"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI. NO. 16,141. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GARY THREATENING GERMAN MEASURES

Retaliate If the Proposed Tariff Is Adopted.

Frontiers Not Only To Be Closed to German Products, but Also to Imports from Balkan States.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The correspondent of The Times at Vienna says a deep and widespread impression is likely to be caused both in Austria-Hungary and Germany by a statement published in the Budapesti Hirlap and reproduced and confirmed yesterday by the Magyar Nemset, the Hungarian semi-official organ.

The statement, which was given in the form of a communication from prominent Berlin politicians, says that the Hungarian Premier, Koloman de Szell, in conjunction with the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski, and the Austrian Government, have intimated to the German Government that no treaty of commerce can be concluded with Germany on the basis of the projected German customs tariff.

It is declared that, if Germany closes her frontier to Hungarian products, Hungary must answer by a corresponding measure, and close her frontier not only to Germany, but also to the Balkan States, in order to exclude all outside competition.

M. de Szell said in the communication that Hungary was aware that grave political and economic consequences might result from such a policy, since it would completely alienate the Balkan States, and drive them into the arms of Russia. He added that he opposed the projected German tariff in order to maintain the peace of Europe as well as to protect the economic interests of Hungary.

It is asserted that M. de Szell's action may save from disaster the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, "who would rejoice to be rescued from the tariff dead-lock."

The Times's correspondent says he has good reason to believe that the foregoing statement represents in the main the position taken by the Hungarian and Austrian Governments.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times, commenting on a strong resolution against the new tariff scheme passed by the German Commercial Diet yesterday, says it is popularly believed that Count von Bülow, who is at present sitting on the fence between the Agrarians and the advocates of a moderate tariff, will welcome any movement strengthening his hands against the extreme protectionists.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—According to the semi-official papers of Vienna and Budapest, Austria and Hungary will refuse to renew the commercial treaties with Germany on the basis proposed in the new German Tariff bill.

It is asserted that, if Germany excludes Hungarian products, Hungary will not only close her frontier to Germany, but also to the Balkan States, which might have grave political effects.

As such a tariff war would endanger the stability of the Triple Alliance, the news has caused a sensation.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. P. W. Latham Says the Open-Air Method Is Not New.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—In his address at the opening session of St. George's Hospital Medical School, London, yesterday, Dr. Peter W. Latham asserted that the much-discussed "open-air treatment" of consumption was not modern. He said the essentials of the treatment—exercise, short of fatigue; plenty of fresh air, and nourishing food—were set forth in a book written half a century ago by Dr. Hughes Bennett.

Dr. Latham declared that in his own practice he had always followed Dr. Bennett's advice.

THE ALLEGED MUTINY AT DANZIG.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The North German Gazette, says a dispatch from Berlin to The Times, denies that any "mutiny" occurred on the cruiser Gazelle in the harbor of Danzig and that the warship was placed under arrest. The paper says an investigation is taking place, and is not yet concluded, but it is probable that the parts of the guns missed were mislaid in mischief or through carelessness.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Heavy. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 66¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c.; cotton, middling, 8 3-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 21½@22¾c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 13.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Rates $4 on Fall River Line Str. Plymouth for Yachtclaces. Fast, safe, commodious. See adv.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocrats, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

NEW MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

A French "Scientific" Expedition to be Accompanied by Sharpshooters.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that a French mission, described as "scientific," leaves Marseilles to-day for Abyssinia. It is to be eight months absent.

The mission is headed by M. Duchesne, who will be assisted by Lieut. Colas, commanding twenty ex-Algerian tirailleurs.

PREMIER BARTON EXPLAINS.

Denies that Chamberlain Influenced Australian Ministry—The Immigration Restriction Bill.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Melbourne correspondent of The Times says that Mr. Barton, the Premier, in an interview, replied to the accusations made by Mr. Reid in debates in the Commonwealth Parliament.

Mr. Barton says the policy embodied in the Immigration Restriction bill was decided upon before any Minister knew of the principles and policy laid down in the dispatch sent by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Barton's memorandum in regard to the dispatch, which caused such a bitter dispute in the Commonwealth Parliament, was, it is claimed, only a reiteration of the views the Cabinet held previous to the receipt of the letter from the Colonial Secretary.

The education test provided by the Immigration Restriction bill is that the immigrants must write fifty words in English from dictation by an immigration officer. Mr. Barton says the majority of members of the Federal Parliament favor the substitution of any European language for English at the desire of the immigrant. This change has not yet been decided upon.

Mr. Barton does not favor the suggestion of the Japanese Minister in London that the Japanese language be allowed as a test. The Federal Government has not yet arrived at any agreement with Japan regarding immigration.

Agitation against black labor of any description has been begun in Western Australia.

QUIET AT KOWEIT AT PRESENT.

A Suggestion that Turkey May Attack the Town from the Land Side.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla says the latest news from the Persian Gulf is that all is quiet at Koweit.

The Ameer of Nejd is said to have been threatening to attack the place, but the presence of the British gunboats in the harbor has caused him to abandon his intention.

It is suggested that Turkey intends to attack Koweit from the land side. In order to do this the troops would have to march a hundred miles over the desert, but this would be practicable with small parties and camels, as there is water half way on the caravan route.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The officials of the Foreign Office deny that Great Britain contemplates establishing a protectorate over Koweit, the proposed terminus of the Bagdad Railroad.

The officials assert that the presence at Koweit of British and Turkish warships is due to a mutual agreement between Turkey and Great Britain to prevent the threatened collision between the native chiefs.

A BIG BRITISH VICTORY.

Two Hundred Boers Killed in a Battle in Natal—300 Wounded or Captured.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Sept. 30.—A force of 1,500 Boers, commanded by Gen. Botha, made an attack, which lasted all day long, Sept. 26, on Fort Itala, on the border of Zululand.

The burghers were finally repulsed, but at a heavy cost to the garrison, whose losses were an officer and 11 men killed and 5 officers and 38 men wounded. In addition, 63 men are missing, of which number many are believed to have been killed or wounded.

The Boer Commandant Opperman and 19 burghers are known to have been killed.

LADYSMITH, Sept. 30.—The British success at Fort Itala is now known to have been greater than was at first reported.

Two hundred Boers were killed and more than 300 were wounded or captured.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE BOERS

Mr. Krueger Said to Have Ascertained that He Will Pursue a Policy of Non-Intervention.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Daily Mail says:

"Mr. Krüger has abandoned the idea of sending a delegation to the President of the United States, having ascertained that Mr. Roosevelt will pursue the policy of non-intervention."

ONE OF KRUEGER'S SONS DEAD.

PRETORIA, Sept. 30.—Tjaardt Krüger, a son of the ex-President, who recently surrendered to the British, has just died after a short illness.

Princeton's Record Entering Course.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 30.—According to the official registration list given out at the college office to-day, the freshman class has proved itself the largest entering class in the history of the university. It comprises 230 students. Of these 202 are taking the academic course and 148 the scientific. In the civil engineering course are twenty-four, and four are taking special courses. One hundred and thirty-seven preparatory schools are represented. Lawrenceville heads the list with forty-seven. Princeton Preparatory School is second with nineteen.

Withdrawal of New York and Atlantic City Through Sunday Trains.
The through Sunday only express trains between New York and Atlantic City, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New York 7:55 A. M. and leaving Atlantic City 5:30 P. M., were withdrawn on September 29.—Adv.

Passage on the Steamer Monmouth to the Yacht Races assures satisfaction, as it is the first boat on the course, occupies good position during the race, and is always the first home.—Adv.

BOSTON WOMAN POSED AS MAN WITH A WIFE

Sex of Liner's Passenger Revealed Through Fatal Sickness.

HAD LIVED TEN YEARS IN ITALY

An Artist and Had Won Prizes in Shooting Contests—Said to be Daughter of Col. Hall, U. S. A., Retired.

The strange story of a woman who preferred to pass for a man was revealed by the death of Miss Caroline Hall of Boston, a cabin passenger on the steamship Citta di Torino, which arrived from Naples and other Mediterranean ports on Sunday. On the passenger list Miss Hall appeared as "Mr. Charles Winslow Hall," and with her on the ship was Mrs. Hall, whom she spoke of as "my wife." It was not until "Mr." Hall was stricken with a mortal illness that the ship's surgeon made the discovery that the supposed man was a woman.

There was nothing about "Mr." Hall that would have led any one to suspect her sex. She smoked cigars—big strong ones—and drank brandy. She was taken ill during the first part of the voyage and was forced to remain in her cabin until death claimed her early yesterday morning, a few hours after the vessel came into port. During her illness the supposed wife waited on her and continued to speak of her as her husband.

The dead woman was thirty-nine years old and is said to have been the only daughter of a Col. Hall, a retired army officer living in Boston, who is reputed wealthy. She was of slender build, medium height, and with a short crop of light hair, cut pompadour. She dressed well and carried herself with the air of a man. Her voice and gestures were masculine.

"Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hall" boarded the di Torino when that vessel was at Genoa, on Sept. 9. The vessel carried seventy-five cabin passengers. About one day after the vessel sailed "Mr." Hall was taken ill and forced to retire to her cabin. Her companion remained with the sick woman, who grew steadily worse, and Surgeons Giulo Angrisain and Nicola Rann had to be called in. They found the patient very low with consumption, and in making an examination Dr. Agrisain was astounded to find that "Mr." Hall was a woman.

She confessed her sex and begged the ship's surgeons not to make it public. She was informed that it was necessary to tell the Captain, and the doctors did so, though the sick woman earnestly requested them not to. None of the passengers, however, was aware that the sick man was a woman. Mrs. Hall attended her companion until the end, and the latter continued to call her "wife."

"Mr." Hall is described by those who became acquainted with "him" on the voyage as being something of a "jolly fellow." Who frequented the smoking saloon, talked sports, and drank plenty of brandy.

The Coroner's office was notified of the death and a Coroner's physician last night visited the ship, and the body was removed to Swinburne Island, where an autopsy was performed. In the meantime "Mrs." Hall had telegraphed to her companion's father in Boston.

Early last evening the following telegram was received on board the vessel:

Boston Highlands, Sept. 30, 12:30 P. M.
Miss Caroline Hall. Will be at steamship at 7 o'clock. ALBERT J. (or G.) HALL.

Albert Hall is said to be a cousin of the dead woman.

About 6 o'clock it was learned, a cab drove up to the steamship pier and a man, who said he came from Boston, inquired very earnestly if "Caroline Hall" was aboard. He was sure she had been a passenger, and if she was not on the ship, he wanted to know what hotel she had gone to. Obtaining no satisfaction, the man went away, not saying what his name was.

All day long in the saloon of the Torino "Mrs." Hall remained near the dead, waiting for the latter's relatives to come for the body. She is an Italian woman of about thirty-five years of age, dark-eyed, and with a rather good-looking face, surmounted by a mass of wavy dark hair. She cannot speak English and did not seem willing to tell all of the strange story. After much difficulty the following details were gathered about Caroline Hall and the strange relationship which existed between "Mr. and Mrs. Hall."

The dead woman had resided abroad for over ten years. Most of her time was spent in Italy, and three years ago she met Giuseppina Boriani at Milan. The two women became fast friends. About this time Carolina began to assert her belief that women were not afforded as many opportunities in the world as men. She was an artist, and in addition was an excellent rifle shot. It was easier for men to get about, she asserted, and after brooding for some time over the disadvantages of being a woman she decided to adopt male attire, and her friend humored her whim.

For over two years she traveled about as "Mr. Hall," and under that name entered several shooting contests and won prizes. Then again she went about the country painting and working at art and found that it was much easier going about alone when every one believed she was a man. Just when the Boriani woman began to assume the role of "Mrs. Hall" is not clear.

Some time ago Miss Hall decided to return to Boston and see her father. He is eighty years old, and she thought that she might not see him alive unless she went at once. Her friend she asked to accompany her, and in order that she might better carry out her assumed rôle, Miss Boriani was entered on the ship's manifest as "Mrs. Hall." Miss Hall would have made the trip to Boston as "Mr. Hall" had not death overtaken her and revealed her secret.

THE CASE OF MURRAY H. HALL.

She Masqueraded as a Man and Was a Tammany Politician.

The case of Miss Caroline Hall, who posed as a man in Italy, was similar in many respects to that of Murray H. Hall, who masqueraded as a man for more than a quarter of a century, and whose secret was disclosed by her death on Jan. 16 last, at 145 Sixth Avenue, where she conducted an employment bureau.

She had a wide acquaintance and was active in Tammany politics for many years. Known as a "man about town," a good fellow, and a bon vivant, Murray Hall fooled hundreds of shrewd New Yorkers. She played poker at the clubs with politicians who flattered themselves on their cleverness, drank whisky and wine, and smoked black cigars with apparent relish.

She registered and voted at primaries and elections, and exerted considerable political influence in Barney Martin's Assembly district, being a trusted lieutenant of the Tammany leader. Murray Hall was known to have been married twice, but the women to whom she stood in relation of husband kept her secret as guardedly as she did. She abjured medical aid, and was her own physician. Upon her death it was found that she had suffered from cancer in the left breast.

A KWANG-TUNG MISSION BURNED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A cablegram to The Times from Hongkong says the Basel Mission at Piang-Tong, Northern Kwang-Tung, has been burned by members of the Triad society of rebels. The missionaries escaped, and have arrived at Kia-Ying-Chow.

"To Washington in Five Hours"
from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:05, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and café car service.—Adv.

THE BELGIAN GLASS DEAL.

American Trust Will Probably Be Enabled to Govern the Market.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that, although the proposed purchase of the Charleroi glass factories by the American Glass Trust has not been carried out entirely, it has virtually been arranged that the Americans shall become large shareholders.

The amount of the capital embarked will, it is stated, enable the trust to regulate wages, and thus govern the market.

ZULUS REMAIN LOYAL.

Boers Wanted Them Not to Defend the Border—Gen. Botha Is Now in an Awkward Position.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Pretoria to The Times says that while Commandant Gen. Botha was attacking the Natal forts a party of about forty Boers invaded Zululand and raided cattle belonging to the natives.

The burghers then offered to return the cattle if the chief would undertake not to defend the border against the Boers. The chief replied that he would remain true to his King.

Botha's move on the border, says the correspondent, was clever, and enabled him to strike a point a long distance from any railway. Now, however, his only alternatives are the invasion of Zululand or a rapid retreat along its northeast frontier.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

11,327 Establishments Have as Yet Made No Application for Authorization.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A telegram from Paris to The Times says the religious orders in France have now three days left in which to apply for authorization under the new law of associations.

There are 152 male and 1,511 female religious communities in France, but 5 male and 905 female communities were authorized prior to the passage of the new law. These, however, must make fresh applications.

The remaining non-authorized communities possess 2,010 male and 2,282 female establishments. There are altogether 4,302 establishments requiring authorization by Parliament and 12,176 requiring authorization by State Council.

Thus far 11,327 establishments have made no application for authorization.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

Paris Journal des Debats Says France is Turkey's Warmest Friend in Spite of Everything.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes the Journal des Debats, which informs Turkey that, in spite of the present difficulty, France is that country's warmest friend. In simple prudence, therefore, says the paper, Turkey should seek the sympathy of France rather than allow the perpetuation of the causes of mutual misunderstanding.

On the other hand, the Journal des Debats admits that France has so many material and moral interests in the East that it would be well to abstain from arousing distrust.

£10,000 GIFT BY W. W. ASTOR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—William Waldorf Astor has sent to the Earl of Ancaster, Chairman of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a check for £10,000 to open a fund to provide adequate national offices.

G. M. PULLMAN MARRIED AGAIN.

Mrs. Sarah Brazell, Sister of His Brother's Wife, the Bride—Wedding in Carson, Nev.

Special to The New York Times.

CARSON, Nevada, Sept. 30.—George M. Pullman, son of the late Chicago millionaire, and Mrs. Sarah Brazell were married quietly here to-day in the Arlington Hotel by Justice of the Peace Stone. The wedding was witnessed by Mrs. West, the mother of the bride, and by George O'Donnell, Pullman's secretary. The license gave their ages as thirty. The wedding party departed to-night for San Francisco.

Both bride and groom have had one trial in matrimony, and both are divorced from their first spouses. Mrs. Brazell, who was one of the three beautiful West sisters, married Col. "Jim" Brazell, once a famous stock broker on the Comstock in bonanza days. He was rated a millionaire, but he took too many chances and lost his fortune.

Three years ago his wife secured a divorce. Brazell died a few weeks ago in the County Hospital. Pullman's first wife on Saturday secured a divorce from him, and he lost no time in marrying again. He has been infatuated with Mrs. Brazell, who is a sister of Sanger Pullman's wife, and has been constantly in her company for weeks past.

MOTOR CARS AND BULLFIGHTS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that at the bull fight in Bayonne on Sunday the motor car used by the principal caballero had protected wheels and a well-sheltered driver. All the bulls refused to take the offensive. The correspondent remarks that this might be a good way to make bull fights ridiculous, and so rid France of the custom. He adds, however, that the French, who protest against bull fights on the soil of their own country, have lately been introducing them in Madagascar.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington.
Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Thursdays, October 17th and 31st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,200 Broadway.—Adv.

Rate $3 on Steel Flyer City of Lowell for Yacht Races. Fine café service. Music. See adv.—Adv.

MR. OELRICHS'S NAME ON MAYORALTY LIST

Democratic City Committee Again Confers on Nominations.

MR. McCLELLAN A POSSIBILITY

Hugh McLaughlin Thinks Mr. Coler Would Not Accept a Renomination for Controller—Mr. Croker Silent.

The Democratic City Committee met again in the Democratic Club last evening and discussed candidates for the Mayoralty nomination. Richard Croker maintained an absolute silence during the discussion. The Brooklyn delegation, under the leadership of James Shevlin and ex-Senator John McCarty and Senator McCarren, stuck to Controller Coler and argued that he should be nominated.

A new candidate was placed in the field at the club during the evening. The politicians who have the confidence of Mr. Croker were talking about Hermann Oelrichs as a Mayoralty candidate. His name has already been seriously considered, but no information was given out on which could be based a statement that he would be the candidate whom Mr. Croker would put forward.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was seen last evening. He said:

"Hermann Oelrichs has been talked of. I cannot say whether his nomination has been seriously considered. I think not."

There were many other Tammany leaders who had heard the candidacy of Mr. Oelrichs discussed.

Congressman George B. McClellan's name was being freely mentioned as a Mayoralty possibility. Many of the Tammany leaders thought that he would be a good candidate, and the fact that for several days last week he was frequently in company with Mr. Croker led to the circulation of the Mayoralty story. Mr. McClellan is, however, to be permanent Chairman of the City Convention which meets in the Grand Central Palace on Thursday, and it is said to be for the purpose of preparing his address to the convention that he has absented himself from the Democratic Club for several days. It was reported that Mr. McClellan would be named for President of the Borough of Manhattan, a position with plenty of patronage.

There were varying stories as to Controller Coler's chances of receiving the nomination, and although the followers of Mr. McLaughlin maintained that they would continue the fight and hinted that the floor of the convention might be the final battleground, the Tammany leaders, acting in concert, declared that the chances of Controller Coler's receiving the nomination had vanished.

Mr. Shevlin arrived at the Democratic Club about 8:20 o'clock P. M. He was greeted in the red parlor by Mr. Croker, and the representatives of Mr. McLaughlin seemed to be in a jubilant mood.

MR. SHEVLIN'S STATEMENT.

After the conference, which lasted about an hour, Mr. Shevlin and Senator McCarty hurried from the club. When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, Mr. Shevlin said:

"The situation has not been changed in any way. We are still for Controller Coler, and he is not out of the race by any means."

"Was anything definitely settled this evening?" was asked.

"No; the discussion was very general."

"Was it decided that the candidate should come from the Borough of Manhattan?"

"There was no settlement reached. We are still for Controller Coler."

"Will the contest be carried into the convention?"

"I can't tell anything about that now. There is to be another meeting of the committee on Wednesday afternoon, and some matters will be settled at that session."

It was rumored at the Democratic Club after the conference that Mr. Croker had finally declared to Mr. Shevlin that further support of Controller Coler for the first place on the ticket was useless. Senator McCarren said:

"If any such decision has been reached we have not been informed. Mr. Croker has never said a word against Controller Coler. At the present time the situation is this: We people of Brooklyn think that the candidate for Mayor should come to our side of the river. The Tammany leaders think that the candidate should come from the Borough of Manhattan."

"Who is Mr. Croker's candidate?"

"If he has any he is keeping his name a secret. I think the race is an open one for all at the present time."

"Is there a chance of the fight being carried into the convention?"

"The selection of a candidate for Mayor may be left to the delegates to decide."

Lawrence Delmour when asked about the political situation said:

"I think it is safe to say that the candidate for Mayor will be a resident of the Borough of Manhattan."

"Does that mean that Controller Coler has no chance for the nomination?"

"It looks that way. I am very friendly to Controller Coler, but the New York men want to see the nomination for the head of the city taken from this side of the river."

John F. Carroll would not make any statement about the situation. To a friend he said that Controller Coler now had no chance of being nominated for Mayor.

The relations between Tammany Hall, as represented by Mr. Croker, and the Brooklyn organization, as represented by Mr. McLaughlin, were somewhat strained yesterday. The Brooklyn leaders made their appeal to Mr. Croker on the ground that in the State Convention when Senator Hill threatened the political life of Mr. Croker the Kings County delegates kept an agreement made four years ago and contested the friends of Senator Hill. Some political leaders say that Mr. McLaughlin might break with Tammany Hall in order to strengthen his county and borough ticket in Brooklyn.

MR. M'LAUGHLIN'S OPINION.

Mr. McLaughlin's was seen yesterday.

"Will Controller Coler accept the renomination for Controller if it is decided to have the candidate for Mayor come from the Borough of Manhattan?" was asked.

"I think not," was the reply.

"Will the contest of the Brooklyn Democrats to name him for Mayor be carried into the convention?" was asked.

"That question will be answered when the convention is in session. That an earnest effort is now being made for Coler is evident. It requires no announcement. What will be done later on I do not care to predict."

"Has Mr. Croker decided on a candidate?"

"If he has I don't know it. Does anyone know it?"

The information given out at the Democratic Club was that the chances of Lewis Nixon being the Mayoralty candidate were not as bright as reported a few days ago. Several leaders who have the confidence of Mr. Croker announced positively that Mr. Nixon had been shelved. When seen Mr. Nixon was asked about the situation. He said:

"I am not a candidate for the nomination."

"Would you accept the nomination if it was tendered to you?"

"You will have to wait until that contingency happens," said Mr. Nixon with a smile.

The report that Mr. Croker would name a Supreme Court Justice for the Mayoralty led to a deliberation by the leaders last evening. Mr. Delmour, when asked about such candidates, said:

"Justice George C. Barrett is first choice if he will accept the nomination."

The friends of Justice Barrett declare that his health would not allow him to undertake the Mayoralty contest and that he would have to sacrifice over six years of his salary as Supreme Court Justice for a two-year term as Mayor.

Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, whose term expires this Fall, is already a candidate for another term on the fusion ticket. In order to be the Tammany candidate for Mayor he would have to decline to become a candidate for Supreme Court Justice, which his friends declare he would be unwilling to do.

Justice McAdam was also talked of last evening for the nomination. His term expires in 1904.

Justice Leonard A. Giegerich has six years to serve on the bench, and he would have to resign the certainty of $17,500 for six years to take the chance of being elected Mayor of New York for two years at a salary of $15,000 a year.

POSITION OF MR. CROKER.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES obtained from a member of the Democratic City Committee a short account of the proceedings at the meetings so far held. He said:

"At the first meeting of the committee when the twenty names were suggested Richard Croker presented the names of Joseph C. Hendrix and J. Edward Simmons. The Brooklyn delegation presented the name of Controller Coler. Mr. Croker never spoke about the merits or demerits of Controller Coler as a candidate at any of the sessions. He is in the tactical position of being able to accept Controller Coler as a candidate at the last moment."

James J. Martin, who is chairman of the City Committee, was asked whether the candidate for Mayor would be picked from the list of twenty names suggested at the first meeting of the committee. He said that while other names might be added it would be a surprise to him if the candidate was not selected from the names of available candidates already mentioned.

It was ascertained last evening that Mr. Oelrichs is eligible to be nominated for Mayor, as his name appears on the list of those paying personal taxes in New York City for this year. His residence, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, was closed and the entrance barred last evening.

RACING YACHTS READY FOR TO-DAY'S BATTLE

Columbia's Sails Stretched and Shamrock's Body Polished.

Both Crews Seem Confident and Each Prays for a Stiff Breeze—Race Over a Triangular Course.

After two days of rest following the great race off Sandy Hook Lightship last Saturday, everything was made ready yesterday aboard the Columbia and the Shamrock for the second race of the series which is to take place over a triangular course, of thirty miles. The contest will begin from the same starting point this morning. All day yesterday the two yachts remained at their anchorages, inside the Horseshoe, making preparations for this morning's contest. Aboard the Columbia there was "wash day," and white canvas working suits, which the crew will wear in this morning's race, fluttered in the smart breeze from lines strung across the defender's decks.

Toward noon the mainsails on both yachts were gotten into shape. The covers were taken off of the big booms and the great spreads were hoisted part way to dry after the wetting down of Sunday's drizzle. Shortly before noon, Asa Hathaway, the foreman of the Herreshoffs' sail lofts, boarded the Columbia from a launch, and it was seen that the mainsail of the white yacht was to be operated upon. During the race of Saturday the sail stretched both along the head and the foot, and blocks and tackle were brought on deck to haul out the slack.

When the head of the sail had been stretched, it was found that it had grown too long for the gaff by several inches. It was impossible at that hour to alter the sail or to splice the gaff, and a makeshift had to be resorted to. When the limit of the stretch had been reached it was found that the cringle had to be turned completely to the end surface of the hollow gaff. There Mr. Hathaway fastened the cringle, and when the job was finished the sail was stretched tight as a fiddle string. Next the clew of the sail was cast adrift, and the foot was hauled out similarly until there was not a quarter of an inch of slack left along the foot. The sail was then bolstered, and after an inspection was lowered and tied up.

Aboard the Shamrock the sails were partly hoisted, one after another, to dry them out thoroughly for this morning's race. Every stay and halyard and the running gear was inspected, and when all was in readiness the sails were furled and the work of shining up the bronze sides of the challenger began. The sides were polished until they shone like mirrors, and the reflection of the sun on the water played against the surface of the metal flames of rich orange.

On board the Erin Sir Thomas Lipton was interested in the repairs made by mechanics who had been sent down to remove all signs of the collision of the yacht with the revenue cutter Gresham during the race of last Saturday.

"I am sadly sorry that this thing happened, because I know it has worried Capt. Walker," said Sir Thomas. "The damage, whatever it is aboard the Erin, is purely one of dollars and cents. With the Captain, however, it is very different. With him it is a matter of feeling, and I would like to assure every one again that no living man could have prevented a collision between the two boats under the peculiar circumstances in which the vessels found themselves by the general mix-up caused by the unexpected luffing match of the two competing yachts."

Sir Thomas then expressed himself, as already told in THE TIMES, that he was confident of victory, and that all he wanted was a breeze. Not necessarily a howling gale or anything near it—although the Shamrock would not care how stiff the wind blew—any ordinary, respectable sailing breeze would do the trick.

From a gentleman very close to Sir Thomas it was learned that the Irish knight had expected defeat for his yacht from the start off of the first race. It was not the weather he wanted, and long before the third left her anchorage in the Horseshoe he called the Royal Ulster Yacht Club the members "Hot Shamrock weather."

When asked if the triangular course would suit the Shamrock better than the windward and leeward one of the first race Sir Thomas said:

"I would rather let the yacht answer that question for herself to-morrow morning." Capt. "Bob" Wringe, who was standing near by when the remark was made, hastened to add that whatever is the challenger's ability to beat the Columbia, said:

"The Shamrock is a splendid boat to windward, and I think that by this time all are willing to concede this. The harder it blows the finer account will she give of herself. But speaking of the advantage of the course to-morrow, there is little doubt in my mind that her chances are infinitely better. In a longer than the Columbia when tested over, considerably longer. You can tell the result of effect of the longer water line on a reach by looking at the race between the Columbia and the Independence. The Columbia simply ate up the Independence on a beat to windward, and then, on the last reach home, despite the fact that the Boston boat yawed all over the course because there was trouble with her steering gear, she made up over two minutes on that single leg. On the point of reaching I do not think there ever was a boat that could hold her own against the challenger."

This is precisely the argument that hothers those whose sympathies are with the Columbia. The defender herself is now a boat that could hold her own against the challenger, or at any point of

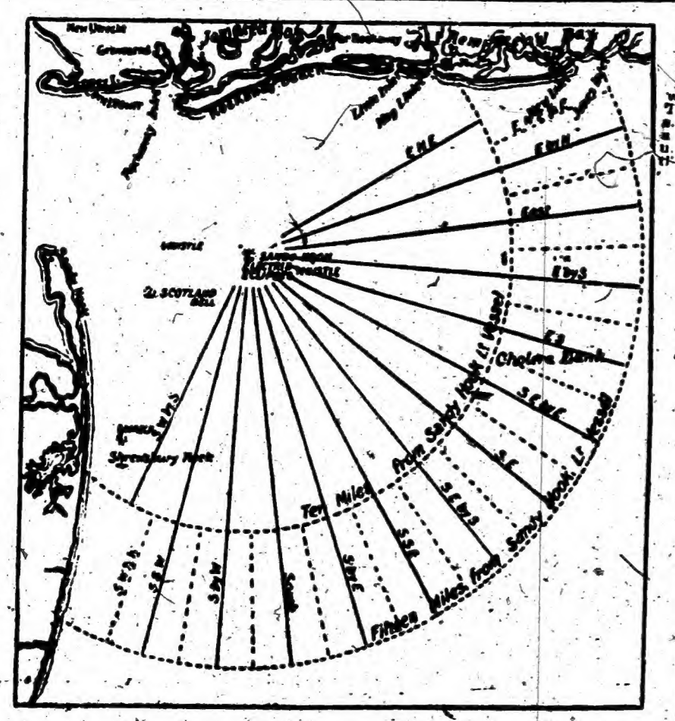

Chart Showing the Starting Point of To-day's Yacht Race Unless Wind is from the North or West, When it Will Be Five Miles East of Point Indicated—The Course Will Be Triangular.

GAVE BIRTH TO QUADRUPLETS.

Same Woman the Mother of Triplets and Two Pairs of Twins—Lives in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Apparently deserted by her husband, who for three years had been wrapped up in an effort at mechanical invention, and almost penniless, Mrs. Joseph H. Ormsby gave birth yesterday morning to quadruplets, three boys and one girl, in a little frame cottage at 406 West Forty-third Street, which is used as a grocery and a dwelling. The children are small, but perfect in form, and there is said to be an excellent prospect of their living if they receive proper care.

Kind neighbors whose sympathies have been enlisted by the unusual circumstances have lent a hand and to-day Capt. Lavin of the Stock Yards Police Station interested himself in the case. The attention of the humane societies will be brought to the family and every effort made to provide the necessary comforts.

In seven years of married life which, until her husband became a victim of the invention craze, was a happy and comfortable one, Mrs. Ormsby has borne fourteen children, of which seven, counting the four born yesterday, are living. Nov. 1, 1898, she gave birth to twins; Sept. 1, 1899, another pair of twins was born, and Sept. 24, 1900, triplets were born.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT'S FARM.

A Full-Sized Polo Field to be One of the Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt is to have extensive improvements made upon his farm in Portsmouth. A new carriage house and stable are being erected, and the old buildings which were used for these purposes are to be converted into sheep sheds. In the new stable there will be numerous box stalls for the large number of horses which Mr. Vanderbilt will keep there during the Winter.

A full-sized polo field will be laid out on the farm, the present vegetable garden being graded and sown to add to the small field which was laid out last Spring. Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt have entered their ponies in the horse show which is to be held at Brockton this week.

The Sign That Brings Customers: Evans' Cream Ale on Draught.—Adv.

Special for Tuesday's Races.
In addition to the Str. Monmouth, which leaves from Pier 8, North River, the New Jersey Central will operate the Str. St. Johns to the yacht race on Tuesday, Oct. 1, leaving Jersey City Station at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $2.00, on sale at station dock.—Adv.

Superb weather for the famous Hudson River Day Line trips. Grand Scenery. Music.—Adv.

what the wants is precisely what the of the Shamrock is praying for, a breeze.

Yesterday was an ideal day for a race. Ideal cup lifting weather," they called it aboard the Erin. An irregular northwesterly breeze came slantwise from the New Jersey shore and increased as the day wore on until in the afternoon the two yachts under bare poles tugged at their chains while the taut rigging of both vessels rung with the tune of the breeze. What the prospects might be for to-day the old salts did not wish to predict, for they feared that even though the wind might freshen by the time that the rivals line up at the mark this morning, the breeze might have "blown itself out." The forecast of the Weather Bureau, both in New York and in Washington, bothered the Sandy Hook men but little. It was remembered that on both of the last occasions wind by armfuls had been promised. The prediction for light, fair winds that may decrease in force during the afternoon was looked upon cheerfully and promising, taken by contrariety.

A tremendous crowd is expected to turn out to see the race to-day. So far the discouraging reports that the race would be a walkover for the Columbia had taken much of the interest out of the match, but after the bruising finish of the rivals last Saturday even the most sanguine of Columbia's friends will not be easy until an exhibition over a triangular course has been given. It is upon this performance that the result of the series depends largely.

On board the Columbia, while there is every confidence in the boat that has landed the white-clad fellows in the van so often, a tough race with a close finish is looked for. The prayer here, as on board the Shamrock II., is for wind, again and again the white wonder has shown that neither wind nor seas have any terrors for her, and it will be remembered that it was in the last of the races with the Shamrock I. that the Columbia, in a breeze that required all but the housing of topmasts, beat the challenger worse than ever.

A forecast of the race by one of the Shamrock's admirers is that the challenger will take the lead to the first mark on the beat to windward. Having obtained the lead, the Britisher's phenomenal speed, as shown during all of her trials, should enable her at least to hold her own, if not to put additional blue water between herself and the American yacht. Then, the final test, the close reach, the point on which the admirers of the Shamrock claim there is no other yacht afloat to equal her, would come in. Here the final round of the three-round battle should be fought out, and the bronze-colored yacht's friends say she will beat out the Columbia sure as fate.

In Capt. Barr yachtsmen have the utmost confidence, and up to date he is accredited with slightly the better of the argument between the match of skill in the skippers in the two boats. His luffing match with the Shamrock immediately after turning the outer mark was a shrewd trick which, even if it was not immediately apparent at the time, when analyzed on paper shows a trap. The Shamrock, it has been pointed out, could not afford to let Columbia get to windward of her under any consideration, therefore she baffled and held on until she saw that her rival was ready to square away. But her rival did not square away until he had lengthened the angle between the Shamrock and the finish line considerably more than he lengthened it in his own case. When the boats therefore both squared away the Columbia must have had several lengths less of stretch before her to be finish line than her rival.

Aboard the Erin there were visitors all day. Herbert Leeds and E. T. Morgan sailed on Sir Thomas late in the afternoon, and it was not until 4 o'clock that the Irish knight found it possible to take a trip, which he had planned for some time, about the bay in a small sailboat.

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, when seen at the New York Yacht Club Building yesterday afternoon, said that the committee in charge were in duty bound to give the boats a beat to windward for the first leg of the triangle, over which to-day's race will take place, and if the wind should blow from the north or west it might be necessary to move the starting point as much as five miles to the east of the Lightship in order to secure the requisite straightaway course of ten miles to windward. If the starting point has to be moved, the preparatory signal will be given a half hour later than schedule time, which is 11 o'clock.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie was optimistic, and said:

"I still feel confident that we will win the race and retain the cup. In fact all the members of the New York Yacht Club hope and expect to see Columbia defeat the Shamrock. When the race takes place tomorrow, I hope there will be a good strong breeze and fair weather."

ODDS ON RACE SHORTENED.

Few Bets Made on Wall Street, Though Columbia Money Was Offered.

The odds in the betting on the yacht races were shorter in Wall Street yesterday by reason of Saturday's close contest.

The number of wagers of any considerable size were few. T. Hamburg Smyth of Hugh L. Smyth & Co. bet $1,000 to $840 on Columbia. F. H. Brooks placed a bet of $500 to $400 that Columbia would win to-day's race. Dr. M. Abramson bet $500 to $390 that Columbia would win three out of five races.

On the "curb" betting was slack. Some Shamrock money was offered at 1 to 2. Columbia money to the extent of $10,000 was offered at 10 to 8, with no takers.

La Grande Duchesse to Leave Later.

The steamship La Grande Duchesse will leave the Pacific mail pier, foot of Canal Street, at 9:30 A. M. instead of 9 o'clock, as heretofore. La Grande Duchesse's high speed and an ebb tide will enable her to reach Sandy Hook at 10:45, the hour fixed for the start.

NOTED SABBATARIAN DEAD.

John Davis, Head of the Jefferson Furnace, Dies in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 30.—John Davis of Oak Hill died suddenly in his eightieth year. He came to the United States from Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1841, and was identified with pig iron manufacturing all his life.

He was one of the original builders of the Jefferson Furnace, in Jackson County, in 1853 and 1854, and was its successful manager forty-two years, during which period the furnace was never operated a single Sunday, always closing down at midnight on Saturday and starting again at midnight on Sunday.

The business of the furnace was a great success from 1860 to its close, paying an average dividend for forty-two years of 40 per cent. a year, and all the stockholders became wealthy.

CLASS RUSH AT HARVARD.

Sophomores Win Annual Event of Bloody Noses and Torn Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 30.—To-night was "Bloody Monday" at Harvard, and it was the occasion of one of the fiercest rushes in years between the sophomores and freshmen. Rush followed on rush between the two classes, but it was the general opinion that the sophomores got the better of them.

Nearly all of the freshman class gathered shortly after 7 o'clock and began yelling "Five!" "Five!" meaning their class, 1905. It was not long before the "Sophs" began to assemble, and soon the rush was on. Bloody noses, torn clothes, and angry students could be seen everywhere. As it happened, no one was seriously injured.

It was a fierce rush, lasting for an hour or more, and wound up with the victorious sophomores marching about the yard cheering for the upper classes and the freshmen.

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN MAY DIE.

Michael J. O'Brien, who has been prominent as a Tammany Hall politician in the Borough of the Bronx, was said last night to be dying from a fractured skull at his home, 1,166 Tinton Avenue, and the doctors said late in the evening that he could hardly live until daylight. Mr. O'Brien recently attracted considerable attention to himself by the active part he took in the revolt against Borough President Haffen of the Bronx in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, of which Mr. Haffen is the leader.

On Sunday evening Mr. O'Brien sat at a rear window of his home and talked to his family. A little later they missed him, and at about 8 o'clock inattituted a search. Groans were then heard coming from the rear of the house, and Mr. O'Brien was found lying unconscious in the stone-flagged yard. He had evidently fallen from the window, and his body striking a picket fence had bounded off to the pavement.

He was bleeding profusely from the nostrils, ears, and mouth. Drs. Gillespie and Jenison were called and diagnosed his injuries. Dr. Eugene Monaghan, Borough Superintendent of the Board of Health, who lives near, was called and trephined the skull of the injured man, as a last chance to save his life.

MR. LOW ASSURED OF HEARTY SUPPORT

Letters from Many Men Who Will Work for Him.

Tammany Hall Members and East Side Merchants Among Those Who Indorse His Candidacy.

Seth Low, fusion candidate for Mayor, is in daily receipt of a mail the size of which would appal the average politician.

Mr. Low received reporters cordially yesterday at his home, 26 East Sixty-fourth Street, and remarking, "I have nothing to say," referred them to John C. Clark, his secretary.

"Just look at this mail," said Mr. Clark. "I have handled more than 3,000 letters to-day. You can glance through them if you wish to."

Many of these letters were from Democrats, others were from Republicans who supported Gen. Tracy in 1897, and others from persons of different nationalities.

An ex-Mayor of New York wrote: "I feel confident you will be elected. The people of New York will rise in their might and hurl Tammany from power, no matter who its candidate may be."

An independent Democrat whose name has been used in connection with the Democratic Mayoralty nomination wrote: "We are proud to have you as a standard bearer. Be assured I shall be at your service."

From a Republican district leader who opposed Mr. Low in 1897 this was received: "Although I opposed your election four years ago, you may rely on it this year I shall do all in my power to bring about the election of the entire anti-Tammany ticket."

A Wall Street banker wrote: "Accept my heartiest congratulations. I am confident of victory for you."

An ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce wrote: "I shall do all I can to aid in your success, and I believe if we all pull together success will crown our efforts."

An ex-Fire Commissioner under Mayor Strong wrote: "It is my firm belief that victory is not only possible, but probable, under your leadership."

A letter from an Italian lawyer said: "When you were Mayor of Brooklyn I saw and heard you speak to my countrymen, and the words you spoke have been remembered by me. I desire to pledge you my earnest support and that of my fellow-countrymen and citizens who, I assure you, hold you in the greatest respect."

An independent Brooklyn Democrat wrote: "You are the kind of man who ought to be Mayor of this city. I am organizing a Low Campaign Club."

A Hebrew doing business in Grand Street wrote thus: "My friends, many of them merchants on the east side, hope we may have the honor of congratulating you on Nov. 6 as Mayor-elect of Greater New York."

From a Bowery Hebrew came this: "I know of many business men in this vicinity who will gladly vote for you, and while many fear to come out for you openly, owing to the possibilities of petty persecution, they will do their utmost for your election."

A lawyer, a member of Tammany Hall, wrote: "After no little thought I have made up my mind to offer my services to the opposition, and am ready to give my energies to your election as Mayor. I am a stanch party man, but I cannot stand this continued and insolent domination of the Tammany Hall self-imposed leaders."

From a Tammany Hall General Committeeman: "I have been a member of Tammany Hall for thirty-one years, and in the last campaign cast my vote for Mr. Van Wyck. I shall do everything I can to influence my friends and the people of my neighborhood to support your candidacy."

It was understood yesterday in well informed circles that the German-American Union will heartily support Mr. Low, while it was also stated at the headquarters of the City Democracy that the Low sentiment was growing in view of the fact that there was little chance of the nomination of Mr. Coler.

A Believer in Mr. Low.

Arthur Arctander, architect and appraiser, of 320 Willis Avenue, in a letter to George B. Christman declining an invitation to a Democratic meeting, says: "This election will find me in the ranks of Mr. Seth Low for Mayor, who stands for liberal laws, economical government, and equal treatment to all citizens, irrespective of politics. I shall feel proud, for the sake of the City of New York, to see such a man in the Mayoralty chair."

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN.

Stereopticon Service Throughout Greater New York—Anti-Tammany Sentences.

The Citizens' Union will at once inaugurate a stereopticon service throughout Greater New York. There will be twelve expeditions, each in charge of a representative of the union. They will start out to-morrow or Thursday.

The pictures to be thrown on the screens will illustrate unsanitary tenements, obstructed roadways, and parks used for commercial purposes.

Among the sentences to be flashed on the canvas are:

"New York City's Government costs much more than that of any of the thirteen cities next in size in population."

"The present administration costs 25 per cent. more than Strong's. Compare what has been accomplished."

"Tammany has protected gambling houses and other houses of vice and has left the tenements unprotected."

"First in cost, last in benefits. This is New York's position among Municipal Governments."

Speakers for Republican Rallies.

William Leary, who is in charge of the Republican Speakers' Bureau, started in yesterday with a vim. Hundreds of circular letters were sent out to speakers asking them to volunteer their services. At the Republican ratification meeting at Grand Central Palace, on Oct. 9, President Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee will presside. Candidates Low, Grout, and Fornes will make addresses.

OFFICE FOR W. J. YOUNGS.

He Is Named as Deputy State Superintendent of Banks to Succeed James S. Thurston.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, who during the term of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of New York State, was his private secretary, will to-morrow receive the appointment of Deputy State Superintendent of Banks.

He will succeed Col. James S. Thurston of Tioga County, who has resigned. The salary of the position is $4,000 per year. State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn to-day notified Mr. Youngs that he would sign his apointment to-morrow, and requested him to come to Albany and assume his duties at once.

The rumor of the appointment has been in circulation for some days, but the Superintendent of Banks was desirous of making no announcement until the appointment was about to be made. Col. Thurston, who resigned, had held the position for a long period.

He is well advanced in years and desires to retire from public life. He was a schoolmate of Senator Thomas C. Platt and Gen. B. F. Tracy. Mr. Youngs was District Attorney of Queens County during the Guldensuppe trial. Since the expiration of the term of Gov. Roosevelt he has practiced law in this city.

FATAL COAL MINE FIRE.

Between Eight and Fifteen Men Killed at Ladysmith, British Columbia—Two Shafts Ablaze.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 30.—Premier Dunsmuir, President of the Wellington Colliery Company, has just received the following dispatch from Alexander Bridon, manager of the Extension mines of that company, situated near Ladysmith:

"Fire occurred in No. 2 slope at No. 3 level, which made such headway that in half an hour it was half way up the slope, spreading to the airways and workings of No. 2 and No. 3 mines. I was obliged to stop both of mines after two explosions. Have lost some men; cannot say how many."

A special dispatch from Nanaimo says: No. 2 slope at Extension is on fire and dense clouds of black smoke can be seen from here. A late report says that from eight to fifteen men are in danger if not lost. It is said that it was impossible to get air to them. The fire broke out this evening. The cause is not yet known.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON THE McKINLEY TOMB EXPLAINED.

Capt. Biddle Says the Sentinel Was a Victim of Overwrought Nerves—His Evidence of a Struggle.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The officers and men of Company C of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, on duty at West Lawn Cemetery, guarding the resting place of President McKinley, worked diligently to-day investigating the strange story in which Private De Frond, who was on duty at the top of the vault Monday night, figured so prominently. Late this afternoon Capt. Biddle, in command of the detachment, said:

"I think the sentinel deceived himself as to the occurrence. I do not think an actual attack, as related by him, occurred. When daylight came no evidence of a struggle was found."

From interviews with all the commanding officers, several non-commissioned officers, and a number of privates the following was gathered:

All the commissioned officers and the officers of the company in general accepted fully the story related by Private De Frond last night, and really believed that the prowlers were about the vault with no good purpose. To-day only one of the commissioned officers adhered to the belief that an attempt had been made upon the sentinel for ghoulish purposes. He said:

"It was the real thing. It was prompted by the pure cussedness of some people, who thought to bring reproach upon the Nation by doing damage to the resting place of the dead President."

All the men who were seen expressed the belief that Private De Frond acted in good faith and that the real cause for what he believed to be the real circumstances. With the Captain and others he went over the details of the whole affair at least a dozen times, and, it is said, he did not vary in a matter of importance. Particular inquiry was made as to his sobriety at the time, and it is said that it is established beyond all reasonable doubt that he had not been drinking and that he was in his normal condition.

The most common belief is that the sentinel was overwrought by the loneliness of his position, that his nerves were overtaxed, and that imagination contributed some of the details related in good faith.

The post was regarded as all as particularly isolated and depressing to the man guarding it at night, and it is understood that more sentinels will be stationed at this point in the future.

Capt. Biddle thanked the reporters for what he called the fair manner in which the incident had been described in the morning reports, saying they gave it full and complete statement of facts, so far as revealed last night. He was fully convinced last night of the truth of the story as related, but after investigation entertained doubts, not of the sincerity of Private De Frond, but of the correctness of conclusions.

The matter has been reported in full to Gen. Otis at Chicago, commanding the department to which the guard is attached. Whether there will be a formal inquiry into the matter remains for Gen. Otis to determine. Officers at the cemetery expressed the hope that, inasmuch as no actual harm had been done, no formal action would be taken.

The usual guard and patrol were on duty to-day. Last night, after the story of Private De Frond, the force was increased by the addition of ten men. Lieut. Ware arrived from Fort Wayne, Mich., to-day and relieved Lieut. Avery, who went back to the fort.

MR. McKINLEY'S WILL ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou Appointed Administrators—Value of Estate About $210,000.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The will of President McKinley was admitted to probate to-day. The papers waiving notice of probate by Mrs. Sarah Dunoan and Miss Helen McKinley of Cleveland, sisters of the deceased, were filed. This completed the preliminaries necessary for admitting the will to probate.

In pursuance of the wishes of Mrs. McKinley, and upon her signed recommendation, the Court appointed Judge William R. Day and Secretary George B. Cortelyou administrators of the estate, with will annexed, and issued letters of administration. A joint administrator's bond of $100,000 was filed. This bond is signed by William R. Day, George B. Cortelyou, Austin Lynch, Mary K. Day and Mary B. Barber.

In their application for letters testamentary Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou say that the amount of personal property left by the late President will be about $140,000, and of real estate about $70,000, aggregating about $210,000. At the request of the administrators the Court appointed Judge Jacob P. Pawcett, George B. Frease, and H. W. Hossler to appraise the property.

Mrs. McKinley remains in about the same condition. She had her usual outing to-day.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S SALARY.

The Government Owed Him $1,856.88 When He Died.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Warrants were drawn at the Treasury Department to-day in settlement of the salary due the late President at the time of his death. The amount was $1,856.88.

Warrants also were drawn covering Mr. Roosevelt's salary to Oct. 1, or seventeen days, and aggregating $2,309.78.

REJOICED AT CZOLGOSZ'S DEED.

For That Offense Private Devine Is Discharged from the Army and Sentenced to a Year's Confinement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—An unusual case has been reported to the War Department. It is that of Private Peter J. Devine, Troop H, Eleventh Cavalry, who was tried by a general court-martial at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, on the charge of "using disrespectful words against the President of the United States, in violation of the nineteenth article of war."

It appears from the evidence that when the news of the shooting of President McKinley was received at Fort Ethan Allen Devine expressed great satisfaction over the crime and applied an uncomplimentary epithet to the late President. His comrades handled him roughly before he could be secured in the guardhouse.

He was found guilty of the charge by the court and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for one year. The record of the case having been referred to Major Gen. Brooke, at New York, commanding the Department of the East, he indorsed it as follows:

"It is the opinion of the reviewing authority that the punishment adjudged by the court is not a sufficient penalty for the flagitious act the prisoner was found to have committed. It is not within the power of the reviewing authority to increase the punishment, but in order that the prisoner may not wholly escape punishment the sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to which place the prisoner will be sent under proper guard."

Gen. Brooke's action in the case is final and the record has been sent to the War Department simply for filing.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Frontier Company to Operate a Line from Buffalo to New York—Capital Stock, $600,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Two large telephone companies were incorporated to-day. The Frontier Telephone Company of Buffalo, with a capital of $500,000, to operate a telephone system connecting Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Poughkeepsie, New York City, Tonawanda, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Dunkirk, Erie, Penn.; Cleveland, Ohio; Jamestown, Elmira, Binghamton, and Hornellsville, the Directors being J. A. Stearns of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Alvin Mokie of Hazleton, Penn.; M. Thomas of New York City, E. G. Lufkin, J. B. Weber, and C. B. Hill of Buffalo, and F. R. Green of Fredonia.

The other incorporation was the Seneca Falls Home Telephone Company, with a capital of $100,000, to operate in Seneca Falls, Tyre, and Junius, Seneca County. The Directors are Howard Hendrickson of Albany, A. G. Lord, J. A. Drake, S. R. R. Rawson, F. H. Sudro, T. M. Brush, F. W. Martin, and J. H. Griswold of Elyria, Ohio.

THE CITIZENS' UNION CANDIDATES NOTIFIED

Acceptances of Nominees for County and Borough Offices.

The Pledge of Justice Jerome—Ex-Senator Canter Declares for Non-Partisanship in City Affairs.

The nominees of the Citizens' Union for county and borough offices were formally notified last night at a largely attended meeting at the Citizens' Union headquarters, 26 Union Square East. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and all confidently predicted the election of the fusion ticket.

Dr. R. R. L. Gould presided, and first called Justice Jerome, the nominee for District Attorney, who was received with marked favor.

"There is a bright promise of a different order of affairs in the next two years," said Dr. Gould. "You have done excellent work, and the coldness with which it has been performed is only exceeded by the warmness of the appreciation of your fellow-citizens. If ever man had a thankless task, that man is you."

Justice Jerome was unable to reply for some minutes owing to the cheering. Then he said:

"However cold the occupation of the past, if elected to this office there are some who will be impressed by the warmth of my new occupation. The only issue, the only question is one of decency against indecency. If elected, I shall endeavor—no, I will discharge the duties according to the spirit and letter of my oath." [Great applause.]

Samuel Seabury, being notified by C. C. Ladd of his nomination for Judge of the City Court, accepted and predicted the election of the fusion ticket.

James B. Reynolds informed W. J. O'Brien of his selection as the candidate for Sheriff, and in accepting Mr. O'Brien said:

"The laboring classes are with us. They realize that Tammany's horde has acted as though the last four years were their last on earth, and have had their hands out for all they could get."

Dr. Gould, in notifying Thomas L. Hamilton of his nomination for County Clerk, said:

"All sing your praises. You refused to do the bidding of Tammany and sacrificed a lucrative position for the sake of conscience. Your action entitles you to the respect of all. You strove in the interest of your power to prevent the selection of Devery as Chief of Police." [Applause.]

In accepting, Mr. Hamilton predicted the election of Mr. Low, but said there was hard work ahead in Manhattan and the Bronx. He urged the importance of registration and united action.

J. H. J. Rohner, the nominee for Register, predicted the success of the ticket.

Calvin Tomkins, in notifying Jacob A. Cantor of his selection for President of the borough, pointed out that that office carried greater responsibilities than devolved on the Mayor before consolidation.

Mr. Cantor, who was received with cheers, said in reply:

"Permit me at the outset to thank you and the Citizens' Union Convention for the high compliment and honor paid me by selecting me as your candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan.

"I realize that not only during the coming campaign am I to be the candidate of your organization, but of the Republican, Independent Democrats, and German organizations for that high and very responsible office.

"An examination of the charter will show the great duties and responsibilities resting upon this official. He is called upon not only to administer the affairs of what is now the Building Department, but in addition to this he has the power of appointing a Commissioner of Public Works, whose duties, though varied in character, give him control of and protection over the streets of the borough, and also, not the least of the powers, membership and two votes in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He also becomes one of the Aldermen of the city by virtue of his office.

"It will therefore be seen how important it is for the man chosen by the people to be thoroughly alive to the wants, necessities, and interests of the borough, with a close application to his duties and a thorough appreciation of his responsibility.

"In accepting this nomination at your hands I pledge myself, if elected, in the exercise of the duties of this great office, to act within the spirit and letter of the sentiments and principles already expressed by our leader in this contest, Hon. Seth Low, by giving to the people a strictly non-partisan administration of the affairs of the office and conducting it on well recognized business principles and policies without regard to political distinctions or party doctrines.

"In other words, it will be my sole purpose to so conduct this office that, at least so far as I am concerned, the fundamental principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs will receive a practical demonstration.

"I shall further insist that the retention in office of all employes and subordinates shall depend wholly upon their honesty, intelligent and loyal devotion to their duties, and not upon the personal whim or caprice of any individual, the dictates of any political machine, or the friendship of any political power or faction.

"In addition to this, it will be my high aim to be economical in the expenditure of public funds, carefully guarding every dollar of the people's money, recognizing that the burdens of taxation, so high under the present administration, are a pall, borne by the rent-payers and real estate owners of the city."

The Coroners, with the exception of Nicholas T. Brown, were notified, and the meeting adjourned.

MISS STONE'S CAPTURE.

Story of How the Brigands Took Her from Among a Party of Fourteen Travelers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 30.—A detailed account of the capture of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, by brigands in Turkey has been received in a letter from Mrs. H. C. Haskell of Samokov, Bulgaria, to a relative here. Her letter says Miss Stone had been holding her usual Summer school for Bible workers at Bansko, Macedonia. On Sept. 3 a party of six students from the collegiate institute at Samokov, three or four Bulgarian teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka, who had spent several years in America; Mrs. Coshera, and Miss Stone started for Djumiak, twelve hours' travel.

From there they were to go to their different homes. At 4:30 o'clock that afternoon, as they were resting in the mountains, Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka being on horseback and the rest on foot, they were surrounded by thirty or forty armed men. These men were dressed in Turkish costume, but were masked or blackened. They ordered the party to march and drove them up the steep mountain side.

Miss Stone told the boys they were taking them away from the road to rob and perhaps kill them. She did not speak of capture, as it is almost unheard of for brigands to take prisoners. After going an hour's distance the brigands stopped and demanded their money. They took what gold they had, but returned the silver.

When this was done one of them said to Miss Stone: "We want you," and ordered her and Mrs. Tsilka to go with them. She made no remonstrance. Mr. Tsilka made a move to follow his wife, but they forced him back. A part of the brigands kept watch on those that remained to keep them from hurrying to inform the Government, but next morning let them go.

The brigands murdered one of the men of the party before the eyes of the captives to get his horse. They took this animal as well as the horses ridden by Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka. The students came to Samokov and seized Dr. Steams at Gilitsko. Miss Stone's station. He immediately went to the American Consul and also telegraphed Consul General Dickinson, who knew Miss Stone. The news spread over Bulgaria like a flash, for Miss Stone is widely known and greatly beloved.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 30.—The following charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Montau & Tredyffrin Springs Company of Philadelphia, to deal in mineral waters and soft drinks; capital, $100,000.

Westcott-Trueheart Lumber Company of Wilmington, to deal in timber and timber lands in the United States and Mexico; capital, $50,000.

FUSION FORCES IN BROOKLYN NOW AGREE

Mr. Swanstrom the Compromise Candidate for Borough President.

A Successful Final Conference of Citizens' Union and Republican Leaders—Mr. Woodruff's Propositions.

The threatened break between the fusion forces in Brooklyn over the nomination for Borough President was averted last night by the Citizens' Union accepting as a compromise Candidate J. Edward Swanstrom, who is a member of both the Citizens' Union and the Brooklyn Democracy, the so-called Coffey organization.

This action was taken at a meeting of the nominating committee of the Citizens' Union held in the Temple Bar Building. At the meeting on Saturday night, when Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff and the Citizens' Union representatives failed to agree as to the Borough Presidency the Citizens' Union people resolved to meet again last night and nominate a straight ticket of their own in the borough.

That they did not do so was wholly the result of a conference between the fusion representatives at the home of Mr. Woodruff yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. Flaherty, Aitken, Barthman, Haight, and Ingersoll of the Citizens' Union Conference Committee attended this meeting. Mr. Woodruff was prepared to suggest a compromise, and made it without loss of time. Mr. Flaherty and his colleagues had been standing out for the nomination of Mr. Rose Appleton, and Mr. Woodruff and the Brooklyn Democracy for that of Rufus L. Scott of Mr. Coffey's organization. At the conference he put both aside, and set forth that Mr. Swanstrom had an independent and excellent record as a public office-holder, and that there could be no reasonable opposition to him. He added that German-American organizations would accept him.

He put the matter clearly, but the Citizens' Union people did not commit themselves. At the close it was agreed that they would submit the proposition to the nominating committee in the evening. At the conference the matter of the general division of places on the ticket was discussed.

Mr. Woodruff proposed that the Citizens' Union and the Coffey Democracy have five local nominations between them, the Borough Presidency, two Magistrates at large, Surrogate, and one Coroner, and the German-American organization the nomination for County Clerk, and the Republicans those for Sheriff, Register, County Judges, and one Coroner. It seemed evident when the meeting broke up that this was satisfactory to all present.

When the Nominating Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night Mr. Aitken of the Conference Committee moved that instead of taking up the business of nominating the Borough President, the meeting proceed first to the nomination of county officers. This motion prevailed. It was then moved that nominations be made for the office of Sheriff. This motion was a surprise to those who understood that the Citizens' Union was not to have this nomination. It was carried, and Robert Baker and Alfred J. Boulton were presented. Mr. Boulton withdrew his name, and twenty-two of the thirty-seven members present voted for Mr. Baker, the remainder not voting at all.

The names of the candidates for Borough President were then taken up, and those of Mr. Rose Appleton and Mr. Swanstrom were voted upon. Mr. Swanstrom received 20 votes and Mr. Appleton 17. On motion the nomination of Mr. Swanstrom was made unanimous.

When the name of Mr. Appleton was presented Frank Harvey Field accused Mr. Aitken of the Conference Committee of bad faith. This led to some disagreeable talk, in the course of which Mr. Aitken said that he had been "misled" at the conference in the afternoon. It could not be learned what Mr. Aitken meant by this statement.

The nomination of Mr. Swanstrom by the Citizens' Union relieves the local fusion situation in so far as the Borough Presidency is concerned. Both Citizens' Union men and Republicans expressed the opinion last night that the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff by the union would result in another tangle, but it was said that there was a strong probability that this difficulty, too, would be smoothed over at another conference to-day, when there is to be another conference of fusion representatives at the house of Mr. Woodruff.

SKETCH OF MR. SWANSTROM.

His Work in Behalf of the School System of Brooklyn.

J. Edward Swanstrom is a lawyer with an office in Manhattan and a residence in Brooklyn at 77 Halsey Street. He was appointed to the old Board of Education in Brooklyn by Mayor Chapin on July 3, 1898, to take the place of Henry Bristow. He was reappointed several times as a member of the Brooklyn board and served until July, 1900, without salary. At the annual meeting in 1900 Mr. Swanstrom was elected President of the Board of Education after a contest with James B. Bouck, now Deputy Collector of Taxes. At the four succeeding elections Mr. Swanstrom was chosen by a practically unanimous vote to be at the head of the Brooklyn school system.

He introduced many reforms in the public schools and used his skill as a lawyer to secure larger appropriations from the Board of Estimate for Brooklyn. He secured $325,000 additional for teachers' wages through a suit which he started in their interest. The annual reports show that during the period Mr. Swanstrom was President of the Board of Education 25,087 additional sittings were provided in new schools.

GERMANS RATIFY THE TICKET.

Fusion Candidates, with Two Exceptions, Accepted by American League.

The members of the German-American League met last evening at 235 East Fifty-sixth Street and ratified the anti-Tammany ticket selected by the Citizens' Union and Republican City Conventions. The league accepted the fusion candidates, with the exception of Nicholas Brown for Coroner and Samuel Greenbaum for Supreme Court Justice.

The meeting was called to order by President Ludwig Thoma. After the roll call Beano Loewy, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered resolutions on the death of President McKinley.

President Thoma, Mr. Loewy, Charles Scheuer, Charles Buermann, Felix Fritschler, Julius Schwartz, and John C. Kern were appointed a committee to notify the candidates of the league's action.

PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.

It Is Gaining Ground, Says Dr. Caspar Rene Gregory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Dr. Caspar Rene Gregory, Professor of Theology at the University of Leipsic, Germany, addressed the Congregational Presbyterian ministers in the Young Men's Christian Association lecture room to-day on "The Religious Condition of Germany."

"There are a great number of people in Germany to-day," he said, "who believe there should be no connection between Church and State and are hard at work endeavoring to bring about the desired change. The parish system, which gives to each church a definite territory in which to work, has its evils, but we are gradually making improvements. The principal trouble is that there are not enough ministers to do the work.

"The life of the great mass of the German people is a Christian life, nevertheless. I bring you a message of encouragement from across the sea, and tell you that God's work is being well done and that Protestantism is steadily gaining ground."

JAY COOKE VERY ILL.

He Was a Famous War-Time Banker and Financier.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Jay Cooke, once a Philadelphia banker and war-time financier, is critically ill at his Summer home on Gibraltar, near Put-in-Bay. Mr. Cooke went to Gibraltar a few days ago for bass fishing, and was apparently in robust health despite his eighty years.

His servants, who had been instructed to call him early this morning, found him in an unconscious condition. A physician who was summoned says the trouble is congestion of the brain, and that there is hope of his recovery, he having regained consciousness this evening.

THE BIG STORE ACCITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS.

Millinery Opening.

Fall Season 1901.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW SPECIAL DISPLAY DAYS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST.

A Brilliant and Representative Assembly of Dashing and Conservative Foreign and American Creations. Exquisite in design and sparkling with Elegance.

One of the most successful Openings in the history of the Big Store. Enthusiastic crowds are continuous. The very poetry of Millinery at Moderate Prices. Combinations of every conceivable character. Hats for every possible purpose.

TO SEE IS TO ADMIRE.
TO ADMIRE IS TO BUY.

Millinery Parlors on Second Floor. Special Window Displays.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

QUITTING RETAIL BUSINESS. CLOTHING AT 60 CTS. ON THE DOLLAR.

We retire this Fall from the retail clothing business. As this is absolute and final it makes imperative the immediate sale of our entire stock of high-grade Fall and Winter clothing, and we therefore offer every garment here, without reserve at exactly 60 cts. on the dollar.

Our stock includes thousands of beautiful suits—many of them made of imported fabrics tailored to found only here; also thousands of long, loose fashionable Fall overcoats and Winter overcoats; silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests, fall dress and Tuxedo suits, striped trousers, etc.

Several hundred of our finest $15, $18 and $20 suits are now reduced to $8.50 each.

They include beautiful unfinished worsted suits in black and blue; neat check and solid gray cassimere and worsted suits, magnificent black thibet suits, etc. All are well trimmed and tailored beautifully.

About 500 of our finest $15 and $18 Fall overcoats are now marked down to $7.50 each.

They include covers in silk-faced, black and oxford gray vicunas, etc. Among them are many of the long, loose, broad-shouldered coats now the fashion. Some silk-lined.

The sacrifice of values is startling and sensational. For every garment here is new, fashionable, and reliable, but all go now at a mere fraction of former prices; at 60 cts. on the dollar.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY. Between 29th and 30th Sts.

DEMOCRATS READY FOR THE CITY CONVENTION

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

Hugh McLaughlin, It Is Pointed Out, Can Make No Effective Combination Against Mr. Croker.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met in the Wigwam yesterday at 4:30 o'clock P. M. Richard Croker was absent from the meeting, as was also Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. Secretary Thomas F. Smith said after the session that only routine business had been transacted.

The district leaders received the tickets and badges for the delegates to the City Convention to be held on Thursday. Final arrangements for the convention were made. There are 631 delegates to the convention apportioned as follows:

Manhattan and the Bronx, 371; Brooklyn, 217; Richmond, 14, and Queens, 29.

There is no combination, it is pointed out, which Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn could make to control the convention as against Mr. Croker.

At the convention to be held in the Grand Central Palace Thursday at 7:30 o'clock P. M. candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen will be chosen. Senator Thomas F. Grady is drawing up the platform, and he will review the work of the Van Wyck administration.

The county convention will be held in Tammany Hall on Thursday, Oct. 10, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating four candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court; two candidates for Justice of the City Court, and candidates for Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and District Attorney.

The slate so far arranged for the Supreme Court Justiceships contains the name of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien for a renomination and the name of Corporation Counsel Whalen for elevation to the bench. Mayor Van Wyck is also a candidate for a Justiceship, and his friends are sparring what he will be named.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas W. Dunn is slated to be named on the county ticket. Many leaders say that he will again be named for Sheriff. There are many contestants for the place, and the fight is expected to be a lively one. It was kicked by the friends of ex-Judge Divver for the place on the ground that this faction should be well treated to avert defection in the Democratic vote in the Second Assembly District. Senator Sullivan's candidate is Commissioner Oakley.

There are many candidates for District Attorney. In the list are ex-District Attorney Gardiner, Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, and several others.

The convention for the Borough of the Bronx will be held in Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, on Oct. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the nomination of candidates for President of the Borough of the Bronx, Justice of the City Court of the Borough, and Member of Assembly. Mr. Haffen is said to be a candidate for renomination. He has the support, it is said, of Senator Nagle, and is ready to lead the fight. The Assembly District Conventions will be held on Tu

WAITING FOR DETAILS OF SAMAR MASSACRE

Officers of Company New Said to Have Been Killed.

Further News Expected To-day—A Survivor Says Americans Killed 140 of the Attacking Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There was intense interest and concern at the War Department to-day when it was ascertained through a hasty decipherring yesterday of the dispatch giving the information about the attack upon Company C of the Ninth Infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, the expedition had been created that the officers named in the dispatch had escaped. It afterward appeared that there was reason to believe that the twenty-four officers who had escaped were none of them officers.

A question having arisen as to the accuracy of the cablegram received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Chaffee, the cable company was directed to repeat it. The repetition developed some irregularities that materially change the message.

As corrected the dispatch reads:

MANILA, Sept. 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Hughes reports following from Basey, Southern Samar: Twenty-four men, Company C, Ninth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, eleven wounded, have just arrived Balangiga; remainder company killed. Natives secured all company supplies except all rifles except three. Company was attacked during breakfast morning Sept. 28; company 72 strong; officers, Thomas W. Connell, Captain; Edward A. Bumpus, First Lieutenant; Dr. R. S. Griswold, Major-Surgeon.

Until further information has been obtained from Gen. Chaffee the War Department can do nothing but conjecture. Gen. Corbin, who has just returned from the Philippines, and who has had opportunity to become acquainted with the locality in which the attack is reported to have been made can give no further light than Gen. Chaffee has afforded. With other officers who have acquired information by personal observation, he has gained some insight into the peculiarities of the Filipinos, and has realized more fully than when he went there the necessity for guarding against treachery. The troops out there, however, were fully aware of that necessity, and have been most watchful, especially in sections where the unfitness of the people for civil government had been ascertained and noted by the Taft commission.

There is no disposition at the War Department to attach blame to anybody in the absence of detailed information. That information Gen. Corbin does not expect before to-morrow. The Island of Samar is not in quick communication with Manila, and it is possible that some delay may be experienced in getting authoritative information concerning the reported loss.

That the islanders who seem to be responsible for this outrage will be speedily relieved of any notion that the attack was justified by any wavering of policy on the part of the United States in consequence of the assassination of President McKinley, there is no room to doubt. It is regretted that this unfortunate occurrence may delay the establishment on the island of civil government, but it is held to be of the utmost importance that the natives shall be disabused of any m[illegible] that the United States will p[illegible]cident to go unnoticed or unre[illegible]

MANILA, Sept. 30.—Gen. Hughes, from Island of Samar, announces the arrival of Lieut. Markley and [illegible] at Tanauan (?) from the fight at Balangiga, where over forty men of Company C, Ninth Infantry, were killed by [illegible], who attacked the troops [illegible] breakfast Saturday last.

The men who have arrived at Tanauan say that the officers of [illegible]y, who were at first reported [illegible]caped, were killed, with the ma[illegible]e company. They say the troo[illegible]acked while unprepared by 400 [illegible] of whom the Americans killed a [illegible] Many of the soldiers were killed [illegible] quarters before they had time [illegible] their rifles.

Gen. Hughes is going to the scene of the disaster, and will personally command the troops.

SAY CAPT. CONNELL IS DEAD.

Word from Washington and Manila that New Yorker Met Death in Attack at Balangiga.

Word was received in this city yesterday that Capt. Thomas W. Connell of Company C of the Ninth Infantry was one of the victims of the attack upon the company at Balangiga. News received from the War Department, however, left the matter somewhat in doubt, and up to a late hour yesterday afternoon the family still had a faint hope that the news of Capt. Connell's death was untrue. The Connell family lives in an apartment over offices at 14 South William Street. While at breakfast yesterday morning a telegram was received from Washington which read:

"David J. Connell: Your boy killed in action. Gillespie, War Department."

Upon getting this news Mrs. Connell swooned and a doctor was hastily summoned. Almost immediately another messenger arrived with a cablegram. It was dated Manila, Sept. 29, 1901, and contained the words, "Connell killed yesterday." The signature, "Frank," was taken to mean Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey of the same regiment. Ramsey and Connell had been classmates together at West Point, and upon their graduation they had been appointed to the same regiment. They became fast friends, and chance had thrown them together ever since. In Cuba they arranged a private cable code and agreed that if either should die the survivor should communicate with the family of the other by means of the code. Capt. Connell's code address was Quoconnell, and the message received yesterday was so addressed.

This message, in addition to the one previously received from the War Department, left little hope that Capt. Connell was still alive. But Mr. Connell telegraphed to the War Department asking for a confirmation and received an answer to the effect that the matter was still in doubt, and that an order had been sent out from the War Department directing that a corrected list of the victims be sent.

GEN. WHEELER'S COMMENT.

Says Disaster May Have Been Due to Officers' Overconfidence.

Commenting upon the disaster to the Ninth Infantry, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, said:

"I knew the officers of the Ninth Infantry who were killed at Samar. They were with me in the Philippines, and were highly accomplished and brave officers. I presume that the disaster occurred on account of overconfidence on the part of these officers. Peace seemed to be so generally established that they apparently thought it hardly necessary to keep up so strict a guard as they would in actual warfare.

"The Ninth Regiment is one of the best in our service. It was organized 103 years ago, and distinguished itself in the war of 1812, in the civil war, and in Cuba and the Philippines. My own uncle, my mother's only brother, was senior Captain of the Ninth Infantry at Lundy's Lane, and was killed while leading the regiment in a charge. His fellow-officers erected a monument to his memory."

FILIPINOS UNITE TO MURDER.

Native Constables, Recently Armed, in a Society to Kill Whites—Work in Tayabas and Batangas.

MANILA, Sept. 30.—A new branch of the Katipunan (a Filipino secret society) has been discovered at Tarlac, capital of the province of that name. The object of the society is the slaughter of the Whites. Marcelino Marivilla, President of Batangas, is the chief of the new branch, which includes numbers of the native constabulary, who were recently armed. One policeman admits that he was taxed a dollar and was ordered to make bolos. A regular collection has been made by the organization from the natives, either by persuasion or threats. An uprising had been planned for an early date.

The conditions in Tayabas and Batangas are not reassuring. The worst form of guerrilla warfare prevails there. The insurgent forces are distributed, under cover, along every road and trail, and wait

[illegible] to the mountains, the main forces of the insurgents are scattered in bands over the provinces, where they fix up rifles when there is an opportunity to use them.

TO SELL MR. LYMAN'S MOTOR.

Seized for Alleged False Declaration—Appraised at Over $6,000.

A notice was issued yesterday by the United States Marshal to the effect that a motor vehicle recently seized for false declaration would be sold at the Public Stores on Oct. 10. This is the machine brought in by Dr. J. C. Lyman recently. He put it in his declaration as a household effect, in use for more than one year, claiming that it should come in free. The Appraiser's examiners disputed the correctness of the declaration, and the Collector ordered the seizure of the machine.

In the notice of the sale the vehicle is described as a new twelve-horse power Panhard-Lavassor motor, No. 2,947. It was said that this number shows conclusively that the machine is much less than a year old. The Examiners appraised the machine at $4,500, foreign value, and at $6,200 imported. The vehicle can be inspected on Oct. 9.

VALUE OF TOD SLOAN'S MOTOR.

General Appraisers' Decision Affecting the Vehicle Used by Fournier.

The Board of United States Appraisers yesterday handed down a decision in which they pass upon a Mors motor vehicle, which was entered as being worth 30,000 francs. No advance has been made in the value of the vehicle proper, but an advance had been made of some 4,000 francs altogether for various accessories. The importer claimed that these were all simply a part of the machine, and should not be charged extra. The appraiser made the advance as stated, however, and this advance the General Appraisers yesterday sustained.

The machine in question was imported by Tod Sloan. It had previously been taken out, under bond, and it has been used by Fournier, the winner of the race from Paris to Berlin. At Buffalo recently Fournier made twenty-five miles in thirty-eight minutes in the machine in question.

MOLINEUX DECISION SOON.

Court of Appeals Assembles in Albany for Fall Term.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—The Court of Appeals met in consultation this morning. No decisions were handed down to-day. The decision in the Molineux case may be handed down to-morrow, and it may be until next week.

The Judges were in consultation three hours this morning, but whether they considered the case is not known. When the decision will be rendered and what it will be cannot be learned until the Court has made its announcement. There is a belief, however, that Molineux will be granted a new trial.

WOULD BUY COTTON PRINTS.

M. C. D. Borden Makes an Omnibus Offer in Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 30.—Matthew C. D. Borden of New York, owner of the American Printing Company's works in this city, this afternoon offered to purchase all the regular print cloth goods in this section.

His agents were able to obtain only a relatively small portion of the surplus of narrow goods now held in storehouse here, or some 50,000 pieces. The offer was made for immediate delivery, and held good until the close of business to-day.

Mr. Borden's offer is looked upon as a belief that the present price of print cloth will be maintained, even on the present declining market for raw cotton.

$50,000 FOR CHURCH WORK.

Yonkers Woman Gives That Much to Episcopal Congregation.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Mrs. William B. Cochran has given to St. John's Episcopal Church $50,000 for the purpose of advancing the religion in this city. Mrs. Cochran is the daughter of the late Alexander Smith, the carpet manufacturer, and wife of William F. Cochran, President of the Smith Company. Within the last few years Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have spent very nearly $1,000,000 in religious and charitable work here.

They had given St. John's previously something like $150,000. Mrs. Cochran paid off the church debt and Mr. Cochran built the parish house. St. John's Hospital cost $100,000. Mrs. Cochran built and maintains St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Ludlow, a part of this city. The church is said to be now able to care for itself. Mr. Cochran expended $150,000 in the erection of Hollywood Inn, the only place of its kind in the country, and is at present spending more than $25,000 on an annex to the Inn. These are only some of the larger single amounts they have given to various [illegible] city.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. C. Stubbs, Southern Pacific Railway; Commandante G. E. Elia, Italy; E. S. Cramp, Philadelphia; Edouard Quinte, Brazil; Constantin Brun, Danish Minister to the United States, Washington; Lieut. Schroen, German Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—E. B. Parker, United States Navy; James Dewar, London; D. Roditi, Paris; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; H. T. Bishop, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, Portuguese Minister to the United States, Washington.

NORMANDIE—Gen. Kessler, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Judge L. O'Connor, New Orleans; A. H. Plant of the Plant Railway System, Washington; Col. G. E. Sedgwick, Boston.

GRAND—Wesley W. K. Hamilton, United States Army; W. W. Burnside, United States Army; T. Philip Terry, Boston.

HERALD SQUARE—Iven Borgstrom, Stockholm, Sweden.

MARLBOROUGH—Gen. Dudley Avery, Louisiana; Gen. W. W. Gordon, Savannah.

GRAND UNION—Senator G. P. Blair, Arizona; Judge J. B. Drew, Charleston, West Va.; the Rev. J. J. Cowles, Amenia, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—Gov. B. B. Odell, Newburg; Congressman J. S. Sherman, Utica; Patent Commissioner C. H. Dush, Syracuse.

NETHERLAND—H. H. Nickerson, Mexico.

PLAZA—S. H. Hobbins, Boston; Dr. Passche, Berlin.

GILSEY—Count von Platen, Germany; P. Escbangler, Holland; Capt. S. J. Roe, Albany; H. Dubois, Toronto; Joseph E. Seagrave, Waterloo, Ontario.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. A. Drake, President of the First National Bank, Corning; G. L. Hasard, London; Senator W. E. Chandler, New Hampshire.

MURRAY HILL—W. H. Scott, Quebec; E. M. Rhett, United States Army; Capt. Lyon, England.

VICTORIA—Judge J. S. Macdonald, Cape Nome, Alaska; Col. Theodore Robinson, Florence, Col.

HOFFMAN—D. L. Lewis, Alabama; S. M. Lemont, Louisville; Col. A. M. Dickinson, Waterburt, Conn.; W. Barrett, Mexico.

ALBEMARLE—H. [illegible], Porto Rico; J. C. B. Davis, Washington; [illegible] Rood, London.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. [illegible] winds, becoming variable.

It will be warmer to-day in the Ohio Valley and the greater portion of the lake region, also in the middle slope, and cooler to-morrow in the Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light west to north; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts and on the great lakes light and variable; on the Gulf Coast light easterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for [illegible] ports will have light winds, mostly [illegible] to north, and fair weather to the Grand [illegible]

The record of temperature for the [illegible] hours ended at midnight, taken from [illegible] YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from [illegible] meter of the Weather Bureau, is as [illegible]

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	19[illegible]
3 A. M.	65	[illegible]
6 A. M.	66	[illegible]
9 A. M.	64	[illegible]
12 M.	65	[illegible]
3 P. M.	67	[illegible]
6 P. M.	68	[illegible]
9 P. M.	67	[illegible]
12 P. M.	67	[illegible]

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as [illegible] Printing House Square [illegible]
Weather Bureau [illegible]
Corresponding date for 1900 [illegible]
Corresponding date for last 25 years [illegible]

Your thermometer registered 60 degrees [illegible]

RAILROAD HEARING

[illegible] Pro and Con Before the State Commission.

[illegible]any Wins a Point—Contractor [illegible] McDonald Testifies in Favor of the Road.

[illegible] York and Port Chester Railway yesterday scored its first [illegible] the allied railroad companies [illegible]posed to the construction of [illegible] four-track electric road be[illegible] York City and the Connecticut [illegible] Port Chester.

[illegible]ed at a meeting of the State [illegible]commission in Parlor DR at [illegible]Avenue Hotel, in the presence of [illegible] property owners in the district [illegible] not 50 per cent. of whom could [illegible] access to the room.

[illegible] to the proposed road as counsel were W. B. McNulty of the New York, [illegible]hany and Schenectady Railroad, [illegible]ge of the Union Railroad Company, W. Taft for the New York, New [illegible] and Hartford Company, F. W. [illegible] for the New York and Stamford [illegible], John McDonald for the New [illegible]y and Westchester, and a repre[illegible] from the office of Parsons, Shep[illegible]Ogden. Representing those interested the proposed road were Frank [illegible] Smith and William Trull.

[illegible]ning the case, Mr. Smith said the [illegible]on was made under Section 59 of the [illegible]road law for a certificate declaring a new road between New York [illegible] Chester is a public convenience [illegible]necessity. It is proposed to build a [illegible]ack electric road to be operated on [illegible]rd-rail system from Willis Avenue [illegible]e Hundred and Thirty-second Street, [illegible] of the Harlem River, through Mount [illegible] Pelham, New Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Rye, Harrison, and Port Chester. In addition to the main line [illegible]ut twenty-one miles, there will be [illegible]mile branch from Westchester Avenue [illegible] Classon's Point. The road is to be [illegible]on private property, with no grade [illegible]gs. It will be operated on the block [illegible], and lighted by electricity. The [illegible]of fare will be about one-third as [illegible]ged with those charged by the New [illegible] Haven, and Hartford Railroad, [illegible]he trip from Port Chester to City [illegible] New York, can be made in fifteen [illegible]minutes less time than under present arrangements. The road will be so built as to connect with any station on the Rapid Transit system.

Commissioner Baker inquired whether the new road was to be built for passenger purposes only.

"That is the intention," replied Mr. Smith.

"Would you carry freight?"

"It would be hard to refuse it," rejoined Mr. Smith.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION.

Then the counsel in opposition presented technical objections that the articles of incorporation were involved; that the new road was not practicable or feasible; that there were intentions of a change of route and that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road was able to do all the business. Mr. Page made the point that the incorporators of the new company had not complied with the provisions of Section 13 of the railroad law, had not filed a proper map and profile with the clerk of each county, and that the Commission had no jurisdiction. In support of this contention he cited a decision by Justice Hatch in a suit in Long Island.

In reply Mr. Trull pointed out that until the new company secured a certificate from the Railroad Commission it had no corporate power. It was simply in what it had done, following the lines of practice laid down by the Commission, which could not reverse itself. All that the latter had to determine was whether the new road was a public necessity and a convenience, if after obtaining a certificate the New York and Port Chester Railroad attempted to do anything that was deemed wrong its Directors could be haled to the courts.

Mr. Smith followed in an argument on the same lines.

While the argument was at its height S. S. Randall demanded recognition and declared that counsel for the opposition did not represent the property owners. It appeared to him that corporations were the only parties to be heard and the counsel in opposition represented corporations that had illegally absorbed much of the property in the Bronx and Westchester.

President Cole took objection to Mr. Randall's remarks and ordered him to be seated.

Mr. Randall apologized, explaining that he had no desire to cast any reflections on the Commission, but he wanted it understood that the railroad lawyers did not represent private property interests.

President Cole, in overruling the objections of the opponents to the road, said:

"The board does not believe that the adoption by the Board of Directors of a company of a map as provided by Section 6 is required or authorized prior to the issuance by this board of a certificate under Section 59. The board accepts the map offered as the nearest present practicable definition of the proposed route, and witnesses may be examined and cross-examined regarding it. The profile of that route will, of course, be offered and required as a part of the map of the line. It is assumed that the map defines the route substantially as described in the articles of association until it is shown to be otherwise."

William C. Gottshall, engineer for the New York and Port Chester Company, testified as to the purposes of the company and gave the lines laid down by Mr. Smith in his opening address. He said that the time of express trains between Port Chester and New York City Hall would be 31 minutes, and by local trains 49 minutes.

CONTRACTOR McDONALD'S TESTIMONY.

John B. McDonald, who is building the rapid transit tunnel, was a witness for the applicants. He testified that the road could be built at no great expense, and that the present service was entirely inadequate. He predicted that the proposed road would develop the territory affected to an abnormal degree, and that he was satisfied with the commercial value of the new road that he was prepared to undertake its construction. He regarded it practically as an extension of the rapid transit system. He offered to prove this to the satisfaction of the commission in executive session. He did not believe the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company, unless it made radical changes and great improvements, could meet requirements. With the proposed new route trains, without change of cars, could be run to City Hall, New York, and subsequently to the City Hall in Brooklyn, as he believed a connection would be made between the two boroughs within a year. From a conversation he had with the President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company last week he was not believe that company contemplated any important changes for the [illegible] of suburban travel facilities. Existing railroad companies had reached and gone beyond the limit for facilities to [illegible] the Grand Central Depot.

"Would you undertake to build the new road?" Mr. Trull asked.

"I would," said Mr. McDonald.

"I object," remarked Mr. Taft.

"What!" inquired Mr. McDonald; "object to my building the road?" [Laughter.]

"Simply shows his faith," interjected Mr. McNulty.

"Something more than can be said about him relative to the New York, Boston, Albany and Schenectady Road," retorted Mr. Smith.

The objection was overruled, and Lawyer John McDonald repeated it on behalf of the New York and Westchester Company.

"Will Mr. McDonald tell me what is the New York and Westchester Road?" asked Mr. Smith.

"It is the old Bergholz Road," replied Lawyer McDonald.

"In operation?" queried Mr. Smith.

"No," answered Lawyer McDonald.

"Ever built?" Mr. Smith asked.

"No," rejoined Lawyer McDonald. [Laughter.]

Then Lawyer McDonald added: "Mr. Gottshall knows all about the New York and Westchester."

"I am sorry to say that I do," replied Mr. Gottshall.

George W. Drumheller, City Engineer of Mount Vernon, and G. J. Grossman, Secretary of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx, followed. Contractor McDonald: Each testified strongly in favor of the construction of the proposed road, and declared it an urgent necessity and that [illegible] Commission [illegible] until this morning at 9:45 o'clock. To-day will be devoted to an examination of engineers, and on to-morrow property owners will be called to give evidence.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL OPPOSITION

Rapid Transit Board Applies to the Supreme Court for a Special Commission.

Through their counsel, Edward M. Shepard, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday applied to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways for public transportation, as determined by the board, ought to be constructed and operated between Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The petition of the board sets forth that the board, in January last, by a concurrent vote of six members, determined that a rapid transit railway, to be called the Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Railroad, was needed by the public and determined the route or routes and the plan of construction. The plans were approved by the Municipal Assembly and by Mayor Van Wyck. Continuing, the petition states that the petitioner has been unable to obtain the consents of owners representing a majority in value of the property along several of the streets of the route.

Edward M. Shepard, in an affidavit, says that he has learned from talks with a number of the property owners that their opposition was really an unwillingness to execute any consent, lest after the construction and operation of the road the owners should, by reason of the consent, be deprived of some special right by way of claim which they might then have for special injury if they should not have signed the consents. Mr. Shepard said that in his opinion it was not either lawful nor proper for the Rapid Transit Board or its attorneys to give any stipulation as to the legal effect or operation of a consent.

The total assessed value of the property along the route is given as $29,733,500. Property owners representing only $2,225,700 of this amount have consented to the construction of the road.

The court reserved its decision on the application.

ATLANTIC AVENUE TUNNEL PLAN.

President Orr and Engineer Parsons Examined by Special Board.

President Alexander E. Orr and Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission were examined yesterday before the Special Commission appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to pass upon the proposed extension of the tunnel from the Manhattan Post Office under the East River to the Long Island Railroad terminus in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The Special Commissioners are Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, and others in the room were Edward M. Shepard, Albert B. Boardman, John De Witt Warner, R. H. Crain, and Theodore Frothingham.

President Orr described the route, and in answer to a suggestion by Mr. Warner that the tunnel be built to accommodate four tracks instead of two replied that that would too greatly increase the cost of the work.

Mr. Parsons showed the plans for the tunnel and described the manner of prosecuting the work, which he said will be done in compressed air behind a steel shield, which will be advanced as the tunnel proceeds. Nearly all the work under the river will be through rock, and in some places it will be necessary to dig at a depth of seventy feet. The cost of the extension, he said, will be $8,000,000, at the least. Trains will make the trip in from twelve to fourteen minutes.

The Special Commission will meet again Monday.

GERMAN PRESS ANGRY AGAIN.

Objects to Manner in Which the American Tariff Is Applied.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The German newspapers assert that the United States Government has done further injury to German imports by a vexatious application of the tariff. For instance, it is alleged that penholders pay "enormous duties" because they consist of different materials.

Some journals ask in substance, "What have we to expect on the part of America if our tariff bill becomes law?" The Leipziger Tageblatt (National Liberal) says:

"If America vexes us so boldly, then we must have for America and on account of America an autonomous tariff with high rates, to teach that country manners."

Several papers have recently asserted that German sparkling wines and liquors pay higher duties in the United States than French goods of the same kind; but the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung to-day refutes this statement.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Pardridge & Walsh, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Hockings, domestics and linens; 337 Broadway.
"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; M. Weinberg, cloaks and suits; 337 Broadway.
Hunter, A. Sun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Mizer, trimmings and leather goods; 67 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 67 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Connelly, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Howe & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.
Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. E. Mayhew, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. W. Guy, laces, white goods, and hosiery; 80 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; F. Long, notions and millinery; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Acruman, Louis, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Acruman, millinery and ribbons; Hoffman House.
Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, woolens; Hoffman House.
Oppenheimer, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheimer, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Brandies, L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandies, furnishing goods and clothing, 319 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.
Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Kohn, fancy and leather goods; M. Hochschild, laces, vellings, underwear, and corsets; Hotel Imperial.
Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Seip Brothers, Chillicothe, Ohio; R. Seip, hats; Hotel Albert.
Levy & Stearn, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Stearn, notions; Hollund House.
La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; millinery and cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Beale, George S., Columbus, Ohio; furnishing goods, dress goods, and silks; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, prints; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. G. Bancroft, dry goods; 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommers, books; 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Mosby, Wilkinson & Anderson, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, linens, laces, notions, and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss L. Conn, millinery; Miss M. O'Neil, muslin underwear; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. J. Kelly, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, dry goods; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces; Miss McNulty, art goods; R. Kuehne, millinery; 377 Broadway.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Waldo, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; 67 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; N. Gray, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.
Reeves, Veeder & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; M. P. Smart, notions; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Leggan, hosiery; 337 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Eamon Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. D. R. Lamson, furnishing goods; F. G. Gould, linings; 47 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gerber, J., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. R. Schloss, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. E. Reick, trimmings; 2 Walker Street.
Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; I. Zwilling, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Fordyce, George L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, domestics, linens, gloves, and trimmings; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Foster & Post, Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Foster, notions and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.
Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Loveman, D. E., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. E. Loveman, furnishing goods and stationery; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

TRIP MAKES TROUBLE

Newly Married Apartment House Owner Faces a Receivership.

Installments Fall Due on His Property While His Honeymoon Is in Progress—His Explanation.

A wedding trip has caused a great deal of trouble for the owner of an up-town apartment house. Incidentally the tenants of the house are in somewhat of a quandary as to whom to pay their rent. A receiver for the property has been appointed, although the owner says such proceedings are not necessary.

Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court was to have heard argument yesterday on a motion to remove the receiver, but at the request of the persons interested the matter was adjourned until to-day.

The house over which the dispute arises is at 136 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues. It is a five-story building and contains about twenty tenants. Abraham Rosen is the owner of record.

Mr. Rosen is a cloak manufacturer, with a place of business at 53 East Tenth Street. He lives at 1,469 Lexington Avenue. Some time ago he purchased the apartment house in question. On this was a first mortgage of $23,000 in favor of the estate of Frederick Butterfield. Second mortgages to the amount of $13,500 were placed with the Bradley & Currier Company.

Mr. Rosen made an arrangement by which he was to pay off the first mortgage in installments, and the same conditions existed as to the second mortgage. Just what happened in connection with this arrangement is told in Mr. Rosen's affidavit.

"I have been in business in the City of New York for over fifteen years," says Mr. Rosen. "I am solvent and able to pay my just debts.

"In the month of June of this year I was married and left the City of New York on a wedding trip, intending to return in about a month; that was the dull season of my business, and I was able to leave it in charge of my bookkeeper, Joseph Norden."

Mr. Rosen then goes on to relate how he returned to the city for a few days, and then left again with his wife, remaining away until Aug. 30. He went to his place of business on the next Tuesday, and found a notice from the Bradley & Currier Company that the interest and payment on his mortgages were due. He says that he understood that the mortgages contained a thirty-day foreclosure clause. This would have given him until Sept. 19 to pay the installments.

He was, however, informed by George Gulick Bradley, counsel for the Bradley & Currier Company, that the mortgage could be foreclosed on ten days' notice. He at once tendered the installments, with interest. They were refused by Mr. Bradley, who said he would have to consult his clients before receiving the money. It was not accepted, and finally Mr. Bradley began an action for the foreclosure of the mortgages.

At this point Mr. Rosen retained the law firm of James W. & Charles J. McDermott to appear for him. Although their appearance was duly entered, Mr. Bradley went into court and secured the appointment of a receiver for the property.

Mr. Bradley alleges that Mr. Rosen is insolvent and that the property is not worth the mortgages which have been placed on it. In an affidavit James W. McDermott shows that he is counsel for the mortgagees under the first mortgage, and that they consider the property worth at least $35,000.

Mr. Rosen offers to pay up interest, the installments, and expenses if the action is discontinued. The action, he declares, could never have been started if he had not gone away on his wedding trip with the impression that the installments could be paid before Sept. 19, thus keeping him from being in default.

AGAINST MEXICAN TRUSTS.

Independents Aroused, and It Is Reported that President Diaz Will Take Antagonistic Action.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 30.—The community of interests spirit which has recently shown such great advancement in Mexico is likely to receive a severe shock before long. It is reported on reliable authority that President Diaz is considering the advisability of putting a check on the growth of the trusts in that country by issuing an official decree prohibiting such combinations.

He has been appealed to for relief by many mine owners who allege that the American Smelting and Refining Company in their effort to control the output and price of ores have closed down without cause some of the best mines in the Sierra Mojada and other mining districts of the republic; also that the independent mine owners are placed at the mercy of the trust and are without relief, as all the smelters in Mexico are in the gigantic organization.

It is also said that President Diaz does not look with favor upon the movement to consolidate the railroad lines of Mexico into one or two groups. He believes that such action will tend to prevent the extensions of the existing systems and to retard the development of the country.

There is some talk that he will not approve the recent purchase of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad by the Mexican Central Railway Company. Trusts were recently formed of the principal cigarette factories and many of the larger soap factories of Mexico, and a movement is now on foot to organize the breweries and cotton mills into trusts.

NEARLY KILLED BY GAS.

Wealthy Man and His Wife at Orange Accidentally Turned on Jet After Retiring.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 30.—Escaping gas nearly caused the death of John H. Cassidy, a wealthy manufacturer of New York, and his wife in their home in Gregory Avenue, West Orange, Saturday night, and the physicians say that Mrs. Cassidy is not yet out of danger.

They are elderly folk and were alone in the house, except for a gardener, who slept there. He smelled gas in the hallway yesterday morning, and, tracing it to his employer's room, forced the door. He found both unconscious, Mrs. Cassidy lying on the floor as if she had been overcome while attempting to escape, while Mr. Cassidy lay in his bed in an adjoining room. The man threw open all the windows and hurriedly called physicians, who restored both to consciousness after long labor.

It is believed that one or the other accidentally turned on a gas jet after putting out the light upon retiring. Mr. Cassidy is the President of the Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company of West Twenty-third Street, New York City, makers of gas and electric fixtures. He and Mrs. Cassidy have lived in West Orange for many years. No report of the case was made by the police, as there is no suspicion that it was anything but an accident, and it was not until to-day that the fact that the Cassidys were in such peril became generally known to their many friends.

NAVAL ACADEMY OPENS.

Largest Enrollment in the Institution's History.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—To-morrow, Oct. 1, the United States Naval Academy will enter upon its fifty-seventh academic year with the largest number of cadets that have ever before been at the institution. Officers who are stationed at the Naval Academy for the year and their families have taken up their residences in the Naval Academy and this city.

One hundred and eighty-seven cadets, who have been on their one month's leave, were due to report at the academy at 7:30 this evening, as study hours begin at that time, and all save three reported. The new fourth class comprises 148 members, which, with 187 who have been on furlough, makes a total of 337 cadets, the largest number ever before at the institution.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.
Try WILSON.
That's All!

JUDGE ADVOCATE LEMLY'S SISTER BURNED TO DEATH.

Her Clothing Caught Fire from a Stove in Her Home at Salem, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 30.—Miss Laura Lemly, forty-five years of age, a sister of Judge Advocate General Lemly, was burned to death at her home in Salem, N. C., to-day.

Her clothing caught from a kitchen stove and she was so badly burned that death resulted within four hours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The death by fire of Capt. Lemly's sister, Miss Laura Lemly, at Salem, N. C., makes the fourth death of persons directly or indirectly connected with the Schley inquiry, and makes probable the third adjournment on account of death.

The first adjournment was on account of the death of President McKinley. The second was on account of the death of ex-Judge Jeremiah Wilson, the chief of Schley's counsel. The third death was that of A. S. Thompson, one of Mr. Wilson's pall bearers, but that, of course, did not delay the court. Mr. Thompson dropped dead on the day of the funeral.

This fourth death may not delay the court. Capt. Lemly said to-night that he would not ask for an adjournment on account of it. Rear Admiral Schley and his counsel, immediately upon hearing of the news, sent word to Capt. Lemly that they would move an adjournment of the inquiry. Capt. Lemly, however, could not be seen, as he had retired.

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL POLICY.

Joint High Commission Member Says Dominion Must Change Its Attitude Toward the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 30.—John Charlton, a member of the Joint High Commission, delivered an address before his constituents of South Norfolk, at Fisher's Glen, yesterday, taking as his subject "The Past, the Present, and the Future of Canada," in which he touched on the country's relations with the United States.

"Within the last few years," said Mr. Charlton, "there has been a rapid growth of imperial sentiment in Canada. It is not probable and not desirable that organic union of Canada and the various colonies with the central power, Great Britain, should be the result. The union between Great Britain and her colonies is now and should remain a bond of sympathy and voluntary union. It is not improbable that the trend of movements will draw powerfully

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker's--Nothing if Not Interesting

Business expectations in great modern retailing rest upon the ability to sustain continued interest. When the Public ceases to think about this store, its decline will begin.

Therefore the most powerful incentive to action, progressive, broad, deep, and constant forward movement. We could not pause if we would, we would not pause if we could. So it comes about that the most interesting Museum of Merchandise in America now awaits your inspection.

Women's Costumes from Paris and Berlin—a collection that for variety, number, elegance, will not be matched in the whole world of merchandise.

Paris Novelties in Dress Goods and Dress Silks—the latest designs of the great designers.

Rich stuffs for Men's Neckwear to order.

Each of the six great salesroom floors is crowded to excess with objects of interest. The collection of Pictures on the Fifth floor is a sort of down-town Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Smart Clothes for Men

Fall and Winter styles are ready in the utmost fullness. All the new ideas that tailor wit has evolved, are expressed in properest form in our new suits and overcoats.

The sack coats help a man to a broad athletic figure. Prince Albert coats are longer, and fuller over the hips. The smartest trousers are more baggy, though narrower than ever at the bottoms. Overcoats are longer and fuller than ever.

Everything the well-dressed man wants is found at its best in Wanamaker clothing; and the stock now is superb.

Men's fancy mixed suits at $8.50 to $30.
Men's black and blue cheviot sack suits at $8.50 to $22.50.
Men's cutaway frock suits at $15 to $30.
Men's Prince Albert coats and vests at $20 to $35.
Men's Fall overcoats at $10 to $30.
Young Men's fancy cheviot sack suits at $8.50 to $20.
Men's striped worsted trousers at $5 to $8.
Men's rain coats—the kind the custom tailor prides himself on. The only difference here is in the price—$25 and $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Furnishings
The Correct Kind

The stamp of elegance and correctness is upon every article for man's dress that comes from this Men's Furnishing Store. Critical men, of good taste in dress, know and appreciate this fact.

The new Fall styles are splendidly illustrated in this stock. The collection of Neckwear includes the latest shapes in a rich variety of designs and colorings. There are superb English silks, from which we will make you scarfs to your order.

As to shirts, you can choose from an excellent assortment of shirts that are ready-made, with all the newest refinements that aid to comfort and good looks. Or, if you like, we will make shirts that are faultless in style and fit, to your measure.

But it is hard to summarize hastily such a completely equipped store. These price indications will help:

Shirts, to order, of imported Oxfords or Madras, $3.50 each.
White Dress Shirts, to order, $1.50 to $12 each.
Ready-made Shirts, $1 to $3.50.
New Neckwear, 50c to $2.50.
Scarfs, to order, from English squares, $1 to $2.50; whole squares, $5.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Shoes for
the New Season

This is a most remarkable stock. It includes every sort of shoe for Men, Women and Children—every last and every leather. The best shoemaking in America goes into our shoes; yet the prices average a dollar a pair lower than equal shoes can be obtained for elsewhere. For instance:

Men's Shoes at $3.90—

A line of shoes that cannot be matched anywhere under five dollars. All styles and leathers.

"Reliable" Shoes for Women, at $3—

Shoes made to excel all $3.50 shoes on the market. A remarkable line.

As to variety, we show in Women's Boots—

50 styles at $3. 24 styles at $4. 47 styles at $5.
And a wide variety of Winter Oxfords in addition.

Men's Shoes at $3 to $7.
Boys' Shoes at $1.50 to $3.50.
Women's Shoes at $2 to $7.
Girls' Shoes at $1.20 to $3.50.

Fourth avenue.

Unmatched Millinery

The Fall Display has attracted thousands of women during the past week. No finer collection of Hats for Women was ever assembled anywhere. Large picture hats promise broadest popularity, and we have a superb collection of them. The smartest hats for evening wear are those of Irish Crochet Lace. For street wear, the most popular new idea is the Roll-brim Sailor Hat.

But these are merest hints. The stock is so broad that every taste can be most fully satisfied.

The Walking Hats and Hats for Children are each notable collections.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Clothing for
The Very Little Folks

Everything that the baby wears, until he or she gets to be four years old is included in this rich gathering of the Fall and Winter fashions. Of the bewildering array of dainty Muslin Underwear, and the wash dresses, there is space for mere mention.

But more space must be conceded to these fetching Bonnets and Hats, and Coats in luxurious fabrics, that will defy the sharpest winter weather:

Bonnets and Caps—

At $10.30—Poke Bonnet of blue panne velvet, trimmed with chiffon, beaver-heads, and ribbon.
At $7.50—Poke Bonnet of white faille silk, with ostrich tips and satin loops.
At $4.50 to $6—Picture Hats of panne and mirror velvet, with large bows of silk or chiffon; in white, pink, blue and red.

Coats—

At $32—Coat of light blue silk, trimmed with beaver.
At $29—Coat of biscuit-colored broadcloth, trimmed with ermine and heads.
At $20—Coat of pink serge; sailor collar and revers of white faille silk, with applique and beaver.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Winter Clothes for the Boys

The little man, or his parents, will have no cause to complain of his not having been taken care of in the matter of Fall and Winter clothing. The stock is now at its best and richest. There are suits for work, for play, and for "best"; Fall overcoats and reefers that will resist the strongest Winter blow. And all are made with true Wanamaker attention to the niceties of fit, wear, workmanship and style, that ensure a well-dressed boy. Fabrics are the best of all-wool serges, cheviots and cassimeres.

These hints:

Single-breasted 3-piece Suits, for sizes 9 to 16 years; in serges, cassimeres and cheviots; $5 to $14.
Double-breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years, $3.85 to $14.
Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 12 years, $5 to $12.
Russian Blouse Suits, sizes 3 to 7 years, $5 to $12.
Top Coats, sizes 4 to 16 years, $5 to $14.
Russian Blouse Overcoats, sizes 3 to 7 years, $5 and upwards.
Reefers, sizes 3 to 12 years, $6 to $12.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The New Silks

The Silk Display continues. It is probably the most brilliant showing of these sumptuous fabrics that has ever been made.

The single-pattern pieces are marvels of loom-made beauty. The finish of the new silks throughout is marvelous in its brilliance.

The variety in stock is comprehensive of the chiefest silk beauty from American and European looms.

This suggestion of the sorts and price-ranges:

Evening Silks, both plain and fancy, through a bewildering variety to the rich and sumptuous French Novelty Silks. Prices 75c to $12.
Black Silks—Taffetas in thirty-five different qualities, from 50c to $3.75 a yard, are a guide as to the completeness of this stock, which also contains rich Brocades and Damas up to $7.50 a yard.
The new Colored Novelty Silks—Warp-printed, brocaded or striped, on Repp, chameleon, glace or plain grounds, in Dresden, Pompadour, Roman, Persian, or less elaborate effects. 75c to $7.
The new Plain Colored Silks—Taffetas that we guarantee to wear; in hundreds of newest shades; Louisines, Paillette de Soie, Satins, Poplins, Crepe de Chine, and all best weaves. 75c to $5.
The new Velvets—Black and colored, plain or novelty, plain and printed Panne, black Velour du Nord. $1 to $7.50.
The new Black-and-white Silks—Neat or elaborate, for waist or entire gown. Richer and in greater assortment than we have ever known. 75c. to $9.

Rotunda.

Silk Waists
And Other Garments for Women

The Paris Waists compel first attention. They are marvelous in design and treatment; and this year are more in keeping with American ideas of refinement and practicability. These range in price from $23 to $55.

The American made Silk Waists suffer little in comparison with the imported waists. The styles this season show much originality and a high order of beauty. There are about sixty different varieties to choose from, ranging in price from $4.50 to $25.

Flannel Waists, in about a hundred styles; $1 to $10.
Black Mohair Waists, $1.75 to $3.75.
Dressing Sacques, of silk, $6.50 to $17.50; of flannel, $2.50 to $10; of cashmere and albatross, $3.75 to $6.50; of eiderdown, $1 to $5.
Wrappers, of silk, $12 to $35; of cashmere and albatross, $4.50 to $100; of flannel, $4.50 to $20; of eiderdown, $3.25 to $12; of flannelette, $1 to $3.75.
Black Sateen Petticoats, 85c to $4.25; of mohair, $1.75 to $6; of moreen, $3 to $7.50.
Short Petticoats, of albatross and flannel, $1.50 to $10; of flannelette, 25c to $1; knitted petticoats, 75c to $1.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Jewelry and Silverware

Autumn weddings call for many important investments. Our Jewelry and Silver Store presents the newest and choicest things in both of these important lines, and offers a very positive saving in the cost of many of the goods.

Our Diamond Jewelry is a notable instance. The variety, the superior character both of stones and mountings, and the very favorable prices are practically unmatched elsewhere.

These price-suggestions:

Women's Diamond Rings, $10 to $375.
Men's Diamond Rings, $10 to $135.
Men's Gold Watches, $25 to $350.
Women's Gold Watches, $15 to $140.
Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons at $1 an ounce.
Combination Chests of Silver, $50 to $220.
Wedding Presents in sterling silver, from a Bonbon Dish at $2.50 to a Sterling Silver Tea Set at $150.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Coats and Wraps

There are marked changes in style this season, in over-garments for women. The new coats are full of refined character, and will be universally admired. We have gathered most prodigally from best foreign and American makers, and the collection now here is remarkable for its scope, and the unusual beauty of the garments.

Cloth Jackets, $6 to $52. Golf Capes, $10.50 to $35.
Paletots and three-quarter Coats, $20 to $90.
Coats and Wraps, for evening wear, $20 to $350.
Black Cloth Capes, $5 to $78.
Velour Jackets and Wraps, $34 to $300.

Second floor, Broadway.

Hosiery and Underwear

We began gathering the garments to make ready for your Autumn and Winter needs of Underwear and Hosiery long before you thought of them. Now, when you need them, we are ready with a splendidly complete assortment, from which you can supply your wants, no matter what your tastes.

We haven't left out a single kind of garment of whatever material, for man, woman or child; every piece of it is differentiated from the ordinary sort of hosiery and underwear by improvements that we have wrung, by continual effort, from the manufacturers. And, whether your choice may be cotton, linen, woolen or silk, as to underwear, or cotton, lisle thread or silk, as to hosiery, it's the best of its kind, and priced always at least a little below the market.

These prices show the scope of the stock:

Men's Underwear, 50c to $19.25 a garment.
Women's Underwear, 25c to $12.50 a garment.
Children's Underwear, 20c to $2.60 a garment.
Men's Half Hose, 12½c to $6 a pair.
Women's Stockings, 25c to $50 a pair.
Children's Stockings, 12½c to $3.05 a pair.

Broadway.

Women's Suits and Skirts

Those who have visited our costume section during the past few days need no further word of the pre-eminence of Wanamaker's in the matter of dress for women. That is now past gainsaying.

Perhaps some women may have failed to note how splendidly ready and complete were our stocks of more practical garments, such as tailor-made suits at medium prices, and separate skirts in both walking and dress styles.

The stock is matchless in variety; and in every grade we show the smartest styles and the best made dresses to be found anywhere at the prices.

For instance, here are—

Costumes of cheviot, broadcloth, canvas, velvet, crepe de Chine and spangled net, at prices from $21 to $175.
Tailor-made suits of cheviot, Venetian cloth, broadcloth, velvet, corduroy, hopsacking and camel's-hair cheviot, at prices from $11 to $225.
Dress Skirts, of silk, from $12 to $50; of velvet, from $14 to $67.50; of cheviot and broadcloth, $4.75 to $42.
Walking Skirts, $6 to $18.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

The New Furs

The new fur pieces from abroad are already on exhibition. This season has brought out some wonderfully artistic garments.

There are a number of models from some of the best designers in Europe, which will compel admiration from all who view them.

There is a group of Cloth Automobile Coats, in all lengths, fur-lined throughout.

Also a very fine collection of choice and artistic Fur Neckwear; many of fur and chiffon in combination. These have muffs to match.

It is an interesting display; and some fine pieces not to be duplicated later are now here.

Second floor, Broadway.

Umbrellas
for Men and Women

Whatever your umbrella needs may be—whether you want an umbrella for every-day use, for looks, or to give away, you will find them easy of selection among this splendid stock of fresh, new goods. It offers plentiful protection against Fall rains and Winter storms, at a wide range of prices.

Wanamaker Silk Umbrellas; silk guaranteed for two years; 26-inch, $5; 28-inch, $6.
Umbrellas that will fit into a dress-suit case, $5.
Silk Umbrellas, with a wide variety of fancy handles, $5 to $25.

Broadway.

Pretty Fans
In Wide Variety

The opening of the Winter social season finds this collection of dainty Fans a very broad and attractive one. Many charming bits of lace, spangles, ivory and mother-of-pearl are here—pretty fans to add a graceful touch to the party frock or theatre costume.

You'll enjoy seeing them:

White gauze Fans, spangled or painted, 75c, $1, $2 to $12.
Black gauze Fans, spangled or painted, 50c, 75c, $1, $4, $8, up to $30.
Painted Fans in new designs; prettily carved and spangled sticks, $5, $6.75 and $8.
White spangled Fans, with pearl sticks, $6.50 to $19.
Point lace Fans, with pearl sticks, $25, $30, $35 and $38.
Fan Chains in various styles, in pearl, or with gold-plated and gun-metal finish, with assorted jewel settings, 50c to $8.

Main aisle.

Household Linens

Far-seeing and generous preparations have made this Linen Store a most attractive place of its kind.

The price of flax is steadily rising, and with it the price of linens; but prices here, for the purest of linens, have not moved up with the rest. Hence, pick where you will among this superb stock, you will find each price an unmatchable one elsewhere.

Table and bed linens and towelings are here in splendid assortment; fancy linens, too, some richly lace-trimmed, others of Irish or Japanese hand-drawn work. A glimpse of price extremes:

Table Linen, by the yard, 35c to $3 yard.
Table Cloths, from $2 to $50.
Napkins, from 75c to $50 dozen.
Towels, from 10c to $5 each.
Doilies, from 50c to $15 dozen.

Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs

There's absolute reliance to be placed on every handkerchief in this immense stock. Every thread, in every one of them, is pure linen,—there's no cheating with cotton.

Just now the assortment is full and rich. Handkerchiefs of almost every conceivable kind are here, for men and for women; from those with plain hemstitched borders to the elaborately embroidered French handkerchiefs, for women and the handsomely colored linen ones for men, that are among the novelties of the incoming season. A word of prices:

Women's hemstitched handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $2.
Women's embroidered and lace handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $15.
Men's hemstitched handkerchiefs, from $1 doz. to $12 dozen.
Men's fancy handkerchiefs, from 50c to $1.25.

Broadway.

The New Dress Goods

Dress plans mature readily when October comes. There is reason now for waiting another minute. Fashion has said her last word about style; and everywhere that the looms have produced, is represented on our counters today.

Such an array might be called confusing, but when you know what particular class of goods you want, the immense range is most satisfying.

These hints of prices:

Imported Embroidered Robe Dress Patterns, from $18 to $125.
Paris Novelty Dress Fabrics, $1.50 to $4.
Rough-surfaced Piece-Dyed Fabrics, from 50c to $3.50.
Rough-surfaced goods, in fancy stripe patterns, from 75c to $1.75.
High-finished Colored Plain Dress Fabrics, from 50c to $1.50.
Broadcloths and Venetian Cloths, 75c to $3.
Reversible Double-faced Cloths, $1.25 to $2.50.
Waist Flannels, in plain and fancy, from 25c to 85c.
Embroidered Flannel Waistings, from $3 to $7.50.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Black Silk-and-wool Novelties, from $1 to $7.
Black High-finished Dress Fabrics, 50c to $3.
Black Rough-finished Dress Fabrics, 50c to $2.50.

Rotunda, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Dress Linings

Every good sort and every style of lining that has proved by test its pre-eminence over others of its class, is here. In cases where two or more worthy rivals each claims recognition, all are here. Every color, shade, style, weight—a most satisfying stock from which to choose. Prices 5c to $1.25 a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Imported Ribbons
In New Designs

Never have the designs and colorings among the ribbons been as rich and striking as this Autumn. We have imported many of the choicest productions of the French manufacturers, and supplemented the showing with a broad variety of the scarcely less beautiful American ribbons, of all sorts and for all purposes. Suggestions of the imported ones:

Dresden Moire Ribbons, with broad satin stripes, 12 in. wide, $5 yard.
Panne Satin Ribbons; white grounds; colored borders; Dresden flowered center; $2.50 yard.
Persian Ribbons in rich designs, $1 to $4.50 yard.
Satin Taffeta and Velvet Ribbons in striking designs, $2 yard.
Pekin Striped Velvet Ribbons, $1.35 yard.
Plush Ribbons, with taffeta back, $3 and $3.50 yard.
Two-toned Ribbons, in fancy weaves, $1.20 to $1.75 yard.
Figured Black-and-White Ribbons, $1.75 yard.

Broadway.

Upholstery Goods

The hangings of doors and windows, wall coverings, and other various decorative fabrics here are of immense importance in fitting the home for the winter season.

Our organization is wonderfully adequate both in the materials for this work and the expert decorators and upholsterers to execute it.

Our collection of Lace Curtains and Portieres includes the best to be had from foreign and American manufacturers.

Our stock of materials for wall covering and hangings is equally broad and choice.

These hints of prices:

Lace Curtains—

A comprehensive collection of the latest foreign and domestic Lace Curtains:
Brussels, $5.50 to $56 pair. Renaissance, $7 to $100 pair. Arabian, $11 to $176 pair. Tambour, $2 to $8 pair. Irish Point, in white and ivory, $4 to $85 pair. Imitation of Arabian, $6.75 to $20. Nottingham, $1.25 to $6 pair. Ruffled Nets, $1.50 to $6 pair. Ruffled Muslins, $3 to $8 pair. Tambour Muslin, $2 to $5.

Portieres—

Imported Velours, $35 to $40 pair. Mercerized Tapestry, $7.50 to $12.75 pair. Double-faced Damask, $16.75 to $22.50 pair.
Our own make: Tapestries and Damasks, plain and corded, $20 to $54 pair.
Imported Tapestry Portieres, $15.50 to $[illegible].

Upholstery Fabrics—

For hangings, wall and furniture coverings:
Silk Velours, $3 to $7.50 yard. Silk [illegible] to $8.50 yard. Silk Tapestry, $2.75 to $6.50 yard. [illegible] $1.35 to $3.50 yard. Cotton Tapestry, $1.[illegible] yard. [illegible] Tapestry, 50c to $1.25 yard.

Garments for Girls

Separate Skirts and Wraps for Girls. The full styles are faithful reproductions, with juvenile modifications, of the styles that prevail in the garments of the grown-ups. The choice of choice as to materials, colors and [illegible] is allowed by the extent of the stock.

Some price-hints:

Skirts, $4 to $13.50. Dresses, $3 to $45. [illegible] $50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Corsets
For the New Costumes

That primary requisite to the stylish, well-dressed woman—a good corset—can surely be selected from the representative stock of the latest, best models from the hands of foreign and American corsetiers. For Autumn and Winter costume the straight-front [illegible] the accepted one, and many excellent, new models are to be found among the following:

Lillian Corsets, $3.75 to $13.50. L. R. Corsets, $3.75
R. & G. Corsets, $1.50 to $2. Nemo Corsets, $3.50.
Her Majesty, straight-front corsets, $3.
W. B. Corsets, $1 to $2.50.
Sachets, ribbon bows and bust forms, from 50c [illegible]

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Complete Furniture Store

Never has the advent of a new season found such complete preparation and splendid readiness in this Furniture Store as the present one. Furniture in the newest Fall and Winter styles has been arriving daily, until now the assortment is the fullest we have ever shown.

The collection of Bedroom, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture is unequalled, whether the latest American productions, or reproductions of the works of the skilled makers of a century ago. Moderately-priced furniture, as well as the very finest, has the same guarantee of goodness and worth; and you run no risk in buying it here, whatever the price.

In several of the season's lines Art Nouveau furniture is prominent and is represented by numerous fine examples. In dining-room furniture Colonial styles predominate, with some new ideas in weathered oak. Bedsteads of brass or finely finished iron are popular. Many pretty designs are shown in Austrian oak chairs, tables and cabinettes. There are women's desks, either in plain design or elaborately inlaid or carved. Some price-ranges:

Bedroom Suites, $25 to $850. China Closets, $15.50 to $350.
Odd Dressers, $10 to $[illegible]. Extension Tables, $8 to $165.
Chiffoniers, $18 to $[illegible]. Bookcases, $5.50 to $[illegible].
Sideboards, $[illegible] to $380. Parlor Suites, $45 to $750.
Woman's Desks, $7 to $[illegible].

Fourth floor.

Fine New Chinaware

The Chinaware Store sparkles with beautiful new goods that have lately arrived from the famous French potteries.

There hasn't been a moment's rest since the designer evolved these shapes and patterns, and the maker got the wares from the kilns, and the cases that brought them to us and you.

Chas. Field Haviland's G. D. A. white French soups, quaint decorations on their new shapes in fancy stock pieces, prices range from an Olive Dish at $[illegible] to a Chop Plate at $8.

Pouyat, of Limoges, sends us a complete line of fancy china in some of his newest productions, ranging from an Olive Dish at $1 to a Salad Bowl at $6.

Tressemanes & Vogt, of Limoges, send us a complete line in several of their makes of fancy china, priced from a Spoon Tray at $1.50 to a Punch Bowl and Stand at $17.50.

The well-known "Elite" China is represented by several new designs, ranging in price from a Bon Bon Dish at 50c to a Chop Tray at $4.

And so it is through the whole china section. Many of the latest things are already here; but every day sees some new shape or decoration appear on our tables.

Basement.

Winter Hints of Housefurnishings

Andirons, Sets, Logs, Chafing Dishes—they all suggest Winter's approach. Are you prepared for it? This Housefurnishing Store stands ready to help you handily, sufficiently. All these essentials to cold weather comfort, unimpeachable in quality and moderately priced, are here in broad assortment, and every other conceivable kind of housefurnishing, all of the same high character.

Sewing Machines, too—the Wanamaker ball-bearing machine, $18 to $35. Will be the time to do most of the family sewing.

Brass and Wrought Iron Andirons, $2.50 to [illegible].
Fire Sets, $3.75 to $36; Fenders, $[illegible] to [illegible].
Wood Holders, $3.75 to $48. Gas Logs, $6.50.
Gas Heating Radiators, $2.25 to $7.50. Gas Tubing, with patent ends, 4c a foot.
Chafing Dishes, nickel-plated on copper, $2.[illegible].

Basement.

New Games
for Winter Evenings

The Wanamaker Store offers sources [illegible] the ever-lengthening evenings as would shorten even an Arctic winter. Every conceivable sort of Toy or Game in vogue, for children and grown-ups, from "Authors" and similar quiet games to the newest of the more lively indoor pastimes.

Hint of some new games:

"Ping-Pong," or Table Tennis; complete with rackets, balls and net. $2.50, $3.75 and $7.50.
"Bowlette," or Parlor Bowling, $1, $2 and $2.50.
Crown Combination Boards, 20 games in one; $3.50, $4.50 [illegible].

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

The New Lamps

There's a wealth of suggestion to home-furnishers in this collection of Lamps, the importance of which in the household increases vastly with the approach of Winter. The newest Lamps illustrate the tendency to favor designs in ornamental metal. The [illegible] of reading and banquet lamps, decorative [illegible] and pottery lamps included in this gathering are interestingly broad.

Those mentioned below are, in addition to being perfectly new, noteworthy for being priced at a third below their real worth:

Metallic Reading Lamps, in old brass, bronze and brass finish; with 10-in. fluted shades, in [illegible] colors, $5.
Metallic Banquet Lamps, 42 in. high; Corinthian [illegible] with plain spun bases and heads, and Empire [illegible] the newest finishes, at $6.75.
Lamps of Louwelsa ware, in rich, dark color-combinations, with floral decorations, at $4.
Decorated Lamps, with globes to match, $2.75 to $6.

Basement.

Framed Pictures

The walls of the home usually present spots that need brightening, at this season. Scarcely anything adds so much new charm and freshness as pictures. The Fall collections are rapidly arriving, and many are shown today.

One notable group is a collection of Italian Water Colors, containing many beautiful subjects. Prices range from $[illegible] to $200.

Of course there are many new arrivals in Etchings and Photogravures. The former ranging in price from $[illegible] to $75; the latter from $7.50 to $32.50.

Then we do all kinds of framing to order, at reasonable prices.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Fall Gloves
For Men and Women

The new Gloves are in important moment. The [illegible] styles are most popular for women. The best [illegible] the best makers of Europe and America can produce are here. Most notable are the

Princess May, Royale and Victoria,

which are the best gloves the world at their prices.

Men's one-clasp P. X. in tan, gray, pique, or mocha [illegible] $1.50 and $2.
Pewees one-clasp P. X. [illegible] Gloves for men, $1.
Women's Glace [illegible] all shades, and white, 65c.
Princess May Gloves, the Royale Gloves, $1.[illegible] Gloves, $1.85.
And many other [illegible] and suede.

[illegible] Floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and [illegible] Streets

REAR ADMIRAL EVANS IN THE SCHLEY COURT

Describes the Brooklyn's Loop, as He Saw It.

Says Schley's Ship Was Within 100 Yards of the Texas—He Knew of the Secret Code But Did Not Tell His Superior.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Capt. T. F. Jewell, and Commander James M. Miller were the witnesses before the Schley court to-day. All were called by the Navy Department, and were assumed to be hostile to Rear Admiral Schley. Admiral Evans's testimony confirmed the assumption, but Commander Miller surprised everybody by giving strong testimony in Schley's favor. He commanded the collier Merrimac until Hobson sank her in the channel.

Rear Admiral Evans's testimony in several instances was given in a sarcastic manner, which seemed to indicate some feeling. The only consolation which Schley's counsel got out of his testimony was that he flatly contradicted all the testimony hitherto introduced on nearly every point. All the anti-Schley witnesses are at variance with Evans on some point, and many of them on nearly all points. He did, however, repeat the statement credited to him in an interview in The Baltimore Sun, which he afterward repudiated, to the effect that he knew all about the McCalla secret code for communication with the Cubans, saw the Cubans using it to communicate with Schley, and did not enlighten Rear Admiral Schley as to its meaning. He said he supposed Schley knew about the code.

Mr. Rayner pointed out that Evans saw the Cubans signaling on May 22; that he remained there until May 24, knowing that Schley supposed the Spaniards to be in the harbor, and asked him if, during all those three days, it never occurred to him that Schley might not know the code, and that he ought to find out if Schley knew it. He said it did not. He testified that he got the McCalla secret code from Capt. Chadwick, Sampson's chief of staff, on May 20, before he sailed for Cienfuegos, and it never occurred to him that Schley and the other commanders did not know.

This incident, joined to the previous testimony about how Capts. Wise and Jewell failed to tell Schley about the Spaniards at Santiago, and how McCalla, Chadwick, and Sampson failed to acquaint him with the secret code, has gone far to create the impression that many officers who now condemn Schley for failing to discover the Spaniards were not very strenuous in giving him information which might have led him to discover them at the time.

The Court manifested a desire to know whether, when Schley was lying off Cienfuegos, he could have seen the Spaniards if they had been there. Admiral Evans said he could not, and Lieut. Commander Southerland, who was called to correct his testimony of Saturday, said the same thing. Admiral Evans confirmed the previous statements that Schley made no effort to destroy the half-built breastworks there.

Admiral Evans added a new feature to the story of Schley's reconnoissance of May 31, which the Navy Department thinks was an attempt to destroy the Colon. He said that he began firing at 7,000 yards, and gradually increased the range to 11,500 yards before his shots began to fall anywhere near the Colon. This was to show that the 7,000-yard range, which was that of the Massachusetts, was absurdly short. These ranges were those of the Colon. Admiral Evans said that while Schley was out of her range, he was in range of the shore batteries, which Schley claims were the real object of his reconnoissance.

Admiral Evans said that Schley's blockade was seven miles off shore in the daytime, and practically the same at night, though a little further out. This contradicts all the previous witnesses. An interesting feature of Evans's testimony was that on July 2 he made ready for use a signal, "Enemy are escaping," because he saw suspicious movements in the harbor. He did not communicate it to Sampson, which probably accounts for Sampson's leaving the line next morning, just before the battle began.

He told the story of the loop practically as Lieut. Commander Hellner told it, except for the differences in the distance. He said the loop bunched the Iowa, Texas, and Oregon together. He agreed with Hellner that the Navy Department's chart of the battle is wrong.

Commander Miller's testimony confirmed Schley's account of the slow progress toward Santiago. He showed that the Merrimac was continually stopping for repairs, and that finally, when they reached Santiago, she broke down entirely. The Merrimac could not coal the ships on the day when, according to Schley, there was rough weather. He told of declining to coal the Texas when asked to do so, because it was too dangerous. He told how hard it was to coal battleships even in smooth seas, because of their peculiar motion, and said he did not coal anybody from Cienfuegos to Santiago. The weather was nasty on May 25.

Capt. Jewell, who commanded the Minneapolis, admitted that he told Schley nothing about the Spanish fleet being at Santiago, because he supposed Schley knew it. During his testimony Mr. Hanna admitted that "Not one of these commanders gave Commodore Schley any information about the presence of the Spanish fleet."

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Commander Miller, Capt. Jewell, and Rear Admiral Evans the Only New Witnesses Heard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Commander Southerland was the first witness on the stand in the Schley court to-day. He was asked by the Court whether, if the fleet of Cervera had been in the harbor at Cienfuegos, it could have been seen by the vessels blockading the port. He replied:

"I cannot definitely say. Not unless they had anchored in the lower harbor just inside of the entrance in the deep water, where the schooner to which I referred before was anchored. I do not believe they would have anchored in that spot."

The first new witness of the day was Commander James M. Miller, who was in command of the collier Merrimac while that vessel was a part of the Flying Squadron. Commander Miller said that he had assumed command of the Merrimac on April 11 at Norfolk. He had taken about 5,000 tons of coal on board at Lambert's Point soon afterward. His vessel had, he said, been capable at first of making between 9 and 10 knots, but afterward he had trouble with his pressure machinery, so that by May 23 and 24 he would have hesitated in trying to secure a speed of more than 7 or 8 knots. He read from the collier's log to show that the Iowa, Massachusetts, and the Castine had been coaled on May 25. No record was found of [illegible] any vessel on May 25 or 26, [illegible] proceeding from Cienfuegos.

"The sea," he said, "on the 25th was quite nasty. The Merrimac, being a heavy vessel, its speed was affected. If I had had a smaller vessel I should have cared very much." He also said that the weather for that day was bad.

The witness said that late in the afternoon of May 28 the intermediate valve of the collier was broken, but that previous to the arrival off Santiago she had not been "broken down, disabled, or delayed" by the condition on May 26 the witness said:

"I should say I could have coaled, as I was there (consulting the log), we were making 10 knots at one time. We got up to 11 knots. I fancy the weather could not have been very boisterous. I read here from the log: At 1 o'clock 7 knots, then 8, and so on. We got up to 10. There is one entry here that we got up to 11 knots. On that date I find, steaming with the squadron east to quarter north,' and I find by the entry, between 8 o'clock in the morning and meridian of that day, that we made from 10 to 12 knots."

Mr. Hanna—What was the condition of the sea?

"The sea had then smoothed, I should judge from the way we were going. We raised our speed from 7 to 10 knots."

"Do you find any entries as to the wind?"

"The wind was east-southeast, and veered to southwest."

"As to its course?"

HARD TO COAL BATTLESHIPS.

"Its course I have not here. On the collier we kept no regular log."

"Could you have coaled vessel on the afternoon of the 26th?"

"I could, up to the time I was broken down. While I had control I could have coaled."

"What time did you break down?"

"We stopped at 5:30 that afternoon."

Asked if vessels could have been coaled while the Merrimac was in tow of the Yale, the witness replied that that was a supposititious question, and that he would not like to say. As a matter of fact she did not coal any vessel while in tow. On days from May 23 to 31, except on the days when en route from Cienfuegos to Santiago and when disabled, the Merrimac had had vessels alongside for the purpose of coaling and they had been coaled from the collier.

On cross-examination Mr. Rayner questioned Commander Miller concerning coaling from the Merrimac on May 24. He said the Massachusetts had been coaled at 7:30 in the morning of that day. He was then examined concerning signals as to coaling the Texas. While these questions were being put Commander Miller said laughingly: "Go ahead. You've got me there." He then proceeded: "I signaled over, I object to having two battleships alongside of me," said Capt. Philip of the Texas signaled. I think to Capt. Higginson, but I do not know whether it was to the Admiral or him. 'K and M. will crush G.'"

Mr. Rayner—"You were not G., you were K. G. was the Massachusetts."

"I was G., I think. What I objected to was having two battleships beside me. They have a peculiar motion, and when two battleships are rolling they would have a tendency to crush a collier between them. It was not so much on account of the weather as it was the presence of one battleship on each side."

"How was the sea at that time?"

"I did not feel the sea very much, because my ship was peculiarly a steady ship."

"How was it as far as the other ships are concerned?"

"Battleships nearly always have motion; that is my experience. As far as I am personally concerned I could have coaled."

"Well, how about the other vessels?"

"That is not for me to judge."

"The time when you spoke of your capacity to coal you spoke about your own ship?"

"Yes, that I was ready for delivery. I am giving no opinion regarding other ships."

Continuing, the witness said that he "always hated to go alongside the battleships. The Merrimac," he went on, "was always steady, but the battleships were continually rolling."

"Especially in a rough sea," suggested Mr. Rayner.

"In any sea," responded the witness.

"Is not that especially true when the warship has protruding sponsons as had the Texas?"

"They were always nasty," the witness responded.

Mr. Rayner questioned Commander Miller closely concerning the state of the weather and of the sea on May 26, quoting from Admiral Cervera's statement on that subject, but the witness would only say that his log was silent as to the condition of the sea at that time.

In this connection Commander Miller referred to his removal from the command of the Merrimac in order to turn the vessel over to Lieut. Hobson. He said on that point:

"When I was taken out summarily from the Merrimac, nearly everything I had was lost, and the only thing I can remember now, with the few notes I have here, is in this log."

CAPT. JEWELL'S TESTIMONY.

The Court asked: "Was there any point near Cienfuegos where vessels could have found protection from the sea on May 24?" The witness replied: "I do not think that, unless we had gone up probably to the Isle of Pines, there was any place, so far as I can remember now, where we could have found smoother water than we found off Cienfuegos, unless going very far to the eastward."

The Court also asked: "Could you have coaled any of the vessels on May 25 had you been ordered to do so?"

To this the reply was: "I should judge so, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I say I could coal, yes, I could coal at any time, but then I could not have coaled comfortably. For the other ships it was what we call a nasty sea, and squally, rainy weather, and if I had had my choice I would not have coaled on that day; that is the 25th."

As he left the stand Capt. Miller asked that he might be excused if he had showed any temper. "I feel a little bit touchy about the Merrimac," he said. Admiral Dewey assured him that he had displayed no temper.

Capt. Miller was succeeded on the witness stand by Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, who commanded the cruiser Minneapolis during the Spanish war. Capt. Jewell said that he had first fallen in with the Flying Squadron, under command of Commodore Schley, on the evening of May 26.

Capt. Lemly quoted from Admiral Schley's letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, dated Feb. 18, 1899, saying: "After having been informed by the scouts commanded by such officers as Sigsbee, Jewell, and Wise, that although they had been off Santiago for a week, they had seen nothing of Cervera's fleet since it left Curacao," and asked whether he had given to Admiral Schley this information or any other information concerning the Spanish fleet. The witness replied: "I gave him no information with reference to that subject whatever."

The Judge Advocate asked: "At the time you were within signaling distance of the flagship of the Flying Squadron off Santiago, were you at any time asked any question by Commodore Schley as to the presence of the Spanish squadron in Santiago?"

"Not to my recollection."

"Do you recollect whether you went on board the flagship Brooklyn at this time?"

"I did not go on board that day."

Capt. Jewell said that when he had first seen Admiral Schley's statement as to the information he might have given concerning Cervera's fleet, he had written a letter to the department denying that he had done so. Objection was made to this line of testimony and it was not persisted in. The witness said in reply to a question from Mr. Rayner that he had no knowledge that Capts. Sigsbee, speaking for himself and for Capts. Jewell and Wise, stated to Commodore Schley on May 26 at Santiago, that neither he (the witness) nor Wise nor himself (Sigsbee) had seen anything or knew anything of the movements or whereabouts of the Spanish fleet. Nor did he know whether Capt. Sigsbee wrote a letter to Commodore Schley stating that that was a fact.

THE COAL QUESTION AGAIN.

The court here asked a question which opened up the coaling controversy. The question was as follows:

"How far could the Minneapolis have gone with her 400 tons of coal at the time you state?"

"If I had burned 400 tons of coal I could have made something like 1,200 or 1,300 miles. That would have left the bunkers empty. I was burning about 95 tons a day and on that making 14 or 15 knots."

Drawing from Capt. Jewell the fact that the distance from Santiago to Key West is 90 miles, Mr. Rayner asked:

"In view of what you said just now, will you explain the signals I read: 8:30 P. M., May 28, flagship to the Minneapolis: 'Have you enough coal to go to Key West?' Minneapolis to flagship: 'Just enough.' How do you explain that?"

"I am giving my recollection at the time. As I said, my coal supply was reduced and I was concerned. There were a great many signals being made, and I replied to the signal without consulting the coal account particularly, and I considered that three days' steaming was about the limit I could safely do."

"There is an error here of about 500 to 600 miles. Eight hundred and 1,300 are very different."

"I estimated the distance I could steam. I did not usually [illegible] the distance of coal in the bunkers [illegible] in that

W. & J. Sloane

Imported Wiltons in Great Variety

Splendid wearing qualities, attractive patterns, pleasing colors characterize both the Domestic and Imported

Wilton Carpetings.

Domestic Wiltons in Latest Patterns

We have an unusually pleasing assortment this autumn.

Broadway & 19th Street.

more, we have got to allow for contingencies. I was hauling the fires from the boilers very often on account of the leaks, starting fresh fires in other boilers. My coal expenditure was variable. I could not depend upon it."

"Then at this time you had just enough, according to these signals, to go to Key West?"

"I arrived in Key West with less than 100 tons of coal on board."

Capt. Jewell was then excused and Capt. McCalla was recalled for the purpose of correcting his testimony. While he was on the stand the court asked him two questions, which together with the replies were as follows:

"Was there any place in the vicinity of Cape Cruz where large vessels could have found protection from westerly or southwesterly winds?"

"There was no place where the large ships could take protection from westerly and southwesterly winds. The prevailing winds were from the east, and a southwesterly wind is of short duration in that vicinity, and means change of direction to the north very quickly."

"Had the fleet of Cervera been in the Harbor of Cienfuegos could it have been seen by the vessels blockading that port?"

"I should say not. The upper part of the masts might have been seen if they had been in the stretch of the river where it turns to the east, but I should not expect to have found them there. If they were behind the hill they could not have been seen, in my opinion."

BEFORE CIENFUEGOS.

Capt. McCalla then was excused finally, and the court adjourned for luncheon, with a statement by Capt. Lemly that Rear Admiral Evans would be the first witness of the afternoon sitting. When the court convened for the afternoon session Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who, as Captain, commanded the battleship Iowa during the battle off Santiago, was called to the witness stand. He stated that he had first joined the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos on May 22 at 1 P. M., when he took dispatches from Sampson to Schley. These dispatches he had sent to Commodore Schley by his executive officer, Commander Rodgers, he not seeing the Commodore himself. As the dispatches were sealed he did not know their contents.

Judge Advocate—Please state what, if anything, was done while the squadron was off Cienfuegos toward developing the fact as to whether the Spanish squadron, under Admiral Cervera was or was not in the harbor of Cienfuegos?

"There was nothing done, so far as I know."

"What, if anything, within your knowledge was done toward destroying or preventing the further completion of the enemy's batteries in the vicinity of Cienfuegos?"

"On Sunday afternoon, I am quite sure it was, Commodore Schley formed his squadron in columns and stood in to a range of about a mile and half from shore, made a turn and stood out again. That is the only thing I know."

"Was any attack made upon the enemy, or by the enemy at that time?"

"No. They all came up and stood on the breastworks and looked at us. We steamed out again. There was no firing on either side."

"Were you then within range of the batteries in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, with the heavier guns of your ship?"

"I did not see any batteries. There was a work they were completing there."

"Were you within range of this?"

"Quite easy range, yes."

"The battery of the Iowa consisted of what?"

"Four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch, and twelve four-inch guns."

"Where there embryo batteries within range of your eight-inch guns when you steamed in?"

"They were within easy range."

"Were they within range of the four-inch guns?"

"I should think so, yes."

"Did the Iowa coal ship while off Cienfuegos, and, if so, how much did she take?"

"We took in 250 tons of coal on the 23d. We began about 7 in the morning and stopped at 6 in the afternoon. We took coal from a collier alongside, the Merrimac, I think."

The witness said he could have coaled on the 27th also, as the sea was smooth.

Speaking of the condition of the weather made by the Iowa on May 24 and 25, the witness said that on the evening of the 24th it was squally; that on the morning of the 25th the sky was overcast and that the weather was again squally; on the afternoon it was worse, there being a good deal of rain, with a long sea. He said that after leaving Cienfuegos the vessel had steamed to a point about thirty miles south of Santiago, arriving there on the evening of the 26th, and that at that time the squadron was heading to the east. The weather at that time, he said, was not such as to prevent the coaling of ships at that date. The Iowa at that time had about 825 tons of coal aboard, or sufficient for steaming 3,000 miles. On blockade the ship used about thirty or forty tons of coal a day.

"Why was the retrograde movement made?" asked Judge Advocate Lemly.

"I do not know," was the reply.

"Was any effort made by the Flying Squadron on May 28, 29, or 30 to communicate with the insurgents on shore, near Santiago?"

"None, to my knowledge."

BOMBARDING THE COLON.

Testifying that he had first seen the Colon on May 29, Admiral Evans said that vessel was not inside the harbor at all, but was about 1,500 yards inside the Morro. He then detailed the particulars of the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, saying that on the forenoon of that day Commodore Schley had signaled to transfer the flag to the Massachusetts; that she was going in to engage the Colon. Describing that engagement, the witness said:

"About 12:55 I saw the first shot from the Massachusetts fall short a long distance, and supposing she was firing at 7,000 yards, I gave the range to my guns 8,000 yards. I saw these shots fall short, and increased the range to 9,000 yards. After the Massachusetts had passed the entrance to the harbor she turned with port helm and steamed back, the New Orleans and the Iowa following. On the run back across the harbor I again fired at 10,000 yards. The shots still fell short, and as the Massachusetts and New Orleans slowed down and stopped after they got across, I slowed my engines, then increased the range to 11,000 yards and fired two shots from the forward twelve-inch turret. The first one was fired by Lieut. Vandeuser at 11,000 yards.

"I saw that it fell short. Lieut. Hill had the other gun in that turret. I gave him the range at 11,500 yards, and he fired, and that shot struck very near the stern of the Colon. Both twelve-inch guns were disabled by the fire from that extreme elevation. After that we stood a mile and a half, possibly two miles, to our blockading station again. That was all I saw done to injure the Colon."

Admiral Evans said that he had not gone in nearer to the Colon on the occasion of the bombardment of that vessel because he was "in formation, following the flagship."

The witness was then asked about the blockade off Santiago under Commodore Schley. He said the squadron stood seven or eight miles out during the daytime, and a little further out at night, with the Vixen and the Marblehead on the inside at night. The Judge Advocate asked the witness concerning a statement made by a Lieutenant of the Spanish Navy, printed by the Navy Department, to the effect that at dark the American ships withdrew to the southward, disappearing. The introduction of this book was objected to, and Admiral Dewey said: "The witness has already told what distance was maintained by the fleet. We don't care for that kind of information. Admiral Evans was there and can answer for himself. We want facts; not newspaper articles."

THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO.

Describing the battle of Santiago, Admiral Evans said: "After Admiral Cervera's fleet came out of the harbor the Iowa went to the centre of the line, with the Brooklyn to the left and the Texas between them."

Capt. Lemly—Do you remember what vessels were between them?

"The only vessel between the Iowa and the Brooklyn was the Texas."

"Did you have an opportunity of observing the movements of the Brooklyn on this occasion?"

"You mean during the battle?"

"I mean in the beginning of the battle."

"I saw the Brooklyn when the fight began. When I reached the bridge of the Iowa the Brooklyn was still off to the westward, headed, I should say, northwest. That was just as the fight began. I saw her again, possibly five minutes afterward, when she was steaming westward very fast, firing her port battery, headed northwest, toward the head of the Spanish column. I did not see the Brooklyn again until my attention was directed to her by the navigator calling to me: 'Look our, Captain, for the Texas!'"

"I went on the port bridge, where the navigator was standing, and I said: 'Where the devil is the Texas?' The navigator said: 'Here she is, Sir, in the smoke.' I said to myself, 'Capt. Philip will look after the Texas,' and went below. In a few minutes the navigator called out again: 'Look out, Captain, you will run into the Texas.'

"I walked over to the port side of the bridge, and saw the Brooklyn's smoke-[illegible] masts. She was lying [illegible] bows of the Texas, apparently [illegible] the Iowa. The Brooklyn was [illegible] of the Texas. I eased the helm of the Iowa a little, ported her a little, and just at that moment the Oregon came through my lee and passed between me and the Texas, and the three boats were bunched together.

"At that time the Brooklyn was shut out in the smoke, and I saw no more of her until the Colon had passed well to the westward of me, when some one on the bridge said: 'The Brooklyn is knocked out.' I went on the bridge to see what had happened, and she was then about a mile and a half forward of the port beam of the Iowa, with the Colon seven or eight miles ahead and on her starboard bow. On the port quarter of the Colon, well astern of her, was the Oregon, and astern of her and well off to the southward was the Brooklyn, with the Vixen off shore of the Brooklyn."

"How was the Iowa headed by the compass?"

"To the westward, heading for the enemy's ships. I do not know whether we were headed west by south or west by north."

LOST HIS MEMORANDA.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Rayner, Admiral Evans said that he had left Key West with the Iowa for Cienfuegos on May 20, and that he knew before leaving that port that a secret code had been arranged for communicating with the insurgents on shore at Cienfuegos, as Capt. Chadwick had given him this information.

"He came on board the Iowa," said the witness, "to deliver dispatches to me before we got under way. To my best knowledge and belief he gave me a written memorandum containing the secret code, but notwithstanding, I have made diligent searches among my papers for this document, I have failed to find it."

Mr. Rayner—Can you refresh your memory about this memorandum? There is no doubt about one thing, and that is that the Iowa carried dispatches.

"None whatever."

"When were those dispatches delivered to Commodore Schley?"

"They were delivered between 12:30 and 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d."

"Did you read the memorandum about signals given to you by Capt. Chadwick?"

"Certainly I did, but not the dispatches to Commodore Schley."

Mr. Rayner here exhibited to the witness two memoranda from the official reports, but Admiral Evans said that neither of these was the document to which he had reference. That, he said, was the code of signals with the insurgents.

"What became of that memorandum?"

"As I told you, I lost it. I searched everywhere and tried to find it. In fact, I am not sure it was a memorandum."

"When did you search for this memo?"

"I searched within the last month for it, ever since the question has been raised in the newspapers about my not having given Commodore Schley this information."

"Then, did you inform Commodore Schley that this system of signals had been arranged?"

"I did not. It never entered my mind that he did not know it."

"The Marblehead being the vessel that established this code, and Commodore Schley's squadron having arrived at Key West before the Marblehead got there, how did it get into your mind that Commodore Schley must have known of the signal code?"

"You make the mistake of supposing that I knew this was done by the Marblehead. I had no knowledge that the Marblehead had arranged these signals. They were simply given to me by the Chief of Staff as a system of signals."

"Upon what ground did you suppose that Commodore Schley knew it?"

"He was the commanding officer of the squadron."

"From what sources did you suppose he got this information?"

"I did not suppose anything about it. It never entered my head. If it had I should have said, of course, that the commanding officer of a naval force would not expect one of his junior Captains to give him information about his signals. It was given to me as a piece of information which I thought every Captain in the fleet had. I never thought of Commodore Schley in connection with it. If I had supposed for a moment that Commodore Schley did not have it, I would have given it to him the first thing on my arrival there. I did not intend to say that Commodore Schley had this signal code."

THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP.

At this point Mr. Rayner produced Admiral Evans's book, "A Sailor's Log," and began to quote a passage from it on the subject of the code, when the Judge Advocate interrupted with an objection, which was sustained by the Court, Admiral Dewey remarking: "I would rather you would get the statement from the witness." Mr. Rayner, then, while reading from the book, put the question: "Have you ever stated," (quoting from Admiral Evans's book,) "'I, of course, took it for granted that the Commodore understood those signals as well as I did. Otherwise, I should have informed him of their significance?'"

"That is absolutely a fact," replied the witness.

"Therefore, you did take it for granted that the Commodore understood the signals?"

"I did."

"He could not have understood the signal unless he knew something about it, could he?"

"I took it for granted he understood it."

"Well, you found out that he did not understand it, did you not?"

"No."

Mr. Rayner questioned Admiral Evans at some length concerning the signals as displayed on the coast near Cienfuegos, which the Admiral said the officer of the deck had told him had been seen on May 22 and 23, but the witness said that he had had no conversation with Admiral Schley about these lights and had made no report to him as to their appearance or significance.

Mr. Rayner then changed the base of his examination from Cienfuegos to Santiago and began by asking Admiral Evans if he had seen the official chart showing the positions of the Brooklyn and other battleships on the day of the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898. The Admiral replied that he had seen the chart, but that it was wrong.

Mr. Rayner—When did you first know about the turn of the Brooklyn, as you say, a short distance from the Texas?

"When I saw her cross the bow of the Texas."

"Do you recollect the conversation you had with Commodore Schley the 5th of July, the second day after the battle, regarding the loop of the Brooklyn?"

"No, Sir; I do not. I don't remember the subject at all."

"You do not recollect that Commodore Schley first told you on July 5 that it was the Brooklyn and not the Texas that made the turn?"

"I never imagined anything of the sort."

"Give briefly the purport of your conversation with Commodore Schley."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

"Briefly, as I recollect the conversation, he was talking to a person named Graham. He was sitting at his desk writing. I walked into his cabin to make a report. He put his hand on my shoulder and said, 'Bobby, I am just writing my report of the battle of the 3d of July.' He said, 'I have said of you that you handled your ship with consummate skill.' Then he introduced me to Mr. Graham. Then Capt. Cook came in and asked me if I would tell him whether the position of certain Spanish ships was correct, which came out first, &c.; that he had been a little confused in his mind. We talked a few minutes and I then went into Capt. Cook's cabin."

"You do not recollect the conversation, going over the particulars of the turn that the Brooklyn made and the remark that Commodore Schley made at that time about Capt. Philip when you said you thought it was Capt. Philip of the Texas who made the turn?"

"I never said that. Absolutely I never said such a thing, because the Texas was right under my eye all the time. She never turned at all."

Concerning the position of the Brooklyn and the Texas on the day of the battle, the witness said: "The Brooklyn was dangerously near the Texas. I should say within 100 yards of her."

"What was your position just at that time when she crossed the course of the Texas, relative to the Brooklyn and the Texas?"

"The Iowa was heading straight in for the Spanish fleet, to intercept the Viscaya at that time. She was heading more to the northward than the Texas. The Texas was headed off more to the west. When I saw the Brooklyn the third time she was across the bow of the Texas, heading south."

"When did you see her next, if at all?"

"After the Oquendo went ashore my attention was called to the Brooklyn by some one on the bridge, who remarked: 'The Brooklyn is knocked out.' She was then hotly engaged with her starboard battery. She was headed parallel with the course of the Colon, I should say."

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness again with reference to statements made in his (Admiral Evans's) book, asking him whether he had ever said he felt "reasonably sure" that the Spanish fleet was in the harbor of Santiago. The witness said that he had made that statement, but that it was a conclusion, based on the fact that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos, that they had not gone westward, and that from a military point of view Santiago was the place where they were most apt to be.

"That was simply your opinion then and not a matter of information," suggested Mr. Rayner, to which the witness replied in the affirmative. Mr. Rayner then remarked that he had never before entirely understood upon what the Admiral had based his statements.

"I think you did," said the Admiral.

"I assure you I had never read it before," responded Mr. Rayner.

"You have read it three times to me, so that you cannot say that you never read the statement before."

Admiral Dewey—Remarks will be confined to questions and answers.

Admiral Evans then, in response to a question from Mr. Rayner, said that he had been called to the deck of the Iowa on the evening of July 2 by Lieut. Hill, who was the deck officer, and who had called his attention to columns of smoke rising from the entrance to the harbor. The Lieutenant had remarked that it was his opinion that the Spaniards were preparing to come out, but he (Admiral Evans) expressed the opinion that they were merely shifting their berths, as they had done on previous occasions. However, the signal at that time had been prepared and was kept in readiness all night, saying that the enemy were escaping.

HAD NO INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Rayner then surrendered the witness temporarily, saying that he would have further questions to ask, but that he desired some time to prepare them. It was arranged that these questions could be deferred until to-morrow and in the meantime Capt. Lemly made some interrogations on redirect examination. He asked: "Under what instruction, verbal, written, or by signal from the flagship Brooklyn, did you manoeuvre the Iowa during the naval battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898?"

"I never saw any signal from her. I did not manoeuvre in obedience to any signal from the Brooklyn. I did not see any signals aboard her."

"Or any written or verbal instructions?"

"None whatever."

"What instruction, oral or written, did you have from Commodore Schley relative to the order of blockade or order of battle while a part of the Flying Squadron?"

"The order of blockade was to form column double distance and cruise in that formation."

"Was there any prescribed order of battle by which you would have been guided if the enemy's ships had come out of Santiago Harbor prior to June 1, 1898?"

"There was none."

Returning to the departure of the Flying Squadron from Cienfuegos Mr. Hanna asked: "What steps were taken, if any, to mask the movements of that squadron in accordance with orders?"

"There were no lights shown on the Flying Squadron on blockade, except, I believe, we did have a light on the stern of each ship."

By the Court—Was any further effort made by the Flying Squadron to destroy the Spanish squadron?

"None, if by 'further' you mean the action of May 31."

"Was the fire of the enemy's batteries on the 31st heavy enough to seriously endanger the attacking ships?"

"No, Sir, it was not heavy at all. The projectiles mostly fell a long way short of us. Two, I think, passed over my ship."

"In the attack on the Colon on May 31 did any of the enemy's shot fall near the squadron?"

"Two, I think, fell near the Iowa."

"Would it have been possible for the Iowa to coal from the Merrimac early in the afternoon of May 26?"

"It would have been."

"Do you know of any reason why the ships could not get nearer the Colon on May 31?"

"I know of no reason why they could not."

"Do you know whether there is good anchorage under the lee of Jardinillas bank, where large vessels would be sheltered from westerly winds?"

"I do not."

"Are you familiar with the southern coast of Cuba, between Cienfuegos and Santiago?"

"Fairly familiar with it; yes, Sir."

"Are there any positions between Cienfuegos and the neighborhood of Santiago where vessels can coal in rough weather?"

"Between Cienfuegos and Santiago I know of no place where they could coal in rough weather."

"Was there any period between May 24 and May 26 when the Iowa could not have coaled from the collier Merrimac?"

"She could not have coaled from 8 o'clock in the morning of the 25th until 8 or 9 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, when it moderated."

At this point the court adjourned until to-morrow, with the understanding that Rear Admiral Evans was then to continue his testimony.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

Rear Admiral Schley Among Those to Pay Their Respects—Plan for Memorial to Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Rear Admiral Schley called at the Executive Mansion early to-day, and paid his respects to the President. Other visitors were Senators Proctor, Mitchell, Hansborough, and Forsaker; Representatives Grosvenor and Brownlow.

Robert P. Porter was with the President, and talked at some length of business conditions abroad. Mr. Porter has returned from Europe recently, and is strongly in favor of reciprocal trade arrangements with the principal countries of Europe.

The President was waited upon by a delegation composed of William S. Odell, ex-Commander of the Potomac Department of the Grand Army of the Republic; Floyd King, President of the National Memorial Bridge Association, and Judge R. E. Doan, Vice President of the association.

At the recent encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cleveland resolutions were adopted approving the idea of a memorial bridge across the Potomac, one arch of which should be erected with special reference to its being a memorial to the late President McKinley. Mr. Roosevelt gave his hearty approval to the proposition.

F. Abreu, a wealthy Filipino planter, called at the White House to-day and presented to the President a gold-headed Palassan wood cane. The head bore a design emblematic of justice and power done in the highest skill of the Filipino engraver's art.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

To-day's Special Values.

By untiring vigilance and an alert eye for quality and good value, we are enabled day by day to supply the needs of the multitude, all conditions, classes and tastes, with the best of everything at a price where profit is reduced to a minimum.

To-day's values demonstrate this business principle, and in the appended list you will certainly find many items whose quality and low price cannot be more forceful.

Specials in boys' clothing—*For the school boy whose needs are at present paramount will be found many money-savers in our clothing section on the second floor. Boys' three-piece suits $3.95—from 10 to 16 years of age; of all wool cheviots and cassimeres; newest patterns for fall and winter wear; boys' tan top coats $2.95—in all the newest shades of covert cloth; also the new herring-bone; well made, trimmed and properly cut; good value $4.00. Boys' knee pants 59c—strictly all wool; made of good grade cassimeres and cheviots of such quality as is found generally in the $1.00 grades.*

Opening of our fur store—*Winter's speedy coming is coped with by us in a large assortment of furs, fur coats, collarettes, muffs, etc., on which we lay particular stress in the matter of quality. Fur coats $25.00 to $125.00, in nearseal, Persian lamb, broadtail and combinations; our special L'aiglon fur neck scarf in all kinds of furs from $7.50 to $39.00. An exclusive design sure to meet with great popularity. Fur boas $8.50 to $35.00—of blue fox, bear, sable fox, blue lynx, Alaska sable and others; many other novelties specially priced.*

Brilliant autumn ribbons—*Most complete collection, embracing every new thought in the ribbon world. Some great specials, for instance:—7 inch changeable polka dot, with Roman edge, regularly $1.25, at 89c a yard; 6 inch changeable liberties, regular price 75c, at 59c a yard; 5 inch satin striped, regular price 59c, at 35c a yard; also black velvet ribbon, satin back, from 5c to 28c a yard; or 45c to $2.70 a piece; in widths from number 1 to number 22.*

Decorated Japanese china—*A continuance of this great sale enables the lovers of dainty tableware to procure many an artistic piece at a fraction of the real worth. A few quotations are—Covered bouillion cups and saucers 69c, worth $1.25; Japanese teapots 39c, 49c, 98c and $1.49, worth 69c to $2.50; cracker jars 98c, exquisitely decorated; worth $2.00.*

Clearing sale of books—*Here will be found many volumes suited particularly for libraries; the number of sets is limited; a few of the specials are: Victor Hugo's Works, 7 vols., cloth, gilt top, $2.95; Kipling's Works, 6 vols., cloth, gilt top, $2.50; Washington Irving's Works, 8 vols., half calf, $6.95. And other standard authors which you may be seeking.*

Engraved plate and 50 cards 68c—*For the round of social calls you will probably have to have some engraving done. Here we give you the finest work by the most skilled and experienced engravers at a price about one-half that which is usually charged—plate and 50 cards, name only, 68c; 50 cards printed from your own plate, 28c.*

Diamond and opal rings—*Here are no fancy prices asked by the exclusive jeweler, but all the style and elegance of workmanship and the genuine quality that you expect to find at such establishments. Opal and diamond ring $13.50, set with two fine large opals and two exquisitely cut diamonds; good value at $18.50. Cluster diamond and opal ring $25.00, set with eight fine white cut diamonds and three opals; would be a bargain at $32.50. Other more elaborate designs of equally good value in our collection.*

In connection with these quotations there are many other attractive offers that are crowded out for lack of space.

Browning·King·&·Co

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

B&C TRADE MARK

Don't forget this fine new Boys' Department of ours.

It is as complete as our stock of Men's Clothing.

Furnishings and Hats for Men and Boys, too.

Cooper Square, West

Nearly Opposite Cooper Union

Constipation & Hemorrhoids Cured by

Entona

THE ORIGINAL WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES

by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption

Fifty cents a box at all Druggists or sent, carefully packed, by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

SAMPLES FREE

Address THE ENTONA COMPANY, Dept. T, 61 Fifth Ave., New York.

POSTAL SERVICE BUDGET.

For Free Delivery Systems Postmaster General Wants $24,995,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The official estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, which Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith will submit to Congress at the opening of the session, call for an aggregate of $6,250,000 for rural free delivery service throughout the country.

This is an increase of $2,750,000 over the expense of that service for the current year. The total for the free delivery service proper, which is that operated in cities, is $18,745,000, an increase of 9 per cent. The grand aggregate for the entire postal free delivery services, inclusive of both the free delivery and rural free delivery, is $24,995,000.

Troops Return from Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Col. Bird, of the Quartermaster General's office, has received a telegram announcing the arrival of the transport [illegible] Portland, from St. Michaels, Alaska, [illegible] Seventh Infantry, [illegible] at Fort [illegible]

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH AVE.

TEL. 1132—38TH ST.

Est. 1868. T. M. STEWART.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.

688 BROADWAY.

723 SIXTH AVENUE.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK

& STOOL CO.

70 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 3316 Spring.

DESKS

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA

First Practice by the Gridiron Squad on Local Grounds.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR TEAM

Candidates for Places on the 'Varsity Eleven Show Ability in Preliminary Work.

Three hundred Columbia students gathered on South Field yesterday to watch the Columbia football players in their first home practice of the season. In the developments of the day they found one or two happenings more encouraging than those which have so far marked the season's progress in Columbia football.

The most gratifying features of the practice were the appearance of Willard, a member of the baseball nine, who showed ability as a quarterback; the tackling of Fitzpatrick, the aggressiveness of Martin and Duden, and, last of all, the presence of "Ned" Bruce, the veteran centre rush, who unexpectedly turned up a week ahead of time.

But these, after all, were only crumbs of comfort, for in the twenty novices under Sanford's care yesterday there were none who stood out physically as ideal or even satisfactory gridiron men. None of them weighed heavily, save Martin at 190, and not one has the proper height, all being of solid, stocky type.

The six disbarred men still remained under the ban of the Faculty, with the same conditions confronting them. As an additional setback came the positive announcement that Sykes, the 1900 quarterback, will not play this season. It had been expected that he would appear for the big games, and in view of a similar statement by him last season there is still belief that he may line up sometimes, but hope is ebbing.

That is the situation now, and though the prospect certainly is not bright, it is not hopeless. The men believe that Sanford can pull them out of their present position, if it is possible.

When Coach Sanford came on the field yesterday with his score of novices he first put them through the usual routine of catching punts, kicked by Van Hoevenberg. Awkwardness, at first very manifest, gradually wore off. Then the men were lined up as follows: Left end, Potts; left tackle, Stow; left guard, Duden; centre, Bruce; right guard, Shaw; right tackle, Martin; right end, Fitzpatrick; quarter back, Willard; left half back, Fisher; right half back, Pembroke; full back, Benjamin.

It was a green combination, but Sanford, in football attire, got into the game and coached the men by personal example. He illustrated his formations, showing the men just where to run and so forth. After half an hour of instruction and pointed criticism he infused the players with something of his own dash, and had them rushing through formations with a fair degree of skill considering conditions.

Willard, who played formerly on the Knox College eleven, gave satisfaction to Sanford by his work at handling the ball from the position of quarter back. He ran the team with enthusiasm and speed and formed well in the interference. A little later, when he was put at defensive quarter, Sanford complimented him for the plucky way in which he threw himself at the interference and downed the man with the ball. In opening up a hole for the backs Martin also did some good work. He is short, heavy, and strong, and has an effective way of bucking into the line. When Sanford took to coaching Fitzpatrick at end the novice rather pleasantly surprised the coach by the sure way in which he tackled him. "See if you can get by him," Sanford said, turning to a half back, "I can't."

After the team had been at this sort of work for some time, Sanford took Willard, Van Hoevenberg, Duden, and Shaw and made a line of them for the opposing force of Goodman, Benjamin, Pembroke, Stow, Martin, and Bruce to attack. Willard showed up splendidly in defense, as did Martin on the attack. There were some sharp scrimmages that gave promise of keen practice games when Sanford picks his 'Varsity and scrub. After a short session at this the players, together with some other novices, O'Neill and Sladkus, caught punts again. That ended the practice.

The debarred players, looking studious with books in hand, watched the practice for a while and then went to the library to study for the coming examinations, in which success will mean a return to Columbia's weakened eleven. One little ray of hope came in the report that Terence Murphy, who tried for the team early last season, but later was rejected by the Faculty, had some prospect of playing this year.

"Bill" Morley, last year's Captain of the eleven, has been in receipt of letters congratulating him on his reported marriage, and expressing the writer's good wishes for "Mrs. Morley." There have also been many personal congratulations, and in view of the fact that his marriage is a joke of the team, Morley is growing tired of such congratulations, and wants it announced that he is not married, and does not expect to be.

Because of the fact that the average body of undergraduates had seen fit to criticise the Faculty Committee on Athletics for not announcing the disbarment of the students until it was so late that the eleven had no time to make suitable preparations before the game with Buffalo, the committee made answer yesterday that its course was unavoidable. By the rules governing Columbia sport the manager of an athletic team must furnish the committee with the list of men who are to play on his team, with their records, for examination and approval. In this instance the list was not submitted to the committee till noon on Friday, the day set for the departure to Buffalo. As soon as possible, then, in the six hours at their disposal, the Faculty examined the eligibility of the players and barred those ineligible. The committee emphasizes the fact that had the list been submitted sooner its decision could have been announced within a few hours after the receipt of the players' names.

Cornell 'Varsity Against "Scrubs."

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The practice game between Cornell 'Varsity and the scrub elevens at Percy Field to-day resulted in a score of 18 to 6 in the first eleven's favor. It was the first time since the season opened that Capt. Warner's men have been scored against. The ball was advanced by the lighter scrub team from the forty-two-yard line and rushed between the goal posts without interruption. This touch-down, shortly after the men were lined up, served to spur on the 'Varsity, and they got into formations with a rush. Taussig scored one touch-down on an end dash of twenty yards, and Purcell and Coffin rushed the opposing tackles for the remaining two. Schoellkopf and Hunt were kept out of the line-up. Smith took Van Alstyne's place at right tackle on the scrubs, as the latter has given up the game. The 'Varsity lined up as follows: Taussig, left end; Lueder, left tackle; Warner, left guard; Dawitt, centre; Edmonston, right guard; Hardie, right tackle; Tydeman, right end; Brewster and Finucane, quarter backs; Purcell, left half back; Coffin, right half back, and Forney, full back.

Sharp Practice at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 30.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the day, the "'Varsity" had fast and furious practice to-day. In preparation for the first game of the season, next Wednesday, against Villa Nova, the team is being "whipped" into shape as rapidly as possible. So far, the men are in good condition for the time of the year.

The "'Varsity" and "scrub" were lined up for twenty minutes in all, and in that time only one touchdown was made, McCosh being carried across the line late in the last half. S. McClave was the star of the day. At one time he hurdled the line with a clear field ahead, but unfortunately dropped the ball. His error was speedily atoned for by two beautiful runs of thirty yards each. Meier played an excellent game at quarter, showing his experience of last year.

The "'Varsity" was composed of: Davis, right end; Dewitt, right tackle; Fisher, right guard; Butkiewicz, centre; Wright, left guard; Pell, (Captain,) left tackle; Henry, left end; Meier, quarter back; S. McClave, right halfback; McCord, left halfback; Chatfield, fullback.

Entries for Hudson River Golf.

Thirty-six golfers have entered for the tournament of the Mount Pleasant Golf Club, which will begin on Thursday morning on the club's links near Ossining. The tourney is restricted to members of clubs [illegible] Hudson River, making [illegible] River championship. [illegible] rounds, or thirty-six hole [illegible] first sixteen to qualify for the Mount Pleasant Cup and the second sixteen for the Consolation Cup. The competitors will represent eight clubs, the Saegkill, near Yonkers; Ardsley, Highlands, Powelton of Newburg, Glenwood, Dutchess County of Poughkeepsie; Kingston, and Mount Pleasant. Among the more formidable players will be Gilman P. Tiffany, James S. Taylor, and John Smith of Powelton; George Collingwood, W. N. Wettereau, William A. Adriance, and J. E. Adriance of Dutchess County; A. E. Barron, Thomas Barron, and J. W. Middlebrook of Ardsley; Harry Holbrook and Everett Masten of Saegkill, Daubeney Brandreth, Richard Deming, J. W. Farquhar, W. M. McCord, De Witt C. Weld, Jr., Frank Presbrey, and C. H. Tucker, Jr., of Mount Pleasant. The use of the links is open this week to all intending contestants.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Lost Twice to St. Louis—Cincinnati Double Went to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—The St. Louis Club closed the home season to-day by taking both games of the double-header with New York. Both teams played gruesome baseball, but in hitting the Cardinals had the best of it all the way through. Second Baseman Smith of the visitors pitched the first game, being opposed by Joyce. Right Fielder Jones did the twirling for the Davisites in the second game and did well against Murphy, until the local sluggers pounced down on him and batted out six runs. The Cardinals won both games by runs of six in single innings.

In the first game Miller covered second for the Giants and Murphy went to left field. Hits in the first two innings, including Smith's home run, gave New York three runs. In the fourth they scored again. Smith held the locals safe until the sixth inning, after allowing them to score in the opening round. The Cardinals batted in two runs in the sixth and three in the seventh. They capped the climax by clouting Smith's benders in the eighth for eight hits, out of which six runs were gleaned.

Manager Davis made several changes in lining up his team for the concluding tilt. Smith replaced Miller at second. Jones was brought in from right to pitch, and Wall took his place. Murphy and Nichols comprised the St. Louis battery. By mutual agreement the last game was cut to six innings. The Giants made a desperate effort to prolong the game, and in the sixth inning they scored three runs, lacking one of the number needed to establish a tie. Ganzel's home run scored Murphy ahead of him. Davis hit safely and scored on Warner's single. Wall hit safely, but was forced at second on Jones's hit to Wallace, retiring the side. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	3	2	0	1			Jones, rf.	0	0	1	1	1		
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	4	0	1			Van H'n, cf.	1	2	3	1	0		
Padden, 2b.	2	3	3	0	0			Strang, 3b.	0	1	5	2	0		
Wallace, ss.	2	4	1	0	0			Murphy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Donovan, rf.	2	1	1	0	0			Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0		
Rich'son, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0			Davis, ss.	2	0	3	1	0		
Kruger, 3b.	1	3	0	3	1			Smith, p.	1	2	0	2	0		
Heydon, c.	0	1	1	0	1			Warner, c.	0	1	4	1	1		
Joyce, p.	0	1	2	2	1			Miller, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total.	12	21	27	13	5			Total.	4	6	24	10	3		

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	..	—12
New York	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 10; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Wallace, Kruger. Three-base hit—Kruger. Home run—Smith. Sacrifice hit—Donovan. Double play—Wallace and Padden. Stolen bases—Davis, Burkett, Strang. Hit by pitched ball—By Smith, 2. Bases on balls—Off Joyce, 3; off Smith, 3. Struck out—By Joyce, 1; by Smith, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; New York, 8. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	1	0			Jones, p.	0	0	0	2	1		
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	2	0	0			V. Hafn, cf.	0	0	1	2	0		
Padden, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0			Strang, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Wallace, ss.	0	1	1	2	1			F. Mur'y, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Donovan, rf.	1	0	1	0	0			Ganzel, 1b.	2	2	4	0	1		
Rich'on, 1b.	0	1	8	1	1			Davis, ss.	2	2	2	1	0		
Kruger, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0			Smith, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0		
Nichols, c.	0	1	2	0	0			Warner, c.	0	1	3	1	0		
E. Mur'y, p.	1	0	1	1	0			Wall, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Total.	6	7	18	11	2			Total.	5	7	15	8	2		

St. Louis	0	0	6	0	0	0	..	..	..	—6
New York	0	2	0	0	0	3	—5			

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; New York, 2. Two-base hit—Heidrick. Three-base hit—Wallace. Home run—Ganzel. Wild pitch—Jones. First base on balls—Off Murphy, 1; off Jones, 2. Struck out—By Murphy, 1; by Jones, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 6. Time of game—1 hour and 4 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Cincinnati.

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bay, rf.	2	2	1	0	0			Thomas, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Harley, lf.	0	2	4	0	0			Barry, 2b.	2	1	0	4	2		
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	6	1	0			Flick, rf.	3	2	1	0	0		
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	1	0	0			Del'anty, 1b.	2	2	12	2	0		
Magoon, ss.	0	0	7	3	1			Jack'son, c.	1	1	8	0	0		
Steinf't, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0			Brown, lf.	2	1	1	0	0		
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	3	4	1			Hallman, 3b.	0	2	1	2	1		
Bergen, c.	0	1	3	1	0			Croes, ss.	0	1	1	4	0		
Phillips, p.	0	0	0	0	0			Orth, p.	0	0	2	2	0		
Sutthoff, p.	0	0	1	0	1										
Crawford*.	0	1	0	0	0										
Peitz†.	0	0	0	0	0			Total.	10	13	27	14	3		

Total.	2	9	27	10	3					
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	—10

*Batted for Bergen in ninth inning.
†Batted for Sutthoff in ninth inning.

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 7. Two-base hits—Dobbs, Beckley, and Hallman. Three-base hit—Hallman. Home run—Flick. Stolen bases—Flick, Delehanty, Brown, Hallman, and Cross. Double play—Magoon, O'Brien, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Sutthoff, 3; off Orth, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Sutthoff, 1; by Phillips, 1. Struck out—By Sutthoff, 2; by Orth, 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown. Attendance, 1,200.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bay, rf.	0	0	1	1	1			Thomas, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Harley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0			Barry, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1			Flick, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	3	0	0			Delah'ty, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0		
Magoon, ss.	0	2	1	3	1			McFar'd, c.	0	2	11	0	0		
Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	0	4	1			Brown, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0			Hallman, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0		
Peitz, c.	0	0	0	0	0			Croes, ss.	0	0	3	1	0		
Hurley, c.	0	0	6	1	0			White, p.	0	1	0	2	0		
Helsman, p.	0	2	1	1	0										
Total.	1	7	24	14	4			Total.	2	7	24	6	0		

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hit—Flick. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Stolen base—Harley. Double play—Bay to Beckley. Hit by pitched ball—White, 1; Helstman, 2. Struck out—White, 8; Helsman, 4. Wild pitch—White. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Davis, rf.	0	2	1	1	0			Rickert, lf.	2	2	0	0	0		
Clark, lf.	0	0	2	0	0			Tenney, 1b.	0	1	9	1	1		
Beaumont, cf.	0	0	1	0	0			Demont, 2b.	1	1	6	6	0		
Wagner, ss.	0	2	1	4	3			Lush, cf.	0	0	1	3	1	0	
Bransfi'ld, 1b.	1	0	13	1	0			Carney, rf.	1	2	3	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0			Lowe, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0		
Merritt, c.	0	0	0	0	0			Long, ss.	0	0	1	2	0		
Burke, 3b.	0	1	1	6	1			Moran, c.	1	1	2	5	0		
Zimmer, c.	0	0	2	0	0			Willis, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Yeager, c.	0	1	3	2	0										
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	2	1										
Poole, p.	0	0	0	0	0			Total.	5	9	27	16	2		

*Total.	1	6	27	21	5					
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Boston	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5

*Batted for Ritchey in ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Rickert, Tenney, Long. Stolen base—Beaumont. Double plays—Wagner, Ritchey, and Bransfield; Long, Demont, and Tenney; Demont and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 1; off Poole, 1; off Willis, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Ritchey, Lowe. Struck out—By Poole, 1; by Willis, 1. Passed ball—Yeager. Wild pitch—Doheny. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	87	47	.649	Boston	68	67	.504
Philadelphia	79	56	.585	New York	52	83	.385
Brooklyn	77	57	.575	Cincinnati	51	82	.383
St. Louis	75	63	.543	Chicago	52	85	.380

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

BASEBALL PLAYERS ORGANIZE.

Statement by P. T. Powers Announces New Protective Association.

P. T. Powers, President of the Eastern Baseball League, issued a statement yesterday to the effect that in consequence of the National League's abrogation of the National agreement, all the professional baseball clubs in the United States and Canada, excepting the sixteen clubs members in the National and American Leagues, have banded together for mutual protection and organized an independent association under the name of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, of which Mr. Powers is the President.

Mr. Powers has addressed a letter to the President of each club member of the National and American Leagues asking them to co-operate with the new association in respecting the players and contract rights of the clubs and players.

THREE IN A HEAD FINISH

The Rhymer, Herbert, and Terminus Made a Spectacular Race.

TWO McCAFFERTY HORSES WON

McAddie Took the Selling Stakes and Alpen Captured the Last Purse at Gravesend.

It was well worth the journey to the Gravesend race track yesterday to see the finish for the fourth event, a nose and nose fight to the last stride between three horses, with victory in the final jump for the outsider of the trio, a triumph so well earned that the spectacle recompensed even the backers of the beaten horses. The Rhymer was the winner, with so little the advantage as he passed the post that racegoers were divided in opinion as to which had won between the three horses, The Rhymer, Herbert, or Terminus, the official placing being in the order in which the horses are named. This race was the redeeming feature of the afternoon, for aside from it the racing was rather commonplace.

The track was heavy and holding from the effects of the rain on Sunday, but the weather was pleasant, and the attendance fully up to the average. The fields were well balanced, too, and made uncommonly open betting events, no race of the day bringing out an odds on favorite.

The most spirited betting contest of the afternoon was that which produced the sensational finish, this being the handicap for horses of all ages, at one mile and a furlong, in which only four of the nine horses named on the programme answered the call to the post, with Herbert the top weight and favorite at 6 to 5, Terminus the second choice, and The Rhymer the next best supported, while even the outsider, St. Finnan, was heavily backed. At the fall of the flag St. Finnan went on to the front, with Terminus following him, and Herbert last. So far back in the early stages of the race was Herbert, however, that the backers of the favorite began to despair.

On the turn into the back stretch, however, Herbert went up with a rush, and as the horses entered the straight, there raced up to the leader, and in the next half furlong showed his head in front. St. Finnan hung with him until the far turn was reached, where he fell back, Terminus then going on after the favorite, with The Rhymer just beginning to move up. On the turn into the stretch for the run home both Herbert and Terminus went wide, and the clever Western rider, Woods, who had the mount on The Rhymer, slipping up on the rail, made up at least four lengths on the leaders on that turn, and then sat down and rode home in his best style.

Into the last furlong the race seemed to be between Herbert and Terminus, but from that point to the winning post The Rhymer was up with them, and all three were fighting their hardest with whips flying and spurs at work. Smith, on Herbert, had erred in making his run too soon, but he atoned for this in a measure by the vigor of his finish, while Bullman on Terminus rode about the strongest race that he has ridden this Fall. The combination of Woods and The Rhymer was the best, however, and squeezing home on the rail, with both the others crowding over on him, The Rhymer got to the post first by a matter of an inch or two, with Herbert a similar distance before Terminus, St. Finnan being beaten off.

The nominal feature of the card was the third race, the Parkville Handicap for three year olds, over the short six furlongs course. In this Chuctanunda was the favorite at 11 to 5, but after getting off back in the crowd of ten starters he was never a contender, McAddie, who broke in the front rank, jumping into the lead in the first furlong and leading the field to the end, winning handily by a length from Paul Clifford, who was second nearly all the way. Three of the purse races were won in exactly the same style, Trump, Whisky King, and Batyah, in the first, second, and fifth races respectively, each getting away in the lead and winning after having made all the running. Whisky King's performance was a notable one, as that two-year-old carried 122 pounds and easily raced away from a lot of old horses. The last race produced a more sensational struggle, John J. McCafferty, owner of McAddie, in this winning his second race of the day. Alpen this time was the McCafferty representative, and after starting a hot favorite, had to race in his best from end to end, to stall off the effort of Astor to take the track and make a runaway race of it. In the end Alpen drew out by a neck by a length, but Astor gave the followers of the favorite a very uneasy time until the post had been passed. Blueaway, once a good selling class horse, in this race fell dead on the paddock turn, after running last all the way. Alpen, entered to sell for $500, was bid up to $800, and sold to Albert Simon. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $600, with allowances; about six furlongs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Trump, b. c., by Phoenix-Thora, 100 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by two lengths; John E. Madden's Slipthrift, br. c., 100, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by eight lengths from P. S. P. Randolph's Arrah Gowan, br. g., 97, (Brennan,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Ben Howard, Rightaway, Happy Crass, Cheat 'Em, Numeral Aden, Position, Tebroun, Coldstream, Chief, and Ice Water also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Aden and Numeral, equal favorites at 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 each. Winner trained by W. McDaniels.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages; five and a half furlongs. The Pepper Stables' Whisky King, ch. c., 2 years, by Kantaka-Genevieve, 122 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by three lengths; B. Schrieber's Boundlee, b. g., 4, 100, (Dunn,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second by a length from W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 2, 103, (Brennan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:05 2-5. Blueaway and Alsike also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Alpen always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Goldseeker, 126 pounds; Pentecost and Lord Quex, 119 each; Tribes Hill, 108; Flora Pomono, 105; Par Excellence, 103; Lady Godiva, Lady Sterling, and Setauket, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Morningside, 126 pounds; Janice, 121; Rowdy and Templeton, 115 each; Agnes D., 112; Barbara Frietchie, 109; Anna Darling, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Kilogram, 118 pounds; Red Path and Paul Clifford, 109 each; Sweet Tooth, 108; The Musketeer, 104; Bedeck, 102; Brandy Smash, 100; Rowdy, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Lou Rey, 118 pounds; Potente and Bobs, 111 each; Satire, 110; League Island, 106; Goldfile, 105; Nanine, 104; Sir Eats and Ringleader, 103 each; Anecdote, 102; Ante Up and Maria Bolton, 100 each; Criterion, 1051; Military and His Royal Highness, 98 each; Kingstelle, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; special weights and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Sunwinnie, 118 pounds; The Amazon, 108; Alfred Yargrave and Harry McCoun, 104 each; Glenmar, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs. Kaloma, 119 pounds; Hans Wagner, City Bank, and Francesca, 107 each; Cornwall, 105; Little Grail, Grail, O'Hagan, and Locket, 104 each; Blue Mantle and Race, 103 each; The Pride of Scurry and Schwaibe, 99 each; Caseville, 97.

Notes of the Turf.

Jockey John Bullman, for insubordination at the post in the start of the fifth race at Gravesend yesterday, was suspended for the remainder of the meeting, which means for the remainder of the present week.

Chuctanunda, favorite for the third race yesterday at Gravesend, after finishing back in the crowd, was found to have been jumped on and cut down. His injury will retire him for but a short time, however.

After a long delay in starting the fifth race Starter Fitzgerald decided that the delay was caused chiefly by Odoroco, Mint Bed, Leacham, Destitute, Lady Alberta, and Nissequogue, and gave orders that all of these should be schooled at the starting barrier before they are permitted to start again.

Richard Croker yesterday decided to change his trainer, and gave orders that his horses Boss Gallant and Bellario, both three-year-olds, who have been trained since last Fall by Frank Brown, should be turned over to Thomas Welsh, who will train them in future. The new Croker trainer also trains the horses of Frank Farrell, so that Welsh will finish the season with the strength of Tammany on the turf in his stable. Welsh also has the horses of Julius Fleischmann under his care.

The good colt Sir Oliver, two years old, by Sir Dixon-Ollie Glenn, a stake winner in the West, owned by Clay Brothers of Kentucky, is dead at the Sheepshead Bay track, where he was trained.

Green B. Morris has decided to close his season in the East, and has arranged to ship his stable of sixteen horses to San Francisco, to be prepared there for the California Winter season of racing.

"Gus" Muller has bought from J. E. Widener the one-time smart filly Marothen, three years old, by Eothen-Mary K., who recently was acquired at the sale of M. Murphy's horses. The price paid by Muller for the filly was not stated.

Two additions to the number of jockeys riding in the East will be made this week in the persons of the boys Hayden and Redfern, both of whom have been riding successfully at the Fort Erie track. Redfern can ride at the lightest weight reached by any competent jockey in the country, and is able to do close to sixty pounds.

DALY ESTATE HORSE SALE TO-DAY.

Broodmares and Young Stock from England to be Offered.

The last great sale of thoroughbred horses of the present season will be held to-day at the Fasig-Tipton Company's paddock at Sheepshead Bay, when the brood mares and young stock from the English stud founded by the late Marcus Daly will be offered. The sale will be the beginning of a three days' auction of thoroughbred horses, but the Daly stock will all be disposed of to-day. The mares to be sold number twenty-one, twelve of these being choice American mares, among them Lady Reel, by Fellowcraft, dam of the $60,000 Hamburg; Workmate, dam of Ben Eder and Puritan Lass, dam of Tillo. Nine high-priced English mares make up the number of stud matrons, these as well as the American mares, having been bred to the best and most fashionable of the English stallions.

The young stock includes one two-year-old by Isinglass, nine yearlings by such sires as Melton, St. Frusquin, St. Simon, Ayrshire, Donovan, Raeburn, St. Serf, and Orion, and eleven weanlings representing about the same sires as do the yearlings. The sale will close out finally all the thoroughbred interests of the Daly estate, as the entire stock of the American establishment at Bitter Root, Hamilton, Mont., was sold last Spring in the sensational offering that took place in Madison Square Garden.

Huggins to Return to America.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—It is announced here that, in spite of William C. Whitney's offer to allow Huggins, his trainer, the Heath House establishment rent free, and although there was a disposition on the part of several owners to intrust horses to his care, Huggins has determined to return to America.

LAST GRAND CIRCUIT MEETING.

Harness Racing at Terra Haute This Week Ends Season.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 30.—The week's races closing the Grand Circuit of trots opened to-day with a good crowd in attendance. The track was fast, and few horses entered for the different events failed to come to the wire when called. Summaries:

2:20 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Nathan Straus, Patchen Wilkes					
Farm, (Hussey)	9	8	7	1	1
Miss Marks, b. m., (Benyon)	1	1	1	6	2
The Geaher, b. m., (Hudson)	1	5	2	2	3
Baron Waltzer, b. g., (Fleming)	4	2	3	3	2 dr
Junius, ch. g., (Saunders)	3	3	5	7	3 dr
Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarthy)	5	6	10	6	4 dr
Sidgwa, b. g., (Page)	8	4	8	5	7 dr
Hons Circle, b. g., (Nuckols)	10	9	4	8	6 dr
George Castle, b. g., (Thomas)	6	10	6	9	5 dr
Ed Bennett, b. h., (Johnson)	7	7	9	dr	

Time—2:10; 2:10¼; 2:10¼; 2:09½; 2:13½; 2:14¼.

2:28 Trot.—Purse, $1,500.

Lulu, br. m., Orchard Park, Lexington, Ky., (Hutchings)	1	2	1	1	
Henrietta, blk. m., (Young)	2	1	2	3	
Minka, ch. m., (Nuckols)	3	8	3	2	
Porto Rico, b. h., (Johnson)	5	4	4	5	
Lily Sligo, ch. m., (Highfield)	4	5	5	4	

Time—2:11½; 2:12½; 2:11¾; 2:12¼.

Kentucky Stock Farm Futurity, trotting division, foals of 1898; purse, $5,000:

Hawthorne, ru. f., by Jay Bird, S. L. Welsh, Lexington, Ky., (Hudson)	3	1	1	1	
Mary P. Leyburn, ch. f., (Beecher)	1	2	2	2	
Hixie Allerton, c. g., (Gross)	4	3	3	3	
Matise, br. f., (Cochran)	2	5	5	ds	
Maxine, b. f., (Hart)	5	4	4	ds	

Time—2:16¾; 2:14¾; 2:16; 2:17¼.

2:07 Pace.—Purse, $1,000, (unfinished.)

Harold H., b. h., (Proctor)	1	1			
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernst)	2	2			
Riley B., blk. h., (Ervin)	3	3			
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry)	5	4			
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne)	4	9			
Major Muscovit, br. h., (McMahon)	7	5			
Tom Ogden, b. g., (Carnathan)	8	6			
Martha Marshall, b. m., (McDowell)	6	8			
Danton, blk. f., (Higbee)	9	7			

Time—2:04½; 2:06¾.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

Annual Tournament Will Begin To-day on Courts of Merion Cricket Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The twenty-first annual tournament of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association will begin to-morrow on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, at Haverford,

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Congratulations and Kind Words Pour In from Contemporaries.

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, (New York City.)—THE TIMES has been found on the right side of nearly every question that has come up for discussion. It has not feared to speak the truth when to do so meant a loss of advertising patronage either from the Municipal Government or from business houses. Henry J. Raymond stamped the paper with an individuality that has survived two generations of editors. It has had its ups and its downs financially, but there have been no "downs" in its career as a typical American newspaper of the conservative but aggressive type.

The men who have controlled its destinies have been men of exceptional ability whose one purpose seems to have been to make it a newspaper that should appeal to the intelligent citizens of the country and not to an ignorant rabble. Only the news that is "fit to print" finds place in its columns. Such a newspaper is an honor to its owners and managers and to the city in which it is published. It has the respect and confidence of the community and for that reason wields a commanding influence in public affairs.

As it starts out on its second half-century run, THE TIMES has the best wishes of the entire journalistic family and especially of The Editor and Publisher, which predicts for it still greater honors and success in the years to come.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, (New York City.)—The enterprise of the managers, especially since the change in ownership a few years since, and the excellence of the journal in all departments, has attracted general attention to THE TIMES as one of the great newspapers of the world.

THE FINANCIAL AGE, (New York City.)—The Financial Age sincerely advocates the principle of giving justice, to a full measure, to whom justice is due, and in accordance with this view we take pleasure in stating that a comparative daily estimate of leading metropolitan dailies, made for long periods, convinces us that THE NEW YORK TIMES stands foremost among the dailies of New York City and therefore entitled to the grand credit of being the leading American Newspaper.

This expression of opinion is totally disinterested in nature, and is due only to a critical analysis, not for a week, but for continuous months, in which we have found that TIMES "specials," procured, no doubt, by large expenditure, made "scoops" innumerable upon the regular sources of news service which it uses in conjunction with thousands of other papers.

Again, the editorial columns of THE TIMES, while occasionally antagonistic to the views of The Financial Age, are models of logical presentation devoid of biased assertion, and enhanced by a broad spirit which indicates a conscientious desire to advance civilization along lines equitable to all classes of our citizens.

SARATOGA DAILY SARATOGIAN.—The history of THE TIMES is, in a measure, a history of newspaper making in America. The pens of many of the leading writers and thinkers of the past have contributed to its columns. While the journalistic sea over which the paper has steered its course has not always been untroubled, the beacon light of cleanly thought, high ideals, and honest journalism has ever been the goal toward which its pilots aimed. While the harbor of true newspaper ideals may never be this side the reef that looms ahead, THE TIMES has won a berth in pleasant waters with the anchor still up, and all sails set. The congratulations of its readers will be sincere and hearty. In them we beg to join.

THE DRY GOODS ECONOMIST, (New York City.)—We congratulate our esteemed contemporary on the high position it has for half a century maintained, and wish it long-continued prosperity. THE TIMES is one of the institutions of which New York has every reason to feel proud.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL.—THE TIMES is one of the newsiest, cleanest, and best of the metropolitan papers. Recently it has formed an alliance with The London Times which secures to the former the exclusive right to the entire news service of its London namesake for the American continent.

BUFFALO REVIEW.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the foremost American publications of to-day. It is able, clean, reliable. The Review adds its quota of good wishes for the continued prosperity and success of THE TIMES.

SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD.—The New York papers, in generous congratulation extended to THE TIMES on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, set an example worthy of emulation. Emerson stated a fact and conveyed a reproof most of us need in saying, "Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy."

ITHACA DAILY JOURNAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, by means of a very handsome souvenir volume and a well-executed fac simile of the first issue of that newspaper, calls attention to the fact that it is fifty years old. That does not seem old to The Journal, who is in its eighty-sixth year, but it is a fine mature age, and we felicitate THE TIMES upon having reached it. The career of that newspaper has been interesting and its work important. It has never lowered itself to sensationalism, and in these latter days of sensational journalism has stood as an example of what a clean, decent, respectable newspaper should be. It is neither a kinetoscope, a comic almanac, nor a penny dreadful. It prints all the news that is fit to print. It has a good nose for that class of happenings that increase rather than destroy one's faith in humanity. Its editorial page is strong and its temper excellent.

PORTLAND (ME.) ADVERTISER.—The half-century Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, issued this week, is a noteworthy souvenir of an interesting event in newspaperdom. Typographically it is a thing of beauty and the story it tells of the growth and experience of this able paper in the past fifty years is an important and interesting contribution to the literature of American journalism. The success of THE TIMES, which consistently illustrates its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," has been attained by clean and legitimate methods, and a discriminating public will wish it still more prosperous future along the same lines.

LEWISTON (ME.) JOURNAL.—THE TIMES, in our judgment, is one of the newspapers of the country that dignify the science and art of newspaper making. Its news service is picturesque, conscientious, and intelligent. The "yellow" disease of newspaper has never reached its back doors nor touched its upper territory. Its editorial work is surpassed in quality by no newspaper in the country. It is one of the papers to carry home as well as to catch up at the business desk. It is carefully studied and intelligently worked out as well in literary as in commercial, political, and industrial details.

BIDDEFORD (ME.) JOURNAL.—THE TIMES Jubilee Number is a credit to one of the [illegible] dependable newspapers [illegible]

PORTLAND (ME.) ADVERTISER.—In these days of flash prints and yellow journals it is pleasant to note the evidences of prosperity of a clean, high-toned, and withal enterprising newspaper. We allude to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has long borne on its title page the motto, "All the news that's fit to print," and which has lived up to the motto. Founded by Henry J. Raymond and George Jones, the paper was established on a sound basis. From the start it has always remained true to its early standards. The success of The Times and journals of its class goes to revive waning faith in human nature and to prove that a newspaper may prosper even if it does not descend to the sensationalism, ribaldry, and typographical hysterics of the gutter press.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) COURIER-JOURNAL.—The Jubilee Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in celebration of its fiftieth [illegible] versary, is a complete history of [illegible] ism in New York as well as a max[illegible] specimen of modern illustrating an[illegible] work. Either as a newspaper or [illegible] Times has been a leader in the front rank of American newspapers.

WILMINGTON (DEL.) NEWS.—THE TIMES has had a long and honorable career and has ever stood for decency and honor in journalism, and in all the affairs of life. It would be difficult to find a more sensible or better edited paper than THE NEW YORK TIMES. Under the present management THE NEW YORK TIMES is keeping up the high traditions of its past, and it is gratifying to note that it is achieving well-merited success. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the opposite of the "yellow" papers and demonstrates that a decent, high-toned paper need not lose attractiveness. Success to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) BANNER.—The most commendable feature of THE TIMES is its adherence to reliable and respectable methods. It is the opposite of "the yellows." There is a marked avoidance of the sensational in its columns, and its aim is at genuine excellence and solid worth. In these days when there is so much of the meritricious in some garish metropolitan newspapers and their provincial imitators, a paper like THE NEW YORK TIMES stands as a bulwark of respectability to the credit of American journalism.

AUGUSTA (GA.) CHRONICLE.—The Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, celebrating its semi-centennial, is one of the handsomest editions ever gotten out by a daily newspaper.

KNOXVILLE (TENN.) JOURNAL AND TRIBUNE.—THE TIMES is now in the front rank of the great newspapers in New York. At the outset, the present management, adopted the motto, "All the news that's fit to print." The publishers have adhered to the motto, and the result is that while one of the foremost newspapers in the great metropolis, it is also absolutely clean, and a credit to American journalism. Therefore all who love clean, progressive journalism may sincerely rejoice with THE TIMES in its splendid success. It is an object lesson from which the readers of newspapers and publishers may know that to be successful in the best sense it is not necessary for a newspaper to be a "yellow" one.

KNOXVILLE (TENN.) SENTINEL.—THE TIMES has gained its former proud position and is now well to the front in American journalism. It is still an independent paper, although in recent political struggles it has leaned toward the Administration. It is edited with great ability and has adopted as a motto, "All the news that's fit to print." THE TIMES maintains the neat typographical style of an older day, and yet displays its news in attractive form. It eschews sensationalism, but nevertheless in its columns may be found a very complete epitome of the world's happenings day by day.

SAVANNAH (GA.) NEWS.—The growth of THE TIMES has been contemporary with and in proportion to the growth of New York City. To-day it is one of the greatest papers in one of the greatest cities of the world. It is clean, honest, able, fearless. Its motto is, "All the news that's fit to print," and it lives up to that standard. As an elder brother of the craft, being one year its senior, The Morning News presents its compliments and congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES, wishing it a continuance of the prosperity which it is showing in every department and on every page.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) SENTINEL.—Journalists especially will find the Jubilee Supplement valuable as well as attractive, and all whose approval is worth having will join in wishing THE TIMES, as an exemplar of sound and dignified journalism, a long continuance of its useful and prosperous career.

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) JOURNAL.—It is noticeable that the changes of proprietorship in THE TIMES office have never made any change in the clean quality of the contents of the paper—the spirit of decency and the insistence upon cleanliness which was read into the paper by Raymond. It has shown how possible it is to make a popular newspaper without demolishing one's self respect by vulgar epithets, puerile partisan acrimony, and by ministering to the worst passions of the human race.

MILWAUKEE EVENING WISCONSIN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by publishing a handsomely printed history of its career—incidentally a history of the better side of American journalism—is, and has always been, what might be termed a gentleman's newspaper. The word gentleman is here used in its wider, truer sense, as meaning not the man who is rich enough to keep a carriage, but the man of honor and refinement, whose morality and good taste distinguish him from the vulgar. Such a man may be a millionaire or a mechanic. Whatever his means or calling, he will conduct himself with propriety in all his relations with his fellow-men, and will deserve and command the respect of the judicious. In its career of half a century the respect of the judicious has been deserved and commanded by THE NEW YORK TIMES. In enterprise as a newsgatherer it has not been behind its contemporaries. THE TIMES is severe upon occasions, but never abusive. It prefers discussing principles to attacking men, but when men in public place appear to it to betray their trust, the just wrath of THE TIMES falls upon them like a bolt from the Olympian Jove. The literary and commercial features of THE TIMES have been heretofore commended in The Wisconsin. In short, it may be truly said that THE TIMES is a credit to American journalism, and, as such, The Wisconsin, that is its senior by several years, and that holds fast to the journalistic ideals of which THE TIMES is an exemplar, feels warranted in congratulating THE TIMES on the attainment of its fiftieth year, and bids it a hearty "Godspeed."

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) JOURNAL.—There is no more able, dignified, and trustworthy newspaper in the United States than THE TIMES. Its motto is, "All the news that's fit to print." It systematically appeals to its readers as reasonable beings and influences through making itself worthy of influence. It has held to the belief from the start that a newspaper worth reading would never lack readers; that factitious and spectacular features were not only unnecessary, but harmful. So it has resisted all tendencies to the yellow in journalism, where other old and new sheets yielded to the temptation. THE NEW YORK TIMES stands to-day as the model newspaper of the country. At times in its history it has been partisan, but in all its life it has been on the side of honest government and the equal rights of all men. It has always stood for sound finance and commercial freedom. It has belonged to a party, but has never been tied to it. Fifty years of such a life is worth celebrating with pride.

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) TIMES.—Its political attitude has not been popular at all times, but there has been an evident sincerity in its policy that has compelled respect. It has been a clean newspaper from the beginning, and its motto is now, and has been for some years, "All the news that's fit to print." Sensationalism is tabooed in THE TIMES office, and for that reason it has been charged by some of its contemporaries with lack of enterprise. They will admit that in reporting important events it has been well at the front and often in the lead. Under the present management the paper has prospered, and its standard of excellence has been more than maintaind.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.—In all the years which have passed since 1851, when Henry J. Raymond, George Jones, and E. B. Wesley began the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES, it has been one of the ablest, cleanest, and most public-spirited of America's journals. Its recent motto, "All the news that's fit to print," has been its rule of conduct from the days of Raymond down to those of its present editor and publisher.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) POST.—The elaborate history of THE TIMES, giving the story of its various political conflicts and of its mechanical progress, is full of interest, especially so to the student of the American history of our times.

CHICAGO JOURNAL.—The Chicago Journal, which antedates THE TIMES by eight years, and by whose side it has fought the great battles of the past for liberty and humanity, wishes its contemporary continued success, prosperity, and length of days.

BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) NEWS.—Under its [illegible] making [illegible] and [illegible] per

JERSEY CITY (N. J.) TIMES.—The Times's motto is: "All the news that's fit to print," and it lives up to its responsibility. It represents the highest standard of journalism and is a credit to the profession.

NEW HAVEN (CONN.) REGISTER.—It is a pleasure to turn to the consideration of another publication, whose semi-centennial chanced to fall at the moment when policies and methods of newspaper manufacture were under hot criticism of which it is not representative in any sense of the word. We refer to THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the most representative and self-respecting, successful and dignified of American newspapers. It is younger than a number of New England newspapers, and in years is a child as compared with The New Haven Journal and Courier, The Hartford Courant, The Hartford Times, and The Register, and yet no single American newspaper publication has hewn more closely to the high purposes which called it originally into existence. Like every other venture in life, it has had its moments of depression, when perhaps it may have seemed that a passage was about to be begun toward disappointment unless the tone was changed, but the readers of THE TIMES have been able to detect no deviation from its lofty aims. It has been content to occupy its place, and appeal increasingly to the best intelligence, than tempt greater financial rewards through a lowered standard. This aspect of its career appeals with mighty effect to men who, from long service and extended experience, combined with natural pride and self-respect, find their longings more and more expressed in a publication which is a newspaper before it is a tattler. Only those who have long worn the harness in the rooms where copy is made can perhaps appreciate this, but it is gratifying to at least see the expression given it by THE NEW YORK TIMES to a large degree approved by the public.

We most cordially congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon its prosperity, and we do so with greater feling because it has won it by means and methods which add to the character of American journalism. Its prosperity makes every self-respecting worker the country over feel as if he, too, had some share in it, and on that account leads him to comment upon its career with feelings foreign to the conventional exchange of courtesies.

NEW HAVEN (CONN.) PALLADIUM.—It is significant that while the news service has been revolutionized in the mechanical and ethical progress of journalism since THE TIMES was started, the high character that has always been an asset of that standard paper was evident in the editorial tone of its first issue. To this fact is doubtless due in great measure the success that it has achieved, and the high standing it maintains with its large discriminating constituency, as a reliable, scrupulous journal.

WESTPORT (CONN.) WESTPORTER-HERALD.—THE TIMES, which gives "All the news that's fit to print," producing a striking contrast with the yellow journals of to-day, is to be congratulated upon its success. May it celebrate many more jubilees is the wish of all friends of clean journalism.

TRENTON (N. J.) TIMES.—Never was conspicuous success more deserved by any paper than THE TIMES has achieved. It is an American journal, with few equals, and unsurpassed by any other in the world in point of cleanliness, literary quality, and breadth of view. It has a high standard which it honestly strives to maintain. It is a model of typographical excellence, and peerless in its sensible and intelligent display of news.

Not the least notable feature in its joy and pride over its history is the fact that it has demonstrated the possibility of successfully conducting a newspaper without pandering to a depraved taste, or resorting to vulgar devices, for the purpose of increasing its circulation. It is not hysterical in its news columns. It aims to be dignified, candid, and fair in its editorial discussion of public men and passing events. No paper more heartily extends its congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES, or more cordially hopes that its influence may never decline, than The Trenton Times.

LANCASTER (PENN.) NEW ERA.—The writer well remembers purchasing a copy of the first issue of THE TIMES in Philadelphia, where he was then residing, and his admiration of its neat typographical make-up. It was a good, clean, newsy paper from the start, but is better to-day than ever, though it was never tainted with the obnoxious cant of modern sensational yellow journalism. It is true to its motto, "All the news that's fit to print."

SCRANTON (PENN.) TRUTH.—The best traditions of the newspaper press are exemplified in THE NEW YORK TIMES under its present editorial and business management. THE NEW YORK TIMES in its palmy days was a model paper. It comes near that now. Surely it suggests all that is good in journalism and indicates what we might expect from the perfect paper. THE NEW YORK TIMES has just celebrated its semi-centennial with an issue worthy of its reputation. It could receive no higher praise. May it long continue to illustrate what a great daily paper ought to be.

ERIE (PENN.) DISPATCH.—The Dispatch joins in the well-nigh universal chorus of journalistic congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES upon attaining its fiftieth year of influence and usefulness. Few papers in the United States have so fine a record, or can with so much truth say that from the very beginning of their careers they have been factors for good in the community in which they established themselves. From the first THE TIMES was a power for good, possibly making its greatest mark when it attacked the great Tweed ring, bringing about the movement that threw it down. Of late years THE TIMES has taken on new youth and increased vigor, and under the motto, "All the news that's fit to print" has been giving the people a journal full of enterprise and at the same time absolutely clean—one of the best and most reliable newspapers in existence. Another half-century—yes, many of them—is the wish of The Dispatch for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CINCINNATI VOLKSBLATT.—THE NEW YORK TIMES published on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary a jubilee edition which is a fine testimonial to the progressive and active spirit of this highly respected paper.

CLEVELAND (OHIO) PLAIN DEALER.—The Plain Dealer, which passed its fiftieth milestone several years ago, congratulates THE TIMES on reaching this interesting age, and welcomes its advent into a second half-century of continued usefulness.

DAYTON (OHIO) JOURNAL.—The present management, which took hold about five years ago, has made THE NEW YORK TIMES a most thorough news collector and one of the few "best" newspapers published anywhere.

WILMINGTON (N. C.) STAR.—Since THE TIMES has passed under the present management it has forged still further to the front and is now recognized as not only one of the cleanest and most reliable papers in this country, but as one of the most ably edited and thoroughly independent and complete in all its departments. It is what might justly be called a great paper.

COLUMBIA (S. C.) STATE.—"The feature" of the first issue of THE TIMES which it has retained until now is the space devoted to literary subjects, particularly book reviews. It is also noteworthy that the advertising columns were taken principally by the notices of the publishers, the Harpers, the Appletons, and the Putnams.

OTTAWA (CANADA) FREE PRESS.—THE TIMES was established by Messrs. Henry J. Raymond, who was editor, and George Jones, publisher, with the idea that a high-toned, clean, and accurate paper would find a field. And so it proved, and the "history" as told by to-day, ought to be studied in every newspaper office. From first to last THE TIMES has been a paper that could be trusted, and which always acted fairly, independently, and honestly. To-day after a momentary depression, it has taken on a new lease of life and stands in the vanguard of United States journalism. It now seems to be regarded as a great a vehicle for the intercommunication of the public as its London namesake. Write to THE TIMES" is evidently as common an expression in New York as in the mother country. And, as we pointed out the other day, its foreign telegrams and general articles are duplicated from The London Times. Our New York contemporary is to be congratu[illegible] remarks [illegible] especially to the [illegible]

COMPLIMENTS FROM READERS

More Congratulations on the Anniversary from This and Other States.

J. E. DURYEE, 64 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York City—I send my heartiest congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of your truly great and high-standing paper.

DAVID ROBINSON, Brooklyn—The golden jubilee issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is in keeping with its useful and honorable career in pure journalism and is an admirable proof of the marked progress under its present ownership.

WALTER GILLIG, the Groller Club, of 29 East Thirty-second Street—I appreciate the good work that THE TIMES is doing in the publication of a clean and interesting paper, and hope the years to come may bring you continued prosperity.

ROBERT P. BEECHER, the Southern Marble Company, Atlanta, Ga.—Your anniversary number, quite apart from its artistic excellence, is worthy of all praise. So vivid and absorbing was it that I did not look to the right nor to the left till the pleasant task of reading it was completed.

WILLIAM R. MILLER, Richmond, Va., Proctor of the University College of Medicine—It is encouraging to know that a newspaper run on the high plane on which you conduct THE TIMES has been able to maintain itself and to reach such a point of influence and power in our country as your journal has.

EDWARD S. ANDREWS, Hartford, Conn., general agent for Connecticut of the Prudential Insurance Company of America—You have my best wishes for another fifty years of success, and your readers appreciate fully the splendid worth of the Jubilee Number, not only as a work of art, but for the history of the policy of THE TIMES and the events chronicled during its early life.

CONRAD BLUHM, Hoboken, N. J.—The Jubilee Supplement brings to my desk valuable data, and the duplicate issue of the first number fifty years ago is a telling lesson on newspaper progress. The public may well felicitate themselves with such a paper at their service.

M. B. WILLIAMS, Controller's Office, Albany, N. Y.—I wish to add to your many letters of congratulations my appreciation of your paper. I have been a subscriber for the past five years, and hope to be here to celebrate your centennial anniversary.

THOMSON METER COMPANY, 39-43 York Street, Brooklyn.—We wish to congratulate you on reaching your fiftieth anniversary, and also on the beautiful Jubilee Number that you sent out to emphasize it. The writer was among the number who bought the first issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHN W. BUCKMASTER, Yonkers, N. Y.—I regard THE NEW YORK TIMES as the marvel of journalism. I have read it from my boyhood. My fondness for it increases with my years. I have known it from the start. No other paper fills its place for me. I have tried other papers for a season, but always returned to my first love.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER COMPANY, our congratulations upon the fiftieth anniversary of your publication, and take this opportunity to compliment you upon the very able manner in which your paper has been edited these many years. We have taken it continuously for many years past, and consider it an acquisition to our daily life.

SAMUEL F. ARESON, 108 West One Hundred and Second Street, New York City—I am a daily reader of your valuable paper, and find much pleasure and profit in your columns. Allow me to wish you all success for the coming fifty years, and I feel sure it will come with such a motto, which is well carried out, as "All the news that's fit to print."

ELIZA A. JONES WOOD NICHOLS, Widow of the Rev. Edwin A. Nichols, Diocese of New York, 8 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.—We think THE TIMES stands first of all newspapers; so dignified, clear, and satisfactory in every way.

D. C. ALLEN, New Haven, Conn.—Allow me to congratulate you on your Jubilee Number. It is very interesting and valuable information which you have given your readers in that number, and is only in keeping with what you have always given the public. I hope you may live to celebrate your centennial twice over.

GEORGE T. HOWLAND, M. D., Washington, D. C.—Permit me to extend to you my hearty congratulations on rounding out half a century of as clean journalistic work as has ever been accorded to any newspaper. And while offering you our congratulations we should be more than congratulated on having such a clean paper as your publication, which is a source of such good and pure intelligent knowledge at one's fireside. You have my best wishes for a long continuance of success and property.

ELIZABETH AMBLER HURD, 502 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn—Your Jubilee Number was a perfect delight to us all, particularly to the old people. My father read it carefully, and with much pleasure, and has talked of it ever since. The amusement column took him back to the days of his young manhood, when he used to board in Vandewater Street, the same street where Charlotte Cushman boarded, and where he passed her every day at noontime. He heard Miss Katharine Hayes sing at the wedding of his cousin, Henry Hurd, to Miss Helen Barnum, second daughter of Mr. P. T. Barnum, at her home, The Iranistan, at Bridgeport, Conn. The names of Forrest, Burton, Eddy Sefton, Davidge, Mary Taylor, Mme. Ponisi, and all the others were fresh in his memory. We thank you for giving us so much pleasure, only wishing we could have more.

F. W. SONNEBORN, 66 Duane Street, New York City—I have been a reader of THE TIMES from its first issue because it was a clean paper that I could take home to my family. I kept a stationery store at 142 Nassau Street when the old brick church was torn down and your office was put up. I became personally acquainted with Mr. Raymond and Mr. Maverich, both gentlemen of the first class.

ENTERTAIN CHILEAN VISITORS.

Delegates to Pan-American Congress Guests of G. L. Duval at New York Club.

George L. Duval entertained a distinguished company of Chileans last night at the New York Club, Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. The occasion was distinctly Pan-American, a social expression of the friendly relations between Chili and the United States.

Mr. Duval's guests were Señor E. Infante, Messrs. Matte and Blest, delegates to the Pan-American Congress; Comandate Gonzolez; Capt. Martin, Capt. Garcia Huidoro, Paymaster Cabeson, Dr. Sepulveda, Lieuts. Bories, Dublé, and Perez of the training ship General Baquedano.

Among those invited to meet them were Rear Admiral Barker, Gustav H. Schwab, C. R. Flint, W. H. Perkins, J. A. Scrymser, W. J. King, D. Le Roy Dresser, Forrest H. Parker, George F. Crane, George Crossman, F. R. Jennings, W. L. Parker, A. B. Johnson, Trenor L. Park, Juan Tonkin, W. M. Stevens, Commander West, Lieutenant Commander Hall, and T. A. Eddy.

Mr. Duval proposed the health of his guests, calling them "the Yankees of South America." He credited "their standing among the nations to their energy and push," and added that they owed less to foreign assistance than any South American people. The General Baquedano was a fair specimen of their excellent navy, and their exhibit at Buffalo the evidence of their general progress. In referring to the late President McKinley's speech at Buffalo Mr. Duval said that no country would respond more readily than Chili to any steps taken by us to encourage a greater interchange of products.

Augusto Matte, in behalf of his countrymen, dwelt upon the friendly sentiments entertained in his country toward us. Mr. Matte is one of Chili's foremost statesmen. He has represented Chili in the different European capitals and has been a prominent candidate for the Presidency on several occasions. C. R. Flint and others made remarks [illegible] to the occasion.

MR. MURPHY'S ANSWER TO MERCHANTS' CHARGES

Will Reply to Those Against His Deputy, Mr. Devery, To-day.

Justice O'Gorman Reserves Decision on Writ Restraining Justice Jerome from Trying Mr. Devery—Captains Moved.

Police Commissioner Murphy said yesterday that he would announce probably to-day the action he would take on the Merchants' Association's charges against his deputy, William S. Devery. It was pointed out to the Commissioner that the Corporation Counsel's opinion gave him the choice of three lines of action: To give the merchants a hearing, to deny them one, or to remove Mr. Devery summarily. He was asked if he had yet determined which course he would pursue.

"It would be very imprudent for me to say what I am going to do," he replied.

The attention of the Commissioner was called to the remark made by Dr. Parkhurst in his sermon on Sunday that the heads of all city departments ought to be placed in the electric chair at the same time the assassin of Mr. McKinley was put to death.

"That's a fine Christian spirit, is it not?" said Mr. Murphy. "I don't know where you could find the essence of anarchy more pure than it is found in that speech."

Justice O'Gorman, in Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday heard arguments on the application to have the temporary writ of prohibition restraining Justice Jerome from sitting as a Magistrate in the proceedings for oppression instituted against Mr. Devery by Edward O'Neill, who was dismissed from the force for insubordination. The insubordination consisted in defying Mr. Devery, his trial judge. The Deputy Commissioner was represented in the argument by Lawyers Samuel and Maurice Untermyer, Abraham I. Elkus, and Byron Traver. Justice Jerome was represented by John G. Carlisle, and the people by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Howard Gans.

Samuel Untermyer opened the argument for his client by declaring that the charges against the Deputy Commissioner were trifling and frivolous. Then he said:

"The revolting spectacle of a Magistrate, an inferior one at that, dragging his court into politics is one of the many unpleasant facts that I will have to call to mind. Whenever a spectacular job has to be done Jerome presents himself for the purpose. He has gone into people's houses with a jimmy and a pistol, broken open houses, and done things which tend to degrade the law and the judiciary. And this last attempt of Justice Jerome—to try Mr. Devery for acts committed by him when wearing the cloak of judicial office—caps the climax. The alleged specific bias as one of the reasons why Mr. Jerome cannot sit in judgment of Deputy Commissioner Devery."

Mr. Untermyer then went into the details of the case, calling to mind the occasion when Justice Jerome was reported to have said that Mr. Devery was no gentleman. Finally reverting to the legal issues involved he said that whereas private citizens might be amenable for their acts Mr. Devery as a judicial officer could not be called to account by the criminal law for any act committed by him while wearing the robes of his judicial office. Mr. Untermyer argued that Mr. Devery's judicial functions were much higher than the functions of a committing magistrate, such as Justice Jerome. He said that Mr. Devery's acts in the trial of policemen could not be reviewed by Justice Jerome any more than could the acts of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Carlisle opened his argument by asserting that the question involved was whether Justice Jerome had jurisdiction to give Mr. Devery a hearing of the charges of misdemeanor brought against him. He said that his opponents argued that Devery, being a judge of a high court, was not answerible for any acts committed by him, however wilful or malicious. He said that according to the contention of Mr. Devery's counsel any man accused of crime could come into the Supreme Court and ask for judgment to be passed as to his guilt or innocence before a committing magistrate had had time to determine whether there was enough evidence to hold him for a higher tribunal.

Mr. Carlisle then argued that Mr. Devery was not a judicial officer but a police officer, and that whatever judicial powers he had were delegated to him by his superior, Commissioner Murphy. He said that Mr. Devery's powers were merely disciplinary. That he might reprimand and might impose a fine, but that he could not collect the fine or issue execution against the property of the person fined, nor could he order his person as any court or constituted judicial officer could do. He finished his argument by citing authorities in support of his argument.

Mr. Gans, for the District Attorney's office, then made a brief speech, in which he went over the ground of the complaint of Policeman O'Neill against the Deputy Commissioner and answered some of Mr. Untermyer's attacks. Mr. Elkus then rejoined, answering Mr. Carlisle's arguments that Mr. Devery was not a regularly constituted judicial officer, and made an exhaustive review of decisions bearing on that point. Justice O'Gorman reserved decision.

Argument on the motion to dismiss the indictment against Edward G. Glennon, Mr. Devery's "boardman," was renewed before Judge Foster, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday, and again adjourned until next Monday, at the request of James W. Ridgway, counsel for Glennon, on the ground that he was not able to argue the motion, as the order of the Court that the minutes of the Grand Jury be furnished him had not been obeyed.

There was a mild shake-up of Police Captains yesterday, affecting five precinct commanders of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond. Capt. James Gannon, who attained notoriety in the Webster Hotel affair, was transferred from the East Twenty-second Street Station to Central Park; Capt. Charles Albertson from Delancey Street to Eldridge Street; Capt. Richard Walsh from Eldridge Street to the Grand Central Sub-Station; Capt. William Thompson from Staten Island to Mulberry Street, and Capt. John T. Stephenson from Mulberry Street to Delancey Street. Sergt. C. Ray was made acting commander of the East Twenty-second Street Station and Sergt. Cobb was made acting commander on Staten Island.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:54	Sun sets	5:43	Moon rises	8:00

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:37	Gov. Isl'd	10:01	H. Gate	...
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:07	Gov. Isl'd	10:24	H. Gate	...

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool		8:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kronprenz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Servia, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rorsima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Deutschland, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prinz Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ydun, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 10:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for direction by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Braemar. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Honolulu,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 18 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 31; Shanghai, Sept. 4; Yokohama, Sept. 13, and Honolulu, Sept. 21, which reached San Francisco per steamer Peru, were dispatched east on Saturday, and are due in this city on Thursday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 1.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Colorado, Brunswick, &c., Sept. 28.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Hekla, Christiansand, Sept. 18.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 15.
Romney, St. Lucia, Sept. 27.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 21.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 18.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA .....Philadelphia Times
608 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

A RESPONSIBLE MAYOR.

It is indeed highly important that all who vote for me shall understand that, if elected, the actual as well as the nominal head of the City Government will be in the City Hall.—SETH LOW.

is it not worth much, is it not worth everything, to have the real Mayor and head of the City Government in the City Hall where he can be got at?

Would any citizen of New York, would any body of citizens, who desired, let us say, the removal of Deputy Commissioner DEVERY, think it worth while to call upon Mayor VAN WYCK and seriously urge him to compel Commissioner MURPHY to take the action demanded? For the sake of the record, in order to get the facts before the public, such a call might be made and such a request preferred. But nobody is so simple-minded as to suppose for an instant that the present Mayor would have the hardihood to use his lawful authority for the ousting of MURPHY in order to accomplish the ousting of DEVERY, not even if every respectable man and woman in the city demanded it of him. In those high matters CROKER is the controlling authority, CROKER alone can act, and CROKER is usually at Wantage—never at the City Hall.

In the canvass now about to begin who will give a thought to Mayor VAN WYCK? Who thought of him or expected any action on his part when the public was stirred to indignation by the exposure of the system of "tips" sent to poolrooms over the police telephones warning them of raids, when the agent of the gamblers declared that it was by the orders of DEVERY that the police telephones were put at this corrupt service? ROBERT A. VAN WYCK was then enjoying his Summer holiday. Nobody thought of disturbing him. CROKER was in England. The principal citizens of New York might have sent a cable dispatch to CROKER asking him to order the removal of DEVERY, but, although such a move would be vastly absurd, everybody knows it to be the only regular procedure.

If he is elected SETH LOW will be Mayor, and there will be no over-Mayor. Business can be transacted with him at the City Hall as the final authority in all matters over which the law gives the Mayor control. Even if DEVERY were our pride and joy, if criminals and lawbreakers did not buy police protection, and if Tammany were a purely benevolent association the system of government promised by Mr. Low has many advantages over the Croker-Van Wyck system. Is it possible that sensible and respectable voters can take any other view of it?

THE MERCANTILE VALUE OF DECENT GOVERNMENT.

It is a curious and impressive document that the Merchants' Association has sent out to the 14,000 firms with whom it is related. In substance the circular is a very emphatic argument addressed to business men to show that it hurts business in a large town to have gambling, prostitution, and other forms of vice under the paid protection of the police. On the surface this seems naïve to the point of the ludicrous. It is as if the Board of Trustees of Columbia should issue a circular to all teachers explaining that uncleanness and profanity in the schools would in the long run interfere with the prosperity of the system and discourage their patrons. We should say, prima facie, that such advice would be as unnecessary in one class of cases as in the other.

Let us reflect a moment, however, on the circumstances in which the Merchants' Association finds itself called on to issue this circular. The proper officers of that association have recently had occasion to investigate the conduct and behavior of the First Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was formerly Chief of Police, and now discharges the duties of that office under a different title. Their attention was first called to the fact that the discipline of the force is practically entirely in his hands and that the trial of all the members of the force on charges in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is intrusted to him. They discovered that in these trials, where he is carrying on a semi-judicial function, his manner and his action were of the grossest kind. They found him not merely vulgar and indecent, but arbitrary and unjust, pursuing those he disliked with abuse and insult so vile that it cannot be printed, refusing to hear his victims in their own defense, denying their right to produce witnesses in their own behalf, and displaying intammy that would be considered disgraceful on the banks of the Bosphorus.

Back of this odious and disgusting conduct they found a consistent motive. The wrath of the Deputy was stirred in the greater number of cases by the policemen who, as far as the record went, seemed to have been reasonably honest and faithful, and especially by those who appeared active in bringing to justice the favorites of the politicians. The city has been the scene of a number of exposures of the manner in which vice is protected by the police. It was found that whenever an officer was summoned before the Deputy who had aided in these exposures or who was supposed to be in sympathy with the men engaged in such exposures that officer was made to feel the displeasure of the Deputy. Finally a case occurred in which an officer of excellent record resented the insults of DEVERY and told him to his face that there was corruption in the department and that those who subscribed to it were in no danger from the discipline of the Deputy. The officer went too far, in that he was unable specifically to prove instances of this corruption. He was dismissed from the force. The Deputy and the Commissioner thus gave public notice to the force that silence as to notorious evils was the price of safety. An honest Commissioner and an honest Deputy would not have ignored all the plentiful evidence of actual corruption to fix their attention on the single case in which specific proof was wanting. But the Commissioner is undoubtedly swayed in his action by the political forces behind his Deputy, and the Deputy is too glad to get a chance to punish the first officer who had dared to resent his insolence.

These are the facts which the Merchants' Association found, following on the long line of exposures made by the Committee of Fifteen, the Parkhurst society, and even confirmed by the Tammany Committee of Five, of which Mr. NIXON was the Chairman until the committee was dissolved for seeing too much. The officers are in constant contact with mercantile visitors whose feeling they thus describe:

They turn with loathing and disgust from a city where vice is flagrant and unchecked. They despise a community whose moral forces are too feeble to resist and control crime. They regard with scorn and contempt a body of citizens who sluggishly surrender the machinery of public order, decency, and safety to officials who promote crime in order that they may share its proceeds.

No wonder that they appeal with the utmost earnestness to their fellow-merchants to join in protest and resistance to such outrage. They add to this appeal one plea that is almost pathetic in its significance:

It should not be overlooked that the temptations that come from the open license and encouragement of vice, and the premium put upon it by our police officials, increase the number of our young men and women who are led astray.

We earnestly ask the support of all who are interested in good government, especially the employers of many young men, and those among the employed who are trying to bring up respectable families; for it is the young who are the greatest sufferers through those evils which the Police Department allows to exist.

This is the simple truth. It means much. It should not go unheeded. If every mercantile organization in the city will name an active committee to unite with the association in bringing to account the offenders in the Police Department their success would be assured in advance.

THE MASSACRE IN SAMAR.

In due time we shall have from official sources such information as the survivors of that ill-fated company of the Ninth Infantry can furnish concerning the manner in which they were ambushed, entrapped, and massacred. But we may be pretty sure, on the bare announcement of the disaster, what the explanation will in effect be. It will be that a company of men who had long taken precautions against danger, and found them superfluous and onerous, had ceased to take them in full. What has happened to these soldiers is what is liable to happen to any man engaged in a dangerous calling, in whom long immunity to danger has bred disbelief in it or carelessness of it. He may pay the penalty of his overconfidence. These men have paid it. If there be any officer left surviving who was in any way responsible for the neglect of the company to take the precautions which should attach to service in the enemy's country, he will doubtless receive the punishment which he deserves.

But nothing could be much more absurd than the suggestion that our adopted and accepted and "indorsed" policy with respect to the Philippines shall be reversed and undone because, on one of the outlying islands of the archipelago, a company of infantry has been caught napping. We have ample evidence that our rule is satisfactory to the best elements of the Filipino population, which has never even dreamed for itself of anything like what we mean by self-government. We know, too, that as the knowledge of our good intentions toward the islanders penetrates into the outlying parts the acquiescence in our rule and the welcome of it extend likewise. And, as to this painful little episode, in which a detachment of the forces of civilization and progress has been worsted, what can we say except what FITZ JAMES STEPHEN said of the inevitable triumph of those forces: "In remote districts a criminal may occasionally overpower an isolated policeman, just as a dwarf might hold down the little finger of a giant's left hand if the hand were placed in a suitable position." Not one such incident, nor twenty such, can disturb the confidence of the great majority of the voters of the United States that the policy which we have deliberately adopted in respect to the archipelago is a policy for the amelioration, by aeration, of the condition of the natives, and that it is, in the circumstances, our bounden duty to pursue it, even though we should never get back anything of the money we are forced to spend for that object, and which we can afford to spare. The massacre of this company of infantry on a remote island by some shots the valuable of the best [illegible] of the blood we are now [illegible] rule than the murder of the President showed that the American people took him for a "tyrant."

THE RICH AND THE ANARCHISTS.

It is the opinion of Dr. PARKHURST that the Tammany administration under which we live is "anarchy from the top down; solid, unmitigated, devilish." It is not anarchy, of course, or anything remotely resembling anarchy, but Dr. PARKHURST wanted to say that we have a very bad City Government, and chose this way of making his statement emphatic and startling. Then his rhetoric took control of his thinking, and he went on in this remarkable way:

It would send a thrill down the whole pulsing body of the times if in the same hour that CZOLGOSZ goes to the electric chair the general body of our Local Government could be put in the chair along with him, and anarchy individual and anarchy organized be consigned to the abysses of reprobation by one and the same current of electric damnation.

There is no "general body of our Local Government" save that made up of men—the Mayor, the heads of departments, and the like. So, if we feel impelled to look for a meaning in the words of Dr. PARKHURST we shall find it to be this: That if the officers of the City Government were put to death in the electric chair in the same hour with the assassin of MCKINLEY, a thrill would go down the whole pulsing body of our time—or, in English speech, there would be a big sensation.

This was said in a sermon at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Dr. PARKHURST also made these observations on the provoking causes of the anarchistic spirit:

I do not defend anarchy, and I do not criticise wealth, but I urge that it is simply the Christian obligation resting upon men of considerable means that they should refrain from so advertising the enormity of their accumulations as to accentuate in the mind of the poor man the poverty of his own condition.

Great wealth is "advertised" as effectually by founding a university as by indulgence in what the dabblers in Socialism call culpable luxury. Mr. CARNEGIE has given millions to the Scotch universities, millions for public libraries in this city, and millions more for other libraries in many cities and towns. Unquestionably he has advised poor men of the enormity of his accumulations. But President SCHURMAN said the other day that Mr. CARNEGIE'S great benefactions were a powerful influence in counteracting and checking the growth of the anarchistic spirit.

Dr. PARKHURST would doubtless aver that he did not have Mr. CARNEGIE or any of the great philanthropists in mind when he put the advertising of wealth under the ban. Of course not. But if any man by his brains and his abilities and his opportunities has come into the possession of millions, must he live in a cave on chuck steak and rye bread for fear of reminding the poor of their condition? The vulgar ostentations of wealth are simply vulgar, and that is the worst thing to be said about them. They do not raise up Anarchists of the breed of CZOLGOSZ. Students of economic laws find palliations for the extravagances of the rich in the fact that the money they spend is widely distributed among the industrious persons who supply their needs or render service to them. Anarchists do not find that resentment of the comforts and ease of millionaires plays any large part in their broodings. They have dreamed out a condition of society in which there is to be no government and no laws save those which each man makes for himself. With such persons it is not necessary to seek an immediate external cause of the inward malady. It harks back usually to remoter causes, to conditions of slaving toil, hardship, and deprivation, it may be, in which ancestral degeneration was progressive and mental and moral impairment had its beginning. We are unable to perceive the relation between the spending of great fortunes and the birth of the criminal impulse to kill rulers. The attempt to set up that imaginary relation savors of pulpit yellowness.

MR. WHITNEY ON HORSE RACING.

To everybody who desires that horse racing should be a sport which shall commend itself, simply in virtue of its picturesqueness and excitement, to respectable and fastidious persons, Mr. W. C. WHITNEY'S letter, which we print elsewhere, will be of interest and encouragement. And such people we believe to include almost all respectable persons except those survivors, if any there be, of MACAULAY'S Puritans, who objected to bear baiting, "not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators." All other persons will read with pleasure Mr. WHITNEY'S avowal that "as one who derives great satisfaction from horses," he has retired from the English turf simply because he finds that the American turf can fill the field of ambition of an American owner and breeder.

It is quite true, according to Mr. WHITNEY'S reservation, that we have not yet made any American "turf event" of so world-wide fame and aspiration as the classic events of the English turf, the Derby, the Oaks, the St. Leger, and the great Autumn handicaps. Mr. WHITNEY has had the satisfaction of winning the most famous of these, though his satisfaction was dashed with the thought that he won it not with a colt of his own breeding, but only with one of his own buying. He intimates that he reserves the right, if he ever thinks a colt of his own breeding can win the Derby, to give that colt a try for it. But, apart from these things, racing on this side is good enough for him.

That is a good hearing. Racing was never anywhere a cleaner sport than it was made in this country by the founder of Jerome Park, and the gentlemen who were associated with him, Mr. WITHERS, the LORILLARDS, the senior AUGUST BELMONT, Mr. TRAVERS, and the like. It was democratized and demoralized, and made little more than an adjunct to gambling by "sportsmen" of a different type. But it has been completely rehabilitated since by the efforts of such owners as the present Mr. BELMONT, Mr. KEENE, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MACKAY, and Mr. WHITNEY himself, until now there is no country in which an owner who races horses for the love of the sport can be more sure than he can be here and now of a fair run for his money. That is a considerable achievement.

Mr. WHITNEY'S denial that he has any grievance against the English turf or that he has ever received anything but courtesy and fair play in his experiments upon it will also be received with satisfaction. It will dispel some unpleasant rumors that demanded and deserved an authoritative contradiction in an interest even more important than that of clean and fair horse racing, the interest of that good understanding between the people who speak English, which is one of the most important and hopeful facts in the contemporary world.

"THE LATE PRESIDENT."

Under this title The London Spectator publishes a simple little note from a correspondent in the following form:

To the Editor of The Spectator:
Sir: Before the last sad news could be known here, the first words of an acquaintance were, "I fear we shall lose the President." Surely the "we" and the "the" will go straight to the heart of your American readers. I am, Sir, etc., F. E. B.

This is indeed an unconscious expression of the common feeling quite as impressive as the more elaborate, though equally sincere, manifestations which have reached us. It is analogous to the fact noted by the English press at the time of the death of Queen VICTORIA, that in the American papers she was spoken of uniformly as "the Queen." It is a feeling not to be defined easily and not at all to be mistaken.

It may be remarked that The Spectator of Sept. 21 appears with a mourning border on its first page, and that the articles on the death of President MCKINLEY and on President ROOSEVELT are singularly sympathetic, intelligent, and informing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Terrible as is the loss of American lives that resulted from the attack on the garrison in the town of Balangiga, Island of Samar, it will not divert attention from the fact that the rebels were able to catch the Americans completely off their guard, all unarmed, and thinking of nothing except breakfast. There may be explanatory circumstances of sufficient moment to remove the present implication of carelessness or incompetence on the part of one or more members of the garrison, but as the affair stands in the dispatches now at hand, it is not a misfortune, pure and simple, but contains an appreciable element of humiliation—harsh and hasty critics might say, of disgrace. We have all been very free with comments upon the frequency with which British soldiers in South Africa have fallen victims to the wily tactics of the Boers, and the success of the latter in ambushing their foes time after time throughout the whole course of the war has excited more or less derision, even from those of us who are not in the slightest degree infected with Anglophobia. Now it is an American force that has neglected to take, if not any, at least adequate, precautions, and the emotions created by the tragical result are the more unpleasant because this is practically the first mishap of the kind to be reported from the Philippines since our soldiers went there. That our men have surprised the natives on innumerable occasions is only what was expected, and confers no great amount of glory; that the natives should have surprised our men even once is once too many, and cannot patiently be endured. Americans, and especially American officers, are required to be intelligent as well as brave, and unless the forthcoming explanation of the disaster at Balangiga is an extremely good one the inclination to hold somebody to strict responsibility for it will be strong.

—Habitual tipplers are not wont to confess their failing to those from whom they can conceal it, and yet circumstances often arise when it is right as well as desirable that more trustworthy knowledge of a given person's habits should be secured than the answers to questions addressed to that person will give. Doctors probably feel this need oftener than any other class, and one of them has recently devised, or discovered, a means of satisfying it. The means is called Quinquaud's sign, or Quinquaud's symptom, and the incidental procedure is thus described:

The person under examination is directed to straighten the fingers of one hand and spread them apart; holding them perpendicular to the examiner's outspread palm, he is then to press upon it with the ends of his fingers, using only moderate firmness, for it is explained that very firm pressure interferes with the test. In the course of two or three seconds, if the person is a tippler, the examiner perceives crepitation of the phalanges, little concussions, as if the bones of each finger impinged roughly upon each other. The sensation ranges in intensity from that of a slight grating to that of actual crashing.

It is not yet asserted that the phenomenon is never manifested by others than those addicted to alcoholic excesses, or by all such persons, but it is considered probable that such is the fact, and it is believed that the "sign will be of value as a diagnostic measure." It evidently has other possibilities, as well, and we can see no reason why the doctors should monopolize it, though The New York Medical Journal, from which we take the description, hints at one when it says: "Additional value may be ascribed to the sign from the fact that it is not known to the general public, so that attempts to disguise it are not likely to be made." Nothing that once gets into print, even in publications with so few lay readers as the medical papers, can long be kept secret, so we have no compunctions about revealing the mysteries of the Quinquaud sign.

—As might have been expected, President ROOSEVELT is not one of the too numerous Americans who are ever ready to extol the public schools as the foundations and guardians of our institutions and our liberties, but who, when it comes to the educating of their own children, contradict their preaching by their practice and send their offspring to private schools. At Oyster Bay the ROOSEVELT children gained such knowledge of books and life as their father thought they needed by going to the school attended by the neighboring children, rich and poor. When their father's Vice Presidential term began two of the ROOSEVELT boys entered the Force Public School on Massachusetts Avenue, in Washington, and now the President of the United States has enrolled his third son, KERMIT, among the pupils of the same broadly hospitable institution. This is exactly as it ought to be—not particularly creditable, except by contrast with the course of those who by implication assert that the public schools are only for the children of the poor and of those in lowly station, but plain, straightforward, thoroughgoing Americanism, and an example which cannot fail to disturb the smug self-satisfaction of parents whose course draws a line of cruelly invidious distinction among the children of the land. Presumably the Washington school is a good one; most American public schools are good; but if it is bad in any respect President ROOSEVELT will have a personal interest in remedying the evil which, he certainly would not have if the effects of the evil did not fall upon one of his own children. Faults in the public schools will never be remedied by sending children to private schools. The latter have a legitimate and worthy place in our educational system, but their proper function is the extension, not the replacement, of the public school. President ROOSEVELT is giving practical demonstration of his belief in that great truth.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RACING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it necessary to ask sufficient space to state, in my own way, my reasons for withdrawing from racing abroad. The publication of the fact was made without my knowledge and during my absence from town at October Mountain. It was premature and has given rise to incorrect inferences and conjectures.

The dominating reason for withdrawing my stable from England is the success of the efforts of late years to raise the standard of racing in this country. Certain gentlemen have devoted most of their time to this work, and I considered it my duty, as one who derives great satisfaction from horses, to second their efforts in every way. It was for this reason that I co-operated with them to revive the Saratoga Association and abandoned a contemplated trip abroad this Summer.

The sending of our best horses abroad depreciates the quality of the sport at home and diverts needed revenues, which should be contributed to enrich our own stakes and encourage breeding here. I make an exception in my own mind of the case in which one has an eligible horse likely to win one of the classic races like the Derby, the Oaks, or the Leger. Winning one of these races reflects credit on our breeding, and is properly a matter of pride to Americans. It is not at all unlikely that I may be found trying for one of these again.

The intimation has been made that my reason for withdrawing from racing abroad was dissatisfaction with the treatment my horses received. My main purpose in making this statement is to give an unqualified denial to that intimation. Nothing could be further from the truth. I have received nothing but courtesy and fair treatment abroad.

We Americans have invaded England with new methods of training and riding and with American-bred horses have won a fair share of stakes. It would have been perfectly natural if these successes had given rise to some jealousy in sporting circles, but I have never had evidence of the existence of such a feeling. Under these circumstances I can think of nothing more unsportsmanlike than the criticism these suggestions impute to me, of conditions and discretions to which all competitors are alike subject, be they native or foreign.

I think I can make my sentiment on this point clear, by stating that some months ago I announced my intention, as a mark of appreciation of the courtesy which I, a single American, have received, and also as an expression of my esteem for Lord William Beresford, to ask the Stewards of the Jockey Club to place with some benevolent racing fund the £6,000 I won as a stake incident to the Derby. Lord William Beresford (my partner in the Heath House training establishment) took Volodyovski as a yearling and developed and raced him as a two-year-old. Death alone deprived him of the distinction of winning the Derby, so highly valued by every true sportsman and racing man in England. Some months ago I communicated this intention to Lord Marcus Beresford, and the delay in executing it has been caused only by uncertainty as to the most effective method of associating Lord William Beresford's name with the fund. W. C. WHITNEY.

DR. RICHEY'S CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the following heading in your issue of Friday, Sept. 27: "Question of Diocesan Division Again Referred to Committee," "The Defeat of Dr. Ritchie." (?)

Inasmuch as the question of the division of the diocese did not come up for discussion at this convention it would be impossible for me to have suffered any defeat on the ground that it is known that the Bishop, the diocese, and myself are at variance on the subject. So far from this being the case I am at one with the Bishop in favoring the election of a coadjutor, to which your reporter says he is known to be opposed; and that on the ground that the election of a coadjutor, com jure successionis, is at variance with the canon of the Council of Paris A. D. 577, and was objected to by Gregory I., as a violation of the right of free election, without regard to personal influence of any kind whatsoever.

Nor is it exactly the case that "the proposition has been under consideration by a committee for several years." It was at the last Diocesan Convention that the committee to which you have reference in your report was appointed to take the matter into consideration, and a committee was appointed to consider the whole question of diocesan division and report to the next convention. Inasmuch as the Rev. Dr. Huntingdon, who was made the chairman of the committee, is absent at the General Convention and the Bishop of the diocese could not be present as a party according to the resolution passed, interested in the matter under consideration, I asked as the only clerical member of the committee present on the floor of the house that the committee be continued and allowed to report at the next annual convention. It was ordered accordingly nem. con. THOMAS RICHEY.

New York, Sept. 28, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Talkative Bore.

The fellow who never has anything of importance to say always manages to say it.—Philadelphia Record.

Opportunity.

"Of course you're glad to have school open again, Willie."

"Sure; now we kin have some more fun playin' hookey.—Indianapolis News.

The Right Season.

"What's the proper season for rabbits?" inquired the man who thought of going in for gunning.

"Oh!" replied the gourmet, "just a little pepper and salt, and a dash of sauce when the cheese is melted."—Philadelphia Press.

An Indifference Centre.

Percy—I don't see how you keep so blamed cheerful and contented.

Guy—Easy enough; I don't waste time or vitality thinking about the people who have more of this world's favors than I have.—Detroit Free Press.

THE FALLEN LEAF.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

A leaf has fallen! Well, who cares?
The branch on which it grew
May feel the little loss it bears
And mourn a day or two.
But shall the busy world forget
To hurry on its way
Because a leaf lies on the sod?
Another, by the grace of God,
Will deck the branch some day.

A hearse is passing, and I hear
Some mourners bitter cry;
But men forget and yet the tear
Upon her cheek is dry.
The busy world goes rushing in
The old, old-fashioned way—
No matter what his work or where,
Some other man has risen there
And fills his place to-day.

"THE LIBERTY BELLES" A REALITY!

Music Is Bright, and the Play Is Full of Life and Color.

"The Cipher Code," Charles Klein's Play, Is Strong and Pleases the Audience—The Plays of the Week.

Whether the nine tailors was successful, tradition does not say, but theatrical history must record that nine authors and composers have succeeded in making "The Liberty Belles" very vivacious and prosperous personages.

The new musical comedy was presented last evening for the first time in New York at the Madison Square Theatre. As Harry B. Smith has his name in largest type on the programme he deserves, no doubt, the greatest praise. With him were associated Aime Lachaume, A. Baldwin Sloane, Louis F. Gottschalk, Clifton Crawford, H. T. MacCauley, Alfred E. Aarons, William Accoce, and Herbert Gresham.

The musical comedy is a distinct departure from the recent importation of the "boys'" and "girls'" school. Its plot is woefully thin. Neither the music nor the songs are exceptionally bright or catchy, but from the rise to the fall of the curtain the stage is alive with light and life and color. The opening act is laid in the dormitory of a girls' school.

The girls, roused from slumber, have a midnight feast and frolic, which is a lively and decidedly novel stage picture. The second act is laid in a cooking school, another departure into an unexplored but fertile field for the librettist. The stage setting of the last act, the grounds of a Florida hotel, is prettily but conventional.

The company is small for the usual musical comedy, but the lack of numbers is made up by good looks. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours, as they are called, are twenty-one of as pretty girls as can be found on the stage.

In speaking of the players' discrimination may seem unfair, but a word of extra praise is due Augusta Klose for her songs, Sandol Milliken for her winsomeness, and Harry Gilfoil for his interpolated songs and imitations.

The success of "The Liberty Belles" lies in the liveliness, the tunefulness, and snap of the entire company. In the comedy is the thoughtlessness of a farce, the swiftly shifting colors of the pantomime, and care free, good humor.

The cast:

Margery Lee	Etta Butler
Dorothy Grey	Sandol Milliken
Virginia Dean	Augusta Klose
Daisy Field	Nina Hunter
Geraldine Fair	Lotta Faust
Kathleen Gay	Pauline Chase
Mildred Ross	Margaret Walker
Edith May	Grace Kimball
Ethel Love	Edith Bair
Gladys Somers	Marie Tinchy
Ruth Leslie	Dorothy Lester
Elaine Tennyson	Louise Middleton
Juana Gomez	Helene Lucas
Omyama San	Marie Murphy
Laura Carroll	Violet Jewell
Dora Van Ness	Bessie Bond
Ada Randolph	Lucy Rose
Marian Morris	Elsie Ferguson
Priscilla Penn	Katharine Roberts
Celia Brown	Esther Lyons
Teresa Corsini	Lotta Faust
Mrs. Dr. Sprowl	Crissie Cassell
Jack Everleigh	Harry Davenport
Phil. Fullerton	John Slavin
Uncle Jasper Pennyfeather	Harry Gilfoil
Capt. Hiram Ketcham	J. C. Matthews
Peterson	D. Mack Lawrence
Kiley	D. L. Don
McFadden	Nat K. Cafferty
Thomas	Edward Pooley

"THE CIPHER CODE" IS STRONG

Has Some Defects, but on the Whole Is a Play That Will Please.

Despite the fact that its main situations and their ultimate development are highly improbable, and notwithstanding crudities of construction that at times minimized the effect of scenes that otherwise would have been dramatic, Charles Klein's play, "The Cipher Code," which was produced last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, has in it many elements that are likely to make it popular.

It is wrought on lines distinctly melodramatic. But after so much that is anaemic it is agreeable to find again a play that, whatever its defects—and they are not few—is vitalized by the presence of good red blood. Sentiment, too, there is in this play—perhaps too much to suit the taste of the jaded playgoer, but after all there are plenty of persons to whom the old story is ever new.

Although not as talky as many of the plays that are tried and found wanting, a too prolix dialogue is one of its chief faults. There is plenty of action and a number of tense situations, but Mr. Klein, quite unnecessarily, has resorted again and again to the old-fashioned soliloquy and asides. And thus it happens that, following incidents already quite obvious to even a slow-witted auditor, the characters are made to explain the point of their actions. A consequent delay in the action simply detracts from what might otherwise be effective.

In providing a vehicle for John E. Kellerd's peculiar abilities the play is serviceable. Mr. Kellerd has temperament, he has learned his art in a school where actors were more than face figures for the tailor; when to be successful meant something more than the possessing of a small line of neatly arranged tricks ready to be produced as the occasion demanded. His voice, in quieter moments, is a mellow instrument that is decidedly agreeable.

In the more impassioned scene of the second act where the father, a suave swindler and all-around blackleg, whose only note of tenderness is for his daughter, discovers as he supposes that the child has been betrayed, Mr. Kellerd came dangerously near to ranting last night. But it is easy to conceive that when the nervousness shall have worn off, when the actor and not the situation is the master, Mr. Kellerd, in this scene, will provide theatregoers of this city with a bit of emotional acting such as is only too rare in these days of diluted passion on the stage. Indeed, there was more than the usual nervousness in evidence on the part of all the actors last night, and it was especially noticeable in scenes that should have been played with the firm light touch of absolute assurance.

The story of the play deals with gigantic swindles in Wall Street, following the stealing and forging of a private paper signed by the President of the United States. Whitworth Kingsley, the Assistant Secretary of State, a brother of Kelso, the criminal, is implicated through a chain of circumstances. But the real partner of Kelso in the crime is Robert Enderby, a brother of Kate, who is in love with the young Assistant Secretary. It can readily be imagined how this arrangement of characters can make for complications. There is a subsidiary love story involving several young people, and serving to introduce, for too brief a moment, a well-drawn character sketch of a good-hearted society girl, played with delightful breeziness by Mrs. Russ Whytal.

There is no delay in the unfolding of the story. The first curtain falls with the characters and their purposes well differentiated. The main theme has been sufficiently developed to make it clear, and the unfolding may be watched with no unnecessary complexity.

At least one situation has something of novelty. In the moment of the father's grief the girl displays the plaid gold band that brings with it the knowledge that there has been a marriage. And in the transition from grief to happiness Mr. Kellerd played with delicate shading an extremely difficult scene.

Here, as elsewhere, the playwright has overburdened the piece with lines; it would be infinitely better to let the man's face, his gestures, and his general demeanor take the place of words, words, words.

One cannot leave this character of Kelso, the forger, without commenting upon a peculiar change that has come into the writing of these parts of villains. Time was when a fine literary taste, a love for poetry and letters, was taken as something like a patent of respectability. Even only a few nights ago we saw the conscienceless husband, whose fondness for Horace was his one redeeming virtue, and here, again, we find the man of evil impulses, calling for his Swinburne and Browning.

The company as a whole was capable. The role of Kate Enderby is so loosely constructed that its author pleases would test the ability of any leading woman. Miss Maud Hoffman played the part with discrimination and at moments with some effectiveness. William Harcourt was manly, and Henry Weaver and Charles W[illegible] did comparatively small parts satisfactorily.

The Hon. John Fielding, Secretary of Sta[illegible] ..... Charles [illegible]
Whitworth Kingsley ..... William H[illegible]
Admiral Enderby, U. S. N. ..... Harry A[illegible]
Robert Enderby ..... George D[illegible]
Col. Henderson ..... George C[illegible]
James Kelso ..... John R[illegible]
Lord Dysart ..... H. St[illegible]
Hon. Bob Dysart ..... Cecil [illegible]
Yuga, valet to Kelso ..... Richard [illegible]
Gilbert ..... Harry St[illegible]
Private Secretary to Mr. Fielding ..... Frank [illegible]
Bailey ..... John [illegible]
Faulkner ..... William [illegible]
Mrs. Enderby ..... Miss Kate Vale[illegible]
Kate Enderby ..... Miss Maud Hoff[illegible]
Florence Enderby ..... Miss Estabrook Gell[illegible]
Gwendolyn Mayhew ..... Mrs. Russ [illegible]
Estelle Kelso ..... Miss Mabel A[illegible]

"THE CHAPERONS" PRODUCED

Frank L. Perley's Company Opens Season in Hartford.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—The performance of "The Chaperons" given in Parson's Theatre to-night by Frank L. Perley's Comedians. The audience to-night gave a favorable reception to the players and there were a number of encores. The chorus was better than the usual, even after an opera has run several months.

Digby Bell, Walter Jones, and J. C. Miller had the principal parts, and their characters eminently suited their line of work. Bell carried many a laugh on his face, and the slap-stick knock-downs in New York and the heavy voice of Miron was heard in a number of good songs. Eva Tanguay created a favorable impression in the character of a girl detective. Marie Cahill did some effective comedy work and sang a song in the last act which she was compelled to repeat. The piece was long to-night, but the audience did not seem to tire.

The scenery is pretty, and the costumes designed by Archie Gunn, are tasteful. While there are a number of bright lines said, the music is pronounced superior to the book. There are some catchy songs, and there is a good deal of life in the various chorus numbers.

"MISS SIMPLICITY" APPEARS.

Frank Daniels Opens the Season in a New Play.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Frank Daniels and company gave the first performance here this evening of R. A. Barnet's new operatic comedy, "Miss Simplicity," at Ford's Opera House, under the direction of Kirke La Shelle. A large audience was present, and applause was bestowed generously.

The scene of the play is laid in Europe, time, the present. This gives opportunity for a great display of modern Paris millinery and dressmaking. Daniels's part was that of an ex-trolley car conductor, but now a King who has extreme difficulty in suppressing his dignity upon those about him. The rôle is decidedly different from those of the Oriental individuals Daniels has burlesqued in his plays of the last few years.

Henry Woodruff, of the support, made his first appearance in opera in the play to-night. Helen Lord, Owen Westford, Fred Bailey, Allene Crater, and Florence Campage were also in the company. There are many topical songs in the piece, and most of them seemed to please.

"EBEN HOLDEN" IN BRIDGEPORT.

E. M. Holland Earns New Laurels in the First Production.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 30.—"Eben Holden," E. E. Rose's dramatization of Irving Bacheller's novel of the same name, received its initial production at the Park City Theatre to-night before a large audience, which called E. M. Holland before the curtain at the end of each act. Mr. Holland makes the character of Eben Hoden very real, and gathers to himself more laurels than in any part he has played for some years. The entire company is good. Mr. Frohman has furnished capable actors, and has given the play a scenic setting that is elaborate. Mr. Bacheller and some Boston friends were in the audience. Following is the cast:

Eben Holden	E. M. Holland
David Brower	William [illegible]
Will Brower	Earle Byron
Robert Livingstone	John Frederic Cooke
Ransom Walker	Jay Wilson
Tip Taylor	J. H. Bunnell
Deacon Dogue	Lee Dobb[illegible]
Elkenah Simpson	Sydney [illegible]
Mick Goodall	Richard [illegible]
Orville Baker	Louis Payne
Hope Brower	Lucille [illegible]
Elizabeth Brower	Kate Denin Wil[illegible]
Mrs. John Fuller	Kenyon [illegible]
Kate Pardee	Annie Wood[illegible]
Laura Tanehurst	Marie Bri[illegible]

AT THE THEATRES.

EDEN MUSEE.—The world in wax and the cinematograph kept the audience amused.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew attracted a large house with "The Second in Command."

CASINO THEATRE.—"Florodora" continued its run of prosperity. The old cast presents the opera.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona," with a troop of cavalry and a big cast, pleased a large audience.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"King's Carnival," "Supper at Sherry's," and special features made up the bill.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—J. H. Stoddart, with "The Bonnie Brier Bush," has settled down for a long stay.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Reilly and Wood's big show, with special attractions, are on the bill for the week.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Bertha Galland entered the fourth week of her engagement in "The Forest Lovers."

DALY'S THEATRE.—James T. Powers appeared in "The Messenger Boy," saying much applause and laughter.

WEBER & FIELDS.—"Hoity-Toity" and the burlesque of "Diplomacy" once more filled the house to overflowing.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham entered the prosperous week with his romantic play, "A Royal Rival."

GARRICK THEATRE.—This is the last week of "Captain Jinks," with Miss Ethel Barrymore in the rôle of Madame Trentoni.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack entered the last week of his engagement in his poetic play, "Tom Moore."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman presented their Boer war play, "The Red Kloof," before a large audience.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Northern Lights" was revived, with James K. Hackett and Miss Jessaline Rogers in the leading rôles.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske entered the second week of her stay at her own theatre, presenting "Mirandy of the Balcony."

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Village Parson," a play of country life, was presented. It will hold the boards for the week.

THE DEWEY.—Howard and Emerson's Fol-de-Rol burlesquers opened an engagement for the week before two large audiences.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield entered the second week of his stellar career with his play of New York life, "The Auctioneer."

COLUMBIA THEATRE (Brooklyn).—"Fanchon, the Cricket," was revived by the stock company, with Richard Buhler as the hero.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Sapho," a dramatized version of the novel by Douglas Roberts, was presented by the stock company.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern will appear all this week in "Richard Lovelace." His new play, "If I Were King," is in preparation.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—

FIRST STEP IN BIG TELEPHONE DEAL

Charles W. Morse Secures the Control of One Company.

Independent System in This City to Operate with Concerns in Massachusetts and Western States.

Charles W. Morse yesterday acquired a majority of the stock of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America. This is said to be the first step in the formation of a far-reaching independent telephone system. Not only New York City, but New England and several Western States are already included in the territory in which Mr. Morse and his fellow-promoters expect to operate.

When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night Mr. Morse said:

"Yes, it is true that I to-day secured control of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, and that a vigorous independent telephone movement is to follow in this city and also in other sections of the country. So far we have entered into an alliance with the Massachusetts Telephone Company, which has its headquarters in Boston, and the Erie Telephone Company, which operates in Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin."

Asked if an attempt would be made to extend the system to Philadelphia and the South, Mr. Morse nodded his head affirmatively and said, "That may come in time."

"Ex-Judge J. M. Thomas of Cleveland, a veteran telephone man, will be General Manager of the new organization," continued Mr. Morse. "We shall begin our fight for a foothold in New York right away."

Asked if the invasion of the local field by the new company would mean a wholesale cutting of telephone rates, Mr. Morse shrugged his shoulders and replied: "We shall be after business, and expect to get our share of it; that's all I care to say on that point."

Mr. Morse said that he has no interest whatever in the Frontier Telephone Company, incorporated at Albany yesterday to do business in this city and in the principal New York State cities and towns. Ex-Judge Thomas, however, whom Mr. Morse has selected as the General Manager of his proposed telephone system, is a Director in the Frontier Company.

Charles W. Morse is a friend of John F. Carroll and Mayor Van Wyck. In response to an inquiry last night he said emphatically:

"None of my political friends has any interest in the proposed telephone movement. So far as New York is concerned I am alone."

MME. CALVE ARRIVES.

Talks Interestingly of the New Roles in Which She Will Be Seen Here.

With her great Scotch collie, Jack, presented to her by the late Queen Victoria, Mme. Calvé has settled at the Savoy Hotel until she joins the Grau grand opera company in Montreal about Oct. 14. She arrived in this city yesterday on La Champagne, after an absence of two years. The diva is in excellent health, looks not a day older, and declares absence has made her love Americans the more. After chiding Jack for his too cordial welcome of the visitors, she spoke of her plans.

"I hope," she said, "to sing three new rôles this season. I shall sing the title rôle, Messaline, in Isidore de Lara's new opera and the part of Valentine in "Les Huguenots." I also hope, and it is only a hope, to be heard as Salome in "Heriodiade." In my old rôles I shall appear in "Carmen" and "La Navarraise."

"I'm glad to get back to America. I love Americans, because they love me. Isn't that a good reason? I stood the voyage well, but poor Jack had a hard time. To go to California has been my dream. I've heard so much of San Francisco. I am in the best of health, and not in love. I am not a romantic woman, but a plain, ordinary woman like any other.

"I come here again next Winter. Sardou has written a libretto with a part especially for me. Two years from now I hope to take the rôle in Paris. I like my work. We singers do not make sacrifices. It is not a sacrifice to do what we like, and it is not a sacrifice to travel over the big United States.

"I shall open my season in Montreal in 'Carmen,' then for the West, and at last I am in New York."

Mme. de Marchi, a tenor, also arrived. He is the newest addition to the Grau company, and will make his first appearance in "Les Huguenots." He was last in this city in 1896 with the Mapleson company, singing the Academy of Music in "Les Huguenots." He was born and began his career at Milan, making his début at the Theatre Del Varne. After two years in opera he entered a military school, was graduated, and served in Africa. After his term of service had expired he returned to Italy and sang at La Scala. Mr. Grau heard him sing last Spring at Covent Garden and engaged him to sing Italian rôles.

De Clery is another addition to the Grau Company. He is a French baritone, who was for three years the first baritone of the Theatre de la Monnaie, in Brussels. He has also sung with the French Opera Company at Paris, and during the past season he has been with the Covent Garden Company. M. de Clery will first appear with Mme. Calvé in "Carmen." He will take the rôle of Escamillo.

The other opera singers on La Champagne were M. Perello, M. Gilibert, M. Nepoti, M. Perello, M. Salignac, M. Flon, A. Seppilli, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mlle. Claessens.

CARMEN IN ENGLISH.

Bizet's Opera Revived by the Castle Square Opera Company.

Bizet's "Carmen" was sung last night by the Castle Square Opera Company at the Broadway Theatre before an audience which by its applause testified to its delight at the performance. It would not, of course, be fair to compare the performance of this company with those of the same opera as presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company in the original. Judged from the point of view of the audience for which it is intended, the performance must be admitted to have been a good one, with the exception of the first act, where principals, chorus, and orchestra failed to catch the right spirit of the music.

After this, however, there was a general bracing up and the remaining four acts were acted and sung with considerable dash and finish. Perhaps the most unsatisfactory of the singers was Josephine Ludwig, who, as Carmen, seemed to be unable either in voice or dramatic action to fill the demands of this exacting part. She lacked verve and fire.

Reginald Roberts made a very good Don José, although his voice at times sounded distinctly nasal.

Winfred Goff as Escamillo sang the famous Toreador's song with much dash out of the corner of his mouth. His make-up was calculated to leave the audience in doubt as to whether he was of Scotch or Irish descent. Adelaide Norwood was pleasing as Michaela.

The Two Smugglers, played by E. N. Knight and Frank Ranney, succeeded in setting the audience laughing at rather unpleasant times, and they would have done better to pay a little more attention to their respective scores than to the effort of getting American humor out of a Spanish mountaineer.

Francis J. Boyle was satisfactory as the Captain. The chorus, on the whole, was pretty well drilled, but the efforts of the stage manager to make more than singing choristers out of the lot were dismal failures, because destiny seems to will it that choristers must be choristers unable to appear even as mechanical imitations of a human being.

ARCHIE BOYD IN A NEW PLAY.

He Scores a Success in "Vermont" at New London, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 30.—Archie Boyd's tour commenced at the Lyceum Theatre here to-night, before a large audience, this being the first presentation on any stage of Charles Barnard's new comedy pictures of New England life, "Vermont." At the end of each act there were several curtain calls for Mr. Boyd, who appeared as a middle-aged Vermonter, returning to his boyhood home after a long residence in Nebraska, to find his former sweetheart a widow. A candy pulling scene of children, an old-fashioned "vendoo," a frustrated elopement, the moving of the widow's house across the county line, and a church choir practice are pleasing incidents of the play.

Marie Falls as the widow, Alden Bass as Deacon Adonirum, and Louise Carter shared the honors with the star. Other members of the cast gave careful performances of their parts. A delegation of New York managers and the author witnessed the performance.

Miss Marlowe Plays in New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—Julia Marlowe opened her season here to-night in "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and was accorded an unusually enthusiastic reception at the Hyperion Theatre. The audience was composed largely of Yale undergraduates, who cheered the entire performance, and insisted on a speech by Miss Marlowe. She complied with a short address, congratulating Yale on its approaching bicentennial.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Florodora" will be transferred to the New York Theatre on Oct. 14, and "The King's Carnival" will be sent on the road. Anna Held, with "The Little Duchess," enters the Casino.

Herr Max Heinrich has been engaged as a conductor for the Castle Square Opera Company, supplementing the work of Signor Enrico Morreale. He will make his first appearance to-night with "Lohengrin."

The Caledonian Society of New York will give a Caledonian night at the Theatre Republic, where J. H. Stoddart is presenting "The Bonnie Brier Bush." The members of the society will attend in a body. Clergymen will attend the matinée to-morrow.

E. H. Sothern yesterday engaged G. W. Wilson, John Findlay, Norman Conniers, Herbert Ayling, Frederick Lotto, and B. B. Belcher to supplement his former company for the production of Justin Huntly McCarthy's play, "If I Were King," which will be presented sometime during his present season at the Garden Theatre.

Crop Prospects in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The State Department has received from Mr. Peirce, secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, under date of Sept. 4, 1901, copy of a report published by the Ministry of Finance, giving the condition of Russian crops up to July 28 (new style). In general, the crops are stated to be below the average, and Mr. Peirce says that the drought which prevailed up to Aug. 20, with the unusual heat, has had a further unfavorable effect. He is informed that the demand in Odessa for American reapers and harvesters has been unusually great this year.

Says Gov. Dole Has Not Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of Hawaii, has arrived here, and to-day denied the report that he was bearing the resignation of Gov. Dole to the President. Mr. Cooper said that so far as he knew, Mr. Dole not only had not resigned, but had no intention of resigning. To him the Governor had never mentioned or intimated that he had any such purpose in view.

GEN. J. M. BELL RETIRES TO-DAY.

Col. Bisbee Would Have Succeeded Him Had Mr. McKinley Lived.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Brig. Gen. J. M. Bell, who was promoted to be Brigadier General a week ago to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Ludlow, will retire to-morrow on account of age. It is said at the War Department that no successor will be designated until Secretary Root returns to Washington.

It is said that Col. William M. Bisbee of the Thirteenth Infantry was to have been given the post had President McKinley lived. He is a native of Rhode Island and enlisted in the civil war as a private soldier, being brevetted twice for gallantry. He reached the grade of Colonel in June, 1899, and is now with his regiment in the Philippines.

Torpedo Boat Test Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30.—The builders of the torpedo boat Blakeley, not satisfied with Saturday's tests, put the boat over the measured mile course in Narragansett Bay to-day, to standardize her screw and to work out her speed curve. The members of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey went on board at noon, and although the weather conditions were not as good as on Saturday, the boat was doing excellent work with every prospect of satisfactorily completing the test, when the forward blower collapsed, and the trial was abandoned. The Blakeley will go back to her builders' works for repairs.

Appointments in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the navy:

Theodore S. Thompson, Pay Director, rank of Captain.

Hiram E. Drury, Pay Inspector, rank of Commander.

Joseph Fyffe, Paymaster, rank of Lieutenant.

George W. Venable, Passed Assistant Paymaster, rank of Lieutenant, junior grade.

Charles Morris, Jr., and John W. Morse, Passed Assistant Paymasters, rank of Lieutenant, junior grade.

George E. Burd, Lieutenant Commander.

Percy L. Olmsted, Lieutenant.

Frank E. Ridgely, Lieutenant, junior grade.

Arthur O. Gates and George M. Heinen, warrant machinists.

Vista R. Thompson, gunner.

William Johnson, boatswain.

Herbert G. Elkins, carpenter.

William F. Spicer, Lieutenant Colonel, Marine Corps.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service, Sept. 27, of Col. Charles A. Dempsey, Thirtieth Infantry, at his own request, is announced.

Capt. Frederick H. Mothart, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, on account of physical disability, is honorably discharged, to take effect Sept. 30.

Col. John W. French, Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, and will join his regiment.

Capt. Charles T. Greene is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.

First Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, vice First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, hereby relieved.

Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits during each of the months of October, November, and December to the works of the Rarig Engineering Company, at Columbus, Ohio, on public business connected with the inspection of mortar carriages.

Contract Surgeon Samuel A. Greenwell is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon, and will proceed to his home and report to the Surgeon General of the army for annulment of contract.

Navy.

Lieut. James C. Gillmore is detached from the Franklin, Oct. 10, and ordered to the Kearsarge as navigator.

Lieut. John M. Hudgins is ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, Oct. 10.

Lieut. Carlton F. Snow is ordered to the Eagle.

Lieut. Chester Wells is ordered to the Torpedo Station at Newport for a special course of instruction.

Ensign Willis McDowell is detached from the Eagle, on relief, and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Ensign John T. Bowers is transferred from the Ranger to the Machias.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Culgoa sailed on Sept. 28 from New York for Boston.

The Yorktown sailed on Sept. 28 from Cavite for Yokohama.

The Kentucky arrived at Taku on Sept. 29.

The New Orleans arrived at Shanghai on Sept. 29.

The Philadelphia arrived at San Francisco on Sept. 29.

The Hartford sailed on Sept. 29 from Teneriffe for St. Thomas.

The Concord arrived at Mare Island on Sept. 30.

The Topeka sailed on Sept. 30 from Port Royal for target practice.

The Alabama sailed on Sept. 30 from Hampton Roads for southern drill grounds.

The Massachusetts sailed on Sept. 30 from Hampton Roads for southern drill grounds.

The Puritan sailed on Sept. 30 from Annapolis for Norfolk.

The Standish sailed on Sept. 30 from Annapolis for Norfolk.

The Nashville has been docked at Genoa.

The Indiana, which recently was assigned to duty as a training ship for landsmen, will leave New York on Oct. 15 for a cruise through West Indian waters. The Indiana will stop at Port of Spain, Santa Lucia, Guantanamo, Kingston, Havana, San Juan, Port au Prince, Trinidad, and Pensacola, and is due to arrive back at Hampton Roads on the 20th of April, 1902.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The yacht races have brought many people to town who otherwise would not be in New York until later in the season. The Autumn weddings are now beginning. To-morrow afternoon at Grace Church Miss Nanette Widdleton, the daughter of the late William J. Widdleton and Horace Darnard are to be married. The yacht race to-day will be witnessed by many fashionable people and a large fleet of craft with merry parties aboard will accompany the racers on their course.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who have been stopping a few days at the Goelet mansion, on Fifth Avenue, will go to Westbury for a time. It is not decided as to whether or not Mrs. Ogden Goelet will return to New York for this Winter. The Vanderbilts will not go abroad.

* * *

Miss Emily Hoffman, whose marriage to Mr. Dalziel, according to cabled reports, was to have taken place on Saturday in London, is booked as one of the returning passengers on the St. Paul. On the same ship are Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt and Miss Hoyt, and Mrs. W. S. Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Legay are on the Savoie, which sailed from Havre on Saturday.

* * *

The taking of the Frederick Vanderbilt mansion on Fifth Avenue by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel was announced in THE TIMES on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will live at Hyde Park. The house has been in the market for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will have as next-door neighbors Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse, who are also a new acquisition to New York as residents. Mr. and Mrs. Morse will occupy the house in which lived Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs for some years. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have for some time been looking for a suitable New York habitat, and their taking of the great Vanderbilt mansion promises much entertaining this Winter for New York society.

* * *

To-morrow will be the opening day of the Westchester County Horse Show at White Plains. The entries have been many, and the array of coaches and automobiles and other vehicles with attached horses and unattached will be, no doubt, very large, as this is the event of the Autumn season on the Sound and Hudson River. Among the exhibitors and spectators will be Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, B. L. Sackett, A. H. Rutherford, Thomas Maitland, Oliver Iselin, David Dows, George P. Robbins, Edwin H. Weatherbee, William Catlin, R. F. Carman, George W. Stetson, and Frank Jay Gould.

* * *

The dates of those dances not included in the lists published in this paper in September are as follows, and all of those here mentioned are to be danced at Delmonico's: The Bachelors and Spinsters are to be held on Thursday evenings, Dec. 5, 26, Jan. 16 and Feb. 6; Cotillion of Eighty on Monday evenings, Dec. 9, Jan. 13, and Feb. 10; the Tuesday evening dances, a new series gotten up by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 14, Feb. 4, and April 8; Mrs. D. J. O'Oonor's class is to meet on Monday evenings, Dec. 2 and 30, Friday evening, Jan. 31, and Wednesday evening, April 9. The Friday evening assemblies fall on Nov. 22, Dec. 20, Jan. 17, and Tuesday, Feb. 4. The Knickerbockers will dance on Nov. 29, Dec. 27, Jan. 24, Feb. 14, and April 4. The Wednesday cotillions are to be held on Dec. 11, Jan. 8 and 29, and Feb. 7, and an afternoon tea will be given by the officers and managers on Dec. 7. The Cinderella cotillions, which must not be confounded with the older and entirely different set of dances organized years ago and in charge of Mrs. John S. Barnes, and which take place at Sherry's, will dance at Delmonico's on Thursdays, Nov. 26, Dec. 12, Jan. 2 and 23, and April 10.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen gave a dinner on Friday evening at Tuxedo, which was followed by a musicale. The artists were Bruno Huhn, pianist; Francis Rogers, and Carl Grienauer. On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold entertained nearly forty guests at dinner.

* * *

As previously announced, the marriage of Miss Helen Morton and Comte Boson de Perigord is to take place at Chelsea, England, in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, on Saturday next. The ceremony will be followed by a breakfast at the residence of Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, who was Miss Edith Morton. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Alice and Lena Morton. The Comte Marius de Gallifet is to be best man. The civil marriage will take place at the French Consulate. Miss Morton is a Protestant, but the Comte Boson is a Roman Catholic. Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton will sail for this country shortly after the wedding.

* * *

The marriage of Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Miss Edith Patten is, it is reported from Washington, to take place on Nov. 6 at the bride's residence on Massachusetts Avenue, Washington. The ceremony is to be performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. Thomas S. Lee of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, Washington. Senator John P. Jones is to give Miss Patten away. She will have no bridesmaids nor maid of honor. Gen. Corbin's best man is to be Gen. S. M. B. Young. Miss Patten is now abroad, but is expected to arrive here about Nov. 1.

* * *

Next to the yacht race of Saturday, the most discussed incident of the day in clubs and drawing rooms and wherever society met Sunday, was the collision of the Nourmahal, Col. J. J. Astor's beautiful yacht, with the Maine steamship the, North Star. The Nourmahal ran into the North Star while going at a high rate of speed, and careened so badly after the impact that those aboard her were in great peril, and for a few moments believed that they were about to sink. The men were extremely cool, and each took one of the women guests as his charge to save, if possible, should the worst come. Col. Astor, who was on the bridge, gripped the rail and kept his head, as well as his feet, admirably. It is safe to say that those on the yacht, and who included Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Creighton Webb, and others, found the contest between the Shamrock and the Columbia, exciting though it was, far less thrilling than their crash into the North Star, and that it is not likely to be forgotten.

* * *

In this column on Friday last were given a list of the attendants at the wedding of Maxwell Stevenson and Miss Caroline Livingston, the hour at which the special train would leave this city for Islip, &c. The very serious accident that befell Mr. Stevenson on Friday afternoon last and which deeply shocked the many friends of the young couple may alter the plans regarding the wedding. It is, however, a cause for congratulation that the injuries received by Mr. Stevenson were not nearly so serious as at first reported. He is a daring cross-country rider, and several years ago he had a serious fall.

* * *

The wedding of Reginald Brooks, son of H. Mortimer Brooks, to Miss Phyllis Langhorne, is to take place at the Brandon Hotel, Basic City, Va., this month.

* * *

Although the fashionable restaurants were crowded yesterday at the luncheon hour, few of those seen were of the smart set. At Sherry's, however, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt lunched together, and Lady Sarah Wilson and Capt. Wilson also lunched there. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest and others were dining at Delmonico's, while at Sherry's several dinners of twelve each were given. Antonio de Navarro was the host at one table and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton entertained at other tables. Among those seen dining at Sherry's were, in addition to those above named, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, the Misses Nora and Therese Iselin, Miss Daisy Leiter, Mrs. Charles Stewart Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. George Keppel, Mrs. F. C. Beach, and others.

* * *

Miss Daisy Leiter, who spent some weeks in Mexico traveling with her father and sister, has arrived in New York, and will remain here for some days. Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel are the guests of Samuel Newhouse, and are occupying his apartment at Sherry's. They will probably remain there for several weeks. Mrs. Keppel spent Sunday at Garrison's, the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30.—Among the departures for New York to-day were Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Swayne, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins, Mrs. George L. Rives, Francis J. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baudoine, and R. L. Fowler and family.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs arrived from New York to-night.

Davis Barnes of New York is guest of Mrs. William T. Bull.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard V. Mattison closed their Summer residence, Bushy Park, on Bath Road, to-day, and left for their home, near Philadelphia.

Col. and Mrs. Edward De V. Morrell have closed their cottage at Ochre Point and gone to Philadelphia.

Miss Gertrude Gibert is guest of Mrs. James Hude Beekman.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Morris of Chicago have arrived here for a short stay.

Dr. George K. Swinburne of New York is spending a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bush, who have been visiting Mrs. J. R. Bush at Indian Spring, returned to-day to New York.

Steam yachts Katoomba, Larz Anderson, and Idler, Henry T. Sloane, sailed to-day. Steam yacht Marietta, Richard N. Carson, and schooner yacht Sea Fox arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sweet closed their cottage at Easton's Point to-day.

Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer is entertaining a house party at the Thorn Villa.

Baron De Moroques, who has spent the Summer here, left to-day for New York.

Mrs. William Post is visiting Mrs. John Carter Brown.

Gerard Lowther, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, returned from New York to-day.

The Misses Alice and Evelyn Blight have returned from New York, where they went to see the yacht races.

The Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., arrived from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen left this afternoon for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, who have been at the New Cliffs Hotel since they closed their cottage, leave to-morrow for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans will close their cottage on Ocean Avenue Oct. 8.

WILL OF SUSAN MILN.

The Testatrix Makes Large Bequests to Charities, Missions, Hospitals, and Colleges.

The will of Susan Miln, which was executed on April 27, 1899, was filed for probate yesterday. The testatrix leaves all her wearing apparel and personal effects to her cousins Mary C. Petrie, Eliza Wall, Catharine Jenkins, and Mary Leslie Hodgson.

After making a number of small bequests to friends, she directs that she be buried in Greenwood Cemetery and that $5,000 be devoted to keeping the plot in proper order. To her cousin, William Leslie, of this city, she leaves $40,000; to her cousin, Barbara Leslie, of Newport, Dundee, Scotland, $5,000; to her cousin, Catharine Petrie, $40,000; to her cousin, Isabella Wallace, Orange, N. J., $3,000; to Samuel Truesdell, of Brooklyn, "in recognition of his many acts of kindness, the mortgage made by himself and wife in favor of Margaret Miln, now owned by me."

Dr. Nathan Mossman, the testatrix's family physician, receives $10,000, Tax Commissioner Thomas L. Feitner $7,000, and Lawyer Howard Beck $5,000, these legacies being given as evidence "of my appreciation of kindly acts toward myself and members of my family on the part of the respective legatees."

The New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital receives $20,000 to endow four beds in perpetuity, to be called respectively the "Margaret Miln," "Myra R. Miln," "Georgina Miln," and "Susan Miln" beds.

The testatrix leaves to the Children's Aid Society the house and lot, 442 West Twenty-third Street, together with all the furniture, &c., "expressing the hope they may find it convenient to use the same so that the identity of the benefit may be preserved and may in some way bear the name of my honored father, the late George Miln, in whose memory and on behalf of my deceased sisters and myself I make the gift."

The testatrix leaves all the residue of her estate, both real and personal, to the General Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, the Home for Incurables, the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, the Society for the Relief of the Destitue Blind of the City of New York and its Vicinity, and to the Children's Aid Society, share and share alike.

Should any of the legatees or devisees contest the will the share of such contestant is to be forfeited and to go to the residuary estate.

William Leslie, her cousin, and her friends, Dr. Nathan A. Mossman and Thomas L. Feitner, are appointed executors of the will.

Will of Edwin S. Chapin.

The will of Edwin S. Chapin, who died at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, on Sept. 3, was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. To his mother, Charlotte C. Chapin, he leaves $25,000 in trust. He directs that his wife, Alice R. Chapin, execute a release of her dower right in his estate, when she is to receive one-half of the residue absolutely. The other half is to be placed in trust for his daughter, Alice Maude Chapin, who is to receive the income during her lifetime, and on her death the principal is to go to her children. Mr. Chapin appoints his brother, Albert K. Chapin, and his friend, John W. Sterling, executors of his will, and the two executors, together with his wife, as trustees of his estate.

VETERANS' HOME BURNED.

Seventy ex-Confederate Soldiers Were Inmates—No Lives Lost.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 30.—The Confederate Soldiers' Home, just east of this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. There were no lives lost, but several narrow escapes. About seventy veterans were inmates of the building, some of them being invalids who were rescued with difficulty.

The loss is estimated at $25,000, covered by $10,000 insurance. The home was opened for Confederate veterans of the State June 30, and was built by popular subscriptions.

French Cruiser d'Estrees Here.

The French cruiser D'Estrees, Capt. Suisse, arrived here yesterday afternoon and proceeded up the North River to an anchorage opposite West Thirty-fourth Street. She came from Quebec, from which port she sailed Sept. 25. She escorted the Duke and Duchess of York on their journey from Halifax to Quebec. The D'Estrees is a third-class cruiser, armed with six guns, and has a crew of 258 men. She will stay here four days to coal and then go to Martinique, French West Indies.

Princess Charlotte Bonaparte Dead.

ROME, Sept. 30.—The Princess Charlotte Bonaparte, widow of Count Primoli, died yesterday.

The Princess Charlotte Honorine Josephine Bonaparte was the second daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, the eminent naturalist, eldest son of Prince Lucien Bonaparte. She was born at Rome on March 4, 1832, and was married in the same city in 1848 to Pietro, Count Primoli. Her husband died in 1888. Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Princess Charlotte's grandfather, was a brother of Napoleon I.

German Professors Exclude Women.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Physics at the University of Königsberg have excluded women students from their lectures, with the result that women cannot study medicine régularly at that institution.

Rumored Sale of Hotel Vendome.

It was rumored yesterday that the Hotel Vendome, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, has been sold. The property is owned by Louis L. Todd. Mr. Todd could not be reached yesterday, and in his absence no confirmation of the rumors could be obtained at the hotel.

The Vendome is a nine-story structure and was erected in 1881. The plot on which it stands extends about 70 feet on Broadway and 173 feet on Forty-first Street, with irregular rear lines.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry S. White.

Henry S. White, ex-United States District Attorney, with offices in Jersey City, and Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Jersey, died at his home in Red Bank, N. J., Sunday night of typhoid fever. He was fifty-six years old.

Mr. White was born at Red Bank, his father being the late Isaac P. White. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, at the age of twenty, and then enlisted in the Army of the James, making an excellent record, both in the hospitals and at the front. When he returned from the war he practiced medicine for a few years, afterward studying law at the Columbia Law School, New York. In 1870 he was admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counselor-at-law. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1872, since which time he had practiced his profession in Jersey City. From 1878 to 1882 he was Assistant Collector of the Port of New York, being located in Jersey City. In 1890 he received the appointment as United States District Attorney for New Jersey. In 1888 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated Benjamin Harrison for President.

For three years past he had been Chairman of the Monmouth County Republican Executive Committee. He was a Director of the Hudson County National Bank, and Navesink National Bank of Red Bank, and attorney for a number of well-known corporations. Six years ago he was elected Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New Jersey. A widow, who is a daughter of the late Judge Amzi McLean of Freehold, and a daughter, Miss Margaretta, survive him.

Andrew Ellicott Douglass.

Andrew Ellicott Douglass of 9 East Fifty-fourth Street died yesterday. He was in his eighty-second year. Mr. Douglass was best known to the world of science. He was born in West Point, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1819, and was the son of Major D. B. Douglass, whose wife was a daughter of Andrew Ellicott, professor of mathematics at West Point. He graduated at Kenyon College in 1838 and received his degree of A. M. in 1841.

Mr. Douglass engaged in business in 1839 in New York in the concern which became the Hazard Powder Company. He became President in 1867 and retired in 1876. After his retirement he devoted a great deal of his time to the exploration of Indian remains in this country, especially in Florida. He spent ten Winters on the Florida coast locating and excavating many Indian mounds. He made a collection of over 22,000 archæological specimens, now exhibited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Douglass was a member of the American Society of Natural History, the Century Association, the Church Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Numismatic and Archæological, the Linnaean, Ethnological, and American Geological Societies, and of the Anthropological Societies of Washington and Paris. In 1847 Mr. Douglass married Sarah Cortelyou Cornell. Isabel, the wife of Charles Boyd Curtis, was their only child.

Major James M. Bermingham.

Major James M. Bermingham, aged fifty-nine years, General Treasurer of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, died at the Richardson House, Sea Cliff, Long Island, Sunday. The cause of his death was spinal meningitis.

Major Bermingham was born in King's Court, County Cavan, Ireland, coming to this country early in life. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteer Regiment, a part of Meagher's Irish Brigade, and served until the close of the war. He left it a Major, and was later appointed to the office which he held at his death. He was unmarried. His only near relatives are two sisters, Mrs. K. I. Riley, at whose home he died, and Mrs. A. J. Pierce of 232 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The funeral will take place from the Richardson House, Sea Cliff, to-morrow afternoon at 10:30 A. M.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY SAY HOE, aged eighty-five years, widow of Richard M. Hoe, son of the founder of the well-known printing press works, died yesterday at Lawrence, L. I. The funeral services will be held at 269 Madison Avenue to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

JOHN PERCY SHUTE of Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, died on Sunday of kidney trouble. He was educated in the public schools of New York and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He then took a position on the staff of the Roosevelt Hospital. He was twenty-five years old.

The Rev. Abbe HOGAN, D. D., for many years until recently head of St. John's Seminary at Brighton, Mass., is dead in France, near Paris. The Abbe was seventy-two years of age. It is said that no person in New England exercised a more potent and widespread influence in Catholic circles than Abbe Hogan.

JOHN CURTIN died at his home at 1,032 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, on Saturday night from a complication of diseases, after an illness of two years. He was born in Hoboken in 1832, and for many years was prominently identified with the politics of that city, though the only office he ever held was Councilman and Port Warden. He is survived by two sons.

Mrs. ABRAHAM WYCKOFF, who for thirty years was in charge of indentured children at the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, died on Sunday at her home, 7 Monroe Place. She was eighty-six years old, and a widow. Mrs. Wyckoff was a prominent member of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was actively interested in many worthy movements in the parish. The funeral will be held to-day.

IN THE SHOPS.

Those miniature buckles are very charming. They are really miniature buckles, with medallion pictures of grande dames with powdered hair and patches set with most charming effect. They are not small in price, for one of the handsomest, set in a heavy silver frame, costs $23.50, which is more than the average woman is willing—or able—to pay for even a very beautiful buckle. This one is a long, graceful, oblong, the miniature in the centre quite small and beautifully mounted in stones; the outer row of plain Rhine stones inside that a wreath of green stones with a bow knot at the top of stones of a soft pink shade. Nothing could be more delightful. One need not limit one's self to $23 in buckles, however, if these are not sufficiently satisfactory, for there are no limits to the work which can be put into the miniatures, and the painting done by a fine artist would increase the beauty as well as the value.

* * *

There are various sizes of buckles, some with only the plain white Rhine stones encircling the picture, though in sufficient numbers to make the buckle a good size, while in some the small miniature is merely set in a frame of gold, sometimes plain, and again the gold set with Rhine stones at intervals.

* * *

There are other buckles which are new and attractive, and among these are the iridescent buckles. These are imported and made of metal which has been treated in some way to produce this beautiful effect. The designs vary largely, and some of the buckles are exceedingly pretty. They cost from something over $1 to $3 odd.

* * *

With the demand for paillettes this year, bright colors and art nouveau designs, there are exquisite bags, some of which will be used for the street or they may be seen more appropriately with opera or theatre dress. They are in soft, undressed leathers, rather small, a little longer than they are deep and opening with a clasp at the top. They are brilliant in effect, for the large designs in flowers which adorn the outside are in paillettes. Perhaps, for instance, the gilded framework at the top is carried down on one side a little way upon the leather and in the form of an orchid with a blossom in red. This orchid design is then repeated in paillettes all over the bag. If the groundwork is of gray suede the orchid will be a solid mass of dark, brilliant red paillettes; then there will be green leaves and perhaps a touch of heliotrope somewhere, all in the paillettes, and the effect may be imagined. Or if the bag is a deep bright red suede the flowers are produced in the same way but in more delicate tones—soft pinks and more delicate greens—which blend deliciously with the foundation red.

* * *

Another bag, a little different in style and shape, is more suitable for day use. It is of green, with applied designs in velvet, outlined with cut steel, and the gold framework at the top is set with small cut steel buttons. The bags are all expensive. All have chains of gold.

* * *

Special arrangements are made now for the carrying of jewels, and one of the most attractive of traveling cases is a miniature dress suit case, eight or ten inches long, made on the outside of leather, which has the businesslike appearance of the genuine dress suit case. But inside it is fitted up into compartments like a regular jewel case, lined with satin, and then when one is ready to travel there is a convenient vehicle and everything can be carried compactly in the hand. A case of this kind will cost $10.

* * *

There are other small cases or bags which come with a handle on top, made of a tan leather, lined with silk and without compartments. They cost something more.

* * *

The designs upon the finest purses and cardcases are becoming larger and larger, and, strange to say, they are attractive and in good taste. One beautiful cardcase shows a representation of a damsel in silver playing upon a stringed musical instrument, the figure the full length of the cardcase. This is of sea lion skin in black, and costs $12. The silver is of the soft gray so attractive in the precious metal.

* * *

That French gray silver is becoming more and more used. Very charming chatelaine watches come in it, and that omnipresent serpent is upon the case of one of the watches. This is a little different from the manner in which the serpent usually appears. It has appeared in p

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

E. H. Harriman May Assume Southern Pacific Presidency.

It Is Believed He Will Have Absolute Control of the Property and Inaugurate Many Reforms.

E. H. Harriman, head of the Harriman syndicate, and at present Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, will, it was authoritatively stated yesterday, assume, on the retirement of Charles M. Hays, the position of President of the Southern Pacific Company, if not permanently, at least temporarily. As soon as a competent operating official can be found Mr. Harriman will relinquish the office of President, it was said.

Mr. Harriman, though not a practical railroad man, has, through his knowledge of men and conditions, coupled with a successful financial policy, brought about the resurrection of many railroads, chief among which stands the Union Pacific. As President of the Southern Pacific Company he will, it is expected, be in absolute control of the property, although up to the present, since the death of Collis B. Huntington, the last word in the management of the road has been with the Executive Committee. It is believed that Mr. Harriman will inaugurate many reforms, especially as regards the influence of politics on the management of the road.

For a time at least, and until an expert operating official is chosen, Mr. Harriman will supervise the operation of the road from his office in this city, with the aid of the present operating and traffic officials who are stationed in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—It was announced to-day from the Southern Pacific office here that E. H. Harriman had been elected President in New York and that General Manager Julius Kruttschnitt would be assistant to the President, which means that he is to manage affairs of the big company here, referring all important questions directly to Mr. Harriman for settlement.

Charles M. Hays surrendered the Presidency of the company this afternoon, and simultaneously with his retirement E. H. Fitzhugh, assistant to the President, relinquished his office and title. The new deal means a saving of at least $75,000 annually in salaries.

Railroad men are telling each other everybody has been underestimating Mr. Kruttschnitt's influence with the powers in New York. A surprising thing, however, is that Mr. Kruttschnitt, although promoted to a position of increased dignity and authority, has been harshly "turned down" by Mr. Harriman in another direction. For several months the General Manager has been endeavoring to have the bars removed from the company's ferryboats. In July he issued a peremptory order requiring the bar concessionaires to close their places of business at the end of the month. The liquor merchants appealed to President Hays and secured a stay of thirty days. Mr. Hays looked into the merits of the bar controversy and told Mr. Kruttschnitt to proceed with his plan of closing them.

The liquor merchants then secured an additional stay of thirty days in which to present their case to Mr. Harriman, and the official announcement was made today. Mr. Harriman ordered the matter indefinitely postponed.

H. E. Huntington, First Vice President of the Southern Pacific, arrived from the East to-day after an absence of several weeks. He was accompanied by his mother, who comes to spend the Winter in California, and by Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Holladay. Mrs. Holladay is a sister of Mr. Huntington. When seen upon his arrival, Mr. Huntington denied the story that he would again take an active hand in Southern Pacific affairs. Although retaining the title of First Vice President, he was devoting his time, he said, to his private affairs, and had no desire or expectation of ever again becoming identified with the management of Southern Pacific affairs.

Mr. Hays to Join Consolidated Road.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—According to well informed railway men here, it is very likely that Charles M. Hays, who has just resigned the Presidency of the Southern Pacific, will join the New York, New Haven and Hartford. A close friend of Mr. Hays said to-day that Mr. Hays has three offers from Eastern lines, but it could be stated almost with certainty that he will accept the offer of the New Haven company.

New York Central Tunnel Hearing.

The hearing on the New York Central tunnel improvements before the Board of Health, which was adjourned two weeks ago until to-morrow, may have to be put off again, as both Chief Engineer Wilgus and Mr. Paulding of the Law Department are ill. President Newman said yesterday that something will have to be "fixed up" to be submitted to the Board of Health, and that he supposed that if Mr. Wilgus is unable to appear Mr. Paulding will make arrangements with the Engineering Department.

Contracts with the Western Union.

The contracts between the Western Union and the Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western have been renewed, so it was announced yesterday. As the Pennsylvania Railroad owns large or controlling interests in these roads the renewal of these contracts is taken to mean that a complete and satisfactory understanding exists between the Pennsylvania and the Western Union, and that this action confirms the denial of Pennsylvania and Gould interests of any disagreement because of the entrance of the Wabash into Pittsburg.

GOLDMAN HELD FOR TRIAL.

Man Accused of Being Head of Band of Burglars Put Under $3,000 Bond.

Joseph Goldman, ostensibly a dealer in silks and gloves at 415 Broadway, and an exemplary man of family and a regular church attendant, of 63 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested Thursday charged by Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau with being the leader of a band of burglars, was held for trial in the Court of General Sessions in $3,000 bail by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Train asked that bail be fixed at $10,000 in his case, but the Magistrate refused to consider the request unless it was embodied in an affidavit stating the reasons for it. Such a presentment was promised later in the day.

Goldman's alleged accomplices, who were arrested at the same time, were also arraigned and held for trial in $2,000 each. They were Morris Gross, nineteen years old, of 165 Madison Street; Abraham Stein, twenty-one years, 161 Madison Street; George Smith, fifty-two years old, 63 Bowery; Philip Herman, thirty-two years old, 172 Forsyth Street, and Harry Jackman, alias Checkman, alias Chapman, twenty-seven years old, 111 Essex Street.

Emanuel Friend appeared as counsel for Goldman, the other prisoners being represented by Henry Goldsmith.

JOHN MOST'S BAIL REDUCED.

Anarchist When Arraigned Could Not Give It and Was Returned to Jail.

John Most, the Anarchist, who was arrested at Corona on Sept. 22 on a charge of violating the section of the Penal Code which relates to unlawful assemblage, was arraigned in the police court at Flushing, Queens Borough, yesterday for the fourth time and the case was again adjourned until Wednesday at the request of District Attorney O'Leary. Most's bail was reduced from $5,000 to $1,500, but he was unable to give bond and was taken back to the county jail in Long Island City.

Christian Fricke, the proprietor of the hall in which Most was arrested, was arraigned on charges of maintaining a disorderly house and of selling liquor on Sunday. He was held for Special Sessions under $1,500 and $500 bail for examination on Oct. 16.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALBERTUS G. HOWLAND.—A confession of judgment by Albertus G. Howland for $6,500 in favor of Fred E. Suter for goods sold and delivered was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The confession was made on Oct. 1, 1898.

FRANCIS J. C. FERRIS.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Thomas Adam, Jr., receiver in supplementary proceedings for Francis J. C. Ferris, a salesman, formerly an importer of laces on Church Street, on the application of Adelaide E. Johnston, who obtained a judgment against him on April 18, 1888, for $10,315 for borrowed money. Mr. Ferris has a claim against the United States Government for excess duties paid on importations, and expects $8,000 or $9,000 from that source.

JULIUS FISCHER.—Julius Fischer, doing business as Julius Fischer & Co., manufacturers of cloaks at 722 Broadway, called a meeting of his creditors, which was held at the Astor House yesterday. A. A. Joseph, his attorney, stated that the liabilities are about $25,000, and made an offer of compromise of 25 cents on the dollar. A committee of creditors, consisting of George H. Williams of H. A. Caesar & Co.; Mr. Belding of Belding Brothers & Co., Samuel E. A. Stern of Stern, Singer & Barr, and Mr. Mann was appointed to make an examination into his affairs and report to the creditors what shall be done in the way of a settlement. Mr. Fischer's troubles are attributed to rumors which started his creditors to press him for their money. Mr. Fischer was formerly a salesman for a cloak company and started in business for himself in 1893, and on Jan. 1 last claimed a capital of $26,000.

WILLIAM READ & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William Read & Co., hat manufacturers, of 20 and 22 Waverley Place, to 1,000 employes, $25,387 are secured, and $132,979 unsecured. The nominal assets are $143,161, consisting of cash in bank, $16; merchandise and materials, $37,602; machinery at factory, office furniture, and sprinkler system, $97,472; goods in hands of others, $4,017; accounts pledged and transferred, $2,054; notes, $100; sixteen shares of National Foundry Company, $1,600 pledged. Among the creditors are George E. Tilge & Co., $15,000, secured; J. H. Read, $13,000, of which $5,500 is secured; Henry Tilge & Co., Philadelphia, $15,995; F. Victor & Achelis, $11,087; Donner & Co., $9,308; Hitchcock, Dermody & Co., $8,049; Shorestine, Picard & Co., $6,198; Frederick Tenhart, $5,969, and Harper, Hollingsworth & Daily, $5,261. William Read has individual debts of $505 and nominal assets consisting of a lot on Fulton Street, near Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, transferred to a creditor as security.

Out of Town.

Z. N. ESTES & CO.—Z. N. Estes & Co., a well-known grocery and cotton firm of Memphis, Tenn., assigned yesterday. The liabilities are put at $116,750, with assets estimated at $250,000. It is undestood the firm will pay all creditors in full and resume business as soon as the present cotton crop begins to move.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALEXANDER J. WALDMAN.—Alexander J. Waldman, salesman, of 2 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,588 and nominal assets $1,326 in doubtful accounts.

LIONEL E. LAURENCE.—Lionel E. Laurence of 1,520 Broadway, a stage manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,190 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1900 and 1901, and are for borrowed money, $1,684; merchandise, $935; labor and services, $198; rent of telephones, pianos, and rooms, $226.

LEVY SILVERSTEIN.—Levy Silverstein, manufacturer of clothing at 235 Mercer Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,187, to twenty-five creditors, and nominal assets $21,894, consisting of accounts, $16,122; stock, $5,000; fixtures, $500; cash in bank, $2. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred E. Ommen temporary receiver of the assets on the application of the H. B. Claflin Company, a creditor for $594. Mr. Silverstein was formerly in the retail clothing business in Brooklyn, and began in the wholesale business in New York in May, 1895.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Rachel Juster of 831 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed by creditors on May 31, 1900. Her liabilities were $40,644 and nominal assets $39,000.

AGAINST J. OVERTON PAINE & CO.

An attachment has been obtained against J. Overton Paine & Co., stock brokers of 7 Wall Street, for $4,218 in favor of Timothy H. Leary on an assigned claim of John Thomson, a broker, for the recovery of margin deposited on account of purchases of 500 shares of United States Steel Corporation common stock from July 29 to Aug. 26. It was alleged that the defendants failed to deliver the stock on demand, Mr. Thomson offering to pay them the total amount due on the stock, viz., $18,556 above the margin.

For Balance Due in a Stock Deal.

An attachment has been obtained here against P. Mullins of Butte, Mont., for $6,680 in favor of Hayden, Stone & Co., stock brokers of Boston, for balance due on stock transactions. It was alleged that on Sept. 23 they bought for his account 450 shares of stock of the Parrott Mining Company at 49 and 50 a share, amounting to $25,020, on his agreement to put up enough money to cover any fall or depreciation in the price of the stock. The stock went down, he did not put up the money, and they sold the stock on Sept. 27 for $18,349 and brought suit against him for the difference.

Against William Made Cook.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Herman S. Whitcomb receiver to collect 6,660 shares of stock of the Arkansas Company standing in the name of William Made Cook and whatever money is due Mr. Cook by that company for salary as General Manager, on the application of William C. Browning, who obtained a judgment against Mr. Cook on April 30 for $17,566. Mr. Cook's claim for salary is $5,000. It was stated that Mr. Cook resides somewhere in the West, but his present whereabouts is unknown, and he was last heard from in St. Louis.

Receiver for Woods Motor Vehicle Co.

Judge Adams, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, appointed Charles Humphrey, receiver of the property of the Woods Motor Vehicle Company in this State. The appointment was made on the application of Oscar J. Freidman, a stockholder. The proceeding is ancillary to the action taken in the United States Circuit Court of Illinois before Judge Jenkins, when Max Whitney was appointed receiver of the property of the company in that State. The company is a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of $10,000,000. The principal offices are in Chicago.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABLOWICH, Julius—City of New York..	$987
AMERICAN STONE COMPANY—City of New York	1,229
BUMILLER, Otto—Aaron Ward & Sons..	217
BRADLEY, Alfred—C. L. Miller	98
BUCK, Ernest W.—H. Young	794
BROOKS, Henry W.—H. H. Heywood....	48
CONSUMERS' BREWERY OF UTICA—H. Torchiani	382
CAPANWA, Cesare, and John Caggiano—The People of the State of New York..	1,000
CRENE, William—J. Minsky	72
COE, Edward M.—G. B. Tripler	41
DEXTER, Albert J.—J. F. Madden	533
DEY, Asa—P. Dangler	66
DEVLIN, William J.—E. K. Browd and others	63
ECKSTEIN, Bernard—H. M. Williams..	98
EVERETT LAND COMPANY—City of New York	42
FINK, Lewis—J. Philipps, executor, &c..	117
GIBSON, Louis R.—M. B. Guilford	73
HEINE, Louisa, Estella Heyman, and Henry M. Heyman—F. M. Du Bois and others	340
HAHN, Henry—A. W. Neumann	158
HOLZONBOCK, Eugene—A. W. Neumann	100
HOEFFLER, Charles M., and Joseph Smith—People of the State of New York.	300
HOWLAND, Albertus G.—F. G. Suter....	6,500
HEMMING, Henry G.—E. R. Thieps.....	158
HASTINGS, William H. and Ella—E. E. Ensley	361
LA VECCHIA, Carmine—W. R. Winn..	120
KORNBLUM, Isaac—City of New York..	261
KRAMER, Nathan—F. Ehrlich and others	58
KRACKOW, Morris—L. Minsky	44
LAWLES, Robert W.—City of New York.	201
LAMB, Adam—M. Lorente and others..	219
McCOMB, James—B. Owens and others..	74
MERRINGTON, Mary E.—C. G. Durrant..	108
MANNING, William and Charles E.—J. G. Moore	491
McCONNELL, Terence—City of New York	140
MANHATTAN AUTOMATIC MACHINE Company—City of New York	140
MESSENGER BICYCLE SADDLE COMPANY—City of New York	312
MILLINERS' GUIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY—City of New York	261
MOTH INSURANCE AND STORAGE Company—City of New York	229
NEW YORK YACHT, LAUNCH AND Engine Company—F. Kell	287
PERLMAN, Robert—W. Frankel	31
PORTER, John G.—T. C. Wood	370
POLSTEIN, Joseph—H. Freedman and others	75
PIEREZ, William H.—J. Goldmark and others	76
ROSENBLATT, Leon, and Samuel D. Tomback—J. Bornstein and others	121
ROBERTSON, Louis D., Jr.—J. C. Linde Paper Company	16
RENNER, James H.—S. Valentine's Sons.	367
S. JACOBS COMPANY—City of New York	50
SPAULDING, David H.—F. H. Dodd and others ..... possession of property	78
SKINNER, John P.—H. George	63
SUGARMAN, Louis—Y. Minsky	190
SMITH, Joseph H.—H. B. Claflin Company	415
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—M. Larkin	1,255
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—H. Engelking	1,266
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—F. V. Osthoff	1,098
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—D. Hutchison	232
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—A. Brenneis	783
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—H. Turno	884
TRUE, Loren W.—City of New York	149
TATE, Henry F.—F. J. Schaub	3,999
SEYMOUR BREWER PRINTING PRESS Company—B. P. Lee and others	228
STEINBECK, Ernest—C. C. Johnston & A.	276
WHITESIDE, Walker—H. H. Patter...	164
WHITE, Abraham—I. Stern and others...	149
WENDEL, Jacob—H. Adler and others...	

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.75¾
Corn, No. 1 mixed	.64¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.08 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾@.05¾
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	10.35
Butter, Western creamery	22½@22¾

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@69¼c; No. 2 red, 69½@70¼c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 2 oats, 35¼@36¼c; No. 2 white, 35¼@38c; No. 3 white, 36½@37½c; No. 2 rye, 55@55½c; fair to choice malting barley, 55@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.60; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $5.35@5.45; mess pork, per barrel, $14.70@$14.75; lard, per 100 lb, $9.92½@9.95; short ribs sides, (loose,) $8.50@8.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.00@9.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened steady in tone, with prices 1 point higher to 2 points lower, these figures later proving to be about top for the day. The influences at work were nearly all bullish, but in the absence of active speculation and public business prices gradually worked lower under realizing by discouraged room bulls and selling by the scalping contingent for a slight decline. In the early afternoon January sank to 7.76, this being 7 points net top and 9 points off from Saturday's final bid. Even at the lower figure demand was hesitating, and business was sluggish. Larger receipts at the ports were explained by the usual month-end rush to get cotton in, while the prospect was Liverpool was weak under poor speculation and more poor trade reports from the Continent. The weather averaged up favorably, though the forecasts indicated showers for to-night over the eastern and central belt and drought in the West, just the reverse of conditions most needed. Among the bull arguments were small stocks at at spinning centres, very bad crop reports, prospect for a bullish weekly Government report to-day, and of a bullish monthly Government report on Thursday. Export clearances took a sudden jump, yesterday reaching a total of 80,000 bales, or one-third more than total port receipts. The visible supply at the end of the present week will show a shortage of 100,000 bales, the crop is very late, and demand for goods in America is still active. The bulk, however, were powerless in the absence of public backing, and refused to aggressively support the market. In the last hour selling by disheartened room holders sent prices to low level of the day. The market was finally barely steady, with prices net 8 to 9 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 8 3-16c for middling upland 8 7-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 735 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 7¾c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 7¾c; Charleston firm, 1-16c lower, at 7 11-16c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8¼c; Baltimore nominal unchanged, at 8¼c; Augusta firm, 1-16c to ⅛c lower, at 7¾c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 7 15-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-day are 7,000 to 8,500 bales, compared with 8,445 bales actual last week, and 25,021 bales actual last year. At Houston to-day 25,000 to 26,000 bales, compared with 23,713 bales actual last week, and 26,538 bales actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.73	7.73	7.65	7.65@7.66
November	7.72	7.72	7.65	7.62@7.63
December	7.73	7.73	7.66	7.65@7.66
January	7.73	7.74	7.66	7.66@7.67
February	7.72	7.72	7.66	7.66@7.67
March	7.73	7.74	7.66	7.65@7.66
April				7.65@7.67
May	7.74	7.75	7.69	7.68@7.69

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—Cotton—Spot, quiet; prices unchanged to ⅛d lower; American middling, fair, 5d; good middling, 4 13-16d; middling, 4 19-32d; low middling, 4⅝d; good ordinary, 4 5-32d; ordinary, 3 29-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,300 American. Receipts, 8,300 bales, all American. Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 18-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 15-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 14-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 14-64d, value; February and March, 4 14-64d, value; March and April, 4 14-64d buyers; April and May, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although practically surrounded by bear conditions in the shape of statistics and other influences, the wheat market yesterday maintained an unexpectedly steady undertone and closed unchanged from Saturday. At its lowest point December touched 76 9-16c and at its best 76c, with the last price 76¼c. In no market of the country did there seem to be any pressure to sell, notwithstanding the bearish outlook. Locally, pit operators did most of the business and seemed content to let the market hold its own. The steadiness was brought in considered demand from shorts, which, with the seaboard clearances of 926,000 bushels wheat and flour, provided the principal bullish influences of the day aside from the fact that Broomhall reported Russian figures more favorable than last week, although official figures showed about 200,000 bushels less. World's shipments, as a whole, because of large exports from this country, had a bearish influence, reaching 9,622,000 bushels, compared with 7,544,000 bushels a week ago. The decrease of 640,000 bushels in the amount on passage was easily offset by other figures, and was, besides, considerably smaller than last week's reduction. Domestic visible supply figures increased 2,679,000 bushels against only 416,000 bushels' increase on the day last year. In the English visible there was an increase of 525,000 bushels. The fact that export orders came considerably below the market made it impossible to do more than 15 loads at all ports, and some placed the amount at a smaller figure. Outside of ½@¾d advance in the Liverpool market, prices were weak and lower. Paris markets declining 20 to 35 points, Berlin 1 mark, and Budapest 4 points. The primary receipts were 1,626,000 bushels, against 1,567,000 bushels last year. The Northwest receipts were 1,413 cars, compared with 857 cars on the same day a year ago. Total stocks at New York increased 168,000 bushels, but contract stocks, amounting to 2,139,000 bushels, decreased 48,500 bushels during the week. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 75¾c, prompt; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76½c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 74½c, prompt; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 74c, to arrive; new No. 2 hard, New York, 75½c, and new No. 2 red, New York, 75½c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 70⅝c; September, 70⅝c; December, 71⅝c; May, 74½c; No. 2 hard, 68¾@69c; cash, 70⅜c; September, 70⅜c; December, 71⅜c; May, 74⅜c; No. 2 hard, 68½@69c. Corn, No. 2, cash, 56¾c; September, 58⅜c; December, 57¼@57⅝c; May, 59½c. Oats, No. 2, cash, 37c; September, 37c; December, 37c; May, 39c; No. 2, white, 39@39¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 30.—Close: Wheat, cash, 67½c; December, 67½c; May, 70⅝@70⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c. Flour, $3.90; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $2.20@$2.50, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.85@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. Cornmeal—Quiet; kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Easy; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.50; coarse, $1.20@$1.25. Feed—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.75@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $17.25; cash Winter bran, $18.50@$21; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22; hominy chop, $20.50; oil meal, $30.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74 3-16	74½	73⅞	
October	73¼	73⅝	73⅛	73⅜
December	75 13-16	76	75 9-16	75⅝
May	79	79½	78¾	79
Corn—				
September	62¼	62¼	62¼	
October	61⅝	61⅞	61½	61½
December	62	62⅛	61½	61⅜
May	62⅛	62⅜	62⅛	62⅜
Lard—				
September				$10.35

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	68½	68⅞	68¼	68⅜
December	70¼	70½	69 15-16	70¼
May	73⅝	74	73 7-16	73⅝
Corn—				
September	55¼	55½	54⅝	54⅞
December	56½	57⅛	56⅞	56⅞
May	58¼	58⅞	58¼	58⅝
Oats—				
September	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜
December	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼
May	37½	37⅝	37 7-16	37⅜
Lard—				
October	10.15	10.15	9.87½	9.87½
January	9.50	9.50	9.30	9.30
Ribs—				
October	8.90	8.90	8.80	8.80
January	8.40	8.40	8.22½	8.22½
Pork—				
October	15.00	15.00	14.62½	14.62½
January	16.22½	16.28	16.00	16.00

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Irregular; mess, $16 @$16.50; family, $17.50@$18; short clear, $17.50 @$19. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Strong; bacons, 9c; 180 lb, 9c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 140 lb, 9½c; pigs, 9¾@9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 10c; 14 lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders firm, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams steady, 10¾@ 11c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 6c; country, 5⅞@ 6¼c. LARD—Easy, $10.35; city lard easy, $9.85; refined lard easy; South America, $11.25; Continent, $10.65; Brazil, kegs, $12.40; compound strong, 8@8¼c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 11½c; city lard stearine, 11¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
November	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.10@5.20
December	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.30
January	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
February	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.45@5.50
March	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.55@5.60
April				5.65@5.70
May	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70@5.75
June	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
July	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
August	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 71,000 bags; stock, 1,222,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½@¾ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., was net ¼@½ pfennig higher; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, 1f higher; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., declined ¼f; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 67,000 bags; January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 38.75; April, 39.00; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 40.00; September, 40.25; October, 38; November, 38.25; December, 38.25. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 4$700; exchange, 11 15-32d; receipts, 24,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 32,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 585,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $5.05; refined cases, New York, $8.65. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 25c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 42c; off Summer yellow, 40c; prime white, 45c; prime Winter yellow, 45c. Linseed Oil—American raw, 65c; American boiled, 67c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c over city brands. Lard oil, 77@79c.

METALS.—In the absence of support tin at London declined £1 10s yesterday without being active. The undertone of the market was weak, with spot quoted at the close £111 15s, and futures at £109 15s. Locally a sympathetic decline took place, and the market was very weak. Spot was quoted at $24.50 at the close, with sellers at that. Copper in London was quiet and unchanged, spot stood at £63 8s 9d and futures at £63 13s 9d. Here copper was nominally quoted at $16.50@$17 for Lake Superior, and $16.37½@16.62½ for casting and electrolytic. Lead was quiet here at $4.37½, and 1s 3d lower at London, closing at £11 18s 9d. Spelter was dull and unchanged at home and abroad, closing at $4.05@$4.10 and £16 17s 6d, respectively. Domestic iron markets were without change and quiet. Pig iron warrants, $9@$13. No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.75@$15.25; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 53s 11d, and Middlesboro at 40s 3d.

SUGAR.—The general market for raw sugar was very quiet again yesterday. There were a few sales made, which included molasses sugar at 1-32c advance. This gave a steady undertone to the market, but confidence was still lacking. Cable advices reported a dull and rather easier beet sugar market. The close here was quiet and steady at 3⅝c for centrifugal, 3¼c for muscovado, and 3c for molasses sugar. Detail of sales included 1,509 bags St. Croix centrifugal, in port, at 3⅝c, ex ship; 60 bags do molasses at 3c; 52 hogsheads and 80 bbls muscovado at 3¼c; 2,000 bags molasses, to arrive by sail, at 1.56c, cost, insurance, and freight, equal to 3c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar off, bbls, $4.10. Spirits of turpentine, 38½@37c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40; D, $1.50; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.75; K, $2.40; M, $2.60; N, $3.05; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 30.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 10 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 42 bbls. Crude turpentine—Steady, $1@$1.90; receipts, 21 casks. Tar—Steady, $1.30; receipts, 97 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 30.—Spirits of turpentine—34c; receipts, 923 casks; sales, 801 casks; exports, 214 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 2,793 bbls; sales, 2,325 bbls; exports, 4,995 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 30.—Turpentine dull, nothing doing. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers steady to 10c lower; bulls and cows steady to strong; steers, $4@$6.10; fat oxen and stags, $4@$5.10; bulls, $3.50@ $3.60; cows, $1.50@$3.65. Dressed beef firm for prime stock, Veals steady; other calves 25@50c lower; veals, $5@$8.75; culls, $4.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3.25@$3.80; culls, $2.75. Western calves, $4.62½@$4.75; city-dressed veals steady at 9@13c per lb. Sheep steady; lambs, 25c lower; sheep, $2.50@$3.75; culls, $1.75@$2; lambs, $4@$6.40; culls, $3@$3.50; Canadian lambs, $5.10@$5.30; dressed mutton lower at 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs at 7@10¼c. Hogs lower at $6.80@$7.10; country-dressed steady at 9@10c per lb.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 1.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Admiralty.

125—Comp. Gen. Transatlantique vs. Limitation Liability.
21—Spiegel vs. City of New York.
22—Francis vs. Shfp St. Paul.
24—Hoschild vs. Schr. D. J. Sawyer.
32—Smith vs. Tug Arrow.
33—Warford vs. Staples Coal Co.
61—Dodge vs. SS. Manitou.
62—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
80—Bright SS. Co. vs. Amsinck.
83—N. J., N. H. & H. R. R. vs. Tug Ed. Terry.
90—Actieselskabet Michigan vs. Richards & Co.
91—Wood vs. Davis Coal, &c., Co.
93—McNeil vs. SS. Songa.
97—McNeil vs. SS. Brookside.
109—Harrison vs. Lighter Lizzie Henderson.
113—Dailey vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
117—Western Nat. Bank vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
120—Dr. Bois Sons vs. SS. Montserrat.
122—Clev. & Buff. Transit Co. vs. Ins. Co. of N. A.
123—Dailey vs. Canalboat Jas. Palmer.
124—Brown & Fleming vs. Tug O. L. Halenbeck.
130—Wilhelmsen vs. Perry.
139—Rogers vs. Penn. R. R.
144—Durant vs. SS. Britannia.
149—Reilly vs. Tug H. L. Finger.
155—Perry vs. SS. Angar.
156—Tweedie Trading Co. vs. C. & O. Coal, &c., Co.
157—Van Brunt vs. Ferryboat Colorado.
158—O'Donnell vs. Tugs Mercer and another.
159—Carman vs. Bronx Co.
160—Chubb vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
161—Drum vs. Tug. N. Y. C. No. 22.
163—Sanchez vs. SS. Leon 13.
164—Braker vs. Steamboat Puritan.
165—Acca vs. SS. Origen
167—C. & O. Coal, &c., Co. vs. Tweedie Trading Co.
170—Salvage Claims vs. SS. Seale.
171—Dewey vs. SS. Mountoswold.
172—McCaldin vs. Cargo of Iron.
173—Crisp vs. United States & Australia S. S. Co.
174—Bello vs. SS. Haddonhall.
175—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Rickinson & Co.
176—Bennett vs. SS. Minnehaha.
177—Rogers vs. Beard Dredging Co.
178—Astral Shipping Co. vs. Freight SS. Drumcruil.
179—Lazarus vs. Barber
181—Bonanno vs. Tweedie Trading Co.
182—Beard Dredging Co. vs. Rodgers.
183—Same vs. Hughes.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

will accompany the Yachts all through the contests and to the finish. The safety and comfort of passengers the first consideration, and each Iron Steamboat will be restricted to one-half the number of its licensed carrying capacity.

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N.R., 9 A.M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

EACH RACE DAY A SPECIAL IRON STEAMBOAT

will also leave

Foot of 22d St., N. R., 12:30 P. M.
Pier (New) No. 1, N. R. 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**

of the Fall River Line

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS $4.00. Number limited.

The PLYMOUTH is an ideal ocean-going steamboat and is most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departure; earliest arrival in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board. Regular dining room of Steamer open for service. Also lunch counter and cafe on main deck; moderate prices.

Tickets and Staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway. (latter office open until 10 P. M.) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.'S

FAST NEW STEAMSHIP,

NORTH STAR,

leaves Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, TO-DAY AT 9:15 A. M. SHARP, and will follow the yachts over the course. The upper deck of this steamer being unobstructed by deck houses, offers the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

REFRESHMENTS BY STEVENS.

FARE $5.00.

Tickets and staterooms for sale at office on Pier, 290 Broadway, Corner Reade Street, and all Agents.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager.

will leave Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9:30 A. M., Oct. 1st, 3rd, and 5th.. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, and water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Marsal, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Hulman's, 319 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 1 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, Manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

TICKETS ON SALE AT PIER THIS MORNING.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL**

OF THE NORWICH LINE

leaves Pier 36, N.R., foot of Spring St., at 9:30 A.M.

TICKETS $3.00. Number limited.

The LOWELL is a splendid example of modern marine construction. She is fast, safe, and finely appointed in every detail. Spacious open decks, commodious saloons, and nearly 200 comfortable staterooms. Is One of the latest steamers to leave New York, and always with the leaders after the race. Regular dining room service and lunch counter and cafe on main deck at popular prices. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE THREE-DECK, OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET.

will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day. This steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and unsurpassed Music and refreshments at city prices. Music by Lapitino's Band. Everything of high order, except the price, and every ticket sold will be honored with a trip.

Tickets $2. Three Trip Tickets $5.00 Staterooms $3 and $5.

Tickets limited to one-half licensed ocean capacity, and on sale at Pier, Ticket Agencies, and 249 Greenwich St. Phone 3109 Cort.

YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamers of the SANDY HOOK LINE to and from the Yacht Races, as follows:

MONMOUTH,

From Pier 8, Foot of Rector, at 9:00 A. M.

STEAMER ST. JOHNS,

From Jersey City Station, at 9:30 A. M.

$5—FARE—$5

Limited number of passengers on both boats. Refreshments at Moderate Prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R.; 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, 143 Liberty St., New York.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial 4-decked Ocean Steamer

"COLUMBIA"

(On Long Branch Ocean Route All Summer.)

Licensed for 2,700 passengers. Limited to 900.

Military Band. First-class Restaurant.

LANDINGS—129th St., N. R., 8:20 A. M. 34th St., N. R., 9 A. M. Battery, Pier 9:30 A. M.

SINGLE TICKET, $1.00

For sale at landings, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange, Telephone 762 Broad, Battery Pier.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

AL. FOSTER'S STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la cart. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M.

FARE $1.00.

Fishing as Usual Sunday and Monday.—Steamer "Angler" passengers caught Large Blackfish, Sea Bass, Sea Porgies. Basketfuls and Strings. Market supplied. Besides, now is the season to catch fish. Al. Foster.

Excursions.

YACHT RACES.
FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00—FARE—$3.00

STATEROOMS.....$2.00 AND $3.00.
Passengers allowed by law.....1,800.
LIMITED to.....900.

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 703, tel. 1922 Broad; Pier 13 E. R., tel. 3363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn. McBride's, 71 B'way.

YACHT RACES.

The large three-deck ocean-going steamer

GRAND REPUBLIC

will accompany the yachts over the Entire Course each day, carrying one-half her capacity.

Fare, Next Race, $1.00.

Leave West 20th St., 8:30 A. M., Battery Landing 9:05 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH.

GEN'L SLOCUM,

Limited to one-half her capacity, will leave W. 20th St. 12 o'clock, and Battery Landing 12:30 P. M.

Fare, $1.00.

Tickets on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at Docks Race Days.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**

of the Fall River Line

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS $4.00. Number limited.

The PLYMOUTH is an ideal ocean-going steamboat and is most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departure; earliest arrival in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board. Regular dining room of Steamer open for service. Also lunch counter and cafe on main deck; moderate prices.

Tickets and Staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway. (latter office open until 10 P. M.) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES

FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to 500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO., 290 B'WAY; COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The largest three-deck ocean-going steamer

GRAND REPUBLIC

will accompany the yachts over the Entire Course each day, carrying one-half her capacity.

Fare, Next Race, $1.00.

Leave West 20th St., 8:30 A. M., Battery Landing 9:05 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH.

GEN'L SLOCUM,

Limited to one-half her capacity, will leave W. 20th St. 12 o'clock, and Battery Landing 12:30 P. M.

Fare, $1.00.

Tickets on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at Docks Race Days.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES

FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to 500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO., 290 B'WAY; COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY WILL SEND THEIR OCEAN-GOING STEAMSHIP

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Race on Oct. 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M., SHARP.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 700.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on Pier.

Tickets, $3.00. Staterooms, $2.00 and $3.00.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

Montauk Steamboat Company, Ltd.

YACHT RACES.

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER

MONTAUK

will leave Pier 24 E. R., New York, (Hartford Line Pier,) at 9:00 A. M.; Pier 12, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) 9:15 A. M. Capacity of steamer, 1,200; sale of tickets limited to 900. TICKETS, $2.00. On sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 and 1353 Broadway, 95 5th Av., Pier 13 E. R., and Pier 24 E. R., New York; 333 Fulton St. and 118 Broadway, Brooklyn; Long Island R. R. Station, L. I. City. Staterooms at Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., and on the boat.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY,

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:08 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SHORT AUTUMN TRIPS

A few days can be pleasantly spent in a trip via the

OLD DOMINION LINE

to

Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Va., or Washington, D.C.

Fine modern steamships sail daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M. from Pier 26, North River, New York, where tickets and staterooms can be obtained.

Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 5, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Oct. 26, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 8,700 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 16,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Servia....Oct. 1, 7 A. M. | Lucania....Oct. 19, 9:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM | Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM
Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM | Campania, Nov. 2, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric....Oct. 1, 8 AM | Oceanic....Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic....Oct. 2, noon | Celtic....Oct. 22, noon
Majestic....Oct. 9, noon | Teutonic, Oct. 23, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Coptic.....Oct. 15 | Peking.....Oct. 31
America Maru....Oct. 23 | Gaelic....Nov. 7

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN....Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 | AORANGI.....Oct. 18

For rates apply 358 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

*Trave.....Oct. 5 | †Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenstaufen, Oct. 12, 2 PM | *Columbia....Oct. 9
†Lahn....Oct. 19, 9 AM | †Koln....Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23 | *F. Bismarck...Nov. 23

sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd.

Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12 N | Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8 | Kaiserin M. Th...Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22 | Kaiser Wm. Gr...Nov. 19

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Gr. K'fuerst. Oct. 3, 10 AM | Bremen.....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa...Oct. 17, noon | K. Luise...Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise....Oct. 24, noon | Fiemens....Dec. 5, noon

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM | D'tschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM | Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM | *Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM | Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM | Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul...Oct. 9, 10 AM | St. Paul...Oct. 30, 10 AM
St. Louis. Oct. 16, 10 AM | St. Louis. Nov. 6, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland, Oct. 2, noon | *Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon
Southwark, Oct. 9, noon | Kensington, Oct. 23, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers sailing at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

GRAND WINTER CRUISES

during January and February

to **West Indies** the Spanish Main and Mexico

AND TO THE

Mediterranean and **Orient** Egypt, Holy Land, the Syrias, by the twin-screw steamers

Prinzessin Victoria Luise and Augusta Victoria.

All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.,

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD

Third and last party this season for 6-months' Tour of the World leaves 'Friesco Oct. 31. A few memberships open.

MEDITERRANEAN

the Riviera, Italy, Paris, London, etc. Pleasant tourist parties leave Oct. 19 and Nov. 27 for Nice and Rome. Moderate inclusive fares.

BERMUDA

Last party of the season leaves Oct. 5, 11 days, $42.50. All expenses included. Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON

261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon | Anchoria...Oct. 19, noon
C. of Rome...Oct. 12, noon | Anchoria...Oct. 26, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PILGRIM and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Weekdays only 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.: Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.

Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*4:30 AM.	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk...	† 1:00 PM.	*12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Dinr
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited"	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23d St. Five minutes later from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:35 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted. Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Virginia Hot Springs.

9:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches for above points.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:35 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:35 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:35 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:35 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati) and Louisville.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8.55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—9:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:20, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
10-1-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	*10:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*8:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*8:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*8:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 22 Courtlandt St., 125 Columbus Av., 103 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON. SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	5:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon.	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
†4:00 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†2:45 P M—For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
35 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices { 3 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg. 621 Broadway. Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
940 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2033 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS. WHEAT. COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Margins and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown.
Wm. Barbour. Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman.
H. S. Manning. S. C. T. Dodd. Edwd. F. Cragin.
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal.
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould.
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond. Wm. A. Clark.
Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman. John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald. O. I. Hudson.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR Ohio Southern Railroad Company
Second Mortgage Bonds and Stock.
We are now prepared to deliver engraved Voting Trust Certificates of the DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY in exchange for our Certificates of Deposit as above stated.
Certificates of Deposit must be endorsed in blank.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New York.
New York, September 27th, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at 122-130 Centre Street, New York City, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the James Reilly's Sons Company.—Dated Sept. 23, 1901.
THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY
By JAMES REILLY, President.
E. J. DONOVAN, Attorney, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held on the twenty-first day of September, 1901, it was determined, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage made by said Club to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated April thirtieth, 1887, that all the now outstanding Bonds secured by the said mortgage be paid on the first day of November, 1901, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New York, after which time interest on such Bonds shall cease.
Dated September 23, 1901.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Wanted—Position as Western representative of active house by man experienced banking, stocks, grain; references. H. 20, 177 La Salle St., Chicago.

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF ALFRED DE CORDOVA & CO., composed of Messrs. Alfred de Cordova, Frederick E. Ballard, and Eustace de Cordova, doing business as stock brokers at No. 25 Broad St., in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred de Cordova, whose interest in the firm ceases to-day. The business will be continued by Messrs. Frederick E. Ballard and Eustace de Cordova under the firm name of BALLARD & DE CORDOVA, at No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 1st, 1901.
ALFRED DE CORDOVA,
FREDERICK E. BALLARD,
EUSTACE DE CORDOVA.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between GEORGE E. KUNHARDT and ETHAN ALLEN, under the firm name of KUNHARDT & ALLEN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE E. KUNHARDT and HARRY M. STOCKTON will continue the business under the firm name of KUNHARDT & STOCKTON, and pay all of its indebtedness and alone are authorized to collect and receive all of its outstandings.
Dated New York, October 1, 1901. Signed:
GEORGE E. KUNHARDT,
HARRY M. STOCKTON.

80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1ST, 1901.—Mr. DUNCAN STERLING, son of our Mr. Joseph H. Stirling, is this day admitted to partnership in our firm. GROESBECK & STERLING.

M. A. W. HALLENBORG has retired from our firm. ARMSTRONG, SCHIRMER & CO.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE FORWARD REDUCTION COMPANY

27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
1613 WILLIAMSON BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
BLANCHETTE BUILDING, BEAUMONT, TEXAS.
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000

500,000 Shares, - - - Par Value $10 per Share.

More than half of this stock is still in the Treasury for Treasury and Development Purposes

THE COMPANY OWNS

1. The Forward process and patents for refining crude petroleum.
2. The demonstrating oil refinery at Cleveland, Ohio.
3. The refinery, the machinery for which is nearly completed and ready for shipment, which is to be constructed at tidewater near the Texas and Louisiana oil fields, built to use the refining process of Dr. Chauncey B. Forward and to have a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day.
4. 100,000 acres of oil lands in Texas and Louisiana carefully selected for their abundant indications of oil by Dr. Forward himself, and comprising what is believed to be not only the largest area but the best of oil lands in Texas and Louisiana outside of Spindletop Hill.

These lands are held partly under leases giving us in perpetuity the oil and mineral rights therein, subject to a small royalty to the owners of the soil, and partly in fee simple. We are gradually acquiring the titles in fee simple to all the lands on which we hold leases of the oil and mineral rights.

5. The output—under favorable contracts—of two flowing, gushing wells on Spindletop Hill, to the extent of 10,000,000 barrels each.
6. Two wells which we are sinking on Spindletop Hill on land which we own in fee simple.

This land is within the proved district and these wells will become gushers at about 1,000 feet in depth, as every other well sunk on this territory has done.

7. Leases on 30,000 acres of oil lands in Southeastern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri.
8. Nine thoroughly equipped outfits of our own, engaged in sinking wells in the oil districts of Southeastern Texas and Southwestern Louisiana, and two more to be started directly in the Kansas and Missouri territory. These outfits are the best of their kind, and are accompanied by a full force of experienced and competent men to operate them.
9. Contracts and a partial outfit for a pipe line with a capacity of 60,000 barrels per day, between the wells, refinery, and tidewater, for which we are now acquiring the right of way, and construction of which will be commenced immediately, as soon as the right of way is secured.
10. Steel tankage to the amount of 150,000 barrels which is already completed and ready for shipment, and for the erection of which a site has been acquired. This is intended for the receiving and distributing tankage at the wells. A still larger amount is under way to be used for storage tankage for a reserve supply of oil.
11. $2,500,000 of our stock still unissued and in the Treasury, and being sold for development purposes and working capital.

A small amount of the above-mentioned treasury stock is still for sale at par, $10.00 a share. On and after October 12th the price will be $11.00 a share until further increased.

Make checks payable to Walter S. Logan, Attorney, and send to The Forward Reduction Company, 27 William Street, New York.

Forward Reduction Company

PRESIDENT, ... CHAUNCEY B. FORWARD, Cleveland, Ohio.
VICE-PRESIDENT, ... EDWARD L. BUCHWALTER, Springfield, Ohio.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, ... L. V. DENIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

DIRECTORS

Dr. Chauncey B. Forward, President, Cleveland, Ohio.
Walter S. Logan, Lawyer, New York.
Edward L. Buchwalter, President Citizens' National Bank and President Superior Drill Co., Springfield, Ohio.
Hon. Dwight Loomis, Ex-Judge Supreme Court of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.
Prof. George A. Treadwell, Mineralogist and Geologist, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.
Newton C. Dougherty, President Peoria National Bank, Peoria, Ills.
W. H. Warner, Coal Miner and Dealer in Coal and Coke, Cleveland, Ohio.
James S. Waters, General Manager Texas Loan and Investment Company, Galveston, Texas.
Louis V. Denis, Secretary and Treasurer Forward Reduction Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Charles O. Newton, Capitalist and Investor, Homer, New York.

General Counsel: WALTER S. LOGAN, 27 William St., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
12 shs. Cincinnati Street R'way Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bond, 1936.
$1,000 Mexican National R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1917.
$1,000 Southern R'way 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1994.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtg. R. R. & L. G. 4 p. c. Bond, 1947.
$500 St. Louis & Southwestern Ry. 2d Mtg. 4 p. c. Income Bond Ctf., 1989.
1 sh. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. common.
1 sh. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
1 sh. Union Pacific R. R. pf.
1 sh. Southern Ry. pf.
1 sh. St. Louis Southwestern Ry. pf.
1 sh. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
10 shs. People's Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
70 shs. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
13 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
1 sh. North American Trust Co.
15 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
$25,000 Jacques Cartier Water Power Co. 1st Mtg. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. Bds., 1928.
21 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. A Bds.
$30,000 Texas & Pacific R'way 2d Mtg. Bond Scrip.
100 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
5 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. North American Trust Co.
$600 Securities Tor. Exch. Reg. Consols.
100 shs. National Bank of Cuba.
25 shs. National Bank of Cuba.
$30,000 Gas & Elev. Co. of Bergen County 5½ p. c. Deb. Bds.
$10,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
15 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
8 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'r.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO,
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$1,000 The New York and Pennsylvania Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bond, due March 1, 1905. Coupon, September, 1900, and all subsequent coupons attached (hypothecated.)
50 shs. Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
BY ORDER OF BENJAMIN PERKINS.
Assignee of Perkins & Welsh.
Certain book accounts, a list of which can be obtained at Auctioneers' office, 73 Liberty St., N. Y.

Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

Breece Mining Company,
24 Broad Street.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of BREECE MINING COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the office of the Company, 24 Broad Street, New York City, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at 2 P. M.
Polls close at 3 P. M. Stock transfer book will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, until 10 o'clock A. M., October 21st, 1901.
C. L. E. de GAUGUE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
Secretary, President,
J. D. CRARY, R. S. WHITE.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Thursday, October 17, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at 49 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the Company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
New York, September 17, 1901.

Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Dividends.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York, September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901.
LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.
Richmond, Va., September 23, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. on Preferred Stock of the Company, same being quarterly dividend No. 24, payable on and after October 15th, 1901, to all stockholders of record October 4th. The books for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed October 5th to 15th, both days inclusive.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be payable October 21st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Three Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons No. 3, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
LAWRENCE GREER, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
New York, September 27th, 1901.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The coupons due Oct. 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage coupons, due 1st October, 1901, will be paid on and after that date by Moran Brothers 54 William Street.

Dividends.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN OCTOBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901, AS FOLLOWS:
Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martins Ferry St. Ry. Co.
Cayadutta Electric Railroad Company.
Chippewa Falls Water Works Company.
Corry Water Supply Company.
Commercial Cable Company.
Connellsville Water Company, 5 per cent.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., Mt. Vernon & Sullivan Co.
Elmira Water Works Company.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Jefferson City, Mo., Water Works Company.
Kearney City Water Company.
Keokuk Water Works Company.
Maronette City Water Company.
Menomonie Water Works Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Extension Mortgage.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Car Trust "P."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Car Trust "Q."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Car Trust "R."
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Equip. Agree., Ser. "B."
Muncie Water Works Company.
Newark, Ohio, Water Works Company.
Pelham Park Railroad Company.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Company, 4½ per cent., series "A" and "B."
Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Company.
St. Louis, County of.
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Ry. Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company.
St. Joseph Water Company.
Victoria, Texas, City of.
Whitestown Water Works Company.
OCTOBER 2, 1901.
Hornellsville Water Company.
OCTOBER 15, 1901.
Escanaba Water Works Company.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1901:
Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Reg. 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co. General Mortgage 4½s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Real Estate 6s.
Franklin, Ind., Municipal 5s.
Grand Haven, Mich., Funding 5s.
Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Refunding 4½s.
Monroe County, Ind., Funding 5½s.
Pueblo, Col., Sewer 6s.
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series D, Second Mortgage 7s, Series K, Third Mortgage 7s. Quarterly dividend 1¾% Special Stock.
October 2d.
Monroe County, Ind., County 6s.
October 3d.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 5s. Series 3.
October 8th.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾% Regular Stock.
October 15th.
Pulaski County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
October 18.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s. Series 1.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
OCTOBER 1ST, 1901:
Cheboygan, Michigan, Refunding Water.
Chehalis County, Washington, School District No. 28.
Forest Home, Iowa, (Des Moines,) School District.
Hancock County, Iowa, Drainage.
Jonesboro, Indiana, School.
Kokomo, Indiana.
North Manchester, Indiana, Water.
Norwalk, Connecticut, Funding.
Sherman County, Oregon, School District No. 4.
Snohomish County, Washington, School District No. 24.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
Spokane, Washington, General Municipal and Water.
OCTOBER 9TH, 1901.
Veedersburg, Indiana, Funding.
OCTOBER 15TH, 1901.
Buchanan, Michigan, Water.
OCTOBER 29TH, 1901.
Waukegan, Illinois, School District 8, Lake County.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE APR. AND OCT. 1.
Alamogordo & Sacramento Mt. Ry. Co.,
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.,
Central Railway, Peoria,
City of Dallas, Tex., 6% Fdg. Bds.,
Clay County, Minn.,
Greenville Water Co.,
Littletown Water, Power, & Light Co.,
Malden Electric Co.,
Metropolitan Crosstown Ry. Co.,
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 1st, 2d Mtge.
New Mexico Ry. & Coal Co.,
Peekskill Lighting & R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 2d Mtge.,
Reform Club,
Santa Fe Water & Light Co.,
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.,
Water & Light Co. of Nebraska City.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at 66 Broadway on and after October 1, 1901.
N. Y. CITY ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK 3½%.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEPHONE CO. 1st 6%.
ELLSWORTH CHILDS.
GRAND RIVER COAL & COKE CO. 1st 6%.
GENESEE & WYOMING R. R. CO. 1st 5%.
ISLIP, N. Y., UNION FREE SCHOOL DIST. NO. 1, 4%.
MONROE COUNTY GAS CO. 1st 6%.
MONROE COUNTY GAS CO. CON. 6%.
N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB 2d 5%.
PEARSON PUBLISHING CO. 1st 6%.
WATKINS (VILLAGE OF,) N. Y. (REG. INT.) 4%.

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CO
WILL PAY ON OCT. 1ST COUPONS DUE ON THAT DATE FROM THE FOLLOWING BONDS:
Mexican Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
Cape Fear Power Co.
Victoria Coal & Coke Co.
Joplin Water Works Co.
Alton Railway, Gas & Electric Co.
City of Vancouver, Washington, Refunding.
Whatcom County, Washington, S. D., 1
King County, Washington, S. D., 9.
King County, Washington, S. D., 72.
Skagit County, Washington, S. D., 10.
Skagit County, Washington, S. D., 12.

New York, Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach Railway Company,
September 30, 1901.
Coupon No. 32 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due October 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at
THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New York.
M. A. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Cherry Hill Gold Mining Company
A dividend, No. 13, of ¼ of a cent per share on the issued stock of the Company has been declared, payable at the office of L. E. Niles & Company, No. 407 Park Row Building, October 15th, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the investment of the shares sold for working purposes.
L. E. NILES & CO., Fiscal Agents.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after October 1 1901, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
49 Wall Street, New York.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO. 1st LOUISIANA DIVISION, First Mortgage Refunding Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

THE BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILWAY CO.
New York, Sept. 28th, 1901.
Coupons due Oct. 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date by the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall St., New York City.
J. B. McGEORGE, Secretary.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
49 Wall Street, New York.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY CO. First Mortgage Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due October 1st, 1901, on the Series D Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, Sept. 27, 1901.

September 29th, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Blue Ridge Mining Company will be paid on presentation at the City Trust Company, No. 30 Wall Street, New York.
ANDREW D. MELOY, Treasurer.

Allegheny & Western Railway Co.
Coupons of the First Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, maturing October 1, 1901, will be paid on or after that date at the Gallatin National Bank of New York.
C. O'D. ISELIN, TREASURER.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY:
OCTOBER 1ST, 1901.
Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 18.
Centerville, Ia., Independent School District.
Charleston, Ill., Refunding Water.
Chehalis Co., Wash., School District No. 29.
Davison Co., S. Dk., Refunding.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Decatur, Ill., Refunding.
Forreston, Ill., Water Works.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Refunding.
Fremont Co., Colo., School District No. 1, High School.
Galesburg, Ill., Electric Light Works.
Galveston, Tex., General Indebtedness Funding.
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A."
Jerseyville, Ill., Refunding.
Knoxville, Tenn., Market, School House; Public Improvement.
Lee Co., Ia., Refunding.
Lenox, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Mason City, Ill., Water Works.
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Middletown, N. Y., Water Series "A."
Monmouth, Ill., Refunding Water; Water Works Refunding.
New Whatcom, Wash., Municipal Gold.
Odessa, Mo., Electric Light Works.
Rock Island, Ill., Board of Education School District Refunding.
Salem, S. Dk., Water Works.
Sandwich, Ill., Electric Light.
Spring Valley, Ill., Water Works.
West Plains, Mo., Water Works & Electric Light Works.
Williamsburg, Ia., Water Works.
York, Neb., School District No. 12 Refunding.
OCTOBER 2D, 1901.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
OCTOBER 6TH, 1901.
La Moure, N. Dk., Town Hall.
OCTOBER 7TH, 1901.
Marion Co., Ore., School District No. 24.
OCTOBER 15TH, 1901.
Bethany, Mo., Water Works.
Burleigh Co., N. Dk., Refunding.
Clinton Co., Mo., Funding.
Westport, Mo., Refunding School.
Woodlawn Township, N. Dk., Refunding.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due and payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York, October 1, 1901.

L. I. R. R. Co. Consol	5s
L. I. R. R. Co. New Con.	4s
L. I. R. R. Co. North Shore Br.	5s
Creston, Iowa	5s
Syracuse, N. Y., Improvement	4s
Salem, Va., Refund	4s
Minneapolis, Minnesota	Various
Kitsap County, Washington	Various
Manaos Railway Company	5s
Vancouver, Washington, Fund 6s (Due Oct. 22d)	
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge	4s
Rockaway Hunting Club	5s
Virginia Electric Co.	5s
BONDS.	
Syracuse, N. Y., Improvement	4s

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ENLARGING THE CADET Mess Hall.—West Point, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 28, 1901, for enlarging the Cadet Mess Hall as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES.

Secretary Gage Says that Business Conditions Are Much Better than They Were Expected to Be.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who is staying a few days at the home of his son in Evanston, before going to Colorado to spend his vacation, said to-day in regard to the present large surplus in the Treasury:

"The decrease in the expenditures of the Government, however, is a salient factor in the increase in the surplus in the last three months. From June 30, 1901, to Sept. 26, the revenue amounted to $136,000,000. The expenditures during this time were $121,000,000. This left an excess of nearly $15,000,000.

"During the same period in 1900 the receipts were $139,000,000, and the expenditures the same. Of course, the fact must be taken into consideration that the revenue for the last three months was under the lowered schedule, so that the $136,000,000 receipts this year represents a larger amount of business transacted than during the same time last year, when the $139,000,000 was received.

"It was estimated when the present revised revenue law was put in force on July 1 that the revenue receipts from all sources would fall off some $40,000,000 by reason of the reductions made. If that had been realized the receipts since that time would have been $7,500,000 less, or $128,500,000. Notwithstanding the reduction in taxes, the receipts have diminished by less than $3,000,000 from what they were a year ago, while the expenditures have decreased by over $17,000,000 for the same period.

"Up to the present time, however, the accumulation of money in the Treasury, which would be the natural effect at this time, has been more than overcome by the purchase of bonds in the open market by the Government. During the last three months there have been bought bonds having a face value of $19,500,000, for which over $24,000,000 was paid. The actual cash in the Treasury has thus been reduced, and the present excess of revenues over expenditures taken care of for the time being."

Boston Stock Exchange Election.
Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The members of the Boston Stock Exchange at their annual meeting to-day elected the following officials: President—John Parkinson; Vice President—Charles C. Jackson; Treasurer—Sidney Chase; Governing Committee (term expires 1903)—Charles W. Tewksbury, Frank A. Day, Manning Emery, Ezra H. Baker, Arthur L. Sweetser, and Hazen Clement. The new members of the latter board are Manning Emery and Hazen Clement.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption shows:

Available cash balance	$191,726,721
Gold	102,100,057
Silver	20,938,255
United States notes	9,273,357
Treasury notes of 1890	92,583
National bank notes	9,568,543
Total receipts this day	2,873,062
Total receipts this month	44,434,422
Total receipts this year	142,148,838
Total expenditures this day	1,191,000
Total expenditures this month	32,941,000
Total expenditures this year	124,600,088
Deposits in National banks	130,752,907
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	607,346
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,522,384
Customs	744,476
Miscellaneous	606,191

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$302,926,089
Silver dollars	442,080,000
Silver dollars of 1890	587,231
Silver bullion of 1890	42,438,769
Total	$788,032,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$302,926,089
Silver certificates outstanding	442,080,000
Treasury notes outstanding	43,026,000
Total	$788,032,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,909,177
Gold certificates	26,190,880
Silver coin and bullion	14,377,208
Silver certificates	6,559,047
United States notes	9,273,357
Other assets	10,283,255
Total in Treasury	$151,503,526
Deposits in National banks	130,752,907
Total	$282,346,434
Current liabilities	90,619,713
Available cash balance	$191,726,721

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅛c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Horn Silver sold at 2.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Catalpa sold at .13, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼, 500 Iron Silver at .65, 200 Mexican at .18, 100

and closing with a net loss of 1⅛, while Anaconda fell nearly a point, though closing somewhat higher.

The selling was largely for Boston account and was said to be based on the fear that the copper magnates may be unable to keep up the price of copper as per stated programme.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The conspicuous heaviness of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which broke to 64, at the time declining a full point on two transactions, was not explained by any news developments. The long-delayed annual report of the company is, it is said, shortly to be published, and inasmuch as all the forecasts are to the effect that the exhibit to be made will be decidedly unfavorable, it may be that some of yesterday's selling was predicated on this. The stock seemed to have little support, what rallies there were being solely through short covering.

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Another batch of excellent railroad earnings was put out in Wall Street yesterday. They included the following, all for the month of August: Wabash, net increase $5,770; Canadian Pacific, net increase $51,150, and Southern Railway, net increase $54,140.

In relation to the general railroad situation the financial district read yesterday with interest the following brief special dispatch published in the Street:

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Western roads are resorting to the unprecedented practice of hauling empty cars east bound. West-bound merchandise is moving in considerably larger volume than east-bound grain; consequently the roads are compelled to haul empty cars from the West to accommodate their west-bound traffic. Such a thing has not before been known in the history of the Western roads.

In this connection the testimony of L. L. Hyde, formerly Assistant General Freight Agent of the Big Four, published in Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, is worth remembering, to wit, that one car of merchandise is worth, in rates, five cars of grain, and that any loss in the east-bound grain movement because of the corn shortage is likely to be offset by the heavy west-bound merchandise movement, now 15 per cent. greater than it ever was.

BONDS AND CURRENCY.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out over $3,500,000. About $1,500,000 was paid for Government bonds. The sum of $19,000,000 was paid on account of Australian and Pacific Coast gold, of which $700,000 was paid through the Clearing House and $1,200,000 over the counter. The amount paid for Seattle and Klondike gold was $4,774. The sum of $200,000 in currency was transferred to Chicago and $50,000 to New Orleans.

The French liner La Champagne yesterday brought 2,500,000f. in gold for the National City Bank and 2,550,000f. in gold for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

CLEARING HOUSE OFFICERS.

A number of changes, none of them significant in character, will be made in the various standing committees of the Clearing House Association at the annual meeting to-day. It is a rule of the association to retire one or more members of these committees each year, which gives the sixty odd institutions included in its membership wider representation.

There is little doubt of the re-election as Chairman of the association of George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank. William H. Kimball, who was President of the Seventh National Bank when it closed its doors, will probably retire from the Committee on Admissions. Reports showing operations for the fiscal year will be submitted by Manager William Sherer.

CHEMICAL COMPANY'S STOCK.

Formal announcement was made yesterday of the decision of the Directors of the General Chemical Company to issue 10 per cent. additional preferred stock for cash. Preferred stockholders of record will have the privilege of subscribing to the new stock to an amount equal to 10 per cent. of their present holdings.

According to the terms any stockholder who shall not have perfected his subscription on or before Oct. 15 will be deemed to have waived all right to subscribe, and all stock not then subscribed for will be allotted to the Directors, who have undertaken the entire issue at par without commission. Upon completion of this issue application will be made to place the preferred stock on the regular list of the New York Stock Exchange.

TRANSACTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during September were considerably heavier than in the previous month, although there were several days on which business was suspended. Dealings in stocks aggregated 14,030,762 shares, against 10,771,312 shares in August, 15,920,898 shares in July, 19,819,131 shares in June, 35,199,736 shares in May, 41,088,897 shares in April, 31,881,289 shares in February, and 30,207,605 shares in January.

In railroad bonds the sales reached a par value of $44,564,300, in State bonds of $89,000, and in Government bonds of $30,500, making the total of all classes of bonds for the month $44,684,100, against a total of $36,821,700 in August, $49,477,000 in July, $79,858,050 in June, $130,357,400 in May, $115,875,500 in April, $132,401,020 in March, $108,651,300 in February, and $44,718,400 in January.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for September and the nine months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	September. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	
1901	14,030,762	$16,521,405
1900	5,159,212	81,386,757
1899	12,359,474	133,051,440
1898	9,373,309	78,588,037
1897	13,080,315	60,915,062
1896	4,568,374	39,742,462
1895	6,810,842	49,212,482
1894	4,905,785	36,876,146
1893	4,708,094	62,527,097
1892	6,845,296	61,512,060
1891	10,998,860	49,247,260
1890	7,040,693	42,332,537
1889	5,588,580	77,550,267

Bond dealings for the month and the nine months of this year make the following showings as compared with preceding years:

BONDS (PAR VALUE.)

	September. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	
1901	$44,684,100	$767,977,520
1900	18,383,400	352,478,860
1899	36,109,500	687,437,590
1898	53,123,300	507,172,740
1897	68,770,390	409,718,440
1896	25,025,100	277,264,060
1895	41,228,200	392,164,170
1894	26,720,450	262,464,970
1893	21,912,700	274,336,000
1892	27,072,900	398,141,910
1891	53,599,900	262,065,400
1890	27,891,000	265,048,900
1889	23,307,050	277,557,924

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that the Bank of Commerce of Norfolk, Va., will shortly become a National bank, and its capital stock increased from $200,000 to $500,000.

Engraved voting trust certificates of the Detroit Southern Railroad ready for delivery in exchange for Ohio Southern trust certificates of deposit.

Coke production of the Connellsville (Penn.) region last week 230,385 tons, an increase of 10,885 over the previous week.

All the breweries in the Lehigh Valley outside of Easton taken over by the Lehigh Valley Brewing Company recently organized with a capital of $4,000,000.

According to Seattle dispatches the gold production of the Dawson district for the three months to Aug. 31 was $18,643,000, and the year's yield of the Klondike will nearly reach $25,000,000.

London advices stating that British tobacco manufacturers will hold a conference to-day to consider a proposed combination against American competition.

Shipment of iron ore from Marquette said to be 33 per cent. below last year.

Arrival of 5,050,000 francs from Europe consigned to local bankers.

Boston office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad designated as transfer agent for the new Great Northern-Northern Pacific bonds.

London Stock Exchange to remain closed next Saturday.

Reserve of outside banks $1,880,175 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $1,907,125 below in the previous week.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of $50,957,000 Union Pacific Railroad additional first lien convertible 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1911.

General Chemical Company to issue 10 per cent. of new preferred stock for cash to pay for recently acquired plants and new construction.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $132,341,264; balances, $7,849,495; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $979,427.

Money on call in London, 2@3 per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2 3-10@2¼ per cent. for short bills and 2¼@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was lower. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.83; demand, $4.85⅝; cables, $4.85⅞@4.85¾; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜@5.20⅝ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10@20c discount, Boston—10@12½c discount, New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-30c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says the amounts borrowed last week seem to have sufficed to carry the money market over the turn of the month. Yesterday the greater part of the small sum due was repaid to the Bank of England. The discount market was easy, on account of the expectation that money would soon be abundant again.

The gold that arrived last week from the Cape was bought in the bullion market at 77s. 11d. the ounce, but it is doubtful if it was taken for Austria or Russia.

An increased desire is manifested for sound investments. Paris houses command large sums, which they wish to invest here.

Prices declined yesterday on the Stock Exchange because of the relapse in American rails and the fresh fall in copper. These were chiefly caused by sales from Paris, where speculative investors have recently suffered severely owing to the failure of the Paris Metropolitan Railway and certain industrial ventures. Copper recovered before the close of the Exchange, but American rails closed at the lowest point.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Money was much wanted to-day for the quarter-end. About two millions changed hands in connection with calls and dividends.

On the Stock Exchange the tone was fairly good, but there was marked inactivity. Consols were steady and home rails were dull. Americans opened quiet and hesitating. There were several fractional falls. Afterward they further declined, mostly to a half point below parity and principally the better class of dividend payers, closing easy. Rio Tintos and Anacondas further relapsed.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93 1-16; Anaconda, 7⅜; Atchison, 77⅝; Atchison preferred, 96½; Baltimore & Ohio, 103½; Canadian Pacific, 113¾; Chesapeake & Ohio, 46⅜; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 165; Denver & Rio Grande, 46⅝; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 95⅜; Erie, 42¼; Erie 1st preferred, 76⅝; Erie 2d preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 150; Louisville & Nashville, 106¼; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 28¼; Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred, 67½; New York Central, 152½; Norfolk & Western, 54½; Norfolk & Western preferred, 90¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 83½; Ontario & Western, 34¾; Pennsylvania, 74; Reading, 21⅝; Reading 1st preferred, 38½; Reading 2d preferred, 29¾; Southern Railway, 35¾; Southern Railway preferred, 88¼; Southern Pacific, 67¾; Union Pacific, 103¾; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 45⅝; United States Steel preferred, 97; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 40; Spanish Fours, 69¼; Rand Mines, 4⅝; De Beers, 35⅞.

Bar silver quiet, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.10; Madrid, 43; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 30⅞.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, Oct. 5.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Business was disorganized on the Bourse to-day, Parquet stocks declining seriously, particularly Sosnovice, on forced sales, the liquidations depressing the whole market. Before the close Sosnovice recovered a good part of the loss, stimulating a general advance. Rio Tintos were flat until they hardened, near the close. Internationals were irregular. Russians and Turks were weak. Rentes and Spanish 4s were firm. De Beers and Kafirs were subject to the general tendency.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 17½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 70.67½.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Home funds and internationals were dull on the Boerse to-day. Mines were harder, owing to favorable Harpen Company returns showing a dividend of 12 per cent. Banks fluctuated, closing harder. Canadian Pacifics and Americans were maintained. Transvaal rails declined.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, for settlement, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

The Dresdner Bank to-day issued a formal denial of the rumors that it had sustained losses in consequence of the recent failures.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 78.85. The gold quotation was 42.02.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—New York exchange to-day, 10@20 cents discount. Call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

There was another outpouring of the Tin Can stocks to-day, and prices showed a further substantial decline. The common went off to 20¾ and the preferred to 70¾, a loss of nearly 3 points for the former and of 2¼ for the latter since Saturday. The character of the market for these stocks showed little change except that the selling, which heretofore had been concentrated to a great extent, was scattered to-day and came from all over the room. Definite information on the Tin Can situation was difficult to obtain, but there was a rumor in circulation this morning that the recent selling has been due to disappointment in regard to the dividend prospects of the preferred stock.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,084	American Can	22¾	20¼	21¾
920	American Can pf	72½	70¾	71¾
100	Canal & Dock	70	70	70
10	Chicago Edison	165	165	165
50	Chicago Union Traction	18	18	18
139	Diamond Match	140	139	140
135	Met. Elevated pf	92½	92¼	92½
50	Milwaukee Brewing pf	16	16	16
820	National Biscuit	44⅛	43¼	43⅞
50	National Biscuit pf	101¼	101¼	101½
15	Northwestern Elev	38½	38½	38½
250	Shelby Steel Tube	10⅜	10¼	10½
100	Shelby Steel Tube pf	35	35	35
200	South Side Elev	100½	100½	100½
300	Street's Stable Car	23	23	23
10	West Chicago	101	100¾	101

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Stocks were heavy here to-day to a fractional extent, in sympathy with the trend of the more important markets. Choctaw sold at 72 and the preferred at 54; a few months ago they commanded 75 and 60 respectively. Cambria Steel receded ⅞ to 25⅝. This means a decline of 3 points from the top. Consolidated Lake Superior changed hands at 26, and Electric of America at 7. The latter once sold at 24, when it did not pay a dividend; that was when the boom of 1899 was on. Lehigh Valley yielded to 34½. The whole list sought a lower level and closed at about the bottom range, but the losses were unimportant.

Money on call remains unchanged at 5 per cent., with little inquiry for funds. On time quotations are 5 per cent. and upward. Commercial paper rules from 5 per cent. upward, with occasionally a name of exceptional merit selling a little lower.

Total transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Close.
10	American Ryn	41	41	41
2	Bethlehem Iron	61	61	61
26	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
2,460	Cambria Steel	25⅝	25⅜	25⅛
108	Choctaw tr. ctfs	73	72	72
152	Choctaw pf., tr. ctfs	54	54	54
225	Cons. L. Superior pf	70	69¾	69¾
50	Cons. L. Superior pf	69	69	69
200	Cons. Trac. of N. J	67½	67¼	67½
112	Diamond State Steel	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Electric Co. of Am	7	7	7
200	Easton Const. Elec	20	20	20
40	Fourth St. Nat. Bk., rts	15	14½	15
140	Hunt. & B. Top pf	52½	52½	52½
100	Insurance of N. A	24½	24	24
385	Lehigh Valley	34⅝	34½	34½
100	Lehigh Navigation	71⅝	71¼	71⅝
50	Manufac. Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Manhattan	122¾	122¾	122¾
1	Minehill Co.	61½	61½	61½
6	Penna. Steel pf	94½	94½	94½
500	Palmetto Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝
115	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
221	Pennsylvania	72¼	72	72
304	Phila. Traction	96	96	96
151	Phila. Co.	52	51	52
10	Phila. & Erie	33½	33½	33½
300	Railway Co. General	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,770	Reading tr. ctfs	20⅝	20⅜	20 7-16
25	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
—	R. 2d pf., tr. ctfs. 25 15-16	25	13-16	25 13-16
250	Susq. Iron & Steel	1⅞	⅞	1⅞
100	Southern Ry.	33	33	33
304	Union Traction	28	27¾	27¾
4,000	U. S. Steel common	44½	43⅝	43⅝
200	U. S. Steel pf	94½	94¼	94¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Money at the Clearing House loaned to-day at 3½@4 per cent., mostly at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 12½ and 10 cents discount. Exchanges, $16,882,029; balances, $1,316,576.

Money on call ranges from 4@5 per cent., mostly 4@4½ per cent. Time money is in better supply at 4½@5 per cent. for five to six months, according to names and collateral. In business paper the demand is improving. The best names sell from 4½@4¾ per cent., and good names at 5 per cent. Factory paper is quoted from 4¾@4½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued to-day, shows an increase in the local reserve of $1,852,371, and in the New York reserve of $3,100,371. Loans were expanded $914,000, and deposits fell off $149,000.

Trading in the stock market was very slow to-day, and the tone of the market was erratic. The closing was quiet.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Atchison	75⅞	74¼	74¾
55	Atchison pf	95½	95¼	95½
23	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
114	Boston Elevated	172	171	171½
2	Boston & Maine	192	192	192
10	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
16	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
9	N. Y., N. H. & H	211	211	211
8	Old Colony	206½	206¼	206½
101	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
865	Union Pacific	97	95¾	96¾
20	Union Pacific pf	87½	87½	87½
4	West End	94	94	94

TELEPHONES.

15	Am. Tel. & Tel., ex div	162¼	162¼	162¼
115	Am. T. & T., ex div., cash	164	163¾	164
50	Erie	41½	41½	41½
50	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼

ELECTRICS.

100	General, ex div	258	258	258
120	Massachusetts	35½	35	35½
495	Massachusetts pf	92½	92	92
70	Seattle pf	100½	100½	100½
225	Westinghouse	71¼	71	71

MISCELLANEOUS.

250	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	83	82¼	83
3,949	Am. Sugar, ex rights	123	120	121⅝
4,737	Am. Sugar rights	4¼	4	4
52	Am. Sugar pf., ex rights	117	115	115
5,105	Am. Sugar pf., rights	8	2 5-16	2⅛
110	Am. Woolen	15½	15½	15½
240	Am. Woolen pf	67¾	67¼	67¼
5	Mergenthaler	166	166	166
100	N. E. Gas & Coke	6	6	6
65	Swift Pack. & Prov	107	106	107
105	United Fruit	89	89	89
20	Un. Shoe Machine	41¾	41¾	41¾
50	Un. Shoe Machine pf	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	U. S. Leather	12¼	12¼	12¼
25	U. S. Rubber pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
3,215	U. S. Steel	44¼	43¾	43⅞
1,790	U. S. Steel pf	95	94	94¼

MINING.

578	Adventure	25	24	24¼
490	Allouez	3	2 13-16	2 13-16
8,613	Amalgamated	90	83⅛	89⅜
100	Anaconda	36⅛	36¼	36⅛
180	Arcadian	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
500	Ashbed	25c	25c	25c
150	Balaklala	13	12¾	13
16	Calumet & Hecla	670	665	665
200	Centennial	21	20½	20½
100	Central Oil		8½	8½
150	Cochiti		3¾	3¾
100	Cons. Mercur		2½	2½
100	Copper Range	60	58	60
180	Dominion Coal	45	44½	45
100	Franklin	18	17	17
2,695	Isle Royale	27½	25½	26½
1,045	Mass	28½	27½	27½
950	Mayflower	8¾	8¼	8¼
425	Michigan	14⅜	14½	14⅜
952	Mohawk	45	43¾	44½
110	National	2½	2	2½
500	Old Colony	4	3⅞	4
765	Old Dominion	28	26	28
622	Osceola	100	99¼	100
1,648	Parrot	41	39⅜	40¼
120	Phoenix	7	6¾	6⅞
15	Quincy	160	160	160
300	Rhode Island	4⅛	4	4⅛
46	Tamarack	305	300	300
145	Tecumseh	1¾	1	1
290	Trinity	26¼	25¼	25½
660	United States	17	16¾	17
570	United States Oil	13¾	12	13½
440	Utah Con.	25	23	25½
690	Victoria	7⅞	7¼	7½
254	Wolverine	61	60½	60½
110	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛

British Columbia, 10½ bid, 12½ asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The market today, while including a slightly wider range of securities, in aggregate business scored a record of exceeding dullness. Only 960 shares of stock and $81,000 worth of bonds were dealt in. The bond purchases were mostly of an investment character. The general tone was fairly steady, and the closing showed net declines in only three securities. They were Seaboard preferred, ⅝; Cotton Duck incomes, ¼, and Georgia, Carolina and Northern 5s, ¼. The bulk of the issues remained unchanged, while Georgia and Alabama Consolidated 5s advanced ⅛, North Baltimore Traction 5s ⅛, Pittsburg Traction 5s ⅛, Seaboard 4s ⅛, United Railways incomes ¼, and Georgia Pacifics 1sts ⅛.

Money on call was at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Cons. Gas	63¼	63¼	63¼
10	Fidelity & Deposit	168¼	168¼	168¼
5	Farmers & Merchs Bk	68	68	68
50	Maryland Casualty	54	54	54
100	Seaboard common	27½	27¼	27½
500	Seaboard pf	50½	50⅜	50⅝
50	Ga. South. & Fla. 2d pf	78	78	78
$1,000	Anacostia & Potomac 6s	99	99	99
1,000	Car. Central 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3,000	Cotton Duck Incomes	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜
5,000	City & Suburban 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼
3,000	Ga. & Ala. Cons. 5s	107½	107¼	107½
4,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	107½	107½	107½
1,000	Nor. Balt. Trust 5s	120½	120½	120½
1,000	Pittsburg Trac. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼
3,000	Seaboard 4s	84¼	84	84¼
11,000	United Rys. 4s	96	95	95
54,000	United Rys. incomes	71¾	71¼	71¾
1,000	Va. Century	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Wilm. & Weldon 5s	121½	121½	121½
2,000	Ga. Pacific 1st	127¾	127¼	127½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 30.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Dollar Sav. F. & T	205	205	205
1,710	Crucible Steel	24¼	24	24¼
347	Crucible Steel pf	83⅞	83½	83½
195	Con. Traction	24½	24¾	24½
100	Con. Gas, pf	48	48	48
435	Nat. Fire Proofing	34⅝	34½	34½
135	Nat. Fire Proofing pf	44	44	44
2,000	Phila. Co. 5s	112	112	112
268	Pitts. Coal	30¾	30	30
586	Pitts. Coal pf	94½	94	94
100	River Coal	2	1¾	1¾
30	Tri-State Gas	135	135	135
430	U. S. Steel	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
100	U. S. Steel pf	94	94	94
1,325	Window Glass	62	61¼	61¾
475	Wes. Elec. 2d pf	71½	71	71

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Company, the Cherry Hill Gold Mining Company, and the Allegheny and Western Railway Company.

It is announced that Fatson, Leach & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New York Security and Trust Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, N. W. Harris & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in the outside market yesterday was confined to two or three stocks, while the rest of the list was traded in to only a small extent. About half of the business was supplied by the stocks of the American Can Company, which were more than usually active. As a whole, prices were fairly firm, but in one or two of the issues in which transactions were the largest prices declined rather sharply. The losses recorded in the Stock Exchange market were naturally an unfavorable influence, but these losses were only slightly reflected in the general list of outside stocks.

***

AMERICAN CAN common was traded in to the extent of 5,000 shares or more at prices ranging from 22¾ down to 20¼. The preferred stock on total transactions, amounting to not more than 1,000 shares, sold as low as 70. These low prices were recorded during the morning hours, and thereafter the quotations for both issues recovered considerably. The common got back to 21½ and closed at that price, and the preferred closed at 71 bid. The former showed a net loss for the day of 1⅝ points, while the net loss in the preferred stock amounted to 1 point. No specific reason appeared for the heavy selling which forced the stock down during the first hour of trading, and the recovery made during the afternoon seemed a natural reaction after the sharp break of the morning.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were in considerable demand. Over $75,000 of the bonds changed hands during the day at 89¾ and 89⅜, and they closed with a slight net gain at 89⅝ bid.

***

DETROIT SOUTHERN was dull and lower than on Saturday. It is announced that the stock is ready for delivery, so that trading in these issues will shortly become "regular" in place of "when issued," as it has been thus far.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common sold down to 2½ and the preferred to 4. Each issue was traded in to about 400 shares. These prices represent declines of about 2 points from the recent sales of these stocks.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred sold at 50½ and 50⅝, about 400 shares changing hands at these prices. It closed at 50 bid, showing a net loss of half a point. The common stock also closed fractionally lower.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	21½	22	22⅞	23
American Can pf	71	71¾	72	73
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6½	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33½	35	33½	35
American Malt	94	96	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	25	29½	26	30
*British Columbia Copper	10¾	11	11	11¼
British Columbia Sm	96	98¾	98	99¾
*California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	9	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	26	33	26	33
Central Fireworks	20	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of Ga. Am. Tel	105	108	106	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2¼	3	2¼	3
Compressed Air	11½	13½	12	14
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		36½		39½
Con. Rubber Tire deb	37	38	37	39
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Crampé Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	15	16	16	16½
Detroit South., pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	84	86
Dominion Securities	78½	77½	77½	78
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅞	2¼	2	2½
Electric Vehicle	3½	4	3½	4½
Electric Vehicle pf	3½	4½	4	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼
Hall Signal		38		38
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	122
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77	77½	77	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	86¼	85¾	86¼
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Marksen Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transit	¾	¾	¾	¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	10½	10½	10½
Otis Elevator	31	33	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	94½	96½	94½	96½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	73
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100½	100	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	84	83¼	84
Seaboard Air Line	27	27½	27½	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	50	50⅝	50¼	52
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	83½
Standard Coupler	32	38	32	38
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot on Washington Heights Sold—Buyers for Fine Dwellings on 64th and 76th Streets—Other Dealings.

The Sterling Realty Company has resold the four-story dwelling 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5, purchased from William C. Tefft about ten days ago.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Andrew J. Connick the plot of about twelve lots on the west side of Broadway, opposite One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 175 by 175.

Henry D. Wingate & May have sold for Mrs. Gertrude Miller the new five-story American basement dwelling, 3 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20.6 by 80 by 102.2.

It is reported that the three dwellings 133, 135 and 137 West Forty-seventh Street, on plot 60 by 100, have been sold. The properties are owned respectively by Samuel J. Murphy and others, Virginia H. Butler, and Alonzo Van Deusen.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William C. Williams to a client, for occupancy, the five-story American basement dwelling 316 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Hayden & Co. have sold for Martin Schrenkeiser, as trustee, to Peter Bauer, for $88,500, the three five-story double flats with stores, 2,632, 2,634, and 2,636 Eighth Avenue, 23 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, each 25 by 100.

W. Hamilton McBride was the broker in the sale of 144 West Thirty-fourth Street to Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank.

Louis Bailey of Brooklyn will erect a seven-story building at 112 and 114 Greenwich Street, corner of Carlisle Street, on a plot 115 by 64. Plans for the structure were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architects Jardine, Kent & Jardine, who estimate its cost at $200,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

67 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 99.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 100.11 and irregular, four-story brownstone-front apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Mary E. Knight and others $15,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 56 Hamilton Terrace, west side, 565 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 11 Teasdale Place, north side, 625 feet west of Trinity Avenue, 24.11 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on mortgage, $969; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 506 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 138 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 20.4 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,916.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles B. Page, referee, 1,900 Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 117.4 by 110.5 by 93.2 by 138.6, two-story frame hotel, with stable and sheds. Due on judgment, $22,307.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Lots 40, 42, and 44 to 48 on the map of Mount Eden; all title and interest of Louis Edelmuth on Aug. 8, 1891.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, west side, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth to One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for one and four story brick mill and boiler house, 199.10 by 145; Patrick Donahue of 104 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon of 243 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Westchester Road, west side, 300 feet south of East Boulevard, for a one-and-a-half-story brick icehouse, 40x22; St. Joseph's Institution for Deaf Mutes, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 112 and 114 Greenwich Street, for a seven-story brick building, 115 by 64; Louis M. Bailey of 113 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $200,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 21.10 feet east of Laurence Street, to a two-story and attic frame shop; Bertha Anderson of 305 Ninth Avenue, owner; C. Steinmetz of 60 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Gouverneur and Water Streets, southeast corner, to a four-story brick storage house with stable; B. A. Jackson of 225 East Eighteenth Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 256 and 258 East Ninety-third Street, to a six-story brick brewery; George Ehret of 1,197 Park Avenue, owner; J. Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 732 Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Mary J. Reed of 13 Barclay Street, owner; John T. Rowland of 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Sept. 30.

AVENUE B, 84, 86, 88, w s, 56.10x irregular; Isaac R. Horowitz to Julius Miller, (mtg $70,000, R S $3.75) $1

BROOK AV, e s, 75 ft s of 135th St, 25x100; George A. Schellhorn to Charles K. Schellhorn, (mtge $10,000) 1

CAUFIELD AV, 725, w s, 125 ft s of 136th St, 25x115; Anne Lally to Arnold Vogt, (mtg $11,500, R S $2.25) 1

CHARLTON ST, 98, s s, 25x100; Simon Shapiro to David Ravitch and others, (R $8.75, mtge $25,000) 1

DAWSON ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; Frederick Uhl and another, heirs, to Anna M. Walker, all title 500

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 171st St, 75.2x90.6x75x95; James S. Carey to George A. Reeber, (R S $3.75) ... 10,000

GREENWICH ST, 145 to 149, and 124 Liberty St; Edward Meislahn to Albert Meislahn, one-seventh part and all title, (R S $3.75) 10,000

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Belmont Av and 208.5 ft n of Tremont Av, runs n 33.6x e 20.2x s 31x w 24.6; William C. Bergen to Christian P. Roos, (R S 50c) .. 1

JEFFERSON ST, 921, n s, 129.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 20x120; William T. Traud to John O'Brien, (mtg $4,500, R S 75 cents) 1

JEROME AV, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, runs s w 112.11x n w 90x n e 95 to s s of Fordham Road x e 64.6x s 53.8; E. C. Smith to Percy B. Young, all liens 1

LOT 224, map of Van Nest Park; Minnie B. Cox to James M. Cox, (mtge $2,000) 1

LOTS 381, 382, 391, 392, map of Adee Park, east of Botanical Garden, Bronx Park; Adee Syndicate to Michael J. Mack 1

MADISON AV, 2,009, e s, 20x85; Harry Overington to Maude M. Overington, quitclaim 1

MADISON ST, 128, s s; Samuel Fleck, Jr., to Hermann Levy, (mtge $31,700, R S $4) 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 140th St, 34.10x—x26x111.11; Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, to Sarah J. Strong, (R S $5.75) 14,000

UNION AV, old w s, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, 20.8x106; Julia A. Armstrong to Joseph Poldow, (mtg $6,300, R S $4) ..... Exchange

WENDOVER AV, n e s, 25.3 ft n w of Bathgate Av, 101.7x25.2x100x35.7; Laura Bayles to Mary J. Stevens, (mtg $10,000) 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 137th St, 25x81.6; Lizzie M. Somers to Regina Keller, (mtg $10,000, R S $5) 1

WORTH AV, e s, 100 ft n e of Warren St, 14.4x18 to w s of Webster Av x 14.4x17.9; James Crownan to Julia Crownan, (R S $1) ..... Gift

1ST AV, e s, 77.2 ft n of 73d St, 25x113; Elenora Katz to Henry M. Lowenstein, (R S $5.75, mtg $20,000) 1

2D AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 32d St, 49.4x100; Jacob Klingenstein to Solomon Farian, (mtg $58,000, R S $12.25) 1

3D AV, s w corner of 173d St, 46.7x—x46.7x29; Duncan McGibbon to Margaret E. Weber 300

5TH AV, n w corner of 18th St, 28x84x28x85, Wakefield; Amelia H. Le Meir to Emma Le Meir, all liens 1

5TH ST, n s, 325.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 25x100; Rachel Perlman to Jacob Perlman, (mtg $2,500) ½ part 1

7TH AV, 316 and 318, w s, 19.8 ft s of 28th St, 39x44.6x irregular; Oscar Smith to Edward Wilkens, quitclaim 1

8TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x12.10; Ignatius Steiner to Sara Curry, (mtg $20,000, R S $3.50) 1

8TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x12.10; Sara Curry to Little Missionary Day Nursery, (mtg $20,500) 1

9TH AV, n s, Lot 211, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Joseph Wall to Rebecca H. Wall, (mtg $1,200) quitclaim 1

11TH ST, 615, w s, 25.1x75; Alice Dorn, widow, to Theodore F. Lutz, (R S $2.75) 7,750

12TH AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of 134th St, runs e 57 to extension of Riverside Drive x n and e —x161.10 to n s 135th St x w 143 to 12th Av x s 249.11; interior lot, 5.7 ft e of 12th Av and 49.11 ft n of 134th St, runs n 75x n 27x w 59.7x s 101 to Drive x s 47.8; New York Investment and Improvement Company to the City of New York 1

25TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Charles Barth, (R S $2) 6,500

28TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph M. George, executor, to Gustav Baumann, (R S $8.25) 19,000

30TH ST, 34 West, 25x74; Alexander Trautman to August Janssen, (R S $10, mtg $58,000) 1

32D ST, n s, 110 ft e of 6th Av, 18.4x98.9; Henry J. Hoffman and another, executors and trustees, to Alfred B. Dunn, (R S $13) 1,000

44TH ST, 209 and 211 East, 44.2x100.5; William S. Browning to Mary M. Williams, quitclaim 1

47TH ST, s s, 217 ft w of 10th Av, 26.4x100.5; William H. Folsom to the Charles Smith Construction Company, (mtg $15,000) 22,500

60TH ST, 205 West, 22.6x100.5; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Ella M. Southwick 10,000

61ST ST, 203 West, 22.6x100.5; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Ella M. Southwick 10,000

64TH ST, 128 East, 15x100.5; Herman Levy to Isidore Luckstone, (mtg $12,000, R S $2) 100

83D ST, n s, 80 ft w of East End Av, 18x102.2; Matilda Abrams to John Schreiner, all liens 100

85TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Charles W. Lindsley and another to Maxwell Stevenson, (mtg $26,000; R S $6.75) 42,000

92D ST, 313 West, 20x100.8; Elizabeth Wightman to Dan A. Stewart, (R S $11.75) 1

93D ST, 29 East, 17x68.8; Charles Schulte to Louis M. Simson, (mtg $8,000, R S $7.75) 26,000

94TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.8; Joseph Hyams and another to David L. Newborg, (R S 50 cents, mtg $9,000) 12,500

96TH ST, 226 East, 32x100.8; Mary J. Mitchell to Yetta Berkowitz, (mtg $27, R S $3) 100

114TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Manhattan Av, 20x100.11; Edward J. Maxwell to Frederic de P. Foster and another, trustees, (R S $9.25) 19,000

121ST ST, 223 West, 13x100.11; Mary E. Turner, widow, and another to Alice C. Turner, (R S $2) 1

134TH ST, 203 East, 17.6x100.11; Nellie David to John H. Lankenau, (mtg $12,500) 1

123D ST, n s, 27.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x94; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Magdalena C. Buettenhaussen, (R S $14.25) 1

124TH ST, n s, 390 ft e of Park Av, runs n 100.11x e 7x s 20.1x s e 15.9 to Lexington Av x s 67.6 to 124th St x w 15 to beginning; 124th St, n s, 365 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Herman Wilking to Frederick Wilking, (mtg $35,000) 10,500

125TH ST, s s, 247.6 ft w of Park Av, 17.6x99.11; Judith Casper to Henrietta Rapp, (mtg $8,500) 1

142D ST, n s, 305 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.10; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to William Keufel, (mtg $8,500) 200

162D ST, 548 West, 18x99.11; Chase Melvin, referee, to Frederick Schermerhorn. 10,500

162D ST, 550 West, 18x99.11; Charles Melvin, referee, to Frederick A. Schermerhorn 12,500

170TH ST, n s, at s w corner of Lot 203, map of village of Mount Eden, runs n —e along 173d St 80x s 40x w —; Duncan McGibbon to Randall Salisbury, all liens 500

207TH ST, e s, 85 ft s of Briggs Av, 50x—; John J. O'Brien to William T. Traud and wife, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,796, s w corner of 149th St; George Peper to Joseph E. Hoch, 5 years ..... $1,500-$1,920

BREECKER ST, 83; Alfred R. Conkling to John Ranft, 4 years 1,700

COLUMBUS AV, 524; Hencken & Haaren to Herman Cordes, 3 4-12 years 1,200

LINCOLN AV, n e corner of 132d St; Henry Spees to John Hoelzel, 5 years .. 1,500

69TH ST, 309 West; Charles S. Hirsch to Antonio Cungro and another, 1 year. 360

28TH ST, 11 West; Sarah A. Knight to the Charles Smith Construction Company, 5 years 5,000-6,000

51ST AV, 360, John McCarthy to Jacob Lockave, 5 7-12 years 1,200

10TH ST, 218 East; Herman Bartholomes to Israel Flattner, 2 years 1,200

113TH ST, 305 East; Elisabetta Raucci to Jacob Bloch, 3 years 540

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Irving, to Stephen Duncan, Avenue B, w s, 72.2 ft n of 4th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent $31,000

BAERTSHAUSSEN, Magdalena C., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 123d St, n s, 27.9 ft w of Columbus Av, due Sept. 1, 1902 23,000

BARTHOLOMES, Herman, to Israel Flattner; 103d St, 218 East, installments, due eighteen months from March 27, 1902 750

BRUNNER, John M., to Andrew Ewald, Jr., and others; 100th St, 129 West, 5 years, 6 per cent 14,000

BRUNER, John M., to Peter Brunner; 100th St, 129 West, due May 22, 1902, 4 per cent 2,500

CANGRO, Antonio, and another, to George Ringler & Co.; 69th St, 309 West, store lease, demand, 8 per cent 600

CONSTELLO, Thomas F., to Newbury D. Lawton; Bassford Lane or Av, n w corner 184th St, 3 mtgs, 3 years, aggregate. 9,000

CURRY, Sara, to Ignatius Steiner; 8th St, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,500

DUNN, Alfred B., to William S. Kane; 98th St, n s, 110 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

FLECK, John W., and wife to Charles Vonhof; Sheriff St, 7 and 9, ½ part of each, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, and another, to Katherine A. Kingsland; Lenox Av, n w corner of 137th St, 2 mtges, 5 years, 4½ per cent, aggregate 44,500

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, and another, to William M. Kingsland; Lenox Av, w s, 50 ft s of 137th St, two mortgages, 5 years, 4½ per cent. each 17,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, and another to William M. Kingsland; as trustee; 137th St, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 16,500

HAMANN, Arthur H., to James A. Woolf; Boston Av, n s, as widened, 340.3 ft e of Suburban Place, prior mtge $10,100, due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 1,300

HARRIOTT, Clara M., and another to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Riverdale Av, w s, about 33 ft s from stone monument in said avenue, 3 years 25,000

HARRIOTT, Clara M., and another to the Park Mortgage Company; Riverdale Av, w s, about 83 ft s from stone monument in said avenue, 5 months, 6 per cent 2,500

HARTOG, Elizabeth A., to Henry De F. Weekes; Riverview Terrace, w s, 17.1 ft n of 58th St, with land under water, due Jan. 1, 1903 2,000

HERRMAN, James S., to the East River Savings Institution; 105th St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 40,000

HOELZEL, John, to George Ehret; Lincoln Av, n e corner of 132d St, store lease, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

JANSSEN, August, to Rudolph Oelsner; 30th St, 34 West, installments, $2,000 quarterly 20,000

KANE, Henry B., to Rosalie R. Ford; 76th St, 253 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 3,000

KELLER, Regina, to Lizzie M. Somers; Willis Av, w s, 75 ft s of 137th St, 5 years 8,000

KILIAN, Theodore, and another, to Philip Ruprecht; 84th St, 111 West, due Sept. 15, 1902, 6 per cent 5,000

LINDSLEY, Charles W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, n s, 145 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 26,000

LE MEIER, Emma, to Harry B. Davis; 8th Av, n w corner of 18th St, Wakefield, 9 months, 6 per cent 75

LEVY, Hattie, to Minnie Jacobs; 5th Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

LEVY, Hattie, to Minnie Jacobs and others; 8th Av, 2,282, 5 years, 4 per cent .. 10,000

LOWENSTEIN, Henry M., and another, to Elener Katz; 1st Av, e s, 77.2 ft n of 73d St, prior mtge $20,000, installments, 5 years 8,000

LUTZ, Theodore F., to Alice Doran; 11th Av, 613, 5 years, 4½ per cent 5,750

LUTZ, Theodore F., to Charles Lutz; 11th Av, 613, prior mortgage $5,750, 5 years.. 1,800

LUCKSTONE, Isidore, to Jacob Cohn; 64th St 125 East, due Oct. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 12,000

LUCKSTONE, Isidore, to Herman Levy; 64th St, 128 East, prior mortgage $12,000, 3 years, 5 per cent 3,000

MAESEL, Emma L., and another, to Nicholas Maesel and another; Chrystie St, 24, prior mtge $11,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,500

McADAMS, Kate C., to Thomas D. Adams, as trustee; Division St, 224 and 226, leasehold; prior mortgage —, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,223

McDONALD, Catherine, to Walter A. Burke, executor and trustee; 33d St, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av; 33d St, s s, 268 ft e of 10th Av; 33d St, 238 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 15,000

MULBERG, Moritz, to Moses Hochster; St. Mark's Place, 44, or 8th St, prior mortgage $5,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,000

MULLALY, John, to John B. Ryer, executor; Morris Park Av, s w corner of Bronxdale Av, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,500

MULLALY, John, to Anna Eilfs; Lots 48 and 49, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate at Van Nest Station, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

O'BRIEN, John J., to Mary A. D. Lange; Jefferson St, 97, 3 years 3,000

REEBER, George A., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Fort Washington Av, n w corner of 171st St, 3 years 6,000

REITZER, Karl, to Beadleston & Woerz; 3d Av, 1,328, store lease, demand, 6 per cent 10,500

SCHAPIRO, Simon, to American Mortgage Company; Charlton St, 98, 5 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

SCHELLHORN, Charles K., to George A. Schellhorn; Brook Av, e s, 75 ft s of 135th St, prior mtge $10,000, 3 years, 4 per cent 4,000

SCHRANK, George, to Elizabeth J. Standiff; Beaumont Av, s e corner of 185d St, 3 years 2,000

SCHWARTZ, Lizzie, to William Guckenheimer; 148th St, n s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, prior mtge $15,000, 2 years 1,000

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Charles M. Dedrick; 79th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $200,000, 1 year 16,805

SNYDER, Esther S., to Adna E. Huston; 21st St, 459 West, 1 year 1,250

SPERRY, John J., to Hamilton Bank; 125th St, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, prior mortgage $22,000; 125th St, s s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, prior mortgage, $10,500; Park Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 125th St, prior mortgage $36,000, secures indebtedness, collateral 23,000

STRONG, Sarah J., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Morris Av, e s, 74.9 ft s of 166th St, 1 year 6,000

[illegible] to Trust ..... [illegible]

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.

RENWICK C. HURRY,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Great Sacrifice.—Two 7-story elevator apartment houses, with stores, 140th to 141st St., east side Amsterdam Av., (Washington Heights), rentals, $22,800; price, $220,000; will exchange for free and clear property and $160,000 cash. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Great Bargains.—Two five-story apartment houses, with stores, near 141st St. and Amsterdam Av.; rentals, $3,500 and $3,417; $4,500 cash over mortgage of $24,500; honestly worth $32,000. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Retiring physician, large practice, will sell his 20-foot 4-story house, near Carnegie mansion; bargain. For particulars address Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

A Bargain.—$2,000 cash; three-story and basement brown-stone house; price $11,000; easy terms; possession at once. Particulars on premises, 1,661 Lexington Av.

662 East 144th.—2-story basement brick house; 10 rooms, bath; sell low for cash, or would exchange for smaller house, Bronx or Yonkers.

Will sell at a sacrifice, 3-story single flat, all improvements; excellent location; all assessments paid. J. G., 661 East 173d St.

Two-family house, near elevated station; all improvements; sewer, &c.; $5,000. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Croston Av., near 198th St., 50x100, $2,700; Decatur Av., cor. Scott Av., 50x100. P. Bremer, 1,715 Washington Av.

Bargain for cash.—Factory property; 12 lots; 140th and 141st St., Walnut Av. Owner, 74 West 131st St.

Bargain.—$8,500, four-story single flat, 162 East 118th St.; rent, $840. Owner, 1,107 East 156th.

Private house, 8 rooms, choice location, Bronx; full lot; price, $6,300. J. H., 3,311 3d Av.

Well-rented corner apartment house, on Amsterdam Av., $55,000. H. Merritt, 58 3d Av.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale or Lease.—Brick factory, 20,000 feet floor, vicinity city; power equipment; convenient shipping; little cash; monthly payments. Factory, Z Box 183, Times.

Trust Company: St. Mark's Place, 96, or 8th St, interest and time due as per bond 20,000

STUART, Dan A., to Richard Wightman; 90th St, 313 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

TRAUD, William T., and wife to Carrie Gottgetreu; 200th St, s s, 85 ft s of Briggs Av, 8 years 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Gottfried Griess $15,013

EGAN, Michael J., to Joseph M. Lennon. 18,000

ELLIS, Evan G., to Mary Ellis ..... Nom.

HALL, Cornelius W., and another, trustees, to Katharine H. Grant ..... Nom.

MACHINTOSH, Robert W., and another, executors, to William B. Duncan 15,000

OVERINGTON, Harry, to John Twinane. Nom.

SCHREINER, John, to Robert Boyd 6,000

SHAW, Robert L., to William Hogencamp, (assigns 4 mortgages) 24,000

STEINER, Ignatius, to the State Bank.. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Catherine Murray 19,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Robert A. Murray 19,000

The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to Walter A. Burke, as executor and trustee 6,000

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to Fanny Maguire, executrix and trustee 6,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x—; Henry C. Waite against Otto Weber, Aug. 7, 1901 ..... $152

8TH AV and 149th St, s w corner, 99.11x125; Henry and John Brown against Davis Karp, Sept. 6, 1901 6,000

Lis Pendens

BYRD ST, n s, 160 ft e of Broadway, 26.6x n to 131st St x irregular, and 131st St, s s, 175.4 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 20.6x irregular; Mary L. Fowler against Mary Brady and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Bronk.

LOTS 15, 16, and 17, map of Claflon's Point, Bronx; Jacob Wicks, Jr., against Clarkson C. Spears and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Zimmerman.

STANTON AND ALLEN STS, s e corner, 49.10x75; George Forschner and another against Emanuel G. Bach and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers.

38TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Martin Boylston against Lydia Boylston and another, (partition;) attorneys, S. & B. Oppenheimer.

107TH ST, s s, 25.11 ft w of Av, 99x15.11; John C. Tutte and another against Henry Tutte and another, (action to enforce agreement, &c.;) attorney, W. G. McCrea.

150TH ST, n s, 453 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; Kings County Savings Institution against Caroline F. Brownell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Burr, Coombs & Wilson.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,175.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY GREENSPAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Greenspan of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Harry Greenspan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 12:15 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 30th, 1901.

NO. 3,098.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL D. HOWARD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael D. Howard, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 30th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 16th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 30, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS RAPPAPORT, Bankrupt.—No. 4,156.

To the creditors of Louis Rappaport of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Rappaport was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 27th, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION, 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET, THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.

MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES
FROM 42d STREET

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation, 8c; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LOTS AT
SLOCUM PARK
Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.
35 minutes from N. Y. City Hall.
For Sale on Easy Terms.
5c. Fare.

If you desire to build a Home we will advance the money at a low rate of interest.

SLOCUM PARK is beautifully situated and has all city improvements, with Gas Electric Lights, Public Schools, Churches Police and Fire Protection. Free mail delivery

HOW TO GET THERE: Take Smith St. (Coney Island) car from N. Y. side of the Bridge direct to Property. Get off at Ave. P or take Kings Co. Elevated (Brighton Beach Division) and get off at Kings Highway. Agents on the grounds daily and Sunday.

SALES OFFICE: Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P. Business Office: 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STOP

Long enough to hear how easy to get one of our honest detached houses and fifty-foot frontage.

LOOK

into plan of payments.

LISTEN

and we'll tell you how we make our land increase in value. T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 99 Nassau St., Manhattan. 297 East 16th St., near Beverly Road, FLATBUSH, Beverly Square East and West.

SOUTH MIDWOOD,
THE FINEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH.
With every street improvement; containing houses representing the highest type of architecture and design. 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y.
A New Residence, rich, artistically designed; plot 50x100, (or more ground if desired.) Wide piazzas, 12 large rooms, centre hall, parquet floors; hardwood trim; handsome decorations; basins, with hot and cold water between chambers; charming new arrangement of rooms; price $9,800, (worth $11,000;) easy terms.
A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

OVERLOOKING PARK PLAZA,
with unobstructed rear.
Choicest residential section in Brooklyn, and convenient to all lines of surface transit. Modern 3-story and basement stone dwelling, latest improvements, mahogany trim, 2 baths, everything up to date and charming; cannot be duplicated in Manhattan for twice the money. Two were sold before completion. Seale & Dresel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Ocean Av., Brooklyn.—Plot, 530 feet front; finest residence street in Brooklyn; fully improved; excellent chance for investment or speculation; very low price; brokers protected. John L. Bickford, 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Telephone, 204 Flatbush.

For Sale—A beautiful detached house, 30x110, on Avenue G, Vanderveer Park; 9 rooms and bath; open plumbing; near 2 car lines; owner moving to the Bronx and will sacrifice for $4,300. Chas. Rosenthal, Avenue F, cor. Flatbush Av. Open Sundays.

MONEY TO LOAN
FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES.
BOND AND MORTGAGE BROKERAGE CO.,
177 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.

$6,500; Bedford section; 30 minutes to Manhattan; 3-story brownstone, new open plumbing, elegant decorations, soapstone tubs, furnace; immediate possession. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., corner Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$500 down, balance $75.00 quarterly, buys handsome 2-story basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; halls and stairs richly carpeted; great bargain at $6,800. KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Av.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Ave. Otto Singer, Builder.

New 3-story brick corner building, 5th Av., Brooklyn; leased to one tenant; fine investment; will sell at a sacrifice. Have also 4-story corner; best block on 3d Av. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 60th St.

Bensonhurst.—Fine residence; best location; 11 rooms; all improvements; your terms. Geo. Boyd, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

16 Acres, 32d Ward, adjoining Rugby, $32,000; will consider exchange. Brooklyn improved. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 375 Fulton St.

Real Estate.

LET US ADVISE YOU
AS TO INVESTMENTS IN
FACTORY SITES, WATER FRONTS, BUILDING LOTS, AND HOMES
in the Borough of Queens, 5 to 10 minutes' ride from ferries and closer to approaches to Bridge and Tunnel. Certain development imminent. If you can't call, write
NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO.,
Owner,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JAMAICA LOTS—JAMAICA LOTS.
JAMAICA, LOTS.
Same distance as Harlem

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

131 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M.; 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
110 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls to Board-ing Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
109 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 110 West 59th Street, New York.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.

Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 374 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

13STH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

MISS BENNETT

Invites Personal Inspection of her
Suburban School for Girls at Beautiful Irvington-on-Hudson.
45 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

147 to 151 South 8th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

242-246 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

BRIGHT HALL
HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS,
Nyack-on-Hudson,
New York.
Mrs. Salisbury,
Principal.

MISS ANNE BROWN,

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER THIRD.
711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

THE COM TOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

Misses McFee's School.

306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY

[CO-EDUCATIONAL.]
Pennington, N. J. Bound Brook R. E.
A location chosen for the healthfulness of country life and easy access of the greater Eastern cities. Liberally equipped for training young women for the duties of home life, social life, business life. "Nobility of character our constant aim"—by precept, example and association—college and home combined. Finely equipped department for Natural Sciences and Chemistry; business college course for Bookkeeping and Technical Education. Sanitary arrangements: pure mountain spring water; electric lights; two gymnasiums; new buildings and furniture. Terms reasonable. Catalogue free.
THOMAS O'HANLON, D.D., LL.D., President.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

PACKARD

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. Phone 101—18
All commercial branches. Individual instruction. Enter at any time.

NIGHT SCHOOL

Offers best advantages for
EARNING WHILE LEARNING

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

New Building, 26 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

New York University Law School

Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 9:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

The PAINE uptown BUSINESS SCHOOL,

1,931 BROADWAY, cor. West 65th St.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

THE MORSE AND BOGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Non-Military.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500.
JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

MR. YOUNG PLACES

every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $500. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.
Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 301 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

DWIGHT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
15 West 43d St., New York City
Principal,
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

Bookkeeping, Munson shorthand, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar taught privately at appointed hours; 18 years' experience. Chas. H. Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av., near 57th St.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

A private tutor, experienced in coaching for college, has unengaged hours. Yale Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 128 Times Office.

Musical.

VIOLIN.—Prof. Benjamin B. Isaacs, the eminent violinist; artistic solo playing specially taught; highest recommendations; terms on application. The Astor Place, 26 and 30 West 128th, and Metropolitan Hall, North St., New Rochelle.

The Froehlich School of Music,

2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

A most remarkable offer; great inducement lapers of music; a beautiful mandolin, violin, guitar, free to pupils; 50 cents lesson, payable weekly. Conservatory, 128 East 52d.

Mrs. Perie Rous-Wilkinson, Carnegie Hall.—Music: Wagner's Nibelungen interpreted; piano instruction; choral classes; coaching; accompanying.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Teacher will give piano lessons to young beginners evenings; terms very moderate. Dion, 1,280 3d Av.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Auction Sales.

J. HATFIELD MORTON

AUCTIONEER,
will sell at public auction, to-morrow (Wednesday) and Thursday, October 2nd and 3rd, at 11 A. M., on the premises, 6 East 62d St., by order of
HENRY NEWMAN, ESQ.,
the entire contents of the palatial residence, including Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Bedrooms, Billiard Room, Oriental Rooms, Draperies, Rare Rugs, Carpets, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac throughout, Sheffield Dinner Service, Old English Cut Glass; also his valuable collection of paintings by celebrated European and American artists.

ALSO
the entire trim of the building, including Parquet Floor, Storm Doors, all hardwood trimming in building, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Fireplaces, Grates, Tiling, Safe, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The effects contained in the above residence are of the VERY FINEST. I call your attention especially to the paintings and art furniture.

EHIBITION THIS DAY.
ADMISSION BY CARD ONLY.
J. HATFIELD MORTON,
1404 Broadway. Telephone 2790-38.

Notice is hereby given that Mortimer Fishel, as assignee of The Hirschberg Company, will sell at public auction, on Friday, the 11th day of October, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at No. 327 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, all the property and assets of the said company, consisting of paints, enamels, bronzes, stains, brushes, labels, fixtures, &c. Townsend & Montant, Auctioneers, 87 and 89 Leonard St.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St., noon and evening.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE

Reopens October First.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Electric Motors.—Lighting and Plating Dynamos; large stock; repairing, installing, renting. George Bender, 137 Centre St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:
PARCEL NO. 1.
Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.
PARCEL NO. 2.
Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.
PARCEL NO. 3.
Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.
PARCEL NO. 4.
Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.
PARCEL NO. 5.
Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.
PARCEL NO. 6.
Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange, and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.
PARCEL NO. 7.
All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parce) at bidder's risk.)
All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sa's cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

Renowned throughout the world for Pure, Rich and Sympathetic Tone Combined with greatest Power and Durability.
WAREROOMS:
Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A PIANO

Unsurpassed in tone, mechanism, and durability. THE NEEDHAM. Be sure and get our special reduced cash and installment prices during the next few days. It will pay you. All are cordially invited to inspect our elegant stock of pianos, and to those who cannot call we shall be pleased to send our illustrated catalogue and full information upon receipt of their name and address.

NEEDHAM,

Fifth Avenue & Fifteenth Street.

"What Is Home Without a Piano?"—Wise.
50 PIANOS AT AUCTION
AT THE
STANDARD ART GALLERIES,
19 and 21 West 125th Street.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell
This Evening—Tuesday,
at 8 o'clock sharp,
50 SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.
Uprights—Grands—Squares—Baby Grands, made by
Steinway, Sohmer, Weber, Chickering, Knabe, Haines, Lindeman, Horace Waters, and other high-grade Makers.
Also
20 FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
EXHIBITION
PIANOS ON VIEW AND FOR TRIAL UNTIL TIME OF SALE.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

Lindeman & Sons

1836—1901.
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN NEW YORK.
We offer to the public a limited number of our high-grade instruments at factory prices. Your old piano taken in exchange, for which a liberal allowance will be made.
Or a few slightly used pianos at figures that will interest.
Repairing and restoring the lost tone of old pianos a specialty.
Lindeman & Sons, Piano Co., 548-550 W. 23d St.

PIANOS TO RENT.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BRIGGS PIANOS,
AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.
Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $135; squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$75 BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3.
BIDDLE'S
7 EAST 14TH.
107 EAST 125TH.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., 86th.

Fine upright, $170, $6 monthly; Bradbury piano, $150, $6 monthly. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 6c. yard up. Telephone, 837—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 348 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PARTNER WANTED
for agent of European manufacturer, a good business man of excellent character with a few thousand dollars; state business experience, lines handled, capital on hand. No other than a hard-working man who knows that a new business must be worked up and doesn't bring right away large returns, may address J Box 138 Times.

Gentleman, resident of Philadelphia, practical, pushing business man, thoroughly acquainted with business people and methods here, and with best connections and references, desires the agency of some goods not already represented in Philadelphia. F. M. R., 2104 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 80 Fulton St.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTEMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 187 WOOSTER ST.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

Capitalist seeks business proposition, patent or mine, showing large, quick returns. Address Fullest Particulars, Z Box 177 Times.

$10,000 wanted for medical business; immense profits; absolutely certain; business secured. H. Box 140 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machines at special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

TYPEWRITERS.

Improved Manhattan Typewriter, new and guaranteed two years. If familiar with the Remington you are with the Manhattan.
$50.
Why pay $100 for machines guaranteed one-half as long? Trial free. Standard makes rented $3 and $4. Tel. 3240 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES. DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave. Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

CUT THIS OUT

I have an order for 50 TONS of OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card, and I will call promptly.
BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Cemetery Lot for Sale in Greenwood.—Full-sized, vacant; inclosed lot, on one of the highest points in cemetery, facing south; bargain. Address J. W. Hamilton, Real Estate Office,—302 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35.—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5958 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,572 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

DIAMOND POLISH MFG. CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y., manufactures the best furniture and piano polish in market; order it.

For Sale—Phonographs, graphophones, music boxes exchanged, repaired, bought, sold cash or $1 weekly. 148 East 58th St.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., complete Adams's umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stoves. Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 53. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 305 East 125th St.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

American Yachts, New Commercial Code, with special ball, &c.; flags only; established 1834. The S. McFaddin Co., 196 Hudson St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Seville

Apart

GAMBLING GALORE AT ENGEL OUTING

Eighth District Men Lose Dollars and Dimes by the Pocketful.

Sensation Caused on the Trip to College Point by the Discovery of a Female Stowaway.

College Point had its annual Monte Carlo, on a cheap scale, yesterday. Martin Engel was there, and with him all his Tammany cohorts from the Eighth Assembly District, of which he is the leader. "Little Buck" was Master at Arms, describing himself as "a sort o' seckerterry to Mister Engel, see?" Timothy D. Sullivan, State Senator and Tammany leader in the Sixth, was the guest of honor.

Gambling was unrestricted among the crowd, which numbered, so Martin said, 1,800. The rendezvous, reached after a hilarious trip up the East River and the Sound aboard the steamboat Sirius, was Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel. Around this roadhouse are expansive grounds and lots of big trees, as well as a baseball field.

On the trip up to College Point Mr. Engel, according to a previous announcement, did not allow "much gambling." "It's wrong," he said, "to play games of chance aboard ship." He overlooked, however, a few crap games, and half a dozen poker layouts and a wheel or two below decks.

As the boat slid out of her berth at Rutgers Street soon after 9:30 o'clock A. M. it was discovered that one of the constituents had brought aboard a "lady friend." Never before, according to those who have always attended Martin's picnics, did the annual chowder of that gentleman suffer feminine interference. The affair had always been regarded as distinctly a stag party. So the appearance of the woman created talk. "Little Buck" went to Martin with a troubled face and informed him of the mishap. Martin dropped a newly lit cigar and said it was outrageous.

"Put her off," he said.

"She can't swim," replied the Master at Arms.

There was a consultation. "Big Tim" said he didn't see but one way out of it—to send her back to the city as soon as College Point was reached. Ex-Alderman Benjamin said she might as well be put in irons in the interval. "It's the way they do these things on the water," he explained. The natural gallantry of "Little Buck" was overcome with repugnance by the thought of such treatment for a lady, so he said he would guarantee her "makin' herself scarce."

Martin picked up his cigar, Mr. Sullivan heaved a sigh of relief, and Congressman Goldfogle, who was once a Judge, said the decision in the case was according to good precedent.

Already several hundred men had been crowding about seeking an introduction to the intruder, and a dance was proposed. Everybody wanted the uninvited guest for a partner. "Little Buck" won out, paying her escort a two-for-five cigar for the privilege. Then half the dancers tied handkerchiefs around their sleeves, which meant that for the time being they were to be classed as women.

Off Blackwell's Island the two brass bands on deck united their strains in the "prison lockstep." The boat was close in shore, and a band of convicts heard the strains and marked time. There was little shuffling of feet on the deck.

They sent the intruder home by the College Point ferry. She made strenuous objections, but it was no use. The crowd, led by Senator Sullivan, paraded to Donnelly's. Already there had been prepared in the grove numerous gambling devices. In that part of the grounds to the rear of the hotel at least half the trees seemed to shadow a wheel or card table or something equally alluring. Throngs of men crowded each other around these centres of attraction, and the dealers and wheel spinners raked in the dollars, halves, and quarters as fast as they could move their hands.

"Now, you see," said the master at arms to a newspaper man who accosted him, "it's just outrageous. Mister Engel said he wouldn't have it, but here are these fellers disregardin' his orders."

"Gamblin', did you say?" exclaimed Martin. "Why, you must be mistaken. I never allow it on my chowders."

Then he beckoned to "Little Buck" and called him down for letting games of chance be played. "Didn't I tell you?" he cried. "Ain't this Engel's picnic? Wot d'ye mean?" The master at arms said he was very sorry, but it couldn't be helped. The gamblers had reached the ground first. "Well," said Martin, "I guess we'll have to let 'em alone this time; but remember, there mustn't be any of this next year."

One of the gambling tables had on it a thing that looked something like a roulette wheel, but the chances of the game were even smaller for the player than in the former. At another table was a wheel that was whirled over spaces covered by dollar greenbacks, and the players were told that they would win if the indicator stopped over a dollar. It didn't ever stop there, though, and the spinner reaped a good harvest.

In the afternoon there was a ball game between the "Sullivans," so named in honor of the Senator, and the "Antis," who are called that because they play against anybody and everybody they can. Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan was the scorer, but so many runs were made that he gave it up, and nobody knew which side won the game. Senator Sullivan, after reaching the hotel, went away again and came back to the city by ferry. He met the crowd later, when they returned to town.

Breakfast at noon and dinner at 6 o'clock were served. The bill of fare included roast beef, beer, potatoes, and other things. Engel said he had never before served a finer couple of meals.

In the evening the steamboat Sirius came back to the city. The picnic crowd paraded again through the district, which had turned out in force to honor the leader. There were fireworks. Among those who participated conspicuously were Mr. Foley, who won the fight over Patrick Divver for the leadership of the Second District; Alderman Forgess and ex-Alderman Benjamin.

THROWN INTO THE TUNNEL.

A Trolley Car Strikes a Baker's Wagon at Full Speed—Driver and Horse Escape Death.

Peter Beckman, driving a wagon filled with bread, narrowly escaped death early yesterday morning at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway. An Amsterdam Avenue car, with Timothy O'Connor, an extra man, at the motor, coming at full speed, hit the wagon, throwing vehicle and horse into the air over the railing and down twelve feet into the tunnel excavation.

Beckman in his flight caught the railing with one hand. This gave way, but with the other hand he managed to hold to the top of the bank and draw himself to the street.

There were three feet of water in the excavation. The horse, lying on his side, kept his head above the water until the driver got down to him to place boxes and the broken railing in such a way as to save the animal from drowning. Wrecking wagons of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company dragged the wagon free from the horse.

The animal was not badly injured, and to the surprise of the wreckers got on his feet. He was in his prison for three hours, when on the arrival of the subway workers he was lifted to the pavement by one of the big derricks. Stiff with cold he was led back to his stable.

Wax Match Company Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation of the American Wax Match Company were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State in New Jersey. The authorized capital stock is $125,000. The company is the first of its kind to manufacture wax matches in this country, and will at once begin constructing an extensive plant at Jersey City. The incorporators are Norbert B. Kates, Gustav Bok, and José Maestre of New York, and Edgar M. Johnson, F. S. Cowing, L. J. Goldman, and Sidney G. Stricker of Cincinnati. It is understood that Cincinnati capital is largely interested in the concern, the papers having been filed through Attorneys Stricker & Johnson of Cincinnati.

Marconi System on the Cunard Line.

It is officially stated that the Cunard steamship Umbria is now fully equipped with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. The Lucania and Campania have already been fitted with this system, and it will be introduced on the Etruria within a short time.

Hot Rolls,

hot muffins, hot cakes, made with Royal Baking Powder may be freely eaten without fear of indigestion.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

3.50 per pair.

The varieties are so extensive that every occasion, with its appropriate dress—every different kind of foot, and the numerous requirements of up-to-date taste are provided for.

When purchasing Sorosis shoes, customers should have the foot measured, instead of inquiring for any particular size. By this means an accurate fit is secured.

The Sorosis Slipper is shown in numerous attractive designs, in accordance with the latest fashion.

A shoemaking section, for boots, shoes and slippers made to order, is included in this department.

Customers are requested to take new elevator opposite western entrance.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BIG HOTEL ON ST. CLOUD'S SITE

New Structure to be Eighteen Stories High and to Cost About $2,000,000.

The project for a new hotel on the St. Cloud site at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, a deal which has been in negotiation for several months, is assuming definite form. Some minor details have yet to be arranged, but all of the essential terms of the transaction have been agreed upon, and some formal announcement in regard to it will probably be forthcoming within a few days.

J. E. Pennock and others of Philadelphia are the prospective lessees of the St. Cloud site from John Jacob Astor. The lease will be made for a term of twenty-one years, with privileges for two renewals for a similar period. The lessees will erect on the property a hotel probably eighteen stories in height, for which plans have already been prepared by Architect Bruce Price. These plans will have to be approved by architects representing Col. Astor, and for this work the firm of Trowbridge & Livingston has been chosen. In fact, the formal closing of the transaction awaits only this approval of the plans. The new hotel will probably cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. No details were obtainable yesterday as to the exact terms of the ground lease.

The St. Cloud property has frontages of 100 feet on Broadway and 175 feet on Forty-second Street, with an "L" extending to Forty-first Street. A unique feature of the new structure will be its direct connection in the basement with the underground railroad, which at that point curves over toward the south side of Forty-second Street, just before swinging around into Broadway. In making this curve, the road really trespasses upon the Astor property, but it is said that this fact will be overlooked in view of the concession to be made by the tunnel builders in affording access to the railroad from the hotel basement. Work will be begun upon the hotel in the near future in order that the disturbed condition of Forty-second Street may not be continued any longer than is absolutely necessary.

COL. GARDINER'S DISPUTED BILL.

Stipulation that He Was to Receive $25 a Day Produced.

There was no further argument before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday upon the question of allowing ex-District Attorney Gardiner's bill of $150 for services as referee in distributing a surplus of $2,800 under foreclosure sale.

The bill on last Wednesday was disputed by Lawyer E. R. Vollmer, counsel for Mrs. Mary A. Wynne, a dressmaker, who had to pay the referee out of her award of $650. Mr. Vollmer then declared that the referee was entitled to only $20 for two hearings at the legal rate of $10 a hearing. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Schwarzkopf declared that Col. Gardiner had a written stipulation that he was to be paid $25 per day. Mr. Schwarzkopf appeared before Justice Andrews yesterday and produced the stipulation. Later Mr. Schwarzkopf said:

"Col. Gardiner's bill was not unusual. It is the practice of members of the bar of high standing to stipulate before acting as referee that they are to receive more than the amount fixed by law. Some lawyers receive as much as $50 per day. Justice Andrews requested that Col. Gardiner appear before him personally to certify that he was occupied six days on the matter, and this the latter will do."

HAS NOT RESIGNED YET.

Capt. Bleecker Says He May Not Leave the Seventy-first Regiment.

Capt. Anthony James Bleecker has not resigned from the Seventy-first Regiment.

"I have not," said Capt. Bleecker yesterday, "sent in my resignation from the regiment and may not do it."

He refused to recognize or discuss any stories or rumors concerning himself and the regiment, or to qualify or amplify what he said about his resignation.

"Capt. Bleecker's resignation," said one of his friends, "has not been handed in, so that the report that he has left the Seventy-first is, at least, premature. His resignation is in his own hands and will remain there, in all probability, for some time. The night of the McKinley memorial parade he told his men—the short muster of that night of Company G had nothing to do with it, as it was due to the orders to assemble at the armory not being forwarded to them—that he was going to resign. He made this announcement the day before to friends. For a couple of years he has intimated this intention. He is tired of the service in that his regimental duties interfere with his business.

"Talk of Company G being split up is nonsense. It is a unit, and since Capt. Bleecker's announcement of his intention to resign he has been so entreated to remain in the regiment by his men and others that the question is held in abeyance by him. He will probably stay. I ought to add that Capt. Bleecker's relations with Col. Bates are of the best."

COAL-LADEN SCHOONER ASHORE.

The Hannah F. Carleton May Be Total Loss—Crew Taken Off.

The schooner Hannah F. Carleton of Bangor, Me., Capt. Hardy, bound from South Amboy to Bangor with 300 tons of soft coal, went ashore last night at Flynn's Knoll, off Sandy Hook.

Distress signals were set, and Capt. Patterson of the Sandy Hook Life Saving Station went to the vessel's assistance with a lifeboat and crew. They took Capt. Hardy, his wife, and child and the crew of five men off. The vessel is likely to prove a total loss.

The Carleton was built in Pembroke, Me., in 1884. She is 225 gross tons. She is 108.3 feet long and 30 feet beam. Her owner is Rowland W. Stewart of Bangor, Me.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—George Z. Taylor was injured while alighting from a New York Central train at Clyde, N. Y. On the trial of his action for damages, he gave evidence tending to show that the train was at rest when he attempted to alight, and that while he was descending the steps of the car, it suddenly started. The railroad company's testimony tended to show that the train had stopped, but had started again, and was actually in motion when the plaintiff left his seat in the car and attempted to alight. The Fourth Appellate Division, on an appeal from a judgment for the plaintiff upon a verdict for $1,500, holds that it was not error for the court to refuse to charge that if the plaintiff knew that the train was in motion when he attempted to alight he was guilty of contributory negligence, as, except under unusual conditions, the question of contributory negligence in such a case must be submitted to the jury. "There may be circumstances," says Justice Rumsey, for the court, "under which it might be contributory negligence as a matter of law for a passenger to attempt to alight from a moving train, but that cannot always be the case. If the train has just started and is moving slowly, a prudent man would not hesitate to get off, and except where the train is moving rapidly, or where the situation of the train or the condition of the man is unusual, the question whether it is contributory negligence to attempt to alight from a moving train must be left to the jury." A short time before the accident, the evidence showed, the conductor of the train had an altercation with a passenger who was sitting with the plaintiff. Just before the train reached the station at which the accident happened, the conductor asked another passenger whether he was going to get off at such station, and then said to him: "You want to be ready to get off; I will get even with those fellows." This testimony, the Court holds, was incompetent, as such declaration was not a part of the res gestæ. Presiding Justice Adams and Justice Spring dissented.

***

DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS BY A MOB.—In an action by Charles D. Marshall, as trustee, against the City of Buffalo to recover damages for the destruction of his buildings by a mob, it is held, by the Fourth Appellate Division, that evidence that the mob proceeded to accomplish its purpose as peaceably as possible, and was not disposed to do any violence other than it did, and that it bore no malice toward the plaintiff or any one else, but simply desired to possess itself of the material, to which it had no right, of which the buildings were constructed, does not affect the plaintiff's right to recover. Justice Rumsey, giving the Court's opinion, says: "The evidence on the part of the defendant was addressed simply to showing that there was no actual fighting or unnecessary noise or rioting on the part of the persons who destroyed this property. There is no dispute as to the fact that it was destroyed unlawfully. No one claimed that any permission to do so had actually been given, although there was some evidence tending to show that some one had told the mob that they might destroy the property and take away the material of which it was composed. The only effect of the evidence offered by the defendant, so far as we can see, was that the mob proceeded to accomplish the purpose for which they were gathered there as peaceably as might be in the absence of any opposition to their course. This, however, we do not regard as very material evidence, when it appears that no attempt was made by the police or any one else to prevent the carrying out by the mob of their intention. The utmost that can be claimed for this evidence is that an inference arises that the mob was not disposed to do any violence other than what they did do in this particular case, and that they had no malice toward the plaintiff or any one else, but simply a desire to possess themselves of the material of which the buildings were made and which they had no right to."

Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Thursday to elect two Commissioners of Pilots, to serve for two years, from Oct. 16, 1901, to Oct. 16, 1903, in place of Thomas P. Ball and A. Foster Higgins. At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber, which will be held the same day, the gold medal ordered by the Chamber will be presented to Abram S. Hewitt in recognition of his services in the cause of rapid transit.

This Fall's old fogy conservative Derby blocks are here—every single one of them.

So is a Derby block that is neither conservative, or ultra with the ultraism of the "Grand Duc" nightmare.

It is a stylish graceful compromise, a hat that a man tired of conservative shackles has heretofore had to have made to order.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Upholstery Fabrics.

Extensive Fall Display of novel and handsome materials, (imported and domestic) for

Draperies, Portieres, Furniture and Wall Coverings.

The following lines are fully represented in all the prevailing colors:

Armures. Moquettes.
Brocades. Velours, figured and plain
Damasks. Tapestries. Gobelins.
Moires. Jacquards.

Special Values in

Tapestries

for furniture,

$1, $1.50, $2.50 a yd.

Damasks

for draperies,

$1.35, $2.50, $3.50 yd.

Estimates and designs submitted for all descriptions of interior drapery work.

Furniture re-upholstered.

Estimates Given.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

SCANNELL'S PLEA SUCCESSFUL

Indictments Against Him Dismissed—Special Counsel's Appearance Before the Grand Jury Declared Illegal.

Justice Gildersleeve, sitting in the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the indictments against Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and William L. Marks.

Commissioner Scannell had been indicted both for neglect of duty and for conspiracy with Marks in the purchase of supplies for the department.

The grounds for the dismissal as laid down by the Justice were based on the irregularity of retaining Samuel H. Ordway as special counsel to appear before the Grand Jury. While no official statement could be obtained from District Attorney Philbin last night, it was generally understood that instead of resubmitting the evidence in his possession to a new Grand Jury, he would appeal from the decision of Justice Gildersleeve.

In part the opinion of the Justice is as follows:

"The principal irregularity urged as a challenge is as follows: That one Samuel H. Ordway, an attorney at law, was permitted to represent the District Attorney during the sessions of the Grand Jury while the charges embraced therein were under consideration, otherwise than as provided in Sections 262, 263, and 264 of the code of criminal procedure.

"It is not denied that Mr. Samuel H. Ordway was present and conducted the cases against these defendants before the Grand Jury, examined the witnesses, and advised the Grand Jury upon the questions which arose. Mr. Ordway was not the District Attorney, he was not an Assistant District Attorney, he was not the court, he was not a witness. He was special counsel employed by the District Attorney. We must therefore meet the question: Has the District Attorney a right in the absence of statutory authority to delegate to a private attorney the power and duty which the law imposes upon him?

"The powers and duties imposed by law upon public officials that require the exercise of judgment and discretion in their performance cannot be delegated, without express legislative authority. It was illegal for Mr. Ordway, as special counsel, to assume the powers and duties of the District Attorney. In directing Mr. Ordway to attend before the Grand Jury the District Attorney undertook, without legislative sanction, to delegate to a private individual the most grave official duties imposed upon him as an officer. This conduct was not in accordance with the express provisions of the law, and it was contrary to the spirit and policy of the law.

"In view of the conclusion I have reached it becomes unnecessary to consider the claims of the defendants that the Grand Jury was influenced in the findings of the indictment by incompetent and illegal evidence. The same remark is true of the defendants' claim that the conspiracy indictment was not found and presented as prescribed in Sections 268 and 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
4th Floor.

Arabian Lace Curtains,—exclusive variety of new designs. Full length

5.00, 6.50, 10.50 per pair.

Sash curtains to match,

3.00 to 5.50 per pair

Fancy Muslin Curtains,—colored floral designs,

.95 per pair.

About 200 pairs English Bobbinette Lace Curtains,—ruffled edges.

$2.00, $2.50, $3.25 per pair.

Venetian velour Portieres—reversible,—finished with heavy cord edge.

Colors—Empire red and green, rose, turquoise, reseda and Burgundy,

$7.50 per pair.

Fine "Frou Frou" Portieres,—finished with rich Valance fringe, full size,

$5.75 per pair.
Usual price, 8.75.

Couch Covers,—Kez Kelim designs,—60 inches wide, 3 yards long,

$3.75 each.

Orders taken for all kinds of lace hangings.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

SILKS.

Fifty Thousand Yards,—New designs in Printed Warp Taffetas,—Louisine and Gros de Londres weaves, and Satin Brocades.

White, black on white, white on black,—and a complete range of Light, Medium and Delicate shades of color.

Imported for the Fall Season.

$1.00 per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS

Pure Wool—Carefully Woven.
BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET,
75 cts. a Yard.
(regular price $1.00 a yd.)
LONG CREDIT. 104 WEST 14TH ST.

BOY REPULSES HIS MOTHER.

Mrs. Francis J. Oakes's Suit to Get Possession of Her Child—Her Husband's Action for Divorce.

A boy's rejection of the advances of his mother served to make a scene in Part II., Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The mother is Mrs. Adeline Estelle Sullivan Oakes, who, pending divorce proceedings instituted against her, sought to have the custody of her son, Paul Sullivan Oakes, nine years old.

The father, Francis J. Oakes, is a member of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, and is considered a wealthy man. He has had the care of the child for some time, and his wife finally applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. This was to have been decided yesterday before Justice Andrews.

Paul, with his father, was in court early. Mrs. Oakes came in with her counsel a few minutes later. Justice Andrews had not yet taken his seat on the bench. Mrs. Oakes saw her son as soon as she entered the courtroom.

"Paul! Paul! My darling!" she cried, as she rushed up to him.

"Go 'way," he said.

"Oh! Paul! Do you refuse to kiss me?" exclaimed Mrs. Oakes.

"Go away and let me alone," answered the lad as he pushed his mother from him.

Then Mrs. Oakes became hysterical. At this point Justice Andrews arrived. He at once began to listen to the argument of counsel in the habeas corpus proceedings.

Counsel for Mr. Oakes declared that on one occasion Mrs. Oakes had beaten the lad severely because he would not promise to keep a secret for her.

Mr. Oakes's counsel then told how his client had supplied his wife with large sums of money, which had been wasted. He claimed that Mr. Oakes had given her a residence at Steinway, L. I., worth $44,000 and a Summer home in Maine valued at $20,000.

After considerable argument Justice Andrews granted counsel for Mrs. Oakes until to-day to file additional affidavits in her favor.

Mr. Oakes obtained a divorce from his first wife, Luella C. Oakes, a cousin of the present Mrs. Oakes, Dec. 14, 1894.

No Welcome for Irish Visitors.

The United Irish Societies, at a meeting at Ledwith's Hall, Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, held on Sunday night, rejected by an overwhelming majority a motion to appoint a committee to receive John E. Redmond, P. A. McHugh, Thomas O'Donnell, Michael Davitt, and the other delegates of the Irish Parliamentary Party who are to speak in New York at the end of next month.

O'Neill's,

Fine Millinery.

Exclusive Novelties in Walking Hats, Toques and Bonnets; also

Fine Imported Feather Hats in all colors at very attractive prices.

An Important Sale

Finest French Felt Hats.

Newest shapes, tastefully trimmed and showing the very latest color combinations for Fall wear, including designs similar to accompanying cut,

4.48 and 4.98 each.

Choice Novelties in Untrimmed Hats, Fine Millinery Velvets, Ostrich Goods, Flowers, Foliage, and Ornaments.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

THINK IT OVER.

Balance "I need" against "I can afford"

And even if the balance is the wrong way, don't fear to come to us.
We don't shriek "low prices," much, but we do give them.
And you know what you're getting.
Suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and haberdashery for men and boys.

Smith, Gray & Co.,
Broadway at 31st St., New York.
Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

TOWELS.
Hemmed Huck, $1.50 per doz.
Hemmed Fancy Weaves, $3.00 per doz.
Hemstitched, Fayal Weaves, $3.50 per doz.

TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS.
Fine Irish Damask—
2x2 yds. Cloths, $2.50 each.
2x2 1-2 yds. $3.25 each.
2x3 yds. $4.00 each.
22-inch Napkins to Match, $3.00 per doz.
25-inch Napkins to Match, $4.00 per doz.

SHEETS & PILLOW CASES
Hemstitched Linen Sheets
72x90, $3.50 per pair.
90x96, $5.00 per pair.
Pillow Cases—
22 1-2x36, 90c. per pair.
22 1-2x36, $1.25 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Rare Woods.

"October's workmanship to rival May."
—Wordsworth.

Satin-wood, Congo-wood, white mahogany, oaks, cedar, walnut, birch, and maple.

Satin-wood plays the wanton of them all, and breaks through every canon of the forest. Birch rivals it—its wraithlike grain has an illusive charm far beyond the measure of words. 3 pce. bedroom suite, $27.00. Golden oak, 3 pcs., $30.00—preserves the spirit of the wood. Congo-wood, in Chippendale designs, light-colored—beautifully grained. Sideboards, $87.00. Extension tables, $62.00. Sidetables, $38.00. China closets, $70.00, glass back and shelves. Every desirable model will greet you in the grace of its nativity if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Last 5 Evgs., 8:30. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.
Next Monday, CHARLES HAWTREY.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
LOUIS MANN | THE RED KLOOF
CLARA LIPMAN | By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. Xtra Matinées Oct. 9 and Oct. 16.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. Sothern in the New Play
SOTHERN | RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Success Smiled upon him." ALAN DALE.
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.
"His success sweeping and unequivocal."—Ev. Sun.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"Best Don Cæsar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CÆSAR'S RETURN
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, B'way and 35th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Andrew MacK | Last Week of the Success | Tom Moore
Monday Next, DAN DALY—"The New Yorkers."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Tue., Sat. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
40 HORSES. ARIZONA. 200 PEOPLE.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

KEITH'S THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI B'way & 14th St. 30—Other Acts—30. PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

NEW YORK KING'S CARNIVAL B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Supper at Sherry's & special features.

14TH STREET THEATRE, Near 6th Av. Great Success. John E. Kellerd in The Cipher Code. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Bargain Mat. Every Wednesday. 25 & 50c. No higher.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:15. OPENING TO-NIGHT. To-night & Every Eve. & Matinée Sat. (Mat. Pop. Prices) Paul Heyse's DAS VERSCHLEIERTE BILD ZU SAIS.

GRAND Opera House Winchester
See the Great Race Scene.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evenings 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE Four Cohans in "The Governor's Son."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. SAPPHO

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Northern Lights

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Fannie Tunison. No hands. No feet. Sews with mouth. 10c.

3d Ave. Next MAT. Thurs. THE VILLAGE PARSON

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS..... 25c., 35c., & 50c.
Northern Lights NEXT WEEK | FANCHON the CRICKET

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Another London Gaiety Theatre Success. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of
THE MESSENGER BOY.
With JAMES T. POWERS

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d..... At 8:15 Matinée Saturday at 2.
BERTHA GALLAND | 4TH WEEK. THE FOREST LOVERS

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Bills. Laughing Shows. Low Prices.
23d St. | "Turned Up," Werner & Reider Vaud. Big show. Little Prices, 15, 25, 50c.
5th Ave. | "The Last Word," Florenz Troupe, The Hudsons, Continuous Vaud. 25-50c.
58th St. | "Boodle's Baby," Jacques Inandi. Other Vaud. Atts., 15, 25c. Eve., 15, 25, 50c.
125th St. | "A Night Off," Great Daly Comedy. Grand Vaudeville. Atts. 15, 25, 15, 25, 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Castle Sq. Opera Co., Opera in English. To-night at 8 sharp. Carmen. To-morrow Mat. Lohengrin. Prices 25 to 1.00. Next w'k—Double Bill & Faust.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. HOWARD and EMERSON'S MATINEE TO-DAY. FOL-DE-ROL BURLESQUERS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer fresh southerly winds becoming westerly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,142. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TOLSTOI ON RUSSIA'S ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE

He Says It Has a Pernicious Effect on Both Nations.

Doubts Sincerity of France's "Spontaneous Love"—Russia No Longer Cares for Europe's Opinions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times remarks that Count Tolstoi has for many years been an object of enthusiasm on the part of the French press. The Revue Blanche recently asked the famous Russian for his opinion on the Franco-Russian alliance, and the correspondent sends the reply received by the paper.

Tolstoi says that, in the first place, the true Russian people do not know of the existence of the alliance, but if they did they would have the common sense to understand that this exclusive alliance with another nation could not have any other object than to support it against its enemies, and perhaps involve them in wars. Therefore the alliance would be displeasing to them.

Furthermore, says Count Tolstoi, he doubts whether the French people are really enthusiastic about the alliance, and declares that if the Russian people knew all that has been said and done in France in regard to the alliance they would conceive a distrust of and antipathy for a people who, without reason, suddenly professed such spontaneous and exceptional love for them.

Count Tolstoi says the object of such alliances is war or to menace war; that their influence must be mischievous generally, and that they can produce only the greatest mischief to the nations forming them. France's Government, press, and society have already made compromises, and will be forced to make more, in regard to French traditions of freedom and humanity, in order to pretend to be united in sentiments and intentions with the most despotic, retrograde, and cruel Government in Europe. In Russia also the alliance has already had a pernicious influence. Russia no longer cares for European opinion, and, feeling herself backed by this strange friendship with the nation reputed to be the most civilized in the world, daily becomes more retrograde, despotic, and cruel.

ATTACKED BY MOORS IN FEZ.

Portuguese Subject Badly Injured—He Had Unknowingly Approached a Saint's Tomb.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Tangier says a most regrettable incident has happened at Fez. A Portuguese subject, who does not speak Arabic, had recently arrived in the city, and approached the tomb of a local saint. There was nothing to show that the thoroughfare was forbidden to Christians. A shopman called out to the stranger that he must not proceed along the street in question, but the visitor did not comprehend what was said to him, and did not halt. Directly afterward he was attacked by a fanatical crowd and terribly mauled.

The physician who is attending the injured man says that his recovery is uncertain.

The Times's correspondent remarks that neither this attack nor the affair last year at the same place, in which an American citizen was beaten to death, would have occurred had the Sultan not neglected his duties in the northern part of his kingdom and remained for six years in Marakesh, (City of Morocco.)

JAPANESE BANK PANIC ENDED.

Government Takes Action to Prevent Similar Trouble in the Future.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Tokio to The Times says the recent bank panic at Osaka and Kioto has entirely subsided, and the deposits withdrawn have been returned. The public has learned the wholesome lesson that there is danger in too many small and ill-managed banks. The Government has seized the opportunity to restrict the establishment of banks, and to compel their rigid management. The promotion of new banks has ceased, and many small, weak institutions are closing.

The Government will introduce at the next session of Parliament an amendment to the law governing private and savings banks.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c.; cotton, middling, 8 3-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22@22½c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotel and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Rate $3 on steel flyer City of Lowell for Yacht Races. Fine café service. Music. See adv.—Adv.

THE NEW OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

Rebels Who Burned a Piang-Tong Mission Attack Towns Near Canton—The Situation Grave.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says that the Piang-Tong missionaries arrived at that city yesterday. They were warned in advance of the approach of the rebels, whose idea it is to exchange the Manchu for a Ming dynasty, and to destroy the "barbarians." The missionaries fled to Kia-Ying-Chow, and thence to Swatow, where the German Consul acted promptly. The Chinese authorities have sent 1,600 soldiers, who will probably suppress the uprising.

The local officials and people at Piang-Tong are well disposed toward the missionaries. One of the latter, named Rutter, is missing, but is thought to be safe.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Hongking to The Daily Mail says:

"Thousands of rebels, after sacking the German mission at Piang-Tong, attacked Hin-Nan, a city near Canton. They were repulsed, and they then attacked Shakma, where they were again repulsed. Two thousand Chinese troops have been sent to suppress them."

"Disorders have arisen in the Yang-tse provinces owing to the ravages of the floods and the diversion of the relief funds by corrupt officials," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard. "These threaten to culminate in rebellion. The situation is very grave, and the local authorities have been ordered to raise troops and to place the districts in a state of defense."

SZELL'S THREAT TO GERMANY.

His Promptitude in Speaking Out Is Cordially Praised.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the attitude assumed by Austria-Hungary toward the proposed German customs tariff is approved by the whole country. The promptitude of M. de Szell, the Hungarian Premier, in speaking out is cordially praised, and it is recalled that his statesmanlike counsel last year saved Austria from a suspension of the Constitution.

There is some criticism of Hungary for taking such a step alone, but under the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich commercial treaties must be approved by both halves of the monarchy. Moreover, M. de Szell acted with the knowledge and approval of the Vienna Government and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Goluchowski.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The Minister of Commerce, Herr Moeller, speaking at a banquet last evening in connection with the sittings of the German Commercial Diet, declared that the Government was in a difficult position. It must be admitted that commercial treaties for long periods were necessary, and at the same time that higher protection for agriculture was a political necessity.

GREAT OUTCRY AGAINST THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

All Opposition Papers Denounce the Removal of the Legion of Honor Grand Chancellor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says the Opposition press has raised a violent outcry against the Government because of the removal of the Duc d'Auerstädt from the office of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor and the appointment in his stead of Gen. Florentin.

It is admitted that this virtual dismissal of the Duc, who is greatly esteemed, is a grave step. It is believed, moreover, that he only learned that he had been removed from the newspapers. All the Opposition newspapers—Conservative, Bonapartist, and Royalist—are vehement in their denunciations of the Government's action, and the matter will surely be brought before Parliament when it reassembles.

The chief reason for the removal of the Duc was his refusal to bring before the Council of the order the case of M. de Lur-Saluces, who was condemned to banishment for five years, and declared himself hostile to the Government and the republic. The Duc's excuse for not bringing the matter up is that M. Déroulède was not expelled from the order when he was banished. The Ministerialists declare that the two cases are different—that M. Déroulède is at least a Republican, even if inimical to the Government.

A new element is added to the discussion by the resignation of Gen. Le Veuve and Gen. De Dionne from the Council of the order. The former is an avowed Nationalist and the latter a stanch friend of the Duc d'Auerstädt, who is better known in these Republican days by his military title of Gen. Davout. He has long been an open adversary of the present Minister of War, Gen. André.

SITUATION BAD ALL OVER TURKEY

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says reports from the Consuls in all the Turkish provinces depict the situation everywhere as deplorable. An Ambassadorial conference and collective action are contemplated.

RUSSIA'S PACIFIC SQUADRON.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says that reinforcements and stores for the Russian squadron in the Pacific will be dispatched from Odessa in the middle of the present month.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington. Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Thursdays, October 17th and 31st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. CROKER MAY ACCEPT MR. SHEPARD

Controller Coler Rejected, the Politicians Now Declare.

CONFERENCE AT McLAUGHLIN'S

The Controller, It Is Asserted, Is Willing to Resign in Mr. Shepard's Favor—Mr. Croker in Brooklyn.

Richard Croker and Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn spent nearly all of yesterday together. From breakfast in the morning until after the theatre in the evening these two leaders talked politics, and both seemed to be in a happy frame of mind. At a late hour the list of available men from which the Tammany candidate for Mayor was likely to be chosen was narrowed down to a few names.

A rumor was started in Brooklyn late in the evening that Edward M. Shepard had decided to postpone his trip to Europe, and if the Tammany nomination was tendered to him he would accept. All information on this subject was refused at Mr. Shepard's house.

At an early hour this morning it was reported that Mr. Croker had caused information to be conveyed to the Brooklyn leaders that he would not consider Mr. Coler as an available candidate, but that he might accept Mr. Shepard if his nomination were suggested by Mr. McLaughlin's representatives.

Mr. Shepard was to sail to-morrow with Engineer William Barclay Parsons, who has charge of the building of the rapid transit tunnel. The first rumors were that Mr. Croker had received assurances that Mr. Croker had received assurances that Mr. Shepard would accept the Tammany nomination. Mr. Shepard appeared before the Board of Estimate in the City Hall, and a hearing was granted on the estimate of the College of the City of New York for expenses for 1902 on the ground that he was closing up matters to go to Europe.

The announcement of Mr. Shepard's intention to sail for a long vacation abroad was made several weeks ago. At the same time he said that his friends in Brooklyn would receive a statement from him before he sailed as to the local political situation. Last week Mr. Shepard in a signed statement declared in favor of the nomination of Controller Coler for Mayor, and afterward wrote a letter offering to postpone his trip to Europe and take the stump if Mr. Coler was named.

Mr. Shepard was at his home, 172 Congress Street, Brooklyn, last evening. The following questions were sent to Mr. Shepard with a request for a reply:

"Do you intend to sail for Europe on Thursday?"

"Will you accept the Democratic nomination for Mayor if the same is tendered to you?"

To both of these questions Mr. Shepard sent back the reply:

"Mr. Shepard is unable to answer this evening."

The friends of Mr. Shepard said in the evening that he had decided to postpone his trip to Europe for a few days in order to clear up his end of the political situation.

Senator McCarren arrived at the Democratic Club shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Croker was waiting for his visitor. Breakfast was served in Mr. Croker's room. Before leaving the club, Senator McCarren was asked:

"What are Controller Coler's chances of receiving the nomination?"

"They are very bright."

"Will he be nominated by the convention?"

"You will have to wait and see as to that."

"Are you working for his nomination and in his interests?"

"Always, and I will work to the very last moment."

"Will the contest be carried into the convention?"

"I don't think there will be any contest in the convention. The matter will be settled before to-morrow night or to-morrow night at the utmost."

"Is the Brooklyn organization still for Coler?"

"Yes, and we are going to be for Coler till the last."

Mr. Croker, when seen, was willing to discuss yacht racing and bulldogs. When asked about politics, Mr. Croker would smile and say:

"Fine weather for the yacht race. I don't know whether I will go down to the yacht race or not."

A by-stander said:

"Senator McCarren says that he is highly pleased at the prospects."

"Why shouldn't he be?" said Mr. Croker. Then he stopped short and said:

"Now look here, I am not talking politics."

Mr. Croker and Senator McCarren left the Democratic Club arm in arm.

"We are going over to see Mr. McLaughlin in Brooklyn," said the Senator, jokingly.

Senator McCarren and Mr. Croker did go to Brooklyn, but the Brooklyn politicians claimed that there was no meeting between Messrs. Croker and McLaughlin. They asserted that the strained relations which exist between the two leaders would prevent a meeting at the present time.

Mr. McLaughlin gave out an interview yesterday, claiming that he was the "original boss," and that all the others called "bosses" by their followers, including Messrs. Croker and Platt, were only counterfeits. Mr. McLaughlin's title to the name of "boss" dates back to President Buchanan's Administration, when the Brooklyn politician was appointed to a position in the navy yard and became known as "boss."

The talk in Tammany circles of the nomination of Mr. Shepard subsided when excerpts from Mr. Shepard's speeches made when he ran for Mayor of Brooklyn several years ago were printed. The quoted speeches contain denunciations of Tammany Hall and Tammany leaders as corrupt men.

One of Mr. Croker's political lieutenants said early this morning:

"It is a remarkable political situation. It would not surprise me to see the matter settled in the convention."

"Does that mean that the Brooklyn organization will fight in the open for Controller Coler?"

"I would not say that, but the contest for the nomination is an open race at this hour."

Mr. Croker returned to the Democratic Club last evening and dined with Senator McCarren. Later they went to the theatre. Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Croker returned to the club and talked with several delegations. Mr. Croker still declined to say anything about the situation.

The Brooklyn Democratic leaders held a conference last evening in the home of Mr. McLaughlin, on Remsen Street. Controller Coler was at the Brooklyn Club, and was called to Mr. McLaughlin's house, where there were gathered James Shevlin, Senator John McCarty, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and other leaders.

The conference lasted until after midnight. Mr. Shevlin refused to discuss politics except to say:

"There is no change. The Mayoralty situation is the same as it was two days ago."

It was said by a close personal friend of Mr. McLaughlin after the conference that the contest was likely to be carried into the convention. A meeting of the Democratic City Committee will be held this evening.

The convention will be called to order to-morrow at 7:30 o'clock in the Grand Central Palace.

At 1 A. M. this morning the result of the conference of the Brooklyn leaders became known outside of the circle of those who were in attendance. It was stated that Controller Coler was called to Mr. McLaughlin's home to be informed that the Tammany leader had in an indirect way announced that Mr. Coler would not be acceptable to the Wigwam as a candidate.

While the conference was in progress a Brooklyn leader was sent to Mr. Shepard's house and returned with his answer. A message is said to have been obtained from Mr. Croker stating that he would accept Mr. Shepard as the candidate for Mayor if his name was presented by the Brooklyn delegation.

The rumor was that Controller Coler agreed to withdraw in favor of Mr. Shepard and that matters had been arranged to the satisfaction of Controller Coler and the Brooklyn leaders.

For Yacht Races take popular L. I. Sound flyer City of Lowell. Rate, $3. See adv.—Adv.

Take Fall River Line Steamer Plymouth for Yacht Races. Splendid open decks, commodious saloons, fine music. Rate, $4. See adv.—Adv.

J. M. TOUCEY'S NEPHEW KILLED.

He Was a Switchman in Chicago—Uncle Was General Superintendent of the New York Central.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—E. T. Toucey, a switchman on the Burlington Railroad, missed his footing, and falling before a rapidly approaching switch engine, was killed here on Friday morning last. His remains were taken to St. Paul to-night.

E. T. Toucey left his home in St. Paul two or three years ago to follow in the footsteps of his uncle as a railroad man, the late J. M. Toucey, for many years General Superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company. About the only person who knew of his relationship to the man who had served the New York Central Company so long was General Superintendent Besley of the Burlington system.

A WOUNDED MAN'S WALK.

Shot Near the Heart, James McCarthy Proceeds Several Miles to Secure Surgical Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 1.—With a bullet wound in his breast, less than an inch from his heart, James McCarthy, twenty-eight years old, this morning walked from Port Reading to Bound Brook, a distance of more than three miles. An hour before he was shot in a row with a negro near the junction of the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad with the Port Reading branch. McCarthy is now at the Somerset Hospital, near Somerville, and is in a critical condition.

According to the story McCarthy told he was trying to reach New York. He left Philadelphia, where his home is, and got aboard a Philadelphia and Reading freight train early in the morning. McCarthy says a conductor allowed him to remain in a box car after he promised him not to allow tramps to get aboard.

When the train stopped at Port Reading a negro attempted to climb into the car, and, when McCarthy put him off, he pulled a revolver and shot him. Two tramps who later gave their names as Thomas Murray and Henry Smith, chased the man, but he escaped them. They returned to McCarthy's assistance, and, one on either side, helped the wounded man to walk to Bound Brook.

William Wilson, a negro, who is said to be the one who did the shooting, was arrested at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the Lehigh Valley tanks, east of this place. He denies the charge of shooting McCarthy.

A PITTSBURG DOCTOR'S BILL.

Physician Who Attended H. M. Curry Charged $100 a Day—Experts Call It Moderate.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—One hundred dollars a day is a moderate charge for a physician to make when attending a millionaire, according to expert witnesses in the Orphans' Court to-day. This testimony was offered in a suit by Dr. J. O. Flower against the estate of H. M. Curry for $5,243.25 for professional services rendered to the deceased.

Mr. Curry was one of the Carnegie Steel Company partners and died two years ago. Dr. Flower's services covered a period of five months, and included a twenty-one-day trip to Atlantic City, at which resort Mr. Curry died. Dr. Flower claimed that he treated Mr. Curry so successfully that his life was prolonged sufficiently to enable him to add at least $1,000,000 to his fortune, the estate being worth about $6,000,000 when he died. Dr. Flower's bill is for visits to Mr. Curry's home, and the cost of the trip to Atlantic City. For his visits to the residence he charges $25 each, and $100 a day at Atlantic City. All the experts agree that this was not exorbitant.

Dr. Edmund Fisher testified that his charge would depend largely on the patient and his ability to pay. Dr. Warner testified that some patients should be charged more because they often severely criticised the work of a physician more than persons in other walks of life.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES UNITE.

Pennsylvania Concerns Merged with a $4,000,000 Capital to be a Rival of the Bell System.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 1.—A consolidation of all the independent telephone companies of Easton, Penn., which is to be a formidable rival of the Bell system, was effected in this city to-day, and is to be followed by the merging of all the independent systems of the entire State of Pennsylvania with those of New Jersey and eventually to connect with a proposed system between New York and Boston.

The corporate title of the combine is the Consolidated Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and the principal offices are to be in this city. The officers are: President—Robert E. Wright, Allentown; Secretary—Dr. T. H. Leidy, Reading; Treasurer—C. M. W. Keck, Allentown. The Board of Directors has not been chosen.

The telephone companies consolidated are as follows: People's Telephone Company of Wilkesbarre, covering towns in Luzerne County; the Anthracite Telephone Company of Hazleton, covering Hazleton and towns in Luzerne and Carbon Counties; the Slate Belt Telephone Company, Slatington, and the surrounding slate regions of Lehigh and Northampton; the Lehigh Telephone Company of Allentown, Catasauqua, and towns in Lehigh County; the Schuylkill Valley Telephone Company, whose plant is now being reconstructed, and covers towns in Bucks, Schuylkill, and the City of Reading; the Lackawanna Telephone and Telegraph Lines of Scranton; the Inter-State Telephone and Telegraph Company, which begins at Scranton and extends through Pittston, Carbondale, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Lehighton, Mauch Chunk, Slatington, Allentown, Norristown, and at Philadelphia connects with the Keystone Telephone Company, now erecting its plant in Philadelphia. It also has a branch line from Norristown to Trenton, where it connects with the independent lines in New Jersey and New York.

The paid up capital of the company is $4,000,000. The present issue of bonds is $2,500,000, and it has in the hands of the mortgage trustees $3,500,000 of bonds, to be issued for the purchase of additional plants and the extension of the system. The company is also negotiating for several other plants.

American Rails for Spain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Consul Ridgely forwards to the State Department from Malaga, Aug. 29, 1901, a clipping from the Mining Review, an important industrial journal of Spain, noting that a steamer which recently took a cargo of iron ore to the United States has just returned with a cargo of steel rails. The paper deplores the lack of steel works in Spain that would render such imports unnecessary.

Niagara Falls Within Reach of All. Every person who would know something of our own wonders should take advantage of the very low rates to Niagara Falls and the Pan-American Exposition, offered by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads.—Adv.

A Word in Time. The special Autumn Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, containing carefully classified lists of Autumn and holiday books, will appear next Saturday, October 5th. It will comprise at least forty (40) pages, and as usual it will accompany the regular issue of THE TIMES without extra charge. Intending purchasers are urged to order in advance from their newsdealers. THE NEW YORK TIMES does not accept returns of unsold copies, and therefore newsdealers, as a rule, confine their supplies to regular orders.—Adv.

CUP RACERS UNABLE TO FINISH IN TIME

Shamrock Was Leading Columbia When Race Was Called Off.

Challenger Proved Herself to be a Dangerous Opponent in a Faint Breeze and a Calm Sea.

An attempt to sail the second race for the America's Cup, over a triangular course off Sandy Hook, was made yesterday, and failed for lack of wind. The first leg of the course was laid to windward, but owing to the shifting of the light and baffling breeze it became what yachtsmen call a close reach before the first mark was turned, and the British yacht led the way. The weakness of the breeze may be estimated from the fact that the yachts occupied about three and three-quarter hours in making the first mark, and that they were only half way to the second when, at 3:30, the Regatta Committee, seeing that it would be impossible to finish the contest, called the race off.

Columbia started out with the lead, but Shamrock, when she was something like half a mile behind, found a favorable slant of wind, which enabled her to close the gap, and then the transformation of the first leg from a beat to a close reach enabled her to pass the Columbia to windward and take the lead. When the yachts were started the wind was east and extremely light. The veriest tyro that ever was at sea could tell that it was not the sort of a wind to hold true, but to shift around to the southward. Nevertheless, the Regatta Committee, with unexampled promptness, sent the racers away at 11 o'clock exactly.

There was no sea at all, the ocean being like a mill pond, and, although the contest could not be completed, some ground was afforded for a comparison of the merits of the two yachts in such weather. Sir Thomas Lipton and his friends have said that if Shamrock had to sail in a very light breeze she would do well only when there was no sea. They explained her performance last Thursday by pointing out that there was altogether too much of a jump in the sea to suit her in so light a wind. They hold that they do not care how much sea there is if there is plenty of wind. Their statements seem to have been justified by yesterday's race.

Shamrock proved herself a competent drifter in a smooth sea. She was never far enough away from Columbia to be out of the race, though for six and a half minutes after the start Columbia had a slant of wind which enabled her to look much higher than her opponent. As this wind hauled more to the south it brought Shamrock on more even terms with Columbia, and when the yachts tacked Shamrock soon had the better of the argument.

She pointed quite as high as Columbia when she had the same wind, and her speed was a trifle greater. She was sailed, as heretofore, with consummate skill, though no doubt there were many who questioned Capt. Sycamore's tactics in carrying a balloon forestaysail on the last reach for the first mark, especially as he had the sail sheeted inside the lee rigging of his yacht. But if this was a mistake, it was offset by a tack which Capt. Barr made about an hour and a half before rounding the first mark. This tack was made when Columbia was carrying reaching canvas, and after tacking she was heading directly away from the mark when she was finally able to make her headsails draw. Capt. Barr consequently had to return to his former tack, and the time occupied in the evolution was all lost. After rounding the first mark Shamrock continued to gain, but nothing substantial resulted, and the race had to come to an untimely end.

Yesterday's race served to confirm the impression made on Saturday that Columbia and Shamrock II. are wonderfully well-matched yachts in light weather, and that in such conditions as cup races are usually sailed in the famous trophy of the seas will be in more danger from the new challenger than it has been at any time since it was brought here by the old America.

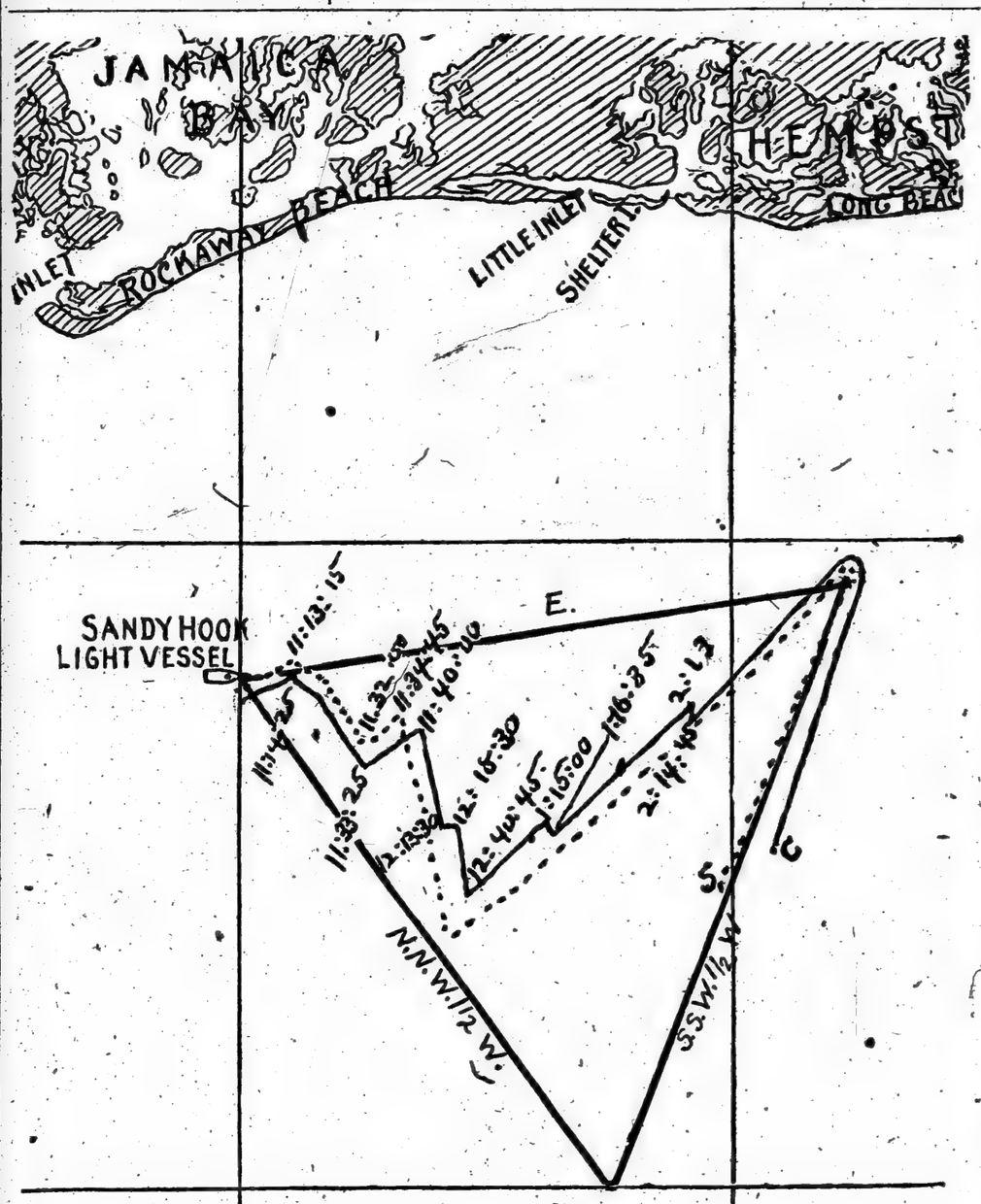

CHART SHOWING THE COURSE SAILED BY THE YACHTS.

The gain of 3 minutes and 20 seconds made by Shamrock in the work to the first mark yesterday could not be attributed wholly to the uncertain wind. The boat fairly earned an honest share of it.

THE RACE IN DETAIL.

Tantalizing Zephyrs Daily Alternately with Challenger and Defender Throughout the Course.

The racers were at the lightship at 10 o'clock, and the Regatta Committee's boat, the Navigator, hoisted the international code flag signifying that the race would be triangular. The wind at this time was extremely light from the eastward, and the tide was at the first of the ebb. The swell was very light and from the south-east. The sky was partly cloudy, but the sun was shining through the rifts. At 10:30 the committee boat displayed three sets of signals, indicating the courses of the three legs of the triangle. These sets read D C B, east; D F K, south-southwest, half west, and D G R, north-northwest, half west. If the wind had held true this would have made the first leg a beat to windward, the second a broad reach with the wind two and half points abaft the beam, and the third the same, but with the wind on the opposite side of the racers.

The preparatory signal was given at 11:34:45 went on the port tack to try to work up into this same slant of wind, which persistently hung to windward of his yacht.

At 11:40 Columbia went on the port tack fully half a mile up on the other yacht's weather beam. The wind was still so light that the American yacht's mainsail showed long running waves as she bowed to the gentle swells. The surface of the ocean was barely wrinkled by the soft breeze, though there were some indications of its freshening a trifle. But the gain was not such as to give ground for any hope that the drifting match would develop into a real race.

Shamrock was standing up perfectly straight, and apparently not moving through the water at all. She and Columbia broke out her baby jibtopsail and Columbia did likewise a minute and a half later than the challenger. Shamrock, being now some distance west of the line, went on the port tack, permitting Columbia to run down through her lee. Shamrock went up toward the line and wore round, while Columbia went on the starboard tack. The two yachts for some time continued similar tactics, sailing around and around in a constantly converging circle.

Just as the critical moment in the jockeying for the start was reached J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, flying the flag of Lewis Cass Ledyard, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, placed herself squarely between the press boat and the racers, and, wholly preventing the informers of the general public from seeing what was going on, remained there while one of her officers obtained from the revenue officer in charge of the press boat the triangular courses for the private information of the Commodore's party.

When the Corsair finally moved away it was seen that Shamrock was on the weather of Columbia and ahead of her. Capt. Sycamore ramped off across Columbia's bows and headed for the starting line on the starboard tack, with Columbia following. Capt. Sycamore had figured too closely, and he reached the line too soon, the result being that he was recalled by the committee and had to bear away to place Shamrock behind the line again. This allowed Columbia to luff out on his weather quarter and to cross the line in the lead and in the windward berth. Columbia was timed as crossing the line at 11:00:10 and Shamrock at 11:00:22.

BAD START FOR THE SHAMROCK.

Shamrock's thus dropping to leeward did her a great amount of harm, for the yachts had no more than crossed the line than the wind began to play tricks. It at once favored Columbia, so that she was able to look fully three points higher than her opponent, and the slant of wind which caused her to do this lasted her six minutes and a half. The wind was shifting southward and at this time it enabled Columbia to head almost east. It was only a four-knot wind, too, and it may be said that at no time in the course of the race was the breeze better than five knots, while at times it was as slow as three.

Seeing that the wind was going southward Shamrock at 11:13:15 went on the port tack to climb up the hill down which she had been sliding. Columbia followed her example at 11:14:20. The American yacht now held a course one-quarter of a mile further to windward than that of Shamrock, and was at the same time somewhat ahead of her. For some time after the tack Columbia had the better of the wind, and was able to point higher and foot faster than the challenger. At 11:25 the two yachts were about a mile and a quarter away from the lightship, and bobbing almost idly on the gentle swells. At 11:21 the breeze went still further to the southward, and the yachts, making hardly any headway, were shaking the wind out of their mainsails at every gentle pitch forward into the mild and soothing swells.

The wind now began to haul further south, and at 11:26 it had got to be south-east. The yachts were heading south. Shamrock went on the starboard tack at 11:32:20. She was now fully half a mile to leeward of Columbia. The latter went about at 11:33:25, and stood away on the starboard tack, heading toward the easterly end of Long Island, which was far down below the gray horizon. Columbia, being so far to windward, got the benefit of every puff, and at 11:35 she ran into a fresh slant which sent her off at a fine pace. Capt. Sycamore at 11:34:45 went on the port tack to try to work up into this same slant of wind, which persistently hung to windward of his yacht.

At 11:40 Columbia went on the port tack fully half a mile up on the other yacht's weather beam. The wind was still so light that the American yacht's mainsail showed long running waves as she bowed to the gentle swells. The surface of the ocean was barely wrinkled by the soft breeze, though there were some indications of its freshening a trifle. But the gain was not such as to give ground for any hope that the drifting match would develop into a real race.

Shamrock was standing up perfectly straight, and apparently not moving through the water at all. She and Colum-

Passage on the Steamer Monmouth to the Yacht Races assures satisfaction, as it is the first boat on the course, occupies good position during the race, and is always the first home.—Adv.

Rate $4 on Fall River Line Steamer Plymouth for Yacht Races. Fast, safe, commodious. See adv.—Adv.

FOR THE RACES.

In addition to the steamer Monmouth, which leaves from Pier 8, North River, 9:15 A. M., the New Jersey Central will operate the steamer St. Johns to the yacht races, leaving Jersey City station at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5, on sale at station dock.—Adv.

bia were both heading exactly south, when they were supposed to be beating to windward on an easterly course. In other words, they had been headed four points off. With a true easterly wind they should have been able to head southeast. At noon the two yachts were heading into a spot so soft that the water was smooth and glistening like oil. When Columbia entered this discouraging region her sails fell perfectly slack and hung in festoons, while her mast assumed that rigidly upright position which is very commendable in morals, but extremely objectionable in yachting. Columbia was now drifting a little off from her high windward berth, and her course was lying much nearer to Shamrock's than it did fifteen minutes earlier. But she was considerably ahead.

COLUMBIA FEELS FOR WIND.

At 12:13:30 Barr threw Columbia to the starboard tack, evidently as a feeler for wind, but in five minutes he found that the results were not satisfactory, and he went back at 12:18:30 to the port tack. The manoeuvre had netted him nothing, and, when at 12:20 Shamrock was favored by a puff which let her up three points there was no doubt that Columbia had made an apparent rather than a real gain.

At 12:40:45 Columbia went on the starboard tack and Shamrock at once followed. The defender was now about half a mile ahead of the challenger on the same tack. The wind was still a miserable apology for a breeze, and the race was little better than a drift. Shamrock had her entire crew along the lee rail in a vain effort to get sufficient keel to keep her sails full, but she persisted in standing up as straight as the proverbial church and showing the whole of her dark brown lee side above the water. Even Columbia tried the experiment of putting her men on the lee side, but in spite of that her white hull loomed clear against the blue sky of the horizon.

At 1:05 a narrow slant of wind came in from the southeast, and Shamrock got the slant first. She began to foot fast, and close the gap gradually between her and her leader. Columbia luffed out as hard as she could to get into it, but by the time she reached it, it had softened a little. But again it hardened a trifle and allowed her to luff a bit. She was now heading about northeast by east. At 1:15 Columbia went on the port tack and headed off across Shamrock's bows. After tacking Columbia hung in the wind, the breeze heading her off, and at 1:16:35 she went back on the starboard tack. Barr at once began to pinch up to get out across Shamrock's bows. Columbia was now about a quarter of a mile ahead, Shamrock having picked up half of the distance which lay between her and the defender half an hour earlier. When Columbia was hanging in the wind it looked as if Shamrock would cross her bows, and only by going back on the starboard tack did Capt. Barr prevent it.

Columbia now ran into a soft spot and went very slowly. Barr undertook to squeeze out across Shamrock's bows, but Sycamore kept his boat footing and was consequently gaining on his rival. The puff died away, and once more the wind became streaky. Smooth ribbons of cool blue ran through the darker lace where the wrinkles marked the surface of the sea. The yachts had now been out two hours and 25 minutes, and the lightship was still in sight from the deckhouse of the Luckenbach. One result of the manoeuvres of the last half hour was that Shamrock was holding a more weatherly course than Columbia.

At 1:31 Shamrock took in her working staysail, and at 1:32:12 set a balloon instead. This sail was cut high on the foot and sheeted inside the lee shrouds. At 1:34 Shamrock was on Columbia's weather beam, and at 1:34:30 she walked out on her weather bow. About 45 seconds later the English yacht was clear out ahead, and now she seemed to stop. At 1:38 Columbia took in her jibtopsail. At 1:38:45 Shamrock took in hers. At 1:39:48 Columbia broke out her No. 2 reaching jibtopsail, and at 1:41:30 Shamrock set a similar sail. Shamrock's was considerably larger than Columbia's, but the latter was now gaining. Both started sheets as the wind let them do so.

At 1:45 the defender was walking through Shamrock's lee, and in half a minute was ahead and to leeward. The American yacht had a favorable slant. In a few seconds the slant worked over to Shamrock, and she began to pass Columbia. Both yachts had started sheets at the same time as they began to shift headsails, and now they were having a nip-and-tuck fight on a reach for the mark. Experts were puzzled as to the trim of Shamrock's foresaysail. It certainly looked as if it would have done better work outside the rigging, for the clew of it was all aback and shunting wind against the luff of the mainsail.

At 1:53 Columbia caught another fine slant of wind, and at 1:54 she walked out through Shamrock's lee and got a little lead. Shamrock's jibtopsail seemed to be too large to be helpful in the light wind just then. A smaller one would have done her more good. However, it seemed to be largely a question of slants. As the wind helped one or the other, she made some gain.

SHAMROCK BLANKETS COLUMBIA.

Capt. Sycamore now bore down on Columbia, and by doing so went up on her weather. He was evidently aiming to blanket the American, and succeeded in doing so.

At 2:13 Columbia went on the port tack across Shamrock's stern to hunt for the weather berth. The wind headed her very far off before her headsails filled, and she was far astern when she tacked again.

At 2:14:45 she returned to the starboard tack. She was going so slowly that her time in stays was over a minute. It took her a long time to gather way again. Meanwhile Shamrock was trotting along about her business, and holding about as good a wind as she had had at any time within an hour.

With Shamrock about 700 yards ahead, the two yachts drifted very slowly down toward the first mark. The water to leeward was all churned into waves by the advance of the rear boats in the excursion fleet, which were altogether too close to the racers at this time. The wind was pitifully light, but Shamrock succeeded in reaching the mark and rounding it at 2:41:36. Columbia meanwhile had more wind and picked up considerably. She rounded the mark at 2:44:44. There was no great enthusiasm in the fleet.

Shamrock made no change in her sails, but Columbia at 2:48:15 took in her jibtopsail and luffed out to try to get on Shamrock's weather. At 2:50:20 Columbia set a smaller jibtopsail, a No. 2. Shamrock now began to walk further ahead, with a nice puff, while Columbia for a time was almost stationary, but presently she took the breeze and began to move again.

The result of the drifting first leg of the race was that Shamrock had made the beat out in 3 hours 41 minutes and 14 seconds, while Columbia had required 3 hours 44 minutes and 14 seconds. Shamrock's gain therefore was 3 minutes and 30 seconds.

At 3:16:15 Columbia took in her jibtopsail, and at the same instant Shamrock was aback. The wind seemed to be moving a little further south. At 3:18 Columbia broke out a baby jibtopsail. Shamrock at 3:19:20 dropped her balloon foresaysail, and at 3:20:20 set a working sail in its place. She still clung to her big reaching jibtopsail, though it was evidently setting her a trifle to leeward. But Sycamore probably thought it worth while to lose a trifle in pointing in order that he might gain more in speed. Later on, if he wished, he could haul up for the mark, provided the wind did not go around further and head him off. The challenger was certainly footing a little faster than the defender. With the wind as it was now—south by east—the yachts would certainly have to make a tack to fetch the second mark. They were heading about 3 points to leeward of their course.

At 3:35 Shamrock was broken off still further by the wind, and actually appeared to be going home. And so she was, for at 3:38 the Navigator fired a gun and broke out the international code letter R, which meant that the race was off. Sycamore had seen the flag go up in the cap and had headed off without waiting for it to break out. The committee gave the signal because there was no possibility of going even as far as the second mark before the expiration of the time limit.

At the time of the stopping of the race Shamrock was half a mile ahead of Columbia, and had gone about five miles on the second leg of the course.

EXCURSIONISTS DISAPPOINTED.

Little Occurred to Break the Monotony of the Day's Outing.

It was a wearied, disapointed lot that arrived last night by lamplight from the big excursion steamers that had gone to the race, a different crowd, at least in mood, from the merry, hopeful assemblages that went down the bay early in the morning in the hope of seeing another close race equal, if possible, to the exciting finish of last Saturday. All day long the excursion fleet and the accompanying yachts had wallowed in the ground swell just out of sight of land, watching a fluke of wind strike first the one and then the other of the cup racers. Not a single relief was there to make up for the spiritless exhibition, not even the usual large gathering of yachts and steamers that heretofore has made the races spectacularly interesting.

The fleet that went out in two long columns and followed the racers over the course was not nearly as large as that which attended them on previous occasions.

On the previous days each column of the patrol fleet was headed by a revenue cutter, and the fact that the Corsair yesterday took the place of the cutter Windom in front of the left column, giving the cutter second place, caused much discussion among naval men. The Corsair was supposedly in command of Lieut. H. D. Hinckley, who, by the precedence of that vessel, was placed in a position which practically gave him authority over the Captains of the cutters in the column.

The fleet of sidewheelers and ocean steamers arrived at the course later than usual, but the Monmouth kept up her record by being on the scene first of all. As the yachts crossed over the line most of the big steamers were on hand, but little enthusiasm was manifested, the wind being so light as to make the prospects for a race exceedingly poor. On the Walter Luckenbach, the committee boat, with members of the press aboard, some of the photographers stretched themselves on the deck early in the race with requests to be awakened when anything of interest threatened. Others borrowed fishing lines from the crew and whiled away the time by angling. After a few hours time hung no less heavy on the excursion boats, which were waiting only for the gun from the Regatta Committee tug Navigator to signal that the race was off.

The Shinnecock, with her guard rails listed under water with the weight of the crowd on board, enlivened things for a while by paying extra attention to Sir Thomas Lipton, who, standing on the bridge of his yacht, was the centre of interest to the visitors. As the Shinnecock drew near the Erin the band began to play Irish patriotic airs, and as Sir Thomas lowered his glasses from the direction of the cup yachts and turned to look at the crowded boat the passengers cheered him, and in return he waved his cap, while the band found other Irish tunes among the back files of its repertoire, and for an hour continued serving Sir Thomas to their star attractions.

From the distance, at Sandy Hook, came the boom of big guns and shots were seen richocheting along over the pondlike surface of the sea, splashing geysers of water, the spray of which hung in the air like clouds of smoke for some time. This was one of the reliefs from the monotony to which the sightseers turned with interest.

PATROL BOATS KEPT BUSY.

Private Yachts Showed a Disposition to Get Too Near the Racers.

Keeping the course for the Shamrock and the Columbia clear and the fleet of accompanying craft at a distance to leeward, where they could not interfere with the competing yachts, was more difficult yesterday than it has been in the present series of races. The big crowded excursion steamships were not the offenders. The private yachts needed constant watching. Stokers on the United States revenue cutter Gresham, the leader of the patrolling boats, were kept busy making up for the steam exhausted in warning toots.

When the revenue boats made their start from off St. George there was a light mist over the water that did not promise well for a windy day, but as they arrived at the lightship a breeze came to clear away the vapor, so that the surface of the water was clean and clear. There was one very bad omen, commented upon seriously by the sailors of the Gresham. The forecastle cat, called Reddy, although she is snow white, was not on the deck to sun herself, and this meant that there could be no breeze sufficient for a race. The messenger boats darted here and there with instructions, their flapping flags appearing to the uninitiated to indicate that there was wind in plenty. With the exception of the sailors, every one seemed confident of a race, for they had not heard of the cat which would not come on deck.

Just after the start the big Cymric came sweeping through the fleet, her passengers crowding the rail, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, as she saluted with fog horn and flag the contesting yachts and the various craft of the excursion fleet. The Scout, acting as a dispatch boat, was sent hurrying among the yachts to drive them to leeward, for they kept encroaching, and it was difficult to say which was the most flagrant offender. The idea seemed to have taken possession of their Captains that their positions should be within speaking distance of the Columbia and the Shamrock.

Of the excursion fleet the Angler was the only one needing distinct warning, and, though she seemed reluctant to obey, yet she offended but once. It took more than one warning to keep the private yachts clear of the course, and the Scout had so much work to do that at the first mark it was necessary for her to report to Commander Thomas D. Walker that she was disabled, but would be able to get back to Sandy Hook without assistance. She was succeeded by the Mirage with Cornelius Vanderbilt at the wheel.

As the Shamrock and the Columbia neared the first mark Gov. Odell, aboard the revenue cutter Onondaga, saw afar off a streak of bottle green that meant a breeze, and the cutters signaled to one another the discovery of the Governor.

Half way on the second leg the fleet turned homeward to rush to the city with the disappointed enthusiasts. There were many smart brushes, but no collisions.

Among those on board the Gresham were:

Dr. Arthur,	Arthur M. King,
The Rev. Dr. Arnold,	Mr. and Mrs. Klein,
Ernest C. Baldwin,	C. H. Kohen,
George P. Benjamin,	Thomas Lawlor,
Mrs. Berry,	S. L. Munson of Albany,
C. A. Brill,	Dr. P. MacNaughton,
Miss Barbour,	Mr. and Mrs. Norwood,
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Cooke,	A. B. Richards,
Mrs. A. E. Campbell,	Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Rossiter,
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Carr,	The Misses Rossiter,
The Rev. Dr. Carter,	Mr. and Mrs. Morgan R. Ross,
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Cowperthwaith,	G. D. Russell,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Davis,	Mrs. Stuart Robson,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Eynon,	Lucius M. Stanton,
Miss Eynon,	Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Simmon,
J. G. Fraser,	Mrs. H. C. Stuart,
C. L. Graff,	Miss Skinner,
H. G. Goerley,	E. C. Thaler,
Dr. A. E. Hubbard,	Mrs. Daniel Talmadge,
T. Hills,	The Rev. Dr. Van De Water,
Henry Hambury,	Mrs. T. D. Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hall,	Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Walker,
J. H. Hall,	J. M. Walker,
Miss Hall,	H. W. Walton.

NEW YORK Y. C. GUESTS.

Merry Party Watches the Race from the Chester W. Chapin.

Another gay crowd of New York Yacht Club members and their friends was aboard the steamship Chester W. Chapin when she left her pier at the foot of Warren Street for the battle ground off Sandy Hook in the morning, and many were seen who have gone to the races on all of the previous days. The wild enthusiasm of Saturday was noticeably absent, however, for the Irish yacht was showing too good for the Columbia sympathizers, and after the race was called off with the challenger in the lead there was almost as much satisfaction as if there had been a race.

Quite a deal of amusement was caused just as the vessel was passing the Battery on her way down. The upper deck was crowded, the all-day positions had been taken, and every one was settled, enjoying the trip when the steam exhaust pipe adjoining the smoke stack emitted a great volume of water and steam, drenching everything and everybody in range.

John Herreshoff, the famous blind yacht designer, was on the Eugenia, a small steam craft, which hovered for some time near the Chapin, and many of Mr. Herreshoff's personal friends on the latter were interested spectators of the blind yacht builder's close attention to the race, every detail of which was told him by his two companions on the Eugenia.

May Irwin, with a merry party on the tug Lamont, stood by the Chapin for some time while the racers were slowly completing the first leg of the course, and many pleasantries were exchanged between the comedienne and her friends aboard the club steamer. Among those on board were:

Miss Halsey,	Joshua Sands,
J. G. Morris,	Paul G. Thebaud,
Robert H. Coleman,	Mrs. Thebaud,
Mrs. T. A. Maher,	Richard King,
Henry Gordon, Jr.,	John P. Haines,
Mrs. Gordon,	Frank Merrill,
Patrick Grant, Boston,	Miss Mamie Worth,
Lieut. F. W. Toppin,	A. V. S. Cochrane,
Ritchie Simpkins,	Bradford MacGregor,
Leroy Pales,	J. Stevens Ulman,
Mrs. Pales,	Roger S. Wetmore,
D. Prentice,	Charles P. Buchanan,
V. C. King,	Miss Beals,
A. W. Mott,	E. Robbins Walker,
R. J. Burke,	Edward Lentilhon,
J. Walter Thompson,	Samuel Frothingham,
H. W. Havins,	John Magee,
Jefferson Hogan,	Seymour Hyde,
Miss Nina Farrington,	Miller Clark,
Emmet Carter,	Ernest Cotter,
James Craig,	Walter Watson,
H. D. Babcock,	William Edey,
George W. Kidd,	Miss Leontine Marie,
Herbert Mathis,	Loring Hildreth,
J. B. Van Shaick,	George Stow,
W. W. Grainger,	William H. Osgood,
Mrs. Tracy,	R. Wilson Haines,
J. Warren Linn,	Charles E. Miller.

NEW YORK Y. C. GUESTS.

Merry Party Watches the Race from the Chester W. Chapin.

Another gay crowd of New York Yacht Club members and their friends was aboard the steamship Chester W. Chapin when she left her pier at the foot of Warren Street for the battle ground off Sandy Hook in the morning, and many were seen who have gone to the races on all of the previous days. The wild enthusiasm of Saturday was noticeably absent, however, for the Irish yacht was showing too good for the Columbia sympathizers, and after the race was called off with the challenger in the lead there was almost as much satisfaction as if there had been a race.

Quite a deal of amusement was caused just as the vessel was passing the Battery on her way down. The upper deck was crowded, the all-day positions had been taken, and every one was settled, enjoying the trip when the steam exhaust pipe adjoining the smoke stack emitted a great volume of water and steam, drenching everything and everybody in range.

John Herreshoff, the famous blind yacht designer, was on the Eugenia, a small steam craft, which hovered for some time near the Chapin, and many of Mr. Herreshoff's personal friends on the latter were interested spectators of the blind yacht builder's close attention to the race, every detail of which was told him by his two companions on the Eugenia.

May Irwin, with a merry party on the tug Lamont, stood by the Chapin for some time while the racers were slowly completing the first leg of the course, and many pleasantries were exchanged between the comedienne and her friends aboard the club steamer. Among those on board were:

Miss Halsey,	Joshua Sands,
J. G. Morris,	Paul G. Thebaud,
Robert H. Coleman,	Mrs. Thebaud,
Mrs. T. A. Maher,	Richard King,
Henry Gordon, Jr.,	John P. Haines,
Mrs. Gordon,	Frank Merrill,
Patrick Grant, Boston,	Miss Mamie Worth,
Lieut. F. W. Toppin,	A. V. S. Cochrane,
Ritchie Simpkins,	Bradford MacGregor,
Leroy Pales,	J. Stevens Ulman,
Mrs. Pales,	Roger S. Wetmore,
D. Prentice,	Charles P. Buchanan,
V. C. King,	Miss Beals,
A. W. Mott,	E. Robbins Walker,
R. J. Burke,	Edward Lentilhon,
J. Walter Thompson,	Samuel Frothingham,
H. W. Havins,	John Magee,
Jefferson Hogan,	Seymour Hyde,
Miss Nina Farrington,	Miller Clark,
Emmet Carter,	Ernest Cotter,
James Craig,	Walter Watson,
H. D. Babcock,	William Edey,
George W. Kidd,	Miss Leontine Marie,
Herbert Mathis,	Loring Hildreth,
J. B. Van Shaick,	George Stow,
W. W. Grainger,	William H. Osgood,
Mrs. Tracy,	R. Wilson Haines,
J. Warren Linn,	Charles E. Miller.

Rawson Underhill,	James Pierson,
John W. Masury,	Edwin A. Sumner,
Mrs. Masury,	Mrs. Sumner,
Admiral Upshur,	Walter Murphy,
S. J. Clyde,	George D. F. Leith,
J. J. Phelps,	Mrs. Leith,
C. B. Mason,	Louis M. Ogden,
Col. Floyd Jones,	Mrs. Ogden,
Charles Tebbs,	E. Ellery Anderson,
C. T. Minton,	Mrs. Anderson,
William Buchanan,	J. Arden Harriman,
M. J. Keog,	William Kent,
H. C. Eno,	Mrs. Kent,
C. H. McIntyre,	Arthur Cumnock,
V. G. Johnson,	Mrs. Cumnock,
T. B. Mackey,	J. Langdon Erving,
F. H. Walker,	Theodore Sedgwick,
Andrew Thomson,	Mrs. Sedgwick,
Richard Kallah,	Allan Wallace,
F. S. Battershall,	Ernest Lorillard,
George M. Gardiner,	Henry H. Armstead, Jr.,
Howard Willetts,	Mrs. Ernest La Montagne,
H. C. Fuller,	H. Vallette Day,
Paul Beck,	Davis Barnes,
H. C. Oakley,	J. Murray Mitchell,
Frederick Gallatin,	Morton Smith,
W. L. Harkness,	Mrs. Smith,
Mrs. John Persch,	Dr. Ramon Guiteras,
George E. Harding,	J. Montgomery Strong,
Mrs. Harding,	W. D. Hatch, Jr.,
Mrs. G. F. Welch,	William Scott,
Dr. Thomas Barron,	J. Rich Steers,
George W. Kidd,	James A. G. Beals,
J. D. Crimmins, Jr.,	F. W. J. Hurst,
J. Moorhead, Jr., Pittsburg,	Mrs. Hurst,
Thomas Thorne,	William Mathews,
Charles W. Harkness,	Mrs. Mathews,
Ensign W. H. Ronalds,	James D. Goin,
F. H. Hatch,	George Vredenburgh,
J. E. King,	T. A. Bronson,
A. H. Fowler,	A. B. Jones,
E. C. Frisbee,	Wyllys Terry,
Philip Sands,	F. A. Jackson.

ON BOARD THE GAY HEAD.

How the Atlantic Yacht Club's Guests Amused Themselves.

The steamship Gay Head took a party of members of the Atlantic Yacht Club and their guests to the racing water, and, in spite of "no race," a delightful time was had. The contest between the defender and challenger was interesting to the excursionists for the first hour. When it became apparent that there would be no race, enthusiasm languished and luncheon was a superior attraction.

Some of the party became interested in large schools of huge bluefish which broke all round Capt. Fishback's craft, and others in the overcrowded vessels of the excursion fleet, notably the Columbia, which was dangerously listed and resembled a busy anthill. When the first turn was made it was known that the race would be called off, and the Columbia and Shamrock were watched to get a gauge on what they might do in light, fluky winds on a close reach. On the return trip glee clubs and Lambert's Band helped to make the time pass less heavily. The band, by the way, when the contesting yachts were "in the doldrums" at the first mark, saw fit to play—in a punning effort, perhaps—"The Lost Chord." Some of the women smiled; others said "Shocking!"

Of those on board were:

William Mehle, Acting Mayor of New Orleans,	Rudolph Dolberg,
Gen. Dudley Avery,	P. H. Jeannet,
Clarence Britton,	G. W. Rowan,
State Senator Frank B. Williams,	Spencer Swain,
Mrs. Williams and two sons,	D. A. Tod,
Albert Mackie,	L. E. Vernon,
Capt. W. F. Pinckard,	J. Weir,
Col. Patrick McCloskey,	Miss Weir,
Miss May Gilmore,	Rear Commodore H. J. Robert,
Miss Edna Radcliffe,	Fleet Capt. G. Hill,
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Graham,	L. P. Jackson,
Miss Bliss,	J. F. Ackerman,
Miss Barston,	Dr. Geoghegan,
Mr. Matherbee,	W. E. Burke,
Mr. Sherwood,	Paul Halpin,
Mr. and Mrs. Watson,	Frank McHugh,
Col. J. F. Ketchum,	Major P. H. Whitlock,
Miss Ketchum,	Robert Tod,
Miss Genevieve Ketchum,	Frederick Gilmar,
W. J. Walker,	Gen. Campbell,
James Kirkby,	Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Blood,
Oswald Kirkby,	C. E. Cameron,
Edward G. Bowns,	Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan,
R. A. de Russy,	Miss Cooke,
Simon H. Stern and party,	Mrs. T. A. Vernon,
W. R. Corwine and party,	Mrs. George Vernon,
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Church,	Miss L. Vernon,
T. J. Regan,	Mrs. T. T. Hathaway,
P. W. Horbeck,	Mrs. Edward Weston,
Dr. Florian Krug,	Mrs. R. F. Doremus,
E. Hollis Low,	Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Luckenbeck,
L. L. Drake,	Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Dyer,
Commodore David Banks	Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hallock,
Ex-Commodore P. G. Sanford,	Mr. and Mrs. H. G. S. Noble,
Wesley Bigelow,	Robert Maxwell,
F. C. Swan,	Edmund F. Dwight,
Judge C. C. Simons,	Miss Dwight,
H. J. Gielow,	Sidney V. Lowell,
G. W. McNulty,	Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Vernon,
Q. S. Jennings,	Mrs. Charles Marchand,
William Mineuse,	Miss Coyer,
L. Arnold,	Mr. and Mrs. E. Banks,
The Rev. Lindsay Parker,	Mr. and Mrs. R. Stoll,
John M. Sawyer,	Charles E. Schuyler,
Dr. Burnham,	Mrs. Thornton,
T. L. Arnold,	C. J. McDermott,
Fleet Surgeon R. M. Milbank,	Mrs. H. W. Paret,
Miss Gertrude Milbank,	Miss Paret,
J. M. Foote,	Miss Eleanor Paret,
G. L. R. Dalbery,	John Paret, Jr.,
Daniel Campbell,	George E. Gartland,
Frank Campbell,	Mrs. F. M. Randall,
Frank Williams,	Louis L. Drake,
Miss Josie Walker,	R. W. Spier,
	Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Anthony.

"The races so far," said Col. A. P. Ketchum, ex-Rear Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, on the home trip, "have not resulted in a determination of the actual merits of the two boats. For to-day honors are easy. As to the skippers of the defender and the challenger, the same is true. They have both made their points as completely as the situation could possibly call for."

SAYS RACE SHOWED NOTHING.

Never Resembled a Real One, E. D. Morgan Declares—No Change in Columbia's Sails.

E. D. Morgan, managing owner of the Columbia, in commenting upon the contest last night said:

"To-day's race cannot be discussed from the point of the critic. It was merely a succession of flukes and never resembled a real race. The challenger merely was more fortunate than Columbia in catching the fitful puffs of wind. I regret extremely the outcome because we were all anxious to see what the boats would do on the triangular course. But as it is, we are no wiser to-night than before. So far as I am able to say there will be no change in the defender's sails. The present suit is quite satisfactory."

Capt. Barr was extremely reticent. No expression could be obtained from him upon any point further than regret over the miserable racing weather. No changes were contemplated, he said, in the matter of sails.

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane said that no alteration would be made just yet in the arrangement whereby the races are sailed every alternate day. If any change is made, it will be by arrangement between the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club and representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. It is possible that some sort of a meeting may be held to-day. The next race, however, will not be sailed until to-morrow.

There was no talk about big odds on the Columbia at the clubhouse last night. In fact, there is a very decided feeling that the cup is in danger, and a very close struggle is looked for in all the races.

SATISFACTION IN LONDON.

Belief that Shamrock's Form is Improving—Her Chances of Winning Regarded as Brighter.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The crowds on the Thames Embankment and elsewhere watching the bulletins about the yacht race last night were much smaller than the crowds of Saturday night, owing to the rain and the great disappointment following Saturday's result.

The morning papers indulge in comparatively little comment on the performances of the Shamrock II. and Columbia yesterday, although the race is held to confirm the impression that the challenger would show better on the triangular course, and is apparently improving her form, her work in yesterday's light airs giving great satisfaction.

"It looks as if she were only beginning to show her best form," says The Daily Graphic. "If that is so, the abortive races may prove in the end to have been stepping stones to victory."

It is generally conceded that Sir Thomas Lipton's prospects of "lifting" the cup look brighter. Mr. Hamilton, editor of The Yachtsman, who is a well-known expert and designer, has declared in an interview that he thinks the chances of the challenger winning the cup are "remarkably good, provided she gets only ordinary luck, although with a strong wind aft the Columbia is a marvelously fast vessel."

Mr. Hamilton expressed the opinion that the Shamrock II. would be seen at her best when the wind was just strong enough for her to carry her spinnyard topsail on the wind, but not her topsail. "Under such conditions," said Mr. Hamilton, "I believe she would beat the Columbia over any course."

SUGGESTS A RACE DAILY

Sir Thomas Lipton Thinks This the Best Way to End Suspense.

Is as Confident of Victory as Ever—Considers No Yachtsman in America the Equal of Capt. Barr.

Yesterday was a white day on board the white steam yacht Erin that carried Sir Thomas Lipton and his hundred or more of loyal friends and champions of the bronze-hulled Shamrock. Notwithstanding the fact that the boom of the signal gun ended the race of the two rivals for the cup long before the finish line was reached they rejoiced, for they had seen the challenger further ahead of her rival than she had ever been before.

They saw still another sight that led Sir Thomas Lipton to remark to his friends that the American people were the greatest sportsmen in the world. The Shamrock had moved majestically forward from far in the rear, until at last her jibboom emerged slowly from behind the great white jib of the American boat. At this instant a huge excursion boat loomed alongside the Erin, and from the great black mass of passengers on her many decks there came three cheers for the challenger and three cheers for her owner. Then the band of the excursion steamer struck up "The Wearing of the Green." The Erin's passengers with one accord turned and responded vociferously to this tribute. Sir Thomas twirled his cap above his head and led the cheering.

The decks of the Erin were scenes of enthusiasm and excitement from the bridge where the expert spectators at the great game exulted down through the ranks of the patriotic uninitiated, down to the pantries and fire rooms. The small sized menagerie of mascots carried on the steam yacht seemed to catch the infection and all four of the dogs began fighting enthusiastically while the green chicken was heard to attempt to crow and the two parrots shouted from their cages.

There were so many movements in the race to arouse the enthusiasm of the partisans of the Shamrock that there was little time during the afternoon prior to the calling off of the race when applause was not heard. At the end of it all however, Sir Thomas declared that while he was jubilant over the result of the contest as far as it went he did not look upon it as a victory for the Shamrock.

"I don't see that there was anything in the race," he said, "that we could come to an absolute decision on. There was too much fluking and, while at the end the Shamrock was leading about ten minutes, or about half a mile, it was anybody's race. It was nothing to brag about. It was nothing more than the Columbia did last Thursday. Of course, I am gratified, however, for after reading the newspaper accounts of last Thursday's proceedings I felt that if what the newspaper critics said was correct I might just as well pack up and go back to England so far as my chances of winning a race went. However, I thought I would stay and try a few more times," and Sir Thomas smiled slyly.

"To-day was a day of fluky winds," he continued, "but I think that, contrary to last Thursday's flukes, each yacht got about the same amount of wind. I say now, as I have always said, that the Shamrock wants a good stiff wind to put up her race, but you see that she can also do something in light airs. The Shamrock crawled up on that long starboard tack going to eastward. Columbia tried to make the tack and failed. She paid the penalty in lost ground. Again she tried it and failed and lost again. That's about all there is to it—for me to say.

"In the matter of fishing for wind the two boats were equally well managed. They were handled to the best of the ability of the best seamen of both countries. I want to say right here that I do not consider any yachtsman in America the equal of Capt. Barr of the Columbia. And I do not believe that any man can beat Capt. Sycamore. But what the public saw to-day was not a fair test of either boat. Whatever may be the final result of the races, I am satisfied that neither boat will have had a walkover."

Sir Thomas was asked what he thought of the ultimate result now as a betting proposition.

"I never bet," he said, "but were I a betting man I would bet on the Shamrock at even money, even though she has one notch against her."

Sir Thomas here broached the subject of racing every day until the contest is decided.

"I am going to consult my men about it to-night," he said, "and I believe that if the New York Yacht Club should make the offer, I could see my way clear to accepting it. Personally I am entirely in favor of racing every day, with the proviso that in case of accident the injured yacht be given time to repair. I think the public is anxious to have the races over with, and I certainly would like to do away with the suspense of these off days."

Speaking of the extraordinary ovation given him by passing excursion craft, not only after the contest had been declared off, but almost constantly after the Shamrock had taken the lead, Sir Thomas said:

"That shows you what sporting people the Americans are. They are willing to give the visiting contestant every chance, and are quick to give every honor to the victor, even though the vanquished is their own. If I should fail to win the cup, this opinion will not change. I want also to say again that the course for the races is the finest in the world."

The party on the Erin was considerably larger than on the previous racing day and included, besides men and women directly from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Canada, a considerable number of American guests. The guest of honor among those of America was probably Col. Butler Ames, the present owner of the America, the original winner of the cup, who was present with Mrs. Ames and their two daughters. Some of the prominent guests on board were:

The Duke of Alba,	John Arbuckle,
Judge Morgan J. O'Brien and daughters,	Butler Aspinall, K. C.
John D. Crimmins and daughters,	Capt. the Hon. J. G. Beresford,
The Hon. Charles Russell,	Col. J. C. Calhoun,
Sir Henry C. Burdett, K. C. B.,	Arthur Priestley, M. P.;
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Flagler,	Gen. Charles Tracy,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon,	Mrs. Alice E. Cram of Boston,
Mrs. Henry Siegel,	Eugene H. Satterlee,
E. P. Benjamin and family.	C. S. Hoare, President of the Bank of Canada;
	Capt. Campbell,
	Percy Chubb,

Sir Thomas, who during the first two racing days had kept largely to the bridge, spent most of his time down on the decks yesterday, and was constantly the centre of an animated group of men and women. Pointing to the Shamrock, far in the wake of her rival, he cheered his fellow countrymen with the assurance that there would be no race of it. Nearly everybody finally went down to dinner with the belief that the Shamrock was getting still further to the rear, and all were astounded a short time later by Sir Thomas himself, who took his stand at the head of the table, marine glass in hand, and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, as I have always told you, the weather to-day is decidedly not Shamrock weather; it is really not fit for any racing yacht. I don't believe the race will be finished, but you may be glad to know that the Shamrock is now in the lead."

The guests broke into cheers. Gen. Charles Tracy was quickly deputed to toast Sir Thomas and the glasses went round amid cheers, while some of the more eager ones went up on deck to see how the wonderful transformation in the relative position of the racers had been brought about. Sir Thomas, responding to the toast, said among other things:

"It's a race of flukes, and while, of course, I want to win, I don't want to win through flukes. I want to see the best boat win."

As Sir Thomas was bidding his friends good-bye he let them into a secret. He pulled a rabbit's foot from his pocket and held it up triumphantly. "I couldn't lose with this," he said.

PLOW TRUST PRESIDENT.

Charles H. Deere of Moline, Ill., Will Probably Be Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Charles H. Deere of Moline will probably be President of the new one-hundred-million-dollar plow manufacturers' combine. Representatives of the big plow interests of the country were in conference at the Auditorium Hotel this afternoon, and final details of the organization were arranged.

The company will be capitalized at $100,000,000, in accordance with incorporation articles secured in New Jersey some time ago. It embraces twenty-three of the largest [illegible] in the country.

CHINA and GLASS

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd

Invite inspection of their FALL IMPORTATIONS. An unequalled variety to select from.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

C. H. PEPPER, LINOLEUM,

HAS REMOVED TO

1401 Broadway,

Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York.

Telephone, 704—38th St.

MAYOR OF NEWARK NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR

Stormy Scenes in the Democratic Convention at Trenton.

Final Stampede for James M. Seymour—The Forces of ex-Senator Smith Defeated.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—Mayor James M. Seymour of Newark was nominated today as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey in a convention that at times was turbulent in the extreme, but which, for all that, was freer from displays of ill-temper than is frequently the case with State Conventions. Mayor Seymour was nominated on the second ballot.

The first voting showed that the Seymour and anti-Seymour forces were almost evenly divided, and had the anti-Seymour leaders been able to concentrate their vote on a single candidate they might have won. However, there was a strong undercurrent among the delegates for Seymour, and it was only through the generalship of the leaders of the anti-Seymour forces that their delegates were kept in line.

The nomination of Mayor Seymour was recognized as a defeat for ex-United States Senator Smith and his forces, and as a victory for Edward F. C. Young and Robert Davis of Hudson County and Col. E. L. Price of Essex County.

From the time the delegates began to arrive last night until a few minutes before the voting began late this afternoon both sides professed confidence in winning, but their actions indicated that they were not without some misgivings. The Seymour men did the most shouting, while the anti-Seymour people relied upon the generalship of their leaders to win.

The anti-Seymour people made an effort to concentrate their vote on ex-Congressman Thomas M. Ferrell of Gloucester County, and succeeded to the extent of securing for him on the first ballot 480 votes, which was only eight less than the vote given to Seymour. There were 1,143 delegates in the convention, and on the second ballot the scattering vote went largely to Seymour and accomplished his nomination.

State Chairman Gourley called the convention to order about 12:30 and named ex-Judge Robert S. Woodruff of Mercer as temporary Chairman. Chairman Woodruff was escorted to the platform by ex-Senators Van Derbilt of Mercer and Winton of Bergen.

The Chairman began his address with a reference to the assassination of President McKinley. He said, in part:

"To the Nation and to the family of the stricken President we tender our deepest sympathy and condemn in bitterest terms the murderer and his diabolical crime.

"Anarchism must be rooted from this land and Democrats and Republicans must and will join hands in the passage of laws so stringent that heresy shall be driven from our shores.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION HELD

The Fusion Ticket Indorsed with Enthusiastic Speeches.

Abraham Gruber Said that the Wave of Forgiveness and Harmony Had Carried Him Along.

There was a high tide of harmony last night at the Republican County Convention in the Murray Hill Lyceum. The fusion county ticket was nominated without a hitch, even the Democrats on the ticket being indorsed with a show of genuine enthusiasm. The convention was called to order by Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the County Committee. Judge Davenport nominated Julius M. Mayer for Temporary Chairman of the convention, and George R. Manchester was nominated for Temporary Secretary. They were unanimously elected.

In his address to the convention, Mr. Mayer said that the issue of the present campaign was decency against corruption. He said he hoped that after next January the citizens of New York who entered a public office on business would not be compelled to pay a price of admission and then taxed to escape.

On motion of Collector Eidman the temporary officers of the convention were made permanent. Charles K. Lexow offered the resolutions which were presented at the City Republican Convention and adopted as the party's platform. They were adopted by the convention without change.

As Chairman of the Republican Conference Committee appointed to confer with the committees appointed by the other fusionist organizations, Robert C. Morris was called upon to inform the convention of the work accomplished by the General Conference Committee. Mr. Morris made a statement, which was brief and to the point, concluding it by reading to the convention the names of the men agreed upon by the General Conference Committee for the various county offices. These nominees, all of whom were made the nominees of the County Convention without a dissenting voice, are as follows:

For Judges of the Supreme Court—MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, JAMES A. BLANCHARD, JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, and SAMUEL GREENBAUM.

For Judge of the City Court—SAMUEL SEABURY.

For District Attorney—WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

For Sheriff—WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.

For County Clerk—THOMAS L. HAMILTON.

For Register—JOHN H. J. RONNER.

The nomination of Morgan J. O'Brien was made by Senator Slater, and seconded by Charles Schwick. The nomination of James A. Blanchard was made by Senator Elsberg, and seconded by Henry Grasse. The nomination of John Proctor Clarke was made by C. M. Bovee, Jr., and seconded by John C. Coleman. The nomination of Samuel Greenbaum was made by Job E. Hedges, and seconded by Judge Meyer S. Isaacs. The nomination of Samuel Seabury for Judge of the City Court was made by Charles L. Lenox and seconded by Abraham Gruber.

The nomination of William Travers Jerome for District Attorney was made by Otto Rosalsky and seconded by Alfred E. Ommem. The nomination of William J. O'Brien for Sheriff was made by Gilbert Ray Hawes and seconded by Ely Rosenberg. The nomination of Thomas L. Hamilton for County Clerk was made by William Halpin and seconded by James I. Hawes. The nomination of John H. J. Renner for Register was made by Charles L. Strausbougher and seconded by J. Obemeir.

Senators Slater, Elsberg, and C. M. Bovee, Jr., made nominating speeches, but the efforts which especially caught the fancy of the convention were those of Job E. Hedges and Abraham Gruber.

"Tammany virtue is the child of necessity," declared Mr. Hedges. "The lower the chastisement the greater the virtue. There is indeed a certain altruistic spirit about Tammany, for Tammany is willing to relieve us of all responsibility. Tammany believes in having one man fill all the offices, one man levy all the taxes, and one man collect all the blackmail."

Abraham Gruber was greeted with great cheering and a demand that he stand up on a chair. He said:

"It is evidence of the high rolling of the wave of forgiveness and harmony when I am carried on its breast to this convention charged with the duty of seconding a nomination. But the City Judge cannot give me any references, so you see I am not to draw anything substantial after all.

"Mr. Seabury is one of the men with whom we haven't agreed in the past. We haven't agreed with a whole lot of men that we are to-night crowning with nominations. This shows that we are making progress. We are learning to take our doses with good grace. And it is well that we have learned to do so. There is only one real issue in this campaign, and that is, Can we tolerate Crokerism any longer? That we may win on that issue Samuel Seabury, Democrat, is quite as good for me as would be Samuel Seabury, Republican."

A resolution offered by Mr. Eidman that the officers of the convention, together with Robert C. Morris, William H. Ten Eyck, Frederick S. Gibbs, McDougall Hawkes, and E. H. Healy, be appointed a committee with power to fill vacancies, if for any reason any should occur, was adopted.

William H. Ten Eyck offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the officers of the convention, together with Robert C. Morris, William H. Ten Eyck, Frederick S. Gibbs, McDougall Hawkes, and E. H. Healy, be appointed a committee to notify the candidates of their nomination. The convention then adjourned.

MORE ORGANIZATIONS TO NOTIFY SETH LOW.

Committees from Six Different Organizations to Call Upon Him To-day.

Seth Low will keep open house to-day for notification committees. He will be notified of his nomination by no less than six different organizations. He has arranged to spend the whole day at home, devoting the morning to the consideration of his political mail and the afternoon to the reception of the delegations which are to call upon him by appointment.

The first notification will take place at 4:30 o'clock, and will be by the committee representing the German-American Union. Otto Kempner will be the Chairman of the delegation. The German-American Union consists of three distinct organizations—the German-American League of Brooklyn, the German-American Union of Brooklyn, and the German-American County Committee of New York. The second notification will be that of the Greater New York Democracy, which will take place at 5 o'clock. The committee from the Austro-Hungarian League will be received at 5:30 o'clock, and the committee from the German-American League of Manhattan at 6 o'clock. Mr. Low will also receive notifications from the Brooklyn Democracy, more familiarly known as the Coffeyites, some time during the afternoon.

After disposing of his mail yesterday Mr. Low went to Columbia University and was occupied with university affairs until dinner time. In the evening he received several political friends. Mr. Low expects to give one more day to his duties at the university, after which he will devote himself fully to the campaign.

J. C. Clark, Mr. Low's secretary, said yesterday that several of the letters which were in Mr. Low's mail Tuesday morning were from prominent men who have been heretofore identified with Tammany Hall, pledging Mr. Low support in the coming campaign. Some of the letters which Mr. Low has received have been from Germans who are anxious to have from Mr. Low a more explicit declaration of his views upon the subject of excise. This is a matter which Mr. Low intends to treat at some length in his letter of acceptance, and he will not anticipate that declaration by any expressions at the request of private individuals or social organizations.

The only letter which Mr. Low has thus far received which was not of a laudatory character was one which came in yesterday's mail from one who is evidently an admirer, if not a friend, of Richard Croker. This writer took Mr. Low severely to task for referring to Mr. Croker's foreign residence as he did in both his addresses to the notification committee from the Republican Convention and the committee from the Citizens' Union Convention.

The question of establishing headquarters will be taken up by Mr. Low with the leaders of the various organizations which have indorsed him within the next two or three days. Mr. Low's present headquarters are at his residence, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, but he has begun to realize that it would not be feasible for him to continue them there. The political leaders themselves, too, are anxious to have some more central place at which they can confer with Mr. Low and carry on the campaign.

TROUBLE IN 21ST DISTRICT.

Republicans and Citizens' Union at Odds Over Aldermanic Nominations.

The Citizens' Union held a convention last night in the Twenty-first Assembly District for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Assembly and nominees for the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Aldermanic Districts. The convention was held at "The Arbor," 2,648 Broadway. There were about sixty delegates present, and reporters were barred. The convention was in session for three hours. The delegates indorsed William S. Bennet, the Republican candidate for the Assembly, but failed to agree upon nominees for Aldermen. The Republicans have agreed on Armitage Mathews for the Twenty-first Aldermanic District, and Samuel Jones for the Twenty-second District.

The Citizens' Union does not favor either of these candidates. In the Twenty-first District they have proposed three names to the Republicans. Their suggestions are John Stewart, William M. Kingsley, and Francis Swayne. The Republicans have given them to understand that they will insist upon Mathews and Jones, and that the failure of the Citizens' Union organization to indorse these men will do away with any hope of fusion in the district.

No definite action was taken by the convention last night upon the Aldermanic contest. The convention was adjourned until Friday night, by which time it is expected a decision as to the action for the Citizens' Union to take in this matter will have been reached.

ATTITUDE OF THE DIVVERITES.

Meeting to be Held To-night to Decide If They Will Bolt Tammany.

A meeting of the followers of ex-Judge Divver will be held this evening at 59 Madison Street to decide on what course to pursue in the city campaign.

Assemblyman Rierdon said last evening that there would be no break from the ranks of Tammany Hall and that if Judge Divver tried to have his men support Seth Low for Mayor very few would follow his leadership.

"We are Tammany Hall men, and always have been," said Assemblyman Rierdon last evening. "If we have fights within our ranks, we will settle them without becoming Republicans."

An incident of the Divver-Foley fight became known yesterday. Thomas Moore and Daniel O'Rourke, two Inspectors in the Department of Highways, made public statements that they intended to support Seth Low for Mayor. Councilman Foley went to Commissioner Keating yesterday and had these men discharged from their places. Two Foley followers, Michael Stapleton and Daniel Vallenti, were given the positions, worth $1,200 each.

Patrick Divver's son was in the clubroom last evening, and he said that at a meeting of the association this evening it would be decided whether the Committe of One Hundred would be appointed to bolt the Tammany ticket.

The Tammany leaders claim that the threatened bolt of the Divver men is simply for the purpose of obtaining for their faction a place on the county ticket. Senator Patrick F. Ahearn wants the nomination for Sheriff, and he has the backing of ex-Judge Divver.

Nominated for the Assembly.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Henry A. Osley of Saugerties was nominated to-day for member of the Assembly by the Democratic Convention of the First District of Ulster County.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Oct. 1.—George M. Palmer was nominated to-day for member of Assembly by the Schoharie County Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Assemblyman William L. Coughtry was renominated today at the Republican Convention for the First Assembly District of Albany County.

Nominated for Congress.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Republican Convention of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District to-day on the first ballot nominated for member of Congress ex-State Senator Charles L. Knapp of Lowville, Lewis County. This nomination is made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Albert D. Shaw.

JAMES L. WELLS NOMINATED.

Bronx Citizens' Union Names Him for Borough President.

The Citizens' Union of the Borough of the Bronx met last night at Washington and Third Avenues and nominated James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade, for Borough President and William J. O'Gorman and Joseph I. Berry for Coroners for the borough.

The Citizens' Union is working with the Republicans in the Bronx, and these candidates are the same as will be nominated by the Republicans to-morrow night. The meeting lasted but a few minutes.

Blaine Club Will Be Independent.

The James G. Blaine Republican Club resolved at a meeting held last night in its clubhouse, 226 East Broadway, to cut loose from the regular Republican organization and be independent. While the club will support Seth Low, it decided to put its own candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman for the Fourth Assembly District in the field. Joseph Levinson was selected as the club's candidate for Assemblyman. The selection of an Aldermanic candidate was left to the Executive Committee, with instructions to render a report during the week.

SUCCEEDS JUDGE RUMSEY.

John F. Parkhurst Appointed to the Supreme Court Bench.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Gov. Odell to-day appointed John F. Parkhurst of Bath, Steuben County, to succeed Judge William Rumsey on the Supreme Court bench in the Seventh Judicial District. Judge Rumsey recently resigned the position. Mr. Parkhurst is at present a member of the State Court of Claims.

Justice Hiscock in Fourth Department.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Gov. Odell to-day appointed Justice Frank H. Hiscock of the Fifth Judicial District to the Fourth Department Appellate Division.

Justice Adams Renominated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1.—William H. Adams was unanimously nominated to succeed himself as Justice of the Supreme Court by the Seventh Judicial District Republican Convention, which met to-day in the Common Council Chamber.

Has Left Tammany Hall.

Jacob Reiger, who was nominated for the Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District Monday night by the Citizens' Union, has sent a letter to the Columbia Club of that district, in which he gives his reasons for leaving Tammany Hall, of which organization he had been a member for eight years. He had also been a member of the Columbia Club, but sent in his resignation yesterday.

JOHN NEVILLE KILLED.

New York Inventor and Newspaper Writer Struck by a Train Near Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—John Neville, a well-known newspaper writer and inventor, was killed by an Erie freight train six miles south of here this evening. He was walking along the track when he was struck.

Mr. Neville was the inventor of the international cable and telegraphic code, in use in all parts of the world. He resided in West Fifty-second Street, New York. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

New Westchester Trolley Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Westchester Traction Company was incorporated today with a capital stock of $200,000, to operate a street surface electric road from Ossining to Pleasantville, Westchester County, a distance of five miles. The Directors are Thomas F. Barrett, Harry M. Shaw, H. C. Willis, C. J. Harrington, D. E. Shaw, and P. C. Ackerman of New York City, and R. E. Farley, G. N. Bissell, and J. M. Farley of White Plains.

GREATER NEW YORK DEMOCRACY'S CONVENTION

Cooper Union Crowded with Enthusiastic Anti-Tammanyites.

Croker, Sullivan, and Devery Denounced and John C. Sheehan Wildly Cheered —Fusion Ticket Indorsed.

Cooper Union's large hall was uncomfortably crowded last night on the occasion of the holding of the City, County, and Borough Conventions of the Greater New York Democracy.

There was no mistaking the fact that Messrs. Low, Grout, Fornes, Cantor, and other nominees had hosts of friends in the assemblage, while the demonstrations in the interest of Nicholas T. Brown for Coroner were frequent and very noisy.

Just as William Hepburn Russell called the convention to order and named ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner temporary Chairman, his remarks were almost drowned by the arrival of a brass band, heading 600 men from the Ninth Assembly District, the home of John C. Sheehan. The enthusiasm of the crowd was so intense that many minutes elapsed before Mr. Russell had a chance to present Mr. Warner. The former finally said:

"We are here for business as well as enthusiasm."

M. J. Stein, Harry J. Gulle, and William J. Ryan were chosen Secretaries, and then Mr. Warner addressed the convention, bitterly assailing the Tammany administration of affairs.

He said in part:

"We are met under circumstances which are at once a disgrace and an horor to our city. There could be no worse humiliation than to have such a City Government that its stench arises to heaven and compels us to drop our business and hold our noses while we struggle toward the fresh air of reform. And on the other hand, we may well be proud that our citizens have so see them sink every question of race, creed, or party and stand together in the name of decency for the rescue of New York.

"Such an issue alone might well command the support of every voter. And therefore I have no quarrel with those whose disgust is so stirred or whose hopes are so moderate that they now ask only to be freed from the rotting body of this death' of which Devery is the blossom.

"Personally, however, I want—and I expect to get—much more than this from the victory now so close at hand that we can almost hear its bugles. New York has already become the leading city on earth, and is sure to remain so so long as the continents stand as they do now and the ocean flows in its present bed. It ought to be the most beautiful city in the world, the best place to do business, where the wage-earner is best housed, where street car fares are cheapest, the best light furnished at lowest prices, and public franchises best administered for public convenience and profit, instead of donated to private monopoly.

"This is what ought to be. But, as a matter of fact, in these respects New York is behind not merely other first-class cities, but many a second-class one as well. Conservative London, herself, has lately advanced faster than we. Four years ago Tammany made fine promises. Compared with other cities, however, New York is further behind to-day than she was then. However, I for one do not believe that officials leagued to loot the city, who bargain with contractors for 'rake-offs,' who live on blackmail from the vice they protect, are capable of serving this city as it ought to be served.

"And, therefore, as I understand it, we Democrats demand that the present City Government be stripped of the power it has misused, not merely because it has misused it, but because we want to put in power men who are capable of other things—able, as well as willing, to give us the progress, the freedom, the order, the decency, we have a right to expect."

The roll having been called, John C. Sheehan, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, presented the name of William Hepburn Russell for permanent Chairman. The report was adopted amid loud cheering, and Mr. Russell, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee, by order of that body, presented its report reviewing the proceedings of the Committee of Seventy-two and the Sub-committee of Eighteen, in selecting a fusion ticket, and thanking the organizations engaged for giving the Greater New York Democracy practically two representatives on the sub-committee.

Rastus S. Ransom, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented a platform, which calls on all good Democrats to rescue the party from the evils of Crokerism, denounces Tammany Hall, and condemns the policy of bossism, misrule, and corruption of which Croker, Carroll, Sullivan, and Devery are exponents. It declares the chief issue is the system of police corruption and official blackmail, and denounces the protection of vice and the combination with crime for which Crokerism is responsible.

It charges Croker with responsibility for the existing corruption and misrule, and declares him unfit to be a leader. It appeals to voters to dethrone Croker, "end his feudal reign, and drive him as the Squire of Wantage permanently to his English domain, if the law in its majesty does not hold him here to answer for high crimes and misdemeanors against the public welfare."

It pledges reform of the Democratic organization, opposes bossism, and agrees with Controller Coler that Tammany Hall under Croker is more corrupt than it was under Tweed.

"Should Croker plead guilty to the charge by consenting to the nomination of Coler as the Tammany candidate for Mayor, he would thereby commit political suicide, and should Coler accept a nomination from Croker, Carroll, and Sullivan, he must concede his willingness to be the representative of those whom he has denounced as worse than Tweed."

Croker's alleged commercialism in politics is given much attention, and in addition to reaffirming the principles enunciated by the Conference Committee of Seventy-two the platform calls for more schools and good teachers; an adequate water supply under municipal ownership; clean streets "such as Waring gave us"; an abolition of the "shakedown" system; an extension of underground rapid transit with municipal ownership, and without additional taxation or an increase of the city indebtedness; public improvements for the benefit of all; more public baths, steady improvements in the parks; more playgrounds and no more speedways for a favored few.

The platform further calls for public docks and wharfage for public revenue, and an administration of the Police Department above suspicion, with no bribery, no corruption, no favored gambling houses, no "red-light district," a free city, and a free people, with a regulated liberty of conscience and action.

There was a storm of hisses when Devery's name was mentioned.

The following ticket was then nominated, the speeches being made by E. Ellery Anderson, John De Witt Warner, Lyman P. Reddington, Rastus S. Ransom, and others.

For Mayor—SETH LOW.

For Controller—EDWARD M. GROUT.

For President of the Board of Aldermen—CHARLES V. FORNES.

For President of the Borough of Manhattan—JACOB A. CANTOR.

For District Attorney—WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

For Sheriff—WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.

For County Clerk—THOMAS L. HAMILTON.

For Register—JOHN H. J. RONNER.

For Justices of the Supreme Court—MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, JAMES A. BLANCHARD, JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, and SAMUEL GREENBAUM.

For Judge of the City Court—SAMUEL SEABURY.

For Coroners—Dr. GUSTAV SCHOLER, Dr. M. J. JACKSON, Dr. SOLOMON GOLDEN KRANZ, and NICHALOS T. BROWN.

Ex-Senator Cantor was in the hall when his nomination was announced. He was escorted to the platform, and said that standing on the same spot in 1871 the late Samuel J. Tilden denounced William M. Tweed and inaugurated the movement that swept Tweed and his associates from power. He predicted similar success in the coming campaign against Croker and Crokerism.

John Mullaly, who said he resigned as Assistant Corporation Counsel to fight Tammany, made a characteristic speech in seconding the nomination of William J. O'Brien for Sheriff. He arraigned Tammany in vigorous style, and declared that few officials would do their duty until they received their quid pro quo, and he made the assertion from personal knowledge.

William Hepburn Russell was made Chairman of a Committee of Sixteen to notify the candidates. The convention adjourned with three rousing cheers for John C. Sheehan.

FUSION IN BROOKLYN STILL COMPLICATED

Nomination of Baker for Sheriff by Citizens' Union the Cause.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Says that He Is Out of Patience with Some Representatives.

The complication in the fusion situation in Brooklyn caused by the nomination of Robert Baker for Sheriff by the Citizens' Union on Monday night was not straightened out yesterday. It was expected that Mr. Baker would withdraw as a candidate for the shrievalty and thereby open the way for a satisfactory adjustment of matters, but this expectation was not realized during the day.

When the Citizens' Union people accepted J. Edward Swanstrom as a compromise candidate for Borough President on Monday night it was generally supposed that complete fusion was assured, but the nomination of Mr. Baker, who is Secretary of the Union, developed a new tangle.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff declares that it was agreed at the conference of the anti-Tammany committees on Monday afternoon that the Shrievalty nomination was to go to the Republicans, the Citizens' Union and the Coffey Democracy to have five nominations between them—those for Borough President, (Mr. Swanstrom being a member of both organizations,) Surrogate, two City Magistrates at Large, and a Coroner. He asserts that it was not determined that the Citizens' Union was to have the naming of the candidate for Sheriff.

There was another meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. Woodruff of the local fusion conferrees. Of the Citizens' Union committee Messrs. Field, Haight, Ziegler, and Barthman were present. M. J. Flaherty and his supporters on the committee did not attend the conference.

Mr. Swanstrom was present, and he agreed to serve as the Citizens' Union nominee for Borough President on condition that the agreements that had been reached by the conferrees with regard to a division of the ticket were conformed to. Mr. Swanstrom stated that if the Citizens' Union insisted upon keeping a candidate for Sheriff in the field he would not permit his name to appear on the Union's ticket. He would, however, accept the nomination tendered by the other anti-Tammany forces.

Mr. Woodruff said last night that he had thoroughly wearied of dealing with certain of the Citizens' Union representatives. His patience with them, he declared, had become exhausted. If it was the choice of Mr. Flaherty and his associates to go ahead with Mr. Baker as a candidate for Sheriff, the Lieutenant Governor said, he would make no further effort to dissuade them from such a purpose.

The members of the Citizens' Union Conference Committee who attended the conference yesterday represent an element in the organization which has not approved the course pursued by Chairman Flaherty and his supporters. These committeemen expressed themselves yesterday as being satisfied with the allotment of nominations as determined by Mr. Woodruff and the other conferrees of the anti-Tammany forces.

Another conference is to be held at Mr. Woodruff's home on Friday afternoon, at which the names of candidates for the different places on the fusion ticket will be discussed. The members of the Citizens' Union committee who attended yesterday's meeting will, in the meantime, as they stated, seek to conciliate those who are standing out for the nomination of Mr. Baker for Sheriff.

COUNCILMAN CASSIDY WINS.

Report Says Mr. Croker Will Recognize Him as Leader in Queens County.

"I voted as I was told to do in Manhattan." These words uttered by Coroner Philip Cronin of Queens, in explaining his vote last night at an attempted organization of the Queens County Democratic Central Committee, are generally taken to mean that Mr. Croker had directed that the organization in Queens must recognize Councilman Cassidy as the leader. Mr. Croker declared several times that under no conditions would he recognize the Councilman.

The committee should have organized at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at that hour every member of the committee but one was at the meeting place. The single absentee was Mr. Cassidy himself. He had as retiring Chairman the credentials of every member and nothing could be done without him.

Ex-County Clerk John Sutphin had entered the contest for Chairman against Cassidy, and it was known in the afternoon that Sutphin had secured a majority of the delegates. Hour after hour went by without any word from Cassidy. Sutphin fretted, but could do nothing. A few minutes after 7 o'clock Cassidy bustled into the room.

Some of the members were credited with receiving messages, but their source was not known. One of those to receive a message was Coroner Cronin. For two years he has fought Cassidy. He won against Cassidy's ticket on Sept. 17, and as late as Monday had declared he was for anyone to beat Cassidy.

When Cassidy entered he did not say a word, but took the chair as retiring Chairman to organize the new body. Coroner Cronin moved that the organization be deferred two weeks. Joseph Meyerrose of Newtown seconded the motion. The Sutphin delegates objected, but Cassidy's own seven members from Long Island City, with Cronin and the other anti-Cassidy members carried the motion.

Mr. Cassidy refused to talk, except to say that for a year he had been the rightful, but not recognized leader, but that in the future he proposed to be the recognized as well as rightful leader.

YALE COLLEGE IN WAR.

What the Institution Did in the Revolution and Subsequent Contests.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The memorial gateway now being erected at the entrance of the Yale campus between Osborne Hall and Welch Hall in memory of Gerard Ives and Ward Cheney, '96, will fitly commemorate the bravery of these two young men who died true soldiers' deaths. Many wish that at the coming bicentennial celebration, where Yale men are going to show what their history records of achievement along every line, some effort might be made to erect some suitable memorial to all those who have gone from the college at the Nation's call.

The roll of honor begins with the five Yale men who fought behind the rail fence at Bunker Hill. It would include Huntington, the young student who preferred to miss his diploma than the chance of serving Washington, and Hitchcock, whose regiment's charge helped to win the battle of Princeton. Yale raised a military company, which Aaron Burr led against the British when New Haven was raided in 1779, and it was at the same time that ex-President Daggett "exercised the right of war," as he called it, to the extent of firing on the raiders from a post he chose on their road into town. For this he was cruelly handled when later he was captured by the enemy. There were Yale men in every division of Washington's army. There is no need to speak of Nathan Hale, 1773, but others, many as brave as the hero-spy, fought with him to the number of 102, and as befitted a school for training ministers. Yale sent thirty-six chaplains to the army besides the fighting men.

What the college did toward helping the Union during the civil war was more even than her contribution of men and leaders during the Revolution. The college was a small affair forty years ago. It was barely half the size of the present academic department. But out of that body of undergraduates 170 enlisted in the Northern army, and of the few Southerners in the college, every one fought for the cause his people thought was right. From the whole body of Yale men, alumni and students, 886 were actively engaged on the Union side, and of these 110 were killed or died in the field hospitals.

Connecticut's war record was one of the finest made by any State. She gave far in excess of her proportion, and Yale, Connecticut's own college, followed the State's example. No college can equal her. Williams and Harvard gave nobly, but Yale's contribution was 300 men more than her famous sisters, and the roll of those sons who died for the cause is longer.

For the recent war, Yale sent forty undergraduates to the field battery, she raised money for two rifles for the cruiser named after her, and she sent forty-five undergraduates to join their home regiments. Of the alumni, 215 were enrolled in the land and sea forces, many as officers. Of the whole Yale contingent, five were killed or died of disease contracted in camp.

Steinway & Sons

beg to announce that they habe opened for the conbenience of their patrons

Retail Warerooms at Windsor Arcade

Fifth Avenue, Corner 46th Street.

in addition to their present warerooms at

STEINWAY HALL, 109 E. 14th St. NEW YORK CITY.

A RECIPROCITY CONGRESS.

Committee Will Meet in Philadelphia Oct. 18 to Fix Time and Place of Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said to-day that the prospects for a National Reciprocity Congress to be held in the near future are most encouraging.

Requests have been sent out from the general offices of the association to a number of the leading manufacturers of the country, asking them to act on a committee of arrangements to meet here Oct. 18, and up to the present time thirty-five acceptances have been received. At this meeting the date of the congress will be determined upon, as well as the city in which it will be held.

Several hundred of the larger manufacturing concerns in the country have been sounded and the sentiment seems to be general that reciprocity would largely aid the export trade of America. In this connection President Search said:

"It has been exceedingly gratifying to note the interest that has been manifested by those who have been invited to serve upon the Committee of Arrangements. It has been made clear to every member of the committee, and we wish to make it equally clear to the public, that this is to be strictly a reciprocity convention. Its efforts will be directed toward the formulation of practical plans for the further application of reciprocity, either under existing laws or legislation yet to be enacted.

"No consideration will be given to any suggestions looking to general revision of the present tariff law of the United States, nor to the abandonment or modification of the essential principles embodied in taht law.

"The last public utterance of President McKinley, coming only twenty-four hours after the meeting at which our Executive Committee decided to hold a National conference on reciprocity, gives us the true text for our convention. Our aim is to carry out what we know was the cherished idea of President McKinley, namely, the application of the principles of commercial reciprocity in the extension of our export trade, without endangering in any way the success or prosperity of our industries, nor doing violence to the National policy which has given them life and success."

Mr. McKinley's Hymns.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Mrs. Sarah Adams and John Henry Newman—not yet Cardinal—are names that recent events have brought once more, to the fore. The words which will go down to posterity as the last words of President McKinley were the poetic utterance of the one, and the hymn which has never ceased resounding in Buffalo and at Washington was of the latter's inditing.

Mrs. Sarah Adams, born Flower, contributed the original version of "Nearer, my God, to Thee" to W. T. Fox's "Hymns and Anthems," in 1841. It achieved popularity almost at once.

Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," was first published in the British Magazine for March, 1834. It was reprinted, with a different rubric, in the "Lyra Apostolica" in 1836, and, with its final title, "The Pillar of Cloud," in "Occasional Verses" in 1868.

Probably no composition of the kind ever gave rise to so much controversy, and, more or less, impertinent speculation. Readers between lines read into all sorts of doubts and fears, from which they were pleased to assume the author must have been suffering when he wrote it. They saw in it the torment of a tossed soul, yearnings toward the Old Religion—all sorts of hidden meanings.

The controversy fairly raged, and Newman, with other and more important matters to attend to, seems to have let it rage. But at last the disputants insisted upon knowing what the poet meant from himself, and so constituted the hard and inconvenient situation for a bard which Byron had something to say about years before.

And in the end they "drew" Newman. He wrote, from the Oratory, in 1879, to Dr. Greenhill, and the letter reads pretty much like the sort of letter Byron would have written if he had been holding Newman's pen.

As it was Newman who wrote, he did not quote Byron. He preferred to instance Keble.

"Keble, I think it was, who said that poets were not bound to give a sense to what they had written. Though I am not a poet like Keble, I am not bound either to remember my own meaning, whatever it was, at the end of fifty years. It would be quite tyranny if one were obliged to be ready for examination on the transient states of mind which come upon one when one is homesick, or seasick, or, in other ways, sensitive or excited."

I wonder what the controversialists thought of that letter? Greenhill must have appreciated it. The "seasick" is quite Byronic.

No Money in Them.

"In this country, I suppose, the ideal condition in politics is that the office should seek the man."

"I don't know about that, stranger. We have offices that go begging, but we don't think much of 'em."—Chicago Tribune.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; fresh southerly winds, becoming westerly.

For to-day occasional showers are indicated in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and in Northern New England, with slightly higher temperature. To-morrow fair and cooler weather will prevail, except along the South Atlantic Coast, where rain is probable.

Fresh northeast to east winds will prevail along the South Atlantic Coast, and south to southwest on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast. On the lakes the winds will be fresh west to northwest.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh southerly winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	66	57	61
6 A. M.	66	53	60
9 A. M.	67	61	63
12 M.	68	64	68
3 P. M.	69	67	71
6 P. M.	68	65	64
9 P. M.	66	62	64
12 P. M.	64	62	65

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....64½
Weather Bureau.....61
Corresponding date 1900.....67
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....61

The thermometer registered 60 degrees at 8 A. M., and 63 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday. The maximum temperature was 69 degrees at 2:45 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The Crawford Shoe

For Men & Women, $3.50

Stylish. Moderate Cost. Best People Wearing Them.

Nassau, corner Fulton St. 823 Broadway, (12th St.) 150 West 125th St. } Manhattan *433 Fulton Street Brooklyn.*

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

General and Special.

Here is a brief summary of some of the general and special things which we have to offer you to-day:

New autumn and winter styles are here—there are handsome imported costumes and domestic creations embodying all the latest thoughts of fashion—smart millinery from Paris and our own workroom, a bewildering array of lace and spangled robes and fabrics and furs suitable for the cold days to come.

They are well worth your viewing and will help you in the selection of your winter wardrobe.

This for the general—now for the special:

Women's pedestrian skirts—$3.90, $6.40 & $8.25—*The season's latest creations. With the new flare flounce at the bottom; with 18 to 24 lines of stitchings; materials corduroy, blue, black, tan and brown; double faced plain black material in Oxford only; and plain melton in black, blue, Oxford and gray; in fact, skirts made to sell at from $10.50 to $15.00 each.*

Autumn shirt waists—specials for to-day—*are typical of the value everywhere in the shirt waist section. For example: French flannel shirt waists $2.98—stitched, pleated or embroidered fronts, fancy stock; colors black, white, light blue, rose, green, cardinal and cadet. Black brilliantine shirt waist $1.98—buttoned back; cluster tucked back and front; separate collar.*

A handsome sideboard $25.98—*Of quartered golden oak; four foot size; serpentine top drawer; fine carving, and six shaped French bevel mirrors; sells regularly at $35.00. Among other furniture specials for to-day may be quoted an enameled bed $4.25, all sizes, with brass mounts, spindles and full brass rail on head and foot.*

To-day's china specials—*Maddock's china dinner sets, $7.95—with purple lilac decorations, which make this English porcelain so popular; 100 pieces; tea cups and saucers 10c in the same ware; also breakfast plates 7c.*

Sale of Ansonia clocks—*We quote special prices for to-day on these famous clocks, which have been tested and regulated by experts, and are in every way thoroughly reliable timekeepers. A very excellent value is in the marbleized clocks at $4.95. They are very beautiful in design; trimmed with bronze and bronze top ornament. Strike the hour and half hour on cathedral gong. The Bonn porcelain clocks, $3.95, are also very desirable; in Dresden decorations, on Cobalt blue, green, ruby, violet, etc.; a variety of designs; 8-day movements; strike the hour and half hour on cathedral gong; have gilt centres; Arabic or Roman dials.*

Smart things in furs—*The opening of our fur store reveals many modish novelties. Fur coats from $25.00 to $125.00, in nearseal, Persian lamb, sealskin, broadtail and stylish combinations of all the leading furs; l'Aiglon neckscarfs from $7.50 to $39.00, a graceful new design, bound to be one of the most popular for the winter; fur boas $8.50 to $35.00, in blue fox, bear, sable fox, blue lynx, Alaska sable and other furs. Muffs to match any coat, neckscarf, collarette or boa.*

To-day's groceries—*It will be profitable for you to market here to-day. We offer best groceries at prices unmatchable. For instance: Granulated sugar, best, full weight, only 3½ pounds to a customer, with 50c worth of groceries or more, 13c—no mail orders filled for sugar. All our 80c teas, per pound, 59c. Among the wines are finest Moselles, such as Piesporter, per dozen large bottles, $3.75; Zeltinger, per dozen large bottles, $4.25. Other edibles and drinkables equally low priced.*

We cannot begin to enumerate the number of money-saving opportunities that await the shopper here to-day. A personal visit will be the most convincing argument in our favor.

AS TO "STYLE."

These are "stylish" stores, selling stylish goods. Can we *define* style? No, we can't; but we can *demonstrate* it with any suit or overcoat in the stocks.

"Style" isn't a mere word with us—it's a fifty-six years' subject of study.

We don't merely clothe people—we dress them.

Boys as well as men, and in Brooklyn as well as in New York.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

It is impossible to add anything to such a straight, HAND-MADE SOUR MASH Whiskey as

OLD CROW RYE

that would improve it. It is perfection to start with, made by the James Crow formula, never bottled until fully matured.

Gold Medal Awarded for Quality, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., SOLE BOTTLERS, New York.

Warrants Sought for Inspectors.

Gustave C. Kloess of 278 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday applied in the Lee Avenue Police Court for warrants for the arrest of twenty-six Republican Election Inspectors who had charge of the recent primaries in the Fifth Assembly District, where a bitter contest occurred between the Hobley-Kissel factions for the leadership of the district and control of the delegates to the conventions. The application was in behalf of the Kissel faction, who were defeated. The charges are fraud and neglect

The new things to day at the Wanamaker Store

Interest at Wanamaker's widens daily. One by one the great store features have come forward with their inaugural displays and settled back into the ranks for the great Fall and Winter campaign. Dress Goods, Silks, Millinery, Costumes—today it's shoes.

There is almost marvelous fulness and completeness today in every stock in the store—satisfying readiness to meet the myriad wishes of the thousands who depend on our help for new-season supplies for the home and for personal wear.

A New Scene in The COSTUME SHOW Today

It was impossible to get this broad collection of Costumes on display all together. With all the prodigal devotion of space to this exhibition there was no place to properly display this notable group until now.

The new exhibit is a collection of

Costumes and Wraps

from the

Vienna School of Dressmaking

The Costumes from Vienna—and here we mean the aristocratic dressmakers of Vienna, from whom these come—have a distinguishing character and originality of conception and treatment, which is equally artistic with the choicest gowns from Paris.

They are chiefly characterized by the great amount of dainty handwork and the touches of lace that form exquisite applique.

The group includes evening, dinner and reception gowns and sumptuous wraps for the same occasions.

The collection is displayed in cases on the Second floor.

A Stirring Offering of Silk Waists

This is famously good news for every woman — and her name is legion — that wants a silk waist. It is of a group of new, handsome Taffeta Silk Waists, in forty-five of the season's latest and most popular styles, in a wide variety of favorite light and medium shades, and a good assortment in black. Many of the most attractive styles are copies of French models, and exhibit newest effects in plaiting, hemstitching and cording, and various styles of trimming, including silk applique, lace, velvet ribbon, embroidery and French knots.

The waists are a manufacturer's Fall samples, and are perfect in every respect. They are good $10 values, but we price them at

$6.50 each

But it will require promptness to derive fullest benefit from the offering; there are only two hundred of them, and they will scatter quickly. It is an opportunity of rare timeliness, to get, at the very outset of the season, such handsome waists at so positive a price-saving.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Wrappers In Charming Styles

They deserve far more at our hands than to be described by such a bald, prosaic title. They are sublimated wrappers—negligee or tea gowns, if you prefer, full of airs and graces—the epitome of comfort, yet things of beauty.

The fabrics are varied to a degree—soft cashmeres, dainty albatross and French flannel, shimmering silks—in the most delicate shades.

The tendency in most of them, as to style, is towards a decided fullness in front, in a sort of Empire fashion; others are Grecian in style, gathered at the waist with a cord. Some are simple, others show trimming of laces, braid or dainty ribbons—but there are seventy styles in all, and you'd better see the wrappers themselves.

Cashmere, $4.50 to $40.
Silk, $12 to $35.
Albatross and Crepe, $12 to $100
French Flannel, $11.50 to $18.50
Granite Cloth, $18.50 and $20.

Second floor, Tenth street.

"Knickerbocker Vellum" A Remarkable Note Paper

The possibility of obtaining such remarkably good note paper as "Knickerbocker Vellum" at such a low price really puts a premium on correspondence.

People wondered at the quality we put into "Club Vellum"—this, price considered, is even better in some respects.

But there is only a little left of it—you have taken nearly all of the large quantity we had made for us.

In one size, the "Frances," in a cream white shade, and splendid to write on, at 10c. a pound; three pounds for 25c., thirteen pounds for $1. Envelopes, 15c. a hundred.

Main floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth floor.

The Very Logical Reason for the Pre-eminence of Wanamaker's In the Matter of Shoes

The vast quantities of Shoes which are demanded for the supplying of the largest shoe trade in Philadelphia as well as New York, give the prestige and power which enable us to do the great things in shoe retailing, with which our public is familiar. But the power to do them would be of little avail without the brains to conceive and plan them, and the skill, organization and facilities to accomplish them.

These exist, as nowhere else, at Wanamaker's. Many years of continuous, masterful effort have been passed in bringing this shoe organization to its present position.

The public sees the work of our Shoe organization most prominently in the great sale movements which occur here from time to time; and rightly do they take note of them, for the like of them is unknown to retailing, outside of this store.

But far greater accomplishment has been attained in the producing of our regular lines of shoes. Accomplishment of such decisive character that "shoe bargains" lose much of their emphasis in the face of our regular shoe values.

For instance: Women's $3.50 and $4 shoes at $2.40 are quite remarkable value; for other good shoe stores are probably getting the higher prices for the same shoes, on the day you buy them here at $2.40. But our regular line of *"Reliable" Shoes* at $3 a pair offers you still better value, and gives you selection from the broadest variety of new lasts that can be found anywhere.

The production of this single line of *"Reliable" Shoes* is a greater accomplishment than that which by broad advertising has made famous several lines of Women's Shoes which are of less intrinsic value than the *"Reliable,"* though sold at a higher price.

But this line is only an instance. Our four dollar shoes are of equal merit—as superb and unmatched value at four dollars, as the "Reliable" Shoes at three. Then our five dollar shoes represent all that is fine and artistic. They are not excelled by any six or seven dollar shoes shown in any other store.

Exactly the same conditions exist among our Men's Shoes.

The *"Wearwell" Shoes* at $3 are *superior* to *all* of the widely exploited shoes sold at $3.50. Made over specifications that compel superiority. They are a marvel of shoe value.

Our Men's Shoes at $3.90 are not excelled by any shoes sold anywhere under five dollars; and nowhere is there such a variety of handsome styles and excellent leathers of every sort, as are shown in these $3.90 shoes.

Our $5 shoes show the finer touches that more handwork gives. In the matter of cost of production, they give you as full value as the $3.90 shoes; but for shapes, lasts, style and service we cannot recommend your paying the higher price. But to match the $5 shoes in other stores you will have to pay six, seven or eight dollars, according to the price possibilities, or price prerogatives of the store to which you go.

In Children's Shoes and Shoes for the larger Boys and Girls, there was large need of such an innovation as we compelled in the making of shoes for our stores. We demanded style and good leathers; but we demanded still more positively, truer and more sensible lasts. Now the shoes that we sell for children have a character that children and parents alike will appreciate.

Our regular shoes present far more positive price mastery than even the startling values in our great under-price sales.

The complete Fall and Winter lines of Shoes are now ready. We invite you to visit our Shoe Store and verify the facts here stated. The Shoes are their own best evidence; and their argument will appeal still more strongly to a purchaser, when the real goodness and honesty of Wanamaker Shoes are demonstrated by actual service. As to variety, we show in Women's Boots—

50 styles at $3 — 24 styles at $4 — 47 styles at $5

And a wide variety of Winter Oxfords in addition.

Men's Shoes at $3 to $7.
Women's Shoes at $2 to $7.
Boys' Shoes at $1.50 to $3.50.
Girls' Shoes at $1.20 to $3.50.

Fourth avenue.

20 Cent Books For Boys and Girls

They are the volumes of the "Wanamaker Young Peoples' Library" that usually have sold for 35c each. We are changing the style of binding, hence these must go in favor of the new books.

Good paper, prettily bound in cloth, all excellent juvenile books, and about 65 titles to choose from. Enough of the following here to mention particularly:

Aunt Diana. By Rosa N. Carey
Averil. By Rosa N. Carey
Bonnie Prince Charlie. By G. A. Henty
By Pike and Dyke. By G. A. Henty
By Right of Conquest. By G. A. Henty
By Sheer Pluck. By G. A. Henty
Cat of Bubastes. By G. A. Henty
Dragon and the Raven. By G. A. Henty
A Final Reckoning. By G. A. Henty
For Name and Fame. By G. A. Henty
For the Temple. By G. A. Henty
Girls New and Old. By Mrs. L. T. Meade
Lion of the North. By G. A. Henty
Not Like Other Girls. By Rosa N. Carey
The Palace Beautiful. By Mrs. L. T. Meade
Red Rose and Tiger Lily. By Mrs. L. T. Meade
Under Drake's Flag. By G. A. Henty
Bravest of the Brave. By G. A. Henty
Facing Death. By G. A. Henty
Only the Governess. By Rosa N. Carey
St. George for England. By G. A. Henty
Merles' Crusade. By Rosa N. Carey
Orange and Green. By G. A. Henty

Book Store, Main floor.

Women's Garments At Small Cost

They are Petticoats, Waists and Kimono Dressing Sacques and Wrappers that combine the maximum of comfort, seasonableness and neat appearance with the minimum of cost. Women who appreciate such a pairing of virtues will snap up these offerings eagerly:

Petticoats—

25c—Of flannelette, in neat stripes and checks; deep hem and yoke band.

$1—Of black sateen; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with knife-plaited ruffle and cording above.

$1.50—Of black Mercerized sateen; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with knife-plaited ruffle and three bias folds above.

$1.75—Of black Mercerized sateen; deep flounce, trimmed with three small knife-plaited ruffles.

Waists—

$1—Of flannelette, in neat stripes, figures and dots; full front and plain French back.

$1—Of flannel, in solid colors of black, blue and red; front of plaits and hemstitching; plaited back.

Kimono Dressing Sacques

25c, worth 50c—Of lawn, in neat stripes and figures, trimmed with plain white border; a few in white with colored border.

Kimono Wrappers—

50c, worth 85c—Of lawn, in neat stripes and figures, trimmed with plain white border.

Basement.

Pretty Frames for Photographs

Many a pretty and appropriate setting for the favorite picture of friend or relative may be found among this attractive collection of Photograph Frames.

There's a great variety of sizes and designs among them—metal frames in gilt and French gray, and leather frames in different colors; and all are very moderately priced.

A hint or two:

Gilt Frames, cabinet size, oval and round, 50c.
French Glass Frames, with French Gray Trimmings, mounted on easel, 50c. and $1.
Leather Frames, in various colors, carbonette size, 50c.

Broadway.

Excellent Toilet Soaps

Excellent Toilet Soaps—the sort so many housekeepers cling to religiously—Castile and Fine Tar; and others, equally pure, delicately scented with violets and heliotrope, at these very modest prices:

Wild Violet and Violette Soaps, 3 cakes in box, 10c.
Pure Olive Oil Soap, 25c a bar.
Pine Tar Soap, 10c a cake.
La Baronesse Soap, violet and heliotrope, box of 3 cakes, 25c.

Tenth street.

News of Boys' Clothing

Offerings that interest every mother of a boy are characteristic of this stock of Boys' Clothing. There's a happy blending of quality and price throughout the gathering that assures satisfaction. Price-hints:

At $5—Blue serge suits, with double-breasted jacket and knee trousers; especially made for us; sizes 8 to 16 years.
At $5—Three-piece suits of blue cheviot; excellent value; for boys of 8 to 16 years.
At 50c, worth 75c—Corduroy Trousers of a splendid quality of material, for boys of 3 to 16 years.
At 50c—A new assortment of colored percale shirt-waists, with or without collars, and with button-band; for boys of 6 to 14 years; also in white, laundered or unlaundered.
Others up to $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

College Sailor Suits for Girls

This effective way of showing one's college preferences has proved very popular among the school girls, who are sure to have a leaning toward some particular institution.

The Sailor Suits are of a fine quality blue serge or broadcloth, with deep sailor collar. The collar, sleeves and shield are embroidered with the college flag and colors you prefer. We take orders for any colors you choose.

Suits of serge are $15; of broadcloth, $15.50. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Black Dress Goods And a Bargain

Those talented Frenchmen who are unceasingly evolving striking new weaves in Dress Goods, devote as much of their time to originating effects to be expressed in black, as to those in colors.

The new Black Dress Goods from Paris are richer and more impressive this year than ever. And whatever among them is of the best and newest, is here in this wonderfully broad collection. Every conceivable weave and material is represented, including rich novelty weaves, high and dull-finished goods and the popular Crepe de Chines and Eoliennes.

Before proceeding to a more detailed description of some of these latest importations, here's a bit of news that is important and interesting. It is about **85c Black Zibeline at 50c a yard.**

No need to tell wide-awake women of the popularity of this handsome, rough fabric this season. Enough to say that we were able to obtain the present offering of these much sought after goods, to sell at *fifty cents a yard,* or thirty-five cents below their regular selling price. Perfect in quality, and 47 in. wide.

And now a brief mention of some of the newest Black Dress Goods:

Novelties in Black Dress Goods—

Jet and lace applique silk-and-wool Grenadines, at $4.50 to $7.
Silk soutache corded Venetian Cloth, at $4.
Silk-and-wool Crepon Matelasse and soutache corded Bengaline, at $4.
Silk-and-wool corded satin-striped Granite, at $3.50.
Silk-striped Voile Etamine, at $3.

Silk-and-wool Fabrics—

All-silk Crepe de Chine, $1 to $6.
Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine, $1.25 to $3.
Silk-and-wool Eolienne, $1.75 to $2.75.
Silk-and-wool Panne Crepe, $2.25 to $3.
Silk-and-wool Crepe Japon, $2 and $2.25.
Silk-and-wool embroidered figured Eolienne, $2 to $3.
Silk-and-wool Panne Satin, $3.25.
Silk-and-wool Bengaline, $2.50 to $4.
Silk-and-wool Armure Epingline, $3.
Silk-and-wool striped Velour, $3.
Silk-and-wool figured Sharkskin, $2.50.
Silk-and-wool figured Velour, $2.50.
Silk-and-wool figured and soutache-striped Taffeta, $3 and $3.50.
Silk-and-wool Matelasse Poplin, $1.25.

Highly-finished Fabrics—

Satin Prunella, 60c to $3.
Satin Venetian, 75c to $1.25.
Satin Soleil, 75c to $2.
Satin Biarritz, $1 to $1.50.
Satin Repp, $1.25 and $1.50.
Sebastopol, 75c to $1.50.
Melrose, 60c to $1.75.
Mohair Granite, $1.50 to $2.25.
Poplins, 75c to $1.50.
Mohair Repp Cheviot at $2.50.
Henriettas, 75c to $1.35.

Dull-finished Weaves—

Mistral at 75c to $2.
Basket Cheviot at $1.25 and $1.50.
Cheviots at 37½c to $3.
Pebble Cheviot at 85c to $1.25.
Camel's-hair at $1 to $2.50.
Zibeline Cheviot at $1 to $1.50.
Venetian Cloth at 50c to $3.
Paquin Serge at 75c and $1.
Worsted Serge at 50c to $1.75.
Whipcord at 75c.
Surah Serge at 65c to $1.25.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

French "Melrose" 75c Kind at 60c a Yard

"Melrose" is one of the most popular dress fabrics that the season has produced; and the most satisfactory quality of it—that is, made of the finest wool and with the highest finish—comes from France.

The "Melrose" we offer today is of this fine character, but this quantity was in excess of the importer's orders. So we got it, at so much of a saving that, instead of asking you 75c a yard for it, we have priced it at

SIXTY CENTS A YARD

These attractive colorings to select from: Navy blue, royal blue, brown, garnet, cardinal, castor, reseda, old rose and gray.

Tenth street.

Walking Skirts for Girls

A Walking Skirt is as essential to a young girl's Fall and Winter wardrobe as it is to that of her elder sister. And the styles, designed for her use, are much like those intended for grown-ups—of a stylish simplicity, to which strapped seams and a well-defined flare give character. A favorite material is black cheviot with a pin stripe of white.

Our collection of Walking Skirts for Girls is an excellent one. Styles, materials, and prices offer unfettered opportunity for selection. Some hints:

$4.50—Skirts of double-faced cheviot in Oxford mixture; seven gores; well cut, with flare; deep stitched facing.
$5—Skirts of double-faced cheviot in Oxford and blue mixtures; deep stitched facing.
$6—Skirts of hair-line striped cheviot, in blue-and-white and black-and-white; well cut, with flare; deep stitched facing.
$7.50—Skirts of handsome black cheviot, made with deep flounce; all seams strapped

Second floor, Ninth street.

Good Corsets Moderately Priced

This is a comprehensive collection of excellent corsets, which, though made in latest, most stylish models, yet are priced in a very moderate way.

The most particular woman cannot fail to find the Corset she wishes in the gathering. These hints:

$3.75—Lillian corsets, straight front, low bust, short over hips.
$4.50—Lillian corsets of coutil and batiste, straight front; extended hips.
$5—Lillian corsets of whalebone; straight front, low bust.
$1—L. R. corsets, straight front, low bust.
$1.50—L. R. corsets of coutil; straight front, low bust.
$2—L. R. corsets of coutil; low bust, straight front.
$2.75—Same, extra long over abdomen.
$3.75—L. R. corsets of fine coutil; very strong; very low bust; straight front; extra long over abdomen and hips; excellent for stout figures.
$1 and $2.50—W. B. straight front corsets.
$3—Her Majesty straight front corsets.
$1.50 and $2—R. & G. straight front corsets.
$2—P. D. straight front corsets.
$2.25—C. B. straight front corsets.
$1, $2.50 and $3.50—Nemo corsets, straight front.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Onyx Tables Much Below Value

The highly ornamental character of Onyx Tables like these renders them of great decorative value in a well-furnished house. Hence this offering of beautiful Onyx Tables is of great interest to all who wish to add an extremely handsome piece to the furniture of their parlor or drawing-room.

By closing out all of these beautiful tables that a manufacturer had left, we are able to price them at

A Third to a Half Below Value.

The pieces of onyx used in them are splendid specimens; frames are of solid brass, well put together, and heavily gold plated.

These groups:

At $62.50, worth $125—Onyx top, 24 x 24 in.; lower shelf, of onyx, 18 x 18 in.; mounted in extra heavy frames.
At $35, worth $70—Large oval top piece of beautifully colored onyx; 26 x 21 in.
At $32.50, worth $65—Large oval top piece of onyx; mounted on heavy frames; 24 x 18 in.
At $14.50, worth $20.50 to $25—Onyx top, 14 x 14 in.; lower shelf, of onyx, 12 x 12 in.; pedestal shape, with heavy straight legs and feet.
At $30, Onyx Floor Lamps, worth $50 to $60—With heavy brass frames holding two large slabs of onyx; 18 x 15 in. onyx top and 12 x 10 in. onyx bottom; 14 x 14 in. onyx top and 14 x 14 in. onyx bottom; oblong or square.

Basement.

A New Showing of French Clocks

They form a most attractive showing, these handsome French Regulators, that are fresh from an ocean voyage. They have got their land-legs, though, and you will find them excellent, conscientious time-keepers. We guarantee that.

The assortment of new designs is extremely handsome, and the clocks are particularly adapted, by reason of their ornate beauty, for wedding and anniversary presents.

Regulators of gilt and crystal are $20 to $34.50; of gilt enamel and crystal, $36.50 to $75; of enameled gilt, onyx and crystal, $41.50 to $55.50, and of gilt and crystal, set with stones, from $25 to $50.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SAMPSON CONTRADICTED IN THE SCHLEY COURT

Capt. Sigsbee Denies Statements Made by the Rear Admiral.

Also Says Scout Ships Discovered Spanish Ships After Schley Did—A Civilian Tells of the Brooklyn's Loop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The most sensational incident of the day at the Schley Court of Inquiry was a flat-footed impeachment of the veracity of Rear Admiral Sampson by Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who was on the stand. Mr. Rayner read parts of a letter from Admiral Sampson to Secretary Long in which Sampson charged Schley with maintaining a blockade twenty-five miles from shore and gave Sigsbee as his authority. Sigsbee was asked whether he had ever made any such statement to anybody and replied emphatically that he had not. The twenty-five-mile charge seems to have originated in this letter, a part of which is as follows:

"I am informed by Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul that he saw two Spanish vessels and two torpedo boats near the mouth of the Harbor of Santiago while passing, and that at the same time Commodore Schley was blockading the port at a distance of twenty-five miles to the westward of the harbor."

Sampson further asserted in this letter to Mr. Long that it was Sigsbee who discovered the Spanish vessels near the mouth of the harbor, and that Schley was twenty-five miles away at the time. Sigsbee disposed of this charge by saying that Schley discovered the Spaniards fully twenty minutes before he (Sigsbee) did. The Court however, pursuing its policy of keeping Sampson's name out of the inquiry, refused to allow the letter in evidence.

The witnesses of the day were Rear Admiral Evans, Thomas M. Dieuaide, a newspaper correspondent; Capt. Sigsbee, and Chief Yeoman Gustave E. Becker, who was Rear Admiral Sampson's writer during the war. Rear Admiral Evans testified that when he sailed to join Schley at Cienfuegos, having been told of the McCalla secret code by Capt. Chadwick, he was not directed by Chadwick to inform Schley of it. He also quoted a remark made to him by Commodore Schley, which supports that officer's version of his reconnoissance of the Colon and the shore batteries.

Schley remarked during the conference of commanding officers on May 29 that he felt the country held him responsible that the ships should not be risked under the fire of the shore batteries until the Spanish fleet was destroyed.

Mr. Dieuaide was on the Texas as a newspaper correspondent during the battle, and he added to the already long list of remarks said to have been made by Capt. Philip at the time of the loop. He said Capt. Philip pointed to the Brooklyn and said:

"Look at that fellow going out to sea."

Mr. Rayner tried to ascertain how it was that Lieut. Commander Heilner, who was standing beside Capt. Philip at that moment, and who gave a very complete report of Philip's utterances on that occasion, had apparently not remembered this remark, but Mr. Dieuaide could not help him. Mr. Dieuaide told of the danger the Texas was in from the Brooklyn's loop. Mr. Rayner wanted to know why it was that Dieuaide had failed to say anything about it in his account of the battle in which credit was given to the Brooklyn for good work, but in which there is no reference to the loop. Dieuaide explained that after the battle Capt. Philip said to him: "Make everything nice for everybody."

Philip did not, however, say anything to him about leaving the loop out of his account of the fight.

Capt. Sigsbee, who commanded the scout St. Paul, testified that he did not tell Schley the Spaniards were in Santiago. He did not know they were until Schley discovered them on May 29. On that very morning he saw some vessels to the westward and thought they might be the Spaniards going to Santiago. He hastened forward and found the ships were Schley's. On the way he saw the Spaniards in the harbor and reported this to Schley, but found that the Commodore already knew it.

This demonstrates that the scouts at Santiago did not know Cervera was there, and disposes of the charge that Schley learned it from them. The scouts at Santiago never found out anything about the Spaniards, Sigsbee testified, and he never did anything to find out except to be extremely watchful. He never told Schley that Cervera was there.

Capt. Sigsbee also testified that on May 26 the sea was better than it had been for two days, but it would still have been hard work to coal from a collier. Schley claims that he could not coal at sea on these days, and that it was his shortness of coal that caused him to make his "retrograde movement."

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Admiral Evans Finishes His Testimony and Capt. Sigsbee Tells What He Remembers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—As usual, immediately after the opening of the Schley Court of Inquiry former witnesses were called for the purpose of making such corrections as they desired in the record of their completed testimony. The only witness to respond was Capt. Miller, who commanded the collier Merrimac before she was sunk by Hobson.

Capt. Lemly announced that during the day Capt. Sigsbee, who commanded the scout St. Paul, would be called. There was unusual interest manifested in Capt. Sigsbee's probable appearance, not so much on account of his participation in the war itself as because of his connection with the ill-fated Maine, whose destruction in the harbor at Havana had so important an influence in causing the war. Capt. Lemly also announced his intention of calling during the day Chief Yeoman Becker, who occupied a clerical position on Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, during the war. He was summoned with a view of throwing light upon some of the dispatches sent from that vessel.

General sympathy was expressed on the part of members of the court and those in attendance with Judge Advocate General Lemly because of the death of his sister, which occurred yesterday. Capt. Lemly withdrew shortly after the court convened.

Rear Admiral Evans, who began his testimony yesterday, resumed to-day, and continued to tell his story of the part taken by him as Captain of the Iowa. He had completed his testimony in chief when the court adjourned yesterday, and had also been questioned at some length by Mr. Rayner by cross-examination, but the examination went over for the purpose of allowing Mr. Rayner time to consult with Admiral Schley and prepare certain formal questions bearing upon special features of the campaign which the attorney had stated would require more than ordinary time and research in their preparation. These questions were put to the Admiral in order to-day, and the responses to them naturally elicited other inquiries.

Mr. Rayner began by asking the witness concerning the secret code of signals for communicating with the Cuban insurgents near Cienfuegos. The Admiral said that when Capt. Chadwick communicated this code to him he did not instruct him to give the information to Commodore Schley. Mr. Rayner then questioned the witness especially as to his interviews with Commodore Schley after the battle of Santiago.

COUNCIL OF COMMANDERS.

"Yesterday," said Mr. Rayner, "I was speaking of a conversation which I thought you had at Guantanamo on July 5. I find I have made a mistake about that, and it is necessary for me to suggest one question. I suppose you will answer in the same way." He then asked:

"Did you have a conversation with Commodore Schley on July 4, some time during the morning, between 8 and 12 o'clock, on his flagship at Santiago, in the course of which you used language as follows: 'Did you know that Jack Philip started to run away at the beginning of the battle,' and to which Commodore Schley replied: 'You are mistaken about that, Evans. I saw nothing of the kind. The Brooklyn made a turn, and you must see the tactical situation that made it necessary'?"

"I do not remember being on board the Brooklyn on the 4th of July. I think it was the 5th, at Guantanamo. I am quite positive I was not on board the Brooklyn off Santiago but once, and that was a long time before that. As to that conversation, I never said anything to the effect that Capt. Philip had run away or attempted to run away.

"On thinking over last night what did occur with reference to the Texas, I think Commodore Schley and I discussed the position of the Texas when the fight began. The Texas was lying with her head to the east when the engagement began, and she turned with starboard helm and headed off in the same direction as the rest of us. She fired first with her port battery, and then put her helm to starboard and headed in the same direction with the rest of the ships. I think that question I discussed with Commodore Schley. I cannot be sure of it, but that I ever intimated that Capt. Philip attempted to run away with the Texas is preposterous on the face of it."

"Did you have a conversation with him on the same day, at the same place and at the same hour, or at any other place, in which you used substantially the following language: 'I shot the bow off the Pluton, the stern off the Furor, put my helm to starboard, and raked the Teresa and knocked out the Viscaya'?"

"To the best of my knowledge and belief I never used such language."

"Were not the commanding officers called on board the flagship Brooklyn by signal on the morning of May 29 after the Colon was discovered?"

"They were."

"Can you tell me or do you recall what took place at the conference of the commanding officers at that time?"

"Commodore Schley was in the cabin of the Brooklyn when we assembled, and there was a general talk about the Spanish fleet having been located at last at Santiago. I do not recollect any special conference. I do not think it was in the nature of a conference. I do not recollect now that the officers were asked to express any opinion. I remember having a conversation with Commodore Schley about the effect of the fighting batteries on the ships, in which I told him of the experience we had had at San Juan and expressed the opinion to him that it was not worth while to risk ships fighting shore batteries alone; that I did not think anything would be gained by it.

A PLAN OF BATTLE.

"In the case under consideration the Spanish ships were present in the harbor. The conditions were changed, and we would have to take the risk of the fire from the batteries in order to get at them. I remember Commodore Schley remarking before we left that he felt that the country held him responsible; that the ships should not be risked under the fire of the shore batteries until the Spanish fleet was destroyed.

"I want to call your attention," Mr. Rayner then said "to the report of Capt. McCalla of the Marblehead on Page 428 of the appendix, which says: 'Commodore Schley explained to the commanding officers that in case the Spanish ships came out he wished to concentrate the batteries of all our ships on a portion of those of the enemy. This was not explained as a tactical concentration of our whole force on a part of the enemy, but as a division of our whole fire on several of the enemy's ships. During the time the commanding officers were on board the flagship Capt. Evans asked Commodore Schley if it were his intention to steam at the enemy's ships in case they should start to come out. Commodore Schley answered, "Certainly," and added words indicative of his intention to attack them as they came out of the narrow defile?'"

"I recollect it perfectly."

"Is that a correct statement?"

"That is correct."

"So there was a plan of battle arranged by Commodore Schley, was there not?"

"There is nothing there to indicate it from what you have read."

"Was not that the same order that was afterward given by the Commander in Chief, substantially: 'Close in toward harbor entrance and attack them'?"

"You have not read anything about indicating any plan of battle."

Mr. Rayner—And added the words (reading:) "Indicative of his intention to attack them as they came out."

"I want to read you two reports," continued Mr. Rayner; "your report of the engagement of the Spanish squadron, and I would would like you to tell me whether there is any conflict between them, and if there is, which one of these statements, in your judgment, now is correct. (reading:) 'After having passed at 10:35 the Oquendo and Maria Teresa, on fire and ashore, this vessel continued to chase and fire upon the Viscaya until 10:36, when signal to cease firing was sounded on board, it having been discovered that the Viscaya had struck her colors.' That was at 10:36 in your report.

"Now I want to read from the report of the Commander in Chief, (reading:) 'The Viscaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels, the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Viscaya was soon set on fire, and at 11:15 she turned in shore, and was beached at Aserraros, fifteen miles from Santiago, burning fiercely,' &c. Do you recollect?"

"I have no doubt you read it correctly."

"Which of these is correct? If there is a conflict between the Commander in Chief as to the time that the Viscaya went ashore and your report, yours at 10:36 and his at 11:15, it becomes a material point to us which one of these specifications is correct."

"The time given in that report of mine was furnished by the navigator and executive officer of the ship. I, of course, did not take the time."

HAD NO INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Rayner then questioned the witness as to the speed the Iowa was making when the Oquendo and the Maria Teresa went ashore. The witness replied that he could only say the ship was going as fast as they could make her go. He thought she must have been going nine and a half knots an hour. In this connection Mr. Rayner asked a number of questions intended to show that the Admiral's official reports and his present statements as to speed were not consistent. Mr. Rayner's point was that the official report showed, according to measurements, that the Iowa had made eight miles in half an hour, but the Admiral said that while this might be true, according to the land measurements, it must be borne in mind that he was running a course at sea.

Admiral Evans was also questioned as to his statement concerning the distance the blockading vessels were out at night. He said yesterday that the vessels of the blockading squadron were further out at night than during the day, and Mr. Rayner read a previous statement from him to the effect that "at daylight we closed in."

This, the witness said, was the exact fact, that after being out further at night the vessels came in closer at daylight. He said it in steaming back and forth at night the vessel just ahead could be seen, but not the vessel at the head of the column. The Marblehead, further in, could be occasionally seen, but the Vixen, never.

"While before Cienfuegos or on the way to Santiago, did you have any orders for battle?" asked Mr. Hanna, in redirect examination.

"No," responded the witness. "We steamed in column with flankers on each side."

"Had you any instructions as to what to do in case the enemy should appear?"

"We had not."

Admiral Evans was then excused, and Thomas M. Dieuaide, a newspaper correspondent, who was on board the Texas during the Santiago campaign, was called. Mr. Dieuaide said that when the battle of Santiago began he had been in the room of the junior officers of the ship, and had immediately gone on the bridge with Capt. Philip, remaining there until the Captain had gone to the lower bridge with him. There he had remained until the chase of the Colon began. He had at the time made notes of the battle, and these he read. The Texas was then, he said, heading in the general direction of the Spanish fleet.

Mr. Hanna—Did you see the Brooklyn at any time after the battle began?

"I saw the Brooklyn about ten or fifteen minutes after the battle began."

"Was that the first time you saw her during the action?"

"I saw her before in the morning."

"Where was she when you first saw her, with respect to the Texas?"

"Off the port bow of the Texas."

"How far away?"

"I would not like to make an estimate of the distance. It seemed very close. She was going seaward."

"Was she headed toward the Texas?"

"She was on a course about right angles to us at that moment."

"Have you any notes on that subject made at the time?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Please read them."

"I have a note made at 9:50, in quotation marks: 'Stop both engines, helm hard starboard.'"

"Who gave that order?"

"Capt. Philip."

"Where was the Brooklyn when that order was given?"

"I presume the Brooklyn was in front of the Texas. I saw her a moment later."

"Did you make any entry at the time with respect to the passing of the Brooklyn before the Texas?"

"Yes, the next line here, (reads,) 'It was Brooklyn—close shave.'"

"Could she have been half a mile away?"

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S APPEAL.

"I should think not, not anything like it. I would not suppose it was a quarter of a mile when I saw her. I was standing just aft the conning tower, near the entrance. It was in that way I heard these orders given, and I wrote them down as Capt. Philip gave them. I went around to the lee side of the conning tower to find out why we stopped. He (Capt. Philip) waved his hand toward the Brooklyn, and I saw her. He said: 'Look at that fellow going out to sea.'"

Admiral Dewey—Did you hear Capt. Philip give any orders to back the engines?

"No, Sir. I do not remember that I did. I turned away almost immediately."

Admiral Dewey—You would have if he had given the order, wouldn't you?

"I might and might not."

Admiral Dewey—You seem to have heard everything else.

"Oh, not everything."

Mr. Dieuaide said in response to questions that he had on the day of the battle written a report of the battle, but that these facts had not been given because Capt. Philip had asked him to "make it nice for everybody," and this had been his own inclination. He was then excused for the day, and asked to bring his newspaper report of the engagement into court to-morrow.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee was next called. He said that in obedience to orders from Capt. Wise, who was his commanding officer, he had proceeded to the vicinity of Santiago, arriving there on May 21. He told of taking aboard the Cuban pilot Nunez, and said he did not have great confidence in that individual. His instructions were to report to Commodore Schley that the Spanish squadron probably was in Santiago harbor. He fell in with the Flying Squadron on the evening of May 26, the squadron then being twenty or twenty-five miles south of Santiago. He had reported to Commodore Schley that he "knew nothing positively" about the Spanish fleet.

He was then asked if he had expressed his belief to Commodore Schley that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor, as reported later by Commodore Schley. A controversy arose over the admissibility of the question, and the court took a recess for luncheon before receiving the reply of the witness. When the court reconvened, Mr. Hanna repeated his question, asked before recess, quoting from Schley's report of Feb. 13, 1899, the sentence reading: "After having been assured by Sigsbee that he did not believe the Spanish fleet was in Santiago." The witness replied:

"I stated that I had seen nothing of the Spanish fleet. I may have stated that I knew nothing positively or absolutely about its movements, but I recited certain events to show that there was probability of the fleet being in Santiago at that time.

"In regard to the other matter, I beg to make an appeal to the court. This case is one involving reputations. It has been stated by Commodore Schley in an official letter to the United States Senate that I expressed a certain belief. Now it has been made a public matter. I think that either this court or the defense should allow me to express, under oath, what I really said. Whether I expressed that belief or not, it may be technically right to interfere with me, but according to the ethics of the naval service I think the defense ought to permit me to answer that question."

DID NOT SEE CERVERA.

"We have no objection to that," said Mr. Rayner.

"I have given an answer to that question. I have said nothing about my belief."

Mr. Hanna—The portion of the question to which I should like to have you give an explicit answer is whether you assured Commodore Schley that you believed the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago.

"I did not say that I believed it was not there. I said I had not seen it."

"Did you give him any assurance which would point in that direction?"

"I made known first my orders from the Navy Department, which stated that the Spanish fleet was reported to have arrived there."

Mr. Hanna then read a letter which Capt. Sigsbee had on May 26 written to Commodore Schley, reporting the taking of the Pilot Nunez aboard from the Jason and the capture of the British steamer Restormal as a prize. He said in that letter, "No news here. I have seen absolutely nothing of the Spanish fleet." He reported also that the Restormal had 2,400 tons of coal aboard, and said that the commanding officer had said he was bound for Santiago.

Mr. Hanna also read a number of letters among them being one from Capt. Sigsbee to Commodore Schley, written from Mole St. Nicholas May 29, in which he said to the Commodore: "Do as you are doing, and you will do right." He also informed him that there were a number of telegrams at the Mole for him, but that none of them was urgent. He told the Commodore that the department expected him to exercise great efforts to keep in coal.

Mr. Hanna—I wish to ask your attention to the clause, "Do as you are doing and you will do right." What was the Flying Squadron doing at the time you wrote that letter?

"That was based on the tenor of the cipher telegrams I found at the Mole from the Commander in Chief and from the Navy Department, urging that the Spanish squadron be held and that every effort be made to coal ship. At that time the Flying Squadron was off Santiago with the intention, so far as I knew, of staying, and I believed it was the intention of Commodore Schley to coal his ships off that port. I left Santiago on the morning of the day on which that letter was written. At that time the weather was very fine, and I had twice urged on Commodore Schley the importance of taking advantage of that particular kind of weather, stating that it was better than anything we had had during my stay off the port."

Capt. Sigsbee also said that when he had boarded the Brooklyn on May 26, Commodore Schley had told him that he was bound for Key West for coal.

"Did he ask you if you believed the Spanish fleet was in the harbor at Santiago?"

"I don't remember his putting a question in such terms."

The witness recalled a signal from the flagship at that time asking him to "inform Sampson that one-half of this squadron is out of coal."

Mr. Rayner then questioned the witness, bringing out the statement that the purpose of his ship's being sent to the vicinity of Santiago was, if possible, to locate the Spanish fleet. He said that he had first seen the Spanish vessels in the harbor at Santiago, but that when he reported the fact he found the squadron had already made the discovery.

CONTRADICTS SAMPSON.

Mr. Rayner then read an extract from a report made by Capt. Sigsbee, saying: "In this report off Santiago de Cuba, made at 10 A. M., May 29, you say: 'We were then steaming at full speed from Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, and well in toward the coast. After chasing some vessels I saw the smoke of a number of vessels to the westward, and at once made for the Santiago entrance, believing it possible that the strangers were the Spanish squadron approaching that port.' All I want to ask is this: When you saw the smoke, after chasing a number of vessels to the westward, and when you made for the Santiago entrance on the morning of the 29th, you thought that this was a Spanish squadron approaching the port?"

"No, I thought it might be the Spanish squadron. I did not say they were approaching the port."

"Yes, you say 'approaching that port.'"

"You must remember I had no definite information whatever."

"Did you ever megaphone the press boat Summers N. Smith that the Spanish fleet was not in the harbor at Santiago?"

"Never. One of the press boats hailed me, saying that Schley had the Spaniards bottled up at Cienfuegos. I replied that we had had them bottled up at Santiago for a week."

Mr. Rayner attempted to quote a statement from Admiral Sampson to the effect that Capt. Sigsbee had said that on May 29 the Flying Squadron was blockading Santiago twenty-five miles out at sea, but objection was made to bringing Admiral Sampson in, and Mr. Rayner asked Capt. Sigsbee whether he had made that report to any one at that date. The witness replied in the negative.

In reply to a question as to the condition of the water at the time he was at Santiago, Capt. Sigsbee said: "During the 24th, 25th, and 26th of May the weather was unsettled; trade conditions had been hindered. There was more or less rain and moderately heavy sea on those three days."

The court asked a number of questions of Capt. Sigsbee. These, with the replies, were as follows:

"What was the state of the sea on the afternoon and evening of May 26, when you communicated with the Flying Squadron to the southward of the port of Santiago?"

"It was moderating, that is to say, more moderate than it had been on two days before. It should say, however, it would have been a very difficult job to have coaled from ships alongside that night."

"Did Capt. Wise communicate to you a dispatch from the Navy Department stating that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago?"

"I remember no dispatch or communication from Capt. Wise to that effect, excepting that which I received from the Navy Department through him as senior officer at Cape Haitian on May 20, the dispatch on which I proceeded ultimately to Santiago."

Mr. Hanna—Captain, the dispatch referred to in the last question reads: "Washington, May 20, 1898. Yale, Care American Consul, Cape Haitian, Haiti. The Spanish fleet arrived at Santiago de Cuba May 19, and as far as your coal permits, proceed at once off Santiago de Cuba, watch carefully and keep in communication with the Spanish fleet, reporting information. Minneapolis, St. Paul, and St. Louis have same orders."

"I cannot remember that he did."

By the Court—Did you make any effort to ascertain if the Spanish squadron was at Santiago prior to May 26?

"Only by extreme watchfulness, that is all."

UNCERTAIN AS TO DISPATCHES.

By the Court—What information had you communicated to Commodore Schley on May 26 regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron?

"The department's order to me directed me to state that the Spanish squadron was there or had been reporter there, and again the circumstantial evidence afforded by the capture of the Restormal after her very peculiar cruise."

By the Court—Did you receive a dispatch from Secretary Long dated May 20, stating "The Spanish fleet arrived at Santiago on May 19"?

"I am not certain, but my recollection is that it stated it arrived on the 19th or 21st. I received the communication just as I have stated. It came from the Secretary of the Navy. It was signed 'Long,' but whether I got a copy of it from Capt. Wise or got the original I cannot now recall. I think I got the original."

By the Court—Did you show this dispatch to Commodore Schley on May 26?

"I already said I cannot recollect the act of showing it to him. I presume I did, but that I informed him I remember."

By the Court—Did you see the dispatch signed "Long," May 20, addressed to the St. Louis, care American Consul, Mole St. Nicholas, prior to meeting with Commodore Schley on May 26?

"I have no recollection of seeing anything sent to the St. Louis, no."

By the Court—Did you see the dispatch referred to addressed to either the Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Harvard?

"No, not to my recollection. They were two meetings of commanding officers off Santiago while I was blockading there. At one time the commanding officers of the Harvard, St. Paul, and Minneapolis met. I think the next time the commanding officers of the Yale, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. The only occasion, therefore, on which I might have seen these orders was on one of these two visits, and I have no recollection of having been shown any telegram or dispatch."

Capt. Sigsbee was then excused and Chief Yeoman Gustave E. Becker, who served as a clerk to Admiral Sampson on board the flagship New York during the Spanish war, was called. He identified the memorandum from Capt. McCalla, saying there was a good landing place near Cienfuegos, which Admiral Sampson sent to Commodore Schley under date of May 10, and said that this memorandum had been carried in duplicate by the Iowa and the Dupont. Mr. Rayner questioned the witness very closely, bringing out the fact that Becker had no records to show that either of these vessels had carried the memorandum, and that he was dependent upon his memory in making the statement.

Mr. Hanna said, in this connection, that the department expected to be able to show that four copies of this memorandum had been forwarded to Commodore Schley. Mr. Rayner responded that he would admit only one copy, and that was the copy delivered by the Hawk on May 23, 1898.

The court adjourned for the day at 4 P. M. with Yeoman Becker still on the stand.

Dewey Wins a Lawsuit.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Admiral George Dewey has increased his Iowa real estate holdings, through a decree signed to-day by Judge Holmes, by which the Admiral acquires a house and lot in University Place, one of the most exclusive residence neighborhoods of Des Moines. Admiral Dewey held a mortgage against the property, which was foreclosed as against the administrator of the estate, and Judge Holmes holds it constituted a proper lien.

THE HEISTAND INVESTIGATION.

Testimony that Gen. Corbin, Mr. Meiklejohn, and Others Were to Benefit from Manila Rope Company.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day resumed its hearing of the charges against Lieut. Col. H. O. S. Heistand. Major Hawkes, continuing his testimony, asked that Col. Heistand produce a memorandum made in May, 1899, by the Colonel and himself, in which $150,000 of the promoters' stock of the Manila Rope Company was apportioned. Counsel for Heistand said his client had no knowledge of such a document, but would search for it.

Hawkes said his recollection was that he and Heistand, by the terms of the memorandum, were to have $40,000 of the stock, and that Gen. Corbin, George D. Meiklejohn, Charles H. Allen, James E. Boyd, W. W. Dudley, and L. T. Michener were to receive the remainder in portions. Only Heistand and Hawkes were present when the apportionment was made. Hawkes added that no testimony he should give would connect Corbin, Meiklejohn, Allen, or Boyd personally with the transaction.

Hawkes detailed a conversation with Heistand in October, 1899, in which Heistand told him that Corbin and Allen had withdrawn from the combination and that Meiklejohn had asked for the return of Hawkes's letter of introduction. It was given to Heistand. Hawkes said Heistand suggested to him that he burn the rest of the correspondence, but he did not accede to that proposition.

During the day it was developed that the telegram from Gen. Otis relating to sites for the hemp factory at Manila was addressed to the Adjutant General. A letter from Acting Secretary Sanger said there was no record of a dispatch to Gen. Otis which called for the reply.

Major Hawkes told of a conversation with Gen. Corbin relative to a settlement with Heistand for his services in connection with the hemp company. He said Gen. Corbin told him the bill ought to be paid and to make out his bill, and he (Corbin) would forward it through military channels. Gen. Corbin had informed him emphatically that he was not in the company and had nothing to do with it.

Hawkes said he made out the bill, but Corbin never forwarded it. He also said that in an interview with Assistant Secretary Allen the latter denied emphatically that he had any connection with the company. Hawkes said he had numerous interviews with Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, to whom he had presented his claim through the mails. Meiklejohn had said Heistand ought to pay it. Mr. Meiklejohn, he said, also appointed him in the Customs Service in the Philippines, and also promised him promotion.

Mr. Meiklejohn asked him for recommendations before making the appointment. Major Hawkes gave the details of his trip to the Philippines and his return after his appointment was revoked. He saw Secretary Root, but the committee would not permit him to tell anything of what passed between them, holding that Secretary Root was not involved in the case.

Hawkes said he had interviews with Mr. Meiklejohn in which the latter told him that it would be impossible for him to secure a position under the Government so long as Mr. Root was Secretary of War.

Jordan Almond Trees Imported.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Department of Agriculture has at last succeeded in securing some Jordan almond trees, the exportation of which has been rigorously prohibited by Spain for some years. The Government will now experiment with the trees to determine the best localities for growing them. This species of almond is regarded by the agricultural authorities as the finest in the world, but only its fruit has heretofore reached this country, the trees having been jealously guarded in Spain. The bush has been forwarded here by the Agricultural Department's agent, who is searching Spain for rare plants.

Controller Ridgely Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—William B. Ridgely of Illinois, who was appointed recently Controller of the Currency, to succeed Charles G. Dawes, resigned, took the prescribed oath to-day and entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. Dawes resigned to enter the campaign in Illinois for United States Senator, and will leave for that State to-morrow.

CHAFFEE HAS NO NEWS.

Has Heard No More of Samar Massacre Except that Gen. Hughes Thinks Officers Were Overconfident.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department this afternoon from Gen. Chaffee:

"Manila, Oct. 1—12:13 P. M.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"With reference to your telegram of the 30th ult., will cable names of missing enlisted men as soon as ascertained. The company was rushed about 6 o'clock in the morning by a large body of bolomen, about 400. Gen. Hughes thinks the surprise was due to the confidence of the commanding officer in assertions of friendship from the natives. Result of the investigation will be cabled as soon as obtained."

This message is in response to one sent to Gen. Chaffee by Gen. Corbin on Sunday immediately upon receipt of the news of the disaster to Company C of the Ninth Infantry.

WANT NEW BANKING LAWS.

Indiana Monetary Conference Will Ask the Next Congress to Make Some Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Col. John P. Irish of California, a member of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference, has suggested in a talk he had before his departure for the West to-day, a programme of legislation to be recommended to the next session of Congress by H. H. Hanna, President of the Monetary Conference, intended to effect some needed reforms in the banking system of the country.

"The committee will," he said, "in all probability submit to Congress a proposition for such reform in the banking system as will more nearly adapt it to the credit and currency needs of the people. At present the system tends to overcongest the currency in money centres where business men have ready access to it at low rates of interest, and can use their credit very economically. The business men, however remote from these centres—farmers, stock growers, miners—have not the same opportunities to economically use their credit through lack of banking facilities.

"A function of banks is to carry and distribute the surplus capital of the country. This surplus constitutes the loan fund of the country, to which business men resort to borrow capital for use in their enterprises. A proper extension of banking facilities by liberalizing our National banking law will more evenly distribute this loan fund than at present, and will tend to equalize interest rates so that a business man in Texas will not have to pay 10 per cent. for money while a man in New York gets it on call for 2 per cent.

"This reform will not only benefit the business and stimulate the enterprise of the country, but will have a tendency to obstruct the unsound money campaign, which has been promoted in States remote from the money centres by the false cry that there is not money enough in the country to do its business."

THE TRANSPACIFIC CABLE.

Cabinet Discusses Right of Private Parties to Lay It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Five of the eight members of the Cabinet were present at to-day's meeting, Attorney General Knox, Secretaries Long, Hitchcock, and Wilson, and Postmaster General Smith. The principal subject discussed was that of a cable to Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. It is understood that propositions have been made to lay a commercial cable from San Francisco to connect these islands, and the question under discussion was whether, under our peace treaty with Spain, the United States could authorize or in any way encourage the laying of such a cable by private parties.

Under a franchise obtained from Spain some time before the late war the exclusive right to cable connections with the Philippines was secured by a foreign corporation. Under the treaty of Paris the United States obligated itself to protect all property rights in the archipelago, and the question now at issue is whether permission to land the proposed cable at Manila or some other Philippine port would be a violation of the terms of the Paris treaty. The Attorney General will prepare a statement for the President covering all of the questions involved.

MOBILE LOSES SUIT.

It Cannot Assert Its Title to Water Front Ownership Because of Previous Grants.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 1.—Judge Toulmin of the United States Circuit Court in Equity to-day rendered an important decision against the City of Mobile. The suit involved the ownership of the wharf property along the river front within the limits of the city.

The question was one of riparian rights and ownership. Judge Toulmin decided that while the legal title to the land was in the name of the city it was estopped from asserting the title because it had granted property owners the right to build wharves and bulkheads. This litigation carries with it the possession of the entire river front, valued at $20,000,000.

The city claimed its title under an act of the General Assembly of Alabama of 1857, granting it the shore and soil under Mobile River. The case was carried from the city and State courts to the Federal Court.

Ex-Cavalry Captain Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Ex-Capt. John M. Neall, formerly in command of Troop D, Fourth United States Cavalry, has been convicted in the United States District Court of forging the name of Col. F. M. Cork, United States Paymaster, to a voucher for $450, the property of Private John Cranson of his troop.

New Companies of Coast Artillery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Orders will soon be issued by Lieut. Gen. Miles to provide for the addition of ten companies of coast artillery. The material for these companies has already been secured, but the issuance of the formal order is withheld until arrangements can be made to receive the men at the stations they will occupy.

An Additional Mountain Battery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Acting Secretary of War has directed that the Twenty-eighth Battery of Field Artillery, now being organized at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by dividing the Sixteenth Battery of Field Artillery, shall be equipped as a mountain battery of 6 guns and 120 enlisted men, of which number 91 shall be privates.

Troops Coming from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Bufford sailed from Manila to-day for New York with two battalions of the Twenty-second Infantry.

ARMY AND NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

ARMY.

Colonel of Cavalry—Louis H. Rucker.

Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry—George S. Anderson.

Major of Cavalry—John C. Gresham.

Captain of Cavalry—Clyde E. Hawkins.

First Lieutenant of Cavalry—William F. H. Godson and George Steuenberg.

Second Lieutenant of Cavalry—Talbot Smith and James E. Abbott.

Colonel of Infantry—Charles R. Paul.

Lieut. Colonel of Infantry—Harry L. Haskell.

First Lieutenant of Infantry—A. La Rue Christie, Will H. Peirt, and Walter O. Bowman.

Second Lieutenant of Infantry—Melville H. Fechtmeier, Robert K. Spillet, Horace F. Sykes, Jennings B. Wilson, Frederick G. Kellond, John C. Murphy, Rowland B. Pike, and William P. Screws.

Surgeon of Volunteers, Rank of Major—John C. Greenewalt.

Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, Rank of Captain—Edwin M. Trook.

Assistant Surgeon, Rank of First Lieutenant—Herbert Maloy Smith, Cosam Julian Bartlett, and Evan Park Howell.

First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps—Ellison L. Gilmer.

Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps—Walter V. Cotchett, Elisha G. Abbott, Morris E. Locke, and Marion B. Wilbolt.

NAVY.

Assistant Surgeon, Rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade—Lewis Wilson Bishop and Archibald M. Fauntleroy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Edwin T. Cole, Sixth Infantry, is relieved from duty at San Diego Barracks, and will join his regiment.

The following-named officers, lately appointed from civil life, have been assigned to regiments as indicated after their respective names, and will be assigned to companies by their regimental commanders: Second Lieut. Harry W. Bathiany, Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank Pratt, First Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles L. McKain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is transferred to the Sixteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, recently appointed, is assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry.

Contract Surgeon J. Samuel White will proceed to Fort Assiniboine and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Charles F. Parker, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Thirtieth Company to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Major Henry A. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General, is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened April 24, vice Brig. Gen. James M. Bell, hereby relieved.

Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, will make four visits during the month of October from Philadelphia to New York City on official business pertaining to the Army Transport Service.

Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, Ordnance Department, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as chief ordnance officer of that department.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps, promoted Sept. 23, are assigned as follows:

Coast Artillery—Col. E. Van A. Andrus, Lieut. Cols. Benjamin K. Roberts and James O'Hara, Majors Leverett H. Walker, William P. Duvall, Charles D. Parkhurst, and Benjamin H. Randolph, Capt. William H. Hamilton, William E. Cole, M. G. Spinks, Henry L. Newbold, Albert G. Jenkins, Robert E. Wyllie, and William Forse.

Thirtieth Company, Coast Artillery, Capt. Ernest D. Scott; Forty-ninth Company, Capt. John E. Stephens; One Hundred and Twentieth Company, Capt. Jacob C. Johnson; One Hundred and Twenty-first Company, Capt. George A. Nugent; One Hundred and Twenty-second Company, Capt. Henry W. Butner; One Hundred and Twenty-third Company, Capt. Fox Connor; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Company, Capt. Thomas R. Merrill; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Company, Capt. Manus McCloskey.

Field Artillery—Major Henry M. Andrews.

Major Walker is assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton, and will proceed to that post when Col. E. Van Arsdale Andrus, Artillery Corps, returns to Fort Washington from leave of absence.

Major Duvall is assigned to duty at Fort Howard, and will join that post.

Major Andrews is assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will join that post.

Major Parkhurst is assigned to duty at Fort Totten, and will join that post.

Major Randolph is assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will join that post.

Capt. Hamilton is relieved from recruiting duty, and assigned to duty at Fort Banks, and will join that post.

Capt. Newbold is assigned to duty at Fort Washington, and will join that post.

Capts. McCloskey, Merrill, Nugent, Butner, Johnson, and Scott will join their proper stations.

Capt. Connor will join his company when Capt. Stephen M. Foote, Artillery Corps, joins the Fourth Battery Field Artillery.

Capts. Hamilton, Cole, Spinks, Newbold, Jenkins, Wyllie, and Forse will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders.

Navy.

Commander Francis H. Delano's order to Puget Sound Navy Yard is revoked; he is ordered to command the Marietta.

Commander John V. B. Bleecker is detached from command of the Marietta, on relief, and ordered home to wait orders

We show a record of twenty-four years, in which we have become the largest tailoring house in the world. Merit has won it for us.

Our offering this week is the top coat, made of Covert, Kersey or Venetian, to order, $18; silk lined, $22. Exceptional assortment of Cheviots and fancy Worsteds; suit to order, $16—sacks or cutaway.

For dress wear we recommend our imported Vicuna Worsted Thibets, with a fancy trousering; suit to order, $20.

Full dress suits, silk lined throughout, $35; tuxedos, $30.

For the lads we have a special line of high-grade suitings; to order, $12.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

1709 1901

Buy ONLY the GENUINE.

J. M. F.

(Johann Maria Farina)

9-11

EAU DE COLOGNE

is used by all Royal heads of Europe. The most fashionable scent of to-day, very refreshing, lasting, sweet and delicate; produces an atmosphere of fascinating, exquisite refinement. 9-11 is the most popular Eau de Cologne in Europe.

A two bottle sample box of Eau de Cologne will be mailed to any address prepaid for 10 cents.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
(Importation office) 1 & 3 Ann St., New York.

"A LIBRARY CONCEPTION."

As a chaste and most fitting scheme for the library, we would suggest a new conception in Furniture, revived from early English designs. Book-cases, tables and easy lounging chairs made of oak and sole leather. The wood scheme is of that soft toned Cathedral Oak. These pieces will meet the desire where easy comfort and good taste are necessary.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

34th St., West, Nos. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway."

Water Filters & Coolers

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

The Best Kinds.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street.

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH AVE.

TEL. 1132—38TH ST.

Est. 1863. **T. M. STEWART.**

Wear A Chapin Silk Hat, $5.

CHAPIN'S, (Established 1884.)
12 Astor Pl.—a few steps East of Broadway—4 doors West of Brokaw Bros.

Money Will Be Refunded.

If It Ever Shrinks, "DERMOPHILE" Underwear. PURE WOOL. At Leading Stores.

REFUGEES FROM COLOMBIA.

Dr. Francisco Rivera and His Brother Arrive on the Allianca.

Dr. Francisco Rivera and José M. Rivera, brothers and natives of Colombia, were passengers yesterday on the steamer Allianca, which arrived from Panama. They are exiles from their country after having served long terms of imprisonment for simply, as they claim, giving utterance to expressions favorable to the revolutionists.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES they told a story of harsh treatment to which they were subjected by the Government authorities. Both exiles were educated here and speak English fluently. Francisco received his degree as a physician at Columbia University in 1895 and José was graduated from Stevens Institute in 1897 as a mechanical engineer. Their father is one of the richest planters in the Department of Cauca, the family's home being Palimira.

After Francisco had been imprisoned fourteen months for expressions of sympathy with the rebels and his brother five months, Gen. José Pinto, Governor of Cauca, condemned them to the dungeons of Cartagena. Fortunately for them, Gov. Carlos Alban of Panama, who is a friend of their father, interceded for them and secured their parole on the sum of $30,000 being deposited in Cauca as a guarantee that they would not join the revolution.

Regarding the insurrection, Francisco Rivera said:

"Gen. Domingo Diaz landed an expedition at Chame, Department of Panama, and has now 2,000 men under his command. When he organizes the scattering revolutionary bands I believe he will have fully 4,000 well equipped men. The officials fear an attack by his forces on the City of Panama, and I believe that that is his intention. In the department of Cauca the rebels are also very active and Gen. Avelino Rosas has 2,000 men."

FIRST STATEMENT OF THE STEEL CORPORATION

Earnings During Strike Were Greater than in Previous Months.

Total Net Earnings for Six Months Were $54,954,871—Dividends Declared on Preferred and Common Stock.

The first statement of the financial condition of the United States Steel Corporation, submitted since its organization was made public yesterday, following a meeting of the Directors of the company, at which the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, and of 1 per cent. on the common, were declared.

The statement—to quote an official of the company—signifies that the corporation does not purpose to be managed in any blind pool fashion, but intends to be frank and open in its dealings with the public, and because, setting out the earnings by months, it discloses the astonishing fact that earnings were actually greater in the months when the strike was on than in earlier months.

The total net earnings for the six months ended Sept. 30 are $54,954,871, while, after setting aside for sinking funds and maintenance $7,059,705, and paying six months' interest on the bonds and all the dividends for the same period, including those declared yesterday, there is left a balance of $12,326,742.

The report, which is signed by Charles M. Schwab, President, and E. Shearson, Controller, is, in detail, as follows:

	Net Earnings from Operation.
April	$7,356,744
May	9,612,349
June	9,394,747
July	9,580,151
August	9,810,880
September (estimated)	9,200,000
	$54,954,871
Less total of amounts set aside for sinking funds and maintenance	7,059,705
Balance	$47,895,166
Six months' interest on bonds	7,800,000
Balance	$40,295,166
First quarterly dividend on stock, declared July 2—	
Preferred, 1¾ per cent.	$3,895,913
common, 1 per cent.	5,961,115
	13,957,028
Balance	$26,338,138
Second quarterly dividend on stock, declared Oct. 1—	
Preferred, 1¾ per cent.	$3,920,049
Common, 1 per cent.	5,082,347
	14,011,396
Balance applicable to surplus or new construction, as the Board of Directors may decide at the end of the year	$12,326,742

Discussing the statement and the general condition of the corporation an officer of the company, on the understanding that his name be not used, said:

"We are well satisfied with the showing and we believe our stockholders will be also. The fact that in the strike months our earnings were so large may mystify many people, but as a matter of fact the strike was in no sense of the word a hurt to us for the reason that it enabled us to make at minimum cost many necessary repairs, always incident to the midsummer season, while a number of the plants forced to close by the strikers would have been shut down in any event to effect these repairs. Beyond all that the figures are a practical demonstration of the value of concentration of control, for while the strike was on we were able—so long as some of our mills were open—to transfer work to them which otherwise would have gone to the closed mills.

"I venture the prediction, having in mind the large orders already placed and the outlook in the iron industry generally, that in the next six months our earnings will increase 20 or 30 per cent. beyond those of the first six months.

"Incidentally I may say that we have 1,800 tons of finished product on hand which we are unable to move because of a shortage of cars. That doesn't look as if prosperity had come to an end, does it?"

The preferred stock dividend is payable Nov. 6. The books close Oct. 15 and open Nov. 7. The dividend on the common stock is payable Dec. 20, the books closing Nov. 19 and opening Dec. 23.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday, on dealings in 23,000 shares, Steel common stock lost ¼ point, while the preferred lost ⅝ on dealings in 14,000 shares. The weakness was attended by reports—the meeting of the Directors of the company not being held till after 3 o'clock—that action on the common stock dividend might be postponed and that the statement to be submitted would be disappointing. Incidentally a Boston Stock Exchange house offered the dividend on any part of 1,000 shares of the common stock at ⅞ of 1 per cent.—it was alleged for stock-jobbing purposes.

In Wall Street, when the figures were made public, the general opinion expressed was that the report was highly satisfactory.

WILL NOT RAISE WAGES.

Fall River Manufacturers Refuse to Grant Demands of Mill Operators —Strike Is Possible.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 1.—The manufacturers have refused the 5 per cent. advance in wages asked for by the cotton mill operators here. It is not possible at present to forecast definitely action by the operatives. After full consideration by the Textile Council the answer of the manufacturers probably will be laid before a special meeting of five textile organizations, with whatever recommendations the Textile Council sees fit to make. The council has declared itself in favor of forcing the issue.

The demand for the increase came as the result of the announcement by M. C. D. Borden, owner of the big Iron Works plant, that the wages of his 3,000 operatives would be increased 5 per cent., beginning to-day. There are about 27,000 operatives employed in the mills in the Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr. Borden is independent.

NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

John H. Walsh Appointed in Brooklyn—Clerks to Help Principals.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Borough School Board yesterday afternoon, Associate Superintendent of Schools John H. Walsh was elected to succeed the late Edward G. Ward as Borough Superintendent.

The board adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of clerks to relieve the principals of the larger schools of the detailed clerical work which the principals now have to perform.

At the request of Superintendent Walsh the Brooklyn Principals' Association, through its President, Frank B. Stevens, submitted a statement showing that in addition to attending to fourteen different sets of official communications from school officials the principals are required to make 167 reports and records each year, not counting other details of clerical work.

The resolution providing for the appointment of clerks to the Principals in schools where such assistance is deemed necessary will go into effect at once. The appointments are to be made from the list of eligible teachers, who, in addition to their clerical duties, will do work as substitute teachers when required. The salary of each clerkship will be $600 per annum.

To Leave the Canal Association.

The Commerce Committee of the Maritime Association has decided to discontinue its membership in the Canal Association of Greater New York, and declines to take part in the State Commerce Convention, to be held in Buffalo next month. This action is said to be the first step toward an entirely independent course in matters relating to New York's commerce and canals.

Hackensack Post Office Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Post Office Department has issued an order for the consolidation on Oct. 15 of the Post Office at Hasbrouck Heights, Bergen County, N. J., with the Post Office at Hackensack. A station will be established in place of the old Post Office. This course will supply a clerk where there has been a Postmaster.

THE ICE TRUST CAN BE INVESTIGATED NOW

Court of Appeals Sustains Appointment of Referee.

The Donnelly Anti-Trust Law Constitutional, According to Decision—Two Justices Dissent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that the proceedings instituted by Attorney General Davies against the American Ice Company, to determine whether it is an illegal combination in restraint of trade and is violating the anti-trust law of the State, shall be continued. The decision is a victory for the Attorney General and is against the American Ice Company, which sought to prevent a continuation of the proceedings on the ground that the Donnelly anti-trust law under which they were brought is unconstitutional.

The proceedings were begun in May, 1900, when Justice Chase of the Supreme Court issued an order appointing Myer Nussbaum a referee to take testimony for the purpose of ascertaining if the American Ice Company was an illegal trust, and requiring Charles W. Morse and other officials of the American Ice Company to appear before him and answer such questions as might be asked. Justice Alden Chester at a special term sustained the orders of Justice Chase, but the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed that decision.

The Court of Appeals in its decision reverses the order of the Appellate Division and affirms that of the Special Term. The order of Justice Chase therefore stands, and the investigation which Referee Nussbaum was ordered to conduct will be continued.

The prevailing opinion of the Court of Appeals was written by Justice Vann, in which Chief Justice Parker and Associate Justices Martin, Landon, and Cullen concur, and from which Justices Bartlett and O'Brien dissent, the former writing a dissenting opinion. The Court decides:

First—That the duties imposed by the Donnelly anti-trust law relative to the appointment of a referee in such cases are not now judicial, and that the law is, therefore, not unconstitutional.

Second—That Justice Chase in appointing Referee Nussbaum was performing a judicial function.

Third—That the Appellate Division did not determine whether the referee has power to punish a witness for contempt, because he has not attempted to exercise that power, and may never be called upon to exercise it, and that a Justice of the Supreme Court may be authorized by the Legislature to appoint a referee, to take testimony, which it could authorize him to take himself out of court.

Fourth—That the question of sufficiency of the facts set forth in the petition of the Attorney General to maintain an action against the American Ice Company is abstract, and the Court has no power to answer it.

Fifth—That it cannot answer for the same reason the question of the Appellate Division, which asked: "Does the anti-trust law require Charles W. Morse to answer questions which might subject him to penalties or criminal prosecution under any Federal statute in violation of his rights under the State or Federal Constitution?"

Justice Vann, in his opinion, discusses at length the constitutionality of the anti-trust law, saying: "The general purpose of the act is to destroy monopolies in the manufacture, production, or sale in this State of commodities in common use; to prevent combinations in restraint of competition in the supply or price of such commodities, or in restraint of the free pursuit of any lawful business, trade, or occupation.

"The act in this respect is little more than a codification of the common law upon the subject, and its validity to this extent is not and cannot be successfully questioned in view of a long line of authorities.

"The validity of the procedure authorized by the act, however, is challenged as in violation of both the State and Federal Constitutions. It is held that the duties required of the Supreme Court are now judicial. A distinction seems to prevail in practice between powers conferred upon a court and those conferred upon the Judges thereof. The duties of the Justice to whom application was made for the order in question were judicial in form. He was not required to grant it as a matter of course, although the language used is mandatory.

"It was necessary for him to be satisfied judicially that the Attorney General had, in good faith, determined to commence an action, and whether the testimony of the persons named was material and necessary in connection with that action. The statute is not satisfied by a single statement of the Attorney General in his petition that he is informed and believes that the testimony of such persons is material and necessary, for he must show how and why it is material and necessary.

"Thus the Justice is called upon to exercise the judicial function of deciding whether the application conforms to the statute as thus construed, the same as is required of him when an application is made for an order of arrest, a warrant of attachment, or any other provisional remedy.

"Through its legislative department the State can examine witnesses with reference to prospective legislation, and why can it not, through its judicial department, under an appropriate statute, examine witnesses in order to establish in court rights belonging to all its citizens, even if the testimony is not to be ready in court, but is to be used for a purpose incidental to the trial?

"We think the duties imposed by Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899 upon Justices of the Supreme Court are of a judicial character, because they are incidental to a judicial proceeding, that said statute does not infringe upon personal liberty without due process of law and does not come within the express or implied prohibition of the State or Federal Constitution."

GIANT POWER PLANT STARTS.

Water Turned On at Massena Springs—75,000 Horse Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The water has been turned onto the wheels of the plant of the St. Lawrence Power Company at Massena, in the northern part of St. Lawrence County, and started the largest power-producing plant in this country. Even the Niagara Falls power plant is surpassed by this one, both in the amount of power produced and as an engineering achievement.

While at Niagara the fall is greater, the volume is not so great. The two plants are constructed on entirely different lines. At Niagara the water is dropped down a well 150 feet deep upon the wheels below. The shaft extends straight up and is connected with the generators stationed over them. At Massena the wheels work horizontally, there being a right and left, so that the thrust is neutralized, and the main shaft is but half the length of the Niagara shaft.

The cost of this enterprise has been great. The company was capitalized at $6,000,000, and already $5,000,000 has been expended in the construction of its plant. Thousands of acres of land have been purchased, a canal has been dug through which it will deflect from the St. Lawrence River a stream of water 265 feet wide and 25 feet deep, and carry it a distance of three miles to the De Grasse River, into which it will fall, and mingle again with the waters of the St. Lawrence a few miles lower down.

And as it tumbles from the canal toward the De Grasse River it passes through a number of large turbine wheels, and thereby performs the work which the originators of this enterprise had figured upon, namely, the development of 75,000 horse power.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

5:50 P. M.—552½ West Fifty-second Street; Lizzie Lee; no damage.

6:30 P. M.—119 West Houston Street; E. Fempsky; damage, $100.

7 P. M.—205 East Ninety-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Oct. 1.—The Douglas House to-day was damaged by fire to the extent of $100,000.

BRADYVILLE, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Fire to-day destroyed half of the business portion of this town. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $25,000. Lightning is thought to have been the cause.

WOMAN ACTS AS A DETECTIVE.

Mrs. Resnik of This City Goes to Baltimore and Secures the Arrest of an Alleged Swindler.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Gertrude Resnik of New York has just had a successful experience as a detective, tracing and securing the arrest of Abraham Mirsky, whom she charges with the larceny of a check valued at $143 from her husband, Max Resnik, a wholesale liquor dealer of New York.

It is alleged that Mirsky visited Resnik's store some time ago and secured possession of a check in Resnik's name. When searched by the police here a watch and chain valued at $50 were found on him, and he is said to have stated that these articles represented all that was left of the money obtained from the check.

Resnik, being busy, placed the matter in the hands of his wife, and she found that Mirsky had written a letter from Baltimore to a friend in New York. Then she secured a note from Chief of Detectives Titus stating her mission and came to Baltimore. She finally located Mirsky at a house in Caroline Street.

This information and her note of introduction she carried to detective headquarters and an officer was sent to arrest Mirsky, who was identified by Mrs. Resnik.

STRIKE AT CROTON DAM.

One Hundred and Fifty Stonecutters and Masons Quit Work.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 1.—All the stonecutters and masons to the number of 150 employed on the works at the Croton Dam went out on strike this morning. The strikers include the stonecutters at the Peekskill quarry. The contractors say that no cause has been assigned for the action of the men.

During the night placards were posted throughout the works announcing that a strike would be called at 8 o'clock this morning. The signal for the men to go out was to be given with a red flag. Promptly at the hour named the signal was given by the waving of a red flag, and all hands immediately quit work.

The contractors whose men have gone out are Coleman, Brouchard & Coleman. A representative of the firm said this forenoon that no committee of the men had submitted any grievances to their employers. About 300 men are out here and at Peekskill.

HER FURNITURE THROWN OUT.

Mrs. Sloan, Wife of a Well-Known Newark Man, Dispossessed.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1.—Deputy Sheriff Benedict and five men executed a writ of ejectment yesterday on the property of Mrs. Louise F. Sloan, wife of Samuel J. Sloan, a well-known resident of this city. The Sheriff's men placed the woman's furniture in the street in front of the Sloan house, at 170 Washington Avenue. It was viewed by a large crowd of curious people last night and this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan separated three years ago, and Mrs. Sloan had occupied the house since.

The Building and Loan Association held a mortgage on the residence amounting to $8,000. This was reduced by monthly payments to $5,200. Mrs. Sloan, however, was eight months in arrears on her payments, it is alleged, when the loan association began proceedings. The mortgage was foreclosed, and Seward Davis, who bought the property in, rented the place to her.

The owner, upon non-payment of rent, instituted proceedings against Mrs. Sloan in the Supreme Court. The case was tried before Judge Swayze without a jury. The Court decided that Mr. Davis was entitled to possession of the property.

Mrs. Sloan, when seen to-day, declared that she had received no notice of the proposed ejectment, although ready and willing to vacate if she had been notified. She intimated that she would bring suit against persons who, she claimed, had wronged her.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Accused Man Three Years a Fugitive from New Jersey Justice.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—After being a fugitive from justice for three years until his recent capture in Florida, Isaac Mitchell, the young negro accused of killing Edward Kane, a telegraph lineman, in a general fight in James Gilroy's barber's shop on the night of April 2, 1898, was placed on trial for his life to-day before Justice Gummere in the Hunterdon County Court House.

It is said that Mitchell had a quarrel with a party of linemen earlier in the day, when they pommeled him, and that evening, in company with James N. Pidcock, son of the late Congressman Pidcock, went to the place of the shooting, when Pidcock was seen carrying a revolver in his hand. Two shots were fired, and it is charged that Mitchell either took the weapon from Pidcock or from some one else in the place.

Pidcock is awaiting trial on a charge of having destroyed the records of the Grand Jury which indicted Mitchell, and Jacob L. Agans, Clerk of the Grand Jury, was fined $200 and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment for turning the records over to Pidcock, but has appealed the case.

Manual Training School for Negroes.

The opening exercises of the Mount Tabor Manual and Industrial School for colored pupils were held last evening in the schoolrooms, 122 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. John Bancroft Devons, who presided, said that in the past the school has largely ministered to local needs, but that it is now desired to extend its usefulness to the youth of the city. He said that the school taught to boys printing, tailoring, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, mechanical and freehand drawing, house decorating, chair caning, basket weaving, upholstering, and bricklaying, and to girls plain sewing, dressmaking, sewing machine operating, scientific cooking, general housekeeping, and millinery.

Ex-Senator Farwell Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Ex-United States Senator Charles B. Farwell, who in 1887 succeeded John A. Logan in the Senate, is seriously ill here. An operation is to be performed, and as the patient is seventy-eight years of age, his friends are very apprehensive.

Jay Cooke Much Improved.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, Oct. 1.—The condition of Jay Cooke, who was taken seriously ill at his home on Gibraltar Island yesterday, is much improved to-day. His physicians state that he will probably recover.

"Tombs Angel" a Probationary Officer.

Mrs. Rebecca Salome Foster, known as the "Tombs Agel," was sworn in as a probationary officer at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Pool.

North Carolina at Gettysburg.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

Major M. W. Robbins's account of Longstreet's assault at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, was written by a distinguished and able man, who for ten years has studied every foot of the battlefield and heard the evidence of participants on both sides. Major Robbins says, without emphasizing it, that the wall in front of Pettigrew's North Carolinians was 80 yards further, i. e., east, than the wall in front of Pickett's Virginians; that Gen. Armistead, who fell furthest to the front of that part of the line, fell 40 yards east of their wall, while the North Carolinians fell 9 yards west of the wall in front of them, which was set back (as above stated) 80 yards. Thus the North Carolinians fell 71 yards further than the line of the wall the Virginians crossed and therefore 31 yards further than the point where Gen. Armistead, the foremost man of Pickett's line, fell. This proves North Carolina's claim—furthest at Gettysburg.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railway; Baron Pierre d'Mörogues, Paris; Isaac Alsamers, Vice President of the Chilean Republic; Dr. Francisco A. Reyes, Minister from Salvador; Congressman J. K. Stewart, Amsterdam, N. Y.

HOLLAND.—H. L. Florence, London; Edward E. Arnold, Providence; Capt. J. R. Wagner, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE.—John G. Magee, Pittsburg; ex-Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland; J. H. Boudeifyuse, The Hague, Holland; Philip D. Borden, Fall River; Judge J. T. Farkhurst, Bath, N. Y.

HOFFMAN.—W. A. Turk, Washington; Gilbert D. Raine, Memphis.

MANHATTAN.—J. Duncan Miller, Edinburgh; Congressman George N. Southwick, Albany.

PLAZA.—H. E. Passavant, Philadelphia.

GRAND.—Sir Randolph Baker, England; Capt. L. C. Potter, United States Engineer Corps.

MURRAY HILL.—S. Westcott Gill, London; William Corliss, Providence.

MURPHY DEFENDS DEVERY

Replies to the Charges Made by the Merchants' Association.

Says He Himself Imposes Penalties, and the Deputy Commissioner Acts Strictly Within His Right.

Police Commissioner Murphy, after waiting a week, yesterday refused to hear the charges preferred by the Merchants' Association against Deputy Commissioner Devery to the effect that he had conducted himself improperly while presiding at trials of delinquent policeman at Headquarters and had brutally oppressed and insulted the men under him.

In brief, he dismissed the matter by stating in a letter forwarded yesterday that he imposes penalties and is not influenced by any of Devery's comments during the progress of the trials, and suggests that the association appeal to the courts if in the association's judgment these penalties have been too severe. The letter, which was referred to the special committee of the Merchants' Association, which will take legal advice in regard to future steps to be taken in the matter, follows:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the charges and specifications presented against William S. Devery, First Deputy Commissioner of Police of the City of New York, charging him with injustice, tyranny, and oppression in his capacity as First Deputy Commissioner of Police while presiding at the trials of members of the uniformed force of the Police Department of this city, and alleging that the said William S. Devery well knew that the conduct, fines, and penalties enumerated in the specifications thereto annexed were without authority of law and contrary to the police regulations of the said City of New York.

"Putting these charges into a single phrase, it would appear that you accuse the Deputy Commissioner of Police of injustice, tyrrany, and oppression while conducting the trials of members of the force. There can be no doubt that the Deputy Commissioner is vested by the charter with the power to preside at and conduct such trials, and to recommend penalties to be inflicted upon those whom he finds guilty, provided only that, in so far as the imposition of fine is concerned, the limit of the penalty shall not exceed a maximum of thirty days.

"Upon a careful examination of the records of the trials presided over by the Deputy Commissioner, I beg to state that I find no case in which there has been the least infraction of this provision of the statute.

"In support of the charges presented by you there are fifteen specifications. I have examined and carefully considered these specifications, and find that Specifications No. 1 to No. 14, inclusive, recite solely the language alleged to have been used by the said Deputy Commissioner at the trials, and are claimed to constitute 'conduct unbecoming a Deputy Commissioner.' No question is raised as to the legal right of the Deputy Commissioner to conduct such trials, nor that his recommendations of punishment or penalties transgress the statute, and it does not seem to me that the charges presented can for a moment be considered as acts of injustice, tyranny, or oppression.

"The First Deputy Commissioner was assigned by me to hear the evidence set forth in the trials of the various members of the police force, and to report the same to me with his recommendations. The final judgment in each case is rendered by me after an examination of the testimony taken in the respective cases, and I beg to say that in each instance I render judgment only after such examination of the evidence or testimony, realizing the grave responsibility to be discharged by me, and also that my findings are liable to review by the courts.

"I need not say that no expression of private opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, nor any language which may have been employed by him in disposing of the cases before him, ever influenced my final judgment in such cases.

"There has been no question raised in either the charges or specifications as to the efficiency of the First Deputy Commissioner. He is an officer of the police force of many years' standing and wide experience, and understands—in my opinion—the character of the various members of the force and the means to be adopted for the discipline and the maintenance of the efficiency and integrity of the whole force. The effectiveness of the police force in discharging their duty in protecting the lives and property of the citizens of this city can only be maintained by a rigid enforcement of such discipline.

"As to the charge of excessive fine, cited in the fifteenth specification, I beg to state that this was also a final judgment rendered by me and that I do not think, without authority. However, this judgment, as has already been cited—is susceptible to review by the Court by direct and summary application.

"I thank you for your communication, and beg to state that while I believe your honorable body, as worthy citizens of the city, is actuated by the best motives in presenting the same to me, a careful inquiry into and a personal knowledge of the cases referred to therein and a careful consideration thereof, forces me to the conclusion that I cannot find sufficient reason to call upon the First Deputy Commissioner of Police to answer to the alleged charges of injustice, tyranny, and oppression, and I must, therefore, respectfully decline to take further action in respect to the same. Yours truly,

"MICHAEL C. MURPHY,
"Commissioner and Chief of Police."

POLICE CAPTAINS' SALARIES.

Civil Service Reform Association Brings Suit to Prevent Their Payment to Certain Men.

Suit has been instituted in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, by J. Warren Greene, a member of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, to prevent the payment of salaries to Police Captains Lantry, Gans, and Gannon on the ground that they, with sixteen others, were illegally promoted to their present rank by the old bi-partisan Police Board. These are the promotions which have been steadfastly contested by the association, and which were made the subject of a special investigation by the State Civil Service Commission, which practically sustained the charges of the association. The Municipal Civil Service Commission, however, decided that it could not control the revocation of the appointment already made.

The Civil Service Reform Association is back of Mr. Greene in the present proceedings, their purpose being to oust the entire nineteen from their positions, the three named being selected to make a test case. The action is directed primarily against the Municipal Civil Service Commissioners, who are asked to withhold their certificates of regularity required in all cases before the payment of salaries.

Mr. Greene's counsel are Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, and Edward M. Shepard will be associated with them in the case.

CAPT. CHAPMAN LOSES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Court of Appeals has sustained the decision of Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court in refusing to allow Police Capt. George S. Chapman of New York City to recover from New York City $11,000 legal expenses incurred by him in successfully defending himself against charges made against him as a police officer.

Old Deed Affecting Police Property.

A deed was recorded in the Register's office yesterday bearing date of June 30, 1863, and affecting Police Headquarters property, running through from Mulberry to Mott Street, just north of Houston Street.

By this instrument the property is conveyed by James Bowen and others to the Board of Supervisors of New York. Commissioner Murphy said last evening that he knew nothing about the deed or the reason for its being recorded at this time.

Two Drowned from a Raft.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Edward Schenck, brother of former State Engineer Martin Schenck, and George Lambert were drowned at Fort Hunter this afternoon by the overturning of a raft from which they were unloading stone at the Erie dam.

W. & J. Sloane

The Autumn's CARPETINGS.

HIGH GRADE FLOOR COVERINGS

There are a large number of entirely new patterns and color schemes the present season. Our stock includes them all.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Browning·King·& Co

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

B & K TRADE MARK

ON THE MINUTE

When you are ready for the Fall Suit, it is ready for you here.

And the Fall Overcoat and Hat, too.

New Styles; and cut and workmanship as nearly perfect as possible.

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours."

Cooper Square, West

Nearly Opposite Cooper Union

WHEN YOU CONCLUDE TO BUY FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Don't fail to get our prices BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE. Not only will you save from 10 to 20 per cent. by so doing, but you'll find a superior class of goods and a better selection than elsewhere. These are Actual Facts.

High Grade Parlor Cabinet. Polished Mahogany Finish, Fine French Plate Mirror. Value, $20, at $13.75

METAL COUCH BED.

With Mattress in 2 parts, at, our price $11.75

Smith's Tapestry Brussels Carpets, including Sewing, Laying, and Lining, per yard.. 69c

CASH OR CREDIT.

Inlaid Mahogany Finished Corner Arm Chair. Silk Tapestry Upholstering. Special at..... $6.75

FISHER BROS.,

Columbus Ave., Bet. 103d and 104th Sts.

Elevated Station 104th St. Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

WILL SEEK SIBERIAN TRADE.

Canadian Pacific Road to Start a Steamship Line from Vancouver to Vladivostok.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will most likely put on a line of steamers from Vancouver to Vladivostok in order to take advantage of the trade openings which exist in the East in consequence of the opening up of Siberia. In any case, it is certain that an experimental steamer will be placed on the line as was done at first with the Empress Line, while the new steamers were building. William Whyte, who was sent by his company to make a report on the conditions in Russia, and who, after interviewing M. de Witte in St. Petersburg, crossed over the continent to Vladivostok, to-day presented his report to the executive of the company, and it is learned that he is most favorably impressed with the openings for trade. The Directors will meet soon after the annual meeting to take up the report, and decide what steps to take.

"There is a magnificent opening for our mill men of all kinds," said Mr. Whyte to-day, "and if they will only take advantage of it, the company will add the steamers quickly enough. Russia will dominate Northern China, and Vladivostok is the coming port on the Pacific, which the Russians are developing with great energy."

He laid stress on the duties levied by Russia on all goods from the United States, with the exception of mining and mill machinery, which will thus leave open, on especially advantageous terms, a vast field for Canadian enterprises. Mr. Whyte will lay these points before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its coming meeting in November, and the action of the company will no doubt be influenced by the disposition shown by the association to reach out for the Eastern trade, or to remain idle.

TEN EYCK TO BE A DENTIST.

Says He Never Again Will Row in a Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, retired amateur champion sculler of the world, began work here this morning in the claims department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. He does not expect to remain with the Boston Elevated more than a few months, and when he resigns from its employ he will become a dental student at some college. Ten Eyck says he will never again row in a race.

CROP OUTLOOK BAD IN MANITOBA.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1.—Provincial Treasurer Davidson of Manitoba, here to-day, speaking of damage to crops, says: "I am afraid the damage to the wheat crop of Manitoba by recent rains will amount to not less than one and a half million dollars. There is also a great danger of wheat in stock sprouting. Altogether the present outlook is not promising.

Caught One Black Bass, Fined $20.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 1.—Justice Hickey of Belvidere to-day fined William Harrison Striel of Old Knowlton Township, $20 and costs for taking one black bass from the Delaware River out of season. Striel's counsel contended that the bass taken was an Oswego, and not a black bass. Justice Hickey held that there is no difference between the two species.

Promoted to be Fire Captain.

Lieut. Harry Hauck of Engine Company No. 29 was yesterday made a Captain and placed in charge of Engine Company No. 63, situated at Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Hauck is a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Pardridge & Welsh, Detroit, Mich.: A. C. Hackleton, domestics and linens, 361 Broadway; Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Glaser, notions and trimmings, 337 Broadway; Union Clothing Company, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Stetfel, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; C. F. Rhodes, furs; Hotel Albert.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss O. E. Shaw, laces and ribbons; Mrs. M. Horth, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. L. Roebush, wash goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, cloaks and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; 304 Worth Street.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Cadwell, dress goods; 48 Leonard Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. Rochat, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. S. Porter, handkerchiefs; 450 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sommer, B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. D. Hayman, cloaks and waists; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Kohn & Freiberg, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Kahn, notions and clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Marks & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, millinery, ribbons, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Hawes, domestics, laces, and white goods; D. A. Morton, dress goods; E. K. Stanley, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Plant, H. J., & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, dry goods; E. J. Lewis, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sollenberger, D. D., Chambersburg, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens, 434 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hunt, E. P., Great Barrington, Mass.; dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. MacReynolds, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods; 848 Broadway; Hoffman House.

NEW HORSE SALE RECORD

August Belmont Paid $25,000 for a Weanling Filly.

BIG PRICES AT DALY AUCTION

Millionaire Turfmen Made Lively Competition for High-Bred Racing Stock from England.

With a dozen millionaires at the ring side and a crowd in attendance such as no horse sale of the Fall season has attracted, the last consignment of the thoroughbred horses from the estate of Marcus Daly was sold by the Fasig-Tipton Company at the Fasig-Tipton sales paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, beginning the three days' combination offering of horses through that company. The happenings of the sale justified the attendance, for it proved to be the most sensational offering of race horses of the year. All records were broken when August Belmont paid $25,000 for a weanling filly, a half sister to the great performer Hamburg, the filly being by St. Simon-Lady Reel. Straight through the sale the prices were proportionate, and sensational figures were reached many times. The horses offered comprised the American and English mares from the English stud farm established by Mr. Daly in connection with his great establishment at Bitter Root, Mon., together with the young stock that has been produced on the English farm. Chief among the bidders were William C. Whitney, August Belmont, J. B. Haggin, James R. Keene, and Samuel S. Brown, and the prizes of the sale all went to these, though a number of fairly good horses were bought by other turfmen. Bidding against Mr. Belmont when he bought the St. Simon filly was the famous and successful Kentucky turfman John E. Madden, who competed with raises of $1,000 each up to $20,000, after which the bids were raises of $500 each to the figure at which Mr. Belmont secured the weanling. Another sensational contest of dollars was between Mr. Belmont and Mr. Whitney for the possession of the brood mare Lucy Cross. The two sat on the same side of the ring and seemingly did not know whom they were bidding against until at $15,500 Mr. Whitney gave up to ask later when the mare went to Mr. Belmont for $16,000, whom he had been competing with.

The first bid of the sale was made by Richard Croker for the mare Lady Reel, but Mr. Croker gave up early, and the dam of Hamburg went to James R. Keene for $11,000. The remarkable sales of yearlings were: Sixteen thousand dollars paid by Mr. Whitney for the St. Simon-Lady Reel filly, sister to the weanling that Mr. Belmont got, and $15,500 paid by Mr. Haggin for the Ayrshire-L'Esclave colt. In all forty-one head, including the mare Connemara, added to the sale by the estate of E. C. O'Reilly, were sold for a total of $285,000. The details of the sale follow:

AMERICAN MARES.

Lady Reel, by Enquirer, b. m., 18, by Fellowcraft-Mannie Grey; J. R. Keene.....$11,000
Workmate, b. m., 14, by Bulwark-Full Cry, by Vandal; S. S. Brown..... 1,200
Puritan Lass, b. m., 12, by Spendthrift-Phoebe Mayflower, by Phaeton; R. Croker 2,500
Anna Gray, b. m., 12, by Free Knight-Alice Gray, by Enquirer; J. R. Keene... 1,500
Labelle III., b. m., 10, by Onondaga-Alleen, by Alarm; J. E. Madden..... 1,800
Lela Dell, b. m., 9, by Hanover-Meriden, by Billet; J. B. Haggin..... 2,000
Electa L., ch. m., 11, by Wizard-Ballet, by Planet; W. C. Whitney..... 1,400
Semper Clara, b. m., 10, by Anfonso-Lasylphide, by Fellowcraft; J. R. Keene... 2,000
Semper Fidele, b. m., 11, by Longfellow-Lasylphide, by Fellowcraft; W. C. Whitney..... 6,200
Afflatus, ch. h., 8, by Inverness-Affinity, by Kingfisher; R. H. McPotter..... 800
Lizzie D., br. m., 14, by Onondaga-Spindle, by Blue Mantle; J. E. Madden. 700
Pocahontas, b. m., 10, by Duke of Montrose-Heleva, by Iroquois; J. E. Madden. 1,700

IMPORTED MARES.

Lucy Cross, b. m., 10, by St. Simon-Verdigris, by Springfield; August Belmont...17,000
L'Esclave, b. m., 8, by St. Serf-Paulina, by Hermit; J. B. Haggin..... 3,700
Argenta, b. m., 8, by Pioneer-Granite, by The Duke; Capt. S. S. Brown..... 1,500
Optime, b. m., 8, by Orme-dam by Spectrum; J. R. Keene..... 6,600
Cambushinnie, b. m., 12, by Hampton-Rudstone, by Tithарpe; W. C. Whitney.. 7,000
Field Azure, b. m., 12, by Ben d'Or-Falaise, by Robert the Devil; J. R. Keene.18,500
Lucie, ch. m., by Ayrshire-Ste. Agatha, by Isonomy; J. B. Haggin..... 600
Hermia, ch. m., 10, by Hermit-Tizonia, by Young Melbourne; J. E. Madden.....

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Bay colt, by Isinglass-Lucy Cross, by St. Simon; L. O. Appleby.....$6,500

YEARLINGS.

Bay colt, by Melton-Argenta, by Pioneer; James Galway 2,000
Bay colt, by Melton-Semper Cara, by King Alfonso; J. B. Haggin..... 5,100
Bay filly, by St. Frusquin-Semper Fidele, by Longfellow; August Belmont..... 4,600
Brown filly, by St. Simon-Lady Reel, by Fellowcraft; W. C. Whitney 16,000
Chestnut colt, by Ayshire-L'Esclave, by St. Serf; J. B. Haggin..... 15,500
Day colt, by Roseburn-Afflatus, by Inverness; G. Follansbee..... 1,600
Bay colt, by St. Serf-La Belle, by Onondaga; T. J. Healey..... 4,500
Bay colt, by Donovan-Hermina, by Hermit Charles White 500

WEANLINGS.

Chestnut filly, by Orion-Ste. Lucie, by Ayrshire; J. B. Haggin..... 1,750
Bay colt, by Roseburn-Workmate, by Bulwark; S. S. Brown..... 1,500
Chestnut filly, by Melton-Pocohontas, by Duke of Montrose; H. Zeigler..... 1,400
Brown filly, by St. Frusquin-Semper Fidele, by Longfellow; J. R. Keene..... 5,500
Bay filly, by Melton-Semper Cara, by Alfonso; H. Zeigler 1,500
Bay colt, by Orme-Cambushinnie, by Hampton; J. Roberts 2,600
Bay colt, by St. Simon-Field Azure, by Ben d'Or; August Belmont..... 13,500
Brown filly, by St. Simon-Lady Reel, by Fellowcraft; August Belmont..... 25,000
Bay filly, by St. Serf-Lela Dell, by Hanover; J. Follansbee..... 750
Bay or brown colt, by Ayrshire-Lizzie D., by Onondaga; August Belmont..... 1,800
Bay colt, by Donovan-La Belle III., by Onondaga; J. R. Keene..... 2,200
Chestnut colt, by Gray Leg-Argenta, by Pioneer; T. J. Healey 1,100

ESTATE OF F. C. O'REILLY.

Connemara, b. m., 10 years, by Stratford-Tara, by Blarneystone; J. B. Haggin.... 5,100

COLUMBIA'S CHANCES BRIGHT.

Encouraging Prospect that Debarred Football Men May Play Against Rutgers To-day.

Although Columbia's football eleven plays Rutgers to-day, Coach Sanford gave the Morningside players two hours of good stiff practice on South Field yesterday, and in that time matters progressed so favorably that the hopes of Columbia supporters were higher than at any time since the unfortunate Buffalo game.

The team played like a different eleven, and it had reason to, for Morley, Weekes, Berrien, the Boyesens, and Henriquez played on the 'Varsity eleven. Undergraduates found satisfaction that they were even in togs, but there were no public developments toward the reinstatement of these five debarred players. But many found good reason for a belief to this effect, as Sanford played them on his first team and devoted no especial effort toward perfecting his novice backs.

The notable features of yesterday's practice were the appearance of another promising half back in the person of Dougherty, the excellent attack of the five centre line men, and the development of some apparently fast players for possible ends.

Sanford, after the usual routine of passing and falling on the ball by the novices, sent all the players except Berrien and Morley to the opposite end of the field to receive punts. Morley was in especially fine fettle. A session at this was followed by practice to develop the ends. The coach threw balls to men, and dividing them into pairs sent them down the field under punts to tackle A. Boyesen, who was receiving. Sanford devoted a good deal of pains to illustrate just the proper way in which to follow the oval, and the right angle at which to tackle. It was Henriquez and Willard who excelled, and the former showed an agility and speed not surpassed by Weekes. Godwin, a youngster from Trinity School, also gave promise of ability until he had the edge taken off his enthusiasm by a badly bunged eye. Dougherty also tackled his man cleanly and also had speed. After this coaching of ends had progressed for some time Sanford chose a team, which, with one or two exceptions, will probably line up to-day against Rutgers if the debarred men are not restored. It was as follows: Left end, Brinckerhoff; left tackle, Stow; left guard, Duden; centre, Bruce, right guard, Martin, right tackle, Shaw; right end, Potts; quarter back, Willard; left half back, Dougherty; right half back, Benjamin; full back, Strange.

Princeton's First Game To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The fact that Princeton will line up for its first game of the season to-morrow did not cause any abatement in the severity of to-day's practice. In fact, the players went at the game with unusual vim. Two ten-minute halves were played. The first half was an exhibition of kicking by Dewitt, the 'Varsity tackle, who handles this part of the game for the first team, and Underhill, who kicked for the scrub.

"Johnny" Baird of the 1896 and 1897 teams had given much attention to these two men in the early part of the afternoon, and a very marked improvement was noticeable in their work. During the time of play only one touch-down was made. Short, by several plays through the opposite tackle, succeeded in carrying the ball over. 'Varsity backs played unusually well together, even though the lines seemed a little unsteady at times. The following men as a result of improved form during the week have been sent to the university training table: Roper, Sheffield, Fisher, McCord, Butkiewicz, Dewitt, D. Kafer, and Short.

Harvard's Light Football Practice.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Harvard football team took very light practice this afternoon, in preparation for the game to-morrow with Bowdoin on Soldiers' Field. After the usual drill in kicking and breaking through, a provisional 'Varsity team was picked, which lined up for a few minutes against a second eleven. After this the substitutes were tried out for the rest of the afternoon. Capt. Campbell went back to end, and Bowditch is suffering from a sore knee. The best work was done by Jennings as left half back on the second eleven. Swann made the best run of the day, going thirty-five yards after catching the kick-off. Devins was laid out with a thigh bruise, but will probably play to-morrow. Lightner of the track team came out to try for half back, and also Cutter, an old Bates player, who was on the second eleven last year.

Frantz, who has been trying for left tackle, has been obliged to stop playing on account of his studies. The baseball practice at Harvard was begun this afternoon on Soldiers' Field, sixty-four men reporting to Capt. Wendell.

English Athletes Watch Yale Football.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—The Oxford and Cambridge athletes witnessed a lively scrimmage of fifteen minutes between the the substitute elevens at Yale field this afternoon. Earlier in the afternoon a short but spirited scrimmage was held by the heavier elevens, in which Hogan and Goss, the big tackles, and De Saulles, quarter back, and Chadwick, half back, carried off the honors. The team work was noticeably improved and the touch-down scored was secured by sensational play.

Wright a Football Coach.

Charles A. Wright, Columbia's well-known guard for the last two years, has now turned professional gridiron coach. He has charge of the football candidates of the University of Washington eleven. He has about fifty men in his care, and a schedule that includes games with all the prominent Western elevens, including Leland Stanford and Michigan.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

Opening Matches for Championship Played at Haverford.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The twenty-first annual tournament of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association to decide the championship in singles and doubles was begun to-day on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, near here. All the contests played in singles were most spirited, the last set between Roche of Howard, and Colket of Pennsylvania, being particularly so, it taking thirteen games to the set before the former could claim a victory. In the doubles interest was centred upon the teams representing Harvard and Princeton. F. B. Alexander, who won the championship last year with R. D. Little for Princeton, had J. P. Ogden for a partner. Their playing at times was brilliant, but they were unable to withstand the superior team work of their opponents. Summary:

Preliminary Round.—Singles—A. Roche (Harvard) beat M. B. Colket, (Pennsylvania,) 6—3, 13—11; L. E. Mahan (Columbia) beat F. W. Leonard, (Harvard,) 5—7, 7—5, 6—4; T. B. Plimpton (Amherst) beat H. L. Galpin, (Yale;) M. Ogden (Princeton) beat E. C. Wood, (Pennsylvania,) by default.

Doubles—Blagdin and Roche (Harvard) beat Alexander and Ogden, (Princeton,) 6—2, 6—1; Plummer and Russell (Yale) beat Schafer and Wright, (Princeton,) 6—4, 1—6, 6—4; Galpin and P. K. Condict (Yale) beat Wood and Colket, (Pennsylvania,) 9—7, 6—4.

WOMEN ON THE LINKS.

Essex County Team Beats Nassau and Powelton Triumphs Over Englewood.

Two of the women competitors for the team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association were played yesterday. Three were scheduled to be played but the meeting between Morris County and Ardsley was postponed by mutual agreement. The team championships are divided into Class A and Class B series, and one contest was played in each class. In the Class A series the opponents were the women of the Nassau and the Essex County Golf Clubs. The game was played on the Essex County links and the home club won by the high score of 11 holes to 0. Miss Genevieve Hecker, the Metropolitan champion, headed the victorious team. The players and scores are:

ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.	NASSAU.	Holes.
Miss Genevieve Hecker	3	Mrs. H. F. Whitney...	0
Miss Hernandez.....	2	Miss Eddy.....	0
Mrs. E. F. Sanford..	3	Mrs. D. A. Fuller....	0
Miss Hester Kyle.....	3	Miss Travers.....	0
Total.....	11	Total.....	0

The competition in the Class B series was played between the women of the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg and the Englewood Club on the latter's links. The Powelton women won after a close match by 4 holes to 2. The results are:

POWELTON.	Holes.	ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.
Mrs. G. Collingwod..	3	Mrs. Thacher.....	0
Miss Waldron.....	0	Miss Hussar.....	1
Mrs. H. S. Ramsdell.	1	Miss M. Barber.....	0
Miss Jenkins.....	0	Mrs. H. A. Ogden....	1
Total.....	4	Total.....	2

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Two of the thirty-footers, the Esperanza and the Hera, have been dismantled and laid up in the yacht shed at the Jacob yard for the Winter. John B. Mills's sloop yacht Kestrel, New York Yacht Club, arrived from the eastward and hauled out at the Woods yard to lay up for the season.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer, the Rainbow, left here for the eastward, presumably to lay up.

Seymour L. Husted's schooner yacht Crusader was towed to South Brooklyn to go out of commission.

The sloop yacht Fredonia, New York Yacht Club, owned by D. Braman, put into the basin at the Jacob yard for repairs.

Notes for the Yachtsmen.

Cleveland H. Dodge's fast sloop yacht Wasp has been laid up for the Winter at the Morse Iron Works, Bay Ridge.

Hiram W. Sibley's steam yacht Thetis, New York Yacht Club, has gone out of commission at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn.

The steam yacht Aphrodite, Oliver H. Payne, New York Yacht Club, has been painted and overhauled in the balance dock at the Erie Basin.

The auxiliary schooner yacht Genesee, James Sibley Watson, New York Yacht Club, has been laid u pat Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn, but will probably be refitted in December for a Southern cruise.

The following yachts have gone out of commission and have been laid up for the Winter in McIntosh's basin, South Brooklyn: Steam yachts Surprise, Laurina, Nekin, Priscilla, Sweetheart, Lauretta, and Fram; sailing yachts Isault and Orithyia.

Alessandro Fabri has placed a contract with the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding and Repair Company of New York to build from designs by Cary, Smith & Barbey a steel auxiliary schooner yacht of 77 feet water line. The Townsend & Downey Company has also under construction at its yards at Shooter's Island, Borough of Richmond, two large steel schooner yachts, one for the German Emperor of 120 feet water line, from designs by Cary, Smith & Earbey, and one for Gibson Fahnestock of this city of 110 feet water line, from designs by Theodore E. Ferris.

Basket Ball at Columbia.

Columbia's basketball players are already manifesting evidences of activity. They have blossomed out in new monogram caps, their reward of victory over Princeton last season. The manager has arranged two games with the Tigers for this year, one to be played at Princeton in February, and the second in New York in March.

C. Bartow, pitcher of the baseball nine, has been elected Captain of the Columbia University team for next season. The manager has not yet been chosen, but will be selected by student mass meeting.

ALL THE FAVORITES WON

Backers Had a Successful Day at the Gravesend Track.

TWO PURSES FOR WHITNEY

The Musketeer Showed in Front Early for the Bayshore and Won Easily—Goldseeker and Morningside Winners.

The betting crowd at the Gravesend race track yesterday seemed to have found the myth for which learned men of the Middle Ages sought unavailingly, for, with the readiness with which the philosopher's stone was supposed to act, they turned everything they touched into the equivalent of gold, a more convenient medium of exchange in the shape of ready money. Favorites won straight through the card, and the only place in the course of the afternoon where the betting crowd encountered a fork in the road was when they had to choose between The Musketeer and Red Path in the race for the Bayshore Selling Stakes.

Even then the backers did not go far wrong, for the horses ran first and second, The Musketeer winning, with Red Path the next to finish. The weather was pleasant and the track fast and safe, while the attendance was about the average of the meeting.

The Bayshore was the only stake event on the card and brought out a field of six runners. Red Path was the first to show at the fall of the flag, but in the first furlong The Musketer raced past him and led for the remainder of the distance, winning easily by a length, pulled up, with Red Path, who dropped back in the early stage of the race, but closed strong at the finish, a good second, a similar distance before Sweet Tooth, third. Rowdy, from the Whitney stable, ran an excellent race after getting away far in the rear, and from his performance might have won had he been more fortunate at the start.

Two of the purse races went to William C. Whitney, Goldseeker easily taking the opening event, while Morningside had an exercise gallop for the second. Potente had a long and hard struggle to make up the disadvantage he had at the start of the fourth race, but succeeded, and won by a neck from Satire. The winner, owned by J. J. McCafferty and entered to sell for $1,800, was bid up to $2,205 by A. Simons and then retained by his owner. In the fifth race Alfred Vargrave was the actual post favorite, and closing from the rear after The Amazon led into the stretch, caught the mare close on the post and won handily by a length. In the last race Francesco was the choice at odds on, and, breaking in front, was never headed from flag-fall to finish. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. William C. Whitney's Gold Seeker, ch. c., by Goldfinch—La Belle Julye, 120 pounds, (N. Turner,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by a neck; W. H. Sealey's Tribe's Hill, br. c., 109, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length from the Setauket Stable's Setauket, br. c., 98, (J. Daly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Ben Strowbridge, Flora Pomona, and Par Excellence also ran. Value to the winner, $755. Gold Seeker the post favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and geldings three years old, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. William C. Whitney's Morningside, br. f., by Meddler-Sunnyside, 125 pounds, (N. Turner,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, won easily by three lengths; Mrs. M. Cone's Barbara Frietchie, b. f., 100, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by six lengths from Green B. Morris's Janice, ch. f., 121, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Agnes D. and Anna Darling also ran. Value to the winner, $686. Morningside always the favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

THIRD RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 3 years, by Masetto-Sis Himyar, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won easily by a length and a half; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Red Path, ch. g., 4, by Rayon d'Or-Red Glint, 109, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by a length; Sweet Tooth, br. c., 3, by Conrad-Too Sweet, 108, (J. Woods,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Kilogram, Bedock, and Rowdy also ran. Value to the winner, $1,255. The Musketeer and Red Path equal favorites. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. John J. McCafferty's Potente, b. g., 6 years, by Racine-Pow Wow, 111 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a neck; H. T. Griffin's Satire, br. c., 3, 110, (Wilkerson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from H. Campbell's His Royal Highness, ch. g., 4, 98, (Creamer,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Maria Bolton, Criterion, League Island, Goldilla, Lou Rey, Nanine, Ante Up, Military, and Kingstelle also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Potente the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. F. Bruhn & Co.'s Alfred Vargrave, b. c., 4 years, by Inspector B.-Fronie Louise, 104 pounds, (Mounce,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length; S. S. Randolph's The Amazon, b. f., 4, 121, (J. Wood,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., aged, 113, (McCue,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Harry McCoun and Glengar also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Alfred Vargrave the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Charles F. Dwyer's Francesco, b. c., by St. Maxim-Frances S., 107 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 5, won easily by three lengths; the Goughacre Stable's Grail, br. f., 104, (H. Michael,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length from W. L. Oliver's The Pride of Surrey, b. g., 99, (Redfern,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Kaloma, O'Hagen, City Bank, Locket, Pace, Cornwall, Little Hem, and Cassville also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Francesco always the favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward; two mile over eight flights of hurdles. Hopeful, 155 pounds; Jingling Jim, Hoodoo and Matt Simpson, 150 each; Bellamy, 142; Salesman and Gould, 140 each; Charamind, 139; Ferocious and Kufa, 137 each; Captain January, 135; Captain Pearsall, 134; Plumed Knight, 132.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; Kaloma, 111 pounds; Man-o'-War, 108; Star of the West, 107; Finglike, 105; Ascension and Fried Krupp, 104 each; Cast Iron, Gibson Light, and Shandonfield, 102 each; Lady Sterling, 101; Schwalbe and Leenja, 90 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 123 pounds; Waverose, 116; Decanter, 115; Belle of Troy, 110; Morningside, 102; Kamara, Ethics, 95; Roxane and Peninsula, 90 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fort Hamilton Handicap, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Cervera, 110 pounds; Paul Clifford, 108; Himself, 107; The Purlitan, The Musketeer, and Bedeck, 105 each; Glennelle, Annie Thompson, Rowdy, and Prince Pepper, 102 each; Connie, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Bowen and Fonsalee, 108 pounds each; Knight of the Garter, Vale Not, and Flax Spinner, 106 each; Dolando and Lee King, 104 each; Himself, 101; Nitrate, 100; Astor, 99; Barbetto, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; about six furlongs. Coldstream, Metalbert, Sir Solomon, Clonmel, Caller, Major Tenny, Calgary, Prescott, Nick, and Charity, Cast Iron, Shandonfield, John Barleycorn, Slipthrift, Connecticut, Courtenay, and Aden, 112 pounds each; Tiptoes, Arrahgowan, and Hebron, 109 each.

REIFF'S LICENSE REVOKED.

William C. Whitney's Jockey Deprived of Right to Ride by English Jockey Club.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A decision even more sensational than that reached when Jockey Tod Sloan was deprived of the right to ride on the English race tracks was reached to-day when the Stewards of the Jockey Club, after long deliberation and a careful examination of many witnesses, announced that the license of Lester Reiff, premier jockey for the American millionaire, William C. Whitney, had been revoked because of a ride on one of Mr. Whitney's horses, in which it was decided that Reiff did not try to win. Later the Stewards issued an order warning Reiff off Newmarket Heath. The rulings are conceded to mean that Reiff's riding days in England are at an end.

The race which Reiff was accused of having lost by design was run last Friday for the New Barns Plate, Reiff then riding Mr. Whitney's horse De Lacy, and finishing second to Richard Croker's Minnie Dee, ridden by the ruled off jockey's younger brother, "Johnnie" Reiff. Minnie Dee won the race in question by a head, after what was considered a very slovenly ride by Lester Reiff, who was soundly hissed by the crowd present for having lost under such circumstances. The Stewards of the Jockey Club then called for an investigation. The impression among all the American owners, trainers, and jockeys here was that the charge was wholly unsupported.

John Huggins, Mr. Whitney's trainer, told the Stewards that he had not seen anything wrong, and that, having trained the horse, he had eyed him closely throughout the race, especially at the finish. Wishard, Mr. Croker's trainer, gave similar testimony. Some of the English jockeys and others intimated their belief that Reiff pulled the horse.

The incident is the subject of an almost violent debate between the American and English racegoers. The former, to a man, stand by Reiff, and consider the revocation of his license part of a general campaign against the Americans, who are no longer welcome because they have been too successful.

Besides, Mr. Whitney's withdrawal from the English turf, it is said here to-day that Mr. Croker will leave English racing alone after the present season. Wishard, however, says he has not received any instructions on the subject. It is understood that Ed Corrigan's license will not be renewed next year, and that under the rule recently adopted, no more trainers will be licensed. It appears certain, at any rate, that no more Americans will be admitted to privileges at Newmarket for some time. Those now in the field, however, continue to take the lion's share of the honors. They took the first three races to-day, and later won two others. Dakota III., ridden by Jenkins, won a maiden two-year-old race at six furlongs. Semper Vigilans, ridden by Charles A. Thorpe, the American jockey, won the Triennial Produce Stakes, at one mile, seven furlongs, and two hundred and three yards. Edmée, with Maher up, won the Visitors' Plate, a welter handicap, for three-year olds and upward, at five furlongs. Arneath, ridden by J. H. Martin, won an all-aged selling race, at six furlongs, and Lute, ridden by Thorpe, won the First Nursery Handicap, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs.

The Reiff incident was the subject of keen discussion at the sporting clubs.

It is just a year since the letter of Lord Durham, accusing Reiff, appeared in the London papers. Reiff then surprised the public by refraining from bringing an action against Lord Durham for libel, but the Jockey Club completely exonerated him.

The general opinion last night was that Lord Durham and the other Stewards of the Jockey Club, piqued at the failure of the attack, had been watching for an opportunity to make a case against Reiff, and that, having succeeded, they have forced the hand of the Jockey Club as strongly as possible against him.

Trotting at Westchester Fair.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Two races were decided at the opening day of the Westchester County Fair to-day. The trot in the 2:35 class was won by the Harlem Valley Farm's bay gelding Ned H. Woodruff in straight heats, and a match race with three entries was won by D. W. Maloney's Sir Arthur, which paced second in the first heat and then won the next three straight. The annual horse show will open to-morrow. Summary:

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse $250.

Ned H. Woodruff, b. g., Harlem Valley Farm.....	1	1	1
Sprightly, br. g.; George P. Morgan.....	2	2	4
Cole Direct, b. c.; East View Stock Farm.	4	3	2
Monte Rose, b. m.; F. S. Fisher.....	3	4	3
Lady Tosca, g. m.; Mrs. M. T. Connor...	5	5	5

Time—2:32½; 2:26½; 2:30.

Match Race.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Sir Arthur, b. g., 2:16¼; D. W. Maloney.....	2	1	1
Allie, g. g., 2:11¼; William Deveson...	1	2	2
Sir Arthur Wilkes, b. g., 2:20¼; Arthur Bushel, Tarrytown, N. Y.....	3	3	3

Time—2:21; 2:21; 2:19; 2:23½.

Results of Other Harness Races.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 1.—The second day's races of the closing meeting of the Grand Circuit drew a larger crowd to-day, and the events were of a more sensational nature than on the opening day.

The Abbot made an effort to give the world and the track a new record, but could do no better than 2:04¼. Summary:

2:07 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000, (concluded.)

Harold H., b. h., by Roadmaster; J. E. Swarts, (Proctor)	1	1	1
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest)	2	2	2
Riley B., blk. g., (Ervin)	3	4	4
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry)	5	4	3
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne).....	4	9	6
Major Muscovite, b. h., (McMahon).....	7	5	5
Tom Ogden, b. g., (Carnathan)	8	6	8
Dunton Boy, blk. h., (Higbee).....	9	7	7
Martha Marshall, b. m., (McDowell).....	6	8	*

*Drawn.

Time—2:04¼; 2:06¾; 2:04.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse, $5,000.

Audubon Boy, ch. g., by J. I. Audubon; Scott Hudson, Lexington, Ky., (Hudson)	1	1	1
Salem, blk. g., (Fisher)	2	3	5
Shadow Chimes, b. h., (Geers).....	3	2	2
C. F. W., blk. h.....	7	7	3
Doctor Monical, b. h., (McAllister).....	4	4	4
Milo S., ch. g., (Williams).....	5	6	7
Commutation, b. h., (Longacre).....	8	8	6
Frank McKinney, blk. h., (Mabley).....	9	6	8
John H., b. g., (McDowell).....	10	9	*
Ferlimen, b. h., (Fleming)	6	*	

*Distanced.

Time—2:07¼; 2:07; 2:06.

2:09 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Fereno, blk. m., by Moko, Walnut Hill Farm, (Benyon)	1	2	1
Toggles, br. g., (Clark).....	4	1	3
Kingmond, b. g., (Marshal).....	2	3	4
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy).....	3	4	2

Time—2:13; 2:08½; 2:11¾; 2:12.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Little Squaw, blk. m., by Kewanee, F. O. Ceidleburg, Argentine, Kan., (Ervin)...	1	1	1
Milton S., b. h., (Powell).....	2	2	5
Tom Nolan, b. g., (Nuckols).....	4	6	2
Carnot, blk. h., (Wickersham).....	3	3	6
My Choice, blk. m., (Burns).....	5	4	3
Raymond M., blk. h., (Johnson).....	6	5	4

Time—2:07; 2:09¼; 2:06.

218 Class. Trotting. Purse, $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Galbetor, br. h., (Gahaghan,).....	3	1	1
Dartmore, ch. g., (Benyon,).....	1	5	9
Alice Russell, b. m., (Robey.).....	2	4	2
Alice Russell, b. m., (Robey.).....	4	3	
Chase, b. g., (Hussey.).....	6	3	4
Bell Curry, ch. m., (Marsh,).....	5	8	8
Allie Wood, b. h., (Beachey.).....	10	10	5
Simmons, b. (Winnings,).....	12	7	7
Berkshire Chimes, b. h., (Offutt,).....	8	11	10
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Highnight).....	7	9	10
Freebooter, ch. g., (——).....	9	12	11
Checkmate, b. g., (Keyes,).....	13	8	ds
Oneonta, s. m., (Olney,).....	11	13	ds
Lizzette M., b. m., (Payne,).....			ds
The Merchant, —, (Thomas).....		ds	

Time—2:11½; 2:11½; 2:12.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The trotting meet of the Island Park Driving Association opened to-day. There were three events. Summary:

First Race, 2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Jessie B., b. m., by Hal Branden, (L. McDonald).....	1	1	1
Tommy W., ch. g., (Warner).....	5	2	2
Mabel D., ch. m., (Goble).....	2	8	3
Queen Louise, b. m., (Beaver).....	3	6	6
B. and M., ch. g., (O'Brien).....	4	3	4
Fleet, br. m., (O'Connell).....	7	4	5
Starlight Chimes, b. g., (Titlow).....	6	8	8
Easter, ch. g., (Dudley).....	8	7	7
Red Thorn, b. g., (Rathbun).....	dr.		
Lizzie L., b. m., (Smith).....	dr.		
Trixie, b. m., (Bayliss).....	dr.		

Time—2:15½, 2:16¼, 2:17½.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Brown Heels, b. g., by Brown Hal, (Dodge)	1	4	1
Zieka, b. m., (Miller).....	8	2	1
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Devlin).....	6	2	3
Wyreka, b. s., (Baker).....	2	3	5
Pauline G., blk. m., (Perrin).....	7	7	4
Sam Hill, jr., blk. s., (Clancy).....	3	6	7
Tyanna, blk. m., (Titlow).....	4	4	dr
Morley King, b. g., (L. McDonald).....	5	8	dr
Arthur L., b. s., (Graham).....	Drawn.		
Ellic, b. g., (Sullivan).....	Drawn.		
Venora, b. m., (Bayliss).....	Drawn.		

Time—2:14¼; 2:13½; 2:15¼; 2:18¼.

Priestley's

"Cravenettes"

(IN BLACKS AND COLORS)

"Cravenette"

Will shed rain perfectly.

Rain will not spot them.

Suitable for wear in all seasons, in all climates, in all weathers, and for all occasions.

Suits, Skirts and Outer Garments can be made from them.

LOOK FOR STAMP

Cravenette PROOFED BY CRAVENETTE CO'LTD

ON BACK OF EVERY YARD.

Third Race.—2:35 Class, trotting; purse, $400.

David Harum, b. g., by Almont Wilkes, (Rathbun)	1	1	1
Jennie Glennon, b. m., (Perrin).....	2	4	4
Yadda, br. m., (Raymond).....	6	2	5
Oxford Chimes, blk. g., (Dodge).....	7	5	2
Lamberta, b. m., (Barrett)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA .....Philadelphia Times
508 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

FIGUREHEADS AND STALKING HORSES.

Mr. CROKER pretends, in these days, to be looking for a "figurehead" for Tammany Hall. What he is really looking for is a stalking horse for RICHARD CROKER. This is a distinction very worthy to be observed by wearers of the hitherto respectable names which the Tammany boss is alleged to have "under consideration."

What we perfectly know about the spirit and the methods and the men of Tammany fully warrants us in saying that a man of good reputation who lends or hires that reputation to Tammany for the purposes of the ensuing campaign will be doing a public disservice and behaving as a bad citizen. Anybody old enough, and with enough reputation for sense to be worthy of mention as the Tammany candidate, knows that the notion of converting Tammany into an agency for the promotion of purity and truth and justice is entirely chimerical. It is in fact the notion of converting into decent men and good citizens all the keepers of gambling places and disorderly houses the town contains, and of converting likewise all the official and unofficial politicians who get their livings by blackmailing vice and crime and selling indulgences for the practice of the same.

No. Tammany is not to be reformed from the inside, and by means of moral suasion. It is to be reformed from the outside, first by beating it at the polls, and then by attacking its malefactors with the weapons furnished by the Penal Code of the State of New York. And even suppose that there is, among the list of Mr. CROKER'S "respectable names," the name of one man of such colossal conceit that he thinks he could reform Tammany, get its leading members to resort to honest industry as a means of livelihood, and give the city a decent and honest government in spite of the boss and his henchmen. Suppose such a man should take the Tammany nomination with that expectation. Would he not be guilty of bad faith toward the boss who should give him the nomination, and toward the majority, at least, of those who should vote for him? Would not Mr. CROKER have a real grievance against him, "as between man and man"? Would he not be taking a Tammany nomination with the intent of deceiving those who gave it to him, and who have no desire for an honest government because with such a government they could not do business? How can any reputable citizen in his senses think of taking a nomination which binds him either to cheat CROKER or to be cheated by CROKER?

MR. DAYTON'S MISTAKEN VIEW.

It is with sincere regret that we learn of the position which Mr. CHARLES W. DAYTON thinks it his duty to take with reference to the candidacy of Mr. Low. He is reported in The Evening Post of yesterday as saying: "I cannot give my services to the fusion candidate for Mayor. Not that I dislike Mr. Low as a man. It is unnecessary for me to speak of his qualities personally. But I cannot lend my aid to making New York a second Philadelphia politically. I can not and will not help to put the Republican machine in control of the municipal departments. That is my position. And I have nothing further to say except to add this: I am not out for office in whatever I do."

We do not think it was necessary for Mr. DAYTON to add the disclaimer with which he closes his statement. He has had an active and not unimportant part in political life in this city, and undoubtedly has his share of honorable ambition, but it would surprise those who know him to learn that his action in this canvass could be determined by any desire for personal advancement. His explanation of his motives will be generally accepted as candid and disinterested. It is the more to be regretted that he is led to the decision he announces, and we cannot but indulge the hope that as the campaign develops and the true issue presented to the voters of New York becomes more sharply defined, he will feel at liberty to reconsider that most unfortunate and, as we see it, most unjustifiable decision.

If the facts were as implied in Mr. DAYTON'S remarks, we need hardly say that we should not criticise his course. We have no more desire to "make New York a second Philadelphia" than he has. We should not hesitate an instant to oppose with all our might any attempt to "put the Republican machine in control of the municipal departments." There is room for honest difference of opinion as to which is the worse, the Tammany machine or the Republican machine, regarding each as the leaders and active workers do regard it, as a contrivance for distributing places for party advantage. But there is very little room for difference as to the turpitude of turning the city over to the Republican machine under the cloak of a movement for non-partisan administration. Much as we dislike and fear the insolent and shameless character and purpose of the Tammany organization, we should regard it as less detestable than an organization combining hypocrisy with greed. On the facts, as he assumes them, Mr. DAYTON would have a very strong support from the class that will vote and work for the election of Mr. Low.

But his assumption as to the facts is absolutely without foundation and absolutely opposed to a great mass of clear and convincing evidence. We are at a complete loss to understand how he has been able to bring himself to the view he takes of them. He disclaims any "dislike" of Mr. Low, and thinks that it is "unnecessary for him to speak of his qualities personally." But if the result of the election of Mr. Low can possibly be what Mr. DAYTON assumes that it will be he should not only "dislike" that gentleman, he should despise him. Not only are Mr. Low's personal qualities not to be ignored, but they are of the very essence of the situation. For, in order that his election shall put the Republican machine in control of the municipal departments he must be a singularly contemptible hypocrite and deceiver. There is not in the long career of Mr. Low a single significant act that gives the slightest support to such an estimate of his character, and there is a multitude which make that estimate untenable. Mr. DAYTON knows what are the trials and temptations of public office. He knows also that for four years Mr. Low held the office of Mayor of Brooklyn, under a charter that gave him extraordinary power at a time when partisan feeling ran exceedingly high and strong, and that during that time the Mayor of Brooklyn was completely and constantly independent of partisan influence. He has pledged himself to be equally independent in the larger and more difficult office to which he is now nominated. By every practical and intelligent test that can be applied that pledge is as trustworthy as a man can give.

It must be plain to any sensible person that either Mr. Low will be elected or the Tammany machine will remain in power under such candidate as it may be able to secure. What advantage can that be to the Democratic Party as Mr. DAYTON would like to see it? Tammany is not Democratic. It is as capable of betraying the party in the future as it has been in the past. It does not know the first principles of party fidelity. It no more hesitates to sacrifice its own professed party to satisfy its greed than it hesitates to conspire with the managers of the opposite party for the same purpose. Even as compared with the control of the municipal departments by the Republican machine, were that possible, the continued control of the departments by Tammany, judging solely by actual experience, would be harmful to decent Democracy. But there is no room for such a comparison, because there is no chance that the Republican machine will be put in control. Under Mr. Low's administration the Republican machine could not hope for as much party advantage as it has frequently obtained from Tammany, when it had an equivalent to offer at Albany. On the other hand, the election of Mr. Low and the establishment of an honest and efficient city administration would free the Democratic Party of a load that has been very heavy and has been fatal to its success in State elections time and again. Even enlightened party spirit, if no other motive, should make every decent Democrat give his energetic support to Mr. Low. We sincerely trust that Mr. DAYTON will yet see this indisputable fact.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

The Postmaster General is entitled to the thanks of the public for his earnest effort to put his department on a more businesslike basis by diminishing the business it does at a loss. The new order, which went into effect yesterday, aims to limit the loss of the department on second-class matter (1) by denying the return, at the second-class rate, of matter forwarded at that rate but not sold; (2) by refusing the rate to what are in fact books, though they have purported to be periodicals in order to defeat the purpose of the law, and (3) by refusing it to periodicals which live by the offer of prizes and premiums and not by the value or interest of their contents.

The law deals very handsomely and liberally with the real periodicals, taking the ground that their work is educational and beneficial, and thus worthy of encouragement. It is the interest as well as the duty of all publishers of such periodicals to back up the efforts of the department to limit the application of the law to the purposes it was meant to fulfill, so that the burden upon the department and the public shall not be wantonly increased. It is perhaps not without significance that the present Postmaster General is himself a journalist, and that it is his expert knowledge that has enabled him to frame the most promising and useful regulation which has ever been promulgated by the department for checking a great and growing abuse.

It is not to be supposed that the various interests concerned will acquiesce in the refusal of the department any longer to do their work at a loss. They threaten, it appears, to appeal to the courts to make the department to continue losing money for their benefit. But we do not think Mr. SMITH has any reason for alarm at this threat. It is very unlikely that he issued this order without having taken legal advice as to his authority to issue it. His advice is quite as likely to be sound as that given to the publishers whose expenses they desire to continue in part to saddle on the Government. And, seeing that their case is purely technical and that the merits are all against them, it is unlikely that the courts will give them any relief.

REFORM BY CORRUPTION.

The spectacle presented in many Southern States of movements to "reform" State Governments by practices which are distinctly and admittedly corrupt, is interesting if not edifying. That existing conditions can be improved by acts which are conceded to be wrong and unjustifiable in themselves, and which are subversive of the principles of republican government, is scarcely to be expected; but the people of the South appear to expect this miracle to be wrought for their advantage, notwithstanding a long experience pointing in the opposite direction. For example, the effort to redeem Maryland from "negro domination" has for its object to return Mr. GORMAN to the Senate—a result which those best acquainted with his career as a Senator would not consider of public advantage; the means by which the redemption is to be effected begin with the wholesale arrest of negroes "on suspicion," with the purpose of detaining them in jail until the opportunity to register is past.

It should need no argument to convince thinking men that to corrupt the ballot, violate the laws relative to citizenship, and trample upon the rights of those who have rights are not steps in the direction of good government. They are, at best, the slovenly expedients of communities which lack the moral qualities from which great and lasting reform movements draw sustenance and develop strength. Their inevitable result is to render impossible the education of the negro to an intelligent conception of the privileges and obligations of citizenship, and until this is done the race question will remain a menace to social progress and material welfare in every Southern State. Congress may find it has a duty to perform in connection with questions which the several Southern States have so jauntily disposed of by makeshift expedients designed to nullify the Federal Constitution. If this necessity should arise the consequent confusion would give occasion for grave anxiety.

PETROLEUM AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

Texas and California are both learning from experience that there are conditions under which industrial combinations are necessary, and that what are popularly known as trusts are sometimes the outgrowth of tendencies which, if unchecked, may become permanently inimical to National development. In both instances petroleum seems to be a lubricant for the ways on which legislation will move from a position of unreasoning hostility to everything which savors of a restriction of competition to one involving a saner view of the modern agencies by which commerce is established on a basis of legitimate profit to all in interest.

No State, we believe, has enacted more stringent laws against trusts than Texas or shown less discrimination in the use of the adjective criminal as applicable to all forms of industrial organizations which can be operated profitably only on a large scale. The Standard Oil Company has been especially an object of persecution in that State, and great efforts have been made to bring its President and Directors within the jurisdiction of the Texas courts. It looks now as if, in consequence of the oil development in the Beaumont and neighboring fields, an oil trust of some sort had become a necessity. With a number of gushers spouting from 40,000 to 70,000 barrels a day into the air, the unregulated and wasteful production, necessarily far in excess of the requirements of the market, is congesting every agency of storage and outlet. Under these conditions it is impossible for the companies with productive wells to sell their crude oil at remunerative prices. Combination and a centralized management of the business are necessary conditions of existence for the oil companies, and notwithstanding the stringency of the Texas laws on this subject, about twenty of them are already combined and have their agents now in Europe seeking the capital needed to handle and move their output. A pipe line to Galveston or New Orleans is strongly urged. Port Arthur is the natural outlet to tide water of the Beaumont field, but its available water front is understood to be owned or controlled by the Standard Oil Company, which is the most objectionable of trusts from the Texas point of view. The proposition is now seriously made, and well received by all in interest, that the entire output of the district shall be controlled and handled by one large concern with the necessary capital and connections to market it all over the world and hold the price steady at a figure which will return at least the cost of production.

In California conditions exist very similar to those observed in Texas. Its oil development was much more picturesque than profitable while the relatively weak companies were competing for business. Finally four of the principal local companies were merged, bringing under one management ninety-three producing wells. This merger made money and is rapidly extending its operations. It is understood to be the forerunner of a company of vast proportions, which is to control the whole output of Southern California. The Los Angeles field is very fortunately located, and being within five miles of tide water, the cost of pipe lines is insignificant as compared with that of the lines which must be laid in Texas to reach the seaboard. Oil is practically the only fuel used in Southern California for steam and manufacturing purposes, and is rapidly displacing coal on locomotives and steamboats. The consolidated California oil companies have already contracted with the Storage and Transportation Company of Los Angeles to handle their production for five years, and so, step by step, the business is coming under a centralized control. In California public opinion seems to be undergoing a more rapid change than in Texas, perhaps because the anti-trust sentiment was never quite so rabid there. The moral in both instances would seem to be that the conditions in which competition is not the life of trade are sufficiently numerous to discourage legislative generalizations in laws forbidding what may become imperatively necessary to the public and private interests.

THE MAYOR AND "COLUMBIA."

Superficially, the most enlivening thing about the application of the City College yesterday to the Board of Estimate for an increased appropriation was the exhibition which the Mayor made of himself. It is an exhibition of a class which he has of late, by the exercise of self-restraint, abstained from making, though such exhibitions were very common with him at the beginning of his term. Mr. LAUTERBACH, one of the applicants, was explaining that the City College, unlike Columbia, had no expectations from gifts or endowments, and the Mayor interrupted him to say: "You compare the City College with Columbia. You do not want the finances of the City of New York to get as tangled as those of Columbia College, do you?"

Mr. LAUTERBACH rejoined that he knew nothing of the finances of Columbia. But he doubtless knew quite as much about them as did the Mayor. His Honor's expression was simply his way of stating that the President of Columbia happened to be a candidate for the Mayoralty of New York, and that the present Mayor desired to say something nasty about him. It is such exhibitions as this, on the part of Mr. VAN WYCK, such exhibitions of his standards of official and personal dignity, that make it a matter for general congratulation, even apart from what he represents, that he will shortly cease to represent the City of New York to its own citizens or to foreign visitors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It has recently been suggested—in connection with what we do not remember—that now would be a good time to rearrange the numbering of the city's houses and shops, in accordance with a system that would make each number tell more definitely than at present the exact location of the edifice it designates. Any time would be a good time for that, but it must be remembered that the reform proposed, desirable as its accomplishment would be, will always encounter the obstacle that every householder would suffer inconvenience by the change of his own number, and that business men would suffer something worse than inconvenience. In some parts of the city the present numbering conveys a fairly satisfactory amount of information to those familiar with its peculiarities. The irregularity of the streets in the lower portion of the town renders the extension of the same system there almost impossible, and even elsewhere the varying distances between the different avenues make the consistent application of any one plan a matter of difficulty. Philadelphia has solved this problem moderately well, and no doubt we could do it, too, but vigorous efforts in that direction are likely only when great municipal changes necessitate a general alteration of old habits. People too often forget when discussing this matter that Manhattan Island is not New York City, nor, geographically considered, a very important part of it. A perfect system of house numbering, one, that is, continuously and consistently applied throughout our widely extended area, and everywhere giving explicit and easily understood indications of position, is almost out of the question. Besides Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington have approached the desired end, but they had no such topographical difficulties to overcome as exist here. What makes the situation more nearly hopeless is the fact that the case is one of those where the change from a bad system to a better involves an amount of trouble greater than that due to the old one, and, anyway, we need new street signs more than we need new house numbers, and, just for the sake of stirring up the animals once more and making them roar, we will repeat that the street signs ought to be at right angles to the streets they designate. That declaration always creates excitement, and excitement, within reasonable bounds, is pleasant.

—A fussy person up in Albany solemnly accuses 1,777 newspapers in this country of having been guilty, once or repeatedly, of using a superlative adjective in a comparison between two objects—to wit, the Columbia and the Shamrock. The phrase to which the fussy person objects is, "May the best boat win." We and the other 1,776 newspapers ought to say, he declares, "May the better boat win." Misty memories drifting over from studies pursued away back in another century incline us to a belief, or a suspicion, or something of the sort, that the fussy person is either right in his contention or else that he has at least an excuse for making it. But, the error admitted, simply out of reverence for the enemies of youth, we turn fiercely upon the Albanian critic and rend him with the question, Can there possibly be anything the matter with a phrase used by 1,777 American newspapers? Grammarians are estimable people so long as they know their place and keep it, but when they become pretentious and forget that whatever is, in language, is right, they fully deserve the snubbings they get—from everybody not fussy. "May the best boat win," runs glibly from the tongue or pen, attracts no attention to itself, and conveys the intended meaning quickly, forcibly, and directly, while "May the better boat win" is not the expression of a hearty, honest wish, but a pedant's demonstration that he knows the rules of grammar, so called, and never feels an emotion of any kind strong enough to make him forget them for a moment. Once a pretty good man wrote a pretty good piece beginning: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union—" do such and such things. Now, viewed from the Albanian's standpoint, "more perfect" is a combination of words little if any less than criminal, for of perfection, obviously, there can be no degrees. Yet the writer of the phrase, who was himself a careful writer, as is shown by the many changes he made in the first draft of his pretty good piece, saw no necessity for crossing out the "more," and nobody else has ever had the audacity to do it for him.

—Identifying the real market position of copper with the utilization of electricity, The Electrical World and Engineer regards the recent behavior of the copper stocks as a very suspicious mystery. "Some of the recent changes," it says, "smack altogether too much of 'thimblerigging.' One might well think, from some of the bear attacks, that electricity had reached its limit of expansion, although electric lighting has barely begun, electric traction has not yet touched any of its heavy work on steam roads, and only one telephone has been installed where ten are wanted." Not much significance is seen by the writer of the article in the decreased exportations, since he accounts for these by the present industrial depression in Germany, the European country which has hitherto been foremost in the development of electrical and other industries requiring copper. Here at home, he insists, the electrical consumption of copper has not decreased, but increased, in 1901, and is likely to do so for an indefinite period. He adds, however: "Nineteen or seventeen cent copper is its own deadliest foe; next to which comes high voltage as a sworn enemy, while such inventions as the Edison storage battery must be reckoned with in the future. A régime of cheaper copper has certainly begun, and it will be interesting now to see what happens to aluminium." That presents the two sides of the situation, and leaves room for deductions to suit all tastes.

—There is little doubt, or rather none at all, as to whether the traveling public will lend its sympathies and its good wishes to the advocates or the opponents of the new electric railway between Port Chester and this city. No member of that public, and especially none of the commuters who traverse twice a day the region through which the proposed road is planned to run, will be able to hear with any patience the claim by the representatives of the steam lines that the present facilities are adequate for all existing and future requirements, and vague talk about contemplated improvements in the steam service will be received, it is to be feared, with unkind derision by the very people who would profit by those improvements—if they were made. Mr. MCDONALD'S arguments in favor of the new line, on the other hand, will be received with enthusiastic favor, and in judging their validity the question of his complete disinterestedness is not likely to be raised by the public. The commuters are firmly convinced that the steam roads entering the Grand Central Station will do what they have to do, and nothing else. In the talk about radical changes and betterments of the present service they, in their deplorably cynical way, will see simply the first effects of the threatened competition, and they will expect action to succeed the talk only in case the threat becomes execution. Discussion of the tunnel horrors, which, as usual, much decreased with the first cool days of Autumn, revived when the weather turned warm and humid again, and with it awakened the vehement yearning for electrical transportation between the city and its suburbs. This the Port Chester Company promises, and if it makes the other roads give it, too, so much the better. The traveler to whom only one route to his destination is open resigns himself to the certainty of having his comfort and convenience ignored, but at the prospect of other routes he takes heart, for he anticipates then the most tender and considerate treatment of all his needs, and even of all his fancies.

Cuban Tariff and Annexation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on the "Sympathies of Mr. Hepburn" you advance the argument that the maintenance of the present tariff will tend to bring about the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Is this not as desirable as the annexation of Porto Rico? Furthermore, why should Cuba, being out of the Union, have practically the same advantages as Porto Rico? Though an advocate of a tariff for revenue only, I, for one, am in favor of keeping the tariff on Cuban products as high as possible in order to teach the Cubans the material benefits of belonging to this Union and to bring about the peaceful annexation of this "Pearl of the Antilles." H. B.
Brooklyn, Sept. 30, 1901.

Praises Carnation Day Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a beautiful idea that of wearing the carnation, the favorite flower of our late and beloved President, and making the 14th day of September Carnation Day. Keep on discussing the subject in your very valuable paper until success is yours and all true Americans will call "thee blessed."
MRS. F. M. HULETT.
New York, Sept. 30, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Quite Realistic.

"This," said the Eminent Artist, "is my famous study of the 'Cows in the Clover.'"

"But where is the clover?" we asked, not seeing any of it in the picture.

"Oh, the cows have eaten it, you know."—Baltimore American.

Rounds the Square.

"He ees," said the French traveler, "what you call 'ze Roundsman.' He say he have been long on 'ze beat. I ask him, 'What you go around?' He say ze skevaire. Oh, zees language!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Dollars and Sense.

Towne—Wasn't that Cholly Saphead who was just talking to you?

Browne—Yes. There's a fellow who has more money than brains.

Towne—Really?

Browne—Yes. I just loaned him a quarter.—Philadelphia Press.

Improved Conditions.

Easterner (on his vacation)—I believe there is less vice and crime among the Indians out here than there used to be. Is there not?

Comanche Pete—You're right, pard. Th' hain't ez many Injuns ez they used to be.—Chicago Tribune.

His Embarrassment.

Brackett—They say you are financially embarrassed. Do you owe a very large amount?

Crackett—I don't owe anything, but there are several people who owe me, and I haven't the courage to ask for it.—Boston Transcript.

BEYOND CONTROL.

From The Washington Star.

You can sometimes dodge the lion who selects you as his prey;
You can even catch and cage him and observe him at his play;
The wolf and the hyena are uncanny to the view,
But they leave you unmolested if you know a thing or two.
But there's one terrific creature we encounter now and then,
Who defies all calculations to protect his fellow-men,
He balks our fondest purpose and he plays the very deuce,
There is nothing that can stop him, when the fool breaks loose.

To reason he will turn a dull and unresponsive ear,
He hasn't wit enough to entertain a sense of fear,
He plunges to destruction; never stops for looking back,
And laughs when wiser people are obliged to clear the track.
For years he may be dormant, then he wakes to sudden joy,
And thinks earth was created for his own especial toy,
You may sometimes try to save him, but it isn't any use,
You must simply wait and tremble, when the fool breaks loose.

NEW YORK DAY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN

Governor and United States Senators to be Present.

Large Number of Troops to Parade—Many Receptions Planned—Governor Will Receive Informally.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Every New Yorker who visits the Pan-American Exposition will echo the words of the late President William McKinley, who upon being conducted through the beautiful marble palace which is known as the New York State Building, remarked: "It is something the State may be proud of, and it is satisfying to feel that something permanent is to remain of all this beautiful Exposition."

On Wednesday, Oct. 9, every loyal citizen of the Empire State will have the opportunity to demonstrate his State pride and to visit the Exposition and the New York State Building. This is the date selected by the New York State Commission to the Pan-American Exposition as New York Day.

With a population of 7,500,000 people in the State it is reasonable to expect that the attendance of New Yorkers at the Pan-American Exposition on that particular day which has been designated as theirs will be large, taxing the capacity of the grounds to the utmost. The programme for the day is the most elaborate that has yet been arranged for special occasions, barring Dedication and President's Days.

Gov. Odell will be the chief guest of honor. He is expected to arrive in Buffalo on the afternoon of the preceding day with a large party of distinguished citizens. During the whole of Tuesday military companies from all parts of the State will be pouring into Buffalo. These, under command of Major Gen. Roe of New York City, will escort the Governor and his staff to the Exposition grounds on the morning of the State day proper. The companies which have been selected for this honor, in addition to the three local military organizations, are:

Squadron A Cavalry, New York City; the Second Battery from New York City; battalion of naval reserves from Rochester; the First Separate Company from Rochester; the Second Separate Company from Auburn; the Eighth Separate Company from Rochester; the Thirteenth Separate Company from Jamestown; the Twenty-fifth Separate Company from Tonawanda; the Twenty-ninth Separate Company from Medina; the Thirtieth Separate Company from Elmira; the Thirty-fourth Separate Company from Geneva; the Forty-first Separate Company from Syracuse; the Forty-second Separate Company from Niagara Falls; the Forty-third Separate Company from Olean; the Forty-seventh Separate Company from Hornellsville; the Forty-eighth Separate Company from Oswego.

All branches of the service will be represented in the parade—infantry, cavalry, artillery, signal, and naval. It is estimated that over 3,000 men will be in line, comprising one of the most imposing and largest military escorts ever accorded a Governor in times of peace. The companies will be housed in the magnificent new armory of the Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Early on the morning of Oct. 9 the troops will repair to Niagara Square, and at 9:30 o'clock will lead the line of march. The Governor will meet his escort at Niagara Square and proceed to the entrance to the Exposition grounds, passing the home of Mr. Wilcox, the house in which the oath of office was administered to President Roosevelt on the 14th of September, and also the home of the President of the Exposition, John G. Milburn, in whose house the late President breathed his last.

At the Exposition gateway a body of Exposition police will meet the distinguished party, and escort them over the Triumphal Bridge through the beautiful Esplanade, passing the Court of Fountains and the artistic triumph of the Exposition, the Electric Tower, to the Stadium. In this vast amphitheatre the Governor and Senators Platt and Depew will review the troops at 11 o'clock.

The formal exercises in the Temple of Music will take place at 11:30 o'clock. D. N. Lockwood, President of the New York State Commission, will preside. The address of welcome will be made by J. G. Milburn, President of the Pan-American Exposition. Gov. Odell will respond to this in behalf of the State. The oration of the day will be delivered by St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn. The remainder of the programme will include addresses by Senator Depew, Senator Platt, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

At the conclusion of this programme luncheon will be served to invited guests in the New York building. During the afternoon hours the building will be open to the public, and the Governor and other State officials will receive informally all who are present. The Board of Women Managers has issued invitations to a high tea from 4 to 6 o'clock in the Woman's Building. Mrs. Odell, the wife of the Governor, will be the guest of honor. In the evening a reception will be tendered the distinguished guests in the New York State Building.

In addition to the celebration of the State day on Wednesday, the 9th, Brooklyn will have her own special day on the 8th, when many of her prominent citizens will be present. On the same day the New York Federation of Women's clubs will convene in annual session in Buffalo.

STATE REVENUES UNDER THE NEW TAX LAWS.

Savings Bank, Corporation, and Transfer Acts Bring $9,345,144.52 into the Treasury.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Sept. 30 being the close of the fiscal year in the State Government, Controller Erastus C. Knight has made an examination with reference to the enforcement of the corporation, organization, and transfer tax laws during the year last past and finds that the total receipts from the corporation tax law have been $4,966,680.93, whereas the receipts for the year 1900 aggregated $2,624,508.05, which shows an increase for this year of $2,342,172.88.

Under the new law there was received from trust companies $1,398,799.30 and from savings banks $705,333.12. During the year there was received in organization tax the sum of $293,856.72, while the receipts for the preceding year were $356,778.61. The decrease in receipts from this source is largely due to a reduction in the rate of tax during the last five months of the fiscal year, provided for by the new law. It is confidently expected that, as the new laws with relation to the organization of corporations are better understood, the taxes from these sources will be largely increased.

The receipts during the year from the enforcement of the transfer tax, usually called the inheritance tax, amounted to $4,084,606.87. The receipts from this source during the year preceding were $4,334,803.27.

At the time that the tax rate was fixed by the Legislature it was estimated that the receipts from the corporation tax law, including the organization tax, for the fiscal year just ended, would amount to $2,500,000, and that the receipts from the transfer tax law would amount to $2,000,000, making an aggregate of $4,500,000. It will be noted in this connection that the receipts from these sources were $3,343,144.52, of which amount the sum of $2,104,122.42, received from the savings banks and trust companies, is from sources which could not be considered in making up the estimate, as the laws under which it was collected had not been passed at that time.

In the enforcement of the new laws the Controller has experienced no difficulty except in the case of the savings banks. The institutions have taken the ground that interest accrued, but not yet due, does not constitute undivided earnings, and is therefore not the subject of taxation; that the law is unconstitutional; that in arriving at the basis of tax the Controller has included Federal securities which could not lawfully be included; that in those cases in which the Controller has increased the valuation of real estate reported by the banks he has done so without authority of law.

The entire amount due from the trust companies and savings banks has been received with the exception of the amount due from one trust company and one savings bank.

PRAISES THE AMERICAN PRESS.

Article in The London Times Attributed to C. F. Moberly Bell.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A long article in The Times to-day by a special correspondent who was lately in America, which is doubtless correctly attributed to C. F. Moberly Bell, general manager of the paper, describes the writer's experiences with interviewers and their capacity to provide interesting copy, whether the person interviewed contributes thereto or not. In conclusion, however, the correspondent pays a high tribute to the American press as follows:

"But that the American press is improving and is bound to improve, cannot, I think, be doubted by any one who has come in contact, as I have done, with the men who have made it. However much one may differ from their standpoint or deprecate their methods, it is impossible to deny their quick intelligence and breadth of view, or the thorough earnestness and uprightness of purpose by which the conductors of the press are actuated, while in that which makes the press greater in independence and incorruptibility, financial, political, or social, the American can compare on equal terms with the English press."

MISS EASTWICK COMMITTED.

To be Tried at the Old Bailey Oct. 21—Her Father Says She Has Had Frequent Attacks of Insanity.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Marie Josephine Eastwick of Philadelphia was brought up for the fourth time to-day at the Guildhall Police Court, charged with having forged a railroad certificate to the value of £100,000. Many spectators were in court.

The accused was paler, and appeared to be more ill than before. The principal witness against her was William Walker, an American resident of London. The evidence presented largely covered the points already made public.

A number of documents were introduced tending to show that Miss Eastwick was heavily in debt. Letters from Miss Eastwick to her father and sister were presented, in which she spoke of returning insanity and her approaching death.

Miss Eastwick was ultimately committed for trial at the Old Bailey on Oct. 21. She turned ghastly pale when committed, and staggered from the dock, assisted by the jailers.

In an interview to-day Mr. Eastwick said his daughter had been insane, on and off, for years. She had been under restraint, but he thought when they came to England that she had recovered. When he saw her after she had been committed, Miss Eastwick was perfectly dazed, and did not remember any of the evidence.

A DANISH GUNBOAT SUNK.

The Moen Founders While at Gun Practice—Her Crew Saved.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 1.—The Danish gunboat Möen, while at gun practice to-day, foundered to the eastward of the Middle Ground. Her masthead can be seen a few yards above the water.

The crew of the vessel was saved.

The Möen was an iron gunboat of 356 tons displacement. She was 111 feet long, had 28 feet 10 inches beam, drew 7 feet 6 inches of water, was driven by one propeller, and had 323 indicated horse power. She was built at Copenhagen in 1875, and carried one 10-inch muzzle-loading Armstrong gun, two 3.4-inch Krupp guns, and two rapid-fire guns. Her speed was about nine knots, and she had a crew of thirty-five men.

THE KAISER AND THE TARIFF.

Agrarians Angry at a Speech Referring to His Attitude.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The Agrarians are much incensed at the following remarks which, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, were made by one of the speakers at the banquet of the Handelstag, or Commercial Congress:

"It is well that we have, as a set-off to the conflicting views regarding the Tariff bill, a strong monarchical power, which knows no special interests, but only the interests of the Fatherland.

"The existing commercial treaties show the strong initiative of the Kaiser, and it is to be hoped that his Majesty will now understand how to provide for the country's interests."

The Kreuz Zeitung, which says it considers this "dragging of the Kaiser into party conflicts" a serious abuse, warns partisans against carrying the practice to a dangerous point.

Lower German Railway Rates Possible.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The members of the railway conference now in session at Rudolstadt, representing railway interests in Prussia, Bavaria, and Würtemberg, has decided on preparatory steps toward lowering and adopting uniform rates.

German Iron Sold to Americans.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—According to a dispatch from Düsseldorf 10,000 tons of spiegeleisen (a white cast iron containing maganese, largely used in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process) were sold recently to the United States, and negotiations are in progress for further sales.

Mr. Carnegie Gives £25,000 to Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Oct. 1.—Andrew Carnegie has written to the authorities of the Glasgow Technical College announcing that he will give £25,000 toward the £50,000 necessary to complete the required fund, £150,000, for the improvement of that institution.

Russian Prince Sentenced in Italy.

ROME, Oct. 1.—The Russian Prince Nakachidze, who, with his wife, was arrested as an Anarchist, having entered Italy in defiance of the anti-Anarchist regulations, was sentenced to-day to twenty days' imprisonment. The Prince protested that he was not an Anarchist, though he was a Nationalist, adding that he was a legitimate pretender to the Russian Crown.

WASHINGTON-LEE PRESIDENT.

George H. Denny Elected to Succeed the Late William L. Wilson as Head of the Virginia University.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 1.—The Trustees of Washington and Lee University have elected Dr. George H. Denny, now acting President and Professor of Latin, President of the university, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William L. Wilson last October.

George Hutcheson Denny, the new President of Washington and Lee University, unlike many who have been at the head of this historic institution, has taken little part in public life. He was born in Virginia on Oct. 23, 1870, and graduated from Hampden-Sidney College in 1891, receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1892. He was made a Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Virginia in 1896.

He was a tutor in Hampden-Sidney College in 1891 and 1892, and taught at Pantops Academy, Charlottesville, Va., 1892-96. He was Professor of Latin and German in Hampden-Sidney College from 1896 to 1899. He is the author of a number of philological treatises. An edition of Cicero's Letters, under his editorship, has recently appeared.

PROMINENT PERUVIANS HERE.

They Are Delegates to the Pan-American Congress in Mexico.

Isaac Alzamora, Vice President of Peru, and S. Albert Elmore, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Peru, both of them delegates to the Pan-American Congress, which is to be held in Mexico beginning Oct. 22, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Allianca. M. Alvarez-Calderon, the Peruvian Minister, met them at the pier and escorted them to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Vice President Alzamora, who speaks English a little, said that Peru was enjoying peace and prosperity. He had nothing to say of what would come up at the Pan-American Congress further than that he was willing to meet the delegates from the United States on the basis of truth and justice.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL SEEK COUNSEL

He Counts Upon the Support and Approval of Party Leaders.

Is Ready to Discuss Federal Patronage in New York with Senator Platt—No Immediate Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—President Roosevelt is determined that no avoidable mistake shall be made by him through neglect to familiarize himself with such matters as promise to require his action and the co-operation of Congress. If a different opinion has been expressed for him by overanxious presons, who have fancied that he is seeking controversy that is unnecessary, these mistaken persons may have the fullest opportunity to get rid of their misconceptions and to learn that the President counts upon the cordial support and approval of the party leaders. And he expects to be on as good terms with the opposition as was his predecessor by following closely the course of open-handed friendliness with the party of the opposition pursued by McKinley.

As has been frequently noticed since President Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency, his callers have not numbered many members of Congress. Of Senators calling upon him the number has been small, and only a sprinkling of Representatives has made its way to his reception room every day. This is not mentioned as at all signifying any disinclination on the part of members of Congress to meet him or of the President to have them call. The cause for it is simply that at this season there is little business here for Senators and Representatives, and not for six weeks later will the number be notably increased.

Meantime, if there are any members of either house who have expressed any doubts concerning the desire of the President to be advised, they will have opportunity to give him their advice before the meeting of Congress, and even before he has completed his message to that body, not by general public announcement, but by personal invitation to come to Washington and confer with him at the White House. Treating some stories about Senatorial fears and criticisms as possibly not unfounded, the President, it is understood, has taken the trouble to invite every Senator whose name has been associated with such reports to call upon him in order to reach an understanding quite free from any preconceptions touching his policy formed immediately after the death of President McKinley.

It is very apparent that the President will very soon feel the pressure of the office-seeking members of both houses. Indeed, some of it has been already made known, and by Republicans who may forget that the new President has no heritage of party mortgages to take care of, nothing to sell and nothing to buy. If he has any anxiety about the disposition of patronage he does not betray it. He expects no conflict about it, and he is confident that when the party leaders, chosen as such by the different States and districts, find that their agency will be respected so long as the necessity is kept in mind that in filling offices they shall offer men only of the standard called for by the President, the number of persons or names will not cause any controversy between those who propose candidates for office, and the President who must appoint.

The invitation to Senator Platt of New York to visit the President was sent to him in the same spirit in which invitations have been issued to other Senators. There is no doubt expressed here that Mr. Platt will accept the invitation, and that he will find the President ready to discuss places and men frankly, calmly, and upon the same basis that he will offer for the acceptance of other Senators.

It is not believed that Senator Platt will urge hasty action upon any of the cases of officials holding over in New York, or that any appointment, perhaps in no one instance, will be made before the middle of November. If it should be decided that the removal of Appraiser Wakeman should be made at once, it will be because a change in the occupant of the office has been urged upon public grounds by those acquainted with some irritating conditions existing between the Appraiser and the Treasury Department, suggesting such a course as calculated to provide a needed remedy.

If there are any objections to officials now holding over or expecting to be reappointed when their terms have expired, none of them has yet reached the President. Rumors of charges have been heard, but no charges have been received here, either at the White House or at the Treasury Department. This is as true of Collector Bidwell as it is of Postmaster Van Cott; indeed, such comments as have reached the President concerning the official conduct of both these officers has been. It is asserted by competent authority, favorable to them; and if any complaints are to be made against either officer they will be examined fully before action is taken.

THE RENEWED BOER ACTIVITY.

London Papers Protest Against Delay In Sending Reinforcements.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Within two weeks the war in South Africa will have entered upon its third year; and, in the face of the recrudescence of organized operations by the Boers and of the impossibility of carrying out War Secretary Brodrick's promise to reduce the expenses by sending home some troops, the Government organs are again becoming restless.

There is mystery surrounding the operations and the whole situation in Natal, and the denials and evasions of the War Office concerning the alleged friction between Mr. Broderick and Lord Kitchener form the subject of editorial protests on all sides.

"We have the right to expect," says The Standard, "that the Government will lose no time in sending out such ample reinforcements as the military chiefs on the spot deem necessary."

The Daily Mail, which finds evidence that Lord Kitchener is in a difficult predicament, and fears that the Government is delaying reinforcements out of a desire to avoid summoning Parliament to vote the necessary supplies, warns the Government that if this be the case a grave risk is being run.

Similar protests are made on all sides.

The Times, after reminding the Government of "the repeated blunders and miscalculations which have cost the empire such a terrible price, says:

"A third campaign has now opened in South Africa, and there is no sign that the Government is doing anything to prepare for, possibly, the dragging out of the war for several months more. Already it is too late to provide such a mobile force as would be adequate this Autumn. Is the Government doing anything to provide it even three months hence, and, if not, what possible excuse can the Government urge for this neglect?"

ADVISES THE IRISH TO SHOW THEIR DISLOYALTY.

William O'Brien, M. P., Urges Hostile Demonstrations If King Edward Visits Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 1.—At the meeting of the United Irish League here to-day, the Lord Mayor of Dublin presiding, a letter of apology for his absence from William O'Brien, M. P., was read.

Mr. O'Brien expressed a hope that "if the King visits Ireland next year the league will arouse a spirit which will convince his Majesty that he has come among a people discontented and disaffected to the core, only needing arms and the training of the Boers to testify to their hatred of England's rule with an eloquence equal to that of the unconquered South African republics."

W. K. Vanderbilt Sails for Home To-day.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—William K. Vanderbilt will sail for New York to-morrow on the White Star liner Oceanic.

Transport Thomas Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The transport Thomas has arrived from Manila. Among her passengers are Surgeon General George M. Sternberg and Commissary General John F. Weston.

THE VEILED STATUE AT SAIS.

German Actors Score a Success in a New Play—Opening of the Irving Place Theatre's Season.

The season of the German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre was opened last night with the performance for the first time on any stage of a melodramatic tragedy in three acts by Paul Heyse, the novelist and poet, entitled "The Veiled Statue at Sais." The theatre was crowded to the doors by an audience which was not stingy with its approval, and the principal actors, some of them new to the Irving Place audience, had no reason to be dissatisfied with their reception, for their efforts were rewarded with curtain calls after every act.

The play, as the majority of modern German plays of a serious kind, is something of a problem play, and as most such plays it fails to solve the problem. The theme, which is treated with much dramatic skill, centres in the search of a young Athenian after truth and the reason of all things. The time of the play is 350 B. C., and therefore the young Grecian proceeds to Sais, in Egypt, where a veiled statue, so it is declared, embodies in itself all truth. Whoever gazes on the statue is punished by death by the goddess, a trusty priest with a good sword, well concealed in the folds of the curtain, dispatching the curious, so that the duped public may not know that the goddess is merely a myth perpetuated to secure the priests in their position of wealth.

A young girl betrothed to her cousin falls in love with the Athenian and tries to save him, but is murdered in a fit of jealousy by her betrothed, who, because of this jealousy, had been selected to kill the seeker after truth. He accuses the Athenian of the crime, but the girl's brother, stricken dumb years ago, who has witnessed the murder, suddenly regains his speech and denounces the real assassin. The latter is condemned to death, and the Athenian, whose yearning after truth has suddenly been stilled by the love of the dead girl, drowns himself in the Nile.

The situations through which this plot is developed are strong and in each act lead up to an effective climax. The interest is well sustained, even though the complications are simple. The phrasing of the language is very beautiful. The end of the last act could be improved by cutting out the two dozen lines or so after the announcement of the hero's death, which really ends the play.

No fault could be found with the interpretation of the lines by the players last night. Miss Katrine Brandt as Teja, the heroine, is a newcomer, whose delightful voice and grace of bearing are so pleasing to the eye and ear that her success would be assured even with less talent than she betrayed last night. Her portrayal of the awakening of love in the young girl's soul was a rare bit of acting, and indeed her Teja was without a flaw. Herr Alexander Rottmann as the young Athenian also made his first appearance here. He has a well-modulated voice, a fine appearance, and much power of expression, all of which he used to the best advantage.

Otto Reimann, another new-comer, contributed a conscientious piece of character acting as the father of the young peasant girl. Especially gratifying was the clear enunciation of all the new members. Vladimir Schamberg as Arup, the jealous lover, and Ida Frey, the dumb boy, were excellent. The others did full justice to their parts. The grouping of the priests and people was exceedingly artistic, the stage management deserving much praise. The costumes and scenery were unusually good, although there were a few hitches in the working of the latter.

MARRIED IN JERSEY CITY.

George W. Deyo, a Theatrical Manager, Weds Mattie A. Snyder of Long Branch.

Three couples fashionably attired rode to the City Hall, Jersey City, yesterday in a motor carriage and inquired the way to Mayor Hoos's office. There one of the couples said they wished to be married. As Mayor Hoos had gone to Trenton to attend the Democratic State Convention Justice James K. Murphy was sent for and officiated.

The groom said he was George Warren Deyo, twenty-eight years old, a theatrical manager, of Rochester, N. Y. The bride described herself as Mattie A. Snyder, twenty-six years old, of Long Branch, N. J. Each had been married before, but neither would give any further information.

Of the friends with them three acted as witnesses. They were Mrs. George T. Snyder, a sister of the bride; Henry Paddock, and Henry Smith. The other member of the party said she was Mrs. Glover Fleming. After the ceremony the party proceeded to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The name of George Warren Deyo does not appear in the city directory and apparently he is not known here.

Miss Blanche Bates Ill.

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—Miss Blanche Bates, who is playing in Frohman's "Under Two Flags" at the Detroit Opera House here, was taken to Grace Hospital to-day. She is suffering from a severe attack of malarial fever. Her physician announced to-night that it would be several days before she would be able to resume her work. In the meantime Miss Helen Ware will fill her place in the company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Agnes Burroughs will produce next week at the Harlem Opera House her own dramatization of Mrs. Henry Wood's novel, "East Lynne."

"Up York State," a comedy by David Higgins and Georgia Waldron, in which the playwrights play the leading rôles, will return to this city for another engagement Oct. 21. The comedy was produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, but had to leave to make way for "The Cipher Code."

Luigi Tavecchi, the basso buffo of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, arrived in this city yesterday on the Trave. He sang last year in Berlin. Carlo Corsi, the prompter, thirty-seven members of the Italian chorus, and seven members of the ballet were also passengers on the Trave.

Deicher & Brennan have engaged Mabel Roebuck, formerly leading lady for Ada Rehan, for the ingenué rôle in "Molly Pitcher," a play in which Kathryn Kidder is to star. The firm has also begun rehearsals of a revival of the "Taming of the Shrew," in which Charles B. Hanford and Helen Grantley are to star.

Sir Henry Irving has cabled to Charles Frohman that he has decided upon the following répertoire for his opening week at the Knickerbocker Theatre, beginning Oct. 21: "King Charles I.," on the first four nights of the week and the Saturday matinée, "The Merchant of Venice," Friday evening, and "Louis XI." Saturday night.

MEADE CASE DECISION.

Secretary Long to Determine Question of a Court-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Secretary Long will decide this week whether Col. Robert L. Meade of the Marine Corps, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is to be court-martialed, as recommended by the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the troubles growing out of charges made against him by Col. F. L. Denny and Major C. H. Lauchheimer of the same corps.

The court exonerated the latter officers of charges made against them by Col. Meade, but found Col. Meade guilty of offenses that call for a court-martial under the regulations.

PRESIDENT RELIGIOUS TEACHER.

Mr. Roosevelt Elected Vice President of Long Island Bible Society.

President Roosevelt is set forth in the light of a religious teacher in Leaflet 13, just issued by the American Bible Society, the pamphlet being the full text of an address which he delivered at the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the Long Island Bible Society in the Presbyterian Church at Oyster Bay on June 11 last. The President has consented to the publication of the leaflet.

In the course of the address Mr. Roosevelt declared that the Bible contains not the least apology for the man of brains who sins against the light, but declares that a heavier condemnation is to be visited upon the able man who goes wrong then upon a weaker one, who cannot do as much harm. He declared the Bible to be the "Magna Charta of the poor."

After the address the speaker was elected a Vice President of the Long Island Bible Society.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S NEW BUILDING PLAN

Acceptance of a Design for Its Up-Town Home.

The Structure to Cost $1,000,000—In 1904 the Society Hopes to See It Completed.

Plans were adopted last evening by the New York Historical Society for its new one-million-dollar building. This action was taken at the first monthly meeting of the society since the Summer vacation, after an exhaustive report had been presented by the Building Committee.

The meeting was held in the hall of the society, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, and a large delegation of members was present. President Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, presided, and the report of the Building Committee was read by the Secretary, Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Jr. It was received with marked approval, for it had not been expected by the members that the plans would be so far advanced as to permit of the adoption of any one design at this time.

Plans were only called for last June, but in the interval six have been submitted, and the design of the architects, Messrs. York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, was the one selected. A large plan of the exterior of the building was placed on exhibition.

The building will be erected on the land which the society has owned for several years, on Central Park West, including the entire block between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets. The building space is 201 feet long and 125 feet deep.

The new structure will be three stories in height, but from the exterior will appear as only two stories, the upper story consisting of arched windows, divided by marble Ionic pillars. There will be nine of these arches in the centre section of the building, and it will be flanked by two wings of more solid appearance.

The building will be erected by wings, and the central portion will be the first begun. It will be the largest of the three sections, and will contain the principal rooms for lectures, the library, the portrait and art galleries, and the museum halls. Beginning on the ground floor, reception rooms and committee rooms will be on either side and in the rear, beyond a broad hall, will be the large lecture hall, capable of seating 530 persons. The seats will be arranged in tiers. On the right of this hall will be a smaller lecture room, to accommodate about seventy persons, and opposite will be one of the library rooms.

Ascending the next floor the reading room will be found directly over the lecture hall. This has been arranged in a large circle. Book alcoves will be placed on the outer edges of the circle, and within will be the tables for reading and investigation. About 200 persons can use the room comfortably, and for students on special research there will be two or three smaller rooms.

Another room will be to the left of the circular reading room, which is modelled somewhat after the large room in the British Museum Library. The stack rooms in the central section will furnish shelving for 134,000 volumes. When the two side wings are finished, in addition to the stack room in the basement, there will be shelf room for fully 250,000 books.

The museum and art galleries will be placed in the large halls on the upper floor along the Park front, where there will be abundance of light and special facilities have been arranged for the suitable hanging of the pictures. When one of the side wings is finished, the valuable portrait collection owned by the society will find a permanent home in a special gallery there. Other smaller rooms will be devoted to the museum collections, and in the basement there will be exhibition rooms for the department of antiquities.

In expressing his approval of the new plan and the hope that actual work will begin in a short time, President Hoffman said:

"We all feel pleased at the prospect of getting in our new home before many more years, and the adoption of this plan is a long step toward that end. It is estimated that the portion first to be erected will cost about $400,000, and we have about $100,000 in cash subscribed. With the value of the present site, owned outright by the society, we can safely say that about half the amount needed to begin work is in hand."

An additional subscription of $5,000 was announced from Mrs. Frederick E. Thompson, and in appreciation of her gift she was elected a life member of the society.

The Building Committee, in addition to the President and Secretary, consists of Nicholas Fish, Frederic Wendell Jackson, Daniel Parish, Jr., F. Robert Schell, John J. Tucker, Archer M. Huntington, Charles A. Sherman, Charles Francis Hoffman, Jr., and Robert Kelby. The Rev. J. Frederick Talcott was added to this committee.

The aim of the New York Historical Society is to get in its home by 1904, which will be the centennial year of the society. The ninety-seventh anniversary of the society will be celebrated on Nov. 19 next, and it was announced that the address will be delivered by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The first home of the New York Historical Society was in the rear of the City Hall, a room being given by the city. There the members met from 1804 to 1809. From the latter year to 1816 the quarters were in the old Government House at the foot of Bowling Green. From 1816 to 1832 the home was in the New York Institution and from 1832 to 1837 in Remsen's Building on Broadway, near Reade Street.

From the latter year to 1841 the home was in the old Stuyvesant Institute, and from 1841 to 1853 in the rooms of the New York University, on Washington Square. In 1853 the society celebrated its fifty-third anniversary by taking possession of its present site on Second Avenue, then one of the fashionable quarters of the city.

GERMANY'S PATENT LAWS.

Suggestions to American Inventors from the United States Consul General at Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The State Department has received a report from Frank H. Mason, Consul General at Berlin, comparing Patent Office practice in this country with that in Germany.

Failure to realize the difference in the two systems of application he holds to be responsible for most of the troubles of American inventors at the German Patent Office. Many applications, which would be correct at Washington, fail at Berlin for lack of informalities which, according to Mr. Mason, any clerk in a patent lawyer's office should recognize and be able to correct.

A more thorough knowledge of the German patent laws by American inventors is suggested by the report, which states that there is no country where it is more necessary for American inventors to protect their inventions by patents. A foreign inventor may not deal directly with the imperial German Patent Office. He must be represented there by a patent attorney of recognized standing. A list of acceptable attorneys located throughout the empire is kept at the German Patent Office.

Specifications and claims for patents on American inventions should be translated into German by some one able to put technical descriptions into precise German. Failure on this point often results in the loss of German patents by American inventors or renders them, if gained, loose in provisions and impaired in value. The German patent law provides that an application for a patent must be filed before the invention has been disclosed in any generally accessible publication in the past hundred years.

MARRIES HIS HOSPITAL NURSE.

Gresham Arnold Seixas, Jr., Weds Mrs. Emily Florence Smith of Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 1.—Gresham Arnold Seixas, Jr., formerly of New York City, but now living on his estate in Greenwich, and Mrs. Emily Florence Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Watson of England, were married at the parsonage of Christ Church here this afternoon, the Rev. W. C. Bernard of Philipsburg, Canada, officiating.

Mr. Seixas is a member of a family of wealth. Two years ago he was seriously ill with typhoid fever. He was cared for at the Stamford Hospital, where Mrs. Smith was matron. Soon after he recovered from his illness Mr. Seixas became engaged to marry Mrs. Smith.

To-day's wedding was not expected by the friends of either the bride or the groom. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Seixas left for Buffalo, where they will visit the Pan-American Exposition.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another day of watching the contest for the cup. There were many yachts with merry parties down the bay yesterday, but notwithstanding this attraction the fair at White Plains was not neglected. To-day the Horse Show will be largely attended. There will also be a number of dinners and luncheons given at the various restaurants, for the town is full now and will be to the end of the week.

***

The wedding of Miss Alison L. Turnbull, daughter of Frank Turnbull of Morristown, N. J., and John Appleton Havens Hopkins is to be celebrated, as announced several weeks since in this column, in the Church of the Redeemer at Morristown on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 12:30 o'clock. Miss Turnbull's maid of honor and only attendant will be her sister, Miss Marjory R. Turnbull, and Mr. Hopkins's best man will be Archibeld D. Turnbull, a brother of the bride. The ushers selected are Messrs. Arthur Turnbull, H. Luzo, Milton Hopkins, and Dr. Walter B. Power, all of New York, and Messrs. T. B. Gannett, Jr., and D. Stanwood of Boston. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception for relatives at Featherleigh Farm, the residence of the bride's father. After their marriage and bridal tour, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins will live at 17 West Tenth Street, this city.

***

The wedding of Horace Barnard and Miss Nanette Widdleton, daughter of the late William J. Widdleton, is to be celebrated to-day in Grace Church. Miss Widdleton's maid of honor is to be Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, and the little Misses Isabella and May Brandon, nieces of the bride, are to be attendants. J. Augustus Barnard is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are to be E. Liddon Patterson, E. Mortimer Ward, Alfred R. Whitney, George C. Warner, Franklin M. Warner, and Richard A. Zeitega, the last mentioned is a cousin of Mr. Barnard. A large number of invitations have been issued for the ceremony, but the reception at the Lorraine, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, following the wedding, is to be a small one. The future residence of the couple will be 26 East Thirty-fifth Street.

***

Owing to the accident reported as having befallen Maxwell Stevenson on Friday last while in the hunting field, many rumors were afloat as to the possibility of his injuries being so severe as to possibly postpone the marriage of Miss Caroline Livingston to him, which was scheduled for to-morrow. The reports were, however, greatly exaggerated. Mr. Stevenson is practically well, and the wedding will, therefore, take place.

***

The names of the attendants at the wedding, as announced, of Mr. Stevenson and Miss Livingston were published in this column on Friday last. The wedding is to take place at noon at Islip, and the special train will leave from the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, this city, for Islip at 10:20 o'clock A. M., and returning will leave Islip at 2:30 o'clock.

***

Miss Daisy Leiter and Miss Nannie Leiter are booked to sail to-day on the Cymric. Their mother, Mrs. Leiter, is abroad. Their sister, Lady Curzon, sailed on Sept. 26 from England for India. Other passengers booked on the Cymric are Henry F. Dickens, K. C., the son of the novelist, and the Misses Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Chapman, Richard Rigg, M. P., and Mr. and Mrs. James Wylie and the Misses Wylie.

***

On the Philadelphia were booked Lady Layard, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia, and her niece, Miss Alverson; C. S. Lawrence, the Hon. Everard Fielding, and Corcoran Thorn. On the Friesland are booked Mrs. John E. Sims and the Misses Sims of Philadelphia, and Ferdinand Deschamps of this city.

***

The horse show at Great Neck will be held the last week of October on the estate of ex-Mayor William R. Grace. This is a small show, but one of great interest to the neighborhood and the North Shore generally, and it is made the occasion of much entertaining.

***

Hotel Brandon, the Summer hotel at Basic City, in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley, has been selected as the place where Miss Phyllis Langhorne will be married to Reginald Brooke, owing to the large number of guests expected to be present. The hotel will be thoroughly renovated at once and fixed up for the occasion, and the wedding party will spend several days at Basic City. The exact date of the wedding has not been given out yet. It will probably be during the third week of the present month.

***

Announcement has been made in Philadelphia of the engagement of Frederick Wistar Morris, Jr., and Miss Sophia Starr. Mr. Morris is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wistar Morris of Dundale, Villanova, and is descended from Robert Morris. He is a member of the Rittenhouse, Racquet, Germantown Cricket, Merion Cricket, and the Country and Radnor Hunt Clubs, and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Colonial Wars. Miss Starr is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Starr, whose place at Wyncote is The Lilacs. Her sister married Rodman E. Griscom. Charles S. and Isaac T. Starr are her brothers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins have left town for the Manor at Carrollton, where they will be guests. Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll will also be at the Manor a little later. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll are residing abroad.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop will leave for Japan and the Philippines next week. They will return via Cairo and the East and Europe, and they expect to be absent all Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oliver Coles, 73 West Fifty-fifth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian Coles, to Samuel Owen Edmonds of this city. No date has been fixed for the wedding. Mrs. Coles was Miss Helen B. Brown.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, have returned to Newport.

***

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Trave from Mediterranean ports were Charles E. Chester, John Murray Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Rose, and Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Williamson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and Mr. Phipps, who hold large estates in Scotland, and who are patrons of the famous Inverness meeting, did not go this year, on acount of the death of President McKinley. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin had a large house party for the occasion, but all the guests remained at Balmacaen, out of respect to the feelings of their host and hostess. The Inverness meeting, which was to have concluded with a ball, did not have that function this year on account of the death of the Empress Frederick.

***

Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd, who have been abroad all Summer, will return about Oct. 15. During their trip abroad Mrs. and Miss Kidd were in Germany and at Homburg. John H. Davis will also return shortly. He has been at Homburg all Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Johnstone are at Darmstadt. Mr. Johnstone is in the English diplomatic service. Mrs. Johnstone was Miss Pinchot of this city.

***

Miss Daisy Scott, granddaughter of Augustus Gurnee, and niece of Miss Delia Gurnee, is to be married to Col. George R. Dyer of Providence, R. I., a brother of Elisha Dyer, Jr., in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, this city, on Thursday, Nov. 7.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Center Hitchcock, who have been occupying the Canler cottage, closed their Newport season to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield and family went to New York to-day.

J. B. Johnson of St. Louis and Frank Donaldson and Dr. B. C. Hirst of Philadelphia closed their cottages at Jamestown to-day and returned to their Winter homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens have returned from New York.

Miss Sarah Van Alen returned from New York to-night.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Barton Hopkins closed their cottage here to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned from New York.

Miss Bookstaver, who has been spending the Summer in Europe, arrived this evening, and has gone to her parents' residence on Purgatory Road.

Mrs. Beverley Robinson of New York is a guest of Mrs. J. R. Bush.

The Misses Randolph, daughters of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. A., are guests of Miss Powel.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., has returned from a short visit to New York and is at the Breakers.

Steam yacht Marretta and schooner yacht Sea Fox sailed for New York to-day.

Among the departures for New York to-day were John J. Wysong, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Miss Breese, and Mrs. Lawrence.

Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, has taken rooms at the Lafarge cottage.

Sidney Webster, who is still at his Newport cottage, is soon to publish a book entitled "Two Treaties of Paris and the Supreme Court," from the press of Harper & Brother.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lawrence of Brooklyn Receive Their Friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lawrence, who are each more than seventy years old, last night celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding at their home, 102 Taylor Street, Brooklyn. It was a gala night for the old couple, their children and great-grand children being present.

Mr. Lawrence's father, who lived to be ninety-four years old and who died in 1881, built the sidewheel steamboat Bologna, the first vessel which the late Commodore Vanderbilt commanded between New York and Staten Island. During Mr. Lawrence's fifty years as a shipbuilder in the vicinity of New York he built 144 vessels of all kinds.

Mr. Lawrence is still a shipbuilder in Greenpoint. He is a trustee of the Webb Academy for Shipbuilders at Fordham, and from some of the inmates Mr. Lawrence and his wife last night received congratulatory telegrams.

Alexander—Mason.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 1.—Miss Mary Landon Mason and Gen. E. P. Alexander of South Carolina were married at the residence of the bride in this city to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Evan Cotton, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. Gen. Alexander is a distinguished ex-Confederate officer, having served through the civil war as chief of artillery on the staff of Gen. R. E. Lee.

J. P. MORGAN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrives with His Party to Attend Episcopal Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The special train bearing J. Pierpont Morgan and his guests, who are delegates to the Episcopal Convention, which opens in this city on Wednesday, arrived here to-day after a pleasant trip across the continent.

On arriving on this side of the bay Mr. Morgan was driven to the Crocker mansion, which has been placed at his disposal during the term of the convention.

IN THE SHOPS.

Most attractive are the beautiful Irish crochet laces which are to be seen this year in the shops. They form exquisite entire frocks made up over white silk, or they are charming for separate waists, still made up over the silk and worn with white cloth skirts. Is not that a beautiful and appropriate gown for the theatre? It may be made as simply as possible, for the lace is beautiful, and with a decided character, which requires simple treatment, and cloth is never so beautiful as when showing to the best advantage its own simple charm of rich folds. The lace is made up to wear in this way, and is everything that can be desired. In the piece it costs somewhere around $18 and $20, and is, of course, narrow.

***

Edgings of the lace are exquisite for many purposes, and come in all widths from a very narrow edge, which can be bought for 16 cents a yard, to the wide, which costs much more. One beauty of these laces is of somewhat different effect from many of the heavy laces we have been wearing, for it is snowy white, and is a restful change after the many cream laces.

***

The finer laces, the Carrickmacross and the appliqué laces, are to be seen in handkerchiefs and are also beautiful, and cost from $9 and $10 to $20 and more. These are all the Irish convent made laces.

***

One cannot go far astray in using anything in the way of lace this year, and silk laces come in all colors to match gowns.

***

On the greater number of the corduroy shirtwaists brass buttons are to be seen, but in one lot of waists there is an unusual contrast in buttons of turquois blue, rather large round, and flat, which are put on to waists of all colors, apparently without regard to color combination.

***

Soutache braid is to be used largely this year, and is to be seen on many handsome frocks. It is always a satisfactory trimming; there is a certain refinement as well as style to it which is pleasing.

***

One attractive tan cloth gown is trimmed with the soutache braid in black and white. It is put on with a French touch that is good. Around the lower part of the skirt, which is cut as simply as possible, there are six rows of the black braid with one of the white below it. There are festoons of the braid, one row of black and one of white, finished at the top of each festoon with three loops put on, clover fashion; that familiar form which has been put on gowns in a similar way from time immemorial. That is all the trimming on the skirt. Two rows, one of black and one of white, finish the edge of the jacket, which is a short box coat, and the three loops finish the corners where the braid turns to run up the side. The slash pockets are finished with two rows of soutache loops that are the same way. The effect of the coat is charmingly effective. It is of blue perhaps, more of a turquoise shade than anything else, and has a high standing collar, the entire outside of the velvet finished at the two ends with many rows of black braid and one of white. On the inside of the coat—and here is a charming French touch—is a wide facing of ermine on either side, running the full length of the fronts, and in the centre of the standing collar is more of the ermine, which is carried from this down the fronts, giving the effect of being one piece. The two side or ends of the collar inside, as on the outside, are of velvet and finished with black soutache braid in many rows and one row of white. There is a bit of gold braid here also, and it is carried down to the opening of the coat at the throat, where there are a few danglers of gold, but these seem to be a little aside from the scheme of the coat, unnecessary, and most women would consider it more satisfactory without them. But this is a very charming suit, and an exposition of the way in which soutache braid is used with good effect. The plain sleeves of this coat are finished with six rows of black braid and one of white on the extreme edge.

***

Gray soutache is used on another handsome gray suit made with an overdress effect. There are a number of rows of soutache around the lower edge of the skirt, more of it around the edge of the overdress and sleeves, all of the exact shade of the gown. There is a pretty touch to this gown aside from the braid, and this is the introduction of a little blue into the decorations. There are scrolls of embroidery running up the front of the gown on either side, and the centres of the heavier parts of the design are applications of a peculiar shade of blue velvet, neither light nor dark, but of a soft, dull shade. More of this velvet is introduced into the collar, and there is a line of it which finishes the edge of the overdress.

Detective O'Connor Dead.

Detective Joseph O'Connor of the Fifth Street Station died on Monday in St. Vincent's Hospital of typhoid fever, having been seriously ill but a single day. Though but twenty-eight years old and only five years a member of the police force, he had made a number of important arrests. He made his home with his mother at 213 East Twelfth Street.

DEATH OF AN OLD PILOT.

Thomas Francis Murphy, After Bringing In the Allianca, Passed Away in the Cabin.

Thomas Francis Murphy, one of the oldest of the Sandy Hook pilots, died suddenly sometime during Monday night on board the Panama steamship Allianca while the latter was anchored off Quarantine. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death.

Murphy boarded the steamship off Scotland Lightship at about 7 o'clock. On the way up the lower bay he complained of being ill. When the anchor was lowered he retired to the cabin. Yesterday morning when efforts were made to arouse him he was found to be dead. The vessel at once came to its pier, No. 57, North River.

Murphy was born in Ireland on Feb. 2, 1840. When nine years old he came to this country as a cabin boy in the ship Atlas, and soon after sailed on the schooner Walter Francis for San Francisco, remaining in the West until 1853. He returned to New York at that time on the ship William Bell. Soon after he embarked on the United States frigate Independence, and was in the East Indian service.

In 1860 he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was assigned to the Minnesota. He rose to be a petty officer and participated in the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

Soon afterward he returned to New York and engaged in business for a short time, but relinquished that and returned to his native country for a visit. Upon his return in 1864 he became a pilot on the Charlotte Webb, No. 5, and later, while waiting for his license, was assistant sailing master on the yacht Dauntless. On July 18, 1871, he received his license as a pilot, and since that time had been engaged in that work.

Murphy was on board the pilot boat Baltman in 1888, when that vessel was wrecked and several men were drowned.

He lived at 393 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, and is survived by one daughter and two sons, one of whom is a pilot. His son-in-law is also a pilot. He was a member and Treasurer of the Sandy Hook Pilot Club, of Rankin Post, G. A. R., and Elk Lodge, No. 22.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. Percy Browne.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Rev. Percy Browne, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Roxbury, died this morning. Mr. Browne was rector of this church for thirty years. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, sixty-two years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He prepared for the ministry at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in the same class with a brother of Phillips Brooks. Upon leaving college he entered the Philadelphia Divinity School, where he graduated in 1864, when he was called to the assistant rectorship of the Church of the Ascension, New York City. Then he was called to the rectorship of St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia.

In January, 1871, he came to St. James's, Roxbury, succeeding the Rev. Mr. Converse. He was President of the Clericus Club, an organization composed of Episcopal clergymen, succeeding Phillips Brooks when the latter became Bishop. He was a member of the Wednesday Evening Club of 1777.

Judge John Bruce.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1.—News was received here to-night of the death in Waters Park, Penn., of Judge John Bruce of Montgomery, Federal Judge for the middle district of Alabama. Judge Bruce was a native of Scotland and seventy years old. He was appointed to the bench by President Grant in 1873 and had served continuously since then.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS SCHREIBER of 806 Hudson Street, Hoboken, and a member of the firm of Forstmann & Co., woolen dealers, died at Cassel, in Germany, on Monday from paralysis. He had been ill for some time and had gone to Europe in hope of restoring his health. Mr. Schreiber was sixty-four years old. He is survived by five sons and three daughters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITE died at the home of her son, Schuyler White, 205 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on Monday. She was ninety-seven years old. Mrs. White had lived in New York or its vicinity all her life, and cherished many recollections of Manhattan's early days. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Schuyler White this evening at 8 o'clock.

DR. JAMES W. DUNPHY, a brother of ex-Congressman Dunphy, died yesterday at the home of his parents, 138 Convent Avenue, of consumption. He was twenty-six years old, and was graduated from Columbia in 1894. He was connected with St. Francis's Hospital, at Avenue B and Fifth Street, for three years, and was also visiting surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives in the Borough of the Bronx. Four years ago he went to Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, and lived there until a month ago, when he came home to die.

Edwards May Have a New Suit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from "Z." toward purchasing a new suit for Robert Edwards, who ruined his clothes while saving from drowning a boy who had fallen into the East River at the foot of Broad Street.

Business Notices.

GREVE'S OINTMENT, for all skin troubles, is the need of every home. It recommends itself.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report of the St. Louis Southwestern Company.

Most of the Surplus Appropriated for a Fund for Improvements Declared to be Much Needed.

The annual report of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad for the year ended June 30 last was made public yesterday. The income account shows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$7,387,174	$5,908,284
Operating exp. and bet'm'ts.	4,632,892	4,156,073
Net earnings	$2,754,282	$1,752,211
Other income	82,196	95,686
Total income	$2,836,478	$1,847,897
Interest on 1st mtg. bonds	800,000	800,000
Accrued taxes	155,772	151,567
Equipment p'm'ts.	258,825	204,889
Rental of leased lines	16,950	16,950
Miscellaneous	40,957	44,198
Total charges	$1,281,504	$1,217,604
Surplus	$1,554,974	$630,292

Out of this surplus the sum of $1,490,000 is appropriated for a fund for improvements which President Gould says are "necessary and much needed." The increase in earnings is stated to be due to better rates.

Traffic statistics show;

	1901.	1900.
Passengers carried	1,281,928	994,508
Passengers carried 1 mile	57,983,590	41,906,926
Revenue per passenger per mile	$0.0242	$0.0242
Tons carried	2,399,171	2,101,048
Tons carried one mile	468,837,265	412,895,505
Revenue per ton per mile	$0.0121	$0.0111

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Road and equipment	$66,500,000
Gray's Point Terminal Railway	889,000
Construction accounts	66,205
Real estate	27,327
Securities owned	366,539
Other permanent investment	4,624
Cash	1,929,191
Sundry accounts	593,928
Advances to agents	31,830
Prepaid insurance	9,669
Supplies on hand	627,068
Trust equipment balance	904,004
Total	$71,901,191

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$20,000,000
Common stock	16,500,000
Funded	30,000,000
Gray's Point Terminal bonds	339,000
Equipment trust obligations	224,835
Bond interest due and accrued	587,726
Sundry accounts payable	665,103
Hospital fund	5,660
Reserve fund	1,380,571
P. & L. surplus	918,592
Total	$71,901,191

Vice President and General Manager F. H. Briton says in his report:

The development of the country contiguous to the line has been satisfactory during the past year. Due encouragement has been given to parties seeking information and a number of new industries have located along the line. The indications at this date are a point to a shortage in the cotton crop during the ensuing season, but it is hoped that the movement of other classes of traffic will more than offset the deficiency in that important commodity. The improvements already completed, together with the additional equipment received and ordered for Fall delivery, will place the management in position to handle the heavy traffic of the coming season with greater efficiency than heretofore.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MEETING.

Compromise Board of Directors Nominated by J. Pierpont Morgan Re-elected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company was held yesterday, but beyond the re-election of the old Board of Directors nothing was done.

These Directors are Robert Bacon, E. E. Harriman, J. J. Hill, J. S. Kennedy, Daniel S. Lamont, Charles S. Mellen, Samuel Rea, William Rockefeller, Charles Steele, James Stillman, Eben S. Thomas, H. McK. Twombly, George F. Baker, D. Willis James, and Brayton Ives. This is the same Board as that nominated by J. Pierpont Morgan in the early Summer as a compromise Board after the famous fight for control of the Northern Pacific. Two million four hundred thousand shares out of a total of 1,550,000 were voted at the meeting.

The statement that the matter of retiring the preferred stock on Jan. 1 next was discussed could not be confirmed. In financial circles, however, the belief prevails that action will be taken on this question before the close of the present year.

Minneapolis and St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1.—The annual meeting of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad took place at noon to-day in Minneapolis. No changes were made in the Board or in the officers. The sale of the road to the Illinois Central, which had been predicted, did not materialize. Over $9,000 shares of a total of $100,000 were voted. Among those present at the stockholders meeting were Edwin Hawley, F. E. Palmer, F. H. Davis, G. F. Dimock, and William Strauss of New York, and L. F. Day of Minneapolis.

The annual statement shows the gross earnings for the past fiscal year to have been $3,275,503.69; operating expenses, $1,848,884.64; net earnings, $1,426,819.04; additional income from interest on investments, rentals, &c., $288,896.85, making total net receipts $1,715,623.85; surplus, $213,762.35.

More Pay for Chicago Elevated Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Employes of the South Side Elevated Railroad in all branches of the train service were to-day granted an increase in their wages of 10 per cent. and upward. A bulletin was issued this morning announcing an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of all trainmen, and in the case of the second-class motormen the increase was somewhat larger. The officials of the road declare that this step is not to be construed as a surrender to the demands of the strikers, for the matter was under consideration before any demand was made.

Park Avenue Tunnel Plans.

The representatives of the New York Central Railroad will submit to-day to the Board of Health plans for the improvement of the Park Avenue tunnel, and they will not ask for further extension of time. What the plans are President Newman and the other officials declined to say yesterday, except that they were in conformity with the demands of the Board of Health. In the absence on account of sickness of Mr. Paulding and Chief Engineer Wilgus, Mr. Place of the law department will appear for the road.

Chicago and Alton Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The annual meeting of the Chicago and Alton Road was held here to-day and the old Directors re-elected. Following the stockholders' meeting the Directors re-elected the present staff of officers. The statement of earnings shows an increase in the gross amounting to $1,240,205. The total increase in net receipts, taxes deducted, is $145,032. The smallness of the increase in the net is accounted for by the fact that total operating expenses increased by $1,054,549.

THE PORT CHESTER RAILWAY HEARING.

Passengers May Be Carried from That Place to the City Hall in Fifty-four Minutes.

The State Railroad Commission, in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, continued the hearing on the application of the New York and Port Chester Railway for a certificate declaring the proposed road to be a convenience and a public necessity. Only two witnesses were examined. One of these—William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the rapid transit tunnel system—pronounced the proposed road a good thing and declared its construction to be practicable.

The other witness, who was on the stand nearly all day, was William C. Gottshall, engineer of the New York and Port Chester Railway Company. Stations, he said, would be located as follows:

Express Trains—East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Willis Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Bronx Park, Bronx, Pelham, Parkway, Fulton Avenue, Mount Vernon; North Street, New Rochelle; Chatsworthy Avenue, Larchmont; Delancey Avenue, Mamaroneck; Taylor Lane, Rye Beach Road, and Grace Church Street, Rye, and the terminus at Port Chester.

Local Trains—Hunt's Road, Bear Swamp, Corsair Lane, and Boston Post Road, New York; Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon; Wolf's Lane, Pelham; Webster Avenue, New Rochelle; Weaver Street, Larchmont, and Boston Post Road, Rye.

Mr. Gottshall explained that while the proposed road would carry express passengers from Port Chester to the City Hall, New York, in fifty-four minutes, the best time he had made over the same route by the single-track trolley system and the Manhattan Elevated had been two hours and fifty minutes. On other occasions the time required was three hours and ten minutes and three hours and twenty minutes, respectively. Much delay, he said, was occasioned by turn-outs and stops. It was proposed to run 198 trains daily, the express trains running at a speed of forty miles an hour and the locals at twenty-five miles.

There would be four rates of fare—straight single trip, straight round trip, and books of fifty rides and 100 rides, respectively. All fares west ended in the Bronx. All fares from any one point to any other point in the Bronx would be 5 cents. Mr. Gottshall presented the following table of fares:

	Singe Trip.	Round Trip.	50 Trips.	100 Trips.
Mount Vernon	10c	20c	$3.75	$5.00
Pelham	10	20	5.00	7.00
New Rochelle	15	25	6.00	10.00
Larchmont	15	25	6.00	11.00
Mamaroneck	20	35	6.75	11.20
Rye Neck	20	35	7.25	12.00
Rye	25	40	7.50	12.80
Port Chester	25	40	7.50	13.00

Fares to intermediate points between the stations are the same as to the next station beyond.

Mr. Gottshall presented eight different maps, showing route, profile, speed of trains, number of trains, &c., which were admitted in evidence after spirited opposition by those opposing the application. The hearing will be resumed this morning.

STOLE A LOADED TRUCK.

West Street Crowds Witnesses a Chase for Men Who Tried to Escape with Their Booty.

Two men stole a truck loaded with six cases of dry goods valued at $2,000 and drove up West Street at an exciting pace yesterday afternoon.

The goods belonged to Wertheimer & Hollander, 159 and 161 Greene Street, and were in charge of Thomas Gallagher, driver of the truck.

Gallagher drove to Pier 21 North River and entered the office of the railroad company to check off a bill of lading. While in the office Gallagher kept an eye on his truck through a small window. He turned around to speak to the clerk a moment and when he looked again his truck was gone.

Rushing out of the office, Gallagher found Policeman Shanahan standing at West and Duane Streets, and explained the situation to him. Policeman Shanahan and Gallagher ran up West Street and after going about a block met Detective McKenna and he joined them in the chase.

After a run of two blocks they caught sight of the truck ahead. Two men were on it and were lashing the horses. In and out of the cracks of trucks they drove at a gallop, running into several teams and barely missing others. The two officers' shouts only served to increase the pace of the fugitives.

At Washington and Beach Streets the truck became entangled and could get no further. The men then left the truck and tried to hide among the vehicles drawn up in close array, but were finally captured. They described themselves as James Burke, thirty years old, 134 West Houston Street, and Daniel Gibson, thirty years old, 193 West Houston Street.

One of the cases contained rich laces, and was valued at $1,000. The other five cases contained sporting goods. They were consigned to a firm in Chicago.

The team belongs to Emil Meyers, 84 Bedford Street, and is valued at $500. The two prisoners were taken to the Leonard Street Police Station and locked up.

"MR." HALL'S FATHER.

Woman Who Masqueraded as a Man Was a Daughter of J. R. Hall, a Boston Architect.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—A well-known Boston architect, J. R. Hall, is the father of Miss Caroline Hall, the artist, who died at sea while disguised as a man, and whose body is now in New York. Mr. Hall is not, however, a retired army officer. He has designed several important buildings here, including one of the theatres.

An aunt of the dead woman, at whose home the father lives, he being an invalid, admitted the identity to-day and said that the news had proved a great shock to Mr. Hall. In response to a question, the aunt, Miss Hall, said:

"All artists are more or less eccentric. I, at least, never knew of the eccentricity to which you refer."

The Veloce Line, to which the Citta di Torino belongs, received a message yesterday afternoon from a Mr. Hall of Boston, who said he would take charge of the body of the dead woman.

The steamship officials said they did not know what Miss Boriani, Caroline Hall's companion, would do, but they could say that she would not be a passenger on the Citta di Torino when it left this port.

COAL CORPORATIONS' PLANS.

The Clarksburg Fuel to Work in Harmony with the Fairmont.

The Clarksburg Fuel Company yesterday assumed the ownership and control of the properties of the nine coal and coke companies in the vicinity of Clarksburg, West Va., recently acquired. The new company, which is capitalized at $8,000,000, possesses these Directors: James T. Gardiner, T. Moore Jackson, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Walter G. Oakman, Charles R. Flint, Charles T. Barney, George W. Young, August Belmont, and C. W. Watson.

Announcement is made that the company will work in harmony with the Fairmont Coal Company, which was organized a year ago with a capital of $5,000,000 to take over all the mines between Morgantown and Monongah along the western fork of the Monongahela, and in which the Watsons of Fairmont are the leading spirits.

Practically all of the developed coal lands in the Monongahela Valley are now controlled by the four corporations formed during the last two years—the Pittsburg Coal Company, capitalized at $64,000,000; the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company, capitalized at $40,000,000; the Fairmont Coal Company, and the Clarksburg Fuel Company. Apart from these four companies are six small independent companies operating on the river in Pennsylvania and the constituent companies of the Steel Trust which manufacture coke only and at some distance from the river.

A $10,000,000 MORTGAGE.

Given by New Jersey Zinc Company to Secure a Bond Issue.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1.—A first mortgage for $10,000,000 was recorded to-day in the office of the County Register. It was given by the New Jersey Zinc Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York in trust to secure the issue of twenty-five-year 4 per cent. gold bonds.

One of the conditions is that the mortgagor shall satisfy a first mortgage for $1,700,000, dated Jan. 1, 1897, and given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. This has been done and the original mortgage was cancelled to-day just before the other was filed.

The remainder of the money realized from the loan will be used for the purpose of retiring the present outstanding bonds of the zinc company, and to pay for new property and the construction of new plants and for other purposes.

Westinghouse Company's Report.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—The annual meeting of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was held to-day. The Directors report shows: Total sales, $7,869,857.27; expenses, $4,888,515.29, leaving the profit for the fiscal year ending July 31, $2,981,341.98. The following officers were elected: President—George Westinghouse; Directors—George Westinghouse, Robert Pitcairn, H. H. Westinghouse, John Caldwell, E. M. Herr, W. W. Card, and Henry W. Oliver.

Sol Smith Russell Ill.

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Oct. 1.—Sol Smith Russell, the actor, is ill at his Summer home here. Mr. Russell was making preparations to close the house for the season, but was overcome by a serious sinking spell. His physician thinks that the actor will recover in a few days.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

Transactions for the Year Totaled $80,535,710,234.

Manager Sherer of the New York Clearing House Association in his report presented at the annual meeting yesterday showed an increase in exchanges this year of over $23,000,000,000, as compared with 1900. George F. Baker was re-elected President, Henry P. Davison Secretary, William Sherer Manager, and William J. Gilpin Assistant Manager.

The changes in the standing committees made in due course affected their complexion materially. From the Clearing House Committee Frederick D. Tappen, H. W. Cannon, and J. Edward Simmons retired, and were succeeded by James T. Woodward, Stephen Baker, and Charles H. Fancher.

William A. Nash was elected Chairman of the Clearing House Committee. By this election Mr. Nash has been made for the tenth time a member of this committee and the third time its Chairman. He also was a member of the famous Loan Committee of 1893, and he also served as President of the association during the years 1895 and 1896.

On the conference committee Dumont Clarke, Alexander Gilbert, and A. S. Frissell succeed Joseph C. Hendrix, Thomas L. James, and Stephen Baker. On the Nominating Committee, G. G. Brinckerhoff, Leo Schlesinger, and Casimir Tag succeed John M. Crane, Edward C. Schaefer, and Valentine P. Snyder. On the Committee on Admissions, Stuart G. Nelson, Charles Olney, and Ruel W. Poor succeed William H. Kimball, William H. Perkins, and Stephen Kelly. On the Arbitration Committee, Theodore Rogers and John G. Jenkins succeed Clinton W. Starkey and Christian F. Tietjen.

The extracts from Mr. Sherer's report made public follow:

Clearing House transactions for the year:

Exchanges	$77,020,672,493.65
Balances	3,515,037,741.05
Total transactions	$80,535,710,234.70

Average daily transactions:

Exchanges	$254,193,638.59
Balances	11,600,784.62
Total	$265,793,423.21

Total transactions since organization of Clearing House, (forty-eight years:)

Exchanges	$1,360,408,679,557.19
Balances	64,885,824,657.44
Total	$1,425,294,504,214.63

Largest exchanges on any one day during the year, (May 10, 1901) $598,537,409.64

Largest balances on any one day during the year, (March 10, 1901) 24,170,338.08

Largest transactions on any one day during the year, (May 10, 1901) 622,410,525.56

Smallest exchanges on any one day during the year, (April 6, 1901) 94,138,035.55

Smallest balances on any one day during the year, (Aug. 5, 1901) 4,916,501.36

Smallest transactions on any one day during the year, (April 6, 1901) 100,561,343.96

Largest daily transactions on record, May 10, 1901:

Exchanges	$598,537,409.64
Balances	23,873,115.92
Total	$622,410,525.56

Largest balances on March 5, 1901 24,170,338.08

Debit balances were paid in as follows:

U. S. bearer gold certificates	$396,274,000.00
U. S. order gold certificates	18,940,000.00
Clearing House gold certificates	8,094,755,000.00
U. S. legal-tender certificates	380,000.00
U. S. legal tenders and change	4,688,741.05
Total	$3,515,037,741.05

Transactions of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York:

Debit exchanges	$451,733,788.49
Credit exchanges	222,608,869.20
Debit balances	238,551,426.01
Credit balances	4,426,506.72
Excess of debit balances	229,124,919.29

The increase in balances this year over last year is more than $774,000,000, while the increase over 1899 is only $30,000,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:57	Sun sets...6:42	Moon rises...9:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:28	Gov. Isl'd...10:54	H. Gate...12:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:02	Gov. Isl'd...11:18	H. Gate...1:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Buenos Ayres, Genoa, &c.		
Deutschland, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ydun, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hostilius, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	12:00 M.	

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Canning, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mondego, London		9:00 A. M.
Minneapolis, London		11:30 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saint Hugo, Antwerp		
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		10:30 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 18 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 31; Shanghai, Sept. 4; Yokohama, Sept. 11, and Honolulu, Sept. 21, which reached San Francisco per steamer Para, were dispatched east on Saturday, and are due in this city to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 2.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Columbian, London, Sept. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Hekla, Christiansand, Sept. 18.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Sept. 21.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 1.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Sept. 24.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 25.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 25.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 21.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 18.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 28.
Arkadia, San Juan, Sept. 27.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 21.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 2.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 27.
Calabria, Naples, Sept. 20.
Dunamare, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Oct. 3.
La Savoie, Havre, Sept. 28.
Patricia, Plymouth, Sept. 24.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 28.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 4.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 28.
Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 27.

Arrived.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Newport News, with merchandise to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Port Maria and Oracobessa Sept. 25, with fruit to J. B. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Lumsdaine, Glasgow Sept. 19 and Moville 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8:32 P. M.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Stettin Sept. 7, Copenhagen 12th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Curtis, Santos Aug. 30, Rio Janeiro Sept. 6, and Victoria 10th, with mdse. to John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Buenos Ayres, (Span.,) Amezaga, Vera Cruz Sept. 24 and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Rotterdam Sept. 14, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 A. M.

SS Romney, (Br.,) Trenaman, Montevideo Aug. 22, Santos Sept. 6, and Rio Janeiro 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Riverdale, (Br.,) Hay, Shields Sept. 12, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 30th.

SS Colorado, Avery, Brunswick Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Evelyn, Ritch, Pensacola Sept. 21, with mdse. to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS El Rio, Mason, New Orleans Sept. 26, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Harry Luckenbach, Peck, Brunswick Sept. 26, via Norfolk 30th, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Lowe, London Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:42 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Staples, Georgetown Sept. 26, and Wilmington 28th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban license,) Lambert, Zaza Sept. 17, Jucaro 19th, and Santa Cruz 24th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:23 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 1, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light; clear.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Winifred, for Newport News.
SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.

By Cable.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, from New York for this port, passed the Isle of Wight at 10:42 A. M. to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 12:20 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Andersen, from Avonmouth for New York, arr. at Queenstown today.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Capt. Bement, from New York, via Algiers, for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Mexican, (Cable,) Capt. Wardroper, from New York for this port, arr. at Bermuda to-day for coal and provisions, and sailed.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia Sept. 29.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 2:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar Sept. 28.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Aqua, (Br.,) Capt. Keys, from New York, arr. at East London Sept. 26.

SS Inchmardo, (Br.,) Capt. Halliwell, for New York, sld. from Calcutta Sept. 11.

SS Aboukir, (Br.,) Capt. Morris, for New York, sld. from Coronel Sept. 28.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from Avonmouth for New York, sld. from Queenstown today.

SS Xenia, (Dan.,) Capt. Kruse, from New York, via Christiania and Copenhagen, arr. at Cronstadt Sept. 27.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Kilindini, via Colombo, for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York, via Boulogne sur Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

United States Army transport Buford, Capt. Merkens, for New York, sld. from Manila today.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 2:40 A. M. Oct. 2.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.

ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.

27TH STREET, WEST,

NEAR BROADWAY,

centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.

E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sevillia APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.

Three apartments of one to four rooms, $500 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl; 25 Union Sq.

A, *A la carte;* T, *Table d'hote;* D, *Dinner;* L, *Lunch.*

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.

Hotel Flouret 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. Alc. all hours.

Hotel Victoria, Service Alc. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Dun Bld'g, Rest. Cafe. Business Men's Lunch Dinner Alc. B'way & Reade St.

Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.

Ardih & Chaberty. 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH

of the Fall River Line

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:33 A. M. Sharp.

TICKETS $4.00. Number limited.

The PLYMOUTH is an ideal ocean-going steamboat and is most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departure; earliest arrival in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board. Regular dining room of Steamer open for service. Also lunch counter and cafe on main deck at popular prices. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board.

Tickets and Staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial 4-decked Ocean Steamer

"COLUMBIA"

(On Long Branch Ocean Route All Summer.) Licensed for 2,700 passengers. Limited to 900. Military Band. First-class Restaurant.

LANDINGS—129th St., N. R., 8:20 A. M. 34th St., N. R., 9 A. M. Battery Pier 9:30 A. M.

SINGLE TICKET, $1.00

For sale at landings, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange, Telephone 762 Broad. Battery Pier

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

will accompany the Yachts all through the contests and to the finish. The safety and comfort of passengers the first consideration, and each Iron Steamboat will be restricted to one-half the number of its licensed carrying capacity.

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9 A. M.

VIEW THE FINISH

EACH RACE DAY A SPECIAL IRON STEAMBOAT

will also leave

Foot of 22d St., N. R., 12:30 P. M.
Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Maine Steamship Co. will send its new, fast ocean-going steamship

NORTH STAR,

4,000 TONS, LAUNCHED MAY 11, 1901, to the yacht races on Oct. 3d, leaving Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, at 9:15 A. M., sharp.

The upper deck of this steamer being unobstructed by deck houses, offers the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

FARE $5.00.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

Tickets and staterooms for sale at company's office on Pier, 290 Broadway. Telephone 3196 Franklin, and at all agents.

YACHT RACES.
FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00. FARE $3.00.

STATEROOMS $2.00 AND $3.00.

Passengers allowed by law 1,800
LIMITED to 600

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 8:15.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; Pier 13 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 35 Union Square, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manh

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hanover Square Building Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—Boreel Building Transferred—Auction Sales.

Martin & Brother have sold the Hanover Square Building, an eight-story iron-front structure, running through from 130 and 132 Pearl Street to 96 and 98 Water Street, 36 by 111.11 by 38.10 by 105.11. The sellers declined to give further particulars of the deal yesterday.

Jefferson M. Levy has sold to William Fyfe, the four-story brick buildings at the southeast corner of Broad and Front Streets, 62.3 by 76.3. Mr. Levy has also sold the five-story flat 50 West Ninety-eighth Street to J. Jewell.

Leo I. Meinhard of the Kisch Manufacturing Company has bought from the Philbrick estate for his own occupancy the four-story American basement dwelling 589 West End Avenue, 16 by 100. The price was about $25,000.

It is reported that George D. Ebermayer has bought the three-story dwelling 210 East Forty-sixth Street, 16 by 100.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold for C. M. Silverman to Marcus M. Marks for $70,000 the two five-story apartment houses 11 and 13 East Ninety-eighth Street.

Larkin & Co. have sold the five-story double flat 15 East Ninety-ninth Street.

Dwight Harris is the buyer of 3 East Seventy-sixth Street and William Baylis of 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, two houses sold recently through Henry D. Winans & May.

D. H. Scully has sold for Henrietta Blendheim for about $17,000 the three-story light-stone dwelling 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 17.8 by 100.

The dwelling 39 West Forty-ninth Street, sold a few days ago by W. E. & F. B. Taylor, was bought by Osborn Bright.

W. & J. Bachrach have bought from the Egner estate the five-story brick tenement 35 Stanton Street, 25 by 75.

S. I. Siegel has sold to A. Rosinsky the four-story dwelling 78 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 14.2 by 100. Also, for Mrs. Annie Moss to Benjamin Garfinkle, the five-story tenement 168 Suffolk Street, 33 by 50.

Simon Fine and K. Cohen have sold for a Dr. Markowitz the five-story flat 62 Rivington Street.

Reports to the effect that the property at King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, belonging to the William C. Baker estate, has been sold, are without foundation, according to statement made yesterday by McVickar & Co., who are the sole agents for the owners.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has advanced $25,000 in the shape of a building loan to John Hartley on property 18 to 22 West Twentieth Street, running through to 21 West Nineteenth Street, formerly the Bradley Martin residence.

John H. Leith has secured a building loan of $100,000 from the Germania Life Insurance Company on his property on the north side of Forty-sixth Street, 350 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5. Mr. Leith took title to the parcel yesterday from the Longacre Realty Company.

By four deeds the Boreel Building, 115 Broadway, was conveyed yesterday to Juliet M. Hotchkiss by the Boreel heirs for an aggregate consideration of $2,050,000. The property is mortgaged to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $1,700,000, and immediately reconveyed for a nominal consideration to the George Fuller Company. The twenty-story building has been planned for the site, although it has not yet been decided just when work will be begun.

Properties at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, recently purchased by R. C. Knox, were conveyed to him yesterday by H. L. Eno and David J. King, as executor, and were mortgaged to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $150,000.

W. & J. Bachrach have purchased from the Egner estate, 35 Stanton Street, a five-story building on lot 25 by 75.

Duff & Brown have sold for Kate Helriegel a plot of five lots on the southwest corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Vero Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

11 Teasdale Place, north side, 325 feet west of Trinity Avenue, 24.11 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Julia C. Hendricksen.....$11,915

506 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 138 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 20.4 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lizzie Bardon..... 12,500

1,000 Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 117.4 by 110.5 by 88.2 by 105.5, two-story frame hotel, with stable and sheds; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George H. Byrd..... 20,000

Lots 40, 42, and 44 to 48 on the map of Jacob Edelmuth of the title and interest of Louis Edelmuth on Aug. 8, 1891; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Mandel Salisbury..... 585

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 534 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick and stone four-family tenement.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 2,017 Lexington Avenue, east side, 72.1 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 14.5 by 60, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 2,138 Lexington Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 19.11 by 60, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, by direction of the Surrogate, 242 and 244 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 165 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, two four-story brownstone-front flats.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 306 to 310 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 74 by 100, four-story brick building, with frame extension; 557 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, four-story brick double tenement; 535 and 537 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two four-story brick double tenements.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 611 and 613 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, three-story brick factory.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, 236 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 329.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 23.7 by 98.9, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $9,502.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 170 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 160 feet west of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.8, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,115.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 212.6 feet west of Park Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,080 Jennings Street, south side, 117 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, 22.5 by 78.9 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on Judgment, $4,580.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, M. Linn Bruce, referee, 1,488 Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,486.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 31 Perry Street, for a four-story brick stable, 25 by 95; James Hughes of 370 West Eleventh Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 506 and 508 Water Street, for five-story brick lofts, 55.2 by 58.8; William C. F. Brasch, premises, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $17,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, north side, 134.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame clubhouse, 42 by 34; Alumni Association of the Gamma Chapter of Delta Phi, premises, owner; Robert E. Parsons of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $12,000.

Lexington Avenue, west side, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, for a one, three, and seven story brick armory, 167.6 by 375; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Square, architects; cost, $450,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,065 Washington Avenue, to a four-story frame tenement with store; C. G. Marotzki of 47 New Bowery, owner; William Kurtzer of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $800.

No. 233 East Broadway, to a four-story brick tenement; M. Wolfer of 217 East Broadway, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 70 Mott Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Max Lubetkin of 143 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Solomon A. Cohen of 35 Warren Street, architect; cost, $10.

No. 707 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Charles Johnson, premises, owner; B. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 48 and 50 West Fifteenth Street, to two six and four story brick dwellings; Gilman & Cawood, premises, owners; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architects; cost, $400.

No. 114 Wall Street, to four-story brick lofts; E. A. Cruikshank, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,580 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame offices with store; estate of A. J. Rogers, New Rochelle, owner; Edward Buswell of 317 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $90.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 2-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Oct. 1.

ARTHUR ST, w s, 208 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x117.8x25x117.6; Joseph Schafer to Elizabeth Schafer, ½ part. (mtg $2,000). $1

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 195 ft n of 164th St, 30x71.8x28.6x30.6; Thekla Gloeckner to Bertha G. Lyons. (mtg $16,450). R S $1.65. 1

9TH ST, 50 West, 25x100.11; Carl Mayhoff and another to Julius Jewell. (mtg $20,000). R S $2.25. 1

99TH ST, 459 East, 25x100.11; Morris Cukor, referee, to Fritz Fedderke. (mtg $18,000). 2,000

99TH ST, 133 West, 25x80.10x25x85.7; Margaret Cox to Johanna A. Koster. (R S $1, mtg $17,000). 1

100TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Otto Rohde to Sigmund Rauser. (mtg $17,500, R S $1.25). 1

103D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 42.10x100.11; Sarah F. Brett to John E. Connelly. (mtg $40,000). 1

106TH ST, 52 and 54 East, 50x100.11; Nellie David to Sophia Hirshfeld. (mtg $47,000). 1

108TH ST, 15 East, 26x100.9; Moser Arndtstein to Charles Sandhop and wife. (mtg $17,500. R S $2). 1

114TH ST, 24 East, 27x100.11; Frieda Benjamin to Charles Goldstein. (R S $1.75, mtg $14,000). 1

123D ST, 408 to 412 East, 75.6x100.11; Isabella M. Pettet to Ernest F. Schilling. (mtg $30,000, R S $2.25). 1

125TH ST, n s, 101.1 w of 4th Av, 27.11x99.11, with strip on s 0.1x99.11; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Mary E. Gerety. (mtg $39,000). 2,500

127TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Lawrence Reynolds to George Slayne. (mtg $15,000). 1

129TH ST, 308 and 310 West, 50x99.11; Mary A. Brennan to Fanny Ronvant. (mtg $35,000, R S $2.75). 1

142D ST, 151 West, 27x99.11; William H. Hall to Amanda Hoemssen. (R S $12). 100

150TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.5; Mary L. Lesourd to James Daly. (mtg $10,000. R S $1). 1

153D ST, 884 East, 25.7x102; Otto C. Waterling to Jacob E. Soltan. (mtg $15,000, R S $2.75). 1

160TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Fulton Av, 80x98.6; Ella M. Balderston, trustee, to Roman Arnold. (R S $4). 10,500

169TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Fulton Av, 86 x93.6; Ella M. Balderston and another, executors, to Roman Arnold, quitclaim. 1

176TH ST, n w corner of Daly Av, 15.10x 164.5x14.5x165; William H. Moadinger, Sr., to John G. Thebau. 1,700

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 2,601; George J. A. Wright to Frank P. Fitzgerald, 5 years. $6,600

MULBERRY ST, 235; Mary A. Cunningham to Donato Boria, 4 years. 2,325

MULBERRY ST, 237; Patrick Cunningham to Donato Boria, 4 7-12 years. 2,290

6TH AV, 918; Agnes Lynch to Samuel V. B. Swann, 21 years. 2,600

6TH AV, 1,049; Patrick Duffy to Anthony Panka, 2 years. 1,200

10TH AV, 148 and 150; Otto H. Schlobohm to Solomon Auerbach, 5 years. 3,800

80TH ST, 120 West; Margaret J. Mase to Charles Altschul, 3 years. 2,500

92D ST, 336 East; Maria Rieger to John L. Schmidt, 4 9-12 years. 900

145TH ST, 340, s w corner of Edgecombe Av; Aaron Bader to Mrs. A. M. D. Raub, 5 years. 780

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Roman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 169th St, n s, 100 ft w of Fulton Av, 3 years. 7,000

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 44th St, 17 East, 1 year, 4 per cent. 38,000

BARRY, James T., to the German Savings Bank; Boston Road, w s, 113.2 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. $25,000

BAYLES, Laura, to Emma R. Ashley; 634 Hudson St, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 1,000

BENNETT, Grand T., to Simon Weil; 56th St, 125 East, 2 years, 4 per cent. 5,000

BERKOWITZ, Yetta, and another to Fanny Lilienthal; 10th St, 325 East, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 5,000

BOURNE, George R., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 58th St, n s, 417.10 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 15,000

BRETT, Sarah F., to Broadway Savings Institution; 103d St, 108 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 36,000

BRETT, Sarah F., to Albert H. Ray; 103d St, 108 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

CARDAM, Anna M., to Peter Campomenosi; 128 Macdougal St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

COHN, Frances, to David H. Hyman; 79th St, 116 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

COLONIAL REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 145th St, n s, 124.1 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 300,000

COX, Margaret, to Johanna A. Koster; German Place, s e corner of 158th St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,250

DAVIS, John, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 20th St, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, due April 1, 1902, gold. 325,000

DIEKE, Meta C., to George F. Johnson; Kelly St, e s, 375 ft n of 156th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 1,000

DRESSLER, Alfred E., and others to Theodore Haebler; 35th St, 226 East, secures note of Dressler Lithographic Company 5,000

EMBREE, Elizabeth M., to William H. Payne; Fairmount Place, s s, 347.8 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 800

FERRIER, John R., to Hubert Cillis and another, executors and trustees; 10 West 8th St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

FLEISCHHAUER, Ida, to Charles Schindler; 8th St, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, leasehold, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

FLINTOFF, Teresa M., and another to William Begg; 22d St, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, prior mortgage $18,000, 15 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

FLINTOFF, Teresa M., and another to William Begg; 22d St, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av; 22d St, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year. 7,000

FLINTOFF, Teresa M., and another to William Begg; 22d St, 244 West, 15 years, 4 per cent. 5,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Julius Wolff; 996 Brook Av, 3 years. 18,000

GEURY, Edgar, to Mary Adler; Lots 18 and 19, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 5 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

GOLDSTEIN, Charles, to Frieda Benjamin; 114th St, 124 East, (prior mtg $14,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,800

GRUNBERG, Bernhard, to Eugenie Guggenberger; to Ludwig Kleinschmidt and wife, (mtg $18,000, R S $3.50). 100

HARRIS, John, to Simon Cyge; 7th St, n s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, prior mortgage $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

HAWKES, Euphemia A., to Clarence W. Hilly, trustee; 60th St, n s, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 17,500

HENCKEN, William F., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 6th Av, 460 and 462, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 95,000

HENCKEN, William F., and another to Joseph Halk, executor, and another as executors; 6th Av, 460 and 462, prior mortgage, $95,000, 1 year. 20,000

HOEMESSEN, Amanda, to William H. Hall; 142d St, 151 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 19,000

HOEMSSEN, Amanda, to William H. Hall; 142d St, 151 West, 3 years. 2,500

HOEMSSEN, Amanda, executrix, to Mary Boyle, 115th St, s s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years. 1,500

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Broadway, Temple St, Cedar St, and Thames St, the block, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4 per cent. 1,700,000

JEWELL, Julius, to Jefferson M. Levy; 98th St, 50 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

KINGSLEY, Darwin P., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; River Av, s s, containing 4 437-1,000 acres; King's Bridge, due Sept. 1, 1904. 40,000

KLEINSCHMIDT, Ludwig, and wife to Leopold Guggenberger; 2,103 8th Av, due July 1, 1903. 500

KNOX, Raymond C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, n e corner of 54th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 150,000

LEITH, John H., to the McDougall & Potter Company; 46th St, n s, 412.6 ft e of Broadway, (prior mtg $120,500,) secures material 7,750

LEITH, John H., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 46th St, n s, 412.6 ft e of Broadway, (prior mtg $120,500,) due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 100,000

LEITH, John H., to the Longacre Realty Company; 46th St, n s, 412.6 ft e of Broadway, (prior mtg $100,000,) due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 20,500

LOEW, Julia F., and another to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian; 57th St, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, interest as per bond. 75,000

MAGAN, Margaret C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 48th St, 133 and 135 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 84,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 4th Av, 467 and 469, and Waverly Pl, 28th St, 101 West, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold 115,000

McCREA, William G., to William D. Hoxie and others, executors; 31st St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years. 17,000

McDOWELL, Alexander, to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind; 8th Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 121st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

McDOWELL, Alexander, to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen; 8th Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 121st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 26,000

McDOWELL, Alexander, to American Bible Society; 8th Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 121st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

McDOWELL, Alexander, to Frederic de P. Foster; 8th Av, s w corner of 121st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 43,000

McIVER, Hugh, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 70 and 71, map of St. Raymond Park, 5 years. 1,350

NEFF, Karl L., to Margaretha Gloede; Courtlandt Av, 714, 5 years. 7,000

PHILLIPS, Clara, to Marx Ottinger and another; 7th St, 239 East, demand. 2,500

PHYFE, Harry E., to Henry B. Johnson; 38 Dey St, (prior mtg $23,500,) 1 year, 6 per cent., gold. 8,000

PIANA, Serafino, to Henry De F. Weekes; 93 Baxter St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 8,000

PIANA, Serafino, to Henry De F. Weekes, as trustee; 93 Baxter St, due Jan. 1, 1907. 32,000

POLLOCK, Thomas F., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; 47th St, 445 West, 1 year. 8,000

PRESTON, Sarah L. E., to Philip A. Schindler and another; 117th St, 62 to 66 East, due Sept. 21, 1901, 6 per cent. 9,000

QUINN, Ellen A., to Margaret M. Locke; 46th St, n s, 100.2 ft w of Broadway, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

RIFKIND, Jacob, to Israel L. Fraser; 1st Av, 1,140, 3 years. 15,000

ROGERS, Charles F., to John O. Baker; 7th Av, e s, 75.5 ft s of 56th St, (prior mtg $265,000,) demand, 6 per cent. 15,000

ROHDE, Diedrich W., to the German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 52, w s, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 15,000

ROHM, Matthew, executor, to Joseph Probst; 44th St, s s, 70 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year. 1,956

ROSENBERG, Amalia, to Seymour Realty Company; 126th St, 73 West, prior mtg $8,500, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

ROUVANT, Fanny, to Mary A. Brenan; 129th St, 308 and 310 West, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000

SANDHOP, Charles, and wife to Moses Landstein; 106th St, 15 East, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

SCHULTZ, Dora, to John Cahoon; 231 St, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, due Oct. 1, 1906. 4,000

SCHULZ, Carl, to August Rieff and another; 105 2d Av, prior mtg $28,000,) due April 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 7,000

SOLTAN, Jacob E., to Otto C. Westerling; 684 East 153d St, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 1,000

STEIN, Henry B., to Clemens J. Kracht; 60th St, s w corner of Lexington Av, 6 months, 6 per cent, gold. 3,000

STETSON, George W., to Annie M. Brown; 45th St, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years. 12,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to George H. McLean and another, executors; Sherman Av, nw corner of Hawthorne St, 3 years. 5,000

TAUBE, Abraham, to Frederick M. Kalb; Willett St, 97, installments, $500 per annum, 6 per cent. 5,500

THAYER, Francis A., to Franklin W. Gilley and others, executors; Inwood 25, being Lot 60 to 63, map of property of Abraham R. Van Nest at Inwood, all those parts of Lots 64, 64A, 64B, 64C, 64P, 64Q, 64R, and 64S, lying between Inwood St and new street, fronting 100 ft on street, due June 1, 1904, 4 per cent. 17,000

TOCH, Maximilian, to the corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church; 71st St, n s, 190 ft e of West End Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 3,000

UHL, Anna, to Charles Funck and another; 4th St, n s, e ½ of Lot 73, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent. 700

VEITCH, Mina, to Franklin W. Gilley and others, executors; Inwood St, Lot 59, and Lot 60 feet and Lot 68, map of Auburn R. Van Nest, due June 3, 1906, 4 per cent. 2,500

WHEELER, Henry L., to Eleanor J. Seward; 23d St, s s, 83 ft e of 8th Av, due Jan. 15, 1903. 9,000

WITTHAUS, Guy, to Louis Sachs and another; Mercer St, n w corner of 4th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 250,000

WITTHAUS, Guy, to Louis Sachs and another; Mercer St, n w corner of 4th St, April 1, 1903. 10,000

ZUCKER, Leah, to Jonas Weil and another; Monroe St, 280, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 per cent. 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Sarah, to Walter A. Burke, executor and trustee. $4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Thomas S. Walker. 14,000

FARIAN, Salomon, to Jacob Klingenstein. 12,500

LANGE, Gustav, to Carl Fisher, 2 assignments, each 3,000

LINCK, John M.; to Adam Happel. 1,750

MAYER, Frances, to Henrietta Stein. Nominal

RUFF, August, and another to Theresa Brickner 7,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to the State Bank Nominal

SIMON, Klara, to the Lebanon Hospital Association Nominal

TAYLOR, Catharine A., and others, executors, to Catharine A. Taylor and others, trustees, 1-5 part, 10 assignments, each 3,600

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 300,000

WAGNER, Minnie R., to Henry G. D. De Meil Nominal

WILDER, William R., to Therese Singer. 6,000

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to Lillian L. Booth 500

WINSTOCK, Melvin G., to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 7 and 9; Leon A. Whitney against Frieda Hart, owner; H. M. Field and Max Hart, contractors. $326

GRAND AND CLINTON Sts., n w corner, 83.6x50; Abraham Tanowsky against Jacob Fischel, owner; Lightman & Berman, contractors 50

LEXINGTON AV, 1,559; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Anna Kenney, owner and contractor. 44

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 115th St, n e corner, 104x110.6; Andrew Mills against John J. McBride, owner; Columbia Court, contractor. 7,486

WASHINGTON AV, 1,892 to 1,896; Cruickshank & Murison against Elizabeth C. Slayton, owner and contractor; Emil Slayton, contractor. 418

4TH ST, 374 to 380; Ernest J. Kaltenbach against Harry Hertz, owner and contractor; Max Hertz, contractor. 267

11TH ST, 281 and 283 West; Catharine Casey against Daniel Rosenbaum, owner; Hedwig Hafker, contractor. 100

12TH ST, 534 East; William H. Schmohl against Leo S. Bing, owner; Paul Zigler, contractor 230

42D ST, 325 West; Jonas Weil and another; Monroe St, 280, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 per cent. 6,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 35; Andrew H. Brown against Catherine R. Chenowith, Dec. 15, 1899 $117

WENDOVER AV, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x88.10; Lorimer Street Mill Company against Herbert Aldhous, Sept. 28, 1901, by bond 800

5TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St; Thomas R. Calder against Thomas P. Sinnott, Feb. 15, 1901. 325

5TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St; Thomas R. Calder against Thomas P. Sinnott, Feb. 15, 1901. 400

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 227 and 229, and 486 and 488 Water St, Jonas Weil and another against Rebecca Freedman, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. S. Heller.

RYER AV, w s, 295.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x163.11x irregular; William J. Larned against Charles Bjorkegren and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. Markel.

1ST AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 55th St, 20x80; Louis Josephthal and another against Bernard Maurer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

8TH ST, s s, 238.6 ft e of Avenue B, 19.10x97.6; Hermann Moeller against Sophia Wollenberg, (action to remove encroachment;) attorneys, Nevin & Gilpin.

84TH ST, 150 West; John A. Straley and another against Emil Green and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

102d ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 32.6x100; William Wetterer against John McSweeney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Rose.

121ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 23x80x irregular; City Real Estate Company against Catherine Taylor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

Surrogate's Notices.

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, s. Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. DUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-law6mW

STRONG, ELIZABETH R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Garret Wall Still and Julia M. Coffin, or if she be dead, the heirs and next of kin, if any, of the said Julia M. Coffin, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the accounts of Randolph W. Townsend, as executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH R. STRONG, deceased, should not be judicially settled and allowed, and why the said Randolph W. Townsend should not be relieved and discharged of his duties as executor of and trustee under said last will of said Elizabeth R. Strong, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Executor, 247 Broadway, New York, N. Y. o2-law6wW

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.—JEANETTE GUNTHER, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE V. C. DE GRAFFENREID and HENRY CREDE, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Datsd New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

THEODORE SATTLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Gertrude V. C. de Graffenreid:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of September, 1901, and filed, with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the ninth day of September, 1901.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.

THEODORE SATTLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

s11-law6wW&o23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JENNY COHEN, plaintiff, against HENRIETTA LEVENSON, Sadie Schlosman, Fannie Dobrcmiski, Isaac Vasserug, Heinrich Brinkman, William Nevins, Louis Coorsen, Max Quehl, Henry Backhause, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August twelfth, 1901.

WILLIAM BERNARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 119-121 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendants Sadie Schlosman and Fannie Dobrcmiski:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.

WILLIAM BERNARD, Plaintiff's Atty.

s4-law5wW

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS DANIS and ISAAC L. SHAPIRO, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Danis and Isaac L. Shapiro of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Danis and Isaac L. Shapiro were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 30th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT L. DANNENBERG, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Robert L. Dannenberg of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Robert L. Dannenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 1st, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—DIEDRICH GERCKEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Diedrich Gercken, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 20th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 16th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHL'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 1, 1901.

NO. 4,180.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM EVERETT HOUSE, bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Everett House of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said William Everett House was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Oct. 1, 1901.

NO. 3,648.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON FIDLER

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

GUARANTEED STOCKS INVESTMENT BONDS
DEALT IN BY
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
35 Wall St. and 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Telephone 4646 and 4647 Broad.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est.
{ Consolidated Stock Exchange } 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND
INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y.
New York Produce Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
425 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
840 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Write for reports on the speculative issues.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

Durham Coal & Coke Company
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. on October 15, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds issued under the First Mortgage dated October 6, 1899, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.
Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York.
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
New York, October 1, 1901.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the SINKING FUND $144,598.02 of the SIX AND FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1902, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. S. Marston, President.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
604 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

One of the most reliable oil companies in the Beaumont (Texas) oil field, with one gusher, another due in a few days, wants Eastern representative; must be live, energetic, and able to place stock. State time and place for consultation. H., Box 141 Times.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER TO YIELD ABOUT 5%
$650,000
(Total Issue, $1,000,000)
BUTTE ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY
of Butte, Mont.
(Butte is the greatest copper producing city in the world),
5% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Denomination $1,000, maturing 1 to 30 years. Amply provided for by reserve and sinking fund. Net earnings three and three-quarters times interest charges.
Write for report of Mr. Samuel Insull, President of the Chicago Edison Co., and special circular.
RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
11 shs. Cincinnati Street R'way Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bond, 1936.
$1,000 Mexican National R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1917.
$1,000 Southern R'way 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1904.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtg. R. R. & L. G. 4 p. c. Bond, 1947.
$500 St. Louis & Southwestern Ry. 2d Mtg. 4 p. c. Income Bond Ctf., 1989.
1 sh. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. common.
1 sh. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
1 sh. Union Pacific R. R. pf.
1 sh. Southern Ry. pf.
1 sh. St. Louis Southwestern Ry. pf.
1 sh. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
10 shs. People's Bank.
30 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
70 shs. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.
TO CLOSE A TRUST.
$6,000 Illinois Cent. R. R., (Mid Div.,) 5% Reg. Bds., 1921.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
13 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
$25,000 Jacques Cartier Water Power Co. 1st Mtg. Sk'g. Fund 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
21 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. A Bds.
$300 Texas & Pacific Ry. 2d Mtg. Bond Scrip.
60 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
5 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
100 shs. National Bank of Cuba.
25 shs. National Bank of Cuba.
$30,000 Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County 5½ p. c. Deb. Bds.
$10,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
15 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
7,049 shs. Laguna Valley Co. of New Mexico.
2,941 shs. Bernal Valley Co. of New Mexico.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000
OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Pres.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, Joseph Laroque,
George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,346,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins, James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman, James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Main Office, 234 Fifth Avenue.
Branch Offices, 66 Broadway and cor. of Lenox Avenue and 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
OFFICERS:
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary & Treas.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Keighley, Sec.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate of Lot 16, Range 9, Section B, New Cathedral Cemetery, Philadelphia, in name of Catharine Splint. Application has been made for a duplicate. 132 West 16th St.

Lost—Bankbook No. 95,121, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto, of UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Dividends.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1901.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 10.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred Capital Stock of the company be declared and paid on Fri., Nov. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 10, 1901. Transfer books will close Thurs., Oct. 10, 1901, and reopen Sat., Nov. 2, 1901.
S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1901.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 6.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) on the common capital stock of this company be declared and paid on Fri., Nov. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 10, 1901. Transfer books will close Thurs., Oct. 10, 1901, and reopen Sat., Nov. 2, 1901.
S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
F. F. WEBBER, Secretary.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York.
September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901.
LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Copiay Cement Manufacturing Company.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after November 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The preferred stock transfer books will close on October 15, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GUSTAVE BLUMENTHAL, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, October 1, 1901.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared payable October 15th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

BAILWAY AUTOMATIC SALES COMPANY.
A dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable on October 21 to all stockholders of record at 12 noon, Tuesday, October 1st.
E. B. VANDEVEER, Treas.

September 29th, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Blue Ridge Mining Company will be paid on presentation at the City Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New York.
ANDREW D. MELOY, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
September 25th, 1901.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the DR. TAFT BROS. MED. CO. will be held on the TENTH OF OCTOBER, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said company, at 70 East 126th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, to wit: To increase its capital stock from $50,000 common stock, consisting of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $200,000 of stock, to consist of 1,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 2,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, such preferred stock to receive in each year dividends of 7 per cent. and no more, which dividends are to be cumulative; the control and management of the said corporation to be in the hands of the holders of the common stock, and the holders of the preferred stock to have no voting power until there has been a default of at least five consecutive years in the payment of dividends on said preferred stock. The corporation to have the right to redeem at any time the outstanding preferred stock at par and dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the time of such redemption. The said preferred stock to be preferred as to dividends only. Also for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN S. PRICE, Vice President.
E. M. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 21, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following the date of such meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 5, 1901.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
J. D. CRARY, Secretary. R. S. WHITE, President.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 18th, 1901. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 10th; for Preferred Stock October 15th, 1901.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, September 17th, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at 85 Cedar Street, New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF ALFRED DE CORDOVA & CO., composed of Messrs. Alfred de Cordova, Frederick E. Ballard, and Eustace de Cordova, doing business as stock brokers at No. 25 Broad St., in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred de Cordova, whose interest in the firm ceases to-day. The business will be continued by Messrs. Frederick E. Ballard and Eustace de Cordova under the firm name of BALLARD & DE CORDOVA, at No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 1st, 1901.
ALFRED DE CORDOVA,
FREDERICK E. BALLARD,
EUSTACE DE CORDOVA.

80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1ST, 1901.—Mr. DUNCAN STERLING, son of our Mr. Joseph Sterling, is this day admitted to partnership in our firm.
GROESBECK & STERLING.

Mr. A. W. HALLENBORG has retired from our firm.
ARMSTRONG, SCHIRMER & CO.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ENLARGING THE CADET Mess Hall.—West Point, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 28, 1901, for enlarging the Cadet Mess Hall as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

MOVEMENTS OF CURRENCY.

Sub-Treasury Statistics Show Unusual Amount of Transfers to Chicago—Bond Purchase Totals.

According to a statistical table prepared at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, the amount of currency transferred to interior cities up to the close of Sept. 30 of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last season, is much larger and its distribution among the several cities radically different from last year's record, when the abnormal price of cotton led to the transfer to New Orleans of the bulk of the money shipped to the interior for crop-moving purposes. The table follows:

	1900.	1901.
Chicago	$800,000	$6,100,000
New Orleans	4,835,000	2,580,000
South and West, (principally St. Louis)	1,659,000	630,000
Total	$6,994,000	$9,310,000

The special authority given to Assistant Treasurer Jordan early in September, by which he was enabled to buy Government bonds without referring bids to the department at Washington, expired yesterday. From now on all offers of bonds will have to be submitted to Secretary Gage for approval.
The amount paid at the Sub-Treasury for bonds from April to date is $36,949,361.07, of which amount $20,302,415.23 was paid in September.
The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $474,000 for bonds of the aggregate face value of $330,000, and transferred $70,000 in currency to New Orleans. The sum of $455,000 was paid for gold deposited at San Francisco and $21,292.31 for gold at Seattle.

BROOKLYN WHARF CO. PROPERTY.

Accounts and Other Assets Bought by Reorganization Committee.

Various properties and assets, in the shape of accounts receivable, belonging to the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, were sold at auction yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son. The entire lot was purchased by the Reorganization Committee of the company for a total of $87,915.
The accounts receivable amounted to about $53,000. Included in the sale were also forty shares of the Merchants' Compress Company, a second mortgage of $20,000 on the property in Brooklyn known as the "Battle Block," four memberships in the Maritime Exchange, one in the Coffee Exchange, one in the Produce Exchange, and one in the Fruit Exchange; also dock engines, pile drivers, &c.

Cut in Refined Sugars.

The American Sugar Refining Company late yesterday afternoon made a cut of fifteen points in the various grades of refined sugars.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 1	337,803
To date this year	216,859,208
Corresponding date last year	81,700,270

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 1	$1,471,100
To date this year	$760,448,620
Corresponding date last year	$333,271,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Int. Power	½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	4	Iowa Central	⅝
Am. Locom.	2	Iowa Cent. pf.	⅞
At., T. & S. F.	⅛	Keok. & Des M.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅜	Pullman Co.	3½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2	Rubber Goods pf.	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	1½	Union Bag & P.	⅛
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅜	Union Pacific pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Va.-Car. ch. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Express	2	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Ice	1	Nat. Salt pf.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Am. Sugar	3⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3
Am. Sugar rights	⅝	People's Gas	¾
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Peoria & East	2
Canada Southern	½	Reading	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅜	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅞	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Col. F. & I.	2⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
General Electric	⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
Hock. Valley	⅞	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Illinois Central	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Knick. Ice, Chi.	12½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	5	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 6s	2
Det., City Gas 5s	1	5s	4
Lake Shore 3½s	1¼	St. P., M. & M. con.	

Bonds Declined.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. conv. 5s	1	Nat. Starch 5s	1¼
		St. L. & I. M. 5s	1

CALLING A BLIND POOL HALT.

Official action of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday, deserving the applause of every man believing in sensible and honest industrial management, is destined to exert influence reaching far beyond the company's own affairs. In declaring current dividends the Trustees issue to their shareholders a statement of operations covering a period of six months. It is full, detailed, explicit—all that fairness can require.
That the financial exhibit so made is extraordinary in its reflection of American industrial prosperity is of itself of vast consequence; but even more consequential is the policy of candor and open dealing with investors which the issuance of such a statement by such a corporation presents—magnificent in its contrast with the mysteries and dangers of blind pool financiering.
The Sugar Trust, the Copper Trust, and most of the other trusts whose "securities" are quoted on Wall Street have from their start insisted upon working in darkness. They have said to the Stock Exchange that it was none of the Stock Exchange's business what they as corporations are, what is their property, what may be their liabilities, what their earnings and expenses are. Requests of the Stock Exchange for light has been treated with thoroughgoing contempt. And the shareholders in such corporations—the actual owners of them—are treated with the same flagrant insolence. It is the capital of those shareholders which their "trustees" are using, but, however they try, they cannot obtain a single guiding fact relating to the properties in which they are, "investors"; and so well does the policy of mystery work—so profitably for the stock-jobbing trustee—that usually it is in a receiver's report that the stockholders are first able to get anything like authentic information of what they own. So it proved in the Cordage Trust, so it was with the Whisky Trust, so also in Malt—so in a list scandalously long. Here and there occasionally soothing arguments have been officially advanced by some ingenious defender of the system of hiding from the investor what the investor owns; but it has not been for any reasons of logic or sense or fair dealing that the custom has prevailed and that Wall Street has truckled. Blind pools incite speculation. They attract gamblers. They induce commissions. And except to the insider having in his hand the advantage of loaded dice all the features of the mystery system in business are features repulsive and perilous. The plea that such methods are necessary is not intended seriously. And yesterday's Steel Trust action stamps that fact so plainly that even the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange ought to be able to comprehend it.
The example is set. The sensible "trustee" will not ignore it. Public patience has been too long tried, public risks too much imposed. The Steel Trust—greatest of all the trusts—calls a blind pool halt.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The attendance of many Stock Exchange members at the international yacht race was responsible for the extreme dullness and irregularity of the stock market yesterday. Little more than 330,000 shares were traded in throughout the day, with four stocks—Atchison, Sugar, and Steel common and preferred—contributing fully one-third of the entire transactions. Only five other stocks besides those mentioned were dealt in to a total of more than 10,000 shares each, to wit: Amalgamated Copper, Chicago Terminal preferred, Missouri Pacific, Reading, and Union Pacific. So dull, indeed, was the market, and so altogether listless, that not infrequently the tape failed to record a single transaction for several minutes at a time.
Yet the market was not without feature. Taking advantage of the absence of many important operators, and of the consequent limited market, the room-traders made a vigorous onslaught on two separate properties, Sugar Trust and Chicago Terminal, in the former case forcing a break of nearly five points, and in the latter of almost three. Not unnaturally, these material recessions tended to weaken the entire list, forcing quite general declines, which, however, were in many instances almost altogether recovered before the market's close. Sugar Trust stock, because a blind pool affair, and having Standard Oil interests identified with it, and because also of advance information of a 15-point cut in sugar prices, was singled out as one of the most vulnerable to attack; while Chicago Terminal was apparently depressed in order to accumulate stock in connection with a deal with Wisconsin Central and certain Harriman properties, which is known to be pending.
Two active stocks that stood up conspicuously well during the day were Atchison and Amalgamated Copper. If information obtained from usually reliable sources is to be depended upon now, there is a very strong probability that at the dividend meeting, to be held probably next week, Atchison common stock will go on a 4 per cent. basis—this, apart altogether from coming developments in connection with Southern Pacific. As for Amalgamated Copper, sentiment seems to be that all the bad news is out.
A number of inactive stocks took on some life yesterday, notably the American Locomotive shares, which were advanced by buying credited to insiders on the excellent earnings of the company. A sale of 100 shares of Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago was made at 16½, a drop of 12⅞ points from the last quoted price. Vanderbilt brokers were steady buyers of the Vanderbilt stocks.
During the day London sold about 20,000 shares of stock, fairly well distributed in the international list.
Rates rose at one time to 4½ per cent., but this was declared to be without significance. There were received yesterday $450,000 in Australian gold, and the prospects now are of an exceptionally good bank statement this week.

TO DEFER ATCHISON MEETING.

A meeting of the Directors of Atchison was to have been held to-day when action on the semi-annual dividends was to be taken, but the meeting is to be postponed for lack of a quorum until some time next week. Yesterday there were reports that the common stock dividend would be increased to 2 per cent., but these could not be confirmed.
It is pointed out, in respect to the company's excellent position, that net earnings for July and August increased no less than $1,213,720, as compared with the corresponding months last year.
An official of the company said yesterday that the corn crop damage in Kansas and Oklahoma is not as great as was at first thought, and points out that inasmuch as last year Atchison's total direct gross earnings from corn were only $600,000, any talk of a serious loss in revenues to Atchison because of the crop shortage is ridiculous. As for cattle, &c., this gentleman points out that alfalfa and other fodder, planted when it was seen that the corn crop would be a short one, will prove an excellent substitute for feeding purposes, and there will be therefore no loss in the receipts from cattle traffic.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

For the first time in some weeks activity on an unusually large scale, that is for so inactive securities, showed in the Chicago Terminal stocks yesterday, 4,000 shares of the common and 10,000 shares of the preferred being traded in. Both stocks showed substantial declines.
At the offices of the various interests connected with the property it was said that there were no developments in the situation, and that nothing was known to warrant any movement in the stocks one way or the other.
From independent sources the Street heard—and a member of the Harriman syndicate was quoted as authority for the statement—that a deal involving Chicago Terminal and Wisconsin Central is on, and that yesterday's drive was in an endeavor to dislodge stock in order to buy it in at the low figure.

THE DRIVE AGAINST SUGAR.

A concerted bear attack upon Sugar Trust stock broke the price of that security yesterday nearly 5 points, with the close little above the low figure of the day. The selling was accompanied by reports that it was for the Standard Oil interests in the property, and that sugar trade conditions were fully as bad as in the copper trade. The announcement of the cut in prices was not made till after the close of

the preferred selling at 73. This price for the common, however, attracted renewed selling, with the result that the market reacted to 21¾ before the close, while the preferred went back to 71½ on light sales. The rest of the market was dull and featureless.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,020	American Can	23	21¾	21¾
150	American Can pf	73	71½	72
100	American Linseed	20	20	20
100	American Strawboard	35	35	35
40	Chicago Brewing pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Chicago City Ry	204	204	204
50	Chicago Union Trac	17½	17½	17½
10	Chicago Union Trac. pf	58	58	58
20	Lake St. Elevated	12	12	12
50	Metropolitan Elev	40	40	40
25	Metropolitan Elev. pf	92	92	92
200	Milwaukee Brewing pf	17½	17½	17½
200	National Biscuit	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	National Biscuit pf	101½	101¾	101¾
100	National Carbon	15¾	15¾	15¾
25	National Carbon pf	84½	84½	84½
5	Northwestern Elev	38½	38½	38½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Money loaned to-day at the Clearing House at 3½ to 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10c discount. Exchanges, $25,350,119; balances, $2,426,394.

Money on call rules from 4 to 4½ per cent. to the best borrowers. In time money rates are quoted at 4½ to 5¾ per cent., with exceptions at 5 per cent. when collateral is of a speculative character. There is a decided improvement in the movement of business paper. New York dry goods paper is selling in this market at 4½ per cent. on six months, and factory paper would sell at 4 per cent. Good paper is still selling as high as 5 per cent.

The stock market was lifeless to-day, with Osceola the softest spot. The closing was quiet and weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,595	Atchison	70¾	70¾	70¾
85	Atchison pf	95½	95½	95½
5	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
30	Boston Elevated	171½	171	171
50	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
238	N. Y., N. H. & H	211	211	211
50	Pere Marquette	73	73	73
10	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
110	Union Pacific	97	96½	96½
101	Union Pacific pf	88¾	87¾	88¼
14	West End	94	94	94

TELEPHONES.

206	Am. Tel. & Tel	162	161	161
688	Erie	40¾	40	40
30	New England	134½	134½	134½

ELECTRICS.

195	Massachusetts	36	36	36
191	Massachusetts pf	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

310	Am. Ag. Ch. pf. ex div.	81	80	80¾
9,400	Am. Sugar ex rights	123	117¾	118¾
5,411	Am. Sugar rights	4 3-16	4	4
252	Am. Sugar pf. ex rights	115	113½	114
5,734	Am. Sugar pf. rights	3	2½	2½
162	Am. Woolen pf	77¾	77¾	77¾
10	Mergenthaler	168	166	166
210	N. E. Gas & Coke	6	6	6
31	Pullman	212	212	212
10	Swift Pkg. & Prov.	107	107	107
265	United Fruit	89	88	88
80	United Shoe Mach	41½	41½	41½
16	United Shoe Mach. pf	27½	27	27½
2,017	U. S. Steel	44	43½	43¾
715	U. S. Steel pf	94¼	93½	93¾

MINING.

225	Adventure	24	23¾	24
250	Allouez	3	2¾	2¾
3,705	Amalgamated	90¾	89	90
10	Anaconda	36¾	36¾	36¾
30	Arcadian	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Baltic	23¾	23¾	23½
20	Bingham	33	33	33
50	British Columbia	11¾	11¾	11¾
58	Cal. & Hecla	665	650	650
105	Centennial	21	21	21
20	Cochiti	4	4	4
50	Continental Zinc	1	1	1
265	Copper Range	59¾	58	58
275	Dom. Coal	44½	44¼	44¼
30	Elm River	3½	3½	3½
55	Franklin	17¾	17¾	17¾
730	Isle Royale	29½	29	29½
1,135	Mass	28¾	27¾	27½
125	Mayflower	3¾	3	3
148	Michigan	14½	14	14
695	Mohawk	44	43	43¾
100	Nanka	1	1	1
300	Old Colony	4½	4	4½
425	Old Dominion	28¾	27¾	27¾
2,250	Osceola	100½	96¾	97
230	Parrot	40¾	40	40¾
100	Phoenix	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Rhode Island	5	4½	4½
5	Santa Fé	5¼	5¼	5¼
8	Tamarack	300	297	297
30	Tecumseh	1½	1½	1½
200	Trinity	28	28	28
20	United States	16¾	16½	16½
10	U. S. Oil	13	13	13
520	Utah	25	24¾	24¾
60	Victoria	7¼	7¼	7¼
135	Wolverine	60½	60½	60½
5	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—The stock market to-day was very dull in the bond department, but more active in the stocks. A little extra selling of United Railways common provided the bulk of business in stocks. That selling was due to the announced application of a new railway company for a franchise on rather liberal offerings to the public generally. Some persons suspect that the project is a blind effort on behalf of the United Railways to secure additional privileges at nominal cost, the hint being that the new company, if it becomes a reality, ultimately will pass into the control of the United Railways system. This idea is scouted by many, however, as being undesirable. The stock lost a quarter, as did also the income bonds. The general market was a shade easier, there being but three issues to score gains.

Money on call was at 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 8,505 shares of stock and $32,100 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Fidelity & Deposit	165¾	165¾	165¾
40	International	112	110	111
55	Maryland Casualty	53	53	53
50	Cotton Duck	17¾	17¾	17¾
400	Nashville Ry. com	70½	70	70
2,287	United Ry. com	15¾	15½	15⅝
145	Consolidated Gas	63¾	62¾	63¾
50	Md. & Penn. R. R. com	13	13	13
29	Ga., South. & Fla. 2d pf	78	78	78
200	Seaboard com	27¾	27¼	27¼
150	Seaboard pf	50¾	50¼	50¼
$1,000	Ga. & Ala. Consols 5s	107	107	107
2,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	107½	107½	107¾
2,000	Seaboard 4s, ex div	82¾	82¼	82¾
1,000	Seaboard 1st-year 5s	102	102	102
13,000	West Va. Cent. 6s	114¾	114½	114½
1,000	Carolina Cent. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
4,000	United Ry. 4s	95¼	95	95
2,000	United Ry. incomes	71¾	71½	71¾
1,000	North Balt. Tr. 5s	121	121	121

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 1.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
975	Crucible Steel	24	23½	23½
345	Crucible Steel pf	85¾	83½	83¾
50	Con. Traction	24¾	24	24
500	Fort Pitt Brewing	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	Fire Proofing pf	44¾	44	44
50	Pittsburg Brewing	25¾	25¾	25¾
300	Philadelphia Co	51½	51½	51½
2,142	Pittsburg Coal	30½	30	30
397	Pittsburg Coal pf	94¼	94	94
5	Switch & Signal	30¼	30¼	30¼
400	United States Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾
50	United States Steel pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
50	West. Elec. 2ds	70¾	70¾	70¾
335	Window Glass	62	61¾	62
25	Window Glass pf	93	93	93

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,000	Amal. Copper	89¾	90¾	89¾	90
200	Am. Car pf	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
10	Am. Smelting	44	44	44	44
20,900	Am. Sugar Ref	121½	122	117½	118
170	Am. Sug. Rights	4	4	3¾	3¾
11,760	A., T. & S. F	75¾	76¾	75¾	76½
20	A., T. & S. F. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
4,740	Brook. Rap. Tr	65¾	65¾	63¼	64¼
40	Ches. & Ohio	44¾	44¾	44½	44¾
40	Chi. Gt. West	22½	22½	22½	22½
4,190	C., M. & St. P	159¼	160	158¾	159¾
1,920	Erie	40¾	41	40¼	40¾
170	Louis. & Nash	103¼	103¾	102¾	103¾
4,530	Manhattan	122¾	123½	121¼	122¼
80	Mexican Nat	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
20	Mo., K. & T. pf	53	53	53	53
3,800	Mo. Pacific	95¾	96¼	94¾	95⅝
10	N. Y. Central	156	156	156	156
380	N. Y. O. & W	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33⅜
70	Norf. & West	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
120	People's Gas	105¾	105¾	105	105¼
2,610	Reading	41	41	40¾	40¾
540	Reading 1st pf	75½	75½	75	75
100	Reading 2d pf	51¾	51¾	51¼	51½
20	Rep. Steel	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
20	St. Law. & Adir	120½	120½	120½	120½
50	St. L. & W	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,810	Southern Pac	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¾
740	Southern Ry	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾
150	Tenn. C. & I	62¾	62¾	61¾	62½
20	Texas Pacific	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼
5,040	Union Pac	97¼	98¼	96¾	96¾
100	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
9,880	U. S. Steel	43¾	44	43¾	43¾
290	U. S. Steel pf	94¼	94¼	93¾	93¾
20	Wabash	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾
130	Wabash pf	39	39	38¾	38¾

$6,960

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Mex. Cen. 1st In.	31	31	31	31
6,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d 5s	82	82	81¾	81¾

$12,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was very light, except in the American Can stocks and in one or two other issues. In some stocks further sharp declines occurred, and the market as a whole was inclined to weaken. It is true that in the Can stocks and a few other issues prices recovered somewhat, but these cases were exceptional. In some of the less active issues the declines were quite sharp, a few hundred shares forcing prices down a point or more. Business in the copper stocks was small, none of these issues showing at the close much change from Monday's figures.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN was the most active stock of the day. Again the common was much more active than the preferred, the sales of the former amounting to about 2,500 shares, while less than 200 shares of the preferred changed hands during the whole session. Following the decline and the partial recovery of Monday, both issues showed greater strength, and at the close were higher than at the end of the previous day. The common crossed 22, but dropped back a little, and closed at 21¾. The preferred closed at 71⅝ bid.

⁂

UNION COPPER was more active than it has been recently. The forced sale of some stock broke the price to 4, and here stop orders were uncovered, the execution of which caused a further decline to 3⅝. On the decline insiders were buyers of the stock. From 3⅝ the quotation rallied to 4, and the stock closed at that price. A Director of the company stated that the recent decline in the stock was entirely due to technical market reasons, and not to any development in the affairs of the company, which are in most favorable condition. The mine is now a producing one, and so, it is claimed, the company has passed the most difficult point of its development.

⁂

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were still active at the previous day's prices. They sold at 80¾ and closed at 80⅝ bid.

⁂

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common sold down to 1⅝. The preferred stock was freely offered at 5, with 4 the best bid.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING was in better demand than in some time. It closed with a net gain of nearly 1 point, at 5⅞ bid.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	21¾	22	21½	22
American Can pf	71¾	71	71½	
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6½	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33½	35	33½	35
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aspinook Copper	24	23¾	25	29½
British Columbia Copper	10¼	10¾	10¾	11
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	90	99¾
*California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Camden Land	¼	¾	¼	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2¼	3
Compressed Air	13	15	11½	13½
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3¼	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		20½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106¼	104	106¼
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	15	16	15	16
Detroit South., pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	84	85
Dominion Securities	79	80	77½	77¾
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Electric Vehicle	1½	2	2¼	3½
Electric Vehicle pf	4	5	3¼	4½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅞	3	⅞	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100¼	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
Hall Signal	30	35		38
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76½	77½	77	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s				
Lanston Monotype	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Mathesen Coppet	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	9½	10¼	10¼	10½
Otis Elevator	31	33	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	94½	96½	94½	96½
Pfaudler Vacuum	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	73
Ramapo	48		48	
Rechol bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100½	100	100½
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line	100½	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81½	82¼	83½	84
Seaboard Air Line	26¾	27½	27	27¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	50½	50	50⅝
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82¼	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	730	733	730	733
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	14¼	15	14½	15½
Tidewater Coal	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4	4½	4	4½
Union Typewriter	62	66	62	66
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80½	81½	82	82¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¾	28	31¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63	64	63¼	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	16	15	16
Worthington Pump pf	117¼		117¼	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R	242½	245	242½	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	220	230	208	220
Cent. Crosstown & E. R. pf	104	106		106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46¼	45¼	46¼
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼
Eighth Av. & Ninth Av. Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112¾	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97¼	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	100	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R	23	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	110	111	111	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	93	89½	93
Bay State Gas	1	1¼	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	106¾	106	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Empire Gas 5s	74	77¾	74	77¾
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¼	101½	99½	101½
Mutual (N. Y.)	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¼	108	107¼	108
N. Y. Gas & Coke	5	7	5	7
N. Y. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53½	52	53½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	110
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	185	195	185	195
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107¼	109¼	107¼	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¾	97	96¾	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	113¼	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97¼	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
90½	90¾	17,950	Amalgamated Copper	89¾	90¾	89¼	90¾	+¾
78	81½	900	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	81	85	81	85	
28½	29	2,200	Am. Car & Found. Co	28⅞	29	28½	28¾	−⅛
83¾	84	150	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	−⅞
100	190	200	American Express	192	192	190	190	−2
26½	26¾	1,170	American Ice Co	27	27	26	26½	−1
63½	64½	200	Am. Ice Co. pf., ex d.	64½	64	64	64	−1½
15	20	10	American Linseed Co	18	18	18	18	
46	50½	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	49	49	49	49	−⅜
23	23¾	8,100	American Locomotive	24¾	25¼	24	25	+2
86⅞	87¼	2,623	Am. Locomotive pf	87	87¼	86½	86½	−¼
44¼	44½	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	44½	44	44	44½	−⅜
117⅞	118	38,700	Am. Sugar Ref	121¾	122	117¼	117¾	−3½
		6,150	Am. Sug. Ref. Co., rts	4¼	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	−⅝
113	114	800	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	115	115	114	114	
		1,025	Am. Sug. R. Co. pf., rts	2¾	2¾	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
15	18	50	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	
76	78	10	American Woolen pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	
36½	37	900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	36⅞	36¾	36¼	36¼	−⅞
76½	76¼	31,600	At., T. & S. F	75½	76⅝	75¾	76⅜	+⅛
95¼	95½	2,150	At., T. & S. F. pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+⅛
100½	101	1,850	Baltimore & Ohio	100	101	100	101	+⅛
64	64⅜	4,025	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	65	65¾	64¾	64¾	
123	126	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	125	125	125	125	−½
83¾	83¾	4,100	Canada Southern	83½	84	83	83½	−½
44½	45¾	850	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¾	45	44½	44½	−⅜
36¾	37	600	Chicago & Alton	36¾	37½	36¾	37	+⅜
133		450	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	136	136	135	135	+2
22	22¼	2,050	Chicago Great West	22	22⅝	21¾	22	−⅛
45	46	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	45	45	45	45	−1
41	41½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	41¾	41¾	41	41	−⅝
72	73	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf., x d.	73	73	73	73	−⅛
159½	159¾	4,718	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	159½	160¼	159	159¾	−¼
140¼	141	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac	141	141	140½	140¾	−1
20⅞	20⅝	4,900	Chicago Term. Trans.	21½	21¼	20	20⅝	−⅞
38¾	38¾	10,250	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40¼	41¼	38½	38⅝	−2¼
18	19	100	Chicago Union Trac	18	18	18	18	−⅛
96	96¾	200	C., C., C. & St. L	96½	96¾	95¾	95¾	+¾
92⅞	93	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	94½	94½	92¾	92¾	−2¾
13⅝	14	600	Colorado Southern	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
24½	25	100	Col. Southern 1st pf	25	25	25	25	+¼
217½	218¼	700	Consolidated Gas	217½	218¼	217	217	−1
114¾	115¼	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	115	115	114¾	115	
165½	166	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	166½	168¾	166½	168¾	+1¾
92⅞	92⅝	320	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	92½	92¾	92¼	92¾	+⅝
41¼	42	1,700	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	41½	42¾	41¼	42¼	+⅝
6⅝	7	100	Dist. of America	7	7	7	7	
12⅞	12¾	1,050	Dul., S. S. & At	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾	−⅛
21⅞	22	800	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	22	22¼	21¾	21¾	−⅛
41	41¼	8,400	Erie	41¼	41¾	40⅞	41¼	+⅛
68¾	69	1,510	Erie 1st pf	69	69¾	68¾	68¾	−⅛
54½	55¼	700	Erie 2d pf	55	55¾	55	55¼	−⅛
61	61⅝	1,900	Evans. & T. H	58	61	58	61	+1
256	258	110	General Electric	257½	257½	256	257½	+1½
104	106	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	
		100	Gt. Northern pf	186½	186½	186½	186½	
52	53	500	Hocking Valley	53	53	52	53	+⅛
145	145½	500	Illinois Central	145	145¾	145	145¾	−⅛
22¾	23	500	International Paper	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	−⅛
94	95	300	Internat. Power Co	94½	94½	94	94½	−½
6⅜	6¾	160	International Silver	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
40

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PETER J. COONEY.—Schedules in the assignment of Peter J. Cooney, manufacturer of sashes, doors, and blinds at 771 to 775 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, show liabilities $37,706, nominal assets $35,483, and actual assets $9,000.

ISAAC N. E. ALLEN AND ALEXANDER S. BACON.—Judgment for $11,649 was entered yesterday against Isaac N. E. Allen and Alexander S. Bacon, as partners in the late firm of I. N. E. Allen & Co., lumber dealers, of 31 Nassau Street, in favor of the Parmele-Eccleston Lumber Company for balance due on March 7 for lumber.

HENRY SCHOENECKER.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an execution against Henry Schoenecker, dealer in meats at 191 West End Avenue, for $417 in favor of Abraham Friedman, to whom he confessed judgment for money loaned. The Sheriff took charge of the store. Mr. Schoenecker has been in business there about a year.

HENTER SARAFIN.—An attachment has been obtained against Henter Sarafin, who had an office in the Cable Building at 621 Broadway, for $249, in favor of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for rent of two rooms used as an office. It was stated that in August, 1900, Mr. Sarafin went to Paris, leaving office furniture, safe, and typewriter in the office, and has not since returned.

HERMAN J. S. LEWIS.—Judgment for $10,101 was entered yesterday against Herman J. S. Lewis, in favor of the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky., on a note made at Erie, Penn., on April 11 for $10,000 by Charles M. Reed, payable at the Western National Bank of New York, which was indorsed by Mr. Lewis. He was served with the summons at the Astor House, this city.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DIEDERICH MULLER.—Diederich Muller, dealer in butter and eggs, at 46 Little West Twelfth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,690 and nominal assets of $1,624, consisting of cash, $100; stock in trade, $481; accounts, $977, and fixtures, $66. He was formerly in business on Avenue A for ten years, and at the present location since May 2, 1900.

HENRY J. HINCK.—Henry J. Hinck, commission merchant, or 466 Broome Street, formerly of Hinck & Ould, dry goods commission merchants, formerly of 53 Worth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually, and also to have the firm declared bankrupt. The firm has dissolved, but there has been no final settlement, and the only assets are accounts, which are uncollectible. His individual liabilities are $27,183 and no assets, and the firm liabilities are $84,040, and assets, consisting of worthless accounts, $26,856, and cash in the Pacific Bank, $439, which was ordered by decree to be paid to John O. Erckens, one of the partners in the firm of Hinck & Ould. On an accounting proceedings between Mr. Erckens against Messrs. Hinck and Ould, it was decreed that there is due the firm of Hinck & Ould from Mr. Hinck the sum of $10,152, and from Mr. Ould the sum of $59,650. In the schedules of firm liabilities $45,356 is to Mr. Erckens for balance due on capital account of the firm of Hinck & Ould, 1894 to 1901, and $26,101 to Christopher Richardson of Newark for money due a retiring partner in 1896. Mr. Hinck's individual liabilities are principally overdrafts due the firm and former partners, and certain contingent liabilities in case the other partners paid certain liabilities. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge are his attorneys.

Stay on the Paine Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received a stay on the attachment obtained on Monday against J. Overton Paine & Co., stock brokers, of 7 Wall Street, by Timothy H. Leary, for $4,218, on an order to show cause, returnable to-day, why the attachment should not be vacated. The Sheriff had put a keeper in the offices at 7 Wall Street, and had also attached the firm's bank account.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Alonzo—R. Helf	$102
BLISS, Archibald M.—S. G. Cornwell and others	1,107
BURROWS, Joseph G.—J. Hinkel	69
ELISS, John H.—G. Buckmaster	72
BELL, Thomas H.—M. J. Ward	324
BUTTA, Antonio—I. Winugrad and others	67
BIONDI, Libunto and Nicholas—New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company	29
BREUNIG, Frank—Edison Electric Illuminating Company	150
BARLOW, Alfred E.—E. J. Wilson	760
BERTI, Enrico P.—M. Garofalo	69
CHAMBIRAS, Alexander, and Louis Marinakos—M. H. Pitigor	337
CROCKER, Henry P.—W. B. Simonds and others	70
COSTELLO, John—People of the State of New York	135
ALLEN, Isaac N. E., and Alexander S. Bacon—Parmelee Ecclestone Lumber Company	11,649
DINGFELDER, Henry—N. Y. Edison Company	174
DI RIGO, Alberto—C. Dizzi	317
DONNELL, Raymond L.—O. W. Arkenburg	24
DREIDENSTEIN, Catherine—M. Breidenstein	1,080
EIBER, Annie—P. G. Kemp	124
EHRGOTT, George M. and Levina—F. C. Huntington and others	172
ENOCH, Thomas—N. Y. Telephone Company	65
FRALICK, Wilfred G. and Elizabeth M. —C. W. Simers, Jr	852
GOLDEN, William—James W. Bell Company	103
HINDS, Adolphus W.—Wolverine Manufacturing Company	253
HOFFMAN, Joseph A.—C. S. Whitman	119
HICKEY, Patrick—D. M. Stern	398
LEWIS, Herman J. S.—First National Bank of Louisville, Ky	10,101
MUCHE, Nellie—A. Blumgart	42
MONELL, John M.—J. H. Kanaway	525
MONELL, John M.—E. S. Cotton	2,040
MACE, William H.—L. L. Schwartz and others	105
MOLL, Joseph—P. Wirsing	220
PATON, James H.—C. B. W. Anderson	227
RANDELL, Elizabeth—A. Jagnetty	40
ROSE, William H.—F. O. Pierce Company	74
SCHARASEVSKY, Jacob—A. Sabsevitz and others	244
SCARLATO, Salvatore—P. Torsitano	188
SHOTWELL, George M.—Mutual Aid Association of New York City	30
SCHOENECKER, Henry—A. Friedman	417
SECHER, Louis—N. Y. Edison Company	90
TOMLICK, Samuel D.—C. H. Sargent and others	577
WOLFE, William O.—Mutual Aid Association of New York City	27
ZIMMER, Henry—T. Branting	61

The City of New York—William Sullivan, $143.71; J. J. Bell, $532.80; J. Cameron, $406.32; W. Ryan and others, $131.80; G. Maio and others, $363.60; J. P. Armbrust, $257.78; Rand Drill Company, $389.23; S. Bellotti, $123.26; H. A. Episcopo, $4,223.44; M. McBride, $101.90; F. Simoni and others, $684; J. Morrison, $56.31; Twelfth Ward Bank, City of New York, $9,197.45; G. B. Raymond & Co., $2,879.71; M. A. Coleman and others, $628.07.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Foy vs. County of Westchester; Smith vs. United Traction and Electric Company; Marsh vs. Kaye et al., impleaded; McNulty vs. City of New York; Doheny et al. vs. Lacy.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re application of Chapman for counsel fees, &c., vs. City of New York; in re. settlement of account of Russell and another, executors.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Webb vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al.; White vs. Tebo; Wanamaker et al. vs. McGraw.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Shayne vs. Evening Post Publishing Company.—Order reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs. Questions certified answered in the affirmative.

Bosworth, receiver Genesee Savings and Loan Association, vs. Allen et al.—Order reversed and demurrers overruled, with costs in all courts. Questions certified answered in the affirmative.

In re application of Kind to punish Gotlieb, &c.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

In re application of City of New York to acquire title to lands for driveway, &c.—Order reversed, with costs to appellant, and proceedings remitted to Special Term, with directions to proceed thereon according to law.

People ex rel. Frost vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Order reversed, with costs to abide event, and proceedings remitted to Special Term, with directions to issue an alternative writ of mandamus under which the issues herein shall be tried.

People vs. Gluckman.-Krivitsky.—Judgment of conviction confirmed.

In re Davies, Attorney General, for an order directing Scott et al to appear before a referee, &c.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and of Special Term affirmed, and questions certified answered as indicated in the opinion.

Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 2.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motion calendar called at 12 M.

In re Samuel Weiss.
In re Solomon Feldstein.
In re M. C. Boynton & Co.
In re Morris J. Meyer.
In re Abraham J. Feinstein.
In re Seeger & Guernsey.
In re Abraham Levy.
In re Max Hilborn.
In re Jacob Kleinert.
In re Charles Detcken.
In re Sophie Schwab.
In re Minna Froese.
In re Henry S. Soubami.
In re Frank A. Pasho.
In re Harris & Melzer.
In re Frank T. Neely.
In re Moses Weinstein.
In re Louis Rosnick.
In re George W. Moseley.
In re Frank W. White.
In re Herman Harris.
In re N. Y. Economic Print Co.
In re Louis Darms.
In re Sockovitz & Berman.
In re Hurley & Johnson.
In re Margaret Mulch.
In re Peter McCabe.
In re V. A. Freystadt.
In re J. E. & J. Herzog.
In re Lengert Wagon Co.
In re J. H. Wetzel.
In re Jacob Levine.
In re Geo. W. Moseley.
In re Ralph Edmunds.
In re Macy & Blachinsky.
In re C. W. Morgan.
In re Reuben Rosenberger & Co.
In re Henry Lesser.

CIRCUIT COURT—Kelly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Henry vs. Henry.
2—Farrell vs. N. Y. Press Co.
3—Kohn vs. Broadway Building Co.
4—King vs. same.
5—Dattelbaum vs. same.
6—Fred. Opperman, Jr., Brew. Co. vs. Pearson.
7—Stokes vs. Parsons.
8—Cary vs. Barnes.
9—Erdtmann vs. Erdtmann.
10—Ratinez vs. Levy.
11—English vs. Brown.
12—Jones vs. Coler.
13—Washington Life Ins. Co. vs. Stoll.
14—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Lawson.
15—Volpe vs. Yuzzolino.
16—Loos vs. Loos.
17—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
18—Jacob vs. Jacob.
19—In re Farrell.
20—Rubin vs. N. Y. Painless Dental Co.
21—Richard vs. Millard.
22—Neagle vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
23—State Trust Co. vs. McCormick Mfg. Co.
24—Matter of Hoffmann
25—Ackermann vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
26—McGrath vs. Liviglia.
27—Bauer vs. Bauer.
28—Huer vs. Ericson.
29—Wiberly vs. Wiberly.
30—Maher vs. Maher.
31—Diamond vs. Morris.
32—Maginn vs. Weber.
33—Fredericks vs. Fredericks.
34—Ortlib vs. Kerzog.
35—Gordon vs. Wallace.
36—Cuccio vs. Porto.
37—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Walsh.
38—Reynolds vs. Reynolds.
39—Matter of Beggs.
40—Matter of Rothberg.
41—Bleecker vs. Dupuy.
42—Matter of Cook.
43—Hildreth vs. Stein.
44—Micolino vs. Kobert.
45—Tinney vs. Aitken.
46—In re Dobson.
47—Armour & Co. vs. Delle.
48—Mecca Gold Placer Mining Co. vs. Kingsbury.
49—Scheuer vs. Smith.
50—3d Nat. Bank of Buffalo vs. Farrington.
51—Rappaport vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
52—Schmidt vs. same.
53—Kaufman vs. same.
54—Healy vs. same.
55—Haskins vs. Haskins
56—Hesser vs. Am. Surety Co.
57—Leary vs. Paine.
58—Schmidt vs. Goslin.
59—Goslin vs. Ammon.
60—Young vs. Kirk Christy Co.
61—Rowley vs. Feldman.
62—McGrath vs. Horgan

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Joe Friedman.	William Ludlow,
Lucretia S. Jones,	Charles S. Hartwell,
Margaret Mahoney,	Mary Finger.
Adolph Jaeger,	At 2 P. M.
Mary Louise Ward,	Amos D. Shepard,
John W. Loveridge,	Sarah S. Macy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—Otto Pollack.	6—Jeremiah Phelan.
Joseph Pollack.	Frank Sands.
2—Joseph McKeon.	9—Louis Ruffer.
3—Isadore Block.	10—David Rosenstraus.
4—Alexander T. Segura.	11—Morris Meyer.
Pleadings.	William Hughes.
5—Henry Beckerman.	12—John Wallace.
7—Thomas O'Bryan.	13—William Koppelman.
8—Paul Kelly.	14—George R. Hartwell.
John Shields.	15—Samuel Harris.
4—George B. Zinser.	16—Sophia Johnson.
George De Long.	17—Joseph Zachere.
John Clark.	18—Max Weisenbrock.
James Mott.	19—Mary Collins.
5—Peter Shaughnessy.	20—Josef Cader.
6—Thomas Donohue.	21—Charles F. Hanson.
7—Thomas Donohue.	22—Jacob Kallenbach.
Edward Callaghan.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Herbert C. Mason vs. Moritz Rosen—Ray Bacon.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Magdelbaum vs. Frick—Abraham A. Joseph.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Walton—Gerard Roberts.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Phoenix vs. Trustees, &c., of Columbia College—Albert Stickney.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

310—People vs. McKegan.	430—Scheel vs. Guilfoyle.
429—Same vs. Colletta.	434—Cullinan vs. Texter.
386—Grosjean vs. Galloway.	438—Freestone vs. Third Avenue R. R.
391—Hartmann vs. Burtis.	444—Morrissey vs. Smith.
420—Devaney vs. Degnan-McLean Co.	445—Brantingham vs. Huff.
427—Matter of McGee.	446—Hurrell vs. Hurrell.
83—Scanlan vs. Kahan.	

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Terms—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Betts, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The accounting in the estates of Julia B. Kane, Hannah Pope, John Hayes, Otto A. Van Campen, Justus C. Wemphal, Thomas Dwyer, John Milton Barr, Eliza T. White, Daniel W. Northrup, Thomas Say, Susan Gladwish, and Mary Ann Farmer.

The estates of Bernard McHugh and Thomas N. Dwyer.

The administration of Michael Feinberg, Meta Oest, and Johanna Robbins.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Betts, J.—Meserole vs. Hirschfield—Charles O. Grim, to compute. Huther vs. Glass—Luther W. Emerson, to compute. Miller vs. Miller—Eugene V. Daly, to take proof and report. In re Shanley—John H. Kemble, to inquire and report.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Note Location, Terms, Access.

GRANTWOOD
ON THE HUDSON,
270 Feet Above the River.

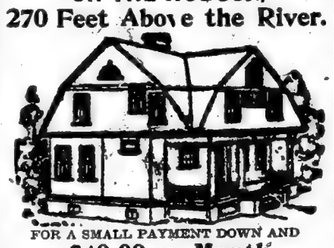

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND
$40.00 a Month
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

If you like the clear, high, dry atmosphere that makes buoyant health and spirits; if tasteful surroundings, good neighbors, modern conveniences, with all the added attractions of river and mountain views, please you, you are the right people, and every house and lot in Grantwood could be sold in one day if all the right people knew that the right place is so near at hand. Give yourself the pleasure of a visit to Grantwood. Then see on what liberal terms you can establish a home there.

Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferries (by Hudson River Traction Co.'s R. R.), or 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry or trolley.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 1087 Madison. 1,133 Broadway, New York.

For Sale or Lease.—Brick factory, 20,000 feet floor, vicinity city; power equipment; convenient shipping; little cash; monthly payments. Factory, Z Box 183, Times.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.
Supreme Court Partition Sale.
Thursday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock M.
at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
423 AND 425 EAST 118TH ST.,
between 1st and Pleasant Avs., two four-story and basement brownstone single Flats, containing modern improvements; size of lots, 21 and 21.6x100.11, slightly irregular. This block consists mostly of private houses, and is desirable in every way.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Referee, 20 Broad St.; Ennever & Trautmann, Pl'ff's Attys., 132 Nassau St.;
Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, Attys. for Defts. Ingel;
Daniel D. Sherman, Atty. for infant deft.;
Kursman & Frankenheimer, Attys. for Defts. Einhorn and others.
Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R,
Sells at auction, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S ABSOLUTE SALE,
By order of the SURROGATE.
NOS. 242 AND 244 EAST 79TH ST.,
adjoining southwest corner of 2d Av., two four-story and basement brownstone Flats; size of lots, 25x102.2 each. Have fine light from rear. The first of the new Carnegie public libraries will be located in this block, close to these houses.
A. A. ALEXANDER, Atty. for Executor, 99 Nassau. C. W. DAYTON, Atty. for Legatees, 27 William St.
Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000
Under its system doubtful points in titles are submitted to its Committee of Counsel, consisting of well-known real-estate lawyers. This protection makes its policies the strongest issued.

LET US ADVISE YOU
AS TO INVESTMENTS IN
FACTORY SITES,
WATER FRONTS,
BUILDING LOTS,
AND HOMES
in the Borough of Queens, 3 to 10 minutes' walk from Long Island Railroad; to approaches to Bridge and Tunnel. Certain development imminent. If you can't call, write
NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, Owner,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JAMAICA LOTS—JAMAICA LOTS.
JAMAICA LOTS.
Same distance as Harlem River; soon to have four new bridges and two tunnels, which, with Pennsylvania Railroad, electric and elevated lines, can carry millions to Jamaica, where ten lots can now be bought at price of one Bronx lot. You can build a home in Jamaica for cost of digging a cellar in the Bronx.
All city improvements, including sewers, and no rock to excavate; five cent fare. Will soon be only 20 minutes from City Hall on main lines.
A few acceptable, wide-awake persons having $2,000 to $4,000 cash may join syndicate securing city lots at acre prices by promptly addressing FULTON, Box X 208 Times, N. Y. City.

Farm, 62 acres, on Rockaway Turnpike, near Locust Av., Jamaica, (south,); sell half value. Address owner, C. H. Straiton, 146 Av. D, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HEALTHFUL RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PLOT 66X250; HANDSOME STABLE, TWO BOX STALLS; ALL KINDS FRUIT, GARDEN, CHICKEN HOUSE, SHRUBBERY, SHADE; FINE PORCH; FACES EAST; 10 MINUTES FROM DEPOT; FLAG WALKS; PRICE $5,000; EASY TERMS; RENT $40 PER MONTH.
J. C. BOGERT, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

FOR SALE, $10,000; or TO LET, $50; a beautiful country residence at Hohokus, N. J., (40 minutes' ride on Erie;) 14 rooms, bath, &c.; large stable; 5 acres ground; highly cultivated; fruit and shade trees. Address Bargain, Box 123 Times Office.

For Sale.—East Orange, seven minutes' walk from East Orange Station, fine avenue, choice 12-room house; every improvement; steam heat; open plumbing; built for owner's occupancy; $9,500; easy terms. Address Bargain, D Box 125 Times Office.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 161 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For Sale or Exchange—House, 11 rooms and basement; elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; lot 50x106; fine neighborhood; 18 minutes from New York City Hall; Greenville, N. J. Inquire 72 Fulton St., third floor, New York.

Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Malden Lane.

East Orange, Near Station.—Several new houses; handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; $5,000 to $6,000; terms to suit. Davis, owner, 53 South Grove St., East Orange, or Adler, 220 Broadway.

Attractive residence; hour on Penn. R. R.; 7 rooms, barn, outbuildings; 40 acres; healthy location; near New Brunswick; price $2,500. Address 151 East 31st St.

$7.50 pays for building lot 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Farm for Sale.—50 acres; variety of fruit trees; New Brunswick, New Jersey. Inquire 169 East 77th St., New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

AN AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING.
39 West 86th Street,
32½ Feet Wide,
Six Stories High. With Extension Including Fifth Story.
Automatic electric elevator and every modern improvement.
Just complete and open for inspection.
C. W. LUYSTER,
Telephone connections. 35 Nassau St.

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.
Broadway corner, seven stories; large, light apartments; all modern improvements; entirely rented; can be bought at a price much less than its value; will be benefited by underground railroad; to be sold subject to first mortgage at 4½ per cent. Further particulars,
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

$31,500 will buy a fine triple flat on west side; always rented; all latest improvements; guaranteed rentals over $3,000; a big bargain. For particulars apply to Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

Columbus Av., near 100th St.—Ten fine store properties; owner must sell and will sacrifice. For particulars apply to Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

Bargain.—$8,500, four-story single flat, 162 East 118th St.; rent, $840. Owner, 1,107 East 156th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF
REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $5 DOWN AND $5 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. IT HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.
WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES
FROM 42d STREET
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET. THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN, THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.
MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LOTS AT
SLOCUM PARK
Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.
35 minutes from N. Y. City Hall.
For Sale on Easy Terms.
5c. Fare.
If you desire to build a Home we will advance the money at a low rate of interest.
SLOCUM PARK is beautifully situated and has all city improvements, with Gas Electric Lights, Public Schools, Churches Police and Fire Protection. Free mail delivery
HOW TO GET THERE: Take Smith St. (Coney Island) car from N. Y. side of the Bridge direct to Property. Get off at Ave. P or take Kings Co. Elevated (Brighton Beach Division) and get off at Kings Highway. Agents on the grounds daily and Sunday.
SALES OFFICE: Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P. Business Office: 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SIX SOLD
of my new homes just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs.; are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hardwoods, model all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms; and paneled ceilings.
Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.
THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

FLATBUSH The choicest section, thoroughly restricted, near all cars.
Detached houses, lots 50 and 60x100 feet, East 16th St. and 17th St. and Av. D.
14 Rooms, Latest Improvements, hardwood trim, tiled bath, three toilet rooms.
16th St. Houses, $6,500 and upward; 17th St., $10,000 and upward.
W. FRED STEINMETZ, Builder,
850 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

SOUTH MIDWOOD,
THE FINEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH.
With every street improvement containing houses representing the highest type of architecture and design. 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y.
A New Residence; rich, artistically designed; plot 50x100, (or more ground if desired.) Wide piazzas, 12 large rooms, centre hall, parquet floors; hardwood trim; handsome decorations; basins, with hot and cold water between chambers; changing new arrangement of rooms; price $9,500, (worth $11,000;) easy terms.
A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

MONEY TO LOAN
FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES.
BOND AND MORTGAGE BROKERAGE CO.,
177 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.

$6,500; Bedford section; 30 minutes to Manhattan; 3-story brownstone, new open plumbing, elegant decorations, soapstone tubs, furnace; immediate possession. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., corner Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$500 down, balance $75.00 quarterly, buys handsome 2-story basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; halls and stairs richly carpeted; great bargain at $6,800. KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Av.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

$2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic Av., near Troy Av.; 14-room house; 3 sets improvements; occupy parlor floor; rent two others; 12% investment; open.

16 Acres, 32d Ward, adjoining Rugby, $32,000; will consider exchange Brooklyn improved. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 50x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Plot of Lots, including corner,
ON CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
in exchange for business income property. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY, 7 PINE ST.

A 3-family brick single flat, on Union Av., 156th St., to exchange for house in Yorkville. Kretsch, 1,556 Avenue A.

120-acres; farm, free and clear, in Winsted, Conn., to exchange for small house in Bronx. Kretsch, 1,556 Avenue A.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Grobner, 162 West 116th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation, 8c; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Manamoneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. 50c. weekly.
Near Depot and Harbor. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE SELL Country Real Estate!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Must Be Sold:—95-acre farm near Winsted, trolley and lake, on main road, 14-room house; nice shade; painted barns; quantity fruit and wood; stock, crops, and tools; keeps 15 head; easy terms. Box 8, Sta. B, Winsted, Conn.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—60 acres; magnificent views; pure spring water, shade, pond, woodland; fine place; country home. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

A FARM CATALOGUE FREE; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Water front, stone house, 14 rooms; modern improvements; fine location; 1¼ acres. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
The Slater Buildings
42d St. West at 5th Ave.
Rents include steam heat, light, electric elevator, and Janitor's services.
Apply on Premises.

Hamilton Building, 22 Thames St.; large floor space, where good light is essential, for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power if required; rents moderate. R. Edwards, Jr., 22 Thames St.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. COR. LEONARD. Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.

BUILDINGS & LOFTS TO LET.
A large number.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.

24th, 41 West, (adjoining Madison Square.)—Absolutely fire-proof store, 95 ft. deep; $1,800. Offices, studios, $15, upward.

At 16 Spruce St.—Store, basement, and subcellar, with first loft, 23x100, to let.
RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L, B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

What have you got for sale, rent, or exchange; Bronx property preferred? Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

276 W. 86TH ST.
A five-story American basement, three-story extension; modern in every respect; will be put in A1 order; rent $2,200; must be rented; MAKE OFFER. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

No. 31 East 77th St., at a most reasonable rent; only $2,000; will decorate to suit tenants, and all needed repairs will be made.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West End Av., 576.—4-story, 2 baths, rear stairway. Rent, $1,600. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

471-2-3 Central Park West.
Unusually comfortable, handsome apartments, well located; 8 large light rooms and bath; northwest corner of 107th St

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of registered physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster.
W. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small boys and girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
131 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
W. E. LYON, B. S. Asso. Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete preparation from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

EASTMAN,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical WORK and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELISABETH STOVER,
Principals.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.
Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 474 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard.) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR L. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

MISS BENNETT
Invites Personal Inspection
of her
Suburban School for Girls
at Beautiful
Irvington-on-Hudson.
45 minutes from
Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

Senftner School,
13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE
247 to 251 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

The Weingart Institute
OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE **GYMNASIUM**
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,
242-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

BRIGHT HALL
HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS,
Nyack-on-Hudson,
New York.
Mrs. Salisbury,
Principal.

MISS ANNE BROWN,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
"11-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
Do you wish thorough instruction with actual experience in office of public stenographer at reasonable cost? Room for two. Positions guaranteed. The Reliable Stenographer, Room 67, 20 Nassau St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
202 W. 85th St., corner West End Av. and Annex.

THE MISSES WREAKS
thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
36th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Misses McFee's School.
306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Granville Kleiser Studio, 3 West 23d St.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River Dr., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal or Stevens School.

THE **Wilson & Lyon** School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION,
WEST SIDE BRANCH Y. M. C. A. BUILDING,
318 WEST 57TH STREET.
Genevieve Stebbins. F. Townsend Southwick
Elocution, Oratory, Physical Culture, Pantomime, Artistic Statue Posing, Public Reading, Recitation, and Dramatic Art. Chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
FALL TERM OPENS OCT. 9TH.
Examinations for Senior Classes Oct. 7th. Pupils register Oct. 8th and 9th.

The Loyola School,
45 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
W. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.
Genevieve Stebbins, Westside Branch Y.M.C.A.
F. Townsend Southwick, Building, 318 W. 57th.
Elocution, Oratory, Physical Culture, Pantomime, Artistic Statue Posing, Public Reading, Recitation, Dramatic Art. Chartered by REGENTS—NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY. (OPENS OCT. 9.) Examinations Senior Classes, Oct. 7th. Register, Oct. 8th, 9th.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray,
New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1880. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL.
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE SCHOOL OF
COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 82d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., Principals.
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B.,

WOOD'S SCHOOL,
5TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST.
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1296—Riverside.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.
735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
33 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

BOOKKEEPING, MUNSON SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR taught privately at appointed hours. (18 years' experience.) CHAS. H. GORSLINE, 703 Lexington Av., near 57th St.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 83d year. Co-educational, Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 301 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 54th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 94th St., New York City.

DWIGHT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
15 West 43d St., New York City
Principal,
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

Bookkeeping, Munson shorthand, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar taught privately at appointed hours; 15 years' experience. Chas. H. Gorsline, 703 Lexington Av., near 57th St.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; private lessons; day and evening; moderate. Miss S., 46 West 90th St.

An artist will give best instruction in drawing and painting in part payment of board; must be near 15th St. and 5th Av. Box 259, 1,209 Broadway.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cok, 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

INSTITUT TISNE,
363 West End Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Free.—Evening French course for ladies registering before Oct. 4. Berger's French Academy, 106 East 23d St.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Musical.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Dells. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

Violin.—Prof. Benjamin B. Isaacs, the eminent violinist; artistic solo playing specialty taught; highest recommendations; terms on application. The Astor Flats, 28 and 30 West 128th, and Metropolitan Hall, North St., New Rochelle.

The Froehlich School of Music,
2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 138 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Mrs. Perie Rous-Wilkinson, Carnegie Hall.—Music; Wagner's Nibelungen interpreted; piano instruction; choral classes; coaching; accompanying.

Jeanne Arone, authorized vocal teacher of Florenza d'Arona's method; special teachers' course. 1,219 Madison Av.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Teacher will give piano lessons to young beginners evenings; terms very moderate. Dion, 1,280 2d Av.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $3.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private. 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. HATFIELD MORTON,
Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 3, AT 11 A. M.,
on the premises,
6 EAST 62D ST.,
by order of
HENRY NEWMAN, ESQ.,
the entire contents of the palatial residence, including Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Bedrooms, Billiard Room, Oriental Rooms, Draperies, Rare Rugs, Carpets, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac throughout; Sheffield Dinner Service, Old English Cut Glass; also his valuable collection of Paintings by celebrated European and American artists.
ALSO
the entire Trim of the building, including Parquet Floor, Storm Doors, all Hardwood Trimming on building, Chandeliers, Fireplaces, Grates, Mirrors, Tiling, Safe, etc.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
The effects contained in the above residence are of the VERY FINEST. I call your attention especially to the paintings and art furniture.
N. B.—Entire trim of building, including mirrors, doors, mantles, etc., will be sold to-morrow.
J. HATFIELD MORTON,
1404 Broadway. Telephone 2790—38.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 2 P. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, horse, wagon, and harness, at No. 1,074 East 169th St. By order of mortgagees.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St., noon and evening.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Electric Motors.—Lighting and Plating Dynamos; large stock; repairing, installing, renting. George Bender, 137 Centre St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Summer Resorts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

GOLF. MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
Nearly Opposite Maplewood Hotel.
MAPLEWOOD, N.H. First location in White GOLF. Mountain region. Terms moderate. Accommodates 125. Remains open until Oct. 15. LEON E. GILLEY, Mgr.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

STATLER'S HOTEL, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
at the main entrance to the Exposition. Rooms, $1.00 per day; Rooms and Meals, $2.00 per day.

THE KENILWORTH, Cor. Elmwood Ave. and Anderson Place.
Statler's High-Grade Fire-proof Annex. European Plan. Rooms, (for two,) $2.00 per day and up.
Mr. J. I. Murray, representing these hotels, is at the Hotel Victoria, New York. He will call on those desiring information.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Fox terrier; black and white face, one black ear, one spotted ear; liberal reward. 950 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 387—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
326 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 512-518 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,507 38th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

American Yacht, New Commercial Code, with special hail, &c.; flags only; established 1834. The S. McFadden Co., 186 Hudson St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
$155.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS
Renowned throughout the world for Pure, Rich and Sympathetic Tone Combined with greatest Power and Durability.
WAREROOMS:
Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A PIANO
Unsurpassed in tone, mechanism, and durability. THE NEEDHAM. Be sure and get our special reduced cash and installment prices during the next few days. It will pay you. All are cordially invited to inspect our elegant stock of pianos, and to those who cannot call we shall be pleased to send our illustrated catalogue and full information upon receipt of their name and address.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue & Fifteenth Street.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

Lindeman & Sons
1836—1901.
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN NEW YORK.
We offer to the public a limited number of our high-grade instruments at factory prices. Your old piano taken in exchange, for which a liberal allowance will be made.
Also a few slightly used pianos at figures that will interest.
Repairing and restoring the lost tone of old pianos a specialty.
Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., 548-550 W. 23d St.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $135; squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$75—BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $100; rentals.
BIDDLE'S 7 EAST 14TH. 107 EAST 125TH.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience.) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 and up; rent; installments. William Lohmann, 315-317 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright, sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20; Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockey & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 107 16th Av.

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. Q. W. Wuerts, 1,518 to 1,522 2d Av., 80th.

Fine upright, $170, $6 monthly; Bradbury piano, $150, $6 monthly. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PARTNER WANTED
for agent of European manufacturers; a good business man of excellent character with a few thousand dollars; state business experience, lines handled, capital on hand. No other than a hard-working man who knows that a new business must be worked up and doesn't bring right away large returns, may address J Box 163 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 195 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists; and Otto P. Zeltzam, 60 Fulton St.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTEMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 253 Broadway, New York.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 312 East 23d St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c. $1.25 per thousand; cards, 50c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 32 Duane St.

Capitalist seeks business proposition, patent or mine; shooting large quick returns. Address Fullest Particulars, D Box 177 Times.

$10,000 wanted for medical business; immense profits; absolutely certain; business secured. H. Box 140 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14., 1,431 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 67 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 302.

$6,000 buys a fair interest in good electric power proposition; ground floor. Z, Box 118 Times.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 23d St.

7th Av., 2,305, Near 135th.—Block from station; handsome second-floor rooms, fronting on drive; conveniences.

21st St., 32 West, between 5th and 6th Ave. and near Madison Square.—Superior accommodations with first-class board; table guests accommodated.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

48th St., 115 West.—A private family offers, with board, a large, handsome, sunny front room.

55th St., 257 West, Near Broadway.—Newly renovated house; pleasant, large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

55th St., 338 West.—Pleasant rooms, with excellent table; references; table guests accommodated.

56th St., 316 West.—Gentlemen or married couple can find home in private house, with refined surroundings.

95th St., 66 West.—Superior accommodations; pleasant, sunny rooms; with excellent table; table guests; references.

98th St., 122 West.—Attractive, large sunny room, with board; large closets; water; $12 for two.

120th St., 243 West.—Pleasant room, with board; parlor dining room.

123d St., 168 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table and service; transients.

131st St., 239 West.—Private family will let large, handsomely furnished room, with dressing room, suitable for two gentlemen; board optional; references.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lenox Av., 426, Near 131st St.—Well furnished large second-story sunny room; superior board; American family.

Lexington Av., 465.—Room, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator; telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; reference. Mrs. Wuthrop.

Madison Av., 1,863, corner 122d St.—Delightful rooms, newly furnished; single, en suite; first-class table; modern appointment; house heated; terms reasonable.

Board Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Two ladies wish rooms and board by Oct. 20 with Christian family in or near West 80th St.; references. X., Box 145 Times Office.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and $50 weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, &c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

TYPEWRITERS.
Improved Manhattan Typewriter, new and guaranteed two years. If familiar with the Remington you are with the Manhattan.
$50.
Why pay $100 for machines guaranteed one-half as long? Trial free. Standard machines rented $3 and $4. Tel. 2040 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 217 Broadway, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 114 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave., Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

FURNITURE
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

CUT THIS OUT
I have an order for 50 TONS of OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card, and I will call promptly.
BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book or premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 366 Broadway.

DIAMOND POLISH MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y., manufactures the best furniture and piano polish in market; order it.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rahrer & Thomson, 308 Broadway, New York.

For Sale—Phonographs, graphophones, music boxes exchanged, repaired, bought, sold cash or $1 weekly. 145 East 58th St.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,381 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Gentleman's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 257 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 32 Beekman St.

Desks, Railtops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 80 Reade St.

Upholstering business for sale; will invite inspection. 275 West 117th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—$5.—On weekly payments. One diamonds, watches; no trade; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 53. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 27 Maiden Lane.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, also suite suitable for physician, dentist; refined family; trained nurses; special prices; references, respectability given, required; telephone.

18th St., 11 West.—Large, well furnished, en suite; single; all conveniences; private; cheerful; permanent; transients.

18th St., 127 East.—Large, airy furnished rooms for gentlemen; hot and cold water

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND BUDGET FOR 1902

Mayor Van Wyck Refuses to Increase Any Appropriation.

Tells Mr. Feitner and Corporation Counsel Whalen that They Must Cut Down Salaries.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment started to work yesterday on the budget for 1902. Mayor Van Wyck announced his policy in regard to the appropriations for the city departments, and during the session he made many remarks on public matters.

The first estimate considered was the Mayor's office. The amount asked by Mayor Van Wyck is $63,755, the same sum which has been allowed him for the payment of salaries and contingencies for two years without any increase. The amount was appropriated for 1902 without a protest. The Municipal Assembly budget for next year will be decreased as the new charter, which goes into effect on Jan. 1 next, abolishes the Municipal Council. There was allowed for this year $227,000, and the amount asked for, $191,752 for 1902, was allowed without discussion.

The first difference arose over the request for an increased appropriation for the Department of Taxes and Assessments. President Feitner of the Tax Department asked for $340,950 as against $324,050 allowed for this year.

"The additional appropriation is needed for new Deputies and for additional clerical help to do the work. The city is growing rapidly and we need the additional help," said President Feitner.

"We will look into that a bit before allowing the increase. I want to say right here that I am opposed to any increase in salaries or in the number of officials employed by the city," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"We will have to have two more deputies," protested President Feitner.

"Cut some deputies," said Mayor Van Wyck in a quick tone of voice.

President Guggenheimer also announced that he would oppose any increase in the salary account of the city.

"We might as well begin with the members of this board," said Mayor Van Wyck looking squarely at President Feitner. "If the officials who are members of this board demand and obtain increases in appropriations for their departments then the other departments will demand the same treatment. President Feitner, you will have to cut down salaries."

President Feitner protested.

"Move that the Tax Department be allowed the same sum as last year," said President Guggenheimer. The motion was passed promptly.

Mayor Van Wyck then raised his voice to a high pitch and said:

"I want to say that we shall go ahead and make the budget for next year just the same as if all the officials of this board were going to be here again. The fact that the budget may be changed does not concern us. I am nearing the end of my term in this office, but I am not going to shirk my work. When this administration came into office the budgets that had been made for us by the former Cities of Brooklyn and New York were fakes—fakes—fakes!"

Mayor Van Wyck pounded the table with his clinched fists.

"We are not going to fake. We are going to do our duty, and make the most economical and accurate budget possible under the new charter," continued Mayor Van Wyck.

The budget for the College of the City of New York was considered yesterday, because it was said that Edward M. Shepard wanted to complete his arrangements for his trip to Europe. The date originally set for the hearing on this budget was late in the month.

Edward Lauterbach and Edward M. Shepard appeared on behalf of the college. They argued for an increase of the appropriation from $220,000 to $288,000. Elaborate tables were produced to show the large increase in attendance. It was shown that there had been an increase from 600 pupils in attendance to 2,350, and that the per capita cost had been reduced from $188 per year to $88.75.

"This college is expected to do as good work as Columbia," said Mr. Lauterbach. "That college is not hampered by lack of money."

Mayor Van Wyck swung about in his chair and said sharply:

"Mr. Lauterbach, would you like to have us entangle the finances of New York City as those of Columbia have been entangled?"

"I know very little about the finances of Columbia," said Mr. Lauterbach in his smoothest tones.

Edward M. Shepard said:

"We cannot have efficiency if only a small amount is appropriated. Economy is forced at the cost of efficiency. We do not ask for this increase to enable us to increase a single salary. We promise that we will not do that. What we do intend to do is to employ a sufficient number of instructors so that the students can be properly educated."

Mr. Shepard then said that under the curriculum established by the Board of Regents the course was changed from five to seven years, and spoke of the two years of high school work with which the college was handicapped.

"Do you think it is wise to carry on a high school with the college?" asked Mayor Van Wyck.

Mr. Shepard said he did not, and thought the younger students should be taught in the high schools, where they properly belonged.

"All I can say is that this is the first increase you have asked for. We will look into the matter closely," said Mayor Van Wyck, dismissing the delegation.

Corporation Counsel Whalen's budget was next considered. This official asked for an increase of $35,000 to run the Law Department next year. The amount allowed for 1901 was $404,758, and the amount asked for 1902 was $435,748.

"All I want to say is that the increase is not for salaries. The amount asked for the salary account is the same as last year, but there are large contingency expenses to be met," said Corporation Counsel Whalen.

"Mr. Whalen must take a dose of his own medicine," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"Move he be allowed the same sum for 1902 as was allowed for 1901," said President Guggenheimer.

"Carried," said Mayor Van Wyck, without the formality of a vote.

Then came the consideration of the budget put in by Controller Coler for the Finance Department. He reported that the increases in his budget for 1902 aggregated $58,555 and the decreases $13,290, so that the total increase asked is $45,265. Of this amount $5,000 was necessary to pay the increased salary of the Controller under the new charter. The appropriation for the Finance Department for 1901 was $842,305, and the estimate for 1902 is $887,570.

"Move that the same sum be allowed as was allowed for this year," said President Guggenheimer.

"Wait a moment," said Controller Coler. "I shall not be the Controller next year, but I agree with the Mayor that we should go ahead and make the best budget we can. Under the amended charter the salary of the Controller is increased $5,000 a year and the auditing bureaus of the Police Department and the Board of Education are added to the Finance Department. The powers of that department are increased by the new charter and a larger force will be necessary. I do not wish to embarrass my successor."

"Cut some salaries," said President Guggenheimer.

"I have great faith in Controller Coler and his deputy, Mr. Levey," said Mayor Van Wyck. "We must not be too arbitrary with the Finance Department."

The motion was then made that the budget submitted by Controller Coler be laid aside until a detailed statement of the necessity for the increase in the appropriation is presented to the Board.

There was to be a hearing yesterday on the estimates for the offices of Borough Presidents. The hearings were adjourned as Mayor Van Wyck said that the budgets of other departments which would be affected by the appropriations for the offices of Borough Presidents should be considered first.

Prior to the consideration of the departmental estimates the board voted to issue $1,450,000 assessment bonds at 3 per cent, maturing in three years. These bonds will take the place of the same amount of assessment bonds which have been issued and mature on Nov. 1. A site for a new school at Dominick, Park and Broome Streets was decided on, and an appropriation of $241,922 was made.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Wrangles Over Advertising Sign Boards and Brooklyn's Water Supply.

The session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday was marked by bitter debates between the Democratic and Republican members. Charges were made on both sides that resolutions were being rushed through or obstructed for political effect, and the leaders of the Tammany forces and the minority leaders became involved in several wrangles.

One of the most important matters considered was an ordinance favored by Building Commissioner Wallace as an amendment to the Building Code. The amendment contains a sweeping provision prohibiting the placing of advertising signs or billboards on houses, and any architect or builder who places any such sign in position without authority of the Building Department is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than $250 for each offense, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or both.

The contention of Building Commissioner Wallace is that under the present provisions of the code, builders and architects can violate the law, and the only redress is a civil suit brought by the city. Commissioner Wallace said that over 25,000 cases of violation of the Building Code had been reported and that over 6,000 suits were pending.

Alderman Goodman said:

"I want to call the attention of the members to one fact. As this proposed amendment is drawn, a plumber, a carpenter, a mason, or a helper, and every such person employed on any building where it was claimed that a violation of the Building Code existed could be arrested. The ordinance is far too sweeping, and if the board wants to pass such an ordinance, the liability and imprisonment should be confined to the owner, builder, or the architect, and not to every laborer on the structure."

The Tammany members became somewhat excited and readily agreed to the amendment proposed by Alderman Goodman, who is a Republican.

A motion was then made to refer the matter to the Railroad Committee. This motion was lost on a party vote.

The Tammany members then forced the matter to a vote and carried the ordinance by a majority after passing the amendment, making only the owner, builder, or architect of the building liable for fine or imprisonment.

Under a mandamus granted by the Supreme Court the Board of Aldermen yesterday voted to approve a bond issue for $1,318,332 for land for the new park at Fifty-second Street and the North River.

A bond issue for $75,000 for a pumping engine at Millburn Reservoir, on Long Island, was also approved. The issue of $300,000 to build an addition to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was also approved. Alderman McInnes called for the report of the Finance Committee on the issue of $320,000 of bonds for lands, buildings, and pumping stations in the Thirty-second Ward.

The Brooklyn members contended that Brooklyn's water supply should be increased. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Water Supply after the discussion.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Attempt to Bring Up Advertising Sign Ordinance Passed by Aldermen.

The Municipal Council met yesterday and passed the bond issue amounting to $1,318,332 for the park at Fifty-second Street and the North River.

Councilman Oakley attempted to bring up the amendment to the Building Code, which had passed the Board of Aldermen, prohibiting placing advertising signs on buildings and making all violations of the Building Code punishable by a fine of $250 and imprisonment for three months.

Councilman Hottenroth claimed that a public hearing was to be held on Friday, and no action should be taken. Commissioner Wallace was present and urged the passage of the ordinance. The motion to adopt the amendment was lost.

Councilman Goodwin, who was presiding, advised that the proposed amendment to the Building Code be made a special order and the matter was thus kept from going to the Law Committee. Under the resolution the public hearing scheduled for Friday will not take place.

COMEDY AT A BROOKLYN FIRE.

Butcher Rescues an Empty Baby Carriage—Mr. O'Mara Sleeps All Through the Turmoil.

A fire which was devoid of tragedy but rich in comedy occurred yesterday morning at 523 Court Street, Brooklyn. On the third floor of the building live David O'Mara, sixty-eight years old, his son, and the latter's wife. Mr. O'Mara the elder is employed as night watchman. When he reached home yesterday morning he, as usual, retired to his room to sleep.

Fifteen minutes later his daughter-in-law discovered that a fire had started in some unknown way in the parlor. She tried to get to her father-in-law's room to arouse him, but was driven back by smoke. She cried out to him repeatedly, however, and then ran into the hallway and called for help. A man who conducts a butcher's shop on the ground floor ran up stairs in response to the cries. Through the smoke he spied a baby carriage in the hall.

"Save the child!" some one shouted from below.

The butcher ran to the baby carriage, picked it up, and hurried with it down to the street. Then to his astonishment he found that there was no child in the carriage.

Meanwhile the tired Mr. O'Mara was peacefully sleeping through it all in his room. A policeman and a fireman ran back up stairs with the butcher to the rescue of O'Mara. Without losing a moment they picked the sleeping O'Mara up bodily from his bed and carried him down stairs to apartments there. He awoke, rubbed his eyes, and asked:

"What's the trouble?"

The policeman, who had an idea that O'Mara had been suffocated by smoke, was so astonished he nearly collapsed. The firemen made short work of the fire, which caused damage amounting to a few hundred dollars.

69TH REGIMENT ARMORY.

New Structure to Occupy a Block Front on Lexington Avenue.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for the new armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which will occupy the entire block front on the west side of Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets. Horgan & Slattery have designed the structure, and, according to their estimate, it will cost $450,000.

The drill hall will be 262 feet long by 189 feet wide. On the first floor there will be a library and meeting rom, as well as accommodations for the quartermaster, commissary, and armorer. The second floor will be devoted to company rooms and staff officers' rooms. Besides a gymnasium 35 by 70 feet in size the third floor will have a kitchen, store rooms, and quartermaster's issuing room. On the Twenty-fifth Street corner a tower will rise to the height of seven stories. The basement will contain the rifle range, 228 feet long, with twelve targets, and a plunge bath 25 feet wide and 70 feet long.

71ST REGIMENT ELECTION.

Capt. J. Hollis Wells Chosen as the Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. J. Hollis Wells of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment at an election held in the armory last night. There were 23 votes cast, of which 17 were for Capt. Wells and 6 were blank.

While there had been previously some talk regarding a vote for Major last night, a postponement was decided upon, and the only election held was that of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Wells was born in England. He entered the National Guard of the State on March 3, 1891, when he became a private in the Seventh Regiment. On Dec. 14, 1892, he became Second Lieutenant of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, and Captain of that company on June 15, 1898. When war with Spain was declared Capt. Wells became Captain in the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, his commission being dated May 10, 1898. From May 17 until Nov. 15 of that year he served in the volunteer regiment as Major.

NEW HOLLAND-AMERICA LINER.

The Noordam Launched at the Yards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast.

The Noordam, a new Holland-America liner for the New York-Rotterdam trade, was launched at the yards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Ireland, last Saturday. The new liner, when completed, will have a gross registry of about 13,000 tons, and will have accommodations for 500 cabin and 1,200 steerage passengers.

The Noordam, which will be of the twin-screw type, will be of the following dimensions: Length, 575 feet; breadth, 62 feet, and depth, 44 feet.

When you want an overcoat you want it badly—in time of peace prepare for war.

55 styles to select from; $15 to $32.

Like to feel scrumbumptious a short while, or "so so" a longer while?

That's the difference between a silk lined and a serge lined sack suit.

Silk lined $32, $35 and $38.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE PLANS.

Plaster Models Will Illustrate the Proposed Changes—A Court of Honor Projected.

Two plaster models are being erected in the Justice's chambers in the County Court House. One of these models will show the proposed interior changes and the other the exterior.

For two years there has been considerable agitation over the necessity of a modification in the arrangement of the Court House. A Building Committee of the Justices was appointed, and this committee devised a scheme of reconstruction. The cramped and irregular central court of the building will become a beautiful court of honor. Twenty-four green marble pillars will support the roof of the court. All the present small rooms, which choke up the air space, will be removed. Promenades will surround the court. Extensive wings will be added to the present building.

The Building Committee consists of Justices Truax, Dugro, and Scott. For over a year they have been at work. While abroad during the past Summer Justice Dugro visited many European Temples of Justice. Other members of the committee studied the arrangements of Court Houses in this country. Messrs. Horgan & Slattery were selected to prepare the plans for the alterations.

Under an act of the Legislature the committee was authorized to obtain an issue of bonds to cover the cost of the changes. No definite amount was fixed, and as a result the architects have not only followed out the suggestions of the Justices, but have adopted some of their own in the models submitted.

"Cost?" said one of the Justices. "The changes may cost a million, or they may cost five times that amount. It depends upon whether the architects' plans are followed or not."

None of those interested would give out any detailed account of the new plans yesterday.

Justice Truax, Chairman of the Building Committee, said:

"The models now being erected in our chambers are only for the purpose of suggesting further criticism of the other Justices. The models embody the Building Committee's ideas, with some other suggestions. They are subject to much radical change. All I can say is that if we can go ahead we will have a beautiful Court House, and one that is well adapted to our needs. You must understand, of course, that we were necessarily limited by the fact that we had to arrange to carry out our plans for changes on the old foundations."

It is hoped by the committee that work can be started some time next Spring, and that another year will see the County Court House completely remodeled.

STEER WRECKS CIGAR STORE.

Upsets the Counter and Smashes All the Show Cases While Proprietor Flees.

A herd of steers which arrived by train at Weehawken yesterday were being driven to George Lausinger's farm, at Secaucus. All went well until the Hackensack Plank Road, near Schutzen Park, was reached.

One of the steers ran away and dashed into Lippert's cigar store. Mr. Lippert fled in terror. He had men at work in the rear of the store making cigars and they went out the rear windows.

The steer ran behind the counter, knocked it down, and smashed all the showcases with which it was covered. The animal next directed its attention to the shelves and used its horns with a vigor which sent cigar boxes and their contents flying in all directions until the store was wrecked. That done, the steer submitted to being captured and led away.

FOUND HIS PATIENT BURIED.

Grave Shown to a Physician Who Answered an Urgent Summons.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 1.—Dr. George Cunningham to-day reported to the authorities a peculiar experience he had yesterday. He says that he received an urgent call, which was sent by telephone from Alliance, some miles from this place, asking him to visit Mrs. David Levine.

He says he drove to Alliance as soon as he could do so. When he reached the house he asked for the patient, and a newly-made mound in the cemetery nearby was pointed out to him. By questioning he brought out the fact that Mrs. Levine had been attacked by heart disease, and died just after the message had been sent to him. She had been buried a little more than an hour after she died. The authorities will make an investigation.

Eel Stops a Brooklyn Elevator.

A twelve-inch eel, which had come through the water supply mains from somewhere out on Long Island, caused one of the passenger elevators in the Eagle Building, at Washington and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, to suspend operations all day on Monday. The eel got into the elevator water pipes, choking up a valve in a three-quarter-inch piper and shutting off the water. When the water supply was thus suddenly cut off, the elevator car, in which there were no passengers, dropped to the basement, but without injury to itself or the operator. It required twelve hours to locate and remove the eel from the valve and during that time it was found impossible to operate one of the elevators.

German Druggists' Society's Jubilee.

The German Druggists' Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last night by a dinner in Terrace Garden. Nearly 500 members were present. President Carl Schleussner welcomed the members and their wives. Among the speakers were Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council; E. C. Goetting, who presented to Gustav Ramsperger, the Honorary President of the society, a gold medal in acknowledgment of his services for the organization; Prof. Charles F. Chandler, President of the New York College of Pharmacy; Oscar Krauss, Albert Plaut, and Francis B. Hays.

No Action in the Barker Case.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that counsel for Thomas G. Barker, who is serving a term in the New Jersey State prison at Trenton for his assault on the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, had filed a bill of exceptions and that the case would soon be appealed. When Prosecutor James S. Erwin was asked about the matter he said the exceptions had been filed at the conclusion of the trial, and, so far as he had heard, nothing further had been done in the matter. Barker's lawyers said they did not contemplate any immediate action in the case.

You can brighten the lives of the aged and infirm with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It cannot make them young again, but it will preserve their faculties, and perhaps give them a new lease of life.

Serious Colds can be cured

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

A Close Finish

is what brings you to your feet, and clothes finish is what brings you to us.

The finish has all to do with the appearance of clothing at the start, and also at the finish—after a race against time and hard usage.

If you can't make any sense out of this, come and see us and we'll show you both dollars and sense in it.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

BISSERT MUST GO TO SING SING PRISON

Justice Hooker Refuses a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

No Further Action to Stay the Execution of the Sentence Will Be Taken at Present.

Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond's wardman, George Bissert, convicted Aug. 7 last of accepting a bribe of $50 from Jane Schmitt, a disorderly house keeper, was yesterday denied a certificate of reasonable doubt by Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker, and in consequence must begin the service of his sentence in Sing Sing within the next few days.

Justice Hooker's action greatly elated the District Attorney and the members of his staff. Notification of the refusal of the certificate came to the Public Prosecutor in the shape of a communication from Justice Hooker. The letter stated, in effect, that Justice Hooker not only had found no errors in the specifications of House, Vorhaus & Grossman, counsel for Bissert, sufficient to warrant him in granting the certificate, but that a careful inspection of the record of the entire case had revealed to his mind no reversible errors.

This latter statement of Justice Hooker caused Assistant District Attorney Gans and the other assistants interested in the case great jubilation in view of the appeal from the conviction of Bissert before Recorder Goff, taken immediately after the trial ended. This appeal will be argued before the Appellate Division some time in November.

No further action tending to stay the execution of Bissert's sentence of five years imprisonment and $1,000 fine, will be taken by his counsel until this appeal is argued. The law expressly provides that when a certificate of reasonable doubt has been denied by a Justice of the Supreme Court no further motion to grant the certificate may be made before another Justice.

Louis J. Vorhaus of counsel for the convicted policeman said yesterday that no further action had been determined upon.

"We will abide by the law," said he. "We might take action along certain lines and be severely criticised therefor. We have decided, however, on no action as yet."

Fred B. House stated that he hoped to argue the appeal in Bissert's case in November if no obstacles were thrown in his way. The case on appeal is now in the hands of the printer.

Capt. Diamond, who is under indictment for neglect of duty as a result of his testimony in behalf of his subordinate, was in consultation with his counsel shortly after the news that Justice Hooker had denied the certificate became known. He declined to comment on the Justice's action.

District Attorney Philbin, while plainly pleased at the action of Justice Hooker, would make no comment thereon.

The order for Bissert's removal to Sing Sing was prepared Yesterday by Mr. Gans. It will probably be signed by Justice Hooker to-day or to-morrow, and Bissert will in all probability be taken to State Prison Saturday or Monday.

SAY HE HIRED BOYS TO STEAL.

Samuel Flauman, an East Side Druggist, Convicted of Receiving Stolen Goods.

Samuel Flauman, a druggist, of 151 Suffolk Street, in business at 20 Second Avenue, who was convicted before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday of receiving stolen goods, is according to the police, a Fagin in real life.

Edward Lang, a young boy, testified on the witness stand that he had been introduced to Flauman early in July by another boy named Jacob Solomon. The Lang boy was employed by Max Zeller, a druggist, at 71 Bowery. The former said that the Solomon boy told him that he could make a good deal of money by stealing from his employer, and taking the proceeds of his robberies to Flauman.

Lang, on Aug. 10, stole $25 worth of patent medicines from his employer and delivered them to Solomon, who said he gave them to Flauman. The latter gave him for this, he says, $1.

Christian Morgenstein of 48 First Street, who was prepared to swear that he was also in Flauman's service, was not allowed to testify. With Lang, however, he pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and both were remanded for sentence.

Flauman went upon the stand in his own behalf, and entered a general denial in the charges of Lang and Solomon. He declared that he had never spoken to either in his life. Under the cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney Cowan he admitted that he was not a licensed physician, or pharmacist, and that he was at present awaiting trial upon a charge of practicing medicine without a license. Flauman was remanded for sentence.

BLOCKADE ON THE BRIDGE.

Trains Drawn by Motor Cars Stalled—Many Passengers Walked.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday began the operation of through electric trains from Bath Beach over the Fifth Avenue elevated line and across the Bridge to Park Row. The inauguration of the service was attended by a blockade on the Bridge during the morning "rush hours," which caused much annoyance to passengers, who were thus delayed in getting to business.

The officials of the company had made experiments which demonstrated that the motor cars could draw two and three car trains up the steep grades on either side of the Bridge. Yesterday, however, when an attempt was made to haul four-car trains heavily loaded with passengers there was trouble. The motors of several of the machines failed, and the trains were stalled. Many of the passengers who crowded the platforms of the terminal received transfers to [illegible] but a large number walked across the Bridge. The cable cars were finally called into service, and by means of these the trains were hauled to Park Row and back again until the rush of traffic was over, and the latter trains could be driven by the motor cars.

LONG ISLAND WATER SUPPLY.

The Company to be Dissolved and Funds Distributed.

An order dissolving the Long Island Water Supply Company was granted yesterday by Justice Betts in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The order also directs J. McCoy Gray, the President of the company, to distribute among the stockholders the fund on hand, which amounts to $19,232.58.

Henry Marshall was appointed a referee by the court to ascertain whether any application to dissolve the company should be granted, and on his report the order was made. There was no opposition. The Long Island Water Supply Company, which carried on operations in the East New York section of Brooklyn, sold its plant and other interests to the city some time ago.

Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

Utica Mills Sheets,—
Hemmed ready for use.

54 x 90 inches		40c each.
63 x 99	"	45c "
72 x 99	"	50c "
81 x 99	"	56c "
90 x 99	"	63c "

Pillow Cases

45 x 36	13c each.
50 x 36	14c "
54 x 38½	16c "

A complete stock of Defender Manufacturing Co.'s, Wamsutta Mills, and New Bedford and Wamsutta Percale Sheets and Pillow Cases, at less than the cost of material by the yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street

DRESS GOODS.

Novelty Fabrics for Autumn.

New handsome weaves,—silk and wool tissues.

Some of the favorite Cloths are Eolienne d'Hiver, Stefano Raye, L'Aquitaine cords, Nee d'Ghys, Berberdette, La Chine Chiest, and Alsatian.

The latest importation consists of a large quantity of Brocaded silk and wool Eolienne, 48 inches wide. In opal tints of cream, pale blue, pink, lavender and grey,—for evening dresses.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

DISBARRED LAWYER'S PLEA.

Justice O'Gorman Hears Arguments of Peter M. Sullivan, Who Claims Damages from Supreme Court Judges.

Peter M. Sullivan, who was disbarred for irregularity in practice by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department of the Supreme Court, appeared before Justice O'Gorman yesterday as his own counsel in suits for damages aggregating $200,000, brought against the Justices who disbarred him and the lawyers interested in the proceedings.

The plaintiff removed to this county and began action here. The defendants now want all the cases transferred to Niagara or Erie County on the ground that all the witnesses reside in that part of the State. Sullivan, in opposing this motion, said to Justice O'Gorman:

"The Justices in Western New York, the Justices before whom they want this case tried, are the worst Anarchists in the country. If my charges are false—the charges I make in my paper—then I deserve to be hanged. I charge that this whole conspiracy, which my papers will show, is all the result of Republican Platt politics."

Sullivan soon after his disbarment wrote a book entitled "The California Conspiracy with New York Episodes." In this work he made grave charges against the Justices.

In his argument yesterday Sullivan said: "I have been robbed of my license there, and I could not get a fair trial. I moved to this great city so as to get justice in this matter. I will file a copy of my book with the papers in this case, and I hope your Honor will read it. The facts in my book are true."

The specific case in which the argument was made was that which Sullivan brought against Carlton H. Ladd, who was of counsel in the Gedney case. Mr. Ladd was interested in the disbarment proceedings.

Sullivan charges Mr. Ladd with thirty-three specific misrepresentations, and he should, according to the plaintiff's views, be imprisoned for thirty-three years and pay a fine of $16,500 in addition to the personal damages demanded.

After listening to the argument Justice O'Gorman reserves his decision.

COMPROMISE IN OAKES CASE.

The Woman to be Permitted to See Her Son Twice a Week.

A compromise was arranged in the Oakes habeas corpus case in the Supreme Court yesterday. When Justice Andrews went on the bench the first thing he did was to hold a private conference with counsel for Mrs. Adeline Sullivan Oakes and her husband, Frances J. Oakes. This conference resulted in the striking off the calendar of the habeas corpus proceedings.

Just what agreement was arrived at would not be told by the lawyers, but Mrs. Oakes declared that under it she could see her son twice each week pending the divorce proceedings which are to be tried during the present term.

Mrs. Oakes did not go into the courtroom during the proceedings, saying: "I could not control myself sufficiently. I love my son, and I did not want another scene like that which occurred in the court room."

O'Neill's.

Laces and Dress Trimmings

For this season Lace is almost a necessity for every toilet that asserts a claim to elegance, and it is used to such good effect that the simplest costumes are endowed with it.

Our exhibit of Laces surpasses any collection heretofore shown and includes superb imitations of original designs made during the past four centuries.

These Important Values for To-day and the Balance of This Week.

Chantilly, Spanish, Spanish Guipure, Needle-made Brussels, Venise, Breton, Point Gaze, Oriental, Valenciennes, Mechlin, Point de Paris, Torchon, Cluny and Renaissance Laces,

Regular Value 20c to 30c yd.

10c yard.

Chantilly, Spanish Guipure, Breton, Point de Venise and other Demi Flounces, 8 to 12 inches wide,

Regular Price 80c to 1.25 yd.

35c yard.

All Silk Spanish Guipure Nets, 27 inches wide,

Regular Price 2.20,

1.25 yard.

All Silk Latasea, Brussels and Square Mesh Nets, black, white and cream,

Regular Price 98c to 1.10 yd.

53c yard.

Point de Venise Bow-Knot Lace 3½ inches wide, cream and butter color, (10 and 11 bow-knots to the yard),

Regular Price 1.20 yd.

53c yard.

LACE COLLARS.

Point de Venise Lace Collars in butter and Arabian shade, also Black Silk Spanish Lace Scarfs, 30 inches long and 14 inches wide,

Regular Price 1.65,

75c each.

Special Values in Dress Trimmings.

Persian Bands, Guirlands and irregular Gimps in different widths and colorings, regular price 30c to 1.75 yard, 15c, 25c and 35c yard

Cut Jet and Spangled Garnitures, Panels, Yokes and Collarettes in black, black and steel, colors and white pearls, formerly 2.00 to 5.00, 75c each

Black Mohair Ornaments, Panels and Garnitures, regular price 45c, 98c and 2.50 each, 15c, 25c and 75c each

OTHER VALUES EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. | THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI 30—Other Acts—30. PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Ave. MATINEE TO-DAY | REILLY & WOOD'S BIG SHOW

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. EMERSON'S | HOWARD and MATINEE TO-DAY. FOL-DE-ROL BURLESQUERS.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. 86c Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. SAPPHO

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evenings 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE Four Cohans in "The Governor's Son."

MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c., 50c. GRAND Opera House Winchester

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Northern Lights

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Fannie Tunison without aid hands, feet, sews with mouth.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinees To-day & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Last 4 Evgs., 8:30. Last Mats. To-day & Sat. CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE. Next Monday, CHARLES HAWTREY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. LOUIS MANN, CLARA LIPMAN | Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. THE RED KLOOF By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way. "A NOTEWORTHY SUCCESS."—Sun. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. To-day and Saturday. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15. Xtra Matinees Oct. 9 and Oct. 16. The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. Sothern in the New Play SOTHERN | RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. | Big Comedy and Vaudeville Bills. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. 5th Ave. | "Turned Up," Werner & Reiden Vaud. Big show. Mats Price. 15, 25, 50c. 58th St. | "The Last Word," Florent Troupe, The Hanlons, Continuous Vaud. 25c. 125th St. | "Bootle's Baby," Jacques, Inside. Other Vaud. Acts, 15, 25c. Evs., 15, 25, 50c. "A Night Off," Great Daly Comedy Co. Grand Vaudeville, Aft. 15, 25; Ev. 15, 25, 50c.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d..... At 8:20 BERTHA GALLAND | Matinee Saturday at 2. 4TH WEEK. THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. Another London Gaiety Theatre Success. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of THE MESSENGER BOY. With JAMES T. POWERS

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way. Casino Sq. Opera Co. Opera in English. Mat. To-day. To-night, Fri. The. Sat. Nights Carmen Night, Sat. Mat. Lohengrin Prices 25c., $1. Next Wk, Cav. Rusticana, I Pagliacci, Faust.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2:15. "His success sweeping and unequivocal."—Ev. Sun. WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER. Under direction of DAVID BELASCO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place. 40 HORSES. ARIZONA. 300 PEOPLE. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. LAST 2 WEEKS. FLORODORA MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats To-day and Saturday, 2:15. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2:30. JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CÆSAR'S RETURN Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE B'way and 35th St. | Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Andrew MacK Last Week of the Success Tom Moore Monday Next, DAN DALY—"The New Yorkers."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC H'way. Mats. HAIM, 4-30th. Tues., Thurs. & Sats. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:15. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY "Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS. FISKE Mirands of the Balcony. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. LAST TWO WEEKS. KING'S CARNIVAL | Supper at Sherry's & special features.

14TH STREET THEATRE, Near 6th Av. | Great Success. John E. Kellerd in The Cipher Code. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. Bargain Mats. Every Wednesday 25 & 50c. No higher.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD'S FAIR. New Orpheum CINEMATOGRAPH. Prof. McKinley Lyrics, &c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Evgs. at 8. Every Eve. & Mat. Sat. Paul Heyse's Success DAS VERMÄCHTNISS. SOLD TO-DAY.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON. EVENINGS 25c., 50c., & $1. Northern Lights THIS WEEK TRILBY. NEXT WEEK THE CHIEF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races 4th Race To-day at 2:15 P. M.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED TRESPASS BY CITY SURVEYOR.—Edward M. Laws, Jr., a civil engineer in the employ of the Board of Public Improvements, entered upon the premises at Elmhurst, L. I., owned by Clarence Edwards, Jr., a lawyer, for the purpose of making a survey for a city map. Mr. Edwards ordered Laws off his place, but the latter showed his badge and refused to go. He then continued his work. A judgment for the defendant in an action for trespass brought by Mr. Edwards against Mr. Laws has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division on the opinion of Justice Rasquin of the Municipal Court. He says in the course of his opinion:

"I do not think the act of the defendant is one that comes within the rule of taking property from the owner without just compensation. A survey and other preliminary steps are not such a taking. As is said in Dillon on Municipal Corporations, (Section 614:) 'Preliminary surveys may be authorized by the Legislature without making compensation therefor, and they, when so authorized, are not trespasses.'

As to the objection raised by the defendant that proof of authority to enter the premises under the Greater New York charter was not admissible, as such statute had not been pleaded, Justice Rasqu

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, lower temperature, fresh northwesterly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,143. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHINA HAS DECLINED AN OFFER BY GERMANY

Does Not Want Astronomical Instruments Returned.

Too Much Trouble to Bring Them Back to Peking and Re-erect Them—Departure of Prince Chun.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The North German Gazette, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, announces that Germany offered to restore to China the astronomical instruments taken from Peking and brought to Germany. China, however, in view of the difficulties which would be encountered in re-conveying them to the Chinese capital and re-erecting them in their former positions, has declined the offer.

The correspondent thinks that the German Government's offer amounts to a censure of those who took the instruments. The Chinese refusal, he observes, is characteristic, but does not exonerate those who were guilty of the looting.

The departure of Prince Chun from Germany was unattended with any of the ceremonial and popular interest which were associated with his arrival and his journeyings through the empire. The Kreuz Zeitung declares that it was time to stop these proceedings, which threatened to become a repetition of those which attended the visit to Germany of Li-Hung-Chang. The paper intimates that the proceedings indicated a lack of dignity on the part of certain commercial circles. It thinks the attempt to turn to "pettifogging account" this visit of the Chinese Prince is bound to impair the respect due to Germany abroad, particularly in China.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Prince Chun, before leaving German territory, sent long dispatches to Emperor William thanking His Majesty for the "gracious reception" extended to the Expiatory Mission, and for the hospitality bestowed and the decoration conferred upon himself (Chun.)

The Prince expressed the hope "that the powerful German Emperor may promote the culture and development of China by a gracious show of mercy toward the Chinese dynasty, and that Germany will maintain the best relations with China."

TWO HUNDRED "TRIADS" KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The State Department received to-day the following cablegram from Consul McWade at Canton:

"Gen. Wu, with 1,500 soldiers, routed Triad rebels in Sing-Ling District, Swatow, killing 200 and capturing and decapitating many prisoners. German mission burned. German missionaries fled safely to Hongkong."

FRANCE AND THE JESUITS.

Latter's Explanation of Why They Leave the Country Regarded as Lacking in Ingenuousness.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Jesuits have published a long address on the eve of their departure from France. They explain that they cannot submit to the law of associations and apply for authorization under it, as by so doing they would have to admit the existence of a power higher than the Church.

This address, remarks the correspondent, loses much of its significance and pathos when one reflects that the law was specially aimed at the Jesuits and Passionists. The former, therefore, can claim no merit in not asking for authorization, as they know they would not be able to obtain it, and the application for it would provoke discussions painful to them.

It is semi-officially stated that communities not applying for authorization under the law, and not dispersing, will be prosecuted immediately. Liquidators will be appointed for those which have dispersed.

MISSIONARIES EXONERATED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A cablegram to The Times from Wellington, N. Z., says the charge against the missionaries of the London mission in Samoa of interfering with the freedom of the natives to attend the Kaiser's birthday celebration has been absolutely disproved, after the fullest investigation in Berlin and Samoa.

BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla says that 1,700 Boer prisoners will arrive at Bombay in the course of the next fortnight. Some of them will be sent to Umballa and the rest to Shahjahanpur.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular, Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62½c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38½c.; cotton, middling, 8 3-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22@22½c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 3.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Take Fall River Line Steamer Plymouth for Yacht Races. Splendid open decks, commodious saloons, fine music. Rate $4. See Adv.—Adv.

A Word in Time.

The special Autumn Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, containing carefully classified lists of Autumn and holiday books, will appear next Saturday, October 5th. It will comprise at least forty (40) pages, and as usual it will accompany the regular issue of THE TIMES without extra charge. Intending purchasers are urged to order in advance from their newsdealers. THE NEW YORK TIMES does not accept returns of unsold copies, and therefore newsdealers, as a rule, confine their supplies to regular orders.—Adv.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S DISPUTE WITH BERLIN.

Municipality Was Led to Believe that He Would Sanction Street Car Lines on Unter den Linden.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the main differences between Emperor William and the representatives of the City of Berlin have been thrown into the background by the dispute regarding the advisability of permitting tram lines to cross Unter den Linden, Berlin's principal and most beautiful thoroughfare.

Most people sympathize with the Kaiser's determination to prevent Unter den Linden being disfigured. The question, however, has now assumed a more serious aspect, since it is learned that certain exalted personages led the Berlin Magistrates to believe that the Kaiser approved their scheme, and the municipality bought the tramway systems from Herren Siemens and Halske for 10,000,000 marks, ($2,380,000.)

The incident is regarded as another proof of the lack of regular personal intercourse between Emperor William and his Ministers.

It is stated that the Kaiser has now given orders that the plans for every architectural project in Berlin are to be submitted to him. Even the journals most strongly favoring the Government dissent from this decision.

A BALTIC-BLACK SEA CANAL.

Belgian Syndicate Offers to Construct One, but Russia May Do the Work Itself.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Odessa Listok, quoted by the correspondent of The Times in that city, says a syndicate of Belgians is petitioning the Russian Government to approve plans for a canal joining the Baltic and Black Seas. The syndicate offers to furnish the capital in return for a concession for a term of years. The Government, it is believed, thinks the term named too long, and is likely to refuse to grant the concession. It may construct the canal itself.

The minimum depth specified is 17 feet.

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

Taking Place for the First Time Without Officials' Interference.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the elections for the Hungarian Parliament, which began yesterday, are interesting, as taking place for the first time practically without interference on the part of the authorities. The local officials throughout the country have been strictly forbidden to exercise any influence on the voters.

The elections may somewhat reduce the unwieldy Government majority, and at any rate they will result in a large number of new members, in consequence of the law passed by the last Legislature by which persons connected with firms holding Government contracts are rendered ineligible for membership in Parliament.

It is expected that party distinctions will be less pronounced than usual in the new Parliament, owing to the general desire to give precedence to economic affairs.

By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 3.—The Hungarian Parliamentary general election has resulted so far in the return of a large Liberal majority for the Government.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROAD.

Entire System Will Be Open for Traffic Nov. 8.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says that, according to advices from Vladivostock, the junction of the Manchurian line with the rest of the Trans-Siberian railway will be effected on Oct. 14.

Traffic will be opened on the entire system on Nov. 8.

THE FRENCH CLAIM ON TURKEY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the Porte consents to pay 9 per cent. interest on the claim of M. Lorando, but disputes the amount of the capital. France demands that the Porte appoint an examining committee to deal with the claim. The ultimate settlement of the claim is regarded as certain, although the French and Turkish methods of calculating it are dissimilar.

THE TROUBLE IN ASSAM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says the controversy between the tea planters of Assam and the Chief Commissioner of that province has reached an acute stage. The Indian Tea Association has addressed a long communication to the Viceroy, representing that the Commissioner's attitude has a disturbing influence upon native feeling in Assam, and that the consequences may possibly be serious to life and property.

The Kaiserin Still Ill.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Empress Augusta Victoria had desired to accompany the Emperor at the end of the week to the imperial hunting lodge, but her condition will prevent her from doing so. She is suffering from a light fever, and needs longer rest.

FOR THE RACES.

In addition to the steamer Monmouth, which leaves from Pier 8, North River, 9:15 A. M., the New Jersey Central will operate the steamer St. Johns to the yacht races, leaving Jersey City station at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5, on sale at station dock.—Adv.

Passage on the Steamer Monmouth to the Yacht Races assures satisfaction, as it is the finest boat on that course, occupies good position during the race, and is always the first home.—Adv.

YACHTS TO RACE DAILY UNTIL THE CUP IS WON

So Decided at a Meeting at the New York Yacht Club.

Race To-day to be Triangular and Probably in a Stiff Breeze—Sir Thomas Confident—Little Betting Now.

The second attempt to run off the second race of the America's Cup series will take place at 11 o'clock off Sandy Hook Lightship this morning, and, beginning with this morning, the Columbia and Shamrock II. will race every day, instead of every other day, as at first agreed, until the fate of the cup has been decided. The suggestion to race every day came from Sir Thomas Lipton, who wrote a letter to the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, telling it that if it would be convenient to run the races on succeeding days, he would be pleased to agree to the revision of the former agreement, which called for races only on alternate days.

The suggestion of Sir Thomas was acted upon last evening at a meeting of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, held in the clubhouse, at 41 West Forty-fourth Street. Present at the meeting were Commodore Ledyard, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, Edward M. Brown, C. Oliver Iselin, Archibald Rogers, C. L. F. Robinson, and J. Malcolm Forbes, all representing the local club. Representing the Royal Ulster Yacht Club were R. G. Sharman Crawford, H. M. McGildowny, and Hugh C. Kelly. There was no opposition to the suggestion of Sir Thomas, and late last night the following bulletin giving information to the members of the club was posted on the bulletin board in the clubhouse:

"The agreement determining the conditions and governing the races for the America's Cup as agreed upon by the committees of the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club is hereby modified as follows: "Strike out clause beginning 'The first race shall be sailed Saturday, Sept. 21, 1901,' and substitute the following: 'The races shall be sailed on the following dates until the series is completed, namely: Sept. 26, Oct. 1, and Oct. 3, 1901, and each following day, provided, however, that immediately on the conclusion of the race of Oct. 3 and each subsequent race the Regatta Committee shall inquire of each contestant whether he will be ready to start the next day, and should either contestant reply in the negative, one day shall intervene before starting the next race. Sunday shall not count as an intervening day."

[Signed.] For the New York Yacht Club,
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD,
Commodore.
For the Royal Ulster Yacht Club,
R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD,
Vice Commodore.

When Sir Thomas was seen yesterday aboard the Erin, lying in the Horseshoe, there was a sailing breeze blowing in from the sea that fairly broke the heart of every sailorman interested in a good blow for the cup racers. Speaking of his letter to the Regatta Committee, Sir Thomas said:

YESTERDAY'S WIND PLEASED SIR THOMAS.

"There is a breeze blowing now that would take the yachts over the course in a manner that would gladden the heart of every yachtsman interested in the cup races, and because it happens to be an off day we must stay here, idle, watching it as it exhausts itself, until by the next day, as a rule, there is no wind worth speaking of. The winds are so light off Sandy Hook at this time of the year that it would seem but prudence in order to make sure of a good wind, not to leave a day slip by without trying to run off a race. Besides, the public at large is interested in the outcome of the match, and in order to stimulate the interest on both sides of the ocean I thought it would be a good idea to run off the races every day, if possible. I therefore wrote to the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club and suggested that if, in their opinion, a change in the agreement was advisable, I for one would be pleased to hasten the end of the races in order to keep up the interest in them."

Sir Thomas said that with the wind of yesterday the Shamrock would have had the very weather conditions that she wanted, and that she would have crossed the line a sure winner.

The prediction for wind off Sandy Hook for to-day is excellent, and unless all signs known to Weather Bureaus and old shellbacks along the Hook fail, there is every prospect of a slashing race over the triangular course this morning. The conditions governing the race will be the same as those that ruled the last attempt at a race, when the wind died out and Shamrock in a drifting match led the Columbia by over half a mile as the "no race" gun was fired from the navigator.

The Washington Weather Bureau issued a special bulletin for the wind and weather conditions that may be expected to prevail off the Hook to-day. According to the bulletin, there is a favorable outlook for a racing breeze from the northwest quarter off Sandy Hook. Overhead there will be clouds in the morning, but they will break away and the day will end clear and cool. The brisk winds are the result of a depression now over the lake region. Up there yesterday, the wind whistled at a twenty-knot clip, and the breeze that swept over the white buildings at the Government reservation at the Hook all day yesterday will continue to-day. The local weather forecast agrees with that issued by the Washington men, though the weather man here preferred not to answer the ticklish question as to just what speed the wind will attain.

WILL NOT REMOVE BALLAST.

It was decided at first yesterday to remove some of the lead ballast from the inside of the Shamrock. Designer Watson announced that some lead would be taken out and that Sir Thomas would request a remeasurement of the yacht. The Shamrock, it had been decided, would have to prepare for light winds throughout the series, and in these, unless ballast were removed, it would be impossible to get her to heel over enough to bring her to her sailing lines. Also, by removing the lead, the water line would be shortened, and the time allowance owed to the Columbia might be considerably decreased. When the probable weather conditions off the Horseshoe were learned, however, and when there came every prospect of a brisk breeze, it was decided to leave the ballast alone and to take the chances of it coming in handy during the breezes promised for to-day.

The possibility that a race might fall on Friday was generally discussed by the sailors of both yachts long before it was decided to race day after day. Some of the men, being superstitious, did not like the idea. Sir Thomas himself declared that he was not superstitious except in regard to calm days, the finest breezes coming invariably on off race days.

Sir Thomas again said that the fizzle of Tuesday, when the Shamrock finished ahead of the Columbia, "only showed one thing, and that was that the boat that led was invariably the one that happened to get the wind. "The Columbia having one race the better of the Shamrock," he continued, "is a serious disadvantage to overcome. One notch out of three is a big lead, but we are not discouraged, and expect as confidently as ever to take the cup home with us. I should be disappointed very much if we did not get at least one race. The Columbia, however, is a wonderful boat. She is handled splendidly both by her skipper and her crew, and the aggregation is not an easy one to beat."

CONGRATULATIONS FOR SIR THOMAS.

Sir Thomas literally has been swamped with congratulatory telegrams that have poured in upon him from all sides as a result of the fine showing the Shamrock has made. "But what touched me most," he said, "was the generous greeting, the friendliness of all as they cheered the Shamrock when she turned the first mark ahead of the Columbia. Not only the big excursion boats, but also the private yachts and smaller craft of all description saluted the lead of the foreign boat. The greeting could not have been warmer had the race taken place in the home waters of the Shamrock, with the bronze boat leading under the same circumstances. Americans are hospitable, courteous, and generous sportsmen, a combination that is as delightful to me as it is to all strangers."

Sir Thomas then discussed his plans in the event that he should either win or lose the cup. In either case, he said, he would have two fine modern yachts on his hands, but he would make sure to keep one of them so that if another yacht is built abroad, either to challenge or to defend the cup, there would be a suitable trial horse to judge the speed of the later boat.

The race of this morning will consist, as already said, of an equilateral triangle course, 10 miles to the leg, the first leg being a beat to windward, the second a close reach, and the third a broad reach. Yachtsmen who watched the race and have looked over the result of the last race carefully have been set to figuring as to the showing made by the challenger.

It is true, they say, that the race was sailed in fluky winds, and theoretically could show nothing, but there remain 3 minutes and 8 seconds of time to be accounted for, and also a lead of a quarter of a mile to windward which the Columbia got by sheer good luck shortly after crossing the line, and which the Shamrock overcame. How much of Shamrock's lead may have been due to helping zephyrs and how much the Shamrock actually gained on her fleet rival in the first leg of the beat and the close reach, is what bothers the betting enthusiasts.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club last night issued the following notice:

"Hereafter at the conclusion of any race, whether called off or finished, if there is to be a race on the following day, the Regatta Committee boat, the Navigator, will display the letter 'C,' (affirmative,) white pennant with red ball. If there is to be no race on the following day, the same vessel will display letter 'D,' (negative,) blue pennant with white ball.

"All vessels are requested to repeat this signal while returning to port."

FEW BETS IN WALL STREET.

Two of $500 Made that Columbia Will Win Next Two Races.

There was little betting in Wall Street on the yacht races yesterday. The largest wagers reported were;

H. M. Pearsall bet $1,000 to $800 that Columbia would win the series, Maurice O'Mears, Jr., being named as the taker of the Shamrock end. F. H. Brooks bet $600 to $500 that Columbia would win to-day. George Weaver bet $500 even that Columbia would win the next two races, and W. B. Coster made a similar bet of $500.

Scotch Syndicate Ready to Challenge.

GLASGOW, Oct. 2.—It is said here that if the Shamrock II. is not successful in the present series of races for the America's Cup, a West Scotland syndicate is prepared to issue another challenge for the cup.

MARQUIS ITO OF JAPAN ARRIVES AT VICTORIA.

Says His Country Is in Perfect Harmony with Russia—Deplores President's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 2.—The steamer Kaja Maru, which arrived here this morning, brought among her passengers Marquis Ito, formerly Premier of Japan, and the Hon. K. Tsuzuko, who was Under Secretary of Education in the Ito Ministry. A doctor and two secretaries accompanied the party.

Interviewed on his arrival here, the Marquis said that he had little to say with regard to things political in Japan, for now that he had left Japan on a private journey to the United States and Europe, he was out of politics.

"No, not forever, oh, no!" he said. "It is hardly likely that I will cease to give my services to my country when needed. My trip is taken solely in search of health, but when a Japanese is abroad, his main thought is of Japan, and the thing most painful to his ear is to hear of political or other complications.

"Therefore, if anything is noted on my journey that will be of interest to Japan, I will promptly send the information home, and it is quite likely that much information will be gathered in the United States for western affairs have now begun to occupy such a large share of the attention of the Orient.

"Political conditions in Japan were fast approaching a satisfactory basis when I left. The Seiyukai Party, which is a party of progress, a party formed of old and new elements, was firmly moulded before I left, and much is looked for from it. The revised treaties are still operating with good effect; in fact, from the first day of their enforcement an era of advancement began.

"Japan is now on friendly relations with all powers. Not even with Russia is there a question likely to cause friction, notwithstanding the oft-repeated rumors to that effect."

Regarding the report that Russia had offered to take the Chinese fleet as part payment of the indemnities, the Marquis said he had not heard the report. If true, it was hardly likely that Japan would offer any objection, for what did one or two ships, more or less, matter, anyway? No effort has as yet been made by Japan to foster trade with Russian Asia, as he understood the United States was doing, but it was likely that steps would be made in that direction before long. The financial condition of Japan, which had been causing some misapprehension, was just approaching a stable basis.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, who accompanied the Marquis on the Kaja Maru, was returning from a trip across Siberia, where he went, he said, to study the trade conditions, and see what could be done by the United States toward fostering trade with that great market. While declining to talk on the result of his trip over the trans-Siberian Railroad, he said that it was likely that the people of the United States might hear from him in this regard in the next session of Congress.

He was returning to the United States on the transport Thomas when he heard of the President's death, and hurried here from Nagasaki on the Kaja. Marquis Ito spoke very deprecatingly of the assassination of the President, and said that it had caused much gloom among Japanese, high and low.

MINISTER LOSES HIS LICENSE.

Special to The New York Times.

INEZ, Ky., Oct. 2.—The Rev. Ira Estepp, for fifteen years a prominent minister of the United Baptist Church, was ousted from his church after a trial yesterday and his license revoked, the charge being a violation of the rules of the Church on the question of baptism. At the dying request of his daughter, Mrs. Fannie Meeks, who was too weak to undergo any other ordeal, he baptized her by sprinkling instead of by immersion.

Mr. Estepp was twice tried by his congregation and each time was vindicated. The Church then took a change of venue to Ward Chapel, three miles north of Ines, where the trial resulted in a revocation of the license. Mr. Estepp has appealed and will ask the Circuit Court to settle the question, though laymen cannot see on what ground the minister can bring his case to the attention of the secular courts.

"The case promises to attract much interest, as it raises the question whether a minister of the Baptist Church is compelled to refuse baptism by other means than immersion when immersion is impossible.

"To Washington in Five Hours"

from New York. Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Forty five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and cafe car service.—Adv.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington.

Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Thursdays, October 17th and 31st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 484 and 1,360 Broadway.—Adv.

Fast Trains to St. Louis.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, leave West 23d St., New York, daily at 9:55 A. M., 1:36 and 5:55 P. M.—Adv.

Some of the Pan-American excursions offered by the Hudson River Day Line are most attractive and reasonable.—Adv.

C. W. MORSE CONTROLS THE BROADWAY BANK

Miles M. O'Brien to Succeed F. A. Palmer as President.

The Deal Was Consummated Yesterday and the New Management Will Assume Control To-day.

Charles W. Morse, Vice President of the New Amsterdam National Bank, and formerly President of the American Ice Company, yesterday acquired a controlling interest in the National Broadway Bank of 237 Broadway. Francis A. Palmer, who has for many years been at the head of the Broadway Bank, will retire from the Presidency and be succeeded by Miles M. O'Brien of the H. B. Claflin Company and President of the Board of Education.

Negotiations for the purchase of the bank by Mr. Morse have been in progress for several days. The deal was almost agreed upon on Tuesday afternoon, but yesterday the transfer was made, and Mr. Morse paid for the stock he had acquired. What the purchase price was, those concerned in the deal refuse to say. It is understood, however, that Mr. Morse and those whose interests are allied to his will eventually seek to secure all of the stock of the Broadway Bank.

The new officers of the Broadway Bank will assume control to-day. Mr. O'Brien will retire from his connection of thirty-five years with the wholesale dry goods house of the H. B. Claflin Company, and devote his entire time to the management of the newly acquired bank. Mr. Morse will become Vice President of the Broadway Bank, but will not participate actively in its management. He said yesterday that his interest in the Broadway Bank would be purely that of an investor.

The Broadway Bank is one of the oldest banks in New York. It has had a history notable as well as unique. Though a National bank, it has in recent years been a close corporation, and it has been generally understood that the control of its affairs was exclusively in the hands of four men, Francis A. Palmer being the guide in everything.

Charles W. Morse has only within recent years become a powerful figure in New York financial circles. His name was prominently before the public in the Ice Trust disturbance of last year, he having been at that time President of the American Ice Company. Last Winter he resigned from that position to devote all of his time to his banking interests. The National Bank of New Amsterdam was changed from a State to a National institution. Only on Tuesday it was formally announced that Mr. Morse had acquired a majority of the stock of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, an institution which, it is expected, will operate a powerful independent telephone system.

Mr. Morse is also a Director in the Bank of the State of New York, Vice President and Director of the Garfield National Bank, a Director in the Lincoln National Bank of Bath, Me.; a Director in the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a Director in the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, a Director of the State Safe Deposit Vaults, a Director of the Boston Insurance Company, a Director of the Butterick Publishing Company, (Limited,) a Director of the City Trust Company, a Director of the American Ice Company, and a Director in the Consolidated Ice Company.

The National Broadway Bank's latest statement shows that its resources are $8,753,435.96. The capital stock is $1,000,000; there is a surplus fund of $1,000,000, and undivided profits amounting to $569,131.15. The latest report in full was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,533,309.95
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c	178,535.26
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	700,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	305,243.48
Due from State banks and bankers	15,175.00
Checks and other cash items	150,667.80
Exchanges for Clearing House	359,279.41
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	309.23
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $949,564.95	
Legal-tender notes 333,600.00	1,283,164.95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	10,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund	17,160.87
Total	$8,753,435.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	569,131.15
National banknotes outstanding	200,000.00
Due to other National banks	1,297,172.57
Due to State banks and bankers	16,714.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	921,126.00
Dividends unpaid	7,167.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,761,733.06
Demand certificates of deposit	4,755.78
Certified checks	75,136.39
Cashier's checks outstanding	500.00
Total	$8,753,435.96

On the capital stock of this bank dividends were paid from 1890 to 1892 amounting to 16 per cent.; 1893, 14 per cent.; 1894 to 1899, 12 per cent.; 1900, January, 6 per cent.; July, 6 per cent.

Ancillary to the National Broadway Bank is the Broadway Savings Institution of 4 Park Place, in the same building with the National Bank, which Francis A. Palmer has been at the head of this institution also. The total resources of this institution are $6,893,606. Due to depositors there are $6,340,777. The surplus amounts to $543,829. Open accounts, $9,090. Deposits for the last year, $1,891,988. Expenses, $10,385. H. F. Hutchinson has been the Secretary of this institution.

The capital stock of the New Amsterdam National Bank is $250,000 and the surplus fund $250,000. The total resources of the institution are $9,276,620.33.

Miles M. O'Brien, who will become the new President of the National Broadway Bank, came to this country from Ireland in 1864, and has for many years been a well-known figure in the city life. He was appointed a member of the School Board by Mayor Grace in 1885, and has been prominently identified with that body ever since. He has been connected with the H. B. Claflin Co. since 1866. He is not connected as an officer or Director with any other financial institution. He is a member of Tammany Hall, and is regarded as a personal friend of Richard Croker and Mayor Van Wyck.

Francis A. Palmer, who will retire from the Presidency of the National Broadway Bank, is also President and Trustee of the Broadway Savings Institution, an ancillary institution of the National Broadway Bank. He is not connected officially with any other institution of a financial character.

A prominent financier said yesterday that, in view of the fact that the National Broadway Bank has been acquired by interests prominently connected with those of members of Tammany Hall, it is interesting to note that it was the books of this same bank which furnished conclusive evidence upon which was based the arrest of William M. Tweed on Oct. 27, 1871. After the Committee of Seventy had been formed, the officers of the bank, in which the accounts of the city were at that time kept, threw open their books to the investigators.

It was found that Tweed was responsible for swindling the city out of nearly $2,000,000. THE NEW YORK TIMES published the full statement gleaned from the books of the bank on Oct. 26, 1871. Samuel J. Tilden and others thereupon drew up affidavits setting forth the facts of Tweed's corruption, and with Wheeler H. Peckham as the main prosecuting counsel, Tweed was arrested and held in $1,000,000 bail for trial.

The Board of Directors of the National Broadway Bank was constituted as follows:

Francis A. Palmer, President; Hudson Hoagland, Vice President; David S. Walgan, George C. Clarke, Seth E. Thomas, William B. Putney, George J. Ferry, Eugene Britton, Adolph Rusch, Aaron Adams, Richard B. Kelly, Anderson Fowler, and William Ballin. Charles J. Day is cashier of the bank.

Just a Day's Journey

Between New York and Chicago by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Protected by electric automatic signals and switches.—Adv.

SECRETARY HAY MAY RESIGN.

Mr. Gage Says If This Happens, Mr. Root Will in All Probability Get the State Portfolio.

Special to The New York Times.

BOULDER, Col., Oct. 2.—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in this city this morning, and left for Camp Talcott, the home of Col. Brainerd, on Left Hand Creek, near Ward, where Secretary Gage owns the mines.

"Do you anticipate any changes in the Cabinet?" Mr. Gage was asked.

"Well, Secretary Hay is getting tired of the business," replied Mr. Gage. "He is a man of the strictest honor. He is very sensitive, however, and it hurts him, after he has worked hard, to be misrepresented, cartooned, and lampooned. He is independently rich. He can do as he wishes, go wherever he desires. He has a few very intimate friends, and would rather enjoy life surrounded by these friends and his books than to attend to the very tiresome and endless routine of the office of Secretary of State. I should not be surprised if he should soon withdraw. If so, Mr. Root will take his place, in all probability."

FILIPINOS BURNED BODIES OF SOLDIERS AT BALANGIGA.

Charred Remains of 45 Americans Found—Native Official Led the Murderous Bolomen.

MANILA, Oct. 3.—The latest advices from the Island of Samar give harrowing details of the slaughter of the members of Company C, Ninth United States Infantry, last Saturday at Balangiga. It seems that the Presidente of the town, claiming to be friendly, led the assault in person.

On hearing of the slaughter Col. Isaac D. De Russy of the Eleventh Infantry started for the scene immediately with a battalion. The body of Capt. Connell was found tied at the heels, saturated with kerosene, and partly burned. Forty-five bodies had been burned in a trench. The charred remains of many were recovered. In numerous instances the bodies had been badly mutilated.

The American publishes a telegram giving an account of the fight. The fight was long premeditated, and the Filipinos were called to commit the slaughter by the ringing of church bells at daylight. They got between the soldiers, who were breakfasting, and their quarters. The insurgents were mostly armed with bolos, but they had a few rifles with them.

As soon as a typhoon, now raging, subsides the United States hospital ship Relief will leave with one battalion of the Seventh Regiment, and at Legaspi will embark a battalion of the Twenty-sixth Regiment and 300 Macabebes to reinforce the troops in the Island of Samar.

COSTLY BRITISH VICTORY.

Thirty-three Men Killed in Defending Camp at Moedwill—Alarm at Boer Activity.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Lord Kitchener yesterday reported that two British officers and thirty-one men had been killed in a Boer attack on Col. Kekewich's camp at Moedwill on Sept. 29. The Boers, who were under Commandants De la Rey and Kemp, had 14 officers and 114 men wounded. After two hours' night fighting the Boers were driven off.

The Boers are reported to have been 1,000 strong. Lord Kitchener says the British repelled the attack with great vigor, all ranks behaving extremely well. Col. Kekewich was slightly wounded in two places. The wounded were taken to Rustenburg, half way between Pretoria and Mafeking.

Lord Kitchener confirms the reports of the heavy losses of the Boers in their attacks on Forts Itala and Prospect. He adds that the guns recently captured at Vlakfontein have been recovered from the Boers.

Moedwill is seventy-five miles west of Pretoria and fifteen west of Rustenburg. As the wounded were taken back to Rustenburg it looks as though Moedwill, which is close to the Magatos Pass, in the Magalies Bergs, had been abandoned.

A telegram from Bloemfontein indicates that the guns Lord Kitchener reports as having been recovered were dug up, the Boers having buried them.

A mixed column under Gen. Kitchener (Lord Kitchener's brother) has been sent to Natal, presumably to relieve the colony from Commandant Gen. Botha's forces. It has reached Vryheid.

The casualty list shows that in the fighting at Caledon River last Friday Col. Plumer lost two officers killed and ten men killed and wounded.

It is believed that the Government at last recognizes the necessity of meeting the renewed Boer activity. Preparations are being made to replace Lord Kitchener's exhausted men by fresh drafts. An order has been issued rendering it impossible to obtain discharge by purchase from any of the army reserves, sections of which are being prepared for mobilization.

Lord Kitchener has sent home a fresh batch of Imperial Yeomanry suffering from organic diseases, unfitting them for life on the veldt, together with a strong protest against the waste of public time and money in enlisting such men.

There is further evidence of the seriousness of the situation in Cape Colony. The Cape Premier, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, has gone to Johannesburg to meet Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner in conference, probably in regard to the question of declaring martial law in the Cape ports.

The chorus of dissatisfaction with the inertia of the Government is daily gathering force. Winston L. S. Churchill, M. P., speaking last night at Oldham, described the situation in South Africa as "serious and disquieting." He said the war could not be ended by proclamations or threats, but only by vigorous military operations.

"For months past we have been told," says The Daily Graphic this morning, "that if the Boers would only abandon their elusive tactics and come to close quarters, we should see what we should see. The Boers have taken us at our word, and the results are certainly not encouraging."

The Standard says:

"The Boers are fighting with a determination and a contempt for their own lives such as they seldom showed in the early periods of the war. * * * Their plan is to keep Lord Kitchener's army busy in the north, and to give the roving commandoes in Cape Colony an opportunity to raise the Cape Dutch against Great Britain."

The Daily Mail and The Daily Chronicle comment upon the fact that the huge British Army is seemingly only able to remain on the defensive.

INDIAN TERRITORY RIOT.

Special to The New York Times.

VINITA, I. T., Oct. 2.—Centralia, I. T., was in the hands of a negro mob to-day. A number of white men made an attack on the home of a negro named Whitmore on last Sunday and fired a volley into the roof of his house and compelled his family to fly for safety. A mob of negroes took possession of the town to-day and fired up and down the streets.

They shot a Mrs. Coblants and demanded that the blacks who reside in Centralia be protected. The white people barricaded their homes. A conference was held between the authorities and the mob, and it is thought that the police will have the situation in hand to-morrow. One arrest was made to-day.

New Indiana Oil Company.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 2.—Considerable Eastern capital is now being invested in the Indiana oil field. A new company has just been launched by New York men, the capital being $100,000. The company is known as the Allen Oil Company. Those interested are William J. Richardson and Edward C. Brown, Wellsville; William G. Noble, Allentown, and John R. Droney, Olean.

Barnett's Vanilla is Pure.

Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

For Yacht Races take popular L. I. Sound flyer City of Lowell. Rate $3. See Adv.—Adv.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD SELECTED FOR MAYOR

W. W. Ladd, Jr., Tammany's Choice for Controller.

George M. Van Hoesen The Party's Man for President of the Board of Aldermen — Action of the City Committee.

The Democratic City Committee met last evening in the Democratic Club. By the unanimous vote of the representatives of Tammany Hall, the Brooklyn Democracy, and the organizations of Queens and Richmond, the following were selected to be candidates before the Democratic City Convention to be held this evening in the Grand Central Palace:

For Mayor—EDWARD M. SHEPARD.
For Controller—WILLIAM W. LADD, Jr.
For President of the Board of Aldermen—GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

Richard Croker said after the conference that it had been decided to take the head of the city ticket from the Borough of Brooklyn, and that organization had chosen Mr. Shepard.

James Shevlin, Senator John McCarty, and Senator Patrick H. McCarren all claimed that the selection of Mr. Shepard was a victory for the Brooklyn organization, and they were enthusiastic about the success of the ticket.

The active movement for the nomination of Mr. Shepard as the Democratic candidate for Mayor began on Tuesday evening. Controller Coler, who up to that time was the candidate of the Brooklyn organization, had made arrangements for a trip out of town for a few days. He received word from Mr. McLaughlin that there would be a talk over political matters in Brooklyn, and Controller Coler attended. At the Brooklyn Club on Pierrepont Street the Controller was met by Mr.

er of Police Devery entered the club and walked into the rear parlor. He did not shake hands with any of the members.

Mr. Croker would not discuss the action of the City Committee at first. When pressed by the reporters for some statement, however, Mr. Croker said:

"The ticket is all right. It was decided that the head of the ticket should be a Brooklyn man, and the organization of Kings County named Mr. Shepard."

Mr. Croker spoke quietly. Then he looked at the group about him and said:

"I don't want to talk. I don't want to answer questions."

"What is your opinion about the ticket?" was asked.

"It is all right, I guess."

"Do you think the ticket selected is a strong one?"

"I should imagine so. They tell me so. That is what they tell me over there. I don't want to answer any more questions."

"Have you received any pledges?" asked a reporter, jokingly.

For the first time Mr. Croker's face looked brighter. He laughed heartily and walked away.

The Brooklyn leaders were pleased over the selection of Mr. Shepard for Mayor. Mr. Shevlin said:

"I don't think we could have chosen a better man. I consider Mr. Shepard to be one of the ablest men in the city. He is and has been a Democrat at all times. He is a clean, honest man and he measures up to the situation in every respect. I think he is the equal of any candidate for Mayor ever chosen, and there is not a Democrat in the Greater New York who should find fault with him. The naming of Mr. Shepard is a step in the right direction. He has proved himself an able man and he has worked in the interests of the city in many great public questions. He has been on the right side of all the political questions, and I believe that he will be elected by a large majority."

A question was asked as to whether Mr. Shepard had made any pledges as to his policy. This aroused Mr. Shevlin, who said:

"I am not the candidate. Go and ask Mr. Shepard. There are two great parties in this country, and I am certain that Mr. Shepard is and will be a party man. We Democrats do not wish to see anything like the scandals which mark the present history of the Republican city of Philadelphia. I consider that city the most rotten in the United States, and we do not want to make of New York another Philadelphia."

MR. SHEPARD'S RECORD.

Mr. Shevlin then spoke of Mr. Shepard's political record. He said:

"The man selected to head our ticket has always been an independent Democrat—absolutely independent. If the people of New York want a well-governed city, they should have no hesitancy in voting for Mr. Shepard."

Mr. Shevlin was then questioned as to whether the action of the Democratic City Committee was final. He said:

"There will be no change. The delegates will, I am sure, favor the selection of Mr. Shepard in the convention."

Senator McCarren said:

"It was a great victory for the Brooklyn organization—a great victory. I think Edward M. Shepard is the strongest man who could be named for Mayor. He is entitled to the support of every man who has good government at heart."

"You think that Mr. Shepard will be a strong candidate in Brooklyn?"

"I do, and he will be elected triumphantly. Mr. Shepard is an independent citizen. The nomination of Mr. Shepard shows one thing, and that is if a man is independent in politics, he will finally triumph."

James J. Martin, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, said:

"We will sweep the city by a very large majority. Mr. Shepard's name has not been in the newspapers as much as Controller Coler's, but we will sweep the city. He will make just as strong a candidate as Mr. Coler, and the Democratic ticket will win easily."

Senator John McCarty of Brooklyn said:

"There is no doubt that Mr. Shepard will be elected Mayor of New York this Fall. He is a strong man mentally and from the political standpoint. His vote in Brooklyn will surprise many of the political opponents of the Democratic Party."

The question as to the comparative strength of Controller Coler and Mr. Shepard was discussed by the Brooklyn leaders. Mr. Shevlin said:

"Why Controller Coler has conceded that Mr. Shepard was a stronger candidate before the people than himself. Controller Coler wrote a letter to Mr. Shepard sometime before the movement was started to nominate him in which this statement was made, and Controller Coler appealed to Mr. Shepard to allow his name to be used as a candidate."

Mr. Shepard was at his home in Brooklyn last evening. He was informed of the action of the Democratic City Committee, but he refused to discuss the question of his selection as the candidate for Mayor. Mr. Shepard's friends said that he would wait until after the City Convention had nominated him before he would speak for publication.

Seth Low, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was seen at his home last evening. When informed that Mr. Shepard had been selected as the Democratic candidate Mr. Low seemed much pleased. When asked for his views Mr. Low said:

"I had not heard of the action of the Democratic City Committee in this particular, and I am obliged to you for the information. The news is certainly interesting, but I prefer to say nothing until the nominations are regularly made by the convention. After the nomination of Mr. Shepard is made by the City Convention I will have something to say, but not to-night."

MR. SHEPARD'S CAREER.

His Work as a Lawyer and Politician—His Speech for Bryan Impressed Richard Croker.

Edward Morse Shepard was born in New York City fifty-one years ago. His father, Lorenzo B. Shepard, was a lawyer of commanding abilities and was conspicuous as a Democratic leader, office holder, and orator. When the son was six years of age his father died, leaving no wealth. Abram S. Hewitt became the guardian of the boy, as he had been a friend of the father.

The lad went to Public School No. 13, in Degraw Street, Brooklyn, in the ward in which he now lives. From the public school young Shepard went for a year to Oberlin College, and afterward attended the College of the City of New York. He was graduated from that institution in 1869 in the eighteenth year of his age. Mr. Shepard then became an assistant in the law office of John E. Parsons. He was admitted to practice in 1875. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Albert Stickney. In May, 1890, the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden was formed.

Mr. Shepard in 1894 opposed the election of Mr. Hill for Governor and organized the Independent Democracy. He was also one of the organizers of the Young Democratic Club of Brooklyn, and was prominent in the movement which culminated in the renomination and re-election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency.

Mr. Shepard in 1895 made a political contest against the Democracy of Brooklyn controlled by Hugh McLaughlin. He ran as a candidate of the Independent Democracy for Mayor, but Frederick W. Wurster, the Republican nominee, was elected by a large majority.

The part which Mr. Shepard took in the fight against the Long Island Water Supply Company was memorable. The Democratic leaders, through Mayor Alfred C. Chapin, made arrangements to sell the property and rights of the company to the City of Brooklyn for $1,250,000, with a contingent obligation of $500,000 more. The proposed sale was exposed, and William J. Gaynor, now a Supreme Court Justice, and William Ziegler brought suit to stop the purchase. Justice Cullen appointed Mr. Shepard a member of a commission to look into the value of the property. The fight was carried to the Court of Appeals, and the contentions made by Mr. Shepard in the report he wrote were upheld, thus saving about $1,000,000 to the city.

Mr. Shepard opposed the election of Mr. Bryan in 1896, and became a delegate to the National Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis. He supported the ticket of that convention, and in 1897, when Seth Low was nominated for Mayor, Mr. Shepard gave him hearty support. In 1898 he supported Augustus Van Wyck for Governor on the Democratic ticket. In 1900 Mr. Shepard came out as a supporter of Mr. Bryan, and he was asked to be the Chairman of the Tammany Hall mass meeting held in Madison Square Garden. Mr. Shepard's speech was one of the features of the meeting. Richard Croker and Mr. Bryan sat on the same platform, and before Mr. Shepard had talked ten minutes the Tammany leader became impressed. He listened and watched every motion made by Mr. Shepard, and after the meeting he declared that Mr. Shepard was one of the ablest men in the Democratic Party. Ever since that evening Mr. Croker has often spoken to his friends about the abilities of Mr. Shepard as an orator.

Political peace between Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Shepard was established in 1899, after many efforts were made to convince Mr. Shepard and his followers that the Brooklyn Democratic organization was working in the interests of good government. Many of the Shepard leaders are now prominent in the Brooklyn organization.

As counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission Mr. Shepard drew the contract under which the great improvement is now being carried on. He planned a trip to Europe this Fall as a relaxation from the labor of years. He had refused to leave the city, however, until all the preliminary arrangements for the construction of the extension of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn had been completed.

One of the most memorable legal contests in Mr. Shepard's career was the trial of John Y. McKane. The contentions made by Mr. Shepard in this trial were upheld by the Court of Appeals, and the lawyers for the Coney Island "boss" found that there was no loophole left by Mr. Shepard through which their client could escape prison.

Mr. Shepard is a member of the University, Manhattan, and Reform Clubs of New York, and the Hamilton, Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. He is a Trustee of the Packer Institute, a Regent of the Long Island College Hospital, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York. He is a bachelor and lives at 172 Congress Street. He is the author of the life of Martin Van Buren in the American Statesman Series.

JUDGE VAN HOESEN.

His Civil War Record—His Service on the Bench—Pioneer in Elevated Road Projects.

Judge George M. Van Hoesen was born in New York City. He received his education at the College of the City of New York, and after he was graduated studied law in the State National Law School, then at Poughkeepsie. He became an instructor in this institution, and after being admitted to the bar went to Iowa and for several years was engaged in newspaper work on The Iowa State Democrat and also practiced his profession.

In 1861 he entered the army after organizing a company for the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and served in Missouri. He went up the Tennessee River with Gen. Grant's army, and was promoted to the rank of Major for services on the field at the battle of Shiloh. He was afterward for a while acting Provost Marshal General of the armies in the field in the military division of the Mississippi. After leaving the army he came to New York and resumed the practice of law. He was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1875, in which capacity he served for fourteen years. He has been President of the Holland Society, President of the Association of the Alumni of the University of the City of New York, and for three terms was Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army posts of the City of New York.

The friends of Judge Van Hoesen claim that he was one of the first New Yorkers to urge the building of the elevated railroad, and he drafted the first bill ever introduced in the Legislature for the incorporation and building of an elevated railroad. The bill passed the Assembly by a large majority, but was defeated in the Senate.

Judge Van Hoesen has been Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee for several years, and has been frequently mentioned as a candidate for a Judgeship within the last five years. He is a personal friend of Mr. Croker. He is a member of the following clubs: Democratic, Union, the Manhattan, the St. Nicholas, and the Lieder Kranz. He is also a member of the Bar Association of New York and the State Bar Association.

SKETCH OF COL. LADD.

He Is the Principal Legal Adviser of Mayor Van Wyck.

Col. William W. Ladd, Jr., who has been selected as the candidate for Controller, has been the personal adviser of Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck. He is an Assistant Corporation Counsel at a salary of $9,000 a year, and was appointed to office Jan. 1, 1898.

Mayor Van Wyck placed on Col. Ladd the responsibility for the examination of the budget each year, and also the scrutiny of the legislative bills at Albany. He resides at 139 East Thirty-fourth Street. Col. Ladd has never taken an active interest in politics.

He was Assistant Judge Advocate General with the grade of Lieutenant Colonel under an appointment made Feb. 25, 1887, and resigned on May 28, 1888. He was made Assistant Judge Advocate General with the grade of Colonel on Jan. 26, 1891. Col. Ladd is now Judge Advocate on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State.

SECRET MEETING OF ANTI-TAMMANYITES.

A secret meeting of the anti-Tammany Sub-Committee of Conference of Eighteen was called at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 34 Union Square East, yesterday afternoon. The invitations were stamped "Private and Confidential."

Twelve members were present and met some of the city and county nominees on the fusion ticket.

Col. Willis L. Ogden presided and Thomas A. A. Fulton acted as Secretary. The body was in session for nearly an hour and all expressed confidence in the success of the fusion ticket.

It was decided to establish headquarters in the vicinity of Twenty-third Street and Madison Square, from which the campaign will be directed.

An Advisory Committee, including the following members, was appointed: Col. Willis L. Ogden, Robert C. Morris, Timothy L. Woodruff, R. Fulton Cutting, George H. Davis, John C. Sheehan, and ex-Senator M. J. Coffey.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

FOLEYITES MAKE CHARGES.

There was trouble again yesterday between the Foleyites and the Divverites, the former insisting that the latter were the cause of the eviction of a widow, the partial destruction of her household goods, and the disturbance of the peace.

Mrs. Mary Ann Bryan was dispossessed, and her hotel containing fifteen rooms and a dance hall, the Cosmopolitan, at East Broadway and Catharine Street, was closed. Deputy Sheriff Cohen of 155 Clinton Street, with a force of men, appeared at the hotel in the afternoon and began to remove Mrs. Bryan's furniture into the street. Among her other possessions was a piano. When it reached the sidewalk its four legs were broken.

Supporters of Councilman Foley helped the woman to remove the beds, mattresses, and other goods to 37 Henry Street, the headquarters of the Frank Lowenstein Association.

Sitting in the rain last night on the broken piano Mrs. Bryan told the story of her troubles.

"Here I am," said the woman, "thrown out of house and home because I was for Foley. I am the widow of Capt. James Bryan, who took Tweed to the shores of Spain in the ship Frank Atwood.

"We once favored Patrick Divver, but were all for Foley in the recent contest. Every one of my men was for Foley. Divver knew this, and he wanted revenge, so he took it on a woman. My rent was paid up to October 6. I paid $150 a month, and there was an additional $200 on deposit to show that I would continue to pay the rent. The landlord is Bernard Reich. Well, Reich is a Divver man, so he came here two weeks ago and took my license. To-day he sends the Deputy Sheriff and his men.

"Father Curry of St. James's Church has had the police get after me because Divver told him stories about my hotel, but they found no evidence against me at all, and left me alone."

Ex-Judge Divver was seated in the billiard room of the Patrick A. Divver Association, 59 Madison Street, last night when told that the Cosmopolitan Hotel had been closed.

"I'm glad of it," he said. "It ought to have been closed. Father Curry and I have talked about the place and wanted it shut up."

The Foley adherents say that Mrs. Bryan shall not suffer without redress.

SWIFT TORPEDO BOAT TESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 2.—The swiftest boat ever seen in Ottawa was tested to-day on the Rideau Canal. It is 30 feet long, built on lines of a warship, and ran to-day at a speed of twenty miles an hour for some distance. The craft was built for V. L. Emerson of this city, who designed the engine for the boat.

It is intended to fill the place of an auxiliary torpedo boat, such as is used in the United States and Britain. Its engine is run by gasoline. The motor generates fifty horse power. This motor is placed amidships, with the gasoline tank under the bow. It will develop a speed of twenty-six miles an hour. The motor is of the hydrocarbon explosive type, with four cylinders operated by eight valves.

The main object of the vessel is to obtain speed with a light-draught power that is instantaneous in operation, noiseless and smokeless, and which gives no evidence of its locality to the enemy.

Boston Bank Vault Cannot Be Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—For some reason the vault of the Second National Bank refused to open Monday morning, and the officials of the institution are sorely bothered by the inability to get at their books, papers, and money. Workmen have been at work on the safe since the trouble began, but up to the close of banking hours to-day they had been unable to force an entrance. The bank officials decline to talk about the matter.

REPUBLICAN BOROUGH CONVENTION HELD

The Anti-Tammany Nominees Placed on the Ticket.

Abraham Gruber Enlivens the Occasion with the "Maxims of Rich Richard" and His Oratory.

The Republican borough convention at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night was relieved from the monotony which always attends the carrying out of a cut-and-dried programme by the enlivening influence of Col. Abraham Gruber's wit, poesy, and oratory.

The convention was called to order by Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the County Committee. Frederick E. Wood nominated Col. Gruber for temporary Chairman of the convention. George R. Manchester was nominated for Secretary. During the roll call, which is necessary under the primary law and under which Chairman Morris announced that substitutions in the list of delegates could be made by the Chairmen of the Assembly delegations, an amusing incident occurred. When the Tenth Assembly District was called Jeremiah Sullivan, the Chairman of the delegation, said he would like to substitute for Herman Mansman John Doe. The announcement was received with a great outburst of laughter and there were calls from all over the hall of "Found at last!" "Make him take the platform!" and "Has he got the goods on him?"

The mysterious Mr. Doe, notwithstanding the ovation which the mere mention of his name provoked, remained obscured in mystery.

When Col. Gruber was escorted to the chair he was accorded an enthusiastic greeting. After thanking the delegates for the honor conferred upon him in his selection as Chairman, Col. Gruber said he had recently come across in an almanac a collection of maxims which he thought would interest them. The maxims were entitled "Rich Richard's Maxims." They were as follows:

Run the city, but live elsewhere.

Absent treatment may cure a city's ills, but don't stay away when the cash is to be had.

Franklin was poor, Richard. He didn't know his business.

When I leave the city it is only because I can't take it on the ship.

The city may go to the dogs. That is why I buy the highest priced ones.

Blame no one for wanting to be with the Tammany "Push" all the time.

Save the money of the "faithful" by running the horses where they cannot bet to show their loyalty.

Those who cannot go through the eye of a needle are compensated by sitting near the throne in the Tammany heaven.

I shudder to think what becomes of Wantage when I visit my colony.

New York is my pottage, though my heart is in Wantage.

When I meet a home-rule Member of Parliament on the Strand I pity his ignorance.

The reading of the maxims was punctuated with applause. Col. Gruber then read to the convention an original poem which he entitled the "Second Message of Richard Croker."

Col. Gruber, then grew serious, and said, in part:

"The residents of New York City are one public family. They are subdivided into many families living in many homes. That which is good and right in the home is the guide for the larger family in its public life. Nothing less is safe, and every decent citizen demands that nothing less be tolerated.

"In the Second Assembly District, at a recent primary held under the State primary law, Judge Divver and his two sons were denied the right to vote at the primary by the police. They were thrown out of the polls. The same men who perpetrated that outrage would be willing to perpetrate similar outrages against Republican voters on election day, but fortunately we have a Governor who holds the police of the City of New York in the hollow of his hand. He can remove the Commissioner whenever he sees fit, and if any outrages are attempted by the police on election day their punishment will be summary. Thus forfended, we are sure of an honest count, and an honest count is all we need to overthrow Croker and Crokerism by an overwhelming majority."

Nominations for borough offices being called for, Charles K. Lexow placed in nomination for President of the Borough Jacob A. Cantor. The Secretary of the convention was instructed to cast the vote of the convention for Mr. Cantor.

Senator Elsberg placed in nomination the four men selected by the General Anti-Tammany Conference for the office of Coroner. The Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the convention for the four nominees.

A resolution was adopted that the officers of the convention, together with Messrs. Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Robert C. Morris, Frederick S. Gibbs, F. Norton Goddard, Cornelius Van Cott, McDougall Hawkes, and Charles K. Lexow be constituted a committee to fill any vacancies which might occur on the ticket. The convention then adjourned.

CITIZENS' UNION IN THE BRONX.

Wrangle Over William O'Gorman, Candidate for Coroner.

The Citizens' Union held a convention in the Bronx last night to pass upon the names recommended by the anti-Tammany General Conference Committee for borough officers. The names recommended by the General Conference Committee were those of James L. Wells for President of the Borough and Joseph I. Berry and William O'Gorman, Jr., for Coroners. The nominations of Mr. Wells for President of the Borough and Mr. Berry for Coroner were made without objection.

There was a three hours' wrangle over the recommendation of William O'Gorman for Coroner, and the convention finally decided to postpone action upon his nomination.

An adjournment was taken until to-morrow night, after a sub-conference committee had been appointed to confer with the anti-Tammany General Conference Committee for the purpose of trying to secure the substitution of some other name for that of Mr. O'Gorman.

NICHOLAS T. BROWN ACCEPTED.

The Citizens' Union Committee of Twelve Agree to Him.

The Citizens' Union Committee of Twelve agreed last night to accept Nicholas T. Brown for Coroner. At a former meeting of the committee the three other men selected by the Anti-Tammany General Conference Committee for the position of Coroner, Drs. Gustav Scholer, Solomon Goldenkrans, and Moses J. Jackson, were agreed to by the committee, but a fight was made upon Mr. Brown by the German element, and the committee refused to indorse him.

In the past few days the leaders in the anti-Tammany movement have been laboring with the Committee of Twelve of the Citizens' Union to accept Mr. Brown in the interest of harmony, and their counsels have prevailed.

Nominations for the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Ex-Congressman Aaron V. S. Cochrane of Hudson was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District at the Republican Convention here to-day. He is nominated to succeed Justice Samuel Edwards.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Justice William H. Adams of the Supreme Court was unanimously indorsed for re-election by the Democratic Convention for the Seventh Judicial District to-day.

MUST PAY FOR A STALLION.

Telegraph Company Did Not Deliver Message to Veterinary in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 2.—Because the Western Union Telegraph Company, in 1893, did not deliver a message addressed to a veterinary surgeon in time for the doctor to go to the Hedrick racetrack, to render professional service, it is compelled to pay for the loss of Bravo, a finely bred Wilkes stallion.

The animal belonged to L. C. Hendershat, an Ottumwa attorney. The horse, it was shown, died for lack of medical attention. The case was fought through the courts for eight years, and the Supreme Court decided to-day in favor of the plaintiff, giving him judgment in the sum of $1,675,000. The Court held that as the veterinary was within easy reach, the message should have been delivered in time for him to go at once.

ANTI-TAMMANYITES NOTIFY SETH LOW

Delegations from Six Different Organizations Call Upon Him.

Otto Kempner and W. H. Russell Attack Croker, Sullivan, and Devery—Mr. Low's Replies.

The scene at Seth Low's residence yesterday resembled somewhat a parade of the standards in a political convention. From 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon until 6:30 there was practically a continuous performance of notification ceremonies. Mr. Low and Messrs. Grant and Fornes were formally informed by delegations from no less than six different anti-Tammany organizations that they had been selected as their nominees.

The first delegation received by Mr. Low was the delegation from the German-American Union. Otto Kempner, who was the chairman of this delegation, addressed Mr. Low in part as follows:

Knowing your previous public record as Mayor of Brooklyn, and appreciating as they do your personal worth, I can give you the assurance that the great mass of the German-American voters will follow your standard in this campaign. The German who ventures to assert the contrary underestimates the character and the intelligence of his own nationality. No honest citizen of foreign birth or descent can afford to uphold, in this fight, the besmirched banner of Tammany Hall. Only the self-seeking and sordid among our adopted countrymen will be found helping the Squire of Wantage to elect another money-making Mayor, pledged to conduct the office for the benefit of his absentee master's private pocket.

In his reply to Mr. Kempner, Mr. Low said:

I account it a great honor that at the commencement of a campaign such as this, which is to relieve our city from a corrupt, and a corrupting rule, that I am to have the support of your organization. I do not wonder that the Germans have arrayed themselves upon the side of honest government and decent administration, for I know all that you have said about them is literally true.

Mr. Low had not finished his greetings to the members of the German-American Union's delegation when the committee from the Greater New York Democracy was announced. This committee consisted of William Hepburn Russell, Chairman; John C. Sheehan, E. Ellery Anderson, Matthew P. Breen, Rastus S. Ransom, James L. Conway, Bryan L. Kennelly, James J. Collins, James J. Slevin, Marcus J. Mayer, James G. Phillips, Louis Hanneman, Thomas F. Duffy, H. F. Silligsberg, John Kerrigan, and Benjamin Myers.

In his address to Mr. Low Mr. Russell said in part:

Our organization is composed of Democrats heretofore strictly party men, but who now join together to voice an emphatic protest against the corrupt cabal controlling Tammany Hall, and through that organization the City of New York.

Mr. Russell's addresses to Messrs. Grout and Fornes were on similar lines. Speaking to all three of the nominees in closing Mr. Russell said:

"It is to such men as you that the city must look for redemption from the organized brigandage that now makes it the private perquisite of a public plunderer."

In his reply to Mr. Russell's address, Mr. Low said:

The honor which you have accorded me in nominating me as the candidate of your organization for Mayor is an honor which I shall always cherish. I think I have made it clear that I appreciate the issues of the campaign and understand the conditions which have led to your indorsement of my candidacy. I repeat the pledges which I have heretofore given that if I am elected I will make a constant and loyal effort to realize your expectations of a thoroughly nonpartisan administration. On this score I am sure you will have no reason to be disappointed in me.

I can understand your desire to redeem your organization from the blood poison that now infects it by ending the domination of a man who has said that he is on the lookout for his own pocket all the time. The method which you have taken to accomplish this is the proper method. When you have brought defeat to the corrupt leader who now controls your organization then will come your opportunity, and I am sure you will realize it to such an extent that, as citizens of New York, we will have as much reason to feel proud of her Democracy as we have had in years gone by, before it fell under the sway of its present leaders.

The committee from the Austro-Hungarian Anti-Tammany League was the next to arrive. The Chairman of this committee was Marcus Braun.

William Blau, who made the notification address to Messrs. Grout and Fornes, said that there were 40,000 Austro-Hungarian voters in the city, and that the great majority of them would be for the fusion ticket.

In replying Mr. Low said in part:

Everybody knows that this is a world city, and that its population is made up from that of every city in the civilized world. You are able to compare New York with the cities of Austria and Hungary, and by that standard you know that the present Government of this city is a bad Government. It is bad because during the last four years it has not been conducted in the interest of the public, but in the interest of one man. I do not wonder, therefore, that you are opposed to that sort of government, and I welcome your support.

The representatives of the German-American League were the next to be received. They were Ludwig F. Thoma, Charles Buermann, Felix Fritsche, Julius Schwartz, Fred Snyder, Albert Leisel, and John G. Kern.

Mr. Low said he was proud to have the support of the organization and urged the necessity of vigilant work in getting out a full registration. Mr. Schwartz, who made the notification speech to Mr. Fornes, said that the German-American League had 22,000 enrolled voters.

The notification committee from the German-American Municipal League of Manhattan consisted of Gustav Loeb, George H. Davis, Prof. Andrew Zerban, J. P. Voelker, H. G. Freedman, F. W. Jockel, and Henry Meier.

Mr. Loeb informed Mr. Low that the members of the organization were going to work for him "with their coats off. Mr. Low's response to that was:

"Gentlemen, that is a very good message."

The three candidates waited until after 7 o'clock for the notification committee of the Brooklyn Democracy to put in appearance and then concluded that there must have been some misunderstanding about the appointment. Later in the evening, however, Messrs. May and Willoughby, two members of the committee from this organization, called at Mr. Low's residence and informed him that they had been unable to get the committee together, one member being ill and two being out of town. They said that notification of their nomination would be sent to the candidates in writing.

JUSTICE BARRETT'S DECISION.

Would By No Means Take the Mayoralty Nomination, He Declares.

Supreme Court Justice George C. Barrett, who from November to March last was in a critical condition from an attack of typhus fever, has completely recovered his health. On Tuesday he took up the case of Sullivan versus the Church of the Holy Rosary, which was before him when he was compelled to abandon his judicial duties through sickness. He will on Monday next preside at the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

Justice Barrett smiled when his attention was called yesterday to the frequent mention of his name in connection with the Tammany Hall nomination for the Mayoralty. Asked if he would accept such a nomination, he said:

"Were I asked to become the candidate—I have not been asked, and I know no reason why I should be asked—I would by no means take the nomination. I have already declared myself to this effect."

SPIRITUALIST'S WILL IS VALID.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Vice Chancellor Grey, in the Chancery Court, has handed down a decision declaring valid the will of William Waterford, a prominent New Jersey Spiritualist, who bequeathed about $4,000 for the purchase of books on spiritualism for the general public to read. The heirs attacked that part of the will and the executors appealed to the courts. The peculiar clause of the will reads:

"I bequeath to my executors, in trust, for the purchase of books upon the philosophy of Spiritualism, not sectarian or of any creed, church, or dogma. The books to be placed where they can be free to all who desire to think for themselves and who are seeking for the truth from the true and living God, for I believe in one God, one church, and one country, first the Great Unknown; second, the whole human race as one family; third, the whole globe, the home of all nations. This is my trinity."

Vice Chancellor Grey says a competent trustee should be appointed to enforce the provisions of the will.

Hungary Gave Us Liszt,

Heller and Joseffy; Russia produced Rubinstein, Essipoff and De Pachmann; Scotland, D'Albert; Poland, Paderewsky; and now, to cap the climax, we have the **APOLLO** *Piano Player*, made in America; welcomed everywhere. Come and see it. Examine it. Play it. It has the largest keyboard compass of any *Self Piano Player* made. Places at your command the technique of the greatest artists and leaves the rest to you. Everybody can play it.

The **APOLLO** Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Streets.)

The Telephone Service is the Quickest Messenger

For All Messages,
To All Points,
At All Hours.

64,000 Telephones
In service in Manhattan.

Rates from $5 a Month.

One-year Contracts. Monthly Payments.

New York Telephone Company,
15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St. 115 West 125th St.

EXTRAVAGANCE CHARGED IN ASPHALT PAVING

Letter Sent to Mayor Saying Excessive Prices Are Paid.

Commissioner of Public Works Under Mayor Strong Gives Figures to Support His Assertions.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a letter from Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, who was Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Strong, comparing the cost of asphalt paving in this city under the two administrations. In the letter a strong contention is made that the paving contracts awarded under the present municipal régime are excessive and at a much higher figure than similar contracts let during the Strong administration.

The letter asserts that asphalt pavements were laid throughout Mayor Strong's term at a cost of from 25 to 35 per cent. less than during the period since Jan. 1, 1897, and that while during the Strong Administration contractors were required to keep pavements in repair under guarantee for fifteen years, the repair term has since been reduced to ten years. Attention is drawn to the fact that the last five years are the most severe in the life of an asphalt pavement. The letters says:

"By releasing the contractor, therefore, from this onerous part of his contract you enable him to reduce his price for the work from 50 cents to $1 per yard."

Detailed comparisons of prices are then made, the rate per square yard under the Strong administration invariably being upon the basis of a fifteen-year repair guarantee, while the guarantee in a majority of the contracts cited as let by the Van Wyck administration is only for ten years. The following table embodies, it is alleged, prices paid per square yard during the two administrations for asphalt pavement laid under exactly similar conditions:

	Strong.	Van Wyck.
West End Av.	$3.07	$3.22
*140th St.	2.95	3.61
University Place.	3.45	4.44
†West 86th St.	2.45	2.79
West 114th St.	2.70	3.53¼
‡East 104th St.	2.99	3.68
Lexington Av.	2.98 to 3.43	4.04
West 163d St.	2.80	3.94
**West 224 St.	2.37	4.12
Seventh Av.	3.28	3.93
‡Broadway	3.29 to 4.35	5.37 to 6.81

*Strong pavement on East 142d St.
†Strong work on West 54th St.
‡Strong contract on East 106th St.
**Strong work on West 95th St.
‡Strong contract on Fifth Av.

The letter also says that early in the Van Wyck administration asphalt was laid on West Ninety-second Street at $2.44, while later on in the same street $4.12 was allowed, and asks the reason of this increase of $1.68 per square yard. It also asserts that under the Strong administration contractors were not paid for resetting curbs, but under the Van Wyck rule an average of 50 cents per lineal foot was allowed.

The letter asserts that during the administration of Mayor Strong contracts for paving a portion of Broadway were let at a rate of $1.79 a square yard less than contracts for laying asphalt in Broadway during the past four years under similar conditions. Continuing, it says:

"The difference in the cost of paving Broadway and Seventh Avenue alone during your administration, and what it would have cost to pave them during Mayor Strong's, as shown by the foregoing figures, is $259,397. This in part represents the difference between administering the Municipal Government on business methods and running it by a political organization for what there is in it."

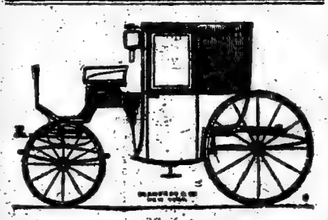

Flandrau & Co.,

372, 374, 376 Broome St.,
Just East of Broadway.

4th Ave. Cars pass door. 2d, 3d, and 6th B'way, All L's to Grand St. Ave. cars to Broome St.

BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS,
DEMI COACHES, HANSOM CABS,
OMNIBUSES, ROCKAWAYS,
VICTORIAS, CABRIOLETS,
STANHOPE, TWO WHEELERS,
and Driving Vehicles of Every Description.

An unrivaled stock of the Best Grade and Newest Designs at the Lowest Prices for Quality. A critical inspection will confirm our claim of superiority in Style, Quality, Finish, and Value.

We have taken in trade a number of Second-Hand Vehicles by best makers, repaired them thoroughly in our own factory, and offer them at low prices.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

TO-DAY

Many items of interest for to-day. Among the hundreds of special features are these:—

Men's overcoats $14.95—*The materials and workmanship in these fine overcoats are such as you would expect to find in $25 garments. Cut in all the new styles of yoke and long and loose fitting coats.*

Women's $18 suits $11.50—*For to-day only we offer women's tailor-made suits at this exceptional price. They are of strictly all-wool basket weave etamine suiting in black, blue, oxford, gray and brown.*

The Eton coat is made on entirely new lines; with nicely stitched yoke back and front and is taffeta lined; the skirt is made with narrow front gore and graduated flounce; over very finest near-silk lining. Sizes 32 to 48.

To-day's millinery specials—*Misses' and children's ready-to-wear hats 79c—trimmed with rosettes, quills and bands; many colors and shades; regular value 98c; children's knockabout hats 29c.—in navy, red, castor and gray, ready to put right on and suitable for school wear. Women's ready-to-wear hats 98c to $3.98—handsomely trimmed; and women's untrimmed hats 49c, 59c, 69c and 98c; all the leading shapes and colors; in plain and scratch felts.*

C. B. a La Spirite corsets $1.00—*The most correct straight front shapes: with low bust; two lengths, both short and long hips; made of coutille; finished top and bottom with lace edge; colors, white, black and gray.*

Shirt waist flannels—*Some excellent values here; for example,—silk embroidered flannels 39c a yard; in new hemstitched effects; regular 50c quality; plain French flannels 42c and 50c a yard; all the new shades; most desirable qualities.*

Artistic sofa cushions—*You can fit up your cosey corner or add an extra cushion to the couch at a small outlay if you select here to-day. Fancy tapestry cushions $1.50—varied and artistic effects; worth $2.50. Embroidered satin pillows $2.75—regular $5.00 quality. Tops imported direct from Japan, made up in our own workrooms. Colors and combinations very beautiful. Burnt leather pillows $4.00 each, with and without fringe; excellently filled; many subjects; usual price $5.50.*

Artistic table lamps—*We are now showing a great variety of beautifully decorated table lamps, fitted with centre draught burner and oil well, with decorated globes to match base; prices range from $1.95 to $6.98.*

Leather goods—exceptional prices—*These are the finest quality and are offered at prices quite disproportionate to their excellence. A few quotations are given here: Combination pocketbooks 48c, newest designs, in walrus grain, seal grain and seal, neatly mounted with silver corners and shields; some in this lot manufactured to retail as high as 85c. Genuine seal chatelain bags 98c, chamois lined inside pocket. The "Hercules" dress suit case $4.95, of fine sole leather, leather lined, with good brass locks; straps inside and outside; cover and case stitched all round, lapped corners, heavily stitched handle, steel frame; good value at $7.50.*

Good dress linings—*Tailors and dressmakers should note these:—The "Model" ready made waist lining 49c, boned, sewed and fitted; sizes 30 to 48 inches; directions with every waist. Peraline linings 12½c a yard; fast black and colors, beetle finish; have sold until recently for 18c a yard. Fancy moire linings 19c a yard, our own make; look exactly like silk; all the leading colors; 36 inches wide; a regular 20c lining.*

Men's bath robes $2.98—*In eiderdown, made with neck cord and girdle to match; cut full and long. Also boys' eiderdown robes $1.98—sizes 3 to 10 years; colors, pink, helio, red and gray; and boys' fancy striped eiderdown robes $1.98—sizes 3 to 14 years; many styles to choose from.*

Besides these quotations you will find some excellent values in Misses' separate skirts, infants' headwear, diamond and opal rings—and our grocery store will surely interest you if you shop here to-day.

The ... PIANOLA

as an ENTERTAINER and an instrument of ARTISTIC MUSICAL VALVE.

WITH the Pianola a person can play upon the piano better than any but the greatest artists.

Music the Pianola makes available

He can play the great sonatas of Beethoven, the nocturnes of Chopin, Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words, rhapsodies of Liszt, the marches of Sousa, operatic overtures by Wagner, Mozart, Rossini, or Verdi; or, if preferred, the popular music of the latest light opera.

What the Pianola has Accomplished

The Pianola is bringing into use thousands of pianos that have been silent for many years. It is making players of people who never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music themselves.

Increases the Repertory

It is increasing the repertory of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available, without study or practice.

SCHLEY COURT HEARS ABOUT THE VIXEN'S LOG

Lieut. Commander Sharp Says Schley's Copy is Correct.

Lieut. Doyle of the Brooklyn Tells Why That Vessel Made the Loop—Sampson's Absence From Santiago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—At to-day's session of the Schley court, Judge Advocate Lemly produced two of the cards which he has been reported to have had "up his sleeve." One was an effort to prove that when Commodore Schley ordered to be printed for distribution a copy of the notes taken during the battle by Lieut. Harlow of the Vixen, these notes were altered in a few particulars and were not the same as the real notes. The other was an attempt to prove that the officers of the Brooklyn falsified their log, so as to make it appear that the Brooklyn turned toward the enemy in making the loop, instead of away from them.

The log of the Vixen, containing a copy of Harlow's notes, was produced. Her commander, Lieut. Commander Alexander Sharp, Jr., testified that he took a copy of the notes to Commodore Schley, which Schley had printed. It was shown that in two places the position of the Brooklyn in this printed copy was different from those given in the Vixen's log. This was easily disposed of by Capt. Parker, who showed on cross-examination that the printed copy gave the correct positions; that the positions given in it were exactly the same as those given by Lieut. Harlow in a subsequent revised version of his notes, which he sent to Rear Admiral Sampson, and that therefore the alteration had presumably been made by Harlow himself before he gave Sharp the notes to take to Schley.

Lieut. James G. Doyle of the Brooklyn was the witness relied on to prove the other charge. He testified that he originally entered in the Brooklyn's log the fact that she had turned with a starboard helm, and subsequently altered the entry to read that the helm was aport. On cross-examination he said that the first entry was an error. He was in one of the turrets, firing at the enemy, and did not hear the order given. The smoke was so dense that he could not see in which direction the ship turned and was under the impression at the time that the helm was to starboard. He so entered it in the log, but later he met Lieut. Commander Sharp, who told him he was mistaken; that Sharp had watched the turn, and that the helm was to port. Thereupon Doyle altered the entry so as to make it fit the facts.

The discrepancy between the copy of Harlow's notes in the log and the copy given out by the Navy Department was explained by Sharp. He said that the copy of the notes given to Schley was a copy of Harlow's original notes. Later on, when Sharp was making out his report to send to Rear Admiral Sampson, he asked Harlow to rewrite the notes, desiring to send a different copy to Sampson.

During Sharp's cross-examination, Mr. Rayner asked a question indicative of his intention to prove later that the day before the battle Schley informed Sampson that he had observed suspicious movements in the harbor, and believed the enemy was coming out, and that Sampson ordered this fact communicated to the other ships of the squadron, notwithstanding which he took the New York out of the line the next morning. Sharpe testified that on the day of the battle the New York did not arrive until an hour and a quarter after the Colon, the last of the enemy's ships, had surrendered.

Doyle was the only witness about Schley's delay at Cienfuegos. He said that as they approached they heard firing, which made them think the Spaniards were there. Schley at once signaled to get ready for battle and steamed straight toward the harbor. Doyle saw the Cuban signals on shore every night, but did not know that they were meant for signals. On the question of Schley's alleged slow progress toward Santiago, the testimony of all the day's witnesses was to the effect that the weather was very bad. The Vixen, Sharp said, had much trouble. Doyle said that the squadron had to slow down to enable the Eagle and Vixen to keep up. Sharp thought he could have coaled, though it would have been a hard job, and Capt. Sigsbee, who was recalled, said it might have been possible to coal at some risk of local damage.

As to Schley's reconnoissance of May 31, Sharp said that one result of it was to develop the shore batteries. Doyle told the different things which were learned about the batteries as a result of the firing.

Schley's blockade of Santiago was placed by Sharp at a distance of about four and a half miles from shore. Doyle said it was never more than four or five miles off in the daytime, and three or four miles at night. Picket boats were kept close inshore.

Capt. Sigsbee's testimony showed that he never got the Navy Department's dispatch of May 20, saying definitely that Cervera was at Santiago, and that therefore Schley could not have gotten it from him.

Dieuaide, the newspaper correspondent, who was recalled to correct his testimony, admitted that in a dispatch sent by him to his paper some days after the battle, he had declared that the credit of the victory belonged to Schley. He denied this yesterday, but said that he looked up the article last night and found that he had used such an expression.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Lieut. Commander Sharp and Lieut. Doyle, Who Was on the Brooklyn, Tell of the Changed Logs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry to-day began with the usual recall of former witnesses for the correction of their testimony in the official record. After these came Chief Yeoman Becker, who had begun his testimony yesterday and was on the stand when the proceedings closed. He was at that time under cross-examination by Mr. Rayner, and that gentleman continued his questions this morning.

The formal proceedings of the day were begun with a brief explanation of the large chart of the southern coast of Cuba which hangs on the wall of the courtroom. This explanation was made by Capt. Lemly, who said that the chart had been prepared from data collected since the war with Spain, and was much more correct than former charts. Capt. Parker, on behalf of Admiral Schley, said that with these explanations he was willing to accept the chart as authentic.

Admiral Evans was the first of the witnesses of yesterday who appeared for the purpose of making corrections in his testimony. Having made these corrections, Admiral Evans arose and, formally addressing the Court, said:

"May it please the Court, in connection with one of the questions asked me yesterday, unless Admiral Schley or his counsel object, I should like to make a statement and produce a letter. If at any moment counsel object or Admiral Schley objects, I will withdraw it and stop."

Mr. Rayner—Could we look at the letter?

"Certainly" (handing the letter to Mr. Rayner.) "It is a matter entirely personal to me, Sir. The way the question was put to me yesterday it put me in the position of having bragged on board the Brooklyn of destroying the whole Spanish fleet. The identical words were used in a letter purporting to come from the Brooklyn and published in a Washington newspaper of July 25, 1898. I immediately went to the editor of the paper to ascertain the author of such a letter, and he, after a good deal of trouble, ascertained that it was a woman who had given this information. Whether she was paid for it or not, I could not find out. At the same time I wrote to Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, inclosing the article, and there is his reply. I should like that letter to go in the testimony in connection with that question, as the words are identically the words used in this scurrilous letter published in the newspaper."

Mr. Rayner—I do not object to any explanation at all that you may make. There was nothing wrong in the question itself.

"The question was put to me as if I had stated I had shot the bow off the Pluton, raked this ship, and knocked out another one, &c. There is Capt. Cook's letter denying that such a conversation took place."

Mr. Rayner—The point is whether the conversation was between you and Commodore Schley.

Mr. Rayner said he would object to the presentation of the letter at this time, but not at the proper time. He said the proper time for this will be when Capt. Cook is on the stand.

Admiral Evans—I withdraw it.

Mr. Rayner—I am perfectly willing you shall submit it at the proper time.

THE SANTIAGO BLOCKADE.

Thomas M. Dieuaide, the newspaper correspondent, when called to correct his testimony of yesterday, made a brief addition to his response to one of Admiral Dewey's questions. The question put by the Admiral was whether he (Mr. Dieuaide) had heard Capt. Philip give orders to back the engines when the two were on the bridge of the Texas during the battle off Santiago. Mr. Dieuaide had replied that he might have heard the order and he might not. To-day he said in explanation of this statement:

"The next thing I heard was the range given, and just then the starboard twelve-inch gun was fired almost fore and aft of the ship. I jotted that and went around the port side of the conning tower to see the Captain. He might have given several orders at about that time that I did not hear. Of course, I did not note everything I heard."

Chief Yeoman Becker was then recalled, and was excused after brief questioning concerning the dispatches prepared by him at Key West for Admiral Sampson for Commodore Schley. He again said that, according to his recollection, these dispatches were forwarded by the Iowa and the Dupont, but said that his statement was based entirely upon his memory.

Lieut. Commander Alexander M. Sharp, who commanded the converted yacht Vixen during the Spanish war, was the first new witness of the day. He testified that he had first fallen in with the Flying Squadron on the morning of May 24 off Cienfuegos. He said that the weather on the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago had been "squally," but that it had not been sufficiently bad to interfere with the speed of the Vixen. The vessel, he said, had not been in urgent need of coal on May 26. "If I had been," he said, "and had received orders to coal I should have tried to do so, though it would have been an uncomfortable job, because the Vixen was a very small ship."

Lieut. Commander Sharp said that notwithstanding he had been on board the Brooklyn several times, Commodore Schley had never discussed with him the retrograde movement toward Key West begun on May 26.

Describing the service of the Vixen during the siege of Santiago under Commodore Schley, the witness said that he had been placed on picket duty at the eastern end of the line on the night of May 29, and had continued this duty afterward. He was about two miles from the shore, he said, and probably three miles from the mouth of the harbor. He said that the entire fleet could not be discerned at night, and that the shore line could only be discerned as a black mass in the distance.

Mr. Hanna—Could you have seen a vessel undertaking to pass out near the shore under those conditions?

"If she had shown no lights and made no noise, I do not believe we could."

"Did you at any time suppose yourself to have discovered a torpedo boat attempting to escape?"

"One night we sighted a light, running apparently along shore with a good deal of speed, and signaled that it was a torpedo boat escaping. It turned out to be a locomotive headlight on the railroad."

"Under those circumstances could you have seen the train had no headlight been displayed?"

"I think not. All we saw was the light.'

HOW LOOP WAS MADE.

Lieut. Commander Sharp said that the Vixen had carried Commodore Schley from the Brooklyn to the Massachusetts on May 31 before the beginning of the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon and that when he had asked what course he should pursue in the approaching action, Lieut. Sears had replied for the Commodore that the latter had directed that the witness keep his craft clear, as she was vulnerable and should not assume any risks. He thought the Commodore had afterward spoken to him to the same effect.

Mr. Hanna—Passing on to the battle of July 3, did you see any portion of the loop made by the Brooklyn?

"When I first saw the Brooklyn, I think she was headed about south, and swinging very rapidly under her port helm."

"Did you at any time have any conversation with any person in the presence of Commodore Schley with respect to the direction in which the Brooklyn turned on that occasion?"

"Yes, Sir."

"State the circumstances of that conversation."

"I took on board the Brooklyn a copy of the notes taken by Lieut. Harlow, the executive officer of the Vixen, during the engagement, and showed them to the Commodore. The Commodore was seated at his desk, as I now remember it, and at various times different officers came into the Commodore's cabin. Capt. Cook was there, I think, at one time. The Navigator of the Brooklyn, Lieut. Hodgson, also came in. I think Commander Eaton was in at one time, and if I am not mistaken, Capt. Barker was in.

"I was talking to the Commodore about those notes, and at one part of the conversation, of the way that the helm of the Brooklyn had been put to form the so-called loop. I stated that the helm was put to port. Lieut. Hodgson spoke up and said: 'No, you are mistaken, the helm was put to starboard.' I said: 'No, no, you put your helm to port.' He said: 'I can prove it to you. Look at this chart.' I said: 'I don't want to see the chart. You swung with the port helm.'"

"Was it conceded finally?" asked Capt. Lemly, "that the helm had been put to port to make the turn?"

"I am not positive," was the reply, "but it is my impression that it was."

"By whom was the concession made?"

"I do not remember."

"Were there any instructions at that time to the Navigator in regard to entries in the log?"

"Not that I remember."

"Did you see the Texas during the battle off Santiago?" asked Mr. Hanna.

CHANGES IN THE LOG.

"I saw the Texas about the first time I saw the Brooklyn," responded the witness. "She was southward to westward of the Brooklyn. The Texas was then apparently lying dead in the water. I remarked to some officer standing near, 'The ship will never start, and those fellows will get away.' The Brooklyn was then swinging around toward the Spanish fleet."

"How near was she to the Texas?"

"I could not give an estimate of the distance."

On cross-examination, Lieut. Commander Sharp was questioned in great detail by Capt. Parker in regard to entries in the log of the Brooklyn for the period covering the Cuban campaign. He referred to the entries concerning the Vixen's firing upon a locomotive engine on shore near Santiago, taking it for a gunboat. He elicited from the witness the statement that at that time the Vixen must have been very near the shore.

Capt. Parker then questioned the witness concerning the notes made of the battle of July 3, by Lieut. Harlow, on board the Vixen. This report has occasioned no little controversy, it being claimed by some of Admiral Schley's friends that after a copy of the notes was delivered to the Admiral (then Commodore) by Lieut. Commander Sharp, they were changed somewhat. The witness said that he had taken a carbon copy to the Commodore after the battle.

"Do these notes state the truth of the battle as you saw it?" asked Capt. Parker, and the witness replied: "These are Lieut. Harlow's notes. He took them, and I am not prepared to say yes or no whether they are absolutely correct in every particular or not."

"Haven't you read them over several times?"

"I have."

"Now, are you not prepared to say to the best of your knowledge and belief, they contain a true statement of what Lieut. Harlow saw?"

"I cannot tell what Lieut. Harlow saw."

"You do not know whther they [the notes] are true or not from having read them over several times and from your own knowledge of the battle?"

"In the main essentials I should say that they are true, but there may be mistakes, and probably are mistakes in them."

"Did you furnish a copy of these particular notes to any one else, any other officer in that squadron?"

"Not that I remember. There were several copies printed, but what became of all of them. I do not know."

"Did you take a copy or send a copy to any other commanding or staff officer of that fleet except Commodore Schley?"

"Not that I remember."

"Will you say that you did not?"

"No, Sir. I will not say that I did not. To the best of my knowledge and belief, I did not, of these identical notes."

In response to questions by Mr. Rayner, the witness said that one of the results of the bombardment of the Colon had been to develop the Spanish shore batteries. Mr. Rayner then asked:

"Do you recollect a conversation with Commodore Schley after the Colon reconnoissance in the presence of Lieut. Harlow, in which the Commodore remarked that his purpose had been to develop the strength of those batteries?"

"I really do not remember," was the response. "I wish I could."

In response to another question from Mr. Rayner, Sharp said that the position of the Vixen during the blockade was not correctly given by the official chart. He was nearer the shore than there shown.

On redirect examination Capt. Lemly brought out the fact as to the change in the Harlow notes. He asked:

"Did you attach to your official report of July 3 a copy of the notes of said action?"

"Yes, Sir," was the reply.

"Where did you obtain this copy?"

"From the executive officer, Lieut. Harlow."

"Did you at the time know whether there were any differences between this copy as attached to your official report and the copy as it appears in your logbook?"

"Yes, Sir, I knew there were some slight differences."

"From whom did you learn that there were these differences, and was any explanation made of this fact to you?"

LIEUT. HARLOW'S NOTES.

"When I was writing my report of the action of July 3 I said to Lieut. Harlow, 'I desire a copy of your notes taken during the action, to accompany my report to the Admiral.' His reply, as near as I now remember it, was: 'Those notes were taken for the representative of a newspaper on board the Brooklyn, and I will have to make some changes in them,' I said, 'Very well; I wish the notes to go with my report.' He afterward submitted to me the notes written in script, which I read over and inclosed in my report to the Admiral."

"Mention has been made of the copy of the notes sent to the Brooklyn which were printed on board that vessel. Do you recognize that paper," handing witness a printed pamphlet.

"I have seen a copy of this before. If I am not mistaken, several were sent through the Vixen."

"What does it purport to be?"

"An account of the engagement with the Spanish squadron, as seen from the United States steamship Vixen, July 3, 1898, United States steamship Brooklyn, flagship."

At this point Judge Advocate Lemly had the witness compare the original copy of the Harlow notes with the copy printed on board the Brooklyn, with the result of showing that the notes had been changed before being printed so as to make the account say that at 10:05 the two leading ships of the enemy bore well on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter, instead of on her starboard bow," and that at 11:45 the Brooklyn was "one point on port bow," instead of "one point on starboard bow." The court then adjourned for luncheon.

When the court reconvened Capt. Lemly continued his questioning of Lieut. Commander Sharp concerning the changes in the notes made by Lieut. Harlow, as follows:

"In the entry made in your log, hour 10:05, the two leading ships of the enemy are given as well on the starboard bow of the Brooklyn, are they not?"

Lieut. Commander Sharp, (reading)—The two leading enemy's ships were well on her starboard bow; yes, Sir.

"Now, in the copy printed on the Brooklyn what is the bearing of those ships?"

Commander Sharp (reading)—The two leading ships were well on her starboard quarter. It says "quarter" here and "bow" in the notes of the Vixen's log.

"Then the Brooklyn is placed further ahead by the printed copy of the log, is she not?"

"Either further ahead or the Spanish vessels further astern, yes, Sir."

"In the entry made at 11:45 A. M. it appears from your log that the Brooklyn bore one point on the port bow of the Vixen, does it not?"

Commander Sharp (reading from the notes as appended to the Vixen's log)—"The Brooklyn one point on the port bow, distant about three miles." In the notes, "Brooklyn one point on the starboard bow, distant about three miles."

"What is the effect of the difference between the copy of the log book and the notes?"

"The copy of the Brooklyn's printed notes would put the Brooklyn further in shore or the Vixen further out, as the case might be."

A WARNING TO SAMPSON.

Cross-examining the witness, Capt. Parker elicited from him the statement that the print of the word "starboard" in Lieut. Harlow's entry for 11:45, as printed in the Brooklyn print of the notes, corresponded with the official print as given in the appendix, that word being given in place of the word "port" as originally stated in the notes. Capt. Parker also called the attention of the witness to the entry in Lieut. Harlow's notes wherein he says: "11:15 the Iowa is gaining on the Massachusetts," and asked if he had read the notes at the time, at the same time calling his attention to the fact that the Massachusetts was then at Guantanamo.

The witness replied that he did read the notes, but that he thought he must have overlooked this notation. Capt. Parker then asked whether it was not true that all the changes from the original copy appearing in the Brooklyn print had been made by Lieut. Harlow himself, before he delivered the transcript to him (Sharp) for Commodore Schley. The witness replied that he did not think so.

Capt. Parker: "You can hardly remember at this time whether the Brooklyn was on the starboard or port bow, can you?"

"Yes, Sir; my impression is she was on the port bow. After we had passed Acerraderos, standing to westward, my impression is that the Brooklyn was on her port bow during the entire run to the westward until she turned in at Rio Tarquina."

"Now, knowing that fact, may it not be possible that, before you sent those notes on board or took them on board to the Commodore the word 'starboard' may have been changed into 'port,' or vice versa? If you read the notes over before you took them to the Commodore and saw any inaccuracies or things that ought to have been changed, you probably would have changed them, would you not?"

"I am afraid I did not read them over as carefully as I should have done."

"That is an error undoubtedly about the Brooklyn being on the starboard bow. It was on the port side."

"It is stated there officially."

"Yes, it is stated officially and signed by Lieut. Harlow. I think it is an error, and the mention of the Massachusetts is an error, as she was at Guantanamo."

Mr. Rayner—Do you remember that when you handed to Commodore Schley the typewritten transcript of the Harlow notes, from which the pamphlet was read, that you said: "Commodore Schley, these are the true notes of the fight, which will stand"?

"I have no recollection of using such language."

Mr. Rayner—I want to see if you recollect this incident: Do you remember that on the afternoon of the 1st or 2d of July you were called alongside the Brooklyn and by a megaphone message from Lieut. Sears, speaking for Commodore Schley, directed to go to the New York and report to Admiral Sampson that Commodore Schley had observed suspicious movements of smoke in the harbor, indicating vessels were moving toward the entrance, and that Commodore Schley thought the enemy was preparing to come out; that you did go to the New York and report to Admiral Sampson as directed and that by Admiral Sampson you were ordered to go to each vessel on the blockade and repeat Commodore Schley's message, with an additional order from Admiral Sampson directing the ships to close in and keep a sharp lookout, that you performed this duty, and so reported later in the same day that you had done as directed?

"I have no remembrance of the occurrence, I am sorry to say. I wish I could remember."

"Is it possible that this could have occurred—the Vixen was constantly on errands of this sort?"

"Constantly."

"And, owing to the many services and missions of that sort she performed, is it probable you might have forgotten this?"

"It is always probable. Possible, also."

"You are not in a position to say to-day that that did not take place?"

"I am not in a position to say that did not take place."

THE COURT INTERROGATES.

In response to further questions the witness said that, according to Lieut. Harlow's notes, as recorded in the Vixen's log, the flagship New York had come up an hour and fifteen minutes after the Cristobal Colon had surrendered. The record read that the New York had arrived three to five minutes after the arrival of the Vixen, which had been at 2:25. The court here asked a number of questions, which, with the responses, were as follows:

Were the positions of the Brooklyn and the Oregon relative to the Vixen during the battle of July 3 taken from Lieut. Harlow's notes or from your personal observation?"

"From my recollection of the fight that day."

"During the attack on the Colon, May 31, could you see if the shots from the squadron struck near the enemy?"

"I could not, because the entrance to the harbor was not open to me when the shots from the vessels ahead were falling."

"What conversation, if any, had you with Commodore Schley relating to the object of the bombardment on May 31, while you were taking him to the Massachusetts?"

"The only conversation I remember was that relative to what should become of the Vixen, after the Commodore had left. I have no other recollection about that."

"How near were the Spanish vessels to the Brooklyn at the time you saw her turn to go south July 3?"

"I could not give a correct estimate."

"What signals, if any, were made by the Brooklyn from the commencement to the end of the battle of July 3?"

"The Brooklyn had hoisted signal 'Enemy attempting to escape.' This is in the notes. There may have been others, but I do not find any here."

"At the time the Brooklyn commenced to make the turn you have referred to, how near to her was the nearest vessel of the enemy?"

"I could not state with any definiteness."

"State the orders under which you acted when on blockade off Santiago."

"My impression is that I received my instructions from Commander McCalla to go inside of the line of vessels and to the seaward of Santiago about two miles. That is, for the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May."

Capt. Sigsbee was then recalled to correct the official copy of his testimony of yesterday, but before he proceeded, Mr. Rayner asked him whether, "in view of the state of the weather and the season, May 26, ships could have coaled with safety to them."

NO 25-MILE BLOCKADE.

Capt. Sigsbee replied, "Possibly, yes; on the evening of the 26th, but at risk of danger to the ships. The weather had somewhat abated, and I cannot say that it would have been impossible."

Capt. Sigsbee also made an addition to his statement of yesterday concerning any statement that he might have made to Admiral Sampson or any one else, to the effect that Commodore Schley was blockading Santiago Harbor twenty-five miles out at sea. He said: "I did not and never have stated that Admiral Schley was blockading twenty-five miles out at sea."

The Court asked questions of Capt. Sigsbee as follows:

"You have stated there were two meetings off Santiago while you were blockading there, have you not?"

"I stated that to the best of my recollection there were. I am not too firm in that belief. I am positive there was one."

"Upon what ship or ships were these meetings, or this meeting, held?"

"Either the Yale or the Harvard. One, I think, was held aboard the Harvard, Capt. Cotton's vessel. If another was held at all, it was aboard the Yale."

"Were the meetings accidental or by order of the senior officer present?"

"By order of the senior officer present—'Commanding officers will repair on board,' or some such signal as that."

"What was the object of these meetings of commanding officers off Santiago?"

"They were informal meetings to talk over the situation. I remember I objected to one because the Spaniards might come out and catch us out of our ships at any time, and wanted to go aboard my ship. The meeting was broken up on that account. It was referred to by Capt. Wise, and, of course, it shows a meeting with Capt. Wise."

"Were any orders of the Navy Department read or discussed at these meetings?"

"I cannot now recollect distinctly. I presume they were."

"State as nearly as possible the substance of each of these dispatches so discussed, and their dates."

"My recollection fails me. I cannot do it."

"Can you designate the dispatches or reports published in the appendix to the report of the Bureau of Navigation that you handed or exhibited to Commodore Schley on May 26?"

"I can show one. That is the one I read yesterday, to the Minneapolis. It is in my testimony. I cannot remember specifically handing him the written dispatch."

Mr. Hanna then handed to Capt. Sigsbee a press copy book containing the order to himself, in response to which he had proceeded to Santiago to meet the Flying Squadron. The dispatch read: "Proceed at once off Santiago. The Spanish fleet is reported there. Communicate occasionally." Capt. Sigsbee said the dispatch was correct. He was then excused.

SCHLEY'S FIRST WITNESS.

When Capt. Sigsbee left the witness stand he was succeeded by Lieut. James J. Doyle, who was watch officer on board Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, during the Spanish war. There was much interest in his appearance, as he is the first of the Brooklyn's officers to be called to the stand since the inquiry began. He was called by the department, but when Capt. Lemly had concluded his examination Mr. Rayner announced that it had been Admiral Schley's intention to have Lieut. Doyle summoned as a witness in his behalf. He therefore, with the consent of the Court, questioned the witness as if his examination had been in chief, and did not confine himself to cross-examination.

In response to questions by Capt. Lemly, Lieut. Doyle said that during the battle off Santiago he had had charge of the two waist turrets. He had, he said, written the log giving the account of the battle, as there recorded, but afterward an addendum had been made by the navigator. When the Brooklyn steamed westward witness was first in the port turret and then in the starboard turret.

"Did you have an opportunity of observing which way the vessel turned?" Capt. Lemly asked.

Witness responded in the affirmative. He said, however, that he did not hear orders given to the man at the wheel.

"What did you observe?"

"I observed, while in the port turret, that we had an opportunity of firing at the Spanish ships, and the turret was trained nearly ahead. The Spanish ships were a little bit then on our port bow, and we lost sight of them by our ship turning with a starboard helm. Then it was that the order was given to man the starboard battery, and as I crossed from one turret to the other, I observed the Spanish ship a little bit on our starboard bows. As soon as I got in that turret I swung the gun sharp on the starboard bow. In the meantime some of our own guns had fired, probably in the forward eight-inch turret, so I could see nothing at all from the dense smoke.

"While in that position, and while the turret was being trained, Mr. Mason, the executive officer, passed down the starboard gangway calling, 'Sharp on the starboard quarter,' and I accordingly trained the turret around and picked the Spanish ship up on our starboard quarter, and from then on it was a constant train of the turret until we had the Spanish ships about abeam."

"What do you mean, exactly, when you say the vessel turned with starboard helm?"

"She was turning with a starboard helm, because that is the reason we lost sight of the Spanish ships."

"But you do not mean, if I understand you, she made the full turn with starboard helm?"

"Oh, no; at that time I was under the impression that it had, yes."

"How did you come to enter in the ship's log that the vessel turned with a starboard helm? Do you recognize that log?" (handing him the log of the Brooklyn.)

"I do."

The witness then, in response to a request, read to the court that part of the log book which relates to the turning of the port helm, as follows:

WHY LOG WAS CHANGED.

"At 9:30 went to quarters for muster and inspection, and immediately afterward the Spanish squadron was noticed coming out of the harbor. The leading ship, the Maria Teresa, flagship, opened fire at once. This ship [the Brooklyn] and the other vessels, namely, Texas, Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, Vixen, and Gloucester, engaged the enemy at once. The enemy stood toward us at first, then put helm aport and stood along shore, close in to the westward. We engaged with port battery at first, standing in for the Maria Teresa, the Colon, and the Viscaya, all three of which we engaged, but just as soon as the enemy stood to the westward, put helm to port, swinging [a little interlineation here] clear of the fire of the Texas, so as to bring the starboard battery to bear and stood parallel to the enemy."

The witness then stated that the original entry in the log had made it appear that the helm was put to starboard instead of to port, as it appears in the permanent log. The change, he said, had been made on July 5, two days after the action. Asked why he changed it, Lieut. Doyle said:

"I changed it after I had had a discussion with Sharp. I had been under the impression, as I have stated, that we had turned with a starboard helm. Sharp was aboard the Brooklyn on July 5 to luncheon with us, and I had a discussion with him that day on that subject. I think that is the time I changed it."

"Do you know whether the navigator had then signed the log as correct?"

"I do not, Sir."

"Why were the interlined words put in?"

"They were put in, I think, in fact, I know, at the suggestion of some person, probably the navigator. They were put in evidently after the log was written up, because they are interlined."

"About how was the ship heading at that time—within the quadrant of a circle southward to westward, northward to eastward?"

"We were headed at the beginning of the battle inshore—that is to say, the head of our ship was probably about north, and as soon as the Spanish ships came out and I got on top of the port turret, the ship was then moving ahead and turning with port helm, because the Spanish ships were a little on our starboard bow, but we were manning the port battery and started to swing first and brought the port battery into action. Now, then, we must have continued around there, as I know now, but when I was in the starboard turret we lost sight of the ships, because they were on our port bow."

TELLS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"The effect then, of putting the helm aport, omitting the interlined words, in order to bring the starboard battery to bear, would be to send the vessel through more than 180 degrees, would it not, in turning?"

"Certainly, yes. We were headed about northeast, and that would mean more than 180 degrees."

"The cheaper way would have been to put the helm to starboard, would it not?"

"I am not prepared to say."

"If the ship was headed northeast and the chase was going nearly west or on a westward course?"

"Yes, you could make the turn that way."

"Do you of your own knowledge know of anything to prevent your turning?"

"When I was on top of the starboard turret it looked very much to me as though we were going to have a general melée or mix-up with the Spanish ships."

"How far were they from you at that time?"

"When we took them up on the starboard quarter, after we made part of the turn, as I remember the range, it was 1,400 yards."

"How do you verify that range?"

"I have no way of verifying that. We had to take the range given to us."

"What I mean by verification is as to whether or not ships were fired at that range and how they fell?"

"I did not see the shots. I fired at that range; I fired one, I know."

Mr. Rayner then took the witness and asked him if it was not true that the change in the log was due to an error on the part of the witness and to no desire upon the part of anybody to falsify the facts?

"Absolutely," was the response.

"And the error," continued Mr. Rayner, "occurred, as I understood you to say, in this way: That during the action you could not see on account of the smoke, and thought the ship did turn with starboard helm and so entered it in the log?"

"Yes," was the reply. "We lost track of the enemy in the first instance with the port battery by our own bow shutting the enemy out, and showing that at that time we must have had our helm a little starboard, or that the enemy was going with starboard helm."

"And then, when you learned you had been mistaken, you made the change?"

"I changed the entry, and I think if you had the rough copy here you would find it was changed in my own handwriting."

Mr. Rayner then stated to the Court that it was his desire to treat Lieut. Doyle as a witness for Admiral Schley. To this the Court assented, and Mr. Rayner asked the witness a series of questions calculated to bring out a brief history of the Brooklyn's part in the Santiago campaign, and a full statement of his observations while an officer on board that vessel.

Mr. Doyle said, in response to these questions, while at Key West, which port the Brooklyn had left at the head of the Flying Squadron on May 19, 1898, he had heard nothing of the Spanish fleet, nor had he then been informed of a secret code of signals arranged by Capt. McCalla for communicating with the Cuban insurgents.

SAW CUBANS' SIGNALS.

Relating the particulars of the blockade of Cienfuegos by the Flying Squadron from May 21 to May 24, Lieut. Doyle said he recalled the arrival of the Iowa and the Dupont off Cienfuegos on May 22, of the Hawk on the 23d, and of the Marblehead on the 24th. He said that he had observed three lights which looked like bonfires on the shore each night that the squadron lay off Cienfuegos, but that neither he nor any one else on board, so far as he knew, understood their purport. He also told of a reconnoissance of the harbor at Cienfuegos on the evening of May 22, of the conversation with the officers of the British ship Adula, and of the arrival of the Marblehead and the departure of the entire squadron for Santiago, after the last-named vessel had made communication with the Cubans ashore.

Then, he said, on the night of May 24 the ships formed in squadron and started eastward, the speed at first being nine knots an hour, but afterward being reduced to accommodate the smaller vessels, the Vixen and the Eagle. When they made their start there was quite a surf, a "long swell of the sea," and on May 25 the weather was still worse, making it very difficult for the yachts to keep up.

Doyle placed the distance of the American fleet off Santiago from the mouth of the harbor at from three to four miles and said there were picket boats on the inside of the line. Speaking of the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, he and Mr. Rayner designating it as a reconnoissance, Lieut. Doyle said that its effect had been to develop the fact that the Spaniards had new guns in their land batteries. Here Mr. Rayner asked:

"When was the circular form of blockade commenced?"

While no mention was made of the name of Admiral Sampson, this question was evidently regarded as an attempt to bring his blockade into the case for purposes of comparison, and Capt. Lemly was prompt in noting a sharp and vigorous objection. Without waiting for any argument on the point, the court immediately announced a brief recess. The members retired for a minute or two, and when they returned Admiral Dewey said:

"The Court decides that all questions relating to the blockade off Santiago must be confined to the time prior to the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief."

The court then adjourned for the day.

HARDMAN PIANO.

Founded in 1842. 55,000 in use 1901.

FOR 59 YEARS

The "Hardman" has been made, sold and admired, occupying the highest position and constantly adding to its reputation as

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

It is unapproachable in Resonance, Beauty of Tone, Artistic Casings and complete adaptability to the Home, the Studio, the School. Moderate Prices for cash or on easy monthly payments. Renting, city or country, a specialty. "Write or call for New Illustrated Catalogue." Tuning, Carting. Tel. 674-18th.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
FIFTH AVENUE & 19TH ST.

Brooklyn Representatives:
ANDERSON & CO., 470 Fulton St.

POMMERY

The favorite the world over among thoughtful drinkers.

CHAMPAGNE

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

"The ideal piano."
—M. SIEVEKING.

Warerooms,
305 WEST 18th STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue.

Are You A Loyal New Yorker?

If you are, you will visit the Pan-American Exposition on

New York State Day,

and pay your respects to the Governor.

Wednesday, October 9th

Don't forget the date and don't forget about the special low railroad rates. Go to Buffalo and you will find open house and the warmest welcome at the

New York State Building

from morning to midnight.

The Exposition is now at its best, and

New York State Day

is to be the crowning event of the great show. The weather is cool; you can travel comfortably, and on

New York State Day

you will see more than on any other day, and it will cost you less money.

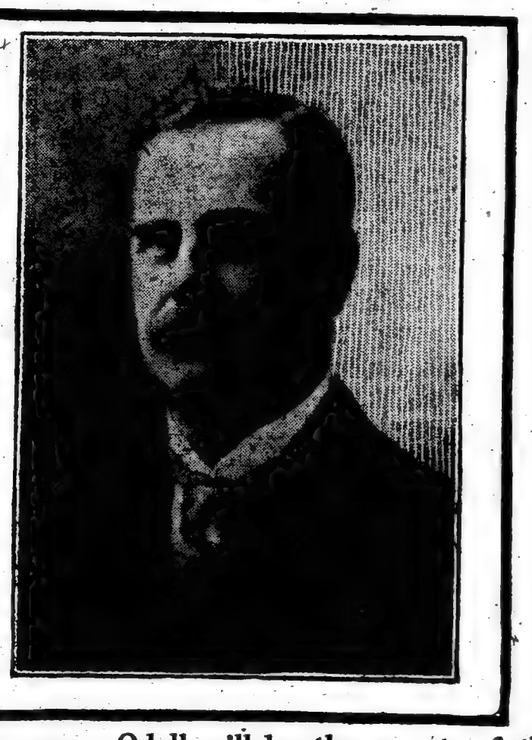

Governor Odell will be the guest of the day, and the military pageant forming his escort to the Exposition grounds will be the finest military spectacle ever witnessed in the State.

Luncheon and Reception in the New York State Building.

During the day a series of special free attractions will be given on the Exposition grounds and the Midway, and in the evening the New York State Board of General Managers and the Exposition Company will give the most original and elaborate display of fireworks ever attempted by Pain. The fireworks alone will be well worth a trip to Buffalo. The electrical display in the October twilight is the picture of a life-time.

United States Senator Depew, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, St. Clair McKelway and other distinguished citizens of the State will take part in the exercises to be given in the Temple of Music.

Take a Day Off!
Don't Forget the Date!
Wednesday, October 9th

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Costume Display has compelled such broad attention during the past week, that the more popular garments have had no word in the papers.

Today there is a grand change of scene in the special salon; and new costumes take their position on the stage, and beauty that was slighted because of lack of space, comes forward to make new interest for today's visitors.

But there are thousands of women to whom these fine dresses are but a beautiful picture. They are far more interested in the more practical dresses, which are here in such handsome profusion as has never been equalled before.

Many women, even today, do not know that dresses can be bought as satisfactorily as tailor-made suits. This is one of the developments in ready-made garments, which has only been fully accomplished for this present season. The success of previous experiments has encouraged manufacturers, and our stock of tailor-made suits is now supplemented by a remarkable showing of more dressy gowns, at very reasonable prices, indeed.

You know our position in tailor-made suits so well, that we give a few hints today only of the ready-made costumes.

At $21—Costumes of mixed cheviot, made with plaited blouse with plain yoke; laced down front with black velvet ribbon; turnover collar of black velvet; skirts have successive clusters of plaiting which form flounce effect.

At $26—Costumes of mixed homespun, made with double-breasted blouse front; deep collar, edged with velvet and trimmed with taffeta straps; vest of velvet with application of stitched taffeta. Skirt is made with flounced effect.

At $38—Costumes of hopsacking, made with plaited blouse; deep collar of material, edged with Persian silk; vest of plaited chiffon, interlaced with Persian silk. Skirt is trimmed with clusters of plaits.

At $47—Costumes of granite cloth, made with blouse, buttoning on one side; yoke of lace, finished with hemstitched taffeta. Skirt is trimmed in flounced effect with stitched taffeta and cording.

Second floor, Broadway.

Variety in Women's Jackets

The subject of outdoor garments for Fall and Winter is peculiarly interesting to many women just now. Each succeeding day renders the need of a wrap more urgent, and yet many a decision still remains to be made.

Easy to arrive at a definite conclusion through a visit to this gathering of Women's Wraps. You will marvel at its completeness; at our being able to collect, from home and abroad, the masterpieces of the best designers—and you'll be suited. Difficult, indeed, of satisfaction you must be if you fail to be pleased.

Jackets form a particularly important part of the collection. There's a remarkably broad assortment of styles from which to choose. These, for instance:

$10.50—Of pebble cheviot; double breasted; 27 inches long; half fitted back; seams finished with stitching. Excellent value.

$12.50—Of fine camel's-hair cheviot; fly-front; coat back; felled seams; lined with satin.

$15—Of fine kersey, in black, tan and castor; flat back; short jaunty effect; fly-front; velvet collar, finished with edging of braid.

$21—Of tan, castor or black kersey; double breasted; fastened with six pearl buttons; wide revers and flaring collar of beaver; strapped seams; lining of satin.

Others up to $52.

Second floor, Broadway.

This Rich Showing of Lace Curtains

We have excelled ourselves this season in our gathering of Lace Curtains. The stock has always been notable for completeness; but this year's showing puts those of previous years in the shade.

Of particular importance as to richness of variety in patterns and range of prices, are the groups of Brussels, Renaissance and Real Arabian Lace Curtains. These superb groups are remarkable for the beauty and exclusiveness of the designs they contain.

But there's unhampered freedom of choice in the other less expensive lines, as these wide price-ranges indicate:

Brussels, $5.50 to $56 pair. Renaissance, $5.50 to $100 pair. Arabian, $11 to $175 pair. Tambour, $6 to $13 pair. Irish Point, white and ivory, $4 to $25 pair. Nottingham, $1.25 to $8 pair. Ruffled Nets, $1.50 to $6.

Third floor.

Lace-Trimmed LINENS

An Exceptional Offering of Doilies, Center Pieces and Scarfs at Half Their Real Value

It is a strange time to cut prices in two, when housekeepers are just demanding these pretty linen pieces for the brightening of the winter homes.

But a big importing concern wished to dissolve partnership, and the man that was to continue the business, had to find money promptly, to buy out the retiring partner. Naturally the capital was all tied up in stock at this season. So, part of the stock had to be turned into money quickly. This large quantity of choice linens was offered, and we closed the bargain promptly. They are exactly the goods and exactly the styles and patterns that we should have sold at regular prices, if this opportunity had not come. The same goods are, of course, selling at full prices in other stores that sell these fine things.

More than forty-seven hundred pieces are here to choose from; in every possible size, and a most exceptionally large variety of styles and prices. They are variously trimmed with Renaissance, Arabian and Cluny lace. This is briefest hint of them:

Doilies are round and square, and range in size from 6 to 14 inches; Center Pieces, 18 to 56 inches; Table Scarfs, 20x32 to 20x74 inches.

Renaissance Lace Doilies at 6c to $1.25; worth 12½c to $2.75.
Renaissance Lace Center Pieces at $1.25 to $13.50; worth $2.50 to $30.
Renaissance Lace Scarfs at $1.25 to $7.50; worth $2.75 to $15.
Cluny Lace Doilies at 45c to $1.25; worth $1 to $2.50.
Cluny Lace Center Pieces at $2 to $12; worth $4 to $25.
Cluny Lace Scarfs at $3 to $7; worth $6 to $15.
Arabian Doilies at 75c to $2; worth $1.50 to $4.25.
Arabian Center Pieces at $5 to $27; worth $11 to $55.
Arabian Scarfs, 20x60 in., at $17.50; worth $37.

A fine opportunity to pick out choice Christmas presents. Easy to lay away; and an immense saving in cost.

Main aisle.

New Arrivals of Cut Glass

A brilliant collection of new Cut Glass is first shown today. The shapes are graceful and artistic, and the cuttings are exquisite.

They represent the newest and choicest designs from the best cutters in America. Yet, by reason of the vast quantities which we buy for our New York and Philadelphia stores, the choicest and newest cuttings are sold immediately upon their introduction at a quarter or more below usual prices.

These suggestions of particularly attractive pieces:

Flower Vases, in fancy shapes, exquisitely cut; 10 in., $6, regularly $8.50; 16 in., $9 and $12, regularly $12 and $18; 20 in., $14, regularly $20.
Bonbon Dishes, fancy shapes, $3, regularly $4.50.
Plates, 7 in., $3.50, regularly $5.
Bowls, 8 in., $6, regularly $8.50.
Water Caraffes, $3.50 and $5, regularly $5 and $8.50.
Water Tumblers, $15 and $20 doz., regularly $20 and $30.

Basement.

Untrimmed Felt Hats

Simplicity is the watchword this year in Felt Walking Hats for women. The pompon velvet ribbon, breast or quill that does duty for trimming is easy to put on.

Hence many women will be tempted to trim their own hats. Here's an excellent gathering of Untrimmed Hats to choose from. The variety of materials, colors and shapes is unusually complete. There are the popular roll-brim sailor hats; flat shapes, too, and turbans. Many of the most *chic* models are copied in beaver after stylish designs from Paris. Prices are $1 to $7.

You can get many a hint of how they look when trimmed, from a glance at our collection of trimmed walking hats.

In this connection, here is timely word of

Black and White Pompons at 50c each

Of black vulture plumes, with white chenille tops, or white with black tops. Extremely smart, and fully worth 75c each. Price 50c each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Expert Eye-fitting

Many people who know Wanamaker's well, do *not* know that we are well equipped to minister to those whose eyes need looking after.

But that is the case. An expert optician, who, from years of study and experience knows his subject thoroughly, is at your service daily. He will examine your eyes and tell you, without prejudice, whether or not you need glasses. There's no charge, in either case, for his examination.

If you do need them, he will fit your eyes with the right kind at most moderate prices, which vary, according to the prescription and style of the glasses and frames, from $1.50 upwards. You may consult him at any time in the examination room in the optical goods section. Better come in the morning, if you can.

Besides, we will fill any prescription you may bring to us, in accurate fashion, at reasonable prices; and we'll repair your broken glasses, too.

Tenth street.

Colored All-wool Henriettas

Henriettas have been favored fabrics for generations. True, other dress goods have pushed them aside at times; but women still love the silk-like finish, and the soft, clinging quality of the Henrietta weave.

This season there is a greater demand than ever before, particularly for house dresses and waists, for which they are so splendidly adapted. The shades are as varied, as rich, and as clear as silks, while the fabric is softer, warmer and more serviceable.

We have now a hundred and sixty-two shades and colorings in these qualities—60c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1 a yard.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Belts and Belt Pins

This collection of stylish, attractive and practical Belts of silk elastic makes a brave showing. The belts range in width from 1 to 5 inches, and are for the most part heavily studded with steel beads in handsome designs, with buckles to match. Prices range from $3.75 up to $29, for an elaborate belt with beautiful design in cut steel beads.

Belts with oxidized buckles, mounted and jewels, are $1 to $3.75.

The assortment of Imported Belt Pins is a broad one. There is a variety of new designs, in gilt, French gray and other popular finishes, and set with jewels. Prices are $1 to $5.

Broadway.

Gibson Pillow Tops

They are the latest effective contribution to the cozy corner, more particularly to the "Gibson corner," which is easily achieved by the addition of a few Gibson prints, golf-clubs, and the like.

The pillow-tops are decorated with stamped and tinted reproductions in black of twelve of the best-known drawings of Charles Dana Gibson—"The Last Day of Summer," "Fore!", "A Good Game for Two," and others, and are intended to be outlined in embroidery. Material is art duck, in sage or ecru, or red ticking.

Price of the pillow-tops, in any design, with backs, is 50c each; stitched ruffle to match, $1.

Art Embroideries, Tenth street.

Women's Ribbed Union Suits

The Union Suit is the ideal undergarment for women particular about the fit of their dresses.

The bands and unnecessary bulk of the two-piece suits make a marked difference in comfort as well as in the setting of the dress. Particularly when compared with the suits made to button across the breast; made with the sleeves running right up to the neck-band without the seams across the shoulder—after the Raglan style.

Our stock presents throughout, the Union Suits that are made with utmost care as to shape and fit. And fit is really the most important feature of long service; for where there is a strain on a garment at any point, there it first fails. This is avoided in the carefully shaped suits selected for our stocks.

These hints of sorts and prices:

Suits Buttoned Across Chest—

$1—Silver gray cotton; long sleeves; silk trimmed and finished; a continuous ribbing from neck to cuff of sleeves keeps the sleeve from sliding down.

$1.50—White or silver gray merino suits; high neck, long sleeves; fancy trimming at neck and front opening; perfect fitting sleeves, will not pull down on the wrist.

$3—Full fashioned white or natural colored merino; well made and finished; stayed at shoulder.

Suits Buttoned Down Front—Medium-weight

$1—White Balbriggan; high neck, long or short sleeves; ankle length; silk trimmed and finished.

$1.50—White merino, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length; short sleeves, knee length.

$1.75—Swiss ribbed white merino suits; low neck, sleeveless, knee or ankle length. Same in high neck, short sleeves, ankle length, $2; long sleeves, $2.25.

$3—Shaped silk-and-wool suits, in white; low neck, sleeveless, or high neck, long or short sleeves, ankle length; finished with silk.

Suits Buttoned Down Front—Heavy-weight

$1—White balbriggan; high neck, long or short sleeves, ankle length; silk trimmed.

$1.75—Swiss ribbed white cotton suits; low neck, sleeveless, ankle length.

$2—Swiss ribbed white cotton suits, high neck, long or short sleeves, ankle length. White merino suits, high neck, long or short sleeves, ankle length.

$3—Shaped silk-and-wool suits, white or natural color; high neck, long sleeves, ankle length; full fashioned white and natural colored merino suits; long sleeves, ankle length.

$3.75—"Ypsilanti" brand all-wool suits, white or natural colored; high neck, long sleeves.

$4—Swiss ribbed white, all-silk suits; low neck, sleeveless, ankle length.

$10—Flesh colored all-silk suits; "Ypsilanti" brand; full fashioned and regular made; long sleeves.

Broadway.

The Double Duty of the Fall Overcoat

A man neither looks right nor feels right, without an overcoat these mornings and evenings.

It's a bad time of year to risk getting a cold; yet many men would rather take a chance on their health than on their personal appearance.

Comfort is the foremost reason for the Fall Overcoat; but it does add smartness to a man's appearance, that's certain. Then the coats are more stylish this season than heretofore. They have more shapeliness and character; and the smartest ideas of the swell tailors are handsomely expressed in our ready-made coats.

The man who buys a Wanamaker overcoat is absolutely assured of correctness in style, high-class fabrics, and tailoring that will hold the coat in shape during a long and satisfactory service. Yet the prices are quite low, as these suggestions show:

Overcoats in the new long shape, of covert cloths, and black and Oxford unfinished worsteds, at $15 to $30.

Overcoats, 40 inches long, of black and Oxford unfinished worsteds; silk lined and faced to edge; dressy and stylish, at $15.

Overcoats of light color covert-cloths, medium length, serge lined, at $10. Same goods, silk lined, at $12.

Overcoats of dark gray worsted serge; satin sleeve linings and serge lined. Just the coat for men of genteel taste. $12.

Black cheviot overcoats, serge lined at $10; silk lined, at $12.

All kinds of overcoats, $10 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Dollar Test in Our Silk Stock

During the present week we have given you a brilliant bird's-eye view of the new Silks. You have already given us satisfying evidence of the effect of this broad impression. But knowing the superb values that we have gathered with such painstaking effort, we court a closer view. Let us take silks whose value you can judge quite accurately, and bring them directly before you.

Here are these at a Dollar a yard. Weigh their quality, measure their value; and judge the entire silk stock by the excellence which they proclaim.

Black Silks, $1 a Yard—

Satin Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne, Royal, Armure, Gros Grain, Taffetas, Louisines, Brocaded Gros Grain, Peau Louisines, Crepe de Chine, Faille Francaise, Surah, Bengaline, Merveilleux.

Colored Silks, $1 a Yard—

Paillette de Soie. The newest and most popular shades of Taffetas, mousseline finish for dresses, guaranteed for wear. Satin, Duchesse, Poplins, Liberty Satins and Crepe de Chines in all the newest street and evening shades.

Rotunda.

Fancy Silks, $1 a Yard—

Light, medium and dark shades in Brocaded Louisines, Fancy Striped Taffetas, Striped Louisines, Brocaded Gros de Londres; all in large variety for waists and dresses.

White Silks, $1 a Yard—

Striped and Fancy Silks in different kinds. Crystal Bengalines, Moire Velour, Louisines, Paillette de Soie, Liberty Satins, Moire Louisines, Satin Duchesse of an unequalled quality. Taffetas of foreign and domestic manufacture.

Velvets, $1 a Yard—

Fifty shades of a fine quality Velvet. Sold in other stores at $1.25. Also black. Newest colors always in stock.

Attractive Dressing Sacques

Manufacturers have learned how to make these cosy, comfortable garments pretty as well as convenient; and the new styles, which are here in a surprisingly large variety, are more attractive than ever.

Today's word is chiefly of Dressing Sacques of flannel in various styles and colors; but the assortment in silk, albatross and cashmere is correspondingly ample. Descriptions of some.

$4.50—Of flannel, in solid colors; pink, blue and red; plaited back; full front; bell sleeves; collar and cuffs scalloped with silk.

$5—Of French flannel in solid colors; in all the newest shades; fitted back; full front; jacket with pinked edge.

$6.50—Of French flannel; in all the newest shades; fitted back with felled seams; full front and bell sleeves; collar and cuffs trimmed with fancy silk braid.

$8—Of French flannel; in all the newest shades; French back plaited at waist; plaited front trimmed with fancy braid; high collar and bell sleeves.

$10—Of French flannel, in solid colors; pink and light blue; back plaited at waist; front inlaid with plaited white vest; jacket trimmed with silk applique.

Dressing Sacques of albatross, $3.75 to $12; of cashmere, $4.50 to $6; of silk, $6.50 to $17.50.

Second floor.

Stylish, New Suits For Boys

Here are three new suits for boys, each of which, in its own distinctive way, exhibits the latest developments in fashions for boys, and the utmost, in fit, style and material, of quality-for-price.

The first is a Sailor Suit of royal blue, dark blue, red or brown cheviot, handsomely trimmed with narrow or flat braid, for boys from 3 to 12 years. There's a special price on it of $6.

Then there's a Double-breasted Suit, in three distinct styles, for boys of 8 to 12 years. Materials are fancy cheviots, and the price is $6.50.

Finally, for boys of 9 to 16 years, here's a splendidly made three-piece suit, with jacket, vest and trousers; cut in a mannish style, of gray striped cheviot. Price, $7.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Good Bicycles At Small Cost

The Fall season is the most enjoyable of the year for bicycle riding. Many men will still want bicycles. This word will tell them where wheels of thoroughly high character may be bought at very low prices.

Continents and Continentals are too well known to need description. The few remaining will be sold at the prices that follow:

Men's 1900 Continents at $12.50; formerly $25. 22-inch frames.

Men's Continentals, 20, 22, and 24-inch frames, at $16.50; formerly $22.50.

Men's Continentals, with Coaster Brake; all heights of frames; $18; formerly $25.

All kinds of Sundries at lowest prices. Repair shop to do all sorts of bicycle repairing promptly.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PERRY TIFFANY'S AFFAIRS

Referee Reports in Favor of His Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Misstatements in Schedule Due, the Referee Believes, to "Incredible Ignorance and Neglect."

Perry Tiffany of 132 Madison Avenue, son-in-law of Theodore Havemeyer, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 24, 1900, with liabilities of $63,397, applied several months ago for a discharge in bankruptcy. The application was opposed by the First National Bank of Hoboken, one of his creditors, and the hearing on the specifications was referred to Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, of 120 Broadway. Considerable testimony was taken in the matter, and Mr. Prentiss has reported in favor of Mr. Tiffany's discharge.

The bank opposed his discharge on the grounds (1) that he knowingly concealed property belonging to his estate in that he stated in his schedules that he was possessed of a quarter interest in the estate of his brother, William Tiffany, which was insolvent, whereas, in fact, the estate had assets amounting to $6,000, besides a vested interest in the estate of his father, George Tiffany, and (2) that he did not include in his schedules a quarter vested interest in the estate of George Tiffany.

The report of the referee shows that in regard to the first specification the bankrupt had been originally appointed administrator of the estate of his brother William, had subsequently filed his accounting, showing no assets, and had been discharged as administrator. Belmont Tiffany, another brother, was afterward appointed administrator, and assets of the estate to the amount of $6,000 were discovered. It also appeared that the estate of William Tiffany was entitled to a vested remainder amounting to a quarter interest in the estate of the father, George Tiffany, and the bankrupt himself had a similar interest in the estate of George Tiffany. Afterward the bankrupt obtained leave to amend his schedules to include this vested interest in his father's estate.

The bankrupt said in regard to the misstatement as to the solvency of his brother's estate that he did not know at the time he verified his petition that his successor had discovered the assets. He also swore in regard to the interest of his deceased brother's estate and his own interest in the estate of their father, that he had no knowledge that he had any property right in that estate, but supposed the whole went to his mother, until it was called to his attention after the filing of his schedules, and he thereupon applied for leave to amend them.

Referee Prentiss said, in conclusion:

"Under the circumstances of the case as between the claim of the creditors on the one hand that there has been perjury and fraudulent concealment of assets by the bankrupt, and the claim of the bankrupt himself, on the other hand, of ignorance of and indifference to ordinary business affairs closely relating to his own comfort such as would hardly be conceivable even in a person of immature years and utterly devoid of experience, I am inclined to think that the weight of the evidence is in favor of the bankrupt's claim, and that the omission in the schedules and the oaths arose from a rarely equaled and almost incredible ignorance and neglect displayed by the bankrupt in regard to his own affairs.

"It may be added that it is practically conceded that all the estate of the bankrupt is now fully set forth and at the disposal of the creditors through his trustee in this proceeding. I am of the opinion, therefore, that none of the specifications have been sustained and that the bankrupt should receive his discharge."

The report of the referee has not yet been called up before Judge Adams of the United States District Court for confirmation, but can be at any time by giving the necessary notice to all parties who have appeared in the matter.

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

In spite of the unfavorable weather there was a good attendance of Westchester society people at the opening day of the ninth annual show of the Westchester County Horseshow Association, which was held at the fair grounds, at White Plains, yesterday afternoon. A score of coaches, breaks, and traps were drawn up along the boundary of the field, and the seats within the members' inclosure were well filled, until the heavy rain of the middle afternoon drove most of the spectators to seek shelter. Among the well-known people who were present were Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Mr. and Miss Catlin, Mrs. E. W. Potter, Mrs. R. F. Carman, Howard Willets, J. Campbell Thompson, George B. Hulme, A. C. Bostwick, R. W. Rives, and Mr. and Mrs. Bordens Harriman.

The horses were shown in the field inside of the race track, where a track had been prepared, and a few obstacles for the hunters had been built.

The classes were well filled, as many as twenty entries facing the judges in one of the harness classes. The best showing of the day was made by the Gedney Farms entries, the property of Howard Willitts, which obtained two first prizes and four seconds. Mrs. R. F. Carman obtained three first prizes with her well-known team of black high steppers, Donner and Blitzen, two as a team and one with Donner alone.

There was a good competition in the four-in-hand class, which was the most interesting of the day. There were four entries, one each of the Gedney Farms and Marion Story and two of J. Campbell Thompson, and all were sent out upon the race track for a trial of a mile before being judged in the field. Marion Story's four, cleverly handled by R. W. Rives, finally received the award, with the Gedney Farm entry second.

On account of the rain the trotting and pacing races in connection with the Westchester County Fair were postponed, and only one running race was decided, which was won by H. C. McLoughlin's Whippany. Summary:

Class 6.—Harness horses over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner, 6 years, and blk. m. Blitzen, 5 years; the Gedney Farm's p. b. g. Laddie, 7 years, and gr. g. Leslie, 8 years, second; F. W. Howe's ch. g. Pitt Boy, 6 years, and ch. m. Miss Peck, 5 years, third.

Class 4.—Pairs of roadsters, to be shown to wagons—Won by George C. Clausen's b. g. Quarter Cut, 11 years, and b. m. Miss Silby, 8 years; J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Downy, 7 years, and b. g. Mate, — years, second; David McAndless's gr. m. Daisy M., 7 years, and ch. m. Mollie L., 8 years, third.

Pairs of ponies in harness, above 13 hands and not exceeding 14 hands—Won by the Gedney Farm's gr. g. Graydawn, 9 years, and ch. m. Sunbeam, 6 years; Mrs. R. S. Woodward's blk. g. Tommy Atkins, 8 years, and blk. g. Jack Tar, 5 years, second.

Class 42.—Saddle horses over 15 hands—Won by Harry T. Peters's blk. g. Ace of Spades, 7 years; Miss May Deering's b. m., 5 years, second; Mrs. W. B. Kotzman's ch. m. More Than Queen, 5 years, third.

Class 7.—Harness horses over 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands—Won by J. R. Shanley's b. g. Hollywood, 6 years; Lehman Strauss's b. h. Daredevil, 7 years, second; Frank J. Gould's b. g. Sandringham, 8 years, third.

Harness horses, over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, suitable for a lady; to be shown before an appropriate trap—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner, 6 years; Miss Hadley Crocker's blk. g. Kirko, 7 years, second; Miss Lucile M. Stern's b. g. Ben Fisher, 8 years, third.

Class 33.—Four-in-hand road teams, to be shown before a coach or break—Won by Marion Story's chestnut and gray leaders and bay and gray wheelers; Gedney Farm's entry, blue and chestnut leaders and bay and chestnut wheelers, second; J. Campbell Thompson's entry, bay and chestnut leaders and brown wheelers, third.

Class 47.—Lightweight hunters, up to 167 pounds—Won by Gedney Farm's b. g. Heatherbloom, 6 years; Gedney Farm's br. m. Cissie Grant, 8 years, second; F. Ambrose Clark's b. m. Whiskers, 7 years, third.

Class 15.—Pairs of high steppers, 15.1 hands or over—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carmen's blk. g. Donner, 6 years, and blk. m. Blitzen, 5 years; the Gedney Farm's p. b. g. Laddie, 7 years, and gr. g. Leslie, 6 years, second; F. W. Howes's ch. g. Pitt Boy, 6 years, and ch. m. Miss Peck, 15 hands, 6 years, third.

Running Race.—One-half mile; purse, $100—Won by H. C. McLoughlin's b. g. Whippeny; F. P. Ogley's ch. g. Pathfinder, second; J. J. Dooley's br. g. Bummer, third; A. Noble's b. g. Little Joe, fourth. Time—0:52½.

TUNNEL IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

President John B. Sexton of the Board of Health received from representatives of the New York Central yesterday morning the plans prepared by that railroad for the improvement of the ventilation of the tunnel. These plans are intended only for the first ten blocks from the lower end of the tunnel at Fifty-sixth Street to Sixty-sixth Street. The change on the remaining section of the tunnel will be deferred until the improvements of the first ten blocks have been practically tested as to their efficiency. The plans so far prepared therefore cover only one-fifth of the entire length of the tunnel.

The improvement will consist merely in making out of parts of the stone walls between the centre and the side tracks. The support for the roof of the tunnel will be furnished by steel columns. The present waste will be permitted to remain standing to a height of 6 feet. They will therefore reach just to the bottom of the car windows. This is done for purposes of safety and to guard against accidents. The plans have not yet been worked out in detail, although work on this matter is now under way. President Newman has authorized the letting of the necessary contracts.

Mr. Sexton said that so far as he could see the plans were quite satisfactory, and that the public might expect that the first ten blocks of the tunnel will shortly be placed in a satisfactory condition. An estimate will be obtained, based on the plans, and by next Wednesday he hoped to be in a position to explain everything. Mr. Sexton added that the New York Central officials had shown a disposition to do all in their power to abate the nuisance complained of, and he did not expect there would be any hitch in carrying out the plans.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg's Team Presented with a Silver Cup—Philadelphia Won Two Games.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 2.—Pittsburg played its last game of the season on the home grounds to-day, and celebrated it by easily defeating Boston in a rather fast game.

It was Railroad Day at the park, and neither threatening weather nor drizzling rain could restrain the enthusiasm of the railroaders, who were out in great force. Visiting delegations of railroad officials from Buffalo, Erie, and other points were present to help along the uproar. A long procession of carriages and tally-hos took the rooters to the park, and just preceding the game the Railroad Club presented to the champions a handsome silver trophy cup as an expression of appreciation. S. F. Woodside, General Agent of the Erie Road, made the presentation address, and President Dreyfus and Manager Clarke responded. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Rickert, lf	0	0	5	0	0
Clarke, lf	1	2	3	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	4	0	0
Beaut'nt, cf	1	3	1	0	0	Dement, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
Wagner, ss	1	2	1	7	1	Lush, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Brhart'd, 1b	1	2	15	0	0	Carney, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	3	3	0	Lowe, 3b	1	1	3	1	1
Burke, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	Long, ss	2	1	2	0	0
Yeager, c	1	1	4	1	0	Kittridge, c	1	1	5	3	1
Leever, p	1	1	0	1	0	Nichols, p	0	2	1	2	0
Total	8	13	27	15	2	Total	4	8	24	7	3

Pittsburg	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	—	8
Boston	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Brannsfield, Ritchey, and Lowe. Three-base hit—Nichols. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Ritchey, Yeager, Dement, and Long. First base on balls—Off Leever, 3; off Nichols, 5. Struck out—By Leever, 4; by Nichols, 4. Wild pitch—Leever. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	0	2	2	0
Harley, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Barry, 2b	1	1	1	4	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	Flick, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Delah'ty, lf	1	1	1	4	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	2	2	0	McFarl'd, c	0	1	1	1	0
Steinf'd, 2b	1	1	1	2	1	Brown, 1b	0	0	15	1	0
Magoon, 2b	1	1	1	4	0	Hallman, 3b	1	1	0	3	0
Bergen, c	0	1	5	0	0	Cross, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Hahn, p	0	0	1	2	0	Donahue, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	4	*25	12	1	Total	3	8	27	12	0

*One out when winning run scored.

Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Barry, Hallman, and Flick. Three-base hit—Magoon. Stolen bases—Delehanty and McFarland. Double plays—Steinfeldt to Beckley; Corcoran, Magoon, and Beckley. First base on balls—By Donahue, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 4; by Donahue, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	2	1	0	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Barry, 2b	0	1	1	4	1
Beckley, 1b	0	1	10	1	1	Flick, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Dobbs, cf	1	0	2	0	1	Delah'ty, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	1	1	1	Jacklitsch, c	0	1	4	2	1
Steinf'd, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	Brown, 1b	0	1	3	0	0
Magoon, 2b	0	1	5	2	0	Hallman, 3b	0	1	2	0	0
Hurley, c	0	0	4	0	0	Cross, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	2	1	Orth, p	0	1	1	6	0
*Crawford	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	3	6	24	15	4	Total	5	8	27	14	2

*Batted for Hurley in the ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1—5
Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Thomas, Jacklitsch. Stolen bases—Harley, Brown, Hallman. Double play—Orth to Delehanty. First base on balls—Off Orth, 1; off Phillips, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Struck out—By Orth, 5; by Phillips, 2. Wild pitch—Orth, 1; Phillips, 1. Time of game—One hour and 30 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	89	47	.654	Boston	68	69	.495
Philadelphia	83	56	.597	New York	52	83	.385
Brooklyn	77	57	.575	Chicago	52	85	.380
St. Louis	75	63	.543	Cincinnati	51	86	.372

BRIEF RAILROAD ITEMS.

L. F. Loree has been elected President of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, succeeding W. R. Woodford, who was elected Vice President.

The following will probably constitute the new Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific Railway: D. S. Lamont, E. H. Harriman, Robert Bacon, Samuel Rea, and William Rockefeller.

It is now reported that at the Union Pacific meeting next week two Standard Oil representatives, William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers, will be elected Directors.

Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road were to have met in this city yesterday for action on the common stock dividend, but the meeting had to be postponed for a week, there being no quorum on hand. Three members of the board are still abroad, and President Ripley was reported to be in Chicago.

F. M. Johnson has been appointed General Eastern Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, with offices in this city. The offices of Assistant General Freight Agent and Commercial Freight Agent have been abolished. James Mosher has resigned on account of ill health.

Southern Pacific Manager Resigns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The resignation of J. M. Herbert, General Manager of the Southern Pacific, was announced today. It is announced that Mr. Herbert will go East as manager of one of the Gould lines.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:45 A. M.—138 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—929 Ninth Avenue; Mrs. Lentz; no damage.

8:35 A. M.—103 Park Row; John Salomone; damage, $25.

8:40 A. M.—410 West Third Street; Langfield & Co.; damage trifling.

9:10 A. M.—56 Murray Street; Lazarus and others; damage, $40,000.

10:10 A. M.—127 Goerck Street; H. Pinch; damage, $50.

8:15 P. M.—422 East Ninth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:30 P. M. 207 West Houston Street; owner unknown; damage, $75.

9 P. M. 445 East Seventy-eighth Street; Joseph Scheller; damage, $5.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, lower temperature, fresh northwesterly winds.

The weather will clear in Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England to-day, followed by fair and cooler weather Friday. The weather elsewhere will be fair, with seasonal temperature. It will be cooler in Atlantic Coast districts. The winds off the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh northwesterly. On the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh west to northwest winds will prevail. Fresh northwesterly winds will continue on the lakes, becoming variable Friday.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
3 A. M.	62	59	60	60
6 A. M.	61	62	62	65
9 A. M.	66	65	70	70
12 M.	69	71	71	81
3 P. M.	71	74	77	84
6 P. M.	71	71	71	71
9 P. M.	68	69	69	66
12 P. M.	67	66	66	61

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	67
Corresponding date 1900	67
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	60

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. and 70 degrees at 2 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 75 degrees at 12:15 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

W. & J. Sloane

Wall Paper

Our stock of

Wall Paper

aims at exclusiveness and is gatheted with special reference to our Decorative Fabrics. The beauty of a papered room is the unity of purpose in the entire scheme. The paper is far more effective when it has its counterpart in the furnishings, or the furnishings have theirs in the paper.

Broadway & 19th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

New Models of the FASSO CORSET.

The notable changes in gowns for the coming season have necessitated modifications in the lines of Corsets, and these will be found special features in the New Improved Fasso.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report and Election of the Louisville and Nashville.

The Surplus for 1901, $1,586,112—Increase in Passenger and Freight Traffic—New Office Created.

The annual report of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was issued yesterday. The income account shows:

EARNINGS.	1901.	1900.
Freight	$20,419,162	$20,699,779
Passenger	5,742,561	5,238,314
Transportation	762,184	706,006
Express	613,883	585,119
Miscellaneous	479,396	565,158
Total	$28,022,206	$27,742,378
EXPENSES.		
Con. transportation	$10,253,197	$9,829,736
Main. way and structure	4,350,127	3,960,888
Maintenance of equipment	3,095,475	3,725,673
General expenses	821,652	1,097,159
Total	$18,426,551	$18,603,496
Less freight on co.'s material	1,196,518	.....
Total op. expenses	$18,233,033	$18,606,406
Net earnings	9,789,173	9,138,972
Income from rents	288,030	283,330
Income from investments	358,767	260,952
Profit leased roads	27,891	106,763
Total net earnings	$10,493,861	$9,789,017
Interest and taxes	5,965,275	5,782,181
Loss on leased roads	.....	3,641
Sinking Fund payments	128,900	130,270
Unfunded discount	53,464	50,839
So. & No. Alabama surplus	68,110	202,851
Total charges	$6,212,749	$6,169,782
Balance	4,281,112	3,619,235
Dividends	2,695,000	2,112,000
Surplus	$1,586,112	$1,507,235

Traffic statistics compare as follows:

	1901.	1900.
Number of passengers carried	6,872,354	6,282,042
Passengers carried one mile	239,730,479	223,424,321
Rate per pass. per mile	2.35	2.31
Tons carried	16,635,493	15,839,470
Tons carried one mile	2,655,884,116	2,581,672,886
Rate per ton per mile	.274	.254

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Road fixtures and equipment	$120,034,158
Bonds and stocks in trust, net	15,908,178
Bonds and stocks in treasury, net	8,008,559
Cash in treasury, in transit, &c.	3,645,732
Material and supplies	2,486,792
Station agents and traffic balances	612,377
Sundry individuals and companies	1,725,891
Sundry bills receivable accounts	994,027
Advances to subsidiary companies	1,543,163
Material in private sidings	178,232
Real estate, quarry, and timber lands	1,014,315
Sundry unadjusted accounts	739,415
Unfunded discount account	1,397,992
Total assets	$158,288,634

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, (of which $86,280 is unissued)	$55,000,000
Net bonded debt	90,284,880
Audited pay rolls and vouchers	2,058,932
Coupons and rent	1,086,767
Dividends due	1,431,303
Due individuals and companies	749,458
Traffic balances	100,822
Interest accrued not due	704,330
Sundry bills payable	72,381
Open and unadjusted accounts	652,022
Reserve funds	301,671
Profit and loss surplus	5,844,048
Total liabilities	$158,286,634

At the annual meeting of the stockholders which was held yesterday the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected. The following officers were elected: Chairman—August Belmont; President—Milton H. Smith; First Vice President—Walker D. Hines; Second Vice President—Samuel H. Edgar; Third Vice President—William J. Dickinson; Secretary—Joseph H. Ellis; Treasurer—W. W. Thompson. The office of Third Vice President is newly created.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton Railway; W. G. Elliott, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Rollin H. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.

HOLLAND—E. Lothrop Ames, Boston; J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE—Major C. C. O'Connell, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—F. Ridgway Reilly, Philadelphia; R. H. Campbell, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—Colin Thomson, Glasgow; William C. Coffin, Pittsburg; Edgar Roys, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—Baron and Baroness von Scholley, Stuttgart.

GRAND—Gen. G. S. Carpenter, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—W. M. Wood, United States Army.

NAVARRE—Capt. Francis H. Pope, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gross, V. & M., Troy, N. Y.; M. Gross, clothing; E. Normandie.

Milliner, R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Milliner, furnishing goods, carpets, and upholstery; Hotel Albert.

Symons, Lewis & Co.; San Francisco, Cal.; G. Bennett, domestics and dress goods; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves, corsets, and muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Kline, Epplihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; E. R. Keiser, dress goods; Gilsey House.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloths, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; 484 Broome Street.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Baker & Fox, Rome, N. Y.; L. H. Baker, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Fraser, William P., Co., Troy, N. Y.; M. A. Frear, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. F. Sackett, jewelry; L. Graner, candies; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams, C. R. & Sons, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. Williams, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; H. McGrath, dress goods; 361 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Hollott, dry goods; 304 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Stephenson, Wilhide, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Shoemaker, dress goods; Hoffman House.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. J. Donaldson, furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Tutsur & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Tutsur, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Taylor, Wolfender & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. S. Taylor, notions, trimmings, and art goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson, B. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; F. B. Sisson, dry goods; Guy Smith, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; C. F. Jordan, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; 28 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Hotel Vendome.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahony, silks; Criterion Hotel.

Malley Company, New Haven, Conn.; M. Well, sporting goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Eiseman Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Eiseman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Wolf, cloaks, wrappers, and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Kaufman, dry goods; 616 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. F. Veeder, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Harbeck, notions and laces; H. Horstmeyer, general buyer; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; L. L. Rivers, furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets; F. E. Bosely, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Korn, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; E. Sparkman, notions; 258 Church Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 2.—The upper floors of the Pennsylvania Door and Sash Company's plant were completely burned out this evening. Loss, $50,000; well insured.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2.—Fire to-day destroyed a barn on the farm of Peter Vredenburg, near here. Four horses were burned, including the racers Cutting and Lillian Brooks. Loss, $12,000.

MARIETTE, Wis., Oct. 2.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the warehouse of Smith, Thorndike & Brown, wholesale grocers, together with contents. Loss, about $200,000; partly covered by insurance.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:58	Sun sets...5:40	Moon rises...10:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:26	Gov. Isl'd...11:52	H. Gate...1:48
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	Gov. Isl'd...	H. Gate...

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buenos Ayres, Genoa, &c.	.....	.....
Citta di Torino, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ydun, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hostilius, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	12:00 M.	.....

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Canning, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	11:30 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saint Hugo, Antwerp	.....	.....
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	10:30 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:00 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru (supplementary mail August 28 per steamer Kaga Maru). Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here da

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA .....Philadelphia Times
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It will be time enough to consider the moral position of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD before this community when he shall have received the Tammany nomination for Mayor which it is now generally believed he will receive. But the position of Tammany is always up for consideration, and observations concerning the intention imputed to it need not be deferred.

It means the ruin either of SHEPARD or of CROKER. If Mr. SHEPARD still cherishes the high principles he has professed and supported in former years with so much fire of soul and vigor of intellect, if his political morality really is of that stern and uncompromising sort which his past utterances and the present assurances of his friends would lead us to believe, then CROKER and Crokerism would be doomed by his election to the office of Mayor. The two could not get on together at all. That CROKER could come up to SHEPARD'S moral level—or to the moral level that we are assuming to be Mr. SHEPARD'S—is unthinkable. If they came together it would be through the descent of Mr. SHEPARD to that low level where CROKER moves and drives his hideous trade. That would be the ruin of SHEPARD. We presume nobody will dispute the conclusion.

But if Mr. SHEPARD is elected and if he takes office as the moral and reforming SHEPARD, the SHEPARD whose pure mind and high ideals have been impressed upon the public by so many campaigns of protest and recalcitrance, then he will inevitably make this town too hot to hold RICHARD CROKER. He must hunt down that powerful and chief malefactor of the whole villainous gang, he must break up his vile business, wrench his big, protecting paw off the corrupt City Government altogether, so that vice must take its chances under an honest enforcement of the laws, so that the jails shall get their due, so that CROKER himself will flee the jurisdiction for safety. But will not the professions of SHEPARD come to fulfillment and the sins of CROKER to atonement if DEVERY is kicked out? Ten thousand times no. That is a miserable paltering with stern public duty. It would be a shifty and shameful compromise with Satan, an arrangement with felons, and the most damnable imposition ever put upon this city by any Mayor.

If CROKER is saved SHEPARD is lost. If the taint of Crokerism anywhere lingers the reputation of SHEPARD disappears. These public robbers and corruptionists are not brought to the bar for a nice classification of their degrees of guilt and a lenient apportionment of penalties. We want to uproot them utterly, them and their system. We want to destroy and cast out.

But is RICHARD CROKER actually preparing to get himself destroyed and cast out by EDWARD M. SHEPARD? This is the merriest jest or the most astonishing tragedy that ever heightened the interest of New York politics. Is it suicide through despair or repentance through hope of salvation? We should be infinitely obliged to some of the casuists if they would enlighten us on this most obscure point.

Why lug in SHEPARD at all? It looks like trifling. Why does not CROKER nominate Low and be done with it? If he seeks political suicide he would accomplish his purpose with a completeness that would evoke the applause of the community. If it is salvation that he is after, the nomination of Low would be a supreme proof of penitence and faith, without which even CROKER knows that no sinner can be saved. We doubt if any dispenser of absolution would touch CROKER'S case on the mere presentation of evidence that he had nominated SHEPARD for Mayor. It is perilous to take any chances about salvation. It is weak and silly to display any concern about it unless a man has come to the point where he is ready to cut loose from wickedness and be born again. If CROKER should have his convention ratify to-night the anti-Tammany nomination of Low we should all know that he was ready to be born again. Thousands will continue in rooted skepticism if he goes no further than SHEPARD.

On the theory that Mr. SHEPARD is to be an upright Mayor, without understandings or arrangements with Tammany, we can see no shadow of reason why Low should not be equally acceptable to CROKER. Can it make any difference what hand holds the great two-edged sword that is to smite him? Yet it is unimaginable that CROKER should nominate Low. Is it less so that he should nominate SHEPARD, if, as the casuists pretend, SHEPARD is to reform and purify the town? We have not the least idea that CROKER intends to end his base and infamous political career in a new York. We have no idea that he is penitent and ready to see corruption crushed out and the guilty punished. From any point of view the Shepard nomination is morally and politically impossible—unless we have all made some dreadful mistake about SHEPARD.

It may be said, and it would be a trite but proper observation, that it is an immense gain to have forced Tammany to nominate a man of brains and character like SHEPARD. Men will say that in any event the city is safe, we shall have a good Mayor. But what becomes of Tammany? We have been making a prodigious fuss about the corruptions and extravagance and revolting vulgarity of Tammany. Yet here are good men condoning an arrangement for preserving the Tammany power, for mere disinfection and whitewashing, when all good men, these good men included, have loudly protested that extirpation was the only treatment, destruction the sole remedy.

The situation is in the highest degree extraordinary.

THE STEEL COMPANY'S STATEMENT

The publication by the United States Steel Corporation of a statement of net earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 is of more interest and significance than the announcement of a quarterly dividend on the common and preferred stock. It establishes a precedent which corporations and trusts which have conducted their business on the principle of the "blind pool" will find it extremely difficult to refuse to imitate if they desire to remain candidates for public confidence.

It is unquestionably true that there are features in the business of every corporation concerning which it is right and proper to maintain discreet silence. In many instances Presidents and executive officers are justified in refusing answers to questions asked by stockholders in annual meeting on the ground that the giving out of the information called for would be prejudicial to the interests of the company, since it could not be restricted to those in interest, but would become public property at once, and defeat plans essential to the welfare of the business. Between this discreet reticence, however, and the sphinx-like silence which refuses the stockholder the information to which he has a right and the public the knowledge which alone would justify confidence there is a happy medium, which has been recognized by the management of the Steel Corporation and has led them to make a frank and intelligible statement of earnings, from which those who have access to the information given out when the company was organized will be able to compile a showing of assets, liabilities, and earnings as complete as may be needed to show the condition of the company and the basis of value underlying its securities.

In thus anticipating the conclusions which are understood to have been reached by the United States Industrial Commission, and which are to be embodied as suggestions in its report to Congress, the Steel Corporation has shown excellent judgment. Its action establishes the fact that honestly conducted industrials are quite ready to do voluntarily what public opinion may demand, and that secrecy is not a necessary condition of the management of the so-called trusts.

Surprise has been expressed that the statement for the half year ended with September does not reflect in the earnings for June, July, and August the effects of the strike of the past Summer, which closed so many plants and so seriously interfered with output in several lines, notably sheets, tin plates, and hoops. That such an interruption of business in lines which represent products of which the values are expressed in relatively high figures could have occurred without large losses is inconceivable. It might very well be, however, that it would be reflected very little, if at all, in the earnings for the quarter in which it occurred. It would be explained if the Steel Corporation or its constituent companies had advanced prices on material in stock, and so recouped the losses on current production. But this was not done. We may assume, therefore, that the large earnings of July and August represent orders taken and business consummated earlier in the year. That the deficit can be in any way wiped out is impossible, and should the quarter ending with December not reflect the fact that many of the company's mills were idle for eight or nine weeks, the only conclusion possible will be that if no strike had occurred the showing would have been still better than it is. The rush of orders since it ended and the increased production due to the relaxation of union rules in most of the important mill plants may go far to conceal the strike losses. The fact remains, however, that the strike was extremely hurtful while it lasted to the companies affected, and that, however prosperous they may be, they would have been more prosperous had no strike occurred.

The large volume and remarkable steadiness of earnings through the past six months shown by the Steel Corporation's statement indicate a condition in the iron trades which is not only without precedent but without explanation. The wisest prophets believed that satisfactory conditions would continue through 1901, but that after midsummer there would be unmistakable evidences that the volume of new business placed was shrinking and the market losing its buoyant tone. It was believed that by the end of the year the "boom" would have passed and a period of reaction set in which would carry the pendulum the full length of its swing in the opposite direction. Well, the year is in its last quarter, and none of these predictions have been realized. Indeed, there is more talk in business circles of a new "boom" in iron and steel which will be more surprising than that through which we are now passing. Everything warrants the belief that this is more likely to happen than that the present period of activity will come to an end abruptly. In many lines the orders booked are sufficient to insure running to the breaking point until the middle of 1902, and in some cases longer. There appears to be no weak spot in the iron and steel situation, and this fact confuses statistics and silences prophecy. The action of the Steel Corporation in making its statement public will do much to establish confidence which, if not unsettled, will not suffer from being strengthened by an act which cannot fail to set the pace which "blind pool" operators must follow or fall behind.

THE C. C. N. Y.

We referred yesterday to an aspect of the application of the College of the City of New York for more money which was by no means one of the more important aspects of that application. Mayor VAN WYCK'S bad manners have of course nothing to do with the merits of any controversy in which they may have been exhibited.

The application, set forth by Messrs. SHEPARD and LAUTERBACH on behalf of the college, demanded a considerable increase, upon the ground of a still more considerable increase in the attendance. The attendance, it appears, has increased in a far greater ratio than population, until now it amounts to more than 2,000. So many students are receiving a higher education than that which the city undertakes to provide out of the taxes for all its children. There are other institutions which offer this same instruction, in competition with the City College, and without question of as good quality, only they do not offer it free. In the cases of boys of proved ability, industry, and poverty they do, by private beneficence, provide a certain limited number of scholarships, which exempt the holders of them from paying tuition. But the proposition of the City College is that the city shall provide over two thousand such scholarships, at the expense of the taxpayers, in competition with institutions which charge tuition.

We can see no sense or propriety in such a demand. At best the City College is an anomaly in our system of public education. Possibly the anomaly should be permitted to stand, as an incentive to bright and studious boys in the public schools. But it should not be permitted to be increased. It should be kept at its present condition, in the way of expense. This can readily be done by raising the standard until no more students are admitted than can be taught at the cost which the city has been in the habit of paying. The incentive to study which the college is supposed to furnish would thus be actually increased, while the number of students would remain stationary.

Even if an increase in the cost of the City College were ever justifiable it would be justifiable only when all the children in the city were amply provided with facilities for acquiring that modicum of instruction which the State recognizes as a duty to bestow upon all children born or imported into it. In other words, there should be no provision for either "secondary" or "higher" education until the need for primary education is fully met. That is notoriously not now the case in this municipality. We do not say that the facts constitute a reason for dismantling and discontinuing the high schools and the City College. We do say that they constitute a reason for not increasing, by one dollar, the expenditure upon those institutions.

THE YACHT RACES.

Up to the present only one thing has been proved by the three meetings of Columbia and Shamrock II. This is that the challenger is a remarkably good boat in light winds and smooth water. With a light wind and a rolling sea she is heavy, sluggish, and slow. That was shown by the first attempt to sail a race. Whenever it shall please old Ocean to be ill-humored at the same time that Boreas is lazy, Columbia will undoubtedly be in the lead. But in such circumstances it is not at all likely that a race can be completed in the time allowed for America's Cup contests. Again, when the sea is perfectly smooth and the wind a mere zephyr, Shamrock II. is a most accomplished drifter, and she is ready and capable in taking advantage of every favorable slant of air. But in these conditions also a race cannot be finished.

When there is a breeze of sufficient power to carry the racers over a thirty-mile course in four hours and a half Shamrock is a dangerous yacht, but even at this game she was beaten by Columbia, which is confessedly at her worst in light airs. The ability of the new yacht in a smart breeze, with or without a sea, is as yet unknown. She may prove to be as clever in a good sailing breeze as she has proved to be in poor winds. There is every reason to suppose that in satisfactory sailing conditions she will give Columbia a good race. There is not yet any reason to believe that victory is a foregone conclusion for her. In a good sailing breeze Columbia has on numerous occasions shown herself to be the fastest yacht ever put into the water in this country, with the possible exception of Constitution, whose best qualities have not yet been fully revealed.

There is, therefore, no good ground for expecting that the challenger will carry off the cup. That she may do it is quite within the bounds of possibility, but there is nothing yet in the shape of good evidence to show that such a result is a strong probability. The conditions in which the three meetings of the two champions have taken place were distinctly unfavorable to Columbia. On the other hand, they seemed to be particularly favorable to Shamrock. When the wind and weather are to Columbia's liking she will do better. What Shamrock can do in Columbia weather remains to be seen. But it is not yet time to be frightened.

JUDGE HURD AND SURROGATE ABBOTT.

There is said to be great doubt about the anti-Tammany forces in Kings renominating County Judge HURD and Surrogate ABBOTT—two judicial officers of quite exceptional fitness. As to Surrogate ABBOTT the claim is that in order to conciliate COFFEY and secure the votes of his Democratic following, they must give him the office of Surrogate, and his nominee is JAMES C. CHURCH, who is probably qualified to fill the office. As to Judge HURD, who is the best County Judge Brooklyn has had in years, it is asserted that important Republican interests demand that office for a Republican.

Now, waiving the question of distributing judicial offices as rewards for political work, the proposed action is a mistake on tactical grounds. The professions of reformers are not always looked upon with perfect confidence. The Low ticket ought not to be laid open to the charge that it is merely a crusade against all Democrats by factions which have been temporarily united for political spoils. It would be wiser to establish for it the repute of disinterestedness by renominating judicial officers who have the entire confidence of the people, regardless of what their politics may be. From the point of view of practical politicians something may be said in favor of the changes proposed; but it is diametrically contrary to the spirit by which the leaders of this campaign profess to be actuated. They must avoid even the appearance of spoils and dicker. The large body of Democrats who really desire a better City Government will not abandon their party unless something radically different is offered them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. HENRY NORMAN, in an appreciation of President ROOSEVELT contributed to The London Mail, says that, speaking from a personal observation both of the man and of the United States, he believes a better successor for the third martyred President could not have been found among all the millions of Americans than the one upon whom has unexpectedly been laid this heavy responsibility, and that, too, "whether as regards the welfare of his own land or its influence among the nations." To justify this belief Mr. NORMAN ascribes to President ROOSEVELT "two important advantages over his predecessors in his high office," apparently meaning over all his predecessors. One of them is the fact that the President "comes to office unpledged—the representative of no interests, the nominee of no section," but the emphasis of first mention Mr. NORMAN gives to the following: "He [President ROOSEVELT] has a most unusual knowledge of his own country and people. He knows East and West equally well—the rough sense, the primitive prejudices, the sentimental heart of the West; the traditions, the fears, the deeper experience of the East. And he knows Europe, too. But it is as the cosmopolitan of his own vast and multifarious country that he is rare among Americans." To illustrate his point Mr. NORMAN then tells this curious story: "I was once sitting next to him at lunch at a club in New York where half a dozen men of unusual influence and position were gathered round the table. Two of them were discussing affairs in a certain part of the West where I happened to have been. Mr. ROOSEVELT listened, as I could see, with stupefaction. At last he turned and whispered to me, 'If you hadn't heard it, could you have believed that two such men could be so ignorant of their own country?'" Of course, there is a lot of land in the United States, and the Americans who haven't an intimate knowledge of it all are numerous, but those who have been quite as active travelers within our own boundaries as has President ROOSEVELT are by no means rare, and few of us would be likely to ascribe so much importance as Mr. NORMAN does to what he calls the President's "cosmopolitanism," though naturally we all regard it as a valuable possession.

—Luck has been with the "Christian Scientists" in the United States of late, in that they have killed nobody of any prominence and none of their ordinary, routine homicides has happened to attract the attention of our courts. The newspapers, therefore, have let them alone, and, except for an amusingly effectual trouncing administered to one of Mrs. EDDY'S book agents by Dr. BUCKLEY in the columns of The North American Review, they have been able to do business in peace. They have not been so fortunate, however, up in Canada, for, having "treated" in the usual way and with the usual result a six-year-old boy in Toronto, whose "mortal thought" had assumed the shape of a severe attack of diphtheria, the father of the boy was arrested and in the course of the subsequent proceedings "science" has received some very unkind comment. The Crown Attorney, for instance, after declaring that "this 'Christian Science,' as set out in Mrs. EDDY'S book, is the most damnable blasphemy I ever heard or read," proceeded to justify his characterization by reading some specimen passages from "Science and Health." He had not proceeded far when the astonished Magistrate on the bench broke in, as well he might, with, "Is that woman still at large?" "Yes," replied the Crown Attorney, "and she got this message from God copyrighted." Thereupon the Magistrate remarked, "Oh!" and added, "That shows she is sane enough in one respect." The preliminary inquiry ended with a commitment of the dead boy's father for trial—which may, but probably doesn't, mean that in time he will get the punishment he deserves for his fatal negligence. Similar cases have gone as far as that too often in this country to inspire high expectations as to what will follow in Canada. There, as here, the difficulty, or impossibility, of proving homicidal motive stands between the humbug "healers" and conviction, and will continue to do so, probably, until the public comes to realise the enormity of all the faith-cure systems as practiced by charlatans—and by that time, in all likelihood, the systems will have died a natural death and been forgotten.

—Senator PLATT'S recent suggestion that President MCKINLEY should have been buried in Washington, "so that visitors at the National Capital could easily visit the tomb of the man they love," has inspired The Christian Work to proclaim the need of a "National Valhalla," where our Presidents, statesmen, captains, and other great men may be buried. "Properly," it says, "our great men belong to the Nation, and their resting place should be convenient to the people. But JEFFERSON and MADISON are buried in Virginia, WEBSTER in Massachusetts, CLAY in Kentucky, LINCOLN in Illinois, HARRISON in Indiana, SCOTT and WORTH and GRANT in New York, and now MCKINLEY in Ohio. This ought not to be. There is an impressiveness and suggestiveness involving an appeal to a high and lofty patriotism in visiting the tombs of the great men of a country which may not lightly be ignored. But how can this be possible with our great men interred at different points in a country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the great lakes to the Gulf? Congress should take hold of this matter." This idea has its attractions, of course, but its execution would involve certain dangers which our pious and patriotic contemporary has apparently not considered with care. To whom, or to what body, for instance, would it intrust with the decision of claims to interment in the National Valhalla? The opportunity for unseemly controversies, and still more unseemly selections, would be very great. It is well, occasionally, to visit the resting places of the noble dead, but perhaps isolation adds to the impressiveness of such resting places, and the emotions which one of them excites in the sensitive mind would hardly be proportionately increased by a dozen or a hundred in a single group. The truly great are not forgotten, wherever they may lie, and the establishment of an American Westminster Abbey would not necessarily or altogether be an improvement upon the simplicity of our own system.

—A correspondent of The Telegraph Age has been moved by our recent adverse comments on all the names yet suggested for what is commonly called, or miscalled, "wireless telegraphy," to build one which he considers an improvement on them all. It is "ethergraphy," and he defends it thus: "If 'ether' is supposed to fill all space, and 'graphy' means to write, why wouldn't 'ethergraphy' be a proper term for MARCONI'S great discovery, as it is believed by a great many if not all electricians that the ether is the conductor of electrical waves, or that the electrical current follows the etheric waves? If the ether theory be true, and we know of no reason to doubt it, then in using MARCONI'S system of Morse signals without a main line conductor, certainly the dots and dashes are carried along by the 'etherical' conductor, which constitutes writing with the aid of the ether; hence the deduction, 'ethergraphy.'" There are several serious objections to the same. In the first place, the two parts of the word are clumsily put together, the lack of an intermediate vowel rendering it unpleasant to hear and difficult to speak, and, in the second place, the old theories in regard to "ether" are just now in a rather topply condition, and, however it may be with electricians, scientists are getting discontented with the assumptions that have served them so long and well as a working hypothesis, and would not be either surprised or troubled if the necessity for making a new set of assumptions about atoms and molecules as well as ether should soon be manifest. Then what would become of "ethergraphy"?

A Print of Yale College in 1786.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading in your Sunday issue the account of the new campus at Yale.

I have in my possession an old print of Yale College in 1786. It is in an old copy of a number of "The Yale Literary Magazine," published in 1846.

The picture represents the college chapel and one building, the title of the print being "Yale College and the Chapel"! A solid wooden fence surrounds the campus, and figures of students and professors in quaint costumes are on the green. The picture is interesting in contrast with the present stately buildings and wide stretches of lawn.

I. K.

New York, Sept. 30, 1901.

For the McKinley Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope that a special committee of Englishmen living in this country will be formed to assist in the establishment of a McKinley memorial. I have no doubt that the British people will show their admiration and affection for the lamented President by a substantial contribution to the memorial fund.

Englishmen on this side would exhibit a particular grace by making special efforts to do honor to a man whose whole desire was for peace and friendship with the old country.

ADOLPHUS ROSENBERG.

New York, Sept. 29, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Quite Otherwise.

She—So she refused you?'

He—Yes; she said she didn't have the heart to marry me.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Grocer's Bill.

Head of Family—Are you sure, Mary, that we got all these things from the grocery last month?

The Lady Help—I'm sure I got 'em, Sor."—Indianapolis News.

Answered to It There.

"What's your name?" asked the Warden at the penitentiary.

"John Doe."

"Now, that isn't your real name, is it?"

"No," grinned the convict. "Dat's me pen name."—San Francisco Bulletin.

An Embarrassment.

"Why do you object to being shifted about?"

"Because," answered the New York policeman, "it impairs the efficiency of the force. No sooner do we learn whom it is safe to arrest than we are sent to some other part of town, where we have to get acquainted all over again."—Washington Star.

Advantages of Foreign Travel.

Successful Farmer—Son George got some sense durin' that foreign tour, anyhow.

Wife—I hain't seen it.

"I have. You know, he spent a good while in Lunnon, as he calls it."

"Yes; an' I'd like to know what good it did."

"Use yer eyes, Miranda. He learned to turn up his pants when it rains."—New York Weekly.

THE CHURCH IN THE WOODLANDS.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

It nestled 'way down yonder, in the shadow of the pines,
Where the south-winds waved the blossoms of the mornin'-glory vines,
And the birds were always singin', and the lillies ever seemed
Like altars bright to heaven, where the angels knelt and dreamed.

A beacon on life's highway, its silence seemed to say:
"The peace of God is with me forever and a day!
Here rest, ye worn and weary, with red thorns at the breast;
Here find, when life seems dreary, your refuge and your rest."

World-echoes faint and dying—we heard glad notes arise
As the sweet old songs of Zion went ringing to the skies!
And all the place around it a glory seemed to win,
And earth was like a heaven to go to heaven in!

O, fair the every pathway that led us to the place
Of Love's own benediction—of Love's angelic face!
The glory [illegible] meet us from the windows
And heav[illegible]n to meet us, and joined [illegible] too!

No [illegible] that singing in all life's
[illegible] deserted—the old church
[illegible] memory lingers, and ever shall
[illegible] happy lights of Canaan shine
[illegible] the other side.

FOOD FOR INSANE PATIENTS.

Investigation of the State Asylum Shows They Had Strawberries and Watermelons.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 2.—The committee which has been investigating the State Insane Asylum met again to-day for the purpose of examining Warden P. Hayes.

Mr. Walker, attorney for the asylum managers, offered in evidence the reports of the institution since the time of its founding, also the legislative enactments concerning it from 1848 to date. This showed that the average cost of the maintenance of each patient for one week was within a few cents of $4 per week.

For the support of indigent patients the counties from which they are sent pay $3 a week and the State pays an additional dollar for each patient. For the support of convict patients the State charges the counties $5 a week, and for private patients $5.50 a week. This gives the asylum, according to the report, practically no profit on the indigent patients. On the convict patients the Warden's report shows that the State makes a profit of $1 each per week, and on the private patients a trifle more than $1.50 per week.

Warden Hayes said his books would show from whom every article used in the institution since he took charge was purchased. He went among the wholesale provision dealers of Trenton and purchased the very best food obtainable at the lowest possible price. During the season he purchased 9,270 quarts of strawberries, 4,571 quarts of blackberries, 6,235 quarts of huckleberries, 640 quarts of raspberries, making a total of 20,716 quarts of berries. He purchased 1,700 baskets of peaches and 2,900 watermelons. All this was served to the inmates and the help and attendants of the institution.

Mr. Hayes emphatically said that he had never been directed or influenced by any of the managers where to buy the supplies. The hearing was closed and the committee will formulate its report.

ASK TO HAVE CZOLGOSZ'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Gov. Odell Will Pay No Attention, However, to the Two Requests He Has Received.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Gov. Odell arrived here this afternoon from Newburg and was a surprised man when he reached the Executive Chamber. He found on his desk two letters requesting him to commute to life imprisonment the sentence of Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley.

One letter was sent by a man in Illinois and the other by a man in Maine. They were written by cranks, in the opinion of the Governor, and no attention will be paid to them.

"You may be assured that nothing will be done by me," said Gov. Odell, "to prevent the execution of Czolgosz on the day fixed by law."

The Governor also received a petition that the body of the murderer, after the execution, be buried at sea. The Governor says that the body must be surrendered to the condemned man's relatives if they claim it after death, and that they have charge of its disposition.

THE SCHOOL BOARD MEETS.

Supt. Jasper's Report on the Attendance of Pupils and Teachers—Appointments and Transfers.

President Miles O'Brien and fourteen members of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx conducted a regular meeting of the board last night in the Board of Education Building on Fifty-ninth Street. Dr. Henry M. Groehl, the newly appointed member of the board, attended the meeting.

The report of Superintendent Jasper as to the attendance of pupils and teachers during the first three weeks of the school year is as follows:

Attendance of pupils on June 28	233,858
Attendance of pupils Sept. 27	246,980
Average attendance for three weeks ending Sept. 27	229,226
Number of Classes Sept. 27—	
Whole day	5,473
Part time	874
Register of pupils at close of school Sept. 27	265,947
Number of regular teachers, including principals, present Sept. 27	5,951
Number of children on waiting list at close of school Sept. 27	2,720
Number of children in part-time classes Sept. 27	10,309
Number of vacant sittings at close of school Sept. 27	23,044

The board decided to open six new play centres, three for boys and three for girls. They will be at Primary Schools Nos. 23, 94, and 103 for boys, and Nos. 109 and 168 and at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue for girls. The last-mentioned place will be in connection with the Paulist Fathers' Social Settlement.

OFFER TO F. D. KILBURN.

State Superintendent of Banks Asked to Accept the Presidency of Reorganized Seventh National.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—An offer of the Presidency of the reorganized Seventh National Bank of New York City has been made to Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department.

He has been State Superintendent of Banks since 1896, when he was appointed on the expiration of his term of office as State Senator by Gov. Levi P. Morton. Superintendent Kilburn was seen to-night, but stated that he is not yet in a position to make any statement concerning the offer.

RAILROAD RATES CUT.

Seventy-five Per Cent. Reduction for Pan-American Travel in the Middle West.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—An important meeting of the Central Passenger Association was held to-day at the Pan-American Exposition. All the roads in the association were represented. The most important decisions were those relating to the Pan-American Exposition.

Beginning with Oct. 5 the various Buffalo-Chicago lines will sell round-trip tickets good for six days for $6.75 between Chicago and Buffalo. These tickets will be on sale Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for the remainder of the month of October. From Cincinnati the rate will be $6.15 for the round trip, the same conditions of time limit and days of sale prevailing. This is a reduction of about 75 per cent. of the rate under ordinary circumstances.

STEAMER RICHELIEU SINKS.

Founders and Goes Down Soon Afterward—Passengers Saved.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Oct. 2.—The steamer Richelieu, owned by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, and engaged on the route between Kingston and Belleville, foundered to-day while bound for this city. She was within three miles of port when she took a header and sank.

A fairly heavy sea was running, which caused her cargo of freight to shift, and before she could be righted she filled and went down in about sixty feet of water. Her crew and the passengers got ashore safely, but had a narrow escape.

WINS SUIT FOR ROCKAWAY LAND.

Court Decides It Belongs to Mission of Immaculate Conception.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, Oct. 2.—A decision has been handed down by Justice T. C. Kadien, in the suit of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin against Adah Vernam.

The Justice decides in favor of the plaintiff, and has signed an order of dispossession in the case. The matter probably will be carried to the higher court, as the case involves property at Rockaway Beach valued at $1,000,000. The suit was brought because Remington Vernam, husband of Adah, entered upon and forcibly retained the premises on the Boulevard occupied by the mission.

Erie Train in Collision.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Erie Railroad vestibule train No. 4, east-bound, ran into coal cars here to-day. The engine telescoped the first car and mounted the second. Several passengers were slightly injured. The engineer of the express train did not see the signals as he rounded the curve in time to prevent the accident.

To Be District Attorney for Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The President to-day appointed John S. Dean United States District Attorney for Kansas.

BUDGET FOR 1902 UNDER DISCU[illegible]

Mayor Van Wyck Compli[illegible] Brooklyn's Charity Expe[illegible]

Says that Reformers Over There [illegible] koed the City with a Ho[illegible] Also Attacks Queens Fire[illegible]

The Board of Estimate continued [illegible] work of making up a budget for [illegible] terday. Controller Coler was absent [illegible] the meeting, and it was said that [illegible] gone to Philadelphia to remain until [illegible] urday. Mayor Van Wyck presided. [illegible] budgets considered were those of the [illegible] Department, the Department of [illegible] Charities, and the Department of Co[illegible] tion.

The first budget considered was that [illegible] Commissioner Keller of the Department [illegible] Charities. Mr. Keller asked for an increase [illegible] of $683,582.65 over the appropriation [illegible] Manhattan and the Bronx allowed for [illegible] year, which was $1,896,492.01. The total [illegible] amount asked by Mr. Keller for 1902 was [illegible] $2,580,024.66. Commissioner Keller was also criticised harshly by Mayor Van Wyck.

"The department needs a larger staff of better men in institutions such as Bellevue," said Commissioner Keller. "We also want to provide attendants for the new quarters on Blackwell's Island, which will become available on Jan. 1, when [illegible] patients will be removed."

Among the increase asked was $[illegible] for new supplies. Mr. Keller said that new bed clothes and clothes for patients were badly needed, as the same clothing had been in use for three years. The sum of $52,000 for repairs was also asked. Commissioner Keller also reported that he was substituting paid help for the services of inmates, and this swelled the salary list, but the claim was made that the increased cost would be more than offset by the increased efficiency of the service.

Commissioner Goetting of the Department of Charities in Brooklyn was not present when the budget of his department was under consideration. He was represented by Deputy Edward Glinnen. Mayor Van Wyck went into every detail of this budget, and made remarks which caused Deputy Glinnen to become flustered. Deputy Glinnen said that the department required $477,530 more than was allowed for this year.

"You will have to make satisfactory explanations of the items or they will not be allowed," said Mayor Van Wyck sharply.

Deputy Glinnen tried to explain why he wanted $47,132 for increases in salaries. He said the Homeopathic and the Twenty-sixth Ward Hospitals were to be opened in January. Mayor Van Wyck inquired as to the number of inmates in the last-named institution, and found that there was accommodations for eighteen inmates, and seventeen attendants were to be appointed.

"Do you want to mate them, or what are the patients?" said Mayor Van Wyck. "I can't give you any encouragement as to those seventeen attendants, and I would not talk much more about that matter, because you won't get them."

They Mayor Van Wyck directed the stenographer to strike the item out of the budget.

Deputy Glinnen asked for the sum of $75,000 for the Homeopathic Hospital, which included the employment of sixty nurses and assistants. Mayor Van Wyck expressed great surprise at this item. He said:

"Why, we gave you $45,000 this year for that hospital, $20,000 for maintenance and the remainder for necessities. I am afraid we were bunkoed when we got that hospital. We got a bad bargain, and those reformers over in Brooklyn bunkoed the city. They did not tell us they were losing money every year, but acted as if they were really giving the institution to us. I haven't so high an opinion of myself for being so easily bunkoed."

For an additional heating plant and additions to the Morgue and other buildings $300,000 was asked.

"Cut that out," said Mayor Van Wyck.

Deputy Glinnen was then asked to explain the increase of $123,408.16 for supplies.

"This money is needed to give the inmates better food," said Deputy Glinnen. "The cost of taking care of inmates has increased from 25.92 cents per capita to 22.06 cents, and the inmates are complaining about the food now."

"They get very good food," was Mayor Van Wyck's rejoinder. "You will have to give a better explanation than that. Your explanation is not intelligent. Besides, leave something for the poor taxpayer to eat. He'd have a very light diet if you had your way."

Fire Commissioner Scannell's budget was next considered. Mayor Van Wyck made no remarks about the figures. Mr. Scannell asked for an increase of $179,227 in his appropriation for 1902; $51,000 of this amount was for increases in salaries and $12,000 for a new fireboat. Deputy Commissioner Tully of the Brooklyn Fire Department asked for $75,000 for salaries due to the creation of seven new companies. Deputy Tully spoke of the volunteer fire companies of Queens County, and said that there were sixteen such organizations.

"If you were here all the time you would think there were 1,000 companies," said Mayor Van Wyck. "They refused to allow the Commissioners of Accounts to examine their books. They kicked the Commissioners' men out. If they were spending the money of the city right they would not do this."

Then Mayor Van Wyck showed the excitement under which he was laboring. Raising his voice he said:

"I have not long to be here, but I will get even with them. I will get at their books or they won't get a cent. If they were public officers I would kick them out at once."

Commissioner Lantry had no difficulty in explaining the increase asked for the Department of Correction. He asked for $833,752, an increase of $74,977 over the amount allowed for this year.

LEVI Z. LEITER'S CLAIM.

Attachment Against a Paris Firm Employed by Joseph Leiter in His Great Wheat Deal.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $5,349 against Louis-Dreyfus & Co. of Paris, France, in favor of Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago, growing out of the big wheat deal of Joseph Leiter three years ago. The Paris firm was employed in June, 1898, through Joseph Leiter and Otto E. Lohrke & Co. of New York to sell on commission 99,123 bushels of wheat which had been shipped from this city to Rochefort, France.

It was alleged that Louis-Dreyfus & Co. reported the sale of the wheat on Aug. 4, 1898, at 18.25f. per 100 kilograms, and Mr. Leiter learned some time thereafter that the reported sale was not an actual sale, but that the defendants transferred the wheat to themselves. Mr. Leiter caused a long investigation to be made in France and Spain regarding the disposal of the wheat, the report of which investigation was received from Europe about two months ago from United States Consul Jackson.

It was learned, according to the allegations, that Louis-Dreyfus & Co. sold a portion of the wheat to a firm in Spain on Aug. 4, 1898, for 18.29f. per 100 kilograms, amounting to $19,414. On this transaction Mr. Leiter claims there is due him $4,349, which is the difference between the amount the Paris firm received for the wheat and the amount they accounted for to Mr. Leiter. Joseph Leiter assigned his interest in the wheat to his father on June 13, 1898. The Sheriff served the attachment on two banks here.

STREET RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

Convention to be Held in Madison Square Garden Next Week.

After an interval of seventeen years since its first meeting, the American Street Railway Association will hold its second convention in Madison Square Garden, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week. There will be many interesting exhibits.

The Street Railway Review of Chicago has issued a handsomely illustrated number as a souvenir of the event. In the number are 151 pages, and one of the many instructive articles is about the Rapid Transit Subway in this city. During the convention The Street Railway Review will have headquarters in the Madison Square Garden, publishing four daily editions during the week and supplying to visitors information about the exhibits.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION BEGINS ITS SESSIONS

Bishop Dudley to Preside Over House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay of Boston Chosen to be Chairman of the House of Deputies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America began here to-day. Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was elected President and the Rev. Samuel Hart of Middletown, Conn., Secretary of the House of Bishops; the Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay, rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, Chairman, and the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins of Concord, Mass., Secretary of the House of Deputies.

The religious services in connection with the convention were held this morning in Trinity Church, where the delegates will hold all their sessions. The most striking feature of the ceremonies was the solemn procession of Bishops, attired in their gorgeous raiments.

Thousands of people crowded the adjacent streets, and, although the sidewalk surrounding the church was inclosed with wire rope, the services of a squad of policemen were required to prevent any encroachment on the route of the procession. About seventy-five Bishops participated.

After the prelates had entered the church the laity followed, and in a few moments all standing room was occupied, although extra galleries had been erected for the occasion. The services, marking the religious opening of the convention were simple.

The holy communion was celebrated, Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle of Missouri being the celebrant. The epistle was read by Bishop William C. Doane of Albany, N. Y., and the Gospel by the Lord Bishop of Newcastle. The sermon was delivered by Bishop Benjamin Wistar Morris of Oregon. The official offertory was read by Bishop William F. Nichols of California, the collection being for general missions.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, Secretary of the last house, called the convention to order and called the roll. The result showed a very large attendance of both clergy and laity, although many new names were heard, there were such old members to answer to their names as Bishop F. D. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, the Rev. Dr. George Hodges, the Rev. Dr. Breck Green, the Rev. Dr. Fair, the Rev. Dr. Brainerd, the Rev. Dr. Fiske, the Rev. Dr. McKim, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, the Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann, Major Hooper, E. L. Davis, R. T. Paine, S. H. Moorehouse, J. M. Woolworth, Cortlandt Parker, J. Pierpont Morgan, W. B. Cutting, George C. Thomas, John W. Stiness, and Judge L. B. Prince.

The Secretary announced that a majority of the dioceses was represented and the first order of business would be the organization of the house. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of New York expressed the universal regret that the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was not present and could not be unanimously re-elected to preside, and placed the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of New York in nomination. The Rev. Dr. William Hodges of Maryland named the Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay of Massachusetts, and this was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Fulton. Other nominations were the Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann, the Rev. Dr. Davenport, and the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop.

In a neat speech Dr. Huntington declined the nomination, and the Rev. Dr. Lindsay was elected by the following vote: Number of votes cast, 350; Dr. Lindsay, 234. The Secretary then declared the Rev. Dr. Lindsay President of the House of Deputies.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and of the responsibilities of the position, especially when he remembered that he was to succeed such a man as the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. He spoke of the significance of this, the first convention on the Pacific Coast, and urged the members to make the most of its sessions, discussing schemes and passing laws for the furtherance of the Church in other countries.

The Rev. Charles Lewis Hutchins was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the house. A resolution was submitted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington to make the report on the new constitution the first order of business to-morrow.

In the House of Bishops Bishop Thomas U. Dudley of Kentucky was elected Chairman, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart of Middletown, Conn., Secretary. Bishop Tuttle presented the Right Rev. Edgar Jacob, D. D., Bishop of Newcastle, who responded in his own behalf, and also presented a greeting from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The House of Bishops passed a resolution suggesting a joint committee to prepare an order of business for this session, with a view to getting the most important matters promptly and systematically before the convention in both houses, and preventing their working at cross-purposes.

WAR ON TICKET SPECULATORS.

Knickerbocker to Reject Those Bought from Them.

The management of the Knickerbocker Theatre, where the Rogers brothers are appearing in "The Rogers Brothers in Washington," began a war on the ticket speculators yesterday. It was announced that after Monday next tickets purchased from the speculators would not be accepted at the door. This decision was caused by the action of the speculators, who were so disorderly last evening that five policemen could not control them.

When it was announced that a war was to be declared on ticket speculators, a delegation of the speculators called at the office of Charles Frohman, but were not received.

At the Broadway Theatre George Kingsbury, the business manager of the Castle Square Opera Company, solved the problem yesterday afternoon by asking all prospective buyers of seats from the speculators not to purchase seats for any performance for which all the seats had been sold, but to attend a later performance. The speculators gave up their attempts when these tactics were adopted.

Singers Arrive from Europe.

Several of the members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company arrived in this city late last night on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia. They had a rough voyage. Among the most prominent of the arrivals were Mme. Schumann-Heink, in company with her daughter, Miss Charlotte; Miss Fritzi Scheff, Mme. Louise Reuss-Belce, Adolf Muhlmann, Robert Blass, and Marcel Journet. This is the first visit to this country of Mme. Reuss-Belce.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Frohman announces that the next farce he will produce in London is "The Girl from Maxim's," with an American girl as Traline and an English cast to support her.

The stage equipment for Klaw & Erlanger's presentation of the Drury Lane fairy extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," at the Broadway Theatre arrived in New York yesterday on the steamship Massaba.

The freight consisted of 78 cases, containing 800 costumes; 169 cases of properties, 208 cases containing 28,000 sheets of glass, used in the Crystal Palace scene; 78 trunks filled with armor, and 42 wagon loads of scenery.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Stewart are due to arrive to-day on the steamship Majestic. Mr. Stewart is the composer of "Florodora," and "The Silver Slipper." This is his first visit to America. He will spend his time sightseeing.

Three afternoon concerts will be given at th Lyceum Theatre by the American Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Sam Franko. The dates selected for the entertainments are Nov. 26, Jan. 7, and Feb. 4. The programmes will be devoted to the musical creations of the older masters.

"If I Were King," E. H. Sothern's play by Justin Huntly McCarthy, will be first produced at the Garden Theatre, Oct. 14. The play is located in France in the fifteenth century. Francois Villon, the vagabond poet, is the hero, a role which Mr. Sothern will play. Miss Loftus plays the part of the heroine. Miss Susanne Sheldon is the latest addition to Mr. Sothern's company. She is a young American actress, who has been playing in London.

The new play which Daniel Frohman will produce at the Lyceum Theatre with Miss Bertha Galland and her company is called "The Love Match." It will be produced Saturday, Oct. 12, following "The Forest Lovers." Mrs. Charles Walcott, Charles F. Gottheld, William Sauter, and Miss Deron[illegible] have been added to the company.

Sydney Grundy, author of "Sowing the Wind" and "The Late Mr. Costello."

Many clergymen attended the matinée performance yesterday of "The Bonnie Brier Bush" at the Theatre Republic, in which J. H. Stoddart is appearing. At the end of the second act Mr. Stoddart was called before the curtain for a speech. Among the ministers who were present were the Revs. George C. Hepburn, W. A. Alexander, Thomas Gallaudet, Madison C. Peters, J. P. O'Brien, Judson Swift, F. Mendes, C. H. Van Dyne, P. V. Van Buskirk, Moses Blumenthal, A. W. Bostwick, Lyman B. Armstrong, and Charles E. Freeman.

FALL RIVER'S LABOR TROUBLE.

Mill Men Refuse to Submit to Operatives' Demands and Strike of 25,000 Workers Is Imminent.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—A Fall River dispatch says that without doubt 25,000 mill operatives will go on strike next Monday and remain out until the 5 per cent. increase in wages conceded in two corporations is forced on the thirty-eight others. The present attitude of the manufacturers is to resist an advance. The unanimity among them is greater than in any manufacturers' movement of recent years. There are not more than two or three who are indifferent about a strike, but everyone is apparently willing to risk the closing of his mill rather than allow Mr. Borden to fix the wage scale through the unions.

There is certainly less bitterness existing among manufacturers toward their employes than existed a decade ago, and the critical condition of local manufacturing affairs is the sole reason why a general strike would be even thought of as tolerable, but of the determination to be free from Mr. Borden's influence as exerted through the unions there is no question, and it will be around that feature that general interest will cling.

GIFT FOR CAPT. FRANK WILDES.

Boston Proposes a Testimonial When the Officer Becomes a Rear Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The people of Boston are planning a gift for Capt. Frank Wildes when he becomes a Rear Admiral this Winter. Capt. Wildes is a native of Boston, and he commanded the cruiser Boston in the battle of Manila Bay. The gift may be a jeweled sword or a house. No decision has yet been reached. It will be something permanent and substantial.

"I'd like to see it a house if they get enough money," affirmed W. B. Rice, a member of the committee, to-day. Several thousand dollars are to be raised, and interest is growing daily. No definite time has been set, and will not be until the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which is managing the affair, meets the latter part of the week.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S SECRETARY.

Miss Isabella Hagner to Attend to Her Social Correspondence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Mrs. Roosevelt to-day selected Miss Isabella Hagner as her social secretary, thus following the example of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who was the first official hostess to employ a secretary.

Miss Hagner is the daughter of Dr. Charles E. Hagner and a niece of Judge A. B. Hagner of the Supreme Court of the District. She has been in complete charge of Mrs. Root's social correspondence for the past two seasons, and also served in a similar capacity for Miss Paulding, Senator Depew's niece. Mrs. Roosevelt is the first mistress of the White House to employ a young woman in this capacity.

BECOMES A BRIGADIER.

The President Appoints Col. Bisbee, Now in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The President to-day appointed Col. William H. Bisbee a Brigadier General of the regular army. He was recommended highly by Major Gen. Wheaton and Major Gen. MacArthur for his recent service in the Philippine Islands.

Col. Bisbee entered the service as a private of the Eighteenth Infantry in 1861 and served throughout the civil war. He was brevetted a First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Captain for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Jonesborough, Ga., in 1864. He participated in the Santiago campaign and went to the Philippine Islands in 1899. He will retire Jan. 28, 1904.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Contract Surgeon James Carroll will return from Havana, Cuba, to Washington not later than Nov. 1.

A medical board to consist of Major William F. Kendall, (Surgeon;) Capt. Edward L. Munson, (Assistant Surgeon,) and Contract Surgeon William C. Le Compte is appointed to meet at the call of the senior officer thereof at Fort Porter to determine the physical fitness of such persons as may be ordered before it for appointment as Lieutenants in the army.

Second Lieut. John M. Shook, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Forty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty.

Capt. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry, is assigned to duty as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Dakota, and upon being relieved from treatment at the United States General Hospital at Washington Barracks will proceed to St. Paul for duty.

Second Lieut. John S. Davis, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Camp McKinley, Honolulu, for duty.

Officers recently appointed as assigned to the Coast Artillery as follows:

First Company—Second Lieut. R. B. Mitchell.
Fourth Company—Second Lieut. W. K. Moore.
Ninth Company—Second Lieut. F. W. Griffin.
Thirteenth Company—First Lieut. W. H. Monroe.
Twenty-first Company—First Lieut. J. W. Gulick, Second Lieut. R. I. Taylor.
Thirty-third Company—First Lieut. J. P. Spurr.
Forty-fourth Company—First Lieut. G. F. Connolly.
Forty-fifth Company—First Lieut. R. F. Woods, Second Lieut. C. M. Seaman.
Forty-eighth Company—First Lieut. J. M. Wheeler.
Fiftieth Company—First Lieut. A. Graig, Jr.
Fifty-fourth Company—First Lieut. A. T. Balentine.
Sixty-first Company—First Lieut. J. G. Livingston.
Seventy-sixth Company—Second Lieut. E. C. Long.
Seventy-seventh Company—Second Lieut. W. R. Vance.
Seventy-eighth Company—First Lieut. C. C. Pulis.
Eightieth Company—Second Lieut. C. Power.
Eighty-first Company—First Lieut. E. T. Donnely, Second Lieut. R. H. Jordan.
Eighty-second Company—Second Lieut. H. S. Brown.
Eighty-fifth Company—Second Lieut. E. D. Powers.
Eighty-eighth Company—Second Lieut. J. Totten.
Ninetieth Company—Second Lieut. C. Carrigan.
Ninety-third Company—First Lieut. J. B. Pourie.
One Hundred and Twelfth Company—Second Lieut. F. H. Lincoln.
One Hundred and Thirteenth Company—Second Lieut. M. Churchill.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Company—Second Lieut. C. M. Bunker.

Navy.

Commander Edwin K. Moore is ordered to the Boston yard Oct. 15 in charge of the Equipment Department.

Commander Dennis H. Mahan's order detaching him from the Puget Sound yard and ordering him to command the Ranger is revoked.

Commander Duncan Kennedy is ordered to the League Island yard in charge of the Ordnance Department.

Commander William P. Potter is detached from the League Island yard on relief and ordered to command the Ranger.

Commander John E. Pillsbury is detached from the Boston yard; he will continue duties with the Prairie.

Lieut. William G. Miller is detached from the torpedo station at Newport, and ordered to the Illinois.

Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck is ordered to the Wabash.

Lieut. Earl P. Jessop is detached as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance at Bridgeport, Conn., and vicinity, and ordered to the torpedo station at Newport.

Surgeon Philip Leach's order to recruiting duty at Fort Royal, S. C., is revoked.

Pay Inspector James E. Cann is detached from duty with the Vixen; he will continue his other duties.

Assistant Paymaster Edward T. Hoopes is ordered to the Vixen Oct. 15.

Chaplain William E. Edmonson is placed on the retired list.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Puritan arrived at Norfolk on Oct. 1.
The Standish arrived at Norfolk on Oct. 1.
The Wilmington arrived at Amoy on Oct. 2.
The Holland arrived at New York on Oct. 2.
The Leyden arrived at New York on Oct. 2.
The Winslow sailed on Oct. 2 from Newport for Peconic Bay.
The Michigan sailed on Oct. 2 from Detroit for Put-in-Bay.
The Atlanta sailed on Oct. 2 from Rio for

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be many events to-day which will occupy the attention of society. In the first place there are the yacht races. Then there is the second day of the Horse Show at White Plains, which is a matter of much interest to the Westchester set. There is also the wedding of Miss Caroline Livingston and Maxwell Stevenson.

⁂

The cable yesterday brought meagre details, in fact, only the announcement, of the wedding of Miss Emily Key Hoffman to Frederick Dalziel of London. On one of the passenger lists of an incoming steamer Miss Hoffman's name appeared. This was an error, but as the announcement of the wedding did not arrive until yesterday her friends were puzzled to know whether it had taken place.

⁂

The cable also announces that William K. Vanderbilt sailed for the United States from Liverpool on the Oceanic. Mr. Vanderbilt has been absent all Summer. He took a party of friends over on the Valiant for the week at Cowes. The Valiant is in dry dock at Southampton. Mr. Vanderbilt will be at Idle Hour, his new home on the south shore of Long Island, for the early Autumn.

⁂

At Islip, L. I., to-day Miss Caroline Livingston, daughter of Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston and sister of Miss Maude Livingston, will be married to Maxwell Stevenson, son of Mrs. A. L. Stevenson. The special train for the wedding guests will leave New York from the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street at 10:20 o'clock, and on its return will leave Islip at 2:30 o'clock. The ceremony will take place at 12 o'clock at St. Mark's Church, and the Rev. Ralph L. Brydges will read the service. Miss Livingston's maid of honor will be Miss Caroline Whitney Fellowes, a cousin of the bride. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Beatrix Hoyt, Evelyn Knapp Parsons, granddaughter of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons; Mary Harriman, daughter of E. H. M. Harriman, and Caroline Wilmerding, daughter of Lucius K. Wilmerding. Mr. Stevenson's best man will be Arthur Iselin, and the ushers selected are Louis Livingston, a brother of the bride; Bradish O. Johnson, Jr., Percival C. Wharton, and J. Searle Barclay. About 200 guests have been invited.

⁂

The Deutschland sails to-day with a long list of passengers. Among those who are booked are Samuel Newhouse, the Countess d'Athemier, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis Craig Smith, Mrs. J. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harlester Deacon, W. T. Eldridge, Mrs. Charles R. Hayden and Miss Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hyde and the Misses Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacNutt, Mrs. John G. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Parsons, Count von Platen-Hallermund, Edward M. Shepard, Marco Aurelio Sato, Sr., President of Honduras; Mrs. Frank W. Jones, Miss C. Jones, Mr. Weill, who is to make a trip through the Tyrol and Italy, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Wittelsey.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. George Eustis of Birmingham, Ala., will sail to-day on the Grosser Kurfuerst. Others booked on the same are Lieut. von Tshirsky, Rittmeister von Kahne, and Lieut. von Landsberg. On the Germanic, which sailed yesterday, there was a very small number of passengers. Among those who were on board were Sir Henry Burdett and Mr. W. Vivian.

⁂

The engagement is announced in Philadelphia of Miss Sophie Spencer, sister of Mrs. Maurice Hecksher and Dr. D. M. Cammann of 19 East Thirty-third Street. Miss Spencer has been interested in church work and was Superintendent of the Laura Franklin Hospital, from which she has resigned.

⁂

Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Jones, who have just returned from Europe, have taken an apartment in the Touraine, East Thirty-ninth Street, for the Winter.

⁂

There was a little reunion yesterday afternoon of the Eustis family at Martin's, where Miss Celestine Eustis gave an informal breakfast to a few of her family. Among those who were present were Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. George Eustis, and W. Eustis, the son of the late James B. Eustis of Washington.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren are to sail shortly for Europe to be absent during the Autumn. They will return in the late Winter. Mrs. Whitney Warren has been at Newport this Summer.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are expected in town to-day. They have closed their villa at Newport for the season.

⁂

To-morrow afternoon will be the first day of the Lenox Horse Show. There is to be a large attendance, and at present at Lenox there are several house parties, notably one at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, where Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are guests, and another at the residence of John Sloane. The Horse Show will close on Saturday.

⁂

Henry Sloane and his two daughters, the Misses Jessie and Emily Sloane, have been in town several days.

⁂

The engagement has been announced in Baltimore of Miss Delia Tudor Wilmer and Dr. J. Hall Pleasants. Miss Wilmer is the daughter of the late Skipworth Wilmer and a granddaughter of Bishop Wilmer of Virginia, and Dr. Pleasants is the son of the late Richard Pleasants and a nephew of Walter De Curzon Poultney of Baltimore.

⁂

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marion Page Soutter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Soutter of Orange, N. J., to T. C. Watkins, son of Mrs. William B. Watkins of the same place.

⁂

Other engagements announced are those of Helen Craig, daughter of Col. Robert Craig of Washington, to Dr. Harold Williams of Boston, Mass., and of Sara Stryker Albert, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stryker of Philadelphia, to Thomas Beaver Brown.

⁂

The marriage of Miss Carolyn Louise Bell, daughter of Dr. Sydney Bell of Salisbury, Md., to Charles A. Morse of this city was celebrated yesterday in the Wicomico Presbyterian Church at Salisbury. Samuel Owen Edmonds of this city, whose engagement to Miss Lillian Coles was announced a few days ago, was Mr. Morse's best man.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore have taken a room at the Lenox, Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, for a few weeks.

MISS GOODFELLOW ENGAGED.

Daughter of the Late Col. Henry Goodfellow to be Married.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The engagement is just announced of Miss Goodfellow, daughter of the late Col. Henry Goodfellow, United States Army, to Gaillard Hunt of this city, the wedding to take place very quietly the last of this month at the home of the bride's mother.

Mr. Hunt is the son of William H. Hunt, ex-Minister to Russia and ex-Secretary of the Navy, and occupies a responsible position in the State Department. Miss Goodfellow is a cousin of Herbert D. Robbins of New York.

J. S. ROGERS'S WILL PROBATED.

Filing Fee $84,100.08, Largest Ever Paid in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 2.—The will of the late Jacob S. Rogers, the wealthy locomotive builder of Paterson, has been admitted to probate, and the filing fee is the largest ever received in the State of New Jersey, the amount being $84,100.08.

The estate is appraised at $5,606,712. The greater part of this estate has been bequeathed to the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York. The relatives, who threatened to contest the will, intend to recover by separate suits.

Prince Henry to Visit the Czar.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Prince Henry of Prussia started for Russia to-day to visit Emperor Nicholas, having received leave of absence for forty-five days.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Barnard—Widdleton.

The wedding of Horace Barnard and Miss Nannette Widdleton, daughter of the late William J. Widdleton, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church by the Rev. Nelson Fos Cary.

The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Barclay McCarty. She wore a white satin gown. The skirt had a long, square train, laid in deep underlying plaits at the top. On the hips the skirt was fitted by cord tucks, and it was finished around the bottom by a loose, puffing fold of tulle caught at intervals by puffs of tulle. The close-fitting bodice had a yoke and sleeves of white chiffon. Across the yoke, both back and front, ran three-quarter-inch folds of white satin an inch apart, and it was edged at the bust line by pearl passementerie of a garland design. The close sleeves extended well down over the hands, and the satin bands going around the arm were their own width apart, and at the elbow sufficient fullness was given by a narrow puff of plain chiffon. The veil was of tulle, and fell to the hem of the train, and was caught back of the pompadour coiffure in two or three narrow puffs in aigrette effect and was held by a large diamond ornament. There was a stock of chiffon and satin. The girdle was formed of a narrow band of pearl passementerie with long ends in front. The bride also wore a string of pearls with diamond and pearl pendant, and a crescent of sapphires and diamonds at the left of the corsage. Her shower bouquet was lilies of the valley tied with narrow white ribbons.

The maid of honor, Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, wore a frock of deep cream and white brocaded silk, the bodice trimmed with lace. Her white hat was edged with blue and trimmed at the side with flowers. She carried a bouquet of white roses with showers of narrow blue ribbons. The two little flower girls, Isabel and Mary Brandon, were in white organdie frocks, in which there were many insertions of lace, and wore white and blue hats, the crown on the Tam o' Shanter order, with brims formed of frills of light-blue silk and with knots of blue at the left. Their sashes were of blue liberty satin, and their bouquets of white carnations were tied with pale-blue ribbons. Mr. Barnard's best man was his brother, J. Augustus Barnard, and the ushers were E. Liddon Patterson, Franklin Mott Warner, Alfred R. Whitney, E. Mortimer Ward, George Coffing Warner, and Richard A. Zerega.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception for about 200 at the Lorraine. Among those invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Judge Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Ruth Lawrence, the Rev. William Grosvenor and Mrs. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick and Miss Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Huntington, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Barclay McCarty, Acosta Nicols, Alexander J. Bruen, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zerega, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Banks, Stacy Richmond, Dulany Howland, Howard Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mr. and Mrs. William Macneven Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. A. King, Mr. and Mrs. Farquehar Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Zerega, Miss E. Zerega, Stuart West, Mrs. John de Zerega, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Killaen Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lentilhon, John M. Minton, Miss Minton, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Noel, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard will reside at 26 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Baumann—Caesar.

Miss Johanna M. Caesar of New Brighton, S. I., and J. Albert Baumann of Clifton, N. J., were married Tuesday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Paul W. Caesar, on Clinton Avenue, New Brighton. Archdeacon George D. Johnson, rector emeritus of Christ Church, New Brighton, read the service.

The bride was given away by her brother, H. A. Caesar. Her sister, Mrs. Julius W. Hegeler of La Salle, Ill., was matron of honor, and Miss Johanna Hegeler, the three-year old daughter of Mrs. Hegeler, was flower girl. The bridesmaids were the Misses Effie Vanderbilt Caesar, cousin of the bride; Alice Hicks, Elizabeth Hicks, Elizabeth Delafield, Mary Woodword, Lizzie Schmidt, Anna Hegeler, Jane Reinhard, Louise Von Bernoth, Marion Heincken, Madeline de Melville, and Kathryn Fleitman. The best man was Walter Baumann of Milan, Italy, a cousin of the bridegroom.

Tilt—King.

The marriage of Albert Tilt and Miss Gertrude King took place yesterday at All Souls' Church at noon, and was followed by a wedding breakfast at Delmonico's. The bride was in white satin and wore a tulle veil. The maid of honor, Miss Edith King, was in white and wore a pink picture hat. The bridesmaids, the Misses Katherine Wilson, Ruth Howard, Mabel Welch, and Mary Houston, were in pink with large pink hats. Benjamin B. Tilt was the best man, and the ushers were Charles H. Machen, C. K. E. Morrison, Henry Altenbrand, Dwight Robinson, Alexander Walker, and John J. Kelly. Mr. and Mrs. Tilt on their return from their bridal trip will live at the Ardsley Hall apartment.

Norton—Einstein.

The marriage of Miss Beulah C. F. Einstein to Sheridan Shook Norton took place Tuesday morning at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street. The Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer read the service. The bride is a daughter of Benjamin F. Einstein of the law firm of Einstein, Townsend, Guiterman & Shearn.

Mr. Norton is a lawyer with offices at 261 Broadway. He is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's College and of the Columbia Law School. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club. While at Columbia he rowed in the 'Varsity crew. He is a son of the late Judge Michael Norton.

Walker—Lee.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Miss Sara Fenner Lee, daughter of the late Col. James Fenner Lee, one time Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, was married to-day to John Moseley Walker of Richmond, Va. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Gibbons at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. S. S. Lee. The ushers were Dr. George Mallett of New York, William Redwood of Baltimore, Robert Minebourn, and A. Jones. The bridesmaids were Miss Amabel Lee, Miss Amabel George, Miss Henriette George, and Miss Juliana Keyser. The maid of honor was Miss Sara Fenner George. The bride was given away by her brother, James Fenner Lee. The groom's best man was Dr. Pierre Mallett of New York.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old family lace, and a duchesse lace veil. A breakfast followed, after which Mr. and Mrs. Walker left for a wedding journey. Their future home will be at Richmond. The bride is connected with some of the most prominent families in America, and is a Colonial Dame of Chapter No. 1. She was educated at Paris and has spent much time abroad.

Four Weddings at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 2.—Four weddings were solemnized here to-day. Miss Nellie C. Thede of Lakewood, Ohio, and Leroy Bennett were married at Elberon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. B. B. Staats officiating.

At the same hour Thomas Chatties Sherman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sherman, was married to Miss Bertha Kirby. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Shaw read the service.

W. H. Jordan of Long Branch was married to Miss Katie Ousterman of North Long Branch by the Rev. Thomas S. Hammond at 6 o'clock. Two hours later Allan Adams of Newark and Miss Leona West were married at North Long Branch by the Rev. Mr. Hammond.

Funeral of Mrs. F. F. Proctor.

The funeral of Mrs. F. F. Proctor, wife of the well-known theatrical manager of this city, was held yesterday forenoon from the family residence, at Larchmont Manor. Private services were held at the house, after which the public services took place at St. John's Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Coburn read the services. The floral tributes were numerous, the offerings from the employes of Mr. Proctor being especially pretty. The burial was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Presents to Miss Helen Morton.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Le Figaro describes some of the presents to Miss Helen Morton from the family of her betrothed, Comte Boson de Périgord, forming what the French call "La Corbeille." These include two diamond diadems, a diamond aigrette, diamond and pearl necklaces, a number of other jewels, and an antique fan.

THE CHINESE COURT'S RETURN TO PEKING

Elaborate Preparations for the Journey Being Made.

Whether They Will Ever Be Effective Doubtful, but Upper Classes Want New Methods Introduced.

PEKING, Oct. 2.—Dispatches from Sian-Foo announce that the Chinese Court is preparing to start for Pejing about Oct. 6. The temporary palace at Sian-Foo is being dismantled and all the furnishings will be carried for use en route. The officials and servants will constitute a caravan numbering from 3,000 to 5,000 persons, with 1,200 carts and several thousand horses and mules that have been collected in the Sian-Foo district.

Two parties of officials have already started to make preparations along the line. The towns through which the Court will pass are engaged in decorating temporary palaces and collecting supplies. The Emperor, or the Empress Dowager in his name, has issued an edict strictly commanding the officials to pay for all supplies. The native papers report that several eunuchs have been beheaded for practicing extortion upon the people.

An imperial edict commands Li-Hung-Chang, as Viceroy of the Province of Pechi-Li, to borrow 700,000 taels ($500,000) from the other provinces to defray the expenses of the Courts's journey. Special local taxes are being levied, which the people, already impoverished by bandits, foreign punitive expeditions, and missionary indemnities, are ill able to afford.

Li-Hung-Chang said to-day:

"The Court will certainly arrive in Peking within two months."

Despite such official statements many foreign officials here believe that the Empress Dowager fears the foreign troops are kept to entrap and punish her, and the theory is that she will pass the Winter in Kai-Yuen-Foo, sending the Emperor to Peking.

The continual broadside of reform edicts is the topic of much varied comment. Those best able to judge of their sincerity or effectiveness withhold judgment. Prince Ching, in conversing with foreign officials to-day, asserted that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager were agreed as to the necessity of changing the Chinese methods of government, and that steps for the enforcement of the edicts would be taken as soon as the Court has returned to Peking.

Unquestionably the reform movement is stronger among the upper classes than ever before. Prince Su, who was recently appointed Collector of Taxes on goods entering Peking—an office heretofore considered worth 100,000 taels a year—has announced that he purposes to deposit all the collections in the Treasury, and to request the Emperor to pay him a fair salary. His subordinates resent this plan, and Prince Su has been threatened with assassination.

IN THE SHOPS.

Ermine is put to many uses this year. There is nothing more charming when properly used, and nothing more aggressive and garish when improperly worn. Ermine is a fur which is conspicuous, and, to use a slang phrase, "a little of it goes a long way."

⁂

In a Persian lamb coat ermine is used. The sleeves of the coat are of a ranciful design, with full undersleeve effect of the fur, and at the top of this, giving the effect of finishing the upper sleeve, is a broad band formed of two narrow edges of sable and a band of ermine between. Take it all in all, this sleeve is not commendable. Persian lamb is pretty enough without this modest use of the ermine.

⁂

Fur is to be seen used in many ways this year, and in fine narrow bands trims many handsome gowns. The narrow bands are more serviceable in many ways, for they are not too heavy for the house, while broad bands of fur are not suitable for anything but outdoor wear. The fur when used around the skirt is placed on the very edge. Sable is used with excellent effect in this way, and is one of the most serviceable of furs.

⁂

Also bands of fur three or four inches wide around the lower edge of the skirt, around the sleeves and the collar, and on the lapels to the coat are to be seen.

⁂

Upon a gray velvet gown chinchilla is used, and is exquisite, but it is a delicate fur, and will never do for an economical woman. While nothing is more charming when it is fresh, nothing is sooner draggled and ugly when it is not, and a slight shower or a little hard wear will ruin the finest piece of chinchilla. On this velvet gown the fur is used around the lower edge, and mingling with chiffon plaitings of the gray curs in and out around the train in the prettiest way imaginable. There is a deep collar to the frock, a mass of embroideries, and rosettes of the velvet, and this, too, is edged with the chinchilla and the turnback cuff of the velvet upper sleeve is also edged with it.

⁂

There is a tendency, as was seen this past Summer, to have the trimming braids or embroideries massed upon the very edge of the skirt, and this is seen to a greater extent this Fall. There is a tendency to bring out the color, which lightens or deepens the tone of a gown at the lower edge of the skirt, an effect which is quite new. For instance, a white gown in which black is introduced in the waist, in the broad fancy collar, and cuffs, has a line of black velvet on the lower edge of the skirt, the only bit of black on the skirt, and this is different from anything we have seen.

⁂

The open seams filled in with a lace stitch, the seams of both waist and skirt finished in this way, are to be seen on many handsome frocks.

⁂

Bodices dip a little in front and there is an extra length to the waist line, but nothing exaggerated. That deep point produced by various kinds of waist lengtheners, patent affairs, was too much exaggerated. This exaggerated line particularly is noticeable when the white bodice is worn with dark skirt, and the downward point in front is then so conspicuous that it becomes an eyesore to a woman of good taste.

⁂

A pretty and simple evening gown is made of point d'esprit and a heavy white lace. This is one of the gowns which is full, hanging in soft lines. Gowns this year are either quite full or fit as if molded, and the latter is the way in which they are to be seen most often. There is a good reason for this, for the gown which is full, has folds flying in every direction. While it is pretty, it is not what can be called utilitarian, and can be used only for certain occasions. This little net gown is a mass of plaits. To begin with the waist, it is round with a deep plain yoke simply pointed back and front. The collar is also of the lace, the tops of the sleeves and the deep lower part of the lace, the one with a long point down upon the top of the sleeve and the other with a point up. There is a yoke of the lace around the top of the skirt, also pointed, and diamonds of it are set around the skirt at intervals. The lace is the only part of the gown which fits. In the waist below the yoke the point d'esprit of the waist is plaited and gathered full into the belt. The sleeves between the two parts of the lace are also plaited and full, and the skirt is plaited below the yoke back and hangs full to the ground.

⁂

In the French models one finds here a skirt which fits like a glove across the back, and the next is shirred and falls full to the ground.

⁂

Very pretty in a gown of fine white net was the introduction for trimming of tucked batiste in narrow bands set into the skirt some distance from the edge. The front of the skirt, around the lower edge, was slashed up at intervals, lapels were turned back from these slashings and formed of the tucking.

D. LE ROY DRESSER ILL.

President of the Merchants' Association Taken with a Sudden Attack of Indigestion.

D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association, was taken suddenly ill while visiting relatives at 166 Madison Avenue shortly before midnight last night. There was considerable excitement in the house and Policeman Burke was called in and asked to summon a doctor at once.

He succeeded in bringing two and a message was sent for Mr. Dresser's family physician, but he proved to be out of town. His assistant, Dr. Morgan, responded, however, and at an early hour this morning he was still with the patient.

At 1:15 o'clock this morning two of the doctors had left, but one still remained in the sickroom. A woman who came to the door then said that it was believed that Mr. Dresser had been seized with an acute attack of indigestion, and that at that hour he was resting more comfortably

Still helping to make the world's walking easy and to show what an extraordinary shoe we have we've made the introductory price $2.50.

"Every Size Shoes" for men at $2.50 are a revelation.

You can be fitted here—26 different styles, every width from AA to EE and every size from 4 to 12

Vici, Calf, Box Calf, Enamel and Patent leather.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

Best for Breakfast our Health Food

Wheatena

The Most Carefully Prepared Cereal on the market. All grocers. Send for FREE copy "Wheatena Recipes" by the Principal of the Boston Cooking School.

Address Dept. T

HEALTH FOOD CO., 63 Fifth Av., New York

Gas Stoves
Gas Fires
"Vulcan" GasLogs
Will not smoke.
We run pipe and make all necessary connections.
Wm. M. Crane Co.
1131 1133 Broadway, N. Y., (26th St.)

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

Underwear for the Cool Evenings. A third below value.

Camel's Hair	49c
Heavy Balbriggan	98c
White Wool	1.19
Linen Collars	10c.

Worth 20c.

Exquisite Neckwear in bewildering assortments.

Gloves—New Fall shades.

Shirts for dress or business, and everything for less money than elsewhere.

CARPET CLEANSING
326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. T. M. STEWART.

$20.00 WATCHES, $9.

JUST 16 TO BE SOLD at this price. Gent's 14-karat gold stiffened very fine American movements, made by the "WALTHAM WATCH CO.;" regular price $20.00; this lot of 16 (brand new samples) for $9 each. "Warranted 20 years." Several ladies' sizes same price. Gent's solid 14-karat gold Waltham Watch, cost $75.00, for $35 cash; also a ladies' "Waltham" solid 14-karat gold Watch for $15 cash; cost $38.00 last fall. Several other Watch bargains this week. A big steel-white Diamond Ring for $90; cost $175.00. Ladies' Diamond Engagement Ring, $50; cost $80.00. Diamond Stud, $8; cost $15.00. Several other diamond bargains this week. KEENE'S, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays included." Watches and Jewelry repaired.

LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

Eye Classes Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $2.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Our $3 Derby

Isn't Worth $5—but guarantee it better than any hat sold for $3.

CHAPIN'S—Established, 1884.

12 Astor Pl.—a few steps East of Broadway—4 doors West of Brokaw Bros.

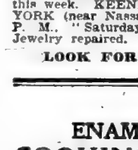

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO., 90 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2303 Spring. DESKS

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.

Wear Lavoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2050—18th.

COLUMBIA'S ELEVEN WON

Blue and White Football Team Beat Rutgers at New Brunswick.

VICTORS MADE TWENTY-SEVEN

New Jersey Collegians Unable to Score Against the Fast Offensive Play of the New York Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 2.—Columbia football adherents were considerably reassured by the victory of their team over that of Rutgers College here to-day, and because of the score, 27 to 0, which was a considerable advance over last year's figures with the same team, much of the gloom which has hung over the New York team during the past week, because of the Faculty's intervention which prevents Weekes, Berrien, Henriquez, A. Boyesen, B. Boyesen, and Strange from participating in the game, and the loss of the first game of the season to Buffalo last Saturday, has passed. True, Rutgers team to-day showed very little strength, and their knowledge of the finer points of the game seemed rather limited, due no doubt to lack of practice, nevertheless the New Yorkers' decisive victory to-day will do much to encourage the team in the face of their present trying circumstances.

The game enabled the Columbia student body to see the team in a contest somewhere near home for the first time this season, and a number came down here and cheered the blue and white players at intervals during the game. They had plenty of opportunity for enthusiasm as far as results are concerned, but the team showed the usual ragged edges always noticeable in a team at this stage of the season. Morley was always good, and what brilliant playing was done by the New Yorkers was performed by him and Dougherty, a new man, who, if judged by his playing to-day, will be no mean addition to the squad.

The playing of the visitors, though not of championship calibre, still showed the effects of Coach Sanford's very limited instruction, as nearly all the men were new At the Morningside Heights University they have had little chance to benefit by Sanford's coaching.

In view of the fact that such short halves were played to-day the score is all the more creditable. The game was cleanly played little fumbling, only a few discussions, and very little time taken out for injuries. Randall, right tackle for Rutgers, was the only one forced to retire for this cause.

It took Columbia but a short time after the game started to find the weak spots in Rutgers line-up. These were discovered on the line, and frequent dashes at the centre men, an occasional plunge through tackles, and a few sprints around the ends constituted the most of the playing. Morley punted a couple of times, once near the end of the first half, sending the ball down toward Rutgers's goal for a sixty-yard sail. Plunges through both sides of the Rutgers line were frequent, and all of the touchdowns were directly made by this style of play.

Toward the end of the second half, Columbia was given a chance to try the quality of her defense, and it looked for a while as though the local team was to have a score at least. Moon was given the ball after the down from one of Morley's punts, and he ran for twenty yards. The succeeding downs, however, did not procure the necessary distance, and Columbia got the ball again, when she punted again, and Moon was downed in his tracks after his catch. R. Morris was then tried for a run around Columbia's right end, and he "pulled off" fifteen yards. At this stage the whistle blew to end the game, the ball being on Rutgers's 35-yard line.

Rutgers kicked off, starting the game, the ball going to Bruce, who fell on it. Persistent gains through tackles and guards took the ball rapidly toward Rutgers's goal. Morley was pushed over for the touchdown. Bruce failed at goal. Fisher made the next touchdown after Morley had made his long punt, and Columbia got the ball on Rutgers's 15-yard line. Bruce kicked wide of the posts. No more scoring was done in the first half.

Dougherty was very much in evidence in the next half, and secured the third touchdown from which Bruce kicked a goal. Rutgers's right end was the gaining point for Columbia after this kick-off, Morley going around for 20 yards and Dougherty for 15. Line plunges by Morley, Fisher, and Dougherty made sufficient gains for another first down, and Fisher was given the ball for a final effort. He went over near the side line on the kick-out. Goodman caught and messed matters. Rutgers securing the ball, so that the chance for goal was lost. Two gains, one of 20 yards, the other of 30, menaced Rutgers's goal again, and systematic plunging forced the ball over the line. Shaw is given credit for the touchdown, as he fell on it because of Dougherty's fumble. Bruce kicked the goal. Line-up:

Columbia, (27.)		Rutgers, (0.)
Potts, Wolff	Left End	Herbert
Smyth	Left tackle	Poland
Stow, Ward	Left guard	Hitchner
Bruce	Centre	Stewart
Shaw	Right guard	F. Morris, Fertner
Duden	Right tackle	Randall, Savoy
Goodman, Willard	Right end	R. Morris
Goodman, Willard	Quarter back	Smith
Dougherty	Left half back	Wyckoff
Morley	Right half back	Malvern
Fisher	Full back	Moon

Touch-downs—Morley, Fisher, (2,) Dougherty, Shaw. Goals from touch-downs—Bruce, 2. Referee—W. T. Sykes, Umpire—Mr. Michael Daly. Linesmen—W. B. Shoemaker and T. Tobish. Timekeepers—T. L. Chrystie, N. N. Williamson. Time of game—15-minute halves.

HARVARD'S POOR SHOWING.

Listless Playing Resulted in but 12 Points Being Scored Against Bowdoin.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2.—Harvard's football team won from Bowdoin this afternoon in a game characterized by slow and listless playing. The game started off with a rush, but wound up poorly. On the kick-off Graydon caught the ball, threw aside the opposing ends, and dashed down the field for a brilliant run of fifty yards. He had an open field between him and the goal, when he was downed by Perkins. After this run gains by Piper and Derby and the magnificent plunges of Meier carried the ball over the line. It took three minutes to make the score, but after that Harvard was weak.

With the exception of a sharp sprint of fifteen yards by Bowditch the work was slow, and Bowdoin made her distance five times. Harvard's tackles were weak toward the end of the game, and the new backs who were put in were utterly unable to do anything around Bowdoin's ends. Hovey's work at guard and one or two short dashes by Swan were the only things to prevent utter disheartenment.

In the first half Bowdoin showed great strength on the defensive, and when the whistle blew the ball was on Harvard's ten-yard line. The touch-down in the second half was stubbornly fought for and came only as the result of slow, short plunges through the line. Line-up:

Harvard, (12.)		Bowdoin, (0.)
Campbell, Hutchinson	Left end	Fogg
Graydon, Eaton	Left tackle	Soule
Hovey	Left guard	Shaw
Sargent, Sugden	Centre	Philoon
Barnard	Right guard	Davis
Lawrence, T. T. Jones	Right tackle	Hamilton
Bowditch, Burgess	Right end	Kelly
Baldwin	Quarter back	Perkins
Derby, Noyes	Left half back	Monroe
Piper, G. L. Jones, Swan	Right half back	Hunt
Meier, Boyd	Full back	Wilson

Referee—Mr. Stanwood of Bowdoin. Umpire—Mr. Mackie of Harvard.

Linesmen—Mr. Motley of Harvard; Mr. Coffin of Bowdoin. Touchdowns—Derby, Swan. Timekeepers—Mr. Wood of Bowdoin. Goals—Campbell, 2. Time of halves—Ten minutes.

YALE'S LOW SCORE.

Amherst Football Team Held Blue Down to One Touchdown.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—Amherst's football eleven treated the Yale team to a surprise this afternoon in holding the latter down to a single touchdown in a game of twelve and ten minute halves.

The Massachusetts men presented a line which, while not as heavy as Yale's, showed up strongly on the defense, and put up a remarkably aggressive offensive game for their first of the season. Capt. Morse at tackle was a tower of strength, and easily handled big Goss, his opponent. For Yale, Glass at guard and Hogan, a freshman tackle, continued the good work begun in the game with Trinity, but the rest of the team was a distinct disappointment to the coaches.

In the centre and at both ends, after Capt. Gould retired, there was a marked weakness, and the backs lacked in a great measure the snap that was expected of them. Yale scored her touchdown in the first half by a series of short plunges through the line, and in the second half gained some ground around Amherst's left end through poor work of the rush line half back, but were unable to score, and a number of times were held for downs. Line-up:

Yale, 5.	Position.	Amherst, 0.
Rafferty	Right end	Chase
Hogan	Right tackle	Morse
Glass	Right guard	Varnum
Holt, (Hamlin)	Centre	Parker
Olcott	Left guard	Palmer
Goss	Left tackle	Cruikshank
Gould, (Fergus)	Left end	Anderson
Desaulles	Quarter back	Swift
Chadwick	Right half back	Crook
Hart	Left half back	Hawkins
Wilhelmi, (Ward)	Full back	Pierce

Time—Twelve and ten minute halves.

Touchdown—Chadwick. Goal from touchdown—Olcott.

PRINCETON'S FIRST VICTORY.

Old Nassau's Football Team Scores 35 Against Villa Nova.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Princeton won her opening football game to-day against Villa Nova by a score of 35 to 0. At no time of the game was Princeton's goal line in danger of being crossed. The home team's work was above reproach, and fumbles were conspicuous by their absence.

The entire back field was changed three times, and each set succeeded in gaining the necessary distance each down. Not once did Villa Nova hold for over two downs. The freshmen backs, Minott, Delancy, Freeman, and Foulke, were given a chance to prove their worth, and went beyond all expectation. Fisher played the entire game at guard, and had no trouble in handling his opponent.

Capt. Pell was the particular star of the game. It was his brilliant work that broke up the tackle back plays of the visitors, and through his assistance in interfering for many long runs were made. The Villa Nova team was woefully out of condition, and after every play one or two of their men would be stretched on the ground. O'Rourke, at right end, played the best game for Villa Nova. Princeton's first touch-down was made four minutes after play began. From then on the Orange and Black scored almost at will. The line-up follows:

Princeton, 35.	Positions.	Villa Nova, 0.
Henry, Roper	Left end	Herr
Pell, Short	Left tackle	Sieger
Wrightington	Left guard	Donohue
Butkiewiez, Hale	Centre	Gerends
Fisher	Right guard	Reirdon
Dewitt, Scott	Right tackle	Egan
Davis, R. McClave	Right end	O'Rourk
Poe	Quarter back	Weir
Meier, Vanderhoof	Left half back	Sullivan
Freeman	Left half back	Dowlin
McCord, D. Kafer	Full back	Powers
Minott		
S. McClave, Morse, Delancy		
Sheffield, Underhill, Foulke		

Touch-downs—Sheffield, McClave, Pell, Minott, Foulke, 2. Goals from touch-downs—Dewitt, 5. Umpire—A. E. Young of Wesleyan. Referee—C. Young of Cornell. Timekeeper—M. Goldia. Time of halves—15 minutes.

U. OF PENN., 6; F. AND M., 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven had difficulty to-day in defeating the Franklin and Marshall team on Franklin Field, winning by the narrow margin of six points to none. Pennsylvania's greatest fault was her slowness in getting off her plays. The visiting team was about as heavy as the home eleven, and was able to withstand the rather weak onslaughts of the Pennsylvanians. Pennsylvania made the only touchdown in the first half. The ball was secured on a fumble on the twelve-yard line, and on the only consistent gains made by her in the game, Pennsylvania was able to carry it over the goal line. Line-up:

Pennsylvania, 6.	Positions.	Franklin and Marshall, 0.
Ludes, Thomas	Left end	Moyer
Mitchell, Anderson	Left tackle	Brubaker
Baird, McCabe	Left guard	Marburger
Jordan	Centre	Gerends
Pickarkski	Right guard	Stein
Donaldson	Right tackle	Bell
Gardiner	Right end	Lutz
Howard	Quarter back	Westerman
Bennett, Townsend	Left half back	Treichler
Dale, Snook	Right half back	Klehefer
Davidson	Full back	Horn

Touch-down and goal—Bennett. Referee—J. Hedges. Umpire—N. P. Stauffer. Timekeeper—Mr. Corley. Linesmen—Messrs. Sloan and Allen. Time of halves—20 minutes.

CORNELL 50; ROCHESTER, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—In the second football game of the season on Percy Field this afternoon Cornell's team overwhelmed the lighter eleven of Rochester University, the final score being 50 to 0. The game was characterized by fumbling and ragged work on both sides.

In the first half Cornell's backs succeeded in hammering the Rochester team down the field for six touchdowns, the first one three minutes after the kick-off.

In the second half Rochester appeared stronger, and held the backs for a few downs, but soon weakened before the constant battering of the home men, who added three more touchdowns in quick order. Line-up:

Cornell, 50.	Position.	Rochester, 0.
Taussig	Left end	Inteman
Lueder, (Uts)	Left tackle	Baxter
Warner, (Emmons)	Left guard	Clarke
Davitt, (Kent)	Centre	Gladwin
Hunt	Right guard	Gilbert
Hardie, (Smith)	Right tackle	Tolbert
Tydeman	Right end	Decalesta
Finucane, (Brewster)	Quarter back	Zimmer, (Hallock)
Purcell, (Sheppard,) (Finucane)	Left half back	Winters
Coffin	Right half back	Hyde
Torrey, (Kilburn)	Full back	Cook

Umpire—Mr. Evans of Williams. Referee—Percy Lang, Yale. Halves—Twenty and ten minutes.

Intercollegiate Tennis Matches.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Play in the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship tournament was resumed to-day on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, at Haverford, a suburb. Princeton's colors were carried to the front in four matches, Yale, Harvard, and Columbia each winning one.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Rosedale Team Wins Two Games in American National Tournament.

In the games of the American national bowling tournament on Thum's White Elephant alleys last night, the Rosedale bowlers won two matches, the Standard team won one and lost one, and the Hyperion five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 176; Kessler, 191; Bucholz, 191; Bellmer, 229; A. Sievers, 163. Total, 960.

Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 178; Thompson, 166; Carson, 130; Woolson, 190; Wyman, 147. Total, 811.

SECOND GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 176; Kessler, 191; Bucholz, 191; Bellmer, 229; A. Sievers, 163. Total, 950.

Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 178; Thompson, 166; Carson, 130; Woolson, 190; Wyman, 147. Total, 811.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 136; Schlett, 167; Steifel, 206; Fisher, 143; Mayer, 129. Total, 781.

Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 170; Thompson, 169; Carson, 195; Woolson, 198; Wyman, 164. Total, 896.

THIRD GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 170; Kessler, 176; Buchols, 171; Bellmer, 157; A. Sievers, 160. Total, 834.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 147; Schlett, 156; Steifel, 136; Fisher, 175; Mayer, 168. Total, 782.

The Corinthian team won two games, the second by a single pin; the Audubon bowlers won a game and lost one, and the Phoenix team lost two games in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Moore, 180; Steinmann, 136; Buckley, 131; Brand, 134; Maher, 126. Total, 707.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 161; C. L. Mulford, 150; Joraschek, 167; Zollinger, 201; Smith, 182. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Diederich, 159; Hunt, 156; Haviland, 176; Church, 163; Thue, 153. Total, 797.

Audubon Bowling Club—Moore, 160; Steinmann, 181; Buckley, 166; Brand, 152; Maher, 160. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 175; C. Mulford, 198; Joraschek, 157; Zollinger, 161; Smith, 193. Total, 884.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Diederich, 145; Hunt, 209; Haviland, 183; Church, 169; Clute, 179. Total, 885.

The Palace team won two games, the Bedford bowlers won one and lost one, and the Bedford Palace five lost two games in the Greater New York tournament on Thum's Ehlers's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 213; Branger, 200; Carroon, 152; Dickson, 174; Johnson, 171. Total, 910.

Bedford Palace Bowling Club—Gates, 191; Carey, 157; Ford, 156; Meislahn, 164; Smith, 150. Total, 798.

SECOND GAME—Bedford Palace Bowling Club—Gates, 226; Carey, 128; Ford, 189; Meislahn, 147; Smith, 148. Total, 788.

Bedford Bowling Club—Gordon, 194; Hughes, 189; Burr, 145; Helitas, 168; Meinken, 160. Total, 837.

THIRD GAME.—Bedford Bowling Club—Gordon, 165; Hughes, 154; Burr, 130; Helitas, 191; Meinken, 224. Total, 134.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 168; Granger, 191; Carroon, 162; Dickson, 162; Johnson, 200. Total, 883.

RACES WERE HARD FOUGHT

Head Finishes Resulted in Five Events at Gravesend.

CERVERA TOOK THE STAKES

Four Favorites Were Beaten, Two of Them Carrying the Whitney Colors —Old Dolando a Winner.

From the standpoint of sport the racing at the Gravesend track yesterday was exceptionally good, head finishes resulting in the majority of the events, while only one of the six races was won with anything resembling ease. There was a drawback, however, in the fact that, exciting as were the contests, the favorites gathered in less than a fair share of the prizes, only two post choices getting to the winning post first, while four well-backed favorites were beaten, among them two horses carrying the colors of the William C. Whitney stable.

There was but one stake event on the card, this being a selling affair styled the Fort Hamilton Handicap. For this six horses ran, with Paul Clifford, from the Whitney stable, the favorite at odds on. Paul Clifford was away well and raced in front, attended by the next best-backed horse, The Puritan, into the stretch, where both began to tire, and the improving colt Cervera, third to that point, closed on them. In the last half furlong The Puritan stopped, and Cervera joined Paul Clifford, the two fighting out for the stakes, and Cervera, admirably ridden by O'Connor, getting to the front in the last strides and winning by a neck, with Paul Clifford five lengths before The Puritan, third.

The two successful favorites were Matt Simpson in the hurdle handicap and Belle of Troy in the mile and a furlong handicap. Matt Simpson and Charawind, both from the McCormick stable, were coupled at the shortest price in a field of ten, and, with a stable declaration to win with Matt Simpson, finished first and second, Simpson having to be hard ridden to beat his stable mate, after Captain January and Salesman led into the last furlong.

W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling came from behind in the last strides of the second race, and on the post won by a head from Main-o'-War, after Leenja had made the pace for about five furlongs. M. L. Frank bid up the winner, who was entered to sell for $1,200, and bought her for $2,000. Daly then claimed Leenja from J. W. Smyth, and Smyth claimed Man-o'-War from O. L. Richards. Friends of the owners tried to readjust the matter, but last night it was said that the three horses had actually changed owners in earnest.

The wonderful old horse Dolando, ridden by Shaw, had a comparatively easy victory in the fifth race, after trailing on his field into the stretch, where he went on and galloped in first before Bowen, the favorite. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight flights of hurdles. H. McCormick's Matt Simpson, br. g., 4 years, by Himyar-Chalice, 150 pounds, (Mara,) 3 to 1 and even, (coupled with Charawind as McCormick entry,) won, ridden out, by a half length; J. H. McCormick's Charawind, b. g., 4, 139, (Monohan,) 3 to 1 and even, (coupled with Matt Simpson,) second by three lengths from Alex. Shields's Jim McGibben, br. g., aged, 150, (Barry,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—3:48. Salesman, Gould, Kufa, Ferocious, The Plumed Knight, Captain January, and Bellamy also ran. Value to the winner, $680. McCormick entry, Matt Simpson and Charawind, the post favorite.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; about six furlongs. W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., by Hanover-Aquila, 101 pounds, (Creamer,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; O. L. Richards's Man-o'-War, b. c., 108, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from J. W. Smyth's Leenja, ch. f., 96, (Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Shandonfield, Star of the West, Kaloma, Fried Krupp, Schwalbe, Gibson Light, Playlike, and Ascension also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Star of the West the post favorite at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by W. McCann.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 5 years, by Fonso-The Belle, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 13 to 5 and even, won, ridden out, by a head; John E. Madden's Peninsula, ch. c., 2, 90, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length and a half from Carruthers and Shields's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4, 122, (O'Connor,) 18 to 5 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:53 1-5. Decanter, Kamara, Ethics, and Roxane also ran. Value to the winner, $805. Belle of Troy the post favorite. Winner trained by H. Harris.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fort Hamilton Handicap, for three-year-olds, selling allowances; about six furlongs. George B. Walter's Cervera, ch. g., by Oddfellow-Hennirea, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; W. C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. g., by Lissak-Trousseaux III., 108, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by five lengths from John J. McCafferty's The Puritan, b. c., by Decever-Lizzie Montrose, 105, (Woods,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Glennellie, Bedeck, and Annie Thompson also ran. Value to the winner, $1,255. Paul Clifford always the favorite. Winner trained by A. J. Goldsborough.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, by Powhatan-Barbische, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won handily by a length and a half, Maurice Caldwell's Bowen, b. c., 3, 106, (O'Connor,) even and 2 to 5, second by three parts of a length from J. Tabor's Astor, b. g., 6, 101, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 2 and even, third. Time —1:46 4-5. Lee King, Nitrate, Flax Spinner, Fonsalee, Barbetto, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $1,180. Bowen the post favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; about six furlongs. John E. Madden's Slipthrift, br. c., by Spendthrift-Varina, 112 pounds, (Mounce,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck, F. Brindle's Acadia Iron, ch. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from William C. Whitney's Metalbert, ch. c., 112, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:11 3-5. Coldstream, Sir Sefton, Caldwell's Colgary Sailer, Prescott, Hebron, Connecticut, and Aden also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Metalbert the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Chuctanunda, 126 pounds; Unmasked, 124; McAddie, 117; Smoke, 110; Stuart, 117; Musette and Tower of Candles, 110 each; Cervera, 109; Isla, 108; Belle of Lexington, 102; Par Excellence, 98; Bastile and Rappenecker, 90 each; Himself, 87.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Alard Scheck, 111 pounds; Pincher, 107; Satire, 106; Knight of the Garter and Harry McCoun, 104 each; Adelke, 102; Fatalist, 101; Astor, 98; Armour, 98; Barbetto, 93; Little Daisy, 90.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Bessie McCarthy, 114 pounds; Flora Pomona, 113; Femenola, 109; Octavalia, 102; The Pride of Surrey and Baranche, 99 each; Fonsoluca, 96; Francais, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Blues, 126 pounds; Dublin, 115; Paul Clifford, 108; The Regent, 107; Autolight, 103; Alard Scheck, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Chilton, 117 pounds; Caughnawaga, 113; Luck and Charity, 112; Grail, 103; Par Excellence, Lady Godiva, and Flora Pomona, 100 each; Lady Holyrood, 93; Carroll D., 86.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Isaac Hopper and Craven, 112 pounds each; Collegian, Arak, Dactyl, Philina Paxton, Irene Lindsey, Horse, Anna Darling, The Bluecoat, Boodum, and Wonderlich, 109 each.

REIFF'S RIDE DEFENDED.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The action of the Stewards of the Jockey Club in revoking the license of the popular and successful American jockey, Lester Reiff, caused intense surprise among turfmen, both English and American, but none was more surprised than Reiff himself. Speaking of the edict of the Jockey Club to-day, Reiff said:

"It is all a maze to me. There are no explanations. The Stewards decide that I pulled or at any rate rode a crooked race on De Lacy and let my brother win on Minnie Dee. I have nearly been at the top of the list this year, and was the leading jockey in 1900. I have half as many mounts as some of the crack jockeys, yet I ride more winners. To do more than this I would have to ride the winner in every race. Yet Lord Marcus Beresford declares I rode crooked. I got well away on De Lacy, leading until he reached the bend to the straight. It is a peculiarity of the Manchester course that the leading horse always goes wide four or five feet or more in turning into the straight. De Lacy did just this thing.

"Johnnie, seeing his chance, shot through and got in. If I had closed in again I should have put my brother over the rails. All I could do was to keep De Lacy straight and ride my hardest to win. But Minnie Dee had a little the best of it the whole way home. Lord Beresford then insisted I had slightly eased up and had pulled out to let Johnnie through. My course never deviated an inch up to the finish."

"Lester rode as straight a race as I ever saw," interposed Wishard, Richard Croker's trainer. "I never saw a horse that did not swerve at the Manchester bend, as Reiff says."

Reiff then resumed:

"I never bet on horses, and I told the Stewards so. I made this explanation to them, but the case was already decided against me. One of the three Stewards acted as prosecutor as well as judge. It was no use to argue or defend myself. The whole business is the outcome of the hatred and jealousy of the English trainers and jockeys of us Americans. I never rode a race in this country that I did not carry my life in my hand. All the English jockeys would take a hack at me. With the turf closed against me here, my future is unsettled."

Huggins, William C. Whitney's trainer, said he considered that Reiff rode an admirable and perfectly fair race.

Richard Croker was at the Gravesend race track yesterday. He said he had no knowledge of the details of the ruling against Reiff for the race his horse won. He declared also that he had never considered the matter of retiring from the English turf. William C. Whitney was not at the track.

Mayfield Stud's Dispersal Sale.

The dispersal sale of the Mayfield stud, owned by J. Storey Curtis of Leesburg, Va., was held in the sales paddocks of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Though there was a large attendance of breeders and horsemen the prices realized were small, a number of really desirable brood mares going for very low figures. The best sale of the day was that of the English-bred stallion Saville, by Hampton-Lillian, to J. A. Hodge for $10,000. The details of the offering follow:

Sun Dial, ch. m., 10, by imp. Rayon d'Or—All Hands Around, by War Dance; Rancocas Stock Farm	$1,050
Belle of the Choir, ch. m., 5, by Chorister-Belle Rose, by Beaudesert; R. H. McPotter	200
Miss Pry, b. m., 4, by Meddler-Ettarre, by Macaroni; J. E. Madden	600
Meddlesome Sue, b. m., 4, by Meddler-Sheboygan, by Virgil; A. H. Chenault	100
Lady Brooke, br. m., 10, by Warwick-Kitten, by Eclipse; H. H. Nevlle	300
Candlestick, ch. m., 5, by Fiddlestick-Clarinda, by St. Blaise; R. H. McPotter	450
Contract, br. h., 10, by Isonomy-Wedding Ring, by Hampton; H. Neville	1,400
The Recluse, ch. m., 5, by Kallecrates-Lucy Wallace, by Ballin Keel or War Dance; O. H. Chenault	125
Tuedesque, ch. m., 5, by Knight of Ellerslie-Judie, by Wanderer; O. H. Chenault	200
Wo Fate, br. m., 5, by Tournament-Distaff, by Lowland Chief; C. McMeekin	400
Piano Forte, ch. m., 5, by Fortessimo-Jennie Lee, by Luke Blackburn; H. H. Chenault	100
Waste, ch. m., 4, by Knight of Ellerslie-Squander, by Spendthrift; R. H. McPotter	100
Lady Favour, br. m., 4, by Knight of Ellerslie-Diadem, by Gleneig; O. H. Chenault	100
Woodlodge, ch. m., 18, by Woodlands-Blue Lodge, by Fellowcraft; O. H. Chenault	175
Devoto, b. m., 13, by Duke of Montrose-Beatitude, by Bonnie Scotland; Milton Young	500
Harpist, b. m., 13, by John Harper-Little Criss, by Revolver; R. H. Neville	100
Pride of Kingston, b. m., 11, by imp. Kingston-Pride of the Village, by Australian; R. H. Neville	125
Imp. Saville, b. h., 17, by Hampton-Lillian, by Wingrave; J. A. Hodge	10,000

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 2.—A cold wave struck the third day's races and lessened the prospects for new records. More money was placed on the races to-day than at any of the events of the two previous days. Some excitement was created in the last heat of the 2:18 trot, when Simmor fell and threw Driver Winnings. Simmor was hamed, but Winnings escaped injury. Summary:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; concluded.

Galbetos, br. h., by Galvin, Joseph Gahaghan, Toledo, Ohio, (Gahaghan)	3	1	1	1
Dartmore, ch. g., (Benyon)	1	5	4	4
Alice Carr, blk. m., (Hudson)	2	2	2	3
Alice Wood, b. h., (Beachey)	10	10	5	2
Alice Russell, b. m., (Roby)	4	3	3	5
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marshal)	5	6	8	5
Berkshire Chimes, br. h., (Offutt)	8	11	7	7
Simmor, b. h., (Winnings)	12	7	6dis	
Chase, b. g., (Hussey)	6	3	9	dr
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Highnight)	7	9	10	dr
Freebooter, ch. g., (—)	9	12	11	dr
Checkmate, b. g., (Keyes)	13	8	dis	
Oneonta, b. m., (Olney)	11	13	dis	
Lizette M., b. m., (Payne)	14	dis		
The Merchant, (Thomas)	dis			

Time—2:11½; 2:11½; 2:12; 2:13½.

2:16 Pace.—Purse $1,000.

W. W. J., b. h., by Walter Wilkes, (McHaffie)	1	1	1	1
Anterose, b. m., (Sanders)	1	4	3	7
Hal Foster, gr. g., (Stone)	3	3	2	5
Fred H., b. g., (Noble)	8	2	9	3
Grace H., ro. m., (Fleming)	5	9	5	2
Birchbud, b. m., (Ernest)	4	11	4	6
Rube Johnson, br. g., (Foster)	2	7	7	9
Baron B., b. h., (Gosnel)	7	10	6	2
Kitty Powers, ch. m., (McMahon)	11	6	8	4
Hal Clipper, b. h., (Jolly)	10	8	10	dr
Donald Sphinx, br. h., (Sutherland)	12	5	dr	
Happy Wilkes, b. g., (Miller)	6	dis		

Time—2:13½; 2:11¾; 2:12½; 2:12¾.

2:15 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,500.

| Ozenan, br. m., by Axtell, Walnut Hill Farm, Danerail, Ky., (Benyon) | 1 | 1 | 2 |

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

More Buying in the Long Acre Square District—Large Washington Heights Plot Transferred.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Marion G. Littig to the Long Acre Realty Company, for $27,000, the three-story dwelling 113 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

The Hudson Realty Company, of which Maximilian Morgenthau is President, is the buyer of 133, 135, and 137 West Forty-seventh Street, 60 by 100, recently reported sold. John P. Kirwan was the broker in the transaction.

Hugh Lamb has sold to L. W. Spear the new five-story dwelling at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street.

Pease & Elliman have sold for William H. Burgess the four-story dwelling 101 East Thirty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

William Halperin has sold for Adelson & Slone to the Jackson estate, the five four-story dwellings 136 to 142 East Seventeenth Street, on plot 80 by 92. The buyers give in exchange the property 213 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Lehman Friet has sold for Louise F. Lechner to John Schleich, the four-story flat 214 East Seventy-third Street, 25 by 102.2; also, for L. Guggenberger to L. Kleinschmidt, the five-story flat, with store, 2,103 Eighth Avenue, 25.2 by 95.

Max Marx has sold to C. A. Becker, through Jacob Leitner, the three four-story flats on the east side of Brook Avenue, 134.10 feet north of St. Paul's Place, on plot 75 by 100.

F. J. Weid has sold for Miss Mary Plunkett to Oscar Ehrmann, the two-family dwelling 2,328 Valentine Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Rowland W. Thomas to Maurice Kaufman, the dwelling 2,007 Crotona Avenue, 25 by 100.

Charles Rubinger has sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Harris Goldstein, for $53,000, the six-story apartment house 124 Second Street.

Brettell & Hickman have sold for Mrs. Sproul the three-story and basement house, 153 West Ninety-third Street; lot, 17 by 55 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Elizabeth S. Janes to Clement L. Stephenson of New York City the four-story high-stoop dwelling, 158 West Seventy-sixth Street; size 20 by 80, bath extension 102. Terms private.

Clifford N. Shurman has leased for Mrs. E. J. Bennett to a client, 320 West Eighty-seventh Street, and for Louisa Christie to a client, 302 West One Hundred and Second Street.

The plot of about sixteen lots, lying south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, between the Fort Washington Ridge Road and the Boulevard Lafayette, was conveyed yesterday by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb to William J. McClelland. The latter immediately transferred the parcel to Loyal L. Smith, who is the owner of much adjoining property, including the Knapp tract and the so-called Columbia College tract.

The Ivy Courts Realty Company has taken title to the plot, 125 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 228 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and has secured a building loan of $140,000 on the property from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Wood, Harmon & Co. report, among recent dealings in lots in the Brooklyn suburb known as Rugby, the sale of four lots on Albany Avenue to Dr. Arthur J. Sprague for $2,000, and that of ten lots to George W. Teft for $7,300. At Oak Crest, two lots on Coney Island Avenue have been sold to James Reilly for $1,160.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

308 to 310 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 74 by 100, four-story brick building, with frame extension; executor's sale, to T. N. Horn. $28,500

557 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick double tenement; executor's sale, to T. N. Horn. 7,000

555 and 557 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two four-story brick double tenements; executor's sale, to Adam Mahler. 13,350

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

170 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.8, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Bella and John Wagner, as trustees. 19,000

58 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 212.6 feet west of Park Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Twelfth Ward Bank. 7,000

1,086 Jennings Street, south side, 117 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, 22.5 by 78.9 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 3,800

By James L. Wells.

1,488 Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Magdalena Freeg. 3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 423 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 244 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 100.11 and irregular, four-story brownstone-front single flat; 435 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 21 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front single flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Christian G. Moritz, referee, 146 Ridge Street, east side, 75 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 87.5, three-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $7,250; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 433 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,251.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Broadway, for a six-story brick office building, 85 by 90.6; owner, John L. Miller of 247 Riverside Drive; architect, Julius Munkwitz of 247 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $65,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 350 feet east of 2d Av., for a one-story frame shed, 17 by 64; John W. Ratf of 1,210 Fifth Avenue, owner and contractor; cost, $150.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Kings Bridge Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 34; Jacob Ann of 658 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Louis Kayser of 675 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,709 Webster Avenue, for a one-story frame structure, 10 by 15; Julia Cronin, premises, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 719 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $15.

La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 12 feet south of Quarry Road, for a two-story frame tenement, 24.9 by 58; Sophia Halpin of 2,305 Bathgate Avenue, owner; William Goelgotz of 2,307 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 136 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for seven two-story and attic brick dwellings, 20 by 55; K. Masche of Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, Bronx, owner; Cunningham & Bullard of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 22 and 24 Wooster Street, to two five-story brick lofts, with store; Samuel Elsman of 54 West Ninety-first Street, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

No. 71 Grand Street, to a four-story brick loft, with store; Samuel Elseman of 54 West Ninety-first Street, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

No. 110 Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Nathan Cohen of 111 East One Hundred and First Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $500.

No. 2,009 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick shop; William H. Payne of 217 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $150.

No. 78 Morton Street, to a three-story brick engine house; city, owner; A. Stevens, Fire Department Headquarters, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 106 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Schabe Brothers, premises, owners; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 201 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a six-story brick flat; S. Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y., owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, northeast corner of Walton Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; G. W. Reed of 216 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; A. P. Wohlpart of 131 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Westchester Road, west side, 300 feet south of Eastern Boulevard, to a three-story brick home; St. Joseph's Home for Deaf Mutes, premises, owners; M. J. Garvin of 3,367 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 743 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mary E. B. Wright of 48 Green Place, Brooklyn, owner; William Kurtze of 190 Bowery, architect; cost, $650.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a twenty-five-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Oct. 2.

AVENUE A, e s, 52 ft s of 83d St, 25x82; Sophia D. Wiebold to Oscar Kruger, (R S 75c, mtg $16,000) $100

BENSON ST, n s, Lot 137, map of Melrose, 25x100; Patrick Coby to Mary M. Coby 1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 160th St, 68.8x—x27.9x58x1.2; John D. Beals to William A. Wheelock, (R S $1.25) 5,000

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, at centre of 160th St, runs w 23.8x n 30 to n s of 160th St x e —x s —; John D. Beals and another to William A. Wheelock 2,000

BOULEVARD, n w corner 160th St, runs w 271.11x s 30 to centre 160th St x e —x n —; John D. Beals and another to William A. Wheelock, quitclaim 1

BRONXDALE AV, w s, Lots 48 and 49, map of 211 lots, Downing estate; Bronxdale Av, s w corner of Morris Park Av, 75.7x107.5x75x97.7; Bronxdale Av, w s, Lots 148 to 154, map of 211 lots, Downing estate; John Mullaly to Patrick F. Christopher, all liens 1

BROOK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 25x100.10; Marcus Nathan to Ignatz Martin, (mtg $9,000) 100

CANAL ST, 434, and 6 Vestry St; Margaret A. Gillette to Lizzie Meagher, confirmation deed Gift

CLINTON AV, n e corner of Bronx River Road, 85x200 to s s of Willard Av x12x213; John Mullaly to Patrick Christopher, all liens) 1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 74th St, 54 x100, with strip 0.2x100 on n s; Martha Holmes to Robert W. Holmes and others, (mtg $100,000) 1

CRESCENT AV, s s, part of Lot 61, map of Belmont Village, 28.4x75x88.11x93.5; Louis Klopfer to Ferdinand Baumann, all liens, (R S $2.50) 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, at centre of 163d St, runs w to Boulevard Lafayette x s —x e —x n; William J. McClelland to Loyal L. Smith, (mtg $45,000, R S $8.75) 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, at centre of 163d St, runs w — to e s of Boulevard Lafayette x s —x e — to avenue x n —; the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb to William J. McClelland, (R S $31.25) 64,530

HALL PLACE, s s, 449.11 ft s w of 107th St, 25x106.11x26.2x107.8; Mary Concannon to John Flynn, all liens 1

HENRY ST, 229, n s, 26.2x67.6; Harris Goldman to Abraham Greenberg, (mtg $25,000, R S $5) 40,350

LIDGETT AV, s s, 225 ft e of Prospect Av, 19.1x77.1x21.6x87.3; John W. Deuel to Annie L. Deuel, (R S 50 cents) 100

LEWIS ST, 120, e s, 25x100; Harry W. Merriman to Emma Keeler, (mtg $30,000) 1

LOTS 317, 318, and 319, map of 370 choice lots of McGraw estate; William Berrian to Bertha L. Schaefer 100

MOTT ST, 57, n w s, 25x100; Pauline Jacob to Raffaele Cammarota, (mtg $18,000, R S $10.75) 42,000

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 200 ft w of former Fleetwood Av, 25x125; Isabella Urban to Catherine Bigley, ½ part

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, s s, 200 ft w of former Fleetwood Av, 25x125; George Dewhurst to Catherine Bigley, ½ part, (mtg $2,000) 1

MULBERRY ST, 3, w s, 30.1x25; Giuseppina Cammarota to Pauline Jacobs, (R S $1.25, mtg $9,000) 14,000

ORCHARD ST, 35, and part of 33, w s, 39.6x100; Wilhelmina Williams to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $16.50) 1

PARK AV, w s, 39 ft n of 127th St, 18 x70; Annie M. Hall to Gertrude Holfelder, (R S $2) 1

PLOTS 75 and 114, map of Arden property; North New York City Realty Company to Helen Haseltine, (mtg $1,600) Exch.

RIVINGTON ST, 168, n s; Charles Greines to Fanny Greines, (mtg $16,000) 200

SPRING ST, 158; Margaret A. Gillette to Lizzie Meagher, confirmation deed Gift

TINTON AV, 1,227, w s, 20.5x110; Thomas Farley to Louisa G. Miller, (mtg $6,000, R S $3.25) 1

WEST END AV, w s, 73.4 ft n of 76th St, 20.10½ irregular; George F. Victor to Charles F. Rand, (mtg $29,000, R S $5) 100

1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 107th St, 75x113; John J. Mullen to Martin Paskusz, (mtg $73,000, R S $37.75) 1

1ST AV, 2,312, e s, 25.2x94; Adolf Miller and another to Samuel Turer, (R S $1.60, mtg $10,000) 1

2D ST, n s, 316.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Harris Goldstein, (mtg $35,000, R S $7.75) 1

2D ST, n s, 316.11 ft c of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Harris Goldstein to Mali Goldstein, one-half part, (mtg $46,000, R S $1.25) 1

5TH AV, e s, at centre of block, 96th and 97th Sts, runs n 25.2x100; William J. McCready to Ella G. Kennard, all title 1

5TH AV, e s, at centre of block, 96th and 97th Sts, runs n 25.2x100; Cornelia Austin to Ella G. Kennard, all title 1

7TH AV, e s, 47.11 ft s of 119th St, 36.6x100; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Augustus Diller, (R S $21) 44,500

7TH AV, e s, 64.5 ft s of 119th St, 36.5x100; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Augustus Diller, (R S $21) 44,500

8TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft e of 2d Av, 34.4x114; Wakefield Emma B. Richardson to Ida Weisenburger 1

8TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x108, Westchester; Martha J. McChristie to George H. Lawrence and others, executors 1

19TH ST, 213 West, 20.5x92; 19th St, n s, 437.10 ft w of 6th Av, 20.5x92; Charles W. B. Fisher to Frederic A. Kurshiedt, (R S $8.) B. & S 1

55TH ST, 68 West, 16.8x100.5; Ada Van Tassel to Frank W. Jackson, (R S $17.25) 37,000

88TH ST, 10 West, 17.6x100.8; John R. Ferrier to Montgomery Maze, (mtg $20,000, R S $1.75) 100

93D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Emma Keeling to Adolf Miller and another, (mtg $12,000, R S $1.25) 1

96TH ST, 135 West, 25x100.11; Valentine F. Hauck to John Capieas, (R S $2, mtg $22,000) 28,500

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.8; Michael McGrath to Dennis W. Moran, (R S $2, mtg $20,000) 1

107TH ST, s s, 226 ft w of 7th Av, 125x100.11; Blanie P. Kilpatrick to Ivy Courts Realty Company, (mtg $180,500, R S $12.50) 1

107TH ST, s s, 226 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Morningside Realty Company to Mamie P. Kilpatrick, (R S $12.50, mtg $180,500) 1

113TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 108x100.11; John Acker to Abraham Nevins and another, (R S $7.75, mtg $107,000) 1

114TH ST, 24 East, 27x100.11; Charles Goldstein to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $14,000, R S $1.75) 1

123TH ST, 61 East, 16.8x100.11; Jeremiah A. Mahony to Isidor Bloch 1

120TH ST, s s, 350.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.9x100.10; E. M. Hopkins to A. J. Steele, (R S $1.25) 8,200

133D ST, 120 West, 20x99.11; Edward H. Murphy to Mary G. Murphy, (R S $2.25) 1

137TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Charles E. Picken to Paul Chopak, (mtg $13,000, R S $2.25) 100

138TH ST, 64½ West; Margaret A. Gillette to Lizzie Meagher, quitclaim Gift

141ST ST, s s, 209.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x95; Charles Schneider to Friedrich Aszmonnelt and wife, (mtg $14,000) 19,000

142D ST, 458 West, 18x99.11; Rachel Lippman to Charles Weisel, (mtg $13,000) 1

158TH ST, s s, 550 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Isabella Koch and another to Louise Coates, all liens 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,680; Bertha Eymer to Meta Bohlman, 5 years $660-720

MADISON ST, 301, n e corner of Montgomery St; John Townshend to Nathan Weisbaum, 15 years 600

MONROE ST, 35; Harris Seal and another to Abe Fisher, 3 years 3,272

WEST ST, 401; Elmer E. Bernard and another to Robert Jordan, 5½ years 720

1ST AV, 2,053 and 2,055, and 339 East 106th St; John Schreiner to Angelo Tocco, 5 years 3,780

3D AV, 666; Anna M. Rothmann to Nathan Frank, 10 years 1,140

5TH AV, 263, s e corner of 29th St, 24.9x100; John C. Runkle to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 30½ years, gold 10,000

42D ST, 119 and 129 East; John Jordan to Bertha Altman, 5 years 2,000

30TH ST, 250 West; August Passet and another to Roeber & Geringer, 5 years 1,680

142D ST, 68 West; William H. Flitner to John Paracueti, 1 year 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BADIERELLI, John, to Annunciati Brandi; Crotona Av, n e corner of 182d St, 7 months, 6 per cent $2,300

BAUMANN, Ferdinand, to Elizabeth Engelhard; Crescent Av, as widened, s s, part of Lot 61, map of Belmont, 5 years 3,500

BECK, John G., to Martha Flynn; Broadway, w s, 277.10 ft s from n boundary line of land of estate of Lucius Chittenden, and being at n line of Lot 12, map of said estate, 3 years 4,000

BLOCK, Isidor, to Thomas J. Keary; 120th St, 61 East, 5 years 9,500

BRECH, Albert J., and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 120th St, 420 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 4,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Hartman F. Gundrun; 139th St, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, two mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each 14,000

CAMMAROTA, Raffaele, and wife, to Pauline Jacobs; Mott St, 57, installments, 6 per cent 12,000

CAPLEAS, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 98th St, 135 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 13,500

CAPLEAS, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 747, 5 years, 4 per cent 16,500

CHOPAK, Paul, to Charles E. Picken; 137th St, s s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

DEW, J. Harvie, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 54th St, 252 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 8,500

DILLER, Augustus, to the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York; 7th Av, s e, 27.11 ft s of 110th St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each 43,750

DYER, Annie L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 134 West 38th St, (prior mtg —) 9 months 1,000

EAGAN, Peter, to Fannie Maguire, executrix and trustee; Weeks Av, widened, s e corner 176th St, 3 years, 5 per cent 3,000

ELLIOTT, William, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 122 East 110th St, interest and time due as per bond 5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Harris, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 2d St, n s, 361.11 ft e of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent 11,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Harris Goldman; Henry St, 229, installments, 6 years, 6 per cent 7,350

HACK, Eliza, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Avenue A, w s, 48.10 ft n of 7th St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 13,000

HOLFELDER, Gertrude, to Annie M. Hull; Park Av, w s, 39 ft n of 127th St, 5 years 4,600

HOLLINGSWORTH, Mary C., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 115 West 82d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 16,000

HOLMES, Martha, to George C. Holmes; Columbus Av, n e corner of 74th St, 3 years 50,000

HORNTHAL, Milton J., to Johanna Sulzbacher; 57th St, n s, 245 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

IVY COURTS REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 107th St, s s, 228 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 140,000

JACKSON, Frank W., to the Trustees of the Dodge Memorial Fund of Cooper Union; 68 West 55th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 22,000

KENNEDY, Edward, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 106th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 7,000

KIEKEY, Timothy J., to Frederick T. Mueller; 124th St, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, demand 10,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Wilhelmina Williams; Orchard St, 35, and part of 33, 2 years 20,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; Orchard St, 35, and part of 33, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,500

McCLELLAND, William J., to the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; Fort Washington Av, w s, at the centre line of 163d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 45,000

MECKES, Louis, to Mary Schaefer; Woodycrest Av, w s, 251.11 ft n of 164th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

MONK, George, and another, to Harriet R. Wood; 18th St, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent., gold 3,250

NORTH NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Steven B. Ayres; Lots 19, 20, 41, 66, and 105, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,900

PARACENTI, John, to John F. Betz; 1424 St. 68 West, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 775

PARKER, Sarah J., to Charles W. Bennett; 8 Renwick St, 6 years 1,186

ROEBER, William, and another to George Ehret; 259 West 30th St, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

SCHAEFER, Bertha L., to William Berrian; Lots 317 to 319, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,800

STILWELL, Nelson D., to the City Mortgage Company; Sherman Av, n w corner of Hawthorne St, demand, 6 per cent 20,000

STUTT, William, to Elizabeth Wright; Stebbins Av, e s, 308.9 ft n of Freeman St, due Jan. 1, 1905 2,500

TENNEY, Frank P., to City Real Estate Company; 88th St, 110 West, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

TURER, Samuel, to Adolf Miller and another; 1st Av, 2,312, prior mortgage $10,000, installments, 4 years, 6 per cent 3,600

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Joseph Hamerschlag and another; 105th St, n s, 123 ft e of Riverside Drive, 6 months, 6 per cent 20,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., to New York City Life Insurance Company; 105th St, n s, 123 ft e of Riverside Drive, 6 mtgs., due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent. 175,000

WEEKS, Francis H., to Mina Jordon and another; Woody Crest Av, e s, 50 ft s of 164th St, 5 years 2,000

WELCH, Elizabeth, to Edna R. Holmes; 12th Av, centre line, 105 ft n of centre line of 183d St, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent 250

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHEN, Bernard, to Gertrude C. Leerburger Nom.

DACIS, Amanda F., to Rose K. Immel $1,250

ELLIMAN, Kenneth B., to Henry L. and Walter L. Bogert, executors and trustees 500

GREEN, Peter, to Ignatz Reich and another 525

GUNNISON, Almon, and another, trustees, to Matilda W. Breck 2,200

KEENAN, Patrick, as Chamberlain of the City of New York, to Augusta Lutteroth Nom.

KELLER, Emma, to Harry W. Perelman Nom.

KUDLICH, John, to Helen A. Kudlich Nom.

MURRAY, Emilie J., to Jane Le Claire 7,000

RUFF, August, to John Ruff 6,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, two assignments, aggregate 59,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Metropolitan Trust Company 28,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 97 and 99; Thomas J. Mooney against Morris Zimmerman, owner and contractor $198

BROADWAY, 1,111, to 1,117; A. J. Newton Company against Hoffman House and E. D. Stokes, owners; George Halbert Company, contractor

19TH ST, 333 West; Patrick F. Guidera against Walter M. Fernbach, owner and contractor 30

51ST ST, 510 West; Vincenzo, Valente & Co. against Alexander Andalaft, owner and contractor 375

80TH ST, 228 to 234 East; Abraham Pinkowitz against Samuel D. Tomback, owner and contractor 500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

MORRIS AV, w s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 25x98; Herbert S. Ogden, as attorney, with Joseph Scott 2,100

107TH ST, s s, 226 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with Ivy Courts Realty Company 140,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

48TH ST, 442 to 448 East; Louis Sachs against the Orange County Contract Company and another, Sept. 26, 1901 $175

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; John W. Drennan against George E. Beaudet, Aug. 30, 1901 31

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 40x100; Berquist, Jacobson & Co. against J. B. Smith & Son, Sept. 27, 1901 79

141ST ST AND 8TH AV, s w corner, 125 x100; Albert Bomholz against Davis Karp, Sept. 6, 1901 350

Lis Pendens.

HENRY ST, 89, two actions; Frederick Robinson against the Chebra Chai Odom Anshi Minsk and another, (action to foreclose two mechanic's liens;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

JACKSON AV, w s, 351.1 ft n of 163d St, 28.6x75; Katie Davis against George Besser, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Davis.

MANGIN ST, e s, 75 ft e of Broome St, 25x51.6; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Mary Ann Forhan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

PLEASANT AV, 437 and 439, and 152 and 152½ East 118th St; Adelaide J. Egan against Aline Egan and another, (partition;) attorney, B. J. Tinney.

ROBERTSON PLACE AND HUGUENOT ST, s e corner, Lots 223 and 224, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 66.8x100; James T. Penfield, individually and as executor, against William W. Penfield and another, trustees, (action to declare trust, &c.; attorney, J. M. Bell.

5TH AV, e s, 106.11 ft n of 86th St, 10x102.2; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Morris H. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Hutchins.

3TH ST, n s, 88.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 22.9x98.9; Caroline A. Brundage against Anna P. Burgess, (partition;) attorneys, Darlington, Crane & Jenkkim.

109TH ST, s s, 24 ft w of 4th Av, 17x80.10; Henry Fox against Clara Scharff, (specific performance;) attorney, S. Stiertz.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET J. NESTOR, Plaintiff, against MARY O. MASON, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1901.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Mary O. Mason, defendant: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1901.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au29-law6wTh

Surrogate Notices.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 40 West 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901.

JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, CORNELIA DORETHEA BECKER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap25-law6mTu

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.'S fast new steamship NORTH STAR

4,000 TONS, LAUNCHED MAY 11, 1901, leaves Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike Street, TO-DAY AT 9:15 A. M. SHARP, and will follow the yachts over the course. The upper decks of this steamer being unobstructed by deck houses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

MUSIC BY LANDER. REFRESHMENTS BY STEVENS.

FARE $5.00.

Tickets and staterooms for sale at office on Pier, 290 Broadway, Corner Reade Street; telephone No. 3196 Franklin, and all Agents.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH of the Fall River Line

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:33 A. M. Sharp.

TICKETS $4.00. Number limited.

The PLYMOUTH is an ideal ocean-going steamboat and is most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departure, earliest arrival in city of races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board. Regular dining room of Steamer open for service. Also lunch counter and cafe on main deck; moderate prices.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES. FAST SOUND STEAMER SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 FARE $3.00

STATEROOMS $2.00 AND $3.00.

Passengers allowed by law 1,800

LIMITED to 900

Music by Lander's band; only first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; Pier 15 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 23 Union Square, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn. McBride's, 71 B'way.

TICKETS ON SALE AT PIER THIS MORNING.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES,

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager, will leave Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9:15 A. M. sharp each race day. This vessel has steel hull, houses, and decks, double bottom and water ballast. Speed, 20 miles. Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy ft. Maresi, caterer.

A Reportorial staff and artists from the New York Herald Will be on Board.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for sale by all agents and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE AND THE NORTH STAR ARE THE ONLY OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ATTENDING THE RACES.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE THREE-DECK, OCEAN-GOING STEAMER "GLEN ISLAND"

FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET.

will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day. The steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and staterooms, as well as and refreshments at city prices. Music by string orchestra. Everything of high order, except the price, and every ticket sold will be honored with a trip.

Tickets $2. Three Trip Tickets $5.00 Staterooms $3 and $5.

Tickets limited to one-half licensed ocean capacity, and on sale at Pier, Ticket Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St. Phone 5109 Cort.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The New Jersey Central will operate the fast sea-going

STEAMER MONMOUTH

from Pier 8, North River, 9:15 A. M. TICKETS, $5. On sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R.; 434 and 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line.

STEAMER ST. JOHNS

from Jersey City station, 9:30 A. M. Tickets on sale at station dock. FARE, $5.

For room accommodations apply to General Passenger Agent, 143 Liberty St., New York.

Number of passengers limited. Refreshments at moderate prices.

$1. International Yacht Races. $1 (DAILY.)

AL FOSTER'S IRON STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. FARE $1.00.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The vessels of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

will accompany the Yachts all through the contests and to the finish. The safety and comfort of passengers the first consideration, and each Iron Steamboat will be restricted to one-half the number of its licensed carrying capacity.

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N.R., 9 A.M.

VIEW THE FINISH

EACH RACE DAY A SPECIAL IRON STEAMBOAT will also leave

Foot of 22d St., N. R., 12:30

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. U & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
Nassau and Pine Streets, 13 Congress St.,
New York and Boston

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
Members of New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Bankers and Brokers,
20 BROAD STREET.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.
Daily Market Letter upon application.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS. WHEAT. COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF ALFRED DE CORDOVA & CO., composed of Messrs. Alfred de Cordova, Frederick E. Ballard, and Eustace de Cordova, doing business as stock brokers at No. 25 Broad St., in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred de Cordova, whose interest in the firm ceases to-day. The business will be continued by Messrs. Frederick E. Ballard and Eustace de Cordova under the firm name of BALLARD & DE CORDOVA, at No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 1st, 1901.
ALFRED DE CORDOVA,
FREDERICK E. BALLARD,
EUSTACE DE CORDOVA.

The firm of CULLEN & DWYER, composed of John Cullen and Thomas Dwyer, has dissolved partnership and business relations, excepting only as to such work on the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in the City of New York as mentioned in the Contract, dated about October 8, 1900, between said Thomas Dwyer and the City of New York, and that John Cullen, individually, will hereafter carry on and conduct the stoneyard and business at the Company's present offices, at First Avenue, between 107th and 108th Sts., Manhattan, New York City.
Dated October 1, 1901.
JOHN CULLEN,
THOMAS DWYER.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of D. & G. HAMBURGER, dealers in fruits and vegetables, with stores at 326 Columbus Avenue and 580 Park Avenue, New York City, was dissolved by consent on the 20th day of October, 1900.
The said D. HAMBURGER continued the business at 580 Park Avenue, and the said G. HAMBURGER continued business at 326 Columbus Avenue.
DAN HAMBURGER,
GUS HAMBURGER.

80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1ST, 1901.—Mr. DUNCAN STERLING, son of our Mr. Joseph H. Sterling, is this day admitted to partnership in our firm.
GROESBECK & STERLING.

Mr. A. W. HALLENBORG has retired from our firm.
ARMSTRONG, SCHIRMER & CO.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
General Mortgage 5 Per Cent Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of October, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $8,474.22.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, October 1, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:
That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by the issue of 92,000 new shares of $100 each, from 660,000 shares to 792,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $79,200,000.
Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:
First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Moultrie, and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.
Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.
Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs,) of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana—there connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vandenburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vandenburgh, including also (if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described to New Harmony in the same county, known as the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
J. D. CRARY, Secretary. R. S. WHITE, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in Room 201, in its general office building, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect a Board of Directors and two Stockholders' Auditors for the ensuing year.
Dated the 12th day of September, 1901.
JOHN M. HALL, President.

Hamilton Bank
Of New York City.
New York, October 2d, 1901.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Mr. MARTIN D. FINK, was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. EDWIN S. SCHENCK.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at 55 Cedar Street, New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Alabama Mineral Land Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ALABAMA MINERAL LAND COMPANY will be held in the City of New York, at No. 45 William Street, Room 33, on MONDAY, October 21, 1901, at twelve o'clock M.
A. D. SEYMOUR, Secretary.

Dividends.

Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company,
New York, October 1st, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after November 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The preferred stock transfer books will close on October 15, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock M.
GUSTAVE BLUMENTHAL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.
Richmond, Va., September 28, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. on Preferred Stock of the Company, same being quarterly dividend No. 24, payable on and after October 15th, 1901, to all stockholders of record October 4th. The books for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed October 5th to 15th, both days inclusive.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.
New York, September 17, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 38.
A quarterly dividend of 1% upon the capital stock of this company has been declared payable October 10th, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, William and Wall Streets, New York City, to stockholders of record September 30th, 1901, and reopen October 11, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, October 1, 1901.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared payable October 15th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 2	486,265
To date this year	217,345,473
Corresponding date last year	81,883,001

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 2	$1,670,500
To date this year	$771,119,120
Corresponding date last year	$354,209,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	¾	Cont. Tobacco pf	1
Am. Locom	1½	Den M. & Ft. D	1¼
Am. Sugar	⅝	Evans. & T. H	2½
Buff., R. & P. pf	1	Nort. & West. pf	½
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Rubber Goods pf	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans	⅝	Stand. R. & T.	½
Col. Fuel & I	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	2¼	K. & D., M. pf	1½
Am. C. & F. pf	3¾	Lake Erie & W	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Malting	½	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Smelt. pf	½	Nat. Biscuit	1
B'klyn R. T.	3⅛	Nat. Salt	2½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	North. Pacific pf	⅝
Del., L. & W.	3½	Peoria & East	½
Ft. W. & D. C.	3	Pressed S. Car	2½
Glucose Sugar	3½	Pressed S. C. pf	1½
Gt. North. pf	½	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Hocking Valley	1	Rubber Goods	1
Int. Paper pf	1⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf	½
Int. Power	½	St. L. & S. W. pf	½
Int. Pump	1⅛	Texas & Pacific	½
Iowa Central	1	Union B. & P.	⅛
Iowa Cent. pf	1⅛	Union Pac. pf	1
Kan. & Mich	1½	Wis. Central	⅝
Keok. & D. M	1	Wis. Cent. pf	2

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Alt. 3s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	1
Chi. & N. W. 3½s	1		
Ill. Cent., Louis. 3½s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Gas & El., Bergen Co., 5s	32½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	3	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1¾	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Though trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was somewhat more active than on the day previous, some 485,000 shares changing hands, the nature of the dealings was in no wise different, but continued almost wholly professional. And inasmuch as professional sentiment now is wholly pessimistic it is not surprising that on the whole the market, after some early strength, should have developed a sagging tendency, though with no signs of weakness save and except in one or two specialties. In fact, considering the market in its entirety, and setting aside as without significance those inactive stocks which declined on limited transactions, it will be seen that it was really the extreme weakness of Brooklyn Rapid Transit that gave to the general market its heavy appearance, and that as a matter of fact this appearance of general heaviness was altogether deceptive. That this is so will stand out in bolder relief when it is stated, taking active stocks, that Amalgamated Copper lost only ⅛ on dealings in 22,000 shares; American Sugar's net advance, on trading in 37,000 shares, was ¾; Atchison's net gain on dealings in 65,000 shares was ⅛; St. Paul's ½ on the transfer of 10,000 shares; Southern Pacific's ⅜ on transactions involving 12,000 shares; Steel common ⅛, and the preferred ⅜, the former on transfers of 53,000 shares and the latter of 20,000, while Union Pacific lost ⅛ on dealings in 20,000 and Missouri Pacific a like amount on transfers of 15,000 shares. This clearly—and it will be admitted that the stocks selected are representative—is proof conclusive that the so-called "weak" market was, in short, only weak in appearance, due to the break in Brooklyn and the declines in such ordinarily inactive industrial stocks as National Salt, which lost 2¼, Glucose Sugar, which broke 3½, Car and Foundry common, which declined 2¼, and Car and Foundry preferred, whose loss was 3⅝. In addition there were, in the railroad group, such losses as 1½ in Keokuk and Des Moines preferred, 1⅝ in Kanawha and Michigan, 1⅞ in Iowa Central preferred, and 3¼ in Lackawanna—each on the transfer of a single hundred shares of stock, showing how limited and artificial the trading was.

The truth is that, for the time being, the market seems to be in a state of deadlock. All the evidences are, to speak in the vernacular, that "the market had been sold to a standstill," and that, much of this selling having been for the short account, persistent efforts are now being made, by making first one and then another stock weak, to depress the general list and thereby permit of the profitable covering of these short contracts. That the efforts are not altogether successful would appear from the net changes for yesterday in the prices of the leading stocks.

It is a fact, indeed, according to representative opinion, that were any sustained buying movement to set in at this time the shorts would find themselves in an uncomfortable position. That the floating supply of stocks is limited has time and again been disclosed, no later indeed than in the first hour of trading yesterday when, under the stimulus of buying orders induced by the splendid showing made by the United States Steel Corporation and by suggestions that Atchison common stock may receive an increased dividend, prices were advanced from a point to a point and a half, Atchison going to 77¾, Union Pacific to 97¾, Steel preferred to 95, Missouri Pacific to 96¾, Southern Pacific to 57, and so on through the list. When this demand ceased prices naturally fell off, finally sagging practically to their former level in sympathy with the continuing heaviness in Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Under these circumstances, it is not necessary to deal at any length with the movement in particular stocks.

London during the day traded in about 25,000 shares of stock, selling about 5,000 on balance.

Call money continues easy, most of yesterday's loans being made at 3½ per cent. In the meanwhile the banks are steadily strengthening their position, having already this week gained about $5,000,000 by reason of Sub-Treasury payments and gold receipts. These gains, it is said, are particularly pleasing to the larger interests in the Street who, suggesting conservatism and caution at this time and advising against overspeculation, are promising their friends higher market values once the money market situation is assured to their satisfaction.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The weakest stock on the list yesterday was Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which broke below 60 to 59¾, the lowest price recorded since November last, on transactions involving some 34,000 shares, with the final figure, 60¼, showing a net loss of 3⅝ points. The stock seemed to be absolutely without support, any rally that occurred being brought about by short covering.

There was no specific news to explain the marked weakness, but of rumors there were many, ranging from probable bond issues and suggestions of a very unfavorable annual statement, now long overdue, to a concerted attack by certain independent railroad interests who are credited with a purpose to buy in the stock much as Third Avenue was bought in—that is, at as low a figure as possible. Reports also of newly discovered defects on the Brooklyn Bridge, though unconfirmed, helped along in the selling movement.

Frederick S. Flower of Flower & Co., discussing the break in the stock, said:

"I know of no reason to account for the decline other than that there seems to be an effort to depress the entire market by singling out one stock after another, and yesterday's appears to have been Brooklyn's turn. So far as the property is concerned, it is in good condition."

MR. LAWSON AND SUGAR.

Wall Street is in a peculiarly receptive frame of mind just at present, and is prepared to accept as true many stories that ordinarily would be treated with ridicule. Yesterday it gave ear to a report from Boston that the five-point break in Sugar on Tuesday was due to selling by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, who, so the story ran, had suffered so severely in the Amalgamated Copper break that he was being forced to part with some of his other stocks, Sugar among the number.

The story, however, does not explain the fifteen-point cut in the price of Sugar, which was the actual factor leading to the selling; while at the same time it fails to account for the fact that this selling was largely by insiders here in advance knowledge of the action to be taken. As for copper, the truth is that Mr. Lawson was out of that stock before the break came—was, so authority on the Street suggests, perhaps on the short side of it.

Incidentally it may be noted that Sugar Trust stock closed yesterday with a gain of ⅜ on dealings in 37,000 shares.

UNITED STATES STEEL STOCKS.

There was no particular significance one way or the other to the movements of the steel stocks yesterday. The initial sales for each security were well above Tuesday's close, as it was natural to expect after the phenomenal showing made by the company in the first six months of its existence. The high figures, however, led to some selling by tired holders or by those who had bought on the day previous in expectation of an advance. The result was that in each case the quotation declined from these early prices, some further selling, induced by the heaviness in the rest of the list, forced quotations still lower. The close, however, showed fractional net gains for both securities.

GLUCOSE SUGAR'S YEAR.

There was some selling of Glucose Sugar common following the publication of the annual report of the company for the year ended July 31, which showed a decrease of about $400,000 in net earnings as compared with the earnings of the preceding year. Total net nevertheless were $2,760,630, and there was carried to surplus accounts $2,123,640. The report shows cash in banks and on hand of $1,055,157 and assets of $39,190,770.

A report that the corn shortage has resulted in further losses to the company is declared to be untrue. Instead, it is said the company purchased not a little corn in advance at much lower than ruling prices, and, inasmuch as the price of glucose is to be raised, will realize handsome profits.

INDEPENDENT STEEL COMPANIES.

There was better demand yesterday than for some time past for the stocks of independent steel and iron companies, with the exception of American Car and Foundry, which was further depressed by the unfavorable showing for the four months ended Aug. 31—a decrease in net of $951,000 being reported. This better demand, of course, was directly due to the wonderful exhibit of the United States Steel Corporation, evidencing substantial prosperity in the general iron trade. Good investment buying was reported in Pressed Steel Car preferred, in Tennessee Coal, and in Colorado Fuel.

Discussing the condition of his company, President Osgood of Colorado Fuel and Iron during the day was quoted by one of the Wall Street bulletins as follows:

"Our works are all running full time. The demand for our product is large. As we have increased our output, there has been a corresponding increase in the demand, so that none of our production remains on our hands. Prices are on a satisfactory basis. We are having difficulty in getting enough cars to handle our materials. This applies to shipments in all directions."

A CONSOLIDATION RUMOR.

Gossip on the Street is to the effect that "for mutual protection and benefit" and in order to put an end to any competition tending to cut prices, a combination is to be effected of Pressed Steel Car and American Car and Foundry preliminary to their absorption by the United States Steel Corporation. Nothing official in the matter can be learned.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE.

Wall Street read with some interest the annual report of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company for the year ended July 31, published yesterday. This showed total sales to the value of $7,899,859, a decrease of $661,040; expenses of $4,888,510, a decrease of $123,190, and, after the payment of dividends, &c., a surplus of $189,060, as compared with $234,190 in the preceding year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Among the published statements of railroad earnings yesterday was an exceptionally good one by the Pennsylvania system, showing August net figures of $3,468,850, an increase of $686,500 over the corresponding month last year. For the same month Colorado Southern's net increased $27,750, while for the fourth week of September Wisconsin Central showed a gain of $8,100.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Reviewing the situation in the iron and steel trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

Western distributing centres bring the report that a notable buying movement in foundry pig iron has begun, a considerable tonnage thereof being for 1902 delivery. Chicago notes that while all classes of consumers were among the buyers, the malleable foundrymen probably took the largest individual quantities. Apparently the bulk of the business was taken by Northern furnaces, although the Southern makers who so recently advanced their prices have booked considerable orders. A moderate amount of pig iron for steel making has been taken in the Central West, but offerings on the part of outside furnaces at a slight concession continue.

A seaboard steel plant is stated to have purchased 10,000 tons of spiegeleisen from German makers. It is not known to what extent this business is facilitated by the drawback system on export rails.

There is a continued scarcity of steel, and premiums are being paid, but current business is very light, the majority of consumers being taken care of under sliding scale contracts. There are rumors of a large tonnage booked for next year, but the details have not come to the surface.

Our Pittsburg correspondent makes the announcement, on official authority, that the tonnage of steel rails booked for 1902 delivery aggregates 000,000 tons, exclusive of the 300,000 tons which the mills are likely to carry over from this year, owing to inability to deliver in 1901.

The pressure for deliveries of structural steel continues, and it is notable in the smaller sizes of angles and beams. Mills have been put on them which have not been producing this line for years. New work is still coming up. A notable order is for 7,500 tons for the new Rock Island station at Chicago.

There is continued activity in bars, and further large contracts have been placed. The sheet, tube, and tin plate mills, of course, are crowded to the utmost. The wire trade is still active, although specifications are slightly below recent records.

There is to be an early meeting of the plate makers, who are probably closer up to their orders than other producers. It is not believed that under the circumstances there will be any change in the price. In fact, it is intimated that the principal business will be to extend the life of the association to the next year.

Nothing new has developed in the copper situation. The trade is settling down to the conviction that the powers propose to maintain the present level of prices. That they are abundantly able to carry out such a programme is not doubted.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

11 shares Cincinnati Street Railway Company, $50 each, 138¾.
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due 1936, coupons January and July, 102.
$1,000 Mexican National Railroad Company second mortgage thirty-year 6 per cent. gold bond, due 1917, interest accumulative, payable when and as earned, March and Sept. 1, 36¾.
$1,000 Southern Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due 1994, coupons January and July, 116⅝.
$1,000 Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. bond, due 1947, coupons January and July, 104⅝.
$500 St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company second mortgage 4 per cent. gold income bond certificate, due Nov. 1, 1989, interest January and July, 76½.
1 share Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company common, $100, 97⅝.
1 share New York Produce Exchange Bank, $160, 165.
1 share Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $100, 88.
1 share Southern Railway Company preferred, $100, 80.
1 share St. Louis Southwestern Railway preferred, $100, 59½.
1 share Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, $20, 80.
70 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 215.
$6,000 Illinois Central Railroad (Middle Division) 5 per cent. registered bond, due 1921, interest February and August, 121¼.
19 shares Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, $20 each, 78½.
2 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 245.
$25,000 Jacques Cartier Water Power Company, Quebec, Canada, first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. thirty-year bonds, due December, 1928, interest June and December, 87 and interest.
21 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 246.
2 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 245.
$300 Texas & Pacific Railway second mortgage bond scrip, 85¼.
20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, with tickets, $50 each, 124.
51 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 61½.
66 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 245.
$30,000 Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County 5% per cent. debenture bonds, 35.
$10,000 Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 65.
7,949 shares Laguna Valley Company of New Mexico, $100 each, 1-32.
2,941 shares Bernal Valley Company of New Mexico, $100 each, ⅛.

No More Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury announced to-day the intention of the Treasury Department to discontinue, for the present, purchases of bonds for the sinking fund. The amount of $20,000,000, for which proposals were invited Sept. 10, was reached at noon to-day. By the terms of the Secretary's announcement to-day no further proposals, in the existing circumstances, will be considered.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to London cables, interest and dividend disbursements there on Oct. 1 reached an estimated total of £8,000,000.

Western dispatches stating that the price of broom corn has reached the unprecedented figure of $140 a ton.

Statement that by the increase of 15,000 shares in the capitalization of the Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, it becomes the seventh largest banking institution in the United States.

Incorporations of companies of $1,000,000 capital or more during September computed at $66,800,000, the second smallest of the year.

Exports from the Berlin district of Germany to the United States during the quarter just expired amounted to $9,335,785, an increase of $1,863,156, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1900.

Reports from St. Louis that interest and dividend disbursements on Oct. 1 in that city exceeded $1,000,000.

Pressed Steel Car Company, in the first seven months of this year, said to have built as many cars as were constructed in the entire twelve months last year.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Shipments of 234,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $250,932,073; balances, $16,581,136; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,206,632.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 3-16 @2¼ per cent. for short bills and 2¼@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.85⅝; cables, $4.86@$4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.26⅞ and 5.13¾; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c. Boston—5@10c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-32c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The financial article in The Times to-day says a small amount of money was repaid to the Bank of England yesterday morning, but the market again found its resources insufficient, and reborrowed from the Bank. The discount market was quiet and easy.

The Stock Exchange was quiet, and except in the cases of British funds and home railways its tone was firm. In most cases prices were higher at the close. American rails were stronger and generally above American parity. Buyers, who were largely Continental, were influenced by the declaration of the Steel Corporation dividend, and there was large speculative buying of Atchison because of the belief that a dividend would be declared.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The demand was good and money was easier to-day, being affected by large dividends disbursements. The rate at which the £1,000,000 in twelve months' treasury bills were allotted yesterday was the lowest since the war began. This weakened discounts.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and nearly featureless. Consols opened firm; later they were easier. Americans opened fractionally lower and were irregular and inactive until the New York market opened, when they grew firmer and closed strong and more active. Union Pacific and Atchison were the features. Copper shares were in better demand. Kafirs and De Beers were firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 7⅛; Atchison, 79⅛; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 103⅛; Canadian Pacific, 112½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46⅛; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 165; Denver and Rio Grande, 46⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80½; Erie, 43⅛; Erie first preferred, 71⅛; Erie second preferred, 56½; Illinois Central, 149½; Louisville and Nashville, 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57½; New York Central, 162⅜; Norfolk and Western, 58⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 74; Reading, 20⅝; Reading first preferred, 38½; Reading second preferred, 29½; Southern Railway, 34; Southern Railway preferred, 88½; Southern Pacific, 58⅝; Union Pacific, 100½; Union Pacific preferred, 90¼; United States Steel, 45⅝; United States Steel preferred, 97½; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 39½; Spanish 4s, 69⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅛; De Beers, 36⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 28⅝d. per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.20; Madrid, 43.02; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 302½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Business on the Bourse to-day was unsettled. The market opened with a continuation of yesterday's firmness and closed weak. Sosnovice was bought eagerly and advanced considerably. Later a sharp decline in sleeping cars, and Thomson-Houston dep

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside market yesterday remained dull, and there were few important changes in quotations. In two or three issues transactions did reach a fairly large amount, but this activity was so exceptional that it did not serve to change the general dullness of the market. It happened that several issues advanced substantially, but this was principally true in stocks not much dealt in, which are easily influenced, one way or the other. As a whole, prices were steadier than they have been for some days past, but there was no recovery on any general scale.

***

AMERICAN CAN was less active, but stronger, and, after selling as high as 22¾, closed at 22½, showing a net gain of half a point. Sales for the day in this issue amounted to about 1,000 shares. There was no material change in price in the preferred stock, which sold at 71¾ and 71½, only 300 shares changing hands.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were dealt in to a considerable extent, the total transactions reaching possibly $200,000. These bonds sold on a decline from 80¾ to 80½, and at the close the quotation was one-quarter of a point below Tuesday's final price. The preferred stock and St. Louis Transit have not shared the recent activity of the bonds, and they have remained at about the prices quoted for them a week ago.

***

UNION COPPER showed some improvement. It sold at 4⅛, and closed at that price, after transactions in about 1,000 shares. The other copper stocks were dull and not materially changed from the previous day's quotations.

***

STANDARD MILLING securities were bid up several points. At the close the preferred stock was 17½ bid, and the bonds 30½ bid. No transactions in these issues were reported during the day.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were not active. The only sales in the common stock were at 27, while the few transactions in the preferred were made at 50. The 4 per cent. bonds closed unchanged at 81½ bid.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR common sold at 31 and closed at 30½ bid.

***

NATIONAL CITY BANK stock sold in small amounts as low as 600.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	22¼	22⅜	21⅞	22
American Can pf	71¾	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	85	88½	84	88
Am. Hide & Leather	5¾	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33½	35	33½	35
American Malt	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2¼	4	2½	4
Aluminum Co. of Am.	90½	91	90½	91
Aluminum Co. of Am. pf	24	28½	24	28½
*British Columbia Copper	10½	11	10¾	10⅞
British Exchequer 3s	90	99⅝	90	99⅜
*California Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Camden Land	¼	1	¼	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7⅛
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	38½	40	1,000	
Central of So. Am. Tel.	90	98	800	
Compressed Air	105	108	105	108
Con. Refrigerating	12½	15	13	15
Con. Rubber Tire	5½	6½	5⅞	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	2¾	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 6s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106⅛	104	106⅜
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15½	16½	15	16
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40½	42½	41	43
Detroit Southern	85	88	85	88
Dominion Securities	75½	76½	76	77½
Electric Boat	16	16	16	16
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Exec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Electric Vehicle	1	2	1½	2
Electric Vehicle pf	2	5	2	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1½	1⅝	1	1⅛
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
Hell Signal	65	68	65	68
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.			1,000	
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. when issued	70½	77	70⅜	77
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	16½	17½	140	
Lorillard pf	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
Manhattan Beach Improvement	2	2½	2	2½
Manhattan Elevated	116	121	116	121
Markham Cigar Co.	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $37 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Ehem. & Stamp	25	27	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf.	104	107	106	107
New England Transport.	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp. $20 paid.	9½	10¾	10¼	10½
Otis Elevator	30½	32	31	35
Otis Elevator pf	94½	96½	94½	96½
Pro., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	100½	100	100½
Safety Car Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
Standard Coupler	26½	27¼	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82½
Seaboard Air Line	26¾	27	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	49¾	50¼	50	50½
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	125	135	125	135
Standard Oil of N. J.	729	730	730	733
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	14½	15	14½	15
Tidewater Coal	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	8	8	8	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80½	80¾	80½	80¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80½	81½	82	82⅜
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	38	39	38	39
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	63	64½	63	64
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15½	16	15	16
Worthington Pump pf	117½		117½	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101¾	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface pf	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242½	245	242½	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100½	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	44½	45½	44½	45½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109¾	108½	109¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112¾	114¾	112¼	114¼
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97¼	98½	97¾	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
North Jersey St. R. Co.	102	105	102	105
North Jersey St. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	178		178	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	110	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	110¼	112	110¼	112
United Traction Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Tvac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	90	93	89½	93
Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	58	59	58	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, gu.	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51	51½	52	53½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union Gas	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st 5s	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41½	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
90	90¼	23,700	Amalgamated Copper	90¾	91¼	89⅝	90	−⅝
26	26¼	11,895	Am. Car & Found Co.	28½	28½	26	26	−2½
80½		3,551	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	83½	83½	80	80	−3½
30	30½	430	American Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30	30	+⅝
27¼	27½	990	American Ice Co	25¾	27¼	25¾	27¼	+1½
64	66	29	American Ice Co. pf	64	64	64	64	
26	28½	8,900	American Locomotive	25½	26½	25¼	26½	+1⅛
86¾	87½	500	Am. Locomotive pf	86¾	87	86½	86½	
6¾	7	100	American Malting Co.	6½	6¾	6½	6½	−⅛
44	44½	3,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	44½	45	44	44	−½
96¾	96½	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	96½	96¾	96	96	−½
118½	118¾	37,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117¾	119	117	118¼	+⅞
		7,550	Am. Sug. Ref. Co., rts.	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	114	114	114	114	
		1,100	Am. Sug. R. Co. pf., rts	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
97	100	123	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99	99	97	98	
36¼	36½	1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	36⅞	36⅞	36	36½	+⅛
76⅝	76½	65,800	At., T. & S. F.	76½	77⅜	75⅞	76⅝	+⅛
96⅜	96¼	5,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96	97	96	96⅜	+⅞
100	100½	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	101	101	100	100	−1
60	60¼	34,050	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64¼	64⅝	59⅝	60¼	−2⅞
125	127	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	126	126	126	126	+1
82⅜	84	700	Canada Southern	84	84	82⅜	82⅜	−¼
109	109½	800	Canadian Pacific	109¼	109½	109	109	+¼
44⅜	45	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	45	45⅝	44⅜	45	+⅛
36½	36⅝	1,800	Chicago & Alton	37	38	36½	36½	+⅝
77¼	77⅝	500	Chi. & Alton pf.	78	78¼	77¾	77⅝	+½
135		400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	135	135	135	135	+⅝
22⅜	22½	1,840	Chicago Great West.	22⅜	23	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
41	41½	1,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	41	41¼	41	41	+¼
150¼	150¾	10,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	160	160¾	150¼	150¾	+¼
187¾	189	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	189	189	189	189	
139½	140½	432	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141	141	140¼	140¼	−¾
20	21	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans.	20½	21	20¼	21	+⅝
38½	38¾	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	39	38¾	38¾	
95	95½	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	97	97	95¼	95¼	+⅝
93	93½	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	94	95	93	93	+⅞
13⅝	13¾	300	Colorado Southern	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
24½	24¾	500	Col. Southern 2d pf.	25	25	24¾	24¾	−½
218	218½	2,025	Consolidated Gas	218	219¾	218	218½	+1½
115	116	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	+1
164	165	2,200	Delaware & Hudson	166	166	165	165½	
220	225	100	Del., Lack. & West.	220	220	220	220	−3½
44	45	100	Denver & R. G.	45	45	45	45	
92	92½	650	Denver & R. G. pf.	92½	93	92¼	92½	+1¼
41	42	600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	41½	41½	41¼	41½	+¼
		400	Detroit United Ry.	77	77	76¾	76¾	−¼
	4	100	Dist. of America	7	7	7	7	
12	12¼	1,200	Dul., S. S. & At.	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
21⅞	21¾	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	22	22	21¾	21¾	
40⅜	41	13,200	Erie	41¼	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
68¾	69½	1,650	Erie 1st pf	69½	69½	68⅝	69	
54½	55⅜	750	Erie 2d pf.	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅛	+1⅛
62	63	3,300	Evans. & T. H.	61⅛	65	61⅛	63	+2½
		100	Ft. Worth & D. C.	27	27	27	27	−3
256	257	100	General Electric	257⅜	257⅜	257⅜	257⅜	−¼
51½	52	1,920	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54	54¼	51	51½	−3½
103	104	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	104	104	104	104	
186	187	1,700	Great Northern pf.	187	187½	186	186	−½
52	53	600	Hocking Valley	52	52	52	52	−1
144½	145	1,300	Illinois Central	145¼	145⅜	145	145	−⅛
22¼	22½	1,315	International Paper	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	−1
77	78	625	Internat. Paper pf.	77	77	77	77	
93	94½	200	Internat. Power Co.	94	94½	94	94	½
6¾	7	200	International Silver	6½	6¾	6¼	6¾	−1
38¾	40	200	Iowa Central	40	40	39½	39½	−1
76½	77	600	Iowa Central pf.	77	77	77	77	−1½
45	46	400	International Pump	46	46	45	45	−1½
34	38	100	Kanawha & Michigan	34½	34½	34½	34¼	−1
16½	17¼	1,300	Keokuk & D. M.	18	18½	16½	17	−1
40	45	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	44	44	44	44	−1
68½	70	200	Lake Erie & West.	68¼	69¼	68¼	69½	+1
103¾	103	1,700	Louisville & Nashville.	103¾	104¼	102¾	102¾	−1
120½	120¾	22,200	Manhattan Elevated	120⅝	122⅞	120⅝	120⅞	−½
162	163	2,000	Met. Street Railway	163½	164	162	162	
23⅛	23⅜	441	Mexican Central	23½	23⅝	23	23⅛	
13	13½	600	Mexican National ctfs.	13	13¼	13	13	
105	107	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	107	107	107	107	
26	26⅜	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26½	26¾	26½	26½	+⅛
27	28	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	27	27	26¾	26¾	−⅛
52½	52¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	52½	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	−⅛
96	96½	16,750	Missouri Pacific	96	96¾	94¾	95½	+⅛
43	43¾	400	National Biscuit Co.	43	43⅞	43	43⅞	−1
20	20	400	National Lead Co.	20	20	20	20	
40	40	650	National Salt Co.	40	40	38¼	38¼	−2½
96	97	2,100	New York Central	157	157½	156½	156⅞	−⅝
52¼	52½	1,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	53⅞	54⅜	52	52¼	−1
90¼	91	825	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	91⅜	91⅞	90	91	
33¼	33½	2,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33⅜	33¾	33¼	33⅜	+⅛
53¾	53¾	600	Norfolk & Western.	54¼	54¾	53¾	53¾	+⅝
89½	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	90	89¾	90	90	+⅛
96¾	96¾	100	Northern Pacific	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	−⅛
41¾	42¼	400	Pacific Mail	42¼	42¼	41¼	41⅝	−⅛
144	145	4,744	Pennsylvania R. R.	144	145	143½	143½	−⅝
103½	105¾	6,755	People's Gas, Chicago.	103½	106⅞	104¾	105⅜	−⅛
43	45	650	Peoria & Eastern.	45	45	43½	43½	−⅝
38½	40	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	39	39½	38½	38½	−⅝
76	80	800	Pressed Steel Car pf.	79	79½	78	78½	−⅝
40¼	40¾	9,500	Reading	40¾	41⅜	40¼	40¼	−⅛
73½	74⅜	1,000	Reading 1st pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	
51½	52	500	Reading 2d pf	52	52	51	51	
15½	15¾	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	15⅛	15¾	15⅛	15¼	−⅛
65	66	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	66	66	66	66	
23¾	26	700	Rubber Goods	23¾	26	25	25	−1
72	73	100	Rubber Goods pf.	73	73	73	73	+1
120½	120¾	1,200	St. L. & Adirondack	120½	120⅝	120	120⅝	+⅛
11	11	400	St. J. & G. I.	11	11	11	11	+⅛
57	57½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+⅛
44⅝	45¼	400	St. L. & San Fran.	45½	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
30	30	300	St. Louis Southw.	30	30¼	30	30	
62	62	250	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62	62	61¼	61½	−½
56½	57	12,600	Southern Pacific	56½	57	55⅞	56⅜	+⅛
32¾	32¾	7,950	Southern Railway	32¾	33¼	32½	32½	
86	86¾	2,300	Southern Railway pf.	86	86	86	86	
5	5	1,000	Standard R. & T.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+½
62	62	1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62¼	62¾	61½	62	+½
40¼	41¼	2,540	Texas Pacific	40¼	41¼	40½	40½	−½
21¾	22¾	50	Tol., St. L. & West.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
36	36	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	36	36	36	36	
15½	15½	200	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
97	97¾	20,000	Union Pacific	97	97¾	96½	96½	−⅞
87½	87½	400	Union Pacific pf.	88¾	88¾	87½	87½	−1
43⅜	43⅝	53,015	United States Steel.	44½	44⅝	43¾	43¾	+⅛
93¾	94	20,850	U. S. Steel pf.	94¼	95	93¾	94	+⅛
12¼	12½	5,300	United States Leather.	12¼	12½	12	12⅛	+⅛
78⅞	79¼	1,120	U. S. Leather pf.	78⅞	79¼	78⅞	79¼	+⅛
16¼	16¾	140	United States Rubber.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	−⅛
52	53	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	52½	53	52½	53	+⅛
60	60	100	Va.-Car. Chemical.	60	60	60	60	
21⅜	21⅞	1,650	Wabash	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	+⅛
38⅜	38⅝	1,000	Wabash pf.	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	−⅛
90¾	91	200	Western Union Tel.	91	91	90¾	90¾	−⅛
49½	50½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	+⅝
29	30	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	
21	22	800	Wisconsin Central	22½	22½	21	21	−⅝
41⅞	42½	500	Wisconsin Central pf.	41¾	42½	41½	41½	−2
Sales		486,265						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109	109½
2s, c., 1930	109	109½
3s, r., 1918	107¾	108¼
3s, c., 1918	108	109
3s, 1918, sm.	107¼	109
4s, r., 1907	112	113
4s, c., 1907	112	113
4s, r., 1925	138½	139¼
4s, c., 1925	138½	139¾
5s, r., 1904	107½	108½
5s, c., 1904	107½	108½
D. C. 3-65s	125	
Adams Exp.	190	195
Alb. & Sus.	215	
	120	
Am. Ag. Ch.		23
A. A. C. pf.		91
Am. Bicycle	2	3
Am. Bic. pf.	9	
Am. Coal	180	220
Am. Cot. Oil	88	
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	89	
Am. Dist. Tel.	33	36
Am. Exp.	189	193
Am. L. Co.	17	20
A. L. Co. pf.	45	50
A. M. Cp. pf.	24	27
Am. Snuff		45
Am. Sug. pf.	96	99
Am. Tob. pf.	140	
Am. W. Co.	14	16
Am. W. Co. pf., ex div.		77
Nat. L. pf.		87
Nat. S. pf.	67½	75
N. Cent. Co.	30	
N. Y. A. B.	141	145
N. Y. & N. H.	200	211
N. Y. L. & W.	112	115
N. Y. & N. St. L.	1st pf.	112
N. Y. L. & W.	135	138
North Am.	94	97
Ont. Mining	10½	11½
Pac. Coast	63	68
P. C. 1st pf.	90	98
P. C. 2d pf.	68	72
P. C. & S.	75	
P. C., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	105
P. Ft. W. & C.	169	
P. Ft. W. & C. sp.	184	
Pullman Co.	212	215
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10½
Rens. & Sar.	204	215
R., W. & O.	137	
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20	25
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77	80
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67¼	67¾
S. S. & I.	29½	31
S.-S. & I. pf.	79	81
T. P. L. Tr.	37	37
Third Av.	118	119
Tol., P. & W.	85½	
T. C. R. T.	100½	102
U. B. & P. pf.	71	73
Un. N. J. R. & C.	275	285
U. S. Exp.	90	95
Va.-C. C. pf.	120	125
W.-F. Exp.	160	175
W. & L. E.	18	18½
	85	90

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

R. J. McIntyre has been appointed special agent of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company for the State of Wisconsin.

Robertson & Nippert of San Francisco have been appointed California State agents of the Delaware Insurance Company.

The Reading Fire Insurance Company has applied to the Montana State Insurance Department for a license to transact an insurance business in that State.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States for the month of August, as collated in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $529,802 and were distributed as follows: Federal and State, $156,311; municipal, $34,869; transportation companies, $9,263; benevolent associations, $6,664; building, savings and loan associations, $4,750; insurance companies, $6,731; banks, $6,462; court trusts, $30,000; commercial corporations and firms, $226,344, and miscellaneous, $48,418.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S con 2s, reg	4,000	106¾	
Adams Express 4s	5,000	103½	
Am Bicycle 5s	2,000	64½	
Am Hide & L 6s	2,000	92	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	5,000	96

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN A. KNOX and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-five feet two and three-quarter inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (formerly Adams) Street, and running thence westerly, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-three feet five and two-fifths inches; thence northerly, and at right angles to said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, fifteen feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four feet nine and three-fifths inches to the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, and thence southerly, and along the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, fifteen feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said John A. Knox and Newbury D. Lawton by Fernando Wood and wife by deed bearing date the 4th day of June, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office on the 18th day of June, 1888, in Liber 2,133 of Conveyances, Page 479.

Dated New York, September 14, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

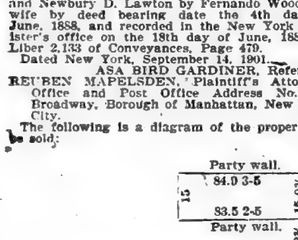

184th (Adams) Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $1,941.25, with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.68, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $264.95, with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN A. KNOX and others, defendants.—Action Number 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant seventy feet three and one-half inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (formerly Adams) Street, and running thence westerly, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four feet nine and three-fifths inches to the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, and thence southerly, and along the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, fifteen feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said John A. Knox and Newbury D. Lawton by Fernando Wood and wife by deed bearing date the 4th day of June, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office on the 18th day of June, 1888, in Liber 2,133 of Conveyances, Page 479.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

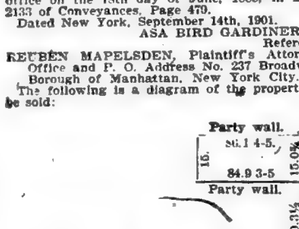

184th (Adams) Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,011.25 with interest thereon from Sept. 9, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $198.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $265.64 and interest.

Dated New York, Sept. 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FERDINAND W. HERZ, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WEIHER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and thereafter described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and now known by the street numbers 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and formerly known as numbers 59 and 61 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet and ten (10) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, (formerly Sixth Avenue;) running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street forty-one (41) feet and two (2) inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street forty-one (41) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street numbers are 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street:

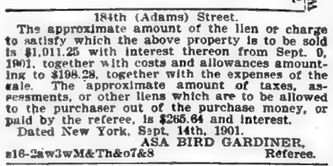

125th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-three 17-100 dollars ($31,653.17,) with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety 03-100 dollars ($390.03,) together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is fourteen hundred and fifty-nine dollars ($1,459) and interest.

That the premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($32,500) and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and a second mortgage of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars ($33,500) with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

s23-2aw3wM&Th&o15

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.

ALFRED D. HEWITT,
CHARLES N. McCALL,
Executors.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

261 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 72D ST.,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARGAINS TO QUICK PURCHASERS:

303 WEST 105th STREET.

Five-Story American basement, absolutely fire-proof, Steel construction, only one left of the row.

315 WEST 107th STREET.

4½ Story American basement, decorated.

9 WEST 95th STREET.

4 Story high stoop, beautifully decorated.

341 WEST 84th STREET.

5 Story American basement.

All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new. Particulars on the premises or

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

Bargain.—$8,500, four-story single flat, 162 East 116th St.; rent, $840. Owner, 1,107 East 156th.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES C. WORTHINGTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY, JAMES J. OLIGLEY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of May, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet and one (1) inch eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street before said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, forty-three (43) feet and eleven (11) inches to the westerly side of Centre Street as now laid out; thence northwardly along said westerly side of Centre Street seventy-five (75) feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the said westerly side of Centre Street; and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street forty-four (44) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

And also all that other certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in said Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and one (101) feet and eight (8) inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street before said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street through a partly wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches; thence northwardly and again at right angles to Walker Street, and partly through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly side of Walker Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are numbered 105, 107, and 109 Walker Street, and 145, 147, and 149 Centre Street, New York City.

Walker Street.

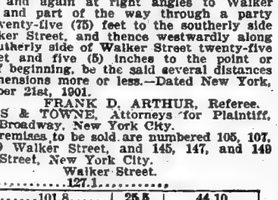

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $126,187.49, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $472.62, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,458.31 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

s23-2aw3wM&Th&o14.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY JOSEPHINE STUART, plaintiff, against JOHN B. SMITH et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 4, Block 1,152, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-first Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-first Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue, formerly the Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with West End Avenue and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-first Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

And also all that other certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in said Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-first Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-first Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue, formerly the Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with West End Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-first Street aforesaid; and thence westerly, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 30th, 1901.

JOHN E. EUSTIS, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 242 West 61st Street:

61st Street.

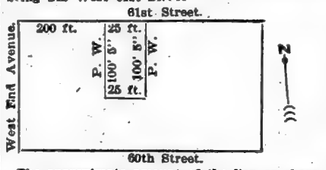

60th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, amounts to $15,303 11-100, with interest from September 11th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $425 and interest.

O1-2aw3wTu&Th&o22

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY JOSEPHINE STUART, plaintiff, against JOHN B. SMITH et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 4, Block 1,152, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-first Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-first Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue, formerly the Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-first Street aforesaid, and thence westerly, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 30th, 1901.

JOHN E. EUSTIS, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 244 West 61st Street:

61st Street.

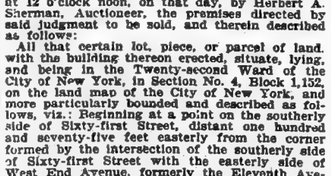

60th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, amounts to $15,303 11-100, with interest from September 11th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $425 and interest.

JOHN E. EUSTIS, Referee.

o1-2aw3wTu&Th&o22

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

Broadway corner, seven stories; large, light apartments; all modern improvements; entirely rented; can be bought at a price much less than its value; will be benefited by underground railroad; to be sold subject to first mortgage at 4½ per cent. Further particulars,

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

60 EAST 120TH ST.,

five-story brownstone single Flat, 19x90x100; seven rooms and bath; all improvements; will pay commission to broker. S. COHN, Executor, 25 West 23d St.

Five-story apartments, 170-172 West End Avenue; well rented; newly renovated; title guaranteed; only incumbrances $16,000 mortgage on each.

Also, at sacrifice to close estate, 135 West 14th Street, subject to $23,500 mortgage. W. A. Purrington, 59 Wall St.

Great Sacrifice.—Two 7-story elevator apartment houses, with stores, 140th to 141st St., east side Amsterdam Av. (Washington Heights,) rentals, $22,800; price, $220,000; will exchange for free and clear property and $160,000 cash. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Great Bargains.—Two five-story apartment houses, with stores, near 141st St. and Amsterdam Av.; rentals, $3,500 and $3,417; $4,500 cash over mortgage of $24,500; honestly worth $32,000. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

A bona fide 9 per cent. investment.—A fine double flat on West 114th St., near Lexington Av. For particulars Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

A private house on East 120th St.; 3-story and basement; free and clear; will sell cheap. Particulars, Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

Two-family house, near elevated station; all improvements; sewer, &c.; $5,000. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Creston Av., near 198th St., 50x100, $2,700; Decatur Av., cor. Scott Av., 50x100. F. Bremer, 1,715 Washington Av.

Real Estate.

LET US ADVISE YOU

AS TO INVESTMENTS IN

FACTORY SITES, WATER FRONTS, BUILDING LOTS, AND HOMES

in the Borough of Queens, 3 to 10 minutes' walk from ferries and closer to approaches to Bridge and Tunnel. Certain development imminent. If you can't call, write.

NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, Owner,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

For Sale or Lease.—Brick factory, 20,000 feet floor, vicinity city; power equipment; convenient shipping; little cash; monthly payments. Factory, Z Box 183, Times.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

A.—$27.00 only; absolutely the best and largest seven light rooms in Brooklyn; modern improvements; unsurpassed neighborhood. Owner, 825 Park Place, corner Nostrand Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. COR. LEONARD. Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.

Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.

BUILDINGS & LOFTS TO LET.
A large number.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.

CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L, B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIJAH C. KEYS, plaintiff, against THERESA KROMER or KRAMER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvester Kromer or Kramer, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, (Borough of Bronx) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Melrose Avenue, distant seventy-four feet four inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, seventy-one feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Melrose Avenue, twenty-nine feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, thirty-eight feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Melrose Avenue, two feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street thirty-three feet to the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, at the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $6,869.24 with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $449.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122.01 with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD A. ARNOLD and WILLIAM WILSON, who composed the firm of Arnold & Wilson, assigned to William H. Kirtland for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of October, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Kirtland, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this twenty-eighth day of August, 1901.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s6-1aw6wTh

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Note Location, Terms, Access.

GRANTWOOD

ON THE HUDSON,
270 Feet Above the River.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND

$40.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

If you like the clear, high, dry atmosphere that makes buoyant health and spirits; if tasteful surroundings, good neighbors, modern conveniences, with all the added attractions of river and mountain views, please you, you are the right people, and every house and lot in Grantwood could be sold in one day if all the right people knew that the right place is so near at hand. Give yourself the pleasure of a visit to Grantwood. Then see on what liberal terms you can establish a home there.

Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferries (by Hudson River Traction Co.'s R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry or trolley.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 1087 Madison. 1,133 Broadway, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, according to location. WHITE PLAINS, on the Harlem Railroad, has doubled in population in 5 years, having 9,000, showing the largest percentage of increase of any town in Westchester County; has every improvement, handsome macadamized streets, fine drives, water, sewer, electric, offering the very best facilities for a home. Values are increasing rapidly.

WHITE PLAINS HARLEM RAILROAD

35 MINUTES FROM 42d STREET

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET. THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.

MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house; 9 rooms, city water; piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LOTS AT SLOCUM PARK

Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.
35 minutes from N. Y. City Hall.
For Sale on Easy Terms.

5c. Fare.

If you desire to build a Home we will advance the money at a low rate of interest.

SLOCUM PARK is beautifully situated and has all city improvements, with Gas Electric Lights, Public Schools, Churches Police and Fire Protection. Free mail delivery

HOW TO GET THERE: Take Smith St. (Coney Island) car from N. Y. side of the Bridge direct to Property. Get off at Ave. P or take Kings Co. Elevated (Brighton Beach Division) and get off at Kings Highway. Agents on the grounds daily and Sunday.

SALES OFFICE: Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P. Business Office: 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SOUTH MIDWOOD,

THE FINEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH. With every street improvement; containing houses representing the highest type of architecture and design. 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y.

New Residence; rich, artistically designed; plot 50x100, (or more ground if desired.) Wide piazzas, 12 large rooms, centre hall, parquet floors; hardwood trim; handsome decorations; basins, with hot and cold water between chambers; charming new arrangement of rooms; price $9,800, (worth $11,000;) easy terms.

A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

$6,500; Bedford section; 30 minutes to Manhattan; 3-story brownstone, new open plumbing, elegant decorations, soapstone tubs, furnace; immediate possession. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., corner Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$500 down, balance $75.00 quarterly, buys handsome 2-story basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; halls and stairs richly carpeted; great bargain at $6,800. KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Av.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Ave. Otto Singer, Builder.

$2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic Av., near Troy Av.; 14-room house; 3 sets improvements; occupy parlor floor; rent two others; 12% investment; open.

16 Acres, 32d Ward, adjoining Rugby, $32,000; will consider exchange Brooklyn improved. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 minutes, Chambers & 23d St. ferries.

Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $275, $300, $400, $450, $600; shaded grounds; stables, golf links.

JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 minutes, Chambers and 23d Sts.

House of 13 rooms, with studio, 26x30; north light; for rent, $550; five minutes' walk from station. Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or JAMES DAY, Maple Place, Nutley, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HEALTHFUL RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PLOT 66X250; HANDSOME; STABLE, TWO BOX STALLS; ALL KINDS FRUIT, GARDEN, CHICKEN HOUSE, SHRUBBERY, SHADE; FINE PORCH; FACES EAST; 10 MINUTES FROM DEPOT; FLAG WALKS; PRICE $5,000; EASY TERMS; RENT $40 PER MONTH.

J. C. BOGERT, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

FOR SALE, $10,000; or TO LET, $50; a beautiful country residence at Hohokus, N. J., (40 minutes' ride on Erie;) 14 rooms, bath, &c.; large stable; 5 acres ground; highly cultivated; fruit and shade trees. Address Bargain, Box 123 Times Office.

For Sale.—East Orange, seven minutes' walk from East Orange Station, fine avenue, choice 12-room house; every improvement; steam heat; open plumbing; built for owner's occupancy; $9,500; easy terms. Address Bargain, D Box 125 Times Office.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 17 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 161 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For Sale or Exchange—House, 11 rooms and basement; elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; lot 50x106; fine neighborhood; 18 minutes from New York City Hall; Greenville, N. J. Inquire 72 Fulton St., third floor, New York.

Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

East Orange, Near Station.—Several new houses; handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; $5,000 to $6,000; terms to suit. Davis, owner, 53 South Grove St., East Orange, or Adler, 220 Broadway.

Attractive residence; hour on Penn. R. R.; 7 rooms; barn; outbuildings; 40 acres; healthy location; near New Brunswick; price $2,500. Address 131 East 31st St.

$7.50 pays for building lot 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Farm for Sale.—50 acres; variety of fruit trees; New Brunswick; New Jersey. Inquire 169 East 77th St., New York.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; construction, 8c; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. 50c. weekly. Near Depot and Harbor. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JAMAICA LOTS—JAMAICA LOTS.
JAMAICA LOTS.

Same distance as Harlem River; soon to have four new bridges and two tunnels, which, with Pennsylvania Railroad, electric and elevated lines, can carry millions to Jamaica, where ten lots can now be bought at price of one Bronx lot.

You can build a home in Jamaica for cost of digging a cellar in the Bronx.

All city improvements, including sewers, and no rock to excavate; five cent fare. Will soon be only 20 minutes from City Hall on main lines.

A few acceptable, wide-awake persons having $2,000 to $4,000 cash may join syndicate securing city lots at acre prices by promptly addressing FULTON, Box X 208 Times, N. Y. City.

RICHMOND HILL.

JOHN A. DAVIES

High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down; must sell. Jewell, 39 East 42d St., Manhattan.

Farm, 62 acres, on Rockaway Turnpike, near Locust Av., Jamaica, (south;) sell half value. Address owner, G. H. Stratton, 146 Av. D, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 22d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
109 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 110 West 59th Street, New York.

EASTMAN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also **Brooklyn School** under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.

Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B. M. D., Principal.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

MISS BENNETT

Invites Personal Inspection
of her
Suburban School for Girls
in Beautiful
Irvington-on-Hudson.
45 minutes from
Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department **an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.**
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE **GYMNASIUM**
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private individual or class instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

The PAINE uptown

BUSINESS SCHOOL,
1,931 BROADWAY, cor. West 65th St.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

BRIGHT HALL
HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.
Nyack-on-Hudson,
New York.
Mrs. Salisbury,
Principal.

MISS ANNE BROWN.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER THIRD.
711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils.
Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

Misses McFee's School.

306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $80 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

PACKARD

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. 'Phone 101—18.
All commercial branches. Individual instruction. Young men and women enrolled at any time.

NIGHT SCHOOL

offers best advantages to those who would
EARN WHILE THEY LEARN

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL.
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. **Students Prepared for all Colleges.**
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker,) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.
Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 301 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Musical.

Violin.—Prof. Benjamin B. Isaacs, the eminent violinist; artistic solo playing specially taught; highest recommendations; terms on application. The Astor Flats, 28 and 30 West 128th, and Metropolitan Hall, North St., New Rochelle.

The Froehlich School of Music,

2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

School of Vocal Art, 10 East 17th St.—Proper breath control is the secret of pure tone production; consultation 3 to 5, Thursday and Friday, Rooms 5 and 6.

Mrs. Perie Rous-Wilkinson, Carnegie Hall.—Music; Wagner's Nibelungen interpreted; piano instruction; choral classes; coaching; accompanying.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 818A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Teacher will give piano lessons to young beginners evenings; terms very moderate. Dion, 1,280 3d Av.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES;
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN;
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Electric Motors.—Lighting and Plating Dynamos; large stock; repairing, installing, renting. George Bender, 137 Centre St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 8c yard.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE
PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on
Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

Renowned throughout the world for Pure, Rich and Sympathetic Tone Combined with greatest Power and Durability.

WAREROOMS:
Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A PIANO

Unsurpassed in tone, mechanism, and durability. THE NEEDHAM. Be sure and get our special reduced cash and installment prices during the next few days. It will pay you. All are cordially invited to inspect our elegant stock of pianos, and to those who cannot call we shall be pleased to send our illustrated catalogue and full information upon receipt of their name and address.

NEEDHAM,

Fifth Avenue & Fifteenth Street.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

Lindeman & Sons

1836—1901.
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN NEW YORK.
We offer to the public a limited number of our high-grade instruments at factory prices. Your old piano taken in exchange, for which a liberal allowance will be made.
Also a few slightly used pianos at figures that will interest.
Repairing and restoring the lost tone of old pianos a specialty.
Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., 548-550 W. 23d St.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $135; squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$75—BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway; Chickering; sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3. 7 EAST 14TH. 107 EAST 125TH.

BIDDLE'S

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th.

Fine upright, $170, $6 monthly; Bradbury piano, $150, $6 monthly. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Miron Winslow, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New York, April 3d, 1901. SUSAN R. WILLIAMS, MIRON WINSLOW, Executors. apl-lawOct10

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG CAPITALIST. The owner in fee of over one thousand suburban lots located near and within the limits of a large city desires to form a business connection with one or more capitalists with a view to the more speedy and profitable development of said holdings.
With open contracts drawing interest and a conservative valuation upon the unimproved lots this property represents net assets to the amount of $25,000 cash value as a producing property. Parties who can furnish this amount of money can rely upon sure returns upon their investment and a permanent source of income for personal services if they desire active participation in the business. Address, in confidence, A. W. Lyman, Room 302, Md. Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

PARTNER WANTED.
for agent of European manufacturer, a good business man of excellent character with a few thousand dollars; state business experience, lines handled, capital on hand. No other than a hard-working man who knows that a new business must be worked up and doesn't bring right away large returns, may address A. Box 185 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods; expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto F. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTEMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Capital wanted, with or without services, to increase established manufacturing business. Lenox Sprayer Company, 203 Broadway.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Partner wanted with $150, for already established business; best city location. Inquire 127 Mulberry St., 118 Centre St., S. Gallo.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$10,000 wanted for medical business; immense profits; absolutely certain; business secured. H. Box 140 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Barroom for sale cheap in prime house; neighborhood. For particulars apply M. Tashian, 45 West St.

Fancy fruit and table luxuries store for sale; first-class; bargain. Call Monday, 2,322 7th Av.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsers required. 87 Nassau and 189 Fulton Sts., Room 303.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $20 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 172 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

TYPEWRITERS.
Improved Manhattan Typewriter, new and guaranteed two years. If familiar with the Remington you are with the Manhattan.
$50.
Why pay $100 for machines guaranteed one-half as long? Trial free. Standard makes rented $3 and $4. Tel. 3240 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER
ALL MAKES,
RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied
AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave., Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charges; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS,
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

THREE TYPEWRITER DON'TS.
DON'T PAY $100 FOR A NEW MACHINE, DON'T BUY A SECOND-HAND ONE.
DON'T RENT ONE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO.'S "EASIER THAN EASY" PAYMENT PLAN WILL SUIT YOU. 18 BROADWAY.

CUT THIS OUT
I have an order for 50 TONS of OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card, and I will call promptly.
BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1458 John.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 143. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 46.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 266 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

For Sale—Phonographs, graphophones, music boxes exchanged, repaired, bought, sold cash or $1 weekly. 148 East 58th St.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,891 Broadway, cor. 58th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c. bought and sold; outfits on easy terms. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 26-32 Centre St.

Edison Standard Graphaphone; 4 doz. good records, brass horn, and all complete; bargain. A. G. A., Times.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 36 Reade St.

Upholstering business for sale; will invite inspection. 276 West 117th St.

Saloon near factories and drydocks, $300; rent, $28. Fleming, 341 Stanton St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,305, Near 128th.—Block from station; handsome second-floor rooms, fronting on drive; conveniences.

21st St., 23 West, between 5th and 6th Avs. and near Madison Square.—Superior accommodations with first-class board; table guests accommodated.

48th St., 115 West.—A private family offers, with board, a large, handsome, sunny front room.

56th St., 316 West.—Gentlemen or married couple can find home in private house, with refined surroundings.

98th St., 123 West.—Attractive, large sunny room, with board; large closets; water; $12 for two.

123d St., 168 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table and service; transients.

126th St., 149 West.—Handsome second floor front furnished room, with board; table boarders accommodated; no children; references.

126th St., 182 West.—Two large connecting rooms, singly or en suite; every convenience; excellent table; references.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lenox Av., 428, Near 131st St.—Well furnished large second-story sunny room; superior board; American family.

Lenox Av., 328-330, (The Gordon.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; telephone service; parlor dining; table guests.

Lexington Av., 465.—Room, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator; telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 995, near 72d St.—Large, comfortable room, with excellent, homelike board; every convenience.

Madison Av., 1,683, corner 122d St.—Delightful rooms, newly furnished; single, en suite; first-class table; modern appointment; house heated; terms reasonable.

Board Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Two ladies wish rooms and board by Oct. 20 with Christian family in or near West 80th St.; references. X., Box 145 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

26th St., 137 East.—Large, airy furnished rooms for gentlemen; hot and cold water; $5 and $6.

24th St., 109 East.—Desirable room; one or two gentlemen; refined private family; board optional; convenient locality.

33d St., 142 West, (Hotel Quincy.)—50c., 75c., $1 daily; adjacent Broadway; reduction weekly; comfortable rooms; quietness; investigate.

33d St., 16 East.—Suite of rooms; private bath; also square room, handsomely furnished; valet attendance; reference.

36th St., 65 West.—Parlor and bedroom in apartment, one flight up; bath, steam heat; southern exposure; reasonable for gentleman; references. Kates.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

46th, 134 West.—Beautiful back parlor for doctor or dentist; furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; references.

55th St., 331 West.—Front and rear rooms, private family; telephone, bath; breakfast optional; references.

62d St., 246 East.—Two small rooms; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

63d St., 48 East.—Private family; pleasant front room; one or two persons; breakfast optional; telephone connection.

82d St., 43 West.—Gentlemen will find superior accommodations; refined home; private bath; moderate prices; private house.

86th St., 317 East.—Two medium, one large; private house; near L and trolley; American family.

98th St., 19 West.—Front parlor and bedroom; one or two gentlemen; gas, bath, one flight. Bohning.

103d St., 4 West.—Comfortably furnished room, medium size; all conveniences; excellent location; reasonable. Smith.

118th St., 360 West.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for two; running water; also large, sunny room.

121st St., 246 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; dressing room attached; hot and cold water; moderate.

128th St., 15 East.—Fine heated room, furnished or unfurnished, large or small; light housekeeping.

129th St., 310 West.—Parlor and bedroom; suitable for two; use of piano; $4. Wendelburg.

135th St., 238 West, Near Station.—Newly furnished rooms, large and small; breakfast if desired; home comforts.

Central Park West, 442.—Single and connecting rooms for gentleman; bath. M. Laughlin.

Brooklyn.

Henry St., 94.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; for gentlemen or man and wife; baths, gas; all conveniences for comfort; terms moderate.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

A gentleman with a dog wishes a room and board near West 23d St. X Box 146 Times.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

STATLER'S HOTEL, IN THE WORLD, at the main entrance to the Exposition. Rooms, $1.00 per day; Rooms and Meals, $2.00 per day.

THE KENILWORTH, Cor. Elmwood Ave. and Anderson Place. Statler's High-Grade Fire-proof Annex. European Plan. Rooms, (for two,) $2.00 per day and up.
Mr. J. I. Murray, representing these hotels, is at the Hotel Victoria, New York. He will call on those desiring information.

NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Reopens October First.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
THE KITTATINNY,
at this favorite Autumn Resort, will remain open until November. Most central and attractively located, and the only one having elevator, steam heat, rooms en suite, with bath, &c. Attractions: Beautiful walks and drives, boating, bathing, fishing, Golf Links, orchestra, &c. Send for booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON,
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 308 East 125th St.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale—Yawl, 65x57x16x4; fully found and in commission; now at Larchmont; built by Clapham; sound, first-class condition; exceptionally comfortable cabin; $2,000. John R. Davies, 183 Broadway. Tel. 1690 Cortlandt.

Yachts and Vessels.—Manus Motor Works, Minnus, Conn.; bargains; slightly used engines, our own and other makes. Riverside Station.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. HATFIELD MORTON,
Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 3, AT 11 A. M.,
on the premises,
6 EAST 62D ST.,
by order of
HENRY NEWMAN, ESQ.,
the entire contents of the palatial residence, including Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Bedrooms, Billiard Room, Oriental Rooms, Draperies, Rare Rugs, Carpets, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac throughout; Sheffield Dinner Service, Old English Cut Glass; also his valuable collection of Paintings by celebrated European and American artists.
ALSO
the entire Trim of the building, including Parquet Floor, Storm Doors, all Hardwood Trimming on building, Chandeliers, Fireplaces, Grates, Mirrors, Tiling, Safe, etc.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
The effects contained in the above residence are of the VERY FINEST. I call your attention especially to the paintings and art furniture.
N. B.—ENTIRE TRIM OF BUILDING, INCLUDING MIRRORS, DOORS

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION APPEALS TO THE MAYOR

Requests that He Place Mr. Devery on Trial.

Also Accuses Commissioner Murphy of Misfeasance in Office in Refusing to Hear the Charges.

The Merchants' Association yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck requesting him to insist that its charges against Deputy Commissioner Devery should be pressed. Commissioner Murphy had refused to take any official cognizance of the changes beyond replying to the association that they were not of sufficient importance to require a hearing or a trial. The association also charged Mr. Murphy with misfeasance in office for refusing to hear or try the issues raised in the accusations against his deputy. The letter of the Merchants' Association is in part as follows:

"The Merchants' Association of New York submits for your consideration the annexed charges against William S. Devery, Deputy Police Commissioner, together with a demand that he be placed on trial thereon, which charges were directed to Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner and Chief of Police. We also submit the reply made by Commissioner Murphy, wherein he refuses to entertain the charges made by this association, thereby restraining its right to a hearing and preventing it from showing by evidence that said Devery committed the acts complained of, and that said acts afford just ground for his removal from office.

"We now submit to you that not only is Commissioner Murphy's refusal an infringement of this association's right to be heard, but it is an affront to public decency, to good morals, and the self-respect of this community, and demonstrates the unfitness of said Commissioner Murphy to longer hold the office now occupied by him.

"William S. Devery has insulted and outraged the decent sentiment of this city. Because of his shamelessness, his disregard of the ordinary decencies of civilization, his ruffianly demeanor when acting in a judicial capacity, his utter contempt for even the semblance of fairness, he has brought upon this city and its people the disgust and contempt of the Nation.

"Police Commissioner Murphy condones the conduct of his subordinate, declares that the acts alleged do not constitute 'injustice, tyranny, and oppression,' but are necessary and proper measures of discipline.

"The charges made by this association embrace not only injustice, tyranny, and oppression, but conduct unbecoming a Deputy Commissioner of Police. The latter charge is the essence of the subject matter. The imposition of fines, the severity of the penalties imposed, may, as Commissioner Murphy contends, be wholly within the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner and may be proper and necessary as measures of discipline, but Commissioner Murphy wholly ignores the moral character of the conduct of his deputy and the flagrant indecency of his public conduct, his language, and the moral effects thereof upon the men under his command and upon the public. Commissioner Murphy does not find that such conduct and such language are anything but necessary and proper measures of discipline.

"We, therefore, upon the record of the charges and demand in relation to said Devery, hereto appended, and the failure of Commissioner Murphy to act thereon, as set forth, hereby charge the said Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner and Chief of Police of the City of New York, with misfeasance in office in refusing to entertain, hear, and try the issues thus raised before him, and demand that you, as Mayor of this city, shall put the said Commissioner upon his trial by virtue of the authority conferred upon you by Chapter 33, Laws of 1901, Section II., which reads:

The said Commissioner may, whenever in the judgment of the Mayor of said city, or the Governor, the public interest shall so require, be removed from office by either, and shall be ineligible for reappointment thereto.

The letter is signed by D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

KILLED HIMSELF AND WIFE.

Real Estate Man Shot Woman While She Slept, and Then Put a Bullet Into His Own Head.

Discouraged by repeated busines reverses that threatened him with ultimate financial ruin, Otto Pullich, forty-eight years old, killed his wife and himself early yesterday morning in his bedroom at 843 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

The Pullichs lived in a handsome apartment on the fourth floor of the address given. Pullich had been for many years in the real estate business, with offices at Sixty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. Associated with him were his two sons, Carl, twenty-one years old, and Otto, Jr., nineteen years old. Both sons lived with their parents.

Recently he had a succession of financial reverses and began to brood over his misfortunes. It is said that he frequently remarked of late that he would be better off dead. The father and two sons sat up until nearly midnight on Tuesday evening going over some of their books which had been brought from the office. The information gleaned from the perusal of the books was not the most cheering, and one of the sons expressed himself as being somewhat discouraged over the outlook.

"Cheer up, my boy," the father is said to have remarked, slapping the boy on the back. "Don't be discouraged. Things will come out all right."

The family retired soon after this, and the father promised to awaken Carl at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. At about 3:30 o'clock Carl was awakened by the report of pistol shots, and ran to the window and looked into the street. He saw no one and concluded that some one had shot at cats. He returned to bed and to sleep.

Carl was not awakened yesterday morning and slept until 8. When he awoke finally he jumped out of bed and dressing hurriedly ran into the kitchen, expecting to find his mother preparing breakfast. Finding no one about, he hurried to his parents' bedroom and found the door locked. After knocking in vain he broke in the door, and found his father and mother lying in bed apparently dead. Carl awakened his brother and a policeman was summoned.

The woman was lying on her side as if in sleep. Two bullet holes back of the right ear told the cause of death. Pullich's mouth was open and the blood flowing from it showed where he had shot himself. His right hand held the revolver. Husband and wife had been dead for some hours.

Pullich left a letter saying that he was going to commit the deed because of the gloomy outlook of business.

ADDED WEIGHT ON THE BRIDGE.

Edison Company's Lead Pipe for the Transmission of Power.

The Edison Illuminating Company yesterday finished the laying of the lead pipe across the Brooklyn Bridge to be used to transmit power to operate the elevated electric cars of the Rapid Transit Company over the structure. Bridge Commissioner Shea granted the permission two weeks ago, and work was immediately begun.

The pipe weighs ten pounds to the foot and contains three conduits, transmitting 6,600 volts of electricity. The pipe is placed on the north side of the bridge.

To Call Utica Preacher to West Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 2.—The Rev. Robert Gardiner Macgregor of Utica, N. Y., will be invited shortly to become pastor of the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, West Orange. A meeting of the members of the church will be held Sunday, when the formal call will be made. Mr. Macgregor has preached several times in West Orange this Summer. The pastorate of the church has been vacant since the Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich resigned last Spring. Mr. Macgregor is now at his home at Utica. Mr. Macgregor is biblical instructor at the Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.

CAPT. GANNON ON THE STAND.

He Is Examined as a Witness in the Case of the Webster Hotel.

Capt. James Gannon, recently transferred from the East Twenty-second Street Station to the Central Park Station, was called to the witness stand before Justice Jerome, in Special Sessions, yesterday during the examination of Lizzie Mack and Catherine Brown, charged with maintaining a disorderly house known as the Webster Hotel, at 140 East Fifteenth Street. The place was raided on Aug. 15 and Sept. 16 by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. On the occasion of the first raid, Capt. Gannon was found in the "hotel."

Capt. Gannon was asked if he was acquainted with the defendant, Lizzie Mack. At first he denied the acquaintance, but when confronted with his testimony at the previous hearing he admitted that he had visited the place and seen her there. The witness was asked if he knew whom the proprietress of the place was. He denied that he did.

Justice Jerome asked: "Do you, who as commander of that precinct received the complaint of thirty-two citizens that it was not a proper place, mean to say that you did not know who the prieprietress was?"

Capt. Gannon replied that the complaint was not against the house, but against the street, and declared that he had ordered his detectives to investigate. He admitted, however, that he had visited the place and had seen the women there, and had asked one of them if everything was all right; and upon her replying in the affirmative had left, satisfied that there was nothing to complain of. He admitted that he had visited the place on an average of twice a week, had repeated his inquiries and received the same reply.

"Is it not a fact," asked Justice Jerome, "that you knew the other woman before you went to that place?"

"That's all wrong, Judge," responded the witness, coloring and squirming. "I know where you got that information from, but it's all wrong.

"Answer my question," said Justice Jerome sharply, "did you or did you not know that woman before you saw her in that place?" The policeman answered in the negative. In answer to a number of other questions he insisted that he did not know which of the two women was the housekeeper or which was the proprietress. Both women waived further examination, and were held in $500 bail each for trial.

DR. WILLIAMS GETS A WRIT.

It Prohibits Coroner Zucca from Trying Charges Against Him.

Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams secured from Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday a temporary writ of prohibition returnable on Oct. 4, ordering Coroner Zucca to stop trying the charges against his physician. Dr. Williams is charged with being rude, insolent, and dilatory in attending a case to which he had been assigned.

In the petition of Dr. Williams, upon which the writ was secured, he argues that Coroner Zucca had no legal right to bring charges and then sit in judgment, or take testimony, or to order his removal, as that power lay solely with the Board of Coroners; and further, that the board could not delegate these powers to one of its members. Coroner Zucca, upon being served with the writ, adjourned further hearing on the charges pending the argument on the writ.

LEGAL NOTES.

REVIEW BY WRIT OF CERTIORARI.—Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr successfully raised a point in a case lately brought before the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, which if it had been thought of before would have kept many of the firemen of old Long Island City from being reinstated when they were discharged by the wholesale by the late Patrick J. Gleason when he was Mayor of that city. The case in question was a certiorari proceeding brought by Thomas I. Payntar to review the action of the Fire Commissioners of Long Island City in removing him from his position of fireman in the Fire Department. Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County, who had succeeded by writs of certiorari in having many of those discharged by Gleason for political reasons reinstated, was Payntar's counsel. The relator's contention was that his removal was against the weight of evidence taken on his trial. The appellate tribunal, however, does not pass on this question, but decides that the action of the Fire Commissioners in removing Payntar cannot be reviewed by certiorari, because the statute under which they acted prescribes no condition or form preliminary to removal, and does not authorize the issuance of a writ of certiorari to review. Justice Sewell, for the court, expressly holds that the other cases that had been before the Appellate Division were not controlling because the question was not then raised. The Court places its decision mainly on the case of People ex rel., Keech vs. Thompson, (94 N. Y., 451,) where the question was whether the Commissioners of Public Works had the right to remove the relator without a trial. There the Court said: "There is nothing in the statute which requires that the cause of removal shall be established by proof taken before the Commissioner. * * * No testimony is required to be taken as to the basis of the Commissioner's action; it is enough that he assigns a sufficient cause for the removal and furnishes an opportunity to the relator for explanation of the same. * * * If the Commissioner was to be constituted a court for the purpose of trying every charge which might properly be preferred for violation of duty, it would tend very much to embarrass the action of that officer and also interfere with the interest of the public. If a trial was to be had the law, no doubt, would have so provided. * * * In cases where the Legislature intended that the removal should not be made without cause proved, provision is made for the preferring of charges, and an examination of the same." Surrogate Noble thinks that the common law writ of certiorari was sufficient to entitle Payntar to a review, and he therefore intends to take the matter before the Court of Appeals.

* * *

LAND OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The Religious Society of Friends owns 467 acres of land in the town of Elko, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on which it conducts an institution for the education of Indians. Crops are raised on 80 acres of plow and meadow land, and a number of acres of cleared land are used for the pasturage of stock. The plow and meadow land and the pasturage land produce more than sufficient for the requirements of the school, and the surplus is sold and devoted to school uses. Fifty acres are used as a wood lot for the sole use of the institution and also for the pasturage of cattle. The remaining land is covered with timber and not used for any purpose and produces no revenue. In a proceeding by the society to review the action of the Assessors of Elko in assessing the whole property, the Fourth Appellate Division decides that under Section 4 of the tax law, relating to the exemption of the real property of an association organized exclusively for religious or other purposes defined in the statute, only the eighty acres of plow and meadow land and the pasture land are exempt from taxation. It was contended that the Society of Friends did not come within the purview of the statute because it referred to heirs, but the matter below decided that the society is not a corporation. Justice Rumsey, who gives the court's opinion, says: "There may be some doubt whether that is correct. It appears that by Chapter 728 of the Laws of 1895, Sections 92-96, (being the religious corporations law,) the Religious Society of Friends is recognized as an association, and certain rights are granted to it, among others the right to hold property and to dispose of it. To create a corporation no precise words are necessary, but whenever the Legislature by statute recognizes a body of people as an association, and gives to that body corporate rights, then it becomes a corporation under the name by which it was recognized by the Legislature, by virtue of the mere fact that it has been recognized as such. But without insisting upon this rule there is no doubt that under the statute quoted above the Society of Friends is recognized as an association organized for religious purposes, and the case shows that it was actually organized for charitable purposes, and it is within the provisions of the statute giving it exemption."

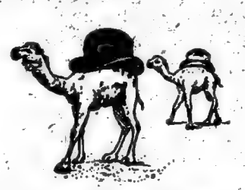

It's taken lots of time, patience and brains to make a Derby a bit better than anybody else's.

Now it's made.

"The Ascot"; $4.

If overcoats are under consideration, it doesn't matter whether the decision is long or short; light, medium or heavy weight; black, brown or gray—they're here, ready.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

BRONX PROPERTY OWNERS TESTIFY

Say that the Portchester Railway Is a Public Necessity.

Morris Brothers Say Road Would Obliterate Race Track, but They Will Spend $1,000,000 for Improvements.

Many property owners in the Bronx and Westchester County yesterday testified before the State Railroad Commission, in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, that the proposed New York and Portchester Railway is a necessity, and will be a convenience and that present transit facilities are utterly inadequate. They considered the new road entirely practicable and a good investment. Its construction, they declared, would increase property values, and the total of assessed valuation, thereby reducing the tax rate, and would aid in developing the country and materially increasing the population.

Among those who so testified were James L. Wells, anti-Tammany nominee for President of the Borough of the Bronx; Col. James A. Goulden of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx, Henry A. Gumbleton, Chairman of the North Side Board of Trade; Dave H. and Alfred Hennen Morris of Morris Park, Assemblyman E. W. Cooley, Joseph S. Wood, President of the Mount Vernon Board of Education; W. W. Niles of Bethel Park, Judge Adam E. Schatz of Mount Vernon, E. A. Howland of the Mount Vernon Property Owners' Association, Thomas G. Hall of New Rochelle, George W. Bard and Abraham B. Samuelson of Mount Vernon, Louis Wethelmer of New Rochelle, William R. Bull of Harrison, H. E. Colwell, President of the New Rochelle Board of Trade; George P. Shirmer of William's Bridge, William Porter Allen of Rye, M. A. Hussan of Classon's Point, L. F. Wallace and Alfred H. Mann of William's Bridge.

Engineer W. C. Gotshall was cross-examined, but his evidence chiefly referred to technical matters.

In their testimony the Messrs. Morris said the new road would cut through their property and obliterate the race track, but they realized it would make a beautiful residential spot, and they were prepared to spend $1,000,000 in improving the property as soon as the permission to build the road was obtained. The Bronx and Westchester County were handicapped by lack of transportation facilities on the east side, and the rates of fare on the Harlem branch were almost prohibitive to poor people.

Several of the witnesses deposed to personal knowledge of the financial ability of the projectors of the proposed road to carry out their plans, and furnished statistics to show that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company did not, and could not, furnish the necessary means of transit. While the company had been importuned to increase the service, only five additional trains had been added during the past ten years, while the population had more than doubled.

In referring to the lack of transportation facilities on the trolley roads, Mr. Wertheimer said:

"Why, on one small street car the conductor told me he had rung up eighty-four fares on one trip."

Mr. Bull told of his experience as a member of a committee to wait on the officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company.

"We were treated courteously," he said, "but got no additional trains. The company was the third highest in a list of twenty-seven companies on commutation tickets, and ran no trains out of New York after 12:06 A. M. until 5:30 A. M., so that a person in New York who failed to catch the midnight train had to remain in the metropolis over night, as the trolley system after 12 o'clock at night was practically of no service at all."

The hearing will be continued at 9 o'clock this morning.

DAMAGE SUIT LONG DELAYED.

Many Months Required to Establish Defendant Company's Title—An Office Boy's Mistake.

Mrs. Dennis County of Bayonne, in the Supreme Court at Jersey City yesterday brought suit against the Pacific Borax Company for $10,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed in the company's factory Dec. 15, 1899. The facts were admitted, but as the papers in the suit were not filed until Dec. 14, 1900, service being made on Jan. 4 following, William D. Edwards, counsel for the company, claimed that Mrs. County was not entitled to recover.

Thomas F. Noonan, counsel for Mrs. County, explained that he had had great difficulty in ascertaining the legal name of the company. He did not secure the information until Jan. 4, 1901.

Justice Collins gave the case to the jury, which rendered a verdict in Mrs. County's favor for $2,500.

After the trial Mr. Noonan told a story of other tribulations that had beset him in the case. While he was preparing the papers he was compelled to employ a new office boy. When the subpoenas were ready he gave them, eight in number, to this boy. He also gave him $4 in coins, telling him to pay 50 cents to each witness served. When the boy returned he handed to Mr. Noonan $4.

"What's this?" asked Mr. Noonan.

"That's the money I collected from the witnesses," said the boy. "You told me to collect 50 cents from each one of them when I served the papers, didn't you?"

"Well, what about the $4 I gave you?" asked Mr. Noonan.

"Why, I thought you gave me that for the extra work," replied the boy.

"I replevined that $4 very quickly," said Mr. Noonan.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE DELAYED.

Owing to the Steel Strike, Contractors Cannot Get Wire.

Letters of complaint stating that practically all work on the new East River Bridge is at a standstill have come to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Commissioner Smith E. Lane, in the absence of Lewis Nixon, acknowledged yesterday afternoon that very little was being done toward completing the bridge. He said:

"You can't build a bridge without material. You must have the steel wire. The present delay is in no sense the fault of the Commissioners. The contractors are not to blame. They cannot go on with the work of construction because they cannot get the wire. The long steel strike is responsible for the delay. The demand for steel is enormous, and we must wait our turn."

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
4th Floor.

ORIENTAL GOODS.

Richly embroidered Phulkaris,—in soft antique colors, sizes suitable for portieres, Couch Covers and Draperies.
$5.50, $8.50 and $10.50.
Usual Value, $9.00 to $17.50 each.

100 Choice Odhneys,—Embroidered Indian designs on rich wine colored grounds.
$3.00 each.

Bombay Prints,—made from Native Country Cloth, Curious Hindoo designs. Sizes about 2 x 4 yards.
$2.75 each.
Usual Price, $4.00.

Table Covers, about one yard square.
.35 each.

A fine collection of Maradabad Brass ware,—Ash Trays, Match Holders, Cigar Holders, Trays, etc. Including about 200 small pieces.
.35, .50 & .75 each.

Art Furniture, — Spanish and Dutch models,—made of weathered Flemish, Austrian and Natural finish oak.

Rockers,	$6.25	to	$11.50.
Chairs,	4.25	"	31.00.
Tables,	4.75	"	20.00.
Benches,	5.00	"	10.50.

Cabinets, Benches, Dining Tables, Sewing Tables.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street

COQUE FEATHER BOAS.

Blue, pink, white, grey or white and black.

1½ yards long,		3.00
1¾	" "	4.50
2	" "	5.50
2½	" "	6.50

These figures are 50% below usual prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FIRE ON MURRAY STREET.

Smoke and Water Cause $40,000 Damages at a Blaze of Straw in a Subcellar.

Hay, straw, and excelsior stored in the sub-cellar of the five-story brick and stone building, 56 Murray Street, and used by the Consolidated Lamp and Glass Company for packing, took fire from some unknown cause shortly after the opening of the day's business yesterday, and in a few seconds the place and the cellar above were filled with flame.

Engine 30, rushing through Varick Street on its way from its house in Spring Street, in response to one of the three alarms, reached Canal Street, when Car 2,279 of the Eighth Avenue line, crowded with passengers, and operated by Motorman Peter McCauley, crashed into it. The five-ton fire engine stood the shock like a rock. The people in the car were hurled headlong in all directions on the floor.

Headlights in the sidewalk were smashed, and two companies invaded the cellar of the big Martin B. Brown printing establishment at 49 and 51 Park Place. Cutting a ment at 49 and 51 Park Place, and cut their way through the wall to the fire. Several firemen were overcome and had to be carried out. As soon as they recovered they returned to their work.

The fire was confined to the two cellars where it began, but with the smoke and water wrought a total damage of $40,000. The car, shattered by the through West Broadway, were tied up for nearly two hours.

MEETING OF THE CITY CLUB.

It Resolves to Take an Active Part Against Tammany Hall.

Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the City Club, held last evening at the clubhouse, 10 West Thirty-fourth Street, by which the organization binds itself to take an active part in the approaching political campaign and oppose Tammany Hall.

Resolutions were also passed in support of the charges made by the Merchants' Association against Police Commissioner Murphy and his deputy, Devery. The conduct of Mr. Devery is termed the "gravest scandal that has arisen in our municipal affairs during the present administration."

The City Club expects to erect a building of its own at an early date, probably in West Forty-fourth Street near Fifth Avenue, and about a third of the money necessary for this purpose was pledged at the meeting last night. It is purposed to put up an eight-story structure with an arrangement similar to that of the Yale Club.

LOYAL LEGION MEETING.

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion held its regular October meeting at Delmonico's yesterday. Tributes were paid to the memory of their dead comrade, William McKinley.

The meeting was held in the banquet hall, where a elaborate dinner was served, to some 200 distinguished men, the majority being veterans of the civil war. After the dinner Commander Gen. H. L. Burnett, who presided, called the meeting to order, when the hymn "Columbia" was sung. He then introduced Gen. James W. Plumo, who read resolutions drafted by a committee consisting of himself, Gen. Swayne, and Gen. Grainpue Dodge.

The reading of the resolutions was followed by speeches from Gen. A. G. McCook, Justice Cullen of Brooklyn, Gen. Swayne, Gen. Dodge, and Gen. Horatio King.

O'Neill's

DRESS GOODS

TO-DAY, THURSDAY,

A Special Purchase of

Zibelines.

One of the most popular rough fabrics of the season for Costumes and Separate Skirts. It is the regular 95c quality, but we secured the goods from an importer who was closing out his stock at a price that enables us to offer them to you to-day at

50c yard.

Also several thousand yards of

All Wool Venetian Cloths

of superior finish, in a full line of colors and black, at

69c yard.

Regular Value 1.00 to 1.25.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Like Antique Heirlooms.

Our Oriental Rugs have a stately splendor of which the eye never wearies. The richest effects—deep blues, greens, or browns—patterns handed down as precious legacies for centuries in one family.

GUENDJIS & CARABAGHS,
$6.75,
(averaging 5x3 ft., value $12.00 & $15.00.)

SHIRVANS, DAGHESTANS, KAZAKS,
$12.50,
(averaging 6x4 ft., value $20.00 & $25.00.)

Ideal wedding gifts in furniture, too, which will increase in beauty and value with age, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Sat. 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Last 3 Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Saturday.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.
Next Monday, CHARLES HAWTREY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way.
LOUIS MANN / CLARA LIPMAN | Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. THE RED KLOOF By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way. "A NOTEWORTHY SUCCESS."—Sun. Evgs at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. Xtra Matinées Oct. 9 and Oct. 16.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. Sothern in the New Play
SOTHERN | RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

A YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.

Laura Roscoe Took Her Bible, Walked Out of Her Home, and Disappeared.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Laura Roscoe, sixteen years old, the adopted daughter of the Rev. H. K. and Mrs. Roscoe, until a day or so ago residents of 81 Highland Street, is missing. Her foster-parents do not think she ran away, but believe that something has happened to the girl, and that she has met with foul play.

The Rev. Mr. Roscoe has been the leader of a small band of Seventh Day Adventists in this city. The sect used to meet in the Roscoe parlors, but recently established themselves in a house of prayer of their own. Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe had no children of their own. Their adopted daughter was the only other member of their household.

Saturday, Sept. 21, the Seventh Day Adventists' Sunday, she went to the house of one of her father's followers and walked with the woman of the household to the house of prayer. At the close of the service she started homeward, carrying her Bible and a handful of tracts. She went into the kitchen where Mrs. Roscoe was, placed the tracts and the Bible on a table, and telling Mrs. Roscoe she was going out and would be back in fifteen minutes, she readjusted her hat, picked up her Bible again, and with it in her hand walked out.

Since then absolutely no trace of the missing girl has been found. Mr. Roscoe has moved to Newark, where he is in charge of the New Jersey Home for Children.

JOHN MOST DISCHARGED.

Police Unable to Present Any Evidence that He Had Incited to Riot.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 2.—John Most, the editor of Freiheit, was brought from the county jail in Long Island City and arraigned for the fifth time to-day. He was arrested a week ago Sunday in a hall in Corona, where, according to the police, he was making an anarchistic harangue.

The Assistant District Attorney wanted another adjournment, but counsel for Most demanded that the examination proceed. The policemen who arrested Most had in court the big red flag that they found in the hall in Corona, but they were unable to offer any evidence that Most had made an inflamatory speech or had done anything to incite to riot or disorder.

Magistrate Healy decided that there was no evidence on which Most could be held. After his discharge Most said he intended to bring suits for damages against Magistrate Connorton and the policemen who arrested him.

Public School Janitor Kills Himself.

When those who clean up the building reached Public School 14, in East Twenty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, at 7 A. M. yesterday, they were unable to gain admittance. They got a key from the wife of Alonzo R. Hopkins, the janitor, who lives just across the street. In the schoolhouse they found the body of the janitor sitting in a chair with a tube in his mouth. The tube extended from a gas burner, and was wound around his neck. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue said the man had been dead for several hours. The widow said Hopkins had no trouble that she knew of.

O'Neill's.

Cloak and Suit Dept.

Special Values in Tailor-made Suits and Separate Skirts.

Fine Camel's-hair Cheviot Suits
In black and blue, fly-front Jacket neatly stitched and lined with Taffeta Skirt has graduated flounce made over Taffeta drop Skirt,
18.98

Fine Broadcloth Suits
With short, jaunty Jacket, Vest of Velvet and fine Silk braid, new shaped Skirt with deep flounce, entire Suit elaborately trimmed with bands of Taffeta, lined throughout,
25.00

Dress Skirts of Cheviot
With graduated flounce headed with narrow Satin bands, lined with Percaline,
5.98

Black Broadcloth Skirts
With deep flounce of cluster of plaits, beaded with beading of Silk braid lined with French Percaline,
9.98

LATEST NOVELTIES IN TAFFETA AND PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

$1 05

Good Things

come our way once in a while, and then they come your way.

Here's 1,000 dozen White Shirts, made from Williamsville Muslin, bosoms of York Street 1900 linen, hand-made button holes, continuous facings, and skeleton reinforcement entirely around the shirt; long or short bosoms, with or without cuffs attached, open back and front, or back only, or front only. The equal of the best $1.50 shirt you ever saw, for

$1.05.

The gap between price and value is seldom so marked.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

CAMMEYER'S

SPECIALTIES.

Exceptional Bargains in Women's Real Kid Gloves.

Special lot of women's fine imported two clasp French Real Kid Gloves, in the newest fall shades of mode, tan, gray, also black and white. These goods were made special and imported to be sold at $1.50. SPECIAL PRICE..... 1.00

Big Value in Men's Colored Dress Shirts.

Men's fine grade colored Dress Shirts, made of the newest early fall patterns of madras and percale, and finished in the best possible manner, with all improvements; colors warranted. SPECIAL..... .95

Special Inducements in Muslin Underwear Department.

Assorted lot of women's fine Cambric Gowns, hemstitched and tucked yoke, neck cut square, and finished with deep fine embroidered ruffle around yoke, neck and sleeves; formerly sold at $1.50; sizes 13 to 17 SPECIAL..... 1.00

Children's Department.

Children's School Aprons of fine lawn, waist or yoke effects, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffles or embroidery, and good value at 75c.; sizes 4 to 12 years. SPECIAL..... .50

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

RELIABLE CARPETS.

SPECIAL SALE Imported Scotch Linoleum, 45 cts. a sq. yard. (regular price 75 cts.)

Long Credit. 104 West 14th Street.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. LAST 2 WEEKS. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
FLORODORA

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way, Mats. & 30th. Tue., Sat
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
*Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
"Held the audience spellbound."—Eve. Sun.
MRS. FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"Best Don Cæsar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CÆSAR'S RETURN
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way.
Castle Sq. Op. Co. Opera in English.
To-night, Sat. Night, CARMEN | Evs. at 8. Sat. Mat. LOHENGRIN
Prices 25c., $1. N'xt, Cav. Rusticana, I Pagliacci. Faust.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. HOWARD & EMERSON'S FOL-DE-ROL Burlesquers.
This Sunday Night. Grand Concert. 25c., 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
40 HORSES. ARIZONA. 200 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Briar Bush

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS. KING'S CARNIVAL | Supper at Sherry's & special features.

KEITH'S THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI
B'way & 14th St. 20—Other Acts—20. PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | Northern Lights.
Ted Marks's Big Concert Every Sunday Night.
NEXT WEEK | FANCHON the CRICKET

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 1st Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
SAPPHO

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d..... At 8:15
Matinée Saturday at 2.
BERTHA GALLAND | 4TH WEEK. THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:15.
Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Another London Gaiety Theatre Success.
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of
THE MESSENGER BOY.
with JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Bills. Laughing Shows. Low Prices
23d St. "Turned Up," Werner & Raider. Vaud. Big Show, Little Prices, 15, 25, 50c.
5th Ave. The Hanlons, Continuous, Vaud. 25-50c.
58th St. "Rentie's Baby," Jacques Isandi. Other Vaud. Aft. 15, 25c. Eve., 15, 25, 50c.
125th St. "A Night Off," Great Daily Comedy. Grand Vaudeville. Aft. 15, 25, 50c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Success smiled upon him." —Alan Dale.
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.
Under direction of DAVID BELASCO.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, B'way and 35th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Andrew MACK Last Week of the Success
Monday Next. Seats To-day. DAN DA
Tom Moore
New Musical Comique, "The New Yorkers."

GRAND Opera House Winchester
Nxt Wk—Heart of Maryland.

HARLEM Op. House. The Four Cohans Ev. 8:15. Mt. St. 2:15.
"The Gov'n'r's Son."
Next week—Agnes Burroughs in "Enst Lynne."

14TH STREET Theatre. Great Success. John E. Kellerd in The Cipher Code. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Entire Ur. Circle, 50c

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orleanns. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:15. Every Eve. & Mat. Sat. Paul Heyse's success. "DAS VERSCHLEIERTE BILD ZU SAIS."

3d Ave. Thea. MAT. TO-DAY | THE VILLAGE PARSON

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS..... 25c., 35c., & 50c.
Northern Lights.
NEXT WEEK | FANCHON the CRICKET

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and slightly cooler, fresh northwesterly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,144. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, And Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Demonstration in the Convention for Mr. Coler.

ONE VOTE CAST FOR HIM.

Scene of Excitement While the Roll Is Called—The Rest of the Ticket Ratified—Resolutions Commend Van Wyck Administration.

The Democratic City Convention met last evening in the Grand Central Palace and ratified the selection of candidates made by the leaders in conference. There was no break in the slate.

Edward M. Shepard was nominated for Mayor, Col. W. W. Ladd, Jr., for Controller, and George M. Van Hoesen for President of the Board of Aldermen. The large auditorium was packed, and at times pandemonium reigned in the convention. From almost the very first the gallery crowds shouted the name of Bird S. Coler. Every time a nominator would begin to name his candidate he would be hushed to silence by these cries. During the roll call for the vote on Mr. Shepard's nomination the yelling was continuous, and hardly one name in ten that Secretary Smith called could be heard above the din.

It was a repetition, in exaggerated form, of the occurrence of four years ago, when, although the City Democratic Convention named Robert A. Van Wyck for Mayor, the spectators at the meeting insisted on shouting for Charles W. Dayton. There were on that occasion cheers for Dayton as Richard Croker entered the hall. The chief had just returned from abroad, and had found what he thought was a plot to overthrow him from the leadership of Tammany Hall.

Then, as last night, the delegates sat stolidly in their seats and voted as they had been told to vote. Then, as last night, Richard Croker sat in his seat with his usual blank expression and watched the nominations made according to schedule.

THE CRIES FOR COLER.

When Martin W. Littleton mentioned the word Mayor in his speech of nomination for Edward M. Shepard, before he had even named Mr. Shepard, there was an outburst from the galleries and among the spectators that thronged all sides of the assembly room. After that the occurrence was repeated time after time during the convention. "Coler," Coler," resounded on all sides.

As the cries for the present Controller were uttered the Tammany delegates would raise their voices in wordless cheers to drown the shouts of the non-voting opposition.

James Shevlin, the leader of the Brooklyn Democracy, present to represent Hugh McLaughlin, sat in a balcony box above the heads of the Brooklyn delegates. His face showed that he did not like the outburst of cheers every time Controller Coler's name was mentioned.

Mr. Croker sat with the delegates of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and his face at every stage of the proceedings had that firm, set expression which he assumes at political conventions. His eyes never left the speakers' desk, but during lulls in the proceedings he laughed and chatted with all who passed to pay respects.

It was when the roll was called for the nomination for Mayor that the excitement reached its height. Mr. Littleton finished his speech. Senator O'Sullivan seconded the nomination. Chairman George B. McClellan announced that the roll would be called for a vote. Secretary Smith rose to do the calling.

For the next fifteen minutes, at least, there was not a second of even comparative quiet. As the roll progressed the delegates could rarely hear their names. Every now and then Secretary Smith would raise his voice to such a pitch that a single name could be distinguished. No delegate seemed to attempt to vote until the name of Oscar E. Stiehl of the Twentieth Assembly District of Brooklyn was called.

VOTE FOR THE CONTROLLER.

"Coler," shouted Mr. Stiehl.

How he managed to hear his name nobody knew. Those about him said he listened intently for it for minutes before it came. Anyway, he voted against all the rest.

The assemblage arose to its feet almost in a body to see who was the bold man. Mr. Croker kept his seat, but he turned around, as though slightly interested. John F. Carroll got up, as excited as the others about the chief. The vote for Coler was a signal for an even more violent outburst up stairs and around the sides. "Three cheers for Coler," was repeated over and over again.

Mr. Smith, the Secretary, grew redder and redder in the face as he attempted to make himself heard. The Chairman's gavel resounded time and again. Up in the rear gallery the band at first seemed not to realize that the cheering came from the opposition. So they started to play a tune, thinking the voting was completed. Mr. Smith stopped his reading and gesticulated wildly toward the musicians. They cut short the tune. This was the only time that Mr. Smith ceased shouting the names of the delegates.

Although Mr. Stiehl voted for Mr. Coler, the Chairman announced, after the calling of the roll, that the election for the nomination of Mr. Shepard had been unanimous. While he said this the cheering for Coler still continued.

The inner circle delegates did not seem to relish the disturbance. Once a messenger was dispatched from the platform to the seat of Mr. Croker.

"Shall we clear the galleries?" the chief was asked.

"No, let 'em yell," replied the leader. And they shouted.

Shortly after this Isaac Fromme, who was a delegate, remarked in a loud tone to those about him:

"These people making the fuss are all paid. The reformers have put them up to it. They get $2 apiece."

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES went about in the crowd to see how far this statement was true. It was discovered that there were several groups about the lower floor and galleries who were shouting Mr. Coler's name under orders from leaders. In each group were about half a dozen young fellows. However, it was also evident that there were some who shouted for Coler without stress.

The nomination of ex-Judge Van Hoesen for President of the Board of Aldermen was made by Victor J. Dowling and seconded by John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn. There was no roll call, the nomination being made on a ballot cast by the Secretary at the motion of Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea.

Col. Ladd was also nominated in this way, Mr. Shea again moving the single ballot. Ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain nominated the candidate for Controller and Theodore Burgmeyer of Brooklyn seconded.

When Mr. O'Sullivan seconded Mr. Shepard's nomination there was a storm of hisses from the galleries. This was just before the continuous cheering and yelling during the roll call.

CONVENTION IN DETAIL.

The Cheers for the Controller's Name Heard Again and Again—Mr. Croker's Attitude.

The delegates began to arrive before 7:30 o'clock and crowded the narrow doorways at the Lexington Avenue entrance to the building. A half dozen Police Captains attempted to preserve order, while shortly before 8:15 o'clock there were a thousand people awaiting admission. The delegates took their seats in the body of the hall. All those from the Borough of Manhattan were massed on the right side of the auditorium and those from Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond on the left.

The hall was decorated with American flags. The balcony rails were covered with flags, and long streamers of bunting radiated from the centre chandelier. One of the first persons to arrive was Philip Dwyer, the horseman. He was wheeled into the convention hall in an invalid's chair, and a place was assigned to him to the left of the stage on the floor where he could a get a good view of the scene. Many Tammany men gave Mr. Dwyer a shake of the hand. Through the smoke-indened atmosphere could be seen about fifty women in the balcony boxes.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock the first stir was caused by the arrival of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery District. He was accompanied by Assemblyman Sullivan, known as "Young Tim," and by Frank Farrell and several pool-room men and gamblers. The march down the centre aisle was an ovation for Senator Sullivan, although the delegates from many of the districts paid no attention to the demonstration.

Another outburst of applause came when a man in the rear of the hall shouted, "Here comes Croker!"

CHEERS FOR MR. CROKER.

The spectators jumped upon chairs and the people in the balconies leaned over to get a view of the Tammany leader. Mr. Croker was accompanied by Lewis Nixon, John F. Carroll, Maurice Holahan, and John B. Sexton. As Mr. Croker walked down to his seat with the delegation from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, an aisle was made for him by the delegates pushing back between the chairs. Mr. Croker in his progress and while the crowd was cheering, recognized but few people, and then only with a slight nod.

As the leader arrived at his seat a circle was formed, but the delegates kept at a distance of five feet away while Mr. Croker looked around the hall. A smile came over his face, and then he grasped the hands of many friends near him. The applause lasted about two minutes. Mr. Croker took an aisle seat beside Delegate Habberman. In the next seat back of Mr. Croker sat Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Nixon was near at hand. His place was about the middle of the hall. The band played "Hail to the Chief" when he was seated.

Senator Sullivan and his supporters had seats in the first and second rows in the centre. On the right of Senator Sullivan sat Frank Farrell.

Before the proceedings were begun it was found that the baseball "rooter" known as "Well-Well" and the "Man With the Megaphone Voice" was in the audience.

The convention was called to order by James J. Martin and the preliminary proceedings were long drawn out. Secretary Thomas F. Smith had to call the roll of the 631 delegates. The followers of the Tammany leaders applauded as some names were called. The first enthusiastic cheer was when the name of Robert A. Van Wyck was called. The applause lasted about one minute.

When the name of Richard Croker was called there was hand clapping and cheering, but not a delegate rose in his place, nor was there a hat waved or a renewed cheer given for the Tammany leader. Mr. Croker sat stolidly throughout the demonstration. The youngest district leader of Tammany Hall, James J. Frawley, came in for a greater outburst of cheering than was tendered to either Mayor Van Wyck or Mr. Croker.

"Three cheers for James J. Frawley!" yelled a Tammany man. The man with the megaphone voice led the cheers, and then a Frawley follower produced a large dinner bell, which he rang long and vigorously.

"What's the matter with Frawley?" and "There are no flies on Frawley!" were shouted by the crowd.

The mention of Councilman Foley's name was received enthusiastically. The applause came from different parts of the hall, and after three cheers had been given for the new leader who defeated ex-Judge Divver the megaphone man yelled "Amen," which set the crowd laughing.

A motion was then made for the appointment of Congressman George B. McClellan to be the temporary Chairman of the convention, which was carried promptly. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and James M. Moffett of Brooklyn escorted the temporary Chairman to the platform. He was heartily cheered when he grasped the gavel and announced in a loud tone:

"The temporary Chairman will now take the oath, as provided by law."

COL. McCLELLAN'S ADDRESS.

Chairman McClellan began with commendation of the Van Wyck administration.

"Four years ago," he said, "we gathered in this same hall to nominate the first Mayor of the new and greater city. After one of the hardest-fought campaigns in the history of the country we triumphantly elected him. The fight was the fight of the people, and the cause of the people won. We meet here again to-night to indorse the Democratic administration that has been presided over so ably and so successfully by that unswerving, fearless Democrat, Robert A. Van Wyck.

"When the Democracy assumed control four years ago there was a condition of absolute municipal chaos. Now a splendidly organized government exists. We have no apologies to offer. We have nothing for which to apologize. We have been told that our opponents propose to make this campaign non-partisan. Try as they may, they cannot conceal the truth. The campaign upon which we are about to enter is partisan and political. You cannot divorce partisanship from municipal government any more than you can divorce it from Government in State or Nation. We are proud that we are Democrats who have never swerved in loyalty to the principles of our party.

"This city has had one experience of so-called reform, one experience, long, long to be remembered. Three years of Republican misgovernment, masquerading under the name of non-partisanship, will scarcely tempt the people to repeat the experiment. For four years this city has been Democratic. Ours has been the power, and ours the responsibility; and since we have done well, ours is the credit and ours the honor.

"Our villifiers, busy in bearing false witness, have forgotten that on its accession to power the Democratic administration found this city nearly bankrupt, and in four years has made its credit the highest of any on earth. They do not tell us that during those four years miles of streets have been paved, a great number of schoolhouses have been built, and several small parks opened; that, under the direction of an enlightened and progressive Dock Board, the water front of New York is being made worthy of this great commercial metropolis; that new tunnels and bridges have been projected, and that under Democratic rule was inaugurated the

Continued on Page 3.

New York Day at the Pan-American.
Wednesday, Oct. 9. $8 round trip tickets via Lackawanna Railroad. Stations foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.—Adv.

SIR THOMAS GIVES UP HOPE

Columbia, He Says, Won Because She Is the Better Boat.

Thinks Herreshoff Alone Capable of Designing a Yacht Superior to Shamrock—Criticises Scotch Syndicate Idea.

"The fault is in the bottom of my boat. The model is unquestionably the thing. This was the weather the Shamrock wanted. I have done my best. If the boat doesn't go my men can't make her go. The Columbia beat the Shamrock to-day because she is the better boat. The man most likely to design a better boat than the Shamrock II. is Mr. Herreshoff. But isn't it a pleasure to the loser to know that his opponents have been honorable in every way! The course is a perfect course, and it was perfectly kept. Will I challenge again? I never haul down my flag until I am finally beaten."

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock II., made these remarks on board the steam yacht Erin after the boom of the finishing gun ended the second race of the series for the America's Cup yesterday afternoon. At the time he made the observations he was replacing his marine glasses in their case after taking a last look at the boat that had carried his hopes and the sporting aspirations of his life, as she folded her wings like a tired bird, hopelessly beaten. Then he went aft and posed for a photograph amid a group of his friends and guests.

It would have been a gloomy day, indeed, aboard the steam yacht Erin had it not been for the indomitable cheerfulness of her owner, but with a smile that was never absent he mingled among the eager groups of his countrymen and made stoics of them all. It was the end of the races as far as the guests of the Erin were concerned, and the words of the owner of the losing boat left little doubt that he was convinced at last that his long struggle was hopeless, but as he took his defeat so did they all take theirs.

The house party on board the Erin was even more British in its make-up than on any of the previous days. The defeat came to them with stunning force after the turn into the last leg, when the yachts put their teeth into the wind and began a gallant battle with a sea of white caps. In the reach to the first buoy and on the broader reach to the second the boat of bronze had led the way with a gain of seconds credited to the boat of the Stars and Stripes.

Sir Thomas leaned over the rail of the flying bridge and told of the progress of the great game. "It looks good," he shouted. "It'll soon be Shamrock's turn to show herself. Wait until she gets her head to the wind."

The piping breeze was whistling through the rigging of the Erin and the two great pillars of canvas off to the starboard were bowing to the winds and cutting glistening ribbons through the wastes of white and blue. Shamrock was in the lead, and to the eager watchers on the bridge deck of the Erin it looked, indeed, as if she had her place for keeps. A few minutes later and amid the roar and screech of the innumerable excursion boat whistles the challenger rounded the bobbing buoy with a bow and a courtesy like a skater circling on the ice. A cheer broke from the decks of the Erin.

"There she goes, and now see her lead the way home!" was the cry that originated forward and echoed aft.

Then the Columbia flew by the flashing buoy and plunged into the army of white caps bearing down from the northwest. She met them and with slaps of her white prow cast them aside in a shower of glistening spume. The bronze boat plunged her nose into the seas and dug her way through, but hers was a hopeless task, and as the Columbia sped by her the closely packed groups on the forward deck of the Erin broke and the word was passed that the Shamrock had lost. Sir Thomas stood on the bridge until the finish gun was fired and then mingled among his friends.

"Well, there's nothing to say," he said cheerily, "except that we are on the wrong side again. I can't understand this windward work of the Shamrock, except that it was a choppy sea. I thought that beating to windward was her strongest point, but the waves struck her back on account of her being flat forward. This was the sea that I thought was just right for her. She was not the same to-day that she was on her last windward work. I consider that to-day the Columbia beat us because she was the better boat. There is no use saying more. I knew little of the Shamrock's reaching qualities, but I knew her windward work, and now I don't know what to think. Now, I believe that her defeat was due to her flatness forward. I think that my crew could not be excelled, but no men could have done better than the Columbia's crew."

"Will you try again for the cup if you lose this series?" was asked.

"This series is not decided yet," said the Irish knight stoutly. "So long as there is a race to be sailed my flag will stay up," and a rousing cheer broke from the ranks of his men behind him.

The dispatch printed in yesterday's papers to the effect that in the event of his failing to win back the cup a syndicate of Scottish capitalists would challenge was shown to Sir Thomas. He had not seen it before and read it intently. A frown gathered on his face.

"I think that too many cooks spoil the broth," he said finally. "I don't believe in this syndicate business. A syndicate cannot create a designer. No man could have given more attention to the designing of a racing yacht than Mr. Watson gave to the Shamrock II. I think he gave fully five years of his life to it, and I think if a syndicate offered him an independent fortune he would never build another. That syndicate story is like a man fighting who calls to the bystanders, 'Hold me back!'"

It was here that Sir Thomas asserted that if a better boat than the Shamrock was wanted Mr. Herreshoff would have to build her.

Asked who, in the event of Mr. Watson refusing to design another challenger, would be able to design the next best boat, Sir Thomas replied:

"Mr. Fife undoubtedly."

Then he went below and drank success to the next trial."

THE LEGION OF HONOR ROW.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says that Admiral Lefèvre has resigned from the Council of the Legion of Honor because of the dismissal of the Duc d'Auerstädt from the Grand Chancellorship. It is believed that the resignation of Gen. Harting will follow.

VICTIM OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Woman Treated by Scientist Dies at White Plains—Coroner Will Investigate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—There died to-day at the home of J. Luther Pierson, the faith curist, a woman named Ford. Who she was or what her first name was has not been learned, and probably will not be until Coroner Russell takes charge of the case.

No physician prescribed for the woman, although Dr. De Hart was called in and saw her. As he was not allowed to prescribe, he refused to issue a death certificate when she died. Coroner Russell was notified, and will begin an investigation to-morrow.

Mr. Pierson was arrested some time ago after one of the children had died under the faith cure treatment.

No Extra Fare to St. Louis.
Superb service via the Pennsylvania Limited without extra charge.—Adv.

THE TROUBLE AT KOWEIT.

Paris Temps Says If British Reinforcements Are Being Sent Complications Are Likely to Follow.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Paris Temps, quoted by the correspondent of The Times in the French capital, says that if it be true, as reported, that the British are sending reinforcements to Koweit, they are violating the laws of neutrality, and complications may be expected.

The Temps adds that the aggressive temper of Great Britain ought to convince the Porte that its own interests should dissuade it from creating and prolonging needless complications with well-wishing powers.

PROSPERITY IN HOLLAND.

Premier Kuyper Gives Figures Showing the Improved Condition of the People.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that in the debate on the Queen's Speech in the Netherlands States General, the Premier, Dr. Kuyper, gave facts and figures showing the improved condition of the Dutch people. The average Hollander, said Dr. Kuyper, was now taller, stronger, and more prosperous than he was forty years ago. Savings banks accounts had increased seven-fold in sixteen years, and private banks had doubled their capital in the same period. The sales of pawn tickets had decreased one-third in ten years. Imports, exports, and steam tonnage had greatly increased.

The Premier instanced the self-restraint of the masses in the recent elections, when feeling was intense, as proving the good moral tone of the Dutch people.

The correspondent observes that while Dr. Kuyper is a severe Calvinist and Conservative, during the years he speaks of the Government has been mostly in the hands of the Liberals.

PRETORIA TREASON TRIALS.

Many Men Receiving Relief from the British Inculpated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The correspondent of The Times at Pretoria says the treason trials have revealed the presence of large numbers of sedition makers who have not only taken the oath of allegience to the British Crown, but who, in many cases, have been receiving relief from the British authorities. In spite of this, they communicated freely with their friends in the commandos in the field, feeling confident that they would be treated leniently if caught.

There is no doubt, according to the correspondent, that ten of the men tried will be proved guilty.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

Most of Them Believed to Have Complied with the New Law.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that on Wednesday the last applications by religious orders for authorization under the law of associations were sent in. It is believed that four-fifths of the religious communities in the country have complied with the law. The recusants are mostly Jesuits, Assumptionists, Carmelites, and Benedictines.

Cardinal Langénieux, Archbishop of Reims, deplores the departure of the religious orders, and calls on his flock to "shake off the yoke of official impiety."

RUSSIAN NAVAL SCANDAL.

Frauds Unearthed at Batum—An Inquiry Soon to be Begun.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says a scandal similar to that last year at Sebastopol, which involved forty-three naval officers and some high officials, has been unearthed at Batum. Receipts for coal delivered to the Black Sea fleet were, it has been discovered, falsified.

An inquiry is soon to be begun at Sebastopol, and is likely to result in the imprisonment or banishment of several officers.

TO IMPROVE RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says a considerable portion of the new Russian loan will be devoted to advances to railways for their improvement. The Southwestern Russian Road, which has been under the control of the Government for six years, will be one of those improved, and the Moscow-Kasan line will be another.

REPORTS FROM MUSH UNTRUE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says Consular advices received from Erzeroum warrant the inference that no extraordinary tragedy has occurred in Mush, and that the danger in Armenia is ended for this year. The Porte, however, still keeps the channels of communication closed.

PRESIDENT FAURE POISONED?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that M. Marmeix, the editor of the "Conversations of Felix Faure," printed in the Figaro, has now published them in book form. In a preface M. Marmeix discusses the improbable hypothesis that President Faure was poisoned.

Speedy Service to St. Louis.
The Pennsylvania offers a short line to the West and Southwest in its daily service from New York.—Adv.

Take Fall River Line steamer Plymouth for Yacht Races. Splendid open decks, commodious saloons, fine music. Rate, $1. Pier Adv.—Adv.

COLUMBIA WINS A DECISIVE VICTORY

Beats Shamrock II. in Brisk Wind by 2 Min. 52 Sec. Actual Time.

The Challenger Is Worsted on Each Leg of the Triangular Course and Outsailed at Every Point.

The second race for the America's Cup was sailed yesterday over a triangular course off Sandy Hook and Columbia won by 2 minutes and 52 seconds actual time. She beat Shamrock II. on each of the three legs of the course and fairly outsailed her at every point. She proved herself a wonderful yacht and justified the action of the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club in selecting her to defend the famous trophy of the yachting world. The race was a perfectly satisfactory test of the comparative merits of the contesting vessels. It was sailed in ideal conditions. The wind was brisk from the northwesterly quarter. It was blowing at the rate of about ten knots an hour at the start and increased in power till it averaged fifteen knots on the second leg of the course, and at times ran up to eighteen in the puffs, which laid the yachts' lee rails under.

The sea was as smooth as it was possible for any expanse of water to be in such circumstances. The surface chop caused by the wind was lively, but it was without depth and consequently could not be regarded as a factor in the race. The swell from the southeast was almost imperceptible, as it had been flattened out by the rain of the preceding night and continued to diminish under yesterday's off-shore wind, which blew directly against it. Neither yacht carried away anything in the struggle. Each sustained her canvas well, Shamrock being a little the stiffer of the two. Both were admirably sailed, and there are no explanations to offer on that ground. The work in the race was that of the yachts.

RACE SAILED IN FINE TIME.

The race was sailed in fine time. It took only three and a quarter hours to cover the course of thirty miles, including the beat of ten miles to windward. The actual distance sailed was about thirty-four miles, both yachts having overstood on their last tack in the windward work. The customary allowance for extra distance in beating to windward is one-third, which would have made the distance sailed on the last leg 13 1-3 miles, but at least two-thirds of a mile must be added to this for overstanding. The speed of the yachts on the first two legs was about twelve knots an hour, and on the last leg a little under ten. The time over the course was not the best ever made in a cup race. The record is one of those made by the old schooner Columbia against Livonia, when Columbia did twenty miles to windward and [illegible] in 3 hours and 7 minutes. In the [illegible] season Columbia has sailed one regular race against Independence in 2 hours and 52 minutes.

The course of yesterday's race took the yachts out to the eastward along the Long Island shore and some distance away from it. The wind was northwesterly, and this first leg was a reach with the wind about two points abaft the beam. Shamrock went off with the lead, which was

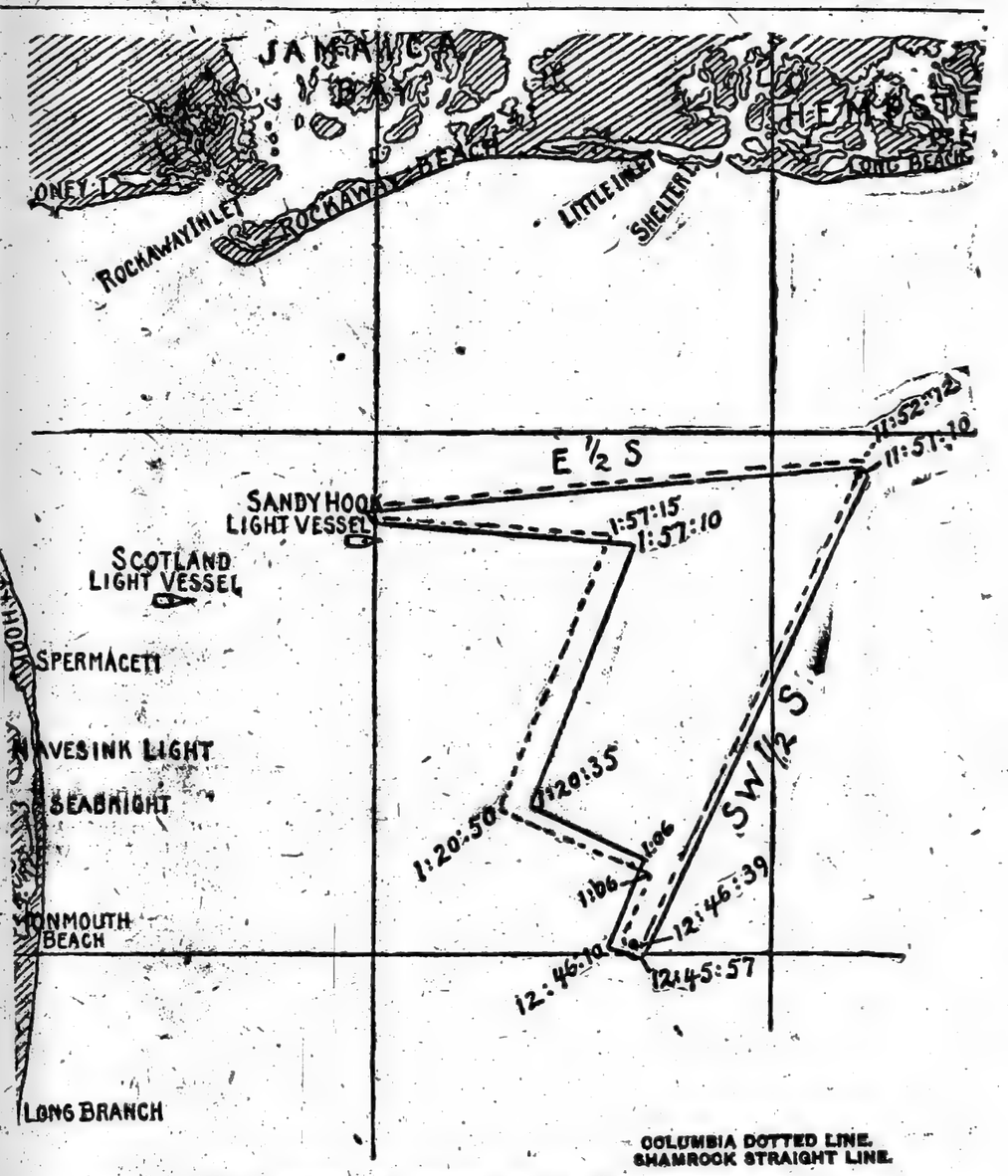

CHART SHOWING THE COURSE SAILED BY THE YACHTS.

famous trophy of the yachting world. The race was a perfectly satisfactory test of the comparative merits of the contesting vessels. It was sailed in ideal conditions. The wind was brisk from the northwesterly quarter. It was blowing at the rate of about ten knots an hour at the start and increased in power till it averaged fifteen knots on the second leg of the course, and at times ran up to eighteen in the puffs, which laid the yachts' lee rails under.

The sea was as smooth as it was possible for any expanse of water to be in such circumstances. The surface chop caused by the wind was lively, but it was without depth and consequently could not be regarded as a factor in the race. The swell from the southeast was almost imperceptible, as it had been flattened out by the rain of the preceding night and continued to diminish under yesterday's off-shore wind, which blew directly against it. Neither yacht carried away anything in the struggle. Each sustained her canvas well, Shamrock being a little the stiffer of the two. Both were admirably sailed, and there are no explanations to offer on that ground. The work in the race was that of the yachts.

RACE SAILED IN FINE TIME.

The race was sailed in fine time. It took only three and a quarter hours to cover the course of thirty miles, including the beat of ten miles to windward. The actual distance sailed was about thirty-four miles, both yachts having overstood on their last tack in the windward work. The customary allowance for extra distance in beating to windward is one-third, which would have made the distance sailed on the last leg 13 1-3 miles, but at least two-thirds of a mile must be added to this for overstanding. The speed of the yachts on the first two legs was about twelve knots an hour, and on the last leg a little under ten. The time over the course was not the best ever made in a cup race. The record is one of those made by the old schooner Columbia against Livonia, when Columbia did twenty miles to windward and [illegible] in 3 hours and 7 minutes. In the [illegible] season Columbia has sailed one regular race against Independence in 2 hours and 52 minutes.

The course of yesterday's race took the yachts out to the eastward along the Long Island shore and some distance away from it. The wind was northwesterly, and this first leg was a reach with the wind about two points abaft the beam. Shamrock went off with the lead, which was reached at 11 o'clock, and the yachts had the tail of the stream against them as they went off on the first leg. There was no favor for either in this, however. The tide outside the Hook is not an important element in a race, except in working along either of the shores. Near the lightship one yacht gets about the same treatment from it as another.

When the preparatory signal was set, both yachts were on the weather of the committee boat. Shamrock luffed up into the wind and hung there, while Columbia, running off, passed to leeward of her. It was not a question of what tactics the skippers would adopt. There was to be no exciting jockeying for the start, for it was not to be a fight for the weather berth. The racers were to go away with the wind a little abaft their beams on a reach, and most expert racing skippers, having to sail the allowing boat, would have chosen to send the other boat away first with the allowance as a present. The business of the allowing boat would then be simply to overhaul the other. The only question yesterday was whether Capt. Sycamore would do this or go first and take the chance of having Columbia cut into his weather, blanket, and pass him on the very first leg. It proved that he was not afraid to take the latter course, and this argued well for his confidence in the ability of Shamrock to outfoot Columbia.

Between the preparatory and warning guns the two yachts occupied themselves with running off with sheets flat and hauling up or tacking, always circling about in the neighborhood of the committee boat, Columbia keeping to windward. When the warning gun was fired both were just to leeward of the lightship, which was at the southerly end of the line. They now stood across the front of the line, Shamrock holding the leeward course, but ahead of Columbia. At the windward end of the line Shamrock bore away, and Columbia, followed in her wake. Shamrock luffed up and went on the starboard tack. Columbia did the same under her opponent's lee. Both were now heading back toward the line outside of the Navigator. Columbia bore away first, and passed around the Navigator's bow ahead of Shamrock.

GAVE SHAMROCK THE LEAD.

Shamrock now jibed, and, breaking out her jib topsail, a size larger than the one known as a baby, rushed across the line with her boom to starboard and her headsails swelling round and taut as if they would burst. Instead of crossing the line after his opponent, Capt. Barr pushed Columbia way up to windward and then tacked. And now, having let Shamrock get a lead of over a minute and a half, Columbia raced across the line, breaking out her jib topsail, which was longer on the luff than that carried by Shamrock, as she

In the first race Columbia showed that she could outrun Shamrock, and in yesterday's race she demonstrated her ability to beat the challenger at reaching and beating to windward in first-class sailing conditions. The unknown elements in Shamrock were revealed. She was reputed to be a wonder at reaching, and she certainly proved that she was no sluggard at this work. But Columbia is the fastest thing afloat at this part of the game, always allowing Boston to claim that Independence is better. The first race seemed to show that Shamrock was a very dangerous yacht at windward work, but it is now plain that she is at her best at this sort of work in light winds. It has always been well known here that the harder it blew the faster Columbia went, and it has been supposed that the same might prove to be the case with Shamrock. If it had so proved, the battle would again have been one of skippers, as it was in the first race. But the increase in Columbia's speed in a smart breeze was much larger than that in Shamrock's, and this was especially the case with the windward work. And so Shamrock had to lower her colors.

It may as well be said now that, barring accidents, the cup is safe. And with Columbia in such perfect shape, accidents do not seem at all likely. It is not easy to conceive of any conditions in which Shamrock can win. In a strong breeze and a lumpy sea, the two yachts have not yet met, and it is unlikely that they will. But in such weather Columbia is quite as clever as she is in smooth water. She likes a long sea as well as any yacht ever turned out in this country. Give her wind enough to drive her and she will always attend strictly to her business, which is to go through the water.

The yachts will meet again to-day. According to the agreement made on Wednesday night. The Regatta Committee immediately after the race asked the contestants if they wished to race again this morning, and both agreed to do so. By to-night then, unless something beyond the prediction of mortal judgment happens, the cup will be put back into the safe till some other enthusiastic Briton comes over and tries to take it away. Sir Thomas Lipton has found it a very heavy lift, but his plucky endeavor was cheered to the echo yesterday, and if he had won he would have been cheered even more heartily.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

Shamrock Was First to Cross the Starting Line, but Columbia Gained on Her from the Outset.

The two racers left their anchorage inside the Hook at 9 o'clock sharp, and proceeded to the Sandy Hook Lightship under tow. The Regatta Committee's boat Navigator arrived on time, and at 10:30 took her position about 300 yards north by east of the lightship. The wind at this time was freshening. It had been fair up in the harbor, and had lightened under the lee of the land in the lower bay. At the time when the committe boat anchored it was by no means a stiff breeze, but was quite good enough to insure a finish for the race. In other words, it was blowing at the rate of about eight knots an hour. The sea was beautiful to look at, and in perfect condition for an exhibition of speed between two racing machines. It was a rich and glorious blue, and its surface was just touched here and there with points of light, which showed that the wind was contesting its way with the advance of the last of the incoming tide.

About the same time as the committee boat anchored she displayed the international code letter D, which meant that the race was to be over a triangular course of thirty miles, ten miles to each leg. The two yachts had made sail on the way out, and now cast off their tugs. Both were under mainsails, clubtopsails, jibs, and forestaysails, and presently they sent their jib topsails up in stops. At 10:35 the committee boat hoisted the usual three sets of signals, showing what were the courses for the day. The hoists read D C F, east, one-half south; D F M, southwest, one-half south, and D G S, north northwest. The third leg was to be the windward leg, and if the wind held true, as it did, this would be dead to windward and nothing off. The first and second legs were set so as to be broad reaches.

The preparatory signal was given at 10:45. The exact conditions at this time were wind north northwest, freshening to a speed of ten knots; sea smooth; tide at the top of the flood. High water was

New York Day at the Pan-American.
Call on any New York Central or West Shore Ticket Agent for particulars of the special low rate tickets to Buffalo for New York Day, October 9th.—Adv.

Several hotels at Lake Placid and other points in the Adirondack Mountains will be kept open the entire month of October. The New York Central reaches all that wonderful region.—Adv.

Passage on the Steamer Monmouth to the Yacht Races assures satisfaction, as it is the first boat on the course, occupies good position during the race, and is always the first home.—Adv.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington.
Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Thursdays, October 17th and 31st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 256 and 1,500 Broadway.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Weak, Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62½c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c.; cotton, middling, 8-5-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.25; butter, Western creamery, 22@22½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Fast Service.
The Steamer Monmouth of the Sandy Hook Route has been the first boat home from the race course each day of recent International Yacht Races.—Adv.

FOR THE RACES.
In addition to the steamer Monmouth, which leaves from Pier 8, North River, 9:15 A. M., the New Jersey Central will operate a steamer St. Johns to the yacht races, leaving Jersey City station at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5, on sale at station dock.—Adv.

A Word in Time.
The special Autumn Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, containing carefully classified lists of Autumn and holiday books, will appear next Saturday, October 5th. It will comprise at least forty (40) pages, and as usual it will accompany the regular issue of THE TIMES without extra charge. Intending purchasers are urged to order in advance from their newsdealers. THE NEW YORK TIMES does not accept returns of unsold copies, and therefore newsdealers, as a rule, confine their supplies to regular orders.—Adv.

started on her journey. The race was now on, and the excursion fleet opened throttles wide, for the speed of the racers promised to leave them all far in the rear.

Shamrock crossed the line at 11:00:13 and Columbia at 11:01:47. All that Capt. Barr had now to do was to catch Shamrock and hold her and he would have a victory of 2 minutes and 30 seconds. As it proved in the end this was a very pretty piece of calculation. The actual victory was 2 minutes and 32 seconds, and the addition of the time allowance made it 3 minutes and 35 seconds. Columbia did more than her sailing master asked of her. As soon as the yachts were fairly on their course it was seen that Shamrock stood up better than Columbia. But this was only temporary. The wind was coming off the land in heavy puffs, and first one yacht would lie down and then the other.

Columbia's steering was interesting in the first half of the first leg. As each heavy puff struck her she acted like a catboat and shot up into the wind in spite of the helm. But of course this was a matter which could easily be remedied. When Capt. Barr decided that the American yacht had eaten as far up into the wind as it was healthy for her to go, he slacked away his mainsheet a bit and eased her. After that she steered much better. Shamrock steered to perfection from the start. Her mainsail was flat, but it seemed to have no bad effect on her, and she did not run up into the wind nearly as much as Columbia.

Away out ahead of Columbia was her tender, the steamboat Park City, and it was plain that the defender of the cup was following her and not the Buccaneer. It must be remembered that the New York Yacht Club has eliminated the element of navigation from these cup contests. Skippers do not have to hunt for marks now, but are provided with a guide boat which steams along the course a couple of miles ahead of the racers and shows them the way. But Columbia in addition to this has had her own private guide boat in the Park City, and yesterday, on the first leg of the course, at any rate, she followed this boat and not the official guide boat. The services of the latter were utilized by Shamrock.

It was 11:25 when Columbia eased her mainsheet, or when the yachts were just half way to the first mark. As they drew near to the mark Columbia bore away a little, and Shamrock eased her mainsheet. To round the mark it was necessary for both yachts to gybe. Shamrock rushed down on the mark, which loomed clear and sharp against the bright blue sky, and she made as pretty a gybe as any sailorman could wish to see. Columbia was plainly close upon her heels, and she, too, went around the mark in the most skillful manner.

The skippers were not taking any chances of carrying away anything, and mainsheets were gathered in and turns caught around cleats as the booms went over. Shamrock rounded the mark at 11:51:10 and Columbia at 11:51:22 o'clock. This showed that the American yacht had gained 22 seconds on the first leg of the course, and the hearts of her friends were accordingly encouraged. As Shamrock rounded in the lead the whistles of the excursion steamers were pulled wide open, and hoarse shrieks of congratulation swept across the field of dancing waters.

As soon as the yachts had entered upon the second leg of the course Columbia slacked her jibtopsail sheet, but made no change in her sails. The challenger held everything as it was, for the wind was about the same on this leg as on the first, except that it was on the other side of the yachts. In rounding the mark Shamrock, having the leeward berth, was brought closer to it, and consequently shot further past it in jibing before she could be brought on the new course. Columbia, on the other hand, being to windward had her helm hard up, and was in the act of jibing over as she passed the mark, and thus she rounded up into the weather berth on the second leg.

FIFTEEN-KNOT BREEZE.

Sycamore kept Shamrock straight away on her course, but Barr sought for a higher position by luffing Columbia still further out to the windward of Shamrock's wake. The force of the wind had been increasing, and it now was about fifteen knots an hour, while the puffs were even speedier. The yachts lay down till their lee rails were in the sea, and the water was streaming along the decks. But so steady was the ocean under them that they rolled not the least bit, while their bows barely nodded to the light surface chop. But every slap of the wind waves under their bows sent clouds of smokelike spray across their decks, while they hurled acres of foam from under their advancing prows. Up to windward the little waves were standing up lean and sharp, and occasionally the wind cut off their slender tops, and sent them spinning to leeward in sheets of snowy spoondrift. Shamrock had to slack her jibtopsail sheet several times in the puffs to take the tremendous strain off her long pole mast, but Columbia, after the first easing of this sheet, let it stand.

As they neared the second mark the wind was at the top of its force, and neither yacht could carry the jibtopsail quite to the turn. At 12:42 Shamrock took hers in, and half a minute later Barr seemed glad enough to follow suit. As the yachts neared the mark Columbia eased off to leeward so as to make a turn close to the mark. Shamrock rounded first at 12:45:57, Columbia following at 12:46:39. This showed that the defender had gained 30 seconds on the second leg. Any gain at all made victory hers unless Shamrock could overcome it on the windward leg. To have made victory doubtful Columbia must have lost 43 seconds, the amount of her time allowance, in the first two legs. With a gain to her credit, she now looked a sure winner.

Rounding the mark, Shamrock hauled up on the starboard tack and headed off toward the New Jersey shore, but Columbia, on rounding the mark, at once went about and stood out to sea on the port tack. Shamrock, therefore, immediately went about and followed her example. This placed Shamrock on Columbia's weather, about 300 yards to windward. And now began the last struggle, in which Columbia showed her greatest superiority over her rival. It did not require more than five minutes of observation to show that Columbia was footing faster than Shamrock. There were a few moments after Columbia had run abreast of Shamrock and under her lee when the challenger held her own and even seemed to go the faster of the two, but this was not a lasting condition. Shamrock pulled herself out ahead, and Columbia at 1:06 went on the starboard tack. Shamrock tacked almost at the same instant on Columbia's lee bow. On the new board Shamrock held the leeward berth, but was ahead. A minute after the tack Columbia caught a fine puff, which sent her up 50 yards or so, and now she began to hunt Shamrock in deadly earnest. Both yachts were lying down to their work in magnificent style, but Columbia's speed was the greater.

At 1:10 it was seen from the press tug, which was lying directly abeam of the racers to leeward, that Columbia's bowsprit overlapped the boom of Shamrock. The defender now made a tremendous burst of speed, and at 1:12 walked right through Shamrock's lee, and in a few moments clear water showed between the end of her boom and the point of Shamrock's bowsprit. At 1:16 Columbia was fully 300 yards ahead, though still to leeward. In two minutes later Barr began to squeeze the defender to work her out across Shamrock's bows. He was too far to leeward to accomplish this, but nevertheless he gained something.

Evidently Capt. Sycamore was afraid that Columbia would work out far enough to cross Shamrock's bows, for at 1:20:35 the challenger was thrown in the water on the tack. Fifteen seconds later Columbia went on the same tack, and now it was plain that she was to windward. In a few minutes she had the challenger a quarter of a mile dead under her lee, and there the gold boat stayed. The race was over, and Columbia could not lose unless she carried away her topmast.

This port tack proved to be a very long board for both. They held on till they were away to the northward of Seabright, which lay on the western rim of the sea picture some twelve miles away. It looked as if they were both bound for some Long Island port, but finally at 1:57:10 Shamrock led the way to the starboard tack, and Columbia followed in five seconds. It was plain now that both had overstood, and as they headed for the lightship they took the wind not more than two and a half points forward of the beam. But the significant fact was that when Shamrock tacked she was directly astern of Columbia as the latter came about, and the defender had a lead of a quarter of a mile on the same tack.

From this tack to the end it was a procession, with the defender in the van. Both luffed a little to windward of their course, but eased off as they neared the mark. Columbia approached the line at railroad speed, and rushed across it at 2:15:05, a glorious winner, amid the cheers of the spectators and the wild shrieks of a hundred whistles. Shamrock followed 1 minute and 18 seconds later, a thoroughly beaten boat.

SUMMARY OF THE RACE.

Second race for the America's Cup, series of 1901. Course, triangular, 10 miles to a leg. Wind, north northwest, from 10 to 18 knots. Sea smooth. Swell very light from southwest.

	Start.	Finish.	El'psed.	Cor'ted.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Columbia	11:01:47	3:15:05	3:13:18	3:12:35
Shamrock	11:00:13	2:16:23	3:16:10	3:16:10

On the first leg of the course Columbia took 50 minutes and 35 seconds, while Shamrock required 50 minutes and 57 seconds. Columbia's gain, 22 seconds.

On the second leg Columbia took 54 minutes and 17 seconds, and Shamrock 54 minutes and 47 seconds. Columbia's gain, 30 seconds.

On the last and windward leg Columbia's elapsed time was 1 hour 28 minutes 29 seconds, and Shamrock's 1 hour 30 minutes 26 seconds. Columbia's gain, 2 minutes.

Over the entire course Columbia beat Shamrock 2 minutes and 52 seconds. By corrected time Columbia won by 3 minutes and 35 seconds.

EXCURSION FLEET KEPT BUSY.

Racing Yachts Set a Swift Pace for the Spectator-Laden Steam Craft.

The prospect of a stiff wind and a hard race attracted many thousands from the city to the scene of the contests off the Sandy Hook Lightship. The day was an ideal one throughout. The sea was just smooth enough to cause but little motion to the fleet of excursionists, while the hot rays of the sun were tempered by a partly overcast sky and a breeze that drove salt deep into cheeks till they burned with a bracing glow.

The press tug Walter Luckenbach was the first boat to race down the Narrows toward the scene of the course. Long before the tug was abreast of the Hook the two yachts, Columbia and Shamrock, could be made out in the distance through the haze. It was then 9 o'clock. Both yachts were under tow, and, contrary to her custom, the Shamrock made no effort to hoist her mainsail on the way to the starting line. It was evident that at last those aboard the bronze boat had all the wind they wanted, and that they thought it best not to raise the great sail until the yacht had neared the lightship.

It was about that time that the fleet of revenue cutters, headed by the committee boat Navigator and the guide boat Buccaneer, came into view, racing out of the harbor with smoke belching out of their funnels. Several schooners were passed under reefed mainsails, and the stanch pilot boat E. E. Barrett, with a huge figure 8 on her mainsail, was made out in the distance under reefed mainsail and reduced foresails.

At 10:01 o'clock the Luckenbach slackened abreast of the lightship and awaited the coming of the other vessels. The Navigator came a few minutes later, and after a preliminary steam about the starting line came to rest and rattled her anchor into the depth. The Buccaneer, acting as guide boat, came shortly afterward, and then the Gresham, flying code signals at her yard arms. The other revenue cutters followed closely, and behind them appeared the fleet of steam yachts.

The Scout, August Belmont's little flying torpedo boat yacht, was one of the first to arrive on the scene. She cut through the seas at a tremendous clip, throwing the spray high over her decks. Her Captain was in yellow oilskins and a sou'wester, and the women aboard wore mackintoshes. Next appeared the white Nahma.

One by one the big steamships arrived. The La Grande Duchesse and the North Star and the Jefferson were crowded as usual, and it seemed as if the fizzle of Tuesday had not discouraged the enthusiasts in the least. The Monmouth, the Chapin, the City of Lowell and the Shinnecock were similarly crowded, and when the race began there was an assemblage of excursionists around the starting mark which exceeded almost the yachts themselves.

As the racers shot across the line there were engine room signals "full speed ahead," and from then on until in the last leg, when the zigzag work of the tacking into a head wind began, the steamers plugged on behind, the fleet straining to keep up. Many of the smaller boats were unable to get speed enough to follow the yachts, and they cut across the corners of the triangle before the contestants had been under way more than half an hour, for it was soon apparent that the speed of the two ahead was a terrific one. Even the guide boat, the swift ocean tug Buccaneer, seemed to be in danger of being outdistanced.

The wind piped merrily, and spray began to dash up the high bow of the Luckenbach. Far off toward the horizon stood the two yachts heeled over at a forbidding angle. It seemed to those who had seen yachting accidents before that every minute there must be a sudden bending of a mast, a cloud of white canvas swooping overboard into the sea, and a race of tugs to the scene to see if any one aboard the disabled yacht had been killed or hurt. But the boats held together, and beyond a buckling of clubtopsail spars that could be made out through glasses, not a shred or line parted.

As the boats crossed the finish line there was a din of steam whistles and sirens that sounded from all sides, for many of the steamers had been unable to get anywhere near the line in the beginning. The Luckenbach at once downed her staysail and stood on her course, heading for the Horseshoe, while her tug, the Flint, puffed after her, trying to catch up. The Shamrock was greeted not less heartily, and as the excursion boats passed her on her way to the Horseshoe there were cheers for the crew of the Britisher.

Like the white yacht, the Shamrock took in her mainsail as she crossed the line, and then, while under full way, both boats lowered their clubtopsails and made ready to be picked up by their tugs.

Then began the race home of the excursion fleet, and it was seen when the boats were bunched that far fewer yachts than on any day since the races have begun had turned out. But the wind still fresh, and long after the two racers had gone lost sight of in the haze which surrounded the Horseshoe, the festive racing fever was rampant on every hand.

PATROL ORDERS DISOBEYED.

Course Crossed, but Racers Not Interfered With—The Niagara's Escape.

No change was made in the arrangement of the patrolling guardians, and the Columbia and the Shamrock started on their race free from any interference whatsoever and with a perfectly clear course. They were not far on their way when the Gresham began tooting warnings to several craft insistent on crowding. The Chester W. Chapin, with the members of the New York Yacht Club aboard, was first to offend, and very slowly swung to port after long, loud, and repeated warnings. The big steamship Deutschland, outward bound, seemed to swerve considerably from her course to get a better view of the Shamrock leading, but in no way interfered with the race.

The Gresham signaled the scout boats to come within hailing distance, and Commander Walker instructed them to warn all boats to get to leeward of the second mark. The contesting yachts were approaching the first mark, and he might as well have ordered the accompanying fleet to turn home. One after another many forged ahead, crossing the bows of the Gresham in a race for position to leeward of the first mark. The Chester W. Chapin, the Monmouth, Plymouth, Alcantina, and Grande Duchesse were conspicuous in their heedlessness of the revenue cutter's warning. Following their example were the Gay Head, with the members and guests of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara.

They hurried on, crossing the path the yachts must use, but far enough ahead to avoid giving the contending vessels their wash, and their disobedience of orders did not interfere with the race. Commander Walker, in speaking of this afterward, said that, evidently, the yachts did not understand that there was a change due to the laying of the course, and that, as no harm had been done, no official notice would be taken of the incident.

Through the rest of the race the behavior of the yachts and excursion boats was all that those patrolling the course could desire.

After the race there was a very close shave between the Gresham and the Niagara. The Captain of the latter evidently miscalculated the speed of the Government boat and attempted to cross her bows, coming so close that if the Gresham had not been checked with full speed astern there would have been a collision.

On board the Gresham was a merry party, guests of the Collector of the Port and Commander Thomas D. Walker. Among them were:

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Ainsley,	O. C. Frost,
Miss Ainsley,	L. Reed Littell,
Dr. Adams,	Thomas Lawlor,
J. P. Allds,	Mr. and Mrs. W. McKeever,
E. W. Bloomingdale,	Mr. and Mrs. W. J. A. McKim,
Mrs. W. W. Baird,	Mrs. J. P. Miller,
Miss Baird,	Miss Constance Newman,
Mrs. George R. Bidwell,	William B. Nelson,
Miss Brocker,	Mrs. Powers,
S. S. Blood,	Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Rossiter,
W. T. Brown,	Miss Rossiter,
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Brombacher,	Miss Rutzler,
Henry E. Chapman,	Mrs. H. C. Stuart,
F. C. Cooke,	Joseph D. Sawyer,
Miss E. Campbell,	Miss Simmons,
C. H. Davis,	Mrs. Daniel Talmadge,
Mr. and Mrs. Dillenbeck,	Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Walker,
W. T. Dawson,	The Rev. Dr. Webb.
Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Holmes,	

THE CHAPIN'S EXCITING TRIP.

A Drowning Witnessed and a Collision Narrowly Averted.

Members of the New York Yacht Club and their friends who were passengers on the steamship Chester W. Chapin were subjected to several tests of nerves, one of which came dangerously near being more than a mere nervous strain, for the revenue cutter Onondaga and the Chapin steamer just escaped collision.

The first unhappy incident occurred on the way down the Bay. When the Chapin and Mr. Robert Goelet's yacht Nahma were about off Fort Wadsworth a sailor was seen to fall overboard from the Nahma, and all efforts to save him were futile, not even his body being recovered. The narrow escape from collision occurred while the racing yachts were on the last leg and headed for the Sandy Hook Lightship. The Chapin was moving along at reduced speed when passengers on the after saloon deck noticed the Onondaga heading toward the steamship on the latter's port side. Ladies screamed and many of them were in tears, for it looked certain that nothing short of a miracle could avert a collision. The cutter came nearer and nearer, but she steered parallel with the steamer and ran alongside for a short distance. The Government vessel's bow just missed the Chapin amidships, after which she veered off and drew away. The excited passengers were loud in their condemnation of the action of the Onondaga's commander for taking such a course, but Capt. Stodder of the United States Revenue Service, who was aboard the Chapin, explained that the Onondaga was drawn in by the great water suction produced by the steamer. Capt. De Hart commanded the Onondaga.

The victory of the American boat caused less enthusiasm than her previous success, due to the race being so much more one-sided than Saturday's contest. The satisfaction of Columbia's adherents was of a more substantial kind, however, for, unlike the other affairs, Shamrock supporters were very much in evidence, and they were willing to back with coin their belief in the challenger's ability to win. Even money was to be had at the start, and odds of 5 to 4 and 7 to 5 were offered when the first leg was nearly completed. Nevertheless all the Shamrock money was taken, though no large bets were made, the sums ranging from $10 to $100.

A. Cary Smith, the yacht designer, who during the races has managed the steamship as the club's representative, was highly gratified at the result of the race. In his opinion the victory has proved conclusively the Columbia's superiority. Capt. Stadder was not so optimistic as to the final disposition of the cup, and he seemed to think that the Irish yacht still had a chance.

There were fewer guests on board than on any previous day, the yachting sharps comprising the major portion of the crowd. There was also a perceptibly smaller percentage of women. Nearly all of those who went took steamer rugs and furs and extra coats. Some of the ticket holders were:

Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Emmet,	A. M. Spooner, Frederick Grinnell,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hall,	D. Burnham, F. B. Featherstonhaugh
Mr. and Mrs. William Kent,	R. Rokenbaugh, A. V. H. Ellis,
Lawrence E. Embrey,	Thomas Kerr,
Mr. and Mrs. Lacy Fales of Boston,	Chester Schumacher, Jr., D. B. Trask,
Patrick Grant of Boston,	Gen. McCoskry Butt,
M. P. Palmer,	F. de Peyster Hall,
J. Henry Harper,	George M. Pynchon,
William H. Muller,	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Marling,
John Markle,	Miss Ethel H. Stripe,
H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,	Commodore C. F. Osborn,
John D. Crimmins, Jr.,	G. G. Betts,
C. L. Peters,	W. H. Bettz,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mcintyre of Newark,	W. F. De Klyn,
George W. Vredenburgh,	John Young,
H. W. Harris,	James M. Seymour, Jr.,
George B. de Forest,	Col. W. S. Rightor,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Austin,	Mr. and Mrs. George H. Church,
F. W. Mackey,	Commodore David Banks,
Joseph Bushnall,	Ex-Commodore P. C. Sanford,
J. F. Lovejoy,	P. Jay Jennot,
L. J. Callanan,	Major P. H. Whitlock,
E. E. Lorillard,	L. L. Drake,
C. B. Seeley,	R. W. Spier,
A. U. Marshall,	Augustus W. Johnston,
F. F. Ames,	Kennedy Barrett,
F. W. Duryea,	Allan W. Church,
William R. Thomas,	Louis L. Drake,
George Bowring,	Edward Banks,
E. J. Burke,	J. Hildreth,
E. S. Renwick,	Rudolph Dalberg.
A. W. S. Cochrane,	
Clinton H. Crane,	
S. H. Salomon,	
Charles F. Nield,	
H. W. Harris,	
F. O. de Luse,	
A. W. Craigie,	
F. L. Gunther,	
M. A. Wilks,	
E. S. Gallate,	
H. W. Hanan,	
Lieut. F. W. Tappan,	
J. B. King,	
J. B. Ford,	
Capt. W. H. Emory, United States Navy.	

JOYOUS PARTY ON THE GAY HEAD.

Victory of the Cup Defender Celebrated with Great Enthusiasm.

The Gay Head went to the yacht contest with a smaller party of members of the Atlantic Yacht Club and their guests than Capt. Fishback took out on Saturday or Tuesday, but the result of the superb struggle to lift or hold the America Cup excited demonstrative enthusiasm that could not have been excelled by a multitude. The trip was the last that will be made to the cup races under the club's auspices, as the demands of business will not permit of many of the members absenting themselves from the city.

Of those on board were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Walker,	J. E. Teed,
Col. A. P. Ketchum,	George E. Garland,
Miss Genevieve Ketchum,	Charles E. Simms,
E. P. Ketchum,	Major George W. McNulty,
G. L. Duval,	Dr. William Geoghegan,
Gonsales	John G. Meehan,
Captain of the Chilian Man-o'-War Esmeradano,	Miss Blanche V. Meehan,
Harry Jameson of the Royal St. George Yacht Club and Mrs. Jameson,	Miss Ethel H. Stripe,
H. E. Esterbrook,	Commodore C. F. Osborn,
Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Arnold,	G. G. Betts,
Mr. and Mrs. George F. Weedon,	W. H. Bettz,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dauchy,	W. F. De Klyn,
Mrs. Arthur Mott,	John Young,
S. J. Stern,	James M. Seymour, Jr.,
Mr. Wertheimer,	Col. W. S. Rightor,
Fleet Surgeon R. M. Milbank,	Mr. and Mrs. George H. Church,
G. L. E. Dalbey,	Commodore David Banks,
Daniel Campbell,	Ex-Commodore P. C. Sanford,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Barrett, and Miss Barrett,	P. Jay Jennot,
Dr. S. C. Blaisdell, K. V. C.,	Major P. H. Whitlock,
Dr. E. M. Bullwinkel.	L. L. Drake,
	R. W. Spier,
	Augustus W. Johnston,
	Kennedy Barrett,
	Allan W. Church,
	Louis L. Drake,
	Edward Banks,
	J. Hildreth,
	Rudolph Dalberg.

From start to finish the struggle between the defending and challenging yachts abounded in incidents that held the passengers of the Gay Head to rapt attention. During the jockeying before the start the yachtswomen were as eager as their escorts to untangle the mysteries of the tactics displayed by skippers Barr and Sycamore, and concurrent in the opinion that with a flat sea, topped up by a stiff breeze that had steadied it, was a Lipton day, if ever there was one. They were not a little bit anxious when Columbia crossed the line behind Shamrock, and were only reassured when it was pointed out that the defender was footing as well as her rival and pointing so high that she more than held her own.

When the second leg had been half run a little sympathetic attention was given to a bewildered buff and white carrier pigeon released from one of the fleet. It failed to make out its bearings and flew low over the Gay Head, and was last seen making for the Gresham in an exhausted condition.

The run round the second mark for the home beat to windward keyed all to a tense pitch of excitement. Frantic cheers and exclamations of "Oh, look at her! Isn't she a dandy?" "Barr! Barr!" "He'll do the trick!" "Bully! Bravo! The cup's safe!" drew attention to Columbia's marvelous performance of slipping through Shamrock's lee, forging ahead with the precision of destiny, and crossing Shamrock's bows to the weather position. "Genesta-Fairlie repeated!" was heard all over the craft, and the contest was so evidently determined that a rush was made to the bar and the wine tables, and the victor was hilariously toasted in advance, while the band played "Good Bye, Dolly, I Must Leave You." A couple of tacks and the race was over in the tumult incidental to such triumph.

"The race of the century," exclaimed Dr. Millbank, as Columbia's crew began to lower her gaff topsail. "None of us on board will ever see another like it."

"Lipton," said ex-Commodore Sanford, "will have to come again. It was his weather all through, and—you saw the race and the finish."

"My opinion," said Commodore Banks, "is that Columbia is by far the best boat. I don't think that Shamrock was ever near her to-day. I am convinced that the cup will stay here."

SAILOR ON THE NAHMA LOST.

Fell Overboard While the Yacht Was En Route to the Cup Race.

Hector Hewitt, a young English sailor, on board Mrs. Robert Goelet's yacht Nahma, fell overboard yesterday morning off Fort Wadsworth. Hewitt, who had been at the steamship Chester W. Chapin were subjected to several tests of nerves, one of which came dangerously near being more than a mere nervous strain, for the revenue cutter Onondaga and the Chapin steamer just escaped collision.

The first unhappy incident occurred on the way down the Bay. When the Chapin and Mr. Robert Goelet's yacht Nahma were about off Fort Wadsworth a sailor was seen to fall overboard from the Nahma, and all efforts to save him were futile, not even his body being recovered. The narrow escape from collision occurred while the racing yachts were on the last leg and headed for the Sandy Hook Lightship. The Chapin was moving along at reduced speed when passengers on the after saloon deck noticed the Onondaga heading toward the steamship on the latter's port side. Ladies screamed and many of them were in tears, for it looked certain that nothing short of a miracle could avert a collision. The cutter came nearer and nearer, but she steered parallel with the steamer and ran alongside for a short distance. The Government vessel's bow just missed the Chapin amidships, after which she veered off and drew away. The excited passengers were loud in their condemnation of the action of the Onondaga's commander for taking such a course, but Capt. Stodder of the United States Revenue Service, who was aboard the Chapin, explained that the Onondaga was drawn in by the great water suction produced by the steamer. Capt. De Hart commanded the Onondaga.

The victory of the American boat caused less enthusiasm than her previous success, due to the race being so much more one-sided than Saturday's contest. The satisfaction of Columbia's adherents was of a more substantial kind, however, for, unlike the other affairs, Shamrock supporters were very much in evidence, and they were willing to back with coin their belief in the challenger's ability to win. Even money was to be had at the start, and odds of 5 to 4 and 7 to 5 were offered when the first leg was nearly completed. Nevertheless all the Shamrock money was taken, though no large bets were made, the sums ranging from $10 to $100.

A. Cary Smith, the yacht designer, who during the races has managed the steamship as the club's representative, was highly gratified at the result of the race. In his opinion the victory has proved conclusively the Columbia's superiority. Capt. Stadder was not so optimistic as to the final disposition of the cup, and he seemed to think that the Irish yacht still had a chance.

There were fewer guests on board than on any previous day, the yachting sharps comprising the major portion of the crowd. There was also a perceptibly smaller percentage of women. Nearly all of those who went took steamer rugs and furs and extra coats. Some of the ticket holders were:

Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Emmet,	A. M. Spooner, Frederick Grinnell,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hall,	D. Burnham, F. B. Featherstonhaugh
Mr. and Mrs. William Kent,	R. Rokenbaugh, A. V. H. Ellis,
Lawrence E. Embrey,	Thomas Kerr,
Mr. and Mrs. Lacy Fales of Boston,	Chester Schumacher, Jr., D. B. Trask,
Patrick Grant of Boston,	Gen. McCoskry Butt,
M. P. Palmer,	F. de Peyster Hall,
J. Henry Harper,	George M. Pynchon,
William H. Muller,	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Marling,
John Markle,	Miss Ethel H. Stripe,
H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,	Commodore C. F. Osborn,
John D. Crimmins, Jr.,	G. G. Betts,
C. L. Peters,	W. H. Bettz,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mcintyre of Newark,	W. F. De Klyn,
George W. Vredenburgh,	John Young,
H. W. Harris,	James M. Seymour, Jr.,
George B. de Forest,	Col. W. S. Rightor,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Austin,	Mr. and Mrs. George H. Church,
F. W. Mackey,	Commodore David Banks,
Joseph Bushnall,	Ex-Commodore P. C. Sanford,
J. F. Lovejoy,	P. Jay Jennot,
L. J. Callanan,	Major P. H. Whitlock,
E. E. Lorillard,	L. L. Drake,
C. B. Seeley,	R. W. Spier,
A. U. Marshall,	Augustus W. Johnston,
F. F. Ames,	Kennedy Barrett,
F. W. Duryea,	Allan W. Church,
William R. Thomas,	Louis L. Drake,
George Bowring,	Edward Banks,
E. J. Burke,	J. Hildreth,
E. S. Renwick,	Rudolph Dalberg.
A. W. S. Cochrane,	
Clinton H. Crane,	
S. H. Salomon,	
Charles F. Nield,	
H. W. Harris,	
F. O. de Luse,	
A. W. Craigie,	
F. L. Gunther,	
M. A. Wilks,	
E. S. Gallate,	
H. W. Hanan,	
Lieut. F. W. Tappan,	
J. B. King,	
J. B. Ford,	
Capt. W. H. Emory, United States Navy.	

JOYOUS PARTY ON THE GAY HEAD.

Victory of the Cup Defender Celebrated with Great Enthusiasm.

The Gay Head went to the yacht contest with a smaller party of members of the Atlantic Yacht Club and their guests than Capt. Fishback took out on Saturday or Tuesday, but the result of the superb struggle to lift or hold the America Cup excited demonstrative enthusiasm that could not have been excelled by a multitude. The trip was the last that will be made to the cup races under the club's auspices, as the demands of business will not permit of many of the members absenting themselves from the city.

Of those on board were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Walker,	J. E. Teed,
Col. A. P. Ketchum,	George E. Garland,
Miss Genevieve Ketchum,	Charles E. Simms,
E. P. Ketchum,	Major George W. McNulty,
G. L. Duval,	Dr. William Geoghegan,
Gonsales	John G. Meehan,
Captain of the Chilian Man-o'-War Esmeradano,	Miss Blanche V. Meehan,
Harry Jameson of the Royal St. George Yacht Club and Mrs. Jameson,	Miss Ethel H. Stripe,
H. E. Esterbrook,	Commodore C. F. Osborn,
Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Arnold,	G. G. Betts,
Mr. and Mrs. George F. Weedon,	W. H. Bettz,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dauchy,	W. F. De Klyn,
Mrs. Arthur Mott,	John Young,
S. J. Stern,	James M. Seymour, Jr.,
Mr. Wertheimer,	Col. W. S. Rightor,
Fleet Surgeon R. M. Milbank,	Mr. and Mrs. George H. Church,
G. L. E. Dalbey,	Commodore David Banks,
Daniel Campbell,	Ex-Commodore P. C. Sanford,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Barrett, and Miss Barrett,	P. Jay Jennot,
Dr. S. C. Blaisdell, K. V. C.,	Major P. H. Whitlock,
Dr. E. M. Bullwinkel.	L. L. Drake,
	R. W. Spier,
	Augustus W. Johnston,
	Kennedy Barrett,
	Allan W. Church,
	Louis L. Drake,
	Edward Banks,
	J. Hildreth,
	Rudolph Dalberg.

From start to finish the struggle between the defending and challenging yachts abounded in incidents that held the passengers of the Gay Head to rapt attention. During the jockeying before the start the yachtswomen were as eager as their escorts to untangle the mysteries of the tactics displayed by skippers Barr and Sycamore, and concurrent in the opinion that with a flat sea, topped up by a stiff breeze that had steadied it, was a Lipton day, if ever there was one. They were not a little bit anxious when Columbia crossed the line behind Shamrock, and were only reassured when it was pointed out that the defender was footing as well as her rival and pointing so high that she more than held her own.

When the second leg had been half run a little sympathetic attention was given to a bewildered buff and white carrier pigeon released from one of the fleet. It failed to make out its bearings and flew low over the Gay Head, and was last seen making for the Gresham in an exhausted condition.

The run round the second mark for the home beat to windward keyed all to a tense pitch of excitement. Frantic cheers and exclamations of "Oh, look at her! Isn't she a dandy?" "Barr! Barr!" "He'll do the trick!" "Bully! Bravo! The cup's safe!" drew attention to Columbia's marvelous performance of slipping through Shamrock's lee, forging ahead with the precision of destiny, and crossing Shamrock's bows to the weather position. "Genesta-Fairlie repeated!" was heard all over the craft, and the contest was so evidently determined that a rush was made to the bar and the wine tables, and the victor was hilariously toasted in advance, while the band played "Good Bye, Dolly, I Must Leave You." A couple of tacks and the race was over in the tumult incidental to such triumph.

"The race of the century," exclaimed Dr. Millbank, as Columbia's crew began to lower her gaff topsail. "None of us on board will ever see another like it."

"Lipton," said ex-Commodore Sanford, "will have to come again. It was his weather all through, and—you saw the race and the finish."

"My opinion," said Commodore Banks, "is that Columbia is by far the best boat. I don't think that Shamrock was ever near her to-day. I am convinced that the cup will stay here."

CHINA and GLASS

Davis Collamore & Co.

Invite inspection of their FALL IMPORTATIONS. An unequalled variety to select from.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DELAYED.

Pump Joint Burst and Captain Stopped to Repair It, Despite Passengers' Protests.

Just as La Grande Duchesse, the big ocean steamer of the Plant Line, with 1,500 people on board, was turning homeward at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a joint of her main feed pump, which furnishes water to her boilers, burst. As a result of the accident, La Grande Duchesse was not able to reach her dock at Pier 34, North River, at the foot of Canal Street, until 8:15 last evening.

The host of tired passengers, some of whom were merry and some in ugly moods, were met as they rushed down the gangplank by anxious friends who had heard all sorts of rumors as to the fate of the big steamship. Those on shore were quickly reassured by the information that no one on board had been injured and that the four hours' delay was the worst result of the accident.

Second Engineer Alfred Smith explained the mishap, and said that two hours' time was consumed in letting the boilers cool down so that the feed pump joint, which had burst, could be remade. He said that at no time had the vessel been in the slightest danger, and that as soon as the repairs were effected La Grande Duchesse made her way homeward, under her own steam.

E. B. Judd of Buffalo was one of the wrathful passengers. He stated that a committee of those on board, headed by John J. Reid of Buffalo and A. K. Whitaker of Brooklyn, had protested to Capt. Fred Turner because La Grande Duchesse lay at anchor off Sandy Hook for more than two hours, while repairs were being made in the engine room. The committee demanded that tugs be secured and the boat towed to New York. Capt. Turner refused to comply with this request, saying that the accident was of too trifling a character to warrant securing assistance in making the home trip. About twenty-five passengers who were dissatisfied were taken off at Sandy Hook at about 4 o'clock by the tug James Kay, and brought to the Battery. Many of those on board La Grande Duchesse utilized the hours of their confinement by celebrating Columbia's victory at the bar and in the restaurant.

La Grande Duchesse to-morrow will be turned over to the Savannah Line, which has purchased her, and will carry no more excursionists to the yacht races.

Steamship La Grande Duchesse Sold.

The steamship La Grande Duchesse has been sold to the Ocean Steamship Company by the Plant Line. The Grande Duchesse will be transferred to her new owners at the expiration of her charter for the cup races. Before going on the run between New York and Savannah extensive alterations will be made in the steamship. The price paid for the boat by the Ocean Steamship Company was not announced.

READY TO GREET SIR THOMAS.

Chicago Preparing to Entertain the Cup Hunter and His Party.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Sir Thomas Lipton will be royally entertained during his coming visit to Chicago. Elaborate preparations are being made by the committees appointed for the reception and banquet at the Chicago Athletic Association Clubhouse. The date has not yet been set, awaiting the time to be chosen by the distinguished guest.

In addition to the members of the leading local clubs, invitations will be extended to the foreign Consuls and representatives residing in Chicago, and many personal friends and acquaintances of Sir Thomas. J. K. Armstrong, President of the Chicago Athletic Association, has appointed the Committee on Invitations. Sir Thomas will be accompanied on his visit to Chicago by Charles Russell and David Barrie, members of his party, and an invitation has been sent to them to make the Athletic Association's house their headquarters while they shall be in Chicago.

Decorators and designers are working with the Banquet Committee on an elaborate and unique scheme of decoration for the occasion, and many applications for seats at the banquet table already have been received.

COLUMBIA'S RECORD RACE.

Yesterday's race establishes a record for the triangular course of the New York Yacht Club off Sandy Hook, the three sides of the course having been covered in 3:12:35 by Columbia, the winner. The fact that it was a record performance places the successful defender of the America's Cup two years ago in a class with her namesake of thirty years ago, when another, the first Columbia, established a record over the twenty miles to windward and return, or forty-mile course, that has stood to this day.

The Columbia of that earlier time was the America's Cup defender against the fast yacht Livonia, but, unlike her successor, was a schooner. Her record race was sailed as the second event of the series in 1871, after she had won the first race of the series against the Livonia, that being over the regular course of the New York Yacht Club. The second race was sailed on Oct. 14, 1871, the conditions calling for a contest twenty miles to windward and return, though the historians of the time state that the contest was not strictly in accordance with the terms, as the wind shif

FUSION FORCES UNITE IN BROOKLYN BOROUGH

Mr. Baker's Withdrawal as Shrievalty Candidate Removes Friction.

Citizens' Union Satisfied with the Allotment of Nominations—How the Ticket Is Divided.

Complete fusion of the anti-Tammany forces in Brooklyn was finally made certain last night by the withdrawal of Robert Baker, Secretary of the local Citizens' Union, as a candidate for Sheriff of Kings County. Mr. Baker withdrew his candidacy at a session of the Nominating Committee of the union, held in the headquarters in the Temple Bar Building. His withdrawal had been decided upon at a meeting of fusion conferrees, held yesterday afternoon.

This action straightens out the last tangle in the local fusion situation. The placing of Mr. Baker in nomination had caused a serious hitch in affairs at a time when a harmonious understanding was being reached. At a conference at Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's house last Monday the dispute over the borough Presidency was practically settled when R. Ross Appleton and Rufus L. Scott were set aside and J. Edward Swanstrom was accepted as a compromise candidate.

At this conference a division of the local nominations between the fusion forces was also practically agreed to, it being understood that the Citizens' Union and the Brooklyn Coffey Democracy were to have between them the naming of two City Magistrates at Large, a Surrogate, and a Coroner. At a meeting of the Citizens' Union Nominating Committee that night, however, the friends of Mr. Baker brought about his nomination for Sheriff. This action so complicated matters that it was feared there would be a complete break between the Citizens' Union and the other fusion forces.

Not only did Mr. Baker withdraw last night, but the Citizens' Union people also determined to be satisfied with the allotment of nominations as outlined by Mr. Woodruff on Monday. M. J. Flaherty, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, was placed in nomination for Coroner. Mr. Flaherty at first refused to take any place on the tickets, but last night consented that he should be named for Coroner. The selection of a candidate for Magistrate at Large was deferred until this morning.

There will be a meeting of all the local fusion representatives at the home of Mr. Woodruff this afternoon, at which each of the anti-Tammany organizations will submit its selections for the places on the ticket allotted to it. The entire county and borough ticket will then be made up, and will be practically in the field by to-night, it is expected. The ticket as made up will be ratified by the Republican County Convention, which meets on Monday night. The Republican Executive Committee will to-day select the men to fill the places on the fusion ticket which fall to the party's share.

The ticket will be divided as follows: Borough President, credited to the Citizens' Union and the Brooklyn Democracy; Sheriff, Republican; Register, Republican; County Clerk, German-American organization; Surrogate, Brooklyn Democracy; two County Judges, Republican; two Magistrates at Large, Citizens' Union and Brooklyn Democracy, one each; two Coroners, one Republican, one Citizens' Union.

COMMITTEE OF NINE READY TO REORGANIZE

Mr. Sheehan May Be Selected as the Chairman.

The Advisory Committee of nine decided upon by the General Anti-Tammany Conference Committee was completed yesterday by the addition of the name of Francis C. Huntington. This committee will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, in Union Square, for the purpose of organizing and beginning its work. The impression in fusionist circles was that John C. Sheehan would be selected as the Chairman of the committee. There seemed to be a general belief among the allies that Mr. Sheehan's political experience best fitted him to direct the committee's actions.

The first question to be taken up by the Committee of Nine to-day will be the selection of central headquarters. In order that there may be no possible cause of complaint that one organization is achieving special prominence in the fusion campaign, it has been determined that the headquarters of Mr. Low and his associates on the ticket will be separate. Rooms in which members of all the organizations will feel equally welcome will be rented.

Col. Willis L. Ogden and John C. Clark, Mr. Low's political secretary, spent the greater part of the day looking up suitable quarters. They found several places in the vicinity of Twenty-third Street and Broadway which they will bring up for the consideration of the Committee of Nine at the meeting to-day.

Another matter which will claim the attention of the Committee of Nine at its first meeting will be the perfecting of arrangements for mass meetings throughout the city. It was to avoid a conflict in this respect that the naming of a general advisory committee in which all of the organizations would have representation was decided upon. Each organization was going ahead on its own initiative, hiring halls and arranging for meetings, and all, of course, were desirous of having Messrs. Low, Grout, and Fornes as the principal speakers at their meetings. At the meeting of the Committee of Nine all the applications which Messrs. Low, Grout, and Fornes have received will be filled, and an effort will be made to reconcile dates to the satisfaction of all the organizations.

Up to the present only two meetings have been definitely arranged with the approval of the General Conference Committee, which now surrenders its functions in this regard to the Committee of Nine. The Citizens' Union ratification meeting will be held at Cooper Union Saturday night. At this meeting R. Fulton Cutting will preside, and the speakers will be Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, Charles V. Fornes, Jacob A. Cantor, William Travers Jerome, William J. O'Brien, and Edmund P. Wetmore. The Republican ratification meeting will be held next Wednesday at the Grand Central Palace. Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, will preside, and the speakers will be Messrs. Low, Grout, Fornes, and Job E. Hedges.

At the headquarters of the Republican County Committee yesterday work was being rushed on the campaign text book. It is expected that it will be ready for issuance Monday. The book is to be put forth by the Republican County Committee in conjunction with the Citizens' Union.

Mr. Low had a busy day. The mail which he received was of great bulk, and it took him a couple of hours to go through it with the assistance of his secretary, Mr. Clark. Most of the letters contained promises of support, some of which came from unexpected quarters. In the pledges which he has received from men who have heretofore given both their vote and influence to Tammany, Mr. Low feels that he has cause for confidence.

Mr. Low finished with his mail about 11 o'clock, and then received visitors. Among his callers was George L. Rives. At the conclusion of his talk with Mr. Rives, Mr. Low went to Columbia University, where there was a meeting of the faculty. Mr. Low spent a very busy afternoon, and did not return to his home until after 6 o'clock in the evening. After dinner he received more callers, whose business with him was of a political nature.

Two organizations which have espoused Mr. Low's candidacy have not yet notified him of his nomination. They are the Independent Democracy, of which William H. Baldwin, Jr., is the Chairman of the Committee on Notification, and the Brooklyn Democracy, of which Senator Coffey is the leader. The latter organization intended to notify Mr. Low Wednesday night, but, owing to the inability of several members of the committee to be present, it was decided to notify him by letter. The Independent Democracy will notify Mr. Low, and Messrs. Grout and Fornes at the office of Mr. Fornes, at 425 Broome street, to-day.

The fusionists are now confidently counting upon the support of their ticket by the O'Brien Democracy. This organization will have a meeting on Monday at 126 West Forty-second Street, at which a plan of action will be decided upon.

Mr. Fornes, the candidate of the fusionists for President of the Board of Aldermen, will open headquarters in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway.

The Greater New York Democracy of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District has engaged a large store on the corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, and will open headquarters there at once.

CONVENTION IN THE BRONX.

James L. Wells Selected as Candidate for Borough President by Republicans.

The Republican Convention of the Borough of the Bronx was held last night in the Union Republican Club, 1,004 Boston Road. The convention was called to order by Henry L. School, and Douglas Mathewson and Frank H. Ten Eyck were selected as Temporary Chairman and Secretary, respectively. Later these selections were made permanent.

Edward H. Healy of the Conference Committee appointed to confer with the anti-Tammany organizations announced that the committee had agreed on James L. Wells of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District for President of the borough, and William O'Gorman, Jr., of the Greater New York Democracy and Joseph L. Berry for Coroners. The selections were unanimously approved.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall in his speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Wells said:

"New Yorkers are rich enough to pay for all they get, but they want to get all they pay for."

FUSION IN RICHMOND.

The Union Ticket Ratified by Conventions on Staten Island.

The Republicans, Citizens' Union, and Sheehan Democracy of Staten Island united on a ticket last night, and it was promptly nominated by the Republican County and Borough Conventions, which were held in the German Club Rooms, Stapleton.

The ticket is as follows: Assembly—Ferdinand C. Townsend of Clifton, Republican; Coroner—George Schaeffer of Stapleton, Sheehan Democrat; Borough President—George Cromwell of Dongan Hills, Republican; District Attorney—William Alaire Short of Tompkinsville, Independent Democrat and Citizens' Union.

Candidates for City Magistrates.

Conventions for the nomination of candidates for City Magistrates were held last night by the Republicans in the Sixth Congressional District of Kings County, and the nominations are as follows: Second District, Eugene A. Amell; Third District, William Kramer; Fourth District, William Watson; Fifth District, J. Lott Nostrand, Sixth District, Charles S. Devoy. In the Seventh District, which is strongly Democratic, the convention appointed a Conference Committee and adjourned without nominating a candidate.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—Assembly nominations were made in Erie County to-day as follows:

REPUBLICAN.—Second District, E. D. O'Malley; Third District, Frank O'Leary; Fourth District, William Schneider; Fifth District, Charles F. Brooks; Sixth District, George Ruehl; Seventh District, John K. Paxton; Eighth District, Elijah Cook.

DEMOCRATIC.—First District, John H. Bradley; Fourth District, Cornelius Coughlin; Fifth District, Joseph Bergman; Sixth District, John Keating; Seventh District, Edward McDermott; Eighth District, Charles C. Brown.

The Republican convention in the First District and the Democratic convention in the Third District adjourned without making nominations until Saturday. No quorum was present in the Democratic convention in the Second District.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 3.—John F. O'Brien of West Chazy was renominated to-day for Assemblyman by the Clinton County Republican Convention.

OSWEGO, Oct. 3.—John P. Hendricks of Oswego and Albert S. Barker of Orwell were nominated to-day for Assemblymen by the Democrats of the First and Second District Conventions.

KINGSTON, Oct. 3.—Sands Haviland of Marlborough was nominated to-night for Assemblyman by the Republicans of the Second District of Ulster County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 3.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County to-day renominated Francis G. Landon for member of the Assembly. No other name was presented.

Nominated for the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The Democratic Convention for the Third Judicial District, held in this city to-day, nominated Judge Levi F. Laughley of Hudson as candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Samuel Edwards.

Albany County Nominations.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The Republicans of Albany County to-day renominated County Judge Clifford D. Gregory of Albany, and Surrogate George H. Fitts of Cohoes. Judge George Addinton of Albany was nominated for District Attorney, and John Frahey for County Clerk.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Thomas F. Payne, San Francisco; Willis L. King, Pittsburg; C. Whitney Tillinghast 2d, Troy; Clement W. Paull, London; Dr. Joseph Leidy, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Warren Eddy, Paris; P. F. Pettibone, Chicago; E. E. Drake, San Francisco; John Darby, London; William B. Schiller, Pittsburg; William Farquahar Payson, Bristol, R. I.; Calvin Bullock, Denver; Thomas Nelson Page, Washington; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington; F. H. Cook, London.

MANHATTAN—Barbour Lathrop, Chicago; J. M. Severance, London; C. E. Willard, Washington; William T. Jayne, Yokohama; J. A. Whitehead, London; A. Dodds Fairburn, London; ex-Congressman J. J. Lentz, Ohio.

PLAZA—C. E. English, Cleveland.

SAVOY—William H. Sayre, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Nathan Kendall, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND—William Mosley, Cincinnati; Crawford Hill, Denver; W. T. Barton, San Francisco.

HOFFMAN—James A. Conyers, Hamilton, Bermuda; Dr. D. C. Trott, Hamilton, Bermuda; Col. A. B. Buford, Richmond; W. C. Scott, Lexington, Ky.; Commander William H. Driggs, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE—Cecil Ward, London; A. K. Kaye, London; Alfred L. Wheeler, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—James H. Melville, Boston; E. Sada Muguer, Monterey, Mexico; J. Stephen Jean, London; Capt. James Conline, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Louis Massy, Nottingham, England; George Nickson, Liverpool; Capt. L. S. Upton, United States Army; D. T. Lyman, Toronto.

GRAND—Col. J. A. Buchanan, United States Army; G. B. Rogers, Detroit; J. M. Barlow, Havana; M. J. Richmond, Covington, Ky.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Seis Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Seis, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. H. Gimbel, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Katz & Sackermaas, Baltimore, Md.; M. R. Katz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. J. Schoenau, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bear C., York, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Miller, house furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Capron, domestics, linens, white goods, and laces; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions and jewelry, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. J. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods; Hoffman House.

Tapp, Leathers & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; J. L. Tapp, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; T. C. Fogarty, children's clothing; 760 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Carson, fancy goods, ribbons, and yarns; 118 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lindike, Wemer & Schuermeier, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Lindike, domestics and prints; A. W. Lindike, woolens; 51 Leonard Street.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Backrow, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Gerson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Clay, boys' clothing, 622 Broadway; Holland House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. S. Hamilton, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; W. B. Trask, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Stutzman, dress goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, domestics, dress goods, white goods, and cloaks; 406 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Continued from Page 1.

most stupendous system of rapid transit ever planned. Our record in the government of the City of New York speaks for itself.

"During the time that we have been in power here there have been Republican administrations in absolute control of the State, and those administrations have but carried out the policy of the party to which they have belonged. They have treated the Empire City as though it were but an asset of the Republican Party. They have imposed mandatory taxes upon us without our consent and against our earnest protest. They have increased our tax valuations by their State Board of Equalisation beyond toleration. They have forced us to bear burdens of taxation for the benefit of the rural districts of the State, that they might continue their hold upon the State Government, and this municipality has received no adequate return. Realizing that they committed a tactical error in giving us the original charter of the new and greater city, they have revised it with the intention of gaining some cheap political advantage at the expense of the residents of New York. In violation of the great Democratic principle of home rule, they have forced upon us an iniquitous liquor law, which has ruined the livelihood of thousands of self-respecting, honest business men, at the same time depriving the individual of the common rights of the American citizen, and the taxpayers of this city of a revenue justly theirs.

"The question before the people cannot be hidden. No pretense of bogus reform can obscure the real issue. The Democracy has made the city great and prosperous. The Republican Party has sought to sap its life by the use of the State taxing power and discriminating legislation. Always the enemy of the metropolis, it now seeks to dominate its administration."

FIRST SIGN OF OPPOSITION.

During the first part of Chairman McClellan's speech the first outbreak for Controller Coler occurred by a loud-voiced man shouting:

"What's the matter with Coler?"

"He's all right!" was shouted by hundreds of people in various parts of the hall.

President Louis M. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, William McKinley, the twenty-fifth President of the United States was cruelly assassinated and the whole Nation is shrouded in mourning for its universal and appalling loss:

Therefore be it Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the City of New York, in convention assembled, hereby expresses its utter abhorrence of the awful crime committed, its absolute detestation of the disgraceful and outrageous attack upon our institutions and our civilization, its profound grief at the benumbing calamity that has befallen our country, and its respectful and sincere sympathy with the bereaved family of the illustrious dead.

John L. Shea moved for the appointment of a committee on permanent organization, and John W. Keller moved for the appointment of a committee on resolutions. Both resolutions were carried, and then an announcement was made that a recess of fifteen minutes would be taken.

During the interval in the proceedings Mr. Croker held a levee in his seat. Hundreds of political leaders filed past and shook hands with him. A few spoke a sentence or so, but not a leader ventured to stop more than a few seconds, as there were so many waiting to get a chance to shake Mr. Croker's hand:

"I don't think there is going to be any bolt from this convention," said a friend of Mr. Croker's laughingly. The Tammany leader smiled and said:

"I guess the slate will go through."

Mr. Croker seemed to be in the best of humor.

After the recess Chairman Shea of the Committee on Permanent Organization read his report in favor of naming George B. McClellan for permanent Chairman and Thomas F. Smith for Secretary. The other Secretaries named were Joseph A. Goulden, William E. Melody, David L. Van Nostrand, and E. M. Muller.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which included the platform of the convention, was then read by John W. Keller.

After the reading of the platform there was another outburst of cheering for Mr. Coler. From different parts of the hall the crowds would yell in unison, "Coler! Coler! Coler!"

Mr. Croker's face did not move a muscle during the cheering, and he never looked around to see whence the cheers came.

When the convention proceeded to the naming of candidates, Martin W. Littleton of Kings County was recognized. He took the platform and delivered his speech placing Edward M. Shepard in nomination. He was frequently interrupted by the cheering for Mr. Coler.

RAMAPO MENTIONED.

The Tammany leaders received a severe shock when Mr. Littleton began to tell how Tammany officials had prevented the saddling on the city of the Ramapo water contract. Commissioner of Highways Keating and Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton shook their heads dubiously when the speaker mentioned the Ramapo matter. Mr. Littleton, among other things, said in regard to the Ramapo contract:

"During the first year of the new administration, the Board of Public Improvements was approached by representatives of the Ramapo Water Company, with a proposition to supply the city with water, and after some preliminary debate a contract was presented to the board providing that this company should furnish the city 200,000,000 gallons of water daily at $10 per 1,000,000 gallons, and that the contract should run for twenty years. The company at that time was a parchment creation, without assets, save maps, without purpose save plunder, without plan save that of capitalizing the city's credit and selling it.

"Unwary members of the administration were led to give formal approval to this contract, but the administration in general recognizing that it meant an expenditure of $200,000,000 within twenty years, and leaving the city then without permanent water supply, united in an opposition which, because of its patriotic vigor awakened the public to the enormity of the raid, and the Board of Public Improvements defeated what is now recognized as the boldest and most far-reaching effort to plunder the city in its entire history."

In conclusion Mr. Littleton said:

"I am commissioned, gentlemen of the convention, by the delegation representing the Borough of Brooklyn to present as its choice for the office of Mayor of New York a lawyer distinguished for his eminent ability, a citizen conspicuous for his upright and stainless character, a statesman holding firmly to the high ideals and pure principles of simple Democratic government, a man master of himself and follower of his convictions, a Democrat whose eventful public life is a tribute to his unflinching courage.

"I nominate the man of whose worth I have given but a hint, the Hon. Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn."

SENATOR SULLIVAN'S REMARKS.

As soon as Mr. Littleton had concluded his speech State Senator Sullivan was recognized as the seconder. He began by calling Mr. Croker the "honored, hard-working leader," at which there were many cheers. The Democracy of the city, said the speaker, had grown auspiciously under the Croker regime. Mr. McLaughlin's name was also cheered to the echo. Seth Low was bitterly attacked by the Senator.

"Now, why should the young men of the city support this man?" cried Senator Sullivan.

"We defy any one," he continued, "to shew where a single cent of the city's money has been either misappropriated or misused under the present Administration. Platt said he would not mind having a Democratic Mayor. We'll show him one before long."

"Coler! Coler!" came from all sides.

Then came the scene of the roll call. Some of the cries that resounded through the hall were these: "Remember Shepard in 1886." "And remember him in 1897." "What did he say then?" "He said Tammany was no good." "Oh, my." "Coler! Coler! Coler!"

When at last the nomination of Mr. Shepard had been announced as unanimous ex-City Chamberlain Crain took the stand to name Col. Ladd for Controller. He told of his relations with Col. Ladd when the latter was Deputy Chamberlain of the city and the former was Chamberlain. Col. Ladd had, Mr. Crain said, been appointed to the position of deputy by one opposed to Tammany Hall, and one active in his attempt to overthrow the Democratic organization. For this reason Mr. Crain seriously asked himself if he should retain Col. Ladd as his deputy. He found him so efficient and capable, however, that he decided to do so.

Mr. Dowling next placed in nomination ex-Judge Van Hoesen for the office of President of the Board of Aldermen.

In seconding the nomination of ex-Judge Van Hoesen, Mr. Fitzgerald said that the supporters of Mr. Low were "a heterogeneous conglomeration of political nondescripts."

Both Col. Ladd and Judge Van Hoesen were nominated for their respective candidacies by a single vote cast by the Secretary. There was no opposition to them, and the cries from the audience had subsided almost altogether.

A committee, consisting of a member from each Assembly district of the boroughs, was appointed to notify the candidates of their selection. Another committee was appointed to fill vacancies on the ticket should such action be necessary from any cause whatever.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Its Attacks Upon Republican Legislation, Reform Agencies, and the Anti-Tammany Union.

The platform adopted by the Democratic City Convention declares that New York City is a constituency devoted to the Democratic faith, and that the expressed desires of political opponents for a non-partisan administration of municipal affairs proceeds from no patriotic motive.

The question of home rule is discussed at length, and the Republican Party is charged with absolute indifference to the real interests of New York. The claim is made that the Republican Legislature has minimized home rule in this city so that to-day in many important respects the people have less control over their affairs than is the case in the humblest municipality. It is stated that out of every dollar of taxation 88 cents is spent in a manner directed by the Legislature, leaving only 12 cents upon which the judgment and economic policy of the local authorities can be exercised. The charge is made that tax laws have been passed which relieve the rural counties from a fair share of taxes and place the burdens on New York City.

The platform contains the following:

"Our great metropolis is treated by the Republican legislators after the manner of a conquered province, and its resources regarded as the spoils or loot of partisans at once avaricious and insatiable."

The question of personal liberty is dealt with at length. The platform declares that all laws which unduly abridge the liberty of the citizen in the practice of innocent customs, and in the pursuance of harmless pleasures should be carefully construed and liberally administered. The following references are made to the recent raids:

"We denounce the perversion of justice as represented for months past by the conversion of judicial positions on the one hand into mere agencies for the carrying out of secret projects against personal and social liberty, and on the other hand the conversion of the great office of District Attorney into an instrumentality for the harassment of political opponents, the carrying forward of partisan aims, and the terrorism of citizens and officials not found subordinate to the purposes of men who aim at the control of the community in its business, social, and governmental aspects alike. In the course of the present occupant of the District Attorney's office, appointed avowedly to advance the interests of political superiors whose purpose is to substitute for the will of the people of New York their own sinister determinations, we see not only a blow directed against the well-settled principles of American law and liberty, but the unveiling of a purpose the logical consummation of which would be the establishment of a tyranny at once infamous and intolerable.

"We demand for the City of New York an administration of its police and judicial affairs according to well-settled law, through duly elected officials responsible to the people, and not at all an administration shaped by irresponsible conclaves of so-called reformers, carried out in utter disregard of what from time immemorial have been regarded as the sacred rights of American citizens by men either destitute of any weight of character or notorious for their contempt of all opinions, all habits, and all customs contrary to their own."

AN ATTACK UPON FUSION.

A plank of the platform denounces the combination made up of Republican partisans and "so-called Democrats notorious for their greed for office and embittered against the regular Democratic organization because of their failures and disappointments, who have been distinguished for their unvarying hostility to the interests of the common people."

The following is another plank:

"We are confident that the voters of New York are unwilling to repeat the experiment of 1895 to 1897 inclusive, which gave to the city an administration characterized by prodigality, inefficiency, hypocrisy, and intolerance, the memory of which has wedded the people all the more firmly to a responsible and representative Government."

The platform states that the Democratic Party glories in the high position which New York holds among the cities of the world, and says:

"Americans who have traveled abroad, and the most distinguished travelers of foreign countries who have visited our shores, have borne united testimony to this fact.

"The people are congratulated upon the results achieved by the administration of Mayor Van Wyck. References are made at length to the hasty and unscientific manner in which the government of Greater New York was inaugurated and how the city was "rescued from its technically bankrupt condition and once more placed on the footing demanded by solid finance. When the city administration assumed office it was confronted with the necessity of liquidating liabilities of many millions incurred by its predecessors for which no provisions for payment by the issue of bonds had been made."

The following are the references to the public schools:

"One of the most urgent problems with which the city administration has had to deal was the woeful lack of school facilities in the several boroughs at the time of consolidation. Though hampered by financial difficulties resulting from consolidation, and the urgent and pressing demands of other necessary public improvements, the present administration has opened in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx twenty-seven new school buildings at a cost of $9,799,354, and affording accommodation for 36,630 pupils, as against eleven new school buildings opened under the administration of Mayor Strong, at a cost of $2,814,491, and affording accommodation for 19,770 pupils. In addition to the school buildings already opened, there are in course of construction, to be opened in 1902, three high school buildings and nine public school buildings, which will provide accommodation for no less than 17,200 pupils.

"We condemn the Republican legislation of this year which will take effect Jan. 1, 1902, and will destroy the existing school conditions under which the several boroughs retain control of public instruction in their respective localities. As the citizens of Brooklyn declared in mass meeting assembled on April 2, 1901, this legislation substitutes a system of centralization that is un-American in principle and injurious in the highest degree, not only to the practical efficiency of the public schools, but to the intelligent interest of public-spirited citizens in the greatest institution of the Republic."

The construction of the rapid transit tunnel is referred to as the greatest improvement of the kind ever known, which is being pushed to a completion without partisan, but largely to an intelligent co-operation of all the city departments.

THE PLATFORM'S PLEDGES.

There is a pledge in the platform to the municipal ownership of the city's water supply, docks, and wharves along the water front and "the taking control and management as soon as the law and the present contracts will permit of the ferries between the various counties of the city, and particularly to the County of Richmond."

The following is the plank on the excise question:

"We denounce the present excise law as iniquitous and intolerable. It was passed at the dictation of the Republican State machine, against the protest of a majority of the people of New York irrespective of party. It has given rise to a system of spying and official intermeddling abhorrent to a free people. It extorts exorbitant revenues from this city to aggrandize other portions of the State. It promotes intemperance, furnishes a legalized refuge for vice, imperils the innocence of children, and destroys the sanctity of the home.

"We therefore demand the enactment of an excise law conservative of the public morals and liberal in its provisions, that shall place its administration and revenue, so far as shall apply to this city, within the control of this municipality, thus insuring the enforcement of the law by the consent of the governed."

The passage of a labor law which will afford men employed on city contracts real protection to their legitimate interests is advocated.

The last plank in the platform is as follows:

"In respect to capital on the one hand and labor on the other, the attitude of the Democratic Party is to-day, as it always has been, friendly in the largest sense to both, it capitalist and its employees. That is the spirit in which we recognize forces that must be conserved and encouraged if the City of New York is to prosper and maintain its position as the great business and manufacturing centre of the continent; and in labor we recognize the force of manhood and character, which, if neglected, would involve the ruin not only of our city and our State but of our Nation and our civilization."

MR. SHEPARD'S DECLARATION.

Unqualified Freedom from Obligations to be Understood with His Acceptance of the Nomination.

Edward M. Shepard left town last evening for his summer home, near Caldwell, Lake George. He issued the following statement before his departure:

"As I have this afternoon decided to be out of town for two or three days, but intimated this morning to the gentlemen of the press that I might say something to-morrow, I feel bound to explain to them my delay and to add, that I shall have nothing to say until the Democratic nominations are determined to-night except only this, which, I trust, would be understood without my saying it: Any nomination accepted by me will be accepted with an absolute and unqualified freedom from obligations, express or implied, direct or indirect, except those obligations of which I shall, as nominee of the Democratic Party, publicly advise the people of Greater New York before they shall vote for or against me.

"What I have been in the past, what have been my opinions on public matters or my ideals of public life and the manner in which I have expressed them—all this is before the public, and has been before those who have considered my nomination. If I is nominated or elected my acceptance of the nomination or of the office will be upon my assumption that no part of my public record has been overlooked."

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Edward M. Shepard arrived in this city this evening and will remain at the Hotel Ten Eyck until to-morrow morning, when he will go to his Summer home on the banks of Lake George. He will remain there for some time. He is in quest of a much-needed rest.

MR. McLAUGHLIN'S PARABLES.

Gladly Welcomes Mr. Shepard's Return to the Ranks, Hoping He Will Sin No More.

When asked his views regarding the selection of Edward M. Shepard as the Democratic candidate for Mayor yesterday afternoon at the Willoughby Street Auction Room, in Brooklyn, Hugh McLaughlin responded with several political parables of which "Independents" and "party regularity" were the theme.

"I once had a very good friend who, the greater part of the year, was a devout churchman," said Mr. McLaughlin. "But at pretty regular intervals he would go on a tear. When he sobered up he would become religious again and confess his sins to the congregation, and promise to lead a virtuous life in the future. The brethren would pray over him, and once or twice he was embraced by the sisters on his return to the fold. In this manner I am glad to welcome Brother Shepard back to the ranks, and trust that he will sin no more and find no necessity in the future of breaking away from the Democratic Party.

"Suppose you go to church next Sunday and don't like your pastor's sermon, is that any reason why you should go out and start a new church? No, Sir; the place to settle religious differences is inside of the church, and this rule applies to politics and party organization."

Asked if he would have preferred Mr. Coler at the head of the city ticket, Mr. McLaughlin ignored the question. In response to an inquiry if Mr. Shepard will run as well in Kings County as Mr. Coler would have done if nominated, Mr. McLaughlin replied:

"You are too inquisitive."

LEADERS ASKED NO PLEDGES.

Mr. Shevlin's Reply to Questions About the Tender of the Nomination to Mr. Shepard.

James Shevlin was asked in Willoughby Street yesterday if Edward M. Shepard, when the nomination for Mayor was tendered him, was urged to make any pledges to Tammany Hall or the Brooklyn Democratic organization.

"I should like to have you bring any man to me who will say that I ever asked Mr. Shepard to make pledges of any kind," replied Mr. Shevlin. "It is preposterous to think that I should ask a man of Mr. Shepard's high character to promise to do or not to do anything. My relations with him for four or five years have been very close. It would, therefore, be an insult to propose pledges. I will simply say that if I think he is a good organization Democrat, bent on giving the city the best possible government.

"I can see no reason why any Democrat should oppose Mr. Shepard. There is no doubt about his Democracy. To my mind, he is the best-qualified man who could be named.

"I would like to say that Controller Coler, by his own action, did as much as anybody to suggest Mr. Shepard. In reply to Mr. Shepard's indorsement of him, Mr. Coler wrote that he considered the offer of support very flattering, especially as he regarded Mr. Shepard as a better equipped man than himself."

CITIZENS' UNION EMBLEM USED.

Martin Engel's Tactics in the Eighth District—Officials Think He Will Triumph.

Martin Engel's effort to appropriate the Citizens' Union emblem is likely to be successful, according to statements made by officials of the Bureau of Elections yesterday. The Tammany leader nominated Anthony Smith of 64 Essex Street for Assemblyman and Charles Sullivan of 334 Grand Street for Alderman by petition, and then hurried the certificates to the Bureau of Elections, claiming that they were the nominees of the Citizens' Union of the Eighth District.

The names of the men authorized to fill vacancies in case Smith and Sullivan declined to accept the nomination are given in the record as Philip B. Benjamin of 51 Orchard Street; Lazarus Shapiro and Isidor Cohen of 75 Orchard Street. The Commissioners of Deeds who attested the certificates is Morits Talk of 296 Grand Street. Among the signatures attached to the petition is that of Max Engel of 18 Orchard Street, who is said to be a relative of Martin Engel.

President Voorhes of the Bureau of Elections refused to be interviewed yesterday as to what action he would take regarding the certificates. Chief Clerk Allen said that he thought the Citizens' Union would find it difficult to do anything in the matter. His claim was that no independent party had the right to an emblem for more than a year, and that the people first using the emblem had the right to use it.

DIVVER MEN MAY BOLT.

The Committee of One Hundred, followers of Patrick Divver, recently deposed from the leadership of the Second Assembly District, met in secret session at the Divver headquarters, 59 Madison Street, last night to discuss the matter of bolting the Tammany Hall ticket.

The meeting, it was learned, was a stormy one. Meyer Greenberg presided. Speeches were made advocating the support of the principles of Democracy—but not those of Tammany Hall. The majority of the participants in the meeting seemed to favor this sentiment from the most authoritative accounts obtainable.

A sub-committee of ten, headed by Mr. Greenberg, was finally appointed with full powers. This committee will report at a general open meeting to be held next Tuesday night, when the matter of support or non-support of the Tammany ticket will be decided on.

When asked what was done at the meeting, Mr. Divver said:

"There was just a free expression of opinion. The matter will be settled by next Tuesday. I am in the hands of my friends."

Civil Justice Herman Bolte was among those present. Justice Bolte's watch was appropriated by some member of the "strong arm" gang on primary day. When seen last night he said: "I cannot talk politics. I am a Judge. I have not got my watch back yet."

THE KINGS COUNTY TICKET.

Democratic Executive Committee Considers the Question of Nominations.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County met early last evening and discussed the make-up of the local ticket which is finally to be determined by the County and Borough Conventions. A number of names were considered in connection with each nomination. The ticket as finally agreed upon will probably be as follows:

Edmund H. Driggs, Borough President; Conrad Hester, County Clerk; Matthew Dooley, Sheriff; James Regan, Register; William R. Hurd and Adolph Koetting, County Judges; George B. Abbott, Surrogate; Edward J. Dooley and Frank E. O'Reilly, Magistrates at Large, and Dr. Charles Heitteschelmer and Dr. John Harrigan, Coroners.

Judge Van Hoesen's Alma Mater.

Judge George M. Van Hoesen was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and not, as stated in the sketch of him printed in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, from the College of the City of New York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Fire to-day destroyed James S. Welch's two-story frame block on Third Street. Loss, $15,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The A. S. Leach & Co.'s storage warehouse, at Fifteenth Street and Columbia Avenue, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city, was completely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss on buildings, $30,000; on household goods stored, $75,000. Damage to surrounding buildings, about $10,000. Losses are only partially covered by insurance.

Steinway & Sons

beg to announce that they have opened for the convenience of their patrons

Retail Warerooms at Windsor Arcade

Fifth Avenue, Corner 46th Street.

in addition to their present Warerooms at

STEINWAY HALL, 109 E. 14th St. NEW YORK CITY.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Bargain Friday Specials.

"Bargain Friday" is no stock phrase here. Words may force success for a period, but the continued success of Bargain Friday at Bloomingdales can only be maintained by genuineness.

It is that frankness, openness, genuineness of the store's policy that makes every business day a distinct success—and especially Bargain Friday.

Here are a few of the many specials for to-day, rounded up to make this Bargain Friday of more than ordinary interest:

$13 Dressing Case, $9.50—*For to-day only at this price we will sell a solid golden oak dressing case with forty-four inch base, four deep drawers, upper one with swell shape front, fitted with large shaped French bevel mirror. Size 24x30.*

Smart Fall Shirt Waists—*Among the many attractive items of the shirt waist section may be mentioned a particularly smart creation in black peau de soie at $5.98, button back; box plaited, tucked back, front and top of slee

Editorial Columns of the Wanamaker Store

MEN'S SILK ROBES
Exclusive Neckwear Silks

There is a showing in the Ninth street aisle today, that will be appreciated by all men of taste in matters of dress. It consists of a group of rich, luxurious Silk Robes, and rarely beautiful English Silk Squares for men's neckwear to order.

The Silk Robes were made especially for us after our own design—we bought the silks in one place, and the fine wool interlinings in another. The silk is delightfully soft and rich in texture, and the colors are exquisite. There are only eight of them—$25 each. Last year the few we brought over were $35. To possess one is more than comfort—it's luxury.

The English Neckwear Silks display much of beauty and attractiveness. They will enable men who like to display individuality in their choice of neckwear to gratify their tastes for exclusiveness; for among these London silk squares there are few duplicates, and a man may be practically assured of not finding some other man wearing a scarf like his own. The silks are unusually attractive in richness of weave, coloring and design. You may buy a whole square at $5, or we will make any style of scarf you wish from the square you select, at these prices:

De Joinvilles, $2.50.
English Squares, $2.50.
Ascots, $2.50.
Puffs, $2.
Imperials, $2.
Four-in-Hands, $1.75.
Tecks, $1.50.
Batswing, butterfly or straight ties—$1.25.

Gents' Furnishings, Ninth street.

The Sale of FANCY LINENS

The assortment of these Lace-trimmed Linens is so great, the beauty so varied, that no adequate idea of the collection can be given.

They were picked out eagerly by hundreds of women yesterday, but there were forty-seven hundred, and more in the lot; so there is no perceptible diminution in either quantity or variety today.

But the pieces look more beautiful than ever since we have them spread out on the counters. It seems marvelous to our own people that prices should be cut directly in two, just when the demand is greatest.

Among those trimmed with Renaissance lace are Doilies, 9 inches square, at 18c, worth 40c; 14 inch round doilies at 30c, worth 60c; and much finer 12 inch round doilies at $1, which are worth $2.25 at least. There are Center Pieces, 20 inches square, at 50c, worth $1; 20 inch round, at $1.75, worth $3.75; and very handsome pieces, 45 inches in diameter, worth $5, at $2.50. There are Scarfs at the same reductions.

Then the same story follows through the pieces trimmed with Cluny and Arabian laces. One exquisite center piece, 36 inches square, is elaborately trimmed with Arabian lace, and is excellent $50 value. The price is $20.

It is a remarkable opportunity for women who love these beautiful things to possess them at little cost. Then the chance for selecting gifts should not be passed by.

Main aisle.

The Tailor-made Suit
Grows in Beauty and Popular Demand

WHAT a marvelous array of Tailor-made suits for Women has this season produced! It is impossible for us to give a showing to all that have gathered here; for we passed by nothing that was good and distinctive.

Fashion decrees favor for all sorts of jackets; hence the stock includes broad variety of Eton, fly-front, tight-fitting or three-quarter styles. Then the variety of materials is equally profuse—cheviots, wide wale and mixed, broadcloths, and other tailor materials in stripes and dots, also vesting cloths, velvets and corduroy.

The tailoring shows finer and more artistic work than has been seen before; and the new effects brought out will please women who have not admired the severe styles of the past.

We have a superb collection assembled here; and at prices ranging from $11 to $170.

These hints of a few:

At $75—Suit of velvet; jacket is a combination of blouse and Eton, effectively trimmed with lace and fancy silk; skirt made with double flounce over drop lining.
At $63—A Blouse Suit of polka-dot basket weave cheviot, made with high neck and sleeves; very wide at bands; entire suit trimmed with bands of the material in plain color; skirt made with habit back and drop lining.
At $45—A Blouse Suit of tailor material with white thread; made double-breasted with notched turndown collar; skirt made with pointed flounce effect over drop silk lining.
At $42—A Suit of stylish wide wale cheviot made with fly front; three-quarter length coat, finished with velvet collar and revers of peau de soie; gored skirt; silk-lined throughout.
At $34 and $37.50—A large assortment of Suits in Eton, blouse, fly front, tight-fitting and three-quarter length coat styles, of cheviots plain and mixed, broadcloths, tailor stripe materials and heather mixtures; every suit silk lined throughout.
And the assortment from $30 down to $11, is complete.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Newmarkets And Raincoats

There's little, if any, difference between them in outward appearance—both are long, made of whipcords, cheviots, covert cloths, or "Crevenette" in tan, black or Oxford mixtures. Backs are half fitting or loose—the fuller they are the better.

The real distinction lies in the fact that the materials used in the Raincoats are chemically treated in the yarn, which renders them absolutely impervious to the weather, without affecting in the least their appearance.

The long coats have rapidly come into popular favor this season, and we are selling more of them than ever before. Our gathering of them is wonderfully complete, both in material and price-range.

Raincoats are $16.50 to $42
Newmarkets are $20 to $130

Descriptions of three stylish coats:

At $18.50—Raincoat of fine English covert cloth; yoke effect; fly front, full back; coat sleeves, with centre seams; turnover cuffs.
At $25—Raincoat of striped herringbone cheviot; fly front, with loose belted back; velvet collar; lapped seams; shoulders and sleeves lined with satin.
At $40—Newmarket of fine covert cloth; double-breasted; collar and turnover cuffs of velvet; lapped seams; paddock back; lined to waist with taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Walking Suits for Girls

For average New York winter weather conditions, a walking suit is an essential part of a girl's wardrobe. It is eminently a practical garment, and in style and material it is well adapted to its purpose.

The trim, jaunty Norfolk jacket is much in vogue this year; and is a particularly becoming style for young girls. The skirt is narrower at the top, and cut with a more decided flare at the bottom. Materials, mostly rough in texture, are apt to have a fine hair-line stripe running through them. Our gathering of these stylish, well-tailored suits for girls of 14 to 16, is comprehensive as to styles and materials; and the price-range is a broad one. We mention more particularly three attractive suits:

At $13.50—Suits of hair-line cheviots in navy-blue-and-white and black-and-white; fly-front Norfolk jackets, lined with taffeta; well-cut flare skirt, with deep stitched facing.
At $16.50—Suits of fine cloth, in brown and gray mixtures; single-breasted Norfolk jacket, lined with heavy satin; flare skirt, with double stitched seams, and deep stitched facings.
At $22.50—Suits of handsome hair-line striped cheviot; jaunty Norfolk jacket, lined with taffeta; skirt has deep stitched circular flounce.

Second floor, Ninth street.

An Equation in Boys' Clothing

It's an equation between Boys' Clothing and prices, that has no unknown quantities in it. The qualities of the clothing are known and commended by thousands of parents of boys. The range of prices is elastic enough to meet the requirements of all. And the equation simply expresses the fact that for a given price there's the most generous possible equivalent in excellent clothing.

Take these two Suits at $5 each, for example. Where can you find a closer equality between value and price?

At $5—For boys of 3 to 12 years; a splendid new group of Sailor Suits of blue cheviot and serge; both trimmed and untrimmed.
At $5—For boys of 8 to 16 years; the "Wanamaker Special" Suit; Double-Breasted Jackets and Knee Trousers; double seat and knees; taped seams; silk sewed throughout; in new patterns of mixed and plain blue cheviot.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Half Prices on Wooden Bedsteads

One result of our habit of frequently selling bedroom suites in single pieces, is an accumulation, from time to time, of odd bedsteads, which we have to dispose of by such extreme measures as radical price-reductions.

Today we offer such a gathering, consisting of a hundred and twenty odd Bedsteads, at *exactly half price*.

They are in every respect new, perfect, and in excellent designs. Most of them are in golden oak, but some are in birch, mahogany and maple. They are all full width—4 ft. 6 in., except some twin bedsteads, which are so designated in the following list. At their new prices they are unusual bargains:

At $1.75, of oak, from $3.50.
At $2.25, of ash, from $4.50.
At $2.75, of ash, from $5.50.
At $2.75, of oak, from $5.50.
At $4, of oak, from $8.
At $6.75, of birch, from $13.50.
At $8.50, of mahogany, from $17.
At $12.50, of mahogany, from $25.
At $16, of mahogany, from $32.
At $16.50, of maple, from $33.
At $25, of mahogany, from $50.
At $15 each, mahogany twin bedsteads, from $30.
At $15 each maple twin bedsteads from $30.
At $68 pair, birch twin bedsteads, from $136.

Fourth floor.

The John Wanamaker CLOTHING for MEN

The Highest Character Known to Ready-made
Fairest Prices for Which Such Goods Can Be Sold

Ceaseless, persistent, masterful effort is the reason for the unqualified success of this clothing business. The past gives us knowledge, experience, inspiration—it is not a guide. No such success ever came from following a rut; though the rut in its way was the best road, and worn down by the followers who felt its influence.

The genius of the Wanamaker Clothing business has his eye constantly on the watch for the NEW—what designers propose, long before it is expressed in clothes; what the woolen manufacturers plan, long before the yarns are set for the weaving of the final fabric, as it is to be made for the trade.

And so the new style, the new fabric is here the moment it is concrete.

Fine fabrics that swell tailors would otherwise monopolize, are here almost as quickly in ready-made clothes.

Thus there is a character and a freshness of style to Wanamaker clothing that the best informed, well-dressed men realize and appreciate.

Because of the careful tailoring done both inside and outside of Wanamaker clothing, "ready-made" has now come to mean *best-made*.

The style and character are not confined to the higher-priced suits. The same good taste and correctness are expressed in our Sack Suits at $8.50, $10 and $12.

At $15 we have a superb collection of styles in Men's Fancy Sack Suits; many of the patterns being shown only in this store. Finer work and finish—up to the suits that few tailors can excel, which are priced at $30.

Then we have a superior stock of Black and Blue Cheviot Sack Suits; double or single-breasted. Every man wants such a suit—genteel and dignified, for business wear, and yet the most dressy suit, outside of Prince Albert or Full Dress.

Very good all-wool cheviot suits, single-breasted, black or blue, at $8.50.
Two styles of suits at $10, that are excellent values; one with black satin shoulders and plaid body lining; the other serge lined in black only.
At $12 and $15—Black and blue cheviot suits with hand-padded collar and hand-made button-holes. These are made of the most reliable make of cheviots in the market—the kind that lasts two seasons.
Double-breasted black cheviot sack suits. The coats are made with the new long roll and broad shoulders—a stylish and very satisfactory coat; black or blue, $13.50 and $18.
Same suits, of very fine black unfinished worsted; workmanship equal to custom-made at $22.50.
Striped Worsted Trousers that look well with these suits—for all men who wish to alternate them with the plain trousers—$5 to $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sterling Silver for Autumn Weddings

Sterling silver is unquestionably the form that a wedding present most frequently takes—it is a custom that has almost achieved the fixity of a superstition.

It is a superstition well worth encouraging, too, for nothing is handsomer, more effective, and withal more practical and lasting, than silver.

The friends of the Autumn bride have unlimited field for choice among this beautiful collection of Sterling Silver and Silver-mounted Cut Glass. Patterns are new and widely varied, refined and distinctive; workmanship and finish are of the best; and prices represent the intrinsic worth of the pieces, not a fictitious valuation.

These hints:

Sterling Silver—
5-piece Tea Sets, $100, $125, and $150.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $45.25, $50, $56.25 and $64.
Bread Trays, $12.50, $15, $16.75 to $36.
Almond Dishes, $1.25, $2.25, $2.50, $3 and $3.75.
Bonbon Dishes, $3.50, $4.50, $5.75, $6.50, $7.50 to $15.
Butter Dishes, $4.75, $5, $9.50 to $15.
Compotes, $8, $9.50, $10, $13.75 to $25.
Fruit and Nut Bowls, $18.50, $20 to $90.
Gravy Boats, with Trays, $18, $22.50 to $30.
Gravy Boats, without Trays, $9.50, $10, $12.50 to $17.
Water Pitchers, $28, $30, $40, and $50.

Cut Glass—Sterling silver Mounted—
Claret Pitchers, $6, $6.75, $10 and $21.
Vases, $12 and $16.
Syrup Jugs, $7 and $7.50.
Sugar Sifters, $3, $4.25 and $5.
Cruets, $2, $2.25, $4.50 and $4.75.
Decanters, $7, $8.75, $12 and $18.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Japanese Metal Articles

There is always lots of room around the average house for these pretty and useful little articles that the Japanese fashion so artistically of lacquered metal. An elevator counter holds an attractive display of them today—trays in all sizes, from pin-trays to comb-and-brush trays, stamp and match boxes, and other things that are appropriate for prizes and favors. They are our own recent importations, and prices range from 5c to $1.25.

10th St. Elevator Counter.

RUGS
The Adjunct of Luxury ∴ ∴ ∴ The Accessory of Convenience

There is a noteworthy rug bazaar on our Third Floor. Remarkable in that the quaint, the antique, the artistic, the luxurious in Rugs are gathered here from every quarter of the globe. There are large, sumptuous Oriental carpets, small rugs so quaint and curious, so full of Oriental beauty that the world accepts them as legitimate. There are the more practical rugs in still greater profusion, even to the inexpensive door mats. This is the more important part of the rug collection; yet the stock of Domestic and English Rugs is more far-reaching in meeting popular demands; and today's particular story is of these.

The most artistic, as well as the most serviceable of domestic manufactures in this line, are

Smyrna Rugs

They have the Oriental style of design, and much of the indestructible quality of Oriental rugs. We have a most extensive variety. They are made in many different grades; some unworthy kinds are produced for mere cheapness. These are not here. But there are thoroughly worthy grades aside from the very best; and as there is a difference in the price to fit the fineness of the qualities, we carry all three. There are many other sizes and shapes in our stocks, of course, but we give prices on these, which are in most popular demand:

Size 1 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 10 in., $1.15, 85c and 70c.
Size 1 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 9 in., $1.65, $1.25 and $1.
Size 2 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft. 6 in., $2.25, $1.75 and $1.40.
Size 2 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft., $3, $2 and $1.70.
Size 3 ft. by 6 ft., $4.25, $3 and $2.50.
Size 4 ft. by 7 ft., $7, $5 and $4.
Size 6 ft. by 9 ft., $13.50, $10.50 and $8.50.
Size 7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., $22, $16.50 and $13.50.
Size 9 ft. by 12 ft., $28.50, $22.50 and $17.50.

Then there are Wilton Rugs, Axminster Rugs, Brussels Rugs, in an almost endless variety of styles and colorings, for every requirement. Beautiful reproductions of the Oriental effects, as well as handsome French designs in the light and soft tones that are so much in demand for parlor and drawing-rooms. These at equally fair prices:

Art Rugs, from England, without seams—a heavy fabric; much like Body Brussels; produced in every kind of artistic colorings; made in carpet sizes, at from $1.50 to $1.85 a square yard.
Art Squares, of the lighter weight goods; the well known makes; at from 75c to $1 a square yard.
Small Rugs in Wilton, Axminster and Plush; all sorts and kinds. Sizes from 18 by 36 inches to 36 by 72 inches at fairest prices. The varieties are too numerous for mention here.

Third floor.

The Shoe Sale--Ready Again

Reinforcements have filled in the special stocks of Shoes which the enormous selling had seriously depleted in spots. Today the Under-priced Shoe Store is ready again to meet every shoe need of man, woman and child, and save you a third to a half of the value on every pair purchased.

Here are suggestions of today's offerings:

1,560 Pairs Men's Box Calf, Kid and Velour Lace Shoes, welted and stitched soles at $1.60, Regular $3 Shoes in most stores.

1,130 Pairs Women's Black Kid Lace and Button Shoes, with tips, at $1, Worth $1.50 to $2; comfortable lasts.

630 Pairs Boys' Black Satin Calf Lace Shoes at $1. For school or play; sizes 11 to 5, with heels.

1,600 Pairs Girls' Spring Heel Shoes, with tips, at 50c.—Worth $1 to $3. Round up of odd lots and sizes from our regular stock; as small as 5, child's, as large as 5, women's.

But there is ever so much more, as well. For instance:

Men's Shoes—

$1.90, worth up to $3—Patent leather, box and wax calf; lace; welted soles; a dozen sorts to choose from.
$2.40, worth $3.50—Very swell shoes, in all the good leathers; button and lace, and winter weight Oxfords.
$2.85, worth $4—Patent leather, calf, colonkin, grain and box calf; for dress or business; included are many extreme styles for young men.

Women's Shoes—

$1.40, worth $2—Black kid laced shoes; heavy soles; mannish lasts.
$1.60, worth $2.50—"La Belle," a widely advertised woman's shoe; in several styles; others of even greater value in all weights and shapes.
$1.80, worth $2.50—Patent leather, lace and button; dull kid tops; swell lasts; medium weights.
$1.80, worth $3—Kidskin, lace or button, in half a dozen good shapes; welted soles of oak leather.
$2.40, worth $3.50—Ideal kidskin; the new patent leather with welted soles; Oxfords; lace or button shoes.
$2.40 worth $3.50—"La Mode," one of the best of the widely advertised $3.50 shoes, in lace or button; never before sold for less than $3.50 to our knowledge.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.25, worth $1.75—Box calf lace shoes with heels; strongly made of good leather; sizes 11 to 5.
$1.25, worth $1.75—Patent and enameled leather spring-heel shoes for small boys; sizes 9 to 13½; splendid dress shoes.
$1.50, worth $2—Calf and kidskin laced shoes with heels; handsome styles and durable leathers.

Children's Shoes—

Sixteen thousand pairs in this last purchase from a factory where they only know how to make good shoes. Spring heels all; lace and button; all have tips.

Sizes 5 to 8—
65c—Kidskin; kid and patent leather tips.
80c—Kidskin; patent leather and cloth tops; worth $1 and $1.25.

Sizes 8½ to 10½—
90c—Kidskin; patent leather and kid; cloth tops; worth $1.25.
$1—Kidskin, velour calf, box calf; worth $1.25 and $1.50.

Sizes 11 to 2—
95c—Black kidskin; button; spring heels; worth $1.90.
$1—Kid, patent leather and cloth tops; worth $1.50.
$1.20—Kid, box calf and velour; stout soles; fine shoes; worth $1.75.

Sizes 2½ to 5—
$1.40—Kid and calf; spring heels; worth $2.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SCHLEY GAVE ORDERS IN SANTIAGO BATTLE

Lieut. Doyle Says Directions Were Signaled to Ships.

Captain Dawson Declares "Loop" Was so Long that He Thought the Brooklyn Had Been Put Out of Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—"The whole truth" was the demand made to-day in the Schley court of inquiry by Capt. James Parker in the course of an argument begun by Mr. Rayner and continued by his associate to sustain an effort to show by the witness, Lieut. J. G. Doyle, that, having seen smoke arising from Santiago Harbor on July 2 and believing that the Spanish vessels were preparing to come out, Commodore Schley had so informed Rear Admiral Sampson.

The discussion had been brought on by the objection of Judge Advocate Lemly to the broadening of the scope of the inquiry. The objections of the Judge Advocate were repeated by Solicitor Hanna, who also threatened that if the scope of the investigation was to be thus enlarged he should feel at liberty to go into many things not contemplated in the precept. The argument of counsel went into the record to show what was desired to be established, but the witness stopped when he had said that the smoke was observed and the fact reported to Commodore Schley.

Lieut. Doyle was the chief witness of the day. He testified emphatically that the bearing of Commodore Schley, who had been under fire every time the fleet was engaged, was as self-possessed as possible in a man under such circumstances. After a little war of words between Mr. Rayner and Mr. Lemly over Mr. Rayner's opening question to ascertain the strength of the shore batteries, Mr. Rayner contending that if it was proper for the Judge Advocate to show that it was advisable to risk the ships before the batteries it must be admissible for the applicant to show that it was not advisable. Lieut. Doyle gave an account of the manner in which the Spaniards served the guns of the Socapa battery, the most important work at the west of the entrance to the harbor. The testimony elicited was not of great interest, but it showed that there had been study of the defenses.

Lieut. Doyle told the story of the battle of Santiago as seen by him from his station on the waist of the ship, where he had charge of the starboard and port turrets. He had been able to see the earlier movements of the Brooklyn until the heavy forward guns were fired, after which smoke enveloped the vessel and shut the enemy out, although he had removed the manhole of the turret and got out so that he might see better.

It was shown by him that it was during this condition of things that the "loop" was made and that he was confused in making up the entry in the log that afternoon, saying that the turn was made with a starboard helm when it had been made with a port helm.

One of the assertions most persistently indulged in for three years by the opponents of Rear Admiral Schley in this controversy has been that Schley did not at any time during the Santiago battle give any orders or exercise any command. This contention was met by Lieut. Doyle in his statement that toward the close of the chase after the Colon the Oregon was directed to try her thirteen-inch guns on the Spaniard. Admiral Dewey at once inquired: "The Oregon was directed by whom?" The witness declared that the Oregon was "directed by Commodore Schley." The order was given by signal, which he did not read but understood.

On cross-examination of the witness the Judge Advocate endeavored to discredit him in consequence of his admission that he had erred in logging the turn of the Brooklyn, but Lieut. Doyle gave only consistent answers. It appeared from Lieut. Doyle's testimony that the turn never provoked any comment on board the Brooklyn, for he did not know when it was made and he had not seen the Texas at all.

Capt. William C. Dawson of the Marine Corps was the other important witness of the day. He acted as signal officer of the Indiana and said that he observed the battle of Santiago closely, and that the Brooklyn, in making the "loop," went fully 2,000 yards to the southward, conveying to him the impression that she had been injured and put out of action.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lieut. Doyle Finishes His Testimony and Captain of Marines Dawson Tells of the Brooklyn's Loop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—After the usual preliminary proceedings in the Schley court to-day, Lieut. James J. Doyle, formerly of the flagship Brooklyn, was recalled for the purpose of continuing his testimony. When the court adjourned yesterday Lieut. Doyle was under examination by Mr. Rayner, and the court had just decided that the witness should not enter upon a discussion of the blockade of Santiago as it was conducted after the arrival of Commander in Chief Sampson. There was much interest in Lieut. Doyle's reappearance, as it was expected that the course of his examination would develop the further policy of Admiral Schley's counsel in the case.

Capt. Sigsbee was the first of yesterday's witnesses to appear for the purpose of correcting his testimony. When he began his statement it was found that the official stenographer was not present, and Admiral Dewey's private secretary, Lieut. Crawford, was called upon to perform the duty of recorder of the proceedings. Capt. Sigsbee stated that he had made another search last night for the dispatch from the Navy Department, under the terms of which he sought to connect with the flying squadron off Santiago, and that he had found the letter which he had written at the time, in which he had said: "Until we sighted the vessels on the 20th, we knew nothing positive as to their whereabouts."

Lieut. Doyle then resumed his testimony begun yesterday. He was examined by Mr. Rayner. He continued, in reply to questions, to give a narrative of the campaign. Mr. Rayner asked whether the Brooklyn had engaged in any bombardments during the month of June, 1898, but Judge Advocate Lemly and Mr. Hanna objected on the ground that the question was similar to the question asked yesterday concerning the blockade after the arrival of Admiral Sampson.

Mr. Rayner said that his purpose was to show only what the Brooklyn had done, and that it did not in any way concern what the New York had done. His purpose, he said, was to show what had been done toward developing the strength of the shore batteries. "I know what the ruling of the court means," he said, "and bow respectfully to it."

Admiral Dewey said that if the question was confined to the Brooklyn there could be no objection. The question was then asked as to what the Brooklyn had learned concerning the shore batteries as a result of any bombardments in which she had participated in June.

Before a reply could be given the court retired for consultation. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Rayner changed his question so as to read as follows:

"What do you know, from your own observation, in reference to the strength of the shore batteries and the guns. I want the result of your observation at Santiago, acquired by you at any time, without going into any general or specific details as to the bombardments."

Replying, Lieut. Doyle said that at the bombardment which had taken place June 6 the Zocopa battery had replied at first very spiritedly, but that it soon "went out of business." After the ships withdrew the enemy had again manned their guns, and then shot at the ships. On the occasion of the second bombardment they did not remain so long. "They always took a snap-shot at us as we left," he said.

Mr. Rayner then asked Lieut. Doyle how often he had seen Commodore Schley under fire during the Santiago campaign.

"Every time we were under fire," he replied, during those bombardments, and in the battle of July 3."

"What was his conduct? I refer you to the first specification of the precept, 'His conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign,' and what was his conduct and bearing at any time, either during the bombardments or during the battle of July 3, when his ship was under fire?"

"I did not have an opportunity, as the Commodore was always near about the conning tower, to observe his conduct during the battle, but immediately previous and after I did have an opportunity to do so. He always struck me as being just about as well possessed as it was possible for anybody to be under the circumstances."

Mr. Rayner then asked the witness whether on July 2, 1898, he had observed smoke coming from Santiago harbor over Zocopa Hill. Capt. Lemly objected, and Mr. Rayner said that his purpose was to prove that it was believed at that time that the Spaniards were preparing to withdraw from the harbor, and that Commodore Schley had communicated the facts to the squadron. It was competent, he said, to prove the conduct of the Commodore under the department's precept.

Capt. Lemley and Mr. Hanna contended that the certain effect of such questions would be to open the gates for interminable inquiry, and that if one side should enter upon such questions, the other must also be allowed to do so. They did not object, except for the reason of the time involved. Capt. Parker announced his willingness to "open the door wide." He wanted the entire matter investigated, and would have the searchlight turned upon every individual, from the Commander in Chief to the lowest officer under him. Mr. Rayner was then permitted to ask his question, which he did in the following words:

"Was the smoke observed on July 2 by Commodore Schley communicated to the squadron?"

"Smoke was observed rising in the harbor on July 2," replied the witness, "and my impression now is, and always has been since that night, that that information was conveyed to the Commander in Chief."

The witness was then requested to give a brief account of the part taken by the Brooklyn in the battle of July 3, which he did, repeating much that he had said yesterday. After stating the preliminaries, Lieut. Doyle related his observations of the battle in the following language:

SIGNAL TO THE OREGON.

"I fired the left gun first, and Halligan shortly afterward fired the right one. Then we began to load the guns again. It was necessary then, after loading the guns a second time, to turn the turret directly ahead, as our ship was apparently shutting the enemy out by turning with a starboard helm. Immediately after firing that left gun the second time, the order was to man the starboard battery. I got out of the turret through the roof, that being the most convenient way of getting out, and crossed over to the starboard turret.

"As I was going in to the starboard turret, I had an opportunity to see the Spanish ships. They were then a little on our starboard bow. As soon as I had charge of the controller, which up to this time had been in charge of Mr. Woodward, I swung the turret around on to the starboard bow. In the meantime some of our forward guns had fired. The volume of smoke was so great that it must have come from one of the 8-inch guns of the forward turret, so I was entirely shut out from seeing the enemy.

"While the guns were in this position Mr. Mason, our executive officer, passed down the starboard gangway, calling 'Sharp on the starboard quarter.' The interval of time from the time the guns were on the starboard bow or starboard quarter, I think, must have been two minutes. I swung the guns around to the starboard quarter, and then we picked up the enemy. The range at which I fired, to the best of my memory, was about 1,400 yards, and from then on it was a constant fire, training the guns until we finally got them on the starboard beam.

"The range increased up to 2,000 yards, and during the run, after being parallel with the Spanish ships, the range varied from about 2,200 to 1,800. I think when the Viscaya went in shore the range was then about 1,800 yards. Just immediately before she turned in she made a sheer with her starboard helm, apparently coming toward us, and then immediately put helm around the other way and went inshore. From then on it was a chase after the Colon. At the time the Viscaya went ashore the Colon, by working up inside of the other Spanish ships, had secured a very long lead. I should say she was at least five or six miles, perhaps more, on our starboard bow, well inshore. The order was given to cease firing, and to come out of the turrets and take a 'spell' during the chase of the Colon.

"The Oregon during that chase, and while we were on the top of the turret, was directed to try her 13-inch guns on the chase, which she did, and the shots fell short. In a little while they were tried again and came a little closer."

Admiral Dewey—Directed by whom?

"By Commodore Schley, Sir, by wigwag signal, as I remember it."

Admiral Dewey—You saw that signal?

"Yes, Sir; I saw the signal being made."

Admiral Benham—Did you read the signal?

"I did not, but I understood what it was, and if I am not mistaken it was McCauley, an ensign we had on board, who made the signal himself. Shortly after this the forward turret and starboard turret of the Brooklyn were directed to load the guns with armor-piercing shells. The forward turret was directed to fire first two shots, which it did. The shots fell short. Then I was directed to fire, and I fired at a range, as I now recall, of 6,500 yards.

"We tried both guns at that range. Those shots fell short. We loaded again in the starboard turret, and I increased the range to 6,700 yards and fired the right gun. It went a little to the right of the Colon as near as I could judge, but the range was very good. The Colon very shortly after that went ashore. We steamed up to her and proceeded to get out a cutter for Capt. Cook to go over and receive her surrender."

THE WITNESS POSITIVE.

Capt. Lemly began his cross-examination by asking the witness whether he was as sure of the position and actions of the Brooklyn as he had been of the way the Brooklyn had been turned on the day of the Santiago battle. The witness replied that he was more certain. He repeated his statement made yesterday that he had made the entry in the log that the vessel had turned with a starboard helm when, in fact, it had turned with a port helm. He said he had not consulted with any one except Commander Sharp before he changed the entry.

The questions were then asked by Mr. Hanna and covered much the same ground gone over yesterday by Capt. Lemly in the examination in chief. The witness again testified to the circumstances that he had heard guns fired upon approaching Cienfuegos. He was sure that there were several guns, although the log book which he had written for that day had a record of only two guns. He admitted that in that respect the log did not represent the entire facts. The witness also told of the Flying Squadron's reconnaissance of the harbor at Cienfuegos, but declared that he had observed no earthworks on shore there.

The witness also said that while he had seen the shore lights at night at Cienfuegos, he had never suspected that they were signals. He told of seeing three horsemen on the shore during the day time. "We regarded them as Spanish cavalry," he said, "and they were so brazen that some one suggested that we should stir them up a bit, but we did not fire at them."

In response to Mr. Hanna's questions, Lieut Doyle said that upon approaching Santiago on the evening of May 28, the squadron lay-to for the night about seven miles off Santiago, but he thought that the Marblehead and the Vixen had been placed on picket duty for the night. The log, however, showed no record of this latter fact. Mr. Hanna then cross-examined the witness regarding his testimony bearing upon the battle off Santiago, asking him first as to the direction in which the Spanish ships were headed as they came out of the mouth of the harbor.

"They were coming right toward us," the witness replied, "in column of vessel, almost in line, a little on our starboard bow. They had not then begun to turn."

"Were they firing at you?" asked Mr. Hanna.

"They were certainly firing in our direction," was the response. The witness said that after that the firing was from both sides of the bows of the enemy's vessels.

"How sure," asked Mr. Hanna, "do you feel of your recollection as to the way they were headed at that time?"

"That is one of the things that most firmly impressed itself on my mind," replied the witness.

Lieut. Doyle said that he had made his observations of the battle through the peephole from the sliding head, and again related how the enemy had been cut off from his vision by the smoke of one of Brooklyn's big guns. The cross-examination upon these incidents was in progress when the court took its midday recess for luncheon. The afternoon session began with inquiries concerning the wigwag signal to the Oregon from the Brooklyn to fire her thirteen-inch gun. The witness said that he was sure that he had seen the signal made, but that he was unable to find an entry of the signal in the ship's log. Reading the log, he found a notation of several signals, and then a note saying that "other unimportant signals had been made."

Mr. Hanna inquired whether the witness thought the signal to the Oregon was included in that list. Lieut. Doyle replied that it might be—that he could not say how the log writer had regarded the matter.

THE FAMOUS "LOOP" AGAIN.

Testifying concerning the events of July 3, Lieut. Doyle stated that at 9:30 A. M. of that date the Brooklyn had been 6,800 yards from the Morro, 300 yards further out than the position assigned. He thought that the Brooklyn's first shot had been fired four or five minutes after she began to move into action.

Mr. Hanna—You have spoken of the appearance of smoke in the harbor and of the action taken by the Brooklyn with respect thereto. Was any entry made in the log of the occurence?

"I find none. The only thing I find in relation to that is an entry here about burning blockhouses being visible on the high point to the westward."

"Do you think that relates to the appearance of smoke?"

"No, that had nothing to do with it, because the blockhouses were away off to the westward."

Capt. Lemly asked what efforts had been made by the Flying Squadron to discover the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet while the squadron lay off Cienfuegos, before the arrival of Capt. McCalla. The witness replied that there had been no effort, except in making inquiries of the Captain of the British vessel Adula. Capt. Lemly then asked a number of questions. The first of these called for an explanation of what the witness meant yesterday when he said he thought that just after the beginning of the battle of July 3 there was a prospect for a "melee."

"I thought," responded the witness, "that the ships were coming right toward us. I thought they would get into us, and I thought we would have a mixup, as they were only about 1,400 yards distant."

Judge Advocate—Do you mean that the course of the Brooklyn took her across the Spanish line, and that she necessarily manoeuvred so as to make a turn to avoid that?

"That is what I mean."

"What orders were given by signal from the Brooklyn to the fleet during the action of July 3?"

"I do not know, except what I have already testified to about the wigwag."

"You have stated that while you were on top of the starboard turret it looked very much as though there was going to be a general melee or mixup with the Spanish ships. I want you to give, as nearly as possible, the relative positions of the vessels, Spanish and American, to the Brooklyn at the time you refer to."

"At the time I referred to the Spanish ships were in column, standing right toward us, and about a point on our starboard bow."

By the Court—What direction did the Spanish ships take immediately after clearing the entrance to the harbor?

"The direction must have been southwest. They steamed right toward us; that is, when I first saw them they were on our starboard bow."

By the Court—Was there a squadron night order book on board of the Brooklyn?

"I did not see any. No, I know there was not. I did not see any. There was a Captain's night order book."

By the Court—How did Lieut. Commander Sharp convince you that the entry you made in the log of the Brooklyn regarding the helm of the Brooklyn while turning was wrong?

SAW NO SIGNALS.

"We engaged in discussion at the luncheon table, my impression being at that time that we turned with starboard helm. During this discussion it occurred to me the way I picked up the ships on the starboard quarter did not quite fit in with the turning with the starboard helm. It might have done so, but it did not seem likely, and Sharp, being an observer, and being away from where I was, in the sense that he had better observation of what we did, I concluded he was perfectly right. I reasoned out in my own mind that if we turned with starboard helm we unquestionably would have picked up the Spanish ships on our starboard beam, and not on our starboard quarter."

Lieut. Doyle was then excused, and Lieut. Commander Clifford J. Boush, who had made for the court the large charts of the positions of the vessels of the American squadron while off Santiago, was called to identify those charts and to state the date upon which they were prepared. Commander Boush also gave information concerning the phases of the moon during the Santiago campaign as taken from the American Ephemeris.

Capt. William C. Dawson of the United States Marine Corps was the next witness. He was the signal officer on board the battleship Indiana during the battle off Santiago, and said he had noticed the Brooklyn when that vessel turned to the southward. He had supposed the ship was injured and had gone out of action. He thought she went 2,000 yards or more to the south.

Capt. Dawson said that during the battle he had had a place on the flying bridge beside Capt. Taylor, and had been able to see well. The Indiana had, he said, occupied a position at the eastern extremity of the arc of the blockading circle, while the Brooklyn had been at the west end of the line. "The Indiana," he said, "was heading approximately north, and the Brooklyn northerly and easterly. The Texas was first east of the Brooklyn and was heading in the same general direction as that vessel. I had a clear view of all the vessels up to the time the Indiana was directed to return, during the chase of the Colon."

In reply to a question from Capt. Lemly, the witness said at this point that he had seen no signals from the Brooklyn, directory of the movements of the fleet during the battle. Continuing his narrative, he said:

"At the beginning, all the ships turned in toward the Spanish fleet, which was emerging from the harbor. The Spanish vessels came out in a southwesterly direction and ported helm, continuing to the westward, practically parallel to the coast line. Our ships then not having as great speed as the enemy's, began to fall behind, so that the Indiana, Oregon, Iowa, and Texas, starboarded helm and made all the speed they could in a parallel course with the Spanish squadron.

"I did not see the exact movement of the Brooklyn. The first I noticed her was twenty or twenty-five minutes after the action began, when I turned my eyes to the westward and saw the Brooklyn standing apparently due southward, directly at right angles to the course we and the other American ships were steering. This struck me so forcibly because the other ships were in column and steaming westward. The Brooklyn was in close proximity to several others of our ships. They appeared bunched, but the Brooklyn was steaming southward, and firing with her stern guns, while some of the others, I couldn't distinguish which, were close to her."

DURING THE CHASE.

"The spectacle was so remarkable that I reported the fact to the commanding officer of our ship, saying that I feared the Brooklyn was injured and was going out. She, however, changed her course and went west on a line well outside that of the other ships. I think the Oregon was then in the lead, either the Oregon or the Texas, with the Iowa following and the Indiana in the rear. The Brooklyn steered a course parallel but a mile or a mile and a half to the southward, skirting along the column formed by the fleet. By that time the chase was well under way, and the relative positions of the vessels were not changed."

Mr. Rayner's cross-examination of Capt. Dawson was directed toward showing that his testimony was based upon recollection, and that consequently he was liable to be inaccurate. The witness admitted that he testified only from memory, but he said: "I was on deck as a signal officer, and it was my duty to observe closely and make reports. He said that the Brooklyn had gone about 2,000 yards to the southward.

When Capt. Dawson was excused Lieut. C. W. Dyson of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, was introduced to present a tabulated statement showing the amount of coal on board the vessels of the Flying Squadron from May 18 to June 1, 1898, as compiled from the steam logbooks of the various vessels. Mr. Rayner said that he would not object to the presentation of this statement, but that he would ask that it be so extended as to show how long this coal in each case would carry the vessels under forced draught, leaving sufficient on hand to take the vessels to any given base of supply.

Capt. Lemly said he had no objection to supplying this additional information, but at 3:50 P. M. the court adjourned for the day before the tables could be presented.

Both the court and counsel are beginning to show the effects of the arduous duties imposed by the trial. Especially severe is it upon the attorneys both for Admiral Schley and for the Navy Department. Their duties do not cease when the court adjourns in the afternoon, but they extend far into the night and often they are found at their labors before the breakfast hour next morning. The trial presents new points to all of them, and its various turns bring to light fresh complications which have the effect of rendering it more trying than an ordinary case would be.

But while all agree that it would be desirable to have the case terminated at an early day, they also agree that there is little prospect in that direction. Judge Advocate Lemly probably will not call more than six or eight witnesses, but Mr. Rayner has almost forty names on his list. He says, however, that he does not expect to examine more than half of this number. Still he will not undertake to name a day for the close of the trial within a month from this time. He does not expect to call Admiral Schley to the witness stand for some time yet. Mr. Rayner expects his client to make a complete review of the case, and it is probable that the Admiral will be on the stand longer than any other witness.

Most cloth is good.
Most makes bad.
Look out for the make!
Well made suits almost always fit.
Suits (ready) $15.
G. N. VINCENT.
6th Ave., cor. 12th St.

COL. HEISTAND TESTIFIES.

Tells of His Connection with Manila Rope Company—Relations with War Department Officials.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Lieut. Col. H. O. S. Heistand took the stand to-day in the investigation before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He detailed his acquaintance with Hawkes and explained how he began negotiations with him as to the hemp company. At a meeting of several persons interested he (Heistand) had said that he wanted some friends to have an opportunity to take stock in the company, mentioning the names of Gen. Corbin, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, and Assistant Secretary Allen.

Major Hawkes mentioned the name of Assistant Attorney General Boyd. As to the list of names of persons in his own handwriting, Col. Heistand thought he wrote the list as Hawkes mentioned the names. Witness broached the matter to Gen. Corbin, who then seemed to think favorably of the proposition, but subsequently told witness he could not go into the company. Gen. Corbin had said it would be all right for him (Heistand) to go into the company, but did not think it right for him (Corbin) to go in.

Mr. Allen had told witness that if the plan of organization was all right and proper he would take some stock. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn had responded to his proposition in about the same manner. Col. Heistand mentioned $10,000 worth of stock being taken by each one approached. They were assured their names were not to be used for advertising purposes, and there was no intimation that they were to receive the stock for nothing. Witness had one further conversation with Mr. Meiklejohn, in which he (Heistand) had shown him statistics which Hawkes had prepared.

Col. Heistand then related his recollection of the "to whom it may concern" letter, how it was written, and how the signatures were obtained. He said the letter did not contain the titles of Meiklejohn, Boyd, and himself. This letter, he said, was not the same as that presented by Major Hawkes. Witness said he went to Hawkes and obtained the letter, because it was being used in New York to indicate that Government officials were promoters of the enterprise. When he withdrew this letter from Major Hawkes's possession witness had considered the hemp enterprise at an end.

Senator Cockrell questioned Col. Heistand closely regarding his relations with Hawkes after the letter was taken from him. Heistand said he told Hawkes that he wanted nothing more to do with him or the hemp company. Hawkes came to witness' office several times. He wanted to see Mr. Meiklejohn, but witness would not present him. Heistand went to New York. He met Hawkes at a hotel. Hawkes told him he had made an appointment with Flint, Eddy & Co., and witness told Hawkes that he would attend if he had time, adding, "with a mental reservation."

He explained that this expression meant that he would think it over before attending the meeting. In a letter to Hawkes relative to sending him a pamphlet about Philippine duties, Col. Heistand had used the expression "of course, the needs of the future will be met as developments require." In response to Senator Cockrell, witness said this had no reference to the hemp company, but to general conditions in the islands.

The cablegram which Heistand sent to Gen. Otis asking about a site for a hemp factory, it was shown, had been sent as an official dispatch, and the reply, also, came as an official dispatch, both paid for by the Government. Col. Heistand said the fact that he had not paid for these messages was the only matter in the whole transaction that gave him any concern. He intended the message to go as a private dispatch. He had shown it to Mr. Meiklejohn, who told him it was all right if sent as a private message.

Col. Heistand was asked about the division of the stock and asserted that none of the stock was to go to any officials of the Government for influence they might use in promoting the interests of the company. Col. Heistand was still on the stand when the committee adjourned for the day.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN CUBA.

Petitions for Tariff Revision—Public Holiday Observed—Thousands Participate—Strong Annexation Sentiment Growing.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—A very large delegation of Havana business men waited upon Gen. Wood at the palace this afternoon, and presented to him a petition for the reduction of duties on Cuban products on lines of reciprocity. It is estimated that between ten and fifteen thousand persons took part in the demonstration.

Similar demonstrations occurred in many other parts of the Island. A general holiday was observed, and telegrams from every municipality supporting the plea of the Havana merchants were sent to Washington.

The annexation sentiment was strongly in evidence in the demonstration here. A letter signed by numerous bankers indorsed the government of intervention, complimented Gen. Wood, and asked the United States to make Cuba's cause its cause.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 3.—Upward of 8,000 men, representing every element in Santiago, responded this morning to a call issued by the Chamber of Commerce inviting them to participate in a demonstration organized to present to the Military Government a memorial urging a reduction of American duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco.

All business was suspended during the demonstration, which was the largest ever seen in the city. Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, Tenth United States Cavalry, who is temporarily representing the commander of the district, wired the memorial to Governor General Wood in Havana. Senor Marcane, a leading lawyer, addressed an immense crowd on the plaza, explaining the memorial. He asserted that several sugar planters would be unable to grind next year and pay the present wages unless the American duties were reduced.

The people are coming to understand that industrial conditions here depend upon Cuba's relations with the United States, and the opinion was generally expressed to-day that the demonstration was but the first expression of a sentiment which would soon result in the formation of a strong annexation party. Large delegations from all parts of the province participated in the demonstration.

Cuba's Convention Dissolved.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—Gov. Gen. Wood to-day issued an order formally dissolving the Constitutional Convention with the understanding that if its services are again desired, he will issue the necessary call. The salaries and allowances, amounting to $15,000, ceased to-day. The members of the convention were allowed transportation expenses to their homes.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S CHURCH.

She Will Worship at St. John's Episcopal Church—The President Will Attend Grace Reformed Church.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—It was stated at the White House to-day that hereafter Mrs. Roosevelt would occupy "the President's pew" at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the corner of Sixteenth and H Streets. This is one of the oldest and smallest Episcopal churches in Washington. For many years one of the most desirable pews in it has been reserved for the use of the family of the President whenever he should worship there.

During the present Administration it has been occupied by Secretary Hitchcock and family, but on Mrs. Roosevelt's expressing a desire to attend that church it was at once turned over to her. The President will continue to attend the Grace Reformed Church, at Fifteenth and O Streets.

CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Labor Leaders Petition for Eight-Hour Law and Chinese Exclusion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, had a conference to-day with President Roosevelt. They presented several matters for his consideration. One of these was the Chinese Exclusion act, which terminates by limitation in March, 1902. The labor interests desire the Exclusion act renewed.

The President was asked to recommend in his message favorable action on the eight-hour proposition that has been pending in Congress for several years. On both of these questions Mr. Gompers was requested to submit a brief giving the position of the labor interests and all the facts that the labor leaders desire laid before the President.

WAR COLLEGE PREPARATIONS.

Secretary Root Allots $100,000 for Improvements at Washington Barracks —Troops to be Transferred.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Secretary of War has made an allotment of $100,000 for the purpose of preparing the military post at Washington Barracks for the use and occupation of the Army War College, the School of National Defense, and the Engineer School of Application.

The War College and School of National Defense are entirely new institutions, and will be organized under plans prepared under the special supervision of Secretary Root, who considers such institutions as essential parts of a properly equipped military establishment under modern conditions. The Engineer School is now at Willets Point, New York, and will be formally installed at the Washington Barracks the latter part of next week. It is at that school that honor graduates of the Military Academy receive their final military instruction.

The battalion of engineers, consisting of three companies, now stationed at Willets Point, also will be transferred to Washington Barracks. It is expected that these troops will begin the movement from their present station on the 10th inst.

Classes in the proposed War College and School of National Defense will be composed of honor graduates of the existing infantry, cavalry, and artillery schools at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Monroe, respectively. The $100,000 allotment is to be devoted to the improvement of the grounds and the erection of a few necessary buildings.

It is the intention of the Secretary of War to make Washington Barracks a model military post, so that it shall be not only the finest of its kind in this country, but the finest in the world.

CAPT. CROZIER TO BE PROMOTED.

Will Be Appointed Chief of Ordnance of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, at present stationed at the Army Building, in New York, will be selected to succeed Gen. A. R. Buffington as Chief of Ordnance of the army, upon the retirement of the last-named officer next month. The formal appointment may be delayed until Secretary Root's return.

Capt. Crozier is an ordnance officer of high scientific attainments, and it was for that reason he was chosen as the military representative of the United States at the Hague conference. He is a graduate of the Military Academy, was born in Ohio, and appointed from Kansas. He stands No. 20 on the list of officers of the Ordnance Corps, and his appointment will mark another step by Secretary Root toward the vitalizing of the important army bureaus by placing young men at the head.

Troops Coming from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Gen. Chaffee reports to the War Department that the transport Meade sailed from Manila Oct. 1 with nine companies of coast artillery for San Francisco.

To be U. S. Marshal at Chefoo, China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President to-day appointed Martin B. Cook, Massachusetts, Marshal of United States Consular Court, at Chefoo, China.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Twenty-ninth Infantry, made at the request of the officers concerned: First Lieut. Alpha T. Easton, from Company L to Company C; First Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., from Company C to Company L.

Contract Surgeon Max F. Clausius will proceed to his home, and, upon arrival, report to the Surgeon General for annulment of contract.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned as follows:

Ninth Infantry—Second Lieut. R. W. Buchanan.
Twelfth Infantry—Second Lieut. J. M. Craig.
Sixteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. R. A. Lynch.
Twenty-first Infantry—Second Lieut. F. E. Coe.
Twenty-fifth Infantry—Second Lieut. C. F. Bussche.
Twenty-sixth Infantry—Second Lieut. G. Compton.
Twenty-eighth Infantry—Second Lieut. M. C. Foote.
Second Cavalry—First Lieut. J. W. Moore.
Seventh Cavalry—Second Lieut. J. P. Barney.
Ninth Cavalry—Second Lieut. B. R. Camp.
Tenth Cavalry—Second Lieut. G. Johnston.
Thirteenth Cavalry—Second Lieut. G. A. F. Trumbo.

The officers named will be assigned to troops and companies by their regimental commanders.

The following assignments in the Coast Artillery of officers recently appointed are announced:

Twentieth Company—First Lieut. E. A. Stuart.
Twenty-eighth Company—Second Lieut. V. C. Lewis.
Twenty-ninth Company—Second Lieut. F. T. Hines.
Sixty-third Company—First Lieut. W. H. Raymond.
Sixty-eighth Company—First Lieut. L. F. Foster.
Seventieth Company—Second Lieut. H. G. Millar.
Seventy-fourth Company—Second Lieut. L. S. Breckinridge.
One Hundred and Thirtieth Company—First Lieut. S. H. Mould.

Contract Surgeon T. G. Holmes will proceed to San Francisco for duty on the transport Grant.

First Lieut. Patrick H. Mullay, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Columbus Barracks, and will join his company.

Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, will repair to Washington, and report to the Chief of Ordnance for temporary duty in his office.

A board of survey, to consist of Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare of the Quartermaster's Department and Capt. Michael S. Murray of the Subsistence Department, is appointed to meet at the War Department, Oct. 4, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon certain Quartermaster supplies for which Howard M. Koontz, deceased, late Second Lieutenant Forty-fourth Regiment United States Volunteers, was accountable.

Navy.

Commander Samuel W. Very's order of Sept. 27 is modified; upon detachment he will proceed home; then to the Boston yard.

Lieut. Commander Austin M. Knight is ordered to the Boston yard in connection with fitting out the Olympia, and to her as executive when commissioned.

Lieut. Commander James C. Gilmore's order transferring him from the Franklin to the Kearsarge, is revoked.

Lieut. Commander William V. Bronaugh is detached from the New York yard, Oct. 8, and ordered to the Kearsarge as navigator.

Lieut. Blon B. Bierer is ordered to the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Percy N. Olmsted is commissioned Lieutenant from April 14.

Frank E. Ridgely is commissioned Lieutenant from May 6.

George E. Burd is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from July 22.

Lieut. Henry C. Mustin is detached from the Norfolk yard and ordered home, with two months' sick leave.

Theodore S. Thompson and Hiram E. Drury are commissioned Pay Directors from Sept. 21.

Joseph Fyffe is commissioned Paymaster from Sept. 21.

John W. Morse is commissioned Passed Assistant Paymaster from March 3.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Webb V. P. Rose's order of July 23 is modified; he is ordered to additional duty in connection with accounts of the naval station at Havana.

Charles Morris, Jr., is commissioned Passed Assistant Paymaster from July 20.

George R. Venable is commissioned Passed Assistant Paymaster from Aug. 27.

Assistant Surgeon Eugene J. Grow's order to proceed home upon detachment from the Castine, is modified; he is ordered to the New York yard.

William F. Spicer is commissioned Lieutenant Colonel United States Marine Corps from March 3.

Lieut. Commander Alfred B. Canaga is ordered from Cavite Station to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. William S. Sims is ordered from the Monterey to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Julian L. Latimer is ordered from the Monadnock to the Monterey.

Naval Cadets John Downes and Guy W. S. Castle are ordered from the Brooklyn to the Kentucky.

Naval Cadet Haynes Ellis is ordered from the Mindora to the Manila.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Winslow arrived at Pequin Bay on Oct. 2.

The Michigan arrived at Put-in Bay Oct. 3 and at Erie Oct. 3.

The Alliance arrived at Funchal on Oct. 1.

The Leyden sailed on Oct. 3 from New York for Newport, via New London.

The Concord has been attached to the Cavite station.

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic station reports the following changes among vessels in the waters of the Philippines: The Don Juan de Austria at Cavite, Arayat and Frolic at Catbalogan, Leyte, guarding west coast of Cebu, and Elcano out of commission.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

TO BE ACTIVE IS NATURAL TO A CHILD.

OUR "TRUE FORM" SHOES

Are the natural shoes for children's feet, for they are made on scientific lines.

No children are so happy and healthful as those who wear our "True Form" shoes.

If you have not tried them for your little ones, do so now. You will be astonished at the wonderful difference in favor of our shoes. They also cost less than any others, although they are the best.

Misses' Fine Kid, Patent Leather Tip, Welted Sole, "True Form," Button, sizes 11 to 2 - 2.00 and 2.50
Misses' Box Calf, Welted Sole, "True Form," Lace, Sizes 11 to 2 - - - 2.00
Misses' Wax Calf, Welted Sole, "True Form," Lace, Sizes 11 to 2 - - - 2.00
Child's Fine Kid, Patent Leather Tip, Welted Sole, "True Form," Button, sizes 6 to 10½ 1.50 and 2.00
Child's Box Calf, Welted Sole, "True Form," Lace, sizes 7 to 10½ - - 1.50
Child's Wax Calf, Welted Sole, "True Form," Lace, sizes 7 to 10½ - - - 1.50
Child's Fine Kid, Light Spring Heel, Button, sizes 4 to 8 - - - - 1.50
Infants' Fine Kid, No Heel, Button and Lace, sizes 2 to 6 - - - .75

STORE OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Corner 20th St.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Quitting Retail Business. Clothing at 60 cts. on the Dollar.

We are busy as bees here all day long. For, every man who comes here buys with avidity and spreads the story of the amazing, sensational values we are giving.

For, we are going out of the retail business and are selling our splendid mammoth stock of high-grade reliable Fall & Winter clothing at exactly 60 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Suits and striped trousers; long, loose, broad-shouldered Fall overcoats and Winter overcoats; silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests; Tuxedo and full-dress suits, etc., etc. All are brand new, are hand tailored throughout, and are made in the fashionable thoroughly trustworthy manner for which our clothing has long been celebrated; but all now go at 60 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Several hundred of our finest $15, $18 and $20 suits are now marked down to $8.50 each

They include beautiful unfinished worsted suits in black, blue, and grey; smooth cassimere and fancy worsted suits in neat check and solid grey effects; imported black diagonal and thibet suits, etc.

About 450 of our finest $15 and $18 Fall overcoats are now reduced to $7.50 each

Some are silk-lined. They include cov

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA .....Philadelphia Times
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 50 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE CANDIDATE OF TAMMANY.

What and whom is Mr. SHEPARD opposing in this campaign? He opposes and seeks the defeat of the allied friends of good government, the defeat of the enemies of Tammany, the defeat of the men who with great labor have organized a movement for the deliverance and punification of the city. He opposes SETH LOW, a candidate of the very highest qualification for the office of Mayor, who has the confidence of the people, and who has entered this contest pledged and determined to put an end to the loathsome conditions imposed upon us by CROKER and his organization.

Nobody who has known Mr. SHEPARD would have believed that the whirlwinds of politics would ever sweep him into that position, bearing the banner of the forces he has all his life detested, confronting the men who have striven by his side, armed against them and bent on their overthrow. Yet this is the truest and most enlightening test of the morality and meaning of his present astounding performance that can be imagined. His friends will insist and he will tell us that he himself stands for the principle of honest government. Honest government with and for Tammany or against Tammany? That question he can never answer to the satisfaction of the least squeamish political moralist, for on either hand prickly and impassable hedges of impossibility shut him in. There can be no such thing as honest government with Tammany. But are we asked to believe that the candidate of Tammany will turn against Tammany as soon as he grasps the power of office and seek to destroy the persons who put him there? There is no need to ask this question of Mr. Low. He is expressly and without reserve or limit against Tammany, he will faithfully seek its destruction, and his character and his well-tested capacity give us the most perfect assurance that he will replace by good administration the present corrupt and vile rule of CROKER. Yet EDWARD M. SHEPARD, the lifelong reformer, the aggressive foe of bosses and machines, the sturdy and trusted independent, will devote all his energies to the business of defeating such a candidate. Judged by the things to which he is opposed, Mr. SHEPARD appears to the worst advantage and cannot escape condemnation.

What does he favor and support, what is he going to do? Manifestly he favors Tammany. He lends his distinguished name to that band of desperadoes to save them from impending destruction, to keep them alive and out of jail for two years, in order that when he goes out of office CROKER may be in a position again to summon his captains about him, unterrified and unashamed, to seize once more the whole powers of the City Government with a Mayoralty candidate of their own kind. He becomes the accomplice of Tammany in the effort to elect a District Attorney who will shield the lawbreakers from whom CROKER'S band draw their filthy revenues. He will aid in the election of a Tammany Borough President, with the greatly enlarged powers conferred upon that officer by the revised charter. He will help to put Tammany Judges on the bench.

There is another evil work in which he must engage. He will help to spread and deepen the false and harmful impression that this is a struggle of Democrats against Republicans. It is nothing of the kind. Mr. SHEPARD has received no Democratic nomination. Tammany Hall is the curse and bane of Democracy. He himself denounced it four years ago as "this disintegrating, corrupting power that is undoing the very vital foundations of our civilization." The Democratic Party, the Democratic upholders of those principles for which Mr. SHEPARD—until now—has ably contended, would gain immensely by the complete annihilation of this power. He is trying to save it, to keep it vital and in condition for further infamies, to the great injury and discredit of the Democratic Party.

In rejoining their party after a period of opposition to its policies and candidates, independents have sometimes been able to say with truth that they have not changed—the party has come upon their ground. Mr. SHEPARD is estopped from that justification, for while he has fought Tammany strenuously in days when it was but a common misdemeanant, he chooses for going over to it and accepting its nomination a time when more hideous villainies and blacker crimes have brought it into a deeper detestation than its baseness has ever before awakened. In this fearful downfall the man belies and betrays all that he has ever done for good in his honorable life. For go what he may and can, his election preserves Tammany from defeat and destruction.

Is Mr. SHEPARD sincere? Neither we nor any of those who in the past have been the friends and admirers of Mr. SHEPARD can give a convincing answer to that question. We think he is sincere, that he deludes himself with the belief that he can take this nomination, do such work of purification as is in his power, and leave the office with the reputation of an upright and useful public servant. But the general public will judge him otherwise. An argument setting up the presumption of his present good faith from his past career would be answered with a grin of contemptuous incredulity by most of those who listened to it. The thing he has done is too monstrous. A politician who should make such an amazing about face would never have the hardihood to attempt a reply to the charge that he had sacrificed principle to ambition, conscience to the love of office. Reformers, alas, have sometimes been tempted beyond their strength, and as a class they are viewed with some reservations of doubt. Mr. SHEPARD has now done the utmost and the worst in his power to bring reformers and independents into permanent disrepute.

His apology and justification for becoming the leader of the most abominable cause known to the history of politics will abound with statements that will be read with interest in this community. He is skillful at statements. No literary labor of his life has ever called for a degree of skill so nearly superhuman as he must command in preparing his letter of acceptance, if he aims to satisfy honorable men without ruining his cause with the district leaders who have got to get out the Tammany vote to elect him.

SETH LOW, PAST AND PRESENT.

Mr. Low has from his earliest manhood been deeply interested in public affairs and active in connection with them. His first experience as the President of the Young Republican Club in Brooklyn was also the first manifestation of his aims and methods. He was a Republican by inheritance and by preference at a time when the purposes and general tendencies of the Republican Party were deeply influenced by the issues of the civil war, but when also it was demoralized by its possession of almost undisputed power, and by the greed bred of a period of tremendous expenditures, inflated currency, and mad speculation. The Young Republican Club was organized to support the party and to cleanse and restrain it as well. When Mr. Low became the candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, he represented the spirit of the club and of the class from which it sprang, in behalf of honest administration, unpolluted and unperverted by partisan selfishness. Before that time the City Government, even under the best chiefs, had been regarded as a part of the spoils to which the victors were entitled. For the first time in the history of New York politics the City Government was treated as a business trust, to be managed in the sole interest of the people and of all the people of the city, with no advantage or seeking for advantage for any party or faction. The standard professed by Mr. Low was faithfully and intelligently maintained. Considerations of party were simply ignored, and the various departments were intrusted to men of different parties, having only character and competency in common.

The administration of Mr. Low fixed at once the plain limits of his partisanship. The line was drawn where the party ceased to be the instrumentality for the advancement of the public welfare, and where the public welfare demanded the exclusion of party interests. We think it may be said with perfect accuracy that in the course of his two terms as Mayor of Brooklyn Mr. Low never allowed that line to be passed. From a somewhat intimate knowledge of his course and the motives that guided it, we are convinced that in not a single instance did he do or fail to do anything from consideration of party. He remained a Republican, and a very sincere and convinced Republican, in National and in State politics, but in the discharge of his duties as Mayor he was always the representative and guardian of the interests of the entire city, and in that capacity he constantly opposed and defeated schemes presented by the party leaders for party purposes. His task was an extremely difficult and perplexing one, for he had not, as he now would have, a strong and well-informed public opinion to sustain him. The principle he had adopted was a novel one, and even his own supporters had but a dim idea of its import until they learned to understand and respect it from his own demonstration of the value and effect of it when honestly and efficiently applied. When he retired from the office of Mayor a new conception of municipal administration had been planted in the public mind. A new conception, also, of party fealty had been taught and enforced.

Ten years after the close of his service as Mayor of Brooklyn, Mr. Low became the candidate of the Citizens' Union for Mayor of the consolidated cities. He stood precisely where he had stood before, with the same principles, the same aims, the same methods. He had nothing to retract and nothing to explain. What he intended to do if elected was what he had done when in office. The sentiment he appealed to was the sentiment by which his career had been inspired and guided. His loyalty to his party was unshaken and was limited exactly as it had been limited. It kept him true to his party in the field in which his party could honorably claim his allegiance. It left him free in the field where party had no claims. The fight he then made was without parallel in the history of our politics. It was a fight, not against Tammany alone, or the false principles of Tammany, but against his own party and the hot and blind partisanship that his party has always been able to inspire. As against Tammany, unfortunately, he did not win. As against partisanship in municipal affairs he won a most brilliant victory. To-day his party comes to him as the minority element in the opposition to Tammany, accepting without reserve his principles and pledging itself to the support of his avowed aims. It has surrendered—honorably and magnanimously, but it has in fact and completely surrendered—to the Citizens' Union, and the candidate it accepts, the policy it indorses, are those of the union.

Again Mr. Low has nothing to retract, nothing to change, nothing to explain. Again he stands where he has always stood. Again his party fealty is limited in precisely the same way, and his view of the duty of a Mayor is entirely independent of it. Rather it is entirely consistent with it, and every one knows exactly where party fealty will cease. Again he represents the idea and the ideal of a city administration for the sole interest of the people of the city, and all its people. It is a happy situation for him, and one of which he has reason to be proud. It is a happy situation for the city that such a citizen is within its choice for the office of Mayor. Among all its public men no one could give such guarantees as Mr. Low—in his character, in his experience, in his convincing and unvarying record—that, as Mayor, he would and could serve it so well. Others there are of equal ability and honesty; there is none other to whom so searching a test has been applied and who has so completely stood the test.

THE YACHT RACE.

It would be a very sanguine person, as sanguine as our excellent and sportsmanlike guest, Sir THOMAS LIPTON himself, who could entertain much hope, after yesterday's race, that the Shamrock II. was the "fatal bark" that was destined at last to "lift" the America's Cup, and restore what a British journal has described as the ugliest achievement of the British silversmith to its native shores.

Columbia has now two races to her credit, and only one to get, while to win Shamrock must win three straight. It is needless to say that her showing thus far does not encourage that expectation. But, after all, that is not precisely the point. The point is that, in the exact conditions for which the owner of Shamrock has been wishing she has had a chance, the fairness of which will not be disputed by any witness of the race, to show what she could do with Columbia. The breeze, varying somewhat in strength, was brisk throughout, and perfectly true. The sea was smooth. This is what we have all along been told was Shamrock's weather. Yet in this weather she was not only beaten, but beaten on every point of sailing that the race included. It included every point excepting a dead run, upon which, in lighter breezes, Columbia had already shown her superiority. It is not easy to see in what conditions Shamrock can now be expected to show superiority. The one "record" she has thus far is in beating the defender fifteen miles to windward in a light breeze. But this lead, overcome on the run, is probably attributed, by every expert who saw it made, to an advantage at the start, which, if Columbia had secured it, she would probably have been able equally to hold. Honors were really even on that occasion, and have been with the defender on every other.

Three minutes and a half does no seem a great difference in thirty-odd miles of sailing. But in fact, so like are the boats, and to such a nicety has the designing of cup racers been carried, that it is a perfectly safe margin. No magnanimous American would have liked to see it much wider. This is the second try of Sir THOMAS LIPTON for the cup, and the fourth of Mr. WATSON. They have the satisfaction of knowing that, even if they are beaten "three straight," as now looks likely, they have come much closer to the coveted cup than either of them has come before, and much closer than any other designer and any other owner ever came before. Indeed, there is enough encouragement to induce some British owner, Sir THOMAS for American choice, to build another and try again. If we cannot improve upon Columbia, as it seems we could not do this time, then the British yacht which beat Shamrock II. would have an excellent chance for the prize. But then, perhaps, by that time we could beat Columbia ourselves.

MR. HEWITT'S MEDAL.

We do not recall precisely any such recognition of civic services on the part of this municipality as that which has been bestowed by the Chamber of Commerce upon Mr. HEWITT. But neither do we remember any civic service, at least in our time, which can fairly be likened to that of the honored guest of this occasion. The work is as little precedented as the recognition.

And what a work it has been. The specific occasion of the presentation is the services of Mr. HEWITT to the cause of rapid transit. These have been very eminent. As he himself reminded us, in his speech yesterday, he stood almost or quite alone in maintaining that the supply of real rapid transit for Manhattan was a work too large and too long, and surrounded with too many complications, to be wisely or safely intrusted to private enterprise; that it was a work for the public itself in its municipal capacity. But it was only after experiment had induced despair of the supply of the public need by private provision that Mr. HEWITT'S fellow-citizens came around to his way of thinking, and that the authority for a municipal construction was obtained. Up to this time we have every reason to expect success. It is certain that the precautions taken against public scandal have thus far proved efficient. There has been no such scandal at any stage of the work. Up to this point the wisdom of Mr. HEWITT, as well as the fidelity and skill of the men who have represented the public interest in the Rapid Transit Commission, has been vindicated.

But, after all, the medal would mean much less than it does if it signified merely recognition of Mr. HEWITT'S share in the satisfaction of one municipal need, however important and urgent. During the years, now almost four score, that Mr. HEWITT has passed in New York, since and even before he came to legal years of discretion, there has been no project for the good of the city, for the physical, mental, or moral betterment of the conditions of life in New York, which has not enlisted his hearty, unselfish, and active support. He has had time, in spite of the engagements of an exacting and profitable business, to be a public man in the best sense of the term, to become a philanthropist and a philosopher, and to give his time and thought, as well as his money, to all good causes. If all our rich men were as ABRAM S. HEWITT, the envy of the poor for the rich would be unknown in New York.

And he has never, up to his present age, lost hope. Even in the speech he made yesterday he expressed confidence that the municipal condition of New York would be such, when the material of the road reverted to the city, that no jealousy nor fear need be entertained of municipal operation. An aged optimist, as he is one of the rarest, so is he one of the most encouraging and inspiring of men. The Chamber of Commerce does well, in honoring Mr. HEWITT, to express the sentiment toward him of all the well-meaning and well-doing men and women of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several problems of considerable delicacy have been presented by the recovery, a few days ago, of 10,000 sovereigns from an English sloop that has been lying since 1777 at the bottom of East Bay, Lake Champlain. The treasure was sent from Quebec for use in paying BURGOYNE'S troops, and the vessel was scuttled by its Captain, one JOHNSON, when he was attacked by a superior force of Yankee soldiers in retreat after the reverse at Hubbardton. There was afterward some suspicion that Capt. JOHNSON removed and appropriated the treasure before he sank the sloop, but his honesty is at last vindicated. With the course of the years the sloop was covered deep with silt brought down by a neighboring river, but this Spring unusually high water washed much of the deposit away and left a portion of the wreck exposed. Mr. GEORGE B. WEST, a civil engineer, turned the course of the stream, did a little work with pick and shovel, and then with a charge of dynamite broke open the old hull. In the cabin he found a few muskets and an iron chest, and in the latter were the sovereigns, quite unharmed by their long submersion. They are now in bank at Fair Haven, claimed as treasure trove by the State of Vermont. Prof. S. M. MACVANE of Harvard has made the somewhat painful suggestion that perhaps the British Government can establish an equity, if not a right, in the gold, and that, as its origin is known, Vermont may be moved to make some sort of restitution. Naturally enough, this idea has not been received with enthusiasm in Vermont. Why, indeed, should it be? The title to property passes very easily in time of war, and if the Americans who forced the sinking of the sloop had been able to fish up its precious contents, they certainly would have taken possession of them without any compunctions. New York State has quite as good a claim to the gold as Great Britain has, for it was not until years after 1777 that Vermont's ownership of the region where the treasure lay was admitted by this State, and during that period we had a sort of proprietary interest in the gold.

—We are always learning queer things about Boston and the Bostonians, and the latest of these revelations is also the queerest. It appears in The Boston Transcript, which had occasion to tell about a visit paid this week by Senator HANNA to Gov. CRANE. The conference between the two occupied some twenty minutes, and no inkling of its subject is given, but after it was over the Governer introduced his guest to the members of his Council and then to such of the State House reporters as happened to be present. In talking to the latter, according to The Transcript, "Senator HANNA said he was glad to give the reporters a chance to see that he did not look exactly like the pictures of him that have been published in certain New York papers. He seemed much relieved on being told that they were not allowed to read the papers mentioned." We suspect that the Senator was much more amazed than relieved by the receipt of the information contained in the last line quoted. He has had a good deal of intercourse with reporters in many parts of the country, but it may confidently be asserted that never before had he even imagined the possibility of drawing a line between what they should and what they should not read. If Boston reporters not only ask but heed advice as to the newspapers they can with propriety peruse their dissimilarity from reporters elsewhere is most remarkable—vastly more remarkable, all things taken into account, than is the difference between ordinary Bostonians and the ordinary inhabitant of other places, and that is by no means slight. Yet The Transcript makes its disclosure without any apparent realization of the excitement it is calculated to produce. In another paper we would be on our guard against a joke, but The Transcript never jokes, and it must be therefore that the Boston reporters refrain from reading, or even looking at, papers distasteful to their employers. For some purposes such reporters might be very useful, but the species is, and always will be, we are sure, confined to that one part of Massachusetts Bay.

—According to a report, the authenticity of which we have not yet had time to verify, but which we have no reason to doubt, evening services at the Democratic Club now begin with the singing of a hymn of which the first stanza is—

O Shepard, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
But seen too oft, familiar with our face,
You first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Our informant was not quite sure that some of the club singers do not substitute "your" for "our" in the third line, and "with the" for "your" in the fourth, but that is only another proof of the mental confusion which the nomination of Mr. SHEPARD has created among the Croker cohorts. As verses from other poems struggle to the agitated surface of the Tammany memory, they, too, will doubtless be stirred into the new hymn, and by the time election night arrives it ought to be a good substitute, if provided with an index, for the familiar dictionaries of poetical quotations.

—At last, after a delay long enough to excite high and hopeful expectations—among marines, the New York Central's plan for the improvement of the Park Avenue tunnel has been revealed to an anxious public. The intention is, it seems, to take down the upper part of the walls now separating the side tracks from the two in the centre, and to put steel columns in place of them—for a distance of ten blocks at the southern end of the tunnel! That is certainly a great and noble scheme. It will, indeed, leave the worst part of the tunnel—all of it where the annoyance of the passengers is turned into real suffering and danger to life—exactly as it is now, and as it has been for so many years; it will, indeed, do nothing for the rest of the tunnel except to make a slightly more equitable distribution of the noxious gases and deadly heat between the trains on all four tracks; but, those little imperfections apart, and particularly if viewed from the standpoint of the railway officials, it is, as we have said, great and noble. For one thing, its execution will cost hardly anything, and for another, it will—well, it will cost hardly anything. Really, there is no use in going beyond that, though, of course, one might say that any show of remedial activity is so unexpected by the traveling public that only the most hopelessly besotted of commuters will note that the activity is carefully restrained within the limits of a wise economy. For the benefit of those besotted ones there is generously provided vague hints about an "ultimate" substitution of electricity for steam, and if they are not content with that the officials of the road will at least have the consoling consciousness of having made a kindly effort to please them. Meanwhile, the arguments in favor of the Port Chester line, we notice, are still going on. Strange that they did not at once cease when the plan for tunnel improvement was announced! What do people think that announcement was made for, anyway?

"REFORMING SEASICKNESS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article on seasickness which appeared in this morning's TIMES you came very near the truth when you wrote: "The best explanation of it which has come to our knowledge is that it is a disturbance of the nerve centres due to a lack of coincidence between the optical and the physical sensations."

I have traveled over many thousands of miles of sea, and many a time have I been tempted to cry out with honest old Gonzalo, "Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground," desiring, like him, "to die a dry death." But since I learned how to deal with this sea monster, if I may so call the dreadful sickness, I have never once fed Mother Carey's chickens. Some years ago I read in a newspaper a communication from a gentleman who said he had made many trips to Europe, but was untirmly a great sufferer. When he went aboard the steamer he went directly to his berth, and then lay flat on his back. After a day or two on the sea he would crawl up on deck and stretch himself out there. While on deck one day he amused himself by breathing with the ship.

As the ship went down he breathed out; as it came up he breathed in. He soon found that his disagreeable feelings were passing away. After a while he got on his feet, continuing the synchronous breathing process. His recovery was complete. He stated that he afterward made thirteen trips across the Atlantic without suffering any inconvenience except for the first three or four hours after striking the swell of the ocean.

I immediately put this voyager's theory into practice, and I can assure you that now nothing is pleasanter to me than a long sea voyage.

All the nostrums usually taken are worse than useless. The above remedy is simple, and I believe specific. NASH.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Some Frenchman, Mayhap.

"Wait a minute, John. Don't read so fast. Who was it that th' crowd turned out?"

"Eh? Turned out?"

"Yes. You read it there that th' crowd turned out N. Mass. Who was N. Mass?"

"Why, I s'pose he's some Frenchman. You ought to listen closer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Their Unhappy Lot.

Cottage Dweller—One of the joys of having a house of your own is buying coal and running a furnace.

Flat Dweller—One of the joys of living in a flat is to have twelve pianos in the building start on different tunes just as you start a night's sleep.—Indianapolis News.

The Pretty Part of It.

Harry—You have been free to say that this is the most beautiful place you ever visited, but I notice you have not paid anything for your board yet?

Fred—Oh, I know that. That's the beauty of it.—Boston Transcript.

New Name for Them.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—What do you call those kind of chairs which work on a pivot and you can turn about and see all around?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Oh, rubber chairs, I guess.—Yonkers Statesman.

Diaz Should Reform Them.

It is said that President Diaz works sixteen hours a day. He must have a poor set of clerks.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ANARCHY.

Edith A. Northrup in Milwaukee Wisconsin.

What means this strange wild doctrine, this visionary plan
To overturn the laws of God, and break the laws of man?
A vague weird frenzy of the brain, with cruel, deadly dreams;
For that which cannot come to pass,—it works, and plots, and schemes.
It raves at law and order, at teachings old or new—
A fool's untrammeled paradise is what it has in view.

No capital or labor, no government, no head,
Each man a law unto himself, by his own fancy led;
Like creatures of the forest, like prowling beasts of prey,
Unmindful of his fellow man, each man would have his way.
The world in social chaos, no ruler, priest, or King—
This is the state, the awful state, that anarchy would bring.

No one by strength of wisdom, no one by wealth of mind,
Could rise above the common crowd if all were of a kind.
No capital—then labor would find no sure demand;
No labor—then a cry for bread would echo thro' the land.
Oh, hydra-headed monster, with cruel scorching breath,
Thy freedom leads to want and crime, thy liberty to death!

We view the world around us, we learn in nature's school
That every form of life and light is bound by time and rule;
In one grand perfect cycle the seasons come and go,
The day appears, the darkness falls, the waters ebb and flow;
The harmony of ages we see with wondering awe,
And bow before these silent proofs of universal law,

Our flag, the flag of freedom, is waving o'er a land
Where justice, mercy, truth, and law, go ever hand in hand;
Our grand old Constitution, the ballot box, the school,
Are sacred to the people here, because the people rule.
For anarchy, for treason, our country has no room—
This fierce unholy thing, unmourned, must meet a traitor's doom!

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION VOTES ON CONSTITUTION.

Seven Articles of Revised Document Adopted—Greetings Sent to the Rev. Dr. Dix.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—In connection with the second day's session of the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America to-day, a thanksgiving service was held in Grace Church at which the missionary offering of the Women's Auxiliary, amounting to $104,285, was presented.

The sessions of the convention were devoted entirely to business. After the announcement of the standing committee, a discussion of the proposed amendments to the constitution was begun and continued with much earnestness until evening. The result of the day's work was the adoption of the first seven articles, which were proposed in the general convention of 1898.

The session was preceded by morning prayers, conducted by Bishop Potter of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Olmstead of Massachusetts. The delegates to the House of Deputies were late in assembling. After the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, Secretary Hutchins moved the list of standing committees.

A resolution extending greetings to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was adopted. The appointments of Assistant Secretaries were confirmed, and several memorials containing personal tributes presented.

Several resolutions were introduced and referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book. They were in reference to a change in the title page of the prayer book suggested by the Rev. R. E. Taylor, moving the insertion of the words "Holy Catholic Church" for the words "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

It was resolved to draw up resolutions on the death of the late President McKinley, which shall be finally adopted by a rising vote.

In accordance with the Rev. Dr. Huntington's resolution of yesterday the amendments to the constitution were then taken up. The first resolution covering the title by vote of dioceses was unanimously adopted. Dr. Egar of Central New York moved the adoption of the resolution covering the adoption of Article I., consisting of six sections, and addressed to the House. After a long discussion Article I. was adopted by the following vote: Clerical, in favor of, 31; dioceses opposed, 20; divided, 5; lay delegates in favor, 33; opposed, 19; divided, 1.

Dr. Egar then moved the adoption of Article II., containing four sections. It provides for the manner of electing diocesan and missionary bishops, requires a priest to have attained the age of thirty-five years before consecration, and regulates the exercise of the episcopal office by Bishops, practically as in the old constitution. There was no discussion, and the vote was immediately taken, resulting in nearly a unanimous vote of both orders in favor of its adoption.

Dr. Egar then moved the adoption of Article III., providing that Bishops may be consecrated for foreign lands upon due application therefrom with the approbation of a majority of the Bishops of the Church. Adopted.

Article IV., providing for standing committees in dioceses and for their duties and powers not heretofore provided a place in the Constitution of the General Church, was adopted.

Article V., providing for the erection of new dioceses from missionary jurisdictions by the division of the executive dioceses and by the junction of two or more dioceses was taken up. The principal change is in giving greater facility in the formation of dioceses from missionary jurisdictions. The further consideration of this article was postponed until next Tuesday, because its adoption now might work a hardship on one or two new dioceses which are to ask for admission to union with the convention at this session.

Article VI., providing for the establishment of missionary districts, simply makes constitutional law what before had been only canon law. It was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Egar then moved the adoption of Article VII., which provides for the organization of provinces in such manner and under such conditions and with such powers as shall be provided by canons of the General Council, provided, however, that no diocese shall be included in a province without its consent.

There was no discussion of this departure, and the vote was immediately taken, the clerical vote in fifty-five dioceses being 42 ayes and 3 noes. Of the lay delegates, 41 dioceses voted aye, 3 no, and 8 were divided.

A message from the House of Bishops was received, announcing that the report providing for marginal readings in the Old and New Testaments be allowed to be used by ministers of this Church in reading lessons from Holy Scripture in morning and evening prayer. The Secretary announced that the two houses would sit together to-morrow as the Board of Missions. Adjournment until to-morrow was then taken.

The Periodical Club, an organization devoted to the distribution of magazines and general literature among the various hospitals and charitable organizations connected with the Church, met to-night. The work of the last three years was discussed and plans made for extending the scope of the work in the future.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Episcopalian Board of Missions celebrated holy communion at 7:30 this morning in Grace Church, and at 10 o'clock the triennial convention was opened with a religious service in the same edifice, at which holy communion was again observed. Bishop Nichols officiated and delivered the sermon.

The business meeting of the auxiliary was held this evening. The presiding officer, Mrs. James Newlands of the California branch, was introduced by Bishop Nichols, and she delivered an address of welcome to the visiting delegates. Miss Julia Emery, Secretary of the auxiliary, read her report, which showed a total income and contributions for three years of $1,260,940, and explained in detail what had been accomplished in the missionary field.

Staten Island Methodist Anniversary.

The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of Methodism on Staten Island was celebrated at Prohibition Park yesterday. The exercises were held in the auditorium and were in charge of the City Evangelical Union. There were three services. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary; the Rev. Dr. George C. Wilding of Elizabeth, N. J.; Gen. James F. Busling of Trenton, N. J.; the Rev. Mr. Upham of Drew Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Mason North of New York City.

Celebrates His Ninety-fifth Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 3.—Abijah F. Tillou of Ridgewood Road, South Orange, celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday to-day with an informal reception at his home. He is one of the best-known men in the Oranges. He is a Director in the Orange National Bank, and takes pride in the fact that he never fails to attend a meeting of that body. He reads without glasses and has an excellent memory. He was born on Ridgewood Road in a little house in which he lived continuously until three years ago. In politics Mr. Tillou has always been a Republican.

$10,000 Fire at Plainfield, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 3.—Fire at 6 o'clock this evening destroyed the two-story frame barn of Charles D. Eisenmann, near the city limits. The structure was used for the manufacture of photographic paper and the preparation of chemicals used by photographers.

During the fire there were several explosions, and a number of girls who were employed had narrow escapes. The firemen made heroic rescues. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

He is 16, His Bride 41 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 3.—Lafayette Smith, aged sixteen, and Clara Harvey, aged forty-one, were married by Probate Judge Fagan to-day. The bridegroom is a farmer boy of Osage County, and his father accompanied him to Topeka to make the request for a license. His bride's hair is tinged with gray.

To Plant McKinley Memorial Trees.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—In his proclamation for Arbor Day, Oct. 27, Gov. Durbin will recommend that trees be planted in memory of President McKinley, and out of respect to his love for trees and his utterance a short time before his death with regard to their beauty. The plan has been taken up by the Governors of several States.

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS BREAK PARTY FETTERS.

Cut Loose from the Declaration of Past Conventions.

Josiah Quincy, Their Candidate for Governor, Says Their Platform Is Designed to Meet Existing Conditions.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Democratic State Convention held here to-day placed the following ticket in nomination:

Governor—JOSIAH QUINCY, Boston.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Fall River.
Secretary of State—WELLMORE B. STOCK, Springfield.
Treasurer—JOSEPH I. CHALIFOUX, Lowell.
Auditor—JAMES F. DEAN, Salem.
Attorney General—A. A. PUTNAM, Uxbridge.

For the first time in six years the Democracy of the State was united, and, with one exception, nominated the entire ticket by acclamation. The exception was for the head of the ticket, the contestants being Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor of Boston, and Gamaliel Bradford of Wellesley. The contest was one-sided, however, and while it provoked considerable warmth of temper from the Bradford adherents, the vast majority of the delegates did not treat the matter seriously, and when the ballots were counted ex-Mayor Quincy received 1,236 and Mr. Bradford 174. Before the nominations the platform was adopted. The opening sentences of the platform were devoted to the late President McKinley, saying:

We deeply lament the tragedy which has recently deprived the Nation of its chosen ruler almost at the beginning of his second term of office. We join with all his countrymen in recognizing the distinguished public and private virtues of the late President McKinley, and the eminent place which he had won among American statesmen.

There is no place for anarchy in this country. Under our democratic institutions the hand which is raised against the President is in reality directed against popular sovereignty itself. Freedom of speech does not include the right to advocate assassination.

President Roosevelt is now entitled to the good wishes of all patriotic citizens, without prejudice to their right to criticise his acts or oppose his policies as future occasion may require.

We believe in the soundness of the American system of party government, and in the division of the voters mainly into two great parties upon which it rests. The great preponderance of the Republican Party in this State, and in the Nation, is inconsistent with the public interest. We call upon all believers in Democratic principles, and upon all who desire to resist present Republican tendencies, to join in making the Democratic Party a strong and harmonious organization, ready to perform effectively its part in public affairs.

We believe that in the present campaign attention should be concentrated chiefly upon our State Government and State legislation; the paramount issues are those which relate to our domestic affairs. In place of colonial imperialism abroad, we offer to the people progressive Democracy at home.

Among the planks in the platform are these, dwelling on State issues:

Communism of capital must be met by State control.

The Executive Council should be abolished.

Every branch of State Government should be a department; the head of every department should represent it upon the floor of the Legislature.

A single primary election in place of caucuses. All district candidates should be nominated by direct vote.

United States Senators should be nominated and elected by direct vote of the people.

Home rule should be given to cities.

Public ownership of public utilities is desirable.

Boston Harbor must be at once improved, by State action, if necessary.

On Federal affairs the platform says:

We are not only absolutely opposed to colonial imperialism abroad and to the commercialism reckless of everything but its own profit which supports it, but to every manifestation of the same reactionary and anti-Democratic spirit at home. We demand that the efforts of our Government shall be directed toward preparing the people of the Philippine Islands for the speediest and largest measure of self government, and for ultimate independence under the protection of this country.

We favor free trade, by means of genuine reciprocity or otherwise.

We heartily indorse the broad statesmanship of President McKinley's speech at Buffalo.

The people of Porto Rico, whose welfare we have made ourselves Trustees, are plainly entitled to the most liberal commercial relations with this country.

Whatever may be the economic basis of industrial combinations, Federal regulation is urgently needed. We believe that accounts of corporations engaged in commerce between the States should be periodically audited and made public.

Unfair competition, designed only to crush a rival by temporary measures to establish monopoly, should be prohibited.

All tariff duties upon articles produced by trusts which stifle competition at home, which favor the foreign at the expense of the American consumer, should be abolished.

Minimum railroad freight rates should be based upon the carload lot, and the granting to trusts or other large shippers of any discount from such rates should be strictly prohibited.

We denounce the Shipping Subsidy bill proposed by the Republican Party in the Fifty-sixth Congress as a raid on the public treasury in the interest of a few ship builders and ship owners. While in common with all the American people we deplore the decline of the American merchant marine, we do not think its rehabilitation lies in the demand of exorbitant shipping subsidies to favored steamship corporations, or this regulating of dividends.

We urge, among other things, the admission into this country free of duty of all articles entering into the construction and repairs of ships. Inasmuch as we are exporting for use by shipbuilders in other countries, pig iron, steel billets, and steel plates, we fail to see the justice or wisdom of further continuing these duties upon these products.

In his address accepting the nomination Mr. Quincy said, in part:

"The platform of principles adopted by the convention commands my hearty and unqualified support. It is a platform for the recent and the future, not of the past. Wisely affirming our confidence in the soundness of the essential principles of Democracy, it makes no attempt to bind all Democrats to the specific planks or even to the policies of any past platform. The spirit and essence of Democracy continue from one campaign to another, and those who are not in harmony with it cannot fairly be expected to co-operate with our party. Its form and its specific demands necessarily change to meet existing conditions.

"With the declarations of the platform in regard to Federal questions I am in the fullest sympathy. In so far as reciprocity is honest and genuine, partial and limited though it be, Democrats may well give it support, if only as an installment of the relief from unnecessary taxation for the benefit of the few to which the people are entitled.

"Opposition to the imperialistic spirit in all its forms, not merely in its application to the Philippine Islands, must be a cardinal principle of Democracy."

GILMAN ESTATE CLAIMS.

Court Appoints Commissioners Upon the Representation that the Estate Is Insolvent.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 3.—Judge E. P. Nobbs of the Probate Court to-day appointed A. B. Beers, John A. Rustling, and William H. Comley Commissioners on the estate of George F. Gilman. The appointments were made on the application of the Bridgeport Trust Company, administrator of the estate, which represents in its application that the estate is insolvent, and that the claims against it are far in excess of all visible assets. There has been no accounting of the tea business made.

The largest individual claims filed are those of George W. Smith, for $250,000, and Miss Katherine Kupfer for $16,000. Mr. Smith was Mr. Gilman's local business manager, and it is said that his claims are well authenticated. Miss Kupfer was for years recognized as the tea merchant's protégée and he kept her employed in painting portraits during the last five years of his life, her only compensation being her expectations. At the hearing to-day the name of A. B. Beers was suggested by the administrator, and the name of John A. Rustling was the choice of the attorneys for the claimants.

Daniel Davenport, local counsel for Mrs. Helen Potts Hall, suggested that a Commissioner be appointed from outside the probate district, and mentioned Seymour Tweedy of Danbury. The Court refused to appoint any one outside the district, and named W. H. Comley, a Deputy Police Judge.

A Poughkeepsie Corporation.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The Poughkeepsie Light, Heat and Power Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $500,000, to manufacture gas and electricity for light, heat, and power purposes. The directors are William B. Goodwin, Ely, and Thomas Kearny of New York City, and L. Hollingsworth Wood and T. Kirby of Mount Kisco.

MAXWELL STEVENSON MARRIED AT ISLIP

Wedding at the Home of the Bride, Miss Caroline Livingston.

St. Mark's Church and the House Prettily Decorated for the Occasion—Bride and Bridegroom Showered with Rice.

The marriage of Maxwell Stevenson, son of the late A. L. Stevenson, to Miss Caroline Livingston, daughter of the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, took place yesterday at Islip, L. I.

The New York guests left Long Island City on a special train of three parlor cars promptly at 10:30 o'clock, stopping at Freeport on the way for additional guests. Arriving at the station at Islip, carriages and busses were ready to convey the guests to St. Mark's Church, where the wedding was to take place. The entrance to the little church was banked with huge pots of growing ferns. The decorations were simple. Beginning at the chancel and running up to the altar were masses of green with now and then a few white and pinkish chrysanthemums. The tiny church was well filled without being crowded.

At 12 o'clock the four bridesmaids appeared at the chancel and came slowly down the nave to meet the bride. The Misses Beatrix Hoyt and Evelyn K. Parsons led, followed by the Misses Caroline Wilmerding and Mary Harriman. They were in accordion plaited frocks of blue crêpe de chine, Princess in effect, the girdles being twelve-inch scarfs of blue chiffon, falling almost to the hems of the gowns and tied in the back with short loop bows. The elbow sleeves were also accordion plaited—crosswise of necessity in their case. Their picture hats were of fine-ly plaited black tulle, trimmed on their upturned brims with black ostrich plumes. They carried white roses.

The attendants then formed for the bridal procession, which was led by the ushers, Louis Livingstone, a brother of the bride; Bradish O. Johnson, Jr., Percival C. Wharton, and J. Searle Barclay.

The bride, who walked up the nave on the arm of her brother, wore a gown of heavy cream white satin. The train was square and laid in deep plaits, and trimmed in front with Brussels point that matched the veil. The beautiful old Brussels lace veil was narrow and rounded at the lower portion. It was caught to the coiffure by orange blossoms, and these ran from the right side of the bodice to the waist line, and from there were brought over to the left side and extended to the skirt's hem, where they were caught with fluffs of Brussels lace.

The gown was extremely simple, the sleeves and bodice being of the satin; there was not too much lace, but a lavish and graceful application of orange flowers. The bouquet carried was a large shower of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Caroline Whitney Fellowes, wore a frock of yellowish white lace over chiffon and white silk; it was Princess in effect. The upper part of the vest was formed of crossing lacings of folds of white chiffon and satin ribbon about an inch wide, the lower part of the vest showed chiffon only, and the edges of the bodice opened jacketlike over it. The sleeves were elbow length and finished with a frill of chiffon. A large hat of lace matching the gown, over chiffon, and trimmed with a white ostrich plume, sweeping around the brim, topped the gown. Her bouquet was pink, half-opened roses, tied with pink ribbons.

At the chancel Mr. Stevenson and his best man, Arthur Iselin, were waiting. The Rev. Ralph L. Brydges read the service, and Mr. Livingston gave his sister away. After the ceremony the guests were driven to the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston, where the reception was held.

As the guests drove up to the house, which is well surrounded by trees, the first thing to attract their attention was the bower that had been built for the musicians a hundred feet from the entrance to the house. It was a closely covered and clustered arbor of evergreens, surmounted by one evergreen tree rising from the centre of the little roof. It had on the side facing toward the house an immense bow of white satin ribbon and a cluster of white flowers. In it the scarlet-coated Austrian band made a vivid bit of coloring as they played their merriest airs.

The large halls of the house were skirted by small evergreen trees and the upper story entrance was banked with Southern smilax, while here and there were clusters of creamy, golden, or pinkish dahlias and chrysanthemums.

The young couple received congratulations in the large bay window in the back parlor, which had been turned into a bower with Southern smilax pricked with white roses. In the dining room, where Sherry catered, the large table was decorated with a mass of red roses.

The wedding presents, consisting of superb pieces of silver and some handsome jewels, were in a small room off the dining room, and were much admired by the relatives and friends.

There was no attempt made to escape the showers of rice and merry leave takings, for at 1:30 Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, in travelling clothes, came down the main stairway and went to the dining room, where they chatted and laughed with their friends until their brougham drove up. This had a pale blue slipper tied at the back with wide white satin ribbons, and the big chestnut horse had instead of white satin favors bunches of lilies-of-the-valley over his ears, and the coachman, who was deluged with rice as a starter, also wore a bunch of the same flowers.

The bride's going-away gown was made of dark blue cloth, the skirt severely plain. The Eton coat was made to close, and had running over the shoulders and down the back and fronts rows of blue velvet blocks, edged with blue braid and placed corner to corner. A white blouse was worn. The bride's traveling hat was a round flat toque of different shades of silvery and sage green velvet leaves.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson left for San Francisco, from which city it is their intention to sail for Europe. They will stop at the Pan-American on their way West, and probably will visit Japan, China, India, Egypt, and other parts of Europe before their return.

After the young couple had made their farewells, been covered with rice, and had driven away, the Austrian Band began playing lively dancing airs, and the younger guests made a rush for the lawn, and, to the old-fashioned tunes of "Pop Goes the Weasel," "Money Musk," and other selections, began a country dance. The gayety continued until at a quarter after two the carriages and busses arrived to take the guests to the Islip station for the special train, which left at 2:30 for New York.

The wedding was a small one, but the guests included representatives from the many older New York families, among whom were Mrs. Luscius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Fellowes and Miss Fellowes, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Cornelia H. Harriman, Miss de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, R. C. Livingston, Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, Miss Gladys Brooks, Miss Florence Twombly, the Misses Rosalie and Marie Moran, Mrs. A. L. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Stevenson, Mrs. Kemp, Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Iselin, Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Berriman, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Tiffany, Miss Jennie Tiffany, Mrs. Stephen Whitney, and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson.

Besides these there were guests from Newport and Washington and other cities and from town. The hunting set was well represented. Some beautiful gowns were worn. One of the handsomest was seen on the mother of the bride, Mrs. Robert C. Livingston; it was of light heliotrope crêpe de chine, the skirt long and clinging, had lace of the same color trimming, and the small hat was of purple velvet violets, relieved by a white aigrette and a chou of white. Mrs. A. L. Stevenson, mother of the bridegroom, was in black silk and wore a small jetted black bonnet.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Bayley—Hazard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 3.—The wedding of Miss Emma Beaumont Hazard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Hazard, to Lieut. Col. Arden L. Bayley of the West Indian Regiment, Royal British Army, at St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown, this afternoon, was a quiet affair, attended only by the relatives and intimate friends of the bride. The church was prettily decorated with field flowers, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles D. Burrows, rector of the church. A reception was held at the Jamestown residence of the bride's parents.

Watts—Rice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 3.—The marriage of Miss Helen Woodbridge Rice, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Warren Rice of this city, to Dr. Robert Watts, Jr., son of the New York surgeon of that name, took place here at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of the Misses Leupp, 111 Albany Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. B. Joyce, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride's gown was of white pompadour lace, over chiffon and silk, with white panne velvet. There were no attendants.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND GERMANY'S TARIFF BILL.

Hostile Attitude Causes Heart-Searchings in Berlin—The German Industrial Crisis.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The correspondent of The Times at Berlin says the tone of the Austro-Hungarian press regarding the German customs tariff scheme evidently causes serious heart-searchings in the German capital. Desperate efforts are being made to minimize the significance of the attitude of M. de Szell, the Hungarian Premier.

The Boersen Courier prints a letter from Vienna entirely supporting the view that Austria-Hungary will resort to serious reprisals if the German tariff scheme is maintained in anything like its present form.

The correspondent adds that the present deplorable state of German commerce and industry was again illustrated this week by the winding up of the affairs of one of the oldest and foremost banks of Western Germany, Surmondt & Co. This state of things makes even extreme protectionists pause in advocating a policy calculated to crown the disasters of the current year. In Ministerial circles, however, the gravity of the situation hardly appears to be fully realized.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—While the semi-official papers yesterday denied that Austria-Hungary had made representations to Germany against the new Tariff bill, the Kölnische Zeitung, which has very close relations with Wilhelmstrasse, asserts that Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, made such representations to the German diplomatic representatives.

The Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung (often inspired by the Foreign Office) says: "It is a fact that the Vienna Foreign Office two months ago expressed the grave concern which the Tariff bill has caused among all who consider the commercial treaty policy hitherto in force beneficial. The German Government answered that it must be remembered that the bill was only a rough draft, and subject to many changes.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS WIN.

Bosanquet's Team Beat New York by Seven Wickets—Local Team Handicapped.

The international cricket match between B. J. T. Bosanquet's English team and New York was brought to a conclusion at Bergen Point yesterday in a victory for the visitors by 7 wickets. This result was much closer than expected, and certainly reflects considerable credit on the local men who were handicapped by the absence of two of their best bowlers.

As it was, however, F. F. Kelly was credited with a splendid analysis, and his record of 8 wickets for 56 runs against such strong batsmen was a very creditable performance. C. Dalton also did good work with the ball. He should have been credited with Capt. Bosanquet's wicket when the last-named had scored but 3 runs, but the chance was missed, and the Englishman afterward ran his score to 44. The score:

NEW YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
S. B. Standfast, c. Johnson, b. Dowson	13	b. Bosanquet	3
F. J. Prendergast, st Parkin, b. Dowson	31	b. Bosanquet	2
C. Dalton, b. Dowson	32	b. Bosanquet	19
C. H. E. Griffith, c. Priestley, b. More.	2	c. Mitchell, b. Bosanquet	3
F. W. Stiles, b. More.	0	b. Bosanquet	5
F. F. Kelly, c. Mitchell, b. More.	20	b. More	13
C. P. Hurditch, b. Dowson	14	c. and b. More	0
J. Adam, b. More	1	b. Wilson	4
W. Bunce, b. More	6	b. Bosanquet	10
J. Forbes, b. More.	7	b. Wilson	10
F. B. Hunter, b. More	0	not out	3
A. Gunn, not out	0	c. Dowson, b. Bosanquet	0
Byes	3	Byes	9
Leg byes	4	Leg byes	7
No balls	1		
Total	143	Total	75

*W. S. Patmore batted for W. Bunce in second innings.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
A. M. Hollins	24	0	17	0
E. R. Wilson	24	0	21	0
E. M. Dowson	90	3	47	4
E. F. More	96	4	44	7
F. Mitchell	6	0	6	0

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
R. E. More	66	3	24	2
B. J. T. Bosanquet	84	3	22	7
E. M. Dowson	30	1	8	0
E. R. Wilson	42	2	14	2

ENGLISHMEN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
R. O. Schwarz, c. Forbes, b. Kelly	10	not out	13
A. Priestley, c. and b. Kelly	21	not out	1
E. R. Wilson, c. Bunce, b. Kelly	1		
P. R. Johnson, c. Griffith, b. Kelly	37		
F. Mitchell, l. b. w., b. Kelly	8	c. Hurditch, b. Dalton	21
V. F. S. Crawford, run out	24	c. Standfast, b. Kelly	15
A. M. Hollins, b. Kelly	2		
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Adam, b. Dalton	44		
W. E. Harrison, c. Griffith, b. Bunce	0		
R. E. More, c. Griffith, b. Kelly	0	b. Dalton	5
E. M. Dowson, c. Stiles, b. Kelly	5	b. Kelly	3
L. V. Parkin, not out	0		
Byes	9		
Leg byes	2		
Total	168	Total (4 wickets)	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
C. Dalton	104	1	36	2
F. F. Kelly	168	8	56	8
W. Bunce	48	1	22	0
J. Adam	18	1	23	0

SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
F. F. Kelly	39	1	28	2
C. Dalton	36	0	30	2

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

FIRST INNINGS.

New York...40 45 60 60 111 113 124 134 136 136 143
Englishmen ..11 15 55 77 82 85 113 117 118 125 168

SECOND INNINGS.

New York ..7 8 9 12 27 56 62 72 72 72 79
Englishmen ..36 36 42 46

VENEZUELA ASPHALT DISPUTE.

Report that Representatives of Companies in Caracas Agree to Arbitration—What Mr. Quinlan Says.

CARACAS, Oct. 3.—It was learned from an authorized source to-day that after a conference lasting more than two hours at the United States Legation, Minister Bowen succeeded in persuading the representatives of the Bermudez Company and of Messrs. Warner and Quinlan to agree to arbitration.

The State Department has been requested to urge the asphalt companies to accept this plan, which will settle the perplexing question.

Every one here is pleased with the result of the conference, and there is praise on all sides for Mr. Bowen.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—P. R. Quinlan of the Warner-Quinlan Company tonight declared that the company's agents in Caracas had no authority to make such an agreement as reported, and that the matter was now beyond the point where a compromise would be possible.

BOERS' MISINFORMATION CAUSED THEIR DEFEAT

They Thought the Fort Itala Garrison Was Only 100 Strong.

Invasion of Natal East and West Was Planned, but Only a Small Commando Is in the Colony.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Dundee, Natal, to The Times says the Boer attack on Fort Itala proves to have been a far bigger engagement than could be gathered from the first reports. The casualties on both sides indicate the fierceness of the struggle. The Boer casualties are now estimated at over 400. The British prisoners saw sixty Boers buried on farms, and assisted in carrying off seventy-five wounded. The Boers informed the prisoners that they expected to find the Fort Itala garrison only 100 strong. The burghers lost more men than in any previous action this year.

There seems no doubt, says The Times's correspondent, that the Boers intended a combined invasion of Natal East and West. It is stated that Gen. De Wet ordered the burghers in the northeastern part of Orange River Colony to concentrate at Talekop, but up to now the only result of the movement has been the isolated invasion of Natal by a small commando, which can easily be driven back.

British officers who were recently prisoners say that Gen. Botha's men and horses are in good condition, but the men's clothing is in a poor state. The British prisoners have been deprived of nearly everything they possessed.

The main body of the Boers is still near the Zululand frontier.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The latest South African casualty list shows that the fighting in the attack on Col. Kekewich's camp at Moedwill, Sept. 29, put twenty-six British officers out of action. Four were killed outright or died of wounds, and twenty-two were wounded.

Col. Kekewich was wounded severely, but is doing well.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HOPEFUL

Anticipates a Sudden and Complete Collapse of Boer Resistance.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—"We learn on very high authority," says The Daily Chronicle this morning, "that a sudden and complete collapse of Boer resistance and the speedy termination of the war in South Africa are anticipated. The attacks on Fort Itala and Moedwill and the other recent engagements are regarded as the last desperate efforts of men who are wearied by the struggle and tired of being hunted.

"Therefore, beyond sending drafts to compensate for losses by casualties and disease, there is no intention to dispatch further reinforcements or to employ Indian troops, as rumored, for guarding the lines of communication."

Commenting editorially upon this "information," The Daily Chronicle, while admitting that there is much to be said for the "sanguine view taken by the War Office," reminds the Government of previous miscalculations, and warns the Ministers that it is their duty no longer to trade on chances, but to make success, humanly speaking, certain.

THE GERMAN LOOT FROM CHINA.

Action Regarding Astronomical Instruments Severely Criticised—Germany Paid Chun's Bills.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Times's correspondent at Berlin says Wednesday's announcement in the North German Gazette about the astronomical instruments which were carried off from Peking by Germans is regarded as very unsatisfactory. It appears to be universally felt that the confiscation of the instruments was an act of vandalism of which those responsible ought to be ashamed.

A recent statement in the Cologne Gazette that the instruments were not looted, but purchased, is entirely untrue.

The Vossische Zeitung says a State which champions the cause of civilization and international law ought to be the last to ride rough-shod over the law of nations. It maintains that, as the instruments were taken from China without a shadow of right, it is the duty of Germany to replace them at her own cost, and, if it be true that China declines to re-accept them, Germany must pay for keeping them.

The Times's correspondent adds that Germany is heartily glad to see the last of Prince Chun, who, with his suite of fifty-four persons, lived at Germany's expense for three weeks, and who has been taken on expensive trips.

Prince Chun's sojourn in Europe, the dispatch says, began with farce, and threatened to end in utter fiasco.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Although it was asserted when Prince Chun arrived in Germany that he would be the guest of Emperor William for only two days in Potsdam, it is now ascertained that the Kaiser paid all his bills while the Prince was in Berlin and traveling about, together with the expenses of the entire party, until the expiatory mission crossed the Austrian frontier.

THE IRISH IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—At the Cutlers' Feast in Sheffield last evening the Earl of Halsbury (Lord Chancellor) and the Right Hon. Robert W. Hanbury (President of the Board of Agriculture) made important declarations which seemed to show that the Government has reconsidered the advisability of reducing the Irish representation in Parliament.

In the course of his remarks the Lord Chancellor said:

"It is contrary to the Constitution to be perpetually tinkering at it. Do not, because some members of the House of Commons misbehave themselves, put everything into the melting pot and begin the Constitution anew."

Mr. Hanbury, who spoke strongly about the conduct of the Irish members, said it might be a wise thing to reduce their number, but that no mere reduction would ever settle the difficulty, and he declared himself in agreement with the Lord Chancellor in thinking that it was no time to tinker with the Constitution.

"What we have to do," continued Mr. Hanbury, "is not to run away from the party in the House of Commons who have deliberately attempted to destroy our institutions; but that party must be dealt with, faced, and put a stop to, whatever the cost may be."

SAYS AMERICA MAY COERCE BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The United States Government is determined to exact full revenge upon every one concerned (in the abduction of Miss Stone,) and, if anything happens to Miss Stone, it will not hesitate to ask permission to bring a fleet through the Dardanelles to get at Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea and to force the Bulgarian Government to act against the Macedonian Committee."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With every one jubilant over Columbia's victory, with fine weather at White Plains, where there was a brilliant array of gowns and an excellent show of horses; with the wedding of Miss Caroline Livingston and Maxwell Stevenson, society had much to discuss last evening over the dinner tables. It is needless to say again that the restaurants were crowded and that the gowns were even more beautiful than usual. It was a delightful day altogether, and the faint breath of Winter awakened anticipations of the visit of Jack Frost and the resumption of the season's gayeties.

***

At the wedding of Miss Edith Babcock and Eugene Pritchard Bicknell, which, as previously announced, is to take place in Christ Church, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, on Oct. 9, the attendants are to be as follows: Miss K. S. Babcock and Miss Jessie B. Campbell of Providence, cousins of the bride, are to be bridesmaids, and the little daughter of Augustus Bicknell and niece of the bride-to-be, is to be the flower girl. Evelyn P. Bicknell, the artist, is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are Howard Constable of this city, T. Bradley James of Riverdale, Charles P. Babcock, Franklin L. Babcock, and J. Borie Dash, brothers of the bride, and Louis Moore, a cousins of Mr. Bicknell. The ceremony is to be performed at 3 o'clock by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who is a cousin of Miss Babcock. He will be assisted by Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman of Christ Church, Riverdale. Miss Babcock's brother, William Evelyn Babcock, will give her away. The ceremony is to be followed by a large reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Borie Dash.

***

There was nothing more discussed yesterday than the report of the engagement of Miss Elsa Bronson, the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Bronson, to Lloyd C. Griscom, the handsome and wealthy young diplomat. Miss Bronson is a very pretty girl, and she comes from distinguished ancestry. On her father's side, the Bronsons have been prominent in New York society for over a century, and Frederick Bronson's maternal grandfather and grandmother lived for over half of the last century in a stately house on St. John's Square, then the court end of town. Mrs. Bronson was Miss King, the daughter of Mrs. Gracie King, and a descendant of Lord Sterling. The late Frederick Bronson, Miss Bronson's father, was one of the most popular men in New York, and her mother was a great beauty. Mr. Griscom comes from an old and very wealthy Philadelphia family.

***

The Westchester Horse Show, as described in another column, was a sufficient attraction to keep away from the cup races many of the families who live on the Sound. The Catlins, the Maitlands, some of the Iselins, the Thebauds were all present at the show. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story were again there on their brake.

***

This afternoon the Horse Show at Lenox will begin. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have gone on to it. Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis are among those who will give house parties, and all these parties remain over until next week.

***

The White Star Majestic, which arrived Wednesday afternoon, had a long list of returning tourists, the names of some of whom have been published. W. Bourke Cockran was on board. He has been at Hombourg and other resorts. William Morgan and his mother, Mrs. L. C. de Caumont, were also among the passengers. Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Miss Collier were likewise on board. They have been at the German Spas. Among other arrivals was W. Maitland Kersey, whose death was falsely reported from South Africa some months ago. Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stuart Wing, Mrs. D. B. Sickles, Miss Emily Hoppin, Dr. Bache McG. Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, C. H. Godfrey, Mrs. J. A. A. Griswold, A. H. Bradford, and the Misses Bradford, were among the New Yorkers. The Hon. Hugo Baring was also on board. He comes to visit his brother Cecil Baring.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are to entertain this week at Staatsburg. Among their guests are to be Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson will leave Newport next week for New York.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have returned to Georgian Court, where they will remain for some weeks. They will give a number of house parties, beginning with next week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., are at Tuxedo, where they will be for the Autumn. Miss Lily Oelrichs and Peter Martin, Jr., have been visiting at the same place. Miss Edith Kane, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, gave a small dance on Wednesday evening for the débutantes and younger set.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have left October Mountain, near Lenox, and are at Meadow Brook for the season. William C. Whitney is occupying his house at Westbury.

***

There will be a drag hunt at Meadow Brook this afternoon, at which the hunting set will appear in force. There will be no meet on Saturday.

***

Lucerne has been quite gay. Among the recent entertainments has been an at home given by the Baroness Hesse Wartegg (Miss Minnie Hauck) on Sunday afternoon at the Villa Tribschen. The Baroness sang a number of selections. Among those present were Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Countess Zedwitz, Count Zichy, and Mrs. William Kiefer. Mrs. Ferdinand Blumenthal and her sister, Mrs. Ulman, who were at the Hotel National, have left for Paris.

***

Among recent arrivals in Paris were Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, who have been in Switzerland; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, and Mrs. Harold Brown.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson will pass a part of the Autumn in Colorado. They are there at present, and will remain about seven weeks longer. They will not close their Islip residence, which will be open all Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. José Aymar have leased their Staten Island residence and will come to town for the Winter. They have secured an apartment.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who were in town yesterday, are to leave to-day for the West. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer arrived on Wednesday from Europe, where they have been all Summer. Mrs. Potter Palmer was in the Engadine.

***

Among the arrivals to-morrow from Europe will be Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller. They will go to their country seat, near Rhinebeck, where they will remain for some time.

***

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will have a large house party at Fernclitte this weekend. Mrs. William Astor is expected to leave Newport on Monday. She will come direct to town.

***

The engagement is announced of Spencer Marchand Mabon of 23 Washington Square North, New York, and Miss Edith McKee Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson of 10 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Stockton and Miss Ethel Stockton are at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue, which was occupied during the past Summer by Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer.

Miss Ward, who has been spending the Summer with the family of Henry G. Marquand at Lyndon Gate, left for New York this morning.

Richard T. Wilson, Frederick W. Rhinelander, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, and Mrs. R. C. Homans arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. E. M. Shepard, who has been a guest of Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, returned to Providence to-day.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. C. A. Childs, Mrs. James A. Swan, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., left for New York to-day.

Harold Godwin arrived to-day, and is a guest of Henry G. Marquand.

Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and family, who have been occupying the Thorn villa, left Newport to-day.

Miss Leary has closed her Newport season.

Steam yachts Neckan and Pilgrim and sloop yacht Indra arrived to-day.

Seth Barton French and family will leave for Hot Springs, Ark., next Wednesday.

AN ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Miss Maud Emily Fisher to be an English Physician's Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 3.—An announcement was made here to-night that Miss Maud Emily Fisher, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fisher of this city, had made public her engagement to Dr. Frederick Irwin of London, England. The Fishers are wealthy and are well known in New York. The father and mother and Miss Maud Fisher are now abroad, having left here early in August.

Dr. Irwin is one of the prominent young physicians of London. He is now at his country seat, Llundon, in Wales. While on a visit to this city two years ago Dr. Irwin met the Fishers and became deeply attached to the girl he is now to marry. Last year he returned and spent the Summer here. He also spent six weeks here during the past Summer, and on his invitation the Fishers went to his home in London. The wedding may be solemnized abroad.

IN THE SHOPS.

Charming effects are produced by the use of ostrich feather tips to line the under flms of hats. It is one of the soft effects to which this season's millinery tends. Ermine is also used to face the brim of hats, and a pretty little reception bonnet has quite a heavy band of chinchilla around the edge.

***

One of the hats with an ostrich feather facing is of fine white felt, that is that part of the hat that can be seen, though there is but little of this, for the whole top of the hat is a mass of delicate white roses. The under side of the brim is faced with black ostrich feather tips, and two bands of black velvet come from the front of the hat and pass over the side of the rim, turning in underneath the crown.

***

A hat made of a heavy lace, white tulle, and black and white ostrich feathers is really beautiful. The crown of the hat is covered with the lace—it has the effect of the Irish crochet, and is snowy white—and on the upper part of the rim the lace, while carried around smoothly, has beneath it full folds of the tulle. The under side of the brim is faced with the black ostrich feather tips very flat and massed at the left side, where the rim is raised, and where folds of the white tulle are carried up over the hat above the feather facing. On the right side of the hat two big ostrich feather plumes, one black and one white, are carried over the side.

***

A big hat made of the soft woolly white cloth, which is almost as soft as fur, is faced with ermine. The hat dips in front over the face, is raised at the sides, and beginning at the front and carried over the crown and down in the back are two big white ostrich plumes. The cloth, which covers the hat in thick folds, is carried down in the back to make the long effect over the hair so desirable this year. The ermine shows plainly where the rim is raised, and is effective.

***

Of this same soft heavy white cloth another hat also is tipped down over the face and up at the side. Worn on it with charming effect are two rows of tiny dahlias in yellow and white, the palest of yellow, almost white. The rim is made to allow dahlias to be put around one row above the other, an inch or so apart. On the back of the hat is a big black velvet bow with short loops and ends falling over.

***

Blue is combined with the chinchilla in one of the prettiest of little bonnets, already mentioned. The entire crown of the bonnet is of pale blue rosettes of silk, edged with fine chenille cords, giving the effect of small blue roses, each rose with a brilliant cut steel centre. Around the face is the broad band of the chinchilla, indented a little at one side of the front, when an aigrette is placed rising from a small feathery pompon of blue, the tips of which are tiny steel pendants.

***

While there is a tendency in everything in hats to lie low, the aigrettes in several pretty little bonnets were standing straight, while occasionally one is put on with a slant. The aigrette, however, loses its chief charm when used in this way.

***

When one is speaking of hats there comes into consideration the fancy muffs and boas which frequently are made to match hats. One of these sets is charming. It is of blue chiffon, combined with mink, while the hat is pale blue velvet with the same fur. The plain part of the muff to this set is very small, made of the pale blue chiffon, and encircling and nearly covering it is a broad band of the mink. It would be a small muff if this were all of it, but it is only the smallest part, for at either end great masses of the chiffon billow out, one cannot tell how or where, quantities of it making the muff as a whole seem a yard long, and such a soft, billowy yard. The boa is formed of more billows of the pale blue chiffon falling far below the waist, and with a centre of heavy white lace and small tails of the mink at the neck. The hat is of velvet in the nature of a toque, made, no one knows how, of twists of the velvet, with a bit of the heavy white lace, and on the left side the head of a mink, a fold of the velvet holding it close to the front of the hat, while the body or tail is carried along the side to the back.

***

Another muff of chiffon is in white, the muff proper small and made of puffs of the material running lengthwise, while from the ends deep ruffles stand far out at either side. There is a small sable tail and head on this muff.

***

A pale blue coat which shows one of the new combinations of colors is a dream. The coat is three-quarter length, a straight, loose coat of blue cloth, the decorative effect being given by white velvet under a broad ornamental cut design in the cloth, which is carried around the lower edge of the coat, forming the yoke and the edging to the loose, bell-shaped sleeves. The top of the collar of the coat is a deep thick ruching of cream chiffon, and three lengths of plaited chiffon are carried down the opening of the coat in front, and more plaited chiffon frills are in the broad sleeves. The color combination is to be seen in the velvet ribbon of a pale tobacco brown which is used with the coat. A bow of this is at the throat at the top of the first length of plaited chiffon, the second is about at the waist line, heading the next length of chiffon, and the third is at the head of the last length, half way between the waist and lower edge. Loops of the brown velvet ribbon are set in the edge of the sleeves at intervals, falling over the chiffon.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Leslie Stewart, the composer of "Florodora," arrived in this city yesterday on the Majestic. He was at the Casino last evening witnessing the performance of his production. This is his first visit to America.

Henrietta Crosman will appear in her big production of "As You Like It" in Philadelphia to-day. She will use the scenery and costumes given to her by Julia Arthur.

Seats for the Henry Irving engagement will be numbered and sold for the first night only on application by mail. This step was taken to prevent ticket speculation. Seats for the remainder of the Rogers brothers' engagement, valued at more than $900, have been returned by the speculators.

Miss Florence Kahr was not in the cast of "Don Cæsar's Return" at Wallack's Theatre last evening. Miss Jane Oaker played the part without rehearsals. James K. Hackett's manager announced that Miss Kahr was indisposed. He refused to say whether Miss Kahr's retirement from the cast was only for the evening or for all time. Wilton Lackaye ends his engagement with the company Saturday night, and Theodore Roberts will retire Monday.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Output of Last Year Valued at $1,070,108,899—Large Increase Over 1899.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—According to a report issued to-day by the United States Geological Survey, the total value of minerals of all kinds produced in the United States in 1900 was $1,070,108,899. The total production for 1899 was $1,211,361,861, and for 1898 $861,751,017. The total value of the metallic products was $352,418,627, the nonmetallic $516,690,262, and estimated value of mineral products, unspecified, $1,000,000.

Among the more important minerals, there were 13,789,242 long tons of pig iron produced in 1900, with a value of $259,944,000, as against 13,400,735 long tons in 1899 and a value of $234,725,754. There was a total of 263,735,265 tons of coal, anthracite and bituminous, with a value of $306,890,364, as against 252,115,887 tons, valued at $276,147,056, in 1899.

There was a very perceptible increase in 1900 of the production of the precious metals. The output of gold increased from 3,391,196 troy ounces, valued at $70,096,021 in 1899, to 3,837,215 troy ounces, valued at $79,322,281, last year. The production of silver was 57,126,834 troy ounces, valued in the market at $34,036,168, in 1899, while in 1900 59,610,548 troy ounces, with a coinage value of $77,070,471, were produced.

The other figures, as officially announced, were as follows:

Copper, 606,117,166 pounds; value at New York City, $96,494,089.

Lead, 270,824 short tons; value at New York City, $22,561,686.

Zinc, 123,886 short tons; value at New York City, $10,654,196.

Quicksilver, 28,317 flasks; value at San Francisco, $1,902,696.

Aluminium, 5,200,000 pounds; value at Pittsburg, $1,716,000.

Antimony, 1,750 short tons; value at San Francisco, $644,980.

Nickel, 9,715 pounds; value at Philadelphia, $3,886.

Platinum, 400 troy ounces; value, (crude,) at San Francisco, $2,500.

The non-metallic minerals, with spot values, follow:

Bituminous coal, 212,513,912 short tons; value, $221,138,518.

Pennsylvania anthracite, 51,221,353 long tons; value, $85,757,851.

Natural gas, value, $23,606,463.

Petroleum, 63,362,704 barrels; value, $75,752,691.

Brick clay, value, $12,000,000.

Cement, 17,225,131 barrels; value, $13,279,167.

Stone, value, $47,958,589.

Corundum and emery, 4,305 short tons; value, $102,715.

Garnet, (abrasive,) value, $123,475.

Grindstones, value, $701,121.

Infusorial earth and tripoli, 3,615 short tons; value, $24,207.

Millstones, value, $32,858.

Oilstones, value, $181,011.

Borax, refined, 1,002 tons; value, $170,036.

Borax, crude, 24,235 tons; value, $848,215.

Bromine, 521,444 pounds; value, $140,760.

Fluorspar, 18,450 short tons; value, $94,500.

Gypsum, 594,462 short tons; value, $1,627,203.

Marls, 60,000 short

AUTOLIGHT'S GOOD RACE

Colt, Well Ridden by O'Connor, Won Oceanview Handicap.

FIVE CHOICES WERE BEATEN

Femesole, the One Successful Favorite at Gravesend, Barely Got Home by a Head.

In an afternoon of dismal disappointments at the Gravesend tracq yesterday the victory of Autolight in the race for the Oceanview Handicap and Jockey O'Connor's ride on the winner stood out as conspicuously as the aurora borealis in an arctic night.

The Oceanview Handicap was the fourth race on the card, and was at one mile and a sixteenth, with four runners, Alard Scheck and Paul Clifford having been withdrawn. Blues was the hottest of favorites at 2 to 5, regardless of the fact that he carried the top weight, 126 pounds, for the betting crowd argued that the Farrell colt "could fall, get up, and then win."

It was so sure a thing in the eyes of the betting men that those careful Tammany men who furnish tips to Richard Croker were positive in their assurance that Blues must win, and Croker was credited with being the principal who sent into the betting ring one of the largest commissions placed on Blues. It was not a day for Tammany tips, however, for Blues ran many pounds behind his best form and narrowly escaped being the last horse in the race. Just as the start was made Autolight stumbled, and O'Connor had to snatch him up, with the result that the colt was all but left, being flatfooted on the ground when the others went on. Blues, Dublin, and The Regent went with a rush, racing as if in a quarter race, and bumping and jostling around the paddock turn, not one of the riders in the scramble showing the slightest heed to the pace, while O'Connor on Autolignt sent the Morris colt on after the others, but steadied him the moment he sarted, and, with nearly forty yards to make up, gradually gained, taking his time, however, and letting the others race themselves out, carrying the pace that was set from the start.

For full six furlongs Autolight looked to be a forlorn hope, but on the turn out of the back stretch he began to close when the leaders were tiring, and from that point made a splendid race of it. The three in front ran lapped to half way through the back stretch, where The Regent gave it up, Blues and Dublin then going on together until they struck the head of the stretch for the run home, where Autolight went after them and joined in the fight. Blues was the first of the three to crack under the pace and weight, while Autolight in the next furlong got up to Dublin, who after having run around his horses to that point and been much jostled, was used up and ready to quit. McCue, by hard riding, kept him going, but could not hang on with Autolight, who drew out in the last furlong and won cleverly by a length and a half. Blues, two lengths behind Dublin, was third, just before The Regent, last.

The only successful favorite of the afternoon—Femesole, at 20 to 9 on—got off badly, while The Pride of Surrey, away in front, made the running. Woods, on Femesole, waited patiently to make up the ground lost at the start, and after getting to the front in the stretch nursed the filly carefully to the post, and, though she was tiring fast at the end, managed to win by a head from Bessie McCarthy, who closed with a rush at the finish. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. John J. McCafferty's McAddie, ch. c., 3 years, by Eureka-Addie Mac, 121 pounds, (J. Woods,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won cleverly by a half length; Lewis Elmore's Belle of Lexington, f., 4, 103, (Redfern,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a head from W. Showalter's Smoke, ch. f., 4, 119, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Isis, Stuart, Tower of Candles, Bastile, and Rappenecker also ran. Value to the winner, $685. Belle of Lexington trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. P. & P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter, b. h., aged, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 104 pounds, (Booker,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won ridden out, by a head; J. Tabor's Astor, b. g., 6, 98, (G. Thompson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from W. C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 5, 102, (Brennan,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Alfred Scheck, Pincher, Satire, Fatalist, Harry McCoun, Armor, and Little Daisy also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Alard Scheck the post favorite. Winner trained by James Frayling.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old, selling allowances; about six furlongs. J. J. McCafferty's Femesole, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 100 pounds, (J. Woods,) 9 to 20 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, b. f., 114, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length and a half from W. L. Oliver's The Pride of Surrey, b. g., 99, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:12. Oclawaha and Francois also ran. Value to the winner, $580. Femesole always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Green B. Morris's Autolight, br. c., by Autocrat-Silver Light, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 9 to 10, won cleverly by a length and a half; The Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., by Atheling-Wild Honey, 115, (McCue,) 20 to 1 and 11 to 5, second by two lengths from Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 126, (Shaw,) 9 to 20 and out, third. Time—1:47 4-5. The Regent also ran. Value to the winner, $1,275. Blues always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, over the short six furlong course. The Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, b. f., by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 109 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and even, won ridden out by a length; J. L. McGinnis's Lady Holyrood, b. f., 93, (J. Daly,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by a length and a half from W. C. Whitney's Lady Godiva, b. f., 100, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Grail and Carroll D. also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Grail the favorite at even and out. Winner trained by C. Davis.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. The Oneck Stable's Arak, b. g., by Factotum-White Label, 109 pounds, (H. Smith,) 6 to 2 and even, won ridden out by two lengths; W. C. Whitney's Collegian, b. g., 109, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by three lengths from W. C. Daly's Anna Darling, ch. f., 106, (Brennan,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Dactyl, Irene Lindsay, Hops, The Bluecoat, Wunderlich, and Philma Paxton also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Collegian always the favorite. Winner trained by W. C. Rollins.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings; special weights; about six furlongs. Cinders, Destitute, Octoroon, Clipper, Arrangowan, Musidora, Pat, Hebron, Ohio Girl, Lachium, Tiptoes, Speedlines, Shepard, Clearfield, Pearl Finder, and Merrydown, 110 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Herbert, 126 pounds; The Rhymer, 104; McAddie, 99; The Puritan, 98; The Amazon, 91; Roxane, 88; St. Finnan, 87.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Brunswick, 126 pounds; Major Daingerfield, 112; Femesole, 108; King Edward and Setauket, 104 each; Batyah and Ben Howard, 98 each; Clonmell, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. Peninsula, Broadstreet, and Locket, 100 pounds each; Gunfire, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old; special weights; about six furlongs. Thicket, Timothy Foley, Heathville, and Lord Pepper, 112 pounds each; Craven, Scotch Bush, East Kelston, Mark Lane, Merrydawn, Miss Almy, Bonverness, J. Ahern, Rinenook, The Bluecoat, and Birr, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three year olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and 70 yards. Potente, 115 pounds; Kilogram and Lou Rey, 111 each; Bobs, 110; Bowen, 104; Himself, 103; Templeton, 97; Fonsolee, 96; Vitellius, 95; Criterion and Bedeck, 93 each.

LORILLARD HORSES SOLD WELL.

Sixteen Head, Sold in England, Brought a Total of $45,405.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Sixteen of the late Pierre Lorillard's horses, sold by auction at Newmarket, this morning, brought 9,081 guineas, or about $45,405. The horses included Tantalus, which went for 2,900 guineas; Exedo, 1,350 guineas; Amoret II., 1,100 guineas; Hamilcar, 820 guineas; Pharisee, 410 guineas; Ali II., 660 guineas, and Palas II., 710 guineas.

Col. Harry McCalmont, the well-known sportsman, bought the first three horses named.

Brood Mares Sold at Auction.

A sale of thoroughbred brood mares and horses in training, the property of H. Eugene Leigh, the American trainer who handled the horses of Frank Gardener in England through the season just ending, was held at the sales paddocks of the Fasig-Tipton Company at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, the offering being the last of the present season for thoroughbred sales. The attendance was fairly good, but straight through the prices were smaller than was expected, though a few horses of uncommon merit helped out the average. The best sales were as follows:

Royal Flush, ch. h., 7 years, by Faverflush; C. B. Morris.....$4,500
Vergcious, b. m., 19, by Verocity-Make More; J. E. Seagram.....1,000
Bonnie Snood, b. m., 13, by Macbeath-Time the Phalden; Milton Young.....1,000
Arrowgrass, b. m., 12, by Enquirer or Bramble-Sparrowgrass; W. Hayward, Jr.2,800
Bay colt, weanling, by Knight of the Thistle-Arrowgrass; Milton Young.....1,150
Bay or brown colt by Candlemas-Arrowgrass; J. E. Madden.....2,000

RACE FOR $50,000 PRIZE.

Pietermaritzburg Won Jockey Club Stakes in England—Disguise Unplaced.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—At the Newmarket race meeting to-day the race for the $50,000 Jockey Club Stakes for three and four year olds over the last mile and three-quarters of the Czarewitch course, was won by J. E. Platt's bay colt Pietermaritzburg. The American horse Disguise II., owned by J. R. & F. P. Keene, started second favorite in a field of eight, but was not placed. The result in detail was as follows:

J. E. Platt's bay colt Pietermaritzburg, 3 years, by St. Simon-Sea Air.....1
Lord Rosebery's brown colt Epsom Lad, 4 years, by Ladas-Disorder.....2
King Edward's bay colt Diamond Jubilee, 4 years, by St. Simon-Perdita II.....3

Disguise II., ridden by Maher, ran well up with the field for a little more than a mile. Half a mile from home the horse began to swerve and finished sixth. Pietermaritzburg won in a canter by six lengths. Four lengths separated second and third horses. The betting was 4 to 1 against Pietermaritzburg and Diamond Jubilee and 3 to 1 against Epsom Lad. Disguise II. started at 75 to 20.

STEWARD SAYS REIFF PULLED.

Lord Marcus Beresford Outspoken on American Jockey's Ride.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Lord Marcus Beresford, one of the Stewards of the Jockey Club who sentenced Lester Reiff, is very outspoken regarding the action against Reiff. He said to-day:

"It is not customary for the Jockey Club to discuss the details of evidence, but in order that our American friends may not feel that Reiff has been harshly or unjustly treated I may say that his riding of De Lacy was as palpable and bare-faced an instance of not trying to win as ever I saw in all my experience. With all respect for Mr. Huggins's opinion, we were not dealing with Reiff for what he did at the turn into the straight, but for what he did at the finish. Regard for Mr. Whitney would prevent the Stewards of the Jockey Club from arriving at any decision not supported by the strongest evidence. Lester Reiff got a salary of £5,000 a year, yet he certainly did not try to win that little race for Mr. Whitney."

HARNESS RACING RESULTS.

Cresceus, the Champion Trotter, Again Failed to Lower His Record.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3.—Cresceus, the champion trotter of the world, driven by his owner, George H. Ketcham, failed in an effort on the Pimlico track to-day to lower his record for a mile of 2:02¼. The best he could do was 2:03½. The time by quarters was as follows:

First quarter, 0:30; the half, 1:02; three-quarters, 1:34, and the mile, 2:05½. The track was in excellent condition and the weather fine. Seven thousand people witnessed the exhibition. Summary of the races:

2:24 Class, Trotting; Purse, $500.—Carlova won; Hoke, Jr., second; Peggy C., third. Best time—2:21¼.

2:35 Class, Trotting; Stake Purse, $1,000.—Belle Kuser, won; Dan T., second; Promise, third. Best time—2:13¼.

One mile exhibition to break trotting record of 2:02¼, Cresceus, 2:05½.

2:08 Class, Trot or Pace.—(Unfinished.)

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 3.—The results of the big trotting meet here to-day were as follows:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; Wabash Stakes, $5,000, Country Jay, ch. g., by Jay Hawker.

Gus Macey, Versailles, Ky., (Macey and Marsh).....2 2 1 1 1
May Allen, ch. m., (Wilson).....1 1 4 4 3
Dorothy Redmond, blk. m., (Wills)..4 3 3 2 2
All Right, b. g., (Hyde).....3 4 2 3 4
Crescent, gr. g., (Douglas).....5 5 dr

Time—2:11½; 2:11½; 2:14; 2:15½; 2:15.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Willie Glen, b. g., by Boyer, G. W. Fisher, Laporte, (G. W. Fisher).....1 1 1
Neighbor Girl, b. m., (Jolly).....2 2 4
Mayborn, b. m., (Pritz).....5 3 2
A. J. D., b. g., (Houston).....3 4 3
Rejected Stone, b. g., (Bonnell).....4 5 5
Bob McCormick, b. g., (Hyde).....6 6 6

Time—2:12¾; 2:12¼; 2:12¾.

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Cambria Maid, b. m., by Haldillard, T. E. Thomas, Niles, Ohio, (Boyd).....1 1 1
Charlie Downing, ch. h., (Houston).....2 3 3
Tommy Mc, b. g., (McCarthy).....3 4 2
George Castle, b. g., (Thomas).....6 2 5
Strabline, b. g., (Hoffman).....4 5 4
Norda, b. m., (Bonnell).....5 6 6

Time—2:11¾; 2:09¾; 2:09.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500; (unfinished.)

Council Chimes, blk. h., (Snow).....1
Therese Wilkes, blk. m., (Higbee).....2
Nomamie, b. m., (Helm).....3
Teah, b. m., (E. Hoffman).....4
Courtland Maid, blk. m., (Benedict).....5
Lady Allright, b. m., (Rotch).....6
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shookcry).....7
Paul Dingboy, b. h., (Vogel).....8

Time—2:09¾.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 3.—This was "Big Thursday," or Politicians' Day, at the Inter-State Fair. The weather was everything that could be desired and the attendance was the largest in the history of the fair. Fully 50,000 persons were present. Hundreds of politicians from all parts of the State were present. Among them were Gov. Voorhees, United States Senator Kean, Congressman Loudenslager, Frank-lin Murphy, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Mayor Seymour of Newark, his Democratic opponent. Summary of races:

2:24 Class, Pacing; Purse, $2,500, (five starters.)—Cinch won; March Gale, second; Xava, third. Best time—2:12¾.

2:22 Class, Trotting; Purse, $1,000, (seven starters.)—Ben Hal won; Bonnie Duchess, second; Bemay, third. Best time—2:16¾.

Free for all, Pacing; purse, $1,000, (two starters.)

Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince, (Curry).....2 1 1 1
Anaconda, b. g., (Trout).....1 2 2 2

Time—2:07¼; 2:08¾; 2:07¾; 2:09¾.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—At the meet of the Island Park Driving Association to-day, Dariel, driven by Miss Nina Phelps of Waterville, Conn., beat the world's record for women drivers by 3¼ seconds. The horse trotted the mile in 2:09¾. The best previous record for a woman driver was 2:12¼, Connor, driven by Alt McDonald, trotted as pacemaker. Summary:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Yadda, br. m., by Wild Brino, H. Ross, Sherbrook, Quebec, (Raymond).....3 1 2 1 2 1
Foreign Prince, b. g., (McKenny).2 3 1 2 1 2
Governor Roosevelt, ch. g., (A. P. McDonald).....1 2 3 3 dis
Daisy Fullerton, blk. m., (Maxfield).....4 4 4 4 dis
Maggie G., ch. g., (Greenlow)....dr
Bertha K., b. m., (Rathbun)....dr
Sylvia C., br. m., (Hall)....dr

Time—2:17¾; 2:17¼; 2:22¾; 2:19¾; 2:21; 2:20¾.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Jessie B., b. m., by Hal Brandon, Leon McDonald of Bedford, Mass., (L. McDonald).....1 1 1
Sphinxie, g. m., (Warner).....3 2 2
Ben Crocker, ch. g., (Meyers).....2 3 3
Jago, Jr., b. g., (Abrams).....dis
Flower Boy, br. s., (O'Neil).....dis
Blacksmith Maid, b. m., (Birch).....dis
B. & M., ch. g., (O'Brien).....dr
Lizzie B., blk. m., (Rudeck).....dr

Time—2:15¾; 2:18; 2:17¾.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $400, (unfinished.)

Mary B., b. m., (Hunt).....1 1 2
Hamward, b. s., (L. McDonald).....5 2 1
Enoch, ch. g., (Smith).....2 3 5
Chestnay, b. s., (Perrin).....3 4 4
Tatler, blk. g., (Maxfield).....4 5 3
George H. Wilkes, b. g., (Frazier).....dr
Eric, blk. g., (Coates).....dr

Time—2:17; 2:14½; 2:14.

Princeton's Tennis Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—F. B. Alexander of Princeton won the tennis championship in singles and Plummer and Russell of Yale won the championship in doubles in the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship tournament which came to an end on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club today. Summary:

Singles.—First round—F. B. Alexander, Princeton, beat J. A. Roche, Harvard, 6—3, 6—3; L. E. Mahan, Columbia, beat T. B. Pilmpton, Amherst, 6—4, 6—3; M. Ogden, Princeton, beat H. A. Plummer, Yale, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Finals.—F. B. Alexander, Princeton, beat L. E. Mahan, Columbia, 8—7, 6—4, 6—3; M. Ogden, Princeton, beat G. Shafer, Princeton, 6—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Finals.—F. B. Alexander beat M. Ogden, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

Doubles.—Semi-finals—Blogdin and Roche, Harvard, beat Galpin and Condict, Yale, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3; Plummer and Russell, Yale, beat Leonard and Warland, Harvard, 6—3, 6—4.

Finals—Plummer and Russell beat Blogdin and Roche, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

Gedney Farm Entries Carry Off the Honors at the White Plains Exhibition.

The second day of the annual show of the Westchester County Horse Show Association, which is being held in connection with the Westchester County Fair at White Plains, was favored with perfect weather yesterday, and a record breaking attendance resulted. The total attendance on the fair grounds was in excess of 15,000, and included almost all the society folk of the county, in addition to many well-known persons from the adjacent county of Fairfield, in Connecticut, and a large number from this city.

In addition to the horse show there were several races decided on the outer track, in connection with the fair. Summary:

Ponies under saddle, 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands.—Won by R. F. Carman's ch. m. Floradora, 6 years; F. Ambrose Clark's ch. m. Deloris, 4 years, second; Miss May Weatherlee's br. g. Tip Top, 10 years, third.

Pairs of harness horses, to be shown before a demi-mall spider or Stanhope phaeton for park use.—Won by Frank J. Gould's b. g. Sanginghuu, 15.2½ hands, 8 years, and b. h. Burlingham, 15.2½ hands, 9 years.

Blowing Coach Horn.—Won by Samuel Cramer, (Herbert Coppell;) S. P. Antonio, (Gedney Farm,) second; Fred Charles, (J. Campbell Thompson,) third.

Trotters, to be Shown in Harness.—Won by Charles F. Hubbs's, b. m. Maryland Belle, 15.01½ hands, 6 years; George C. Clausen's b. g. Quarter Cup, 15 hands, 11 years, second; George C. Clausen's br. m. Miss Silby, 15 hands, 8 years, third.

Harness Horses, 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown before a runabout.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner, 6 years; W. R. H. Martin's b. g. Bannermark, second; Strauss & Hexter's br. g. Ringing Bells, 7 years, third.

Ponies in Harness, 12 hands or under.—Won by Charles J. Coulter, Jr.'s, blk. s. Charlie, 6 years; Miss Gladys E. Toplitz's b. m. Banty, 4 years, second.

Harness Horses, not exceeding 15 hands, owned by residents of Westchester County, New York, or Fairfield County, Conn., and which have not won a prize.—Won by Gedney Farm's br. g. Hassan, 9 years; W. R. H. Martin's b. g. Bannermark, second; George C. Clausen's br. g. Toppy, 6 years, third.

Combination Harness and Saddle Horses, Shown to a Vehicle and Under Saddle.—Won by Miss May Deering's b. m. Joss, 15.1½ hands, 9 years; George W. Stetson's b. m. Hyde, 15.3 hands, 6 years, second; Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee's blk. g. Governor, 15.2 hands, 9 years, third.

Harness horses, over 15.3.—Won by Gedney Farm's br. m. Pocahontas, 7 years, and b. g. Malician, 7 years; Rosalie Farm's br. g. Jupiter, 5 years, and br. m. Juno, 7 years, second; J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. The King, 6 years, and blk. g. King Coal, 6 years, third.

Harness horses, not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Mrs. Marion Story's b. m. Jessica, 7 years, and blk. m. Florinda, 4 years; Gedney Farm's b. h. Laddie, 7 years, and gr. m. Lassie, 6 years, second; Mrs. E. S. Woodward's ch. g. Seraph, 6 years, and ch. m. Cherub, 6 years, third.

Hunters' Corinthian Class—To be ridden by members of some recognized hunt club.—Won by Gedney Farm's b. g. Heatherbloom, 16 hands, 6 years; F. Ambrose Clark's b. m. Nightingale, 15.3½ hands, 7 years, second; Bradley W. Palmer's b. g. Rifle, 15.3 hands, third.

Unicorn Team.—Won by Gedney Farm's entry, chestnut leader and bay wheelers; Herbert Coppell's entry, black leader and bay wheelers, second; J. Campbell Thompson's entry, chestnut leader and gray and chestnut wheelers, third.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

East View Stock Farm's Delilah, b. m.	1	1	1
D. N. Armstrong's Harry, rn. g.	5	2	2
A. F. Dodgu's Miss Wayburn	4	3	3
B. F. Relyea's ch. m., The Duchess	3	4	4
D. W. Malonee's Sandringa	2	5	ds.

Time—2:28¾; 2:24¼; 2:25¼; 2:24¾.

2:20 trot; purse, $300.

W. H. Nelson's b. g. John D.	1	1	1
N. L. Ely's br. g. Fred Proctor	2	2	2
R. L. Davis's b. g. Del Bar	4	4	5
Charles Coyne's r. m. Little Nance	3	5	6
Harlem Valley Farm's b. s. Holly Woodnut	6	3	4
T. S. Buckley's b. s. Young Ruler	5	7	3

Running—2:22¾; 2:23½; 2:24¾.

Running race, one-half mile; purse, $100. Won by H. C. McLoughlin's b. g. Whipmany; A. Noble's b. g. Little Joe, second; J. J. Dooley's Bummer, third; John Birmingham's ch. g. Musician, fourth.

GOLFERS AT OSSINING.

Tiffany Wins the Low Score Prize in the Hudson River Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Gilman P. Tiffany won the low-score prize to-day in the qualifying round of the open tournament given by the Mount Pleasant Field Club. The event was a thirty-six-hole round, and with thirty starters, Tiffany led the field with 170 strokes. That was six ahead of the second best—182—made by H. Auchincloss of the Highland Golf Club. Tiffany comes from the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg, and formerly held its championship. The competitors included representatives from eight clubs along the Hudson River, the entries being limited to those clubs. The first sixteen qualified for the Mount Pleasant Cup, and the others, of whom there were fourteen, will meet in match play for the Consolation Cup. The course is a nine-hole one, but the greens were very keen, by from the previous night's rain, and on that account the scores were not particularly low. The qualifying sixteen for the chief trophy, with the winning score to-day in full, are:

Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton—									
Out	5	4	6	4	5	6	3	4—	43
In	5	5	6	4	5	5	7	4—	45
									88
Out	6	4	7	5	5	5	7	4—	46
In	5	4	6	5	5	6	4	5—	42
									88
									176

	First Second Rd.	Rd.	Total.
H. Auchincloss, Highland	93	89	182
Daubeney Brandreth, Mount Pleasant	92	93	185
James S. Taylor, Powelton	89	98	187
D. H. McAlpin, Mount Pleasant	92	95	187
Harry Holbrook, Ardsley	94	93	187
John Smith, Powelton	93	98	191
B. H. Adams, Saegkill	103	85	188
R. B. Coykendall, Kingsley	93	101	194
G. F. Cullough, Mount Pleasant	99	100	199
F. D. Dewey, Kingston	96	107	203
W. M. McCord, Mount Pleasant	97	106	203
J. W. Farquhar, Mount Pleasant	105	99	204
A. E. Barron, Ardsley	99	105	204
S. S. Hard, Kingston	93	107	208
J. G. Van Etten, Kingston	104	102	208

The consolation set are:

E. W. Scovill, Hudson	106	105	211
O. Esselstyn, Hudson	104	107	211
G. Seaman, Dutchess	104	107	211
Thomas Barron, Ardsley	105	106	211
B. D. Kettridge, Ardsley	105	109	214
J. W. Middlebrook, Ardsley	109	105	214
W. J. Evans, Powelton	99	117	216
W. H. Holdane, Highlands	100	111	220
De Witt C. Weld, Jr., Mount Pleasant	114	108	222
S. S. Auchincloss, Highlands	110	116	226
R. B. Osterhault, Kingston	113	115	228
Richard Deming, Mount Pleasant	116	121	240
S. Sloan, Jr., Highlands	125	119	244
J. P. Humason, Saegkill	145	128	273

The drawings for the first match play round in each event are:

Championship Cup.—McAlpin and McCord, McCullough and Taylor, Holbrook and Dewey, Coykendall and Brandreth, Adams and Hard, Farquhar and H. Auchincloss, Tiffany and Smith, and Van Etten and Barron.

Consolation Cup.—J. Barron a bye, Kittridge and Sloan, Seaman and Middlebrook, Evans and Osterhaut, Weld and Haldane, Scovill and S. S. Auchincloss, Esselstyn and Humason, and Deming a bye.

Two rounds for each trophy will be played to-morrow.

Golf Closing at Seabright.

Raymond Havemeyer won the cup presented to the Seabright Golf Club by J. Manning in the final competition, which was finished yesterday. His net score was 75 from 13 handicap. A. H. Porter, who made the best gross score in the competition, 88 strokes, was a close second, his net score being 77 from 0 handicap. The players and results are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Raymond Havemeyer	88	13	75
A. H. Porter	83	6	77
G. B. Johnson	92	14	78
J. C. Rennard	86	6	80
D. W. Taylor	92	11	81
F. A. Potts	105	18	83
M. S. Schiff	94	11	83
Albert Symington	93	6	87
E. A. Ayres	90	2	88

The closing competition for the season on the Seabright links will be played to-morrow, when two cups offered by Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows will be played for in a mixed foursome contest. The season has been a very successful one at the Seabright Golf Club. Amos Dwight holds the club championship for his second year.

Golf Tournament at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 3.—The preliminary round of the golf tournament for the Pyne Challenge Cup was played on the new links to-day. The matches resulted as follows: G. T. Brokaw, '02, defeated F. J. Sloane, '04, 5 up, 3 to play; P. R. Pyne II., '03, defeated W. Dahlgren, '03, 1 up on 19 holes; L. B. Garretson, '03, defeated H. C. Smith, '04, 2 up, 1 to play; J. W. Baker, '04, defeated H. O. Parsons, '03, 3 up, 1 to play; L. Conklin, '04, defeated W. G. Barr, '03, 3 up, 2 to play; F. O. Reinhart, '05, defeated G. Scott, '03, 3 up, 2 to play; E. A. Curtis, '05, defeated M. Oliphant, '05, 2 up; T. C. Jenkins, '05, defeated D. H. McAlpin, '02, by default.

J. W. Baker and A. J. Carton, '05, who had tied in the qualifying play for the sixteenth man, played seven holes, in which Baker won, 1 up.

Women's Golf Drawings.

The drawings for the medal play qualifying round of the women's National golf championship next week at Baltimore were made yesterday at the office of Secretary Robert H. Kerr. No late entries were added to the original list, and the competitors make forty-one even pairs. The time of starting has not been definitely fixed, but it will be between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the following couples will get off at from five to six minutes' intervals. As only eighteen holes, one round, are played, there will be ample time to finish before darkness sets in. Miss Griscom, the present champion, is paired with Miss Alice Day of Morris County, and Miss Hoyt will play with Miss Pauline Mackay of Boston.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Several Good Men Discovered in the Squad as a Result of Yesterday's Play.

Columbia's football players went through their hardest practice of the season yesterday in preparation for their opening game with Williams to-morrow afternoon at the Polo Grounds. For the first time Coach Sanford had enough men on the gridiron to compose two elevens, and had the opportunity of pitting his players in actual contest, meanwhile keeping up a running fire of criticism. During the course of play the capabilities of three new men as defensive players were shown. One of the candidates was Capt. Frederick Brice Irvine of the Columbia "Varsity crew, to whom Sanford paid especial attention at tackle. His work was excellent, and he will likely find a place in the team's line-up. The other two men, Whitwell and Deuell, were put at guards on the scrub, but Sanford was so taken with Deuell's play that he shifted him over to the 'Varsity. Deuell is strong and daring, but has scarcely the height for a guard; he seemed more at home as a half-back, where Sanford tried him later. Whitwell, on the contrary, is over six feet and appears strong, though he has not quite enough of "beef." He showed little inexperience and seemed to know how to conduct himself.

Dougherty, the fast half-back, who is a find, was put in at quarter back in the 'Varsity for a short while. His physical qualifications make him better fitted for that position than for half back, where more weight is needed.

Only one short half of about ten minutes was played between the 'Varsity and scrub, and they lined up in this order.

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Wolff, Henriques	Left end	Sladkus
Irvine	Left tackle	Sample
Stow, Deusil	Left guard	Whitwell
Burke	Centre	Ward
Shaw	Right guard	Deuell, Stow
Dudsn	Right tackle	Martin
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	Potts
B. Boyesen	Quarter back	Goodman
Dougherty	Left half back	Brinckerhoff
A. Boyesen	Right half back	Stone
Berrien	Full back	Fisher

The 'Varsity made good gains through this combination, but found it by no means an easy matter. The only score came through Dougherty's run around the scrubs' weak left end. Bruce then kicked the goal.

Following, came separate line ups by the two elevens, in which Sanford did much individual coaching, and shifted about the combination a great deal in order to pick the best possible aggregation for Williams to-morrow.

After practice yesterday Sanford went about among the spectators seeking big students who might be persuaded to don a uniform. He selected one likely-looking chap, and seemed to be succeeding in his efforts, when he learned that the man was Mathewson of the New York baseball team, who had come down to watch the football practice.

Cornell's Football Squad Chosen.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Capt. Warner of Cornell to-night chose the following men for the training table squad: Kent and Davitt, centres; Hunt, Warner, Bakewell, and Emmons, guards; Lueder, Smith, and Hardie, tackles; Tydeman and Taussig, ends; Finucane and Brewster, quarter-backs; Purcell, Coffin, and Sheperd, half-backs; Schoenlkopf, Kilburn, and Torney, full backs.

There was a spirited line-up between the regulars and the second eleven at Percy Field this afternoon. The 'Varsity was victorious by 12 points to nothing, and kept their opponents from gaining much ground through the centre.

Princeton's Discouraging Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3.—The practice of the Princeton football team to-day was not of such a nature as to inspire any hopes in the breasts of the supporters of the team. The 'Varsity scored only two touch-downs against the scrub, one by straight line bucking and end runs, the other by a brilliant run of fifty-five yards by Freeman, the speedy freshman quarter back. Freeman caught a punt and ran through the entire second team for a touch down. Sheffield injured his knee slightly in yesterday's game, and Trainer Robinson has refused to permit him to play for several days yet. The regular 'Varsity backfield was given a rest to-day. This may account partly for the poor showing made by the team. The principal fault of the work was in the frequent fumbling. Underhill was the leading offender. In the first half, after the ball had been carried by the first team at least fifty yards toward the goal, "Butts" Underhill fumbled the ball, being secured by the scrub, who immediately kicked out of danger. Several times later he was guilty of the same offense.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Opening Games of Plumbers' and Steam Supply League on Monarch Alleys.

The opening games of the Plumbers' and Steam Supply Bowling League, a newly organized trade bowling tournament, were rolled last night on the Monarch Palace Alleys, the team of Behrer & Co. winning two games, the Locke & Smith team winning one game and losing one, and the Central Foundry Company five losing two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Central Foundry Company—Beach, 111; Badger, 148; Walters, 111; Gannon, 94; Quigley, 154. Total, 616.

Locke & Smith—Blanchard, 151; Robbins, 127; Smith, 141; Pierson, 108; Mooney, 130. Total, 657.

SECOND GAME.—Central Foundry Company—Beach, 128; Badger, 102; Walters, 103; Gannon, 113; Quigley, 141. Total, 596.

Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, 154; C. Behrer, 133; M. Behrer, 110; Smith, 128; A. Behrer, Jr., 145. Total, 670.

THIRD GAME.—Central Foundry Company—Beach, 111; Badger, 148; Walters, 111; Gannon, 94; Quigley, 154. Total, 616.

Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, 154; C. Behrer, 133; M. Behrer, 110; Smith, 128; A. Behrer, Jr., 145. Total, 670.

In the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Bushwick Wheelmen won two games, the Oxford Wheelmen won one game and lost one, and the Prospect Wheelmen lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Columbus Bowling Club—Schubert, 154; Irish, 123; Siebert, 153; Warner, 170; Courtland, 142. Total, 742.

Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 169; Heins, 190; Meyer, 149; De Rouner, 160; Brinkams, 128. Total, 796.

SECOND GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 176; Kitchelt, 168; Cook, 135; Doncourt, 169; Cantrell, 160. Total, 837.

Columbus Bowling Club—Schubert, 143; Irish, 144; Siebert, 176; Warner, 178; Courtland, 184. Total, 825.

THIRD GAME.—Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Oct. 4.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Admiralty.

174—Bello vs. SS. Had- 175—McCaldin vs. Cargo
donhall. of Scrap Iron.
176—Harrison vs. Light- Hand.
ot Lizzie Henderson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals has ordered a new calendar to be taken up at the first session of the court in 1902. The order issued by Chief Justice Alton B. Parker is as follows:

"Ordered: That a new calendar be made for the term of this court which will commence at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on Monday, Feb. 3, 1902, on which shall be placed those appeals in which returns and notices of argument, with proofs of service, shall have been filed in the office of the clerk of this court on or before Dec. 2, 1901.

"Causes on the present calendar need not be remodified, but will be called in their order and disposed of before the new calendar is taken up.

"The clerk is directed to put on at the end of such calendar all other causes, &c.," as provided by Rule XIX. of this court."

To-day's calendar: 607, 363, 158, 350, 280.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Walton Av.
2—In re Farmer.
3—McGuire vs. McGuire.
4—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
5—In re Andron.
6—Hugo vs. Hafelding.
7—Mangan vs. Jung.
8—Smith vs. N. Y. El. R. R.
9—Lancaster vs. Zimmerman.
10—McKelvey vs. McKelvey.
11—Tohal vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.
12—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Rector, &c., Prot., &c., Church of St. Stephens.
13—People vs. Harlan.
14—Bogert vs. Murray.
15—In re Hyams.
16—Wilmerding vs. Hennessy.
17—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
18—Edward Thompson Co. vs. O'Reilly.
19—Kearney vs. Boyle.
20—Beattie vs. Callahan.
21—Teets vs. Kennelly.
22—Stewart vs. Russell.
23—Lustig vs. Heldenreich.
24—Wardell vs. Wardell.
25—Chicago Title & T. Co. vs. Franken.
26—In re St. Nicholas Park.
27—In re Beggs.
28—Rowley vs. Feldman.
29—Baldwin vs. Neufald.
30—In re Tiebgut Av.
31—Colyer vs. Gunning System.
32—Smith vs. Lewis.
33—Remington vs. Maurer.
34—Moran vs. Lynn.
35—In re Williams.
36—Backes vs. Curran.
37—Hall vs. Gerken.
38—In re Young.
39—In re Loftus.
40—O'Neill vs. Crane.
41—Oakes vs. Oakes.
42—Luck vs. Luck.
43—Young vs. Herter.
44—Cent. Trust Co. vs. Colonial Brewery.
45—In re Leggett Av.
46—Smith vs. Bliss.
47—McDonnell vs. Sivium.
48—People ex rel. Blooming dale vs. Keating.
49—Harding vs. Taylor.
50—Carpenter vs. La Tourette.
51—In re Heaney.
52—Excelsior Building Co. vs. Schreiber.
53—Beyea vs. Met. St. Railway.
54—Blasuccio vs. same.
55—Futurist vs. same.
56—Carroll vs. same.
57—Jepkes vs. same.
58—German Sav. Bank vs. Reinold.
59—People, &c., vs. Hand.
60—Same vs. Bahs.
61—Greines vs. Balitzer.
62—Bremer Verein vs. Klinge.
63—In re Berger.
64—Briedenstein vs. Briedenstein.
65—Klinger vs. Parker.
66—Price vs. Clason.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Bridget Lenihan.
2—Patrick Henry Egan.
3—Lottie Lederer.
4—Stephen Honore.
5—Richard Rainsforth.
6—Cosauth L. Georgi.
7—Domenico Vecchioni.
8—Henry Wiesen.
9—Peter Schellenschlaeger.
10—Meta Myers.
11—Alfred G. Myers.
12—David Seaman.
13—Estrachia H. Munson.
14—Paul Rocricht.
15—Josepine Bell.
16—William H. Clark.
17—Mary Ann Reynolds.
18—Simon Heidar.
19—Erastus E. Marcy.
20—James G. Smith.
21—Ada Clara High.
22—Lydia E. Bacon.
23—Ann Cassidy.
24—James Herbon.
25—Archibald McArthur, Charles Werner, Julius Curtis.
26—Morris Gross. Abe Stein, George Smith, Philip Herman, Joseph Goldman, Harry Jackman.
27—Frank Bradford.
28—Joseph Cader.
29—Charles T. Hanson.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—James O'Brien.
2—Alexander T. Segura
3—George R. Bateman.
4—William Trimble.

Pleas.

1—Paul Kelly.
2—Sam Silvie.
3—Charles Johnson.
4—John Rogers.
5—Frank Stolberg.
6—Soloman Wallach.
7—Michael Toole.
8—Lizzie Dugan.
9—Archibald McArthur, Charles Werner, Julius Curtis.
10—Morris Gross. Abe Stein, George Smith, Philip Herman, Joseph Goldman. Harry Jackman.
11—Frank Bradford.
12—Joseph Cader.
13—Charles T. Hanson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Gonzales vs. Rockwell—John H. Judge. Le Boutillier vs. Harvier—Daniel F. Murphy. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Jarvis—Charles Donohue. Weekes vs. Kelly—John Delahunty. Lord vs. Cotter—S. L. H. Ward. In re Hunter—Loring T. Hildreth.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Brady—Gerard Roberts.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—McEvoy vs. Reilly—T. J. L. McManus. Davis vs. McDowell—John S. Sheppard. In re Mascot Manufacturing Company—Moses R. Ryttenberg. Murphy vs. Smith—M. Warley Platzek.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Sonn Brothers Company vs. Gallagher—George William Clune.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

NOTICE.—Appellate Division, Supreme Court—Second Department—The next term of this court will begin on Monday, Nov. 11, 1901. The printed cases or papers on appeal must be filed with the Clerk for said term on or before Saturday, Nov. 2, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.)

430—Schell vs. Guilfoyle.
437—Pinder vs. B. H. R. R.
479—Ketchum vs. Savage.
481—Barts vs. Yonkers R. R.
482—Dixon vs. McKane.
483—Montesi vs. Star Co.
487—Cox vs. Todd.
488—Cox vs. Patol.
489—Smith vs. Baldwin.
490—Pine vs. Sayre.
491—Knight vs. Lanier.
492—Carter White Lead Co. vs. Pounds.
493—Lawrence vs. Dyhn
494—Armstrong vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
495—Midland R. R. vs. Hinchliffe.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Betts, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Adjourned.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil Calendar. Call calendar for to-day at 2 P. M. at Room 10, County Court House.

793—Park vs. Hayden.
794—Reineking vs. Huber.
795—Nixon vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
796—Clark vs. same.
799—Mueller vs. Kenny.
802—Keck vs. Wahlers.
803—Flock vs. Sierwight
806—Boehm vs. Doyle.
808—Tighe vs. Namm.
810—Leis vs. B. H. R. R.
812—Straeb vs. Prestler.
812½—B'klyn Develop't Co. vs. Gulonon.
813—Linder vs. The B'klyn Union Pub. Co.
814—Benedict vs. Hatfield.
815—Stone vs. Reichert.
815½—Gilham vs. Bloomfield.
816—Goldstain vs. Balleison.
817—Conrady vs. Gleishmann.
825—Harbaugh vs. Beal.
827—Terry vs. Toplitzky
829—Slutzky vs. Austin.
829—Rubin vs. B. H. R. R.
831—The Waltham Mfg. Co. vs. Quee.
832—Svigelsky vs. B. H. R. R.
833—Rubin vs. same.
834—Smith vs. Brookfield.
835—Hyams, Jr., vs. B'klyn Furniture Co.
836—Sharkal vs. Belford
24—Bossong vs. B. H. R. R.
403—Rubin vs. Flegenheimer.
574—Geehan vs. B. H. R. R.
575—Gerhan, Jr., vs. same.
565—Allen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
836½—Ewen vs. Jenkins.
837—Stehlin vs. Albrecht.

Actions triable by the court.

1023—Peterson vs. Byrns
1024—Marx vs. Bock.
1025—Hazzard vs. Hoye.
1026—Abbe vs. Pearsall.
1027—Story vs. Story.
1028—Borough Park Co. vs. Jenks.
1029—Albert vs. Benkert
1030—Title Guar. & Trust Co. vs. Benedict.
1031—Haggerty vs. Rogers.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Betts, J.—Sheldon vs. Harnett—Andrew J. Perry, to compute. Barkhuloseer vs. Howlett—Frank R. Dickie, to compute. Wood vs. Curran—Jacob Neu, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Monday, Oct. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Wagner vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
Queens Borough El. Light Co. vs. City of New York.
Yeager vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R. Co.
Carlsbadt Chemical Co. vs. N. Y. Underwriter Agency.
Same vs. same.
The Woodhaven B'k vs. Ozone Land Co.
Same vs. same.
Lashinski vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be placed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

Pennecke vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
Hogan, an infant, vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
Schaffner vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
McMahon vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
Conrady vs. Highest number reached on regular call, 872.

Excursions.

FOR THE YACHT RACES

Take the Great FALL RIVER LINE steamer

PLYMOUTH, RATE $4

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:30 A. M. sharp.

The PLYMOUTH is an ideal ocean-going steamboat and is most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departure; earliest arrival in city after races. Fine music. Regular dining room service; also lunch counter and cafe on main deck; moderate prices.

Tickets and staterooms at all offices.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The New Jersey Central will operate the fast sea-going

STEAMER MONMOUTH

from Pier 8, North River, 9:15 A. M. TICKETS, $5. On sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R.; 434 and 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line.

STEAMER ST. JOHNS

from Jersey City station, 9:30 A. M. Tickets on sale at station dock. FARE, $5.

For room accommodations apply to General Passenger Agent, 143 Liberty St., New York.

Number of passengers limited. Refreshments at moderate prices.

St. International Yacht Races. $1 (DAILY.)

AL FOSTER'S IRON STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. FARE $1.00.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHUSSLER, MAGDALENA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to VALENTINE SCHUSSLER, Carl Falk, Henry Falk, John Falk, Eva Conrad, Louisa Essig, Margaretha Winkel, Barbara Neumer, Elizabeth Schreiner, Angelica Braun, Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, Elisabeth Michaels, the said last above-named Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, and Elisabeth Michaels being children of Daniel Falk, deceased, brother of Magdalena Schussler; Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, Katie Falk, the said last above named Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, and Katie Falk being children of Jacob Falk, a deceased brother of the said Magdalena Schussler; Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, Lawrence Feuerbach, the said last named Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, and Lawrence Feuerbach, being children of Elizabeth Feuerbach, a deceased sister of the said Magdalena Schussler, the heirs and next of kin of MAGDALENA SCHUSSLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Valentine Schussler and John E. Feuerbach of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Magdalena Schussler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. [L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DARLINGTON, CRANE & JENKINS, Attorneys for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City. s27-1aw6wF

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

will accompany the Yachts all through the contests and to the finish. The safety and comfort of passengers the first consideration, and each Iron Steamboat will be restricted to one-half the number of its licensed carrying capacity.

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N.R., 9 A.M.

VIEW THE FINISH

EACH RACE DAY A SPECIAL IRON STEAMBOAT

will also leave

Foot of 22d St., N. R., 12:30 P. M.
Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 12:30 P. M.

Tickets $1.00

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

YACHT RACES.
FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 FARE $3.00

STATEROOMS.....$2.00 AND $3.00.

Passengers allowed by law.....1,800
LIMITED to.....600

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; Pier 13 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 35 Union Square, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn. McBride's, 71 B'way.

Take the Steel Norwich Line Flyer

CITY OF LOWELL

FOR THE YACHT RACES

Leaves Pier 26, N. R., ft. Spring St., at 9:30 A. M. sharp.

TICKETS, $3.00. Number limited.

The LOWELL is a splendid example of modern marine construction. She is fast, safe and finely appointed in every department; spacious open decks, commodious saloons and nearly 200 comfortable staterooms. Is one of the newest boats to leave New York, and always with the leaders after the race. Regular dining room service; also lunch counter and cafe on main deck. FINE MUSIC.

Tickets and staterooms at all offices.

YACHT RACES.

The large three-deck ocean-going steamer

GRAND REPUBLIC.

Fare, Neat Race, $1.00.

Leave West 20th St., 8:30 A. M., Battery Landing 9:05 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH.

GEN'L SLOCUM,

Limited to one-half her capacity, will leave W. 20th St. 12 o'clock, and Battery Landing 12:30 P. M.

Fare, $1.00.

Tickets on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at Docks Race Days.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE THREE-DECK, OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND"

FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET, will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day. The steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and staterooms. Meals and refreshments at city prices. Music by string orchestra. Everything of high order, except the price.

Tickets $2. Staterooms $3 and $3.

Tickets limited to one-half licensed ocean capacity, and on sale at Pier, Ticket Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St. Phone 6109 Cort.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES

FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to 500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 9:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Special Notice—Steamer Angler will make trip to the fishing banks Sunday, Oct. 6; for other and daily trips see papers. Angler goes to Yacht Races. Al Foster.

The Steamship La Grande Duchesse has discontinued her trips to the yacht races in consequence of having been purchased by the Ocean Steamship Co., Savannah Line.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will make trip to the fishing banks Sunday, Oct. 6; for other and daily trips see papers. Angler goes to Yacht Races. Al Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic....Oct. 9, noon | Teutonic, Oct. 23, noon
Oceanic..Oct. 10, 8 AM | Germanic..Oct. 30, noon
Celtic.....Oct. 22, noon | Cymric..Nov. 5, 1 PM

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc., the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Nippon.....Oct. 15 | Peking.....Oct. 31
America Maru...Oct. 23 | Gaelic.....Nov. 7

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver,

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 4 | Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Dec. 30, Mch. 24, May 26

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MORANGI.....Oct. 18 | MOANA.....Nov. 15

For rates apply 348 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 36 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

U. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

*Normannia.....Oct. 5 | Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
*Hohenzollern, Oct. 12, 4PM | *Columbia.....Nov. 9
*Lahn, Oct. 19, 10 AM | Main, Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 23 | *F. Bismarck...Nov. 23
sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30. Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern 40 to 42 days' call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y. | Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from Pier 41, Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
Columbia...Oct. 15, 10 AM | Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoenicia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM | Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 8 AM | Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM | Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8 | Kaiserin M. Th., Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22 | Kaiser Wm. Gr., Nov. 19
Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29 | Wm. Wes...Dec. 3

Sailing at 10 A. M. Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Barbarossa...Oct. 17, noon | K. Luise...Nov. 23, 11 AM
K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon | Bremen...Nov. 30, noon
Bremen...Oct. 31, noon | Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul...Oct. 9, 10 AM | St. Paul...Oct. 30, 10 AM
St. Louis...Oct. 16, 10 AM | Friesland...Nov. 6, Noon
Philadelphia...Oct. 23, 10 AM | Philadelphia...Nov. 13, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Southwark, Oct. 9, noon | Kensington, Oct. 23, noon
Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon | Zeeland, Oct. 30, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

GRAND WINTER CRUISES

during January and February

to the West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico

AND TO THE

Mediterranean and Orient Egypt, Holy Land, Syria.

by the twin-screw steamers

Prinzessin Victoria Luise and Auguste Victoria.

All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.,

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 12, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 13th, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Oct. 26, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM | Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM
Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM | Campania, Nov. 2, 10 AM
Lucania...Oct. 19, 9:30 AM | Umbria.....Nov. 9, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia...Oct. 5, 11 AM | Astoria, Oct. 19, noon
C. of Rome...Oct. 12, noon | Anchoria...Oct. 26, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Special steamers and Dahabeahs for families and private parties. Plans furnished and cabins or steamers reserved at New York or any of our American offices.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK. Nord America....Oct. 29 | Citta di Torino...Nov. 19

Large cabins. Cabins follow on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEW YORK" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONE, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River, Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Deer Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. LAST TRIP OCT. 10.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:20 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited..	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk...	† 1:00 PM.	†12:56 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:56 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 401 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R. 23d St. Five minutes later from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

4:55 P. M. DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car. Pullmans: Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Virginia Hot Springs.

8:35 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches for above points.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 450 Franklin. Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to Atwo Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:23 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Sunday.

9:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20.) (Dining Car.) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M. 12:

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall St. & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN
High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est.
{ Consolidated Stock Exchange } 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y.
{ New York Produce Exchange.
{ Chicago Board of Trade.
455 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 55 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY & YORK, SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 11, 1901.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1901, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

27 Wall Street, New York, September 11, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
On October 16, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as sam appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

United States Steel Corporation,
No. 71 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Wednesday, November 6th, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday, November 7th, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation,
No. 71 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Friday, the 20th day of December, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York.
September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901.
LEIGH BEST,
Secretary.

Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company,
New York, October 1st, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after November 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The preferred stock transfer books will close on October 15, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GUSTAVE BLUMENTHAL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be payable October 21st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
46 Wall St., New York City.
The Board of Trustees of this company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable November 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 25, 1901.
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
October 2, 1901.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, October 1, 1901.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared payable October 15th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Office of Philadelphia Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 30th, 1901.
DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the common stock of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent., payable October 21st, 1901, to stockholders of record October 8th, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER TO YIELD ABOUT 5%
$650,000
(Total Issue, $1,000,000)
BUTTE ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY
of Butte, Mont.
(Butte is the greatest copper producing city in the world),
5% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Denomination $1,000, maturing 1 to 30 years. Amply provided for by reserve and sinking fund. Net earnings three and three-quarters times interest charges.
Write for report of Mr. Samuel Insull, President of the Chicago Edison Co., and special circular.
RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Haighey, Sec.

Meetings and Elections.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:
That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 132,000 new shares of $100 each, from 660,000 shares to 792,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $79,200,000.
Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:
First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Moultrie, and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.
Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.
Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana—there connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vanderburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vanderburgh including also (if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described to New Harmony in the same county, known as the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
J. D. CRARY, President.
Secretary. R. S. WHITE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at 85 Cedar Street, New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1ST, 1901.—Mr. DUNCAN STERLING, son of our Mr. Joseph H. Sterling, is this day admitted to partnership in our firm.
GROESBECK & STERLING.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Huntington Light & Fuel Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Third Clause of the Mortgage of the Huntington Light & Fuel Company of Huntington, Indiana, to the Manhattan Trust Company, Trustee, dated July 21, 1890, the following $16,000, First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Huntington Light & Fuel Company have been drawn this day for the Sinking Fund: Numbers 9, 24, 34, 40, 51, 58, 85, 88, 106, 109, 114, 116, 123, 128, 133, 176.
The Bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company on and after October 15, 1901, at par and interest to that date, after which interest on said Bonds will cease.
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice President.
Dated September 26th, 1901.

THE ICE TRUST'S APPEAL.

Company Secures Writ of Error from Court of Appeals to the United States Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Chief Justice Parker of the Court of Appeals this afternoon granted a writ of error on which the American Ice Company will take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the constitutionality of the Donnelly anti-trust law, under which proceedings are pending against the ice company. The granting of the order is a matter of form.
The attorneys for the ice company declared on Tuesday, when the decision of the Court of Appeals was announced, that an appeal would be taken to the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that the Donnelly anti-trust law violates the Federal Constitution. This the company has a right to do under the laws of the United States.
The writ of error was obtained by Attorneys Ansley Wilcox and Robert G. Scheer, who visited Chief Justice Parker in chambers this afternoon. There was no hearing, as the application was purely ex parte, the State not being represented. The attorneys presented a petition from Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, setting forth the decision rendered by the Court of Appeals in the case and declaring that it does "great damage to the said Charles W. Morse" and praying "for the allowance of a writ of error and such other forces as may cause the error to be corrected by the United States Supreme Court."
In taking the appeal, the ice company must file a bond of $1,000. The writ of error does not in any way set forth the particulars on which the case will be argued before the Federal Supreme Court. The ground on which the law will be held to violate the Federal Constitution is, it is said, that it compels a witness to answer questions which might incriminate him under a Federal statute without giving him immunity from punishment.

CITY MUST PAY $209,382.41.

Court of Appeals Holds that Street Cleaners Are Entitled to Pay for Overtime.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—By a decision of the Court of Appeals, Patrick J. McNulty of New York City will receive from the municipality $209,382.41 and costs. The case has been before the courts for a long period. McNulty brought suit to recover wages due drivers and other employes of the Street Cleaning Department for working overtime.
McNulty secured the individual claims of the employes through assignment. The period covered by the claims was from May 2, 1892, until April 26, 1894. The action was begun to recover wages for overtime at the rate of 25 cents an hour for each hour's work in excess of eight hours a day, and was based on the provisions of Chapter 385 of the Laws of 1870. The lower courts sustained the action, and the Court of Appeals has passed final judgment, affirming the decision.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO. SUED.

Stockholder Alleges that Directors Have Paid Dividends Illegally.

Sheriff Ruempler of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday had placed in his hands for service upon the legal representative of the Electric Vehicle Company, capitalized at $20,000,000, papers in a suit for $704,800, brought by Richard Siegman through the law firm of Coult & Howell of Newark.
Mr. Siegman alleges that he is a stockholder in the company to the extent of 400 shares, and that the amount he sues for has been paid out by the Directors of the company from the capital stock contrary to the laws of the State of New Jersey, under which the company is incorporated. The prayer asks that the Chancery Court require of the Directors an accounting, and that the Directors be compelled to appear in court and make discovery of the sources from which money was obtained to pay dividends.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.

Reorganized Concern May Take the Name of McKinley National Bank.

William Nelson Cromwell, special attorney for the receiver of the Seventh National Bank, intimated yesterday that the reorganized bank may take the name of the McKinley National Bank. He said that some of the leading spirits in the reorganization plan approve of this name.
He said that he would not be in a position for a day or two at least to say anything about the statement that State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn had been offered the Presidency of the reorganized institution.

Bonds and Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $391,837.95 for Government bonds and transferred $70,000 in currency to Cincinnati, of which $40,000 was for the account of the First National Bank, which also shipped $200,000 in currency to Chicago. The Sub-Treasury paid $75,000 for gold deposited at San Francisco and $56,456.83 for gold at Seattle.

Fighting Beet Sugar Competition.

The Sugar Trust has made a reduction in the price of its granulated sugar to Missouri River points to 3½ cents per pound. In explanation of the cut, it was stated that the reduction applies only to such sections of the country in which the beet sugar companies are competitors. This was taken in the trade to mean that many of the beet sugar companies would be obliged to market their product on a loss.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Lee W. Bort has been appointed Ohio special agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company.
E. J. Jolly has resigned as Utah branch manager of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.
Announcement was made in insurance circles yesterday that the London and Lancashire Insurance Company had obtained control of the Quebec Fire Insurance Company.
The Chicago and Alton Railway Company in its annual report said of its accident insurance provision for employes: "A contract with the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford was entered into toward the close of 1898, whereby the employes of the road were enabled to secure the best accident insurance at the lowest rates, the railway company assuming from 30 to 50 per cent. of the premiums. The plan has worked satisfactorily and smoothly; the number of employes carrying insurance at the close of the fiscal year being 1,340, or one-fifth of the total number of employes; the amount of insurance policies outstanding being at the same date $2,172,700."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 3	410,813
To date this year	217,750,296
Corresponding date last year	82,316,281

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 3	$1,968,300
To date this year	$773,087,620
Corresponding date last year	$355,371,960

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. Un. Tract.	½	Hocking Valley	½
Del., L. & W.	3½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Kan. & Mich.	1¼
Am. Express	3	Kan. City South.	1½
Am. Ice	1¼	Kan. C. S. pf.	2½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Keokuk & Des M.	1
Am. Locom.	½	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Smelting	2½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Am. Sugar	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1¼	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Woolen pf.	3½	Nat. Lead	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Salt	14¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Canada So.	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
Canadian Pacific	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	3¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	5½
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	North American	½
Chi. Great West.	½	People's Gas	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Peoria & East.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Pullman Co.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Reading	¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¾	Rubber Goods	1¼
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Leather	¾
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	5	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
General Electric	1¾	U. S. Rubber	3½
Glucose Sugar	6¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Glucose Sug. pf.	1	U. S. Steel	¾
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
Int. Paper	¾	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wabash pf.	¾
Int. Power	1½	Western Union	½
Iowa Cent.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Iowa Cent. pf.	2½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W. 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Pec. & East. inc.	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	1½
		Wabash deb., B.	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The sharp break in the industrials, which is to be regarded as Wall Street's rather tardy protest to blind pool management, was the overshadowing feature of the trading in yesterday's stock market. Compared with this collapse, the incidental declines elsewhere are scarcely worthy of attention, being merely in sympathy with the industrial disturbance. Indeed, so altogether neglected were the railroad securities—Atchison, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific excepted—that the dealings in them were on an insignificant scale, little or no activity showing until the last half hour, when the persistent and serious weakness in the industrial group led to some hasty selling throughout the general list. And thus it was that at the close of the day there was scarcely a stock on the list that did not show a net loss, National Salt common leading the collapse with a fifteen-point break.
The early trading gave no indication or suggestion of the declines that were later to come. Instead, notwithstanding the fact that London sent over lower prices, and followed them up by selling some 10,000 shares, the market here opened steady, and then rose rather sharply, under the leadership of St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Atchison, some of the issues advancing a point or more. The gains, however, tempted to not a little liquidation and profit taking, the consequence being that a half hour later the market was back to the level whence it started. From that time on until about 1 o'clock it was inclined to drag, traders and operators alike apparently being more concerned about the result of the international yacht race than about the movements of stocks. The ticker, in fact, ofttimes stood still for several minutes at a time, failing to record a single transaction. Only in a few specialties such as Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan, and Atchison was there any activity whatever.
Of a sudden the market, as it were, came to life, and, coincident with this activity, there developed surprising weakness in the industrial group. One stock after another declined, nor did there appear to be any support whatever to them. First it was Glucose, then it was People's Gas, then it was International Power, then National Salt, then it spread to Manhattan and elsewhere, until finally the whole list began to show signs of demoralization—the market closing weak.
To account for the industrial declines is not a difficult matter. The Street merely is "finding itself," and is coming to a realization of the fact that it is a kind of financial suicide to be possessed of the securities of those industrial organizations whose management is fearful or unwilling to give to their stockholders an intelligible and explicit statement of the financial operations and of the physical and other condition of the properties. It has taken long for the district to arrive at this realising sense, but late developments have wonderfully hastened matters. The collapse in the copper stocks because of blind pool management stands out in too marked contrast to the comparative stability of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation not to carry its own lesson. The Steel Corporation has been frank with the public; whosoever buy its securities know whereof they buy. The shares of Amalgamated Copper, of International Power, of the Rubber Trust—these and others that will readily suggest themselves fall in a different class.
Of course, also, as affecting industrials, there was the Court of Appeals decision on the Donnelly anti-trust law of 1899, and some recent poor earnings exhibits; but the crux of the matter is that it has been the blind pool management that has made all industrials so vulnerable.
As for the declines in the railroad list, they may be set aside as without significance and merely in sympathy with the general downward movement industrially.
It is interesting to note that the banks continue to improve their position. All the indications are of a very favorable bank statement this week.

PRESSED STEEL CAR.

The action taken by the United States Steel Corporation in giving to the public a detailed and intelligible statement of its earnings has already borne fruit in that it has led to a decision on the part of the Pressed Steel Car Company to take the public into its confidence, the Pressed Steel management purposing hereafter to publish regular quarterly statements of earnings. This decision was announced yesterday by President Hoffstat, who, after stating that "the company will hereafter issue quarterly statements for the benefit of stockholders," gives substantial proof of his intention by publishing the following:
Net earnings for the first quarter ended March 31 were $439,330, of which $306,603 was applied to the payment of a quarterly dividend on the preferred and interest charge and depreciation, leaving a net surplus for the first quarter of $132,727 for the common stock. The net earnings for the second quarter were $642,869, of which $290,780 was applied to the payment of quarterly dividend on the preferred stock and interest charges and depreciation, leaving a net surplus for the second quarter of $351,589 for the common stock. This shows a total surplus for the first six months of this year, after paying preferred dividends and making deductions for all interest charges, depreciation, &c., of $484,316 for the common stock.
The prospects for business, both at home and abroad, are very good, and we are in hopes that the coming quarterly statement will indicate even better results.

PEOPLE'S GAS DIVIDEND.

A persistent rumor yesterday, incident to the break in People's Gas stock, was to the effect that because of the recent stock issue by the company, necessitating greater revenues to pay dividends, it has been decided to reduce the dividend either to a 4 or 5 per cent. basis. The present rate is 6 per cent.
Inquiry at the office of Flower & Co., who, with their friends, are the controlling interests in the property, brought out no information on the subject. To all inquiries the same answer was returned:
"You will have to see Mr. Frederick Flower about the matter. He is away today, but we expect him to-morrow. In his absence we cannot discuss the report."

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

Among the many reports in Wall Street yesterday was one to the effect that the decline in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the other local railway shares is due not so much to developments special to each particular property, but to some general development—other than the franchise tax law—that is pending and that is bound to affect seriously the net revenues of all the properties. Diligent inquiry failed to disclose anything tangible upon which to base these rumors. The only disturbing feature of the situation was that whenever either Brooklyn Rapid Transit or Manhattan rallied there was what the Street declared to be inside selling, this being taken to suggest that insiders had advance information of something which might likely prejudice the market position of those stocks.
There seemed to be much less pressure to sell Metropolitan, and hence its steadiness.
Interests connected with Brooklyn and with Manhattan, questioned in relation to the reports, said they knew of nothing to warrant any decline in the prices of the securities.
A report that Manhattan may issue new stock to provide further funds for electrical equipment, &c., is pronounced ridiculous. It is pointed out that not all the money derived from the last stock issue has been expended.

NATIONAL SALT.

In connection with the sharp decline in National Salt yesterday the following statement was put out by one of the Wall Street news agencies yesterday:
It is understood that the public to some extent gained the idea from the prospectus of the International Salt Company, as issued recently, that all of the balance of the bonds not issued would go to the underwriting syndicate. We are authorized to state in this connection that it is the purpose of the company to issue at present only $18,570,000 stock and $7,500,000 bonds. Out of that issue of stock only a small amount will go to the syndicate for advancing $1,000,000 cash for working capital and otherwise arranging for the flotation of the company.
It is also understood that various inquiries have been made with respect to the earning capacity of the new company. It is said that the original estimates of the earnings of the two amalgamated companies was from 10 to 15 per cent. on the common stock. It is now estimated that under the consolidation not less than 15 per cent. will be shown for the common stock.

THE GROWTH OF RAILROADS.

Much interesting information in regard to the railroads of the country is contained in the introduction to Poor's Manual for 1901, the compilation of which has just been completed. Of special interest are the many comparative tables showing the development of railroads in this country during a period of forty years. It shows the present total mileage of American railroads to have been at the beginning of this year 194,975 miles. The net increase in mileage during 1900 was 2,541 miles, being larger than in any year since 1892, except in 1890, when over 4,000 miles were added to the mileage of the country.
The statistics of operation show that the total earnings of all roads for the year amounted to $551,020,480, and the payments $458,460,571, leaving a surplus over fixed charges and miscellaneous payment of $92,559,889.

NINE MONTHS' FAILURES.

According to Bradstreet's, failures and liabilities of failing traders in September were the smallest of any month this year. Very much the same report can be made as regards the third quarter of the year, except that liabilities in that period slightly exceeded those of the first quarter. Otherwise, however, the showing made for the third quarter is a quite favorable one, though in this, as in other periods of this year, increases alike in the number and in the liabilities of failing traders are shown over last year and over 1900.
The result is that for the nine months of the calendar year 1901 there is shown an increase of about 10 per cent. in number over 1900 and over 1899, while the occurrence of a few large bank failures in the months of May and June operated to swell liabilities this year to a figure nearly 14 per cent. larger than those of last year and 49 per cent. heavier than in 1899. When these increases over the exceptionally favorable years 1900 and 1899 are mentioned, however, about all that is unfavorable has been said. Comparisons with years previous to 1899, both as regards assets and liabilities, still largely favor this year, as will be gathered from the following summary (for nine months in each year) of failures, assets, and liabilities for twenty years past:

	Number Failures.	Actual Assets.	Liabilities.	Per Cent. Assets to Liabilities.
1901	7,811	$47,115,832	$98,735,633	47
1900	7,093	41,027,586	86,754,088	47
1899	7,075	29,230,031	65,855,218	44
1898	9,855	52,742,899	102,197,857	51
1897	9,883	65,464,923	118,484,659	55
1896	11,280	90,612,795	171,350,292	53
1895	9,299	81,162,107	140,756,723	58
1894	9,251	59,707,031	110,674,934	54
1893	11,140	227,373,231	327,273,109	70
1892	7,578	33,209,701	76,971,771	51
1891	8,880	71,811,220	138,811,510	51
1890	8,933	44,450,712	92,345,950	48
1889	8,334	50,751,994	101,755,518	50
1888	7,330	44,649,552	83,941,991	53
1887	6,958	44,545,000	90,842,000	49
1886	7,578	37,397,000	77,110,000	48
1885	8,433	43,864,000	90,262,000	48
1884	8,303	108,452,000	196,951,000	55
1883	7,358	63,262,000	123,054,000	51
1882	5,307	36,452,000	71,162,000	51

***

Examination of the detailed figures shows that for the nine months failures are actually fewer in number in New England and the Far West than they were a year ago. In New England they are 2.6 per cent. fewer and in the Far West they are 5 per cent. less. The less favorable crop outlook and the lower price of cotton are probably responsible for the increase of 34 per cent. in the number of Southern failures, while the increase of 17.4 per cent. in the Northwest may be explained by the prolongation of unfavorable crop results one year ago into this year's business. In the Central West the increase in number is 14.8 per cent., in the Pacific States 9.7 per cent., and in the Middle States 5.7 per cent. These latter gains, it is probable, are due as much to failures of ill-conceived new enterprises as to less favorable conditions this year.
In the matter of liabilities, it is found that New England and the Far West report failure damage 16 and 15 per cent. smaller, while the South reports liabilities 61 per cent. heavier, the Northwest 39 per cent. larger, and the Central West 36 per cent. larger. The Middle States group shows an increase of 18 per cent. in liabilities, and the Pacific group a gain of 2 per cent. over a year ago.

A BREAK IN INDUSTRIALS

Severe Declines in the Prices of Many of the Securities.

National Salt the Greatest Sufferer with a 15 Point Drop—Wall Street Opposing Itself to Blind Pools.

There was a bad break in the prices of many industrials on the Stock Exchange yesterday, an extreme decline in one case of over 15 points being recorded, while 5-point breaks elsewhere were not infrequent. The so-called lesser industrials and those which the Street regards as coming within the category of "blind pools" were the principal sufferers, in marked contrast to the shares of those industrial concerns which have presented and are presenting intelligible and explicit statements of earnings and condition. The stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, for instance, which the other day gave to the public a six months' earnings report, declined only fractionally, while such stocks as National Salt, International Power, United States Rubber, and People's Gas broke sharply.
The full extent of these breaks will best appear from the figures themselves. National Salt, for instance, on dealings in only 600 shares, sold off at one time 15¼ points, closing with a net loss of 14¼. International Power on transactions involving 4,700 shares broke to 81⅛, a decline of nearly 13 points, though later rallying and closing at 89½, a net loss of 4½ points. Glucose Sugar common fell over 6 points, closing at the low for the day; Ice Trust common stock lost 1¼ points; American Smelters declined 3 points, recovering only one-half point from the low figure; United States Rubber broke 3½ and the preferred 5 points; while other losses were: Consolidated Gas, 2; American Car and Foundry, 1; People's Gas, 2⅝; Gas and Electric

4½ to 5 per cent. for four to six months, according to the character of the collateral. Even 4½ per cent. might be shaded where the collateral was of an exceptionally high order.

Prices in the stock market to-day were relatively firm. A sale of $27,000 of New England Gas and Coke 5s at 50—with 48 afterward bid—was the feature. Oil fell 2¼ to 13¼, and American Telephone advanced to 150½, with the final transaction at 150¼. Sales of Guarrajuato Mining were made at 5¼ and 5⅝, with talk current that it would soon become very active. The closing generally was quiet and irregular.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
795	Atchison	76⅜	75¼	76
20	Atchison pf.	96	96½	96½
3	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
115	Boston Elevated	171	170	170
21	Boston & Maine	192¼	192¼	192¼
10	C., B. & Q. cts.	190½	190½	190½
40	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	212¼	213
700	Union Pacific	86¾	86⅛	86⅝
3	Union Pacific pf.	86½	86¾	86½
42	West End	94	94	94

TELEPHONES.

636	Am. Tel. & Tel.	150¾	150¼	150¼
60	Erie	41	40	41
140	Mexican	2¼	2⅛	2¼
5	New England	134½	134½	134½

ELECTRICS.

17	General	256	255½	255½
3	Massachusetts	35¼	35½	35½
100	Massachusetts pf.	92	92	92
200	Westinghouse	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

445	Am. Ag. Chemical	22¼	22	22
121	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80¼	80½	80½
8,448	Am. Sugar	120¼	118	118
5,022	Am. Sugar rights	4	3½	3½
111	Am. Sugar pf.	114	113½	113½
4,449	Am. Sugar pf. rights	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50	Am. Woolen	15	15	15
50	Dominion Iron & Steel	21	21	21
10	Mergenthaler	167	167	167
280	N. E. Gas & Coke	7	6	6
2	Pullman	214	214	214
50	Reece Button Hole	6	6	6
325	United Fruit	89¼	89	89½
82	United Shoe Machine	42	41	42
20	United Shoe Mach. pf.	37	37	37
50	U. S. Leather	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	U. S. Rubber	13⅜	13½	13⅜
75	U. S. Rubber pf.	50	50	50
2,054	U. S. Steel	44¾	43⅞	44⅜
512	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅝	93¾	93⅞

MINING.

138	Adventure	23	22	22⅝
225	Alloues	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
4,212	Amalgamated	91¼	90	90
210	Anaconda	37	36⅜	36⅝
175	Arcadian	9¼	9	9
200	Arnold	1¼	1⅛	1¼
175	Atlantic	32¾	32	32
169	Baltic	42	40	41½
125	Bonanza	1 1-16	1	1
31	Calumet & Hecla	654	650	650
140	Centennial	21	20⅞	20⅞
270	Cochiti	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cons. Mercur	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Continental Zinc	1	1	1
169	Copper Range	89	88½	88½
50	Daly West	35	35	35
400	Dominion Coal	44¼	44¼	44¼
20	Dominion Coal pf.	119	119	119
50	Elm River	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
355	Franklin	17	16⅝	17
537	Guanajuato	5	5	5⅛
430	Isle Royale	28½	24½	28½
1,780	Mass	25½	24⅞	25⅛
360	Mayflower	3⅜	3 5-16	3⅜
235	Michigan	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
285	Mohawk	42¾	42	42¾
50	Mont. Coal & Coke	4¼	4	4¼
1,060	Old Dominion	28½	27½	28
2,125	Osceola	96½	95	96¾
275	Parrot	40¾	40	40
65	Phoenix	7⅛	6¾	6¾
10	Quincy	190	190	190
124	Santa Fe	5¼	4	5⅜
250	Santa Ysabel	50	50	50
15	Trimountain	41¾	41¼	41⅜
1,897	Trinity	27	24½	27
350	United States	18	16¼	16¼
350	U. S. Oil	13	12½	12¾
275	Utah	28½	25⅞	28½
660	Victoria	7¼	7	7⅛
181	Wolverine	60¼	59	59
100	Wyandotte	1¼	1⅛	1⅛

British Columbia, 11 bid, 13 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Transactions in the stock market to-day were trifling, and the course of prices showed no important change. The close generally was a little lower than on yesterday, but the tone was firm. Lehigh Valley and Consolidated Gas Improvement was off a quarter. Choctaw was off a quarter from yesterday's close and was five-eighths below to-day's highest. Pennsylvania Railroad was at one time one point higher than last night, but shaded off in the final trading.

Money on call is firm at 5 per cent., with but few transactions under that figure. Time money is quoted around 5 per cent., and commercial paper at 5 per cent. and upward. Business in commercial paper is small.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Close.
325	American Alkali	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	American Cement	6¾	6¾	6¾
84	Bethlehem Iron	72½	72½	72½
25	Cambria Iron	47¼	47¼	47¼
1,308	Cambria Steel	26½	25⅞	25⅞
350	Choctaw t. c.	71⅝	71	71
527	Cons. Lake Superior	26	25½	26
105	Cons. L. Superior pf.	69	68½	69
7	Diamond State Steel pf.	7	7	7
300	Elec. Co. of America	7¾	7¼	7¾
5	Elaston Cons. Elec.	20	20	20
4	Girard Nat. Bank	210	210	210
731	Lehigh Valley	34	33⅝	34
86	Lehigh Navigation	71¼	71¼	71¼
3	Nat. Asphalt pf.	10	10	10
10	North Pennsylvania	106½	106½	106½
100	Penn. Steel pf.	96	96	96
440	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
313	Pennsylvania	72¼	71½	71½
305	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
250	Philadelphia Company	51	50⅝	50⅝
25	Phila. Co. pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
50	Railway Co. Gen.	2¾	2¾	2¾
5,795	Reading t. c.	20¼	19 15-16	19 15-16
370	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	37 9-16	37 7-16	37 9-16
400	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	25½	25¼	25½
250	Susq. Iron & Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Tidewater Steel	6	6	6
28	United Gas Imp.	115	114¾	114¾
2,607	U. S. Steel com.	44	43¼	43¾
100	U. S. Steel pf.	94	94	94
100	U. S. Leather	12	12	12
400	Welsbach of Canada	¾	¾	¾
40	W. J. & Seashore	64	64	64
188	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The market to-day was again rather quiet, though the tone was somewhat better. The appearance of support in the United Railways group helped to steady the list generally. There were declines, but they were not so predominant as they were on Wednesday. Consolidated Gas lost ½ and Commercial and Farmers' Bank 3 points. On the other hand, Fidelity and Deposit Trust advanced ⅝, Seaboard ten-year 5s ½, Carolina Central 4s ½, Georgia Pacific firsts ½, United Railways incomes ½, and North Baltimore Traction 5s ½. Seaboard common and preferred were both firm but unchanged. United Railways common opened higher, but fell back to yesterday's close.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,337 shares of stock and $73,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Fidelity & Deposit Trust	165¾	165¾	165¾
50	Maryland Casualty	53	53	53
1,250	United Ry. common	15⅝	15¼	15¼
25	Consolidated Gas	63½	63	63
3	Com. & Farmers'	117	117	117
20	Farmers & Merchants'	68	68	68
100	Seaboard common	28¾	28¾	28¾
1,870	Seaboard pf.	50	50	50
62,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
$18,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103	103	103
$10,000	Carolina Central 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
$10,000	Ga. Pacific 1st	127¾	127¾	127¾
$1,000	United Ry. 4s	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
$29,000	United Ry. mcomes	71¼	71¼	71¼
$6,000	North Balto. Trac. 5s	121½	121½	121½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—New York exchange was quoted at 30c discount to-day. Call and time loans, 4½ to 5 per cent.

Diamond Match took its turn on the Exchange to-day, dropping 5 points, to 135, on sales of less than 300 shares of stock. Townsend was the principal seller, and the case with which the price moved off was surprising. Around 135 some buying orders began to make their appearance, but there was little snap to the trading on that side of the market. The suit in assumsit for $1,000,000 which has been brought against the Diamond Match Company was ascribed as the reason for the selling of the stock.

Complete transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,825	American Can	22¼	21⅞	22
350	American Can pf.	71⅝	71½	71½
88	Central Union Telephone	44½	44½	44½
50	Chicago Union Traction	18	18	18
887	Diamond Match	140	135	135½
15	Metropolitan El. pf.	92	92	92
406	National Biscuit	43¾	43¼	43¼
20	National Biscuit pf.	102	102	102
50	National Carbon	18	18	18
150	North Chicago	200	199	199
50	Street's Stable Car	23	23	23
145	West Chicago	100	100	100

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was small and very little of interest developed during the day's trade. Prices were irregular, some stocks advancing, while others suffered still further declines. There were not, however, any sharp breaks such as occurred in some of the stocks traded in on the Board, most of the losses recorded being fractional ones. To some extent the dulness of the market was due to the special interest taken in yesterday's yacht races, many of the traders being away from the curb on that account.

***

AMERICAN CAN was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares on a decline of about half a point from the previous day's closing bid. The preferred stock was less active than the common, and closed practically unchanged.

***

UNION COPPER was again active at advancing prices. During the morning it sold up to 5, and after a partial reaction closed with a fractional net gain, at 4⅛ bid. In the neighborhood of 2,000 shares changed hands during the day.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION continued its downward movement, and was at one time offered as low as 9. The recent decline in the stock has been accompanied by a rumor that another assessment is to be called on the stock, but this report is denied. Yesterday's closing bid of 8⅞ showed a net loss for the day of five-eighths of a point.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were traded in to some extent at about the previous day's prices. At the close the preferred stock showed a slight net loss, while the common was a quarter of a point higher than on Wednesday.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s, which have been very active recently, were yesterday traded in to the amount of only $10,000. They closed at 89⅝ bid, as compared with 89⅜ bid the previous day. The stocks continued dull.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 2. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	21⅝	22	22¼	22⅜
American Can pf.	71	72	71¾	72
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33½	35	33½	35
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
American Thread pf.		4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	24	28¾	24	28¾
*British Columbia Copper	11	11½	10½	11
British Tincheuer 3s	90	93¾	90	93¾
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	¼	1	¾	1
Castalron Pipe		7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	33	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88¾	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12½	15	12½	15
Con. Refrigerating	7	9	7	9¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106¾	104	106¾
Champ. Shipyard	75	77	79	80
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14½	15½	15½	16½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	41	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	75½	76½	75½	76½
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf.	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Electric Vehicle	1	2	1	2
Electric Vehicle pf.	2	5	2	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	½	⅛	½
General Carriage	1	1¼	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
Hall Signal	30	35	30	35
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	76¼	76½	76½	77
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	55	56¼	55½	56¼
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Marconi Copper	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¼	8	7¼	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	27	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	8¾	9¼	9¼	10¼
Otis Elevator	30½	32	30½	32
Otis Elevator pf.	94½	96½	94½	96½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	32	36	32	36
Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Retsof	45		45	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	100½	100	100½
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26½	27¼	26½	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81⅞	82¼	81½	82¼
Seaboard Air Line	26½	27	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line pf.	49½	49⅝	49⅝	50¼
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81¼	82½	81¾	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	122	115	122
Standard Oil of N. J.	728	730	728	730
Storage Power	4	5½	4	5½
Tennessee Copper	14½	14¾	14½	15
Tidewater Coal	7⅞	8¾	7¾	8¼
Trenton Potteries	8	9	8	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Ustdn Copper	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4½
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	89½	89¾	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80¾	81½	82	82¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	29¾	31½	29¾	31½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	35	39	38	39
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	63	64½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.			58	
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15½	16	15½	16
Worthington Pump pf.	117½		117½	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101¾	102	101¾	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242½	245	242½	245
Brooklyn, Q. C. & S.	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	108	104	105
Columbus Railway	45½	46½	45½	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108¼	108¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d st., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	194	204	197	204
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New York Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81¼	82½	81¼	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	21½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	118	119¾	118	119¾
Wm. (Hboken.) Trac. pf.	148	158	148	158

Gas Companies.

American Light & Tr.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	90	95	90½	95
Bay State Gas	½	1	½	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of New York	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	106
Cod. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	102	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	63	60	63
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	190	215	200	215
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51	51½	51	51½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	113
Northern Union 5s	109	110	109	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	98
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109½	107½	109½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	68
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	96
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	85	80	85
Union Ferry	40	41½	40	41½
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 3, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
89¾	90	33,870	Amalgamated Copper	90¾	91⅝	90	90	
25	25⅛	5,830	Am. Car & Found. Co.	26	26	25	25	–1
79½	80	2,550	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	80½	80¾	79½	79¾	–¼
29½	29⅞	700	American Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30	30	
188	192	100	American Express	190	190	190	190	–1
25⅞	26	700	American Ice Co.	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	–1½
62	64	200	Am. Ice Co. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	–½
17	22	10	American Linseed Co.	17	17	17	17	
25⅞	26	6,450	American Locomotive	26¾	27⅜	25⅝	25⅝	–½
86	86¾	1,100	Am. Locomotive pf.	87	87½	86	86	–½
6¾	7	5	American Malting Co.	7	7	6¾	6¾	+¼
41½	42	5,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	44	44¾	41	41½	–2½
95½	96¾	1,016	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96	96	95	95¾	–¼
117¾	117⅞	22,310	Am. Sugar Ref.	118⅝	120¼	117⅜	117⅝	–¾
		5,250	Am. Sug. Ref. rts.		3⅝	3½	3⅝	
112	114	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	
		3,005	Am. S. R. Co. pf. rts.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2⅝	–⅛
		200	Am. Tel. & Tel.					
73	75	200	American Woolen pf.	159¾	159¾	159	159	–1½
36	36¾	2,000	Anaconda Copp. M. Co.	37	37⅞	36	36⅛	–¾
75¾	75⅞	40,100	At., T. & S. F.	76	78⅝	75¾	78⅝	+2
95½	96¾	1,360	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96	96	95¾	95¾	–¼
99⅞	100	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	100	100¼	100	100	
93	93½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	–½
60	60¼	22,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60¼	62⅝	60	60	–1
81	81¼	900	Canada Southern	82	82	81	81	–1½
108⅜	109	950	Canadian Pacific	100¼	105¼	100	100	–4
44½	44⅞	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	
36¼	36½	450	Chicago & Alton	36½	36⅞	36½	36½	+¼
77	77½	500	Chicago & Alton pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+½
125	128	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	126	126	126	126	–1
21⅜	22	1,400	Chicago Great West.	22⅜	22⅝	21⅜	21⅜	–¼
84½	85½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85	85	85	85	–¼
41	41½	650	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	41½	41⅝	41	41	
73	73½	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	73	73	73	73	
159¼	159½	8,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	160⅜	160⅞	159¼	159⅝	–⅛
193	196	50	Chicago & Northw.	192½	192½	192½	192½	
140	140½	370	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	140⅞	141	140¼	140½	+⅛
20¼	20⅝	900	Chicago Term. Trans.	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20½	+¼
38½	39	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	39½	38½	38½	+¼
18	18⅜	200	Chicago Union Trac.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
93¾	94	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	95	95	94	94	–1½
91	91½	2,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	93¼	93¼	91¼	91¼	–1½
13½	13⅝	900	Colorado Southern	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	–1½
53½	54	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	–½
24	24¼	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	–½
15	17	500	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	17	17	16	16	–1½
216¼	217	1,100	Consolidated Gas	218¼	218¼	216½	216½	–2
115	116	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	–1
164	164½	300	Delaware & Hudson.	165	165	164	164	–1¼
220½	221½	200	Del., Lack. & W., ex d.	221¼	221¼	221¼	221¼	+3¼
44½	44⅝	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
91½	92	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	92	92⅜	91⅝	91⅝	–⅜
39	40	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	41	41	40	40	–1½
7	7⅛	400	Dist. of America	7	7	7	7	
11½	11⅞	300	Dul., S. S. & At.	11⅝	11⅞	11¼	11¼	–⅜
20½	20⅞	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	21¼	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	–1½
40¼	40⅝	7,400	Erie	40¾	41	40¼	40¼	–⅜
68¾	69	1,500	Erie 1st pf.	69	69	68¾	68¾	–½
54	54½	200	Erie 2d pf.	55	55	54½	54½	–½
		100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	25	25	25	25	–5
255	255½	300	General Electric	253¾	256	253¾	256	–1¾
45	46	4,440	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	45¾	45¾	–6¼
101	105	250	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	106	106	106	106	–1
186	187	100	Great Northern pf.	186	186	186	186	
	52½	100	Hocking Valley	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+¼
	143⅞	300	Illinois Central	144	144	144	144	–1
1,900	21¼	100	International Paper	22½	22½	22¾	23	–⅜
810		1,700	International Paper pf.	76¼	76½	76	76	–1
4,700		100	Internat. Power Co.	98	98	97¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwellings on West 106th Street Find Buyers — Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Peter Wagner has sold two of the American basement dwellings recently completed by him on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. No. 304, a seventeen-foot house, has been bought for occupancy by a client of the firm of Jesse C. Bennett & Co. for about $35,000, and No. 308, twenty-foot front, has been sold through L. J. Phillips & Co. to a Mr. Spiegelberg.

Samuel A. Friedline has bought the two four-story brick dwellings 14 and 16 East Eleventh Street, on a plot 47.1 by 94.10. It is understood that a six-story apartment house will be erected on the property.

It is reported that J. J. Lyons has sold to John Lindner the three dwellings 312, 314, and 316 East Twenty-third Street, 53 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for J. W. Dimmock the three-story building, with stable, 115 Christopher Street, 25 by 90.

Brettell & Jackman have sold for a Dr. James the five-story triple flat 39 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25.6 by 90 by 100.

Louis Schrag has sold for Marie S. Simpson to Mrs. Agnes Arden the three-story dwelling 351 West Twentieth Street.

Charles Rubinger has sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Louis Haims 132 West Twentieth Street, a six-story and basement stores apartment house.

John P. Kirwin has sold for William Heidelberger 832 Eighth Avenue, a four-story brick double house, with store, 25 by 70.

Charles E. Duross has sold for the estate of Vincent C. King the three-story brick dwelling 214 West Fifteenth Street, 24.9 by 86.8.

J. F. Gallagher has sold for Lillie R. Stern 225 Lewis Street, a two-story stable, on lot 24.6 by 91.9 by 24.4 by 88.6.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Adolph Kronengold the four-story brick and stone dwelling 514 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 16 by 65 by 99.11.

The lease of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street by John C. Runkle to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a term of thirty years was negotiated through J. W. Pringle and his attorneys, Parker & Aaron.

The block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, purchased recently as the site for the power station of the underground railroad, was transferred yesterday by the Eastmans Company to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company for a stated consideration of $900,000. The purchasers have mortgaged the property to Moses T. Pyne and another as trustees for $540,000, due in three years and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

423 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 244 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 100.11 and irregular, four-story brownstone-front single flat, together with 425 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 21.6 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front single flat; partition sale, to Elizabeth Salter.....$16,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

146 Ridge Street, east side, 75 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 47.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph Ruff..... 18,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103 and irregular, three-story stone-front tenement, with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Meyer Greenberg, referee, 195 Lewis Street, west side, 48.10 feet south of Stanton Street, 29.2 by 71.9 by 28.9 by 75.1, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $5,460.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for three two-story brick dwellings, 16.8 by 49; R. C. Guidera of 55 Katonah Avenue, owner; R. Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $10,500.

No. 62 West Ninety-second Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 22 by 78.2; B. E. Jones of 190 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, owner; Brower & Gale of 349 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Dyckman Street, south side, 205.1 feet north of Boulevard Lafayette, for a one-story frame barn, 25 by 40; Robert Vitch, premises, owner; William H. McQuade, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 230 East Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Charles S. Andrews, premises, owner; Wilbur D. Andrews, premises, architect; cost, $800.

No. 17 Bleecker Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick shop, with store; O. Chadrow of 139 Bleecker Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 133 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 151 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a six-story brick hotel; W. T. Aims, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Broadway, architects; cost, $250.

Dyckman Street and the North River, to a two-and-a-half-story dwelling; Robert Vitch, premises, owner; William A. McQuade, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 66 East Eightieth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; S. Oppenheimer, premises, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $100.

Creston Avenue and High Bridge Road, southeast corner, to a two-story frame dwelling; Agnes Reynolds, premises, owner; F. S. Albrecht, Morris and Burnside Avenues, architect; cost, $250.

No. 171 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Nicholas Wernert of 8 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; F. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

Old and new Independence Avenues, junction, to a one-story frame church, Riverdale Presbyterian Church, Riverdale, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, Nathalie Avenue, architects; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a twenty-five-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $5,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Oct. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 141st St, runs e 35x n 99.11x w 5x n 99.11 to 142d St x w 30 to avenue x s 199.10; Hyman Sonn and another to Thomas J. McGuire, (R S $20, mtg $32).....$100

AVENUE D, 54, e s, 24.6x75; Moritz Gruenstein and another, executors, to Leah Myers, (mtg $24,880, R S $1.50).... 30,000

BLONDELL AV, w s, 75 ft n of Halperin St, 25x100, Westchester; Chung Shon Leing to David Rothschild, (mtg $400).....100

CLAY AV, w s, 239.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x82.9x25x82.11; George S. Busch to Catherine Hayes, (R S 75 cents).....100

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 99th St, 25.11x75; Frederick J. Fenerbach to Peter Doeliger, (R S $10, mtg $35,000).....100

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 156th St, 94x112.6; Victor Gerhards to Louis M. Ebling, (mtg $10,000).....1

GRAND ST, 416-418, n s, 38.9x100; Wolf Brand to Silver Rabiner and others, (R S $9.75, mtg $60,000).....82,000

LENOX AV, n w corner of 116th St, 27.1x80x84.6, gore; John Townshend to Ferdinand Kurzman, (R S $8.75).....100

LEWIS ST, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th St, 24x98.9x24.4x——, with strip on s s; also gore adjoining; Lilly L. Stern to Hyman Sonn and others, (mtg $5,500).....100

PARK AV, n w corner of 170th St, 76.4x25x80.5x25.4; Charles Herold to Katharina M. Hubner.....100

TRAVERS ST, n e s, 77.6 ft s e of Valentine Av, 25.11x79.1x25x86.9; James M. Cox to Minnie B. Cox.....1

3D AV, 3,870, e s, 25x125; Hyman Sonn and others to David R. Cohen, (R S $2, mtg $15,000).....100

3D ST, 55 East, 20x96.2x irregular; Frank J. Hahn to Amelia November, (R S $2.50, mtg $8,000).....15,500

3D ST, n s, 25 ft n w of Thompson St, 25x100; Charles E. Tilton to Robert S. Minturn, as trustee.....1

3D ST, n s, 25 ft w of Thompson St, 25x100; Genieve E. Tilton to Robert S. Minturn, as sub trustee, quitclaim.....1

4TH ST, n s, 374 to 380 East, 83.4x99x irregular; Harry Hertz to Frieda Hart, all liens, (R S $5).....1

7TH AV, e s, 60.3 ft s of 37th St, 20.2x75x20.6x75; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., to James C. Thomas, (R S $9.25, mtg $15,500).....1

8TH AV, w s, Lot 20, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; Thomas, O. Woolf to Robert Sturmwald.....155

11TH AV, n w corner of 56th St, 200.10 ft to 59th St x w 407 to high water mark x n to centre of 59th St x w 1,246.7 ft to w s of 12th Av x s 130.5 ft to centre of block 58th and 59th St x e — to pier line x s 130.6 ft to centre of 58th St x e 990.5 ft to high water mark x — to n s of 58th St x e —with land under water; Eastman's Company of New York to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $448.75).....800,000

16TH ST, 617 and 619 East, 50x92; Samuel J. Levinson to Abraham Stimmermann, (mtg $21,000).....1

40TH ST, s s, 319.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18x98.9; Helen M. Ely to Frank Abbott, ½ part, (R S $10).....1

40TH ST, s s, 319.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18x98.9; Frank Abbott and another to Helen M. Ely.....1

45TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, Henry Witt and another, executors, to Nathan Lockowitz, (R S $1.75, mtg $20,000).....25,750

49TH ST, 506 West, 26.4x100.5; Louis Wendell, Jr., referee, to Lizzie Bardon, (R S $5).....12,500

60TH ST, 41 East, 20x100.5; Mary F. Dunham to Alfred R. Conkling, (R S $20).....42,500

74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Gerson Krakower to Samuel J. Levinson, (mtg $15,200).....1

93D ST, s s, 84 ft e of West End Av, 16x84.5, with all title to any property by virtue of will of Angelina or under will of Annie L. Kip; Clarence V. Kip to Clarence V. Kip, as trustee, trust deed.....1

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Francis J. Schaugg to Esther A. Wheaton, (R S $10,) all liens.....1

110TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 27x100.11; Joseph Eichhoren to Adolph Schiebel, (mtg $10,000, R S 50 cents).....100

112TH ST, 238 East, 20x100.11; Jacob Klein and another to Cornelius D. Paul.....1

140TH ST, 287 West, 25x89.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Caroline Bloch, (R S $3, mtg $16,500).....100

157TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Melrose Av, 19.8 x100; Sidonie Littig and others, executors, &c., to Samuel Schwab, (R S $5).....12,100

157TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Melrose Av, 19.3 x100; Sidonie Littig and others to Samuel Schwab.....1

163D ST, n s, 54 ft w of Forest Av, 27x68.4; Edward C. Graves, referee, to Edwin W. Coggeshall and another, (R S $4.75).....12,000

168TH ST, 1,017 East, 20x126.5; William Robitzek to Charles Bohm and another, (mtg $6,500).....100

201ST ST, e s, 93.4 ft s of Briggs Av, 33.4x100; Mary E. Johnston to Joseph Y. Johnston and wife.....1

201ST ST, e s, 93.4 ft s of Briggs Av, 33.4x100; J. Young Johnston and wife to Mary E. Johnston.....1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 384; Augustina Massa to Giuseppe Decarlo, 3 years.....$800

2D AV, 1,945, n w corner of 100th St; Rudolph Binder to Thomas Graham, 3 years.....1,500

2D AV, 1,880, n e corner of 97th St; Edward C. Sheehy to Patrick Walsh, 5 years.....4,200

12TH AV, n e corner of 130th St, 24.11x74; Theodore F. Tone to James Creamer and another, 5 years.....1,500

26TH ST, 310 and 312 East; Nathan Federgreen to Isaac Markowitz, 3 years.....3,900

53D ST, 103 East; Louis Habersroh to John Knobel, 5 years.....1,600

58TH ST, 154 West; Mary G. Pinkney to Leonard A. Dessar, 3 years.....2,400

138TH ST, 742 East; Isaigh Dahut to David A. Sweese and another, 5 years.....600

141ST ST, 275 West; Katharina Barthel to James J. Casey, 4 5-12 years.....360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 324 St, 29 to 35; 33d St, 30 to 36, prior mtg, $394,500, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold.....$360,000

BAUM, Elisabeth, to John Frees; Brook Av, w s, 100 ft s of 171st St, due July 1, 1904.....1,000

BIEGER, Jacob, to the Trustees of the Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church of New Jersey; 2d Av, 1,572, 3 years.....9,000

BLOCH, Caroline, to Thomas J. McLaughlin; 140th St, 267 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

BURNS, Thomas, to Henry De F. Weekes; 153d St, s s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....500

COHEN, David R., to Hyman Sonn and another; 3d Av, e s, 164.5 ft n of Wendover Av, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,250

CONKLING, Alfred R., to Mary F. Dubain; 60th St, 41 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....29,750

CORYELL, Frank, and another to Lucy G. Barnard; Cauldwell Av, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, two mortgages, due Oct. 15, 1904, each.....3,500

COX, James M., to William Bickman and another; Lot 224, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

DARIS, Charles A., and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; Madison Av, n e corner of 44th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....50,000

DODGE, Mary S., and another to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Central Park West, n w corner of 83d St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....110,000

GEE, William E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 774, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....26,500

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Henry De F. Weekes; Roosevelt St, 90 and 92, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....1,800

HAYES, Catherine, to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Clay Av, w s, 239.1 ft n of 169th St, monthly installments of $28, 6 per cent.....2,800

HAYES, Catherine, to George S. Busch and wife; Clay Av, w s, 239.1 ft n of 169th St, installments.....850

HESSE, Frank H. S., to James Wilson; Bailey Av, w s, part of Plot 104 and part of 105, on map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge, 3 years.....2,000

KORN, Peter, to Caroline Lichtenstein and others, trustees; 135th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 5 years.....11,000

KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to John Townshend; Lenox Av, n w corner of 115th St, due April 1, 1902.....15,000

LEVINSON, Samuel J., to Fanny Krakower; 74th St, 317 East, prior mtg $15,250, secures notes, 20 months.....1,500

LUTZ, Louis, to George Ehret; Monroe Av, n e corner of 161st St, 1 year.....1,500

McDONALD, Catherine, to Walter A. Burke, executor and trustee; 33d St, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av; 33d St, s s, 288 ft e of 10th Av, and 33d St, s s, 238 ft e of 10th Av, rerecorded, 3 years.....15,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Hyman Sonn and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 141st St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.....70,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Hyman Sonn and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 141st St, building loan, 1 year;.....40,000

NOVEMBER, Amelia, to Henry Sturtz; 3d St, 55 East, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....4,000

RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION Company to Moses T. Pyne and another, as trustees; 11th Av, n w corner of 58th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....540,000

SCHWAB, Samuel, to Sidonie Lutting and another, as executors and trustees; 157th St, s s, 80 ft w of Melrose Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....11,000

STONE, Howard L., to the Lester Shire Manufacturing Company of Boston; 53d St, n s, 294.3 ft e of 1st Av; 74th St, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av; 52d St, 161 East, secures obligations under certain agreement, interest and time due.....

STUMPF, Bartholomew, to Mary Eckhardt; 146th St, n s, Lot 224, map of Mott Haven, 2 years, without interest.....1,000

THOMAS, James C., to Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr.; 7th Av, e s, 60.3 ft s of 37th St, 5 years.....19,500

VON GRIMMERWOW, Ida, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Jerome Av, w s, at southerly boundary line of Lot 19 on High Bridge Association map of Mount Eden, 5 years.....3,000

WEYMANN, Ernst C., to Matilda J. Canfield; Potter Place, s s, 986.4 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALHEIDT, Conrad, to John F. Schreyer.. Nom.

AMOLSKY, David, to Charlotte Hastorf.. $6,250

COOPER, Donia A., to Konrad Kroner and another.....1,500

FINN, William E., to William Rau.....100

FREEMAN, Joseph, to Frank H. Zits.....3,000

GUTWILLIG, Alois, to Margaret M. Herriman and others, trustees.....25,750

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Association Society, 2 assignments, each.....20,000

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees.....Nom.

MARCH, Clement, executor, to Clement March.....Nom.

OPENHYM, Adolphe, and others, trustees, to Leah Buttenwieser.....Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the German Society of the City of New York, trustee.....3,500

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Walter A. Burke, executor.....6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 134; 315 East 9th St, 114 8th Av; 610 East 13th St; 606 East 13th St; 30 Lewis St, and 7 Henry St; Benjamin Goldberg against Meyer & Weill, owners; Benjamin Shapiro, contractor.....$4

AVENUE D, 97 and 99; Peter Callan against Morris Zimmerman, owner and contractor.....$300

11TH ST, 281 and 283 West; Osthinger, Dannemann & Kupka against Daniel Rosenbaum, owner and contractor; Hedwig and Herman Hafker, contractors

11TH ST, 281 and 283 West; Xavier Kneer & Son against Daniel Rosenbaum, owner; Hedwig Hafker, contractor.....509

83D ST, 347 East; City Fire Proofing Company against M. Katz, owner and contractor.....51

42D to 45th Sts, Depew Place to Vanderbilt Av; Henry C. Fischer against New York and Harlem Railroad Company, owner; Herbert W. Harris, contractor.....453

65TH ST, 124 East; Dimock & Fink against W. and W. F. Crocket, owners; Charles Deutschberger, contractor.....159

81ST ST, 235 East; Louis D. Retman against Morris J. Gardner, owner and contractor.....75

118TH ST, 14 and 16 West; George Colon against Michael J. Waughton and another, owners and contractor.....1,578

133TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 7th Av, 16.7 x99.11; Michael Hughes against Jane E. and George L. Schneider, owners; George L. Schuyler & Co., contractors.....4,250

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

Satisfied mechanics' liens filed yesterday, Oct. 3.

80TH ST, 306 West; Max Beigel against Mrs. Emily Wood and another, Sept. 30, 1901.....$36

123D ST, 525 to 529 West; Morris Susfeld against Gilfillan Brothers, Oct. 1, 1901.....20

Lis Pendens.

EMERSON ST and Post Av, n w corner, 100x175; Albert Mamlock against Thomas L. Reynolds and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bloomenthal, Moss & Feiner.

LUDLOW ST, 69; Henry G. de Mell against Louis A. Jappe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Roiston & Horan.

MONROE ST, 245; Jonas Weil and another against Abraham Pachinsky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

167TH AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 25.2x100; Peter Donald against Margaret McCabe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pryor, Millies & Harris.

12TH ST, s s, 470.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Paul Zigler, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. C. Miller.

52D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100.5x irregular; William M. O'Connor against Rose O'Connor, administratrix and another, (partition;) attorneys, Goldbacher & Ackerman.

53D ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; Marie L. Mount against Dora Nathan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Spriggs.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Great Sacrifice.—Two 7-story elevator apartment houses, with stores, 140th to 141st St., east side Amsterdam Av. (Washington Heights,) rentals, $22,800; price, $220,000; will exchange for free and clear property and $160,000 cash. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Great Bargains.—Two five-story apartment houses, with stores, near 141st St. and Amsterdam Av.; rentals, $3,500 and $3,417; $4,500 cash over mortgage of $24,500; honestly worth $32,000. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

$1,500 cash only; genuine sacrifice; tenement, fully rented, $2,000; 16th St., near 9th Av.; asking $17,500; savings bank mortgage, $14,000. Mary Vaughn, 553 West 156th St.

No reasonable offer refused; two five-story double flats in West 83d St.; rental over $6,400. For particulars, Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

Cash or trade, a triple flat on West 98th St.; will trade for lots; rental over $4,100. Particulars, Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

Two-family house, near elevated station; all improvements; newer, &c.; $5,000. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Creston Av., near 198th St., 50x100, $2,700; Decatur Av., cor. Scott Av., 50x100, $3,500. P. Bremer, 1,715 Washington Av.

Bargain.—$8,500, four-story single flat, 162 East 118th St.; rent, $840. Owner, 1,107 East 156th.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HEALTHFUL RIDEWOOD, L. I.—COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PLOT 66X250; HANDSOME STABLE, TWO BOX STALLS; ALL KINDS FRUIT, GARDEN, CHICKEN HOUSE, SHRUBBERY, SHADE; FINE PORCH; FACES EAST; 10 MINUTES FROM DEPOT; FLAG WALK; PRICE $6,000; EASY TERMS; RENT $40 PER MONTH.

J. C. BOGERT, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

FOR SALE, $10,000; or TO LET, $50; a beautiful country residence at Hohokus, N. J., (40 minutes' ride on Erie;) 14 rooms, bath, &c.; large stable; 5 acres ground; highly cultivated; fruit and shade trees. Address Bargain, Box 123 Times Office.

For Sale.—East Orange, seven minutes' walk from East Orange Station, fine avenue, choice 12-room house; every improvement; steam heat; open plumbing; built for owner's occupancy; $9,500; easy terms. Address Bargain, D Box 125 Times Office.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 17 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 161 B'way, N. Y., SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For Sale or Exchange—House, 11 rooms and basement; elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; lot 50x106; fine neighborhood; 18 minutes from New York City Hall; Greenville, N. J. Inquire 72 Fulton St., third floor, New York.

Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 52x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 11 Malden Lane.

East Orange, Near Station.—Several new houses; handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; $5,000 to $6,000; terms to suit. Davis, owner, 53 South Grove St., East Orange, or Adler, 220 Broadway.

$7.50 pays for building lot 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments 50 cents weekly. Apply, 10 Wall St.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges, communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

AT SACRIFICE.—7-room corner house; barn, fruits; $2,000; your own terms. ANSON, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Surrogate Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, ELLEN M. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

BROWN, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York.—By the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To William Roberts, George Oram, William R. Bettles, as Executor of Mary A. Bettles, deceased, Ellen Roberts, Mary Whittaker, Mary Alice Oram, and Susan Oram, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited to appear before one of our Surrogates of the County of New York on the 18th day of November, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Alvar de Comeau, as Executor under the last will and testament of SOPHIA BROWN, deceased. And let the above-named infants then and there show cause why a special guardian should not be appointed to appear for them on said judicial settlement.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. [Seal.] Thomas, one of the Surrogates of our said county, at the County of New York, on the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s27-1awfw2n8

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Meacham, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE C. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. MEADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 230 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA BOEHLEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

Real Estate for Sale. 10c line—6 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Note Location, Terms, Access.

GRANTWOOD
ON THE HUDSON.
270 Feet Above the River.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND
$40.00 a Month
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 1087 Madison. 1,133 Broadway, New York.

If you like the clear, high, dry atmosphere that makes buoyant health and spirits; if tasteful surroundings, good neighbors, modern conveniences, with all the added attractions of river and mountain views, please you, you are the right people, and every house and lot in Grantwood could be sold in one day if all the right people knew that the right place is so near at hand. Give yourself the pleasure of a visit to Grantwood. Then see on what liberal terms you can establish a home there.

Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferries (by Hudson River Traction Co.'s R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry or trolley.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 5,000. SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET. THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.

MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES FROM 42d STREET

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 542 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation, 5c; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES!

Railroad and water front combined. Cheap Land values advancing. Blackwell's Island Bridge. Tunnel under East River. Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough. New York freight rates established. Write if you can't call.

NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LET US ADVISE YOU

AS TO INVESTMENTS IN

FACTORY SITES,
WATER FRONTS,
BUILDING LOTS,
AND HOMES

in the Borough of Queens, 3 to 10 minutes' walk from ferries and closer to approaches to Bridge and Tunnel. Certain development imminent. If you can't call, write

NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, Owner,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

For Sale or Lease.—Brick factory, 20,000 feet floor, vicinity city; power equipment; convenient shipping; little cash; monthly payments. Factory, Z Box 183, Times.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

LOTS AT SLOCUM PARK

Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.
35 minutes from N. Y. City Hall.
For Sale on Easy Terms.

5c. Fare.

If you desire to build a Home we will advance the money at a low rate of interest.

SLOCUM PARK is beautifully situated and has all city improvements, with Gas Electric Lights, Public Schools, Churches Police and Fire Protection. Free mail delivery

HOW TO GET THERE: Take Smith St. (Coney Island) car from N. Y. side of the Bridge direct to Property. Get off at Ave. P or take Kings Co. Elevated (Brighton Beach Division) and get off at Kings Highway. Agents on the grounds daily and Sunday.

SALES OFFICE: Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P. Business Office: 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FENCES?

IT WOULD TAKE

—10 MILES—
to inclose our Flatbush lots.
But we don't have
fences in our new-laid-out
BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.

Come and see how we give everybody advantage of

Hedges of Honeysuckle and Roses

grounds laid out at great expense, using every rare plant, shrub, and tree known.

Investors or Homeseekers,
Write if you can't call.

Take any Flatbush car at Bridge; get off at Beverly Road.

F. J. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
207 East 15th Street, Brooklyn, (on property.)
99 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

SOUTH MIDWOOD,

THE FINEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH. With every street improvement; containing houses representing the highest type of architecture and design. 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y. A New Residence in rich, artistically designed plot 80x140, (or more ground if desired.) Wide piazzas, 12 large rooms, centre hall, parquet floors; hardwood trim; handsome decorations; basins, with hot and cold water between chambers; charming new arrangement of rooms; price $9,500, (worth $11,000;) easy terms.

A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood office, 1,334 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.

2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; bay stoop or oriel or saloon parlor; strictly high-class restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

$6,500; Bedford section; 30 minutes to Manhattan; 3-story brownstone, new open plumbing, elegant decorations, soapstone tubs, furnace; immediate possession. Ashfield & Grimes, 309 Franklin Av., corner Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$500 down, balance $75.00 quarterly, buys handsome 2-story basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; halls and stairs richly carpeted; great bargain at $6,800. KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Av.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Herald predicts Brooklyn boom; invest your money there right soon; largest unimproved corner on main artery, Fulton, near junction of Flatbush. Address, Room 44, 11 Wall St., Manhattan.

Modern houses for sale, rent, or exchange, Brooklyn, Flatbush, Borough Park, Bensonhurst, Bay Ridge, and surrounding residential section. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

$

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
217-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

240 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office Hours, 9-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and Graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.

Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR L. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

MISS BENNETT

Invites Personal Inspection of her
Suburban School for Girls at Beautiful Irvington-on-Hudson.
45 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1243 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 82d year opens Sept. 23.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D.,
Benjamin Lord Buckley, As B., } Principals.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

BRIGHT HALL
HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.
Nyack-on-Hudson.
New York.
Mrs. Salisbury,
Principal.

MISS ANNE BROWN,

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER THIRD.
711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N. Y.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Misses McFee's School.

306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation; Art-Studio. Boys' Primary.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence. Local pupils for Trains. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS in Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

20 Boys Under 13.—The Hinds School, Hempstead, Long Island; 4 teachers; complete appointment; not costly.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray,

New Building, 35 West 34th Street.
"NOW OPEN."
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1880. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

THE SCHOOL OF
COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker,) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 301 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 56th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Musical.

Organ lessons on the large three manual organ in Calvary Church, 21st and 4th Av. Note—Mr. Baker received last week alone five requests from the clergy for organists trained by him; all past pupils occupy good positions. Lacy Baker, 112, East 19th St.

Mandolins.—Large stock, full assortment; good grade $1.75, $2.75, $3.25, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50. Best made, "Am. Conservatory," $7.50, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $20.00, $25.00. J. Howard Foote, 31 Cortlandt St.

The Froehlich School of Music,

2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Mrs. Perle Rous-Wilkinson, Carnegie Hall.—Music: Wagner's Nibelungen interpreted; piano instruction; choral classes; coaching; accompanying.

Mrs. Hrinon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Jeanne Arone, authorized vocal teacher of Florenza d'Aronas method; special teachers' course. 1,219 Madison Av.

Teacher will give piano lessons to young beginners; evenings; terms very moderate. Dion, 1,280 3d Av.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

QUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Electric Motors.—Lighting and Plating Dynamos; large stock; repairing, installing, renting. George Bender, 137 Centre St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 22 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 400-406 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.

STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,

529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2103 HARLEM.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale—Yawl, 65x57x16x6; fully found and in commission; now at Larchmont; built by Clapham; sound, first-class condition; exceptionally comfortable cabin; $2,000. John R. Davies, 135 Broadway. Tel. 1880 Cortlandt.

Yachts and Vessels.—Mianus Motor Works, Mianus, Conn.; bargains; slightly used engines, our own and other makes. Riverside Station.

American Yacht, New Commercial Code, with special hail &c.; flags only; established 1834. The S. McFadden Co., 198 Hudson St.

Flags at factory prices; all wool standard American bunting. Geo. T. Johnson Co., 107 Chambers St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

Renowned throughout the world for Pure, Rich and Sympathetic Tone Combined with greatest Power and Durability.

WAREROOMS:
Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A PIANO

Unsurpassed in tone, mechanism, and durability. THE NEEDHAM. Be sure and get our special reduced cash and installment prices during the next few days. It will pay you. All are cordially invited to inspect our elegant stock of pianos, and to those who cannot call we shall be pleased to send our illustrated catalogue and full information upon receipt of their name and address.

NEEDHAM,

Fifth Avenue & Fifteenth Street.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 26 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

Lindeman & Sons

1836—1901.
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN NEW YORK.
We offer to the public a limited number of our high-grade instruments at factory prices. Your old piano taken in exchange, for which a liberal allowance will be made.
Also a few slightly used pianos at figures that will interest.
Repairing and restoring the lost tone of old pianos a specialty.
Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., 548-550 W. 23d St.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $135; squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$75—BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3.
BIDDLE'S 7 EAST 14TH. 107 EAST 128TH.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 10 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Several fine Cabinet Grand Mahogany and Walnut Upright Pianos, all improvements, latest styles, must be sold at once. Great bargains. JANSSEN, 71-79 E. 130TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., 86th.

Fine upright, $170, $8 monthly; Bradbury piano, $150; $6 monthly. Wigmer, 26 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

PALMER, HERBERT F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Annie Witter Palmer, William Henry Palmer, Reuben Tyler Palmer, Isaac Emerson Palmer, Elisha L. Palmer, Frank L. Palmer, Frederick C. Palmer, George S. Palmer, Mary Alice Mitchell, Arabella Palmer Latimer, Edward A. Palmer, Grace E. Palmer, Percy S. Palmer, Theodore Johnson Palmer, Charlotte May Palmer, Jessie Palmer Clayton, Annie Palmer Butler, Louise A. Hall, Mary E. Hoyt, Anna Turner Ackerman, James Lawrence Turner, William H. Turner, Julius T. Turner, Wendell H. Turner, William Jay Turner, Roger Rolls, Frank Comstock Turner, Isaac Emerson Turner, Maria Cornelia Turner, Lida Packard Sullivan, Mercy Louise Palmer Story, Joseph Clary Palmer, and Fremont P. Palmer, the heirs and next of kin of HERBERT F. PALMER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Annie Witter Palmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herbert F. Palmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-14w6w

Fall and Winter Resorts.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE AUTUMN SEASON AT

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

85 Minutes From New York.

The Laurel House

Opens for the Season on October 1st

The Laurel-in-the-Pines

Opens November 16th

BOTH UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DAVID B. PLUMER

Both of these famous hotels are especially adapted for winter homes. Convenient to the metropolitan centres and with every comfort provided.

A. J. MURPHY, Asst. Manager Laurel House.
F. F. SHUTE, Asst. Manager Laurel-In-the-Pines.

STATLER'S HOTEL,

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
at the main entrance to the Exposition. Rooms, $1.00 per day; Rooms and Meals, $2.00 per day.

THE KENILWORTH

Cor. Elmwood Ave. and Anderson Place.
Statler's High-Grade Fire-proof Annex. European Plan. Rooms, (for two,) $2.00 per day and up.
Mr. J. I. Murray, representing these hotels, is at the Hotel Victoria, New York. He will call on those desiring information.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $6 to $30 cash, $20 to $35, at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c; needles, 20c dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 114 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave., Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

FURNITURE
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

NEW COLONIAL SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 89 Maiden Lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

THREE TYPEWRITER DON'TS.
DON'T PAY $100 FOR A NEW MACHINE.
DON'T BUY A SECOND-HAND ONE.
DON'T RENT ONE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO.'S "EASIER THAN EASY" PAYMENT PLAN WILL SUIT YOU. 18 BROADWAY.

CUT THIS OUT

I have an order for 50 TONS of OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card, and I will call promptly.
BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
MOSES & SON,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

New Beginner.—Will pay you highest prices for furniture and carpets; special prices to those wishing to buy. New Yorker Auction Rooms, 61 West 125th St.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $3 up; ribbons free. Telephone 2266 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 365 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

For Sale—Phonographs, graphophones, music boxes exchanged, repaired, bought, sold cash or $1 weekly. 148 East 58th St.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 39th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 39 Reade St.

Saloon near factories and dry docks; $250 a rent, $28. Fleming, 341 Stanton St., city.

Upholstering business for sale; will invite inspection. 275 West 117th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 198 Montague St., Brooklyn, sixth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 138 Times Office.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 154th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 6c yard.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRAL. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Seville APARTMENT HOTEL,

117 West 58th St.
Three apartments of one to four rooms, $360 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG CAPITALIST.
The owner in fee of over one thousand suburban lots located near and within the limits of a large city desires to form a business connection with one or more capitalists with a view to the more speedy and profitable development of said building.
With open contracts drawing interest and a conservative valuation upon the unimproved lots this property represents not less than $250,000 cash value as a producing property. Parties who can furnish this amount of money can rely upon sure returns upon their investment and a permanent source of income for personal services if they desire active participation in the said business. Address, in confidence, A. W. Lyman, Room 302, Md. Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTEMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Active, reliable man, with $3,000 to $5,000, in real estate operation; $35 weekly; share profits. Handle your own money. Address Ford, 32 West 22d St.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Partner wanted with $150, for already established business; best city location. Inquire 118 Centre St. S. Gallo, 127 Mulberry St.

Mine of valuable rapid selling mineral near New York. Wanted, man with capital to develop; answer till 15th. L., Box 119 Times.

Patent for Sale.—L. D. F. beer measure or pint regulator; 200 now in use. Particulars J. H. Quinn, 3d St., cor. 4th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$10,000 wanted for medical business; immense profits; absolutely certain; business secured. H. Box 140 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Barroom for sale cheap in printing house neighborhood. For particulars apply M. Quinlan, 45 West St.

Fancy fruit and table luxuries store for sale; first-class; bargain. Call Monday, 2,822 7th Av.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 57 Nassau and 120 Fulton St., Room 303.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,305, Near 135th.—Block from station; handsome second-floor rooms, fronting on drive; conveniences.

17th St., 116 East.—Handsomely furnished square room, private bath; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; references.

21st St., 26 West, between 5th and 6th Avs. and near Madison Square.—Superior accommodations with first-class board; table guests accommodated.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

324 St., 321 West.—Two large hall rooms; good closets; running water; gentlemen; references.

48th St., 115 West.—A private family offers, with board, a large, handsome, sunny front room.

55th St., 257 West, Near Broadway.—Newly renovated house; pleasant, large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

55th St., 358 West.—Pleasant rooms, with excellent table; references; table guests accommodated.

56th St., 316 West.—Gentlemen or married couple can find home in private house, with refined surroundings.

98th St., 122 West.—Attractive, large sunny room, with board; large closets; water; $12 for two.

123d St., 168 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table and service; transients.

126th St., 149 West.—Handsome second floor front furnished room, with board; table boarders accommodated; no children; references.

126th St., 169 West.—Elegant room, large closets; running water; excellent board; every convenience; private house.

126th St., 732 West.—Two large connecting rooms, singly or en suite; every convenience; excellent table; references.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lenox Av., 426, Near 131st St.—Well furnished large second-story sunny room; superior board; American family.

Lexington Av., 405.—Room, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator; telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Quiet place; no children; board and washing cheap. Call, three days, 232 East 86th St. S. Dunn, third floor.

Board Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Two ladies wish room and board by Oct. 20 with Christian family in or near West 90th St.; references. X., Box 146 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

18th St., 127 East.—Large, airy furnished rooms for gentlemen; hot and cold water; $6 and $8.

24th St., 109 East.—Desirable room; one or two gentlemen; refined private family; board optional; convenient locality.

53d St., 142 West, (Hotel Quincy.)—30c., 75c., $1 daily; adjacent Broadway; reduction weekly; comfortable rooms; quietness; investigate.

36th St., 65 West.—Parlor and bedroom in apartment, one flight up; bath, steam heat; southern exposure; reasonable for gentleman; references. Kate.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful back parlor for doctor or dentist; furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; references.

65th St., 331 West.—Front and rear rooms, private family; telephone, bath; breakfast optional; references.

64th St., 151 West, Near Broadway.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; in private house; to gentlemen only.

98th St., 317 East.—Two medium, one large; private house; near L and trolley; American family.

103d St., 4 West.—Comfortably furnished room, medium size; all conveniences; excellent location; reasonable. Smith.

121st St., 246 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; dressing room attached; hot and cold water; moderate.

128th St., 15 East.—Fine heated room, furnished or unfurnished, large or small; light housekeeping.

129th St., 319 West.—Parlor and bedroom; suitable for two; use of piano; $4. Wendelburg.

Mount Morris Hotel, 36 Av. and 120th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night up.

Wanted—Man to share expense of $15 flat; light, healthy; privilege to cook, &c. Peck, 96 Charlton St.

Brooklyn.

Henry St., 94.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; for gentleman or man and wife; baths, gas; all conveniences for comfort; terms moderate.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 248 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 9 A. M., at 2,068 1st Avenue, Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order mortgagee.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells to-day bric-a-brac, &c., at 129 Delancey St.; noon and evening.

Help Wanted—Females.

Wanted—Stenographer (beginner) wishing experience under expert court reporter; excellent permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Young girl, High School graduate, to learn to operate telephone and do clerical work. Apply Blanchard, 268 Canal St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Boy.—Bright boy, 16, to run errands and make himself useful. Kimmerle & Dawes, 627 Broadway.

Cattlemen on live stock steam

MEDAL PRESENTED TO ABRAM S. HEWITT

Chamber of Commerce Gives It to Him in Honor of His Services.

He Was Active and Influential in Securing Rapid Transit Tunnel—President Jesup Made the Presentation.

A gold medal, struck in recognition of the services of Abram S. Hewitt in the cause of civic rapid transit under municipal ownership, was presented to the ex-Mayor yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce by President Morris K. Jesup.

On the medal is this inscription: "Ingenio suo urbis benefactor et rei publicae conservator," which, translated, reads as follows: "By his genius, benefactor of the city and conservator of public property."

President Jesup, in his presentation speech, said: "I will say, however, not only as President, but as your lifelong friend, that my heart is full of gratitude, not only for what you have done for our city, but for the great services you have rendered during your long life in promoting public measures that have contributed to make our city and Nation great. May God spare your life for many years yet is the sincere prayer of us all.

"And for you, Sir, in the words of Mme. de Staël, I would say, 'When a noble life has prepared old age, it is not the decline that it reveals, but the first days of immortality.'"

Mr. Hewitt, in his reply, said:

"I am sure that you and every member of the Chamber will sympathize with me in my inability to find suitable words to express my profound sense of the honor conferred by the presentation of this beautiful medal, the artistic excellence of which greatly enhances the gratitude which I feel, but to which I cannot give adequate utterance. In the course of a long life, devoted largely to the public service, I have been more accustomed to criticism than to commendation, although at the hands of this Chamber I have never lacked the cordial approval which is so grateful to public servants.

"The present honor should perhaps have been deferred until the completion of the rapid transit system, with which this occasion will imperishably link my name. Time, however, moves with relentless tread, and when a man reaches his eightieth year it may be well supposed, as doubtless it was by the Chamber, that whatever recognition it desired to make during my lifetime should be quickly done. I regard it, and my family will always look upon it, as the seal of your approbation upon my public career.

"No man need expect a higher honor, for the Chamber of Commerce represents in a unique degree the solid judgment of the leaders of commerce and industry in this great city. Necessarily the gracious remarks of your President have had a personal direction, and in the reply which I propose to make I trust I may be acquitted of any want of modesty in narrating the circumstances which have connected me with the great system of rapid transit now nearing its completion."

After reviewing the history of the efforts culminating in the letting of the tunnel contracts, Mr Hewitt continued:

"In achieving this result the Chamber of Commerce has been the prime mover, and I think it is not too much to say that in the future its successful intervention will be regarded as one of the most creditable achievements in its long and honorable history, identified, as it was and is, with the construction of the Erie Canal, and of the great system of water supply, which has made it possible for more than three millions of people to dwell together in health and comfort.

"If, by the continued efforts of the Chamber of Commerce we can secure a Municipal Government which will enable great public works to be undertaken and carried to completion with the same economy and honesty as have characterized the execution of the Erie Canal, the Croton Water Works, and the Rapid Transit system, no reasonable limits can be assigned to the future growth of this city in prosperity and grandeur.

"In conclusion I take this occasion to thank the members of the Chamber for the confidence which they have so warmly manifested in my efforts to serve the public, and I am particularly grateful to Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, Mr. Alexander E. Orr, and Mr. William E. Dodge for the gracious remarks which they were good enough to make at the time when the Chamber voted to bestow upon me this medal. It will be treasured by my children as the most precious possession which will descend to them, and be regarded by them, as it is by me, as the crowning honor of a long career which, by this action of the Chamber of Commerce, is brought to a felicitous ending."

The speech received the greatest attention, and at the conclusion the applause of the members of the Chamber was liberal.

At the conclusion of the presentation ceremony, the Chamber elected fifty-one new members, and named a committee to arrange for the annual dinner on Nov. 19. Previous to the regular meeting an extra meeting was held, at which Thomas P. Hall and A. Foster Higgins were elected Commissioners of Pilots.

CONDEMNS POLICE FORCE.

Chamber of Commerce Charges that It Is Corrupt and Asks the Mayor to Remedy the Evil.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday approved these resolutions in regard to metropolitan police corruption:

Whereas, In the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the permanent commercial, financial, and industrial interests of a municipality are directly dependent upon a government that commands the respect and confidence of its people and guarantees security for capital and labor; and

Whereas, There is a widespread and well-founded belief in this city that certain officials in the Police Department are addicted to corrupt practices, and are soliciting and receiving moneys for the wicked protection of vice and crime, thus encouraging the lawless element of this city to the detriment of decent and honest government and to the endangering of life and property; and

Whereas, The Charter of Greater New York has conferred upon the Mayor the high duty and responsibility of removing the head of any department that is incompetent or guilty of violations of law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Chamber be and hereby is directed to urge the Mayor to exercise the supreme power vested in him to the end that the reproach now universally resting upon the government and good name of this city may be speedily removed.

In accordance with the resolutions, President Jesup sent the following letter to Mayor Van Wyck:

I inclose herewith copy of preamble and resolution passed unanimously by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at its meeting held this day. I can add but little to the force of the resolution referred to.

The charges against the Police Department made so universally in the press and apparently sustained by the revelations of various committees, by judicial investigation, and by the District Attorney, constitute a reproach against the good name of our city, and is the cause of humiliation to its citizens whether at home or abroad.

May I venture to express the hope that the resolution of this Chamber, which represents the great commercial and industrial interests of this city and State, may have your most serious and prompt consideration, and that you may see fit to adopt such measures as will effectually check and remove the evils that have become patent to every one in the community.

Mayor Van Wyck will receive the letter in his morning mail.

Ohio Preacher Called to Brooklyn.

The members of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church Society, at Bushwick Avenue and Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, have extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis of Cincinnati, Ohio. The pulpit of the church has been vacant since the first of the year, when the Rev. Charles W. King resigned. Dr. Baylis has received a call from the congregation of the First Congregational Church at Saratoga, but it is understood that he will accept the former call. Dr. Baylis is but a little over thirty years old. He is well known in the West as a lecturer. He spent several years as a missionary in the Rocky Mountains.

Another Gift for Robert Edwards.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from "An American Woman" toward purchasing a suit of clothes for Robert Edwards, who rescued from drowning a lad who had fallen into the East River last Sunday.

AGED ENGINEER'S DEATH.

Wood Benson, 95, Who for Many Years Ran a Central Engine, Died in the Almshouse.

Wood Benson, ninety-five years old, probably the oldest locomotive engineer in the country, who ran for many years over the New York Central Railroad, died in the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday. The closing years of his life were spent in east side lodging houses, where he was remarkable for the neatness of his attire. He said he had money enough to enable him to finish his days without becoming an object of charity by living in that manner. For many years he had been a familiar figure about the Grand Central Station, where he was fond of watching the movements of the trains.

The old man went to Bellevue Hospital on June 25 with a scalp wound. He was very feeble, and, being homeless, was sent to the Almshouse. There he said he was the first engineer to have a regular run in America, and told many anecdotes of early railroading and of the great railroad builders of two generations ago, many of whose autographs he still retained. He said that he did his first work as a boy in the old Dry Dock Bank, but read so much about George Stephenson and his engines, that, with his mother's consent, he worked his way to England, and after many hardships got work as a locomotive stoker, and was soon made an engineer. He then returned to this country with a new locomotive, which he ran.

He boasted of false teeth which he said Commodore Vanderbilt had bought for $150 and given to him. He was variously credited with having run Peter Cooper's Tom Thumb, the De Witt Clinton, the Stourbridge Lion, the John Bull, and other pioneer American engines on their first trips, but these stories are not borne out by the records. Marcus C. Roselle of the Arlington Hotel at Washington last night telegraphed to an undertaker here that he would be responsible for the cost of proper burial for the old man.

POLICE DEPARTMENT BUDGET.

Commissioner Murphy Asks for $930,288 More Than Was Allowed Last Year.

The budget of the Police Department for 1901 was considered yesterday by the Board of Estimate. Mayor Van Wyck made few comments through the session. Police Commissioner Murphy appeared, and said that on account of illness Chief Clerk Kipp would explain the items.

The total amount asked for the Police Department was $12,092,611, as against $11,162,232 allowed for 1901. The increase asked for next year is $930,288. Chief Clerk Kipp explained that the largest increase was for salaries, amounting to $566,650, most of which was mandatory. Four new Captains and four new precincts were to be provided for. A request was made that 100 new patrolmen be appointed next year. Mayor Van Wyck had this item struck from the budget. The sum of $216,000 was asked for the improvement of the police telegraph and telephone service. This request was made last year, and was not allowed. Mayor Van Wyck ordered the item cut out of the budget for 1902.

Commissioner John B. Sexton then explained the budget of the Health Department. He asked for an increase of $346,266. Mayor Van Wyck talked to Commissioner Sexton in an undertone. There were requests for several increases in salaries, and Mayor Van Wyck said that unless they were shown to be absolutely necessary the amounts would be disallowed.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Hears More Testimony For and Against the Building of Proposed Port Chester Railroad.

Additional evidence favorable to the petitioners who want a certificate to build the proposed New York and Port Chester Railroad was given yesterday before the State Railroad Commission, in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Those opposing the proposed road endeavored to learn the names of the men who are backing the new undertaking. The New York and Port Chester Company offered to give this information in executive session, but when the opposition sought to learn publicly the representatives of the new enterprise objected, and the commission sustained the objection.

Edward P. Folger, assistant city engineer of New Rochelle, testified that the proposed road was practicable; that there was no objection to it on the part of the people of New Rochelle, and that he believed the investment would be profitable.

S. S. Randall, a large property owner in the Bronx, strongly favored the road, which, he said, would do much to enhance values, develop the locality, and increase the population. William C. Gotshall, the engineer of the New York and Port Chester Company, was further cross-examined. His evidence related almost entirely to engineering propositions connected with the road.

The commission adjourned after this to reassemble at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE ASPHALT PAVING CHARGES.

Statement that the City Is Paying Too Much for Work Received by the Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck has received the charges made by Gen. C. H. T. Collis that higher prices were being paid for asphalt paving than during the administration of Mayor Strong. Mayor Van Wyck paid no attention to the charges yesterday, and did not even read them. The charges will be sent to the Commissioners of Accounts for investigation.

Commissioner John Hertle, who has made a special study of the asphalt contracts and who made a voluminous report to Mayor Van Wyck about a year ago, stated that the Asphalt Trust was in control of the situation and could charge the city whatever prices it pleased. Mayor Van Wyck early in his administration threatened to break the monopoly of the Asphalt Trust even to the extent of establishing a municipal asphalt plant. He said that an appropriation of $1,000,000 should be made to establish a city plant to fight the trust. There was no action taken on this plan, and of late dozens of orders for asphalt paving have been rushed through by the city officials.

TO STUDY YELLOW FEVER.

Plans for Government Work in This Line to be Published.

The plans devised by Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, for the establishment of an institute for the study of yellow fever have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The plans will be published fully in the forthcoming issue of The New York Medical Journal. Members of the proposed institute are to be medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service or others specially qualified, and will work in four sections, each section having a special list of topics for consideration.

The bureau's officers, with the Directors of the Hygienic Laboratory, the Surgeon General, and a Secretary will constitute the Executive Board. In this way the machinery of the institute will be operated readily in the bureau, while the actual work will be carried on by members in various places. Under the present system the work of the Marine Hospital Service on this disease is being carried on along more or less independent lines by a limited number of officers.

New West Side Car Route Opened.

The Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday opened a new route, by means of which the journey between the upper west side and the shopping district, Sixth Avenue south of Twenty-third Street, is shortened by about twelve minutes, and incidentally began the use of electricity on a portion of the Seventh Avenue road between Forty-fourth and Twenty-third Streets. The new route begins at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, thence via Amsterdam Avenue to Seventy-second Street; thence via Broadway to Forty-fourth Street; thence via Seventh Avenue to Twenty-third Street, through Twenty-third Street to Sixth Avenue; thence via Sixth Avenue to Fourth Street.

QUEER GOLDEN WEDDING FETE.

Celebrated in a Driftwood Hut Built by the Happy Couple in a Marsh at Sheepshead Bay.

In a driftwood hut, built with their own hands, Rudolph Louis, beachcomber, and his wife, Sanke Louis, celebrated their golden wedding last night at Sheepshead Bay. Their home is in a salt marsh at the foot of Voorhies Avenue and at high tide is surrounded with water. About forty guests, most of them as poor as they and every one with one or more dogs, picked their way over planks laid from the lonely shore out to the little house, where they found a warm welcome and a little feast.

The couple were married in Stuttgart when Rudolph was twenty-four years old, his bride being one year younger. He followed the sea until thirteen years ago, when he went to Sheepshead Bay. Miss Ungardt, a relative, owned a strip of land which was four feet under water at low tide. Louis filled it in till he got room enough to build a little hut. Then he filled in more and more until he had quite a dry spot; there they have lived ever since. Then he was dispossessed after a lawsuit in which he claimed that Miss Ungardt told him if he could recover any of the land he could use it as long as he lived. Then he squatted on the site of his present home, which is owned by the Long Island Railroad. The house has been under construction for six months, and was only finished on the day before the party. It covers 12 by 18 feet and contains two rooms.

The old sailor made a speech to his guests in badly broken English, in which he said that all the gold about this golden wedding was the golden estimation of their neighbors. Then he and his frau went through a quaint German wedding dance to the music of an accordion, and more good times wore away the evening.

MOB'S CHASE AFTER A NEGRO.

The Man Had Nearly Killed Another Negro with a Razor.

An angry mob last night chased through several streets of the Tenderloin district a negro, who had assaulted and nearly killed another negro, whose name could not be learned at a late hour.

The assault occurred in front of the Reform Club, at Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and was witnessed by Miss Lena Zeigler of 39 West Twenty-sixth Street. She says the negro, who gave his name at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he was subsequently taken, as Henry Miller, twenty-three years old, of 310 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, had quarreled with another negro. Miller drew a razor, nearly cut the scalp from the strange man, and also slashed him in several places.

Miller then ran down the avenue with a shouting mob at his heels, and made across the park at Madison Square. Hugh Smith of 623 Second Avenue attempted to stop him, and had the fingers of both hands cut by the negro's razor.

Policeman Baury seized the negro at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and with the aid of other policemen rescued him from the crowd and took him to the police station.

The man he had assaulted was found in an unconscious condition at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. He was removed to the New York Hospital.

BANKRUPT MERCHANT INDICTED.

Mark Chambers Charged with Perjury and with Concealing Goods.

Arrested under the first indictment for violations of the National bankruptcy laws ever returned by a Federal Grand Jury in this district, Mark Chambers, a bankrupt fur merchant, formerly doing business at 65-67 East Twelfth Street, was on Wednesday committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $5,000 bail by Judge Adams of the United States Court.

Chambers is charged in the indictment with concealing part of his stock in trade from William Ford Upson, receiver, and with perjury in the bankruptcy proceedings. Description and value of the stock was declared to be unknown to the Grand Jury beyond articles valued at $411, which were set forth.

James, Schell & Elkus, who, as counsel for the Fur Merchants' Credit Association, were instrumental in Chambers's apprehension, declare that the value of the goods Chambers secreted is fully $20,000.

Chambers failed on Oct. 1, 1900, his liabilities being estimated at $45,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

INCOMPETENT EVIDENCE.—Lyman B. Woodward, a driver in the employ of Alvin I. Loomis and another, was kicked by the horse he was driving. On the trial of Woodward's action against his employers to recover damages, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants. After the horse had kicked the plaintiff, he was sold by the defendants to one Meyers, who, having been sworn as a witness, testified that he had owned the animal for some months. He was then asked what kind of disposition the horse had. Woodward objected to this question, on the ground that it called for a description of the horse long after the accident. The evidence was received, however, and the witness answered that the horse was a good-dispositioned animal, in his judgment, and that he never saw the horse kick at anything unless he was playing.

The Fourth Appellate Division, on appeal, holds, Justice Williams dissenting, that the evidence of Meyers was clearly incompetent. Justice Rumsey, who gives the prevailing opinion, says that it cannot be said that the evidence did no harm, because it was addressed to the precise question at issue, and which was strongly contested upon the trial. Justice Williams places his dissent on the ground that the evidence complained of was not prejudicial to the plaintiff. He says:

"If the jury believed the horse to be of such vicious tendencies as plaintiff by his witnesses proved on the trial, they might well refuse to credit plaintiff's evidence that he never discovered it during all the time he was using the horse before he was injured, and they might on the contrary infer from the facts proved in plaintiff's behalf on the trial that he had knowledge of the vicious character of the horse, and then have rendered their verdict upon the theory that he assumed the risk of using the horse."

QUESTION OF TITLE IN HIGHWAY BY ADVERSE POSSESSION.—In an action brought by Maurice J. Halleran's ancestor against the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo to compel the removal of certain telephone poles erected by the defendant in front of the plaintiff's lands, the complaint was dismissed by the trial court because the poles had not caused any substantial damage to any easement of light, air, and access which the owner of the land had in the highway, it being conceded that the plaintiff had no record title to the land to the centre of the highway. The Fourth Appellate Division, on appeal, has affirmed the judgment for the defendant.

Justice Rumsey, who gives the Court's opinion, says: "The plaintiff, although admitting that he has no record title to the highway in front of his premises, insists that he has acquired title thereto by adverse possession. It appears that the plaintiff and his predecessors in title have from time to time, required by statute, cut down the weeds growing in the highway in front of his premises; that once in seven or eight years he has cultivated the land extending from the sides of the road out to the beaten track; sowed crops and seeded it, and has taken off the crops from time to time and cut the grass there growing. He has not in any way inclosed it, nor has his occupation of it been exclusive or interfered with the rights of passage of any one desirous of traveling upon the highway clear up to his fence. Without, therefore, considering whether, under any circumstances, one can obtain an adverse title to a highway in front of his land, we think no adverse title has been acquired in this case, because, as the plaintiff admits that there was no written instrument conveying title, he could not have obtained title by adverse possession unless he had inclosed the land or customarily cultivated it, and such cultivation must be notorious, hostile, and exclusive, and unless the adverse possession has those qualities it is never effectual as the foundation of a claim of adverse title. If the plaintiff were the owner of the land to the centre of the highway, he would have no right of action either for damages caused by the erection of the poles and the cutting of his trees, or perhaps would be entitled to an injunction to compel the removal of the poles."

Rumors About King Edward's Health.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 3.—The newspapers here to-day revive the rumor that King Edward is in a serious condition from cancer of the tongue without adducing any evidence to that effect. Sir Francis Laking, King Edward's physician, went to Balmoral to-day. His Majesty is reported to be suffering from an attack of rheumatism, but he went for a drive during the afternoon.

MR. ROGERS MUST APPEAR.

Required to Answer for Alleged Contempt of Court in the Suit of J. Edward Addicks.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday issued an order directing that Henry H. Rogers, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, appear before him on Tuesday next to answer for contempt of court in failing to appear before Benjamin Barker, a special examiner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the suit of J. Edward Addicks against the Boston Gas Light Company, and the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company, in a suit now pending in the United States District Court for Massachusetts.

The order is based on the affidavits of Oscar Wagner, a lawyer in the office of counsel for the complainant, who makes affidavit that he made seven different efforts to serve the order of the Court upon Mr. Rogers, and that Aug. 22, he saw Mr. Rogers embark on the yacht Kanawah at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, East River. That the yacht stopped off the Battery and a launch was sent ashore in which were two persons. That he recognized Mr. Rogers from a photograph he had in his pocket, and addressed him as "Mr. Rogers."

The affidavit further recites that the person whom he addressed turned and said: "What do you want?" but that when the lawyer attempted to hand him the subpoena Mr. Rogers boarded the launch. Wagner further states that he offered the subpoena money to Mr. Rogers, but that it was rejected, and that when Mr. Rogers boarded the launch he, Wagner, threw the subpoena notice at the feet of Mr. Rogers.

WOMAN PASSENGER KILLED.

Many on Board an Eighth Avenue Trolley Car Witness the Victim's Fatal Fall and Mutilation.

As south-bound open Car No. 1,114 of the Eighth Avenue Line was approaching the transfer station at Eighty-sixth Street at 8 o'clock last night, a middle-aged woman stepped down upon the running board, and before the car had quite stopped, alighted. She spun around and fell heavily on the pavement, striking on the back of her head. Her left leg fell just before the rear wheel and was cut off. The car was well filled, and all saw the accident, which threw a number of women passengers into hysterics.

Dr. De Kappel came with an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, but he pronounced the woman dead. Her skull had been fractured. The conductor, Frederick Kroeler of 60 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, was arrested and locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Police Station by Policeman Faubel. The woman's body was taken there, too, and then sent on to the Harlem Morgue after a vain effort to identify it.

The following description was given by the police: Forty years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall; weight, about 135 pounds; brown hair; gray skirt; black straw hat; striped shirtwaist; black shoes.

POLICEMAN BADLY HURT.

Was Run Down in Central Park by a Woman Automobilist.

Mrs. B. M. Baruch of 351 West Eighty-sixth Street, while riding in an automobile yesterday morning on the East Drive, in Central Park, near Eighty-seventh Street, ran over Mounted Policeman John E. Hoey of 206 Fifty-seventh Street, attached to the Central Park Squad, perhaps fatally injuring him. Hoey was taken by the Park Ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital, at Madison Avenue and East Seventieth Street, where he now is.

Mrs. Baruch and her chauffeur, Henry Hitchenbach, were arrested, taken to the Arsenal Police Station, and later appeared at the Yorkville Police Court, where they were discharged.

The accident seems to have been unavoidable. Mrs. Baruch was in control of the machine when the accident happened. Policeman Hoey was walking up the East Drive, leading his horse. The automobile's warning bell scared the horse, which jumped aside, jerking Hoey in front of the automobile. He was knocked down, the wheels passing over his chest and stomach, breaking four ribs on the left side and injuring him internally.

Hoey is thirty-seven years old, married, and became a member of the police force in 1890.

JUSTICE JEROME'S RETORT.

Bench Warrants Issued for Alleged Gamblers After Bondsmen's Counsel Hints at a Non-Appearance.

Justice Jerome took summary action yesterday in a matter developing from the examination of several alleged east side gamblers in Special Sessions. Four men, who were arrested last month upon the complaint of a priest for running a "crap" game at 2,011 Third Avenue, were, upon their arraignment, then held in $500 bail for further examination. Yesterday the hearing took place before Justice Jerome, and he announced that he would hold the accused men for trial in $1,000 bail each. The Justice said, however, that he would allow the $500 bail bonds to stand over until to-day, when the bondsmen could come into court and increase their sureties to $1,000 in each case. After this the Justice adjourned court and retired to his chambers.

He had hardly been out of the court-room five minutes when Lewis Spiegal, counsel for the bondsmen, appeared and suggested that the $500 bonds would not hold, and that, therefore, when wanted one of his clients might fail to appear to make good the bond or produce the prisoners.

Justice Jerome arose instantly.

"What do you mean by that assertion?" he exclaimed. "Do you think I will allow any such trickery and nonsense for a minute? I will forfeit every one of those bonds immediately and issue bench warrants for the prisoners."

The lawyer strove to appease the Judge, but Justice Jerome would not listen to him. Donning his gown, he hurried into the courtroom, reconvened court, and ordered the forfeiture of all the bonds, and issued bench warrants for the arrest of the four accused men. They will all have to give new bonds in $1,000 each.

SHELL OF GLYPTODON FOUND.

Fossil Remains of Remote Relative of the Armadillo Discovered in Texas.

Word has been received by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Curator of the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History, of the discovery of the entire side of the shell of a fossil glyptodon by an expedition from the American Museum of Natural History in Texas.

This animal is remotely related to the armadillo, and is one of the distinctively South American types which invaded North America in the Pliocene period. It has hitherto been known in this country by only two teeth and a few pieces of the shell, recorded by Profs. Cope and Leidy in Texas and Florida in 1886 and 1889.

The great shell found by the American Museum is four feet long, accompanied by the heavily armored tail, all beautifully sculptured and in perfect preservation. It is not a true glyptodon, but more like the species hoplophorus from the bone caverns of Brazil, which is described by Lund.

This specimen has been shipped to the museum. It was found by one of the expeditions sent out especially for fossil horses. It looks more like a turtle than a mammal, the body being encased in a dome-shaped shell of bone ornamented with an elaborate mosaic pattern.

Theft of Bonds in Berlin.

Speyer & Co., bankers of this city, reported yesterday the loss by theft of $10,000 Northern Pacific general lien 3 per cent. bonds, Nos. 7,803 to 7,806 for $500, Nos. 11,785 to 11,788 and 1,582, 11,788, and 11,789 at $1,000. These bonds were the property of a Berlin customer of the Speyers and were stolen at the German capital. The name of the customer and the circumstances attending the loss were not disclosed.

First Aid to the Injured Classes.

The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured announces that classes are now forming. Persons wishing to join may apply to the Assistant Secretary of the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, Room 411.

Leroy Dresser Goes to Oyster Bay.

Leroy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association, was feeling so much better last night that he was able to leave for his home in Oyster Bay.

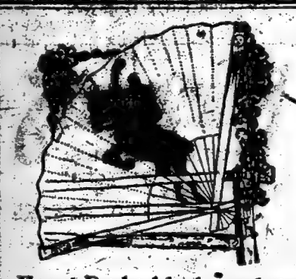

Every Derby block produced by Derby manufacturers of merit is conservative—their agencies in every little village and town throughout the United States demand it.

New York can carry more style.

The reason we offer our own Derby as well as the conservative Derbies; and will offer a new one every year.

A little difference in cut makes a big difference in style. The broad pointed lapel is a case in point.

Find them on these long overcoats, $20 to $32.

Beauties.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

POLICEMAN REFUSED TO SERVE WARRANT

Issued in Abduction Case to Parkhurst Society Agents.

Patrolman Urges Commissioner Murphy's Order in Excuse—District Attorney Will Test Its Legality.

The order of Commissioner Murphy to all policemen on post to refuse to serve warrants issued at the request of anti-vice societies was obeyed to the letter yesterday morning by a policeman of the West Twentieth Street Station, who was asked to serve a warrant issued by Justice Jerome for the Parkhurst society against a woman charged with abduction. The legality of Commissioner Murphy's order will now be tested by the District Attorney.

The defendant in the case is Mrs. Batcheller of 226 West Twenty-fifth Street, and the proceedings leading up to her arrest yesterday were conducted with much secrecy. She is charged with the abduction of Marie Augusta Vannson, a French girl, under eighteen years of age. The woman, who is now in the Tombs, is not the only person involved in the abduction.

Superintendent McClintock and Assistant Superintendent Hammond of the Parkhurst society secured a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Batcheller from Justice Jerome either Wednesday night or yesterday morning. They started out to serve the warrant soon after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They found a policeman on post on West Twenty-fifth Street. They showed him their warrant and requested him to serve it. The policeman, in obedience to Commissioner Murphy's order, he said, refused firmly, though the agents of the society pointed out to him that he was defying the law of the State.

McClintock and Hammond then went to the West Twentieth Street Station and asked the Sergeant for an officer to serve their warrant for them. A policeman was assigned and the woman was arrested and taken immediately to the Tombs. When she will be arraigned could not be learned yesterday.

Justice Jerome was asked last night how the matter of the policeman's refusal to serve his warrant will be brought up. The Justice said that he would have to leave the case in the hands of the District Attorney who would see to it that Commissioner Murphy's order was tested in the courts. Justice Jerome said that at any other time than the present he would push the charges of misdemeanor against the policeman for failing to serve the warrant, but as he may resign his seat on the bench in view of the coming campaign he could not give the attention to the case which its importance deserved.

No one officially interested in the charges of abduction against the woman would discuss the case, alleging as their reasons that there were certain important facts involved in the charges which, if made public, would defeat the ends of justice. They admitted, however, that the possibility of charges being brought against the policeman for his refusal to serve Justice Jerome's warrant was one of the least important features of the case.

GIRLS WERE PANIC-STRICKEN.

When Fire Broke Out in Canal Street House They Had to be Carried Down Fire Escapes.

Fire broke out in the second floor of the four-story brick structure at 289 Canal Street, which extends back to Walker Street, at a few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening. The second and third floors of the building are occupied by Cooper & Lapen, cloak manufacturers.

Patrolman Ralph Micella, who was passing, saw flames burst from the second story window on Walker Street, and heard the screams of fifty girls employed there. He turned in an alarm, and with Patrolman Edson Yaw and Detective Philip J. Carroll, who were near by, rushed to the assistance of the girls.

Carroll climbed up to the fire escape on the Walker Street side of the building and placed the fire escape ladder to enable the young women to climb down in safety. The screaming girls, however, huddled on the fire escapes, panic-stricken. The policeman was obliged to climb up the fire escapes and carry down about twenty who appeared to be paralyzed with fear. By the time the engines arrived all of the girls had been taken from the building.

The flames were quickly subdued. The origin of the fire is unknown, but believed to have been caused by the ignition of a can of benzine, a large quantity of which is stored by the cloak manufacturers. The police estimate the damage at $1,500.

Old Clothes Wanted for Prisoners.

The Prison Association of New York, 135 East Fifteenth Street, earnestly appeals for gifts of cast-off clothing to supply the wants of prisoners released from the penitentiaries. No allowance of money for clothing is made by the State or city to men serving short sentences. If they are committed in the Summer and discharged in the Winter, the clothes they wore when they entered are returned to them. Many men cannot get work unless they are respectably clad. The cold weather will soon be upon us, and garments of every description, including hats and shoes, will be welcomed at the office of the association, and gifts acknowledged. On notification by postal card or telephone, bundles will be sent for.

To Raise Funds for a New Church.

A fair is now in progress at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a Roman Catholic church at Turner's, Orange County. This evening an address by James D. Sullivan will be a feature of the fair. To-morrow night Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller will speak, and Andrew Mack, with a number of his new songs, will be the attraction Sunday evening.

H. O'Neill & Co.

ARE OFFERING IN THEIR

TRIMMED HAT DEPT.

An extensive variety of choice novelties in Walking Hats, Toques and Bonnets at Exceptionally Low Prices.

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY:

FRENCH FELT HATS

of the finest quality, handsomely trimmed with the finest materials and showing the very latest color combinations.

4.48 and 4.98 each

Latest novelties in Untrimmed Hats, fine Millinery Velvets, Ostrich Goods, Flowers and Ornaments.

Misses' and Children's Dept.

Exceptional Values in Suits and Jackets for To-day and Saturday.

Misses' Tailor Made Suits,
Made of Correct Cloth, New Blouse Jacket, Yoke Effect, Flare Skirt trimmed with rows of stitching, Percaline lined, Colors Tan and Black, 14 to 18 years. **18.00**

Misses' Box Jackets,
Of Kersey, notched Collar, Cuffs and Reveres, neatly stitched, lined with heavy satin, 14 to 18 year sizes. **12.98**

Children's Jackets,
Box Reefer Jackets of heavy Beaver Cloth, with two Capes, Collar, Cuffs and Capes edged with Velvet Cording, 6 to 14 year sizes. **3.98**

A Large Assortment of Children's Trimmed Hats for School and Dress Wear at Very Attractive Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

If You Have A Thought

inside of your head that you want a new hat outside of your head, you needn't think twice where to go.

All the popular shapes are here, including the new English Taper Crown Derby, and Panama shapes in Soft Hats—$3.

Perhaps it's a Fall Suit you have in mind—a few confined patterns in Rough Scotch Cheviots and Homespuns—$20 & $25—will tempt you.

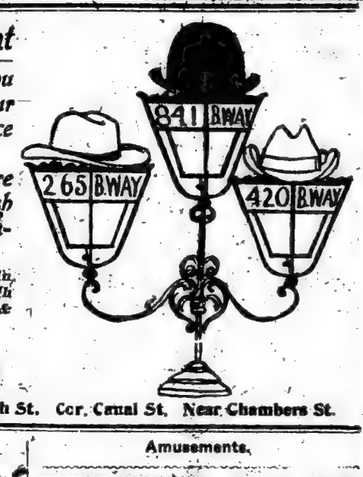

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 14th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Last 2 Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Saturday. CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE. NEXT MONDAY CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT CHARLES HAWTREY in the great London comedy success, A MESSAGE FROM MARS. Seats now on sale.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN | THE RED KLOOF By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way. "A NOTEWORTHY SUCCESS."—Sun. Evgs at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. Klaw & Erlanger's Trocadours | THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. Xtra Matinees Oct. 9 and Oct. 16. The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FLORODORA

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Bills. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "Turned Up," Warner & Reider. Vaud. Big show, Little Prices, 15, 25, 50c. "The Last Word," Fiersni Troupe. The Hanlons, Continuous, Vaud. 25&50c. "Rosie's Baby," Jacques Inside. Other Vaud. Acts. 15, 25c. Eve., 15, 25, 50c. "A Night Off," Great Daly Comedy. Grand Vaudeville. Aft. 15, 25c.; 15, 25, 50c

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "His success sweeping and unequivocal."—Ev. Sun. WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER. Under direction of DAVID BELASCO.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way. Castle Sq. Op. Co. Opera in English. To-night, 8. Sat. Mat. 2. LOHENGRIN | CARMEN Last time. Pcs. 25c, $1. Nxt. Cav. Rusticana, I Pagliacci. First

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. HOWARD & EMERSON'S FOL-DE-ROL Burlesquers. This Sunday Night. Grand Concert. 25c., 50c.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday, 2:15. J. K. Stoddart in The Bonnie Briar Bush

AMERICAN 42d ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Northern Lights. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI. 20—Other Acts—20. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS. KING'S CARNIVAL. Supper at Sherry's & special features.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND Opera House WINCHESTER Nat Wk—Heart of Maryland.

14TH STREET Great Success. John E. Kellerd in Theatre The Cipher Code. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sat. & Sun. Nights, 25c.

Amusements.

LYCEUM BERTHA GALLAND 4th Ave. & 23d ... Mat 2:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. 4TH WEEK. THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light northwesterly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,145. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

MR. LOW'S LETTER PLEDGES HOME RULE

Responsible to the People Alone If Elected Mayor.

CONFIDENT OF THEIR AID

Issue Defined as Rescuing the City From Domination Surrendered to One Working for His Own Pocket—Police and Excise Reform Promised.

Seth Low made public last night his letter of acceptance of the nominations for Mayor which have been tendered to him by the various anti-Tammany organizations. The letter is addressed to the Citizens' Union, the Republican City Committee, the Greater New York Democracy, the Brooklyn Democracy, the German-American Union, the German-American Municipal League of Manhattan, the Austro-Hungarian Anti-Tammany Association, the German-American League, the Independent Democracy, and the German-American Reform Union.

The organizations are named in the order in which they offered Mr. Low the nomination, the German-American Reform Union, which held its convention last night, being last. Mr. Low did not give out the letter until 10 o'clock, holding it until he had positive information of his nomination by the German-American Union.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The letter of Mr. Low is as follows:

"You have summoned me to be the leader in the campaign about to be waged for the overthrow of Tammany Hall, and for the government of the city, in the essential spirit of home rule, from the City Hall itself. In accepting, formally, the nominations you have tendered to me it has been made clear, I trust, that I understand the obligations laid upon me by nominations so diverse in origin, and that I shall discharge these obligations to the best of my ability. I appreciate that this summons, under all the circumstances, is itself a great honor, albeit it imposes so heavy a burden; and for this honor I beg to thank you, and those whom you represent, most sincerely. If I accept, it is not because I feel myself equal to the burden that your call has imposed upon me, but because I believe that the patriotic spirit of the people will sustain me in the contest; and, in the event of my election, in the still harder struggle to secure for the city, when in office, the benefits sought to be obtained. No man, single handed, is equal to such a task; but I shall throw myself fearlessly, in every aspect of the struggle, upon the patriotic willingness of the people to make sacrifices for the common good.

"The main issue of the campaign is the wresting of the city from those who permit one man to dominate the organization of his party in the interest 'of his own pocket all the time,' and, as if to add insult to injury, to do this from abroad, as though the proud City of New York had been reduced once more to the condition of a crown colony.

"In the event of my election, the city will secure home rule in the person of its own Mayor, exercising the authority conferred upon him by the charter, in responsibility to the people alone, and to no organization, person, or clique.

"It is becoming, under these circumstances, that I state my views on some of the subjects involved in the actual administration of the Mayor's office, on the platform of the United Anti-Tammany organizations.

FOR GOOD SCHOOLS.

"Shakespeare makes Coriolanus say: 'What is the city but the people?' That defines, in a word, the object of good city government—the welfare of the people. Translated into the language of the hour, it means here and now in the City of New York that the children of the people shall have good schools, and enough of them to give every child of school age a seat for the whole of every day of the school year; it means that the teachers of these children shall be held in honor, as those who are training the future citizens.

"It means that there shall be small parks and play grounds everywhere for young and old alike; that all the children of New York may have something like an even chance to grow up into strong, hearty, God-loving and God-fearing men and women. Most of all, it means that the City Government shall wage relentless war on every one who shall make one of these little ones to stumble.

"It means, for all the people, poor and rich alike, clean streets at all seasons of the year, and that all the resources of modern science shall be brought to bear intelligently to protect the people in their homes and in the streets from preventable disease. Above all, it means that the conditions of life in the homes of the poor shall be made as tolerable as circumstances will permit. Light and air are the gifts of God, and the folly or greed of man should not be permitted to rob one child of enough of these. And yet I know how hard the conditions are that bear upon this problem, and how impossible it will be to remedy, even in a decade, the mistakes of half a century. In this connection, as in every other, we must all remember that ancient maxim of the law: 'The extreme of the law is the extreme of injustice.'

"In its relation to labor, it means that the city ought to be a model employer. The city ought to co-operate with its laboring people in raising the standard of living; and to do so it should frankly encourage the eight-hour day and the payment of the prevailing rate of wages. Every citizen should be free to enter the city's employ. It is hard to make the city a good employer by law; just as it is hard to make a private employer a good employer by law, but if the officers of the city wish to deal justly with labor they can do so.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

"The city has amply vindicated its capacity to administer its own water works. It should continue to extend them as a public work. There should be no step backward anywhere in this policy of municipal ownership. The trend, indeed, both here and elsewhere, is and should be distinctly the other way.

"The franchises of the city are a part of its common wealth. They should never be given away; neither should the city part with the control of them except for a term of years.

"Rapid transit, as now planned, should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and every effort should be made, both to extend it and to unite the various boroughs of the city still more closely by tunnels and bridges.

"What progress can be made in these directions in two years following such wasteful administration as we now have, with proper regard to the economical considerations that must not be lost sight of, I cannot undertake to say, but this, at least, I may say, that the city's resources will be used to the fullest extent for the public benefit, and they shall not be squandered in a constant increase of the salary list under the city's control by the maintenance or creation of sinecures.

"There should be such honest and careful supervision of the city's contracts and purchases of supplies as to make it possible for any merchant to deal with the city without being obliged to go through favored channels in order to secure favorable consideration of his bids.

"In particular, the Fire Department should have at its head a man who can conduct the business side of the department without subjecting himself to indictment; for a finer, braver body of men is not to be found in the city. It is a stinging shame that the official head of such a force as this should himself subject this entire department to criticism.

"I have always been a believer in the civil service law, because of its democratic side. No other law but this makes it possible for a man to enter the public service on his own merits. This law, properly administered, enables a citizen to take his place in the public service without bending the knee to any man. But the examinations under this law should be practical, and well adapted to test a man's capacity for the work he will be called upon to do. Experience should count as well as theoretic knowledge, and for many purposes is the more valuable equipment of the two. There should be absolute fairness, also, in the matter of appointment.

"No Mayor of the city should limit his outlook to details. He must take large views of the city's opportunities and its needs; and he should seek the co-operation of all those who are striving to maintain New York's commercial supremacy. No single thing is likely to do more for this than the overthrow of Tammany Hall. But this the citizens themselves must do. Not only must the city's docks and piers be constantly improved, but that co-operation of the State and National Government must be had, for the improvement of the harbor, which largely depends upon the influence and standing of the City Government.

PLEDGE TO THE POLICE.

"These are two matters to which I refer with reluctance, for neither of them ought to enter into a city campaign. It is a matter of general belief that the administration of the police force is thoroughly unprincipled and corrupt. A cabal within the department is believed to use the power given for the enforcement of the laws, as a mint through which to coin money by selling the privilege to break the laws. No more thoroughly demoralizing thing could be believed. The partnership between city officials and protected vice and crime must be made impossible; and when policemen are to be tried for offenses against discipline they ought to be sure of a similar fore a capable, upright, and impartial judge. I assure every honest man upon the force, who blushes with shame at the discredit in which the department has become involved, and I doubt not these are in a large majority, that I share his righteous indignation, and that I shall spare no effort to restore to the force as a body the respect and confidence of the citizen.

"A word upon the excise question is also desirable, for the difficulty here is only partially understood by the people. The excise law contains two provisions, both of which are well intended, but both of which in their application to the City of New York, with its cosmopolitan population, are sources of very serious evils not contemplated by the law. I refer to the provision under which have sprung up the so-called Raines law hotels, and to the clauses prohibiting the sale of liquor at all hours on Sunday.

"The hotel clause is an attempt to define a hotel in such terms as to permit the sale of liquor on Sunday, under reasonable conditions; but the effect of the requirement that there shall be a certain number of rooms to constitute a hotel has been to add to many saloons an attachment that lends itself to unspeakable infamy. There was a similar, though I presume not an identical provision, in the excise law as it tood twenty-five or thirty years ago, but it was repealed, because then, as now, it became in practice very offensive.

"The clauses prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor on Sunday, despite the good intent of those who advocate them, lead to another class of evils, because they conflict with the habits of so large a proportion of the population, and because they interfere, as these conceive, with personal liberty in matters that do not properly come under the regulation of the law. At the present time it is a matter of belief, so general as to amount to common knowledge, that liquor dealers escape interference from the police on Sunday by paying for it, while those who do not pay are persecuted. And thus these provisions of law that are intended to be in the public interest are made a source of public demoralization; for there is born of them a crop of lying, perjury, bribery, and political corruption that is like a festering sore in the body politic.

VIEW OF SUNDAY EVIL.

"All this would be bad enough if these clauses accomplished their object of actually preventing the sale of liquor on Sunday, but they do not do even this. In may be considered certain, after much experience, that in this community these clauses of the excise law that forbid the sale of liquor on Sunday in saloons are not competent to accomplish more than to prevent the public sale of liquor on that day; they never have stopped, and they never can stop, drinking on Sunday. Inasmuch as no attempt is made to do this in clubs or in hotels, many of the poor complain that the law is harsh in failing to take into consideration the conditions under which they are obliged to live. And thus a feeling of soreness, born of a sense of inequality of treatment, is added to the general evils traceable to these clauses of the law. These matters may well attract the attention of the legislators, for some of these evils cannot be wholly abolished without a change of the law. In the meanwhile, the law as it stands, while it remains unaltered, must be administered in the best practicable manner. I should spare no effort to put a stop during my term, of the bribery and corruption at present traceable to it, not forgetting again, in the presence of the facts as I have outlined them, that 'the extreme of the law is the extreme of injustice.'

"The calumniating charge against Tammany Hall is that it gives us government that is tyranny; for the government of Tammany Hall is a government by favoritism, and favoritism in government is tyranny.

"I appeal to every citizen who loves his city, who values equal rights for all men, and who realizes that a corrupt government corrupts its citizens, to strive unceasingly from now until election day to wrest the control of the city from those who have brought it to its present evil case. It is not enough to elect the Mayor. In order to control the Board of Estimate, the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen must be elected with him. It is a pleasure to find myself upon a city ticket with candidates for these offices who so thoroughly deserve the public support."

Barrett's Vanilla is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

Laurel House,
Lakewood, New Jersey.
—NOW OPEN.—
Convenient and pleasant resort, 85 minutes from New York. Liberty Street Ferry:—Adv.

The Yacht races over, the Hudson River Day Line trips remain as the great excursions. Music.—Adv.

ANOTHER RUSSO-CHINESE QUESTION THREATENED

Russia Wants to Close All Her Far Eastern Ports to Outsiders.

Powers Have Already Once Interfered to Prevent This—Russian Military Arrangements Complete.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Moscow to The Times, commenting on Russia's absorption of Manchuria, says that last year Russia closed her old Far Eastern ports, but Europe, for which Great Britain was spokesman, insisted that Russia's new Liau-Tung (Southern Manchuria) ports be kept open. Consequently, trade was abandoned at Nikolaievsk, the chief Russian port on the Amur, and went to Vladivostok, with the acquisition of Port Arthur going still further into Southern Manchuria.

Russia has a grievance in regard to the fiscal arrangements. Large quantities of dutiable goods enter Liau-Tung ports and go thence into the Amur territory over the rivers, which for thousands of miles are not guarded fiscally. Russian merchants are loud in their complaints, and there is a further grievance, since Russia pays a drawback on exported manufactured cottons, spirits, and sugar. At present these goods reenter Manchuria and Russian territory north of the Amur without Russia benefiting.

For these reasons Russia is able to make out a strong case for closing the ports again. Her military and diplomatic arrangements are complete, says The Times's correspondent, and by next Spring, if not sooner, all will be ready, and another Russo-Chinese question will be sprung on Europe.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS EXODUS.

Only a Little More Than Half the 16,468 Establishments Have Submitted to the New Law.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says only a little more than half the 16,468 religious establishments in France have submitted to the new Law of Associations.

The Jesuit schools in Paris and the provinces are to be reopened under new ecclesiastical teachers.

Six hundred nuns have [illegible]

TURKEY'S VARIOUS TROUBLES.

Ambassadors Try to Induce the Sultan to Adopt Remedial Measures—The Koweit Dispute.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that the German Ambassador, in dining with Sultan Abul Hamid, urged him to adopt measures to remedy the situation in the provinces.

The Russian Embassy is preparing, for transmission to the Porte, an expostulatory note regarding the events in Armenia, based on information from Consuls.

Instructions from the Sultan have been telegraphed to the Provincial Governments prohibiting theatrical and other amusements, in order to prevent the collection of crowds.

The Sultan fears that the action of the British at Koweit will result in the reconciliation of two Shieks now opposed to each other, and will cause them to combine against him.

BELGIAN ARMY REFORM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that upon the reopening of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives next Tuesday the members will debate the Government's military reform bill. The measure aims to increase the effective strength of the army on its war footing and to reduce the actual term of service. Shunning conscription, the Ministers wish to extend the volunteer system. The plan is purely experimental. The bill is generally condemned in the Liberal press, but the Government's majority is safe.

ABSCONDING ALASKAN DEBTOR.

Daniels Says He Cannot Be Extradited from English Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 4.—Vigorous attempts to extradite an alleged embezzler are planned at Eagle City, Alaska. G. E. Daniels, who is charged with embezzlement of $35,000 from Bartsch & Co., Dawson meat dealers, has been arrested at Eagle City.

He has wired to his attorneys at Dawson to keep him posted about matters there. He has also informed officers at Eagle City that trouble will ensue if any attempt is made to railroad him across the boundary line without due process of law. In the cases of lesser criminals it has been customary to do this, but Daniels has money, and so is able to employ lawyers to protect his interests.

Prosecuting Attorney French went to Dawson to confer with Bartsch & Co., and Mr. Bartsch accompanied him back to Eagle City to ascertain if a settlement could not be made with Daniels. The latter's attorney claims that the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain does not cover the case of an absconding debtor.

To Study American Railroads.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The White Star steamer Celtic, which left Liverpool today for New York, took several prominent officials of the Northeastern Railway Company, who are going to the United States for a month's study of the American railroad system. The party includes General Manager Gibb and Traffic Manager Burt.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," one excess fare, 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and cafe car service.—Adv.

BERLIN AND THE EMPEROR.

Debate in the Municipal Council on the Street Car Dispute.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says there was a lively debate in the Berlin Municipal Council yesterday over the Kaiser's interference with the scheme for the crossing of Unter der Linden by street car lines. A resolution expressing regret at Emperor William's action, and urging the Magistrates to use every effort to secure his approval for the scheme, was introduced by Dr. Langerhaus.

Herr Singer, the Social Democrat leader, violently attacked the Chief Burgomaster, saying he ought to go to the castle and kotow, as he had been there three times and the Kaiser had refused an audience to him each time.

Chief Burgomaster Kirschner replied hotly, urging the assembly to bear in mind the respect it owed to the head of the State. He approved the resolution, however, and expressed the hope that the city would yet obtain what it wanted.

Later on in the discussion Herr Singer referred to Emperor William's speech to the Alexander Regiment of Guards, in which his Majesty, according to the reports, said that he would, if necessary, quell the impudence and insubordination of the Berliners with the bayonets of the guards.

Herr Kirschner again replied. He said he was present when the speech referred to was made, and that the Emperor's words were not as strong as reported. They were also explicable from a psychological and human point of view, as the speech was delivered just after the attack on the Kaiser at Bremen. Nevertheless, Herr Kirschner admitted, the imperial speech had pained him.

The resolution was adopted.

It is the general opinion that the Council has behaved with dignity. The Radical papers, however, regret that the affair has developed into a dispute between the Radicals and the Socialists rather than a conflict between the Municipal Council and the Emperor.

SECRETARY LONG'S DAUGHTER IS DEAD.

Miss Helen Long, Who Nursed the Disabled Sailors in 1898, Succumbs After a Long Illness.

HINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 4.—Miss Helen Long, second daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, died to-night. Mr. Long had been summoned home from Washington earlier in the week, when his daughter's condition became critical.

Pulmonary trouble, which had its beginning after close attention to social duties during the Secretary's first term in the Cabinet, caused Miss Long's death. Her mother's health had failed, and she was forced to become the head of the household. In November, 1898, she, too, fell sick, and went to Colorado Springs. Then her physicians recommended a return to her home, and two weeks ago she started eastward.

She was the younger daughter of Mr. Long's first wife. Her sister, Miss Margaret, is a student at Johns Hopkins University. Miss Helen was born in Hingham on June 16, 1875.

Miss Long, with three other young women, volunteered during the war with Spain to nurse the disabled sailors in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. In that way she spent her Summer vacation of 1898. Of her kindness to the patients many touching stories have been told.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S PLANS.

He Will Return to New York on Monday—Refuses to Declare His Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Edward M. Shepard, who left New York City last night for his Summer home at Caldwell on Lake George, passed through Saratoga at 10 o'clock this morning from Albany.

He declined to state while here to-day whether he had decided to accept the Tammany nomination for Mayor of Greater New York, and he would give no inkling of what his plans were, should he be successful at the polls. Mr. Shepard will on Monday leave Caldwell for New York.

TRUST MANAGER CONVICTED.

Charged with Violating Kansas Anti-Trust Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

LA CROSSE, Mo., Oct. 4.—E. J. Smiley, Secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, (the trust,) was fined $500 and sentenced to three months in jail for violating the Kansas anti-trust law.

Smiley was arrested last Sunday at his home in Topeka, and was brought here for trial in the District Court. Smiley is charged with entering into combination with grain dealers in Bison to pool and fix prices, divide the earnings, and to prevent competition among the grain buyers.

This is the system under which the grain trust has almost absolutely controlled the grain business of Kansas for two years. Farmers and elevator companies have been organized at many points to fight it, but never before has a successful prosecution been brought against any one connected with the trust.

DR. BABCOCK'S MEMORIAL.

Design of Baltimore Church, Planned in His Honor, Is Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—The committee in charge of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, to be erected in Baltimore in memory of the late Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, who, at the time of his death in Italy last Spring, was pastor of the Brick Church in New York City, accepted to-day the plan for the new edifice. Butler & Rodman of New York are the architects. The church will be at Madison and North Avenues, will be Romanesque in style, and is to cost $50,000.

In order to carry out the idea of making the church a memorial, special attention has been given to the tower, which will have the appearance of standing out from the building. It will be 84 feet in height. The building will have a frontage on North Avenue of 112 feet and on Madison Avenue of 110 feet. It will be built entirely of granite. The memorial fund has been subscribed and nearly all paid.

During his pastorate of Brown Memorial Church, this city, Dr. Babcock started the Park Presbyterian Church. When the new edifice is erected this latter is to be renamed the Babcock Memorial Church.

The Travelling Business Man appreciates the rapid schedules and the convenient location of the New York stations of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and rich. Leyden Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

SHAMROCK DEFEATED, CUP REMAINS HERE

Challenger Loses Her Last Race Through Bad Management.

Beats Columbia by Two Seconds Over a Thirty-Mile Course, but Defender Wins on Time Allowance.

The third and last race of the series for the America's Cup was sailed yesterday and concluded with the most magnificent finish ever seen in a yacht race in this country. After starting practically together in a run down the wind, both yachts crossing the line after the handicap gun was fired, and being timed at 11:02, they crossed the line at the finish really neck-and-neck after a hammer-and-tongs struggle of thirty miles. The actual time between them at the end was two seconds, and this was the amount by which Shamrock beat Columbia over the course. The victory went to the defender of the cup on time allowance. As she was allowed forty-three seconds by the challenger, she won by the narrow margin of forty-one seconds. The race was fought out inch by inch over the course, and the triumph was not one of American designing so much as of seamanship.

Shamrock deserved the victory, and Sir Thomas Lipton was cheated out of the honor partly by the trickery of a fickle wind, but chiefly by errors of judgment on the part of the manager of his yacht. It is, of course, not possible to say who was responsible for the tactics pursued by the challenger in the beat to windward, but it is known that Mr. Jameson is in supreme control of Shamrock. It seems almost inconceivable that a sailing master of Capt. Sycamore's skill and experience should have made the fatal mistakes of yesterday's race.

The story of the crucial period of the contest is easily told. The race was fifteen miles to leeward, south southeast and return, from Sandy Hook Lightship. The wind was a fair sailing breeze at the start, and before the outer mark was reached it was blowing at the rate of ten or perhaps twelve knots an hour. Shamrock ran down the wind admirably. In her first run with Columbia she was outfooted by the latter, but yesterday, with more wind, the challenger's larger sail spread told its tale, and she went the faster of the two.

LED AT THE OUTER MARK.

Consequently she arrived at the outer mark with a handsome gain of forty-nine seconds to her credit and a nice lead of 300 yards. She luffed around the mark and stood away on the port tack, standing out to sea. She held this tack but a few minutes, and then went about, to follow her opponent. She was now a considerable distance astern of Shamrock, though holding a course more to windward. Shamrock was sailing a trifle the faster of the two, and if she had continued to reach in for the land Columbia would doubtless have followed. As the wind hauled off the beach, coming in more and more ahead of both yachts, the challenger would have been placed directly ahead of the defender, and when she tacked would have had Columbia at least three-quarters of a mile under her lee. From such a position the defender of the cup could not have extricated herself, for during the remainder of the race Shamrock sailed fully as fast as she did.

But the challenger went on the port tack not long after rounding the mark, and crossed Columbia's bows well in the lead. And here she made her second blunder, completing the consequences of the first. Instead of tacking on Columbia's weather bow and holding the defender under her lee, she continued on the port tack till she was away down off Columbia's weather quarter. Then she tacked, and Columbia, holding up toward the land, went about with Shamrock half a mile to leeward of her. The two now held a long port tack, and Shamrock sailed so fast that she was able to overcome the disadvantage to which she had been put by her mistake. She went considerably faster than Columbia, having found weather conditions precisely suited to her. If she had kept the lead which she had at the mark and afterward had sailed as fast on the port tack as she did—and she could have done so—she would have won the race handsomely.

Toward the finish the wind softened to six or seven knots, and the two yachts came closer and closer together. As the breeze died down it became shifty, puffy, and uncertain. First one would get a favorable puff and then the other. In general Columbia had the better of all the luck, for she was nearer the place from which the favoring puffs came, namely the land, and therefore she benefited first. In spite of this Shamrock managed to hold her own, and at one time looked like a sure winner. But her master's timidity in the matter of starboard tacks, increased, perhaps, by the curious fact that she sails faster on the port tack, prevented her from working in toward the land as far as Columbia and so securing a victory.

THE FINAL SCENE.

The final scene of the race was inspiring. The sea was as smooth as a pond, but there was still breeze enough to fill the great sails of the racers and heel them far over to leeward. Both stood on the port tack, seeking to make sure that on the next board they would cross the line. Suddenly Shamrock went about and now had the right of way. Could Columbia cross her bows? She would certainly try, for to fail would mean to be thrown under Shamrock's lee and perhaps to have to make another tack to weather the committee's boat, which was lying at the leeward end of the line. As the two yachts came together there was a breathless silence in the fleet. Suddenly Columbia's head sails were seen to flutter. She was tacking. She was under the lee of the challenger. Perhaps now Capt. Sycamore could force Capt. Barr to leeward of the line. And so indeed he did. But when Capt. Barr saw that such was to be his fate, he gave Columbia as much of a rub as he dared, sent her spinning ahead of Shamrock, and went on the port tack not more than a hundred yards from the line. Shamrock reaching the weather end of the line, found herself in danger of standing clear across the front of it, and also tacked. Before she could fairly fill away on the port tack she was in danger of running into the lightship, and she had to go on the starboard tack or rather to put down her helm and shoot across the line with her headsails shaking, while Columbia sailed over on the port tack. The puffs of steam from the whistle of the committee boat as the times were taken were in rapid succession. Only two seconds were between them, and these two grand racers had crossed with their bowsprits almost even in a finish which lacked only the accompaniment of a shrieking wind and a foaming sea to make it shrieky hair-raising.

The cup was saved, but there was nothing to boast of. In Shamrock the American champion had found a competitor which called [illegible] her most strenuous efforts. Shamrock II. is without doubt the ablest yacht ever sent to try for the famous cup, and her work will be remembered with admiration by every lover of yachting sports. If she had been perfectly handled yesterday she would have had at least one victory to her credit. As it stands Columbia beat her in three races covering a total distance of ninety miles a total of 3 minutes and 21 seconds actual and 5 minutes and 36 seconds corrected time. A few years ago the total amount of the victory would have been regarded as very satisfactory for one race of the series.

THE RACE IN DETAIL.

Both Yachts Start Together, and Shamrock Leads Around the Mark—An Exciting Finish.

When the Regatta Committee's boat, Navigator, arrived at the lightship the wind was north-northwest and blowing at the rate of about eight knots an hour. The sea was perfectly smooth, with an almost imperceptible swell from the southeast. The last of the flood tide was making, but it was not strong enough to tail the lightship against the wind. The Navigator anchored west-southwest of the lightship and hoisted the course signals signifying that the course was south-southeast, fifteen miles to leeward and return. The preparatory gun was fired at 10:45. At this time both yachts were cruising about under mainsails, clubtopsails, and jibs.

When the warning gun was fired both were to windward of the lightship, heading into the wind. Columbia was ahead and to the southward. The manoeuvring for the start began with both working up to windward on the port tack. Columbia went on the starboard tack and then wore away, while Shamrock filled away on the port tack and also wore around. Two minutes before the starting signal Columbia luffed up on the port tack, while Shamrock went on the port tack again and shot far up to windward. Columbia was now on the Shamrock's port beam. Shamrock filled away on the starboard tack, Columbia imitating the move. Columbia was now ahead, with the Shamrock following her. Both were running along the line southward when the starting gun was fired.

Columbia headed for the line with sheets flat. Shamrock, astern of her, squared away, lowered her spinnaker boom to starboard, and broke out her balloon jibtopsail. A few seconds later she broke out her spinnaker. Columbia delayed the same movements till she was on the line. As she crossed she ran off. Both yachts, however, were behind the handicap gun, Columbia by forty seconds and Shamrock by ten more. Both, therefore, were timed as starting at 11:02.

Columbia held the westerly berth, and maintained her position in the lead. The speed of the yachts at this time was not great, but it increased as they neared the outer mark, fifteen miles off Asbury Park. At 11:20 Shamrock's greater sail area had done its work in the growing breeze, and she passed Columbia to the eastward. The challenger was carrying her spinnaker boom guyed further forward than Columbia's, and this seemed to help her. She also had the sheet of her spinnaker hauled well in, while Columbia's was well forward. At 11:50 Shamrock had a lead of about 300 yards. The yachts were now eight miles from the lightship, and Shamrock was slowly increasing her lead. Barr was working Columbia out on Shamrock's weather quarter with the intent of breaking the challenger's wind, especially if the breeze went any more to the westward. At 12:03 Columbia took a fine puff of wind and gained materially on the leader. While Columbia was making this advance Shamrock's kites were hanging all slack. She seemed to have run into a soft spot, and was rapidly losing her lead.

However, at 12:06 Shamrock began to get the favor of the wind once more and to hold her own. Her lead had been cut down one-half, and Columbia was close enough astern to bother her. At 12:26 the wind backed a point to the westward, coming from northwest by north, and this helped Columbia. Capt. Barr eased his spinnaker forward and hauled aft his mainsheet a little to meet the new wind. Shamrock at 12:31 took in her balloon jibtopsail and set her working jib and staysail. The latter sail was broken out at 12:36. Some of the upper stops refused to let go at first, and a man was sent up the mast to break them. Then Shamrock sent up her baby jibtopsail in stops and trimmed in her mainsail.

COLUMBIA IN TROUBLE.

At 12:47:50 Columbia started to lower her balloon jibtopsail, and immediately she was in trouble. One of the snap hooks which attached the sail to its stay caught in the leach of the spinnaker and held the jibtopsail up. Pulling and hauling did no good except to tear a hole in the spinnaker, and finally a man had to be sent aloft in a boatswain's chair to clear the tangle. When this was accomplished the balloon jibtopsail went down and the spinnaker swayed forward till it fell over the jibtopsail stay and hung in loose bags to leeward. When it finally ran down it went into the water under the lee bow, but smart work on the part of the crew soon got it on board. Columbia then broke out her jib and staysail as she headed for the outer mark. Meanwhile Shamrock had handsomely taken in her spinnaker, and, with her beating canvas drawing well, stood for the mark. She had a lead of about 200 yards as she rounded, at 12:46:45, Columbia followed at 12:49:05.

Shamrock luffed around the mark and hauled up on the starboard tack. Columbia luffed sharp up, went about, and took the port track at once. This was done to get her wind clear, for if she had followed the challenger she would have been too close astern of her. As soon as Columbia had stood far enough out to get the weather berth, she went on the starboard tack at 12:52:15. The two yachts were now heading west by south toward the New Jersey shore. The wind had freshened [illegible] instead of breaking out the jib topsail which she had sent up before rounding, Shamrock lowered it again.

The challenger was now showing a fine burst of speed, and seemed to be going faster than Columbia. It was at this point that she first mistake of the race was made by Shamrock. Instead of continuing on the starboard tack toward the shore and thus working into the freshening and westering wind, she went about at 1:05 and stood away to sea on the port tack. This movement enabled her to make what might be termed in baseball parlance, a grand stand play, for at 1:07 she crossed Columbia's bows well ahead.

And now every expert in the fleet expected to see Shamrock tack on Columbia's weather bow, and bearings put the defender under her lee, keep her there. But this was precisely what Shamrock did not do. She held her port tack for a good minute, going away from Columbia and out to sea ward, while Columbia was rushing in toward the land and toward the better wind. At 1:08 Shamrock took the starboard tack when she was away down on Columbia's quarter, and had literally thrown away an advantage of vital moment to herself. For four minutes she followed the defender on this tack, holding the weather berth, but being far astern, and then she went on the port tack again at 1:12. This time it looked as if her people actually thought they would find the better wind further out, or else they fancied that their yacht could go faster on the port tack. This, indeed, she did.

At 1:13:05 Columbia went on the port tack. She was now away to windward, and though astern she had the better position of the two yachts. She was footing very fast. The wind began to lighten and Columbia sent men out on her bowsprit to send up the baby jibtopsail. Shamrock saw the movement and imitated it, but Columbia broke out her jibtopsail first at 1:15:45. Shamrock's was spread at 1:16:35. Columbia was now on the weather beam of the challenger. The wind was falling lighter and was becoming a little streaky. The first result of the streakiness was that Columbia had the better slant, and was soon a half a mile up on Shamrock's weather beam. Shamrock for a time appeared to be falling off to leeward, but as the wind became still lighter the weather grew decidedly to her liking, and she began to outfoot Columbia at a fine pace. Out to sea on a long port tack stood the two racers, Capt. Barr not daring to stand in toward the shore and leave Shamrock, for it is a good rule of yacht racing to stay by the yacht one wishes to beat.

THE CHALLENGER TAKES THE LEAD.

At 1:55 Shamrock was closing up the stretch of open water which lay between her bowsprit and the end of Columbia's boom as seen from a mile to windward of the two. The challenger was going admirably now, and at 2 o'clock she had passed Columbia and showed a good space of open water between her stern and Columbia's bow. In a few moments this space had grown to be a quarter of a mile, and then Capt. Barr thought it was time to be up and doing. So he threw Columbia to the starboard tack at 2:03:30. Shamrock held on just a minute and then followed suit.

A view from directly ahead of the racers now showed that Shamrock was holding a course half a mile more to windward than that of Columbia, but was some distance astern. There was no doubt, however, that her splendid work on the long port tack had netted her a handsome gain. And now the wind favored Columbia in an astonishing manner. She caught a slant from the original quarter. It came right across Shamrock's bows without touching her and lifted Columbia so that she headed a point and a half higher than her opponent. This puff lasted a minute and a half, and it set Columbia not less than 200 yards to windward. It was 2:10 when the defender got this slant of wind, and at 2:14 she received another which lasted but a quarter of a minute and gave her another nice lift.

With the benefit thus obtained Capt. Barr thought it was advisable to go on the port tack, and this he did at 2:15:20. It was evident that Barr's aim was to rush across Shamrock's bow and tack on her weather. But as Shamrock worked over to the westward she got the benefit of a slant, and headed higher, so that Columbia fell under her lee, and at 2:16:20 the challenger crossed the defender's bows. This time Capt. Sycamore lost not a trick of the game, but at once tacked at 2:16:30 on Columbia's weather bow. This was wholly unsuitable to Capt. Barr, and at 2:17:15 he promptly threw Columbia to the starboard tack. The uncertainty of the wind is shown by the wide divergence of the courses of the two yachts as they went on opposite tacks. They were heading about with points apart. Shamrock seemed [illegible] having the worst of the struggle [illegible] losing ground.

But just for once the breaks of the game were for the challenger. At 2:18:30 there came a big puff right out from the west. This let the challenger go just about as she pleased, Capt. Barr had to throw [illegible] her lee and get away again, and [illegible] Columbia was put [illegible] position. The two now [illegible] tack for tack, Shamrock [illegible] Columbia's bows, and [illegible] Columbia's lee. At 2:25:25 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 2:30:30 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 2:35:35 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 2:40:40 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 2:45:45 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 2:50:50 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 2:55:55 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:00:00 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:05:05 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:10:10 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:15:15 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:20:20 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:25:25 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:30:30 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:35:35 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:40:40 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:45:45 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:50:50 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 3:55:55 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:00:00 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:05:05 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:10:10 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:15:15 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:20:20 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:25:25 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:30:30 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:35:35 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:40:40 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:45:45 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:50:50 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 4:55:55 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 5:00:00 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 5:05:05 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 5:10:10 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 5:15:15 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 5:20:20 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 5:25:25 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 5:30:30 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 5:35:35 [illegible] Columbia's bow, and [illegible] Shamrock's lee. At 5:40:40 [illegible] Columbia's b

at 2:25 he put his charge on the port tack. Shamrock was now about a quarter of a mile ahead, but a considerable distance to leeward of Columbia. The challenger had lost nearly all of her head by not sticking to the defender.

At 2:25:25 Columbia went on the starboard tack, and was once more heading toward the beach, which, however, was a long way off. Shamrock held her port board, Capt. Sycamore still thinking that her best footing was done on this reach. At 2:27:45 Columbia went on the port tack half a mile to windward of Shamrock, but not on even terms with her. Barr was working short tacks at this juncture, feeling the wind with great delicacy and skill. At 2:30:30 he put Columbia on the starboard tack again. Thirty seconds later Shamrock took the starboard tack. She was now holding a course half a mile to windward, but she was astern of Columbia.

The lightship was in sight, and a little figuring showed that Shamrock was somewhat nearer to it than Columbia. If the wind had backed more to the westward the challenger would have occupied a commanding position, for she would have been able to point right toward the finish. But the wind was not going to be as kind as all that, and the two continued as they were. Here again the smart footing of Shamrock kept Capt. Barr guessing. At 2:37:35 he put Columbia on the port tack and stood toward Shamrock. Once again the vessels were coming together on opposite tacks, the challenger having the right of way. Four minutes sufficed to show which was the windward yacht, for at 2:41:30 Columbia had to go on the starboard tack, forced about by the challenger.

Columbia was now under Shamrock's lee, but she would not stay there. Barr ranged her off to give her speed, and as she rushed out of her uncomfortable position she shot ahead of Shamrock, and consequently Capt. Sycamore put his charge on the port tack at 2:45. Both yachts were now going very slowly, and they were beginning to feel the influence of the ebb tide, which was setting them off from the mark. At 2:47:30 Columbia went on the port tack to windward of Shamrock's course. At 2:53:10 she returned to the starboard tack, Barr evidently deeming it bad policy to stand too far out to sea. Shamrock followed suit fifteen seconds later. The wind was still lighter, and both were going at a snail's pace compared to the speed of the earlier tacks of the windward work.

As Shamrock headed away on this new starboard tack she was headed off a point and went right into a soft spot, while Columbia was going beautifully. Shamrock lost at least three lengths by this. At 2:56:50 Columbia went on the port tack and Shamrock followed five seconds later. Columbia's position had been much improved by the last tack. The wind kept coming in more westerly puffs, and each of these helped Columbia, as she was the more westerly vessel. At 3:10 they were three and a half miles from the lightship, and Columbia was one-third of a mile astern and to windward. She was footing much faster than Shamrock, because she was carrying a much better wind. Shamrock was sailing well, but was standing up too straight. At 3:13 Columbia dropped her slant and Shamrock got one which enabled her to head half a point higher than before.

At 3:16:25 Shamrock went on the starboard tack. The wind headed her a little and then Sycamore pinched her. Shamrock thus quite lost her way. As the yachts came together both pinched, and at 3:20:15 Columbia went on the starboard tack. Now the wind headed them, backing to westward. This was advantageous to Columbia, but Shamrock went on the port tack first at 3:20:40. Columbia followed at 3:21:30. Shamrock, however, succeeded in drawing ahead by smart footing. But Columbia was able to point three points higher by a favorable slant. Shamrock was now running directly away from the mark, and Columbia was winning.

But Shamrock was not yet out of the race. She picked up a little better breeze and in spite of the fact that Columbia was still doing nobly, saved herself from decisive defeat. At 3:29:25 the challenger went on the starboard tack, and once more had the right of way. The yachts were now pointing right into the excursion fleet, and while there was some little scurrying to widen the space for the contestants, the sea was one vast space of silence as every one watched the last scene in the grandest of all yachting dramas. The lightship was close aboard of the racers, and the finish was only a matter of three or four minutes. Columbia was on the port tack and Shamrock on the starboard. The challenger was drawing toward the defender, and if she was on her bow would force her about. The excursionists strained their eyes and craned their necks and the inexpert guessed as hard as they could. At 3:30 exactly Columbia was seen to luff. Her headsails shook and she had to go about. She had been forced to tack by Shamrock's inalienable rights under the rules of the road.

Now both were on the starboard tack, Columbia under Shamrock's lee, and both striving to pinch so as to make the line, which was at an acute angle with their course. It was only a moment before Capt. Barr saw that Columbia would not weather the committee boat, lying on the leeward end of the line, and so he ramped his yacht off to give her speed. She rushed out from under Shamrock's lee, and the minute she was clear Barr threw her to the port tack, at 3:35, and with the way of this on he carried her across the line. Shamrock was still rushing at the line, but Capt. Sycamore saw that she would go all the way along its front and hit the committee boat, so he also threw his yacht to the port tack, but she was in such a position that as she came about she headed directly at the lightship, and so he gave her a pilot's luff, or half board, as it is called, sending her across the line with her sails shaking and her head up in the wind. The finish was the closest ever seen, and the enthusiasm of the fleet over the victory was most intense.

Third race for the America's Cup, series of 1901. Fifteen miles to leeward, southeast and return. from Sandy Hook Lightship. Wind north-northwest at start, backing to northwest by north near outer mark. Eight knots an hour at start, twelve at outer mark, six at finish. Streaky and uncertain in last hour and a half. Sea smooth. Swell very light from southeast.

	Start.	Finish: Corrected.	Elapsed.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Columbia	11:02:00	3:35:40	4:33:40
Shamrock	11:02:00	3:35:38	4:33:38

On the run to leeward Columbia occupied 1 hour 47 minutes and 35 seconds, and Shamrock 1 hour 46 minutes and 46 seconds. Shamrock gain, 49 seconds.

On the beat to windward Columbia occupied 2 hours 46 minutes and 5 seconds, and Shamrock 2 hours 46 minutes and 52 seconds. Columbia's gain, 47 seconds.

On elapsed time, Shamrock beat Columbia 2 seconds over the course, but Columbia won by 41 seconds by reason of her time allowance of 43 seconds.

PATROL BOATS' TROUBLES.

Officers Worried by Disregard for Orders—The Grand Republic's Peril.

Despite the fact that the contest of Thursday seemed to show conclusively that the Shamrock had no chance to win even a single race, thousands of persons were anxious to avail themselves of what they rightly conjectured might be the last opportunity to see the two famous yachts sailing against each other, and an enormous fleet of vessels of all descriptions was on hand when the starting gun boomed.

There was absolutely no interference with the Shamrock or the Columbia by any of the excursion boats or yachts, and the racers had the ocean for seaway and the observing fleet far to leeward, but several instances of disregard for orders worried the officers of the patrol boats.

The Grand Republic's Captain shoved her across the bows of the revenue cutter Gresham in violation of the rules set down for the regulation of the course, and a disaster was narrowly averted. The Grand Republic should have been to leeward of the Gresham, but she crowded into windward, and was warned to move back into position. Instead of doing this she signaled that she would keep a course across the bows of the Gresham, and though warned again, she kept to her purpose. The Gresham was thrown to starboard and her engines backed. This kept the steel Government boat from crashing into the Grand Republic, which was loaded with at least 2,000 passengers. Capt. Walker notified the officers on the Grand Republic that he would report her. Collector of the Port Bidwell will be notified to-day, and he in turn will inform the Steamboat Inspectors, who may suspend or take away the license of the pilot.

Speaking of the occurrence Commander Walker said:

"We will have to deal severely with these fellows. We had all we could do to avoid hitting the Grand Republic. The Gresham had the right of way, and after being warned they even dared to signal that they would hold their course. I certainly shall report the Grand Republic."

The Chester W. Chapin, carrying the members and guests of the New York Yacht Club, and the Plymouth were reported yesterday by the revenue cutter Algonquin for similar offenses during the second race.

A particular and persistent offender yesterday was the I. J. Merritt. The Corsair drove her back into position seven times. At last she moved so directly into the forbidden waters, and with such an evident intention to get into such a position that it would not be safe to crowd her back among the other craft, that the Corsair fired a blank shot at her, whereupon she moved back where she belonged and remained there for the rest of the race.

There was a good deal of unfavorable comment about the action of the tug Edna V. Case. She flew the revenue flag, and it appears was supposed to be doing patrol duty, but steamed straight after the yachts between the lines of the fleet.

Immediately on the conclusion of the race the Gresham reported to the committee boat, and then the other revenue cutters and the yachts acting as revenue cutters were officially notified that their patrol duties were over.

THE CHAPIN'S EXPERTS PUZZLED.

Shamrock's Handling Caused Criticisders—The Grand Republic's Peril—One Vessel Warned by a Gun.

Only those with real sporting blood in their veins went down to Sandy Hook yesterday on the steamship Chester W. Chapin, the New York Yacht Club boat, for most of the members of the club and their guests who have been aboard since the races began had settled in their own minds that as the wind was apparently blowing strongly, it would be but another Columbia victory, so the Chapin left her pier at the foot of Warren Street with only a few hundred passengers.

There was little enthusiasm during the race. Barr's expert handling of the Columbia was applauded and Sycamore's actions were criticised. It was truly a battle of the experts on the Chapin, and they clustered near the bow on the upper deck, and scarcely a move of challenger or defender was missed.

"I would like to see Lipton take this race," said one, "for he is such a good fellow; but why Sycamore don't hold on to Barr when he is beating him is beyond me"—this while the boats were making for the line.

"Sycamore doesn't understand the vagaries of this American breeze; that's why he's going off again," came from an ex-Commodore, and the element of uncertainty kept these veteran yachtsmen guessing during the entire way in from the outer mark. After Columbia's victory had been officially announced, the Chapin was smothered in American flags and the Ninth Regiment Band played patriotic airs all the way home.

RECEPTION TO SIR THOS. LIPTON.

Will Be Given by the New York Yacht Club on Tuesday.

The New York Yacht Club received the news of the Columbia's victory with abundant evidences of pleasure, but without any great demonstration. The official decision will not be given until this evening. Before that decision is rendered the Regatta Committee deems it inappropriate to express an opinion of the race.

A reception in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton was arranged to take place on Tuesday evening. The cup on which the club has now a new claim is still at Tiffany's.

Although individual members would not be quoted at the club, many could be found among the members who consider the Shamrock II. the better boat. They stated that the Columbia won by superior tuning, that Barr having had ample opportunity to learn every caprice of his vessel.

The question was asked whether there is anything in the rules preventing an American from building the next challenger for the cup, Sir Thomas Lipton having expressed the opinion that Mr. Herreshoff is the only man who could design a boat superior to the Shamrock. The reply was that there is technically no such objection, providing the boat is built on foreign soil.

BRITISH DISAPPOINTMENT.

London Papers All Admit Columbia Is the Better Boat—Hearty Praise for Lipton.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Times, in an editorial article on the result of the America's Cup races, says they were sailed on a perfectly fair field and with no undue favor, and it is quite evident that the better boat won. Sir Thomas Lipton will no doubt be the first to acknowledge that his yacht was outclassed, and will again show the same excellent spirit under defeat as formerly. His hosts and opponents did their best to insure a fair trial of strength, and appear to have succeeded admirably in their endeavor. The editorial proceeds:

"Whatever the secret of their success, we have to confess once more that the Americans have beaten us in the matter of yacht building. In yacht racing, as in all things, there must be a turn of the tide, and it may yet set toward our shores, bringing the coveted trophy.

"At this moment all that one can say is that the next best thing to winning is losing to a worthy opponent. One thing is certain. These contests, if conducted in the spirit animating this year's competition, can be productive of nothing but good feeling and a better understanding between the two countries. Our cousins across the Atlantic are good sportsmen, and the rivalry of sports can only tend to make us better acquainted with each other and help to blunt the keen edge of rivalries of another and more selfish kind."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—There is a feeling of supreme disappointment in London over the failure of the Shamrock II. to win even a single race. Those who denounced Sir Thomas Lipton's ambition, asserting that he was using his yacht to advance his business interests, now realize that his sportsmanlike efforts deserved a better result. There was never much betting in this country on the outcome of the races, but the disappointment of the masses is undoubtedly great and sincere.

The question is debated here whether the defeat of the challenger was due to the superiority of American seamanship or the better constructive ability of the Americans. With a view to settling the question, The Daily Express has cabled to Commodore Morgan and Sir Thomas Lipton suggesting that they should arrange a race with the Columbia's crew on board the Shamrock II. and the crew of the challenger on board the defender.

The morning papers, however, are unanimous in admitting that the challenger was fairly and squarely beaten by a better boat.

"The Shamrock II. had the best of everything and has been made to do her best," says The Daily Graphic. "Her defeat will be regretted no less keenly on Mr. Watson's account than on Sir Thomas Lipton's. He should be consoled by the fact that the Columbia is admittedly a phenomenon, and that Mr. Herreshoff himself failed in his effort to build a better boat."

Most of the papers say they are gratified that Sir Thomas Lipton's public-spirited action should have stimulated international good-will, besides resulting in the finest and closest races ever witnessed in the history of yachting.

"Such a Homeric contest was alone worth the trouble of crossing the Atlantic," remarks The Daily Chronicle. "But far more important than the result of the contest itself is the friendly spirit in which it was waged from the start to the finish. Sir Thomas Lipton says he would rather win American good-will than the cup, and we cannot doubt that, though he has missed the latter he has gone far to attain the former and infinitely more important purpose."

The Daily News says:

"John Bull may console himself with the reflection that he has been beaten by one of his own family, and that Uncle Sam has proved himself worthy of his origin."

The Morning Post asks what would happen if the British skipper and his crew were kept in New York waters for a year similar to the race. It admits that the Columbia is superior, but says the boats were so close that a knowledge of tides and currents and winds may have had something to do with the result.

"All weathers seem alike to the Columbia," says The Daily Telegraph. "From whatever quarter and with whatever velocity the breeze may blow, and whether the sea be smooth or lumpy, the Columbia sails along proudly and serenely, ready to hold her own with any white-winged ship that skims the ocean. But the difference between the two yachts is so exceedingly small that praise of the Columbia is praise also of the Shamrock II."

Sir Thomas Lipton," observes The Standard, "has shown himself a true sportsman. He deserves the gratitude of the English people for the splendid fight he has made."

Alleged Policy Shop Raided.

Seven prisoners were captured in a raid made at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on an alleged policy shop at 138 Lewis Street by Superintendent Reardon of the Anti-Policy Society, assisted by Deputy Superintendent Brennan. The society man held no warrants, but acted on evidence they say they had previously obtained. They confiscated a quantity of policy paraphernalia in the place. The alleged policy shop is in the precinct of which Capt. Schultz of the Union Market Station is commander. Charles Weiler, who gave his age as fifty-three years, though he looks younger, and who says he lives at 102 Seventh Street, was arrested on the charge of being the proprietor of the shop.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON KEENLY DISAPPOINTED

Hoped that He Would Win at Least One Race.

Hails the Columbia and Leads All on the Erin in Cheers for Her—Praise by Americans Overcomes Him.

"I would have liked to win one race as a kind of consolation and relief. It is a hard thing to see your boat after racing nearly forty miles of water beaten at the last by a few beats of a pulse. This has been a very severe strain. I won't deny it. I felt it because I have worked so hard to win. While my disappointment was great, my joy would have been proportionately greater had I won this one race. While I am sorry I am on the wrong side, I'm glad the victory has gone to such worthy men as my opponents. They have won the battle in almost honorable way. The win today was the same as always—fair and square and honorable. I have nothing to protest, even if I wanted to protest. They have the better boat, but sometimes to win even with the better boat requires a wee bit of luck."

In this way Sir Thomas Lipton summed up his opinions of yesterday's contest between Shamrock II., his challenger, and the Columbia, the defender, and of the series of races in which his gallant efforts to win the richest prize in the world of yachting went for nothing. For the first time since he came here to battle for the America's cup he showed the effects of the tremendous strain he has been under. For the first time his voice was slightly broken. He would not say whether he would try again to build a yacht faster than any that could be launched against him in American waters, but his manner more than his remarks led his friends to believe that yesterday was his last cup race, and that one of the pet ambitions of his life was ended.

His very first act after his boat had flown over the finish line ahead of her rival, but beaten by the time allowance of seconds, was to lean over the rail of the bridge of the Erin and ask his guests to join him in three cheers for the victor. "Certainly no sailors ever more deserved their victory," he said, "and I want to show them our good will."

CONGRATULATES THE COLUMBIA.

So the big steam yacht with the Stars and Stripes at her fore and the Ulster colors at her taffrail drew over to the Yankee flier. "Columbia ahoy!" shouted Sir Thomas through the megaphone. "Three cheers for the Columbia!" and the loyal Britons on the Erin's deck followed his lead and cheered. The many hundreds of Americans swarming over the decks of a half dozen big excursion steamers hovering in the vicinity read this lesson in sportsmanship and instantly repeated it in roars of cheers that lasted many minutes. The activity on the victorious racing yacht ceased. The white-jacketed sailors massed themselves on the lee rail and sent back three ringing cheers for the owner of the Shamrock. Then Sir Thomas retired to the cabin of his yacht with a group of distinguished friends, and with the sound of the myriads of steam whistles and the incessant huzzas for the victorious racer coming faintly through the closed doors, said briefly all that he had to say as to the victory and the defeat.

The men in the cabin were almost all Americans, and they testified to the splendid efforts made by Sir Thomas to win the prize. There had been some comment on the extraordinary closeness of the race, and some of the guests on the deck above had murmured their belief that there was room for uncertainty as to the result. Sir Thomas silenced this at once.

"No, there's nothing in that," he said. "I have a feeling in my heart that if there was an error of judgment it would be in my favor; however, I have said that those fellows would give me a race if there was the slightest closeness. Every man in the New York Yacht Club has been fair and square to me from the Commodore downward. Oh, no. I was beaten undoubtedly."

"I thing, Sir Thomas," interrupted John M. Flagler, "that if a vote were taken now among the members of the New York Yacht Club they would give you the cup."

John D. Crimmins then spoke up and reviewed the history of yacht racing in recent years, having a bearing on the efforts of Sir Thomas.

"We all remember the incidents connected with the races of the Valkyrie I. and Valkyrie II. in their contests for the America's Cup," said Mr. Crimmins, "and the indignation displayed by the American people when the charge was made that the competitions were not fair. These charges were largely in the mind of the owner of the two challengers, but they created a feeling between the two peoples that was very bitter. When you, Sir Thomas, came along, we didn't know you, and we thought at the beginning that there might be more similar wrangles, and we were slow to take up your challenge. But it did not take us long to discover that we had an admirable character to deal with, a man who nearer represented the English people than any Englishman who had ever come here. He won our hearts. [Cheers.] More than that, our hearts became warmer toward the people he represented. Every day that he has been with us since has served to establish better relations between the American and English people. We have had English statesmen and English representatives at Washington who have done much toward bringing about a friendly feeling between the two countries, but they did not get the interest of the common people. Sir Thomas has won the hearts of the American common people, and their expression has brought the people of the two nations closer together than they have been at any other time in American history."

"A VICTORY FOR SIR THOMAS."

The next speaker was Samuel M. Jarvis, President of the National Bank of Cuba, who said:

"This is not a victory for the Columbia, but for Sir Thomas. He has done more in national diplomacy within the last twelve months than any other man in England or America. I think that both countries would have been benefited had he been appointed the next English Ambassador to the United States. No greater sportsman has ever been born, and he is a greater diplomat than sportsman. We are not going to ask him to come again, but we hope he will, and 90 per cent. of the American people will hope for his success. He carries back this time that which is worth more than the America's Cup—the best wishes from the hearts of the whole people of this country."

Charles Henry Meltzer, the journalist and playwright, extended the thanks of the press for the fine hospitality of Sir Thomas to the press representatives on board the Erin.

Thomas Barrett said that he represented the Irish-Americans when he stated that no man who had ever come here had done as much as Sir Thomas toward wiping out the prejudices of Irishmen toward England.

W. H. Cox brought a tribute from Boston and E. F. Benjamin in the course of his remarks said: "In the past the challenge has come from England, hereafter it will have to go from America to England, challenging her to send a man equal to Sir Thomas Lipton as a sportsman and a gentleman."

Alexander Revelle spoke for Chicago, and when all the speakers had finished Sir Thomas arose and with a voice that almost failed him gave his thanks for the tributes to him.

"The words you have said," he began, "are worth more to me than any cup. I wanted very much to win and I did my very best."

Sir Thomas's emotion quite overcame him here and with hearty handshakes the little meeting ended in silence.

THE HODGSON-SCHLEY LETTERS IN EVIDENCE

They Will Be Presented to Court of Inquiry To-day.

The Correspondence Deals Fully with the Alleged Colloquy Concerning the Brooklyn's Famous Loop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Copies of correspondence between Lieut. Hodgson and Rear Admiral Schley during the period from June 6, 1899, to Aug. 25, 1901, were made public to-day with the statement that the correspondence will be submitted to the Schley Court of Inquiry by Lieut. Hodgson while on the witness stand. On June 6, 1899, Rear Admiral Schley wrote to Lieut. Hodgson, inclosing an editorial from The ocurred between Schley and Hodgson on ocurred between Scley and Hodgson on the bridge of the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago, in the course of which the Admiral is reported to have said:

"Damn the Texas, let her look out for herself," in reply to Hodgson's remonstrance, again turning the ship to starboard. Characterising this as a "grotesque lie," the Rear Admiral asked Hodgson "to write me your denial of this oft-repeated calumny."

June 8 Hodgson responded in a very long letter, dated at the New York Navy Yard, denying the authorized publication of any conversation, and making a long explanation of what he says occurred during the battle. He added that what was printed "as a part of a conversation between you and me is substantially correct, though not so as to the manner in which it took place."

Hodgson then tells of the rage with which the Brooklyn heard the sinister whisper, upon her return to Guantanamo Bay, that they were "gun shy," and he says that he gave what he thought was a true explanation of that turn to many officers of the fleet, none of whom failed to agree with him. He explains that he thought that Rear Admiral Schley regarded this turn as a strategical manoeuvre, "looking to the further part the Brooklyn was to play in that day's battle, rather than as an effort to avoid interfering with the fire of the other vessels of the fleet. In fact, I thought then, as I think now, that the turn to starboard caused more interference."

Then Hodgson gives his explanation of the turn. He tells of the belief that existed that the Spanish ships outclassed the Americans in speed, and that in the absence of the New York, the Brooklyn was the only American ship capable of preventing the escape of the Spaniards should they pass the fire of the battleships. The Spanish torpedo boats also were to be reckoned with.

Therefore, says Hodgson, "after putting the helm to starboard and to port once or twice, to counteract the efforts of the Theresa and Viscaya to get into closer action and ram us, and after the leading Spanish ship had reached just a little abaft our port beam, you decided to port the helm and turn around in chase to prevent the escape of any of the Spanish vessels."

WHAT HODGSON SUGGESTED.

Hodgson writes that he suggested that the Texas was off their starboard beam and that there was danger of running into her and getting right across her line of fire, and that Schley replied that the Texas would have to look out for that; that it was imperative to get around immediately, and that by turning to port "you would get so close to the enemy that you would expose yourself to attack from the torpedo boats, that a lucky shot or two by the enemy might disable the Brooklyn, and that you did not propose to run such a risk at that stage of the battle when it was unnecessary and so much depended on the speed of the Brooklyn."

Hodgson writes that he then suggested backing the starboard engine, "because it would shorten the circle and give the Texas a wider berth," and that Schley replied, after a pause, "No, because it would deaden our speed of turning, and you wished to get around as quickly as possible." For weeks after the battle Capt. Cook was under the impression that we had backed the starboard engine."

Hodgson explains that in making the suggestion he was discharging his duty as the navigator of the ship, charged with her safety, and at the moment did not consider the effect of the turn upon the results of the battle, and he adds: "I immediately perceived that your cool judgment at this trying moment had enabled you to consider the results of your decision and then as now, it seemed to me that you had decided most wisely, that it was a strategical move of the greatest importance, and that the result of the battle most fully proved its wisdom."

Hodgson goes on to declare that he was under the impression, up to the time he saw The New York Sun publication, touching the colloquy, that Schley made the turn to starboard because the conditions were as he (Hodgson) had stated. Continuing, he assures the Rear Admiral that he never would have given the explanation he did of the loop had he for a moment suspected that the Rear Admiral had given any other reasons.

Under date of Washington, June 10, 1899, Rear Admiral Schley, disclaiming any sense of annoyance from the newspaper attack, says "But I do feel for yourself that a colloquy should be made up by them that did not occur between you and me, and it is this that I desire to protect you against. Of course you did not authorize this, and it is this dialogue which should be denied.

"I have no recollection whatever of anything of the kind, and my memory is exceedingly clear of the events of that day, for I never felt in all my life less excitement or more steadiness of judgment than when the Dons came out that day. When the turn was made the Brooklyn was, in my judgment, within the distance of their tactical diameter, and if it had been made to port we should probably have passed inside their line, but, having them exposed to the uninterrupted fire of all the ships, so important in the earlier moments of the fight, the proper strategy of a battle was to avoid interferring with that, and the sequel shows that we made no mistake.

CAPT. COOK GAVE THE ORDER.

"Cook really gave the order, which I approved, and it is possible that your conversation was with him, but The Sun's effort has been to promote the notion that you and I had a controversy at the critical moment, and this is unjust to you and to me. What I desire is simply your denial that any such colloquy occurred, and I will see that proper correction is made to cover you from this slander.

"There is much in your letter that I should not like to use, as it would provoke assault upon you, which I am unwilling to have happen, but what I want to show is simply that this dialogue did not occur, and, that shown, the whole of the flimsy canard falls to the ground. Make your letter short as possible."

Two letters came June 11 from the New York Navy Yard in answer to this letter. In one, very short, Hodgson says: "The colloquy published in The New York Sun, and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred."

The second letter is explanatory. Hodgson repeats that he told The Sun reporter that the first publication in The Sun was garbled and that "when the turn was to be made I had suggested the proximity of the Texas and the probable danger of getting mixed up with her if we turned to starboard, and that you said the Texas would have to look out for herself."

Rear Admiral Schley returns thanks for the denial furnished, adding, touching the colloquy: "Your statement that it never occurred is absolutely true."

Next in the correspondence is a report from Capt. Chadwick to the Secretary of the Navy upon the inquiry he made by the direction of the department into this alleged colloquy. This has been published heretofore, including Hodgson's statement that he did not intend to convey in his note of denial, sent at the request of Admiral Schley, the idea that no such colloquy took place, and that all he sought was to refute the allegation that a controversy existed at a critical stage of the battle.

Under date of July 4, 1899, Hodgson writes from New York to Schley calling attention to the newspaper attacks upon his veracity on account of these publications. He thinks that if these newspapers were made acquainted with the facts in the case full and ample apologies would be made for "their unjust and abusive tirades." Therefore he asks Schley to put these facts before The Washington Post and New York Sun, or permit him to publish the correspondence that has taken place between them.

He repeats that he understood Schley's request for a denial to be "nothing else than a request for a denial of the verbal accuracy of the dialogue, and I so understood it." He did not think that the denial could be construed by the public as completely and absolutely refuting the entire statement made by The Sun, or he certainly would have written it in much less equivocal language.

CAPT. CHADWICK'S REPORT.

Here follows another official report by Capt. Chadwick of his examination of Lieut. Commander Hellner. This represents Hellner as discussing with Hodgson the Brooklyn loop on board that ship while the Board on Ships Positions was at work. Hellner says that he was certain that the Brooklyn was nearer the Spanish ships than 1,400 yards, as reported by the board, saying, "we were so close that Schley gave the order 'hard aport.'"

This report by Capt. Chadwick was transmitted by Sampson to the Navy Department, with the three words of indorsement: "Approved and forwarded."

Next in order is Rear Admiral Schley's reply to Lieut. Hodgson, dated Saugatuck, July 11, 1899, declining to refer to the colloquy for publication on the ground that it had been made an official matter of investigation. One sentence he uses is in part, "I regret extremely that these should have been any tangle in this matter to your mind. * * * It puzzles my understanding to grasp how a colloquy which never occurred could be true in substance with all the facts to it denied. * * * It is rather your recollection of what did occur and with whom it may have occurred which is at fault."

July 21, 1899, Hodgson submitted all the preceding correspondence to the Navy Department, saying that by the misconstruction placed upon his denial his honor and integrity had been reflected upon, and in view of Rear Admiral Schley's declination, he asks the department to exonerate him, or to permit him to take steps to that end.

On Dec. 23 Hodgson wrote to Rear Admiral Schley from Newport, asking for copies of the three letters that he had written to him concerning the colloquy, or, failing to grant this request, to write a statement giving their substance. His desired especially the one of June 11, accompanying the specific denial. He earnestly begged this assistance to protect himself from injustice.

Rear Admiral Schley's answer came from Montevideo on March 7. He regretted that all of Hodgson's letters were left at home packed in one of several boxes, and in storage, so that he was unable to comply with the request. He added that he would not trust himself to quote them, The Rear Admiral says: "I distinctly recollect in one of my letters last year to you that I stated that Cook had given the order to port the helm on July 3, 1898, and not I.

"This being the case, it was not possible for any colloquy of the character harped upon in The New York Sun to have taken place between you and me. Cook's acknowledgment in his usual manly way that it was he who gave the order at the time, which I heartily approve, completely retires this matter from any further question or controversy."

HODGSON APPEALS AGAIN.

The correspondence shows that Hodgson, in a letter dated Newport, April 14, makes another appeal and incidentally disclaims the slightest desire to even attempt to establish the fact that Rear Admiral Schley gave the orders to port the helm of the Brooklyn or that there was any controversy on the bridge. Rear Admiral Schley from Montevideo again on Nov. 20 declined to quote from memory the contents of the letters, holding that Hodgson's memory was at fault and not his veracity.

In a letter of Jan. 14 Hodgson transmits all of the correspondence before that date to the Navy Department, asking that it be filed, and saying: "It is possible that Rear Admiral Schley misunderstands the nature of my request, though it would hardly be so, or else is unwilling to do a simple act of justice."

Secretary Long's reply states that, in view of Hodgson's purpose to renew his request upon Rear Admiral Schley for the letters when the Rear Admiral returns to the United States, the department deemed it unnecessary to take any action in the matter.

June 10, 1901, Rear Admiral Schley having returned to the United States, Hodgson wrote him a letter of which he notified the Navy Department, again asking for the letters, and this last request brought a letter from the Rear Admiral, dated in Washington, in which he says he is willing to allow any friend of Hodgson's to copy the letters.

The end of the chapter was the appearance at Rear Admiral Schley's hotel of Major Hodgson, a brother of Lieut. Hodgson, who copied the letters and turned them over to his brother, who filed them with the department on Aug. 24, 1901.

CAMMEYER'S

MEN'S HABERDASHERY AT CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE.

Yes, this is our New Departure. No better stock of Men's Furnishings can be found, nor such low prices.

INTRODUCTORY SALE.

Men's Fall Weight Merino Shirts and Drawers, in Natural and white, exceptional value 95

Special value in Medium Weight Stuttgart's Natural Wool Underwear, sizes 30 to 44 . . . $1.50

Special lot of Men's Colored Dress Shirts, in a great variety of the newest fall patterns, made with cuffs attached and detached, and good value at $1.25; special 95

Men's fine Lisle Thread and Cotton Fancy Hose, in vertical stripes and fancy figures; formerly sold at 50c. and 75c. 39

Men's Dress and Walking Gloves, in kid and mocha, made specially for us and good value for $1.25 95

Come and see for yourselves this new and grand stock. Come, also, and experience the new delight of purchasing your shoes and your haberdashery at our store. It saves you a lot of bother and it saves you a lot of money, and it gives you a lot of pleasure.

Store open Saturdays until 10 P. M.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., cor. 20th St.

Our Enormous Sales Enable Us to Make a Hat of Such Quality and Style at a Moderate Price That It Is

The Popular Hat This Fall.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
200 Broadway, near Duane St.
1,197 Broadway, near 29th St.
1,259 Broadway, near 86th St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

CHAFFEE SENDS NEWS OF THE MASSACRE.

Three Officers and Forty Men Were Killed and More Are Still Missing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The War Department to-night received a dispatch from Gen. Chaffee, dated at Manila, Oct. 4, giving further details of the disastrous attack on Company C of the Ninth Infantry, near Balangiga, Samar. The dispatch is as follows:

From those who escaped following:

Manila, Oct. 4.

September 28, while at breakfast 6:45 morning, company was attacked at signal ringing convent bells by about 450 bolomen, 200 from rear of quarters, 200 front. Simultaneously attack officers quarters. Company completely surprised. Force attacking front gained possession arms. Fight ensued forthwith, in which many met death in mess room in rear. Enemy beaten off temporarily by about twenty-five men, who gained their arms.

Sergt. Bettron assumed command, endeavored collect men, leave in boats, reattacked by enemy. Strength command, 3 officers, 72 men. Killed, 3 officers, 40 enlisted men; missing, 6; wounded, 12; present, 13. Party attacking officers in convent entered through cellar, large numbers led by Presidente. Probably 101 rifles with company; 25 saved, 15 of lost (rifles) bolts drawn; 25,000 ammunition lost.

Ninety-five prisoners outside Cuartel joined in attack at signal. Boat of missing men capsized. Capt. Bookmiller may pick up men.

(Lieut. James P.) DROUILLARD,
(Ninth Infantry.)

Sept. 30.—Have returned Balangiga. Drouillard explains conditions correctly. Landed yesterday. Inhabitants deserted town firmg one shot. Buried three officers, twenty-nine men; number bodies burned; quarters buildings fired as we entered. Secured or destroyed most of rations, All ordnance stores, Insurgents secured 57 serviceable rifles, 12,000 cartridges. Forty-eight men of Company C, Ninth Infantry, (and) one hospital corps man killed or missing; 28 men accounted for, found two in boat en route here. Buried dead, burned town, returned to Basey.

(Captain) BOOKMILLER.
(Ninth Infantry.)

De Russey has sent strong company to chastise savages if found.—Hughes. No other details. Names of killed to be determined by elimination of survivors as soon as possible. June muster roll probably latest evidence to be had.

CHAFFEE.

De Russey is the Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, stationed near the scene of the attack. The muster roll referred to already has been published.

FILIPINOS CLOSELY PURSUED.

Scene of the Disaster to Ninth Regiment Troops Deserted.

MANILA, Oct. 4.—Gen. Hughes cables from the Island of Samar that Balangiga, where the disaster to Company C of the Ninth Regiment occurred, is deserted and in ruins, and that Col. Isaac D. De Russy of the Eleventh Infantry, who, on hearing of the slaughter, immediately started for the scene with a battalion, is closely following the Filipinos.

NEW MILLIKEN UNIVERSITY.

To Be Located at Decatur, Ill.—Endowment, $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 4.—The Committee on Education of the Indiana Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has submitted a report on the proposed Milliken University at Decatur, Ill. This university and Lincoln University will be combined, and will be superintended by the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Synods.

James Milliken, the millionaire banker of Decatur, has pledged over $500,000 for the university, which is to be an industrial institute, Christian, but not sectarian, which will give complete instruction in any trade or profession.

The endowment will be over $1,000,000, and will be increased by the annual income of $35,000 from the Milliken estate. The Indiana Synod will give $50,000. The university is to be completed by September, 1902. Prof. S. R. Taylor, recently President of the Kansas State Normal School, will be President.

Registered Trade Mark.

Herreshoff,

The Famous Boat Builder,
Endorses the
Dr. Deimel Underwear

Here is what he writes:

DEAR DR. DEIMEL: I am glad always to speak a good word for your Linen Mesh. Neither you nor anyone has ever overstated its advantages in the way of comfort or healthfulness, and surely it deserves to be worn and valued by the intelligent ones of the community.

LEWIS HERRESHOFF.

Hundreds of similar testimonials have been received from men in every station of life. It is undoubtedly the most healthful, cleanly and comfortable underwear known.

Booklet and samples of fabric at

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

BOOKS FOR YACHTSMEN

The Story of the America's Cup
BY CHAS. P. TOWER.
How won in 1851 and how since defended. Told in a readable way that any one can understand and appreciate. Paper, 25c. Cloth, 50c.

On Yachts and Yacht Handling
BY THOMAS FLEMING DAY.
In this book Mr. Day has dropped all technical terms that are apt to be confusing to the novice and has made a simple explanation of the handling and care of a boat. Cloth, $1.00.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES OF THE CUP Defenders
Is technically correct and complete set of pictures of the yachts and sloops that have defended the America's Cup. The first set of correct pictures ever issued. The plates are excellently proportioned for framing, and will make an attractive set for the library, office, etc. The set is bound in handsome portfolio, measuring 9½x12 ins. Price, $2.00.

ORDER OF YOUR NEWSDEALER OR THE BUDDER PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 9 Murray St. New York City.

Postal Brings Complete Catalogue.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK
A STOCK CO.
39 Howard St., just East of Broadway. Phone 3026 Spring.
DESKS

THREATEN TO SUMMON SAMPSON AS A WITNESS

Schley's Counsel Warn Judge Advocate Lemly.

The "Dear Schley" Letter Causes a Wrangle—Commander Hodgson on the Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—At the close of a long wrangle between counsel at the Schley court of inquiry to-day Mr. Rayner suddenly announced that he would demand that Rear Admiral Sampson be called as a witness.

Capt. Lemly said at the time, and repeated his statement after the adjournment, that if Mr. Rayner made such a demand it would be complied with. If, therefore, Mr. Rayner adheres to his position all the Judge Advocate's efforts to keep Rear Admiral Sampson out of the inquiry will have failed and Sampson will be called as a witness for Schley.

This unexpected turn of affairs came about through a dispute over the meaning of the famous "suppressed dispatch," from Sampson to Schley. When Schley was first charged with holding his squadron off Cienfuegos, in defiance of orders to proceed to Santiago, all the dispatches were given out except one addressed "Dear Schley," in which Sampson told him to continue to hold his squadron off Cienfuegos. Schley, in compliance with a request from the Senate Naval Commission for a statement, sent the commission this dispatch.

This dispatch of Sampson's said that even if the Spaniards had put into Santiago they would have to come to either Cienfuegos or Havana, and that therefore these two places should be held "with all the force we can muster." If later it should turn out that the Spaniards were still at Santiago that port could be blockaded.

The dispatch concluded with the words: "Until we, then, receive more positive information, we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago."

Schley assumed that in view of what had gone before the last word was an error, and should read "Cienfuegos," particularly as the first sentence in the paragraph directed him to remain at Cienfuegos. This has hitherto never been questioned, and Mr. Rayner referred to it today, as if it were an acknowledged fact. Capt. Lemly refused to concede it.

Mr. Rayner claimed that the error was obvious, and there was a wrangle. Mr. Rayner finally passed on to another point, but late in the day the same question came up again, and there was another argument. At last Mr. Rayner asked how Lemly accounted for the word "Santiago." He replied that if the commas were taken away from the word "then" the sense would be changed and that there were no commas in the original dispatch.

RESENTS IMPUTATION UPON SCHLEY.

"That is an imputation upon Rear Admiral Schley," replied Mr. Rayner hotly. "I sha'n't permit that imputation. I shall have to summon the only witness who can shed any light on it."

"You have been told, Sir," almost shouted Capt. Lemly, "that any witness you ask for shall be summoned."

"Then," said Mr Rayner, "issue a summons for Rear Admiral Sampson."

The matter stopped there, but afterward Capt. Lemly reiterated his statement that if Mr Rayner demanded the summoning of Sampson he would comply. Mr. Rayner would say no more on the subject. It is understood that he will insist, unless Lemly changes his interpretation of the word "Santiago." Lemly said to-night that he stood on his interpretation and would not change it.

Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, navigator of the Brooklyn, was called to tell about the Brooklyn's loop. His story of the colloquy on the Brooklyn's bridge varied somewhat from the versions hitherto published.

The "Damn the Texas!" part of it was not the whole colloquy, but was one incident in a conference held between Schley, Cook, and Hodgson, in which they discussed the relative advantages of the turn to starboard or port. Hodgson argued first in favor of turning to port, and then in favor of backing the starboard engine.

Schley objected to the first proposition and Cook to the second, and after Cook had stated his reasons Schley coincided with him. In the course of the conference Schley ordered the helm put to port, and Cook replied that it was aport already.

It was then that Hodgson interjected his suggestion about the probability of colliding with the Texas, and Schley said, "Damn the Texas! I can't help that; she must look out for herself."

With the exception of the profanity this is about what Rear Admiral Evans was saying at the same time, or a few minutes later, on the Iowa, according to his testimony. His navigator told him that if he did not look out he would "be into the Texas," and he replied, "Let Philip look out for the Texas!"

WHERE THE BROOKLYN WAS.

Hodgson said the Brooklyn was from 250 to 300 yards from the Texas when she passed in front of her. He admitted that he had once estimated the distance as less, but said that he was convinced that his first estimate was wrong. Asked why the Brooklyn did not collide with the Texas, he replied that it was because the Brooklyn got around so quickly that she got ahead of the Texas.

Lieut. Dyson was on the stand to-day with some charts showing that under forced draught Schley's ships could have chased the enemy from two-tenths of a day to two and three-tenths days, according to whether the chase was regulated by the poorest-equipped or best-equipped of the five fighting ships, and still would have had coal enough to get back to Key West.

Capt. Parker, however, showed on cross-examination that Lieut. Dyson's basis of estimate was all wrong, because the log-books showed that on the days in question the ships burned from 20 to 25 per cent. more coal than he had taken as his basis.

The testimony of Commander Rodgers, who was executive officer of the Iowa, was unimportant. He brought out only one new point, which was as to the time when he first learned the McCalla code. It was while they were blockading Cienfuegos. He and Capt. Evans saw the Cuban signal lights, and Evans told him what they meant and explained the code to him. He did not order Rodgers to communicate the code to Commodore Schley.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The witnesses for the day before the Schley court of inquiry were Lieut. C. W. Dyson of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, concerning the coal supply of the Flying Squadron; Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, who was second in command of the battle ship Iowa during the Spanish war and who carried Rear Admiral Sampson's dispatches of May 20 to Commodore Schley, and Commander Albon C. Hodgson, who was the navigator of the flagship Brooklyn.

While Commander Rodgers was on the stand Mr. Rayner submitted a computation of shells from the American fleet which had struck the wrecked vessels of Cervera's squadron, showing that at least 34 per cent. of them were fired by the Brooklyn. This computation, Mr. Rayner said, had been prepared by Rear Admiral Schley upon the basis of a report made by a Board of Survey, of which the witness was the senior member. Commander Hodgson gave a graphic description of the battle off Santiago, describing the part taken in it by the Brooklyn, and explaining the change in the entry of that vessel's log.

At the opening of the session Capt. Dawson of the Marine Corps, who was on the stand yesterday, was called to correct the official copy of his testimony. He said that while he had not seen the Brooklyn swinging with starboard helm he was sure that she did so swing.

Lieut. Dyson, who was on the witness stand yesterday when the court adjourned, was then recalled. He had added to his coal history of the fleet information as to how long the supply of coal on hand May 26 would have held out under forced draught. The information was contained in a chart which was read by Judge Advocate Lemly.

The witness also read the same information from a tabular statement. The chart covered the period from May 18 to June 1. It showed that on May 26 the Brooklyn's supply of coal was 952 tons, the Iowa's 784 tons, that of the Texas 408 tons, and of the Marblehead 122 tons.

He said that on May 24 the Brooklyn had coal enough aboard to have remained on blockade duty off Santiago for twenty-five days, and then to have returned to Key West; the Massachusetts enough to remain seventeen days, and then go to Key West; the Iowa enough for eleven days; the Texas seven days, and the Marblehead one day. This was assuming that they would have gone by the Yucatan channel. He also gave an estimate of the length of time they could have remained and gone to Gonaives Channel, Cape Cruz, Mole St. Nicholas, Kingston, Port Antonio, Jamaica, Guantanamo Bay, the time of remaining on blockade being increased as the distance to the various points diminished.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

Mr. Rayner brought out the information concerning the time the coal on each of the vessels would have lasted on forced draught, in chasing the enemy's vessels, taking the amount of coal on each on May 26 and leaving sufficient coal to return to Key West.

Mr. Rayner read the information from Mr. Dyson's tabulated statement showing that the Iowa would have consumed 243 tons of coal a day, the Texas 160 tons, and the Marblehead 77 tons. That estimate would, he said, give the Brooklyn 2.3 days' chase, returning by way of the Yucatan Channel, and 3.35 days' chase, returning by the Windward Passage; the Iowa, a chase of 1.2 days.

The Texas would have a chase of three-fourths of a day, and, returning by way of the Windward Passage, nine-tenths of a day. The Marblehead would have a chase of two-tenths of a day by the Yucatan, and four-tenths of a day by the Windward Passage. The statement showed that the Massachusetts could not have steamed more than 15 knots an hour, and that in doing so she would have consumed 180 tons per day. At this rate she could have chased the enemy for 1.8 days, returning via Yucatan Channel, or for 2 days returning by the Windward Passage.

The witness said in reply to questions that his statement contemplated average conditions of weather and of the vessels.

Mr. Rayner—You have taken as a base for coaling a number of ports. You took Gonaives, the Mole, and Kingston. Those are ports that have just been given to you from which to make the calculation.

"These ports were just mentioned to me here to-day."

"You, of course, knew nothing about our right to coal in those ports?"

"I do not."

Lieut. Dyson was followed on the stand by Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, who was executive officer of the battleship Iowa during the Summer of 1898. He testified to leaving Key West on May 20 for Cienfuegos, to join the Flying Squadron. Before leaving he had had, as a representative of Capt. Evans, he said, a conference with Commander in Chief Sampson, at which Capts. Taylor and Chadwick were present.

At that time he was told by Capt. Sampson that he had received information from the department at Washington that the Spanish fleet under Cervera was probably in the harbor at Santiago. He, however, had not been informed of any secret code for communication with the Cuban insurgents near Cienfuegos. He had, he said, taken dispatches for Commodore Schley, and while not certain whether there was more than one package, he was under the impression there was more than that number.

SECRETARY LONG'S ADVICE.

One of the dispatches carried at this time was, the witness thought, that signed by Secretary Long, and dated Washington, 12:30 o'clock, May 20, and beginning: "The report of the Spanish fleet being at Santiago de Cuba might very well be correct, so the department strongly advises that you send word immediately by the Iowa to Schley to proceed off Santiago with his whole command, leaving one small vessel off Cienfuegos."

Capt. Rodgers was examined at length concerning the coaling of the Flying Squadron.

"Could you have coaled the Iowa on the afternoon of May 26?" Mr. Hanna asked.

"In the late afternoon, the time I speak of, the weather being fine and smooth, I think there would have been no trouble at all," replied the witness.

"When the collier can deliver coal, can a battleship like the Iowa take it?"

"With a ship like the Iowa, with no broadside guns, the danger in coaling at sea is entirely to the collier."

"Is there any more danger to a collier with a battleship on either side?"

"There would be very great danger to a collier in coaling battleships with a battleship on either side."

Capt. Rodgers related two or three instances in which the ships of the Flying Squadron were cleared for action upon signal from the flagship Brooklyn before May 31, when vessels were discerned in the distance. In each case the vessels proved to be American ships. Each time the signal was to clear for action and make speed of 12 knots an hour.

He also told of the bombardment or reconnoissance of the Colon on May 31, in which the Iowa participated. He said the vessels were all in formation and following the flagship, which in that instance was the Massachusetts. The range was at first given at 7,000 yards for this engagement, but the shots fell so far short that the range was increased to 11,000 yards. These latter shots fell into the channel in which the Colon lay. Some of them must have fallen within 500 yards of the Spanish ships.

Describing Commodore Schley's blockade of the harbor at Santiago, Capt. Rodgers said that the fleet maintained a position of seven or eight miles out, with the Marblehead and the Vixen inside the line. He remembered that the Marblehead was on the inside from the fact that some of the vessels in the squadron had fired at her. He could not say whether the fleet was further out in the day than at night or vice versa. He thought the Vixen and the Marblehead could have been seen by moonlight, but not after the moon had set.

Capt. Rodgers had concluded his testimony in chief when the court adjourned for luncheon. The afternoon session of the Schley court began with Capt. Rodgers still on the stand. He stated in reply to questions that he was the senior member of the naval board of survey appointed by Rear Admiral Sampson to examine the wrecked Spanish vessels.

THE BROOKLYN'S GUNNERY.

The purpose of this line of examination was to bring out the witness's knowledge concerning the effect of the Brooklyn's gunnery in the battle off Santiago July 8. Capt. Rodgers stated that the Brooklyn was the only vessel that fired five-inch shells, and Mr. Rayner said that a careful computation based upon the report of the board of survey showed that twelve five-inch shells had been found on the four Spanish vessels.

Mr. Rayner presented a statement showing the number of shells found on the vessels of the Spanish fleet and the witness was asked to state the percentage of five-inch shells, assuming the statement to be correct. Capt. Rodgers replied that the total number of hits was 35, and, therefore, the five-inch shell hits constituted 34 per cent. of all the hits. Mr. Rayner said that the statement had been prepared by Rear Admiral Schley.

The witness also said he knew that the Brooklyn had eight-inch guns, but Mr. Rayner said the Rear Admiral's computation was not intended to cover that feature. His only purpose was to make the showing for five-inch guns, these being unmistakably the Brooklyn's.

Cross-examined on the dispatches, carried by the Iowa, Capt. Rodgers was asked if the "Dear Schley" letter dated at Key West May 20, 1898, written by Capt. Sampson, in which the statement was made that "I am of opinion that our best chances of success in capturing the enemy's ships will be to hold Cienfuegos and Havana" was included in these dispatches. The witness replied that he had no knowledge what the envelope contained.

While the examination on this point was in progress Mr. Rayner read the letter, including the following extract: "If it ever should develop that these vessels are at Santiago we could then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose and completely blockade it. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago."

Mr. Rayner remarked that he supposed it would be conceded that the word "Santiago" as given above was a mistake, and that it should be "Cienfuegos." Capt. Lemly replied that he would make no such concession, and a tilt followed between counsel concerning the accuracy of Government publications. It closed with an understanding that the original document should be supplied to-morrow.

In reply to a question by Mr. Rayner as to the condition of the weather from May 24 to 26, Capt. Rodgers replied: "I do not recollect the events of the night of May 24. My recollection is that on the morning and throughout the day of the 25th the wind was fresh from a direction generally ahead. Our course was generally southeastward. The sea depends entirely upon the size of the ship. It was what I should call a moderate sea. I recollect the wind continued fresh that evening. Next morning we must have got around the Cape headed eastward. The weather had moderated considerably, and in the late afternoon the weather was, I should say, fine, with a smooth sea."

HOW SMALL SHIPS FARED.

"How were the sea and weather for small ships like the Vixen and Eagle?"

"I should say on Thursday the weather for small ships would have been considered fresh, and certainly my recollection of seeing the Eagle on that day was that she was making what you might call 'heavy weather.' I should say on that occasion the sea was what one finds in that neighborhood when there is a fresh wind."

The Court asked a number of questions of Commander Rodgers, the more important of which, together with the responses of the witness, were as follows:

The Court—Was any other attempt made by the Flying Squadron, except that of May 31, to destroy the Colon? A.—None whatever, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q.—What was the speed of the Iowa when passing the harbor of Santiago on the 31st of May? A.—We were directed to speed ten knots, and I should say that on the first run by we were making about that speed.

Q.—Were the Brooklyn and Texas so close together at the commencement of the battle of July 3 that a collision was probable? A.—I saw the Brooklyn and the Texas at the beginning of the battle. The Brooklyn was then lying a mile or more away from the Iowa, bearing the general direction westward. The Texas was between the Iowa and the Brooklyn, and the Texas was not more than half a mile from us. When the Iowa steamed in, the Texas was under our port bow and the Brooklyn, as I saw her then, was steaming in the direction general northeast. Shortly after that the fire began to get a little hot. We were struck twice, and the carpenter came to me and said that there had been a fire in one of the compartments. I went down to that compartment to see what had been done, and if the Court refers to the possibility of a collision between the Texas and the Brooklyn, that must have occurred while I was below, because when I came back to the gallery outside the conning tower the Brooklyn was then off our port bow some distance from us, steaming in a westward direction.

Q.—Did Commodore Schley open in your presence the package you handed him at Cienfuegos? A.—To the best of my recollection, yes.

Q.—Did he make any comments to you regarding these dispatches? A.—None that I recall. He discussed or stated the conditions existing there. The conversation was general.

Q.—Can you from your conversation with Commodore Schley designate the dispatches he received? A.—I cannot.

THE "DEAR SCHLEY" LETTER.

At this point Capt. Rodgers was excused, and Judge Advocate Lemly, after stating that Lieut. Commander Albon C. Hodgson would be the next witness, pending his appearance, again brought up the question as to whether the word "Santiago" had been substituted by mistake for the word "Cienfuegos" in the letter written by Capt. Sampson to Commodore Schley on May 20, beginning: "Dear Schley." Capt. Lemly said:

"The word was originally 'Santiago,' as it is printed in the Senate document. The difference appears to be a matter of punctuation, and in the letter as it appears copied in Rear Admiral Sampson's copybook it reads 'until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago,' whereas, as printed as an appendix to Rear Admiral Schley's letter to the Senate 'Until we, then, receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago,' and then in the letter as printed refers back to other matters relating to Santiago, and the punctuation would appear to give it the meaning of, therefore, 'Until we therefore receive,' which is not intended, but it means really 'until we then,' after the arrival of Cervera at Santiago, 'receive further information, &c. The original, however, will still be forthcoming."

Mr. Rayner, after securing Capt. Lemly's permission, read two or three sentences from Rear Admiral Sampson's letter as follows: "Please send Scorpion to communicate with those vessels at Santiago and direct one of them to report to the department from St. Nicholas Mole or Cape Haitien the change which I have made in the plans strongly advised by the department. As soon as this vessel has communicated with the department on her return to the vicinity of Santiago learn the condition of affairs and immediately report at Havana or Cienfuegos, as he may think most advantageous."

"This," said he, "I want to call to the attention of the Judge Advocate," Mr. Rayner continued: "I cannot take that word 'Santiago' to mean anything else except 'Cienfuegos.' It cannot possibly mean anything else. It is an imputation upon Commodore Schley, and I cannot permit that imputation to rest without summoning the author of that request."

Judge Advocate—I have told you once before you can summon any one you please.

Mr. Rayner—Well, then, summon Rear Admiral Sampson."

With this remark the colloquy in regard to Rear Admiral Sampson's dispatch closed for the time, and Commander Hodgson took the oath. He said that he had been navigator of Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, during the war with Spain, and was on the bridge the day of the battle of July 3. Detailing the particulars of that engagement he said:

COMMANDER HODGSON'S ACCOUNT.

"I heard the executive officer, Lieut. Commander Manson, sing out, 'Clear ship for action,' and the crew immediately dispersed to quarters, I having sounded the general alarm previously. The Commodore shortly appeared on the bridge. We were at that time headed about west-northwest or to the westward of northwest. I told him that there was nothing doing and he said: 'Go ahead.'

"I rang six bells and asked if we had not better hold her head steady to see what course the Spaniards proposed to pursue. I do not remember his reply exactly to that, because immediately afterward I told him they were evidently making for us and he said: 'Go for them!' and I rang four bells and put helm aport."

Capt. Cook appeared upon the bridge at this time, and I told him that everything was connected up at the conning tower and that we were already going ahead, and, in fact, we were going ahead. The Commodore took his position on a platform he had had built around the conning tower, where he could be in easy communication with the commanding officer inside, and I remained on the bridge.

"The executive officer had given previously the order to man the starboard batteries. I sang out to him we were going into action with port helm, and he shifted over to the port battery. We were then standing for the enemy, and as soon as the guns were brought to bear Lieut. Simpson fired a little of the port bow the first gun from the forward eight-inch turret. From that time on we went considerably in toward them.

"I then went down to where the Commodore was standing to get into the conning tower, when I heard him sing out: 'Look out, Cook, they are going to ram you.' Capt. Cook said he would look after that, and starboarded the helm a little to parallel the course of the leading vessel, the Maria Teresa, which had made a broad sheer to port.

"He had hardly made that sheer, however, to port before he fell off again for the reason, apparently, that a shot was fired from the Brooklyn's eight-inch gun. The Teresa got abaft our port beam, and helm was ported on the Brooklyn immediately after that. We were swinging with port helm, I heard the Commodore sing out: 'Hard aport,' or words to that effect, and Capt. Cook sang out: 'Helm is aport.'

"I saw at that time the crucial moment had arrived in making the turn, and I suggested to the Commodore that that turn would run us into the Texas, or very close to her."

"What did you say, and what was the reply?" asked the Judge Advocate.

"As near as I can remember I said: 'Commodore, if you go to starboard you will run into the Texas,' and he said: 'Damn the Texas. I cannot help that. She must look out for herself. He will take care of that,' and he also said: 'I do not propose to go in any closer and subject myself to a torpedo attack.'

"I suggested then that we back the starboard engine, and he wanted to know why, and I said: 'Because it would give the Texas a wider berth and shorten our turning circle.' Capt. Cook objected to this, and so did the Commodore, but there was a moment's discussion as to whether it would be better to turn that shorter circle with smaller speed or take the larger tactical diameter with faster speed.

"It was decided that it was very essential to get around quickly, as the leading Spanish ship was then standing to the westward, and if the Brooklyn did not stop her she had a good chance of escaping. So the helm was put hard aport.

"I said I would run up on top of the bridge and look out for the Texas. As I was going up I asked the Chief Quartermaster if he had seen a torpedo boat, and he said he had seen one blown up by a large shell way in the rear. I said I had not seen any, as I told the Commodore previously. The helm, however, was kept hard aport.

"The Brooklyn swung clear of the Texas, and brought around with helm hard aport until she brought in sight the leading Spanish vessel, which was then the Vizcaya, the Teresa having fallen off and gone in shore seeking a berth. As soon as we were around at the proper position the helm was eased so that we paralleled the course of the Vizcaya, which at that time was about 2,400 or 2,500 yards on our starboard bow.

"The Colon was probably on the beam or a little forward of the beam; the Oquendo abaft the starboard beam. The Oquendo very soon fell out and ran ashore on fire, and then we devoted our attention solely to the Colon and Viscaya."

The Judge Advocate—How near was the Texas to the Brooklyn when the latter crossed her bows?

"I suppose it was about 250 to 300 yards."

"Have you ever given this estimate as nearer than that?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What have you given before?"

"One hundred and fifty yards."

"Why do you change it now?"

"Because I have read from my notes written the day after the battle and from notes I used on the Board of Navigators. I concluded from these that my estimate at that time, when I gave it 175 to 250 yards, was too near. Also, I was very much influenced by the thought that the navigating officer of the Texas would not think it was less than 150 yards."

"Just read your entry from your notes."

The Witness (reading)—"We quickly put our helm to port, and then around to starboard, passing well inside the Texas." That was written by me the day after the battle.

"Is there any reference as to the distance you were from the Texas in those notes?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you remember whether anything was said about blanketing the fire of the Texas at that time?"

"When I told the Commodore I thought we would run into the Texas, I think I did say that we might get a shot from one of her big guns."

"Have you ever said that you were 'skittish' about a collision with the Texas at this time?"

"Well, I was 'skittish' about it. I thought we were going to have a collision, very likely, with the Texas."

HOW COLLISION WAS AVERTED.

"How was the collision averted, from what you know of your own knowledge?"

"By our getting around so quick we passed ahead of her."

"You cannot tell me what was done aboard the Texas?"

"I have no idea."

The Judge Advocate then questioned Commander Hodgson about changes in the log of the Brooklyn giving the account of the famous loop. The witness said that Lieut. Doyle had written it, but witness had given Doyle all the data for it.

"What information did you give him referring to the direction in which the helm was put in turning the vessel?"

"I told him helm was put aport, if I mentioned that particular incident."

"Do you remember whether you mentioned it or not?"

"No, I am not sure that I mentioned it, except that we turned around to head for the Spanish ships. I may not have mentioned which way the helm was put, but if I mentioned it at all I mentioned that turn to starboard."

"That was a very important movement, was it not?"

"Yes, Sir; I put it in my log."

"What do you mean by your log?"

"Well, the log of the forenoon and afternoon watch was written up by Lieut. Doyle and Lieut. Webster, but as both those gentlemen had been, one in the turret and the other on the gun deck fighting the batteries, I gave them a number of points that might enable them to write their deck log correctly. After they had written up their logs I went to the Captain and told him I would like to put in a little information of my own to make it more complete, and there was an addenda written that day by myself, and I think in that will be found the way the helm was put."

"When was that addenda made and put in?"

"Before noon of the day following, as the log was generally copied before noon."

"Do you remember any discussion on board the Brooklyn as to the direction that the helm was put when she made what is known as the 'loop'?"

"Well, I think I remember the fact of putting an interlineation in this log because an erasure was made of that word 'starboard' and I suggested putting in the explanatory words that we cleared the Texas."

"Do you remember whether any change was made in the log book in the recording of the direction in which the helm was originally put?"

"I think I remember that erasure. The word 'starboard' was erased and the word 'port' substituted."

"Do you remember discussing that with any one in the presence of Commodore Schley and Capt. Cook?"

"I do not."

THE ENTRY IN THE LOG.

"How was this first brought to your attention that it was entered in the body of the log that the helm was put to starboard?"

"Very likely by the watch officer desiring to make an erasure in the log after I had examined it."

"Do you remember when, if at all, you undertook to check the log as written to show whether these points were correctly entered in the log book or not?"

"No, I do not, except that it is more probable this was all done before noon of the succeeding day, because the log was generally given to the Captain by noon."

"Do you regard that as a correct entry in the log book that the helm was put to port in order to bring the starboard battery to bear?"

"No, that was not the reason for which the helm was put to port. It was put to port to bring the Brooklyn around as quickly as possible to head off the Spanish vessels."

"Would not the Brooklyn have been brought around quicker if the helm had been put starboard, as it was recorded in the log book originally?"

"I think she would."

"These words 'swinging clear of the fire of the Texas,' are they right?"

"That is right. That is a point that impressed me. Fortunately we got around without having one of the Texas' guns fired over us."

"The words 'clear of the fire of the Texas' are the interlined words, are they not?"

"They are."

"Did you give any specific instructions or make any specific suggestions to the officer who wrote the log with regard to putting in those words?"

"I think it is very possible I did. I think it more than probable that I did, because that was the fact that impressed me as the result of swinging with the port helm. I was very thankful we cleared the Texas and her fire."

"When were those words put in relative to the change in the logbook from 'starboard' to 'port'?"

"I cannot say. I was not at that time contemplating any such searching investigation as this, and consequently I thought that the log was written with the idea of giving an account of the battle without being brought up under searching scrutiny, or I might have been much more particular as to exact times and dates."

With Commander Hodgson still on the stand the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Capt. Lemly still has quite a long list of witnesses before him, and when court began business to-day it was said on his behalf that he would probably not be able to conclude his presentation of the case for the department before the middle of next week.

SCHLEY RETIRES OCT. 9.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—On next Wednesday—the 9th of October—Rear Admiral Schley will retire from the active list of the navy by age limit, and from present prospects this will take place while the court of inquiry is still in session.

His retirement will promote two Captains to be Rear Admirals, Capt. Frank Wildes, who was in command of the Boston during the battle of Manila Bay, now heads the list of Captains. He was promoted for war service, and under the law his advancement must not retard the regular course of promotions. Therefore Capt. Henry Glass, who stands next to him on the list of Captains, also will enter the list of Rear Admirals of the navy.

Other promotions resulting from Rear Admiral Schley's retirement will be those of Commanders F. P. Gilmore and Eugene H. C. Leutze, who become Captains, and Lieut. Commanders Sidney A. Staunton and Charles W. Bartlett, who become Commanders.

Steinway & Sons

beg to announce that they habe opened for the conbenience of their patrons

Retail Warerooms at Windsor Arcade

Fifth Avenue, Corner 46th Street,

in addition to their present warerooms at

STEINWAY HALL, 109 E. 14th St. NEW YORK CITY.

TRAP SPRUNG BY COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN

Alleged Disorderly House Proprietors Under Arrest.

ONE AN EAST SIDE POLITICIAN

Were in Act of Transferring Lease and Good Will of the Property to an Agent of the Committee.

Jacob Herts, the east side business man and politician; Isaac Shall of 15 First Street, and Morris Fluss of 32 Orchard Street were arrested last night on warrants issued by Justice Jerome by Detective Sergeant Rynders of the District Attorney's office, accompanied by Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Assistant District Attorney Schurman, Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, and agents of the Committee of Fifteen.

The arrests were made in the hotel parlor on the second floor of a hotel at 15 First Street, which Hertz gave as his address and of which he is said to be the proprietor.

The men, according to a statement by Assistant District Attorney Gans, were gathered about a table, in the act of transferring the lease and good-will of the property, which Col. Munroe says is a disorderly house, to Frank Curtis, an agent of the Committee of Fifteen, who has been negotiating with them for some time, and he now acts as the complainant against the prisoners.

The table, Mr. Gans said, was covered with the instruments of the transfer, all of which were taken in charge by the men from the District Attorney's office.

Curtis, who was delegated to get direct evidence against proprietors of a disorderly house, came to New York last Summer from Goshen, N. Y., and enlisted his services with the Committee of Fifteen. According to the statement given out by Assistant District Attorney Gans, the findings in the case of the premises at 15 First Street led to the big trap sprung last night to catch Hertz and his two companions.

Mr. Gans said Curtis discovered that Hertz was the lessee of the property and the owner of all the furniture and fixtures, but that some time prior to Aug. 1 last he had transferred the lease on a consideration of $10,000 to Shall and Fluss, who are at present, he says, the acting proprietors.

Of the consideration, Mr. Gans said $4,200 has already been paid to Hertz, the balance being still due. Curtis, alleging, it is said, that he wished to purchase the lease and the "good-will" of the business, which was also included in the operations between Hertz and Shall and Fluss, began negotiations with the parties about Aug. 7.

On the 25th of last month, it is said, Curtis paid Hertz $300, one-third of which was on account and the other two-thirds of which were to defray the rent for October, the final closing of the agreements and signing of contracts to occur some time about the first of the month.

Under this settlement, Mr. Gans said, Shall and Fluss were to receive somewhat more than they had already paid to Hertz, while the latter was to undertake a larger debt from Curtis for the balance due for the lease than he had had coming to him from Shall and Fluss. Curtis was to become the assignee of the lease held by Hertz for the property, after he had paid the balance, which was about $6,200, under his agreement with Hertz. The lease, it is said, has about ten years to run.

The trap laid by Col. Monroe and his agents, in conjunction with the District Attorney's office, was elaborate. Curtis had told them of the arrangement to have the negotiations closed at the hotel last evening, and the warrants were obtained during the day.

With Curtis to the conference went his wife, Mrs. Emma Curtis—who was to pay the money consideration to Hertz, in accordance with the story which Curtis said had been told Hertz—and Agent Breen of the Committee of Fifteen, who was to play the rôle of Curtis's witness to the execution of the documents.

About 7 o'clock Col. Monroe, with Mr. Gans and Mr. Schurman, met at Superintendent John McCullagh's office, on Broadway. With them were Detective Sergeants Rynders and McNaught, attached to the District Attorney's office, and several agents in the employ of McCullagh.

The party left Superintendent McCullagh's office and in small sections crossed to the Bowery and distributed themselves in First Street between Second Avenue and the Bowery. The detectives, with Messrs. Monroe, Gans, and Schurman, remained together, sauntering up and down about half way up the block.

Presently, along toward 8 o'clock, a man came out of the hotel and casually looked about. That man was Agent Breen, the witness taken in by Curtis to the conference.

He raised his hat and walked back into the hotel. Another agent of the committee, Beaver, whose duty it was to see Breen raise his hat, walked up the street and told Col. Munroe's party to go ahead. They entered the door through which Breen had disappeared.

All except Detective McNaught went straight up the stairs, down the hall, and into the room used as a hotel parlor. As they turned into the room the party at the table, who were engrossed with the papers, were interrupted, for Curtis, rising from his chair, said in a clear voice:

"There are the prisoners," pointing toward Hertz, Shall, and Fluss, who sat dumfounded as they realized the situation.

Detective Rynders then stepped forward and, presenting the warrants, said:

"You are under arrest, and I suppose you know what that means?"

According to Mr. Gans's statement, the prisoners, after the first moment of surprise, took the matter very coolly, and the entrance of the raiding party and the subsequent arrests, together with the confiscation of the papers, caused no excitement. The prisoners were taken to the street, where the rest of the agents came up and joined the party.

Meanwhile Detective McNaught, who had a warrant for the hotel clerk, had placed the man under arrest and grabbed the hotel register.

The prisoners were taken directly to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up. The hotel clerk gave his name as Adolph Elowitz, but the raiders say he is George Bock.

When Hertz was searched Mr. Gans says two checks were found upon him, one for $5,200 and the other for $1,000, both drawn to his order by Emma Curtis.

Later all the prisoners were bailed out, Hertz in $1,000 and the others in $500 bonds, by Antonio Cardoni, to appear before Justice Jerome this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Congressional Visitors Snubbed.

MANILA, Oct. 4.—The Congressional party, on its arrival at Jolo, was refused an interview with the Sultan, who claimed sickness as his excuse. The natives say the Sultan is well, and that he had other reasons for refusing to receive the visitors from Washington.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

TO-DAY'S SPECIALS.

Here is a brief summary of some of the important sales—mostly of ready-to-wear apparel for man, woman and child—which occur to-day:

The Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing—*This has been one of our most successful sales. Some of its special items for to-day are—men's overcoats, new styles of yokes and long, loose-fitting coats, which are generally sold for about $25, to-day $14.95—Young Men's Suits, cut, made and trimmed in the best possible manner, of good serviceable materials, $5 95—Boys' Tan Top Coats, in the newest shades of covert cloths and herringbones, well cut, made and trimmed, for $2.95.*

Women's Tailored Suits—$22.50—*Of best quality navy, black and brown cheviot; Eton coat lined with best taffeta silk; cut on French model; low bust and dip shape effect; made with yoke back and front trimmed with satin straps; skirt cut habit back; flounce shape, with narrow front gore and kilt bottom; bands of satin trim the flounce; all sizes in this lot.*

Men's Union Made Shoes, $3 and $3.50—*We are the exclusive retailers of these men's union made shoes in Greater New York. The style, fit, comfort-giving and fitting qualities stamp them without a peer for the price anywhere. We urge a comparison with any so-called $5 shoe on the market. Forty different styles of box calf, wax calf, vici kid, enamel and the new patent leather which won't break through; every pair absolutely guaranteed; there are two grades, one at $3 and the other at $3.50.*

Men's Excellent Underwear, 98c.—*In natural grays and camel's hair; all sizes; really worth about $1.50. Also extra heavy weight gray wool Underwear, 50c.—Shirts and drawers, all sizes, including extra large; some are slightly soiled; this makes the extraordinary price; value $1.*

Men's and Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c. each.—*These are regularly worth 35c., 50c. and 75c. each; but because of a heavy thread here and there, they are called "seconds" and so sell at this extraordinary price.*

Men's and Women's Kid Gloves, 75c.—*About 200 dozen men's gray castor pique, with one clasp and men's suede gloves with Paris point backs; all sizes; every pair guaranteed to be a perfect fit; also several hundred dozen Women's two-clasp Glace Kid Gloves, in all the newest Fall shades; all sizes; actual $1.25 value.*

Women's Handsome Neck Ruffs, $1.00 to $33.00—*These are of liberty silk, chiffon and net; with short and long ends; they are undoubtedly the most popular conceits for outdoor wear this fall. Our assortment is very extensive.*

Women's Embroidered Flannel Waists, $2.98—*Button back; embroidered and tucked front; or tailor-made, finished with stitched pleats and fancy stocks; quite an extraordinary item.*

Women's Excellent Shoes, $1.98—*All the style, fit and general appearance of a $3.50 shoe—Made on the newest style last; military or Cuban heels; perfect fit guaranteed; materials vici kid, box calf, with dull matt uppers, chrome kid or patent leather; all sizes; widths A to EE.*

Women's l'Aiglon Fur Neck Scarfs, $7.50 to $39.00—*In this assortment are most all the standard furs, and this style will undoubtedly meet with great popularity this season.*

Browning·King·& Co

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

B&K TRADE MARK

Specialties in our Furnishings Department: The best grades and selections possible in FIFTY CENT NECKWEAR.

Patterns not to be found elsewhere in our DOLLAR SHIRTS.

Perfect-fitting Underwear of extra quality for ONE DOLLAR.

"No Clothing fits like ours."

Cooper Square, West

Nearly Opposite Cooper Union, New York City

Brooklyn Store: Fulton and De Kalb Avenues

Another Lesson.

Recent Prices at Wholesale in London.

	Shillings per Case.
CLICQUOT BRUT, '92 .	152 to 165
Pommery Brut, '93 . . .	107 to 113

What Does THAT Mean?

CLICQUOT Is Even BETTER!

HORSE THIEVES IN THE BRONX.

Between midnight and 5 o'clock yesterday morning thieves entered the stables of the Dyckman and Drake estates, large adjoining properties in King's Bridge. From the Dyckman stables the robbers drove away a horse worth $500, a two-seated carriage worth about $800, and two sets of coach harness valued at $100 a set.

From the Drake stables the thieves took a horse and runabout. The animal they took was sick, and it was abandoned with the runabout. It was found later.

During the last nine months there have been nearly a score of horses stolen from different parts of the Borough of Bronx, leading the police to believe that there is an organized band of horse thieves at work there.

BIGAMIST PLEADS GUILTY.

Finding himself confronted with six women whom he had married, Leon Friedlander, alias Isaac Reubens, pleaded guilty to bigamy before County Judge Moore in the Borough of Queens yesterday. His legal wife was among the women. She is a Russian, living at 384 Osborne Street, Brooklyn. They have five children.

Friedlander was arr

The Wanamaker Store News for to day

THIS STORE'S GREAT MISSION

To Supply the World's Best Merchandise Most Broadly and Economically ∴ ∴

THIS is the time of test. Everybody needs new apparel for the Fall and Winter season. Every home has imperative requirements. Shopping must be done for every house and every individual.

Where shall it be done?

Where is the broadest collection of merchandise from which to select? Where has the utmost experience and skill been applied in discrimination over its selection?

Where is merchandise sold for just what it is; and guaranteed so absolutely, that no risk at all remains?

Then, where are prices always safely the lowest possible to find on merchandise of this assured quality?

"*Wanamaker's*" is the inevitable reply to each question.

This whole organization is keyed up to this high standard of excellence and low standard of prices.

To fail at one point would mean that Wanamaker's is no longer Wanamaker's.

So far is this from the fact, that day by day and season by season, the Wanamaker's of to-day excels the Wanamaker's of the past.

Progress—store betterment, more satisfying public service, is realized every day at Wanamaker's.

Your Needs of Today? Let us prove this store through them.

CLOTHING for Men

Nowhere is Wanamaker pre-eminence more marked than in the character of our clothing—its freshness, beauty, correctness—*and the fair prices.*

Our present fall stock is superb.

The Fall Overcoats and Suits are the smartest garments we ever showed. It's a collection that careful men will want to look at today.

Black Cheviot Overcoats, serge-lined, at $10; silk-lined at $12.

Overcoats of Oxford cheviot, silk-lined, at $12.

Very swell Overcoats, very long and baggy, with big, broad shoulders, at $15 to $30.

Men's Sack Suits, almost endless variety, from stylish, well made suits, at $8.50, to the best suits known to ready-made, at $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Long-Trouser Suits—

For ages 15 to 19 years.

This Boys' Clothing Store is showing some of the nobbiest styles you ever saw. The new two-button double-breasted sack coat is the very latest; materials are stylish cheviots, $15 to $20.

Some excellent styles are shown in blue, black and fancy cheviot, at $8.50.

Other styles at $10, $12 and $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

News of Men's Wear

Here's a group of hints for men to whom it is an object, while dressing in good taste and style, to spend no more than necessary to get correct furnishings.

Men's Collars, 6 for 55c—

Made on the best and most popular models; with excellent linen surface at the price of cotton; made possible by our large dealings with their maker—who makes our 12½c collars, too. Straight standing, turndown and Piccadilly. Boxes of half-a-dozen, 55c.

New Neckwear, 50c—

A new group of the most attractive neckwear of the season. All shapes, latest colorings and patterns. No man need resist the temptation to add a few scarfs to his collection on the score of price.

Men's Blanket Robes—

We have the blankets made especially for these robes, and make them in our own factory. They have the comfortable Raglan sleeves and are marked at wholesale prices, $5, $6.50, $8 and $10.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Two Attractive Groups of HANDKERCHIEFS

Two more splendid offerings of Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs such as have made this Wanamaker Handkerchief Store famous.

First is a fine lot of over two thousand Silk Initial Handkerchiefs—an importer's samples—and all absolutely perfect, save that they have been handled somewhat. They are mostly Men's Handkerchiefs, and in a variety of excellent grades of silk. Not all initials are here; but there are large quantities of those most in demand. Many worth up to $1. Choose for

25 Cents Each

The other offering is a belated case of the excellent so-called "Seconds" of the hemstitched all-linen handkerchiefs you took so eagerly a few days ago. Their sole defect is a heavy thread here and there—sometimes you'd hardly find it. Men's and Women's both.

12½ Cents Each

Broadway.

Boys' Clothing for Cold Weather

"Fair, lower temperature, fresh Northwesterly winds" is the weather man's guess as this is written. Has your boy his heavy suit or overcoat yet? He may be able to worry along without it a little while longer—but it's risky business, at best.

The Wanamaker Store for boys insures such risks, at very low premiums. Specimen rates:

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with extra trousers, of mixed cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years; sold elsewhere at $5; here $3.85

Three-piece Suits, with knee trousers, of blue cheviot; for boys of 8 to 16 years; exceptionally good value at $5.

Top-coats, of Oxford frieze, with velvet collar; specially made for us; sizes 4 to 16 years; at $5.

Boys' Blouses and Shirt-waists—

Shirt-waists of colored percale, with or without collars; patent waist bands; sizes 6 to 14 years; 50c. Other styles up to $1.

Blouses and waists of outing flannel, in brown and blue mixtures; sizes 3 to 14 years, 50c.

Flannel blouses and Waists, in all leading colors, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A New Glove for Women

The latest dictum of glove fashion, and full of the essence of style. It is Dents' newest production, which in itself is sufficient recommendation—a heavy pique walking glove, in a new shade of dark gray, a smart tan, white and black, with a distinguishing feature in the shape of two very large pearl buttons.

Well-dressed women will take to it spontaneously. $2.

Another supply of the Women's Glace and Suede Gloves at 65c, which you have taken so enthusiastically on previous occasions, is here. In colors and black, all sizes.

Tenth street.

Kipling's "Kim"

"The New Boy of fiction, brother to Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer," so says the editor of the *World's Work;* then he continues: "and yet as unlike, as removed, as distant as the Ganges is distant from the Mississippi."

The critic's agree that it is Kipling's masterpiece—"a simple story, and yet as rich and strange a fabric of fiction as ever the mind of a romancer conceived."

What a marvelous boy "Kim" is, and yet how natural! The old *lama* is a wonderful character sketch. Who but Kipling could know India, that vast land of mystery, as it is pictured here? Or who, knowing, could tell the story so masterfully?

Lovers of Kipling have here another volume of delight. His critics will "shrink back confused before the Master of the craft."

Price, $1.

Here are other new books:

The Mighty Deep. Agnes Giberne. $1.25.
The Queen's Comrade. Fitzgerald Molloy. 2 vols., $5.50.
South Africa a Century Ago. Lady Anne Barnard. $2.50.
Life Everlasting. John Fiske. $1.
Views of an ex-President. Benjamin Harrison. $3.
Civil War and the Constitution. John W. Burgess. 2 vols. $1 a volume.
The Private Life of the Sultan. George Dorys. $1.20.
With Bobs and Kruger. F. W. Unger. $1.50.
A Day with a Tramp. Walter Wyckoff. $1.
Women and Men of the French Renaissance. Edith Sichel. $3.50.
A Short History of the Revolution. Everett Tomlinson. $2.
Talks on Writing English. Second Series. Arlo Bates. $1.30.
Harriman Alaska Expedition. 2 vols., $15.
Welding of the Nation. Albert Bushnell Hart. $2.
The Outcasts. W. A. Fraser. $1.25.
The Lion's Whelp. Amelia Barr. $1.
The History of Richard Calmady. Lucas Malet. $1.
Shacklett. Walter Barr. $1.
The Teller. Edward Noyes Westcott. 75c.
The Red Chancellor. Sir William Magnay. $1.
Annie Deane. A. F. Slade. $1.
The Mulligans. Edward Harrigan. $1.
New Canterbury Tales. Maurice Hewlett. $1.
Jarvis of Harvard. R. W. Kaufman. $1.10.
The Tory Lover. Sarah Orne Jewett. $1.
The Right of Way. Gilbert Parker. $1.
The Eternal City. Hall Caine. $1.
The Lover Fugitives. John Finnemore. $1.
Blue Grass and Rhododendron. John Fox, Jr. $1.75.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Timely Dress Goods Under-Price

This is a collection of hard-luck stories about Dress Goods—late arrival of goods, overproduction, a firm going out of that particular branch of business, and so on. But the net result is the same in every instance—fine, seasonable dress goods, of just the kinds for which you would otherwise have to, and willingly would, pay full price, for your Winter gowns—now at these sharply cut prices:

At 50c, regularly 75c—
All-wool Homespun; thoroughly scoured, hence will not retain the dust; a quality made to sell at 75c a yard; in these nine popular mixtures: Five grays, ranging from light to dark; three blues and brown. 50 inches wide.

At 50c, regularly 85c—
Corded Mixed Suitings; designs in pretty corded stripes in black, over grounds of gray, brown, green, royal and navy blue mixtures.

At 75c, regularly $1—
Broadcloth; the best one dollar quality we had, and hitherto always sold at that price; woven with a twilled back like the finest grades; in twenty-five of the choicest colorings and black. 50 inches wide.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

At 60c, regularly 75c—
French Melrose; an ideal smooth-finished dress fabric, in navy blue, royal blue, brown, garnet, cardinal, castor, gray, reseda and old rose.

At 75c, regularly $1.50—
Silk-striped Armure, in combinations of colors on black grounds, stripes in golden brown, royal blue, plum and sapphire blue.

At 75c, regularly $1.25—
Corded Satin Prunella Cloth; cords in black over grounds of brown, royal blue, plum and cardinal.

At $1, regularly $1.50—
Satin Prunella Cloth; the substantial kind that tailors like to use in making gowns, in navy blue, brown castor, green, garnet, gray, reseda, cadet blue and old rose.

Women's Separate Skirts

"First help" to the wardrobe comes through the Separate Skirt. This season's variety and beauty both show vast progress. The quite plain Walking Skirts are here in multitudes. So are all other sorts, up to the very elaborate costume skirts.

Smart, stylish, severe, elaborate or practical—every whim or wish fully met here.

At $8.50—Skirts of cheviot serge, with five-gored flounce effect; trimmed with three bands of stitched taffeta.

At $10.50—Of broadcloth; five-gored style; trimmed with fancy stitching and bands of peau de soie.

At $13.50—Of cheviot, made with seven-gored flare, and trimmed with stitched bands of taffeta; silk lined.

Skirts of taffeta and velvet, plain and handsomely trimmed; from $12.50 to $67.50.

Walking Skirts of corduroy in black, blue and brown; seven gores and flounce styles; handsomely stitched. Prices, $6, $7.50 and $8.50.

Serpentine Skirts, in various styles, $22.50 to $67.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cocoanut Puffs, 20c a Pound

Pure, fresh cocoanut, concealed in pillows of crisp, delicious candy, flavored with taffy, chocolate, strawberry and vanilla. That's all there is to it. Sounds easy—doesn't it? So it is, if you know how. Most people don't know how as well as we do. Try a box and prove it for yourself. 20c a pound.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

REPUBLICANS OF THE BAY STATE CONVENE

All the Present State Officers but One Are Renominated.

H. L. Parker Defeats Robert O. Harris in the Election of a Candidate for Attorney General.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Republicans of Massachusetts held their State Convention in the Boston Theatre to-day and nominated the following candidates:

Governor—WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN L. BATES.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM M. OLIN.
Treasurer and Receiver—EDWARD S. BRADFORD.
Auditor—HENRY E. TURNER.
Attorney General—H. L. PARKER.

With the exception of the nomination for Attorney General, all the candidates are at present holding the offices for which they will contest this Fall. They were renominated by acclamation. Mr. Parker, the candidate for Attorney General, had as his opponent Robert C. Harris of East Bridgewater. The vote stood 935 to 774 on the first ballot.

Following is the platform, in part:

The Republican Party of Massachusetts, by its representatives in convention assembled, sets forth the following declarations:

First—Let us pause to mingle our tears with those of all parties who share in the great National bereavement that befalls the American people, and who join with us in sending Mrs. McKinley the deepest sympathy in this the hour of her great sorrow.

At the new-made grave of our dead President, William McKinley, we declare our abiding faith in the great principles of Republicanism of which our immortal leader was the true and worthy example.

To our living President, Theodore Roosevelt, the stanch defender of American Republicanism, we pledge our loyal and unfaltering support.

The Republican Party enters the twentieth century in the van of progress and civilization.

A party cannot stand still; when it ceases to move forward it moves backward.

A party cannot expect to live upon what it has done; it must keep doing or pass into decay.

The Republican Party has grown with the Nation, and in its Administration of the Government it has met every crisis with ability, firmness, and patriotism.

To-day it pledges itself anew to the maintenance of its exalted ideals and its patriotic principles.

Prosperity that does not reach all the people is not true prosperity. We denounce all laws that confer special privileges upon the few. We favor such laws as open the widest opportunities to all.

One of the cardinal principles of the Republican Party has been the protection of American labor by a protective tariff.

When a protective tariff fails to maintain a high rate of wages, then there is no longer any use for it, and this will be when wages have fallen below those in foreign countries. That they are maintained far above the level of the first European nations is sufficient reason why the protective policy should not be abandoned.

Reciprocity of trade with foreign countries is not inconsistent with an adequate measure of protection to American industries.

We declare in favor of wise discriminating and business-like Executive and legislative reciprocity and urge action to that end.

The Republican Party of Massachusetts has always been foremost in the advocacy of sound money. It reaffirms its declaration in favor of our monetary laws. To this end we pledge our support to all sound measures which give certainty and permanence to the gold standard, and to provide a paper currency of such flexibility, sufficiency, and safety as will meet the changing needs of the season; reduce the charge for the use or credit, increase the employment of labor, and promote the effective competition of our producers and manufacturers with their rivals abroad.

We favor the immediate construction of an Isthmian canal that shall be built, owned, operated, and protected by the United States Government.

We favor Government aid in building up our merchant marine on a just and equitable basis toward all American citizens.

We favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that shall give Congress the power to regulate the hours of labor.

We condemn all attempts that are being made in some of our States to disfranchise the negro voter, as un-American and in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, and urge that the provision of this amendment be enforced by Congressional action.

Lynching and the unlawful taking of life must be stopped. How can we hope to exterminate anarchy if such lawlessness be permitted or tolerated within our borders?

The Republican Party solemnly pledges itself to secure such legislation as shall guarantee to every citizen of the United States the fullest protection for his franchise, for his liberty, and life.

The President's life is sacred to the people and essential to the stability of the Government and should be guarded from unnecessary peril. We favor such laws as shall visit an adequate and severe penalty upon any person or persons who shall murder, assault, or threaten the life of the President or Vice President.

In addressing the convention Chairman Samuel J. Elder paid a tribute to Mr. McKinley, and said that, although freedom of speech must be maintained, "caricature, denunciation, foul abuse, and [illegible] ridicule of the American Pre[illegible] from whatever source they come, must cease."

LEGAL NOTES.

BOOKS SOLD ON FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—James S. Barcus brought a suit in the Municipal Court of Buffalo against August L. Dorries to recover the agreed price of a publication entitled "Messages and Papers of the Presidents." The plaintiff alleged that he conducted business under the style of "Committee on Distribution." Mr. Dorries, while admitting that he agreed with some person representing the plaintiff to buy the books, said that the representative made false statements as to the character in which he was acting. This agent stated, Mr. Dorries alleged, that he had been directed by a Congressional committee to deliver to the defendant the books in question on the signing of a contract. The Congressional committee had selected the names of certain persons on the recommendation of the member of Congress from the defendant's district, among which was Dorries's name. A judgment for the defendant has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. "The evidence," says Justice McLennan for the court, "justified the finding that Congress had nothing whatever to do with the books in question, or with their sale through a committee, or in any other manner; that the books were the property of the plaintiff, and were sold solely for his own benefit and as his individual enterprise. The evidence also shows that the Congressman of the district in which the defendant lived did not give to the plaintiff or his agent the name of the defendant as a person who should have or purchase the books in question, or have any knowledge whatever of the sale of the books in question, or of like books; that the statements made by the plaintiff's agent to the effect that the books could only be obtained upon the recommendation of a Congressman, and that only one copy could be furnished to a single individual, and all the other statements made by him, were absolutely false and untrue, and that all the statements made by the plaintiff's agent * * * were made for the purpose of inducing the defendant to believe, and he did believe, that he was purchasing the books in question from a committee of Congress; that the books were being sold by the Congress of the United States through such committee, and that he was dealing with such committee and not with the plaintiff or any other person in his individual capacity, and that the defendant in signing the contract or order in question did not know or understand that he was purchasing the books in question from the plaintiff, or that he was in any manner dealing with him, but he believed and understood * * * that he was dealing with a committee of the Congress of the United States, and that he had purchased the books in question from such committee." In conclusion Justice McLennan says: "It must be beyond doubt that a man has a right to purchase books or any other articles of property from any person he sees fit who has such property for sale, and that he may not by fraud be induced to enter into a contract which purports to be a contract of purchase from such person when in fact it is an agreement to purchase from another, a stranger, a person with whom he did not intend to deal, or from whom he did not wish to purchase or enter into contract with, and, if so, such contract, thus fraudulently obtained, cannot be enforced."

***

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS TO EMPLOYES.—In an action brought by William E. Baird against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to recover damages for injuries which he sustained while employed as a fireman on one of the defendant's passenger trains, it appeared that the accident occurred because of the failure of the brakeman on a freight train, which had collided with the passenger train while traveling on the latter's track, to go back at least half a mile with a red light to warn all approaching trains, as required by the rules of the railroad. The company's liability was claimed to arise out of the fact that the brakeman was subject to epileptic fits, and that in consequence he was incompetent to perform the duties of his employment. A judgment for Baird on a verdict for $11,000 has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. Justice Rumsey says the court is satisfied that there was sufficient evidence to warrant the jury in finding that the brakeman was not a proper man for his position, and that the defendant's officers who hired him knew that to be the fact, or had such information that they should have known that he was incompetent. "The evidence," continues Justice Rumsey, "tended to show that he [the brakeman] had frequent attacks which left him in a stupid and sleepy condition and inattentive to his duties; that this condition had grown upon him to such an extent that it was understood by the men with whom he worked that he was not to be depended upon to do the things which his employment called upon him to perform." Baird was a strong, healthy man at the time he was injured, and was earning from $80 to $90 a month. As a result of the accident his right arm has been rendered practically useless, and since the time he was hurt, a period of ten years, he has been unable to do much work. His actual money loss during this time has been some $7,300, and his injuries will be permanent. On these facts the Court holds the verdict not to be excessive.

STRICKEN WHILE ON DUTY.

Large Office Employe Died While Trying to Keep Back a Crowd.

Abraham A. Vanderhoff, for ten years an employe of the Immigration Bureau, dropped dead at the gate leading to the Ellis Island Ferry slip yesterday morning. Vanderhoff, who was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, was nearly seventy-six years of age. He had been in bad health for some months, as a result of a sunstroke received last Summer.

The crowd at the gate trying to force its way in to go to the island was a large one yesterday, and the old man became somewhat excited in trying to keep back those without permits. He was seen to push an Italian back from the gate, and then suddenly became pale and fell to the ground. He died about two minutes later. Heart disease was the cause assigned for his death. He is survived by a widow and one son. He was a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and lived at 129 East Eleventh Street.

F. J. OAKES MUST PAY ALIMONY.

Justice O'Gorman Refuses to Grant a Stay to Justice Giegerich's Order.

Francis J. Oakes, President of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, will have to pay his wife $25 a week alimony pending the trial of his action for absolute divorce from her. Mr. Oakes applied to Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court yesterday for permission to give bonds for the amount of the alimony pending his appeal from the decision of Justice Giegerich awarding the weekly allowance.

Justice O'Gorman in denying the motion said that it was not the custom of the Supreme Court to grant stays or to accept bonds on appeal from orders as to payment of alimony.

Mrs. Oakes was an actress, and is the third wife of Mr. Oakes. In her opposing affidavit to the motion she declared that Justice Giegerich in granting her alimony had not allowed her enough to live on. She had been accustomed to live at the rate of $40,000 a year with her husband.

Mrs. Oakes says that she has sold her jewelry in order to carry on her defense of the divorce case, but that she declines to accept Justice Giegerich's suggestion and surrender for $8,000 the fifty-thousand-dollar life insurance policy she holds on Mr. Oakes's life.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light northwesterly winds.

Increasing cloudiness and probably light local showers are indicated in portions of the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States. Local rains are also indicated for portions of the Southwest. The temperature will rise slowly west of the Mississippi to-day and in the interior valleys Sunday.

Along the Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northerly winds will continue to-day and Sunday. The winds on the lakes will be light and variable.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	65	50	53
6 A. M.	65	47	49
9 A. M.	66	51	55
12 M.	68	55	61
3 P. M.	70	57	62
6 P. M.	68	57	58
9 P. M.	67	55	55
12 P. M.	67	52	52

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 200 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55½
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1900	67
Corresponding date for last 25 years	61

The thermometer registered 47 degrees at 3 A. M. and 55 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 59 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 47 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 4.—The plant of the American Crayon Company here was totally destroyed by fire to-night, the loss being estimated at $150,000. The insurance is $85,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:10 A. M.—Jerome Avenue and Burnside Avenue; Benjamin Goldberg; damage, $300.

4:34 A. M.—94 Fifth Avenue; Richard Berr; damage, $500.

8:15 A. M.—80 West End Avenue; Joseph Bernstein; damage slight.

8:35 A. M.—12 Avenue A; Max Reisa; damage trifling.

10:40 A. M.—68 James Street; M. Aranco; damage, $50.

11:45 A. M.—468 Sheriff Street; Samuel Raplowits; damage, $500.

2:35 P. M.—50 Walker Street; Louis Minsky; damage, $25.

3:10 P. M.—134 East Thirty-first Street; S. A. Kirk; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—114 Roosevelt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

4:50 P. M.—123 Manhattan Avenue; Max Levy; damage $800.

6:00 P. M.—106 Varick Street; Mary Larkin; damage slight.

6:35 P. M.—1,403 Park Avenue; S. Cohen & Co.; damage, $800.

6:35 P. M.—228 Rivington Street; Abraham Fipman; damage, $100.

7:00 P. M.—74 Monroe Street; Fritz & Co.; damage, $800.

7:45 P. M.—194 Mott Street; Hellman & Co.; damage, $5,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:00	Sun sets...5:37	Moon rises... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:08	Gov. Isl'd...1:34	H. Gate...3:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:28	Gov. Isl'd...2:04	H. Gate...4:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti and Santa Maria	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Brasil, Argentina, &c.	8:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Minneapolis, London		11:30 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saint Hugo, Antwerp		
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		10:30 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 7.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston, and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, Franch, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 10:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 13 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Japan and Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east Oct. 1 and 2, and are due here next Sunday and Tuesday, respectively.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 5.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 28.
Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Calabria, Naples, Sept. 20.
Dunamare, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
Hekla, Christiansand, Sept. 18.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 4.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 21.
Saratoga, Nassau, Oct. 1.
Seguranca, Havana, Sept. 30.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 28.
Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 27.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 18.

SUNDAY, OCT. 6.

Canadian, Liverpool, Sept. 28.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Sept. 30.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Sept. 26.
Coleridge, Barbados, Sept. 30.
El Dia, New Orleans, Oct. 1.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 5.
Nubia, Stettin, Sept. 20.

MONDAY, OCT. 7.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 28.
Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 27.
Canning, St. Lucia, Sept. 29.
Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 2.
Manic, Liverpool, Sept. 27.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Sept. 28.
Zulia, Curacao, Sept. 30.

Arrived.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg, Sept. 22, Boulogne, 23d, and Plymouth, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:55 P. M.

SS Monterey, Decker, Vera Cruz, &c., Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, Sept. 28, with mdse. to T. T. Van Sickle.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Greig, Calamota, &c., Sept. 2, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Athos, (Ger.,) Lund, Black River, Jamaica, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Sailor Prince, (Br., new, 2,030 tons,) Jones, Shields, Sept. 18, in ballast to John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 P. M.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, Havre, Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. East of Fire Island at 9:31 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg, Sept. 26, and Southampton and Cherbourg, 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. East of Fire Island at 7:45 P. M.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow, Sept. 21, and Moville, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Trentham Hall, (Br.,) for Cape Town.
SS Energie, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
French cruiser d'Estrees, for the West Indies, passed out Sandy Hook at 2:17 P. M.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico, &c.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Hostilius, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Capt. Gazatis, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 1:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4:15 A. M., 5th.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Acara, (Br.,) Capt. Kilgour, from New York for Shanghai, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Garlick, from New York for Bristol, passed Lundy Island to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Miramar, (Br.,) Capt. White, from Singapore for New York, sld. from Colombo Sept. 28.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, for New York, sld. from Glasgow yesterday.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, for New York, sld. from Para yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, for New York, sld. from Bristol to-day.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) Capt. Bush, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Oct. 1.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Oct. 2.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Oct. 2.

SS Emery, (Br.,) Capt. White, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Colombo to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Costa, for New York, sld. from Naples Sept. 29.

SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) Capt. Parovich, for New York, sld. from Trieste Sept. 30.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Oct. 2.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York via Cherbourg, arr. at Antwerp at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. [illegible], from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 6:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Marres, for New York, sld. from Marseilles Oct. 3.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Hamer, from New York for Genoa and Naples, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Inchmarlo, (Br.,) Capt. Halliwell, from Calcutta and Colombo for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, for Queenstown and New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

MAINE.

BURNT ISLAND LIGHT STATION.

TWO years ago this week, this paper published John Wanamaker's announcement of his having secured an entire edition of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas to be sold at half price.

The advertisement took the form of a map of North America. It is reprinted below exactly as it then appeared, with the difference that now a set of The Century in its bookcase spreads over all of the country.

Since that opening announcement, the Wanamaker Century Club has sold two entire editions—more than 25,000 sets of the great work—not only over the length and breadth of North America, but in every civilized country on the earth.

Now, with nearly three thousand applications for additional sets, a new Wanamaker Century Club begins its sale of memberships, having secured the entire latest edition of the work revised throughout. The terms of sale are the same; half the regular price, in little monthly payments if preferred. The complete set delivered to members on receipt of only one dollar.

Full details and descriptive book about "The Century" will be sent you, if you mail us the corner coupon below.

Tear off this corner and mail it to John Wanamaker, N. Y.

Date . . . .

DEAR SIR:—

Please send me book of specimen pages of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas, with full details of your Half-price offer, description of the bindings, etc.

Name.....

Address.....

T—10—5.....

JOHN WANAMAKER

TAMMANY MEN SILENT ABOUT NOMINATIONS

Demonstration for Mr. Coler a Plot, Says Mr. Croker.

The Leader's Reply to Criticisms Made by ex-Mayor Hewitt—Candidates for Justiceships.

Nearly all the Tammany district leaders followed the example set by Richard Croker yesterday and declined to discuss the nomination of Edward M. Shepard for Mayor. The one exception was Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery district. He called at the Democratic Club early in the morning and had a long talk with Mr. Croker. The two leaders seemed to be in very good humor. When asked what he thought of the ticket Senator Sullivan said:

"It will win as sure as you are alive."

Mr. Croker refused to discuss the acts of the City Convention. When asked how he felt after the excitement, he laughed and said:

"I am feeling first rate."

"What do you think of the demonstration for Mr. Coler?"

Mr. Croker seemed displeased. He said: "That demonstration for Coler last evening in the convention was an organized plot."

"How did the people who cheered for Coler get into the hall?" was asked.

"There were 5,000 tickets distributed indiscriminately," said Mr. Croker. "It was a plot, and I will tell you what shows it. Whenever you find 300 men together in one mob and every one of them knowing each other, you can form an opinion of what it means very quickly."

"Who instigated the plot?"

"I leave that for you gentlemen of the press to guess. This thing is not unusual. It occurred four years ago, when the Dayton men raised an uproar. The demonstration last evening was very much like the demonstration at Kansas City for a certain man."

Mr. Croker was asked to explain to whom he referred, but he declined to discuss the subject further.

The friends of Mr. Croker claimed that the Tammany leader held the opinion that the demonstration for Mr. Coler at the City Convention was arranged by David B. Hill.

The attention of Mr. Croker was called to the criticisms which have appeared against him of late, and he said:

"After the county ticket is nominated I shall have something to say about those who are talking against me. I think I can make myself pretty plainly understood when the time comes."

"Have you seen the interview given out by Abram S. Hewitt, in which he advises Edward M. Shepard to refuse the nomination?"

"Yes, I read the interview."

"Have you any reply to make?"

"I don't want to talk now. Mr. Hewitt appointed me Fire Commissioner of New York, didn't he? I am the same man. I have not changed since he appointed me to office."

There were few leaders at the Democratic Club last evening. John F. Carroll said he did not care to talk about candidates. Senator Plunkitt, who is a close friend of Mr. Croker, said:

"Don't talk to me about candidates. My mind is filled with the contest to place the name of Alderman Robert A. Muh on the county ticket."

The Tammany politicians all declared that the demonstration for Controller Coler was well organized. Dr. William J. O'Sullivan said that he saw about sixty Coler shouters enter the hall together under a leader.

"It was just like trying to buck against the rock of Gibraltar," said Charities Commissioner Keller. "What they hoped to accomplish by such tactics is more than can be understood. They never could hope to stampede the convention for any one, and their howling and shouting was useless and tiresome."

At the Democratic Club it was said that no arrangements had yet been made for the notification of Mr. Shepard and the other city candidates. It was said that little campaign work would be done until after the County Convention, which is to be held on Thursday of next week.

It was said last evening that Justice Morgan J. O'Brien would surely be nominated for Supreme Court Justice, and a nomination as Justice is said to have been offered to De Lancey Nicoll. Some Tammany leaders claim that there is doubt whether Corporation Counsel Whalen will receive a nomination for a Justiceship this year.

MR. COLER SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT.

His Earnest Support Pledged to Edward M. Shepard.

Controller Coler returned from Philadelphia yesterday, and after visiting Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn, came to his office in New York. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who interviewed Mr. Coler late yesterday, he announced his renewed defiance of Richard Croker and Senator Thomas C. Platt by saying:

"I am perfectly satisfied with the result of the convention. Mr. Shepard is an excellent man and cannot be controlled against the public interests by any one.

"A non-resident from up the State has staked his soul's salvation that I would not be named. He is not a great sportsman, because he was betting on a certainty.

"It does look as if the Siamese twins of American politics did get in their fine work. I believe that both of them received gold bricks in exchange, as neither candidate can be controlled by them. If the use of my name has aided any organization in reaching this result my few years in political life have not been in vain."

The Controller was in good humor, and he joked and laughed as if the Democratic City Convention had made him the candidate for Mayor. Mr. Coler said he was not a disappointed candidate. He said, when asked about the political situation:

"The nomination of Mr. Shepard insures, in my judgment, an administration of the Mayor's office in accordance with the very highest requirements of fidelity to the public welfare on the one hand and an enlightened party policy on the other."

"The statement has been made that you favored the nomination of Mr. Shepard and helped to bring about his nomination. Is that true?"

"I think I can claim with propriety that for several weeks prior to the final determination, I had spoken earnestly in favor of Mr. Shepard, that I recognized him as being pre-eminently fitted to carry forward the work to which I had given my best energies, the task of striking down the evil influences in the Democratic organization as well as the duty of carrying on the Government in a manner worthy of the Greater New York."

"What arguments will be used against Mr. Shepard in the campaign?" was asked.

"The opposition press will claim that he will find it difficult if not impossible to make his conceptions of right effective in the administration, because of the adverse influences of Tammany Hall. This would have been said against me had I been nominated, and would have been said against any possible nominee."

"What are the Mayor's powers under the new charter?" was asked.

"There is no power in any organization to prevent a resolute Mayor, under the charter as it stands, from giving the city a clean, strong, enlightened government. The notion that some combination of politicians can defeat him is fostered by men who have ends to serve by spreading false conceptions of the Mayor's power, or who do not know the difference between the charter as it was and as it is."

"What is the theory of the new charter?" was asked.

"The theory of the charter," continued Mr. Coler, "is that the people can insure good government by electing a proper Mayor, and the theory of the charter is correct. It will suit the opponents of Mr. Shepard to keep alive this mistaken conception of the Mayor's relation to the other branches of the government, but it is without truth."

"What kind of a Mayor do you think Mr. Shepard would make?"

"In Mr. Shepard we shall have not only a Mayor of the best type, but a government worthy of the City of New York, barring, of course, what may be done at Albany by the Platt machine, which, after Mr. Shepard's nomination, is the real public enemy in this campaign."

"Do you intend to take an active part in the campaign?"

"Indeed, I do. I shall work as earnestly for the election of Mr. Shepard as I could possibly have done for myself. My deep and abiding interest in the Democratic Party will lead me to stop at nothing properly in my power to make the majority of Mr. Shepard memorably large. All that is required is to bring every Democrat, every friend of personal liberty, and every good citizen, not carried away by party feeling, to the support of Mr. Shepard."

"Did you write a letter withdrawing your name as a candidate for Mayor?" was asked.

"I wrote no such letter. The letter I did write was one promising Mr. Shepard my hearty support if he was the candidate of the Democratic Party for Mayor.

"Mr. Ladd, the nominee for Controller," said Mr. Coler, "is to my knowledge exceptionally well-informed concerning the financial condition of the city. I have been in personal contact daily with him for the last four years, and he has the qualities needed to insure a thoroughly safe management of the city's financial affairs, while of the moral element which is needed to bar out all improper raids upon the Treasury there is no lack in his character. I risk nothing in saying that Mayor Shepard will find in Controller Ladd a most able coadjutor."

KINGS COUNTY CANDIDATES.

Democratic Executive Committee Prepares a Ticket—E. H. Driggs for Borough President.

The Kings County Democratic Executive Committee met again last night and finally decided upon the county and borough slate to be submitted to the County Convention of the party to-night. The ticket as agreed upon is as follows:

Borough President—EDMUND H. DRIGGS.
Surrogate—George B. Abbott.
Sheriff—HENRY HESTERBERG.
County Judges—WILLIAM B. HURD, DANIEL F. MANNING.
Register—Matthew E. DOOLEY.
County Clerk—CONRAD HESTER.
Coroners—CHARLES J. PFLUG, M. D.; JOHN HARRIGAN, M. D.
Magistrates at Large—EDWARD J. DOOLEY, FRANK E. O'REILLY.

BROOKLYN'S FUSION TICKET.

Candidates Accepted by All the Anti-Tammany Organizations of the Borough.

A complete borough and county ticket was made up by the fusion forces in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon at a meeting of committees representing all the local anti-Tammany organizations, held at the home of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. The ticket, which will be presented at the Republican County Convention on Monday night, is as follows:

Borough President—J. EDWARD SWANSTROM, Brooklyn Democracy and Citizens' Union.
Sheriff—CHARLES GUDEN, Republican.
Register—JOHN K. NEAL, Republican.
County Clerk—CHARLES HARTZHEIM, German-American League.
County Judges—JOSEPH ASPINALL, FREDERICK E. CRANE, Republicans.
Surrogate—JAMES C. CHURCH, Brooklyn Democracy.
Magistrates at Large—WALTER L. DURACK, Brooklyn Democracy; RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, Citizens' Union.
Coroners—PHILIP T. WILLIAMS, Republican; M. J. FLAHERTY, Citizens' Union.

GERMANS INDORSE THE FUSION NOMINATIONS.

Expression of Regret at the Failure to Select an Independent Democrat for Mayor.

"We indorse the whole city, county, and borough ticket headed by Seth Low for Mayor."

This concluding sentence of the resolutions adopted last night by the German-American Reform Union expresses its attitude as to the anti-Tammany ticket.

The union met in Grand Central Palace. Every assembly district of Manhattan and the Bronx was represented and not a discordant note jarred the proceedings. Charles Lutz presided, and in his speech opening the proceedings he declared:

"Tammany corruption was so well known in New York that no honest citizen could support the ticket which was placed in nomination by that organization on Thursday night.

"We know Crokerism, Deveryism, and, may I say Murphyism?" continued the speaker, "and cannot stand for any of these 'isms.'"

Before the resolutions indorsing the anti-Tammany ticket were presented, the officers of the union for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—Edward B. Amend; First Vice President—Charles Lutz; Secretaries—Rudolph Proll, Fred Rossbach, Leopold Kramer; Treasurer—John Engels.

Herman Ridder, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the resolutions indorsing Seth Low and the anti-Tammany ticket. In his speech Mr. Ridder reviewed the efforts of the Union to have an independent Democrat nominated for Mayor. The resolutions were in part as follows:

"Formed, as was the German-American Reform Union, for taking part in municipal elections in support and effective furtherance of high ideals in the conduct of our local affairs, we, to bring about from the coming canvass the best practical results attainable, have to act according to the situation which confronts us, though it be not of our framing or wholly to our liking. We admit our disappointment that partisanship and prejudice frustrated the nomination, for Mayor, of an upright, independent member of the great National party to which the majority of our citizens are attached and which is opposed to the political organization now in control of the National and State Governments.

"Among the many evils in the several departments of which we would be rid by radical change we especially denounce the police administration, which, instead of protecting us in our liberties, our rights, and our enjoyments, puts upon the community an obsession of corruption, harassing and humiliating, for all of which we hold Tammany Hall and its leaders responsible, convinced, with the general accord, that a condition so execrable could not exist did they not foster and participate in its profits.

"We are gratified that men of such character, reputation, ability, and integrity as Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, and Charles V. Fornes have been placed upon the city ticket; and we accept their several assurances that, when elected, each in his function will administer the affairs of the city for the advantage and satisfaction of the whole body of citizens and will neither use nor suffer any one else to use his office for the benefit of any political organization or set of persons whatever.

"We indorse the whole city, county, and borough ticket headed by Seth Low for Mayor."

The association also adopted appropriate resolutions in regard to the assassination of President McKinley.

R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union was present at the meeting, and sat on the platform. Both he and Mr. Ridder were frequently applauded.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN'S DENIAL.

No Pledges to Manhattan Gambling Interests—The Leader's View of Mr. Shepard's Character.

Hugh McLaughlin denied last evening that any pledge had been given by himself, Edward M. Shepard, or the Willoughby Street organization to any interests in Manhattan. Mr. McLaughlin was moved to speak by a report which was published in a Brooklyn afternoon paper yesterday to the effect that the gambling syndicate had received assurances from a certain source that it would be protected in the event of the nomination and election of Mr. Shepard.

Mr. McLaughlin said:

"It is an unjust and dastardly attack on a man of the highest character. You can say that Mr. McLaughlin said that he would give $1,000 to any charity if it could be proved that any responsible person or persons can be brought to attach their names to a statement that any pledge had been made by Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Shepard, or the organization.

"I say this on my own responsibility, for I have not seen Mr. Shepard for five years. Nobody who knows the man, a Democrat of the best kind, a clean and honorable and able man, would believe any such story.

"As many another man, Mr. Shepard is a good Democrat. He had independent ideas, perhaps—perhaps too many—but let that go. And he sought to make his ideas practical. He read things in the newspapers about other Democrats and said: 'I cannot work with these men,' but he really knew nothing about the men whom he attacked, and attacked right vigorously. And maybe we felt a little harshly.

POMMERY

Sells at wholesale $3 to $10 a case more than other champagnes, but is generally retailed at the same price.

Prices being the same, why not have the best?

CHAMPAGNE

MR. HEWITT'S VIEWS OF MR. SHEPARD'S DUTY

The Nominee Should Vote for Mr. Low, He Declares.

HIS WHOLE FUTURE AT STAKE

Mr. Hewitt Credits Croker with Seeking Vengeance—Believes Mr. Shepard Could Thwart Him.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, the guardian of Edward M. Shepard when he was a schoolboy in Brooklyn and his friend when he was a young lawyer, was asked yesterday what he thought of the action of Richard Croker in accepting Mr. Shepard as the Democratic candidate for Mayor. Mr. Hewitt said:

"The action of Tammany Hall is extraordinary. I do not think that Mr. Shepard is capable of doing a dishonorable act, but I think he is capable of making a gigantic blunder. I have spoken early about this matter in the hope that this opinion will be brought to the attention of Mr. Shepard before he accepts the nomination and will influence his course. Mr. Shepard's duty is to vote for Mr. Low. Croker realizes that Tammany Hall will go down in a crushing defeat in the coming election. He understands that this will be the end of his career as a boss. He has determined to pay off all his old political debts in a way that will leave an everlasting impression.

"Mr. Shepard is a man of high character and very great ability, and under any other circumstances any one might rejoice that he should be made Mayor of New York. If he lends himself to Tammany Hall and accepts the Mayoralty nomination of an organization guilty of the most disgraceful performances, which he himself has denounced more than any other man, then he has got to accept the situation.

"I hope he will decline. That is the only way out of the situation. But I suppose he must have given some assurances that he would accept, or he would never have been nominated by the convention. Tammany Hall does not name candidates unless they are assured that nominations will be accepted. If he takes the nomination from Tammany Hall, then he must announce that he will go in and fight Tammany Hall. Respectable citizens will never forgive him for allowing his excellent character and great abilities to be used as a cloak for the outrages of Tammany. Having thus, by taking the nomination, lost his political standing, he will, when defeated, as he will be, have no political future whatever. Mr. Shepard's duty on his public record is to vote for Mr. Low for Mayor."

Mr. Hewitt, in speaking of Mr. Croker, said:

"He never forgets or forgives what he regards as a personal attack. Coler in his magazine article gave deep offense to Croker. He therefore decided to turn him down, after such preliminary tactics as deprived him of all chance of the Citizens' nomination. Coler was simply used as a tool, and he has been discarded when he can no longer be of any use to Tammany. The other man who has in the past given unpardonable offense to Croker is Edward M. Shepard. In 1897 Mr. Shepard denounced Croker and Tammany Hall in terms of bitter condemnation which have never been exceeded. He now proposes to get even with Shepard.

"If Mr. Shepard accepts the Tammany nomination for Mayor he commits political suicide. Croker's revenge will thus be effective, although to accomplish it he pulls down the pillars of the temple, from which, however, he will escape in time. He will retire to England and we shall hear no more of his influence in American politics.

"As to Shepard, he has a magnificent opportunity to get even with Croker, if, when they offer him the nomination, he shall decline to be Croker's tool and Tammany's shield. The deep game of revenge which Croker is playing would then be thwarted. Shepard's answer to the offer of the nomination should be, 'Is thy servant a dog that he shall do this thing?'

"If, however, Mr. Shepard should make the frightful and irretrievable mistake of accepting the nomination, I can only account for it on the theory of the ancients, 'Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.'

"Mr. Shepard denounced Tammany Hall in 1897. Isn't it the same Tammany Hall now as existed in 1897? Tammany Hall is not any bettter now than it was in 1897—it is worse—it is a great deal worse. The only alternative for Shepard is to say when the nomination is tendered to him: 'I accept this nomination with the distinct understanding that I repeat in regard to Tammany Hall all the criticisms I have ever made, and if I am elected I will do all in my power to purify the City Government and remove the reproach under which it rests by reason of the corrupt administration of the past four years under Tammany officials.'

"It will require a very brave man to take this course, but if Shepard rises to the dignity of the occasion he may yet save himself from the general contempt in which otherwise he places himself."

Mr. Hewitt commented on the fact that he once accepted a nomination for Mayor from Tammany Hall. He said:

"Shepard is in the position of indorsing and sustaining the bad government he denounced. My position, on the contrary, was standing for the continuance of good government, with no pledge of any kind to Tammany Hall. No parallel whatever exists between the circumstances under which I accepted the Mayoralty nomination and was supported by Tammany Hall in 1886, and those in which Mr. Shepard has been selected as the Tammany candidate.

"Tammany was not the issue when I was a candidate. The issue was Henry George and the Labor Party. A great part of the strength of George was drawn from Tammany Hall, which was practically powerless in the situation. There was a general feeling that it would be a calamity if Henry George was elected, inasmuch as he would bring anarchistic, Socialistic, and other undesirable elements into the government of the city. So that there was an eager search for a candidate who should defeat George. It was not a party movement."

Mr. Hewitt also explained how the Tammany indorsement came to him.

"A committee consisting of Richard Croker, Thomas F. Gilroy, Hugh J. Grant, Bourke Cockran, and another man whose name I forget, came to see me and tendered me the Tammany nomination. I told them that I had made up my mind to be a candidate for the office, and so far as giving pledges to them, I insisted that they should give pledges to me. I insisted that the Mayor should be given the power to remove undesirable officials, as at that time the Mayor had no power of removal. The Tammany men assured me that they would do this, and assured me that I should have no trouble with Tammany Hall. I said, 'My experience teaches me that you will soon be coming here to ask me to do things I cannot do, to grant favors it will be impossible for me to grant. I predict now that Tammany Hall will be at war with me in three months.'

"This prophecy made to this committee was fulfilled, and my administration was a period of unceasing warfare with Tammany Hall. When I was nominated by Tammany Hall that organization was not in disrepute. It did not control the City Government, and had not attained its present bad eminence."

Gov. Odell Visited the City.

Gov. Odell was in the city yesterday. He called at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Governor had nothing to say about the local campaign. He returned to Newburg at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

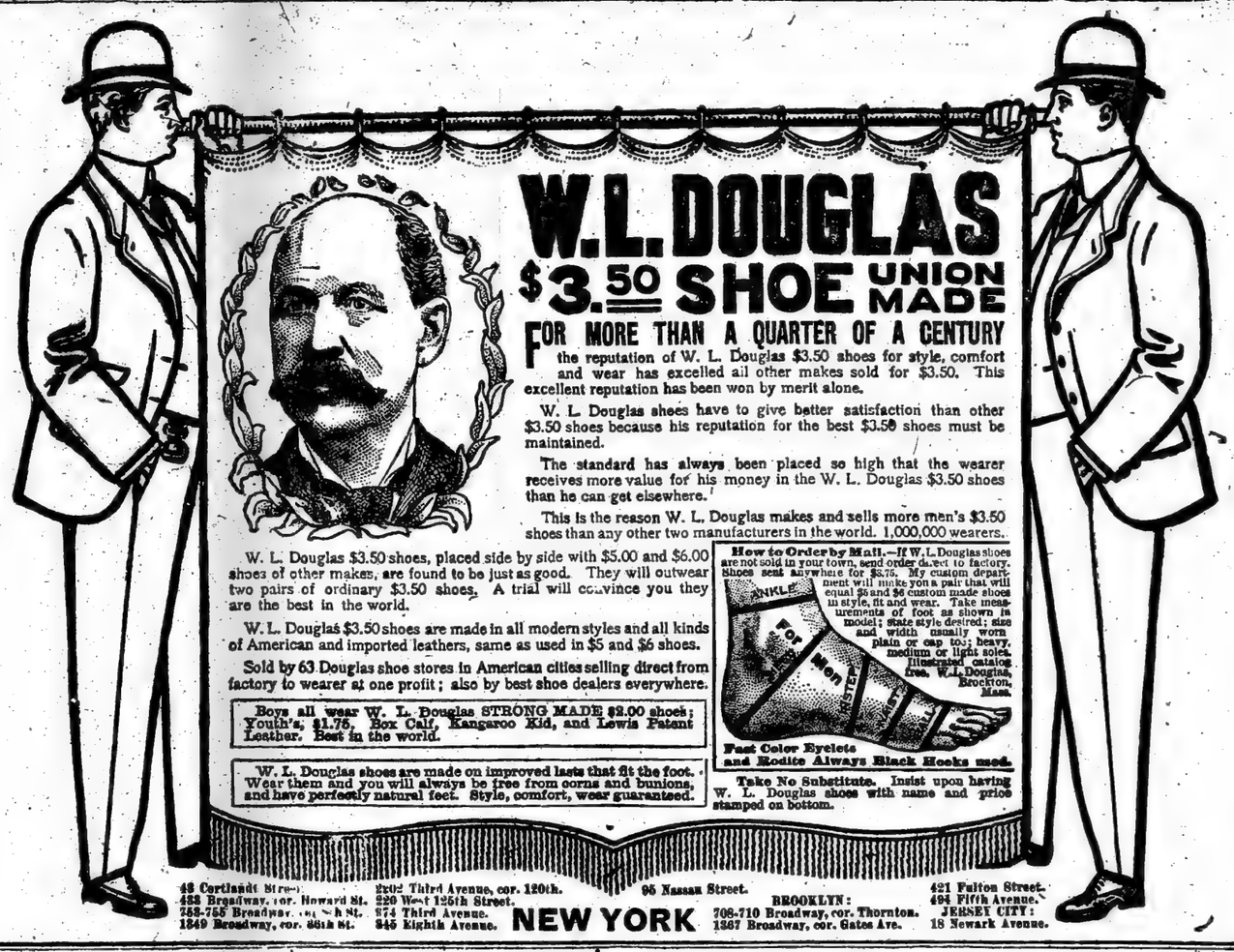

W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone.

W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. 1,000,000 wearers.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, placed side by side with $5.00 and $6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5 and $6 shoes.

Sold by 63 Douglas shoe stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; also by best shoe dealers everywhere.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas STRONG MADE $2.00 shoes; Youth's, $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid, and Lewis Patent Leather. Best in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made on improved lasts that fit the foot. Wear them and you will always be free from corns and bunions, and have perfectly natural feet. Style, comfort, wear guaranteed.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Always Black Hooks used.

Take No Substitute. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

48 Cortlandt Street. 432 Broadway, cor. Howard St. 253-255 Broadway, cor. Fulton St. 1849 Broadway, cor. 58th St. 2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th. 220 West 125th Street. 274 Third Avenue. 345 Eighth Avenue. NEW YORK 95 Nassau Street. BROOKLYN: 706-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton. 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. 421 Fulton Street. 494 Fifth Avenue. JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Avenue.

JUDGE DIVVER'S ATTITUDE

Told His Followers He Was Ready to Support Low.

Bolt Now Depends Upon the Decision of a Committee of His Association.

As an independent Democrat, Fritz Lindinger, one of ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver's lieutenants, was yesterday one of the committee of the Independent Democracy which notified Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, and C. V. Fornes of their nominations. Mr. Lindinger was quoted as having said that Justice Divver had decided to bolt the Tammany nominations and support Mr. Low. He denied this, but said:

"If Coler had been nominated by Tammany Hall I would not have been here. It is time for all Democrats to administer a lasting rebuke to Richard Croker. He has been in power too long and has become an autocrat. 'Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.' That applies to-day to Richard Croker."

The attention of ex-Judge Divver was called last night, at the clubhouse of the Divver Association, to what Mr. Lindinger was reported to have said in regard to his intentions with respect to the Tammany ticket.

"It is not so," he asserted. "Mr. Lindinger was not warranted in making such a statement about me or this association. As all the world knows, we had a meeting here last night of our Committee of One Hundred. While many were in favor of getting out, I prevailed on them not to be hasty, as it was a serious matter, and a sub-committee of ten was appointed to consider the best interests of the association and to report at a general meeting next Tuesday. I will not talk of the chances of our going out. Wait till Tuesday."

Councilman Thomas F. Foley, who ousted ex-Justice Divver from the leadership of the Second Assembly District, said when he heard the report that his late rival was out for Mr. Low:

"The vote of the Second is well known. What can Divver deliver? He tried to get a committee of one hundred and only got ten. Where did Divver get all his money? From Tammany domination, through being a member of Tammany Hall. The most ungrateful man God ever put on earth! This shows it. Ungrateful, a 'quitter,' and a runaway in 1894, and the people of his district rebuked him at the first opportunity afforded them, at the next primary election. His future will be that of a renegade and ingrate. I think that covers the ground."

A statement was made by Meyer Greenberg, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, supporters of ex-Judge Divver. Among other things Mr. Greenberg said:

"The Divver Association is in splendid shape. It has a membership of 1,500, all ready to stand by Mr. Divver. With these 1,500 we can control 1,500 more voters, as each one can influence at least one friend. This will give us the balance of power in the district.

"None of the newspapers stated exactly what Mr. Divver said to us at the meeting. He said: 'You are naturally angry at my defeat at the hands of repeaters and colonizers, and I assure you I am not ungrateful to you for your long friendship and the splendid way in which you have helped me to build up the Divver Association. I am ready to do whatever you say should be done, even to the extent of supporting Seth Low for Mayor.'"

Asked if the Divver men would be likely to throw their influence in favor of Mr. Low, Mr. Greenberg said:

"It is premature to talk of that now. I could say better when the committee decides."

MR. LOW'S CAMPAIGN WORK.

Gen. Tracy to Support Him on the Platform—Independent Democracy's Notification.

The anti-Tammany allies have selected headquarters and perfected arrangements for the campaign. At the meeting of the Advisory Committee of Nine, held yesterday morning in the rooms of the Citizens' Union, on Union Square, Col. Willis L. Ogden was elected as Chairman and John C. Clark Secretary. It was decided to establish headquarters at 41 East Twenty-third Street.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. William Leary, R. W. G. Welling, and William Hepburn Russell, was appointed to take charge of the arrangements for meetings.

Mr. Low was in attendance at the meeting, and the general work of the campaign was discussed. Mr. Low is anxious to speak during the campaign as often as possible. Thus far but two meetings have been arranged for him. They are the Citizens' Union gathering to-night at Cooper Union and the Republican meeting Wednesday night at the Grand Central Palace.

The Republican meeting will have as its principal speaker, besides Mr. Low, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. Gen. Tracy's consent to speak at the meeting was obtained yesterday. Much interest is manifested in his appearance as a supporter of Mr. Low.

The feeling among the members of the Advisory Committee over the nomination of Edward M. Shepard was one of hopefulness. This feeling is declared to be shared by Mr. Low himself, but he refused to make any statement upon Mr. Shepard's candidacy at this time. Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican Committee, said:

"From our point of view the nomination of Mr. Shepard in nowise changes the situation which assumed permanent form for this campaign when Mr. Low was selected. The issue was made before the Tammany Convention was held, and the nomination of Mr. Shepard does not change it in the least. It is, as plainly set forth in our platform, the issue of common honesty against corruption."

After the adjournment of the Advisory Committee Mr. Low went to the office of Charles V. Fornes, at 425 Broome Street, at which place it had been arranged that the Independent Democracy was to meet Mr. Low and Messrs. Grout and Fornes of their nomination by that organization. The Notification Committee was headed by James Byrne. In his address to Mr. Low Mr. Byrne said that Tammany Hall had made of every man in the organization a serf or a despot.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. Low said in part:

"I have already pledged myself that if I am elected the head of the City Government will be in the City Hall. I will be true to my pledges of non-partisanship, and no man, organization, or clique, will influence my official acts. Gentlemen, I want to impress on you the importance of registration. It is your first duty. Tammany Hall is a powerful organization, it knows its business, and it has great resources. We must work hard."

Mr. Low paid a short visit to Columbia in the afternoon. He has written his formal resignation of the Presidency of the university, and it will be presented to the Board of Trustees next Monday afternoon.

MAY SUPPORT MR. LOW.

Brooklyn Democratic Club Members to Abandon Mr. Shepard.

It was stated last night by a leading member of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, of which Edward M. Shepard was the organizer and first President, that the organization would at its next meeting, which probably will be held next week, come out in support of the candidacy of Seth Low.

A number of the more prominent members of the organization met in conference in the Temple Bar Building yesterday and talked over the political situation. It was said that the acceptance of the Tammany nomination by Mr. Shepard would be regarded with strong disfavor by these men, nearly all of whom have been for years close followers of Mr. Shepard in politics.

New Publications.

EDGAR ALLAN POE
By John A. Joyce.
12mo. Cloth, Fully Illustrated, $1.00.
The most noteworthy feature of the entire book is an Italian poem, "The Parrot," which was written by Pensoni in 1826. "The Raven" (1845) was obviously stolen almost bodily from "The Parrot."
"Probably the most accurate as well as the most eloquent and poetic biography of Edgar Allan Poe yet written."—Buffalo Courier.
F. TENNYSON NEELY CO., NEW YORK.

Authors' manuscripts required; publication serially, volume form; international copyright; immediate gratuitous examination; bank references. Manuscripts, Box 197 Times Office.

A CREMO 5¢ CIGAR.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT AND METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

Brain AND Brawn
THE SECRET OF STRENGTH.

The secret of strength is perfect digestion. This applies to mental strength as well as physical strength and is perfectly logical if you think about it for a moment.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract always successfully helps digestion. Indeed, it is the perfect assimilator of food.

Every person who takes Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with his meals will realize the difference. Not only is the distress gone from the stomach but there is also the unmistakable prompting of strength and energy because the nutrition in the food is penetrating to every portion of the body.

JOHANN HOFF'S
Malt Extract

is not a stimulant with a reaction. It is a glorious aid to natural laws. These statements are facts, and the unimpeachable record of over half a century proves it. You won't find weaklings, physically or mentally, among those who use Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with their meals.

Dr. L. J. Schofield of Warrensburg, Mo., writes: I have been using Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in my practice and like it very much. It gives renewed and immediate strength while increasing appetite and digestion.

Beware of Imitations.
Be sure to get the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT and you will not be disappointed.

Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York.

ATHLETES BREAK RECORDS

Flanagan Makes New Local Figures with Hammer and Discus.

DUFFY RUNS A FAST HUNDRED

Brilliant Performances in the Games at Louisville—Best of the Talent Left for the Finals To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4.—Two Amateur Athletic Union records for the Western association were broken to-day, and new ones established in the trial heats of the athletic games which formed the chief feature of the Inter-State Fair at Churchill Downs. Other records were made so close to the best that have been recorded in this section that it would be no surprise to some of the critics if one or two other records should go by the board to-morrow, when the final contests take place. The games were held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the personnel of the entry list made an unusually brilliant delegation. The leading universities of the country view with the more prominent athletic clubs in sending their best talent, and there was a keen edge of excitement on every event. The track was in prime condition, the weather perfect, and the attendance about 3,000.

John Flanagan of New York threw the weight 170 feet and ½ inch, nearly equaling the world's figures for this event. The discus throw was the next old record to be cast into the shade. His mark in this event being 119 feet 6 inches. To show how far ahead of all other competitors at these two weight contests Flanagan is, it need only be mentioned that the second best sixteen-pound hammer throw was 120 feet 1 inch, by C. Love of Cincinnati, while the second man in the discus throw was F. A. Martin of the First Regiment, Chicago, who did 90 feet 7½ inches. Flanagan also did the best work in the sixteen-pound shot put, doing 40 9-10 feet.

A new record is predicted in the 100-yard dash. That event contained some of the star sprinters of the country, and the best of them qualified for the finals. A. T. Duffy, the Georgetown University champion, won his heat handily by eight yards in the close time of 10 seconds. Hargrave of Yale ran a fast heat, winning in his set in 10 1-5 seconds. Hargrave made another fast race in the 220-yard dash, winning his heat in the best time of the day, 0:22 1-5.

Arnold, the crack runner of the Union Settlement A. C. of New York, ran second in the 220-yard hurdle. The summaries of those who qualified for the final events tomorrow are:

Running Broad Jump.—O. H. Kaecke, First Regiment A. A., Chicago, 22 feet 5¾ inches; C. Clapper, Y. M. C. A., Central Chicago, 19 feet 3½ inches; E. Freymark, St. Louis, 19 feet 1¼ inches; F. G. Maloney, University of Chicago, 19 feet 10⅝ inches; H. Friend, University of Chicago, 19 feet 9 inches; J. R. Pettit, University of Chicago, 19 feet.

100-Yard Dash.—(Three record men of each heat to compete in a special, semi-final.) First heat—A. F. Duffy, Georgetown University, first; J. A. King, St. Louis and M. P. Emmerich, St. Louis, tied for second. Duffy won by eight yards. Time—0:10.

Second Heat—G. Senn, University of Chicago, first; F. G. Maloney, University of Chicago, second; Vernon Bower, Indianapolis Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Third Heat—H. Hargrave, Yale, first; William B. Hunter, Louisville, second; C. L. Applegate, Covington, Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—First Heat—H. Hargrave, Yale, first, by eight yards; G. Senn, University of Chicago, second; W. B. Hunter, Louisville, third. Time—0:22 1-5.

Second Heat—W. I. Holland, Georgetown University, first; C. L. Applegate, Covington Y. M. C. A., second; H. L. Avery, University of Chicago, third. Time—0:23 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—F. G. Maloney, University of Chicago, first; H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., New York, second; H. Friend, University of Chicago, third; J. A. King, St. Louis, fourth. Time—0:16 3-5.

Sixteen-Pound Hammer Throw.—J. A. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., New York, 170 feet ½ inch; (new world's record;) C. Love, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., second, 120 feet 1 inch; W. Carey, University of Chicago, 103 feet 8¾ inches; H. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., New York, 85 feet 6½ inches.

220-Yard Hurdle.—F. G. Maloney, University of Chicago, first; H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., New York, second; R. H. Wellington, University of Chicago, third; J. A. King, St. Louis, fourth. Time—0:24 4-5.

Discus Throw.—J. A. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., New York, 119 feet 6 inches, (a new world's record;) W. Carey, University of Chicago, 87 feet ¾ inch; J. R. Pettit, University of Chicago, 85 feet ½ inch; F. A. Martin, First Regiment, Chicago A. A., 80 feet 7½ inches.

Mile Run.—W. S. Erskine, Louisville Y. M. C. A., first; F. M. Haughton, University of Chicago, second; J. H. Barlow, Indianapolis Y. M. C. A., third. Time—5:44 4-5.

Running High Jump. (Six to Qualify.)—C. Clapper, Y. M. C. A., Central Chicago; M. P. Emmerich, Indianapolis Y. M. C. A.; E. Freymark, St. Louis; W. Schildmann, St. Louis; W. J. Holland, Georgetown University; O. H. Kaecke, First Regiment A. A., Chicago. All qualified at 5 feet 6 inches.

16-Pound Shot Put.—M. P. Emmerich, Indianapolis Y. M. C. A., 33 4-10 feet; J. A. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., New York, 40 9-10 feet; Z. R. Pettit, University of Chicago, 39 9-10 feet; W. Carey, University of Chicago, 33 1-10 feet; W. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., New York, 36 1-10 feet.

440-Yard Dash, Open.—R. Barrett, Chicago, first; J. H. Barlow, Indianapolis, second; F. M. [illegible] University of Chicago, third. Time—

Pole Vault.—F. A. Martin, Chicago; R. Albertson, Chicago; E. Quentrele, Chicago. All went 10 feet.

MOTOR RECORD TRIAL FAILED.

Bostwick Makes a Good Attempt to Lower the Time for Twenty-five Miles.

Albert C. Bostwick broke no records yesterday in his automobile run against time on the Empire City trotting track near Yonkers. He made a twenty-five-mile run and owing to the high wind practically renounced his intention of trying to break the record established last week on the Fort Erie track near Buffalo by the French champion, Fournier. The latter did a mile in 1:13¾, and followed it with another mile in 1:13¾.

Bostwick confined his real efforts to reduce the twenty-five-mile record set by Fournier at 31:44 1-5. Considering the wind, Bostwick made a magnificent attempt, for he covered the distance in 32:20 4-5; only 0:36 3-5 more than Fournier's time. Bostwick's fastest mile was his sixth, which he made in 1:15 1-5. He started by making the first mile in 1:20. A number of automobilists were on hand to see the run, among them being C. R. Thomas, in his White Ghost, recently purchased from W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; D. Wolfe Bishop, and A. L. Riker. Bostwick will make more automobile attempts for new records next Thursday at the same place. Bostwick used his new forty-horse-power gasoline machine, of American manufacture.

Jennings Returns to Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Hugh Jennings, first baseman of the Philadelphia National League team, returned to Cornell to-day to resume the study of law. He will be in his second year and will be the coach of the 'Varsity baseball nine for the fourth consecutive season.

CORONERS REMOVE PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Williams, Charged with Collecting Illegal Fees, Dismissed.

Coroners' Physician Hamilton Williams has been removed from office for being discourteous and for collecting illegal fees, the charges being preferred against him by Coroner Zucca. For several days Dr. Williams has been trying to get the Supreme Court to issue a writ of prohibition to prevent the Board of Coroners from dismissing him. From the argument before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, it appears that the dismissal of Dr. Williams was made on Wednesday last, before the writ was served.

Counsel for Dr. Williams contended that his was a civil service appointment, and that Coroner Zucca had no right to sit as one of the Judges in his trial, as Coroner Zucca had prepared the charges.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy contended that under the law, Dr. Williams, having been appointed by Coroner Zucca personally, he could be removed by him after proper charges had been made and proved.

After hearing arguments, Justice O'Gorman reserved decision and gave the lawyers extra time in which to submit further affidavits and briefs.

Both Dr. Williams and his counsel announced their intention of making a strong legal fight for the doctor's reinstatement.

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

Keen Contests in Most of the Classes in White Plains Annual Society Event.

Another day of perfect weather brought a large attendance to the show of the Westchester County Horse Show Association at the county fair grounds at White Plains yesterday afternoon and gave added interest to the competition in the ring. There was even a greater number of society people present than on either of the preceding days, as the decisive victory of the Columbia on Thursday in "Shamrock weather" had dissipated much of the interest in the yacht races, and consequently they no longer detracted attention from the horse show.

The day's exhibition was the best since the beginning of the show, and the classes were the largest and most evenly filled. The principal competition of the day was in the four-in-hand class, any height, which had eight entries, and in which the blue ribbon was won by the Roxton Farms four, with J. Campbell Thompson's entry second and the Gedney Farm's four third. Summary:

Harness Horses, over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown before a suitable trap.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner, 6 years, and blk. m. Blitzen, 5 years; J. Campbell Thompson's rn. g. Iroquois, 7 years, and dun g. Dunraven, 6 years, second; Edwin H. Weatherbee's br. m. Nellie, 9 years, and br. g. Ruby, 11 years, third.

Ponies in Harness, above 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands.—Won by Gedney Farm's gr. g. Graydawn, 9 years; Miss Eleanor Jay's ch. g. Satan, aged, second; Stanley J. Halle's br. g. Merrylegs, 3 years, third.

Roadsters, four years or over, to be shown to wagon.—Won by Charles F. Hubbs's b. m. Maryland Belle, 15.0½ hands, 6 years; George C. Clausen's b. g. Quarter Cup, 15 hands, 11 years, second; George C. Clausen's br. m. Miss Silby, 15 hands, 8 years, third.

Harness Horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner, 6 years; Gedney Farm's br. g. Hassan, 4 years, second; Strauss & Hexter's br. g. Ringing Bells, 7 years, third.

Pairs of High Steppers, over 15.1 hands.—Won by Frank J. Gould's b. h. Burlingham, 9 years, and b. g. Sandringham, 8 years; Herbert Coppell's br. g. Lord Wilmot, 6 years, and b. m. Lottie, aged, second; Gedney Farm's br. g. Gentleman Joe, 9 years, and br. g. Vingt-et-Un, 9 years, third.

Harness Horses, exceeding 15 hands, belonging to residents of Westchester County, New York, or Fairfield County, Conn., which have not won a prize at any horse show.—Won by Miss Lucile M. Stern's b. g. King Fisher, 7 years; Roxton Farm's b. m. Sun Maid, 6 years, second; W. R. H. Martin's b. g. Paul, third.

Jumpers, to carry minimum weight of 140 pounds, open to all.—Won by Gedney Farm's b. g. Heatherbloom, 16 hands, 6 years; F. Ambrose Clark's b. m. Nitingale, 15.3½ hands, 7 years, second; Gedney Farm's br. m. Cissie Crow, 15.3 hands, 5 years, third.

Four-in-hands, horses to be any height.—Won by Roxton Farm's entry; J. Campbell Thompson's entry, second; Gedney Farm's entry, third.

Pairs of Wheelers, shown in a four-in-hand.—Won by Gedney Farm's b. s. Caligraph, 15.2 hands, 9 years, and b. g. Lookout, 15.2 hands, 9 years; J. Campbell Thompson's wh. g. Highball, 16 hands, 8 years and b. m. French Maid, 16 hands, 8 years, second; Gedney Farm's br. g. Gentleman Joe, 15.3½ hands, 9 years, and br. g. Vingt-et-Un, 15.3½ hands, 9 years, third.

Pairs of leaders, shown in a four-in-hand.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. The Crank, 15.2¼ hands, 7 years, and b. g. The Gentleman, 15.2¼ hands, 7 years; Gedney Farm's b. g. Lookaway, 15.1 hands, 9 years, and b. g. Lookhere, 15.1 hands, 9 years, second; Herbert Coppel's b. g. Matanzas, 15 hands, 8 years, and b. m. Lady Dores, 15.1 hands, 6 years, third.

Ponies in Harness, above 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands.—Won by Miss Grace F. Anthony's wh. m. Snowdrop, 6 years; Willie Leith's wh. g. White Arrow, 9 years, second; Cyrus Field Judson's p. b. g. Peter, 8 years, third.

High Steppers, over 15.1 hands.—Won by Frank J. Gould's b. h. Burlingham, 9 years; J. R. Shanley's b. g. Hollywood, 6 years, second; Lehman Strauss's b. h. Davelda, 7 years, third.

Tandems.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner, 6 years, and blk. m. Blitzen, 5 years; Gedney Farm's gr. m. Lassie, 6 years, and ch. m. Sunbeam, 6 years, second; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. King Golden, 7 years, and ch. m. Jessica, 7 years, third.

Saddle Horses.—Won by H. T. Peters's blk. g. Ace of Spades, 15.3½ hands, 7 years; Miss May Deering's b. m. Jess, 15.1½ hands, 5 years, second; Mr. W. E. Kotzman's ch. m. Morethan Queen, 15.1½ hands, 5 years, third.

The races in connection with the Westchester County Fair resulted as follows; the first race being unfinished on account of darkness:

First Race.—2:29 Class—Trot; purse, $250.

Charles Weiland's Master Chimes	2	2	1	2	3
T. S. Buckley's b. m. Virgie Harkaway	3	3	3	1	1
East View Stock Farm's b. c. Cole Direct	5	5	5	4	4
G. P. Morgan's br. g. Sprightly	7	*			
Eugene Kelley's b. g. Master Spinx	4	4	4	5	2
Harlem Valley's b. g. Ned H. Woodnut	1	1	2	*	
William Devenson's b. g. Victor C	6	*			

*Distanced.

Time—2:21½; 2:24½; 2:25½; 2:26¾; 2:27¼.

Second Race.—2:16 Class—Pace; purse, $300. (Unfinished.)

T. Smith's br. g. Snitz	1	1	1		
E. Austin's ch. g. Homer	2	4	2		
C. W. Rall's ch. m. Elsie E	4	2	3		
W. H. Nelson's b. m. Carmencita	3	3	4		
W. W. Maloney's blk. g. Sir Arthur	5	*			

*Drawn.

Time—2:21¼; 2:22; 2:24¾.

Third Race.—Running—Half-mile dash; purse, $100. Won by O. Coleman's Kitten; H. C. McLaughlin's Whippeney, second; J. T. Dooley's Bunnaur, third; A. Noble's b. g. Little Joe, fourth. Time—0:52½.

BALTUSROL WOMEN GOLFERS.

Nassau Country Club Players Beaten in Team Match—Championship Entries on the Links.

A team match between the Baltusrol and Nassau Country Club women yesterday on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., was only an incident in the events of the day. As the coming scene of the women's National golf championship, Baltusrol is becoming the golf centre of the country, and yesterday there were many new arrivals of fair players, who will start in the big tournament next Tuesday.

Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia and the present National champion played around in the morning, and the former title holder, Miss Ruth Underhill, headed the Nassau team in the match with the home club.

The course was in special condition, and the improved greens were thrown open this week for the first time.

The 18 holes, as they will be played in every championship round measure 5,850 yards, a loss of but 116 yards from the regular men's course. The bogey is 96, but professional Davie Hunter figures that 91 would be a stiff bogey for the best of the fair golfers to reach. In the practice rounds this week very few scores under 100 have been made. Miss Frances Griscom has done 96, and Miss Genevieve Hecker has done the same.

The team match was one of the series for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. The home team scored a sweeping victory, beating Nassau by 11 holes to 0. The feature of the match was the defeat of the former champion, Miss Underhill, by Miss Marion Oliver of Albany, but who is a Baltusrol member. The score are:

BALTUSROL.	Holes.	NASSAU.	Holes.
Miss Marion Oliver	3	Miss Ruth Underhill	0
Mrs. N. P. Rogers	3	Miss Eddy	0
Mrs. W. F. Morgan	2	Mrs. D. A. Fuller	0
Miss A. de Bary	3	By default	0
Total	11	Total	0

Every room in the clubhouse has been taken for the tournament, and a big delegation of new arrivals is expected to-day.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Philadelphia Team Rolls Up Big Score in First Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 4.—The last of the international test cricket matches between Capt. Bosanquet's English team and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia began to-day at Manheim, on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club. Capt. Lester of the home team won the toss and elected to bat on a wicket which was hard, played true, and decidedly favored the batsmen.

When stumps were drawn to-night the local team had scored 292 runs for the loss of eight wickets. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (first innings.)

C. C. Morris, l. b. w., b. Wilson	55
F. H. Bohlen, b. More	80
J. B. King, b. Wilson	2
J. A. Lester, b. More	0
A. M. Wood, b. More	15
R. D. Brown, not out	84
N. J. Graves, b. Wilson	20
E. M. Cregar, b. Hollins	4
P. H. Clark, b. More	12
W. Graham, to bat	0
T. C. Jordan, not out	10
Extras	12
Total, (8 wickets)	292

Runs at the fall of each wicket—83, 107, 108, 183, 150, 216, 231, 242.

BOWLING ANALYSIS, (Englishmen.)

Players.	B.	M.	R.	W.
More	180	3	102	4
Bosanquet	68	3	44	0
Dowson	72	3	32	1
Wilson	180	5	83	3
Hollins	30	0	22	1

ONLY ONE CHOICE FIRST

Scotch Bush Was the Single Winning Favorite at Gravesend.

ROXANE TOOK THE HANDICAP

Clonmell Carried David Gideon's Dark Blue to a Remunerative Victory for the Owner.

Signs of a fading turf season were in evidence plentifully at the Gravesend track yesterday, but in spite of jaded horses and careworn horsemen the public generally seemed as much interested and as enthusiastic as when the racing year opened in the Spring.

The betting public seems to have almost run out of ready money, for the gentlemanly "layers" spoke most contemptuously about their winnings yesterday, when they all but cleaned up the card, only one actual favorite in six passing the winning post first.

It is seldom that the sporting men of Tammany are called on to feed the hungry in the ring, but these are not propitious days for Tammany, and the Tammany tips that helped to swell the attendance yesterday also helped to swell the receipts of the "layers," for all the Tammany horses went the way of Blues on the day before. The hottest of these tips was State Senator P. M. McCarren's colt Peninsula in the fourth race, which was for all ages, but which drew only two-year-olds. Whitney's Gunfire was in the same race, and the betting was between the two, with the Tammany men down to a unit on Peninsula. At the end of the race Lombre was first, ridden out by a half length after Peninsula, Gunfire, and Locket had alternated in the lead for about a mile. It was said that Senator McCarren lost heavily on the race. It is a certainty that the Tammany crowd did, though the price against Peninsula was climbing upward from the opening of the betting, the ring seeming to be unable to get enough Peninsula money. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, fillies, and geldings, special weights; about six furlongs. Perry Belmont's Musidora, ch. f., by Magian-Fonsetta, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by a length and a half. S. J. Smith's Destitute, ch. f., 110, (Meaney,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a length, about same distance ahead of Octoroon, ch. f., 110, (Mounce,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:12 1-5. Cinders, Ohio Girl, Clipper, Past, Arrahgowan, Hebron, Ischium, Shepherd, Speedlines, Clearfield, and Pearl Finder also ran. Value to the winner $680. Octoroon the post favorite. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. The Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. f., 4 years, by Perbiatee-Ondina, 88 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won ridden out by a head, after a length of a length from Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4, 97, (J. Daly,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from J. J. McCafferty's McAddle, ch. c., 3, 99, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Herbert, The Rhymer, and The Amazon also ran. Value to the winner $790. McAddle the post favorite. Winner trained by C. Davis.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. David Gideon's Clonmell, b. c., by His Highness-Nettie, 97 pounds, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won cleverly by a length and a half from the Basket Stable's Setauket, br. c., 104, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by three lengths from F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Major Daingerfield, blk. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Brunswick, Petronella, Batyah, King Edward, and Ben Howard also ran. Value to the winner, $695. Major Daingerfield the post favorite. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—For non-winners at the meeting; all ages; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. Mrs. Richard Roche & Co.'s Lonsdale, ch. g., 2 years, by Flambeau-Flam, 97 pounds, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a half length; P. H. McCarren's Peninsula, ch. c., 2, 100, (Wonderly,) even and 1 to 2 second by a neck from W. C. Whitney's Gunfire, br. c., 2, 97, (Odom,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Locket and Broadstreet also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Peninsula the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Donohue.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; special weights; about six furlongs. W. H. Sealey's Scotch Bush, b. f., by Potomac-Caledonia, 109 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by three lengths; The Pepper Stable's Lord Pepper, b. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by a length and a half from John Sealey's Biff, br. g., 109, (Mounce,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Thicket, Timothy Foley, Miss Almy, Craven, Mark Lane, East Kelston, The Bluecoat, Rivenoak, and Bonverness also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Scotch Bush always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Green B. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Bedotte, 93 pounds, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a head; J. J. McCafferty's Potente, b. g., 115, (Woods,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a half length from W. M. Barrick's Criterion, blk. c., 3, 93, (Daly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Kilogram, Bobs, Vitellius, Himself, Templeton, Lou Rey, and Consolee also ran. Valet was the winner, $610. Kilogram the post favorite at 3 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Cervera, 140 pounds; Stuart, 137; Musette, 135; Isla, 133; Man o' War, Boundlee, and Lady Sterling, 123 each; Tourvaine and Basile, 122 each; Lady of the Valley, 121; Rappenecker, 117; Snark, 114.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Dr. Elchberg, 160 pounds; Cock Robin and Wood Pigeon, 157 each; Charamina, 145; Hubert, 144; Clasher, 142; Jessie S., 139; Decameron, 138; Bacchanal, 137; Salesman, 136; Captain Piersol, 134; Boojum, 132.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Smart Set and Igniter, 110 pounds each; Chilton, 109; Oom Paul, 108; Haughtaway and Masterman, 106 each; Glenwater, 103; Highlander, 102; Pentecost and Eddie Busch, 100 each; Flora Pomona, 98; Lord Quex, 97; Albert, 96; City Bank, 93; Lombre, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Ten Candles and Advance Guard, 124 pounds each; Blues, 119; Gold Heels, 111; Terminus, 107; Carbuncle, 105; Baron Pepper, 100; Kamara, 95; Alsike, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Bobs, 111 pounds; Big Gun, and Alard Scheck, 108 each; Young Dixon, 106; Lee King, 104; Lady Chorister, Nanine, and Satire, 103; Astor, Alsike, and San Luis, 100 each; Historian, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Koloma, 118 pounds; Hans Wagner and Misleader, 112 each; Ascension, 109; Carrington and Cast Iron, 106 each; Virginia Grace, 105; O'Hagen, Justice, Cornwall, and Gibson Light, 104 each; Barouche, 103; Cassville, Shandonfield, and Blue Mantle, 102 each; Merry Dawn, 101; Bijou and Oclawha, 99 each; Hot, 97; Zirl, 94.

Results of Harness Races.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 4.—The trotting and pacing races of the big harness meeting which is being held here resulted as follows:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500; (unfinished from Thursday.)

Council Chimes, blk. h., by Chimes, Pan-American Stables, Hornellsville, N. Y., (Snow)	1	1	1		
Therese Wilkes, blk. m., (Higbee)	2	2	6		
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict)	5	5	2		
Lady All Right, s. m., (Roth)	6	3	5		
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockency)	7	7	3		
Paul Ding Boy, b. h., (Vogel)	3	6	4		
Tony, b. m., (B. Hoffmann)	4	4	*		
Nonamie, b. m., (Helm)	3	†			

Time—2:09¼; 2:10¾; 2:12.

*Distanced. †Withdrawn.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Donna McGregor, br. m., W. G. Eversale, St. Louis, Mo., (B. Hoffmann)	1	1	1
Senator Smalley, b. h., (H. Joseph)	3	3	*
Ed Bennett, b. h., (Johnson)	2	2	*

Time—2:15¾; 2:18½; 2:14.

*Distanced.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,400.

Walter Keim, b. g., by Long Jim; C. Maynard, New York City; (Geers)	1	2	1	1	
Glacy, ch. g., (Page)	2	1	2	2	
Prince of India, br. h., (Lyton and Hudson)	3	4	4	3	
Marque, ch. g., (Kenney)	5	5	3	4	
Ebba, gr. m., (Winnings)	6	3	5	5	
Senator K., b. h., (Nickols)	4	6	6	ds	

Time—2:14; 2:11¾; 2:12; 2:13¾.

2:11 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Chestnut, so. h., by Glename, Jr.; L. H. Brown, Danville, Ind.; (Brown)	1	1	1		
Don Ryley, b. g., (Hudson)	3	2	2		
Blonde Renwood, ch. m., (Miller)	2	3	4		
Fred M., b. h., (Gosnell)	9	5	3		
Richard A., b. g., (Nuckols)	7	4	6		
J. K., blk. g., (Whitard)	5	6	5		
Maggie Briggs, b. m., (Squire)	8	7	7		
The Hero, br. h., (Berry)	4	8	ds		
Grace B., b. m., (J. McDowell)	3	9	ds		
Lahonda, b. m., (Collins)	10	ds			
Carnett, b. m., (Irvin)	Dis.				

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¾; 2:09.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,400.

Red Princess, b. m., Pan-American Stables, Hornellsville, (Snow)	1	1	1
Jesale C., ch. m., (Sanders)	7	2	2
Princess Selma, ——, (Hussey)	2	8	7
Re-elected, g. h., (Macey)	4	3	4
Cozzd, b. g., (Glass)	10	4	3
William Teel, b. g., (Beachey)	9	7	10
Wentworth, blk. g., (Jarves)	3	5	5
Betsey Teel, b. m., (A. McDowell)	6	6	6
King's Clerc, so. g., (Squires)	8	10	8
Manmeg, ——, (Finmore)	11	9	9
The Coal Black Lady, blk. m., (Hale)	Dis.		

Time—2:12¾; 2:14; 2:13¾.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The racing meet of the Island Park Trotting Association closed to-day. The summary:

2:15 Class, trotting; purse, $400, (unfinished from yesterday.)

Mary D., b. h., by Young Jim, (Hunt)	1	1	2	1
Hamward, b. s., (L. McDonald)	5	2	1	3
Enoch, ch. g., (Smith)	2	3	3	2
Clesimtay, b. s., (Perrin)	3	4	4	4
Tattler, (Maxfield)	4	5	5	5

Time—2:17; 2:14½; 2:14; 2:16.

2:18 Class, pacing; purse, $400.

Little Joe, ch. g., by Hamiltonian, (Snyder)	1	1	1	
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Devlin)	3	2	2	
Clover, b. m., (Coates)	5	3	4	
Alice Drake, blk. m., (Hopkins)	8	6	6	
Ginger Boy, b. g., (Miller)	6	5	3	
Cender Alcyoner, b. g., (Caulie)	6	4	6	
King Roy, blk. g., (O'Brien)	4	8	8	
Delmonico, b. g., (Rathbun)	7	7	7	

Time—2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:15¼.

2:20 Class, trotting; purse, $400.

Limerick, br. g., by Prodigal, (McDonald)	1	1	1	
George H. Wilkes, b. g., (Frazier)	3	2	2	
Bow Rene, b. g., (McKenny)	5	3	3	
Eric, b. g., (Coates)	4	4	4	
Fitze, b. g., (Upton)	2	ds.		
Gussy M., ch. m., (C. Miller)	Dis.			
Bourbon Surzell, b. s., (Smith)	Dis.			
Maggie B., b. m., (Foster)	Dis.			

Time—2:14¾; 2:16¾; 2:15¾.

Lawson's Trotting Offer Declined.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 4.—Harry Hamlin, owner of Lord Derby, wired Secretary Horace Wilson of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association that he positively would not accept Thomas W. Lawson's amended offer of $10,000 for the match race between Lord Derby and Boralma.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Paterson Team Wins Two Games in American National Tournament.

The Columbia bowlers of Paterson, N. J., signalized their appearance in the American National tournament on the White Elephant alleys last night by winning two games. The Monarch team won one game and lost one and the Freedom five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 165; Smith, 178; McNally, 198; Taylor, 215; Roche, 191. Total, 947.

Freedom Bowling Club—Grant, 147; Conrad, 139; Badstold, 167; Watts, 215; Worth, 157. Total, 825.

SECOND GAME.—Freedom Bowling Club—Grant, 166; Conrad, 127; Badstold, 187; Watts, 153; Worth, 158. Total, 791.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 138; Walters, 182; Cadieu, 148; Arps, 192; Silver, 177. Total, 842.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 149; Walters, 189; Cadieu, 174; Arps, 178; Silver, 194. Total, 884.

Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 170; Smith, 179; McNally, 211; Taylor, 162; Roche, 202. Total, 924.

In the Columbia League tournament on the Columbia alleys last night, the Yonkers team won two games, the Cyclone five won one game and lost one, and the Auranias team lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Auranias Bowling Club—King, 133; Laig, 156; Schaeppler, 184; Taylor, 155; Muller, 170. Total, 748.

Yonkers Bowling Club—Barnes, 167; Steadman, 151; Shave, 178; Mitchell, 146; Kellock, 146. Total, 788.

SECOND GAME.—Auranias Bowling Club—King, 122; Laig, 150; Schaeppler, 125; Taylor, 168; Muller, 149. Total, 714.

Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 137; A. Boettjer, 155; Le Beau, 167; Johansmeyer, 180; Setzer, 195. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 124; A. Boettjer, 168; Le Beau, 145; Johansmeyer, 181; Setzer, 226. Total, 844.

Yonkers Bowling Club—Barnes, 178; Steadman, 148; Shave, 173; Mitchell, 180; Kellock, 172. Total, 851.

The Echo and the Palace Bowling Club teams and the Carroll Park Wheelmen tied in the grand central tournament on the Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn, last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—Blake, 165; Elwell, 160; Van Slyck, 163; Muller, 153; Cooper, 167. Total, 808.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 146; Granger, 157; Dinsmore, 181; Loughead, 134; Dickson, 166. Total, 784.

SECOND GAME.—Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 144; Degenhardt, 176; Watjen, 104; Schroeder, 201; Hashagen, 159. Total, 774.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 150; Granger, 199; Dinsmore, 147; Loughead, 151; Dickson, 206. Total, 853.

THIRD GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—Blake, 190; Elwell, 130; Van Slyck, 135; Muller, 214; Cooper, 127. Total, 796.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 205; Degenhardt, 172; Watjen, 189; Schroeder, 182; Hashagen, 143. Total, 892.

In the Greater New York tournament on the Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the East New York bowlers won two games, the Montauk team won one game and lost one, and the Bushwick Wheelmen five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Montauk Bowling Club—Diedeman, 199; Horton, 159; Wendel, 234; De Mott, 189; H. Moore, 149. Total, 930.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Butler, 109; Schreiber, 186; Lotterlee, 174; Markwell, 189; Landmann, 182. Total, 842.

SECOND GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—Grant, 166; Conrad, 127; Badstold, 187; Watts, 153; Worth, 158. Total, 791.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 138; Walters, 182; Cadieu, 148; Arps, 192; Silver, 177. Total, 842.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 149; Walters, 189; Cadieu, 174; Arps, 178; Silver, 194. Total, 884.

Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 170; Smith, 179; McNally, 211; Taylor, 162; Ro

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

MR. SHEPARD'S PLATFORM.

"We glory in the high position which the City of New York holds among the great cities of the world, a position never before so emphatically maintained as during the four years that are now drawing to a close. We congratulate the people upon the results achieved under the Democratic administration of city affairs." This is the soul and substance of the Tammany platform. All the boasts about debt reduction, honest and sound financiering, rapid transit, and the solution of consolidation problems are mere surplusage, when they are not frankly false. Tammany is not up for judgment on details selected and submitted by itself, but on the reputation it has made and the spirit it has exhibited in the general conduct of municipal affairs. It is on "the results achieved under Democratic administration" that the verdict will be rendered.

Does Mr. SHEPARD "glory" in these results? Under Croker rule the finest system of paid police protection of vice ever seen in any city has been established. There are men in Tammany who are in receipt of great incomes collected for them by policemen from the keepers of gambling dens and disorderly houses. The police telephones are put at the disposition of the vicious to give them timely warning of the service of Magistrates' warrants. In what is known as the "Red Light District" unimaginable horrors of lust and debauchery are perpetrated, and there, too, the tithingmen of Tammany gather their share of the gains of vice. The corruption of the Police Department is so notorious that the chief commercial organizations of the city have demanded the removal of the Deputy Commissioner. In the Fire Department a Commissioner has just escaped on a technicality trial under an indictment for corrupt use of power for his own gain. No self-respecting citizen ventures to enter the Mayor's office save upon imperative errands, so certain is it that the most proper requests will be met with insolence and abuse from the small and peppery person who sits there. In every department Tammany salaries have been advanced to extravagant figures in defiance of public opinion and in disregard of every interest save that of the taxeaters.

These are the "results achieved under the Democratic administration of our city affairs." Does Mr. SHEPARD look upon them with pride as an occasion for "glory"? Will he take his place before the people upon this shameless and lying platform?

It will be impossible for him to preserve a particle of self-respect or of public respect if he does not at the very beginning of the campaign make known his detestation of the platform upon which these malefactors have placed him. Not pride and glory, but shame and loathing, must be the emotions with which he contemplates the results of the rule of the men from whom he has received the nomination for Mayor. We do not see how he can look his fellow-citizens in the face if he fails to insist that CROKER must get out, that DEVERY must be put out, that the blackmailing ring of police officials must be broken up and its members indicted, and that no guilty man shall escape. There is no shadow of doubt about the infamous character of the controlling element in Tammany. There is no shadow of doubt what SETH LOW will do if he is elected Mayor, and if Judge JEROME goes into the office of District Attorney.

Is Mr. SHEPARD going to set up standards of public duty lower than those of Mr. Low? Yet if he does his full duty by his conscience and the public, how is he to get through the campaign with the men he must denounce from every platform where he speaks? He has got himself into an impossible situation from which no intelligent man expects to see him delivered—except by declining the nomination.

PARTISANSHIP AND THE CITY.

If there is one principle that has been fully demonstrated as to the management of city affairs it is that responsibility for them cannot be enforced against a party formed on State and National issues.

The reasons for this have been so plainly shown in the history of all our great cities, and have so long and so generally been recognized by all sensible observers, that the principle may be said to be practically undisputed. It was the underlying basis of the charter of Brooklyn under which Mr. Low administered the city for four years. That charter was intended to give to voters of every party a sound motive for disregarding party claims and seeking only decent government for the city. The powers of the Mayor were greatly enlarged, in order that a good man, if elected, should be able to apply his own standard to the work of the city. It was because of this change that the independent movement, with Mr. Low as its leader and candidate, appealed to the sense and sound morals of so large a part of the voters, and he was chosen. And it was because of his entire and consistent fidelity to the city, without reference to party, that he was able to make so excellent a record.

Later, by the common efforts of intelligent Democrats and Republicans alike, the principle was adopted in the Constitution of the State, and the separation of the cities from the State in matters of legislation was carried so far that all legislation affecting the cities was subjected to a suspensive veto by the Mayors thereof. This was done explicitly to preserve the cities from the abuse of political majorities in the Legislature, and to confer on them the greatest possible independence in the management of their own interests, without regard to interests of State party politics. The plan was intended to give, and did give, equal protection to Democratic cities like New York, and to Republican cities, like Buffalo, and to cities that had been sometimes one and sometimes the other, like Brooklyn. It was the embodiment in the permanent and fundamental law of the State of the principle that the cities had their own rights and interests, entirely independent of those of the State, and that they were entitled to serve these rights and interests in their own way.

It will be seen that this principle was not a mere theory of reformers. It was still less an invention of a minority party to escape control by the majority. It was in no sense a political device, such as is often resorted to to catch the passing favor of the multitude. It was an evolution from long and convincing experience. It was forced on intelligent public opinion by the study of years of misgovernment and corruption, which the ordinary party agencies had been helpless to prevent or remedy. It had not merely the assent but the hearty and energetic support of the leading minds of both parties, and of none more earnestly than Mr. LOW, Republican, and Mr. SHEPARD, Democrat. It is not too much to say that for the last score of years the sincerity and sound judgment of any professed advocate of good municipal government could not be trusted unless he accepted this principle.

It is the vital issue in the present city canvass. No sane man can to-day support the continued rule of Tammany except for purely partisan motives. In itself that rule is vile. A prejudiced and narrow partisan may reason that its vileness is not to be condemned if the condemnation hurts the Democratic Party, but that is the most conclusive proof that partisanship protects vileness and that it is possible to get rid of outrageous evils only by putting partisanship aside. Only under the cloak of party loyalty is there any safety for the thieves and swindlers who run Tammany. This is the essential fact which makes the acceptance by Mr. SHEPARD of the nomination by Tammany so inscrutable to those who have watched his career. It is plain that he can be elected only by partisan votes, and that his election would greatly strengthen precisely the defense that corrupt politicians have long used against the condemnation of the public. It is a strange service for a man of his past to render.

THE FINAL CUP RACE.

Great are the uncertainties of yacht racing. It is quite a new sensation to us to win a heat for the America's Cup on time allowance, and equally novel to win it by less than a minute. Two seconds, actual time, is a difference that will probably remain a record. But, of course, there is nothing discreditable in winning on time allowance, as the uninformed may imagine. On the contrary, both boats were carefully modeled in view of the system of measurement adopted. And the owner and the designer of Shamrock were delighted to find that she had to allow Columbia so little. In fact, they did so far get the better of the rule that the Shamrock was practically a much larger boat, compared with the Columbia, than the allowance indicated.

The greatest surprise of the race was probably the superior speed of Shamrock down the wind, when the Columbia had already, in a lighter breeze, beaten her on this very point of sailing. The explanation probably is that while the model of the Columbia permits her to be driven with less power, yet the power—meaning the area of canvas—of Shamrock is so much greater that when it is really all in use, by reason of a strong breeze, she can go faster, in spite of the faultiness of her model.

As to the performance of the two on the wind, in a breeze continually lightening, it was so complicated with questions of skill and judgment in handling that it affords less of a test of the boats themselves than their comparative work in some of the previous races. It may plausibly be argued that Shamrock "ought" to have won yesterday, and indeed no American would have grudged her a heat, in recognition of her own merits as well as of the gallant spirit of her owner. But, even if she had won, Sir THOMAS would probably have been forced to agree with his own opinion, so frankly and handsomely expressed the day before, that upon the whole the Columbia is the faster boat. "Three straight" is a result not to be upset by the most learned arguments. And it is very well that the results of all three races have been close enough to encourage the challenger to hope for better luck next time.

FREE TRADE WITH CUBA.

We advise Mr. OXNARD and Congressman HEPBURN to keep a watchful eye on the dispatches from Havana. These demonstrations in favor of lower duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco imported into the United States are ominous of something more radical than mere reciprocity arrangements.

The deputation of representatives of the industries of Cuba who visited Gen. WOOD on Thursday to present a petition to President ROOSEVELT for a reduction of duties on their sugar and tobacco made statements of very serious interest to Cubans and to Americans. All the bankers of Havana joined in the petition. Their spokesman told of present industrial conditions in Cuba:

> In our occupation of bankers, we have the opportunity directly and through a long list of correspondents throughout the island and indirectly of knowing the seriousness of the present situation. Furthermore, all moneys received in the island in payment for exports and all moneys paid by the island for imports necessarily pass through our hands, thus giving us exact knowledge of the present conditions, which we feel are so serious and the outlook so dark that in associating ourselves with the Merchants' Union, the Society of Planters, and the Cigar Manufacturers' Union, who organized the present demonstration, we must earnestly request that you continue to make our cause yours, and urge your Government to give us relief in order to prevent the impending crisis.

Ten thousand persons gathered in the streets and squares about the Palace while the petition was being presented. In many cities and towns of the island there were demonstrations in the same interest. In Santiago the petition was presented by a deputation supported by 8,000 men representative of all classes of the population.

These demonstrations have very much the look of the beginning of a movement for annexation. Cuba is in the condition of a ruined community. Lower duties on her products will stimulate her industries If that chance is denied her, if her petitions are not granted—and it is by no means certain that they will be granted by a Congress under the influence of powerful protectionist influences—there will be no revival of her trade and she will remain in the condition of ruin and stagnation. Annexation to the United States would then be her only means of salvation. Her people would be forced by their dire necessities to assent to annexation, to beg it as a saving favor. It is extremely probable that the enlightened Cubans are already considering this way to prosperity and preparing to guide the people of the island toward it.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THE MAYOR.

The communication of the Chamber of Commerce to the Mayor is perfectly sound in its intention, but it will do no good. If the Mayor were sensitive to the opinion of such a body as to the facts referred to he would be sensitive to the facts themselves and would need no urging to give them his "attention."

Mr. VAN WYCK undoubtedly knows much more about the transgressions of DEVERY and MURPHY and the police and the evil doings of the political machine behind them than the Chamber of Commerce can tell him. The trouble is that he is entirely indifferent to them. And the trouble also is that he will be indifferent to the Chamber of Commerce unless it is prepared to do something more than address protests to him. The Merchants' Association is engaged in an active investigation of the conduct of the police, and is carrying its cases into the courts as fast as it can get sufficient evidence. It should have the energetic co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce. Perhaps it is getting it, but it would be well that it should be given publicly.

CONCERNING "SPORTSMANSHIP."

There is one Briton who may be supposed to have followed the reports of the races between Columbia and Shamrock with a peculiar and personal interest. That is the Earl of DUNRAVEN. Probably he is much better satisfied, or much less dissatisfied, with the actual result than if the challenger had won. He has had some bitter pills to digest in his capacity of international sportsman besides those which expressed the sentiments toward him of the New York Yacht Club. He does not feel affectionately toward that body, we may assume, nor desire triumphs for it. But if the cup had been taken home by the latest challenger his disgust would have been still deeper.

There is, indeed, much matter for edification and for reproof for the noble Earl in the circumstances of this last contest. Even if the lessons of it do not commend themselves to him, they may to other sportsmen, British and foreign to Britain. The chief of these is that people in general love a cheerful loser and that a bad loser ought not to enter into aleatory enterprises, such as building a boat to win the America's Cup has so eminently proved to be. On the other hand, people in general have a considerable contempt for a bad loser. And the noble Earl is about the worst that ever was. Contrast his experience in these waters with that of Sir THOMAS LIPTON. The noble Earl probably looks down upon Sir THOMAS as a "person in trade," and therefore "not quite a gentleman," and finds a large contingent of British snobs to agree with him. For is he not, after all, or at least has he not been since his misbehavior here, President of the British Yacht Racing Association? But "sportsmanlike," which appears to be much the same thing as gentlemanlike, is as sportsmanlike does. And how did the Earl and the merchant respectively behave in the same set of circumstances? When Lord DUNRAVEN came out with Valkyrie III. everything pleased him until he discovered that he had the slower boat. After he had made that discovery nothing whatever could appease him. He peevishly threw up one race (it is true that he then had no chance of winning it) upon the ground that the yacht club had not kept the North Atlantic clear for him, although such crowding as there was was so very nearly as fair for one boat as for the other that it would have taken a subtle sea lawyer to detect the difference. And when he had been beaten he allowed himself to make against the winner a charge of foul play, which, when called to account for, he had neither the facts to substantiate nor the manhood to retract. And the New York Yacht Club had no choice except to expel him.

Sir THOMAS LIPTON, like Lord DUNRAVEN, has been here twice in the capacity of challenger. Each time he has had also the misfortune to have the slower boat. But with what grace and cheerfulness he has borne what would be to any yachtsman a serious disappointment! He has had no complaints whatever to make against people who certainly did not mean to give him occasion for any. And, in the matter of a clear course, it is true that, by the use of rather high-handed measures at the expense of ordinary sea traffic, the Shamrock-Columbia races have been far more satisfactory than either the Valkyrie-Vigilant or the Valkyrie-Defender races. When he has been beaten he has had no excuses. In fact, he has fulfilled Dr. HOLMES'S definition of a good sportsman, "to brag little, to show well, to crow gently when in luck; to own up, to pay up, and to shut up when beaten." The result is that whereas Lord DUNRAVEN left these shores with the contempt of their inhabitants, and has since been sulking to that extent that he refused to allow his Valkyrie III. to be used as a trial boat for the upstart who had the effrontery to challenge after he had failed, Sir THOMAS LIPTON leaves them with the hearty good-will of all Americans. The yacht club ought to give him a dinner and a loving cup, even if it has not seen its way to oblige him with the particular piece of silverware he came after.

The moral of this is by no means "international." We have had only two sea lawyers come over in quest of the America's Cup, and it must be owned that poor Mr. ASBURY'S pettifogging was not unprovoked. On the other hand, the visits of such British sportsmen as Sir RICHARD SUTTON and Lieut HENN, and now of Sir THOMAS LIPTON, have done nothing to diminish, but, on the contrary, much to strengthen, international good-will and to cement the Anglo-American "understanding."

A Word to Secretary Hay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The intimation comes that Mr. Hay proposes at an early day to resign the portfolio of Secretary of State. For one, I say that he cannot justly do so. Next to President McKinley, Mr. Hay was, and is, the most important man in the service of the people of the United States. We cannot spare him at present. There is a good and great work to do for a year at least, while he owes it to President Roosevelt to continue to guide the ship of state in the unsettled diplomatic seas.

There is one other second thought: Mr. Hay may have money, he may like ease and personal freedom from care, but Ohio is coming to be the "Mother of Presidents," and after President Roosevelt will again come a consideration of a President from the Central or Western States, and Secretary Hay has shown that he will make a better President than State Senator.

S. S. BOYCE.
Tottenville, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1901.

Will Not Support Mr. Shepard.

New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 4.

The attempt to make the campaign a fight between two political parties will be impossible even with Mr. Shepard as a candidate. It is clear to an overwhelming majority of citizens that this will be a struggle between honest men and criminal elements, and every good Democrat knows, besides, that the annihilation of the Croker Tammany would be a blessing to the Democratic Party. Only then will the possibility offer for a reorganisation of the party in State and country which will promise success. Under these circumstances no good citizen of New York and no good Democrat can be advised to support Edward M. Shepard, who, under different conditions, would have made a splendid candidate.

Brooklyn View of the Campaign.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Both Low and Shepard are enjoying themselves. People are enjoying their enjoyment. This is going to be a campaign of education. The wild men in the Fusion and the bad men in the Wigwam raise to importance the conflict between the two propositions that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, and that the longest way around is the nearest way home.

NUGGETS.

A Landlubber's Discovery.

It seems that sailors always whistle for wind as fighters spar for it.—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Free-Handed Man's Opportunity.

Reward! $375,000 should be paid the man who is able to explain why a woman gets off a car backward.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Help to the Help.

"Tipping is a contemptible system. Does the waiter need the tip?" Yes, it will help him to pay the taxes on his row of modern apartment houses.—Boston Journal.

Must Come Afoot.

It is said that the latch string of the White House door always hangs on the outside for the "Rough Rider," whether officer or private. They are not expected, however, to ride in.—Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

Self-Interest.

"Why do you disregard the reformers and vote for the ring politicians?"

"Well," answered the member of the masses, "it's like this. De man wit de silk hat an' de dictionary has our admiration, but when it comes to friendship we can't help stickin' to de man dat kin talk our kind o' language."—Washington Star.

THE DAY THE OLD MAN QUIT.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The day the old man quit we went
To wish him well and say good-bye;
He stood before us, pale and bent,
With little left him but to die!
"To-day," he trembling said, "I give
My cares to younger hands—at last
I turn away, worn out, to live
With those whose usefulness is past.

"And here another master's will,
Instead of mine, shall be supreme;
And here affairs will flourish still—
While I, forgotten, nod and dream—
Ah, this it is that breaks my heart!
If but one whirring wheel would cease
Its turning after I depart
I might give up and go in peace."

We shook his hand that dismal day
And vowed to hold his memory dear,
And as he slowly moved away
The ground was wet with many a tear!
The word was given; the wheels began
Their old accustomed whirring then,
And on the morrow the old man
Came hobbling back to work again.

MR. HOAR'S TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT

Address to the Massachusetts Republican Convention.

Possible and Impossible Measures Against Anarchy—The Republic Safe Whatever Happens.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—At the conclusion of the formal business of the Republican State Convention here to-day United States Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts delivered an address in honor of the memory of President McKinley. He spoke in part as follows:

"William McKinley, before he died, had conquered almost every American heart, North and South, East and West. Men who differed from him most widely on the most exciting questions of the hour surrendered, if they only knew him, to the duty and sincerity and loving kindness of his sweet and gracious character.

"My colleague, Mr. McCall, who had differed with him earnestly, as I did, on the most important single measure of his administration, said to him that 'He was one of God's finest gentlemen; one who in every part of his being was as sweet and gentle as a child.' That was said since the death of the President. But it was only the public repetition of what Mr. McCall had said in substance many times before.

"In the early Summer I sat by the side of an eminent Democrat, holding high office, of large influence in the public life of the country, earnest and zealous in his dislike of every political principle and measure of Mr. McKinley. We sat close together in a window seat, where the air of a June evening came into the close and heated room, as the gentle influence of the character of him of whom we were speaking used to penetrate and soften the hearts of angry partisanship. He poured out his heart to me in a warm and affectionate declaration of regard for him. He spoke of his sincerity, his simplicity, his frankness, his modesty, his never failing kindness and courtesy, and his wonderful power as a leader of men.

"What my friend said to me then, without a thought that it would ever be repeated, is but an example of many statements which I could cite, made before the death of our President, by my Democratic associates in public life. An, gentlemen, the nature of William McKinley was that manure a touch of which makes the whole world kin."

In referring to the assassination Mr. Hoar said:

"We can undoubtedly provide some additional legal safeguards against the recurrence of this terrible crime. We can, I suppose, make the preaching, counseling, or advising the killing of or doing violence to our National officers, high or low, or those of foreign countries, an offense against our National law, punishable with severe penalties. We can, if we think fit, make the conspiring to accomplish this punishable with death, or any overt act or attempt to accomplish it punishable with death. We may, perhaps, devise some additional security against the coming into our ports of criminal persons known to entertain the purposes of carrying out anarchist's sentiments by overt acts. I daresay that other protections may be devised.

"But we cannot give up free speech or constitutional liberty because of the danger of a recurrence of such crimes. We cannot abandon free speech or constitutional liberty for fear of Guiteau or Czolgosz. We may as well desert our habitations in our beautiful fields or on the banks of our rivers and lakes because science has discovered that the mosquito carries on his sting a poison fatal to human life. The restraining of free speech and of the free press, disagreeable as are their excesses, must come, in the main from the individual's sense of duty, and not by law. There are already some comforting signs of returning health in this matter. Yellow journalism is already being rebuked by the yellowest of yellow journals.

"Let it be understood, as a most important practical lesson for the State, that while political sentiments and political measures are to be denounced if they seem dangerous to the State, or contrary to righteousness or justice, or constitutional liberty, with the most unsparing fearlessness, yet that the arrogant demand of any man to penetrate the individual soul of his neighbor, and to judge of his motives or personal worth, by what seems to be the terror of his political opinions, is presumptuous and arrogant Phariseeism which excited to its sublimest wrath the gentle spirit of the Saviour of mankind. It was the publican and not the Pharisee who went back to his house justified rather than the other. 'Judge not that ye be not judged' is the divine command. And the divine penalty is that 'with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged.'

"You and I are Republicans. You and I are men of the North. Most of us are Protestants in religion. We are men of native birth. Yet, if every Republican were to-day to fall in his place, as William McKinley has fallen, I believe our countrymen of the other party, in spite of what we deem their errors, would take the Republic and bear on the flag to liberty and glory. I believe if every Protestant were to be stricken down by a lightning stroke that our brethren of the Catholic faith would still carry on the Republic in the spirit of a true and liberal freedom. I believe if every man of native birth within our borders were to die this day the men of foreign birth, who have come here to seek homes and liberty under the shadow of the Republic, would carry on the Republic in God's appointed way. I believe if every man of the North were to die, the new and chastened South, with the virtues it has cherished from the beginning, of love of home and love of State and love of freedom, with its courage and its constancy, would take the country and bear it on to the achievement of its lofty destiny. The Anarchist must slay 75,000,000 Americans before he can slay the Republic.

"Of course, there would be mistakes. Of course, there would be disappointments and grievous errors. Of course, there would be many things for which the lovers of liberty would mourn. But America would survive them all, and the Nation our fathers planted would abide in perennial life.

"William McKinley has fallen in his high place. The spirit of anarchy, always the servant of the spirit of despotism, aimed its shaft at him, and his life for this world is over. But there comes from his fresh grave a voice of lofty triumph, 'Be of good cheer. It is God's way.'"

THE ROUTED VENEZUELANS.

They Are Fleeing in Disorder Before Gen. Davila's Column.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Oct. 4.—The following message, dated "On the Road Between Sinamaica, Venezuela, and La Hacha, Colombia, Guajira Peninsula, Sept. 20," has just reached here.

"With Gen. Davila's column of 1,500 men, with five field guns, advancing toward La Hacha, this road is still fairly filled with fugitives and wounded Venezuelans from the fighting of Sept. 14 and 15, returning, as best they may, to Maracaibo. Davila's column left Sinamaica yesterday morning.

"Counting the Colombian Liberals at Treinta, thirty miles from La Hacha; the Sanches expedition, and the 800 reinforcements due to leave Maracaibo on Oct. 1, the Venezuelans and Colombian Liberals number about 5,000 men in Guajira.

"Venezuela seems determined, if possible, to retrieve her fallen fortunes at Guajira. If she fails in this present endeavor it is generally believed, even among army officers, that the Colombian Government forces, allied Guajira Indians, and Venezuelan revolutionists opposed to President Castro will unite and march on Maracaibo, with good chances of capturing the place. Such action would probably also mean the capture of San Carlos Fort and the liberation of the Venezuelan political prisoners there, including Gen. Hernandez or 'El Mocho.'

"The most serious feature of the Guajira campaign to-day is the attitude of the Guajira Indians. When the Venezuelans first entered the peninsula they robbed the Indians of their cattle and generally maltreated them. The Indians are now retaliating, cruelly mutilating and murdering many of the numerous fugitives who have been straggling since the defeat over the waterless, burning flat peninsula in an effort to reach their lines or the coast.

"Gen. Davila's first fight at Curugoa was an absolute rout. Five Venezuelan battalions of 400 men each were engaged and the Colombians are estimated at the same number. It is now known that Gen. Echeverria was killed on the battlefield and not shot by the Colombians. The battalion called the 'Sacred Battalion,' composed of gentlemen volunteers, mounted, was the first to break and retreat before the Colombians. After Gen. Echeverria was killed, Gens. Davila, Clodomiro, Castillo, and Ermilo Castro, a brother of President Castro, fled the field. Another battalion then broke. The three remaining battalions kept up the fighting, after the flight of the higher officers, until routed. About 600 were killed on the Venezuelan side, including thirty minor officers. All the flags of the Venezuelans were lost, as well as Gen. Davila's cannon, variously reported at from five to fifteen. Such as were not captured by the Colombians were thrown into the river by the retreating Venezuelans.

"The Indians ambushed Gen. Davila's retreating vanguard, composed of 200 men, and annihilated it.

"Clodomiro Castillo, who is a Colombian, now commands the Venezuelan forces at the front on Guajira Peninsula, and Ermilo Castro commands the 'Sacred Battalion.'

"The general plan of campaign, so far as it can be gathered from the latest Maracaibo messages, seems to be that about 800 reinforcements left there Oct. 1 to join the Sanches expedition at Sinamaica.

"Vague, unverifiable, but persistent reports are current here and have been current for four days, to the effect that President Castro's Venezuelan forces at Tachira and in the vicinity of San Christobal suffered defeat at the hands of Gen. Rangel Garbiras and his Colombian Conservative supporters on Sept. 25 and 26.

"According to another report Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian Liberal revolutionist, with his Colombian followers, has lately been at Tachira. He is generally credited with being the leader of the Venezuelan Government forces there. But it is now said he is fleeing from Tachira as a result of the recent defeat, and is headed for Maracaibo.

"According to yet other reports, Gen. Uribe-Uribe was killed. At present it is impossible to obtain satisfactory confirmation of refutation of these rumors."

The Venezuela Asphalt Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The State Department has received from Minister Bowen, at Caracas, a cablegram confirming the press report that negotiations are under way there looking to a settlement of the dispute between the two asphalt companies by means of arbitration. It does not appear, however, that a final setlement has been reached.

ALABAMA DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

William L. Chambers and Winston Smith Are Candidates for Presidential Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Ex-Senator W. E. Chandler, William A. Maury, G. J. Delkama, J. P. Wood, and William L. Chambers, who constitute the Spanish-American Claims Commission, visited the President to-day "to pay their respects."

The members of the commission had other business than that of offering their assurances of good will to the President. They called his attention to the fact that, in consequence of the death of Judge Bruce of the middle district of Alabama, it would become necessary for him to select a new Judge. "Knowing the ability of Judge Chambers" of the commission, they urged his appointment. The President knew about Judge Chambers, that he was unobjectionable as a party man, and had been Chief Justice in Samoa for five years, and answered that he would give the matter careful consideration.

There is another candidate in sight. Ex-Senator Pugh, who looks for a choice by the President that will indicate entire avoidance of mere political considerations, has suggested that Winston Smith of Alabama be selected. Mr. Smith, according to Mr. Pugh, has taken little part in local politics, has voted for Democrats for State offices and for Republicans for Federal offices, and has all the desirable legal qualifications.

"I am satisfied," says the supporter of this candidate, "that the bar and the people of Alabama would favor his appointment."

Senators Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, both of whom are away from Washington, may be asked by the President to give their advice on the matter before it is requested formally in the Senate. It is known that the President is determined to appoint only men of the highest possible attainments to judicial positions. In the South he will very pointedly not recognize the right or the privilege of political managers to dictate or control the selection of Judges. He will not hastily accept any mere off-hand recommendations of chronic office holders without carefully scrutinizing them.

PRESIDENT SEES MR. SPOONER.

Reciprocity Treaties Supposed to Have Been the Chief Topic of Their Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, who was reported yesterday to be on his way to Washington, in response to a request from the President, was at the White House this morning for a short time. He dined with President Roosevelt to-night and remained with him afterward to discuss public questions. Their conversation, of course, was private, but it is known that the result of this consultation was satisfactory to both.

There is little doubt that the visit of the Senator came about in consequence of a persistent report that anxiety had been expressed by some of the leading Republican Senators immediately after the funeral of President McKinley lest the new President should give to the speech of his predecessor at Buffalo too broad and generous an interpretation. It is understood here that other Senators besides Mr. Spooner have been invited to give their advice to the President on the subject of reciprocity, and to assist him in the formulation of such a general plan on that subject as will result in practical good.

It is not believed that Senator Spooner will be hostile to the general proposition that reciprocal treaties shall be negotiated and ratified whenever possible without material injury to American interests. Indeed, it is asserted that he and other Republicans in Wisconsin, besides Representative Babcock, fear the results of a refusal to give a chance to reciprocity.

The Illinois Senators, it is well known, find themselves strongly urged to support reasonable reciprocity treaties. Senator Allison, while concerned lest such treaties shall go too far, has admitted that Iowa expects something of the kind. The fact that he, one of the most careful men about alienating his constituents, should be referred to as expecting concessions through reciprocity treaties, is accepted among careful observers as very significant.

It will be some weeks before the President is ready to define to Congress his wishes concerning reciprocity. When he does speak, he may avoid everything except general advice to enact legislation calculated to make good the promise held out by Mr. McKinley.

Guests at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—President Roosevelt had the following guests at luncheon in the White House to-day: T. St. John Gaffney, the pro-Boer leader of New York; Representative William Lorimer of Chicago, ex-Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, and Col. Russell Harrison, son of the late President Harrison.

PRINCETON STUDENT INJURED.

Came from Brooklyn, and While Parading Was Struck by a Cab.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 4.—While a body of sophomores were parading the principal streets of the town to-night, celebrating the winning of the championship of the interclass baseball series, one of their number, Norman A. Heath of Brooklyn, N. Y., was struck by the shaft of a carriage driven by George Farr of this place and painfully hurt.

At the time of the accident the marchers were crossing the street, when, according to the story of the driver, the horse became frightened and started down the street. Heath in getting out of the way jumped to a pile of boards as the horse swerved, and the shaft struck him in the breast. Dr. A. K. McDonald, who made the examination, said that the ribs had been forced apart by the impact, and that probably the pleura of the right lung had been bruised badly. The circumstances of the young man have had a warrant issued for the driver's arrest

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS ADOPT NEW READINGS

Commission's Report Sent to the House of Deputies.

Order of Business Agreed Upon—Final Adjournment of Triennial Convention on Oct. 17.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—To-day's deliberations of the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America were devoted mainly to the missionary problem and were of much interest. In joint session a resolution was adopted to adjourn the convention sine die on Thursday, Oct. 17. Petitions from representative cities anxious to secure the next triennial meeting were presented in behalf of Pittsburg, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans.

No action was taken, but on motion of J. Pierpont Morgan a committee was appointed to decide where the next convention shall be held. The House of Bishops decided to consider the constitution as soon as it shall be acted upon by the House of Deputies. The House of Deputies will take up the matter of marginal readings, which yesterday was passed on by the Bishops, as soon as it shall finish the constitution, which it is now considering. The proposed canon on marriage and divorce will be considered next.

During the day services were held in St. Luke's Church by the Daughters of the King, and to-night at St. Stephen's Church the Brotherhood of St. Andrew had a quiet hour and preparation for Holy Communion.

The opening prayer service of the day's session in Trinity Church was conducted by the Rev. Charles D. Burrows of Rhode Island, the benediction being pronounced by the Right Rev. William L. Gravatt, Coadjutor Bishop of West Virginia.

Immediately after the religious exercises the House of Bishops and House of Deputies convened in secret session. The Deputies devoted an hour to the presentation and reception of reports and petitions. The House of Bishops held a brief session, devoted to the consideration of matters to come before the convention for action.

In the House of Deputies the Committee on Elections recommended that the Rev. John Osborn, delegate from Honolulu, be given an honorary seat on the floor of the church. The recommendation was not agreed to.

The House of Bishops reported to the Deputies that it had by a vote of 47 to 21 decided to accept the report of the commission appointed to report on the marginal readings that may be substituted for the present readings of the Scriptures. The resolution in full reads:

> Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, That the marginal readings for the English version of the Old and New Testaments, reported to this house by the joint commission appointed in 1886, and reappointed in 1898, to make such report, be published under the direction of said commission, and are hereby allowed to be used by ministers of this church in reading the lessons from the Holy Scriptures in morning and evening prayer.

On recommendation of the joint committee on order of business both houses adopted the following order:

> That the House of Bishops take up the consideration of the Constitution as soon as action thereupon in any case is received from the Deputies; that the Deputies upon completing consideration of the Constitution take the matter of marginal readings, already passed upon by the Bishops; that the proposed canon on marriage and divorce be next considered, and then the report of the committees or courts of appeal; also, that the convention adjourn sine die on Thursday, Oct. 17.

The deputies then adjourned.

In the House of Bishops the resignation of Bishop Edsall of the jurisdiction of North Dakota has been accepted in order that he may become Bishop of Minnesota. A resolution was adopted inviting the Right Rev. I. Tikcon, the Russian Greek Bishop of Alaska, to attend the sessions of the convention.

After adjournment the Bishops proceeded to the main hall of the church.

When the time came for calling to order the Board of Missions there was scarcely standing room in the auditorium of the church. The deputies remained standing while the Bishops marched down the centre aisle and were given seats of honor. The Board of Missions was called to order by Bishop Tuttle.

The triennial report of the Board of Managers was presented by Bishop Doane of Albany in a printed pamphlet of more than 200 pages, including reports of missionary Bishops and financial matters. The report shows that progress has been made in Mexico and in the recently acquired Spanish-speaking countries. The work in missionary fields was reviewed especially as affected by the trying times of the year in China.

As to the home field, it was recognized that the claims for sympathy and support of the missionaries in the organized dioceses were upon an equality with those in missionary jurisdictions. The report stated that the policy of the Church in regard to the work in certain lands claimed by the Roman communion as owing allegiance to the Bishop of Rome, was not plainly and positively settled.

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Secretary of the Board of Missions, addressed the board. He said the deficit reported, $102,719, was caused by the fact that the work had grown faster than had the zeal and contributions of the Church. The least sum, he said, sufficient to carry on the work as now planned would be $625,000 for the coming year, while the amount seemingly available is $450,000.

Mr. George C. Thomas spoke on the financial condition of the Church. All funds are guarded with absolute safety. He never knew an office in which the business was conducted on more strictly business principles. He justified the recent use of the reserve fund to tide over the deficit as just what it was intended for. But the reserve fund must be restored and he appealed for help to restore it.

John W. Wood, Corresponding Secretary of the board, spoke of the publications of the board, and especially the Spirit of Missions and The Young Christian Soldier. Bishop C. K. Nelson of Georgia said more thorough and systematic effort must be made in raising funds, and offered the following resolution:

> Resolved, That the Board of Managers be and is hereby authorized and instructed to employ district secretaries.
>
> First—To arouse interest in the missionary offerings of the Church.
>
> Second—To solicit parish and personal pledges.
>
> Third—To impart missionary information and distribute missionary literature.
>
> Fourth—To encourage and assist in the formation of auxiliary societies and to organize supplementary societies when practicable.

Bishop Nelson said the American Church had never utilized special agents or secretaries such as have always been found so successful by the English missionary societies and by all manner of business enterprises. The resolutions were referred to a special committee of two Bishops, two clergymen, and two laymen.

Bishop Satterlee paid a tribute to the great efficiency of the Board of Managers, but it was said that too much was upon it and expected of it, and that some change was needed in the organization of the executive administration, and offered the following resolution:

> Resolved, That a committee consisting of five Bishops, five clergymen, and five laymen be appointed to report to the next meeting of this Board of Missions such changes in Canon 7, Title 3 of the Constitution on Domestic and Foreign Missions as in its judgment will tend to more efficiency in the work of that association.

The resolution was adopted. Bishop L. R. Brewer of Montana spoke on the report of the Board of Managers. He had no criticism to make, nor did he think any reorganization necessary. The great thing needed is more money, and if this was had the mouths of grumblers would be stopped.

"We ought to raise this year $1,000,000," he said. "A specific sum should be asked for from every diocese and missionary jurisdiction toward raising this amount. Do not call it assessment—for no penalty is threatened—only a measure of what is expected to be voluntarily given."

The Bishop offered a resolution covering his ideas in the matter. Edward L. Temple of Vermont advocated the apportionment system in raising money for general missions. Bishop G. M. Williams of Marquette hoped an effort would be made immediately to raise an amount equal to the deficiency of $100,000. Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of Central Pennsylvania was convinced that the apportionment plan was the only one that could be depended on to accomplish what was required. He did not think a reorganization of the management necessary.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer criticised the reported charge that 4,700 parishes had contributed nothing for missionary work. He believed more in encouraging than in pessimistic talk. These non-contribut

MR. KIPLING ATTACKS WAR OFFICE METHODS

Denounces Giving of Commands to Gens. Buller and Wood.

Other Criticisms of the Government—The Spectator Wants Roberts to Return to South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—"In spite of the pledges of the Government, the whole army machine is to be hauled back as soon as it may be to the old ruts of impotence, pretense, and collapse," writes Rudyard Kipling in a striking letter to The Spectator upon the appointments of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Evelyn Wood to command army corps.

This pungent sentence voices the national feeling that has prevailed this week without regard to party politics.

"Men see," adds Mr. Kipling, "that the chosen commanders are not quite in touch with the real army, which, with a little tact and a little seriousness, might so easily survive. It is not the triviality or ineptitude displayed in this matter that appals, but the cynical levity.

"The English people have paid no small price in money and in blood that there might be born an army handled by fit and proven leaders."

Very much on these lines, all the weeklies, regardless of politics, take the Government to task. The Spectator, although among the most cautious of the Government's supporters, comes out boldly, not only with a declaration that the appointments of Gens. Buller and Wood are absurd, but also with a demand that Lord Kitchener be recalled. This demand is carefully but unmistakably worded.

"From the moment Lord Roberts left South Africa we seemed to lose our strategic grasp upon the country," says The Spectator, and it urges, though without much hope, that its suggestion be adopted, and Lord Roberts be sent out again. According to The Spectator, Lord Kitchener "has accomplished nothing in a year except by the process of attrition." It compares his methods with those of Grant, but does not believe that "a hammer-man" is the man to command in South Africa, although it thinks Lord Kitchener would make an excellent Commander in Chief at home. It suggests that Lord Roberts should go back for six months, Lord Kitchener either relieving him in London or acting again as his Chief of Staff in South Africa.

"If Lord Roberts went out to finish the war," says The Spectator, "he would, we believe, finish it by making the best possible use of the material in hand."

Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, speaking last night at Oldham, delivered himself of another severe censure of the war policy of the Government. He declared that the military situation in South Africa was now "not less momentous than when the Boer armies threw themselves into Natal at the beginning of the war," and that the empire to-day "confronts difficulties and dangers more embarrassing than those which hung over it in the black week of December, 1899."

KRUEGER'S INFIRMITY GROWS.

He Is Becoming Weaker Mentally and Physically—Refuses to Leave Holland.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 4.—Mr. Wolmarans, one of the Boer envoys, who has been visiting Mr. Kruger at Hilversum, found the mental condition of the ex-President of the Transvaal to be by no means satisfactory.

Mr. Kruger is slowly growing weaker, physically and mentally. His slowness in reaching a decision on important questions is found to be a serious hindrance to those working in Europe on behalf of the Boer cause. At the slightest question regarding his health Mr. Kruger exhibits intense irritation, and vehemently denies that anything is wrong. The approach of Winter causes anxiety, as Mr. Krüger refuses to leave Holland.

According to a remark made by a prominent Boer, the ex-President's condition would long since have been much worse if hatred of Great Britain did not nerve him to continue working.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4.—The Petit Bleu asserts that Mr. Krüger has sent to President Roosevelt a protest against the exportation of horses and mules to South Africa."

It also declares that Mr. Krüger never contemplated sending a mission to the United States Government to solicit mediation.

A NEW BRITISH PLAN.

All Captured Stock Killed to Prevent Recapture—South Africa Becoming a Wilderness.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—"Owing to the fact that the Boers have constantly recaptured stock," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, "all cattle and sheep now captured are immediately killed.

"South Africa is thus being converted into a black, hopeless wilderness."

The casualty list shows that the total British losses in the attack on Col. Kekewich's camp, at Moedwill, were four officers killed and twenty-three wounded, and fifty-one men killed and 113 wounded, numbers much greater than those heretofore reported.

KING EDWARD'S CONDITION.

Revived Rumors of Cancer Cause Alarm in London—His Majesty Being Treated for Lumbago.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The coincidence of the announcement of King Edward's indisposition with the publication in Copenhagen of revived rumors that he is suffering from cancer is causing some commotion here. His Majesty has just returned from Copenhagen, and secrets of the British Court are more likely to break out there than elsewhere.

It was, however, ascertained last evening that the complaint for which King Edward is now being treated is lumbago. The attack is not at all serious. His Majesty drove out yesterday afternoon.

Sir James Reid, Bart., the well-known physician, who was summoned to Balmoral yesterday from the vicinity of Aberdeen, later started for London.

A story is in circulation among the clubs purporting to come from a titled member of the late Queen's household giving color to the reports of cancer. It is asserted that Court circles are discussing the possibility of no coronation taking place next year. It is impossible, however, to obtain tangible corroborative evidence of this report.

Plans for Matthews-Foraker Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 4.—More than one thousand invitations have been issued for the wedding of Attorney Randolph Matthews and Miss Florence Foraker, the daughter of United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker. Among those invited are President Theodore Roosevelt, his Cabinet, Senator Marcus A. Hanna and other colleagues of Mr. Foraker in the United States Senate; Gov. Nash, and many others of National note. The marriage will be solemnized in the Episcopal Church of the Advent, this city, Nov. 14. The church will be magnificently decorated with flowers. The Rev. Mr. Tyler, the pastor, will officiate, aided by the Rev. Peter Tinsley. Among the wedding presents will be the deed of the handsome Foraker homestead here, a gift of the bride's father.

Essex County Club's President Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 4.—Dr. Leslie D. Ward, who has been President of the Essex County Country Club, in Hutton Park, West Orange, since the death of Henry A. Page, about two years ago, has resigned the Presidency of the club. Dr. Ward says he resigned because he was unable to give proper attention to the duties of the position. Dr. Ward resigned the Presidency last year, but a personal letter from every Director of the club caused him to reconsider his action.

CITY DEPARTMENT BUDGETS.

Commissioner Keating Contradicts the Mayor About a Bond Issue.

The Board of Estimate yesterday considered the budgets of four city departments, and the amounts to be spent in 1902. The only interesting part of the proceedings was when Commissioner of Highways Keating denied a statement made by Mayor Van Wyck.

Commissioner Keating, in his estimate, asked for sums aggregating $1,400,000 for repaving, and in explaining the item said that he had had only $4,000,000 in four years for the work.

"Three bond issues of $3,000,000 each have been granted to the Department of Highways," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"That is not so. Your Honor is mistaken. I know what money my department has received, and what I have spent. Only two bond issues of $2,000,000 each were authorized."

"If you have had only two issues, then you will have another one," said Mayor Van Wyck.

The total increase asked by Commissioner Keating in the appropriation for 1902 over the amount allowed for 1901 was $2,248,049.

President Clausen of the Park Department asked for several new items, which the board looked favorably upon. One of them was for $10,000 for repairs to the Aquarium. The Commissioner said it had been in last year's estimate, but was not allowed.

"I suppose you will put it in every year," said the Mayor, "until you get it."

"Well," quietly remarked the Commissioner, "we will put it in until the Aquarium has noticeably deteriorated."

The Department of Sewers and the Board of Public Improvements were also discussed, and a few questions asked by the Mayor, and the board then adjourned until Monday morning.

CALLS HERSELF "DAUGHTER."

Miss Delia Flynn's Claim to "Miss" Mary Moran's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—Miss Delia Flynn of New York is making a legal fight to establish her identity as the daughter of the late Mary Moran and her claim to a daughter's share in the estate. The Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore is the defendant as executors of the will. On the stand Miss Flynn testified that she came to America from Ireland at the request of her mother, who had separated from her father in Ireland. After the mother came to America all trace of her was lost by the father's family, whose name was Flynn.

Nine years later the father married again, came to New York, and from that time the daughter lived with him until his death. Counsel for executors moved to exclude Miss Flynn's testimony. Judge Phelps this afternoon admitted Miss Flynn's competency as a witness, but sustained the requirement of collateral proof of her relationship to the testatrix.

The so-called Mary Moran stated in her will that she was unmarried and that she bequeathed her property principally to charities because she had no near relatives. Patrick Hanrahan of New York to-day, on the stand, testified that he knew Delia Flynn in Ireland and was acquainted with her father and her mother's mother, and that the latter had often spoken to him of Mary Moran, the absent daughter in America.

Counsel for Miss Flynn stated out of court that he has no record proof of the marriage of Miss Moran to the father of his client, which took place in Ireland, because the church and parish records had all been destroyed by fire.

KINGS COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Nominations Made in Various Assembly Districts.

In the twenty-one Assembly Districts in Kings County, Republican conventions were held last night and the following nominations were made for Assemblymen:

1st District, John Hill Morgan.
2d, William J. Dilthey.
4th, Charles H. Cotton.
5th, George Langhurst.
6th, Simon Ashe.
7th, Peter J. Reilly.
10th, John Rainey.
11th, Waldo R. Blackwell.
12th, Howard L. Woody.
13th, James Manee.
16th, Gustave C. Weber.
17th, Harris Wilson.
19th, Jacob D. Remsen.
19th, Herman Schwelkert.
20th, William A. Pendry.

The conventions in the other districts adjourned without nominating.

MERCHANTS AFTER COL. MURPHY.

Say He Will Have to Answer for Refusing to Try Devery.

D. Leroy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association, issued a statement yesterday in which he announced that Commissioner Murphy would be required to defend his action in refusing to place his deputy on trial on the charges made by the association, and that the association would keep up its fight to remove from office certain police officials whose removal it deems necessary for the protection of the city's business interests.

Mr. Dresser refers to the conviction of Wardman Bissert, and to "the fact that the actual executive official of the Police Department has kept his eyes closed to the corruption and vice whose existence is now fully proved, while the ostensible and political head of the department extols the capacity and merits of the man under whose immediate supervision these abominations have flourished," and says:

"There could be no more flagrant abuse of official power than the refusal of Commissioner Murphy to listen to evidence as to the real character of his Deputy Commissioner and as to the manner in which he has employed his capacity to prevent the vice which is now disgracing the city."

BIG FIRE IN TAMPA, FLA.

O'Halloran Cigar Factory Among Burned Buildings—Loss, $200,000—Incendiarism Suspected.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 4.—Twenty buildings in the heart of West Tampa were burned this morning. The property loss amounted to $200,000. The fire was discovered at 10 o'clock in the large cigar factory of O'Halloran & Co., and as the water supply was inadequate, the flames could not be checked. Spreading from the factory in both directions the flames crossed the street, consuming everything in their path.

Great excitement exists in the city on account of the idea that the fire is of incendiary origin. All the cigar factories are now under guard, and the precautions will be increased as a result of this fire to-day. The O'Halloran factory was one of the largest in the city. The firm, which also does business in New York, carried insurance of $50,000 on the factory and stocks.

A $15,000 PARK ROW FIRE.

Flames Started in Basement of Building at Corner of New Chambers Street.

The hat store of Spellman Brothers, at Park Row and New Chambers Street, was gutted by a fire which started in the basement early yesterday evening. James Spellman and an employe named Woods, who were in the rear of the basement, which is divided into two parts, discovered the fire, and Woods turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived the flames had reached the store and threatened to destroy the building.

Justice Herman Bolte of the Second District Court lives on the top floor of the building, which is a four-story brick structure. The Judge was eating supper with his wife and family at the time of the fire. Their supper was spoiled, but they were not hurt.

When Chief Croker arrived he ordered a hose to be run up through the hall of the building into the second floor. This floor was flooded, and the fire, which was eating through the floor, was extinguished. The damage is estimated at $15,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

Trust's War on Beet Sugar Trade.

Beet sugar interests, according to the statement of a representative of the American Beet Sugar Company yesterday, are disposed to doubt the permanence of the reduction to 3½ cents per pound made by the American Sugar Refining Company in the price of refined sugars for points in the Missouri River Valley, where beet sugar competitors are met. This official stated that the cut below cost could hardly be maintained for one section, because it would lead to the purchase at Kansas City of large quantities of refined sugars for the Chicago trade, and thus become too unprofitable to benefit the Sugar Trust in its opposition to beet sugar interests.

Ambassador White Arrives.

Andrew D. White, Ambassador of the United States to Germany, was a passenger on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Auguste Victoria, which arrived here last night from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Kansas City Southern Annual Report Shows Increased Earnings.

The annual report of the Kansas City Southern for the year ended June 30, 1901, shows the following earnings:

	1901.	1900.
Gross	$4,753,086	$4,098,070
Expenses and taxes	3,518,821	3,414,664
Net	$1,239,245	$683,406
Other income	529	
Total net	$1,239,768	
Charges	790,902	
Balance	$448,866	

Passenger revenue was $624,234, while freight earnings were $3,924,520. For maintenance of way $703,552 were expended, while expenditures for maintenance of equipment were $623,163, and for conducting transportation $1,551,055. The ratio of operating expenses to earnings was 71.52 per cent.

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$61,492,182
Stocks of other companies	4,900,147
Bonds of other companies	7,855,725
Equipment contract, K. C. P. & G.	1,085,726
Port Arthur Channel & Dock Co.	289,531
K. C. Suburban Belt R. R.	46,250
Reorganization Committee security account	2,838,728
First mortgage bonds in reserve	3,902,500
Materials and supplies	402,968
Total	$83,751,806

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$51,980,000
Funded debt	26,497,500
Current liabilities	287,873
Accrued interest on funded debt	190,725
Unissued bonds	3,902,500
K. C., P. & G. equipment obligations	1,085,726
K. C., P. & G. receivers' certificates	700,000
Miscellaneous net liabilities	50,501
Surplus	426,978
Total	$83,751,806

Traffic statistics show that 620,843 passengers were carried and 26,292,383 passengers were carried one mile. The rate per passenger per mile was 2.374 cents. Tons carried amounted to 1,848,028, while tons carried one mile were 571,483,288. The rate per ton per mile was 0.687 cent. The report says that extensive improvements have been made in widening cuts, ballasting, replacing wooden bridges, filling trestles, &c.

FOR A PORT CHESTER RAILWAY.

Testimony Favorable to the Proposed Road Heard by State Railroad Commission.

The State Railroad Commission, in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday continued the taking of testimony in the application of the New York and Port Chester Railway Company for permission to build a four-story electric road from New York to the Connecticut State line at Port Chester. All of the testimony yesterday was in favor of the petitioners.

Much of the time at both morning and afternoon sessions was taken up by counsel in arguing for and against the admission of proof that was offered. This led some of the present to remark that there must be some good in the proposed railway to invite such determined opposition on the part of the allied roads now doing business in the territory affected.

William Gotschall, the engineer of the New York and Port Chester Company, was on the witness stand the greater part of the day. He explained the purposes of the new company. William H. Page, representing the Union Railway Company, made a long statement in which he intimated that the purpose of the New York and Port Chester Railway Company was not so much to build a new road as to exact tribute from competing lines. This allegation was vigorously denied.

L. Napoleon Levy, a brother of Congressman J. M. Levy, was sworn, and declared the proposed road would be a great benefit and certainly was a necessity to the development of the property in that section through which it would pass. Mr. Levy stated he owned or represented owners of land worth more than $1,000,000 in the territory referred to, and that proper railroad facilities would greatly enhance its value.

William B. Potter, chief engineer of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, expressed the opinion that the proposed road was entirely practicable, and ought to be a good investment. Another hearing will be held in the near future.

MISS CROSMAN AS ROSALIND.

Appears in "As You Like It" at Philadelphia—Scores a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Miss Henrietta Crosman appeared at the Auditorium this evening as Rosalind in "As You Like It," scoring a great success, if the plaudits of the audience can be regarded as an indication.

Local critics say that no more fascinating Rosalind ever walked the stage. The particular feature of the impersonation is its vivacity. Miss Crosman received several curtain calls, and in answer to the audience's demand, made a short speech.

Miss Julia Arthur (Mrs. Cheney) was in one of the boxes, and heartily applauded Miss Crosman. The house was crowded to its full capacity.

SOUSA'S BAND IN LONDON.

British Press Notices of the Concert Are Flattering.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—"There was never, perhaps, so effective a demonstration of the closeness of the Anglo-American relationship," says The Daily Mail, "as was afforded by the welcome which an enormous London audience gave Sousa's Band in the Royal Albert Hall last night. Sousa's is certainly a remarkable organization." Other papers comment upon the fact that at the beginning of the musical season, when the holidays are barely over, Sousa should be able to attract an enormous audience.

The hall was crowded, and among the audience the American colony was well represented. The newspapers are flattering in their notices of the concert. The Daily Telegraph's account is least complimentary, saying that the music was "brilliant, precise, and emphatic, but rather over-sensational."

NOTES OF THE THEATRE.

Rehearsals of William Brady's production of "Around the World in Eighty Days" have been postponed indefinitely. The production was to have been made at the Academy of Music, but other arrangements have been made for the time held by Mr. Brady.

Miss Grace Von Studdiford signed a contract yesterday to create the title rôle in De Koven & Smith's new opera, "Maid Marian," which is to be produced by the Bostonians Oct. 14.

Charles Frohman received a cablegram from Henry Irving yesterday which read: "Kindest greeting. Just seen 'Sherlock Holmes,' the dramatic sensation of London. Glad it is confirmed that Lyceum perfect home for it." Mr. Irving sails for New York next week. He opens his American season Oct. 21 at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and Mr. John Cosby occupied a box at Weber & Fields's Music Hall last evening. In another box were Ewert J. Wendell and the Oxford-Cambridge athletes who took part in the recent athletic contests.

Kyrle Bellew, the English actor, who is coming to America to appear in "A Gentleman of France," is due to arrive to-day on the Umbria. He has a three years' starring engagement with Liebler & Co.

Mrs. Helena F. Hoey, widow of "Old Hoss" Hoey, the actor, is critically ill of Bright's disease, at the home of her mother, 207 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Hoey was one of the French sisters, who were famous in the days of the Hoyt farces.

Mme. Sembrich is a passenger on the Auguste Victoria, which reached Quarantine late last night. Miss Sibyl Sanderson, the soprano, is a passenger on La Savoie, which also arrived too late to dock. Both steamers will reach their piers early this morning.

Divorce Granted to E. H. Garcien.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Vice Chancellor Reed to-day allowed an absolute divorce to Edwin H. Garcien, general manager of the Trenton Rubber Company, from his wife, Helen Spiers Garcien. Mrs. Garcien comes from Culpepper, Va. She was well known in society there. Mr. Garcien sued for a divorce on the ground of desertion, and his wife, in a cross bill, alleged cruelty.

No Decision in Molineux Case Yet.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—No decision was handed down by the Court of Appeals to-day in the Molineux murder case.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last of the yacht races yesterday resulted in a way to please society and the fleet of yachts was dispersed. There are many house parties to-day and to-morrow. At Lenox there was a large gathering for the Horse Show. There will be no suburban amusements until Tuesday, when there will be the woman's golf handicap and the reception and tea at the Baltusrol Club.

***

Among the engagements announced is that of Miss Adele Katte, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Katte, to Edwin Merrall of Bangor, Me. The wedding will take place early in the Autumn. There will be a maid of honor, but no bridesmaids.

***

The wedding of Miss Helen Morton, the daughter of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, will take place in London this morning. She will marry the Count Boson de Talleyrand Perigord. The wedding will take place at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, in Chelsea. There will be a wedding breakfast afterward at the temporary residence of the bride's parents. It will be quite an occasion for the Americans in London, and quite a number of the bridegroom's relatives have gone over from Paris for the wedding.

On Thursday in London Mrs. Andrew Martin of San Francisco was married to a Mr. Robinson of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Martin was Miss Genevieve Goad and a noted belle and beauty of San Francisco. She married Andrew Martin, the son of Mrs. Eleanore Martin, and a brother of Peter Martin, whose engagement to Miss Lillie Gelrichs has been announced this Autumn. He lived but a short time after the wedding. Mrs. Martin went abroad this last Spring with a party of friends.

***

News comes from Baltimore of the serious illness of Mrs. H. Carroll Brown, who was Miss Margaret Daly, the daughter of the late Marcus Daly and the sister of Mrs. James Gerard of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were married about a year ago. Mrs. Brown is at the residence of her husband's parents, at Brookland Wood.

***

There will be a dance this evening at the Ardsley Club, and also some informal exercise of the same kind at Tuxedo. The last drag hunt of the week took place yesterday at Meadow Brook, and was largely attended.

***

At Bar Harbor a corporation has been formed to provide a swimming pool, tennis courts, and probably a casino. William Lawrence Green is the President, Edgar Scott of Philadelphia is Vice President, Edward B. Mears is the Treasurer, and the Board of Directors is composed of Albert C. Barney, A. Bleecker Banks, William Lawrence Green, Charles Fry, Edgar Scott, J. Madison Taylor, and Edward B. Mears. It is probable that the Hinckley property on West Street may be purchased, and the work of construction will be started as soon as $15,000 has been subscribed. Four thousand of this sum is already pledged. The corporation is offering the capital stock at $50 per share, and it is hoped that the work can be begun before cold weather arrives.

***

Mrs. Burton Harrison left Sea Urchins, her Bar Harbor cottage, the first of the week, and is now in town. Judge Abraham Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence and Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. D. Delafield have returned from Bar Harbor. Gen. Samuel Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, who occupied Mossley Hall, have also left the resort.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 4.—Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Charles M. Oelrichs, and George A. Huhn arrived from New York to-night.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have returned from Maine, where they spent the Summer, and are at their cottage in Rhode Island Avenue.

Mrs. Hugh L. Cole, who has been visiting here, went to New York to-day.

Mrs. Julia H. Eldridge and Miss Eldridge, who have been at their cottage on Ochre Point for several weeks, returned to New York to-day.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hunter, Gerard A. Lowther, (of the British Embassy,) and Henry F. Eldridge have returned from the Brocton Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have gone to visit the Pan-American Exposition.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is another concession to the would-be slender woman who wears snug fitting gowns. It is called a drawer-petticoat, and is worn as a short underpetticoat and obviates the necessity of other lingerie beneath. The skirt is of the ordinary white muslin, has a deep yoke, fitted and plaited. On to this is the skirt part in fine plaits, the length of the ordinary short petticoat, but bifurcated half way up from the lower edge. It is pretty and convenient.

***

Gartered petticoats, the two little skirts worn from the knee, also come in fine white muslin, made up with frills of lace to simulate the flounces of the ordinary long skirt. These little skirts, with their many frills, and being new comers in the lingerie world, are expensive, and those of white, made to launder, cost $6 and $7—about half the price of those of silk.

***

A boa in brown has crinkled silk rose petals of brown, shading down to almost white, and is finished with long loops and ends of brown velvet ribbon.

***

Chains of many kinds of beads in bright colors, which are selling now for $1.45, are called "Karabah."

***

No one has an excuse for being without that convenient article, blotting paper, nowadays. Packages of it in assorted colors, in the small oblong squares, in which the ordinary commercial blotting papers come, is 5 cents a package. To say that it is in assorted colors does not have an attractive sound, but that is because the mental vision is of bright pinks and blues, but that is not the blotting paper of to-day. These colors are the most artistic, the deep red browns, dark slate grays, with pale greens, and any number of others, all of the most desirable colors. There is a good use to which the amateur photographer may put these small sheets or squares of blotting papers. They can put a photograph on one end of a view which is more or less personal, or a landscape with which one is familiar, which will recall a Summer's trip, and thus be useful as well as ornamental.

***

Here is an odd way of making up a gown and getting a note of white into an all-over material of black to make it blend with the trimmings. The gown proper is of a black dotted net, small round dots, and is made up over pink silk. The body of the skirt shows the net in its natural state, but as there is white lace used there must be white in it elsewhere, and to accomplish this the black net which is used for the flounce and the bodice, has over each little black dot one of white chenille. It gives a peculiar effect, and it takes a second glance to find the cause. The result is very good, but whether it could be accomplished by the ordinary modiste or home dressmaker remains to be seen. There is comparatively little of the white dotted black on the bodice, which is low cut, and has a deep corsage belt of the plain pink. There is a line of pink velvet at the top of the bodice outlining the neck, and the little net required is fulled in between neck and belt. The sleeves are made in the same way, reach to the elbow, have there a broad band of pink, and above that a puffing of the white dotted black. A line of flowers outline the back of the corsage over the pink, and are brought over the left shoulder, and from there fall down to the skirt of the frock almost to the edge. There is a note to be made of the way to decorate evening frocks this Winter.

***

Here is a charming skirt which would be very smart, worn with one of those beautiful Irish crochet lace bodices this Winter. It is of fine broadcloth, white or a pearl, it is hard to tell which. The upper part of the skirt is made of simulated box plaits, they may be called that, for there is hardly enough of a plait to be the genuine article. From the waist down the skirt is laid in these plaits about an inch and a half wide, but with only the smallest amount of the material taken in, just enough to allow stitching on the edge. These are carried down to the knee, where there is row upon row of deep tucks two inches or more wide, or they may be single pieces of the heavy cloth with unfinished edges. Either would be good, and it is difficult to distinguish between the two on a fine cloth. These tucks are carried down to the lower edge of the skirt. In the centre of the front each hand or tuck, whatever one chooses to call it, is open from the top, making a little variation which is effective. The tucks widen imperceptibly as they are carried around to the back of the skirt. The box plaits of the upper part of the skirt are not stitched quite to the tucks in the back of the gown and, opening, add something to the fullness of the skirt. The box plaited back is set again into box plaits, two of them at the waist, which gives the skirt considerable fullness.

***

That is a charmingly simple skirt to be worn with many different bodices, but this one has a bodice or jacket of its own which is most attractive. It is of brown velvet, a cutaway, an evolution of one of the Louis frocks, with a triple-layer collar of the cloth, a standing collar of the velvet edged with a narrow band of sable at the top, and finished with two brilliant buttons in the front. The pockets on either side of the jacket are of two layers of the cloth, raw edge, as is the collar, and finished with more of the buttons. The sleeves of the velvet have the effect of being of the cloth underneath, and at the lower edge there is a fold of the cloth, and above that a regular turnback cuff effect of the velvet, the cloth, and narrow bands of sable. The front of the jacket is open and filled in with cream lace and tulle. There is a little straight fall of the lace three or four inches deep from the collar, giving the neck a finish. From below that longer lines of the lace are carried down on either side of the opening, while the frothy tulle fills in the centre.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Horses to be Shipped

Fourteen brood mares, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, will sail for London to-morrow by the Atlantic transport liner Minneapolis. The mares, which will be in charge of Trainer J. S. McDonald, are on their way to Mr. Vanderbilt's stock farm in France. On the same steamer goes a brood mare owned by Lord Carnarvon.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

NAVY.

Captain—John P. Merrell.
Commanders—William H. Naunman and Greenlief A. Merriam.
Lieutenant Commanders—John Hood and Edward E. Hayden.
Lieutenant—Charles Webster.
Surgeon, rank of Lieutenant—Lockhart W. Spratling.

ARMY.

Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, rank of Captain—William B. Baker.
First Lieutenants Cavalry—Thomas F. Ryan, Arthur G. Sharpley, Gilbert G. Smith, Lewis W. Cass, Alexander H. Davidson, and Osmun Latrobe, jr.
Second Lieutenants Cavalry—John H. Howard, Kenyon A. Joyce, Max Sulinon, and Brice F. Disque.
First Lieutenants Artillery Corps—Lucius C. Bennett, Louis S. Chappelear, Carl K. Mower, Samuel G. Shartle, Frederick McC. Smith, and Percy Willis.
Second Lieutenants Artillery Corps—Lewis C. Hamilton, Kenneth C. Masteller, Samuel M. English, and William E. Mundy.
First Lieutenants Infantry—Thaddeus B. Seigle, John L. Jones, and Harry L. Cooper.
Second Lieutenants Infantry—Granville L. Chapman, Milo C. Corey, Robert D. Goodwin, Walter H. Johnson, William M. True, William A. Roberts, jr., Francis C. Endicott, Harry Parshall, George W. Harris, Robert G. Caldwell, and Francis B. Eastman.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers and assignments in the Artillery Corps:

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery.
Capt. Stephan M. Foote, Fourth Battery, Field Artillery.
Capt. Charles A. Bennett, from Thirty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, to First Battery, Field Artillery.
Capt. Cornelis De W. Willcox, One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery.
Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Thirty-second Company, Coast Artillery.
Capt. Delamere Skerrett, One Hundred and Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery.
Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
Capt. Leroy S. Lyon, One Hundred and Sixteenth Company, Coast Artillery.
Capt. Robert E. Callan, Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Capt. James W. Hinkley, jr., Twenty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.
Capt. Edward A. Millar is detached from the Seventy-first Company, Coast Artillery, and will remain unassigned and available for staff and other duty until further orders.
Capt. Hearn will join his proper station upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence. Capts. Foote and Bennett will join their proper stations.
Major William W. Robinson, jr., Quartermaster, upon being relieved from duty at Honolulu by Capt. George McK. Williamson, Quartermaster, will proceed, accompanied by his chief clerk, C. R. Bennett, to Seattle, for temporary duty pertaining to the settlement of his accounts, and upon the completion of that duty, will report in person to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.
Capt. George H. Penrose, Quartermaster, will be relieved from duty on the transport Egbert by an officer of the line, who will be sent to Seattle by the commanding General, Department of California. Capt. Penrose will enter upon temporary duty at Seattle as an assistant to Major George Ruhlen, Quartermaster.
First Lieut. John Ryan Devereux, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Washington Barracks, and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for assignment to duty.
First Lieut. Conrad E. Koerper, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at Washington for temporary duty.
Capt. Percy Miles, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Quartermaster and Commissary on the transport Sheridan, to take effect when that transport next returns to the United States, when he will join his company.
Major Julius P. Powell, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Hamilton for duty at that post.
First Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Surgeon General of the army for instructions.
First Lieut. William H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and will proceed to New York City and report to the commanding officer at Sandy Hook Proving Ground for assignment to duty.
Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, upon the completion of his duty at the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y., will report to the Surgeon General of the army for duty in his office.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander Hugo Osterhaus is detached from command of the Culgoa, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.
Lieuts. George C. Day and Allen M. Cook, Ensigns Andrew T. Graham and Arthur St. C. Smith, Assistant Surgeon David B. Kerr, and Assistant Paymaster Ralph R. Ingram are detached from the Culgoa, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.
Lieut. Commander Howard Gage is ordered to the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company's works as Inspector of machinery of the New Jersey and the Rhode Island.
Ensign Leigh C. Palmer is ordered to the Wisconsin.
Lieut. Pope Washington is ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of machinery at the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company's works.
Medical Director Joseph G. Ayers is detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 15, and ordered home to wait orders.
Medical Director Dwight Dickinson is detached from the medical examining board at the Washington yard Oct. 10, and ordered to duty in charge of the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 15.
Surgeon Samuel H. Griffith is detached from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo Oct. 9, and ordered to duty as a member of the medical examining board at Washington Oct. 1.
Surgeon Homer L. Law (retired) is ordered to Buffalo in charge of the exhibit of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at the Pan-American Exposition, and as attending medical officer at the Exposition, and at the naval recruiting rendezvous at Buffalo Oct. 9.
Pay Director Charles H. Eldredge (retired) is detached from the navy pay office at Norfolk Jan. 1, 1902, and ordered home.
Paymaster James S. Phillips is detached from the naval station at Honolulu on relief, and ordered to the navy pay office at Norfolk Jan. 1, 1902.
Assistant Paymaster Abel B. Pierce is detached from the Concord Oct. 15, and ordered home to wait orders.
Assistant Paymaster Franklin P. Sackett's orders of Sept. 24 are modified; when the accounts of the Castine are settled he is ordered to the Concord.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Alert sailed on Oct. 3 from San Diego for a cruise.
The Gloucester sailed on Oct. 4 from Annapolis for Barren Island trial course.
The Atlanta arrived at Halifax on Oct. 4.
The Ranger arrived at San Francisco on Oct. 4.
The Nashville has been undocked at Genoa.

In sudden cases of Croup, and other alarming affections of the Throat and Lungs, Doctor D. Jayne's Expectorant is invaluable. It often proves an effort of life when death seems very near.—Adv.

APPEAL FOR MISS STONE, THE CAPTIVE MISSIONARY.

Contributions Toward the Ransom of $110,000 Are Requested and the Money is Wanted at Once.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—As a last resort to accomplish the release of Miss Stone, the missionary who was kidnapped by bandits of the Balkan Mountains, the following appeal for contributions to pay her ransom had been made:

To Christian America:

The relatives and friends of Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary now held captive by brigands in the Balkan Mountains, under sentence of death on Oct. 8 if the ransom demanded (£20,000 Turkish, $110,000 American,) is not paid prior to that date, appeal to Christian America to aid their efforts to raise this large sum in time to assure her safe deliverance. Her situation is desperate.

The Government at Washington has done and is doing everything officially and humanly possible to secure her release. Notwithstanding all this, there is a possibility of failure of negotiations, and it is absolutely necessary that the amount of the ransom be instantly raised. The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have to-day fully considered the question and have decided that as a corporate body they deem it a dangerous precedent, hazardous to the life and safety of other missionaries, to raise the money and pay the ransom demanded, although individually in full sympathy with any movement which promises to effect her release.

In view of the circumstances, Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., the eminent bankers of Boston, have consented to act as trustees of all funds which may be contributed for the purpose of ransoms. In case the Government shall succeed in its efforts or in any other event which shall render a ransom unnecessary, the trustees, Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., will at once refund the money to the donors direct.

If cash the ransom is required, it is stipulated and agreed that it shall be paid through the authorized agent of the American Board at Constantinople, and any reimbursement which may later be received through or from our Government at Washington will be returned by the Trustees to the donors. It is absolutely necessary that all contributions, whether sent by mail, telegraph, or other method, shall reach Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. at their banking house, 115 Devonshire Street, Boston, before noon of Monday, Oct. 7.

In view of the extreme urgency of the situation a special appeal is made to the business community for prompt and liberal response, we believing that all advances will prove simply a temporary investment, certain not only to yield the largest satisfaction of saving a precious life, but also in all probabilities to be returned in fact. Miss Stone is an American Christian patriot.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Biennial Convention of the General Lutheran Council.

One National Body May Govern the Church in the Future—The Convention's Work.

One of the most important Lutheran meetings of the year is to open next week in Lima, Ohio, where the biennial convention of the General Council convenes on Thursday. The General Council is one of the highest legislative bodies in the Lutheran Church in America, and its meetings have an especial interest for all Lutherans, of whatever National body, because it occupies a sort of middle ground, being conservative and at the same time progressive. Fraternal delegates are sent to its meeting by all American Lutheran bodies, and the Church is rapidly coming to realize that though divided into several branches in this country, its members are really one in spirit. There are indications that although union is not likely to come in the very near future, the whole Lutheran Church in the United States will sooner or later be governed by one National body.

Some of the more important legislation of the coming meeting will be the adoption of a uniform translation of Luther's smaller Catechism and Ministerial Acts, which will be used to supplement the "Common Service," which is the liturgy for all English-speaking Lutheran churches. Sunday school work will also receive the consideration of the council, and it is said to be likely that it will join with the General Synod, another Lutheran body, in recommending that the International Lessons be no longer used, and a graded course of Bible lessons substituted.

An important missionary matter will be the formation of a Synod of the Pacific Coast, where the Home Missionary Board has been conducting work for a number of years. Churches are multiplying there, especially in the neighborhood of Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Washington, and the need for a permanent local organization is imperative.

A feature of the meeting will be the presence of the Right Rev. Bishop von Scheele of Sweden. He is in America as the official representative of the King of Sweden at the Yale bi-centennial and at this meeting of the General Council.

A MEETING OF BAPTISTS.

Young Men to Discuss the Question of Improving the City.

A meeting of young men interested in the Baptist churches of the city is to be held next Thursday evening in the Calvary Baptist Church's chapel, in West Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, for the purpose of discussing the religious and social betterment of New York.

Arthur L. Lesher of the firm of Lesher, Whitman & Co. will preside, and addresses are to be made by the Rev. Dr. Stiting, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur and Everett Colby, Thomas W. Caldwell, and Charles N. Doscher.

History of an Episcopal Church.

A history of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, at 324 Sixth Avenue, has just been issued, its compiler being the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet. The church was founded in 1846. For the purpose of building a new parish house, and to add to its resources for charitable work, the church is at present attempting to obtain an endowment fund of $100,000. It hopes to have this fund subscribed before Dec. 15, when Bishop Potter will receive it and place it on the altar.

Christian Alliance Convention.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Christian Alliance opened last night at the Gospel Tabernacle, Eighth Avenue near Forty-third Street. The convention will continue to and including Oct. 14. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, pastor of the Gospel Tabernacle and president of the alliance, presided at the opening ceremonies. The annual missionary sermon will be preached on Sunday, Oct. 13. The annual offering will then be taken.

McKinley Memorial Service.

A service in memory of William McKinley will be held at Lenox Presbyterian Church, 308 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Senator Slater and E. A. Hartshorn.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Oct. 13, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Joseph in prison.—Genesis, xxxix., 20 to 40, 15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—But the Lord was with Joseph and showed him mercy.—Genesis, xxxix., 21.

Last week we began to examine some of the links in the chain of events which finally placed Joseph on the throne of Egypt. In this lesson we extend this examination to other links. Such "links" are found in every life, and they are always looked at very differently by men, even by the very men who are the most affected by them. It was evidently so in the case of Joseph.

When his brothers had cast him into a pit they cared but little whether he died there by the lingering death of starvation or not. When they did it, however, Reuben hoped to frustrate their design, but was prevented by the proposal of Judah in his absence that he be sold as a slave. This would not only rid them of his presence, but it would put money into their hands.

But they had no idea whatever that in following this suggestion they were forging a link in the chain which would eventually lift them and all their households out of starvation—from the very death which they intended that he should die. To them it was simply an incident in their nomadic life by which they were profited for the moment, and which they could then forget as a matter of no importance.

To Joseph, their brother, and to Jacob, their father, however, all of these things had a very different aspect. Joseph was filled with anguish of soul and begged for deliverance, but they would not hear (xlii. 21,) and he went away with fearful forebodings for the future. And when they came before Jacob with Joseph's coat all dyed with blood the only thought in his mind was, "I will go down unto the grave unto my son mourning," (verse 35.) Both Joseph and Jacob were overwhelmed with a sorrow which they could not understand. Why they should have been so dealt with must have seemed very mysterious.

So is it with us all. Events occur every day in our lives of which some take but a momentary and superficial notice, unless they bring some immediate profit or pleasure. To others they are "mysterious providences," which can only be silently and sadly endured until time applies its healing balm. Even God's own children forget time and time again—as Jacob appears to have done at the moment—that whosoever "dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty," (Psalm xci., 1,) and that it is He who "ruleth in the kingdom of men," (Daniel iv., 17,) and not men themselves. But in the end—as we shall see in the case of Joseph—all of the events of life, whether we look at them carelessly and as of no importance, or solemnly and as "mysterious providences," are simply and always the manifestation of God's wisdom and love working out His plans of grace and mercy on our behalf. When the chain is completed it will be found that every link is of pure gold, and that not one is imperfect or unnecessary.

THE PROVIDENCES NECESSARY.

In the case of Joseph, however, these "mysterious providences" were not only necessary in order that he might be "exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour," (Acts v. 31,) but they were necessary to make his life before that exaltation a striking illustration of some of the foundation facts of our redemption.

For when the Son of God "was made flesh and dwelt among us" (John i., 14,) we are told "it became Him for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the Captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings (Hebrews ii., 10.) Hence we find Him sojourning among men during the lifetime of a whole generation, entering into all of their experiences, and sympathizing with all of their sorrows before He was exalted "to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins" (Acts v., 31.)

This is the special phase of truth—the preparation of Jesus of Nazareth for His work as our Redeemer—which is illustrated in the incidents of this lesson. They are the incidents of Joseph's experience in Egypt. They tell us how he was prepared for the position he was to fill when seated upon the throne. Our consideration of them, therefore, must cover much more than the few verses designated for our study. For his life in Egypt before he was exalted to the throne probably extended over at least thirteen years. (Compare xxxvii., 2 and 41, 46.) All of these were years of preparation. They were also years of continued rejection. During them all he was "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," (Isaiah, liii., 3.)

When the merchantmen who had bought him reached Egypt, "Joseph was sold as a servant" or slave, (Psalm, cv., 17.) But it was not to any of the tradesmen of Egypt, or to a husbandman, or to any skilled artisan, or even to the King. It was "Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh, Captain of the guard," who "bought him of the hands of the Ishmaelites," (Verse 1.) This is a very important consideration.

In the margin of 37, 36, the office which Potiphar held is said to be that of "Chief Marshal, Chief of the Slaughtermen, or Executioners." This was a very high office in Eastern Courts. The word translated "guard" originally signified "cook," (Smith's Dictionary)—"a slaughterer or butcher," (Young.) While the term thus originally referred probably only to a domestic position in the King's household as its chief purveyor, it afterward became applied to civil functions. For we find that the holder of the position belonged to the King's bodyguard, and was a military man of high rank. Thus Nebuzaradan, who commanded the forces of Nebuchadnezzar when he came against Jerusalem, was designated by the same title as Potiphar, (II. Kings, xxv., 8,) and Arioch, in the time of Daniel, filled the same position in Babylon, (Daniel ii., 14.)

THE PENAL LAW OFFICERS.

Thus "it appears that the administration of the penal law, in all its forms, belonged to military men, and particularly to the guard immediately about the person of the King, whose chief might, therefore, well be called "the chief of the executioners," (Kitto,) or the chief executor of the law. It was therefore incumbent upon Potiphar to be perfectly familiar with the laws, and their bearing upon every individual. He could not pass sentence upon the guilty, but it was his duty—as in the case of Arioch—to see that the sentences which the King passed were properly and promptly executed as soon as they were made known. In the meantime he was the custodian of the accused, "and put him into the prison," as he did Joseph (xxxix., 20.)

The prison in which the accused were confined was generaly an apartment in his own house, or an adjunct to it. The class of people principally committed to him were "the King's prisoners," or such as were attached to the King's Court—political offenders. After casting such prisoners into the prison he intrusted their personal oversight to another officer called "the keeper of the prison," (xxxix., 21.) This officer was not usually appointed to his position, but bought it, as it was capable of being made very lucrative. For as the Government made but little or no provision for the comfort of those under his charge, and as they were generally persons of high rank and some wealth, it was easy to obtain from them large sums for the slightest privileges.

Such appear to have been the conditions of Potiphar's household when Joseph entered it as a servant. His duties apparently were confined to the care of the house and grounds of his master, and it was not long before his integrity and faithfulness commanded attention and respect. As Laban saw concerning Jacob, (xxx., 27,) so Potiphar saw concerning Joseph, that there was a power attending him which "made all that he did to prosper in his hand" (xxxix., 3.) So, with wise judgment, "he made him overseer over his house, and all that he had he put into his hand, and he knew not aught he had, save the bread which he did eat" (xxxix., 4-6.)

Thus Joseph took the place of Potiphar. Now it was necessary for him to know the nature and the bearing of every law, and to see that they were all obeyed. This was a very important experience in view of the high destiny which awaited him. It was a link in the chain which could not possibly have been left out.

But while it was thus his duty to see that the law was understood and obeyed by others, his very position made it the more incumbent upon him to obey it implicitly himself, and thus "to fulfill all righteousness," (Matt. iii., 15.) This not only demanded the most earnest and constant watchfulness, but it peculiarly exposed him to temptation. His very presence, for he "was a goodly person and well favored" (xxxix., 6) with his high office and matchless integrity, made him peculiarly attractive to "the wiles of the devil." But, though tempted "day by day" (xxxix., 14) he was "without sin." His faith quenched "all of the fiery darts of the wicked," (Eph. vi., 16.) For he said, "How can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?" (xxxix., 9.) The relation in which he stood to God was higher and closer than that in which he stood to his master. Therefore sin against God was more to be dreaded than sin against man. This was his safeguard—fellowship with the Maker. Yet when accused, although Potiphar could "find no fault in him," (John xix., 6,) he "put him into the prison" (xxxix., 20) "and he was numbered with the transgressors," (Isa. liii., 12; Mark xv., 28,) "whose feet they hurt with fetters; he was laid in iron," (Psa. cv., 18.)

JOSEPH'S EXPERIENCE.

But as in the house of Potiphar, so in the prison house, by his conduct Joseph soon commended himself to "the keeper of the prison." There was nothing to be gained by treating him harshly, but much by transferring to his shoulders some of his care. So he "committed to Joseph's hand all the prisoners that were in the prison," (xxxix. 22.) This brought him into very close contact with every one. It also brought him under the operation of the law himself, and taught him how it bore upon all those charged with guilt. In view of the high position God's plan was preparing for him, this also was a very important experience.

For if he was to be the ruler of the people, to be a wise and just ruler, he must not only know the law, but he must know how it was administered. Like his great anti-type he must himself be "made under the law," (Gal. iv., 4.) He was but a youth, and he was a stranger in the land, knowing nothing or but little of its history, conditions or politics. No better way, therefore, could have been devised to teach him how to deal with the people than for him to come directly, and even painfully, under the law which rested upon them, and which he was hereafter to administer. So valuable has such an experience been considered that the greatest of monarchs have sometimes voluntarily laid aside their honors, like Peter the Great, and entered into the condition and employment of their poorest subjects that they might know just what they needed.

After Joseph had thus been put into the prison house—how long after we are not told—two of the prominent officers of Pharaoh's court were placed under his charge. They were "the chief of the butlers" and "the chief of the bakers." In some way not mentioned they "had offended their lord, the King of Egypt," and they continued a season in ward," (xl., 1-4.) Such men were of high rank in Eastern courts, and were often men of considerable wealth. "The chief of the butlers" was the same as "the King's cupbearer." It was the office held by Nehemiah, (Neh. i., 11,) and probably by Rabshakeh, commander of Sennacherib's army, (II. Kings xviii., 17, Revised Version, margin.)

Having such prominent men under his charge, Joseph was brought—under the most favorable circumstances—into familiar contact with those who were perfectly well acquainted not only with the general requirements and characteristics of the King's court, but with the most important men in the kingdom. When he should be seated on the throne he would greatly need the very knowledge which could thus be easily acquired. For the familiarity and equality of the prison house gave him the best of opportunities to learn. Nowhere else would he, a stranger, have been permitted to enter into friendly intercourse with such high officers. But in the prison they were all on one common level. There communications could be made to him without reserve, and there kindnesses could be shown to them which they could nowhere else have received. Thus a mutual sympathy and confidence was established between them.

PREPARED FOR THE THRONE.

So when these high officers dreamed, each his dream, and were sad because they could not understand them, Joseph at once entered into their feelings, and they confided to him their secrets. Resting upon God for light and understanding, he unfolded to them the meaning of their dreams. Three days after on Pharaoh's birthday, the chief butler was restored to his office, and the chief baker was hanged, "as Joseph had interpreted to them. Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgat him," (xl., 22-23.) What a marked foreshadowing was all this of David's prophetic lamentation concerning Him who was greater than Joseph: "I am forgotten as a dead man out of mind; I am like a broken vessel!" (Psa. xxxi., 12.) And of that warning of Amos: "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion, that drink wine in bowls, and anoint themselves with the chief ointments; but they are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph." (Amos vi., 1-6.)

Thus Joseph, all unknown to himself, was prepared to sit upon the throne of Egypt. Surely

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

With this history before us, however, it is not difficult to see the relation between the type and the anti-type, between Joseph and Jesus. But we must remember that the work of Jesus was far higher than that of Joseph. The experiences of Joseph fitted him simply for an exalted earthly position; that of Jesus, to be a Heavenly Redeemer. The one met only earthly and temporal conditions; the other, spiritual and eternal conditions. Moreover, in all this, Jesus was not like Joseph—one of many; but like Adam, one for many. He stood for all men. He will be the Judge of all men. In His obedience He was "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth," and in His suffering He tasted "death for every man."

QUESTIONS OF THE LESSON.

How did the different parties interested look at the treatment of Joseph by his brothers, and what is said of it?

Why was this treatment necessary, and what phase of truth is illustrated by the incidents of this lesson?

To whom was Joseph sold in Egypt—what was his position—and what did it demand?

Where was the prison house, and what is said of "the keeper of the prison"?

Why was Joseph promoted by Potiphar, and what did it involve?

What is said of his temptation, and of the spiritual significance of its result?

How did his imprisonment fit him for the position he was to occupy as regards the law?

What prisoners were committed to his care, and what advantage did he gain through them?

What is said of their dreams, and what was foreshadowed by the chief butler's forgetfulness?

In comparing Joseph with Jesus, what must be remembered?

Cotton Yield in Texas This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 4.—State Commissioner of Agriculture Jefferson Johnson gave out to-day his second estimate of this year's cotton yield in the State. He places the total at 2,450,000 bales, as compared with a yield of 3,300,000 bales last year.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister, Washington; A. F. Pulido, Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires to the United States, Washington; A. Grip, United States Minister from Sweden and Norway, Washington; R. d'Aspiroz, Third Secretary of the Mexican Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—Herbert M. Sears, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Capt. J. R. Morris, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Henry Charters Macpherson, London; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburg; J. S. McCormick, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—T. Davies Warfield, Baltimore; J. Arthur Pallthorpe, Liverpool.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Col. A. J. Bayley, Bermuda.

MANHATTAN—Capt. J. R. Bartlett, United States Navy.

GILSEY—Gen. H. J. Slocum, United States Army; George G. Sickels, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Zenner, D., & Co., Athens, Ohio; D. Zenner, notions, clothing, and millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Klee Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Klee, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, prints and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Glover, H. S., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; A. J. Parker, piece goods, 80 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; V. F. Sano, notions and furnishing goods, 58 West Fourteenth Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Robinson, J. M., Morton Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. G. Robinson, linings, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; O. S. Engledore, notions and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Holtz, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; R. E. Seeligman, notions, 43 Leonard Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces, 2 Walker Street.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; I. Saks, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, house furnishing goods, 27 West Fourth Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Lutz, cloaks and suits; Hotel Earlington.

Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. J. Croft, carpets, 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; S. S. Lyall, hosiery, gloves, and laces, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. N. Seymour, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel; G. W. McIntosh, hosiery; Sinclair House.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; W. McKilligan, silks and dress goods; Sinclair House.

Campbell, W., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, Jr., notions and laces, 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Berno, D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. B. Rose, notions, laces, and millinery; Hotel Imperial.

O'Bryan Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. O'Bryan, piece goods, 54 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HIGSON & Co.—Schedules in the assignment of Higson & Co., manufacturers of fur hats at 22 Waverley Place and at Bethel, Conn., show liabilities $55,155, nominal assets $36,270, and actual assets $20,535.

THE GRUNDER MARBLE COMPANY.—Judge McCarthy of the City Court has appointed Louis Joseph receiver in supplementary proceedings for the Grunder Marble Company of 522 West Twentieth Street, of which Robert L. Kammerer is one of the partners, on the application of Rose A. Emerick.

BERRENT & MONOSEWITZ.—Deputy Sheriff Carey yesterday received five writs of replevin against Berrent & Monosewitz, clothing manufacturers at 95 Bleecker Street, aggregating $2,126, of which three, for $1,608 were from Blumenstiel & Hirsch for woolen merchants. The business has been established about seven years, and a year ago they claimed a capital of $25,000. Gustavus A. Rogers, their attorney, said that one creditor got out a replevin, others heard of it and also took out replevins. He believed that they were solvent; the liabilities are between $40,000 and $50,000, and assets about the same. A meeting of creditors will be called in a few days to see what can be done in the matter. Both partners were at their places of business when the creditors with replevins appeared, but would not say anything about their affairs.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 175 failures in the United States during the week, against 197 for the previous week, and 157, 146, 168, and 237 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 55, New England 34, Southern, 18, Western 44, Northwestern 10, Pacific 13, and Territories 1. Canada had 29, against 34 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Confesses Judgment for $237,713.

Julio J. Aperteguia confessed judgment yesterday for $237,713 in favor of Benjamin Perkins, as assignee of Perkins & Welsh, for money loaned to him and expended for his account by that firm. Perkins & Welsh were formerly importers of raw sugar at 41 Wall Street and in Cuba, and made an assignment on Jan. 15, 1896, with liabilities of $814,172; nominal assets of $1,037,819, and actual assets of $380,566. Execution was issued on the judgment yesterday to Deputy Sheriff Burnes, but Mr. Aperteguia's address was not given.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN ODDITY COMPANY—W. R. Brown	$180
APEZTEGUIA, Julio J.—B. Perkins, assignee	237,713
AHRENDS, Henry—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company of New York	120
BARTO, Asbal W., and Peter McMillan—Parsons Vehicle Company	139
BRICK, Louis—P. Felk	75
BEALL, Joseph H.—Edward Thompson Company	115
BARONDESS, Joseph—M. Sommerville	50
CLARK, Rose—New York Telephone Company	76
CROWTHER, Albert W., and Mary E. Turner—I. Bardon	4,261
DOLAN, Thomas F.—H. T. Howell	52
DEISLER, Lizzie—G. Deisler	328
DAVIDSON, Samuel—New York Telephone Company	26
DIZZIE, Carlo and Teresa M.—A. Di Rigo	317
DIAMOND, Charles, and Frederick Pirk—J. C. Thompson	279
DIAMOND, Charles, and Frederick Pirk—L. W. Boynton	438
FIER, Max—H. Adelson and another	117
FIFE, John H.—New York Telephone Company	66
FLACK, Charles D.—E. W. Ackerman	45
HANSON, Sarah—W. Coogan	30
HUBBARD, Dwight L.—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York	84
HIRSH, Simon—New York Telephone Company	46
HARRIS, Herbert W.—C. Tomkins	695
HERSHFIELD, Mary—B. D. Traitel and another	391
HALTER, Alexander J., and William S. Long—George T. McLauthlin Company	2,706
HEALEY, Luke, and John Ranern—J. H. Carl	383
KAYSER, Charles E.—S. W. Curtis and another	103
LYNCH, H. Florence—W. R. Wilkinson	31
LANCASTER, James H.—New York Telephone Company	38
LA VALLA, Domenico—R. Juliano and another, costs	28
LEONARD, William J.—New York Telephone Company	41
LEWEK, Simon—Globe Security Company	316
MAREINSTEIN, Abraham—Zahn & Bowly Company	212
MURRAY, Selina—L. F. Dommerich	17
MORITZ, Henry O., and Abraham W.—Thompson, Son & Co.	146
MYERS, Harry S.—J. Bohn	260
NATIONAL PREPARED PLANT COMPANY, Alvin J. Schwarz, proprietor—A. L. Tueka	57
PUCCI, Antonio G.—A. L. Knight	30
ROBINSON, Emanuel M.—H. Groffer and another	103
ROBINSON, Emanuel M.—Snedden-Tallman Company	84
ROBINSON, Emanuel M.—M. Gottlieb	92
RAWLINS, George F.—New York Telephone Company	47
SCHEISSNER, Morris—H. Damsky	44
SALING, Frank—S. Levor	111
SCHUCHHEIS, William, and Albert Miller—R. A. Emerick	196
STAHL, Herman and Morris—J. Bernstein	54
THE CARLSTADT CHEMICAL COMPANY—S. J. Kirkman	366
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. J. McNulty, costs	106
VON ERLENBELL, Walter—B. M. Beck	142
WEBB, Peter—Moneyweight Scale Company	92
WITT, Helena—H. Jaburg and another	247
WITT, Helena—F. C. Musgeller and another	215
WALLACE, George F.—New York Telephone Company	26
WHITE, George W.—G. C. Johnson	170
ZIEGLER, August H.—F. Glassup	72
ZIGLER, Paul—R. A. Emerick and another	197

Ready 10 October

"DONT FORGET."

A little book of Memoranda for Travellers

CONTAINING lists of the articles wanted in your bag or trunk when travelling; helping to avoid the embarrassing moments which follow the discovery that you have left at home some little thing so necessary that it would seem impossible to have forgotten it.

Printed at the Cheltenham Press on French Japan paper, limp boards, gilt top, small 64mo, pp. 48, and an advertisement.

Sent FREE on application to

BROOKS BROS.
Broadway & 22d Street
New York City

Between Two Loves.

Which will you choose? The dressy derby, in all the standard hat fashion makers' blocks, or the coquettish soft hat, the legitimate heir to the Panama? Whichever is your taste, the expenditure, if you buy here, is the minimum. It's $2.80 for as good as anybody's $5.00 hat.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

LAMBERT
TRADE-MARK.

HATTERS AND MEN'S OUTFITTERS
39 and 41 Cortlandt St.,
BETWEEN 6TH & 7TH AVE. "L" STATIONS.
Also at New Haven, Conn.

THE STROLLERS
TRADE MARK
A PERFECT SHOE FOR MEN.
$3.00 Per Pair.

A shoe unequalled in retail trade—a shoe with every attribute of custom make. Hand-sewed, hand-finished throughout. When you can get such a shoe for $3.00, why pay more? New Fall styles in all leathers and sizes. We have special lasts for sensitive feet, including the "bunion last," for enlarged joints.

Sold Exclusively by

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.
279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave.,
47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

Religious Notices.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Holy communion and sermon by the rector at 11 A. M. Choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., Rector.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV., 21ST ST. Rev. Dr. Parks, Rector.
Choral Service, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
Lucy Baker at the Organ.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 9:15; children's mass, 9; matins, 10; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem: "Holy Redeemer" ..... Arcadelt
Offertory: "Hail Gladdening Light" ..... Martin
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
Sunday, Oct. 6th.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Memorial service for President McKinley. Sermon by the rector.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer.
Preacher, Rev. John Williams, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Choral Eucharist 10:30. Choral Evensong 4 o'clock. 53d celebration of Foundation Day.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RM. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL,) 118 East 74th St., Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; musical, 8 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., below Canal.
Sunday services, 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats Free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. & 2D AV. Rev. L. W. Batten, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer and Sermon, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH STREET, Near Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 93d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,

7th Av. and 14th St.

"Jack" Cooke at 11:30 and 8. Reception of members and communion at 10:30. Services every evening during the week.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT. "Tom" Kerfut, the phenomenal boy soprano, and Male Quartette, with orchestral accompaniment.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., East of Park Av.—Rev. [illegible], rector. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Bible class at 3 P. M. [illegible] Dodge, Jr., superintendent.

FIFTY-SECOND STREET CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, West St. Nicholas Avenue. Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Bible class at 3 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

HARLEM AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 125th St. Rev. Andrew Foster, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the pastor, followed by service of holy communion.
4 P. M.—Preaching by the assistant pastor, Rev. Zachey Decatur Ball. Subject: "Redemption Through Personality."
Midweek social devotional service, Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.

People's Church 61st St., rear 3d Av.
Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.
Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—Dr. James Oliver Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Afternoon subject—"Is God Hard to Please?"

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Allan MacRosaie, Pastor.—Morning Service, 10:30. Evening Service, 7:45. A cordial welcome to strangers.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "Our Certified Possession." Evening subject: "Christian Citizenship." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services Sunday, Oct. 6th,
At 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
REV. CHARLES P. FAGNANI, D. D., will preach.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Until improvements in church are completed, preaching services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the pastor's Y. M. C. A. Hall, 318 West 57th St. Home Church Sabbath School, 3 P. M. at Mispa Chapel, 420 West 57th St. All welcome.

FIRST UNION PRESBYTERIAN, 86TH ST. and Lexington Av.—The pastor, Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, will preach at 11 and 8.

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D.

will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St. Special series of sermons Sunday evenings in October: "A Divine Visitor to a Great City." Oct. 6th, "The City Itself:" Attractive music.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., communion; 8 P. M., "The Best Thinking." Union Sunday School Teachers' meeting Friday evenings.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Avenue, Corner Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath service at 11 A. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister. Communion service 4 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d Street.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. Wm. S. Hubbell, D. D. Preparatory service Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching and communion Sunday morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

The Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church.
REV. JOHN DIXON, D.D.,
will preach, services commencing at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., on Oct. 6. Preparatory Lecture on Friday, Oct. 11, at 8:15 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed on Sunday, Oct. 13, services commencing at 4:30 P. M. Sunday school resumes its sessions at 9:45 A. M.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, DD.,
11 A. M.—"The Good Wish of a Bad Man."
4:30 P. M.—"The Healing Touch."
WELCOME.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, 4th St., near Sixth Ave.,
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30, Communion.
7:45, "Hearts and Hands."
Services in Auditorium. New Organ.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society, C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. At the evening service Rev. Wm. B. Bebb will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Is a Short Life Worth Living?"
Evening—"God as Christ Declared Him."
Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Divine Rear-guard in Life."
Evening—"The Ministry of Our Dead."
Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Volume of Dealing in Flats and Dwellings — Yesterday's Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Dr. Robert C. Myles has bought from Anna M. Alliger the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 131 East Seventy-ninth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Robertson & Grant have sold to Isaac Grant the five-story flat 34 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. This is the second house sold within a month out of a row recently completed.

John R. Foley has sold for George Ebermayer the four-story single flat 151 East Eighty-fifth Street, 24.10 by 60 by 82. Mr. Foley was also the broker in the recently reported sale of 210 East Forty-sixth Street for Nellie Conry.

Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have sold to Jacob Wolff the five-story flat 73 East Eighty-fifth Street, 19.6 by 102.2.

Robert F. Tyson has bought through G. Friedman and B. Schenken the two seven-story tenements 728 and 730 East Ninth Street, on plot 60 by 93.11. The sellers take in part payment some Staten Island property.

The same brokers have also sold for Gordon, Levy & Co., to A. Prentiss, the six-story tenement 624 East Ninth Street, 25 by 92.8. Mr. Prentiss gives in part payment the two five-story tenements 316 and 318 Seventh Avenue, 39.2 by 50.6, which Gordon, Levy & Co. have resold to Irving I. Kempner.

It is reported that the southeast corner of King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, a lot 25.2 by 103.1, has been sold.

George J. Stricker has bought from Augusta Pieser the three-family frame dwelling 662 St. Ann's Avenue, near Westchester Avenue, 25 by 75.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

103 Lewis Street, west side, 48.10 feet south of Sixth Street, 23.2 by 71.9 by 28.9 by 75.1, four-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alice Delano Weekes..... $9,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Decatur Avenue, west side, 90 feet south of Two Hundred and First Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 45; William H. Estwick of 124 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; George M. Huss of 1,285 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,800.

Ford Street, north side, 175 feet west of Webster Avenue, for two brick dwellings, 20 by 45; Thomas F. Costello, Bedford Park, owner; Moore & Landsdell of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $7,000.

Taylor Street, west side, 175 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 36; Mary Camon of 862 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Townsend Avenue, east side, 57 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-story dwelling, 20 by 42; Matilda Stevens, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Fleetwood Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Tibbet's Brook and Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, southeast corner, one-story frame storage, 50 by 35; T. & W. Thorn & Co. of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, King's Bridge, owners; A. O. Haddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

Bainbridge Avenue, east side, 143 feet south of Two Hundred and First Street, to a frame dwelling; Marcus D. Cash, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 54 Canal Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; S. Jarmulowsky, premises, owner; M. Jarmulowsky of 1,735 Broadway, architect; cost, $50.

No. 101 West Sixty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick office building, with store; Francis Crawford, premises, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 130 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement; William Schuster of 11 Avenue A, owner; C. F. Miese of 678 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $200.

Main Street, northwest corner of Orchard Street, to a two-story frame police station; city, owner; Henry A. Pfeiff of 205 East Eighty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,700.

No. 270 Madison Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; E. Harris of 304 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1,063 Woodruff Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Elise Dienst, premises, owner; A. Herrmanny, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Thompson Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Creston Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Mary Annan, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Main Street, southeast corner of Tremont Avenue, to be a one-story frame store; M. J. Fremdenbasck, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Washington Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; Mayberle Blair of 2,084 Washington Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Oct. 4.

BAXTER ST, 62½, w s, 12.6x44; Mary B. Grace and another, individually and as executors, to Caroline R. Foulke, (R S $1.50)..... $5,500

BAXTER ST, w s, 208 ft n of Park Row, 12.6x45x13.8x44.6; Mary B. Grace and another, individually, to Caroline R. Foulke, quitclaim..... 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 155th St, runs W 199.10 x N 99.11 x E 99.11 x S 25 x E 99.11 to 155th St, x e 125; Charles H. Kerner to A. M. Bendheim, (R S $58.75). ....

BROADWAY, w s, 199.10 ft n of 155th St, —x—x—x150; Charles H. Kerner to Adolph M. Bendheim, (R S $11)..... 1

CAULDWELD, AV, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 25x115.4; Frank Coryell and another to Charles H. Edgar, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

CAULDWELD AV, w s, 400 ft s of 156th St, 25x115.4; Frank Coryell and another to Charles H. Edgar, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 133.8 ft s of 170th St, 44x207.6x26.3x208.1, with strip on n 0.6x208.1; J. Leland Wells to Annie E. Lyon, (R S $4.25)..... 9,000

INWOOD AV, e s, 300 ft s of Wolf Place, 50x130; John D. Spellman to Edward D. Kennedy, ½ part, all liens..... 1

KING AV, s e corner of Bowne St, 50x 39.7x50x101, City Island; Annie C. King to Frank E. Brady..... 2,400

LAWRENCE ST, n w s, 118.6 ft s e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Francis Harrison, referee, to William J. Kniffen, (R S 75c)..... 11,750

LENOX AV, n w corner of 115th St, 27.11x89x84.6; John L. Reeves and wife to Samuel Schwab..... 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 115th St, 27.11x80x84.6; Abram S. Reeves and wife to Samuel Schwab..... 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 115th St, 27.11x89x84.6; Harriet A. Brown and others to Samuel Schwab..... 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 115th St, 27.11x88x84.6; Mary J. Russell and another to Samuel Schwab..... 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 115th St, 27.11x80x84.6; Samuel Schwab to Ferdinand Kurzman, (R S 50c)..... 1

LEONARD ST, 162, 164, and 166; Front St, 381; John Simmons Company to Mary M. Simmons, (R S $20, all liens)..... 1

LE ROY ST, on St. Luke's Place, 17, n s, William Blaikie, referee, to Leonard Weill, (R S $2.50)..... 7,100

LEXINGTON AV, 251, e s, 25.10x100; Edward Bell to A. M. Sherwood, (R S $26.50)..... 55,050

LORILLARD ST, 2,462, e s, 20.2x97.6x20.4 x97.6; Lucy William Wainwright to Augusta K. Goettsche, (mtg $4,200)..... 1

LOTS 118, 119, and 120, map of 160 lots, property of M. Morgentnau; Samuel E. Jacobs to Rosetta Lee, (mtg $3,000, R S $1)..... 1

MAIN ST, e s, 100 ft n of Ditmars St, 50x100; Annie C. King and others to John W. Miller..... 900

MARTHA AV, s w corner of 257th St, 30 x100; Susie S. Lines to John Stahl, (mtg $225)..... 1,300

MOTT ST, 5, 7 M s, 25x77.9x irregular; Arthur Knox to Solomon Lant, (mtg $5,000, R S $7.75)..... 18,000

PARK AV, w s, Lot 46, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson R. Rose to Earnest H. McKinley, (R S $1)..... 800

PARK AV, w s, Lot 46, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Earnest H. McKinley to Jacob B. Townson..... 1

RIDGE ST, 150, e s, 25x100; Ida Kafka to Moritz Weiss, ¼ part, all liens..... 1

STEBBINS AV, n s, 166 ft n of Westchester Av, 18.10x80; Emma Weber to Myrtle E. Anderson, (mtg $4,000,) ½ part..... 1

ST. LUKE'S PLACE, 17, n s; Leonard Weill to Charles J. Kroehle, ½ part, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

TOPPING ST, 1,763, w s, 16.8x100; Louis H Klopfer to Louis Klopfer, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

WALTON AV, 625, w s, 16.8x92.11x16.8x 92.9; Phebe A. Sidell to Stephen Hurst, (R S $1.50)..... 5,250

JANE AV, 706 and 707, e s, 40.2x80; Francis Scallion to Daniel Farrell, (mtg $15,000) 100

7TH AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 120th St, 50x99.10; William J. Nichlas to Francis Scallion, (mtg $75,000, R S $21.25)..... 100

16TH AV, s s, e ½ of w ¼ of Lot 549, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Katherine Collins to Joseph Benson, E. & S..... 1

16TH AV, s s, e ½ of w ½ of Lot 549, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Joseph Benson to George E. Ferguson, (mtg $375)..... 1

20TH ST, 132 West, 25x92; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Louis Haines, (mtg $30,000, R S $6)..... 1

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Newman Shaffer to Harry Klein, (mtg $15,100)..... 100

37TH ST, 138 East, 20x98.9; Ada Beddall to John G. Floyd, (R S $14.75)..... 32,000

49TH ST, 236 West, 20x100.5; John S. Spencer and another to James H. Spencer, ½ part, E. & S..... 100

56TH ST, 307 and 309 West, 50x36.7x50x 36.6; Charles B. Hubbell, referee, to Eugene L. Richards, (mtg $80,000, R S $13) 27,050

61ST ST, 247 West, 25x100.5; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Prudential Real Estate Corporation, (R S $5)..... 13,000

84TH ST, 113 East, 19x100.5; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Harris D. Colt, (R S $7.70)..... 17,800

42D ST, n s, 252 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Gertrude Kerngood to Caroline Dillenberg, (mtg $5,500)..... 1

68TH ST, 119 ft n of Central Park West, 18x100.5; Hulda J. Kohler to Elise J. Herzog, (mtg $22,500, R S $2)..... 1

70TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of 1st Av, 26x 100.5; Bernard Maybeck to Bernard K. Maybeck and another, (mtg $14,500, R S $2.50)..... 22,000

76TH ST, 304 West, 25x100; City Real Estate Company to Margaret E. Ames,.. 1

94TH ST, 123 East, 16.8x100.8; David L. Newburger to Schwartz..... 100

106TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 26x75; Isidore Wilson to Paul Wilson, ⅜ part, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Michele Lesanti to Moses Cowen, (mtg $20,000, R S $1)..... 1

106TH ST, 62, s s, 20.3x100.11; Helene Epstein to Minnie Witte, (R S $1, mtg $20,000)..... 100

109TH ST, 314 West, 22x100.11; Peter Wagner to Harriet Whitehead, (mtg $31,000, R S $5.25)..... 1

120TH ST, 538 East, 18.9x100.11; Charles F. Alting to Henry Alting, (mtg $4,750, R S $1)..... 100

126TH ST, 28 East, 18.9x99.11; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to Eliza Selmon, as guardian, (R S $5.25)..... 13,000

144TH ST, 630 East, 20x100; Randolph Hurry, referee, to the New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

WILLIS AV, 228; Christian W. Weinbacher to Alfred Manzini, 5 years..... $2,400

2D AV, 2,321, n w corner of 119th St; 119th St, n s, 50 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100; Yetta Neuhaus to William Heinsohn, 3 years..... 1,900

3D AV, 3,365; Emil A. E. Wendler to Regina Meyer, 3 years..... $600, 720

9TH AV, 314 to 320; Jonas Weil and another to Emilia Koppel, 3 years..... 11,000

9TH AV, 699, e s, Emma Kay to Henry Lohden, 5 years..... 2,000

109TH ST, 337 East; Leon Rosenblatt and another to Vincenza Mirabelli, 5 years..... 2,100

175TH ST, 67, s e corner of Webster Av, 31x100; John W. Katzenberger to George Katzenberger and another, 10 7-12 years..... $1,200, 1,620

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AXELROD, Rachel, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 94th St., s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, due Dec. 4, 1901, 6 per cent..... $32,500

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Charles H. Kerner; Broadway, n w corner of 155th St, 3 years..... 36,000

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Charles H. Kerner; Broadway, w s, 99.11 ft n of 155th St, 3 years..... 34,000

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Charles H. Kerner; 155th St., n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 3 years..... 15,000

BENSON, Joseph, to Rose Schwaab; 102d Av, s s, being e ½ of w ½ of Lot 549, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent... 375

BERLS, Oswald, and another to Amanda Von Ritegen; Lenox Av, w s, 72.5 ft n of 125th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BLOOMQUIST, Charles J., to David E. Oppenheimer and another; 140th St, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Dec. 14, 1901, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BONN, Francis C., and wife to Frank Herfel; 28th St., n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, prior mortgage $1,500, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,200

BURR, Jennie P., to Matilda August; 120th St, 12 West, 5 years, gold..... 15,000

COLCORD, Alice B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 82d St, 103 and 105 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

COLT, Harris D., and wife to Franklin B. Lord; 111 East 61st St, 1 year, 4 per cent 31,000

CRONIN, Thomas J., to Elias E. Schaefer; Arthur Av., s s, 33.4 ft n of boundary line between Lots 54 and 55, map of Upper Morrisania property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., 3 years..... 2,500

DILLENBERG, Caroline, to A. Gertrude Cutter; 77th St, 403 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

DORGAN, John J., to Joseph Bird; 138th St, s s, 250 ft w of Boulevard, 5 years. 6,500

EARLL, Eliza B., to the Park Mortgage Company; plot begins 90 ft e of Webster Av and 175 ft s of Anna Place, 3 years..... 2,500

EDDY, Frank K., to Annie C. King and others; King Av, s e corner of Bowne St, City Island, 3 years..... 1,680

FARLEY, John T., to Manhattan Island Corporation; Madison Av, n e corner of 61st St, due March 1, 1903..... 60,000

FARRELL, Daniel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 705 and 707, 3 years..... 25,000

FLOYD, John G., to Ada Heddall; 34 East 87th St, due Oct. 1, 1901? (meant for 1906,) 4 per cent..... 20,000

FOLSOM, Jessie, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 74 Allen St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

FROMAN, Zerlina, to Christian Hartung and wife; 78th St, s s, 240 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 1,500

GAHN, William E., to Austin La Monte; Hudson St, s w corner of Horatio St, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 700

GILLAT, Eleanor M., to Alice Y. Eaton; 136th St, 30 West, 3 years..... 25,000

GOETTSCHE, Augusta K., to Paul M. Hersog; Lorillard Place, 2,462, installments..... 1,450

HAIME, Louis, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 20th St, 132 West, installments $1,000 annually, 6 per cent..... 5,500

HELLMAN, Clara G., to Isaac S. Isaac; 89th St, 50 and 52 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KARP, Davis, to H. Brown & Sons; 8th Av, s w corner of 149th St, mortgage $113,000, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 6,000

KNIFFEN, William J., by guardian, to Mary L. Mellus; Lawrence St, s w s, 168.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 4,000

LAWSON, Robert, to Charles A. Perkins; St. Mark's Place, 9, (or 8th St.,) interest and time due as per agreement..... 18,000

LEE, Rosetta, to Samuel E. Jacobs; Lots 118, 119, and 120, map of 160 lots in Twenty-third Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, prior mortgage $2,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,200

LENT, Solomon, to John G. Perry; Mott St, 16, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 18,000

LENT, Solomon, to Henry De F. Weekes; Mott St, 5, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LUNNEY, Bridget, to Hugh Garrett; Elliott Av, n s, 257 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 3 years, 6 per cent, gold..... 1,000

LYONS, Anna E., to James Gribble; Franklin Av, w s, 133.8 ft s of 170th St, 5 years..... 5,500

MANZANI, Alfred, to George Ringler & Co.; 229 Willis Av, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,250

MAYBECK, Bernard K., and another to Bernard Maybeck; 70th St, s s, 265 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 5,000

McPARTLAND, Stephen, to Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of the City of New York; Amsterdam Av, 945, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

MICHEL, Isaac, to George Ehret; Madison Av, 1,435, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,450

MILLER, John W., to Annie C. King and others; Main St, e s, 100 ft n of Ditmars St, City Island, 3 years..... 630

O'NEIL, Margaret, to Adele Knelland; Water St, 658, 3 years..... 7,000

PRUDENTIAL REAL ESTATE CORPORATION to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 247 West 61st St, 9 months... 9,000

RICHARDS, Eugene L., Jr., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 56th St, 207 and 209 West, 3 years, gold..... 80,000

RICHARDS, Jr., Eugene L., to Carrie Kauffmann; 56th St, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, prior mortgage $90,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

ROBERTSON, John, to Sigmund Cohn; Taylor Av, e s, 81.7 ft s of Columbine St; Taylor Av, 39.6 ft s of Columbine St, 1 year..... 1,000

RONGINSKY, Pincus, and wife to American Mortgage Company; Houston St, 269 and 271, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Moses, to Leopold Schmeidler and another; 83d St, 221 East, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 25,000

ROSENTHAL, Julius, and another to the Baron De Hirsch Fund..... 33,000

RESSLER, Emma L., to Charles C. Hibbard..... Nom.

RICHARDS, James, trustee, and others to Archibald M. Maclay..... 8,500

SIMON, Annie, to the State Bank..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 50,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James A. Trowbridge and others..... 5,000

WELLA, Jonas, and another to the American Mortgage Company..... 30,123

WILLIS, Sarah H., to Lewis C. Tufts..... 1,000

WINTERROTH, Anna M., to Emeline A. Waters and another..... 1,100

Mechanics' Liens.

10TH AV, 667; Henry Cathcart against Charles Engelhardt, Louis Dresler, and A. J. H. Meyer, owners and contractors.

15TH ST, 24; Hannegan & Bonser against Marcus M. Marks, owner; Margaret M. Greene, contractor..... $178

42D ST to 36th St, Depew Place to Vanderbilt Av; Maurits P. Westergreen against New York and Harlem Railroad Company, owner; Herbert W. Harris, contractor..... 395

149TH ST and 8th Av, s w corner, 99.11x 125; H. E Stevens & Son against David Karp, owner and contractor..... 766

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900, FILED OCT. 4.

MORRIS AV, w s, 294.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Vernon G. Bruce with Frederick C. Albrecht..... 5,000

51ST ST, s s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 35.4x 107.4x irregular; Benjamin J. Well with Jacob Selder and Morris Stolz..... 6,000

93D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x100.8; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Ernest E. W. Schneider and Henry Herter..... 115,000

93D ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x100.8; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Ernest E. W. Schneider and Henry Herter..... 115,000

95TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Lorena Walker..... 110,000

140TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 buildings; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag with Charles J. Blomquist..... 5,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

Filed Oct. 4.

GRAND and Clinton Sts, n w corner, 83.6x50; Abraham Yanowsky against Jacob Fischel, Oct. 1, 1901..... $50

5TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 137th St, 50x 100; Bostwick & Burgess Manufacturing Company against Thomas P. Sinnott, Jan. 28, 1901..... 1,091

114TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av; H. E. Stevens & Son against Jeannette Manne and another, Sept. 7, 1901..... 215

Lis Pendens.

HOUSTON AND CROSBY STS, s w corner, 25x94x irregular; Moritz L. Ernst and another against John H. Murphy, individually and as executor, (counter claim, &c.;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

LOTS 6 and 7, map of Section A, Vyse estate, and Fox St, w s, 116.1 ft n of Home St, 25x irregular to intervale Av, Bronx; Fanny Roth against Leslie Enthoul and another, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Wasserman & Jacobs.

LOTS 77 to 81, map of the Perot estate, 24th Ward; William G. Ahrens against John E. Thrall and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Bates.

MONROE ST, 245; Jonas Weil and another against Abraham Pachinsky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 522.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x89x irregular; the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against John Johnson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Langdon.

WAITZEL, Leopold, 231; John J. Carle, executor, against George B. Starrett and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. H. Willits.

3D AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Solomon Jacobs against John M. Redmond and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Bernstein.

51ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Ellen A. Herbert against Cora H. Lockwood and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leslie & Minor.

98TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; Cesare Casanova against Solomon Jacobs and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, I. Witkind.

140TH ST, n s, 675 ft e of 6th Av, 25x192.11x irregular; Thomas G. Patten and another, against Emiline T. Godwin, individually, executrix, &c., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.74⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.70
Cotton, middling	.08⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	16.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09 3-16
Lard, prime	10.30
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68c; No. 2 red, 68¾@69½c; No. 2 corn, 58¼@57c; No. 2 oats, 38½c; No. 2 white, 37½@38c; No. 3 white, 37@38c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; fair to choice malting barley, 55¾@60c; No. 1 Northwestern flaxseed, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $3.05; mess pork, per barrel, $14.40@14.45; lard, per 100 lb, $9.95@9.97½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.50 @8.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7½@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.15@9.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures started firm in tone at an advance of 8 to 11 points in keeping with strong English cables and very bullish advices from the crop centre. Shorts were the most active buyers, though room bulls supported the market consistently from the very opening. All the first hour the market evinced a disposition to score new high prices and soon after midday jumped to 8.12 for January on a spurt of covering and public buying. The commission house contingent was well supplied with orders and while spinners were free buyers on every little reaction, being unable to secure the cotton needed in the South at prices equal to the New York contract figures. Statistics from every quarter were very bullish, frosts were reported in Alabama, Georgia and Texas and were surprisingly light at nearly every point in the belt, mill reports and dry goods statements were encouraging, European spinners seemed thoroughly alive to their danger and were bidding eagerly for supplies in Liverpool and in the South, and crop accounts were gloomy from nearly every State in the belt. The liberal investment demand led bulls to look for an influx of old-time public speculation, while the bears were fearful lest Manchester and Continental spinners stampeded the entire cotton trade abroad in their efforts to secure cotton. An advance of 8 to 9 points in Liverpool was due yesterday morning, but the total rise there reached 13 to 13½ points, with the close firm. In this city the market was active on the local Exchange and a sharp reaction resulted, January settling to 8 cents, and subsequently steadying on fresh demand from commission houses and the bull faction. The reaction was regarded by leading friends of cotton as a safeguard against the accumulation of too-heavy long interest. The market was finally steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 3 points higher. The total amount of cotton brought into sight this week was 327,000 bales, against 405,602 bales last year, 409,406 bales in 1899, and 459,018 bales in 1898.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c higher on the basis of 8⅝c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 35 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, ⅛c higher, at 8 5-16c; Mobile firm, 3-16c higher, at 7¾c; Savannah firm, 3-16c higher, at 7¾c; Charleston firm, 3-16c higher, at 7¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8c; Norfolk firm, ⅛c higher, at 8¼c; Baltimore nominal, 3-16c higher, at 8 3-16c; Augusta, 1-16c higher, at 8 1-16c; St. Louis firm, ⅛c higher, at 8c.

Estimated receipts at New Orleans for to-day are 8,500 to 9,500 bales, compared with 6,560 bales actual last week and 16,978 bales actual last year. At Houston for to-day 12,000 to 13,000 bales, compared with 15,017 bales actual last week and 19,190 bales actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.99	8.03	7.91	7.91@7.93
November	8.03	8.08	7.93	7.92@7.94
December	8.05	8.10	7.99	8.00@8.01
January	8.06	8.12	8.00	8.01@8.02
February	8.03	8.06	8.00	8.00@8.02
March	8.06	8.10	8.00	7.99@8.00
April	8.07	8.09	8.00	7.98@8.00
May	8.09	8.11	8.00	8.00@8.01

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

Weekly Movement.

Port receipts	218,224
Overland to mills and Canada	20,352
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	36,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	49,209
Brought into sight for the week ended Oct. 4, 1901	323,825

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT

For the thirty-four days ended Oct. 4, 1901.

Port receipts	583,428
Overland to mills and Canada	38,352
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	165,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	122,149
Brought into sight during thirty-four days	908,927
to date	

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Spot cotton—Good business done; prices ¼d higher; American middling, fair, 5 5-32d; good middling, 4 31-32d; middling, 4¾d; low middling, 4 9-16d; good ordinary, 4 11-32d; ordinary, 4 3-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 10,800 American. Receipts, 40 bales, all American. Futures opened and closed firm; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 30-64d sellers; October and November, 4 32-64@4 33-64d buyers; November and December, 4 29-64@4 30-64d buyers; December and January, 4 28-64@4 29-64d sellers; January and February, 4 28-64d sellers; February and March, 4 28-64d sellers; March and April, 4 28-64d sellers; April and May, 4 28-64d sellers; May and June, 4 28-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Dragging, unsatisfactory conditions prevailed again in the wheat market Thursday, although in the absence of any important selling for either account prices did not show much decline from the previous night, closing practically unchanged, except October, which was ¼c lower. At the weakest interval of the day quotations were ¼@⅝c under the night before, and at no time did they exceed Thursday's close. As heretofore, the operations comprised a scalping business only, and sentiment was still influenced by the burdensome Northwest movement, which is not being offset by export demand. Some surprise was occasioned by the exports from both coasts for the week, aggregating 6,195,000 bushels, which failed to harmonize with the rather small clearances noted at seaboard points from day to day. It is understood, however, that the Pacific Coast, taking advantage of low ocean freights, is shipping wheat and flour rather more freely to European points. One of the important bear influences early in the day was a cable report to the effect that Argentine wheat conditions were very favorable, good rains having fallen lately. The Argentine shipments, although somewhat larger than the previous week, are still too small to attract much attention. Cables noted declines of 1@1½d at Liverpool, but reported Paris markets 15@20 points higher, and Budapest 4 points higher. Berlin closed ¼ mark net lower. The total primary movement was about 900,000 bushels larger than last year. At one time in the afternoon it looked as if a little export business might be worked at New York, but negotiations fell through, and the total business finally reported was only 12 loads at outports. The Modern Miller complained of dry weather in Winter wheat sections, but Dr. Louis noted forecasts of rain, and some temperatures existed in all parts of the West, with heavy frosts at many places. Minneapolis stocks were expected to increase 300,000 bushels, making a net increase of 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,400,000 bushels a week ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 74c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 74½c, prompt; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 70½c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 73¼c, prompt; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 73c, to arrive; new No. 2 hard, New York, 74½c, and new No. 2 red, New York, 75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 69¾c; December, 69c; May, 69¼@69¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c; patents, $3.75@3.85; second patents, $3.35@3.75; first clears, $2.70@2.80; second clears, $2.15. Bran, in bulk, $12.75@13.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 68¼c; October, 68¾c; December, 69¾c; May, 73¾c; No. 2 hard, 67¾@68c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 56¾c; October, 58¼c; December, 57@57½c; May, 59¼c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 37c; October, 36¾c; December, 36¾c; May, 38¾c; No. 2 white, 39¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—Wheat easier. Close: No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67@67¾c; December, 68¾c. Rye firm; No. 1, 54¼c. Barley steady; No. 2, 59c; sample, 45@50c. Corn—December, 56¾c.

DULUTH, Oct. 4.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; October, 66¼c; December, 66¾c; May, 70½c. Oats, 35¼@35¼c. Corn, 55c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.85@ $3.95; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 2, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $2@$2.50, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet. Fair to good, $2.90@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. Cornmeal—Steady. Kiln dried, $3.20@$3.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Dull. Fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.50; coarse, $1.25@$1.35. Feed—Easy. Spring bran, spot, $17.50@$17.75; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $17.75; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$21; city bran, $18@ $18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; cotton oil cake, $32; hominy chop, $26.50; oilmeal, $30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
October				74½
December	74⅜	74¼	74 5-16	74½
May	77 7-16	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝
Corn—				
October				61¼
December	61⅜	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
May	62⅛	62 9-16	62¼	62¼
Lard—				
October				$10.35

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
October	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
December	68⅝	68 13-16	68½	68⅝
May	72⅛	72⅜	72	72⅛
Corn—				
October	55	55½	54⅞	54⅞
December	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56½
May	58⅜	58⅝	58	58⅛
Oats—				
October	33 13-16	33⅞	33 13-16	33⅞
December	35¼	35 5-16	35¼	35¼

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. D & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
Members of N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Bankers and Brokers,
20 BROAD STREET.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.
Daily Market Letter upon application.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 90 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Ryre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 35th semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on 24th October next, 1901, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after January 1st, 1902, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
Mexico, September 13th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Washington Traction & Electric Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS AND CAPITAL STOCK OF WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has completed a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which may be obtained from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to which Plan and Agreement reference should be had for all particulars as to the conditions and results of participation in the

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The properties and franchises of the WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, in case the same should be purchased by the Committee, are to be acquired by a corporation described in the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement and therein designated the "New Company."

The New Company will in that event authorize the following

NEW SECURITIES.

$17,500,000 50-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds secured by Mortgage covering all property and franchises of the New Company, including after acquired property of which bonds $9,107,650 will be reserved to retire underlying liens and for such other purposes as shall be expressed in the Mortgage.

$8,500,000 Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock, cumulative after June 1st, 1904, entitled to no other dividends, but preferred in liquidation to the amount of its par value, together with all accrued dividends.

$6,500,000 Common Stock.

Assenting security holders will be entitled to new securities as follows:

FOR EACH ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND DEPOSITED, WITH COUPONS ATTACHED, AS PROVIDED IN SAID PLAN,
$550 new 4% Mortgage Bonds,
$550 new 5% Preferred Stock, and
$200 new Common Stock.

FOR EACH PAYMENT OF $9 PER SHARE OF STOCK DEPOSITED, BY STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
$9 new Preferred Stock, and
$30 new Common Stock.

Depositing bondholders are also accorded certain privileges in respect to the purchase of additional bonds and stock of the New Company, if desired, as set forth in said Plan and Agreement.

Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their securities with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before OCTOBER 12, 1901, after which date no further deposit will be received except under such conditions as the Company shall prescribe. Certificates of Deposit will be issued for all deposited securities.

Payments provided for by said Plan and Agreement must be made when and as called for by the Committee by two weeks' advertisement.

New securities will be delivered when reorganization is completed.

Dated New York, September 14, 1901.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, New York; JOHN G. JOHNSON, Philadelphia, Counsel to Committee.
RICHARD M. HURD, 59 Cedar Street, New York, Secretary to Committee.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By Order of Executors.
108 shs. American Bank Note Co.
By Order of Administrator.
10 shs. Nat. City Bank, Brooklyn.
For account of whom it may concern.
$2,000 Jeff., Mad. & Ind. R. R. 2d mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
110 shs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
$11,666.66 N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R. Inc. Bds., 1927.
$6,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Pennsylvania & R. R. R. E. P. M. 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$3,000 Mo. Pac. Ry. 3d Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
10 shs. International Telegraph Co. Guar.
16 shs. United States Trust Co.
300 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
$1,000 Chic. Ry. Terml. Elevator Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1945.
$500 Durland Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$98.79 Cent. of Georgia Ry. (M. & N. Div.) 1st Mtg. Bond Scrip.
$252.44 Cent. of Georgia Ry. 1st preference Inc. Scrip.
135 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Southern Light & Traction Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1949.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Century Realty Co.
500 shs. Virginia Copper Co., Ltd.
1 share Clinton Hall Assn.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
34 shs. Home Ins. Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
27 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
300 shs. Union Copper Mining.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
63 shs. Ridgewood Land & Improvement Co.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, $300,000 Surplus, $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.
GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.
W. B. Dickerman, John I. Downey, G. G. Haven, R. P. Lounsbery, D. Percy Morgan, Walter G. Oakman, Jerome Alvord Peck, John E. Parsons, Wm. H. Parsons, C. A. Peabody, Jr., Geo. R. Read, Whitelaw Reid, J. J. Riker, WM. H. Russell, John Ryan, John W. Sterling, W. J. Van Pelt, J. Mayhew Wainwright.

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN, WITH A1 CREDENTIALS, desires capital to place specialty upon market. Address K., Box 124 Times.

Meetings and Elections.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Federal Distilling Company.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 19-21 North William St., this city, on Friday, Oct. 18th, 1901, at 11 A. M. o'clock, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. J. OESTERLEIN, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:
That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 152,000 new shares of $100 each, from 660,000 shares to 792,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $79,200,000.
Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:
First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Moultrie, and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.
Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.
Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs) of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana,—there connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vanderburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vanderburgh including also (if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described to New Harmony in the same county, known as the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.
New York, October 5th, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Wednesday, October 30th, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the Company, in the City of Frankfort, Indiana.
The transfer books of this Company will close on 19th October, 1901, and will reopen 31st October, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors of Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.
J. H. SEAMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
JACKSON, MISS., September 20th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 4th to November 4th, 1901.
By order of the Board:
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
J. D. CRARY, President.
R. S. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
J. D. CRARY, President.
R. S. WHITE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at 35 Cedar Street, New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Dividends.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 17, 1901.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 9.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 8th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901.
The books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901, and will be reopened October 9th, 1901. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York.
September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901. LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

The Associated Merchants' Company,
Hoboken, New Jersey, October 4th, 1901.
Quarterly dividends on the First Preferred Stock at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, and on the Second Preferred Stock at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, to October 15, 1901, will be paid on that date at the Hudson Trust Company, Hoboken, New Jersey, to stockholders of record of the Associated Merchants' Company.
Transfer books will close at three P. M. October 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. October 16, 1901. MOSES ELY, Secretary.

Copley Cement Manufacturing Company,
New York, October 1st, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after November 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The preferred stock transfer books will close on October 15, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GUSTAVE BLUMENTHAL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be payable October 21st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 128th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable October 15th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from October 6th to October 15th, both inclusive. J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 4	594,619
To date this year	218,859,905
Corresponding date last year	82,648,181

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 4	$2,714,500
To date this year	$775,802,120
Corresponding date last year	$356,509,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco pf.	5	Norf. & West.	¾
B'klyn R. T.	1	People's Gas	1
C., C. & St. L.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Glucose Sugar	1	Rubber Goods	1½
Manhattan	½	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Mo. Pacific	1	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Nat. Salt	11	U. S. Rubber	1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼	Wh. & L. E.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Int. Pump	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Int. Silver	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Iowa Central	1
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Express	1	Kan. & Mich.	3
Am. Locom.	½	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Smelting	¾	Keok. & D. M.	1
Am. Smelt. pf.	1	Lake Erie & W.	5¼
Am. Sugar	¾	Lake E. & W. pf.	6
Am. Sugar rts.	½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Buff., R. & P.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Canada South	1	M.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Cent. of N. J.	2	Nat. Biscuit	3¼
Chi. & Alton	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	¾	National Biscuit	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	North American	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1	North. Pac. pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Peoria & East.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. I.	1
Consol. Gas	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	4½
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¾	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Det. Un. Ry.	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Diamond Match	½	Third Avenue	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1¼	Tol., St. L. & W.	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	1¾
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Union B. & P. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	¾	U. S. Express	4½
General Electric	6¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	¾
Gt. North. pf.	2	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Int. Power	1	Wis. Central pf.	1¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lake E. & W. 2d	2	So. Ry., St. L. Div.	
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1	4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 6s	2	Minn. & St. L. ref.	
Col. F. & I. 5s	1	4s	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1¾	Peo. & East. inc.	2
		Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The liquidation which was so apparent in the industrial shares in Thursday's stock market manifested itself further in yesterday's early dealings, with the result that in the first hour of trading many prices broke sharply, the downward movement being helped by lower prices sent over from London and by some early selling from that quarter. Amalgamated Copper sold to the lowest price recorded since January last, at one time breaking over 3 points; American Sugar lost 2½, American Smelters 2½, General Electric 5¾, Consolidated Gas 4, International Pump 2, American Car and Foundry 1½, People's Gas 1¼, while in sympathy there were in the railroad list such declines, at one time or other, as 1 in St. Paul, 2 in Jersey Central, 1½ in Baltimore and Ohio, 2 in Rock Island, 2 in Chicago Terminal preferred, 1¼ in Manhattan, 1¾ in Metropolitan, and a point or more in many other important securities.

After the first two hours—in which the dealings ran beyond the 400,000 mark, the total for the day being something less than 600,000 shares—it became apparent that the selling pressure was at an end and that liquidation had, for the time at least, run its course. Thereafter the market, though somewhat irregular, began to move up, with the result that at the close a fair part of the early losses had been recovered, while in a few instances closing prices showed net gains. Conspicuous of these was National Salt, which on the day previous had distinguished itself by dropping over 15 points, and which yesterday closed, for a net advance of 11 points on transfers of only 300 shares, having opened up some 6 points. Another notable gain was United States Leather preferred, which rose 2 points on dealings in 1,900 shares, while the common showed a fractional advance. According to gossip in the Street, the suggested plan of a readjustment of the capital stock of the company is at last to be carried through. Nothing can be learned on the matter, but the financial district is rather skeptical of the rumors, having believed in similar reports in times past only to be grievously disappointed. Another gain was a point in Glucose Sugar, the Street concluding that a decrease of $200,000 in net earnings was not sufficient to warrant a fifteen-point decline in the stock in the last three weeks. Fractional advances were scored in the shares of the United States Steel Corporation, in Western Union, in People's Gas, and in a number of other such industrials, the buying advancing them being accredited to inside interests.

Yet, these stocks aside, there were, as the list shows—and this in spite of the rally toward the close—many substantial net declines, both in the railroad and industrial group. It was noteworthy, however, that many important railroad stocks showed net advances, among these being St. Paul, Nickel Plate second preferred, Chicago Terminal Transfer, Big Four, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Norfolk and Western, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific. It is true that the gains in each of these cases were fractional, except in Missouri Pacific, which rose a point, and Nickel Plate second preferred, which gained 1¼; but they were gains, nevertheless, and were taken to signify that the market for railroad stocks was shaping itself to draw aloof from the depressing influences of the minor and blind-pool industrials, and, in so far as possible at this time of money uncertainty, to move independently upward.

That it is a time of such uncertainty is now beyond all question, and the wisdom of the larger interests in cautioning against any overspeculation at the present juncture impresses more and more. Had it not been for the insistence upon this policy of prudence, it may be that even now the stock market would have been suffering from money market insecurity or uncertainty. That this is so will appear more clearly when it is said that though the banks this week received nearly $4,000,000 in gold and over $4,000,000 by reason of Government bond purchases, they nevertheless have lost on balance more than $350,000 during the week, through Sub-Treasury and interior operations, nearly $10,000,000 having been shipped to the interior in the past five days. Sentiment seems to be that while such movement continues it were folly to endeavor to create any great stock market activity.

This showing, however, does not necessarily signify that to-day's bank statement will be an unfavorable one. To the contrary, it is believed that the loan account will show a material reduction because of the liquidation in the stock market. Incidentally, it may be said that there has been not a little calling of loans in the last few days where certain industrials have appeared as collateral.

Yesterday's money market was easy, most of the call loans being made at 3% per cent.

PEOPLE'S GAS DIVIDEND.

In reference to the report that a reduction is contemplated in the dividend on People's Gas stock, the following explicit denial was yesterday made:

"The rumors that the Directors of the People's Gas have decided to reduce the dividend rate from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. per annum are absurd. An increase in the rate is more probable than a decrease."

LEATHER TRUST REPORTS.

The rise of two points in the price of Leather preferred stock was accompanied by a revival of the reports that the much-talked-of plan of readjustment of the capital stock of the company is soon to be carried out. No information on the subject could be gotten here, but by way of Boston came the following dispatch:

The movement to retire United States Leather preferred by a bond issue in the interest of the common stock is again on the carpet and prices well above the market are reported privately bid for some large blocks of the preferred. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., still has his load of 175,000 shares of the common stock.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the present week Dow, Jones & Co. in their regular weekly review say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $357,200, in spite of bond purchases and imports.

The banks received from the interior $3,748,500, and shipped to the interior $9,757,300, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $670,000, viz.: $400,000 to New Orleans, $200,000 to Chicago and $70,000 to Cincinnati. The loss on the interior movement was $6,013,800.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $3,931,100. Of this there was paid on New York Assay Office checks, $1,073,300; on San Francisco Mint checks, $2,330,000 for Australian gold; on Seattle Assay Office checks, $422,800 for Klondike gold.

Payments by the Sub-Treasury for bonds purchased were $4,181,100.

Imports of gold coin of the United States from Paris were $2,874,650.

If the banks had not received this week the gold from Australia through the Sub-Treasury, the gold coin imported direct from Paris, and the Treasury extraordinary payments for bonds purchased, amounting in all to $7,085,700, the banks would have lost $7,942,900 instead of $357,200.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $15,807,900, of which $968,000 was for pensions. The banks paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fun, &c., $12,288,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $3,480,200.

The total gain from new gold, imports of gold coin and bond purchases was $9,060,800. The loss to the interior and to the Sub-Treasury was $9,444,000; so the net loss was $357,200.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The trade reviews this week again report a very hopeful and helpful condition in general trade.

Bradstreet's says:

While speculative markets, except for cotton, show reactionary tendencies, general distributive trade and industry are active, and a heavy volume of business is going forward. All obtainable measure of production and movement for the nine months of the year testify to this. Bank clearings are heavily in excess of previous years, railway earnings continue very favorable, and talk of scarcity of cars from different sections of the country is heard. Failures are more numerous than last year or in 1899, but fewer than in recently preceding years, and while liabilities have expanded, this has been due mainly to a few large financial suspensions before reported, because current failures and liabilities are not as heavy as earlier in the year.

Iron trade reports are the best of the year. Foundry and Bessemer pig iron are very active at Chicago and Pittsburg. Bessemer is 25 cents higher at the latter market, while reports September pig-iron sales the largest since January. Finished and structural mills are two to three months behind on orders, and rail orders already booked insure activity far into next year. In order to catch up with current wants the leading tube works mills run Sundays hereafter. Hardware continues quite active at all leading markets. Among the other metals, tin, affected by the statistical position, broke early in the week, but firmed up without, however, regaining the loss of about ½ cent a pound. Lead copper is reported firmer at London, while futures are weaker, but is unchanged and rather dull here.

***

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Trade channels are remarkably free from obstruction, although the movement of goods at some points is checked by insufficient transporting facilities. This is a tribute to the unusually heavy shipments, which are shown more definitely by railway earnings in September 12.2 per cent. larger than last year, and 16.7 per cent. above those of 1899. Payments through the Clearing House at this city for the week exceeded the same week in 1900 by 28.2 per cent. and 1899 by 27 per cent., while at leading cities outside New York the gains were 20.7 per cent. and 12.4 per cent., respectively. It is not possible to controvert these evidences of activity, nor can the larger bank exchanges be attributed to speculation, as sales of Stock Exchange securities were not greatly in excess of the same week last year, and of about the same size as in 1899. Manufacturing is of such vigor that few wheels are idle, and further wage agreements have reduced the number of workers to a minimum. Mild weather, yacht races, and other temporary influences curtailed the volume of retail sales in this vicinity, but jobbing and wholesale centers are preparing for exceptional transactions. Foreign trade is also heavy, exports of merchandise from this city for the last week exceeding the large movement last year by $743,385, and imports were $2,652,585 greater.

Nothing has developed in regard to the iron and steel situation, and with mills crowded in their efforts to overtake consumptive demand, there is little prospect of any material change in the market for some time. Two events of the week were noteworthy. The statement of the United States Steel Corporation indicated that no serious embarrassment had been caused by the strike, the closing of mills reducing expenses and giving a splendid opportunity for overhauling machinery and making repairs. Contracts for an enormous quantity of steel rails, delivery able next year at current quotations, indicate the general confidence in the stability of prices and the expansion of railway facilities required to meet the growing needs of the country. Finished steel and pig-iron sales are of satisfactory volume.

BANK CLEARINGS.

According to Bradstreet's banking operations as well as general business activity were, for obvious reasons, closely repressed throughout a large part of the month just closed, and this, coupled with the further fact that September was at best a short month—five Sundays and one holiday early in the month—worked to limit the volume of operations throughout the entire country. In addition, the slow movement of cotton to market was responsible for a marked check to the usual activity at leading Southern markets. This latter feature, in fact, was so influential that an actual falling off in the aggregate of Southern clearings was noted, an occurrence so much out of the usual run as to deserve attention. Despite all these occurrences, however, so heavy was the volume of business done that the aggregate for September was only a trifle less than the total for August and far in advance of the September totals in any previous year.

On the subject generally Bradstreet's says:

The total clearings at eighty-five American cities for the month aggregate $7,224,410,807, a decrease of only about $16,000,000 from the August total and of 27 per cent. from the record month of May this year. For the nine months of the calendar year the showing is a still better one. The clearings at eighty-five American cities aggregate $63,974,055,859, a gain over last year of 17.2 per cent., or almost half as much again. The increase over 1899 is naturally less marked, but even here the gain is 28.6 per cent., while over 1893 the gain is 57 per cent., and the 1901 clearings are more than double those of 1897. The 1901 clearings, nine months' totals, in fact, are now over $5,000,000,000 larger than the total for the

1,000	National Biscuit, pf	101	100
100	National Carbon	18½	18¼
5	National Carbon pf	84½	84½
$25	Northwestern Elevated	39	39
20	Street's Stable Car	23	23

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—There was a reawakening to-day of interest in the stock market, but it failed to help prices. Pennsylvania Railroad and Choctaw common were the only stocks that displayed improvement, though the list generally was firm at the close. Purely local stocks suffered from neglect. Lehigh Valley sold at 83½. Union Traction was down ⅛ to 37⅜. Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg dropped ⅛ to 24⅜, and Philadelphia Company sympathized with a reaction of ¼. Philadelphia Electric and Railways Company General were active without changing their price levels.

Money on call is steady at 5 per cent. Time money shows an inclination toward easier conditions, and a considerable number of loans have been made at 4½ per cent. Commercial paper is selling at 4¼ and 5 per cent., with a fair amount of business. Out-of-town institutions are taking most of the paper disposed of.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
1,500	American Cement	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
115	American Railways	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
10	American Sugar	116	116	116
2,245	Cambria Steel	25½	25	25½
500	Choctaw trust certfs	71½	70⅝	71½
250	Cons. Lake Superior	20¼	20¼	20¼
127	Cons. Lake Superior pf	60	58½	60
600	Cons. Trac. of Pittsburg	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
5	Cons. Trac. of Pitts. pf	62	62	62
10	Danville Bessemer	¾	¾	¾
100	Diamond State Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
115	Elec. Co. of America	7⅛	7	7⅛
50	Fairmount Park Trans	22	22	22
25	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	62½	62½	62½
755	Lehigh Valley	33⅝	33½	33⅝
12	Lehigh Navigation	71	71	71
25	Marsden Co	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	Mine Hill Co	61	61	61
58	National Asphalt	5¼	4⅞	5
5	National Asphalt pf	9	9	9
200	Norfolk & Western	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
100	Penn. Steel	44½	44½	44½
100	Penn. Steel pf	86	86	86
1,065	Philadelphia Electric	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1,930	Pennsylvania	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞
22	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
2,480	Philadelphia Company	50⅞	50⅝	50½
62	Penn. & Northwestern	32	32	32
400	Philadelphia & Erie	30	30½	30
2,405	Railway Co. General	2½	2⅜	2½
4,800	Reading trust certfs	19⅝	19½	19⅝
151	Read. 1st pf., tr. certfs	37½	37½	37½
3,200	Read. 2d pf., tr. certfs	25¼	24⅞	25¼
200	Southern Railway	32	32	32
150	Tidewater Steel	6½	6¼	6½
12	United Gas Imp	114¾	114½	114½
760	Union Traction	27¾	27⅝	27¾
3,150	U. S. Steel common	43	42⅝	43
50	U. S. Steel pf	93½	93¼	93½
400	Welsbach of Canada	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6⅝	6¾

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—The market today was more active in the stock department, but dull in the bonds. Of the total sales in stocks, however, Seaboards constituted more than two-thirds, and they also furnished three-fifths of the bond sales. The market early in the day was somewhat heavy, due entirely to the conditions in New York. The declines here, however, were mostly fractional, the losses in the leaders being almost wiped out in the better tone which the afternoon developed. Seaboard common lost but an eighth, despite the selling, while the preferred recovered all of its decline. The 4 per cent. bonds were off one-quarter, while the ten-year 5s shaded down an eighth. The largest loss was in Union Trust, which fell two full points. United Railways common was an eighth lower, while the bonds remained unchanged. Consolidated Gas yielded a half point. Anacostia and Potomac 5 per cent. bonds dropped one and a half.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock day, amounting to 3,909 shares of stock and $57,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Union Trust	60	60	60
10	Enameling common	26	26	26
10	Pennsylvania Steel	45	45	45
500	United Railway com	15¾	15¼	15¼
154	Consol. Gas	93	92½	92½
100	Atlanta & Charlotte	160	160	160
50	Atl. Coast Line (Conn.)	157	157	157
3,125	Seaboard common	28½	28¼	28½
1,000	Seaboard pf	50	50	50
$2,000	Atl. & Charlotte pf. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
23,000	Seaboard 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
12,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8,000	Ga. & Ala. Consols 5s	107	106⅞	107
2,000	Virginia Midland 2s	115	115	115
5,000	Anacostia & Potomac 5s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	United Railways 4s	74½	74½	74½
4,000	United R'ways incomes	71¼	71¼	71¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 4.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,715	Crucible Steel	23¾	23⅝	23½
2,190	Crucible Steel pf	85¾	83	83¾
1,475	Consolidated Traction	23⅝	23½	23½
240	Fire Proofing	33	32¾	33
50	Fire Proofing pf	43	43	43
700	Pittsburg Coal	90	90	90
35	Pittsburg Coal pf	94¼	94	94¼
100	River Coal	13½	13½	13½
$6,000	River Coal 6s	116	116	116
$1,000	Southern Traction 6s	106½	106½	106½
88	Steel Car pf	76½	76½	76½
900	U. S. Steel	43	42¾	42¾
95	U. S. Steel pf	93	92⅞	92⅞
125	West. Air Brake	175	175	175
482	West. Elec. 2d pf	71	70⅝	70⅝
150	Window Glass	93¼	93¼	93¼

A seat in the Pittsburg Stock Exchange sold for $5,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.16	.16
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.32	.33
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.09	.07
Confidence	.90	.91
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.13	.17
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.17
Occidental Con	.05	.05
Ophir	.76	.75
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.07	.07
Savage	.01	.01
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.18	.18
Standard	3.50	3.75
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.03	.03
Union Con	.05	.06
Utah Con	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.08	.09
Silver bars	.57¾	.58¼
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15¼	16	15¼	16
Alamo	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Argentum	9½	10	7	8
Anaconda	28	29½	29	30
Battle Mountain	17	17½	17	17½
Blue Bell	13	13	14	14½
Butterfly	80	35	80	85
C. C. Cons.	7¼	7¾	7¼	8
Coriolanus	8½	9	8½	9½
C., C. & M.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Columbine Victor	7	7¼	7	7¼
Dante	4½	5	4½	5
Doctor Jackpot	52	53¼	54½	55
Elkton	151½	152½	172	174
El Paso	61¾	62	60¼	60½
Fanny Rawlings	15	15¼	15	15¼
Findlay	8½	9	7	8
Gold Dollar	18½	18¾	18¾	18⅝
Golden Cycle	66	64½	64	66
Golden Fleece	38	40	39	40
Golden King	81	90	..	..
Gold Knob	5¼	5¾	5½	5¾
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Gould	15	17	15½	17
Hart	8	8½	7	8½
Ingham	12½	13	12	13
Isabella	40¾	42	40¾	42¾
Jackpot	34	37	35	39
Keystone	7	8	8	8½
Last Dollar	60½	62	60	63
Lexington	5¾	6¼	5¾	6
Little Puck	6¼	7	6¾	6½
Minz	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	24	27	25	30
Molly Dwyer	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½
Mary Cashen	8	11	9¾	10¼
Moon Anchor	26½	28	26½	28
National	2¾	3	2¾	3
Nugget	15	16	15	17
New Haven	4½	5¾	4½	4¾
Orphan	18½	20	19	20
Pharmacist	7½	8	7½	7½
Pinnacle	7½	8¼	7¾	8
Poindexter	6	6¾	6¼	6¾
Portland	301	305	301	306
Rose Maud	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
Rose Nicol	6	6¾	6	6¼
Republic	3¼	3½	3	3¼
Rocky Mountain	3	3¾	3	3¾
Sedan	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Vindicator	110	115½	114½	114¾
Work	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Zoe	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The reports of the following National banks will be found elsewhere: Irving, Mechanics', Bank of New York, (N. B. A.) Park, Citizens', Mercantile, Merchants', National City, and Astor of New York City, and Philadelphia National of Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were somewhat larger than on Thursday, but this increase was accompanied by more irregularity in prices. Here and there in the list quotations succeeded in reaching somewhat higher figures, but for the most part closing prices were below those of the previous day. Although in no instance was the amount of stock offered for sale very large, the fact that the general demand was even smaller caused prices to recede. In few or no stocks were the losses attributable to specific causes beyond the general influences which had for some days served to depress the market.

***

AMERICAN CAN was at the same time more active and weaker. The common stock sold as low as 20¾, being within a quarter of a point of the lowest price reached at the time of the sharp break which occurred in this stock three days ago. In the case of the preferred stock yesterday's decline carried it below the recent low figure, and it closed with a net loss of 1¾ points.

***

UNION COPPER was much less active, only 400 shares changing hands during the day. The company has just contracted with the American Metal Company for the sale of its product for a period of about three months. Further increases in the plant of the Union Copper Company are under way, which, when completed, will add materially to its output.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold to the extent of $75,000 at prices as low as 83¼. At the close the bonds were offered at this price, with 83½ bid. Within the last couple of days the preferred stock and St. Louis Transit have declined in sympathy with the fall in price of the bonds, but neither of these issues has shown any activity.

***

INTERNATIONAL SALT certificates sold at 36, this being the initial transaction. This is the company just formed to take over the National Salt Company and the Retsof Mining Company. At the close the stock was quoted 35 bid, offered at 36.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR sold down to 30, and was offered at that price at the end of the day. It showed a net loss of 1½ points.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common sold to the extent of 800 shares from 1 up to 1½. The preferred stock was quoted at 2½ bid, a half point advance over the best bid of the previous day.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 3. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	20¾	21¼	21¾	22
American Can pf	69¾	70½	71	72
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	32	33½	35
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	21	28	24	28¾
*British Columbia Copper	10½	11	11	11½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	90	99¾
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	¼	1	¼	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6¾	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	31	32	31	33
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	14	12½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5¼	6¼	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26¾	..	26¾
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cranque Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15	15½	14½	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39½	40½	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85¼	84	85
Dominion Securities	73½	74½	75¼	76½
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Electric Vehicle	1	2	1	2
Electric Vehicle pf	2½	5	2	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
General Chemical	65	65	65	65
General Chemical pf	97	97½	97	98
German Treasury 4s	100%	101¼	100%	101¼
Hall Signal	30	35	30	35
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	45	43	48
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75¼	75¾	76¼	76½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84	85¼	85	86¼
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	32	35	32	35
National Sugar pf	..	103	..	103
New England Transport	¼	¾	¼	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	88	85	88
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Transp. $20 paid	8	8½	8¾	9¼
Otis Elevator	29	30	30¾	32
Otis Elevator pf	94½	96½	94½	96¼
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	..	1	..	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	38	33	38
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100½	100	100½
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26	26¾	26½	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
Seaboard Air Line	26½	27	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line pf	49⅞	50¼	49½	49¾
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	31½	32½	31½	32½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	722	726	728	730
Storage Power	4	5½	4	5¼
Tennessee Copper	14¾	15½	14¼	14¾
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7¾	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	..	4¼	4¼	4⅝
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83½	83½	83¾	83½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	30½	31½	32	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck	29¼	31¼	29¼	31¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	38	39	38	39
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63	64½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	63	..	59
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15¼	16	15¼	16
Worthington Pump pf	117¼	..	117½	..

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $25.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101¼	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242½	245	242¼	245
Brooklyn R. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	46¼	46¾	45¾	46¼
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103½	103¾	103½	103¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	409	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112¾	114¾
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98¼	97¼	98¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	106	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. 5s	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	19	23	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	93	89½	92
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. Y. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	63	60	63
Mutual Gas of N. Y	99½	101¼	99½	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51	51½	51	51½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	96	95	90
St. Paul Gas bonds	94½	96	94½	96
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41¾	40	41¾
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97¼	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 4, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
88½	88¾	63,400	Amalgamated Copper	89¾	90	86¾	88⅝	—1⅝
2⅞	3	1,100	American Bicycle	2	2¼	2	2½	
10	13¾	1,000	American Bicycle pf	10	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	7,250	Am. Car & Found. Co	24¾	24⅞	23¾	24⅝	— ⅛
79	79¼	850	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	78⅝	79⅜	78	79⅛	— ⅜
28¾	29	900	American Cotton Oil	29½	29½	29	29	—1
31	33	600	American District Tel	33	33	33	33	—1
185	190	100	American Express	188	188	188	188	—1
26⅝	26½	750	American Ice Co	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
63	66	200	American Ice Co. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	
25	25¼	3,100	American Locomotive	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
83½	84½	400	Am. Loco. pf., new div.	83½	84¼	83½	84¼	— ⅛
6¼	7	150	American Malting Co	6½	6¾	6½	6½	
24	27	50	Am. Malting Co. pf	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
40¼	40⅜	20,850	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	41½	41½	39¼	40⅝	— ⅝
95½	97	700	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	94⅞	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	—1
83½	86	200	American Snuff pf	86	86	85⅞	86⅝	— ⅛
116⅞	117	32,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	117¼	117⅞	115¼	116⅞	— ½
..	..	4,700	Am. Sug. R. Co., rts	3⅜	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
..	..	5,700	Am. Sug. R. Co. pf., rts	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
158	160	100	American Tel. & Tel	159	159	159	159	
145	150	100	American Tobacco pf	150	150	150	150	+5
36¼	36⅜	4,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	36	36¼	35¼	36¼	+ ½
76⅜	76¾	30,250	At., T. & S. F	75¾	76⅜	75	76¼	+ ½
95¾	95½	1,700	At., T. & S. F. pf	95¾	95¾	94⅜	95¼	— ¼
99⅞	100	850	Baltimore & Ohio	99	100	98⅝	100	
93	93¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93	93	93	93	
60¾	61½	15,262	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	60¾	61⅝	59½	61	+1
94	95¾	200	Buff., R. & Pitts	94	95	94	95	—1
79½	80	1,100	Canada Southern	81	81	79½	80	—1
108¼	108½	425	Canadian Pacific	108½	108¾	108	108½	— ½
160	182	500	Central R. R. of N. J.	161	161	161	161	—2
44¾	44⅞	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¼	44⅝	44	44	— ½
35⅞	36	1,015	Chicago & Alton	36	36	35¾	36	— ⅛
77½	77⅝	800	Chicago & Alton pf	77	77½	77	77½	— ⅛
120	128	100	Chi. & East. Ill	126	126	126	126	
21¾	22	2,175	Chicago Great West	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
84¼	84½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ¾
42	44	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	44	44	43	43	—2
39½	40	2,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis	41	41	39¼	40¼	— ½
72	73	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	73	73	72	72¾	— ⅛
159⅝	160	17,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	159	159⅞	158	159⅝	+ ⅛
192	194	100	Chicago & Northw	193	193	193	193	—1
..	..	500	Chi. & Northw. pf	212	212	212	212	—1
130	140	1,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	140	140	138½	139¼	—1
20¼	20¾	1,150	Chi. Term. Trans	20¼	20¾	19¾	20¾	+ ⅛
37¾	38	3,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36½	38¼	36½	38	— ½
..	..	200	Chicago Union Trac	18	18	18	18	
94	94½	1,700	C., C. C. & St. L	93¾	94½	93½	94½	+ ⅛
91¾	93	2,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	90	91½	90	90¾	—1⅛
13¼	13½	2,800	Colorado Southern	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
53	54	300	Col. Southern 1st pf	53½	53½	53¼	53½	— ⅛
23¼	23⅝	1,900	Col. Southern 2d pf	24	24	23	23⅝	— ⅛
16	17	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I	15	16	15	16	
214	214⅝	9,250	Consolidated Gas	216¼	216¼	212¼	214⅝	—1⅝
115	116	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	115	115	115	115	
162⅜	163¼	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	163	163	162	163	—1
43½	44½	300	Denver & R. G	43	43	43	43	—1⅜
91	92	200	Denver & R. G. pf	91	91	91	91	—1
38½	40	350	Detroit & Mack. pf	39	39	38	38¼	—1⅞
..	..	100	Detroit Union Railway	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	
25	28	200	Dist. of America pf	26	26	26	26	—1¼
134	140	300	Diamond Match	135½	135½

Financial Continued from Page 13.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,563	7,438	6,952
4th week Sept.	$993,000	$799,000	$852,000
Month	3,218,000	2,613,000	2,800,000
From July 1	9,188,006	7,722,153	20,148,025
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	727	711	648
4th week Sept.	131,300	119,600	108,400
Month	493,702	472,673	442,578
From July 1	1,489,141	1,340,284	1,276,614
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	920
4th week Sept.	187,783	171,189	212,721
Month	635,969	614,219	650,635
From July 1	1,980,566	1,754,475	1,701,851
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,675	1,673
4th week Sept.	345,100	296,500	314,400
Month	1,097,200	1,020,100	946,500
From July 1	3,148,700	2,960,400	2,452,800
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Sept.	8,109	8,023	9,384
Month	27,478	31,154	32,2 6
From July 1	90,026	90,271	99,079
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
4th week Sept.	38,822	36,106	40,520
Month	122,116	119,597	125,081
From July 1	398,211	370,688	384,080
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	885	820	775
4th week Sept.	142,099	128,276	157,478
Month	405,490	385,215	442,261
From Jan. 1	3,263,331	2,902,443	2,776,596
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,322	1,322	1,263
4th week Sept.	156,528	162,383	175,595
Month	567,208	598,049	536,505
From Jan. 1	5,620,456	5,859,525	5,116,567
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	643	507
4th week Sept.	81,295	73,429	86,346
Month September.	301,525	274,449	298,988
From July 1	1,122,222	973,153	746,850
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	876	876	876
Month September.	470,500	474,976	478,809
From July 1	1,448,100	1,423,176	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,258
4th week Sept.	210,086	196,973	108,138
Month	699,195	651,418	524,162
From July 1	1,978,111	1,560,619	1,408,000
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	393	397	371
4th week Sept.	67,591	53,159	56,928
Month	227,783	199,271	190,804
From July 1	741,135	632,864	536,036
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week Sept.	59,014	52,240	.....
Month	208,357	170,241	.....
From July 1	2,014,156	1,405,814	.....

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for August—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	578,477	509,862	68,615
Op. expenses	381,192	336,724	44,468
Net earnings	195,285	173,138	22,147
Taxes	30,000	26,000	4,000
Surplus	165,285	147,138	18,147
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	1,113,031	1,023,543	89,488
Op. exp. & taxes.	702,087	697,111	94,976
Net earnings	320,944	326,432	*5,488

*Decrease.

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	407,396	374,341	33,055
Op. expenses	334,310	304,317	29,993
Net earnings	73,086	70,024	3,062

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for August—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	132,915	119,164	140,690
Exp. and taxes	87,017	75,134	98,187
Net	45,898	44,030	42,503
Fixed charges	8,750	8,750	8,750
Surplus	37,148	35,280	33,753
Gross, 2 months	268,250	228,030	272,768
Net	98,280	79,263	84,315
Fixed charges	17,500	17,500	17,500
Sur., 2 months	80,869	61,763	66,813

WISCONSIN CENTRAL for August—

Gross	549,369	490,917	559,651
Op. expenses	335,026	309,390	310,201
Net	214,343	181,527	249,450
Other income	40	1,537	816
Total income	214,382	183,064	250,268
Charges	139,502	133,804	128,385
Surplus	74,881	49,260	121,883
Gross, 2 months	1,077,628	941,123	1,059,147
Net	419,104	344,699	453,607
Total income	419,184	347,205	455,290
Charges	281,985	271,109	262,271
Surplus	137,199	76,091	193,019

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in September showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year:

Canadian Pacific	$202,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	11,700
Chicago Great Western	16,594
Denver & Rio Grande	48,600
Evansville & Indianapolis	81
Evansville & Terre Haute	2,716
International & Great Northern	13,814
Minneapolis & St. Louis	7,868
St. Louis Southwestern	19,118
Toledo & Ohio Central	14,432
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	7,374
Total increase 11 roads	$344,292
Increase previously reported	133,522
Total increase 16 roads	$477,814
Decrease:	
Mexican National	$6,455
Decrease previously reported	8,705
Total decrease 2 roads	$15,160
Net increase	$462,654

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26¾d per ounce and in New York at 57½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 3,000 Comstock bonds sold at .07, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½, 100 Little Chief at .13, 500 Mollie Gibson at .29, 50 Ontario at 11.62½, 100 Quicksilver at 3.75, 100 Quicksilver preferred at 10.50, 50 Small Hopes at .45, 150 Standard at 3.60, and 1,000 Work at .13½.

Bonds and Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $2,052,-897.76 for Government bonds and transferred $50,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week are valued at $2,063,363, against $2,237,783 last week and $1,771,743 last year. The value marketed was $2,039,860, against $2,234,619 last week and $1,868,145 last year.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

C. F. Sayls & Co. have been appointed Indianapolis Agents of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company to succeed Robert Ziner & Co.

Chicago interests have organized the Great Northern Life Insurance Company with these incorporators: S. B. Mills, Henry B. Bale, and Charles E. Sutton.

President De Camp of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) in announcing the membership of the standing committees, made but three changes in their personnel. J. H. Lanahan of the Phenix of Brooklyn, Law Brothers of the Royal, and Cofran & Bissell of the Hartford are retired and succeeded by Eugene Cary of the German-American, A. J. Harding of the Springfield, and P. D. McGregor of the Queen. J. J. Purcell of the Sun, Keeler & Gallagher of the Aetna, and Truman W. Eustis of the Manchester, whose terms expired on the date of the recent annual meeting, were reappointed.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 4.—Charters were granted to-day at Dover as follows:

Theodore P. Anderson Company of New York, to manufacture thermometers; capital, $100,000.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of Wilmington; capital, $100,000.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN H IGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

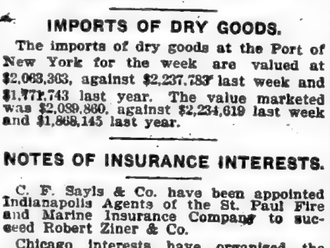

ALICE AND AGATE COURT DWELLINGS. 2½-story brick and stone; modern; 9 rooms and bath, furnace, etc.; handsomely decorated; rents, $36 and $38; our representative on the premises. HAVILAND & SONS, 982 Fulton St., cor. Grand Ave

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"New York's Most Beautiful Suburb"
GRANTWOOD
ON THE HUDSON.
270 Feet Above the River.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND
$40.00 a Month
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.
Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 1087 Madison. 1,133 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

There is a nice combination of attractions at this Hudson River home site—high elevation, dry, clear atmosphere, river and mountain air and views, tasteful houses, congenial neighbors, all city improvements, accessibility. You need only a reasonable income to carry out the liberal contract we make with buyers of Grantwood property who do not want to pay cash down.
See Grantwood by all means before you decide upon your future home.
Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferries (by Hudson River Traction Co.'s R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 129th St. Ferry or trolley.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF
REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000. SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET, THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.
MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.
WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES
FROM 42d STREET
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 80 trains daily; commutation, 8c; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. 50c. weekly. Near Depot and Harbor. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—For sale or rent, large house and grounds, in perfect order; finest location on Chester Hill; will be sold cheap on easy terms; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to churches, schools, country club, and golf links; six minutes, N. H. R. R. station. 176 Archer Av.

For Sale—Nine-room house, excellent location, $4,500; easy terms. 33 South 8th Av., Mount Vernon.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF-ON-HUDSON
SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS
at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH
BUYS A Beautiful Home on the TOP OF THE PALISADES, OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.
In a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to Schools and Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property. Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks, Gas and Electric Light. NO ASSESSMENTS. TEN MINUTES from West Shore, 42d or Franklyn St. Ferry by trolley. Round trip ticket 15 cents. WRITE at once for SPECIAL LIST of NEW HOUSES and CHOICE LOTS. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.
WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO., WEEHAWKEN P. O., N. J.
AGENT ON PROPERTY.

For Sale or Exchange—House, 11 rooms and basement; elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; lot 50x106; fine neighborhood; 18 minutes from New York City Hall; Greenville, N. J. Inquire 72 Fulton St., third floor, New York.

Real Estate.

LET US ADVISE YOU
AS TO INVESTMENTS IN
FACTORY SITES,
WATER FRONTS,
BUILDING LOTS,
AND HOMES
in the Borough of Queens, 3 to 10 minutes' walk from ferries and closer to approaches to Bridge and Tunnel. Certain development imminent. If you can't call, write
NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, Owner,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

For Sale or Lease.—Brick factory, 20,000 feet floor, vicinity city; power equipment; convenient shipping; little cash; monthly payments. Factory, Z Box 183, Times.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

IT MAKES A BIG DIFFERENCE WHEN, WHERE AND HOW YOU BUY A HOME
When? Now.
Where? Borough of Queens.
How? On our rent paying plan.
It will pay you to look into this.
New York Land and Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

JAMAICA LOTS—JAMAICA LOTS.
JAMAICA LOTS.
Same distance as Harlem River; soon to have four new bridges and two tunnels, which, with Pennsylvania Railroad, electric and elevated lines, can carry millions to Jamaica, where ten lots can now be bought at price of one Bronx lot.
You can build a home in Jamaica for cost of digging a cellar in the Bronx.
All city improvements, including sewers, and no rock to excavate; five cent fare. Will soon be only 20 minutes from City Hall on main lines.
A few acceptable, wide-awake persons having $2,000 to $4,000 cash may join syndicate securing city lots at acre prices by promptly addressing FULTON, Box X 208 Times, N. Y. City.

FACTORY SITES!
Railroad and water front combined. Cheap Land values advancing. Blackwell's Island Bridge. Tunnel under East River. Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough. New York freight rates established. Write if you can't call.
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Farm, 62 acres, on Rockaway Turnpike, near Locust Av., Jamaica, (south;) sell half value. Address owner, G. H. Stratton, 146 Av. D, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wanted—Improved 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling in Brooklyn; either St. Mark's, Hill, or Park Slope sections; not to exceed $6,000. Address B., Box 108 Times Office.

What have you got for sale, rent, or exchange; Bronx property preferred? Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. COR. LEONARD. Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.
BUILDINGS & LOFTS TO LET.
A large number.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman St.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
FEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.
Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.
Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L, B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF
REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET, THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.
MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.
WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES
FROM 42d STREET
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—For sale or rent, large house and grounds, in perfect order; finest location on Chester Hill; will be sold cheap on easy terms; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to churches, schools, country club, and golf links; six minutes, N. H. R. R. station. 176 Archer Av.

For Sale—Nine-room house, excellent location, $4,500; easy terms. 33 South 8th Av., Mount Vernon.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF-ON-HUDSON
SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS
at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH
BUYS A Beautiful Home on the TOP OF THE PALISADES, OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.
In a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to Schools and Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property. Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks, Gas and Electric Light. NO ASSESSMENTS. TEN MINUTES from West Shore, 42d or Franklyn St. Ferry by trolley. Round trip ticket 15 cents. WRITE at once for SPECIAL LIST of NEW HOUSES and CHOICE LOTS. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.
WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO., WEEHAWKEN P. O., N. J.
AGENT ON PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HEALTHFUL RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PLOT 66X250; HANDSOME STABLE, TWO BOX STALLS; ALL KINDS FRUIT, GARDEN, CHICKEN HOUSE, SHRUBBERY, SHADE; FINE PORCH; FACES EAST; 10 MINUTES FROM DEPOT; FLAG WALKS; PRICE $5,000; EASY TERMS; RENT $40 PER MONTH.
J. C. BOGERT, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

For Sale.—East Orange, seven minutes' walk from East Orange Station, fine avenue, choice 12-room house; every improvement; steam heat; open plumbing; built for owner's occupancy; $9,500; easy terms. Address Bargain, D Box 129 Times Office.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 52x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

East Orange, Near Station.—Several new houses; handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; $5,000 to $6,000; terms to suit. Davis, owner, 53 South Grove St., East Orange, or Adler, 220 Broadway.

$7.50 pays for building lot 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

AT SACRIFICE.—7-room corner house; barn, fruits; $2,000; your own terms. ANSON, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Five-story apartments, 170-172 West End Avenue; well rented; newly renovated; title guaranteed; only incumbrances $16,000 mortgage on each.
Also, at sacrifice to close estate, 135 West 124th Street, subject to $23,500 mortgage. W. A. Purrington, 59 Wall St.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

Great Sacrifice.—Two 7-story elevator apartment houses, with stores, 140th to 141st St., east side Amsterdam Av., (Washington Heights,) rentals, $22,800; price, $220,000; will exchange for free and clear property and $160,000 cash. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Great Bargains.—Two five-story apartment houses, with stores, near 141st St. and Amsterdam Av.; rentals, $3,500 and $3,417; $4,500 cash over mortgage of $24,500; honestly worth $32,000. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

$1,500 cash only; genuine sacrifice; tenement, fully rented, $2,000; 16th St., near 9th Av.; asking $17,500; savings bank mortgage, $14,000. Mary Vaughn, 553 West 156th St.

Columbus Av., near 100th St.—Two fine store properties; owner must sell and will sacrifice. For particulars apply to Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

Two-family house, near elevated station; all improvements; sewer, &c.; $5,000. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Croston Av., near 198th St., 50x100, $2,700; Decatur Av., cor. Scott Av., 50x100, $3,500. P. Bremer, 1,716 Washington Av.

Bargain.—$8,500, four-story single flat, 162 East 118th St.; rent, $840. Owner, 1,107 East 156th.

$250 Cash,—9-room cottage, 5 blocks from Williamson & Bryan, 147th St., 3d Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,800 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

A FARM CATALOGUE FREE; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Water front, 1¼ acres, 14-room stone house; modern improvements; fine location. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Water front, about 4 acres; fine shade trees; good bathing beach. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Greenwich, Conn.—100 acres on ridge; beautiful views of Sound. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

749 MADISON AVE.
Small house, suitable for physician; moderate rent. Owner can be seen on premises.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

House to Let—Nine rooms, with 2 lots, near 148th St. L. station. Owner, 671 East 148th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ONLY TWO LEFT

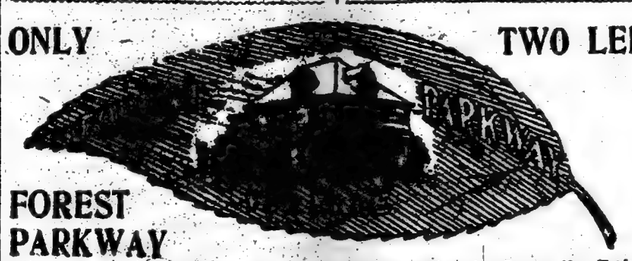

FOREST PARKWAY
is on Jamaica Av., near old Brooklyn city line; geographical centre Greater New York; 40 minutes from Manhattan; will be 30 minutes by the new bridge and 15 minutes by the tunnel.
Vitrified brick and Macadam pavements, cement sidewalks, curbs, pure artesian water, electric lights and gas.
A beautiful home adjoining Forest Park. A play ground for children. School, churches, and stores within fifty rods. If you have a little cash, we will furnish two lots and the balance of the money and build to your order.
THE UNION LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
OWNERS,
257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
G. W. SANBORN, President. DEAN ALVORD, Treasurer.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH
Is the only property in Greater New York with all the following improvements: Sewers in every street, with house connections to each plot; water, gas and electric light wires, with all connections; asphalt pavements, not to be opened; cement curbs and sidewalks of uniform width; beautiful parkways and shrubbery in every street, with provision for permanent care. If you are satisfied with anything short of the best in artistic surroundings and elite society for your family, Prospect Park South is not your place. We cater only to the best. Fifteen houses of distinctive architecture now building. The Kings County L Brighton Beach train will take you to the property in 22 minutes from the bridge, or Smith St. or Franklin Ave. trolley. Handsome illustrated booklet from
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York

LOTS AT
SLOCUM PARK
Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.
35 minutes from N. Y. City Hall.
For Sale on Easy Terms.
5c. Fare.
If you desire to build a Home we will advance the money at a low rate of interest.
SLOCUM PARK is beautifully situated and has all city improvements, with Gas Electric Lights, Public Schools, Churches Police and Fire Protection. Free mail delivery
HOW TO GET THERE: Take Smith St. (Coney Island) car from N. Y. side of the Bridge direct to Property. Get off at Ave. P or take Kings Co. Elevated (Brighton Beach Division) and get off at Kings Highway. Agents on the grounds daily and Sunday.
SALES OFFICE: Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P. Business Office: 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

EIGHT SOLD
of my new houses, just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.
Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.
THE WHOLESALER CAN
UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES

South Midwood,
a few blocks south of Prospect Park.
City Improvements and Conveniences.
Country Surroundings.
The garden spot of Flatbush. A beautiful, healthful, aristocratic and exclusive section.
Rapid transit facilities, 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y., through a pleasing section of country and town.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK.
$9,500, (worth $11,000.)
RICH COLONIAL RESIDENCE on plot 50x100, with hall in centre, 13 large rooms, including 2 bathrooms, billiard room, laundry; hardwood cabinet trim; parlor, white enamel and gold; inlaid hardwood floors; hot and cold water between chambers; steam heat. Every improvement for Comfort and Luxury. Will be decorated to suit your own taste. Only $1,000 Required; balance same as rent.
A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood Office, 1,384 Flatbush Ave. (cor. Foster Ave.)

FENCES?
IT WOULD TAKE
—10 MILES—
to inclose our Flatbush lots.
But we don't have
fences in our new-laid-out
BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.
Come and see how we give everybody advantage of
Hedges of Honeysuckle and Roses
Grounds laid out at great expense, using every rare plant, shrub, and tree known.
Investors or Homeseekers,
Write if you can't call.
Take any Flatbush car at Bridge; get off at Beverly Road.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
297 East 18th Street, Brooklyn, (on property.)
90 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 20 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.
FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 14 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

$6,500; Bedford section; 30 minutes to Manhattan; 3-story brownstone; new open plumbing, elegant decorations, soapstone tubs, furnace; immediate possession. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., corner Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$500 down, balance $75.00 quarterly, buys handsome 2-story basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; halls and stairs richly carpeted; great bargain at $6,800. KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Av.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES: Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St. between Howard and Saratoga Aves. Otto Singer, Builder.

To Close Estate.—Very small cash payment; big chance, speculators, investors; largest unimproved corner, Fulton, near junction Flatbush; new bridge and underground. Address Room 44, 11 Wall St., Manhattan.

$2,150 buys 1,632 Atlantic Av., near Troy Av.; 14-room house; 3 sets improvements; occupy parlor floor; rent two others; 12% investment; open.

16 Acres, 23d Ward, adjoining Rugby, $32,000; will consider exchange Brooklyn improved. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 375 Fulton St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attractive residence; hour on Penn. R. R.; house 7 rooms; large 8-acre woods, barn, outbuildings; farm 40 acres; healthy location; shade and well water; near New Brunswick; send offer. Address 151 East 31st St.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnenbend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Wanted to rent cottage, 30 minutes from 42d St., some ground, $15 monthly, Ridge, 605 Eagle Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

"THE LAURISTON"
89th St. and Madison Ave.
A few choice apartments still for rent.
FOYERS.—Each apartment contains a convenient and practical reception room with cheerful fireplace.
PARLOR AND LIBRARY are finished in Mexican mahogany with handsome French mantel, elegant parquet floors, elaborate chandeliers and side brackets, etc. When these two rooms are thrown into one for purposes of entertainment the combined area is about six hundred square feet of floor space.
Send for booklet.
David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.
If
In your search for a home you will look at the apartments in Hillcrest, in 116th St., on the crest of Cathedral Heights, near Columbia University, you will be surprised to what degree of beauty, comfort, and luxury modern apartment architecture can be brought. Every convenience you can think of has been introduced; and the rooms are so large, so bright and sunny, and command such magnificent views that we are justified in the assertion that no apartments in the city compare with those in Hillcrest. Rent, $1,600 for 9 rooms and baths.
The Amsterdam Ave. cars pass within a few feet of the building.
ONLY TWO APARTMENTS LEFT.
THE ACKERLY,
241 WEST 101ST ST.,
Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.
Magnificent seven-story apartment house, being only two apartments to a floor of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front. Necessarily the rooms are large and each separate apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet width, with the added advantages of electric lights, warmer in butler's pantry, separate bath for servants, extra rooms for servants, private storerooms, all-night elevator service. Accommodation for automobiles near by. Liveried attendants. Private houses front and rear.
RENT, $1,100 TO $1,600.
HENRY ACKER, Builder and Owner.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
924 West 180th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Home of MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL, a Teacher of Long Experience, Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
109 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOL.

Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Ave., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Canson, (Harvard, '91.)
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October 9th to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

MISS BENNETT

Invites Personal Inspection of her
Suburban School for Girls at Beautiful Irvington-on-Hudson.
45 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS, 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

The speaking voice thoroughly and practically trained and developed. All defects of speech arising from inadequate breathing, wrong production of sound, or defective utterance corrected. Oratorical instruction for the lawyer, minister, and public speaker in general. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, 109 West 42d St.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

160 W. 79th Street.

MISS JACOBI'S SCHOOL.

SIXTH YEAR.—Will reopen on October 2. Boys and Girls. A Kindergarten, under experienced management, is connected with the School. Circulars on application.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

MISS ANNE BROWN,

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER THIRD.
711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
19th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
Do you wish thorough instruction with actual experience in office of public stenographer at reasonable cost? Room for two. Positions guaranteed. The Reliable Stenographer, Room 67, 20 Nassau St.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

Misses McFee's School,

308 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Granville Kleiser Studio, 3 West 23d St.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 58 West 46th Street.

INSTITUT TISNE,

533 West End Av.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $80 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

PACKARD

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

4th Av. & 22d St. Day & Evening. 'Phone 101—18.
All commercial branches. Individual instruction. Young men and women enrolled at any time.

NIGHT SCHOOL

offers best advantages to those who would EARN WHILE THEY LEARN

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

The Loyola School,

65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.

Genevieve Stebbins. Westside Branch Y.M.C.A.
F. Townsend Southwick, Building, 215 W. 57th.
Elocution, Oratory, Physical Culture, Pantomime, Artistic Statue Posing, Public Reading, Recitation, Dramatic Art. Chartered by REGENTS—NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY. (OPENS OCT. 9.) Examinations Senior Classes, Oct. 7th. Register, Oct. 8th, 9th.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray,

New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
"NOW OPEN."
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL.
Reopens September 30th at
775 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

THE SCHOOL OF
COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

Joseph Adelman's Dramatic Studio,

EAST 58TH ST., NEW YORK.
Afternoon and Evening Classes. Private Coaching and Instruction by Joseph Adelman, former Stage Director in Charles Frohman's, Henry Miller's, and Henrietta Crosman's Companies.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1280—Riverside.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

WOOD'S SCHOOL,

5TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST.
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

The Misses Rayson

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK } STENOGRAPHY.
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
282 W. 85th St., corner West End Av. and Annex.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker,) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 301 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; private lessons; day and evening; moderate. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos, 759 Lexington Ave. near 59th St.

Miss Le Baron Brumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Hinds School, Hempstead, Long Island, 20 boys under 13; four teachers; appointments plain yet complete.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 290 Broadway, sells to-day at 3:30 o'clock, Number 719 Melrose Avenue, Bronx Borough, saloon fixtures. By order Mortgagee's Attorneys.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day, at 11 o'clock, Number 260 Greenwich St., Borough Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of mortgagee's attorneys.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells to-day Bric-a-brac, etc., at 132 Delancey St., noon and evening.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 1842d St., Mariott Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c yard.

Musical.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

305 FIFTH AVENUE
New York City.

Organ lessons on the large three manual organ in Calvary Church, 21st and 22d Av. Note—Mr. Baker received last week alone five requests from the clergy for organists trained by him; all past pupils occupy good positions. Lacy Baker, 115 East 19th St.

The Froehlich School of Music,

2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 156 West 44th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

A most remarkable offer; great inducement lovers of music; a beautiful mandolin, violin, guitar free to pupils; 50 cents lesson, payable weekly. Conservatory, 128 East 52d St.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, 'Cello, Bandurria; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

Mrs. Perle Rous-Wilkinson, Carnegie Hall.—Music; Wagner's Nibelungen interpreted; piano instruction; choral classes; coaching; accompanying.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Jeanne Arone, authorized vocal teacher of Florenza d'Aronas method; special teachers' course. 1,219 Madison Av.

Teacher will give piano lessons to young beginners evenings; terms very moderate. Dion, 1,280 3d Av.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH ROSNER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 4,022.
To the Honorable George B. Adams, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York:
The petition of Joseph Rosner of 534 11th Av., in the County of New York and State of New York, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 29th day of July, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.
Wherefor, he prays he may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.
Dated this 9th day of September, A. D. 1901.
JOSEPH ROSNER, Bankrupt.
PETITIONER'S AFFIDAVIT.
Southern District of New York, ss.:
I, Joseph Rosner, the above-named petitioner, do solemnly swear that the statements made by me in the foregoing petition are true.
JOSEPH ROSNER.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1901. LOUIS J. FLANDER, [Seal.] Commissioner of Deeds, N. Y. Co.
Southern District of New York, ss.:
On this 2d day of October, A. D. 1901, on reading the foregoing petition for discharge, it is
Ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City of New York, on Monday, Oct. 14, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and that notice thereof be published in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
And it is further ordered by the Court that the referee in charge shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and of this order addressed to them as required by law.
Witness, the Honorable George B. Adams, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New York, in said district, on the 27th day of September, 1901.
THOMAS ALEXANDER, Clerk.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM H. BURROUGHS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William H. Burroughs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 30th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 14th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WEIL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 4th, 1901.

NO. 4,151.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. COX, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of William J. Cox of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said William J. Cox was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 3, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH DAUGIRD, Bankrupt.—No. 3,833.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Daugird, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 3d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 4th, 1901.

NO. 4,029.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES ENOWITZ, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Enowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 4th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21st, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 4th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WM. GREENBERG, alleged bankrupt.
To the creditors of above named and to whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that Adele of the above named, dealer of a stock of shoes, situated at 62 Reade St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, are offered for sale under order of the Receiver, Walter F. Long.
The property may be inspected upon the premises on Oct. 7, 8, and 9, 1902, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Sealed bids, accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount bid in cash or certified check, are invited for the entire stock.
Such bids will be opened by the Receiver, at his office, 15 Cortlandt St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on October 14th, at 10 A. M.
Said Receiver may reject all bids and thereupon the said property will be sold at public auction at the store of the said Wm. Greenberg, 62 Reade St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Thursday, Oct. 17th, at 10:30 A. M. Such sale to be subject to the approval of the Court.—Dated New York, Oct. 3, 1901.
WALTER F. LONG, Receiver.
15 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attys. for Receiver, 258 Broadway, New York.

NO. 4,060.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN F. SCHRENKEISEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Martin F. Schrenkeisen of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Martin F. Schrenkeisen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 15 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 3d, 1901.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

59th Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE
PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$100.00 Cash. $105.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

Renowned throughout the world for Pure, Rich and Sympathetic Tone Combined with greatest Power and Durability.

WAREROOMS:
Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

A PIANO

Unsurpassed in tone, mechanism, and durability. THE NEEDHAM. Be sure and call at our special reduced cash and installment prices during the next few days. It will pay you. All are cordially invited to inspect our elegant stock of pianos, and to those who cannot call we shall be pleased to send our illustrated catalogue and full information upon receipt of their name and address.

NEEDHAM,

Fifth Avenue & Fifteenth Street.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

Lindeman & Sons

1836—1901.
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN NEW YORK.
We offer to the public a limited number of our high-grade instruments at factory prices. Your old piano taken in exchange, for which a liberal allowance will be made.
Also a few slightly used pianos at figures that will interest.
Repairing and restoring the lost tone of old pianos a specialty.
Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., 548-550 W. 23d St.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufactory at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$75—BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3.
BIDDLE'S
7 EAST 14TH.
107 EAST 125TH.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (30 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 113-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Square, $50. Wintersroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch, 98 52d Av., cor. 15th.

Several fine Cabinet Grand, Mahogany and Walnut Upright Pianos, all improvements, latest styles, must be sold at once. Great bargains. JANSSEN, 71-79 E. 130TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; square, bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; exchange woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Woerts, 1,518 2d Av., 80th.

Family leaving city sacrifices $700 cabinet grand upright, maker's guarantee, $125; Chickering; bargain. 213 East 60th St.

Fine upright, $190, $6 monthly; Bradbury piano, $150, $5 monthly. Wisener, 25 East 14th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 48 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 135th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 597 Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON,
STEAM CARPET CLEANING,
429 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2163 HARLEM.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALKER WHITESIDE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Walker Whiteside of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Walker Whiteside was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of P. K. Pendleton, No. 28 Broad street, Room 1504, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
P. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 4th, 1901.

Business Opportunities.

20c line—6 times, 84c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG CAPITALIST.
The owner is the owner of over one thousand suburban lots located near and within the limits of a large city desires to form a business connection with one or more capitalists with a view to the more speedy and profitable development of said holdings.
With open contracts drawing interest and a conservative valuation upon the unimproved lots this property represents not less than $250,000 cash value as a producing property. Parties who can furnish this amount of money can rely upon ample returns upon their investment and a perpetual source of income for personal services if they desire active participation in the said business. Address, in confidence, A. W. Lyman, Room 902, 3d. Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTERMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Partner wanted with $150, for already established business; best city location. Inquire 118 Centre St. S. Gallo, 127 Mulberry St.

Patent for Sale.—L. D. F. beer measure or pint regulator; 200 now in use. Particulars J. H. Quinn, 3d St., cor. 4th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$15,000 wanted for medical business; immense profits; absolutely certain; business secured. H. Box 140 Times.

Invest your money safely. Send for prospectus. Shares one dollar. Pinesil Redeoly Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Barroom for sale cheap in printing house neighborhood. For particulars apply M. Quinlan, 45 West St.

Fancy fruit and table luxuries store for sale; first-class; bargain. Call Monday, 2,322 7th Av.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 37 Nassau and 120 Fulton St., Room 903.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machines; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $5; guaranteed two years; new, $20 to $50 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WEST-ERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,620—18th St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave., Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

TYPEWRITER
ALL MAKES
RENTED and SOLD.
Your Want's Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

FURNITURE
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

THREE TYPEWRITER DON'TS.
DON'T PAY $100 FOR A NEW MACHINE.
DON'T BUY A SECOND-HAND ONE.
DON'T RENT ONE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO.'S "EASIER THAN EASY" PAYMENT PLAN WILL SUIT YOU. 18 BROADWAY.

CUT THIS OUT

I have an order for 50 TONS of OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card, and I will call promptly.
BORNSTEIN, 156 William St.

For Sale—Pair Kentucky cobs, 15.2 hands, suitable for brougham or road driving, thoroughly used to city, and a desirable team in every way; can be seen and driven between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Inquire Wm. Dillon, T. G. Corran Livery Stables, 124 West 54th St.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. E. MOSHIAN,
73 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1665 John.

CREDIT

Watches, diamonds, $2 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 14th. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential; representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 27 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 42.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Best of premiums, 1 pay for other pure U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman E. Low, United Charities Building, 105 Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

New Register.—Will pay you highest price for furniture and carpets; special prices in December; don't buy, sell, trade. New York Auction Rooms, 63 West 125th St.

Typewriter; all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons, 75c. Telephone 5295 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,512 Cort

Overcoats.
60 choices.
Striped herringbones, overplaids, light, dark and striped Oxfords, blacks, browns, tans and grays.
The new pointed lapel and the other sort.
Short, medium and long.
Cheviots, worsteds, whipcords and coverts.
Silk-lined and serge-lined.
$15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CAREY & SIDES

80-82 4th Av., JUST ABOVE 10TH ST.

Many have been benefited by the convenience of our NO-EXTRA-CHARGE CREDIT system. We simply give you the same values obtained at cash houses and "throw in" the credit inducement.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

Write for terms.
Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MASTERPIECES OF WOOD CARVING.

Bedsteads in which you may trace the finger-marks of history since Somnus reposed upon a couch of black ebony.

Our suites of all periods—Louis XV., Renaissance, Empire, Sheraton, Colonial—are at their best in mahogany. We select the best wood, beautifully wave-marked and thoroughly acclimated, and treat it properly.

Even our lowest-priced suites show the most artistic supervision and finest materials—3 pce. bedroom suites $79.00. Chiffonier, with mirror, $30.00. Toilet table $17.00.

For true historic art, combined with modern comfort devices, at factory prices, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

Hemorrhoids and Constipation Cured

by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption with the physiological local remedy

ENTONA

THE ORIGINAL
WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES

FREE SAMPLES

of "Entona" and full directions will be sent on postal request. Write to-day.

Fifty cents a box at all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
THE ENTONA COMPANY
Dept. T 90 Fifth Avenue, New York

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

SUPERB PEARL SOFT HATS

1.90 and 2.75

for hats sold elsewhere at 3.00 and 4.00.

Every New Style.

DERBYS.

The most stylish hats money-saving prices.

1.90, 2.35, 2.75. 3.25.

Opera Hats (silk ribbed), 6.80, worth 10.00.

ENGLISH LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS

Fitted Complete, for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.
SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR.
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
Unlike all other foods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample, write
Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

A SALE OF MEN'S GLOVES

One clasp pique Dogskin, with latest embroidered back, reds and tans,

AT **85c** ARE OF TRULY REMARKABLE VALUE.

Complete lines for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Boys' wear.

Cartwright & Warner's

ENGLISH UNDERWEAR.

Merino and All Wool. Both Unshrinkable.

Cartwright & Warner's name is a synonym for the finest and best Underwear. One hundred and four years' experience stand behind every garment they make. Their latest improvement (treating the wool by a new, secret process) makes the finished garment absolutely unshrinkable, no matter how washed, or by whom. Their guarantee of unshrinkableness, backed by our own, is absolute and free from reservation. Strictly non-irritating.

For Men.
Natural all wool, 5 grades.
White merino, part wool, 3 grades.
Blue or pink cashmere, all wool, 6 grades.
Long and short Drawers in every grade for men.

For Women.
Natural all wool, 2 grades.
White merino, part wool, 3 grades.

For Children.
Natural all wool, 3 grades.
White merino, part wool, 3 grades.

We are the Sole Dry Goods Retail Agents for New York City.

Price List Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

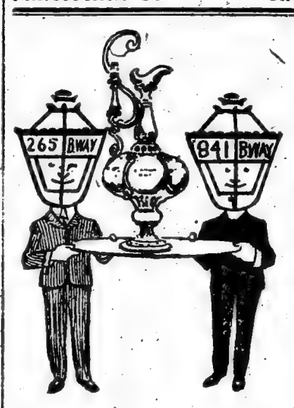

We Keep The Cup!

Merit wins as usual—precisely the same quality which in our goods has enabled us to hold the clothing Cup for nearly half a century.

Never with a firmer grip than now. Suits, Top-Coats, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes—everything pertaining to Men's and Boys' attire—irreproachable in style, and consistent in price.

Boxy Covert Top-Coats, $12 to $30.
Chesterfield Fall Overcoats, $12 to $30.
Long Fall Overcoats, $15 to $28.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

PIANOLA RECITAL

To-day, Saturday, October 5th, at 3:00 P. M.
Admission Complimentary to All.
SOLOIST:
Miss ANNA KIECKHOEFER, Violiniste.

If you *either play* or *wish to play* the piano, it will be worth considerable of your time to investigate the Pianola. An instrument will not take the hold on the public that the Pianola has without reason.

PROGRAM:
Merry Wives of Windsor Overture.....Nicoali
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
Murmuring Zephyrs.....Jensen
PIANOLA.
Souvenir de Sorrento.....Papini
MISS KIECKHOEFER.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Peer Gynt. Anitra's Dances.....Grieg
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
Die Lorely.....Seeling
PIANOLA.
First Movement from Sonata in F for Pianoforte and Violin.....Grieg
MISS KIECKHOEFER.
(Pianoforte part played with the Pianola.)

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 W. 23d St., N. Y.

SHOES

In advertising we prefer to understate rather than to overstate our claims.
Unusual! Is it? It is safer for our patrons, and satisfactory to us.
SIXTH AVE. AND NINETEENTH ST.

ALEXANDER

EVERETT PIANOS

Distinct Art Creations.

Imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments, we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Barmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

If you want a lasting, sweet and delicate
EAU DE COLOGNE
ask your dealer for
J.M.F. 9-11
(Johann Maria Farina)
Europe 1709 U.S.A. 1901

Sold for centuries to Europe's Royalty and Aristocracy. Send 10c. for sample box. 1 and 3 Ann St., N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

RELIABLE CARPETS. ORIENTAL RUG SALE. 100 CARABAGHS & GUENDJIS, at $7.50 (Value $12.00 and $15.00.)

104 West 14th St. LONG CREDIT.

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
181 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
None genuine without the Sorosis label.

Ladies' boots and shoes for every requirement of weather or climate or dress.
Made of finest selected Leathers by skilled workmen—on scientifically designed lasts.

These lasts are made in the Sorosis factory, and when selected by a purchaser are reserved for her particular use. They cannot be duplicated by any other maker.

3.50 per pair.

Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots.
For school or dress occasions.

These are made on similar lasts to the Ladies', are fashionable in appearance, hygienic in design, and with the correct shaping to perfect the form of the foot while growing.

Misses' Sizes, 11½ to 2, $3.00 per pair.
Children's Sizes, 8 to 11, $2.50 " "

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

MISSES SUIT DEP'T.
3rd Floor

Cheviot Blouse Suits,—finished with stitched silk straps. New flounce skirts.
Colors:—Blue, black, brown and red.
Sizes, 14 to 16 years.
$10.50

Pebbled Cheviot and basket weave Homespun suits.
Eton jacket with vest, deep revers and high rolling collar, trimmed with braid.
Skirt with deep flounce. Tailor finished,—lined throughout with silk.
Colors:—Blue, black and brown, sizes 14 to 16 years
$22.50

Pedestrian skirts,—made of double face cloth,—10 row stitched hem and welted seams.
Colors:—Oxford grey and blue. Lengths 37 to 40 inches.
$5.00

Storm skirts,—with flare flounce, heavily stitched. Deep castor shade. Lengths 37 to 40 inches.
$6.50

Kersey Coats,—26 inches long,—lined with satin.
Colors:—Tan, blue, castor and black. Sizes 14 and 16 years.
$10.50

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY DEPT.
2nd Floor

"Ready-to-wear" Hats,—for general morning dress.
All new colors and shapes.
Dress Hats of Velvet, Chenille, Cloth and Camel's Hair Felt.
Exclusive Importations of Ostrich Plumes and Fancy Feathers.
Novelty Headdresses of Flowers, Velvet ribbon, etc., and Parisian floral garnitures,—for ball Gowns.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-Third Street.

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d...At 8:15. BERTHA GALLAND Matinée To-day at 2. 4TH WEEK. THE FOREST LOVERS
Saturday Next.....THE LOVE MATCH

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinée To-day at 2.
Another London Gaiety Theatre Success.
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of
THE MESSENGER BOY.
With JAMES T. POWERS

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
"His success sweeping and unequivocal."—Ev. Sun.
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.
Under direction of DAVID BELASCO.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. T'day & Wed. 2:15.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CÆSAR'S RETURN
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. LAST 2 WEEKS. FLORODORA
Matinée to-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way and 35th St. Last Mat. To-day.
Andrew MACK Last times of TOM MOORE
Mon. Next, DAN DALY, "The New Yorkers."

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and To-day, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
40 HORSES. AR ZONA. 260 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mat. To-day. Evs., 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way.
Castle Sq. Op. Co. Opera in English.
Mat. To-day LOHENGRIN. To-night, CARMEN
Last time Fri. Last time, Sat.
Fri. 25c., $1. Nat. Cav. Rusticana, I Pagliacci, Faust

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS. Mats. T'dy & Wed., 2:15.
KING'S CARNIVAL. Supper at Sherry's & special features.

GRAND Mat. To-day. WINCHESTER
Mat. Wed.—Heart of Maryland.

Harlem Op. House. The 4 Cohans Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'dy, 2:15.
Nt. wk.—AGNES BURROUGHS in "East Lynne."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve'gs at 8:15.
To-day Mat. (at pop. prices) and Eve. (last times)
"DAS VERSCHLEIERTE BILD ZU SAIS."

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Great Stocks of Dressy Clothes of Boys

Now that the boys are pretty well supplied for school, attention is turned to the more dressy styles and finer fabrics.....In submitting the following, we desire to remind that the unequalled varieties we show are due to the fact that not being manufacturers, not being restricted to the output of one concern, nor to the efforts of a few designers, we have all the best manufacturers on this Continent to buy from, consequently assortments are such as fill every possible want, from the most boyish and fancy effects for little fellows, to the most dignified styles for older boys who want the later "smart" effects in good clothes—a stock that has no equal in America.

BOYS' FANCY OVERCOATS
2½ to 8 years.....3.98. 5.98
Kersey, Frieze, Camel's hair | Oxford—Maroon, Brown—Garnet, Castor—Navy, Cadet, Grey
Single and Double Breast, with and without Yokes and Hoods. Nearly all with Belts.

BOYS' OVERCOATS
Oxford and Medium Grey Frieze—Single Breast—Velvet collar—Short and Long Side Pockets—Turned-up Cuffs—4 to 16 years.....4.98
Raglans—with yoke and velvet collar—Side pockets—turned-up Cuffs.....5.98

DOUBLE BREAST SUITS
7 to 16 years.....1.98. 2.98. 3.98 to 9.98
Stripe and Check Cheviots; Navy and Black Thibets and Cheviots; Navy hard twisted Serges and Checks; Cassimere in Plaids, Stripes and Checks; Fancy Worsteds, Plaids and Hatlines; Oxford and Medium Grey Cheviots; Royal Blue and Olive Stripe Cheviots; Unfinished Worsteds in Invisible Plaids.
All with cloth Undercollars—wide lapels—Best Linings.
Tailoring and make of highest order.

THREE PIECE SUITS
Short Pants, with vest—
9 to 16 years.....3.98. 4.98. 5.98 to 9.98
Cheviots, Diagonals, Thibets, Worsteds | Navy, Black, Oxford | Stripes, Checks, Mixtures, Fancy shades, Plain Tints
Harvard and Military Styles—shaped back, padded shoulders—high cut collarless vests.

LONG TROUSER SUITS
14 to 20 years...5.98. 6.98. 8.75 to 12.00
Wide Wales, Cassimeres, Unfinished worsteds, Thibets, Cheviots | Grey, Brown, Blue, Black, Olive | Plaids, Plains, Mixtures, Checks, Stripes
Norfolk and Single and Double Breast Styles—Shaped or straight back—tailored to fit and keep shape.

SAILOR SUITS
3 to 10 years,
1.75. 2.98. 3.98 to 12.00
Velvet, Serge, Worsted, Cheviot | Navy, Cadet, Royal, Mixtures and Checks | Brown, Garnet, Oxford, Grey
Nattily set off with silk or mohair braids—single and double shields in contrasting colors.
"They're Dandies."

RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS
2½ to 6 years,
4.98. 5.98. 6.98 to 12.00
Velvet, Broadcloth, Serge, Cheviot, Unf. Worsted | Garnet, Brown, Gray, Black | Royal Blue, Green, Castor, Navy
With single and double shields richly set off with contrasting or self colored braids—the higher priced have silk collars and shields.

VESTEE SUITS
3 to 10 years,
2.98. 3.98. 4.98. 5.98
Cheviot, Serge, Diagonal, Worsted | Plain, Stripe, Mixed, Plaids | Blue, Grey, Olive, Brown
Cutaway or Round Jackets with cloth, silk or satin-faced revers.

NORFOLK SUITS
3 to 14 years.....2.98. 3.98. 4.98
Cheviot, Wide Wale, Serge, Rough Serge, Broadcloth | Navy and Royal, Olive, Dark Gray, Golden Brown, Cardinal | Navy with White Stripes, Grey Checks, Gray Stripes, Mixtures
Latest Effects in Yoke and Box Plaits.

"FOXY GRANDPA" SUITS
3 to 10 years.....2.98 to 5.98
Serge, Wide Wale, Cheviot, Worsted | Brown, Navy, Garnet, Royal | Vestee, Sailor, Norfolk, Double Breast
Just where "Foxy Grandpa" comes in is the secret—it always pleases when it's known—ask to see them.

Above are presented on their merits as RELIABLE, STYLISH CLOTHES, MODERATELY PRICED. Our claim (which we ask you to verify) is that, quality for quality, price for price, they are superior to any clothing values New York can show.

Children's Col'd Walking Coats

With the first cold wind will come need for warm wraps for the children.....This announcement is to let you know of particular preparations we have made for the little toddlers just walking as well as older children up to six years.

New styles comprise picturesque, quaint and becoming effects in flats, box pleat, bias, tight or full coats in Velvet, Silk, Corduroy, Venetian, Broadcloth, Kersey, Thibet and fancy wool fabrics—Black, Castor and High Colors—round, square or fancy shaped Collars—with real and fancy furs, silk and lace appliques, fancy braids, fur and handsome ornaments—finest things—prices range from $1.98 to $19.98.

SPECIALS TO-DAY ARE:

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS
Rough and Smooth Cloth—Red, Cadet, Castor, Royal, and Brown—deep collars, stitched or trimmed—1 to 5 years.....2.98

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS
Tailor and Venetian Cloth—single and double collars, with fancy silk folds or braid, with and without fur heads—all colors—Soft, warm interlining—1 to 5 yrs...3.98
Boy and Girl Styles.

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS
L'Aiglon and Box styles—all colors—smooth and shaggy Cloths—applique, velvet and fur trim'd collars—value $6 & $7.....4.98

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS
Principally "Models"—scarcely two alike—lace applique or slashed satin or deep round Cloth Collars—with beaver fur, and heads or braid and silk gimps—1 to 5 years—real value $8.00.....5.98

Our Ever Growing Saturday Trade

is the best possible proof of reliability of our statements and confidence in merit of goods.....These are always "Specials"—by "Specials" we mean goods in present demand at prices less than same qualities are elsewhere offered—and in their announcement we strive to set forth merit without exaggeration of values.....It is universally conceded that "Hearn's advertisements are dependable."

MEN'S HEAVY DOGSKIN GLOVES.
also Real Mochas—1 and 2 clasp—new street shades.....98

LADIES' 98 CENT KID GLOVES.
Best in New York
Points of excellence are—
Pliability and Strength of Skin.
Gusseted fingers—Good fit.
Strong Seam Stitchings.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.....98

SPECIAL SALE OF NECK RUFFS.
Black Liberty Silk Ruffs—extra full—ruche edge—long pleated fluffy ends—ruche finish all round—value 4.00.....2.98
Black Liberty Chiffon Ruffs—fancy pleated tabular ends—regularly 2.00 1.98
Black Liberty Silk Ruffs—long accordion pleat ends—ruched ribbon finish—value 1.49.....98

LACES AND VEILINGS.
New Complexion Veilings—twenty-five varieties.....39
Point Venise lace Nets—white, ecru and Arabian; value 1.25..98
Mousseline de Soie—painted and embroidered figures—45-inch—exquisite novelties—value 4.00.....2.98

SPLENDID CORSET VALUES.
Young Ladies' fine Sateen Corsets silk emb'd—heavy boned—value .98..69
Ladies' fine Imported Coutille Corsets—extra strong for stout figures—5 side-steels—value $1.98..1.35
Ladies' Coutille and Sateen Corsets—heavy boned—double side steels—straight fronts or medium styles—usually $1.90 and $1.75.....95
Ladies' Coutil Sateen Waists—pearl buttons—usually $1.00.....49
Remember, our Corset Department is the largest in New York—3d story.
Latest Novelties and all the old favorites.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS.
Genuine Meerschaum—straight and curved—with and without carved horses' heads and other animals—genuine amber bits—each in a plush-lined case—usually $2.50—special.....1.49
usually $3.00 and $3.50—special.....1.69
Just why we bought, so that we can sell so far below regular value may not interest, but the prices will, and you can depend on values being just as stated.

BELTS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
4 inch pleated Satin Belts—steel buckle and back ornament.....49
Oxidized Steel and Gilt Belt Buckles—straight and bodice effect.....49
Rhinestone and Enamelled Brooches and Hat Pins, value 25.....14
Sterling Silver Pin Trays.....1.39
Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers—Sterling Silver Top—new cut.....49

IN MILLINERY—TO-DAY
OSTRICH AMAZON PLUMES—Rich glossy back—14 inch—long, wide fines—Value $3.98....2.98 | Value $2.98....1.98
BREAST AND POMPONS—Black, Colored, White and combination Breasts; large Pompons in chenille dot and other novelty effects—value .75.....49
CHENILLE DOT COQUE POMPONS—White, Black and combinations; value .50.....39
DRAPED HATS—Velvet and Cloth—Black and colors—ready to wear or a pompon can be added; value 1.49.....98
READY-TO-WEAR HATS—Short Backs and Rolling Brims—Silk trim'd, with pompons and ornaments or plain bands.....1.69
Finer Ready to Wear Hats to 3.98
SILK MIRROR VELVET HATS—Black and leading colors—Turbans, round and flares, full tucked brims—value 2.48.....1.69
Finer Velvet Hats to 5.48

LADIES' WAISTS
Flannel, colors and black pin tucked front and back—new colors and sleeves.....1.49
Black Mercerized Sateen—cluster tucks or yoke effect with stitched straps and buttons.....98

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES
Two Specials in fine qualities.
Solid Gold Rimless Eyeglasses—first quality lens—Opticians ask $5 and $3.50.....1.98
Solid Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses—fine lens—Opticians ask $6.50 to $5.....2.49

TOILET ARTICLES
The following are nearly all below regular prices:
Rebecskin Soap.....9
Fancy Soap—box of 3—value 18.....13
Bosedont—25 cent size.....19
Florida Water—8 oz.—Value 40.....39
Extracts—Zeno and assorted odors..24
Zeno Toilet Water—value 40.....30
Atkinson Sachet Powder—¼ lb.....37
Bogue Antiseptic Tooth Wash!.....19
Oakley's Velvene Taloum Powder...15
Double distilled Bay Rum—4 ozs...24
Dressing Combs—value 15.....9
Violet Toilet Ammonia—qt. bottle—regularly .15.....11
2-quart Fountain Syringes—value 50. 29
Hot Water Bottles—2 quart.....39

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. To-day and Wed., 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wednesday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Last Night, 8:30. Last Matinée To-day.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.
NEXT MONDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
CHARLES HAWTREY
in the great London comedy success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
Seats now on sale.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy, 2.
LOUIS MANN | CLARA LIPMAN | THE RED KLOOF By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way. "A NOTEWORTHY SUCCESS."—Sun. Evgs at 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wednesday.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wednesday. Xtra Matinées Oct. 9 and Oct. 16.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. To-day, Mr. E. H. Sothern in the New Play
SOTHERN RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Bills. Laughing Shows—Low Prices
"Turned Up," Werner & Raider. Vaud. Big show. Little Prices. 15, 25, 50c.
"The Last Word," Floral Troupe. The Hanlons, Contortions, Vaud. 25&50c.
"Satisfaction Guaranteed," Jacques Isaacs. Other Vaud Att. 15, 25c. Eve., 15, 25, 50c.
"A Night Off," Great Daily Comedy. Grand Vaudeville. Aft. 15, 25; Eve., 15, 25, 50c.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
"Held the audience spellbound."—Eve. Sun.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Tues. Sat. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. To-day and Wed. 2:15.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY A Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. HOWARD & EMERSON'S FOL-DE-ROL Burlesquers.
To-morrow Night, Grand Concert. 25c., 50c.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI
20—Other Acts—20.
PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Northern Lights. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. SAPPHO

14TH STREET Great Success. John E. Kellerd in Theatre The Cipher Code. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sat. Mat. Sat. & Satire Jr. Circle, 50c

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Collegiate Football Game To-day, 2 P. M. Columbia vs. Williams, Columbia Field. (Polo Grounds.) Adms., $1.00. Grandstand, $1.50.

3d Ave. Theatre MAT. TO-DAY The VILLAGE PARSON

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON. 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 50c., & 75c. Northern Lights NEXT WEEK FANCHON the CRICKET

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1901,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901. 40 PAGES.

CONTENTS

AUTUMN BOOKS 710-719
History 710
Biography 710
Poetry and the Drama 711
New Editions 712
Art and Architecture 712
Essays, Belles Lettres, Etc. 713
Religion and Philosophy 714
Educational 714
Science 714
Books of Reference 715
Economics and Sociology 715
Travel and Description 715
Fiction by Familiar Hands 716
Some New Writers 716
Female Story Tellers 717
Humorous and Illustrated 717
Sports and Outdoor Life 718
Books for the Young 718
Books for Boys 718
Children's Books by Women 719
Miscellaneous 719

Earliest Man in Britain.
He Lived at Least 6,400 Years Ago, and His Descendants Still Linger On—Rise of Castles and Monasteries. Reviewed By ERNEST INGERSOLL. 689

Winston Churchill.
The New Hampshire Home of the Author of "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis" 690

"Uncle Tom."
Henry Vizetelly's Account of the Bringing Out of the First English Edition 700

Charlotte Bronte.
Incidents in Her Early Life Leading to Authorship 692

The Border Wars.
Two Novels in Which Joseph Brant and Other Frontier Heroes Appear 706

Syria and Palestine.
Prof. Paton's Volume on Their Early History 698

Walt Whitman.
His Early Work as Reviewer, Poet, and Editor Before His "Leaves of Grass" was Published 704

London Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN 722

The Jesuits.
Their History in England, With An Account of Some of Their Leaders 694

New Editions:
"The Works of George Eliot" 724
"The Works of Alexandre Dumas" 724
"The Works of Alphonse Daudet" 724
Professor Woodberry's "Shelley" 724
"Balzac's Dramatic Works" 725
"A Message to Garcia" 725
"Last Words of Distinguished Men" 725

Our London Cable.
Items About Authors and Publishers, by E. A. D. 709

Other Books Reviewed.
"Theology at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century." 707
"Her Royal Highness Woman" 701
"The First Interpreters of Jesus" 700
"Svend and His Brethern" 690
"Daniel Boone" 703
"American Authors and Their Homes" 722
"The Eton Boy's Letters" 707
"Imperial London" 703
"Famous Actresses of the Day" 723
"The Sign of the Prophet" 707
"A Friend With the Countersign" 727
"The Tempting of Father Anthony" 727
"Stephen Calinari" 723
"Biographical and Other Articles" 723
"My Strongest Case" 727
"The New South Africa" 705

After Five Years 708
Mr. Brownell's Carlyle 708
Authors or Not Authors 708
Funeral Orations 708
Novelette and Play 708
Authors in Fiction 708
Mr. Stoddard and Sir Edwin Arnold 709
Mr. Johnson's Gift to Hackensack 709
Topics of the Week 689
Notes and News 690
Books and Men 726-727
From Readers 720
Queries 702

The New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

An announcement of the "Memoirs of William Byrd," edited by John Spencer Barrett, is quite likely to mean little to the average student of American literature, and less to the average reader. Even an expert might be at a loss to know just what the publication had in store for him. It is quite likely, however, that these memoirs are drawn from the originals in the possession of the Virginia Historical Society. There is little doubt that Byrd wrote of the things he saw in a way that was far ahead of his times. The "Westover Manuscripts" show that. He might even be called the first American impressionist. Incidentally he possessed a European education, and the largest library in Virginia. He was something of a poet and a good deal of a wit in his time. The possibilities of Mr. Barrett's book are considerable. If he fulfils them he will present readers the personality of a man who has so far had a place in our literature because he has so far without proper sponsorship.

We look for Eliot Gregory, whose writings under the pseudonym "The Idler" are well known, and who has already given us, among other things, a couple of volumes of charming cosmopolitan sketches, is preparing for The Century Magazine a group of papers on various phases of social life in New York. Mr. Gregory is at his best when he relates an experience which is just remote enough to give it a reminiscent form while losing nothing of its original color or vitality. He is perhaps the most artistic raconteur of personal anecdotes that we have. His theme always takes on the quality which is innate with the genuine man of letters.

Probably no biography has been more frequently and copiously edited than Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," and yet there is not a single edition of the work which has received unstinted praise from all reviewing quarters. This may be either a compliment to Mr. Boswell or an insult to his editors. And now, as we announce in another part of THE REVIEW, Mr. Arnold Glover, with the assistance of Mr. Austin Dobson, has undertaken the hitherto almost thankless task, and will produce an edition which will have great respect for literary landmarks, if not for the problems in Mr. Boswell's text. Still, we cannot think he can be ignorant of the fate of John Wilson Croker, who for his annotations to the famous work became despised by Macaulay, who detested him "more than cold boiled veal." But we are further away from Johnson's times than were the critics of Croker, and the personal animus in reviews has long since lost caste. Besides, Mr. Dobson is probably the most eminent Johnsonian living, and it would be strange if he did not safely guide his collaborator among the pitfalls. All things considered, therefore, Mr. Glover seems likely to meet a better fate than any of his predecessors.

Admirers of those adroit books "God's Fool" and "The Greater Glory" will be glad to learn that the author, Maarten Maartens, is about to produce a series of character sketches in the form of tales, the collection bearing the title "Some Women I Have Known." Mr. Maartens, we believe, is acknwledged to excel in artistic perception when drawing relations between characters and environment, and in human interest. These tales, we are told, reveal these qualities in an undiminished extent.

Among the English books shortly to be presented in American editions, which it would be well for the Anglophile to become acquainted with before next May, is "English Coronation Records," edited by Mr. Leopold G. Wickham Legg. Therein one may find a collection of documents illustrating the history of English coronations from the seventh century to the nineteenth. Among other documents dealt with are the four mediaeval recessions of the Coronation Services, including the famous "Liber Regalis," which has been edited from the manuscript in the custody of the Dean of Westminster, a manuscript from which the service has never yet been printed. Together with other documents illustrating the late mediaeval ceremonies, it also contains the services used at the coronations of Charles I., James II., (a service which has not previously been printed,) William and Mary, and Queen Victoria.

Following his "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," and uniform with it, Mr. Howells will have issued in the present month a two-volume work entitled "Heroines of Fiction." Here the American "realist" deals with the heroines of Dickens, Hawthorne, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, Charles Reade, George Eliot, Anthony Trollope, Henry James, and Thomas Hardy; and there are many others who come in for their share of Mr. Howells's criticism and the reader's enlightenment. In spite of the apparent character of the theme, this is no patchwork collection, for it has been Mr. Howells's intention, we understand, to include a general criticism of the author whose heroines are under consideration, and to place them in a background that shall reveal their reason of being in the books where they are found.

Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University, who produced a few years ago an elaborate life of Napoleon, is about to give forth another work which will doubtless be as well received in those quarters in which Prof. Sloane is now regarded as one of the most authoritative interpreters of French history in America. The book will be entitled "The French Revolution and Religious Reform," a subject which should be particularly pertinent at this time when the French Law of Associations has placed religious congregations upon the same footing as mercantile and social organizations.

Probably no man has been more frequently misunderstood on account of the company he is supposed to keep than Prince Kropotkin, the Russian Anarchist, and yet few men who are less mistrusted have written more intelligently upon the labor problem than he. His little volume, "Fields, Factories, and Workshops," which was originally published a year ago, is soon to make its appearance in a new and revised edition bearing the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons. In it the author endeavors to discuss clearly and exhaustively that branch of political economy which is of the greatest practical value to the statesman as well as to the laboring man—a branch which has been termed "the economy of energy required for the satisfaction of human needs."

EARLIEST MAN IN BRITAIN.

He Lived at Least 6,400 Years Ago and His Descendants Still Linger On—Rise of Castles and Monasteries.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

One cannot pause after reading Mr. Ditchfield's "English Villages" without thinking that Adam's one grief in Paradise must have been that he could not be an antiquary. As a pioneer that was denied him, and we Americans can sympathize with him. It must be a delightful thing, mentally, to dwell in a country whose fields have been plowed for a dozen centuries, whose town sites, often, were Saxon strongholds themselves founded within Roman citadels that had been planted upon strategic ground fortified by the aborigines. What a sense of custom and fixity must abide and prevail in places so historic.

It is no wonder Englishmen all 'round the globe never cease to speak of England as "home," even to the third and fourth generation. Yet the English home they think of is rarely the city home, but rather the country place, whether castle or cottage. Such romantic filial interest in England as we ourselves feel is less directed toward London, Manchester, or York than toward her villages, rural lanes, and little rivers, where is to be found what is distinctly English in the most desirable sense. This has always been so, and Mr. Ditchfield is right in assuming that in rustic, rather than an urban, Britain will historians obtain their most persistent and significant material. It is in this large way that the title-phrase "English Villages" is used for this handbook to the antiquities, material and immaterial, to be looked for among the manors and hamlets, and it seems to be addressed in the first place to the people who live there, and who might help to rescue perishing facts if only they knew how.

The honest enthusiasm which prompted this rescue work has led the good rector quite to forget his own erudition, and write in so beautifully arranged, straightforward and simple a manner that a most charming book for everybody has resulted, and one which any child might easily follow and would surely be entranced by, if he cared for serious reading at all; at any rate it is a good book to put into a youngster's hands.

Beginning at the start of things, the author tells of the relics of the stone age, and describes a cave inhabited by Neolithic man "at least 6,400 years ago." This New-Stone man is represented as more advanced than we have been accustomed to think him, and "his descendants linger on in South Wales and Ireland, and are short in stature, dark in complexion, and narrow-skulled, like their forefathers a few thousand years ago."

Above their remains lie those of the Roman occupation, and any man digging a cellar or drain in certain parts of England is likely to strike some buried marble or exquisite mosaic. Above them is the Saxon stratum, and here rest the foundations of many a custom, tradition, superstition, or word-usage, lingering in farmstead and hamlet though long ago obsolete in town. The agricultural, social, and labor system is yet practically as in the times before Domesday was compiled, and it is a question whether, on the whole, the rustics were not happier then than now.

That is an interesting chapter which tells of the rise of the feudal castles and the manner of life within them under the rules of chivalry. Eleven hundred were built in Norman times—built so strongly that all, perhaps, would have lasted till now had they not been razed to the ground by conquerors who dreaded the menace of these strongholds of family ambition and local discontent—in short, the fortresses of feudalism.

Quite as entertaining and more novel is the account of the monasteries, the author taking the view that these institutions were of essential service and a blessing to the people during the main period of their history, and that the life of the monks was one of joyful and zealous labor. None was idle. "They rescued the people from barbarism and uplifted the standard of the cross. They emerged from their cells to direct councils, to preach and teach at the monasteries, to build churches and cathedrals, and astonish the world by their skill and learning." The Benedictines were the leading order in England in Saxon times. Later came others, prominently Cistercians, to whom belonged some of the most beautiful of English abbeys—Fountains, Kirkstall, Rievaulx, Tintern, Furness, and Byland. All these monks became luxurious, corrupt, and licentious at last, however, and the Reformation not only swept away the orders but fanatically demolished many a stately pile and ornate flower of architecture which represented their hated wealth and taste. Some that escaped are now put to base uses—

*ENGLISH VILLAGES. By P. H. Ditchfield, M. A., F. S. A. 12mo. Pp. 326. Plates and text illustrations. London: Methuen & Co. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1901. $1.50 net.

the renowned abbeys of Cluny and Le Mans are racing stables.

The food of village life was, on the one hand, the church and rectory, and on the other, the inn. Formerly they were more closely connected than now, for a guest hall was a regular part of the parsonage in old times, when there were no taverns, and the monks or the parish rectors were supposed to entertain the few travellers who required public lodging, and such merrymakings, known as "church ales"—as now would be appropriate only to the other side of the cross-marked market place—were once regularly held in the church house, a combined storehouse and meeting hall attached to most churches.

These parish churches, sitting quaint and mossy amid their immemorial graves, and the antique inns hardby, are a mine of material for the information and delight of the student of custom, folk-lore, and human nature—and what fun to delve therein!

Many of the rural churches, despite accident, enemies, and reformers, still preserve mediæval characteristics, even to a rood loft and the stone altar. Before the Reformation the appearance of Anglican churches, then little removed from Roman traditions, was certainly splendid, and differed much from the Puritan simplicity of later times. The windows were resplendent with stained glass. Altars were erected in many parts of the building, each richly adorned with embroidered hangings, gold and silver furniture, and sacred utensils that reflected the light of candles never extinguished. Everywhere there were beautifully carved and perhaps gilded woodwork, and the tombs of knights and dames, sculptured, painted and adorned. The floor was composed of encaustic tiles and studded with brasses, and mural paintings enlivened the walls, where armor, crests, and hanging banners recalled the great of the parish and their deeds, and taught that fealty to the lord of the manor which was no unworthy part of the British rustic's religion. All this, beneath the lofty arches of the gothic nave, made a fitting stage for the gorgeous ceremonials that from time to time awed the peasants and gratified the gentry. So much of this as escaped the rapine and neglect of the troublous times of the civil wars was likely to be destroyed or defaced by the sour zealots who overdid their part in the Reformation. "Puritan profanation and wanton destruction devastated our churches to a degree which has never been equaled since the hordes of heathens and barbaric Danish invaders carried fire and sword into the sanctuaries of God."

The new state of things that followed the revival of England from the frightful, yet on the whole beneficial, scourges of the Reformation and the great plague, was nowhere reflected more conspicuously than in the changed conditions of agricultural life. The abolition of the hospitable monasteries, the reduction of the emoluments and consequently of the generosity of the parish clergy, the rise of wages and growth and spread of trade, made necessary regular means of public travel and entertainment, and so post routes, coaching lines, and inns sprang up in all parts of England. Many of the taverns remain to this day relics of quaint and romantic interest, and Mr. Ditchfield gives one of his most interesting chapters to them, in which he explains many of the extraordinary double names that puzzle the stranger, such as Goat and Compasses, a most profane perversion of the pious reminder, "God encompasseth us." The village sports and pastimes furnish another chapter, touched rather lightly, for doubtless the author would like to forget certain things that used to be regarded as pleasures on the village green, and "superstitions" receive attention, showing how they half survive.

This book is a fund of pleasant and little known details of life and manners in rural England on the broad lines sketched above, and it is not only a useful compendium for reference, but interesting reading. Nor is the author oblivious of the present. He expresses no wonder at the impression of intense cultivation and crowded interest which England makes upon the cultivated visitor, accustomed to the spaciousness and sparse mementos of America or Australia. And he illustrates this by his own situation as follows:

"Not far from where I am writing was Pope's early home, the village of Binfield, which he calls—

> 'My paternal home,
> A little house, with trees arow,
> And, like its master, very low.'

"On the other side lies the village of Three Mile Cross, where Miss Mitford lived and wrote 'Our Village,' and Arborfield, called in her book Arboricigh, about which she tells some pleasant stories, is the adjoining parish. Sometimes, as I ride down a grassy lane, a favorite haunt of the distinguished authoress, I seem to see her seated on a fallen tree weaving her pretty romances, while her favorite dog, which she often describes, plays and barks around her. A few miles in another direction lies Aversley, the beloved abode of Charles Kingsley, about whom many stories linger in the countryside. To visit the uncomfortable brick-paved study where he wrote, the garden where he used to pace and think out his great thoughts, is delightfully refreshing and invigorating to a loyal writer."

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The New Hampshire Home of the Author of "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis."

STANDING on the terrace of Harlakenden House, Mr. Churchill's New Hampshire home, and gazing out over the beautiful Connecticut Valley, my thoughts turned involuntarily to Abbotsford and the outlook upon the Tweed. Why this was so, however, it would be difficult to say, as neither the house nor the landscape resembles Sir Walter's home save in the most general way. Perhaps, however, it was not so much the physical aspect of Harlakenden that recalled Abbotsford as the manner of life which it was evident was being led there. To all intents and purposes Mr. Churchill's existence is that of the majority of the members of the landed gentry of Britain—horses, dogs, hunting, tennis; books, friends—these fill out the hours of the day in most delightful manner, and account for all but the inner imaginative life whose record is presented to us from time to time in the form of "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis." Descending from the train at Windsor, Vt., the visitor crosses the river, that broadens out to noble proportions at this point, and that marks the boundary line into New Hampshire, and turning sharply to the left, follows the stream northward four miles, by a gently ascending and descending road, past the former home of C. C. Beaman, law partner and son-in-law of Senator Evarts, to the unmarked entrance to Mr. Churchill's holding.

"There seems to be no lack of society round here, does there?" I remarked to the village Jehu who had met me at the train, and who, unlike the general New Englander, was disposed to be pessimistically communicative.

"No; there's plenty of swell folks round," he replied, "the kind when you see you've got to get out in the bush and take your hat off. There's Mr. Churchill now on the tennis court."

By this time he had "laid behind us," as the Germans expressively say, nearly a third of a mile of the private road of the author's estate, that winds between open pasturage fields on the right hand side and a forest of leprous white birch trees and evergreens on the other. Catching sight of us Mr. Churchill came forward in his flannels, with the quick, short, decided step that he did not lay aside on leaving the navy. He is tall, nearly six feet in height, broad shouldered, and devoid of unnecessary flesh. His alert eyes are brown and his complexion brunette; altogether he does not resemble his "likenesses." The crisp mountain air seemed to create a want felt by all those disapproved of by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and we repaired to the house to still it. Winding gently upward through the trees that flank it on both hands, like lines of "side boys," the road leads one by a semi-circle into sudden view of the house, which is perched on a slight eminence just at the jumping-off place. The effect is telling. In the shape of an oblong with the rear side missing the low, red brick structure, built in the style of architecture of Queen Anne's reign, with horizontal chalklike lines of white mortar, it has the air of opening its arms to welcome the visitor. Entering, one stands within the great hall-like baronial room that evidently does service as general gathering place for the guests whom Mr. Churchill is fond of collecting around him. "They've been building for two years, and they haven't finished yet," I had been informed by my cicerone of the wagonette; and on first impression I wondered that in this time Mr. Churchill had not been able to build a more spacious residence. A few minutes, however, convinced me of the deceptiveness of first impressions, the great pleasant rooms offering an expanse entirely out of keeping with the apparent size of the house when seen from the outside. The dining room and the other five rooms in the north wing are wainscoted in oak, which also forms the heavy beams of the ceiling, so dark that for a moment the visitor wonders if it be oak, after all. This is the work, it seems, of a French architect who through experience in restoring old French châteaux has learned the secret of coloring the fresh wood so as to accord with that left over from former centuries.

"Come out here on the terrace before it gets dark and see our view," said Mr. Churchill, opening the glass doors leading on to the west balcony, that is flush with the sward. Two hundred feet below lies the beautiful expanse of valley and river, and beyond the green hills of Vermont raise their heads to the sky. Save for the ennobling influence of nature, one could not but feel a pang of jealousy at the good fortune of the owner of this garden spot, that covers nearly 200 acres along the riverside.

The twilight air, however, was frosty, and re-entering the house we left the great hall and passed through the small adjoining reading and writing room, and, descending a short flight of steps, entered a pleasant morning room opening into the music hall that runs nearly the entire length of the north wing. Forty feet in length and twenty in breadth, this room, with its ancient tapestries and modern, glittering waxed floor, calls for the complement of light flitting feet and gleaming shoulders and merry laughter. And when the dancing is over, what delightful tête-à-têtes in the adjoining billiard room or the host's little study, that seems built on at the end as an afterthought. After we had entered the sanctum there was but little room for aught but the furniture, which consisted of the author's desk, table desk and a small desk for his secretary, regular and typewriter, and a wide range filling a row of bookish looking leather bound "letters." On the wall hung a portrait of Lincoln, whose presence permeates "The Crisis."

By a strange coincidence I had known of the writing of "Richard Carvel" and of the Colonial legal questions involved in the book during the early stages of its growth, as the problems therein arising in connection with the will had been submitted by the author to my brother for solution, in order that all possible legal pitfalls might be avoided. This was a step characteristic of the painstaking care which not only "Richard Carvel," but also "The Crisis," bears upon its face. During his sojourn under a copy of the latter work lay open upon the author's desk, to which he had evidently been referring in the planning of his next book, which is to form one of a series with the other two.

"If the question is not indiscreet, Mr. Churchill," I said, "I should very much like to know what work you are engaged on now?"

"Well, I can't tell you precisely what my next book will be, as I don't want the period in which it is placed to be known. You see, I work so slowly that some other writer might easily get ahead of me, and that would cause me no end of trouble. Still, I don't mind telling you about it in a general way. My idea is to write a series of four or five interconnected novels, showing the great forces which have gone to the making of this country, and ending up with a book dealing with the contemporary life around us. There are to be a couple in between 'Richard Carvel' and 'The Crisis.' I wrote 'The Crisis' second, instead of waiting for it chronologically, as I had had the good fortune of talking with many of the veterans of the civil war and with men who had known Lincoln intimately, and I wanted to get that material into shape without loss of time."

"You are a graduate of the Naval Academy, are you not, Mr. Churchill?"

"Yes, I was graduated there in '94. Like a great many other boys, I went to the Academy, so to speak, by accident, and although it didn't take me long to decide definitely that I was not meant for the navy, I determined to finish the course anyway. Right after graduation, however, I resigned to take a position on The Army and Navy Journal, with which I remained four or five months. Then one day when I was up at the Cosmopolitan, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, I saw Mr. Walker and asked him to give me a position, and he did so."

"Without knowing anything about you? That was thoroughly American, at least. You would never have got a job in Europe in that manner."

"No, I know I shouldn't. However, that was the way I got with the Cosmopolitan."

"And how long did you stay there?"

"Several months, and then, the managing editor resigning, I was given his position, which I held for three months before I, too, resigned. I never worked so hard in my life as I did in those three months. After that, however, I made up my mind that the only way was to cut loose and do something on my own account."

"That seems to be the only manner in which one can rise nowadays, doesn't it? Besides, there is very little danger of one's actually starving, although one may suffer hardships by the process."

"Well, I don't know about the starving question if you are absolutely without means. I shouldn't much care about trying it."

"One of the very first books I ever reviewed, Mr. Churchill," I said, "was 'The Celebrity.' That was your first book, was it not?"

"Yes, that was my first published book," said the author, with a deprecating laugh, as though speaking of a child in whom he felt no great pride. "I wrote 'The Celebrity' really for recreation, as a relief from 'Richard Carvel,' which I then had in hand and which I hardly felt myself strong enough to finish. There is quite a story connected with the writing of the end of 'The Celebrity.' I went to Europe in 1896 and left the incomplete manuscript in the hands of a friend, solely for safe keeping. To my astonishment, while in England, I received a letter from him saying that the Macmillans had accepted it and were awaiting the end of the story. I was busy running around at that time studying old castles and abbeys, and, as you can imagine, not at all in sympathy with a flippant American story such as 'The Celebrity.' However, I decided to stop everything else, and sat down in Edinburgh and finished it and sent it off, but with the lurking feeling that it would not answer. And sure enough, a month or so later in Normandy I received word from New York to that effect, together with the suggestion that I write another ending. So again I sat down and wrote a new ending and sent that off. But this wouldn't answer either. On my return to America I saw Mr. Brett of the Macmillan Company, and he urged me to complete the book. 'You won't take my advice, I know,' he said, 'but, by all means, finish it, even if it seems trivial to you.' So I rewrote the whole story, although it was like drawing teeth to do so, as I had entirely lost interest in it. And two years later I sent it in again, together with the first five chapters of 'Richard Carvel.' 'The Celebrity' was immediately accepted and also 'Richard Carvel' on the strength of the chapters submitted, and because I had stuck at the other book. After that not a single member of the Macmillan firm ever saw a line of the manuscript of 'Richard Carvel' as it was sent in piecemeal by chapters."

"Was 'The Celebrity' Richard Harding Davis, Mr. Churchill?"

"No, indeed. At the time I was living a very retired life. I had never met Mr. Davis and knew nothing about him. So that I was thunderstruck when the reviewers all came out and charged me with caricaturing him."

"When I read the book," I said, "there never was the least doubt in my mind that it was intended for him. It was a strange coincidence."

The talk then drifted to America and Americanism, especially as typified in President Roosevelt. "I chanced to be with the Vice President when the news of the assassination of President McKinley came to him," said Mr. Churchill. "It was at Isle La Motte, in Lake Champlain, at the annual dinner of the Vermont Fish and Game League. It was not a political meeting, but it came very near being one, and there was much Roosevelt enthusiasm in the air. There were four or five of us who spoke to about a thousand people in a large tent. After the Vice President's speech there was an informal reception on the lawn of Gov. Fiek's house there, and it was during this reception that the news came by telephone of the attack on the President. I wish that the American people could have seen Mr. Roosevelt under those circumstances. Some people have been found calling Mr. Roosevelt emotional. I wish that these could have seen him then, in this most trying moment, when his whole future career was at stake. No man ever held himself better in hand. His career seems to promise as remarkable an example of destiny as any in our history."

Morris's Svend and His Brethren.*

In a dainty little volume modeled after William Morris's "Gothic Architecture" comes the second bound volume issued by the Palmetto Press, "Svend and His Brethren; a Tale by William Morris."

The book, which is in every way a distinct advance on the first issue of this Press—Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese"—is from beginning to end the work of Mr. W. L. Washburn, the owner of the Press. The entire work of typesetting, printing, and binding was done by Mr. Washburn during his leisure hours, the present volume being an admirable specimen of fine handicraft in all the processes going toward its making.

The book's typography is remarkably effective and its presswork good. The volume, which is limited in its issue to seventy-nine numbered copies, is printed on a beautiful quality of hand-made Kelmscott paper, bearing an attractive watermark, the paper having been imported especially for this volume. The type chosen is effective, being plain and dignified, and the building of the page artistic and carefully thought out in all its details. The margins are well-proportioned, and the type set solid with but slight use of leading, either lateral or between the lines. The book contains attractive initial letters, partly floral in design, in three sizes, all printed in black and white. The pages also show occasional pretty paragraph marks in the Morris fashion.

The running titles of the book, in type far less attractive than that used in the text, are set on the outside margin of the pages, which are numbered on the lower margin. The book contains an attractive colophon, set plainly and boldly in large capitals; a separate page containing the issue number signed in autograph by Mr. Washburn.

One of the most distinctive features of the book is its title page, which is remarkably good in every way. It contains a small centre panel showing the pretty Palmetto Press mark; while a wide emblematical border, well proportioned to the size of the page, incloses a large panel on which is set the title and all other particulars as to the book's issue. The design for this effective title page is the work of Miss Annie I. Colcock of McPhersonville, S. C., and is a beautiful piece of work, showing entwined serpents, swords, oak leaves, and wings, all appropriate to the trend of the story. All these details are arranged in artistic fashion on a carefully worked out background, showing much fine detail work; the whole design coming out particularly well on the beautiful Kelmscott paper employed for the volume.

The book is bound in pretty gray boards bearing the Palmetto mark on the back cover, and the title on the front, both in black; its back being of heavy white muslin. The book is hand sewed and is in every way an extremely creditable piece of handicraft. While far from being entirely equal to the Kelmscott work in many details, it approaches it very closely in spirit, and, as a whole, is a piece of work of which Mr. Washburn may well be proud.

The story is as attractive as its setting. Mr. Washburn having chosen as a sort of foreword a stanza from Morris's "The Earthly Paradise," which gives the keynote to the story:

> "Friend let the others go! and if indeed
> In some old garden thou and I have wrought,
> [illegible] boarded seed,
> And fragrance of old days and deeds have brought
> Back to folk weary—all was not for naught.
> No little part it was for me to play—
> The idle singer of an empty day.

*SVEND AND HIS BRETHREN: A Tale by William Morris. Pp. 59. Aiken, S. C.: Printed by the Palmetto Press. 1901. $2 net.

1901

OUT TO-DAY

GEORGE W. CABLE'S MOST DRAMATIC NOVEL

THE CAVALIER

THERE has *never been a story of the Civil War like this one,* and the dramatic crises of the tale will give fullest satisfaction to that body of novel-readers to whom "the story" is the chief thing. A story of literary distinction, besides being the *most powerful* Mr. Cable has ever devised.

EVEN those who have the fullest knowledge of Mr. Cable's capacities will be surprised by *the new and vigorous manner* of his novel, "*The Cavalier,*" which is now published in book form without previous serial publication. The tale is one of *intense dramatic action* and poetic sentiment. $1.50.

With 8 Spirited Drawings By HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY

With 8 Spirited Drawings By HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY

PAPA BOUCHARD

By MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL

Author of "The House of Egremont," "The History of the Lady Betty Stair," etc.

With Forty-six Illustrations, in his happiest vein and in the true spirit of this sprightly tale, by W. GLACKENS.

A MERRY tale of Paris by the author of last season's successful historical romance, "*The House of Egremont.*" There is no history in this lively and quite up-to-date story. The characters are real men and women of to-day, out of whose very human frailties arise tremendous complications leading to a rapid succession of highly amusing situations, which the author presents most graphically and to the great entertainment of the reader. $1.25.

AMOS JUDD

By JOHN A. MITCHELL

EDITOR OF LIFE.

Elaborately illustrated with eight drawings by A. I. KELLER lithographed in full color.

THE successes scored by two books which we have put out for successive seasons with illustrations in color—namely, "*Santa Claus's Partner*" and "*The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock,*" have led us to continue this artistic and most attractive handling of one book of good fiction.

The story we have chosen for this season is "*Amos Judd,*" by the editor of *Life.* This is a tale of delicate fancy with a strongly handled element of mysticism and a charming treatment of the love interest. $1.50.

Coming October 12

The RULING PASSION

Tales of Nature and Human Nature

By HENRY VAN DYKE

Author of "The Toiling of Felix," "Fisherman's Luck," "Little Rivers," etc.

With illustrations in color by WALTER APPLETON CLARK.

IN this book, the highest accomplishment of Dr. van Dyke's literary career, the ruling passion is shown in its season of empire over a few lives. In every life worth writing about at some time it holds sway, and unless you touch it you grope around outside of reality. In almost all lives romantic love has its season. But there are other passions no less real. Music, nature, children, honor, strife, revenge, money, pride, friendship, loyalty, duty—to these and others the secret power of personal passion often turns and life unconsciously follows.

To tell something about these ruling passions, simply, clearly and concretely, is Dr. van Dyke's object. $1.50.

Coming October 19

LIVES of the HUNTED

By ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON

Author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," etc.

Illustrated by more than 200 drawings by Mr. SETON-THOMPSON.

THE most important work of Mr. Seton-Thompson since his "*Wild Animals I Have Known,*" fully equalling that most popular book in size, and resembling it closely in character, solidity, illustration and general worth.

It contains a true account of the doings of five quadrupeds and three birds, and includes all the animal stories Mr. Seton-Thompson has written since his last book, together with several that have never appeared in serial form. It is more fully and richly illustrated than any previous book with his own inimitable drawings. There are many full-page illustrations, and nearly every type page will be ornamented with his delightful marginal sketches. $1.75 net.

We have not attempted in this page to advertise all of even the most important of our Fall publications. They will have their turn, but the most satisfactory presentation is in our Fall Bulletin, which will be mailed to any one on application. We have never offered to the public so strong a list, with books of such distinction in Art, History, Biography, Fiction, Criticism, Travel, Exploration, etc.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

Incidents in Her Early Life Leading to Authorship.*

TO TELL the story of Charlotte Brontë's life is to tell that of one of the strangest and most tragically pitiful families of modern times. Devoid of incident, it is yet full of an intensity of interest as subtle and indefinable as the charm of the barren moors that stretch away from the ancient village of Haworth. It is the charm of melancholy, and solitude, and silence. While giving so liberally of their intellectual treasures, the superior powers withheld from this devoted little group the greatest of their blessings—happiness—and left them to beat their breasts against the bars of circumstance until they fell broken and shattered to the ground. And yet how unnecessary seems the sacrifice. A little affection, a little judicious guidance, and all might have been different. But one thing is certain—we should then have had no "Jane Eyre," or "Villette," or "Wuthering Heights." The poet's suffering is the reader's gain.

Patrick Brontë was the genius, good and evil, of his children's lives. A man of passionate, eruptive nature, which he had learned to hold in check with an iron hand, he imbued them with his own love of letters and poetry, at the same time that he consigned them to a life of solitude and Spartan simplicity bordering on hardship, that tended to unfit them for association with their fellows and that weakened rather than strengthened their naturally delicate constitutions and rendered them less able to withstand the attacks of the dread disease that finally decimated the family. He was of Irish birth and parentage, but after a youth of courageous struggle he had definitively severed all ties with his native land, even to the changing of his ancestral name of Prunty to that of Brontë, and had entered the English ministry through the gates of Cambridge University.

In the Summer of 1824 the seemingly unimportant step was taken by Mr. Brontë of sending his eldest daughters, Maria and Elizabeth, to a boarding school at Cowan's Bridge, a small settlement between Leeds and Kendal, and hence easily accessible to Haworth. The institution had been opened the year previously for the daughters of poor clergymen. The terms were £14 yearly, including clothing, boarding, and instruction, but to find an institution of learning in the United Kingdom offering less in return for even this pittance diligent search would have been necessary. "The oatmeal porridge was burned, the beef was tainted, the milk was 'bingy,'" remarks that pious Philistine, Augustine Birrell, in his account of Charlotte Brontë's life; "and then the whole house smelt like the opening chapter of 'Le Père Goriot,' of rancid fat." Shortly after the entrance of the two older girls in this habitation of light, Charlotte and Emily followed them thither as pupils. In the Spring of 1825, however, on the breaking out of an epidemic of typhus fever in the school, Maria was removed by her father, not from fear of infection, as was proved by his allowing the others to remain, but owing to her generally critical state of health. Indeed, so far progressed was the neglected child in consumption that a few days after reaching Haworth she died. Shortly afterward Elizabeth, too, was sent home to die; but even then it does not seem to have dawned upon Mr. Brontë that Cowan's Bridge, later held up to execration by Charlotte as the Lowood of "Jane Eyre," was not a suitable place for his other daughters, as with inexplicable perversity he allowed them to remain under "Miss Scatcherd's" surveillance six months longer.

On returning to the diminished household Charlotte found that Maria's mantle of responsibility had fallen upon her, and with undaunted courage she entered upon the management and training of the three younger children. In the harmless pursuit of playmaking and in the prosecution of a desultory education in which a surprising amount of unsystematized information was acquired, the solitary years passed by, until at the beginning of 1831 Charlotte was entered as a pupil at Miss Wooler's school at Roehead, a cheerful country house twenty miles from home, on the road from Leeds to Huddersfield. This was a vastly different institution from that at Cowan's Bridge, and here for the first time in life she was brought into contact with girls of her own age under normal, healthy conditions. At first, it seems, the new pupil was thought very ignorant, as "she had never learned grammar at all, and very little geography"; but it was not long before her schoolmates discovered that on many subjects she was possessed of knowledge to which they could not aspire, and that as a teller of thrilling midnight tales she was unapproachable. Criticism changed to admiration, and then to hero worship, leading on one occasion to a successful revolt by the entire school in protest against the placing of a bad mark against their leader's name.

Superficially to describe Charlotte Brontë at this time was an easy matter, but not so to convey an impression of the strong, subtle charm that she seems to have exercised on all brought under her influence. She was small, short-sighted, shy, and nervous, according to the testimony of one of her schoolmates, physically resembling her mother, and she spoke with a strong Irish accent. This description, however, left out of consideration the wonderful power of her brown eyes, from which "on some just occasion for vivid interest or wholesome indignation, a light would shine out as if some spiritual lamp had been kindled which glowed behind those expressive orbs. The crooked mouth and large nose were forgotten," adds her biographer, "and the whole face arrested the attention and presently attracted all those whom she herself would have cared to attract."

In 1832 Charlotte's schooldays came to an end, and she returned home to discuss with her father ways and means for the providing of educational advantages for the younger children. Not Emily or Charlotte was regarded by Mr. Brontë as the most gifted of his offspring, but Patrick Branwell; the fiery, red-haired youth to whom he looked not only to perpetuate the name of Brontë, but also to render it famous. Accordingly the family now set about providing means for him to pursue his chosen career of artist. To this end Charlotte accepted the position of teacher in her old school at Roehead, Emily accompanying her as pupil.

Her meagre salary, however, proved barely sufficient to clothe herself and her younger sister, Anne, and her thoughts began to turn seriously to literature as the most likely means by which to earn money. An appeal, however, to Southey, then Poet Laureate, calling forth but scant encouragement to poetic perseverance, she exclaimed tragically: "I shall never more feel ambitious to see my name in print!" In the meantime, the state of her health had become such as to cause concern, and at the beginning of the year 1837 she was forced to resign her position at Roehead and return home. After a short holiday, however, whose monotony was broken by the unsuccessful courtship of the St. John of "Jane Eyre," we find her sufficiently restored to accept the position of governess in the vulgar family of a Yorkshire manufacturer, employed in the occupation for which she never manifested the slightest taste or aptitude. Ill-health again interfering with the fulfillment of her duties, she returned anew to Haworth, where she remained until the Spring of 1841, when she accepted what was to prove her last position as governess. She and Emily having conceived the idea of opening a school of their own, and their aunt consenting to loan them the necessary money, the two girls set out early in the year 1842 in company with their father for Brussels, in order to perfect themselves in French and German in preparation for their new undertaking. M. Heger, at whose pensionnat in the Rue d'Isabelle they were pupils, was a man of discrimination, as well as an inspiring teacher, and at the end of six months, originally fixed as the period of their sojourn, he offered to retain them as teachers in his school.

Recalled to England in the Autumn of 1842 by the death of their aunt, they found themselves, together with Anne and a fourth niece of the deceased lady, beneficiaries to a small amount under her will, and thus in a position to put into immediate operation their plan of opening a school. Charlotte, however, was unable to resist the temptation of further Continental study, and she returned to M. Heger's, only to find after a short while that she had incurred the ill-will of the Principal's wife, mainly through her outspoken detestation of Catholicism, and that it was impossible for her longer to retain her position. Returning to England early in 1844, with a thorough knowledge of French and the materials for her future novel "Villette" in hand, she and Emily spent the year in arranging the details of their prospective school and in distributing cards of terms among friends and acquaintances.

These efforts, however, were rendered fruitless by the pitiful condition into which Branwell had fallen through the use of wine and drugs, a condition from which he was released by death in September, 1848, standing, it is said, to show his strength of will. "As life wears away, I shall soon be thirty," wrote his sister some time previously. "I have done nothing yet." As a matter of fact, however, three years before the death of Branwell, she and her two sisters had taken a most important step, and one that was to lead in each case to independent authorship. In the Autumn of 1845 Charlotte had chanced upon a manuscript collection of Emily's poems, and, after a long argument, had succeeded in convincing her sister that they were worthy of publication. Upon being called on as an ally in persuasion, Anne confessed that she, too, had been guilty of poetic indiscretion, and on the discovery that Charlotte likewise had a collection of poems in manuscript, the three sisters decided to publish their effusions conjointly, disguising their identity under the pseudonyms Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell.

The first venture of the three sisters failed, but they did not on that account allow themselves to despair. Indeed, even before the publication of the poems they had each essayed their strength at the more sustained task of novel writing, and now earnestly set about retrieving their initial defeat. With but little difficulty Emily and Anne found a publisher willing to accept their manuscripts. "Wuthering Heights" and "Agnes Grey," although no great alacrity was shown in publishing them; but the child of their elder sister's brain, "The Professor," in vain sought a haven. Publisher after publisher rejected it, until at last in the Autumn of 1846, with its return on the very day on which her father's eyes were successfully operated on for cataracts, the young authoress decided that since the world would have none of her first book, she would write a second to which it would be impossible to turn a deaf ear. This was "Jane Eyre," that wonderful distillation of passion, fire, and dramatic intensity against which the diatribes of critics are vain, and in which the author gave voice to all the suffering and unsatisfied longing of her own life. "Reality, deep, significant reality is its characteristic," wrote G. H. Lewes of the novel on its appearance in October, 1847, and a brother critic exclaimed enthusiastically: "It is a book to make the pulses gallop and the heart beat."

The publishing firm of Smith & Elder had immediately accepted the manuscript, although they had previously refused the poor "Professor," which did not see the light until after the author's death. Two months passed before the world awoke to a realization of the greatness of the book that had been born in its midst, but then the enthusiasm and curiosity regarding the mysterious author knew no bounds. "Altogether the autobiography of 'Jane Eyre' is pre-eminently an anti-Christian book," wrote a carping critic in The Quarterly Review in the same number in which "Vanity Fair" was reviewed; but in his disapproval the unknown writer stood alone save for the company of Philistines and prudes. Mr. Brontë's estimate of the novel had found justification. "Girls," he had said on finishing it, "do you know that Charlotte has written a book, and it is much better than likely."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

*PAPER XII. in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW series devoted to the Beginnings of Great Authors. I., Thackeray, Oct. 14, 1899; II., Poe, Nov. 11, 1899; III., Balzac, Feb. 24, 1900; IV., Dickens, July 14, 1900; V., Hawthorne, Oct. 6, 1900; VI., Hugo, Feb. 9, 1901; VII., Scott, June 15, 1901; VIII., George Eliot, July 6, 1901; IX., Byron, Aug. 10, 1901; X., Washington Irving, Aug. 24, 1901; XI., Longfellow, Sept. 14, 1901.

Longmans, Green & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

A DIARY OF THE SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS IN PEKING DURING THE SUMMER OF 1900

By NIGEL OLIPHANT. With Preface by Andrew Lang with Map and several Plans. Crown 8vo, pp. xi.-322. $1.50 net. By mail, $1.60.

Mr. Oliphant was a volunteer who took an active part in the fighting and was for some time in charge of a section of the defences.

HISTORY OF INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT ON THE LINES OF MODERN EVOLUTION

By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER, LL.D. Vol. III. 8vo, $3.50.

"The whole book is the work of a most acute observer. . . . This account of the great blots in American life, the spoils system, municipal corruption and lobbying, is the sanest and the best proportioned we have ever read, and explains with real lucidity how and why the nation acquiesces in them. . . . We are sure that any politician who reads this book will be helped by it to a more statesmanlike view of the problems with which he has to deal."—Pilot, London.

ARTS UNDER ARMS:

"An University Man in Khaki." By MAURICE FITZGIBBON, Moderator in Classics and B. A. Trinity College, Dublin University; late Trooper and Sergeant-Major, 45th Company (Irish Hunt Contingent), Imperial Yeomanry. With six Illustrations from Photographs. Crown 8vo, pp. xii.-232, gilt top, $1.50 net. By Mail, $1.60.

MODERN BRIDGE

By "SLAM." With a Reprint of the Laws of Bridge, as adopted by the Portland and Turf Clubs. 18mo, $0.90 net. By Mail, $0.95.

"With 'Modern Bridge,' by 'Slam,' it really seems that the good bridge-book, for which the world has been so long waiting, has at last appeared. We can recommend a close study of 'Slam's comprehensive treatise, assuring each and all that, if they will henceforth call and play their hands in the lines laid down by him, they will have gone so far towards commanding success as mere mortals may."—World, London.

OLIVER CROMWELL

By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, M. A., Hon. D. C. L. Oxford, Litt. D. Cambridge, etc. With Photogravure Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, $1.50 net. By Mail, $1.62.

"The most concise and comprehensive account of the Protector now obtainable. It is also the most competent and trustworthy."—Globe.

THE ROMANCE OF RELIGION

By OLIVE VIVIAN and HERBERT VIVIAN, M. A., Author of "Abyssinia." "Tunisia." "Servia," etc. With 32 Illustrations from Photographs. Crown 8vo, pp. xvi.-304. $1.75.

MAGIC AND RELIGION

By ANDREW LANG. 8vo, pp. x.-316. $3.50 net. By Mail, $3.75.

This volume contains a series of criticisms of recent speculations about early Religion, especially as regards Mr. Frazer's theories in "The Golden Bough." Other Essays deal with the latest results of Anthropological research in the religious field, and in that of Magic.

THE ART OF BUILDING A HOME.

A Collection of Lectures and Illustrations. By BARRY PARKER and RAYMOND UNWIN. With 68 Full-Page Plates reproduced from Plans, Line Drawings, Wash Drawings and Photographs. Large crown 8vo, pp. vi.-133, gilt top, $3.75 net. By Mail, $3.90.

SWALLOWFIELD AND ITS OWNERS

By LADY RUSSELL, of Swallowfield Park. With 52 Portraits and Illustrations, including 15 in Photogravure, and 7 Pedigrees. 4to, pp. xii.-362, gilt edges, $14.00.

"Fascinating to the imagination is this chronicle of an old English manor house, a chronicle written with painstaking care and loving enthusiasm. We commend it as a treasury of historical detail and vivid anecdote, set forth with signal taste, grace, and felicity."—N.Y. Tribune.

RENAISSANCE TYPES

By WILLIAM SAMUEL LILLY, Honorary Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge. 8vo, pp. xxiv.-400, $3.50.

". . . This lively and often eloquent volume . . . has the qualities which his audience desires in anything from Mr. Lilly's pen—wide and scholarly reading, decided views, and easy style, and the touch of polemic awakened by questions that can never grow obsolete."—Bookman, London.

A CIVILIAN WAR HOSPITAL:

Being an Account of the Work of the Portland Hospital, and of Experience of Wounds and Sickness in South Africa, 1900. Together with a Description of the Equipment, Cost and Management of a Civilian Base Hospital in Time of War. By the Professional Staff, ANTHONY A. BOWLBY, F. R. C. S., Senior Surgeon; HOWARD H. TOOTH, M. D., F. R. C. S.; CUTHBERT WALLACE, M. B., B. S., F. R. C. S.; JOHN E. CALVERLEY, M. B., B. S., M. R. C. S., and Surgeon-Major KILKELLY, Principal Medical Officer and in Military Charge. With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo, $4.00 net. By Mail, $4.20.

DISEASES OF THE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT: THE NOSE, PHARYNX AND LARYNX.

With a Section on the Examination of the Ear. By P. WATSON WILLIAMS, M. D. Lond., Physician in Charge of the Throat Department at the Bristol Royal Infirmary, etc., etc. With 37 Colored and Stereoscopic Plates and a Stereoscope. 8vo, complete with Stereoscope, $6.00.

A TREATISE ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

Based on Lectures Delivered at University College, London. By GEORGE VIVIAN POORE, M. D., F. R. C. P., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, University College, London. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, pp. xxiv.-533, $4.00.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,
91-93 Fifth Ave., New York.

PUBLISHED OCTOBER THIRD

A WIDOW AND HER FRIENDS
By C. D. GIBSON

The new Gibson book for 1901, depicting, in Mr. Gibson's most skillful style, the history of the life of a fascinating young widow. This splendid book contains ninety drawings of surpassing beauty and interest. Handsomely printed and bound, and enclosed in a decorated box.

Price - - - - $5.00
Edition de Luxe, 10.00

For sale by booksellers, or will be sent by the publisher, carriage prepaid, on receipt of the price.

R. H. RUSSELL
3 WEST 29TH STREET
NEW YORK

A beautifully illustrated catalogue, describing new Fall Publications, will be sent to any address, free of charge

FINE STATIONERY UNION SQUARE BRENTANO'S NEW YORK

AUTHORS' MSS. Revised, Criticised, Placed on reasonable terms. Write Prize stories under our direction. Send for Booklet to HAWTHORNE AGENCY, W 5th Ave., N. Y.

A Selection From

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY'S Fall Publications.

Warwick of the Knobs.

By JOHN URI LLOYD, author of "Stringtown on the Pike," etc. 12mo, cloth, illustrated. $1.50

A powerful tale of "Stringtown" (Boone) County, Kentucky. The action takes place during the Civil War.

Lady of Lynn

By SIR WALTER BESANT, author of "The Orange Girl," etc., illus., 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Cinderella

By S. R. CROCKETT, author of "Joan of the Sword Hand." 12mo, illus., $1.50.

The Shoes of Fortune

By NEIL MUNRO, author of "John Splendid," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A tale of character and adventure, the period being 1755. The hero, a young lad.

Love the Harvester

By MAX PEMBERTON, author of "Pro Patria," etc., 8vo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50.

A story of those that went a hunting in the days when George III. was King.

The Velvet Glove.

By Henry Seton Merriman

By the author of "The Sowers," etc., 12mo, cloth, Illustrated, $1.50.

Unconscious Comedians

By CAROLINE DUER. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

All the Characters are members of the troupe called Society.

Young Mrs. Teddy

By BARBARA YECHTON, author of "We Ten," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A delightful story of an impulsive, warm-hearted rich, Western girl.

The Million

By DOROTHEA GERARD, author of "One Year," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A story of the present day, showing what betel Morawek, an Austrian.

A Dream of Empire

By WILLIAM HENRY VENABLE. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

This volume should take high rank among American historical novels.

Young Barbarians.

By IAN MACLAREN, author of "The Bonnie Brier Bush," etc. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, net, $1.35.

A charming story of school life in Muirtown.

Candle Lightin' Time.

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR. With illustrations by the Hampton Institute Camera Club. 8vo, cloth. net, $1.50.

Miscellanies.

(Second Series). By AUSTIN DOBSON, author of "Four French Women," "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," etc., etc. 12mo, cloth, net, $1.00.

Norse Stories

By HAMILTON W. MABIE. Revised edition, with illustrations, title-page and borders in colors. 12mo, cloth. Probably, net, $1.80.

Tangled Trinities

By DANIEL WOODROOFE, author of "Her Celestial Husband." 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

This is the story of a young woman who has been transplanted from the island of St. Lucia to a little English village.

The Lion's Whelp.

By AMELIA E. BARR, author of "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," etc. 12mo, cloth, illustrated. $1.50.

A romance having to do with the fortunes of two families living near London during the English civil war. The story has to do with Cromwell

Light Freights

By W. W. JACOBS, author of "Many Cargoes," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Love Idylls

By S. R. CROCKETT, author of "Cinderella," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A Man of Millions

By S. R. KEIGHTLEY, author of "The Silver Cross," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A romance of the present day.

Romantic Castles

and Palaces. Described by Great Writers, and profusely illust'd. 8vo, cloth, net, $1.60.

The History of Sir Richard Calmady.

By LUCAS MALET (Mrs. ST. LEGER HARRISON), author of "The Wages of Sin," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Mama's Mutiny

By Mrs. HUGH FRASER, author of "A Little Grey Sheep," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A delightful novel with a new theme.

The Prophet of Berkeley Square

A Tragic Extravaganza. By ROBERT HICHENS. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Love in Literature and Art

Edited by ESTHER SINGLETON. 8vo, cloth, net, $1.60.

A collection from the great dramatists and novelists.

A Little Girl in Old New Orleans.

By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. Uniform with "A Little Girl in Old New York," etc. 12mo, cloth, net, $1.20.

A Child of Nature.

By HAMILTON W. MABIE. Handsomely illustrated. Small 8vo, cloth. Probably net, $1.80.

A descriptive story of the life of a man of poetic nature, with the gift of imagination.

A History of Scotland

By ANDREW LANG. Vol. II. completing the work. 8vo, cloth. Each vol., net, $3.50.

Essays of an Ex-Librarian

By RICHARD GARNETT, author of "A History of Italian Literature," etc. 8vo, net, $1.75.

A Daughter of the Huguenots

By ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY, in the "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days" Series, net, $1.35.

A Sherburne Inheritance

By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. Uniform with the Sherburne volumes already published. 12mo., cloth, net, 90 cents.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,

Publishers, 5th Avenue and 35th Street, New York.

THE JESUITS.

Their History in England with an Account of Some of Their Leaders.*

THE author of the volume "The History of the Jesuits in England" states in his preface that with the purely domestic affairs of the Jesuits he has but little to do, but that it enters more particularly into the scope of his work "to attempt to discover the end they aimed at, and the means they employed to advance it." It seems to us to be fairly difficult to separate the one from the other. Taking the actions of the particular Jesuits carefully described by Mr. Ethelred L. Taunton, without some dwelling on the habits of the society and their domestic life, a comprehension of the work would be difficult, for the two, the ends in view and their methods, are always closely associated. It may be wellnigh impossible to read this volume without an inclination toward prejudice. An association of men with religious bias would like to rule the world according to the conservative ideas of a man of Spanish origin, who lived and died some three centuries ago. The author is prepared for those who may regret the introduction of "contentious matter" in his pages. He writes: "The fact of the case is that the history of the English Jesuits is, in the main, one long contention." Devoting the larger space in the volume to the life of Robert Parsons, Mr. Taunton quotes him as saying: "A man is to be judged, not by words, but by deeds which have the true weight of affection or disaffection." It is then Robert Parsons's actions which he presents.

It was in Spain that the Jesuits gained their first followers, and the Spaniard of the middle and close of the sixteenth century was an important factor in the world. Then religion and Government were closely associated. So far, England had been a neutral ground, and there were no Englishmen in the society. When Queen Elizabeth changed her religion, then there were Catholics who went abroad so as to find the opportunities to exercise the religion of their Catholic forefathers. The first Englishman belonging to the society in the early times of Queen Elizabeth was Jasper Heywood. "But it was not till Pius V. promulgated that most disastrous bull, Regnans in Excelsis, (1570,) which made civil allegiance an impossibility to the timorous English Catholic, that the direct movement toward the society began."

Robert Parsons was born on the 24th of June, 1546, and of Catholic parentage. Whether his father had changed his religion is not evident, but the mother was a strict Catholic. Passing over Parsons's early education, and laying but little stress on the religious influences to which the lad was subjected, when he was eighteen he was sent to Oxford. When in his twenty-second year (1568) he was admitted Bachelor of Arts. The troubles were constant among the students when the Queen endeavored to enforce conformity. The Puritans were enraged by the conduct of Alva in Flanders. Then there came to England reports of the intended invasion, "for the purpose of reducing England once more to the Pope of Rome." Twice had Parsons taken the oath of the Queen's supremacy "in matters of religion." Now Campion appears, and it was through his influence that Parsons escaped taking it for the third time. In his Autobiographical Notes Parsons says that for a time he gave himself up to Puritanism. There is testimony fairly reliable that for some time Parsons professed Protestantism. After a while there came doubts in Parsons's mind. It looks as if the acceptation of Catholicism came to him while in London. He was persuaded by Lord Buckhurst to visit Padua to study physics. Then Parsons was twenty-eight. The long journey to Italy began with a visit to Louvain. Still perplexed, and seeking the light, it was at Louvain that Parsons was welcomed by the Jesuits.

If the author is to be credited, Parsons was the cleverest of men as far as political meddling is to be understood. His plans were carefully arranged. That somewhat obdurate rough material represented by the average Englishman was to be judiciously handled. Though there were many Catholics they were not to be treated as were Italians or Spaniards. Queen Elizabeth's spy system was not to be overlooked. It was well known that there had come from Rome certain persons who were plotting for the overthrow of the Queen, and in the service of Spain. Parsons's principal attempts to change the order of things was to bring the wealthy classes to side with him. Certainly the political situation of England was more to Parsons than its religion. When religion enters into the government of a country to-day the same conditions exist as in the England of the sixteenth century. Often Parsons's life was in danger. His movements were watched. "The Government had issued proclamations against the Jesuits, ordering their apprehension on the score of treason." Campion, when in England, was more courageous than was Parsons. Campion was never afraid. He did his work aboveboard, and his heroism we must admire. Parsons established a printing press, and so were published many books written by him.

A new bill was introduced into Parliament for the express purpose of finding a remedy for what was called "the power of the Jesuits." During the debate Parsons was designated as the "howling wolf," and Campion as the "wandering vagrant." Rather uncertain as to the outlook, Parsons sent to Rome for help. More Jesuits were wanted in England. There was on foot a scheme for a rising in Scotland. The plant for Parsons became an active one, and his escapes were many. As to the King of Spain, there is not a shadow of doubt as to the active part he took in this campaign of the Jesuits. "The Government identified the priests who were pouring into England with the political measures of the Pope and the King of Spain." Campion was taken. The most barbarous of sentences was imposed on him. The unfortunate man was first mutilated, and then executed. Campion met his death with heroism. The author writes:

> Thus died Campion; and no one who is acquainted with his history will refuse to him the tribute of sincerity. Free from all ulterior designs and solely occupied in the spiritual work of gaining souls, if there ever was a martyr for his religious opinions it was Campion.

As to Parsons, he fled to the Continent, and made his way to Paris. "It was not a willing flight," for there can be no imputation of cowardice directed toward Parsons. While away from England, according to our authority, he devoted himself to many plots and schemes, always having in view the redemption of England. If it was to be brought about it would be by the means of the King of Spain. Maybe France might give a helping hand. Parsons's activity was constant. With the execution of Mary came the crisis, (1587.) That same year the King of Spain was preparing for the invasion of England, and the Armada left the Tagus May 29, 1588. Then Parsons's hopes ran high. The bitterest blow to him was the well-established fact that "the British Catholics, on the approach of the Armada, did not rise against Elizabeth, but even took a prominently active part in the defense of their country." Nevertheless Parsons kept to his delusions. The remainder of his life presents little of interest as far as England is concerned. All his fine-drawn schemes came to nothing, though his activity still remained. He had at least the merit of never seeing when he was beaten. His attempts as a match maker for the good of the Society were ludicrous failures, and were besides annoying to the high personages, so much so, indeed, that he was sometimes called to task for his interference. Parsons, who accomplished nothing during his life, died in Rome April 15, 1610.

We are more familiar in the United States with the name of Petre than that of Parsons, and for the reason that in the time of James II. the actions of Petre are nearer to us. When Charles II. married Catharine of Braganza, what were the "golden days" of the society had their beginning. With the death of that good-for-nothing King, Charles II., the hopes of the Jesuits were "at last realized." Edward Petre, a Jesuit, was made Clerk of the Closet. It was James's desire that Petre should be given the mitre, and pressure was directed in Rome to effect this. But Pope Innocent XI. had no special love for the members of the society. He was wise enough to see that his legitimate powers were likely to be curtailed. In England the Jesuits opened many churches, and their activity in education was exercised in all directions. There was a conflict between the Jesuits and the Benedictines, in which the King interfered and the Benedictines had to take the second place. Petre became all-powerful. He was styled "his Eminence." The Pope held that Petre's actions were at the least "indiscreet," and that they were prompted through personal ambition.

The Jesuits labored hard to obtain a permanent footing in the universities. The climax came when James ordered the arrest of seven English Bishops. Then arose the storm of public indignation. Petre foresaw the tempest and fled. Never again did he meet the misguided King. Mr. Taunton acquits Petre of personal ambition. He was a stick in the hands of his superior. It was the General who gave his orders and the soldier followed the instructions. Was the ruin of the Stuarts due to the teachings of Parsons and Petre? The author's opinion is that they were the main causes.

In Great Britain of to-day, according to our authority, there are about 250 Jesuits, besides those under training and lay brothers and in the foreign missions. "Never have they been so numerous or prosperous." In a country where every man may worship his Maker as he sees fit, there is no reason why the Society of the Jesuits should not have an honorable footing. That bugaboo cry of "a Jesuit" amounts now to nothing, either in the United States or in England. "Ever since the middle of the last century the Jesuits have had little if any influence in England." If, as the author expresses it, "the spirit of Parsons had in the past unfortunately been too long the ideal," it is not so to-day. There has been a break with the past, for did not St. Ignatius write, "The society shall adapt itself to the times, and not the times to the society"?

---

*THE HISTORY OF THE JESUITS IN ENGLAND. 1580-1773. By Ethelred Taunton. Pp. 313. Illustrated. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.75.

*** The periodical formerly known as The Literary Era now makes its appearance as The Era, and its scope has been broadened to give a more general interest in the departments of pure fiction, poetry, and other kindred topics. A strong serial novel is arranged for, beginning with the December number of this year, or the January number of 1902, and short stories by popular writers will constantly appear. The magazine will be more largely illustrated than ever.

New Books issued October 5, by The Century Co.

A New and Stirring Novel by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell,
Author of "Hugh Wynne,"

CIRCUMSTANCE

Strong in plot and action—a picture of American society unsurpassed for accuracy, reality and range of observation. Nothing could be more incongruous than a well-dressed, consummate adventuress, the most important female character in the book, in the highly respectable setting of Philadelphia society. The woman, Mrs. Hunter, is the center of the situation: the story begins and ends with her during Philadelphia social enterprise; but meantime the reader becomes absorbed in the affairs of a group of people of various kinds, each individualized with penetration and skill. 12mo, 495 pages, rich cloth binding, $1.50.

Other New Fiction.

TOM BEAULING

By Gouverneur Morris of New York. A romance of to-day, written with unfailing vivacity and humor. The story of the courtship of big Tom Beauling, its scenes changing from the far East to Westchester County, N. Y., and back again, is one that will keep the reader absorbed till the last page is turned. 16mo, 200 pages, cloth, $1.25.

GOD SAVE THE KING

By Ronald Mac Donald, author of "The Sword of the King." The hero is a young Royalist who defends, at a critical moment, the defeated and wandering Charles II. before the King's escape to the Continent after the battle of Worcester. A story of great power—full of exciting episodes. 12mo, 400 pages, $1.50.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE-PATCH

By Alice Caldwell Hegan (author of "The Annexation of Cuby" in the October *Century*,—an episode in this book). A story which, in its mingling of pathos and humor and its Christmas spirit, will remind the reader of "The Birds' Christmas Carol." The scene is laid in the purlieus of Louisville, Ky., the cabbage-patch being the home of Mrs. Wiggs and her hopelessly poor but incorrigibly optimistic family. 16mo, 175 pages, $1.00.

THE CENTURY BOOK FOR MOTHERS

A Practical Guide in the Rearing of Healthy Children.
By Dr. Leroy M. Yale, of New York, and Gustav Pollack, Editor of "Babyhood."

Here is a book which every young mother needs,—it is the "great question-answerer for the nursery," helping to settle at once nearly every possible problem that may arise. In the first part, in fourteen separate chapters, such vital topics are treated as the Preparation for Motherhood, the Nursery, the New Baby, Dress and Clothing, Food and Feeding, etc. In the second and larger part, almost every point on which a young mother could wish enlightenment is made the subject of *questions and answers*,—the actual questions that mothers have been, for years, asking the editors of "Babyhood," and the answers that have been made, revised to date. A full index makes every bit of information practicable. "The Century Book for Mothers" will be the standard for many years. Its handsome plain binding with gilt stamp. 8vo, 461 pages, full index, price $2.00 net (postage 18 cents extra).

ENGLISH AS SHE IS TAUGHT

By Caroline B. Le Row.

With Introduction by Mark Twain.

Mark Twain once wrote an article for *The Century Magazine* on "English as She is Taught." It was really a review of a book, or rather of a manuscript which had been placed in his hands. The little work seemed too funny to be true. It *was* true, however, being founded on actual answers to examination questions asked in the public schools. A new edition of this intensely amusing book, with Mark Twain's article as an introduction, is now offered. 16mo, 108 pages, $1.00.

WOMAN AND THE LAW

By George James Bayles, Prize Lecturer in the School of Political Science, Columbia University. Presenting a general view of the legal condition of women in the United States; intended especially for women. Marriage and divorce and the causes for divorce in different States are set forth,—the woman's political status, etc. 12mo, 300 pages, $1.40 net (postage 12 cents).

For Boys and Girls.

THE JUNIOR CUP

A bright, strong book for boys, by Allen French. Illustrated by B. J. Rosenmeyer. 250 pages, $1.20 net (postage 13 cents).

THE FRIGATE'S NAMESAKE

A wholesome story for girls, by Alice Balch Abbott. Illustrated. 12mo, 204 pages, $1.00 net (postage 9 cents).

THE CENTURY CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

THE NOVEL OF THE CENTURY

A MODERN APOLLOS

A ROMANCE OF THE EAST AND WEST.

By ROBERT McINTYRE.

No work of fiction issued in recent years approaches it in

Delineation of Character, Subtlety of Plot,
Masterful Word Painting, and Purity of Purpose
in development and denouement.

FASCINATING FROM START TO FINISH.

The author's fame as a Preacher and Lecturer is a guarantee of the literary excellence of the book, and its moral tone and teaching are in striking contrast with recent so called religious novels.

About 375 pages. One Dollar and Fifty Cents, postpaid. Ready October 31st.

Advance orders already exceed usual first editions.

JENNINGS & PYE, 57 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO. | **EATON & MAINS,** 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

OCT

1901

SELECTIONS FROM FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY'S AUTUMN PUBLICATIONS.

FROM "THE MAKING OF A MARCHIONESS."

LADY AGATHA SLADE.

THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE

Edited By W. E. HENLEY.

In these days of notable and comely books, the Folio has somehow been left apart; this although it has ever been the pride and the delight of the true book-lover. In the belief that here is a mistake, Messrs. Frederick A. Stokes Company will initiate a series of Folios, with an edition of Shakespeare, which, as they hope, will prove a type and exemplar of modern book-making.

Much of the best printing of our time comes from Edinburgh; and the fact that this, the Edinburgh Shakespeare, will be the especial effort of the Messrs. Constable, whose example has been (it is not too much to say) an inspiration, is enough to show that its purpose and effect will be largely typographical and monumental.

The Edinburgh folio will be issued in forty parts, and will be illustrated by ten authentic portraits, several of Shakespeare himself, and others of Johnson, Fletcher, Burbage, Southampton, and Pembroke.

The edition will consist of 1,000 copies, of which only 360 are for sale in America.

Each volume will be numbered.

The cost of each part will be $2.00 net, but the work will be sold in complete sets only.

The first part will be published in October, 1901. The others will be issued in due sequence, two parts in each month.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

FROM "THE VICTORS."

"'I'LL TAKE THIS SHANTY JUST AS SHE STANDS,' SAID THE BOSS."

NAPLES, PAST AND PRESENT.

By ARTHUR H. NORWAY.

In this work Mr. Norway has taken up the world of thought and knowledge untouched by the popular works on this subject, and has taken care not to repeat the information given in them.

There is a very useful appendix, however, with hints and suggestions which will aid the reader in looking up works of reference upon this, one of the most interesting cities of the world. Pompeii, Capri, and other neighboring places are included in this work.

Cloth, gilt top, profusely illustrated with photogravures and half-tone engravings.

Two volumes, 8vo, boxed, net,.... $4.35. Postpaid..... $4.67
Same, three-quarter, crushed levant, boxed, net,.$8.70. Postpaid.. $9.05

MAUDE ADAMS.

By ACTON DAVIES.

A charming sketch of this popular actress by the brilliant critic of the New York *Evening Sun*. Mr. Davies writes in an unconventional but most interesting style, and this little book will be welcomed by lovers of the stage. With photogravure frontispiece and 24 half-tone engravings.

12mo, cloth, gilt top, net,..... $1.10. Postpaid.. ..... $1.18

THE BURGESS NONSENSE BOOK.

By GELETT BURGESS.

A collection of all of Mr. Burgess' nonsense verses and stories, which have appeared in The Lark and other publications, together with his quaint and original illustrations.

Square 4to, cloth, illustrated, net,..... $2.15 Postpaid..... $2.35

NEIGHBOURS OF FIELD, WOOD AND STREAM.

By MORTON GRINNELL.

A book on country life and manners, which possesses a real interest for country-dwellers or visitors. Its characters, however, are not men or women. Instead, it deals with the lives and habits of the wild creatures of the fields, swamps and forests within rifle-shot of most country houses, thus treating of nature as it exists all about us.

The natural history is accurate, and its facts are given so entertainingly that the reader follows the story, quite unconscious that he is being instructed. For the book's purposes, the birds, beasts, fish, etc., are given speech so that their actions and the motives that govern them are made vivid to the reader, and the characters become actual personalities.

The forty-five illustrations are from nature or from the author's specimens placed with their natural surroundings, and so become object lessons to the young naturalist.

Large 12mo, cloth, illustrated, net,... $1.30. Postpaid.. ..... $1.45

SOUTHERN WILD FLOWERS & TREES

By ALICE LOUNSBERRY.

Together with shrubs, vines, and various forms of growth found through the Mountains, the Middle District, and the Low Country of the South. Illustrated by Mrs. Ellis Rowan, with an Introduction by Chauncey D. Beadle, of the Biltmore Herbarium.

Upwards of 1,000 flowers are included, with a key, simply constructed, by which they may be located.

There are 16 colored plates, which show the beauty of the remarkable Southern flora, and 144 full-page engravings from pen-and-ink drawings, which aid greatly in their identification.

Size, 5½x8 inches, cloth, net,..... $3.68 Postpaid..... $3.82

NOTABLE WORKS OF FICTION.

THE MAKING OF A MARCHIONESS.

By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

A delightful novel in the author's most charming vein—a sort of society "fairy story" without fairies. The scene is laid in an English country house where an amiable English nobleman is the centre of matrimonial interest on the part of both the English and the Americans present.

It has been the aim of the publishers to manufacture this book in as perfect a manner as possible. It is handsomely illustrated, beautifully printed, and daintily bound.

12mo, cloth, gilt top, net, $1.10. Postpaid, $1.21

THE VICTORS.

ROBERT BARR'S MASTERPIECE.

The title of "The Victors," which is the most important work Mr. Barr has ever written, is taken from William L. Marcy's famous phrase, "to the victors belong the spoils." Mr. Barr's principal character is the political leader of his party in New York, and is a frank and unscrupulous exponent of the spoils system. Mr. Barr paints a realistic but absorbing picture of his hero's career as a "boss."

Another "live issue" treated by Mr. Barr is that of Christian Science.

12mo, cloth.....$1.50

THE SECRET ORCHARD.

By AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE.

A romance with a very dramatic plot. The scene is laid in a chateau, a short distance from Paris, and the leading character is the Duc de Cluny, a descendant of the royal Stuarts

The story, which deals with aristocratic Parisian life, has the unusual merit in that the interest in the plot increases steadily until the very end.

With four full-page illustrations by Charles D. Williams.

12mo, cloth, gilt top.....$1.50

FOR LOVE OR CROWN.

By ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT.

The heroine of this remarkable romance was the daughter of a grand duke of a small Saxon principality, and was the heir to the throne in the case of the death of her weak-minded brother.

Becoming engaged to a young Englishman, his efforts to protect her from the intrigues of the two political parties of the native principality, who wish to obtain possession of her person to further their own ends, furnish the basis for a most interesting and remarkable romance.

12mo, cloth, illustrated.....$1.50

THE TRAITOR'S WAY.

By S. LEVETT-YEATS.

A romantic novel, the scene of which is laid at the time of the terrible struggle between the Huguenots and the Catholics in France, just before the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

12mo, cloth.. .. ..$1.50

THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS.

By JOHN GRAHAM.

A striking novel, with a modern journalist as the hero. This is a most original work. Nothing like it has ever been done. It is evident, from the knowledge the author shows of his subject, that some well-known journalist is masquerading under the name of John Graham. He throws a lime-light upon what is commonly known as

"Yellow Journalism"

that will arouse a storm of comment and criticism.

12mo, cloth.. .. ..$1.50

THE STRIKING HOURS.

By EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

An interesting collection of strong stories. The scene is laid in Devonshire, as was that of the best of his novels, and the stories are written with all Mr. Phillpotts's remarkable power.

12mo, cloth, with frontispiece.....$1.50

FROM "THE TRAITOR'S WAY."

"'Quick!' I whispered, 'Open the door before she can do so herself.'"

Good Books for the Young

THE SNOW BABY.

By Josephine D. Peary.

A true story, yet a marvelous one, of the birth and infancy of Marie Ahnighito Peary, who was born near the North Pole, in a latitude farther north than that in which any other white child was ever born.

"The Great Night" into which she came, the strange surroundings, and the strange people are all described in a way that will interest a child keenly.

The book is profusely illustrated with great numbers of photographs taken by Lieutenant Peary, Mrs. Peary, and others with Peary Arctic Expedition, and is a most unique book.

THE SURPRISE BOOK.

By Nell K. McElhone.

Illustrated by Mrs. A. R. Wheelan. With 38 humorous half-tone engravings, with an appropriate verse for each. A book to delight and charm all young children.

Oblong 4to, cloth.....net, $1.30

WHAT SHALL WE DO NOW?

By E. V. and Elizabeth Lucas.

A book of suggestions for children's games and employments. Includes 200 indoor and outdoor games, walking and railway games, fines, seaside and country games, doll-house work, paper dolls, book-lovers, surprises, magic and cooking rules, etc.

Booklet of above books sent free on request. Any book sent postpaid on receipt of price. Complete catalogue sent free to any address on application.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY,

FROM "THE SECRET ORCHARD."

"'I've room to be misled by many customs regarding conditions,' said the Duke, in his low-toned voice."

NOTES AND NEWS.

LADY DILKE'S work on French art, mentioned last Saturday in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, will be brought out in this country through the Macmillan Company under the title "Decoration and Furniture." It contains sixteen photogravure plates and fifty-six half-tone reproductions, and is issued in imperial octavo. Lady Dilke sketches the evolution from the lordly style of the Galerie Gallery in the Hotel de Toulouse to the fragile elegance of later work as developed in the palace of the Elysée; in the rooms of the Princess de Soubise and the Cardinal de Rohan; in the royal apartments of Versailles and the Petit Trianon; in the hotels of Mlle. Guimard and Mlle. Duthe, and the boudoirs of Marie Antoinette and the Marquise de Serilly.

***

"The Portion of Labor," Mary E. Wilkins's new novel, will make its appearance from the press of Harper & Brothers early next week with illustrations by Jay Hambridge and A. I. Keller. The story is essentially a study of the development of character, the scene of which is laid in a manufacturing town in New England.

***

"The Quiberon Touch," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, comes from the press of Appleton & Co. this week. Besides the narrative of rough adventure which is softened by a tale of romantic love, which this author knows so well how to relate, the book deals with such important events in American history as the sea fight at Quiberon and the land battle at Quebec.

***

We have received the following note from Thoms Y. Crowell & Co., which speaks for itself: "We notice in a recent issue you mention a new translation of Tolstoi's 'Anna Karanena,' translated by Mrs. Garrett, as being the first translation from the original Russian. Kindly note that our twelve-volume edition of Tolstoi's complete works, which includes 'Anna Karanena,' published last year, was translated from the original Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole, and that a new edition of 'Karaena,' in three volumes, printed from these plates, is in press for immediate publication."

***

The title of the fourth volume of Nelson's Wall Street Library, now in press, is "The A B C of Banks and Banking," by George M. Coffin, ex-Controller of the United States Treasury, and at present President of a Wall Street bank. Preceding volumes in this series are Nelson's "A B C of Wall Street," Woodlock's "Anatomy of a Railroad Report and Ton-mile Cost," and Crump's "Theory of Stock Speculation."

***

Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," in three large volumes, with a topographical introduction by Austin Dobson, is in preparation by J. M. Dent & Co. of London. It will be edited by Arnold Glover, who will also contribute notes and index. In the illustrations, many of which have been selected by Mr. Dobson, an attempt will be made to insure a lasting record of the fast disappearing localities connected with Johnson and his time by means of a series of nearly 100 drawings by Herbert Railton, based on such localities as are still in existence and on old topographical engravings. The volumes will also be illustrated with a series of photogravure portraits of Johnson and his contemporaries. There will be a limited large paper edition, a special feature of which will be a series of thirty portraits of Boswell, Johnson, and other contemporaries reproduced in photogravure. McClure, Phillips & Co. have the American imprint of this work.

***

"A Maid of Venice" will be the title of Mr. Crawford's new novel which will be published this month by the Macmillan Company. The period of the story is the end of the fifteenth century, when the Queen of the Adriatic was nearing the time of her greatest splendor. The romantic episode with which the story deals is historically true, being taken from one of the old Venetian chronicles. The action and interest centre in the household of a master glassblower, a member of one of the most powerful Venetian trade corporations which had many rights and privileges.

***

"The Striking Hours" is the title of a new volume of short stories by Eden Phillpotts, author of "The Good Red Earth" and "Lying Prophets," which the Frederick A. Stokes Company will shortly publish. The scenes of the tales are laid in Devonshire, as are Mr. Philpotts's former novels, and the stories are written with all his usual power, which has already done much to make rural Devon familiar to Americans.

***

"Memoirs of William Byrd, 1674-1744," edited by John Spencer Barrett, is announced by Doubleday, Page & Co. The work will be set and printed by De Vinne. It is perhaps not too much to say that Byrd's writings form the raciest contribution to American letters antedating Benjamin Franklin. The collection, including his letters, has been carefully edited; and nowhere can be found a narrative of more interest to students of American society or one which throws more light upon the social life of his time than does this volume of "the most accomplished and wittiest Virginian of his time."

***

"Wagner at Bayreuth and the Festival Plays," by Francis Gerard, will shortly be produced in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. This work will contain illustrations and specially engraved portraits of Wagner, and all music lovers should be particularly interested in it.

***

Among the more serious contributions to The Theatre for October is an article called "The First Lady with the Camelias," being an account of how Mme. Doche came to play the now famous rôle of Camille, after it had been refused by every other actress of note in Paris. The article is illustrated by hitherto unpublished portraits of Mme. Doche, Charles Fechter, the first Armand, Alexandre Dumas fils, and others, besides a series of portraits of the most famous Camilles of the stage. The cover of this number of The Theatre is a portrait of E. H. Sothern as Richard Lovelace, done in nine colors. "Acting versus Elocution," revealing the shortcomings of some of our [illegible] October number, are particularly well produced; they include a full-page showing of John Drew and Ida Conquest in "The Second in Command," a full page representing the dormitory scene in "Liberty Hall," and another of "Don Cæsar's Return."

***

"Gloss and Gold," a new novel by James O. O'Duffy, which the J. B. Lippincott Company will publish shortly, owes its origin to a successful operation for appendicitis to which the author submitted himself. Finding that his physical condition prevented him from certain avocations to which he devoted a part of his time, he conceived the idea of employing his enforced inactivity in writing a novel on a theme which had suggested itself to him some time before—the case of a girl who makes a public confession of sin before the congregation of her church, and subsequently realizes that it was an act of egregious folly.

***

"Dragons of the Air," being an account of extinct flying reptiles, by H. G. Seeley of King's College, London, is being published by D. Appleton & Co. The pterodactyl, an infinitely more impressive dragon than the fabled beasts of antiquity or the Oriental conceptions, is practically recreated in this work. The account is of special interest and value to American readers, since Kansas has furnished the skeleton of the largest of the pterodactyls, and the Bad Lands and other portions of our country have provided some of the most remarkable discoveries of bygone monsters. As it is possible for readers of this book to consult collections of fossil vertebrates like those formed by Prof. Marsh at Yale, Prof. Cope at Philadelphia, the collection in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and others, the rehabilitation of ancient dragons of the air is invested with an additional interest.

***

The ninety-second annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to be held at Hartford, Conn., from Oct. 8 to 11, inclusive. The committees appointed to arrange all necessary details have issued a finely illustrated and attractively bound souvenir programme under the editorship of Mr. Charles Dexter Allen of Hartford, which is to be had at 25 cents per copy. The book contains provisional programmes for the various sessions of the annual meeting, the names of members of the various committees and lists of the officers of both the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and of the Woman's Board of Missions, Boston. This programme contains all sorts of valuable information as to transportation arrangements, entertainment of delegates, visitors' directory, points of interest, and list of churches. It also contains interesting short articles, such as "Historical Sketch of the Board," by the Rev. Charles H. Daniels, D. D.; "Hartford in History," by Williston Walker, D. D.; "Hartford of To-day," by the Rev. Willis De Loss Love; "Hartford Theological Seminary," by Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, D. D., and other shorter papers.

***

"On the Great Highway; or, The Wandering Adventures of a Special Correspondent" is the title of a new book of travel and observation by James Creelman, which the Lothrop Publishing Company is about to present. It covers a multitude of subjects, from the war scenes in the struggle between Japan and China to the Vatican and the country seat of Tolstoi, near Moscow. Probably not the least interesting feature of the book is the revelation of the inner methods employed by certain American papers to bring on the war with Spain, and Mr. Creelman allows the public to read a letter instructing him to sink a steamer in the Suez Canal in order to delay the Spanish fleet sent to attack Admiral Dewey, while in the following chapter he gives a vivid picture of the breathless charge of Chaffee's troops up the heights of El Caney, in which he himself was wounded.

***

The first evidence of Mr. Kipling's Summer work is the resumption of his "Just So" stories in the October Ladies' Home Journal, when the magazine prints the first of several of the author's stories which the editors have in hand. It is called "How the Leopard Got His Spots."

***

"The Giant's Gate" is the title of a new novel by Max Pemberton, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company will issue this Fall. The scenes are laid in the Franco and England of to-day. In Paris and London the reader has unfolded a panorama in which Mammon, patriotism, and nihilism struggle in a wild dream for empire.

***

"Two Treaties of Paris and the Supreme Court," by Sidney Webster, which Harper & Brothers are publishing this week, presents an outline of the course of authoritative opinion on the constitutional relations of the Federal Government—and especially the legislative powers of Congress—to acquire new territory. It is written with clearness, particularly on the points of difference in the opinions of Justices of the Supreme Court in insular cases.

***

The edition of "Lord Chesterfield's Letters to His Son," which is shortly to come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is edited by Charles Strachey and A. Calthrop. It contains in two volumes the complete text of the original publication with suitable notes.

***

"Confessions of a Young Man," by George Moore, is about to be brought out in a new American edition by Brentano's.

***

"Practical Life Work of Henry Drummond" is a concise and vigorous biography by one closely associated with Drummond during his life. The author's work is enriched with a preface by Hamilton W. Mable, in which is given a description of Drummond that will materially aid those who never came under the influence of that powerful personality in understanding to what the man owed his phenomenal success. The work will shortly be published by James Pott & Co.

Charles Scribner's Sons

In addition to three books advertised elsewhere in this paper, we have

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

The French Revolution and Religious Reform

By WILLIAM M. SLOANE

Professor of History at Columbia University and author of "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," etc.

PROFESSOR SLOANE'S new history considers the French Revolution from a point of view of special interest, and should occasion much comment.

The effort to find a normal and regular evolution in the French Revolution characterizes all recent studies of the epoch. But at a given moment the rate of the movement was so hastened that it seemed as if the entire structure of French society were falling in ruins. The explanation seems to lie in the passion for religious emancipation and the titanic struggle to throw off the ecclesiastical yoke.

The author has sought to outline the successive steps whereby the revolutionary governments sought the end so earnestly desired by the enlightened of all classes and to exhibit the retarding forces existing partly by foreign intervention, partly by the conservatism of the devout French who were adherents of the papacy, and partly by the fanaticism of unbelief.

$2.00 *net*, (postage 20 cents.)

The Laird's Luck, and Other Fireside Tales

By "Q" (A. T. Quiller-Couch)

A collection of eight characteristic stories in his best manner, and covering a wide range of mood. The stories are: The Laird's Luck—Three Men of Badajos—The Two Scouts—Midsummer Fires—Captain Dick and Captain Jacks—The Poisoned Ice—D'Arcet's Vengeance—Margery of Lawhibbet—Theobus of Halzaphron. $1.50.

First Across the Continent:

The Story of the Exploring Expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1803-4-5.

By NOAH BROOKS

With twenty-four full-page illustrations, including a frontispiece by F. C. YOHN, a study of a Grizzly by A. B. FROST, and four drawings by ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.

THE absorbing story of the famous Lewis and Clark exploration of the vast Northwestern Territory, acquired under the Louisiana purchase, is here compiled with the special view of interesting young readers though adults will also find it a thrilling and accurate history, told as fully as possible in the language of the heroic men who modestly penned the record of their own doings and observations. They were the first white men to cross the continent of America, the first to explore the valleys of the Upper Missouri, the Yellowstone and the Columbia and its tributaries.

$1.50 (postage 18 cents.)

The Story of Manhattan

By CHARLES HEMSTREET.

Author of "Nooks and Corners of Old New York." Abundantly and appropriately illustrated.

MR. HEMSTREET becomes in this charming young people's book the annalist as well as the antiquary of the city of his affections. He recounts its varied and picturesque history with a most sympathetic pen and his pictures of Colonial and Revolutionary times are as quaint and captivating as the subject itself.

$1.00 *net* (postage 12 cents.)

Charles Scribner's Sons

The Sign of the Prophet.

A charming tale of the War of 1812, which has much to do with the great Indian Chief

TECUMSEH,

and his one-eyed brother, the beloved Prophet of the Shawnee tribe,

TENSKWATAWA,

and the popular Governor of Indiana Territory,

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON

Full of rapid action and brave deeds, with one of the most lovable heroines of modern fiction.

By Dr. JAMES BALL NAYLOR, who is Without A Rival in his vivid, realistic pen-pictures of village life.

RALPH MARLOWE,

The great Ohio novel, whose plot is laid in the rural districts of the Buckeye State, is now in its

50th Thousand.

A book in which are happily blended the humorous and pathetic.

"We find it refreshing to run across such books as 'Ralph Marlowe.'"—Atlanta Constitution.

"An extraordinary good novel."—Minneapolis Journal.

FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.
PUBLISHED BY
THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

CAPITAL WANTED.

$500 to $1,000 wanted at once in Publishing business just starting. Quick returns certain. Principals only Address "ART K.," Box 176, Times Office.

The STORY of SARAH

A Very Good Story

Books bought in Davis' Bookstore, 35 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

OCT 10

1901

The Newest Books in Every Field

All Net Books
Postage Extra

HISTORY—BIOGRAPHY.

The True Thomas Jefferson By WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS
A masterly biography of Jefferson, estimating him both as publicist and citizen.
Illustrated. Cloth, $2.00, net; half levant, $5.00, net.

Lives of English Saints By CARDINAL JOHN HENRY NEWMAN
6 Volumes, Cloth, $12.00, net.

Women and Men of the French Renaissance By EDITH SICHEL
8vo, Cloth, $3.50, net.

History of Jesuits in England By E. L. TAUNTON
Illustrated. Cloth, $3.75, net.

Boswell's Johnson *100 Selected Plates. 6 Volumes, Cloth, $12.00, net.*

Washington: the Capital City By RUFUS ROCKWELL WILSON
Its story, and the story of the men who have made it and the Nation.
2 Volumes. Illustrated. Cloth, $3.50, net; half levant, $7.50, net.

Millionaires and Kings of Enterprise By JAMES BURNLEY
Illustrated. Cloth, $6 00, net.

Old Dutch Towns By W. W. J. TUIN & W. O. J. NIEUWENKAMP
Many Woodcuts. Royal 8vo. Cloth, $5.00, net.

The Theatre—Its Development in France and England and History of Its Origin. By CHARLES HASTINGS
Cloth, $3.00, net.

The Diamond Necklace By F. FUNCK-BRENTANO
The true story of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan.
Illustrated. Cloth, $1.50.

NEW AND FINE EDITIONS

Twelfth Night Volume VIII. Variorum Edition. Edited by Dr. Horace Howard Furness.
Royal 8vo, $4.00.

Barabbas By Marie Corelli Limited Edition. Illustrated with photogravures by Goupil of Paris.
Cloth, $3.50, net. With frontispiece in colors, $4.00, net.

The Temple Bible Uniform with the Famous Temple Classic. Each book in charge of a special Editor. Frontispieces by great English artists.
24 volumes—16mo, Cloth, 40c, net, per volume; limp leather, 60c. net, per volume.

George Eliot's Novels New Library Edition In Ten Volumes. One volume each month.
8vo, Cloth, $2.50, net, per volume.

Shakespeare New Century Edition Printed from New Plates. Forty illustrations in color by the foremost living artists.
20 volumes. Cloth, $25.00; three-quarters morocco, $50.00, net.

Richardson's Novels New Edition Reprinted from Edition of 1811. Twenty volumes. Illustrated.
Cloth, $20.00; half morocco, $50.00, net.

Ainsworth's Novels New Edition A New Edition in twenty volumes. Published in connection with Gibbings & Co., London.
Cloth, $20.00.

The Holly Tree and Seven Poor Travellers An inviting binding of Dickens's two stories. With photogravure and text illustrations.
Cloth, $1.50, net.

Boswell's Johnson With one hundred specially fine plates.
6 volumes, Cloth, $12.00, net.

Sintram and His Companions A New Translation by A. M. Richards, and illustrated by Anna Richards.
16mo, Cloth, $1.25, net.

ESSAY—POETRY—TRAVEL

King James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland A Volume of hitherto Unpublished Autograph Works. Edited by Robert S. Rait, Fellow of New College, Oxford. With Collotype Reproductions of Autograph Folios and a hitherto Unpublished Portrait of the King. *25 numbered copies for sale in America, $15.00, net.*

Music and Its Masters O. B. Boise, the Berlin authority, tells the story of the relations of six great musicians and their work. Illustrated. *Cloth, $1.50 net.*

Unto You, Young Women By Archdeacon Sinclair. Companion volume to the very popular "Unto You, Young Men." *Cloth, $1.00 net.*

Essays of C. A. Sainte-Beuve Edited, with a Critical Memoir, by William Sharp. Numerous Portraits. *3 volumes, cloth, $3.75; half morocco, $7.50.*

Through Persia on a Side-Saddle By Ella C. Sykes. Eight full-page illustrations and a map. *A New and Revised Edition.* *Cloth, $2.00 net.*

THE NEW NOVELS

—A novel of society—
GLASS AND GOLD
By J. O'C. DUFFY.
$1.50.

—A story of adventure—
THE LOVER FUGITIVES
By JOHN FINNEMORE.
$1.50. Frontispiece.

—Of Huguenot life—
BECAUSE of CONSCIENCE
By AMY E. BLANCHARD.
$1.50. Frontispiece.

—A tale of mystery—
FAREWELL NIKOLA
By GUY BOOTHBY.
$1.50. Illustrated.

—A sweet, strong love story—
THE HERB OF GRACE
By ROSE N. CAREY.
$1.25.

—A clever story of smart life—
The LIFTING of a FINGER
By I. B. ROBERTS.
$1.25.

—A fascinating story of Quaker life—
DOROTHY FOX
By LOUISA PARR.
$1.25.

—A crisp English story—
THE PRICE OF A WIFE
By J. S. WINTER.
$1.25.

All net

Publishers J.B. Lippincott Company Philadelphia

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

Prof. Paton's Volume on Their Early History.*

ORIENTAL students will welcome a thoroughly intelligent digest of the scattered and practically inaccessible knowledge concerning ancient Syria and Palestine, which is so full of interest and so hard to come at for one not a specialist and polyglot. An analysis of the fifteen pages of bibliography which follows Prof. Paton's introductory chapter shows that its literature is in every modern language, and that even for the verification of the contents of so convenient and readable a volume as this, immense research was necessary. For such research Prof. Paton is eminently qualified. He is a linguist of varied accomplishments, and with the single exception of matters pertaining strictly to Egyptology, his knowledge is all at first hand.

In this fascinating compendium of what is now accepted by advanced students as the nearest possible approximation to the truth of the early history of a section of the East which is of peculiar and permanent interest to every well-informed person, Prof. Paton has avoided the quality characteristic of too many books on Palestine and the Holy Land, which consists in treating monumental material merely as an apology for the Old Testament, and of giving to that invaluable but extremely fragmentary and somewhat distorted compendium of ancient literature an undue importance as a source of exact historical information. He has treated it merely as one of many sources, and has not permitted his reverence for this portion of the Scripture to mislead him as to its somewhat limited historical value. Indeed, he has submitted it to just the same impartial criticism as other historical records, and makes it appear very clearly that the history of Israel is, after all, only a small part—a very small part—of the history of the ancient Orient. To understand it, and give it the value which belongs to it is possible only when it is considered as part of the whole. It requires some courage in one educated in Princeton Theological Seminary to thus subordinate Israel to its true place, historically, among the peoples of the East, and to weigh the statements of an "inerrant" record to prove or correct them by comparison with data which have no claim to inspiration and are valuable chiefly because contemporaneous; but Princeton has given birth to a good deal of that sort of courage of late years among its alumni, perhaps in illustration of the law of physics which discovers in the recovery of the compressed spring the mechanical equivalent of the force required to compress it.

An examination of Prof. Paton's bibliography shows that while there are many books on Palestine, and some very good ones, there are none on Syria, as a whole, and not until Syrian history is completely comprehended can that of a fragment of its considerable territory be properly understood. In Babylonian geography Suri, or Syria, meant Northern Mesopotamia and the adjacent districts of the Armenian and Taurus mountain chains. In Greek and Roman times it came to designate the district bounded by the Taurus, the Euphrates, the Syrian Desert, Egypt, and the Mediterranean. For satisfactory reasons Prof. Paton prefers to treat it as two countries, limiting Syria to the district between the Taurus and Mount Hermon, and applying to the remaining portion of the East Mediterranean Coast the name Palestine. One reason for this is that from time immemorial the northern and southern portions of this district were inhabited by peoples of entirely different races, having nothing in common. The purpose of the author is to trace the history of the west Semitic nations from the earliest times to the establishment of the Persian Empire, which is the second period of Oriental history. Until recently the only history of Syria and Palestine was that found in the Old Testament, but since the discoveries of the French at Telloh and of Americans at Nippur, and the finding of the Tell-el-Amarna letters, a flood of light has been thrown upon the history of these lands for 2,000 years before the beginning of authentic Old Testament history. Besides, a multitude of later monuments have made it possible to reread the Old Testament books, and gain therefrom an entirely new conception of their fragmentary and frequently incoherent records. The results of these investigations are widely scattered in treatises in many languages, where they are quite inaccessible to the general reader, and there is no work of a strictly scientific character in English in which they are summarized. The nearest approach to a history of Syria is found in the large histories of the ancient Orient. Of these only McCurdy, Krall, and Maspero are reasonably complete and up to date. Krall is merely a dry compendium for reference in German; the first volume of McCurdy is already antiquated, and demands revision in the light of knowledge gained since it was written, and Maspero is in three ponderous volumes, too long and too expensive for the general reader. As a profound student and an original investigator, Prof. Paton was eminently qualified to undertake the task of filling this gap in historical literature, and has discreetly culled from Babylonian, Egyptian, Hebrew, Assyrian, and other sources all that is now known of the history of ancient Syria and Palestine.

It is impossible that such a work, by an author at once capable, conscientious, and possessed of the courage of his convictions, for fourteen years a specialist in Old Testament criticism, could avoid containing material calculated to invite rather sharp criticism from old school professors of apologetics to whom everything which savors of the higher criticism is essentially heretical. The careful reader will note that Prof. Paton's views concerning the patriarchs, and relative to the origin of Israel, are not at all in harmony with the traditional views regarded as orthodox. A striking illustration of the lack of coincidence between the modern scholarly reading of the Old Testament and the traditional notions which are still taught as historical truths was furnished in the International Series Sunday School lesson for Sept. 29, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, the 28th. In that lesson Abram and Abraham are badly mixed up, or rather treated as one and the same person. Prof. Paton shows very clearly that the passages in Genesis which are supposed to identify these two persons as one are lacking in historical verity. He maintains the contention that Abram was an Amorite hero, of the region of Hebron, a puissant warrior and a vassal of the Amorite priest-king, Melchizedek. Abraham is quite another and much subsequent person, who has the reputation of being the assumed father of the Hebrews and a group of allied peoples. As interesting and instructive an example of the difference between the old and the new readings of Old Testament history as could be found will be had in reading the international lesson referred to and comparing it with the analysis of accepted records contained in Prof. Paton's chapter on the Amoritic migration.

Those with whom the accepted chronology is almost as much a matter of faith as the definitions of the Westminster Shorter Catechism will also find material for controversy in the low dating of the early Babylonian Kings. In this the author appears to have followed the conclusions of Lehman, which the well informed will agree with him in regarding as the most self-consistent and logical of any which have yet appeared. The "pounding" his chronology is likely to receive from Princeton and possibly one or two other Presbyterian universities will not be likely to detract from its usefulness as a convenient and acceptable textbook in the progressive seminaries.

The main divisions of the book deal with the earliest known inhabitants of Syria and Palestine, the Babylonian supremacy from 3200 to 2500 B C.; the Amoritic migration, covering the period from 2500 to 2230; the rule of the City of Babylon, carrying the date forward to 1700; the period of the Canaanitish migration, 1700 to 1553; the Egyptian supremacy, 1553 to 1392; the Hittite and Aramaean migration, from 1392 to 1376; the rise of the Aramaean nations, culminating in 1160, the periods of the Hebrew Judges and the early Hebrew Kings, running to 1020; the advance of Assyria, covering the period to 754, which included the Golden Age of Israel under Uzziah and Jeroboam; the period of Assyrian supremacy, from 745 to 625, and that of the new Babylonian supremacy, which closed with an almost complete disintegration of the nations which had their beginnings in the Aramaean migration. The new States which came into existence under the stimulus of Persia first and afterward of Greece belong, as the author says, not to the ancient, but to the mediaeval period of the history of Syria and Palestine.

The book is admirable in matter and in form. It is of fascinating interest throughout for the reader with a wholesome taste for reading of high scientific value in popular style, and especially for the reader who desires to be put in touch with the results of research, exploration, and critical investigation without the labor of sifting and comparing the writings of a hundred authors in more or less perfect agreement as to the main facts, but widely differing as to details of no great general interest. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the author for his citation of original authorities and records, the copious bibliography which represents an immense amount of research, and an index which could not be improved for convenience. I learn with pleasure that Prof. Paton has been invited to collaborate with Prof. Craig in editing the succeeding volumes of the series of which this is an important unit.

JAMES C. BAYLES, Ph. D.

*THE EARLY HISTORY OF SYRIA AND PALESTINE. No. VIII. of "The Semitic Series." By Lewis B. Paton, Ph. D. With Maps. Pp. 302. 8vo. Cloth. 1901. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Virginia's Constitution.*

In the first half of this work are given facts and dates of value. The volume throws new light upon Virginia's relation to slavery and the slave question, and proves conclusively that the great men of that State were in the main in favor of manumission long ago. Appended will be found a copy of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution and a copy of the Bill of Rights, of 1776, (George Mason of Gunston Hall, author,) a political document that is regarded by many as second in importance only to the Declaration of Independence itself. The author lives in Alexandria, Va. She is not unknown as a writer, having published a few years since "The Governors of Virginia," a valuable historical work, besides many sketches of Colonial and plantation life.

*A FEW NOTES UPON THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLONY TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Margaret Vowell Smith. 16mo. Glens Falls Publishing Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.

A. C. McClurg & Co. Publishers

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT, 1901.

NEW WORKS OF FICTION.

Published Sept. 21. 2d Edition Ready.

A New Story by Georg Horton

THE TEMPTING OF FATHER ANTHONY

By GEORGE HORTON, author of "Like Another Helen," etc. With six full-page illustrations. 12mo, pp. 246, $1.25.

The love story of a young Greek priest.

A Book of Unusual Interest

LADY LEE

And Other Animal Stories. By HERMON LEE ENSIGN. With eighteen full-page photogravure plates from original drawings by Hambidge, Klepper, Beard and Drake. Large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 256, $3.

Lady Lee is the story of a beautiful horse.

A Love Idyll of Rare Charm

NANNA

A Story of Danish Love. By HOLGER DRACHMANN, rewritten in English by FRANCIS F. BROWNE. 16mo, pp. 208, $1.00.

The latest volume in "Tales from Foreign Lands."

In Khaki in Two Lands

JUELL DEMMING

By ALBERT L. LAWRENCE. 12mo, pp. 334, $1.25.

The adventures of an Anglo-Saxon in Cuba and South Africa.

Lincoln and Anne Rutledge

LINCOLN'S FIRST LOVE

By CARRIE DOUGLAS WRIGHT. 16mo, $1.

Told in a delicate and sympathetic manner.

A Civil War Romance

FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA

By BYRON A. DUNN, author of "General Nelson's Scout," "On General Thomas's Staff," and "Battling for Atlanta." Illus., 12mo, pp. 408, $1.25.

The latest volume in the popular "Young Kentuckians Series."

Strong and Absorbing

JUSTICE TO THE WOMAN

By BERNIE BABCOCK. 12mo, pp. 373, $1.25.

A story involving a problem old as human life.

A Delicate and Touching Story

AS A FALLING STAR

By ELEANOR GAYLORD PHELPS. With frontispiece, decorative embellishments in the text and dainty cover design, 12mo, pp. 100, $1.00.

This little sketch teaches a beautiful lesson.

By a New Author

THE BATTLE INVISIBLE

By ELEANOR C. REED. 12mo, pp. 330, $1.25.

Clever and interesting stories of farm and country life.

A Dashing "Cloak and Sword" Romance

A PARFIT GENTIL KNIGHT

By CHARLTON ANDREWS. With twelve full-page illustrations and a striking cover design. 12mo, pp. 400, $1.50.

Catholics and Huguenots—fighting and chivalry.

A Tale of Colonial Massachusetts

ANNE SCARLETT

By MARY IMLAY TAYLOR, author of "On the Red Staircase," etc. 12mo, pp. 350, $1.25.

The days of Cotton Mather vividly portrayed.

Political and Country Life

TENNESSEE SKETCHES

By LOUISE PRESTON LOONEY. 16mo, pp. 321, $1.00.

Character drawing and local color from the South.

New and Pleasing Verses

AT THE SIGN OF THE GINGER JAR

Some Verses Gay and Grave. By R. C. ROSE. 16mo, pp. 185, $1.00 net.

Clever poems by a Chicago newspaper man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Connoisseur

RUGS, ORIENTAL, OCCIDENTAL,

Ancient and Modern. A Book for Ready Reference. By ROSA BELLE HOLT. With thirty full-page plates, twelve in the finest colortype process, and a map of the Orient. Large 4to, pp. 195, gilt top, deckle edges, unique cover design, $5.00 net.

*** *Edition de Luxe. 100 copies, on handmade paper, elegantly bound, $10.00 net.*

A thorough, complete, and compact reference book.

A Sumptuous Gift Book

AD ASTRA

Being Selections from Dante, with Decorative and Illustrative Designs by MARGARET and HELEN M. ARMSTRONG. Large 4to, in two colors, $2.50 net.

*** *Edition de Luxe. 100 copies, on Japanese vellum $ 10 net.*

Artistic work of remarkable beauty and value.

Complete to Date

HENRIK IBSEN.

1828—1901. A Critical Biography. By HENRIK JAEGER. Translated by WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE. With an additional chapter by Mr. Payne covering the period from 1888 to date. With a photogravure frontispiece from a new portrait of Ibsen, and other illustrations. 12mo, pp. 315, $1.50 net.

The most authoritative biography of Ibsen.

Instructive and Entertaining

WORD AND PHRASE

True and False Use in English. By JOSEPH FITZGERALD. 12mo, pp. 200, $1.25 net.

A novel treatment of many vexing points of English.

Comprehensive, Readable, and Scholarly

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN VERSE

By JAMES L. ONDERDONK. 12mo, pp. 393, $1.25 net.

From the Colonial period to the end of the nineteenth century.

SIX NEW JUVENILES.

SWEDISH FAIRY TALES

By ANNA WAHLENBERG; translated by Axel Wahlenberg. Charmingly illustrated by Helen M. Armstrong. Small 4to, pp. 150, $1.00 net.

Strongly suggesting Hans Christian Andersen.

From East African Folk Lore

ZANZIBAR TALES

Told by the Natives of the East Coast of Africa. Freely translated from the original by GEORGE W. BATEMAN. Illus., 12mo, pp. 160, $1.00 net.

Quaint tales of animals endowed with human ways.

Miss Bouvet's Latest Book

BERNARDO AND LAURETTE

Being the Story of Two Little People of the Alps. By MARGUERITE BOUVET; author of "Sweet William," etc. Illustrated by Helen M. Armstrong. Small 4to, pp. 150, $1.00 net.

The adventures of two children from Alsace to Savoy.

A Huguenot Romance for Young Readers

MARGOT,
The Court Shoemaker's Daughter

By MILLICENT E. MANN. Illustrated, small 4to, pp. 200, $1.00 net.

Depicts her escape from France and refuge in America.

Wholesome and Diverting

STORIES OF ENCHANTMENT

By JANE PENTZER MYERS. Illustrated, small 4to, pp. 150, $1.00 net.

Twelve charming fairy stories for children.

By Author "Widow O'Callaghan's Boys"

MAGGIE McLANEHAN

By GULIELMA ZOLLINGER, author of "The Widow O'Callaghan's Boys." Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 300, $1.00 net.

An unusually bright and cheerful story.

*** For Sale by all Booksellers, or by

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO.

NOW READY! SECOND EDITION!

THE THEATRE

(FOR OCTOBER)

Enlarged in Size! More Pictures! More Reading Matter!

PICTORIAL REVIEW OF ALL THE NEW PLAYS!

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

"Acting versus Elocution." (Illustrated).
"The First Lady with the Camelias." (Illustrated.)
"William McKinley.—A Player's Tribute," by Bertha Galland.

Superb Portrait in Ten Colors of E. H. SOTHERN as "Richard Lovelace."

Forty Superb Full-Page Plates and Portraits.

"*Crowded with things of special interest to theatregoers.*"—N. Y. HERALD
"*Occupies a unique position among the best monthly magazines.*"—N. Y. JOURNAL
"Invaluable as a record both to the student and lover of the drama."—MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.

$2.50 a Year. Single Copies, 25 Cents.

AT ALL DEALERS OR FROM THE PUBLISHERS.

MEYER BROS. & CO., 26 W. 33d St., N. Y. City.

OCT

1901

All at $1.50

Bodley Head Fiction

All at $1.50

Tenth Thousand

GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S New Book

THE ARISTOCRATS

"The wittiest woman in England or out of it."—The Boston Times.
"One of the cleverest books of the year."—The Bookman.
"Clever and entertaining. . . . . This gay volume is written by someone with a pretty wit, an eye for scenery, and a quick mind to grasp natural as well as individual characteristics. Her investigations into the American character are acute as well as amusing."—London Times.

By the same author — Thirtieth Thousand

SENATOR NORTH

"Mrs. Atherton is capable of dramatic situations of tremendous intensity."—Chicago Times-Herald.
"A book that every American . . . should read."—Town Topics.
"Extremely clever novel."—Buffalo Commercial.

Sixtieth Thousand

ELINOR GLYN'S

The Visits of Elizabeth

"An adorable maiden . . . . a clever book . . . . a boon."—N. Y. Tribune.
"A lot of brains went to her making."—N. Y. Sun.
"Heartily welcome."—Mail and Express.

The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth

75 cents

"The little volume is clever."—Chicago Evening Post.
"As entertaining as a first-class society novel."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Eighteenth Thousand

THE COLUMN By CHARLES MARRIOTT

"Undoubtedly clever."—London Speaker.
"Striking novel."—Baltimore Sun.
"A pretty book."—Jeanette L. Gilder in New York Journal.

They That Took the Sword

By NATHANIEL STEPHENSON

"Carefully written."—Chicago Evening Post.
"Mr. Stephenson's style is fresh and good."—New York Times.
"Nathaniel Stephenson does for Cincinnati what Winston Churchill did for St. Louis."—Louisville Times.

Eightieth Thousand

The Cardinal's Snuff-Box

By HENRY HARLAND

"Charming love story."—North American.
"A work of art."—London World.
"One of the most refreshing love stories of modern fiction."—Boston Herald.

Casting of Nets By RICHARD BAGOT

"A novel of unquestionable strength, written by a skilled hand."—Mail and Express.
"'Casting of Nets' gives conclusive proof that its author is capable of unusually fine work."—New York Times.

SEVERANCE

A novel by THOMAS COBB, author of "Mr. Passingham," "Carpet Courtship," etc. To be published October 10th.

THE USURPER

By W. J. LOCKE
Published October 24th

MR. LANE confidently predicts that in **"THE USURPER"** MR. LOCKE has written the great book for which the readers of **"DERELICTS," "IDOLS,"** and **"THE WHITE DOVE"** have been prepared. It will place MR. LOCKE in the front rank of English Novelists and by its broad humanity, its pathos and humor it will undoubtedly appeal to and hold the American and English world of readers.

MEN AND LETTERS

BY HERBERT PAUL.
Crown 8vo, $1.50 net.

CONTENTS:

The Classical Poems of Tennyson—Matthew Arnold's Letters—The Decay of Classical Quotation—Sterne—Gibbon's Life and Letters—The Victorian Novel—The Philosophical Radicals—The Art of Letter-Writing—The Great Tractarian—The Father of Letters—The Prince of Journalists—Macaulay and His Critics—The Autocrat of the Dinner-Table.

"A BRILLIANT ESSAYIST."

Fourth Thousand

"The cleverness, the wit, the scholarship of Mr. Paul sparkle and scintillate in every page."—MAIL AND EXPRESS.

"Mr. Paul's work as an essayist is extremely satisfying."—N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

"A series of delightful literary essays."—ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

"The book is full of good things."—THE LONDON SPECTATOR.

Some Fall Announcements.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

JANE AUSTEN: HER HOMES AND HER FRIENDS. By CONSTANCE HILL. With numerous illustrations by Ellen G. Hill. Together with Photogravure Portraits, &c. Demy 8vo, gilt top, $6.00 *net*.

POETS OF A YOUNGER GENERATION. By WILLIAM ARCHER. With 33 full-page portraits from woodcuts by Robert Bryden. Demy 8vo, gilt top, $6.00 *net*.

THE WESSEX OF THOMAS HARDY. By BERTRAM WINDLE, F. R. S. With upward of 100 illustrations and maps by Edmund H. New. Demy 8vo, gilt top, $6.00 *net*.

ANCIENT ROYAL PALACES IN AND NEAR LONDON. 24 full-page lithographs by T. R. WAY. With descriptive notes by FREDERIC CHAPMAN. Demy 4to, $6.00 *net*.

THOMAS WOLSEY: LEGATE AND REFORMER. By Rev. ETHELRED L. TAUNTON. Author of "The Jesuits in England" With photogravure portraits, lithographs, &c. Demy 8vo, $5.00 *net*.

KING MONMOUTH: Being a History of the Career of James Scott, "The Protestant Duke," by ALLAN FEA, author of "The Flight of the King," with 14 photogravure portraits and over 80 illustrations by the author. Demy 8vo, $6.00 *net*.

POETRY.

NEW POEMS. By THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON, author of "Aylwin." Crown 8vo, $1.50 *net*.

LATER POEMS. By ALICE MEYNELL. Uniform with "Poems." Fcap 8vo, $1.00 *net*.

HORACE AT CAMBRIDGE. By OWEN SEAMAN. 12mo, $1.25 *net*.

POEMS. By LADY MARGARET SACKVILLE. 12mo, $1.25 *net*.

ANNI FUGACES. By R. C. LEHMANN. 12mo. $1.25 *net*.

DEIRDRE WED, AND OTHER POEMS. By HERBERT FRENCH. Crown 8vo, $1.25 *net*.

QUEEN VICTORIA, AND OTHER POEMS. By RICHARD GARNETT, C.B. Fcap 8vo, $1.25 *net*.

QUEENS' CHRONICLES, AND OTHER POEMS. By STEPHEN GWYNN. Crown 8vo, $1.25 *net*.

CASA GUIDI WINDOWS. By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. With an introduction by A. Mary F. Robinson (Madame Duclaux), and a photogravure frontispiece. Fcap 8vo, $1.00 *net*.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONGS. With 11 full-page illustrations, a cover design and ornaments by HENRY OSPOVAT. Imp. 16mo. Uniform with "Shakespeare's Sonnets." Cloth, $1.25 *net*; paste grain, $1.50 *net*.

OMAR KHAYYAM. By EDWARD FITZ GERALD. With introduction by F. B. Money Coutts, and illustrated by Herbert Cole. Vellum. Limited to 350 copies. Only 100 for America. $5.00 *net*.

NATURE AND GARDENING BOOKS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. By GILBERT WHITE. Edited by GRANT ALLEN. With nearly 200 illustrations by Edmund H. New. Crown 8vo, $1.75 *net*.
N. B.—A new and cheaper edition of this famous book.

FLOWERS AND GARDENS. By FORBES WATSON. Edited with an introduction by the Rev. CANON ELLACOMBE. With a portrait of the author. Crown 8vo. $1.50 *net*.

FROM THE HEART OF THE ROSE. By HELEN MILLMAN, author of "In the Garden of Peace" and "Outside the Garden," etc. Letters on things natural, things serious, things frivolous. With photogravure portrait of G. F. Watts, R. A. Crown 8vo $1.50 *net*.

CHRONICLES OF A CORNISH GARDEN. By HARRY ROBERTS. With 7 illustrations by F. L. B. Griggs. Crown 8vo. $1.25 *net*.

OF GARDENS. An essay by FRANCIS LORD BACON. With an introduction by HELEN MILLMAN. Frontispiece and cover designed by EDMUND H. NEW. 16mo, $1.00 *net*.

GARDEN-CRAFT OLD AND NEW. By JOHN D. SEDDING. With 9 illustrations. Demy 8vo, gilt top, $2.50 *net*.

HANDBOOKS OF PRACTICAL GARDENING. Under the general editorship of HARRY ROBERTS. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, each $1.00 *net*.

Vol. I. **The Book of Asparagus.** With sections also on Celery, Salsify, Scorzonera, and Seakale. By CHARLES ILOTT, F.R.H.S., Lecturer on Horticulture to the Cornwall County Council. Together with a chapter on their Cooking and Preparation for the Table by the Editor.

Vol. II. **The Book of The Greenhouse.** With a special chapter on the little Town Greenhouse. By J. C. TALLACK, F.R.H.S., Head Gardener at Shipley Hall.

Vol. III. **The Book of The Grape.** By H. W. WARD, F.R.H.S.

Vol. IV. **The Book of Old-Fashioned Flowers.** By HARRY ROBERTS, author of "The Chronicles of a Cornish Garden."

BOOKS FOR AND ABOUT CHILDREN.

WALTER CRANE'S GOODY TWO SHOES PICTURE BOOKS. Three new volumes. 4to, 25 cents each.

I. Goody Two Shoes.
II. Aladdin.
III. The Yellow Dwarf.

**** The three parts in one volume. Cloth. Price, $1.25.

ROUND THE WORLD TO WYMPLAND. By EVELYN SHARP, author of "Wymps," "All the Way to Fairyland," etc. With numerous illustrations and a cover design by Alice B. Woodward. Crown 8vo, $1.25.

THE FIELD OF CLOVER. Fairy Tales. With illustrations by author on wood. By LAURENCE HOUSMAN. Crown 8vo, $1.50.
New volume by author of Englishwoman's Love Letters.

THE WORLD'S DELIGHT. By MARY J. H. SERINE. Crown 8vo, $1.50.
A book about children in the manner of "The Golden Age."

TWELVE ALLEGORIES. By KATHLEEN HAYDN GREEN. 8vo. $1.25 *net*.
By the Lady Mayoress of London.

P. S.—Mr. Lane proposes on another occasion to disclose some particulars of "Bodley Head" Love-affairs of much interest to the public.

JOHN LANE, Bodley Head, 67 5th Ave., New York.

"UNCLE TOM."

Henry Vizetelly's Account of the Bringing Out of the First English Edition.

IT must have been in April, 1852, that I brought out in conjunction with Salisbury, the printer, and Clarke, who bound the volumes, the first edition published in England of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's world-famous romance, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A year or two ago I found it necessary to tell the history of this reprint in a letter to The Literary World, the principal passages of which may here be quoted:

"I fail to see that any particular honor or merit is due to the person who first introduced 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' to the English public; still it may be as well to correct the mistatements contained in the letter you have published signed Charles M. Clarke, who, if born at the time the incidents occurred, of which he speaks so positively from his own personal knowledge, could only have been a baby in long clothes, or, at most, a little boy in knickerbockers.

"The true circumstances connected with the issue of the English reprint of the book are these: In the first place, no advance copy of the work was submitted to any London publisher; but Mr. Bogue received an ordinary copy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' from a young man in Putnam's New York house, accompanied by a letter stating that the book was selling rapidly in the States, and suggesting that Mr. Bogue should reprint it and send him a trifle for his pains. Mr. Bogue, however, not caring to embark in cheap reprints of American authors, offered me the work for my series of 'Readable Books.'

"The American edition of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' being in two stout volumes, I hesitated to run the risk of issuing the work at a shilling, and while I was considering what to do with it I received a visit from Messrs. Salisbury and Clarke, who, being well aware of the great success of the Readable Books Series, were constantly bothering me to suggest some further literary venture, which would provide work for their establishments and might be undertaken in partnership. To get rid of their importunities, I offered them to join with me in reprinting 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and it was agreed to produce an edition of the book on shares, each of us being responsible for a third of the cost.

"Mrs. Stowe's second title, 'Life Among the Lowly,' was changed by me to 'Negro Life in the Slave States of America,' and a writer, then little known, but who is now widely appreciated, both as journalist and essayist, wrote a preface to the work for the modest sum of 2 guineas. The book was printed crown octavo size, and the price was half a crown.

"Although well advertised, the volume—of which 2,500 copies had been printed—proved a failure, but a rather singular circumstance contributed to its eventual success. In the Readable Books Series I had reprinted Curtis's 'Nile Notes,' much to the annoyance of Mr. Richard Bentley, who had a half-guinea edition of the work. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' being advertised with both my own and Clarke's imprint, Mr. Bentley, by way of retaliation against me, I imagine, announced a shilling edition of the book.

With a view of checkmating him, I had a cover printed with 'Price one shilling' on it, and got Clarke to do up a copy of our edition in paper boards, trimming it as near to a foolscap octavo as could be managed. I then sent the volume to Mr. Bentley, with my compliments, and a notification that the accompanying shilling edition of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was on the eve of publication. This induced Mr. Bentley to hold his hand; and as there was scarcely any sale for the book at half a crown in cloth, it was determined to work off the remaining sheets in paper boards at a shilling.

"Shortly after this had been decided upon I went abroad with Mr. Birket Foster, and was absent for two or three months. On my return I found that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' had been and still was the book which everybody was reading and talking about. After a reasonable delay I applied to Clarke for an account of the sales, when he referred me to Salisbury and Mr. S. O. Beeton, who, in the interim had joined Clarke and Salisbury in partnership.

These gentlemen laughed at the idea of my asking for an account, told me that during my absence abroad they had paid my clerk for the work I had done in connection with the volume, and had also repaid to him the £5 which had been forwarded to Putnam's young man, and that they declined to recognize me any further in the matter.

"I made short work of this impudent repudiation, told them I would give them a few hours to decide what they would do, but that if I did not receive a satisfactory proposal by noon, next day, I would at once file a bill in Chancery for an account.

At 11 o'clock the following morning, Mr. S. O. Beeton called upon me, and offered me first £200, and then £300, provided I would waive an account. I replied that the extremest sum I had ever hoped to make out of my share of the 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' reprint was £500, and that after the dishonorable way in which I had been treated, I was determined not to accept a penny less. Before the day expired I received the acceptances of Clarke, Salisbury and Beeton for the sum in question, and my connection with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' thereupon ceased."

HENRY VIZETELLY.

Prof. Gilbert's Book on Christ.*

It will be remembered that some two years ago Prof. Gilbert had charges of heresy brought against him on account of opinions expressed in a book then recently published, "The Revelation of Jesus." "The charges affected his views of the personality of Jesus, more especially his pre-existence, yet not so much his views as his account of the New Testament teachings. The charges were not considered by the Chicago Theological Seminary until May, 1900, and then Prof. Gilbert was given a year's leave of absence with the understanding that he should spend it in writing a book that would more clearly define his views. Meantime his salary was to be continued in full measure. Here was a manner of treating heresy that can be warmly recommended to Torquemada, Calvin, Archbishop Laud, and the Rev. John Norton of Boston, though too late, we fear, to do them any good. If the idea was, however, that, if Prof. Gilbert was given enough rope he would certainly hang himself, that premonition has been amply justified in the event.

The book requested is now published, and the Directors of the Chicago Seminary have sat upon it with all due solemnity. The result of this incubation has been awaited with some interest, and it proves to be Prof. Gilbert's resignation, which was not requested only because the professor graciously intervened to save the Directors from doing the unpleasant duty which they had resolved upon by a majority vote. It was more kind than wise for him to intervene to dull the edge of the impression which the Directors were about to make of an orthodoxy "without spot or wrinkle or any such thing." Meantime the professor is recommended to other institutions of sacred learning for "his eminent ability in the line of study which he has made his own, his reverent and devout spirit, his unaffected piety, his whole-hearted devotion to his work, his conscientious loyalty to the truth," &c. Prof. Gilbert's resignation has been accepted, not because of any practical or theoretical unfitness for his position, but "because it is for the best interest of Prof. Gilbert and the seminary." "O sancta simplicitas!"

The book which secures for Prof. Gilbert a "freedom of theoretical teaching," which he has not hitherto enjoyed, is not so much a complete disclosure of Prof. Gilbert's views as a continuation of his former publication. It carries over into other parts of the New Testament the investigation which in "The Revelation of Jesus" was confined to the four Gospels. This investigation might be entirely valid and Prof. Gilbert's orthodoxy still remain intact. For what he is essaying is not an account of his own opinions, but an account of the New Testament teachings with regard to the nature and the offices of Jesus and many other matters. It may be that he finds the New Testament writers heretical, judged by the traditional orthodox standards. It does not follow that he is himself heretical, and, if tried at all, it would seem that he should be tried for defamation of character and not for heresy.

One thing is certain—that if his heresy exists it is the heresy of an extremely conservative mind. It does not seem possible that any one can read this book and not feel that the results stated have been accepted by Prof. Gilbert because he could not get away from them. "So help him God he could no other." His conservatism is attested by his attitude toward the authenticity of the various New Testament documents with which he has to reckon. Few are the orthodox critics in our time (those nominally so) who are so conservative as he. He seems to accept as genuine Pauline epistles all these popularly attributed to Paul, not even excepting the pastorals. He seems to ascribe to the beloved Disciple not only the Fourth Gospel and the Johannine Epistles, but also (mirabile dictu) the Apocalypse. He not only accepts the first Petrine Epistle as genuine, but also the second, with some slight misgiving, a position hyper-conservative. But it should be said that none of these things is dwelt upon except the authenticity of Second Peter, and that very lightly. Prof. Gilbert's business is not to criticise the New Testament documents with reference to their date, authorship, and the circumstances of their production, but to bring out the substance of their teaching with all possible clearness. This method comes in such a questionable shape that we follow it with a good deal of hesitation. It has the effect of taking the New Testament writings out of time and space, and this effect is particularly strong when we come to the closing chapters, which are devoted to the Apocalypse. The general title of these chapters is "The Christian's Manual of Arms," and none could be more infelicitous. Their abstractness is in painful contrast with Renan's vivid treatment of the Apocalypse in his "Anti-Christ." The vagaries of interpretation here might well breed a cautious mind, but there is something in Prof. Gilbert's rejection of the Neronian interpretation of "the number of the beast" that makes his dread of the concrete seem quite incomprehensible.

*THE FIRST INTERPRETERS OF JESUS. By George Holley Gilbert, Ph. D., D. D., Professor of New Testament Literature and Interpretation in Chicago Theological Seminary, Author of "The Student's Life of Jesus," "The Student's Life of Paul," and "The Revelation of Jesus." 12mo. Pp. x.-429. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

AUTUMN BOOKS, 1901

The Bastile

By Capt. (Hon.) J. SINGLAIR. With a preface by James Breck Perkins. A fascinating history of the Bastile, of unusual historic value. The volumes are exceedingly rich in historical portraits and scenes, being illustrated with 30 photogravures. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, full gold side and back, with cloth jackets in box, $5.00.
Three-quarter morocco, gilt top, head band and marker, $10.00.
De luxe edition limited to 150 numbered sets, bound in vellum, net, $12.00.

American Authors and Their Homes

Personal descriptions and interviews with twenty-three of our best-known living American authors; edited, with introduction, by Francis W. Halsey, editor of the Saturday Times Review. With illustrations of their libraries, homes, &c., and photogravure frontispiece of the library of the Authors' Club. Cloth, decorated cover, small 12mo, net, $1.25.
Partial list: Henry Van Dyke, Brander Matthews, Lawrence Hutton, Thos. B. Aldrich, Paul Leicester Ford, Frank R. Stockton, Thos. Nelson Page, Hamilton W. Mabie, Andrew Carnegie, John Fiske, &c., &c.

Memoirs of the Duke of Saint-Simon

On the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency. Translated from the French by Bayle St. John. With a preface by James Breck Perkins, author of "France Under Louis XV." Handsomely printed and bound in library style. Gilt top, small 12mo, 1,600 pages, with index, 4 vols., illustrated with photogravures, $6.00.
Three-quarter morocco, gilt top, head band and marker, $12.00.

The Practical Life Work of Henry Drummond

With bibliography by CUTHBERT LENNOX. With an introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie. The volume is enriched by two fine photographs, and a striking drawing by Mr. Scott Rankin. 260 pages, 12mo, cloth, net, $1.00.

Brother Musicians

By CONSTANCE BACHE, is an account of the late Edward and Walter Bache. The book includes several photographs, one hitherto unpublished letter of Liszt, and many interesting reminiscences that have come within the personal knowledge of the authoress, Miss Constance Bache. Illustrated with portraits, 12mo, cloth, net, $1.50.

The Complete Works of William Shakespeare

Lyceum Edition, with a biographical introduction by Henry Glassford Bell; also Index and Glossary. Illustrated with sixty-five portraits of eminent American and English artists; printed on thin and opaque paper in large, clear type, complete in one volume. Cloth, decorated cover, gilt top, 12mo, $1.50.
Three-quarter morocco, gilt top, &c., $3.50.

The Court and Reign of Francis the First, King of France

By JULIA FARDOE. With a preface by Adolphe Cohn, of Columbia University. Handsomely printed and bound in library style. Gilt top, 1,200 pages, 2 vols., photogravure frontispieces, small 12mo, $4.50.
Three-quarter morocco, gilt top, head band and marker, $8.00.

Mary Queen of Scots and Who Wrote the Casket Letters

By SAMUEL COWAN, J. P. Illustrated with photogravures from portraits, 16 in number, all of them more or less famous, some of them never before published. 2 vols., 8vo, net, $7.50.

History of Russia, From Peter the Great to Alexander II.

By W. R. MORFILL. 12mo, cloth, 450 pages, net, $1.75.

English Villages

A history of village life in England. By P. H. DITCHFIELD, M. A. Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, net, $1.50.

Frankenstein: Or the Modern Prometheus

A new volume in the Gem Classics. Small 16mo, Venetian morocco, $1.00.

Reflections: Or Sentences and Moral Maxims

By FRANCOIS DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD. Translated with introduction and notes. Small 16mo, Venetian morocco, $1.00.

TO BE PUBLISHED OCT. 15.

BY THE WATERS OF SICILY,

an exceedingly charming book by NORA LORIMER

The larger part of the book is made up of fascinating and usually intimate pictures of Sicilian life. It will be exquisitely illustrated. The style is graceful and relieved with touches of delicate wit. The conversations are clever and entertaining. 12mo, 350 pages. Illustrated with reproductions from photographs. Colored frontispiece. Decorated cover by F. Berkeley Smith. Cloth, gilt top, &c., $1.75.

JAMES POTT & CO., 119 WEST 23D STREET, New York.

Paris Exposition, 1900 Highest Award

"THE OXFORD TEACHERS' BIBLE IS THE BIBLE PAR EXCELLENCE OF THE WORLD"

The Grand Prize for Bookbinding and Oxford India Paper

OXFORD BIBLES

Reference TEACHERS' Concordance

Light, thin, compact, beautifully printed on Oxford India Paper

JUST ISSUED!

Oxford Long Primer, Self-Pronouncing Bible

A Superb Large-Type Edition — Reference—Concordance—Teachers

JUST PUBLISHED!

The New Century Bible (Annotated)

Each book of the Bible in a handy and beautiful volume, edited with introduction and notes in both authorized and revised versions. General Editor, WALTER F. ADENEY, M.A. Each volume of the NEW CENTURY BIBLE is complete in itself with Maps, and can be purchased separately. Price, in limp cloth, 75 cents. *Matthew and Luke now ready.*

Recently Published! — The Ideal Book for Bible Students

The Oxford Two-Version Bible

With References — Large-type Edition

JUST ISSUED!

Oxford Interleaved Bibles

Specially Adapted for Ministers, Teachers, Students, etc., from $4.50 upwards
Wonders of Bible-making

For sale by all booksellers. *Send for catalogue.*
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, American Branch, 91 and 93 Fifth Ave., New York City

For the Nursery and Kindergarten
Three Handsome Books.

JINGLEMAN JACK,
His Pictures
And Rhymes,
Of the Ceilings,
The Crafts,
And the Trades
Of the Times.
Verse by
JAMES O'DEA.
Illustrated by
HARRY KENNEDY.
Designed by
C. J. COSTELLO.

MR. BUNNY, HIS BOOK.
Unique, Original and Captivating, with bright colors and clever drawings; by
ADAH L. SUTTON
and
W. H. FRY.
A successful rival to "Mother Goose."

HISTORY IN RHYMES AND JINGLES.
Verses by
Alexander C. Flick.
Illustrated by
Carl Tracy Hawley.
Nearly two hundred stories of the world's heroes and heroines, each one fully illustrated. Cover design in bright colors.

Beautifully bound, large 4tos., price each $1.25.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PUBLISHED BY
THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Akron, Ohio.

1901

And why should the opinion that the Apocalypse is a Jewish writing, 69 A. D., made over into a Christian one as the first century drew on to its close, be made the subject of such indifferent preterition? It is quite impossible to interpret the writings of the New Testament apart from questions of their time and manner of production.

Without reference to these Prof. Gilbert goes about to read off the teachings first of Paul's epistles, then of James, Peter, John, and Hebrews, then of the Johannine Epistles, and finally of the Apocalypse. And those sitting in judgment on him will not have to go far before they come to something that will give them pause. It so happens that the book's earliest pages are those which bristle like "the fretful porpentine" with pointed references to those matters with regard to which Prof. Gilbert has come under suspicion. Thus we read, (Page 4,) "Paul regarded Jesus as a true man, one in whom nothing that is essential to the constitution of man is lacking." "Paul ascribes to Jesus a human origin," "a human origin of his mind no less than of His body." "Born of a woman" (Page 5) does not mean that He was not born of a man. "All the fullness of God dwelt in Jesus, but when He dwells in the believer, the believer also is filled unto all the fullness of God." "Paul frequently calls Jesus a man; he never plainly calls him God." "Confronted by circumstances which one might naturally think would call out the affirmation that Jesus was God, had that affirmation been found in his own mind, he steadily refrains from it." (Page 8.) "He distinguishes not between the Son and the Father, but between the Son and God." (Page 11.) Paul's infrequent use of "Son of God" for Jesus is declared to have had theological meaning. The title is purely Messianic. It cannot be said of Prof. Gilbert that "he stands so straight that he leans a little back" to the traditional interpreters. It would be truer to say that "he stands so straight that he leans a little forward to the modern rationalist." In general he is less disposed to insist on the full strength of Paul's phraseology than the radical Unitarian is to allow it; while the conservative Unitarian, who would fain construct his Christology on New Testament lines, will be delighted with this confirmation of his heart's desire. It should be said in conclusion that for the most part Prof. Gilbert's interpretation runs upon the lines of the best modern scholarship, between which and the popular theology there is a great gulf fixed which is not significant of the frankness of those teachers who stand in between the scholars and the common people and should be bridges for the transmission of ideas where they are too often barriers to stay the course of their triumphal car.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

By Max O'Rell.*

Notwithstanding the high-flown title of Max O'Rell's new book, it is obvious that, like Peter Bell's primrose on the river's brim, a woman is but a woman unto him, and she is nothing more. True, he gives gracious assent to her being pretty, of good figure, a little frivolous; he deigns to give his permission to her possessing artistic or literary tastes, but he doubts if she should be clever, and as to her having a scientific mind—"B-r-r-r, no, I should shudder at the idea of it!" he cries. His cry will not be echoed by the thousands of Hindu wives and mothers who have been relieved from physical suffering through the scientific knowledge of women like Mrs. Scharlieb and other brilliant female doctors.

The volatile Max, from his throne of epigrams, commands the waves of progress to retreat, but his cleverly turned phrases fail to stem the tide of woman's development. Vehemently he declares that he hates the woman who speaks about politics, and adds that in contrast to her he loves the pretty woman who dresses well. Immortal shade of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, have your beauty, your politics, and your bewitching kiss already been forgotten? In one chapter the author rings the changes on Byron's lines:

Man's love is of man's life a thing apart—
'Tis woman's whole existence,

yet Max is elusive and fails to definitely commit himself on the subject of matrimony beyond admitting that it "is highly respectable." A fair inference from his comments, however, is that he holds with the old rhyme:

Of love matrimonial we hear much about
From those who are in it and cannot get out;
'Tis, I fear, like the fox who was caught and untailed,
And tried to persuade that this fashion prevailed.

Max O'Rell rejoices that he can see his way to paying his butcher's bills for the rest of his life, and therefore feels free to air his profound conviction "that most American women despise English women, and most English women cordially hate American women." Throwing down this gauntlet for the women on both sides of the sea to fight over, (as he seems to fondly hope they will, like the Kilkenny cats,) he pays the American woman the tribute that she "has secured for herself the utmost faith that it is possible to secure in this world," and that if he had the privilege of choosing his sex and birthplace, he would shout to the Almighty at the top of his voice, "O! please make me an American woman!"

For widows, Max has a good word to say. "What have they done," he justly exclaims, "that they should be made the butt for jokes at their expense?" His advice to married people is salutary, and his book, reprinted in large part from a daily newspaper, is amusing, though epigrams in voluminous doses are apt to cloy.

*THE ROYAL RICHARD, THE WOMAN AND HIS MAJESTY—CUPID. By Max O'Rell. A Voyage to Venus. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

D. Appleton & Co.'s New Publications.

LITTLE FRANCE.

A Romance of the Sea

The Quiberon Touch

(*Published Yesterday.*)

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

Author of "For the Freedom of the Sea," "The Grip of Honor," Etc., with Frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Mr. Brady stands at the head of contemporary writers of sea romances. "The Quiberon Touch" is the first novel of the sea that he has written for over two years, and it is the longest and most picturesque and stirring tale which he has given to the public. He has opened a fresh field, in which readers will meet "the great Lord Hawke" and his picturesque environments for the first time, it is believed, in fiction. The gallant fighting on sea and land, so brilliantly sketched in these pages, is accompanied and softened by a charming love tale.

A Novel of Christian Democracy

The Eternal City

By HALL CAINE

Author of "The Christian," "The Manxman," "The Bondsman," "The Deemster," etc. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Impressions of the Reviewers:

Fascinating.—Minneapolis Times.
A powerful novel.—Brooklyn Eagle.
Vivid and powerful.—Detroit Tribune.
A vivid story.—Indianapolis Journal.
Situations are stirring.—Chicago Tribune.
A novel that will last.—Wilmington News.
A tremendous drama.—St. Paul Dispatch.
Hall Caine's ablest work.—Boston Courier.
A story of absorbing interest.—Toledo Blade.
Season's sensation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.
Of absorbing interest.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
A book of great power.—Philadelphia Telegraph.
The greatest novel of the time.—Philadelphia Item.
Sure to attain immense popularity.—Boston Budget.
Intense, graphic, powerful.—Chicago Inter Ocean.
Wonderful in its power.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.
Remarkable from any standpoint. Rochester Evening Times.
The sensation of the season.—Chicago Chronicle.
Attention chained from start to finish.—Philadelphia Inquirer.
A wonderfully absorbing romance.—San Francisco News Letter.
Will be read by a very large number of people.—New York World.

The Private Life of the Sultan

By GEORGES DORYS

Translated by ARTHUR HORNBLOW Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.20 *net.* Postage added.

Abdul Hamid, the Grand Turk, has condemned to death the author, who is a son of the late Prince of Samos, a former Minister of the Sultan, and once Governor of Crete. The high position which the writer's father held at Constantinople gave the son a close insight into the personality of one of the least known of modern rulers, so far as personality is concerned. It is unnecessary to say that the author has long since left the domain of the Sultan of Turkey, and he is now a member of the Young Turk party, and a resident of Paris. The prospect of the changes likely to be evolved by the Eastern question before much time passes enhances the value of this book.

Shacklett

By WALTER BARR

12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

A Story of American Politics.

Mr. Barr has produced a novel of politics in the West, which shows the richness of a field comparatively undeveloped.

A Charming Romance.

Mr. Moore, author of "The Jessamy Bride," "A Gray Eye or So," etc., has produced in "A Nest of Linnets," a story exceedingly happy in its delicate reproduction of eighteenth century atmosphere.

A Nest of Linnets

By F. FRANKFORT MOORE

Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Teller

By EDWARD NOYES WESTCOTT

Illustrated 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

By the Author of "David Harum."

Mr. Westcott's business life lay with practical financial matters, and in "The Teller" he has drawn upon his knowledge of life in a bank.

A Succinct History of Book-Making.

The author has sketched the principal facts, and has furnished an informing narrative, including a chapter on modern bookmaking.

The Story of Books

By GERTRUDE B. RAWLINGS

Illustrated. 16mo. 35 cents net; postage additional.

Lincoln in Story

Edited by SILAS G. PRATT

Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents net.

Life of the Martyr President Told in Anecdotes.

This is a narrative of Lincoln's life told by and about the Martyr President. When a boy Mr. Pratt listened to his sturdy eloquence. He was in the old "Wigwam" at Chicago when Lincoln was nominated, and witnessed the frantic demonstration of enthusiasm when the rails he had split were produced in the convention.

A New Volume in the Library of Useful Stories.

This majestic life is the subject of the late Sir Walter Besant's last gift to English Literature. This book tells the story of the wisest and greatest of all the Kings of England—how he saved his country not alone by the rout of the Danes at Eddington, but by a long, devoted life crowned with heroic battles and tumultuous conflicts, and crowned with the victories of peace.

The Story of King Alfred

By SIR WALTER BESANT

Illustrated. 16mo. 35 cents net. Postage additional.

Mills of God

By ELEANOR McCARTNEY LANE

Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Opinions of the Press.

Decidedly strongly written.—Minneapolis Journal.

Holds the sympathy and demands attention.—Cleveland World.

Holds attention from the beginning.—St. Louis Republic.

Gripping interest.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Intensely interesting.—St. Paul Commercial.

Among the best of the year.—Philadelphia Item.

What the Newspapers say:

Mrs. Peattie holds her reader by the interest she creates in her characters, not by melodramatic situations.—Jeannette L. Gilder in Chicago Tribune.

There is a subtle something about the tale that is distinctly new and fascinating.—New York Journal.

It lays bare many a secret of the feminine mind.—New York Mail and Express.

"The Beleaguered Forest" is not a novel—it is a romance; it is not a romance—it is a poem.—Chicago Post.

A book worth reading not once but many times.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Beleaguered Forest

By ELLA W. PEATTIE

12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

QUERIES.

LEO WEIL, 836 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Penn.: "In answer to the inquiry in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of the 24th as to the poem beginning,

'Our lives are songs,
God writes the words,'

I would say that the author is Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. The poem is called 'Our Lives.' I do not know in which collection of her poems it appeared. It is to be found in De Puy's 'University of Literature.' In addition to these published there are sixteen lines. If the inquirer desires the remainder of the poem I will have it copied and sent to him."

S. B. EGGLESTON, Matawan, N. J.: "I have a book of Saxe's 'Poems,' published in 1858 by Tickner, Reed & Fields of Boston, with an engraving of Saxe, and on the fly-leaf, in his own writing: 'To Fred L. Conzens, Esq., with regards of John G. Saxe.' Can you tell me whether it is of value?"

This edition of Saxe's "Poems" is itself of slight value, but the copy referred to should be worth $3 or $5 on account of its associations.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN, New York City: "Probably the 'Pharaoh's daughter on the bank, little Moses in the pool' verses that 'Lorraine' desires are the following, which I quote from memory, with apologies for the dialect:

'Whin Pharaoh's dahter wint down to the wather,
Sure, there was young Moses, a-swimmin' around
In his ar-ruk, so handy, with a shtick of swate candy
To kape him from cryin' until he was found.

Sez she to her maithen, "Go! fetch yon small hathen!
Yer throtters be stirrin', ye lazy spalpeen!
If the wather wance wets him, or the crockydilles gets him,
It's no crockydile tears ye'll be sheddin', I ween!"

So, whin in from his swimmin' he was brought to the wimmin—
Sure, it shows how the blarney's a faymale's chafe joy—
His best bow he was makin', as sure as I'm spakin'!
"Begorrah!" sez she, "he's the broth of a boy!'"

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, 21 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "In answer to Alice V. Josephs, Newport, R. I., allow me to say the book she wants is 'The Black Aunt.' It is a translation from the German by the late Charles A. Dana, and was published by Rudolph Garrigue, Astor House, New York, 1848. If your correspondent cannot find a copy, I will be very glad to have her see mine."

CHARLES CLARK, 100 West Fifth Street, Oswego, N. Y.: "Your issue for the 21st inst. contained an 'Appeal' from a 'Darwinian,' Internal Revenue Office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. In reply to his inquiry for the missing lines of the ditty called 'The Monkey's Wedding,' I send you herewith the four stanzas complete, as copied from the song, words and music, as published by Firth & Hall, No. 1 Franklin Square, New York, no date given:

MONKEY'S WEDDING.

The monkey married the Baboon's sister,
Smacked his lips and then he kissed her,
He kissed so hard he raised a blister,
She set up a yell.
The bridesmaid stuck on some court plaster,
It stuck so fast it couldn't stick faster,
Surely 'twas a sad disaster,
But it soon got well.

What do you think the bride was dressed in?
White gauze veil and a green satin sash,
Red kid shoes—she was quite interesting,
She was quite a belle.
The bridegroom swell'd with a blue satin collar,
Black silk stock that cost a dollar,
Large false whiskers the fashion to follow,
He cut a monstrous swell.

What do you think they had for supper?
Black-eyed peas and bread and butter,
Ducks in the duck-house all in a flutter,
Pickled oysters too.
Chestnuts raw and boil'd and roasted,
Apples sliced and onions toasted,
Music in the corner posted,
Waiting for the cue.

What do you think was the tune they danced to?
"The drunken Sailor"—sometimes "Jim Crow,"
Tails in the way—and some got pinched, too,
'Cause they were too long.
What do you think they had for a fiddle?
An old Banjo with a hole in the middle,
A Tambourine made out of a riddle,
And that's the end of my song.

This version closely corresponds to another, which was sent to THE SATURDAY REVIEW by "G. H.," Tarrytown, N. Y. Many other versions, most of them giving only part of the above four verses, were kindly sent by our friends, but we are compelled by reason of space to choose that which was most complete.

"S. R. A.," 243 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City: "What are the dates of the first American editions of Kipling—' first editions' of his works, I mean?"

"The Courting of Dinah Shadd and Other Stories," New York, Harper & Brothers, 1890, (five of the six stories appeared in England in 1891, under the title of "Life's Handicap"); "The Light That Failed," Philadelphia, 1801, (as it originally appeared in Lippincott's Magazine for January, 1891); "American Notes," New York M. J. Ivers & Co., no date, but actually 1901, and "From Sea to Sea," New York, Doubleday & McClure Company, 1899.

"SEASHORE," Post Office Box 754, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Please inform me where any or all of the following-named books can be obtained, and at what prices: Fisher's 'Conchology,' Woodward's 'Manual of Conchology,' and Tryon's 'Manual of Conchology.'"

They can be only obtained, we fear, through an advertisement or from a bookdealer. The only work by Woodward that seems to be in print is "Recent and Fossil Shells," (D. Van Nostrand & Co., 23 Murray Street, New York City, $3.)

MELVILLE CHATER, Englewood, N. J.: "It is my impression that Rosa Bonheur's 'Horse Fair' was bought by the late Mr. A. T. Stewart and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. If this is so, by whom is the copy in the National Gallery, London? Or, if the National Gallery picture is the original, by whom is the copy in the Metropolitan Museum?"

The original painting is in the Metropolitan Museum.

"M. F. K.," 76 Highland Avenue, Orange, N. J.: "What is the value of Cowley's 'Works,' London, 1684, described on the title page as 'eighth edition,' and of 'Clelia: An Excellent Romance,' translated from the French, London, 1678?"

The first edition of Cowley's "Works" was in the year 1668, and, although this is "Printed Elsevier, 1668, is the only one of his complete compilations mentioned by collectors. The second book mentioned, which is by Mlle. de Scudéry, is undoubtedly rare, but it is hard to fix its value. Edmund Gosse, in his "Gossip in a Library," (pages 31-62,) gives an account of "Pharamond," another heroic novel of the same order.

"STRAINER," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the cheapest edition and where can they be procured in New York or Brooklyn of Swinburne's poems, and also of Clough's?"

The authorised version of Clough's "Poems" is published by the Macmillan Company at $2. A "Selection" from his poetical works can be had from the same house for $1. Another edition of his poems is issued by T. Y. Crowell & Co., at 60 cents. Swinburne's poems can also be had from the latter publishing house for 60 cents, 75 cents, $1, &c., according to binding.

W. P. SYKE, Jacksonville, Tompkins County N. Y.: "I have in my possession the original manuscript of a tragedy, entitled 'Montezuma: or, the Fall of Mexico,' a historical tragedy in five acts, written by M. F. Linton, M. D., of Philadelphia or Newtowne, in 1848, and dedicated to N. Parkier Willis. It came into my possession through his widow. Is it of any value? If it is I should like to dispose of it."

A number of collectors are now interested in American plays, (though the specimens of our early native drama chiefly sought for are those printed before 1800,) and two recent publications of the Dunlap Society have attracted attention of others to the same subject. Possibly one of these might care to purchase this manuscript, which does not appear to have been printed.

BENEDICT PRIETH, Newark, N. J.: "The book H. S. Williams of Hamilton, Ontario, recently asked for is by Bret Harte, but I cannot recall its name at this moment."

HENRY REESE, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me through your SATURDAY REVIEW where I can secure 'Self Culture,' or has it been discontinued? This is a magazine devoted, I understand, to the improvement of the mind."

Self Culture, we believe, is still published in Akron, Ohio, at $1 a year.

"F. H.," 53 Worth Street, New York City: "Kindly let me know if all of Dumas's novels are in different series, and if so in what order they should be read."

Dumas's historical and regency romances, treating of events and characters in the time of Henri II. and the regency of Philippe d'Orléans, are "The Two Dianas," "The Page of the Duke of Savoy," "The Black Tulip," "The Chevalier d'Harmental," and "The Regent's Daughter." His Valois romances dealing with events from the massacre of St. Bartholomew to the reign of Henri IV., are "Marguerite de Valois," "La Dame de Monsoreau," and "The Forty-five." The d'Artagnan romances are "The Three Musketeers," "Twenty Years After" and "The Vicomte de Bragelonne." They end with the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. The romances connected with the time of Marie Antoinette commence introducing the periods of Louis XV., Louis XVI. and the French Revolution, are "Memoirs of a Physician," "The Queen's Necklace," "Ange Pitou," "Comtesse de Charny," and "The Chevalier de Maison-Rouge." His Napoleon romances deal with the time of the First Empire and the reign of Louis Philippe. They are "The Companions of Jehu," "The Whites and the Blues," "The She-Wolves of Machecoul," "The Countess de Rudolstadt" and "The Count of Monte Cristo."

DITTO KNEE, Box 418, Madison, Wis.: "Nothing inquiries from your subscribers as to the value of old books. I beg to ask you about a volume in my library. I have a book dated 1626, with a rubricated title. It reads: 'Theologia Naturalis Reformata. Qua Subjecta Brevia, Ac Officiosa Johannis a Wasbergen, Billopolea.'"

This work belongs to a class of books almost wholly neglected by modern collectors. Its value, therefore, is slight.

CHARLES S. GUMAN, 748 Broadway, New York City: "Kindly publish a poem written by William Devere, who is called 'The Sprague.'"

This may possibly be found in the author's humorous volume entitled "Jim Marshall's New Planner," published at $1 by M. Witmark & Sons, 8 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

"L. H.," 64 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York City: "What is the value of 'The Works of Josephus,' London, 1676? Will you also kindly let me know how to get rid of bookworms in books and the standard method of saving books from them?"

This book has no great value. Bookworms are not usually found in modern books, and, in fact, are chiefly found in very old books that have long been neglected. An interesting book on this subject is J. F. X. O'Conor's "Facts About Bookworms," F. P. Harper, 14 West Twenty-second Street, New York City, $2.

Appeals to Readers.

Mrs. E. M. STEWART, Hillsdale, Mich.: "I wish to get a copy of a short story which appeared last Winter in a woman's paper, (edited by women,) published either in Boston or New York. The story is of a woman, the treasurer of the 'Aid Society,' who used the society's funds to go and visit her dying daughter. She confessed her sin at the prayer meeting, but before the Deacons could reprove her a sister marched down the aisle, stood by the trembling sinner, and in vigorous language told of some peculiar doings of the male members of the church, not even sparing the minister. The author of this story, I am told, is a Kentucky woman. Any information concerning above will be thankfully received."

E. HELF, Bay Tenth Street, Bath Beach, L. I.: "Will some reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW kindly identify for me the poem containing the following lines:

"'Mais pourquoi m'entraner vers ces scenes passées,
Laissons le vent gémir et les flots murmurer;
Revenez, revenez, oh, mes tristes pensées,
Je vous revez et non pleurer!'?"

W. H. BURR, New York City: "The late

THE ROAD TO RIDGEBY'S.

"When I took up this book, I found it so 'worth while' that I spent an evening finishing it at a sitting," writes one of the most distinguished authors in the United States. "The story is a genuine outcome of American soil, speech, talent, and I hope it will be 'found out' by the press and public." "Here is a good story," says the Bookman, "and one that should not be lost sight of in the avalanche of Autumn publications. There is something about it so real, so spontaneous, so simple that one is glad to pass it on with a word of commendation. Its characters have the touch of real humanity." "A romance full of action, true pathos and genuine humor," writes Elisa W. Peattie in the Chicago *Tribune*. "Unquestionably one of the best novels of the year, and an addition to American literature that will live," says *Town and Country*, formerly the New York *Home Journal*.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

An important series of plain-spoken letters to girls about their Education, their Social Relations, and their Personal Conduct.

To GIRLS

By HELOISE E. HERSEY, head of Boston's famous school for girls. Of keen interest to every girl and to every mother of girls. Very attractively bound, cloth, $1.00 net.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

A New Novel

Aphrodite

The Romance of a Sculptor's Masterpiece. By FRANKLIN KENT GIFFORD. With an ideal portrait of the heroine by Edwin H. Blashfield. $1.50.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

A Gage of Youth

A delightful collection of new poems, together with some of the unique verse which won so much admiration when first published in THE LARK. $1.00 net.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

New volumes.

LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER AGASSIZ, EMERSON, EDWIN BOOTH.

Beacon Biographies

"Contain exactly what every intelligent American ought to know about the lives of our great men," says The Boston Herald. "A monumental collection," says R. H. Stoddard. 75c each.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

Forty-five important essays by Frederic Harrison, President Eliot, Bishop Potter, Doctor Collyer, Doctor Thwing, Canon Farrar, and others.

THEOLOGY at the Dawn of the 20TH CENTURY

A thoroughly important and comprehensive work. Send for special circular about it. Cloth, $2.50

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

"Any boy worthy of the name must delight in it," says Rebecca Harding Davis. The story is told by an Indian boy, is true to life, and thoroughly readable.

INDIAN BOYS AT SCHOOL.

The exact title of the book is "The Middle Five." It is by Francis La Flesche, who has himself lived the life that he tells about. $1.25.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

OCT

Frederick Douglass used to repeat the following lines in his anti-slavery speeches:

"Go, let a cage with grates of gold
And pearly roof the eagle hold;
Let dainty viands be his fare,
And give the captive tenderest care.
But say, in luxury's limits pent,
Find you the king of birds content?
No; oft he'll sound the startling shriek,
And beat the bars with angry beak.
Precarious freedom's far more dear
Than all the prison's pampering cheer.
He longs to seek his eyrie seat,
Some spot on ocean's lonely shore,
Whose old bare top the tempests beat,
And when in gales they yawn like graves
And at whose base the billows roar,
He longs for joy to skim those waves,
And rise mid tempest-shrouded air,
All thick and dark with wild winds swelling,
To brave the lightning's lurid glare,
And talk with thunders in their dwelling.

"Happening to meet Mr. Douglass in a street car shortly before his death, I asked him to repeat the lines, which I remembered imperfectly, so that I could take them down in shorthand, as I did in 1847, when I reported his anti-slavery speech for The Syracuse Standard. After he had repeated them, I asked him the name of the poet who composed them. This he could not give. So I told him all I knew about their authorship, which was that a young lawyer of Syracuse named John Wesley North had loaned me a pamphlet containing the poem, which he said was delivered by a college graduate, who soon after died. Without the printed poem I might have failed to report the lines correctly. I think the writer was graduated from Hamilton College. It may be well to ascertain his name. Mr. North died at Fresno, Cal., in 1890, aged seventy-five years."

Books About Daniel Boone.*

Mr. William Harvey Miner of Glendale, Md., has just prepared a bibliography of all books and magazine articles dealing in any way with the life or adventures of Daniel Boone. This has just been published for the Dibden Club, in an attractively made little volume, which is issued in an edition limited to 250 copies.

The arrangement of the bibliography is excellent. It contains about 150 entries, giving the title, publisher, date, and size of the volumes listed. Each entry contains a footnote, more or less full, according to the importance of the volume, showing just which portion of every book listed is devoted to Boone. Its comparative value is noted; the relative scarcity of the volume, and, where rare, a good bibliographical description is added, and the prices fetched at auction.

In his introduction Mr. Miner says that his bibliography has been prepared according to the method adopted by the late I. W. Field in compiling his "Essay Toward an Indian Bibliography." School and general histories of our country have not been included, for the reason that, with the exception of Bancroft, Winsor, and Hildreth, they contain but little relating to Boone which is of real value. Indeed, Mr. Miner says Bancroft alone has made any attempt at original research. Histories of the State of Kentucky are generally of but slight value, much of the material contained in them having been borrowed from other sources. Exceptions to this rule, however, are Humphrey Marshall's "History of Kentucky," Mann Butler's "History of the Commonwealth of Kentucky," and Lewis Collins's "Historical Sketches of Kentucky." Of the more recent works, Shaler's history is probably the best. Hayward's two books, "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee" and "Civil and Political History of Tennessee" are still the best works obtainable on such phases of Tennessee's history, although published as early as 1823. Phelan's "History of Tennessee" ranks with Shaler's "Kentucky."

As is often the case, the most valuable historical material as to Boone is found in private collections. The library of Col. Reuben I. Durrett of Louisville contains much valuable material of great interest. His "Life of John Filson," (No. 1, Filson Club publications,) and his "Centenary of Kentucky," (No. 7, Filson Club publications,) both refer indirectly to Boone, as does the second publication of that club, Thomas Speed's "The Wilderness Road." Col. Durrett's collection of portraits and relics of Boone is probably the most complete in existence. The Wisconsin Historical Society is now in possession of much valuable Boone material, chiefly autographs, letters, and documents formerly the property of the late Lyman Draper of Madison, Wis., which were to have been published in a volume called "Border Forays and Adventures."

Mr. Miner calls attention to other good Boone matter, including Henry B. Dawson's paper on the siege of Fort Boone, Aug. 8 to 20, 1778, which is excellent; as is the introduction to Stone's "Life of Brant," which, touches on the border wars. Lord Byron praises Boone in "Don Juan," while Cooper has used him as a model for the hero of "The Leather Stocking Tales." Other writers have incorporated Boone bodily into their tales without change of name.

It seems strange that an adequate life of Daniel Boone has not yet been written. In spite of frequent references to his life, or to incidents connected with it, we know but little of the man and his real character. He was active during a vital portion of our country's history—from 1735 to 1820—but the so-called biographies give but little information concerning the man himself; no two seeming to agree upon the vital points in his career. The best authorities agree that Boone was born Oct. 22, 1733, in Berks County, Penn. His migrations extended over Pennsylvania to Virginia and West Virginia—in his time one State—thence to North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, Transylvania, or Watauga—as it was then called—Ohio, and the Illinois country, and finally to Missouri, where Boone died at Charette Village, Sept. 23, 1820, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

A good life of this great pioneer would be of much interest to both historians and students, and Mr. Miner's bibliography will be found invaluable toward such preparations. It will also be found of much value for all who are interested in Boone. The book is attractively printed and bound; the blank leaves to be found between all pages, adding much to its practical value for bibliographers, or all students who care to make annotations.

*DANIEL BOONE: CONTRIBUTION TOWARD A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WRITINGS CONCERNING DANIEL BOONE. By William Harvey Miner. Pp. ix.-32. New York: Published by the Dibdin Club. 1901. Sold by M. L. Greenhalgh, 1,135 Madison Avenue, New York. $1.

London as an Imperial City. *

These sketches are intended, according to their author's statement, for the general reader and for the stranger within the gates. For the latter, certainly, they contain a great many items of interest, and although the volume is rather ponderous to use as a guidebook, it makes an excellent reference book for a traveler of inquisitive tendencies. It passes with ease and celerity from Marlborough House and other homes of royalty which are described with cheery intimacy, by way of cathedrals and churches, Government buildings, and prisons, down through the "slums," through literary, artistic, and scientific London, through philanthropic and scholastic, fashionable and military, theatrical, botanical, and zoological London, to journalistic London, which is the end of the journey. There is, of course, the inevitable chapter on "Dickens's London" and "In the Footsteps of Thackeray," but the impression given in the main is a fresh one drawn obviously from close personal observation, and less hackneyed in substance than one would naturally expect from the nature of the work. The author calls attention in his preface to the fact that modern London is "essentially Protean, and there can be no finality in its depiction. To 'improve' is the order of the day. On every side, familiar buildings, favorite nooks and corners, and long cherished haunts are being transformed out of all recognition; and what is more to be regretted, picturesque tenements that once linked us with the past too often disappear in the process." Any book that fixes a bird's-eye view of the great town and its occupations, with due regard for accuracy, is sure of a place in the interest of later generations, whether it is or is not welcomed by the present one.

An example of the detail into which the writer enters is his account of the enterprise known as the "Alexandra Trust," in which Sir Thomas Lipton so generously collaborated with the Princess of Wales in the Summer of 1898. The purpose of the trust is to provide meals at a cheap rate for poor men and women, and the building in which well-cooked meals are served "at a cost below anything previously attempted commercially in London," is in the midst of a crowded population of workers. It is described as follows:

The most interesting department of the great scheme is, of course, the kitchens, which, in accordance with the latest ideas, are at the top of the building, on the fourth floor. It is, naturally, only by working with prodigious quantities that cheap rates can be maintained, but even then it is a little startling to be told that "those steam chests for potatoes can cook a ton and a half an hour." For boiling operations, there are steam-jacketed tanks, deeply fluted, in which the natural process of expansion in cooking the contents mark themselves off into the halfpenny portions for sale. Thirty-two hams can be dressed simultaneously, and the roasting ovens can contain ten and seven hundredweights respectively of viands at a time. For soup making, six vast boilers are provided, with an aggregate capacity of 500 gallons. In general plan, that of the famous Volksküche, started by Dr. Kuhn in Vienna, has been followed. The hungry customer in want of a meal finds in the bill of fare items that start from a halfpenny. For that sum, a cup of tea, coffee, or cocoa, a bowl of soup or porridge, a slice of bread, with butter, jam, or marmalade, a piece of cake, a portion of pastry, pudding, or vegetables or pickles, may be had. The penny alone does not seem a much favored coin, and a bloater kipper, or sardines, or mineral waters are the chief items it purchases. With, however, an additional halfpenny, it allows of a choice bit of a rasher of bacon, a haddock, two sausages, a buttered tea cake, a small steak pudding, a pork pie, or two boiled eggs. Cold meat, ham or large-sized haddock, are sold for twopence a plate, and a special feature daily is boiled fish and potatoes for twopence-halfpenny. Perhaps, however, the triumph of all is the three-course dinner for fourpence halfpenny. This consists of soup, a choice at will of a large steak pudding, roast pork, roast or boiled beef, roast or boiled mutton, Irish stew, boiled pickled pork, stewed steak, or liver and bacon. It includes two vegetables and bread, and a choice between pastry or a mug of tea, coffee, or cocoa. There is a staff of 100 waitresses, in a neat uniform of black dress and white cap and apron, whose duties are primarily to remove the dirty plates and cups. Each of the three halls can accommodate 500 people, so that 1,500 meals may be simultaneously consumed, and 12,000 meals can easily be provided during the day.

An unexpectedly attractive portion of the text is that dealing with the bird life of the parks and squares.

The illustrations are ambitious, but have little artistic merit. They are not really up to the rest of the book.

*IMPERIAL LONDON. By Arthur H. Beavan. With sixty illustrations by Hanslip Fletcher. 4to. Cloth. Pp. 530. New York: E. P. Dutton. $4.

THE PRIZE ON SYLVIA'S HEAD IS $500

SYLVIA is the heroine of a new novel, entitled *Sylvia: The Story of an American Countess.* She lived abroad, and is described by one of her admirers as "the most beautiful woman in Europe." Twelve artists, known for their types of beautiful women, were invited each to make a drawing expressing his idea of the charming heroine. Their pictures are all reproduced as illustrations in the book. By a natural suggestion, all persons who like a good story and admire beautiful woman are now asked to give their opinion of the types represented. Each reader is invited to choose from among the pictures the one which, in his judgment, represents the most beautiful woman, and to indicate the order in which he thinks all the others should rank. The person whose list comes nearest to the choice of the majority will receive A PRIZE OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($500).

SYLVIA: By EVALYN EMERSON HERTER, HENRY HUTT, ALICE BARBER STEPHENS, A. B. WENZELL.

The STORY of an AMERICAN COUNTESS
With pictures of the heroine by ALBERT D. BLASHFIELD, CARLE J. BLENNER, J. WELLS CHAMPNEY, HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY, LOUISE COX, JOSEPH DE CAMP, JOHN ELLIOTT, C. ALLAN GILBERT, ALBERT

The book itself is a charming and clever love story, readable and interesting from cover to cover. It is on sale everywhere, and each volume contains full particulars and a slip on which the reader is to register his choice. The voting is very simple; it is a matter on which every one will naturally have an opinion; and the prize of $500.00 is worth guessing for. Order through the book stores or send $1.50 direct to the publishers:

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

A New Novel.
In the Shadow of the Black Pine.
A Romance of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. By Miss A. G. PLYMPTON.
$1.50.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

A New Novel.
The Grapes of Wrath
A strong story of the Civil War, dramatically vivid, and fair alike to North and South.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

"The Kipling Stories of the Filipinos, as one might say."
Anting-Anting Stories
By SARGENT KAYME.
"Entertaining," says LIFE; "Clever," N. Y. TIMES; "Dramatic," CHICAGO TRIBUNE; "Excellent, valuable," BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.
$1.25

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

By Ways of War.
Richard Harding Davis says: "I don't know a book that I value more. The description of the Soudan campaign is the best piece of historical work I have ever read. It is romance, poetry, and history combined, as I think it is in every other book."
By James Ripley Roche, Chaplain.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

"Every parent," says The Outlook, "ought to read this book."
Concerning Children
By Charlotte Teller Gilman.
"Wisdom & philanthropy . . . give a copy to every English-speaking parent," says The New York Tribune.
$1.25.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

By [illegible], A. P.
MONONIA.
"Mononia is as sweet-spirited as her name is euphonious, and as strong in character as she is kind-hearted and brave. The book has an atmosphere peculiarly genial and beautiful."—Chicago Tribune.

WALT WHITMAN.

His Early Work as Reviewer, Poet, and Editor Before His "Leaves of Grass" Was Published.

PROF. BARRETT WENDELL has written entertainingly of Whitman, and yet known facts respecting the poet's early life cannot be reconciled with Prof. Wendell's statement in his "Literary History of America" that Whitman "had a rather vagrant youth and manhood," and that "as obviously as Hawthorne's experience was confined to New England, Whitman's was confined to that of the lower classes in those regions which were developing into modern New York." The fact is that while a very young man Whitman was engrossed in literary work, was continuously active in intellectual pursuits, and practically proved himself a man of force and acknowledged reputation in the Brooklyn of his day before he put into print a single line of "Leaves of Grass."

The Whitmans moved from West Hills to a house in Front Street, Brooklyn, in 1823, and the following year removed to a dwelling on Cranberry Street, directly opposite the rear entrance to what is now Plymouth Church. His father began building at once and erected a house at the corner of Adams and Tillary Streets, where the family lived until 1831. Three years later, when Whitman was fifteen years of age, the boy became clerk in a law office on Fulton Street, near Clark. A year later he entered a printing office, and before he was seventeen had charge of a small country school. Already he was contributing short articles to the papers, and, when under twenty-one, started The Long Islander, a daily newspaper, in his native town. Relinquishing this he was soon working on Alden Spooner's paper, The Long Island Star, and from that passed, in 1845, to the editorship of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, the main literary work on the editorial pages of which thereafter is clearly Whitman's.

The poet's emotionalism and patriotic sentiments here found free expression. He was evidently well informed on National policies and parties and took a decided stand on current local questions. He strongly urged that Fort Greene be secured as a public park, and this was finally done. He opposed restrictive measures by those who desired to re-establish a Puritan Sabbath, and put in many good words for the various social, educational, and religious organizations of the town. He not infrequently contributed reviews of popular books and classical reprints. His devotion to the general civic welfare found recognition. In The Eagle of June 11, 1846, there is a notice of a forthcoming patriotic celebration at Fort Greene. On July 2 the final programme of exercises for the Fourth appeared. There was to be a grand procession through the main streets, led off by a Marshal and his aides, the Brooklyn Light Guards, Fusillier Guards, Union Blues, and Columbia Riflemen, followed by the orator of the day and the writers of odes, the Revolutionary patriots and clergy, and the Mayor and Common Council. At the fort, after addresses and the recitation of a poem, the following ode, written by Walter Whitman, was to be sung by all the people to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner":

O God of Columbia! O Shield of the Free!
More grateful to you than the fanes of old story
Must the blood bedewed soil, the red battle ground, be,
Where our forefathers championed America's glory!
Then how priceless the worth of the sanctified earth
We are standing on now! Lo! the slope of its girth
Where the martyrs were buried; nor prayers, tears, or stones
Marked their crumbled-in coffins, their white holy bones.

Say! Sons of Long Island! in legend or song,
Keep ye aught of its record, that day dark and cheerless,
That cruel of days—when hope weak, the foe strong—
Was seen the Serene One—still faithful, still fearless,
Defending the worth of the sanctified earth
We are standing on now? &c.

Ah, yes! be the answer. In memory still
We have placed in our hearts and embalmed there forever
The battle, the prison ship martyrs and hill;
Oh, may it be preserved till those hearts death shall sever,
For how priceless the worth, &c.

And shall not the years, as they sweep o'er and o'er,
Shall they not even here bring the children of ages,
To exult as their fathers exulted before
In the freedom achieved by our ancestral sages?
And the prayer rise to heaven with gratitude given
And the sky by the thunder of cannon be riven?
Yea! Yea! let the echo responsively roll,
The echo that starts from the patriot's soul.

Many of Whitman's short sentimental sketches appeared in The Eagle of this time. They were mainly plaintive, and uniformly didactic, as is indicated by such titles as "One Wicked Impulse," "Wild Frank's Return," "The Child and the Profligate," "Dumb Kate," "Lingrave's Temptation," &c. At this time, too, the poet attended with regularity the Sunday evening services of a little Episcopal church in Vandewater Street, New York, ministered over by the Rev. Mr. Evans. Clearly, at this period there is evidence of his unceasing activity, and absolutely nothing that would countenance Prof. Wendell's charge of vagrancy. Early in 1848 he was called to act on the staff of The New Orleans Crescent, $200 being paid down, and he started for the Gulf. Late in July he returned, and the Brooklyn Eagle, into which he moved in the latter part of April, 1846.

Already he had become known as a leader in the Free Soil campaign and as a friend of W. C. Bryant, the editor of The Post. At a meeting held at Washington Hall, Brooklyn, on Aug. 6, 1848, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Buffalo Free Soil Convention of that year, Whitman took a leading part, and proposed by resolution that the delegates be pledged to support Van Buren for the Presidency. His resolution was carried, with an amendment, and his name appeared on the list of those elected as delegates to the Buffalo meeting. Other members of the delegation were Hiram Barney, Samuel E. Johnson, Seth B. Hunt, and H. B. Claflin, all men of prominence in the Brooklyn of that day.

But Whitman was not interested only in the politics of the time. Having become a public speaker, there appears in The Brooklyn Advertiser of April 3, 1851, a complete report of his remarks before the Brooklyn Art League. In the closing paragraph of what is really an eloquent and philosophical talk, he says:

In the sunny peninsula where art was transplanted from Greece and generations afterward flourished into new life, we even now see the growth that is to be expected among a people pervaded by a love and appreciation of beauty. In Naples, in Rome, in Venice, that ardor for liberty which is a constituent part of all well-developed artists and without which a man cannot be

[illegible]
is not dead.—
Those corpses of young men
Those work-worn shells lying from the ghosts
Those priceless relics left by the fiery soul!
Cold and motionless as they seem.
Live elsewhere with undying vitality.
They live in other young men, O Kings,
They live in Brothers again ready to defy you.
They were purified by death;
They were caught with excellence.
Not a grave of these slaughtered sons
But is growing its seed of freedom,
In its turn to bear seed,
Which the wind shall carry afar and resow,
And the rain nourish.
Not a disembodied spirit
Can the weapons of tyrants let loose
But it shall stalk inviolably over the earth
Whispering, counseling, cautioning.

That Whitman did not succeed in all his undertakings is true, but his resourcefulness was always in evidence. Thus, an editorial note in The Star of June 5, 1851, reads:

A new paper. Our old friend Walter Whitman has started a new weekly paper called The Salesman and Traveler's Directory for Long Island. It is published at 106 Myrtle Avenue. It is for advertising through the country parts of Long Island, and for all the railroads, steamboats, and stage routes on the Island. We wish him success.

Whether it was at this time that Whitman first attended Plymouth Church cannot be said. It is true, however, that he was attracted by the teaching of Henry

[illegible]
long as his early literary friend. At this time, too, he appears to have been in constant attendance at public lectures, hearing, as he says, Clay, Webster, Hallock, and Bryant. Biting the Broadway stages and fraternizing with the drivers, he attended plays and operas, and delving for his own self-education into Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Museum, Fowler & Wells's phrenological library, and attending the Broadway Tabernacle to hear Wendell Phillips, Emerson, Cassius M. Clay, Beecher, Douglass, and Garrison.

Meanwhile he sold his Myrtle Avenue house in May, 1852, and building on Cumberland Street, removed thither with his family in September of that year. Two years later he built on Skillman Street, whither he afterward moved. His interest in public matters was unflagging, and when in 1854 restrictive Sunday laws were proposed, he, like his friend, Henry Ward Beecher, refused to sign a petition favoring them, and in October of that year produced a "Memorial in Behalf of a Free Municipal Government and Against Sunday Restrictions," forwarding the same to the Common Council and Mayor.

The paper, which appears in The Brooklyn Star of Oct. 20, is an extremely interesting one. After giving many reasons why the stoppage of the rail cars causes much vexation and weariness to many families, he points out that "these restrictions are part of a radical mistake about the policy

OCT 100

Announcement of Fall Publications

Fiction.

Anthony Hope's Latest Success,

Tristram of Blent.

In its Twentieth Thousand.

An episode in the story of an ancient house. Says the *Phila. Telegraph:* "It is a rare delight for the novel reader, more complete and satisfactory than 'The Prisoner of Zenda.'" 12mo, $1.50.

Sons of the Sword.

France and Spain during the Napoleonic period are the scenes of this new historical novel by Mrs. MARGARET L. WOODS. It offers a vivid acquaintanceship with the great Napoleon. 12mo, $1.50.

Jack Racer.

A Story of a typical Western village, by HENRY SOMERVILLE, introducing one of the most likable chaps in fiction. 12mo, $1.50.

The Westerners.

2d Edition.

A Tale of the mining district of the Black Hills, by STEWART EDWARD WHITE. "It lays strong hold on the reader. The thing is vital."—*Chicago Record-Herald.* 12mo, $1.50.

Irish Pastorals.

SHAN F. BULLOCK depicts the humor and pathos in the lives of the Irish peasantry. "Of rare literary merit and beauty."—*Phila. Telegraph.* 12mo, $1.50.

By Bread Alone.

L. K. FRIEDMAN'S story of the steel-workers. It shows forth the psychology of the strike in its visible aspects. 12mo, $1.50.

The House with the Green Shutters.

Scottish village life has furnished to GEORGE DOUGLAS material for a realistic and impressive story. 12mo, $1.50.

The Firebrand.

S. R. CROCKETT has taken his latest hero into Spain, where he becomes involved in a Carlist plot. 12mo, $1.50

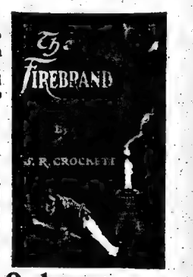

Wall Street Stories.

It would be hard to find a better setting for a good story. Some of these stories by EDWIN LEFEVRE have already won success in McClure's Magazine. 12mo, $1.25.

Held for Orders.

Thrilling stories of railroad life by FRANK H. SPEARMAN. 12mo, $1.50.

John Forsyth's Aunts.

A collection of charming New England stories by ELIZA ORNE WHITE, introducing the three aunts—Deborah, Letitia, and Lucy. 12mo, $1.25.

The Princess of the Purple Palace.

A story of the Siege of Pekin, by WM. MURRAY GRAYDON. Especially suitable for boys and girls. 12mo, $1.10 net, postpaid, $1.22.

Miscellaneous.

Clara Morris's Book of Reminiscences.

Life on the Stage.

These recollections of a great actress constitute a classic of American stage biography. 12mo, $1.50 net; postpaid, $1.62

Seen in Germany.

By RAY STANNARD BAKER. Illustrated by George Varian. The book contains things which the untravelled do not know, and those who travel do not see. 12mo, $2.00 net; postpaid, $2.15.

Colonial Fights and Fighters.

The second of a series of stirring historical stories of America's great fights and fighters, by CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY. 12mo, $1.20 net; postpaid, $1.35.

Denslow's Mother Goose.

In its 20th Thousand.

Printed in 4 colors, with 96 pages of illustrations. The finest edition of this juvenile classic ever published. 9x11½. $1.50.

Christopher in His Sporting Jacket.

A beautiful edition of this classic by CHRISTOPHER NORTH (John Wilson). Eight etchings, colored by hand for each volume. $2.25 net; postpaid, $2.35.

Anna Karenin.

A new translation by Mrs. GARNETT, directly from the Russian, of Tolstoi's masterpiece. 2 vols., 8vo, $4.00 net; postpaid, $4.40.

Boswell's Life of Johnson.

New edition, with 100 drawings and 10 photogravure portraits. 3 vols. $9.00 net; postpaid, $9.46. Large paper edition, with 30 portraits, $18.00 net; postpaid, $18.66.

Life of Pasteur.

The authorized biography of this great scientist, written by his son-in-law, R. VALLERY-RADOT. 2 vols, 8vo, $7.50 net; postpaid, $7.90.

Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction

Never adequately treated until taken up by CHAS. H. McCARTHY, Ph. D., the author of this volume. 8vo, $3.00 net; postpaid, $3.20.

Life of the Master.

By Rev. Dr. JOHN WATSON (Ian Maclaren), with 16 full page illustrations in colors made in Palestine by Corwin Knapp Linson. 8vo, $3.50 net; postpaid, $3.72.

Animals of the Past.

A book on pre-historic animals, by Prof. FREDERICK A. LUCAS, one of the world's greatest authorities. About $2.00 net; postpaid, $2.15.

Edwin Markham's New Book of Verse.

Lincoln and Other Poems.

This is the first book of this poet's verse since "The Man with the Hoe." 12mo, $1.00 net; postpaid, $1.08.

Songs of Nature.

An anthology of the best and truest English nature verse, edited by JOHN BURROUGHS. 12mo, $1.50.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & Co., PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK

and lawful power of an American City Government." He adds:

The true friends of the Sabbath and of its purifying and elevating influences, and of the many excellent physical and other reforms that mark the present age, are not necessarily those who complacently put themselves forward and seek to carry the good through by penalties and stoppages and arrests and fines. The true friends of elevation and reform are the friends of the fullest national liberty. I have also, gentlemen, with perfect respect, to remind you, and through you to remind others, including those, whoever they may be, who desire to be your successors or to hold any office prominent or subordinate in the City Government, of the stern demand in all parts of the Republic for the better, purer, more generous and comprehensive administration of the affairs of the city; a demand in which I in common with the quite entire body of my fellow-citizens and fellow-taxpayers of Brooklyn cordially join. We believe the mighty interests of so many people and so much life and wealth should be far less at the sport or dictation of caucuses and cabals. I do not think so highly of what is to be done at the capitals of Washington or Albany. Here it is enough for us to attend to Brooklyn. Most of our cities are huge aggregates of people, riches and enterprises. The avenues, edifices, and furniture are splendid. But what is that to splendor of character? Marked as the size, numbers, elegance, and respectability of Brooklyn have become, a more lasting or solid glory of this or any community must be impersonal and might be in municipal qualities.

The New South Africa.*

An author who can declare, on the very first pages of his book, that "England has intrenched her position among the nations by the war in South Africa," and that this war "has added enormously to the real military strength of the empire," does not make it easy for his readers to accept him as a judicial authority on the subjects of which he treats. On the question of the war, Mr. Bleloch's hallucinations are apparent throughout. It is curious to note that, according to the date of the preface, the compilation of this book, which everywhere regards the war as practically over, was finished on April 30. That is just one day before the date of the second of the two significant maps published in Mr. A. M. S. Methuen's "Peace or War in South Africa"—the map, namely, which shows that on May 1, 1901, the British forces were in effective occupation of a very much smaller extent of territory than on Sept. 1, 1900.

Mr. Bleloch's anticipations of the future of South Africa under British rule reveal an extraordinary optimism. It is clear that he is unconscious of the difficulty of the real problem that will have to be faced in the event of this territory coming actually under British dominion—the problem of transforming the Dutch, embittered as they have been, not only by the war, but by the method of its conduct, into loyal subjects of King Edward. He even predicts that Lord Milner's work here will be easier than it was in Egypt! In South Africa there will be no international difficulties and hindrances; "there are only the internal economic laws of the country itself to adjust and put on a sound and reasonable basis."

Only this! And, according to Mr. Bleloch, even economic problems will not trouble the administrator much, for the country itself is a veritable Land of Promise. He waxes enthusiastic not only over its mineral resources, but even over its agricultural possibilities. He treats quite seriously the proposal that the Government should encourage colonization by farmers who will form "a bulwark for British civilization." It will need ardent patriotism, indeed, to induce the emigrating British agriculturist to bury himself in the veldt and fight the difficult conditions of South African life when so much more tempting prospects appeal to him from Australia, Canada, and the United States.

In spite, however, of its imperialistic bias Mr. Bleloch's book will be of considerable use as bringing together a large number of facts and statistics concerning South Africa itself. Where the question of Briton vs. Boer crops up, it must be read with caution, but it possesses the merit of giving a fuller account than we have seen elsewhere of those features of South African life which are only indirectly matters of controversy. Mr. Bleloch describes in much detail the gold fields and the methods of working them; the mines of coal, silver, iron, &c.; the industries and commerce, and the railways. The main body of the work is supplemented by over eighty pages of appendices, including abstracts of official statistics and reports on several important subjects. Among these are extracts from the curious memorandum in which the Uitlander Refugee Committee at Cape Town, consisting of persons whose grievances the war was undertaken to redress, protests against the control of the new administration by the capitalists.

The maps, diagrams, and illustrations add considerably to the value of this volume. They include interesting photographs of several mining operations, with geological plans of the Witwatersrand.

*THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA: Its Value and Development. By W. Bleloch. Illustrations, maps, and diagrams. Pp. xvi.-435. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3 net.

Cotton and Cottonseed.*

Man's three great necessities are food, clothing, and shelter. "Toward these the olive tree," writes Mr. D. A. Tompkins, the author of "Cotton and Cotton Oil," "furnishes its fruit and oil for food, and in a limited extent its wood for construction." From the remotest times the cotton plant has existed, but it is within only a limited period that the food value of cottonseed has been known. As the basis of the clothing man wears, the usefulness of cotton need not be commented on. To-day cottonseed oil is of great value for many purposes. Mr. Tompkins is to be complimented for his thorough acquaintance with the vast subject of cotton, its culture, together with a concise history of this great agricultural industry.

The experimental crop of cotton was grown in Virginia about 1600. In 1786 Gov. Tatnal of Georgia, it is believed, planted the first Sea Island cotton, having obtained the seed from the Bahamas. Hargrave, Arkwright, and Crompton, in England, by their inventions increased enormously the consumption of cotton. Then came in America the invention of the cotton gin, due to Eli Whitney. A table is given of the production of cotton in this country, in each 100 years, with the prices. In 1700 the production was 3,000 bales, the bale being estimated at 500 pounds. The price of the staple was then 20 cents a pound. In 1800 the yield of cotton was 73,000 bales. In 1900, 9,438,400 bales. The highest price was in 1863, when cotton was sold for 80 cents a pound. The author thinks that with economy in the cost of production and the increase of mills in the South the time will come in the next decade when the cotton production of the United States will be represented by something close to 15,000,000 bales. Mr. Tompkins thinks that under the newer conditions of labor in the South there will not be any lessening of cotton production.

The history of this industry may be said to have its origin in Natchez in 1834. There were, after this, several oil mills, but it was only after the civil war that the manufacture acquired any importance. Besides the oil, the hulls are used, as is the meal cake, for the feeding of cattle. In addition, the meal serves for a fertilizer. "The final test of cottonseed oil is edibility. The highest prices can only be obtained on this basis. "In the early days of the business this oil was looked upon entirely as an adulterant. It was shipped to Italy and France as an adulterant for olive oil, and was taken by the lard works or packing houses of the United States as an adulteration for lard. These uses still continue, but are growing into more general favor on the merits of the oil itself." The use of cottonseed oil for the putting up of sardines seems to be universal. The quantity of this oil used abroad is estimated to be 65 per cent. of the total production. All the machinery which serves for the manufacture of the oil is to be found in the volume. Then there are, too, the methods of refining. The uses of the meal left after the extraction of the oil are fully presented. Mr. D. A. Tompkins's work is excellent in every respect. His appreciation of the colored man in the South, past and present, is the proper one, and not less interesting is the story of plantation life in the cotton region before the war.

*COTTON AND COTTON OIL. Cottonseed Oil Mills, Cattle Feeding, Fertilizers. Full Information for Investors, Students, and Practical Mechanics. By D. A. Tompkins. 9x6 inches. Cloth. Pp. 404. Illustrated. Colored prints. Charlotte, N. C.: Published by the author. $7.50.

Lord Morris's Sharp Sayings.

From The Spectator.

Lord Morris, as a strong though somewhat scornful Unionist, shone in his comments on the home rule agitation. When the wife of a Gladstonian Viceroy asked him at a party in Dublin, "Are there many home rulers here to-day?" he is alleged to have replied, "My Lady, the only home rulers present are yourself, his Excellency, and the lackeys." Another time, when trying some young farmers for illegal drilling, he said: "There you go on making fools of yourselves marching and countermarching when you ought to be out in the fields carting dung." And again, in reply to the argument of an eloquent advocate that "the people" were in sympathy with certain offenders, he said, quite in the style of Dr. Johnson, "I never knew a small town in Ireland that hadn't a blackguard in it who called himself 'the people.'" Lastly, as an instance of his inability to bear with what he considered meddlesome interference, there is the story of his reception of a distinguished Treasury official sent over to Dublin to inquire into the expenditure of fuel in the courts. He was received politely by the Chief Justice, who said he would put him in communication with the proper person, and rang the bell. When the elderly female who acted as court keeper appeared, he remarked, as he left the room, "Mary, this is the young man that's come about the coals."

Fleming H. Revell Company.

By RALPH CONNOR

The Man from Glengarry

A Tale of the Great Northland

12mo, Cloth, Illustrated, $1.50.

The half million or more admirers of Ralph Connor's inimitable miners of "Black Rock" and cowboys of "The Sky Pilot" will give equal welcome to his lumbermen in "The Man from Glengarry." It is a wild scene in that great Northland with its keen tonic of the forest air, its rushing torrents, its rough hewn shanties and log jams, but not so wild as the tumult in the hearts. The strong current of the full river farther down was not more mighty in its peace than those same hearts under the influence of a woman, an angel of mercy to the hardy pioneers.

The Most Conspicuous and Substantial Work Ralph Connor Has Done.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER'S IDEAL BOOKS

Winsome Womanhood.

New *Edition de luxe*, 8vo, cloth, $2.50 net (postage, 15c.). With illuminated pages and many Extra Illustrations in Sepia. Original Edition, 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Beautiful, handsome, unique, exquisite, were some of the terms originally applied by reviewers to this work. Its remarkable popularity has caused the publishers to issue a specially artistic edition, greatly enlarged and embodying all of the latest conceits of modern bookmaking.

Lyrics of Love.

OF HEARTH AND HOME AND FIELD AND GARDEN. Pages printed in two colors. Decorated 12mo, cloth, $1.25 net (postage, 7c.).

These are "songs of the nest and the home, songs of the way and the inn, songs of love and fidelity and the eternal peace." The style of the book is in keeping with the poems, dainty, restful to the eye and comfortable to hold. Soft tinted paper, quiet yet rich ornamentations help to make it a most attractive gift book.

By FRANKLIN WELLES CALKINS

My Host, the Enemy And Other Tales of the Northwest

12mo, Cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

Tales of a borderman, fresh and crisp and intensely interesting. The stories are full of the wild free air of the prairie, the scent of the forest, and not infrequently is heard the whoop of the Indian.

By ISAAC TAYLOR HEADLAND

The Chinese Boy and Girl.

With over 150 Illustrations; quarto, boards, decorated in Unique Chinese Style; $1.00, net (postage, 8c.)

A complementary book to "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes" by the same author. Aside from the fascinating picture of Chinese Child Life which it gives, its list of toys and games will furnish a fine field for American boys and girls.

By HUGH BLACK, Author of "Friendship"

Culture and Restraint.

12mo, Decorated Cloth, Gilt Top, $1.50, net (postage 12c.)

Mr. Black ranks among the leading essayists of to-day—indeed, the reading of his work reminds one of the fine literature of the days of the older essayists. The field he has chosen is one that calls for that rare combination of heart and mind that would enable a man to write the classic on "Friendship." Such has been Mr. Black's achievement. Related to "Friendship" in the development of ethical qualities is "Culture and Restraint," and in this measure is this new book a companion to Mr. Black's earlier volume.

By AMY LE FEUVRE

Cherry.

The Cumberer That Bore Fruit

12mo, Cloth, $1.00, net (postage 8c.)

Every story from this remarkable pen seems to be a still greater improvement over its predecessor. The char-

By author of "The Captain of the Janizaries"

Deborah

A Tale of the Times of Judas Maccabaeus

By JAMES M. LUDLOW

12mo, Decorated, Cloth, Illustrated. $1.50.

Of irresistible power is this book, which appeals forcibly to such men as Newell Dwight Hillis, who pronounces it "most fascinating, full of romance and adventure;" Hon. Oscar S. Straus who says it is "one of the most interesting and instructive he has ever read;" Bishop John F. Hurst, who says "it embodies in a living and fascinating robe of pure imagination the types of character and scenic effects and the great events of actual history." These are but a few of the many who have been thrilled by it. They all agree that Dr. Ludlow has produced a book *that will live.*

By NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS

David, the Poet and King.

The Romance and Tragedy of His Career and Fall, and the Glory of His Recovery. Illustrated by Louis Rhead. *Two Colors, Antique Paper, 75 cts. net (postage 7c.)*

"An essay giving the result of careful and intelligent study of the career of David. All the romance, tragedy, and pathos of his career are graphically related in clear-cut narrative style."—*New York Times.*

By FREDERIC ROWLAND MARVIN

Last Words of Distinguished Men and Women.

8vo, Cloth, $1.50, net, (postage, 14c.)

"Not only gives their names and the words they spoke, but considerable additional matter, credited to good authorities, pertaining to the circumstances in which they died. He seems to have taken a hint from Montaigne, whom he quotes as saying: 'If I were a writer of books I would compile a register, with a comment, of the various deaths of men; he who would teach men to die would at the same time teach men to live.'"—*N. Y. Times.*

THE BORDER WARS.

Two Novels in Which Joseph Brant and Other Frontier Heroes Appear.*

The almost simultaneous appearance of two novels, in which Sir William Johnson, Theyendaneges, (Joseph Brant,) his sister, (Molly Brant, or the Indian Lady Johnson,) and Capt. Walter Butler are closely connected with the hero, is somewhat curious, and seems to indicate a common origin, although it is possible that the similarity may be a simple matter of coincidence.

The briefer and inferior of the two, "The Backwoodsman," has the advantage of priority of appearance, Mr. Robert W. Chambers's "Cardigan" following it by an interval of some days, but so quickly as to make any charge of plagiarism against Mr. Chambers impossible. In both books the hero owes much while a boy to the kindness of "the Indian Lady Johnson," and in both he is befriended by her brother, Joseph Brant, although both heroes are on the patriot side.

In "The Backwoodsman," Butler insults the hero's adopted sister, the daughter of an Oneida Chief, kills her while she is fleeing from him, and tries to kill the hero. In "Cardigan," Butler desires to wed the heroine. In both novels the hero and Butler pursue one another with deadly hatred to the un-Christian delight of the converted Joseph Brant, whose own grievances against Butler were neither few nor slight, as all readers of the recent historical work, "The Old New York Frontier," and of the elder Stone's long-neglected "Joseph Brant," and the two Stones' "Sir William Johnson," will remember.

One of the amusements which a newspaper reviewer may promise himself for vacation is to compare history and fiction in these five books, but those who read for pastime may be content with comparing the novels. The author of "The Backwoodsman" is Mr. H. A. Stanley, one of the many new authors with names closely resembling those of writers of established reputations; his hero, who tells the story, is an orphan stolen from his Southern home in early childhood, reared by a brutal Dutch farmer, whom he is suspected of murdering, and well versed in Indian and woodland ways. He is 6 feet 7 inches in height, with very large black eyes and large white teeth, and finds himself superb and magnificent when he first encounters a large mirror. He serves as an American scout and spy, and one of his subordinates is the famous Timothy Murphy, upon whom the author bestows a unique brogue, and intense admiration. The two are with Sullivan in the expedition to Central New York, and it is to the hero's wisdom that he owes his escape from ambushes and his skillful use of the natural advantages of the country.

In the course of the story the hero attends a council in "The Long House," and there he encounters a white-haired Indian lunatic with a long white beard and a tame something, combining the agreeable qualities of the tiger and the puma, and for some reason this man plays guardian angel to him, acting as a species of assistant to Brant, whose Indian name is sadly misspelled. In the end the white men and Indians in the story kill one another in alternation, until Brant, Murphy, and the hero only remain, and then the hero's origin is revealed, and the inevitable Washington scene is introduced, not greatly to his advantage. The hero's newly discovered aunt knew the owner of Mount Vernon in his youth and reminds him of a time when he "blubbered," and discourses upon it until he entreats her to be silent. The heroine, a Southern girl, frankly woos the hero, who is stricken with a sense of unfitness, but yields at last. The letters of the two are rather astonishing, and, like the narrative, betray curious premonition of the language of the latter half of the nineteenth century. The whole story is melodramatic and the hero's childish conceit occasionally makes it farcical. Historically the book contains many inaccuracies, as to dates and scenes, though these are mainly minor facts.

It would be impossible to write a dull story with such material at command, but there is some monotonous exaggeration. The story breaks off at a point about midway in "Cardigan." Should any one be moved to write a book on the themes used in the latter half of Mr. Chambers's book it is to be hoped that Logan will receive better treatment than has befallen Brant at the hands of Mr. Stanley.

The dramatis personae of the Colonial historical novel have become such familiar friends of our novel-reading public that new names and titles are little more than a conventional form. Those whom Mr. Chambers introduces to us in "Cardigan" are in nowise different from others with whom we have made acquaintance many times on as many different pages, nor can the adventures through which they pass—a little tamely, perhaps—claim originality of invention or treatment.

This is the more to be regretted because Mr. Chambers has in Sir William Johnson's relations with the Six Nations, and with Mollie Brant, unworked material full of striking and romantic possibilities, and in Sir William himself a great opportunity.

The story opens on the 1st of May, 1774, and winds itself around the fortunes of Sir William Johnson's wards, Michael Cardigan and Felicity Warren, or "Silver Heels," as we first know her. These in their turn are bound up with Capt. Walter Butler—Sir William's treacherous Tory secretary—Jack Mount and Cade Renard, highwaymen and patriots, and with Lord Dunmore's breach of faith with the Six Nations in taking possession of territory allotted to the Cayugas.

Notable figures move across the canvas—Patrick Henry, Logan, the "Friend of the White Man," John Hancock, and Paul Revere. Part of the action takes place in Boston, where we are given a glimpse of the political clubs of the patriots, and attend a meeting of the "Minute Men" in the "Square Room" of the "Wild Goose Tavern," and Paul Revere's ride and the battle of Concord have a share in the last chapters; but historic fact and historic atmosphere are made subservient to the loves and adventures of Michael and Silver Heels. It is pleasant to know that after deeds of daring and hairbreadth escapes they receive the reward of a love whose truth has been tested by a rough and perilous course, and that the mystery which develops—and eludes us—as the story moves on, moves with it to a satisfactory solution. The evildoer is punished, the virtuous rewarded, and Mr. Chambers writes finis on a page of tranquil domestic bliss.

We may say in passing that Capt. John Johnson should read "Sir John Johnson," since Sir William's son was knighted in his father's lifetime. Nor is it proper to describe Joseph Brant as "Chief of the Mohawks and Six Nations." At the time in which the scenes of the story are laid Brant had no title. He was merely an interpreter employed by Sir William, and when he got a title later on it was that of Captain in the employ of the English. In that capacity he commanded the Mohawks and some of the other Six Nations, not as their own duly acknowledged chief.

The story has unity, coherence, the interest of suspense, and the indefinable quality of a refined habit of mind. But characterization, dramatic power, and historical imagination are wanting, and in spite of a simple and sincere feeling for nature there is every now and then a harsh striving for effect that amounts almost to affectation, as in the case of the thief-taker and his daughter.

Then, too, even if we can be persuaded that the space of a month is sufficient to transform a boy of sixteen and a girl of fifteen into the astute and accomplished man and woman, is it possible to believe that the boy who in July dots the pronoun "I," misspells every other word, and uses capitals and punctuation points only to misuse them, can in October write the letter of "a scholar and a gentleman"? Above all, when the intervening time has been spent on the open field or in almost mortal illness?

Though the book overflows with adventures the action lags. Mr. Chambers's easy, flowing style lacks rapidity, and while his figures are strong and facile he smothers them with superfluous words and "peppers his sheet with them." "The woods vomited barbarians" draws a bold and striking picture which he hastens to efface with a pale wash of minute and unnecessary details.

The preface disarms criticism of the historical accuracy and intent of the story, but color and atmosphere cannot be left out of consideration in making up the account of historical fiction. Whether Mr. Chambers has succeeded in conveying and interpreting these, however, is a matter for individual opinion, and will make little appreciable difference in the pleasures with which a large number of people will read "Cardigan."

*"THE BACKWOODSMAN." By H. A. Stanley. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

*CARDIGAN. A Novel. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated. In one volume. Pp. 513. 8vo. Cloth. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50. 1901.

Herman Melville's Works.

A recent reference in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to the works of Herman Melville, the American novelist and poet, elicited a communication from Mrs. Melville, the widow of the romancer. A list of her husband's writings was sent by THE REVIEW to Mrs. Melville, and was very kindly corrected and annotated by her. The list is as follows:

1. "Typee; a Peep at Polynesian Life During a Four Months' Residence in a Valley of the Marquesas," New York, 1846. (Revised edition, with a sequel, "The Story of Toby," New York, 1847.)
2. "Omoo: a Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas," New York, 1847.
3. "Mardi and a Voyage Thither," New York, 1849.
4. "Redburn: His First Voyage, Being the Sailor Boy Confessions and Reminiscences of the Son of a Gentleman in the Merchant Service," New York, 1849.
5. "White Jacket; or, The World in a Man-of-War," New York, 1850.
6. "Moby-Dick; or, The Whale," New York, 1851.
7. "Pierre; or, The Ambiguities," New York, 1852.
8. "Israel Potter: His Fifty Years of Exile," New York, 1855. ("Reprinted from Serials in Putnam's Monthly Magazine." Mrs. Melville's note.)
9. "The Piazza Tales," New York, 1856.
10. "The Confidence Man: His Masquerade," New York, 1857.
11. "Battle Pieces and Aspects of the War," New York, 1866. ("In verse, suggested by the civil war." Mrs. Melville's note. This volume is still in print, Harper & Brothers, $1.75.)
12. "Clarel: A Poem, and Pilgrimage in the Holy Land," New York, two volumes, 1876. ("Only the foreign editions of his works were issued in more than one volume, with the single exception of 'Clarel,' a long poem, a small edition of which was printed, and was withdrawn from circulation by Mr. Melville on finding that it commanded but a very limited sale, being in strong contrast to his previous popular works."—Mrs. Melville's note.)
13. "John Marr and Other Sailors," New York, 1888.
14. "Timoleon," New York, 1891. (Foley says that twenty-five copies each of "John Marr" and "Timoleon" were privately printed. Mrs. Melville's note is: "These were two small paper volumes, printed for private circulation only.")

In conclusion, Mrs. Melville writes: "I

The Voyage of Ithobal

By SIR EDWIN ARNOLD

ITS subject is the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phœnicians six hundred years before Christ. Ithobal was the first African explorer we know about. He was a sea-captain of Tyre, who rescued and married an African Princess, and then induced the King of Egypt to put him in charge of a voyage of exploration of the wonderful land of his wife's birth. After a voyage of fifteen thousand miles around Africa, he returns after numerous and exciting adventures, which bring out almost every feature of African life and scenery. Ithobal relates the story of his enterprise in a discourse of seven days before the throne of Pharaoh, who crowns him with honors.

SIR HENRY M. STANLEY, in a letter to the author, says of it:

"You have added greatly to the happiness of many of your race by the production of so unique a poem, so rich in the beauties of the sweet English language."

Other able critics who have read the blind poet's new epic poem unite in calling it even better than the old favorite, "The Light of Asia."

Embellished with 36 Illustrations from Drawings by ARTHUR LUMLEY. 12mo, Cloth. Gilt Top, $1.50

The Mulligans

A NOVEL. By EDWARD HARRIGAN

THE New York World says: "Mr. Harrigan gave to his Mulligan dramas the most distinctly typical character plays which have ever been seen on the native stage. They were studied and displayed straight from the life of New York, and their popularity was unbounded. His book is one of the most generally interesting of the new season's output."

It is a marvelously entertaining novel; possessing a keenness of wit and humor unsurpassed by any recent work. All the characters stand out, as true to life, as natural and as vivid as if portrayed by Dickens.

Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth Bound, $1.50.

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, Publishers, - New York

"The real offense of yellow journalism is * * * that its pervading spirit is one of vulgarity, indecency and reckless sensationalism."—*Evening Post.*

"Against YELLOW JOURNALISM will be found every newspaper that prides itself on what it does NOT do."—*Journal.*

YELLOW JOURNALISM is the most discussed subject of the day.

The Great God Success

a new and stirring novel by JOHN GRAHAM, gives an insight into YELLOW JOURNALISM not obtainable from any other source.

As a story of love and life it is fascinating; at this moment it is sensational.

"Throws the limelight upon what is commonly known as 'Yellow Journalism.'"—*Philadelphia Press.*

"*A moving and entirely realistic picture of the bit of modern life it aims to present.*"—*New York Times.*

"A strong hand and a trained mind are back of this work."—*World.*

"*It tells well a strong story worth the telling.*"—*Mail and Express.*

PETER STRIELETSI'S

THE OUTER PARALLEL,

With beautiful half-tone illustrations by ARTHUR LeBOUTILLIER, is a poetical biography of Major-General Nathaniel Greene, written in a fascinating style, full of startling metaphors.

Cloth, gold lettered, 12mo, $1.00.

THE DELIGHTS OF DELICATE EATING

By ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL

A book full of quaint devices for beautifying the dining room and table, for the concocting of delicious salads, how to garnish, how to serve, the choice of colors in decorating, etc., etc., etc. Sure to create a longing for the *beautiful* as well as the useful and nutritious in the culinary art.

Bound in green cloth, gold lettered, 12mo, $1.25

LIVING PICTURES OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

By Dr. L. HECK, Director of the Celebrated Berlin Zoological Gardens

Perfect pictures of the choicest collection of animals in existence to-day. Each illustration is 11x14 inches, printed on enameled paper. Each specimen fully described by Dr. Heck.

Cloth bound, gold stamped, $3.00.

FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.
PUBLISHED BY
THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 111 5TH AVE.

suppose that all of the later books are now out of print, but the principal sea stories—'Typee,' 'Omoo,' 'Moby Dick,' and 'White Jacket'—which have always been in demand, were reissued with new plates and with a memorial introduction by Mr. Arthur Stedman, under his able auspices, in 1892, and are now in the hands of Dana Estes & Co., Boston."

It should be made clear that "Kateřelto," "Satanella," and other works of George John Whyte-Melville (the English novelist, 1821-78) are often mistakenly attributed to Herman Melville.

The Heeswijk Sale.*

These catalogues have been published in connection with a sale of Van den Bogaerde collection of antique paintings, statuary, ivories, glass, pottery, silver, &c., which is to take place at Bois-le-Duc the latter part of September and the early part of October. The collection is one of great range and value. The paintings include examples of the work of Lucas Cranach, Lucas van Leyden, and divers Dutch and Flemish masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; Flemish wood carving of the same time is finely shown, one of the ivory bas-reliefs dates back as far as the twelfth century; among the enamels is a Byzantine bas-relief of the thirteenth century, and a number of remarkable pieces are found in each branch of art represented. According to a lavish and highly desirable modern custom, the catalogues are themselves more or less works of art, the larger one of the two being profusely illustrated with admirable reproductions of the more notable pictures and objects described in the text. There are sixteen full-page illustrations, and the size of the catalogue page—11½ by 15 inches—permits the detail of the crowded Biblical compositions of the early masters to be adequately and clearly shown. The frontispiece is one of the best works of Jacob Cornelisz van Oostsanen, or "Jacobus Amstelodamensis," a Christ on the cross, with a group of cavaliers at the right of the composition, among whom are recognized historic personages of the time.

*CATALOGUES DES COLLECTIONS d'Antiquités au Chateau de Heeswijk. Musée. "Baron van den Bogaerde," IV., V., and VI. Art Religieux, Tableaux, Sculptures, Broderie, Orfévrerie, &c., Arts du Metal, Ferronnerie, Barrurerie, Dinanderie, Etain, Antiquités diverses, Portraits peints, Miniatures, Sculptures en Marbre, Meubles, Montres, Tabatières Argent, Céramique Riverse, Blanc de Saxe, Cristal de Roche, Pierre dure, Vitraux peints et Verrerie Gres, &c.

The delicacy of the master's drawing in the pure outline of the heads and the hands and in the exquisite ornament on the richly decorated costumes is surprisingly well rendered. A catalogue of this type is well worth preserving after its immediate uses have been served, and the present one is an excellent model of its kind, apart from the illustrations which, of course, form its chief attraction. The paper is good, the margins are broad, the text is well printed, and the descriptions are at once full and concise.

Present Theology.*

A kaleidoscope is vivid and interesting. It suffers, however, from lack of system. So with this book. Its forty-four essays are entertaining, as they could not but be, but the impression left by them as a whole is somewhat confusing.

The editor's avowed purpose is to "show the status of great questions at this period and how far religion and theology have been influenced by the progress of scientific research." His method has been to take some of these questions, find out the best available writers on the different sides, but let them "have it out." Thus on evolution. Dean Hart of Denver, Col., with sharp, incisive style, characterizes the whole theory as crude, while Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago assumes that it is really the only sensible method. Neither argues. Both assert—not merely their own correctness but the weakness as well as incorrectness of those who differ from them.

The general subject of inspiration and authority of the Bible is treated from the extreme standpoints by Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn and Prof. H. Preserved Smith of Amherst College; by Dr. McConnell of New York and Prof. Meredith Smith of Nashotah in more moderate style, representing the man who knows neither Hebrew nor Greek and can read neither hieroglyphs or cuneiform, but to whom the Bible is the simple revelation of God.

The topic that is treated most fully is that of future punishment. Dr. Shinn of Newton, Mass., asks: "What has become of hell?" and claims that while conceptions have changed, a reality exists and must exist so long as there is sin. The general question of future retribution is discussed in three papers, one by Dr. C. A. Dickinson of Boston, from much the same general position as Dr. Shinn; one by Dr. D. E. Normandie of Roxbury, who believes that retribution consists in the loss of some faculty or advantage, but not in continuous punishment; one by Dr. Caleb Scott of Manchester, England, a pronounced restorationist. Universalism is described cordially by Dr. Atwood, General Superintendent of that denomination, and sympathetically by Dr. D. N. Beach of Colorado, a Congregationalist, whom many consider a real Universalist, much as Henry Ward Beecher was claimed by nearly every class of thinkers except the most conservative.

The most of attention is given to these two topics. Nearly all the other articles are on single topics, many of them with only an inferential relation to any special discussion, yet setting forth, often very vividly, some phase of religious thought, philosophy, or life as it appears to the writers. Thus Dr. Stimson of New York (Congregational) dwells upon sovereignty as the fundamental idea in Christianity, and the Rev. James Bells of Boston (Unitarian) on the Immanence of God. The Church in modern civilization is described by Prof. Henderson of Chicago University; Progressive Liberalism by President Eliot; Dean Farrar of England, Mayor Jones of Toledo, and Brigadier Pringle of the Salvation Army, consider the religious condition of the upper classes in England, the workingmen in America, and the lower classes everywhere, and the result is not altogether encouraging though less disheartening than the conclusion that neither Church nor creed for some unknown reason awarded the first place, on "Christianity at the End of the Nineteenth Century." Mr. Harrison is disgusted. He holds the Church responsible for all the evils in South Africa and the Philippines, and winds up with the conclusion that neither Church nor creed need trouble us any more.

As we have said, the essays are bright and interesting. They contain much of truth. Some of them are inspiring, but the general effect of such books can scarcely be anything but unhealthy. There is no sore of real discussion.

As to the effect of science on theology, that is not altogether apparent in these papers. That a great change has taken place in theological thinking is evident. How far this is due to actual scientific method and how far to changed conditions of life inevitably affecting habits and methods of thought is not so clear. Undoubtedly science has affected the interpretation of Scripture, but geographical discovery and travel in distant lands have done much in mitigating the severity of the early Calvinistic thinking. Knowledge, too, of the habits of thought and the religious beliefs of other peoples has gone a long ways to soften the asperities of a century ago. As men have come to know the precepts of Buddha and Confucius, they are less willing to condemn all their followers indiscriminately to an eternity of perdition. Science is great, but science is not all. Something of this should have been brought out to make the survey complete. It would, however, have increased the limits of the book, and thus have proved a serious drawback. The book is excellent as it is.

*THEOLOGY AT THE DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Essays on the Present Status of Christianity and its Doctrines. Edited with an Introduction by J. Vyrnwy Morgan, D. D. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50.

Fighting Under Harrison.*

Mr. James Ball Naylor writes the romance of the contests between Gen. Harrison and Tecumseh. The period is of 1811. Ross Douglas, who has been in part brought up among the Wyandots, is about to join the Americans and has for companion the Indian Bright Wing. The white man is followed to the war by his bloodhound, Duke, and the dog plays a conspicuous part in the action of the story. Douglas is in love with Amy Larkin, and the young person's father is opposed to their marriage.

Who was Douglas's father is not known. Gen. Harrison and the battles he was engaged in with the Indians are well told. There are traitors, and Douglas is captured. In the Indian camp he finds a beautiful girl, the reputed daughter of the Prophet Tenskwawata. Curiously enough, the girl is white. La Violette, as she is called, is so engaging that Ross Douglas cares more for her than for Amy. Finally the mysteries in the story are cleared up. The legitimacy of Ross Douglas is shown and the origin of Violette made evident. Tecumseh having been vanquished, naturally Douglas marries Violette, whose real name is Violet Browniee. Indian ceremonies and the ways and methods of our aborigines have been carefully followed in the romance under notice.

*THE SIGN OF THE PROPHET. A Tale of Tecumseh and Tippecanoe. By James Ball Naylor. 8vo. Decorated cover. Pp. 416. New York and Chicago: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

From Harper & Brothers Fall List

The Right of Way

BY GILBERT PARKER.—The Bookman says: "This book is one of the most important contributions to the fiction of the day. It is in many respects one of the strongest novels that have appeared in the past three or four years." *Illustrated. $1.50.*

The House Divided

BY H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON.—A stirring romance of George the Second's day. A tale full of incidents and adventure, and giving a vivid picture of the time. *Illustrated. $1.50.*

Bagsby's Daughter

BY BESSIE & MARIE VON VORST.—An uncommonly clever story of to-day. It is pre-eminently a book to be read at a single sitting. The *London Academy* says of it: "It goes off like a spring gun." *$1.50.*

Flood-Tide

BY SARAH P. M'LEAN GREENE.—Like Mrs. Greene's earlier stories, "Cape Cod Folks," and "Vesty of the Basins," this is a story of the simple fisher folk of the sea. It is full of quaint humor and quiet philosophy, and is altogether one of the notable novels of the fall. *$1.50.*

The Strength of the Hills

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON. A novel of life in the Adirondacks. The scene is laid in a village where the summer visitors are a family of wealthy New Yorkers and the simple lumbermen of the village. *$1.50.*

Heroines of Fiction

BY W. D. HOWELLS.—A most notable book of criticism. Mr. Howells's comment is not confined to special study of the characters under consideration, but in a general way touches on the entire work of the authors. *Fully illustrated. 2 vols. $3.75 net. Ready about October 18th.*

Alice in Wonderland

PETER NEWELL EDITION.—A handsome new edition with 40 full-page illustrations by Mr. Newell and border designs by Robert Murray Wright. Bound in white vellum, stamped in gold, enclosed in durable ornamental wrapper. *Box, $3.00 net. Ready about Oct. 18th.*

The Japanese Nightingale

BY ONOTA WATANNA.—Wonderfully charming love story of Japan, written by a young Japanese woman and illustrated and decorated by a Japanese artist. An ideal gift book. *Ready about Oct. 10. Illustrated in colors. Ornamented cover, deckel edges, gilt top, $2 net.*

The Wouldbegoods

BY E. NESBIT.—An amusing narrative of the adventures of a family of English boys and girls. A book that deserves a permanent place beside such books as Mrs. Alcott's and Charlotte Yonge's. *Illustrated by Birch. $1.50.*

Ready early in November.

The Portion of Labor.

BY MARY E. WILKINS.—Miss Wilkins' greatest novel. A story of life in a New England factory town. A strong study of certain phases of our industrial life and a brilliant picture of the development of a young girl. *Illustrated. $1.50.*

The Spanish-American War

BY GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER.—This is the history of the Spanish-American conflict as General Alger saw it in his capacity as Secretary of War. It gives us an inside view of many of the much discussed questions and is certain to arouse much comment. *$2.50 net. Ready October 10th.*

Cardigan

BY ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.—A stirring tale of life and love in the days just before the Revolution. A story that in many ways recalls Fenimore Cooper at his best.—*Illustrated. $1.50.*

Over the Plum Pudding

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.—A collection of stories which show Mr. Bangs at his best in various moods. Some are satires, some humorous, and all are marked by the same whimsical fancy which has always characterized his work. *$1.15 net.*

The Great Religions of the World

An important collection of papers by the world's great authorities on Christianity, Buddhism, Judaism, Brahminism, Confucianism, Zoroastrism, etc.—*Crown 8vo., $2.00 net.*

'Twixt Sirdar and Menelik

BY CAPTAIN M. S. WELLBY.—One of the most interesting and important books of travel and adventure since Captain Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva." Captain Wellby was an officer in the British army. He was killed while fighting in South Africa. *Crown 8vo., Illustrated. $2.50 net.*

Franklin Square **HARPER & BROTHERS** New York City

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, OCT. 5, 1901.—40 PAGES.

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

In the matter of anniversaries (though not of the fifty years' kind) it seems proper here to remark that THE SATURDAY REVIEW part of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day completes its fifth year. Born, as it was, with only eight pages to its name, it has forty to-day. On some other days it has had forty, and last year, in the holiday season, it had fifty-six. Fewer than sixteen it now never has. In the first number no publishing house had any announcement to make of any kind. To-day the publishing houses—well, any reader interested in these matters may count columns for himself.

From the beginning THE SATURDAY REVIEW has been distinctly a literary paper devoted to news rather than a slowly-moving critical journal. It has applied to the domain of current literature the same methods that the best newspapers apply to other departments of human activity. If it has met an existing want, this has been largely due to that fact.

Nothing is more familiar in literary history than the failure of contemporary criticism to anticipate the world's final verdicts upon books. These matters rest with time, and time has yielded up some very curious reversals of individual judgments pronounced by critics who had been recognized as foremost of their kind.

A wiser course than theirs has seemed to be to bring to public knowledge, promptly and with fullness, such books of the day as might be interesting or serve the higher uses, leaving to the judgment of men and women who read books the determination of what final place in human esteem the books shall acquire. In the pursuit of this policy it naturally follows that the first duty of a literary newspaper shall be to bestow its attention upon the worthy books and on those alone. Its province as critic therefore extends to a somewhat broader field than that which the old-time critical journals aimed to fill.

It is on these lines that the work of this periodical has been done, and herein it would seem lies the secret, if any secret there be, of its rise from an eight-page beginning, neglected of publishers, to the proportions now attained.

MR. BROWNELL'S CARLYLE.

In the brilliant and solid paper on Carlyle in the current number of Scribner's Mr. William C. Brownell says: "Carlyle's supreme service to his generation is to have stimulated and strengthened its sustaining moral energy."

Yet neither the man nor his moral teaching, as Mr. Brownell describes them, can be said to conform to a very high moral standard. In his relations to others, even to his family, "lovelessness" is ascribed to him, and by this is meant, not the incapacity to awaken love, but the far more significant incapacity to feel love. "One can hardly avoid the conclusion," "that he did not know what love is, that he had never experienced the sensation of it, in either its tension or its transports, its energy or its enervation," and, again, that he was unacquainted with "'the leaving of self' which love is." In the broader matter of the relation of each man to his kind, Carlyle is represented as equally blind. He did not even comprehend the duty, or the value, or the charm of unselfishness in the daily task and problem of common human beings. He sneered at all humane theories or practices. Altruism, the modern name for the philosophy of the Golden Rule, never got from him anything but ridicule, and rather coarse and conceited ridicule at that.

On the intellectual side, Mr. Brownell draws a striking, even a terrible, picture of his "self-consciousness" that did not lead to what is at least a corrective, if not a justification, "self-discipline."

He even suspects him of inventing his strange style "for effect." "He has awaked many mornings without finding himself famous. The long delay made it increasingly desirable that he should 'burst upon the world' in some way. He did so in his style, which served his purpose—his more or less conscious purpose—perfectly." In another passage Mr. Brownell, referring to Carlyle's excessive willfulness, says: "It is singularly tragic that, owing to it the weightiest utterances of his splendid genius should be so often robbed of the intellectual responsibility that alone confers authority." It was these unconquerable tendencies of his mind and temperament that made him insensible to the two great movements of his time, democracy and science. He despised the former because it was wholly inconsistent with his ideas of great souls, especially his own, and their relations to the rest of mankind. He turned up his nose at science because he resented its assumption that the attainment of truth is a painful and difficult process, when he felt that all necessary truth could be had for the seeking at the shop of Carlyle & Co., (Limited.)

This, we say, is the impression which we get from Mr. Brownell's admirable paper. It would be too much to say that it is the impression Mr. Brownell intends to convey, for he is scrupulously fair toward his author, and as kind as his judgment will permit. It is, however, in his masterly analysis of Carlyle as an artist that we think he really explains the hold the great writer secured on his own generation, and which he is likely long to retain. There is nothing in recent criticism finer than Mr. Brownell's treatment of the essential gift of the artist in the author who was without aesthetic taste and scornful of everything called art. For the conventions and theory of art he had neither appreciation nor comprehension for its practice; unconsciously and with power, he had the rarest endowment. To him letters may have seemed the "criticism of life," but in reality they were the means for the expression of his "prodigious personality." This theme Mr. Brownell develops with the insight and delicacy and clearness which, at his best, no modern critic surpasses. And it is in this that he seems to us to touch the secret of Carlyle, who, with his mannerism, his turgidity, his willfulness, his not infrequent meanness, his sense of splendor and force, his obsession by certain sorts of beauty, was the Turner of English literature in his day.

AUTHORS OR NOT AUTHORS.

A writer in The Atlantic Monthly discusses the important question "What the Public Wants to Read." This gentleman with an irony so subtle as to escape even expert literary critics takes as his type of the popular author, not any well-known novelist, not any newspaper corner poet, not even Mark Twain or Laura Jean Libbey, but Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy, author of "Science and Health," (price $3.18.) This astute and original explorer into the realms of literature declares that the reason for Mrs. Eddy's popularity as an author is that she writes what the people desire to read. This is an extraordinary statement. We did not know that Mrs. Eddy was a popular author, or even that the great public regarded her as an author at all, and we certainly did not imagine that she wrote what the general public desired to read.

Up to this date there is no evidence that the majority of readers of books are seeking for such mental supply as is to be found in the would-be mysticism of the Mother of the Christian Scientists. But there is a little food for suggestion in the fact that even in an ironical vein she comes to be discussed as an author. What is an author? Is every person who writes a book an author? In one sense, yes. The author of a book is certainly an author. But for that reason must William Dean Howells and Frank R. Stockton be placed in the same category as Mr. Poor, who issues a most interesting and useful volume dealing with railroads and with one Mrs. Henderson, the author of a highly delectable cookery book containing exciting descriptions of Welsh rabbits, mince pies, and other ocmestibles of melodramatic character?

Just what is the true definition of "author" may be hard to decide, even as it is hard to determine what constitutes literature. According to the persons who regard Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy as an author literature is what you read, and the advertising agent, who produces ingenious methods of inviting public attention to the wares of his principal, is a literary person. Sometimes, indeed, he is; but he is, as a rule, not typical.

In general it may be said that the safest definition of an author is one whose profession it is to write books. But even that definition fails to the earth with a loud crash when it enters the presence of a maker of spelling books. Perhaps in the end it would be easiest to say that Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy is an author "on the side" and the gentleman who wrote the article in The Atlantic Monthly a sad wag.

FUNERAL ORATIONS.

Funeral orations are not a branch of eloquence in which heretofore Americans have excelled. They offer special scope and temptation to what foreign critics have found the characteristic defects of American oratory, the tendency to gush, the tendency to "tall talk," the tendency to rhetoric which, as rhetoric, was not good, and which was entirely or nearly empty.

Certainly there has not been more discouraging reading, even in the Congressional Record, than the orations by their colleagues upon departed members of Congress. All the vices of stump oratory have blossomed there in full vigor. Nowhere has there been less of balance and measure and consideration. Mr. J. J. Ingalls of Kansas, desiring to escape from the ocean of sonorous commonplace, was charged to have plagiarized some general remarks upon death from Bossuet. We cannot blame him, except for forgetting his inverted commas. The greatest modern master of funeral panegyric must have found himself in strange company among the Congressional threnodists. But it was not Bossuet who was put to shame.

So we have looked at what has been reported of the eulogies upon President McKinley with some trepidation. The theme was one which particularly must have attracted those who like to revel in rhetoric without knowing much about it. The result of the investigation is reassuring. Nothing could have been in better taste, and instinct with a more restrained feeling than the chief eulogy of all, that of Bishop Andrews in the Capitol at Washington. It was the tribute of a scholar and an orator as well as of a minister of religion. And Senator Hoar's remarks, which we knew beforehand would be appropriate, did not disappoint us. But the most gratifying fact is that out of the great number of orations which have been delivered, all over the country, there have been so few with the old vices of extravagance and crudity. It is really a gratifying "exhibit." It looks as if rhetorical good taste were making solid advances among the speech-making citizens of this Republic. Certainly most of the speeches would attract attention, if they also were embalmed in the pages of The Congressional Record, by their difference, almost invariably for the better, from the staple of Congressional eloquence to be found there in the form of funeral orations.

NOVELETTE AND PLAY.

The real history of "Beaucaire," which Richard Mansfield is to produce next Monday at the Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia, has not yet been told in full. The play is an original comedy in four acts. The impression that "Beaucaire" is a dramatization of Booth Tarkington's charming novelette "Monsieur Beaucaire" is not literally true, though Mr. Tarkington is author of both book and play.

When he had finished "The Gentleman from Indiana" and that novel was in the first flush of success, he determined to try his pen on a dramatic composition. Mr. Tarkington had previously been conspicuous in theatricals at Princeton University, and is still an active leader in the amateur dramatic club of Indianapolis.

He conceived the story of "Beaucaire," and, having gathered the threads of his situations together, he wrote what every dramatist writes before he puts the material into acts and pictures—that is, a scenario. This scenario grew large in Mr. Tarkington's pen, and with some polishing he found himself in possession of a novelette which an extensive public knows as "Monsieur Beaucaire."

How much the play of "Beaucaire" was in his mind when he completed the novelette may be gathered from an interesting and heretofore unpublished document written by Booth Tarkington himself. It is the dedication of "Monsieur Beaucaire" to his sister, Haute Tarkington Jameson, which was set up by the publishers, but recalled by the author before the book was printed. In it he speaks of his composition as if it were a play:

> You will not, I trust, consider me too ingenuous when I tell you that, while I have ever observed your courtesy toward a person in poor raiment to be of an even finer quality than your treatment of a gentleman in a fine coat, yet no one conversant with your character could fail to be aware of the mighty liking you have for a pretty fellow in brocades and satin, with brilliants shining from every buckle. Nor can it be said of you that, in spite of your strong advocacy of all the arts of gentleness, you shun the wildest fighting—in a book—with that measure of horror which you should, for consistency's sake, exhibit; and so I make bold to offer you this play of "Monsieur Beaucaire," beseeching your attendance for an hour, to watch, if you will, the faces in what I would have, for your pleasure, a little theatre; and begging you, during just the time of performance, to believe the actors real, as they move across the stage, dancing in the candlelights of long ago, while your kindly fancy brings to you some faint waft of the Frenchman's roses, with the echo of the crumbled and forgotten fiddles which I have wished should play again for you, my dear sister.

Having completed "Monsieur Beaucaire," Mr. Tarkington returned to his play. He had Mr. Richard Mansfield in view for the rôle of Beaucaire for more reasons than this actor's pre-eminence or his fitness for the characterization. During his 'Varsity days Mr. Tarkington wrote a comedy which he sent to Mr. Mansfield. The great actor did not find in it all the technical qualities which he felt would justify its production, but he recognized the gifts of the writer and sent him a letter which the author says he has cherished as one of his most potent encouragements. Hence Mr. Mansfield's creation of Mr. Tarkington's first character to reach the stage has in it a strong measure of poetical justice.

AUTHORS IN FICTION.

There seems to be an increasing tendency with authors to introduce literary men as prominent characters in novels. In a recent book, "The Rhymer," by Allan McAulay, the poet Robert Burns is the central figure. By effective touches he is portrayed with all the romantic associations and surroundings which Edinburgh and the rural life of Scotland could furnish.

In that popular novel "Richard Carvel," Horace Walpole is introduced, but satirized, and his poorest qualities are dwelt upon. But there is a brighter and more interesting side to Walpole, which we would have preferred to have had set forth, for he was far more than a trifler and "a bundle of inconsistent whims and affectations," as characterized by Macaulay. Instead of being described with a smile cynical and unpleasant, and allusions to his pet spaniel Rosette, to his Swiss servant Colomb, his mare Favre, why not have referred to his generosity, his loyalty to lifelong friends, and other excellent attributes? A man of versatile talent, to whom, among a score of others, the letters of Junius were attributed, should be beyond attempts at ridicule. Those who enjoy his incomparable letters are more ready to indorse what Carlyle writes in one of his letters to Emerson:

> I read books; * * * my present book is Horace Walpole; I get endless stuff out of it; epic, tragic, lyrical, didactic; all inarticulate, indeed. An old blind schoolmaster in Annan used to ask with endless anxiety when a new scholar was offered him: "But are ye sure he's not a dunce?" It is really the one thing needful in a man, for, indeed, all else is presupposed in that. Horace Walpole is no dunce; not a fibre of him is duncish.

Miss Thackeray depicted a gallery of artists and authors in her story—"Miss Angel," where we have glimpses of Boswell, Garrick, Dr. Burney, Hannah More, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, the latter being a conspicuous figure. Of her father's counterfeit presentment of Addison, Steele, and Swift, in "Henry Esmond," it is unnecessary to speak. All admire those true portrayals; and the master, who shadowed them forth, not only with the manners and customs of the time, could write in the style of that silver age and did not hesitate to let them speak freely for themselves.

When Charles Kingsley, in "Westward, Ho!" ventured to represent Spenser, he wisely confined the conversation to a mosiac drawn from the poet's own words and thoughts. The attempts to introduce "the great master who knew everything"—Shakespeare—into fiction have been few, and not very successful. A few months ago Mr. Robert Neilson Stephens essayed to do so in "A Gentleman Player," but not as a very prominent character. Even Sir Walter Scott only gives us a glimpse of him in "Kenilworth." Leicester addressed a few gracious words to Shakespeare at the palace gate, which are received by the immortal dramatist in respectful silence.

OCT 100

OUR CABLE LETTER

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Mr. Hall Caine continues to miss no opportunity and to disguise no effort to advertise "The Eternal City." His London publishers have received letters identifying David Rossi with Giuseppe Mazzini which say that Rossi's theory of life was not communistic, but founded upon the laws of nature, and that if his theories were accepted they would carry people back to the Apostolic idea of life which finds expression in the Lord's Prayer. He delivered an address to Catholics in Douglas, Scotland, yesterday, pleading for a Church outside the Churches, a Church true to democratic teachings. Of course, in his argument he deftly wove in the theories which are expressed in "The Eternal City."

⁂

The Rev. Dr. W. N. Clarke, an American Baptist clergyman, author of "Outlines of Christian Theology," has been spending a year's furlough at Oxford writing a book entitled "The Doctrine of God."

⁂

There are two new lives of Christ announced. One is by W. J. Dawson, to be published by Grant Richards this month, which is founded largely on personal observations in modern Palestine, while the other is by Ian Maclaren, which will appear later, furnishing a fresh study of the subject in the light of noted biographies and following the accepted chronological order. The latter will be entitled "The Life of the Master," and will be presented to Americans through McClure, Phillips & Co., with some beautiful drawings in color.

⁂

The Rev. A. C. Headlam has been appointed editor of The Church Quarterly Review, which is a well-known theological magazine of long standing and famous history.

⁂

Frank Harris has resigned the editorship of The Candid Friend.

⁂

James B. Pinker, the literary agent, rival of the famous Alexander Pollock Watt, is about to depart for the United States with a trunkful of manuscripts by English authors, which he will endeavor to place among American publishers.

⁂

Prof. David Masson is somewhat improved in health and is hard at work on his biography once more, which will bear the title of "Memories of Three Cities"—the cities being Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and London. Dr. Masson has met all the prominent persons in letters and politics of his time, as may be gathered from books like "Carlyle Personally in His Writings" and "Drummond and His Writings."

⁂

Lord Rosebery is said to be engaged upon a history of the Stanhope family, with which he is connected through his mother. She, it may be recalled, was a daughter of the fourth Earl of Stanhope. A young Edinburgh lawyer, by the way, is about to publish a novel in which Lord Rosebery figures as the chief character.

⁂

The Marquis of Dufferin, who is a grandson of Sheridan, has written an introduction to an edition of the latter's plays, which will soon appear from Mr. Nutt's, with original notes by Fraser Rae.

⁂

Through special arrangement with Smith, Elder & Co., the new Temple Thackeray, now announced by J. M. Dent & Co., will contain all the author's copyright works, as well as those which have run out of copyright. The frontispieces of the volumes will be colored pen-and-ink drawings by well-known artists.

⁂

The Cassells are about to publish a posthumous work on Chinese porcelain by the famous art critic, Cosmo Monkhouse, who died last Spring.

⁂

The first literary dinner of note this Autumn will be that of the Whitefriars Club, which will take place next Saturday night. The subject of post-prandial discussion will be "Humor in Literature," which is quite appropriate, in view of the fact that the guests of honor include Anthony Hope and Jerome K. Jerome, to say nothing of Gilbert Parker, Mr. Sidney Appleton will also be present. Robert Leighton, the novelist and critic, will preside.

⁂

Following Marie Corelli, Ouida comes forward with a protest this week against the dramatisation of one of her novels which is being produced with a fair success in one of the London theatres. It seems to be a decent play, but Ouida protests against all dramatisations, thereby securing a double advertisement.

⁂

William Archer's long-delayed "Poets of the Younger Generation" shares with "Kim" the honor of being "the book" of the week. Of the two, Archer's sympathetic appreciation of contemporary versifiers receives rather the better notice, for many old-fashioned London critics still seem to be unable to comprehend Kipling's impressionistic method and unhackneyed narrative style.

⁂

There was a most interesting ceremony to-day at Kiveton Park, near Sheffield, in one of the walks of which stood the famous trysting oak of "Ivanhoe." The Duke of Leeds invited a large party to witness the planting of a young oak in the exact spot where the old one stood. Afterward they made an excursion over the places described in Scott's famous novel.

⁂

It is just possible that the bones of Milton were disturbed this week through an alteration of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, where the poet is buried. Many coffins were temporarily removed, all but one having inscriptions which showed that they were inclosed in two shells.

E. A. D.

MR. STODDARD AND SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

I believe I have read all the poetical writings of Sir Edwin Arnold. I think I was the first person in this country who made selections from his verse in a volume entitled "Later English Poets," and published by Bunce and Huntington, with the imprint of 1865, which was a year later than its actual printing. I forget what I quoted, but I remember, to my sorrow, that I made Edwin a brother to Matthew, an inaccuracy which Mr. Stedman was the first to discover and expose, for which I was grateful to him.

But this is not what I meant to say when I began. I first met Mr. Arnold, at the request of Major Pond, at the Everett House, where he introduced me to the author of "The Light of Asia," which was still in manuscript, in a large ledger-like volume. Mr. Arnold greeted me with the cordiality customary among men of letters. The next time we met I had the pleasure of listening to the new poem from the mouth of its versatile composer, to whom various Eastern tongues and dialects were as familiar as the street cries at Whitechapel. Our third meeting was at a dinner which the Lotos Club honored itself by offering to him.

We met at its rooms, the location of which I have forgotten, as well as the names of most of the guests, poets, painters, authors, publishers of some little distinction, but now, I fear, of utter extinction. Seated at my left at the modest board was a brother of that poor eccentric, Oscar Wilde, a younger brother who was everybody's Willy. He had not then, so far as the world knew, contracted his unfortunate marriage. But enough of some of these people, and far too little of Sir Edwin Arnold.

Since thinking, rather than writing this offhand notice of Mr. Arnold's last poem, I have seen in the columns of The Daily Telegraph, with which he was so long connected, an admirable notice of this work of his by Mr. William L. Courtney, whose great ability as literary critic needs no indorsement from any one on either side of the great waters which separate the Old World from the New. Here I am reminded of the well-known phrase, "Praise from Sir Hubert Stanley is approbation indeed," which is all I need say this pleasant October forenoon.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.
New York, Oct. 2, 1901.

Mr. Johnson's Gift to Hackensack.

In the list of gifts of public libraries during the last year, published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a few months ago, the gift of First Assistant Postmaster General W. M. Johnson to his place of residence, Hackensack, N. J., was omitted. The library building has just been completed and the books prepared for distribution, and the formal opening to the public takes place this afternoon. There will be a simple ceremony in the library building—a presentation address by the donor, acceptance of the building by President Bauer of the local governing board, and remarks by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Holley, President of the Board of Library Trustees.

Mr. Johnson's gift is unique in some respects. Without any preliminary pledge from the taxpayers that they would vote to support the library when completed, he bought a lot in the central part of the town, erected on it a beautiful building of brownstone with all the modern furnishings, and then asked the town to vote, under the public library law of the State, to make the appropriation allowed by law for the library's support. This was done last Spring almost without opposition.

But the donor did not end his gift with the building. The only nucleus for the book supply of the library was a collection of some 5,000 volumes, largely fiction, that belonged to a library association of the town, kept up by subscription by the labors of a few ladies. This collection was turned over to the Johnson Library, and to make the collection complete and up to date at the start Mr. Johnson made a further donation of $5,000 in cash for the purchase of books. Extending his generosity still further, he provided a fund for the employment, during the Summer, of a professional librarian and several assistants to catalogue the books and prepare them for circulation. The library, as opened, will compare favorably with any of its class in this country. The books have been selected with reference to the classes of readers who will ask for them, and, while the reference shelves do not, of course, profess to meet every call, they are generously filled, and will meet the requirements of local readers, who will have the larger libraries of the city to consult as occasion may require.

The Trustees of the new library are Mrs. D. A. St. John, Miss Fannie De W. Conklin, President Jacob Bauer of the local Improvement Commission; President Milton Demarest of the local Board of Education, (the last two ex-officio;) the Hon. W. M. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Holley, and W. A. Linn.

The Phenomena of Light.*

The Professor of Physics in Yale University explains fully the character of his volume, the title of which is "Light." What Mr. Charles S. Hastings wishes to do is to impart a knowledge of the phenomena in the domain of optics, which may be regarded as "familiar, in the sense that all of them may be observed without the accessories which are found only in collections of philosophical apparatus characteristic of physical laboratories." The end the author has in view is to explain certain classes of the phenomena of light. Purposely, spectroscopy and polarized light are excluded, "by the limitations imposed." The color sensations are treated briefly, and students are referred to Prof. Rood's excellent work "Students' Text Book of Color." One topic of the greatest interest may be found in the volume under notice, and it regards what is known as "Atmospheric Optics." The theory and construction of the optical instruments of today are most carefully considered, and we are quite ready to insist that this particular study has never been better or more thoroughly carried out than by Prof. Hastings. The author writes: "Indeed, no branch of applied science has experienced a more remarkable revolution in recent times than that which the advance of theoretical optics has impressed upon the skilled optician of the present." In the special chapters in the work may be read the history of the telescope and microscope.

In his second chapter Prof. Hastings treats of optical instruments, giving in the clearest manner what are the limitations of the human eye, which has its own definite qualities. Of all optical instruments it is the telescope which is the most remarkable. Did Galileo invent it? The story goes that in 1600 Galileo, while in Venice, heard of an invention due to a Hollander, which had the power of bringing nearer to the eye of the observer the most distant objects. "It required but little time for the greatest of physicist of his age to master the problem thus suggested to his mind, and after his return to Padua, where he held the position of Professor of Mathematics in the famous university of that city, he set himself earnestly at work making telescopes." There is uncertainty as to the actual inventor of the telescope, but it seems probable that Frans Lippershey, or Lippersheim, a spectacle maker at Middleburg, was the real inventor. Only to be considered as a toy at the beginning, the development of the instrument is due to such wonderful scientists as Galileo, Torricelli, Huygens, Cassini, Keppler, Newton, Euler, Clairault, the Herschels, father and son, Fraunhofer, and Gauss. The question is often asked, Have we hopes of further improvement of the telescope? Mr. Hastings writes that there is no question that the quality of the lens may be improved, and also by mechanical processes the shaping of it. If there was an increase of size it is likely that there would be distortion, with no advantages of optical efficiency.

The Chapter VII. of this work, entitled "Optical Phenomena of the Atmosphere," is of singular interest. The author quotes Prof. Langley, who has demonstrated "that what we call a clear atmosphere is only slightly opaque light waves." The atmosphere is then neither a perfectly transparent body nor an imperfectly transparent one. The subjects of scintillations, of coronas, rainbows, halos, are all discussed. That curious topic color-blindness is fully explained. In treating of the telescope Prof. Hastings, dwelling on the skillful makers whose lenses are masterpieces, such as Schroeder, Cauchois, Martini, the Henry brothers, Cook and Grub, receive honorable mention. Of the Clarks the author writes:

"The Clarks, father and son, have beyond a doubt won the first place, whether determined by the character of the discoveries made with their instruments or by the fact that the two most powerful telescopes in existence—the refractor of the three-foot aperature of the Lick Observatory in California, and the forty-inch telescope of the Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin— were made by them."

This work on "light" has the distinction of being one of the bicentennial publications of Yale, and the volume itself is well worthy of the occasion it illustrates.

*LIGHT. A Consideration of the More Familiar Phenomena of Optics. By Charles S. Hastings, Ph. D., Professor of Physics in Yale University. Cloth, 9 by 6 inches. Pp. 224. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

A year ago we published books only. This fall we have a vigorous and successful magazine in *The World's Work*; we are just beginning a beautiful magazine called *Country Life in America*, made for people who love the country, and we are intrusted by the firm of John Wanamaker with the editing, illustrating and manufacture of *Everybody's Magazine*, with full power to secure the very best for it.

Thus we are brought into touch with all that goes on in the literary world, extending greatly our opportunities to secure good books. Our plan is *not* to publish as many books as possible, but to make the standard of the books we do undertake higher each year, and to issue only those which we believe have a real reason for existence. Here are some of our recent publications; every one of them has good reasons for succeeding in a large way:

RUDYARD KIPLING'S "KIM." The greatest novel of the greatest literary genius of our time. (Illustrated by J. Lockwood Kipling, $1.50.)

THE HARRIMAN ALASKA EXPEDITION.
An epoch-making work of scientific travel, narrating the remarkable discoveries of the Harriman Expedition. (With 40 superb colored plates, 85 photogravures, 5 maps and 300 text cuts. 2 vols. $15.00 net.)

THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS.
A unique and fascinating work on Antique Furniture. (2 vols., with 24 photogravures, 128 full-page half-tone and about 200 text cuts. $20.00 net.)

UP FROM SLAVERY.
Booker T. Washington's autobiography, which has been aptly called "the new and better 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" (With photogravure, $1.50 net.)

A JOURNEY TO NATURE.
By "J. P. M." A book of real genius, describing the way in which a Wall Street man, driven to the country by a weak heart, first learns to know Nature. ($1.50 net.)

☞ *The same author's "Making of a Country Home," uniform with above, will be ready next month.*

THE OCTOPUS
Frank Norris's "epic of wheat," dealing with a dramatic and absorbing story of the fight of the farmers against the Railroad. ($1.50.)

OLD SONGS FOR YOUNG AMERICA.
The children's classics which have never before been set down, with words, music and charming illustrations in color by B. Osbertag. ($2.00 net.)

THE BEARS OF BLUE RIVER.
By Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." (Illustrated by Frost and Baker. $1.25 net.)

THE ROAD TO FRONTENAC.
Samuel Merwin's charming romance of the St. Lawrence and the Canada forest in the 17th century. (Illustrated by Blumenschein. $1.50.)

THE PERSONAL EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT'S WORKS.

THE TEMPLE EDITION OF THE NOVELS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

THE NEW NATURE LIBRARY.
Books on insects, wild flowers, mushrooms, birds, birds' nests, and butterflies. With color photographs. 7 volumes ready.

By the writer of An Englishwoman's Love Letters:

☞ *"A MODERN ANTAEUS" will be issued shortly. It is a novel of most unusual power, originality and poetic feeling dealing with the fascinating personality of Tristram Gabney.* ($1.50 net.)

THE LANE THAT HAD NO TURNING.
Gilbert Parker's dramatic novelette of Pontiac, with a number of characteristic shorter stories. ($1.50.)

THE GOOD RED EARTH.
An idyllic love story of Western England by Eden Phillpotts, who has made such a name for himself in this field. ($1.50)

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION.
By Everett Tomlinson, the well-known author of books for young people. (50 illustrations, $1.00 net.)

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM BYRD, 1674-1744.

"BOB, SON OF BATTLE," Illustrated Edition.

All of our books are sent on approval. We are glad to send them to be examined.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
34 Union Square E., N. Y.

HOUSE OF

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.'S

BOOKS NOW READY

Mistress Brent.

A Story of Lord Baltimore's Colony in 1660.

By LUCY M. THRUSTON.

With Illustrations by Ch. Grunwald.

A charming Maryland romance with a real woman, Margaret Brent, for the central character.

12mo. $1.50.

Drake's New England Legends and Folk-Lore.

New and Enlarged Edition, containing all the old stories and 15 new ones, with additional illustrations.

Crown 8vo. $2.50.

Deafness and Cheerfulness.

By Rev. A. W. JACKSON

Author of "James Martineau: A Biography and a Study."

An unconventional sermon written in sympathy with the deaf, but appealing to a much larger class.

16mo. $1, net.

The Pocket Balzac.

First 14 Volumes Now Ready.

A new edition of the Comedie Humaine, in thirty volumes.

Katharine Prescott Wormeley's unrivalled translations, illustrated. Compact and convenient. Any volume sold separately.

Size, 4½ x 6¾. Price, in cloth, $1 per vol.; in limp leather, $1.25 per vol.

Morgan's Men.

By JOHN PRESTON TRUE,

Author of "The Iron Star," etc., Illus.

A Thrilling Story of the Adventures of Stuart Schuyler, Captain of Cavalry in the Revolution.

12mo. $1.20, net.

☞A new Library Edition of PARKMAN'S LIFE by Charles Haight Farnham has been published; also bound to match the original Library Edition of Parkman's works.

Price, $2.00.

In Preparation.

TYPES OF NAVAL OFFICERS.
By CAPT. ALFRED T. MAHAN. 24 photogravure portraits. 8vo. $2.50, net

THE WORLD BEAUTIFUL IN BOOKS.
By LILIAN WHITING. 16mo. $1.00, net. Decorated, $1.25, net.

A JAPANESE MISCELLANY.
By LAFCADIO HEARN. Illustrated. 12mo. $1.60, net.

UP AND DOWN THE SANDS OF GOLD.
By MARY DEVEREUX. 12mo. $1.50.

JOY AND STRENGTH FOR THE PILGRIM'S DAY.
By MARY W. TILESTON. 18mo. Cloth, 60c. net. White and Gold, $1.00, net. Red Line Edition, 16mo, $1.25, net.

LITTLE MEN.
(Illustrated.)
A new edition of Miss ALCOTT'S famous story. With 15 full-page illustrations by Birch. Crown 8vo. $2.00.

WHITE APRONS.
MAUD WILDER GOODWIN'S favorite Colonial story. New edition. 12mo. $1.50.

MAIDS AND MATRONS OF NEW FRANCE.
By MARY SEFTON PEPPER. Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50, net.

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS,
254 Washington St., Boston.

AUTUMN BOOKS

Classified Lists of Recent and Forthcoming Publications in Various Departments of Literature.

BELOW will be found extended lists of the books already published this season or which are in preparation for issue not later than the holidays. The lists have been secured with considerable care from the advance announcements of the various publishing houses in this country, and have been classified in this office under convenient headings. By this method readers will be able to determine what new books in the several classifications indicated are announced by all the publishing houses. Since THE SATURDAY REVIEW was started these lists have been regular features of it in the Spring and Fall. They have been found useful not only to readers and librarians, but to publishers as well, since they enable any given publisher to determine what the other houses have in preparation.

HISTORY.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE. By Arthur Hassall. A new volume in the Great Peoples Series. Edited by Dr. York Powell. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. By Edgar S. Maclay. New edition, in three volumes, the new volume containing an account of the navy since the Civil War, with an authoritative history of the Spanish-American War revised to the date of this edition, and based upon official sources of information. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Each volume $3 net.

THE NEW CENTURY HISTORY OF THE WORLD. A General History, Both Ancient and Modern, of All the Nations of the Globe, Their Rise, Progress, and Present Condition. Compiled from the Writings of the World's Greatest Historians and Edited by L. Brent Vaughan. 1 vol. edition, $3.75; 2 vol. edition, $5. Chicago: George M. Hill Company.

STORIES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Entertaining Sketches of the Greatest Political Upheaval in the History of the World. Edited by Walter Montgomery. Illustrated. Small 4to. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 75 cents.

CONCISE HISTORY OF FRANCE. Outlines of the History of France, from the Earliest Times to the Outbreak of the Revolution. Being an Abridgment of M. Guizot's "Popular History of France." By Gustave Masson. With Chronological Index, Historical and Genealogical Tables, &c. Illustrated with Portraits, Views, &c. Octavo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $2.50.

HISTORY OF JESUITS IN ENGLAND, 1580-1773. By E. L. Taunton. Illustrations. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.75 net.

THE OLDEST CIVILIZATION OF GREECE. By H. R. Hall. Illustrated. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $5 net.

HISTORY OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA. By Franklin Spencer Edmonds. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2 net.

CHARLEVOIX'S HISTORY OF NEW FRANCE. Translated from the Original Edition, with Notes, by Dr. James Gilmary Shea. A New Edition, with Life of the Translator and Bibliography of His Writings, by Noah Farnham Morrison. Forty Illustrations, including All the Maps, Steel Portraits, &c. Limited to 750 Numbered Sets. 6 vols. 8vo. New York: Francis P. Harper. $3 net per volume.

THE ALGONQUIAN SERIES. By William Wallace Tooker. A Series of Ten Valuable Works, Written by William Wallace Tooker, with Ethnological and Historical Notes. Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper and Edition Limited to 250 Copies. Sold only in complete sets. Vol. V. The Algonquin Names for the Sioux Tribes of Virginia. Vol. VI. The Roocootswanankes or the Fire Nation. Vol. VII. Some Indian Fishing Stations Upon Long Island. Vol. VIII. The Algonquin Terms Patawomeks and Massawomeks. Vol. IX. The Names Chickahominy, Pasmunkey, and Kuskarawaokes. Vol. X. The Significance of John Eliot's Natick and the Name Merrimac. New York: Francis P. Harper. $15 net per set.

MINUTES OF THE ORPHAN MASTERS OF NEW AMSTERDAM. Edited by Berthold Fernow. The Manuscript Records of the Surrogate's Court in Dutch Times, Now First Printed from the Original. Edited by Berthold Fernow and Published Under the Auspices of the Publication Committee of the Society of Colonial Dames, State of New York. Edition Limited to 300 Copies. New York: Francis P. Harper.

THE AMERICAN FUR TRADE OF THE FAR WEST. By Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, United States Engineer Corps. A History of the Pioneer Trading Posts and Early Fur Companies of the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountains, and of the Overland Commerce with Santa Fé, &c., Written Largely from Manuscript and Other Records Hitherto Inaccessible. Illustrated. 3 vols. Cloth, 8vo. New York: Francis P. Harper. $10 net.

THE RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. By John Lothrop Motley. New Holiday Library Edition from New Plates, with Introduction by John Franklin Jameson. 3 vols. Illustrated. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $4 per set.

DURUY'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD. Edited and Brought Down to Date by Edwin A. Grosvenor. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $4 per set.

REMINISCENCES OF A MISSISSIPPIAN IN PEACE AND WAR. By Frank A. Montgomery. 8vo. Pp. 324. With Portraits. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company.

A HISTORY OF THE APPOINTING POWER. By Lucy M. Salmon. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE NEW SOUTH AMERICA. Its Value and Development. By W. Bleloch. 5½x8¾. Illustrated. Pp. 450. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

THE FIGHT FOR SANTIAGO. By Stephen Bonsal. The True Story of the American Soldier in the Cuban Campaign from Tampa to the Fall of Santiago. 6x9¾. Illustrations and Maps. Pp. 343. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

A GUNNER ABOARD THE YANKEE. By Russell Doubleday. Introduction by Rear Admiral Sampson. 5½x8¾. Illustrations. Pp. 312. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

WITH SAMPSON THROUGH THE WAR. By W. A. M. Goode. With Chapters by Rear Admiral Sampson, Capt. Robley D. Evans, and Commander C. C. Todd. 6x9¾. Illustrations. Pp. 325. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION. By Everett Tomlinson. 5¼x8¾. Illustrations. Pp. about 400. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2 net.

THE REAL HAWAII. Its History and Present Condition, Including the True Story of the Revolution. By Lucien Young. 6x7½. Illustrations. Pp. 371. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

ENGLISH HISTORY STORIES. Edited by H. P. Warren. Illustrated. Pp. about 400. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

AMERICA'S STORY FOR AMERICA'S CHILDREN. Book V. The Revolution and the Foundations of the Republic. By Mara L. Pratt. Illustrated. Pp. 180. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE COURT AND REIGN OF FRANCOIS THE FIRST, KING OF FRANCE. By Jules Pardoe. With a Preface by Adolphe Cohn. 4 vols. Small 12mo. Photogravure frontispieces. Pp. 1,320. Cloth, $4.00. Three-quarter morocco, $8. New York: James Pott & Co.

THE BASTILLE. By Capt. (Hon.) H. Beaumont. With a Preface by James Rhodes Fyckling. 2 vols. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. Cloth, $4. Three-quarter morocco, $10. De luxe edition, limited to 100 numbered sets, bound in vellum, $12 net.

A HISTORY OF RUSSIA. From Peter the Great to Alexander II. By W. R. Morfill. 12mo. Pp. 450. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.75 net.

THE CHEVALIER DE ST. GEORGE AND THE JACOBITE MOVEMENTS OF 1708, 1715, 1715, 1717, AND 1719. Arranged and Edited by Charles Sanford Terry. Illustrated with Reproductions of Rare Portraits and Maps. Post 8vo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.75.

THE LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY. By Richard Lydekker. Introduction by Ernest Seton-Thompson. Illustrated. 12 vols. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $30.

A DIARY OF THE SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS IN PEKING DURING THE SUMMER OF 1900. By Nigel Oliphant. With Preface by Andrew Lang, and Map and Several Plans. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

LETTERS AND JOURNALS OF THE CHINA WAR, 1900. By Major Gen. G. Allgood. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

SELECTED WORKS OF HULDREICH ZWINGLI. (1484-1531.) the Reformer of Geneva, Switzerland. Translated for the First Time from the Originals. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

SOURCE BOOK OF THE GERMAN RENAISSANCE. Edited by Merrick Whitcomb. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

SELECT DOCUMENTS OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By George Burton Adams. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION TO QUEBEC. By John Codman. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ANCIENT RECORDS. Three Series to Be Issued Under the General Editorship of William R. Harper. First Series. Ancient Records of Babylonia and Assyria. Edited by Robert Francis Harper. In 6 vols. Second Series. Ancient Records of Egypt. Edited by James Henry Breasted. In 5 vols. Third Series. Ancient Records of Palestine. New York: The Macmillan Company.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI. By James Wilford Garner. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3 net.

DYER'S HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE. From the Fall of Constantinople to the Present Time. Revised by Arthur Hassall. In 6 vols. Large post 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

AMERICAN HISTORY TOLD BY CONTEMPORARIES. Vol. IV. Welding the Nation. (1845-1901.) By Albert Bushnell Hart. 8vo. 4 vols. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

SOURCE READERS OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Albert Bushnell Hart. To be Complete in 4 vols. 12mo. Vol. I. Colonial Children. Vol. II. Heroes and Patriots of the Revolution. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LINCOLN'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION. By Charles H. McCarthy, Ph. D. Cloth, 8vo. 6¼x9¼. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. About $3 net.

COLONIAL FIGHTS AND FIGHTERS. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. With Illustrations. 12mo. 5¾x8¾. Pp. 320. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.20 net.

A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF ROMAN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. By Frank Frost Abbott. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK STAGE. By Col. T. Allston Brown. 2 vols. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $25.

A HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. To be Complete in 2 vols. Vol. II. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

LEAGUE OF THE IROQUOIS. Reprint. By Lewis H. Morgan. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $25.

A HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOT EMIGRATION TO AMERICA. By Charles W. Baird. Illustrated. New Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. By Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War from March 5, 1897, to Aug. 1, 1899. With Photogravure Portraits of Author, and Maps. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY AND CIVICS IN THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS. By Henry E. Bourne, B. A., B. D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR. By Edward T. Cook, recently Editor of The London Daily News. Demy 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

TROOPER 5,008, I. Y. By the Hon. Sidney Peel. Illustrations from Photographs. Demy 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

A SHORT HISTORY OF BRITISH COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. By L. L. Price, M. A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND RELIGIOUS REFORM. By William M. Sloane. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE CIVIL WAR AND THE CONSTITUTION. By John W. Burgess. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

OTHER FAMOUS HOMES OF GREAT BRITAIN. Edited by A. H. Malan. With About 300 Illustrations.

HISTORIC TOWNS OF THE WESTERN STATES. Edited by Lyman P. Powell. With an Introduction by Prof. R. G. Thwaites. 8vo. With about 100 Illustrations.

THE MOHAWK VALLEY; ITS LEGENDS AND ITS HISTORY. By W. Max Reid. Large 8vo. With About 60 Full-Page Illustrations from Photographs by Arthur Mauney. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

THE STORY OF THE NATIONS. Wales. By O. M. Edwards. 12mo. Fully Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

HISTORY OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH FAMILIES OF AMERICA. The Scot in North Britain, North Ireland, and North America. By Charles A. Hanna. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE HISTORY OF ROMANTICISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Prof. Henry A. Beers. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE STORY OF THE NATION'S POLITICS. By Viola A. Conklin. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

HISTORY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS. By Alex. Del Mar. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 512. New York: The Cambridge Encyclopedia Company. $3.

THE TOWER OF LONDON. By W. Hepworth Dixon. New Holiday Library Edition. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $4 per set.

A SHORT HISTORY OF GERMANY. By Ernest F. Henderson, A. B. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND. For Beginners. By Katharine Coman and Elisabeth Kimball Kendall. Illustrations. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HANDBOOKS OF THE GREAT CRAFTSMEN. Illustrated Monographs, Biographical and Critical of the Great Craftsmen and Workers of Ancient and Modern Times. Edited by George C. Williamson, Litt. D. Cloth. 12mo. Peter Vischer. (1455-1529.) Bronze Founder. The Pavement Masters of Siena, (1486-1551.)

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN VERSE. By James H. Gilmore. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Company. $1.50.

BIOGRAPHY.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF JOHN MILTON, ESQ. OF HAZLOR, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, &c. Containing a Memoir of Himself. By S. J. Stone. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

A BOOK ABOUT LONGFELLOW. By J. E. Hodgson. (Queen Fourth.) Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Son. 50 cents.

TYPES OF NAVAL OFFICERS. With Some Account of the Development of Naval Warfare During the Eighteenth Century. By Alfred T. Mahan. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

HENRIK IBSEN. By Henrik Jaeger. Translated by Henry Morton Payne. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.00.

HUGH FRENCH HUGHES. By J. Gregory Mantle. 12mo. Pp. 160. New York: Eaton & Mains.

GENERAL McCLELLAN. By Gen. Peter S. Michie. A new volume in the Great Commanders Series, edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson. With portrait and maps. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PRISONERS OF RUSSIA. By Dr. Benjamin Howard. With an Introduction by Gen. O. O. Howard. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE SULTAN. By Georges Dorys. Translated by Arthur Hornblow. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON AT HOME. By Nathan Haskell Dole. A monograph on Joseph Jefferson and his home surroundings. Illustrated. Thin octavo. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.50.

AGUINALDO. A Narrative of Filipino Ambitions. By Edwin Wildman. Illustrated from photographs. Size, 5x7¾. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.20.

JOSEPHINE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. By Frederick A. Ober. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Grafton Press. $3.

LIVES OF THE ENGLISH SAINTS. By Cardinal John Newman. Illustrations in photogravure. Six volumes. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $12 net.

KING JAMES THE FIRST OF ENGLAND AND SIXTH OF SCOTLAND. Edited by Robert S. Rait. Reproductions of several of the autograph folios and a hitherto unpublished portrait of the King. Twenty-five numbered copies are offered for America. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $15 net.

WOMEN AND MEN OF FRENCH RENAISSANCE. By Edith Sichel. Illustrated. 8vo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50 net.

LINCOLN IN STORY. The Life of the Martyr President Told in Authenticated Anecdotes. Edited by Silas G. Pratt. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LIFE OF PASTEUR. By R. Vallery-Radot. Translated from the French by R. C. Devonshire. Two volumes. 8vo. 6¼x9¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Per set, $7.50 net.

FAMOUS ACTORS OF THE DAY IN AMERICA; FAMOUS ACTRESSES OF THE DAY IN AMERICA. Second Series. By Lewis C. Strang. Illustrated. Two volumes. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS OF COLONIAL DAYS and DAMES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE YOUNG REPUBLIC. By Geraldine Brooks. Holiday Edition. With photogravure illustrations. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per set, $4.

HERO-PATRIOTS OF THE NINETEENTH Century. By Edgar Sanderson. 12mo. Pp. 329. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

ROBERT BUCHANAN. The Poet of Modern Revolt. By A. S. Stodart-Walker. Crown. 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $2.25 net.

J. McNEILL WHISTLER. A Biographical Record. By W. G. Rawdon. Moolscan quarto. Inserted plates. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.50.

NEW GLIMPSES OF POE. By James A. Harrison. 12mo. With inserted plates. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER. The Story of an Earnest Life. 8vo. Pp. 650. With portraits, fac similes, &c. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. Net $5.

MEMOIRS, 1674-1744. By William Byrd. Edited by John Spencer Bassett. 6x9. Pp. 500. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $10.

RICHARD ROLF, ENGLISHMAN. By Mary L. Pendered. 5x7½. Pp. 320. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THE LIFE OF JAMES MADISON. The first volume in the "Biographical History of the United States." By Gaillard Hunt. 6x9¼. Pp. about 400. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

THE TRUE STORY OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH. By Katharine Pearson Woods. 6x8. Pp. about 250. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

NEW WESTMINSTER BIOGRAPHY. John Henry Cardinal Newman. By A. R. Waller and G. H. S. Barrow. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. Net, 75 cents.

NEW WESTMINSTER BIOGRAPHIES. Uniform with the preceding volumes of this series. Samuel Finley Breese Morse, by John Trowbridge. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. Net, 75 cents.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN ART. Translated from the French of Armand Dayot. Two volumes. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $4.

BOOK LOVERS' SERIES. Little Pilgrimages Among the Men Who Have Written Famous Books, by E. F. Harkins. Little Pilgrimages Among the Women Who Have Written Famous Books, by E. F. Harkins and C. H. L. Johnston. Two volumes. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50 per volume, or $3 per set.

MEMOIRS OF THE DUKE OF SAINT-SIMON. On the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency. Translated from the French by Bayle St. John. With a preface by James Breck Perkins. Small 12mo. Pp. 1,600 with index. Four volumes. Illustrated with photogravures. Cloth $6. Three-quarters morocco $12. New York: James Pott & Co.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AND WHO WROTE THE CASKET LETTERS. By Samuel Cowan, J. P. Illustrated with photogravure from portraits. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. Net, $7.50.

AMERICAN AUTHORS AND THEIR HOMES. Edited with an introduction and additions by Francis W. Halsey. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: James Pott & Co. Net, $1.25.

MAIDS AND MATRONS OF NEW FRANCE. By Mary Sefton Pepper. Illustrations in half-tone. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

HENRY SCHOMBERG KERR, SAILOR AND JESUIT. By the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

DORIS KINGSLEY, CHILD AND COLONIST. By Emma Rayner. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. $1.50.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN RICHARD GREEN. By Leslie Stephen. Cloth. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Supplement in Three Volumes. Edited by Sidney Lee. Cloth. 8vo. The price of the Dictionary of National Biography has been changed to $5 net per volume. New York: The Macmillan Company.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. A Biography. By Norman Hapgood. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Also in box uniform with "Abraham Lincoln: The Man of the People." New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN. An Autobiography. By Jacob A. Riis. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

OCT

1901

FOREIGN STATESMEN SERIES. Edited by Prof. J. B. Bury. Each volume, 75 cents. Among the volumes in preparation are: Louis XI., by G. W. Prothero.; Ferdinand the Catholic, by E. Armstrong; Mazarin, by Arthur Hassall; Catherine II., by J. B. Bury; Louis XIV., by H. O. Wakeman. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By J. H. Rose. Two volumes. Large post 8vo. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A LIFE OF NAPOLEON I. By the Hon. Thomas E. Watson. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE LIFE OF SIR GEORGE GROVE. By C. L. Graves. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LIFE OF FRANCIS PARKMAN. By Charles Haight Farnham. New library edition. 8vo, Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

LIFE ON THE STAGE. Personal Experiences and Reminiscences of Famous Actors. By Clara Morris. Cloth. 12mo. 6¼x7¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. By James Boswell. New edition printed by M. Dent & Co.,-London. Edited by Arnold Glover. Illustrated. Three volumes. 6½x9. Crown 8vo, New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Cloth, $3 per set.

MEMOIRS OF COUNTESS COSEL. By Joseph J. Kraszewski. A History of the Times of Augustus the Strong. Translated and edited by S. C. de Soissons. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Brentano. $2.50.

THE QUEEN'S COMRADE. The Life and Times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. By Fitzgerald Molloy. Two volumes. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $6.50.

JOURNAL OF HUGH GAINE: PRINTER. Edited, with life of Gaine, and bibliography of books printed by him, by Paul Leicester Ford. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $15.

THE DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF SAMUEL PEEYS, ESQ., F. R. S. From the cipher in the Penysean Library. With a life and notes by Richard Lord Braybrooke. Deciphered with additional notes by the Rev. Mynors Bright. Ten volumes. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $15.

MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN LADY. With Sketches of Manners and Scenes in America as They Existed Previous to the Revolution. By Mrs. Anne Grant. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

ELLEN TERRY. By T. Edgar Pemberton. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

CHATTERTON. A Biography. By David Masson, LL. D. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

LIFE AND LETTERS. Essays by W. Robertson Nicoll. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

MADAME RECAMIER AND HER FRIENDS. By Noel H. Williams. (Sold by subscription only.) Limited to 250 numbered sets, signed by the author. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $20.

MEMOIRS AND LETTERS OF MADAME ELISABETH, SISTER OF LOUIS XVI. With records of her imprisonment and death by Jean Baptiste Cléry and Duchesse d'Angoulême. One volume. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

V. R. I. QUEEN VICTORIA, HER LIFE AND EMPIRE. By Marquis of Lorne, K. T. (Now his Grace the Duke of Argyll.) Illustrated. Crown 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

MEMOIRS AND LETTERS OF CARDINAL DE BERNIS. Published from the original manuscripts by Frédéric Masson. With an Introduction by C.-A. Sainte-Beuve. Two volumes. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

MEMOIRS OF MADAME DE MONTEVILLE. On Anne of Austria and Her Court. With an introduction by C.-A. Sainte-Beuve. Three volumes. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

CONFESSIONS OF A CARICATURIST. By Hardy Furniss. Fully illustrated. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

THE MYSTERY OF MARY STUART. By Andrew Lang. With portraits and other illustrations. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

ANDREA MANTEGNA. By Paul Kristeller. With 28 photogravure plates and 162 illustrations in the text. Quarto. Pp. xxii.-511. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $24.

FENELON: HIS FRIENDS AND HIS ENEMIES, 1651-1715. By E. K. Sanders. With portrait. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE WOMEN OF THE SALONS, AND OTHER FRENCH PORTRAITS. By S. G. Tallentyre. With ten photogravure portraits. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

MARY RICH, (1625-1678,) COUNTESS OF WARWICK: HER FAMILY AND FRIENDS. By C. Fell Smith. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

LAMARCK, THE FOUNDER OF EVOLUTION. His Life and Work, with Translations of His Writings on Organic Evolution. By Alpheus S. Packard. Large crown 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

FRANCIS, THE LITTLE POOR MAN OF ASSISI. A Short Story of the Founder of the Brothers Minor. By James Adderly. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

CHARLES II. By Osmund Airy. Edition de luxe, $50 net; fine paper edition, $25 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Graham Balfour. In two volumes, with illustrations, and a valuable fragment of autobiography found after Stevenson's death among his papers. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

THE LITERARY DIARY OF EZRA STILES, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT OF YALE COLLEGE. Edited under the authority of the Corporation of Yale University by Franklin Bowditch Dexter, M. A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

PLUTARCH'S THEMISTOCLES AND ARISTIDES. A new translation from the original, with introduction and notes and several illustrations, by Bernadotte Perrin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

JOHN TRUMBULL. A Brief Sketch of His Life, to Which is Added a Catalogue of His Works. Prepared for the committee on the bi-centennial celebration of the founding of Yale. By John F. Weir. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

ROBESPIERRE. By Hilare Belloc. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

EUGENE FIELD. A Study in Heredity and Contradictions. By Slason Thompson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

IMMANUEL KANT: HIS LIFE AND DOCTRINE. By Frederick Paulsen. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

PETER ABELARD. By Joseph McCabe. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

▲ MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM STEINITZ. Containing a selection of his games, chronologically arranged, with an analysis of play. Edited by Charles Devide. 12mo. With diagrams. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HEROES OF THE NATION SERIES. Owen Glyndwr, the National Hero of Wales, by Arthur Granville Bradley; Henry V., the Typical Mediaeval Hero, by Charles L. Kingsford; Edward Plantagenet, (Edward I.,) the English Justinian, by Edward Jenks, M. A. 12mo. Fully illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each, $1.36 net.

AMERICAN MEN OF ENERGY SERIES. Israel Putnam, Pioneer, Ranger, Major General, by William Farrand Livingston. 12mo. Fully illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Net. $1.35.

RICHARD WAGNER. By W. L. Henderson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON. Artist, Naturalist, Author. By John Coleman Adams. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF SCHILLER. By Calvin Thomas. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

MEMOIRS OF A MUSICAL LIFE. By William Mason. Profusely illustrated. Tall 12mo. Pp. 306. 39 Insets. New York: The Century Company. $2.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. From the original text, with introduction by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, and portrait of author. (Century Classics.) 12mo. Pp. 290. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

FRA LIPPO LIPPI. Edward C. Strutt. Illustrated. Small quarto. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LORENZO LOTTO. By Bernhard Berenson. A new enlarged edition with forty illustrations. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HUBERT VON HERKOMER, R. A. A Study and a Biography. By A. L. Baldry. With sixteen photogravure plates and about ninety half-tone illustrations. A limited edition. Super royal quarto. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HEROIC LIVES IN FOREIGN LANDS. Brief Biographies of Fifteen Great Missionaries. With portraits. By Thomas P. Hughes. 12mo. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.25.

FRANCESCO CRISPI, INSURGENT, EXILE, REVOLUTIONIST, AND STATESMAN. By William J. Stillman. With two portraits. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

PHILIP FRENEAU: HIS LIFE AND TIMES. The Poet of the Revolution. By Mary S. Austin. Edited by Mrs. H. K. Vreeland. 8vo. With photogravure frontispiece and numerous illustrations. New York: A. Wessels Company. $2.50 net.

THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON. By William Elcroy Curtis. Uniform with the Series of True Biographies. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA

THE THEATRE AND ITS PEOPLE. By Franklin Fyles. 5x7½. Pp. 225. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THE THEATRE. By Charles Hastings. Introductory Letter by Victorien Sardou. Translation by Francis A. Welby. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

SHAKESPEARE IN TALE AND VERSE. By Lois G. Hufford. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

TWO STAGE PLAYS. By Lucy Snowe. Bondage, and Denzil Herbert's Atonement. Small quarto. New York: The M. F. Mansfield Company. $1.50.

CRANFORD AT HOME. A Play for Ladies, Adapted from Mrs. Gaskell's Novel, and other "Cirpet Plays." Selected and arranged under the editorship of Mr. Lucian Oldershaw. Pocket 4to. New York: The M. F. Mansfield Company. $1.

LOVE'S DISGUISES. By Oliver Maddox Huefer. A Book of Little Plays. Small quarto. New York: The M. F. Mansfield Company. $2.50.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROES ON THE STAGE. Holiday Edition. Illustrations. 2 vols. 12mo, New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. In box, per set, $2.75.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES ON THE STAGE. Holiday Edition, with Photogravure Frontispieces. Illustrations. 2 vols. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. In box, per set, $2.75.

FLOWERS FROM PERSIAN POETS. Edited by N. H. Dole and Belle M. Walker. 2 vols. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $4.

▲ MASQUE OF DAYS. With 40 full-page designs in color. By Walter Crane. Crown, 4to. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.50.

A LEXICON TO THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN MILTON. By Laura A. Lockwood. Crown, 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH COMEDIES. Volume I. Under the General Editorship of Charles Mills Gayley. To be complete in five volumes. Vol. I, Crown, 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE BEGINNINGS OF POETRY. By Francis B. Gummere. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

WHAT IS SHAKESPEARE: An Introduction to the Great Plays. By L. A. Sherman. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE ODES OF HORACE. Englished by Famous Poets, with Introduction by Benjamin E. Smith. Frontispiece. (Thumb Nail Series.) Pp. 174. New York: The Century Company. $1

SONGS OF MY VIOLIN. By Alfred L. Donaldson. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SONNETS AND SONGS. By Mary M. Adams. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JOHNNIE COURTEAU, AND OTHER POEMS. By William Henry Drummond. Illustrated Popular edition. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

MORE SONGS OF LOVE. A Sequel to Fifty Songs of Love. A Selection from the Old Favorite Love Poems. New limited edition. New York: The Dodge Publishing Company. $2.

A HERMIT OF CARMEL, AND OTHER POEMS. By George Santayana. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE CATHEDRAL AND OTHER POEMS. By Martha Gilbert Dickinson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

MASQUES OF CUPID. By Evangeline Wilbur Blashfield. Illustrated by E. H. Blashfield. I.—A Surprise Party; II.—The Lesser Evil; III.—Pinachee; IV.—The Late Returning. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

WESSEX POEMS. By Thomas Hardy. Crown 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

HAWTHORN AND LAVENDER. By W. E. Henley. Limited edition. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MOTHER AND BABY. By Mary D. Brine. A Collection of Lullaby Poems. Illustrated. 6½x9½ inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

GYGES'S RING. By Rupert Hughes. A Narrative Poem. Size, 5¼x8½ inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

AMONG FLOWERS AND TREES WITH POETS: OR, THE PLANT KINGDOM IN VERSE. A Practical Cyclopedia for All Lovers of Flowers. Compiled and arranged by Minnie Curtis Wait and Prof. Merton Channing Leonard. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.

SHAKESPEARE IN TALE AND VERSE. By Lois G. Hufford. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE VOYAGE OF ITHOBAL. By Sir Edwin Arnold. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. $1.50.

HASTY PUDDING POEMS. A Collection of Impulsive and Impromptu Verses. Compiled and edited by Rodney Blake. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company.

LOVE SONGS OF SCOTLAND. A Selection of the Choicest Gems from the Best Sources. Edited by Robert W. Douglas. Illustrated. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.75.

THE FEAST OF THALARCHUS. A Dramatic Poem. By Condé Benoist Pallen. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

A GAGE OF YOUTH. Lyrics from the Lark and Other Verses. By Gelett Burgess. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

THE DESTINY. By Florence Brooks. Paper boards, decorated. 7x4½. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

THE GOLDEN VANITY AND THE GREEN BED. By Pamela Colman Smith. 11x13. Pp. about 60. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

PRAYERS, ANCIENT AND MODERN. By Mary W. Tileston. 4½x5¾. Pp. 388. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

▲ BENEDICTION AND OTHER VERSES. By Lelia R. Ramsdell. 18mo. Pp. 96. New York: E. S. Gorham. $1.

THE OLD HEMLOCK AND OTHER SYMBOLS. A Book of Verse. By William Norman Guthrie. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

GREYBEARDS AT PLAY. By Gilbert Chesterton. Nonsense Verse. Drawings by the author. Crown quarto. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.

(Continued on Page 712.)

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY'S OCTOBER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Historical Memoirs of

JOHN HENEAGE JESSE

In Fifteen Volumes.

The original editions of these fascinating historical memoirs are rare and out of print.

Sold separately, or in complete sets, in cloth, or in complete sets only, in three-quarters morocco.

Per volume, cloth..... 2.50
Per set fifteen vols., cloth.....37.50
Per set fifteen vols., three-quarters morocco 75.00

THE

STORY OF A YOUNG MAN

Being a Life of Christ

By CLIFFORD HOWARD.

Illustrated with 18 beautiful drawings by W. L. TAYLOR and other artists.

This story of a young man fills an unoccupied place in current literature. The life of Jesus has been written from the point of view of the Jew and of the Gentile, of the scholar, the devotee and the theologian; it has been written to support some favorite doctrine; and again with the purpose of seeking the simple truth. For more than a thousand years it has been a subject of world-wide inquiry.

FOR TRAVEL LOVERS

FLORENCE

By GRANT ALLEN.

Illustrated with 80 full-page photogravure and half-tone plates.

ROMANCE and TEUTONIC SWITZERLAND

By WILLIAM D. McCRACKAN.

New Edition with photogravure plates.

EACH, 2 VOLS., BOXED. PRICE, per set, $3.00

THE

ROSE GARDEN OF PERSIA

By LOUISE STUART COSTELLO.

New edition, with twelve full-page illuminated designs in gold and colors, and with each text page in a decorative colored border. Reprinted from the 1845 edition, with added matter, and an essay by Joseph Jacobs.

One vol., 12mo, cloth decorative, gilt top, boxed.....$2.00

Same, full crushed morocco, with decorative design in gold, gilt edges..... 4.00

A collection of the best in Persian literature, including such classics as the "Rubaiyat" and other works of Omar, and the works of Attar, Jami, Sadi, Hafiz, The Sufis, etc. This is one of the most attractive books ever published.

FOR STAGE LOVERS

Famous Actors of the Day in America

SECOND SERIES

Famous Actresses of the Day in America

SECOND SERIES

By LEWIS C. STRANG

Illustrated with twenty-five full-page photogravure plates and half-tones. Each one volume, cloth, $1.50.

Entire Stage Lovers Series Six Volumes

FOR ART LOVERS

A History of American Art

By S. Hartmann

AND

Beautiful Women in Art

Translated from the French of ARMAND DAYOT

By H. TWITCHELL

Each title in two volumes beautifully illustrated, cloth, 12mo, boxed, $4.00.

Entire Art Lovers Series Twelve Volumes

FOR BOOK LOVERS

Little Pilgrimages Among the Men who have Written Famous Books

AND

Little Pilgrimages Among the Women who have Written Famous Books

By E. F. HARKINS

Fully illustrated with many full-page plates. Each one volume, cloth, $1.50.

FOR MUSIC LOVERS

Grand Opera in America

By HENRY C. LAHEE

A Critical History of the Opera

By ARTHUR ELSON

Beautifully illustrated with numerous full-page plates in photogravure and half-tone. Each one volume, cloth, $1.50.

Entire Music Lovers Series Nine Volumes

CAPTAIN RAVENSHAW

BY

ROBERT NEILSON STEPHENS

Author of Philip Winwood, Etc.

Illustrated by Howard Pyle and other artists, 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Prof. Chas. G. D. Roberts says of "Captain Ravenshaw": "Mr. Stephens has succeeded in the difficult task of wedding the methods of the Realist to the matter of the Romanticist."

EIGHT GOOD NOVELS

THE DEVIL'S PLOUGH
By ANNA FARQUHAR
3d edition. $1.50

MY STRANGEST CASE
By GUY BOOTHBY
3d edition. $1.50

ANTONIA
By JESSIE VAN ZILE BELDEN
3d edition. $1.50

SHE STANDS ALONE
By MARK ASHTON
3d edition. $1.50

JARVIS OF HARVARD
By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN
$1.50

THE WASHINGTONIANS
By PAULINE BRADFORD MACKIE
Ready Nov. 1. $1.50

ARLINE VALERE
By JOSEPH HALLWORTH
"The opposite book." $1.50

LAURIEL;
Or, The Love Letters of an American Girl
Ready Nov. 1. $1.50

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

'TILDA JANE
By MARSHALL SAUNDERS
The best girl's book of the year. 3d edition. $1.50

PRINCE HAROLD
By L. F. BROWN
A new long Fairy Story. $1.50

The Little Colonel's Holidays
By ANNIE FELLOWS-JOHNSTON
The new "Little Colonel Book." $1.50

THE ROSAMOND TALES
By CUTLER REYNOLDS
"Red Tree Stories," beautifully illustrated. $1.50

200 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Ready Next Week

The Marriage of Mr. Merivale

By CECIL HEADLAM, author of "The Story of Nuremberg," "The British Satirists," etc. $1.25.

An impressive novel of modern English life. The plot is of refreshing originality, being made up of a love story and a most interesting picture of English political life during the South Africa discussions.

The Soul of a Cat

By MARGARET BENSON. Illustrated by HENRIETTE RONNER. Net $1.25.

Charming animal stories by a daughter of the talented family of which Archbishop Benson and the author of "Dodo" are members.

The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States

By EDWIN ATLEE BARBER, A. M., Ph. D. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo, 277 illustrations. Net $3.50. (By mail $3.75).

Without question the most important work on the subject. This edition is issued in response to a peremptory popular demand.

Royal Rogues

By ALBERTA BANCROFT. Illustrated by LOUIS BETTS. Net $1.35. (By mail $1.50)

A fairy tale such as delights children, and as grown-ups are glad to read. A joyous, wholesome book that will do good to all readers.

Songs of My Violin

By ALFRED L. DONALDSON. Illustrated by W. J. DISTIN. 12mo. $1.50.

The violinist here puts into verse the melodies of his instrument.

Sonnets and Songs

By MARY M. ADAMS. $1.25.

G. P. Putnam's Sons
NEW YORK AND LONDON

OCT

D. Van Nostrand Company's
Announcement of New Books

JUST PUBLISHED

FOSTER, H. A. Electrical Engineers' Pocket Book. With the collaboration of Eminent Specialists. A hand-book of useful data for Electricians and Electrical Engineers. With innumerable tables, diagrams, and figures. Pocket size, full leather, 1,000 pages. $5.00

SWOOPE, C. WALTON. Lessons in Practical Electricity: Principles, Experiments, and Arithmetical Problems. An Elementary Text Book, with numerous Tables and Formulae, and two large Instruction Plates. 8vo., cloth, 385 pp. ..... $2.00 net

IN PRESS:

ARNOLD, E. Armature Windings of Direct Current Dynamos. Extension and Application of a General Winding Rule. Translated from the original German by Francis B. DeGress, M. E. With numerous illustrations.

ATKINSON, A. A. (Ohio University.) **Electrical and Magnetic Calculations.**

CATHCART, PROF. W. LLOYD. (Columbia University.) **Marine Engine Design.**
Stationary Engine Design.

HILL, JOHN W. The Interpretation of Water Analysis.

HUDSON, MAXIM. High Explosives in Warfare.

PERRINE, F. A. C., A. M., D. Sc. Conductors for Electrical Distribution; Their Manufacture and Materials, the Calculation of Circuits, Pole Line Construction, Underground Working and other Uses.

TRAVERSE TABLES, showing the difference of Latitude and Departure for distances between 1 and 100, and for angles to quarter degrees between 1 degree and 90 degrees. Reprinted from Scribner's Pocket Table Book. 16mo. boards. (Van Nostrand's Science Series, No. 115.)

D. Van Nostrand Company,
PUBLISHERS,
23 Murray and 27 Warren Sts., N. Y.

YELLOW POETS. ... [illegible] ... Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

GIRL IN THE MAIN. A Tragic Comedy. By John Davidson. Boards, 8vo. New York: R. H. Russell & Co. $1.50 net.

BIGG'S BAR AND OTHER KLONDIKE BALLADS. By Howard V. Sutherland. $1. Philadelphia: Dypool, Biddle & Co. 75 cents.

LINCOLN, AND OTHER POEMS. By Edwin Markham. 12mo. $1.25. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.

RILEY FARM-RHYMES. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 107. Indianapolis: Bowen, Merrill & Co. $1 net.

THE TRAGEDY OF ROMEO AND JULIET. Edited by Edward Dowden. Do., 8vo, Pp. 160. Indianapolis: Bowen, Merrill & Co. $1.25.

HARVARD LYRICS. Edited by C. L. Stebbins. New edition. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

THE CHRISTMAS GARLAND: A Miscellany of Verses, Stories, and Essays, by well-known authors. Illustrated in colors. Two editions. Limited edition 4to large, bound in white padded silk, gilt edges, in a box, $3.50. Popular edition, bound in white vellum cloth, gilt top, in a box, $2. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

GOD AND THE SOUL, AND OTHER POEMS. By John Lancaster Spalding. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.25.

THE DAYS AND THE YEAR. By Harriet F. Blodgett. 16mo. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.

THE POETRY OF NIAGARA. Compiled by Myron T. Pritchard. Illustrated. Size 5x7¼. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.

AT THE GATES OF SONG. By Lloyd Mifflin. Illustrated. Small octavo. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co.

OMAR RESUNG. By Charles G. Blandan. 4½x8. Pp. 150. Chicago: The Blue Sky Publishing Company. $2.

AT THE SIGN OF THE GINGER JAR. Some Verses Grave and Gay. By R. C. Rose. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

VICTORIA, THE WISE. A book of poems, including everything written by the present Poet Laureate relating to Queen Victoria, covering a space of forty years. By Alfred Austin. 4to. New York: E. J. B. Young & Co. $2.50.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE OLD WORLD SERIES. Three New Vols. "The Poems of Edgar Allan Poe," with an Essay on His Poetry by Andrew Lang; "From the Hills of Dream," Mountain Songs and Island Runes, by Fiona Macleod; "Shakespeare's Sonnets." 8vo. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1 per vol. Japan vellum, (numbered,) $2.50.

REPRINTS OF PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS. The Pilgrims of Hope. A Poem in XIII. Books by William Morris. $2. Japan vellum, (numbered,) $4. A Year's Letters. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. $2.50. Japan vellum, (numbered,) $5. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.

THE BROCADE SERIES. Six New Vols. St. Guido. By Richard Jefferies; Queen Mary's Child-Garden, by Dr. John Brown. Chapelmaster Kreisler: A study of Musical Romanticists. By Vernon Lee. The Portrait of Mr. H. By Oscar Wilde. Francois Villon, Student, Poet, and Housebreaker. By Robert Louis Stevenson. In Umbria: A Study of Artistic Personality. By Vernon Lee. A Lady of Sorrow. By James Thomson. ("B. V.") Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. 75 cents, each in brocade slide case.

THE BLESSED DAMOZEL. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. A Reprint of the Original Text Taken from The Germ, (1850,) and Including All Variants from The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, (1856:) Poems, (1870,) and the Collected Works, (1854.) Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.50; Japan vellum, $2.

SONGS BEFORE SUNRISE. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $5; Japan vellum, $20.

FRANKENSTEIN; OR, THE MODERN PROMETHEUS. By Mrs. Shelley. A New Edition. Photogravure frontispiece. Small 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

REFLECTIONS OF ROCHEFOUCAULD. Photogravure Frontispiece. Small 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH. By Henry W. Longfellow. Square 12mo. Pp. 63. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

THE KING OF THE GOLDEN RIVER. By John Ruskin. Square 12mo. Pp. 61. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

RAB AND HIS FRIENDS. By Dr. John Brown. Square 12mo. Pp. 31. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS FROM HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Selections. Pp. 287. New York: James Pott & Co. Cloth, 75 cents; Persian calf, in box, $1.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Lyceum Edition. By Henry Glassford Bell. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 1,289 and index. New York: James Pott & Co. Cloth. $1.50.

LITTLE MASTERPIECES. By Alphonse Daudet. New Illustrated Edition, Comprising "Letters from My Mill," Translated by Katharine P. Wormeley, and "Monday Tales," Translated by Marian McIntyre. Illustrated. 2 vols. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

THE VALOIS EDITION OF DUMAS. Complete in 40 vols. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $50 per set; $1.25 per vol.

CINQ-MARS: OR, A CONSPIRACY UNDER LOUIS XIII. New Edition. By Count Alfred de Vigny. Translated by William Hazlitt. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A NEW POCKET EDITION OF THE COMEDIE HUMAINE. By Honoré de Balzac. Katharine Prescott Wormeley's Translations. Illustrated. Complete in 30 vols. Cloth, 18mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1. per vol. Any vol. sold separately.

THE SILVER SERIES OF CLASSICS. Eliot's Silas Marner. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Carroll Lewis Maxcy. Pp. 231. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

CELEBRATED CRIMES. By Alexandre Dumas. Library Edition de Luxe. 3 vols., Illustrated. Octavo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $6.

THE ROSE GARDEN OF PERSIA. By Louisa Stuart Costello. New Edition. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

THE TRAGEDIES AND FRAGMENTS OF AESCHYLOS. Translated by E. H. Plumtre. With Notes and Rhymed Choral Odes. Pp. 400. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

DICKENS'S A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, By Hamilton B. Moore. In Heath's English Classics Series. About 400 pages. Illustrated. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Mark D. Liddell. A new copyrighted text from the results of recent scholarship. 6x9¼. Pages, about 300 per volume. To be in about 40 volumes. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Per volume, regular edition, $1.25.

PEG WOFFINGTON. By Charles Reade. With 70 Illustrations By Hugh Thomson. 5x7¼. Pp. 288. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

A VOYAGE TO THE MOON. By Cyrano de Bergerac. Pp. 220. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

ESSAYS FROM "THE GUARDIAN." By Walter Pater. Cloth. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LANE'S ARABIAN NIGHTS. Edited with an introduction by Joseph Jacobs. In six volumes. Photogravure illustrations. Crown. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FRIENDSHIP. Two Essays on Friendship, By Ralph Waldo Emerson and Marcus Tullius Cicero. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.

MACMILLAN'S POCKET CLASSICS. [illegible] ... Cloth, 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

CHARLES DICKENS'S NOVELS. Complete in 17 vols.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS. Complete in 25 vols.

TWO ESSAYS ON CHATHAM. By T. B. Macaulay. In Mr. Arthur L. Humphrey's series of "Lamp Type Books." 8vo. Cloth. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS, ANCIENT AND MODERN. Edited, with Notes, by Sabine Baring-Gould. 12mo. Photogravure frontispiece and five illustrations. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.

TALES. By Edgar Allan Poe. With an introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie, and portrait of author. 12mo. Pp. 439. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 net.

HYPATIA. By Charles Kingsley. With Introduction by Edmund Gosse, and Portrait of Author. 12mo. 2 vols. Pp. 512. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 per vol.

SESAME AND LILIES and THE CROWN OF WILD OLIVE. By John Ruskin. With Portrait of Author. (Century Classics.) 12mo. Pp. 367. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

LINCOLN: Passages from His Speeches and Letters. With Introduction by Richard Watson Gilder, and Portrait. (Thumb-Nail Series.) Pp. 304. New York: The Century Company. $1.

PROSE SELECTIONS FROM FATHER. Edited by E. E. Hale, Jr. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

ARIEL BOOKLETS. A Series of Productions Complete in Small Compass Which Have Been Accepted as Classics of Their Kind. With Photogravure Frontispiece. 32mo. Flexible red leather, gilt top. Each, (in a box,) 75 cents. Twelve New Volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

LIBRARY OF STANDARD LITERATURE. The Journal to Stella. By Jonathan Swift. Edited by G. A. Aitken. The Natural History of Selborne. By Gilbert White. Edited by L. C. Miall. Lord Chesterfield's Letters to His Son. Edited by Charles Strachey and A. Calthrop. 2 vols. The French Revolution. By Thomas Carlyle. Edited by C. R. L. Fletcher. 2 vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 per vol.

THE DODGE CLASSICS. More Songs of Love; Chesterfield's Letters to His Son; Favorite Poems; Lowell's Earlier Poems, and Others. New York: The Dodge Publishing Company. $1.50 per vol.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll. With 40 Full-Page Illustrations by Peter Newell, and Decorative Borders, in Color, by Richard Murray Wright. Also, Portrait Frontispiece of Author. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3. (in a box.)

CHARLES KINGSLEY: Novels, Poems, and Life. Chester Edition. 14 vols. 8vo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $20; half crushed morocco, $45. Supplied separately in cloth at $1.50 per vol.

THE HEROES. By Charles Kingsley. Illustrated. 6½x9¼ inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $2.50.

THE NEW LIFE. Translation and Pictures by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Introduction by FitzRoy Carrington. Size, 8¼x10⅝ inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $6.75.

LA GIOCONDA. By Gabrielle D'Annunzio. Translated by Arthur Symons. Illustrated Edition. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.

THE INGENIOUS GENTLEMAN DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA. By Miguel de Cervantes. Translated, with Introduction and Notes, by John Ormsby. Illustrated. New Edition, 4 vols. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $6.

MODERN ENGLISH WRITERS. New Series of Literary Monographs—Biographical and Critical. The volumes are published in a handy 16mo size. The following have been arranged for publication in the Autumn of 1901: Thackeray. By Charles Whibley. George Eliot. By Sidney Lee. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Published in conjunction with William Blackwood & Sons. Each, $1.

DOMESTIC MANNERS OF THE AMERICANS. By Mrs. Trollope. New Edition. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE SECRET OF HAMLET. Fourth Edition. By South G. Preston. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

CONFESSIONS OF A YOUNG MAN. By George Moore. New Edition. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

EMERSON'S ESSAYS. 2 vols. New York: Brentano's. $2.

IN FRIENDSHIP'S NAME. By Volney Streamer. New York: Brentano's. $1.

ODES OF ANACREON. Translated by Edmund Moore. New York: Brentano's. $1.

BABY'S BIOGRAPHY. By A. O. Kaplan. New York: Brentano's. $2.

WHAT MAKES A FRIEND? By Volney Streamer. 6th edition. New York: Brentano's. $1.

ANNA KARENINA. By Count Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Mrs. Garnett. With photogravure frontispiece. 2 vols. 8vo. Faces about 500 each volume. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Per set, net, $4.

SELECTIONS FROM DE QUINCEY. Edited, with notes and introduction, by Milton Haight Turk. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE TEMPLE EDITION OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S WORKS. To be completed in twelve volumes; each with photogravure frontispiece from drawings by J. Greig. In cloth, and limp leather, 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE WORKS OF THACKERAY. Edited with an introduction by Walter Jerrold. The set will be complete in thirty volumes. Each volume to contain eight illustrations by C. E. Brock. Vanity Fair, Pendennis. 3 vols. each. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE TEMPLE EDITION OF BALZAC'S WORKS. To be complete in forty handy pocket volumes, handsomely printed and bound in cloth and limp leather, with an etched frontispiece in each volume. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MEMOIR OF SIR GEORGE GREY, BART. G. C. B., 1799-1882. With a memorial sermon preached in Embleton Church, Northumberland, Dec. 23, 1883. By Mandell Creighton, D. D. With an introduction by Sir Edward Grey, Bart. Portraits and other illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

POLONIUS. A Collection of Wise Saws and Modern Instances. By Edward FitzGerald. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $2; Japan vellum, $4.

THE WORKS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. "LIBRARY OF ENGLISH CLASSIC" SERIES. Under the above title are issued reprints of standard works of English literature. The books contain neither new introductions nor new notes, the idea being to present typographically perfect reprints of the best existing texts. The series is issued under the general supervision of Mr. A. W. Pollard. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 each volume.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY SERIES: Marcus Aurelius Antoninus to Himself. Done into English by Gerald H. Rendall. The House of Atreus. Being the Agamemnon, Libation-Bearers, and Furies of Aeschylus. Translated into English verse by E. D. A. Morshead. 16mo. 3 vols. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF JOHN KEATS. Edited from the text, with introduction and notes, by Horace E. Scudder. Cambridge Poets. Cr. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Separately, $1.25.

KATE LEVANT POETS. Pott 16mo. Three vols. in a box. In red cloth, $2.25; in full leather, $3.75. Longfellow, Milton, Shelley, Scott, Byron, Tennyson, Whittier, Wordsworth. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

BOSWELL'S JOHNSON. Contributions from Hitherto Unpublished Manuscripts. Two volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $12.

HINTRAM AND HIS COMPANIONS. A New Translation. By J. M. Richards. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

TWELFTH NIGHT. Being Volume XIII. of the Commercial (Paricorner) Edition of Shakespeare. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.

THE HOLLY TREE AND SEVEN POOR TRAVELLERS. By Charles Dickens. Photogravure and Text Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SELBORNE. By Gilbert White. Portfolio, containing reproductions of photogravures from the large paper edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Per set, $12.

IN A BALCONY. By Robert Browning. Illustrated. 6½x8. Pp. 80. Chicago: The Blue Sky Publishing Company.

GEORGE ELIOT'S COMPLETE WORKS. Handy Volume Edition. Including Novels, Poems, Essays, and Life by George Willis Cooke. Photogravure frontispiece to each volume. 12 vols. Small 12mo. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $18.

STONES OF VENICE. By John Ruskin. New Illustrated Holiday Edition. 3 vols. 12mo. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $4.50.

OUR OLD HOME. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. New Holiday Edition. Illustrated. With a portrait of Hawthorne. Crown, 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

CAMBRIDGE CLASSICS. Crown octavos. New volumes. Price, $1 each. The House of the Seven Gables; The Marble Faun. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. (Two vols.) Castilian Days. Sketches of Travel in Spain. By John Hay. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE COMPLETE POETIC AND DRAMATIC WORKS OF PERCY B. SHELLEY. Cambridge Edition. Edited with Biographical Sketch and Notes. By George E. Woodberry. Large cover. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. New Illustrated Library Edition, from new plates. With Introductions by Edwin P. Whipple, and Supplementary Notes. Illustrated. 30 vols. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 each.

MR. BROWN'S LETTERS TO A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN. By William M. Thackeray. Limited edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

IN THE LEVANT. By Charles Dudley Warner. New Holiday Edition. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Richard Grant White. With Glossorial, Historical, and Explanatory Notes. New Riverside Edition. 3 vols. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7.50.

A POPULAR EDITION OF UNCLE TOM'S Cabin, Dred, Oldtown Folks, The Pearl of Orr's Island, My Wife and I, We and Our Neighbors, The Minister's Wooing, Agnes of Sorrento By Harriet Beecher Stowe. 8 vols. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $10. Sold only in sets.

POPULAR EDITION OF THE LUCK OF Roaring Camp and Other Stories, Tales of the Argonauts and Eastern Sketches, Gabriel Conroy, Stories and Condensed Novels, Frontier Stories, Poetical Works. With an introduction by the author, and a portrait. 6 vols. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $10.

AD ASTRA. Being Selections from Dante. With Decorative and Illustrative Designs by Margaret and Helen M. Armstrong. $2.50. Edition de Luxe, 100 copies, on Japanese vellum, $6.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

BROTHER MUSICIANS. By Constance Bache. Illustrated with portraits. 12mo, 324 pp., with index. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

THE PRINT COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK. By Alfred Whitman. With eighty illustrations. Large post 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LESSONS FROM GREEK POTTERY. By John H. Huddilston. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENCE. A manual for young architects, students, and others interested in building operations as carried on at the present day. By T. M. Clark. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

CHINESE PORCELAIN. By Cosmo Monkhouse. Royal 8vo. 192 pp., illustrated. New York: Cassell & Co. $7.50 net.

HOW TO KNOW MUSIC. By Rubertine Woodward Moore. New York: The Dodge Publishing Company. $1.25, $2.

THE PIANOFORTE AND ITS MUSIC. By H. E. Krehbiel. Illustrated. The Music Lover's Library. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN OF THE UNITED STATES. A Treatise of the Ceramic Art in America, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Edwin A. Barber. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

THE ART OF ORGAN-BUILDING. By George Ashdown Audsley. 2 vols., 4to, about 500 pp. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $15.

SONGS OF NEAR AND FAR AWAY. By Eva Richardson. Illustrated. Crown 4to, canvas. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.

BRITISH SCULPTURE. New York: Cassell & Co. In paper covers, $2; cloth, $3.

MARINE PAINTING. By W. L. Wyllie. Crown 4to, 64 pp. and 24 colored plates. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.50.

GEMS OF ART. Being selections of the best illustrations that have appeared heretofore in the Magazine of Art; uniform in size and style with the Magazine of Art. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.50.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. Royal 4to, in two volumes, bound in paper covers, 304 pp. in each volume. Illustrated. New York: Cassell & Co. $30 net.

THE SAINTS IN ART: Lives and Legends of the Saints. By Mrs. A. G. Bell. 2 volumes. Illustrated. Post 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

STUDY AND CRITICISM OF ITALIAN ART. By Bernhard Berenson. 80 illustrations. 2 volumes. Large post 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FRENCH FURNITURE AND DECORATION OF THE XVIIITH CENTURY. By Lady Dilke. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A DICTIONARY OF CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES: Mythology, Religion, Literature, and Art. By Dr. Oskar Seyffert. Revised and Edited, with Additions, by Henry Nettleship and J. E. Sandys. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25 net.

HANDBOOKS OF THE GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. Illustrated Monographs on the Chief Painters and Sculptors of Ancient and Modern Times. Edited by G. C. Williamson. Illustrations in each volume and a photogravure frontispiece. Cloth, crown 8vo. Turner. By Charles Francis Bell. Fra Angelico. By Langton Douglas. The Brothers Bellini. By S. Arthur Strong. Michael Angelo. By Charles Holroyd. Murillo. By M. B. Cassio. El Greco. By Manuel B. Cassio. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75 each.

FRENCH ART: Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture. By W. C. Brownell. 48 illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75 net.

INK-FLINGS. By Flora Carleton Fagnani. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

LOVE IN LITERATURE AND ART. By Esther Singleton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

AMERICAN MURAL PAINTING. A Study of the Important Decorations by Distinguished Artists in the United States. By Pauline King. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $3.

SIR HENRY ROEBURN, R. A. By Sir Walter Armstrong. Introduction by R. A. M. Stevenson. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $25.

FIRST ART READER. By Ellen M. Cyr. Boston: Ginn & Co.

DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING. Vol. III. Edited by Russell Sturgis. Completing the set. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FURNITURE OF OLDEN TIMES. By Frances C. Morse. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

EARLY CHRISTIAN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY. By Walter Lowrie. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ARTS UNDER ARMS: "A University Man in Khaki." By Maurice Fitzgibbon. With illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

FRENCH PAINTERS AND PAINTINGS. By Philip Gilbert Hammerton. Illustrated. 2 vols. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN ART. By S. Hartmann. 2 vols. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $4.

CHURCH BUILDING. A Study of the Principles of Architecture in Their Relation to the Church. By Ralph Adams Cram. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50.

THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS. By Esther Singleton. With Critical Descriptions of the Plates by Russell Sturgis. To be in Eight Parts. Parts I. and II. Now Ready, and the work to be completed within a year. Size, 8x11½. Pp. about 100. Illustrations. Regular edition, $2 a part; $16 for the complete work as issued. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY AS A FINE ART. By Charles H. Caffin. 7¾x10¾. Pp. about 300. Illustrations. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

RELIGION IN RECENT ART. Being an Exposition of the Books of Rossetti, Burne-Jones, &c., with Specimens of Their Work. By P. T. Forsyth, M. A. Preface to American Edition by Elliot Daingerfield. New York: E. S. Gorham.

ETCHINGS BY LOUIS RHEAD OF THE Right Rev. Henry C. Potter. Limited to 100 Impressions, when plate will be destroyed. New York: E. S. Gorham.

GREEK TERRA COTTA FIGURINES. By Alexander Moring. Foolscap 4to, with Plates. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

PENHOLM. By G. Howell Baker. A Series of 25 Drawings Reproduced on Whatman Paper and Bound in Japanese Vellum. Royal 4to. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $5.

SIENA, ITS ART AND ARCHITECTURE. By Gilbert Hastings. Foolscap 4to, with Plates. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

SONGS OF NATURE. Edited by John Burroughs. With Portrait Frontispiece. 12mo. 5¾x7¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PAINTING IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. By Mrs. A. H. Stone. Illustrated. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. $1.50.

GRAND OPERA IN AMERICA. By Henry C. Lahee. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF OPERA. By Arthur Elson. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

RUSKIN'S PRINCIPLES OF ART CRITICISM. By Ida M. Street. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

POPULAR ENGLSH BALLADS, ANCIENT AND MODERN. Chosen by R. Brimley Johnson. Illustrated. In 4 vols. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.

MUSIC AND ITS MASTERS. By O. B. Boise. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

MODERN PAINTERS. By John Ruskin. A new illustrated holiday edition. 5 vols. 12mo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $7.50.

OPERA SINGERS. By Gustav Kobbé. With biographical sketches of all the famous opera singers of the day. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

RUGS: ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL, ANTIQUE AND MODERN. By Rosa Belle Holt. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $5.

ESSAYS, BELLES LETTRES, &c

PLAY AND POLITICS IN MALAYA. Recollections of Malaya by an old resident, covering the political and social life of Malaya. 12mo. 178 pp. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.25.

THE ODES OF ANACREON. Translated by Thomas Stanley. Edited with an introduction by A. H. Bullen. Illustrated. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. Japan vellum, $25; Stratford paper, deckle edged, $17.50; antique gray boards, white vellum, cloth backs, $7.50.

THE FUTURE OF WAR. In its technical, economical, and political relations. By I. S. Bloch. Translated and edited from the Russian by R. C. Long. 6½x9¼. Pp. 380. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

SUCCESSWARD. A young man's book for young men. By Edward Box. 4x6. Pp. 182. Illustrated. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

BESIEGED BY THE BOERS. A diary of life and events in Kimberley during the siege. By E. Oliver Asha. 12mo. Pp. 176. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

MORE LETTERS OF EDWARD FITZGERALD. Edited by W. Aldis Wright. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE ETHICS OF ARISTOTLE. In Mr. Arthur L. Humphrey's series of "Large Type Books." 8vo. Paper. New York: A. Wessels Company. $7.50 net.

WOMAN IN THE GOLDEN AGES. By Amelia Gere Mason. 8vo. Pp. 396. New York: The Century Company. $1.80 net.

WOMAN AND THE LAW. By George James Bayles. With introduction by Prof. Isaac F. Russell. 12mo. Pp. 274. New York: The Century Company. $1.40 net.

THE ART OF LIFE. By R. de Maulde la Claviere. Translated by G. H. Ely. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE DESERT. Further Studies in Natural Appearances. By John C. Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

PARTS OF SPEECH. Essays on English. By Brander Matthews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN. By Arthur Twining Hadley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE EARLIER RENAISSANCE. Periods of European Literature. By George Saintsbury. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS. Second series. Essays in Appreciation—Art. By W. E. Henley. Illustrated with cameo portraits of 20 modern painters and leading Englishmen of the eighteenth century. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

VICTORIAN PROSE MASTERS. By W. C. Brownell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

ORDINATION ADDRESSES. By the Right Rev. W. Stubbs, D. D. Edited by the Rev. H. B. Holmes. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE FAITH OF THE MILLIONS. Essays. By George Tyrrell, S. J. First and Second Series. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75 each.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH. By Profs. George R. Carpenter and Franklin T. Baker. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE EPISTLES OF ERASMUS. From his earliest letters to his fifty-second year, arranged in order of time. English translation from the correspondence so arranged, with a commentary confirming the chronological arrangement and supplying further biographical matter. By Francis Morgan Nichols. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

TWO TREATIES OF PARIS, AND THE SUPREME COURT. By Sidney Webster. Post 8vo. About 146 pages. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

HEROINES OF FICTION. By W. D. Howells. Uniform with "Literary Friends and Acquaintance." 2 vols. about 320 pp. each. About 35 full-page illustrations to each volume, by A. I. Keller, H. C. Christy, A. E. Sterner, Tobin, Hutt, and others. Crown 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.75.

HYPOLYMPIA; or, The Gods in the Island. (An Ironic Fantasy.) By Edmund Gosse. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

GOSSIP IN A LIBRARY. By Edmund Gosse. New edition. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

HOW MEN ARE MADE. By Daniel Hoffman Martin. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

JOHN BULL'S CRIME. By Webster Davis. Large octavo. 80 illustrations. New York: The Abbey Press. $2.

ENGLISH PHARISEES AND FRENCH CROCODILES. By Max O'Rell. 12mo New York: The Abbey Press. $1.25.

MISCELLANIES (Second Series.) By Austin Dobson. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

ESSAYS OF AN EX-LIBRARIAN. By Richard Garnett. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

THE STARS IN SONG AND LEGEND. By Jermain G. Porter. Boston: Ginn & Co.

GAIL HAMILTON'S LIFE IN LETTERS. Edited by H. Augusta Dodge. Large 12mo. 2 vols. 650 pages each. Photogravure portrait frontispiece. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $5.

THE SYMPHONY OF LIFE. By Henry Wood. 12mo. Pp. 300. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE QUEST OF HAPPINESS. A Study of Victory Over Life's Troubles. By Newell Dwight Hillis. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, AND OTHER AMERICAN ADDRESSES. By Frederic Harrison. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A JAPANESE MISCELLANY. By Lafcadio Hearn. Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.60.

WORLD BEAUTIFUL IN BOOKS. By Lilian Whiting. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

MEMOIRS AND LETTERS OF SIR JAMES PAGET, BART, F. R. S., D. C. L., Late Sergeant Surgeon to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Edited by Stephen Paget, one of his sons. With Portraits and Other Illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

CAVALIER AND PURITAN IN THE DAYS OF THE STUARTS. Compiled from the Private Papers and Diary of Sir Richard Newdigate, Second Baronet, with Extracts from Manuscript Newsletters Addressed to Him Between 1675 and 1680. By Anne Emily Newdigate-Newdegate. Crown, 8vo. Pp. xv.-389. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

RENAISSANCE TYPES. By William Samuel Lilly. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

HANDBOOKS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Edited by J. W. Hales. The Age of Shakespeare, The Age of Chaucer. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE INFLUENCE OF INDIA AND PERSIA ON THE POETRY OF GERMANY. By Arthur F. J. Remy. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE INFLUENCE OF OLD NORSE LITERATURE UPON ENGLISH LITERATURE. By C. H. Norby. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

THE LAY OF HAVELOK THE DANE. Edited by W. W. Skeat. New York: The Oxford University Press.

KING HORN. Edited by Joseph Hall. 8vo. New York: The Oxford University Press.

THE DEFENDANT. By Gilbert Chesterton. A Series of Essays Based on Certain Paradoxes from the "Outlook of Life." Crown 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

GENIUS LOCI. By Vernon Lee. 12mo, buckram. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

LIMBO AND OTHER ESSAYS. With a Litho Frontispiece. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

VIEWS OF AN EX-PRESIDENT. By Benjamin Harrison. 8vo. Pp. 532. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $3.

A MODEL VILLAGE. Being a Little Book of Essays. By C. E. Bolton. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

THE SIMPLE LIFE. By Charles Wagner. Translated from the French by Mary Hendee. With an Introduction and Biographical Sketch of the Author by Grace King. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

SHAKESPEARE'S GREENWOOD. By George Morely. Square 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

REMINISCENCES OF GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, EX-GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS. With Photogravure Portrait. 8vo. 6¼x9¼. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $3.

SOUTH AFRICA A CENTURY AGO. Letters Written from the Cape of Good Hope (1797-1801) by the Lady Anne Barnard. Edited with a memoir and brief notes by W. H. Wilkins. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

UNTO YOU, YOUNG WOMEN. By Archdeacon Sinclair. Companion volume to "Unto You, Young Men." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.

OLD TIMES IN DIXIE LAND. A Southern Matron's Memories. By Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Merrick. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50.

BRITAIN'S BLEST WITH RIGHTEOUSNESS? By John W. Roddy. Small 16mo. Paper. New York: Grafton Press. 75 cents.

ESSAYS OF C. A. SAINTE-BEUVE. Edited with a Critical Memoir by William Sharp. Three volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.75.

THE TEACHINGS OF DANTE. By the Rev. Charles A. Dinsmore. With a Photogravure Portrait of Dante from the Painting by D. G. Rossetti. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

TALKS ON WRITING ENGLISH. Second Series. By Arlo Bates. Crown, 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

LETTERS AND PAPERS OF COUNT JEAN-AXEL FERSEN, GRAND MARSHAL OF SWEDEN. Selections published by his great-nephew, Baron R. M. Klinckowstrom. 1 vol. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

LETTERS OF MADEMOISELLE DE LESPINASSE. With Notes Upon Her Life and Character, and an Introduction by C. A. Sainte-Beuve. 1 vol. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

THE UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF MARIE THERESE, MARIE ANTOINETTE, AND COMTE D'ARGENTEAU. Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $6.50.

JOURNAL AND MEMOIRS OF THE MARQUIS D'ARGENSON. Published from the Autograph Manuscript in the Library of the Arsenal. By E. J. B. Rathery. 2 vols. Illustrated. Hardy, Pratt & Co.

WORD AND PHRASE. By Joseph Fitzgerald. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

MODERN SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE. By Dr. Georg Brandes. A new volume in the Literatures of the World Series. Edited by Edmund Gosse. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

(Continued on Page 714.)

The Death of the Gods

By DMITRI MÉREJKOWSKI. Translated by HERBERT FRENCH. $1.50.

N. Y. Times:
"A wonderful Russian romance."

The Outlook:
"A book worthy of careful attention."

Philadelphia Telegraph:
"A new star in the East."

London Academy:
"The book deals with the life of Julian the Apostate. . . . We are carried out of ourselves to see in ourselves the ancient and inevitable tendencies which have existed since the beginning, and Julian becomes a type of the eternal conflict between will and faith."

Commercial Advertiser:
"A creation of higher order than 'Ben Hur' or 'Quo Vadis.'"

Baltimore Sun:
"Those who admired 'Quo Vadis' will go into raptures over 'The Death of the Gods.'"

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York & London.

SELECTED FALL TITLES,

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Art of Life

By R. DE MAULDE LA CLAVIERE, author of "The Women of the Renaissance: A Study in Feminism." Translated by G. H. ELY. 8vo.

A delightful book by a writer who is at once wit, scholar, and artist.

Historic Towns of the Western States

Edited by LYMAN P. POWELL. 8vo, with about 150 illustrations, $3.00 *net*. By mail, $3.25.

Each chapter is written by an authority. Among the writers are Lyman J. Gage, Perry S. Heath, F. L. Herriott, Edwin Markham.

The Spinster Book

By MYRTLE REED, author of "Love Letters of a Musician," etc. 12mo, $1.50 *net*. By mail, $1.60.

This volume of charming "studies" and opinions will delight the numerous readers who have mourned the apparent passing of the light essay. It is a work to captivate men and women, married and single.

Other Famous Homes of Great Britain

Edited by A. H. MALAN. With about 200 illustrations. Royal 8vo, crimson cloth, full sides gilt, gilt top. $6.50 *net*. By express, $6.90.

Descriptions and histories of famous English estates by their owners or other competent authors.

Dutch Life in Town and Country

By a Resident at The Hague. No. 4 in "Our European Neighbours." 12mo, illustrated, $1.25 *net*. By mail, $1.30.

Romance of the Renaissance Chateaux

By ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY, author of "Romance of the Feudal Chateaux." 8vo, fully illustrated, gilt top, $3.00 *net*. By mail, $3.25.

Asia and Europe

Conclusions formed by the author in a long life devoted to the subject of the relations between Asia and Europe. By MEREDITH TOWNSEND, formerly editor of *The Spectator*, London. 8vo, $2.50 *net*. (By mail, $2.65.)

"If I could afford to buy only one book this Summer I should certainly choose Mr. Townsend's 'Asia and Europe.'"—British Weekly.

5,000 Facts and Fancies

By WILLIAM HENRY PHYFE, author of "7,000 Words Often Mispronounced."

A reference book of unusual value, by a writer with a positive genius for his work. An enormous amount of quaint and useful information, not easily obtained, is compacted into this cyclopedic volume.

FICTION.

Time and Chance

By ELBERT HUBBARD. 12mo. With two portraits. $1.50.

Mr. Hubbard has chosen the most promising theme of the career of the heroic, unfortunate, and spectacular John Brown.

One of My Sons

By ANNA CATHERINE GREEN.

"The Leavenworth Case" and "Marked Personal" gained for Miss Green the reputation of being the best writer of mystery stories since Poe. This book the author considers her best work.

In Our County

Stories of Old Virginia. By MARION HARLAND, Author of "Some Colonial Homesteads," etc. 8°. Illustrated, $1.50.

Fascinating sketches of Virginia life before the war. Every mood is in the book, and all are skillfully portrayed.

A Crazy Angel

By ANNETTE LUCILE NOBLE, Author of "Uncle Jack's Executor," "Eunice Lathrop," etc. 12°. $1.25.

A story that is filled with delicate humor and delightful imagination. The "Angel" is a boy, a unique creation, a heroine that all readers should know.

The Soul of a Cat

By MARGARET BENSON.

Delightful animal stories by a daughter of the talented family of which Archbishop Benson and the author of "Dodo" are members.

Lights of Childland

By MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH, Author of "Sleepy Time Stories."

Royal Rogues

By ALBERTA BANCROFT.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Peter Abelard

By JOSEPH McCABE, author of "Twelve Years in a Monastery," etc. 12mo, half vellum, $2.00 *net*. (By mail, $2.15.)

A complete and accurate life of the lover of Héloise, who was, further, the keenest thinker and the boldest theologian of the twelfth century.

Owen Glyndwr

The National Hero of Wales

By ARTHUR GRANVILLE BRADLEY

No. 33 in "Heroes of the Nations." Net, $1.35, (by mail, $1.50;) half leather, net, $1.60, (by mail, $1.75.)

A much-needed volume and a good biography.

Henry V.,

The English Hero King

By CHARLES L. KINGSFORD. 12mo. Fully illustrated. Net, $1.35. By mail, $1.50.

No. 34 in the "Heroes of the Nations."

Edward Plantagenet

The English Justinian

By EDWARD JENKS, M. A. (Oxon. et Cantab.) 12mo. Illustrated, $1.35. By mail, $1.50.

No. 35 in the "Heroes of the Nations."

Israel Putnam

Pioneer, Ranger, Major-General

By WILLIAM FARRAND LIVINGSTON. 12mo. Illustrated. Net, $1.35. By mail, $1.50.

No. 4, "American Men of Energy" series.

Richard Wagner

By W. J. HENDERSON.

The purpose in this book is to supply admirers of Wagner with a single work which shall meet all their needs. It is biographical, analytical, expository—giving a thorough understanding of the man and his work.

RELIGIOUS AND POPULAR SCIENTIFIC.

The Passing and the Permanent in Religion

By MINOT J. SAVAGE, D. D., author of "Life Beyond Death."

Two Centuries of Religious Activity at Yale

By JAMES B. REYNOLDS, SAMUEL H. FISHER, HENRY B. WRIGHT, Committee on Publication.

The Stars

An Exposition of that Branch of Astronomy which Relates to the Fixed Stars. By SIMON NEWCOMB, Foreign Associate of the Institute of France.

A popular treatment of astronomy by one of the most eminent authorities.

The Mental Functions of the Brain

An investigation into their Localization and their Manifestation in Health and Disease. By BERNARD HOLLANDER, M. D. (Freiburg I. B.), M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. (London). Illustrated by the Clinical Records of Eight Hundred Cases. 12mo, net, $3.50. (By mail $3.70.)

A scientific treatment of the external indications of mental deviations from the normal. Of great value to lawyers and students of physiognomy, as well as to physicians.

The Science of Penology

The Defence of Society Against Crime.

By HENRY M. BOIES, M. A., author of "Prisoners and Paupers." 8vo. (By mail $3.70.) Net, $3.50.

The writer has had much and long experience in the administration of penal laws and especially the management of convicts in the great prisons of Pennsylvania.

Mental State of Hystericals

By PIERRE JANET, Professor of Philosophy at the College Rollin. Preface by Prof J. M. CHARCOT. Translated by CAROLINE ROLLIN CORSON.

Songs of My Violin

By ALFRED L. DONALDSON. Illustrated by W. J. DISTIN

The violinist here puts into song the melodies of his beloved instrument.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK & LONDON.

Fall Publications

THE ROBERT CLARKE COMPANY,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Personal Recollections of Gov. John M. Palmer.

The Story of an Honest Life. 8vo, cloth, net $3.00; delivered, $3.36.

General John M. Palmer bore a great part in building up the State of Illinois. Lawyer, politician, soldier, statesman, his name is a household word in its annals. He was the friend and associate of all the great men whom the people of Illinois have honored and loved, and he was worthy of their regard. He bore a part in some of the most important political events which have transpired in his State and the Nation during the last half century, and was intimately connected with the great actors who were the human agencies that gave to them historical importance.

"Gen. Palmer's 'Personal Recollections' written down by himself near the close of his illustrious career, are replete with an extraordinary interest and instructiveness. No one, especially no young man, can read this book without being deeply and wholesomely touched by this honest, brave-hearted, republic, and highly typical American."—Chicago Tribune.

A Buckeye Baron.

A Rural Story of a Buckeye Boy. By W. A. PAXSON, of the Ohio Bar. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, gold, and colors, $1.50.

Mr. Paxson, a writer and poet of no mean repute, is giving us his best in a very pleasing story told in his own natural style under the suggestive title of "A Buckeye Baron." The time of the story is about the beginning of the Civil War, and is a faithful description of the manners and customs of Ohio people at that time.

Fact and Fancy in Spiritualism, Theosophy and Psychical Research.

By G. G. HUBBELL.

Crown 8vo, cloth, net $1.25; delivered, $1.35.

Mr. Hubbell combines scientific accuracy with a popular literary style that renders his work a desirable addition to the library of every person interested in the study of psychic phenomena. The author has devoted twenty-five years to a careful study of psychic phenomena, and has embodied a large part of the result of that study in this volume. The impartiality and fairness with which opposing views are stated will commend it to all fair-minded and truth-loving persons.

"An excellent popular presentation of the subject dealt with."—Richard Hodgson, LL.D., Sec'y Am. Branch, Society for Psychical Research.

Reminiscences of a Mississippian in Peace and War.

By FRANK A. MONTGOMERY. With portraits, 8vo, cloth, net $5.00.

Recent Publications.

THE GODS AND LITTLE FISHES. A Travesty on the Cynamic Expedition in Quest of the Golden Fleece. By James A. Hemsell, M. D. 8vo, cloth extra, net $2.00.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME. By General Roelif Brinkerhoff. 8vo, cloth, $2.00.

PREHISTORIC IMPLEMENTS. By Warren K. Moorhead. 8vo, Illustrated, cloth, net $3.00.

SHAKESPER, NOT SHAKESPEARE. By William H. Edwards. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

THE SONG OF A HEART. By Helene Hall (Mrs. General H. V. Boynton). 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

MY MYSTERIOUS CLIENTS. A volume of short stories. By HARVEY SCRIBNER. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

THE ROBERT CLARKE COMPANY,

Publishers, Booksellers and Importers,
31, 33, 35 East Fourth Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Balzac's Complete Dramatic Works.

Five brilliant dramas and comedies, teeming with intense human interest, and containing most exquisite examples of Balzac's inimitable character creations.

First and Only English Version.

These plays are included in every set of Balzac published in French, and are pronounced the most fascinating of any of his masterpieces. In style they are

Conversational Novels

NOW READY. Two 12mo volumes, English cloth, deckle edges, gold tops, boxed, **$2.50**

Of all booksellers, or direct

Laird & Lee, Pubs., Chicago

LEGGAT BROS

81 CHAMBERS ST.

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD

Send us postal naming the book you want, and receive our quotation by return mail.

Send for our catalogues. Free.

FINE STATIONERY

UNION SQUARE **BRENTANO'S** NEW YORK

OCT

(Continued from Page 782.)

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

THE GREAT RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD. By [illegible]. New York: Harper & Bros.

TEACHING, FEELING BOOKS. An Introduction to Psychology. By [illegible]. Illustrations. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton's Sons.

THE LEGENDS OF GENESIS. By Dr. Hermann Gunkel. Translated from the German by W. H. Carruth. Ph.D. Open Court Publishing Company.

REVIVALS IN THE LOCAL CHURCH. By the Rev. J. W. Weddell. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

AFTERTHOUGHTS AND OUTLOOKS. By the Rev. P. H. Jones. Illust. New York: E. S. J. S. Young & Co.

THE MORAL UNIVERSE. By George W. King. 12mo. Pp. about 96. New York: Eaton & Mains.

THE GREAT SAINTS OF THE BIBLE. By Louis Albert Banks. Crown 8vo. Pp. about 346. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

THE DIVINE HERO. By George S. Eldridge. 12mo. Pp. about 240. New York: Eaton & Mains.

THE METHODIST YEAR BOOK, EPWORTH LEAGUE YEAR BOOK and Other Annual and Special Issues Will Be Announced Later. New York: Eaton & Mains.

NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL, PHYSICAL, AND BIBLICAL MAP OF PALESTINE. Compiled from the Latest Surveys and Researches. Including the Work of the English and German Palestine Exploration Funds, Showing All Identified Biblical Sites, Together with the Modern Place-Names. Prepared Under the Direction of J. G. Bartholomew and Edited by George Adam Smith. Map. Mounted on Linen, and in Cloth Case, with Complete Index of 3,100 Names. Each place is indexed under its modern as well as ancient name. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $3.50.

SCIENTIFIC LIGHTS ON RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS. By George Matheson. Crown octavo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.75.

THE CHURCH'S ONE FOUNDATION. By the Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll. Crown octavo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.

MARY, QUEEN OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID. By the Rev. A. Stewart Walsh. Introduction by the Rev. J. De Witt Talmage. Octavo. New York: Hurst & Co. $2.50.

INDEX VOLUME TO PARKER'S PEOPLE'S BIBLE. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

HOLY DAYS AND HOLIDAYS. A Cyclopedia. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $5.

INFANT SALVATION. By the Rev. M. T. Firey. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

EADIE'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA. Twenty-seventh Edition. Thoroughly Revised and Rewritten. By Prof. W. M. Ramsay, the Rev. Vernon Hartlett, Theophilus G. Pinches, and the Rev. Henry A. Redpath. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.75.

VIRGIN SAINTS AND MARTYRS. By the Rev. S. Baring-Gould. 12mo. Pp. 400. Eighteen full-page illustrations. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

QUIET HINTS TO GROWING PREACHERS. By Charles S. Jefferson. 16mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

LITANIES OF LIFE. By Kathleen Watson. 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

A HEBREW AND ENGLISH LEXICON OF THE OLD TESTAMENT; Based on the Lexicon of Gesenius, as Translated by E. Robinson. Edited by Francis Brown, S. R. Driver, and C. A. Briggs. Part X. New York: Oxford University Press.

FACT AND FANCY IN SPIRITUALISM, THEOSOPHY, AND PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. By G. G. Hubbell. Octavo. Pp. 308. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.25.

THREE GUARDIANS OF SUPERNATURAL RELIGION. By the Rev. Morgan Dix. 12mo. Pp. 103. New York: E. S. Gorham. $1.

AN AMBASSADOR OF CHRIST. Being a Biography of the Very Reverend Montgomery Schuyler. By William Schuyler. 8vo. Photogravure Frontispiece. New York: E. S. Gorham.

A SOUL'S MEDITATIONS. Arranged by Mrs. J. H. Root. With Preface by the Rev. James O. S. Huntington. Chapter on Meditation. New York: E. S. Gorham.

THE ELEMENTS OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. By the Rev. T. A. Lacey. New York: E. S. Gorham. 12mo. Pp. 250.

THE WITNESS OF THE PRAYER BOOK TO THE CONTINUITY OF THE CHURCH. By the Rev. H. H. Obesty. New York: E. S. Gorham. 12mo. $1.

LINES OF DEFENSE OF THE BIBLICAL REVELATION. By D. D. Macgilleath. 12mo. pp. 315. New York: E. S. Gorham. $1.50 net.

THE PREACHER'S DICTIONARY. By E. P. Cauellier. 8vo. pp. 580. New York: E. S. Gorham. $3 net.

THE SEVEN ECUMENICAL COUNCILS OF THE UNDIVIDED CHURCH. By Henry B. Percival. Pp. 671. New York: E. S. Gorham. $3 net.

VIA CHRISTI: An Introduction to the Study of Missions. By Louise Manning Hodgkins. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE HEBREWS. By Robert Lawrence Ottley. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE BOOK OF THE DEAD: An English Translation of the Theban Recension, with Supplementary Chapters, Hymns, &c., and 420 Vignettes. By E. A. Wallis Budge. Crown 8vo. 3 volumes. Pp. 800. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $3.75.

THE LITTLE BIBLE. By J. W. Mackail. 5x7½. Pp. 223. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

HYMNS THAT HAVE HELPED. Being a collection of hymns which have been found most useful to the children of men, with an American introduction and many additions. By W. T. Stead. 6x7½. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Net, $1.50.

LAY SERMONS. By Howard W. Hilton. Pp. 177. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

THE NEW TESTAMENT. Containing the words of our Lord Jesus Christ from the King James's version. Edited by Alex. Mundy. 16mo. Pp. 190. New York: The Cambridge Encyclopedia Company. $1.

STUDIES OF THE SOUL. By J. B. A. Brierly. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.20.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH DICTIONARY AND CYCLOPEDIA. By Rev. William James Miller. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

OLD AND NEW. (Sermons.) By H. Scott Holland. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

THE FAITH OF THE CENTURIES. Addresses and essays on subjects connected with the Christian religion by the Bishop of Rochester, Canon Scott Holland, Dr. Ryle, and others. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.

A THOUSAND THINGS TO SAY IN SERMONS. By the Rev. F. St. John Corbett. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.

IN MANY KEYS. Thirty sermons on thirty Psalms. By the Rev. H. J. Wilmot Buxton. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

PULPIT POINTS FROM LATEST LITERATURE. A thousand illustrations from preachers and teachers. Edited by the Rev. J. F. B. Tinsley. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

JOY AND STRENGTH FOR THE PILGRIM'S DAY. By Mary W. Tileston. 18mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, 80 cents net. White and gold, $1 net. Red line edition, 16mo., decorated cloth, $1.25 net.

THE WHITE CHRIST. 12mo, pp. 31. 35 cents. New York: James Pott & Co.

THE MORMONS AND THEIR BOOK. By [illegible]. Philadelphia: American Sunday-School Union.

FOREIGN MISSIONS. By the Right Rev. A. Lee. D. D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

SERMONS PREACHED IN ENGLISH CHURCHES. By Members of Parliament and Others. Edited by Rev. Charles Waller. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE MINISTRY OF GRACE. By the Right Rev. John Wordsworth. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE AGES OF THE PATRIARCHS. By William Right, D. D. Two volumes. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE COMPANY OF HEAVEN. Daily Links with the Household of God. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FROM WITHIN. By Lady Lovat. With a preface by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

ROADS TO ROME. Being Personal Records of Some of the More Recent Converts to the Catholic Faith. Introduction by the Reverend Cardinal Vaughan. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

THE SON OF MAN AND THE SON OF GOD IN MODERN THEOLOGY. By Nathaniel Schmidt. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

SOME OLD TESTAMENT PROBLEMS. By John P. Peters. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A HISTORIC VIEW OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Percy Gardner, Litt. D. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE LIFE OF THE MASTER. By the Rev. Dr. John Watson. (Ian Maclaren.) Sixteen full-page illustrations. 7¾x11½. 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. About $3.50.

ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY. A Practical Manual for Colleges. By Lightner Witmer. Boston: Ginn & Co.

FROM DEATH TO LIFE. By Harry Marchner. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

FIRST YEARS OF THE REDEEMED AFTER DEATH. By William C. Ulyatt. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.25.

FEARLESS BIBLE READING. By John S. Hawley. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.25.

A PRACTICAL STUDY OF THE SOUL. By Mrs. C. H. Stone. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE ROMANCE OF RELIGION. By Olive Vivian and Herbert Vivian. With 32 illustrations from photographs. Crown 8vo. Pp. xvi.-304. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

THE VICAR AND HIS FRIENDS. Reported by Cunningham Geikie, D. D., LL. D. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

LEISURABLE STUDIES. By the Rev. T. H. Passmore, M. A. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE EVE OF THE REFORMATION. Studies in the Religious Life and Thought of the English People in the Period Preceding the Rejection of the Roman Jurisdiction by Henry VIII. By Francis Aidan Gasquet. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.75.

THE PASSING AND THE PERMANENT IN RELIGION. By Minot J. Savage. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net; by mail, $1.50.

THE OLD ENGLISH BIBLE, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Francis Aidan Gasquet. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

A HISTORY OF THE BABYLONIANS AND ASSYRIANS. By Prof. George S. Goodspeed, Ph.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

OUTLINES FOR THE STUDY OF BIBLICAL HISTORY AND LITERATURE. From the Exile to 300 A. D. By Frank Knight Sanders, Ph. D., D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

HEBREW ETHICS AND RELIGION. By Archibald Duff. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF SYRIA AND PALESTINE. By Lewis Bayles. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PROPHETIC AND PRIESTLY HISTORIANS. By Prof. John E. McFadyen. Square 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD EDITION OF THE REVISED BIBLE. With carefully selected references and topical headings prepared by the American Revision Committee. Long primer, 4to. Size 8¾x9¾. With 12 maps and index. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

LIFE AND WORK OF OUR REDEEMER. Crown 8vo. Pp. 364. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.

THE RATIONAL BASIS OF ORTHODOXY. By Albert Weston Moore. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

THE ETHNIC TRINITIES, AND THEIR RELATION TO THE CHRISTIAN TRINITY. A Chapter in the Comparative History of Religions. By Levi Leonard Paine. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

GOD'S REVELATIONS OF HIMSELF TO MEN. As successively made in the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian Dispensations, and in the Messianic Kingdom. By Samuel J. Andrews. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

LIFE EVERLASTING. By John Fiske. 16mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE EPISTLES OF ST. PETER AND ST. JUDE. By the Rev. Charles Bigg, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

ESSAYS THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY. By Charles Carroll Everett. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

THE STORY OF JESUS CHRIST. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

HISTORY OF RATIONALISM. Embracing a Survey of the Present State of Christian Theology. With Appendix of Literature. Revised and enlarged edition. By John F. Hurst. 8vo. About 650 pages. New York: Eaton & Mains. $2.50.

DAILY STRENGTH FOR DAILY NEEDS. By Mary W. Tileston. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

EDUCATIONA ..

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF NURSING. By Anna R. Manning. Illustrated. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

HOME STUDY CIRCLE. Edited by Seymour Eaton, including: The World's Great Scientists, Up-to-Date Business, Mathematics, Governments of the World, Literature, Studies of Ancient Peoples, Popular Studies in Science, The World's Great Musicians, and The World's Great Artists. Fifteen volumes. 5¾x8¼. Pp. about 320 per volume. Sold only by subscription. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE STORY OF THE NATION'S POLITICS. By Viola A. Conklin. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

FLORA OF THE NORTHERN STATES AND CANADA. By Prof. N. L. Britton. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

ELEMENTS OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. New edition. By Prof. William A. Noyes. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By William Osler. Fourth Revised Edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, $5.50; sheep, $6.50; half morocco, $7.

ENGRAVED GEMS. By Maxwell Sommerville. Pp. 115. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Drexel, Biddle & Co.

ANIMALS OF THE PAST. By Prof. Frederic A. Lucas. Illustrated, 12mo., 5¼x7¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. About, net, $2.

TWIXT DOG AND WOLF. By C. F. Keary. A Trilogy Designed to Give an Impression of the Supernatural in the Three Ages in the History of the World. Foolscap 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $1.25 net.

A MANUAL OF MEDICINE. Edited by W. H. Allchin. In 5 vols. Vol. III., "Diseases of the Nervous System." New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE ROENTGEN RAYS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY. As an Aid in Diagnosis and as a Therapeutic Agent. By Francis H. Williams. With about 300 illustrations. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A TREATISE IN ZOOLOGY. Edited by E. Ray Lankester. Illustrated. To be completed in ten parts. Part I, Introduction and the Protozoa. Part II., General Discussion of the Metazoa—the Porifera—The Hydromedusæ—The Scyphomedusæ—the Anthozoa—The Ctenophora, $6.50 net. Part III., The Echinoderma. By F. A. Bather, M. A., J. W. Gregory, D. Sc., and E. S. Goodrich, M. A. 8vo. $5.25 net. Part IV., The Mesozoa—The Platyhelmia—The Nemertini. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY. By Prof. William F. Watson. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.

A TREATISE ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. By George Vivian Poore. Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-533. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

A CIVILIAN WAR HOSPITAL. Being an Account of the Work of the Portland Hospital and of Experience of Wounds and Sickness in South Africa, 1900, together with a Description of the Equipment, Cost, and Management of a Civilian Base Hospital in Time of War. By the professional staff, Anthony A. Bowlby, F. R. C. S.; Howard T. Tooth, Cuthbert Wallace, M. B.; John E. Calverley, and Surgeon Major Kilkelly. Illustrations. Demy 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

DISEASES OF THE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT: THE NOSE, PHARYNX, AND LARYNX. With a Section on the Examination of the Ear. By P. Watson Williams. 37 colored and stereoscopic plates and a stereoscope. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

A COURSE IN INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY: A GUIDE TO THE DISSECTION AND COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS. By Henry S. Pratt. Boston: Ginn & Co.

STUDIES OF FRENCH CRIMINALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By H. B. Irving. New York: Brentano's. $2.50.

LIQUID FROM THE SUN'S RAYS. By Sue Greenleaf. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

SURGERY: ITS PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS. By Hamilton Fish. Large 8vo. New York: The Abbey Press. $4.

OPTICS. A Translation of Prof. Paul Drude's "Lehrbuch der Optik." By C. Riborg Mann and R. A. Millikan. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF DRUGS. An Introduction to Practical Pharmacology. By M. S. Pembry, M. A., M. D., and C. D. F. Phillips. Demy 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

TILL THE DOCTOR COMES, AND HOW TO HELP HIM. By George H. Hope. A popular guide in all cases of accident and sudden illness. New edition, practically revised and brought up to date by Mary J. Kydd. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE EARTH'S BEGINNING. By Sir Robert Ball. Crown 8vo. Pp., 384. Illustrated. New York: Cassell & Co. $1.25 net.

THE SCIENCE SERIES. Edited by J. McKeen Cattell, M. A., Ph. D., and F. E. Beddard, M. A., F. R. S. THE STARS. An Exposition of that Branch of Astronomy which Relates to the Fixed Stars. By Simon Newcomb. Fully illustrated. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WORK ON AUTOMOBILES. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Cassell & Co. $4.

THE CENTURY BOOK FOR MOTHERS. By Dr. Leroy M. Yale and Gustav Pollak. 8vo. Pp., 461. New York: The Century Company. $2.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

HANDY INFORMATION SERIES. Handy Dictionary of Prose Quotations. By George W. Powers. Handy Dictionary of Poetical Quotations. By George W. Powers. Who's the Author? By L. H. Peet. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents per volume.

CHAMBERS'S TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Edited by Thomas Davidson. Pp. 1,205. Over 100,000 words and references. Large 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

THE NEW CENTURY ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Library of Practical Knowledge. Edited by L. Brent Vaughan, Ph. B. In two volumes. $2; one-volume edition, $0.75. Chicago: George M. Hill Company.

FIVE THOUSAND FACTS AND FANCIES. A Cyclopædia of Important, Curious, Quaint, and Unique Information in History, Literature, Science, Art, and Nature. Including Noteworthy Historical Events; Civil, Military, and Religious Institutions; Scientific Facts and Theories; Natural Curiosities; Famous Buildings, Monuments, Statues, Paintings, and other Works of Art and Utility; Celebrated Literary Productions; Sobriquets and Nicknames; Literary Pseudonyms; Mythological and Imaginary Characters; Political and Slang Terms; Derivations of Peculiar Words and Phrases, &c. By William Henry Phyfe. Half leather. Large 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BIBLICA. A Dictionary of the Bible. Volume III. Editors, the Rev. T. K. Cheyne and J. S. Black. In four 8vo. volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company: Cloth, $5, net, each volume. Sold by subscription only.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Founded Mainly on the Materials Collected by the Philological Society. Edited by Dr. Murray. Completion of Volume V. (H-K) and further portions. New York: The Oxford University Press.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS. By John Bates Clark. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HIRSH'S TABULATED DIGEST OF THE Divorce Laws of the United States. New, Revised Edition. By Hugo Hirsh. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.50.

THE AFFIRMATIVE INTELLECT. By Charles Ferguson. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 90 cents.

MILLIONAIRES AND KINGS OF ENTERPRISE. By Josiah Bardley. Portraits. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.

AMERICA'S RACE PROBLEMS. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.00.

HACK DRIVER'S SON. By Stephen Gwynn. With an Introduction by Edward Eggleston. Library edition. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND MODERN FRENCH SOCIALISM. By Joseph E. Fogg. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE JEW IN LONDON. A Study of Racial Character and Present Conditions. By [illegible] and H. S. Lewis. With an introduction by Cardinal Manning and a preface by the Right Hon. James Bryce. 8vo. [illegible]

CHILDREN AND THE DRINK. By the Archbishop of Canterbury. A Résumé of This Phase of the Drink Question, with a Preface by Note by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Royal 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.

LIBERALISM AND EMPIRE. Imperialism and Finance. Crown 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.50.

PRACTICE, PLEADING, AND FORMS ADAPTED TO THE NEW REVISED CODE OF INDIANA. By Judge John D. Works. Third Edition of 1901. Revised and Enlarged. 3 vols. 8vo. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company. $18.

HANDBOOKS OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. Under the General Editorship of Lawrence B. Evans. The Government of Ohio. Its History and Administration. By Wilbur H. Siebert. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. By Albert Bushnell Hart. 12mo. New York; The Macmillan Company.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL PROGRESS. By Charles Zueblin. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE CITIZEN'S LIBRARY OF ECONOMICS, POLITICS, AND SOCIOLOGY. Under the general editorship of Richard T. Ely. Custom and Competition. By Richard T. Ely. New York: The Macmillan Company.

DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL ETHICS. By Jane Addams. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

INDUCTIVE SOCIOLOGY: A Syllabus of Methods, Analyses, and Classifications, and Provisionally Formulated Laws. By Franklin H. Giddings. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HISTORY OF INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT, ON THE LINES OF MODERN EVOLUTION. By John Beattie Crozier, LL. D. Vol. III. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIALISM. By John Rae. New and Enlarged Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

GOVERNMENT IN STATE AND NATION. By J. A. James and A. H. Sanford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

FIELDS, FACTORIES, AND WORKSHOPS; Or Industry Combined with Agriculture and Brain Work with Manual Work. By Prince Kropotkin. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES. By Henry D. Lloyd. 5x7½. Pp. 180. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

OUR FOES AT HOME. By Hugh H. Lusk. 5x7½. Pp. 297. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

THE LAW OF PAYMENT. By Francois Grimaudet. 8vo. Pp. 109. New York: The Cambridge Encyclopaedia Company. $1.50.

FINANCIAL CRISES AND PERIODS OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION. By Theodore E. Burton. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

OUR HOUSEBOAT ON THE NILE. By Lee Bacon. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Net, $1.75.

RUSKIN'S MORNINGS IN FLORENCE. By Margaret Baker. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $2.

ASIA AND EUROPE: Studies Presenting the Conclusions Formed by the Author in a Long Life Devoted to the Subject of the Relations Between Asia and Europe. By Meredith Townsend. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

NATURE AND CHARACTER AT GRANITE BAY. By Daniel A. Goodsell. Crown 8vo. Pp. about 240. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

LOITERINGS IN OLD FIELDS. Literary Sketches. By James B. Kenyon. 16mo. Pp. 244. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

APPLETON'S WORLD SERIES. Edited by H. J. Mackinder. To be complete in twelve volumes. Volume I., Britain and the North Atlantic. By the editor. Volume II., the Nearer East. By D. G. Hogarth. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE REAL LATIN QUARTER. By F. Berkley Smith. One hundred drawings by author. Frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20.

WASHINGTON: THE CAPITAL CITY. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Two volumes. Crown 8vo. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.50 net.

SOME LITERARY LANDMARKS FOR PILGRIMS ON WHEELS. By F. N. Brockett. Illustrations. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

OLD DUTCH TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE ZUIDER ZEE. By W. J. Tuin and W. O. J. Nieuwenkamp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $5 net.

THROUGH PERSIA ON A SIDE-SADDLE. By Ella C. Sykes. Illustrations and a map. New and revised edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2 net.

SEEN IN GERMANY. By Ray Stannard Baker. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2.

CATHEDRALS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND. Notes on their Architecture, History, &c. With Full-Page Illustrations. 32mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $1.25.

HISTORY OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. By Charles Duguid. With illustrations by Joseph Pennell and Dudley Hardy. 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $2.50.

PARIS AS IT IS. By Katharine de Forest. 5x7¼. Pp. 288. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

SOUTH AMERICA. By Hezekiah Butterworth. A popular illustrated history of the struggle for liberty in the Andean republics and Cuba. Pp. 266. Illustrations and maps. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

HARRIMAN ALASKA EXPEDITION. Narrative, by John Burroughs, (one-third of the volume;) Glaciers, by John Muir; Natives: Eskimos and Indians, by George Bird Grinnell; Birds of Popular Interest, by Charles Keeler; History and Exploration, by William Healey Dall; Geography and Climate, by Henry Gannett; Alaskan Forests, by Bernhard E. Fernow; The Fur Seal Islands, by C. Hart Merriam; Alaska's Resources, by Henry Gannett; Bogoslof Volcano, by C. Hart Merriam; also, Poems by Mr. Burroughs and others, &c. 7x10. Pp. about 500. Illustrations. Two volumes. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $15.

NEWEST ENGLAND. By Henry Lloyd. 6x9¼. Pp. 400. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.50.

AFLOAT ON THE OHIO. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. 5x7¼. Pp. 324. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

FLORENCE. By Grant Allen. Two volumes. Large 16mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

OUR ENGLISH VILLAGES. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 304 and index. Cloth. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

THE GREAT TOWERS AND STEEPLES OF NORTH AMERICA. By [illegible]

A WESTERN WONDERLAND. [illegible]

THE ISLE OF THE SHAMROCK. [illegible]

SHIPWAYS AND SHIPS IN THE MERSEY. [illegible]

THE GOLF COURSE. [illegible]

LOTHROP BOOKS

THE strength of this list of books is apparent at a glance. Six of them have been appearing regularly among the best selling books reported from various cities, while five appear in the list of the fifteen best selling books reported on September 7 by the largest retail bookseller in New York. One in three was a Lothrop book. These facts speak for themselves.

D'RI AND I

100th THOUSAND *By IRVING BACHELLER,*

Author of "EBEN HOLDEN"

Illustrated by F. C. YOHN — Price $1.50

EBEN HOLDEN

265th THOUSAND *By Irving Bacheller* — Price $1.50

J. DEVLIN—BOSS

By Francis Churchill Williams — Price $1.50

WHEN THE LAND WAS YOUNG

By LAFAYETTE McLAWS

Illustrated by WILL CRAWFORD — Price $1.50

THE POTTER AND THE CLAY

By MAUD HOWARD PETERSON

Illustrated by CHARLOTTE HARDING — Price $1.50

A CAROLINA CAVALIER

By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON

Illustrated by C. D. WILLIAMS — Price $1.50

ON THE GREAT HIGHWAY

By JAMES CREELMAN

Illustrated — Price $1.20 net. Postpaid $1.35

CALEB WRIGHT

By JOHN HABBERTON — Price $1.50

A PRINCESS OF THE HILLS

By Mrs. BURTON HARRISON

Illustrated by ORSON LOWELL — Price $1.50

AGUINALDO

By EDWIN WILDMAN

Illustrated — Price $1.20 net. Postpaid $1.35

THE KIDNAPPED MILLIONAIRES

By FREDERICK U. ADAMS — Price $1.50

AUTUMN BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 715.)

TALES OF THE SPANISH MAIN. By Mowbray Morris. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MEDIAEVAL TOWN SERIES. MEDIAEVAL LONDON. By H. B. Wheatley. AVIGNON. By Ellen Mazzaga. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE SCENERY OF ENGLAND. And the Causes to Which it is Due. By the Right Hon. Lord Avebury. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A GOLDEN WAY. By Albert La Roy Bartlett. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

ROMANTIC CASTLES AND PALACES. Described by Great Writers. Illustrated. Edited by Esther Singleton. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

WANDERINGS IN THREE CONTINENTS. By the late Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton. Edited with a Preface by W. H. Wilkins. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

WITH "BOBS" AND KRUGER. By Frederick W. Unger. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

LONDON: Historic and Social. By Claude de La Roche Francis. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. Cloth, $5.

IRELAND. Historic and Picturesque. By Charles Johnston. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. Cloth, $2.

SCOTLAND: Historic and Picturesque. By Maria Hornor Lansdale. Illustrated. Two volumes. Crown 8vo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $5.

'TWIXT SIRDAR AND MENELIK. By Capt. M. S. Wellby. 8vo. Pp. about 300. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50 net.

HIGHLANDS OF ASIATIC TURKEY. By the Earl Percy, M. P. Illustrations. Demy 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.50.

ALL THE RUSSIAS. Travels and Studies in Contemporary European Russia, Finland, Siberia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. By Henry Norman, M. P. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MODERN ATHENS. By George Horton. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

UNKNOWN MEXICO. A Record of Five Years' Exploration Among the Tribes of the Western Sierra Madre; in the Terra Caliente of Tepic and Tallaco and Among the Tarascos of Midroscan. By Carl Lumholtz. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A DAY WITH A TRAMP AND OTHER DAYS. By Walter A. Wyckoff. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

OUR EUROPEAN NEIGHBORS. A Series of Books Descriptive of the Home and Social Life of Continental Peoples by Various Authors. Edited by William Harbutt Dawson. 12mo. Illustrated. Each net, $1.20. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

DUTCH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By a Resident at The Hague. Town and Country Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE TRANSVAAL WAR. By Louis Creswicke. With illustrations and maps. In six volumes. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, each, $2.50.

RIPON. By Cecil Hallett. New York: The Macmillan Company.

IN THE ICE WORLD OF HIMALAYA. By Fanny Bullock Workman. 2 maps. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.

FICTION BY FAMILIAR HANDS

CIRCUMSTANCE. By S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. Pp. 495. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

TIME AND CHANCE. A Romance and a History: Being the Story of the Life of a Man. By Elbert Hubbard. With 2 Portraits. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

RAFFLES. More Adventures of the Amateur Cracksman. By E. W. Hornung. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

STRATAGEMS AND SPOILS. Stories of Love and Politics. By William Allen White. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE CAVALIER. By George W. Cable. Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

IN GREAT WATERS. By Thomas A. Janvier. Illustrated. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE STINGY, AND OTHER INDIAN STORIES. By George Bird Grinnell. Vol. V. of Harper's "Portrait Collection of Short Stories." Illustrated by E. W. Deming. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.15.

OVER THE PLUM-PUDDING. By John Kendrick Bangs. Vol. VI. of Harper's "Portrait Collection of Short Stories." Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.15.

THE RIGHT OF WAY. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. Post 8vo. Pp. about 450. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

CARDIGAN. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Pp. 572. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A DRONE AND A DREAMER. An American Love Story. By Nelson Lloyd. 8vo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

THE SCREEN. By Paul Bourget. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

THE VAN DWELLERS. By Albert Bigelow Paine. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. 75 cents.

THE GREAT WHITE WAY. By Albert Bigelow Paine. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

THE DOLLY DIALOGUES. By Anthony Hope. Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. 6x9. New York: R. H. Russell. $2.50.

THE OLD KNOWLEDGE. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE NEW CANTERBURY TALES. By Maurice Hewlett. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A MAID OF VENICE. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A FRIEND WITH THE COUNTERSIGN. By B. K. Benson. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

JACK O'DREAMS. By Robert Herrick. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

COUNT HANNIBAL. A Romance. By Stanley J. Weyman. Illustrations. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

BY ROCK AND POOL. By Louis Becke. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

THE ROMANCERS. By Edmond Rostand. Translated by Mary Hendu. 4x6. Pp. 134. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents.

DR. DUMANY'S WIFE. By Maurus Jokai. 5x7½. Pp. 312. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

ON THE WING OF OCCASIONS. By Joel Chandler Harris. Illustrated. 5½x8¼. Pp. about 300. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE OPEN BOAT, AND OTHER TALES OF ADVENTURE. By Stephen Crane. 4½x6¾. Pp. 330. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

TALES OF SPACE AND TIME. By H. G. Wells. 5½x8¼. Pp. 328. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

TALES OF THE REAL GYPSY. By Paul Kester. 4½x6¾. Pp. 312. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

KIM. By Rudyard Kipling. 5½x8¼. Pp. 400. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE SPIRIT OF SWEETWATER. By Hamlin Garland. 4x6. Pp. 109. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

YOUNG BARBARIANS. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

LOVE THE HARVESTER. By Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

HER VELVET GLOVE. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE LADY OF LYNN. By Sir Walter Besant. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

WARWICK OF THE KNOBS. By John Uri Lloyd. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE FIRST MEN IN THE MOON. By H. G. Wells. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 312. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.50.

ROSALYNDE'S LOVERS. By Maurice Thompson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 340. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.50.

MY STRANGEST CASE. By Geo. Boothby. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

TRISTRAM OF BLENT. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. 5¼x7¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

WALL STREET STORIES. By Edwin Lefevre. Illustrated. 12mo. 4¾x7¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

SOME WOMEN I HAVE KNOWN. By Maarten Maartens. With frontispiece. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

FROM THE RANKS. By Gen. Charles King. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

YORKE THE ADVENTURER. By Louise Becke. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

D'RI AND I. A Tale of Daring Deeds in the Second War with the British. Being the Memoirs of Col. Ramon Bell, United States Army. By Irving Bacheller. Illustrated. Size, 5x7¾. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

CALEB WRIGHT. A Story of the West. By John Habberton. Illustrated. Size, 5x7¾. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

THE QUIBERON TOUCH. A Romance of the Sea. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE APOSTLES OF THE SOUTHEAST. By Frank T. Bullen. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SHIPMATES. A Volume of Salt-Water Fiction. By Morgan Robertson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE TELLER. By Edward Noyes Westcott. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

NOVELS OF FOREIGN LIFE. By Charles Lever. Completing the new library edition of Lever's Works. 11 vols. Crown 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $22.

SOME NEW WRITERS.

AFTER WORCESTER. The Story of a Royal Fugitive. By E. Everett-Green. Illustrations. Crown. 8vo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.50.

ONE OF BULLER'S HORSE. A Tale of the Zulu Campaign. By William Johnston. Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

IN THE MIKADO'S. A Story of Two Battle Summers in China. By Dr. William Elliot Griffis. Illustrated. Pp. 361. 12mo. Boston: The W. A. Wilde Company. $1.56.

"TOM BEAULING." By Gouverneur Morris. 16mo. Pp. 210. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

"GOD SAVE THE KING!" By Ronald MacDonald. 12mo. Pp. 354. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE GRIP OF THE BOOKMAKER. By Percy White. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

FRANKS: DUELLIST. By Ambrose Pratt. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

THE ASSASSINS. By H. M. Meakin, (B. A., Oxon.) 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THYRA: A Romance of the Polar Pit. By Robert Bennett. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. MERIVALE. By Cecil Headlam. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE OUTCASTS. By W. A. Fraser. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

STEPHEN CALINARI. By Julian Sturgis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

SHORT STORIES. By W. W. Jacobs. Vol. VII. of Harper's "Portrait Collection of Short Stories." New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.15.

A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE. By Onoto Watanna. Illustrated in color, by Genjiro Yeto. Crown. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2. (In a box.)

THE HOUSE DIVIDED. By H. B. Marriott Watson. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

WHEN LOVE IS YOUNG. By Roy Rolfe Gilson. No. 11 of Harper & Brothers' American Novel Series for 1901. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER. By Basil King. No. 10 of Harper & Brothers' American Novel Series for 1901. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE ORDEAL OF ELIZABETH. Illustrated by Allen Gilbert. The Story of an American Elizabeth. A Picture of Social Life in New York. 8vo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

ALLIN WINFIELD. By George Ethelbert Walsh. 12mo. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.50.

CAPTAIN BLUITT. A Tale of Old Turkey. By Charles Heber Clark, (Max Adeler.) Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.50.

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE. By Marion B. Lee. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.25.

WISE MEN AND A FOOL. By Coulson Kernahan. A Series of Papers, Critical and Literary, Upon Several Famous Writers, Including Emerson, George Macdonald, and Others. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

ANNIE DEANE: A WAYSIDE WEED. By A. F. Slade. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

THE MARGATE MYSTERY. By Burford Delannoy. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

FOR THE RELIGION. By Hamilton Drummond. Illustrations. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

ROSA AMOROSA. The Love Letters of a Woman. By George Egerton. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

THE SURVIVOR. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

THE RED CHANCELLOR. By Sir William Magnay. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

CALUMET K. The Romance of a Grain Elevator. By Merwin-Webster. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HEIRS OF YESTERDAY. By Alfred Hodder. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

GOD WILLS IT: A Tale of the First Crusade. By William Stearns Davis. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

DOWN THE LINE WITH JOHN HENRY. By Hugh McHugh. 18mo. Illustrated. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. 65 cents.

THE MULLIGANS. By Edward Harrigan. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

THE GOLD STEALERS. A Story of Waddy. By Edward Dyson. Illustrations. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE SIGN OF THE PROPHET. By Dr. James Ball Naylor. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

MORIER. A Curious and Interesting Romance Now Made Accessible for the First Time. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

THE CRIMSON CRYPTOGRAM. A Detective Story by Fergus Hume. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

BEYOND THE GREAT SOUTH WALL. The Secret of the Antarctic. By Frank Savile. Illustrated. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

APHRODITE. The Romance of a Sculptor's Masterpiece. By Franklin Kent Gifford. 7¼ x5 Inches. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.00.

AROUND THE WARDROOM TABLE. By Irving King. New York: Quail & Warner.

YOUNG HOWDON'S WIFE, AND SOME OTHER WOMEN. By A. C. Watson. New York: Quail & Warner.

THE STORY OF AB. A Tale of the Time of the Cave Man. By Stanley Waterloo. 5x7¾. Pp. 351. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE BACKWOODSMAN. By H. A. Stanley. 5½x8¾. Pp. 400. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE LADY OF CASTELL MARCH. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 5x7¼. Pp. 388. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

A TANGLED WEB. By Walter Raymond. 5x7¼. Pp. 342. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

TWO MEN O' MENDIP. By Walter Raymond. 5x7½. Pp. 310. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

CUNNING MURRELL. By Arthur Morrison. 5½x8¾. Pp. 294. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

SONS OF STRENGTH. A Romance of the Kansas Border Wars. By William R. Lighton. 5x7½. Pp. 242. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

IROKA. Tales of Japan. By Adachi Kinnosuke. 5x7¼. Pp. 295. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THE EYE OF A GOD. And Other Tales of East and West. By W. A. Fraser. 4¾x7. Pp. 290. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

IN THE FOREST. By Maximilian Foster. 5½x8¼. Pp., about 300. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THROUGH LATTICE WINDOWS. By W. J. Dawson. 4¾x7. Pp. 384. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

WE TWIN. The Life and Adventures of a Young Railroader. By Herbert E. Hamblen. 5¾x8¼. Pp. 287. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

A YEAR IN A YAWL. A true story from the log of Capt. Ransom. 12mo. Pp. 300. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

AT A WINTER'S FIRE. By Bernard Capes. 5x7½. Pp. 308. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

TALES OF THE TELEGRAPH. The Story of a Telegrapher's Life and Adventures in Railroad, Commercial and Military Work. By Jasper Ewing Brady. 5x7½. Pp. 272. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

A BUCKEYE BARON. A Rural Story of a Buckeye Boy. By W. A. Paxson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 376. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company. $1.50.

BACHELOR LAND. By Warren Bell. A Tale of the Temple and the Law Courts of London. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co.

RUNAWAY ROBINSON. By Charles M. Snyder. Pp. 240. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Drexel, Biddle & Co. $1.20.

HELD FOR ORDERS. Tales of Railroad Life. By Frank H. Spearman. Illustrated. 12mo. 6¼x7¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

JACK RACER. By Henry Somerville. 12mo. 4¾x7¾. Pp. 430. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE PROPHET OF BERKELEY SQUARE. (A tragic extravaganza.) By Robert Hichens. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE YEAR ONE. By John Bloundelle-Burton. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

STORIES FROM McCLURE'S. New series and binding, each with a half-tone frontispiece. 18mo. 4¾x6¾. New volumes: COMEDY, POLITICS, and YOUTH. 50 cents per vol. 8 vols. in box, $3.50. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

ANGLED TRINITIES. By Daniel Woodroffe. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A MAN OF MILLIONS. By S. R. Keightley. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE SHORE OF FORTUNE. By Neil Munro. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

LIGHT FREIGHTS. By W. W. Jacobs. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Probably $1.50.

MISTRESS BARBARA. By Hallwell Sutcliffe. 12mo. Illustrations. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE PICKLE WHEEL. By Henry Thew Stephenson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 230. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bowen-Merrill & Co. $1.50.

THE FALL OF THE CURTAIN. By Harold Begbie. 12mo. Pp. 410. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25 net.

A PEARSONIN RIDDLE. By Max Ehrmann. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 188. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.

THE SEIGNEUR DE BEAUFOY. By Hamilton Drummond. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A DAUGHTER OF MYSTERY. By R. Norman Silver. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE LOVE LETTERS OF AN AMERICAN GIRL. By a Well-known Writer. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

TALES FROM TOLSTOI. Translated from the Russian, with biography of the author, by R. Nisbet Bain. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

JARVIS OF HARVARD. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE FIREBRAND. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS. By George Douglas. 12mo. 5¼x7¾. Pp. 400. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE WESTERNERS. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth. 12mo. 5¼x7¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

IRISH PASTORALS. By Shan F. Bullock. With frontispiece by Orson Lowell. 12mo. 5¼x7¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

BY BREAD ALONE. By I. K. Friedman. 12mo. 5¼x7¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE MAN WHO KNEW BETTER. A Romance. By T. Gallon. Illustrated by Gordon Browne. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WHEN LOVE FLIES OUT O' THE WINDOW. By Leonard Merrick. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

DREWITT'S DREAM. A Romance. By W. L. Alden. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

NO. 142: THE REFORMED MESSENGER BOY. By Henry M. Hyde. Illustrated. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

ROOM 4 STORIES. By Henry M. Blossom, Jr. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

THE LAST OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS. By Norman K. Viele. 12mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

GLASS AND GOLD. A Novel. By J. O. G. Duffy. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THE CAT'S PAW. A Novel. By B. M. Croker. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

THE LOVER FUGITIVES. By John Finnemore. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

STORIES OF THE COLLEGES. Each story being written by an alumnus of the college who has already gained literary fame. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE. (L'Affair du Collier.) Being the true story of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan, from the new documents recently discovered in Paris. By Frantz Funck-Brentano. Translated into English by H. Sutherland Edwards. Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50 net.

ON THE GREAT HIGHWAY. Wanderings and Adventures of a Special Correspondent. By James Creelman. Size 5x7¾. With illustrations. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.

FIRST EDITION SOLD BEFORE PUBLICATION.

A LILY of FRANCE

A ROMANCE OF THE 16TH CENTURY

By Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason

Author of "A Woman of Yesterday," "A Wild Flower," "The Quiet King," etc.

FOUR FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

"Mrs. Mason, already well known as a writer of facility and fine literary taste, has now shown her ability to master a historical period and mold its cold facts into LIVING, BURNING FICTION. It is not too much to say that "A Lily of France, has all the qualities of a popular novel without descending to any of the cheap devices. . . . It is distinctly above the grade of most of the recent historical fiction."—*The Standard.*

"As a historical novel the book is far and away above the average."—*Book Buyer.*

"Judicious, masterly, and surely entertaining."—*The New York Times.*

12mo, 456 pp. PRICE, $1.10 NET Postpaid, $1.25

PUBLISHED BY

THE GRIFFITH AND ROWLAND PRESS

PHILADELPHIA

FOR SALE AT 132 EAST 23D ST., COR. LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY, AND ALL LEADING BOOKSELLERS.

A Shakespearian Classic

FREE If you do not own a complete Shakespeare, or if you own a complete set and the Notes are not sufficiently full and clear, if there are no satisfactory Glossaries no Critical Comments, or no Helps to the study of the plays, send us your name and address and six cents in stamps to pay postage, and we will forward to you an elegantly printed copy of

"SHAKESPEARE, THE MAN"

by Walter Bagehot. This brilliant and unique essay makes a booklet of nearly 100 pages. With it we will send a fine photogravure plate representing a scene from one of the plays, a colored chromatic plate of Portia, and hints regarding the study of the plays. We make this offer to enable us to give you some information regarding the best Shakespeare ever published, and it is made only to reliable men and women. Send name and address and six cents in stamps to pay postage.

The University Society, 78 Fifth Ave., New York.

KING MIDAS. A Novel. By Upton Sinclair. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20.

THE ALIEN. A Story. By F. F. Montresor. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

SHACKLETT. A Story of American Politics. By Walter Barr. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A NEST OF LINNETS. By F. Frankfort Moore. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

LADY LEE, AND OTHER ANIMAL STORIES. By Harmon Lee Ensign. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

NANNA. A Story of Danish Love. By Holger Drachmann. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA. By Byron A. Dunn. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

A PARFIT GENTIL KNIGHT. By Charlton Andrews. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

THE TEMPTING OF FATHER ANTHONY. By George Horton. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

JUELL DEMMING. By Albert L. Lawrence. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

FEMALE STORY TELLERS.

MY LADY MARCIA. A Story of the French Revolution. By Eliza F. Pollard. Crown 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.50.

SISTER OF THE RED CROSS. A Tale of the South African War. By Mrs. L. T. Meade. Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

LAURIE VANE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 16mo. Pp. 152. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.

A HEROINE OF 1812. A Maryland Romance. By Amy E. Blanchard. Illustrated. Pp. 353. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

NEHE. A Story of the Times of Artaxerxes. By Anna Pierpont Sivter. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 318. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH. By Alice Caldwell Hegan. 16mo. Pp. 153. New York: The Century Company. $1.

AN OKLAHOMA ROMANCE. By Helen Churchill Candee. 12mo. Pp. 331. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

MISTRESS JOY. By Grace MacGowan Cooke and Annie Booth McKinney. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 370. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

WHERE THE SUGAR-MAPLE GROWS: Idylls of a Canadian Village. By Adeline M. Teskey. Illustrated. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

THE KEY OF THE FIELDS. By Elizabeth Godfrey. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE WOOING OF SHEILA. By Grace Rhys. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

SHOULDER STRAPS AND SUN BONNETS. By Edith Elmer Wood. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

A CRAZY ANGEL. By Annette Lucile Noble. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MRS. GREEN. By Evelyne Elaye Rynd. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN OUR COUNTY. Stories of Old Virginia. By Marion Harland. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ROMANCE OF THE RENAISSANCE CHATEAUX. By Elizabeth W. Champney, Author of "Romance of the Feudal Chateaux." Fully illustrated, gilt top. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

THE SPINSTER BOOK. By Myrtle Reed. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

ONE OF MY SONS. By Anna Katharine Green. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE SOUL OF A CAT, AND OTHER STORIES. By Margaret Benson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

TALES OF DUNSTABLE WEIR. By Zack. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE MAKING OF JANE. A Novel. By Sarah Barnwell Elliott. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE ARGONAUTS. By Eliza Orzeszko. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

PAPA BOUCHARD. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

FABLES FOR THE FAIR. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS. By Florence Wilkinson. No. 9 of Harper & Brothers' American Novel Series for 1901. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

BAGSBY'S DAUGHTERS. By Bessie and Marie Van Vorst. Illustrated. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE PORTION OF LABOR. By Mary E. Wilkins. Illustrated by Jay Hambidge and A. I. Keller. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

FLOOD-TIDE. By Mrs. S. P. McLean Greene. Post 8vo. Pp. 360. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE KING'S MESSENGER. By Suzanne Ambrobus. Post 8vo. Pp. 348. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

STEPPING HEAVENWARD. By Elizabeth Prentiss. 8vo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

TWO SIDES OF A QUESTION. By May Sinclair. 8vo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

THE BILLY STORIES. By Eva Lovell. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.

BY THE HIGHER LAW. By Julia Helen Twells, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

IN THE SHADOW OF GUILT. By Marie C. and Robert Leighton. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

BITTER FRUIT. By Mrs. Lovett Cameron. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

THE CONQUEROR. Being the True and Romantic Story of the Birth, Life, and Death of Alexander Hamilton, Statesman, Orator, and Soldier, including many passages in his career never before recounted. By Gertrude Atherton. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE BENEFACTRESS. By the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," "The Solitary Summer," &c. Cloth, 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE SUPREME SACRIFICE; or, Gillette's Marriage. By Mamie Bowles. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

OLD JED PROUTY. A Narrative of the Penobscot. By Richard Golden and Mary C. Francis. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. $1.50.

THE RED MIRIOK. By Anna M. Barnes. A story of Korea, the land that had ever been the sealed kingdom until the Japanese war opened it to Europeans and Americans. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

THE ONE TOO MANY. By Mrs. E. Lynn Linton. Illustrated. New York: New American Book Company. $1.25.

MISTRESS BRENT. A Story of Lord Baltimore's Colony in 1638. By Lucy M. Thruston. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

[illegible] AND DOWN THE SANDS OF GOLD. By Mary Johnston. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

SYLVIA. The Story of an American Countess. By Evelyn Emerson. Illustrated. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

THE CAPTAIN OF FIVE. By Mary E. Dellenbaugh. Illus. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.25.

A MOUNTAIN WOMAN. By Eliz. W. Bruce. [illegible] New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

FITTING AND FINISHING. By Mrs. W. P. Brooks. Pp. 261. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THE PROFESSOR'S DAUGHTER. By Anna Farquhar, 5x7½. Pp. 324. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

WITHIN THE HEDGE. By Martha G. Dickinson. 4½x7. Pp. 127. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

RACHEL. By Jane Helen Findlater. 5x7½. Pp. 297. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

A BOOK OF TRUE LOVERS. By Octave Thanet. 4½x7. Pp. 278. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

PRINCESS PUCK. By Una L. Silberrad. 5½x8¼. Pp. 400. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE LADY OF DREAMS. By Una L. Silberrad. 5½x8¼. Pp. 350. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE VALLEY PATH. By Will Allen Dromgoole. 12mo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

SONS OF THE SWORD. By Mrs. Margaret L. Woods. 12mo. 5¼x7¾. Pp. 400. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

UNCONSCIOUS COMEDIANS. By Caroline Duer. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

YOUNG MRS. TEDDY. By Barbara Yechton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

MARNA'S MUTINY. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE MILLION. By Dorothea Gerard, (Mme. Longard de Longgarde.) 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Probably $1.50.

NEXT OF KIN. (Probable Title.) By Mrs. B. M. Croker. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Probably $1.50.

THE LION'S WHELP: A STORY OF CROMWELL'S TIME. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE WORLD AND WINSTOW. By Edith Henrietta Fowler. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE HISTORY OF SIR RICHARD CALMADY. A Romance. By Lucas Malet. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

HEATHER'S MISTRESS. By Amy Le Feuvre. Illustrations. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE LIVINGSTONS AT SQUIRREL HILL. By Louise Stone Wray. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. $1.25.

MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN. By Frances Aymar Mathews. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp., 339. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

LAZARRE. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 423. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.50.

'LIAS' WIFE. By Martha Baker Dunn. 16mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

THE WASHINGTONIANS. By Pauline Bradford Mackie. Large 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE KING'S RING. A Romance of the Days of Gustavus Adolphus and the Thirty Years' War. Translated from the Swedish of Zacharias Topelius. By Sophie Ohrwall and Herbert Arnold. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

JOHN FORSYTH'S AUNTS. By Eliza Orne White. 12mo. 5¼x7¾. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CHARWOMAN. As chronicled by Annie Wakeman. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

WHILE CHARLIE WAS AWAY. A Novel. By Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

OUR DELIGHTFUL SUMMER. By Mrs. Everard Cotes. (Sara Jeannette Duncan.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE DEVASTATORS. A Novel. By Ada Cambridge. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE MOST FAMOUS LORA. A Romance. By Nellie K. Blissett. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

BECAUSE OF CONSCIENCE. By Amy E. Blanchard. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

THE LIFTING OF A FINGER. By Ina Brevoort Roberts. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

THE HERB OF GRACE. A Novel. By Rosa N. Carey. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

THE PRICE OF A WIFE. By John Strange Winter. A Novel. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

WHEN THE LAND WAS YOUNG. Being the True Romance of Mistress Antoinette Huguenin and Captain Jack Middleton in the Days of the Buccaneers. Illustrated. 5x7¾. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

THE PRINCESS CYNTHIA. A Novel. By Marguerite Bryant. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

HOW JAQUES CAME INTO THE FOREST OF ARDEN. By Ella W. Peattie. Chicago: The House of the Blue Sky Press. $1.50.

THE WAGE OF CHARACTER. A Novel. By Julien Gordon. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LINCOLN'S FIRST LOVE. By Carrie Wright and Douglas Wright. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

AS A FALLING STAR. By Eleanor Gaylord Phelps. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

JUSTICE TO THE WOMAN. By Mrs. Bernie Babcock. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

THE RATTLE INVISIBLE. By Eleanor C. Reed. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

ANNE SCARLETT. By Mary Imlay Taylor. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

TENNESSEE SKETCHES. By Louise Preston Looney. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

THE TORY LOVER. By Sara Orne Jewett. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

OUR LADY VANITY. A Novel. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

HUMOROUS AND ILLUSTRATED

AUBREY BEARDSLEY'S DRAWINGS TO ILLUSTRATE THE WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. Beautifully printed on Japan paper. In a portfolio quarto. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $5.

SKETCHES AND SKITS. Written and Pictorial. By Arthur Hopkins. 1 vol., oblong 4to. 18 full-page drawings in pen and ink. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

SOME PRETTY GIRLS. A Portfolio of Forty Drawings. C. F. Underwood. 14x16¼ inches. New York: Quail & Warner. $3.

SKETCHES IN EGYPT. By Charles Dana Gibson. 7¾@10¼. Pp. 150. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

THE DESERTER. By Gen. Charles King. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

CANDLE LIGHTIN' TIME. (Like "Cabin and Field.") By Paul Laurence Dunbar. With Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Probably $1.50.

THE CHATSWORTH VAN DYCK SKETCH BOOK. Letterpress by Lionel Cust. With about forty collotype reproductions. New York: The Macmillan Company. $[illegible]

[illegible] ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll. With Introduction by [illegible]. Pp. 198. [illegible] New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

[illegible] Solomon [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ROYAL GAME OF GOLF. By Horace G. Hutchinson. Illustrations. 16x24 inches. New York: A. W. Elson & Co. $1.50.

THE CUP RACES. By L. A. Huard. Pictures of the Cup Races. 11x18 inches. New York: A. W. Elson & Co. $1.

[illegible] GIRLS. By Grace Whitford Fenn. A series of seven types of the American Girl. New York: A. W. Elson & Co. $1.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

Lockhart's Life of
SIR WALTER SCOTT
Large Paper Edition
Limited to six hundred copies
In 10 volumes

This important work has long been recognized as a classic, and ranks with Boswell's Johnson as one of the greatest Biographies ever written.

It has never before been issued in a form suitable for collectors of fine editions.

It is now issued, for the first time, with full editorial notes, embodying the vast fund of additional information that has appeared since the original issue in 1839.

Printed on handsome laid paper, deckle edges, and illustrated with sixty fine photogravures.

The Complete Works of
CHARLES DICKENS
New Large Paper Edition
Limited to five hundred sets
In 32 volumes

This is the most complete edition ever issued, containing a large variety of matter *written by Dickens* that cannot be found in other editions. It also contains the most valuable editorial material and the best series of illustrations. In literary features, style of text, press-work, paper, engravings and bindings, it is excelled by no other edition, whether published in America or in England.

We ask permission to demonstrate these claims by showing specimen pages, which will be sent promptly on receipt of postal card.

CHOICE LIMITED EDITIONS

A few sets of the following editions are offered in very fine bindings—special designs—equalling the best modern work of this country or Europe. They can also be had in buckram bindings, with paper labels.

Lockhart's Life of Scott
(Large Paper Edition) 10 volumes.
Limited to 600 copies.

Dickens
(Large Paper Edition 32 volumes.
Limited to 500 Copies.

Macaulay
(Large Paper Edition) 20 volumes.
Limited to 500 Copies
The best Macaulay published. New plates. 100 full-page photogravures.

Shelley
(Large Paper Edition) 8 volumes.
Limited to 260 copies.
Handsomely printed on fine hand-made paper.
Edition Nearly Exhausted.

Hawthorne (Large Paper Edition) 22 volumes.
Limited to 500 copies.
New plates, 135 fine full page engravings from designs by leading American artists.

Holmes (Artists' Edition) 15 volumes
Limited to 750 copies.
Handsomely printed on fine hand-made paper, 101 full-page photogravures and portraits
Only a few copies left.

Whittier (Artists' Edition) 9 volumes.
Limited to 750 copies.
Handsomely printed on fine hand-made paper, uniform with Holmes's works. 71 engravings.
Only a few copies left.

The following are out of print, and can no longer be supplied, viz:—
Hawthorne, Autograph Edition.
Harte, " "
American Statesmen, Large Paper Edition.
Stowe, Large Paper Edition.
Aldrich, Large Paper Edition.

Sample pages and full descriptive material regarding any of our choice limited editions will be sent by mail promptly, and when desired we will arrange to submit sample volumes of our special bindings.

If you desire prompt information regarding all our special limited editions as they are published, please fill out and mail us the following:—

Messrs Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Please enter my name on your mailing list for announcements of Choice Limited Editions.
Name.....
Address.....
N. Y. Times, Oct. 5, 1901.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY
4 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 85 Fifth Avenue, New York City. 378 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 423 Witherspoon Bld'g, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE CENT A WEEK
For Ten Weeks' Subscription

PUBLIC OPINION is now an indispensable 32-page weekly magazine, comprising in its 52 issues a grand total of over 1700 pages of reading matter, and over 1000 illustrations, including reproductions of the cleverest current cartoons. Its readers, independent of other periodicals, are fully abreast of the times, sufficiently well posted to discuss with intelligence all sides of every question of the hour, whether political, social, religious, educational, scientific, financial, literary, or artistic.

PUBLIC OPINION'S field is as wide as the range of human interests. It is read by more representative people than any other weekly magazine. In addition to its own editors, its staff comprises the editors of the 3000 dailies, weeklies, and monthlies required to produce one weekly issue of PUBLIC OPINION.

THIS SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER gives you ten numbers, about 350 pages in regular price, $1.00), for the price of one issue (ten cents)—the cost of postage. Send at once your name, address, and ten cents (coin or cash) to

PUBLIC OPINION, 36 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

RALPH MARLOWE.
BY DR. JAMES BALL NAYLOR.
The Popular Novel, whose print is said to Chief's Postal Districts, is now in its
50TH THOUSAND.
"A fortnite story was never written. The humor is of that genuine sort that is just now so well appreciated."—Philadelphia, Bloomfield & Gleaner.
THE EARLFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

AUTUMN BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 717.)

THE OLD FARM. By Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr. 9¼x12½ inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $2.

KEMBLE'S PICKANINNIES. By E. W. Kemble. Illustrations. 9¼x12 inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $2.

ADE'S NEW FABLES. By George Ade. A collection of satirical sketches on the interesting topics of the day. Illustrated. Size, 5x8 inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

NEW DOOLEY BOOK. By F. P. Dunne. Size, 5x8 inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

PLANTATION SONGS. By Eli Sheppard. Illustrated with twenty-five pictures of scenes from plantation life. Size, 6x9 inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $2.

A WIDOW AND HER FRIENDS. By C. D. Gibson. Consisting of a pictorial history of the life of a fascinating young widow, together with selections from his most recent and best work. 12x18 inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $5.

AMERICAN SEA FIGHTS. By George Gibbs. 12 fac simile reproductions in colors of water color drawings of memorable naval fights. Descriptions by C. T. Brady. 14x19 inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $10.

THE STORY OF CUPID AND PSYCHE. Done into English by Walter Pater, from the Latin of Lucius Apuleius. Illustrated. 8¾x12¼ inches. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND. By Carolyn Wells. Illustrated. 5¼x8 inches. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

SPORT AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

A YEAR IN THE FIELDS. Selections from the Writings of John Burroughs. New Edition, with a new Biographical Sketch. Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

AMONG THE MUSHROOMS. By Dallas Lore Sharp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Drexel, Biddle & Co. $2.

HOW TO PLAN THE HOME GROUNDS. By S. Parsons, Jr. 6x7½. Pp., 249. Illustrations. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

PARABLES FROM NATURE. By Mrs. Alfred Gatty. 2 vols. Small 12mo. Pp., 372. New York: James Pott & Co. $2.

PRACTICAL FORESTRY. A Book for the Student and for all Who Are Practically Interested, and for the General Reader. By Prof. John Gifford. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FOREST TREES AND FOREST SCENERY. By G. Frederick Schwarz. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50.

THE MIGHTY DEEP AND WHAT WE KNOW OF IT. By Agnes Giberne. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

ANIMALS. By Wallace Rice. Illustrated in color. 8vo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $2.

THE STORY OF THE WILD FLOWERS. By Prof. G. Henslow. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $1.

FLASH LIGHTS ON NATURE. By Grant Allen. 6x7½. Pp., 312. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

NATURE'S GARDEN. By Neltje Blanchan. An Aid to the Knowledge of Our Wild Flowers and Their Insect Visitors. 7¾x10¾. Pp., 415. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

BIRD NEIGHBORS. An Introductory Acquaintance with Fifteen Birds Commonly Found in the Gardens, Meadows, and Woods About Our Homes. By Neltje Blanchan. Introduction by John Burroughs. 7¾x10¾. Pp., 224. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED. Life Histories of 170 Birds of Prey, Game Birds, and Water Fowls. By Neltje Blanchan. Introduction by C. C. Shields. 7¾x10¾. Pp., 359. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE BUTTERFLY BOOK. A Popular Guide to a Knowledge of the Butterflies of North America. By Dr. W. J. Holland. 7¾x10¾. Pp., 382. Illustrated. New York; Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

THE BROOK BOOK. By Mary Rogers Miller. 6¼x8¾. Pp., 200. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

NATURE BIOGRAPHIES. By Clarence M. Weed. 6¼x8¾. Pp., 200. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY BOOK OF GARDENING. Edited by E. T. Cook. 8½x12. Pp., 624. Illustrations. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $7.50.

BIRD HOMES. By A. Radclyffe Dugmore. 7¾x10¾. Pp., 183. Illustrations. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

HOW TO TEACH KITCHEN GARDENING. By Emily Huntington. 7x10. Pp. about 200. Illustrations. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

WOODLAND AND MEADOW. By W. E. Lincoln Adams. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $2.50.

OLD TIME GARDENS. A Book o' the Sweet of the Year. Newly set forth by Alice Morse Earle. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE GARDEN OF A COMMUTER'S WIFE. Recorded by the Gardener. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

NATURE STUDY AND LIFE. By Clifton Hodge. Boston: Ginn & Co.

BEASTS OF THE FIELD, FOWLS OF THE AIR. 2 vols. By William J. Long. Boston: Ginn & Co.

LIVES OF THE HUNTED. By Ernest Seton-Thompson. Illustrated by more than 200 drawings by Mr. Seton-Thompson. Square 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

PICTURES OF WILD ANIMALS. By Ernest Seton-Thompson. A portfolio of 12 reproductions of drawings, each 10x14 inches in size, and mounted on boards 14x21 inches in size. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

BLUEGRASS AND RHODODENDRON. Outdoor Life in Kentucky. By John Fox, Jr. With illustrations by F. C. Yohn, Jules Guerin, W. A. Rogers, and others. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

WALL AND WATER GARDENS. Their Making and Planting. By Miss Gertrude Jekyll. Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

THE HOME LIFE OF THE WILD BIRDS. A New Method of Bird Study and Photography. By Francis H. Herrick. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

WILD LIFE NEAR HOME. By Dallas Lore Sharp. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp., 357. New York: The Century Company. $2.

FAMILIAR BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS. By W. F. Kirby. Pp., 192. 216 Illustrations in color. Crown 4to. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.50.

CHRISTOPHER IN HIS SPORTING JACKET. By John Wilson (Christopher North). 12mo. 5⅝x8⅝. Pp., 134. Limited edition. Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2.25; postpaid, $2.35.

SIDE AND SCREW. Being Notes on the Theory and Practice of the Game of Billiards. By C. D. Locock. With diagrams. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE BOOK OF THE RIFLE. By the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, Major. Illustrations and diagrams. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S LIBRARY. Edited by Caspar Whitney. In ten illustrated volumes: Upland Game Birds. By Emerson Hough. Salmon Trout. By Dean Sage and A. Nelson Cheney. The Deer Family. By the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, T. S. Van Dyke, and H. G. Stone. Illustrated. Among the writers on other subjects in this series will be J. H. Henshall, C. Hart Merriam, Charles F. Holder, L. C. Sanford, and George Bird Grinnell. New York: The Macmillan Company.

JOHNNIE'S JAUNTS AND JOLLITIES. By J. S. Buttles. Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

LIFE OF A SPORTSMAN. By Viscount. Illustrations. New York: Brentano's. $12.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN TROTTING AND PACING HORSE. By Henry T. Coates. 5¼x7¾. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

THE ENGLISH TURF. A Record of Horses and Courses. By Charles Richardson. Illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $4.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

CHING, THE CHINAMAN, and His Middy Friends. By G. Manville Fenn. 8vo, pp. 500. Illustrated. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $2.

THE TRUE MOTHER GOOSE. With pictures by Hinrichs McManus, and border in color. 8vo New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.

FAIRY TALES FROM AFAR. Translated from the Danish popular tales of Svend Grundtvig by Jane Mulley. Illustrations. 12mo. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

A WEEK AT THE FARM. The Story of a Holiday at a Farmhouse. Illustrated in color. Oblong 4to. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.

A TERRIBLE STUD, and Other Stories for Children. By E. Belvin and E. L. Haverfield. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 80 cents.

RHODA. A Tale for Girls. By E. L. Haverfield. Post 8vo, cloth extra. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.

FAIRY TALES. Some old favorites told in a new way. Puss in Boots, Aladdin, Red Riding Hood, Jack and the Beanstalk, Babes in the Wood, The Sleeping Beauty, and Blue Beard. Illustrations. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 4to, cloth, 50 cents; mounted on linen, 4to, 75 cents.

THE DEAR OLD FAIRY TALES. Puss in Boots, The Three Bears, Little Red Riding Hood, Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp, Blue Beard, Jack and the Beanstalk, The Babes in the Wood, The Sleeping Beauty, and Cinderella. Illustrations. 4to. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.

IVY AND OAK, and Other Stories for Girls. By Dorothea Townshend, S. Gaye and K. McDonald. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 80 cents.

JEADE OR TAILS. The Story of a Friendship. By Harold Avery. Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.50.

YONNG FOLKS' CYCLOPAEDIA OF LITERATURE AND ART. By John D. Champlin. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

THE JUNIOR CUP. By Allen French. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

ROYAL ROBERTS. By Alberta Bancroft. With illustrations by Louis Betts. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

THE STORY OF MANHATTAN. By Charles Hemstreet. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

GAMES WITH MUSIC FOR CHILDREN. By Lois Rates. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

DEAR DAYS. A Story of Washington School Life. By Armour Strong. 12mo, cloth. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.

FOUR LITTLE INDIANS. A Tale for Boys and Girls. By Ellamary Coates. Illustrated by Will H. Richardson. 12mo, cloth. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.

BIG BOOK OF HORSES AND GOATS. By Edward Penfield. Illustrations in color. 12½x14½ inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

SEA CHILDREN. By Walter Russell. Illustrated. 6¼x9½ inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $2.

THE HOLLOW TREE AND DEEP WOODS BOOK. By A. B. Paine. The adventures of the Hollow Tree Folk, Mr. Coon, Mr. Possum, &c., and Their Friends in the Deep Woods. Illustrated. 5¾x9½ inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

COURAGE (VAILLANCE). By Charles Wagner. Translated by Cora Hamilton Bell. New edition. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

YANKEE DOODLE GANDER. By Otto von Gottschalk. This is a historical nonsense book and is designed to instill into the minds of the nursery folk the deeds of a number of celebrated characters. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

NIGHTMARE LAND. By G. Orr Clark. Verses for children. Illustrations. Size, 8x12 inches. New York. R. H. Russell. $1.50.

THE MEMOIRS OF SIMPLE SIMON. By D. B. Keeler. Color pictures. Size, 9x11 inches. New York. R. H. Russell. $1.50.

ANIMAL FOLK. By Raymond Fuller Ayers. Twenty stories of animals. Illustrated. Size, 7x9 inches. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

RUTHLESS RHYMES FOR HEARTLESS HOMES. By Col. D. Streamer. A book of verse. Illustrated. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

THE KING COLE FAIRY BOOK. By J. M. Gibbon. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

OLD KING COLE'S BOOK OF NURSERY RHYMES. Illustrated in color by Byam Shaw. Demy 4to. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE VIOLET FAIRY BOOK. Edited by Andrew Lang. Illustrations. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

HISTORY IN RHYMES AND JINGLES. By Alexander Clarence Flick. Illustrated. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

JINGLEMAN JACK. His Pictures and Rhymes of the Callings, the Crafts, and the Trades of the Times. By James O'Dea. Illustrated. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

AMERICAN NIGHTS. By James A. Braden. Illustrated. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.

THE STARS: A SLUMBER STORY. By Eugene Field. With an appreciation of Field's love for children, by Will M. Clemens. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

LASSIE. A New Book by the Author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," "Laddie," &c. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

THE ENCHANTED BURRO. Stories of New Mexico and South America. By Charles F. Lummus. 6x7½. Pp. 277. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

LIFE'S BOOK OF ANIMALS. Illustrations by Kemble, Blashfield, and others. 7x10. Pp., 80. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pp. cents.

THE CHILDREN'S ROUND OF FAST AND FESTIVAL. With numerous illustrations. Square 12mo. New York: E. S. Graham.

THE MASTER KEY. By L. Frank Baum. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 245. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

THE HERO OF THE HILLS. By G. Waldo Browne. Being Vol. III. of the "Woodranger Tales." Large 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

GULLIVER'S BIRD BOOK. Being the Newly Discovered Strange Adventures of Lemuel Gulliver, now for the First Time Described and Illustrated. By L. J. Bridgman. Illustrations. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

DIVINE AND MORAL SONGS FOR CHILDREN. By the Rev. Isaac Watts. Illustrated. Small quarto. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

THE LITTLE COLONEL'S HOLIDAYS. By Annie Fellows-Johnston. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

PRINCE HAROLD. A Fairy Story. By L. F. Brown. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

'TILDA JANE. By Marshall Saunders. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE ROSAMOND TALES. By Cuyler Reynolds. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

DENSLOW'S MOTHER GOOSE. Illustrated. Boards, 9x11½. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE PRINCESS OF THE PURPLE PALACE. By William Murray Graydon. Cloth. 16mo. 54x78. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.10.

MORE ANIMAL STORIES. By Robert Cochrane. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.

DADDY'S GIRL. By L. T. Meade. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

CELIA'S CONQUEST. By L. B. Tiddeman. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.

A VERY NAUGHTY GIRL. By L. T. Meade. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

OUT OF BOUNDS. By Andrew House. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

CHATTERBOX FOR 1901. Containing a great variety of original stories, sketches, and poems for the young. Over 250 full-page illustrations. Small 4to. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $2.25.

HANS ANDERSEN'S FAIRY TALES. Being a new translation from the original Danish edition. Fully illustrated with over 200 engravings from original drawings. Quarto. Pp. 468. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $2.

DOT AND TOT OF MERRYLAND; AMERICAN FAIRY TALES; MOTHER GOOSE IN PROSE. By L. Frank Baum. Illustrated. 3 vols. Chicago: George M. Hill Company.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

THE YOUNG CONSUL. By William Dryadale. A Story of the State Department. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp., 352. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

WITH PORTER IN THE ESSEX. A Story of His Famous Cruise in Southern Waters During the War of 1812. By James Otis. 12mo. Pp. 344. Illustrated. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

FIGHTING UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS. A Story of the Chile-Peruvian War. By Claude H. Wetmore. Illustrated. Pp. 355. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

THE LAST OF THE ARAWAKS. A Story of Adventure in the Island of San Domingo. By Frederick A. Ober. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 358. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

RED, WHITE AND GREEN. A Tale of the Hungarian Insurrection, headed by Louis Kossuth, in 1848. By Herbert Hayens. Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.50.

A GORDON HIGHLANDER. A Story of the South African War for Young People. By E. Everett-Green. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.

ADVENTURERS ALL! A Tale of the Philippine Islands in War Time. By E. M. Eady. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.

CAREERS OF DANGER AND DARING. By Cleveland Moffett. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp., 419. New York: The Century Company. $1.80.

ON BOARD A WHALER. An Adventurous Cruise through Southern Seas. By Thomas West Hammond. Illustrations by Harry George Burgess. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

FIRST ACROSS THE CONTINENT. A Concise Story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1803-3-4. By Noah Brooks. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

LEM. A New England Village Boy. His Adventures and Misbaps. By Noah Brooks. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE OUTLAWS OF HORSESHOE HOLE. A Story of the Montana Highlands. By Reginald Hill. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

TO HERAT AND CABUL. A Story of the First Afghan War. By G. A. Henty. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A SON OF SATSUMA; OR, WITH PERRY IN JAPAN. By Kirk Munroe. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

OUTDOORLAND. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. Square 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

LESTER'S LUCK. By Horatio Alger, Jr. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.

RED EAGLE. A Tale of the Frontier. By Edward S. Ellis. 12mo. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.

SOARING TREASURE. By Harry Castlemon. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.

NORSE STORIES. By Hamilton W. Mabie. Revised and enlarged edition. Illustrations. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

LEGENDS OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS COURT. By Frances Nimmo Greene. With illustrations. Boston: Ginn & Co.

WITH WASHINGTON IN THE WEST; or, a Soldier Boy's Battle in the Wilderness. Being the first volume of the Colonial Series. By Edward Stratemeyer. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 300. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

IN THE DAYS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. By Eva March Tappan. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 300. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY BOY. By Marguerite Linton Glentworth. ("Gladys Dudley Hamilton.") 12mo, cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

A BOY OF OLD JAPAN. By R. Van Bergen. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 250. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

MY FRIEND JIM. A Story of Real Boys and for Them. By Martha James. Square 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 200. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

THE STORY OF THE CID. For Young People. By Calvin Dill Wilson. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 300. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE BOY'S ODYSSEY. By Walter Copland Perry. Illustrations. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

STORIES BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH. Traveler's Tales of China. Traveler's Tales of South Africa; new volumes in the Zigzag Stories. 12mo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

RESCUED BY A PRINCE. By Clement Eldridge. A tale of the Louisade Islanders. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

THREE YOUNG RANCHMEN. By Capt. Ralph Bonehill. Illustrated. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.

WINGED ARROW'S MEDICINE. By Harry Castlemon. Illustrated by W. H. Fry. Cloth. 12mo, pp. 293. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.

IN THE WYOMING VALLEY. By Everett T. Tomlinson. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.25.

BOYS' BOOK OF EXPLORATIONS. By Tudor Jenks. 6¾x9¾. pp. about 350. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

THE BEARS OF BLUE RIVER. By Charles Major. 5¾x8¾. pp. 390. Illustrations. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

JOHN POSTER. By H. W. Mabie. Illustrated by Charles L. Hinton. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Probable $1.50.

LARRY HUDSON'S AMBITION. By James Otis. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

IN THE DAYS OF AUDUBON. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

By HENRY VAN DYKE

THE RULING PASSION

TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK

IN this book, the highest accomplishment of Dr. van Dyke's literary career, the ruling passion is shown in its season of empire over a few lives. In every life worth writing about at some time it holds sway, and unless you touch it you grope around outside of reality. In almost all lives romantic love has its season. But there are other passions no less real, that play alongside of life and are mixed up with it, now checking it, now advancing its flow and tingeing it with their own color. Music, nature, children, honor, strife, revenge, money, pride, friendship, loyalty, duty—to these and others the secret power of personal passion often turns and the life unconsciously follows it.

To tell something about these ruling passions, simply, clearly and concretely, is Dr. van Dyke's object, and he has chosen his characters among plain people because their feelings are expressed with fewer words and greater truth, not being costumed for social effect. $1.50

With Eight Drawings in Color by Walter Appleton Clark

THE RULING PASSION

ALL BOOKSELLERS OR CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

OCT

CAPTAIN OF THE CREW. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE BELT OF SEVEN TOTEMS. By Kirk Munroe. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BOOK OF ONE HUNDRED HOUSES. Small quarto. Illustrated. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.60.

MADGE'S BOOK OF COOKERY. By Mrs. Humphrey ("Madge"). A unique cook book, with illustrations. 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.50.

THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH. By Mrs. Florence Hull Winterburn. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

RETAIL ADVERTISING. By Frank Farrington. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.

THE CUP OF LOVING SERVICE. By Ella. Dean Taylor. Square 12mo. pp. 28. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

DEAFNESS AND CHEERFULNESS. By the Rev. A. W. Jackson. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

FRESHMAN ENGLISH AND THEME CORRECTING IN HARVARD COLLEGE. By C. T. Copeland and H. M. Rideout. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

HOW TO BUILD A HOME. Being Suggestions as to Safety from Fire, Safety to Health, Comfort, Convenience, Durability, and Economy. By F. C. Moore. 5¾x7⅞, pp. 152. Illustrations. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

SPENCE AND SPENCERIAN. By Hector Macpherson 5x7½, pp. 223. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

GOOD FORM FOR ALL OCCASIONS. By Mrs. Burton Kingsland. 5x8, pp. about 300. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

HOW TO MAKE BASKETS. By Mary White. 6x7. Pp. 200. Illustrations. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

HOW TO BE PRETTY THOUGH PLAIN. By Mrs. Humphrey. 4x6, pp. 150. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

THE LIVING RACES OF MANKIND. By H. N. Hutchinson and R. Lydekker. A popular illustrated account of the customs, habits, pursuits, feasts, and ceremonies of the races of mankind throughout the world. Illustrations. Royal 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $5.

FRENCH COOKERY FOR AMERICAN HOMES. A volume of 634 simple recipes. 12mo. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.

ELEMENTARY SPANISH GRAMMAR. By Prof. M. M. Ramsey. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE AMERICAN ARMOURY AND BLUE BOOK. Edited by John Matthews. Royal 8vo. with about 800 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $15.

ZUNI FOLK-TALES. By Frank Hamilton Cushing. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A BANQUET BOOK. By Cuyler Reynolds. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE FAMOUS MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA. By Prof. W. H. Hudson. Illustrated. New York: The Dodge Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE BOOK OF THE COURTIER. Translated from the Italian of Count Baldesar Castiglione. By L. E. Opdycke. With 70 contemporaneous portraits from paintings, drawings, busts, reliefs, and medals by Mantegna, Raphael, Titian, Leonardo, Cellini, and others. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $10.

THE ART OF BUILDING A HOME. A Collection of Lectures and Illustrations. By Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

DREAMS AND THEIR MEANINGS. By Horace G. Hutchinson. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

HUMAN PERSONALITY AND ITS SURVIVAL OF BODILY DEATH. By Frederic W. H. Myers, M. A. 2 vols., 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

ABL THE WORLD'S FIGHTING SHIPS. By Fred T. Jane. (Sold by subscription only.) Over 2,500 illustrations from photographs and from pen-and-ink drawings. Complete indices. With addenda, the volume is brought up to the date of July 4, 1900. Pp. 274. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5.

THE BABY: His Care and Training. By Marianna Wheeler. Illustrated. 16mo. New York. Harper & Brothers. $1.

THE NIGHT-SIDE OF NATURE; or, Ghosts and Ghost-Seers. By Catherine Crowe. New edition, with a critical introduction by Dr. Thomson Jay Hudson. 12mo, cloth. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.50.

AMERICAN BOOK-PRICES CURRENT. A record of books, manuscripts, and autographs sold at auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, from Sept. 1, 1900, to Sept. 1, 1901, with the prices realized. Compiled from the auctioneers' catalogues by Luther S. Livingston. Upward of 500 pages, printed from type at the University Press, in an edition limited to 600 copies. One volume, 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $6.

THE SHRINE OF SILENCE. By Henry Frank. 12mo. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

VICTOR HUGO'S NOTRE DAME DE PARIS. Edited, with introduction and notes, by John R. Wightman. Boston: Ginn & Co.

EL PAJARO VERDE. Edited, with an introduction, notes, and vocabulary, by George G. Brownell. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE PERSONAL PROBLEM SERIES. To consist of six or more volumes dealing with various pressing problems for young men. Vol. I. Mental Growth and Control. By Nathan Oppenheim. Vol. II. The College Student and His Problems. By James H. Canfield. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

WHAT'S IN A DREAM. A Scientific and Practical Interpretation of Dreams. By G. H. Miller. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. $1.50.

A WHIST CALENDAR. By Mildred Howells. Printed on 12 cards, size 11x14 inches. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

KREUZ UND QUER DURCH AMERIKA. By John L. Stoddard. 11x14. Pp., 256. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE OUTER PARALLEL. By Peter Strieletzi. Illustrated. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.

A COMPENDIOUS SYRIAC DICTIONARY. By Mrs. Margoliouth. Part IV. New York: The Oxford University Press.

BEAUTY'S AIDS; OR, HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL. By Countess C—. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SELF DEFENSE. By Robert Fitzsimmons. Pp., 240. Philadelphia: Drexel, Biddle & Co. $1.

LIFE AND HOW TO LIVE IT. By Auretta Reys Aldrich. Pp., 300. Philadelphia: Drexel, Biddle & Co. $1.

GORDON CRAIG'S BOOK OF PENNY TOYS. By Gordon Craig. Hand-colored drawings designed and cut on wood by Gordon Craig. Twenty original color drawings of the most representative English, Dutch, or German wooden toys, and numerous tailpieces. Twenty verses accompany the pictures. Quarto. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $1.50.

FIFTY BOOK PLATES ENGRAVED ON COPPER. 50. One Hundred Book Plates Engraved on Wood. By Thomas Moring. Edition limited to 2,500 copies only for America. Published by Owen D. Shannade, proof artist, 1901. Cards. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $4.

WOMEN DESIGNERS OF BOOK PLATES AND THEIR WORK. By Wilbur Macey Stone. With 34 examples. Narrow 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $1.

LITERARY BOOK PLATES. Being reproductions of certain ex libris of eminent literary association with accompanying text by G. Bowdoin. Narrow 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $1.

MONASTIC SEALS OF THE XIIITH CENTURY. By Gale Pedrick. Fifty full-page plates (collotype, with historical and descriptive text. Large quarto. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $5.50.

THE PAGE. (An Annual for 1901.) Literary and pictorial miscellany. Woodcuts, &c. Folio. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $1.50.

LAMBKIN'S REMAINS. By Hilaire Belloc. An Oxford satire. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield Company. $1.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS BY WOMEN.

KITTY. By Adela F. Mount. 12mo, pp. about 200. Illustrated. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. 80 cents.

THE BROWN BIRD and Her Owners. A Story of the Dwellers on the South Coast. By Edith Cowper. 12mo, pp. about 250. Illustrated. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.

IN THE DAYS OF S. ANSELM. By Gertrude Hollis. 12mo, pp. about 250. Illustrated: New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.

LIKE CURES LIKE. By Catherine E. Mallendaine. 12mo, pp. 400. Illustrated. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.50.

TALES OF ENCHANTMENT. By Jane Pentzer Myers. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

MAGGIE McLANEHAN. By Guilelma Zollinger. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

BERNARDO AND LAURETTE. By Marguerite Bouvet. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

MARGOT, THE COURT SHOEMAKER'S DAUGHTER. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

SWEDISH FAIRY TALES. By Anna Wahlenberg. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

ZANZIBAR TALES. By George W. Bateman. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

WINIFRED WEST. A Story. By Blanche M. Channing. Illustrated. Pp. 271, 16mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.

THE SPECTACLE MAN. By Mary F. Leonard. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 266. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.

THE FRIGATE'S NAMESAKE. By Alice Balch Abbot. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: The Century Company. $1.

LIGHTS OF CHILDLAND. By Maud Ballington Booth. 8vo. Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

THE TALE OF PIERROT AND HIS CAT. By Florence A. Evans. Illustrated. New York: The Dodge Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE IMP AND THE ANGEL. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE KING'S RUBIES. A Story for Boys and Girls. By Adelaide Fuller Bell. 12mo, cloth Illustrated. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.

PATTY FAIRFIELD. By Carolyn Wells. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.10.

A DAUGHTER OF THE HUGUENOTS. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Vol. III. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

A NEW ELSIE BOOK. By Martha Finley. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

MOTHER GOOSE'S MENAGERIE. By Carolyn Wells. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

A JOLLY CAT TALE. By Amy Brooks. Large 12mo. Illustrated by the author. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

ONLY DOLLIE. By Nina Rhoades. Square 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

BETTY SELDON, PATRIOT. By Adele E. Thompson. 12mo. Pp., 300. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

RANDY'S WINTER. By Amy Brooks. 12mo. Illustrated by author. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

THE YOUNGEST GIRL IN THE SCHOOL. By Evelyn Sharp. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE WOODPIGEONS AND MARY. By Mrs. Molesworth. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

CLEAN PETER AND THE CHILDREN OF GRUBBYLEA. By Otilia Adelborg. Translated from the Swedish by Ada Wallig. Colored plates. Oblong 4to, boards. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

FLOWER LEGENDS FOR CHILDREN. By Hilda Murray. Colored and other illustrations. Oblong 4to. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THE GOLLIWOGG'S AUTO-GO-CART. By Florence and Bertha Upton. Colored plates. Oblong 4to. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

THE PRIZE WATCH. By Emily Guillon Fuller. Illustrated. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.

ASGARD STORIES. By Mary H. Foster and Mabel H. Cummings. Illustrated. Pp., 110. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

HAZEL GRAY; or, ONE LITTLE LAMP. By Mrs. Susan M. Griffith. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

FOUR ON A FARM, and How They Helped. By Mary P. Wells Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

THE MAGIC KEY. By Elizabeth S. Tilley. Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOOL. By Edith Robinson. With illustrations by Alice Barber Stevens. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

HIGH SCHOOL DAYS IN HARBORTOWN. By Lily F. Wesselhoeft. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

TEDDY, HER DAUGHTER. A sequel to "Teddy, Her Book" and "Phebe, Her Profession." By Anna Chapin Ray. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

THE STORY OF A LITTLE POET. By Sophie C. Taylor. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

BRENDA'S SUMMER AT ROCKLEY. By Helen Leah Reed. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

AS THE GOOSE FLIES. By Katharine Pyle. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

THE ROUND RABBIT. And Other Child Verse. By Agnes Lee. With illustrations. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20.

TO GIRLS. A Budget of Letters. By Heloise Edwina Hersey. 6¾x4 inches. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

SNOWFLAKES AND SNOWDROPS. By Annie Matheson. Christmas rhymes and verses for children, with illustrations. Quarto. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.50.

DREAM CHILDREN. By Elizabeth B. Brownell. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp., 217. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.

THE STORY OF LIVE DOLLS. By Josephine Scribner Gates. Illustrated. Quarto. Pp., 103. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.

THE FAIRY DREAM. By Katharine D. Lawrence. With illustrations. 16mo. Pp., 140. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co.

A POPULAR GIRL. By May Baldwin. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.20.

MISS BOUVERIE. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.20.

GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES. New translation by Mrs. Hilda Lucas. Illustrations. Large 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

THE LONESOMEST DOLL. By Abbie Farwell Brown. Illustrated. Square 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 65 cents.

JACQUETTA HER LOVING. By Mary E. Mann. With illustrations by Sarah S. Stilwell. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE GOLDEN FOOL. By Charlotte Kent. With illustrations by Ethel Reed. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

THE WOULDBEGOODS. By E. Nesbit (Mrs. Edith Nesbit Bland). Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch and others. Post 8vo. Pp., 300. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

INGLENOOK TALES. When the River Rose. By Jane Mills Jay; Ruby, Pearl, and Diamond. By Emma E. Allen. The Little Maid of Dooding Castle. By Mary E. C. Bradley. Penny Penny's Mistake. By Louise E. Jay. Seven Illustrations. Boughs. By Felicia Scott Clark. The Upstairs Family. By Mrs. O. W. Scott. Books for boys and girls. 16mo. Bound. New York: Eaton & Mains. Price per set, $4.

THE MOST TALKED-ABOUT BOOK OF THE DAY

BLENNERHASSETT

A THRILLING ROMANCE

A brave book, and a story forcefully and clearly told. Many of the scenes are thrilling, and political tragedy is most artistically and forcefully demonstrated.—Chicago Record-Herald, Sept. 28, 1901.

12 Full-Page Illustrations by C. H. Stephens A Striking Decorative Cover

Bound in Blue Silk Cloth Gilt Top Price $1.50

The story is a thrilling one of a decided dramatic flavor, touching on the most interesting incidents in the lives of AARON BURR, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, THEODOSIA BURR, HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT and his wife MARGARET, and THOMAS JEFFERSON, with an absorbing love story carried through the narrative.

By CHARLES FELTON PIDGIN
THE AUTHOR OF
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
"THE BEST NEW ENGLAND STORY EVER WRITTEN"

IN PREPARATION MISS PETTICOATS A THRILLING STORY OF GREAT HUMAN INTEREST

C. M. CLARK PUBLISHING CO. - - - Boston

THE TORY LOVER

By SARAH ORNE JEWETT

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Company have already called attention in these columns to the New York Eve. Post's cordial appreciation of this book. They now take pleasure in quoting the following from the San Francisco Chronicle, whose literary columns carry great weight on the Pacific Coast:

"Those who know Sarah Orne Jewett's stories of New England life will be surprised at the strength and dramatic force that she reveals in her new novel, "The Tory Lover." . . . Miss Jewett has done work in this novel which must amaze admirers of her "Deephaven" and "Country Doctor." She has shown the power to reproduce perfectly the bitter feeling between Loyalists and Tories which marked the opening years of the great struggle for American liberty, and she has also shown capaccity for creating historical characters that impress one with their truth and vitality. John Paul Jones is a difficult subject to bring into a story and make real and human, yet she shows him a strange compound of consuming ambition, thirst for command, generous ardor for the Colonies, and wrathful impatience for the slowness and incapacity of many of his associates. The little man with the soul of a hero is drawn here as he lived, and it is not too much to say that he impresses one more vividly than in Winston Churchill's pages. . . . The genuine National feeling which glows in this description is felt in many passages of the story; it gives weight and impressiveness to the author's words, and joined to the evidences of careful study of the Revolutionary period, it makes her book noteworthy. Her fine literary style assures the book a welcome from readers fond of good literature."

For Sale at All Bookstores. Price $1.50.

By SARAH ORNE JEWETT

THE TORY LOVER

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS.

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE

By MARION BEVERIDGE LEE.

A powerful story of singular interest and rare dramatic charm.

Cloth, 12mo, Daintily Produced, $1.25.

May be ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent post-paid for the price by the ABBEY PRESS, Publishers, of One Hundred and Fourteen Fifth Avenue, New York, with agencies in London, Montreal and elsewhere, who always issue interesting works.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS.

A Study in Umbrellas.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Reverting to C. F. L.'s letter on "The First Umbrella" in your issue of July 20th, will you allow me to point out that in the early Christian churches a large umbrella usually hung over the priest, and it is said that from this custom it became one of the attributes of cardinals appointed from basilican churches. For years the Doges of Venice carried umbrellas of state and in 1288 Pope Alexander III. decreed that these should be surmounted by golden statuettes of the Annunciation.

Michael Morosini was the first Venetian layman to carry an umbrella, which consisted of a small, flat square of green stuff over which was a copper spiral. Soon after the umbrella was adopted by fashionable Venetian dames. According to Coryat's "Crudities" (1611) the Italian umbrella was a small canopy and was made of leather extended by a series of wooden hoops. He says umbrellas were used by horsemen who, resting the handles on the thigh as they rode, bore them so that they should "minister shadow unto them for shelter against the scorching sun."

In the Harleian Manuscripts, now in the British Museum, there is in manuscript No. 603 a crude illustration showing the figure of a yeoman holding an umbrella over his lord, which leads me to infer that umbrellas were known in England even in the early Anglo-Saxon period.

Beck, as quoted in the "Draper's Dictionary," asserts that at the time that Stephen usurped the crown of England (12th century) umbrellas were in common use among the English. The first mention of the umbrella in English literature is in Florio's "World of Wonders," (1598) where it is described as "kind of round fan or shadowing that they use to ride with in Summer in Italy; a little shade."

In 1656 an umbrella was exhibited in the "Museum Tradescantianum, or Collection of Rarities preserved at South Lambeth, near London, by John Tradescant," which was known as "one of the wonders of the Ark."

In the Church of Cartmell, in Lancashire, England, there was preserved until a few years ago an umbrella said to be over 300 years old, which was used chiefly to protect the Host.

References to the umbrella are to be found also in Blount's "Glossographia" (1674) and Phillips's "Uew Worlde of Words," (1678.) In the first the reference reads: "Umbrello, a fashion of round and broad fans, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the sun, and hence any little shadow, fan, or other thing wherewith the women guard their faces from the sun." The second runs: "Umbrello, a screen against the sun's heat, used chiefly by the Spaniards, among whom it is known by the name quitasole."

The imaginative Dean Swift, in the "Tale of a Tub," (1696,) depicts Jack, an ever-resourceful type, making use of a parchment copy of his father's will as a nightcap when he went to bed and as an umbrella in rainy weather. Did the worthy Hanway take his cue from this, or from Kersey, according to whom the umbrella was a "broad fan or screen commonly used by women to shelter them from rain"? The last reference, made in 1709, is the first mention of it as a protector from the rain. Later, Bailey, who in his dictionary, (1737,) called it a parasol, defined it as "a sort of small canopy to keep off the rain."

Small, light umbrellas came into fashion among the ladies of the French Court in 1675, and these were carried by attendants. Richelet tells us that they were made of oilcloth or leather, and had ribs of whalebone. A century later they found favor with the men, who carried red umbrellas, with edges fringed with gold lace.

The precise date when Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786, introduced the umbrella into England is not recorded in any of the encyclopedias I have at hand, but they all state that he was popularly known as its introducer.

With the Dutch, as with the Indian grandees, the umbrella was first an attribute of dignity, and well it might be, for the prices paid for them at The Hague in 1650 ranged from $75 to $120 each. The Dutch colonists who settled at the Cape of Good Hope were not slow to insist on preserving the dignity of the umbrella, for Ryk Van Tulbagh, Governor of Cape Colony in 1752, enacted that "No one less in rank than a junior merchant, or those among the citizens of equal rank, and the wives and daughters only of those who are or have been members of any Council, shall venture to use umbrellas, and those who are less in rank than merchants shall not enter the castle in fine weather with an open umbrella."

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

New York, Sept. 29, 1901.

The American Novel.

To the New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been reading THE SATURDAY REVIEW intermittently for several years, and am ever surprised at the recurrent call for "The American Novel." The sun may rise and set upon the British Empire, but dominant England is a small, rock-ribbed country cultivated into a garden by a thousand years of toil and systematic polishing of the strata. Would it be possible for any man in this country to sit down daily and write 250 words to make pictures with a correct likeness of American forms and daily social life?

Wherever the Englishman goes he is the same, answering a remonstrance from his family, said: "If there is any change to be made, you must make it. We English cannot change."

Come down here, where Michigan and Florida struck hands to unite and built a town—soon to have electric light and water—of which the boards were in the green ten months ago. It has its commissary, lawyer, doctor, druggist, jeweler, &c., an immense sawmill, planer, and lumber storage house almost ready for use; railroad almost up to the forests, fifteen miles away, which are to be cut down and sawed into lumber for the world. Come with me three miles away to a small town, half in Florida, half in Alabama, where the houses of one story and a gallery back and front are built of yellow pine inside and out, some painted, some not, rest on blocks of seasoned fat pine; where the grandmothers are still addressed as Miss Laura or Katie, as their maiden names happened to be, and send the children to a neighbor with the message, "Please may I get grandma a brush off your black gum tree?" The brush is a particularly shaped twig for "dipping." Here the country people come in with rafts of children to trade at the store for bleachin' and groceries, and sit on the front gallery for an hour or two—a half-naked baby sprawling on the floor—to see what's goin' on. The men hitch the horse and wagon to the fences of the citizens, regardless of the pedestrian, while pigs and chickens wander in and out. Wee, patient oxen drawing springless, unpainted carts with stove and lighter wood stop quietly for a sale. The butcher comes in once or twice a week, as suits his convenience, and cuts up the meat with a handsaw, all parts at one price.

Should you inclose both these towns in one story, would it be the American novel? Who could bind within the boards of one or a dozen novels this Government, with its quadrennial upheaval, the vast and changing combinations of commercial life, the skeleton army and apathy of every one about our coast defenses in times of peace, the accretion of volunteers in times of war to enable that celerity of action which insures speedy success to astound the Old World?

F. K. WITMAN.

Century, Escambia County, Fla., Sept. 17, 1901.

Roman, Not German, Letters.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If you ask nine out of ten young Americans of German parentage whether they are able to read and write German you will get the answer that, though they can speak German, they cannot read and write it. Only those who have attended a German course in school acquire a higher knowledge of that language, but their number is small compared with those who are taught by their parents only. The reason why so few children of German parents gain a better knowledge of that language is to be found in the fact that Germans stick to their alphabet, compelling every one to get familiar with about 25 small and 25 capital letters in the written alphabet, and about the same amount in the printed alphabet; that is, the student of the German language must impress upon his brain almost a hundred characters before he can start. Many, lacking the proper amount of perseverance, have given up in despair, and learned French instead of German, though the latter language and its literature would have been more to their liking.

A poem by Goethe or Heine, a description of nature by Humboldt, are just as sweet and inspiring, whether printed in German or in Roman letters. It seems incomprehensible that countless thousands should have been deprived of the treasures contained in German literature but for the obstinacy of some ruling Germans sticking to their obsolete alphabet.

The Dutchmen and Scandinavians, who formerly employed the German letters, have discarded them long ago. Not so our German cousins; they uphold their peculiar alphabet as if their national existence depended upon it. Many a time have I put the question to my German countrymen, why the Roman alphabet should not be substituted for theirs. One will say: "The German letters give the language its character." Another will say: "Such a question must be left to men like Bismarck, who never accepted a book unless printed with German letters." Who dares to oppose the opinion of Bismarck, even if he is ten years in the grave! Goethe's words refer appropriately to this matter:

Es erben sich Gesetz' und Rechte
Wie eine ewige Krankheit fort.

"Eine ewige Krankheit"! a disease without end; that is, in my opinion, the German alphabet.

Of incalculable value would have been the Roman alphabet for the Germans in the United States. One alphabet for both languages. That would make it easy for German parents to teach their children; it would not tax their patience, as it is now the case, to learn the foreign letters. Children would be tempted and induced to read the paper that the father reads, provided it is printed with the same kind of letters as the English papers; all the time wasted in public and other schools with the crooked letters could be employed to better advantage. The child would notice immediately the easy way of spelling German words—far easier than the English, as every German knows. There is no prejudice against the German language in this country; wherever the Germans are numerous enough and applied to a Board of Education for German instruction their wish has been gratified. Where the results have not met the expectation, where children learned only to spell their names with German letters, that fault was with the German alphabet.

H. FISKE.

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.

The Alabama.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have much pleasure in reading THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. In the Sept. 21 issue, under the caption "The Alabama," occur these words: "The Alabama and her heroic crew," and, again, "will always pause long enough to hear a tale of brave deeds told by one," &c.

McCLURE'S

FOR OCTOBER

Contains Fourteen Articles, Stories, etc., all of them enjoyable. We note below the features that people are talking most about

J. Pierpont Morgan

Why This Name Is Famous

An intimate account of the man and his manner; the banker and his business methods; his power and his policy. The "boss" of coal, steel, money and railway, and why.

Emmy Lou in the Third Reader

Realism in the Life of a Child

The truth about men and women sometimes is unpleasant; about children it is always charming. And George Madden Martin's realistic stories of childhood are more beautiful than fairy tales; as any child can tell you.

A New Barrack Room Ballad

By the New Rudyard Kipling

In prose Kipling has sprung to fresh greatness; in this poem there is the old power.

The Roadmaster's Story

Art Spirit in Railway Life

A story by Spearman of a railroad man who worked for the joy of working, not for promotion; he got the joy.

The Tammany Commandment

Josiah Flynt Says It's BE RIGHT

Most people would say it was "Be Wrong." But the Tammany men Flynt quotes surely know.

When you've finished reading these, you'll read every other article and story in the number. There's not a dull page all through.

PRICE TEN CENTS

Type Same Size in Both

Which Size Volume Appeals to You?

Nelson's India Paper is used in the "new size." It is the thinnest printing paper in the world, and makes possible the beautiful pocket size volumes of the

New Century Library

Book users in England and America are greatly attracted by this edition, in which are published the works of the great novelists,

Dickens—Thackeray—Scott

Each novel is complete in a single volume, size 4½ x 6¾ inches, and not thicker than an ordinary magazine, yet contains from 556 to 1000 pages.

The type is as clear and as easily read as that you are now reading.

These volumes are as handsome as they are convenient and make a choice library set. Thackeray's Works, 14 volumes; Dickens' Works, 17 volumes; Scott's Works, 25 volumes.

Handsomely bound in the following styles: Cloth, gilt top, $1.00; Leather Limp, gilt top, $1.25; Leather Boards, gilt edges, $1.50. Also sets in cases in special bindings. For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by publishers. Descriptive lists on application to

THOS. NELSON & SONS, Pub's, Dep't R, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y.

Have You Read

Geoffrey Strong

By the Author of "CAPTAIN JANUARY"?

The *Cleveland World* says it is

"LAURA RICHARDS'S BEST STORY."

The First Edition Was Exhausted Before Publication.

Tall 16mo, bound in newest style, cartridge paper sides, cloth back, gilt top, illustrated by E. T. MERRILL. *75 cents.*

DANA ESTES & COMPANY

BOSTON

OCT

It does not impress a constant reader of history that sinking unarmed merchant vessels and showing "a clean pair of heels" when pursued by the United States Navy is particularly "heroic" or worthy as "brave deeds." That the Alabama was of great service to the Confederates is true, but, like a destructive rat, always ran into a safe harbor when pursued. 'Tis true she was overmatched in her contest with the Kearsarge, but during 1812 and in more recent years the United States Navy's heroic tars have not failed to exclaim, "We have met the enemy and they are ours" in spite at times of the odds against them. In the past pirates who strove for gain only died fighting against great odds, not hesitating to seek such encounters.

One gets weary of hearing and seeing in print so much that is a misuse of words and a glossing over of the facts. Can't an editor use his right to call a spade a spade?

A. H. ROSS.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 23, 1901.

Not Fit for Girls of Thirteen.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I wish to call your attention to a mistake in a recent number of your paper. In a list of children's books, "Books for Girls of Thirteen," submitted by one of your correspondents, I find "Daisy Chain," "Books of Golden Deeds," "Dynevor Terrace," ascribed to Miss Young. These books were written by Charlotte Yonge and the mistake is misleading. I should criticise the list somewhat. As a teacher of literature I doubt if many of the books would interest a girl of thirteen. I should also doubt the wisdom of giving a girl of thirteen "Romola" or "Children of the Ghetto" to read.

ELLEN S. VINTON, M. A.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1901.

The Book Lover and the Book Reader.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I cannot agree with the dicta of your correspondent W. M. F. Round in a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW that "the book lover is of a higher degree than the book reader, infinitely."

It is certainly not true that "the book lover idolizes his book." Further on, Mr. Round disproves his own propositions, for he would have us put aside "the permanent books, the books to live with and to live by, * * * in the largest and best paper obtainable and put them aside unread * * * carefully wrapped to keep them from spot or blemish." The book lover cares only for the concrete book; the binding, the rarity of the edition, the illustrations, these are for him the intrinsic value of what he has obtained. The book reader, on the other hand, is the friend of the author, for he desires that every one else should share in the delight which his favorite book affords him, and is never so happy as when he has introduced a friend to the companionship of his pleasure.

To the "book lover" his finely bound or extra illustrated book is a mere curio, an additional piece of bric-a-brac.

The proof of this is that the world's best books are not usually to be obtained in fine bindings and certainly do not lend themselves to extra illustration; at least, to cite a few examples, I have never known any one to extra illustrate Plato's "Dialogues," the "Rubaiyat," "Clarissa Harlowe," "The Sentimental Journey," Lamb's "Essays," or "Amiel's Journal."

The cold fact is that those who love books for the mere books themselves rarely or ever read them, whatever they may say. I had a curious illustration of that in my personal experience at Bangs's auction sales, where I have been for several years a pretty constant buyer. This is a favorite haunt of your boasted book lover, and I used to be pointed out by them in audible tones as the man who bought books to read them!

They knew themselves to be of another ilk; they were the buyers of books to collect them.

And now one word more as to extra illustration. This may be a very amusing occupation for those who like that sort of thing, but it is a most expensive undertaking and a most unprofitable one, as the experience of Mr. Augustin Daly's executors would prove.

The class of books which lend themselves to this "fad" are as a rule not of intrinsic literary value and especially subject to changes in literary fashion. Besides, there is exceeding doubt of the authenticity of many of the illustrations which collectors use. Take, for instance, the lives of Napoleon, which are a favorite object of the book illustrators' activity. One may buy at any old book store in Paris a dozen fine engravings of each of Napoleon's Marshals, and not one of them will bear the slightest resemblance to any other. The truth certainly seems to be as I regard it, that the mere book collector is on a par with the collector of coins or postage stamps, and not usually (if ever) a lover of literature.

He would always rather buy an uncut volume than one whose pages were cut, and he will religiously keep it in the same condition.

"Let us free our minds from cant."

AUGUSTUS A. LEVY.

New York, Sept. 30, 1901.

Who Is the Author?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was much surprised to find a poem which commences:

> There is a little bird that sings,
> "Sweetheart!"
> I know not what his name may be,
> I only know his notes please me
> As loud he sings, and this sings he,
> "Sweetheart!"

on Page 180 of "A Little Book of Tribune Verse" by Eugene Field and attributed to that author. The poem is here published under the heading "To Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham," which of course turns the whole of this pretty little love ditty into a joke. It could not possibly have been written by Field, as we have sung it as a song in our family for a number of years. I myself heard it nearly as early as 1875, at least ten years before Field came to Denver, and while he was a student at Columbia (Mo.) University. Mrs. Utter knew it and sang it at least ten years before that date. I would very much like to know, if you or any of your readers can give me any information on the subject, who is the author of the poem, and where it first appeared?

I inquired of the publishers of "A Little Book of Tribune Verse" what they knew about the poem. They informed me that about this time Field was very fond of having a good deal of fun at the expense of another newspaper man in Denver and the lady whom the latter subsequently married. This couple were at that time engaged to be married, but Field continued to joke his confrère about Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham in the columns of The Tribune. He published this poem over the signature of this gentleman and addressed it to Mrs. Pinkham. This and similar jokes of his caused a good deal of ill feeling between him and the gentleman in question, and, as the wife of the latter has died within recent years, Mr. Brown, the editor of "A Little Book of Tribune Verse," thought it would only unnecessarily reopen old wounds to publish the name of the gentleman in question and therefore the signature was omitted from the book. It is quite conceivable that Field might have known of this poem and used it to perpetrate the joke, and his doing so would naturally lead any one who was not acquainted with the poem to suppose that it was his own work. I would very much like to know who was the author of it.

DAVID UTTER.

Denver, Col., Oct. 1, 1901.

Unknown Poland.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 21, on the first page, appeared a paragraph calling attention to Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's forthcoming translation of Eliza Orzewika's novel, "The Argonauts." You say, by way of comment, that we know so little about the Poland of to-day that this book should "go far toward enlightening" us.

Indeed you are correct in this. It is only very recently that we have known anything. Before the "Trilogy" of Sienkiewicz appeared America's knowledge of Poland and the Poles was apparently less accurate than its knowledge of the Seri Indians of California, although Polish history is perhaps the most splendid and tragic of any nation, and to-day there is being enacted a drama in this unhappy land worthy of a Homer or a Tacitus. It may seem inconceivable, but an educated American gentleman—one who, indeed, is in the position of a public teacher—recently observed in the writer's hearing that "a nation made up of such low-grade, worthless material as the Polaks one sees in the Pennsylvania coal mines—even if it did produce a few such men as Kosciusko—could not be expected to survive in these days of civilization and intellectual progress." The country of Kosciusko and Pulaski, of Copernicus and Sobieski, of Chopin and Paderewski, certainly deserves better of the land of Washington. I spent eight months in Poland last year studying the conditions of life and politics for a book which I have almost completed on "The Country of Sienkiewicz." A number of the chapters have already appeared in magazine articles. I expect to have my book ready by Christmas. It will be a series of travelers' vignette impressions of Poland and the Poles to-day, with brief references to history, and it will be copiously illustrated.

LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.

79 Riggs Place, South Orange, N. J., Sept. 30, 1901.

"The Right of Way."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your reviewer says that "The Right of Way" presents "a vivid dramatic picture painted in a masterly fashion" and that Mr. Parker "is to be thanked for a story of unusual freshness, power, and 'visualization.'" Also that "Mr. Parker is an artist." Then why this contradictory statement? "We confess we lay down the volume with something of a confused and inchoate impression, which might not exist had we read it as a serial, and which might vanish upon a second or a third reading." And again: "It is more than probable that successive readings would prove him justified of all his pages."

Many of your readers must have been pained by this treatment of so important a work of fiction. I have read it several times in serial and book form, and I have learned to love it as one loves a book that enters into one's life. Has a reviewer any right to print a halting and detracting criticism of a book after one reading, and then apologise for his probable blindness to its great merits by saying that a second or third reading might justify the author of all his pages? This, too, after admitting that Mr. Parker is an artist, and that the picture has been painted in a masterly fashion?

"The Right of Way" is a book that will do more than entertain and delight: it will stir thought and feeling and comfort many a sore heart and bruised mind with its spiritual beauty and brave sympathy.

I for one wish to express my deep gratitude for a book that has helped and influenced me beyond measure, and which I should like heartily to recommend to others.

MRS. GEORGE PEEPLES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1901.

***Howard Chandler Christy, in speaking of his work in illustrating George W. Cable's coming novel, "The Cavalier," did not hesitate to say that the pictures embodied his best achievement so far. The story itself offers extraordinary opportunities for an artist of Mr. Christy's ideals, for it has to do with American women and American soldiers, types in which he has already been successful. He was greatly impressed with the possibilities of the tale when he read the first proofs, and in order to get the best outdoor effects, he deserted his studio and painted every stroke of all eight drawings in the open air, posing his models on empty barrels.

A new translation from Plutarch is offered by Charles Scribner's Sons. The translators are Prof. Bernadotte Perrin of Yale University, and the work will bear the title "Plutarch's Themistocles and Aristides," and will have several illustrations. The introductions and explanatory notes will enable the English reader to penetrate, as it were, into the very studio of the greatest of ethical portrait painters and watch him mix his colors and apply them to the canvas.

LIFE EVERLASTING

BY JOHN FISKE

16mo, gilt top, $1.00, *net*.
Postpaid, $1.10.

IN breadth of thought and force of conviction Mr. Fiske's contribution to the literature on this momentous subject is equal to the most weighty of the many volumes that have preceded it. His argument is on the line of evolution, inferring from what man has already become by the play of the infinite force in whose beneficent hand he is, that the next logical step in his progress is the attainment of life everlasting. His book is great in the grasp of principles and in the vastness of the future which it prophesies for humankind.

LIFE EVERLASTING completes the remarkable group of books in which Mr. Fiske expressed his maturest thought on some of the profoundest problems that can enlist human interest. The three preceding volumes are:

THE DESTINY OF MAN
(Thirtieth Thousand.)
THE IDEA OF GOD
(Twenty-seventh Thousand.)
THROUGH NATURE TO GOD
(Nineteenth Thousand.)
Each, 16mo, gilt top, $1.00.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. SENT, POSTPAID, BY
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
4 PARK ST., BOSTON; 85 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

"We were strangers and they took us in."

The VAN DWELLERS

A Strenuous Quest for a Home

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE. Illustrated. Cloth, 75 cents

Every one will enjoy the delicious humor in this pursuit of *The Ideal Home*. The agonizing complications that arose between *Landlord, Janitor, Moving Man* and *The Little Family* are limitless. Only the income of the searchers is limited.

A book to appeal to every one, whether afflicted with like trouble or not.

Very cheap—considering what the experience cost.

TWO SIDES OF A QUESTION

Life from a Woman's Point of View.

MAY SINCLAIR. Cloth, $1.50

A Book to Read, Think Over and Discuss.

"A masterpiece."—*The Bookman.*
"The characters are irresistible. It should be read."—*St. James' Gazette.*

"A Drone *and* A Dreamer

recalls that maxim of La Bruyere: 'When the reading of a book elevates the mind and inspires noble sentiments do not seek for another rule by which to judge the work. It is good and made by the hand of a workman."

—*North American.*

NELSON LLOYD, Author of "THE CHRONIC LOAFER."

Illustrated. Cloth, $1.50. *Sold Everywhere.*

J. F. Taylor & Company, New York

Authors Seeking a Publisher — Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by an established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment. Address "BOOKS," 141 Herald 23d St., New York.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS Bought and Sold. WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1,123 Broadway, New York. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Baker's Great Bookshop, Birmingham, England.

INTERESTED IN THE BIBLE? FACTS CONCERNING IT TERSELY PUT, MASTERFULLY ARRANGED, WONDROUSLY PLAIN IN THE BOOK OF BOOKS. PRICE 15 CENTS. F. A. BUCK, 17 ROSE ST., N. Y. CITY.

TROLLEY TRIPS ILLUSTRATED, New York and Boston, also chart to New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Mt. Tom, Worcester. Distances, fares, time. Postpaid, 25c. WHITE & WARNER, HARTFORD, CONN.

The STORY of SARAH A Very Good Story

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Mr. Frank Norris's book, "The Octopus," has made a true literary sensation here. I have not yet seen a single review that did not praise it warmly. Fault is found with it in certain respects, but the real greatness of the book is gladly acknowledged.

It has been suggested that Mr. Norris would never have written "The Octopus" if Zola had not previously written his wonderful novels. Probably this is true. The conception of the world as governed by the forces of nature and industry which lies at the basis of "The Octopus" is essential to the conception which runs through Zola's work. The wide scope of Mr. Norris's "epic of wheat" is Zolaesque, and Mr. Norris has undoubtedly copied some of the mannerisms of Zola, and caught something of his style. We may frankly admit all this, for it is nothing to Mr. Norris's discredit. It is the rarest of all events that a newly created book is written. One book begets another. One author dates his ancestry back to some other author. Nine-tenths of all the books that have been written during the last century would not have been written had not other and earlier books appeared.

***

It is one thing to imitate an author, and quite another to derive inspiration from him. Mr. Norris has not imitated Zola except in certain trivial matters. He follows the methods of Zola, just as nearly all historical novelists follow the methods of Scott. He is moved to write the "epic of the wheat" by the spirit of Zola breathed upon him through the books of the great Frenchman, but "The Octopus" is none the less great because it is begotten by "La Terre" and "Germinal." It would not have been written had Mr. Norris never read Zola, but it would have been a great pity if he had read instead the writing of some smaller man, and gained a milder and less desirable inspiration.

***

The resemblance between Mr. Norris and Zola interests me, partly because I have a very great admiration for Zola, and partly because the matter of conscious or unconscious plagiarism has for many years been an especial study of mine. It is so easy to accuse an author of borrowing from another, and the accusation is so fatal, that it ought never to be lightly made. Mr. Norris is certain to be accused openly of having imitated Zola, and it is well that the distinction between imitation and legitimate descent should be emphasized. Mr. Norris is of the family of Zola. That is all that need be said about the relationship between the two. If any one, in order to defend Mr. Norris, pleads that he has in no way followed Zola, the defense would be a mistake that in the end would injure rather than benefit Mr. Norris.

***

The lady who prefers to be known as Lucas Malet obtained almost immediate recognition when she wrote "The Wages of Sin." It was not precisely a great novel, but it was certainly full of promise. Since then she has published several books, but they have not fulfilled the promise of "The Wages of Sin." At least that has been the opinion of some of the critics, and—though that is of very little consequence—I have fully shared it. But in her new book, "The History of Sir Richard Calmady," she has evidently found herself. The press has been almost unanimous in hailing it as a great novel. Certainly it is a great advance on anything that Lucas Malet has yet written, not excepting "The Wages of Sin."

***

"Richard Calmady" is purely a psychological novel. It is a study of the soul of a cripple who revolts against his misfortune. It is a very long book, but Lucas Malet requires length and breadth. The book is not padded, and it would be difficult to select a page that need be omitted. It impresses one as a book which has been long in the writing, and with which the author has taken infinite pains. No one can fail to see that it is the work of an artist. It is not only interesting from first to last, but it is thoroughly well written. The author has a style of her own, and she knows when to prune it and when to permit to blossom. I do not know of any English novel of the last twelve months which so thoroughly deserves respectful treatment as does "Richard Calmady." It is strong and tender, and it will place the author very high up on the roll of living English novelists.

I am writing this rather against my own prejudices, for to me the psychological novel is unattractive. But the merit of "Richard Calmady" is so conspicuous that it would overcome almost any prejudice. In its way Mrs. Humphry Ward's last book was purely psychological, but one has only to compare it with Lucas Malet's book to see the great superiority of the latter in every possible respect. The psychology of the one is uninteresting because the reader, who is not an admirer of Mrs. Ward through thick and thin, cannot feel interested in the characters who are dissected. Lucas Malet's psychology interests the reader, whoever he may be, because the characters that live and move in "Sir Richard Calmady" are men and women of flesh and blood, whom we should be glad to meet in real life.

***

I wonder how long the convention that a novel must deal with the love of the sexes will keep its hold on the public. Why should novels be limited to the relations [illegible] in the [illegible] Kipling cannot draw a woman, but that is simply absurd. Take the "Drums of the Fore and Aft," "The Finest Story in the World," "The Strange Ride of Morrow Jukes." There is not a woman in any of these, but what superb stories they are! Kipling was one of the first to discover that stories could be written without the introduction of a heroine, and, though the public probably did not know it, the stories caught and held the attention of the reader because the absence of the "love element" was a novelty.

I am persuaded that the day is near at hand when novels dealing with the relations of the sexes will be written almost exclusively by women, and for women, and that the novel written for men will either contain nothing of the "love element" or will give it such a subsidiary place that it will hardly be worth taking into account. Love is after all the chief business of women, and as such must always hold the first place in women's novels, but the theory that novels written for men, as well as women, must be limited to the description of how one man fell in love with one woman is losing its hold.

***

If any man takes the trouble to look over the magazines and papers which appeal professedly to women, he will not have a very high opinion of feminine taste in literature. I except The Lady's Magazine, which started with the definite aim of supplying matter that should be worth reading, although it afterward found that Mr. Hall Caine was not precisely the sort of writer to assist in that laudable effort. The average lady's periodical naturally deals largely with clothes. That is to be expected. But why should women be supposed to care exclusively for love stories of the most conventional and commonplace pattern? And why should the same class of stories, watered largely, be supplied for the consumption of young girls, in the publications designed for girls who have not yet put their hair up?

***

Mr. George Burgin has just published a new novel entitled "A Son of Mammon," which is having a good sale. Mr. Burgin has become an established favorite. His novels do not undertake to solve any of the great problems of life, but they are pleasant reading, and have a humor that is delicate and genuine. Mr. Burgin has nearly finished a story the scene of which is laid in a Trappist monastery. He obtained the requisite local color by becoming a temporary monk while recently in Canada. Just when M. Huysmans has been compelled by force of circumstances and republican law to quit his monastic cell and resume life in Paris, Mr. Burgin has undertaken to study the life of the monastery at first hand. I am looking forward with much interest to the results of Mr. Burgin's temporary monkhood.

***

I don't know whether one is the more pleased with the admirable things that Mr. Barry Pain does, or displeased because he doesn't do something of much more importance. Mr. Pain has recently published several little books—"Eliza," "The Conductor," &c., which are extremely amusing. But it is time that Mr. Pain gave us a long story. He has it in him to write a novel that will do him credit and delight thousands of readers, instead of which, as the Western Judge would say, he goes about writing amusing sketches. Mr. Pain ought to be seriously dealt with until he produces that novel which his friends have been expecting for several years.

***

The pleasing announcement is made that, with the conclusion of a serial story which Mr. Guy Boothby is now publishing, his well known social friend, "Dr. Nikola," will come to his well deserved death. For this Mr. Boothby's readers ought to be thankful. It is not, perhaps, very much. Still, it is something to know that "Nikola" is doomed, and that never again will the blank walls contain advertisements of which the portrait of Nikola, larger than life, forms the principal feature.

W. L. ALDEN.

Our "Authors at Home" in Series*

In 1898, 1899, and 1901 there appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a series of articles called "Authors at Home," contributed by different writers and differing greatly in regard to character and style. Yet it was the aim of all the writers to picture their subjects in relation to their environment and to draw them forth on conversations regarding their own work, the work of their colleagues—in fact, on any topic that they cared to discuss with ease and pleasure. Twenty-two of these articles have now been collected, carefully edited, and published in book form, making an entertaining as well as a valuable series of human documents, which are intimate, characteristic, and essentially literary.

The work has been so contrived that the articles while for the most part written at widely different periods, and by various hands, shall bear a certain coherent relation one with another, which might almost be said to present the illusion that all the articles had come from the same pen working in different moods. Thus by making

*AMERICAN AUTHORS AND THEIR HOMES. Personal Descriptions and Interviews. Edited with an Introduction and Additions by Francis Whiting Halsey. 12mo. Pp. 302. New York: James Pott & Co.

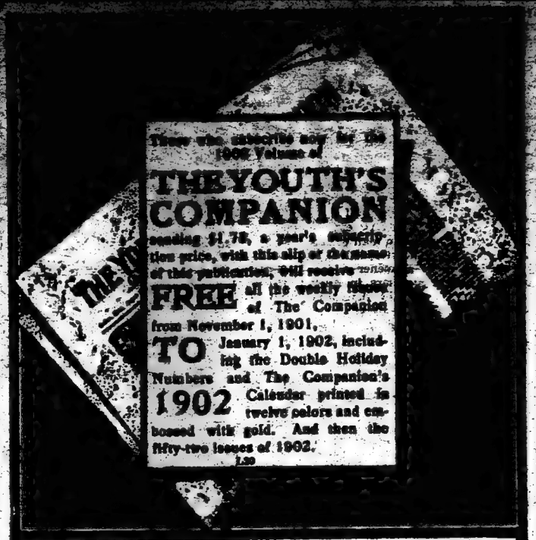

Those who subscribe now for the 1902 Volume of

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

sending $1.75, a year's subscription price, with this slip or the name of this publication, will receive

FREE

all the weekly issues of The Companion from November 1, 1901,

TO

January 1, 1902, including the Double Holiday Numbers and The Companion's

1902

Calendar printed in twelve colors and embossed with gold. And then the fifty-two issues of 1902.

Illustrated Announcement of the New Volume for 1902 and Sample Copies of the Paper sent Free.

The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

Do You Know

MISTRESS BARBARA?

If not, you will be glad to make her acquaintance through the medium of Halliwell Sutcliffe's book of that name. She is a charming person, with whom all lovers of pure, wholesome fiction should become acquainted.

BY HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE

Just Published - - $1.50

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Have you ever wished you could purchase all your schoolbooks at one store?

and have them delivered to you *promptly* all in one package? We can supply *any* school or college book published *either* in small or large quantities at reduced prices. We have customers in every state, every county, every city and nearly every town in the United States. Feel free to ask us any questions. We shall be pleased to open an account with you.

Cooper Institute, HINDS & NOBLE, New York City.

Have you any school books (new or second-hand) you would like to convert into cash?

THE BRIGHTEST BOOK OF THE YEAR

A Twentieth Century Boy

By MARGUERITE LINTON GLENTWORTH ("Gladys Dudley Hamilton"). 12mo. Cloth with gold. Fine laid paper. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. Price $1.25.

Miss Glentworth, under her pen name, has for some time been known on both sides of the Atlantic for her "small boy articles," pronounced the most brilliant of recent years. Her book, not a "juvenile," as its name might imply, although all ages will enjoy it, is a sparkling record of pranks which are told in a way that places this book at the head of the year's refined funmakers.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston

WRITE TO THE PUBLISHERS FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION CONCERNING THESE

NEW BOOKS

REMEMBRANCES OF EMERSON.

OLD TIMES IN DIXIE LAND.

IN ODDESON. A Story of a Strange Land.

GOD AND THE SOUL. And other Poems. By Bishop Spalding.

FOREST TREES AND FOREST SCENERY.

THE DAYS AND THE YEAR. Poetry for Children.

BRITAIN'S BLEST WITH RIGHTEOUSNESS? Two Poems.

A GENTLEMAN IN WAITING. A Story of New York Society.

THE ROMANCE OF A TRAINED NURSE.

THE GRAFTON PRESS

ROBERT G. COOKE, President. FREDERICK H. HITCHCOCK, Treasurer.

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

OCT 1900

the essential changes in dates, places, and circumstances, made necessary by the relation which certain of the articles bore to the time in which they were originally written, he has added a personal touch, a point of view, without which much of the material would now appear out of date, if not absolutely stale and unprofitable.

It is a long call from Poe's little cottage in Fordham to the almost palatial residences of some of our successful authors of to-day, and by drawing a contrast between them there are presented in an extended introduction the lines along which the status of the literary worker has developed during the last half century. By showing where and how existed the first really great American man of letters, who was both poet and storyteller, he prepares his readers for a keener appreciation of how Poe's successors in craft live and work to-day. A word should be said in explanation of the absence of the names of the authors who originally contributed the articles, and this is best done by citing a passage from the preface of the book:

A few of the articles are reprinted as they were written; for example, the one on Joaquin Miller, by George Hamlin Fitch, the literary editor of The San Francisco Chronicle; the one on Thomas Nelson Page, by William Wallace Whitelock, and those on John Burroughs and Henry M. Alden, by Ernest Ingersoll, the naturalist, who is Mr. Burroughs's neighbor and has often been Mr. Alden's contributor; but others, like the one on Edmund Clarence Stedman, by Henri Pène Du Bois, the one on Henry Van Dyke, by Stanhope Sams, those on Paul Leicester Ford and Frank R. Stockton, by Cromwell Childe, and most others, have been so radically altered because of the removal of authors to homes elsewhere, as well as for other new and imperative causes, that to undertake to give the names would involve specifications as to where a contributor's work ended and the editor's began, which would seem to be an act of supererogation.

With the articles as they now appear have been presented some fine views of authors' homes in half-tone, some showing interiors, some exteriors, and some with their occupants. Quite appropriately the frontispiece is the interior of the Authors' Club, in this city, and then comes Poe's cottage at Fordham, as it appears to-day, followed by other pictures which are intended to enhance the interest of the various articles to which they pertain. There is Mr. Howells in his office study, Mr. Stoddard in the parlor of his home, Mr. Seton-Thompson in his studio, and Miller standing before the door of a "dugout" on his farm. A brief biographical and bibliographical notice of the subject treated of introduces each article, and in the back of the book there is an exhaustive index, covering not only the general points of the book, but the subjects discussed in the various interviews as well. The volume, which as a piece of bookmaking leaves nothing to be desired, will, we are quite sure, be largely read by the admirers of the authors, whose personality is thus brought nearer, while it will form a fit companion for the literary worker who is at all curious to know something of the surroundings and individuality of his colleagues.

Famous Actresses.*

In his second series of "Famous Actresses of the Day" Mr. Strang has given us a number of criticisms of plays that are yet bright in our memory, most of them having been first produced during the past season. The sketches present the author's honest criticism and opinion of the plays as well as the actresses' conceptions of their rôles. Such modern favorites as Julia Marlowe, Henrietta Crosman, Maude Adams, Amelia Bingham, Ida Conquest, Mrs. Fiske, Hilda Spong, Annie Russell, Mary Mannering, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Mrs. Le Moyne, Ada Rehan, Viola Allen, Maxine Elliott, and Grace George, as well as several others, are viewed with regard to their dramatic talents and the quality of the plays in which they appeared, in an impartial and wholly rational way.

There are no extravagances in the book. Mr. Strang is too excellent a critic to mistake the pleasing personality of an actress for genius, but he is also too just a man to withhold a warm measure of praise where it belongs. Accompanying each sketch is a portrait of the actress discussed, usually taken in her latest rôle.

The little volume should be of vast interest to those theatregoers who like to have other people's opinion of a play or whose memories are inclined to play them the trick of confusing many actresses and many plays of a season into an unrecognisable and composite mass.

Biographical and Other Articles.*

"This volume is published more from the urgency of friends than the belief of any special merit. Most of the articles were written years ago for magazines. They have been introduced as originally published, and will receive, I trust, charity from a generous public." Such are Mr. Todd's few prefacing words to his recently published collection of papers.

Certainly Mr. Todd is seen to have had exceptional opportunities for personal acquaintance with notable men, and, certainly, too, he shows himself to have been a man given to observe intelligently and to embrace opportunities that came his way. If his papers do not evince much original insight by their catholic acceptation of the "general view," they have a certain breadth which is pleasing.

The biographical articles comprised in this volume have to do with Daniel Webster, Caleb Cushing, Thomas Hart Benton, and Lord Timothy Dexter. There are a few other papers dealing with various subjects, but these are decidedly less interesting than the skeleton of biography. Probably the pages given to Caleb Cushing will be found the most holding of all; they are saturated through and through with the writer's personal experiences and knowledge of those days. It was the Harrison campaign of 1840 (into which the statesman, we are told, had thrown all his vigor,) that first established Cushing's national reputation. This campaign Mr. Todd declares to have been one of the most remarkable in American history. It was the first whose large crowds were assembled at political gatherings in every part of the country. For the building of railroads to all the great centres of population had then made such gatherings possible for the first time.

"One of the largest of the mass meetings was that on Bunker Hill Sept. 10, presided over by no less a man than Daniel Webster, and addressed by the most distinguished men from all over the country, of whom are recalled Ogden Hoffman, so celebrated as a jury lawyer; Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Reverdy Johnson, then a young man, and Gov. Pennington of New Jersey, besides many others from New England. The writer was then a boy, an ardent Whig, anxious above all to look on the face of Daniel Webster, and well remembers the enthusiasm and excitement of the occasion."

The election of Mr. Harrison would seem to have opened up vast possibilities for Cushing, active as he had been in the campaign, and intimate as he was with Mr. Webster, the new Secretary of State. But in one short month Harrison died, and John Tyler vetoed Clay's Bank bill, so that the Whig Party, led by its chief, broke away from the President. Sympathizing with the course of Tyler, Cushing, of course, lost the favor of the Whigs, and cast in his lot with the Democrats, with whom he in future acted. When he was nominated for Secretary of the Treasury his fitness was not questioned, but Mr. Clay's party transferred its dislike of the President to all his adherents.

Mr. Todd reminds us that Caleb Cushing was one of the most learned men this country ever has produced, "learned, not as most men are in one branch, nor in a few, but in almost every department of knowledge; and in nothing was he superficial." If he wished for information, we are told, he was not above seeking it from any source, and whatever point of knowledge came up, however trivial, apparently, he would not rest till he was satisfied concerning it. A bank officer said that Mr. Cushing once asked him what name was given to the part left after a check had been torn from a checkbook, and he was not able to inform him. Several days later he received a note from Mr. Cushing with the single word "stub." And, although the great diplomat could read in nineteen days the fifty-seven volumes of Massachusetts reports in preparing himself for the discharge of his duties as Justice of the Supreme Court of his State, he was, nevertheless omnivorous in his reading. Mr. Todd took tea with him at the house of his niece one time, and during the meal he turned to her and said: "Margaret, I see the ladies are to wear so and so the coming season," giving in detail the new fashions.

The relations of Mr. Cushing with Daniel Webster were very intimate, and he often rendered his friend aid in the way it was not infrequently asked. In connection with Mr. Webster's well-known carelessness in money dealings we are told of a woman friend of Mr. Todd's who once paid the statesman a large sum in bills. Soon after, in the excitement of conversation, Webster rolled them up and put them in the inkstand as a cork—thereby showing his indifference to so mean a thing as a wad of current money!

Stephen Calinari.*

The author of this rather ineffective story has not entirely succeeded in bringing order out of its various elements. Constructively considered, it is not a good piece of workmanship. The conception of both plot and character, however, is so far above the mediocre as to make the reader wish it could have been adequately rendered. Stephen Calinari is a young man in whom Greek blood and English blood mingle with curious results. At Oxford he is contrasted with the typical English boy, indifferent, phlegmatic, conventional, athletic, much to his own disadvantage. His emergence from his loquacious, priggish adolescence is gained by melodramatic means, but he emerges English enough and sufficiently engaging. The other characters are for the most part well begun, but certainly not more than half done, the author apparently relying upon the charm of the incomplete. We pass with the hero from the "smart" young daughter of an English statesman to the semi-Russian niece of an inscrutable Princess; from the London drawing room of a Greek millionaire to the shores of the Bosphorus and a Colonel of Irregular Turkish Cavalry. No one is depicted quite convincingly, yet every one is more or less interesting. The best part of the book—the part that is realy charming and simple—is the description of the Coops in their middle-class home with its tangled garden and hospitable atmosphere. The pleasant cleverness of this friendly family, their cozy, affectionate life together, the love affair, delicate and ideal, the contrast between so much pure kindness and fidelity and the vulgar, trivial scenes that throw it into strong relief, these make the whole worth reading, and seem in a way to pull together the detached threads of interest in at least a semblance of harmony.

---

*FAMOUS ACTRESSES OF THE DAY IN AMERICA. Second Series. By Lewis C. Strang. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 320. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

*BIOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER ARTICLES. By William C. Todd, A. B., President of New Hampshire Historical Society. Pp. 320. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1901. $1.50.

*STEPHEN CALINARI. By Julian Sturgis. Pp. vii.-359. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. Price $1.50.

"Because of the period in which is laid the story, the book necessarily comes into comparison with 'D'ri and I;' and we pay Mr. Naylor no extravagant compliment when we assert that 'The Sign of the Prophet' is far the superior."
—PITTSBURG POST.

"Among the best of American war novels, this book will hold its own. A book that cannot fail to be an addition of value to our country's literature."
—NEW YORK JOURNAL.

Now Ready.

The Sign of The Prophet

BY
DR. JAMES BALL NAYLOR,
Author of
RALPH MARLOWE.

Now Ready.

"The Sign of the Prophet" is a tale of the war of 1812, in which some of the prominent characters are Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, Tecumseh, the Great Chief, and Tenskwatawa, the beloved Prophet of the Shawnee Indians.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Bound in handsome green or blue cloth, gold lettered. 12mo, $1.50.
PUBLISHED BY
THE SAALFIELD PUB. CO.,
AKRON, OHIO.
New York Office, 111 5th Ave.

ONE of the best known of American literary men, after having read the MS. of Mr. Unger's book, "With 'Bobs' and Krüger," said: "Although I know many books have been published about the Boer War, and that the world at large is somewhat weary of these numerous accounts, I STRONGLY advise you to publish this book, as it is not only a clear and graphic description of the condition which existed when the author was present and presents many facts not told by others, and is therefore of great historical value, but it is also a Narrative of True and Thrilling Adventure, enthralling even if the scenes were invented; entrancing even if fictitious and probably unsurpassed by any work of fictive adventure, not excepting Defoe's immortal ROBINSON CRUSOE."

Now Ready

With "Bobs" and Kruger

By FREDERIC W. UNGER
Correspondent "London Daily Express," etc.
Illustrated with over 150 Photographs taken by the Author in the Field
Crown Octavo, Handsomely Printed and Bound in Extra Cloth Binding
Price $2.00

Henry T. Coates & Co., Publishers
PHILADELPHIA

A Thrilling Story of Texas Ranch Life

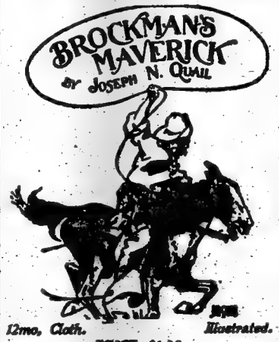

12mo, Cloth. Illustrated.
PRICE, $1.25.

"The story is full of the ranch, and it is full of heart as well—the heart that beats true under a roughness begotten of necessity and environment."—N. Y. World.

SOME PRETTY GIRLS
A Portfolio of Forty Charming Drawings
By C. F. UNDERWOOD

The New Farm Hand.

These delightful pictures are carefully engraved from the artists' drawings, and printed on heavy plate paper (size 14 x 19½ inches). All enclosed in an artistic portfolio, with a cover designed by Mr. Underwood. Price, $2.00.

Of all booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, by the publishers on receipt of price.

QUAIL & WARNER,
22 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

ANNIE DEANE

A Remarkable Book

Lines of Defence of the Biblical Revelation.

By D. A. MARGOLIOUTH, M. A. With index. 12mo, cloth, 318 pp., $1.50 *net*. Postage 12c.

Record of Christian Work, September, 1901.—"The Times of the Time... in Professor Margoliouth of Oxford the critics have an adversary whose praise as an Oriental and Semitic scholar is in all the universities of the world."

The Completion of a Great Work.

The Seven Ecumenical Councils of the Undivided Church.

Their Canons and Dogmatic Decrees, together with the Canons of the local Synods which have received Ecumenical Acceptance. Edited with notes gathered from the writings of the greatest scholars.

By HENRY B. PERCIVAL, M. A., D. D. 671 pp. Price $3.00 *net*. Postage 30c.

READY.

The Preacher's Dictionary.

By E. F. CAVALIER, M. A. Maroon cloth, 8vo, 640 pp., $3.00 *net*; postage 30c. A Biblical Conspectus and Compendium of Religious and Secular Thought, Past and Present, Topically Arranged.

Living Church, September, 1901.—"The Dictionary is evidently the result of years of careful study and painstaking labor, and is in itself a large and valuable compendium of homiletical material."

Seventh Thousand.

The Ascent Through Christ.

A Study of the Doctrine of Redemption in the Light of the Theory of Evolution. By Rev. E. GRIFFITH-JONES, B. A. With index, cloth gilt, 496 pp., $1.50.

The New York Times (Saturday Review of Books, Nov. 10) says: "This is a remarkable work, whether viewed from the standpoint of extensive and varied scholarship, or whether viewed simply from the standpoint of attractive literary style."

Three Guardians of Supernatural Religion.

By the Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D. 12mo, 102 pp., cloth gilt, $1.00 *net*. Postage 10c.

Just Ready.

By HENRY DRUMMOND.

The Evolution of Bible Study.

By the late HENRY DRUMMOND, F. R. S. E. Two remarkable studies never before given to the public. Edited by the Rev. Andrew Fleming. 12mo, gilt, 5½x8, 52 pp. Price 50c. *net*.

Supplied by the leading booksellers in the United States or by the publisher on receipt of price.

EDWIN S. GORHAM, Publisher,
285 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK.

S. G. RAINS Co.

IMPORTERS
AND DEALERS IN
Old Rare and Modern
BOOKS,
389 FIFTH AVENUE,
COR. 36TH ST.

The Fitting Up of Private Libraries a Specialty.

NOW READY—

A Suggested List of Sets of Books.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN AUTHORS IN ENGLISH.

Sent free on application.

BRENTANO'S
HAVE
MOVED
TO
Nos. 5, 7 and 9
UNION SQUARE
(Just south of 15th street.
Adjoining Tiffany's)

Books at SWEEPING REDUCTIONS from Publishers' Prices.

French, German, Spanish, Italian and other Foreign Books, Periodicals, Fine Stationery at Attractive Prices.

Books at Auction.

The entire stock of books belonging to the estate of the late D. W. McDEVITT to be closed out at public auction at
113 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

This is a rare chance to stock up your library AT YOUR OWN PRICE with the publications of D. Appleton & Co., Harper & Bros., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., etc., etc. Limited editions published by George D. Sproul of Hugo, Thackeray, Browning, Eliot, and Dickens, all to the highest bidder, or at private sale, when auction is not in progress. SALE BEGINS EACH DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK. Ladies invited.

I. WILLIAMSON, Auctioneer.

George Eliot.*

Another edition of George Eliot's works! This is one especially a library edition and evidently intended for persons of literary tastes who are already conversant with the literature of the epoch in which the novels first appeared and with the circumstances in which the author labored. We find, therefore, simply the original text, printed in large type upon heavy paper, and with bindings of uniform, substantial red cloth. There is one pleasing and strikingly artistic feature in the edition, and this is the frontispieces, which present the most impressive scenes in each volume. These pictures are careful and in every way excellent reproductions from the originals, done by such well-known artists as Hatherell, Bundy, Shaw, Sapperson, Sullivan, Van Anrooy, and Greiffenhagen. Surely the publishers, who present the edition in conjunction with William Blackwood & Son of London, have made every effort to produce an issue which shall be especially acceptable to those who appreciate good taste in combination with the most durable materials in bookmaking.

One volume of the series will be issued monthly. We have now before us, numbered in the order named, "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Romola," and "Scenes from Clerical Life," including "The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton," "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story," and "Janet's Repentance." We could wish for no better arrangement. It may be recalled that four months after her father's death Marian Evans, which, as everybody knows, was the baptismal name of the novelist, removed to Griff, where she was to spend twenty-one years of her life. But the memory of her father was still her strongest formative influence, and we find certain of his characteristics in Adam Bede and Caleb Garth. "The Mill on the Floss," too, is an interpretation of the life spent at Griff. It is significant, however, that these were not the first stories to come from her pen. After her return with Mr. Lewes from Weimar she produced her first story which introduced her "Scenes of Clerical Life," "The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton," which made its first appearance in Blackwood's Magazine, in 1857. This was quickly followed by other "Scenes"—"Mr. Gilfil's Love Story" and "Janet's Repentance." "Adam Bede" was published in 1859, "The Mill on the Floss" in 1860, "Silas Marner" in 1861, and "Romola" in 1863. And then came, three years later, "Felix Holt," which completed a series of novels which raised their author to the first rank among the fiction writers of her day. The "Scenes" had revealed that an author of unusual power and observation was about to bid for the approval of the English reading public, while the enormous popularity of "Adam Bede" showed at length that this author had "arrived."

Alexandre Dumas:*

Of all the 1,200 volumes which bear upon their title pages the name of Alexandre Dumas, even now his posterity has discriminated between the spurious and the original. There is no doubt that the elder Dumas was the greatest story teller of the nineteenth century, and that his fame will be long kept alive through the incomparable "Count of Monte Cristo," the D'Artagnan stories, and that series of three novels which reveal the intrigues and incidents of the mediaeval Court life of France. The edition before us is a substantial one in library form, printed in large type, and with numerous interesting and artistic half-tone engravings. Each volume also has a photogravure frontispiece, together with an exposition of the story by J. Walker McSpadden. A sketch of the author's life, with a critical estimate of his works, is presented by Adolphe Cohn, Professor of Romance Languages at Columbia University.

"Two types are to be found in Dumas's romances," writes Prof. Cohn. "On one side we find the works that have been put together under the collective titles of 'The Valois Romances' and the 'D'Artagnan Romances,' on the other those that belong to the same class as 'Monte Cristo.'" Still another remark of the critic is well worth citing:

His works are not the result of cold calculation. They are instinct with life. Of all the faults which may exist in a literary work, the one which the reader is sure never to find in his romances is dullness. His heroes may be charged with a great many offenses, but they are not lazy; they are always doing something, and always have to fight against something—against some danger by which they are threatened. We cannot help being interested in the never-ending struggle which they have to carry against obstacles and odds which for any one except Dumas's heroes would be absolutely insuperable. They, however, triumph over everything. For them human strength and human endurance seem to have been stretched far beyond their usual limits without, however, giving the reader any impression of extravagance. We follow D'Artagnan or Monte Cristo through their extraordinary adventures with a feeling of exhilaration which makes us their companions and associates in the performance of their superhuman feats and the enjoyment of their impossible success.

This is the whole essence of Dumas, strikingly expressed, and, not only of his work, but of the man himself. By a wonderful combination of circumstances, he was born with the power of telling a story in the most fascinating manner possible, and with the will to do it. Then, too, he was a Frenchman, and the French have a genius for narrative. They were creatures of his creation, rather personal beings, to him, than characters. He strove to emulate his heroes in actual life and to vicariously live them in the lives of men and women who attempted to thwart him. Dumas is not a difficult author to translate, and for that reason the translator is prone to become careless. The interpretations before us seem to be both spirited and faithful.

Alphonse Daudet.*

Three more volumes have come to hand from the well-known series of Alphonse Daudet in English, "Jack," in two volumes, and "The Evangelist" and "Rose and Ninette," in one volume. Four volumes more will complete the series of twenty books—"Monday Tales," translated by Marian McIntyre; "Letters from My Mill, &c.," translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, and "Sappho" and "The Head of the Family," translated by George Burnham Ives.

Most critics agree that when other books by this author will cease to be read, his fame will still rest secure in "Jack." "Jack" is not only a masterly executed series of portraits of a long list of characters, which include pseudo-authors, artists, poets, as well as parties to "common-law" relationship, workmen, workwomen, sailors, peasants, and men of real but of diverted genius, but it is also the story of a brief existence which for its simplicity, its humor, its pathos, and its humanity has hardly its equal in all literature. It may be that "Jack" is a masterpiece because it is founded upon fact. Yet the author, in this at least, is no realist. He does not attempt to set down all, or even the average. He takes that which appeals to his artistic sensibility, and writes like an artist and not like a clever artificer. The translator has done her work well. Where the illusion would be destroyed by a too abrupt English rendering, she paraphrases or leaves the original. And necessary footnotes are not lacking.

"The Evangelist" and "Rose and Ninette" are quite properly bound together, for while the first is a powerful denunciation of pseudo-religious zeal and an exaggerated "other worldliness," the second is just as strong an arraignment against the far-reaching evils of divorce, bringing out, as it does, into the full glare of the fire on the domestic hearth the anomalies of existence after human law has severed those relations which divine law had intended should be permanent. What could be more humanly pathetic than the closing lines:

Here, indeed, was a victim of divorce!—this wretched man, who stood watching his daughters and their mother, his true family, driving fast away in their carriage, gay with laughter and bright ribbons, while he remained restless and unhappy on the edge of the sidewalk in the gathering darkness of night, with this woman and this child, whose deep mourning, which he was conscious of but could not share, told him clearly how far apart they were, and that probably they would remain strangers to each other forever.

Daudet, among modern French authors is most difficult to translate, and in "Rose and Ninette" some of the obstacles to a true and expressive English rendering are almost insurmountable. It is not from the fact that his French is abstruse—no writer uses his mother tongue more clearly—but because, knowing the full value of every word he uses, the translator, unless he have the power to transfer thoughts as well as words, must look well to himself or the shading and delicate phrasings of the original are lost. The translation of "Rose and Ninette," by Mr. de Kay, is a fine piece of work, the subtilties of which expand far beyond the range of the mere construing of words and bare facts.

Percy Bysshe Shelley.

It is a little singular that Prof. Woodberry should dedicate his edition of "Shelley" to Prof. Dowden, "for his services to the memory of Shelley." Prof. Dowden has undoubtedly done more than any other writer to take Shelley out of the gutter, but in doing so he not only left the poet's first wife, Harriet, there, but stamped her into the mud as well and covered her over with slime. In rehabilitating the man at the expense of the woman he surpassed himself. His amazing rhetorical use of the testimony of such a creature as Godwin, who was Shelley's evil genius, proving that Harriet was a wanton before the poet himself kicked over the traces, has caused more than one person to question Prof. Dowden's candor if not his scholarship. Prof. Woodberry, it is needless to say, commits none of the excesses which mar the work of Dowden. At least, he is conservative and charitable. Having drawn largely upon Prof. Dowden for his material he could not be expected to do more. He simply refrains from following Dowden where the latter is in error, but there is no exposure. So much for the "Biographical Sketch" which did service in the Centenary Edition as "The Memoir."

The well-printed double-column pages of

*THE WORKS OF GEORGE ELIOT. "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Romola," "Scenes from Clerical Life." 8vo. Averaging 500 pages apiece. Photogravure frontispieces. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50 per vol.

*THE WORKS OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS. In ten volumes, including "The Count of Monte Cristo," "The Three Musketeers," "Twenty Years After," and "The Vicomte de Bragelonne," "The Forty-Five," "Marguerite de Valois," "The Dame de Monsoreau." 8vo. Pp. 600 each. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, per set, $10.

*THE WORKS OF ALPHONSE DAUDET. "Jack," in two volumes. Pp. 318 and 409. Translated by Marian McIntyre, with introduction by translator. "The Evangelist," translated by G. E. Palmer, and "Rose and Ninette," translated by Charles de Kay, in one volume, with introduction by Prof. W. P. Trent. Tinted frontispieces. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 per vol.

*SHELLEY. Edited by George Edward Woodberry. Cambridge Edition of the Poets. Edited by Horace E. Scudder. With engraved frontispiece portrait. 8vo. Pp. 650. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

OBERMANN
LETTERS TO A FRIEND
BY
ETIENNE PIVERT DE SENANCOUR

Translated with an Introductory Essay by JESSE PEABODY FROTHINGHAM, *Translator of the Journal of Maurice de Guérin.*

READERS of Matthew Arnold will welcome this translation of an author who was the subject of two of his most striking poems. The two volumes are issued in the French style of a century ago; the paper being of the best grade of Arnold handmade. The typography is simple and dignified. Only three hundred numbered copies will be printed, after which the plates will be destroyed. 2 vols. crown 8vo, uncut, price $10.00 *net*.

Send for descriptive circular.

Houghton, Mifflin and Company
BOSTON NEW YORK

Our Friend The Charlatan

By George Gissing

380 pp. 12mo, $1.50

N. Y. Tribune:—"*It is life itself, life truthfully and vividly presented. * * * We advise the reader to buy this book.*"

HENRY HOLT & CO.

The People, The Land and The Book

An Illustrated Quarterly

Treating of the old, historic people of Israel, their native land, Palestine, of the Book, the Bible, of Jewish traditions and literature, bearing upon Christianity. A miniature of

The Holy Scrolls

used by the Jews in the Savior's time, and at present read from in their Synagogues every Sabbath. Very useful for Sunday School teachers and Bible students, is presented to

Every NEW Subscriber

The SCROLL will be furnished to non-subscribers at Fifty Cents, actual size 6 in. by 2 inches.

Subscription Price of the Magazine, with scroll, $1.

A publication of the widest interest to Biblical students.—*The Christian Herald.*

It has a clear field of its own and has a large staff of able contributors.—*American Presbyterian.*

Interesting to Christian students as well as to Jews.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Upon receipt of a two-cent stamp, a 16-page prospectus will be forwarded.

The People, The Land and The Book Pub. Co.
American Tract Society Building
150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

The Current Encyclopedia

"You furnish the large class of periodical readers to which I belong an indispensable monthly."—Prof. A. T. Prescott, Louisiana State University.

That is what you would say. To prove it send your name and address—that's enough.

125 E. 23d St., New York City.

BOOKBINDING

PLAIN AND ARTISTIC

IN ALL VARIETIES OF LEATHER

HENRY BLACKWELL

University Place and 10th St., New York City.

DANIEL V. WEIN,
LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE,
467 FIFTH AVE.
Catalogue envoyé sur demande.

Mr. HEWLETT, Author of

The Forest Lovers,

has just published as quaint and fascinating a romantic series of

New Canterbury Tales.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY!

A HISTORY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS; from the Earliest times to the Present; by Alex. Del Mar. Second edition, complete in one volume. Pp. 512. 8vo. Cloth and gold, $3.00.

THE CAMBRIDGE PRESS,
240 W. 23d St., N. Y.

THE RIDGEWOOD PRESS of Springfield, Mass., offers a limited number of copies remaining of AMYNTAS—A SYLVAN FABLE, by TORQUATO TASSO, rendered into English by F. Whitmore—$1.00, (subject to advance.) To be issued in December: Poems and Ballads by W. M. Thackeray—a dainty volume in flexible leather, illustrated—$1.25.

1901

NEW BOOKS

LANDSCAPES OF THE BIBLE AND THEIR STORY.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

H. B. TRISTRAM, D. D., LL. D., F. R. S.

"Landscapes of the Bible" comprises 50 illustrations, in color, from photographs of places, sites, and cities in Egypt and the Holy Land, with an interesting and Comprehensive Description of each. As a gift or prize book it can be highly recommended. Square 16mo. Bound in Art Cloth, blue edges, $1.00.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF ENGLAND.

Containing 32 Woodbury Collotype Illustrations, with descriptive letter-press. Oblong 4to, cloth, gilt edges, $3.00.

JACKDAW OF RHEIMS.

By THOMAS INGOLDSBY. Beautifully illustrated in monochrome and color by Ernest Maurice Jessop. 7th edition, redrawn and improved, $2.00.

VICTORIA, THE WISE.

A book of poems, including everything written by the present Poet Laureate relating to Queen Victoria, covering a space of forty years of her long and beneficent reign. By ALFRED AUSTIN. Bound in vellum, beveled boards, inlaid leather border, extra gilt side and gilt top, 4to. $2.50 net.

THE BOGEY BOOK.

Written by E. S. Pictured by R. J. S. Size 15x11 inches. Colored illustrations, board covers, $2.50.

CHING, THE CHINAMAN, And His Middy Friends.

By G. Manville Fenn. 8vo, cloth, extra, over 500 pages, handsomely illustrated, $2.00.

OUT ON THE LLANOS.

Adventures in the Wilds of Colombia. By ACHILLES DAUNT. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50.

THE BOOK OF KING ARTHUR, And His Noble Knights.

Stories from Sir Thomas Malory's Morte D'Arthur. By MARY MACLEOD. Illustrations from the drawings by A. G. Walker. Small 4to, cloth, $1.50.

SUNDAY.

The New Volume for 1902.

A book of delightful stories and poetry for old and young. All new matter, with 250 original illustrations. Illuminated board covers, $1.25. Cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges, $2.00.

May be obtained from any Bookseller, or from

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.,
7 & 9 West 18th St., New York.

EDITION DE LUXE

VOYAGE AUTOUR DE MA CHAMBRE BY XAVIER DE MAISTRE

An exquisite edition consisting of 500 numbered copies. Printed in the original upon an Arnold unbleached hand-made paper, from old-style type, and bound in half parchment. The volume contains, beside the title-page engraved by Sidney L. Smith, a frontispiece portrait in photogravure, two etched headpieces, and several half titles and vignettes. Small 8vo, price, $7.50, net.

Circulars upon application.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY
Boston New York

"The Mosher Books"

EACH year sees a few exquisite additions to "The Mosher Books," and the present season is no exception to the rule. It is by their quality and not from quantity that these publications stand at the head of American book-making.

A complete DESCRIPTIVE LIST of 68 pages, choicely printed in red and black, is now in press, and will be sent postpaid on application, as soon as ready.

THOMAS B. MOSHER
PORTLAND, MAINE

DRAMATIC LITERATURE SENT FREE A SPECIAL CATALOGUE

the Cambridge Edition of the Poets are familiar to many of our readers as a most convenient medium for the presentation of poetical works. At the suggestion of Mr. Scudder the editor has omitted the long notes in French and Greek affixed by Shelley to "Queen Mab." Persons who heard of the finding of a single copy of "The Original Poetry of Victor and Cazire," in 1898, may be disappointed that no selections have been made from these early effusions. Evidently they lacked sufficient merit. A few, however, might have been inserted as mere literary curiosities, if nothing more. Prof. Woodberry gracefully acknowledges his indebtedness to certain critics who have made a special study of some of Shelley's longer poems in the light of personal investigation of the site of the scenes depicted or of the places where they were written. As a whole, Prof. Woodberry has presented a satisfactory edition of Shelley's verse, and has given enough notes for an intelligent comprehension of them by the average student of English poetry.

The Latest Roycroft.*

This last product of the Roycroft shop is a collection of essays and sketches, including the famous "Message to Garcia." Its contents are more or less well known by the friends of "Fra Elbertus," and it is hardly worth while to discuss them here. Some are written in imitation of a mediaeval style of expression with which we have slight sympathy, while others are modern and almost flippant in their treatment. But the main thing is the book itself, its appearance, and what it signifies as a specimen of an artistic, mechanical art which Mr. Hubbard and his workers have brought to such perfection.

We say unhesitatingly that "A Message to Garcia and Thirteen Other Things" is the finest specimen of bookmaking that we have yet seen the shop produce. Mr. Hubbard's liking for archaic typographical signs and emblems is well known, and, inspired by the traditions of other days, he has some times employed methods of typography which, while necessary then, are meaningless in a modern book and suggest a pedantry that is not pleasant. But in the book before us there are no elements which intrude upon the artistic taste. Old forms are used, to be sure, but it is with meaning and proportion which justifies their employment in the harmony of the whole.

The text is printed upon heavy hand-made paper, with deckel edges, and each page bears a rubricated title in the margin. The type, full-face yet clear cut, observes an ancient form in a strictly modern material, and the typographical designs which are scattered through the text have their proper distinction, as do the elaborately cut initial letters, marginal designs, and tailpieces. There is no reason, however, why the paragraph indentation should be obliterated. Monotony is the result. The paragraph, as Mr. Hubbard doubtless knows, has no rhetorical significance; it was first logically employed merely to relieve the eye, toward the end of the eighteenth century. Before that time authors made paragraphs when they felt like it. But the real significance of the paragraph, aside from its convenience in reading, is to relieve the eye. The eye is not relieved in "Message to Garcia and Thirteen Other Things." And this is the only blemish on an otherwise beautiful book.

Plays by Balzac.*

M. E. de Valcourt-Vermont has rendered a genuine service to the admirers of Balzac who are unable to enjoy him in any language but English by placing before them in readable translations the plays written by the great Frenchman. Some of our readers have perchance seen Charles Mathews in a play called "A Game of Speculation," which was an English adaptation of "Mercadet," but few of them have probably taken the trouble to ascertain to what extent the novelist was a playwright, and to seek to know why his plays have been forgotten, while his novels are being universally read in many editions and languages.

In Balzac's time, no less than in our own, a successful play meant a fortune, and we are inclined to think that the hope of immediate and vast pecuniary rewards first drove the author to the stage. And so he wrote five plays, not one of which has ever been very successful, although "Mercadet" has been added to the repertoire of the Comédie Française, where visitors to Paris at certain seasons might have seen the late M. Got in the leading rôle. In 1842 "Vautrin" was played for two nights, when, owing to an audacious personal imitation by one of the actors, it was forbidden by the censors. "Quinola's Resources" ("Les Ressources de Quinola") met a stormy reception at the Odéon in 1842, while "The Stepmother" (*La Marâtre*) fell in with hardly a better fate at the Théâtre Historique six years later. "Mercadet," which some managers attempted to change into what Balzac called "a crude quickdrama," finally saw light in a moderate success at the Gymnase shortly after the author's death, while not even that comedy, "Pamela Giraud," the dramatic situations and conventional dialogue of which its stately retirement from the Théâtre de la Gaîté, where it was produced for the first time in 1843.

There are several reasons which, at this late day, may reasonably be assigned for the failure of the plays. Balzac viewed the theatre from the auditorium. He knew nothing of stagecraft and disdainfully refused to learn. Lacking this quality he put upon the stage persons who talked as people talk in real life, and hence no illusion was produced. Again, the success of Victor Hugo's "Hernani" had caused pure romanticism to oust classicism, and, while Balzac's situations conformed more or less to the popular vogue, his characters, speaking their simple, well directed sentences, did not. And realism on the stage was as yet undreamed of. Thus his rôles and situations were strangely incongruous, and while declining to allow managers to change the former, his own dramatic instinct was not sufficient to cause him to change the latter.

It may properly be asked, therefore, was it worth while to present these plays in English translation? The answer is an unhesitating yes. They are more than literary curiosities, for while unsuited in their present form for the stage they make very good reading, and should certainly find a place among the translations of the author's novels. Possibly M. de Valcourt-Vermont is a trifle overenthusiastic when he writes:

"We consider these plays as containing more exciting action and more ingenious combinations than the majority of the novelist's best stories," but he is unquestionably right in saying that their failure to interest audiences is entirely independent of their "intrinsic merit and interest as works of literature."

The publishers have co-operated with the translator to give these two volumes of the plays a proper setting as pieces of book making. There are reproductions of the curious and interesting illustrations which accompanied the first publication of the texts, together with half-tones of the most famous statues and monuments to the author. And while Balzac's own prefaces are omitted for the reason that they would be superfluous, an excellent introduction has been furnished by the translator, which has incorporated their essentials with observations of the editor which clearly explain the motives of the play, the circumstances in which they were written and produced, and, in fact, all that the average English reader cares to know about this ill-repaid endeavor on the part of the great Balzac.

Famous Last Words.*

We have already (June 16, 1900) given a comprehensive notice of this book on "Last Words," which represents so much patience and studiousness on the part of the author and invites so much genial and pleasant enjoyment on the part of the reader for casual perusal. As a work of reference, too, it is valuable, and the index that has been provided enables one to get with dispatch at the deepest buried item in the book. With the last words or each speaker are given in brief the circumstances of his or her death, and such other data as may prove of interest; often this material extends into foot notes, all with the proper authorities credited. The scheme followed by the author is fairly well illustrated by the following extracts taken at random:

DANTON, (George Jacques,) 1759-94: "You will show my head to the people—it will be worth the display!" said to the executioner. When the Judges asked him his name, residence, &c., he answered: "My name is Danton, my dwelling will soon be in annihilation, but my name will live in the Pantheon of history!"—Lamartine.

DARWIN, (Charles, one of the most eminent of English naturalists,) 1809-82: "I am not in the least afraid to die."

DARWIN, (Erasmus, English poet and physician, author of "The Botanic Garden,") 1731-1802: "There is no time to be lost."

The large paper edition of this work is printed on heavy, handmade, English paper, (deckel edges,) with broad margins and bound in heavy gray boards, in every way in keeping with the unique character of the contents. The title page is a fine example of simple but effective rubricated work, while the frontispiece portrait of the author is a Goupilgravure of fine tone and excellent composition.

Champlain and Lake Ontario.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. McMullen's letter on Champlain in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 28 contains much that is interesting and nearly as much that is novel. As he writes "in the interests of historical accuracy" he is doubtless willing to give the authorities for his statements. For example, Mr. McMullen "can find no evidence whatever to show that Champlain ever even saw Lake Ontario." What evidence does he find to show that Champlain ever even saw Lake George, on which shores he rockets Champlain's first fight with the Iroquois?

HERBERT M. LLOYD.

Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1901.

NOTHING BUT PRAISE FOR MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD'S NEW NOVEL.

Predicts Widespread Popularity.

We feel quite justified in predicting a wide-spread and prolonged popularity for this latest comer in the ranks of historical fiction.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Surpasses Them All.

The tale lives as a fine drama lives, and in this quality of recreating time and place surpasses any historical novel that has yet been written by an American author.—Louisville Courier Journal.

A Most Notable Hit.

She has written a strong novel. It is extremely likely to be one of the most notable hits of the literary season now just opening.—St. Louis Republic.

A Distinct Success.

Mrs. Catherwood could not have chosen a more unusual subject, nor could her treatment of it be surpassed in dramatic energy.—Louisville Post.

Altogether Charming and Alluring.

Mrs. Catherwood has built upon this legend of "Lazarre" an altogether charming and alluring story. It has obviously been a labor of love.—Brooklyn Times.

Live and Love with "Lazarre."

Its elements are dramatic and well placed, its characters are drawn with the consummate skill of the artist, they so fasten your attention that you live with them, suffer with them and love with them.—N. Y. Sun.

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO., PUBS.

GEO. H. RICHMOND

Has just issued a Catalogue of an extraordinary collection of

RARE BOOKS

Many of them in Fine Bindings.

First editions of Tennyson, Swinburne, Stevenson, Byron, Keats, Shelley, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Emerson, Etc., Etc.

FIRST EDITION OF HOMER (1488)
Superbly Bound.

THE SECOND AND THIRD FOLIOS OF SHAKESPEARE.

The Principal Productions of the Kelmscott Press.

The catalogue, which comprises upwards of 900 lots, all desirable books, will be mailed to any address on application.

GEO. H. RICHMOND,
32 WEST 33D ST., NEW YORK.

No book has appeared in years so valuable from every standpoint of right thinking and right living as

HOME THOUGHTS,
By "C."

12mo, cloth, gilt top, 330 pp., $1.50.

KATE SANBORN: "This book, if hearkened to, would bring on the millennium."

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL: "Should lie convenient for reading on the table of every home."

BALTIMORE SUN: "The essays are practical in their teachings, and to follow their advice were to make of home life that ideal which we all desire and so few realise."

Third Edition in Press.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
156 Fifth Ave., New York.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.
Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books,
23 West 42d St. - - - - New York
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

McBride's

Is a good place to buy books—large assortment—low prices—intelligent service.

71 BROADWAY. Telephone 1690 Cort.

20 Illustrations. 711 Marginal References. 4 Pages Index.

NIBLO'S COMPLETE PALMIST.
A. Mackel & Co. Publishers. N. Y. City, N. Y.

Price, 1.50. For sale by all Booksellers.

The Heritage of Peril.

By A. W. MARCHMONT,
Author of By Right of Sword.
Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 50c.
NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK CO.

THE DRUMMERS' LATEST.

JUST ISSUED—A choice selection of the very latest stories "told on the road"—109 Laughs for 25 cents. Also "Irish Yarns," "Hebrew Yarns," "Travelers' Yarns," 25 cts. each, post paid. All 4 books for 75 cts. HOME SUPPLY CO., D5—132 Nassau St., New York.

Our facilities enable us to supply Old and Rare Books at the lowest prices. Dealers in Standard Works, Scientific and Medical Books.
SINGLE BOOKS AND COMPLETE LIBRARIES BOUGHT.
Send for Catalogue.
JOSEPH SILA,
147 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

Wanted—Daniel Sisson, 1,391 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.; Pages 137-144 of Illustrations of the Birds of California, Texas, Oregon, British and Russian America; will exchange Pages 145-158; size of paper, 10⅝x7⅛ in.; clean and fresh. For sale—New Haven Colonial Records; Morris Family Register, Hartford, 1887; The Longmeadow Centennial, 1884; Danver Centennial, Boston, 1852.

AUTHORS! THE N. Y. BUREAU OF REVISION. The Skilled Revision and Criticism of Prose and Verse. Unique in position and success. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Send for Circular S.

All Fashion Journals
BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

W. E. Haws, Jr., 315 W. 138th St., N. Y., would like cash offer for Century Dictionary, 10 vols., 1890, with oak stand; Ridpath's History of the World to July, 1897, 8 vols. Both half morocco; perfect condition.

Lydekker's New Natural History, 6 vols., colored plates, $6.00. Protection and Progress by Young, 80c. The Book Mart, 105 4th Av., N. Y.

Uranis contains horoscope of Croker; 9c. silver or 15c. stamps, 153 8th Av.

BOOKS AND MEN.

The Dauphin in America.

Mary Hartwell Catherwood, the author of a new American historical romance, called "Lazarre," not only admits that her book is "founded on fact," but declares that, save for the dialogue and the situations, the theme represents an actual historical episode—the career in this country of the son of Louis XVI. When about twelve years of age, the author read in a magazine an article, entitled, "Have We a Dauphin?" which attempted to show that the poor little famous Dauphin of France did not perish, but was sent to this country and given into the keeping of a half-breed, who lived near Lake George. The boy was called Eleazer Williams by the settlers, but "Lazarre" by the Indians. Some years later Mrs. Catherwood paid a visit to Northwestern New York and there found traces which, to her mind, confirmed the truth of the article. Later, at Green Bay, Wis., she chanced to call on two elderly maiden ladies, who displayed several precious books and some French bric-a-brac, and said that they had belonged to the Dauphin. She asked many questions and learned that there were men still living in Green Bay who remembered having seen Eleazer Williams. The site of his cabin overlooking Fox River was pointed out to her. A knowledge of these things impelled her to put into the form of a story the career of "Lazarre," as she had learned it from persons who had known him, and who believed that he was actually the son of Louis XVI., and so "Lazarre" was written. Mrs. Catherwood is a Western woman, whose home for the last two years has been in Chicago. "Lazarre" bears the imprint of the Bowen-Merrill Company.

Turkish Literature.

Memdouh Bey, the celebrated Turkish poet, who is now in London with the idea of establishing a Turkish political newspaper in that city, has unbosomed himself to a writer for The Daily Mail, and has thereby furnished readers of English with considerable information concerning the state of poetry in the land of the Sultan. Incidentally, as might be expected, he makes a few passes at Abdul Hamid. This is, in part, what he says:

The decadence dates from the accession to the throne of the present Sultan. Until that time there existed in Turkey not only a classic literature, but a school of artists and musicians, but so baleful has been the influence of the Sultan's rule that all have been practically destroyed, as also have chemical, astronomical, and even geographical researches. No one dares to publish a book of any literary value. Every writer is suspected of political motives, and is immediately subject to persecution should he attempt to write anything but commonplaces. The result is that nothing appears except worthless pamphlets eulogizing the Sultan and his system. It is in vain for thinkers to protest that the views to which they desire to give expression are those already propagated by Ruskin, by Voltaire, by Racine, and other great writers; the only result of such protests is to secure the prohibition of all the works of these authors in Turkey. In consequence of this all the chief literary men of Turkish nationality have either suffered persecution or been obliged to become exiles in foreign lands. The Sultan is particularly hostile to poets, notwithstanding (perhaps because of) the fact that his imprisoned brother, Murad Effendi, is a poet of no mean ability. He is also a clever musician. There was formerly a good supply of typical Turkish music, but it is now a thing of the past. There are writers and poets and artists of great potentiality, but they are at present held fast bound by the existing system.

Brief Personals.

A little brochure has come to hand bearing the title of "Dionysius the Areopagite; a Meditation." The author is the Rev. Francis M. S. Taylor, and he writes in verse. Every schoolboy has heard of that famous band of aristocrats, the Council is the Areopagus, in whose gift were all the important Hellenic offices of State and province, civil and military. Then Paul came and one of their number named Dionysius heard him speak on Mars' Hill. He returns home and, looking out over the sea from his palace window, he meditated upon the message he had just heard. It is this meditation which Mr. Taylor has endeavored to express in a verse that is both dignified and sympathetic. First we have "The Awakening Soul":

I would that I might break the mystic spell
Which now the words of this most wondrous man
Have cast upon my heart, its pride to quell!

Then follow "The Power of the Gospel," "The Power of the Past," "The Great Renunciation," &c., and then "The Wondrous Sacrifice":

And this He gladly forfeited—for me.
For me, such place and pomp as men do love,
An empire wider than the greatest sea;
A kingdom reaching past the orbs above,
Without one murmur, did He cast away;
E'en life itself, upon the fatal tree
He sacrificed, I heard the preacher say,
For me—for me—e'en through His love for me.

The lines close with "The Vow of Dionysius." Mr. Taylor has done more than reproduce a graphic little picture of one of the greatest events that the Eternal City ever witnessed; he has written good verse which smacks of genius.

Hall Caine has just finished revising the manuscript of Mr. C. Fred Kenyon's monograph, "Hall Caine: The Man and the Novelist," which will form the next volume in English Writers of To-day series. Mr. Kenyon's work will contain some hitherto unpublished letters from R. D. Blackmore, W. E. Gladstone, Robert Buchanan, and Ruskin to Mr. Hall Caine. In the preparation of the book Mr. Kenyon has had access to some interesting unpublished reminiscences of the popular novelist compiled by the Rev. William Pierce.

***Miss Blanche M. Channing, who has written one of the Autumn books published by W. A. Wilde Company with the title "Winifred West," belongs distinctly to the Boston guild of letters. While she has produced but one volume, "The Zodiac Stories," magazine work, and some excellent verse, her work is of a quality to lead one to look upon her as one of the coming writers of whom one may expect good things. As a representative of the literary side of Boston life and as a member of "The Boston Authors' Club" her latest work will be received with much interest.

***Prof. Henry van Dyke, the poet and popular interpreter of French-Canadian life as it is found on our northern frontier, has just returned to his home in Princeton, N. J., after caribou hunting in Newfoundland. Writing to a friend in this city, he said: "The trip was highly successful. We got four fine stags with splendid antlers." Dr. van Dyke's new book, "The Ruling Passion," will be issued by the Scribners on Oct. 12. It has been printed at the Merrymount Press.

***A. Maurice Low, author of "The Supreme Surrender," just published by Harper & Brothers, was born in London, but has spent the best years of his life in this country. He was educated in London and Austria, and, after leaving college, entered an architect's office in London. Soon after he came to this country with his father and engaged in business pursuits, thence he gradually drifted into journalism, and for some years past Washington has been his home, where he corresponds for several British journals and periodicals as well as for some in America. "The Supreme Surrender" is his first novel.

***Edward S. Ellis, author of "Our Jim; or, The Power of Example," published this season by Dana Estes & Co., was born in Geneva, Ohio, in 1840, but most of his life has been spent in New Jersey. He has been Principal of the Trenton High School, City Superintendent of Schools, and the editor of a Trenton daily paper. Mr. Ellis's first success in literature came as the author of juvenile stories, and it is perhaps in this field that he is still most widely known.

***Mary White, who wrote the volume, "How to Make Baskets," for Doubleday, Page & Co., has been a contributor to a number of the best magazines, but never on the subject of basketry until a year ago. At that time, through a friend who is a collector of all sorts of new and old and rare baskets, she became deeply interested, only to be informed that there was no complete book on the subject. With a stimulus to know and a desire to fill that need, after a year's time, she now has herself written a book which is both historical and practical in treatment.

***As the American Novel Series promised in twelve volumes by the Harpers last January is drawing to a close, it may be interesting to give a few facts concerning the enterprise, which really amounted to a competition open to American authors writing upon distinctive American themes. The result has been that manuscripts have arrived at Franklin Square from every portion of the country, but it is significant that most of them came from the South. The merit of the work has been very uneven. In some instances the material was excellent, but there was no cohesive story, no central motif, no organic unity. In others there was a good story with rare possibilities ruined in the telling. The majority of the manuscripts submitted were written by women, but only two of the eleven books thus far accepted for the series are of feminine authorship. The publishers concede that no hard-and-fast facts can be drawn from these statistics, but that they are interesting, in so far as they bear upon the product of American literature, no one can deny.

***The bicentennial of Yale University gives occasion for an article in the October Atlantic by Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, entitled "Yale's Fourth Jubilee," in which he sums up the history and describes the present spirit of that famous seat of learning. College men will also turn with interest to the paper on "College Honor" by Dean Briggs of Harvard.

***Edward Howard Griggs, the young Leland Stanford professor who made such a wonderful success as a university extension lecturer last Winter, has been engaged by The Ladies Home Journal as its educational editor. He will begin his connection with the magazine by contributing a series of articles dealing with "The Problem of Educating a Child Between Eleven and Eighteen," which Prof. Griggs claims to be the most critical period in a child's life. Prof. Griggs is now in Germany studying the educational system there.

***W. R. Morrill, the distinguished his-

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons' Fall Announcements, unavoidably delayed, will appear in these columns next week, October Twelfth

ELLEN;
or, Whisperings of An Old Pine.
By JOSEPH BATTELL.

This book demonstrates the absurd and impossible character of the Darwinian theory of evolution and all unduiatory theories; and otherwise points out gross errors which have become common in the text-books of science. Already its contention in regard to unduiatory theories has been accepted by the world, (see article on Cathode Rays by the great physicist, Joseph John Thomson of Cambridge, England, in Harper's Magazine for September,) which means the reconstruction of all text-books on physics. The argument against evolution will unquestionably hasten the death of a very superficial theory, which now for some years has been slowly dying, for it is the bed-rock argument on the subject, both convincing and conclusive.

A very interesting book.—W. J. Bryan in The Commoner.

A book with much ingenious construction of the most vital truths.—Henry Watterson in Louisville Journal.

Lieutenant-Col., U. S. Army, James M. Ingalls, one of the most eminent mathematicians in the world and whose books are recognized as the highest authority on the science of projectiles, writes:

"MY DEAR MR. BATTELL—I received a few days ago a copy of your great work, 'Ellen; or, Whisperings of an Old Pine.' I have looked it over very carefully, and I think I can say positively that it is the best argument against the present accepted theories of sound that has ever been presented to the public."

850 pages. Handsomely Illustrated.
Price, cloth, $2; leather, $3.
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
Middlebury, Vt.

MALKAN CUT PRICE BOOKMAN. HANOVER SQ. No. 1 WILLIAM ST. and 67 STONE ST TEL. 5121 Broad.

Book Store for Everybody
Mail Orders a Specialty
Special Discounts to Libraries

WE WILL FURNISH ANY BOOK MENTIONED IN TO-DAY'S TIMES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Life of Nelson. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. Pub. Price, $3.00; Our Price, $1.75.
Life of Sir Arthur Sullivan. A Grand Work. Pub. Price, $3.00; Our Price, $1.25.

POPULAR NOVELS AT CUT PRICES.

Right of Way. Pub. Price, $1.50; Our Price, 98c.
Kim. Pub. Price, $1.50; Our Price, 98c. D'ri and I. Pub. Price, $1.50; Our Price, 98c.
Send for Oct. List of New Books.

MSS. PLACED
MSS. REVISED
Professional Criticism and Advice.
Conducted by FRANK LEE FARNELL, experienced Editor and Literary Expert.
Endorsed by Authors, Editors, and Publishers.
UNITED LITERARY PRESS,
Send for Leaflet C. 127 Fifth Ave., New York.

Mr. HEWLETT, Author of
The Forest Lovers,
has just published as quaint and fascinating a romantic series of
New Canterbury Tales.
AN EXTRAORDINARY BOOK.
A POWERFUL ROMANCE.
THE HISTORY OF SIR RICHARD CALMADY.
A frankly realistic story.
Tragic in incident.

torian and authority on Russian history, has just completed a history of Russia from Peter the Great to Alexander II., founded on the study of original documents, and though necessarily brief it promises to be the most comprehensive narrative in existence. Considerable attention has been paid to the social and literary development of the country and the recent expansion of Russia in Asia. James Pott & Co. will be the publishers for America.

***Anna Pierpont Siviter, the author of "Nehe," which has just made its appearance from the press of The W. A. Wilde Company, is the daughter of the late Francis W. Pierpont, the war Governor of West Virginia. She has ever been prominent in the social life of Pittsburg, and is noted as a great student of Oriental history. This volume is the result of years of research, and is a unique and remarkably interesting picture of Persian court life during the reign of King Artaxerxes, combining the two characteristic types of Jewish and Babylonian life.

*** The National Magazine of last May asked its readers to answer the question, "Who is the foremost living American author?" and in the September number a list of authors voted upon was given, ranked according to the number of votes received by each. The list is, as might have been expected, headed by Mark Twain, who also evokes the most eulogistic tributes. William Dean Howells stands in the list a close second to Mark Twain, and honors of praise are almost divided.

***

Mr. Gelett Burgess's "A Gage of Youth" will surprise those who have thought of its author as a species of Lewis Carroll or Edmund Lear of the Pacific Coast, for, although its forty-six poems are nearly all somewhat artificial in form, some are serious, and one contains some really bad words. This is the wicked bit.

The book is to be bound in sheep, and its pages are to have a border drawn by Mr. Burgess, and including crowns, and fleurs de lis, and swords, and garlands among its constituents. The whole volume is to have an old-fashioned aspect—genuine old-fashioned, not the sham produced by reversing all modern proprieties. How far this sham will go who can tell? There yet remain the plans of printing the running head lengthwise on the outer and on the inner margin of the leaf or of setting it at the foot of the page, inverted, or printing it from right to left. Perhaps somebody will try the effect of setting the page number in the midst of the text, so that no careful Gretel of a reader shall forget her place.

A Fairly Natural Saint.*

In Damala—and Damala is somewhere in the Greece of to-day—lives Anastasi Kriezes, and the lad has but one book, and it is the "Life of St. Anthony the Great." Anastasi is absorbed by the wonderful works of St. Anthony, and longs to face the many temptations the saint was subjected to. The lad is superb of face and contour. Already he dreams of becoming an ascetic and eats only bread and drinks water. His father is priest in the village, and the boy is devoted to him and his mother. Anastasi has for friend and companion Kotsas. Anastasi seeks a cave in the neighborhood, and there begins his experiences. He sees two women who are bathing. Neither of them are comely persons, but the boy deems them to be emissaries of the devil, and bids them "avaunt." The women are frightened at such rudeness, and going home tell of their adventures. There is a search made for the lads, and they are found in the cave.

Now Anastasi wants to be a full-fledged saint at once, and leaves home, and is lucky enough to be accepted as a novice in a convent. His perfect knowledge of concocting black coffee makes his services invaluable. Mr. George Horton dwells at some length on the character of monastic life in Greece. There are brothers who are gluttons, wine-bibbers, and scandalmongers. There is even one of the fathers who is a libertine. The surroundings are not to the young man's liking. He leaves the monastery determined to become a regulation saint. The idea that a good cook in a convent is more desirable than a saint he will not acknowledge. Seeking martyrdom, and always flying at the approach of womanhood, Anastasi, hungry and thirsty, passes near the little cottage where dwells the beautiful Greek girl Paraskevé. He sees her bare arms as she works at the loom, and they leave an impress on his memory. The girl is also struck by the handsome looks of the young priest, and she cannot understand how a holy man can have such lovely curling hair.

The young priest finds a retreat in a little chuch, dedicated to the "Holy Virgin, the Averter of Grasshoppers." All the girls in the vicinity visit the church. Anastasi is miserable. The charms of the lovely Paraskevé are always in his mind. The poor fellow meditates suicide. Then the girl finds him half dead, where he has fallen from off a precipice. She cares for him, and the conclusion is that, as a modern St. Anthony, Anastasi is a failure. He marries the charming Greek girl, who has a fair fortune, and so a cleverly written story with a decided modern Greek coloring comes to a fortunate conclusion. The illustrations in the volume are excellent.

Another Story of the Civil War.*

As in his novel, "Who Goes There?" Mr. Benson again allows the almost well-known soldier, Jones Berwick, to figure as hero in his new book, "A Friend with the Countersign." This story deals almost exclusively with the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and contains four maps, the Rapidan, from the Rapidan to the Po, from the Po to the Pamunkey, and from the Pamunkey to the James. These maps, as well as the detailed descriptions to be found on nearly every one of the 450 pages, will be enjoyed vastly, no doubt, by veterans who took part in the campaigns here set forth.

Mr. Benson, however, has scarcely the gift of story telling. He does not fuse his raw material of history in the fire of imagination. He substitutes description for vision. And while one must necessarily admire the systematic scouting of Jones Berwick, and his really neat manner of spying, one gets a bit tired of a mere string of facts; the more so, as one picks up a novel like this expecting fiction. "A Friend with the Countersign" might be very well placed with works of history which concern themselves with the civil war, instead of with novels.

It cannot for a moment be doubted that Mr. Benson knows—with the knowledge of an eye-witness—those regions of country of which he treats. He seems to know just where a hill was rugged and steep, so that a line could be defended by a few men; he seems to remember just where the trees were lying, this way and that, already an obstruction, and yet to be organised into an entanglement. Here is a paragraph selected at random. For minuteness of graphic presentation observe:

Again we reached the Confederate intrenchments. I believed that by following the railroad I could get into the road leading south from Parker's Store without running any risk at that place. Where it crosses the Brock Road the railroad grade is perhaps three miles from the Plank Road; where it crosses the Parker's Store Road it is hardly a mile from the Plank Road. The distance from the Brock Road to the Parker's Store Road, along the grading, is about four miles. Shortly after passing the Confederate intrenchments I saw, running south, an opening through woods which I had not seen there when I served under Wofford on the 6th. I dismounted and went into the opening. It was a narrow road, full yet of stumps—a road cut by the Confederates for some purpose; the ruts were deep and fresh. I supposed that the Confederates had made it for transferring artillery from one point to another on the 7th.

The road alluded to had been cut in order to march Lee's infantry into the Catharpin Road south, and thence to Spottsylvania Court House.

A. J. Drexel Biddle, F. R. G. S., F. G. S. A., F. R. M. S., &c., the well-known Philadelphia publisher, who last Winter was elected Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Royal Meteorological Society of London in recognition of the work he was accomplishing in his two-volume treatise on the Middle Islands, "The Land of the Wine," recently published, has received an invitation from the President and Secretary of the Society for the commencement of Arctic Midnight, 1901. Dr. Cook, the only Great British to join that delightful company.

Mrs. Laura E. Richards, whose "Geoffrey Strong" is among the holiday publications of Dana Estes & Co., has written in all thirty books, and her readers are now in their second generation. Her first book, "Narrow Waters," was published when she was only seventeen years old.

*"THE TEMPTING OF FATHER ANTHONY." By George Horton. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 246. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

"A splendid style that suggests the better elements of Emerson, Ruskin, and Hugo."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Affirmative Intellect By CHARLES FERGUSON

Here is a man with a message! The remarkable reception given to "The Religion of Democracy" showed that his message is a vital one. In this new book it is clearer, the style more lucid and no less brilliant, the note of confident hope stronger and fuller. In an "age of intellectual depression," it rings out like a bugle-note on a frosty morning. Under Mr. Ferguson's pen, Christianity is no longer seen as mere ecclesiasticism, but as a new world-order, of which Americanism is the foreshadowing; the University, broadened and democratised, the centre; the affirmative intellect—the intellect that creates, initiates, leads—is the dominant force. The part to be played by the Protestant Episcopal Church is of special interest.

Julian Hawthorne: "He has the power of independent thought, and of the creative, or artistic faculty. He is not a mere echo. He is positive, not passive. These are great merits."

12mo, Cloth. 90 cts., net. Postage, 7 cts.

THE MIRACLES OF MISSIONS Vol. IV Just Out

By A. T. Pierson, D. D.

Stories of interesting marvels and heroism on mission fields. Four vols, uniform style and binding.

New York Observer: "Stories of adventure and heroism, conversions from idolatry and paganism, which constitute a new book of the Acts of the Apostles, and will be read with thrilling interest."

Vol. IV—12mo. Cloth, Illustrated, 90 cts. net, postage 11 cts.; Paper 30 cts. net, postage 8 cts. Vols. I, II, and III—12mo, Cloth, Illustrated, $1 Each; Paper, 35 cts. Each.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York.

WANTED—DANIEL SIBSON, No. 1,901 Main St., Hartford, Conn.: Pages 127-144 of "Illustrations of the Birds of California, Texas, Oregon, British and Russian America"; will exchange Pages 145-156; size of page, 10¾x7¾ inches; clean and fresh. For sale: New Haven Colonial Records, Morris Family Register, Hartford, 1857; the Longmeadow Centennial, 1836; Danvers Centennial, Boston, 1853.

CHALLEN'S INDEXED REGISTER. Special ruling; printed headings, for publishers, advertisers, or any business. (1230) 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Memorial Windows.

Authors Wanted. Readers to examine MSS. by request; manuscripts criticised; advice; terms moderate; stamp. Green Mark Co., Chicago.

AUTHORS having difficulty securing work, send MS. to us for examination and criticism. A. S. Barnes & Co., Gilman, Ill., Manchester.

Typewriting, Mimeographing & Revising. Miss A. L. Bell, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

Life Insurance Salesmen Wanted. Address Box 1, Publishers' Weekly.

NEW GLIMPSES OF POE. By James A. Harrison. 8vo, Half Roxburgh, with inserted plates, net $1.25.

A SOUVENIR OF SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Small 4to, with illustrations, net $1.50.

A HISTORY OF BRITISH ART. By J. E. Pythian. 12mo cloth, $1.00.

M. F. MANSFIELD & CO., Publishers, 14 West 23d Street, New York.

SCHOOL OF BOOKBINDING FOR WOMEN.

In connection with a practical bindery. Large, Light Studio apart from workshop. Second year. Classes Limited. Send for prospectus, etc.

SCHLEUNING & ADAMS

ARTISTIC BOOKBINDERS

256 West 23d St., New York City, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVES.

VIENNESE INLAY OUR SPECIALTY. Levant, Morocco, Calf, one-half or full bound. Music, Medical and Architectural Works. Flexible, one-half Cloth and Library bindings. Book-plates designed.

The Red Chancellor

A GREAT STORY

STIKEMAN & CO.,

ART BOOKBINDERS

Established 1882

55 & 57 WEST 26TH ST., N. Y.

Binding in all styles of leather, from plain to the most elaborate and special designs. Binding for private libraries a special feature. Orders for single books or in small quantities receive same attention as those in larger numbers. Large experience in extra illustrated books and first editions. Engravings &c., cleaned and inlaid.

Classes for instruction in bookbinding formed early in November next. For terms apply as above.

A. WESSELS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

ANNOUNCE FOR THE FALL SEASON

PHILIP FRENEAU, *THE POET OF THE REVOLUTION.*

BY MARY S. AUSTIN.

A History of his Life and Times. Edited by Helen Kearney Vreeland. 8vo, 300 pp. Cloth. Illus. (Ready Nov. 1.) $2.50 net.

The author has been assisted by the editor, Mrs. H. K. Vreeland, a great-granddaughter of Freneau; which fact in itself insures accuracy of statement and many interesting details.

REPORTING FOR THE NEWSPAPERS.

BY CHARLES HEMSTREET (Night Editor Associated Press).

16mo, cloth. 75 cents.

A simple and practical exposition of a reporter's work.

FRIENDSHIP. *TWO ESSAYS ON FRIENDSHIP.* By RALPH WALDO EMERSON and MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

16mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.00.

A beautiful and dainty edition of these essays, printed on Stratford deckle edge paper, with specially designed title page and end papers.

FRENCH COOKERY FOR AMERICAN HOMES.

12mo, cloth, $1.00, net.

A volume of 634 simple recipes, practical and economical.

FAIRY TALES FROM AFAR.

By SVEND GRUNDTVIG.

Translated from the Danish by Jane Malley. 12mo, cloth, decorative, with 34 illustrations, $1.50.

"Thanks to the persevering efforts of Svend Grundtvig, Denmark has now no reason to envy Norway, Sweden, or even Germany their treasures of Folk-lore. The collection is worthy of the best, and may be placed side by side with the fairy tales of Hans Andersen."—*Revue Historique.*

Send for Special Circulars and Complete Catalogue.

7 AND 9 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

BOOKS BY L. FRANK BAUM

Without doubt Mr. Baum is the leader among the present day American writers for children, and his work is unique in that it delights all readers, regardless of age. "Written for children, it makes grown-ups laugh" was said of FATHER GOOSE: HIS BOOK, but it applies to all of Mr. Baum's tales. This season we offer

Three New Books by Mr. Baum

Dot and Tot of Merryland

Illustrated by W. W. Denslow. Printed throughout in three colors on special tinted paper, cover design by DENSLOW. Quarto. Cloth.....$1.25

Mother Goose in Prose

12 full-page illustrations, and pictorial title page by Maxfield Parrish. Character cover design in colors. Quarto. Cloth.....$1.25

American Fairy Tales

24 full-page illustrations by Harry Kennedy, His Horse, and others ornamented borders and headings, drawn specially for this book, by RALPH FLETCHER SEYBOLT. 12mo. Cloth gilt top.....$0.75

OTHER BOOKS BY MR. BAUM

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. Illustrated by W. W. Denslow. Handsome cover design by Denslow. One hundred and fifty-one illustrations in colors, printed on special tinted paper. Large Quarto. Cloth.....$1.50

The Magic of Mother Goose. Rhymes by L. Frank Baum. Illustrations by Arthur Rackham. Quarto. Cloth.....$1.50

Father Goose: His Book. Illustrated by W. W. Denslow. Printed in many colors. Mixed-lettered text. Large quarto. Bound in boards.....$1.25

The Army Alphabet. Illustrations by Harry Kennedy. Printed in four colors on heavy paper. Boards.....$0.50

The Navy Alphabet. Illustrations by Harry Kennedy. Printed in four colors on heavy paper. Boards.....$0.50

GEORGE M. HILL COMPANY, [illegible] South, CHICAGO.

Ready October 7th.

WARWICK OF THE KNOBS

By JOHN URI LLOYD,

Author of "STRINGTOWN ON THE PIKE," "ETIDORHPA," etc.

Illustrated, 12mo, $1.50.

A powerful story of Kentucky during the Civil War, when the "knobs" were on the border line of the contending factions, and the people were divided in their allegiance.

20,000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION.

Northernmost Kentucky, or "the knob region," again furnishes us the scene of a powerful novel. Warwick is a great character in fiction. One by one misfortunes fall upon his home, until there rests a stain upon his name which blood alone can erase. The events that come in rapid succession to the house of Warwick involve the reader in their mazes. No longer an onlooker, he takes part in the struggles here so well depicted. The errors and the good qualities of these people become his own. His heart throbs for Mary, as tears spring to her eyes while she records her story of wrong; and when Joshua, as her avenger, starts for the North, the reader acquiesces in his cause and anxiously awaits his return. The courage of Joshua, "the coward," in that hour of trial, like a gem stands out above every other incident in this novel of tragic events. With this unexpected final touch, the dramatic chapters close, leaving the reader with old man Warwick and his Bible, and Mary and her cradle, together, in their home on the Knob. Amid the stirring scenes of the Civil War we catch a glimpse of Morgan, the great Confederate general; we see again the real Southern home; feel its love and hospitality, and breathe its atmosphere of true Southern patriotism.

THE AUTHOR.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:—

STRINGTOWN ON THE PIKE

12mo, cloth, illustrated. $1.50.

"It is as truly an epic as the 'Iliad' or the 'Odyssey,' and—*me judice*—it is not much less worthy than they, . . . a blood-stirring vitality which you want to read and ponder. Its heroes are more than one, and its truthfulness to human nature, to history, and to the time and country in which the action is laid is almost marvelous. . . . The best and wisest thing I can say to any reader of this article is, 'Read the book.'"—*George Cary Eggleston, in The Criterion.*

ETIDORHPA.

12mo, cloth, illustrated. $1.50.

"The author is a literary genius. While the book abounds in romance and adventure that tax the imagination, yet the author never for a moment loses sight of the truths of science, which he unfolds with grace and beauty. The style is simple and the theories so bold and so well executed to a finish as to charm the reader."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

At All Book Stores.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,

Publishers, 5th Avenue and 35th Street, New York City.

OCT 1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,145. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1901.—Twenty-four Pages and Magazine Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WHAT LONDON IS TALKING ABOUT

Fall Politics Begin with a Better Realization of the War.

ARMY CORPS APPOINTMENTS

Contrary to the Adopted Plan of Military Reorganization.

A Municipal Scandal—Church Congress and Coronation Service—The Kent Coalfield—Australia's Troubles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Autumn political term has begun with a flood of speechmaking, of which, however, there has been rather too much all through the long vacation. Why the annual feast of the Cutlers at Sheffield should be regarded with political significance it is hard to determine; but so it is. A good speech, therefore, by Mr. R. W. Hanbury, M. P., saying that the time had come for the Government to govern with more leaders and to lead more seems to be regarded as striking the keynote, at least by Mr. Hanbury's political friends. It was also at this same banquet that the Lord Chancellor explained that there was no war in South Africa—only a sort of warfare.

That there is a war, which grows more instead of less formidable, however, Englishmen of all parties are beginning to believe, and to-day's Spectator notes a feeling of dissatisfaction spreading, and is glad to see that the nation is growing indignant. Still, The Spectator is optimistic enough to believe that the recent Boer outburst is only a "last flicker up," an opinion which is scarcely borne out by such facts as one may glean from the South African dispatches.

***

THE CABINET CRITICISED.

What has caused the most anger here this week is the announcement of the appointment by the War Office of the Duke of Connaught, Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, and Gen. Buller to the command of three army corps, when not one of the three is expected to lead a force in the field. The Duke of Connaught is only a General because he is of royal blood; Gen. Buller failed dismally in South Africa, and, while there is no disposition to criticise him harshly, he is not wanted in command, while Sir Evelyn is a deaf country squire, nearly sixty-four years old. The Right. Hon. Mr. Brodrick's recent assertion that no General should hereafter be appointed to a command in peace who was unfit to command in war seems to have meant nothing more than War Office utterances usually mean. There is a disposition generally to blame the wretched mismanagement of this branch of the Government, but the idea also prevails that the Cabinet, as a whole, takes its duties too lightly and that its members are passing too much of their time on the moors and golf links when there is statesmen's work to do in Whitehall and Pall Mall. In justice to Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, however, one may say that he is in town most of the time trying his best to control the unwieldy and antiquated machinery in his charge, while the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, certainly does not neglect his duty. But far more important to the public view is a speedy termination of the war by the employment of vigorous measures than the parleying of politicians over party matters.

Mr. Asquith's idea that the time has come for the Liberal Party to throw off the yoke of the Irish Nationalists would seem wiser if ever the present Liberal organization developed any semblance of strength in Parliament unaided by the Irish. As for securing a majority of Liberals without the Irish, at present, that is simply ridiculous. But if the people are angry with the Government for dawdling and for too much heeding the sentimentalists, they are simply disgusted with the Liberals, who lack a definite policy, or harmony on any one subject.

***

A STREET PAVING SCANDAL.

Americans are not expected to take a great interest in the newly developed street-paving scandal involving the City Council of Westminster, which controls a large and important part of the British metropolis. One does not need to go into the relative merits of Australian jarrah and the karri woods, of South American, red gum, creosotel yellow deal, and other woods, each claimed to be the best for paving purposes. It seems to the unprejudiced that each has merits, while much is depending upon the stability of the concrete foundation. The main fact is the deliberate charges against the Council of the unfair and seemingly dishonest awarding of contracts, with a suspicion of winking at the bad work of construction. The ratepayers have formed a committee, which is working now with the zeal and energy of the taxpayers' unions in American towns to ferret out the facts of the contracts.

The matter is of interest to the United States chiefly because of showing that the same problems of municipal government strongly evident in our country are developing here—perhaps one should say "redeveloping," as Lord Rosebery, in his speech on the subject alluded to last week, spoke of the time when municipal corruption was common in the United Kingdom and of the improvement in later years; but he feared that the bacillus of municipal corruption was active again. Moreover, Lord Rosebery's opinion was that aristocracy in municipal office is no safeguard, as it used to be thought, and this idea is supported by the Westminster case, the Duke of Norfolk being—nominally, at any rate—the head of the Council.

***

LEADERS OF ANGLICAN CHURCH.

It is not new that the Church congress lacks any important result. The week at Brighton has been full of talk, and some of it to the point; but nothing of great practical value to benefit the Church or nation ever comes out of these annual meetings. For churchmen the week is between a holiday and the beginning of the active Church work of the year. The discussions hinted at many things, from a reform of the Book of Common Prayer to an increase of the influence of the Church in the practical affairs of life. The meetings have led to some sort of a moderately polite newspaper discussion of the comparative standing and ability of the present leaders of the Establishment, which was unprofitable and not to the purpose, creating, as it did, the small men of this day. It must be admitted that the Church was as well off, if not in a better state, in the days of men like Creighton, Stubbs, and Westcott, who are sadly missed.

Few of the discussions of the congress would interest Americans, although the deliberate assertion of the Bishop of Calcutta that Rudyard Kipling's writings had spread abroad a totally wrong view of Europeans in India, who, the Bishop declared, were no worse than they are at home, may be somewhat of a surprise to people who are unaware that they had derived any definite idea of Europeans in India from Mr. Kipling.

Scotch churchmen are doing more in these days to excite the interest of outsiders. Presbyteries are passing resolutions protesting against the employment of any ritualistic practices in the ceremony of the coronation next June. This, too, will be an important subject of discussion at the Aberdeen Congress, which begins next Tuesday. This is the second annual congress of the Scottish Church, and it will have other important things to deal with, including the liquor question, one of the most vital and important at this hour to both Scotland and England. It is understood that the Archbishop of Canterbury will follow the form of services for the coronation which will pay heed to the prejudices of antiritualists and low churchmen.

***

COAL TRADE OUTLOOK.

There is no doubt that a new coal field of great value is being opened up in Kent, near Dover. Its effect upon commerce will be deferred till a new colliery shall be built over the seams discovered, eight in number, and all workable and yielding a coal of good quality.

German competition with British collieries has developed lately, partly, as some say, because of the new British export tax, but more likely because of the growing commercial intelligence and harmony among the German coal traders. Still, in the Danish contract for this year's railroad supply the German collieries secure only one-quarter, while the British fill the rest of the contract, and there is no danger of the British coal trade facing starvation, although the spirit of the pessimist, which is now uppermost here, greatly exaggerates the situation. The discovery of a new supply of coal on the shore of the Channel, with seams running, some experts believe, southward under the water, is a notable incident in industrial development.

***

LABOR PROBLEM IN AUSTRALIA.

The internal troubles of Australia are beginning to interest the Western world for the first time since the formation of the Commonwealth and its General Parliament. It is strange that in a comparatively new and vast country the labor question should be such a paramount issue. The problem with which the Commonwealth Ministry is now contending is the demand of the white laborer for laws made only to protect him, but, as seven-eighths of the British subjects in all Britain's colonies are black, the problem demands the ablest statesmanship to grapple with it. The party demanding a "white Australia" is very strong and hard to deal with. The other puzzle for the Ministry is their new tariff, which must satisfy alike the free traders and protectionists in the different parts of the vast Commonwealth, and produce sufficient revenue as well. It is just possible that the present Government may be beaten in this fight which is now on.

E. A. DITHMAR.

VETERINARY SURGEONS SCARCE

Government Finds Trouble in Getting Enough of Them to Work for the Agricultural Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Chief Examiner A. R. Serven of the Civil Service Commission said to-day that never before in the history of the Government had there been such a demand for good veterinary surgeons as at present.

"Since the Spanish-American and Boer wars," he continued, "it has been exceedingly difficult to get veterinarians qualified to do the work of food and animal inspection for the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Agricultural Department.

"There are two pricipal reasons why the supply of veterinarians is not equal to the demand. First, the increased demand for horses for war purposes. This demand has increased the private practice of competent veterinarians, who consequently do not care to enter the Government service. Great Britain, which has been a purchaser of many American horses for use in the Transvaal, has employed the largest number of these veterinarians to see that the horses purchased were sound. The second factor is the great increase in the demands for meats for export purposes. Both the live animals must be examined before being killed, and the canned meat before shipment. This keeps hundreds of veterinarians busy.

Take the Day Line en route to Buffalo; the Hudson is at the height of its beauty. Music.—Adv.

ROBERT E. BURKE OF CHICAGO INDICTED

Well-Known Politician Accused of Embezzling City Funds.

He Is Oil Inspector—Said to Have Stolen $23,000—Efforts to Head Off Legal Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Robert E. Burke, city Oil Inspector, Secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee, and a factor in National politics, was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day for embezzlement as a public officer.

The specific charges against him are that as Oil Inspector he has failed to turn into the city Treasury during 1900 and 1901 more than $23,000 paid him in fees by the Standard Oil Company. Further discrepancies, it is said, have been found in connection with inspection fees paid by the smaller and independent companies.

For the offense alleged in the two indictments, one being returned on the accounts of each of the two years, the penalty prescribed is imprisonment for a period ranging from one to fourteen years.

"Bob" Burke was indicted on statements made by officials of the Standard Oil Company. Every effort was made to head off the findings. To this end he turned into the city treasury during the afternoon $5,000 to offset the sums alleged to have been embezzled. His friends stated that the $30,000 was paid in to offset any "mistake" in the books.

City Treasurer Charles F. Gunther appeared before the Grand Jury late in the afternoon, and produced receipts showing that Burke had made this hurried payment to the city office of Chicago. He was accompanied by City Controller Lawrence E. McGann.

George W. Stahl, Treasurer of the Standadr Oil Company, was the man who produced the company's statement of fee payments which caught Burke. This statement was asked for on Thursday morning, when Mr. Stahl suddenly was called as a witness, but protested ignorance as to the actual volume of the company's local business and the sums paid Burke and his force of Inspectors for inspection services.

Word was sent to Mr. Stahl yesterday morning that he must appear or suffer for contempt of court. He brought the books of the company in. He faced a fire of questions from the jurymen.

The result was Burke's indictment for embezzlement as a public officer. These books of the company showed that for the year 1900, $14,000 paid to Burke for inspection fees had, as compared with the city accounts, never been turned into the Treasury of the City of Chicago.

During the months which have elapsed in the present year, $9,000 had been paid to Robert E. Burke by the Standard Oil Company, which had not been accounted for to the City Controller or the City Treasurer. There was a total deficiency of $23,000.

Immediately two indictments were voted, one charge being made for the discrepancies shown for each year. Burke was not arrested to-night, and could not be found at his home. There will be no difficulty about his arrest to-morrow or Monday, however, as he will surrender himself with his bondsmen.

Burke is Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, and is one of the leading Democratic politicians in Chicago. He has held the office of Oil Inspector ever since Carter Harrison has been Mayor, and is regarded as the closest political friend of Mayor Harrison.

A BLOW TO MENTAL SCIENCE.

Post Office Will Hold All Mail of a Florida Healer, Under the Fraud Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A severe blow has been struck at mental science and faith healing by the decision to-day of the Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, George A. C. Christiancy, in the case of Mrs. Helen Post. He has decided that the Postmaster at Seabreeze, Fla., shall hold up all mail addressed to Mrs. Helen Wilmans or Helen Wilmans under the fraud order.

"Helen Wilmans" is the name under which Mrs. Post does business as a mental healer. She is one of the most famous "mental healers" in the United States, and practically is with her husband, Col. C. C. Post, and her son-in-law, C. F. Burgman, the founder of Seabreeze.

It is said that the earnings of the Posts and Burgman in Seabreeze amounted to $2,000 a month. She claims power to heal any disease or affliction, including poverty, by a method of concentrating her thought on the patient taking the treatment, and for such service she solicited remittances of $3 a week or $10 a month.

The Posts formerly came from Boston, where Miss Wilmans (her maiden name) was well known as a mental healer. Subsequently they went to Atlanta, where they practiced successfully and then came to Florida and started the town of Seabreeze.

At the time the Federal Government began to take an interest in their affairs, they had a flourishing community of mental scientists at Sea Breeze. They have been there since 1893. Sea Breeze has a population of 600, and has 200 cottages. It is styled "The Home Temple of Mental Science." There are branch temples in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Chicago, St. Paul, and Cleveland. A college on mental science is being built at Sea Breeze, and a convention hall and bridge are under way. The bridge is to cost $10,000, and the convention hall $8,000. Col. Post has spent about $150,000 on the municipality. He is the Mayor, and Burgman is one of the town officials.

Seabreeze's other name is "City Beautiful." Burgman values its property at $1,000,000. He is the business manager and Post the financial magnate. Neither of them professes to be a mental healer, but Mrs. Post does, and she also conducts the publications of the town. One of them is Freedom, a sixteen-page weekly, with a circulation said to amount to 10,000. The other is The Breeze, a local weekly. The office is well equipped. Mrs. Post is the author of "A Blossom of the Century," "A Search for Freedom," "The Conquest of Poverty," and "The Conquest of Death."

The Posts had planned to have their convention hall finished in time for the National Convention of Mental Healers by Thanksgiving. They were arrested on Aug. 23 by Post Office Inspector Fred D. Peer. The hearing in their case has been prolonged, and many prominent Floridians have been present, including Gov. Jennings.

During the progress of the hearing Mr. Christiancy received a number of letters from persons claiming to be healers, who wrote that they were sending "thoughts of justice." He was not influenced by them in his decision, however.

Mrs. Post is National President of an association of mental healers, and Burgman is National Secretary.

VIGNAUD'S BOOK ON COLUMBUS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—It seems to be the object of Vignaud's book concerning Columbus to create a sensation in Paris, and not so much to prove a new theory as to explode an old idea. The whole story of the relation of Columbus's voyage to the letter and map reputed to have been made by the Florentine astronomer, Toscanelli, in 1474, is what Vignaud aims at. He tries to prove that Columbus communicated to Toscanelli the documents attributed to Toscanelli, which were intended to veil the real origin of Columbus's design.

Take a little more time and stop over to see the Pan-American Exposition on your way west. The New York Central and West Shore have a train every hour, low rates, quick time.—Adv.

PRESIDENT FAURE AGAIN.

The Egyptian Question Which He Feared Crops Up To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—President Faure is not a very admirable figure, and, as has been said, respect for his character is badly increased by the revelations made by a writer who signs himself "Saint-Iméor," which Ollendorf has now brought out in book form in Paris. A certain keenness of observation and readiness of wit give the volume an interest, but it is strange that a writer pretending to have had such intimacy with M. Faure should permit himself to ramble in the preface over the long-exploded yarn that the President died from poison. His death was undoubtedly due to natural causes, and the tales of drugged wine and a poisoned cigar are solely imagined by clever boulevardiers.

The tale told by this writer about the last interview of the Prince of Monaco with M. Faure shortly before the latter's death throws no new light on the subject. The one thing in M. Faure's favor is the general clearness of his ideas, except, perhaps, where his own ambition had exaggerated the idea of his own relative importance. He had none of the rabid Anglophobia sentiments of so many of his countrymen, and saw no bone of contention between England and France, except possibly in Egypt.

The Egyptian question, now that a lull has come to European affairs, seems cropping up again. Evidently the jealousy of England's foothold there does not abate, while one Continental journal goes so far as to say that England purposely stirs up trouble elsewhere in order to keep the European mind as much as possible off Egypt.

THE FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS.

Protestant Europe Wastes Small Sympathy on the Exiles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—With a strange pathos, nearly half the monks and nuns of France are voluntarily going into exile rather than obey a law which puts them in a position of acknowledging a higher power than the Church. Small sympathy seems to be wasted, on the exiles, however, either in France or in Protestant Europe. The belief that Rome is always reaching out for temporal power all over Europe and that the various orders are its most facile instruments, is very general.

For years France has suffered much from the publications of these various brotherhoods, and the action of the State is not regarded as a blow at the Catholic religion.

EUROPE'S CHANGE OF FEELING.

Mr. Schiff Says that There Is Now Admiration for America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Jacob H. Schiff, a prominent New York banker, who has been in Europe in search of health and pleasure for the last two months, sails for home with his family next Wednesday. Mr. Schiff has been this week in London and Newmarket.

He said to-day that he had been strongly impressed in his travels on the Continent by the changed feeling toward the United States everywhere. To an old traveler this new development of European opinion is particularly striking. Jealousy and distrust have given place to a genuine admiration for the young Nation which has gained such great triumphs by fair means.

THEATRICAL NEWS IN LONDON.

Winfred Emery Seriously Ill—Zola's "La Terre" to be Produced in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Winfred Emery, (Mrs. Cyril Maude,) well remembered in North America, is reported to be seriously ill, and has been compelled to retire from the stage for a time.

It is good news that Haddon Chambers, in his new play for Wyndham, intends to return to the natural and charming manner of "The Tyranny of Tears."

Yet another of Maurice Hewlett's tales, "Ippolita of the Hills," in his "Little Novels of Italy," has been dramatized. Dorothea Baird is to play the title rôle.

The partnership of Charles Wyndham and Arthur Bouchier at the Criterion Theatre terminates at the end of this year, and the house reverts to Wyndham. Bouchier will devote all his time to the Garrick Theatre, where, after the run of Pinero's "Iris," which is now drawing crowds, he will produce "My Lady Virtue," by Henry Esmond.

The first plays of the new Autumn crop in Paris seem dull and as dirty as usual. "Les Maugars," at the Odéon, is not open to this charge, but is a bourgeois "Romeo and Juliet" lacking inspiration and vitality.

A dramatization of Zola's "La Terre" will soon be produced at the Théâtre Antoine.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The only novelty in the amusement world this week has been the appearance of Sousa's Band in London. There is no doubt that he captured the enormous audience in Royal Albert Hall yesterday evening, and that his novel methods created the greatest interest and approval. Increasing interest is shown in to-day's concerts, but while no tickets are on sale there will be many unoccupied stalls and boxes, as was the case yesterday evening. A majority of the boxes and a large number of the stalls were sold outright when Albert Hall was built, and as many of the owners are out of town, these are not occupied.

Most of the musical critics are loud in Sousa's praise, but others do not take kindly to this fresh American invasion. The Daily Telegraph says:

"Nothing they did persuades us to regard Sousa and his band as a revelation. Their playing was brilliant, precise, and emphatic, and sometimes a little too emphatic. Certainly, our military conductors have not cultivated that wealth of gesture with which the American visitor accompanies his own lively compositions. But, nevertheless, they have done well in their modest way, and if they have missed some acrostic opportunities, they have given us instead purity of tone and beauty of expression."

LARGE DONATIONS FOR MISS STONE'S RANSOM

Kidnapped Missionary's Family Among the Contributors.

The President Instructs the Department of State to Spare No Efforts—Bulgaria Denies Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—In the first fifteen minutes after Kidder, Peabody & Co. opened their doors to-day $3,000 was subscribed for the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the Boston missionary who is a captive in the hands of Bulgarian brigands.

During the morning subscriptions came in so rapidly that at the close of business the total was between $18,000 and $19,000. Kidder, Peabody & Co. themselves gave $1,000 during the morning in addition to offering their services as trustees.

Charles A. Stone, a brother of the captive, gave $5,000 and his wife $5,000 more. Mr. Stone of Hayden, Stone & Co., another brother, presented $2,000.

At the close of the day's subscriptions it was announced that the time limit is Tuesday, Oct. 8. It had been understood as Oct. 7, noon, and the extension of time has given an extension of hope to Miss Stone's friends.

The Rev. Charles C. Creegan of the American Board of Foreign Missions, representing that board in this city, when seen at his home, in Brooklyn, last night, said that he had received no dispatches, orders, or communications from Boston regarding the collection of funds for the ransom of Miss Stone by special collections in the churches to-day. Consequently, he had not seen any of the ministers of the New York or Brooklyn churches regarding such a plan.

If any collections would be made it would be due to an entirely spontaneous effort on the part of the churches. Mr. Creegan expressed the hope that the amount asked for would be secured. He said that a former missionary in Turkey, now in this country, had stated that he thought the brigands would carry out their threat of murdering Miss Stone if the money were not forthcoming.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—All the machinery of the Department of State is now at work to save from death or prolonged captivity Miss Helen H. Stone, the missionary who was kidnapped in Turkey. The President himself has become actively interested in the matter.

To-day Dr. Samuel H. Capen, President of the American Board of Missions, and Dr. Judson Smith, the Foreign Secretary of the board, arrived in Washington from Boston and went directly to the State Department. After an hour's conference with Acting Secretary Adee and Solicitor Penfield they were escorted to the White House. President Roosevelt gave close attention to their statement.

Although the Department of State already had taken up the matter President Roosevelt laid fresh injunctions upon Mr. Adee to spare no effort to accomplish the purpose he had in view of releasing Miss Stone. The clergymen were highly gratified at the earnestness exhibited by the President and the State Department officials.

Owing to the peculiar conditions of this case none of the parties to to-day's conference was at liberty to make a statement for publication respecting the measures to be adopted. It is gathered that whatever may be done in the future in a punitive way Miss Stone must be ransomed to begin with. Probably the ransom money must come from the Mission Board or from private contributions, for the State Department has no funds which may be used to pay the ransom.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 5.—A semi-official denial was issued to-day of the statement that the kidnappers of the American missionary, Miss Helen H. Stone, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, are in Bulgaria.

The note issued by the authorities declares that troops and police who have actively searched the frontier for ten days have not found any trace of the brigands, who demand that Miss Stone's ransom shall be paid in Turkey.

MR. PLATT TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Will Dine at the White House—Patronage May Be Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Senator T. C. Platt will come to Washington to-morrow, reaching this city about 4 o'clock. He will dine with the President, and it is probable that after dinner there will be some discussion of public affairs, including consideration of some of the Federal offices in New York, the occupants of which are holding over or expecting to be reappointed when their terms have expired.

It is not believed that Collector Bidwell's case will be referred to with any purpose of hinting at a failure to send his nomination to the Senate. In the cases of other offices and officers, the President is not likely to take any hasty action.

THE PRESIDENT COMMENDED.

His Reciprocity Policy Praised by Representative of Manufacturers' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Secretary E. P. Wilson of the National Association of Manufacturers is gratified at President Roosevelt's declaration that his policy will be on the lines of closer trade relations and reciprocal treaties with foreign countries. This organization is now making its supreme effort to bring about that end, particularly in regard to Russia, whose retaliatory measures against American products, taken because of the high sugar duties, are bound to restrict American trade. Mr. Wilson said to-day:

"President Roosevelt's policy favoring reciprocal treaties and close trade relations cannot fail to be beneficial to our trade. Such a policy means business conducted on a fair, broad commercial basis—a basis that we can afford to trade on. It is reasonable to anticipate that our trade will be injured by Russian retaliatory measures."

Election Law Violators Convicted.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—So overwhelming was the evidence against Arthur W. Joslyn and Herbert R. Averill, who were before Judge Bolster to-day, charged with unlawfully marking ballots and inducing persons to vote illegally at the recent Republican caucus, that their counsel offered no witnesses for their defense. Judge Bolster sentenced Averill to one and a half years in the House of Correction and Joslyn to one year in the same institution. Both appealed and furnished bonds.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington.
Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Fridays, October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 429, 434, 1,163, and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

TO RUN 150 MILES AN HOUR.

Germany to Attempt High Speed on Military Road with Train Hauled by Trolley Motor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following interesting report from Frank H. Mason, American Consul at Berlin, has been received by the State Department:

"The preparations for the high-speed electrical traction tests on the military line between Berlin and Zossen are now practically complete, and it is expected that the trials will begin about the middle of September. As the time approaches both popular and scientific attention becomes more closely centred upon these experiments, the result of which will have such an important meaning, not only for Germany, but for all civilized countries, and among these probably first of all the United States. If an electric motor car, taking its current from overhead wires and running upon an ordinary standard gauge railway track, can carry with safety fifty or sixty passengers at a speed of from 90 to 150 miles an hour, then it is evident that the first ten years of the twentieth century will see the means of travel between populous cities and districts in America and Europe practically revolutionized.

"The scene of the experiments is a stretch 23 kilometers (14.29 miles) in length from Marienfelde to Zossen, on the military railway line which runs southward from Berlin to the place last named. Along this line have been set at intervals of 100 feet stout poles 20 feet in height, at the top of which is set in a vertical position and fastened by bolts a bow or arch of angle iron 10 feet in length, the chord of which supports the three brackets for insulators from which the three lines of conductors are hung. The conductors are ordinary copper wires about three-eighths of an inch in thickness, so hung that the trolley can make full contact from beneath.

"The measure of speed to be attempted is 200 to 220 kilometers (124 to 136 miles, approximately) per hour, and the electrical apparatus must be sufficiently strong and heavy so that a run of 250 kilometers (155 miles) can be made at extreme speed without danger of overheating.

"The cars are 22 meters (72.18 feet) in length and weigh 90.5 metric tons, of which 48 tons comprise the body and running gear (viz., two six-wheeled spindle trucks of the American type) and 42.5 tons are made up by the motors, transformers, and other details of the electrical equipment. Each car is designed to accommodate fifty passengers, who with the driver and conductor will add about four tons to the aggregate weight of the carriage."

THIRTY-FIVE HOUNDS BITTEN BY MAD DOG.

Rabies Compels the Killing of the Entire Pack of the West Chester Hunt—True Case of Hydrophobia.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 5.—One of the finest hounds of the West Chester Hunt developed hydrophobia this forenoon, and bit every dog in the kennel. There are thirty-five hounds in the pack, and a general slaughter by the hunters is in progress this afternoon. It being thought that every one of the valuable animals will have to be killed. It is supposed that the animal which caused the trouble was seized by the malady some time during last night.

The pack is one of the most valuable packs of domestic hounds in this section of the State, and the occurrence will greatly mar the sport during the approaching season. The hound which caused the trouble to-day was bitten by another one a couple of weeks ago, as were many other dogs about town. It is probable that a general order to muzzle dogs will be issued by the authorities.

An examination by prominent physicians had shown that the first dog had been suffering with a true case of rabies.

CHILD LABOR LAW EVADED.

Age Stated in Affidavits of Parents Unlike That Given at School.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—In the annual report of Superintendent Bodine of the Compulsory Education Department, filed to-day with the Board of Education, attention is drawn to the fact that many children of the fifth and sixth grades leave school to go to work in stores and factories, their parents filing affidavits that the children are fourteen years of age or over, in order to comply with the labor law. The age records previously given at the school conflict with the age subsequently sworn to by parents to obtain employment for their children.

Superintendent Bodine declares that he believes the affidavit system is a farce, and that some parents and Notaries Public are not conscientious. It is announced that the department will co-operate this year with the State Factory Inspector in suppression of this evil, which is called a menace to school attendance.

In substance the report shows that 18,799 children were placed in school by truant officers. Of these 12,934 were non-attendants.

FOUR OLD INDIANIANS.

Combined Ages of Two Brothers and Their Wives, 335 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MILAN, Ind., Oct. 5.—Archibald and David Sutton, brothers, and highly respected citizens, living three miles southwest of this city, present two very remarkable instances of longevity in marriage. Archibald Sutton was born in Ohio May 1, 1815, and his wife on July 28, 1816. They were united in marriage Nov. 24, 1836, nearly sixty-five years ago. David Sutton was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, Feb. 14, 1818, and his wife was born May 7, 1822. They were united in marriage on Nov. 5, 1840, now lacking but a few days of sixty-one years.

They have twenty-two great-grandchildren living. The brothers moved to this (Ripley) county in 1819, when it was but a dense wilderness. They are total abstainers, and have never used tobacco in any form, nor have they and their wives used tea or coffee for over fifty years.

MINISTER KILLS A MAN.

Shoots Husband Who Made Threats Against His Life.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 5.—A tragedy was enacted here to-day at a time when the streets were crowded with people. John C. Brown was shot by the Rev. Joseph McCammish, dying forty minutes later. The two men had been bitter enemies for nearly a year, owing to Brown resenting the attentions of the minister to his wife. During the early morning hours Brown told several citizens that he would kill McCammish before sundown. The word reached the minister and he armed himself.

McCammish had gone into a store to transact some business, and, Brown seeing the man, went to him with an open knife in his hand. He opened a quarrel and raised his hand to strike McCammish, when the latter drew his revolver and fired, the ball passing through Brown's lung. Brown leaves a wife and one child. McCammish is a minister of the Seventh Day Adventist faith, and is a respected citizen. He has a wife and two children and possesses considerable property. The Coroner's verdict will not be rendered until morning.

Laurel House, Lakewood, New Jersey.—NOW OPEN.—Convenient and pleasant resort. 85 minutes from New York, Liberty Street Ferry.—Adv.

OVATION TO MR. LOW AT COOPER UNION

Stirring Ratification Meeting of the Citizens' Organization.

Crokerism Arraigned by the Fusionist Candidate for Mayor—Mr. Shepard Criticised by All Speakers—Justice Jerome Cheered.

The Citizens' Union ratification meeting last night at Cooper Union, which was addressed by Seth Low and other candidates on the fusion ticket, gave augury, both in attendance and enthusiasm, of an exciting campaign. It was the first big meeting of the present campaign held by either party, and Cooper Union was crowded to overflowing.

The deep interest felt in the issues upon which the present contest is to be waged was manifested by the fact that long before the time set for the opening of the doors of the hall large crowds had gathered at the entrances. When the doors were opened at 7:30 it did not take three minutes for the crowd to fill every seat in the hall. The masses of people surged through the doors like a flood let loose, and those fortunate enough to get in among the first ran down the aisles for the best places. The audience was fairly representative of all classes of society in New York. Prominent business men sat side by side with men who were evidently used to hard labor. There were quite a number of women in the audience, and a few occupied seats on the platform.

A band entertained the crowd with stirring airs until the arrival of the speakers of the evening. Mr. Low arrived promptly at 8 o'clock. He was preceded on the platform by R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Citizens' Union, to whom a cordial reception was given. When the crowd caught sight of Mr. Low it broke forth into a wild outburst of enthusiasm. Half the audience rose to its feet and gave emphasis to the cheering by waving arms, hats, and handkerchiefs. The band played "Hail to the Chief." It was nearly a minute before the cheering began to die down, and then some one proposed "Three cheers for Seth Low!" and they were given with heartiness.

"Then came the inevitable question, "What's the matter with Seth Low?" followed by the spontaneous and general assurance, "He's all right."

The remarkable note of the meeting was the manner in which all of the speakers, including Mr. Low, referred to Edward M. Shepard, the Tammany candidate. Mr. Shepard's honesty was indorsed without qualification or reservation, his personal sincerity was conceded, but the attitude in which he has placed himself before the community by becoming the standard bearer of the organization which in the past he has so vigorously denounced, was made the subject of sarcasm and scorn. Mr. Low spoke of Mr. Shepard as his friend, and the whole tone of his utterance was indicative of a feeling that was more that of personal regret than of political concern for the step which Mr. Shepard had taken.

William Travers Jerome, the candidate of the Fusionists for District Attorney, was one of the star attractions of the meeting. Immediately after Mr. Low had finished his address there were calls for him from all over the hall. He had not then arrived. Mr. Cutting quieted the crowd by promising that as soon as Justice Jerome came he would be introduced to them.

When he was introduced he received a great ovation. The enthusiasm continued throughout his speech. He had something to tell the crowd which it gave them delight to hear. He gave them the inside history of his raids, and paid his respects to the Tammany Committee of Five in a vigorous manner. The only uncertain note which Judge Jerome struck during his address was when he declared in favor of the saloons being allowed to keep open on Sunday after church hours. This declaration was enthusiastically applauded by a large part of the audience, but it was noted that many who had joined in the applause which other parts of Justice Jerome's speech evoked were not only silent when he made this announcement, but showed plainly by their countenances that they were not at all pleased with it.

When the last speaker had finished there was a rush to the platform to shake hands with Mr. Low. For a quarter of an hour or more he was the centre of an enthusiastic crowd.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.

Addresses by Messrs. Low, Wetmore, Grout, Cantor, Jerome, and O'Brien.

The meeting was called to order by George Haven Putnam, who, when the ovation to Mr. Low had spent itself, walked to the speaker's table and said:

"I will ask the citizens of New York to come to order in order that we may introduce order into the Government of New York."

Mr. Putnam then introduced to the audience R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Citizens' Union, and as the permanent Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Cutting made a short address. He said in part:

"We are commencing another struggle for the privilege of managing our own affairs and our own Government, and the first step is to get rid and get out of the way for the time being of the boss and the unseen powers of whom this boss is the worthy agent. The Citizens' Union is battling for a great deal more than that—to set for itself an ideal which exalts fraternal love above the eternal idea of citizenship.

"It is a good thing to lower the tax rate, but not at the cost of denying to our children the privileges of education. It is a good thing to reduce the annual budget, but not at such a cost as was experienced in Brooklyn several years ago, when they attempted to economize on street cleaning by employing a contractor who worked his men twelve hours of the twenty-four at $1.25 a day.

"The Citizens' Union does not stand for any reckless expenditure of the city's resources, but it does demand that the millions that can be saved must be saved by the proper administration of the city's affairs. The millions that should be received when the city gets its earnings from property should not be absorbed by a mere effort to reduce the tax rate, but should be expended for the proper care of our children. While we do not demand any reckless extravagances, yet the Citizens' Union will not have it that the greatness of the city can be measured by the narrowness of its expenditures."

Mr. Cutting introduced Mr. Low, who, as he stepped forward, was greeted with another hearty outburst of applause.

MR. LOW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Low's speech was as follows:

"We are met to-night under inspiring auspices to begin our struggle for the redemption of the city from those who have given to it a rule that has disgraced it. The fight for good government that has to be made this year is in its essence the same fight and on the same principles which the Citizens' Union contended for four years ago. But it is matter of congratulation most profound to every one who is interested in rescuing the city from the control of Tammany Hall under its present leadership that the lines have been laid down this year in such a way as not only to unite the anti-Tammany elements that four years ago were unhappily divided, but also to bring to the support of the common cause new and powerful allies. [Applause.]

"The popular name for the vital issue of this campaign is Crokerism. [Hisses and

applause.] Inasmuch as Mr. Croker embodies this issue in his own person, and from the nature of the case as its most complete though not by any means its only exponent, it is inevitable that I shall have many occasions to refer to him during the progress of this campaign. Therefore I want to say at the very outset, and once for all, that with Mr. Croker in his private capacity I have no quarrel. I do not even quarrel with his private preference for a life in England over life in New York. [Laughter and applause.] If he wants to live there as a private man he has a perfect right to do so. [A voice: "And he ought to stay there." Applause.]

"It does indeed strike me as a curious preference on the part of an American citizen of Irish birth. [Laughter and applause.] But in that aspect of the question the utmost that I shall suffer myself to say about the matter is to repeat what the Irish woman at Queenstown said to a gentleman who declined to purchase some of her Irish lace. 'The Lord have mercy on your taste, Sir.' [Laughter and applause.]

"But Crokerism, as distinguished from Mr Croker in his private capacity, has to do with his practical relations to the United States, and especially to the City of New York, and that is a very different matter and perfectly germain in this campaign.

"Now the anti-Tammany indictment against Crokerism consists of two points. The first one is that as head of Tammany Hall, by his own confession the most influential man in it, he claims the right, and has exercised it, of staying abroad a large part of the year; while abroad shaping the policy of the organization, and with it controlling the government of the City of New York, and of returning just before each campaign, laying his hands upon the machinery of nomination, saying who shall be nominated and who shall not, and conducting our political contest for us just as though three millions of people could not attend to their own political affairs." [Applause, and a voice, "Right you are; why don't he stay there?"]

"This very year he has said to Mr. Coler: 'You shall not have the Tammany nomination.' He has said to Mr. Shepard: 'You may have it.'" [A voice: "What's the difference?" Great applause.]

FIRST COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT.

"Now, gentlemen, that is not a tale from an Arabian Nightsdream, though it is marvelous enough to be so. On the contrary, it is a moderate statement of the actual government of the City of New York at the present time. And that is the first indictment, the first count in the indictment against Crokerism.

"Do you suppose that the men who fought at Lexington and at Concord Bridge and who fired the shot heard around the world imagined that they were making way for a government of the City of New York like that? [Shouts of "No! No!" from different parts of the hall.] Do you imagine that Thomas Jefferson, when he penned that immortal Declaration of Independence to govern the American Colonies, imagined for one moment that the people who claimed to be his disciples would not only tolerate but support an organization that suffered itself to be controlled like that? Not for one moment. One would rather think that there is not a worm within the boundaries of Greater New York that would not be willing to turn and fight against such a parody of civil government as that.

"Now, the second count in the indictment against Crokerism is this: Mr. Croker himself is my authority for the statement that he is in politics for his own pocket all the time. The fair inference from that statement is that he has been able to make use of his political influence so successfully in amassing a fortune that he has got his great wealth in a few years by that source. Another fair inference from it is that he determines his political action in every emergency from that sole consideration, for I ask you to notice how definite and complete his statement was, that he was in politics for his own pocket, not now and then, not here and there, but all the time. We have therefore a perfect key to his action in every political emergency.

"Now, the thing that concerns the City of New York in that aspect of Crokerism is the kind of government that inevitably flows from it. Nobody has given a more concise, a more accurate, nor a more complete picture of what it means than Mr. Coler in his article on commercialism in politics. This is what he said: 'With an unscrupulous and corrupt political party in absolute control of every department of government in the City of New York, every inhabitant, from the millionaire banker to the penniless newsboy, can be forced to recognize the power of commercialism in politics.' [Applause.] And in a speech at Chatham, N. Y.: 'We of the city have suffered the evils of corrupt politics.'

"During the campaign it shall be my effort to illustrate that proposition to the best of my ability. At the present time all that I aim to do is to define what Crokerism is. I must stop long enough to give this other sideview of the case. I want to make it clear that when the head of the organization that controls the City Government is in politics for his own pocket all the time, that spirit not only does go all the way down, but that it must go all the way down. [Applause.]

"My attention was attracted this morning by an interview with Mr. Foley, who has just become the district leader of the Second District of this city. Mr. Foley, a reporter, said—I read from THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning:

"'The vote of the Second is well known. What can Divver deliver? He tried to get a committee of one hundred and only got ten. Where did Divver'—now this is the point—'where did Divver get all his money from? Tammany domination, through being a member of Tammany Hall. The most ungrateful man God ever put on earth. [Laughter.] This shows it—ungrateful, a quitter, a runaway in 1894, and the people of his district rebuked him at the first opportunity afforded them at the next primary election. I think that covers the ground.'

ALL IN IT FOR THEIR POCKETS.

"Now, what I want you to notice of that interview is that it never occurs to Mr. Foley, the leader of the Second District for Tammany Hall, that he is in politics, or that Mr. Divver was in politics, or that the other leader is in politics for any other purpose than precisely the purpose for which Mr. Croker has said—for his own pocket all the time. And the charge against Mr. Divver is that, having made money out of politics by his connection with Tammany Hall, he should turn against it. So that you see that Crokerism in this aspect of it means, not simply that Mr. Croker is in politics for his own pocket all the time, but that the whole organization and every political leader is in it for their pockets all the time. [Applause.]

"That, then, in a word, is the anti-Tammany indictment of Crokerism. It means absentee government, government for private gain, and I propose to stick to that issue throughout this campaign like one of Mr. Croker's own bulldogs. [Laughter and applause.] I shall do this even though in doing it I shake off from in front of Mr. Croker's face the musk which he has placed there, which I regret to see bears the visage of my own friend, Mr. Shepard. [Hisses.]

"Now, what ought I to say to Mr. Shepard as a candidate of Tammany Hall after these four years upon a platform which betrays no consciousness that there is anything in the whole four years of which the organization is ashamed? What ought I to say in such circumstances as those? Well, nothing certainly in malice. Nothing, I hope, that even friendship would call unkindly. If I have none of that power that can raise mortals to the skies, I have yet, as I trust, none of that spirit that would drag angels down. And if by his own act Mr. Shepard be for the time being a fallen angel, don't let us forget that there is ground for hope in his past that in the next campaign against Tammany he may be on our side. [Laughter and applause.]

"I think also that I may be permitted to express my personal feelings in the presence of his apparent intention to accept this nomination by saying what the carpenter said to the weaver in the 'Midsummer Night's Dream': 'Bless me, Bottom, bless me, thou art translated.'

"But Mr. Shepard is too much of a man to expect me to shrink from discussing the public significance of his candidacy and that I shall do with entire frankness. The first thing that I want to say upon that point is this: If Mr. Shepard as the Tammany candidate for Mayor is not the representative in this campaign of all the bad influences that have controlled and disgraced the city during the last four years then those in influence have no representative in this campaign. [A voice: "That's so."] If it is to be said either by himself or possibly by a friend that his personal character is the best evidence that these influences shall not remain in control, then it is to be replied that that makes too much of a demand upon the credulity of New York. That is to ask us to believe that Mr. Croker by his political associates would rather commit by dispatch—that he would rather perish like Saul by falling on his own sword than perish by the hands of his open enemies.

"I think no people in New York will believe that unless they want to believe it, and I know very well how easily people can believe what they want to. But I think the great body of our citizens will rather believe that Mr. Shepard as the Tammany candidate for Mayor will be as helpless to stop the rising tide of corruption as Canute was helpless to stop the rising tide of the sea. He can say: 'Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further.' But the sea mocked Canute and rolls at its pleasure notwithstanding. [Great applause.]

"The second thing to be said of the public significance of this nomination is that Mr. Shepard may delude himself into thinking that by accepting it he is doing some great public service to his party and to the city. I know him well enough to believe sincerely that this is precisely the point of view he will take. But while Mr. Shepard may delude himself, Mr. Croker will not delude himself.

"Mr. Croker is in politics for his own pocket all the time. [Laughter.] And he looks upon the nominee of Tammany Hall not so much as a candidate as an investment. [Laughter and prolonged applause.] Croker has made this investment in Mr. Shepard because he can see no other political investment to make at the present time by which he can hope to get a larger return.

WILL HOLD THE PURSE STRINGS.

"Then there is one other aspect of this question, on its public side. Under the present charter the Mayor of the city controls the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and thus the purse strings of the city, but that will not be the case under the charter that goes into effect on the 1st of January next. The Mayor will have three votes on that Board, the Controller will have three, the President of the Board of Aldermen will have three, the President of the Borough of Manhattan will have two, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn will have two, and the President of each of the other boroughs will have one apiece. If Mr. Shepard is elected, his ticket will be elected with him and he will find the Board of Estimate and Apportionment not in his own control, but in the control of Mr. Croker and his friends.

"I think I can see the smiles spreading over the face of the Tammany tiger, like the smile that I once heard of that spread over the face of the man playing poker when he found that he held four aces, when it contemplates a Mayor inclined to be independent, when Tammany, and not the Mayor, controls the purse strings.

"That proposition has one other bearing to which I want to ask your careful attention. Mr. Hewitt has propounded the idea that Mr. Shepard has been put up in order to beaten, and I want you to remember that unless the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen, to say nothing of the Borough Presidents, are all elected on this fusion ticket, Mr. Croker might be able to smile that same smile at the expense of your own candidate for Mayor, even if he should be elected. I beg you, therefore, to work, not only for the candidate for Mayor, but for all your candidates. Mr. Grout and Mr. Fornes are thoroughly well entitled to your support, and if you will put us all in office, then we shall control the purse strings as well as the administrative powers of the Mayor and of the other offices. Unless I misread the signs of the times, that is precisely a point that our side must never forget.

"I think Mr. Croker has very shrewdly created a political position when he can trade the office for Mayor without very great compunction for votes for Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen or voters for the purpose of electing the county ticket in the County of New York, and I hope that every man who supports me will support the whole ticket, the candidate for Controller, and the candidate for the President of the Board of Aldermen and the county ticket and the County of New York not one whit the less." [Applause.]

MR. WETMORE AND OTHERS.

After the applause following Mr. Low's speech had subsided, the Chairman introduced Edmund Wetmore. He began by saying that this was not a party meeting, but an assemblage of good citizens bent on rescuing the city from those who had been protecting vice within its borders, Blackmailed its inhabitants, blocked the doors of its schools, and brought reproach far and wide upon its fair name.

"The platform that was furnished for the Tammany Convention last Thursday evening," he continued, "represents this contest as if it was one between the Republican and Democratic Parties for the control of the State. State issues, State legislation, were put forward as if those were the questions that had brought this great meeting together and are to be determined upon the next election day. Not so. Every other issue in this fight is subordinate to the one great issue whether or not the men who through the Tammany Society and its secret proceedings now control New York shall continue to hold us captive or shall be driven from power. It is the simple issue between honesty and dishonesty, between politics for the public good and politics for the private pocket—between the government of the people and the government of a rapacious despotism."

Mr. Wetmore gave to some followers of Tammany the credit of being honest and worthy men who discharge their office faithfully," explaining that the thing against which the fusion forces were fighting was the organized Tammany, which had by the selection of such a candidate as Mr. Shepard made a "confession of guilt." Like the rest of the speakers, Mr. Wetmore had complimentary things to say of the present Tammany candidate along with his condemnation. He said:

"A little less than four years ago Mr. Shepard was denouncing Tammany Hall, its leaders, and its deeds with simply passionate invective. He held them up to public scorn and to detestation. He called upon all good citizens to unite and trample them in the dust. And now, through those same leaders, with a history not made better, but worse, [great applause,] that same Tammany, with the further burden of its sin upon it, and in his case with the same denunciator and party enemy, says as Shylock says in the play to the good merchant Antonio:

"'Fair Sir: You spit upon me on Wednesday last. You spurned me another day. Another time you called me dog, and for these courtesies I tender you the Mayoralty of the City of New York.'"

This sally of the speaker was received with prolonged laughter and cheering. Then he went on to say of Mr. Croker and Tammany:

"It must be a condescension. What must be the consciousness of the truth, what must be the desperation of the situation of the political leader who can stoop to a humiliation like that? Tammany has stooped to that humiliation in the hope of retaining its power. And they hope to retain that power. [A voice from the hall: "That's right."] I am not one of those who believe that the Tammany candidate has been put up to be beaten. They have put him up because those who nominated him expect to elect him, and also expect that, if he is elected, he will at least be sufficiently popular to enable them to keep their hold upon the city.

"Mr Shepard says over his own signature or by his own statement that he has given no pledges direct or indirect, expressed or implied. In this I am forced to take issue with him because I think he has given them. [Applause.] He has given a pledge in the face of the whole people of New York, and that is this: At the convention that nominated him last Thursday night the platform adopted glorified and indorsed the past four years of the Tammany administration. Mr. McClellan, who presided over that convention, said they had no apologies to make for the past.

"Now, a candidate who accepts the nomination of that convention impliedly adopts that platform. And that does carry with it an implied pledge with the future that must be embarrassment and limitation upon any efforts that he may make for reform. He cannot give fairness to his present political associates on the one hand by accepting their nomination and on the other repudiating the platform and those who made it."

MR. GROUT ON THE ABSOLUTE BOSS.

Mr. Grout, candidate for Controller, was the next to talk His speech was brief, as he had a bad cold He said that, if there was anything in the world which was undemocratic, it was an absolute boss. Such bosses were what should be overthrown in New York. Mr. Shepard was but the mask of Democracy, said the speaker, which Mr. Croker had placed before his own face. Mr. Shepard was an admirable man, but his nomination did not mean that Tammany had been converted to a belief in the Ten Commandments.

Mr. Grout said that Mr. Shepard, in his opinion, would not remove such men as Murphy and Devery on becoming Mayor, if such he ever should become. Mr. Shepard would be unable to withstand the turmoil about his ears. He would be killed with importunities until he should surrender and appoint to suit them. Mr. Grout paid his respects to several present occupants of city offices. Then some one in the audience shouted:

"How about Percy Nagle?"

The speaker said he would talk Nagleism later in the campaign.

MR. CANTOR'S ADVICE.

Then ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor spoke. He said that no real Democrat would go to another city and admit that he was connected with Tammany. He said that no party advantage would be used by the fusionists in the coming contest, and that Mr. Low stood for no section, but simply for clean city government.

"Let no man," he continued, "vote for the Democrats on this ticket who will not vote for the Republicans. The whole ticket must be elected. It will be elected and put in power on the 1st of January.

JUSTICE JEROME'S APPEAL.

Justice Jerome's advent upon the platform following Mr. Cantor's speech was the signal for a storm of cheering. It was the Justice's first appearance on the stump—the occasion of his first campaign speech—and the crowd was anxious to hear what he had to say. Chairman Cutting, stepping forward, said:

"I have no need to introduce this gentleman."

His words were lost in a renewal of the din of shouts, yells, and hand-clapping. As it was subsiding, a stout-lunged enthusiast in the rear precipitated another outburst by shouting:

"He's the second Teddy, the second Teddy!"

"Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!" yelled the auditorium and the platform, and "the second Teddy" was heard again and again.

Justice Jerome pointed the most pertinent portions of his speech with illustrations from his experience in showing up police corruption. One of the most striking features of his address was the close attention given it by the numerous uniformed policemen stationed in the aisles, who smiled broadly at certain references and laughed outright at times. When he could make himself heard, the Justice said:

"I see that my learned friend, Senator Cantor, became somewhat entangled with his dates. He was evidently so impressed with the idea that there is to be a moving day soon that he couldn't persuade himself that the 1st of May did not come on the 1st of January. There will be a moving day."

"You bet there will be," shouted a deep voice in the centre aisle, amid a chorus of approving shouts.

"We'll move them up to Albany," shouted another.

"Not quite that far up the river," returned the Justice quickly. The crowd yelled with delight. Continuing, Justice Jerome said:

"I am not here to discuss issues. Issues imply that there is something to be discussed. Issues mean that there is something upon which honest men may honestly differ. I never heard anybody take issue on the Commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.' [Great applause.] And I have been led to believe always that one of the meanest and most destructive forms of stealing was blackmail. [Applause.] Nor can I see that there are any politics in this campaign, for how can there be politics without political issues and political parties? And where is there any political party on the other side?

"I do not stand here with vituperation of all of those who are opposed to it. I have many true and warm and loyal friends in Tammany Hall—men I personally respect, men to whose hands one cent of dirty money never came no more than it has come to mine. [Applause.] But the days when that organization was a political party, when it had leaders and stood for political issues, has passed away, and today those who are dominant therein, those who control the machinery thereof, and rule despite the will of many and many a decent man therein, rule its policies and destinies, are not politicians. They are working for their own pocket all the time. And so it seems to me that there is no question—we accept it to be a fact—there is no issue here except the issue of decency against indecency, honesty against theft, law against Anarchy.

THE JUDGE'S POSITION.

"Now, for six years and a half I have occupied a judicial position. [Applause.] The people of this city and of every community have a right to ask that their Judges do not enter into politics. But can they all go further and ask that they should not pursue crime? Do they ask, can they ask them when the very foundation of social order is threatened, to intrench themselves in judicial ermine and prate of the judicial proprieties? I do not believe it, and I will submit to their suffrage—to their confidence—to see whether they do or do not. [Applause].

"Wrongs, cruel wrongs, and bitter wrongs, come to many persons in this city, particularly to the poor and meek, from those who rule with an iron hand—those who crush and do not seek the strong to crush. The latter might fight. These wrongs come to the people of the city in isolated instances. I, sitting where I do in a minor criminal court, having sat during the last six and a half years on that bench, presiding over some 18,000 cases, seeing persons in all classes, seeing the wrongs that are suffered, can see them from a standpoint that is not isolated.

"They have come day after day, they have come until they have burned into my soul, until I have felt that if there were only a vigilance committee in this city of ours we would free ourselves by the strong hand. [Great applause.]

"I read something in the Democratic platform about—well, they call it personal liberty. This particular section seems to relate to me personally more than to anybody else, so I would just like to read you a little of it. The platform says: 'We denounce the perversion of judicial positions on the one hand'—that's me—[laughter]—'into mere agencies for carrying out some projects against personal and social liberty.' Now, the kind of liberty in my mind that they are after is not the kind of liberty that I understand or favor. It seems to me that is the liberty to loot. But if we are going to discuss this attack on social and personal liberty of the people of this city, perhaps it would be interesting to recall recent history.

"The first great attack on personal and social liberty in this great cosmopolitan city was made by the Committee of Five. [Great applause.] They constituted a committee of five great souls, and they descended to attack personal liberty and social liberty, and they asked me for a warrant. Well, I issued it. In order that there should not be anything peculiar about the service of it I thought that I would go myself.

"The District Attorney had been living in the quietness of private practice, and he thought he would like to see himself how a poolroom was conducted. The Chairman of that committee, Mr. Nixon; he thought he would like to see how things were conducted, and he saw it from the house opposite. Well, we got in in several different ways, and when we got up stairs we discovered eight policemen who had been detailed to get evidence against the pool rooms. Evidence of derision, which made the policemen in the hall look extremely uncomfortable.]

"Oh, I don't mean you men in uniform who walk the streets," explained the Justice earnestly. "You men who are honest, you men who are decent, you men who in your hearts are with us. [Prolonged applause.] I mean the plain-clothes men. [Groans.] The men of the Inspector's staff, the grafter—the collectors of the wages of shame. [Hisses.] Those I mean.

"We found eight of them sitting around the front room that they had gone to suppress. When we examined them, in one of the famous John Doe proceedings, I found that they each got $1,400 a year from the taxpayers of the City of New York, and they sat there thirty-five days consecutively, barring Sunday, and though there were over seventy-five people overhead, of course, they were occupying the social room between, and they were perfectly surprised to know that anything wrong was taking place.

DIDN'T WANT ANOTHER WARRANT.

"When the Committee of Five saw that this social liberty—this personal liberty is a dangerous thing to entrench upon, they thought, but, gentlemen, when the pathetic scene was shown of the father seeking for his wayward son [continued laughter and applause]—when, as I say, this pathetic scene was shown, then indeed did they exhibit, to use the Yankee sage's maxim, that with consistency a great soul had nothing to do, and they dropped their mind that they must not entrench upon social liberty, and you know they never asked me for another warrant. [Applause.]

"But, gentlemen, in the belief that after all the great soul had nothing to do with consistency, they did what anticipate a greater man, who also seems to have laid Emerson's maxim to heart, and who now, with shame and sorrow he has spoken, leads against the force of indecency and crime. Now, I should like to see where we have invaded this personal liberty. High authorities tell us that we have been prosecuting fallen women. It is a lie. The personal liberty which we are invading is the license which our adversaries employed to sink these unfortunates deeper into their degradation and suffering by taking from them and for themselves a large part of the wages of their sin. That is the personal liberty that we invaded, and if there is a man in this community who, knowing the facts, would not invade that liberty, who would not invade that liberty by force, if it came in his way, he is no man.

"There is one thing we did forget in personal liberty. There was a place somewhere over on Third Avenue—they called it the 'Webster House.' Along some time in May they made a complaint to the Captain of Police. [Gannon.] The Captain told me he was a hayseed, brought down here from the country, and he told me recently that he was sorry he was brought down. They appealed to the Captain, some thirty or forty taxpayers, by a very humble petition. They appealed to him on the ground that their property was being injured, and on the ground further that their women folks could not come home in the evenings without being insulted, in this neighborhood. They intimated, as plainly as one could intimate, that he received money from the unfortunate women, and that he was not keeping a decent neighborhood. What did he do? Went down and saw his superiors. According to his sworn statement he went there every week."

"Twice a week," shouted a fat man in front.

"What did he see there?" inquired a bald-headed man with a badge on.

"Ask him," returned Justice Jerome. "Ask him. It finally turned out that I thought I would visit it myself, but it not being quite consistent with judicial dignity to make the visit, I sent my friend the Assistant District Attorney, and, curiously enough, he went in there with warrants and officers, and he found the Captain in the back room. It was a sad invasion of personal liberty—so the Captain says. These things are not questions of the invasion of personal liberty. There are some humorous incidents and there is a sad and bitter degradation and suffering so dreadful, so appalling, that one cannot talk of it except in a heart-to-heart and face-to-face manner. One cannot discuss many of these questions in a mixed audience like this. If you knew these things as I know them you would say, as I say, and I mean, that should you elect me District Attorney of this county—" [The roar of applause drowned out the speaker's voice; shouts of "We will!" could be plainly heard above the din]—"should you elect me District Attorney, God do so to me and more if those now responsible for that condition be not put where the justice of the law demands and where they long ago should have been put." [Great applause.]

GAMBLING AND THE POLICE.

"Now, it is said that some people like to gamble and that we are making a great violation of personal liberty when we interfere with Mr. Frank Farrell in some of his operations. The history of this is peculiar."

The Justice then declared that at the last Constitutional Convention ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll had declared that "the seal of condemnation should be put upon all sorts of gambling," and that the minutes would show that every Tammany Hall delegate present voted to put on the seal of condemnation." He continued:

"When a sworn judicial officer, sworn to obey and uphold the laws, does obey and uphold them, it is called an attack upon personal liberty. They wanted that law; they wanted things prohibited; they wanted many things prohibited that they expected and believed were done, because it meant 'graft.' We attacked these elements and showed the existence of a wrongful relation between the higher police authorities and these gamblers. When on the 28th of February, I think it was, we made the first raid in the Tenderloin, there were seventy houses at least running within a quarter, or at any rate one-third, of a mile of the Nineteenth Precinct, gambling houses, running in full blast, and some of them occupied whole houses that had a paraphernalia costing from $1,800 to $2,500. In some of those streets, it was as bad as Baxter Street. You couldn't go along but what some man wanted to pull you in to play roulette. It took us all night to get the paraphernalia to the station house.

"Then do you believe that a Captain of the police didn't know what was going on in his precinct? And do you believe that corruption exists when the first entry on the gambler's books show he has some relation to the Captain of the police in his precinct? If anybody ought to know about this system of corruption it ought to be The Allen. I had the pleasure of having quite a number of conversations with The. The says gambling ain't what it used to be. He says in those days a Captain used to have birthdays sometimes—and sometimes they came two or three times a year. [The policemen in the auditorium joined in the roar of laughter this sally evoked.]

"But on those birthdays they would all get together and buy him a gold shield or present him with a repeater or give his wife a silver service, but that was all there was to it. A little before the Lexow days it was the monthly payment, and then one of the shining examples of the department inaugurated the system of intuition [as when he was down in the old Eleventh Precinct, that wicked city, and then another man had a brilliant idea of $500 a year for a gambling house and $50 a month. And then they found that $50 a month was not enough and they should get an occasional extra. Then it was one extra and another extra—and since you have done me the honor to place me in nomination, there is been another extra.

"And now they have got even further than that. They insist upon appointing all the employes of the establishment except the doorkeeper, who is not subject to civil service rules and is a confidential employe, and further than that they insist upon putting a partner in the business who takes from twenty to thirty-five per cent. My gracious! Vice has got to be unprofitable in the community. We need a protective tariff of some kind.

"And there is my old friend, Clark, who kept a gambling house at 104 West Thirty-fourth Street. We raided him once, and didn't get his layout. They went again, and I went myself. We got it. It was under a trap door there. He didn't like to contend with the present District Attorney and he skipped his bail. The only thing he had in the world was the good-will of his gambling house. Well, Clark has come back to town, and of course the police can't find him. They couldn't find Carr, and Carr was up at the Morris Park track every day.

FARRELL IN CLARK'S PLACE.

"We have this Farrell combine now, and they have eliminated all those old-time honest gamblers—I don't know what that means—but Clark has been driven out of business and the good-will of his place confiscated, and Farrell has been running a place there day and nightly—as is well known to the Captain of that precinct. Of being desirous of making an invasion of personal liberty, however, the latter does nothing to suppress it. But my friend Clark feels that his personal liberty has been invaded, and so he is out for the fusion ticket." [Laughter and applause.]

Justice Jerome then made plain his position on the liquor question. He said that the present law, based on the theory that you must not necessarily go dry every week day, but must from 12 Saturday night until Monday morning, was by no means all it was cracked up to be.

"I do not believe in the restrictions that exist," said he. "I yield to no man in the desire to have an orderly and decent Sunday, and I yield to no man in the reverence and respect I pay to those who look upon the Sabbath as a day of religious observance; but I think experience has shown that the wiser and juster thing to do is to allow the saloon, under proper restrictions, to open after the morning hours, when those of us who so desire have attended religious services. It is not every moral evil that we see that is amenable to criminal process, and I have yet to learn that it is a moral evil to want a drink on Sunday."

Justice Jerome declared that his experience as a Judge had shown him that the liquor law as it stands is too drastic a measure, and that evils have resulted therefrom greater than any disorder that might arise from Sunday closing.

"The law," he continued, "was well enough before this last amendment last year. There was no need of making it more drastic. There was no need of excluding the sale of the absolute necessities of life before 10 o'clock on Sunday. You may ask me what my policy would be if elected. Why, gentlemen, there is no room for policy in the District Attorney's office since Col. Gardiner got out. The duties of the District Attorney are defined by law. They are included in his oath of office, and all he has got to do is to obey that oath. I would serve the interests of a private party as I would seek to have a law changed which was oppressive to a client if I were in civil practice, but I pledge myself to seek to have those laws changed which are not consonant with the needs and wishes of those I serve."

When Justice Jerome retired from the stage amid great applause the candidate for Sheriff of this county, William J. O'Brien, talked for a few minutes. The feature of his speech was his mention of President Roosevelt and the prolonged cheering that followed. He said that he had just read "one of those Tammany labor planks that were never regarded after the election," and a voice from the hall cried: "A Croker joke."

The speaker told how the Corporation Counsel of the city had decided in the case of the drivers of street-cleaning carts suing to recover overtime wages. The decision, said Mr. O'Brien, was that the cart drivers, being neither mechanics nor laborers, were not included in the labor laws.

"What were they, then?" said the speaker. "Were they artists?"

At this there was much laughter, Mr. Low especially seeming to relish the jest.

Mr. O'Brien then complimented the police of the city. The ordinary policeman, he said, was ready to do his duty, but it was impossible for him to do so. If he did, he was haled into court at headquarters and called by the "Judge" there something like "a dirty bum" or "a sorry loafer." The police force, he continued, was the finest in all the world, barring its managers, but the members had not the proper incentive for good work.

"Will you put up the red flag on Tammany Hall if you're elected?" cried one in the audience.

"One of my first duties," responded the Shrievalty nominee.

An overflow meeting held outside the building was addressed by Senator Cant and others.

SOME OF THOSE AT THE MEETING.

Occupying seats on the speaker's platform at the meeting in Cooper Union, some of whom acted as Vice Presidents, were:

President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University,	John Jeroiamon.
Assistant Dist. Atty. G. W. Schurman,	De Witt J. Seligman,
Dr. Thomas R. Slicer,	Frederick W. Ehrichs,
Arthur F. Cosby,	Moorfield Storey,
Hugh Bonner,	Timothy Healy,
John T. Canavan,	Robert G. Monroe,
W. H. H. Beebe,	E. R. L. Gould,
Frederick A. Goetze,	B. Franklin Reich,
James B. Reynolds,	Samuel Marsh,
John C. Clark,	F. H. Bethune,
Homer Lee,	Gilbert E. Rubens,
David G. Wylie,	Peter Nicholson, Jr.,
Donald Macdougall,	Ralph W. Bein,
George F. Elliott,	Samuel J. Tyler,
George A. Armstrong,	P. T. Eppendeker,
George W. Morgan,	Joseph A. Beekhold,
William F. Stormbridge,	Gustavus Meyers,
The Rev. W. A. A. Gardner,	Francis W. Bacon,
Thomas Adams, Jr.,	Nathan Frank,
	F. H. Roberts,
	H. M. Larson,
	F. W. Dickinson,
	John A. Heidenberry.
	Philip Hamburger,
	James E. Heath,
	Henry W. Holmes,
	C. H. Eccles,
	W. N. Parks.
	Aaron Goldstein,
	Francis Maguire,
	George Bihler,
	John Meyers,
	W. Clark,
	John C. Clark,
	C. H. Aeshans,
	Others.

BROOKLYN TICKET NAMED.

Democrats in Convention Cheer for Controller Coler.

The Borough and County Convention of the Democratic organization in Brooklyn was held last night in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Court Square. The following ticket was named:

For Borough President—EDMUND H. DRIGGS.
For Surrogate—GEORGE B. ABBOTT, (renominated.)
For County Judges—DAVID F. MANNING, WILLIAM B. HURD. (Hurd renominated.)
For Sheriff—HENRY HESTERBERG.
For County Clerk—CONRAD HASENFLUG.
For Register—MATTHEW E. DOOLEY.
For Magistrates at Large—EDWARD J. DOOLEY, FRANK E. O'REILLY.
For Coroners—JOHN HARRIGAN, M. D., CHARLES PFLUG.

The ticket put in the field was prepared by the Executive Committee of the County General Committee. Councilman Conrad Hester had been agreed upon for the nomination for County Clerk, but late yesterday afternoon it was decided to take his name from the slate, and Assemblyman Hasenflug was chosen.

The slate was put through the convention last night without any opposition. Little enthusiasm was manifested. Ex-Register Thomas J. Kenna was Chairman. In opening the convention he made a speech in which he referred to Controller Coler, praising him for his record as a public officer and declaring that Mr. Coler had for weeks unselfishly advocated the nomination of Edward M. Shepard for Mayor. Every mention of Mr. Coler was followed by prolonged cheering. Mr. Shepard's name was also cheered.

Robert H. Elder, William A. Doyle, Jere A. Wernberg, Walter C. Burton, and Lawrence J. Mannion were appointed as a committee to fill any vacancies which might occur on the ticket.

CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN.

Results of the Conventions of Republicans in Brooklyn.

Conventions for the nomination of Aldermen were held last night by the Republicans in the Brooklyn districts, and resulted as follows:

Dist.	Candidate.	Dist.	Candidate.
45	Robert F. Downing.	57	Ernest A. Seebeck.
46	James Vaughan.	58	William E. Dickinson.
47	No nomination.	59	L. J. Kennedy.
48	David S. Stewart.	60	Leon Leide.
49	Peter Holler.	61	William Wentz.
50	John Diemer.	62	John Wirth.
51	John H. Pawling.	63	James H. McInnes.
52	Frederic[illegible]unde.	64	No nomination.
53	No non[illegible]tion.	65	Frank Bennett.
54	No nomination.	66	Charles Alt.
55	Webster E. Wildey.		
56	No nomination.		

McLAUGHLIN OFFERS $5,000.

The Brooklyn Leader Again Aroused by Reports of Pledges Made to the Gamblers.

Hugh McLaughlin expressed himself again yesterday afternoon with regard to the reports that the gambling syndicate had received assurances of protection in case of the election of Edward M. Shepard as Mayor. On Friday Mr. McLaughlin offered to give $1,000 to charity if any person or persons would prove that a pledge had been given by either himself, Mr. Shepard, or the Kings County Democratic organization to any interests, gambling or otherwise. Yesterday afternoon he increased his offer for proof of a pledge having been given to $5,000.

The reports which have aroused Mr. McLaughlin have appeared in a Brooklyn newspaper. Yesterday this paper published a statement to the effect that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan had declared that he would refuse to accept Mr. Shepard as a candidate and that he threatened to stampede the Democratic City Convention for Mr. Coler unless he had absolute promises concerning the policy Mr. Shepard would pursue as Mayor.

Mr. McLaughlin was seen and asked about the reports. He said:

"I will give $5,000 to any one who will prove that any promise of protection to gamblers has been given by either Mr. Shepard, myself, or the Kings County organization."

CENSUS OF BOWERY "HOTELS."

Precaution to Prevent Illegal Voting Began at Midnight.

The proprietors of all the lodging houses on the Bowery and on the adjacent streets are in possession of blanks sent to them by Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh some days ago, which are to be filled out by the lodgers.

To prevent repeating every lodger will fill out the blank with his name, age, weight, and color, and in fact complete description so that there will be no illegal voting on election day. The blanks are returnable to Superintendent McCullagh on Oct. 7.

The proprietors of the lodging houses began taking the census at midnight last night. There were no McCullagh Deputies in evidence, but after the returns are made at the State Bureau deputies probably will make inspections through the suspected districts. The police, as usual, are taking the census of the lodging houses.

NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the Second Oneida District to-day renominated Fred J. Brill for member of the Assembly. In the Third Oneida District E. H. Marson was unanimously renominated for member of the Assembly by the Republicans.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Martin Davis of Mendona was nominated this morning for the Assembly by the Republicans of the First District in convention at Pittsford. Isaac W. Salyerds was nominated for member of the Assembly by the Fourth District Republicans in convention at Spencerport.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the First Dutchess District renominated John T. Smith of Fishkill Landing for the Assembly.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Andrew J. McMillan was nominated to-day for the fourth time for member of the Assembly by the Republicans of Schenectady County.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Democrats of Herkimer County to-day nominated J. Humphrey of Columbia for the Assembly.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Joseph George of Gouverneur was unanimously nominated for the Assembly to-day by the Democrats of the First St. Lawrence District.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 5.—John H. Moore of Ellenburg Centre was nominated here to-day for the Assembly by the Clinton County Democratic Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Democratic Assembly District Conventions for Broome County held to-day resulted in the nomination of Dennis E. Keefe in the First District and Eugene M. Andrews in the Second District.

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Democrats of Madison County, at Morrisville to-day nominated George Beal of Hamilton for the Assembly.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the First District of Orange County to-day renominated John Orr for the Assembly.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the First District of Onondaga County to-day nominated James F. Williams of Baldwinsville for member of the Assembly.

OWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Democrats of Tioga County to-day nominated Edgar F. Belden of Richford for member of the Assembly.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Edward M. Drake was nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Second Dutchess County District to-day.

WATKINS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Democrats of Schuyler County to-day nominated James D. Considine of Watkins for member of the Assembly.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District to-day nominated William McCarthy.

To End Pan-American Stamp Sales.

Announcement is made by the Post Office authorities that the sale of the Pan-American postage stamps will be discontinued on Oct. 31. Pan-American stamps in the hands of the public will be good for the payment of postage indefinitely.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21-22 Streets.

Those who desire a graceful contour to the head will be pleased with the beautiful new coiffure which I have designed for the low hair dress of the back hair, the

LOVER'S KNOT

You are cordially invited to call and examine it.

WIGS and TOUPEES for Ladies and Gentlemen, when of my make are absolutely secure, and are so perfect in fit and color that they cannot be detected by the closest observer.

HAIR ORNAMENTS Recent additions to my large collection make it not only the largest, but the most varied and beautiful in the United States.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

AN ANTI-TAMMANY CONCILIATION MEETING

Efforts to Smooth Over Controversies Between the Fusionists.

**No

READY TO NOTIFY EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Congressman Cummings Selected to Deliver the Speech.

TAMMANY LEADERS CONFER

Men Named for the County and Borough Ticket — Many Campaign Mottoes Are Selected.

Arrangements were completed last evening for the notification of Edward M. Shepard, Col. W. W. Ladd, Jr., and ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen of their nomination by the Democratic City Convention. There were about forty members of the Notification Committee at the meeting in the Democratic Club last evening. It was decided that Congressman Amos J. Cummings would deliver the speech informing Mr. Shepard that he had been nominated for Mayor. Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn will inform Col. Ladd of his nomination for Controller, and a speaker from Queens County, not yet selected, will notify Judge Van Hoesen of his nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen.

No statement was given out at the Democratic Club as to whether or not Mr. Shepard had sent word that he would accept the nomination. The arrangements made, however, are for the other candidates to meet at Mr. Shepard's residence, at 162 Congress Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, and, it was said that Mr. Shepard had consented to this arrangement.

Richard Croker was at the Democratic Club, but he refused to talk for publication. The slatemakers were busy with gossip as to what politicians would be chosen by the County Convention. Several candidates were named for the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan. Randolph Guggenheimer and Charles F. Murphy were mentioned for this place. The insiders claimed that Commissioner Murphy had the best chance at present of receiving the nomination.

The four nominations for Justice of the Supreme Court are being sought by twenty Tammany men. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien is slated for renomination, and Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck is said to be reasonably certain of being named. Samuel Untermyer has a chance of receiving a nomination.

There are several candidates for the Shrievalty. Ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn is a seeker, and Councilman John T. Oakley also has a good chance. Robert Muh is said to be slated for County Clerk, and there was talk of Charles W. Dayton for District Attorney.

The reason for the gossip about the possible nomination of Mr. Dayton is that recently he made his peace with the Tammany leaders. The object of placing Mr. Dayton's name on the county ticket would be to strengthen it and carry out the purpose of Mr. Croker to name vote-getters in New York.

A report was circulated among the Tammany politicians that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan did not consent to the nomination of Mr. Shepard until a few hours before the convention.

Arrangements for the Democratic city campaign are under way. Secretary Thomas F. Smith is busy "placarding the town" with catchy sentences written to influence voters. Elevated railroad stations, street cars, and the sides of buildings will be blazoned with the Tammany mottoes.

"The Republican campaign managers are not so swift," said Secretary Smith last evening. "I have got a corner on all the kinetoscopes in New York and one will be located in every Assembly district in less than a week. The whole city will be lighted up with reasons why Edward M. Shepard should be elected Mayor of New York and by night and day the voters will be able to read as they run the reasons why Seth Low should be defeated."

Circulars and handbills by the hundreds of thousands will be circulated. The following are some of the campaign mottoes which will be scattered broadcast:

"Citizens' Union abuses would shame Carrie Nation."

"Platt rules the State. He wants the city with Low."

"Platt makes this city pay three-fourths of the State's taxes."

"Eight thousand vacant stores under Strong are now occupied."

"The city's credit is the best in the world. Sustain it."

"Vote against Low—the Platt Figurehead."

"You can't sell the bonds of the Republican City of Philadelphia except at a great sacrifice."

"You can't buy the bonds of the Democratic City of New York except at a great premium."

"The credit of New York City at the present time is the best in the world."

"Republicanism versus Democracy is the real issue."

"It is to laugh. Every expelled member of Tammany Hall cries, 'Let's be reformers."

"What Andrew Carnegie says: 'New York is the best governed city in the world. New York City is splendidly handled. Her churches, public schools, and public institutions are magnificently managed.'"

"What Andrew Carnegie did: He gave New York City under the present administration $5,500,000 for public libraries.

"Platt nominated Low. A vote against Low is a vote against Platt."

MR. SHEPARD'S DEMOCRACY.

William Hepburn Russell Says He Is a Weak Candidate Upon a Lying Platform.

William Hepburn Russell, a member of the fusion committee of three appointed to take charge of the arrangements for meetings during the campaign, returned to the city yesterday from a business trip. Commenting upon the nomination of Edward M. Shepard, Mr. Russell said:

"My impression is that Mr. Shepard has accepted the Tammany nomination with a clear understanding that, if elected, he is to administer the Mayor's office as a strict organization man. He is necessarily committed to the approval of the Tammany administration of the last four years. He will not have the power, even if he have the will, to oppose Croker and Crokerism. He is a weak candidate upon a lying platform, and must either be an apologist for Croker or a traitor to him.

"Mr. Shepard's Democracy is of the skim milk variety. For personal reasons which he called political, he ran as an independent candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn when Edward M. Grout was the Democratic regular candidate, and as the head of the so-called Shepard Democracy polled 9,510 votes, while 75,330 straight Democrats and good citizens of Brooklyn voted for Mr. Grout. Wurster, the Republican candidate, was elected by 2,095, so that Shepard's Reform Democracy in 1896 gave Brooklyn a Republican Mayor, and he ran practically with the avowed purpose of producing this result.

"If Shepard wins, Croker dominates the Democratic Party in the State of New York. With Croker dominating the Democratic Party in the next State Convention Shepard becomes the logical Democratic candidate for Governor, and Shepard's candidacy to-day stands for an attempt to change the 'burning and disgraceful blot' from municipal to State history."

MR. SHEPARD'S ALLEGIANCE.

Hugh McLaughlin Declares He Is Answerable to the Democracy, Not to Tammany Hall.

Hugh McLaughlin was asked yesterday what would be the policy pursued by Mr. Shepard in the event of his election.

"Mr. Shepard," he answered, "was not nominated by Mr. Croker. He is not the candidate of Mr. Croker. Any man who believes so is misleading himself. Mr. Shepard is the candidate of the Democracy of Greater New York. He is answerable to the Democracy of this city, and not to Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall is not the whole Democratic Party in this town.

"Mr. Shepard is Brooklyn's candidate, and was not nominated by Mr. Croker. Just bear that well in mind at all times. Mr. Shepard is Brooklyn's candidate."

DAYS FOR REGISTRATION.

The Qualifications of Voters—Fusion Forces Will Attempt to Get Out Their Full Strength.

The Republican County Committee issued instructions yesterday with regard to registration. Great efforts are being made by all the fusion forces to get out as large a registration as possible.

The days of registration will be Friday, Oct. 11; Saturday, Oct. 12; Friday, Oct. 18, and Saturday, Oct. 19. The hours of registration will be from 7 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Each political party or independent body filing certificates of nomination is entitled to appoint not more than two watchers for each polling place on registration days.

A person is a qualified elector in any election district for the purpose of having his name placed upon registration lists if he has been an inhabitant of the State for at least one year preceding Nov. 5, 1901; a resident of the county for at least four months preceding Nov. 5, 1901, and a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote for at least thirty days preceding Nov. 5, 1901.

STREET RAILWAY MEN HAVE A GOOD TIME.

President Vreeland Addresses the Members of the Metropolitan Association in Carnegie Hall.

Motormen, conductors, and all the other workers on the street cars were out for a good time last night at an entertainment at Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The occasion was the fifth anniversary of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, and the tickets were free.

Before the hour set for the entertainment to begin every one of the 3,000 seats were occupied, and there were over 250 standing. Immediately after the overture President Vreeland and the Trustees of the association took positions on the stage. President Vreeland called attention to the following, taken from the fifth annual report of the association:

This association was organized five years ago by the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of their own motion. Its main objects are to secure to its members free medical attendance, about one-half their wages when illness overtakes them, and $150 in case of death, at an expense of 50 cents per month. In five years its membership has increased from 10 to 4,071. In that time it has paid out in sick benefits and death claims $61,208. It has a surplus of $10,000, from which it has an annual income of $650. It has a library of 1,500 books, and owns a bed in St. Vincent's Hospital, the gift of President Vreeland. From September, 1900, to September, 1901, it paid sick benefits of $14,193, and death claims of $3,099.

In President Vreeland's speech he said: "I consider the work and success of this association as a part of my work as executive head of the Metropolitan Street Railway, and of as great importance as any that I have to do. We all help one another, and in the work of this association the humblest employe, myself, and the other officers of the company by which we are employed meet on a broad platform and are all equally entitled to exactly the same benefits."

The programme prepared was a varied one, including character sketches, acrobats, monologue, and singing, and concluded with a short one-act farce entitled "Flinder's Furnished Flat."

STOPPED AUGUSTE VICTORIA.

French Fisherman in Midocean Asked Her to Post Letters to His Wife.

About 8:30 o'clock last Wednesday morning the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, while east of the Newfoundland Banks, bound for New York, sighted a French fishing vessel flying the international code signal "B. M. S.," which, being translated, reads, "Will you take mail from me?" Capt. Kaempff of the Auguste Victoria, naturally thought the request a rather strange one, but he put up the signal "S." in reply, which means "Yes."

At 8:55 A. M. the Auguste Victoria's engines stopped and the great liner remained stationary in midocean, while two sailors from the French boat put out for the liner in a dory with the mail. The dory came alongside the Auguste Victoria and a seaman from the steamship was lowered to receive the mail.

The Frenchmen said they sailed from Brittany a year ago, and as they had not touched shore for some months, the skipper was afraid his wife might be uncertain as to his fate. The letters, of which there were two, were to let her know that all was well on board.

At 9 o'clock the Auguste Victoria once more got under way, and yesterday on her arrival in port, her second officer went straight to the Hoboken Post Office and posted the letters to the French skipper's wife.

FOR THE McKINLEY MONUMENT.

President Roosevelt Appoints Trustees and They Will Meet at Canton Thursday to Organize.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—At the request of Mrs. McKinley, the members of the family of the late President, and many of his personal friends, President Roosevelt has selected trustees for the McKinley National Monument Association. They are as follows:

William R. Day, Canton, Ohio; William A. Lynch, Canton, O.; M. A. Hanna, Cleveland, Ohio; Cornelius N. Bliss, New York; John G. Milburn, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas Dolan, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Murray Crane, Boston, Mass.; David R. Francis, St. Louis, Mo.; Alexander S. Revell, Chicago, Ill.; Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee, Wis.; Gen. Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, Mich.; George B. Cortelyou, Washington, D. C.; Henry T. Scott, San Francisco, Cal.; Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.; Gen. Ell Torrance, St. Paul, Minn.

A meeting of the Trustees has been called for Thursday next, Oct. 10, at Cleveland, Ohio, when it is expected that an organization will be perfected by the election of officers and appointment of an Executive Committee. This monument is to be erected at Canton, the home of the late President. Already considerable money has been offered for the monument, and it is expected the Trustees will be ready to begin the preliminary steps looking to its erection soon after the meeting.

FIGHT OVER CHURCH FENCE.

The Question of Whitewashing It Causes a Division.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 5.—The congregation of the South Trenton Polish Catholic Church are divided over the question of whitewashing the fence surrounding the edifice. Most of the members of the church work in the mills, and for some days the factional fight has been carried on in factories and in homes. The Rev. Father Ledislaus Newmorth, rector of the church, was requested to have the fence painted by about one-half of the congregation. He refused, and his action was indorsed by the rest of the parishioners.

The fight was brought to a standstill today by Father Newmorth suddenly leaving the city for New York. The church was to have been dedicated to-morrow, but the ceremoney has been postponed.

Prominent Passengers on the Umbria.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamship Umbria from Liverpool and Queenstown were the Rev. Father Ainsworth, George Le Boutellier, the Rev. James Clark, Bishop W. B. Derrick, the Rev. Thomas Dowling, the Rev. Thomas Fennessy, the Rev. Father Lane, Dr. John J. Miller, the Rev. Michael O'Farrell, the Rev. Patrick Reynolds, Sir Percy Sanderson, K. C. M. G., British Consul General, New York; Prof. W. S. Scarborough, Dr. D. E. Sedgwick, the Rev. John Shanahan, the Rev. Dr. E. Vansiyke, and Bishop B. Lucker Tanner.

El Reno Land Claims.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, Oct. 5.—The homestead filings of those who drew lucky numbers in the recent Government land lottery has just closed. In the El Reno district 360 have failed to file. The town is again filling up with people who want to buy relinquishments, and indications are that there will be some good claims for sale, as the Government will be unable to prevent speculation in relinquishments.

Richard Saltus Insane.

Richard Saltus, fifty-three years old, who was formerly a well-known lawyer and who is a descendant of Gov. Richard Morris, was pronounced insane at Bellevue yesterday and sent to the Manhattan State Hospital. Saltus was committed to Bellevue for observation in the Jefferson Market Police Court Oct. 1.

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS CREATE NEW DIOCESES

Missionary Districts for Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Massachusetts to be Divided—Convention Considers the New Constitution—Strong Opposition to Certain Amendments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—The triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church accomplished considerable work to-day, although the session of the House of Deputies was ended shortly after 1 o'clock. The House of Bishops, however, remained in session later, and their action will be far-reaching in its effect.

In recognition of the importance of the new possessions of the United States, two missionary districts were constituted. One of these, which consists of the Islands of Porto Rico and Viques, has long been controlled by the Bishop of Antigua, who owes allegiance to the Church of England."

By the terms of a mutual agreement, the monetary consideration being only $750, the Bishop of Antigua withdraws his right to the religious control of the Church in these islands and transfers all church buildings to the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.

The second new missionary district is that of the Philippine Islands. The House of Bishops also effected an important change by concurring in the action of the House of Deputies in consenting to the division of the Diocese of Massachusetts. A fact worthy of note is that the old diocese gives $100,000 in cash to the new one, besides turning over to it much valuable church property. The endowment was raised entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Bishops also took action on the first seven amendments to the Constitution already adopted by the Deputies, all of them being affirmed with the exception of the fifth, which was temporarily held in abeyance. This fifth article provides that six self-supporting parishes shall be necessary for a new diocese, and that twelve self-supporting parishes must be left in the old diocese, in case of a division.)

Consent was given to change the name of the Diocese of Indiana to that of Indianapolis, as all the State is not within the boundary of the diocese. This, with the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the question of examination of candidates, for admission to holy orders, constituted the chief work of the Bishops.

An interesting feature of the day was the discussion created in the House of Deputies by the reading of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for "the temporary use of other forms and directories of worship by congregations not in union with the Church who are willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the Bishop of the diocese or missionary district."

SOME SEE A MENACE.

Some of the opponents of the measure professed to see in it a menace to the solidity of the church through the extraordinary individual power it would confer on the Bishops, while others declared it would open a way for the introduction of mass and other forms of Romanish worship.

Its champions asserted that the whole purpose of the proposed amendment was to give the missionaries a freer scope in their efforts to bring within the Church those converts who are unable or unwilling to accept the Book of Common Prayer.

The opening prayer meeting for the day's session was conducted by Bishop C. C. Grafton of Fond du Lac, Wis., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stuck of Dallas, Texas.

After calling the House of Deputies to order, the Chair appointed the following committee to select the place of meeting for the next triennial convention: J. Pierpont Morgan, New York; Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., of Washington; F. F. Reese, D. D., of Georgia; John R. Tripplett of Missouri, and S. O. Seymour, D. D., Connecticut.

The House of Bishops later appointed to this committee the Right Rev. William Woodruff Niles, Bishop of New Hampshire; Edward Robert Atwill, Bishop of West Missouri; Cleland Kinloch Nelson, Bishop of Georgia; Thomas Underwood Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, and Joseph Horsfall Johnson, Bishop of Los Angeles.

T. L. Ringwalt of Nebraska offered a resolution, in part as follows:

Resolved, That, the House of Bishops concurring, it is the sense of this convention that good citizenship should be encouraged and promoted by this Church, and the Church, mindful of the great tendency to vice and corruption throughout the United States, and in deference to civic honor and morality, expects her sons to take an active part at the ballot boxes and elsewhere when occasion permits.

An amendment to Section 3, Article I, was offered by Clement Chase of Nebraska, providing that there shall be a "Presiding Bishop of the Church" to be nominated by the House of Bishops from among the Bishops having jurisdiction in the United States to the House of Deputies for its action. This will have to be passed upon by the convention, and then go through the process provided, or to be provided, for amendments to the Constitution.

The report of the commission appointed to revise the constitution recommended that the rule that the senior Bishop by consecration should be Presiding Bishop, (which existed only in the standing orders of the House of Bishops,) be put into the constitution, and he be called the "Presiding Bishop of the Church."

ACTION ON CONSTITUTION.

Action on the amendments to the constitution was then taken, and Article VIII. was adopted, prescribing qualifications, testimonials, and examinations of those seeking ordination as Bishop, priest, or Deacon. It requires a renewal of the declaration of belief in the Holy Scriptures and loyalty to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Church by candidates, which is first made at the ordination to the Deaconate.

Article IX. was then taken up. It provides that the General convention may by canon establish a court for the trial of Bishops, that courts for the trial of presbyters and Deacons may be established by diocesan conventions, and that the General Convention may by canon establish courts of review of the determinations of diocesan or other trial courts, and may also establish a court of appeals, solely for the review of the determination of any court of review on questions of doctrine, faith, and worship. Other provisions are similar to those now existing.

The article was adopted by nearly unanimous vote, Virginia, North Carolina, and Fond du Lac voting together in the negative. There was no discussion on the adoption of this article.

Article X., providing for the use of the Prayer Book and the process for its amendment, was adopted. Under the new plan alterations of the Prayer Book are made more difficult, a vote of the majority of all the dioceses entitled to representation (instead of those actually represented) and of a majority of all Bishops entitled to vote, being required, just as in the case of a change of the constitution.

The addition to Article X., not included in the portion adopted, was taken up, declaring the provision may be made by canon for the temporary use of other forms and directories of worship by congregations, not in union with this Church, who are willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the Bishop of the diocese or missionary district.

A. D. Parker of Colorado vigorously opposed the proposition. The Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop of Long Island spoke in favor of it. John H. Stiness of Rhode Island argued for the amendment. The Rev. Dr. C. S. Olmsted of Pennsylvania did not think there was sufficient present demand for such provision.

DR. CAMERON MANN'S VIEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann thought that the Bishops already had all the privileges and authority to be conferred by this legislation. Judge H. F. Stevens of Minnesota said if the work among the hundreds of thousands of Swedes in the Northwest were to amount to anything, liberty of use contemplated here must be allowed.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey of Albany said the proposal was to give some larger liberty in cases of necessity, in the ordering of the service of the Church. The Rev. Dr. H. H. Oberly of New Jersey did not think there was any necessity for the privilege here proposed. C. G. Saunders of Massachusetts said that the Bishops now had authority to do all that was required.

Without further action the House of Deputies then adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

The King's Daughters held session at St. Luke's Church, being welcomed to the city by Bishop William T. Nichols of California. After communion service reports were read, the election of officers being deferred until the next session.

The action of the House of Bishops to-day makes it likely that five new Bishops will be chosen at the present convention. A Bishop must be elected for the missionary Diocese of Olympia, in the State of Washington, to take the place of the Right Rev. Dr. Barker, who died recently. The Rev. Dr. Clampett is prominently mentioned for this place.

A Bishop must be elected for the missionary Diocese of North Dakota, to take the place of the Right Rev. Dr. Edsall, now Bishop of Minnesota. A clergyman elevated to fill the Bishopric will more than likely be chosen from the Northwestern field.

In addition to the Bishops to fill the dioceses of Porto Rico and the Philippines, a Bishop may also be appointed for Hawaii. It is believed a Western clergyman will be chosen. The advisability of appointing a Bishop for Hawaii will be one of the critical questions of the convention.

In addition to the discussion concerning the creating or filling some or all of these five Bishoprics, there are possibilities that two new missionary jurisdictions with missionary Bishops may be created in the United States. One will be in Central Illinois and the other in a part of the State of Kansas. The House of Bishops has received petitions calling for divisions of territory to create these two jurisdictions.

GERMANY'S DOUBLE TARIFF.

Commercial Treaties Union Fights It and United States Consul Thinks It Will Not Become a Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Ernest L. Harris, consular agent at Elbenstock, has sent to the State Department a report dated Sept. 10 on "German manufacturers and the proposed tariff." The report begins by quoting an appeal by the Saxon Commercial Treaties Union to its members. This appeal reads in part:

"The new tariff has been published, and the hopes of the German people for a continuance of a liberal policy, whereby commercial treaties might be negotiated with other countries, have been destroyed. Against every expectation that a single tariff would be proposed on the import of grain, a double tariff has been outlined, which will cause a marked increase in the cost of living.

"The resolutions of the different Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, which are the lawful representatives of commerce and industry, have been totally disregarded. In order to satisfy the interests of a number of large landed proprietors the German Empire will try a precarious experiment. There are foreign countries, consumers of German manufactured products, which lay great stress upon the value of the German market for their food stuffs and raw materials. The passing of a double tariff on grain will render impossible the chances of securing satisfactory commercial treaties with these countries, and a tariff war will be inevitable.

"It is nothing short of mockery to console the laboring classes with the doctrine that a higher tariff will increase the purchasing power of the home markets. The increase in the expense of living will by far overbalance any possible gain, and the evil results will be felt in every part of the empire. That there will be a proportionate increase in the rate of wages is a fallacy, for the reason that manufacturers will be compelled to reduce not only the wages, but the number of men employed as well. A ruinous crisis will be the logical outcome of such a policy, and will lead to the emigration of skilled labor which can no longer find employment in the country. Our capitalists will be obliged to seek fields for investment in countries which present more favorable conditions."

In reference to this appeal by the union Consul Harris says:

"This appeal sounds alarming and gives the impression of being exaggerated. The union, however, has some of the most wealthy and influential manufacturers in Saxony among its members. The creation of a double grain tariff will not reduce the importations from Russia and America. Germany produces only 75 per cent. of the grain necessary for her own use. All the tillable land in the country is under cultivation, and in ten years the output will be no more than it is to-day, if as much. It is the general impression that the tariff as outlined will not become law, but if it should, the effect upon wages and the expected good results to German agricultural interests will be watched with some curiosity."

NEW SUBMARINE TOREPDO BOAT TESTED IN THE SOUND.

Her Inventor Believed to be J. L. Carter—Tests Satisfactory—Diving Trial Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—During the past week there has been noticed in the local harbor a craft, shaped very much like a cigar and bottle green in color. The craft is said by a man who once worked on it to be a submarine torpedo boat, constructed experimentally by men close to the Government.

The inventor of the boat is said to be J. L. Carter of New York. The closest secrecy has been observed in the construction and testing of the craft, and little or nothing definite is known yet of the principles on which she is built and operated. Mr. Carter has been here for over two years on a little island at the mouth of the harbor working on the craft.

No one has ever been allowed to inspect the boat, and the inventor refuses to answer any questions concerning her, since she was launched several months ago. The inventor with a few men has been working assiduously perfecting her machinery. The tests made during the past week have been apparently very satisfactory.

The boat has been sunk so that nothing but her conning tower was above water, and has moved along thus at a good speed. She has shown considerable speed on the surface, too, but owing to the unfavorable condition of the water no diving test has been made. The craft is fifty feet over all, is fitted with a ram, and has two torpedo loops and lookouts in a conning tower. It is understood that the boat is about to be towed away from here for a diving test.

STENOGRAPHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

State Wants Employes at Salaries of from $300 to $1,000.

The State Civil Service Commission will hold examinations in various cities throughout the State beginning Oct. 19, 1901, for stenographers in the several State and county offices, departments, hospitals, and institutions. The salaries of these positions vary from $300 to $1,000, according to difficulty of position and ability required.

Vacancies in hospitals and institutions at from $25 to $40 per month and maintenance, (board, lodging, laundry, &c.,) are of frequent occurrence, and there is excellent chance of appointment to such positions for those who will accept them. For positions in offices and departments somewhat higher salaries obtain and a more difficult examination is required.

Applications should be filed on or before Oct. 17, 1901. For detailed circular and application blank address Chief Examiner, State Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Diamonds in Suicide's Pocket.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A man committed suicide by shooting himself near the Grant monument at Lincoln Park to-night. He had $15,000 worth of diamonds in his clothing. The identification was not absolute. The suicide was well dressed, and the police believe he was a stranger in the city. The diamonds were examined by experts and pronounced genuine.

A Boy's Collision Fatal.

William Manelly, sixteen years old, of 329 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, received fatal injuries yesterday by running into a hitching post on Myrtle Avenue. He was hastening to catch a car. He proceeded after the accident to his home, where he soon died. The Coroners' office was notified.

Burns Fatal to a Woman.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Sophie Wedeen of this place died at her home to-day, as the result of burns received last night. Mrs. Wedeen was suffering from rheumatism and used turpentine to bathe herself. She placed the bottle containing the turpentine on the stove. A second later there was an explosion, and the turpentine flew all over the woman.

MR. DEVERY TRIUMPHS OVER MR. WHALEN

The Corporation Counsel May Not Ascend the Bench.

Mr. Croker, His Friends Intimate, Espoused the Cause of the Deputy Police Commissioner.

The story of the triumph of Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery over Corporation Counsel John Whalen was told at the Democratic Club last evening. Ever since the appointment of the Committee of Five, Corporation Counsel Whalen has to his political friends declared that Mr. Devery was conducting the Police Department in such a manner as to bring discredit on Tammany Hall, and that he would soon be forced to resign.

Every act of Lewis Nixon and the Committee of Five was backed up by the Corporation Counsel, much to the disgust of Senator Sullivan, members of the gambling syndicate, and Mr. Devery himself.

"Devery will be forced to resign in ten days," was one of the statements attributed to Mr. Whalen during the controversy. This angered the friends of Senator Sullivan, who proceeded to "get even" with Mr. Whalen. The chance did not come until after Mr. Croker returned from Europe, when personal appeals were made by Senator Sullivan to Mr. Croker to "turn down" the Corporation Counsel and prevent him from receiving the nomination for a Supreme Court Justiceship.

Deputy Commissioner Devery carried his personal dispute with Corporation Counsel Whalen further. The two met in the Democratic Club one morning about three months ago, and according to the statements of trustworthy members of the organization, there was quite a scene.

Mr. Devery asked the Corporation Counsel why it was that some Police Captains could get bills through the Legislature reimbursing them for costs of trials, while he could not get a bill through because the Corporation Counsel's representatives at Albany did not give the measure their hearty support. Mr. Whalen is said to have sought to avoid any difficulty with Mr. Devery. He turned to walk away.

"The other people can get their money and I can't get mine," roared Mr. Devery.

He said, according to the reports, many other unpleasant things, and used language much stronger than he had ever used at the trial of delinquent policemen.

The Corporation Counsel's opposition to Mr. Devery continued after this affair. Every effort of the friends of Mr. Whalen, who was then the reputed representative of Mr. Croker in this country, was put forth to unseat Mr. Devery from power in the Police Department. These efforts failed, and the fight was brought to the attention of Mr. Croker on his return.

The consequence is that reports have been circulated by politicians who have the confidence of Mr. Croker that Corporation Counsel Whalen will be left out of the Supreme Court Justiceship race this Fall. With these reports comes the statement that Mr. Whalen may continue as Corporation Counsel if Mr. Shepard is elected.

CHASED A MOTOR VEHICLE.

Policeman Gleason Raced After It for Ten Blocks and Arrested the Occupants.

Policeman Gleason of the bicycle squad gave chase after a motor vehicle last night which was going down Eighth Avenue at a rate of twenty miles an hour. Gleason was at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue when the motor whizzed past. He shouted to the people in it as it dashed by, telling them to slow down, as they were going too fast. They paid no attention to him, and then began an exciting chase down the avenue, which was kept up for ten blocks.

At Twenty-fourth Street the policeman came abreast of the motor, and almost rode in front of it in his effort to make them stop. They then slowed down, and so great was the momentum of the machine that four more blocks were passed before it could be brought to a complete standstill.

The motor was a large machine; it was enameled white and contained three persons, two men and one woman. All three were foreigners and could scarcely speak English. They were taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, where one of the men, who gave his name as Nessili Arnold, and said he was a machinist, was locked up. Arnold was the driver of the machine, and said he had very recently come from Milan, Italy. He refused to give his New York address or tell who owned the motor. The other man and the woman refused to give either their names or addresses, and, as no charge could be made against them, they were allowed to depart.

At a late hour last night Arnold had not been bailed, and no one had called for the motor vehicle, which was held at the station house.

DISCOVERIES IN MONTANA.

Princeton's Expedition Finds a Lizard's Skeleton 33 Feet Long.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5.—The geological expedition which was sent to Montana during the past Summer, has made some discoveries which are of great importance in the scientific world. The expedition, which was under Dr. M. S. Farr, '92, consisted of Carl Douglass, Fellow in Biology; H. T. Willis, '01; Stanley Bright, '02; James Spear, '02; C. S. Wills, '02; C. H. Dugro, '03, and E. W. Scudder, '03.

The party spent the first of their stay in South-Central Montana, prospecting and collecting plants and fossils of that section. A thorough geological survey was made of the region.

It was during this time they discovered a skeleton of the Clidostes velox, which Dr. Farr considers the most complete skeleton yet discovered of the marine lizard. It is thirty-three feet long, without the head, which is wanting. It took fifteen days to dig the remains out of the ground.

A number of marine invertebrates were found in the Fort Pierre shoals. A complete skeleton, including the skull of the Claosaurus annectaus, was discovered, besides numerous other fossils of lesser importance. The fossils have arrived in Princeton and are now being mounted. Dr. Farr intends to take another party to Montana next Summer to complete the work begun this year.

WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

To Make a House-to-House Canvass for Tammany Votes.

Mrs. Julius Harburger, wife of Assemblyman Harburger, and President of the Women's Democratic Club of the east side, presided at a meeting of the Auxiliary Committee of the club yesterday. The meeting took place at 61 East Third Street, and was attended among others by Mrs. Leopold W. Harburger, Mrs. Joseph Steiner, and Mrs. George F. Roesch. The principal object of the members of the Women's Democratic Club is to assist their husbands during the campaign in securing votes for Democratic candidates. While their husbands are at work they make a house to house canvass among the voters.

The women, when they come to voters who have been benefited in any way by Tammany Hall, take care to remind them of the fact, and say their husbands will feel obliged if they vote the Tammany ticket this election. They are frequently able to secure pledges from the voters that they will do so. At yesterday's meeting a regular plan of campaign was arranged.

In the meantime the Women's Republican Club, a west side institution with the same aims and objects as to Republican votes, is getting its forces together to secure Republican votes.

Monument to John A. Bingham Unveiled

CADIZ, Ohio, Oct. 5.—A heroic bronze statue of John A. Bingham, who was distinguished by his public services from 1848 to 1886, was unveiled here to-day. The statue was erected by the citizens of Harrison County. The principal address was delivered by Senator Joseph B. Foraker. The Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington also made a brief address. Mr. Bingham having been at one time Minister to Japan and very popular there.

Despondent, He Attempted Suicide.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—Because he could not get money enough to study to be a doctor Henry D. Vito, twenty-five years old, of 121 Ferry Street, attempted to commit suicide to-night. Vito's wife is visiting in Buffalo. He left a letter for her in which he is said to have stated that he was despondent because he could not get money to study medicine.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO

125th Street, West.

Great Sale of China and Cut Glass.

A superb collection of the best known China and the finest American Cut Glass—only the newest patterns and perfect shapes—an event that should bring every thrifty housekeeper to this store—these quotations mean

An Average Saving of 50 Per Cent on Prices Existing Elsewhere.

DINNER SETS of American porcelain, 121 pieces, hand-painted pink wildflower decorations, gold stippled, reg. $10.00..... 6.98

DINNER SETS of English porcelain, for 12 persons, floral spray decorations, rococo edge, reg. $11.50..... 7.97

DINNER SETS of English porcelain, 112 pieces, decorated with pink and blue blossoms, gold lines, festooned edge, reg. $15.00..... 10.95

DINNER SETS of Carlsbad China, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, pink floral spray decorations, gold stippled, reg. $15.98..... 10.47

DINNER SETS of Limoges China, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, exquisite rose vine designs, gold stippled, reg. $21.50..... 16.98

DINNER SETS of Theo. Haviland China, 100 pieces, 5 different decorations, with new coupe soups, reg. $25.00..... 18.97

BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES of French China, DINNER PLATES of English Porcelain, SOUP PLATES of English Porcelain, gold traced; reg. $2.00 dozen, each..... 10c

OYSTER PLATES of French China, Dresden decorations, gold stippled, also BREAKFAST, TEA AND DINNER PLATES of Limoges China, reg. $4.00 dozen, each..... 19c

TEA, BREAKFAST AND DINNER PLATES of Pouyet, Haviland and Limoges decorated China, reg. $5.00 dozen, each..... 25c

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS of English Porcelain, pink, pearl and blue decorations..... 10c

BONN CREAM PITCHERS AND TEA POT TILES, each..... 9c

COVERED DISHES of English porcelain, new shapes and decorations, gold tracings, reg. $1.00 and $1.50 each, 49c and 65c

SOUP TUREENS of English porcelain, Dresden and other decorations, with gold lines, reg. $1.50 and $2.00 each, 65c and 94c

TOILET SETS, 12 pieces, including jar, hand painted floral decorations, gold stippled, reg. $6.00..... 3.98

COFFEE, TEA AND SPICE JARS of blue and white china, each..... 18c

SALT BOXES of blue and white china..... 24c

AMERICAN CUT GLASS:

BERRY, FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS, deep cut patterns, 8 inch size, reg. $4.50..... 2.98

OLIVE DISHES, richly cut, reg. $1.75..... 98c

WATER BOTTLES, full size, new style cutting..... 1.49

CELERY TRAYS, richly cut all over, reg. $3.75..... 2.65

COVERED MUSTARDS, regular $1.00..... 68c

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, sterling silver mounted, each..... 19c, 35c, 49c

LAMPS AND JARDINIERES:

BRASS GAS PORTABLES, with Argand burner, tripod, chimney and white dome shade..... 98c

"PITTSBURG" LAMP—Gilt mounted, centre draught burner, decorated vase and ten inch globe, reg. $4.00. 2.49

JARDINIERES, new designs, beautifully blended in two and three tone effects, every one worth triple the price, 7 inch, 15c; 8 inch, 25c; 10 inch, 49c

Unusual Offerings in New and Reliable Carpets and Rugs.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, best quality, fine designs and rich colorings, borders to match, reg. $1.35 yd..... 95c

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, borders to match, also hall and stair patterns, reg. $1.25 yd..... 85c

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, best quality, borders to match, also hall and stair patterns, reg. 90c. yd... 63c

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, best five-frame Oriental designs, 3¼x10½ ft., reg. $22.50..... 19.00; 9x12 ft., reg. $26.00..... 21.00

SMYRNA RUGS, all wool, reversible, Persian and Turkish colorings, 4x7 ft., reg. $7.50..... 5.25; 6x9 ft., reg. $16.50..... 10.50; 7½x10½ ft., reg. $24.00..... 18.00; 9x12 ft., reg. $28.00..... 22.00

Bargains in the Newest Curtains and Couch Covers.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, dainty novelty patterns, Reg..... 5.50 7.25 8.75 per pair; At..... 3.65 5.00 6.25 per pair

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, heavy net centers, with edgings and insertions, Reg..... 7.50 8.75 9.75 per pair; At..... 5.50 6.25 7.50 per pair

MERCERIZED ARMURE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, heavy tassel fringe top and bottom, rich color effects, Reg..... 7.50 8.50 9.50 per pair; At..... 5.50 6.50 7.50 per pair

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, Oriental designs, full width and length, fringed all round, Reg..... 2.75 3.50 4.75 each; At..... 1.75 2.25 3.00 each

Remarkable Prices on Parlor Furniture.

PARLOR SUITS of three or five pieces, some carved frames, others inlaid, upholstered with hair and covered with rich figured satin damask, reg. $110.00..... 79.85

PARLOR SUITS of three pieces, frames inlaid and covered with satin damask, reg. $50.00..... 34.95

P

GENERAL ALGER'S BOOK ON THE SPANISH WAR

He Severely Criticises Gen. Miles for the Beef Controversy.

Says that the Major General Commanding Was Guilty of Unsoldierly and Inexcusable Conduct.

Gen. Alger's book on the Spanish-American war, which his publishers state "has been delayed and changed because of the death of President McKinley," will be issued next Thursday.

Opening his book with a survey of the Cuban situation in 1898, Gen. Alger says:

"The thoughtful observer of public events during the years 1895-7 need hardly be reminded that both the Cleveland and the McKinley Administrations sought by every honorable means to avoid complications with Spain, though protesting against the conditions prevalent in Cuba."

He then comments upon the United States's unpreparedness for war at that time and the splendid spectacle of the country's response to the Government's ultimatum upon Spain. He describes the hurried preparations for war, its embarrassments and difficulties, the persecution of the office seeker, the disappointment of hundreds of volunteers, the demands of seacoast cities and towns for immediate and impossible protection, and the savage criticism of the military administration plans of campaign, and the battle with the apparently endless list of shortcomings and grievances. Then follow the plans of campaign; the embarkation at Tampa, which was severely criticised at the time, but which Gen. Alger is now convinced that, all things considered, was not a mistake. The account of the march on Santiago is pictured and then the fight at El Caney and San Juan.

The "round robin" incident comes in for a fair share of space. While the negotiations for surrender were pending before Santiago the general officers of Shafter's army met and signed a round robin which was given out for publication. This paper showed great alarm over the threatened coming of yellow and enteric fevers and went on to say, "this army must be moved at once or it will perish." Of the "round robin" itself Gen. Alger says he has no criticism to offer. But he does criticise the publication of it, saying that it was one of the most unfortunate and regrettable incidents of the war.

Gen. Alger reviews at length the differences between Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson and quotes many official letters. He concludes this chapter in these words:

"It is difficult to account for Admiral Sampson's seeming attitude toward the army during the operations before Santiago, as well as to excuse him for his contradictory statement, subsequently made in his official report. After the 3d of July the Admiral's conduct may have been due to the keen disappointment resulting from his non-participation in the engagement with Cervera's squadron. Possibly he felt that Shafter's request for a conference on the morning of July 3, innocent though it was, was responsible for his being deprived of the honor of actively participating as Commander in Chief in one of the most remarkable victories in the annals of naval warfare."

Of the Miles-Egan controversy over the alleged furnishing of "embalmed beef" to the army, Gen. Alger says:

"The commission appointed by the President at my request to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, commonly known as the war investigation or the Dodge commission, met on the 24th day of September, 1898. Up to the 21st of December, 1898, this commission had taken testimony in seventeen towns and cities, and in many different camps, granting, wherever it went, to the citizens, soldiers, or ex-soldiers, an opportunity to appear for complaint or testimony of any kind regarding the conduct of the war. The commission visited numerous camps, in which there still were many thousands of soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, who were invited to give their evidence without regard to rank or service. On the 21st of December the Major General commanding the Army of the United States appeared before the commission, then sitting in Washington, and made his statements with respect to the canned, fresh, and refrigerated beef furnished to the army during the war.

"Although the commission had been sitting nearly three months, the charges with respect to canned and refrigerated beef were now made for the first time; and, stranger and more inexcusable and more unsoldierly still, during all those months, with this pretended knowledge of facts which, if they existed, should have been made known to the Secretary of War, for the protection of the army, Gen. Miles had never mentioned the subject.

"Gen. Miles seemed to be pleased with the notoriety which his startling statement before the commission and his subsequent newspaper interview gave him; for again, on the 31st of March, 1899, in New York City, he published, through representatives of The Associated Press and of a metropolitan paper, additional charges. This unmilitary and questionable method of making in public grave and scandalous charges regarding a brother officer and the work of his department—charges which subsequent and careful investigation proved both unwarranted and untrue—seemed to appeal to certain characteristics of the Major General commanding to which reference here would be out of place.

"If we are to believe written evidence to the contrary, it does not appear that Gen. Miles was even honest in making his dilatory charges that the tinned beef was issued as the 'pretense of an experiment' and that it was not a part of the ration. On the 17th of June, 1898, his most confidential staff officer signed a letter, by direction of the Major General commanding the army,' instructing the depot commissary at Tampa 'to furnish to Gen. Nunez 10,644 pounds of canned roast beef,' to be issued from the 'subsistance stores of the army.' If we are to accept the reading of this letter as correct, it proves that Gen. Miles knew that canned fresh beef was a part of the ration; that he knew there was a large quantity of it at Tampa for issue to the troops, and that he so far approved of its use as to direct that the ration be furnished in large quantities to our allies."

ANN DIS DE BAR ACCUSED.

Alleged to Have Swindled Englishwomen of Money and Jewels.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Detective Inspector Kane, who has charge of the prisoners giving their names as Theodore and Laura Horos, who are in custody here on the charge of conspiring to defraud women of jewelry and money by fortune-telling, said this evening:

"There is no doubt that Laura Horos is the former wife of Gen. Dis De Bar, though she is married now to a man named Jackson, with whom she has been living for some time in England and on the Continent. There is no doubt that they are both mesmerists. They could not, otherwise, have obtained the influence they had over their English victims.

"We have a mass of evidence against the man and the woman. Probably there will be a charge of felony forthcoming. The Magistrate has promised to devote three clear days to the case, so voluminous is the evidence."

Ann Odelia Dis De Bar is the woman who served a term on Blackwell's Island, New York, about thirteen years ago, for swindling Luther C. Marsh. It is said that she has since been in prison at Joliet, Ill., and in Italy for impostures similar to those which she practiced on Mr. Marsh. The Public Prosecutor in London, when the prisoners were first arraigned, said their real names were Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

RUSSIA'S TRADE WITH AMERICA

United States Consul's Report Shows that It Has Fallen Off 30 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—In a report to the State Department from Consul General Hughes at Coburg, dated Sept. 5, showing Russia's trade for the first five months of the current year, it is said that the imports of iron, steel, hardware, and machinery have been 30 per cent. below those for the same period of last year.

This falling off probably is a direct result of the Russian retaliatory tariff on American goods of this sort. The statistics show that Russia's imports from the United States during that time exceeded its exports to the United States by over $8,000,000. It is also said that Russia's new markets in the Far East have caused a great increase in her exports to that quarter.

CLOTHES FOR THE CORONATION

What the Lords and Ladies of England Must Wear When Edward VII. Is Crowned.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Earl Marshal has issued the rules and regulations governing what is to be worn at the coronation of King Edward next year. The whole document breathes of the Middle Ages, when distinctions in dress were considered so essential, and the quaintness of the phraseology in which the attendance of the nobility of the United Kingdom is required "at the solemnity of the royal coronation of their Most Sacred Majesties," and describing the regulations in regard to dresses and head dresses, is distinctly mediaeval.

There is a curious graduation in the fur trimmings of the robes, which emphasizes the fine distinctions existing in the ranks of the aristocracy. All the Peers have been notified that their robes must be of "crimson velvet edged with miniver, the cape furred with miniver, pure and powdered, with bars of rows of ermine, according to their degree."

Here follow the numerical graduations distinguishing between the ranks. Barons are allowed two rows of ermine, Viscounts two and a half rows, Earls three rows, Marquises three and a half rows, and Dukes four rows. All the mantles and robes must be worn over full Court dress uniform or regimentals.

The Earl Marshal's order banishes counterfeit pearls and all jewels from coronets, which are to be "silver gilt, the caps of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, with gold tassels on top. No jewels or precious stones are to be set or used in coronets, nor counterfeits of pearls instead of silver balls." The number of the latter permitted revives a nice sense of distinction. A Baron's coronet bears six silver balls, a Viscount's sixteen, an Earl's eight, with gold strawberry leaves between; a Marquis's four balls and four leaves, alternately. A Duke's coronet has no balls, and has only eight gold strawberry leaves.

The Earl Marshal next prescribes the robes, mantles, and coronets to be worn by the Peeresses. These are of the same materials as the men's, with similar gradations in the numbers of bars of ermine and balls. The length of the train marks the difference in rank. A Baroness is only allowed a train of three feet, a Viscountess has one and a quarter yards, Countesses have one and a half yards, a Marchioness has one and three-quarter yards, and a Duchess two yards.

Then follows a curt notification as to who shall be excluded. Peeresses in their own right and widows of Peers are allowed to come. But widows who have remarried beneath their rank in the Peerage are "not entitled to a summons to attend the coronation."

KING OPENS RIGSDAG.

Danish Ruler Makes No Mention of West Indian Islands—Distinguished Company Present.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—King Christian to-day opened the Rigsdag in person, in the presence of the King of Greece, the Czarewitch, Grand Duke Michael, the members of the Danish royal family, and the Diplomatic Corps.

The King read the speech from the throne. After noting that an interval of many years had elapsed since he last personally conveyed the royal greetings to the Rigsdag at its opening session, his Majesty proceeded:

"In appointing the new Ministry we have responded to the wish of the majority of the people by intrusting the conduct of the Government to men who are in possession of the confidence of the nation, and we cherish the strong hope that it will be vouchsafed to us to see fruitful co-operation between the Government and the Rigsdag.

"We confidently hope that it will thus be possible to come nearer to our great goal, namely, the preservation of the independence of the country, friendly relations with the powers, the development of civil and political freedom, and the advancement of the intellectual and economic life of the people."

The speech concluded with an enumeration of the proposed bills. The King did not mention the Danish West Indian Islands. The President of the Folkething led three cheers for the King and constitutional law.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

American Subscriptions Amount to Nearly $75,000—Possible English Memorial to Mr. McKinley.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The American contributions to the Queen Victoria Memorial fund amount to £15,000, which, according to the King's consent to a request made by the American Society in London, will be applied to a clearly designated portion of the memorial.

This will be designed and executed by an American sculptor, in harmony with the memorial's general artistic design. It is expected that this sculptor will be selected after some form of preliminary competition in the United States.

The American Society in London discussed at a meeting held this week the propriety of opening a subscription in London for an English memorial to President McKinley.

MEN WEAR HIDDEN JEWELS.

Increasing Use of Spectacular Ornaments Among Englishmen.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The theft of Lord Anglesey's £40,000 worth of jewelry, used in his personal adornment alone, has brought out much talk in ultra-fashionable society regarding men who wear unseen jewels. Investigations among West End jewelers disclose the fact that there is an extensive trade in curios and costly articles, worn beneath ordinary clothing, such as snakes around waists, necks, and legs, bangles, chains, and amulets of various, singular designs.

Besides this extraordinary vogue, the fashion among men of wearing jewelry increased enormously this year, many using two pairs of links in each cuff and jeweled buttons with evening waistcoats. It is recalled in this connection that King Edward occasionally wears a bangle on his wrist, that the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha wore a heavy gold bracelet for years, and that Lord Brampton (better known as Justice Hawkins of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice,) even when sitting on the bench wore a number of such ornaments.

KING EDWARD'S CONDITION.

No Intimation of a Change Reported in London.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—No intimation of any change in the King's condition has been received at Marlborough House, though special advices from Aberdeen say that dispatches received from Balmoral at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon announce that his Majesty has almost completely recovered and has arranged to attend services in the Crathie Church to-morrow.

The Court Circular issued to-night does not mention the King's movements, as the weather at Balmoral is understood to be very bad.

To Be Honored by Yale.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—Prof. Martens, Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg, left here to-day to receive the Doctorate of Laws at the celebration of the bi-centenary of Yale University. H. H. D. Peirce, Secretary of the United States Embassy here, has gone to the United States on leave of absence.

Thousands of Miners Idle.

LIEGE, Belgium, Oct. 5.—Out of 22,883 coal miners employed in the district, 15,064 are now idle. Collisions between the strikers and the gendarmes are becoming more frequent. The strikers are trying to forcibly prevent the non-strikers from working.

Mormon Meetings in London.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Mormons have begun a revival here, and are holding proselyting meetings under the direction of Apostle Francis M. Lyman. At a concert to-night Miss Emma Gates, a granddaughter of Brigham Young, who has been studying music in Berlin, made her début.

Prayers that Rains May Cease.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 5, via Galveston, Texas.—Religious processions are being held and prayers are being offered for the cessation of the excessive rains now falling, and that there may not be a repetition of the great flood of twenty-five years ago in Western Nicaragua.

SHAMROCK MAY RACE HERE NEXT SUMMER

Owner Considering Plan to Winter Cup Yacht in New York.

YACHTSMEN ON THE CONTEST

Challenger's Defeat Attributed by Some to Jameson's Errors, but Lipton Declines to Talk.

The Columbia, twice defender of the America's Cup, weighed anchor yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and, in full dress, with flags fluttering, began the last lap of her journey to City Island, where she went to spend the Winter.

There the men who have taken her through the long season of triumph, first against the Constitution and later against the challenger, Shamrock II., will begin to dismantle her, and with everything stored snug for the snows and storms, will bid her last good-bye to racing for this year at least.

Speaking of his future plans, Sir Thomas Lipton said he was undecided as yet about his coming engagements, but that he would go direct to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel about Monday, and that Tuesday evening he would attend a dinner at the New York Yacht Club. He will probably visit Chicago about a week hence. The date is not yet fixed.

Dr. F. Reid Mackay of the Erin said there was every reason to believe that the Shamrock will be laid up in New York this Winter, and that in the Spring or next Summer she will be raced against the Columbia, Constitution, and any other ninety-footer. "For," said he, "we believe that she is actually a faster boat than the Columbia and can beat her if she is raced again under different conditions."

From the moment that Columbia began her final journey to City Island she was greeted and saluted on all sides. She passed on her way up the East River. Her white wings had disappeared from her slender spars, and, like a champion race horse that has just smashed a record, and is being led, rather than ridden, back to the stable, the White One glided behind her tender, the Park City, to her destination.

With the Columbia, besides the Park City, was her faithful little valet, the Wallace B. Flint, still carrying at her stern the huge American flag, big enough for an ocean steamer. Ever since the Columbia has been put in commission the little Flint has puffed and fussed near the handsome yacht. Besides the Flint, Pierpont Morgan's Corsair accompanied the fleet, and the great black steam yacht, like the other boats, was decked in flags in honor of the triumphal occasion. All the way up the East River the noisy salute continued.

"The Columbia! the Columbia!" was the shout that went up along the river front, and then there was a rush of every one within sight to get a look at the white defender that will go down in yachting history as the most remarkable boat ever built, for she marks that era when it began to seem impossible to outbuild the yachts of former years.

Steam whistles and sirens shrieked as the Columbia proceeded. Ferryboats put out of their course to have a closer look at the champion, and on the Brooklyn Bridge a great crowd assembled, looking down from the great height on the slender, powerful deckline of the noted yacht.

As the Columbia neared the bridge it seemed as if her tall masts would strike against the girders of the big structure. A cheer went up at the inspiring sight, and mingled with cheers from the water front and the decks of ferryboats far below.

SALUTES TO THE VICTOR.

Perhaps the noisiest and most enthusiastic welcome was when the procession passed the New York Yacht Club's anchorage, between Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth Street. Here are gathered about thirty vessels of different sizes and kinds belonging to members of the club, the Charities Department tugs, and other boats, and each tried to outscream all the others. From every ward of Bellevue Hospital the patients hastened to the river front, forgetting in the excitement of the moment and in the joy of victory ills that a moment before they had thought unbearable. Crutches were dropped, and the rheumatic forgot their pains and the asthmatic defied the chill of the keen October day and yelled their approval as the cup champion went gliding by.

While the Columbia was proceeding up the river and the Sound, down in the Horseshoe lay the long, low Shamrock, a slender, handsome wedge of burnished bronze. Aboard of her there was gloom. Aboard of the Erin, aboard the James A. Lawrence, the tug, and aboard the tender Porto Rico, also there was gloom.

The men on these vessels stick to their Captain, Sycamore. They admit that the boat was poorly handled, as far as judgment goes, and they admit that after she had a lead which should have assured a victory for her, the advantage was lost by poor judgment, but they do not blame their Captain. They blame only Jameson, who was put in absolute charge of the yacht, and whom Sycamore was bound to obey.

"It wasn't Sycamore. Jameson made the trouble," said one member of the crew, dejectedly. "The Old Man would have an amateur aboard the boat to boss things, and he bossed them to a standstill. Sycamore had won two races, but Jameson came in and gave orders that spoiled everything."

Above all, the men are disgusted at the praise showered on Capt. Barr of the Columbia, not because they begrudge him the praise, but because he owes it to a comparison of sailing tactics against the Captain of the challenger, in whom the men of that yacht have every faith.

"'E could give Barr cards an' spades, so 'e could, an' beat 'im out ef honly they'd 'a' guvven Sycamore th' free 'and," said one of the men.

SHAMROCK'S SAILORS' LOSSES.

Aside from sentiment, the winning of the race series would have meant much to the men. Sir Thomas had promised to every man a bonus of £100 in case the cup was taken home with him, and this in addition to the regular £1 paid the men on regular race days.

Sir Thomas was very much disappointed by failing to win at least one race. Sir Thomas, however, is too thorough a sportsman to say anything that might reflect on the credit of the victory of his antagonist, and, beyond admitting that the Shamrock lost the last race by poor handling, he refuses to particularize and to criticise the manner in which the race was lost.

What the Irish knight really feels, and what he is willing to say for publication are very different things. He is too generous to reflect on the victory of his opponent, but he is also sportsman enough to hold to account those who are working for him if they show that they do not understand that for which they are being paid.

It was said that after the race last night there were an interesting couple of hours during which Sir Thomas is reported to have said: "I do not want to see Sycamore again, unless it is necessary."

Immediately after breakfast aboard the Shamrock a conference was called by Sir Thomas. The happenings at the conference were not disclosed, but it was understood that the faults committed that lost the race to the challenger were raked over. Also, the plans for the Shamrock and the Erin were considered.

None will say whether Mr. Jameson was brought into the mistakes that were committed, but Mr. and Mrs. Jameson both left the Erin immediately upon the arrival of the yacht in the North River off Thirty-fifth Street, while Sir Thomas remained aboard.

Capt. Mathews of the Erin, one of the advisers of Sir Thomas, and himself, one of the ablest yachting skippers in the business, made the following statement:

ERIN'S SKIPPER ON THE RACES.

"I cannot yet understand how we lost the cup, at least I cannot understand it in the first and last races. In the last race, at one time it was the most apparent thing in the world that the Shamrock must win, barring accidents. I am in no way convinced that the Shamrock is an inferior boat to the Columbia. Of course the Columbia won. She won fairly, squarely, and cleanly.

"We cannot get around the figures. But there never was a luckier boat than that same very able white flier, and every bit of luck that was loose on the course came to her in the form of favoring slants of wind. Besides, she was splendidly sailed.

"When it came to a steady wind throughout any particular line of sailing, the Shamrock outdid the best efforts of the Columbia every time. I cannot help feeling that were the races sailed over again there would be a different story to tell, and so do many Americans, even those who are loyal to their own yacht."

Despite Sir Thomas's very excusable dissatisfaction with the men in command of his boat, he hastened aboard the yacht immediately after the conference to thank the crew for the splendid work it had done. The crew cheered his speech and then resumed the work of unbending the sails of the challenger and stowing them below.

Shortly before noon the Shamrock took a line from the James A. Lawrence and the trip up the harbor to Erie Basin began. The yacht will lie up there and make preparations for her trip abroad.

A report was circulated that there had been a proposal to exchange the crews of the Columbia and the Shamrock and to see which of the boats would then win. The idea was started by a Boston newspaper, owing to the evident superior handling of the American boat, which seemed to show that if the challenger were similarly well handled she would turn the tables on her rival.

Sir Thomas admitted having been approached on the subject as to whether he would be willing to race his boat with such a change. He said that he had already signified his willingness to accept a proposal of that kind purely in the interest of the sport to see how much depended upon the handling of a yacht, and how much on the merits of the boats themselves.

Such a proposal would have to come from the New York Yacht Club, however, he said, as he had been defeated and was not in a position to ask favors. At the New York Yacht Club ex-Commodore Nicholson Kane, when approached on the subject, said:

"We have heard nothing of this from Sir Thomas. The Columbia, I know, will be put out of commission, and as far as our races go the incident is closed and settled for the season. There is one subject upon which, speaking for myself and the rest of the Regatta Committee, I would like to be quoted.

"I refer to an absurd report printed in a morning paper to the effect that Mr. Jameson 'threw' the race as a matter of spite to Sir Thomas. The motive for the alleged 'throwing' we will dispense with, and as to the charges, I want to say in the name of my colleagues that the accusation is too preposterous to merit attention."

It was rumored at the club that likely there would be a challenge forthcoming for the cup next year. It could not be learned from which quarter the challenge was expected, but one of the officers of the club said that in the event of a challenge no new boat would be built, as the Constitution could be brought up to a standard where she would be all of four minutes faster than the Columbia, even though it seemed to have been impossible to tune her up to her best during the past season.

On Tuesday night at 9 o'clock a banquet will be given at the club to Sir Thomas. Until then the owner of the Shamrock will remain aboard the Erin, where he is by doctor's advice, as his leg is not yet in good shape. Sir Thomas has not yet decided what his plans will be or whether he will challenge again for the cup.

QUIRINAL IN DANGER.

The Palace Walls Cracked by Excavations for a New Tunnel—Emperor's Chamber Damaged.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A special dispatch from Rome says that the construction of the new tunnel beneath the Quirinal has so seriously weakened the foundation that the palace is endangered.

The walls of the building have sunk and have become cracked. What is known as the Emperor's Chamber has been greatly damaged, wide splits having appeared in the walls.

The Palazzo di Monte Cavallo, or del Quirinal, was formerly the Summer palace of the Popes on the Quirinal Hill, and is now the official residence of the King of Italy. The buildings are of immense extent, the original Summer palace of 1540 having been enlarged repeatedly by various Popes under various architects, among whom were Domenico Fontana, Carlo Maderno, Lorenzo Bernini, and Ferdinando Fuga. They preserve a substantial symmetry of plan and uniformity of design.

The plan includes a rectangular court 140 feet wide and 325 feet long, inclosed on three sides by a vaulted arcade in the intervals of an order of Doric pilasters, above which is a single story of square windows with horizontal caps. At the end of the great court a recessed portico of five arches, from which opens a spiral oval staircase with a ramping order of columns, gives access to the apartments of State.

These are, also, approached at the other extremity of the court by an imposing double staircase, built by Flaminio Ponzio, which leads to the richly decorated Sala Regia, or "Emperor's Chamber," a hall 150 feet long.

The exterior architecture is simple and regular though somewhat ineffective. The principal front on the Villa Pia is in two stages with an arched doorway inclosed in two rustic pilasters, the principal story presenting a long range of windows with pedimented caps on a balustrade course. Above the original cornice two additional stories have been built, quite out of keeping with those below. Behind the palace are extensive gardens.

CONDEMNS LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Arnold White, the author, in an article appearing in the Sunday papers declaring that the King ought to demand Lord Salisbury's retirement, avers, as an instance of Europe's anti-British activity, that a few weeks ago Emperor William visited Sir Frank C. Lascelles, British Ambassador at Berlin, at an early hour of the morning and showed him a communication from the Russian Foreign Office inviting joint action by the powers in a protest against Great Britain's conduct of the war in South Africa. Mr. White says:

"The Emperor's motive in divulging the amiable intentions of France and Russia was probably governed by self-interest."

The Sunday papers follow the weeklies in denouncing the Government's apathy in the conduct of the war.

RUSSIA HONORS AMERICANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—The United States training-ship Buffalo, which arrived at Cronstadt on Oct. 1, left that port for Kiel to-day. The American officers were the recipients of many courtesies from the Russian Navy.

Admiral Makharoff, commanding at Cronstadt, placed a torpedo boat at the disposal of the United States Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, on Friday, when Mr. Tower visited the Buffalo. Admiral Makharoff entertained Commander Charles T. Hutchins, the commander of the Buffalo, at dinner.

Pursuing Rebels in China.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—It is announced in a dispatch received here from Canton that, according to communications from the Governor General, troops have been ordered to proceed against the rebels. The local authorities have been ordered to protect the missionaries. Regulars and militia have already relieved the local capital, which was besieged by rebels.

Brooklyn Man Beheaded by a Car.

Jeremiah McCarthy, fifty-five years old, a longshoreman who lived at 74 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, started for a barber's shop at 10 o'clock last evening when, in crossing Fulton Street, between Hicks and Henry Streets, he was run over by a car of the Seventh Avenue line on its way to the ferry. McCarthy was beheaded and his body otherwise mangled. Robert Stone, twenty-six years old, of 597 Sixth Avenue, the motorman, was arrested by Policeman John Sweeney of the Fulton Street Station.

B. Altman & Co.

Are displaying a Very Choice Collection of

ART OBJECTS and BRIC-A-BRAC,

included in which are

Real Bronze and Carrara Marble Busts, Groups and Statuettes; Marble and Onyx Pedestals, Hall and Mantel Clocks, Clock Sets, Lamps, Electroliers, Curio Cabinets, Art Furniture, Etc.

Sevres, Vienna and Crown Derby Porcelains, Limoges Enamels, Dutch Silver, French, German and Italian Pottery.

Department on Third Floor.

FINE HORSES AT GOSHEN

Gov. Odell's Daughter Gets a Second Award.

MRS. MORTIMER'S TUXEDO CUP

Many Prizes for the Harriman and Lorillard Exhibits—Last Day of the Westchester Show.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Gov. Odell was present at the Goshen horse show to-day, which marked the sixth annual show of the Orange County Horse Show Association. He had a vital interest in the exhibits, for his daughter, Miss Estelle Odell, had an entry in the class for the most attractive and stylish pony turnout. She was beaten for first honors, however, by Miss Carol Harriman's pair, and the Governor's daughter had to be content with the second ribbon. The glorious weather drew a brilliant and fashionable throng to the Goshen track, the Tuxedo colony being particularly well represented. Among those in the boxes besides the Governor were: Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy, United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett, ex-State Senator John McCarty, E. H. Harriman, F. D. Underwood, T. P. Fowler, Samuel Spender, W. B. Dickerman, G. M. Cummins, George E. Hyde, James Horton, Richard Mortimer, George E. Dodge, A. D. Juilliard, W. M. V. Hoffman, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Henry Bacon, C. B. Alexander, Paul Tuckerman, George Rutledge Gibson, J. Howard Ford, F. De Peyster Foster, Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Frank Gray Griswold, and John R. Townsend.

Morris E. Howlett, who has been driving at the Westchester Horse Show, was present and drove James H. Hyde's four-in-hand. It failed to win the blue ribbon, however, the honor going to the four entered by George E. Dodge. Mrs. Richard Mortimer won the Tuxedo cup, offered as a special award in the class for the best pair of park horses, driving them herself. Pierre Lorillard's and the Harriman entries captured a majority of the prizes. The awards are:

Stallions, three years old or over.—Won by Austral, Stonyford Farm; Sir Robbins, H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie, second.

Best foal of 1901.—Won by Marshland Stud Farm; Marshland Stud Farm second.

Roadsters.—Won by Titania, Arden Farms; Ashland Maid, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, second.

Two-year-old, foal of 1899.—Won by Fandango, Marshland Stud Farm; Soano, B. H. Tuthill, Goshen, second.

Yearlings.—Won by Master Stambpul, H. N. Bain; Eri King, Arden Farms, second.

Farm Horses.—Won by Monte Carlo, Parkway Farm; H. L. Burnett, Goshen, second.

Best tandem.—Alcut and Cyclone, Pierre Lorillard, first; Lady Bess and Folette, Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Tuxedo, second.

Horse or Mare.—Won by Pierre Lorillard; O. K., Westmoreland Davis, Tuxedo, second.

Handsomest and Best Mannered Saddle Horse.—Won by Miss Cornelia Harriman; Pierre Lorillard, second.

Best Pair or Geldings or Mares, three years old or over.—Won by Mrs. Frank Hughes, Monticello; Albert Manning, second.

Most Stylish and Attractive Pony Turnout.—Won by Miss Carol Harriman; Miss A. Estelle Odell, Newburgh, second.

Best Sporting Tandem.—Won by Miss Mary Harriman, Shadeland Farm, second.

Best Roadster.—Won by Mrs. William Robbins; Parkway Farm, second.

Best Four-in-Hand.—Won by George E. Dodge, New York; James H. Hyde, New York, second.

Horse or Mare, Under 14.2 Hands.—Won by Miss Susanne Henning, Tuxedo; Master Averill Marriman, second.

Best Carriage Horse or Gelding 15.2 or Over.—Won by Pierre Lorillard, Tuxedo.

Horse or Mare Over 14.2 Hands.—Won by Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo; Pierre Lorillard, Tuxedo, second.

Tuxedo Cup, Offered by George E. Dodge, for Best Pair of Park Horses, to be Owned and Driven by a Lady.—Won by Mrs Richard Mortimer, Tuxedo.

Half-mile Dash. Prize, $100; Offered by Orange County Driving Park Association for Best Trotter.—Won by Bessie Owens, Parkway Farm, Goshen; Cosette A., E. J. O'Flynn, Brooklyn, second. Time—1:07¼.

Pairs of Horses or Mares.—Won by Pierre Lorillard; Horace H. King, second.

Heavyweight Hunters.—Won by L. Trowbridge Martin, New York; Miss Mary Harriman, second.

Middle-weight Hunters.—Won by E. H. Harriman; Misses Mary and Cornelia Harriman, second.

Light-weight Hunters.—The Misses Harriman, first and second.

Ladies' Hunters.—Won by Mrs. Harriman; L. Trowbridge Martin, New York, second.

Jumpers.—Won by L. T. Martin; Mrs. Harriman, second.

Flat Race for Thoroughbreds, prize $50, given by Rensselaer Weston.—Won by Isaacs, Arden Farms, Goshen; Ruby, C. E. Casterlin, Florida, second.

Flat Race for Ponies, prize $50, given by W. M. V. Hoffman.—Won by Mollsima, E. C. Cowlin, Mount Kisco; War Cry, Miss Cornelia Harriman, second.

SAYS IMITATE THE BOERS.

Archbishop of York Calls England's Attention to the Devoutness of Their Enemies.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Archbishop of York's pastoral proposing a day of national humiliation because of the slow success of British arms and of penitence for national sins has been received with astonishment, especially as he openly suggests therein imitation of the Boers, who proclaimed Aug. 9 as a day of humiliation. The Archbishop quotes the Boer proclamation in full for the edification of the British clergy.

"It is easy," he says, "and not uncommon to denounce these people as 'hypocrites and to laugh to scorn their open Bibles and meetings for prayer. If, with our hypocrisy, we had long ago taken a similar course, it might have fared better with us there than it has done."

No Appropriation for Boer War.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, denies that Parliament will meet this Autumn to provide more money for the prosecution of the war in South Africa. Nevertheless, at the present rate of expenditure, the deficit for the fiscal year will be £69,724,000, while the £60,000,000 of new consols, with which it was expected to meet the deficit, realized at 94½ £56,700,000, leaving a net deficit, which must be provided for by fresh appropriations, of £13,000,000.

B. Altman & Co.

Lace Department.

A collection of Laces and Lace Robes are now on display comprising the most costly and exclusive productions in Real Point a l'aiguille, Filet Italien, and Irish Point Robes, also original combinations, especially adapted for

Dining, Reception and Theatre Wear.

(Exhibit in Windows.)

Monday, October 7th, Sale of REAL LACES will be held as follows:

Duchesse, $1.45, 2.90, 3.85 Value $2.25 to $5.50

Bruges, 75c., $1.45, 2.90, 3.75 Value $1.10 to $5.00

Applique, 68c., $1.25, 1.85, 2.90 Value 95c., to $4.50

Also REAL LACE ROBES, (unmade),

Ecru, value $38.00 to $45.00, $29.75

Black, " 60.00, 45.00

Black Silk Velvets.

Important offering to-morrow—Monday, of

1,600 Yards Black All Silk Dress Velvet,

Regularly $4.25, at $2.85 Per Yard.

Colored Dress Goods.

Monday, October 7th:

2,500 Yds. Imported All-Wool Satin Luxueux,

in Evening and Street shades, 42 inches wide,

At the Special Price of per yard, 68c.

Waist Department.

Latest Paris Model Waists and Copies, of Chiffon, Panne Velvet, Peau de Cygne, Louisine Plissé, Armure Brilliant and Peau de Crocodile Silk.

HAND-MADE WAISTS of Crêpe de Chine.

Outing Waists of English Corduroy, Plain, Roman Striped and Embroidered Flannel, Fancy Albatross and Prunella Cloth.

House Gowns.

Autumn Importations of Tea Gowns, Negliges, Bath and Lounging Robes,

of Printed Mousseline, Crêpe de Chine, Louisine, Zinana, Embroidered Wools and other attractive and seasonable fabrics.

Also a variety of garments, consisting of Reproductions and Adaptations from Imported styles.

Decorative Linens.

Monday, October 7th:

1,500 pieces French Hand-Made Renaissance Linens, exclusive design.

Table Scarfs, Each, $2.50, 3.00, 4.00

Centre Pieces, " $1.35, 2.20, 3.00

Doylies, Per doz., $1.60, 3.25

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

TO STUDY AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Present English Methods Not Considered Successful.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The opinion of Charles T. Yerkes regarding English railways is that they must be taken in hand by Americans and worked in their way, or else they will break down under enormous capitalization and wasteful method. A mass of tables issued by the Government this week on railways in the United Kingdom in 1900 is mighty unpleasant reading for the shareholders, showing increased working expenses out of all proportion with the increase in receipts.

Of the total paid up capital of £1,176,000,000, 16 per cent., or £187,000,000, is due to nominal additions on consolidation, conversion, and division of stocks. The average rate of dividend is only 3.45 per cent., as against 3.67 per cent. in 1899.

It is the realization of these shortcomings which has induced the departure for New York of several prominent officials of the Northeastern Railway Company, including George Gibb, the General Manager, and Mr. Burtt, the Traffic Manager, who sailed on the White Star Line steamer Celtic yesterday, the object of their trip being a month's study of the American railroad system.

CARLIST PLANS NEARLY COMPLETE.

Arms and Ammunition Secured from Philippines and Cuba.

BARCELONA, Oct. 5.—Reports received from Cape Cerbera say advices received there from various points along the frontier show that the Carlist preparations are nearly completed. They have accumulated through smugglers 20,000 rifles, and uniforms have been made at Perpignan, France, and have been brought into Spain at different places.

The uniform consists of a blue blouse, red trousers, and peaked cap. Large supplies of ammunition have been obtained from Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The rising is expected to commence at Berga, (fifty-one miles northwest of Barcelona,) and at other points in the mountains forming the Carlist centre.

Booklets containing instructions in guerrilla warfare are being distributed, and men are being recruited from the refugees and malcontents about the frontier. An important meeting will be held on Oct. 10, when two Carlist Generals are expected to attend with instructions from Don Carlos.

Ex-Premier Sibbern Dead.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 5.—Ex-Premier Sibbern is dead.

ANOTHER STAY IN THE BISSERT CASE

Has Now Been Taken to the United States Courts.

The "Wardman's" Departure for Sing Sing Delayed at Last Minute by Writ of Habeas Corpus.

"Wardman" George Bissert's start for Sing Sing, to begin the service of his five-year sentence after conviction of accepting a disorderly house keeper's bribe, was further delayed yesterday by the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus by United States District Court Judge Adams, just two hours before the departure of the train for Ossining.

House, Grossman & Vorhaus, Bissert's counsel, learned on Friday that Bissert was to be taken to prison on the train leaving at 1:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Roger M. Sherman was called into consultation. The decision to take the matter into the Federal Courts was arrived at that night, and the writ obtained from Judge Adams yesterday morning. It was served on Sheriff Grell and Tombs Warden Hagan about 11:30 o'clock. The writ required the production of Bissert before Judge Lacombe, in the United States District Court to-morrow. A writ of certiorari was also issued directing Clerk Carroll of the Court of General Sessions to produce the record of Bissert's trial at that time.

District Attorney Philbin and his staff were quite surprised when they learned of the issuance of the writs. Such action, so far as the recollection of one of the assistants went, was entirely unprecedented in the criminal courts of this county. Assistant District Attorney Gans, as soon as he received a copy of the petition of Bissert asking for the writs, went to work to prepare the Public Prosecutor's argument in opposition to the Federal Court's interference in the matter. District Attorney Philbin will also personally appear in opposition.

The grounds for requesting the writs as set forth in the petition are: 1. That the jury which convicted Bissert was not drawn in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and that the special jury law, (Chapter 682, Laws of 1901,) which amended the Laws of 1896, is unconstitutional and violative of the Fourteenth Amendment. 2. That the special jury law under which Bissert was tried is an ex post facto statute in that it became effective April 27, 1901, whereas Bissert was convicted of accepting a bribe on Oct. 15, 1900. 3. That Bissert was charged in the indictment with accepting a bribe of $550 from Lena Schmitt on Oct. 15, 1900. An inspection of the Grand Jury minutes was denied the defendant, and on the trial it developed that the crime, if any, was committed on Sept. 29, 1900. Recorder Goff permitted the District Attorney to amend the indictment despite the objection of the defendant and refused to grant the latter an adjournment to prepare a defense against the charge alleged on this date. An alibi for the 15th of October had been prepared.

Bissert charges in his petition that he was put upon a pretended trial before the Recorder; that a pretended jury was impaneled, before which he was convicted, and that he is now unlawfully restrained of his liberty in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. As the Court of Appeals of this State has already upheld the Constitutionality of the special jury law, he declares that all of the courts and Justices with powers to grant stays are bound by it, and that it would be idle for him to seek redress through the usual channels of appeal. The cause of his detention in the Tombs, he declares to the best of his knowledge and belief, to be a judgment of the Court of General Sessions upon his pretended conviction of the crime charged in the indictment. The petition continues:

Persons selected as jurors were partial, biased, chosen for their association or identification with special classes in the community and with reference to their bias in favor of or against the issues which they would be called upon as jurors to determine. Under pretense of choosing persons of superior intelligence, the persons chosen for this panel were selected upon an ex parte examination without notice to the defendant and without opportunity for him to be heard or to take any part therein, whereas the defendant was entitled to have the panel from which the jury is selected made up of jurors taken at large in the community from all walks of life, without particular reference to their superior intelligence, education, association, or opinion.

Louis J. Vorhaus of counsel for Bissert stated that the question of the constitutionality of the Special Jury law in this State had never been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, and the only way to get the matter before the United States courts was on habeas corpus proceedings.

"The constitutionality of certain forms of trial by jury," said Fred. B. House, "has never been determined by the highest tribunal in this country. They must be sooner or later. We are now prepared to take a case up which will bring the matter fairly before the court."

District Attorney Philbin declined to discuss the matter.

The appeal of Bissert from his conviction is now pending before the Appellate Division and is set for argument next month.

CAR DASHES INTO COAL WAGON.

Overturns the Vehicle and Partly Buries a Horse in the Fuel.

A Columbus Avenue car, with a buoyant and frolicsome motorman, was skimming down the avenue yesterday morning at 10:05 o'clock at a rate of speed quite satisfactory to the passengers, but not quite consistent with the safety of vehicles whose drivers might be moved to commit the imprudence of crossing the bows of the electric car, as the Brooklyn is said to have crossed those of the Texas. It is not impossible that the remark attributed to Admiral Schley on that memorable occasion may have seemed to the motorman a very good formula for his own general guidance. At all events he took rather large chances, and seemed to enjoy stimulating the activity of intrusive trespassers on the car track by charging down upon them at as high a rate of speed as the current at his command would account for.

Nothing happened until he reached Sixty-sixth Street, when he espied a two-horse coal wagon making its way across from west to east. It was heavily loaded and was moving slowly. He had plenty of time to slow up, but to give the right of way to a coal cart was out of the question. He bore down upon it at full speed, struck it fairly on the port quarter, knocked it completely over, and made a picturesque wreck of it. The wagon body was built of sheet iron, and was as resonant as a tin kettle. One horse fell partly under the coal, with the wagon body on top of him, and was rescued with difficulty, not much hurt but badly in need of grooming. The driver of the cart left his seat precipitately, and slid for the curbstone on one ear. He was not hurt, but seemed annoyed, if his remarks to the motorman were indicative of his feelings.

The coal was piled on the tracks, wedged in the slot, and generally distributed over that part of Columbus Avenue. The interruption of the car service was brief, as conductors and motormen pulled the wagon to one side and piled the coal between the tracks.

FRAUDULENT MINING COMPANIES.

United States Consul Says Many Are Being Formed at Dawson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—United States Consul McCook, at Dawson, B. C., has reported to the State Department that fraudulent mining companies are being promoted at Dawson and that worthless stock is being sold in the United States.

Consul McCook says prospectuses are being issued giving as references prominent Government officials and others in Dawson without their authority. He adds that the promoters actually pay unearned dividends in order to sell the stock, invariably getting together a lot of claims of very little value.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the obituary notice of Major G. W. Getty in your issue of to-day you say that he took part in the battle of "Opequaw." I think this should read battle of the Opequon, which occurred Sept. 19, 1864, and is generally spoken of by historians as the battle of Winchester.

J. WALTER WATTS.

New York, Oct. 4, 1901.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK APPROPRIATIONS.

PLEA FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, Sir, to make a few remarks upon your editorial in this morning's TIMES entitled "C. C. N. Y.," which doubtless was a disagreeable surprise to many of your readers, especially those who are students of the college, (and I can assure you they are not few)—a surprise, because we thought we had a right to consider THE TIMES a friend of higher education at the hands of the city, for those who cannot afford to pay for it.

A close examination of your arguments warrants one, I think, in asserting that you have not looked at all sides of the question you discuss. You decry the large attendance of the college and call for more stringent entrance examinations to remedy what you consider an evil. I don't know whether you are aware of the fact that the entrance examinations have become harder as the years increase, and that a smaller per cent. of the total number of candidates gains admission each year. Moreover, not all who are graduated from public schools are permitted to try to enter the institution, and by the new seven years' course a large number are deterred from partaking of the college education who would otherwise have done so. In spite of all these restrictions, hundreds are clamoring for the opportunity to have a college education who are not in a position to pay large tuition fees—for $100 or $150 is a large sum of money for not a few people—and are yet worthy and capable of enjoying such an education. Shall we deny it to them?

We have High Schools, you say. Are not the High Schools, however, also sufficiently filled with scholars—nay, is it not known that two or three more High Schools could with ease be supplied with pupils issuing from the public schools? But even if it were not so, are we to put a limit upon the students allowed to enter college from a sort of intellectual aristocracy and bar out ambitious youths who thirst for an education such as the college affords? While there are at college some who could well afford to pay for their instruction, the vast majority cannot, and while our colleges do afford scholarships for deserving youths, they are so few and the competition for them so great that but a very small number could obtain thus a gratuitous education.

You say also that the appropriations for the C. C. N. Y. should not be increased because the demands of the public schools should first be satisfied. But, pray, is not the college part and parcel of our school system? Is it not the last link in the chain? Are our children merely to be given an elementary education and then left to their fortunes or misfortunes? As I said before, a vast number of parents cannot afford to let their ambitious children continue their studies if it costs a large sum of money. It is hard enough to support them while they are students. There must be an outlet for such striving youth, there is a craving for knowledge beyond that which the public and High Schools offer. If we have not sufficient money, let not the young and deserving suffer. Abolish extravagance in other directions, reduce the list of salaried officials and reduce the salary of others. I have been reading THE TIMES too long not to know that there are public employes who could well be spared and many who are graciously giving their services to the community at exorbitant charges. Apply the screw here, but hinder not the work of so deserving an institution as the City College. The increased appropriations asked for are not due to any increase in salaries or the payment of salaries to any unnecessary officers. The extra amount is absolutely necessary for a proper running of the institution.

The College of the City of New York should be supported and encouraged, for since its existence it has helped largely to raise the civic virtue of the community by sending forth annually a band of young men, actuated by high motives and righteous ideas, the large majority of whom would, but for its existence, probably never have seen the inside of a college.

F. F., '02.

New York, Oct. 3, 1901.

URGES COLLEGE APPROPRIATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was rather surprised and pained to read in this morning's issue of THE TIMES your editorial on the College of the City of New York. It was all the more surprising, in view of the fact that your paper has in the past always been regarded as a friend of the college.

The substance of your argument seems to be that, while you do not really oppose the maintenance of the college, the appropriation for that purpose should not be increased one penny, and that the college ought not to be looked upon with favor as long as any children are excluded from the public schools for lack of room.

As to the second and more important point, I agree with you entirely, but it constitutes no argument against the college, because, with an economical administration of the City Government, there is no reason why a rich municipality like New York cannot and should not afford to maintain sufficient public schools for every single child, and besides that, the few high schools and the City and Normal Colleges as well. Surely every one would be heartily in favor of having the city spend a little more on its educational system, and a little less on fat salaries for superfluous political offices. With a decent government, that does not waste the public money, but spends it only for the public good, we could have considerably more devoted to educational purposes, whether "primary" or "secondary," than at present, and even then the budget would be much smaller than at present.

There is really no reason why, after enough elementary schools to accommodate all the school children are provided, the city should not consider it one of its duties to provide higher education for all those who wish it. It is to the interest of the community to provide such education. One of the important things that the college accomplishes is to train young men to be teachers in the public schools. That is a public service that alone almost repays the outlay for the college.

Instead of wishing to have the City College treated in such a stepmotherly fashion, I think that all good citizens ought to regard it as an integral part of the public educational system. They ought to see that there should be no further delay in putting up the new building that the college so urgently requires, and that it should get a yearly appropriation that will enable it adequately to carry on its work.

HERMAN T. RADIN.

New York, Oct. 3, 1901.

MONEY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sentiments expressed in your leader, "The C. C. N. Y.," this morning, are sufficiently startling to warrant a reply. You oppose the granting of an increase in the appropriation for the City College, on the ground that the city owes all its children a common school education, and that until this debt is paid, no money shall be appropriated for higher education.

Your argument assumes that there is not at present sufficient accommodation for all in the public schools. While it is true that in the second week of September there is annually the cry of insufficient accommodation in the schools, permit me to ask whether this cry is still heard a month later, when the confusion of opening has passed away and efforts are made to increase the capacity of the schools. Invariably more apply at first than had been expected, creating much confusion, but time being given and order restored, it is found that the thousands of applicants who cannot gain admittance dwindle down to comparatively few.

"The proposition of the City College," you argue, "is that the city shall provide scholarships in competition with institutions that charge tuition." Are we then to forsake the doctrine of equal opportunity? A higher education being essential to certain walks of life, are we to close these to the masses because other institutions charge tuition to obtain this education? To carry this argument further we would conclude that the appropriation for our schools should be reduced to a minimum, the very converse of the proposition you advocate—that the appropriation for the City College should be devoted to the Department of Education for the benefit of the public schools. Are there not private schools which charge tuition? Why then should the city maintain a public school system at enormous cost when citizens in the Bronx have an insufficient water supply or citizens in Kings and Queens have inadequate police protection? Surely you will not accept these conclusions, yet these are what your arguments lead to.

Every department desires an increased appropriation and wishes to extend its scope. Each must be supplied and satisfied in proportion to the demands made upon it. There exists a belief in equal opportunity and a demand for a free higher education. The City College is not an anomaly in our system of public instruction. If a great demand is made upon it its appropriation should certainly be increased, not necessarily at the expense of the public schools, but of some other city department. And if a proportionately greater demand is made upon the City College than upon the public schools then the City College should receive the increase even at the expense of the public schools.

ALFRED J. STERN.

New York, Oct. 3, 1901.

CITY COLLEGE AND ITS STUDENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial protesting against the proposed increase of the City College appropriation I heartily commend. The reasons you set forth fully justify the protest. They appeal to every citizen interested in the young folk of our city.

There are, however, additional reasons why this appropriation should not be increased. An extensive acquaintance with those engaged in City College work has afforded me opportunity for learning much concerning students at the college, and I have in numerous instances ascertained that the parents of the young men were more than well able to pay for the tuition of their sons.

Most boys of families whose resources are limited are obliged to seek a livelihood upon graduating from the grammar schools. The average father of moderate means not only cannot afford to pay for higher education of his sons, but finds it impossible to supply the rapidly multiplying wants of college-going young men. The consequence is that the poor man's son, however ambitious or talented he may be, generally finds his educational career interrupted at the conclusion of his grammar school term, and is obliged to acquire by personal study or by attendance at evening schools whatever further education he may need.

While I doubt not that not a few of the college students will by public service eventually repay the city for gratuitous education, without hesitancy I assert that a majority of the 2,000 students at the college could well afford to pay for tuition at Columbia or any other university.

Taxpayers in general and particularly those whose sons, however worthy, are obliged to forego collegiate advantages, should not be asked to bear the burdens of those more than well able to bear their own.

By increasing the college appropriation the Board of Estimate will divert a considerable portion of our city's resources from a field where they can be used to much better advantage, and will only give affluent youth further opportunity to enjoy public bounty. If our municipality's educational expenses are to be increased at all, let the additional sums levied be utilized in providing quarters and instruction for the thousands of children not yet accommodated. If "boys of proved ability, industry, and poverty" are turned away from the City College, no great injury will ensue. Such an incident in the life of such a boy is a stimulus to any man. Such boys already have the elements of education, and the aggregate number of them is infinitesimal when compared with the vast number of young children who as yet have not obtained the simplest rudiments of an education, whose parents are neither qualified to instruct them nor able to pay for private tuition, and whose only hope for education is to be realized or dispelled by the city.

While it is improbable that Mayor Van Wyck and his colleagues read THE TIMES, still less that TIMES editorials influence their public policy, I still trust that some of the public spirit which prompted THE TIMES to oppose the City College's request for more funds will move the Board of Estimate to deny the request.

JAMES D. GAGAN.

New York, Oct. 5, 1901.

FOUR RAILROAD MEN KILLED.

Engineer of Fast Freight Failed to See Signals and Train Was Derailed.

READING, Penn., Oct. 5.—Four railroad men were killed instantly in a freight wreck to-day on the Lebanon Valley Division of the Reading Railway, near Hummelstown, Penn. The killed are: Thomas T. Dolan, engineer; William H. McComsby, fireman; Patrick Kane, conductor; Charles E. Mays, brakeman, all of Philadelphia.

A derailing switch was open, and the train, which was running at twenty-five miles an hour, plunged into an embankment, the engineer evidently not seeing the signals set against his train. The cars piled up about the engine, and both tracks were blocked.

New Dean of Columbia Law School.

The vacancy caused in the Faculty of the Columbia Law School by the resignation of Dean William A. Keener has been filled by the election to that office of Prof. George W. Kirchwey. Dean Keener's resignation of the office was induced by his desire to devote more time to legal consultation. He will retain his chair in the Law School and will give his old courses. Prof. Francis M. Burdick has been chosen Secretary of the Law Faculty.

Grace Church Pew Transferred.

Among the conveyances recorded yesterday at the Register's office was one affecting Pew 62 in Grace Church, which has been transferred by George R. Schieffelin to Benjamin A. Sands for a consideration of $1,200.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Thomas Fiddler, while attempting to cross the tracks of the New York Central Railroad at Weedsport, N. Y., was run over and badly injured. The accident occurred at daybreak, when a little snow was falling. Fiddler was walking in a southerly direction at the time, and when he reached a point ten feet north of the northerly track of the railroad he waited until a freight train going west on that track had passed and then walked to the southerly track, a distance of twenty-two feet. For the last twelve feet of this distance he had an unobstructed view to the west for two miles. On the trial of Fiddler's action against the railroad to recover damages for his injuries his complaint was dismissed, and on appeal the Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment.

The Court holds, by Justice McLennan, that the evidence was insufficient to raise an issue of fact or furnish any ground upon which a finding of freedom from contributory negligence might be based; it also appearing that the plaintiff's eyesight and hearing were perfect, that he was expecting the train, and that the locomotive drawing the train had its headlight burning, and there was nothing to distract the plaintiff's attention. Justice McLennan reiterates the rule of the Court of Appeals that a traveler on a highway before crossing a railroad track must look and listen for the approach of trains, and if he omits to do so and suffers injury he cannot maintain an action against the railroad company, even though it were guilty of negligence.

***

EVIDENCE ERRONEOUSLY EXCLUDED.—In an action brought by James Hopler against the Hunter Arms Company to recover for services as a traveling salesman, the defendant set up two counter claims, one for goods sold, which, it was alleged, the plaintiff guaranteed, and another for money due on a sale, over and above plaintiff's claim. It appeared on the trial that the Secretary of the defendant corporation had written a number of letters which were inconsistent with testimony given by him in support of the counter claims. The letters were offered and accepted in evidence. The Secretary was then asked by the defendant's counsel to explain why no reference was made in the letters to the accounts forming the counter claims, but the referee trying the case disallowed the question.

The Fourth Appellate Division, on an appeal from a judgment for the plaintiff, has decided that the Secretary should have been allowed to answer the question. "The importance or materiality of the letters," says Justice McLennan, "for the court, cannot be questioned. Unexplained they indicated that the claim of the defendant was not well founded, the statements contained in the letters being inconsistent with such claim. * * * We think the referee was not justified in excluding the answer to the question objected to for the reason suggested by the learned counsel for the respondent, to wit, that it was not indicated what evidence would be given or what answer would be made by Hunter [the secretary] in explanation of the letters. Besides, the question was not objected to upon any such ground; if it had been, its form could readily have been changed so as to have obviated that objection."

THE JUVENILE ASYLUM BUYS A NEW SITE

Buildings to be Erected at Echo Hills, Near Chauncey.

Washington Heights Property of the Institution Not to be Hastily Sold.

The tract of about 275 acres, known as Echo Hills, near Chauncey Station, on the New York and Putnam Railroad, has been bought by the New York Juvenile Asylum, and after the necessary buildings have been erected, that institution will abandon its present home on Washington Heights.

It will probably take several years to complete the change and one of the Directors of the asylum said yesterday that there was no disposition to hurry matters, as the Washington Heights property is becoming more valuable every day as the result of the building of the underground road. No estimate of the amount to be expended upon the asylum's new grounds and buildings could be obtained.

The Echo Hills property extends about 3,600 feet along the New York and Putnam Railroad at Chauncey and runs westerly about half a mile. It is nearly all wild land, with steep hillsides and a fine growth of trees. Several years ago it was purchased by a syndicate, which planned to develop the tract and to resell large plots as sites for handsome country residences. This undertaking, however, proved too large for those who had gone into it.

The New York Juvenile Asylum was founded in 1851. Among its first officers were Luther Bradish, Peter Cooper, John Duer, Charles O'Conor, and Silas C. Herring. Its first building was at the foot of East Fifty-fifth Street, but in 1852 the erection of the buildings now occupied by it near Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Streets, was begun. Its property then extended across Washington Heights, to King's Bridge Road. No part of these holdings has ever been offered for sale, except the block bounded by Broadway and Wadsworth Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, which was put up at auction about two years ago.

The inmates of the asylum at present number about 1,200, and it is planned that the new buildings at Echo Hills shall accommodate 1,500. In selling its property on Manhattan Island and seeking less valuable ground the asylum is only following the example of other similar institutions, notably the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, which sold its Fifth and Madison Avenue blocks for over $3,000,000, and took a $300,000 site at Fordham Heights, and the New York Orphan Asylum, which bought a tract near Yonkers after selling its Riverside Drive block to C. M. Schwab for $580,000.

BIG GRAIN FIRM FAILS.

Company at Minneapolis That Controls Seventy Country Elevators Makes an Assignment.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—J. Q. Adams & Co. of this city, who have conducted one of the largest grain receiving and exporting houses in the Northwest under the name of the St. Paul and Kansas City Grain Company, have made an assignment to Fred V. Van Dusen and P. B. Smith. The company owns or controls seventy country elevators.

The J. Q. Adams Company proper is capitalized at $250,000 and the St. Paul and Kansas City Grain Company at $150,000. The assignment is made in the name of the St. Paul and Kansas City Grain Company. The assignee will continue business. The failure is due to loss sustained in a May corn corner. No statement of liabilities and assets was made.

FALL RIVER STRIKE OFF.

Textile Council Postpones Threatened Tie-Up of Cotton Plants for Two Weeks.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 5.—The strike threatened by the cotton mill operatives here, to be begun next Monday morning, to enforce a demand for a 5 per cent. increase in wages, has been declared off for two weeks by the Textile Council.

The members of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation came here to-day to investigate matters, but the announcement of the decision to defer action left nothing for them to do.

This decision was reached this afternoon at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Textile Council. This action is said to have been due to the uncertainty of obtaining a unanimous vote on the Textile Council's recommendation. The Spinners' Association's action was doubtful, and as a unanimous vote of all unions is necessary to make a strike order effective it was decided to wait until the spinners acted. It is now hoped that the strike may be averted.

THOUGHT IT THE SEA SERPENT.

Crew of the Steamboat Lasso a Texas Steer That Was Swimming Up East River.

Visions of the sea serpent pursued the crew of the little municipal steamboat William H. Wickham, plying to Blackwell's Island, when on a late trip Friday night they beheld a huge black head, with two mighty horns bearing down upon the steamer out of the darkness. There was a great commotion for a few minutes until it was discovered that the monster was a giant Texas steer swimming up the river and making almost steamboat speed with the aid of the swift tide.

The Wickham steamed toward the animal, which sheered off, but after several dodges a deckhand succeeded in slipping the bight of one of the landing lines over the animal's horns. Then there was a tug-of-war, for the Captain decided to take the beast over to Blackwell's Island, while the steer wanted to keep on his course toward Boston and the East. The Wickham is fashioned somewhat like a tugboat, and though not much more than a launch, steam quickly triumphed over bovine muscle, and the animal was dragged to the land.

When the steer got into shallow water he suddenly concluded that the dry land was best after all, especially since during the towing process his head had been as often under water as above it. He started up the bank and with his hoofs on solid ground he felt himself the master of the situation.

"The way he pulled it looked as if we were going to be hauled out high and dry like a skiff," said the Wickham's Captain afterward. The hawser was gradually paid out, however, and by deft manoeuvring was wrapped around a tree and made fast just before the penitentiary, and there the animal stayed with a short tether through the night. The police were notified, and yesterday morning a delegation of butchers went up from the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's abbatoirs, at the foot of Forty-sixth Street, from which the animal had escaped. They tried to lead the steer to the steamboat at the dock, but he would not budge in the direction of the water.

Finally ten men tripped him and bound him with ropes. Then he was hauled into a dray and driven on the boat, which brought him to his doom. The cattle pens of the concern are at the foot of East Forty-sixth Street. The beasts landing from the floats are driven down long gangways to a tunnel leading to the pens.

That night one of them stumbled, those behind ran upon him, and from the top of the living heap which resulted three frightened animals leaped or fell into the river. Two were lassoed from the shore and hauled out by a derrick; one so badly hurt that it had to be butchered at once, but the Wickham's steer put out into the river and outswam a rowboat sent in pursuit. Several steamers passed the animal, but none paid attention until he crossed the Wickham's course off Seventieth Street, more than a mile away.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Continuation of the Sale of

The Johnson & Kesner Stock

OF

FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, UPHOLSTERIES, LAMPS AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

$50,000 Worth of Merchandise at Practically ½ Price.

We made the first announcement of this important purchase Thursday. Friday and Saturday we were literally deluged with crowds eager to buy.

MONDAY WILL BE ANOTHER ROUSINGLY BUSY DAY.

Everything is new, fresh and in perfect condition. Assortments are immense. Only a few pieces of any one style, but hundreds of styles to choose from.

Space is limited, but the following will give you a vivid idea of the scope of this wonderful occasion:

Stylish Furniture,

FROM THE JOHNSON & KESNER STOCK.

144 Designs of 5-Piece Parlor Suits in the newest and most beautiful designs, with frames of genuine mahogany, as well as in mahogany finish, some handsomely inlaid, others richly carved; all made with best tempered steel springs and covered in the newest and finest quality of satin damask, figured tapestry, Verona, embroidered Roman plush and many other fabrics, at the following prices:

Johnson & Kesner's price $35.00; our price	20.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $42.50; our price	29.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $45.00; our price	32.50
Johnson & Kesner's price $52.00; our price	35.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $57.00; our price	45.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $65.00; our price	50.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $74.00; our price	55.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $82.50; our price	59.75
Johnson & Kesner's price $86.00; our price	67.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $89.50; our price	73.00

And many finer ones at proportionately low prices.

114 Designs of 3-Piece Bedroom Suits, in quarter sawed golden oak, mahogany, bird's-eye maple and mahogany finish, in all styles, at the following prices:

Johnson & Kesner's price $24.00; our price	16.75
Johnson & Kesner's price $34.00; our price	25.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $38.00; our price	29.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $45.00; our price	35.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $49.00; our price	39.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $60.00; our price	47.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $70.00; our price	54.00
Joenson & Kesner's price $75.00; our price	61.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $100.00; our price	75.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $138.00; our price	100.00

95 Designs of Wardrobes, in golden oak, bird's-eye maple, mahogany, curly birch and mahogany finish, in all sizes and styles, some with handsome French plate mirror doors, at the following prices:

Johnson & Kesner's price $12.50; our price	8.50
Johnson & Kesner's price $16.00; our price	11.75
Johnson & Kesner's price $22.00; our price	14.50
Johnson & Kesner's price $27.50; our price	19.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $33.00; our price	25.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $40.00; our price	30.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $52.00; our price	37.50
Johnson & Kesner's price $60.00; our price	45.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $70.00; our price	55.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $85.00; our price	67.50

74 Designs of Hall Stands in golden oak, piano finish, beautifully carved, heavy brass hooks, box seat, umbrella attachment and French bevel plate mirror, at the following prices:

Johnson & Kesner's price $15.00. our price	9.75
Johnson & Kesner's price $18.00; our price	11.50
Johnson & Kesner's price $20.75; our price	13.50
Johnson & Kesner's price $26.50; our price	18.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $30.00; our price	22.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $40.00; our price	30.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $47.00; our price	35.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $58.00; our price	40.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $69.00; our price	50.00

162 Designs of Library Tables, in golden oak, mahogany, Flemish oak and mahogany finish, in various sizes, all new and elegant in design, at the following prices:

Johnson & Kesner's price $11.00; our price	6.75
Johnson & Kesner's price $15.00; our price	10.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $21.00; our price	14.50
Johnson & Kesner's price $26.00; our price	18.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $33.00; our price	24.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $40.00; our price	30.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $46.00; our price	35.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $52.00; our price	40.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $57.00; our price	45.00

103 Different Styles of Enameled Bedsteads, in white, black and all the most beautiful colorings, Nile green, dark red, dark green, light blue, pink and numerous other hues; some have heavy brass scroll trimmings; at the following prices:

Johnson & Kesner's price $4.25; our price	2.95
Johnson & Kesner's price $8.50; our price	5.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $11.00; our price	7.50
Johnson & Kesner's price $13.50; our price	8.75
Johnson & Kesner's price $15.00; our price	9.50
Johnson & Kesner's price $16.75. our price	12.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $19.75; our price	15.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $24.00; our price	17.75
Johnson & Kesner's price $26.75; our price	19.50
Johnson & Kesner's price $29.50; our price	22 50
Johnson & Kesner's price $34.00; our price	25.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $37.00; our price	29.00
Johnson & Kesner's price $48.00; our price	37.50

Fine Upholsteries.

From the Johnson & Kesner Stock.

Wonderfully low prices, excellent qualities. Here are a few items which will bring crowds to the Upholstery Sections on the third floor Monday:

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS.

Johnson & Kesner's prices,	37.50	30.00	25.00	15.00
Our sale prices,	22.50	19.75	15.00	10.75

REAL ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS.

Johnson & Kesner's prices, $42.00 and $25.00, at 24.50 and 12.50

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.

Johnson & Kesner's prices,	22.50	12.50	10.00	8.50
Our sale prices,	12.50	7.75	6.50	4.50

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

Johnson & Kesner's prices,	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Our sale prices,	3.50	2.75	2.15	1.65

TAPESTRY AND DAMASK PORTIERES.

Johnson & Kesner's prices,	20.00	15.00	10.00	5.00
Our sale prices,	11.75	8.90	5.50	2.95

IRISH POINT CURTAIN LACES.

Johnson & Kesner's prices,	2.00	1.25	85	55
Our sale prices,	1.25	75	55	29

WONDERFUL COUCH COVER VALUES.

Johnson & Kesner's prices,	9.50	6.00	4.00	3.25
Our sale prices,	5.75	3.50	2.10	1.75

Carpets and Rugs

From the Johnson & Kesner Stock.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, Smith's and Hartford's best makes; choice of Johnson & Kesner's entire line, with or without border; many handsome light and dark colors; Johnson & Kesner's price, $1.35; our price, 75

WILTON VELVET, known for its good wearing qualities; immense range of patterns to choose from; many parlor effects; also small designs suitable for halls, stairs and offices; Johnson & Kesner's price, $1.25; our price, 65

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, Johnson & Kesner's heaviest stock; endless amount of choice designs to choose from; colors to suit everybody; with and without borders:

Johnson & Kesner's 60c. quality,	36
Johnson & Kesner's 75c. quality,	45
Johnson & Kesner's 90c. quality,	55
Johnson & Kesner's $1.10 quality,	65

INGRAIN CARPET, very best quality, all wool; Johnson & Kesner's price, 75c.; our price, 49

STRAW MATTING: Entire stock of Johnson & Kesner; both Japanese, linen warp and best grades of China Matting, all popular shades and designs; rolls of 40 yards; Johnson & Kesner $15.00 grade for $10.00, J. & K. $12.00 grade for 8.00

Johnson & Kesner $10.00 grade for $7.00; J. & K. $9.00 grade for 6.00

BRUSSELS WEAVE INGRAIN CARPET, 36 in. wide, choice of 15 patterns; Johnson & Kesner's price, 40c.; our price, 21

LINOLEUMS, plain and printed; large range of patterns, 2 and 4 yard widths; Johnson & Kesner's 90c. quality, per square yard, 60

Johnson & Kesner's 75c. quality, per square yard, 50

Johnson & Kesner's 60c. quality, 2 yards wide only, 40

RUGS.

50 MADE CARPET RUGS, Axminster, Wiltons, Velvets, Body Brussels and Tapestry quality, size 6x9, 8.3x10.6, 10.6 x12, at half Johnson & Kesner's prices, $5.00 to 17.50

SMYRNA RUGS, immense assortment of designs and colorings, standard grades:

Best quality 18x36; Johnson & Kesner's price $1.40; our price, 90

21x48; Johnson & Kesner's price $2.25; our price 1.50

26-54; Johnson & Kesner's price $3.00; our price 1.90

30x60; Johnson & Kesner's price $4.00; our price 2.25

36x72; Johnson & Kesner's price $5.00; our price 3.00

4x7 ft.; Johnson & Kesner's price $8.00; our price 5.00

6x9 ft.; Johnson & Kesner's price $15.00; our price 10.00

7.6x10.6 ft.; Johnson & Kesner's price $24.50; our price 15.00

9x12 ft.; Johnson & Kesner's price $32.50; our price 20.00

24 Quality—18x36, Johnson & Kesner's price $1.25; our price 75

21x48; Johnson & Kesner's price $1.75; our price 1.00

36x54; Johnson & Kesner's price $2.50; our price 1.40

30x60; Johnson & Kesner's price $3.00; our price 2.00

36x72; Johnson & Kesner's price $4.00; our price 3.00

4x7 ft.; Johnson & Kesner's price $6.00; our price 4.00

6x9 ft.; Johnson & Kesner's price $12.00; our price 8.00

7.6x10.6; Johnson & Kesner's price $20.00; our price 13.50

9x12; Johnson & Kesner's price $24.50; our price 17.50

3d Quality—6x9 ft.; Johnson & Kesner's price $7.50; our price 5.00

7.6x10.6 ft.; Johnson & Kesner's price $12.00; our price 8.50

9x12 ft.; Johnson & Kesner's price $15.00; our price 11.00

Fine Silk Values.

A Special Offering of $1.25 Crepe de Chines at 75c.

Every woman knows how beautiful and fashionable Silk Crepe de Chine is, and how exquisite it is for evening wear. We were fortunate enough to obtain from a retiring manufacturer 200 pieces, comprising some of the most elegant shades imaginable, with satin meteor finish; the regular price is $1.25 a yard, but we make the occasion a very special one by offering them for Monday, at, per yard, 75c

Colored Taffetas.

550 pieces of a good, bright and strong quality, all-silk domestic Taffetas, in black, white and all colors; the quality we have been selling at 65c.; we closed out all the manufacturer had of this quality at a price that enables us to sell it to you, per yard, at 49

Fancy Velvets.

200 pieces of fancy velvets, now so fashionable for waists and fall costumes; 20 styles to select from, Monday at, per yard, 49

High Lustre Corduroys.

50 pieces just received of those beautiful high lustre, soft silk finish English Corduroys, now so fashionable and in great demand; $1.25 per yd. is the regular price of this grade; our price, 98

Wide Black Taffetas.

Exceptional Values for This Week.

27-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, $1.00 value, for, yard, 75

36-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, $1.25 value, for, yard, 98

42-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, $1.75 value, for, yard, 1.25

54-inch (1½ yards wide) guaranteed Black Taffetas, $2.25 value, for, yard, 1.65

Black Grenadine

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 6, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES, WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

MR. LOW'S PLATFORM.

Mr. Low's letter of acceptance makes his own platform. As he is the candidate of a number of organizations, having the common purpose of overturning the rule of Tammany, but having also varying views of the several issues of municipal policy involved in the campaign, it was highly proper that he should declare his adherence to the common purpose and define his position as to these several issues. This he does in so clear and simple a fashion that there is no possibility of his being misunderstood and very little opportunity for misrepresenting him.

The first point that he makes perfectly plain is that he recognizes his numerous nominations as expressing the desire of the city for "home rule in the person of its own Mayor, exercising the authority conferred upon him by the charter, in responsibility to the people alone, and to no organization, person, or clique." This statement Mr. Low can make, as it is impracticable for Mr. SHEPARD to make it, because all the organizations and all the persons who have united to give the nomination to Mr. Low not only consent to this condition in advance, but have united for the express purpose of putting an end to the control of the Mayor by an organization and by a person perfectly well known. They long for independence in the Mayor, and have selected Mr. Low because it is certain that with him they will get it. They desire responsibility to the people alone, and they know that he will acknowledge no other. Whatever independence Mr. SHEPARD may secure will be against the will and opposed to the interest of the now all-powerful Tammany. Mr. Low leads his supporters and is backed by them. Mr. SHEPARD, if he is to make, or try to make, a decent Mayor, must fight his supporters. It is a striking difference.

There is another still more striking. Mr. Low is named in order that, as far as his power and influence enable him, he may not merely resist Tammany influence, but root it out. His power of removal and appointment will be used to strip of their offices the Tammany agents, beginning necessarily with the head and deputy heads of the Police Department, in order to reach the vile system of police sale of license to vice. It will be his mandate from the people, as it will be his duty as an honorable man and the crowning work of a long and consistent political career, to do all that he can to destroy Tammany rule in the Government. Mr. SHEPARD, though consistency with a long career also demands it, would find in such a task infinite and insuperable difficulties. As Mayor he would have to destroy his makers, not merely be independent of them, hard as that would be, but destroy them. He would be obliged not only to strip the Tammany agents of their offices, but to replace them with implacable foes of Tammany. If he went the full length of his duty, and tried to do what Mr. Low will use every effort to do, Mr. SHEPARD would have to begin by using all the authority and influence of his office to send his chief political friends and supporters to prison. If this be his real purpose, he should, as Mr. HEWITT advises him, vote for Mr. Low.

As to the general policy of the City Government, with reference to schools, to parks, to public works, to transit, Mr. Low takes the ground which it was well known that he would take, and which it will be easy enough for Mr. SHEPARD also to take. Here, again, however, Mr. Low would have the cordial support and aid of his constituents, while Mr. SHEPARD would be heavily handicapped by the needs and the greeds of his principal friends. Mr. Low will find no difficulty in adhering to the policy of continued ownership of the city water works or their extension as a public work. No one would dare to suggest to him anything else, and no one could hope to hoodwink him as to projects for anything else. And when Mr. Low says that "the franchises of the city are a part of its common wealth, that they should never be given away, neither should the city part with the control of them except for a term of years," we all know that he means exactly what he says and that he will act accordingly. Again, when he says that he "believes in the civil service law because of its democratic side" and because there is no other way "to make it possible for a man to enter the public service on his own merits, without bending the knee to any man," we all know that he means it and that he will be entirely and cordially faithful to the merit system.

Mr. Low's treatment of the excise and Sunday questions is very manly. His simple and brief analysis of the defects and faults of the present liquor law is conclusive. His frank view as to the selling of drink on Sunday leaves no possible chance for misapprehension. While the law stands as it is it "must be administered in the best practicable manner." "Meanwhile," he adds, "I should spare no effort to put a stop during my term to the bribery and corruption now traceable to it." But in enforcing the law, as it will be his duty to do, he will not forget, "in the presence of the facts," "that the extreme of the law is the extreme of injustice." Could any man of common honesty and common sense, with enough experience in this city to entitle him to an opinion, ask for a declaration more clearly sound and intelligent?

We have already pointed out that the necessary position of Mr. SHEPARD is one of opposition to Mr. Low. This candid and concrete statement of the policy which Mr. Low will as surely carry out as he is elected, and which cannot be carried out in any other way, shows what the effect of Mr. SHEPARD'S election would be. We do not believe that the people of New York will permit it.

SHAMROCK AND COLUMBIA.

Now that the yacht races for the America's Cup are over and the coveted trophy remains in the possession of its original trustees, it may as well be said that the three races were the closest and most anxious contests we have had in the half century since the cup came to us. The real reason of this must be sought in a comparison of the designs of the two yachts. Columbia is the Herreshoff model of two years ago. Shamrock is the Watson model of the present year. We have stood still while the challengers have advanced. They have watched our successes with jealous eyes, and it would be supposing something quite unsupposable to think that they have neglected to utilize the results of their watching.

Mr. WATSON has undoubtedly studied carefully the peculiarities of Mr. HERRESHOFF'S models, and has sought to introduce into Shamrock all their best features, adding to them such points as he thought would cary them still nearer to perfection. He did not succeed in building a yacht as good as Columbia. We have always been about two years ahead of Great Britain in designing yachts, and all that Mr. WATSON succeeded in doing was to produce a vessel almost as good as ours of two years ago. That she was dangerously near to ours let us frankly admit. We won one race by 37 seconds, actual time, and another by 41 seconds, time allowance. The second race was ours by a fair, though not great, margin, and it was this race which showed most conclusively that Mr. WATSON had made one serious mistake in his calculations. He believed that he had turned out a remarkably fast light-weather yacht, defining light weather as a wind of from 10 to 18 knots with a smooth sea. In precisely those conditions Shamrock received her worst beating.

With a perfectly smooth sea and a wind of from 7 to 10 knots, with some puffs going higher, she did her finest work, and with judicious handling should have had a victory. That Columbia was able to hold her in such weather goes to show that our yacht of two years ago had reached the point of excellence reached by the British yacht of this season. With two vessels so closely matched that in ninety miles of racing our champion was only 3 minutes and 27 seconds actual time ahead, we might easily have been defeated if our yacht had not been perfectly sailed. For the admirable manner in which she was handled all praise is due to her accomplished sailing master, Capt. CHARLES BARR, a master indeed, and to her manager, E. D. MORGAN, who was wise enough to let a good man alone.

GEN. ALGER'S BOOK.

The preface to Gen. ALGER'S book, to be published Oct. 10 by the HARPERS, on "The Spanish-American War," sets forth that it has not been the author's purpose to write a full history of the war with Spain. But nevertheless the book is such a history, excepting that the naval history of the war is treated naturally with less fullness than it would be in a history pretending to completeness. The history of the war on land, on the other hand, is given with as much detail as any but special students of it will care for. It is given with nearly equal detail for Cuba and the Philippines. It is told with clearness and animation, and also, we believe, so far as the actual conduct of operations is concerned, with entire fairness. The author takes no pains, for example, to conceal his dislike for the commanding General of the army. And yet he gives full credit to Gen. MILES for his bloodless and brilliant little campaign in Porto Rico, and even fully justifies him for deviating, under the force of circumstances, from what the Secretary of War might have felt justified in regarding as his instructions as to his place of landing. In fact, Mr. ALGER has produced a valuable and intersting volume, upon which he is to be congratulated.

The general expectation, we suppose, was that his book would be a "vindication," that is to say, that it would be the work of a man with a grievance, which is another name for a bore. There is indeed enough of controversial matter in it. The author does not like Gen. MILES, as we have said, and he devotes a chapter to controverting him in respect to "embalmed beef." He does not like Admiral SAMPSON, and he devotes another to criticism of that officer's course after the capture of Santiago. It may be inferred from some incidental remarks that he has no romantic passion for the present President of the United States, whom he seems to think the author of the famous "round robin" demanding the repatriation of SHAFTER'S army. He does not like the press of the United States in general, which is only another way of saying that he does not like the public opinion of the United States so far as it relates to his own official action. So far as that action is concerned, the book is an appeal for the modification of the opinion. But as an author he has had the good judgment to keep his personal grievances quite out of his narrative, and to relegate them to separate chapters which may be regarded as appendices, and which nobody need read who is not still interested in their subject matter.

We are not prepared to deny that, upon some points, the evidence the ex-Secretary now adduces ought to modify the opinion formed at the time. But, upon the general question whether he was a good or a bad Secretary of War, the only competent and fair judges are the officers of the army, to whom indeed he implicitly appeals from the ignorant lay public. To the judgment he invokes we are quite content to leave him.

LONGEVITY.

It is difficult for the normal man to understand the eagerness with which those are listened to who think they know how to prolong life to extreme old age, and with what interest the study of longevity is pursued by people too intelligent to cherish any illusions on the subject of the average duration of human life. If the pleasing fiction of the fountain of perpetual youth could be revived, or if some skillful compounder of elixirs could make us believe that he had found the way to prolong youth or rejuvenate the aged and decrepit, it would all be perfectly intelligible. Old age has no attractions, and those who find themselves irresistibly drawn near and nearer to "the iron gates where age upon a mound of ashes waits" to do unpleasant things to those who approach, would be perfectly excusable if they took any amount of trouble to advise themselves how youth could be prolonged and old age indefinitely postponed. It is less easy to understand, however, why the desire to attain great age, with all its attendant evils, should possess so many wise people who cannot fail to realize that the inevitable happening is no less momentous if deferred until life has become a burden and death a happy release from an intolerable condition of senile decrepitude.

Those for whom speculations concerning longevity have especial interest will doubtless derive great satisfaction from the census bulletin on "Vital Statistics," which points to conclusions so surprising and apparently impossible that they may be safely challenged as grossly inaccurate and misleading. The proverbial incapacity of figures to descend to mendacity can in this case only apply to the work of the census statisticians in tabulating the data which have come to them. No doubt their additions are correct and their percentages accurately calculated, but the returns are obviously wrong, and must be found so if investigated. For example, the student of vital statistics will catch his breath and gasp when he reads that "the average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years; in 1900 it was 35.2 years." If not robust and immune to shock, he will find himself in danger of heart failure when he learns from this same official authority that between 1890 and 1900 the annual mortality for the whole United States declined from 21 to 18.6 per thousand. If these statements were true they would show the most astonishing fact ever recorded in the history of the human race, and that we are unable to accept them as true is a cause for sincere regret.

We fear that the desire to establish a record for healthfulness has led to a competition in the juggling of figures among cities which are magnifying their advantages in the hope of attracting population. This is not unknown to those who have had occasion to "go behind the returns" in the study of vital statistics. A more frequent and fruitful source of error, however, grows out of the inflation of population by erecting estimates into claims, and then trying to prove the claims by methods of enumeration which will show more rapid growth than has occurred. It is impossible to prevent some reflection of such local falsification of population statistics in the National enumeration. The enumerators are local men, mostly seekers after local offices and dependent for their chance of getting them upon those who would be offended by too much care to avoid the error of exaggeration in counting population. Not many, perhaps, are so carried away by loyalty to their home localities as to copy the names from tombstones and return the dead as still living, although this has happened, and where it has occurred it might very well lead to misleading conclusions as to the local death rate per thousand. Hotel registers have also supplied the padding needed to bring the wards of cities up to the standard agreed upon.

It is probably true that the average death rate in this country is declining through a lessened infant mortality, incident to smaller families, wiser feeding of children, and the multiplication of agencies for the care and rearing of foundlings, orphans, and the neglected offspring of the improvident and vicious. The progress of medicine and surgery has also had its influence, and so have more intelligent and liberal measures of public and domestic sanitation. But all of these favorable influences together could not have added 4.1 years to the average life of the American people in ten years, nor lowered the annual death rate 2.1 per thousand. It would be a triumph of science if this result was attained in a century.

We are sorry to dash the hopes which the members of the century propaganda will undoubtedly base upon the astounding showing of the census bulletin from which we have quoted, but the fact remains that an average death rate of 18.6 per thousand is extremely close to the theoretical minimum in a healthy and well-ordered community living in a highly salubrious locality. When it is remembered that there are parts of this country which are not salubrious and in which the average death rate is notoriously higher than 25 or even 30 per thousand, we find it quite impossible to take the 18.6 rate for the whole United States quite seriously. More's the pity.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The dispatch from Moscow to The London Times, which we reprinted yesterday, indicates that the Russian absorption of Manchuria is going on faster than had been supposed, and with the same cynical disregard of Russian pledges which we have for so long been accustomed to expect. It shows anew that the Russian pretense that the Russian occupation of Manchuria was "provisional and for the purpose of pacification," was "for external use only." In fact, closely as the press in Russia is watched, it has made no secret of this fact. Some of its representatives have gone so far as to tell "the Powers" that the annexation, being an accomplished fact, was no affair of theirs.

The question is whether the Powers are prepared practically to dispute this conclusion, upon which Russia acts without as yet fully avowing it. The actual question comes up on the complaint of Russian merchants that, though Russia has closed her old ports on the North Pacific to keep out foreign goods, such goods enter Manchurian ports, and crossing the line into undisputed Russian territory, compete there with Russian products. They cross "over the rivers, which for thousands of miles are not guarded fiscally." Of course Russia has as good a right to be a protectionist country as we have ourselves. But she has no right to keep us or other nations out of their treaty rights in Northern Manchuria because their products are smuggled into her territory. Her remedy is to establish a cordon of Custom Houses at her own frontier. It may be more convenient to her to seize Manchurian ports and keep out foreign goods. But we have nothing to do with that. We stand on treaties which she is disposed to ignore, and will ignore if she is allowed to do so.

Our own commercial interest there is very considerable, as we have often shown, greater, proportionally, than in any other part of China. Great Britain also is interested, and also Germany. But this interest is in all three cases strictly commercial. The only Power which is threatened in its territory, and even in its nationality, is Japan. If the "glacial movement" of Russia eastward extends across the whole of the Asiatic Continent, and covers Manchuria and Korea, the next step will be to establish an actual or virtual protectorate over Japan. That is the Japanese fear and the Russian hope. It is for Japan, whose national existence is threatened, to offer active resistance. If she does so it ought to be with assurances of the moral support, which might be extended to the financial support, of the nations only commercially concerned in the design to lock up all North Asia against the trade of the world. It is a satisfaction to know that our own State Department has taken high and plain ground on this question from the outset.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Reflection convinces us that the hymnologist of the Democratic Club, whose curious contribution to organization poesy we were privileged to publish Friday, would have done better had he stuck closer to SCOTT and left POPE alone, or at least have paraphrased the two, not in a single breath, but in separate ones. Of course we are not going to criticise the composite stanza or its builder with any severity. In the circumstances, a desperate casting about in all directions is easily pardonable, or at least easily explicable, and presumably the club choir is too confused in its mind to sing any one thing straight through, but it does seem as though it might control its nerves long enough to complete the invocation. Then it would have been

> O, Shepard, in our hours of ease
> Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
> And variable as the shade
> By the light quivering aspen made;
> When pain and anguish wring the brow,
> A ministering angel thou!

That fits the situation marvelously, picturing the past and the present with equal accuracy, (there are no unequal accuracies, but never mind that,) and is highly complimentary to Mr. SHEPARD, as well as consoling, in some degree, to those who, to their infinite astonishment, find themselves acclaiming him their standard bearer. With recognition accorded to the variable one become a ministering angel at the very moment when Tammany's pain and anguish were indicative of speedy dissolution, then the hymnologist could have taken up the identification of his fellow-clubmen with vice and nobody would have found any fault with him.

—Entire satisfaction with things as they are can hardly be expected of mortals, and therefore do we have the courage to disturb the chorused praise now turned in the direction of Sir THOMAS LIPTON by the discordant confession that for some time we have concealed, deep in our hearts, the feeling that he is not an ideal antagonist—that his behavior and character, admirable as they are, deprive victory over him of the ultimate and culminating savor which victory can and therefore ought to have. Had Sir THOMAS beaten our boat and carried off our cup, of course we wouldn't have had him changed for all the world. Then his implacable amiability, his remorseless determination to make the best of everything and to credit us with angelic intentions, even when one of our steamers rams the Erin and endangers the lives of all on board, would have robbed defeat of its sting and enabled us to congratulate him sincerely, if not vociferously, on his well-earned success. But with the result the other way, how embarrassing is the situation! How are we to exult over a foe who also insists on being a friend? With what countenance can we celebrate an achievement in which we recognize so large an element of cruelty? Now, with the Earl of DUNRAVEN over here after the cup it was different. There, indeed, was a man who could both exhibit and excite a fierce antagonism, who left no trace of compunction in us, no matter how severely we handled him, and whose conduct was calculated to bring out that fierce joy, that Berserker madness, which is after all the real reward of fights and contests of all kinds—the real object for which we go into them. The fact is, there isn't much fun in getting the better of this Irish Knight. He introduces too many extraneous moral factors into the controversy and makes it a matter of considerable uncertainty as to who it is that has won the things best worth winning. We will not exactly say that we regret, but we are frank enough to admit that we miss, the element of animosity which alone permits of unalloyed satisfaction in the undoing of a fellow-man.

—Writing to The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON joins heartily in the general execration of anarchy and its wretched exponent, CZOLGOSZ, but he also insists that the responsibility for the President's assassination does not rest entirely on the man who fired the pistol, and that it is not shared alone with those whose avowed theories he carried into execution. "Has not the entire Nation," asks Mr. WASHINGTON, "had a part in this greatest crime of the century? What is anarchy but a defiance of law, and has not the Nation reaped what it has been sowing? According to a careful record 2,516 persons have been lynched in the United States during the past sixteen years, and every State in the Union except five has had its lynching. A conservative estimate would place the number of persons engaged in these lynchings at about fifty per individual lynched, so that there are or have been engaged in this anarchy nearly 125,000 persons. Those composing these mobs have defied Governors, Judges, Sheriffs, and helped create a disregard for law and authority that, in my mind, has helped to lay the foundation for the great disgrace and disaster that has overtaken the country." Mr. WASHINGTON dwells upon the fact that lynching, originally excused as the only adequate punishment for a single crime, has now so developed and extended the spirit of lawlessness that more men are killed by mobs on suspicion of other crimes than on suspicion of that one. As remedy for the existing evils he would have us see to it that no idle, dissolute, and purposeless class is permitted to exist, and then that every criminal gets a quick and orderly trial, and, if convicted, the punishment considered deserved by his offense. Just how idleness, dissoluteness, and purposelessness are to be abolished Mr. WASHINGTON does not explain, and, much truth as there undoubtedly is in what he says, its relation to President McKINLEY'S death is not quite clear or very close. To connect two statements of fact by the word "therefore" does not always establish between them the relation of cause and effect or turn them into a logical argument.

—Whatever stars may be over Capt. RICHARD P. LEARY, he remains the same, and whether in Guam or at the League Island Navy Yard, he embroiders the performance of duty with the golden threads of fantastic humor—thereby adding appreciably to the always insufficient sum total of human joy. His latest achievement is the establishment of a singing school on the receiving ship Richmond, and the men on board are allowed shore leave only when they can demonstrate familiarity with both the words and the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Upon just what section of the Articles of War Capt. LEARY depends for authority to make his sailors raise their voices in song we do not know, but that, probably, is nothing more than evidence that our familiarity with those articles is not great. The Captain is rarely if ever at a loss when necessity arises to justify or excuse his acts, and in this case what he has done ought to be legal even if it isn't.

EXPERT MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Medical expert testimony has heretofore been looked upon almost with jocularity, but after the revelations in President McKinley's case what Judge or jury will hereafter pay any serious heed to it?

In a recent issue you quoted an article from The New York Medical Journal, commenting on President McKinley's case, in which the statement is made that "there is nothing humiliating in the fact that the favorable prognosis, which for five or six days seemed justified, should have finally proved fallacious." Medical men may take that view of it, but laymen will not. In an article in The Philadelphia Medical Journal on President McKinley's case, the statement is made that "the unexpected had happened." If a physician cannot foresee the "unexpected" he certainly is an unsafe "prophet." The poor opinion, which has been entertained by the bench and bar of medical expert testimony has been due, not so much to lack of confidence in the ability of the witnesses, as to a suspicion as to their sincerity. Each side presents an equal number of medical men of pronounced position, who positively swear to diametrically opposite opinions. There are, of course, many physicians and surgeons who refuse to become the champions of the side which desires to call them, but enough are always found to make a good showing of well-known names on each side, and the result is that Judges and lawyers look with the greatest incredulity upon this species of evidence, which bewilders but rarely satisfies juries.

The skill of a physician is manifested largely by his ability to make a diagnosis; that is, to determine a hidden condition. The medical expert is called as a witness because of his supposed ability to fathom the unseen, see into the darkest places, and predict with accuracy the future. President McKinley's case shows that the greatest surgeons were unable either to make a correct diagnosis or prognosis, or foretell at all the prospective condition of their illustrious patient.

When juries are reminded of the fact that the greatest surgeon of this country, who was undoubtedly backed by his associates, stated that the President was so certain of recovery that the surgeon could retire to the fearful beauties of his country home, and that Mr. Roosevelt could return to the wilds of the Adirondacks, whereas the autopsy showed that there never was a second when Mr. McKinley stood a single chance of recovering, what attention will they pay to the testimony of men of less eminence?

There probably will not be a case tried in this country in the next fifty years where medical expert testimony is used, that the fallacy of the prediction of President McKinley's surgeons will not be called to the attention of the jury with a view to making them entirely disregard all medical expert testimony.

HENRY WOLLMAN.
New York, Sept. 28, 1901.

SOME SEPTEMBER HAPPENINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The millenary of Alfred the Great, the centenary of Daniel Webster's academic birth, and the tragical passage of the Presidency of America from her favorite to her hopeful son, commemorate a September group in the initial years of separated centuries, with which the semi-centenary of THE NEW YORK TIMES also coincides and may be mentioned without adulation or entire incongruity. For the half-century of THE TIMES has had much in common character with the more conspicuous career which it followed like a continuation or successor, in its way; closely antedating the death of Webster in the following month of 1852. These were all momentous departures, (let me again say without adulation;) and the comment of most illuminating significance, by, far, which the Dartmouth celebration has called forth, was that which THE TIMES found occasion to make on Sept. 25 in the following words:

> The sentiment of nationality, the sentiment of the merger of State sovereignty in the supremacy of the Union * * * was created and strengthened by Daniel Webster in a far greater degree than by any other American * * * and when the crisis and the conflict came it was the Americanism of a statesman then already in his grave which, more perhaps than any other single cause, brought about the solidarity of the North, "the uprising of a great people" determined to be one. * * * Webster's patriotic work had been done in creating and fortifying the sentiment of Nationality which was the strength and the final victory of the Union cause.

Of the 7th of March speech—of which Webster said to his most intimate friend on the previous evening, "I shall make a speech to-morrow that will ruin me," and which men and women to whom the magnificent patriotism of Webster was incredible if not inconceivable, could only understand as a grovelling and despicable bid for Southern votes—of that speech I congratulate you for saying, though not so unreservedly as it might be said:

> After this lapse of time, we should all be able to recognize that his invocation, "I speak for the salvation of the Union. Hear me for my cause," may have been as sincere and as patriotic as the more famous invocation twenty years before of "Liberty and Union, now and forever one, and inseparable!"

It was so, although in the passion of the hour and in the line of Providence it was then less immediately propitious than the white heat of that sublime oration that welded Liberty and Union forever one, and inseparable by the shock of a conflict more terrible than his imagination then deprecated. Only two motives will the student who is susceptible of Webster's altitude find in his disappointed aspirations: his hunger for his countrymen's love and approbation, and his thirst to serve them with full scope for his matchless powers. The latter he has already realized in his posthumous influence. The former is not far to come. The "Union-saving" that was mocked at will be gratefully celebrated in truth.

It seems to me that Senator Hoar belittled the action of Dartmouth in choosing the graduation of Daniel Webster for the natal day of her historic renown by suggesting that Harvard might follow it with a centenary for her well-beloved Longfellow. Harvard may yet do better than that. Whether the now rising star of a younger son may give her a centennial epoch, before the end of these 1900's, fit to share the glory of Dartmouth's, God only knows. But we may wait and see.

WILLIAM COWPER CONANT.
New York, Sept. 26, 1901.

"THE IRISH NUISANCE" IN PARLIAMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was somewhat surprised to see your London correspondent in his letter of Saturday last siding with a certain writer who contributed an article to the September number of The Nineteenth Century entitled "The Irish Nuisance and How to Abate It." This article is full of ponderous invective against the conduct of the Irish members of Parliament at Westminster, but it has never a word about the English nuisance in Ireland. About the injustice, the intolerance, the extortion, the arrogance, the insolence, the stupidity—the crass stupidity—not a word. Oh, how willingly would the Irish exchange nuisance for nuisance!

God knows the Irish representatives don't want to go to the British Parliament, but so long as they do go there they are determined to make themselves heard. It would please such gentlemen as the writer in The Nineteenth Century to have them sit around with their fingers in their mouths, or say nothing except when some Irish matter was up, and then humbly and submissively, but in this the gentlemen referred to may make up their minds to be disappointed. So long as England assumes the right to legislate for Ireland irrespective of the will of the vast majority of the people the Irish representatives will assume the right to obstruct Parliament. It is perfectly fair. Nor will they be estopped from doing this by any curtailment of their numbers, such as the writer in The Nineteenth Century recommends. An attempt to violate the act of union which guarantees 100 members of Parliament at least to Ireland would be a bigger job than the attempt to annex the South African republics, and England knows it.

The Ireland of to-day is not the Ireland of the days when Carew and other amiable Englishmen had their sweet will. The island lying over against England is by far the smaller part of it. No; if the English wish to be rid of the Irish nuisance, (and I will freely admit it is a nuisance,) there is only one course open to them, and that is exchange nuisance for nuisance.

A word more in conclusion. It is claimed that the barrenness of the late session of Parliament was owing to the obstruction of the Irish members. This is giving them too much credit. The fact is that the Parliamentary machine is overtaxed—is clogged. If there were not an Irish member at Westminster the story in regard to legislation would be pretty much the same. Ordinary common sense would seem to dictate to Englishmen that the remedy for this is the relieving of the machine by the apportionment of the work of legislation to local parliaments. And this will be done—must be done—ultimately and the sooner the better for all concerned. STRINAGH.
New York, Oct. 2, 1901.

CONGRATULATIONS, AND SOMETHING ELSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hosts of readers of THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES are proud of its reaching its fiftieth (golden) anniversary, if expressed, or not. It has come to the lead of the most famous political journals, giving the fullest and latest news, with the sermon and Sunday school lesson, as well as reports of lectures in literature and science and ablest party speeches.

Some of us do not admire your motto, "All the news that's fit to print," the paper speaking for itself, and no respectable sheet printing any other. There is no need of self-praise, to wear broad phylacteries.

You allow, in your generosity, too great latitude to some of your correspondents, in permitting them to pour out even bitterness against your pronounced views, when it would seem as if ordinary courtesy would forbid their using a liberty to become an unbridled license, but, in such instances, they suffer more in being brought into comparison in the public view.

But what commends THE TIMES most to its intelligent readers is its independent course in its own Democratic politics, fearlessly supporting those candidates who are believed to be best qualified for the highest offices, without regarding strictly party lines. In no other way can party corruptions be overcome. Well might you have at the head of your columns: "Public office is a public trust." Your editorials are dignified and able, and would be creditable in sentiment to the United States Senate. The future is all luminous.

J. HERVEY COOK.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, Oct. 2, 1901.

The Cunard and Collins Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Monday's issue Mr. H. D. Plimsoll gives some recollections invoked on reading the copy of the first number of THE TIMES. Noting the record in it of the arrival at Boston of the royal mail steamer Europa, he says: "Few of your readers can realize that at that time the Cunard Company was the only company in existence, and that it dispatched a steamer weekly, alternately to Boston and New York."

Permit me to say his recollection fails him here. There was another line, the Collins Line, whose steamers plied weekly between here and Liverpool. I think the steamers of this line were named Atlantic, Pacific, Baltic, &c. The Collins Line continued till the beginning of the sixties, or a little later. It was not a success financially. One of its ships on a return trip in 1854 or 1855 was lost, nothing from it being ever seen or found since. For speed and passenger accommodation the Collins Line equaled if it did not surpass the Cunard.

New York, Oct. 2, 1901. E.

The Life Worth Living.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most pregnant sentence I have ever heard touching the question; "Is life worth living?" was uttered last Sunday at Elberon by the Rev. Dr. Burrell of New York. He said: "Life may not be worth living for what you can get out of it, but it is always worth living for what you can put into it."

Though these words were not used in reference to our dead President, their truth is signally illustrated in his career.

A. H. SMITH.
New York, Oct. 3, 1901.

Objects to Mr. Warfield's Parody.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-night, happening down Broadway, I went to see David Warfied in "The Auctioneer." I thoroughly indorse all the praise of his acting of the play, with one exception, which is, I think, in the worst possible taste. He is called upon to sing a song, and a parody on "Jerusalem" is the one chosen. I personally don't wish to make any claims to superlative "goody-goodiness" and I think that the song is poor from a musical standpoint, but it has become known throughout the length and breadth, not of this country only, but of all the Anglo-Saxon lands, and countless people have found in it the expression of what they hold the most sacred sentiment in their faith. In this way it has become consecrated.

To take the song and parody it is in itself lacking in good taste, but to write a parody on it about "trousers" and "bloomers" with a refrain "He's loosing 'em, he's loosing 'em," with its vulgar allusion, is something which is neither witty, humorous, nor artistic. That it should be cut out is, I think, an opinion that will be indorsed by every one of your readers.

ARTHUR E. STAHLSCHMIDT.
New York, Oct. 1, 1901.

Mourning Emblems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our city in the past few years has had many times to put itself in mourning garb. Is it not a favorable opportunity for the adoption of some system of draping of buildings on such occasions? The present black drapery soon looks dirty, draggled, and mean. Can designers and decorators offer anything better than our National flag at half-mast draped on the edges with black and a flowing black sash at end of pole? If not, why not adopt this as a general scheme for mourning decoration.

The present plan is expensive, and after two or three days the condition of the material makes its appearance anything but commemorative. RADNOR.
New York, Oct. 3, 1901.

The Scannell Indictments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By Fire Commissioner Scannell and the organization with which he is so conspicuously identified, as well as by his close personal friend, the boss of that organization, the decision given by Judge Glidersleeve quashing the indictments against him is hailed with delight. Our best citizens will greatly deplore the fact that the just and courageous action of the Grand Jury should thus come to naught, and encouragement thereby be given to the practices in vogue in the department of which the Commissioner is Chief.

It was quite obvious from the start that this was the result desired, for when called upon to plead delay was obtained on the pretext that further time was required for examination of the indictments. At the expiration of the time granted a move in another direction was made by Scannell's attorney with the result referred to.

If guiltless, he should, for the credit of the city and his own vindication, have thrown no obstacle in the way of a speedy trial, but the method adopted has served to suppress developments and relieve Tammany of the odium resultant therefrom. Nevertheless the state of affairs now prevalent, and the degradation that has been caused by Tammany misrule will, it is hoped, create an uprising that will overthrow this corrupt organization.

JUSTITIA.
New York, Oct. 1, 1901.

Low Versus Devery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why all this newspaper speculation about the Tammany candidate for Mayor? So far as self-respecting persons are concerned, the nominations are already before the people, namely, Mr. Low and the unspeakable Devery. INTEGRITY.
New York, Oct. 2, 1901.

One View of Republicans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An answer to your remarks anent Mr. Dayton is found in the pregnant fact that neither in Brooklyn nor New York will our Republican friends support as an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor any man who is not true blue Republican. Four years ago they doubted Low and declined to support him. This time they think he is soundly Republican—as also does thy friend. L. W. SMALL.
Brooklyn, Oct. 2, 1901.

In Favor of Carnation Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great pleasure Mr. W. F. Holwill's letter, in which he proposes the "flower memorial for McKinley."

It would be a touching and beautiful tribute to the memory of our beloved President. By all means let us have Carnation Day.

L. H. STANLEY.
New York, Sept. 30, 1901.

The McKinley Floral Memorial.

W. F. Holwill, Chairman of the General Eastern Passenger Agents' Committee, should be credited with the suggestion for a floral memorial to William McKinley. THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sept. 30, through a typographical error, gave the suggestion as coming from "W. F. Holmes."

NUGGETS.

All by Himself.

"Mr. Johnsing, yo play classical music?"
"No, Sah, I don't play in no class; I plays solos."—Brooklyn Life.

Finds Us Out.

When Fortune knocks at our door we are too often over at our neighbor's telling hard-luck stories.—Philadelphia Record.

From the Wrong Quarter.

"Well, what on earth did he marry for?"
"For sympathy."
"And he didn't get even that?"
"Oh, yes, from his friends."—Philadelphia Press.

Didn't Want Him Even in a Raffle.

Goodheart—I've got you down for a couple of tickets; we're getting up a raffle for a poor man of our neighborhood.

Joakley—None for me, thank you. I wouldn't know what to do with a poor man if I won him.—Boston Christian Register.

A Nautical Suggestion.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "did you say there was something wrong with the Shamrock's starboard tack?"

"I believe so," was the absent-minded answer.

"Dear me. And a little thing like a tack is often so important! Couldn't they have used a hairpin or something?"—Washington Star.

A YARN OF MODERN DAYS.

From The Chicago News.

'Twas on the beach near Marblehead,
Where the breakers dash and roar,
That I found a wandering sailorman
Alone upon the shore.
(I knew he must be a sailorman
By the baggy clothes he wore.)

He was tall and lank and his features fair
By a coat of tan were hid;
He hitched his trousers with a jerk
And he shifted oft his quid;
(In all I had read of the sailorman
These were the things he did.)

With a gruff "Ahoy!" he greeted me
And he asked me how I fared,
And said that a yarn he would gladly spin
If a glass of grog were shared.
('Twas to hear the yarn that I yielded this:
As for grog I never cared.)

"A year ago from this very port
I sailed on the Nancy Lee,
And of all that crew that sailed away
The remainder here you see."
(I set it down as the sailorman
Related the yarn to me.)

"Inside of a week from the day we left
We was struck by a ragin' blast,
An' the Nancy Lee went careerin' on
Without sails or ropes or mast."
(He paused to finish his steaming grog
And to mutter once "Avast!")

"There was fourteen sailors swept away
In the trough of the ragin' sea,
Fourteen went down in the clammy depths
An' one of the same was me."
(I fear that his early schooling was
Not quite what it ought to be.)

"I sank as deep," said the sailorman,
"As a thousand pound of stone,
An' when I came up I was shocked to find
They had left me all alone."
(He stealthily captured a vagrant tear
And I fancied I heard him groan.)

"For a day or two I swam around
In the moist and moaning sea,
But never a soul or a ship or beach
Was within fifty miles of me."
(I thought he was stretching the time a bit
But such was his wey, you see.)

"Then up through the waves came something hard,
But 't was plainly enough afloat.
I grabbed it quick and may I be blowed!
'Twas a bloomin' submarine boat."
(Again he paused in his moving tale
To attend to his parching throat.)

"I sailed on her to this self-same port
An' was landed safe an' dry,
An' here I'll spend my remainin' days
For I'm bound on shore to die."
(He looked remarkably healthy then,
Or so at the time thought I.)

Then he grasped my hand as I went away
And I left him as before,
With his sad eyes fixed on the heaving sea
Which he never will sail on more—
(At least, so long as he gets his grog
For spinning this yarn on shore.)

SENATOR DEPEW TO MARRY

Bride-Elect Is Miss May Palmer, Many Years His Junior.

She Comes of a New York Family and Is Well Known in London and Paris Society Circles.

The engagement of Senator Chauncey M. Depew to Miss May Palmer of Paris and London, the daughter of the late Henry Palmer of this city, was formally announced yesterday and caused much surprise. Mr. Depew is a guest at Florham, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, at Madison, N. J. He will be there until to-morrow. When asked if the report was true he answered in the affirmative. He said that Miss Palmer was well known in Paris, but not very well known in this country. Mr. Depew added that he did not know when the date of the wedding would be or when he would go to Paris, where the event is to take place.

Mr. Depew has known Miss Palmer for many years, and her sister, Mme. von André, for forty years. According to an interview in which he gave his ideal of wedded life he said that he wanted his wife to be handsome, attractive, and able to represent him at the head of his table. He also wanted her to be a woman who could win the men he could not reach. He cited Mrs. John A. Logan as a woman who had done much to make her husband. He also wanted domesticity, and he did not care about age. He said yesterday that Miss Palmer was his ideal. She is about thirty years old.

Mme. von André, who is the wife of a wealthy London City man, and who has been going out a great deal in society there, was one of the English party which came over with Lady Lister-Kaye and Miss Emily Yznaga. She is a tall, handsome woman with snow-white hair. At the Waldorf-Astoria it was said yesterday that both Mme. von André and her sister were out of town at a house party. Miss Palmer did not come over with the other party, and her presence here has been the cause of some surprise in society circles. She is of the same statuesque style of beauty as her sister.

The father of the bride-to-be, Henry Palmer, lived for many years in Paris and London, and her grandfather was John Palmer, well-known in banking circles in this city. The Palmers left New York more than a generation ago. They used to live in lower Fifth Avenue. Miss Palmer is descended from the Hermann family of New Orleans. There were two Hermann brothers, who were well known in banking circles about half a century ago. One of them married Miss Longer of New Orleans, and through his wife was connected with the De Saules and Luling families, both well known in New York. Miss Palmer's mother was a daughter of the other Mr. Hermann and a sister of Mrs. Hall McAllister of Virginia. The Palmers are related to a number of old New York and Baltimore families, chief among these being the Mays. Miss Palmer and Miss Lillian May of Paris, who was a cousin of Mrs. William C. Whitney and Frederick May, are very great friends, and move in the same set in Paris, where they are both very popular.

The statement that an aunt of Miss Palmer married Herman Le Roy is incorrect. Herman Le Roy died a bachelor. The present Herman Le Roy married Miss Morgan, a sister of Mrs. Alfred Post and Mrs. William Street. At one time Herman Le Roy was reported engaged to the wealthy Mrs. Palmer, who was no relation to Miss Palmer's family. She was married en secondes noces to George G. Haven.

Mr. Depew has been the subject of many matrimonial rumors. He is now sixty-eight years of age. He married first Miss Elise Hegeman, on Nov. 9, 1871. She died on May 7, 1893, and left one son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. Mr. Depew was reported engaged to his ward, Miss Collins, who has married abroad; to Miss Josephine Johnson, and to the Marquise Tallyrand-Périgord. These rumors have always been denied by him.

MISS MORTON MARRIED.

A Brilliant Wedding, Attended by Many Americans, in a London Catholic Church.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The wedding of Miss Helen Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice President of the United States, and Comte Boson de Périgord, a son of the Duke of Talleyrand-Périgord, was celebrated today at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Chelsea, with considerable display. The church was elaborately decorated with palms and ferns, all the pews were festooned with white chrysanthemums and red roses, and the side chapels were hung with garlands of flowers.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate, and Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote were among the first guests to arrive. They were conducted to seats facing the altar. Mr. Choate immediately crossed the aisle and cordially snook hands with Lord Pauncefote.

The Duchess of Marlborough was almost the last to enter the church. She wore a blue costume, trimmed with sable. The Duchess of Talleyrand-Périgord had on a magnificent mauve costume.

Both the United States and the French Embassies were well represented. The guests were conducted to their seats by W. C. Bustis, third Secretary of the United States Embassy here, and brother-in-law of the bride; J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the embassy, and others.

The bride, leaning on her father's arm, arrived punctually at 1 o'clock. She wore a rich cream satin gown, trimmed with Alençon lace, carried an orange blossom wreath, and a bouquet of white flowers. She was followed by the bridesmaids, her sisters, Alice and Mary, both in pale blue chiffon, with picture hats, and holding bouquets of pink roses. The Comte Boson de Périgord, attended by his best man, Comte de Crisnoy, awaited the bride at the altar.

In the absence of the Bishop of Emmaus, the Rev. Father Kelly officiated at the simple, brief service, which was concluded with an exhortation by Father Kelly, dwelling on the absolute indissolubility of the marriage tie. The party then retired to the sacristy to sign the register, the organ meanwhile playing the wedding march from "Lohengrin."

The register was signed by Mr. Morton, his wife, and daughters, by Mr. Choate, L. Geoffray, the French Chargé d'Affaires; Baron de Selliere and his wife, Comte Louis de Périgord, the Duchesse de Talleyrand, Mr. and Mrs. Eustis, and others.

Among the guests, besides those already mentioned, were Lord and Lady Faikland, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and his daughter, Mrs. Ronalds; Capt. R. Clover, the United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Clover; F. E. de Bille, the Danish Minister, Mme. de Bille and Mlle. de Bille, the Duchess of Manchester, William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Post, Mrs. and Miss Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harcourt, the Misses Choate, the Misses Pauncefote, and the Misses Sands.

Most of the guests were afterward present at a reception at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Eustis. The halls and dining rooms were profusely decorated with flowers, and the walls were festooned with smilax. An orchestra performed at the head of the staircase. The presents were costly and numerous. The newly married couple started for France on their honeymoon, early in the afternoon.

The Bathroom.

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The making-over of an old hotel into an apartment house at Charleston, S. C., has called attention to the fact that it never had a bathroom on any of its five floors. Yet it was equal to any hotel in New York in its best days, say the people of the South Carolina city. In these times of the universal bathroom a statement of this sort seems incredible, yet there has been a great advance in toilet equipment in the United States in the last generation, and the multiplication of baths, public and private, is one of the distinctive marks of the growth of nineteenth century civilization. A few years ago, it might almost be said, the private house with modern bathing facilities was the exception rather than the rule, especially in our smaller towns. On the other side of the Atlantic both hotels and homes are like the American buildings of earlier decades in this respect.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Bushnell—Applegate.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The marriage of Miss Helen Maude Applegate, daughter of the Rev. Octavius Applegate, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church of this city, to Douglas Stewart Bushnell of Morristown, N. J., took place to-day in St. George's Church, in the presence of a throng of friends. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father. The bride's brother, the Rev. O. Applegate, Jr., rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Kingston, N. Y., gave her away. Miss Clara Marguerite Applegate, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids.

The best man was Frederick W. Keasbey of Morristown, and the ushers were Charles C. Egbert of Niagara Falls, Henry D. Bushnell of Plainfield, Charles E. Bushnell of Philadelphia, Paul Ray Applegate, a brother of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell left town soon after the ceremony and will sail for Europe in a day or two.

O'Hara—Burdett.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 5.—Charles E. O'Hara and Miss Caroline Faure Burdett, daughter of the late Jesse Benedict Burdett, were married this afternoon in St. Paul's Church, this village, by an uncle of the bride, the Rev. Robert Dennison of Roxborough, Penn. Miss Grace O'Hara was maid of honor, and the bride was given away by John P. Faure. Sydney A. Smith of Huntington, L. I., was best man. Robert Barton of Springfield, Mass.; William Marvin Coe, Albert D. Coe, and Gilbert Burdett of Englewood, and Alfred Lockwood Brown, William M. Fliess, Jr., Samuel S. Bradley, and J. Hegeman Foster of New York were the ushers.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Dahlgren, Monson Morris, Augusto Nata, formerly Minister to Chile from France, and Mrs. F. Norris and the Misses Norris are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

The Misses Fowler, who have been guests of Mrs. J. F. Stone, returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. J. A. Rogers and R. R. Remington of New York are at the La Forge cottage.

Miss Leary left for New York. She has taken another lease of the Paul cottage, on Mill Street, for next season.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren will close their Newport cottage next Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith will close their cottage, The Moorings, on Monday, and go to their cottage on Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are expected soon at their cottage, which was occupied during the Summer by Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have taken apartments at the Muenchinger King cottage for the remainder of their stay in Newport.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a large dinner at her cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who are at Staatsburg, N. Y., guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, will return to Newport early next week, and will remain here to entertain Mrs. Herbert, wife of Michael A. Herbert of the British Diplomatic Service, who is Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, and who sailed to-day from Europe for this country. Before returning Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will visit the Pan-American Exposition.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr and Mrs. B. Franklin Lieber have closed their country seat, The Wayside, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and have returned to their city house, 772 West End Avenue.

Miss Scull and Miss Lewis, who were at Bar Harbor all Summer, will spend the Autumn at Atlantic City and Lakewood, returning to the Buckingham, New York, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker and family closed their Summer home, Cedar Cliff, at Riverside, Conn., yesterday, and returned to their city residence, 26 West Fifty-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Emanuel of 71 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna, to Mr. Martin L. Samter, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Samter, also of this city. They will receive their friends on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 20.

The Women's Auxiliary to the Guild for Crippled Children of the Poor has sent out invitations for a series of eight card parties, to be held in the east room of the Waldorf-Astoria. On Nov. 13 and 26, Dec. 10 and 17, Jan. 14 and 28, and Feb. 11 and 25. The proceeds of these entertainments will be used for the benefit of the Free School of Crippled Children, 434 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Foster Coates is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, ably assisted by Mrs. Charles W. Morse, Mrs. William Arkell, Mrs. John Tennant Van Sickle, Mrs. Edwin Whaley, Mrs. Edward A. Treat, Mrs. Frank K. Taylor, Mrs. Hudson Rose, Mrs. Albert Bage, Mrs. Edward Davis Jones, Mrs. Clinton L. Bagg, Mrs. Henri Lucien Gargan, Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood, and Mrs. George J. Smith.

SIR HENRY IRVING COMING.

He Leaves London on the Liner Minnehaha—Messages of Good Will from Americans.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A large party of the friends of Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and other members of the Irving company lunched with them and bid them farewell to-day on board the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnehaha, which sailed from London to-day for New York. C. F. Torrey presided at the luncheon.

United States Consul General Osborne and Mme. Sarah Grand were among those present. Irving, during the course of a speech, said he was leaving friends to go among friends. Sousa, William Gillette, Nat Goodwin, and many other Americans in London sent Sir Henry farewell messages.

Baron de Toeplitz Arrives.

Baron S. de Toeplitz, a brother-in-law of Jean and Edouard de Reszke, was an arrival on the French liner La Savoie yesterday morning. Baron de Toeplitz said that Edouard de Reszke would sail for America on the St. Paul the 19th inst. Jean de Reszke, he said, would appear in Paris in December for a few engagements, and will later go to Monte Carlo. Baron de Toeplitz will represent his brothers-in-law in this country, and will also endeavor to make arrangements with the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the appearance of Bairardi, an Italian pianist. Baron de Toeplitz, who was accompanied by his daughter, expects to take up a permanent residence in this country.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company.

The season of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will open to-morrow evening in Albany. The company will travel on a special train. All of the members who will go on the tour are in the city.

AN ENGLISH BULLFIGHTER.

On the Whole He Thinks Rather Well of the Sport.

From The City of Mexico Herald.

Ernest C. Boss has arrived in the city from Orizaba, where he has been for the past few weeks suffering from malaria. Mr. Boss is the owner of a large coffee plantation in the State of Veracruz, having come to this country about two years ago from England.

Mr. Boss was a member of the Queen's army in South Africa and was a figure in the Jameson raid. He is also an extensive traveler, and among other accomplishments he has learned the art of bullfighting, which he considers to be of value to a man who takes part in the performances, while he does not quite reconcile himself to the inhuman elements of the sport.

Mr. Boss is probably the only Englishman in Mexico who has ever participated in a public bullfight. He has appeared a number of times in Mexico, winning exceptional honors at Jalapa, where he took the part of a matador. He first learned the art of bullfighting in Madrid, and he wears a large diamond ring which was thrown to him by a distinguished Italian lady who one time attended a performance in which he acquitted himself with honors.

"I seriously consider taking up bullfighting as a profession," said Mr. Boss. "It pays better than a great many other more pretentious professions, and is a healthful and invigorating sport if one can manage to keep out of harm's way in the ring."

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

For the past week New York has been gay, quite out of the average. It is true the entertaining was confined to yachts and restaurants, none of the large houses being open, and to the suburbs, where there is much hospitality at present. Meadow Brook has its three hunts a week and its polo and many dinners and minor entertainments. Morristown has begun its golf and its teas at the club and its dances, and so has Arsdsley. Westchester County has had a very successful Horse Show and Lenox has likewise had an exhibition of the same kind on Friday and yesterday. There have been some interesting weddings and always the yacht race.

***

This week the principal social event will be the golf tournament at Baltusrol. There will be a tea and reception on Tuesday, and after that date the ladies' handicap will begin. Baltusrol is at its best just now. The Autumn foliage is beautiful, and the cold weather of the week has made it especially pleasing and comfortable for golfers. Golf has been more or less under a cloud this Summer, squash tennis and other sports taking precedence, but when the cool weather arrives it again leaps up at a bound into the ascendant. The women's handicap of this week promises to be one of the most interesting and notable events in the history of the transplanted Scottish game in this country.

***

There will be also many weddings, but the majority of these are suburban events. That of Miss Barclay, of which particulars were given in another place in this column, to Mr. Stockton Beekman Colt, will be one of the most notable. The wedding of John D. Rockefeller and Miss Aldrich excites much interest on account of the vast wealth of the bridegroom-elect, who is possibly the richest young man in America, and the social standing of the bride in her own State. Mr Rockefeller has made no effort to become known in the New York fashionable world. He is generally considered as a serious young man who does not care in the least for fashionable diversions. This year, however, he has organized a dancing class and it is expected that he and his wife will do some entertaining. Miss Aldrich is a charming girl with a host of friends in this city.

***

The one engagement which has excited the most interest is that of Miss Elizabeth Bronson and Lloyd C. Griscom, now Minister to Persia. There is something most romantic in a honeymoon passed in the Vale of Cashmere or wherever the poets have said, particularly Tom Moore, that the nightingales sing and the orange trees bloom, and everything is poetical and mysterious and filled with the fascination of the East. There has been no American Minister to Persia, who has taken his bride there. The Shah will no doubt give very handsome entertainments in their honor. Both bride and bridegroom have a multitude of friends and there will be many very handsome wedding gifts. The wedding will take place abroad.

***

Now that the yacht races are over, society will go back—a greater part of it—to the country and suburbs. There are a few who will linger at Newport until quite late in the Autumn, but each day tells of the desertion of one or another prominent personage, and the closing of a dozen cottages. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss Leary, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs, and others are among those who have left the past week. Mrs. Astor is expected to remain at her villa until very late in the Autumn, but there is a probability that she will be in New York by the second or third week in October.

***

There have been many arrivals from Europe. The departures for the other side have been comparatively few, although one hears occasionally of plans being made for the Winter. It is said that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs intends to pass the cold months in Cairo, and that Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Ladenburg are among those who will be away a greater part of the season. It is only known, however, that Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have taken Sysnoby Lodge, which was occupied last year by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Melton Mowbray. William K. Vanderbilt is on his way back to this country, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron are still abroad, and Mr. and Mrs. Burall Hoffman will not return this Winter. Mrs. Field and Miss Mary Field are also going to be at Cairo in the season, and have already sailed.

***

San Francisco is one of the attractive places just now for those who are interested in church matters. Not only is J. Pierpont Morgan entertaining a large party of secular and clerical guests there, but Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb are thinking of going across the continent for the latter part of the convention, which promises to be very interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander returned some time ago and are at Tuxedo. Mrs. Eleanor Martin, the mother of Peter Martin, is soon to take a trip East, although there seems to be no date yet fixed for the wedding of her son and Miss Oelrichs.

***

There are very few names to add to the list of débutantes already given in this column. It is extremely doubtful if Mrs. Robert Goelet will bring out her daughter this Winter. She is still in the schoolroom. The second Miss Twombly, a younger Miss Harriman, Miss Roosevelt, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Roosevelt, and Miss Randolph are among the débutantes of the Winter. To this list may be added Miss Edith Kane, Miss Pulitzer, and the second Miss Street. There is also a Miss Morton, the youngest of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who may come out if her mother will come to this country this Winter.

***

The story of the suburbs is told in the letters published elsewhere from Lenox, Tuxedo, and the other resorts. The Hudson is now quite gay and White Plains and the Sound have had a lively week. Tuxedo is possibly the gayest place, because there are so many young people there, and it is impossible to repress youthful spirits. Meadow Brook is as usual and the other towns have settled down to a few dinners and bridge and the usual Autumn pastimes.

***

The Horse Show is still almost two months off, and the first dancing class meeting will take place in about six weeks. Previous to that date, however, there will be the ball at Tuxedo on All-Halloween and it is reported that there will be several dances this Autumn given at the new hotel at Garden City. Ardsley has resumed its Saturday dances. Chatsworth will begin its season in the middle of this month on the return of Mme. de Talleyrand Perigord, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have already settled at Georgian Court at Lakewood, where they are to give a series of Autumn house parties, and the hotels will open there by November.

***

The personnel of numerous bridal parties has been published in this column during the week. At the wedding on Tuesday, Oct. 8, of Miss Alison L. Turnbull and John Appleton Havens Hopkins, which is to be celebrated in the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., at 12:30 o'clock, the maid of honor and only attendant of the bride will be her sister, Miss Marjory R. Turnbull. Archibald D. Turnbull, a brother of the bride, is to be Mr. Hopkins's best man. Messrs. Arthur Turnbull, H. Luso, Milton Hopkins, and Dr. Walter B. Power, all of New York, and T. B. Gannett, Jr., and D. Stanwood of Boston have been selected as ushers. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the Featherleigh Farm, the residence of Frank Turnbull, the father of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins will live at 17 West Tenth Street, New York.

***

At the wedding of Miss Edith Babcock and Eugene Pritchard Bicknell, Wednesday, in Christ Church, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, on Oct. 9, the attendants are to be as follows: Miss K. S. Babcock and Miss Jessie B. Campbell of Providence, cousins of the bride, are to be bridesmaids, and the little daughter of Augustus Bicknell and niece of the bride-to-be, is to be the flower girl. Evelyn P. Bicknell, the artist, is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are Howard Constable of this city, T. Bradley James of Riverdale, Charles P. Babcock, Franklin L. Babcock, and J. Borie Dash, brothers of the bride, and Louis Moore, a cousin of Mr. Bicknell. The ceremony is to be performed at 3 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who is a cousin of Miss Babcock. He will be assisted by Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman of Christ Church, Riverdale, Miss Babcock's brother, William Evelyn Babcock, will give her away. The ceremony is to be followed by a large reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Borie Dash.

***

A wedding of much interest to New Yorkers will take place on Tuesday next at Cazenovia, N. Y., when Miss Beatrice Waldberg Barclay will marry Stockton Beekman Colt, son of the late E. Boudinot Colt. It is to take place at Thornfield, the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Moore Barclay, the bride's parents, at 12 o'clock, and the Rev. John T. Rose will officiate. The bridesmaids will be Miss Cornelia Evelyn Barclay, a sister of the bride; Miss Adelaide Barclay, daughter of James L. Barclay and cousin of the bride; Miss Bessie Oakley, and Miss Ethel Van Cortlandt Colt, a sister of the bridegroom. Mr. Colt's best man will be his brother, Boudinot Colt, and the ushers selected are Dr. Harold Barclay, George B. Post, Jr., Arthur Turnbull, and Lyman R. Colt.

***

The first important country wedding of the Autumn was that of Miss Caroline Livingston and Maxwell Stevenson, at Islip, L. I., on Thursday. Only a few invitations were issued for it, as the little Episcopal Church, St. Mark's, where it was celebrated, will hold only about 200. The bride is related through her father, the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, and her mother, who was Miss Maria Whitney, to so many of the old New York families that the wedding was of more than usual interest. Mr. Stevenson is also well known as a daring rider in the hunting field. He is a son of the late A. L. Stevenson and a brother of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Jr. It was a gay wedding. The bridegroom showed no trace of his recent accident, and the bride looked her best, which was very pretty, indeed. There was dancing on the lawn to the music of the scarlet coated Austrian band, after the young couple had left, and the light and gay costumes of the girls produced a charming effect against the background of green turf and trees. Over the entrance to the Livingston grounds there was a high green arch, in the centre of which a huge white satin bow was fastened. Even the pet dogs on the place displayed white favors on their collars. The coming down of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson to the dining room before they drove off, and there saying good-bye in a jolly, informal fashion, delighted their friends. They intend sailing from San Francisco, whither they are now bound, for China and Japan, and will doubtless visit Egypt and other countries in Europe before their return.

***

The past week has been the gayest of the season in Lenox, culminating with the Horse Show on Friday. The cottagers are now planning other entertainments for the remainder of the season, which promises to last until the 1st of November. There was not a very large delegation of the Lenox set at the cup races, and a large proportion of those who went returned for the Horse Show. The show this season was a most interesting event, many of the society women taking a prominent part, appearing in the ring, either riding or driving. Miss Kate Cary, with her many and varied driving coats and her gray horses, was a prominent figure. She handled her four-in-hand and her tandem like a veteran whip. Miss Evelyn Sloane, daughter of John Sloane, and Miss Lila Sloane, daughter of William Douglas Sloane, appeared in the ring in competition with Miss Cary in an interesting driving contest. The harness and saddle classes at the show were all well filled, and it may be considered a great success. Many coaching parties were present, and luncheon was served on the grounds from the vehicles in the English race meet fashion. Dr. H. P. Jaques, the Secretary and Treasurer, and the other members of the Executive Committee have been warmly congratulated.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and family of Lenox, who have been spending the Summer in the Adirondacks, are at Shadowbrook for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop have left Lenox, and are now on their way to San Francisco. They will sail for Japan early next week.

Mrs. Charles Sidney Haight, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, has gone to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to join her husband, who has been stationed there since his return from Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey gave a large musicale at Tanglewood on Tuesday, at which Adamowski played. There was a large attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Miss Beatrice Bend, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Elm Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cranch Greenleaf have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Greenleaf of Boston during the past week.

Mrs. Benjamin Welles, who has been occupying the Walker cottage, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. H. Kingsbury Curtiss of New York during the past week.

A. de Geofry, who is in the Diplomatic Service at Philadelphia, and G. de Géofroy of Berlin have recently arrived in Lenox for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Barclay are spending a short time in Lenox, and will remain until next week.

Mrs. de la Montaigne of Philadelphia is in Lenox for the Autumn season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton are back at their cottage after a trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Hariston Deacon, who have been occupying Cosy cottage, have sailed for Europe.

***

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 12, there will be a concert at the residence of Mrs. Edwin Gould, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, in aid of the Robins' Nest of Tarrytown, a free home for convalescent children from the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, on Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. There are about thirty children in the home, which has been established ten years. The managers wish to build a permanent home. Mrs. Gould has given the use of her house for this concert, by which it is hoped to raise a good sum of money for the building fund. Miss Virginia Orton is President of the Robins' Nest, and the managers include Mrs. Frederic Bull, Mrs. W. L. Bull, Mrs. Robert Hewitt, Mrs. Lincoln McCormick, Mrs. Usher Parsons, Mrs. Charles Worthington, Mrs. Harry Van Deventer Black, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Miss M. E. Sands, Mrs. David Dows, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. Everett Macy, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Arthur L. Barney, Mrs. Avery D. Andrews, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., Mrs. Edward C. Gregory, Mrs. Arthur Sewall, Mrs. Michael M. Van Buren, and Mrs. John D. Archbold.

***

Everything is very quiet abroad. There are so few Americans over there now that there is not much news to gather. Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, Mrs. Astor's daughter is still occupying the residence of her husband's cousin, Mrs. Jamieson, who is over here with her husband as guests of Sir Thomas Lipton. Mrs. Orme Wilson was in Germany at last accounts. At Balmacaen and the neighborhood there was a shock of earthquake about a fortnight ago. It was the week of the Inverness meeting, and Mr. and Mrs Bradley Martin had a large house party. There was much alarm, as the earthquake happened at 2 in the morning. As already stated, neither Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin nor their guests attended the festivities at the meeting out of respect for President McKinley.

***

London has grown somewhat American, and the "Boss," as they call him there now out of his hearing, has come back. In other words, the King is in his palace and his foot is on his native heath. He is to go to Scotland for a month, Mrs. Henry White is also to go to Scotland. Henry White is due here this week from England. He comes over on a flying visit.

***

The season at Dinard is over. Homburg is deserted. The few Americans who are not in Paris are scattered over Europe, many of them at various chateux and castles for the shooting. Paris is always filled with Americans, who are simply birds of passage. There will be quite an English and American colony at Cannes this Winter. Mrs. Arthur Paget will be there as usual. There will also be quite a gay season at Rome, the mourning for King Humbert having expired.

***

The engagement of Miss Helen Harding of Staten Island, a granddaughter of Lester Clark, to Mr. Bigelow of Boston, has been announced. Miss Harding is the niece of Lester W. Clark, Mrs. Sydney Palmer of New Brighton, and of Mrs. Warren Weston of Boston.

***

The venerable Archdeacon George D. Johnson of Staten Island, who came down from the Adirondacks to officiate at the wedding last week of Miss Caesar and Mr. Baumann, returned immediately to the mountains, where he will remain until about Nov. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, who recently returned from Europe, have been at the Staten Island Country Club.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bonner have rented their residence, 115 East Twenty-first Street, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Bonner of Bard Avenue, Staten Island, and will sail in November for Europe. Miss Mabel Bonner will accompany them.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Munson G. Shaw have gone to Colorado for several months. Mr. Shaw's sister, Mrs. George Lawrence Myers, and Mr. Myers are also going to Colorado, where they will spend the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gave, at Florham, on Thursday night, their first dinner of the Autumn season. Their guests included among others Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tiers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. George Frelinghuysen, and Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden.

***

A fair is to be given for the benefit of the Sisterhood of St. Mary on Dec. 6 at the Astoria. It will be under the management of a number of prominent women.

***

The wedding of Miss Helen Van Wyck and Myron Augustus Lockman of Boston is to be celebrated in this city at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy on Oct. 15. Miss Van Wyck is the daughter of the late Whitehead H. Van Wyck, and her home is the Van Wyck homestead at West Neck, L. I. Mr. Lockman is a descendant of Govert Loockerman, who came to this country in the seventeenth century and married a sister of Anneke Jans.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant and the Misses Olyphant are spending a few weeks at the Calderwood, Oakland, N. J., before returning to the city for the Winter.

***

Among the arrivals yesterday on the various ships from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. Laflin Kellogg, Count Otto von Moltke, Mr. and Mrs. Effingham Morris and Miss Eleanor Morris, and Ambassador Andrew D. White on the Auguste Victoria.

***

Among those booked on the Campania, which sailed yesterday, were Mr. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hotchkiss, Matthew Astor Wilks, and Mr. and Mrs. Mather A. Abbott. On the Savoie, which arrived from Havre, were the Count de Casa, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herriman, Mrs. Sybil Sanderson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Le Gay.

***

A large house party is being given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Madison, and Chauncey M. Depew, whose engagement to Miss May Palmer of Paris and London has been announced, is one of the guests. The Morristown Horse Show will take place this week, and the boxes have all been engaged. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are among the box holders. Others are Mr. and Mrs. Freylinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. W. Alston Flagg, and Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury. A large dance will be given at the Morris County Club on Saturday.

***

On the St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, were Loring Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. Julien T. Davies and Miss Davies, who have come from Balmacaen; R. Barrett Fithian, Mr. and Mrs. Lynd Harrison, Mrs. E. D. Horstmann of Washington, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder, Mrs. W. S. Lawrence, Mrs. T. H. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, James W. Paul, Jr., and Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, J. Wendell, Jr., and Mr. J. Hobart Weekes.

***

Mr. James F. Woodhouse of Rexleigh, South Orange, N. J., announces the engagement of his niece, Miss Neelia Virginia Colquitt, to Mr. Frank Arnold L'Hommedieu, also of South Orange.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. S. Hopkins Emery.

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Dr. S. Hopkins Emery, who was graduated from Amherst College in 1834, is dead of heart disease. For fourteen years beginning in October, 1855, he was pastor of the First Congregational Church, in Quincy, Ill. He afterward preached for a time in Chicago and then came East to Providence. He held other pastorates in this immediate section. He was born in Massachusetts in 1815.

Obituary Notes.

SIMON T. POWELL died yesterday at Newcastle, Ind. He was born at Cambridge City, Ind., in 1821, and was a close friend of Gov. Morton, serving as his agent during the civil war, looking after the comfort of the Indiana soldiers without recompense. He leaves a large estate.

JOHN MAYHER died at his home in East Hampton, Mass., yesterday, aged seventy years. He was President of the First National Bank and Director of the Nashwomock and Glendale Manufacturing Companies. He died of heart disease. He was a native of Albany, N. Y., and is survived by a widow, three daughters, and a son.

FRANK REINHART, proprietor of the Broadway Hotel at Hicksville, L. I. and Highway Commissioner of the Town of Oyster Bay, died on Friday of Bright's disease. He was fifty-one years old. He was born in Brooklyn, and twenty-one years ago went to Hicksville, where he started in business by establishing a clothing manufactory. He leaves a wife and eleven children.

Capt. JOSEPH DONOVAN, sixty-five years old, a veteran of the civil war and formerly Assistant Postmaster of Elizabeth, N. J., died at his home in that city yesterday morning of heart disease. A widow survives him. Capt. Donovan went to the front as a First Lieutenant of Company A, Second New Jersey Volunteers, and returned with the brevet of Captain.

POLICE CAPT. CAMPBELL DEAD.

He Was a Well-Known Brooklyn Officer and Had Made Many Arrests.

Capt. Michael Campbell, who retired from the Brooklyn Police Department three weeks ago, died yesterday at his home, 76 Washington Street, in that borough, from liver trouble. Capt. Campbell was sixty-two years old, and had been nearly all his life a resident of Brooklyn. He was a mechanic in early life.

He served in the civil war with the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, and at the close of the war had reached the rank of Captain. Soon after the war he entered politics in Brooklyn, and was elected twice by the Democrats as Alderman of the Second Ward. He joined the Brooklyn police force on Sept. 13, 1872, and was made a Captain in October, 1888.

Capt. Campbell did some excellent work as a detective in the department, and a number of important arrests were made by him. At the time of his retirement he was in command of the Amity Street Police Station, Brooklyn. Capt. Campbell was a widower. A son and two daughters survive him.

MRS. ELIZABETH MANNUS DEAD.

Her Ancestors Settled in This City Two Centuries Ago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mannus, a widow, seventy-five years old, died yesterday at her home, 14 Bancroft Place, Brooklyn. Four years ago she was stricken with apoplexy, and never fully recovered.

Yesterday morning her sister heard her groaning and went to her room, only to find the door locked. When the door was forced open Mrs. Mannus was found choking to death, and died before a doctor could be called. Death was attributed to heart disease. Her death was reported to the Coroner's office, and Dr. Charles Wuest, the Coroner's physician, was directed to make an investigation.

Mrs. Mannus's ancestors settled in the lower section of the old City of New York two centuries ago. The family mansion was situated nearly a century ago at where the Bowery and Canal Street is now, and from where the stage line started for Albany.

REPORTED JAPANESE LOAN.

Marquis Ito Has Heard Nothing of It—What Japan Wants of This Country.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 5.—An effort was made here to obtain from Marquis Ito a statement regarding the announcement from London that Japan is about to procure a loan of 50,000,000 yen, equal to $25,000,000, in gold in the United States. Of this sum it was asserted that 5,000,000 yen was to be expended in Formosa. Marquis Ito was asked point blank whether or not his visit to the United States is in connection with the proposed loan. To this Secretary Trudzuki, speaking for Marquis Ito, replied:

"This is the first I have heard concerning the alleged desire of Japan to float a loan in the United States. I am hardly prepared to credit the authenticity of the rumor. Moreover, I can say with almost absolute assurance that

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Further Extracts from the Newspapers of the Country Expressive of Their Cordial Good-Will.

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, (New York City.)—It [THE NEW YORK TIMES] is today one of the best paying newspaper properties in the city. One of the foundation stones of its success was the reduction of its price from 3 to 1 cent a copy. The reduction brought within the grasp of the intelligent workingman a high-grade newspaper such as he had not been able to buy before. Another stone in the foundation of its success was the establishing of THE SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW supplement, which has become the most popular of all book review supplements issued by the daily press. The financial supplement, which is issued on Monday, has also contributed to the success.

MUSICAL AGE, (New York City.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued a handsome jubilee number to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. This special publication contains much matter of interest as to the history of journalism in New York, in which field THE TIMES has always been a leading factor.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, (New York City.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES has certainly demonstrated by unmistakable facts that it has fully progressed with the times. The National Provisioner extends its heartiest congratulations to its neighbor, who has succeeded, especially in the last years, in furnishing the best possible proof that journalism can prosper without sensationalism, and that it does, after all, pay to adhere to clean and firm principles.

TROY NORTHERN BUDGET.—The semi-centennial celebration of THE NEW YORK TIMES, announcement of intention to issue which was announced in The Budget a fortnight ago, was published last week. In good taste, beauty, and contents it went beyond anything of the sort hitherto attempted. The anniversary had double significance of comemorating the half century of the newspaper and marking the renewal of prosperity under its present management.

AMSTERDAM DEMOCRAT.—Few, if any, newspapers, in celebrating their fiftieth or any other anniversary, have produced so attractive a Jubilee Number, inside and out, as the one published by THE NEW YORK TIMES in commemoration of the semi-centennial of its first issue. Its contents are largely historical in not only THE NEW YORK TIMES's interest, but reflective of the metropolitan press generally, as it was fifty years ago, and its development to the present time, accompanied with philosophical discussion of the subject. The life and affairs of the New York City of 1851 are sketched to some extent, incidentally, and quite interestingly.

The names of many of THE TIMES's editors and staff writers at various times during its career are given, with descriptions of their work, while the names of others, quite as well remembered in the profession to-day, are not mentioned at all. One such man, an employe of THE TIMES in a humble capacity in the days of Henry J. Raymond, now lives in Amsterdam, and has reminded The Democrat of several of those apparently neglected worethies in THE NEW YORK TIMES's earlier years.

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) STANDARD.—Discussing the happenings and the lessons of the half century, as they bear on the question of successful newspaper making, THE TIMES says:

> The occasional triumph known in the lingo of journalism as a "beat" may shed a fleeting lustre upon the name of a newspaper. Of those THE TIMES has had its share in the half century of its life. But the daily habit of gathering into its columns all the news which vigilance and faithful effort can obtain and in which intelligent minds are likely to be interested gives enduring character and reputation and determines the public judgment.

Tried by a test like this, THE NEW YORK TIMES long ago demonstrated its right to stand among the successful newspapers of America.

WOONSOCKET (R. I.) EVENING REPORTER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has occupied the same high plane from its inception. George Jones has gone to his reward. The ownership of THE TIMES has changed. But the example and the inspiration are something which the present conductors cannot escape, and the promise five years ago to be guided by them has, we believe, been maintained in good conscience. THE NEW YORK TIMES is entitled to the congratulations due for a half century's successes, and to don its symbolic cover of pure gold, for of such is THE TIMES.

HOBOKEN (N. J.) OBSERVER.—We read the supplement through from cover to cover, and were more struck by the cultured, finished style of the presentation of the interesting history of THE TIMES than even by the wonderful achievements of the latter. Few, if any, newspapers in America could equal it. THE TIMES always shows evidence of unusual ability on every page, but in the supplement it went far beyond expectations. Its present proprietors are evidently determined that THE TIMES shall not lose that quality which, probably more than anything else, made the paper what it was in bygone days, and which, we are happy to say, distinguishes it in the bright, prosperous times now at hand.

ALTOONA (PENN.) TIMES.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, a paper that has for a long time been in the front rank of American journalism, has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. It had a most distinguished career. THE TIMES has now the largest circulation in its history and is more prosperous than it ever was before. It has always been noted for its conservatism, and the conservative spirit is still displayed in its make-up.

HARRISBURG (PENN.) TELEGRAPH.—In many respects THE DAILY TIMES is a model, and it would be hard to excel the anniversary number issued last Wednesday.

TAMPA (FLA.) DAILY HERALD.—On the 25th inst. THE NEW YORK TIMES published its Jubilee Number, being fifty years old. The death of President McKinley caused a delay of a few days, the actual anniversary being Sept. 18. Accompanying the regular edition is a beautifully printed history of the paper, in magazine form, of most superior typographical excellence, and in its contents involving a good deal of the history of other things with which the paper has been closely connected. It would be useless to attempt an adequate review of this publication, and it is sufficient to say that, although it is totally devoid of glorification, no paper in existence has more just cause to pride itself. And it is enough to be said, by such a humble little sheet as this, that THE TIMES is—viewed from every standpoint and in every light—to-day the best newspaper in the United States, which is to say the world. There are papers which excel it on one point or another, but there is none which, altogether and all around, equals it. Vigorous, reliable, truthful, partisan, never mixing opinions and news, it daily presents a reflection of affairs which is not surpassed. And especially is it devoid of flummery and false pretenses.

CHATTANOOGA (TENN.) TIMES.—The recognition of the great success of THE NEW YORK TIMES by the press of the country is expressed in comments on THE TIMES's Jubilee Issue. This shows forth several things. One, and the most important of these, is that a newspaper that stands for everything that is clean and of good report can win the esteem of all those whose indorsement would be desired by good men. Another point is made plain by the Jubilee Number, to wit, that honest and thorough journalism brings an ample reward to those who invest therein their money and talent. There is no more mischievous mistake abroad than that which is embodied in the idea that sensational and crooked publications are the only successful ones as business concerns. THE NEW YORK TIMES would have exploded this nonsense in the last five years had it not been many times shattered before.

VICKSBURG (MISS.) HERALD.—One of the handsomest pieces of newspaper work seen at The Herald office is the Jubilee Number of that staid and conservative journal, THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is a magazine, in fact Mechanically, it is a superb piece of work, with its outside cover artistically colored in green and gold, the latter predominating. It is, in fact, a masterpiece of newspaper art.

YOUNGSTOWN (OHIO) VINDICATOR.—The career of THE NEW YORK TIMES has been a remarkable one, and its influence has been widespread and salutary.

BAY CITY (MICH.) TRIBUNE.—THE TIMES is one of the few papers that absolutely refuse to be swayed by the tide of yellow journalism which has swept over the country, and it has made a striking success in following out its policy of publishing "All the news that's fit to print."

DES MOINES (IOWA) LEADER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is celebrating its fiftieth birthday but still seems far from the sere and "yellow."

DES MOINES (IOWA) CAPITAL.—The contrast between the diminutive four-page sheet of fifty years ago with the magnificent sixteen-page affair which comes from THE TIMES office to-day is a most signal illustration of the wonderful evolution which has taken place in the art of newspaper making during a half century of time. THE TIMES is to be congratulated. Its Anniversary Edition is an interesting and readable contribution to the history of the most notable epoch of our National affairs.

TOPEKA (KAN.) DAILY CAPITAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES's Jubilee Number, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the paper, is the most satisfactory specimen of a special edition of newspaper ever published in the United States. THE TIMES to-day is the great success of New York journalism. Faithful to its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," it has proved its thesis that legitimate news printed without sensationalism, with literary, artistic, and scientific embellishments, in place of embellishments of scandal and gossip, will sell papers as readily as the advertising devices of yellowness. THE TIMES's literary supplement was a novelty three years ago. Now it has been adopted in nearly every leading metropolitan paper in the country. Success has been the only sensational feature of the paper.

OMAHA (NEB.) BEE.—Nothing more handsome in the form of a special newspaper edition has ever been issued than the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, commemorating its fiftieth anniversary. Aside from external appearance and typographical beauty the souvenir is replete with a most interesting historical review of a fifty years' honorable and active carer of that progressive journal. The very fact that it has been accorded public patronage through a period of half a century attests not only the stability and substantial foundation of THE TIMES, but the ability and honesty with which it has been steadfastly conducted.

TORONTO (ONTARIO) GLOBE.—The supplement is a particularly good piece of work, containing much information as to newspaper affairs in New York half a century ago, and a fine history of the honorable career of THE TIMES in its half century of life.

MONTREAL (QUEBEC) STAR.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its jubilee by issuing on the 25th inst. a beautifully bound number and also a fac simile reproduction of its first issue. It is interesting to note that even fifty years ago the English were in terror of the industrial competition of the United States, a subject about which a few columns have been written recently in the American papers. The memorial number proper is bound in a handsome cover of gold. It contains a concise and fascinating account of the paper's progress, which is given particular interest by embodying much information about the giants of journalism who were in the zenith of their power about this time, Raymond, Greeley, Dana, the elder Bennett, and a number of other journalists who have won world-wide fame in the meantime. This historical review is characteristically succinct, dignified, and fair-minded.

ST. PAUL (MINN.) PIONEER PRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is two years the junior of The Pioneer Press, having been established in 1851. In commemoration of its fiftieth birthday, Sept. 18, it issued a Jubilee Number which for elegance of cover and attractiveness of contents excels anything of the sort ever issued by an American daily. THE TIMES is a model of clean, fair, and forceful journalism, and deserves all the prosperity it enjoys.

TUCSON (ARIZONA) CITIZEN.—In intellectual strength, in thoroughness as a real newspaper, in conscientious adherence to a high standard, THE TIMES is easily at the head of the newspapers of New York. It is enterprising and well abreast of the times, without being yellow. it is profound without being dull, it maintains a strain of delightful humor without being flippant or trifling. Its half century of existence sits lightly on THE TIMES. It is young and robust and hearty and wholesome. It is enjoying prosperity and the respect of the community. The career of THE TIMES proves that honesty is the best policy. THE TIMES has always been honest and bold and fearlessly independent. We do not hesitate to describe it as the first American newspaper in character and ability.

HAVERHILL (MASS.) GAZETTE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES Jubilee Number is an example of golden journalism, and its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," is a golden rule for the newspaper world.

TORRINGTON (CONN.) REGISTER.—A souvenir that will be cherished is included in the bulky bundle which comprises THE TIMES of to-day, and consists of a facsimile copy of the first issue of THE TIMES—Sept. 18, 1851. The whole number is one that reflects decided credit on one of the cleanest, brightest, and best papers America can boast of to-day.

BRIDGEPORT (CONN.) POST.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued a superb Jubilee Number commemorating its fiftieth anniversary. The cover is in gold, and within is an interesting account of the building up of a great newspaper.

STRASBURG (PENN.) HOME.—This week we received one of the handsomest Jubilee Numbers ever issued by a daily newspaper. It is not only magnificent in appearance and make-up, but it is full of interesting and valuable historical matter, for in giving a history of THE TIMES in the last fifty years, much of National history is necessarily interwoven with it. It stands to-day as one of the cleanest and most enterprising papers in the country. It has a good motto which is well observed in its news columns. "All the news that's fit to print." It has, however, one practice that puts it in bad company, it publishes a Sunday edition.

WILKESBARRE (PENN.) TIMES.—THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day is a paper of commanding influence, and in the hands of its present publisher and owner we have no doubt it will continue to develop. The semi-centennial number should find its way into the hands of every newspaper man because it is not only of intense historical interest, but is an incentive to better and higher efforts.

GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.) HERALD.—Fifty years, from 1851 to 1901, is a record to be proud of, and THE TIMES is justified in feeling a pardonable pride in its anniversary. Throughout its fifty years of life THE TIMES has stood for high principles, and as an example of the best type of American journalism. THE TIMES to-day is more prosperous and better in every way than at any previous year in its history, and the prosperity which has come to it has been well earned. THE TIMES may well rejoice, and it is not alone in so doing. It has the congratulations of its fellow-workers in the newspaper field who wish it long life and prosperity. May it complete the century as happily as it has passed the half-way signpost.

DAYTON (OHIO) EVENING HERALD.—Wonderful strides have been made since 1851, but even then THE TIMES showed up well, and the first issue at least suggests what has since become a reality; namely, a great metropolitan newspaper, clean and reliable, which contains "All the news that's fit to print."

MEMPHIS (TENN.) COMMERCIAL APPEAL.—There is no paper in the country that has had a career more honorable or more creditable to the journalistic profession. Our congratulations go out to THE TIMES on its success and on the beauty and attractiveness of its jubilee number.

KIND WORDS FROM READERS OF THE TIMES

Many Friendly Greetings Upon the Occasion of Its Fiftieth Anniversary and the Jubilee Number.

FRANK MOORE JEFFERY, 52 Broadway.—In your Jubilee period permit me to add a word of commendation to the good work of THE TIMES. Its high moral tone, literary excellence, and justice to the news, combine the fundamental qualities of a perfect newspaper, which, with its supplements, cover the sum of information of the commercial, political, and fine art world. May ever greater success be your well-deserved reward.

EDWARD F. S. HICKS, 76 William Street.—Allow me to congratulate you on the fiftieth anniversary of your birthday, and to express the sincere hope that a long life and prosperous one may be before you.

The Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, Pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West.—Permit me to add my congratulations and felicitation on your anniversary occasion. It is a matter for thanksgiving at this time to have a great metropolitan newspaper stand for purity and civic righteousness. Your able paper is one which parents may safely permit to come into their homes.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, Flemington, N. J.—Permit me to add my congratulations on the semi-centennial of your paper. I have been a constant reader of THE TIMES since April 1, 1852.

ANTHONY ALLAIRE, 725 Eighth Avenue.—A little late, but none the less sincere in congratulating THE TIMES on its fiftieth anniversary. It was exceedingly gratifying to obtain a duplicate of its first issue, which I purchased when twenty-three years of age. It vividly reminds one of incidents occurring at that time. It has been my family paper during all these years, and at no time could the most fastidious object to one line of it. Amid the vicissitudes of its business career, its policy has always been true to the principles of its founders.

It was my good fortune to be well acquainted with those able writers, Mr. Simonton and Mr. Swain, who were on its editorial staff at that time. Mr. Swain becoming afterward its brilliant Albany correspondent known as "Leo."

I can truly say that those who read THE TIMES can reiterate:

"Many days shall see it, and yet no day without a deed to crown it."

HILL BROTHERS, 806-808 Broadway.—Other metropolitan dailies have celebrated their passage of the half century mark, but none in a more unique, original, and elegant manner than THE TIMES. The details of the marking of this Jubilee have been fully in keeping with the general spirit of that most excellent newspaper, which is seen in the hands of so many New Yorkers every morning. Accept our best wishes for your continued success.

The Rev. HENRY HALE SLEEPER, Rector of Grace Church, Elizabeth, N. J.—After fifteen years of reading other newspapers I have at last, though an ardent Republican, found the paper I prefer is THE NEW YORK TIMES. It seems to me that it could not be under better management than it has at present, and in extending my sincere jubilee congratulations I would like to second the request of the Rev. Mr. Paddock for a résumé of Sunday's news in the Monday issue.

EDWARD NILES, Brooklyn—I am delighted to read of the multitude who have lately been expressing the affection for your paper which I feel. I have taken THE TIMES through all its changes of type and prices for twelve years, and have rejoiced at each improvement.

W. BAKER, 706 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn—I am eighty years old, and have read THE NEW YORK TIMES ever since Mr. Raymond left The Tribune for THE TIMES. During this part of my moral, political, and business life it has been my constant guide and adviser. I could write much of these fifty years. What a pleasure to look back upon this period. During the civil war I was not allowed to take active part at the front, but, with a copy of THE TIMES in my pocket, I worked night and day for the cause which it championed. In those days THE TIMES actually reached the sublime and out-thundered its namesake in London in the cause.

My son, who is fifty-two years old, never has read any paper but THE TIMES. The beautiful Jubilee Number pleased us all, and I wish to take occasion to offer you a hearty "God bless you."

WILLIAM H. ADAMS, Canandaigua, N. Y.—I began taking THE TIMES experimentally some time since, but find that under its present able and efficient management it has become an absolute necessity in my family. In this connection permit me to congratulate you upon the success which has attended a half century of effort to furnish the public with a newspaper which is always clean and decent, as well as enterprising.

The Rev. H. RIDGELY ROBINSON, Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, N. J.—So many people have been saying such very nice things about you on the occasion of your golden anniversary that I can no longer refrain from adding my tribute. I have read your paper at irregular intervals for years, and have always appreciated it. But I must say that under the new management you are really excelling yourselves. Your paper has never been so good as it is to-day. You are "faithful, fearless, and forward," and such laudable efforts will continue to meet with unqualified success.

Two features are particularly interesting and gratifying to me—the "Religious News and Views" and THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, both appearing on Saturday. To my fellow-clergymen who would keep in touch with the brightest and freshest news in these two departments, I would most cordially commend THE TIMES. There is absolutely nothing else published that begins to approach it, and then for so little money, too. Here is a bargain, indeed, of rare excellence. May you live and prosper many more than twice fifty years to come.

JULIAN N. HENRIQUES, 30 Pine Street—I have been a reader of THE TIMES for some time past, and wish to add my congratulations to the many you have received upon the successful passing of your fiftieth anniversary. Let me wish you continued success and another prosperous jubilee, fifty years hence.

HENRY BEAULIEU, Woodhaven, L. I.—I congratulate you on your jubilee. I have taken THE TIMES for three years regularly, and find it has the best news and is the cleanest newspaper for the home. In fact, I belive it is the best newspaper there is. Long live THE TIMES.

MAX M. SCHMUCKLER, 43 East Tenth Street, New York—Let me congratulate you on the fiftieth anniversary of your newspaper. I wish you and those associated with you that success all worthy men deserve, and I have to add a few more words. The late editor of The Journal of Commerce, Mr. David M. Stone, whose wise counsels were sought from far and wide by the thinking men of affairs, for the views expressed in his editorials were a safe guide to them, wrote the following: "The most important thing for a newspaper man is a desire to serve his fellow-men, and thereby best to serve his Maker." Your aims and efforts in this direction are in line with the general sentiments of that noble man, and it is well to be able to say that this spirit still lives.

Lady Legislators for Australia.

From The London Mail.

SYDNEY, Sept. 20.—The New South Wales Upper House has passed the second reading of the Women's Suffrage bill.

The Opposition, hoping fatally to discredit the measure in the Lower House, secured the insertion of a clause entitling women to sit in Parliament.

The Ministers declare that in preference to losing the bill they will persuade the Lower House, which has already passed the second reading, to accept the admission of women.

Breezy Talk.

They were out sailing. The girl shivered.

"What a biting wind," she cried.

"Yes; we must be sailing in the teeth of the gale," replied the young man in the yachting cap.—Philadelphia Record.

Letters from Readers on Various Timely Topics

MR. SHEPARD'S NOMINATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I so strongly dissent from your expressed views upon the nomination of Mr. Shepard as Mayor on the Democratic ticket that I am going to ask you for permission very briefly to express my views on the situation created by this nomination.

Whether viewed from the standpoint of good municipal government, or from the standpoint of its effect upon the internal affairs of the Democratic Party, it seems to me that this nomination should be made the subject of the most sincere self-congratulation among Democrats. From the standpoint of the municipality it is mere idle nonsense on the part of any supporter of Mr. Low to claim that Mr. Shepard's entrance into the field does not absolutely insure good government in this city, even if Mr. Low suffers defeat as the result of it. As to the motives which actuated the political managers in seeking Mr. Shepard out, it is legitimate to form any conclusions you please, since the question is one which can never be conclusively settled one way or the other. For my part, I find it most easy to believe that Mr. Croker, in desiring this nomination, was actuated by a motive which is surely a legitimate one, if anything connected with practical politics is legitimate—a natural desire as a party man to see the Democratic ticket win. To attribute to him any malign intention with respect to Mr. Shepard's administration in the event of Democratic victory is quite unnecessary and, under the circumstances, absurd. Mr. Croker is much too sensible a man to entertain hopes of a subservient and colorless administration with Mr. Shepard at its head, even if his interests lay in that direction, as you claim they do.

But it makes very little difference what were the motives which led to this nomination. The great point is that the candidate regularly selected to be the standard bearer of the Democratic Party in this city is Edward M. Shepard—a leader of whom our party may be truly proud, because he is known to stand for everything that is clean and of good repute in politics.

Are we to turn against him because we don't like the personal character of some of the men who will vote for him, or because of an hysterical fear of the organization which nominated him? The faults of that organization are faults inherent to all party organizations in the United States. When you charge it with conducting a campaign for the sake of the offices, you say the worst that can possibly be said of it with fairness, and I have yet to learn that the same motive does not underlie Republican political activity as directed by Mr. Platt, who was the advocate of Mr. Low's nomination. When you get beyond this charge and lay at the door of Tammany Hall all the private sins of its individual members and all the unavoidable nastiness of a great city, you are doing it, as an organization, and the decent candidates it nominates, a very great injustice.

With the private character of individual Democrats a man like Mr. Shepard has nothing whatever to do, and his acceptance of a Democratic nomination when comes to him as this has come can be claimed only by partisan foes to be an impropriety on his part. To have refused it would have been to forego the most splendid opportunity that can ever come to a citizen of New York to do lasting good work for the benefit of the city.

In accepting this nomination, Mr. Shepard is simply doing what every practical man who hopes to do any good in politics is bound to do—he is showing a willingness to work through one of the regular party organizations. The failures in politics are those who, like most of his present assailants, have refused to do this. Mr. Shepard was made for nobler work than these present critics of his are cutting out for him. He has the opportunity to be a man of action—they would have him remain in the closet. There are too many there already for the good of our politics, and too few where Mr. Shepard is now invited by his real friends to go—into the turmoil of active political life.

I confess, therefore, to a certain disappointment at not seeing you rejoicing over this nomination, with its promise of a brighter day in our municipal affairs, and with all the great encouragement it offers to Democrats whose efforts have for some time past been directed to the task of getting their party back to safe and sensible candidates and policies.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET.
New York, Oct. 4, 1901.

REFORMERS AND NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a partisan in politics makes the assertion that the so-called reformers are insincere in their professions, he is, as a rule, sneered at and howled down. Now, if you will grant me your usual courtesy and print these few lines, I can prove to all unbiased people that the above alluded-to assertion is true.

When, three years ago, Judge Daly was refused a renomination by Tammany, a howl went up in the press against this organization. Why, they made even a party cry out of it, and some even went so far as to claim the election of Roosevelt was the result of it. Now, one would think that of course the reformers and all those who are too good to belong to either party organization would not do such a thing, but what are the actual facts?

This "holier than thou" crowd in Brooklyn are going to refuse to renominate Judge Hurd and Surrogate Abbott, two men who are respected by everybody having dealings with the courts in Kings County, men whose ability, honesty, and integrity are not questioned by anybody in the entire county, and why do they refuse to accept them—just because they affiliate with the regular Democratic organization, and the reformers otherwise would not have places enough to satisfy their greed.

JULIUS ISRAEL.
New York, Oct. 4, 1901.

The Democratic Voter's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though you are not in need of praise, I want to say that your editorial to-day entitled "What Does It Mean?" was precisely the right word and spoken at the right time. Your words during the past fortnight have led up to what you say to-day, and now I wish there might appear every day until election in a conspicuous position words that would burn the gist of that editorial into the hearts of all the voters of Greater New York.

It seems to me that the following is the essence of what you so well said:

You cannot vote against Tammany and vote for Edward M. Shepard; you cannot vote with Tammany and against it at the same time. CHARLES KENNEDY.
320 Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1901.

WATER SUPPLY INSPECTOR'S DEFENSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue of your paper there is published a statement of the Merchants' Association about the Department of Water Supply, and especially of the bad men among the inspectors, &c. Allow me to say that of any citizen who knows that an inspector is going around without the consent or knowledge of the heads of the Bureau of Water Supply with a seal to fix or alter meters, and as is stated that a proposition was made to alter the index of a water meter, it was the duty of that party to have the inspector arrested and punished, and in the name of fair play, is it just to cast an aspersion on the character of all the inspectors for the act of one (if it is true?) I think that the man who makes the assertion should be compelled to prove the truth of it.

I have been about six years in this department, and have tried to do my duty. During all that time I have never had one day's holiday, and I can say the same for many others. If a man is away, no matter what the excuse, his pay is stopped. In the worst of weather, raining, freezing, or blowing, we have to be out at our work—there is absolutely no excuse. It is—no work, no pay.

I served the United States Navy for nine years, from the forecastle to the quarter-deck, for four years was a United States Inspector of Steam Vessels, and have been nearly six years an inspector in this department, and this is the first time I have been told I am a "bad lot."

JOSEPH HADFIELD,
Inspector of Water for Shipping.
New York, Sept. 30, 1901.

CONCERNING THE AGED POOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much impressed by a letter in a late number of THE TIMES signed "D.," and treating of the subject of the "Aged Poor."

One can hardly read such a letter without a responsive feeling of sympathy. However, it is well that "D." should know that her situation is comparatively fortunate.

I know of at least one case in this city where the relatives, although some are in excellent circumstances, positively refuse any help to an aged member of the family.

They point to the public institutions and say: "Such as these for such as you." As is very often the case, this gentleman, now reduced in circumstances, had at the starting point in their lives helped each and every one of his brothers and sisters, and eventually the families of these.

I have often heard it said that the Hebrew never allows his kinsman to beg his bread. I know not if this be true; but I do know that in the case I mention every member of this gentleman's family is a member of some Protestant Church, and each one of the large connection is aware of the relative's pressing need.

Another case which has been mentioned to me is the following: A lawyer employed by a relative of an aged gentleman, a veteran of the civil war, advised the latter to go "hop picking" if he could not get anything else to do.

This, in the presumably enlightened and beneficent City of New York, speaks volumes. Could such an incident occur in any city of Europe among refined and educated persons?

Let us have many such letters as that of "D." and perhaps some hearts, even those of seeming adamant, may be touched or shamed to more kindly sentiments.

FAIRFAX.
New York, Oct. 1, 1901.

Complaint Against Elevated Road.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Travelers on the elevated railway for the past four months traveling via Fifty-eighth Street have noticed that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad has four exits from that station to the street on four separate corners at Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue.

There are four stairways to that elevated station, three of which have been closed for the past four months. All the passengers have been huddled on to one platform and have to make use of one stairway both up and down.

During business hours in the evening it means a congestion at that station lasting about five minutes for every train that comes in. The people have to file their way down the single stairway one by one, frequently meeting a current of people in the opposite direction forcing their way up to the station. In the meantime there are the other three stairways idle, closed, not used, and occupying the corners of the street.

Why should the public have to submit to this tyrannical imposition by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad? Is there no way of compelling these people to either open their stairways for public accommodation or else take them out of the streets altogether?

Can you suggest any means of compelling this corporation to take some notice of the public convenience and comfort?

As it is now one has to cross Sixth Avenue from west to east at the risk of life and limb in order to reach the only means of access to the station above.

If you can suggest the proper steps to remedy this state of affairs it will be a boon to the public. TRAVELER.
New York, Oct. 3, 1901.

Complaint of a Street Obstruction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you explain how it is that R. J. Mahony, builder, 1,133 Broadway, who is erecting the building on the northeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, has the right to cover the whole sidewalk with his materials and close the same for traffic, and also one stairway of the elevated road, so that foot passengers must walk in the roadway for quite a distance? He must have a tremendous political pull.

C. F. WINGATE.
New York, Oct. 3, 1901.

A SYNAGOGUE DISTURBED.

Men Who Entered After a Service Had Begun Cause Trouble—One Bites a Policeman.

A boy ran into the Madison Street Police Station about 9 o'clock last night and told the Sergeant at the desk that murder was being committed in a synagogue at Madison and Clinton Streets. Capt. Fitzpatrick, who was in the station house, heard the report, and with six patrolmen went to the place.

When the police reached the synagogue, which was on the first floor of the house, they found a disturbance in progress. Mingled with the screams of men and women were the sounds of glass breaking. The police had to fight a way through a mob in order to get in. At the sight of the uniforms the crowd quieted down.

After the Captain had listened to the arguments of half a dozen persons through an interpreter, he ordered that six of the men be arrested. One of the men resisted and succeeded in gttting the patrolman's right thumb between his teeth. The policeman, whose name is Francis McGee, was badly bitten, and was attended by an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital.

The men gave their names at the station house as Meyer Meltzer, Morris Diamondstein, Meyer Rosten, Simon Golden, Marks Fieman, and Joseph Nelson. Golden is the man, it is said, who bit the policeman, and besides the charge of disorderly conduct preferred against all, he will have a face a charge of assaulting an officer. Meyer Meltzer was found to have a slight scalp wound, and he was also attended by the ambulance surgeon.

The service that was going on in the synagogue was a regular sundown service, and it is supposed that the men went into the place after it had begun and started a disturbance.

MAY APPEAL TO CATHOLICS HERE.

Call for Aid Expected from Religious Orders Expelled from France.

The recent law passed in France expelling all religious establishments which are unwilling to conform to it by placing themselves under the control of the Government, affects Roman Catholics here, in that the latter will probably be called upon to provide shelter for some of them.

Mgr. A. F. Money, Vicar General of the Diocese of New York, said yesterday:

"The law went into effect on Oct. 1. The orders which have not indicated their willingness to inspection and control by the Government must leave France. The newspapers state that not more than one-half of the 10,446 establishments have as yet given notice of their intention to remain. Accordingly, those departing must find places to re-establish themselves elsewhere, or places of refuge.

"The Catholics in New York City expect to be called upon by some of those various orders to receive them and are prepared to accord them all protection possible. As yet they have not received any communications from any of the French orders. It will necessarily require some time for them to determine where to go."

Wilmington and Baltimore Stockholders.

The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued a notice to stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company giving the terms of exchange or purchase of their stock by the Pennsylvania Company. Exchange is on the basis of three shares of stock of the Pennsylvania for two shares of stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore until Nov. 30. Those desiring payment in cash, $100 per share, will receive the same at once. The certificates of stock will not be entitled to the dividend that may be declared on the stock of the Pennsylvania Company for the six months ending Nov. 1, 1901.

PORTRAITS OF REMBRANDT.

Studies and Stunts by the Great Master of Etching.

The new series of black and white prints in the upper corridor at the Lenox Library consists of etched work by Rembrandt van Ryn. While some of the famous prints are there, such as the Good Samaritan and the Angel Appearing to the Shepherds, and the Ecce Homo, a number of portraits etched by Rembrandt from the looking-glass form the most interesting part of the exhibit.

Rembrandt was the champion of individualism and the foe of the artists enlisted under the banner of classical art. He made no tour in Italy, nor seems to have cared at all for classical themes. We know that in the end the more conventional, imitative artists won the favor of the wealthier classes at Amsterdam, and Rembrandt was omitted from public commissions. His education was wanting in that Latinity which was still the standard of culture. Thus he signs the etching of "The Good Samaritan" "Rembrandt, inventor et fecit, 1633," where the spelling is queer and the combination awkward. Investigators of styles and of where old masters found them have much to say of this man and that whom Rembrandt followed in painting; they even give him a master in etching; but his personality is so great that it is difficult to follow these able distinction makers. What he did he did with a vigor and vitality so original that we can scarcely imagine him following the lead of another man.

Perhaps it is this individualism, this strong personality, that made him enjoy painting and etching his own portrait. It is estimated that he did this at least fifty times, and perhaps many more have been overlooked. But just because his personality plays so important a part in his art, these portraits are useful. A view of himself expressed in a small likeness scratched with the burin on a copper plate is not a matter to be lightly turned aside with the old jest concerning the vanity of great men. The set of portraits shown at the Lenox is far from complete; hardly a fourth of the known portraits of himself are here; but they show how interesting his face was to himself from an early age, how often he pleased himself by acting as his own model.

When one examines these self-portraits in succession one finds that Rembrandt saw many different persons in himself. He seems to have played at characters and indulged all by himself in games of dramatic solitaire, as children like to "dress up" and have their portraits taken, or in default of that, look at themselves in the glass.

If we are to believe what he set down as he looked in the mirror, and certainly he knew how to draw, Rembrandt when a young man had a type of face one encounters in Bohemia and other Slavic lands, a round face with broad nose and a general Czech look. One time he shows him playing the part of a gallant, with broad felt hat rolled up on one side as to the brim, lace collars and cuffs, a velvet embroidered cloak. Next he is a desperado in jail, or a villain hatching out a plot, with frowning brows, tousled hair, small straggling beard, and bristling mustache. Here is a portrait of 1631 in a cap, his eyes half closed, the face knit in some dangerous, brooding thought. In the same year he etches himself with a look on his face that may fairly be called crazy. Or again he is a pirate or highwayman when he looks as he does in another portrait made about the same time. In 1634 he has bric-à-brac. That is a Malay creese with waving edge to the blade which Rembrandt holds; but otherwise the dress seems Polish and the portrait might be termed "Tzar of Warsaw." Here Rembrandt is beardless and regards you fixedly with a clear, penetrating gaze. He wears an ermine cape, and over the ermine lies the chain of a great order. That time his flight was high. In 1636 he is "The Model Husband," if we may judge from the charming etching of himself and his comely Saskia as they sit together for their portraits.

Then you see him with disheveled hair, as an Anarchist, it might seem; his face all discontent as he lowers at you through the deep shadows cast by his cap; while in another portrait dated 1639 he is all calmness and suavity, prudence in every feature, as he sits well clad and with his long curly hair outspread by the rail of a stone terrace. Finger and thumb of the left hand are together in a suggestive way; this portrait may be termed "The Peasant." In one case we see Rembrandt at his youthful tricks, etching himself as a "Polish Noble," with an aigrette in his cap and a neck piece of iron; in another he is seen in dead earnest as "The Artist," his features wonderfully modeled in a faint light which comes from a window on his right, his lips closed firmly in concentrated thought as he uses his brush, his broad-brimmed, tall-crowned hat fading off into the blackness of the background.

The other etchings will repay a visit to the Lenox, but these intimate talks with himself, these hints of self-analysis told in an artist's own language, are among the most wonderful things in the whole history of art.

ART NOTES.

The Paris firm of art dealers, Messrs. Boussod & Valadon, who have a branch in New York, have turned over their London branch to their former manager, Mr. William Marchant, who will henceforth continue the Goupil Gallery on his own account.

***

The cry that there are no good studios to be had in central locations in New York is heard oftener than ever this year, although a special building for studios has been built at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, and the upper floors of the Windsor Arcade are well adapted for ateliers. The Carnegie and Sherwood Buildings are full, and some studios will soon be available in a new building at 40 West Thirty-fourth Street, opposite the National Arts Club. Artists require accessible quarters, but the rents are generally too startling for their ideas of what they can afford. The o'd Tenth Street Studios remain to-day unsurpassed for the needs of artists who are not engaged on very large sculpture or painting. Rarely are there any to be had in this time-honored resort of Academicians. When shall we have a building expressly designed for large and little exhibitions, with quarters for artists at prices as moderate as those paid in the Tenth Street Studios?

***

The Contemporary Review has a paper on "The Art Problem in the United States," written by Mrs. Ada Cone, an American who knows her Paris well. She enters a violent protest against French art and its influence on American sculptors, painters, and art craftsmen, arguing that France has had no native art for several centuries, but has lived on the imitation of ancient and mediaeval Italian art ever since Louis XIV. With the late M. Louis Courrajod of the Louvre, she believes that the French Academy and the Ecole des Beaux Arts have been the bane of French art, by reducing everything to copies of the antique and Cinquecento work, and revampings of French "styles" of the past. What grieves her most of all is to see Americans not only buying the products brought forth under this false teaching, but employing in their art schools as instructors the easel painters who have been misled in Paris schools. Some of her statements are extravagant and some are mistaken, but the article has more truth in it than is agreeable. Evidently she gives up the easel painters in the mass as hopeless, but sees a possibility of a vigorous native art over here arising from the art craftsmen, provided they will refuse to follow the lead of the "fine art" producers and keep out of the mistakes made by French decorators and industrial art workers. Her arraignment of the Sèvres porcelain factory and the Gobelin tapestry works is severe, but warranted by the facts.

***

The Hon. Bellamy Storer, lately Minister to Belgium, and now representing the United States at the Court of Spain, has written to Mr. Francis, President of the St. Louis Exposition for 1903, a letter urging that the industrial arts should have separate and adequate representation. Part of his letter is as follows:

> If you will allow me to express an opinion based on personal observation of the Paris Exposition of 1878 and 1900, as well as of the great ones in our own country, I think a separation of what may be called "art industry" in the exposition from industries purely practical and commercial, would be of the greatest interest, and in the future do much public good. The trades of Europe with which we are competing are more and more doing this; and only in sporadic instances have we attempted thus far in competition with them to exploit this

SCHLEY COURT HEARS THE HODGSON LETTERS

Another Dispute Over the "Dear Schley" Letter.

Rear Admiral Sampson Not Yet Summoned—Editorials Inclosed in Letters Admitted to the Record.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—To-day's session of the Schley court of inquiry was only two hours long, and was devoted almost entirely to the reading of the letters that passed between Rear Admiral Schley and Lieut. Commander Hodgson; yet in it occurred two of the most sensational events of the inquiry.

One of them was the discovery that Judge Advocate Lemly was putting in evidence an editorial from The New York Sun, savagely attacking Rear Admiral Schley, which editorial had never been sent to Rear Admiral Schley in any letter from Hodgson or any one else. The other was when the original of the "suppressed dispatch" was put in evidence, and it turned out that there were two originals, one of which bore internal evidence of Sampson's intention that Schley should go to Santiago and the other bore none. It was the latter which Schley received

The dispatch in question told Schley that Sampson believed he should remain at Cienfuegos. The statement was repeated several times without change, until, in the last line, Sampson said: "Until we, then, receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago."

Schley has always claimed that, in view of the context, he assumed that "Santiago" was an error and should read "Cienfuegos." To-day Capt. Lemly arose and announced that he would put the original of this letter in evidence. He held up a typewritten letter and announced that the word was "Santiago." Then he added:

"It appears over an erasure. I invite attention to the fact that in the press copy book it is 'Santiago,' which shows that the change was made before the letter was press-copied and sent."

The significance of this was instantly appreciated by every one. The erasure must have been of the word "Cienfuegos," and if Commodore Schley had been in any doubt about what Sampson meant he ought to have seen that the Rear Admiral meant Santiago, because the Rear Admiral had taken the trouble to erase the word "Cienfuegos" and write "Santiago" over it.

But Mr. Rayner immediately arose, and, holding out another typewritten letter, asked that Capt. Lemly would also put that in evidence, and state to the Court that in that letter there is no erasure. The two letters were both originals of the "suppressed dispatch."

At the time he wrote it Rear Admiral Sampson made two copies—not by the use of carbon, but two separate copies. They were both typewritten on the same day. One of them—the one that Commodore Schley received—had no erasure in it, and there was no internal evidence to show whether Sampson meant "Santiago," as he wrote it, or "Cienfuegos," which the context indicated was what he meant. It was the other letter, the one with the erasure, which Capt. Lemly had offered in evidence.

TWO ORIGINALS IN EVIDENCE.

Capt. Lemly said he would, of course, comply with counsel's request, although it appeared to him to be a matter of no great importance. The two originals were accordingly placed in evidence. There is no evidence, so far, that Schley ever received the letter with the erasure, though he did receive the other one.

There is much interest in yesterday's episode concerning Rear Admiral Sampson, and there is still doubt as to whether he will be a witness. It will remain with Rear Admiral Schley and his counsel to say for what day, if for any, he shall be called.

The court began its session to-day with the understanding that there would be only one sitting. This agreement was reached yesterday, and was brought about by the fact that the members of the court and counsel find themselves greatly fatigued by the exacting nature of their work and the continuous sessions of the court.

The controversy as to the Rear Admiral's meaning in his "Dear Schley" dispatch of May 20 has been in no wise abated by the tentative agreement as to his being summoned. Counsel on both sides this morning had before them copies of the dispatch, and each was trying strenuously to bring the other to their view of the case.

The first of the witnesses of a previous day who were recalled to correct testimony was Lieut. Doyle, who was on the Brooklyn during the battle off Santiago. He made a number of changes in phraseology. His attention was called to an error in his former testimony in stating the distance the Brooklyn stood out from the Morro at Santiago, in reply to a question from the Court.

He had formerly placed this distance at two or three miles, but had erroneously based his statement on the log for June 28 instead of May 28. Looking at the log for May 28 he found only one estimate of the distance out, placing it at seven miles.

When Lieut. Doyle was excused Capt. Lemly again brought up the question of the difference of construction of the last paragraph of the "Dear Schley" letter.

Lieut. Commander Albon C. Hodgson, formerly Navigator of Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, continued his testimony before the Schley court of inquiry after some of the other witnesses of yesterday had been given an opportunity to correct their testimony. When the court adjourned last night Lieut. Commander Hodgson was in the hands of Judge Advocate Lemly, whose examination of him partook very largely of the nature of a cross-examination.

This was due to the fact that Mr. Hodgson had been called by both sides of the controversy, and was considered even more a Schley witness than a Government witness. Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna continued the inquiry for the Government at the beginning of the sitting to-day, after which Mr. Rayner began a series of questions intended to present the Schley side of the conduct of the Brooklyn during not only the battle of July 3, but of the entire Santiago campaign.

Mr. Hanna's inquiries were devoted partly to developing more of the details concerning the bombardment of the Spanish ship Cristobal Colon on May 31. The entire correspondence between Commander Hodgson and Commodore Schley was also put in as evidence.

HODGSON AGAIN ON THE STAND.

Lieut. Commander Hodgson was asked by Capt. Lemly about his correspondence with Rear Admiral Schley concerning what the Judge Advocate denominated a newspaper "colloquy." The witness took exception to the use of the word "colloquy," and Capt. Lemly replied that this was the witness's own characterization.

The letters were then read by the Judge Advocate, Lieut. Commander Hodgson identifying the various documents as they were separately presented. Mr. Raynor said that, if desired, the letters would be accepted as evidence, and that they could be printed without being read. Capt. Lemly replied, however, that he considered the letters have an important bearing upon the precept, and that therefore he preferred to read them.

While the reading of the letters between Rear Admiral Schley and Lieut. Commander Hodgson and newspaper articles bearing upon the correspondence was in progress Mr. Rayner objected to the reading of one of the newspaper statements as irrelevant. The reading had required considerable time.

Admiral Dewey said: "Those things could all have been printed. You are taking valuable time here. We want facts—facts. We don't want newspaper articles. We have ruled these out. Cannot these matters be printed?"

Capt. Lemly—Then they would be in evidence. Do you mean you do not want them at all?

Admiral Dewey—Oh, we want them. Could not they be printed, like other papers?

Mr. Rayner—We want everything that passed between Lieut. Hodgson and Commodore Schley that appertains to this controversy, but we would not like this record to contain editorials against Commodore Schley. I do not think there ought to be printed in the record an editorial against Rear Admiral Schley or any other Rear Admiral or in favor of him which was never seen by Rear Admiral Schley at all. That article was not sent in any letter to Rear Admiral Schley. He says not.

Capt. Lemly—It is really a part of the correspondence and referred to. We do not contend for one moment that any allegations that may be made in that editorial against Rear Admiral Schley are proof of what those allegations are, but this is a part of the correspondence and necessary in determining as to what was the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

Mr. Rayner—Would you take a statement from me now that Rear Admiral Schley says he never saw it and never received it?

Judge Advocate—You have made that statement.

Mr. Rayner—I do not think this record ought to be stained with these calumnies against Rear Admiral Schley.

The court then retired for consultation, and after a few minutes returned, making the following announcement through Admiral Dewey: "The court decides that any clippings from newspapers which form a part of the correspondence between Rear Admiral Schley and Lieut. Commander Hodgson should properly be read."

Mr. Rayner—May it please the court, there is no evidence to show that this particular editorial forms a part of the correspondence or that it was ever received by Rear Admiral Schley.

Admiral Dewey—Under that ruling it ought not to be read.

After the further reading of letters and before the entire correspondence had been exhibited the court, at 1 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

LIE PASSED AT THE HEISTAND INQUIRY.

Major Hawkes Excited—Ex-Gov. Allen Says He Never Was Interested in the Hemp Company.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Charles H. Allen, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy and ex-Governor of Porto Rico, was a witness to-day before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in the Heistand investigation. He declared in the most emphatic manner that he never had had any connection with the proposed hemp company. He added that he had not taken and had not been asked to take any stock in such company or combination. He also asserted that in no circumstances would he have taken stock or engaged in any such business. This testimony contradicted that of Col. Heistand, who had said that he (Heistand) had approached Assistant Secretary Allen and asked him to take stock, and that Allen said he would if it were all right.

Mr. Allen said that he had no recollection whatever of such a conversation with Heistand on that subject. He said that his first recollection of the proposed hemp combination was a telephone message to the effect that his name was being used in New York in connection with it. Investigation showed that Hawkes was using his name upon authority of Col. Heistand. Gov. Allen at once went to see Gen. Corbin. Heistand was sent for, and Gen. Corbin said:

"Heistand, your man Hawkes is using Secretary Allen's name in connection with that hemp company. You must call him off." Heistand replied that he would do so at once.

Mr. Allen said he next heard of the matter when Hawkes came to him and said he wanted a settlement of his claim. He told Hawkes he had nothing whatever to do with the concern, and never had, and after a brief conversation Hawkes had expressed the same opinion, but asserted that Heistand had told him that witness was in it. He again saw Gen. Corbin, who said that Hawkes had been to him also with the same claim. Gen. Corbin had told him he had nothing to do with the concern.

Lieut. Col. Heistand was then recalled and cross-examined by Major Hawkes.

Major Hawkes questioned Col. Heistand regarding certain conversations between them. Replying to one query, Heistand remarked that Hawkes was "whimpering." Hawkes demanded in an excited manner:

"Did you ever see me whimper?"

"I did," answered Col. Heistand.

"You lie," shouted Major Hawkes.

Senator Cockrell rebuked Hawkes and declared that no such language was permissible. Nothing of importance was developed by the cross-examination of Col. Heistand. At its conclusion the committee adjourned until Monday.

CUBAN COURT-MARTIAL CENSURED BY GEN. WOOD.

Governor Pronounces Dishonorable Discharge of Private Darrell "Scandalously Inadequate."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Copies of general orders from the Department of Cuba just received at the War Department contain the records of an interesting court-martial trial.

Loys Darrell, a private in Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, was tried on a charge of desertion, found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service.

The reviewing authority found much fault with the finding of the court, holding that the penalty imposed for the offense committed was "scandalously inadequate," and that all the testimony presented to the court was that of the accused in his own behalf. Darrell pleaded "guilty with extenuating circumstances" to the charge The extenuating circumstances, says Gen. Wood, the reviewing authority, were that Darrell was suspected of murder by the majority of his troop.

On the morning of April 16, 1900, Henry L. Crouch, a private in Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, was found murdered in an ordnance storehouse tent adjoining the barracks of his troop at Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Two coat straps were round his neck, plainly showing that he had been strangled, and his skull was crushed, evidently by a hatchet or other blunt instrument. He was known to have had money on his person. His pockets were turned inside out, indicating the object of the crime.

Circumstances pointed to Darrell, it is stated, as one of the perpetrators of the deed, and while an investigation was being made, Darrell deserted his post, went to Havana, then to New Orleans, and there took passage for South Africa.

On the 25th of the following July he was apprehended at Beira, South Africa, and returned to Cuba for trial. He was tried before the Audencia of Pinar del Rio on a charge of murder and acquitted. He immediately went to Colombia, Barracks and surrendered himself to the commanding officer and was then tried and sentenced on a charge of desertion.

In rebuking the court the reviewing authority points out that Darrell was absent from his command from May 17, 1900, to June 3, 1901, over a year, and that even if no attempt to desert could have been established, an absence without leave for so long a period warranted some penalty by way of imprisonment, and not simply a discharge from the service.

In closing his review of the case, Gen. Wood says: "If such ideas of military justice as the record in this case discloses are permitted to prevail, the consequences to the discipline of the army cannot fail to be disastrous."

VIGOROUS STEPS IN SAMAR.

Gen. Chaffee Purposes to Teach Treacherous Natives a Lesson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Last advices from the Philippines indicate that the military authorities intend to take prompt and vigorous measures for the suppression of the insurrection in the Island of Samar and that attention will be directed first to the summary punishment of the treacherous natives who took part in the massacre of Company C of the Ninth Infantry at Balangiga.

There is, therefore, every prospect that the Island of Samar will be the theatre of active hostilities for some time to come, as it is the purpose of Gen. Chaffee to teach the rebellious inhabitants a lesson and force them to respect the power and sovereignty of the United States.

By direction of Adjt. Gen. Corbin a report has been prepared at the War Department briefly describing the island and its inhabitants, the military operations that already have taken place there for the pacification of the people and the establishment of good order and government. This report is of timely interest, in view of the aggressive military policy to be observed toward such of the natives as are disposed still to resist the authority of the United States.

In the last mail report of Gen. Kobbe, Department Commander, he says that upon the arrival of the Eleventh Infantry from the United States two companies of the First Infantry in the Island of Leyte will be moved to Samar, which island will then be occupied by the Third Squadron, Ninth Cavalry, two squadrons of the Tenth Cavalry, the entire First Infantry, and two battalions of the Ninth Infantry. Samar has been added to the military department of the Visayas and the Department Commander is now there in person directing the operations against the insurgents, but no report of these recent operations has been received at the War Department.

LIEUT. CROCKETT KILLED.

News Received of His Death Near Candelaria, Luzon, on Sept. 24.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The War Department received a cablegram to-day announcing that Second Lieut. Allen T. Crockett was killed near Candelaria, Luzon, Sept. 24.

Crockett was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Volunteers in June of 1900, having entered that regiment as a private, and was sent to the Philippine Islands. In February of 1901 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry. He was on duty with the Ilocano Scouts from December of 1900 to August last, and met his death while serving with his regiment.

DEMOCRATS OUT FOR LOW.

Anti-Tammany Campaign in the 19th Opens at the Workingmen's League Headquarters.

The anti-Tammany campaign in the Nineteenth Assembly District was begun with much enthusiasm last evening at the headquarters of the West Side Workingmen's League, 125 Amsterdam Avenue. The majority of the members of the League are Democrats, but in resolutions adopted last evening they voted that the best interests of all classes of citizens demanded the overthrow of Tammany Hall and the election of Seth Low as Mayor of the city.

The meeting was called to order by Francis J. Mullen, President of the league. He said the Nineteenth Assembly District had a population of some 65,000, a small city in itself. Probably about 30,000 of this number lived between Sixtieth and Seventieth Streets, Central Park and the North River. In that district there was one public school, situated on West Sixty-eighth Street.

Tammany Hall, the speaker said, at the election four years ago posed as the friend of the workingman, and assurances were given that men employed on the rapid transit road would be paid $2 a day for eight hours' work. The fact of the matter, he declared, was that men who wished to get a job on the road had to go and see the "Captain," and then other persons, and when they finally secured a place it was at the rate of $1.10 to $1.50 a day, and they had to work ten hours a day. The laboring man, he affirmed in conclusion, "has no use for any such self-appointed dictator as Richard Croker."

Julius H. Seymour, Member of Assembly from the Nineteenth District, who is a candidate for re-election, made a short address, in which he said that honest Democrats in this city were especially unfortunate in that they could find no respectable home. Certainly no self-respecting man, he said, could afford to locate with Tammany men.

Addresses were also made by Col. William C. Plummer, John J. Murphy, Joseph M. Price, Raymond O'Dell, Philip H. Mosenthal, Alderman David W. Holmes, and Henry S. Hardon.

TO NOTIFY MAYOR SEYMOUR.

State Chairman Gourley of New Jersey Names a Committee.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 5.—Chairman Gourley of the State Democratic Committee has appointed the following members of the committee that will formally notify Mayor Seymour of Newark of his nomination for Governor:

John T. French, Atlantic County; Edward J. Hopkins, Bergen County; Jacob Hendrickson, Burlington County; William J. Thompson, Camden County; L. F. Millar, Cape May; Samuel Iredell, Cumberland; Joseph K. Buchanan, Essex; Benman S. Cox, Gloucester; James E. Hulshizer, Hudson; W. H. Lake, Hunterdon; Charles H. Gallagher, Mercer; Patrick Conroy, Middlesex; J. C. Conover, Monmouth; Robert D. Foote, Morris; William J. Harrison, Ocean; Herman J. Kohlhaas, Passaic; John W. Acten, Salem; William J. Keys, Somerset; Lewis J. Martin, Sussex; James E. Martine, Union, and William H. Morrow, Warren.

TELEPHONE LINES CUT.

Chicago Strikers Deny Responsibility—Police Called Out at Akron to Protect Non-Union Linemen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Nineteen toll lines were cut to-day, according to a statement made by General Manager Hibbard of the Chicago Telephone Company. The lines run to Wheaton, Geneva, and other north shore and western points. Representatives of the strikers deny responsibility for the cutting. Patrons of the company, it was said, suffered but little inconvenience, as the lines were soon repaired.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 5.—A force of telephone linemen imported to take the places of local strikers was surrounded by a howling mob of interested personal violence when they attempted to go to work to-day. Police had to be called to guard them. The new men were unable to secure meals or a place to sleep last night, owing to the strong union sentiment. It is imperative that repairs be made, and serious trouble is feared.

BLASTING CAUSES PANIC.

Houses in West 34th Street, Near Broadway, Damaged and Their Occupants Imperilled.

The blasting of the ledges in the cellar of the building being erected at Broadway and West Thirty-fourth Street, which has been going on several weeks, yesterday became so heavy that it broke all the windows on the front of the house at 132 West Thirty-fourth Street, and greatly damaged a row of houses from 128 to 138 West Thirty-fourth Street, inclusive.

The foreman of the laborers, Daniel O'Rourke of 560 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Mrs. Freidericka Moller, a woman of sixty years, was sitting in the front room on the second floor of No. 132, when the blast occurred. A stone passed through the window directly over her head and crashed through a door on the opposite side of the room. She became much frightened. Many other persons in the house were imperiled.

On the second floor of 128 there is a large laundry, where many girls are employed. A large stone fragment came crashing through the window, causing panic among the girls and breaking the furniture. One or two of the girls were injured, but not seriously enough to require medical aid.

Several other occupants of the houses on the north side of the street suffered the same experience. Two women were just coming out of a door at 130 when they were struck by a shower of small stones and much bruised. They refused the aid of Policeman Ford, who offered to send for an ambulance. They were extremely angry, but not very badly injured.

Two women who had been stopped while driving by in a carriage were also struck by the flying stones.

Foreman O'Rourke was arrested on complaint of Frank Baldwin of 128 West Thirty-fourth Street, who is the son of Mrs. Moller. The blasting is being done by the George A. Fuller Company, and several complaints have been made to the company and to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that they were too negligent in the matter. Yesterday, it is alleged, no protection whatever was placed over the spot where blasting was going on. The people of the neighborhood say they will not stand for the blasting any longer.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Secretary of Agriculture Says Ten States in the United States Made 198,500 Tons in 1901.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, after careful consideration of the reports and estimates of leading beet sugar producers, to-day estimated the beet sugar production for 1901 at 198,500 tons, as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
California	80,000	New York	7,000
Michigan	60,000	Wisconsin	3,000
Colorado	20,000	Minnesota	2,500
Utah	15,000	Washington	2,000
Nebraska	7,000	Oregon	2,000

The cane sugar production is estimated as follows: Southern States, 300,000 tons; Porto Rico, 100,000 tons; Hawaii, 300,000 tons; total, 700,000 tons.

AGED WOMAN'S BROTHER HAD HER COMMITTED

Supt. Blair Makes Public Facts About Mrs. Fowler.

HER ALMSHOUSE EXPERIENCE

Investigation Showed Her Bank Account Had Been Transferred—Explanation of the Brother.

Superintendent George Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department yesterday made public the facts in the case of Mrs. Jane Fowler, seventy-eight years old, who was sent by him to the almshouse because of certain representations which were made to him, although the woman had a snug little sum to her credit in the bank, and was related to persons abundantly able to provide for her.

Among the relatives of Mrs. Fowler is Mrs. Eliza Pope, her sister, who is the widow of State Senator Fowler of Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. Mary Ann Beebe of Nyack; Mrs. Fannie Hedge of Newburg, and Mrs. B. Roberts of Brooklyn, also sisters; Mrs. Lizzie J. Fowler, a daughter-in-law, of 312 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, this city, and Warren H. Rose, a brother, who is a painter and paper hanger, with a place of business at 82 Greenwich Avenue. Both Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Beebe are wealthy, and have never refused to contribute to the support of Mrs. Fowler.

The man upon whose representations Superintendent Blair sent Mrs. Fowler to the almshouse is Mr. Rose. The latter puts the blame on Dr. Frederick Van Vliet of 228 Eleventh Street, but the only way in which he figured in the case was in being called upon by Mr. Rose to examine his sister regarding her mental condition. He reported her sane, and never prescribed for her.

Mrs. Fowler contends that she went through the formalities required for committal to the almshouse, and went to that institution while practically in a trance, and following a drink of whisky which "didn't taste right," and which she claims her brother gave her. Mr. Rose contends, however, that he has done more for his sister than any of her other relatives have done. He hints at a deep-laid political plot intended to injure him, he being a leader in his Assembly district, allied with the independent Democratic forces.

SUPERINTENDENT BLAIR'S STATEMENT.

According to Superintendent Blair Mrs. Fowler was first brought to his office, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, by her brother, Mr. Rose, on Aug. 9. In the course of the formalities, Rose said that Mrs. Fowler was a widow and that she had no means of support. It was discovered by the clerks during that interview that Mrs. Fowler's legal residence was in New Jersey, and she was refused admittance into the almshouse. Two weeks later Mrs. Fowler was again taken to the office of the Out-door Poor. This time, so it is alleged in the office, Dr. Van Vliet was with her.

To Superintendent Blair Mrs. Fowler seemed either mentally weak or dazed at that time.

"I will commit her temporarily," he told the physician, "and will see what can be done later."

Superintendent Blair assigned Frank McAuliffe, one of the attachés of the office to investigate the case of the woman. What McAuliffe discovered is told in his own words.

"I went to the almshouse," he said, "to interview the nurse who took care of Mrs. Fowler there. I was surprised to learn that Mrs. Rose had been to the institution, and had told the nurse that Mrs. Fowler would probably want letters written, and to do as she was bid, but to destroy the letters afterward, as they were likely to annoy the persons whom Mrs. Fowler used to know once, but who did not care now to be bothered with her.

"The letters were not destroyed, however, or at least one got to Mrs. Lizzie J. Fowler, who is in charge of the millinery department of a department store. I went to her, and she was astounded when I told her that her mother-in-law was in the almshouse. 'Why she has several hundred dollars in the Greenwich Savings Bank,' she told me, 'or did have a few months ago. Mr. Rose told me that she was in a sanitarium on Long Island.'

"I went to the Greenwich Savings Bank. I discovered that Mrs. Fowler had had $669.03 to her account in the bank, but had drawn it out about the time she had been committed to the almshouse. I learned soon afterward that the money had been deposited in the Irving Savings Bank in the name of Warren Rose.

"I went to Rose's place and asked him why he had sent his sister to the almshouse. He replied:

"'Because she is friendless, homeless, and without means,' he replied.

"'Why did you have her draw her money out of the bank?' I asked him.

"'How in the devil did you find that out?' he asked me.

"'That's the business of my department,' I answered.

"Rose said that he was willing to restore the money he had deposited, and he afterward did so. He stated that he had used something like $56 of the money for Mrs. Fowler, among it being a fifteen-dollar doctor's bill. He had the receipts to show that he had honestly used the money."

MR. BROTHER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Rose's explanation of the case is as follows:

"My sister came to me on June 11. It was raining, and she stood outside while she sent in a messenger to say that she wanted to see me. I got her into the store and asked her why she had come to me. She said that she had been turned out of the house of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Fowler, on West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. She said she had no place to go, and asked to sleep on a lounge in the rear of my store. Of course, I couldn't permit her to do that, and I am not keeping house. I made arrangements for her to go to Long Island or to East Orange, but in each case she was put out for various reasons. I finally secured a boarding place for her at 30 James Street. She did not like the place.

"She had delusions, and several times asked me to hit her on the head with an axe, and to poison her. I grew frightened and called upon Dr. Van Vliet to examine her. He did so, and told me that she was not in a condition to live in a boarding house without constant attention. She asked to be sent to the Almshouse, and I complied with her request. Concerning the money—she wanted me to deposit it in my own name, so that I could draw it out whenever she wanted some, and give it to her, as she was not able to go to the bank herself."

Mrs. Lizzie J. Fowler denied that she had put her mother-in-law out of the house. She said that her mother had left the house one morning and had not come back, and that after her sisters in Paterson and Nyack had been visited they had gone to Rose's place and been informed that she had been placed in a home on Long Island.

Dr. Van Vliet said that he had been called to examine Mrs. Fowler as to her sanity by Mr. Rose, that he had visited the woman seven times, and that he has finally reported to Mr. Rose that she was not insane, but a proper case for a sanitarium. He said that he had never prescribed for her. He admitted that he had gone with Mrs. Fowler to Mr. Blair's office, but merely to assist her, as she was unable to take care of herself.

Mrs. Fowler herself, when seen at the home of her daughter-in-law, on West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, said that the liquor which she had drunk in her brother's store, had dazed her so that she did not know what she was doing. She said that two days after she entered the almshouse she asked a nurse where she was, and that the nurse replied, "You are in the poorhouse."

Since her arrival at her daughter-in-law's home, Mrs. Fowler has confessed that while she was at the almshouse she made several attempts to throw herself into the river.

Child Kills Brother at Play.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The eight-year-old son of Joseph French of Skerry, N. Y., was shot in the forehead and instantly killed to-day by an elder brother. The children were alone in the house and found an old-fashioned rifle with which they were playing, when it was accidentally discharged.

MRS. NATION'S ASSISTANT MUST PAY HIS FINE.

Kansas Supreme Court Holds that Destruction of Saloon Property Without Process of Law Is Trespass.

TOPEKA, Oct. 5.—The Kansas Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the District Court of Shawnee County in the case of the State against Balfe Stark, who was one of Carrie Nation's assistants in joint smashing. In one of their raids they destroyed property, which led to arrests. Stark was fined $25 and costs. The whole amounted to about $100. He appealed to the Supreme Court, claiming among other things that a saloon, being under the ban of the law, might be destroyed by any citizen without violation of law. In the opinion the court says:

"All places where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale, or places where persons are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking the same, are declared by statute to be common nuisances. This fact, however, does not justify their abatement by any person or persons without process of law. They can be abated only by a prosecution instituted in behalf of the public by the proper officers. The destruction or injury to property used in aid of the maintenance of such nuisances, except in the manner provided by the statute, is a trespass."

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

Congressman Shattuc Submits a Drastic Law Against Anarchistic Literature and Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Representative W. B. Shattuc of Ohio, Chairman of the Immigration Committee of the House, saw the President to-day in regard to a bill which he will introduce on the reassembling of Congress, having for its object the suppression of anarchistic literature and speeches in this country.

Mr. Shattuc said that the proposed measure would be made as drastic as possible, and a strong effort would be made to secure for it the support of all parties.

The members of the Industrial Commission called on the President to-day as a body to pay their respects. Among other callers were Senator Mallory of Florida, Pension Commissioner H. C. Evans, and Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

William J. Kendrick, First Lieutenant of Cavalry.

William R. Taylor, Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, (by transfer from Artillery Corps.)

Cleveland C. Lansing, Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, (by transfer from cavalry.)

J. H. McLean, Texas, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Porto Rico.

Le Roy M. Garrett, Lieutenant Commander.

Carl W. Jungen, Lieutenant Commander.

George B. Rice, Lieutenant, junior grade.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

Massachusetts—Harding, H. W. Putson; South Essex, J. N. Tucker.

Pennsylvania—Colfax, E. M. Brown.

New Jersey—Brookside, M. M. Connett.

New York—Green Ridge, W. H. Prier; Mellenville, M. J. Anderson; Turnwood, F. W. Wamsley.

A Virginia Hotel Damaged by Fire.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5.—Fire broke out in the kitchen of the Lexington Hotel, one of the largest hotels in the city, about 7 o'clock this evening. Such guests as were in their rooms were warned. There was considerable excitement, but no panic, and no one was hurt. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

Fresh to brisk westerly winds will prevail along the New England coast, and light to fresh northwest to north along the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, except along the Southern Florida coast, where the winds will be brisk northeasterly; fresh northwesterly winds are indicated for the lakes.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	65	46	50
6 A. M.	66	47	50
9 A. M.	68	50	55
12 M.	73	55	59
4 P. M.	72	56	60
6 P. M.	72	55	57
9 P. M.	70	53	54
12 P. M.	70	51	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 2½ feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....54½
Weather Bureau.....52
Corresponding date 1900.....70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.70

The thermometer registered 48 degrees at 8 A. M., and 53 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 58 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 45 degrees at 4:30 A. M. The humidity was 62 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Selden A. Day, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., and assume command of that post.

Capt. Winfield S. Overton, Artillery Corps, will join his company upon being relieved from duty in the office of the Adjutant General after the arrival of First Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits from Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, to San Francisco, Cal., on official business pertaining to the deposit in the Sub-Treasury of money received from the sale of ordnance and ordnance stores.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at the United States General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia.

Second Lieut. James P. Robinson is transferred from the Eleventh Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from June 13. Lieut. Robinson is assigned to the Sixty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Contract Surgeon M. Manley Waterhouse is relieved from further duty on the transport Logan and from temporary duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. John Q. Adams, retired, is, at his own request, relieved by the Acting Secretary of War from duty at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Louis H. Rucker, promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Cavalry, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Bell, appointed Brigadier General. Col. Rucker will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. George S. Anderson, promoted from Major, Sixth Cavalry, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Rucker, promoted.

Major John C. Gresham, promoted from Captain, Seventh Cavalry, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Anderson, promoted. Major Gresham will join his regiment.

Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, promoted from First Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop H, vice Gresham, promoted.

Col. Charles R. Paul, promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Twentieth Infantry, to the Thirtieth Infantry, vice Dempsey, retired from active service. Col. Paul will join his regiment upon expiration of his present sick leave.

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Haskell, promoted from Major, Thirtieth Infantry, to the Twentieth Infantry, vice Paul, promoted. Lieut. Col. Haskell will join his regiment.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

Capt. Nathan P. Batchelder, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the office of the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, and is assigned to temporary duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Sherman, to relieve Capt. David S. Stanley, Quartermaster. Capt. Stanley, upon being thus relieved, will report to the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions.

Lieut. Col. James Regan, First Infantry, upon being discharged from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., will proceed to New York City and assume charge of the recruiting station at 57 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, Surgeon, will accompany the Third Battalion of Engineers to Washington Barracks, D. C.

Navy.

Commander Waldemar D. Rose is placed on the retired list.

Commander Jefferson F. Moser is detached from command of the F. C. S. Albatross on the reporting of relief; will proceed to the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, and act as Hydrographer on the detachment of Capt. Todd.

Lieut. Commander Chauncey Thomas is detached from the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, and ordered to command of the F. C. S. Albatross Oct. 20.

Lieut. Frank H. Brumby is ordered to the Solace on temporary duty; on arrival at the Asiatic Station he will report to the Commander in Chief for duty.

Surgeon Luther L. Von Wedekind is detached from the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, and will proceed home and wait orders.

Surgeon Oliver D. Norton is detached from the Monadnock on reporting of relief and will proceed home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Daniel H. Morgan is ordered to the Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Arthur W. Dunbar is detached from the hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sheldon G. Evans is detached from the Solace on reporting of relief and will proceed home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Adrian R. Alfred is detached from the Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands, and ordered to the Monadnock.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John M. Moore is detached from the Franklin on reporting of relief and ordered to the Indiana.

Assistant Surgeon Charles G. Smith is detached from the Alvarado and ordered to the Marietta.

Assistant Surgeon Frank E. McCullough is detached from the Philadelphia; ordered to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon John F. Murphy is detached from the Indiana on reporting of relief; ordered to the Solace on temporary duty, then to Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel G. Beebe is detached from the Marietta on reporting of relief; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeons Archibald M. Fauntleroy and Lewis W. Bishop are commissioned from Sept. 28.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Theodore J. Arms is ordered to the Solace immediately.

Assistant Paymaster Eugene F. Hall is detached from the Solace on reporting of relief; ordered to the naval station, Honolulu, as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Philadelphia sailed Oct. 4 from Mare Island for San Francisco.

The Hannibal sailed Oct. 4 from Lambert's Point for Nipa Bay.

The Leonidas sailed Oct. 4 from San Juan for Norfolk.

The Leyden arrived at Newport Oct. 4.

The Buffalo sailed Oct. 5 from Kronstadt for Kiel.

The Wilmington sailed Oct. 5 from Amoy for Shanghai.

The Gloucester arrived at Annapolis Oct. 5.

The Lancaster sailed Oct. 5 from New London for Port Royal.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:01	Sun sets...5:35	Moon rises.12:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:16	Gov. Isl'd...2:47	H. Gate.....4:43
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:37	Gov. Isl'd...3:07	H. Gate.....5:03

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, OCT. 7.

| | Mails Close. | Vess

GOLD HEELS'S NEW RECORD

Colt Reduced Mile and a Quarter Mark at Gravesend Track.

MADDEN WON WITH PENTECOST

Surprises Were Frequent in the Closing Day of Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

The Fall race meeting at the Gravesend track, under the management of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, was closed yesterday with an afternoon of sport that figuratively was all wool and a yard wide. There were surprises in plenty in the course of the afternoon, and the betting crowd progressed backward in the effort to win the money of the bookmakers, but those things had no influence on the character of the racing, which was first-class.

The feature of the day was the race for the Oriental, which was the medium of much heavy betting and resulted in a record-breaking performance for the Gravesend track by the winner, Gold Heels, a three-year-old cast-off from the William C. Whitney stable. Gold Heels now is the property of F. C. McLewee, and has developed into one of the best of the handicap three-year-olds of the season, his victory yesterday putting him close up among the first class of his age. The McLewee colt was made the favorite yesterday, and justified it by being the only winning choice of the day. Terminus was the next best backed after Gold Heels, while Blues and Advance Guard were about equal third choices.

At the start Blues bounded away in front and, racing well in hand, admirably rated by Shaw, went on making the pace, while Gold Heels took second place and held it from the moment the horses were well away until they had covered a trifle more than a mile and were back into the quarter stretch again. Until then Blues led at different times by from a length to three lengths, but was never able to slip far away from Gold Heels, though the others in the race were spread out over a great distance before the fight at the finish began.

When the last turn was made Gold Heels was the only horse of the field who was in the least dangerous to Blues, the others being too far back, but try as he would Blues could not shake off Gold Heels. On the straight Gold Heels made his bid for the stakes and closing with a resolute rush, got to the pacemaker in the last furlong and from that point home held the race safe. Blues kept on trying even after Gold Heels had passed him, and was still going so strong at the finish that Gold Heels had no time to loaf, but won racing and doing very near the best that he could do, by a short length, with Blues second two lengths before Terminus, who closed from far back at the very end and was third.

RACE REDUCED TRACK RECORD.

The time of the race was 2:05 2-5, or four-fifths of a second better than the previous record for the track, made by Banastar when he won the Brooklyn Handicap two years ago. It is something of a coincidence that both Banastar and Gold Heels were trained by Matthew M. Allen, who formerly trained the Ehret Stable. The fractional time of Gold Heels' race was: First furlong, 0:13; quarter, 0:24 3-5; three furlongs, 0:36 4-5; half mile, 0:49 2-5; five furlongs, 1:01 4-5; three-quarters, 1:14 1-5; seven furlongs, 1:27 1-5; one mile, 1:40 1-5; mile and a furlong, 1:53, and last mile in 1:40 4-5.

The Prospect Handicap also made a pretty and exciting race, though it resulted in a surprise that caused much gossip for the remainder of the afternoon. For this race there were fourteen starters, with "Pittsburg Phil's" colt Chilton the post favorite, while the Featherstone Stable's igniter and Madden's pair, City Bank and Pentecost, coupled, were equal second choices. Nearly all the horses that ran were backed, however, though, considering the recent poor form that they have shown, the Madden pair carried an immense amount of money. To a fair start Pentecost was the first away, but was steadied after the first few strides, this letting Albert take command, with Chilton second, these two racing in the order named into the stretch, with Pentecost third to that point, where Pentecost easily went to the front again, and the moment he was called on slipped away from his field as if the others were cart horses. Pentecost had five lengths the advantage before the last furlong pole was reached, and from there on was pulled up, he winning at the end with ridiculous ease from Flora Pomona, another horse who showed a remarkable improvement in form in this race, the closing from far back in the crowd at the finish and beating out the third horse, Chilton, by three lengths. Masterman, who was off badly and raced into the middle of the field at the head of the stretch, was a close fourth.

The handicap steeplechase went the way of the majority of the jumping events of late, and was won in handy style by one of the pair that J. H. McCormick started, Sir Hubert this time being the winner, after Cock Robin, the favorite, had threatened to win into the last round of the course. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Louis Stuart's Stuart, b. c. 4 years, by Favorable-Pilgrimage, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; Sullivan & Harris's Isis, b. c., 3, 103, (Woods,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from M. L. Hayman's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 3, 125, (Wonderly,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Cervera, Musette, Man o' War, Lady of the Valley, Touraine, Bastile, and Snark also ran. Value to the winner, $885. Cervera the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. J. H. McCormick's Sir Hubert, ch. g., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Sungleam, 144 pounds, (Barry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled with Charawind as McCormick entry,) won cleverly by three lengths; W. C. Hayes's Cock Robin, ch. g., 6, 157, (Mr. Hayes,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a head from J. W. Colt's Wood Pigeon, gr. g., aged, 157, (Mara,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—3:53 2-5. Dr. Eichberg, Charawind, Seaside S., Bacchanal, Salesman, and Decameron also ran. Value to the winner, $630. Cock Robin the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap of $2,500 guaranteed and two-year-olds; about six furlongs. John E. Madden's Pentecost, b. c., by Hastings-Tarantella, 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and 7 to 5, (coupled with City Bank as Madden entry,) won easily by two lengths; J. W. Schorr's Flora Pomona, b. f., by Florist-Fanny Willoughby, 98, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, (coupled with Eddie Busch,) second by three lengths from G. E. Smith's Chilton, b. c., by Meddler-Castalia, 109, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:10. Smart Set, Masterman, Igniter, Caughnawaga, Glenwater, City Bank, Eddie Busch, Lord Quex, Albert, Lambre, and Highlander also ran. Value to the winner, $1,800. Chilton the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap for all ages; $2,500 guaranteed value; one mile and a quarter. F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Gold Heels, b. c., 3 years, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 111 pounds, (J. Woods,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won handily by a length; Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Bird, 119, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from W. T. Schafer's Terminus, b. c., 3, by Blazes-Miss Bishop, 107, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—2:05 2-5. Advance Guard, Baron Pepper, and Ten Candles also ran. Value to the winner, $1,900. Gold Heels always favorite. Winner trained by M. M. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. J. Tabor's Aztec, b. g., 6 years, by Aintree-Stephanie, 100 pounds, (G. Thompson,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; H. R. Schaffer's Satire, b. c., 3, 103, (J. Daly,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by three lengths from W. C. Daly's Malice, b. f., 3, 100, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Historian, Lee King, Bobs, Young Dixon, Big Gun, Lady Chorister, and San Luis also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Lee King the favorite at 12 to 5 and 9 to 10. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. James McLaughlin's Carrington, b. c., by His Highness-Dear Louise, 108 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a nose; F. Brindle's Cast Iron, ch. c., 106, (Woods,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a half length from B. Schreiber's Ziri, blk. f., 94, (Dunn,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Shandonfield, Bijou, Delawana, O'Hagen, Ascension, Virginia Grace, Cornwall, Misleader, Gibson Light, Blue Mantle, Barouche, and Kalama also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Barouche the post favorite at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by owner.

PREPARING FOR SIR THOMAS.

Elaborate Plans Being Made for the Irish Knight's Reception.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 5.—One of the principal features of the reception and banquet in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton, being arranged by the Chicago Athletic Club, will be the presentation of a handsome souvenir that will be designed with the view of making a testimonial of his visit that will be of a permanent and constant value to Sir Thomas. The memento will not be a loving cup, but some article that will accompany Sir Thomas and remind him of the Chicago Athletic Association wherever he travels. A special committee has taken this particular matter in hand and is busily engaged in considering a number of designs and ideas. The decoration scheme of the banquet hall will be one of the most unique in the history of local functions, and is being carefully studied by the special committee appointed for that duty.

Enthusiastic interest is being manifested among the members of the athletic clubs and the clubs that will be invited to participate in the coming reception and banquet, and Sir Thomas has accepted the invitation of the Chicago Athletic Association to make its clubhouse his home while in Chicago.

BASEBALL SEASON ENDS HERE.

Brooklyn Twice Winner Over New York in Last Pennant Games.

The last games of the National League baseball season in the East were played yesterday, when a double contest between the local clubs, Brooklyn and New York, closed the struggles of those teams for places in the race for the pennant. The finish of the baseball year was at the Brooklyn Club's grounds, Washington Park, Brooklyn, and the home team had the victory safe in each contest almost from the start.

In the first game the New York nine was shut out. Donovan, for Brooklyn, was in his best form, and let the visitors down with just three hits, not a man getting past first base for New York, while the Brooklyn players rolled up an aggregate of eight runs.

In the second game Clarence Wright, recently drafted to Brooklyn from Dayton, Ohio, was substituted for Donovan, and up to the ninth inning held the New Yorks as safe as had Donovan. In that ninth inning, however, the New Yorks took a brace, and Wright seemed to go off a bit. The New Yorks saved a whitewash by making three hits, an error by Kelley contributing to that end. In the seventh inning Mathewson, who had a sore arm, was relieved by Felix, who pitched out the game for New York. Brooklyn's new shortstop, Gochner, did excellent work in both games. An addition to the Brooklyn forces was announced in "Jimmy" Sheckard, who has signed a Brooklyn contract.

The results of the games made no difference in the standing of the two clubs, Brooklyn remaining in third place in the pennant race, while New York held on to her old place near the rear of the procession. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf	0	1	1	0	0
V'Haltren, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Davis, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Smith, 2b	0	0	5	4	2
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Strang, 3b	0	0	3	4	1
Murphy, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	2	4	1
Taylor, p	0	0	1	0	4
Total	0	3	24	17	5

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	2	4	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf	2	2	4	0	0
Dolan, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Kelley, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Gochnaur, ss	0	2	2	4	0
Dahlen, 2b	1	2	2	3	0
Irwin, 3b	1	1	0	3	0
Farrell, c	1	0	4	2	0
Donovan, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	8	11	27	11	0

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hit—Dolan. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Dolan, Dahlen, Irwin. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 7. Double plays—Strang, Smith, and Ganzel; Warner and Smith. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 2; off Taylor, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Taylor, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Daly and Mathewson.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
V. Haltren, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	2	3	0
Smith, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Strang, 3b	0	2	0	0	1
Murphy, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Warner, c	0	0	6	1	0
Wilt, c	0	0	1	0	0
Mathe'on, p	0	0	0	1	0
Felix, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	24	10	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	3	2	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	3	0	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Kelley, 1b	1	1	13	1	0
Gochn'r, ss	0	0	0	4	0
Dahlen, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	2	4	0
Farrell, c	0	1	8	1	0
Wright, p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	4	11	27	15	1

Brooklyn	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Home run—Kelley. Stolen bases—Smith, Dolan. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—Warner and Ganzel; Smith and Ganzel; Davis, Smith, and Ganzel. First base on balls—By Wright, 1; by Mathewson, 2. Struck out—By Wright, 4; by Mathewson, 1. Wild pitches—By Wright, 1; by Mathewson, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 24 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Daly and Wall.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Green, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Dexter, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
McCor'k, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Raymer, 2b	0	2	3	2	0
Gannon, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Schaffer, 3b	0	2	2	3	0
Chance, c	0	0	3	1	0
Eason, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	8	27	12	0

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Clarke, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Beaum't, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	4	5	1
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	1	5	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Yeager, c	0	0	7	3	1
Poole, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	1	6*	23	16	2

*Gannon out; hit by batted ball.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 5. Two-base hits—Hartzel, Schaffer, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Eason, Beaumont. Stolen bases—Dexter, McCormick, Raymer. Double plays—McCormick, Dexter. Struck out—By Eason, 3; by Poole, 5. First base on balls—Off Eason, 3; off Poole, 5. Wild pitch—Eason. Hit with ball—Burke. Chance. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Philadelphia.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rickert, lf	0	1	3	1	0
Tenney, 1b	1	0	12	0	0
Dement, 2b	2	0	2	2	0
Lush, cf	1	2	4	0	0
Carney, rf	1	2	0	0	1
Lowe, 3b	0	2	1	2	1
Long, ss	2	1	2	3	0
Moran, c	0	1	5	1	0
Willis, p	0	0	1	0	2
Total	7	12	27	11	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	2	0	2
Barry, 2b	0	0	1	2	3
White, lf & p	0	0	1	1	2
Deleh'nty, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
M'Farland, c	0	1	3	2	1
Barry, ss	0	0	3	0	0
Hallman, 3b	2	1	1	0	0
Cross, ss	0	1	1	3	2
Townsend, p & lf	0	0	1	1	2
Total	3	6	27	11	3

Boston	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Demont, Lush, Carney, Lowe, Long, Cross, Townsend. Three base hit—Rickert. Sacrifice hits—Moran, White. Stolen bases—Rickert, Demont. Struck out—By Willis, 5; by Townsend, 2; by White, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Townsend, 3; off White, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Hallman. Wild pitch—Townsend. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	89	48	.650	Boston	69	69	.500
Philadelphia	83	57	.593	New York	52	85	.380
Brooklyn	79	57	.581	Chicago	53	85	.384
St. Louis	75	63	.543	Cincinnati	51	86	.372

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at Chicago.

BORALMA SICK, MAY NOT RACE.

Lawson's Great Trotter at Lexington with The Abbot and Cresceus.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—Boralma is suffering from a cold contracted on the trip to Lexington, and is under the care of a veterinary. Herbert Gray, Mr. Lawson's representative, says he hopes the horse will be well enough to meet The Abbot in the $30,000 match next Wednesday.

Cresceus arrived to-night in good condition. The Abbot was jogged this afternoon while Lord Derby rested. He will try to beat Cresceus's time next week. The meeting beginning Tuesday is rich in large purses, all events being filled beyond the numbers of previous years.

The $16,000 Futurity for three-year-olds, the greatest annual colt race of the world, is the feature of the opening day. The Tennessee, $3,000, 2:08 class, pace, will also be contested Tuesday. The Abbot-Boralma race on Wednesday for $30,000 represents the largest purse ever trotted for. The Futurity for three-year-old pacers, value $1,000, will be an important race of the same day. The Transylvania, $6,000, the trotting Derby of the world, Thursday, and the $5,000 two-year-old trotting Futurity, Friday, will be other notable events of the week.

Interscholastic Basket Ball Schedule.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan High School Interscholastic Athletic Association yesterday morning the following basket ball schedule was adopted:

Feb. 15—Jersey City High School vs. Flushing High School; Peter Cooper High School vs. De Witt Clinton High School; Manual Training High School vs. Commercial High School.

Feb. 22—Commercial High School vs. Jersey City High School; Manual Training High School vs. Peter Cooper High School; De Witt Clinton High School vs. Flushing High School.

March 1—Peter Cooper High School vs. Commercial High School; Flushing High School vs. Manual Training High School; Jersey City High School vs. De Witt Clinton High School.

March 8—Commercial High School vs. Flushing High School; De Witt Clinton High School vs. Manual Training High School; Peter Cooper High School vs. Jersey City High School.

March 15—Commercial High School vs. De Witt Clinton High School; Manual Training High School vs. Jersey City High School; Flushing High School vs. Peter Cooper High School.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Columbia Narrowly Escapes Defeat at the Hands of Williams.

HARVARD AND PENN SCORED ON

Local Collegians Outplayed by Williams in the Last Half of the Game—Tufts Crossed Yale's Line.

Columbia's football team narrowly escaped defeat by the Williams College eleven at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The twenty-five-yard run of Harold Weekes for a touch-down is what saved the game for Columbia by the small score of 5 to 0. Up to yesterday it was not certain that Weekes would be able to play on account of some dereliction in college duties, but he passed his last condition examination yesterday morning.

Columbia's defense was very weak, and does not give a very auspicious outlook for her first big game next Saturday with Harvard. In the opening half yesterday she managed to hold her own in good style, but in the second period her line was shattered by repeated blows rained in upon it by the Williams backs. Yard by yard the defense was forced back, till on the ten-yard mark it seemed sure that the Massachusetts players' onward progress could not be stayed. But there was a fumble, and Weekes fell on the ball. The leather was carried out of danger, but again came the steady hammering of the Williams team till the ball was only three yards from Columbia's goal. Twice the Columbia line held, allowing Williams only a yard on each down, and then came another fumble, the only thing that prevented a tally by the visitors.

The contest did not prove that Columbia had an especially strong offense, as Williams several times held the Morningside boys on downs, and there was one time when a determined effort on Columbia's part would have given her the three feet necessary for another touch-down.

Starting the game, Columbia chose the west goal. Bruce kicked off to Williams on the five-yard line. Three assaults on the Columbia line by Peabody and Watson failed to gain the distance, and Peabody punted to Weekes at the centre of the field. Weekes tried to hit Cole for a gain, but was repulsed. On the second line-up he went around O'Neill for fifteen yards. Morley, Acting Captain in Berrien's absence, rushed around the other end for five yards. Farley and Dougherty then plunged at Williams's line for five yards, and Weekes made five yards more. This brought the ball to Williams's twenty-yard line, and Columbia students were on their feet cheering mightily at the prospective touch-down. Weekes found O'Neill easy, and went circling about end again for ten yards. Morley tried centre, but was thrown back for a loss. Then Weekes was used again, and he was sent hurdling the opposing line for seven yards. Twice more was this line-bucking tried, but Williams had learned how to stop it. Then, with only two yards to go, Columbia failed in her effort at a touch-down on the third try. Weekes could not make the distance, and there was no score, though Columbia was within three feet of the coveted line. Williams's men got some life into their work and rushed the ball back to the twenty-five-yard line, where Weekes, on the first line-up, circled about Williams's left end, O'Neill, and on one of his famous in-and-out dodging runs smashed through the interference, avoided the entire line, and sped on for a field, leaving a trail of wrathful Williams men in his rear. His spectacular score was the touch-down that won the game. Columbia still maintained an aggressive attack, but not again could she rush the ball to within striking distance of the Williams goal in the first period.

Williams kicked off at the beginning of the second half, Weekes running back the ball for ten yards and smashing Williams's right wing soon after for another ten. In an exchange of punts Columbia got an advantage, but Williams forced Columbia steadily back. Columbia was losing her aggressiveness, and Jackarat and Lawrence, who had replaced Watson, carried the pigskin to the Morningsides' eight-yard line, where a fumble deprived the visitors of a sure chance to score. Columbia tried a trick play that lost twenty yards for Duden's holding in the line. There was a breathing space during some more punts, and then Williams once more began her steady assault that took the ball to Columbia's nine-yard line, where Columbia held for two downs, and then again came an ill-fated fumble that lost an opportunity to score.

Williams continued to attack strongly, but always Columbia held in time to recover the leather on downs. The game ended with the ball on Columbia's twenty-two-yard line.

The teams lined up this way:

Columbia, 5.	Positions.	Williams, 0.
Wolff	Left end	O'Neill
Smythe	Left tackle	Jones
Ward	Left guard	Cole
Bruce	Centre	Leighton, Nussman
Shaw	Right guard	Bennet
Duden	Right tackle	Hatch
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	Wilbur
Willard, Goodman	Quarter back	Moore
Weekes	Left half back	Jackarat
Morley	Right half back	Lawrence
Dougherty	Full back	Peabody

Touch-downs—Weekes. Referee—Morris Ely, Yale. Umpire—J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania. Time—15-minute halves.

SYRACUSE, 20; BROWN, 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5.—The University of Syracuse defeated Brown here to-day by the score of 20 to 0. The local team played a fast game for the first five minutes and landed the ball on the visitor's eight-yard line before the New Yorkers began to turn the tables. Line-up:

Syracuse, (20.)	Position.	Brown, (0.)
Wier	Right end	Abbott
Canon	Right tackle	Savage
Parish	Right guard	Johnson, Ehmke
Henderson	Centre	Colter
Moore	Left guard	Hall, Curtis
Wickoff, (Captain).	Left tackle	Webb, Tower
Boland, L.	Left end	Cann
O'Neill	Quarter back	Schwinn Scudder, McIntyre, Denico,
Brown	Left half back	Crowell
Wickersham, Cummings,		
Weeks	Right half back	Hatch
Morris	Full back	Bates

Referee—Brooke of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Fritcher of Buffalo. Timers—Blanding, Brown; Phelps, Syracuse. Linesmen—Burgess, Brown; Case, Syracuse. Time—Twenty and fifteen minute halves. Touch-downs—Wier, Brown. Wickoff. Goals—Boland, 3. Safety—Syracuse.

HARVARD, 16; BATES, 6.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 5.—Harvard defeated Bates in their annual football game on Soldiers' Field this afternoon by a score of 16 to 6, the visitors' score being made owing to a fumble by Swann on Harvard's twenty-five-yard line and quick work of Blake of Bates, aided by the good interference of Allen. In the first half Harvard played fairly well and scored two touchdowns at four-minute interyals by the good end running of Ristine and the line plunging of Mifflin. On account of the inexperience of Matthews, who was put in at quarter back by Harvard in the second half, the play was loose, Harvard scoring but once on a good run by Knowles, and letting Bates cross her goal line. For Harvard, Ristine and Cutts did the best work, and Moody made most of the gains for Bates.

After the game, Coach Reid had the 'Varsity line up against the freshmen, so dissatisfied was he with their loose playing. Line-up:

Harvard, 16.	Positions.	Bates, 6.
Thayer, Campbell	Left end	Pugsley
Graydon, Blagden, Randolph	Left tackle	Reed
Cutts, Hovey	Left guard	Hunt
Sargent	Centre	Cutter
Barnard	Right guard	Childs
Lawrence, Jones, Blagden, Bowditch, Burgess, Baldwin,	Right tackle	Cole, Ramsdell Blake
Matthews	Quarter back	Allen
Derby, Swann	Left half back	Moody
Ristine	Right half back	Gillin
Knowles	Right half back	Babcock
Mifflin, McGrew	Full back	Finn, Turner

Touch-downs—Mifflin, 2; Knowles, Blake. Goals—Campbell and Allen. Umpire—Mr. Sawin. Referee—Dr. Newell. Linesmen—Mr. Devens, Harvard, and Mr. Andrews, Bates. Time—Fifteen and ten-minute halves.

BUFFALO, 16; LEHIGH, 0.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The University of Buffalo football team to-day added another creditable victory to its list by defeating Lehigh by a score of 16 to 0. Clever tactics, long gains around the ends by Mills, Deceu, and Larkin of the local team, and costly fumbling by Lehigh's backs kept the ball almost continually in the visitors' territory. Line-up:

Lehigh, (0.)	Position.	Buffalo, (16.)
Hinchle, Farabaugh,	Left end	Mills, Espie
McFarley	Left tackle	Smiley
Waters	Left guard	Metzger
Johnson	Centre	Unbehaun
Kelly	Right guard	Fish
Kennedy, Hemphill	Right tackle	Wilson, Cannon
Barnard	Right end	Deceu
Dow	Quarter	Rice Larkin.
Bailey	Right half back	McCormick
Sinn	Left half back	Haase, (Capt.)
Fuller	Full back	Mason

Touch-downs—Buffalo, 3. Goal kicked—Buffalo.

YALE, 29; TUFTS, 5.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—A fumble cost Yale a clean score in to-day's struggle with the Tufts College eleven. Coming as it did in the last moments of a stirring game, it cast a damper upon the enthusiasm that had marked the preceding half hour. It was an unnecessary error on the part of an overconfident substitute that gave Tufts the only chance she had to score, as her line was not able to hold her own in the least degree with the formidable rush line of Yale. Knight kicked off for Tufts to De Saulles. Chadwick and Hart, half backs, and Hogan, tackle, were used in quick succession to advance the ball by straight plunges into the Tufts' line until Chadwick landed the ball for a touch-down in 4 minutes 25 seconds of play.

The second touch-down was gained by the same tactics in less time, the only variations being that Hart once fumbled the ball in a scrimmage and Tufts gained it for only a moment. In the fight for the third touch-down De Saulles did some brilliant running, and Glass put up grand interference for the backs. Capt. Gould retired at the end of the half and replaced several regulars with substitutes. They were not much more than equal to Tufts, and had hard work to score twice.

Morris, quarter back, in place of De Saulles, dropped a punt by Knight, and Chapman, the Tufts' left tackle, was quick enough to get the ball and carry it over the goal line. Benham, who followed Morris, narrowly missed repeating the blunder. Yale was nearing Tufts' goal when the game ended. The line-up:

Yale, 29.	Position.	Tufts, 5.
Gould, Swan	Left end	Plunkett
Goss, Francis	Left tackle	Chapman
Olcott	Left guard	Pierce
Holt, Hamlin	Centre	Hill
Glass	Right guard	Gallagher
Hogan	Right tackle	Danforth, Conette
Rafferty, Moorhead	Right end	Cannell, Dunham
De Saulles, Morris, Benham	Quarterback	Shirlock
Hart, Fox	Left half back	Ray, Burns, Foster
Chadwick, Scott	Right half back	Knight
Wilhelmi, Vanderpoel	Full back	Clement

Referee—Mr. Stroud, Tufts. Umpire—Dr. Wurtenberg, Yale. Touch-downs—Chadwick, Hart, (2.) Vanderpoel, Fox, Chapman. Goals—Olcott, (4.) Total score—Yale, 29; Tufts, 5. Time of halves—Fifteen and ten minutes.

PRINCETON, 47; HAVERFORD, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5.—Princeton defeated Haverford to-day in a one-sided game, but it brought out some good points in the Tigers' team. At one time Haverford carried the ball down the field for thirty-five yards by successive guard plays directed at left and right centre, but was forced to punt by Pell's fine individual work. This was the only time that the play worked with any degree of success.

Princeton's back field worked with the precision of clockwork, fumbles were few, and the interference was perfection in itself. One touchdown in the second half was made with two plays from the kick-off, in which the interference was a stone wall around the runner. The only criticism that can be made against the backs was the falling from not a particular cause at all when often a clear field lay ahead of them. Dewitt kicked seven out of eight goals. Freeman, who took Meir's place about five minutes after the opening of the game, played a magnificent game at quarter back. Capt. Pell was repeatedly through Haverford's line, and twice blocked their kicks. The coaches are well pleased at the work of the Princeton team. The score was 47 to 0. The teams lined up as follows:

Princeton, 47.	Position.	Haverford, 0.
Henry, Roper, and Burke	Left end	Reeder
Pell	Left tackle	Cadbury
Wright and Fisher	Left guard	Chambers
Butkiewicz	Centre	Ross
Short	Right guard	Simkin
Dewitt	Right tackle	Worthington
Davis and R. McClave	Right end	Grant
Meir, Freeman, and Vanderhoff	Quarter back	Phillips
McCord, Kaffer	Left half back	Stone
S. McClave and Morse	Right half back	Jones
Underhill, Foulke	Full back	Fox

Goals from touchdowns—Dewitt, 7. Touch-downs—Henry McCord, (2,) Underhill, S. McClave, Kaffer, Foulke, and Dewitt. Time of halves—Twenty and eighteen minutes. Referee—Charley Young, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Wheeler, Princeton. Timekeeper—Mr. Goldie, Princeton.

PENN., 23; STATE COLLEGE, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 5.—The State College football team scored on Pennsylvania at Franklin Field this afternoon during the only lapse the Quakers had in their fast and good game. The score—23 to 6—does not show the real character of the work of the Red and Blue, who, gathering strength as the game progressed, played all around the State College men. It was in the second half that Pennsylvania did best. Then she got her plays off so rapidly that her opponents were not fairly in position, and once carried the ball from her own ten-yard line by plunges at centre, tackle, and guard the length of the field and over State's goal. Line-up:

Pennsylvania, 23.	Positions.	State College, 6.
Thomas, Metzgar, Corley, Magee	Left end	Murray, Holloway
Bennett, Piekarski	Left tackle	Cummings
Baird, Bennett, Mitchell	Left guard	Dodge
Jordan	Centre	Sweet
Teas	Right guard	Junk
Piekarski, Donaldson, Bennett, Williams	Right tackle	Scholl
Gardiner	Right end	Miles
Howard	Quarterback	Hewitt
Dale, Butler	Left half back	Bennett
Snook		Witmorth,
Townsend	Right half back	Russell
Davidson, Keller	Full back	Smith

Touch-downs—Davidson, Teas, Snook, Bennett, and Scholl. Goals from touch-downs—Bennett, (3,) and Smith. Referee—John Gardiner, Pennsylvania. Umpire—L. De P. Vail. Timekeeper—Samuel Boyle, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

MANHATTAN, 10; RUTGERS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 5.—Rutgers was defeated on Neilson Field to-day by the eleven from Manhattan College, New York, by a score of 10 to 0. The local team was outplayed at nearly every point, and suffered injuries to three of its men. The line-up was:

| Man

TROUBLES IN STORE FOR MARYLAND VOTERS

The Democratic Balloting Scheme Is a Complex One.

Negroes May Be Deprived of Suffrage—The Buying of Votes Will Be Attended by Difficulties.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5.—Ex-Senator Authur Pue Gorman and his friends are depending largely upon the intricacies of the new ballot at the coming election to secure their control of the Legislature, and assure his return to the United States Senate. They expect to disfranchise, through mistakes and inability in marking their ballots, a sufficient number of negro voters to enable them to carry the State.

Citizens of all classes, particularly the uneducated, are beginning to wonder if they will be able to manage the complex ballot adopted by the Democratic Legislature in extra session last Spring. It is likely to puzzle nearly everybody except the politicians, whose business it is to make a study of such things. The voter will no longer receive any assistance in marking his ballot. The clerks can only help the blind and those physically unable to mark a ballot. A man who can see and has the use of his hands must do the best he can without aid, although he is unable to read.

A voter may take with him into the polling place any written or printed memoranda or paper to assist him in marking his ballot, except a fac simile of the ballot to be voted. It has been suggested by some that mechanical devices can be taken into the booths to aid the illiterate to mark the ballot. For instance, a slip of paper, the size of the official ballot, and with the squares cut out for the marks to be made by the voter, could not, it is claimed, be considered a fac simile ballot.

The law is rigid. The intention of the voter is ignored altogether. The provisions are mandatory. A slight slip of the pencil, an oversight in putting one mark too many, may render the ballot void. There has been some difference of opinion as to the construction of some of the provisions of the law, but most people who have studied the subject say that the law is clear and the method of voting most difficult.

The sample ballot that the Board of Supervisors of Election are required to post four days before an election under the new law must be "of considerable magnified dimensions." There was no such provision under the old law. It will now be utterly impossible to obtain any knowledge of the size of the ballot or to obtain an accurate idea of its appearance until one enters the booth.

It is admitted by the Democrats that the law has incensed a large class in addition to the illiterates, but they claim the irritation will disappear just as soon as the public grasps the argument that the law is not a blow at the suffrage of white men, but at that of the colored man, and that it is designed to place the Democratic Party in such position that it will be able eventually to adopt a new State Constitution that will discriminate in favor of the white man and against the colored man at the polls.

That the registration books show greater illiteracy than the Federal enumeration is said to be due to the fact that hundreds of purchasable voters have claimed untruthfully to be illiterate and are so recorded in the books in order that they may receive assistance in marking their ballots from the clerk of their party.

There is still another complication in this Gorman election law. In other States where similar laws prevail there has been a guide as to how many candidates for each office are to be voted for. At the head of the list of legislative candidates there would be, for illustration, this notice: "Vote for three." No such notice will appear on the Maryland ballot, and the voter will have to know, to mark his ballot correctly, how many candidates he must vote for.

Hundreds of men in Maryland, white as well as colored, particularly in the lower counties, never vote unless paid to do so. They are mostly illiterates. Down in two of the southern and one of the eastern counties the politicians have used the ball system heretofore. In one of these counties last year it happened that each party, unknown to the other, decided to use that system. The only difference in their plans was that one was to pay for black and the other for white ballis. There was no difficulty until a half dozen fellows who had black ones to be cashed went to the cashier of the white balls. Of course they were promptly turned down, and then they set up such a howl on the outside that the managers, thinking the clerk had made a mistake, ordered the cashier to pay them to save trouble. The other party knew this and began sending all those whom they had bought to the cashier of white balls to get their money. Before the trick was discovered it was found that the white ball cashier had paid for nearly 100 votes for the other party.

It frequently happened that the seller went to the wrong cashier's office to get his money. This gave that party an advantage. The seller was informed that the money had given out. He went away very sore and spread this sad news among his fellows, and a stampede to the party that had money followed for a time, until a man whose check or ball was turned down was paid and a large show of money was made by the other party.

There is a man in Philadelphia who a few years ago invented a sort of transparent carbon paper to be used as a check on the voter. He furnished duplicates of the tickets ruled on paper so prepared that a pencil mark left an impress on the ballot exactly like the pencil in the booth. That man ought to be wealthy by this time, for he charged from $200 to $500 for a supply of his paper to a county, and he had many customers in Maryland. The seller was given one of these fac simile tissue paper ballots, with a pinhole in the space where he was to mark. He placed the transparent fac simile over the ballot in the booth, marked across the pinhole, and returned the fac simile to the cashier. If any other marks were found than in the places indicated he got no money.

THE THEATRES

OPERA SINGERS ARRIVE.

Mme. Sembrich Will Create the Role of Ulana in Paderewski's Opera—Sybil Sanderson Here.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the soprano, arrived in this city yesterday on the Auguste Victoria. This is the first time she has made the voyage alone. Her husband, Guillaume Stengel-Sembrich, was detained abroad by the illness of their son. The boy, who is ten years old, is in better health than when his mother sailed. She received the welcome news at the pier on her arrival.

Mme. Sembrich is a guest at the Hotel Savoy, where she will remain until to-morrow morning, when she leaves the city for Montreal. She will sing the rôle of Marguerite in "Faust" in Montreal Wednesday evening.

Speaking of her plans, she said:

"After I recovered from the cold which compelled me to leave this country hastily last Spring, I went to my home, in Dresden, and rested for a month. Then I went to Berlin for a short season at the Royal Opera House. I revived 'L'Elisire d'Aurore,' which had not been heard in Berlin for several years. I am to sing the part in this city this season.

"I shall create the rôle of Ulana in Paderewski's new opera, 'Manru.' I heard the work in Dresden and was delighted with it. Paderewski himself has asked me to sing the rôle. I was glad to do so. I have not seen the composer since last August, when he was in Dresden. I have heard he will be in New York in time to attend the rehearsals of 'Manru.'

"The opera is modern in style, and gives the singers no particular opportunity to distinguish themselves. The action is highly dramatic. The rôle of Ulana is more dramatic than any part I have ever sung here.

"I shall sing here in German the rôle of Elsa, which heretofore I have sung in Italian. I shall also be heard as Nedda in 'I Pagliacci,' Marie in 'La Fille du Regiment,' and possibly Elvira in 'Ernani.'

"I shall remain in America until April, and return to Berlin in May for another month's season at the Royal Opera House."

Sybil Sanderson was a passenger on La Savoie. She is also a guest at the Savoy Hotel, opening her season in Montreal next Thursday. Miss Sanderson has not been in New York since 1894, when she appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House. After her marriage to Antonio Terry she retired from the stage. A year and a half after his death she returned to the Paris Opera Comique, where she appeared in "Phryne," singing a rôle written for her by Saint-Saëns. Last Summer she sang at Aix-les-Bains. She will be heard this season in "Manon," "Romeo and Juliette," and possibly in "Thais," in a part written for her by Massenet, whose favorite pupil she was.

On this tour Miss Sanderson will sing for the first time in San Francisco, her native city. She is the daughter of Judge Sanderson of California. She said her trip was delayed a week by a slight illness and that the rough passage had tired her very much.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The sixteenth season in New York of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will include the usual two series of five concerts each at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evenings, Nov. 7, Dec. 12, Jan. 16, Feb. 20, March 20, and Saturday afternoons, Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, and March 22. The prices of tickets will be the same as heretofore, and season ticket holders of last season will be allowed to retain the same seats by making the usual application in advance of the public sale, addressed to Carnegie Hall. This rule of renewal will appy to both series of concerts.

For soloists there have already been engaged Mme. Ternina, Miss Olive Mead, violinist; Harold Bauer, Josef Hofmann, Fritz Kreisler, Charles Gregorowitsch, and the violoncellist, Gerardy, with others to be announced.

Of Mme. Ternina it is of course unnecessary to speak at length. Miss Olive Mead is a pupil of Mr. Franz Kneisel, the concert meister of the orchestra. Miss Mead has already established her reputation by her appearances with the orchestra in other cities, and she will also appear during the present season in Boston and Philadelphia. Her charming personality and modesty add very materially to the attractiveness of her unquestioned talent.

Patrons who have followed Mr. Bauer's career with interest will be pleased to learn of his coming concert tour through Spain and Holland this Fall. He will also visit England, playing with the Philharmonic Society at Manchester and Liverpool, and appearing later in Glasgow and Edinburgh. He then returns to Paris to open the new Philharmonic Society of that city, of which he is one of the founders, after which he will play in Berlin just previous to his departure for America, about Dec. 25.

Mr. Josef Hofmann's performances last season afforded ample evidence that he had more than realized the promise of his boyhood. To those who recall his appearance as a prodigy, it seems hardly possible that fourteen years have elapsed.

Mr. Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, was placed at an early age in the Conservatory of Music in Moscow, winning the gold medal at that institution at the age of twelve. He continued his studies with Wienlawski, then went to Berlin, where he made his professional début at the age of seventeen. He made a concert tour of all the principal cities of Europe and came to America for the first time during the season of 1896-7.

Mr. Fritz Kreisler was the musical sensation of last season in Boston. Mr. Gerardy, the violoncellist, like Josef Hofmann, has realized in his maturity the promise of his early youth, and ranks to-day as one of the greatest masters of his instrument in the world.

IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

The Directors of the Musical Art Society of New York have decided to organize an auxiliary choir in order to produce more effectively the larger polyphonic choral works. Applicants for membership in this choir must have good voices, read readily at sight, and be trained and artistic singers. They will receive first consideration in filling vacancies in the original choir of the society. Mr. Frank Damrosch, 181 West Seventy-fifth Street, is the conductor.

After one of the most extensive and successful concert tours ever undertaken by an artist of distinction through Australia, New Zealand, and Honolulu, Jean Gerardy, the Belgian 'cellist, has returned to this country. In all Mr. Gerardy gave forty-two concerts, eighteen of which were in New Zealand within three weeks. His success was most flattering, and he has arranged to return to the Antipodes again in the Spring. Mr. Gerardy will open his American tourney under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, in Indianapolis, on Oct. 9. On the 18th and 19th he will play in Boston with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and with the same distinguished orchestra in Cambridge on the 21st, in Philadelphia Nov. 6, New York Nov. 9, and Providence on the 13th. He is also to be the soloist with the Pittsburg orchestra in Pittsburg on Nov. 15 and 16, with the New York Philharmonic Society on Dec. 4 and 5, after which he will be heard with the Thomas Orchestra in Chicago, the Cincinnati Orchestra, and in Milwaukee, Ann Arbor, Troy, Buffalo, Alton, and with the St. Louis Choral Symphony Society. Mr. Gerardy will remain in the East and middle West until the end of March, when he will make a tour to the Pacific Coast, going from there to Australia, and thence returning to Europe, where he will remain for the next three years.

Mr. Henry Wolfsohn announces that he has arranged for Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler to give two piano recitals in Mendelssohn Hall, the first to take place on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 16, and the second on the afternoon of the 19th.

Mr. Henry Wolfsohn has arranged with Mr. Maurice Grau for Mme. Camille Seygard to join the Metropolitan Opera company. She is to sing the parts of Naxon in Massenet's opera of that name, Eva in "Die Meistersinger," Venus in "Tannhäuser," and Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet." Mme. Seygard will start with the company for the long Western tour next week.

Mr. Whitney Tew, the English basso, who comes to this country for a concert tour during the months of November, December, and January, will arrive here from Europe this coming week on the steamer Barbarossa. Mr. Tew is to sing in the principal "Messiah" performances that are to be given in the East and Middle West and also in song recitals in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toronto, Montreal, and other cities.

Mr. Carl Armbruster, the noted Wagnerian lecturer, was a passenger on the steamer Maria Theresia, which arrived here on Wednesday evening. He comes for an extended lecture tour on the life and works of Richard Wagner and other noted composers, under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn. Mr. Armbruster will open his American tour in Boston on the 15th of this month, when he will deliver a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, after which he will visit the principal cities throughout the United States.

Herr Jan Kubelik has just been engaged by Dr. Hans Richter for two London Philharmonic concerts during the coming year. This is the first time in the history of the Philharmonic Society of an artist being engaged twice within the same season. Herr Kubelik has lately made a present to the Symphony Orchestra at his home, in Prague, of $1,000, to replenish its treasury, and last week he performed by "command" in Stuttgart before the Queen of Wurtemburg. Commencing Oct. 1, he will give eight farewell concerts in the principal cities of Austria and Germany, and a farewell recital at Queen's Hall, London, on Nov. 17, and the following day he sails for America. Mr. Daniel Frohman this week engaged Miss Jessie Shay, who will be the solo pianist for the Kubelik tour, but Mr. Kubelik's accompanist will be the same artist who has been associated with him for the past two years. Miss Shay will make her first appearance with Kubelik in the opening concert at Carnegie Hall on Monday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Alexander Lambert will have the assistance of the Venth-Kronald String Quartet at his opening concert, which has been postponed until Oct. 17.

HAWTREY AT THE GARRICK.

Charles Hawtrey, the English comedian, makes his first appearance in America at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow evening. "A Message from Mars" has been chosen as the play in which he will make his bow to the theatregoers of New York. The comedy is by Robert Ganthony, an American. Mr. Hawtrey has played the hero's rôle 560 times at the Avenue and Prince of Wales Theatres, London. Mr. Hawtrey has brought with him his own company and the scenery and costumes of the original production.

"A Message from Mars" tells the story of a wealthy man of the type made famous by Charles Dickens in his "Christmas Carol." Only the Old Scrooge of the carol is in the play—young and handsome Horace Parker. He imagines he is in love with Minnie Tempier, a sweet, pretty girl. Parker refuses to accompany his fiancée to a party because there is snow upon the ground and he wants to stay at home and read an astronomical article in a scientific review. Minnie is so disgusted with his egotism that she breaks the engagement. She and her aunt go to the dance in the carriage of Arthur Dicey, a rich American, who is one of Minnie's admirers. Horace falls asleep in his armchair and dreams he is visited by an inhabitant of the planet Mars. The Martians are altruistic. The messenger, having committed a certain crime, is sent to earth to reform the most selfish man on the planet.

Overawing Horace by the dynamic power which he has at his disposal, the Martian forces him to perform several acts of benevolence. It is not until Parker is reduced to beggary by the failure of a bank that he feels his kinship with the rest of the human race. His reform has been assisted by a series of object lessons given him by the Martian. These affect Minnie's love for him and the loss of his wealth. The messenger teaches Parker to consider others as well as himself. Horace's humanity awakens. In his rags he feels sympathy and pity for an old broken-down inventor, whom, in the first act, he had snubbed and sent away.

In the last act Horace is awake again, but the impression made by his dream is a deep one. There is a fire in a cheap lodging house close by. Parker hurries out and brings in the homeless outcasts. Minnie and her aunt, returning home, are agreeably surprised to hear of his kindly energy, and there is a delightful dénouement to Parker's adventure. The cast:

Horace Parker	Charles Hawtrey
A Tramp	Robert Pateman
Arthur Dicey	E. W. Tarver
Dr. Chapman	Arthur Burne
Mr. Ferguson	Edgar Payne
Sir Edward Vivian	F. Walters
Mr. Shillingford	Eric Dudley
Mr. Carruthers	Edward Barrow
Sir Roland Wright	Wallace Widdecombe
Joe the Coster	George Pickett
"The Emperor"	Harold De Becker
Muggeridge	H. Colman
Jim	R. G. Pegg
Policeman	Arthur Playfair
Servant, (at Mrs. Clarence's)	B. W. Pementer
Watchman	W. Ashton
Boy	Thomas Kelly
Paper Boy	E. Phillips
The Messenger from Mars	H. Stephenson
Miss Parker	Bella Bateman
Mrs. Clarence	Florence Sinclair
Bella	Ethel Hollingshead
Polly	Adie Burt
A Flower Girl	Faith Reynolds
A Poor Woman	Lydia Rachel
Girl	Nesta De Becker
Minnie Tempier	Jessie Bateman

DAN DALY'S NEW PLAY.

Dan Daly and Virginia Earle, as co-stars, will make a bid for popularity at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow evening. Daly in "The New Yorkers," a musical comedy, is said to have a part particularly suited to his own style of humor. He will play the rôle of a mild-mannered, eccentric German, who, with a bogus title, is seeking an American heiress for a wife. The first act is laid in a photographer's studio in Paris, and the other two on the deck of an Atlantic liner, westward bound.

The book is by Glen McDonough and George Hobart, and the music by Ludwig Englander.

The cast:

Upson Downes	Dan Daly
De Long Green	George A. Schiller
Lorenzo Lenz	William Gould
Paul Plafoff	Nick Long
Dicardo	Frank Tannehill
Abbell Ike	William Cameron
Ethelbert Blues	Thomas Evans
Dr. Kerr	William Black
Fitzsmitts	Frank Farrington
Policeman K 10,001	James A. Furey
Reginald	Powers Gourand
Archibald	Fred Titus
Olive Green	Virginia Earle
Sallie Waters	Rose Beaumont
Lottie Lee	Anna Laughlin
Mary Lamb	Marguerite Clarke
Jennie O'Jones	Carrie E. Perkins

CAST OF "IF I WERE KING."

The New Play to be Produced by E. H. Sothern.

The complete cast of "If I Were King," a romantic play by Justin Huntly McCarthy, which is to be produced by E. H. Sothern Oct. 14 at the Garden Theatre, is as follows:

François Villon	E. H. Sothern
Louis XI	G. W. Wilson
Tristan l'Hermite	Arthur R. Lawrence
Olivier le Dain	John Findlay
Thibaut d'Aussigny	Norman Condeis
Noel le Jolys	Henry Carvill
Rene de Montigny	Sydney C. Mather
Guy Tabarie	Rowland Buckstone
Colin de Cayeulx	Herbert Ayling
Jehan le Loup	William Park
Casin Cholet	William J. Sorelle
Robin Turgis	Frederick Lotto
Trois Echelles	Malcolm Bradley
Petit Jean	George C. Raye
Du Lan	Frederick Courtenay
Fonçet de Reviere	Frk. B. Hanson
De Nantoillet	B. B. Belcher
Tolson D'Or, (Bungundian Herald)	Chas. Vane
Montjoye, (French Herald)	Francis Powell
Captain of the Watch	Charles Redmund
Katherine de Vaucelles	Cecilia Loftus
Mother Villon	Fanny I. Barr
Huguette du Hamel	Suzanne Sheldon
Jehanneton le Belle Heaulmiere	Clara Blandick
Blanche	Charlotte Deane
Guillemette	Helen Logan
Isabeau	Isabel Crown
Denise	Annette Huntington
Queen	Margaret B. Caskie

RUSSELL BROTHERS' DEBUT.

Oscar Hammerstein will open the Victoria Theatre Thursday evening next with a new spectacular musical comedy, entitled "Sweet Marie." The book is by R. Jackson and the music by S. Brown. Jacksons and Browns are plentiful in the theatrical profession, but the librettist and composer in this instance are more than likely myths. Mr. Hammerstein wrote much of the music and the book.

Another interesting event will be the début of the Russell brothers as Broadway stars. They are well known as vaudeville performers.

"Sweet Marie" has a plot. Marie and Achele Malonie have a bird store in Saterne, France. The act opens on the wedding day of one of the sisters. En route to church two East Indian jugglers, a man and a woman; interrupt the procession. They bring with them the will of an eccentric uncle of the sisters who died in Bombay. By the terms of the will both of the sisters shall marry within a year. A franc is bequeathed to the heiress who first becomes a bride. When the second sister marries she is to receive 50,000,000 francs. The wedding is postponed and all start for Bombay. The second act is in three scenes, one in Himalaya Square, the second in the sister's room, and the last in a magical palace.

It transpires the will brought to France by the jugglers is a clever forgery. This discovery was not made until after Adele had married, hoping by her marriage to benefit her sister. The true will provided the bulk of the fortune should go to the sister first marrying. After the marriage no money can be found. The uncle had deposited his funds in a Paris bank. The money is not to be touched for five years and then divided according to the instructions contained in a sealed envelope.

The third act represents a riding academy in Paris. The sisters, Adele and Marie, have drifted apart. Reduced to poverty, they accidentally meet at the academy. The Riding Club intends to give a circus performance. They have advertised for performers. Adele and Marie are applicants and are accepted. The President of the club is the President of the banking house where the great fortune of the uncle is deposited. He had opened the envelope that day. A new will is found. The fortune goes to the sisters, share and share alike.

Maria Malonie	James Russell
Adele Malonie	John Russell
Eduardo Gumpshin	L. Montgomery
Francois	A. La Mar
Monsieur Kick	W. Gabriel
Castafore	Rhyce Thomas
Paul Grevin	R. Gemp
Ysaba	E. C. Rogers
Jean Drouland	William H. Grimke
Cabbillard	O. W. Risley
Bayai-Passandro	F. Archambauldt
Del-Canmate	Frances Lee
Nubiani	Eleanore Falk
Adrette	Countess Olga von Hatzfeldt
Lizette	Pauline Wood

AT THE GERMAN THEATRES.

Heinrich Conried's stock company will be seen this week at the Irving Place Theatre in "Maria Stuart" and in Ernst von Wolzogen's comedy, "Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt," (A Blank Page.) "Maria Stuart" will be presented to-morrow evening and the comedy Tuesday evening. In Schiller's tragedy, Miss Hermine Warna of the Court Theatre, Coburg, will make her début as "Queen Elizabeth." Miss Agnes Buenger will make her first appearance as Maria Stuart.

In "Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt" Miss Margaret Kupfer, from the "Freie Buehne," Berlin, and Matthias Claudius of the Deutsche Theatre, Berlin, make their débuts. The cast includes Otto Ottbert, Gustav von Seyffertitz, Franz Kierschner, and Fräulein Meta Buengen, Hermine Warna, and Frau Johanna Claussen-Koch. "Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt" will be repeated Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, as also at Saturday's matinée.

"KING DODO" IN CHICAGO.

Run of 154 Consecutive Performances Closed—Longest Local Record.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—"King Dodo," the Pixley & Luder's comedy opera, which was first produced in the Studebaker Theatre, in this city, on May 27, closed the longest run ever known in the history of Chicago theatres to-night.

The production was a record of 154 consecutive performances. "King Dodo" will be played in the larger Western cities during the next few months, reaching the larger Eastern cities later in the season.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" enters the eighth week of its stay down town.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—After an absence of five years, "The Heart of Maryland" returns to New York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett remains another week with his romantic play, "Don Caesar's Return."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"A Trip to Chinatown" will be revived. Henry V. Donnelly will play the rôle of Welland Strong. Specialties will be introduced.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—This is the last week of "The King's Carnival" and the stock company. Prices are also to be advanced next week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Agnes Burroughs will be seen this week in her own dramatization of Mrs. Henry Wood's novel "East Lynne."

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—Rose Coghlan will be seen this week in "Peg Woffington." It is her own version of Charles Reade's novel.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern will continue "Richard Lovelace" for the week. Miss Loftus remains his leading woman. "If I were King" is in rehearsal.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield has broken the box office record of this theatre with his play "The Auctioneer." Seats are being sold four weeks in advance. Matinées are given bi-weekly.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—John E. Kellerd presents "The Cipher Code." Miss Maud Hoffman is his leading woman. Charles Wolcott and other well-known players are in the cast.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Royal Prisoner" is the play of the week. It is a melodrama. The scenes are laid in Russia in 1741. The incidents are historical. A Sunday concert will be given to-night.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy" continues his prosperous career. With James T. Powers in the cast are May Robson, Georgia Caine, Rachel Booth, and Harry Kelly.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—The Rogers Brothers in "The Rogers Brothers in Washington" have only two more weeks to stay. Owing to the great demand for seats Wednesday matinées will be given.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—"The Bonnie Brier Bush" has settled down for a run. J. H. Stoddart plays the leading rôle. The play is built up from Dr. Watson's successful short stories.

CASINO.—This is the last week of the run of "Florodora." Next week it will be transferred to the New York Theatre. The chorus will be doubled and the orchestra enlarged.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—"Northern Lights" will be presented this week. Richard Buhler will play the rôle of the Indian, and Miss Bergere that of the heroine. New scenery has been built for the engagement.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Siberia" will be revived. In the cast will be James E. Wilson, Jessaline Rogers, Herman Sheldon, Georgia Wells, Julia Blanc, Lillian Bayer, Robert Elliott, Victor Moore, and Arthur Maitland.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham will remain at this theatre with "A Royal Rival" until late in November. Mr. Frohman will not present Mr. Faversham in H. V. Esmond's play, as was intended. Two matinées are given.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman are appearing in "The Red Kloof," a play treating of life in the Transvaal at the time of the Jameson raid. The characters are taken from life. Paul M. Potter wrote the comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew, in "The Second in Command," draws as large a house at his two matinée performances each week as he does in the evening. The play is so successful that Mr. Drew could remain a whole season at this house.

WEBER & FIELDS'.—"Hoity-Toity" and the burlesque of "Diplomacy" draws crowded houses nightly. No change in the bill is needed as long as the house is too small for the audiences, who want to see the performances and cannot find room.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske has no intention of changing her play, "Mirranda of the Balcony." This is the third week of the production. The house is already gathering a coterie of habitués similar to the Lyceum and Daly's "crowds."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" has settled down for an indefinite stay. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours is the name given to the twenty-two pretty young women in the company. The dormitory scene and the cooking school are features of the performance.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This is the final week of "The Forest Lovers." Next Saturday night the second play for Miss Galand's season will be presented. The new play is by Sydney Grundy. It is entitled "The Love Match." Many additions to the regular company have been made, including Mrs. Charles Walcott, Charles F. Gotthold, and Miss Deronda Mayo. The play is a modern comedy-drama in four acts.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Three operas will be heard this week. A double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" will be heard on Monday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and at the Wednesday matinée, dividing the week with "Faust," which will be given at all the other performances. The "Cavalleria Rusticana" cast: Santuzza, Adelaide Norwood; Lola, Marion Ivel; Lucia, Ethel Houston DuFre; Turiddu, Joseph F. Sheehan; Alfio, William Pruette. "I Pagliacci" will enlist the services of Frank Pagano, (a new comer,) in the rôle of Canio; Homer Lind, as Silvio; Josephine Ludwig, as Nedda; Winfred Goff, as Tonio, and George Tennery, as Peppe. The "Faust" cast: Faust, Reginald Roberts; Mephistopheles, Herman Devries; Valentine, Winfred Goff; Wagner, J. P. Coombs; Marguerite, Gertrude Rennyson; Martha, Ethel Houston Du Fre; Siebel, Marion Ivel. Herman Devries has never been heard in English on Broadway.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

EDEN MUSEE.—Interesting living pictures, concerts, and waxworks are the attractions of the week.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Hayes & Lytton will be seen this week in "A Wise Guy." Many specialties have been interpolated in the farce.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.—Concerts will be given to-night at the New York, American, Third Avenue, and Dewey Theatres, and Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Fannie W. Tunnison, who draws pictures with her teeth and lips, remains another week. In the curio hall are handcuff wizards, sword swallowers, and snake charmers. The theatre bills are amusing.

KEITH'S THEATRE.—"A Girl of Egypt," a one-act comedy by Theodore H. Brown, will be presented for the first time in New York to-morrow. The great Cinquevalli remains only another week. Al Leech and the three Rosebuds are in the bill.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The bill for the week includes the "Pony Ballet," Todd Judge Family, Williams & Tucker in "Skinny's Finish," and Midgley and Carlisle in "Taking a Tonic." The third children's carnival will be given to-morrow afternoon. After the regular performance an old-time circus will be held on the stage.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—Sandow makes his reappearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon in a new series of poses. The stock company will present "Turned Up," with "Mons Jacques" as a curtain raiser.—"Her Last Rehearsal" is the curtain raiser at the Twenty-third Street Theatre. "Madame Butterfly" will be played by the stock company.—At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre Charles M. Seay will be seen as the comedy convict in "The Man from Mexico." "Raspberry Shrub" is the curtain raiser.—"The Great Unknown" and "All's Fair in Love" will be presented this week at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. At all the houses excellent vaudeville bills have been arranged, with Pan-American pictures by the kalatechnoscope.

Amusements.

THE NEW YORK TO-NIGHT — B'way, 44-45 Sts. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. SACRED CONCERT. SUNDAY WITH A SPLENDID BILL.
To-morrow Night, LAST WEEK
THE KING'S CARNIVAL.
Preceded Nightly by the New Farcette, SUPPER AT SHERRY'S. ter, & John Ford. And Special Features, including Marwig's Ballet D'Amour, Marion Winchester.
BEST SEAT FOR—50c, FLORODORA MOVES TO THE NEW YORK
Oct. 14. Increased company. Seats selling.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1901-02.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
The season will consist of forty-four performances, (33 nights and 11 matinées,) to be given during a period of eleven weeks, commencing Monday Evening, Dec. 23.
Subscription Department now open in the Lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House. Address all communications to MAURICE GRAU OPERA COMPANY, Subscription Department.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE — BROADWAY AND 40TH ST.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
6TH WEEK.
"Mr. Drew scores a hit."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew wins a decisive victory."—Sun.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
in R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
Second in Command.
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Eve. Sun.
"Great success."—Eve. World.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARRICK THEATRE — 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
TO-MORROW (Monday Evg.)
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CHARLES HAWTREY
(His first American appearance)
and an Entire LONDON ORGANIZATION
in Robert Gauthany's Comedy Success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS
as played by Mr. Hawtrey for two consecutive seasons in London.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE — B'way & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30.
2D PACKED MONTH.
The great success which Faversham has achieved in "A Royal Rival" is so great that the contemplated production of a new play has been abandoned, and the engagement extended.
ROMANCE'S REMARKABLE TRIUMPH
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
in a new play adapted by Gerald du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"Faversham was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway Playhouse for many a year."—Eve. World.
"An easy victory."—Eve. Sun.
Seats 4 weeks in advance.
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

NEW SAVOY — THEATRE, 34th St. and Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
3D CAPACITY WEEK.
"Louis Mann's work is as artistic in its way as Joe Jefferson's 'Rip Van Winkle.'"—Eve. World.
"It Is Again to Laugh."
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN
in Paul M. Potter's Comedy of Boer Life,
THE RED KLOOF
"Complete success."—Herald.
"Successful."—Sun.
"Miss Lipman is as bright and gay as ever."—Telegraph.
"Mr. Mann distinguished himself."—Journal.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

LYCEUM — 4th Av. and 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
BERTHA GALLAND
(MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN)
in Maurice Hewlett's Powerful romance,
The Forest Lovers.
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, a new play by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled
THE LOVE MATCH.
Cast includes:
Mrs. Charles Walcot, Deronda Mayo, Harry B. Stanford, Chas. F. Gotthold, Owen Fawcett, Stephen Wright, F. C. Bangs, Louis Hendricks, James Otley, William Sauter, and BERTHA GALLAND.

Daly's — B'way & 30th St. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Mgr.
Ev. at 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN Present
GEO. EDWARDES' LONDON GAIETY THEATRE SUCCESS,
THE MESSENGER BOY
with MR.
JAMES T. POWERS
"Is likely to enjoy as long a run as 'San Toy.'"—Herald.
"The Best of Seven London Gaiety Farces."—Sun.

KNICKERBOCKER — THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS
EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
ALSO WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16TH.
THE KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO.
With Gus and Max Rogers.
In John J. McNally's latest Vaudeville farce,
"The Rogers Brothers in Washington."
Seats on sale for all remaining Performances.
Monday, Oct. 21, for 3 Weeks.
Seat sale Saturday, Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
Henry Irving, Ellen Terry.
Repertory for first week.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, Saturday matinée,
KING CHARLES I.
Friday—Merchant of Venice.
Sat. Evg.—Louis VI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs
8TH WEEK
OF AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S POWERFUL WESTERN DRAMA,
ARIZONA
Management of La Shelle & Hamlin.
40 HORSES and 200 PEOPLE IN THE GREAT CAVALRY SCENE.
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2 EV'G, 8:15.

BIJOU — Broadway & 30th St. MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2:15.
Eve. at 8:20.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY ! !
The One Sweeping Success of the Season !!!
WARFIELD
IN LEE ARTHUR AND CHARLES KLEIN'S Character Comedy,
THE AUCTIONEER,
under direction of
DAVID BELASCO.
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Madison Square — THEATRE, B'way & 24th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
Evgs. at 8:30. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
SUCCESS UNEQUIVOCAL!
"Plenty of applause and laughter."—Herald.
"A beauty show fairly dazzling."—World.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS.
Presenting Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy
The Liberty Belles.
"Starts with a big, big boom."—Sun.
"Made one feel young."—Journal.

GARDEN THEATRE — 27th St. & MADISON AV.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
At 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN
(Management of Daniel Frohman.)
LAST WEEK OF
Lawrence Irving's Three-Act Drama
RICHARD LOVELACE.
*,*Monday, Oct. 14, Mr. Sothern will present the new four-act Romantic comedy written for him by Justin Huntly McCarthy, Jr., entitled
IF I WERE KING.
E. H. Sothern as Francois Villear.
Seats Ready To-morrow Morning.

F. F. P

W. R. VERMILYE & CO.'S OFFICE RAIDED

They Are Charged with Grand Larceny by a Customer.

Were Located at 52 Broadway and Are Said to Have Been "Discretionary Pool" Operators.

Three members of the brokerage firm of W. R. Vermilye & Co. of 52 Broadway were arrested yesterday afternoon, charged by one of their customers with grand larceny. The men arrested are James E. Carter of 20 Morningside Avenue, this city; Arthur L. May of 331 Hudson Street, Hoboken, and George F. Newcomb of the Criterion Hotel.

Carter and May were arrested in the course of a raid on the offices of the company executed shortly after noon yesterday. The raid was made by Detective Sergeants Murphy, Savage, and McConville of Capt. Titus's office, armed with a warrant issued by Magistrate Olmsted in the Tombs Police Court. The warrant also included the name of Washington R. Vermilye, the nominal head of the firm.

At the time the detectives made their raid the offices of the firm were filled with customers. They found Carter and May there and placed them under arrest. Then they sent for a patrol wagon, and, seizing all the account books and other business records that they could find, loaded them into the wagon and sent them to Police Headquarters.

Newcomb was arrested at the Criterion Hotel, where he lives, and where the firm has a branch office. Capt. Titus said yesterday that in the arrest of the members of the firm of W. R. Vermilye & Co. he believes he has gathered in some of the boldest discretionary pool operators in the city. He said that he had received many complaints about them besides the one on which the arrest was made.

The complainant against Vermilye & Co. in the present arrest is Charles T. Pomeroy, a manufacturer of 20 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., and he charges the specific larceny of $500 in a cotton transaction. In his complaint, which was prepared by Assistant District Attorney John F. Cowan, he says that on June 19 of this year he gave $500 to J. Edward Carter of the firm of W. R. Vermilye & Co. to invest for him in cotton. On that same day, he says, he received a notice from the brokers showing the purchase of 500 bales of cotton for his account. A few days later he received word that it had been sold short at an alleged loss of his entire margin. Mr. Pomeroy says that through a friend, John J. Asher, he made inquiries at the office of the firm in regard to the purchase of the cotton, and was informed that it had been made through Laighton & Foulke of 3 William Street. Upon inquiring at Laighton & Foulke's office he was informed that they had made no such purchase in the month of June for W. R. Vermilye & Co.

Assistant District Attorney Cowan said last night that the cotton transaction on which the complaint was based was but one of a great many similar transactions by means of which Mr. Pomeroy had lost more than $12,000 by the same firm.

W. R. Vermilye & Co. began business on March 11 of this year under the name of Vermilye & Co., which was the firm name of a banking house at 20 Nassau Street that had been doing business in this city for seventy-five years. The new company advertised as a "banking house" able to execute orders on the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, the Chicago Board of Trade, and the New York Cotton Exchange." Two weeks before in the same offices used by the new "Vermilye & Co." the firm of Vermilye, Adams & Co., members of the Consolidated Exchange, began advertising extensively. The nominal members of that firm were Dr. O. E. Vermilye of New Jersey, Royal W. Adams, and his brother, J. E. Adams. The Consolidated Exchange learned that J. E. Carter and G. F. Newcomb were associated with the firm, and gave notice to Mr. Adams that the firm must be dissolved, which was done.

When the new Vermilye & Co. began advertising, the old Nassau Street firm objected to the use of the name, as their mail was being confused with that of the new concern. The postal authorities then issued an order that all mail addressed to Vermilye & Co. not bearing a street number be sent to the offices of the Nassau Street bankers. For almost two weeks the Broadway "brokers" did not do any business, as they were threatened with litigation by Vermilye & Co. They finally decided, however, to change the name of the firm to W. R. Vermilye & Co., and have been doing business under that name ever since.

Capt. Titus said yesterday that notwithstanding the change of name to W. R. Vermilye & Co. hundreds of persons have been led to believe that they were making their investments with the original firm of Vermilye & Co. He said that Washington R. Vermilye had really no active connection with the firm, but received $50 a week for the use of his name.

The three brokers, upon their arrest, were locked up in Police Headquarters until last night when they were bailed out by John M. Curley of 457 West Seventeenth Street. The bail, which was $1,000 in each case, was accepted by Magistrate Deuel, who came to Police Headquarters at the request of the prisoner's counsel.

FIRE LONG UNDISCOVERED.

Rag and Paper Warehouse on the Water Front Destroyed—Chief Croker Accuses the Police.

Something went wrong with Police Commissioner Murphy's three-platoon system, which he promised would insure much better protection to property, early yesterday morning when the rag and paper warehouse of J. H. Fitzgerald & Co., at 268 and 269 West Street, was practically destroyed by a fire, which, according to Chief Croker, had been burning an hour before it was discovered.

The building, a five-story structure, filled from top to bottom with stock and with many bales of cotton waste on the upper floors, was situated opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad's ferryhouse at Desbrosses Street, and when the alarm was sounded by Policeman Johnson of the Leonard Street Station at 2:57 o'clock the smoke was so thick that for two blocks from the river the drivers of the engines were half blinded and smothered as they approached. Chief Croker caused three alarms to be sent in.

Patrons of the Pennsylvania House, a hotel at the corner of Desbrosses Street, fled to the street, and through this building several lines of hose were laid. The fireboat New Yorker coupled to the water tower, which stood in front of the building. The former also threw a stream into the heart of the flames that would soon have quenched a much larger fire.

Capt. Harley of Engine 13 and two of his men were on the third-floor fire escape in front of the building when Chief Croker noticed that the smoke about them was tinged with red and ordered them down. They had hardly moved away when a great burst of flame swept over the place. The fire soon burst through every window and through the roof and lit up the river so brightly that the buildings along the New Jersey shore could be distinguished as plainly as at noonday.

William A. Booth's lumber yard in Desbrosses Street and stables filled with horses and other light buildings in the block were in great danger, and some of them caught fire several times, but were saved by the watchful firemen. The fire was not entirely subdued for four hours, when nothing but the bare walls of the warehouse remained. The loss is estimated at $10,000. Spontaneous combustion was assigned as the most probable cause.

"It is an outrage that a fire should have gained such headway before being discovered by the police," said Chief Croker.

GIRL CATCHES A PICKPOCKET.

He Quotes from Commissioner Devery's Advice When Caught.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 5.—Miss Minnie Kerr, a young woman, led a crowd for ten blocks to-day in pursuit of a man who had snatched her pocketbook, containing considerable money. The man was caught and proved to be John Reilly. The pocketbook was found on him.

"Well," he said, "you know what Devery said about how to act when you are caught with the goods on you.' I am no 'squealer.'"

He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Horner's Furniture.

All That Art Can Conceive, or skill devise in Furniture is shown in our stock. Strikingly artistic and effective in the plain and ornate lines alike, whether wanted for town or suburban homes, and the best possible value at every price.

Parlor and Drawing Room Furniture in all the latest styles, finishes and effects, including replicas of the Louis XV. and XVI. periods——Dining Room Furniture in all the new designs and finishes——Bedroom Furniture in all the light and dark woods and finishes——Select examples of Flemish Oak and Venetian Furniture——Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads in newest patterns——Wide range of choice in Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses and Writing Desks.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Dining-Room Logic.

"Don't argue with a fanatic, but ask him to dinner," says Sidney Smith. Let us add, convince him of the basic soundness of your argument by satisfying his aesthetic as well as his gastronomical taste.

First, our Oriental carpets, with their skillful mingling of the vegetable dyes which soften with age—Hamadias & Bandhurs, (10x7 ft. to 14x9 ft.,) $45.00 to $95.00.

Then our dining-room furniture in Golden Oak, simple designs—Sideboards, $21.00. China closets, $14.00. Extension tables, $7.50. Side tables, $7.00. Chairs, $2.00.

Elaborately carved Renaissance and finely inlaid mahogany Sheraton pieces, dull finish Colonial designs—all worked out with infinite skill, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

THE ARRESTS AT THE FIRST STREET HOTEL.

Committee of Fifteen Believe They Have Struck a Blow at East Side Protected Vice.

In arresting John Hertz, the east side business man, the Committee of Fifteen believe they have struck a blow at the power that controls vice in that section of the city. Hertz was caught in a raid with Isaac Shall, Morris Fluss, and Adolph Blowitz in the alleged disorderly hotel, 15 First Street, of which Hertz is the reputed proprietor, Friday night. They say that he is a member of the Engel-Hochstim clique and the head of the "Red Light District Trust."

It is also asserted that Hertz has been conducting or trading in disorderly houses for nearly ten years, and has made a fortune. It is said that he told Frank Curtis, the agent of the society, to whom he thought he was selling the property at the time of the raid, that he was worth $150,000, all made in this way, and said that the First Street hotel was the best piece of property he had.

He is also said to have informed Curtis that police protection on the place was paid until after election, when he would have to pay an initiation fee of $500 and $100 a month thereafter for this purpose. Hertz lives in pretentious style for the east side, maintaining horses and carriages, a coachman, and two liveried footmen. The prisoners, who were represented by Lawyer Henry Goldsmith, were arraigned before Justice Jerome yesterday.

The Justice raised the bail fixed at Police Headquarters from $1,500 in the case of Hertz to $2,500, and from $500 to $1,000 in the case of the others. He asked Mr. Goldsmith to permit him to request the District Attorney to try the case before some other Magistrate. This was consented to, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

INJURED BY A RUNAWAY.

A Nurse Girl Badly Bruised and the Baby Sent Rolling Across the Street.

Two persons were hurt and many more had narrow escapes when a big black horse with a light buggy owned by William Thwaite, keeper of a roadhouse on the Boston Road, in Bronxdale, ran away through One Hundred and Ninteenth Street, from Lexington Avenue to the East River. Mr. Thwaite had driven in with a woman member of his family, and had tied the horse with a half-inch rope to a post at the corner.

They started over to mingle with the Saturday night throng of shoppers in Third Avenue, and had taken but a few steps when a fuse blew out on a south-bound car just as it passed the fastened horse. The animal jumped into the air, snapping the rope as if it were pack thread and bolted. Mr. Thwaite, who is sixty-one years old, ran after it shouting an alarm. The crowd scattered right and left at the avenue, at least six being almost run down.

Barbara Strauss, sixteen years old, a nurse girl, was crossing the street, wheeling before her a perambulator, in which was her mistress's six-months-old baby. The horse leaped upon them, the little carriage was broken to pieces, and the baby sent rolling across the street like a football, while the girl was knocked down and run over. The pillows and wrappings, however, saved the baby from all injury. The girl was badly cut and bruised, and Ambulance Surgeon Mooney of the Harlem Hospital put six stitches in the side of her head before she was taken home with her tiny charge.

At Second Avenue there was a similar scattering. The horse here ran down a boy about fifteen years old, the wheels passing over him. The lad picked himself up and ran away at top speed before any one thought of asking his name. About a block further on the runaway crashed into a post, but kept on, the horse going somewhat slower, until it was caught by two men. Thwaite was arrested and locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

SUPPOSED ANARCHIST CAUGHT.

He Was Defending Czolgosz and Had a Dagger with Him.

Thomas Holzkonk, twenty-three years old, a Swiss baker, living at 223 Ninth Avenue, was arrested outside a saloon at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue last night by Policeman Housman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, charged with being drunk and disorderly.

When Holzkonk was arrested he was having an argument with a number of men outside the saloon, and was defending Czolgosz for killing President McKinley. The policeman who came up as the argument was waxing hot arrested the man and took him to the station house, where, when he was searched, a new dagger was found on him.

The prisoner refused absolutely to say anything after arrest, and Sergt. Crowley of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, thinking he may have some connection with an Anarchistic group, detailed Detectives Hamilton and Murray to look into the case.

With the most insidious forms of disease—it is not wise to trifle. Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is the natural remedy.—Adv.

STERN BROTHERS

Exceptional values in the

Cloak Departments

Later importations of the newest and most correct wraps in styles exclusive with us being shown for the first time

Coats, Fly Fronts, tailored, silk lined $9.50
Top Coats, English Covert, silk lined $15.75
Golf Capes, Imported, double-faced camel's hair cloth, extra lengths $10.00, 12.75
Also a large collection of English model Rainproof garments

Silk Departments

Now showing large assortments of high-grade Paris and Lyons novelty silks, satins, velvets and printed Broche Mousseline de Soie and in addition will offer

3850 yds. Broche Paillet de Soie in the most desirable colors and effects. Worth 95c yd. 69c
1500 yds. Imported brocaded satins, in choice evening shades, the yard $1.25
Both exceptional values

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Blue, Black and Oxford Camel's Hair Cheviots, blouse coats lined with Satin, trimmed with Velvet and Taffeta. Flounce Skirts on drop taffeta lining. Value $39.50 $28.50
Ladies' Separate Skirts of Venetian or Taffeta Silk, elaborately trimmed and made on silk foundations Value $42.00 $34.50

Coats & Suits for Girls & Misses -- Five Bargains

Girls' Dresses, granite cloth, trimmed with stitched band of taffeta silk & ribbon, sizes 4, 6, 8 yrs, sizes 10, 12, 14 yrs. Value, $6.00 & $7.50 $3.95 $4.75
Misses' Suits, Broadcloth, Venetians & Cheviots, new models, sizes 14 to 18 yrs. Value $21.50 $16.50
Girls' Coats, box & fitted three-quarter lengths, of English Kerseys & cheviots, satin lined, sizes 4 to 14 yrs. Value $11.50 $8.90
Girls' Coats, full length of English kerseys, in tan, castor, blue or brown, double-breasted, satin lined throughout, sizes 10, 12 & 14 yrs. Value $16.50 $12.90

Linen Departments

A large collection of Table linens, Tray cloths & Towels at a decided reduction from prevailing prices.

Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yds. each $1.90; 2 x 2½ yds. $2.40; 2 x 3 yds. $2.90
Napkins to match, Breakfast size, doz. $1.90, Dinner, $2.75
Bleached Satin Table Damask 72 in. width, yd. 95c
Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths, size 20 x 30 in. Value 50c each 38c
Hemstitched Huck Towels, pure linen, size 22½ x 43 in. Value $4.50 doz. $2.95

Lace Curtains

Ruffled Net Curtains with lace edge & insertion, $1.75, $1.95, $2.25
Renaissance Sash Curtains, $3.95, $5.50, $6.75
Marie Antoinette Curtains, $5.50, $6.75, $8.75
Point Arabe Curtains, $21.50, $34.50, $40.00
Renaissance Bed Sets, $13.50, $18.00, $21.50
Irish Point Bed Sets. $7.50, $10.00, $11.50

The Paris and Domestic Lingerie

On the second floor--New Arrivals from Abroad of

Chemises de Jour and de Nuit, Jupons, Cache Corsets, Pantaloons, Matinees and Lisenses

all hand made of Linen, Batiste, or Nainsook, an exclusive collection of dainty, correct underwear, also a complete assortment of our own underwear.

Ladies' Desirable Waists at Special Prices

Taffeta Silk entire yoke tucked, back clusters of tucks, buttoned back or front $4.50
Taffeta Silk entire fronts, backs & sleeves of tucked pleats $5.95
French Flannel fronts & backs hemstitched tucks, buttoned back $3.25
Velveteen fancy printed, silk stock collars $4.45

Taffeta Silk Petticoats--Black & Colors

Graduated flounce with ruche at bottoms, flounce $4.50
Accordian pleated & finished with ruffles, $5.95
Of black & white stripes with pleated ruffles, $7.50

Oriental Rugs & Carpets

On the Third Floor—Special offerings for Monday

50 Turkish Carpets in sizes and colorings suitable for dining rooms, bed rooms & offices, $62.00 to $150.00
100 Oriental Rugs, CARABAGH, GHENDJECS, MOUSOUL & KAZAKS large, medium & small sizes, $5.75, to $18.50
40 Choice Extra Persian Carpets in desirable colors suitable for Parlors, Reception Rooms, Libraries & Foyer Halls, $75.00 to $210.00

West Twenty-third St.

THE **Angelus**

ORCHESTRAL PIANO PLAYER.

PRODUCES MUSICAL EFFECTS NOT POSSIBLE IN ANY OTHER INSTRUMENT. ITS TOUCH AND TONE ARE UNEQUALED. The organ combination enables any one to play all the symphonies, overtures, and even dance music, as arranged for a full orchestra. You are the master, the ANGELUS the orchestra answering your commands. Read following extracts from testimonials of the world's greatest artists:

ANGELUS PLAYING GRAND PIANO

"It remained for the ANGELUS to give me a genuine surprise."—*Jean de Reszke.*

"I wish to tell you how much I enjoy my ANGELUS."—*Marcella Sembrich.*

"I am amazed at the tone and combination of your wonderful instrument. My ANGELUS arrived safely."—*Josef Hofmann.*

The popularity of the Angelus is in the ascendancy. Visit our warerooms and decide for yourself. Sold on monthly instalments.

WILCOX & WHITE CO.,

Main Office and Factory, Meriden, Conn.

164 Fifth Ave., Near 22d St.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST INJURED.

Woman of New Vernon, N. J., Has Two Broken Ribs, but Scorns Medical Aid.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Oct. 5.—Miss Anna Bailey of New Vernon is suffering with two fractured ribs, and refuses to allow a physician to attend to her injury. She is a Christian Scientist.

Miss Bailey was injured while driving through this place Thursday. Her horse was frightened by a motor vehicle and bolted, throwing her out of her carriage. She was taken into a house near by, where she revived, and, although she protested that she was not injured, Dr. Sutphen of Bernardsville was called, and found she had two ribs fractured. Miss Bailey, however, would not allow him to assist her in any way. After resting a short while, she walked to the carriage without assistance and drove away toward her home.

SUNDAY PAPER FOR BALTIMORE.

The Sun Announces that It Will Issue One Because Readers Want It.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5.—The Sun will hereafter issue a Sunday edition, which marks a change in its policy. This change has excited the greatest possible local interest. The Sun explains its reasons for its departure editorially.

They are that the great majority of its readers demand the change; that the paper believes it can do good by publishing on Sunday a clean, wholesome newspaper, and that it will have the support of all intelligent and respectable people.

Coal Discoveries in Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Consul General Hughes at Coburg, under date of Sept. 4, sends the following report of coal discoveries in Belgium: "Large coal veins, running from the German Rhine-Westphalian coal districts toward Limburg, in Belgium, are reported to have been discovered. If the coal is as good in quality as that of the Rhenish-Westphalian district, it may revolutionize the European coal trade."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Imported and Domestic Fall Novelties in Silks.

50 pcs. 24-inch Crepe de Chine, all new shades for fall wear, value $1.00, at - - - - - - - - - 75c. yard
20 pcs. Stripe Louisine, white ground with Roman effects, value $1.10 - - - - - - - - - 85c. yard
100 pcs. standard quality Taffeta Silk, all colors, including white and black. Special for Monday - - 69c. yard

First Showing of Fall Styles in Tailor-made Suits, Jackets, Waists and Skirts.

The assortment includes the Newest Foreign & Domestic Models in the best shades of Imported Cloths. The fit and workmanship cannot be excelled.

Walking Suits, Norfolk, Eton and Fly-front Jacket effects, flare and flounce skirts, in double-faced Melton and Cheviot Cloth, at - - - $12.98, $13.50, $14.75, $17.50
Walking Skirts of Melton Cloth, deeply stitched flounce, at $5.50
Walking Skirts of Pebble Cheviot and double-faced Cloths, in Navy, Black and Oxfords - - - - - - $4.95

Dressing Sacques and Wrappers,

A new Fall Importation of Plain and Striped Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in Empire and tight fitting, all shades; sizes, 32 to 44, at - - - - - - - - - 98c. each
All the new shades in Percales and Flannelette Wrappers, extra wide and neatly trimmed; sizes, 34 to 46, at - 98c. each
Eiderdown Wrappers, regular made, extra wide; sizes, 34 to 44; in Lavender, Red, Gray, Pink, and Blue, at $2.50 each

Corsets.

The Celebrated "Augustine" Corsets, in strictly bias-gored straight fronts, conforming to the latest decrees of fashionable dress, the finest qualities of imported Coutils and sateens, boned with genuine whalebone, in Black and White; sizes, 18 to 28. We offer this great value at - $2.37 pr.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Oriental Rugs

PERSIAN HAMADANS, $4.95 to 5.95, *value $8.00*
SHIRVANS & KARABAGHS $8.50, *values $10.00 to $12 00*
ANTIQUE DAGHESTANS, $10.00 to 15.00, *values $15.00 to $20.00*
ANTIQUE KAZAKS, $15.00 to 25.00, *values $20.00 to $35.00*
ANATOLIAN MATS, $3.95 to 4.95, *values $5.00 to $7.50*
And a complete line of Carpet Rugs, 6x9 to 9x15 feet, in Wiltons, Axminsters, Smyrnas, &c

Lace Curtains

REAL IRISH POINT, white and ecru $2.75 to 15.00
POINT D'ARABE $5.95 to 12.50, *splendid values*
MARIE ANTOINETTE and REAL RENAISSANCE $4.95 and upwards
TAMBOURED MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS, in complete range $1.75 to 10.00
RUFFLED MUSLIN and BOBBINET LACE $1.15 to 4.50
A complete line of COLORED CURTAINS for Dens, Libraries, &c.

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, OCT. 7th.

Imported Garments.

Long Carriage Garments,
Theatre and Opera Wraps,
Travelling Ulsters,
Three-quarter Walking Coats.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WIDOW SUES FOR $100,000.

Mrs. Dana's Action Against the New York Central Railroad.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The widow of Dr. Alfred S. Dana of Bronxville has begun an action in the Supreme Court against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for $100,000 damages for the killing of her husband at the railroad crossing on the Harlem Division at Bronxville about two months ago.

Dr. Dana had been here on professional business on that day and returned to Bronxville in the afternoon. He got into his carriage to ride home. The coachman waited for a train to pass south, and then started to cross the tracks, when a northbound train, which he had not seen, struck the carriage, killing the doctor and his horses. The coachman escaped with only a few injuries.

There are no gates at that crossing, and there was no watchman at the time of the accident. Since the action was filed a watchman has been placed there.

Bon Ami

Is famous for cleaning paint. It is used in the form of a *thin* lather and cleans by dissolving the dirt. It will not scratch, scour and "wear off" the paint.

Sunday
October 6, 1901

Daily. 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

5,000 DOZEN PLATES TO BE SOLD QUICK.

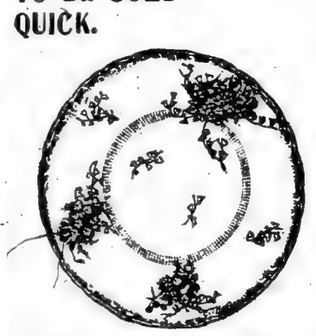

Our new six story building, which we are now erecting in 21st Street (to be used in connection with our present stores), is now nearing completion, and soon we will have to commence removing our stocks, as several changes are contemplated. Therefore, during the entire month of October we shall offer special inducements in each department that is to be moved. The Plate Department, which now occupies the first floor of No. 50, will be removed to the new building, and we desire to reduce this stock as much as possible before so doing. Therefore, the following special values in plates will be offered, commencing

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.

At 25c (Worth 50c) In this lot of plates are many different decorations, some with solid borders of pink, green and red, with gold lace and centre and also flower decoration.

At 35c (Worth 50c to 75c) In this lot are included plates in various sizes, with Dresden flower decoration and green border and gold lace work; also plates with green centres and pink roses and gold festoons.

At 50c (Worth $1.00) Full size soup and dinner plates, with Dresden flower centres and green edges, with gold; also large pink roses, with dark green edges and gold lace.

At 65c (Worth $1.25) Dinner, soup, breakfast and tea plates in green, pink and red border decotion, with gold lace and also flower designs.

At 75c (Worth $1.50) In this lot are included game plates, also plates with flower decoration and solid tints, with gold lace.

At $1.00 (Worth from $1.50 to $2.00) Included in this lot are some Limoges China, English Cauldon and Royal Austria plates, some of characteristic Dresden flower decoration and fancy gold lace work.

Dinner Ware Department To Be Moved Our Dinner Ware Department, which now occupies the entire second floor of building No. 50, will also be transferred to our new building. With this in view, we therefore desire to close out all odd sets and several open stock patterns. We have made the following reductions:

Limoges China Sets Three very beautifully decorated Limoges China sets, one with green flower border decoration, another with purple flowers and another in Chrysanthemum decoration, all having gold handles, will be sold at the special price of ..... $18.00 (Value $27.50)

Any one desiring odd or separate pieces in fine China can select same at the following prices, which are really less than the plain white China could be purchased for:

Covered dishes	$1.00 Ea.
Plates	10c and 15c "
Soup tureens	$2.00 "
Cups and saucers	15c "
Pickle dishes	20c "

and so on through the list.

We also have several open stock patterns which are of special interest.

Due announcement of the opening of our new building, with changes, etc., will be made.

50=54 West 22d Street.
51 and 55 W. 21st St.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

"An Artistic Conception"

Is the title accorded to a new library scheme in furniture that we have created. In sofas, chairs, tables and bookcases—comfort blended with the artistic sense, are their chief attributes.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated.),
34th St., West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.
Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 50c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. H. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2969—18th.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

New, Select Importations of Hats and Toques.

The styles now shown by Paris Milliners, and sold to their home clientele.
Late styles in Dress and Suit Hats (our own creations) offered at most favorable prices.

Novelties in Untrimmed Hats---The Newest Dictates of Fashion.

In Velvet, Felt, Camel's Hair and Homespun Effects—Many solely and exclusively confined to ourselves.
Greatest Assortment of Feather Pompons in the Country. New Wings, Feather Breasts, Ostrich Goods, Etc. Complete Lines of Long Ostrich Plumes, in black and white.

450 Stiff Trimmed Hats made of Stitched Felt Strips, in camel's hair effect, trimmed with velvet, in shades of navy, castor, pearl, black and white, white and black—value, $3.25 ..... **2.25**

50 dozen white Feather Pompons, with black chenille points, value 85c., at **58c**

REAL IRISH LACES---The Market "Cornered."

Notwithstanding our enormous sales of Real Irish Crochet Laces, our assortments of insertings, edgings, demi-flouncings and all-overs remain unbroken. Besides the extraordinary demand from customers, we are kept busy supplying Retail Neighbors, who find the market swept clean by us, and buy here at our regular prices. We are glad to be of service to other merchants and shall continue to fill their orders impartially with those of the general public.
All patterns and widths are presented by this (the only) complete collection in all America.

Real Belgian Laces.

An importation of Real Belgian and Flemish Laces, of finest Thread, outlined with lustrous flax, ancient designs, diamond, square, angular, round, serpentine and medallion effects. Edgings and Insertings to match—an assortment of fine Laces worthy of inspection by the most critical connoisseurs.

Trimming Laces.

Trimming Laces from the great lace manufacturing districts of Europe—Venise, Point Gaze, Italian Filet, Repousse Dentelle, Chantilly Velours Applique, Guise Bruxelles, Point d'Angleterre, Brabant Veritable, Cluny, Russian, etc.

Point Venise Lace Irregulars, straight and serpentine effects; 69c values for ... **55c**
Point Venise Lace Galloons, in new Paris ecru shade, large variety of patterns; $1.10 values for **89c**
Point Venise Lace Borders, in light and medium ecru shades, detachable designs, medallioe effects, net and Venise lace combinations; $1.50 values for **1.25**

French Underwear.

Just received, another shipment of French Lingerie—makes our Fall showing complete in every detail. We offer Monday—
Ladies' Hand-made Night Gowns, plaited front, hand embroidered trimming **1.85**
French Chemise, lace and hand embroidered trimming.
French Drawers, lace and hand embroidered trimming.
French Skirts, with flounce and ruffle hand embroidered, all at **1.45**
We also offer fine Nainsook Night Gowns, square neck, lace trimmed, regular $1.00 value, at **75c**
Fine Cambric Corset Covers, high neck, embroidered edge, insertions and fine tucks, 50c. value at **29c**

Silk Petticoats.

Silk Petticoats, made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, in black, cerise, cadet, rose pink, helio, green and royal blue; special value at **4.95**

Umbrellas.

Women's 26-inch pure Silk, Twill and Taffeta Umbrellas (guaranteed) in black, navy, red and changeable tints; handles of the latest Fall styles, including Dresden, natural, pearl, horn, buckhorn—all silver trimmed; also wedgewood, china and natural; fully worth $2.75 to $3.25, at **1.88**
(On sale, left of Main Entrance.)

Novelty Boas.

Imported and Domestic, in net, taffeta, liberty and chiffon; all styles; correct lengths; black, black and white, white and black, and all white. The following are ours exclusively, made to our order, and, therefore, considerably below the general market rates:

$3.75, for ... **2.98** $5.00, for ... **3.98**
$7.50, for **5.98**

Lace Collars.

Venise Lace Collars, new shapes, Paris Ecru shade, each **2.95**
Venise Lace Collars, revere shapes, each **95c**
Irish Crochet Collars, each **1.98**

All the Essentials for Complete Satisfaction in DRESS---Costumes, Suits, Coats, Capes, Wraps, Furs.

The topmost elegance, the highest attainment, is reached in this Autumn and Winter showing, originated and suggested by Paris. Looking to the near future, and the certain enormous expansion of business, we have supplied ourselves prodigally. Our stocks and varieties need careful, minute inspection to be properly judged and appreciated. From these royal assortments to-morrow's special values are chosen. Each line is splendidly represented—prices offer extraordinary inducements.

High Grade Tailor-Made Suits, in broadcloth, cheviots, canvas weaves and corduroys; best of materials, linings and workmanship ..... 45.00 to 97.50
Long Wraps for carriage, street or evening wear; imported models, also copies, embroidered and fur trimmed, 55.00 to 275.00

A Few Popular Items.

Tailor-Made Suit of excellent quality black cheviot double-breasted, tight-fitting, new flare at hip, coat silk lined, skirt on percaline, $25.00 value for 19.50
Tailor-Made Suit in black, Oxford and blue cheviot, coat has vestee and is silk lined, skirt flounce effect on percaline, coat and skirt braid trimmed 24.75
Walking Skirt in black and Oxford, stitched flounce, choice at 5.00
Dress Skirt of the good quality cheviot, in black only, flounce taffeta trimmed 7.75
Jackets, 27 inches long, in black and Oxford, satin lined, well tailored, cuffs on sleeves 8.50
Tailor-Made Jacket of black Kersey, 20-inch style, double-breasted, lined with satin 10.00
Kersey and Oxford 42-Inch Coats, satin lined, finished with cuffs and velvet collars, nicely tailored, for 14.75
Fur Trimmed Coats of fine quality, Kersey in black or tan, satin lined; black has full collar and revers of Persian lamb; tan is beaver trimmed; choice at 27.50
Rain Coats in tan and Oxfords 12.75
Cloth Newmarkets in tans and Oxfords 14.75
Evening Capes—Tan, gray and cardinal 19.75

Furs.

Persian Lamb Coat, XXXX quality, trimmed with mink, chinchilla or Baum marten, full collar and revers, handsome silk lining, a $200.00 value 150.00
Seal Skin Jacket, short and jaunty, made from choice selected skins, XXXX quality, Alaska dye, a $375.00 coat for 275.00

Four Items in Silks.

Rich in value, each representing the closest union of quality, style and economy.

Black, White and Colored Taffetas; separate lots and lines brought together for Monday. All the street and evening shades in splendid assortment **58c**
27 inch Black Taffetas ..... 67c Fine Black Peau de Soie 78c
Figured Suradines—high class novelties, four designs of medium and small silk figures, upon handsome twill grounds of every shade. The most charming effects imaginable—Monday at **68c**

Imported Model Waists.

Capable of adaptation to the widest range of dress.
French art and skill can hardly climb higher. In luxuriousness of trimming and elaboration, this year's styles surpass all others.
Lace waists merit a special announcement.

Monday—These Splendid Values.

Imported CHIFFON WAISTS, Ideal for evening. **18.00** Pink, blue, nile, helio, red and black.
Models of PAQUIN, DOUCET, PORET, unique, individual. **25.00** In softest silks, and a wealth of artistic detail.
Copies of IMPORTED MODELS, peau de cygnes, etc. **10.50** In all colors, lace effects, embroideries, etc.
Peau de Cygne Waists, pink, blue, helio, black, red and gray, tucked fronts; fancy stocks **5.75**
Taffeta Waists, black, tucked back and front **3.90**

Flannel Waists—Surprising Offerings.

The sudden decision of a manufacturer to accept our offer (previously refused), brings three lots of flannel waists at these sharp reductions.

$1.50 Waists—as seen usually **98c**
Fancy Striped Flannel Waists, in rose, helio, blue, red and gray, $2.75 Waists—as seen usually **1.95**
Flannel Waists, tucked and fancy fronts, all colors. $3.95 Waists—as seen usually **2.50**
In Doeskin Flannel (softest, prettiest), either a handsomely strapped stitched tailor effect or Norfolk style embroidered down pleats over entire front—lace trimmed collars—latest styles.

"Yama-Mai."

New Silk Lining—Taffeta's First Cousin.

Under the above somewhat fanciful name is introduced a pure silk lining that bids fair to revolutionize the industry. We may not discuss or reveal the process of weaving. Suffice it, that at

39c., half the price of a good Taffeta,

is a pure silk lining, durable, handsome and effective, in 60 shades, 19 inches wide, for skirt linings or underskirts.

Two Unparalleled Prices for Excellent Dress Goods.

43 inches Wide Black and Colored Cashmeres, about 25 correct shades, firmly woven, well finished, altogether desirable for every dress purpose. Had we bought in the usual way, the price would be 69c. or 75c **48c**
Black Serges, Etamines, Cheviots, Cashmeres and Albatrosses—five lines secured in bulk last week, with special view for this sale. All of them 50c. and 69c. goods, and so sold at all first-class stores all over the country **39c**

Portieres and Couch Covers.

Silk Mercerized Portieres, heavy tassel and fringe, in choice of colorings; value $7.50, at **5.95**
Satin Derby Portieres, best grade in choice colorings, value $14.50, at, pair **11.95**
Verona Velour Portieres, finished with heavy fringe worth $8.50; at **6.95**
L'Art Nouveau Couch Covers, fringed all around, at **2.95**
Kis Kelim Couch Covers, fringed all around, 60 in. wide, worth $7.00; at, each **5.45**

Superb Tapestries.

Triumphs of Weaving Skill—One-Half and One-Third of Value.

The upholstery business knows nothing choicer—never since such merchandise has been bought and sold were the equals of these prices known.

Hotels and Home Providers generally have the opportunity of years before them.

Figured Milan Velours, in choice colorings, exceedingly lustrous, wearing qualities unsurpassed; actual value $4.50; at **1.95**
Organzine Silk Damask, magnificent quality; manufactured to sell for $5.75; at **2.45**
Livonia Silk Damask, Empire designs; value $7.00; at **3.45**
Silk Neva Damask, L'Art Nouveau patterns; value $3.25; at **1.65**
Gobelin Tapestry; value $2.50; at **1.55**
Silk Armures, Fleur de Lis designs, suitable for wall covering and draperies; value $1.50; at **75c**
Plain Flax Velours for Portieres; usually sold at $1.50 per yard; for this sale **85c**
Short lengths of Silk Velour for single curtains, upholstering odd pieces of furniture, lambrequins, cushion tops, etc., from 24 in. squares to curtain lengths

At Marked Reductions from Usual Prices.

In connection with this sale we shall make special quotations on interior decorative work, recovering furniture, etc.
Carefully prepared sketches submitted.

Lace Curtains.

The magnificent values we offer in Lace Curtains have seldom been paralleled. For Monday the following specials should interest all economical householders:

Irish Point Lace Curtains— $5.00 value, **3.45** $7.00 value, **4.95**
Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, hand made cushion work— $8.00 value, **5.95** $11.00 value, **8.95**
Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains— $8.50 value, **5.95** $11.00 value, **8.75**
Real Arabian Lace Curtains— $12.00 value, **8.95**
Real Arabian Lace Curtains— $30.00 value, **22.50**
Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of high cost lace curtains— $2.75 value, **1.95** $4.00 value, **2.95**

American Kirmanshah Rugs.

Exact reproductions of Antique Persian and Turkish Masterpieces, rich old ivory, rose and ruby grounds, emblematical designs, without doubt the most beautiful rugs this country has produced. They will wear as well as the best Turkish or Persian rug, and in appearance are fully their equal.

Size 4 ft. 11 in. by 8 ft. 3 in., value $50.00, ... **28.50**
Size 2 ft. by 3 ft. 8 in., value $7.00, ... **3.95**
Genuine Wilton Rugs—9 feet by 12 feet.
A few designs which we have concluded to discontinue differing very slightly from ordinary stock numbers, value $35.00; will be offered at **26.50**

"Sacrifice" Event in Standard

House Linens.

"Sacrifice" because we disregard values, and see only the benefits to the Fourth Floor from the business that Monday will surely bring.

Double Damask Table Cloths.

2 yards long; regularly $2.48 ..... **1.85**
2½ yards long; regularly $2.98 ..... **2.35**
3 yards long; regularly $3.48 ..... **2.85**
3½ yards long; regularly $4.25 ..... **3.35**
4 yards long; regularly $4.75 ..... **3.85**

Napkins to Match.

Breakfast size; regularly $2.25 ..... **1.85**
Dinner size; regularly $3.25 ..... **2.75**

Towels.

Hemmed Huck Towels, 21x36 inches; dozen **1.35**
Hemmed Huck Towels, all linen; dozen **2.00**
Hemstitched Huck Towels, all linen; dozen **2.90**

Marseilles Spreads.

25 cases Extra Quality Marseilles Quilts, double bed size; regularly $3.50, at, each **2.58**
10 cases Fine Crochet Quilts, full size; regularly $1.25, at, each **90c**

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Ladies' Coats and Costumes

This is a season of variety—everything is fashionable. Newmarkets, loose and tight fitting; Automobile Coats in Rainproof and other cloths; full and half loose Box Coats; natty Short Jackets; Paletots in full and three-quarter length—while in Tailor-made Dresses every form of Jacket or Coat is seen.

Satisfactory selections can be made from our great stocks, with special opportunities as follows—
Values that have not been equalled this season.

Special 1. . . . .BOX COATS. 6.98
Black Montagnac and Kersey—velvet collar—yoke or plain back—full stitched—satin lined—value $10.98.
Other Box Coats—plain or fur trim'd—4.98 to 24.98.

Special 2. . .CLOTH RAGLANS. . .9.98
Single and double face cloth—Oxford, Castor and Blue—half fitted and loose—elsewhere $12.00 and $15.00.
Other Long and Three-quarter Coats—7.98 to 39.98.

Special 3. . . . .GOLF CAPES. 5.98
Heavy Kersey—Black and colors—stitched scallop hood—lined with rich Plaid Taffeta Silks—real value $10.00.
Other Capes—Dress and Golf Styles—4.98 to 39.98.

Special 4. .TAILOR-MADE SUITS. .10.00
Venetians and Cheviots—Black and Colors—graduated flounce—stitched or with satin bands—Eton, Reefer, or the new Jacket with fitted hip flare—with and without velvet collars—satin or taffeta lined—value $15.00.
Other Tailor-Made Suits, 7.98 to 49.98.

Special 5. .PEDESTRIAN SUITS. .10.98
Oxford and Medium Gray and Stone Blue—Handsome Frieze and heavy double face Cloths—splendid fitting Coats—new straight double breast front, with velvet collars—some richly lined with satin—equal to those for which tailors charge $25.00.
Other Pedestrian Suits, 9.98 to 24.98. Gymnasium Suits, 3.98 to 6.98.

Special 6. .PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS. .3.98
Medium and Heavy Weight Cloths—Black, Blue, and light and dark Oxford—flare flounces, with 15 to 28 rows of stitching—all lengths—all waist sizes—real value, five and six dollars.
Larger assortment at above price than some houses show of all qualities combined. Other Pedestrian Skirts to 17.98.

Special 7. . . .DRESS SKIRTS. . . .4.98
Black Broadcloth, Venetian, Pebble Cheviot and Zibeline—graduated tucked or trimmed flounce, panel effect with stitchings, buttons and satin folds—worth $7.00.
Other Cloth Dress Skirts, 3.98 to 23.98.

Special 8. .SILK DRESS SKIRTS. .10.98
Black Taffeta Silk—entirely composed of perpendicular cluster tucks—five graduated pleatings—ruche finish—very dressy—were $17.00.
Other Silk and Lace Skirts, 7.98 to 49.98.

Special 9. . . . .SILK WAISTS. . . .4.00
Peau De Soie and Taffeta Silk of extra quality—all new shades, also Black—Button front or back—deep V and straight effects in tucks and straps, with pearl or crochet buttons—value 7.00.
Other Silk Waists, 2.98 to 35.98.

Special 10. . .FLANNEL WAISTS . . .1.98
Blue, Black, Rose, Royal, Sage, Heliotrope, Gray, Tan, Cardinal—Button back—front tucked in pointed effect—extra good fit—real value 2.98.
Other Wool Waists, .98 to 5.98.

Extraordinary Offering of Point de Paris and Irish Point Lace Curtains

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS!

Right at a time when fine Curtains are in greatest demand, a leading importing firm decides to close out their Curtain account and devote themselves to other branches....As usual, our large purchasing powers came into play, resulting in our being able to offer 2,500 pair of the freshest, newest, most beautiful productions of Switzerland as follows:—

Curtains hitherto	5.98	at 3.98
Curtains hitherto	6.98	at 4.98
Curtains hitherto	7.98	at 5.98
Curtains hitherto	9.98	at 6.98
Curtains hitherto	10.98	at 7.98
Curtains hitherto	12.98	at 9.98
Curtains hitherto	15.98	at 11.98

Above curtains have not been in this country over three months—they were imported for this season's trade, and opportunity to buy at such concessions is most unusual so early in season.

Designs are striking and elegant, including a large variety of the separate or novelty borders now so much in demand, as well as elaborate effects in wide, showy borders. Nets is of best and heaviest grade. Finish and quality of work of highest order.

Housekeepers Will Delight

in the matchless Linen values we have prepared for this week.

All Linen Lunch Sets—fringed—colored borders—2½ and 3 yard cloth—dozen doylies to match—regular value 2.98 ..... 1.98
All Linen Lunch Sets—fringed—two rows openwork—2½ yard cloth—dozen openwork doylies to match—value 3.98 ..... 2.98
All Linen Silver Bleach Pattern Cloths—2 yards long—value 1.29 ..... .98
Extra heavy Double Damask Cloths—60x108—value 2.48 ..... 1.98
All Linen Damask Napkins—full bleach—22 inch—dozen 1.49
Extra heavy Silver Bleach Napkins—24 inch—regular value 1.98 doz 1.69
Full Bleach Doylies—col'd border—16 to 18 inch—were 7½ cents 5
Satin Damask Tray Cloths—tied fringes and openwork centres—21x32—regular value 69 ..... .39
Full Bleach Table Damasks—66 inches wide—10 designs ..... .59
Satin Double Damasks—68 inch—10 designs—value 1.19 ..... .89
Napkins to match—medium and large—dozen ..... 1.98 and 2.98
All Linen German Damasks—silver bleach—54 inch—worth 49 cents. .34
All Linen Damasks—ex. heavy, full bleach—61 inch—worth .59 ..... .49
Turkish Bath Mats—extra heavy—pink, blue and yellow—regularly 69 cents ..... .39

Don't forget we are making a leader of

CHECK GLASS TOWELLING AT 10 CENTS.

Pure Linen ..... 18 inches wide
Less than wholesale cost by the BALE.

Will sell to Hotel and Boarding House Keepers and Institutions but reserve the right to restrict quantities.

Men's Old Fashioned Linen Handkerchiefs

Men, who, in these days of small Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, sigh for the generous size pure soft Linen, with corded or tape borders, may be interested to know that they can be obtained here, at very moderate cost.

18 inch ..... 12½ | 19 inch 17
24 inch ..... 25 and 39.
In both taped and corded borders.

Black Dress Goods

If you are thinking of "black" you will be interested to know of

A SPECIAL LINE OF BLACK GOODS
We Offer This Week
AT 49 CENTS

Qualities usually sold at 59, 69, and 75 cts. Here they are:—
50 inch All Wool Cheviots;
40 inch Silk finish Mohairs;
50 inch All Wool Storm Serges;
40 inch All Wool Cheviot Etamines;
40 inch All Wool Nun's Veiling;
44 inch All Wool Henriettas.

Black Mohair Passementeries

22 patterns—value 1.00 to 1.69 . . .49

Latest Paris designs in Scroll and irregular effects for Tailor-Made Costumes and Jackets—2 to 6 inch.

The above are splendid value—yet they are only one example of how moderately we sell....Throughout the stock evidences abound of the exceeding smallness of our prices compared to those usually asked for Novelties....Furthermore, we have the newest, cleanest stock of Dress Trimmings you can find, as we do not carry over accumulations of season after season, but clean out each season's goods the season bought....We repeat, you cannot find in all this great metropolis so completely new a stock of trimmings as here.

Damasks and Tapestries Far Below Import Cost

Another result of an underprice purchase from an importing firm whose name is familiar to every buyer of high class draperies.

AT 98 CENTS; Worth $1.50 to $2.25

Gobelin Tapestries—heavy as a board;
Wool figured Brocades;
Moorish Tapestries;
French Double Warp Draperies;
All Wool Damasks;
[Particularly good for Cushions, Library Hangings, and Church Furnishings.]
Pure Silk Two toned Brocades;
French Silk Stripes;
Silk Egyptian Cassimeres;
All 50 inch—all 98 cents—worth $1.50 to $2.25.

At 1.49; Worth $2.50 and $3.00

Silk Figured Brocades;
Neapolitans in uncommon effects;
Cross Stripe Oriental—gold shaded;

At 1.98: Worth $3.00 and $4.00

Silk and Linen Moire Damasks;
Rich Satin Damasks;
Double face Empire Brocades;
Antique Brocade Moires;

BIG BLANKET VALUES

Ten Cases
SCARLET AND GREY BLANKETS
Strictly all wool ..... Ten quarter size value 3.75 ..... 2.98
Special values in larger sizes—3.98 to 10.98

WHITE BLANKETS
These sell as fast as shown:

	Pair.
10-4 extra fine wool California	4.98
11-4 heavy wool—light cotton filling	2.98
11-4 fine California; $7.50 quality	5.98
12-4 Extra heavy	4.98
12-4 extra fine California	7.98

Gray California Wool Blankets for Wrappers and Bath Robes—col'd border—each 2.98
All Wool Plaid—each 2.98 4.98

Dress Linings

SILK FINISH MOIRE PERCALINES
Purple——Yellow——Green
Cerise——Magenta.
Bright colors that Costumers and Theatrical people can use to good advantage—moired both sides—regular 19 cent quality 8½

Another Great Sale of Dwight Anchor Sheets and Pillow Cases

TEN to FIFTEEN PER CENT. BELOW Present Wholesale Prices.

Dwight Anchor Sheets

Top hem, two to three inches wide, Bottom hem one inch.

54x90	.32
63x90	.37
72x90	.42
81x90	.45
90x90	.49

Superiority of Dwight Anchors is due not alone to their heavy, firm quality, but also to improved weaving and bleaching, ensuring a permanent pure white color, instead of turning yellow, as do inferior cottons.

Dwight Anchor Pillow Cases

Torn, not cut—iron straight. Two and a half inch hem.

42x36	.10
44x36	.11
50x36	.12½
54x36	.14

List prices of Dwight Anchors by yard are from 12 cents for 42 inch, to 23 cents for 90 inch—take material required, add making (1½ to 4 cents each and it does not require an expert to figure that our prices are far less than cost of materials alone.

AUSTRALIA WANTS AMERICAN IRON WORKS

Proposition for Its Establishment in New South Wales.

Development of Wool Production—American Canned Beef Finds a Good Sale—Hides at Low Prices.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 30.—It is not improbable that an American offer to establish iron works in New South Wales will be accepted by the Government of that State, which has caused the following letter to be published:

"9 Bridge Street, Sydney, 28th August, 1901. Sir,—We are requested by several gentlemen now in Sydney, who represent an American United Steel syndicate, to place the following matters before you and ask an favorable reply:

"(a) The syndicate are willing to invest a sum of £5,000,000, and probably £10,000,000, in the erection and equipment of an iron and steel plant in this State, such plant to be of the most modern and up-to-date description.

"(b) To undertake the production of iron and steel rails, equal in quality, and possibly superior, to those produced in any other countries.

"(c) To as far as is practicable manufacture such productions from coals, limestone, fluxes, iron ores, &c., as are mined in the State of New South Wales.

"(d) To recognize the minimum wage of 7s. per day, and the trade union rates for skilled labor prevailing at date of signature of contract. At the same time it should be understood that no similar contract will be given by the Government of the State of New South Wales to any other person, firm, or syndicate, except under this minimum wage proviso.

"(e) To work strictly under the Shops and Factories act or acts now existing in this State.

"In return for this will you please reply to the following questions:

"(1) Will the Government of New South Wales guarantee to place an order for say 200,000 tons of iron or steel rails, made under the foregoing conditions, with the syndicate at London or New York rates, plus freight, lighterage, wharfage, insurance, and other charges; deliveries to be received of not less than 25,000 tons per annum?

"(2) All deliveries to be f.o.b. from the works unless otherwise mutually arranged.

The State Government has decided not to move in the matter until the Federal tariff has been passed, when, providing its clauses are favorable, negotiations will probably be opened without delay. Should the proposed works be established, the proprietors would have little difficulty in securing a monopoly of iron production in the Commonwealth.

With the break-up of the long-continued drought in the Australian back blocks, and the marvelously rapid growth of herbage where for many weary months, even years, the ground appeared as hard and dry as granite, a bright and encouraging change has taken place in the pastoral outlook, and sheep farmers are no longer thinking of relinquishing their holdings and seeking "fields and pastures new."

The rainfall has extended over fully seven-tenths of the Federal area, and everywhere an increase of live stock is anticipated during the next and future seasons. In New South Wales the decrease of sheep has been checked, there being an increase of nearly 2,500,000 during the year, making a total of over 40,000,000. Of these 36,429,156 are merinos, 1,076,284 long wools, and 2,245,066 cross-breds, a considerable portion of the latter having Vermont blood. In Queensland the decrease of sheep has been larger than the increase in New South Wales, and taking the number of sheep in Australia as a whole, it is tolerably clear that the output of wool during 1901-1902 will show only a slight increase, if any.

At present there exists great diversity of opinion respecting the relative merits of the Australian fine wools and those obtained by cross-breeding with the Vermont, the former bringing the highest price per pound, the latter per fleece. Vermonts command a ready sale at good prices for breeding purposes, but many pastoralists are apprehensive lest their general use should tend to lower the character of Australian wools.

There will be a considerable falling off in the exports of fresh and canned beef by reason of the decrease, occasioned by the absence of rain in the northern grazing districts, of all classes of cattle. In Queensland, the leading source of beef supply for export, the output of cattle in 1900 was 563,872, against 829,169 in 1899, the latter figures being a decrease on those of previous years.

All the Queensland meat preserving works report a heavy falling off in the supply of cattle and sheep, and although the exports of fresh and canned mutton show an increase, it is more than counterbalanced by diminished home consumption. In New South Wales there has been an increase of 18,468 cattle, but this is insufficient for the requirements of the export trade. In fact it is becoming difficult to meet local requirements in any part of the Commonwealth, the result being a general advance in prices, in several instances to the level of those ruling in New York and London.

Cheap beef is at present an unknown article in Australia, and the local demand for American canned beef, especially Armour's, is rapidly on the increase, the Chicago canned ox tongues bringing the highest market prices, full 40 per cent. more than the best Australian article.

It has been estimated that the value of Australian hides is annually decreased to the extent of from 50 to 70 per cent. by careless branding and flaying, the loss thus occasioned throughout the Commonwealth being estimated at not less than $1,500,000 annually. In New South Wales it is proposed to introduce legislation with a view to checking the further progress of the mischief. At a recent conference of individuals engaged in the hide and skin trade it was stated that in the Australian leather industries American and English hides had to largely used because of the manner in which the best portions of Australian hides were spoiled by careless branding. The only difficulty in the way seems to be that calves would have to remain unbranded until a later age than at present, thus affording facilities for cattle stealers.

Victoria still heads the federated States as an exporter of dairy produce, and although the totals for 1900-1901 are less than during the previous year, the figures are decidedly encouraging, representing something near $7,500,000.

PLEADING PRISONER TRAPPED.

Goes to the Penitentiary After Pretending to be Dumb.

Among the prisoners arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, was a young man named Miller, who was charged with vagrancy. He handed up to the Magistrate a card on which this was printed:

"I am deaf and dumb, and have a large family. Please help me."

The Magistrate glanced at the card, and then asked suddenly:

"How do you plead to this charge?"

"Not guilty," replied the man quickly.

"Three months in the penitentiary," said the Magistrate, smiling.

Rochester Capitalist Dead.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 5.—J. Lee Judson, one of the most prominent financiers and business men of this city, died at 10:30 to-night after four days' illness. He was President of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company and several important manufacturing companies. He was a Trustee of three trust companies. His business affairs are left in such shape that all of the enterprises with which he was connected will go on without interruption.

JUSTICE BLANCHARD'S RECOUNT.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday recounted the votes cast at the Republican primary for the Twenty-second Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

The Inspectors of Election gave Alexander T. Mason and his associates on the ticket 31 votes of the 62 votes cast, thus making the contest a tie. Louis S. Berger claimed that he and four of his associates on the opposition ticket had received a majority of the votes cast, and were therefore entitled to be delegates to the convention to select a candidate for Assemblyman for the Twenty-ninth District.

The recount made by Justice Blanchard proved that Berger and his associates had received a large majority of the votes cast, and the Justice issued an order directing the Inspectors of Election to make the return conform with the facts and declared Berger and his associates the duly elected delegates.

The Intelligent Japanese Way.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

One of the reasons for Japan's progress is her desire to learn from other nations things that are good to learn. She has sent a good many of her bright young men to this and other countries to learn their methods of doing things. The Departments of Commerce and Agriculture are now sending out eighty-four students, twenty-five of whom will come to this country, the others going to Europe.

NEW OHIO COAL FIELDS.

To Be Developed as Soon as a Railroad Line Between Fairport and Phalanx Is Built.

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRPORT, Ohio, Oct. 5.—Important new coal fields are to be developed in Ohio as soon as a new line of railroad is completed between a great lake port and the town of Phalanx, in this State. The west side of the entrance to Fairport Harbor is to be the lake terminal, and here a stretch of land suitable for docks will be put to the use for which nature has so splendidly fitted it. From Phalanx the connection with the mining territory of Jefferson County will be made over the Alliance and Northern and the Alliance and Southern.

What is known as the Garfield and Morris syndicate is back of the project to build this road and construct the terminal docks. Before the Pittsburg and Western was absorbed by the Baltimore and Ohio, it is said that it was the intention to carry the product of the new coal fields over the former road to Fairport, but the same arrangement could not be made with the Baltimore and Ohio.

The route of the new road will undoubtedly follow that of the Pittsburg and Western over a considerable part of the distance. Surveyors have been at work during a great part of the Summer in locating the best course, and one that will avoid heavy grades—the aim of all railroads and especially those hauling such heavy products as iron ore and coal. It seems to be the plan to lay the route from Phalanx around by Grand River, first striking Farmington, and thence into Geauga County and through Burton and Chardon to Concord, near Painesville, striking Grand River again near its mouth.

On the west side of the entrance to Fairport Harbor is a parcel of unimproved land. Here the Garfield-Morris syndicate recently purchased 175 acres, paying a large sum for the property. The land has 2,000 feet of frontage on the river. Fairport is a natural harbor. Its natural advantages have often been commented upon, and people have long wondered why it did not become a greater port than some of its superiors.

The work of building docks will probably soon be begun. Thus far, there has been no definite move looking toward an iron ore traffic over the new Garfield-Morris road. Most roads running south from Lake Erie carry loads both ways, coal north and iron ore south. The new road may eventually carry ore for the independent furnaces—those that are outside of the Steel Trust. As Conneaut Harbor is a lake terminal for the Steel Trust alone, Fairport may become the terminal for the independent interests.

INDIANS BECOMING CIVILIZED.

Kiowa and Comanche Girls and Young Bucks in Oklahoma Marrying Whites.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 5.—The opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservations in Oklahoma to white settlement in August was responsible for the addition of 3,000 more citizens to the voting population and created the richest infant citizens of any place in the country. Each Indian of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, and Caddo tribes who were given an allotment then and there became citizens of the United States, and if of age and male were allowed voting privileges. The women were also allowed their allotments the same as men, while the pappooses were accorded the same privilege.

This makes the 300 babies of these tribes the richest class of infants in the United States, as each farm is worth no less than $5,000. Their land is placed under the care of an Indian agent, and from its rental they are educated and clothed until of age. The young women are for the most part marrying young white men, while the bucks are breaking away from their redskin friends and take pale face women into their houses as wives. The intermarriage of these Indians will of course soon obliterate the tribes from existence.

It is predicted by the students of Indians of the Southwest that the pappooses now growing up will be the last pure-blooded Indians. These Indians, which a few years ago were among the most bloodthirsty and powerful tribes of the entire West, have now dwindled down to a few hundred warriors and a few medicine men. These have lost all desire to fight. The younger class of these Indians are indeed glad that their country was taken from them and given away to the white people, for they are anxious to advance. Some of the older reds hated the change, but now, a month after the opening, one finds them quite willing to be neighborly with their new countrymen.

There is no danger of any trouble between them. The Indians are picking up the ways of the palefaces in their midst as fast as possible, and have already quit living in tepees and attending their wild feasts. The manner in which the Indian women are marrying the young white men is astounding. Some six hundred licenses to wed of this kind have been issued already, and there are but one or two hundred girls left among the three tribes of marriageable age.

The Indian girls have an inborn love for the white man, it seems, and when a nice-looking young fellow proposes they lose no time in taking him up. The girls of these tribes are for the most part highly educated, good cooks, and understand the art of housekeeping. They have been sent to school a goodly portion of their lives, and are very well acquainted with the white people's methods.

As for the young bucks, it is harder to get them into the ways of their paleface neighbors. One reason is that they are not nearly so quick to catch on to new things, and again they are not quite so willing to learn. The Indian girls of the new country are just as anxious to have their dresses made in the prevailing fashions of the plains as their white sisters. But the young buck is content with his clothes, no matter how old the fashion may be.

ADMIRAL VISITS A COMRADE.

They Were Together on the Kearsarge When She Sank the Alabama.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

Rear Admiral J. A. Smith of the United States Navy is the guest of his lifelong friend, Daniel B. Sargent of Omaha. Admiral Smith lives in Washington. He has been visiting on the Pacific Coast and on his way home stopped to visit Mr. Sargent, who lives at 2,224 Webster Street. More than sixty years ago the two men were born in Machias, a little village on the Maine coast. They attended school together and were always fast friends. Most of the people in their native town were seamen, and the two boys planned to spend their lives on the water. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War the English war ship Margherita was captured at Machias. The story of its capture is the first tale that is told to the children of the seaport town.

Like all other Machias boys, the future Admiral and his playmate wanted to enter the navy. When the civil war broke out their opportunity came. Admiral Smith entered the navy in October of 1861 and two months later Mr. Sargent entered the service. They were both assigned to duty on the Kearsarge, and served four years on the famous old boat that did such noble service. Admiral Smith was Paymaster and Mr. Sargent was his assistant. At the close of the war Admiral Smith remained in the service and was soon promoted to Pay Director, and was finally advanced to an Admiralship. He is sixty-four years of age and is no longer in active service.

During the last two years Admiral Smith has spent most of his time in Europe. He was dangerously sick in Berlin for several months, but rallied and has fully recovered his health. It has been twelve years since Admiral Smith and Mr. Sargent last met. They are the only two officers now living who were on the Kearsarge during its famous engagement off the coast of France with the Confederate ship Alabama.

"We men who went through the famous fight near Cherbourg will never forget each other," said Admiral Smith. "That fight was more like a duel than a naval battle. The two ships were of practically the same size and the same equipment. There was no long-distance fighting. The two monsters approached each other like mad bulls, and the struggle was fierce as they followed each other around in a circle and dealt telling blows. It was a fight for blood. There was no jockeying and retreating. The battle continued until the Alabama had dealt its last blow and its crew was compelled to leave the sinking hull."

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

Women's Suits and Skirts.

Women's double breasted Suits, made of fine all wool canvas cloth, with flounce skirt, colors blue and Oxford; this suit is neatly tailored and up to date in every particular and equal to any $15.00 suit; special at.....$10.98

Women's Suits in double breasted, tight fitting, fly front and vest front, all made of best cheviots and neatly tailored, with flounce skirts, silk lined jackets; these suits were made to sell for $22.50; special at.....$15.00

Women's extra fine tailor made Suits in broadcloth, imported Venetian cloth, canvas cloth and camel's-hair cloth, styles are double breasted, tight fitting, fly fronts, vest fronts and blouse and hip seam jackets, all silk lined, with drop skirts, prices.....$25.00 to $65.00

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS.

Silk Dress Skirts, all the newest styles, prices range $9.00, $10.25, $11.25, $13.50, $15.75, $18.00 to..$50.00

Women's fine velveteen Skirts, plain and trimmed, all made in the latest mode, prices, $15.00, $22.50, $25.00 and.....$35.00

A handsome line of very fine imported Coats and Opera Wraps, just received from abroad; here is a chance to get an exclusive style. Come and see them.

FURS.

We have imported some Persian Lamb Jackets, which are the finest that the European market can produce; they are worth your inspection.

A FEW SPECIALS IN FUR SCARFS.

Sable fox Boas, with 2 large fox brushes and chain.....$6.75

Alaska sable cluster Scarf, with 6 tails, at.....$5.98

Mink cluster Scarf, 6 tails.....$7.25

Linens for Monday Selling.

Mammoth showing of bleached and half bleached Table Damasks. Our Fall importation just at hand:

Bleached Damasks, 62 in. wide, ten new and handsome designs, per yard.....35c

Bleached Damasks, 64 in. wide, pure linen, good weight, per yard.....50c

Bleached satin Damasks, many new open border designs, pure linen, 68 in. wide, per yard.....62½c

Bleached satin Damasks, pure linen, 72 in. wide, heavy and fine quality, per yard.....69c

Half bleached Damasks, pure linen, 64 in. wide, splendid value at, per yard..50c

Half bleached Damasks, very heavy and fine quality, handsome patterns, 68 in., per yard.....69c

Half bleached Damasks, extremely heavy, handsome open border designs, some with plain centers, 72 in. wide, per yard...79c

PURE LINEN NAPKINS FOR MONDAY SELLING.

100 doz., 17½x17½ in., pure linen Napkins, handsome designs, per doz.....$1.0

100 doz., 18x18 in., pure linen Napkins, very heavy and fine quality, per doz....$1.25

100 doz., 20x20 in., pure linen Napkins, very handsome designs, heavy quality, per dozen.....$1.50

100 doz., 22x22 in., pure linen Napkins, new open border designs, splendid quality, per dozen.....$2.00

TOWELS FOR MONDAY SELLING

100 doz. hemmed huck Towels, slightly soiled, size 18x34 in., 9c. each; three for.....25c

100 doz. hemmed huck Towels, size 19x36 in., slightly soiled, each.....10c

100 doz. hemmed huck Towels, size 22x36 in., very heavy, splendid quality, each, 12½c

100 doz. hemmed huck Towels, size 22x40 in., damask pattern, each.....25c

100 dozen hemmed Pillow Cases, size 45x36 inches, each.....9c

100 dozen hemmed Sheets, finished with 3 inch hems, size 72x90 inches, each...33c

BLANKETS FOR MONDAY SELLING

One case 10-4 size Cotton Blankets, either with or without borders, a pair.....50c

Splendid quality Cotton Blankets, 11-4 size, at per pair....$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50

Part wool Blankets, 11-4 size Blankets, red or blue border, nicely bound, per pr.$1.98

All wool Blankets, silk bound, red, blue or pink borders, 10-4 size, $3.00 a pair; 11-4 size, a pair.....$3.89

California Blankets at $5.00 per pair, the best blanket value we have ever shown, full 11-4 size, wide silk bound, red, pink, blue or gold borders, actually worth $6.00 per pair; our price, per pair.....$5.00

California Blankets, at $6.00 per pair, wide silk bindings, beautifully bordered in pink, blue or red, 11-4 size, actually worth $7.50 per pair; our price, per pair.....$6.00

Silkoline covered Comforters, filled with snowflake cotton, exquisite designs, for Monday, each.....$1.39

Sateen covered Comfortables, filled with clean carded, handsome new designs, each.....$2.00

Crochet Spreads, for ¾ beds, hemmed, ready to use, each.....69c

Crochet Spreads, full size, Marseilles patterns, hemmed, ready to use, each..89c

Fringed crochet Spreads, Marseilles patterns, splendid quality, worth $1.60; for Monday, each.....$1.25

Hemmed Marseilles Spreads, full size, beautiful new designs, worth $3.00; for Monday, each.....$2.39

Hemmed Marseilles Spreads, full size, handsome patterns, worth $1.62; for Monday, each.....$1.50

SHOES.

The Winding Up of the Greatest Sale of Women's Shoes Ever Held in Brooklyn.

1,200 Pairs of Women's $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes, $1.65 Pair

12 of the best Fall lasts and styles to select from, including patent leather, box calfskin, vici and dongola kid Shoes, with patent leather or kid tips; soles are heavy, medium or light weight, with or without extension edges; these Shoes are from the factory of one of the best makers in Boston to-day and one who is noted for the beauty, style and fit of all his goods—The slight tarnishing of the eyelets, which in no way affects the wear or appearance of any pair of these Shoes, is responsible for the offering of these goods at less than one-half their regular retail value—These Shoes are in lace styles only. This is one of the best lots of Shoes we have ever been able to offer at a special price, elegant in design, made up of the finest leather and just right for Fall and Winter wear; not all sizes in every style, but your size is here in some of the styles; B widths, broken sizes only; C, D, and E, all sizes, 2½ to 8, at a pair.....$1.65

NEW SILKS.

FINE ASSORTMENT.

We are giving some big values. You certainly should not miss this opportunity.

BLACK MOIRE VELOUR.

20 inch fine quality Moire Velour, good value at $1.00 and $1.25, at, per yd.....75c. and 98c

BLACK TAFFETA SILK.

TWO STRONG VALUES—WEAR WARRANTED.

19 inch very fine black Taffeta, satin edge, positively worth 79c., per yd.....59c

23 inch rich quality black Taffeta, satin edge, positively worth $1.10, at, per yd.....79c

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE.

Two Strong Values.

22 inch black Peau de Soie, value 95c, at, per yd.....69c

23 inch black Peau de Soie, value $1.40, at, per yd.....$1.09

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE

All silk Crepe de Chine (perfect in every respect), per yd., 79c. and 98c

46 inch (extra wide) imported black and white Crepe de Chine, suitable for entire costumes, per yd., $3.95

PERSIAN TINSEL SILKS.

1,500 yards Persian Tinsel Silks, value $1.25, per yd.....79c

1,900 yards stripe Taffeta Silks, actual value $1.00, per yd.....69c

COLORED SATIN LIBERTY.

45 pieces all silk colored Liberty Satins, in all the delicate tints, value 69c, and 80c., per yd., 58c. and 69c

JASPER STRIPE TAFFETA.

21 inch very fine quality Jasper Stripe Taffeta, value $1.00, per yd., 89c

VELVETS.

20 inch new silver finish Panne Velvets, per yard.....$1.49

20 inch imported Panne Velvets, per yd., 98c. to.....$1.98

20 inch Persian Velvets, per yd., $1.39

24 inch very fine black Coat Velvet, per yd., $1.98 and.....$2.25

COLORED VELVETEENS.

Best makes, full assortment of colors, per yard.....39c, 59c. and 75c

A Carpet Store Worth Knowing.

It places at your service the best and broadest stock of Carpets it is possible to gather. Never has the advent of a new season found such complete preparation as the present one. Productions of art by skilled makers and designers are here, moderately priced. Besides their regularly low prices very much in your favor, you will find constant opportunities for price savings.

Royal Wiltons, yard, from $1.75 to $2.50

Axminsters, from 95c. a yard to the finest Imperial Axminsters for, yard.....$1.75

Good Velvet Carpets for, a yard.....95c

Best Body Brussels for, a yard.....85c

Ingrain Carpets for, a yard, 30c., 45c. and.....60c

Linoleums in a wide range of choice, at, a square yard.....45c

Oilcloths at, a square yard.....24c

Oilcloth Rugs, 3 ft. x 3 ft., 3 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 9 in., and 4 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.....

Carpet sizes in Wilton, Axminster, Smyrna, and Body Brussels Rugs a specialty.

Oriental Rugs in selected antiques, from $30.75 to.....$400.00

Straw Mattings, only 22 rolls of this grade, to close at, a roll.....$9.75

RIBBONS---A Bargain.

There have been previous occasions when some values by figures have been as great as in this sale, but never before have we offered such fine quality of Ribbons in such a range of colorings as this variety represents:

Double faced Liberty Satin Ribbon, high lustre, soft finish, newest colorings, in three widths.

3 INCH RIBBON, FORMERLY 25c. A YARD, AT.....17c

3½ INCH RIBBON, FORMERLY 29c. A YARD, AT.....21c

4 INCH RIBBON, FORMERLY 33c. A YARD, AT.....25c

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

N. Y. A. C. ANNUAL GAMES

West Side Y. M. C. A. Team Won the Relay Race from Yale.

NO RECORDS WERE BROKEN

Competitors Were Not Up to the Usual Standard—Robert Edgren Won Hammer Throw and Shot Put.

The proverbial good luck of the New York Athletic Club in the matter of good weather for its games was unbroken yesterday, and the throng of about seven thousand fashionably attired people who made the uncomfortable trip in crowded cars to the beautiful Summer home of the club on Travers Island had a delightful outing in one of the most attractive suburbs of the city. The antiquated omnibuses which convey passengers from the station to the club entrance were poorly patronized, as a majority of the visitors preferred to walk along the winding road, bordered by autumnal foliage, and to enjoy the crisp October air.

The grounds presented their usual attractive appearance, except for the absence of the clubhouse, which was burned early last Spring. The games, however, were hardly up to the standard usually set by this club, and there were few meritorious performances and no new records at all. The most interesting competition of the day was the mile relay race for club and college teams, in which the West Side Young Men's Christian Association runners of this city defeated the Yale University, Pastime Athletic Club, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club teams. The Pastimes had a lead of two yards until the last lap, and Anrews, their last relay, was expected to hold it and win out. Long of Yale and Allis of the Young Men's Christian Association, were running second and third, respectively, to Andrews, but on the last turn both sprinted and left the Pastime man in the rear. Allis won first place by a yard, with Long second and Andrews third. Sayles of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was fourth.

The two-mile steeplechase, as usual, caused considerable aumsement on account of the inability of two of the runners to take the water jump. There were but four starters, one of whom quit early in the race, leaving Alexander Grant of the home club, J. H. Kelly of the Pastime Athletic Club, and F. Schroeder, unattached, to fight it out. Grant won with ease by an eighth of a mile, while Kelley and Schroeder, after splashing headlong into the water on every time around, finally finished and won the place prizes.

J. S. Spraker, the Yale jumper, made the most creditable performance of the day in winning the broad jump with a leap of 22 feet 10 inches, and S. S. Jones of New York University won the high jump with 5 feet 11½ inches. Summary:

120-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (4½ yards;) Ernest Spitzer, Pastime Athletic Club, (9 yards,) second. Time—0:12. Second Heat—Won by Victor Andrews, Pastime Athletic Club, (6½ yards;) W. Marshall, Hartford, Conn., (5 yards,) second. Time—0:12. Third Heat—Won by F. R. Moulton, New York Athletic Club, (5½ yards;) J. P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (7 yards,) second. Time—0:11 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by R. Neill, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (11 yards;) P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (7 yards,) second. Time—0:11 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by J. F. Brennan, Xavier Athletic Association, (8 yards;) G. A. Ashley, Pastime Athletic Club, (10 yards,) second. Time—0:12. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Neill, Andrews second. Time—0:11 4-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by Moulton, Marshall second. Time—0:11 4-5. Race won by Neill, Andrews second, Moulton third. Time—0:11 4-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race, on grass, handicap.—First heat won by J. B. Thomas, Jr., Yale Athletic Association, New Haven, Conn., (4 yards;) Alfred T. Keilpen, Pastime Athletic Club, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:16 4-5. Second heat won by Edward Cairns, Montclair (N. J.) High School, (8 yards;) S. S. Jones, New York Athletic Club, (4 yards,) second. Time—0:16. Race won by Cairns, Jones second, Thomas third. Time—0:15 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. McKechnie, Mohawk Athletic Club, (55 yards;) P. J. McNabb, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (42 yards,) second; J. Brownlow, Entre Nous Athletic Club, Paterson, N. J., (55 yards,) third. Time—2:15 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat won by D. Frank, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (28 yards;) Daniel Sullivan, New York City, (28 yards,) second; H. C. Hieronimus, Brooklyn, N. Y., (28 yards,) third; G. A. Ashley, Pastime Athletic Club, (26 yards,) fourth. Time—0:31 3-5. Second heat won by F. R. Moulton, New York Athletic Club, (12 yards;) H. E. Whitney, Pastime Athletic Club, (24 yards,) second; P. J. Corley, New West Side Athletic Club, (18 yards,) third; J. J. Adams, New York University Athletic Association, (26 yards,) fourth. Time—0:31 4-5. Race won by Sullivan, Moulton second, Hieronimus third. Time—0:30 4-5.

Steeplechase, Two Miles, Handicap.—Won by Alexander Grant, New York A. C., (scratch;) J. H. Kelly, Pastime A. C., (150 yards,) second; F. Schroeder, unattached, (125 yards,) third. Time—13:03.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. V. N. Valentine, New York City, (35 yards;) L. W. Sullivan, New Haven, Conn., (35 yards,) second; John H. Wray, Anchor A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—1:13 1-5.

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race, Teams of Five.—Won by Brooklyn High School team, composed of McMeehan, Wilson, Kittle, Brinkerhoff, and Van Donnonburgh; Xavier College Preparatory School team, composed of M. J. Sullivan, W. J. McAuliffe, J. Burns, W. A. Meehan, and Milton Rainey, second; Newtown (L. I.) High School team, composed of P. Skofield, H. Banks, H. Petebone, E. F. Smith, and M. Taylor, third. Time—3:38 3-5.

One-Mile Team Relay Race, Teams of Four.—Won by West Side Branch Y. M. C. A. team, composed of P. W. Doll, A. Almuth, G. P. Arnold, and F. W. Allis; Yale University Athletic Association team, composed of W. A. Lilley, J. H. Kane, D. W. Franchot, and C. B. Long, second; Pastime Athletic Club team, composed of O. C. Ordwein, G. Bischoff, B. J. Brennan, and V. Andrews, third. Time—3:35 1-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by E. Peters, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (15 inches,) with 10 feet 6 inches; A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club, (1 inch,) second, with 11 feet 1 inch; D. S. Horton, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) third, with 11 feet.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. S. Spraker, Yale University Athletic Association, (8 inches,) with 22 feet 10½ inches; H. Bodman, Yale University Athletic Association, (30 inches,) second, with 20 feet 10 inches; P. O'Connor, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (scratch,) third, with 22 feet.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. S. Jones, New York University Athletic Association, (scratch,) with 5 feet 11½ inches; G. W. Curtiss, Princeton University Athletic Association, (4 inches,) second, with 5 feet 7¼ inches; J. Mahoney, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (3 inches,) third, with 5 feet 7¼ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by R. W. Edgren, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (scratch,) with 137 feet 5½ inches; F. G. Beck, New York Athletic Club, (15 feet,) second, with 117 feet 0 inches; E. Flammer, New York Athletic Club, (10 feet,) third, with 115 feet 6 inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by R. W. Edgren, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (5 feet 6 inches,) with 40 feet 6 inches; M. E. Coughlin, New York City, (7 feet,) second, with 38 feet 3 inches; F. S. Callahan, Viking Athletic Club, (8 feet,) third, with 37 feet.

Englewood Team Beats Oakland.

The Englewood and Oakland Golf Clubs met in team competition yesterday on the links of the former club, and the visitors were beaten by 9 points to 7, scoring being on the Nassau system. The results:

ENGLEWOOD.		OAKLAND.	
T. R. Fell	1	A. W. Rossiter	0
W. E. F. Moore	3	Dr. S. Brown	0
W. Bayliss	0	R. M. Littlejohn	1
F. B. Reinmund	0	C. Colgate	0
G. S. Goss	3	R. N. Willis	0
M. T. Murry	0	H. M. Popham	3
Dr. Marvin	0	H. R. Peck	3
M. R. Howe	2	F. H. Rossiter	0
Total	7	Total	7

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

The members of the Crescent Athletic Club played a handicap golf competition yesterday on their links near Bay Ridge. The event was won by H. S. Bowns, with a net score of 74 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
H. S. Bowns	82	8	74
E. B. Knowlton	87	12	75
M. H. Goodwin	86	11	75
Frederic Gurney	97	21	76
James Rhett	85	9	76
W. R. Simons	92	15	77
H. G. McKeever	93	10	83

Automobile Show in November.

The great success of the automobile show last year at the Madison Square Garden held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America, has led the club to plan for a second exhibit. It will be held in the same place, and the dates have been fixed for the week of Nov. 2 to 9. The show will be far more complete this year, and many novelties will be shown in motor cycles and improvements in larger machines. The entire floor space has already been taken, and a large overflow exhibit will be placed in the restaurant room. Lightness, durability, and comfort in the manufacture of automobiles have made great strides within the past year, and a number of new machines will be shown combining all of these essentials to the highest degree of perfection. The exhibitors will include the leading motor vehicle manufacturers from all parts of the country.

Track Record for Motor Cycles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A new record for motor cycles on a six-lap track was established to-day in a five-mile race between Thompson and Babcock and Sherer and Marble, the former pair winning in 7:11. Thompson and Babcock also won the two-mile in 2:51, and the three-mile motor event in 4:28.

Notes of the Turf.

Clarence H. Mackay's great colt Heno, bought from John E. Madden for a big price and trained by Madden up to the time of his race with Endurance by Right, has been turned over to Charles Hill, who trains Mr. Mackay's horses. Hill will prepare the colt for the Matron Stakes, the only stake engagement he has at the Morris Park meeting.

The Secretary of the Morris Park meeting has issued the announcement that steeplechase horses may be schooled over the steeplechase course on Monday next and on all off days and on Sundays thereafter.

A handicap steeplechase has been put on the programme for Saturday, the last day of the Gravesend meeting, the race to be over the two-mile course.

Fred Littlefield, the jockey who for a number of years rode for the J. A., A. H., and D. H. Morris stable, has announced his determination to give up riding, and will open a public training stable at the farm of his father-in-law, R. W. Walden, in Maryland.

The weights for the Prospect Handicap, at about six furlongs, for two-year-olds, are announced, with the great filly Endurance By Right the top weight with 135 pounds.

The Erie Dispatch's Semi-Centennial.

From The Erie (Penn.) Dispatch.

In another part of this paper The Dispatch extends congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES upon having attained the age of fifty years. It will not be out of place to state that this year marks the semi-centennial of The Dispatch also. Fifty years ago The Dispatch was started as a weekly paper in Waterford. Soon afterward it was removed to Erie, and along in war times the publication of a daily paper was begun. The first effort was not a success. Later, however, in May, 1864, under the management of B. F. H. Lynn, The Morning Dispatch was successfully launched, and its publication from that time on has been uninterrupted. It has survived every early contemporary except The Gazette, which is now incorporated with The Dispatch, and is published as the weekly edition. Other newspapers have been brought into existence, flourished, or worried along for a time, and then fallen by the way. The list is a long one. Taking alone those published in the English language, it includes The Observer, Constitution, Commercial Advertiser, True American, Express, Daily Republican, Daily Argus, Daily Bulletin, Lake City Daily, Lake Shore Visitor, Advertiser, and Graphic. It has without doubt been a case of the survival of the fittest, for it has been nearer to Erie in heart and spirit than any of its early contemporaries. And to-day, as ever, The Dispatch is for Erie and believes it has the good wishes of the community in which it has labored so long.

A Hard Problem.

First Scientist—This is a puzzling case, indeed.

Second Scientist—I should say so. Why, this would puzzle an amateur scientist.—Baltimore American.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

HBatterman

Significant Price Records That Add to Your Confidence in Us.

MRS. SARAH TYSON RORER'S LECTURES
TUESDAY, Oct. 15, 22, 29, Nov. 5,
2.30 P. M., FOURTH FLOOR.
Concert 1.30 and 2.30 P. M., preceding each lecture.
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

A Magnificent Glove Offer.

FINE GLACE KID GLOVES—2 Clasp, Fancy Embroidered, new Fall shades. Regular price, $1.25; Monday, 89c

FINE KID GLOVES, 2-clasp, all colors and white. Regular price, 79c.; 50c

Evening Gloves, in all the new styles and colorings, NOW READY.

Ideal Shoe Values These.

Ladies' $3.50 Cloth Top Button Shoes, hand sewed welt, opera toe, patent leather tips, widths A to E, sizes 2½ to 7, 2.29

Youths' Spring Heel Lace Shoes, in Vici kid and box calf, widths C to E, sizes 10 to 13½, 1.19

Ladies' Box Calf Lace Shoes, stout extension soles, perforated vamp, widths B to E, sizes 2½ to 7, our $2.98 quality, 2.25

Also newest styles in dress and walking shapes and Evening Slippers.

Phenomenal Underselling of Lace Curtains and Portieres

Nottingham Curtains, value $1.35, 98c

Nottingham Curtains, value $2.60, 1.39

Irish Point Curtains, value $6.50, 2.98

Irish Point Curtains, value $8.00, 4.98

Irish Point Curtains, extra heavy border, value $14.00 and $20.00, 9.98 & 12.50.

Tapestry Portieres, all new shades, Value $4.50, 3.25

Value $6.00, 4.75

Value $10.00, 7.50

FANCY JAPANESE SCREENS, value $1.35, 89c

Best Carpet Values Are Here

Smith's Celebrated Axminster Carpets, in great variety of patterns and colorings, worth $1.25, 98c

Peerless Velvet Carpets, latest designs and colorings, worth $1.10, 89c

Wild's Cork Linoleums, very heavy grade, special, worth 65c., 49c

Cocoa Mat

READY FOR WOMEN'S GOLF

Baltusrol Links Becoming Lively with New Arrivals.

GREENS IN FINE CONDITION

Miss Elsie and Miss K. K. Cassatt Added to the Entries—Few Scores Under 100 Have Been Made.

Everything was in shipshape order yesterday at the Baltusrol Golf Club for the women's amateur golf championship, which will begin Tuesday morning and be continued through the week. The course never looked better and the fair green, where once there was roughness of turf and cuppy lies, will bear comparison on the score of perfectness with any links in the country.

Never before in the history of golf in America have the fair aspirants for championship honors played over so long a course as they will this week to reap their reward. The actual playing distance of the regular course, which has undergone many improvements within the last three years, is now 5,976 yards. Only six holes have been altered for the coming event, the changes being chiefly the placing of the tees forward from twenty to thirty yards in order to give the women the surety of clearing a bunker on a good drive. These changes only curtail the length 116 yards, leaving the long distance of 5,850 yards for the women to negotiate. The men's bogey for this distance is 86, and the Baltusrol professional, Hunter, judges that 91 would be a stiff and fair score for a woman's bogey figures. He evidently does not expect to see that made, for he said yesterday that 92 would win the low score prize in the qualifying round, and he predicted that Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion, would be the one to do it.

Hunter himself has just made a new record of 76 strokes for the course, a figure that has never before been dangerously approached in the history of Baltusrol. He made it last Thursday while playing with W. D. Vanderpool of the Morris County Golf Club, and now in the Harvard Law School. As the best professional figures, compared with the best that a woman may be expected to do, may be of interest in connection with the scores to be made this week, they are given, with the distances of each hole of the championship course.

Holes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Yards	452	343	204	458	284	392	525	263	182	
Women's bogey	6	6	4	7	4	5	7	4	4	47
Hunter	6	4	4	5	3	4	5	3	3	—37
Holes	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Yards	184	254	257	321	329	464	476	277	245	
Women's bogey	4	4	*4	5	5	7	7	4	4	—44
Hunter	3	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	7	—39

In the practice rounds that have been played by the early arrivals on the links, 96 is the lowest so far recorded, made jointly by Miss Griscom, the champion holder, and Miss Hecker.

If Miss Hecker or any other player but Miss Hoyt, the former three-year champion, should lead the field on the opening day, it would be the first time in the history of the women's championship that Miss Hoyt had missed that honor. In this respect she has had a most remarkable career. She has been first in all of the five previous tournaments on the opening day. The United States Golf Association offers three medals for the lowest scores. Only one eighteen-hole round will be played, and all of the match play rounds will be of the same length.

The high character of the competitors is seen from the fact that eleven of the sixteen who got into the championship class last year will make another attempt. They are all well worthy of their places again, and are Miss Griscom, Mrs. Henry Toulmin, and Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Philadelphia; Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Harriet Curtis of Boston; Miss Ruth Underhill of Nassau, Miss Genevieve Hecker of Essex County, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of Baltusrol, Miss Eunice Terry of Ardsley, Miss Beatrix Hoyt of Shinnecock, and Mrs. Edward A. Manice of Lenox. Among the five who have not entered is Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson, formerly Miss Caroline Livingston, who was married last week.

It was announced yesterday that through an error the names of Miss Elsie Cassatt and Miss K. K. Cassatt of Philadelphia were omitted from the entry list as originally given out, but that they had entered several days before the time limit expired. Their presence adds two more of the leading golfers in Philadelphia to the number of competitors, making the total number eighty-four. Miss Elsie Cassatt formerly held the championship of her city. Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Mrs. S. C. Price, Miss Sophie Starr and Miss McNeely of Philadelphia, Miss Louise Wells of Boston, and Mrs. E. A. Manice of Lenox were among the new arrivals. All of the distant competitors are expected to-morrow. Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Captain of the Baltusrol women's team, has a large house party of golfers at her home, in Short Hills, including Miss Marion Oliver of Albany, Miss Maude K. Wetmore of Newport, Miss Eunice Terry of Ardsley, Miss K. K. Cassatt and Miss Elsie Cassatt of Philadelphia, and Miss Ruth Underhill of the Nassau Country Club.

PLAINFIELD'S BIG GOLF DAY.

Hillside Club Honors the Park Club with Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 5.—Society was out in full force to-day at the Hillside tennis and golf grounds, the occasion being the annual reception to the Park Club. In the forenoon the annual tennis championship for the club cup was played on the tennis court of George F. Mellick, adjoining the golf grounds. It was won by Thomas M. Day, Jr., who defeated E. M. Daniels. In the mixed foursomes, Miss Edith Tracey and J. A. Machado carried off the honors.

In the handicap event Howard Wright made the best gross score, 81 strokes, and G. W. Abbott the best net score—73. The clock golf contest was won by Miss Margaret Goddard, who made 21 points. Miss Lapsley did 23, winning the second prize.

The play for the Golf Committee Cup resulted in a victory for D. H. Barrows. The summaries:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
D. H. Barrows	91	12	79
E. T. Newkirk	102	22	80
Howard Wright	81	0	81
R. Abbott	86	5	81
B. Van D. Hedges	87	5	82
W. Petersen	94	12	82
W. L. Glenny	83	0	83
J. H. Carman	103	16	87
F. A. Clark	104	14	90
D. H. Rowland	101	10	91

A match was also played between the Hillside and Park teams. The former won by 90 points.

Morristown Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 5.—Two big competitions kept the members of the Morris County Golf Club busy on the links to-day until late in the evening. The annual Fall championship of the club was started and the qualifying round at 18 holes was finished. Eight qualified to continue the event at match play on successive Saturdays. The present champion of the club is James A. Tyng, but he did not appear to defend his title. W. D. Vanderpool, the former Princeton golfer, but now of the Harvard Law School, made the lowest qualifying score, 90 strokes. The other eligibles were: R. H. Williams, 91; Charles F. Watson, 92; George J. Little, 93; John G. Bates, Jr., 94; Howard A. Colby, 95; W. H. Dixon, 95; Alfred Macy, 95. The draw for the first match play round on Saturday is: Williams and Watson, Vanderpool and Bates, Dixon and Little, Colby and Macy.

The second competition was a bogey contest for a cup presented by the Captain of the club, W. Allston Flagg. Eight qualified to continue at match play handicap. They were, with their qualifying scores against bogey: W. D. Vanderpool, 3 up; H. Ward Ford, 1 up; R. H. Williams, 0; Charles F. Watson, 3 down; Howard A. Colby, 4 down; George J. Little, 4 down; J. G. Bates, 4 down; Alfred Macy, 4 down. The draw for the first round is: Little and Watson, Vanderpool and Williams, Colby and Bates, Macy and Ford. In addition to these events there was an informal ball handicap. It was won by R. H. Williams, W. D. Vanderpool second, and W. H. Dixon third. Over twenty-five members entered for the championship preliminary round and forty for the Captain's Cup.

Barron Wins Hudson River Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 5.—E. A. Barron of the Ardsley Club practically won the championship of the Hudson River to-day by winning the final round in the open tournament of the Mount Pleasant Field Club for the chief golf trophy. He beat James S. Taylor of Powelton by 2 up and 1 to play. In the semi-final round Barron beat Hugh Auchincloss of Glenwood by 5 up and 3 to play, and Taylor beat F. D. Dewey of Kingston by 7 up and 6 to play. The consolation cup was won by J. W. Evans of the Powelton Club. He defeated E. W. Scovill of Glenwood by 3 up and 2 to play. The tournament closed with a thirty-six-hole handicap for the Brierciff Cup. It was won by De Witt C. Weld of the home club. Daubeney Brandreth of the Mount Pleasant Club won the low-score prize for the best gross score, 179 strokes. The leading scores are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
De Witt C. Weld, Mount Pleasant	205	34	171
Daubeny Brandreth, Mt. Pleasant	179	4	175
C. H. Tucker, Jr., Mt. Pleasant	210	32	178
James D. Taylor, Powelton	184	4	180
E. A. Barron, Ardsley	186	4	182
G. F. McCullough, Mt. Pleasant	190	8	182
Gilman P. Tiffany, Pewelton	181	0	181
D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Mt. Pleasant	191	8	183
T. Barron, Ardsley	207	16	191
R. W. Lesley, Mount Pleasant	219	28	191
R. B. Cokendall, Kingston	204	12	192
R. C. Colt, Highlands Country Club	218	20	198
W. H. Holden, Highlands Country Club	231	26	205
S. S. Auchincloss, Highlands Country Club	229	22	207

Fox Hills Team Badly Beaten.

Fox Hills met the first defeat in a team competition yesterday that it has encountered this year. The game was played on the Fox Hills course at Staten Island, and the conquerors were the men from the Baltusrol Golf Club. The victors fairly swamped the home talent, winning by 39 holes to 2. W. W. Lowery and C. L. Tappin were the only members of the defeated team to win their matches. L. P. Bayard, Jr., who beat P. A. Proal, the present intercollegiate champion, by 5 holes, made the lowest score during the day, 88 strokes. The players and scores are:

BALTUSROL.		FOX HILLS.	
C. M. Hamilton	6	E. S. Knapp	0
L. P. Bayard, Jr.	6	P. A. Proal	0
F. O. Reinhardt	2	J. M. Ward	0
Roy De Raismes	0	C. L. Tappin	1
James A. Tyng	7	M. M. Singer	0
Hugh K. Toler	0	W. W. Lowery	1
C. J. Sullivan	6	George E. Armstrong	0
C. F. Watson, Jr.	8	W. A. Hamilton	0
R. W. Candler	5	H. N. Haughton	0
Total	39	Total	2

Handicap at Richmond County.

The regular monthly handicap of the Richmond County Country Club was played yesterday on the club's links, near Dongan Hills, S. I. The event was won by C. W. Hoxsey with a net score of 82 strokes. The lowest gross score was 87, by E. O. Schuyler. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
C. W. Hoxsey	100	18	82
I. R. Hoxsey	97	15	82
H. W. Jessups	104	18	86
E. O. Schuyler	87	0	87
D. E. J. Higgins	101	12	89
H. B. Slayback	106	16	90
Oliver Wrenn	98	8	90
C. W. Taintor	90	0	90
A. L. Walker	107	16	91
H. B. Plimpton	96	4	92
R. E. Bonner	102	9	93
C. W. Pierson	95	0	95
W. P. Larned	110	14	96
W. A. Slayback	108	12	96
J. R. Chadwick	98	0	98
Ralph Lane	110	12	98
E. K. Shriver	107	18	99

Four Golf Events at Ardsley.

Four competitions were played yesterday on the Ardsley Club links, three being for men and one for women. The men's events were the Class A and Class B handicaps, which were won, respectively, by E. B. Cooksey and G. A. Plimpton. The scores in these events also counted in the handicap for a special cup presented by the club professional, Willie Tucker. The trophy was won by G. A. Plimpton. The women had a putting match, which was won by Miss Louise Vanderhoef, who will play in the women's championship at Baltusrol this week. The players and scores in the events are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
E. B. Cooksey	99	12	87
W. F. Chrystle	103	13	90
F. F. Chrystle	103	13	90
E. S. Ayrault	105	14	91
H. W. Calhoun	107	15	92
A. D. Cochrane	92	0	92
S. D. Kittredge	108	15	93
R. H. Syms	103	9	94
W. J. Worcester	107	13	94
L. M. Greer	106	8	98
Parker Syms	112	12	100

CLASS B.

G. A. Plimpton	104	25	79
W. E. Lambert	103	20	83
C. W. Clark	111	22	89
H. L. Webb	117	28	89
H. Melville	118	20	98

In the women's putting match the leaders were: Miss Louise Vanderhoef, 43; Miss E. Williamson, 45; Miss J. C. Hewitt, 46; Miss F. L. Eldridge, 47; Miss J. L. Williamson, 48; Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, 49.

Westchester Golf Championship.

The members of the Westchester Golf Club who qualified in the preliminary round a week ago for the club championship played the first match play round yesterday. The results were: M. P. Palmer beat Alexander Stevens, 7 up, 6 to play; A. G. Plimpton beat S. S. Keeler, 6 up, 4 to play; R. A. Ansley beat C. W. Hunt, 2 up; Alexander Moffat beat D. E. Walker, 5 up, 3 to play; C. R. Gueran beat B. W. Bagley, 3 up, 2 to play; R. L. Redfield beat J. T. Van Loan, 4 up, 3 to play; E. W. Brooks beat T. C. Trask, 1 up, (nineteen holes.)

Two matches were played in the consolation, with the following result: Arthur Yauch beat W. Beebe, 5 up, 4 to play; R. P. Lydon beat R. A. Charles, 3 up, 2 to play.

Harbor Hill Championship.

The qualifying round for the Fall championship of the Harbor Hill Golf Club at Staten Island was the feature on the links there yesterday. The leading eight players qualified to meet at match play for the championship cup. A. B. Lowson was low man, with a score of 85 strokes. The eligibles were:

A. B. Lawson—										
Out	6	6	6	5	4	4	5	4	4	—44
In	6	3	3	4	5	6	4	4	6	—41—85
Robert Wemple										43 44 87
J. E. Faber										45 43 88
H. S. Hollis										42 47 89
B. Sherfield										40 50 90
C. C. Gouldsboro										42 48 90
J. Edwards										44 47 91
W. Scott O'Connor										44 47 91

Golf on the Public Links.

While the Van Cortlandt golf links did not present any better appearance yesterday than has been the case for several weeks, the excellent weather brought a large number of competitors out on the course. The members of the Van Cortlandt Club held a driving competition, the average of five drives to count. First honors were won by C. W. Upham, with an average of 174 3-5 yards. The others were I. Goodwon, 168; R. C. Carter, 165; G. P. Dorlan, 159; C. A. Neamith, 141; P. F. Gilmartin, 141; J. Pepper, 140; R. R. Perkins, 139; H. E. Brown, 135½; Carl Moller, 133; C. C. Roe, 112½.

Canadian Golfers Were Victors.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—The annual match between the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., and the Royal Montreal Golf Club was played to-day on the links of Dixie, and for the first time in five years the Canadians won, beating Brookline 26 holes up. Score:

Montreal—G. W. McDougall, 0; W. S. Clouston, 3; J. R. MacPherson, 5; R. C. MacDougall, 2; H. A. Budden, 1; C. A. Bogart, 3; J. O'Flaherty, 1; Payette Brown, 0; Dr. C. F. Wylde, 9; J. T. Taylor, 5. Total, 34.

Brookline—H. Thatcher, 3; G. E. Bernard, 0; E. H. Rogers, 0; L. A. Frothingham, 0; H. A. Russell, 0; E. Warren, 0; Dr. G. H. Francis, 0; G. H. Windeler, 5; F. H. Bennett, 0; P. Grant, 0. Total, 8.

Copp Wins Bouchelle Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 5.—At the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day William Copp defeated F. Lockwood in the final round by 6 up and 4 to play and won the W. T. Bouchelle Cup.

INDIANS, 16; DICKINSON, 11.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 5.—The greatest football game in Carlisle athletic history was played here this afternoon between the Carlisle Indians and Dickinson College, on the Dickinson Field. The latter team was defeated by the Indians by a score of 16 to 11 in a contest replete on both sides with tricky plays, long runs, and magnificent tackles. Line-up:

Indians, 16.	Position.	Dickinson, 11.
Bradley	Left end	Williams, Salters
Flores-Bowen	Left tackle	Phillips-Carlin
Wheelock, Williams	Left guard	Core
Scroggs, Chesaw	Centre	Ammerman
Dillon	Right guard	Decker-Hoke
Lubo	Right tackle	B. Seeley
Hare	Right end	W. Seeley, Powell, Odgers
Johnson	Quarter back	Cannon
Beaver, Decora	Left half back	Stuart, Powell
Yarlett	Right half back	Shiffen
Williams, Beaver	Full back	Stanton

Referee—Mr. Young, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Hickok, Yale. Linesmen—Indians, Sheldon; Dickinson, Rifes. Timekeepers—Indians, W. G. Thompson; Dickinson, Prof. Landis. Halves—Twenty-five minutes. Touch-downs—Johnson, 2; Williams, 1; Stanton, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Core, Hare.

English Athletes Sail for Home.

The Oxford-Cambridge athletic team which was recently defeated by the Yale-Harvard athletes sailed for home on the Cunarder Campania yesterday morning.

All of the members of the team expressed themselves as having experienced a most pleasant sojourn in America, and said they hoped to have a chance some time in the near future of renewing the many pleasant friendships that were formed as a result of their trip.

Dr. Fuller Wins President's Cup.

Dr. D. A. Fuller won the President's cup yesterday at the Marine and Field Club links, near Bath Beach. The final round was played between him and Charles A. Kimball, and Fuller won by 3 up and 1 to play. A ball sweepstakes was also played, the three leaders being:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
A. D. Selding	96	7	89
D. E. Selding	119	29	90
W. Vanderhoff	125	25	100

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Women's Shoes, $2.40

Still complete lines of these splendid Shoes—the great quantity we ordered had something to do with the small price. It is such sales that bring this Store first to your mind when you think of Shoes, and that is part of our pay for the exceptional effort we make.

They are excellent footwear in every respect. The leather is the best selected stock. The shapes are the snappiest of the season—there are half a dozen styles. The workmanship is high class. They are the best Shoes that ever cost so little:

Vici kid lace Shoes, with wide extension soles, fair stitched, full foxed, flat lasts, large punching around vamp and toe, $2.40

Box calf lace Shoes, same shape and style as above, with dull calf tops; also same with buttons, $2.40

Box calf lace Shoes, medium straight last, with welted extension soles, close edge, full foxed, military heels, $2.40

Bright kid button Shoes, with patent leather tips, full foxed, black edges, military heels, straight button fly and tip; same style in lace, $2.40

Second Floor, West Building.

An Unusual Sale of Art Embroideries.

There are a dozen different places in the house to which the pretty things in this Art Embroidery Store can contribute charm. Luxuries? Perhaps they are ordinarily—even as luxuries they add enough to home-coziness to be worth having. But these we tell about at to-morrow's small prices are scarcely in the category of luxuries. You will say necessities, rather, when you see them:

Center Pieces, Scarfs and Doilies of Bulgarian linen, in soft, pretty tones, for embroidery and outlining; Center Pieces, 36x36, 98c.; Scarfs, 20x36, 65c.; 20x45, 79c.; 20x54, 89c.; Doilies, 12x12, 12c

Stamped linen Trays, 21c

Tapestry Sofa Pillow Tops, all the newest designs, from 39c. to 89c

Our new Fall Stock of figured Drapery Silks and Satins, in a variety of designs, at 70c. and 95c. yard

A large assortment of Japanese gold embroidered Mantel Draperies, from $2.10 to $9.98

Sofa Pillows, covered with the new "Gobelin Fantaisie" and handsomely filled, at $3.98 and $4.65

Very handsome silk embroidered Mantel Draperies, at $17.50 and $21.98

Second floor, West Building.

Warm Night Gowns

For Women.

They will be timely wear very soon and there is especially good variety of pretty new styles here for choice. These for special mention are very low in price.

Heavy flannelette Gowns: pretty stripes and colorings, made with Mother Hubbard yoke and pointed collar and cuffs of solid color, trimmed with braid, 79c

Flannelette Gowns; Empire, with insertion and ruffle of lace across front and revers, with insertion and ruffle of lace; others high neck with large sailor collar and full ruffle on sleeve; finished with silk scalloped edge, 89c

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, with pointed collar, two silk frogs in front, the collar, pocket, sleeves and sacque itself are bound with satin to match, colors are pink, blue, grey and red, $1.98

Second floor, East Building.

Underwear Underpriced.

For women and children.

Time to prepare now for the colder weather—already there is need of heavier wear. Wide assortments in this Underwear Store, and prices which for equal qualities are not matched anywhere.

Women's ribbed, shaped, fleece lined Undervests: long and short sleeves, finished with silk tapes and silk edging; ankle length Drawers to match, 19c

Women's extra heavy, fleece lined, shaped, ribbed Undervests, short and long sleeves, finished with silk tapes, hand crocheted silk edging around neck and down opening; knee and ankle length French-band Drawers to match, 48c

Children's ribbed, shaped, fleece lined Undervests, long sleeves, finished in the best possible manner; ankle length Pantalets to match, colors natural, white and ecru; all sizes, 19c

Children's ribbed, shaped, half wool Undervests, long sleeves, finished with pearl buttons, silk tapes and hand crocheted silk edging around neck; ankle length Pantalets to match, all sizes, 59c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Ostrich Plumes at About Wholesale.

It is an Ostrich Feather season. Every one knows that now. But many months ago the first small hint came from Paris and a few divined what it meant. Perhaps the finding of the Gainsborough picture had something to do with it—at any rate, a few shrewd manufacturers bought practically all the fine raw stock in the great London sale. And immediately we gave them large orders for the longest and finest Plumes they could finish in the best manner. Prices have gone up 20 to 33 per cent. since then. Long and fine Plumes are scarce here and abroad. But the finest Ostrich Feathers are here in immense showing and at prices which are about the wholesale prices now.

We have made a window show of them and of some of the stages of preparation of the Plumes. Come and see the show. If you are planning feather trimming for your Autumn Hat buy now. It is friendly advice. We can come nowhere near duplicating these prices when these beautiful Plumes are gone:

16 inch black ostrich Plume, hard, long flue, best dye, curled Amazon design; regularly $2.75, at $2.29

19½ inch ostrich Amazon curled Plumes, hard, long flue, in black, black with white, brown, castor, grey, light pink and light blue; regularly $5.00, at $3.35

22 inch ostrich Plumes, curled Amazon design, best long, hard flue, rich lustre and finest curling, in black, white, black and white, brown, castor, grey, light blue and light pink; regularly $6.50, at $4.85

23 inch Amazon curled Plumes, rich, hard flue, made extra full, brilliant black and finest tones, in black, black and white, brown, grey, castor, white, light pink and light blue; regularly $8.00, at $5.75

$2.25 to $2.75 Silk Velvet Dress Hats---$1.78.

A sale that would be possible in no other store and impossible even here without the manufacturers' co-operation. We have made a specialty of Velvet Hats always—they have always been desirable This year the Parisian fiat has made them most popular of all dress Hats. So the manufacturers whose product we take most largely have made concessions for this opening sale and as a result here are

Six of the Season's Best Shapes---Each a Bargain.

They are of the finest quality, the best workmanship—*the best Velvet Hats to be had in this country.*

Some are in the Toque effect, made from the latest Paris models, some in sailor shape, with full draped brim and puffing of velvet on crown, a design requiring very little trimming. Some are of a large Turban design, with full side draping of crown. Others are in the large Gainsborough design. All are made of silk velvet and each design is draped as the Parisian milliners advise. Stiff finished velvet Hats are not in harmony with the black ostrich plumes used for trimmings this season. The arranging of an ostrich plume and buckle or ornament on any of these Hats makes them stylish and ready to wear. Prices are regularly $2.25 to $2.75. To-morrow choose at....$1.78

Main floor, center, East Building.

Carpets, Furniture and Upholsterings.

A Broad and Splendid Chance to Save.

This will be Home Furnishing Week in the Abraham and Straus Store, a week of unparalleled opportunity for those who are refurnishing, for the young married people who are beginning their housekeeping, for every one with a furnishing need, large or small. We have made the broadest preparation in the gathering of fresh and fine and various stocks and

Prices Are Below the Lowest We Have Known.

There are more and finer Carpets, more and finer patterns than we ever had.
There is more Furniture and more variety of design.
The richest showing of Upholsterings we ever made is concerned.

Many reasons, too various for citing, but based on the magnitude of this Store's dealing, make the unusually little prices. The sale starts to-morrow. The magnificent stocks are in readiness. Here are details worth reading:

Furniture.

Rockers. Golden oak, carved back, wood seat, regularly $2.40, at $1.60

Golden oak or mahogany finish, carved back, wood seat, regularly $3.25, at $2.15

Golden oak or carved back, wood seat, polished finish, regularly $5.00, at $3.25

Mahogany, inlaid, seat upholstered in tapestry, regularly $7.00, at $3.50

Mahogany, inlaid, seat upholstered in tapestry, regularly $8.50, at $4.25

Golden oak, carved back, wood seat, polished finish, regularly $7.50, at $4.75

Mahogany, handsomely carved and polished finish, regularly $14.50, at $9.50

Mahogany, handsomely carved and polished finish, regularly $16.00, at $10.50

Dining Chairs. Golden oak, cane seat and carved back, regularly $1.10, at 85c

Golden oak, cane seat and carved back, regularly $1.35, at $1.05

Golden oak, cane seat and carved back, regularly $1.50, at $1.15

Golden oak, cane seat and carved back, regularly $1.80, at $1.35

Golden oak, cane box seat, polished finish, regular $2.50, at $2.00

Golden oak, cane box seat, with arms to match, regularly $5.00, at $4.00

Sideboards. Golden oak, 3 feet 4 inches wide, French bevel mirror, regularly $14.00, at $9.75

Golden oak, 3 feet 6 inches wide, French bevel mirror, regularly $16.00, at $12.00

Golden oak, 3 feet 10 inches wide, French bevel mirror, regularly $18.00, at $13.50

Golden oak, 4 feet wide, shaped front and cabinet top, regularly $30.50, at $23.00

Golden oak, 4 feet wide, shaped front and nicely carved, regularly $39.00, at $29.00

Golden oak, 4 feet 6 inches wide, elaborately carved, regularly $60.00, at $45.00

Couches. Tufted velour, all hair filling, with fringe, regularly $10.00, at $7.50

Golden oak; velour, all hair filling, choice of colors, regularly $17.00, at $12.75

Parlor Cabinets. Vernis Martin, decorated, swell front and glass shelves; regularly $39.00, at $29.00

Vernis Martin, decorated, swell front and glass shelves; regularly $50.00, at $40.00

Gilt, Louis XVI style, finely carved; regularly $135.00, at $92.00

Gilt, Louis XV style, finely carved; regularly $140.00, at $95.00

Music Cabinets—Vernis Martin, decorated, with patent tray drawers, regularly $23.00, at $18.00

Vernis Martin, decorated top and front of doors; regularly $33.00, at $25.00

Vernis Martin, hand painted decorations; regularly $75.00, at $50.00

Gilt, hand painted decorations, regularly $100.00, at $65.00

Third and fourth floors, Central Building.

Carpets.

All wool Ingrain Carpets, the best of their kind, in a large variety of designs and colorings, such celebrated makes as the Hartford, Lowell and Columbia Mills, regularly 75c. yard, at 45c. and 55c

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, Smith, Sanford, Stinson and Higgins. Carpets suitable for any part of the house; a very large selection regularly 60c., 75c. and 85c. yard, at 40c. to 65c

Body Brussels Carpets, private patterns, from such makers as Bigelow, Lowell and Whittall, 2 beautiful assortment of designs and colorings, regularly $1.25 and $1.35 yard, at 90c. and $1.00

Velvet and Axminster Carpets, Smith's, Sanford's, Stinson's and Higgins' Velvets and Smith's extra quality Axminster's; all the new Fall designs and colorings; regularly $1.10 and $1.25 yard, at 65c. to 95c

Bigelow Axminsters, Smith's Savonneries and the best Wilton Velvets, a large assortment of light, delicate and dark, rich and lustrous designs and colorings, regularly $1.35 to $1.65 yard, at $1.00 to $1.25

Linoleums. The best printed and inlaid. Guaranteed all perfect and well seasoned; 75 patterns, tiles, mosaics and parquetry designs; printed Linoleums, regularly 50c. 60c., 70c. and 85c., at 40c., 50c., 55c. and 65c

Inlaid Linoleums, regularly $1.25 and $1.50 yard, at $1.00 and $1.25

The Rugs.

Best quality of all wool reversible Smyrna Rugs, a large variety of patterns to choose from:

18x36 inch, regularly $1.15, at 95c
21x46 inch, regularly $1.75, at $1.45
26x54 inch, regularly $2.50, at $2.10
30x60 inch, regularly $3.00, at $2.45
36x72 inch, regularly $4.45, at $3.65
4x7 ft., regularly $7.45, at $5.95
6x9 ft., regularly $14.50, at $11.00
7½x10½ ft., regularly $22.50, at $15.50
9x12 ft., regularly $28.50, at $21.50

A lot of beautiful dark, rich and lustrous, one-piece royal velvet Rugs, 8 patterns, 9x12 ft., regularly $50.00, at $25.00

The best quality of all wool Ingrain Art Squares, a large variety of patterns and colorings to choose from:

2x3 yards $3.50 3x4 yards $7.25
2½x3 yards $4.50 3x4½ yards $8.00
3x3 yards $5.25 3x5 yards $9.00
3x3½ yards $6.25 4x5 yards $12.00

An excellent lot of the high class Bigelow and Sanford Axminster Rugs, all new goods and some of the handsomest and highly artistic Rugs, we have shown; 9x12 ft. $21.00

Third floor, East Building.

Upholsterings.

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, full width, 3½ yards long, specially handsome patterns, the designs being reproductions of the fine Swiss curtains; values $1.65, $1.95 and $2.25, at 98c., $1.19 and $1.69

White Irish Point Curtains, in the newest patterns, made on the best Swiss net; values $4.75, $5.98, $7.50 and $8.50, at $3.50, $4.75, $5.95 and $6.95

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, made on heavy net, in choice insertion effects, values $4.95, $6.00 and $8.50, at $3.75, $4.75 and $6.95

250 pairs Irish point, Renaissance and Arabian sash curtains, special values at $2.95, $3.95 $4.95, $5.95, $7.95 and $9.95

500 pairs ruffled bobbinet Curtains, the newest effects, in insertions and edgings, full width, 3 yards long; values $2.19, $2.75, $3.75 and $4.65, at $1.39, $1.75, $2.48 and $3.75

American made Arabian lace Curtains, a very popular window furnishing, values $7.50 and $11.50, at $5.95 and $8.75

Upholstery Fabrics.

Imported and domestic, suitable for Portieres, Drapery, Furniture and Wall Covering, representing the prevailing colors, in armures, brocades, damasks, tapestries, moquettes, and velours, plain and figured.

Some little priced handsome Furniture Tapestries, gobelin weaves, silk finish, value $2.25 yard, at $1.29

Choice patterns in Oriental figured Tapestries, values $1.39, $1.75, $2.19, at 75c., $1.29 and $1.35

New and exclusive patterns in Verdure Tapestries, value $1.98 yard, at $1.48

Sicilian Damask, rich and handsome colorings, suitable for draperies and hangings, at $1.98

Portieres and Table Covers.

Heavy Armure weave Portieres, two-toned effect, some self colored, full width, 3 yards long, fringed top and bottom, value $4.75, at $2.95

Mercerized tapestry Portieres, full length and width, in red and cream and green and cream, value $5.50 pair, at $4.45

Handsome tapestry Table Covers, 8-4 size, armure weave, in green, red and rose, value $4.00, at $2.95

Tapestry Table Covers, new designs, choice color combinations, 8-4 size, value $4.75 pair, at $3.75

Burlap Screens, 3 fold, covered with figured material, value $4.75, at $3.85

Wood Curtain Poles, 4 foot long, in oak, cherry and walnut finish, value 35c. each, at 19c

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Jewelry and Novelties Smartly Reduced in Price.

Some sterling silver and rolled gold novelties and some solid 10k. Jewelry are concerned in a notable offering to-morrow. Everything is worthy—They have sold readily at full prices; but room is needed for fresh arrivals and so prices are sharply reduced. This way:

Sterling silver Key Rings, extra heavy weight, chased and plain, ½ dozen shapes, 42c

Sterling silver Tie Clasps, heavy weight, with good spring, 6 new designs, 24c

Rolled gold Collar Button Set of 4 pieces, the Krementz make, fully guaranteed, set, 38c

Silver plated Medallion Brooch, French grey, burnished finish, of careful make, assorted heads, 19c

Guard Chains, gilt or silver plated, in a closely woven link, mounted with neat pattern slides, 39c

Gold Jewelry.

Gold plated Brooches, Roman finish, with amethyst center, beaded border, 19c

Brooches in wreath, wishbone and floral design, of good weight and finish, some jeweled, $2.10

Studs, in sets of three, improved pipe stem or separate backs, all parts gold, Roman or polished finish, plain or beaded, 97c set

Thimbles in all sizes, plain or beaded cordes, $1.45

Cigar Cutters, in a variety of designs, rose, Roman or polished finish, $3.25

Link Cuff Buttons, an entirely new assortment of designs, with all parts 10k. gold, Roman, rose or polished finish, $1.75

Scarf Pins, a large variety of new designs, enameled, plain and jeweled, 95c. and $1.20

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Feather Boas.

These long, fluffy neckpieces are again to the fore in popularity, and deserve to be. We have made large collection of them, both of ostrich and coque feathers, and some will be priced exceedingly low to-morrow:

White coque feather Boas, 2 yards long, $1.79

White heavy coque feather Boas, 2 yards long, $3.45

Black coque greenish tint Boas, 2½ yards long, $3.45

Black Ostrich feather Boas, glossy back and long flue feathers, 1½ yards long, $7.40

Black Ostrich feather Boas, glossy back and long flue feathers, 1½ yards long, $11.75

Main Floor, Rear, Central Building.

Sheets---Pillow Cases.

Torn and hemmed—at about the price of the unmade material by the yard.

The best Sheets are torn, not cut. They launder straighter. And these are made of the standard sheetings that are known and wanted everywhere.

1½x2½ yards, Utica Mills Sheets 44c
1½x2½ yards, Mohawk Valley Mills Sheets, 34c
2½x2½ yards, Utica Mills Sheets, 62c
2¾x2½ yards, Mohawk Valley Mills Sheets, 50c
42x36 inch, Utica Mills Pillow Cases 14c
45x36 inch, Utica Mills Pillow Cases 15c
50x36 inch, Utica Mills Pillow Cases 17c
54x36 inch, Utica Mills Pillow Cases 18c
Yard wide unbleached Muslin, 4c
Yard wide bleached Muslin, 6c

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Leather Goods Reduced

Useful articles in leather whose only fault is that they have been so popular that lines are broken. Instead of filling in the vacant places we have sharply cut prices on those that remain to help their quick disappearance. Good gift suggestions among them:

Cigar Cases of colored Morocco leather, with metal frame, leather lined, 38c

Imported Clasp Books of colored Morocco leather, outside pocket, bellows bottom, in tan and gray, 59c

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

JACOB BERRY & CO:
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Write for reports on the speculative issues.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 35 Congress st., Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.; 640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED
For building and equipping railways, water-works, electric-light plants, developing mines, meritorious inventions and good business enterprises.
HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURG & CO.
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., N. Y.

100% INVESTMENT.
I offer 92,000 acres of Cannel Coal, Timber, Iron, and Oil Land in Kentucky at $5.00 an acre. Have one R. R. and will soon have five, enhancing present valuation from 100% to 500%.
A. H. WILCOX, Real Estate Broker,
No. 391 Broadway, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE STEARNS AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

CAPITAL STOCK, 20,000 SHARES OF 6% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK, 360,000 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE, $25 PER SHARE, FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

It has no bonds nor mortgage debts.
Provident Lite and Trust Co., Philadelphia, Registrars.

E. C. STEARNS, President.
W. W. GIBBS, Vice President.
CLAYTON E. PLATT, Secretary and Treasurer.

Philadelphia, October 5th, 1901.

OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION

OFFICE OF
THE STEARNS AUTOMOBILE CO.,
850 Drexel Building, Phila.
FACTORY AND WORKS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Notice is hereby given that offers for public subscription for

100,000 shares of the full paid common stock, of the par value of $25 each, will be received at this office until Tuesday, November 5th, at 3 P. M., at the rate of $5.25 per share for additional working capital.

Subscriptions will open on Monday, October 7th, 1901, at 10.00 A. M., and close on or before Tuesday, November 5th, 1901, at 3 P. M.

Twenty per cent. (20%) to be paid at the time of subscription and the balance on allotment.

All subscriptions must be forwarded to, and checks drawn to the order of the Company on or before Tuesday, November 5th, 1901.

The right is reserved to cut down allotments.

Application will be made, in due time, to list this stock on the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other exchanges.

AN INVESTMENT WITHOUT AN EQUAL IN THE INDUSTRIAL MARKET TO-DAY.

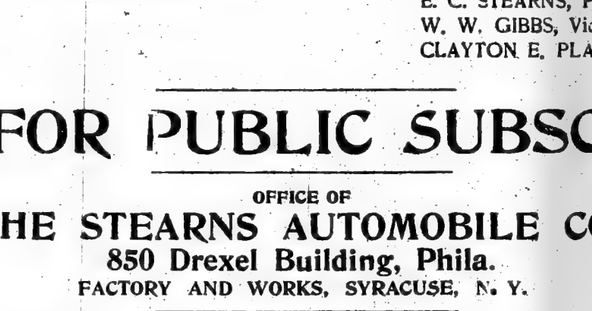

NO. 1 TYPE OF STEARNS AUTO-RUNABOUT.

The Stearns Automobile has been perfected by E. C. Stearns, the well-known and successful manufacturer, in reference to which he makes the following statement:

STATEMENT OF E. C. STEARNS

"I have given the subject of gasoline carriages a great deal of study, both here and abroad, and started out to do a certain thing that had not yet been accomplished, namely, to make a light carriage, but strong enough to carry two people over any kind of roads and under all conditions. I have succeeded in making a carriage weighing about 600 pounds, when loaded with water, fuel, etc., and having a speed up to 20 miles an hour. Have tested it to over 30 miles on good level track.

"This carriage can be made at a very low cost, and it will sell in large quantities for $700, at retail, the usual discount to agents being 20 per cent., so that we would realize a very large profit. There is a great demand for a good, light automobile that people can buy at these figures, for most if not all other gasoline automobiles weigh from 1,200 to several thousand pounds and sell for as many dollars, and in most cases without discount to agents, so that I am sure, with our ability to place upon the market a good, light carriage that will do the work as well as those large and expensive machines, we will reap a rich harvest.

"We have one of the finest shops for this class of work that can be found, and all the experience, both in manufacturing and marketing such merchandise; and our name (**Stearns**) will, I believe, insure its reception as a high class vehicle of standard manufacture."

PROFITS IN MANUFACTURE

The Company's factories already established, when fully equipped, will produce at least 10 finished machines per day, or a total of 3,000 a year.

With the employment of this additional capital sufficient profit can be earned during the first full year's operations to pay a dividend of at least 6% on the par value of the stock, which will be equal to about 30% on the subscription price, and carry a large amount to surplus.

For the present it is intended to manufacture only pleasure carriages. (See illustration.) As this work progresses Mr. Stearns will apply the same general principles to commercial and other types of vehicles, and he has no doubt that *he will be able for the second year to double the output, with corresponding profits.*

Thus some idea of the Company's great and assuredly prosperous future may be gained. Managed by a man who has already established a most enviable reputation in this field of the manufacturing industry, and producing at an unprecedentedly low price an article for which there is a constant and growing demand, and that is far beyond the reach of competition,—

THE STEARNS AUTOMOBILE COMPANY offers in a purchase of its stock an investment that has no equal on the industrial market to-day and which, on its intrinsic merits, should sell at its par value within a year.

No one will question the Company's ability to dispose of ten such vehicles per day when their practicability is considered and with the added attraction of a price far below all others.

This Company will be prepared to occupy the field with a perfected vehicle which at one stroke has reduced both the weight and price more than 50%.

That there is a great future for the automobile is now assured beyond all doubt. Reports from Europe show that the manufacture of the horseless vehicle is going beyond all expectations. Every manufacturer reports that his plant is taxed to its utmost capacity and is unable to keep pace with the orders.

Prospectus and any further information desired furnished upon request.

THE STEARNS AUTOMOBILE CO., DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA OIL BOOM BURST

No Market for the Product of the Beaumont Gushers.

Professor Foster of Pennsylvania Declares the Oil Is Not Suitable for Fuel—Contains Too Much Sulphur, and Will Burn Out Fireboxes and Flues—Millions Needed to Build Pipe Lines Over Mountains to the Seaboard—Texas Laws Frighten Prospective Investors—Rise and Fall of Mushroom Oil Companies in Texas and California with Inflated Capital—Where There Is a Gusher There Are Many "Dusters"—Old Reliable Oil Fields of Ohio and West Virginia Never Without a Market.

Professor Foster's Sensational Statement.

Professor Foster, who has just made an exhaustive chemical analysis of the better grade of oil taken from the Beaumont fields, announces as a result of his diligent and careful investigation and research that it cannot even be used for fuel. If this be true, the oil of Texas is valueless from a commercial standpoint, and the dreams of the irresponsible "boomers" have turned into a veritable nightmare.

Professor Foster, whose learning as a chemist and whose reputation as a citizen cannot be assailed, says that the Beaumont oil is made up in large part of sulphur, which eats out and destroys fire boxes and flues, making the oil as worthless for fuel purposes as certain grades of Pennsylvania coal which carry a large percentage of sulphur.

This announcement of Professor Foster comes at a time when the Beaumont oil boom is burst and the small investor is awakening to a realization of the true condition of affairs. Of this class thousands have poured their savings into the treasury of one or another of these flimsy oil companies, 300 of which have been organized in Texas within the last thirty days, and 99 per cent. of them will never pay dividends.

Again, in the calm that has followed the "boom," the Texas oil companies have woke up to the fact that there is absolutely no market for their oil.

California and Texas Oil Has No Market.

A quotation from a letter of the Beaumont correspondent of the New York Sun of September 22 calls attention to the fact that it will require millions of dollars to make the oil of Texas marketable. In other words, the oil of Texas and California "has no market and it can only have an outlet after countless millions of dollars have been expended in the building of pipe lines" from the oil fields in the mountains inland to the seaboard.

No combination of oil companies in Texas have sufficient capital to undertake these large expenditures, and the indications are that all the shares that are now being sold, both in California and Texas oil properties, will sooner or later be worthless, owing to the fact that no company can continue to hold non-dividend paying oil property.

Wall Street financiers, who have studied the situation, believe that the companies will default in their enormous obligations of taxes, etc., to the State of Texas, and the property will fall into the hands of capitalists, who, in the course of years, may be able to discover some use to which this so-called oil can be put. This, however, is only one of the possibilities of the far-distant future.

Again, the very fact that large quantities of this liquid fuel can be produced is sufficient to show investors that it certainly can command no price, and it is not out of reason to declare that every company in Texas now producing oil (and the number is limited) will be an absolute failure. The argument advanced by the oil producers in Texas and California that they have unlimited quantities of oil is sufficient to convince every one that unlimited quantities mean a limited demand. It is only where the quantities are limited that the demand is greatest, such as occurs in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Production of Oil in California Unprofitable.

Upon this particular point in regard to the oil situation in Texas and California the following Associated Press dispatch is clear and concise:

"San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6 (Associated Press.)—Efforts of the oil producers of California to form a corporation with a capital of $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 for the purpose of protecting and promoting their interests are about to meet with success, according to The Call. Eighty per cent. of the oil producers of the Kern River and McKittrick districts is said to have signed a preliminary agreement. Competition has been so keen that the production of oil is said to have become unprofitable and a combination has been looked forward to as the only means of placing the industry on a substantial and paying basis."

All this goes to show that in the California and Texas fields production of oil must be limited in order that a market may be created.

No Capital to Build Pipe Lines to the Sea.

The following is an extract from the Beaumont correspondent of The New York Sun, September 22:

"The oil has been transported by rail, and this is altogether too expensive a mode to handle it. It has been recognized from the start that the only chance of utilizing this oil and sending it to all parts of the world in competition with coal is by the construction of pipe lines to the seaboard, and the export of the oil in tank steamers. This is a matter involving millions of dollars, and is giving the oil companies more trouble than any other question before them."

The correspondent continues:

"It will require tens, perhaps hundreds, of millions of dollars to do this, and the owners of the gushers are scouring the North and Europe to secure the necessary capital, or trying to arrange some form of combination or syndicate that will not violate the very stringent and far-reaching laws of Texas enacted against combinations and aimed at the trusts."

Arbitrary Texas Laws Will Keep Capital Out of the State.

The Sun writer further asserts:

"These laws stand in the way of the rapid development of the oil fields, or, rather, of the marketing of the oil, and it is not improbable that the Legislature will be urged to modify them so as to encourage this new industry, which promises to bring so much wealth to the State. But the Legislature is likely to be obstinate on this point. Having rejected emphatically the proposal made by the recent New York commercial and financial visitors to amend its anti-Trust laws, it is not likely to yield to local influence. Indeed, it has gone so far in the other direction as to place a TAX ON THE OIL COMING FROM THE BEAUMONT WELLS, SO THAT THE STATE MAY GET ITS SHARE

FINANCIAL.

IF THERE IS ANY PROFIT TO BE MADE.

"In the meantime the combination of twenty of the smaller companies has been made, and agents have been sent by the combine to Europe to seek capital to handle the product of these companies. The handling of the oil calls for an immense amount of capital. Money is needed for the construction of the necessary pipe lines to the seaboard, the erection of wharves and the purchase of tank steamers. There is no capital in Europe or America that would invest money on a product that can be found in such large quantities, as unlimited amounts produced means no price or profit."

Mushroom Oil Companies with Inflated Capital Die Early.

The correspondent goes on to say:

"How many companies were organized in the Southwest to dig for oil and how much money was sunk in this way it is impossible to estimate accurately. Some slight idea of the extent of the craze may be formed from the operations of the companies around Beaumont. There were organized altogether 476 companies to work in the Beaumont field, and they were capitalized at $242,762,500.

"Many of the companies died early. Some did not even complete their incorporation. Many others who are selling stock to-day will before a year be sold out for non-payment of taxes in Texas and California."

Where There Is One Gusher There Are Many Dusters.

"The opposite of a gusher is a duster, and all the Texas wells are of one or the other variety. That is, the oil either gushes out of the pipe or none at all is found. Of the great number of dusters reported to date, two of them are located on Spindle Top Heights.

"So far the work has been confined largely to sinking and testing the wells and to making preparations for marketing the oil. THE AMOUNT SOLD HAS BEEN INFINITESIMAL."

Ohio and West Virginia Oil Always Has a Market.

In the last few days Ohio and West Virginia oil has increased from 3 to 5 cents a barrel, and the best authorities among the oil men expect it to advance 20 to 30 per cent. more within the next 60 days. Ten years ago the visible supply of oil above ground was about 90,000,000 barrels. That has steadily decreased in the last ten years until to-day the supply is about 10,000,000 barrels, and even this reserve is falling at the rate of 375,000 barrels per month. This is exclusive of the so-called oil found in California and Texas, but, on the other hand, is the genuine petroleum which has a cash market value. The advance in the price of oil and the decrease in the surplus have caused many oil men to open up new territories in the hope of finding oil. Properties in these old and reliable oil producing States that were undeveloped ten years ago are now in demand and great activity is being evidenced in fields that have laid dormant for years.

Where Standard Oil Acquired Its Millions.

There is more money to be made in the production of oil in Ohio and West Virginia than in any other legitimate line of business. Investors should see that the stocks they buy are controlled by responsible men, men of high financial standing, of good business ability and experience, justifying the confidence reposed in them. They should know that there is an activity in the working of the property, and that their money does not go into the promoter's pocket, but into the ground to be developed, for in that case each investor will certainly make good profits on his investment.

Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania produce practically all the petroleum consumed in the United States. These States have been proved. These are the States wherein the Standard Oil Company has made its vast wealth, are the States that have returned hundreds of millions of dollars to oil producers and investors. This is not a speculation, a fancy or a dream; but a cold fact fully substantiated by the United States Geological Survey.—Adv.

"Four Stocks"

THIS HOUSE SELDOM ISSUES PRACTICALLY POSITIVE ADVICES TO CLIENTS RELATIVE TO THE MOVEMENTS OF SPECIAL STOCKS IN THIS INSTANCE, WE MAKE NOTABLE EXCEPTION, BELIEVING THE INFORMATION TO BE OF SPECIAL VALUE AND IF ACTED UPON, ALMOST A CERTAINTY TO WELL REPAY THE OPERATOR. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED, WE WILL SEND YOU UPON REQUEST VALUABLE DATA RELATIVE TO

"Four Active Stocks"

WHICH WILL IMMEDIATELY HAVE QUITE EXTENDED AND ACTIVE MOVEMENTS, IN THEIR SHARES, also a carefully compiled

Plan for Trading

in them, which if followed, should result in considerable profit. Should you decide to try the plan as outlined and select us as your Brokers WE WILL BE PLEASED TO ADVISE YOU FROM TIME TO TIME AS TO THEIR FUTURE FLUCTUATIONS. We will deal in any of them for you, in multiples of 10 shares or to any amount, upon a minimum margin of 1 per cent.

Permit us to present you with our handsome 400-PAGE, cloth-bound, illustrated

"Guide to Investors,"

said to be the best and most complete work upon Wall Street, its methods and securities, ever issued. FREE UPON PERSONAL OR WRITTEN REQUEST AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES. We would be pleased to also mail you our

Daily Market Letter

which outlines daily the probable movements of the markets. Orders solicited for purchase or sale, for cash or upon most moderate margins.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Established 1890.
Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
PRINCIPAL BRANCHES:
Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Worcester, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Newark, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Montreal, Toronto, Reading, Atlantic City, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Detroit, Providence, Lowell, Hartford, Springfield.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker, is as important as the selection of right stocks."

$250,000
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Southwestern Coal & Improv. Co.
Dated July 1, 1899. Due July 1, 1929.
FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., N. Y., Trustee.
Principal, Interest, and Sinking Fund Unconditionally Guaranteed by
Missouri, Kans. & Tex. Ry. Co.
INTEREST HAS BEEN PROMPTLY PAID ON THESE BONDS FOR TWELVE YEARS.
A copy of mortgage may be seen at the office of Lawrence Barnum & Co.
WRITE FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR GIVING PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS, 135 Broadway, New York.
North American Trust Co.,
New York.

LOOK OUT.
The bears are in glee and short to a man, howling out direful predictions of the gloomiest kind. The greatest railroad deal in the history of the world is likely to be announced before many days, and then every waiter, cab driver, and messenger boy in New York will be telling you all about the resources of the community of interest plan, and the wonderful prospective merits of the Manhattan, N. Y. Central, North-west, and Union Pacific; Pennsylvania, Wabash, and Missouri Pacific; Erie, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific Railroads—all in one combination, controlled by about four great bulls, by actual ownership of the real stocks, besides the enormous outstanding short interest.
MORGAN ROCKEFELLER, Room 31, 19 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE!

INVESTORS

Will Do Well to Note the Following Facts:---

THE OIL FROM THE FIELDS OF OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA HAVE MADE MORE MEN RICH THAN ANY OTHER PRODUCT TAKEN FROM THE GROUND. THE LEADING FINANCIERS OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE MADE THEIR ORIGINAL FORTUNES IN OIL. OIL IS LIKE GOLD. WHEREVER A NEW FIELD IS DISCOVERED THERE IS IMMEDIATELY A RUSH TO THAT LOCALITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WEALTH THAT IS SURE TO FOLLOW.

AFTER THE FIRST BURST OF EXCITEMENT AND THE "BOOM" IS OVER IN A NEWLY DISCOVERED OIL FIELD THE BUSINESS BECOMES A SETTLED AND SURE ONE.

IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD BY THE AVERAGE OIL INVESTOR THAT THE OIL OF BOTH TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA HAS NO COMMERCIAL VALUE EXCEPT FOR FUEL AND AT LOW PRICES, OF WHICH ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT CAN EVER BE SOLD.

PROPERLY SPEAKING, TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA OIL COULD BETTER BE CLASSED AS LIQUID COAL, WHILE THE OIL OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND VIRGINIA IS THE OIL OF COMMERCE, FROM WHICH IS EXTRACTED BENZINE, KEROSENE, VASELINE, NAPHTHALINE, GASOLENE, LUBRICATING OIL, AND MANY OTHER BI-PRODUCTS.

WEST VIRGINIA, ACCORDING TO UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IS NOW THE LARGEST COMMERCIAL OIL-PRODUCING STATE IN THE COUNTRY, AND, LIKE THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO, HAS LONG SINCE PASSED THE "BOOM" PERIOD, AND IS NOW AND HAS BEEN GIVING A CONSTANTLY INCREASING PRODUCTION OF HIGH-GRADE COMMERCIAL OIL, WHICH WARRANTS SUCH EXCEPTIONAL DIVIDENDS. WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, AND PENNSYLVANIA IS THE TERRITORY IN WHICH THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY HAVE MADE THEIR GREAT WEALTH.

IN PURCHASING OIL STOCK THE INVESTOR SHOULD TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION WHETHER HE IS ASKED TO INVEST UPON MERE PROMISES OR UPON RELIABLE FACTS, WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST—HAS THE COMPANY PRODUCING WELLS?

SECOND—IS THE OIL PRODUCED BY THESE WELLS COMMERCIAL OIL, HAVING A READY MARKET?

THIRD—IS THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY IN THE HANDS OF EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE MEN, WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF THE OIL BUSINESS?

FOURTH—IS THE COMPANY EARNING AND PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS?

FIFTH—IS THE CONDITION OF THE COMPANY CONTINUALLY IMPROVING, THUS INSURING AN INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THE STOCK?

INVESTMENTS IN AN OIL COMPANY WHICH MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS IS FULLY AS SAFE AS A SAVINGS BANK. ANY ONE PURCHASING STOCK OF THIS CHARACTER WILL BE REWARDED WITH LARGE RETURNS ON HIS INVESTMENT, AND WILL BE ASSURED OF A LIFETIME INCOME, AND GREATLY PROFIT BY THE RISE OF VALUE IN HIS CERTIFICATES.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SAND FORK EXTENSION OIL COMPANY WILL PROVE THAT IT MEETS ALL THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS. IT HAS WELLS PRODUCING THE HIGHEST GRADE OF COMMERCIAL OIL, WHICH IS SOLD TO THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND TAKEN REGULARLY THROUGH ITS PIPE LINES. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY IS IN THE HANDS OF MEN WELL KNOWN AND SUCCESSFUL IN THE OIL BUSINESS, WHOSE INTEGRITY CANNOT BE QUESTIONED.

THE COMPANY IS EARNING AND PAYING DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER MONTH ON THE INVESTMENT, AS WELL AS EXTRA DIVIDENDS FROM TIME TO TIME. THE DIVIDEND FOR OCTOBER WILL BE STILL HIGHER.

THE COMPANY IS DRILLING NEW WELLS ALL THE TIME, AND THE STOCK IS INCREASING IN VALUE EVERY DAY.

MESSRS. E. R. HOLDEN & CO. OF 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, WHO ARE THE FISCAL AGENTS OF THE SAND FORK EXTENSION OIL COMPANY, AND WERE ALSO THE FISCAL AGENTS OF THE SAND FORK PETROLEUM COMPANY—WHICH HAS PROVEN SUCH A SUCCESS—ARE OFFERING A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE TREASURY STOCK AT 50C. PER SHARE. THEY WILL BE GLAD TO FURNISH ANY ONE APPLYING WITH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

E. R. HOLDEN & CO.,
BANKERS,
20 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

25% On the cost of stock at **15 CENTS** per share is the amount in **DIVIDENDS.** **25%**

THE

UNION OIL & GAS CO.

(Capital $300,000.00 full paid, non-assessable, par value $1.00.)

Has paid to stockholders since January 1. **859 Acres** of leases in the heart of the Lima fields and in sight of the city of Lima. It has 14 producing wells, one drilling and **102** locations to drill, besides 1,500 acres additional leases in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia.

THE GREATEST OIL PRODUCING TERRITORY IN THE U. S.

(Drilling must commence on the Indiana leases within 30 days.)

The producing wells are on the Faurot, the Boose and the Vorhees farms (254 acres), one mile east of Lima. There are **22 Locations** on these farms, which, when completed, will more than **Double the Dividends** to stockholders.

To Hold the Indiana Leases, and to Drill These 22 Locations at Once, the Directors are offering for the **next Twenty Days** a limited amount of Treasury Stock

AT 15 CENTS PER SHARE. PAR VALUE $1.00.

An additional dividend of at least **15 per cent.** will be paid this year.

A TOTAL OF 40 PER CENT. ON STOCK AT 15c. PER SHARE

This dividend will be doubled when the 22 locations on the Boose, the Faurot and Vorhees farms are completed.....

THIS OFFER IS FOR 20 DAYS FROM SEPT. 29.

And after that date is subject to change without notice.

Send subscription direct to **The Union Oil & Gas Co.,** or write at once to **J. W. Davis,** Secretary, for prospectus, maps, blanks, etc. Office, Rooms 1 and 3, **Purtscher Block, Lima, Ohio.**

W. E. WOODEND and COMPANY
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
35 Broadway, New York. Telephone 2100 and 2110 Broad

Dealers in
High Grade Investment Securities.

Money loaned on Listed Securities. Deposits received subject to check, and interest allowed on daily balances.

Orders solicited for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, for cash or on margin.

Correspondence Solicited.
SPECIAL LETTER ON
ERIE COM.

Meetings and Elections.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.

The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
Secretary. President,
J. D. CRARY. R. S. WHITE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at 85 Cedar Street, New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Dividends.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R.,
Detroit, Mich., Oct., 3d, 1901.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant bonds of this Company on Oct. 15th, 1901, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in payment of interest on said bonds for six months ending Sept. 30th, 1901.

Transfer books will close Oct. 10th and reopen 16th inst.

Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company.

JAMES McMILLAN,
E. F. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company,
New York, October 1st, 1901.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after November 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The preferred stock transfer books will close on October 15, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen November 23, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GUSTAVE BLUMENTHAL, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, October 1, 1901.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared payable October 15th, 1901.

Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

Bonds and Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $75,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes, and paid $92,703.15 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $80,000. About $29,000 was paid for Klondike gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office.

To Enter the Plow Trust.

Announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday that the Moline Plow Company will enter the new plow trust, which was recently incorporated under the title of the American Plow Company.

J. D. Rockefeller in National City Bank.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been elected a Director of the National City Bank.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company.

The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, which was published yesterday, shows increased gross earnings but a diminution in net earnings caused largely by an increase in operating expenses, the augmentation in gross earnings being $2,516,568 and the decrease in net earnings being $129,997.

The income account shows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$50,051,988	$47,535,420
Operating expenses	34,068,907	31,422,341
Net earnings	$15,983,081	$16,113,079
Other income	380,797	382,194
Total	$16,363,878	$16,495,273
Charges	8,238,471	8,566,512
Balance	$8,125,407	$7,928,761
Dividends	6,652,557	5,829,678
Surplus	$1,472,850	$2,099,083

The balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$288,289,112.17
Cost of investments in securities of controlled roads	4,809,941.10
Sundry investments	4,394,804.22
Trustees of Sinking Funds	13,039,946.09
Material and supplies	3,943,268.82
Sundry available securities	54,400.00
Sundry accounts and bills receivable	5,190,762.31
Cash on hand	4,532,795.24
Total	$325,155,029.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$110,577,700.00
Funded debt	147,204,300.00
Matured coupons, not presented	50,753.00
Coupon interest to mature July 1, 1901	2,039,402.50
Unpaid vouchers and pay rolls	3,974,613.48
Burlington Voluntary Relief Department Fund	509,606.06
Fire Insurance Fund	280,015.06
Replacement Fund	1,677,663.56
Sundry current accounts	865,078.83
Renewal Fund	10,000,000.00
Income account	17,217,340.34
Profit and loss	9,159,297.87
Sinking Funds	21,399,245.25
Total	$325,155,029.95

Traffic statistics show that freight earnings were $33,662,221 and passenger earnings $11,624,745, an increase of $1,104,221 and $1,240,837, respectively. The number of passengers carried one mile was 533,186,204, an increase of 63,929,866. The earnings per passenger per mile were 2.16 cents, an increase of 0.04 cent. The total number of tons carried was 3,870,529,358, an increase of 77,521,024. The earnings per ton per mile were 0.862 cent, an increase of 0.011 cent. The capital stock was increased from $98,446,100 to $110,577,700. The funded debt increased from $135,899,100 to $147,204,300.

Tours to Algiers on German Liners.

Regarding the opening up of Algiers to tourist travel by specially arranged tours through an agreement between the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd, it was announced yesterday that the first steamer to sail from New York for Algiers will be the Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line, which will leave on Oct. 23. This will be followed by the Columbia and the Auguste Victoria of the same line. The first sailing via the North German Lloyd will be the Kaiserin Maria Theresia on Jan. 11, 1902.

New Baltimore and Ohio Director.

William Salomon of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, who announced last Spring his intention of resigning from the board in the Fall, did so yesterday, and his resignation was accepted. His place on the board is taken by Edward R. Bacon.

BIG KANSAS WHEAT PLANTING.

Acreage Used This Fall Largest in History of the State—Many Cornfields Sown with Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 5.—Kansas has gone wheat crazy. Just as her Prohibitionists went wild over the saloon-smashing crusade, the farmers are now exhibiting the same spirit of industry in planting wheat this Fall. The acreage will be the largest ever known in the history of the State.

Kansas will show a vast increase in its wheat acreage and an equal diminution in its corn acreage. Although Kansas has for the past two years produced more wheat than any other State in the Union, it has a much larger area in corn than wheat. But last season the corn crop was a total failure, and this has caused the farmers to plow up their corn fields and sow them in wheat this Fall. Everywhere one sees signs of industry of this nature.

In the great corn-producing Counties of Jewell and Republic there will not be one-fourth as much corn planted next Spring as has been in the past. Jewell County claims to be the banner corn county of the United States. In 1896 it produced nearly 11,000,000 bushels of corn, in an area only thirty miles square. The combined crops of Jewell and Republic Counties that year amounted to upward of 20,000,000 bushels. Jewell County's corn has heretofore run from 225,000 to 300,000 acres. Its wheat, on the other hand, has run from 15,000 to 50,000 acres.

The coming year will see the conditions reversed. As it is in these counties one sees it almost everywhere over the entire State. In Sumner County, the banner wheat county of the world, this year were raised 8,000,000 bushels of wheat from 200,000 acres. This year they will put every acre of farming ground in the county—300,000 acres—in wheat, and next year expect to raise 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, or enough to feed every citizen of Kansas for weeks. In the past year over 1,000,000 acres of land that has been used in corn raising has been turned into wheat fields, and this Fall it is estimated that fully 2,000,000 acres of corn land will be changed, making the wheat crop of next year no less than 120,000,000 bushels.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The distinguishing feature of last week's security market was an aroused and intelligent distrust of some of the numerous blind pools operating under the guise of industrial corporations. The shares of companies which obstinately refuse to make public the result of their operations were liberally sold by tired holders and by the alert bear party which watches for weak spots with untiring vigilance. As always happens in such circumstances, sound securities suffered from their unavoidable association in commission accounts with dubious properties, and declines were brought about in the railroad list unwarranted on the basis of earnings and prospects. Even in the industrial field itself one striking exception occurred in the publication by the United States Steel Corporation of its statement frankly revealing to stockholders and the public at large the state of its affairs; and the beneficial effect of publicity was plainly seen in the comparative steadiness of the United States Steel Corporation securities.

Uneasiness prevailing regarding the copper trade started the industrial declines, but here again is illustration of the unwisdom of concealment; had the public been fully cognizant of copper trade developments, had the Amalgamated Copper Company adopted the same policy as the United States Steel Corporation, it is altogether unlikely that any such severe declines in the price of its stock would have been brought about. Fear and suspicion are the inevitable corollaries of secrecy, and when a disclosure, sudden and unexpected, is made of unfavorable character, the effect marketwise is far worse than if it had been foreseen. For example, the great steel strike of recent history was an incident which occurred in the open, every step taken on the part of the United States Steel Corporation having publicity given to it, and the result was that the market price of the stock never suffered a disastrous decline—shareholders realizing that their interests were being protected. As against this, and in telling contrast, is the secrecy and mystery surrounding the transactions of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which unfortunately is not alone in the attitude it maintains. It may be accepted as a settled conclusion that the public is becoming educated to the point of withholding support from corporate securities of which nothing can be learned; and the selling movement of the past week in stocks of that character is in itself a healthful sign. Such securities will be boycotted—left severely alone—and their manipulators are likely to be accorded the privilege of dealing strictly between themselves, without the participation of innocent and deluded outsiders. Should such a rule be established, it would go a long way toward reforming market abuses which in the nature of things the Stock Exchange as an organization is powerless to prohibit—the remedy lying with the public itself, and that remedy, if applied intelligently, can speedily end the capacity of blind pool operators to wreak damage.

There is no doubt that the shares of Western railroads have been unfavorably affected by the very serious shortage of the corn crop. This is a matter of import—not to be lightly argued away—but not a situation involving grave disaster, for there exist the compensating factors of an increased wheat crop and the foreign demand for wheat and generally improved business conditions throughout the Western States. It is, of course, certain that such a destruction as has happened to the corn crop must find security market reflection—for no such disaster can occur without logical sequence.

Railroad earnings, as reported, continue to reflect remarkably prosperous conditions, leaving a margin of possible decrease without reduction of dividend power. And this is the main feature of strength in the railroad situation. The New York Central's statement, for example, shows continuous increase of earnings, notably in the passenger department of the business, and all the Vanderbilt lines report earnings of the most encouraging character. To a large extent the Vanderbilt system can be accepted as a type of what is best in the railroad world, for its lines traverse a densely populated country engaged in multifarious occupations, fairly representative of the Nation's business, and hence typical in character. Viewed broadly, the railroad security market last week exhibited strength of no common character. While sympathetic declines were numerous, mainly due to the closing out of speculative accounts of which margins were exhausted by industrial losses, they were in no case of a sensational or alarming character—nothing more than were inevitable in view of the technical position. And of the technical position it may be said that such liquidation as appeared last week makes for a reviving tendency—for once again the foolhardy speculator who builds pyramids on the basis of obscure tips and rumors has met inevitable loss. There is nothing to indicate any lessening of investment confidence—nothing to cause any apprehension on the part of those who hold stocks of high class for the revenue to be derived from them.

The present downward tendency of the security market is due more to technical than to natural conditions—reflecting largely pessimistic sentiment prevalent in professional ranks—and while its course may run until that sentiment changes there is no reason to apprehend further important declines outside of the blind pool stocks which have become storm centres.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was regarded in the Street unfavorably in that it showed an increase in loans and a decrease in surplus reserves, the former all the more surprising because of the liquidation in the stock market during the week. The figures show the decrease in surplus reserves to be $733,000 and the increase in loans to be $5,948,500. There was an increase in specie of $1,418,200, a decrease in legal tenders of $376,000, and an increase in deposits of $7,100,800, this increase, of course, necessitating nearly two millions additional reserve.

In explanation of the increase in loans it is said it had to do with the Broadway National Bank transfer.

***

Preceding the publication of the statement the market had been heavy under the leadership of Amalgamated Copper. After the figures were published further weakness developed, the market closing at practically the lowest prices for the day.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$873,558,200	$816,810,700	$710,582,500
Deposits	943,553,100	877,210,800	781,158,300
Circulation	30,618,100	30,110,800	15,544,700
Specie	180,354,600	163,404,100	147,252,400
Legal tenders	71,093,700	62,140,500	48,680,500
Total res.	$251,448,300	$225,544,600	$195,932,900
Res. req'd	235,888,275	219,302,700	195,289,700
Surp. res.	$15,560,025	$6,214,900	$643,200

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Increase.
Loans	$867,609,700	$873,558,200	$5,948,500
Deposits	936,452,300	943,553,100	7,100,800
Circulation	30,972,500	30,618,100	*354,400
Legal tenders	71,469,700	71,093,700	*376,000
Specie	178,936,400	180,354,600	1,418,200
Reserve	250,406,100	251,448,300	1,042,200
Res. required	234,113,075	235,888,275	1,775,200
Surplus	16,293,025	15,560,025	*733,000

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	29,202,550	24,250,950	28,265,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,075	34,893,075
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	30,222,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,075
Feb. 9	20,362,025	27,897,575	35,511,325
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,215,075	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,540,075	19,678,550	30,234,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,123
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,086,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,317,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,900	9,830,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,004,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	10,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,176,900
April 27	16,753,775	17,074,275	25,524,075
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,025
May 18	13,299,025	16,655,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,075	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,000
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,325,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 13	12,909,975	19,599,125	10,398,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,396,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,052,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,956,250	2,453,025
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	12,654,225	16,552,225	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,560,025	6,241,900	643,200

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$15,560,025	1895	$95,471,525
1900	6,241,900	1894	59,450,050
1899	643,200	1893	28,628,725
1898	18,743,600	1892	1,930,575
1897	15,550,400	1891	3,102,750
1896	16,526,025	1890	11,511,200

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 5	245,087
To date this year	218,595,992
Corresponding date last year	83,183,468

BOND TRANACTIONS.

Oct. 5	$1,053,500
To date this year	$776,855,620
Corresponding date last year	$358,259,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Ice	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Int. Pump	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	3⅛	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Smelting	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Sugar	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Anaconda Copper	1¼	People's Gas	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Reading	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Rubber Goods	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅛	St. L. & S. F.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Ill. Central	¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Int. Paper	⅛	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Lake Erie & W.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Long Island	4¾	Un. Bag & P. pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	½	Union Pacific	¾
Manhattan	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	1½	U. S. Steel	⅜
Mines. & St. L.	2	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
M. & St. L. pf.	½	Wabash	⅞
Mex. C. & T.	¾		
Missouri Pacific	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn U. Gas 5s	1	N.Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	2½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1½
Det. City Gas 6s	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was generally heavy, with quotations declining throughout the list, under the blighting influences of Amalgamated Copper, which broke over 4 points; of Sugar, which declined 1½; of People's Gas, whose loss also was 1½, and of Consolidated Gas, which declined 2 points.

It was the break on Copper, however, that had chief depressing effect, some interests in the Street continuing to argue that this signified both that the raw copper situation was in a bad way and that the Standard Oil interests are opposing themselves more and more to the market and are determined to bring about a substantial decline. However this be, it is a fact that Amalgamated Copper yesterday sold to within three-quarters of a point of the lowest price it has touched since it was on the Exchange, while other Standard Oil properties likewise declined, among them being Consolidated Gas and People's Gas, already referred to—for Standard Oil purchases on the Chicago Gas property were a feature about a year ago; Missouri Pacific, which lost 1¼; Texas Pacific, which lost ¾; St. Paul, with a decline of ⅝, and Sugar Trust.

As a matter of fact, however, it is not clear that the selling which forced these stocks lower was for Standard Oil account. Rather, it is hinted that the selling was principally by the bears, who hit upon the so-called Standard Oil stocks in order to cause most disquieting effects.

Other weak features in the list were Anaconda, with a loss of 1¼; Manhattan, which broke 1¼; Metropolitan, with a loss of 1¼, and Tennessee Coal, which declined 1⅝. Best support appeared in the Vanderbilts, in Pennsylvania, in Union Pacific, and in Southern Pacific.

As for new developments, there was none of consequence, though of rumors there were many. One of these told of fresh political attacks upon People's Gas by the Chicago politicians; another told that the plan of a readjustment of Leather Trust stocks was no nearer completion than it was a year ago; still another developed an independent Paper Company forming in opposition to the International Paper Company; and yet another told of Pennsylvania buying of Norfolk and Western. But not one of these could be confirmed.

The bank statement, showing an unexpected increase in the loan account, had unfavorable effect.

THE BREAK IN INDUSTRIALS.

All competent authority in the Street is to the effect that the break this week in the price of Industrials on the Stock Exchange has improved the market in that it has gotten rid of many weak accounts, and for the reason also that it has opened the eyes of the public to the necessity of discriminating between blind pool industrials and those which are managed on the open, the public being kept apprised regularly of the financial and physical condition of the properties.

A number of views on the subject will be found herewith.

***

W. G. McKINLEY.—I believe that the market will be very much helped by this clearing up of the industrial situation and by the apparent purpose to discriminate against and get rid of blind pool "securities." It is a very fortunate state of affairs that the public was not heavily loaded with the shares which broke so sharply this week else it may be that there would have been a bad crash. As for the general business situation, it seems to me that it is essentially sound, the fault not being with conditions but largely with the management of the properties concerned. When the money market adjusts itself, and all fear of any tightness is removed, I look to see a better market and higher quotations.

***

C. C. WEST of Charles Head & Co.—In my opinion it is a very good thing that there has been, so to speak, a "weeding out" of the minor industrials or of those which fall in the blind pool class. While for the moment the decline in these shares is apt to have depressing effect, in the end it cannot fail to benefit the market. As for the market itself, people generally seem to be apathetic and are not inclined to trade very actively one way or the other. Probably this state of affairs will continue for a month or so, with a tendency for prices to sag lower. Then, after they have gotten down to a reasonable basis, buying will be attracted, speculatively and otherwise, and we will probably have a substantial upward movement. Concerning the future, I have every confidence in continuing prosperity so long as, as a country, we behave ourselves and do not rush into extravagance.

***

RICHARD SUTRO—I am not a bull on the market yet, but I believe that we are not far from the turning point when purchases, particularly in the railroad list, will prove profitable. So far as the industrials are concerned, they clearly are not in favor, though I believe the break this week has helped the situation. However, the collapse in copper and the Donnelly anti-trust law decision are bound to have depressing effect on all industrial securities for some little time, but I don't see why they should decline much more—that is, unless influenced by unfavorable earnings, as in the case of a number of companies last week. Outside of this, I do not see why the market should not soon turn. Certainly there are no elements of danger in the situation, while there is much to inspire confidence.

***

HENRY CLEWS—One of the most important considerations in the stock market just now is the course of the industrials. In August and September we witnessed a series of annual reports, all of an unfavorable nature. Reduced earnings have followed lower prices for products, and it is very evident that the era of abnormal industrial profits is on the wane. New competition is also slowly but surely making the burden of overcapitalization felt. The developments in Amalgamated Copper acted decisively against the entire market. Fortunately, the United States Steel Corporation took the public into its confidence and made an excellent showing as to earnings, which removed an important element of doubt. The management deserve commendation for their courage as well as sagacity. A policy of secretiveness such as is followed by most of the industrials inevitably provokes distrust, and investors and speculators will do well to leave those alone that fail to give reliable information as to earnings and general financial condition. It is almost unnecessary to say that the industrials are especially exposed to trade fluctuations and that their course will be largely influenced by general business. The latter is still in good condition, and the outlook is for a good Fall and Winter trade; nevertheless, the industrials are a weak feature and will still bear watching. Those that avoid publicity regarding their affairs will probably be sharply discriminated against.

***

A Member of the Firm of Haven & Stout—The heaviness of the lesser industrials has been a leading feature of the week under the lead of Amalgamated Copper, which seems to have started the unfavorable sentiment regarding such issues, particularly those where the companies do not make adequate or satisfactory reports and are run on a "blind pool" principle. In addition there were adverse incidents which were calculated to affect sentiment in regard to industrials generally. The upholding of the anti-trust law by the New York courts in the case of the American Ice Company is not a final decision, nor can its full bearings yet be seen. It was, however, calculated to cause uneasiness and was supplemented by unfavorable announcements in regard to the earnings of companies like American Car and Foundry and Glucose Sugar Refining. Without being subjected to a concerted bear attack, short selling in many of the industrials being impracticable, sales of stocks of this class became general and buying support was absent. The result was seen in the market on Thursday and Friday, when a number of heavy breaks occurred, affecting not only new and inactive issues like Salt, International Power, and so forth, but Sugar, Leather, Rubber, Pressed Steel Car, and a number of stocks of their kind, which enjoy more or less popularity and prestige. The movement is one which cannot as yet be followed to its conclusion, though it would seem to have assumed a somewhat exaggerated form and to have already gone to unnecessary lengths in the case of some of the industrial securities.

***

HAMBLETON & CO. of Baltimore—The action of the United States Steel Corporation in issuing a statement of operations—in sharp contrast with the blind-pool policy of other large industrial companies—showing the income account for the six months' period, with the amount set aside for sinking fund and maintenance separately stated, has called forth universal commendation and approval. The good effect will doubtless be felt in the market when it starts up again. Industrial securities are in not very good favor with the public at best, and the securities of such companies as are noncommunicative regarding their earnings and expenses are apt to be avoided. Nothing has done as much to increase conf

a slightly easier appearance, which is decidedly so in time contracts and commercial paper. On call the rate is 5 per cent., at which figure there is firmness and only a fair amount of business reported. On time there is a relaxation of ¼ per cent., and both city and out-of-town institutions have placed loans here this week at per cent. Commercial paper has been well taken throughout the week, chiefly by out-of-town banks, the prevailing rate easing to 4¾ at the close of the week. Names of exceptional strength are shaded ¼ below this figure.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Cement	65	65	65
7	American Railways	41	41	41
15	Bethlehem Iron	61½	61½	61½
5	Camboria Iron	47½	47½	47½
100	Cambria Steel	25¾	25¾	25¾
600	Chocta w tr. ctfs	71½	71½	71½
1,125	Cons. L. Superior	27½	26¾	27½
100	Cons. L. Superior pf	69½	69	69½
200	Danville Bessemer	3	3	3
100	Elec. Co. of America	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	Insurance of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
611	Lehigh Valley	54	53¾	54
615	Marsden Co.	5	5	5
100	Penna. Steel pf	85½	85½	85½
200	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5½	5¾
462	Pennsylvania	71 15-16	71½	71½
2	Philadelphia Traction Co.	96	96	96
1,200	Philadelphia Co.	50½	50¼	50¾
10	P. W. & B.	109½	109½	109½
600	Railway Co. gen.	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,100	Reading tr. ctfs.	19¾	19½	19½
24	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	37½	37½	37½
200	R. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	25 3-16	24 15-16	25 1-16
200	Rochester Pass.	34	34	34
100	Southern Railway	32¼	32¼	32¼
1,625	U. S. Steel common	43¼	42¾	42¾
10	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 3 per cent. and was freely offered at that figure. New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $21,635,447. Balances, $2,031,596. Money on call is very easy to the best borrowers at 4 per cent., and can easily be obtained by the average borrowers at 4½ per cent. No brokers report a very active demand for commercial paper at 4½ per cent. The most desirable collateral loans are still scarce. On choice railroad collateral money is easily obtainable at 4½ per cent. for four to six months, and on collateral consisting largely of coppers at from 4¾ to 5 per cent. The bears had control of the stock market. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	Atchison	75½	75½	75½
5	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
5	Boston Elevated	170	170	170
1	C. J. R. & S. Y.	153	153	153
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	128½	128½	128½
5	Maine Central	170	170	170
46	Pere Marquette pf.	80	80	80
100	Union Pacific	103¾	103¾	103¾
28	Union Pacific pf.	87½	87	87
35	West End	93½	93½	93½

TELEPHONES.

194	Am. Tel. & Tel.	158	157½	157½
50	Erie	40	40	40
12	New England	134	134	134

ELECTRICS.

210	Massachusetts	36½	36	36
110	Massachusetts pf.	92½	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	80	80	80
3,740	American Sugar	117½	115¾	115¾
3,988	American Sugar, rts.	3½	3⅜	3½
39	American Sugar pf.	114	113¾	114
2,999	Am. Sugar pf., rights	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	American Woolen	15	15	15
120	American Woolen pf.	75	75	75
40	N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Pullman	214	214	214
5	Swift Pack. & Prov.	107	107	107
50	United Fruit	89½	89½	89½
100	Un. Shoe Machine	41½	41½	41½
5	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	27	27	27
1,694	U. S. Steel	43¼	42¾	42¾
165	U. S. Steel pf.	94	93½	93½
20	Western Union	91½	91½	91½

MINING.

245	Adventure	32½	32	32
13,081	Amalgamated	88½	85	87
55	Arcadian	9¾	9	9
100	Atlantic	30½	30½	30½
60	Baltic	41½	41	41
100	Bingham	31	31	31
16	Cal & Hecla, ex div.	640	635	635
600	Centennial	20	19¾	19¾
40	Central Oil	8	8	8
170	Cochiti	3½	3½	3½
15	Consolidated Mercur	2½	2½	2½
115	Copper Range	57	56	57
400	Dominion Coal	43¾	43½	43¾
200	Isle Royale	26	25½	26
1,555	Mass.	25	24¼	24⅝
10	Mayflower	3	3	3
335	Michigan	13¼	12⅝	12⅞
170	Mohawk	42	41½	41½
100	Old Colony	4	4	4
250	Old Dominion	26	26½	26½
789	Osceola	96	94	94
206	Parrot	40½	39½	39½
430	Phoenix	6	6	6
775	Rhode Island	4¼	4	4
438	Trinity	26	25	25
255	United States	16½	16	16¼
88	Utah	25	24½	25
400	Victoria	7	7	7
215	Winona	2½	2⅜	2½
40	Wolverine	59	58	58
100	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

British Columbia, 11 bid, 13 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Twenty cents' discount was charged for New York exchange to-day. American Can stocks went a little lower on the Exchange on light trading. The common lost ¼ and the preferred ½. Chicago City Railway was sold in small lots, aggregating less than 100 shares, and the price was depressed to 202. Diamond Match showed a further loss. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
830	American Can	22	21	21¼
510	American Can pf.	70½	70	70¼
97	Chicago City Railway	205	202	202
250	Chicago Union Traction	18	18	18
444	Diamond Match	135½	134	134
20	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	92	92	92
25	Milwaukee Brewing	23½	23½	23½
25	Milwaukee Brewing pf.	17½	17½	17½
657	National Biscuit	42¾	42¼	42¼
25	National Biscuit pf.	100½	100½	100½
80	Northwestern Elev.	38	38	38

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 5.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Amalgamated Copper	88	88	87½
10	Brook. Rap. Trans.	11½	11½	11½
$1,000	Beaver Coal 6s	103	103	103
150	Con. Ice pf.	38	36½	36½
300	Con. Trac.	23¾	23½	23⅝
425	Crucible Steel	83½	83¼	83⅜
$1,000	F. N. Pitts. Gas 6s	105	105	105
50	Nat. Fireproof	33	33	33
6	Nat. Fireproof pf.	43	43	43
40	Marsden	5	4⅞	4⅞
30	Penn. R. R.	143¾	142¾	143¾
$1,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾
50	Philla. Co.	50½	50½	50½
200	Pitts. Coal	30	30	30
200	Pitts. Coal pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼
50	River Coal	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	U. S. Steel	43	42½	42½
170	U. S. Steel pf.	93	92⅝	93
$10,000	West. Elec. Deb. 5s	103	103	103
112	West. Air Brake	175	175	175

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$171,795,003
Gold	102,874,034
Silver	19,076,431
United States notes	8,959,137
Treasury notes of 1890	50,346
National bank notes	9,149,207
Total receipts this day	1,681,907
Total receipts this month	8,397,749
Total receipts this year	150,546,637
Total expenditures this day	1,210,000
Total expenditures this month	9,470,000
Total expenditures this year	133,439,824
Deposits in National banks	113,006,510

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$304,793,089
Silver dollars	442,114,000
Silver dollars of 1890	965,231
Silver bullion of 1890	41,808,769
Total	$789,081,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$304,793,089
Silver certificates outstanding	442,114,000
Treasury notes outstanding	42,774,000
Total	$789,081,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$78,801,034
Gold certificates	24,072,350
Silver coin and bullion	13,872,640
Silver certificates	5,803,933
United States notes	8,959,137
Other assets	18,498,526
Total in Treasury	$150,008,131
Deposits in National banks	113,006,510
Total	$263,014,641
Current liabilities	91,219,638
Available cash balance	$171,795,003

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,504,161. The imports of specie amounted to $1,196,014, and the exports of specie to $257,735.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

More business was transacted in the outside market yesterday than on any Saturday for some weeks past. Not many stocks, however, shared this activity, the bulk of the day's trading being supplied by three or four issues. Some substantial net gains appeared at the end of the day, but as a whole price movements were narrow and about evenly divided between gains and losses. The decline in Amalgamated Copper on the Stock Exchange was scarcely reflected in the movement of copper stocks on the curb. Some issues of this group, instead of declining, closed substantially higher for the day.

***

AMERICAN CAN common, on dealings in 1,500 shares, sold from 21¾ down to 21⅛, closing at the latter price. As the opening sale represented a point gain over the closing price of the previous day, the stock showed a net advance of half a point. The preferred stock closed fractionally lower at 68⅝ bid after the sale of 400 shares.

***

UNION COPPER was fairly active and stronger. On the purchase of 1,000 shares, it sold up to 4¾ and closed at 4½ bid, showing a new gain of three-eighths of a point. The other copper stocks were not much traded in.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE common sold from 26½ down to 26¼, the day's transactions amounting to 600 shares. No full lots of the preferred changed hands, and this issue, as also the case of the common, showed no material variation. The bonds sold at 81¾.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s declined still further, to 89⅝. About $40,000 of the bonds were purchased.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES sold at 7¼. It is stated on the authority of Mr. Webb, President of the company, that in addition to the railways already under construction in Nova Scotia, the financing of which is in the hands of the Dominion Securities Company, there will probably be established a line of steamships to be operated in connection with the railways already proposed.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 4. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	21¼	21⅝	20¾	21¼
American Can pf.	69⅜	70¼	69⅜	69¾
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	30	32	30	32
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	25	29	21	28
*British Columbia Copper	10½	11	10½	11
British Exchequer 3s	90	90¾	90	90¾
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1	1¼	1	1
Cent-Iron Pipe	6	6¾	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31	32	31	32
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	14	13	14
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6½	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106⅝
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14½	15¼	14½	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39½	40½	39½	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85¼	84	85
Dominion Securities	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf.	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	2⅛	1⅞	2¼
Electric Vehicle	1½	2½	1	2
Electric Vehicle pf.	3	5	2½	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
*Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1½	1	1¾
General Chemical	55	65	55	65
General Chemical pf.	97	97¾	97	97¾
German Treasury 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101⅜
Hall Signal	30	35	30	35
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75	75¼	75¼	75⅞
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84	85½	84	85½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf.	103		103	
New England Transport	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp.	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	9	9½	8	8½
Otis Elevator	29	30	29	30
Otis Elevator pf.	94½	96¼	94½	96¼
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof preferred	80	85	80	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	100¼	100	100½
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26½	27	26	26¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	102	101	100½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	26½	27	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line pf.	49⅞	50¼	49⅞	50¼
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Oil of N. J.	120	125	118	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	720	725	722	726
Storage Power	4	5½	4	5½
Tennessee Copper	14½	15	14½	15½
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4½	4¾	4½	4½
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89½	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80	81	80	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	29¼	31¼	29¼	31½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	36	38	36	38
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	63	64½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
Whitaker Iron	13¾	15	13¾	15
Worthington Pump pf.	117	120	117½	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45½	46½	45½	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	106
Consolidation of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109¼	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98¼	97½	98¼
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	81¼	82½	81½	81¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	21	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	90	93	89½	93
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union Gas, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105½	106	105½	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. Y. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 5s	99½	101¾	99½	101¾
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas	107	107½	106	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51	51½	51	51¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co.	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	98	95	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41½	40	41½
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 5, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
84⅝	84¾	50,600	Amalgamated Copper	88¾	89¾	84½	84⅝	—3⅞
24¾	25	2,310	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25	25⅝	24¾	24¾	.....
79¼	80	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
28⅝	30	100	American Cotton Oil	29	29	29	29	.....
26	29½	150	American Ice Co.	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅝
25	25¼	520	American Locomotive	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
84½	85	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅞	+ ¼
15	18	25	American Linseed Co.	17	17	17	17	.....
6¼	7	100	American Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
39½	39⅝	4,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41¼	41¼	39½	39½	—1¾
95½	96	130	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95¼	+ ⅛
115½	115⅝	17,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117½	117½	115¾	115½	—1½
..	..	5,320	Am. S. R. Co., rts.	¾	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
..	..	600	Am. S. R. Co. pf., rts.	2¾	2⅞	2½	2½	+ ⅛
35	35¼	1,550	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	36¼	36½	35	35	—1½
75⅜	75⅝	9,350	At., T. & S. F.	76½	76⅝	75¼	75⅝	— ⅜
..	..	400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95¼	95⅞	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
99	99⅝	800	Baltimore & Ohio	100	100¼	99½	99½	— ½
60⅛	60¼	8,550	Brooklyn Union Gas	61	61¼	60	60¼	— ⅛
107½	108¼	700	Canadian Pacific	108½	108¾	108	108	— ½
44	44⅛	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¼	44¾	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	35¾	300	Chicago & Alton	35½	36	35½	36	.....
77	77⅛	330	Chi. & Alton pf.	77½	77⅝	77½	77½	— ⅛
21½	21⅝	600	Chicago Great West.	21⅝	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
84⅛	84½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
39¼	39⅝	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
72½	73	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	.....
159	159¼	10,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	160¼	160¼	158½	159	— ⅝
139½	139¾	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	139¾	139¾	139¼	139¼	.....
20	20½	30	Chi. Term. Trans.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	.....
37⅝	38	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ¼
93½	94	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	94½	94¼	94	94	— ¼
90	91	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	90½	92	90¼	90½	+ ½
13	13¼	1,200	Colorado Southern	13½	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
23	23½	300	Col. Southern 2d pf.	23½	23½	23	23	— ⅛
212½	213	2,610	Consolidated Gas	214¾	214¾	212½	212¾	—2
161½	163¼	800	Delaware & Hudson	163	163	162	162	—1
38	39	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	38	38¼	38	38	— ½
10¾	11	500	Dul., S. S. & At.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	—1⅜
19⅞	20¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20	20	20	20	.....
39⅜	39⅞	10,700	Erie	40¼	40⅝	39⅜	39¾	— ¼
68½	68¾	1,500	Erie 1st pf	68¼	68½	68	68½	+ ½
53½	54	300	Erie 2d pf	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53½	+ ¼
59	60	100	Evans. & T. H.	60	60	60	60	.....
249	250	900	General Electric	249	250¼	249	250	— ¼
46	47	1,315	Glucose Sugar Ref.	46½	47	45¾	46	— ⅜
73	75	100	Hocking Valley pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
143	143½	300	Illinois Central	143¾	143¾	143	143	— ⅝
21¾	22	600	International Paper	21¼	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
76	76	100	Internat. Paper pf.	75½	75⅞	75½	75⅞	+ ⅛
88½	89½	700	Internat. Power Co.	88½	89¼	88½	89¼	.....
44¾	44	100	International Pump	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	.....
39	39	900	Iowa Central	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
38	38	100	Kansas City South. pf.	38	38	38	38	.....
63	65	400	Lake Erie & West.	63½	63½	62¾	63	—1
30	..		Lake Shore	290	290	290	290	.....
100	..		Long Island	70	70	70	70	—1½
1,500	102¼		Louisville & Nashville.	102¼	102⅜	101¼	102	— ½
6,600	118¾		Manhattan Elevated	120	120¼	118¾	118¾	—1¼
1,200	160¼		Met. Street Railway	161¼	161½	160¼	160¼	—1½
300	13		Mexican National ctfs.	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ¼
103	105		Minn. & St. Louis.	104	104	104	104	—2
115	117		Minn. St. Louis pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ½
72	73		M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
1,525	25⅝		Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
52	52		Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
3,700	93¼		Missouri Pacific	95¼	95¼	93¼	93⅜	—1⅞
800	19⅝		National Lead Co.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
800	34½		National Salt Co.	34½	35	34½	35	.....
4,000	154¾		New York Central	155½	155⅝	154¾	154¾	— ½
1,400	47		N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	49¼	49¼	47	47	—2
1,000	88		N. Y., O. & W. 1st pf.	88	88	85	85	—1⅝
1,100	32½		N. Y.

second patents, $3.45@$3.55; first clears, $2.70@$2.80; second clears, $2.10. Bran—In bulk, lower, $12.50@$13.75.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69c; December, 70½@70¾c; May, 73¾c. No. 2 hard, 68¼@68¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 50¾c; December, 51¾@51¾c; May, 50¾@50¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37c; May, 35¾c. No. 2 white, 39c@39¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—Wheat—Firmer. Close: No. 1 Northern, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@68c; December, 69c@69¼c. Rye—Firmer. No. 1, 54½@54¾c. Barley—Steady. No. 2, 52c; sample, 49@58c. Corn—December, 50¾@50¾c.

DULUTH, Oct. 5.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64c; No. 1 Northern, 66¼c; October, 66¼c; December, 67c; May, 70¾c. Oats, 35¾@35¾c. Corn, 55c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.55@$3.85. Winter straights, $3.25@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.75. Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; do grade, $2.20@$2.50, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.50 as to brand. Buckwheat Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.50; coarse, $1.20@$1.25. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.75@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$21; city bran, $18@$18.50. Cornmeal—$29. Linseed oil cake, $28. Corn oil, cake, $22; hominy chop, $20.50; oilmeal, $30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝
December	74 11-16	74 11-16	74 11-16	74⅝
May	77⅝	77⅝	77 11-16	77¾
Corn—				
October				61¼
December	61⅝	61⅝	61 9-16	61⅝
May	62¾	62¾	62⅜	62¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
December	68⅜	69⅛	68⅜	68⅞
May	72¼	72 11-16	72¼	72⅝
Corn—				
October	55	55¼	55	55⅛
December	56⅜	56⅜	56 9-16	56⅜
May	58¾	58⅝	58⅛	58⅜
Oats—				
October	34½	34¾	34½	34⅝
December	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
May	37 7-16	37⅝	37 7-16	37⅝
Lard—				
December	$9.35	$9.35	$9.35	$9.35
January	9.25	9.25	9.17½	9.17½
Ribs—				
January	8.10	8.10	8.07½	8.07½
Pork—				
January	15.65	15.67½	15.52½	15.55

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $16@$17; family, $17.50@$18; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $19@$21. BEEF HAMS—Quiet; $20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¾@9c; 140 lb, 9¼@9¾c; pigs, 9¾c. SMOKED MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11½c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 10c; 14 lb, 9½c; pickled shoulders, steady, 7½c; pickled hams, steady, 10¾@11c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 6c; country, 5½@5¾c. LARD—Firmer; $10.75; city lard, steady, $9.70; refined lard firmer; South America, $11.25; Continent, $10.70; Brazil, kegs, $12.40; compound, steady, $8.50@$8.75. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 12c; city lard stearine, 12@12½c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October				4.90@4.95
November	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.90@4.95
December	5.10	5.10	5.05	5.00@5.05
January				5.10@5.15
February				5.20@5.25
March	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
April				5.35@5.40
May	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
June	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
July	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
August				5.95@5.70
September	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70@5.75

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$400 reis; stock, 1,258,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was not unchanged; sales, 9,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened ¼f lower; at 12 M. near months advanced ½f; far months advanced ½f; at 3 P. M. steady, partly ½f lower; sales, 12,000 bags. January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.50; April, 37.75; May, 38; June, 38.25; July, 38.25; August, 38.50; September, 38.75; October, 36.75; November, 37; December, 37. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 4$500; exchange, 7 Rei; receipts, 25,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 10,000 bags; stock, 550,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.90, and in bulk, $5.10; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 43@44c; off Summer yellow, 40c; prime white, 46c; prime Winter yellow, 40c. Linseed oil—American, raw, 42c; American, boiled, 67c; Calcutta, raw, 85c. Western linseed quoted at 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 77@79c.

SUGAR.—Trading in the market for raw sugar was dull all day, and prices ruled unchanged at 3⅝c for centrifugal 3 5-16c for muscovado, and 3c for molasses sugar. Cable advices indicated a steady, but unchanged beet sugar market at London, with October quoted at 7s 7½d and November at 7s 8½d.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.05; tar oil, bbls, $—; spirits of turpentine, 30½@37c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½; D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.85; H, $1.95; I, $1.75; K, $2.20; M, $2.75; N, $3.20; W G, $3.60; W W, $3.95.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 34½c; receipts, 798 casks; sales, 658 casks; exports, 808 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 2,615 bbls; sales, 1,410 bbls; exports, 773 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 5.—Turpentine dull; nothing doing. Resin firm, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 5.—Spirits of turpentine, firm, 33@34c; receipts, 25 casks. Resin, firm, 90@95c; receipts, 256 bbls. Crude turpentine, steady, $1@$1.90; receipts, 36 casks. Tar, steady, $1.30; receipts, 111 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—No trade in beeves; dressed beef steady; native sides, 5½@9½c per lb; Texas beef, 5@7c. Calves rated steady; Indiana veals sold at $5@$7 per 100 lb; bunch Indiana calves, $4.50; city-dressed veals, 8½@12c per lb. Both sheep and lambs slow but about steady; sheep, $3@$3.60; lambs, $4.75@$5.20; latter figure extreme; dressed mutton, 6@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 8½@10c. Bunch light Western hogs sold at $6.50 per 100 lb; no other sales reported.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES W. LAWRENCE.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Charles F. Bostwick receiver of the assets of James W. Lawrence, who did business as Lawrence Brothers, lumber dealers, at Yonkers, with a bond of $10,000, on the application of W. W. Schupner, one of the creditors. A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Lawrence on Sept. 3, and the trial has been adjourned until Oct. 9, Mr. Lawrence having put in an answer denying the allegations of insolvency. The assets for which the receiver is appointed consists of 495 shares of stock of Lawrence Brothers, incorporated, which he received in exchange for his business that was turned over to the corporation. It was stated when the corporation took over the business of the firm of which Mr. Lawrence was the surviving partner, it assumed the liabilities of the firm, amounting to over $101,000, and the nominal value of the assets transferred was $375,000, of which $300,000 consisted of outstanding accounts, of which $150,000 was considered collectible. It was also asserted that the corporation has been disposing of the property received from the firm, and in the past sixty days has paid out $30,000 to various persons.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BERNARD KREIZER.—Bernard Kreizer, residing at 888 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,304 and nominal assets of $1,724, consisting of old judgments, $1,624, and one share of stock in Jeffreys & Co., corporation, $100. Of the liabilities $8,159 is a judgment obtained against him on Oct. 18, 1900, in favor of Mary C. Grifhann as administratrix for damages for negligence. Mr. Kreizer was formerly in the retail tobacco and cigar business for thirty years, having stores on Park Row and Cortlandt Street, and became President of Jeffreys & Co. a year ago.

ISAAC SOLOMON AND BENJAMIN HAMBURGER.—Isaac Solomon and Benjamin Hamburger, residing at 5 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, who composed the firm of I. Hamburger & Co., formerly importers of leaf tobacco at 174 Water Street, from January, 1888, to Feb. 28, 1895, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $225,171 and no assets. They made an assignment on Feb. 28, 1895, on the liabilities $161,897 were secured by tobacco and life insurance policies. Among the secured creditors were the National Union Bank, $30,000; the Wauskuk Company of Providence, $30,000; Commercial National Bank of Providence, $22,280; Louis Daunbauer of Munich, $20,000; Columbia Bank, $13,500, and Lachenbach, Thalman & Co., $14,862. Among the unsecured creditors were the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $40,546; Importers and Traders' National Bank, $20,000; Rohte & Jiskoot of Amsterdam, Holland, $13,221, and Lenion Hellman, $9,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABBOTT, Ann and Peter G.—R. G. Barthold..... $165
BELMONT, Arthur and Edward R.—Mutual Bank..... 229
BACA, Charles—J. Ratzer..... 144
CASE, Frank M. Jr.—W. Bernard..... 40
DALY, Peter H. G.—G. Robitsch and another..... 83
HARTMAN, Patrick T.—S. Brookstone... 114
HEALEY, Luke, and John Kenerk—J. H. Carl..... 383
JOHNSON, Bruce—A. J. Dutcher..... 106
JEWELL, Walter H., and Fernando B. Hesse—A. S. Best..... 256
KIENLE, Alfred C.—Nassau Bank..... 152
LEIBOWITZ, Barnet—M. Stern..... 101
LANGMACK, Andrew—R. W. Dixon and another..... 67
MANNING, Daniel V., and Frederick C. Urban—W. H. Payne..... 1,222
MAXWELL, William—O. Kent and another..... 79
MOLLY, Michael and Patrick—Engel-Heller Company..... 641
MCKANE, Joseph P.—S. A. Rathbone..... 151
O'HALLORAN, John—P. Barry et al..... 1,101
PRESCRONE, Virginia R.—United Electric Light and Power Company..... 36
SWEAT, Rudolph—A. Lowe, administrator 1,744

REUBEN, Solomon—A. G. Hyde and another, for possession of property and $46.07 costs, or..... 996
ROWLEY, Robert—H. L. Cleveland and another..... 43
RITTERBUSCH, Richard P.—Q. G. Wilson 62
STRASSBURG, Henry—A. G. Huppel.... 405
SINGER, Benjamin W.—A. C. Hartley... 128
SPREIHZER, Martin—J. L. Reynolds... 555
TOMBACK, Samuel D.—Alberene Stone Company..... 125
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Harty.. 165
WILKINS, Edward B.—J. B. Saalman.... 124

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Oct. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Admiralty.
1—In re SS. Saale. 100—Manheim Ins. Co. vs. Hollander.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Willard vs. Tribune Association.
2—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. Lorian Steel Co.
3—Ecuadorian Association vs. Munford.
4—Munford vs. Ecuadorian Association.
5—Ernst vs. Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.
6—Ludington Novelty Co. vs. Leonard.
7—Merton vs. Hartford.
8—Union Special Sewing Machine Co. vs. Am. Raveller Co.
9—Same vs. same.
10—Dawforth Geer vs. Mathelson Alkali Works.
11—Bodische Anilin & Soda Fabric vs. Klipstein.
12—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Hulbert.
13—Colliery Engineer Co. vs. Ewald.
14—Nutting vs. Worthington.
15—Mooney vs. Consolidated Hoof Pad Co.
16—Addicks vs. Boston Gas Light Co.
17—Dawforth Geer vs. Mathelson Alkali Works.
18—Anthony & Co. vs. Goff.
19—Knippenberg vs. Wolff.
20—Keller vs. Piesen.
21—In re Bissert.
22—Ecuadorian Association vs. Munford.
23—Stern vs. Speck.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Oct. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar of October term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
2—In re Sands.
3—German Sav. Bank vs. Jenkins.
4—Harms vs. Horgan.
5—Lyon vs. Hughes.
6—In re Schulte.
7—Sparrow vs. O'Rourke.
8—In re Southack.
9—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Pendleton.
10—Coffin vs. Burstein.
11—In re Foster.
12—Green vs. Green.
13—Mulman vs. Berger.
14—Raymond vs. American Can Co. Life Ins. Co.
15—Garry vs. Ruppert.
16—Goldstein vs. Long.
17—Heilbrunn vs. Thomas.
18—Woodruff vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
19—In re Levi.
20—Clarke vs. Ganesslen.
21—Mead vs. Am. Pneumatic Carpet Cleaning Co.
22—Umpleby vs. Tracy.
23—Henry Huber Co. vs Beckman.
24—Glaser vs. Glaser.
25—Ainsworth vs. Archer.
26—In re Tonnele.
27—Webber vs. Stolz.
28—In re 21st and 22d Sts., E. R.
29—In re 14th and 15th Sts., N. R.
30—In re 10th, 17th, and 18th Sts., N. R.
31—Roseberry vs. Simmons.
32—Appleby vs. Donnelly.
33—Edward Thompson Co. vs. O'Reilly.
34—Same vs. Neuberger.
35—Wardell vs. Wardell.
36—Booth Bros. vs. Baird.
37—Murphy vs. Supreme Council Catholic K'ts of Am.
38—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
39—Jordan vs. Jordan.
40—In re McCormick & Co.
41—Mead vs. White.
42—People vs. Cagliardo
43—Brady vs. Brady.
44—Nally vs. same.
45—Becker vs. same.
46—Post vs. Schuerle.
47—Martinez vs. Southwick.
48—Fink vs. Stolz.
49—Barry vs. Riker.
50—Rose vs. Kashare.
51—Troske vs. Duenaburger Brothers Ben. Association.
52—Reich vs. Cochran.
53—Hahn vs. Hart.
54—Davis vs. Besser.
55—Westerman vs. Lippincott.
56—Harrigan vs. Blake.
57—McCoy vs. Roe.
58—Crane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
59—Solomon vs. same.
60—Washington vs. same.
61—Gunn vs. Boyle.
62—Kellogg vs. Nassau Ferry Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions, demurrers, preferred causes, and the general calendar will be called at 10:15 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan for the People.
1—Mathews V. McGrann.
2—Mary Jennings.
3—Thomas McGurk.
4—John Parker.
5—Gennaro Spaditto.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No day calendar. Motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.
10157—Sullivan vs. Leichman.
10359—Retsch vs. City of New York.
10360—Barry vs. same.
10083—Geary vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3372—Kahn vs. same.
3344—McNamara vs. same.
10453—Gaughan vs. Riley.
10468—Coan vs. Hannan.
2628—Calhoun vs. Atlantic Transport Co.
10678—Cody vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10608—Murphy vs. Pabst Brew. Co.
10515—Benfart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10518—Farrell vs. same.
10394—Carena vs. Jamatti.
7230—McDermott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3172—M. Groh's Sons vs. Groh.
10485—Williams vs. Johnstone.
10593—Marino vs. Zimmerman.
3296—Farnolo vs. Marasco.
3297—Peet vs. Sun Ins. Office.
3308—Ross vs. Hullabaugh.
3317—O'Keefe vs. Met. St. Ry.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3374.
3318—Hogan vs. same.
3319—Leerburger vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
3320—Same vs. Com. Union Assur. Co.
3321—Same vs. Caledonian Ins. Co. of Scotland.
3322—Same vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
3323—Same vs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
3324—Same vs. Atlanta Home Ins. Co.
3325—Same vs. Norwalk Fire Ins. Co.
3326—Same vs. London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
3327—Same vs. Union Ins. Co.
3328—Same vs. Providence-Washington I. Co.
3330—Same vs. Sun Ins. Co.
3331—Same vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
3332—Same vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
3333—Same vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
3334—Same vs. Royal Ins. Co.
3335—Same vs. Palatine Ins. Co.
3341—Nicora vs. Met. St. Ry.
3342—Ware vs. Wray.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.
6468—Eldridge vs. Patterson.
1648—Schleiermacher vs. Klingenstein.
2809—Becker vs. Woaems.
3302—Opstbaum vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3292—Gorman vs. same.
6030—Burnham vs. Patterson.
6031—Mut. Reserve F'd Life Assn. vs. same.
3646—Isaacs vs. Dawson.
1499—Guttfield vs. Erstein.
10636—McMahon vs. Woods.
10708—Lafkowitz vs. Fargo.
10500—Stewart vs. Lyman.
3345—Graff vs. Jacobs.
3352—Polacheck vs. Rofman.
3353—Price vs. Selig.
3360—Dommerich vs. same.
2300—Penniman vs. Knick. Ice Co.
859—Yost Writing Machine Co. vs. Carpenter.
5895—Merk vs. Hirsch.
1409—Hawkins vs. Campbell.
611—Farrell vs. N. Y. Press Co.
2603—De Valliere vs. Vlasto.
10744—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.
7376—Diamond vs. Am. Surety Co.
10077—People, &c., vs. Strunk.
2824—Kingsley vs. Swarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
3014—Baldwin vs. Daynes.
3062—Butterick Pub. Co. vs. Schaap.
3083—Same vs. same.
3120—Langenbucher vs. Hutkoff.
471—Gordon vs. 2d Av. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Samuel L. Benson.
Peter Schellenschanzlanger.
Jacob Gluck.
Margaret Clarke.
Julia Stanbery.
At 2 P. M.
Lavinia J. Bremer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1477—Alexander Buchanan.
1573—Eugene G. Cruger.
1667—Alexander Thompson.
1669—Mary Larkin.
1668—George M. A. Keck.
1673—Magdalena Ruckert.
1676—Giovanni Montegiforli.
1678—Cordelia Smith.
1680—Catherine Coyle.
1689—Robert W. McMaster.
1692—Margaret Kirk.
1693—Arby G. Field.
1694—Marie Albert.
1696—Thomas McGrath.
1700—James Ryan.
1701—Edward Bradley.
1702—William Gibson.
1705—Alethea Virginia Williams.
1706—Eliza Anderson.
1708—Charlotte Miller.
1709—David W. Fenton.
1710—Ella P. Wheeler.
1711—Sarah Lippitt.
1712—Elizabeth Grafton.
1713—Lillian G. Ives.
1714—Flavius J. Allen.
1715—Samuel Lowensohn.
1716—John Murphy.
1717—Sophia Witte.
1718—Minnie Dyer.
1710—William A. Rintelin.
1720—Roger O'Connor.
1721—Catherine M. Ward.
1722—Mary Wheeler.
1723—Gertrude R. Haubner.
1724—Mary O'Brien.
1725—Bridget Leyser.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2224—Greacen vs. Thos. Johnson Co.
2225—Same vs. same.
868—Markowitz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
967—Cavallone vs. Paparetta.
862—Hatch vs. McArthur.
791—Dunn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1301—Levine vs. Jacobson.
746—Connolly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
630—Deforrest vs. Blackstone.
1112—Kadzwek vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1113—Lichtman vs. same.
247—Pollock vs. same.
2018—Meyers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
766—Taylor vs. Goldstein.
523—Kessel vs. Dorf.
403—Goldstein vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1186—Dreisack vs. Hallapan.
1022—Stockwell vs. Starbe.
998—Hutchinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1195—Jacobs vs. same.
1199—Same vs. Matthels.
1225—Abrahams vs. Kempner.
1190—Kinsley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1221—Cohen vs. Rosenfeld.
1224—McCabe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1043—Levy vs. same.
969—Stevenson vs. Naughton.
947—Isaacson vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
2096—Jetter vs. Meran.
1125—Perrone vs. Triacolo Club.
1106—Weeden vs. Tide-Water Building Co.
1247—Rosenstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1128—Solowye vs. Haslett.
1278—Feist vs. Platt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1317—Kolbe vs. Seitz.
1146—Brown vs. Hart.
1324—Marks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1325—Witzell vs. Union Ry. Co.
1329—Stutfried vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1331—Smolian vs. same.
1332—Same vs. same.
1333—Florian vs. same.
1334—Bessle vs. Triest.
1327—Holloway vs. Everard.
1328—Same vs. James Everard's Breweries.
1264—Dumino vs. Ludwin.
1340—Fitch vs. Hammond.
1341—Phillips vs. Toppenden.
1342—Deutsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1344—Nat. Casket Co. vs. Ochler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
2032—Marcella vs. Redfern.
1978—Tierney vs. Peerless Shoe Co.
1945—Terpenny vs. O'Brien.
1883—Hazen vs. Hasheim.
1884—Same vs. same.
2131—Madden vs. Armstrong.
1215—Libby vs. Weingart.
1914—Walker vs. Siegel.
2132—Cox vs. Arnold.
2237—Carstairs vs. Lyon
1866—Goddard vs. Rees.
1942—Siegbert vs. Bernstein.
1838—Silverstone vs. Rothschild.
2031—Greene vs. Healey.
1769—Dunbar vs. Cuban Land & S. S. Co.
1860—Farrington vs. Shaw.
1862—Rodenberg vs. Fox
1900—Brown vs. Martin.
2053—Farber vs. Rappaport.
1865—Brady vs. J. S. Ogilvie Pub. Co.
2624—Ronalds & Johnson Co. vs. Schnugg.
2302—Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. vs. Stanton.
2295—Schulick vs. Clason.
2859—Strumpf vs. Leviton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1259—Corrigan vs. Townsend.
1066—Cooney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1253—Scott vs. Platt.
957—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1179—Dwyer vs. Naughton.
2207—Ketchum vs. Belding.
958—Coleman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1095—Miller vs. same.
951—Harrison vs. same.
970—Reinhardt vs. Altieri.
1075—Engel vs. Schendel
1115—Stapleton vs. Walsh.
971—McCabe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1084—Banner vs. Franke
980—Levien vs. Beisenthal.
976—Rosenbaum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1339—Fredericks vs. Steinfeld.
1252—Pope vs. Siminowitz.
846—Butler vs. Weir.
1270—Bristol vs. Paur.
1272—Purcar vs. Holbrook.
1348—Cohen vs. Lippman.
1285—McMurray vs. Scannell.
1287—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1288—Eisenstarl vs. Oscela Iron Works.
1289—Mauritious vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1290—Jordan vs. Van Tine.
1293—Willett vs. Arnowitz.
1294—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1305—Friedman vs. Kirdnofsky.
1306—Tietjen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1308—Kane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
1511—Wertheimer vs. Fuchs.
1693—Allen vs. Reynolds
1694—Same vs. same.
2373—Eiseman vs. Folkoff
2558—Adler vs. Hart.
2389—Kleindienst vs. Schmidt.
2324—Stern vs. Engelhart.
2294—E. W. Bliss Co. vs. Pacher.
2217—Egan vs. O'Connor
2218—Macdonald vs. same.
2363—Sabsivitz vs. Edelman.
2183—Gilbert vs. Wells.
2620—Bartelstein vs. Gabler.
2516—Jube vs. Bryant.
2645—Oppenheimer vs. Weingreen.
2485—Frey vs. Hanley.
2469—Flexible Door and Shutter Co. vs. Langley.
2565—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Strong.
Equity and non-jury cases.
393—Brichof vs. Kirby.
370—Oltarsh vs. Moss.
391—English vs. Bach.
387—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Zabritsky.
388—Lubeck vs. Meyers.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1078—Schleimer vs. Wallenstein.
2073—Frank vs. Weiss.
1002—Bamberger vs. Heine.
1118—Brevet vs. McKenna.
1119—Esberg vs. Rosenbloom.
1120—Zissetto vs. Souffrain.
1355—Giffin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1356—Courtney vs. same.
1357—Schmuller vs. Bleyer.
1358—Stewart vs. Bibby.
1359—Mandell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1360—Dorfman vs. Watson.
1361—Schnitzer vs. Michaelis.
1362—Am. Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Phyfe.
1363—Cushman vs. Ruehle.
1364—Isbell Porter Co. vs. Pettee.
1365—Arder vs. Greenberg Brothers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.
1—Myles B. McDonald.
2—Sing Sue.
3—Richard Bruce.
4—Patrick Skelly.
5—William J. Kane.
6—James Malloy.
7—Alexander Gray.
8—John Sullivan, William Hammore.
9—Joseph McKeon.
10—Alice Wynn.
11—Michael Pughe.
12—John Henry.
13—Edward Kintage.
14—Thomas Green.
15—Patrick Hayes.
16—George Edwards.
17—Thomas O'Bryan.
18—Alexander T. Segura. To fix a day for trial.
1—Richard Carter.
2—John Doreski, Hannah Doreski.
3—William O'Neil, William McGonigle.
4—Gaetano De Lucco.
5—Frank Yasco.
6—Jennie Goldberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.
1—George E. Shaw.
2—Camille Radford.
3—Jacob Rosenblum.
4—Benjamin Schrieber.
5—Henry C. Schneider.
6—William Maher.
7—August Forchia.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Solomon Ritt.
2—Henry M. Heyman.
3—Howard Montgomery
4—Adolph Bodesch.
5—Emma A. Sergeant.
6—Jesse S. Nelson.
7—William O'Connor.
8—James Wardell.
9—Max Hochstin, John Smith, Abe Silverman, George Greenberg, Jacob Lawlor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.
1—John Fuller.
2—Frederick Smith.
3—George Massy.
4—Joseph Hegeman.
5—Gabriel Bernstein.
6—Emil Welder.
7—James A. Hare.
8—Peter Klein.
9—Sylvester Burrihausser.
10—Henry Meeder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Monks for the People.
1—Michael Farrell.
2—John Nelson.
3—John McGovern.
4—Edward McEvoy.
5—Patrick Farley.
6—George Fey.
7—Felix E. Coleman.
8—John Hart.
9—Harry Edwards, Joseph Humphreys.
10—Benjamin Shapiro.
11—Louis Ruttler.
12—Joseph Jacobs.
13—Martin Cantwell.
14—Isaac Weiss.
15—George Hughes, John Sullivan.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Walter Little.
2—Michael Donovan.
3—Ada Blan.
4—Albert Koepping.
5—Joseph Friedman.
6—Arthur Levin, Harvey Gardner.
7—Chas. M. Leighton.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re Huntington, deceased—Franklin Pierce.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

For Monday, Oct. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.
252—Oldfield vs. Vassar College.
870—Horton vs. Erie R. R.
450—McAleer vs. Walter
457—Schwan vs. City of New York.
467—International Seed Co. vs. Hartmann.
469—Apati vs. Delaware, L. & W. R. R.
440—Pello vs. City of New York.
494—Ullo vs. De Courcy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Mattice, J.; Part IV., Hooker, J.; Part V., Chester, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.
1523—Otis vs. Howard.
1596—Gallagher vs. Cadec & Krekeler Co.
1804—McGrath vs.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Demand for Dwellings in the Upper Riverside Section.

Fair Volume of Small Transactions—Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Offerings for This Week.

Although marked by no transaction of the first magnitude, the week has developed a good volume of such business as might be expected at this season. Encouraging signs may be noticed both in the amount of dealing and in the variety of properties involved, and, with an eye to the fact that last Summer was one of the most active in the market's history, there is certainly no occasion to be dissatisfied with the present outlook.

More in evidence now than at any time during the current demand for dwellings is the attention bestowed upon the west side. Sales within a week of two of Peter Wagner's new houses on One Hundred and Sixth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, are very gratifying to those who have pinned their faith to that section, and indicate the return of at least some of that popularity with residence seekers which for the last two years has been pretty well monopolized by the Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street neighborhood and that east of Central Park.

Longacre Square continues to be the field of constant negotiation and a proportionate amount of actual business. The Hudson Realty Company has acquired from the various owners a sixty-foot frontage at 133, 135, and 137 West Forty-seventh Street, and the Longacre Realty Company added to its holdings by the purchase of 113 West Forty-seventh Street. The beginning of work on the new hotel to be erected for W. C. Muschenheim on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, is noteworthy, if for no other reason than that, out of all the vast amount of negotiation, securing of options and drawing of plans, it is the first bit of visible, concrete evidence of the great change which Longacre Square will undergo within the next few years. Of greater importance, perhaps, in this connection, is the statement that the plans for the improvement of the St. Cloud Hotel site at Broadway and Forty-second Street are in a fair way to be carried out.

After a brief interval of inactivity, speculators are again beginning to take an interest in Washington Heights. Andrew J. Connick sold last week a plot of sixteen lots on the west side of Broadway, opposite One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Loyal L. Smith, already a large purchaser in that section, took over the property of the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, lying south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, between the Fort Washington Ridge Road and the Boulevard Lafayette.

The two down-town deals of the week were so meagre in their details as to be of little interest, aside from showing the broader tendency of the market. The properties involved were the Hanover Square Building, sold by Martin & Brother, and ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy's corner, at Broad and Front Streets. Details will be found in another column concerning the purchase of a large tract in Westchester County by the New York Juvenile Asylum.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Adolph Du Bouchet has bought from August Schlacht the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 46.6 by 100, and will erect thereon a seven-story hotel, costing about $125,000.

The basement of the new building to be erected on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, has been leased for Saks & Co. to the Bailey Restaurant Company, through Leopold Weil. The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $200,000.

John J. Kavanagh has sold to K. Doran, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 1,004 Madison Avenue, near Seventy-eighth Street, 15.2 by 74.

J. B. Smith has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 167 East Seventy-first Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

Mary J. Leahy has sold to William G. Wagner, the three-story dwelling 215 East Thirty-first Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

J. L. Adler is the buyer of 304 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, sold recently for Peter Wagner, through Jesse C. Bennett & Co.

Jacob Cohen has sold to Raffali Bovi, the five-story flat with stores at the northwest corner of Franklin and Baxter Street, 25 by 70.

An announcement of considerable interest is that just made by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., to the effect that the entire block bounded by West and Washington, Laight and Hubert Streets, is in the market. This is the site of the old Appraisers' Stores. After it had been abandoned by the Government it was acquired by the F. C. Linde Company. Sold subsequently by order of the receivers for that concern, it passed into the hands of another company, an announcement being made at the time that the property would be utilized by the erection of an immense cold storage warehouse.

The Auction Room.

Small properties still hold possession of the auction branch of the market, and such voluntary offerings as are contained in this week's schedule cannot at best cause more than a slight local interest.

A partition sale, announced by Bryan L. Kennelly for Thursday, and including 102 and 104 Mulberry Street and 68 Forsyth Street, may have some attraction for east side operators. Philip A. Smyth will sell on the same day, by executor's orders, the vacant lot 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

Wednesday's list contains voluntary sales affecting several small dwellings in the Harlem section, among them being 348 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 16 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Among the week's foreclosure offerings will be 64 Grand Street, a seven-story brick building, which will be sold to satisfy a judgment amounting to $58,418.

There were recorded last week 268 mortgages for $7,615,600, of which 79, for $1,036,442, were at 5 per cent.; 111, for $1,789,158, were at more, and 78, for $4,790,000 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 295 mortgages for $5,571,807, of which 100, for $2,770,900, were at 5 per cent.; 125, for $1,200,707, were at more, and 70, for $1,500,800, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 7.—By Herbert A Sherman, foreclosure sale, Alfred R. Curtis, referee, 182 Lexington Avenue, west side, 21.5 feet north of Thirty-first Street, 21.5 by 47.10, three-story brick dwelling; 249 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 178 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $1,142; on the latter, $1,182.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, 236 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 329.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 23.7 by 98.9, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $20,502.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Sheriff's sale, 318 Broome Street, north side, 85 feet east of Chrystie Street, 22.6 by 100.8, four-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest to Rose Sonneberg on April 16, 1901.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Isaac F. Russell, referee, 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $22,631.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 77 East One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 23 by 77.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $19,070.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William W. Niles, Jr., referee, 1,331 Tremont Avenue, north side, between the Boston Road and the Bronx River, 33 by 100, leasehold, two and three story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,055.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Mitchell, referee, 64 Grand Street, north side, 75 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $54,419.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 282 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 104.10 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,232.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 304 Melrose Avenue, east side, 74.4 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 27 by 71 and irregular, two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $7,314.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 2,331 and 2,333 Washington Avenue, west side, 55.2 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, each 15 by 94.9, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,105.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 348 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 203 feet west of Greenwich Street, 24 by 80, three-story brick dwelling, with one-story stable at the rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 18 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 246 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 304 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,805.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 227 feet east of Madison Avenue, 32.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $29,647.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 115 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,333.

By Phillip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4 and irregular, four-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $10,000; subject to other mortgages for $55,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank F. Vanderveer, referee, 98 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Oliver Street, 24.9 by 98.6, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,411; subject to another mortgage for $38,000.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Bronx Terrace, northeast corner of Tenth Street, William's Bridge, eight lots, each 28 by 105; Bronx Terrace, west side, 60 feet north of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25 by 170; Bronx Terrace, west side, 62 feet south of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25.8 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, B. Gerson Oppenheimer, referee, 628 and 630 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 375 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 50 by 199.10, three-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $23,532.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Welton C. Percy, referee, 893 Eagle Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18.9 by 100, four-story brick flat; 895 to 899 Eagle Avenue, west side, 43.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 56.3 by 100, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 893, $7,468; on 895 to 899, $22,058.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsh, referee, 228 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two two-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $2,945.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garner, referee, 927 and 929 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 19 feet east of Jackson Avenue, each 25 by 86.4, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $12,000.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 122 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick and stone four-family tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Henry Smith, referee, 102 and 104 Mulberry Street, east side 24.8 feet north of Canal Street, 50 by 50, four-story brick lotf building; 161 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11; four-story brick tenement, with store; 68 Forsyth Street, east side, 75.8 feet north of Hester Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; 232 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 256.5 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.5 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 421 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 281.10 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 24.7 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. On judgment, $8,135; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. V. Heimburger, referee, 52 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 466.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 19.4 by 100.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,328.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 977 to 983 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 173 feet east of Westchester Avenue, 75 by 94.7 by 71.8 by 64, four three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $4,912; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 362 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,113.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 21 by 88.7 and irregular, vacant.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Joseph L. Hance, referee, 621 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,879.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 433 West Fortieth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,251.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Richard N. Arnow, referee, 205 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $17,127.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gerard Roberts, referee, Hampden Street, south side, between Sedgwick Avenue and Loring Place, 52.2 by 133.6 feet and irregular. Due on judgment, $11,401.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 135 feet west of Bainbridge Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame automobile house, 18 by 22; William T. Trand of 1,371 Franklin Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwartz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 95 Washington Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 13 by 40; Peter Frank, premises, owner; Henry Blackburne of 3,344 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, between Railroad Avenue and Sheridan Avenue, for a one-story frame storehouse, 30 by 50; New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien, Grand Central Station, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-second to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Willis to Alexander Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 83; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; George A. Pegram of 195 Broadway, architect, cost, $900.

No. 6 East Sixty-second Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 27 by 74; William Hall's Sons of 39 East Forty-second Street, owners; Welsh, Smith & Probst of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,224 First Avenue, to a three-story and brick and frame dwelling, with store; Frederick H. Dickman, premises, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Sixty-first Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; John Roache of 547 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, owner; B. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 140 to 144 Chambers Street, to a fourteen-story brick building; Frederick Gerken, premises, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $200.

No. 487 Broadway, to an eight-story brick building; J. B. Haggin of 15 Broad Street, owner; William Kleeman, Tenth Street and Avenue D, architect; cost, $600.

Thirteenth and Hudson Streets, northeast corner, to a six-story factory, with store; Newton Land Company, Boston, Mass., owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $400.

West Broadway and Worth Street, northeast corner, to a five-story brick building; B. T. Kearns, owner; W. Martense of 47 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $500.

Berrian Street, west side, 435 feet south of Sidney Street, Spuyten Duyvil, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Henry S. Livingston, Spuyten Duyvil, owner; Ahnoman & Younkeers, architects; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, northwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement; Simon Bernheimer, premises, owner; Paul Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 140 Norfolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Joseph Salomon of 11 Attorney Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 216 Avenue A, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Frank Harnish, premises, owner; Henry Regelman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 32 Gansevoort Street, to a four-story brick lodging house; W. J. Ryan, Ocean Parkway and Avenue D, Brooklyn, owner; S. P. Murphy, Bay Thirty-fourth Street and Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 309 and 311 East Twelfth Street, to two three-story brick schools; Children's Aid Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street, owner; Joseph H. Nevins, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Oct. 5.

BECK ST, w s, 325 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Sophie M. Blank, (mtg $6,000, R S 75 cents)..... 10,000
LEWIS ST, w s, 240 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Samuel Juskowitz to Hannah Mayer and another, (mtg $15,500)..... 16,500
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 36th St, 24.8x100; William C. Osborn to F. Norton Goddard, (R S $26.) rerecorded..... 1
LINCOLN ST, e s, 150 ft n of Columbus Av, 50x100, Van Nest; Bridget Lee to Margaret S. Powers..... 1
MADISON AV, n e corner of 51st St, 100.5x100; Manhattan Island Corporation to John T. Easley, (mtg $215,000, R S $28.75)..... 1
PEW 62, Grace Church; George R. Schieffelin and others to Benjamin A. Sands, (R S $1.50)..... 1,200
ST. ANN'S AV, 680, e s, 26.2x90x25.6x 90; Frank Thorn to Helene Epstein, all liens, (R S $1)..... 100
VARICK ST, Lot 75, map of Church Farm, 24.1x100; Adelia A. Archer to Alice E. Benjamin..... 1
7TH ST, 214 East, 25x90.4; Bernhard Hamburger to Jacob Hamburger and another, ¼ part, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,500
8TH AV, 2,582, e s, 25x80; Morris H. Hayman to Margaret T. Webster, (R S $2, mtg $18,000)..... 100
56TH ST, 80 East, 16.8x75; Katharine S. Schuchardt to Sigmon M. Stein, (R S $1.9)
74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Samuel J. Levinson and another to Bessie R. Cohen, (mtg $16,750)..... 1
99TH ST, 160 West, 15.4x76.11x15.4x76.1; Adelia A. Archer to Alice E. Benjamin, (mtg $5,000)..... 10,000
126TH ST, 237 West, 25x99.11; Anna E. Lyon to J. Leland Wells, (mtg $15,000, R S $1.25)..... 19,000
236TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, 50x100; 235th St, n s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, 50x100; Estella E. Warner to Nelson Woodruff..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 111; Louis Kresner to Ancel Markowitz, term to May 1, 1906.. $1,680
GOERCK ST, 112, s e corner of Stanton St; Julius Miller to Annie Fischer, 3 years..... $346. 356
8TH ST, n e corner of 2d Av, William's Bridge; George Gruenfelder to Albert Mielke, 3 years..... $300. 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BATZ, Jacob, to Max Hoeberlein; Avenue C and 2d St, w s, Lots 126, 127, and 184, Unionport; Avenue C and 4th St, w s, Lots 224 and 225, Unionport, 1 year, installments..... $500
BEVERIDGE, Bells G., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 84th St, 126 West, assignment of rents to secure mtg..... ....
BLANK, Sophie M., to George F. Johnson; Beck St, w s, 325 ft n of 168th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,500
BONN, Michael, and another to Callman Rouse; Monroe St, 247, 4 months..... 3,000
HAIGHT, Eliza C., to Harriet A. Purdy; 176th St, n e s, 370.5 ft n w of Southern Boulevard, 5 years..... 5,000
HARPER, George, to Anna S. Finck and another; 176th St, s s, 26.10 ft e of Walton Av, 5 years..... 3,000
JENKINS, Ella, to Emil A. Reuss; 112th St, 312 West, assignment of rents to secure loan..... 650
KINGSTON, Mary J., to Anthony Smyth; Walton Av, e s, 139.4 ft s of Fordham (High Bridge) Road, due April 3, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,000
POWERS, Margaret S., to Eliza M. Hough; Lots 242 and 241, map of portion of Hunt's estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 300
STERN, Lilly R., to Julius Robertson; 115th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 2,000
STERN, Sigmon M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 58th St, 80 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500
STERN, Sigmon M., to Menco Stern; 58th St, 80 East, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, gold..... 5,000
WEBSTER, Margaret T., to Morris H. Hayman; 8th Av, 2,582, due March 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARCHER, Adelia A., to Alice E. Benjamin, 2 assignments..... $15,500
BAUER, Louis, to Carrie Bauer..... Gift
HAFT, Isaac, to the State Bank..... Nom.
LEE, Laura S., to William J. Limerick.... 2,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Ulster County Savings Institution..... 5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the North River Savings Bank, 3 assignments..... 41,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank, 2 assignments..... $15,000
WEBER, Joseph M., to Lillian Weber.... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

KING ST, 60 and 62; Pfotenhauer & Nebit against Samuel MacKransky and another, owners; Fullam & Marx, contractor..... 130
4TH ST, 374 to 380 East; Isaac Rothfeld against Hertz, Max & Frieda Hart, owners and contractors..... 500
43D ST, 206 and 208 West; Economy Foundry and Machine Company against Bates' Realty Company and Harry V. Brandenburg, owners and contractors.. 480
12TH ST, 534 East; Teddy Connolly against Leo S. Bing, owner; Paul Zigler, contractor..... 300

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WENDOVER AV, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x84; Lorimer Street Steel Company against Herbert Aldhous, Aug. 21, 1901, canceled of record.
82D ST, 103 and 105 West; Robert M. Cleverdon and another against Alice B. Colcord, June 18, 1901..... 658
82D ST, 105 West; John H. Parker Company against Alice B. Colcord, May 15, 1901..... 3,016
149TH ST and 8th Av, s w corner, 125x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Davis Karp, Sept. 7, 1901..... 388
164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, 100x70; Charles Walker against James E. Brown, Sept. 30, 1901..... 150

Lis Pendens.

DEAN PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of Pierce Avenue, 25x100, Bronx, and property in Westchester County; Frederick B. Conklin and another against Stephen Carney and another, (partition;) attorney, W. J. Marshall.
WATER ST, 227 and 229; Mary K. Starrett and another against George B. Starrett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Gardner.
90TH ST, 169 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Edward W. Church against William F. Roden and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.
112TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 7th Av, 30x100.11; Grace T. Wells against Walter Reid and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

Automobiles in Thunderstorms.

From The London Autocar.

"Is an autocar safe in a thunderstorm?" The answer to this question is, generally speaking, in the affirmative, although we would not like to say that such a vehicle cannot be struck. Although an autocar contains a comparatively large mass of metal, it could not take, and would not invite, the discharge of a cloud such as would be dangerous. It would invite such a discharge, and would probably be wrecked by the discharge, if it formed part of the discharge path to a conducting mass below. Such a conducting mass would be the wet ground of a large level field, under which a bed of clay existed, so that the wet could not get away. A path like this might also be formed in certain special cases on a wet road, but they would be rare. For safety, then, in a thunderstorm the autocar should keep right out in the open and on the hardest bit of road that can be found in the neighborhood. An autocar or a bicycle under a tree forms part of the path of the conductor on or in the earth's crust, and accommodates a share of the discharge, with usually disastrous results. It assists to invite the discharge, and has to take more than it can accommodate without damage.

Canton Should Not Despond.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Some of the leading men of Canton take a gloomy view of the future of the town, on account of the death of its foremost citizen. Many business enterprises were taken there on account of McKinley's residence and a big hotel is now in process of construction that would never have been projected but for this fact. This is a rare tribute to the dead President, but Canton will continue to prosper.

Management.

She—This dress is so shabby I'm not fit to be seen.

He—Yes, I always thought it unbecoming.

She—John, you put me completely out of patience. Everybody says it is the most becoming thing I ever wore, and you have no taste, anyway, so I shall just wear it right along.—Chicago News.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction at
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New York City,

On Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1901, 12 o'clock, noon

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
Estate of Anna M. Corning

SITUATED AT RYE, N. Y.,

Consisting of a large residence and land, 195x 296 feet. The house contains 19 rooms, and is in good order, three-quarters of a mile from Rye station, on the Boston Post Road, 45 minutes from 42d Street; 49 trains daily; also ten building lots, 54x188, adjoining. The property has gas and water in front of it, and macadamized roads. 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at 5 per cent.

For maps and photographs apply to
Herbert A. Sherman, 9 Pine St., & 532 5th Av.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
Est. of BRYAN McCAHILL, dec'd,

Thursday, October 10, at 12 M.,

at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

NO. 171 EAST 122D ST.
between 3d and Lexington Avs.; valuable vacant lot, size 21x88.7x irregular.

Maps, &c., from THOMAS J. McCAHILL, Jr., 115 Broadway, or from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

261 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 72D ST.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARGAINS TO QUICK PURCHASERS:

303 WEST 105th STREET.

Five-Story American basement, absolutely fire-proof. Steel construction, only one left of the row.

315 WEST 107th STREET.

4½ Story American basement, decorated.

9 WEST 95th STREET.

4 Story high stoop, beautifully decorated.

341 WEST 84th STREET.

5 Story American basement.

All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new. Particulars on the premises or

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

Desirable Plot for Improvement

in the centre of the
Financial District, containing over
6,300 sq. ft., with two frontages.
Price and terms liberal.

FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 LIBERTY STREET.

At reduced prices, West 47th St., 20-ft. front, price $35,000; West 44th St., 19-ft. front, price $30,000; West 48th St., 17 ft., price $23,000; West 55th St., 20 ft., price $25,000; West 45th St., 20 foot, leasehold, price $45,000; Fifth Avenue, 25 ft., price $50,000; West 47th St., near Fifth Av., price $30,000; West 79th St., near Columbus Av., 22 foot, price $45,000; Riverside Drive, 34-foot front, price $85,000; West 75th St., 20x88x 102, price $42,000; West 74th St., 22-foot front, price $40,000; Lenox Avenue, 20x85 ft., 4-story brownstone, splendid order, price $33,000. Cash, $5,000 required. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Half as Gift!—European family will sell the entire contents of their private house, consisting of mostly imported high-class worked furniture, rugs, oil paintings, portieres, &c.; further, magnificent heavy, full-size brass bedstead, $10; wire spring, $3; elegant white mahogany dressing case, with French glass, $38; chiffonier, $38; French style parlor suit, (five pieces,) $56; rug, 9x12, $5; above-mentioned ten pieces are all new and will only sell together for $150; only those who can buy immediately need call. 44 West 85th St., private house.

A snap on Washington Heights if sold at once; a nice 8-story and basement home on 146th St., between Convent and St. Nicholas Ave.; don't let this opportunity escape you; price, $12,500. Apply in person to Thomas & Son, 1,742 Amsterdam Av.

A Bargain.—5-story apartment house in the eighties, near Broadway, 37x92x102, all improvements; total rent $6,600; expenses, including interest on mortgage, $4,100. Price $9,000 cash above mortgage. Address John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

East 74th St., No. 16, near 5th Av.—Four stories, 22x102; in perfect order; all improvements; possession; price, $80,000; can be had fully furnished with paintings, &c. For full particulars send letter to premises.

113th St., 523-531 West.—Five new 20-foot American basement 4½-story private dwellings; all modern improvements; restricted block; reasonable prices. Inquire on premises, or James Bradley, 80th St. and Broadway.

For Sale.—Five corner lots on west side, finely located and ready for immediate improvement; small private house and second mortgage taken for equity. Address Owner, 530 6th Av.

Owner of plot, cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20%. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

Bargain.—Three-story and basement brick house, near my house; price $6,000. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

Desirable large, four-story private house, 33d St., near 8th; asking $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Creston Av., near 198th St., 50x100, $2,700; Decatur Av., cor. Scott Av., 50x100, $3,500. P. Bremer, 1,715 Washington Av.

SACRIFICE.—PLOT, COR. 171ST ST. AND Brook Av.; asking $9,000; also others.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $17,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Plot 100x70, on an avenue corner, worthy of builders' investigation. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

Private house, suitable for one, two, or three families; now fully rented; lot 22x110; sacrifice to quick buyer. Davis, Lexington, corner 93d.

Adjoining Park, neighborhood 94th.—Four-story high-stoop, $18,000; institution; mortgage, $15,000. Murrey, 41 West 24th St.

$4,750.—Bronx, two-family house, 8 rooms, all improvements; 5 minutes elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

$4,900.—$900 cash buys elegant two-family house near rapid transit. Gerhard's, 867 E. 169th St.

$250 cash; 9-room cottage, 5 blocks from Williamson & Bryan, 147th St., 3d Av.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

EXECUTORS' SALE.

without reserve, to the highest bidder,
to close the estate of
William A. Hilt, deceased, by order of the TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., Executors,

269 Water Street,

four-story and cellar brick tenement, with store; size of lot 24x82x21x82.

Maps, etc., with Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, or at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St., New York City.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction

Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

41 WEST 94TH ST.,

Three-story, basement and cellar, high-stoop brick and brownstone dwelling, with two-story extension; hardwood trim, gas fixtures, decorations, &c. Size of lot, 17.8x100.8½. Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent. for one year. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

16 West 115th St.,

3-story base. and cellar brownstone dwelling; mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; size of lot, 20x100. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

348 WEST 12TH ST.,

three-story and cellar brick Dwelling, with one-story frame stable in rear; size of lot, 24x80. F. A. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Agent, 464 8th Av.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auctioneers.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,

will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of the Administratrix of the Estate of Louis de Bebian, deceased,
1,389 3D AVENUE,
S. E. Corner 79th St.

5-story and basement brick building, with store and 1-story frame extension, covering lot 21x85 feet.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Esqs., Attorneys, 40 Wall St.

Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCT'R,

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1901,
VALUABLE PLOT,
360 & 362 WASHINGTON ST.,

between Franklin & North Moore Sts., consisting of valuable plot of ground, 44x75 ft., with old 2½ and 3 story brick buildings thereon, 90% may remain on Bond & Mortgage, at 4½%.

ALBERT J. APPELL, Esq., Atty., 90 West Broadway.

Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the five-story brick building,
with store and lot,

NO. 1,468 AMSTERDAM AVENUE

between 132d and 133 Streets.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CORNER
West End Avenue.

A private house, five-story and basement, three bathrooms; open pl

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"New York's Most Beautiful Suburb"

GRANTWOOD
ON THE HUDSON,
270 Feet Above the River.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND
$40.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

There is a nice combination of attractions at this Hudson River home site—high elevation, dry, clear atmosphere, river and mountain air and views, tasteful houses, congenial neighbors, all city improvements, accessibility. You need only a reasonable income to carry out the liberal contract we make with buyers of Grantwood property who do not want to pay cash down.

See Grantwood by all means before you decide upon your future home.

Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferries (by Hudson River Traction Co.'s R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry or trolley.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 1087 Madison. 1,133 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF-ON-HUDSON

SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS

at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.

SMALL CASH PAYMENTS AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH

BUYS A Beautiful Home on the **TOP OF THE PALISADES,** OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.

in a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to Schools and Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property. Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks, Gas and Electric Light. NO ASSESSMENTS. TEN MINUTES from West Shore, 42d or Franklyn St. Ferry by trolley. Round trip ticke 15 cents. WRITE at once for SPECIAL LIST of NEW HOUSES and CHOICE LOTS. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.

WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO., WEEHAWKEN P. O., N. J.
AGENT ON PROPERTY.

Real Estate for Sale at Cranford, N. J.—After advertising my real estate last Sunday, I received several letters from a person calling himself a writer of advertisements. He suggested that I engage him to write my advertisements, as he is in possession of "catchy phrases" which no one else knew or could know. He claimed that my phraseology was poor and unlikely to attract the attention of educated people. This person may possess "catchy phrases" which he inserts in advertisements, still he does not "catch on to" reason or he would understand that an advertiser signing himself "Journeyman Blacksmith," has few advertisements to write and needs must write them himself. His object is not to attract the attention of Professors of English and Rhetoric, but simply to acquaint people, who have cash and a desire to use it, with the fact that he has twenty-eight acres of unimproved land in the beautiful village of Cranford, N. J., which he desires to sell for twelve thousand dollars, cash. W. C. Hennessey. Journeyman Blacksmith, Lyons Farms, N. J.

MAGNIFICENT DWELLING,
in the most beautiful part of
EAST ORANGE, N. J.,

Three-story and cellar, containing 11 rooms, large hall, bathrooms, dressing rooms, etc.; up to date in every respect; parquet flooring, hardwood trim, open plumbing, solid porcelain bathtub, etc.; will sell cheap for cash or will trade for a private dwelling in New York City. Plans, photographs, etc., at office of
WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Gentleman's farm; one hour from N. Y. City by C. R. R. of N. J.; close by growing town; no malaria; good society; about 140 acres, mostly in grass; this year's first crop, 235 large two-horse wagonloads of hay; second crop, 100 large two-horse wagonloads of hay; home market; modern buildings, chance for speculation in building lots; owner having taken up his residence in Europe, will sell this place below value. For circular, address owner, Frederick Loeser, Personal, Brooklyn, N. Y. R. E. agents please inclose their card.

NUTLEY, N. J. 45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; $4,000; easy payments. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Attractive place at Wyoming, Orange Mountain; house eight rooms; improvements; warm in Winter; large shady grounds; near station; healthy; fine view; very desirable; $25 month; also for sale at bargain, easy terms, a fine home. Badger, 346 Broadway, third floor, front; photograph.

For Sale.—East Orange, seven minutes' walk from East Orange Station, fine avenue, choice 12-room house; every improvement; steam heat; open plumbing; built for owner's occupancy; $9,500; easy terms. Address Bargain, D Box 125 Times Office.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Railroad Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Malden Lane.

Tenafly!—Good modern house for sale, $4,000; 8 rooms and bath; also large attic, gas, and water; plot 100x140. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

$10 pays for building lot, 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For Sale—Elberon, corner Norwood and Jerome Ave., large, desirable corner lots and house; business or residence; must sell. Owner, Box 47, Elberon, N. J.

Long Branch, Vicinity.—Sale or rent, furnished cottages, hotels, farms; reduced prices.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

AT SACRIFICE.—7-room corner house; barn, fruits; $2,000; your own terms. ANSON, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Exchange—Well located, unencumbered residence and business property; partly improved; in Syracuse, N. Y., and Kansas City, Mo., for a strictly modern apartment house in first-class location in New York City; give full particulars. Would pay considerable cash or assume mortgage. A. H. Wilson, 1,900 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Attractive residence; hour on Penn. R. R.; house 7 rooms; large 8-acre woods, barn, outbuildings; farm 40 acres; healthy location; shade and well water; near New Brunswick; send offer. Address 151 East 31st St.

Five-story avenue tenement, leasehold, 14 years, renewals; ground rent $425; rent, $1,900; mortgage $3,000; want nearby country for $7,000 equity. Benson, 203 Broadway.

$40,000 equities, New York City improved property and cash, to exchange for one equity; improved city or free and clear country. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st.

Second-hand carriages to exchange for house in good location, ½ hour from New York City. Brouham, Box 172 Times.

$5,000 cash buys fine paying avenue store property; two buildings, netting 17 per cent. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st.

Unencumbered dwelling, Brooklyn, $6,500; want country within 40 miles Grand Central, same value. Benson, 203 Broadway.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

STOP WORRYING.

We make a specialty of leasing property of every description, guaranteeing you an income above all expenses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Wanted—Improved 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling in Brooklyn; either St. Mark's, Hill, or Park Slope sections; not to exceed $6,000. Address E., Box 108 Times Office.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES
to rent and for sale. Send particulars to
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

Attractive property wanted (city, country.) Numerous waiting customers. Negotiations unusually successful. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

A 3 or 4 story dwelling wanted to purchase, 18 to 25 feet front, immediate buyer, 4th Av. to Broadway, 20th to 96th Sts.; price, $25,000 to $50,000 cash. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 72d; principals only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention! Wanted, real estate to sell and exchange; quick replies. Louis D. Barchfeld, 1,236 Madison Av.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One and two family, modern up-to-date homes; payments less than rent; 5 per cent. basis; elegant neighborhood; 20 minutes from New York. Darling, 112 Highland Av., Jersey City.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME
—AT—
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

DESIRABLE AND HIGHLY RESTRICTED PROPERTY.

Select and buy your lots and we will do the rest. Preliminary sketches furnished free. High elevation, excellent water, gas and electric light. Macadamized and shady streets.

Most accessible property within 40 minutes of City Hall, New York

94 trains daily. Lots for investment, $5 down and $5 monthly. Titles guaranteed. Transportation free. For railroad tickets and further information address or call on

WILLIAM C. GILES, General Agent,
Williams Land and Building Co.,
41 WALL ST., New York.
Tel.—4756 Broad.

FIELD POINT PARK.
On the Sound, Greenwich, Conn.

This most beautiful piece of land on the New England shore, Newport not excepted, and just put on the market.

For maps and other particulars, write me.
THOMAS N. COOKE,
MOSHIER BUILDING,
GREENWICH, CONN.

Beautiful country place, richly furnished, delightful community; within hour Madison Square or Wall St.; 20 large, sunny rooms; wood fireplaces, steam heat; all improvements; fine stables; to let or for sale; bargain; superb scenery, golfing, fine drives; no dust or noise; good schools. Sacrifice, Manhattan Club, New York.

Horsemen!—A fine stock farm for sale at fraction of cost. Over 150 acres; 3 houses; extensive barns; ½-mile track; near station; convenient to New York. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—60 acres; magnificent views; pure spring water, shade, pond, woodland; fine place for country home. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Sale or Let—Brick factory, 28 miles from city; 20,000 feet floor; equipment, power, shafting, heated, elevator; convenient shipping. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Water Power for Sale—23 miles on Erie, near depot; good stream; brick factory; two mills, engine, boiler; residence; 6 acres. Thomas Terheun, Hohokus, N. J.

BARGAIN.—Farm, 70 acres; good buildings and fruit; near station; easy terms. Bland. Wilton, Conn.

A FARM CATALOGUE FREE; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Water front, 1¼ acres, 14-room stone house; modern improvements; fine location. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Water front, about 4 acres; fine shade trees; good bathing beach. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Greenwich, Conn.—100 acres on ridge; beautiful views of Sound. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

Cheapest, best located lots, Bronxville, your own terms; monthly payments; city improvements; no assessments, no interest, no taxes; title guaranteed. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Rare chance; new house, Prospect and Fulton Avenues; restricted Chester Hill; 4 minutes from station; 12 rooms; dressing room; 2 bathrooms; open plumbing, nickel; tile bathroom floors and sides; 4 open fireplaces; electric and gas lights; hardwood throughout; steam heat. Leading agents or owner, Albert A. Ultcht, Mount Vernon, New York.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—For sale or rent, large house and grounds, in perfect order; finest location on Chester Hill; will be sold cheap on easy terms; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to churches, schools, country club, and golf links; six minutes N. H. R. R. station. 176 Archer Av.

For Sale—Nine-room house, excellent location, $4,500; easy terms. 38 South 8th Av., Mount Vernon.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.
High and Dry.

50 cts. weekly. No interest or assessments. Fronting Boulevard and Trolley, near Depot and Harbor, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mt. Kisco.

MT. KISCO, WESTCHESTER.

A furnished country residence and cottage to rent, $25 and $12; commutation 17 cents; large grounds and improvements. R. W. Bell, 45 Cedar St., New York.

Real Estate.

LOTS $150 TO $350.

Not Brooklyn or Jersey; 35 minutes from 42d via 6th Av. elevated; no crush or danger reaching them; perfect sanitarium for health; no mosquitos or malaria; $25 cash, $5 monthly. Bannan, 1,123 Broadway.

Extensive assortment suburban residences, (Westchester County, Long Island, New Jersey;) many unencumbered. "Top-notch bargains," (Manhattan and country property,) without limit. Reasonable expectations promptly satisfied. Interview, correspondence solicited. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

9th St., 4 story	$2,200	12th St., 4 story	$2,400
17th St., 4 story	3,500	20th St., 4 story	3,300
29th St., 4 story	1,700	33d St., 4 story	1,400
46th St., 3 story	900	35th St., 4 story	1,450
90th St., 4 story	1,800	99th St., 4 story	1,000
Riverside Drive, 4 story	2,000	Lex. Ave., 4 story	1,500

And many others. Call or write for permits.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Artistic, high-class, new 4-story; 2 bathrooms; electric bells; wired throughout for electric lights; mahogany, oak, sycamore finish; fine mantels, tiled hearths, foyer hall, colonial stairway; moist air furnace, French range; $200 monthly will buy furnished, paying about $1,200 yearly on principal, which includes fine billiard room, piano, paintings, silver, china, glass, linen; elevated, surface, and tunnel convenient; finest location on Washington Heights. 455 West 144th St.

73D ST., WEST,
between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., three-story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

$2,600.—Four-story 20-foot box-stoop brownstone house to rent; cabinet trimmed; butler's pantry and second-story bath extension; perfect order; situated on best block on west side, between 68th and 77th Sts., within 300 feet of Central Park; seen by appointment only. SELECT, 1,242 Broadway.

72D STREET—WIDE BOULEVARD, BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVS. ELEGANT DWELLING. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

73D ST., WEST,
between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
Four-story house;
electric light and steam heat.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

REDUCED RENT.
FINE 25 FT.
Lenox Av. corner; $1,000; key at office.
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

749 MADISON AVE.
Small house, suitable for physician; moderate rent. Owner can be seen on premises.

No. 31 East 77th St., at a most reasonable rent; only $2,000; will decorate to suit tenants, and all needed repairs will be made.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

66 WEST 35TH STREET.
Four-story, English basement, suitable for physician, dentist, dressmaker or private dwelling; rent, $2,250. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

NO. 162 WEST 87TH ST.
Charming 3½-story, 19-foot house; if rent at once tenant can select decorations; will be put in perfect order; asking only $1,700.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
3 STORIES, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

Attractive four-story English basement. 4 East 37th; perfect order; rent $4,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Home to let and entire furniture, good condition, for sale; reference; fine home. 139 East 31st St.

House to Let—Nine rooms, with 2 lots, near 149th St. L. station. Owner, 671 East 146th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

At reduced rents, West 44th St., near Broadway; 17 rooms, $1,600; West 45th St., $1,400; West 48th St., $1,600; West 46th St., 15 rooms, rent $3,000; East 49th St., 16 rooms, rent $3,000; Fifth Avenue, rent $5,000; West 50th St., rent $2,000; East 49th St., near 5th Av., 16 rooms, rent $4,000; West 122d St., fully furnished, 16 rooms, rent $2,500; West 45th St., 14 rooms, rent $1,000; West Washington Square, 17 rooms, rent, furnished or unfurnished, $3,000; West 43d St., furnished, rent $2,500; Madison Av. corner, fully furnished, $10,000; West 27th St., rent $780; West 58th St., furnished, 16 rooms, rent $2,400; Riverside Drive, near 82d St., 16 rooms, rent $2,500; West 44th St., 18 rooms, fully furnished, rent $2,000; West 26th St., near Broadway, 28 rooms, fully furnished, rent $3,000. Furniture for sale, $2,500. Several others, rent $1,000 to $6,000. Also a large list apartments, rent $600 to $3,600. Furnished and unfurnished. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Broadway

Southwest Cor. of 40th Street

Attractive Two and Three Room Apartments

with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.
(8768)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

THE "HANOVER,"
N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent on premises.

THE PLAZA,
St. Nicholas Av., cor. 150th St.

Elegant apartments of 7 and 8 rooms; steam heated and hot water; elevator service; most healthful location on Manhattan Island.

Crest of Washington Heights.

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.

Convenient to 6th, 9th Av. "L."
Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Aves.
Superintendent on Premises Day and Evening.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
MODERN ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS THE KAATERSKILL SOUTH.
94 AND 98 HAMILTON PLACE,
Cor. 141st St., just west of Amsterdam Av.
Moderate rents. Special apartments and inducements. Apply at above, or
JANEWAY & SHAW,
1663 Amsterdam Ave., at 142d St.

GLENMORE,
55TH ST., 7TH AVE.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

This house, just completed, is most attractive in its appointments. The suites comprise seven large sunny rooms, two bathrooms and butler's pantry. Telephone in each apartment; elevator and liveried hall service night and day. Decorations to suit tenants. Moderate rents to first-class families. Agent on premises.
JOHN M'KELVEY, Builder and Owner.

The Rockingham,
corner Broadway and 50th St.
BUILDING ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Find location; large Rooms; elevator all night; handy to all cars; hot water. Apply premises.

KANEDALE.
Madison Av., northeast cor. 88th St.; eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

1965 St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE ORMONDE,
Broadway, West 69th St., to West 70th St.
A MODERN
HIGH CLASS
APARTMENT BUILDING.

The tone of these apartments is perfect. All improvements and innovations have made the Ormonde-Seminole home-like and satisfactory from the family point of view. Every convenience, including artificial refrigeration; apartments of eight to ten rooms each.
SELECT, EXCLUSIVE, and CENTRALLY LOCATED. RENTS, $2,200 TO $3,000.
J. P. LENNON, Mgr. Office on premises.

THE ARBUTUS,
N. W. Corner West End Av. and 91st St.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Situated on high ground, with view of picturesque country and the Hudson; a magnificent modern building of seven stories, in the most beautiful section of West End Av. It is an avenue of homes; many of the finest private houses are near. The delightful location makes this house very desirable.
RENTS, $1,800 TO $2,000.
WM. CROWLEY, Mgr. Office on premises.
JAMES BUTLER, Owner.

THE ACADIA,
7th and St. Nicholas Avenues and 115th Street.

One apartment of 8 large rooms and bath, facing on St. Nicholas and 7th Avenues and 115th St.

Rent = = $1,300

A.— **THE ADRIAN,**
58 WEST 72D ST.
Ideal eight-room Apartment, facing 72d St.; every room light; tiled bathroom; exposed plumbing and elevator; convenient to all cars.
RENT $1,300.

54 WEST 94TH ST.
Eight large rooms; large closets; extra toilet for servants; private house block; refined and quiet house; rents $960.
Apply on premises, or JOSEPH A. KEHOE, 671 5th Av., Windsor Arcade.

BARFELDON
315 West 94th St.
Near Riverside Drive.

Five and six rooms and bath, all light; all modern improvements; elevator service all night; telephone in main hall; rents, $35 to $45.00; ready October 15th.
Inquire on premises.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
501 WEST 113TH ST.

All outside light, eight large rooms, bath; 50 feet front each direction; all modern equipments; most carefully managed non-elevator property in city; most healthful and beautiful section; especially for refined families; no obstructed views; rents, $960 to $1,260; opposite St. John's Cathedral, adjacent to Columbia University, Morningside, Riverside Parks, northwest corner of Amsterdam Av. Apply Superintendent.

THE ALLSTON,
17-19 EAST 38TH ST., CORNER MADISON AV.
SUPERB LOCATION.
Two-room suites, elevator; hall attendance.
CATERER ON PREMISES.
RENT, $960.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-244 EAST 13TH ST.
A short distance from Broadway.
One ten-room apartment; very large and light; rent, $75 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

471, 472, 473 Central Park West.
Northwest corner of 107th Street.

Unusually comfortable, well-planned, well-located apartment; decorated to suit tenants; eight large light rooms and bath; ample closets, electric lights, hot water, &c.; rents, $720, $800, $900, and $960. Apply on premises or at office of E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

131 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.
6 rooms, very light, and bath.
IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.
Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars.
RENTS, $24, $27.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.,
near "L" station and cable cars; eight large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, &c.; rent $65 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE RUTHERFURD,
175 SECOND AV., CORNER 11TH ST
An elegant apartment of eight large rooms and bathroom; exceptional location; rent, $1,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 155TH STREET.
First Apartment over Stewart's Real Estate Office; seven all light rooms, in first-class condition; $35; also duplex equipment, same building, 8 rooms, $28; exceptional place for dressmaker, tailor, dentist. Apply on premises.

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.,
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, steam heat, hall attendance, &c.; rent, $900.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

73D ST., WEST,
Corner of Columbus Av.
Fine, large apartment.
Electric light and steam heat.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

GOOD CHANCE FOR DENTIST.
An elegant corner Apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $45. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

A.—105-107 East 123d St., 70 feet frontage. We have only unrented an apartment on the first, second, and fourth floors; 7 and 8 large rooms; steam heated, hot water supply; rents, $27.50 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

THE URANIA.
238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

BARGAINS.
2,193 Broadway, (77th St.;) eight rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; just done over; immediate possession; call and see them; sure to please. Agent, premises.

174 WEST 58TH ST.,
between 6th and 7th Avs.; six rooms and bathroom, steam heated, $45 and $55 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

For Sale.—The FINEST APARTMENT ever offered; will always have a waiting list; will exchange for good lots or business property.
JAMES L. LIBBY,
Tel. 1,297 Cort. 7 Pine St.

Morton St., 42.—Handsome exterior, portico stoop, elegantly decorated apartment house; halls heated; hot and cold water, range; speaking tubes; electric bells; private bath and closets; $20 monthly; open Sundays.

For Rent—Bachelor's apartment, two rooms and bath; or for small family, six rooms and bath, unfurnished; very reasonable. Inquire No. 218 East 17th St.

47th St., West of 5th Av.—Handsomely decorated apartment of seven large, light rooms, with bath; all improvements; best location in New York City; rent, $1,200.00. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Free to Nov. 1st.—A four-room apartment with bath; neatly decorated; suitable for doctor; rent, $16.00. 2,474 7th Av., corner 144th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

98th St., 58 West.—Apartment 6 large, light rooms and bath; every modern improvement; handsomely and newly decorated. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Newly decorated, extra large single flat; 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam heated; hot water supply; $32, worth $40. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st.

Washington Square, 39½.—Attractive flat, overlooking Square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; $75-$55; decorated to suit.

A.—586 Park Av., n e cor. 63d St., First Flat, six large rooms and bath; rent, $30.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

A.—188 West 100th St., 38 feet front; beautiful apartments; four large, light rooms; all improvements; rents, $16, $17, and $19.

A.—1,053 Park Av., near 86th St., steam-heated apartments, 6 large rooms; rent, $20 to $26.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av., nr. 68th St.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms, bath; modern improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

San Marino, Morningside Heights.—Elevator, electric light, telephone; 5 rooms, $40. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE LAURISTON"
89th St. and Madison Ave.

A few choice apartments still for rent.

FOYERS.—Each apartment contains a convenient and practical reception room with cheerful fireplace.

PARLOR AND LIBRARY are finished in Mexican mahogany with handsome French mantel, elegant parquet floors, elaborate chandeliers and side brackets, etc. When these two rooms are thrown into one for purposes of entertainment the combined area is about six hundred square feet of floor space.

Send for booklet.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

Just Think of It!

A Corner Apartment

of six light and large rooms and bath in seven-story modern elevator building for

$45.

It Sounds Incredible, but it is a Fact.

Call Quick at the

WALKVERE
N. W. Cor. 85th St. and Lexington Ave.

Superintendent on Premises.

ONLY TWO APARTMENTS LEFT.
THE ACKERLY,
241 WEST 101ST ST.,
Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.

Magnificent seven-story apartment house, being only two apartments to a floor of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front. Necessarily the rooms are large and each separate apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet width, with the added advantages of electric lights, warmer in butler's pantry, separate bath for servants, extra rooms for servants, private store-rooms, all-night elevator service. Accommodation for automobiles near by. Liveried attendants. Private houses front and rear.
RENT, $1,100 TO $1,600.
HENRY ACKER, Builder and Owner.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN.
2649 Broadway,
100th and 101st St.

THE DE LEON
48, 50, 52 West 112th St.,
100 ft. east of Lenox Av.
Rents $400 to $600.
Ready for occupancy Oct. 15th.

Magnificent seven-story, high-class elevator Apartment House, one block from Central Park entrance; suites 5 and 6 large light rooms, with all modern up-to-date improvements; passenger and freight elevators, electric light and telephone connection in each apartment; convenient to all surface cars and "L" road; all designed and decorated to meet the refined taste. For further particulars apply to L. A. LIEBESKIND, Builder and Owner,
Tel. 2702 B Harlem. on premises.

PARK MADISON,
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.,
Facing Madison Square.

An unusually bright, attractive apartment, consisting of 3 extra large rooms and bath; attendance, &c.
For plans and particulars apply to
(8773)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

751 FIFTH AVE.,
NEAR 58TH ST.
First Floor Apartment to Rent

Extra large rooms, with or without housekeeping facilities; will decorate to suit tenant.
GEO. R. READ,
(8778)
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

AT REDUCED RENTS.
In recently renovated apartment. Six rooms, all improvements.
146-148 WEST 105TH ST.
Large light rooms; well located; near "L." $22.
A. H. MATHEWS,
(546) 82 Nassau St., or janitor.

"THE MARGUERITE,"
2,731 BROADWAY, NEAR 104TH ST.
Apartments, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rent, $42.50.
Also one apartment, four rooms and bath, $33.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

917 SEVENTH AVE., CORNER 58TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.
Corner apartment; eight large rooms; from October 1. $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $840 and $1,000 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AV., CORNER 63D ST.
Splendid apartment, eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, &c.; fuel supplied; rent, $1,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

SEVEN and bath, steam heat, hot water, $38.
156 WEST 105TH ST.
Select block; light, quiet; possession at once.
A. H. MATHEWS,
(548) 82 Nassau St., or janitor.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Place, Stuyvesant Square; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing, telephones, attractive entrance; rent, $1,000 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

ADJOINING FIFTH AVENUE,
In single apartment house, six all light rooms and bath, overlooking Central Park, neighborhood unexceptionable; rent, $840. 5 East 84th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

RODNA--LATHAM.
Morningside Ave., between 122d and 123d Sts., Directly opposite the most picturesque part of Morningside Park.

Just Completed, and Covering an Entire Block Front.
The most satisfactory Apartment House on the famous West Side.

VERY COMPLETE APARTMENTS.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms,

Elegant marble baths; every improvement and many features not found in other elevator apartment houses.

There is no more artistic Park in New York than Morningside, and the best perspective is obtainable from this site. The location has the desirable features of seclusion with instant accessibility to elevated and surface cars.

Telephone in each apartment, and filtered water used throughout the building. From the standpoint of rentals, there is no combination of rooms as satisfactory or economical.

FROM $35 TO $80.
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

Fastidious New Yorkers

Who have never lived in apartments, and are under the impression that comfort and exclusiveness can be obtained only within the walls of a private dwelling, are respectfully invited to inspect the suites in the

SUPERB NEW APARTMENT HOUSE
at the N. E. corner of Madison Ave. and 90th St.

The suites consist of 9 rooms, foyer hall, butler's quarters and two tiled and spacious bathrooms. Special features are steel safes and telephone, two electric elevators running day and night and the service and attendance necessary to people of culture.

Directly opposite the square on which Mr. Carnegie is now building his palatial residence.

Rentals $1,600 to $2,200
For Booklet and full particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Telephone 641—79.

If

In your search for a home you will look at the apartments in Hillcrest, in 116th St., on the crest of Cathedral Heights, near Columbia University, you will be surprised to what degree of beauty, comfort, and luxury modern apartment architecture can be brought. Every convenience you can think of has been introduced; and the rooms are so large, so bright and sunny, and command such magnificent views that we are justified in the assertion that no apartments in the city compare with those in Hillcrest. Rent, $1,600 for 9 rooms and baths.

The Amsterdam Ave. cars pass within a few feet of the building.

THE BINGHAM.
New Family and Bachelor Apartment House,
Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)

The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.
THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.
CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 95th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St. and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.
Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM, Owners, on premises. Tel. 3426 Riverside.

GRACEMORE
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
N. E. cor. 120th St., Morningside Av.
5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.
NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED;
BEST CONDITION; IMPROVEMENTS.

Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage and walks, very quiet, secluded and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and crosstown lines.

Elevated station and elevator at 116th St. Rentals from $35 upward.

Superintendent on premises day and evening.

THE GANOGA,
35-37 East 27th St.

A few one and two room Apartments, with bath, to let, unfurnished, in this new and select Apartment Hotel; private telephones, electric lights, superior restaurant, all night elevator and full hotel service. Call, day or evening, or send for descriptive booklet.
Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing; furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

THE WHARFEDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $720 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.
WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE DESHLER.
Southwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 114th St., near 7th Av. drive.—High-

THE TOURIST AMERICAN.

He Is Rapidly Getting as Bad a Reputation as Englishmen Have When Abroad.

From The Scotsman.

It is difficult to know why our American cousins are so peculiarly trying to those nerves which produce violent irritation of temper. They are upon Scotland this year in their thousands, and a study of their habits and manners is only too possible, from the Tweed to Cape Wrath. It may tend to soothing, if an attempt is made to analyze their component parts, and the attitude of mind the native has toward them. They are our brothers in blood; we know they have copied us in many things; if they are not real friends, they are ashamed to call themselves our enemies; and all the Christian laws seem to point to loving them like ourselves. Frankly, we don't attain to this height; perhaps it arises from the same feeling which we experience looking into a cage full of monkeys—they are so painfully like ourselves, and yet there is that in their habits which we cannot but deplore. As a nation, we have an eye to the main chance, and undoubtedly they scatter a good deal of gold in their going to and fro. They admire with a loud frankness of expression which ought to flatter our vanity; they speak our own tongue, and we are not at a loss to understand, nor are we reduced to speaking to them in a few chosen words out of the last phrase book we have studied. No, their language is ours; but with the perversity of human nature we hear them murdering it through their noses and we turn away with a shudder. It might perhaps do us good to consider a moment whether the Americans feel our utterance as painful for lack of its nasal gifts. Is not also their untiring cheerfulness a little trying?

On the east coast we take our pleasures with a morose serenity. We can enter the coffee room in the morning without a sign of a salute to the company; we can consume our food without a word, unless a muttered order to the waiter, and we do not feel anything but self-respecting in the act. But, always a little late, enters the cousin. They seat themselves with a "Good morning," pronounced so that their nationality reveals the Stars and Stripes, even if they do not bear on their persons the flag in miniature. If the very young are with them the lively interest quickens. They at once demand to know the route of their companions. They ask the German waiter if he has "any oatmeal," and as he pauses to consider the irritated Scot cannot forbear to close the discussion by supplying the word "porridge." They only ask for or consume oatmeal because they think they are "proper Scotch." If they could buy a ready-made kilt in the hotel they would don it in public. It is trying to hear them talk of the railway as "the track," tickets as "checks," and they address the waiter as they do their niggers at home. Then over the cheerful breakfast board, what will they not discuss of their domestic affairs? And the stranger must listen, and no other conversation can be got in edgewise where a family of two or three Americans are gathered together. Such domestic details! Which has had a bath, and which has abstained; and their parental terms of endearment seem to embrace every syllable from "Pum to Papsie." They leave the table, and assure the company that they will meet again on the boat, and the traveler knows it is true, for the boat is freighted from bow to stern with the locusts. They look forward to "a lovely sail"; it may be noted that they seem rarely if ever to attire from causes connected with the heaving ocean. Their cheerful voice is upraised in praise. Precipices, ruins, seas, sky, and, above all in their eyes, the green grass is "just lovely."

Perchance the native has encamped on a chair in a spot which seems less infested, and if he is a Celt he is wrapping himself in the thoughts of the mists, and his eye is uplifted to Cruachan. Round the corner of the hooded ventilator comes his cousin of the breakfast table, with a request to be taught how to pronounce "Cruachan." In the guide book he has found the blessed word "Dunmachsniochan," and he must be made perfect in its pronunciation, "it is just lovely." He vanishes, and round the same corner comes "Pum" murdering aloud to "ma," and various "sweeties." "Well hast thou done, frail child of clay." The Scott disciple at once takes wing, and crawls out on the bowsprit to avoid the unearthly noise. On Iona the cousin is wonderful. He is sure there is a connecting link between Columba and Columbia. He chases round the "lovely romantic ruins" trying to find the connecting link, while his fellow-German tourist make his way to the Post Office, and entirely takes possession of it, writing to various Herrs and Fraulein on picture post cards. He is a very superior, quiet animal to the cousin. He, by this time, is informing the philosopher who guides him that he should polish and varnish the sculptured stones. He has his views how the restoration should be effected, and he is quite certain that King Macbeth lies entombed in the cathedral. The cousin is so insistent that to keep him quiet three spots are now pointed out containing the tomb of Macbeth. He is quite certain some of the history told him is wrong.

The cousin got his answer the other day. "Skene we know, but we do not know you." Satisfied with the ruins, the cousin asks how the people live; the German has inquired what is the present population. The natives have a Celtic reserve, and one excellent answer was heard to a request, "Are ye weather he lived there always?" "Sometimes," came out, and even the cousin thought he had better say "just lovely" once more. But the steamer whistles them off, and the island is free of them. They leave their trail behind them. The manners of the West Highlander have not improved by contact with this peculiar cargo. He has not altogether kept his native grace and courtesy, and the sailors on the steamers, though as "Highland as the peat," address the passenger as though he were all of the one kind. But the cousin has yet to see Staffa. He is his best self there! His first desire is to know the date of the death of Fingal, and whether records of his coronation are extant. The sublime does not quell him; he is glad he did not leave Fingal's cave out of "his trip," it is the best thing he has seen. "Ma," helped by Papsie and young hopefuls, begins her overland route into the cave. She gets into difficulties and is propped like Lot's wife against a pillar, but unfortunately she does not turn solid, and is got back into the boat. "The worst," said one sorely tried guide, "are the ones of uncertain, or rather certain, age; their curiosity knows no limit." The cousin wants to go to the cave round the corner where the cormorant has "dark and undisturbed repose," but the demands of time spare the cormorant what others must suffer and be strong under. A study of the Germans, French, Dutch, and Americans on board a steamer for eight or nine hours brings the French out easily as the pleasantest companions. There are grades and shades of the cousin.

One family expressed a sense of horror at the bulk of their own compatriots whom they had met. Delicately asked why "the tramp was abroad" they indicated two interesting facts. The Cuban war had kept the American much at home, and given a use for his dollar on his own side of the Atlantic. Further, that traveling in Great Britain was so much cheaper than in their own country. The native listened in pained silence, thinking of the prices raised on him by the advent of the cousin. In America, ran the explanation, the distances are so enormous before scenery can be reached that the modest purse gives out before the land of promise arrives. Coming to Europe in large parties, the steamers give reduced fares, and what is more in America, "the land of the free," everything is shut up, and the cousin says it is just lovely of us in this country the way we open every place to the tourist. "We live by him," was the native's silent comment. But are we an ungrateful people? In High Dunedin at this season we batten on the cousin, and yet make strict inquiry of those who in every way cater for him, and you cannot get one word in his favor. "They always expect to be swindled by us, and say as much," is the comment most generally heard. The cousin and the Scot see each other eye to eye in one matter; they both like to be sure they have their money's worth. There is not a doubt if we don't swindle the cousin, we make him pay a good price for eating up the land. Let us always, besides praying for patience and brotherly kindness, remember that the plague endures not forever. The season is far spent, and a wind, this time from the east, may be looked for, which will cast them into the Atlantic, and by October there will not remain one tourist cousin in all the coast of Scotland.

A Natural Fountain Pen.

From The Vie Scientifique.

The needles of the pine are in pairs, and when a pair is bound with fine wire near the point, a pen capable of writing is made. As penholder, put the length of the needles in a piece of lilac branch, only leaving the points to show by about a centimeter. The space between the needles fills with ink by its capillarity, and you have a "fountain" pen capable of writing twenty lines right away.

Might as Well Give Up.

The fellow who neglects golf to attend to business can never hope to be much of a player.—Philadelphia Record.

CREMATION IN ENGLAND.

Perils and Scandals of Burial Which Promote Municipal Crematories—A Compromise of Methods.

From The London News.

At Golders Green, among the open fields to the north of Hampstead Heath, the London Cremation Company has acquired twelve acres of land, which will be set apart for the cremation of the dead. A beautiful chapel is being built, the design of which, by Mr. Ernest Yeates, was exhibited at the Royal Academy this year, and the grounds, instead of being a wilderness of gravestones, will be laid out as a pleasantly wooded garden, surrounded by arched cloisters containing niches for the urns and caskets of the departed.

Up to the present all London cremations have had to be performed at Woking, the distance from London making the expense generally greater than that of a funeral. The actual charge for cremation itself is only £5, and as no grave is required and the coffin should be a mere light shell, the cost is not much greater than that of burial. At present, however, only one cremation a day is the average. If there were half a dozen or more the cost might be greatly reduced. The fuel for heating the furnace alone cost 14s., and the cost of labor and materials would not be more than twice as much for five or six cremations in one day. In Hull, where cremation is performed by the municipality, a charge of a guinea is made.

In all cases the remains are reduced to a pure white ash, the heat being so intense that no smoke or noxious gas is given off. The ashes of a full-sized adult person weigh about five pounds, and in bulk would just about fill an ordinary silk hat. After the cremation the ashes are placed in cinerary urns, caskets, or vases, many of which are of most graceful and artistic design. They are in earthenware, white and colored marble, bronze, or copper. Sometimes they are placed in tombs or sarcophagi, or in cloistered recesses with suitable inscriptions; sometimes the relatives prefer to take them home, or to have them buried at Woking or elsewhere, or even, for sentimental reasons, taken to sea and scattered to the waves. A husband and wife will occasionally leave directions that both are to be cremated after death and their ashes mingled in the same urn.

It was only in 1885, after the Cremation Society had existed for some years, that the use of the crematorium at Woking was first permitted, after strong official opposition. In that year three cremations took place, the body in one case being that of a Brahmin. But since then public prejudice against this form of disposal of the dead has greatly diminished, and last year 300 cremations took place. Probably the new Crematorium close to London will bring about a further increase.

The Roman Catholic Church still prohibits funeral rites over persons who are cremated, but many Catholics on sanitary grounds insist on this form of disposal of their remains. In the case of Jews the ashes are taken to the synagogue after cremation for the religious rites, while Church of England and Nonconformist clergymen and ministers generally hold a funeral service at the crematorium chapel.

One of the commonest popular objections to cremation is that it destroys the evidence of poison, and so facilitates crime. The reply to this is twofold. First, only a very limited number of cases of poisoning, those in which one or two metallic poisons have been used, could be detected for more than a short time after burial. Secondly, in every case of cremation a rigid system of certification both of the fact of death and of its cause is required. Thus any doubt is settled once for all, while under the present slipshod system of registration there is no guarantee that the cause of death has been accurately stated in the first instance. The doctor's certificate being given to the family of the patient, often glosses over unfortunate facts, such, for instance, as till-usage or death from alcohol. Proper certification such as is required for cremation would also prevent the dread possibility of the burial of the living.

On sanitary grounds the old system of burial has few defenders. The advocates of "earth to earth" burial point out that interring the body in a light wicker or other shell will cause it to be resolved into its elements much more quickly than if it were encased in a heavy coffin. But a quickening of the process of putrefaction does not diminish the total amount of contamination of earth and air and water.

To make burial a healthy and sanitary process is impossible where any large number of interments have to be provided for. Whether a body is to be consumed by fire or by slow underground decay the end is the same. By the agency of oxygen it has to be converted into its elements of mineral ash, gases, and water. In an ideal burial a body should be placed in a light, porous soil, sufficiently deep above to render innocuous gases which escape to the air, and sufficiently deep below thoroughly to filter all escaping water before it reaches any underground channel. Then every shower of rain which saturates the soil will sink gradually down, carrying dissolved oxygen and drawing after it, as it drains away, new air from above. Oxidation will go on steadily and no harm will be done.

How different the conditions in the great cemeteries which encircle London, and around which populous suburbs are springing up! In the first place, most of these cemeteries are in clay soil. Nothing more utterly insanitary than a clay grave could well be devised. It is a watertight pit, dug in an impermeable soil, filled with broken and permeable material, and with a corpse at the bottom. Sometimes these pits are fourteen or fifteen feet deep, and contain as many as half-a-dozen super-imposed coffins. The first fall of rain fills the bottom of the pit, the liquid has no escape, and as all dissolved oxygen is at once used up, anaërobic putrefaction of the most offensive type sets up in the body lying in the liquid. No fresh atmospheric oxygen can reach the coffins. When there is heavy rain the grave fills up, and the offensive liquid flows off on the surface to do unknown injury; while a hot, dry period gradually dries out the grave and causes a continual ascent of contaminating vapors into the air. If the grave is drained either at or near the bottom things are little better, for there is no porous soil to render harmless the escaping water, which flows into some channel from which it may do enormous harm.

This is true of a single clay grave, but what of the thousands of nameless dead herded together in the "common" graves of our London cemeteries, often with only a few inches of soil for decency's sake between coffin and coffin? Not a pretense of any protection by the soil can exist in such cases; the whole ground is saturated with corruption. London has now 100,000 burials per annum, enough to cover twelve acres of ground with graves without a footpath between. Practically all these interments take place in suburbs where the population is growing by leaps and bounds. Just as the old churchyards of the city have had to be cleared of their dead, so in a generation or so, unless cremation is soon adopted, we shall be faced with the tremendous problem of clearing Finchley and Highgate, Norwood, Tooting, and Nunhead.

Tarpon Leaps Into Negro's Boat.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

A negro named Floyd Conyer and his men of Cedar Key, Fla., met with a peculiar adventure with a tarpon a few nights ago. While sailing along there was a sudden splash in the water and a heavy object fell on the deck, which proved to be a tarpon, between five and six feet long. After striking the deck it gave another leap and struck the sail, which knocked it back upon the deck, and into the hatchway, where they succeeded in capturing it. The negroes were frightened nearly out of their wits. They thought it was a mermaid or some horrible sea serpent, and were almost ready to desert the ship.

A Hundred-Year-Old Joke.

From The London Times of Sept. 24, 1801.

The Irish Baronet who is upon his road to Botany Bay has gallantly written to take leave of the object of his affection and the cause of his crime. Other lovers, he says, feel momentary raptures for their mistresses; but show me one, besides my own self, that is transported for life.

[Note.—The paragraph refers to Sir Harry Hayes, who was condemned to death for "running away with Miss Pike." The sentence was commuted to transportation for life. See extract of Aug. 31.]

His Concern.

"Are you doing anything to elevate the stage?" asked the serious personage.

"No, Sir," answered the manager who needs the money. "What I want to do is to make the stage give me a lift."—Washington Star.

Conceded It.

Having used the word "kick" in its slang sense, little Clarence was taken to task by his mother.

"You shouldn't say that word," said she.

"That's true, mamma. I shouldn't," frankly responded the little fellow. "It's more up-to-date to say 'knock.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Financial.

INTELLIGENT HELP FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.

An American, 35, married, at present occupying an executive position of trust, is open to an offer. Liberal education, expert accountant and correspondent; energetic, broadminded, good judge of human nature. In a private and confidential capacity or head of a department. Satisfactory references. Interview solicited. K. P. E., Box 281 Times Office.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†Hohenstaufen, Oct. 12, 4 PM | *Columbia ..... Nov. 9
†Lahn .. Oct. 19, 10 AM | †Hoh'z'll'n. Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck .. Oct. 22 | *P. Bismarck .. Nov. 23
†Aller ... Nov. 2, 10 AM | †Trave .. Nov. 30, 10 AM
sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th... Oct. 8 | Kaiserin M. Th.. Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr... Oct. 22 | Kaiser Wm. Gr.. Nov. 19
Kronprinz Wm... Oct. 29 | Kronprinz Wm... Dec. 3

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Barbarossa.. Oct. 17, noon | K. Luise.. Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise... Oct. 24, noon | Bremen... Dec. 5, noon
Bremen.... Oct. 31, noon | Barbaro'a. Dec. 26, 10 AM

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM | Deutschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM | Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM | *Phœnicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM | Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM
Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM | Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul.. Oct. 9, 10 AM | St. Paul.. Oct. 30, 7 AM
St. Louis. Oct. 16, 10 AM | Friesland.. Nov. 6, Noon
Philadelphia.. Oct. 23, 10 AM | Philadelphia.. Nov. 13, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Southwark, Oct. 9, noon | Kensington, Oct. 23, noon
*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon | *Zeeland, Oct. 30, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

The Standard of Excellence—58th Year.

GAZE'S

ORIENTAL TOURS

76 DAYS, $620 93 DAYS, $740
122 DAYS, $975

Leaving on North German Lloyd Express steamers Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 22, 1902.

Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Greece, and Italy. Itineraries embracing every interesting and historical spot on the Mediterranean and in the Orient. Berths reserved in advance for GAZE'S FILE SERVICE.

For rates and particulars apply to

HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.

GRAND WINTER CRUISES during January and February to West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico

AND TO THE

Mediterranean and the Orient Egypt, Holy Land, Syria,

by the twin-screw steamers

Prinzessin Victoria Luise and Auguste Victoria.

All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD Third and last party this season for 6-months' Tour of the World leaves 'Frisco Oct. 31.

MEDITERRANEAN the Riviera, Italy, Paris, London, etc. Pleasant tourist parties leave Oct. 19 and Nov. 27 (for Xmas in Rome.) Moderate inclusive fares.

SOUTHERN TRIPS Short holiday trips to Old Point, Washington, Richmond, Natural Bridge, Luray, etc. Five and eight days, from $27.50, all expenses included. Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON

261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Coptic ..... Oct. 15 | Peking ..... Oct. 31
America Maru .. Oct. 23 | Gaelic ..... Nov. 7

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF JAPAN .. Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA .. Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA .. Dec. 30, Mch. 24, May 26

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

AORANGI ..... Oct. 18 | MOANA ..... Nov. 15

For rates apply 332 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE ..... Oct. 13th, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
MENOMINEE ..... Oct. 26, 9 A. M.
MANITOU ..... Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Nov. 9, 10 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.

Amasis ..... Nov. 19 | Amasis ..... Dec. 10
Rameses the Great, Dec. 3 | Rameses III .. Dec. 17

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

AMSTERDAM ..... Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.

Twin-Screw S. S. 13,000 tons RYNDAM
Saturday, Oct. 26, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

C. of Rome .. Oct. 12, noon | Anchoria .. Oct. 26, noon
Astoria .. Oct. 19, noon | Furnessia .. Nov. 2, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navegazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.

Nord America .. Oct. 29 | Citta di Torino .. Nov. 19

Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.55, d 12.45, e 7.45, f 7.25, t 6.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., Ft. of W. 23d St.	Lv. N.Y., Ft. of Cortlandt St.
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*6.00 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	*6.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	*3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 335, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 1542 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8.55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 1,461, 1,106, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

10-8-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train.	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
*8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express.	†5:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier.	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited.	*2:55 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express.	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
†12:01 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. B. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON. SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	5:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Easton Local	12:45 p. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Lakewood & All'tic City	9:40 a. m.	.....
Lakewood & All'tic City	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	5:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:53 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	4:48 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	6:30 p. m.	.....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

†*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

†*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. through to Point Pleasant; 8:00 p. m. to Long Branch only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 96 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited..	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Wash

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.80 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician. 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.

Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.

College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
110 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation. Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Home of MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL, a Teacher of Long Experience, Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
100 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 110 West 59th Street, New York.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres., 81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOL.

Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Ave., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard, '91.)
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October 9th to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 23 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.

Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.

The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE

GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

The speaking voice thoroughly and practically trained and developed. All defects of speech arising from inadequate breathing, wrong production of sound, or defective utterance corrected. Oratorical instruction for the lawyer, minister, and public speaker in general. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, 106 West 42d St.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 100-102 W. 74th St.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
Do you wish thorough instruction with actual experience in office of public stenographer at reasonable cost? Room for two. Positions guaranteed. The Reliable Stenographer, Room 67, 20 Nassau St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
282 W. 85th St., corner West End Av. and Annex.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 301 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 96th St., New York City.
Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. BUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; private lessons, day and evening; moderate. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

Misses McFee's School,

306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 3 West 23d St.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

INSTITUT TISNE,

328 West End Av.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.80 per line for 30 times.

THE

PACKARD NIGHT SCHOOL

Enter at any time.

The Right School for those who would Earn while they Learn. Catalogues (Day or Evening Sessions) at Packard Com'l School.

BOOKKEEPING: BUSINESS ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. 4th Av. and 23d St.

F. LUSK'S

Practical Training School for Expert Stenographers.
32 BROADWAY.
Qualifies stenographers for positions paying double the salaries of those graduating at regular theoretical shorthand schools. The only shorthand school controlling a public shorthand and typewriter copying business in New York. Supplies all the lawyers, brokers, and large banking houses in Wall St. and the great financial district with stenographers by the day, substituting, etc., or permanently. Details advanced pupils upon actual work until experienced and expert, and guarantees absolutely every stenographer a position after passing an examination. Pupils may pay a good share of their course by working for customers. You will always regret at least not sending for catalogue describing the handsomest and most practical shorthand school in the world.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE

Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during October.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.

Genevieve Stebbins, WestSide Branch Y.M.C.A.
F. Townsend Southwick, Building, 318 W. 57th.
Elocution, Oratory, Physical Culture, Pantomime, Artistic Statue Posing, Public Reading, Recitation, Dramatic Art. Chartered by REGENTS—NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY. (OPENS OCT. 9.) Examinations Senior Classes, Oct. 7th. Register, Oct. 8th, 9th.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL.
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

Joseph Adelman's Dramatic Studio,

11 EAST 59TH ST., NEW YORK.
Afternoon and Evening Classes, with Public Performances. Private Coaching and Instruction by Joseph Adelman, former Stage Director in Charles Frohman's, Henry Miller's, and Henrietta Crosman's Companies.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL.

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting; preparatory, High School, Regent's, languages, proofreading, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and degree of LL. D.; also business and real estate law. Day and evenings. Begin any time.

Homestead Academy, College Point.

Boys guaranteed thorough education in all departments; perfect supervision; home life; amid enviable circumstances, at reasonable rates; highest testimonials. Rev. J. Hamilton Stirling, A. B.

The PAINE uptown

BUSINESS SCHOOL,
1,931 BROADWAY, cor. West 65th St.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1280—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
Evening classes in elementary and advanced electrical engineering. Laboratory and shop work a special feature. Classes are now forming for the season. Apply to American Institute, 19-21 West 44th St.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 58th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,

Boarding and Day School for Girls
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

A tutor, university man, thoroughly experienced, prize man in mathematics, desires pupils. Address B. W. N. B., 83 Madison Av.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.80 per line for 30 times.

German literature, from Lessing to Hauptmann; lectures, reading, conversation; afternoon and evening classes of three adults each; three weekly lessons, $4 monthly; fair knowledge of German required. Prof. Heidemann, 59 West 93d St.

Elocution, speeches, voice strengthening, recitations, conversation for parlor, platform beginners coached, advanced students perfected. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, 8 East 15th St. Keep address.

Prof. Aug. Bolvin, 29 East 9th St., formerly with Berlitz; thorough instruction in French language and literature; home, or at pupil's residence; moderate terms.

English, German, French thoroughly taught beginners, (children or adults;) monthly engagement, $12.00. Jaffe, 602 West 125th St.

English grammar, composition, literature, conversation; by English lady; experienced teacher; references. Miss Kay, 233 West 23d St.

Free evening French course for ladies registering before Oct. 11th. Berger's French Academy, 106 East 23d St.

Yale Graduate, experienced tutor, will instruct in exchange for home. Home Comfort, Box 69, 1,242 Broadway.

Musical.

The National Conservatory of Music of America.

Founded by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber.
Chartered in 1891 by special act of Congress.
128 E. 17th St., N. Y.
ARTISTIC FACULTY—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Leo Schulz, Henry T. Finck, Max Spicker, Chas. Heinroth and others.
Supplementary Entrance Examinations SINGING, PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, 'CELLO, and all other ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—Oct. 14th, (Monday,) from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 9 P. M.

Incorporated 1884.

NEW YORK GERMAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

23 West 42d St., near 5th Ave.
L. G. PARMA, DIRECTOR.
PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, ORGAN, HARMONY.
Classes of two, $10, $15; private lessons, $15, $20 Quarter, including harmony, theory, sight reading, lectures, concerts.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

305 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York City.

ALFRED Y. CORNELL,

TENOR.
TONE PRODUCTION AND ARTISTIC SINGING.
503 CARNEGIE HALL.

VOCAL SIGHT READING CLASS at the
NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128-130 East 58th St.
commences Saturday morning, Oct. 26, at 11. Terms, $5 per quarter.

S. C. BENNETT,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION,
836 CARNEGIE HALL.
Method unexcelled for developing purity of tone and breath control. Send for booklet, "Educational Principles in Voice Production."

Organ lessons on the large three manual organ in Calvary Church, 21st and 4th Av. Note—Mr. Baker received last week alone five requests from the clergy for organists trained by him; all past pupils occupy good positions. Lacy Baker, 113 East 19th St.

M. L. PINKHAM MUSICAL BUREAU

37 & 38 Decker Building, 33 Union Square West.

PERRY AVERILL.

BARITONE, CONCERT, OPERA, & ORATORIO vocal instruction. Studio, 220 West 59th Street. Telephone 1097 Columbus, New York City.

Mr. & Mrs. John Dennis Mehan. VOICE PRODUCTION.

CARNEGIE HALL, (SUITE SEVENTY.)

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOMPANYING, CARNEGIE HALL.
Heinrich W. Meyn, Tenor; Rosetta Wiener, Studio 301-2.

A most remarkable offer; great inducement lovers of music; a beautiful mandolin, violin, guitar free to pupils; 50 cents lesson, payable weekly. Conservatory, 128 East 52d St.

Large music studio, steam heat, elevator; 14th St., near 5th Av.; Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, evenings, $8 monthly. "Studio," 154 6th Av.

Handsome studio to let; two days each week; Steinway grand piano, John C. Dempsey, vocal instructor, 2 West 33d St., opposite Waldorf-Astoria, (elevator.)

Accompanist.—By an experienced young woman as accompanist for vocal or instrumental music. Musical, Murray Hill Agency, 492 Columbus Av.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, 'Cello, Bandurria; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

LEGRAND HOWLAND

Vocal and opera, mise-en-scene, etc. 98 5th Av.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

People's Church.—Sight-reading and Choral Club meets Thursday evening, (8;) instruction free. Call or address D., 225 East 61st St.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Mandolin and violin instruction by teacher of renown; references; reasonable. H. F., 124 West 97th St.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

M. Theo. Frain's School of Music and Fine Arts. 5 East 14th St.

C. B. Hawley, vocal instruction. Studio, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

School Agencies.

The E. Miriam Coyriere Agency, 150 5th Av., New York City, makes a specialty of conscientiously furnishing to parents full information of good schools; professors, tutors, and governesses supplied. Established 1880.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 70th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th.—Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lanciers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellersie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 209 West 53d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

Mrs. Cartier's Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Av.—Class, private lessons; waltz, two-step, specialties; circulars; children's classes; reopens Oct. 26.

Free.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoon and evenings free at the B'way Academy, B'way, corner 81st St.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Baby Carriages.

Crandall Carriage Co.

606 3D AVE.,
Carriages and Go-Carts, latest styles,
Retail or order, $3 00 up.
BUY FROM THE MAKER.
Also repairs. Open evenings.
Tel. Call 5,465—38th.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—40th St., 108½ East.—Fine rooms, generous board; elegant neighborhood; private house; reasonable prices; good home.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,305, Near 135th.—Block from station; handsome second-floor rooms, fronting on drive; conveniences.

17th St., 116 East.—Handsomely furnished square room, private bath; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; references.

24th St., 109 East.—Desirable room; one or two gentlemen; refined private family; board optional; convenient locality.

41st St., 5 East.—Central location; parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; table board.

56th St., 316 West.—Gentlemen or married couple can find home in private house, with refined surroundings.

80th St., 155 East.—Large room, with every convenience, with or without board, in private family.

91st St., 81 East.—For one gentleman, room and board in private family of four adults.

98th St., 122 West.—Attractive, large sunny room, with board; large closets; water; $12 for two.

119th St., 30 West.—Desirable back parlor; suitable for physician; also other rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

123d St., 168 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent table and service; transients.

126th St., 109 West.—Elegant room, large closets; running water; excellent board; every convenience; private house.

126th St., 29 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; good table board; moderate prices; only gentlemen need apply.

126th St., 122 West.—Large second-story front alcove room, with board; moderate.

127th St., 45 West.—Second alcove floor singly; en suite; other desirable rooms; excellent table; moderate rates.

136th St., 112 West.—Handsome second-floor front, unfurnished; carpeted; newly decorated room; table boarders accommodated; references.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lenox Av., 426, Near 131st St.—Well furnished large second-story sunny room; superior board; American family.

Lenox Av., 328-330, (The Gordon.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; telephone service; parlor dining; table guests.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone, separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio; north light; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Madison Av., 87.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; open plumbing; central location; table boarders; transients desired.

WEALTHY BACHELOR TIRED OF LIVING ALONE DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR SIMILARLY SITUATED OR CONGENIAL COUPLE WITHOUT CHILDREN TO SHARE HIS HOME. NEW MODERN RESIDENCE. LOWER WEST SIDE, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE. THIS IS NO BOARDING HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT, BUT A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE LUXURIOUS AND COMFORTABLE HOME. ONLY THOSE WHO WILL MODERATELY SHARE EXPENSES NEED ADDRESS P. O. BOX 699, NEW YORK CITY.

Board Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Two ladies wish rooms and board by Oct. 20 with Christian family in or near West 80th St.; references. X., Box 145 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

3d Av., 2,969, Corner 153d St.—All light rooms; low rent; neatly furnished.

11th St., 263 West.—Handsome, large parlors; pianos, mirrors; running water, large closets, $6; large square room, $4.50.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor; physician; dentist; refined family; front basement; suite trained nurses; references; telephone.

18th St., 13 West.—Well-furnished back parlor and adjoining hall room, large closets, running water; exceptionally private; $10 weekly; also, fourth floor bedroom, $2.

18th St., 137 East.—Large, airy furnished rooms for gentlemen: hot and cold water; $5 and $6.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; all improvements; references.

22d St., 401 West.—Furnished light room, large clothes closet; private family; one flight. Kelsey.

23d St., 322 West.—Suite of neatly furnished rooms, suitable for three gentlemen; references.

26th St., 111 East, (Near Madison Square.)—Medium size square room; furnished; private house; references.

28th St., 47 East.—Large front room; southern exposure; hot and cold running water; central location.

29th St., 14 East.—A large furnished room, with private bath; also hall room; gentlemen; references.

30th St., 7 East.—Nicely furnished rooms to let; gentlemen only; reference.

33d St., 142 West, (Hotel Quincy.)—50c., 75c., $1 daily; adjacent Broadway; reduction weekly; comfortable rooms; quietness; investigate.

33d St., 10 East.—Large square room adjoining bath; fourth floor room; southern exposure; breakfast; valet; references.

33d St., 321 West.—Two large hall rooms; good closets; running water; gentlemen; references.

39th St., 140 East, near Lexington Av.—Hall room, $2; private house.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

47th St., 127 East, five doors from Lexington Av.—Lovely rooms, single or en suite; sanitary plumbing; every comfort; private family; also hall room; reasonable.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful back parlor for doctor or dentist; furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; references.

54th St., 125 East.—Large furnished rooms; hot and cold water; private house.

55th St., 331 West.—Front and rear rooms, private family; telephone, bath; breakfast optional; references.

56th St., 363 West.—Newly furnished, clean, modern house; every convenience; even telephone; several choice rooms; also entire floor with bath, reasonable; see and appreciate.

60th St., 215 East.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen only; private family.

64th St., 151 West, Near Broadway.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; in private house; to gentlemen only.

78th St., 210 West.—$40 furnished second-story front, dressing room; breakfast; private family; gentlemen; references.

86th St., 317 East.—Two medium, one large; private house; near L and trolley; American family.

93d St., 66 West.—Large, light, furnished room, near L station, 93d St.; single apartment.

103d St., 4 West.—Comfortably furnished room, medium size; all conveniences; excellent location; reasonable. Smith.

105th St., 55 West.—Cozy furnished room to let; near L; gentlemen only. Storrs.

113th St., 320 West.—Beautifully decorated, nicely furnished parlors for doctor or dentist.

128th St., 15 East.—Fine heated room, furnished or unfurnished, large or small; light housekeeping.

128th St., 148 West.—Large front alcome room, second floor; running water; large closets; conveniences; private house.

134th St., 269 West.—Second floor front room; private bath; two gentlemen; $6 weekly; private house; references.

Central Park West, 442.—Single or connecting rooms; gentlemen; bath. Mrs. Laughlin.

Lady would share her good located apartment with one or two ladies. 151 West 96th St. Miller.

Lexington Av., 533.—One or two large furnished rooms; moderate rates; private house. Owner.

Mount Morris Hotel, 3d Av. and 130th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night up.

One or two gentlemen can have refined accommodations in handsome private house; reasonable. 226 West 138th.

Wanted—Man to share expense of $15 flat; light, healthy; privilege to cook, &c. Peck, 98 Charlton St.

Brooklyn.

Henry St., 94.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; for gentlemen or man and wife; baths, gas; all conveniences for comfort; terms moderate.

Unfurnished Rooms.

46th St., 205 East.—2d floor, private house, five light rooms, suitable housekeeping; rent $22 month.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Furnished rooms near Exposition grounds; 50 cents daily. E. Harris, 333 Grant St., Buffalo.

Country Board.

Montclair, N. J., 28 Walnut St.—Sunny, comfortably furnished rooms in modern cottage; excellent board; all home comforts; near both R. R. stations. Mrs. E. Cogho.

Carpet Cleaning.

HANKINSON'S

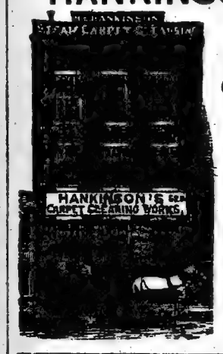

STEAM CARPET CLEANSING.
529 EAST 134TH STREET.
25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
'Phone 2462 Harlem.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

CORPORATION CHARTERS PROCURED
under the laws of South Dakota are the most inexpensive and most satisfactory of any State; no franchise, annual license, or capitalization tax whatever exacted. For information or circular matter address the National Incorporating Company, Pierre, S. D., or their New York representative, Ernest W. Cushing, 1,709 Washington Life Building, 141 Broadway, New York.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

An experienced salesman, with established trade and connected with large wholesale tea and coffee house, would like to meet party with $2,500; we can easily make over $100 weekly. Salesman, Box 205 Times Office.

Have you a feed, hay, grain, or similar business you wish to exchange for fine $20,000 unencumbered New York farm, 100 acres; fine orchards, building, &c. PAULIN CO., 15 Cortlandt St.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED (BY EXPERTS. WINTEMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

NEVER THROWN AWAY.—Pencils printed all around; very attractive; $1.75 per gross, $7 per 1,000; send 2c. for sample and price list. Lang & Scherer, 38 East 8th St., N. Y.

Owner of plot, cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20%. Lawrence, 53 West 33d.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—Reliable party with small capital to invest in guaranteed business. Alfred Popkess, Gramercy Park Hotel.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Charles Frank, bass-baritone; vocal instruction; opera, concert, and oratorio; free trial. Studio, 226 East 69th St.

Well established house wants a loan of $5,000; good interest; money secured. L. D., Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

Partner wanted with $150, for already established business; best city location. Inquire 118 Centre St. S. Gallo, 127 Mulberry St.

Patent for Sale.—L. D. F. beer measure or pint regulator; 200 now in use. Particulars J. H. Quinn, 3d St., cor. 4th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

All kinds of wood cuts and photo engravings made in first-class manner; lowest rates. Crescent Engraving Co., 206 and 208 Canal St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$10,000 wanted for medical business; immense profits; absolutely certain; business secured. H. Box 140 Times.

Invest your money safely. Send for prospectus. Shares one dollar. Pineoll Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Copper, gold, and coal mines, timber lands, coal lands, all locations and descriptions. Whiting, 171 Broadway.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Dressmaking.

Une Francais avant eu la direction pendant douze ans d'un atelier dans une premiere maison de couture de Boston desireral se former une clientele chez elle a New York; costumes tailleur et manteaux de tous genre, costumes de receptions, fourrures remises a neuf; travail de premier ordre. Address X 196 Times Office.

Help Wanted—Females.

A.—Experienced handworkers on infants' and children's white work; good pay; bring sample of work. Hollingsworth & Co., 160-162 Wooster St.

A.—Experienced operators on power infants' and children's white work; steady work; good pay. Hollingsworth & Co., 160-162 Wooster St.

Agents Wanted—Ladies and gentlemen, good living in your own town; get particulars. Ozone Co., Ozark Building, St. Louis.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers. Evening classes.
FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 5 W. 14th St.

Governess.—For growing children; one speaking German, French, and English, and to assist with sewing; good home for right party; state references and salary expected. K., 14 West 70th St.

Housekeeper—For boys' school near city. Call for one week, Irwin's, 77 West 11th St.

Operator.—Inside hands on boys' wash kilt suits; good operators on infants' and children's dresses may apply Piddian & Wormser, 149 Wooster St.

Stenographer, (beginner,) opportunity to become expert under court reporter with permanent position. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Wanted—In a small private family, two competent girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply before 12 M., 109 East 31st St.

Wanted—Stenographer, (beginner) wishing experience under expert court reporter; excellent permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Wanted—Plain cook in private family; city references required. 19 West 75th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A newly-formed co-operative company, for family supplies, wants agents, ladies or gentlemen, on commission, for securing subscriptions among their friends and acquaintances. Apply by letter, stating age and occupation, to E. Glardon, 146 Broadway.

Agents wanted everywhere; $500 for $1; best, cheapest, and safest insurance; successful wherever introduced; liberal commissions; exclusive territory. George Carroll, Assistant Secretary, 189 Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING A POSITION who has large acquaintance and can give bond and good references should apply immediately to George J. Wight, Manager The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 71 Broadway.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Corset Agents; Abdominal Reducing Straight-front Corsets; $5 daily easily made. Health Corset Co., 17 East 14th St

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP

President Roosevelt Expecting Co-operation of Congress.

POSSIBLE TARIFF CONTEST

Proposition to Rename Philippines McKinley Islands—Portrait of the Martyred President May Appear on Bank Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The President does not make up the programme of business for the Congress, but his recommendations to that body are always regarded by the people of the country, outside of the Senate, as indicating pretty nearly about what the country is expecting from the Congress at any particular session. A good deal of legislation popular with the country has been arrested in the Senate. The expectation is already expressed that this will occur again in the coming session of Congress. The President does not accept the pessimistic view sometimes presented to him, but counts upon the reasonable co-operation of the two houses, although he is not pleading dumbly for this support.

He is calling upon those who have been influential heretofore in promoting or retarding legislation to help him to see his way in making recommendations, for he does not care to express himself as in favor of certain action on the tariff, the merchant marine, the isthmian canal, the policy to be followed toward the Philippines and Cuba, merely to have his recommendations disregarded or nullified. These are to be the chief subjects of legislation next Winter, according to the opinions of members of Congress who have talked over the prospect.

Then there must be consideration of propositions to exclude and to deport Anarchists. The latter subject may be taken up first, as occupying the first place in the public mind and as challenging attention to give assurance of security against possible removals of public officers, but as all of the offenders against Presidents have been natives, and only one of them an Anarchist, it is admitted that a bill against alien Anarchists will afford only an inadequate degree of protection against a repetition of the calamity that happened at Buffalo. So far as the President is concerned, none of these subjects has been so fully considered in his mind as to enable him to define his views, or even to suggest advice as to what form legislation should take. He is proceeding very much after the custom of his predecessor in endeavoring to find out what the country really desires, with the view of being prepared to recommend that such well-ascertained wants shall be met, if possible. Mr. Roosevelt is avoiding definitions just now on policies, but he does not hesitate about declaring the principles by which he will be guided.

***

If there is to be a contest in the Republican Party in Congress over the tariff it will only be after that conflict has been developed in public that might have been predicted at any time since Representative Babcock of Wisconsin brought forward his proposition to remove the tariff from articles protected for the benefit of manufacturers who refuse to give to domestic producers the advantages in price that are enjoyed by foreign buyers of some American goods.

The leading members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and several members of the Finance Committee of the Senate have declared their opposition to tariff changes and to any scheme of reciprocity that will have the same effect upon American manufactures as would be secured by a reduction of tariff duties put on for their protection.

The Senators from Connecticut, from New England generally, it may be said, are all hanging together to resist any general reduction of tariff duties, whether by reciprocity or by bill. Just where New York's Senators will stand, with powerful manufacturing interests on the one hand and possibly more powerful mercantile interests on the other remains to be seen, but when reciprocity was last before the Senate in committee and the knit-goods men in New York demanded that the French treaty should be shelved, it went on the shelf. Community of interest promises to bind the extreme protectionists together.

On the other hand, political considerations that may not be overlooked may be brought to the attention of the high protectionists to modify their zeal in demanding that the tariff be regarded as sacred in all its parts, to be maintained in all schedules until it shall be decided that a "scientific" reduction shall be made. The Western men who ask for such reductions as trade conditions indicate as soon as possible and necessary, without injury to the entire protection structure, sneer at the preaching of the high protectionists and say that if the lesson of 1892 has been forgotten the West is getting ripe to again admonish the Republican Party of its earnestness in demanding tariff reform.

***

The knit-goods men and the manufacturers of cheap jewelry, as well as the manufacturers of iron and steel, who dictated what the schedules of the Dingley tariff should impose in taxes upon foreign goods competing with their wares, will not be confronted only with the arguments of the consumers who speak through members of Congress. France may have to be silent in the House in seeking better advantages in the United States for her wines, knit goods, and other productions, but the associated beneficiaries of the Dingley tariff are likely to be opposed this session by such influential men as are associated with Theodore Search to bring about such modifications of the tariff as will permit trade to expand by bringing about more equitable trade relations than now exist. Then the Western men who have objected to the course that provoked trade reprisals by Russia will be heard from, and in the Senate, where the protected manufacturers have been so invulnerable since they secured an inner circle of influential Senators to conduct the opposition to the slightest reduction of protective rates, they will have to be counted upon.

The Protective Tariff League will find that it is not to enter a field unoccupied by Republican champions for reasonable reductions. The West does not consider the tariff a sacred thing. It wishes, plainly enough, to afford to those countries buying our agricultural surplus and our manufactures of agricultural machinery a chance to sell to us in order that they may have the more with which to buy. It is business, pure and simple, that is bringing around a new conflict for tariff reform, and the business will be partly in the hands of men who were instrumental in making possible the tariff schedules which it is intended to reduce or modify. The manufacturers who have met with success hitherto in opposing any back down from Dingley rates will be provided with reasons by former advocates of protection who differ but little from Garfield in favoring "that protection that will lead to ultimate free trade."

***

Two propositions have been mooted during the last week having in view to keep green the memory of the late President McKinley. One was that the Philippine Islands should be renamed, to be called the McKinley Islands, the different islands in the archipelago to receive the names of Lawton, Egbert, and so on, to still further convert them, so far as nomenclature could go, into a memorial group. This suggestion was said to have received careful consideration, but by whom has not been satisfactorily stated. It did not come from the Secretary of War. The President did not know of it until it had been broached in the newspapers. Gen. Corbin would scarcely respond to a question about it, so provoked was he at the bare suggestion to overturn the names established 400 years ago for a mere whim. Industrious search for the projector of this bit of revolutionary renaming has not run down the supposed author of the suggestion.

Another suggestion, not so unreasonable, but somewhat impulsive, is to get out a new series of National banknotes, of the denomination of $10, with the portrait of McKinley for the vignette. The presumption was that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing would at once, in case the decision was favorable to making new plates with this vignette, to use a bureau portrait of McKinley, and for the five-dollar and twenty-dollar notes the portraits respectively of Harrison and McCulloch. Should it be decided to use a McKinley portrait it would soon be learned that the President was so displeased with the portraits of himself held in stock by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing that he gave orders, some time ago, that none of them should be distributed or otherwise used. The efforts of the bureau to make a portrait of the late President were not happy. All of the bureau portraits are severe and misleading. They do not show the President as most of the people knew him. It would be better to wait awhile for the new notes rather than flood the country with the bureau's unflattering portraits of McKinley.

***

Telephone companies take a great many liberties with roofs and back yards they do not own in this city, and they invade alleys with small respect for the possessors of contiguous property, but generally they are obliged to put their wires under ground, owing to the law against erecting any new poles in the streets. But they occasionally meet with disagreeable opposition to plans involving vandalism. An application was recently made by a telephone company to the District Commissioners for permission to remove a tree in front of a house on East Capitol Street. It was stated by the application that the tree interfered greatly with the telephone wires, and that the owner of the premises had given his consent to its destruction.

This extraordinary request was turned over to the Engineer Commissioner, who presently replied that "the trees of the city are one of its most attractive features, serving to make Washington one of the most beautiful cities in the country; that the growth of trees is a matter of time, their full growth not being attained until after years of waiting, and that the Commissioners feel that the request that a tree in a public street be cut down simply for the convenience of stringing wires of the telephone company is very inconsiderate of the public interests." It was further recommended by this vexed officer that if the wires are now in the tree the company be notified that they must be removed and relocated, so as not to interfere with the tree, within thirty days from date of notice.

***

To clerks who labor from ten to twelve hours a day some of the grievances of Washington Government clerks must seem very amusing. There are two shifts of clerks in the Census Office, one of which quits at 4 o'clock, and is followed by a shift that takes hold at 5, and labors for seven hours, or until 12. Recently the hours of labor in the evening were changed by an order directing the second shift to take hold at 4:30 instead of 5. There is a great agitation over this dreadful order. There is no increase of work time. No new duties are imposed upon the clerks. But a deputation is sent to Director Merriam to protest against the distressing hardship imposed upon the clerks, and asking that the old hours shall be fixed, "thus giving the clerks a chance to attend the matinées without missing their dinners." E. G. D.

RAPID TRANSIT OFFICERS SAIL.

President August Belmont and Others to Inspect Subways Abroad.

August Belmont, President; John B. McDonald, contractor; E. B. Bryan, General Superintendent; S. L. F. Deyo, chief engineer; L. P. Stillwell, electrical director, and J. Van Vleck, mechanical engineer of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, sailed for Liverpool on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday. They will make a tour of the cities of England and the Continent where the subway system is in operation. They will look into the operation of the systems, the kinds of cars used, equipment, and the method of handling passengers.

In London the party will be joined by William B. Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Belmont said they expected to return on the Oceanic on the 30th inst.

JOHN W. ALEXANDER HERE.

Has Painted a Portrait of President Emile Loubet.

John W. Alexander, the artist, arrived here from Paris on the French liner La Suvoie yesterday morning. Mr. Alexander, among other work this Summer, painted a three-quarter length portrait of President Loubet. Of M. Loubet Mr. Alexander said:

"I found him simple, cordial, and thoroughly democratic. During the sittings for the picture, which were held at the Elysée Palace, the President conducted business through his secretary. All the time that he was talking he never lost the pose. The speaking, instead of detracting from the picture, greatly added to it by giving the President more expression."

Mr. Alexander has many commissions to execute in this country, and expects to be engaged for the next two years in finishing the work at his studio, 128 East Sixty-third Street. At Buffalo Mr. Alexander now has on exhibition his picture "Autumn," which won the Carnegie Prize last year; "Rays of Sunshine," and a new canvas, "Portrait of a Child," which was awarded a gold medal.

TO BUILD A SUGAR REFINERY.

Site Leased Near Fort Lee by the Knickerbocker Company.

George R. Ross of the firm of Ross & Sprague, provision dealers of Cleveland, Ohio, representing the Knickerbocker Sugar Refining Company, yesterday called on John C. Payne, Secretary of the New Jersey Riparian Commission, at Jersey City, and paid $1,200, which is six months' rent on a grant made to the firm some time ago for 550 feet on the Hudson River at Pleasant Valley, near Fort Lee.

The first application was for a grant to be bought outright. The Commissioners made the grant, fixing the price at $60 a foot, with a rebate of $20 a foot if the company expended $300,000 on a sugar plant, as proposed, within two years. The money was not paid within the required time, but the firm's counsel asked to have the grant changed to a lease. This the commission refused to do at its last meeting, but at a conference held subsequently the change was agreed upon, the rental to be $2,400 a year.

Mr. Ross said that the work on the refinery would begin on Monday, the contract having been awarded to John Monk & Son of New York. The site has an area of eight acres, and the plant, when completed, will have a capacity of 1,500 barrels daily. It is expected that the entire output will be taken by the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Company, and therefore the company does not expect to be in competition with the American Sugar Refining Company.

The Coming Flower Show.

There will be a week of flowers at Madison Square Garden beginning Monday, Oct. 21, when the Horticultural Exhibition and Flower Show will be given by the New York Florists' Club. The club says that the show will be a valuable one to those interested in flowers, fruit, and vegetables, and a department including the best products of the orchards and the warm will be a feature. The exhibition is not intended as a trade show, but for the public.

Temple Israel Sisterhood's Concert.

Temple Israel Sisterhood of Harlem will give a concert and ball at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Nov. 25. The following artists will participate: Miss Lübling, soprano; Miss Jessie Shay, pianiste; Hans Krisnoid, 'cellist, and Miss Josephine McKenzie, violiniste. The proceeds will be added to the fund for the purchase of a permanent home for the sisterhood.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities acknowledges the following contributions in response to its appeal for $24 to secure a sewing machine for an old woman: E. A. Williams, $1; Mrs. F. S., $1. The bureau renews its appeal for this case. Contributions should be sent to the central office, 60 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Conference of Health Officers.

All health officers and registrars in the State have been invited by Dr. Daniel Lewis, State Commissioner of Health, to hold a conference in the capital at Albany on the 24th and 25th of this month. Gov. Odell is expected to deliver an address at the opening meeting. A number of topics of interest to local Boards of Health will be discussed by speakers of wide reputation.

DEEP EXCAVATIONS IN THE TUNNEL WORK

Blasting Far Below the Surface in West 104th Street.

NOW GOING UNDER THE PARK

Complicated Operations Attend the Construction of the East Side Branch's Diverging Point.

Residents of West One Hundred and Fourth Street have the advantage of other people who live along the line of the Rapid Transit Subway. The excavations are so deep there that, unless one inquires of the engineers, it is impossible to tell exactly where the tunnel workers are blasting. Since the first few months after the shaft was opened at Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street the noise of the explosions has been inconsiderable.

It will doubtless astonish many inhabitants of the locality to know that the advance from the shaft toward the west, through and under One Hundred and Fourth Street, has been 650 feet. This means that the tunnel excavations have reached a point west of Manhattan Avenue, not quite half way to Columbus. For fifty feet of this distance the entire dimensions of the subway have been blasted out, and through the rest of the way there is a heading of approximately half the full height. All the material excavated thus far has been solid rock. The top of the tunnel is forty feet below the street surface at Central Park West, and eighty feet below near Columbus Avenue.

It is estimated that within a year from now the subway will have been pierced at least as far as half the distance between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, probably as far as the latter.

On the other side of the shaft, working toward and into the Park, the drillers have advanced about 500 feet, of which more than fifty feet have been blasted the full dimensions of the tunnel. Two hundred feet have been excavated from the other end, starting in the heading near Lenox Avenue. So, out of the total of 1,250 feet to be cut under the Park, 700 have been partially finished. All the work has been accomplished since last February, when the first advances from the shaft and heading were begun.

The deepest point in the Park section of the tunnel is to be near Central Park West, directly underneath a hill that can be seen inside the Park from the westerly wall. Here the distance from the surface to the roof of the subway will be ninety feet.

The heading near Lenox Avenue is nearly 500 feet from the boundary of the Park. Under that space it was impracticable to abstain from tearing up the Park surface, because the level was so low. However, the sub-contractors on the section were instructed to get that part of the work finished at the earliest possible date, even at the expense of delay in other places, so that the driveway and walks there would remain disturbed as short a time as practicable. Months ago, therefore, the open-work stretch inside the Park was finished and covered over. Now it is hardly to be noticed that there was ever any digging there.

All the work in the Park, as well as that under One Hundred and Fourth Street, is included in what is known as Section 7. This section starts at Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street. At that point the east side branch diverges from the main line. The section extends to One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue.

The diverging of the east side branch from the main line is to be attended by some complicated operations, part of which have been begun already. Up to Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street the four tracks of the main line run on the same level. At that place the two central tracks, used further down town for express trains solely, begin to descend, while the two outer ones ascend. Before the change in level begins, however, there will be a series of switches, so arranged that the west side express trains and those destined to or from the east side can be directed properly.

When the two inner tracks have descended sufficiently, they will curve under the easterly outer track. The express tracks of the road below One Hundred and Fourth Street thus become the east side branch's tracks. The station at One Hundred and Second Street will be a "double decker."

Farrell, Hopper & Co. are making both Sections 7 and 8. Besides their work under the park and One Hundred and Fourth Street, they have made good progress in Lenox Avenue, where all the excavating has been by the open-work system. The soil along the whole distance is sandy. Mr. Perrine, engineer for the sub-contractor, said yesterday that one-half of Section 8 had been finished. The northerly end is at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, so there are twenty-five blocks to be done. Estimating the distance at 260 feet a block, there is a total of 6,500 feet. Outside of stations 1,700 feet remain to be excavated. The total unfinished distance on the section is 3,100 feet. The stations are to be at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets.

There have been various complaints of late by the residents of Lenox Avenue against the sub-contractors of this section. A petition stating their side of the matter was handed by the residents to the Rapid Transit Commission. It was claimed that the two blocks between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, although opened a year ago were unfinished. The residents said that vehicles could not draw up at their doors, owing to the blocking of the avenue.

One of the employes in the sub-contractor's office said that they considered themselves justified in what they had done, and, further, that the aforementioned blocks had not been opened as long as a year. The explanation given for the delay in finishing this particular stretch was that a stream of sub-surface running water had seriously interfered with the work. The contractors expect to make satisfactory progress within a very few days.

Arizona Statehood Convention.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 5.—Gov. Murphy has issued a semi-official proclamation calling a Statehood Convention to meet in Phoenix on Oct. 26. The Phoenix Board of Trade will appropriate funds to cover all the expenses of delegates to the conference. Gov. Murphy has accepted an invitation from Gov. Otero of New Mexico to address a Statehood Convention at Albuquerque on Oct. 14. It is understood here that the two Territories will co-operate in an effort to secure admission.

Mrs. Edwin Gould's Charity Concert.

ARDSLEY-ON-HUNSON, N. Y., Oct. 5.—A concert will be given at the residence of Mrs. Edwin Gould here on Saturday next in aid of the "Robins' Nest," at Tarrytown, a home for convalescent children from the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan. At present there are accommodations for thirty children. The management desires to build a new home. The President is Miss M. C. Orton.

Business Part of Texas Town Burned.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 5.—Fire which broke out at 11:30 o'clock last night at Timpson, Texas, destroyed almost the entire business section of the city, entailing a loss of $125,000. At 3 o'clock this morning only fourteen business houses were left standing and the fire was not yet under control.

Rot Damages New York Potato Crop.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 5.—It is estimated that the damage to the potato crop in Northern New York from potato rot will reach $200,000. In the vicinity of Chateaugay, Franklin County, alone the damage is conservatively estimated at $50,000.

Large Lake Steamer Launched.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The steamer F. P. Wells, the last of a quartet of lake giants built at the South Chicago yards, was launched to-day. The new boat, designed for the general carrying trade, is 453 feet long, and is equipped with quadruple expansion engines and twin screws.

Tennessee Bank Assigns.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5.—The Haywood County Bank made an assignment to-day. No figures are given, but the liabilities are said to be small.

MR. LOW AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Trustees May Act Promptly Upon His Resignation—The Question of His Successor.

The Trustees of Columbia University, at their regular meeting in the Library to-morrow afternoon, will receive and consider the formal letter of resignation from President Low. It is understood that Mr. Low is averse to having the name of the university dragged into politics and that he will ask the Trustees to take prompt action in regard to his resignation.

When Mr. Low became a candidate for Mayor of New York in 1897 he handed his letter of resignation to the Trustees at their first meeting in October. The decision was deferred until the next meeting, which was held after the election. It is expected, however, that the Trustees will take immediate action when they receive the President's communication to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Low will remain a member of the Board of Trustees of the university.

The question of the successor of President Low is arousing considerable interest among Columbia men. Several names are mentioned, including those of Dean J. Howard Van Amringe, Profs. Nicholas Murray Butler and William Milligan Sloane, and George L. Rives.

President Low will deliver his annual address to the students to-morrow morning in the large auditorium in the newly completed addition to University Hall. In the evening the annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held at Sherry's.

Alleged Ballot Destroyers Indicted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—Six indictments for housebreaking were returned by the Grand Jury to-day against men accused of breaking into the Republican headquarters after the July city and county primary, and destroying ballots. Three of the men indicted were candidates in the primary, all being defeated.

GREAT WESTERN POWER SCHEME PROJECTED

30,000 Horse Power to be Developed on Nebraska Prairies.

It Will Run the Consolidated Street Railway and Electric Lines of Omaha and Council Bluffs.

A proposed consolidation of the street car and electric lighting interests of Omaha and Council Bluffs and of three towns in their vicinity discloses the largest power scheme ever undertaken in the United States, with the exception of the Massena and the Niagara power plants. It was projected by an engineering contractor of this city, R. N. King.

The plan contemplates the development of 30,000 horse power on the Nebraska prairies. It is proposed to build a canal thirty miles in length from Linwood on the Loup River to Frémont on the Platte River. This canal will carry the waters of the Loup River through a natural formation that lends itself readily to the work and empties into a reservoir on the Elm Creek canon at Fremont, Nebraska, where the bluffs rise 200 feet above the Platte River.

The engineers say that the most remarkable feature of the entire canal proposition is the completeness of the natural preparations for the carrying out of such a scheme. Not only is there a land-locked basin large enough to hold 14,000,000,000 gallons of water, requiring only one dam to close it up, but nature has seemingly provided for the canal itself a part of the way. A great natural ridge has been rolled up, several hundred feet in width and as straight as though laid out by the hand of man, extending a distance of between six and seven miles, to carry the canal up to the inlet to the basin at the top of the bluffs.

Very little work will have to be done in order to cut the canal, as most of the land through which it will pass is level. Indeed, there is only one place on the entire route where any heavy work will have to be done. At that point—about midway between the two ends of the canal—there is a good-sized hill. It was generally supposed that it would have to be bored for the canal, but the engineers recommend an open cut of forty feet. In another place, too, the water will have to be carried for a short distance on an aqueduct.

After the water has passed through the turbines at the power house, it will be discharged into the Platte River. The explanation of the production of power is to be found in the fact that in going from Linwood to Frémont the water falls 160 feet. This will form what engineers call the potential head.

Above the dam will be erected the general plant, which will create the electric power from the fall of 157 feet obtained by the construction of the dam, and will send the electric current generated over wires to Omaha, less than twenty-eight miles away. The power derived from the plant will, according to the engineers' figures, be equal to 30,000 horse power for twenty-four hours a day, or 70,000 horse power for ten hours a day. This power is to be used for the purposes of the consolidated street railway and electric lines, the suburban lines out of Omaha and Council Bluffs, the electric lighting systems of the four cities concerned, and for the uses of manufacturing plants in these four cities and intervening points.

The work of surveying has all been done and options have been obtained on most of the land which will be required. Some will be condemned by legal procedure. The engineers declare that the canal can be completed in a little over a year, as the climate permits work to be done the year round. Twenty millions of dollars are involved in the transaction.

AMBASSADOR WHITE HOME.

He Says He Is Steadily Regaining His Health—He Will Not Resign from His Post.

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, arrived home for a brief vacation on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria yesterday morning. Mr. White said that he was steadily regaining his health, and that he had been much benefitted by the voyage. Asked if he was going to relinquish his post at Berlin, he replied that he was not, and said he expected to return on the Deutschland three weeks hence.

Asked for a statement on political matters, Mr. White said that he had nothing to say. The assassination of President McKinley was most sincerely deplored throughout all Europe, he said, especially in Germany and England.

Mr. White left for his home, in Ithaca, yesterday afternoon.

Well-Known Railroad Man May Die.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Henry H. Cortright, one of the most widely known railroad men in the West, is seriously ill at the Lakeside Hospital, where recently his left leg was amputated at the knee. Six months ago he retired from his position as Chairman of the Western Trunk Line Company on account of poor health. Owing to his age, sixty-four, his condition is serious.

Nine Hurt in a Trolley Crash.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 5.—In a heavy fog this morning two electric cars on the Camden Inter-State Railway met, head on. Nine persons were injured, the two motormen probably fatally.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The Latchstring Out for a Great Monday.

This store is in harmony with the very feeling of the hour — it is sure to touch your self-interest at every point, whatever the mood of the season. October particularly, just because it is the supply time for household and person, is one of the best months to force fully feel and easily profit by the practical economies of this store. Aside from the real human interest that clusters about the new fabrics, the millinery, the cloaks and suits, and gowns and warm comforts that add to the pleasures of life, you'll find money never went so far as it does to-day in this harvest of good things.

The natural measure of this store's power for usefulness is its resistance of everyday circumstances—the habit of unusual doings— the overcoming of regular trade conditions which is the means of putting within your reach goods at phenomenal prices—forgetting the common usages and the making of the moment great—a Monday that will mark another milestone in Brooklyn's progressive merchandising.

A Most Notable Sale of Leather-Covered Furniture.

A Maker's Sample Line.

All Prices a Fraction of Worth.

A splendid lot of leather-covered furniture—one of the most practical lots we've ever had the good fortune to secure at one time. The entire sample line of one of the very best makers. Couches, arm chairs, patent rockers, Davenports and library suits, both oak and mahogany frames—some showing no wood work. These goods are absolutely new, perfect styles and of unexcelled workmanship, all very large and elegant pieces, luxuriously tufted and upholstered, and of aristocratic styles. These prices are much smaller than the worth.

COUCHES—
$35.00 ones at $26.00
42.00 " " 31.00
48.00 " " 36.00
55.00 " " 40.00
60.00 " " 45.00

ARM CHAIRS—
$29.00 ones at $22.00
31.00 " " 23.00
42.00 " " 30.00
49.00 " " 37.00

PATENT ROCKERS—
$29.00 ones at $22.00
34.00 ones at 25.00
42.00 " " 31.00
48.00 " " 36.00

DAVENPORTS—
$48.00 ones at $36.00
59.00 " " 44.00
95.00 " " 70.00
135.00 " " 100.00

SUITS—
$125.00 ones at $95.00
130.00 " " 97.00
140.00 " " 105.00
145.00 " " 110.00

High Grade Carpets at the Low Grade Price.

Third Floor.

Some of the best carpet opportunities of the season—you'll find that you can almost carpet two rooms for the amount you expected to spend on one—and really, these are beautiful carpets.

At $1.59 and $1.98 for $2.50 to $3.00 Royal Wiltons.

The finest carpets manufactured; all the newest colorings and best makes—Lowell, Whittall and Hartford.

At 98c. for $1.25 to $1.65 Axminsters.

A special lot of them from the famous Bigelow and Hartford mills; all the newest effects.

Domestic Rugs for Little.

There was a rush last week for these Wilton and Brussels rugs we sold so cheap. To satisfy some who were belated we offer a few more at the same prices, as follows:

Best quality Royal Wiltons:
9 x 12, $29.50, regular $35.00
8.3 x 10.6, $25.50, " $31.50

Best quality five frame Body Brussels:
9 x 12, $19.75, regular $24.50
8.3 x 10.6, $17.50, " $21.50

Alexander Smith's Sons' Axminster:
9 x 12, $20.65, regular $22.95
8.3 x 10.6, $17.95, " $19.75

Also lot of smaller rugs, including Smyrna, Moquette, Japanese and Wilton, at about one-third off the regular low prices.

Economies for Men.

Furnishings at a Fraction.

49c. FOR $1.00 FANCY SHIRTS—This is absolutely the best shirt bargain of the year. Every one of these men's fancy stiff bosom shirts is worth a dollar—the maker loses, you gain the difference. Detached link cuffs, long or short bosoms. Certainly the best shirts ever sold for 49c.

$1.50 FOR $2.50 GOLF FLANNEL SHIRTS—Just about 300 of these splendid Scotch flannel golf shirts for men, to be worn with white collar or stock. $2.50 quality, $1.50.

$2.75 FOR $3.50 TO $7.50 BATH ROBES—Not too early to anticipate gift giving time and save considerable money. These splendid blanket and plaid cloth robes are extraordinarily low at $2.75.

$4.50 FOR $5.50 TO $7.50 MACKINTOSHES—We sold a lot of them last week; will sell more of them this. They are the best lot of men's mackintoshes ever sold at anything like the price; all the good colors, gray, black, blue, brown and tan; wool, tricot and cheviot cloths, guaranteed waterproof.

MEN'S PAJAMAS, $1.00—The best Madras and Domet flannel pajamas we have ever had at the price. Special quality, splendidly made, up-to-date style and finish, $1.00 the suit.

Good News for Readers.

Books for Very Little Money.

Books well worth the attention of every book lover—something here for all kinds of tastes at prices away below the regular.

"THE READERS' LIBRARY."

In sets equal to the subscription edition, comprising the complete works of Eliot, Thackeray, Irving, Scott, and Kingsley. All essentials of good bookmaking—paper, printing, letter press, extra fine cloth binding, gold top, ornamental gold back, title pages printed in colors; readable, durable, handy.
Eliot, (illustrated,) 12 vols., $12.00; our price.$4.69
Thackeray, (illustrated,) 20 vols., $20.00; our price 7.80
Irving, 15 vols., $15.00; our price..... 7.00
Scott, (illustrated,) 24 vols., $24.00; our price 9.35
Kingsley, 8 vols., $8.00; our price..... 3.15
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, 5 vols., $5.00; our price 1.95
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols., $5.00; our price.. 1.95

The following titles now ready. New titles will be added monthly:
Joan, the Curate. By Florence Warden.
The Real Lady Hilda. By B. M. Croker.
The Good Mrs. Hypocrite. By "Rita."
Captain Jackman. By W. Clark Russell.
A Rogue's Conscience. By David Christie Murray.
A Man's Undoing. By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.
A Splendid Sin. By Grant Allen.
Hagar of the Pawnshop. By Fergus Hume.
On the Brink of a Chasm. By L. T. Meade.
A Rational Marriage. By Florence Marryat.
Terence. By B. M. Croker.
The Greatest Gift. By A. W. Marchmont.
In London's Heart. By George R. Sims.
A Ward of the King. By Katharine S. Macquoid.
A Rise in the World. By Adeline Sargeant.
Comrades True. By Annie Thomas.
The Plain Miss Cray. By Florence Warden.
Vanity. By "Rita."
The Ides of March. By G. M. Robins.
Dearest. By Mrs. Forrester.
The Mischief of Monica. By L. B. Walford.
The Conquest of London. By Dorothea Gerard.
Daunay's Power. By Adeline Sargeant.
A Traitor in London. By Fergus Hume.
The Luck of a Lowland Laddie. By M. Crommelin.
Two Cousins and a Castle. By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.
The Golden Tooth. By J. Maclaren Cobban.
Marjory Moore. By Adeline Sergeant.

RAND-McNALLY'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD; regular subscription edition, and sold at $12.50, containing the latest census. A few copies at the very low figure of..... $7.50

Yachting Books.

THE CRUISE OF THE SCYTHIAN in the West Indies. By Susan De Forest Day. Illustrated with 38 full-page half-tones, printed on good paper, handsomely bound in cloth and stamped in gold. $2.00 publishers' list price, at 50c.

CORONET MEMOIRS.—Log of Schooner Yacht "Coronet" on her off-shore cruise from 1893 to 1899. Illustrated with 29 full-page half-tones, cloth bound, with cover stamped in four colors. This volume is of great value as a book of travel. Publisher's price, $2.50; at 65c.

44c. for $1.25 Books.

Late copyrighted stories, printed on good paper, large, clear, distinct type, bound in neat tea pattern cloth.

Portieres and Lace Curtains.

Third floor.

The very things you want now to make home all the more easy and comfortable, goods that will give you a matchless satisfaction, to say nothing of the matchless advantage of price. Lace curtains, portieres, draperies—the most complete collection we have ever had.

Our showing of real Arab lace curtains is the comment of all who have seen it—double the assortment we've ever had—and nothing more complete anywhere in Greater New York. The showing of beautiful curtains at $50.00 up to $300.00 per pair is as large as the one from $5.00 up to $50.00 per pair. Here are some of the most popular curtains at specially low prices for to-morrow:

500 pairs of white Irish Point Curtains—
Lot 1—$4.75 per pair, regular $6.00 and $6.75 per pair.
" 2—$5.85 " " $8.00 and $8.75 "
" 3—$7.50 " " $10.00 and $12.00 "

Real Renaissance lace curtains—
$6.75 per pair, regular $8.50 and $9.50 per pair.
$9.50 " " $13.50 and $15.00 "
$13.50 " " $18.00 and $20.00 "

Embroidered imported velour portieres, olive, rose, Nile green and crimson colorings—
$14.50, $16.00 and $17.50 per pair, regular worth $20.00 to $27.50 per pair.

Self colored and two-toned effects of silk finished mercerized portieres at $6.75, $7.50 and $9.50, regular worth $8.50 to $12.75 per pair.

Two lots of heavy quality tapestry portieres, solid and mixed color patterns, all colors, at $3.65 and $4.95 per pair, regular worth $5.00 and $6.00 per pair.

Underwear and Stockings

For Everybody and at Almost Half.

An instance where a leading importer lost courage because the cold weather has been tardy in coming—would rather sell at a loss now than run the risk of carrying stock over later. It's a gain to you of nearly half and there's something for the whole family, too.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 45c.—Children's white merino shirts, self fronts and long sleeves; also pantalettes and drawers to match in broken sizes.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's extra heavy shaped white ribbed cotton vests, high neck, long sleeves; also French band drawers to match; sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 35c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Women's shaped white and natural merino vests, high neck, long sleeves, with drawers to match; also men's medium weight merino shirts and drawers; these are broken sizes.

AT 35c. TO 59c. INSTEAD OF 50c. TO 85c.—Children's natural and camel's hair merino shirts, with long sleeves; also pantalettes and drawers to match; sizes 18 to 22, 35c.; 24 to 28, 49c.; 30 to 32, 59c each.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25.—Women's extra heavy ecru ribbed combination suits, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Men's black cotton socks, spliced heels and toes, with double soles; sizes 9½ to 11.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's colored cotton stockings, printed and extracted ground in assorted patterns; also double sole, stainless black.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Children's black ribbed cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees; sizes 6 to 9½.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S English merino underwear, and the celebrated Dermophile unshrinkable underwear for men, women and children; full assortment of the new autumn and winter goods. We are the sole agents for Brooklyn.

Housekeeping Silverware at ½.

This is another of those matchless silverware opportunities—the second shipment just received of Rogers' A1 plated tableware, spoons, knives, forks, &c., together with the larger pieces of quadruple plated ware for the dining table. Patterns are like sterling ware—new and graceful.

QUADRUPLE PLATE.

Card trays, 39c. each instead of 75c.

Bread trays with Empire bead border, handsomely burnished, $1.00 each instead of $1.98.

Fern dishes pierced with crock lining, $1.50 each instead of $2.50.

Mayonnaise dressing or sauce boat, gilt lined, two pieces, $1.50 instead of $2.25.

ROGERS' A1 PLATE.

Butter knives, 25c. each instead of 59c.

Pickle forks, extra long handle, 25c. each instead of 50c.

Sugar tongs, 29c. each instead of 45c.

Gravy ladles, 45c. each instead of 89c.

Berry spoons, 69c. each instead of $1.00.

Oyster ladles, 89c. each instead of $1.59.

Soup ladles, $1.10 each instead of $2.00.

After dinner coffee spoons, 69c. set of six instead of $1.30.

Teaspoons, 69c. set of six instead of $1.05.

Butter spreaders, $1.39 set of six instead of $2.15.

Soup spoons, $1.19 set of six instead of $2.15.

Dinner forks, $1.29 set of six instead of $2.39.

CUTLERY.

Dinner knives, 89c. set of six instead of $1.25.

Dinner knives, with triple plate handle, sharp steel blade, $1.49 set of six instead of $2.25.

Roast carving knife and fork, $1.00 per pair instead of $1.50.

Scissors, extra fine steel, warranted, 4 to 6 inches, with fitted bows, 33c. per pair instead of 75c.

Scissors, made of razor steel, 5½ inches, hollow ground, full nickel plate, a keen cutter, 60c. instead of $1.00

Sterling Silver at Half.

Articles for Toilet and Desk, All at 25c. Each.

Hundreds and hundreds of sterling silver mounted usefuls—all at 25c. each—articles none of which are worth less than 50c. each—manicure, toilet and desk, made by the very best makers. Button hooks, nail files, cuticle knives, tweezers, curling tongs, nail and tooth brushes, darners, seals, erasers, blotters and paper cutters.

Men's $15.00 Suits for $10.00.

Of course these suits are not as exclusive as the $25.00 and $30.00 ones, but they are suits that will bring you back to us, like Oliver Twist, for more. Up-to-date, every-day business suits—made after the sack style—tailored in the very best manner to keep their shape and wear well—the newest shades, and all good ones as well as black. Made by the same tailors who make our best suits. Were we to sell them in the regular way we would have to ask you $15.00 for them; you get a suit at a saving of $5.00.

Untrimmed Hats at 65c.

Never So Low Before.

Second floor, New Building.

A lot of very fashionable and popular Angora wool hats—most attractive shapes, some with turned over brims and others with band attached to hold trimmings—black, white and colors, all at the remarkably low price of 65c. Some imported pompons for trimming at 39c., 75c., 98c. to $1.75.

OCT 1901

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1901. 24 PAGES.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

A VETERAN financier, now retired from active business (though, en parenthesis, coupon cutting is rather active work) and then the President of a large maritime insurance company, relates that some thirty-odd years ago, while in London he was requested by the late Junius Morgan, the banker, to kindly "throw anything you can in the way of my son, J. Pierpont Morgan," who was then quite unknown to fame.

Possibly Morgan père did not cherish a very high estimate of his son's business ability, and further hoped his friend would take any opportunity that offered to advise him, confident that his counsel would aid him. Returning to this city, the veteran financier sought to reciprocate the kind attentions shown him by the father by selecting the son to fill a vacancy in the Board of Directors of his influential financial institution. Mr. Pierpont Morgan gladly accepted the five shares transferred to his name by the President from his personal holdings that he might be eligible under the by-laws and became a Director as requested. As there was a fee of a gold ten-dollar piece for each meeting attended by the Directors Mr. Morgan never neglected a meeting. He never evinced any interest, however, in the proceedings, always promptly voting with the President. At the end of the term the President observed to Mr. Morgan that as he did not appear to be interested in the business of the company, as he had not made any remarks at the meeting but automatically voted, he might like to be relieved from duty. Mr. Morgan replied that he recognized the fact that he was merely a dummy in the board and did his duty in voting with the President. The veteran financier finally found another whom he thought would be more interested in the work of the company and Mr. Morgan was politely dropped therefrom. The veteran financier wrote the senior Morgan that he did not think he could do anything with his son as he did not take any interest in business.

It afterward transpired that Mr. Morgan while acting as a dummy Director was busy over his first railroad consolidation, which a year or two subsequently made him a power in Wall Street as the only man who had up to that time got the best of Jay Gould, then a "king pin."

◆ ◆ ◆

"I should think it a mighty poor place for a woman to be on a cup yacht during a race," said a yachtsman, pointing at Mrs. E. D. Morgan, who was sitting quietly in the companionway of the Columbia during the preliminary jockeying in one of the yacht races.

"You've another think due you," respondéd a second yachtsman. "I was talking about that same thing to one of the Columbia's crew yesterday. He said that never during one of the races did he hear a single word from Mrs. Morgan, nor did she move from the one position where she was assured that she would not be in the way of the men. The sailors swore by her as their mascot, just as they did by Mrs. Iselin two years ago, and with all the loyalty of sailors for a pretty woman, they say they would not have won if Mrs. Morgan hadn't been aboard. You see, it depends largely upon the woman whether she is in the way or not. Some women are never in the way."

◆ ◆ ◆

In the office of Frank McKee in the Savoy Theatre hangs a photograph of the Aougust family, a troupe of jugglers whom the manager brought to this country as a venture. The picture is framed deeply in black and bears this inscription:

Value—$20,000.

"Nonsense," remarked a friend of McKee the other day as his eyes rested on the sign. "That photograph isn't worth a dollar."

"That's all you know," answered McKee. "That picture's all I have to show for my investment."

◆ ◆ ◆

This is the story of a joker who was hoisted by his own joke. Deputy Commissioner Devery was the intended victim and Capt. Gannon, according to the story told by a Central Office man, was the joker. Mr. Devery, the Captain, and two Inspectors entered a carriage a few nights ago on their way to a secret political meeting of some importance. Some one had made Capt. Gannon a present of a loaded cigar, which he swore he would not smoke. That particular brand of cigar shoots a fine spray of fire straight out in front like a Roman candle. The fireworks do not begin until one-third of the cigar is smoked.

Capt. Gannon told the two Inspectors that he was going to give it to the Deputy Chief. This he did as they were entering the carriage, with an assumption of hypocritical innocence that must have been suspicious. Apparently the victim placed it at once between his teeth and as soon as he was seated lit it. Capt. Gannon was seated opposite to Mr. Devery and the cigar was aimed at his face. Suddenly the Chief drew his confidential man to him and held him so that the cigar was within a few inches of his face, and began to tell him matters of grave importance. Gannon screwed this way and that, but that deadly cigar followed him relentlessly.

Nearer and nearer it burned to the exploding point, and great drops of perspiration stood out on the Captain's forehead, while suppressed gurgles of merriment from the two Inspectors told the joker how hugely they were enjoying the joke.

Suddenly a strong puff at the cigar made the light flare up with unusual brilliancy. With a cry of alarm the Captain wrenched himself free and slipped into the bottom of the carriage to escape the fireworks he thought about to follow. A deep roar of laughter told the Captain that the victim was "on." He arose from the bottom of the carriage in a shamefaced way, saying:

"That puts 'em on me."

"You bet it does," was the reply in a chorus.

"Here's your cigar," said Mr. Devery, taking the loaded one from his pocket, "try it on some one else."

◆ ◆ ◆

Early in his career as a missionary to the Indians the late Bishop Whipple had journeyed into the Indian country to preach a sermon to the assembled Chippewas in Chief Good Thunder's village. Bishop Whipple had with him the costly garments of his office which he wore on such occasions, and it became necessary to leave them unguarded in the chief's tepee. It seems that the Bishop had his doubts at that time as to the inherent honesty of the average Indian. Before leaving, he asked, turning to Good Thunder:

"Chief, do you think it will be safe to leave them here?"

"Never fear, Bishop," was the reply; "there isn't a white man within three miles of here."

◆ ◆ ◆

"For a persistent, indefatigable, and positively tireless man, commend me to President Roosevelt," remarked one of the clerks in an up-town bookstore whose special duty it is as a searcher for elusive titles. "When the President was writing his articles for the 'Cyclopaedia of Sport,' he brought in here a list of books that he said he must have, and have right away. In about a week I had managed to get together about 50 per cent. of the lot, and turned them over to him. He was back the next day on a still hunt for the rest. I told him some were out of print, and the rest books that no dealer regularly carried in stock.

"'But I must have them, every last one of them, and I must have them right away. Get a hustle on, my boy, but don't you dare miss one of them. I can't work without them.'

"I hunted high and low, only to be stirred up at least once a day by Mr. Roosevelt, who had in some way learned the hour he was sure to find me at the store, and who never failed to be on hand to give me a good-natured prodding. At last I managed to get together all the books he wanted, but for a couple of weeks I had such a stirring up as I had never had before, and such a one as I sincerely hope I may never have again, though Mr. Roosevelt was in the best of humor and good nature fairly oozed from him when he was pushing me in his most strenuous fashion. He made a hustler of me for just one month for fair."

◆ ◆ ◆

Two men-about-town who look so much alike that casual acquaintances often have to apologize and say "Pardon me. Mistaken identity," are Senator McCarren and Dr. John B. Cosby of the Health Department.

This has happened so often that the two politicians agreed on a plan to save their chance acquaintances trouble.

"You stay in New York one week, and then we'll advertise in the newspapers that Senator McCarren is in town, and Dr. Cosby is off on a hunting trip," suggested the Brooklyn Senator. "The following week I'll stay out of town, and we won't get jumbled up."

"That scheme is all right," said Dr. Cosby, "but, Senator, I don't see why any of our friends should ever make a mistake, because I am a much more handsome man than you are."

◆ ◆ ◆

Bourke Cockran, formerly Tammany's silver-tongued star orator, undoubtedly enjoys the distinction at present of being more thoroughly hated by Richard Croker than any other man living, and all because of a discussion in Washington a few years ago concerning Croker's wealth. Cockran gave utterance to the silver heresy, and then he asked, innocently enough: "Where did he get it?" The incident came to Croker's ears, and Cockran was made to feel uncomfortable in Tammany Hall quite a while before he dealt out Admiral Bryan and free silver in that great speech of his during the campaign of 1896.

Since Mr. Cockran's query, Mr. Croker has been compelled to listen to that query, "Where did you get it?" hurled at him from all sorts and conditions of men, and it is reputed that whenever he hears the quotation he thinks of Cockran and repeats an earnest basso profundo anathema against him.

◆ ◆ ◆

When a young minister of high church tendencies was called to preside over a congregation that abhorred ritualism, and was a stickler for the simplest of services, he called on Bishop Potter to ask what would be the result if he went in for ritualism just a bit.

"Suppose I should burn a pastille or two during the service; what do you think would happen, Bishop, for I dearly wish to try the experiment?"

"Your congregation would be incensed, your Vestrymen would fume, and you would go out in smoke," quickly replied the Bishop.

◆ ◆ ◆

To prove that Rear Admiral Schley is naturally disposed to push himself forward, a story is told of how he got his first command of a vessel. It was during the civil war, when he was the executive officer of a small gunboat—the Owasca—engaged in blockade duty off Mobile. The Captain of the gunboat was a little too fond of the bottle and had frequently to seek the seclusion that his cabin granted.

It came about that one day this jolly tar was rather more helpless than usual, and Schley turned the key in the cabin door, put it in his pocket, and started off in the gig to report the facts to the fleet commander, Capt. James Alden, on board the flagship, the Richmond.

When Schley stepped on the Richmond's deck he was met by Alden, who was surprised not to see the Owasca's Captain.

"Where is the commander of the Owasca?" was Alden's first question.

"I am the commander, Sir," was Schley's prompt response.

"Since when, pray?"

"Since over an hour ago, Sir."

"But where is your Captain?"

"In his cabin, Sir, a prisoner."

"Who arrested him?"

"I did, Sir, and took command of the ship."

Capt. Alden appreciated the joke, but he ordered Schley to return to the Owasca, release the commander, restore him to duty, and then report in writing as to the situation, giving the embryo Admiral the parting injunction: "Don't be in too great a hurry to get control of a ship, young man."

◆ ◆ ◆

The number of wealthy young women who do not care to marry and who lead a charming, independent life, setting up their own Lares and Penates, seems to increase. There were rumors in New York of a débutante of last Winter leaving her home, where she was being chaperoned by a stepmother, between whom and herself there was not much affection, and having with an old servant a little flat of her own. Miss Eloise Breese cruises all Summer in the Elissa, and entertains, as did Miss Susan de Forest Day, who finally succumbed and became Mrs. Dr. Parker. Miss Elizabeth Remsen, the daughter of the late William Remsen, has a house of her own and does not live with her sisters, and now that the long partnership of Miss De Forest and Miss Callender seems to be broken, each of these ladies will have a separate establishment. Miss Josephine Drexel, the sister of Mrs. Harry Lehr, although still a young lady, has her own house, and her mother, who lives in Philadelphia, occasionally comes on to see her. Miss Julia Wells, who has recently received a handsome legacy from Mrs. Osgood Field, has also her own house and travels every Summer, taking with her some other woman whose means are not sufficient to enjoy such luxuries. Each Summer is passed in a different country, and the Winters are spent in New York. This would seem to be the true emancipation of the unmarried women, who in the days of our grandmothers led rather a forlorn life, if they did not marry very early.

◆ ◆ ◆

"But my prayers are not answered," complained a parishioner to the late Rev. Dr. Patten of New Haven, Conn.

"Possibly that's because your prayers are like some promissory notes—presented before they are due."

◆ ◆ ◆

Commodore David Banks, an enthusiastic yachtsman, was a regular attendant at the cup races of the Atlantic Club boat Gay Head. By virtue of date as well as age, Mr. Banks is the senior Commodore in commission in local waters, and would have his flagship Water Witch still in commission had he been able to get a competent crew. But during the season just past he has had a personal experience with the unreasonableness of the yachtsman in the matter of introducing a bill in Congress that will exempt the regular enlistment of sailors in the yachting service as in the merchant marine, and thus prevent the arbitrary and annoying leaving of sailors on a moment's notice, often when their desertion—and such it really is—jeopardizes the safety of the craft. One of his crews left on the morning of a race, and another in the face of a storm in port. As long as the yachts do not fly the National flag, but only the yacht ensign, the sailors cannot be enlisted except by a special act, which it is generally hoped by his fellow-sufferers Commodore Banks will, with his experience in legislation and influence in politics, be able to secure. The Commodore is a yachtsman of the old school, and runs his yacht like a man-of-war as regards discipline and etiquette, and waxes wroth when alluding to the carelessness or neglect nowadays in salutes and colors. In his uniform as Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club the veteran looks the picture of an old "sea dog," and nothing excepting possibly the affairs of the New York University (where he is a Trustee) interests him more than yachting.

◆ ◆ ◆

Gen. Brayton Ives, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, came strolling up the steps of the trust company's office last Tuesday after attendance at the meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. A reporter met him and asked:

"What did you do at the annual meeting of the trust company to-day?"

"I'd cheerfully tell you, my boy, but we had no meeting to-day."

"Adjourned?"

"Oh, no; simply no meeting."

"But this was the day for your annual meeting," persisted the newsgatherer.

"Well, that's one on me," laughed the General, when entering his office, he learned from an employe that he had forgotten the annual meeting of his own company, but that it had been held in his absence, and the old Board of Trustees re-elected him.

◆ ◆ ◆

Frederick H. Cowles, Vice President of the General Supply Company, on John Street, happened to be standing behind a counter when a typical east side youth bustled into the store:

"Say, boss! I want'a file, see?" said the east sider.

"You do, eh? Well, what'll it be; a steel file or a letter file? See?" said Mr. Cowles, unconsciously mimicking his visitor.

The east sider hesitated a moment, for once nonplused. Then—"Well, I dunno, boss; which is the cheapest?"

◆ ◆ ◆

Apropos of the wave of melodrama now almost engulfing the local stage, Justice Jerome recalls this story of his father, the late Lawrence R. Jerome, who as "Larry" Jerome was one of the best known of the old school of practical jokers and "men about town." With a friend Mr. Jerome was watching the progress of a real heart-thriller of the old days, the plot, of course, revolving about the disposition of a mortgage that threatened to thwart the happiness of the heroine—the charming Mrs. John Hoey, in her day as popular as any actress of these times. With the plot at its thickest, the heroine in despair, the villain triumphant, and the outlook in every way dark for the persecuted girl as the curtain was descending at the end of the third act, "Larry" Jerome, with tears rolling down his cheeks, rose from his seat and in most impassioned tones, his voice broken with sobs, but audible all over the house, exclaimed to his companion:

"By heaven, Tom, I'll pay that mortgage myself!"

Then this consummate old joker and clever actor strolled out into the lobby to enjoy one of the biggest sensations a first-night audience at Wallack's had had in their lives. Incidentally, too, the ruse of Jerome's helped materially to the making of the play.

◆ ◆ ◆

Assistant District Attorney John F. Cowan had a negro visitor the other day who had wished to "preponderate a technicilitic of criminal law." And here it is:

"Let us supposition, Sah, dat Ah bought a chicken; dat dat same chicken was purloined from mah larder; dat Ah traced it to de residence of de thief, an' dat in recoverin' de bird Ah inbecently confused it with another fowl, and took that instead of mah own bird. Now, have Ah de criminally legal right to enter again into de house of dat thief and recover mah own chicken, though Ah have eaten de chicken Ah confused with mah own chicken, and at de same time have de thief arrested an' put in jail?"

Mr. Cowan refuses to tell his answer.

◆ ◆ ◆

When William Sauter of the Hoffman House brokerage office loaned a young man $25 the borrower said: "I'll give it to you as soon as I can see my father." On several occasions Sauter saw the young man chatting with his father, riding about town in hansoms, and enjoying himself generally, but failed to show the color of the borrowed money. As the young man seemed to studiously avoid him Sauter

OCT

a little monkey of me, "no secret to be kept from his father." I have seen him with his father several times since and naturally concluded he has gone blind. So I hope the administrator of his affairs may find it convenient to take the matter up.

Sauter received a check in settlement of the loan in the next day's mail.

◆ ◆ ◆

Justice Jerome explained a few days ago how "John Doe" originally came into the anti-vice crusade. On the afternoon of the Committee of Five's raid on Ridge Levien's Parole Club, on Dey Street, as Justice Jerome was improvising his court-room and turning a roulette table into a Magistrate's bench, a man whom he had never seen before stepped up to him, and in a trembling voice, whispered:

"I'm Mr. Holahan."

Justice Jerome looked hard at the man, but was unable to place him. "Well, Mr. Holahan," he said, briskly, "what can I do for you?"

The man edged closer to the Justice, and in a husky voice, continued: "I'm Maurice F. Holahan."

Still the Justice was unable at the moment to place him. The man looked at the Justice in a bewildered manner, and then went on desperately:

"I'm the President of the Board of Public Improvements."

"Very well," said the Justice, affably. "I'll put you down here as 'Maurice F. Holahan,'" and he started to indorse the name on a blank legal form.

"That's just what I don't want you to do," said Mr. Holahan in a horrified voice. "If you must use a name, put me down simply as John Doe."

"All right, Mr. Holahan," said Justice Jerome. "If I want you at any future time I will send for you, but the probability is that we will not need you."

Mr. Holahan left the Parole Club with dignified speed. Several minutes after his departure the newspaper men arrived. Had not Mr. Holahan just then, prompted by an unfortunate afterthought, returned to make some explanation of his presence in the place, Justice Jerome says his name might never have been mentioned in connection with the raid. When he did return he made his way to District Attorney Philbin and made his famous explanation of his search for his wayward son, and, as he lingered so long, he was recognized.

After the Dey Street raid the name John Doe was used by nearly 200 men.

◆ ◆ ◆

There was a rather good illustration of John F. Carroll's unwillingness to commit himself in any way at the Democratic Club the other day. Mr. Croker's lieutenant stood looking out of a Fifth Avenue window. A fellow member approached with the remark:

"It's a nice day, Carroll?"

"Is it?" responded the silent lieutenant as he turned and walked away.

◆ ◆ ◆

At Wednesday's football game at New Brunswick the Rutgers Captain protested against the coaching by Sanford, the Columbia coach, from the side lines.

"It's a shame," protested the Rutgers Captain to the referee. "For three years I've had to listen to Sanford's coaching from the side lines without interference from the referee."

"And you haven't learned to play football yet," put in Morley, the Columbia Captain. "You must be absolutely hopeless!"

◆ ◆ ◆

The story is told of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who when in New Orleans a few years ago made some remark upon the lack of New York chic in the gowning of the women. The reply was made by a Southern girl that Southern women did not have the vast fortunes of New York women, and so could not afford so many gowns or such expensive ones. Mrs. Fish, who has a quick, epigrammatic manner of speech, answered like a flash:

"Why, you put on everything you have, even to the kitchen stove." This remark offended many in the South at the time, but what Mrs. Fish meant was that Southern women are more elaborate in their dressing than their Northern sisters, and that they affect brighter combinations of colors and more ornament. This criticism, however, is quoted and dwelt on with some asperity even now.

◆ ◆ ◆

The father of Julius Kruttschnitt, who has been placed in charge of the Harriman interests in the West, was German Consul for many years in New Orleans, and his mother was a sister of the late Judah P. Benjamin, one of the ablest lawyers in the South, Secretary of State of the Confederate States, and later Queen's Counsel in England. After graduating at the University of Virginia, Mr. Kruttschnitt became a civil engineer and passed a number of years in Lower Louisiana laying out the Southern Pacific. From this post he has risen with rapid strides. He married a very beautiful young woman, a Miss Kock, whose mother belonged to one of the old aristocratic Louisiana French families. She was much admired in New York and at different watering places, and was one of the belles of the famous White Sulphur Springs in Virginia—a haven for lovely Southern girls. Mr. Kruttschnitt left New Orleans about fifteen years ago for San Antonio, and thence to San Francisco, almost each year bringing him a promotion.

◆ ◆ ◆

Ernest Kruttschnitt, another brother, is the lawyer of the Huntington system in New Orleans. He resembles his uncle, Mr. Benjamin, very much, and has made a

◆ ◆ ◆

Farrar in years gone by had the reputation of being the best swordsman and shot in the South, and he figured in many controversies, and was so candid in his opinions that it became a sort of a proverb, "As fearless as Ned Farrar." As he has grown older he has settled down into a genial Southern gentleman, with a fund of anecdote and a winning personality. He is a relative of the late Jefferson Davis, and his table at the Waldorf, when he is here, is constantly surrounded, for he is as famous for his stories and wit as for his bravery.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. George Kidd, who is returning this week to this country from Europe, was the first hostess who introduced the custom of the giving of elaborate souvenirs at entertainments. It rather astonished New Yorkers. At one of her luncheons footmen came around with baskets containing very costly souvenirs and also with tissue paper and ribbons to tie them up to carry them away. On one occasion, the Emperor of Germany's birthday, a dinner was given to a Miss Green, to whom the Emperor had been quite complimentary when he saw her at Homburg, and the souvenirs were bronze busts of that potentate.

Mr. Peter Marié has kept up the custom, and one hears all the time of his many gifts at entertainments. At one of his dinners last Winter there was a tombola and the Little Horaes, and every one came away with a silver souvenir, many of them extremely handsome. Besides this the menus were works of art to be carried away, and there were calendars or some other trinket also given.

◆ ◆ ◆

Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, considers himself a good deal of a wag, as well as a full-grown statesman. The claim he put forth a few days ago to the title of the "only real, original, genuine boss" is one he is fond of springing as a joke on young political writers. In the Buchanan Administration he was already a person of influence in Brooklyn Democratic circles, and a place had to be made for him in the navy yard. It was difficult to find one to fit him, and finally somebody hit on the expedient of putting him over a gang of laborers, and to convince him that his services to the party were recognized at their true value he was duly enrolled as the "boss laborer." It soothed his pride and he continued to serve his party faithfully at both the primaries and the polls, even if the pay that he drew was small.

McLaughlin's underlings at the navy yard were practically the same individuals that assisted him in his political work, and when any one of them was in a quandary as to what to do he was always told to "go ask the boss," and from Brooklyn the expression found its way over to Tammany Hall, as a fit one for its then ruler, Tweed.

◆ ◆ ◆

Ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn has returned from his Monticello home with a new story.

"I went to a church service," said Mr. Dunn one evening last week to a group in the Democratic Club, "and the man in the pulpit announced solemnly that it was necessary to buy coal to heat the church during the Winter, and that the collection would be for that purpose. A man in the front pew winked when the offertory basket was placed before him. He was always a liberal man, and the minister wondered why he did not make a contribution. After the service the minister went to this parishioner and asked:

"'Why didn't you make a contribution?'

"The parishioner laughed and said:

"'Pastor, that was a good joke on the congregation, but you couldn't fool me; I know the church is heated by steam.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

"Dr. John S. Billings, the head of the New York Public Library, is a very good man to see when you want to know about some out-of-the-way subject in a hurry," said his friend, Judge Hamersly of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. "In a certain case I had in charge, a point arose as to legal holidays. I started for the Astor Library to get the information I needed. On the way I fell in with Dr. Billings—we're old friends, you must know—and told him what I was after. Well, offhand, the doctor gave me a complete résumé of the question since the landing of the Pilgrims! And I won my case on the strength of that feat of memory, for the reference books I consulted gave but the most meagre information."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Pleasant offices you have here," said a policy holder who visited a life insurance office in the Postal Telegraph Building to pay his premium. The windows overlook the City Hall Park and the Nathan Hale statue.

"Yes," replied the insurance man, "but the inscription on that Hale statue, patriotic and inspiring though it is, strikes a discordant note in the soul of one who is underwriting risks on men's lives. Look at it—'My Only Regret Is That I Have But One Life to Give in Defense of My Country.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Eugene Wood was sitting in the café of the Hoffman House the other day when a bellboy got into an argument with a quick-tempered guest. After listening to the argument for a couple of minutes, Wood called the boy to him authoritatively and sent him off on other business, telling him to pay no more attention to the man who was making the trouble, and that he would see that the boy did not receive a reprimand for abruptly ending the argument.

◆ ◆ ◆

A group of Tammany District leaders stood in front of the Democratic Club bulletin board, where, printed in large letters, was this announcement: "Richard Croker, Chairman Art Committee."

Tammany Leader No. 1—I didn't know the chief was an artist.

Tammany Leader No. 2—He isn't, but he has the fine points of a bulldog and a horse down to an art.

Tammany Leader No. 3 (with monocle in place)—Could he tell the difference between a Raphael and a Titian?

Tammany Leader No. 4—He could if they was district leaders.

Tammany Leader No. 5—I wonder what the big fellow knows about art?

Tammany Leader No. 6—They tell me he buys all his horses of Rosa Bonheur.

Chorus—Let's all take a drink.

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator Elsberg thinks the Twenty-ninth Assembly District has earned the right to be known as the cradle of New York statesmanship.

"It was from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District," says the Senator, "that Theodore Roosevelt made his entry into politics as an Assemblyman; that district has given to the Nation one of the best Secretaries of War it has ever had in Elihu Root, and it is also the home of New York's junior Senator and orator, Chauncey Depew. And now the forces allied against Tammany rule have come to the Twenty-ninth District for their candidate for Mayor, Seth Low."

◆ ◆ ◆

Thomas A. Edison, as is known, is very deaf. Perhaps owing to this or possibly to a playful pleasantry he has invented a sort of short hand speech, among which is his greeting to the older hands in his shop and laboratory. When he sees one of these men, "Boo!" says Mr. Edison. That expression has come to mean good morning or good afternoon, or good night. The laboratory men have picked up the peculiar greeting so that when the "boss" appears in the morning he is greeted in his own shorthand speech. It is therefore:

"Boo, Mr. Edison," to the wonder and bewilderment of the uninitiated visitor.

◆ ◆ ◆

School Superintendent John Jasper has just received a letter from a small town in Iowa, which reads as follows:

"I am the wife of a clergyman. I have four children. My husband's salary is small, and we have considerable difficulty in making ends meet. I have therefore been trying myself to do something to help the family finances along. I have invented a mucilage. I have succeeded in getting the proper color and the proper consistency, but so far it refuses to stick. If you will kindly tell me what it is in mucilage that causes it to stick I will be very grateful."

The letter is signed with the woman's full name and address.

◆ ◆ ◆

That faction of the Democratic Party in Albany which ex-Senator Hill has championed for several years past won out at the primaries last month. Having won, the next matter of consequence was the securing of popular candidates for city offices. One of the men mentioned for Mayor was ex-Sheriff Keeler, who, approached by a number of Democrats of influence, had firmly declined to allow the use of his name. Finally it was decided that Senator Hill should approach Mr. Keeler and urge that he take the nomination. The Senator fulfilled his mission. He pictured to Mr. Keeler how badly his party and the citizens generally wanted him to accept the nomination for Mayor. Mr. Keeler thought for a moment. Mr. Hill took his silence for consent and said:

"So you consent, do you?"

"Yes, I'll consent to run, Senator, but only on condition that in the event of my election you will act as Corporation Counsel."

The salary of Corporation Counsel is $4,000 a year. Gen. Amasa J. Parker was nominated at the convention held the following day.

◆ ◆ ◆

Said J. E. Dodson, the actor, a few nights ago: "Verily, the New York newspaper is a power in the land! Last season, in a Southern town, a paper printed a paragraph saying that I was to play this year in 'The Bonnie Brier Bush' and would then retire from the stage. I wrote to the young dramatic expert, denying it. He answered: 'I don't care what you say, I got the item from a New York paper, and unless you can show me a denial in a reputable New York paper I shall continue to believe it.

"And," continued Mr. Dodson, "I presume that if my obituary were printed by mistake, and I met that young man on the street afterward, he would still try to convince me that I was dead."

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the most touching incidents in the popular tribute to the memory of the late President McKinley that was universally paid on the day of his funeral, and especially during the momentous period when all the cars in the land stopped running during the services at the grave, and there was a lull in the bustle of the day all over the country, only broken by the sadly tolling bells, was the humble offering of an Italian bootblack in Sixth Avenue, and in the Tenderloin District at that.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Na! Na!" exclaimed the boy, who had fitted his well-worn cap in reverence as he watched the clock in the tower of a neighboring hotel. "Na! Na! I no work for five minutes! You read-a de papers? President McKinley is being buried, and I no work until after that. When the cars start running again I'll work too!"

It is perhaps needless to add that the inconsiderate customer felt deeply impressed and humiliated by the patriotism of the "emigrant alien Italian boy," who it is certain will become a good citizen as soon as the laws allow.

◆ ◆ ◆

Congressman J. T. Hull of Iowa relates an incident that occurred during President McKinley's Administration, and that has never yet been published. During the interim between the blowing up of the Maine and the declaration of war against Spain five Congressmen called upon the President with a view to induce him to precipitate hostilities. The President persisted that diplomacy should be used in the hope of averting a conflict, whereupon one of the Congressmen exclaimed:

"Mr. President, the charge is often made that you are influenced by the big moneyed interests of this country, and your attitude in this matter is such that I am forced to the conclusion that you are in reality their tool."

The President was manifestly affected, but exhibited no anger as he replied, with a trace of pride:

"My whole past life shall defend me against such a charge."

◆ ◆ ◆

"It is trifles change the character of a neighborhood," said Charles Burnham the other day when speaking of theatrical sites. "When Wallack's Theatre was planned it was proposed to build the house in Fifth Avenue, opposite the old Hotel Brunswick. There was a clause in the deed that stopped us. We came up here in what was then a comparative wilderness. Other houses followed, and to-day Broadway instead of Fifth Avenue is the home of theatres.

"No theatres can be built on certain blocks in Forty-second Street because there is a clause in the deeds forbidding the use of the land for other than residential purposes. Business houses have crept into the street, but the risk is too much for a theatre builder to take. A neighbor might agree to a business house, but object to a theatre, and then your plans would go up in smoke. This same clause prevents Muschenheim from starting his new hotel in Long Acre Square. The title first has to be cleared. It also prevents the building of a proposed theatre in one of the side streets just off the square."

◆ ◆ ◆

Already there is a movement on foot to reconstruct the church at Washington in which President Roosevelt worships. "It is small because the congregation is small, and the pastor is moderately paid because the congregation is poor," commented a resident of the District of Columbia. "There'll be no trouble in raising the $30,000. I can cite a case in point. President Garfield belonged to the sect of "Christians" more popularly and generally known as Campbellites. Indeed he was a Campbellite preacher early in his career. When he was elected President it at once occurred to the people throughout the country that the modest little chapel in Washington, which was good enough for Congressman Garfield, would hardly do for President Garfield. At the time of his assassination almost enough money had been subscribed to build a comparatively pretentious edifice. It is a sorry comment on the fickleness of the people that the edifice was never built because the majority of the subscriptions were never paid. If I remember rightly an appeal was made carrying with it an agreement to call the church 'Garfield Memorial Chapel.' But even that didn't fetch 'em."

◆ ◆ ◆

"The disposition to criticise army officers who fell in Samar is painfully evident," said Capt. A. T. Dean, late of the United States regulars, at the Victoria Hotel the other day. Capt. Dean was for twelve years an officer on the frontier, and knows much of the wiles of savage foes. Continuing, he said, "I concede that carelessness was shown, but it is a carelessness that was manifest hundreds of times in the West before Indian uprisings had become a thing of the past. Luck in 99 cases out of 100 saved the troop, but occasionally there was a disaster. Officers and men in a hostile country, unless they know the enemy to be actually at hand, become more or less indifferent. Gen. George A. Custer's bravery and skill as an officer were never doubted, and yet he was trapped in the Little Big Horn Basin by crafty old Sitting Bull, and his entire command slaughtered. If Capt. Connell and his men had been fighting a civilized people they would have been more alert. I can say from experience that a contempt for savages is something an army officer cannot get away from, let him try ever so hard."

◆ ◆ ◆

A group of children having a strong family likeness were playing together on the sands at Seabright with perfect disregard of the sunshine beating down on their heads. An old lady with an umbrella and a dog passed by and complimented their fond father.

"Ah, so they are all yours? But aren't you afraid their health will suffer in this horrid glare?"

"Not at all," he replied. "You see, I have children to burn."

1901

BERTHA GALLAND'S STAGE EXPERIENCE

RAPID RISE OF THE YOUNG STAR

IT begins with one little sentence, like a fairy tale, the stage history of Miss Bertha Galland, now starring in "The Forest Lovers" as Iseult, the pretty "child" of the play. "And then she came back to New York." That is the beginning of Miss Galland's stage history, which reads in some other ways like a fairy tale. They are appropriate words for the beginning of any stage career, for certainly New York is the Garden of Eden of the theatrical world.

There is a bit of a joke concerning the exact place where Miss Galland's personal history began, when she started at a very, very early age with infant rôles and a rattle. It—the joke—happened in this way. When she was well started on her stage career Miss Galland visited New Orleans, and the New Orleans people, finding her most attractive, rose up and said:

"Behold this nice young woman, she is a native of New Orleans."

This some Pennsylvanian—it has been rumored that Miss Galland came from Pennsylvania—denied, and cried:

"No, indeed; she belongs to the land of Penn."

Whereupon some one else, it may have been in Providence, exclaimed:

"What a sad blunder! This pretty girl we like, and she can only be the product of the smallest and richest State in the Union."

All of this Miss Galland considered exceedingly amusing, as she had not before given a moment's thought to the place of her début as an infant with a rattle, and she thereupon concluded to make a mystery of it. If one has not a nice mysterious mystery on hand, and the people take delight in creating an innocent little one like this, why, so much the better.

So, now, if any one asks Miss Galland about her location before the days when she returned with her family to this city, she will not tell. She points to a couple of small oil paintings which hang in the corner of her pretty reception room, and says: "There is the place." It is a very pretty place, from one point giving almost a full view of a large, spacious house, surrounded by trees and shrubbery, and the other more of the trees and only a glimpse of a pretty entrance. If any one can tell anything about the location of a house by its general characteristics and those of the trees surrounding it they are at liberty to guess.

But before one gets back again to the return to New York, Popham receives his cue and makes his appearance. Or it may be Romeo and Juliet who receive their cues and enter. No one would deny any of them the first right to make a début, certainly not Miss Galland, for there is no one of whom she thinks more than of Popham, unless it is Romeo and Juliet, and no one of whom she thinks more than of these famous lovers unless it is Popham.

However, Popham is sure to make his appearance first, and he is not particular about cues, for Popham is a handsome cat, named Popham for the Maine Beach which Miss Galland and her family visit in Summer. Popham is a beautiful Persian maltese, his long hair of an exquisite quality, and so beautiful a dark satinlike slate color that the inexperienced mortal who only knows the everyday maltese cat thinks that Popham must boast a color called by some more distinguishing name.

Romeo and Juliet are two pretty little ring doves who are rejoicing just now in a brand new cage, and thereby hangs a tale.

The little namesakes of the Shakespearean lovers cannot enter without their cue, not having, the freedom of the house, though there are occasions when they spend long hours flying around the room or perching, one of them on his mistress' head and the other on her shoulder. There are reasons, in which Popham is concerned, which make it advisable for them to remain in the cage until Georgie, who really gets the cue, brings them in. Georgie is the colored maid.

As to Popham, he is a great conversationalist, and is said to know a little more if anything than the ordinary human being, which makes an occasional indiscretion on his part the more regrettable. Popham considers himself a superior and privileged animal. His relations with Romeo and Juliet, which have continued for several years now, have been most amicable, and what was nearly the cause of a tragedy the other day may have been nothing more than undue curiosity.

Romeo and Juliet were having a sun bath, and the cage was standing on the window ledge. Nothing can really be brought home to Popham concerning what followed, but when the members of the household next saw the poor little birds, they were a much scared pair in a broken cage, down on the sidewalk, where they had fallen several stories from the window. Hence the new cage and an annoyed expression on Popham's face when anything is said in his presence concerning doves.

Conversations which do not altogether please Popham are carried on something in this wise. Popham's mistress takes him from the floor and stands him in her lap, holding him out before her by his fore paws.

"Popham," she says in a tone which is intended to be severe, "how about the doves?"

"Mieou," answers Popham, looking very cross.

"Did you push the doves into the street?"

"Mieou," answers Popham again, with his ears back.

"Did you bite your mother this morning, Popham?" continues the censor inexorably. Popham's "mother" is Miss Galland's mother, who, with the rest of the family, has a warm place in her heart for the slate-colored beauty. Popham is a shocking ingrate. He looks crosser than ever, and answers in the same way, while his mistress pets him and tells what a very clever cat he is. Then he jumps from her lap, there is exit Popham, and enter the ring doves, looking not a bit the worse for their hard experience.

But to return to Miss Galland. When she came back to New York she had not the slightest idea of going on the stage. She does not come from a professional family, but from the time she was a tiny tot she had taken the greatest interest in the theatre.

"I remember," she says, "what a perfect delight it was to me when I was taken to the theatre as a little girl. Where we lived a play was announced a week in advance, and until it arrived I could never think of anything else. I would study over the name and try to make out the story of the play from that."

It was not until the family moved to New York that Miss Galland began to think seriously of stage life, and went to one of the dramatic schools in the city to see if she could make arrangements to take occasional lessons there. The schools have a regular course and the occasional pupil is not usually desired, but Miss Galland was taken under her own conditions; but did not care to remain more than a few weeks. Miss Galland is an energetic young woman, she felt that she must have some occupation in which she could be genuinely interested, and she began studying with George Edgar.

In the meantime, at Nantucket one Summer, having been asked to take part in an entertainment for the benefit of a church, she met Mr. Francoeur, at one time the manager of Julia Marlowe.

"Tell her the hard work there is in a stage career," said Mr. Galland, the young woman's father, who was not anxious to have his daughter undertake so trying a life, to Mr. Francoeur.

But stories of the difficulties in the way never yet daunted any one from a career they had in view, and Miss Galland became more and more interested in the work she was doing under Mr. Edgar's direction. They studied the Shakespearean plays, with "School for Scandal," "Leah the Forsaken," and other old plays. Miss Galland found the work so delightful that it hardly seemed worth while to do anything but study. But Mr. Edgar was enthusiastic, and Mr. Galland, becoming convinced that his daughter might have a career before her, sent her out with a little company of her own to see what she could do.

The company was not to give full plays, but the fine scenes from different great plays. Here is an evening's work which this young novice undertook: The balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," the potion scene with Friar Lawrence, the letter and dagger scenes from "Macbeth," the first quarrel scene from the "School for Scandal," the quarrel scene from "Frou Frou," and the curse scene from "Leah the Forsaken." Was not that a répertoire for one young woman in an evening, continued night after night? Miss Galland says she is as fond of Shakespeare as ever now, but with her more mature experience she is not looking for Shakespearean rôles at present.

However, this run did not continue very long. Only a month, and then there was a very tired young woman with no color and no flesh to speak of, and pretty seriously ill in every way.

After that Miss Galland took a good rest, waiting, in perhaps not quite the Dickens fashion, for something to turn up. Different things turned up, but they did not seem to be altogether for the best, and Miss Galland's next professional appearance was with Joseph Haworth. There had been some talk of their appearing together, and near the close of a successful season of Mr. Haworth's Miss Galland went out on the road with him and ended the season playing leads.

"And I had a melancholy start," she says. "My mother had always been with me before, but my brother was taken ill. She could not possibly leave him, and I had to go down to the boat all alone to start for Providence. We had quite a répertoire. 'Macbeth,' one night, 'Romeo and Juliet' another, 'Leah the Forsaken,' 'School for Scandal,' and 'Othello.'

"Then came my engagement as leading woman with Mr. Hackett, Ottilia in 'The Pride of Jennico,' and I really commenced my work. People can't believe that when I began that engagement I had had only eight weeks and two nights' experience on the stage. Perhaps there was not a great opportunity in that part, but I made so many good friends and had so many pleasant associations with it that I could not keep the tears from my eyes all the last night I played it in New Orleans, when I knew I was saying good-bye to it. They told me the latter part of the evening that undoubtedly I should take it up in répertoire again, but I knew they only said that to console me."

Miss Galland likes her present part in "The Forest Lovers," says very nice things about it and the company, but not very much about her aspirations for the future. It is always the proper thing in an interview to ask a young aspirant for stage honors what she hopes to do, in what special branch of her profession she hopes to achieve success. An interview would not be an interview without that question. The answer is always interesting, for occasionally the taste of the player, like that of the writer, runs in a different direction from the talent.

"Not Shakespeare," Miss Galland says, speaking of the future. "I am not thinking about Shakespeare at all now. What would really please me would be to have a great play that every one would like. I am not asking much, am I?" she concluded. And then she laughed.

IN THE FIRST CLASS.

"IT'S not easy," said Miss Clinton indefinitely.

"No," I concurred, "but everything ought to be easy for you."

"To fall in love?" continued Augusta, unheeding, as she watched the caddie disappear.

"I find it very easy."

"Naturally."

"Only in one instance," I hastened to add. "But poor Roddy! I had no idea it was as bad as that between you two."

"I was entirely impersonal, Sir."

"Unhappy marriages, Miss Clinton, are the bane of modern society."

"Exactly," she agreed.

"Exactly what?"

"Exactly why I am going to marry Roddy to avoid one."

"Vincti te, Salutamus."

"What does that mean?" she asked.

"Freely translated, Shall we sit on the steps?"

"Steps for beginners?"

"That depends; you may just be starting in the beginners' class, but as for me, I'm in the first class, for I began years ago when I first saw you."

"Steps in Latin, I mean," she said quickly.

"Of course," I assented wearily, for I saw Roddy coming from the sixth hole.

"Shall we begin the Latin with 'Love'?"

"It's usually the start. I know how to conjugate the verb in French, and I should like to know in all tongues."

"You do," I averred.

"I love, you love," she began.

"Your accent is poor, remarkably so." My tone was judicial. "The proper way is 'I love you, love.'"

"Hello, old man," said a voice.

"The devil!" said I.

"No, it's only Roddy," answered Augusta sweetly.

"Do you want to play golf, Burroughs?" asked the intruder, dropping on the grass.

"Surely," I answered politely, "that is, by and by, and I'll bet you fifty I can beat you two up."

"You beat me? Nonsense."

"Go ahead then and show your superiority, young man."

"All right, old chap, it's easy money. I'm off," retorted Roddy airily as he went away.

"Why he's runner up to the champion. You can't possibly beat him when you can't drive over fifty yards. You're not poor, I hope," was Augusta's solicitous comment.

"My golf may be open to criticism, but Roddy's gone, and it's cheap at the price."

"Oh!" she said, and blushed.

"The triumph of diplomacy over vanity," I replied sententiously. "The Latin class will please come to order."

"I can't decline love," said Augusta.

"No?" I returned eagerly.

"I'll conjugate it. I love, you love," she went on.

"The accent, if you please."

"I love you, love, if you prefer, then," said Augusta a bit hastily.

"Good, that's much better."

"Oh, Burroughs, I say old man," said Roddy, turning up again. "You'd better come around with me, watch the scores and keep me company."

"I would, but Miss Clinton has just promised me a twosome, haven't you?" I lied with some trepidation, turning toward her.

"To be sure," said she sweetly. "I'm very sorry, Roddy, to deprive you of Mr. Burroughs' society, but I want to beat him myself. There's Billy over there."

"But I don't want to play Billy. He's too good for me."

"Oh, Roddy, you're not a sportsman; you're afraid of the champion," said Augusta reproachfully. "You want to play Mr. Burroughs only because you can beat him."

"Of course, if you think that, Augusta"—began Roddy, on his dignity.

"Well, I'll bet you five dances to five pounds of Huyler's you can't beat him," she replied tauntingly.

"Five dances, really?" he said brightening.

"To be sure," she answered.

"It's a go." He bolted after Billy.

"Thank you, Miss Clinton," I said, rising, "for your triumph of diplomacy over vanity. You may come off those steps for beginners."

"Yes," she said softly, after a moment. "I think I've graduated into the first class."

ROI COOPER MEGRUE.

A ROMANCE OF THE TENDERLOIN.

TWO Central Office detectives, standing at the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth Street, the other night, saw a young man passing who was well known to them as a bunko and green-goods man and whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. He had also served a term in prison, but since then was supposed, if not entirely reformed, to have taken great care not to be discovered in the act of plying his trade. In company with this citizen of "the world of graft" was an elderly man, whose dress pronounced him a rural visitor. From out of one of his pockets there showed a railroad time table, which left no doubt in the detectives' minds that he was a stranger to the city.

"Here's something doing," exclaimed the two sleuths simultaneously. "We'll give them the trail," and they started up Broadway on the opposite side of the street.

When the two men ahead had walked a few blocks they turned into a side street, crossing to Sixth Avenue, where they both entered a saloon. The detectives followed them into the place, which was crowded. They ordered drinks at one end of the bar and closely watched the other two men, who were in conversation at the other end of the saloon.

"The old man is wary," said one of the detectives; "he's drinking 'softs.'"

"Well, we'd better bag our game before it goes any further," suggested the other, which was agreed.

The detectives walked over behind the men and touched the younger one lightly on the shoulder.

"Come to one side; we want to talk with you."

The young man turned quickly and, though he did not recognize the detectives, he knew by intuition who they were and what he was wanted for.

"Excuse me," he said to the old man, and he walked with the sleuths to a table, where the three sat down. The old man remained at the bar. The suspect was the first to speak.

"Boys," he said, "I can guess who you are, but you've got me wrong this time."

"What's this game you've got here?" asked one of the detectives.

The young man smiled as he replied:

"Why, I've known him all my life. He's from up the State. I tell you again, boys, you're dead wrong. You don't think I'm a fool, do you?"

"Take him one side," said one of the detectives, "and I'll question the old man."

The young man protested, which seemed to assure the detectives that he was surely caught at his old tricks.

"For God's sake, boys," he exclaimed, "don't tell him anything about me." He was left aside, and his elderly companion was questioned by the other sleuth.

"Do you know this man you're with?" he was asked.

The old man stared at the detective in surprise.

"Do I know him? Of course I do. I've known him since he was a baby."

"How long have you been in the city?"

"Since this morning."

"Where are you from?"

"Why, from ——, Sullivan County."

"Do you know," asserted the detective, "that that young man you are in company with is a green goods man, a bunko steerer, and an all round thief?"

The old man jumped to his feet.

"You lie," he shouted. "I don't know who you are, but you lie. He's my son; my boy."

The detective, incredulous as he was at first, impressed by the old man's sincerity, began to realize that perhaps a mistake had been made.

"What is your name?" the old man was asked.

"K——, James, and my boy's name is Frank. Why, he's working down in Wall Street. He is not a thief."

"Hold them both here till I come back," ordered the old man's questioner. He left the saloon and was soon in communication over the telephone with Police Headquarters. He returned in the course of several minutes and called his partner to one side.

"I guess we've got the boy wrong this time. The office has given his right name as K——, and that he comes from ——, Sullivan County. The old guy says he's the kid's governor."

"That's what the kid told me," said the other detective. The younger man was again called aside and questioned.

"Boys, I didn't what the old man to know what you've told him," he said. "He thinks I'm on the level. But you've gone and done it now. It'll just kill the old lady. You fellers ought to know that I was not fool enough to try and plant a game under your very noses. Sing Sing or Elmira isn't such a lovely place that I'm going to break into it."

"We're sorry," said the detectives; "but join in and we'll have a drink."

The drinks were ordered and taken in silence.

"Mr. K——," said one of the detectives, turning to the old man, "we're detectives. We thought your boy was some one else. We've made a mistake."

"I knew you had," replied the old man joyfully, while he affectionately patted his son on the shoulder. "I knew Frank wasn't a thief."

The two detectives walked out of the saloon without speaking.

"I guess I'll go home," said one, after they had walked a block, during which their silence was unbroken.

"That's what I'm going to do," replied the other.

Tame Animals I Have Known

Little Stories of Children's Pets Told in Their Own Quaint Way

SETON-THOMPSON, when he opened the new field of literature, in which the doings of wild animals are faithfully and lovingly reported, simply gave an artistic setting to a theme which all children love. The children are the true lovers of animals, even though they tease and torment them at times. There is between them a bond of sympathy which grownups can rarely attain. Watch a dog with a group of boys playing. Watch the quivering interest of his ears and tail. Witness his abandonment of joy in the games; his fierce barks at exciting points in the contest.

A teacher in a suburban town asked a bright class of girls and boys, whose average age was twelve years, to write compositions the other day on "My Pets." The little stories which they produced are charmingly funny, because of the entire soberness and sincerity with which they are written, the affectionate and minute observation which they indicate, and the unconscious pictures of child life which they portray. For instance, the boy who could think of putting a dress suit on a toad, and of taking a rosebush for a pet, has the mind of both an inventor and a poet.

"I have had quite a few pets, he says; "the ones I liked the best I will mention first. A nice little Jersey calf which had very long horns and a very hot temper. The next was a donkey and it was all black except a little bit of white on its forehead and on the end of its ears it was very gentle except when it had to run then it would buck real bad and be stubborn. The next was a big Shepherd dog it was brown and white and could do lots of tricks such as barking for its dinner and shaking hands and being a soldier. Then came a Billy Goat which was very wild at first but it soon tamed down and no sooner tamed down than it died. The next was a pig which would stand up for a piece of corn. Then came a little black colt it had white hoofs a long courley black main and a tale that touched the ground. And then I have had pidgeons and rabbits hens, bunnies, a garter snake, chipmunks, 2 large gray squirrels with bushey tales measuring from the nose to the tip of the tail 1 foot 4 inches. Next I had a hop toad I called him Jumbo every morning he would come to the back steps and I would feed him worms A girl made me some pants and a coat for him and he did look funnie. The next was a nice large rosebush it was pianted close to the fence and people going by wuld help their self to them it bore large red roses and those that we got looked very nice on the table. I called it my pet Rosebush."

The following story of "My Dog Nellie" is quite a little idyl of dog life.

"My grandpa had a dog by the name of Nellie she was my favorite dog as well as my grandpas as she was very cunning. He was a black and tan and was about two feet high. Nellie was a great favorite in the family as she could do all kinds of tricks. He could stand on her hind legs as long as you would want her to. He would take a pipe in her mouth and walk up and down. She would lay down and pretend she was asleep until you would say get up Nell then she would jump up She would jump as high as five feet. One day I went into a bakery store to buy some cake and I took Nellie with me she jumped up on the showcase and took a cake and ran out with it. When she got home I gave him a good whipping and he kissed me, she meant that I should forgive her. After that if I would ever take her in a bakery store she would look at me as if to say Please don't hit me I am not going to take any cake any more. One day we let Nellie go on the street alone and somebody took Nellie away we all felt sorry but one day we all got happy again for she came home. She was very glad to get home and wagged her tail for joy and jumped on everybody that she seen and kissed them. One day Nellie got lost again and we found her just pretty near starved to death we knew her but she did not seem to know us I said to her here is grandpa Nell and she looked up and when she seen my grandpa she jumped up and was very glad Since then she never got lost again but I am sorry to say when we came here I had to part with him as she lived in New York."

"About two years ago last Christmas," says another little girl, "a little Shetland pony was sent us which was a great surprise but a very pritty one. The poney is thirty-six inches high and was born in the Shetland Isles 17 years ago. Her name is Fairy. She has been measured with some of the smallest horses in the state and has the reputation of being the smallest. She is quite cordial on shaking hands and will tell you how old she is by stamping her foot 17 times. She will follow you all around the yard for a piece of candy and it is a comical sight to see her eat caramels. She likes the taste but it sticks to her teeth, and it is very funny to see her try to pick her teeth with her hoof. We had her shod the other day, and a very proud pony she is of her new shoes."

"Among the cutest pets I ever had," writes another little girl, "was a black dog, whose named was Major. He was a smart dog. He would get up on a chair and say his prayers; play he was dead, and do such tricks as those. He would not let any one touch me if he thought they were not good enough. If any one came in the front gate he would not bark, but if they came in the back gate he would bark until he got quite horse. One day he went into the neighbor's yard and dug up the flowers. The next time he went into the yard the lady gave him a good wipping, and he never went into that yard again. He came home one day and seemed to be sick and day by day he got worse and worse until we found that he was mad so of course papa had to kill him. After he was killed I dreamed about him every night for a long time. Soon after we got another dog, but he was not so smart as Major, and I never thought so much of him."

Here is a story by a little eleven-year-old girl:

"At the right hand side of our back door on our back porch we had a clothespin bag hanging. It was like an apron, and had two open pockets. One day we looked in the bag and saw a lot of little twigs. We supposed that the little children had put them there, but afterwards found that it was too high for them to reach. The next day we went to get some clothes pins and we found there were more twigs, so we decided it must be birds. After a while I saw that it was little wrens. There was a clothes line right in front of the bag, and they were so tame that they would come out on the line and sing. Then there were some little baby wrens after a while. The two open pockets made doors for them. It was nice to see the little wrens learning to fly. One day we looked in the bag to see if all the birds were gone, but there was just one little wren left. All the others had learned to fly, but this one had not, and the mother and father had gone. Once he tried to fly, but did not succeed, and fell to the ground. We took it up and put it on the roof of the woodshed, and in the morning it had gone. I hoped the old birds heard it cry and came, but I was afraid it was the cat. Now that they were all gone we supposed they would not come back. But after this family had gone another family came and were just as tame as the others. There were five little wrens this time. We often saw the mother and father bringing home worms and bugs to the little ones. This family went away at the end of the Summer. So we had these little pets all the Summer long."

The next, like many of the rest, shows that pets, like the wild things of the woods, all seem to attain a tragic end.

"The first pet that I had that I remember was a dog named Prince he would sit under the poorch and when a tramp went by he would take hold of the bottom of his pants and tear a piece out of them he was poisoned. I had a rooster named Sirus and some chickens I have not anything to tell about them only they were eaten.

"I used to have a cat named Dickey he would let us put him in a doll buggy and cover him up and wheel him about he was poisoned. Now I have a horse the horse is as gentle you can do anything you want with her the only thing she is not nice about she will not let me put the briddle on her but she will put it on as nice for papa.

"One Summer about five years ago my brother and I were wading in the creek seining for minnows with our caps and after a while caught a few which I cept such good care of that my mother got some gold fish and an aquarium. With the fish was one silver fish, this was Chubby. The fish lived so well that after a while mother got a large comet tail, a fish that came from China or Japan and several other fish. We had Chubby about two years when the Winter of 98 came round and several of the fish got a sickness and died. The spring came, and with it the painters. While they were painting the oil in the paint killed the rest of the fish one by one and the last to die was Chubby, who was so lively it was sad to look at him stretched forever still."

Such a story as that of Chubby, ending with its quaint little expression of the child's grief, marks the difference between the "composition" of the new education and that of the old red schoolhouse, when the child wrote upon "Virtue" or "Patriotism" or some equally enlivening theme.

Here are some other selections from the quaint offerings of the children:

"We had a cat and when we moved he went back to the old house and ate 24 spring chickens so we let him go back to the old house the dog loves his master but the cat loves his home."

"We had a faithful dog named Prince. We gave him away one time to a man that lived 35 miles away. We put him in a box inside the buggy. The man fastened him up three days in a barn, and just as soon as he let him out he came home. We had him many years but one day some one poisoned him and he died."

"I have had six coons which were all very nice. The first one I had would play hide and seek just right. I would blind my eyes and he would scamper off and hide some place and then give a sound such as a coon does calling for his mate. [illegible] was a mean dog. He would bite any one that came near him, and then he tried to bite me so then we tied a tin can to his tail and sent him away. That evening we were out walking and met him. We were scared of him and ran all the way.

"I never could have a dog because my mother said he dirtied up the house and ate as much as a man. But I had many cats I liked the first the best. She never had any kittens, and my mother said she took me for her kitten. She would call me the way a cat calls her kittens. When it was about time for me to come home from school each day she would get in the window and watch for me. When she hird my voice down the street she would begin to call me that way and be crazy to get out. My mother would let her out, and she wuld run down the street to meet me, and run against my legs. While we were out playing Hy Spy in the evening she would give me away. She wuld run to my hiding place every time so the boys wuld know where I was, and I wuld have to take her in the house. A neighbor went away and left her bird for us to take care of. The cat did not know she ought not to catch the bird, and she pulled down the cage. We whipped her hard, and it broke her heart. She wuld not eat, and soon she died. I had to cry. When my sister was a little girl all animals loved her. She wuld take her doll things out on the lawn near a climeing hunnysuckle on a trellis. The old bird had a nest in the hunnysuckle vine. She would let my little sister take the little birds right out of the nest and put them in her doll cradle and rock them and the old mother bird wuld set and watch them and never say a word."

A California "Bullshead Breakfast."

FIFTY years ago, and at intervals since when many a man in California was monarch of all he surveyed, and his sheep and cattle fed upon a thousand hills, the "Fiesta," in which a roasted ox and native wines and native dishes were served to all the neighborhood, was an annual frolic on many of the big ranches between San José and San Diego. In no land on the globe, probably, was there such never-ending, incomparable hospitality as existed at that time in that section of country.

But the "Fiesta," more favorably known in English as the "Barbecue," was a mammoth annual geyser of hospitality—a stupendous offering to all who would attend—which civilization and commercial circumjacence have pretty nearly crowded out of sight. Orchards, grain fields, villages, towns, and factories are now where cattle, horses and sheep roamed by the millions only a few years ago; "ancestral acres" have been divided into cultivated tracts or litigated out of existence, and the hosts of old entertainers who delighted in serving up the roasted ox have been gathered to their fathers.

Some thirty miles from Los Angeles there still remains an old unbroken ranch known as the Puente, owned by William Rowland—and it remained for this rancher who, while keeping up with the general procession which civilization has imposed upon all—and who still looks out upon the ancestral acres undisturbed, to illustrate the busy present with a scene of the past.

In other words, just a short time before the closing of the past century, Mr. Rowland determined to give an old-time barbecue which should lack none of the characteristic flavors of antecedent symposia, but that should be replete with modern potables and other festive trimmings. And it is not too much to say that, as the most resplendent pyrotechnic displays are reserved until the close, this barbecue—or "Bull's Head Breakfast," as it was called by the host—was by far the most gigantic, elaborate and satisfactory gastronomic repast ever seen since the days of Lucullus. Indeed, Lucullus had no beer, no punch, no julep, or tamales, tortillas, roasted corn, or ice-cold watermelon at any of his monster layouts. Therefore it surpassed them.

It was a prodigious "breakfast," and no mistake, at which exactly 400 sat down, among them a United States Senator, three ex-Senators, a Governor and two ex-Governors of California, ex-Governors of other States, a number of members and ex-members of Congress, men who have held important places in legislative and Consular Service, Judges of high courts, prominent railroad men, editors and authors, lawyers and doctors, merchants and bankers, miners and farmers.

The special train provided for the invited guests reached the Puente station between 12 and 1, at which point a cavalcade of Spanish-Californian horsemen was in readiness to escort the crowd to the scene of the festivities. At the head of the troop was a Mexican band, and at the head of the band a stalwart trooper carried the American flag. The road from the station to the objective point had been thickly strewn with barley straw, the bell of the adjacent schoolhouse was merrily rung, and the belles of the neighborhood, neatly arrayed in white, greeted the procession by the waving of parasols and handkerchiefs.

Soon the orange grove was reached—as the distance was less than one-eighth of a mile—and here, upon an esplanade between two rows of lemon, pomegranate, and magnolia trees, there were two long tables loaded with imported condiments of every kind, red-hot native sauces, and the necessary table implements and all the other articles, except the tamales, frijoles, and the pièces de résistance—the tantalising aroma from which freighted the air.

Upon reaching this ambrosial spot the host was met, who, after welcoming his guests and receiving the proper salutations in return, turned the party over to his major domo, who conducted it to a sixty-gallon reservoir of punch, the delectable contents of which told truthfully and augustly of a blend of not too dainty proportions of whisky, rum, champagne, sugar, lemon, ice, pineapple, orange, and banana slices, and the noblest berry of them all.

For half an hour the guests moved at will in the immediate neighborhood of this majestic reservoir or visited the pits where parts of half a dozen fat steers and as many select muttons were being roasted on improvised spits.

At about 1 o'clock orders were issued "Be seated," and then occurred the most enlivening episode of the day—the consumption of tamales, frijoles, (red beans,) tortillas, (big wheaten griddle cakes,) fricassed chicken, enchiliadas, barbecued beef and mutton, and the bulls' heads, in about the order presented, accompanied by white and native wines and beer, and water and coffee as well.

At the proper time United States Senator Stephen M. White called the guests to order, and then followed many speeches in Spanish, English, and Basque. Then came a course of watermelons that had been iced over night, after which mint juleps were passed among those who had been enumerated as good stayers, and other speakers were trotted out.

At a little after 5 o'clock the guests bade their agreeable host good-bye, and then, mid cheers for "Billy" Rowland and his family, there departed a happier and better satisfied "400" than ever Ward McAllister enrolled amid the glamour and glitter of Fifth Avenue and Murray Hill.

BEN C. TRUMAN.

See the Race at Any Risk.

ONE of the puzzles to the officers of the revenue cutters during the international yacht races is why it is that persons physically unable to undergo even a day at sea will persist in making the effort and run the risk of going outside of Sandy Hook.

Among the guests of the Commissioner of the Port on board the Gresham Saturday were several who ought to have been anywhere else. It was not simply seasickness that troubled them, but they were suffering from weak hearts. Their condition was really serious and added to the anxieties of the commander, busy trying to avoid sinking the Erin, the Corsair, the Aphrodite, and other yachts that would get in the way.

Three women were in the cabin in a state of collapse. Friday there was another woman desperately ill. The Shamrock and the Columbia were drifting. The sea was so smooth that it shone and seemed to have a million eyes where the sunlight touched the ripples and the light reflected on the yachts' sides was like will o' the wisps at play. Seasickness was almost impossible, and yet one woman was so prostrated that there were serious doubts as to bringing her back alive. She knew that her heart was affected, and yet had not been able to resist the temptation to go.

"It is a queer phase of human nature," said one of the officers. "We can't understand it, but it is always so. That woman may be here for the next race."

OCT 100

1901

The Superstitious Sex

Despite the Higher Education, Woman Clings to Charms and Amulets. . . .

BY some odd twist in her cerebral convolutions the mind of the eternal feminine is ever given to a fixed and deathless belief in "signs." Woman, be she ever so logical, ever so highly cultured—though her boudoir be fairly frescoed with diplomas and similar proofs that she leads the higher intellectual life—ever fails to free herself of superstition.

Babylonian tradition asserts that Semiramis, wisest and greatest of her sex, always suspended building operations in the great city she founded when a black cat, Egypt's sacred beast, crossed her path of a morning.

Aspasia, beloved of Pericles, and crowned the queen of intellect of her day, had her own small private superstitions. Aspasia girdled and garlanded herself with amulets, each one supposed to confer some special good-luck gift upon the wearer. History says that Zenobia, the stern-minded philosopher, and companion and peer of the wisest men of her century, was also addicted to the amulet habit.

It was not alone the wise women of a long buried past who hung their faith on "signs" and "symbols." Carolyn Hirschel, the greatest woman astronomer of the last century, firmly believed that the meeting in the morning of a cross-eyed beggar always presaged the discovery of a new star.

George Eliot also had her superstitions. Hers was the most masculine mind that took feminine form in intellectual Europe during the Victorian period of English literature, and yet the great author of "Adam Bede," "Romola," and "Middlemarch" confided to the writer's mother that she always abandoned work on the day when she met a humpbacked or club-footed man.

The late Queen Victoria cherished a number of feminine superstitions, one of them to the effect that the removal of her wedding ring would be surely followed by some national calamity. Another superstition of the late Queen lay in her belief that a Manx cat brought good luck to the royal household. Strict orders were issued by her Majesty that all animals of that breed should be carefully cherished and cared for on the royal premises. Diplomacy has its place in the kitchen of royalty as well as in the Council halls and Courts of Kings, and it required the greatest finesse to rid the Queen's household of the swarms of tailless tabbies which her Majesty would have shielded and sheltered had she been allowed her own way in the matter.

The best loved woman in England, Lady Millais, wife of the great painter, and once wed to Ruskin, had a most peculiar superstition, which she strove strenuously to impress on all her friends. Lady Millais believed that the crack of doom would sound for any one who stepped knowingly or inadvertently on a crack in the pavement. Fearing that her own death would at once follow a misstep of her own, Lady Millais seldom allowed herself to walk further than from her carriage to a shop door in London. Her well-known superstition in this respect was a matter of much amusement to her worldwide circle of acquaintances, who loved to horrify and alarm her by seriously assuring her that they had seen her husband carelessly tread upon a seam in the pavement during one of his rambles through London streets.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of our Chief Magistrate, is a woman given to few timid fears. The wife of a dashing and adventurous rough rider, the mother of a brood of venturesome boys, she finds time in her busy life for few alarms, and yet she owns, with an apologetic air, that the sight of a cross-eyed man, especially if the warm blood of the Ethiopian tropics bounds through his veins, presages all kinds of bad luck in her household.

The wife of Thomas A. Edison is a woman of more than ordinary strength of character and the finest possible mental balance, yet Mrs. Edison is no stronger than her sex in regard to some signs and omens. Mrs. Edison believes thoroughly that if she dreams of guinea pigs at a moment when her sleepless lord is wrestling over a new invention that his mental exertion will be utterly without avail and the work which occupies his brain fibre will positively come to naught. Mr. Edison is the kindest and most indulgent of husbands, yet he cannot forbear teasing his wife to the utmost verge of exasperation about her guinea pig dreams.

The late Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe had a number of small superstitions, which were a matter of much amusement to her extended circle of friends. It was a well-known belief of the woman who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that it was "bad luck" to throw away a toothbrush which had outlived its usefulness. Every one of these useful toilet adjuncts ever used by Mrs. Stowe was carefully preserved by her to the distress of her household, who objected to her extensive collection of worn-out toothbrushes.

Rose Bonheur believed, with a superstition amounting to reverence, in the efficacy of a lucky charm which she always carried about her person. It consisted in a small lucken image of St. Anthony of Padua. The patron saint of all things lost had in life, Bonheur's small effigy one large and glowing eye of green. A small emerald set directly over his nose gave her "lucky St. Anthony" the aspect of a benevolent Cyclop. At the great painter's death this odd amulet was, by her own request, buried with her.

Vinnie Ream, America's first sculptress, carried always about with her a charm as odd and gruesome as might be expected to appeal to the imagination of one of her mixed race. Miss Ream acquired early in her career the skull of an unborn babe. The odd little cranium, discolored by time to the tint of burned ivory, was always beside her in her modeling room, and, from time to time, she touched her lump of clay, her spatula, or her chisel to the odd little amulet.

Amalie Kussner, the miniature painter, who recently married young Mr. Coudert of this city, has as an amulet a very odd and ugly bracelet, woven of silvery white horsehairs, each one of which came from the mane of some sheik's favorite Arab. It is a scratchy sort of bangle, but Miss Kussner declares that if it leaves her wrist while she is painting a portrait the result is sure to be a ghastly daub.

Kuchno Beveridge pins her faith, with unalterable belief, to a charm which suggests the witches' caldron of Macbeth. It is a queer little amulet suggesting in size and appearance a wrinkled black bean. Miss Beveridge assures her friends that the charm which confers all sorts of good luck upon her is in reality a mummified toad whose residence for several centuries was an Egyptian tomb.

John Oliver Hobbes, the one American writer whose epigrams are as smart and cynical as those of the most brilliant novelists of the opposite sex, has a childlike faith in a wee Hindu image, which she wears as a charm. A tiny effigy of the most hideous possible god is Mrs. Craigie's amulet. It has one concession to the feminine idea of beauty in that it is a very sparkling little monstrosity, for it is studded and spangled with tiny emeralds and diamonds. From the gleam of this wicked little small god's eyes the brilliant authoress derived inspiration for "The Gods and Some Men," the work which brought her in a single bound to the fore with contemporary writers of note.

When women high in the realms of literature and art abandon themselves without reserve to the sway of small feminine superstitions it is not to be wondered at that singers and actresses who are conceded to be the most imaginative of their sex are temperamentally addicted to all sorts of small belief in the efficacy of charms and amulets. Sarah Bernhardt's lucky charms are like unto the sands of the sea for number. She has gruesome charms and amulets that possess much true beauty as well as supposed psychic power. She has the dried eye of a mummy and an uncut emerald of extraordinary size and beauty, both of which she considers absolutely necessary to her success when essaying a new rôle for the first time. The mummy's eye is always worn inside Mme. Sarah's shoe. It cannot be claimed that an amulet so worn can give any physical comfort to the wearer; like the pilgrim's peas, it must be a source of infinite anguish, but no logic or argument could persuade Mme. Sarah that success could possibly be attained if she stepped on the stage for a first performance without the unseeing eye next her ankle.

Signora Eleanora Duse pins her faith to a small copper crucifix wrought in a Siberian prison by a Russian prisoner of state when the last century was young. Symbols of the Greek Church are deeply carved in the back of the cross and the great Italian actress firmly believes that good luck lies in the Greek hieroglyphics traced by the fettered hands of the Russian convict on the symbol of his faith.

Of course the great song birds of the operatic world share a belief in the efficacy of amulets and the deadly effect of hoodoos. The dressing rooms and the boudoirs of Impresario Grau's singers are garlanded with charms and amulets.

A more typically healthy minded group of girls than the young singers of the Castle Square Opera Company cannot be imagined, and yet without exception the young women who sing English grand opera at the Broadway Theatre just now are committed to a religious belief in powerful qualities of charms and amulets.

Miss Adelaide Norwood possesses an extensive répertoire of amulets, one for each rôle she sings.

"Superstitious? Dear me, no! I am not the least bit superstitious, not the least bit in the world! No healthy American girl could possibly entertain reverence for amulets or charms. Nevertheless it is a fact that I should certainly fail in 'Aida' if I didn't wear a lucky Egyptian bracelet when I sing that rôle. My success in 'Martha' depends absolutely on a tiny gold charm in the shape of a spinning wheel which Martha uses in the third act of Flotow's opera. When I sing Marguerite in 'Faust' I depend for good luck on a pair of slippers worn by Adelina Patti when that diva first sang the rôle of Goethe's love-lorn heroine. On the three occasions when I have tried to sing in 'Faust' with the slippers which were made on my own last I have suffered frightfully from strained vocal cords. I am not superstitious, as I said before, but these things have an efficacy which I have proved by experience."

Miss Gertrude Rennyson firmly believes that success in a new rôle is assured if she wears, tucked inside her bodice, a gold pencil set with a topaz. This little charm once belonged to the wife of Verdi, and Miss Rennyson firmly believes that failure would be her dismal portion if she essayed a new rôle without that little pencil to write "success" across her heart.

Miss Josephine Ludwig carries as a mascot a small locket once worn by no less famous a singer than Parepa-Rosa, who is Miss Ludwig's ideal of lyric excellence.

Ethel Houston Du Fre possesses probably the oddest and most awe-inspiring mascot ever carried by a singer. It is no less forbidding an amulet than a tarnished bowie knife once carried by Miss Du Fre's famous kinsman, Gen. Sam Houston, the Texas frontiersman.

Even the chorus girl—the highly cultured embryo star, who belongs to the Castle Square All-American ensemble—fills her small space on the common dressing table with guerdons of good luck. The wardrobe mistress who is a cynical soul contemptuously alludes to the chorus girl's mascot as "excess baggage," but in spite of sneers and satire the Castle Square chorus girl clings religiously to her carefully guarded mascot, which in nine cases out of ten is an absurd little dodo bird—Chicago souvenir of his august majesty "King Dodo."

DEACON BLIMBER REMARKS.

KYSERIKE, Sept. 27.—Deacon Blimber was sauntering with the Summer Boarder. The usual groups of idlers were lounging on the tavern stoop, talking with more or less animation. Said the Summer Boarder to Deacon Blimber:

"Why are all these men lying about idle?"

And Deacon Blimber, knowing his fellows, replied promptly:

"They ain't. They'm lyin' about fish."

***

Then, as the Deacon and the Summer Boarder sauntered further, the Deacon, feeling good, talked volubly about things in general, to which some such occasional remarks as these were incidental:

"Yes, Sir-ee! The way of the transgressor is hard, sure enough. I went fishin' on Sunday once, an' I got back so late that everybody had been to supper, an' all the sliced pineapple with sugar on it was gone."

***

"I was readin' in a real good book t'other day that if we would root out only jest one fault of our'n every year we'd be perfect men arter while; 'but, massyful goodness!' says I, 'how terrible old the most on us would be!'"

***

"I've knowed lots o' people who was steadfast in the faith, but I never run ag'in any one whose faith was so unwaverin' as ol' Sister Binger's. There had been a long dry spell, an' the dominie sot aside a Sunday for us to come together at the meetin' house an' pray for rain—for rain to come at once, an' plenty of it. I was on my way to the meetin', an' I see Sister Binger settin' on her stoop.

"'Sister,' says I, 'how's this? Ain't you goin' to meetin' to help pray for rain?'

"'No, Deacon,' says she. 'I hain't got no umbreller to come home with.' There's faith for you, I guess!"

***

"No, I hain't never been to church where they had music. We only have singin' by the choir here."

***

"They say them autymobiles is playin' hob with hosses an' makin' 'em of not much account any more, but there's some hosses the autymobiles won't never do away with, an' you kin bet on it—the clothes hoss, the saw hoss, hoss radish, an' the nightmare."

***

"It always seemed to me, somehow, that the man who has seen better days would be more'n likely seein' jest as good days now ef he had only seen better nights."

***

"It ain't good to put off the doin' o' things. Don't procrastinate. You better borrow the umbreller to-day. It mowt rain to-morrow, an' then the man'd want it himself."

***

"I was surprised," said the Summer Boarder, "to see the landlord at the tavern refuse Uncle Si a drink on credit. Why, Uncle Si is one of your oldest citizens. He settled here more than fifty years ago, I hear."

"Yes," replied Deacon Blimber, "but he hain't never done it since. That's the trouble."

***

"A soft answer may turn away wrath, but it seems to me there ought to be a heap o' satisfaction in callin' a man a liar sometimes, even ef you got licked for it."

***

"How happy this world mowt 'a' been ef the apple crop had only been a failure in the Garden of Eden!"

***

"Yes, he left a rich legacy of good deeds, but I've heerd that them that's relation to the deceased would have been jest as well pleased ef he'd 'a' left a little bundle o' good mortgages along with 'em."

***

"It's a hard thing for a man to have to stump along through the world with only one leg, but, after all, he don't have but one foot to git corns on."

***

"Whenever you see a boy that's got to be twelve years old an' his yaller curls a foot long you kin make up your mind it's a safe bet that his pa don't have much say in runnin' things around that house."

How Heydock Vanished.

AS I sat before my fire late one stormy December night, I was startled by a knocking at the outer door, and, when I opened it, there entered one who asked for shelter at my hearth from the snow and sleet which raged in a whirling blizzard against the earth.

The stranger said his name was George Heydock, but I have reason since to believe that it was assumed.

He was a strange being, and I was much impressed by his unusual personality, as he stood, rubbing his lean hands before the glowing embers of the grate, and gazing at me with his large, cadaverous, and glittering eyes. Slowly, bit by bit, he related his story to me. His history was dark and mysterious, he had roamed the by-ways of life, and, like many of his kind, did not hold himself accountable for the results of his wayward conduct. While he talked I sat and listened, spellbound and fascinated by his presence. On the morrow I begged him to remain and divide my humble quarters in common with me.

He was a reticent fellow, yet at times told me much, but there were always gaps in his past which I did not understand, nor did he explain them. Therefore I took him as he was, with all his imperfections thick upon him. An invisible bond had sprung up between us, and he became my constant companion.

One day, just after I had begun to comprehend my extraordinary friend, and had grown much attached to him, he suddenly disappeared. Naturally I was worried and anxious, although he had somewhat forewarned me in regard to his eccentric and bohemian ways. However, I had done all I could for his welfare, and as he was full grown, he would have to travel on his own responsibility. I was much surprised at the end of the week when one morning he came in on me, without a word of explanation, and again took up his abode in my lodgings. It was useless to question him, for I got no response. I acknowledge I was much hurt by the whole proceeding, but as I had an utterly unknown quantity to deal with, I made up my mind to grin and bear it in silence.

But Heydock was restless, and in a few days for the second time he vanished from the scene. I watched and waited patiently for his return, but as days lengthened into weeks, and no word came, I began to think he would never darken my doors again. But I was mistaken; just as he had done before, he turned up when I least expected him, and without apology for his long absence.

These mysterious absences became more and more frequent, and when I asked him where he had been, he replied, "Boston," "New York," or "Philadelphia," as the case might be, and this was all the satisfaction I could obtain. His stays varied in length from one day to months; then he would come back to me, with his clothing torn, his entire appearance jaded and depressed, like a bird of passage after a stormy voyage. He rested beneath my roof, sometimes an hour, sometimes a few days, before he started on a fresh pilgrimage.

Poor Heydock! I came to feel certain that sooner or later he would return to me for comfort, for the world treated him coldly and did not condone his faults as I did. There were persons who brutally expressed their opinion of him, and did not hesitate to show their disapproval of his very presence.

I think at last even his feelings were hurt, for he quit his wanderings after a time and remained quietly with me, knowing how deeply I was attached to him.

One morning, after he had reformed his ways, I sent him out to visit a newspaper office, and watched him from my window as he stood on the street corner nearest our lodgings. Presently a man came along whom I knew at once was one of Heydock's old acquaintances. I felt assured that if the two met they would go off together. Like a flash I remembered Heydock had no money with him. I had always been obliged to furnish him with funds, as he had never made a cent since I had known him, so I snatched my hat and ran out, but was not in time. The two had disappeared down the street, and I could not overtake them.

I returned to my quarters much depressed. A kind of presentiment came over me that I had seen the last of Heydock. If he did not come back, of course there was the hope that I might get some word from him as to his future, but I considered this chance a despairing one.

Heartsore, I wearily waited days, weeks, months. Then I wrote to where I thought, most probably, news could be gotten of him. But there was no answer. Finally I was compelled to give up all hope and acknowledge him lost.

As he came in, so did he go out, into the vast, mysterious world beyond. Poor fellow! I was his only friend. I loved him for his faults, and I, in a minute of absent-mindedness, failed to attach return postage to him, on that memorable morning, when he went away with the postman.

And thus, in an editor's scrap basket, George Heydock vanished from the earth.

LILLAH McLANDBURGH WILSON.

A Grain That Has Never Been Cornered

First Broker (musingly)—We have had wheat and corn and hay corners, but there is one grain that has never been cornered.

Second Broker—Pshaw! There is no grain you can mention that has not been cornered.

First Broker—Yes, there is. Grit.

Second Broker—Grit has been cornered lots of times.

First Broker—Not on Kiel. With nuts

Women Golf Champions.

Records of Those who will Play in the Week's Tournament.

A WEEK of triumph is in store for the golf girls. The coming week will witness the biggest tournament of the year for their sex—the contest for the amateur championship of the United States. The event will be played on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J. It will open on Tuesday morning with the usual eighteen-hole qualifying round, from which the leading sixteen players will be picked to continue the struggle for championship honors at match play, one round being played each day, which will bring the final match on Saturday. In addition to the championship rounds, the club has offered several extra prizes for mixed foursomes, driving and putting competitions, and other features of the game for exhibiting golf skill. So the players who are forced to drop out on the first day will have plenty of entertainment on the links, and if they cannot try for the championship cup they may play for other trophies as a souvenir of the National tourney.

More than eighty women from all parts of the country have entered for the event and there will be practically no golf debutantes among them. All have played the game with more or less regularity and scores have monumental reputations on their home links. There are seventeen more entries than last year, when the championship was played on the Shinnecock links, at Southampton, and four more than the highest previous number (seventy-eight) at Philadelphia in 1899. The club representation is also more widely distributed this year than ever, the eighty-two contestants representing forty clubs, extending all the way from Boston to Chicago. State, city, and club champions are in the list, which includes practically all the golfing stars among the fair sex. Every one of the fortunates who have ever held the golf championship of the United States will be a player, and, in addition, the title holders of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will make a bid for higher honors.

The present national champion is Miss Frances C. Griscom, and she also holds the local honors in her native city of Philadelphia. Miss Ruth Underhill of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove held the honor the year before, and for the three preceding years Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the brilliant young golfer from the Shinnecock Club, was the peer of her sex. A strong favorite of many in the New York metropolitan district will be Miss Genevieve Hecker, now holding for the second year the local championship. Miss Margaret Curtis, the Boston champion, and Miss Bessie Anthony, who has recently won for the second time the women's championship of Chicago and the West, are also to be players.

As the present holder of the championship Miss Griscom deserves first mention. Her game is said to have improved over last year, as she has been taking lessons during the Summer on the North Berwick links in Scotland, from the professional, Ben Sayres. Sayres perfected her iron shots two years ago, the weakest part of her game. As a supremely steady player she is unequaled, and to a championship aspirant that is worth several strokes in the long run, Miss Griscom has been a consistent player ever since she first appeared in a national championship at Morris County in 1896, when the Cox Trophy, which is the championship emblem, was first played for under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. She qualified then, tying for second place with Mrs. William Shippen at 102, but was beaten in the next round by Miss Cora Oliver of Albany by 8 up and 6 to play. In 1897 she was more successful, reaching the semi-final round, but was then put out by Miss N. C. Sargent of Boston. In 1898 she again lasted to the semi-final round, but met defeat by Miss Maude K. Wetmore, the Newport golfer, by 3 up and 3 to play. The following year at Philadelphia she stood second in the qualifying round, but was unexpectedly beaten in the first match play round by Miss Elsie Cassatt by 3 up and 2 to play. Last year at Shinnecock she made her most brilliant showing. In the opening round she was only two strokes behind Miss Hoyt, who won the gold medal for the low score prize, with 94 strokes, and then she defeated, successively, Mrs. Edward A. Manice, the Lenox champion; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of Plainfield, Miss Eunice Terry of Ardsley, and then Miss Margaret Curtis in the final round by 6 up and 5 to play. That was the highest figure at which a national championship has ever been won. The sensation of the tournament was the semi-final round, when Miss Griscom beat Miss Terry on the nineteenth green and Miss Curtis had to play twenty holes before she could triumph over Miss Hoyt. These four players all received medals from the United States Golf Association. They are all to play again this week. Immediately after the championship last year, Miss Griscom won the women's open tournament at Baltusrol, again beating Miss Curtis and also Miss Hoyt. Later she won the Philadelphia championship, and met her first defeat of the year in the Philadelphia and New York team match, when Miss Genevieve Hecker vanquished the champion by two holes.

Miss Ruth Underhill won her honors at Philadelphia when the event was held at the Country Club there in 1899. She beat in the final round Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Philadelphia by 2 up and 1 to play. She was runner-up to Miss Hecker two years ago for the metropolitan championship. Her style is not so good as many of the other players, and she is what would be called a "freak" putter, using a double-faced putter, which she swings pendulum-like in front of her.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, however, has the most remarkable golf reputation among American women. She has played in all five championship contests, three of which she won outright, and has never been beaten for low-score honors in the qualifying round. Every medal offered by the National Association for that honor has gone into her possession, and her scores have been notably low. They have been: 95, at Morris County, in 1896; 108, at Essex County, near Boston; 92, at Ardsley; 97, at Philadelphia, and 94 last year at Shinnecock. Only once did she run over 100, and that was due to a rainy day when the qualifying round was played. Miss Hoyt was barely sixteen when she flashed into first rank at Morris County in 1896, beating a finished opponent, Miss Arthur B. Turnure. The following year she met Miss N. C. Sargent of Boston, and beat her by 3 up and 2 to play. At Ardsley, in 1898, she beat Miss Wetmore by 5 up and 3 to play. That gave her an uninterrupted series of championship victories for three years. Somewhat of a sensation, therefore, was occasioned in 1899 at Philadelphia when Mrs. Caleb F. Fox beat her in the first round by 3 up and 2 to play, and last year she only lost after a twenty-hole game with Miss Curtis. Miss Hoyt is one of the steadiest and easiest players in the country. She gets a strong three-quarter swing on the drive, is in complete control of her club, and follows through well. In this respect she differs somewhat from Miss Griscom, as the latter takes a full swing, but fails to follow through well, and generally makes an ungainly finish. Of late years Miss Hoyt has not been so prominent on the links, but she has kept in good practice on the links at Shinnecock.

Since winning the metropolitan championship for the second year, last Spring at Nassau, Miss Genevieve Hecker has loomed up prominently as a National victor. She is now playing from the Essex County Club of Orange, N. J., and has the reputation of being one of the longest drivers in the country. She learned the game three years ago on the Wee Burn Club links at Noroton, Conn., and last year was champion of the club. A full, free swing is the feature of her game, and she shows confidence in every shot. She first played in the National championship at Philadelphia in 1899, and qualified, but was beaten in the first match play round by Mrs. J. Franklin McFadden. Last year she survived to the second round, when Miss Terry put her out by 2 up and 1 to play. She beat Mrs. Ashmore for the metropolitan championship at Nassau this year by one hole and one stroke. She has been playing No. 1 on the Essex County team this season, and her presence there has contributed to its present leading position for the team championship of the metropolitan district. Miss Hecker is partial to the new rubber-filled golf ball, and she will use it this week.

Miss Eunice Terry, who was one of the semi-finalists last year, has been playing for several years, and has held the championship of the Ardsley Club. She is one of the most graceful players among women golfers. She is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, and has been playing this Summer on both the Ardsley and Newport courses. She enters from Ardsley, and her companion from that club will be Miss F. Louise Vanderhoef, an Ardsley champion for three years and a holder of similar honors for several seasons at Monmouth Beach.

Miss Maude K. Wetmore will be the only Newport representative. She was runner-up for National honors in 1898 at Ardsley, but did not compete last season. Hard practice at Newport all Summer has strengthened her game, and she may be looked for in the qualifying class.

Baltusrol and Morris County are both well represented, as they always are in local events. Baltusrol has the largest number of individual entries, seven, including Mrs. N. P. Rogers, who qualified last year, and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, one of the best left-handed golfers in the country. Several well-known faces will appear from Morristown, including Miss Elsa Huribut, Miss Anna E. Kip, a Morris County champion, but who has never yet taken part in a National tourney; Mrs. William Shippen, who has never missed a big championship, and was one of the first Morristown women to take up golf; Miss Jane Swords and Miss Cornelia G. Wills. Other prominent local players will be Miss Grace Fargo from Seabright; Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, champion of the Brooklawn Club at Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Elizabeth Goffe of Essex County, Miss Ruth Badgeley of Staten Island, and Miss Marie A. Charles of Wee Burn.

New England has sent its best golfing talent to Baltusrol and the contingent is runner-up last year, stands at the top, and her Boston friends have picked her to win. She won the Boston women's championship in the Spring, beating the former holder, Miss Grace Keyes, by 7 up and 6 to play. In previous rounds she vanquished Miss Pauline Mackay and Miss Mollie B. Adams after nineteen and twenty hole games, respectively. Miss Mackay, however, made a new record for the Brookline course of 98 strokes, the bogey being 101. She and Miss Adams will be among the starters this week. Mrs. Manice, the Lenox and Pittsfield champion, will be in the field again, and Miss Charlotte R. Barnes will accompany her as a Lenox representative.

Philadelphia will be represented by eighteen players from four clubs, the most prominent, next to Miss Griscom, being Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck, champion of Cape May; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Miss Sophie Starr, Mrs. Henry Toulmin, Mrs. W. M. Gorham, Miss Edith Burt, and Miss Florence Neely.

Miss Bessie Anthony is assuredly the strongest contestant that comes out of the West. No Easterner, however, will admit that she is yet the equal of our ablest exponents in the game and her first appearance in a National championship last year at Shinnecock was not favorable to her. She was barely seventeen then, but although she held the Western championship honors, she failed to qualify, yet in some of the special matches she showed that she knew how to play good golf. She admitted that she was nervous in the presence of so many crack players. In fact, her victory of the Western honors was as much a surprise to her as it was to Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, whom she defeated in the final round. By a singular coincidence, Miss Anthony won the honor for the second year less than two weeks ago by defeating the same opponent, Miss Anthony won by 3 up and 1 to play, and during the event, which was held on the links of the Onwentsia Golf Club, near Chicago, she made a new woman's record for the course of 91 strokes. Miss Anthony also won the Exmoor Cup for women in August. Her game has broadened out immensely since a year ago and her steadiness is liable to make her a dangerous opponent. She is confidently expected to get a place in the qualifying set.

Next to Miss Anthony in Western golf prowess comes Miss J. Anna Carpenter. Her name has been familiar to Chicago golfers for nearly five years, for she began playing when barely twelve years of age and has a reputation for steadiness and nerve in pulling out of a tight match. She made an excellent showing in the recent Western championship, making the low score of 96 in the opening round, beating Miss Anthony by four strokes, but in the beat Miss Anthony by two holes in the semi-final round for the Glen View Cup, and then beat Mrs. Wallace De Wolf for ultimate possession of the trophy. The latter created a surprise last June by beating the Western champion, so it will be seen that all of the Westerners have had their share of ups and downs.

Miss Elizabeth Congden also enters from Miss Anthony's club, Glen View. She got a place in the Western women's championship. The other two Westerners—Mrs. Robert P. Nevin, Jr., and Mrs. Elliott Rodgers, from the Edgewerth Club—are not well known in the golfing world. Mrs. Taylor did not enter.

The honor of Cincinnati will be upheld by Miss Lucy Herron and Miss Ethel Burnet. Miss Herron has played in the last four National tournaments, and is a player of grace and ease. She has been playing all Summer at Watch Hill, and won the Greene Cup there, which is practically equivalent to the championship. Miss Burnet will be one of the new faces in the match, but she brings a creditable Western reputation with her.

Baltusrol has always been a popular club with the women players. The course is thoroughly familiar to all of the local women, as well as to the Philadelphians, and most of the Bostonians. The women's eagerness to play over a long course, demonstrated so clearly last season at Shinnecock, will be in evidence again. The actual playing distance of the regular Baltusrol course is 5,970 yards. Only 90 yards have been clipped from these figures, so the fair players will go over a course 5,880 yards in length. To accomplish this task successfully during the week means that one must possess good health and athletic strength. Figured down to miles, it means a tramp of nearly three and one-half miles for each round, and as many of the competitors will play in the extra matches arranged by the club, some of the merry golfers will walk fully seven to eight miles a day and not complain about it, either. No game in the world but golf would show such readiness on the part of women to indulge in such extensive exercise.

Many of the fair aspirants for high honors will live at the clubhouse, and a large party from Philadelphia will be chaperoned by Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Gorham, and Mrs. Toulmin. A number of house parties will be given by the residents of the immediate vicinity and by Morristown and Madison cottagers. The Baltusrol Club will give a golf tea on the afternoon of Tuesday, and the stern requirements of golf will by no means usurp every minute of the week to the exclusion of social delights. The club has made arrangements to entertain all who care to witness the play, and the "gallery" will undoubtedly be the largest ever seen at a National women's tournament.

FRANK W. CRANE.

OCT 100

"BARBARIAN" BROWN'S SILVER BRICK.

"I DIDN'T think you were so easy."

"Easy?"

"Yes, easy; and pretty near the limit, at that. How did it happen, anyhow? Who worked the game?"

It was Proprietor Caddagan of the Hoffman House who made the accusation of "easy," and "Barbarian" Brown was the man who stood up against the counter taking issue.

"I never supposed that you could be done on an old game like that. How did they work it, anyhow? Come, now, 'fess up."

"Maybe I will if you tell me just what you're driving at," remarked Brown, lazily.

"Why, that silver brick you had me put in the safe so carefully the other day."

"Well, what of it?"

"What of it? Why, it's lead, that's all. Just common, ordinary, every-day lead."

"Oh, you're kiddin'—that's the racket, eh?"

Caddagan's face reflected the seriousness of his mood. "No, I'm not kidding," he said, "and it's no joke. Brown, you've been bunkoed—gold-bricked with a phoney—a lead one, sure as shootin'."

"Now, see here," answered Brown, who was beginning to get red in the face, "what do you take me for, anyhow. That brick was sent to me from my mine in Idaho and it's all right. And I've got a thousand dollars here that says so. Are you looking for a bet?"

The old guard that makes its headquarters at the Hoffman House had slowly gathered about, and Brown's offer appeared convincing. But Caddagan only smiled.

"Why, I don't want to separate you from your money," he said, "at least not on a sure thing like that."

"What have you been smoking?" now asked Brown, with an assumed air of sympathetic interest. "Nothing, eh? Well, then you're crazy. Stark, raging lunatic. I guess we'll have to send for an alienist to pass on your case. Say, do you know what this is?" and Brown produced a silver dollar and held it up.

"That's silver, but your brick is lead. You're so dead sure, now, I'll not take your thousand dollars—but I'll bet you the supper for the crowd that it's lead. And, what's more, I'll not make the bet until you've looked at the brick itself."

Caddagan went to the safe, got out an oblong package wrapped in heavy manila paper, and passed it over. Brown uncovered the shining brick and glanced sorrowfully at the hotel man.

"Too bad," he muttered. "I'm sorry for you, Caddagan. The bet goes."

"All right," reiterated Caddagan. "Maybe I'll not be the one you'll sympathize with by and bye."

Then, followed by the rest of the "gang," Caddagan and Brown made their way to the assay office. The man in charge was asked to bore a hole in the brick to reveal its genuineness. He took a punch and mallet, made one quick drive at the brick, and the slight blow of the mallet sent the sharp little instrument clean through to the other side.

Caddagan stood by expectantly. Brown smiled, the smile of a man who knows that he has caught a "sucker," and the rest of the crowd wore expressions of pleasurable anticipation.

"It's lead," said the assayer.

"What!" shouted Brown.

"I told you so," said Caddagan.

But not until he had himself used the little punch was Brown convinced. Then his face was a study.

"I'm up against it," he muttered, "but somebody'll go to jail for sending me this brick." Then he lapsed into silence.

A few hours later Brown, at the head of the table, was ordering the best in the house for the whole party, and it would have taken a good-sized silver brick to pay for the spread that he set up as a result of his wager. Under the mellowing influence of the cup the mine owner became his jolly self again, but every now and then he would lean over and whisper to the man next to him, "Somebody will go to jail."

Then the impromptu toasts began, and it came to Caddagan's turn.

In a few brief words he retailed how he and Col. John F. Gaynor had fixed the whole thing up on Brown by substituting a bogus brick in the safe for the mine owner's real one.

And when a bell boy came in with the real brick that Caddagan sent for as a climax to his story, Brown ordered just one more bottle for each man in the crowd.

In the Dispensary.

Ear Doctor—I think I can find the trouble in your ear in a very short time. Now, then—do you hear this watch tick?

Woman Patient—No, doctor.

Doctor, (holding the watch closer to her ear)—Now do you hear it tick?

Patient—Not yet, doctor.

Doctor, (holding it right against the ear)—But now you hear it tick?

Patient—Not a tick, doctor.

Doctor—Why, then you must be stone deaf and can't understand a word I'm saying—(looking at the watch,)—Thunder—I beg your pardon—I forgot to wind it!

Two Questions of the Day.

Fifth Avenue—What shall I have for dinner to-day?

Tenement District—Shall I have any dinner to-day?

LITTLE STORIES ABOUT TOWN

1901

Pity the Poor Alderman!

IT falls to the lot of public officials at times to represent the wishes of peculiar constituents. A voter wants a favor from the City Government, and he finds the Alderman of his district or the Councilman. It may be to ask for the privilege to occupy the streets with advertising wagons, to have a permit issued for a newsstand or the right to put up a storm door or an awning post. All these trivial matters must be looked after carefully, and a favor not attended to means that disagreeable stories will be circulated in the district. Said James H. McInnes, the Alderman who represents the Eighteenth District of Brooklyn:

"'I have the Kings County Penitentiary, four cemeteries, three orphan asylums, the Contagious Diseases Hospital, the Flatbush Insane Asylum, the County Poorhouse, Bergen Beach, Barren Island, Canarsie, and Vanderveer Park to look after.

"What favors do I do? My job is worth $1,000 a year, and if I did not have another business I would be kept busy all Winter eating snowballs. You have heard that nursery song, 'That's the way the money goes—Pop! goes the weasel.'

"First a soubrette from Bergen Beach will want a license from Mayor Van Wyck to perform on the stage. She is too young to go on without a permit. Then, my door bell is rung by a man from the observation department of the Flatbush Asylum, who calls to tell the Alderman of the district that he is not crazy, but only has queer feelings once in a while. Of course, such visitors are very quieting to the nerves of the women folk in the house. Next, a family a member of which has scarlet fever or some contagious disease will come to have my influence used with the Health Department to let the patient out of the Contagious Diseases Hospital prior to the time allowed by the doctors. Such callers, especially those who have had smallpox in their houses, are always welcomed to my parlors.

"Say, the number of innocent people confined in the Kings County Penitentiary is astounding. Every woman who has a son convicted of theft is sure that 'Johnny,' 'Mike,' or 'Tim' did not steal and that it was all a mistake. They want their people released at short notice and become indignant when their erring offspring have to serve out the term. Many sad cases are brought to my door. Poor men want arrangements made so that they can have their children buried very cheaply in one of the cemeteries. In my district there are also homes of rich people. They want small parks established, streets macadamized, new water mains laid, or other improvements, the first move for which must be made by the Alderman of the district."

When Wallack Sailed His Yacht.

A GOOD host, whether at his pretty little cottage called The Hat, at Long Branch, or on board ship, when he owned the cup-defending schooner Magic, or on the likewise cup defender Columbia, Lester Wallack was a man with many friends. He was enthusiastic in everything. When his owner's signal flew from the Columbia he was proud of the boat, put up a Wallack cup, to be sailed for, and his nearest rival in the regatta was the Madeline.

With all his equanimity of temper, Wallack was restless under defeat; nothing annoyed him more than the petering out of the wind, and a drifting match, with the smaller boats catching a handful of breeze and time allowance eating up the chance of victory. Even the pleasant "next time, Governor," from his nearest friends was no consolation.

With a good breeze, and leading the fleet, and with a jolly party aboard ship, he was having the world to himself on a bright day in June. The Madeline and the Columbia were "having it out in earnest" around the lightship, but before Sandy Hook was reached the wind died out—making a drifting race, if any, and the boats were bunched up. Weatherwise friends tried to comfort Wallack when some of the little boats drifted past, and the Madeline caught the coming breeze and began to walk away with it.

Then the Columbia got it, and Comstock, the sailing master, put her to it; she began the homestretch well, and Wallack was happy again. The watchful steward served the wine, and when the anchors dropped off Owl's Head with Columbia ahead, Wallack awaited decision from the committee boat with confidence and pleasure. Luncheon in the pretty cabin was interrupted by the announcement, "Gig coming alongside, Sir!" from Comstock.

On deck in an instant, and saluting at the gangway with the air of a conqueror, Wallack took the message:

"Lost, by twenty seconds, on time allowance!"

There was a ring of determination, and then, a little trouble in the Wallack voice as he replied:

"Thank you—thank you—very much!"

As he entered the cabin his guests were standing to receive him. He said nothing, carefully placed his cup upon a side cushion, motioned the steward to fill all the glasses, and then, in the smallest voice that the public knew so well, said:

"A toast, gentlemen! To the Columbia! And a curse to time allowance!"

A hearty "Yes!" came from all, and as the guests were again seated, he said, slowly:

"Good friends, good wine, good breezes, and good ship. There's happiness in all—but the Columbia races no more while she belongs to me!" And she never did.

This Ram Almost Talks.

ON the Chilean training ship Jeneral Baquedano, now at New York, with a score or more of cadets from the Chilean Naval Academy at Valparaiso, there are two pets that are favorites with every man, from the Captain commanding to the little boy who runs his errands. One of these pets is a rather peculiar looking specimen of the sheep family, named Bartolo, while the other, a great Newfoundland dog, is known as Halifax, in honor of the city, a number of whose citizens presented him to the ship.

While Halifax is about as smart a dog as one is apt to run across, being proficient in most of the tricks common to "naval canine," it is in Bartolo, the wonderful little, bluish-white-coated ram, that the officers, cadets, and sailors on the Baquedano take the most pride.

Bartolo is as yet some weeks behind the one-year mark in age, but in every other sense he is much older. He has his own stateroom, a tiny box affair, located in an obscure corner of the seamen's apartment. The only time he is ever off duty is between taps and reveille.

This intelligent ram knows everybody on the ship by name, though, of course, he cannot speak a word of any civilized tongue, but he can bleat a nearly perfect imitation of the first syllable of the ship's name, and this is considered a wonderful performance by the jolly men and boys on board. When the guns are in action, Bartolo loses no time in retiring to his own quarters below deck, and it would take a derrick to pull him out again before the command of "Cease firing" is given, and then in the loudest voice possible of one of the officers, for Bartolo knows the voice of every man on the Baquedano who by right of rank is entitled to give that command. When the guns are not in action, and the cadets and others on the ship are rollicking, the little animal is in greatest glee. He will then, when the proper sign or word is given, go through some quaint imitations of the naval drill, such as a quick step, or a "stand at attention," and, though it takes an expert to see the motion, he is nevertheless proficient. As a result, he is now a regularly enrolled member of the ship's company.

Bartolo will not chew tobacco nor drink beer, though several futile attempts to cultivate his tastes in that direction have been made. Soup, with a good proportion of chili sauce thrown in, is to him a supreme delight. Cake is another favorite morsel, as is a kind of pudding that in appearance and taste is said to be a cross between the regulation "cottage" affair and the sticky tapioca.

When the Jeneral Baquedano next visits this port, as those on board expect she will some months hence, Bartolo will then be, should good health be spared him, a full-grown ram, and, so far as intelligence is concerned, say those on board, the brightest sheep that ever nibbled grass in a pasture or gamboled aboard a ship.

Out of the East.

A WALK along South Street seldom fails to repay the careful observer, for, while he will not see there ships of remarkable size, the things which come out of their holds often include many commodities, which he has never before seen, and not infrequently some of which he has not heard.

Nearly all of the China ships, so called, now dock at the new piers recently put up by the city at the foot of Market and Rutgers Street. One of these, the steamer Lowther Castle, lay alongside of the Market Street pier all of last week. Chests of tea, stacked up to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and large bundles of bamboo, showed clearly enough from what quarter of the globe she had come. Out of her forward hold the derricks were hoisting "pigs" of a white metal that looked almost like the bars of silver bullion which one sometimes sees being taken out of the Sub-Treasury.

"What is that?" ventured a curious bystander.

"Tin—pure block tin," replied the Custom House Inspector, who was busy counting the "pigs," superintending the weighing of them, and making a curious-looking hieroglyph on each one to denote that it had passed through his hands.

"All of this tin has come from Straits Settlements," he added in response to another question. "Each one of these bars weighs from 130 to 140 pounds, and is worth from $30 to $35. The tin which you see piled up here within ten or fifteen feet of you is worth $6,000 or $8,000, and it is no unusual thing for one of these ships to bring in no part of its cargo but tin of the white metal."

A little further out on the pier was a huge pile of peculiar bags made, of course, of fibre, containing a substance of a dark-brown color and of soft, gummy consistency, so that it had oozed out through cracks in the bags and made a very substantial-looking mess. Here, too, was one of Uncle Sam's agents, with blue coat and brass buttons, officiating at a huge scales upon which four or five of the big sticky bundles were placed at once.

"Crude rubber?" ventured the inquisitive looker-on.

"No," replied the official. "Poor guesser. That's gambier. Never hear of that stuff? Well, gambier contains a great deal of tannin and is used for tanning leather. It is obtained from a vine that grows on the Malay Peninsula, and the ship took all of this aboard at Singapore. It's worth from 5 to 7 cents a pound, and one of these bags contains about 200 pounds. Very little of it stays in this city, much of it being reloaded on lighters right here at this pier, taken around to Jersey City, and shipped by rail to various tanneries throughout the country.

"That stuff over there in the funny-looking boxes? That's gum arabic, not from Arabia, but from Borneo and some of the neighboring islands. That goes into various sorts of sticking preparations and into some kinds of varnish.

"Great lot o' things comes in the China ships," he added, as the inquisitive man turned to walk away. "Come around when the next one comes in and you can have some more surprises."

How He Spotted the Operators.

"THERE has been one great advantage gained in the formation of the New York Realty Corporation," said a well-known real estate broker the other day, "and that is that it is now possible to find Flake and Dowling. When these two men, who are known far and wide as among the largest and most successful real estate operators in the city, were dealing for their own accounts, they never had an office. Some days, when big properties were being offered they would wander into the auction room at noon. They usually received their mail at the office of a prominent broker, and you might catch them there along late in the afternoon. The Colonial Club frequently found them among its evening callers. But it was all a matter of chance if you succeeded in finding them at any of these places."

The story is told of the newspaper reporter who was sent down to "cover" real estate, and who soon had occasion to see the elusive operators. He went to one of his broker friends, but the latter could not help him much in his search.

"Don't they have an office?" asked the reporter.

"Not that anybody knows of," was the answer.

"Well, where do they 'hang out?'" was a natural query.

"Oh, any one of half a dozen places, but you are liable to see them going through Liberty Street toward Broadway almost any afternoon about 4:30 or 5 o'clock.

"A whole lot of people do that," rejoined the reporter. "What do these men look like?"

"One is rather short and the other a little above medium height, both light complexioned. I tell you what to do," added the broker who was giving the instructions, "go over to Liberty Street about 4:30 and wait until you see two men come along who look like prosperous members of the theatrical profession."

The reporter did as he was told, and had not waited long when two men came round the corner from Nassau Street into Liberty Street, faultlessly arrayed in black frock coats, light trousers, patent leather shoes, and high hats. Soon they were opposite the reporter, and the latter, stepping up said in his most affable manner: "Pardon me, Mr. Flake and Mr. Dowling, I believe."

"Yes, what can we do for you?"

After a brief conversation, in which the reporter disclosed his identity, he went his way, conscious of having made a great conquest, although it is hardly probable that Messrs. Flake and Dowling have ever known just how it was done.

Who Pays for the Chowders?

THERE is a dingy little saloon located on the northwest corner of a downtown assembly district in this city, kept by a big-hearted son of Erin, Patrick by name, for the purpose of the present narrative, because the revelation of his exact identity in this connection might lay him open to relentless persecution.

A few evenings ago a visitor to the dingy little saloon found Patrick sitting on a stool behind his temporarily deserted bar, gazing with mournful eyes at a row of empty, dust-covered cognac bottles upon a nearby shelf. The caller, who interrupted Patrick's reverie commented upon his unusually moody cast of countenance, and inquired the reason.

After lighting a very bad cigar, Patrick responded: "I was thinking what a blessing it is that the cold weather will put a stop to the Tammany Hall 'chowders' and outings, for a time at least. The stors is still here," said he looking around his place as if to make sure of the presence of the fixtures and stock, "but I'm afraid it wouldn't be for the spring, if the Tammany Hall district leaders in this part of the city were able to house up their bank accounts by holding outings during the Winter months.

"You know, as voting is a leader's particular pie. It's the way he makes his pie money. Suppose 2,000 tickets are sold at $3 apiece; the outing costs $3,000 or $4,000, and a profit of $2,000 or $7,000 is left for the leader. This is merely an incidental for him; it goes to pay for wear and tear and the leader's cigars. And some of us saloonkeepers, especially if we are not red-hot Tammanyites, have to pay the fiddler for full work and overtime.

"Early in July I received a fat envelope with Police Department of the City of New York—the precinct printed in black type—on the corner. In it were ten tickets for ——'s outing, at $5 each. It came from the station house, and was accompanied by a letter from a policeman, who is higher than a roundsman, and closed with this pleasant and suggestive statement, 'Thanking you for taking the tickets, I remain your friend.'

"I took the tickets and accepted the advance thanks. I received afterward two similar letters from the same source, inclosing tickets for outings in two near-by districts. In all, I have been stuck for $150 worth of tickets this Summer. This is just a side issue for the police, too, you know. It's extra. I could tell you more about the real business."

Thinking of his grievances, Mr. Medici became excited, and his voice rose, and a rich brogue threatened to break out through the tones trained by forty years of American culture.

"I'm against Tammanyism in politics," he cried, "Remember that! One hundred and fifty dollars for 'chowder' tickets! And in every Police Department envelope the letter closed with 'Thanking you for taking the tickets, I remain your friend.'"

A Structural Monstrosity.

The demolition of the Hanover National Bank's old buildings at Nassau and Pine Streets serves to display to better advantage, or perhaps disadvantage, than ever before that structural monstrosity known as the Gillender Building, at the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets. Anybody going down Nassau Street nowadays cannot fail to notice the outlandish proportions of what is at once one of the city's tallest and yet smallest skyscrapers. The Gillender Building, although it is nineteen stories in height, with a cupola going still further skyward, stands on a plot 1,800 square feet, or only about three-quarters as much as is covered by the ordinary city residence. An object of curiosity among the dwellers here below, this odd structure has also commanded attention from the heavens, for twice have thunderbolts shattered its tall flagpole.

A Newsboy's Thoughtfulness.

There is a bank at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and across the way a crippled boy sells papers every day. He is not very strong, and on a sultry September day he became ill. There are other newsboys there, all rivals, but not all bad by any manner of means. One of them hurried into the bank. Why he didn't go into a corner saloon only the unreasonable reasoning of a juvenile mind would be able to figure out. Going straight to the receiving teller's window he unburdened his mind thus:

"Say, mister, de bloke wid de bum pins 'cross de street tuk sick. Give me a glass of ice water fer him."

The ice water was forthcoming, and the boy was soon sufficiently revived to go home.

Woman as a Stage Manager.

Mrs. Katherine Herne, the widow of James A. Herne, the actor, has taken up stage management as a business. She is one of the few women who have been successful in this line of dramatic work. Mr. Herne was one of the best stage directors in America. His service in that capacity was not secured by any manager for many years before his death at less than $500 a week. While the managers knew his capacity, Mr. Herne invariably deferred to the judgment of his wife. She always assisted him at rehearsals, and her judgment was appealed to for details. When Mrs. Herne decided that a scene was satisfactory Mr. Herne acquiesced. After Mr. Herne's death Mrs. Herne took up his work. She is also training her two daughters, who have adopted the stage as a profession.

Delighted Her, of Course.

It is her first year teaching school, and with an assignment to a class not far from Brooklyn Bridge this dainty young woman has been introduced to a class of boys from the poorest of the tenements.

The occasional gifts of over-ripe apples or somewhat faded flowers have, however, been received with due enthusiasm.

"Say, teacher, here's a tuberose I brought you," said a smudged face youngster the other day.

And, beaming her thanks, she asked him where he got it.

"Oh! say, dat was easy," he replied. "I got it off'n a dead lady."

Very Consoling.

Patient—Honestly, now, doctor, are you sure that the operation is quite painless?

Doctor—It is, so far as the patient is concerned, but for the surgeons the strain is an enormous one, and full of nervous excitement.

Patient—How do you make that out, doctor?

Doctor—Well, among other things, we count there is a chance of success at the rate of about one in a hundred.

A MAMMOTH BOOK

Official Record of the Civil War Complete! at Last, in 128 Volumes. Cost Nearly Three Millions of Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The last volume of the greatest book, in size and in cost, that the Government of the United States has yet published, is on the press, and will be ready for delivery very soon. Begun, actually, during the Administration of President Lincoln, it has been in process of compilation and publication for nearly forty years, and it has cost nearly $3,000,000.

The title of this work is "The War of the Rebellion; a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." When completed, it will make 128 books, with a total of 138,575 pages, besides an atlas containing some 1,000 maps and sketches. Of the $2,858,514 expended in getting it out there was spent $1,265,805 in salaries, and $1,470,447 in printing and binding.

The completion of the work seemed, at one time, in danger of being deferred until every survivor of the war of the rebellion should have expired. When the task of completing it fell into the hands of Brig. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, it was taken up with characteristic vigor, an immediate activity in the work of completion was manifested, some imperatively necessary modifications of plan were adopted, and some months ago the last volume of the record except the general index was sent out, to be followed within the year by the finished undertaking.

The index volume will carry a preface signed by Secretary Root, which gives a very interesting history of the inception, collection, and completion of the vast work. The work is an account, almost wholly documentary, of the operations of two armies for four years, the participants in the struggle being numbered by millions and the regiments by thousands.

Some conception may be had of the voluminous character of the archives which it was necessary to examine in the course of the compilation of this publication; they embrace the records, Union and Confederate, of every company, battery, regiment, brigade, division, corps, and army, as well as those of geographical military departments and divisions, and include the files of the War Department and all of its bureaus. The Union records are to a great extent complete; those of the Confederacy are in many respects deficient. The more important documents are preserved in the State, War, and Navy Building, and in other buildings in the City of Washington, while others, not required for daily consultation, are stored elsewhere. In the prosecution of the work it was necessary that the search of all these records should be made by experts who were well qualified for the duty by reason of their service in the army and in the War Department.

The initiation of the project for collecting for publication the official records of the civil war was taken by Congress in a joint resolution approved May 19, 1864, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Superintendent of Printing with copies of all correspondence on the subject, by telegraph or otherwise, reports of commanding officers and documents of every description from December, 1860, to be printed and published in chronological order. Begun under Col. E. D. Townsend, afterward Adjutant General, a great number of papers were prepared for publication. Adopting a suggestion of Major Gen. Halleck after his visit to Richmond in May, 1865, soon after its capture, and the securing of over ninety boxes of Confederate archives, those papers were turned over by Secretary Stanton to a division "for the collection, safe-keeping, and publication of the rebel archives," and Dr. Francis Lieber was placed in charge of the work. Another joint resolution of Congress in July, 1866, tended to make more orderly the scheme for arranging and completing the work, but not until 1874 did Congress appropriate $15,000 to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication.

In March, 1875, $50,000 more was appropriated for the work. With a newly selected force the preparation of papers went on, $40,000 more was appropriated in 1876, and in 1877, when $125,000 had been appropriated, forty-seven volumes had been compiled and put in type, and thirty copies of each volume printed. No attempt had been made to collate the matter so that the records relating to particular actions and events should be assembled in consecutive order. This first compilation was not regarded by those most familiar with the records or by prominent actors in the events as satisfactory—the Union reports respecting any battle being in one volume, the Confederate reports in another, the Union correspondence, in letter form, in a third, that in telegraphic form in a fourth, the Confederate correspondence, in letter and telegraphic form, in two more; so that in order to find all matter pertaining to any event it was necessary to consult at least six separate volumes.

The first person to give the Rebellion Record organized and definite form was Capt. Robert N. Scott, detailed in December, 1877, to take charge of the work. The plan submitted by him, and adopted by Secretary McCrary, abandoned the books already printed, except for use as copy, and the methodical arrangement of matter recommended by Capt. Scott after he had been three years in charge has been adhered to from beginning to end of the work of publication. The chief idea was to present to the reader in one volume a connected account of any military event both from the Union and Confederate records. The first volume of the Record was issued in July, 1881. The deficiency of Confederate records from the outset, owing in part to the distrust of the Southern people immediately after the war, led to the appointment of Marcus J. Wright, who had been a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, as agent for the collection of Confederate archives, and the purchase of collections of Confederate records for $22,000. The policy of purchasing was soon abandoned, but after its abandonment there were many donations of records from the South.

Among the notable collections in the possession of the War Department may be mentioned the records of the commands of the Confederate Generals R. E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, G. T. Beauregard, James Longstreet, Stephen D. Lee, Sterling Price, Leonidas Polk, E. Kirby Smith, J. B. Hood, James R. Chalmers, Samuel Jones, R. S. Ripley, A. P. Stewart, and William Steele. The former President of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis, during his lifetime, and his widow after his death, afforded the Government access to his papers relating to the late war, and from this source were obtained copies of archives of the greatest historical value.

At an early date it was decided not to admit to the record the contributions of officers who desired to rewrite after the close of the war. The necessity for making this ruling was illustrated by incidents. A Union Colonel applied for permission to retract a statement that it developed afterward he had never made in his report of the battle of Ball's Bluff. A general officer complained of the garbling of his report of the battle of Shiloh, whereas his original report was acknowledged by him to be correct. A Confederate General having repudiated a remark attributed to him, it was found in his own handwriting. Two Confederates claimed to have commanded the same brigade at the battle of Gettysburg.

When Lieut. Col. Scott died, in 1887, twenty-five books had been published. Col. H. M. Lazelle succeeded him in charge of the publication, and in 1889 the work was put in charge of a board consisting of Major (now Brigadier General and Judge Advocate General) George B. Davis and Leslie J. Perry, and Joseph W. Kirkley, civilians. Major George W. Davis, Eleventh United States Infantry, succeeded Mr. Perry in charge of the board and held it until the outbreak of the war with Spain, when the task was given to Brig. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, who has completed it.

Voluminous as is the completed publication, it nevertheless fails to convey an adequate conception of the magnitude of the labor involved in its compilation and preparation. The majority of the papers printed exist in duplicate, if not in triplicate—originals sent and copies retained—all of which it was necessary to examine with great care in order to guard against omission and to ascertain the authenticity of documents selected for publication. The published papers form but a small fraction of the myriads that were rejected, but all of which required careful consideration. The papers examined were well-nigh beyond computation, being counted not by documents or boxes, but by tons, roomfuls, or the contents of buildings. The volunteer records of discontinued commands (being the books and papers turned in by volunteer officers when mustered out) filled a large four-story warehouse; the Confederate records alone crowded an entire three-story building; the papers to be examined in the Adjutant General's office occupied a third of the old War Department building; military telegrams were almost countless, a single collection of Union dispatches alone containing over 2,000,000. In addition, thousands of individual contributions of original documents of the war period were received. In all such cases thorough examination and consideration were required to prevent duplication of matter and to establish not only the accuracy of copies but the authenticity of original documents. Missing links had to be traced by exhaustive correspondence and other research to secure completeness of the work as each volume appeared.

During the progress of the work the department has received many communications inviting attention to supposed errors or discrepancies in the published records. In some cases the alleged errors were manifestly those of the compiler, copyist, proofreader, or printer, and all these have been corrected. But in nearly every case it has been found that the errors, if errors they are, that have been discovered in the published records, exist in the original papers themselves, and these the department has refrained from changing or correcting in any way. The papers have been published as they existed during the war, all errors and discrepancies included, in order that the reader may have before him the exact data upon which the participants in the war based their action.

Since the first order by Congress for the printing and distribution of the Rebellion Records to the number of 10,000 six other Congresses have provided further editions, but the total number issued is not mentioned in this historical preface to the index volume. Secretary Root pays a very high compliment to Joseph W. Kirkley, whose name has been most closely associated with the work since its inception. Each of the many volumes has passed under his personal inspection, and a large measure of credit for the high standard of the publication is given to him.

THE SNOWSHOE ITINERANT.

A COLORADO man in town spoke the other day of the Rev. John L. Dyer, who died recently in Denver. "His death," said he, "closes the chapter of the era of the pioneer preachers of our State. It was an interesting chapter, and its incidents have never been told, though well worth it.

"'Father Dyer,' as he had been known in Colorado for forty years, helped to break the mountain trails there. He traveled from camp to camp through the hills before the days of roads, churches, or schoolhouses. He was perhaps the last of the Methodist circuit riders whose cruder methods of evangelization were probably more effective in sparsely settled regions than any other. Sometimes Father Dyer could get a hall for his services; sometimes a store with boards placed across the nail kegs for seats sufficed. But if there was neither in camp, he could always find a saloon. The seller of drinks would invariably return a courteous reply to his request for the use of his place for services, and very frequently help to arrange the place for a meeting, and go out and drum up an audience.

"While an old story out our way, this may be a new one here. Once, when Father Dyer was holding service in a little log cabin church at Rico, Brownie Lee, a noted gambler, came forward with a big slouch hat on his head and a formidable revolver in his pocket, to take up the collection. One man threw a quarter into the hat. Brownie looked at him sternly.

"'Here,' said he, 'take that back; this is a dollar show.'

"The man took it back.

"Young Walker, a brother of Bishop Walker of the Episcopal Church, was playing a beautiful offertory on his violin, when Brownie got to him.

"'Here,' said he; 'stop your fiddling and ante up.'

"Father Dyer got a good collection that day.

"Father Dyer started West from Wisconsin in 1861 on horseback. At Omaha his horse gave out, and he walked the rest of the way to Denver. His first work was at Buckskin Joe, now extinct, but then one of the liveliest camps in the State. There he got the contract to carry the mail by snowshoe over the Mosquito Range into California Gulch, in the days before there was a Leadville in that gulch. He got $18 a week for this task, his nickname of 'The Snowshoe Itinerant,' and enough thrilling experiences to fill more than one book. During that first Winter both his feet were frozen so badly that the toenails dropped off. All Winter he preached at both ends of his route.

"I was present at a dramatic scene one Sunday morning at Buckskin Joe's when he denounced a miner who had been disgracing the camp with an exhibition of the old 'bad man' type.

"'If you had sluiced the infernal regions, and panned out hell to the bedrock, you could not have found such a miserable whelp as this!'

"That was his scathing denunciation, and it was met with a round of applause. A collection was always taken up at the end of the service, and this time, so impressive had he been, that the miners threw in $500 worth of gold dust. It took nerve to say a thing like that in that country then, and the pioneers all liked nerve.

"Father Dwyer was a man of powerful physique, and he could put up a stiff fight if it was necessary. He always prospected more or less, and found and sold several pay mines. On one occasion when he returned to camp after an absence, he found that two miners had 'jumped' his claim. He went up to the claim and demanded that his property be restored to him. The miners laughed, and intimated that, as they were two and he was one, they thought they would keep the claim. Whereupon Father Dyer turned in and thrashed them both.

"If was the fact that he was a man among men, strong enough and brave enough to live the same kind of life and do the same kind of work that they did, but without drinking, gambling, or swearing, That gave him his power over the wildest characters of the frontier of those days. He was ninety years old when he died, and he preached up to the time of his last sickness. His body lay in state in Denver, and many an old-timer who knew him in the hills forty years ago, went to take a last look at his face."

Hard to Discover.

Inquisitive Child—Say, pa, what's the difference between a Republican and a Democrat?

Wise Father—The same difference there is between a crocodile and an alligator.

THEY are Brooklyn girls and were spending the Summer at Mendham, N. J. Each day they took long drives through the country, stopping at the farm houses along the roads to buy old mahogany furniture, brass andirons or colonial china.

One day they heard sweet music coming from a farm house, and when they reached it they found a farmer playing upon an old violin, or one that looked old. It was dinner time and they arranged to get their dinners in the farm house. One picked up the violin, which had been left on the chair, and as she looked within she gave a start, for inside in old script was "Stradivarius, 1721." She called her friend.

"Annie, look!" and Annie looked and said:

"Gertrude, we must have it."

Then the farmer returned and all went to dinner. The farmer "allowed as how the only old thing he had was the fiddle," and that once a man had offered him $460 for it, but he didn't need the money then. He was willing to sell it now for less, as it had been a bad year for crops.

Finally he consented to let the girls, who could hardly conceal their anxiety, have it for $50. They took the fiddle and he took their check.

As soon as the girls had turned a bend in the road that concealed them from the house they threw their arms around each other's necks.

"We will sell it for at least $6,000," said Annie.

"We should get more than that. I read the other day where a Stradivarius sold for $15,000."

"I think I'll take a trip to Europe," said Gertrude.

"I'll buy a ring that I saw at Tiffany's the other day," said Annie.

They reached Mendham and smuggled their precious find into their cottage. That night they took into their confidence a well-known General, who has been spending the Summer there. He was a little skeptical at first, but when the mother of one of the girls, who loves music and all that pertains to it, brought forth "My Musical Life" and "Music and Morals," by H. R. Haweis, he was converted, too, for in these books they read all about violins.

They compared the violin with each picture and description, and learned that "a Stradivarius is known from a Stainer, for instance, by his head, as surely as you can tell a Greek from a Jewish face." There was the head as shown in the picture. "Take up your Stradivarius, hold it out against the light, with its belly toward you, and note the commanding outline of the head, full front." This they did, and the commanding outline was there.

"Look at it sideways, mark the throw of the scroll," note "the rich, almost orange-colored, varnish." So it was gone over, and to each uneducated eye it became more and more certainly one of the great maker's masterpieces, and the General congratulated the lucky girls.

They hurried to New York and tried to see Mr. Damrosch, but as he was out of town, they tried to see Alfred Vanderbilt. He was away, so they went to Steinway's, and there they were sent to an expert. They carried the violin between them, guarding it with the same care and tenderness that a mother would bestow upon a child.

They reached the expert and their hearts throbbed until they could hardly breathe. With trembling fingers they opened the battered case, and with an air of triumph not unmixed with fear, their treasure stood before its judge. He picked it up gently, turned it this way and that, looked inside of it and then put it contemptuously back in its box and, as he turned away said:

"It is a French imitation and is not more than forty years old. It is worth about $2."

"Ladies, here is your violin," the expert called, but they heard him not. They hurried to their carriage and were driven away. The expert gave the fiddle to a negro messenger, and now the $6,000 Stradivarius, which was to pay for a trip abroad and a diamond ring, can be heard giving forth discord in a Sixth Avenue saloon frequented by colored men.

She Got the War Cry.

SHE was a Salvation Army girl and was trying to sell War Cries in a saloon at the corner of Grand Street and West Broadway. There was a miscellaneous crowd in the place, including the inevitable drunk. This particular drunk was also a loafer, well dressed, loud, and demonstrative. He took one of the papers and insisted on keeping it without paying the customary nickel. The girl protested at first, and then with the usual "All right, Sir, God bless you," started away leaving him in possession of the fruits of his petty theft.

There was another man in the place, not quite so well dressed, and not at all boisterous. Going up to the young loafer, he said:

"You forgot to give the young woman her paper."

"Oh, no I didn't," was the reply, "that's all right; she's all right; I'm all right."

The intruder must have doubted this last statement, for he caught the fellow by the scruff of the neck, hustled him to the sidewalk, and hailing the girl said:

"This gentleman forgot to return you your paper. He wishes to do so now with his apologies."

The transfer was made, and the drunk was not too drunk to realize that he had business elsewhere instanter.

Ex-Action.

A lawyer's claim when the action is over.

OCT

CUSTOMS OF OLD YALE AT THE BI-CENTENNIAL

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 5.—A unique feature of the coming bi-centennial celebration at Yale will be the exhibition to be given by the Yale Dramatic Association on the campus on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 22. Elaborate plans are now under way for this part of the bi-centennial programme, and it promises to be both unusual and most interesting.

The stage and amphitheatre in which the dramatic performances are to be given will be built just before the celebration week. The stage will slope so that an unobstructed view can be obtained from every seat, and the seating arrangements will be on a large scale, as over 6,000 Yale graduates will have to be accommodated. So great has been the call for seats at this outdoor exhibition that the committee has had to refuse all requests except from Yale graduates. It is anticipated that even then the rush for accommodations will be more than the committee can cope with. The stage will be built under and around the great elm tree in front of Durfee, and the seats will bank up against the senior fence, and will occupy what is known as the senior playground. After the performance the seats and staging will be demolished, so that the campus will be unobstructed for the ceremonials of Wednesday, Commemoration Day.

The selection of men to take part in the dramatics and of the incidents to be pictured will be delayed as long as possible, so that the final selection may be the best that can be made. Frank Lea Short of New York has full charge of the preparation for the dramatics, and has been here since the first of September studying the incidents selected and arranging for the presentation of them.

Mr. Short takes up his work here with every hope of success in a novel form of stagecraft, as he has superintended similar performances at Bryn Mawr, Rosemary Hall, Wells College, and had charge of the old English play at Yale last season. Of the regular members of the Yale Dramatic Association thirty-five will be engaged as principals in the exhibition, while there will be 220 other undergraduates who will assist, taking the parts of soldiers, students, citizens, and roisterers. A wide variety of parts is being planned and there will be over one thousand individual costumes. Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has taken a great interest in the dramatic part of Yale's celebration, and will loan the use of some of his scenery and will send to Yale for two weeks his leading scenic painter. Two scenic painters will come here next week to prepare the scenes for the presentation.

While the full programme has not yet been decided upon, several historic scenes and student customs have been definitely selected. There will be some ten or a dozen scenes depicted. The grave and the gay are to be mingled in the pantomimes and tableaus. The founding of Yale and the execution of Nathan Hale, besides the final tableau, will be serious, but the fight at Saybrook, the passage of Washington, and the college customs will be replete with noise and student demonstration. All of the undergraduates who will take part are burrowing into old Yale history, and every detail will be as accurate as possible.

The dramatics will open with a presentation of the founding of Yale in Branford about the last of September, 1701. The old house in which the eleven ministers met was standing until recently, so that the interior is well known to students of Yale's history. A reproduction of this will be attempted, showing the interior of the room in which the ministers met. The eleven divines will be seen grouped about the table on which Yale's first gifts were placed, and each will advance in order and place an armful of volumes on the table, saying, as tradition has it the original founders said: "I give these books for the founding of a college." Each of the famous old clergymen, coming from as many cities and towns in southern Connecticut, will be garbed in the recognized costume of the day, with tall hats, long skirted coats, and knee breeches.

Following this will come the historic moving day at Saybrook, which tradition has it was achieved only with great exertion on the part of the college authorities. Yale, then known only as "the Collegiate School of Connecticut," was first established at Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, where it was thought that its location would attract students from western Massachusetts as well as from the Long Island shores of this State and Rhode Island. The organization of Yale was at Saybrook in November, 1701, and the Rev. Abraham Pierson, a Harvard graduate, was installed as first rector. In March, 1702, the first student was admitted, Jacob Heminway of New Haven, and in September, 1702, the first commencement was held on Saybrook Point, in the house of Thomas Buckingham, one of the Trustees, one Nathaniel Chauncey of Stratford being graduated, on papers supplied by his uncle, one of the Trustees, with whom he had studied. More students came in September, and by 1705 sixteen young men of the colonies were studying there. The rector lived in Killingworth, nine miles away, till 1707, when Pierson died and the Rev. Samuel Andrew of Milford took his place. Andrew did not go to Saybrook at all, but two young tutors, Phineas Fiske and James Hale, both of Harvard, taught the students. In 1716 a fierce controversy arose over the proper place for the college, as the prevailing scheme was not at all satisfactory. Popular subscriptions were made in various localities to induce the college to remove there, Hartford and New Haven being the foremost bidders. In October, 1716, the Trustees voted to remove to New Haven, but in the same year the permission given to the students to go where they chose led to a detachment going to Hartford under Elisha Williams, while the remainder went to New Haven. In removing the library, which was the only temporal possession of the institution, from Saybrook, a fierce fight occurred, in which many of the precious books were either stolen or destroyed, the wrath of the Saybrook people showing itself in this way. This scene will be reproduced at the Yale bi-centennial. An outdoor scene will be painted, giving the old Saybrook house and surroundings, and the stage will be jammed with excited Saybrook people, collegians, and rabble. A free fight over the books will probably be realistic. The quaint figure of Rector Andrews will appear, as will Elisha Williams, Gov. Saltonstall, and other worthies. An attempt will be made to make the costumes as accurate as possible.

The Washington scene will be a striking one, according to the plans now in mind. It is a curious coincidence of date that Gen. Washington passed through this city on Oct. 21, 1789, while the celebration will be on Oct. 22. About the middle of October in that year Washington left New York in his private carriage, intending to journey through the New England States for his health. He was accompanied by his two secretaries, Mr. Lear and Mr. Jackson. The Presidential party arrived here in the morning and were met by a committee of the Legislature, by Yale's President, Ezra Stiles, and by the Governor's Foot Guard and a Yale militia company, of which Noah Webster was a fifer. The foot guard will act in bi-centennial week as similar escort to President Roosevelt. Washington was met with an address on the corner of College and Chapel Streets, opposite Yale College, which was composed then of merely South Middle, Athenæum, and the old Chemical Laboratory. Of these buildings South Middle alone stands to-day. Washington reviewed the local militia, the Revolutionary War veterans, and the Yale company. He attended church the next day, when Jonathan Edwards, the famous divine, was to preach. Instead of the sermon that the original Edwards was asked to preach by his parishioners, he took a text for the younger people of his congregation and prefaced his sermon by the remark: "In speaking from these words I shall direct my remarks principally to the children in the galleries." This is said to have greatly incensed his parishioners and to have greatly amused Washington, who understood Edwards perhaps better than did that preacher's congregation.

In presenting this scene the stage will be filled with an assemblage of townspeople dressed in the costume of 1789, men and women; by the legislative lights from the Assembly Hall on the green, the Governor and his staff; by Washington in resplendent uniform, with his aides, and by President Stiles in the solemn garb of a clergyman and college President. Many students, in high hats and long cloaks, and the college military company will also appear.

The last of the historic scenes to be reproduced will be the execution of Nathan Hale, Yale's martyred soldier student. Nathan Hale graduated from Yale in 1773. Hale was disguised as a country schoolmaster when he attempted his daring trip through the British lines, and he carried his school books under his arm. The scene to be depicted will be taken from one of the several historic prints on the subject. Hale will be represented by one of the members of the Dramatic Association, and will wear a schoolmaster's garb. He will be surrounded by British soldiers and by hundreds of countrymen, all costumed to represent the day. He will speak the famous words: "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

The part of the programme to be devoted to college customs will be full of life and spirit. Some half dozen scenes will be given, but three only have been decided.

The taking of the fence will be the first one, and will show a typical Yale crowd forty years ago in a rush over the old Yale fence. Three hundred men will take part in the rush. The burying of Euclid will be given, with attention to all the old "stunts" that accompanied it. This was an old custom at Yale, which was at its height in 1843, but which was abandoned in 1864. When the sophomore class finished its Euclid for the year it was customary to celebrate the day with mock ceremonies and addresses on the State House steps and at the Masonic Temple, at the corner of Court and Orange Streets. Then followed the burial of the text books used by the class, and their burning, which was carried out on the Prospect Street lot.

All this will be closely followed in the performance, even down to the traditional question and answer that always wound up the ceremonies:

"Who built the fire?"

"Prexy!"

Another old custom that will be portrayed will be the freshman initiations of '60 or thereabout. These were the roughest and most burlesque performances on record in undergraduate life. The freshmen were treated to the roughest kind of handling, men were dropped into tubs of water, rolled over high walls, and even buried in coffins. The wildest orgies accompanied these initiations.

Training for the dramatics under Mr. Short's direction will take up the two weeks now left before the celebration week.

METHODS OF CONVENTION HUMORISTS

POLITICAL conventions would lose half their interest for the ordinary observer if bereft of the hysterical enthusiast and the humorist. These two types are to be found in more or less numbers at every large political gathering. It is they who afford the relief from the monotony of formal proceedings.

Egotists of the cheapest kind, they delight in the opportunity which the large and good-natured assemblage at conventions affords them to attract attention. They are invariably absurd to a degree which would earn them only contempt under different surroundings, but in political conventions the tension upon the delegates is great, and any diversion is welcomed as an outlet for overwrought feelings. A display of familiarity toward some speaker, such as the exclamation, "Good boy, Billy; you're all right!" is sufficient to set the convention in smiles, while an affectation of voice or the making of any peculiar noise is sure to provoke hilarity.

The novice seeking to make himself temporarily conspicuous in a convention almost always for his first attempt adopts the device of calling for three cheers for some one of the popular candidates. This is an absolutely sure way to gain applause. When the seeker after notoriety has achieved his desire by several times leading the cheering, he becomes aware of his self, and is embarrassed to make other attempts to the direction of attracting applause. He will watch his opportunity and shout out something that he thinks will attract attention. It is rarely that all the cheers of any leading party humorists or original [illegible] are not standing in their seats, and generally applaud even the poorest efforts. If there is even a slight degree of merit in the attempt to excite the risibilities of the delegates, the applause is immense. There is probably no street in the world where the public is so ready to appreciate any attempt to be funny as in a political convention.

[illegible] makes heroic effort to attract the attention of the convention. If he makes a success of it, the satisfaction with himself which his countenance displays is in reality laugh-provoking. It is plain that he regards himself as a sort of hero. His vainglory is beyond his power to contain. He must bubble it out on those around him.

"I fetched 'em that time, didn't I?" he ejaculates. And when he receives the answer, so satisfying to his silly pride, "You bet you did," he not infrequently extends to his flatterers an invitation to go out with him and have a drink. Having had a drink, he comes back into the convention eager to win fresh laurels. As long as the convention lasts he is on the lookout for his opportunity. Frequent efforts to inspire inspiration by artificial means may tax his capacity for fluids, but his thirst for cheap applause is seemingly insatiable.

The political dilettante is nearly always disconcerted by an unlooked-for interruption, whether of approval or otherwise, but the old-timer welcomes them, being generally able to turn them to good account in increasing the admiration in which he is held as a campaigner.

Of all the well-known New York political speakers one of the happiest in his manner of acquiring convention ability is Senator Grady. His sense of humor stirs him early, and he is usually ready at short. At one of the sessions of the Democratic convention in 1900 [illegible] Senator Grady [illegible] to speak. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

: : HUNTING AND FISHING STORIES : :

When You Begin Trout Fishing.

TROUT fishing is like the eating of olives in that a taste for it generally has to be acquired. The whys and wherefores of this fact were pretty well brought out the other evening, when a club man, whom his friends address as the Judge, was informed that one of his fellows intended to go to Michigan next season for his first experience in trouting, while a guest of his brother, who is an expert of long standing. The Judge is an iconoclast, who takes a sledge hammer and goes at your most cherished idols with a vim that leaves them headless and armless. Generally you are offended at the time, but forgive later on, when you find out that the Judge was entirely right. His friends were not surprised; therefore, when he began:

"That brother's lying awake nights thinking just what he'll do to you. And he'll do every bit of it, too. You'll go to Michigan with a headful of nonsense you've learned out of books. You'll carry a revolver for possible bears, and you'll buy two new rods and every fly from the Seth Green to the brown hackle.

"Some morning that brother will waken you at 3:30. He'll feed you a small sandwich and march you across two miles of pine plains for an early start. Then the glorious sport will begin.

"The bank is so badly fringed with brush that you will have to wade the stream. You'll find the water a little cold at first. That brother of yours will tell you that it will be warmer soon. Then you will find there are more than a million mosquitos to every cubic yard of space. You can't see through their mass, and when it comes to holding your rod steady that's out of the question, with the little devils blackening your hands and face and neck. You try to hold your rod and slap mosquitos at the same time, making a dismal failure of both undertakings, until your brother produces a bottle which he tells you contains 'skeeterizer.' You'll put some of this on your face and hands, and the insects will stay away for a little while. You'll wish you could stay, too. You'd be willing to undergo a transmigration and come to earth as a mosquito, just to get away from your self and the odor of that liquid.

"Now you and your brother start to wade down stream, fishing side by side. You begin to notice that the flies don't work so well here as they did in the back yard, where you were practicing. In the first place the line is wet now and sticks in the guides. Then there is brush, and when you give your rod the backward swing that ought to straighten your line out behind you and prepare it for the forward shoot, you find it caught fast on a limb just a little higher than you are able to reach. You get it free in time and catch up with your brother, who has fished ahead and rounded the bend to a place where there is no brush.

"Here you let out your line for a long cast, feeling sure there will be no overhanging limbs in the way this time. You make a frightful throw, and find the line wrapped about the end of your rod in a tangle that would tempt a saint to profanity. You start to unravel it. The 'skeeterizer' has evaporated and you swear you will not put on any more. But the insects are thick, and every move you make toward untangling the line ends in a slap.

"Now is the time you begin to suspect that if you ever get home again you will eschew trouting forever. At last, in sheer desperation, you cut off the end of the line and let the tangled part go down stream by itself.

"The sun is up now, and you feel that the warmer water your brother told about is nearly due. Instead, it feels colder every minute. It has ceased being merely 'too cold,' and has a piercing sharpness which suggests that some one is cutting the muscles of your legs with a very, very sharp knife. Your teeth chatter till your lose all control over them.

"You haven't caught a fish, of course. You've been too busy untangling your line for that. Your brother is pulling in a nice one every now and then, and you feel that you could stand the cold water and, maybe, the mosquitos if you could get a few of the beautiful spotted fellows. Now you reach a nice, deep hole under an overhanging tree. You feel sure there are fish there. You let your flies drift under the tree top, and, sure enough, a beauty rises at the Seth Green on the end of your leader. Then you, poor fool, strike so hard that your line comes clear out of the water and catches hard and fast in the tree. Your brother tells you that fisherman's etiquette demands that a man with a line so fastened shall stand still while his companion fishes out the hole. So you stand and fight mosquitos while he takes the big fellow that rose to your fly and a couple of others.

"You don't want to lose those flies, so you wade in to get them out. The water comes up above your waist, and the pain as of sharp knives ascends to high-water mark. Some way you are not perfectly happy. Trouting does not seem to be such a charming sport, after all.

"When noon comes you are famished, but when you reach for the sandwich in your pocket you find it soaked into a liquid state. You want to go home, but you don't dare tell your brother. Cold, hungry, mosquito tortured, and, worst of all, disappointed, you vow you will never go to a stream again. When evening comes you would give anything for a horse and carriage to take you home but your brother has provided against that, and you have to tramp over the stumps, logs, and brush of a Michigan 'slashing.' Then you'll swear that the fellows who go after trout are a lot of faddists who pretend to like the sport to be in style."

The Judge stopped talking, and, not knowing anything better to say, I asked:

"Did you get such treatment when you began to fish?"

"Exactly," he answered, "except he bunko steerer who took me out capped the climax by slipping a bottle of white varnish in the pocket where my skeeterizer was supposed to be. That varnish did not come off my face for three weeks. I'm sorry I didn't kill the villain that did it. Vowed I'd never fish again. But I did, just as you will, and I got to be a crank on the subject."

Deer Running Wild.

A number of deer have recently escaped from Tuxedo Park, and are running wild in the Ramapo and Shawangunk Mountains. The appearance of one of the animals is invariably the signal for a gathering of the mountain neighborhoods to hunt. Sportsmen are hoping that the officials may suppress deer slaughter in that region, and believe that those mountains may in time become the home of deer, as they were in the days before civilization began.

Lucky Shots.

A PARTY of sportsmen in an Adirondack camp were swapping camp-fire stories recently when the conversation turned to lucky shots.

One said his luckiest shot was made when he was hunting squirrels in Indiana. He saw a fox squirrel and was hoping to get a shot at it before he was seen, but the squirrel's eyes were sharp, and it went into a hollow limb. In the hope of frightening it out he fired at the limb. His gun was a rifle with considerable penetration, and the hunter was infinitely surprised to see the squirrel tumble out, stone dead. His surprise was stupefying when he picked up the squirrel and found that it had been shot through the head as neatly as though Daniel Boone or David Crocket had been behind the gun with the squirrel in plain sight.

* * *

"My luckiest shot was very much the same," said the man who sat next to the story teller. "It was when I was a boy, and I had been hunting squirrels all the forenoon, but it was a cold, raw day and none were out. The bunches of leaves which they are accustomed to collect in oak and hickory trees were to be seen everywhere. Finally I got to wondering if the squirrels might not be hiding in these. So I pulled up and sent a charge of shot into one. Out tumbled a fox squirrel. I thought I had made a discovery, and pictured myself going home at night squirrel laden. I went about the woods shooting at similar bunches of leaves until my ammunition was used up, but I did not see another squirrel."

* * *

"The luckiest shot I ever made," said another member of the party, "was at a duck on one of the lakes of Lower Louisiana. I was in a boat with a party of local hunters. A duck flew up and I fired when it was over fifty yards away. By accident I winged it. The boat approached the wounded bird which showed a decided tendency to swim. Some one told me to shoot it.

"'Wait till we are close and I'll shoot its head off,' I said.

"I meant that I would shoot its head off as it sat in the water. But as we approached the bird arose to fly. I was surprised, and to tell the truth a little rattled. I pulled on the bird when it was so close that I told myself I would either miss it entirely or blow it to pieces. I was the most surprised man you ever saw when the duck fell, for, by the merest chance in the world, my charge had gone true, and had cut off the bird's head as neatly as one could do it with a knife.

"The men with me thought they had discovered a wonderful being who deliberately shot the heads from flying ducks. I was a hero for the rest of that day, but when next day I missed half a dozen shots at snipe, without a single kill, my glory faded."

Wanted to Kill the Panther.

AN old Adirondack guide tells this:

"I went into the woods for the first time when I was fifteen, and my father was with me. We made a camp and went to sleep. I was awakened by a most unearthly screaming. I sat up too badly frightened to reach for my gun. The scream was repeated. Then I touched my father's arm and pinched it till he awoke. I can remember now just how I felt, and how it seemed to me that if I made the least move that awful animal would land on me. That was why I pinched his arm instead of shaking it.

"'Dad, dad,' I whispered, 'there's a panther in the tree out there.' Just then there was another awful shriek. I couldn't see why my father should laugh when he told me to go and kill it. I got my gun and crept out from under the blanket, expecting every minute to feel the panther upon me. I crawled about under that tree, looking up into the branches for a pair of flaming eyes. Then the moon came out and with it came another screech. Then I saw a bird. For a minute I really debated on running away, so as not to have to look my father in the face. Then I mustered courage and went back. He was awake.

"'Did you get your panther?' he asked.

"'No,' I said.

"'Maybe you can kill one in the morning. That kind can't see in daylight.'

It was a screech owl.

This is the time of year when novices who go into the woods after deer have their first experience with the screech owl. It is an insignificant looking bird, but has a cry half way between the scream of a panther and the shriek of a despairing woman, conducive to cold shudders.

Pisciculture and Poetic License.

Sportsmen will rejoice to know that the Government Fish Commission seems to have solved the problem of propagating grayling. There are very few grayling streams in the world, and a few of those are in the United States.

Two of the best are in Northern Michigan and the rest in Montana. The grayling inhabits streams similar to those in which trout thrive. They are different from the trout in appearance, more delicate but equally gamy, and take practically the same bait and the same flies. In the Michigan streams trout were planted with the grayling, for the Fish Commission believed that if Tennyson's brook could hold

"Here and there a lusty trout, and here and there a grayling,"

the brooks of Michigan could be made to do likewise. But they failed to allow for poetic license, and discovered when too late that the trout destroyed their little rivals. An attempt was made to propagate the disappearing fish, but the attempt failed. Then some one noticed that the grayling of Montana seemed to be of a different variety, and more hardy. The commission tried these, and is succeeding admirably in their propagation.

Killing Rabbits in Louisiana.

Louisiana hunters have a way of killing rabbits that might perhaps be practiced further north. It is the old scheme known as "shining," which is still practiced in the Adirondacks on deer.

Two hunters go together at night, one carrying a lantern with a good reflector, and the other a gun. They walk about the swamp where rabbits are numerous, and the animals will stand and look at the light just as deer will at a "jack" carried in the bow of a canoe. The man with the gun shoots at the reflection from the eyes. On the marches where the animals are numerous two hunters not infrequently kill twenty or more in a night.

Enemies of the Fishes.

Hatchers of trout and other fish find that the finny tribe has more enemies than they ever supposed before they came into position to know. Mink and weasels will enter a pond, and using their claws as gaff hooks pull numbers of the fry out of water. Hawks, kingfishers, and herons are always on the watch, to say nothing of tame ducks and geese.

A favorite method of killing the former sort of marauders is to line the ponds with tin. Then a mink or weasel getting into the water will find it impossible to climb out and may be shot or speared as desired.

Hawks and kingfishers have a way of alighting on some convenient perch near the pond. The fish hatcher makes a perch for them by erecting a pole with a groove in the top, cut so that a steel trap will just fit into it. When the next bird alights it is caught and killed.

Poisoning the Fox.

HUNTERS who go into the Adirondacks are full of indignation over the destruction of the foxes of that region by poison. Probably there is no other animal over whose killing so much ill-feeling has been engendered. In fact, the sportsmanship of a man or a club or a people may be pretty well classified by its treatment of the fox.

The English sportsman of the old school would have fought for the animal if any one attempted what he considered an unfair killing, and the tale of a father who disowned his son for shooting a fox illustrates the attitude of the early Virginian gentlemen. The New Englanders hunt the fox with shotguns, and are severely criticised by sportsmen from other regions. It is not surprising, therefore, that the New Yorkers who go to the mountains are displeased, for they find the animals being slaughtered by the score with poison.

It is seldom that the fox is openly poisoned. Generally the crime (if one takes the Virginian's point of view) is committed by a man who pretends to trap. Trapping is bad enough, though that is by no means so destructive as poisoning, for it takes an expert to catch a fox, while to poison one requires no skill at all. Generally the poisoner takes a bottle of strychnia with him on his trips, and when he has reached the proper point in the mountains puts a bit of it on a piece of meat and leaves the meat for the fox. Next morning he goes back, and if there is a track about the meat he follows. Usually he will go only a short distance before he comes upon the dead animal, and the snow invariably shows that it died in the utmost misery. Frequently half a dozen are killed in a night in this way. Not only does the poisoning threaten to exterminate the animals, but it also lessens the value of their skins. Some fur buyers will not pay the regular price for the pelt of a poisoned animal, claiming that the fur is likely to come out.

Dangerous Fresh-Water Fishes.

So far as any danger from the game is concerned, fresh-water fishing has always been looked upon as about as safe as any sport in the world, and the fresh-water fish has gone on record as harmless and non-resistant. But there are instances now and then when the fish turns the tables. The inhabitants of Osceola County, Mich., who live in the neighborhood of Lake George—an inland water about three miles long—are almost superstitiously afraid of a certain fish that inhabits that lake. No one knows what sort of fish it is, and opinion locally is divided as to whether it is a giant muskallonge or a sturgeon.

Spearing parties had now and then reported seeing a very large fish without being able to strike it, but no one gave credence to the tales until one night about ten years ago, when a party of sportsmen from Chicago went on the lake spearing in charge of an old resident named Armstrong.

Armstrong was the only one that returned to tell the story. He said the party was spearing in shallow water, when they saw an enormous fish that resembled an overgrown pickerel. Two of the Chicago men were standing in the bow, and at first supposed the fish to be a log. Then one saw his mistake, and struck with all his might. The fish gave a dart that made the boat jump as though a steam engine were pulling it. If the man had let go of the spear all would have been well, but he hung on, and the fish gave a mighty flop to right angles with the boat. The man still held to the spear with the result that the boat capsized, and the men found themselves standing in mud and water up to their waists. The light went out when the boat upset, and the night being dark and cloudy not one of the party had any idea of the direction to be pursued in reaching shore. The shallow water occupies a large part of the lake, and they could wander in any direction without being able to tell whether or not they were nearing shore. Armstrong said afterward that nothing could equal the awfulness of the experience that followed. They made their way in one direction after another and wandered round and round, going half way to their knees in mud at every step.

To make matters worse, a cold, steady, drizzling rain began to fall. They were soon numb to the marrow. Then one of the sportsmen dropped without a word, and no one went to his help. Little by little the three that remained were separated. Armstrong says he himself became unconscious after a certain point; remembers nothing that happened until he was roused by feeling solid ground beneath his feet and finding that the water was more shallow than it had been. He kept on and fell upon the shore. Then on hands and knees he crawled to camp and gave the alarm. Search was at once made for his companions and their bodies were recovered. Since that time the big fish with a scar on his back has twice or thrice been seen by spearing parties, but they have passed it by.

There is one species of fish in the South that is feared only little less than its salt water contemporary the shark. This is the alligator gar. It grows to enormous size and has a bill hard and bony and much broader than the bill of the common gar of Northern waters. One who goes out upon the lakes of Louisiana and Arkansas will see them jumping and splashing like enormous trout. Their usual food consists of fish, and they not only make endless trouble for those who go fishing with minnows, but have been known to round up and tear to pieces bass which the sportsman has hooked. Bathing in the lakes is considered dangerous.

A negro was sitting in the stern of a boat on a lake near Helena, Ark., letting his feet hang over the stern when a gar grabbed him by one leg. The man hung to the boat until rescued, but his leg was horribly gashed. The fish have been known to attack in like manner negroes who went swimming in the Mississippi below New Orleans. During the past Spring the writer was visiting a rice plantation on the "lower coast" of the Mississippi, when an old negress came wailing to the house and said her five-year-old boy was dead. He had been playing at the edge of a bayou and was lying on the bank extending his arms into the water when a gar came with a rush and grabbing the youngster by the arm pulled him into the water. A young negro with a shotgun was standing near watching for rice birds. He ran to the bank. The fish found it had undertaken a bigger task than it could well manage, and a wild struggle was in progress between the gar and the dying child. The negro shot the fish, but the child died before it could be taken from the water.

OCT

1901

THE ANARCHISTIC PERIL
Sized Up by SILAS LARRABEE

MY friend Mr. Silas Larrabee does not give his assent to the widely prevalent notion that the Congress of the United States, with the assistance of the State Legislatures, can legislate our Presidents out of the reach of assassins. He doesn't regard seriously the demand, voiced in the speeches of public men and the resolutions of religious, political, and fraternal associations of one sort and another, that all Anarchists in the United States be driven out and that none hereafter be permitted to land on our shores.

"Nobody wishes it could be done more'n I do," said Mr. Larrabee in a little talk at his house this evening with a few of his friends; "but if you want to get down to hard pan, you might's well expect to git rid of all the snakes in the country as to git rid of all the Anarchists. When you find yourself able to go all over the United States of Ameriky with a fine toothcomb and comb out all the sarpints they is hid in the grass and rocks and dead logs and stone walls, then come and talk to me about doin' the same sort of thing with the Anarchists.

"Come to think of it, I guess the snakes is consid'able easier to git away with than the Anarchists.

"How be you goin' to know a man's an Anarchist? There goes the stage from Wells depot. I see four men and three women ridin' in it. Nary one of 'em lives here; all of 'em is strangers. Every one of 'em may be an Anarchist; but it's more'n likely they ain't none of 'em Anarchists. If they was snakes, you'd know they was snakes. Bein' human critters, you can't tell to save your neck whether they're Anarchists or not, no more'n you can tell what kind of religion they're full of.

"When you come to me and ask me how we're goin' to pertect our Presidents from assassination I wish more'n I ever wished for anything else in the world, I wish I could say, like some other folks says, 'All you've got to do is to make the proper laws and enforce 'em.' But I can't say nothin' of the sort. I feel jest about's old Dr. Bickford over to Kennebunk felt one day. A feller come to him and says:

"'My boy,' says he, 'ain't got all that's comin' to him up in his top story.'

"'Do you mean to intermate that he's an idjit?' says the doctor.

"'Yes,' says the man, 'he's an idjit sures tea's tea. What's the best thing to do for him?'

"'Give it up,' says the doctor. 'I'm in the doctorin' business all right, and I've got a pootty big fam'ly to support; but I don't want no sech job as that.'

"That's about the way I'll have to answer you. I don't know of no way of makin' the lives of our Presidents absolutely safe. I don't know of no way of cooperin' up everybody in the country that has got the seeds of assassination in his brain.

"I'll go a little further while I'm about it and say I don't believe much of anything can be done to make things an awful sight better than they be now. I've seen more'n four hundred ways of gittin' away with the Anarchists, suggested by Tom, Dick, and Harry, but if they'd all been in operation they wouldn't have held back the wretch that shot President McKinley. Accordin' to the picture I've seen of that man they's nothin' scary in his looks. I reckon that if he was rigged out in black clothes and a white necktie he would pass for a minister easy enough—so fur's looks goes. He wasn't labelled 'Anarchist,' and if the police where he lived had been huntin' Anarchists for a year they aint nothin' to show that he would have been ketched and locked up.

"Some day, mebbe, they'll be a machine invented that'll take the measure of a man's mind; but they ain't no sech machine nowadays. If you was sent out to gather up all the Anarchists in Ameriky, the chances is you'd fail to clamp onto some mild-spoken, innocent-lookin' fellers that's jest as full of anarchy as the wild-eyed, sputterin' ones is. But it's the mildish appearin' ones that's the most dangerous. The fellers that shrieks and howls sorter blows themselves off like a biler that's got more inside her than she ought to have. It's the feller that don't say nothin', the visionary cuss that goes off into day dreams, the brooder that keeps everything to himself that is the most to be feared. When the time comes to act, the feller gets into his place like he was shot up out of the earth through a trap door. He's done his wust before anybody pays any attention to him.

"I ain't in favor of passin' laws that interferes very much with free speech and the liberty of the press. It ain't because I think everybody in Ameriky ought to be allowed to say anything he likes and print anything he likes. It's a question of policy. Suppose you have a law sech as lots of folks is callin' for, who's goin' to say what's treason and what ain't? Who's goin' to pass on this man's speech and t'other feller's piece in the paper? Goin' to fetch a Russian over here to show us how to regerlate people's tongues and pens? Better go slow on sech propersitions as that.

"Of course they is liable to be cases where men and women will say things and write things that goes clean beyond the limit. A man might start a paper down here in Ogunquit and print things that if was perfectly clear shouldn't never be put into circulation. I don't mind havin' a law that could reach sech a feller as that; though if you want my honest opinion I don't mind sayin' I think we folks in Ogonquit could handle sech a case without much assistance from the law.

"When I was a boy I remember Eli Hudgins and me went out in old man Hudgins's woods one day to have a smoke. We was jest learnin' to smoke then. We hadn't been there long before we set the old woods afire. Well, when the fire was out old man Hudgins kinder looked around awhile and then he went out and cut a hickory stick.

"'Come with me, Eli,' says he.

"Eli shuck in his boots, and began to boohoo.

"'Ain't you comin', Eli?' says the old man. 'Well, then I'll come and fetch ye.'

"Jest as he was draggin' Eli off one of the men that helped put out the fire went up to him and says, 'Don't you think,' says he, 'you'd better put off punishin' Eli till you git cooled off? I'm afeard you'll hurt him.'

"'Don't be scat about that,' says old man Hudgins, 'I ain't goin' to do him no harm; I'm jest a goin' to show him they's a God in Israel.'

"Well, us Ogunquit folks wouldn't hurt nobody that got to slingin' anarchy round Ogunquit, but by the Great Everlastin' Jumpin' Jingo, we would show him they was a God in Israel.

"I don't think we'd allow no loose talk in Ogunquit—law or no law? If they's one thing I detest more'n another it's mobs and mob rule. But they may be times when a orderly, well-directed body of paytriotic citizens may do pootty good service to their country by bein' sorter half-an-half mobbish.

"Suppose a man comes into the Post Office where some of us is settin' around and says he's glad President McKinley is shot. I wouldn't have that man suffer no permanent injury, but b' jocks, I'd be ashamed of Ogunquit if we didn't take that feller in hand and l'arn him a lesson. A case like that don't belong in no court. It's what the doctors calls a case for 'prompt and heroic treatment.'

"They's one idee that has struck me, and that is that it would be foolish to have our style of Gover'ment upset on account of the assassination of Mr. McKinley. Grantin' we could make the lives of our Presidents safe by law, wouldn't we lose consid'able more than we gained? Roosshy in Ameriky would be a good deal wuss, a good deal harder to bear, than sech things as that happened out to Buffalo.

"That was a horrible affair, but we don't want to forgit that the brave, noble man that lost his life triumphed over death as no public man ever triumphed before. We don't want to forgit, nuther, that comin' generations of our people, when they read about McKinley's life and death, will say that, big as he was in life, he was bigger in his death. It won't take no fine writin' to make a tale of the last hours of Mr. McKinley that will set the blood to tingling in the veins of Americans yet unborn.

"I can pictur' the young man of a hundred years from now readin' the story of that ere tragedy. He may shed tears as he is teched by the sorrer of it, but his eyes will be dry when he comes to the end and reads how an American President put a glorious endin' to a grand career.

"It's a precious heritage that has been given us and those that's to foller us in the death of William McKinley.

"I don't see why any man that's big enough to be President of the United States should be afeared to die in the same way. It may be that Mr. Roosevelt, who has succeeded Mr. McKinley, is a little too careless of himself, but b'jocks I'd rather he'd be too careless than too careful. I wouldn't have no respect for a President that was half scat to death all the time.

"I don't never want to see the President of the United States goin' about like he was afraid of bullets and daggers and dynamite.

"I don't want to see no change in the old way of the President goin' about among the people. I want to see Mr. Roosevelt foller in Mr. McKinley's footsteps in that respect. The nearer he keeps to the people the better he will sarve 'em. I don't believe he will run no more resks movin' about as Mr. McKinley moved about, than he would travelin' in amored cars and talkin' out of connin' towers.

"I was lookin' over a book yesterday a friend of ours sent to my darter Annie—it's a book of college songs—and I come across one that seemed to me was pooty close to techin' on this very matter we're talkin' about.

"Annie!" Mr. Larrabee called out, "I wish you'd fetch that singin' book."

Presently Miss Larrabee appeared with the book, and when her father failed, after some little hunting, to find the song he had in mind, she found it for him.

"Read the fust verse, Annie," said Mr. Larrabee.

Miss Larrabee, assenting, read the opening stanza of an English version of "Integer Vitae":

> He that is upright,
> Kind, and free from error,
> Needs not the aid of
> Men nor arms to guard him.
> Safely he moves,
> A child to guilty terror,
> Strong in his innocence.

"What do you think?" demanded Mr. Larrabee; "don't that express the idee pooty good? Be upright, be kindly, do your duty, and let death come when he gits ready. Ain't that tolerble fair advice to give to our Presidents?"

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Me., Oct. 1.

Old Age and Young Eyes.

A WELL-DRESSED and generally dapper man, with an elastic step and a pervading air of well-preservedness, visited a prominent oculist a few days ago. As he tripped up the front steps of the physician's house he smiled deprecatingly, as who should say: "I am on a fool's errand, and if any one supposes that I am here because it is necessary that I should come, he may disabuse his mind of that impression." However, nobody noticed him, since to go into and out of the house of a prominent physician with a large office practice is so commonplace an incident in average human experience that one may find almost anything else more interesting.

The well-dressed gentleman waited his turn, and when summoned into the consulting room greeted the physician cheerfully and almost apologetically for his intrusion. Said he: "Doctor, I presume you will say that I have no more need of your valuable services than a graven image would have. My eyes are in really splendid condition, but you see I have not taken very good care of them, and my habit of reading a good deal at night has fatigued them. My wife insisted that I should see you, and if you thought it necessary that I should get a pair of glasses to rest my eyes when I feel under the necessity of using them by artificial light. You will understand, of course, that I do not need glasses which magnify, as I can see a fly on the cross of Trinity steeple, and if it was necessary I presume I could see him wink; but I am told that lenses are ground in such a way as to relieve the eyes when fatigued, and that is what I want, you know. The gas which the companies furnish is, as you may have observed, flickery, and I think my difficulty in reading at night results as much from its low candle power as from anything else. Do you think it necessary to 'rest my eyes?'"

The physician smiled wearily. He heard this sort of thing about a dozen times daily for thirty years, knew exactly what it meant, and was much too clever to ventilate his humbug. He asked his client—patient would be too grave a term in the operating chair, adjusted his lights, clapped a peculiar device which seemed to be a combination of mirror with a peephole in it and a telephone receiver, and peered into the depths of the client's eye sockets.

"Do you ever see black specks floating in your field of vision?"

"Well, now that you mention it, I suppose I do occasionally, and I understand it to be a symptom of the optic nerve, or possibly dyspepsia. My digestion is not perfect, though very good for a man of my—that is, for one who eats as recklessly as I do, without regard to anything except my appetite. Perhaps when I get older I shall regret not having been more careful. Yes, there are sometimes black motes floating between me and what I look at, but I have not been quite sure it was not owing to the increasing consumption of soft coal in New York. You probably know that the Post Office and several of the public buildings burn bituminous coal, and there are apt to be blacks in the air down town."

"Have you noticed how badly the newspapers are printed nowadays—and books, too, for that matter?"

"Frequently. In fact I find it increasingly difficult to read printed matter. The ink the newspapers use is not a bit like the old-fashioned ink of my boyhood days, which was as black as black cats. The stuff the printers use now seems to be a mixture of oil and French gray. This matter ought to be regulated by legislation, for the preservation of the eyesight of the public."

The doctor acquiesced. To do otherwise would have been impolitic.

"After reading at night by gaslight, do you have a twitching of the eyelid, or a sense of dull pain in the lining of the eye sockets?"

"Well, I believe I do, sometimes. You see, I am something of a student and my reading is often my only evening occupation. I have noticed that on going to bed the eye sockets ache—it aches can ache—but of course you know what I mean even though I do not use terms with the precision of a purist in technical terminology. In point of fact, my eyes have given me so little trouble that I am not quite sure what symptoms I have observed, but I think that what you describe as a matter of comparatively frequent occurrence."

The physician went through a series of complicated manoeuvres with lights and lenses of peculiar shape, and then tried glasses of various strength and degree of convexity, setting them into a frame fashioned on the length more than here about the space allotted to a modern spectacle frame that Noah's ark bore to the point Ararat.

Having found the degree of strength which he believed to be best for his client's right, he began a cross-examination with printed cards in various sizes of type. The apparent words were simply arbitrary combinations of letters, of which the sequence could no more be guessed than a printer could distribute pi into a case in the dark with gloves on. Then began a conflict between the client's pride and his veracity. He had no intention of misrepresenting the facts, but the notion that he could see better without glasses than with them was so firmly impressed upon his mind that it was extremely difficult for him to admit that he could see much better with them than without them. Having had to do the same thing many hundreds of times before, the physician humored him, and learned what he wanted to know more by inference than from the client's admissions. At last a prescription for the optician was written and given to the client, with the following comment:

"I find, Sir, that your own view of the condition of your eyes is entirely correct. I very seldom have to do with such perfect and entirely normal eyes, but it is evident, as you say, that you have not taken good care of them and your studious habits have led you to overtax them by insufficient light. I have written a prescription for a pair of glasses which any optician has in stock. My advice is to put them on when you read at night or when your eyes feel tired, and you will find them restful in a high degree."

"Shall I have to wear them constantly?"

"Oh, dear no. Use them only when you think it necessary to relieve your eyes. It is not unlikely that in a few weeks you will find it agreeable to leave them off altogether, or to use them only when tired."

The dapper and well-preserved gentleman paid his fee, took his prescription, and went his way. He carried with him the pleasing impression that the doctor was about the most sensible physician he had met. Had he been told that his eyes were worn out; that he had gone without glasses far beyond the period at which sensible people assume them, and that he should have had them five or six years ago, he would have cherished the unalterable conviction that the physician was more different from other men than he remembered to have met up to his experience. Incidentally he had left his umbrella in the doctor's hallrack.

As the client started briskly toward Broadway, he wondered whether it was worth his while to have the prescription filled at once, or whether any time would be. Realizing that perhaps eye glasses should not be worn unnecessarily, and that [illegible] he entered the first spectacle shop he passed and offered his prescription to be filled. The optician looked at it.

"What mounting?"

"Oh, eye glasses—steel frames, I guess. It is not worth while to incur much expense, because, you see, they are only for casual and temporary use."

"For yourself?"

"Yes."

"Well, Sir, you do not seem to have had much experience in this matter, and if you will permit me to offer a suggestion I should advise gold spectacles. You will find them much more practical."

The dapper gentleman straightened himself. "Twenty-five years hence I may be ready for spectacles. For the present I prefer eye glasses."

The frames were selected, the glasses fitted, and with the unaccustomed object bulging the vest pocket where he usually kept cigars he started down town. He had gone nearly half a block when he was stopped by a breathless clerk, who had run after him bareheaded.

"Excuse me, Sir, but you left your gloves on the counter."

This was the cap sheaf. When a man loses his eyesight and comes to glasses, and loses his memory and forgets umbrella and gloves, how shall he cherish longer the illusion that he is still young and that the infirmities of age have got no hold upon him?

Alas! there comes to every one of us the day when gas loses its luminosity and printer's ink turns from black to gray. We hold the newspaper further and further away, but it is not far enough, and the patent extensible left arm has not yet been invented. We consult the oculist, and carry away our portion of his customary "jolly" for unsuspecting middle-aged noodles. We do not need glasses which magnify, but simply to rest our eyes. We allow ourselves to be honeyfugled about our studious habits, when we perfectly well know that we do not read a book in three months on the average. We are simply old addle-pates, "sans eyes, sans hair, sans teeth, sans everything," who should have had spectacles years ago to see the wrinkles which are obvious to every one else. We cannot even keep our wits about us, and would leave our hats behind if, like our German neighbors, we should have the manners to take them off when we enter a store. We think we are very impressive, and that we do not look within ten or fifteen years our real age, but when we get the glasses which were for casual use only we find that we cannot get without them and that they are themselves part of us. It is all very sad, and extremely natural.

J. C. BAYLIES.

THIRD DEGREE IN POLICE PARLANCE.

What It Means, How It Is Operated and Some Famous Cases of Its Application.

POTENTIAL and mystical is the term "third degree," as used in police parlance. To the average mind the term is familiar only as applied to a degree in secret societies, particularly in Masonry, where, when it has been taken by a member of the Masonic fraternity, it means that he has gone about as high in Masonry as he can go, so far as the actual work of the order is concerned. Higher degrees mean higher social planes in the order and tend to indicate a man's standing in the community, rather than a deeper knowledge of the work of the order itself.

But when it is used in connection with the arrest of a criminal, it means the limit of police examination of an individual. One frequently reads of So and So having been arrested by Officer Blank and taken to the precinct station house, and, later, of his being taken to Police Headquarters and put through the "third degree."

It really is a "third degree" in the examination of a criminal.

The "first degree" is given when he is examined by the officers in a precinct station house. The "second degree" generally means his examination by a detective from headquarters, at the police court. The "third degree" means the big examination given to him at Headquarters by the chief of the Detective Bureau and whatever subordinates he may employ in the operation when the case warrants it.

The term had its origin in police parlance some time back in the early sixties, when the old Leonard Street Station was to the city something like what the "Tenderloin" station now is.

A man by the name of Brunt had stolen a lot of valuable bonds from the firm by which he was employed. After the loss of the bonds Brunt had been arrested purely on suspicion. While the police felt sure in their own minds that Brunt had committed the theft, they had no actual evidence. Brunt had influential connections, and was released on a small bail. Almost immediately after his release on bail, stronger evidence appeared, which warranted Capt. Jordan, who was in command of the Leonard Street Police Station at that time, to have Brunt rearrested. Brunt was put in one of the old-fashioned brick cells. It was in the middle of August, and quite warm enough for any one, even in the cool shadows of the old jail. But Jordan had a big old-fashioned egg stove erected in the cell where Brunt was confined, and had a rousing fire made. The stove was kept at white heat, a jailer was put in charge to see that Brunt did not interfere with it. To Brunt's many inquiries as to what it meant no answer was made. Jordan called on him one afternoon when the temperature was moving way over the 100 mark, and told Brunt that the temperature would be kept at about that degree until he decided to confess, tell all he knew about the missing bonds, and save the police and persons who were prosecuting the case any further trouble. Brunt held out for three weeks, in which time he had lost about twenty-two pounds, largely as a result of perspiration. When he reached the stage of exhaustion where he felt that death was about to move in and become his cellmate, he weakened and told all. The bonds were quickly recovered, and owing to the lack of any evidence, except that which Brunt himself had given, he got off with a light sentence.

The case at the time attracted a great deal of attention, and a newspaper writer, in describing the case, simplified the general description of the events from the time the stove was set up until Brunt's confession as a period during which he took the "third degree." Since that time the term has proved popular as applied to police affairs, and, while used in many ways, has a concrete significance to those familiar with what the "third degree" really means.

Here is an instance that will give the reader a comprehensive idea of the procedure and actions on the part of the police designated as the "third degree":

On Jan. 21, 1887, Capt. "Butch" Unger had a quarrel with his roommate, August Bohle. The men had been drinking in their room at 22 Ridge Street, and quarreled. According to Unger's statement Bohle, who had been sharpening a big, wicked-looking knife, rushed at him after some statement made by Unger, and attempted to stab him. Unger said that at the time he was fixing the fire in the stove and had a poker in his hand. When Bohle rushed at him, he defended himself with the poker. Both men were powerfully built, and a desperate struggle ensued, the result of which was that Bohle was simply beaten to death with the poker Unger used as a weapon. When it dawned on Unger that he had killed Bohle, he moved the dead body into a small side room and set the scattered furnishings to rights so well that when Unger's son, who lived with the two men, returned home that night he saw nothing amiss. When the son left the house the next morning Unger set to work with the knife that Bohle had sharpened and cut Bohle's dead body into seven different pieces, and packed them in a trunk. There was room for everything in the trunk but Bohle's head. Unger wrapped the head up in oilcloth and paper and dropped it into the East River. He then went back to the room, had the trunk taken to an office of the Adams Express Company in Brooklyn, where he had it shipped to Baltimore. Almost immediately friends of Bohle began a search for him, which was soon taken up by the police. The records of the case show clever work done by the detective department, who immediately scented murder. On Jan. 27, six days after the murder, Unger was arrested on suspicion by Sergt. McLaughlin and Detective Sergeants Crowley, Frink, and Von Gerichten. He was taken to Headquarters and questioned. Unger was a stolid, thick-necked, surly German, and the first examination failed to elicit the least thing from Unger which would tend to incriminate him.

The famous old veteran of police work, Thomas Byrnes, was in charge of the Detective Bureau at that time, and there was no doubt in his mind as to Unger being the guilty party if Bohle had been murdered, and he decided that the easiest way to clear up the mystery was to make Unger tell about it by hook or crook. To do this well he had taken to Police Headquarters most of the furnishings of the room at 22 Ridge Street, where Unger and Bohle had lived. Among these things was a lounge, on which blood-stains had been discovered, and a towel that had apparently been used to wipe bloody hands. The knife was missing, but the poker that had been used was still there, and was taken along with the rest. Byrnes had these furnishings fixed up in a room at Police Headquarters in approximately the same relation to each other they had had in the room at Ridge Street. After several days, during which all the methods known to thief-catchers to bring out confessions had been used, but without success, Unger was brought up and taken into the room where the stage had been set in so picturesque a manner, and in which he was destined to play a very conspicuous part for the next hour or so. While Unger was reposing in the cell at Headquarters the trunk containing the remains of Bohle had been discovered, and Byrnes putting this and that together was sure he had the story of the crime. With his imaginative story for his cue book, Byrnes assembled a number of detectives around the room, to which Unger had been brought, and then began the real test of the "third degree."

Byrnes seated Unger in a chair comfortably, and gave him a cigar to smoke. The manner of Byrnes at this moment was not that of the hard master of criminals, but that of the urbane polite entertainer, who had gone to great trouble to fix up an interesting diversion for the stolid and lowering Unger. Byrnes began something like this:

"Unger, here's a great story for you to listen to. I have just killed a man and I've got his body in there"—pointing to a suppositious side room—"or maybe I've got him over here. Now, I don't want that body lying around here, and it seems to me that the best way out of it is to cut him up and ship him away somewhere. I haven't got anything here that I can lay him on that will allow me to work comfortably, because I've got to do a fine job, so I guess I'll get him out and lay him on that lounge. All right now, I've got him on the lounge. Now, then, I want a good sharp knife. Let's see, there was a knife around here a while ago. A fellow tried to cut me with one a while ago. What's become of it, I wonder?"

At the mention of the word "knife," Unger made a slight start and shifted uneasily in his chair. The story was doing its work. Byrnes went on in this way for some time, and went over all the ground that he had already traversed in his mind. Only once or twice did Unger show any signs of paying any attention whatsoever to what Byrnes was saying, but that was enough. After Byrnes had finished his story, he turned to the men in the room and said: "Well," whereupon Detective Crowley came out of the shadow where he had been standing, and walking over to Unger said nonchalantly and as though it were a matter of but passing curiosity:

"Did he cut you at all?"

The fishy blue eye of Unger flashed the briefest glint of fire, and he bellowed out, "No!" followed by a string of particularly vituperative German oaths.

Unger was doomed from that minute; he had confessed by that brief expression almost as completely as though he had already told the whole story. After that there was a continual string of quiet, insinuating suggestion and questioning with continual references to the poker and the knife, the blood stains on the lounge, and every bit of the gruesome exhibit. At the end of two hours of this sort of thing Unger, in a fit of rage at the hectorings and pestering, told all, or at least enough of it to warrant his conviction, which occurred on Feb. 19, 1887, and he was sentenced to twenty years in Sing Sing. Good behavior cut the sentence down very considerably, and Unger was released on June 21, 1899.

Another instance of the work that is described as the "third degree" is that of the Kronman case, that occupied the attention of the public for some time during August, 1899.

Mrs. Kronman was found all but dead in bed with the blunt end of a hatchet. Several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry that she was known to carry about with her was missing. Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station set to work on the case immediately, and he felt that circumstances warranted his arresting the woman's husband, at about the same hour she died in a hospital.

At the station house Kronman was subjected to all the rigorous examination that goes to make the degrees short of the "third degree." Failing to elicit any satisfactory information from Kronman, he was turned over to the Headquarters detectives for the "third degree." Capt. McCluskey was in charge of the Detective Bureau at that time, and with the success of Byrnes and his methods in the Unger case in mind, he had a setting made of many of the furnishings of the Kronman flat, and with the blood-stained hatchet occupying a conspicuous place, Kronman was put through the "third degree" much as Unger was. The only thing against Kronman in the minds of the police was the fact that he could not establish a clear alibi for the time that the murder was supposed to have been committed, but so far as general evidence was concerned they had little to work on. Kronman was badgered for three or four hours, and one may easily imagine what a terrible experience the "third degree" would be to go through, when it is stated that Kronman was taken out of the room in a dead faint from utter exhaustion at the trial he had gone through.

When they had finished the police were fairly certain that Kronman was not the man, but as circumstances developed almost immediately which caused them to begin on a new tack, they thought it would be well to let it appear that Kronman was the guilty man. To further strengthen this idea Kronman was even taken to the funeral of his wife, where he was again subjected to many questions while standing over his wife's coffin.

This incident called down a lot of adverse criticism on the police, but was soon forgotten in the excitement surrounding the arrest of a cousin of the dead woman, named Neufeldt. Neufeldt was an ex-convict, and a ne'er-do-well generally. It developed that Mrs. Kronman had been deeply interested in the reformation of Neufeldt, and had desired his marriage with a girl friend of hers. To further this the day before the murder she had arranged a meeting at her home between Neufeldt and the girl, and during the conversation had brought forth a great number of jewels and decorated the girl with them, and told Neufeldt that when he married the young girl in question she would give her "this" or "this," pointing out some of the less valuable of the jewelry. The sight of the jewelry aroused all of the low cupidity of Neufeldt, who came the next day and committed the crime and robbery. The idea of the police making it appear that Kronman was the real murderer led Neufeldt to be less cautious than he perhaps ordinarily would have been, and he was arrested in one of the cheap cafés of Houston Street, dissipating on the proceeds of the robbery. Neufeldt was given a speedy trial, was sentenced to death, and executed.

There is another kind of "third degree" other than that which has been described in the two preceding incidents, which consists largely in creating an atmosphere around an alleged criminal from which very few can emerge without having committed themselves in some way or another if they are guilty. Here is an instance:

On Nov. 20, 1900, Alexander J. Hubbard of 13 North Street, Baltimore, Md., was brutally assaulted by John Murphy, alias "Thousand Dollar Diamond Harry," and Henry Maas, both of whom were ex-convicts. Hubbard was a jewelry merchant, and was alone in his store at the time. Maas and Murphy came in and asked him to show them certain goods. When the goods had been exhibited the men beat Hubbard into insensibility with the butt of a pistol, and got away with the booty. Capt. George Titus was in charge of the New York Detective Bureau at that time, and the Baltimore police wired him to look out for Maas and Murphy, who, they had reason to believe, had committed the crime and had gone to New York. Three days afterward, on Nov. 23, Murphy was arrested by Detectives Cronin, Hennessy, and Butler. Murphy was taken to Headquarters, where he protested to Capt. Titus his entire innocence. Titus had him taken to a cell, while he finished some business at hand. Murphy was pampered for a few hours, given many luxuries to eat, and altogether treated as though he were a particularly distinguished guest, rather than a man under suspicion of having committed a foul crime. Later he was brought up stairs to Capt. Titus's room, where the Captain had assembled a half dozen of his expert thief catchers. Murphy was greeted cordially and hospitably, was given a good cigar to smoke, and then engaged in amiable conversation, which lasted for a couple of hours, and, while it is not known just how much Murphy may have committed himself during this tête-à-tête, it was enough to make the arrest of his accomplice, Maas, an easy matter, a couple of hours later the same day. It would appear, also, that during this conversation Murphy disclosed the name of an ex-policeman in Baltimore who had a reputation among crooks of a certain grade as a man who could successfully bribe juries in that town.

Maas and Murphy were tried and convicted, and each sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

T. O. McGILL.

FEW men were better known to New Yorkers than Frederick Smyth, who, when Recorder, was the terror of evildoers, sometimes thought severe in his penalties, but cautious and just in his decisions. The seeming stern side of his nature was turned outward, but friends who knew him well knew also that there was a soft side; and in social life and at his office he loved a joke, could give and take, and was always fond of reciting events in which he and John McKeon, his law partner, were actors. "Did you see an old Irish woman waiting as you came in?" he asked one day of the writer. "She is as steady a visitor as an anxious client. There's a story about that woman, and I'll give it to you. It's like a ticket-of-leave-man story, and there's almost a living Bob Brierly up at Sing Sing."

A low knock upon the panel of the open door interrupted the telling, and the woman herself stood meekly before him.

"You here again?" said the Recorder, assuming the countenance that gave no hope. "Did you see that bad boy of yours?"

"Yis, sir, an' he isn't a bad boy, yer Honor, an' he tould me to tell ye so. That's all I came for, yer Honor, an' to gin ye this."

She thrust a paper into his hand, bowed low, and walked silently and slowly to the outer office, turned a second at the door, made an obeisance, and disappeared.

"Let's read it," said Smyth, turning the paper over. "I suppose it is the same thing he often sends to me," and then he slowly read: "You are good to my mother, and I thank you with my whole heart."

"You see, the boy doesn't make any appeal this time. He has made many, and I'm sorry for him. Bad company did it; he was accomplice in a burglary. I think they frightened him. But he was caught, circumstantial evidence strong, and he's doing his term. The mother's poor—has a daughter that earns a little—and a friend of mine gives her money every once in a while from a little fund I've put up to help her. She'll come here twice a week, and when she goes up to Sing Sing to see the boy I pay her fare. The reports from the prison show the boy is earning time from his sentence. She says it's the boy's birthday on Saturday, and I'll have to make her a present for him, I suppose. Come in Saturday about 2 o'clock, and I'll show it to you."

He turned to some law papers and the interview ended. Prompt on time the writer called at the time named to find the woman waiting in the outer office, and Smyth's private room apparently closed.

"Come in, quick!" sounded from within in answer to a knock authorized by the clerk outside.

"She's there, isn't she?" asked Smyth, as he shook hands and pushed a chair beside the desk. "I've got the present for her, any way, so tell her to come in."

Not a word was said, as she slowly came forward, and then, in his cold, calm voice Smyth placed a chair facing the window and told her to sit down. In a bewildered way she did so.

"Now look right over that park while I'm talking to you and don't turn your head," was spoken in the voice that so many had heard from the desk in the court room. "Do you think your boy was guilty?"

"Yes, your Honor—but he only kept watch for the others. He knows now what it is to be out wid the boys and get into throuble. But he's doin' his time, yer Honor, an' thrying fer good conduct, and he prays every night to find me an' the sisther all right when he comes out. It's a hard lesson, yer Honor, but he's larnin' it well, larnin' it well!"

While she was speaking Smyth had opened a closet door next the bookcases, and led into the room a sad-faced boy and held him back of him, the tall form of the Recorder shielding him from view.

"I told you not to look from over the park. Now you can look at me," said Smyth, with a voice that was emotionally low. "I've made you a birthday present. Take care of it, now you've got it!"

The scene was more than pathetic. It was a page of real life, and with the reverence of religion the mother clasped the boy, and then, falling upon her knees, looked up silently at the Recorder.

"Don't thank me! The Governor pardoned him, and he came down the river this morning. Both of you go to the holy father of your church—let the boy swear to lead an honest life, and here's something to start it with."

A bank note, already rolled into a ball and held in his left hand, was given to the woman. Smyth motioned for silence, and then, shoving mother and son to the outer door, said slowly: "Don't make a scene. Nobody knows the boy's done time. Keep his hat close down upon his head; the hair'll soon grow out, and go straight to the church. Do you mind me?"

Then, as he closed the door and returned to his desk, he said: "You see the Judge in court and the man in the office. I hated to sentence him. You've seen something worth remembering to-day, and if it wasn't for some of the good things we can do for others life would be a hard session, without a recess."

The Qualifying Adjective.

Gottrocks—Isn't that the pony you brought East with you on your last trip from Arizona?

Horse Dealer—Yes, Sir.

Gottrocks—Well, how can you recommend that brute to me when you told Mr. Hurleys only yesterday that it was a regular she-devil?

Horse Dealer—Ah, but you see, Sir, she is such an—an exquisite devil!

1901

SILK INDUSTRY'S STRIKING FEATURES.

PROBLEMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE ENTERPRISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A STRANGE feature of the silk industry is that, while the United States is the largest manufacturer of silk goods among all the nations, its production of the raw material from which the goods are made is practically nothing at all. In dollars of value France is a little ahead of this country in its manufacture, but in the number of yards turned out from silk looms the United States is unquestionably ahead. And this, the most modern of nations, applies its mechanical and artistic skill to the manufacture of a raw product which comes in greatest quantity from the most ancient and primitive of the nations.

It is an easy matter to become informed as to the exact production of raw woolens or raw cotton, but, no matter how careful the study or the investigation, no one can tell what will come from behind the vast veil under which the industry and civilization of the Empire of China is shrouded. The world depends upon China in great measure for its silk, yet never knows what China will bring forth. The speculative trader can ill afford to make a future price, as he can with cottons and woo's, for the moment the price seems unusually attractive from the ports of China there issues forth a supply of raw silk inexhaustible and bewildering.

Another unique feature of this industry is that, while the United States is making greater strides than any other nation in the making of silk textiles, there is absolutely no development of the raw silk production. The history of this material is the one instance of conspicuous failure in all the commercial efforts of the country. There was a time when all the country was excited over the production of raw silk, when mulberry trees were upon every farm, when the man who did not report so many cocoons as under his control came under the displeasure of the Government. Silkworm culture was undertaken in Virginia in 1619, only a few years after the settlement of Jamestown, and to encourage the industry the Colonial Legislature of 1623 offered a bounty of fifty pounds of tobacco for every pound of reeled silk produced. In 1657 the Colonial Assembly decided that every farmer who had not ten mulberry trees to every 100 acres of his plantation should be fined ten pounds of tobacco.

The greatest progress in the production was made in Georgia and the Carolinas. In 1749 a filature was built at Savannah and Italian operatives were imported to teach the art of silk reeling. The greatest year of raw silk production the country ever had was in 1759, when about 10,000 pounds were produced. When it is recalled that during 1900 the production marketed in the different nations of the world amounted to about 35,000,000 pounds, the insignificance of the output of this country can be seen. The greatest silk craze which this country ever had was in 1831. Companies were formed all over the country for the raising of the silkworm. There was hardly a household in which some cocoons were not raised and fed at that time. The price of mulberry slips reflected the rising market. It is recorded that at an auction sale in Germantown, Penn., in September, 1839, 260,000 slips brought $81,-218.75, and a lot of mulberry switches from six to eight feet long were calculated to be worth about $45,000.

The market was flourishing to such an extent that in 1840 several companies sent men to France to buy about an aggregate of 1,000,000 trees. But the bubble burst before they returned, and when the ships did arrive bringing their purchases the slips and switches were sold for use as pea vine supports. This marked the end of all serious attempt to produce raw silk in this country. Since then there have been periodical stories of growing silk productions in South Carolina and other States, but none of the reports has been credited by well-informed people. Conditions have changed to such an extent, too, that it is said by a representative silk manufacturer in this city that the raw silk could not be produced with profit in this country to-day unless the laborers who operated the silk-producing trees would consent to accept about six cents a day for their services.

The United States offers the inducement of absolute free entry into the country as an inducement to raw silk producers to send their product to this country. In 1900 the raw material which was brought to United States ports was valued at $45,517,-909, while in the first six months of this year the importation amounted to $30,514,-785—a tremendous increase, in proportion.

Unlike the woolen manufacturer, the next greatest textile producer in this country, the silk manufacturer asks for no decrease of tariff duties. He points one to the history of silk production in Great Britain. Up to 1860 the principal producer of silk goods in Europe was England. But in that year duties were removed and French products were admitted free. In France wages were much lower than in England, and the English manufacturer was undersold. Just about that time the civil war came on and large import duties were imposed by the United States. The English silk producer took advantage of this situation to open in the United States and establish himself. Paterson, N. J., was picked out as a likely place for a silk industry, one important silk manufactory having been established there already. Thus arose the great silk industry of Paterson, especially notable for its ribbons.

The industry grew rapidly, and last year it is probable that more than $100,000,000 worth of silk goods were manufactured in this country. The United States census took careful statistics of the silk production last year, and a report on the subject will be soon made public. It can be stated as a fact that the output of silk piece goods in the United States last year amounted to $42,500,000. Ribbons were valued at about $18,500,000 and sewing thread and twist goods some $9,000,000 or $10,000,-000. Miscellaneous goods constitute the balance of the grand total.

Silk textiles are unique, again, in that they have defied the general movement toward mixtures and corruptions of material. The fibres in cotton and woolen fabrics have been cheapened and mixed so successfully that the pure goods have been supplanted in many cases. This has not been a success with silks, however, although a number of substitutes and mixtures have been proposed.

The first plan of opposition to silks was to cultivate spiders as a rival to silkworms. A Frenchman named Cachot has recently succeeded in getting a considerable product from spider webs, but there is no prospect, experienced manufacturers say, that his system will develop into one of serious importance.

Artificial silks are made of wood fibre reduced to cellulose by the action of acids. This is dissolved to a gluelike consistency, forced through holes in glass, and drawn out into threads which dry and harden in the air just as those of the silkworm or the spider do. In fact, the material of the thread is identical with that produced by the spider and silkworm, and the fabric produced from it has the same qualities except that it is more harsh and does not wear so well. Another imitation of silk is mercerized cotton, which is now finding its way into many uses. The cotton is treated either in yarn or in piece with caustic soda, and stretched if a lustre is wanted, and the effect of the treatment is to change the fibre into a silklike substance. There is no possibility, however, that mercerized cotton will ever replace the genuine silk. As an evidence of the fact that substitutes and mixtures of silks have not amounted to much, investigation shows that while last year the output of all-silk piece goods amounted to $42,500,000, the production of mixtures or substitutes amounted to only about $10,000,000.

The manufacture of silks has so far refused to follow the tendency toward centralization or monopoly. There is not, never has been, a silk trust, and the sentiment in the industry is even now distinctly antagonistic to one. This is probably to be accounted for by the fact that the manufacture of silks does not require any very extensive plant, and that the entire industry is much simpler than that of woolens, for example. There have been efforts to combine the silk thread manufacturers and also to bring the ribbon makers together. But both attempts proved futile. The piece goods men have never shown any disposition to unite their forces.

It would indeed be a difficult plan to get the manufacturers together. There is such a diversity in their product. There is so much opportunity for taste and art in the dyeing and the design of the simplest and most inexpensive of prints that the chance for monopoly is practically remote. There are silk factories in about twenty States of the Union to-day. New Jersey is strongest, with about 300 concerns, followed closely by New York, with more than 230 establishments. Pennsylvania has about 200. Connecticut, the birthplace of the industry in America, is fourth, with more than 150 concerns. In New Jersey some 27,000 operatives are employed in silk factories. The number of power looms for broad silks in the silk mills of the United States is estimated to be about 80,000. Hand looms are not in use at all, although Europe has never entirely recovered from the old days of the guild when hand looms were used exclusively in the primitive production then prevailing. There are about 7,000 looms from which ribbons are produced.

Silk manufacturers consider that their best interests will be conserved for a considerable time to come by scattering the mills as much as possible. In this way the surplus labor of different communities can be utilized, and employment can be given to youths and girls to an extent that would not otherwise be possible. These young operatives make the best laborers because of a certain deftness of touch in all their work. The wages, according to a recent report, in Pennsylvania amount to about $1.21 a day for males and 70 cents a day for females.

The problem in this country will always be to obtain a satisfactory supply of the raw material. There have been great complaints in the last year against the raw silk sent from Japan. The raw material in certain quantities comes from a number of countries besides China and Japan, including France, Italy, Austria, Spain, India, and the Levant. China produces the largest amount, however, and that which is of the best quality. In all countries except China the worms in the cocoons are killed by roasting before the silk is reeled off, and this reduces the lustre of the filament, but in China the filament is reeled off while the worm is still alive. The practice militates against the quality of the silk in another way, however. The reeling is done at the homes of the laborers, and the work is not done evenly. If modern methods could but be injected into the life of these silk workers the product would be of a much finer quality. But the silk manufacturer has long realized that he must take what China gives him, both as to quantity and quality, and do the best he can with it.

The Handwriting on the Wall.

L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, speaking of a recent petty theft on the part of one of the employes of the company said:

"Every big business is bothered now and then by the small thieves, and the remarkable thing is that they cannot see that they are almost certain to be caught. The system of checking and the other safeguards make capture and identification almost certain. It is usually small debts, liquor, or the desire to gratify the wants of some foolish sweetheart that make the temptation. We are sometimes merciful to the small thief and do not prosecute him, but the rule is—a safeguard to ourselves and other business people—to prosecute. We never forgive a thief in the sense of keeping him in our employ, for the man who is twice fooled is a fool indeed.

"The best way to avoid tempting those in one's employ is to set the example before all—a sort of handwriting on the wall, spelling penitentiary—and the best way to do this is to spend $1,000 or $10,000 for the conviction of every thief. The great majority of men, however, are honest. They can handle millions without any need of the handwriting on the wall."

The High Water Mark of Gall.

To run out of a shower into the shelter of an umbrella store.

A McKinley Memorial Site

THE proposal to erect a statue of William McKinley in one of the city squares or parks has in it great artistic possibilities, and offers to New York the opportunity to secure a monument of good taste as well as of noble striving and heroic sacrifices in the services of the public.

There are not too many such monuments in the city as yet. True, there are many statues in the parks and squares, but of quite a large proportion of them artistic New York does not feel particularly proud; and with some of them it would gladly dispense.

Time was—and not so very long ago—when we regretfully confessed that we had little monumental statuary of any kind to boast of, and that frame of mind still holds with us, tempered, however, with the reflection that perhaps none at all is preferable to the bronze nightmares we meet with occasionally.

It is also a matter of complaint that, of the really good statues which New York possesses, many are poorly placed. There has been a reprehensible tendency to put them, not in open paved spaces where they belong, but under the umbrageous shade of park trees, where the incongruity between nature's handiwork and that of man is accentuated often to the point of the ludicrous.

The first statue of note set up in New York was admirably located, and should have served as a shining example to those who had the placing of those that followed. The George Washington on horseback was unveiled in the southeast corner of Union Square on July 4, 1856, and was hailed at the time as a great work of art. Despite some defects in the details it remains one of the best examples in its line that the city possesses. The sculptor, Henry K. Brown, achieved National fame through it, and for this he was doubtless indebted, to a considerable extent, to the fact that it is so placed that the eye is enabled to take in the general effect without interference from extraneous foliage.

Union Square has since received other bronze statues, but that of Washington and his gigantic charger still easily dominate them all. That of Abraham Lincoln, in the southwest corner, has been the subject of many gibes from the irreverent during the thirty-odd years which have elapsed since it was first uncovered there, but it is not quite the worst sample of the sculptor's art that New York can show. To bring modern trousers and a frock coat into harmonious relations with art is no easy task.

The figure of Lafayette, which is the handiwork of the Frenchman Bartholdi, has the misfortune of being situated in Union Square Park, surrounded and partly hidden by the trees. Although Broadway opens directly on it, not many of those coming up that thoroughfare ever notice its presence. Placed as it is, the natural inference is that the city is ashamed of it and wishes to conceal it as far as possible.

The habit of placing bronze statues under and among trees began in Central Park, where it still prevails, although George C. Clausen, the present head of the Park Department, has firmly set his face against it, and he has the earnest backing of the Sculpture Society. Very few have got in of late years, and, if the ideas that dominate the present administration will continue to prevail, very few indeed will be admitted in the years to come, and those that may gain entrance will be put in the open, where they will stand out clearly as things apart from the landscape.

The first statues that Central Park received are chiefly found in out-of-the-way places, where those who are not looking for them are not apt to see them. Some of them are, however, worthy of a better fate, notably John Quincy Adams's Indian hunter, with his dog trailing the game, and Edward Kenney's crouching puma, not to mention George Symonds's falconer, a figure which, although picturesquely perched on top of a rock on the drive west of the Mall, is not seen by ninety-nine out of a hundred passing below.

Of the statues at the lower end of the Mall of Central Park the first and the last put there—the Shakespeare and the Columbus—are placed so that they can be seen close at hand from all sides without interference from the overhanging branches. They have the advantage in this over the images of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns, who sit facing each other from the grass plots, while that of Fitz-Greene Halleck is gazing, solitary and alone, still further up the wide walk.

If statues are to be put into a recreation ground like Central Park, there is no gainsaying the claim that they should be treated as is that of Daniel Webster. Placed in a clear open space, where three roadways meet, it produces quite an imposing effect, despite inartistic trousers, a graceless swallowtail coat, and a painfully expanded chest.

There was danger at one time that Central Park would be cumbered with bronze busts and statues as a cemetery is with headstones and marble shafts, but the crisis seems to have been safely put behind. The Thorwaldsen effigy has not been admitted, and it keeps vigil on the sidewalk outside of the Sixth Avenue entrance at Fifty-ninth Street. It is more conspicuous there, unfortunately, than it would be inside under a branching canopy, but this may hasten the day when it will be placed within its proper environment.

Outside of Central Park the reprehensible habit of putting statuary in woodland shadows is on Manhattan Island most noticeable in Madison Square. Three eminent departed citizens of New York have their counterfeit presentments there in lasting bronze, and there is, besides, Saint-Gaudens's figure of Farragut on the quarter-deck of his old flagship, the Hartford. The effigy of William Henry Seward is the most ancient of the trio, it having been erected about a quarter century ago. It is recorded that when the King of the Chimes left his eyrie in Trinity steeple for his regular outing on New Year's night to observe how the town had improved and prospered, he was full of glee until he set eyes on this piece of sculpture, when he could not restrain his wrath sufficiently to keep him from viciously throwing hard snowballs as it for a full hour.

The effigy of Roscoe Conkling, which is its near neighbor, is not calculated to give provocation for such rage, for it is almost as perfectly appareled an image as is that of Chester A. Arthur further to the north.

The suggestion put forth about a statue of President McKinley—that it be placed in Long Acre Square, at the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, at Forty-third Street, and that the open space itself be called McKinley Square—is an eminently practical one. The locality is almost already the centre of life on Manhattan Island, after dark, and it will be entirely so in two or three years more.

Placed there, the McKinley statue is sure to be a conspicuous object, and it can at the same time be made a joy to all beholders. There are already some examples of what the sculptor's art can do with a proper location for its handiwork. There is the group of Washington and Lafayette, designed to typify France's generous aid to struggling America. It stands on just such a triangle as might be utilized on Long Acre Square for the monument to the late President McKinley. This triangle is formed by the junction of Manhattan and Morningside Avenues and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The bronze group stands out boldly, with no overhanging branches to conceal its strong outlines.

Almost as well placed as the Washington-Lafayette group is the bust of Winfield Scott Hancock, "the superb," as he was called by the soldiers who served with him in the Army of the Potomac. It is also on a triangle, the result of the junction of Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenues, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, the locality, having been named "Hancock Square," after the names of "Sherman Square," "Greeley Square," now to be followed, probably, by "McKinley Square."

If New York is to erect a monument to McKinley, it should, of course, be a creditable one, and if it is to be a statue, it should exemplify the city's progress in artistic taste, as well as its wonderful material development since the Union Square Washington was placed in position over half a century ago.

CHARLES M. SKINNER.

GOWNS Worn by Society Women In and Out of Town.

LADY SARAH WILSON appears often in a frock of the lightest shade of gray crêpe veiling. The clinging skirt, mounted over taffeta of the same shade, has a deep hem and above it two bias bands of the material, edged with black and white cord, the cord being barred, not striped lengthwise. The girdle is of pale lavender silk and has in the back, in addition to its one eighteen-inch length of lavender silk at the left of the back, another sash end of black velvet, the upper part of which is passed through a wide steel buckle. The bodice is tucked and has a yoke outlined by the black and white piping or cord. The lengthwise tucks that shape the bodice in at the waist line in the back and also the top of the skirt are covered with the black and white. The Pacquin sleeves have puffs of palest gray chiffon and wristbands of the veiling, with touches of black and white. The vest of the frock is of white, relieved with black. The hat Lady Sarah usually wears with it is a broad-brimmed light gray crinoline. The crown is surrounded by white flowers, and in the back is perched a wide bow of lavender-tinted gray taffeta.

***

Lady Newborough is often seen at the Astoria in a costume of stone gray stamine. The skirt sweeps the floor a trifle, and has about the bottom a band of silk tape in a lighter shade, and this runs up the skirt every few inches and turns little curliques. At the top the skirt is fitted in the back with a block of tucks; these are perhaps four inches deep at the edges and eight in the centre and run from across the back nearly to the hips. The wide girdle is, say, five inches deep in the centre and narrower at the sides, and is of silk stitched and boned. The bodice is of guipure cloth over taffeta of the same shade, and has a white vest, across which is knotted a sailor tie of gray silk. The Pacquin sleeves are of guipure cloth over silk, and the loose drooping puffs, extending from the wristbands two-thirds of the way to the elbows, are of gray chiffon. Her hat is a large toque, set high upon her pompadour coiffure and faced in front with gray feathers. It is of gray silk, heavily spangled with steel.

***

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt was seen at the Waldorf the day following her arrival from Europe in a charming gray frock. The material was peau de soie. The graceful, sweeping skirt had as its trimming seven rows of velvet ribbon; the lowest row, near the skirt's edge, was two inches wide, and the bands gradually decreased in width until the upper was not more than an inch wide. The rows were perhaps four inches apart. The close fitting bodice was also trimmed with velvet ribbon. The sleeves fitted closely and were also tucked. A medium sized gray hat of the same shade as the gown topped the dress.

***

Another handsome gray gown was seen on Mrs. Frederick O. Beach. This was dark blue gray. The skirt, especially clinging, was fitted at the top with tucks. The bodice had a corded tucked semi-circular band both back and front that simulated a yoke. The lower part of the bodice was also laid in pinch tucks. The sleeves were close fitting and showed the same tucks, with a fulness over the elbow. A black hat trimmed with black plumes was worn.

***

Mrs. Charles Stewart Dodge wore at a dinner given at Sherry's during the week a simple frock, as pretty as it was effective. It was of fine muslin, a soft ecru tint, and was spotted with polka dots a little over a half inch across and some four inches apart; the dots were dark blue. The skirt was plain, cut to fit, not tucked, and had a deep and full gathered ruffle some sixteen inches wide at the bottom. The bodice fitted smoothly in the back and bloused a bit in front, and the close-fitting sleeves were of elbow length and were finished with five-inch frills of the material. Mrs. Dodge wore a chain of large turquoises and a large black straw hat laden with black ostrich plumes.

***

Miss Daisy Leiter, who dined with Mrs. Dodge, and who had just returned from Mexico, wore a tight-fitting costume of fine black cloth, the skirt long and clinging, the bodice close fitting. She also wore a flat and rather large toque of black coque feathers. This was set well over her face.

***

Mrs. Edwin Gould was seen at the Waldorf during the week in a blue and white foulard, the pattern especially graceful—deep whorl-like sprays of dots in white on a deep blue ground. The skirt was full and held in plaits in the back at the waist line. Beginning each side the centre back were two lines of garland-like applications of deep cream-colored lace roses, which ran around the skirt drooping slightly to the front; these were two inches apart, and the lower one some eighteen inches from the floor in back and twelve in front. There was lace on the stock and outlining the edges of the bodice front where it opened over a vest of cream lace and chiffon. The girdle, narrow in the back, but rising high in front, was of the deepest possible shade of blue, and was wrinkled and caught with enamel buttons. The Pacquin sleeves had puffs of lace and silk, and the wristbands were covered with the lace roses.

***

Mrs. James L. Kernochan at the marriage of her brother, Maxwell Stevenson, to Miss Caroline Livingston, wore a beautiful pale gray liberty satin, trimmed with crystals. The sweeping skirt was laid in three narrow plaits at the back, and these were caught down for a distance of eighteen inches with the long, narrow, transparent crystals. The bodice was also trimmed in the back and was outlined across the front with the same crystal trimming. The sleeves were of the satin, slashed at the outside, and in these slashes were inserted deep puffs of beautiful white lace. The sleeves between these slashes were ornamented with crystals. The lower portions of the sleeves, about the wrists, were tight fitting, banded, and trimmed with lace and the crystal beads. Black velvet baby ribbon was used with good effect on the stock. The hat worn was a gray and white toque, with hints of black. Both gown and toque were exceedingly chic.

***

Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding was seen the same day in a black velvet dress. The skirt was long and plain. The bolero bodice had its upper part of black velvet, with four rows of black silk braid stitched around its edges. This bolero closed over the bust tightly and over the wide and pointed girdle formed of rows of braid stitched to a boned foundation. The bolero was cut up in up-turning V's to match the girdle points. A black boa was worn. Mrs. Wilmerding's toque was made of white lace, and around its upper edge was a band of brown fur. The top of the hat was of white chiffon and lace, and some white roses were crushed in at the back under the fur.

***

Mrs. E. H. Harriman wore at the wedding a gown of light heliotrope poplin. The bodice had a deep-pointed yoke of white lace over white silk, with a fichu effect in lace at the edges, this fichu extending over the shoulders with drooping ends in front. The lower part of the bodice was wrinkled rather than gathered over a tight-fitting lining; the wrinkles or gathers slanting down from the centre back seam under the arms, and then running around to the front. This front closed from right to left with a frill effect, with fluffs of lace and large enamel buttons. The sleeves were tight fitting, the upper parts of the poplin and the lower part of lavender silk covered by white lace and extending in deep chiffon and lace points over the hands. The skirt had the back laid in three underlying plaits on each side at the outer edges. Starting from under these flat plaits—the first band being perhaps six inches below the waist line and the other six inches apart—were three five-inch galloons of creamy white lace that curved over the sides and then straight down the front to the bottom of the skirt. Mrs. Harriman's hat was a small one of black straw, with a brim rolling at the sides. This brim ran down to a point in front, and was covered all around with black chiffon. Two black jetted quills started from the centre front and ran to a little back of the side centres. Mrs. Harriman also wore a narrow boa of plaited cream lace. Going out on the train, to cover this costume, she wore a long dust coat of changeable heliotrope and green in dark shades. It fitted into the figure by two-inch curving tucks on each side the back, and these were loosened below the waist line. The sleeves flowed a bit from the elbow, and were edged in turn by black ribbon, and a full boa of black net, ribbon-edged, seemed to be attached to the garment.

***

With Mrs. Harriman was her younger daughter, Miss Cornelia, who is not yet out. She wore a simple and girlish frock of pale blue satin foulard. The material was starred and circled by tiny darker and paler dull blue designs. The skirt cleared the ground and the scant flounce had three tiny tucks at its edge; at the top it was pointed, and the joining was concealed by three narrow bands of the silk stitched on. The upper part was cut to fit smoothly. The bodice had a belt of the material, a narrow stitched band, crossing in the back in two rounded tabs. The front had a tucked vest of cream-colored mull. The sides of the bodice opening on the vest were covered by an applique of cream lace. The stock was of mull and lace. The plain bishop sleeves were banded in at the wrists with lace, and the hat worn was of black straw with a low brim, trimmed with two pink roses and a little foliage.

***

Mrs. Fellowes wore an exquisite gown of black lace over white taffeta, striped with narrow bands of black velvet ribbon, and the skirt had these stripes broken by crossing galloons of black thread lace. The bodice also had narrower crossing bands of the thread lace, and a vest of white, crossed by a long loop of turquois blue velvet ending on either side—at different heights—in twisted bows. A black and white hat topped the costume.

***

Mrs. F. O. Beach, at this Islip wedding, wore a white embroidered pique frock. The skirt was plain except for its having its upper part fitted by narrow box plaits, [illegible]

***

Miss Fellowes wore a marvelous French costume of creamy white silk, striped with narrow lines of gilt, with "let-in" squares of hand-painted muslin, bordered with rich lace and touching corner to corner around the bottom of the skirt, about a foot from the edge. These squares, smaller in size, were inserted on the upper halves of the sleeves; the design was hydrangea blossoms with tiny golden butterflies. Miss Fellowes wore a white tulle boa, the ends edged with black, and carried a large muff of tulle with an ostrich plume and a knot of black caught in the centre. Her hat was a large one of white tulle with touches of black and full tulle strings tied under the chin.

***

Miss Florence Twombly was seen at the same affair in pale blue cloth. The skirt had banding it at the foot a half dozen lines of gilt, and above this an applied flounce was simulated by other lines of gilt braid. The blouse worn was of pale blue with crossing of white. The Eton jacket was tight-fitting in the back, and came down over the belt. It was crossed at the bottom, at the shoulders, and midway between by white cloth under openings in the blue, the cut portions of the blue being edged with gilt. The large revers were also cut out over white cloth. The Pacquin sleeves were also cut out at the bottom over white, and had white puffs. Miss Twombly's hat was a very large affair of blue cloth, the crown rather smooth, the brim laid in loose folds to fit, and across the front was an immense pale blue ostrich plume.

***

Mrs. Perry Belmont wore also at this wedding a gown of claret-colored cloth. The skirt was absolutely plain and trained slightly. There was a Directoire coat, the long skirts hanging plain, but directly in the back were two straps, running from the two large buttons at the waist line down about seven inches; these straps or tabs matched the buttons and the embroidered lids on the large pockets and the wide revers on the coat front. This embroidery was extremely fine and beautiful, and was done in silk in greens for the tiny leaves and heliotrope, pink, cream, &c., for the still tinier flowers. This embroidery was done directly on the cloth and the inner edge was irregular. The coat fitted skin tight and the coat sleeves had deep turn-back cuffs heavily embroidered and faced with white satin, as were also the wide coat revers. In the back, [illegible] at the shoulder seams, was a deep up-standing collar, also of the embroidery. The vest was of white mull with insertions of lace, a stock of mull and lace was worn in front by a superb pearl pin. The hat topping the costume was a large one of black cloth; around the brim was folded delicate green and heliotrope gauze, the one over the other. At the left of the front where the brim was turned up a small black bird was fastened, and at the left, toward the back, a knot of pale heliotrope liberty satin ribbon was caught. The gown was exceptionally beautiful.

***

Miss Gladys Brooks wore at the same wedding a gray veiling gown. The skirt was tucked in clusters two inches apart at the top and five or six apart at the bottom, the deep hem was joined with hemstitching, the tucks being allowed to flare some inches above it. The bodice was also fitted by narrow tucks, arranged in clusters, and the front of the bodice had longitudinal entre deux of cream colored Cluny lace. The yoke in the back, also of lace, was rounded. The sleeves were tucked and close fitting, and the stock was of lace and tucking. The hat worn was a large one of rough black cloth, faced with white cloth, also rough. The broad brim was caught up at the left side by a wide flat band of black velvet, and through this band were thrust two ostrich plumes, one white and one black; the ends were left uncovered.

***

Miss Rosalie Moran wore a frock of blue and white foulard. The skirt and bodice showed tiny and not noticeable tucks. Around the skirt, eighteen inches or so from the bottom, a three-inch band of cream lace was applied, and through its edges were run narrow black velvet ribbons. This treatment was continued up the front. The bodice had similar applications of the lace. Her sister, Marie Moran, was in tan-colored silk. The skirt had a graduated applied flounce tucked at the top. The bodice had a little bolero jacket of the silk edged with handsome lace, and at the front edges were little looped chous of cloth of gold and white lace. The vest was white. The sleeves had puffs of white near the wrists. The hat worn was a rough tan straw, the crown surrounded by two black ostrich plumes caught with loops of black velvet. The skirt was tucked to fit at the top.

Insanity and Genius.

Neurologist—Why is it that insanity and genius are said to be so closely linked together?

Cynical Poet—Very simple. Before an author becomes popular his friends think he is crazy; after he has become popular they swear he is a genius. And, as a rule, they are mistaken in both instances!

THE West Indian seal was particularly mischievous in his pool at the Battery Park Aquarium that morning. A crowd gathered around expecting some fun. There was a push on the main floor and a crush in the gallery. A woman with a small boy in a brightly colored suit came and stood near the pool.

The seal winked his wicked eye, but lay motionless on the surface. Somehow he seemed to float nearer the child. Suddenly he raised his head and spat some three quarts of salt water on the boy, literally soaking him. There was a sharp cry of terror from the small chap, and a roar of laughter from the gallery.

Said his attendant: "The seal is not vicious, but playful. Nevertheless, he cannot stand bright colors, and he does not like women, Chinamen, or negroes, and never loses a chance to douse them.

"Some time ago, when the Indians from Buffalo Bill's troop visited the aquarium this seal became obstreperous and wet every one within range of about twenty feet. Two attendants were kept busy mopping the water from the floor in the vicinity of his pool. Last week a prim youth and a well dressed lady entered the public building. The man wore a light colored Summer suit. The seal spotted him, but laid low for a good opportunity. Finally it came and the animal placed three quarts of water squarely on the man's bosom.

"The West Indian seal is believed to be the only one in captivity. Six or seven years ago twenty-one were sent here from Southern waters, and from here distributed to Chicago, London, and Paris. The other twenty have since died. The one in this city possesses rare intelligence for a fish. We believe he is capable of telling time. The clock has been placed so he can see it from his watery home, and every afternoon at 3:55 he raises the very dickens about his dinner. He is fed, at 4 o'clock, fresh codfish and eels, specially prepared, the average daily consumption being eleven or twelve pounds. Another of his caprices is to join in with the attendants in calling 'all out' when the whistle blows to eject the visitors. Each word may be recognized distinctly.

"Besides being the most interesting, the West Indian seal is the largest fish in the aquarium, weighing about 700 pounds."

Where Welcomes Are Flowery.

A WOMAN who has traveled much was commenting on Californian hospitality the other day. She said: "I have never seen people who treat strangers as the Californians do in any other portion of the world.

"Sacramento was the first city of the State which my daughter and I entered. Having a few hours to wait before taking a train, we strolled out and encountered a little girl with an armful of magnificent roses. It was the middle of Winter, and I remarked on the sight to my daughter. The girl heard me and exclaimed:

"'Oh, you can have them.' I said that I would take one, but she forced the whole armful upon me.

"'I was just taking them to school,' she insisted; 'I can get plenty more at home.'

"After lunch we walked out again and stopped at a residence to look over the fence at the roses in the garden. The lady of the house saw us from the window, came out, and picked a great bunch for us. We were fairly abashed at such treatment. We had come from the East, and we didn't know what to make of it.

"Later we were at Pasadena one day riding on one of the trolley cars that run out into the surrounding country. The road was lined with beautiful pepper trees, with great bunches of scarlet peppers among the glossy green leaves. I made the remark that I wished I had a bunch to dry and take home with me.

"'I'll get you a bunch,' said the conductor, and he actually stopped the car and got me a bunch of those peppers! A lady on the car asked us if we were going to the Rose Carnival. I told her I knew nothing about it. She explained about it, and said:

"'Every one who attends is expected to bring a bunch of roses. When we get off the car I will take you to my home and give you roses to carry, and show you where the Opera House is.' She did so, and armed with beautiful bunches of roses, we entered the Opera House. Every seat was sold, and we bought standing room. The entertainment was a sort of spectacular affair, in which the young girls of the city were dressed to represent different roses. Every inch of the woodwork of the building was concealed by massed roses, every person in the house carried roses, and at the close of the programme, by some sort of mechanical arrangement overhead, a shower of rose leaves fell upon the audience. It was the prettiest thing I ever saw. But the most astonishing thing about it was that two gentlemen left their seats and forced us to take them.

"We said, 'Why, we cannot take your seats; you have paid for them, and we have bought standing room.' They replied, 'Oh, you are strangers, and we can't allow company to stand up in California.' And they gave up their seats to us, after paying $2 apiece for them. How they knew we were strangers, I don't know, but they always 'spot you' in California, and do something nice for you before they let you go.

"My brother went to a convention in San Francisco, and when his delegation had reached the headquarters they had chosen they found a perfect bower of golden California poppies and great baskets of fresh fruit, nestling in its own leaves, on every hand. And each day the faded flowers and old fruit were removed and fresh put in their places. At all the other delegation headquarters it was the same. It's a little way they have in California."

OCT

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

IT is sometimes embarrassing to have a sentimental regard for one's friends which requires an outward and visible expression. Two estimable New York women who spent an unusually pleasant vacation this year and made exceptionally pleasant friends, agreed with these, when the time came for them to separate, that at a certain hour each day each would think of the others. It might have been well to have set the hour in the morning, but that being the busy time of the day, they agreed upon 8 o'clock in the evening. This hour came the other day when the New Yorkers were visiting friends. One of them, looking up at the clock, discovered just in time that the remembrance hour had arrived.

"Won't you excuse us just for a moment," she said to her friends, and the two faithful ones, each with a hand over her face, retired into themselves and thought of those from whom they were separated. It was only for a moment that this mental reunion was continued, and then the first speaker explained:

"You will think it very strange," she said, "and you will not understand our sudden pause—"

"Oh, yes, indeed," broke in the kind-hearted woman of the party, "of course we understand; you were engaged in silent prayer."

It had looked like it, but as silent prayer in this public fashion has something of a pharisaical appearance, the faithful two are wondering how they are to manage their devotion to friendly memories without unpleasant ostentation and continual explanations.

There is another feature of this mental intercourse, if it continues, which promises to be interesting. It remains to be seen if, by continual concentrated effort to think of these friends at a certain time, a real mental telepathy will be established. Psychologists will be anxious to hear. Nothing unusual has occurred up to the present time.

Brooklyn girls have a new diversion. On these lovely Fall nights with a bright moonlight they make excursions over to New York and take bus trips up Fifth Avenue. They start at Washington Square and climb to the top of the big vehicles and go the whole length of the route and sometimes back again, according to the condition of their feelings and the weather. They say sleighing is nothing to it, and moving so slowly they have a longer time to enjoy the air and see Fifth Avenue at an hour when it is interesting. These are especially girls' trips, but usually one favored young man is taken along as a chaperon.

Perhaps coon songs have become the National airs of America. A young German who has been for the past year or more in New York was taken the other evening to call upon some of his compatriots. There was a houseful of nice girls, as nice and quite as jolly as the American girls he had met; there were music and a pleasant evening, but there was one thing the young German missed.

"They didn't sing a single coon song all the evening," was his first comment on leaving the house. "That is the first house I have been to since I came to this country where they didn't sing coon songs."

More interesting than anything else at the average New York matinée is the number of men who attend the performances. On an average a quarter of the audience is composed of men, a fact which seems strange, Americans being a class of business men. The men who attend are not the shiftless ones who will not work, and not the overwealthy ones who need not, to judge from their appearance, and how it happens that so many of them find time to visit the theatre on a Wednesday afternoon is a mystery. It is almost more of a mystery than to see the crowds, with a very large proportion of men, pouring from the lower grade theatres where melodrama is popular.

There is no doubt that the teacher was in the wrong all through the affair, but she was rewarded with unusual promptitude. Being a teacher, her time was necessarily much limited as far as outside things were concerned. She found it a convenience to utilise the services of the small boys in her room, and they did many errands for her. Perhaps their parents might not have liked it always, if they had known, but there were so many poor little chaps crowded into the one room that the little fellow to whose lot it fell to go outside was undoubtedly much better off, if he did lose a recitation sometimes. On this particular occasion the teacher's watch was out of order, and she sent one of the trusty small boys to take it to the jeweler's. He did so, and it was not for some time that he heard of the matter again. In the meantime the watch had been repaired and a good bill had been presented to the teacher for putting in a new mainspring.

"That mainspring was all right when the watch left my hands, and that small boy has dropped it on his way to the jeweler's. I can see that plainly," said the teacher to herself, and at the next school session she expressed herself openly: "Brown, you dropped my watch taking it to the jeweler's the other day, and now you will have to pay the $1.50 that it cost to put in a new mainspring."

"No, ma'am," answered the small boy, "I didn't drop the watch. I carried it in my pocket all the way."

"Yes, you did," said the teacher sharply, "and you will bring me $1.50 for it."

Home went the small boy and told his father all about it. "But I didn't drop the watch," he concluded. "I carried it in this pocket here all the way," and he put his hand on his jacket pocket.

"I don't believe you did drop it," said the father, "and you need not pay for it. If the teacher feels very anxious, her father owes me $1.50 for coal and feed, and she can deduct the money from that bill."

There was no idea of this conversation being repeated; probably the boy would never have dared if he had been told to do so, but the teacher was preparing trouble for herself. It was immediately after this conversation, at the opening session of the school, that the teacher called out to the small boy:

"Brown, have you brought the $1.50 for my watch?"

That was too much—to be addressed in this manner before the whole school and in regard to a matter of which he knew he was perfectly innocent! The small boy jumped up with the one thought of defending himself.

"No, ma'am, I haven't," he said. "I didn't drop the watch; I carried it in my pocket all the time. And my papa says that your papa owes him $450 for coal and feed, and if you want the money you can take it out of that."

There was not a word to say; the teacher was silent. But she did not forget. That small boy lost his position as monitor, lost his position as caretaker of the blackboard erasers, and she never again looked kindly upon him.

There has been more or less discussion about the words of different hymns, recently, and it is certain that even young children pay some attention to the words they are singing. At a Sunday school the other day "America" was sung in place of one of the regular hymns. Above all the voices could be heard the shrill tones of one little girl with the enunciation so clear that every word was distinct. She had learned the verses from hearing them, had the sounds without distinguishing the words, and had drawn her own conclusions. This was what she was singing loudly and clearly:

Land where the fathers died,
Land where the children cried.

Obviously, if the fathers died the children cried.

Indian papers have described recently the wedding of two young Indians at Oklahoma which is interesting. It suggests a greater degree of civilization than people in general who have most of their experience in Indian life from Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show can easily imagine. The bride and groom were Miss Edna Eaglefeather and Mr. Paul Goodbear. The latter was educated at Carlisle and the former at the Lincoln Institution. They are both in the Government schools of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, the bride being a school teacher and the groom a farmer. The wedding took place at the home of one of the officers of the reservation, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. The bride wore a gown of white silk trimmed with lace, her veil was fastened with white roses, and she carried La France roses. There were two little girls to strew flowers in the path of the couple as they entered the room to the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin" and took their places beneath a big marriage bell. There were refreshments, many presents, the young couple were grateful and dignified, and "all the guests said it was one of the prettiest weddings they had ever seen."

Directoire and Empire gowns are to be the Parisian styles of the year, it is said. Frocks of this cut have been more or less worn for some time, but this new venture is to be something quite different from the modern variation of the short waisted frock which has been seen here before. A league of women has been formed in Paris by the wives of the Bonapartist Society, Petit Chapeau, and they are to wear exact reproductions of the gowns of the past, and, as far as possible, the manners of those days with the old-time apparel. Long coats will cover what will seem eccentricity on the street, and in the house there will be nothing to be desired. One effect of this style of gown will be that it will revolutionize underwear, and there won't be a sign of a straight-front corset if the Paris fashion is followed to any extent.

Occasionally there is a woman who likes her boiled lamb or mutton a little underdone, which is unfortunate, in one way, for in this case the water in which the meat is boiled is not strong enough to make a mutton broth, which is good and economical. But there are others who like it well done, and for these there is the danger that it may be a little dry. Here is a certain way to insure its being tender and moist and delicious eating. Let the meat, after it is well cooked, cool in the water in which it is boiled. It will do no harm if it remains over night in the water, and the result will be everything that can be desired. It is generally known that to have cold corned beef it can only reach its best condition by cooling in this way, but not so much is known about the mutton. It is a little thing which is worth trying.

English cucumbers, sometimes grown in this country, have the virtue which many persons will appreciate, of having no seeds. There is more to one of these vegetables than to those more commonly known. They grow sometimes to 26 or 28 inches in length. Some people do not like the flavor, and consider it inferior to that of the ordinary variety.

ONE GIRL FRESHMAN'S VIEW

IT IS doubtless the opinion of almost every male college graduate that, despite all the maltreatment he suffered as a freshman at the hands of teasing upperclassmen, a college course without abuse to bear the first year and without abuse to inflict during the rest of the time would be a good deal of a bore. Whether the feminine idea of a good time is different from a man's, or whether these countless male graduates have made a mistake, which is quite possible, the fact remains that at Smith College an abused freshman is as unusual a creature as a man, and yet Smith girls seem to consider they have a very fair time of it on the whole. The old tradition is forgotten, and by the time the freshman is taken in hand by a kindly junior in the team the new-comer is made to feel as far as possible at home.

"I have been brought up," remarked an observing freshman the other day, "on tragic stories of the hardships of freshmen, and what poor, friendless, scared creatures they are. But I have yet to see one. No such person has so far passed my line of vision. There are scared seniors in plenty, but scared freshmen—why, there aren't any."

And, in truth, though this statement may be slightly exaggerated, it is true that a freshman who appears lost and out of her element is rarely seen. In very few of the Smith dormitories are more than a quarter of the girls freshmen, so the upperclassmen can easily distinguish them from the older students, and are not slow to pick up an acquaintance, with the hope of being the first to "discover" an especially eligible new girl, for whom there is always a great demand. The juniors are supposed to be the natural protectors of freshmen, but all the classes take a turn at entertaining them. Even the sophomores, their traditional enemies, give them a formal dance, to which the older class escorts the younger with much ceremony, man-fashion. At the "Freshman Frolic," a very simple reception given the first Saturday after her arrival, the freshman wears her name pinned to her dress, and is introduced by her attendant upperclassman to numberless like decorated freshmen, all of whom she is likely to promptly forget. The chief beauty of the entertainment is that it gives the freshman an opportunity to meet every girl whom she thinks she recognizes, but is not sure, with the preliminary remark: "Why, didn't I meet you at the 'Freshman Frolic'?" All this, together with various teas and house dances given at the various dormitories, give rise to the statement that a girl has her best time in freshman year.

Of course, freshmen make many mistakes at first, and the older students are not above getting considerable fun out of them, and, if they are amusing enough, printing them in the book of grinds on freshmen distributed at the sophomores' dance. It would be beyond human nature for a Smith girl to listen without some mirth to the story of a freshman who started for a college prayer meeting one Sunday night at the Music Hall, one of the campus buildings, and was discovered vainly attempting to force an entrance into the Academy of Music, the local theatre. Then the stories of freshmen mistaking various meek seniors and members of the Faculty for fellow-freshmen and asking them kindly if they are homesick, and whether they don't think it hard to find their way around the campus, though oft-repeated, always arouse amusement.

Perhaps, after the exemption from "scaredness," the thing which impresses a Smith freshman most is the freedom she finds allowed her. Coming from a preparatory school, where she has always been compelled to attend to her work, it is a great change for her to be given at the beginning of the year a time table and mysterious and unintelligible document called a "course card," and called upon to fill out, without assistance, her selection of work for the year, a good part of which is elective. By aid of the time table, a most incomprehensible schedule of the times when classes are supposed to meet, but which is always subject to changes by unforeseen notices on the bulletin board, so that her careful calculations are upset entirely, she is expected to come to her classes at the proper time. Then on a given day she hands in the "course card," and at the scheduled hour sticks a pencil in her hair and goes forth to her first class. There where she had expected to discover a great difference, she finds the method of carrying on a class almost the same as in a school, only usually

A unique thing about Smith is the [illegible]

lege girl. It is a well-known fact among students at Smith that freshmen eat more than any other class. The cause of this peculiarity is not known, but is supposed to be due to the fact that she is not as familiar as are her older fellow-students with the regular Sunday morning fishballs and Tuesday night creamed chicken. It occurs to the freshman, however, that the other classes seem to have pretty fair capacity, and especially for anything cooked on a chafing dish, an article as necessary to a college girl as a Latin lexicon. Some persons object to a college education for girls because, as they say, she has no opportunity to learn cooking and other useful and womanly accomplishments. The freshman decides, notwithstanding, that a college course is an excellent way to learn to cook, and she gains great respect for the junior who is so popular because, among other things, she can make such delicious scrambled eggs in her room for the breakfast she is too sleepy to get up in time to eat in the dining room.

The college girl as found at Smith does not typify either of the common pictures of her. She is neither a prim and concise person of classic quotations and broad a's, nor is she the style of girl who makes a habit of smoking cigarettes and sitting with her feet on the table. The before-quoted observing freshman does not take long to come to the conclusion that she is very much like other girls. A college education cannot make a disagreeable girl attractive, but, on the other hand, it has never been known to spoil a nice one.

One other conclusion which the observing freshman has arrived at is interesting. She has decided at the end of two of the longest weeks she ever spent that college is, on the whole, an attractive place, although she looks forward with rather more eagerness than she had anticipated to the opportunity she will have to go home once more at the Christmas recess.

Costly Marriage Certificates.

UP-TO-DATE marriage certificates are artistic affairs, written on parchment, showing the best pen and brush work of the illuminator, bound in fine levant covers, and cost anywhere from $15 to $90. The marriage certificate is an important legal document, and with its sacramental and sentimental value makes it worthy of the work put into it. More and more of these artistic certificates are being made, and with the parchment foundation they will resist the effects of time.

The old-time marriage certificate, usually written upon paper and sometimes bound into a small white-covered volume, contained reading matter appropriate to the occasion, and was frequently presented by the officiating clergyman to the bride. In some cases the modern certificate is a present from the clergyman to the couple he is marrying, but this is not frequent.

In general style the certificates do not vary. There are two materials used for them—parchment sheepskin, which is the most durable, and vellum calfskin, upon which alterations can be more easily made in the text, a disadvantage in a legal document of any kind. The covers are of flexible levant, in a churchly red, lined with white watered silk, and the parchment leaves are tied in with heavy white corded silk ribbon, fastened at the two ends of the cover, tied in the centre. The leaves are slipped in, and there may be as many as desired.

Upon the first page appears the certificate, fair, clear, and unfolded. This is entire, with the signatures of the clergyman and witnesses. Other pages which may be added receive the names of the guests present, if they also care to add their names as witnesses.

The difference in price is caused chiefly by the amount of work put into the illumination of the certificate. The illuminated letters are in red and gold combined with missal text in black. The surface of the parchment is first prepared to receive the ink and colors. Vellum will give better depth of color to the work done, having a more impressionable surface, but the more durable parchment holds its own in spite of this fact, and beautiful work can be done upon it.

Prominent in the certificate is the initial at the beginning, which is decorated with orange blossoms in the natural tones of green and white leaves and blossoms. The body of the certificate is in the missal text in black, with mediæval capitals, the names, word marriage, &c., illuminated in shades of red, with gold, which is burnished. A space is left for the signatures.

There is one size usually for the certificate, 8½ by 11 inches, though occasionally they are smaller. Among the largest certificates made are those used by the Society of Friends. These are 17 by 22 inches, done in black upon parchment, and cost on an average $15. There is much to be said upon a marriage certificate of this society, all in close lettering, increasing the cost, which seems excessive considering the simplicity of the document. There is no fine leather cover for this, but the long sheet is usually inclosed in an enameled tin tube. They use more of the handwork certificates than other denominations.

There is an advantage in the tin tube, for while vellum and parchment have time-enduring powers, they prove temptations to rats and mice and must be carefully locked away from the rodents. When elaborate, the Friends' certificates will cost from $30 to $90. They are done in black and white, with gray tracery, and put up in a beautiful hand-made tube of leather of a fine gray, [illegible] on the outside, hand-tooled.

NOW THE WEDDING BELLS WON'T RING.

A Ministerial Subterfuge and How It Spoiled a Romance

HE is one of several assistants at—well, at an Episcopal church in Manhattan, somewhere in the region that isn't above Twenty-third Street, and he is quite good-looking, still on the consequential side of thirty and much admired by a certain portion of his vested choir and the matinée element, so to speak, of his mission workers and general congregation. He is ambitious and swells his slim exchequer, whenever practicable, by filling "supply" pulpits during the Summer months in suburban towns. Also, he is engaged to a young woman of wealth but no more than the absolutely requisite quota of good looks. Still, there might be some people of the opinion that with that pink and white skin of his and semi-military bearing he was handsome enough for two. So it is probably all right.

It chanced not many moons ago that the gentleman in question was engaged to conduct religious services in a little Summer settlement out along the Sound. It is probably true that he is more or less sought after during his itineracies, and the privilege of dining and housing him is at times a bone of contention with the good people to whom he ministers. At all events, this is the impression gained by the young man himself. Being an observant person, he has gathered that an avowedly engaged man is not nearly so likely to cause dissension as one unattached, especially with such qualifications as he possesses.

Now, even the very most flattering photographs he posseses of his fiancée by no means does her justice in that her chief attraction (barring her fortune, of course,) lies in her vivacity—decidedly not in feature, line, or contour. But his little cousin in Alexandria—of whom he saw so much in seminary days—a fresh, sweet blossom of the Virginia wild woods youth, and such eyes! a glory of hair and such lips—to slip her picture into the fine gold filigree frame instead of the other to which it belonged, was the work of a moment and impulse, and it would answer the same purpose. He would probably never again see these people to whom he would preach tomorrow, so what did it matter? He was not of the strenuous persuasion, and he found the demands of two services sufficient unto the day, in August weather, minus any effort at rural small talk. This photograph placed immediately upon his arrival in a conspicuous place in the "spare room" allotted him would produce just the right expression—his bored silence would then appear thought baloed reveries, and his plea of letters to write would artistically cover his favorite afternoon nap indulgence. And if he caught rustic whispers anent "the loveliest girl you ever saw" and "such a be-utiful couple," &c.—what matter? We are all human. At any direct allusion to this silent occupant of his room he need only smile mysteriously and color, (he has a genius for blushing opportunely,) nobody would be any the worse off for his little ruse or any the wiser—why not?

He patted himself on the back several times, and having posted the regulation effusion to his fiancée, slept the sleep of the just. But as the funny fates would have it, instead of being in her "log cabin" on Lake George to receive that missive, this vivacious young woman had that very day accepted an invitation from a Gotham chum summering at Greenwich, Conn., to fill up a hesterfous break in her house party, and, arriving there late Saturday, saw to her amazement in the primitive little local sheet that the Rev. Blank would preach in such and such a church the next day.

"Oh, do let us drive over for the evening service," she importuned; "what larks and little owlets! I can imagine his face when he sees me!"

"And I happen to know the people who are entertaining him, too," her hostess replied; "Elinor and her mother stopped with them a few weeks on their way to the mountains. Splendid table, they said, and the nicest sort of simple country people. By the bye, did you know that Elinor had decided—?"

That evening a surrey drew up in a tentative sort of way before the trim cottage, and a middle-aged woman hurried down to the little picket gate.

"Oh, Miss Blank, I am so glad to see you; have you come to tell me your friends will be back again this Summer? The nicest people I ever had to board."

"No, Mrs. Martin, they're abroad now; but we had a notion of going to church over here to-night. I heard you had a stranger preaching."

"So we have," returned the good soul bridling, "and I had him last night and this morning, but the senior vestryman's taken him off for tea. My husband was vestryman, too, when he was living. I told Mr. Brown it was no use hauling him over there on Mandy's account, for he was engaged already—good as told me so—colored up when I so much as mentioned the picture he set out there on his dresser—prettiest girl I ever saw, too—" addressing her remarks impartially to the three occupants of the vehicle, with no sign of recognition on her face at sight of a certain one.

Turning to note the effect of this, the young hostess exclaimed:

"My dear, your hair is in ribbons. You can't appear in that plight. Mrs. Martin, may we run into your house an instant and repair damages?"

Mrs. Martin, of course, was only too glad, and piloted them up stairs to that fatal "spare room," where rested the filigree frame—that was unmistakable—his fiancée had selected it herself—but the face it enshrined she had never seen before.

Now, as the powers of darkness decreed, the reverend gentleman had forgotten a portion of his sermon, and, being poor on the extempore business, decided he must come back to Mrs. Martin's for it after tea. Humming cheerily to himself he crossed the veranda and mounted the stairs to his room, where his fiancée stood before the tell tale picture. Here it may be as well to draw the curtain.

TRAGEDY AND COMEDY OF A RURAL THIEF CHASE

ROBERT CARR of Edenville, Orange County, N. Y., had a thirty-two-dollar set of harness. One night his barn was broken into by some one who stole the harness. Not long before that a horse belonging to Farmer Edsall, near by, was stolen from the lot where it was pasturing. For reasons satisfactory to himself and to others Robert Carr believed that Frank W. Miller had stolen his harness. Frank W. Miller was a son of a well-to-do Edenville farmer, and his reputation was not good. Carr swore out a warrant for the arrest of young Miller for the theft of the harness, but when a constable went to serve the warrant Miller had gone away. No one knew where he had gone, and he did not return to Edenville. No warrant was sworn out against anybody for stealing the Edsall horse. No one seemed sure enough about who had stolen it to name the thief. This was a year ago.

Frank Miller had a sweetheart, Susie Brown by name. One day, a few weeks after her lover had gone away from Edenville, a letter came for her. It was postmarked Wurtsborough, N. Y. A local constable heard of it. He went to Wurtsborough. From what he learned at Wurtsborough he felt justified in going back into the Sullivan County mountains several miles. There, on a backwoods farm, he found Frank Miller, arrested him, and returned with him to Orange County. A Warwick Justice of the peace held him for the Grand Jury. A Warwick constable, the venerable Constable Paddock, confidingly left the prisoner in the Warwick lock-up without locking it up, while he went to get a horse and wagon to take the culprit to the jail at Goshen. When he returned to the lock-up Miller was gone again. And when they heard of him he had placed the State of New Jersey and part of the State of Pennsylvania between himself and the reach of Orange County justice.

But a set of thirty-two-dollar harness cannot be stolen with impunity in Orange County. Jacob Herman, Sheriff of the county, set sleuths to following the fugitive Miller. They trailed him down through Pennsylvania and away down among the hills of West Virginia. But Miller's sweetheart had preceded the sleuths, and at Oakland, in the latter State, joined her lover and warned him that they were on his trail. The pursuing officers arrived at Oakland in time to see Miller kiss his sweetheart good-bye and escape by the back way out of a hotel and take to the woods.

From West Virginia the trail led into and across Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and into the Indian Territory. There, late in the Winter, the pursuers located the fugitive in a wild place in the mountains, but he saw them first and again escaped.

From the Indian Territory Miller headed north into Missouri. The officers were slow in getting the trail, but found it in Missouri, and followed it out of that State and across the States of Illinois and Indiana into Ohio, where it came to an end. Miller had located at a spot in the southern part of the State. The chase from the Indian Territory had led so circuitously and into so many out-of-the-way places that it was along in June before the fugitive was come up with in Ohio. But there he eluded his pursuers again, and threw them entirely off the trail.

In the latter part of July word was taken to Sheriff Herman at Goshen that Frank Miller was in hiding at his father's house at Edenville. On the night of Aug. 3 a posse was sent to surround the Miller house and capture the wary fugitive. As the officers were taking their places about the house a man jumped out of a back window and ran. Three days later some persons passing through an orchard a quarter of a mile or so from the Miller house saw a man lying on his face on the ground under an apple tree. The man was dead, with a bullet hole in his back. He was William Miller, Frank Miller's brother. Frank Miller had not been at his father's house that night. There was a serious charge against William Miller, on which he could have been arrested. It is supposed that he thought the officers were after him and had attempted to escape. The two officers who fired their pistols at his retreating figure in the darkness supposed he was Frank Miller, the fugitive from justice. But the latter had slept that night at another place. He left the vicinity next morning, unaware of the fate that had overtaken his brother.

William Miller's father brought a charge of murder against Officers Van Gelder and Ramage for the shooting of his son, on the ground that he was not a fugitive from justice when they fired upon him, and that, even if he were, it was not he that the officers were seeking when the shots that killed him were fired. The officers were arrested on the charge, and at the hearing in the case were discharged, the plea that there was no evidence to show which prisoner had fired the fatal bullet or that either had being sustained.

Sheriff Herman's sleuths got on the trail of Frank Miller after his second flight from Edenville the morning after the tragedy at the Miller farm. It led across New Jersey the eastern part of that State, 400 miles from Orange County. There they recovered him, but he outwitted them once more, and got away, leaving no cold a trail that it was not found again, and nothing was heard of Miller until three weeks ago, when he appeared suddenly at Edenville from somewhere and loudly declared that he had returned to kill the man who had killed his brother. He disappeared again, however, before the arrival of officers on the scene, and his trail led straight for New York City. Then the Orange County Sheriff asked Mulberry Street for assistance in running down the fugitive, who had led him over a year's chase, through twelve States and Territories, and back again. Detective Byrne was assigned to the case. He traced Miller to West Brighton, where he was employed as a driver of a baker's wagon. He was arrested in the nick of time, for he had arranged to leave New York for New Jersey next day and resume his travels. Sheriff Herman sent two deputies to New York after him.

"What!" he exclaimed. "It hain't for that set of harness that you've been chasing me all over the Union for, is it? Why, I didn't steal that harness! I thought it was Edsall's horse you was follerin' me up for!"

The chase after this long-sought fugitive from justice, lasting a year, covered more than 6,000 miles. The cost of it will be perhaps as many dollars. The tragedy at the Miller farm was part of it. The missing harness was worth $32. The fugitive is safe in Goshen Jail. And his sweetheart was the first one to greet him as he stepped with the officers from the cars.

WHERE ONE MAY NOT USE HIS OWN NAME

OUGHT a man to have a better right to the name of some one else than to his own name in his own business?

This is the question which a good many manufacturers and solicitors are trying to answer. The sharp reversal of the policy which had prevailed for nearly twenty years in the registration of trademarks in the patent office at Washington is responsible for the discussion.

To put it in a nutshell, the patent office now allows a man to register some other man's name as a trademark, but not his own. For instance, Commissioner Duell refused to allow the Gale Manufacturing Company to register the name "Gale," used by it for many years previous as a trademark. He also refused to permit the Buffalo Pitts Company to register the words "Buffalo Pitts." More recently the present Commissioner refused to allow the Burt Shoe Company to register the word "Burt," used by them for more than half a century.

On the other hand, many surnames have been registered during the same period. A large tobacco company was allowed to register the name "Underberg," not its own. The American Tobacco Company was allowed to register the words "W. Duke & Sons"; Percy Shelley, a London manufacturer of china, was allowed to register the surname "Foley." From this practice the inference naturally follows that a business man has a better right to the name of some one else than to his own.

Trademarks are registered under the acts of 1881 and 1882. The first act had a clause providing that the Commissioner of Patents should not register a trademark which was "merely the name of an applicant."

Many surnames had become irrevocably attached to certain articles of manufacture. Therefore, to prevent any injustice, Congress the following year passed a short act providing that nothing in the preceding act should "prevent the registration of any lawful trademark rightfully used before the passage of" the former act. Therefore from almost the beginning of the registration of trademarks up to the middle of 1898 the Patent Office at Washington allowed the registration of trademarks consisting of surnames that had been in use long prior to the registration act, so that they had become associated with the goods of a certain person.

As late as the first half of 1898 seventeen surnames were registered as trademarks by applicants of the same name. Among these was the name "Skinner," registered by the Skinner Manufacturing Company; the word "Burdette," registered by the Burdette Manufacturing Company, and "The Wanamaker Store," registered by John Wanamaker.

Then the policy of the Patent Office suddenly changed; the letter of the main act of Congress was stuck to like grim death, but the spirit of the supplemental act was entirely crushed out of it.

The reason at the base of the principle that a surname must not be used as a trademark is that a surname cannot be the exclusive property of any one person as against all others who own the name. This is reasonable enough as to those interested, if applied alike to all surnames. But why frown upon a man's own name, and allow him to take that of his next door neighbor perhaps?

The Patent Office cannot prevent the use of a trademark the validity of the latter being decided by the courts. Its registration does not affect its use in this country, but it enables American citizens to protect their interests in the many foreign countries where registration is necessary, but is not granted to foreigners until they have first obtained home registration.

Therefore, the patent office, while it protects in this country the interests of the Englishman, Shelley, who registers another name as his trademark, refuses to give numerous American companies the means of protecting their interests in England.

The courts of this country have continually granted the exclusive use of surnames in the form of trademarks, when such name by long-continued use in connection with a certain article, has come to be known as applying to the output of one establishment. Cases in point are Clark's thread, Baker's chocolate, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Burt shoes, and numerous others. In the Burt case the Superior Court of the City of New York pronounced the name a valid trademark as far back as 1878, while this year the patent office has refused to register it.

According to the courts, if a man belonging to the multifarious Smith family should made a certain class of goods famous under that name, he would have a right to the use of the name "Smith" as a trademark for that particular class of goods, to exclusion of all the other Smiths. But the patent office doesn't think so. It is conducting its affairs now on the principle that this particular Smith couldn't take the name "Smith" for a trademark, but might cut over the Jones family and register an exclusive right to that almost equally popular and prevalent surname.

A Bit of Old Color Gone.

THE preparation of the site of the new building of the Historical Society, at Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street, disturbed as picturesque a home of the "squatter" variety as could be found on the west side. It had been there long, and its forced removal brought sorrow to the occupants.

The policeman on post knew the spot well—it was a hospitable refuge often, when storm and sweeping wind drove him from his duty.

The miniature house lay in a deep depression, peach trees shaded it, and vines covered it partially. In the semblance of a porch basked a cat, when the sun shone, and rabbits crept about it at night. Sometimes, even when the moon was bright, these timid pets ventured out on the broad expanse opposite the museum, but the wheels of a solitary cab grinding on the hard pavement sufficed to send them scurrying back to their burrow.

The squatters themselves were two men past middle life, pleasant of mien, and philosophic in their temperament. The pride of their home was a shrinelike bit of sculpture which had been intended for a church portal, but was rejected. This stood back of the hut and often attracted attention. Many visitors to the great museum from other cities crossed the street when their eyes fell upon this stone fragment. It seemed like a segment of ruin dropped down in the highly ornamented neighborhood.

Another fondness the squatters displayed—it was for the sweet clover that, in the glowing July days made the field a fragrant oasis. They would gladly descant upon its charm to the few who would listen.

Alas! An excavation, an obstructed plaza, dust, red lanterns at night, and desolation mar the place where the squatters dwelt. Few, indeed, are such scenes now in the great west side.

Boys Name the Motor Vehicle.

The small boy seems to have solved a large problem. For years interested persons have been discussing the subject of a name, popular and colloquial, for the "automobile." The machine is known now to practically all the boys who play in the street as a "Tommy."

1901

THE BOOK AUCTIONEER

HIS OMNISCIENCE HIS SUPERLATIVES HIS ODD MISTAKES

DEVOTE fifteen minutes of a luncheon hour to a book auction sale. It is as good a vaudeville entertainment as is to be found in town. There are plenty of such entertainments in the lower part of the city. The sales take place in the middle of the day usually. Books of all sorts are offered, and sometimes a good bargain is to be obtained. The auctioneer himself is the chief attraction, however. The knowledge of the contents of the books he offers and of their writers which he professes is marvelous.

"It is with great pleasure, gentlemen," he will say, "that I now offer to you one of the grandest works ever penned by the hand of man. I have here in two volumes, bound in full cloth and on the best of paper, 'A Short History of Our Own Times,' by Justin McCarthy, acknowledged by all to be one of the most authentic writers of history, ancient or modern, that ever lived. What am I offered for these rare volumes?"

"Twenty-five cents," ventures the clerk, who has dropped in just to look on.

"Thank you, Sir, I don't mind being abused. I have been married long enough to get used to that," the auctioneer rattles on. "I am offered 25 cents for this most magnificent history—25 cents, a sum that would not buy the covers. Do I get a raise on 25 cents?"

"Thirty," says another visitor.

"Thank you, Sir, that insures my commission. My commission is all I want. One bid won't buy a book, but with a little competition you can have it at your own price. Thirty cents is offered for this, the grandest historical work of modern times. Are you all done at 30 cents? All right, Sir, yours at 30 cents."

If the sale has been a good one, and it usually is, the auctioneer will say:

"I don't want to mistreat anybody. I have here another set of volumes which you can have for 30 cents—a rare bargain. Ah, there, that gentleman takes one for cents. Here is another. That gent'eman takes it. And another. Does nobody want this for 30 cents? Nobody wants it, and we will pass on to something else."

The auctioneer stands on a counter on one side of the store, up and down which he marches and storms as he calls his bargains. Usually there are one or two women clerks to hand the books out to him. They are ordinarily much interested in the sales, and tip the auctioneer as to the "publisher's price" of the volumes offered. This price is in many cases an absurd one, it being placed with no idea whatever of a sale ever being made at the price.

"Now, gentlemen, it is with great pleasure," the omniscient auctioneer continues, after one of the women has handed to him a set of the Waverley Novels, "that I offer to you a set of the works of Sir Walter Scott, the grandest writer of fiction the world has ever seen. Forty-eight superb volumes, in full cloth, for which the publisher charged the wonderfully low price of $96. What am I offered for this set of the works of Sir Walter Scott?"

The spectators are asked to examine the volumes, one being passed to each one who would look at them. On the covers are only the words, "Waverley Novels," with the name of the edition and the number of the volume, but no author's name.

"These are not Scott's works," innocently observed one interested member of the audience, "these are the Waverley Novels. I don't see anything here about Scott."

"Ah, my dear friend, if you don't know that those are the works of Sir Walter Scott you mustn't blame me," retorts the auctioneer, seeing his chance. "Surely, you want those books to see what the works of Sir Walter Scott are like. What am I offered for these forty-eight volumes, bound in the best of cloth, printed upon the finest paper?"

"Five dollars," says the doubter of the authorship of the books.

"Thank you, Sir; you don't want to spend too much money and I don't blame you. I am offered $5 for this magnificent set of books."

"Ten dollars," offers another bidder.

"That would buy the covers, perhaps. Thank you, Sir. I am offered $10 for these volumes, only $10."

The tone of disgust in the auctioneer's voice is exquisite. He changes his tone from the high call to a conversational pitch.

"Ah, gentlemen, surely something is wrong. You do not realise the value of these books. The Waverley Novels, by Sir Walter Scott. You wouldn't be willing to acknowledge that you paid only $10 for these books. If you can buy them anywhere else for less than $60 bring them to me, and I will make you a present of another set just like them. Only $10, $10, give me $15—"

"What a shame," mumbles one of the women clerks.

"Yes, it is a shame," replies another. "It's a shame to sell these books at such a price."

"Eleven dollars," says a newcomer.

"Eleven dollars, I am offered. Gentlemen, this is the last set that we shall offer to a crowd like this. You don't mean it. Only $11. Are you all done at $11. Last call. Yours, Sir, at $11. I don't want to mistreat anybody. Give me another set. Does any one else want this set for $11? That gentleman takes it. We have no other sets like this, and will pass on to something else."

One whole side of these stores is usually covered with shelves bearing books. There are works of Dickens, Carlyle, Kipling, and nearly all of the other popular writers. There are stray volumes, sometimes in fine bindings, but more often in cheap editions, though generally embellished with plenty of gilt and red.

"The next volume which I take plasure in offering you, gentlemen, is a volume called 'The Poems of Wessex,' by Thomas Hardy. This is one of the most splendid poetical works ever published. It is bound in full cloth, printed upon the very best of paper, and sells for $1.75. These are verses which will cheer many a Winter evening at your homes—your price is mine, gentlemen; what is your pleasure?"

The book brings 50 cents, and a number of duplicates are gladly sold at the price. One of the women clerks now hands up a six-volume edition of Ellis's "History of the United States," and the auctioneer begins his harangue.

"It is with great pleasure, gentlemen, that I now offer to you the most authentic and trustworthy history of the United States ever published. Months ago the newspapers were full of accounts of Ellis's History of the United States, because his Royal Majesty King Edward VII. had ordered a copy placed in the royal library. It was the only history of the United States, the only edition, in fact, the only publication of an American character ever ordered to be placed in the royal library. This work contains a history of the civil war, and is acknowledged by all who took part in that struggle to be the most authentic account of that sad affair ever published. Now, gentlemen, I don't care what you give; but what is your price for this master work?"

"Five dollars," says a straggler.

"Thank you, Sir, that wouldn't buy the corners of the covers. The books sell for $40. Five dollars I am offered for this, the only work upon the history of the United States ever placed by the King of England in the royal library. Only $5. Why, gentlemen, no pawnbroker in the City of New York would be so mean as to refuse you a loan of $10 on these splendid volumes."

That is the auctioneer's trump card. The pawnbroker idea is a good one. The bidding soon becomes brisk, and in a few minutes the books are knocked down for $11. The sale is a good one, and in order that no one may be "mistreated" a duplicate set is promptly offered and sold.

A de luxe edition of Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew" affords opportunity for a speech full of superlatives. Sets of "Plutarch's Lives" are offered, of Dickens, of a cheap edition of Kipling. But the climax is always the set of "Les Miserables." The auctioneer has evidently read this book, and he tells the story of the opening chapters with tremulous voice.

"Now, gentlemen, it is the greatest privilege I have to offer to you the grandest work ever penned by the hand of man. It is the wonderful story of 'Les Miserables,' by Victor Hugo, acknowledged by all to have been the greatest writer of fiction that ever lived. It is the story of a convict who decided that the world was against him, the story of Jean Valjean, the most famous character in the literature of the world. It is a story of a pitiful struggle."

Then the auctioneer tells the story of the theft of the priest's silver and of Jean Valjean's arrest. The determination of the ex-convict to lead a better life is the climax of the story, and no preacher ever told it better.

"And now, gentlemen, I ask you to bear in mind that this story is told by a writer who gained reputation and notoriety all over the world. A master work by a master mind. Complete in two volumes, the only authentic edition of this magnificent work ever published. Your price is mine. What is your pleasure?"

This is undoubtedly the auctioneer's chef d'oeuvre, for the thrilling story always tells. If the two volumes are in cloth binding they bring a very artificial price, and in half morocco no book agent could get more for them.

And so the sale goes on hour after hour. With but an hour for luncheon the auctioneer will exhort from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, and duplicate the performance day after day. The game pays evidently, for there are some who have been conducting these "closing out sales, without reserve" for more than a year, and their stock seems to decrease but little. There is a constant sale, and the business is upon a cash basis. Old stock is easily got rid of. Many a man who drops in for curiosity buys a book before he leaves, because he cannot resist the temptation to secure an apparent bargain. The auctioneer really puts into circulation a large quantity of valuable reading matter.

APPLE GROWING IN KANSAS

Enormous product of the fruit where its culture is a science.

TOPEKA, Oct. 5.—Fred Wellhouse, the apple king, is so busy in his orchards these days gathering his apple crop that he hasn't time to come home Sundays and attend church. He is a devout Christian, too. He began to pick his apples last week. He will not finish for at least three weeks yet with the most favorable weather. For he has a good many apples to pick—1,240 acres of them.

While Kansas hasn't what is termed a full apple crop this year, it has more than an average crop, and Mr. Wellhouse's orchards rank the average orchards. He will get in the neighborhood of 60,000 bushels and will clean up $20,000 or $25,000 profit this season. That beats the profits derived from the wheat crop in the wheat belt, in proportion to acres.

Mr. Wellhouse is a thorough fruit man. That is his specialty. He doesn't profess to know much about other lines of agriculture, although he is an extensive land owner. He believes that a person can make a success in life by devoting his thought and energies to one line.

He picked out fruit as his line. He has certainly made a success. He is the apple king of Kansas. He has more acres of apple trees, has more good bearing trees to the acre, and has the best quality of apples of any one. This is because he has made a special study of the apple question. It is the only thing he has to think of except what to do with his profits, which he usually puts back into more orchards.

In 1875 Mr. Wellhouse was practically a poor man. Not a big farm did he own. He had, up to that time, worked mostly for others. While doing so, however, he studied tree growing. He liked the study. He liked to tinker around an orchard. He was continually making some experiments. He gained much knowledge in this way. In some way L. E. Wheat, an attorney of Leavenworth, heard of Mr. Wellhouse and his fad. Mr. Wheat had a lot of rough land in Leavenworth and Miami Counties. It wasn't worth much for farming purposes. Wheat thought it might be good for fruit. He consulted Mr. Wellhouse. As a result a partnership was formed. Mr. Wheat furnished the land and Mr. Wellhouse the trees. While the trees were growing Mr. Wellhouse was to have whatever he could raise on the land.

The 160-acre Fairmount orchard, in Leavenworth County, contained 80 acres of Ben Davis, 40 acres of Jonathan, 16 acres of Winesaps, 8 acres of Maiden Blush, and 8 acres of Cooper's Early.

The 117-acre Glenwood orchard, also in Leavenworth County, contained 60 acres of Ben Davis, 41 of Missouri Pippin, and 16 of Winesaps.

The 160-acre Gardner orchard, in Miami County, contained 80 acres of Ben Davis, 42 acres of Missouri Pippin, 22 acres of Winesaps, 8 acres of Maiden Blush, and 8 acres of Cooper's Early.

The utmost care was taken of the young trees, and they grew rapidly. Within six years they were bearing. And they bore and bore. As a paying proposition these orchards were regular gold mines. For more than fifteen years they yielded handsome returns. Their days of usefulness ended about 1895. During their producing life they netted their owners $194,000 profits. This sum was divided equally between Mr. Wheat and Mr. Wellhouse.

With the profits of these orchards Mr. Wellhouse bought land and planted some orchards of his own. He didn't wait until the partnership orchards had run out. He planted his own so that they began to bear about the time the old orchards gave out. He walked out of the old partnership orchards right into his own new ones, where he got all the profits instead of half. From that time on he has been doing business on his own accord.

His orchards now contain 1,240 acres. Of this 900 acres are in Osage County. The Osage orchard was planted in 1889, 1890, and 1891. The remainder, 440 acres, are in Leavenworth County. The Osage orchard is in one tract. In Leavenworth there are two orchards—300 acres in one and 140 acres in the other. The larger one in Leavenworth was planted in 1894; the smaller one in 1896. Both are now bearing.

Mr. Wellhouse studies tree culture as a florist does flowers, as a minister does the Bible, as a politician does politics. He begins with the little sprig and nurses it tenderly, cares for it when it grows up and removes it at its death. When it gets sick he diagnoses its ailments and tries to cure it. He also works to prevent the disease from spreading to other trees. To look after the health of an orchard is no little task. It takes a tree doctor to do it properly. Mr. Wellhouse is a foe to the hundreds of different kinds of bugs and pests that seem to take special delight in killing orchards. He has made horology a study for years; that is the knowledge that has anything to do with orchards. He uses all the modern tools invented and remedies discovered to keep his orchards in a healthy condition. He has also invented some tools and discovered some remedies himself which are universally used by orchardists.

After years of experimenting, Mr. Wellhouse has found how to plant orchards in Kansas so they will grow and yield the best. He sets out trees when they are two years old. Instead of digging a hole for each tree he plants them in trenches. The trees are planted sixteen feet apart in the trenches and the rows are thirty-two feet apart. The trenches run north and south. By planting this way no wind break is necessary; the dense shade makes the evaporation of the moisture in the ground less rapid, and if an extra good stand is obtained the trees can be thinned out. High winds have always been dangerous to orchards in Kansas and most orchardists usually plant timber around the orchards to be used as wind breaks. By the trench system of planting the apple trees form their own protection from the wind. Moisture is another essential thing in tree growth and by planting trees closely this question is solved.

The Ben Davis apple is the greatest producer, so Mr. Wellhouse has discovered. For this reason he has planted more than half of his orchards in that kind of trees. The next best producer is the Missouri Pippin, the third is the Jonathan, while the Gano and New York Imperial are tied for fourth place.

Probably the greatest apple crop ever produced by one man in the Central West was raised by Mr. Wellhouse in 1890. That year his orchards yielded 80,000 bushels and he received $52,000 for his crop. He keeps a complete record of his fruit production each year, and from it he figures that the average profit per bushel for apples during the past twenty years has been 28 cents. During that period the apple crop has averaged about fifty bushels to the acre per year.

In recent years Mr. Wellhouse has sold his crop on the trees. Cold storage concerns have become extensive apple buyers. They simply buy up the crop and pay all expenses in picking it. In the case of Mr. Wellhouse he usually agrees to superintend the gathering of the crop. He has another object in doing so outside of getting paid for it. He watches the pickers and prevents them from damaging the trees. Apple pickers could by carelessness ruin an orchard in one season, but they will never ruin the Wellhouse orchards. An apple picker who will not take pains and protect the trees soon gets his walking papers. Mr. Wellhouse makes that one of the conditions of the contract when he sells his crop.

A New York firm has contracted for the apples in the Wellhouse orchards this year. An army of men are now at work picking and packing the fruit in barrels for shipment. It will take a month to complete the work.

A better idea of the extent of the Wellhouse orchards can be obtained when it is stated that it will require 100 freight cars to transport this year's crop alone.

Next to the Wellhouse orchards in extent comes Gov. E. N. Morrill's orchard in Leavenworth and Wyandotte Counties. It contains 800 acres. Gov. Morrill bought it several years ago as an investment, and it has proved a great money maker. It even beats his bank stock at Hiawatha as a dividend payer, and this is saying much when it is taken into consideration that the Morrill bank is probably the best one in Kansas. Gov. Morrill has also sold his crop on the trees. He handles his orchard on the Wellhouse plan.

Letters to the Teacher.

Here are two specimens of the many letters received by public school teachers from the parents of their pupils. These were sent to a teacher in an up-town school:

Miss ——.

Please give my girl her pencil back. I'st got money to buy every day new pencils. She only got one; and I have a big family. Respectfully,

Mrs. ——.

The second one which was intended as an excuse for the child's absence read as follows:

October 2.

Dear teacher:
Rose she waus at Nelly Funerail. Yor truly.
Mrs. ——.

Professional Modesty.

Dr. Quinine—You are a nice colleague to have, Dr. Cream De Tartar; here I have been sick in bed for two weeks, and the only one who did not show up to see me was you.

Dr. Cream De Tartar—But I did not have your new address; how could I call?

Dr. Quinine—That was simple. All you had to do was to ask for the most celebrated doctor in the town, and anybody could have referred you here.

Dr. Cream De Tartar—But that is what I did. I met a small boy and told him I wanted the star doctor of the place, and he led me through one street after another until he brought me to the gate of my own house!

He Knew Wall Street.

Upson Downes—There's a man over there who owes all his wealth to his deep knowledge of the ways of Wall Street.

Winan Lose—Went in and won his pile, eh?

Upson Downes—No; stayed out and kept what he had.

Why She Mourned.

Mrs. Snipp—I see Mrs. Farce is in mourning again.

Mrs. Snapp—Yes. Haven't you heard? She lost her temper Saturday.

Dreams.

The difference between a day dream and the ordinary dream is that the latter costs you lots of sleep, while the former costs you lots of time and money.

THE assistants to the riveters on the ironwork being erected in the rapid transit subway catch red-hot rivets eight hours a day and seem to enjoy it. Just now a great number of ironworkers are employed on the subway work in Elm Street, near Bond. The rivets used in joining the ironwork are heated in a blast furnace, tended by a little, short, stocky Irishman, who wears goggles similar to those of a chauffeur to protect his eyes from the white-hot heat. His assistant, Hennessey, is a young Hercules, about nineteen or twenty years old.

As the various ironworkers need rivets the helper to the mechanic rises up so that his head is just above the level of the ironwork. He has a nail keg in his hand and he shouts out a penetrating little cry, which attracts the attention of the man at the blast furnace, who opens the door, inserts a long pair of pincer tongs, and pulls out a glowing little piece of iron, which he drops on the woodwork of the platform. The assistant, Hennessey, then picks up the red-hot rivet with a shorter pair of pincers that he has in his hand. He swings the pincers back and forth with his hand on about a level with his knee. When he thinks he has the distance gauged rightly he makes a quick step forward with his left foot and shoots the rivet out from the pincers with the easy, deliberate movement of a man throwing quoits. The red-hot iron describes a graceful semi-circle and goes kerplunk into the nail keg held by the riveter's assistant. This work goes on all day. Hennessey throws at the rate of *fifty* rivets an hour to not less than ten or twelve different young fellows with nail kegs around the blast furnace platform. It is an exceedingly interesting sight and at every hour of the day there is an immense crowd around.

The other day W. R. Crerand, better known as "Bill" to his friends, was passing this place with some friends on their way to an east side café. When they reached the place where Hennessey was throwing rivets, they stopped as a matter of course. Many comments were made by the party, one of these remarks being to the effect that it would probably mean the helper's finish, if he ever missed catching one of the rivets in the keg, or if the bottom of the keg should happen to be knocked out. Somebody said, "No, it would not hurt him at all," whereupon an argument began, which ended in some sort of a bet. One of the riveter's helpers, who was near, heard the argument going on between Crerand and his friends, and he said:

"We only catch them in the kegs because it is easier. It quite loses with my hands sometimes." Some one in the party remarked the young man was a pretty good "stringer."

"You haven't got any money that says I can't catch 'em with my hands!" he answered.

"How much money would you bet, young man?" queried Crerand.

The begrimed and overheated attendant reached down in his pocket and pulled up a roll of bills that caused the eyes of Crerand and his friends to open with astonishment.

"I'll bet you anything up to a hundred dollars, which seems to be the limit of my roll here, Mister." This rather nonplused Crerand, who began to take the matter seriously.

"Well, I'll just bet you $5, anyhow," he said, "that you cannot catch one of those red hot rivets in your bare hands." The bet was made. The young fellow placed himself in position and uttered the call that Hennessey at the blast furnace knows means that a red hot rivet is wanted. The goggle-eyed man at the blast pulled one out of the furnace, and dropped it on the platform.

Hennessey picked it up and adjusted his body to the slow, steady swing that he uses just before throwing a rivet, and as he turned to face the man who wanted the verse, there was an odd sort of smile on his face. When he had his distance gauged and made his usual quick step forward with his left foot, the rivet came sailing in a red streak. The young fellow who had made the bet did not move a muscle until the iron had got to where it looked as if it was almost on him, when his right hand darted up with a motion as quick as thought, grasped the rivet, arrested it in its flight, held it for the briefest possible space of time, but long enough to show it to Crerand, and then dropped it on the wooden platform on which he stood. There was no mistake, he had really done what he claimed he could do, and Crerand made no more comment, except that the money had been fairly won.

As the party was going away, a bright-looking little newsboy, of whom Crerand occasionally buys papers, came up to him.

"Awfully sorry, Mr. Crerand, I couldn't put you on, but I didn't see you in time. That fellow that caught that rivet has his hand fixed with some kind of stuff, and he just stays around there all day, winning money from people just like you who are willing to bet that he cannot catch them there rivets with his bare hand."

SAUERKRAUT AS A SOCIAL FACTOR.

"IF you lived in Reading, Penn.," said a native of that Pennsylvania Dutch city, "and your family failed to put down a goodly supply of sauerkraut every Fall, it would be in danger of social disfavor. A non-sauerkraut-putting-down family would be looked upon with amazement in Reading. Everybody, from the highest to the lowest, puts down sauerkraut.

"From the middle of October until the same time in November but little else in the domestic supply occupies the household mind there. So large a grasp has sauerkraut on the regard of Reading folk that not less than 100,000 heads of cabbage are disintegrated for and dedicated to the fabrication of that odoriferous comestible for family use alone, in the short month the sauerkraut-making season rages.

The housewife at the head of an establishment that it requires thousands of dollars a year to support has the same receipt for putting down sauerkraut that her washwoman has, and when her kraut is ripe it doesn't smell a bit better for its aristocratic surroundings.

You may break, you may chop up the sauerkraut barrel if you will,
But you'll recognize its recent occupant by a sniff of its still.

"Some Reading families buy their supply of sauerkraut from farmers and others who make the article for sale, but such is not regarded as proper form or at all in keeping with the etiquette of the sauerkraut season. The correct thing is to make it yourself, right in the house.

"Before the 100,000 cabbage heads that are needed for this family supply take on the form and smell of sauerkraut each one must be reduced to shreds, and that necessity has called into existence in Reading a business unknown to any other place in the country—the business of professional cabbage cutting. From mid-October until mid-November the professional cabbage cutter is about the busiest person in Reading. He travels about the city from house to house, and no matter what house he goes to, if no other cutter has been engaged, he is sure of a job. There are degrees of dexterity, celerity, and quality in the work of these artists in cabbage head reduction, and one particular cutter has attained to such distinction in his calling that he will accept commissions for cabbage cutting from the best families only. As a matter of fact, though, it is only the well-to-do families that hire their cabbage cut, although the charge for cutting is only 1 cent per head. The average professional cutter can reduce to pungent shreds 300 cabbage heads a day.

"No Reading household is regarded as well regulated or properly equipped that boasts no cabbage cutter among its belongings, even if one may be hired. You may hump along without carpet on your floor, and borrow your neighbor's tub to do your washing in, and suffer no loss of caste, but you've got to have a cabbage cutter in the house if you expect to be able to carry your head very high. The family that hires its cabbage cut is all right, but no such pride can be felt by the housewife who doesn't cut her own as the one who does cut her own can boast. The making of the sauerkraut, even though the cabbage may have been professionally cut, is the work of the housewife alone, be she in high or humble life. She would not be regarded as a true wife and mother if she relegated the making of her kraut to other hands. No family transforms less than ten heads of cabbage into sauerkraut in Reading. Some families would call that season lost whose last descending sun saw less than 100 cabbageheads converted into sauerkraut.

"But even the enormous private put-down of sauerkraut in the capital of Berks County and centre of Sauerkrautdom does not suffice to appease the popular appetite for kraut. Every saloonkeeper makes barrels and barrels of it, for free lunch is one of the established institutions of Reading, and sauerkraut is the mainstay of the Reading free lunch the year round. Every one of the Pennsylvania Dutch counties makes great quantities of sauerkraut every Fall, but Berks County, so they claim, puts down as much as any three of the rest combined."

HE HAD TO HAVE THE MODEL.

AN agent for a large apartment hotel on West Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was approached the other day in his office by a young man who desired to look at an apartment with a view to leasing it. The agent and the stranger spent an hour or more in the building, and finally the young man agreed that the suite on the very top floor was just what he wanted. The terms were agreed upon and the prospective tenant was to occupy them on the Monday following.

"I'm an artist," he told the agent, "and that is why I like the top floor. There is plenty of light."

The agent concurred.

"Now, one very important thing I had forgotten," he went on. "There is a young lady who will visit me for several hours every day. She poses for me. Would there be any objection?"

"There most certainly would be," answered the agent. "In the first place, I couldn't rent the apartment to you under those conditions, and, in the second place, I know the other tenants would object."

The artist tried to explain that all artists had to have models, but the agent would not consent that the models could pose in the house for which he was responsible.

"I'm sorry," said the artist, finally, "for I never expect to find a more suitable building for a studio."

"I'm sorry, too," responded the agent.

Then the two men parted.

The next day found the artist again in the agent's office. In company with him was a beautiful young woman, who looked radiantly happy, and the redolence of orange blossoms seemed to permeate the room.

"Well," began the young man, as soon as the agent appeared, "I've fixed it so it will be all right and so the other tenants can't object. This is the young lady I spoke to you about yesterday. She is my model—that is, she was yesterday. Now she's both my model and my wife.

"You see," he continued, "I liked the apartment, and I explained to Miss—I mean Mrs. ——, that I couldn't lease it while she posed for me.

"We talked of severing our business relations, and found that we had loved each other for a long time. We were married at the Little Church Around the Corner last night. If you have any doubts, I have taken pains to bring my marriage certificate with me," and he produced the manuscript.

"Now, if you have any contracts to sign, I'm ready."

"But how do you and your wife expect to live in that apartment? We do not allow cooking in it," protested the agent.

The astonished bridegroom and the surprised bride looked at each other in amazement.

That was a quandary they had not anticipated.

"Well," said the agent, "seeing that you like that apartment so well, and that it has brought about your marriage, I'll compromise on a chafing dish; but—remember—no gas or oil stoves."

"What do you think about the proposition?" asked the husband.

"Why, it makes no difference to me," she replied, "I'm supposed to pose, not cook."

"Oh, that's so," said the husband. "I agree to do the cooking. Oh, yes, I can use a chafing dish."

The lease was then signed.

TOBACCO RAISING IN KENTUCKY.

ASK the average person what the State of Kentucky is noted for and the answer is almost sure to be "beautiful women, fine horses, and good whisky," in a progression largely dependent upon the taste and inclination of the individual. And yet while it is thus generally known that from the breeding of horses and the distilling of fine whiskies the State gets a large source of its wealth, another product of almost equal importance is often lost sight of.

Tobacco growing is an industry of large extent in Kentucky, and the sale of this product is a factor of no small importance in the trade of its chief city, for Kentucky is the greatest tobacco producing State of the Union, and Louisville is the greatest tobacco market in the world.

The warehouses of Louisville receive 70 per cent. of all of the tobacco grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. Maysfield, Hopkinsville, and Paducah are also large markets in the State.

The men who raise tobacco are, to a degree, more independent than producers of other agricultural products. Few of them confine their efforts to raising the leaf, but give their land over in part to grazing stock and the growth of other crops. They are thus in a position to assert themselves to a certain extent, and even the existence of a tobacco trust has not robbed them of their independence.

"If my tobacco didn't pay me," said a Kentucky farmer when asked the question, "why, I'd just sow my fields with hemp." He voiced a general sentiment, for in Central Kentucky the cultivation of hemp in many counties was succeeded by the raising of tobacco as a staple crop, and the farmer believes that he could go back to the old product successfully.

The Tobacco Trust buys about 60 per cent. of all the tobacco marketed in Louisville; 30 per cent. goes to independent concerns, and about 10 per cent. is shipped abroad. The total valuation of Western-grown tobacco is placed at $22,000,000. An especially fine crop will sometimes exceed this figure by a million dollars, and a partial failure will reduce the amount by possibly $2,000,000. The average value of the Kentucky crop alone averages $15,000,000, of which fully 75 per cent. is sold through the Louisville warehouses.

A hogshead of tobacco generally averages 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and for the last ten years the offerings on the Louisville market have ranged from 103,662 hogsheads of the crop of 1897 to 174,885 hogsheads of the crop of 1894. The crop of 1899 was sold in Louisville to the extent of 145,339 hogsheads. It was a fine crop, too, and averaged for the farmer a price of 8 cents a pound.

The raising and handling of a tobacco crop calls for unceasing care, and the farmer is ever on the alert until the crop is gathered. The sowing of the seed takes place in the mild days of February or March, the beds being usually made on a piece of new ground, canvased to keep off the nipping frosts. The little plants are set out in the latter part of May or the first of June, and the crop is cut in September.

In the meantime, however, there is plenty of work for the farmer, who usually plows his crop three times, and must ever be on the lookout for the destroying tobacco worm. After being cut the crop is hung out to dry; and it takes a month or more to cure it. In November the marketing begins, the tobacco having been previously put into hogsheads. Dark tobaccos improve with age, and farmers have been known to hold their crop seven or eight years until it reached its prime.

The tobacco trade in Louisville is organized under the name of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange, which is composed of fifty-five brokers and buyers, representatives of the seventeen tobacco warehouses of the city. This body has jurisdiction over all matters affecting the buying and selling, storage charges, and shipping. The tobacco break, as it is called, is only open to members of the exchange, outsiders having to do business, if at all, through a regular member. The farmer who sends his tobacco to a warehouse must pay $1.50 fee and 1 per cent. commission on the receipts from the sale. Four months' free storage is allowed him, but after that time there is a charge of 4 cents a hogshead for each month that his tobacco remains in the warehouses. The buyer is charged a fee of $2 for each hogshead purchased, and is allowed fifteen days' free storage.

The majority of the sales are at auction, the official auctioneer passing from one warehouse to another, followed by brokers and prospective buyers. If the knock-down price is not satisfactory to the owner he has the privilege of rejection, paying $1.50 per hogshead in each instance. The same goods are offered again if he desires.

At the sales the hogsheads are lifted from the floor, leaving the tobacco exposed on all sides. Samples are drawn from each hogshead, however, prior to the sales, in order to facilitate matters. The warehouses are built so as to admit as much light as possible, and the length of daylight largely influences the extent of the sales. Tobacco buyers object strenuously to "buying in the dark." In the Spring and Summer the sales will average 1,200 hogsheads a day, but in the Fall and Winter, with shorter days and earlier gloom, the sales are much less.

There are two separate and distinct kinds of tobacco: burley and dark. The first named is of a considerably lighter brown than the other. In Central Kentucky both kinds are raised, but the western section of the State produces only the dark tobacco. Difference in climate and soil account for the distinction. Burley is the more expensive and is largely consumed at home. The cheaper grades go abroad, though small quantities of burley also cross the water. France, Italy, Spain, and Austria have each representatives in the Louisville market, and the European buyers have strict limits as to the prices they will pay.

Before the civil war New Orleans was the only large market for Western grown tobacco, the river facilities providing the means by which the planters moved their crop on steamboats or large rafts built of logs. The trade in Louisville was built up gradually, until at the outbreak of the war a considerable quantity was marketed there. Most of the tobacco, however, came by way of the Kentucky River or was brought from nearby points. The breaking out of the war, by the closing up of the Mississippi, but New Orleans off from the tobacco-growing districts of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the bulk of the trade was naturally drawn to Louisville. Despite sturdy efforts on the part of New Orleans after the war the Kentucky metropolis has maintained its supremacy since that time.

Dangerous Deer Hunting.

Deer hunting continues to grow more and more dangerous, for the reason that high-power guns are coming into use. This ought not to make any difference, and would not, if the hunters were rational and would use soft bullets. But the novice will persist in taking steel-jacketed bullets for his hunting trips and such a bullet, fired from one of the regulation small calibre, high-power rifles will go through a fair-sized tree and still have force left to kill a man who happens to be in the line of its flight half a mile or even a mile away.

A STRANGE COMPANIONSHIP.

Big Black Cat and Long Tailed Rat Eat, Sleep and Play Together.

IF any one were to make an open assertion that a rat and a cat could be brought to live together in brotherly love, he would be sure to meet with derision, as the natural and instinctive antipathy these species have for each other is known even in the nursery, and is generally believed to be so deep seated that no amount of training can overcome it.

However, if any one has the curiosity to see an evil-looking black tomcat, big, and a long-tailed rat, of ferocious countenance, living together on terms of intimacy, eating from the same plate and drinking from the same saucer, and frisking about together like two puppies, he has only to visit a small saloon on the southeast corner of Mulberry Park. Not only do these two strange friends fraternize in times of peace, but are inseparable allies in times of war. Before they had accepted each other as boon companions, for a fortnight they had cleaned the cellar of the little hostelry where they live of any stray rats or prowling cats who had in mind to abide there, so that now the place is entirely free from invaders, with the exception of now and then a wanderer from abroad, who essays to seek shelter for the night and perchance pick up a few crumbs or scraps of meat. It is needless to say that the trespasser soon finds that he is persona non grata with a vengeance, and when he discovers the remarkable forces arrayed against him, be he the most brave of his kind, his flight is precipitous and leads him far from the enemies' quarters.

The story of how the friendship grew up between this cat and rat is as strange as the friendship itself. At present the rodent answers to the name of Giusepp and the feline is called Tomaso. So they are known to the Italian patrons of the little saloon and nine-tenths of the patrons are from sunny Italy. The history of Giusepp dates back almost two years, and just where he came from not even the proprietor of the establishment has any idea of.

His attention was first called to the rat's presence when he noticed it perched on the lunch counter regaling himself with a luscious piece of cheese. Mr. Rat was seated on his haunches, his eyes gleaming defiance and the confidence of proprietorship. So insolent was his appearance and so astonished was mine host that he could not find voice for his offended feelings until the rat had finished his meal, carefully brushed his whiskers, and with a flick of his tail disappeared.

The next evening the same thing occurred again and so on for several weeks, so that finally his absence from his evening meal would be noticed and the Italian resented the neglect. As time went on and the rat increased in his familiarity and the proprietor of the place seemed apparently flattered by his attentions, the rat grew bolder, and would roam about every corner of the place without fear. Finally the Italian named him Giusepp, and whenever he called that name the rat would scamper out into the room from his corner or up from the cellar where he had been asserting his dominion. He grew to be a big, strapping fellow, and so became more than a match for any cat in the neighborhood, and since he had been dignified with a name, he refused all intercourse with others of his kind and drove them from the place. After a while Giusepp got so that he would eat out of his master's hand and drink milk out of a saucer placed on the end of the bar. Then the Italian made him a little box which he placed in the room to the rear of the saloon, and when not foraging for dainties or on the lookout for trespassers Giusepp would retire to his little house. It was not long before he was one of the pets of the district and few patrons of the place would leave without inquiring for him or asking the proprietor to call him out and put him through his paces, for Giusepp had learned many tricks and exhibited an intelligence that would have been considered remarkable in other animals supposed to be of a higher order of intellect.

The entrance of Tomaso upon the scene was, indeed, strange. One afternoon about a year ago, as the weather was rather warm, the Italian had left the door of his place partly open. Giusepp was seated on the floor under the lunch counter taking an occasional nibble of cheese, and now and then poking his nose in his saucer of milk. As he was engaged in this manner the form of a black cat of the tramp variety was noticed passing through the doorway. The cat was proceeding leisurely and there was something of the swagger in his carriage that struck the attention of all present, so that the Italian, instead of shooing him out, stood waiting to see what he would do next. As soon as Giusepp spied the intruder he bristled as far as a rat can bristle and prepared to assert his property rights. The cat, however, paid absolutely no attention to the rat, but sauntered up to Giusepp's corner of refreshments and began to lap the milk in it. That incident so like the rat had never encountered before, and for a moment he was fairly staggered, but rapidly recovering himself he assailed what is to him a rival, and the fight was on. The cat, however, was not to be driven away from a meal, and accepted battle, and then ensued a fight, such as the habitues of the place had never witnessed before. The cat, with a spring, landed on the rat, but the latter, with a quick movement, dodged the attack, and, with a squeal of rage, sprang at the cat's throat. The cat, however, was too quick for him, and, with a blow of his paw, sent the rat rolling over and over. Before the rat could recover himself the cat was upon him, and

Autumn on the Prairies.

When Sunflowers Smile and Settlers of the West Celebrate the Harvest.

THE days that intervene between the torrid heat of Summer and the coming of Winter in earnest are often spoken of by dwellers on the prairies as "the poetry season." It is not that it is the time of a flood of verse, for on the plains, as well as amid more settled surroundings, the early Spring holds that honor, but because it brings to the broad landscape its fullest beauty, and fills the air with a more delightful temper.

Perhaps there is something due to contrast. The Summer of the West is to a degree life-sapping. Its long-continued heat, the intermittent winds, the burning sunshine, make men nervous and women complain of injury to their complexions. The Summer ends usually with a few storms that serve to clear the atmosphere. The Easterner does not realize what this means. There is nothing to compare with it among the hills. After long, wearisome, heat-laden days, when the skies show scarcely a cloud, when the leaves of the flowers curl and the cannas and caladiums are turning brown at the edges of the broad fronds, then comes the wind. It gathers dust from the streets, picks up the loose paper, the odors, and the tumbleweeds, and makes the windows rattle for seventy-two hours. That, theoretically, is the length of time that must elapse before there is relief. Sometimes it does not stop that soon.

But one afternoon there is a bunching of the clouds in the northwest, the wind roars in the same direction, and then out of the horizon roll the heaped-up masses. At the front is the feather-edge; behind, and under, the green, vicious, frightful rain and hail. Merchants hurry home from the stores, farmers make haste to the dwelling, cattle scurry to cover. It sweeps with a breath of northland cold across the plain; it fills the gutters and the sloughs; it tears the flowers' leaves to ribbons. When it has passed there is a freshness in the air and every one knows that Summer is over—Autumn has come.

The color scheme of Autumn on the prairies, as of other seasons, is not vivid. The great forests are the places for high colorings. The vista of a prairie when the frost has touched the blue-stem or has swept over the buffalo grass is not remarkable. On the latter form of vegetation there is practically no change at all. This succulent food that covers the earth like a blanket for hundreds of miles without a break survives all the cold. Even in Winter it furnishes pasture. The ordinary prairie is green in early Fall. The crop of hay has been taken off, or the cattle and sheep have eaten off the ranker growth. The rains have started the new blades, and the green shines in an undertone through the old stubble.

It is in the valleys, on the roadsides, that the glory of Autumn is seen. Here the goldenrod holds sway. No one has seen it during the Summer, but suddenly the beautiful adornment is in evidence on every side. But far more striking than this, a distinctive feature of the West, the most homelike sight that a Westerner sees in the long year round, is the nodding, smiling, cheery sunflower.

The sunflower is the inspiration of the Western poet. More verses have been written about it than any other blossom whatsoever. It has been abused as a robber of the soil, an enemy of the farmer who is trying to raise a corn crop, a clogger of commerce, and a nuisance generally. But after all that, when Autumn comes the sunflower is greeted with delight. "The sunflowers are shining," say the settlers. It is an apt phrase and expresses the situation and their appreciation of the beautiful pictures presented. Sunflowers grow from the Mississippi to the Rockies, but they reach their full glory on the wide river bottoms along the tributaries to the Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska. It is here that they reach such a breadth of disk and such strength of stalk that sometimes the farmers are compelled to surrender and leave the field to their possession. The sunflower is a King, and his subjects are rather proud of their vassalage. They call Kansas "the Sunflower State," and write verses with a Riley lilt, ending with:

I want to be in Kansas
When the sunflowers bloom.

It is in the rain-favored years that the yellow disks are the most abundant. Then it is that the fields are sometimes so wet that the harvest is interrupted or not completed. The sunflowers move in and take possession. They grow through August, and early September sees them coming out decked in their finery. So you see them—hundreds of acres covered with the saffron faces, that seem to laugh at the passer-by as they are swayed by the crisping breeze. It is something that can be seen nowhere else, and the beauty of the picture is like that of the mountain or the sea, so vast and indefinable that it makes one wonder how it could have existed and not have been seen before. It is a study in yellow, a massing of saffron hues, an undulating ocean of vegetation that has for its theme the God of Day. Ride toward one of these prairie sunflower fields in the afternoon, when the sun is behind you, and you get the full, fair face of the tens of thousands of great blossoms—it will never be forgotten. Nowhere except in the tropical regions can its like be found—at once so beautiful and so useless.

It is in the Autumn that the farmer tries to utilize the sunflower by experiments with its substance. Perhaps he may burn a few, for the stalks sometimes reach a diameter of two inches; or he may have a genius for getting the oil out of the seeds, but to the great majority of the Western people the sunflower—no matter how beautiful it may be in the mass or how striking is the sight of hundreds of acres of this Autumn glory—remains a weed and nothing more. So in the September and October days the sunflower waves and blossoms, from the Mississippi to the foothills. It dwindles from the sturdy stalks in the eastern section to puny weaklings on the high prairies of the western part—but it is still the child of the sun, laughing, yellow, and self-assertive.

Autumn is a time of harvest home on the plains. This does not always take the form of celebration. The farmers who have toiled through the long Summer are apt to think then of the old friends "back East" and seek to experience again the joys of old acquaintance. Then it is that the passenger agent arranges excursions to Pennsylvania and Ohio and New York. He gathers the farmers and their wives and, with the promise of a chair car—the luxury of a Pullman is not usually considered a necessity for these trips—he induces them to travel in a party.

One day the agent in a central Western town was surprised to see teams stopping in front of the station as the time for the noon east-bound train approached. He was new to the place and did not know there was a custom of this sort. The waiting room filled up and at last one of the party came forward.

"We want tickets to Pennsylvania," he said, "how much are they?"

"Thirty-four dollars for the round trip."

"Well, there are eighty of us; give us enough for the crowd," and he went out to the plainly dressed men and women and came back with $2,700 in his hand. The agent could not understand it then, but he did after he had gone through the same experience several times. The length of these trips is usually about a month, and the parties come back to their prairie homes with fond memories to make the Winter days pleasant. They also bring home some heirlooms out of the old homestead and leave among the people of the East pleasant reports of the progress in the West that in the coming days bear fruit in the coming of immigration to the newer lands.

The local celebrations take the form of community enjoyments. In the rural homes there is the picnic and the old settlers' reunion. The latter would seem rather a joke to the Easterner, who has seen whole generations grow up and whose grandfather tilled the same acres as now furnish him a livelihood. In the West the man or woman who has lived in the same section for twenty-five years has all the honors of an old-timer. He is looked up to as an authority on the inhabitants and the conditions of the country. He is one of the foremost at the reunions, and his reminiscences are listened to with interest. The notables of the community make addresses—the first child born in the county, the first couple married, the first county officer, and other "important individuals" come in for their share of honors. Then, there is a campfire. The trials and pleasures and troubles of early days are recounted, and the pleasing incidents are told. Sometimes the Governor of the State makes a visit to the gathering, and then it is indeed a great day.

When the towns start to celebrate the harvest of the year they make the occasion a very lively one. They give the whole of a week, or several days at least, to merrymaking, and the fun is not confined to the immediate community. Other towns send delegations, and the time is spent in the enjoyment of carnival features, parades showing the biggest products of the farms and ranches, and the novel imaginings that are concocted by the merchants in displaying their wares. These gatherings are trade winners, for the crowds that come to town are also buyers of the things that are needed for the Winter, and the whole county seems to take a part in the occasion. Usually there is a good deal of money spent for fireworks, and the exploitation of the amusements fills the local papers for weeks.

In the communities where there is a surplus of some kind of product, this is the basis for the Autumn celebration. In one Central Kansas county this year wheat was the subject of a carnival in mid-September. The streets were decorated with wheat in every form, the parade of wagons was a veritable procession of wheat, several big loads of the grain being drawn by finely caparisoned horses. The buggies were covered with wheat decorations, and the queen of the carnival, the prettiest young lady in the town, sat high on a chariot that was an apotheosis of wheat. This county was entitled to have this carnival, for it had raised 8,000,000 bushels of wheat during the year, or 300 bushels for every resident in the county. A dozen men had raised over 25,000 bushels each. The Governor of the State and the Chief Executive himself put the crown on the head of the Queen.

In other counties corn is the predominant feature, and again various kinds of fruit are made the feature. Even the humble potato is the occasion of a "potato day" out on the irrigated section of Colorado.

The old-fashioned county fair has been overshadowed by these later diversions of the people, and there is a tendency to glorify the various products in other ways than by showing them in a tent or "horticultural hall." So, too, the horse race, that was once so much in vogue that every town had its racing days during the Autumn, is confined to the large cities. There are now more good horses than then, but not so many trotters.

At these celebrations the livery stables present a curious picture. For blocks around the doors and in the vacant lots are the buggies of the farmers. There are no lumber wagons as of old—they are surreys, buggies, some with rubber tires, road carts—but mostly top buggies. On the back of each the liveryman places a number in chalk for the identification of the rig when night comes, and the numbers run up into the hundreds. At a celebration the other day I saw numbers that reached to 234 at one stable and to 156 at another. Not less than 500 teams, all with good buggies, were in town that day, more than the whole county possessed ten years ago. It is a good index of the progress that the West is making.

The picnics are held where there are groves, and these are, too, becoming more numerous as the country grows older. The fraternal orders are mostly responsible for these. The Westerner is a "joiner" and he likes to go to the picnic with regalia on. There is a speech by the best talker of the county, a ball game, and other amusements.

Out on the farms there is a great deal to do in Autumn. The wheat must be sown—that is the large task that comes before the rest. The great fields that have been shorn of their riches are yellow with stubble. To aid them a fire is started, and the vast plain seems all ablaze. For miles across the night it shines, and the people are a little fearful lest it may get beyond control. Sometimes it does, and then there is hurrying to and fro, and the excitement that is born of danger. If it gets into the prairie grass and the wind comes up, as it often does, the flames race at the speed of a horse, chasing in the direction of a settler's home or the nearest village. Out come the eager protectors, with all the appliances that can be furbished up, to fight the disaster. Out on the far-western plains this is a real danger of Autumn.

During the late Summer of this year a commercial traveler threw a cigar beside the road north of the Arkansas River, and before the flames that it started could be subdued, 18,000 acres of wheat had been burned, stacks and all. Sparks from passing locomotives sometimes do damage in this way. The drought of last Summer made this very common along the prairie lines, and thousands of acres went up in smoke, all of which was paid for by the railway companies.

"I am afraid of fire," said a settler's wife to me the other day. "Once, when we were burning off the corn stubble in Autumn, there came up a whirlwind and carried the flames to our neighbor's farm. It took his barn and most of his wheat and hay. My husband and I scrimped and saved for four years to pay that loss, but we did it. During all that time I only spent $2 for new clothes. Do you wonder that I am afraid of fire?" I did not.

Then there is the corn to be cared for. The farm lad does not, as in the East, go out and sit by the side of a corn shock, taking out the yellow ears. Instead, he goes into the field with a wagon, on one side of which is built up a board guard four or five feet above the ordinary top of the wagon box. On the other side he walks and as he husks the corn from the standing stalks he throws the grain into the wagon, taking his full load to the barn when he has filled the vehicle. It is a rapid way of gathering the crop, and there is much rivalry among the boys of the community as to who is the more rapid cornhusker. Sometimes the girls of the household take a hand in the work, and the chattering, laughing group makes short work of the rows of the field.

When the corn is gathered, the cattle come in from the pasture. Usually this is at some distance, often great herds being taken to the unsettled sections of the West, where the range is open. The task of bringing them home is a pleasant one for the young farmers, and they are glad to take the ride across the cultivated lands to the range country. The cattle go into the cornfields that have been stripped of most of their riches and pick up what has been left of the supply. The wheat fields are green by this time, and part of the day the cattle pasture thereon, enjoying the change from the dry fodder.

The winds have grown colder, the nights are frosty, the district school, with its "teacher from town," bringing to the community something of the liveliness of the county seat, has "taken up." The work of the farms and ranches settles down to the every-day routine that comes for five months of the year, and there is content as the farmer realizes that he has done well. The towns start their card clubs, the literary societies and women's clubs begin their sessions, and there is a keen enjoyment of the crisp, clear days that, for a month, continue in an Indian Summer beauty. It is then that there is a recurrence of the title, "the poetry season," that is given to Autumn. It is to many the best part of the year on the prairies.

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

Abilene, Kan., Oct. 4, 1901.

IT WAS on a Long Branch boat that left the Iron Pier at 6:30 P. M. on its return trip to New York. Most of the passengers were on the hurricane deck to enjoy the sunset, and among them was a jolly party of men returning from a day's fishing. As soon as the boat left the Long Branch pier four musicians appeared on the upper deck and prepared to play, but were stopped by a stout man belonging to the fishing party.

"Hold on," he said. "Can you play 'The Palms'?"

"Yes," said the leader.

"Well, you play 'The Palms' and Charlie here will sing it. You stay right here now until we tell you to go, and we will make it all right."

After considerable urging Charlie consented to sing, and, taking off his blue yachting cap, stood up and began. Several persons who had been sneering at the audacity of a man getting up and singing in public on a boat before a lot of strangers soon stopped and were compelled to listen. The singer had a fine baritone voice of much sweetness, and when he stopped singing "The Palms" a generous burst of applause rewarded him.

"Now we will have 'The Holy City,' shouted the stout man, who acted as master of ceremonies. "Tune up there; Charlie, get ready."

So Charlie sang "The Holy City," and followed this with "Oh, Promise Me," rendered in good style. By this time nearly all the passengers on the boat had gathered around the party.

"Now we will have something that you can all sing," said the stout man, addressing the other passengers, "and we want you all to join in. Start up 'Annie Moore,'" he said to the musicians. "Charlie, you lead."

Then all the passengers joined in and sang "Annie Moore," and followed it up with "Dollie Gray," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Hello, Ma Baby," and "Just Because She Made Dem Goo-Goo Eyes." All the passengers had become friendly by this time, and were enjoying themselves hugely.

Then Charlie whispered a few words to the leader and began to sing "The Old Oaken Bucket," while the rest joined in the chorus. After a few more songs the musicians struck up "The Georgia Camp Meeting," and about twenty of the passengers did a cake walk, led by Charlie and the ubiquitous stout man.

A woman passenger volunteered to keep things lively, and sang "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" and "Auld Lang Syne," while the musicians accompanied her.

By this time the boat was passing Governors Island, and the stout man addressed the passengers.

"My friends," said he, "we have never met before, and, in all probability, we shall never meet again. We don't know your names and you don't know ours. I only hope that you have enjoyed this impromptu concert on this beautiful moonlight night as much as we have. We will now conclude by singing 'Home, Sweet Home,' and I want every one on the boat to join in."

From the volume of sound that arose every one of the 1,000 passengers aboard probably did so. Then a liberal collection was taken up for the musicians, and the passengers agreed that it was the most enjoyable impromptu performance that they had ever participated in, and separated for their homes, each thoroughly satisfied with himself and the rest of the crowd.

Her Chief Concern.

IT was a hard night at sea, in September, 1886, when the cup races between Lieut. Henn's cutter Galatea and the Mayflower were on.

There was hearty good feeling for the cup-hunting cutter, and when the race was called off and a dense fog set in there was danger for everybody, with the ocean covered with boats and the Galatea lost in the mist and increasing gloom.

Off the lightship the club boat Taurus drifted. Men tried to be jolly; women were fretful and nervous. You couldn't see half the length of the steamer, and Capt. Sam Martin was deliberately silent.

A hail from out the fog startled everybody, and the club tug loomed up close astern. Niel Olsen was on her, and he called out: "Where's the Galatea? We can't find her. You try it, Captain!"

And the tug drifted away, then came back a second, and Martin answered: "All right, I'll pick up the lightship first!"

Around in circles, here and there, the Taurus went, looking for the yacht, and yet no sign of her.

"Poor Mrs. Henn! And she's aboard the yacht!" was the sentiment from many of the sympathetic ladies, who seemed to momentarily forget their own sorrows of dampness and uncertainty.

A young man who had paid court during the day to a bevy of girls was the centre of a group of ghostly-looking females. He was having quite a kindergarten, with a select class of yachting inquisitors, and as Capt. Martin moved from side to side and called out to the lookout amidship and forward, the youngster slyly approached him, touching his arm, and in a tremulous voice inquired:

"Dear me! Is the lightship lost?"

Before Martin could answer, a girl whose eyes would have looked bright if there had been moonlight instead of fog joined them and said with a schoolgirl's earnestness:

"Oh, how horrid! If the lightship's lost there'll be no place to start from!"

OCT

In Foreign Lands.

The Troubles of Australia.

Aside from those questions which have caused more or less friction between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the British Colonial Office—the New Hebrides, the immigration, and the sugar works problems—which have of late formed the subject of certain Times's specials to THE NEW YORK TIMES and of discussion in these columns, there are others which deal with the constitutionality of the federation in regard to the relations between the States themselves. The Australian Parliament, which is now in the fourth month of its session, had no sooner come to an agreement as to how bills should be presented to the Senate which had already passed the House of Representatives, than there arose the question of State rights.

It seems that the "Tattersalls" racing lottery, after having been legislated out of five States, sought shelter in the capital of the Island State of Tasmania, and soon began to be one of the most profitable "industries" in that section, not only locally but its revenues paid to the little State, owing to its large correspondence carried on with all parts of the Commonwealth, raised the fiscal status of Tasmania in relation to her neighbors and the Federation. The Post and Telegraphs Regulation bill, recently introduced into the Senate of the Commonwealth by Postmaster General Drake, incidentally prohibits the use of the posts or telegraph service by gambling establishments. According to the precedent already established by a majority of the States, the "Tattersalls" institution would thus become amenable to the law.

When the full significance of the bill became known in Tasmania, the local Premier immediately placed himself in communication with the Premier of the Commonwealth, protesting that the Federal Parliament would be guilty of an unjustifiable invasion of State rights if it indirectly repealed local legislation of which the State approved. Mr. Barton, in reply, pointed out that the Commonwealth Parliament was well within its powers in passing legislation for the regulation of the postal service, whatever its consequences might be, and he added that five out of the six States had enactments on their statute books similar to the proposals in the new bill, and, moreover, that Tasmania, by legalizing lotteries, had placed herself out of harmony with the rest of the Commonwealth.

Thereupon Mr. Lewis, the Premier of Tasmania, called attention to the fact that the Commonwealth Parliament had no power under the Constitution to legislate on the specific subject of racing lotteries, and he protested against the Federal Parliament's attempting to do indirectly what it was not empowered to do by direct legislation.

The subject is now being vigorously debated in the Federal Parliament, and petitions are constantly received protesting against the alleged infringement of State rights. There is no doubt of the Constitutional power of the Federal Parliament to regulate the posts and telegraph service, but the question debated is whether the Parliament can legally do so at the expense of "a valuable industry" which contributes so much wealth to one of the States of the Commonwealth.

The "Reports from Mush."

According to advices from Erzroum, via Constantinople, printed in a TIMES special last Friday morning, the inference is "that no extraordinary tragedy has occurred in Mush, and that the danger in Armenia is ended for this year." It is added, however, that the ways of communication are still kept closed by the Porte. According to a recent number of Pro Armenia, the massacre at Mush have actually taken place, the first intimation of them having been circulated by the Turks themselves in the way usually employed by them. It was these reports which caused Marshal Zeki Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Corps at Erzingian, to dispatch eight battalions to Mush, as already announced in a cable dispatch. The Turkish advices were to the effect that Armenian revolutionists had been guilty of attempted incendiarism in the Turkish quarter of Mush, that an encounter had taken place between the troops and the insurgents in which both sides lost numerous killed and wounded, and, finally, that the revolutionists fled to Sassun, where they blew up some barracks with the soldiers who occupied them.

These advices are interpreted in Armenian circles to mean that the Kurds proceeded upon the usual, as it would of late these years, to plunder the Armenian villages, and that the latter, in order that they might be protected by the troops, were said to have made an attack upon the authorities. Accordingly, on this theory, upon the appearance of troops in the Armenian villages the Kurds, as at present, withdrew, and the troops, finding no resistance, returned to their barracks. It is asserted that the real object of the attack upon the troops was to cut off all communication between Sassun and the outer world by a cordon composed to a great extent of Kurds, a proceeding which was interpreted by Armenian informers to mean that action would not long be delayed.

Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Recent cable dispatches from Berlin and Vienna show that the Austrian press, if not the Government, has changed its point of view in regard to the proposed German tariff measure, and now adopts the strictly Hungarian theory that the promulgation of such a law would deal a severe blow at the industries of the Dual Monarchy. Only a month ago at a meeting of the Austrian Government department intrusted with the preparation of commercial treaties, a resolution was adopted declaring that the projected German tariff was the first step toward a union of the producers of Central Europe for their mutual protection, and a scheme of reciprocity was broached which should be of mutual advantage to Austria, Germany, and Russia. In Hungary, however, the measure was denounced as a foolhardy design, which, while it might benefit certain German industries, would be fatal to the commerce of both Germany and Austria.

The causes which led Austria to adopt the Hungarian view are said to have arisen from the fact that Germany in her recent relations with Russia has completely ignored the existence of the Triple Alliance. The Pan-Germans of Austria thought that the interview between Emperor Nicholas and the German Kaiser would have an important bearing not only upon the relations between Germany and Russia, but between Russia and Austria-Hungary, as a member of the Triple Alliance. The press of Berlin, however, as well as that of St. Petersburg, make no mention of the Dual Monarchy in their reports of and comments on the Dantsic interview.

Of course it was not expected that the Kaiser would take it upon himself to father the Austrian cause in the Balkans in his conversations with the Czar, but the advocates of the Pan-Germanic movement in Austria did hope that he would make the way clear toward a reciprocal tariff entente between Germany, Russia, and Austria. They now gather from the Russian press that Germany is not concerned with Austrian affairs at all, but is simply bent upon enhancing the political relations between herself and the empire of the Czar with the remote possibility that France may in this way be brought into closer relations with her sometime enemy north of the Rhine. The reaction of the Vienna press, therefore, against accepting the German tariff as a basis for a Pan-Germanic economic movement has been sudden and demonstrative. What is especially painful to the Austrians is the appearance of the name "France" instead of "Austria" in the accounts of the Dantsic interview and the subsequent Russo-German exchange of sentiments, like the following, which is taken from the Listok of Odessa:

"The absence of any real ground for antagonism in the political aims of Germany, France, and Russia must convince all three of them of the feasibility of joining hands on common ground and resisting in combination any plan found by them to be detrimental to their common interests. The absence of this ground for antagonism must also be an important factor in overcoming at some future date French prejudices against Germany. But, in any case, to Russia will belong the honor of using her good offices to bring about good relations between France and Germany, and to banish from the political horizon clouds which have continually threatened a storm and kept Europe unceasingly on the alert."

French-English Complications in Central Africa.

The report made by Paroulle, (Full Article) the son of the notorious Rafaia, who has been driven from his own country in Africa by the French, as to made Rabi at Kuka has revealed to the British Foreign Office an alleged scheme of the French to strengthen their possessions in the vicinity of Lake Chad. Fararalla also requests British protection. He is at present encamped right in the centre of British territory, at Yola, sixteen marches northeast of the British post of Ibi, on the Benue. Last Summer he sent emissaries down to the British, complaining that he had been driven out of his country by the French, who had pursued him across the French and German frontiers for a considerable distance into British territory.

Major Ecclinton and Lieut. McCreagh with a small escort of men proceeded from Ibi to Yola. There they were well received and found that Fararalla had taken a strong position with his followers on a hill commanding the town. Major Ecclinton and Lieut. McCreagh returned to the Benue at Yola, being accompanied part of the way by Fararalla, and thence proceeded by steamer to report the result of his mission at headquarters.

Although no definite action will be taken by the British Foreign Office with regard to Fararalla until the arrival of Sir Frederick Lugard, who is now on his way from Africa, it is, nevertheless, believed that the question is under consideration of agreeing to Fararalla's request for British protection and of installing him at Kuka as Emir, under strict British supervision. In this case it is thought possible that a British officer will be dispatched to Lake Chad and established as British Resident at Kuka.

Russian Agricultural Methods.

The deplorable state of the harvests in the south of Russia has caused the Government in St. Petersburg to make an inquiry into the provisions made by the local Governments to provide for such a state of distress, and to discover why means were not taken to prevent it, or, at least, to alleviate the suffering of the inhabitants, as several millions are ready every year for the purpose. The result of the inquiry has revealed such a state of extraordinary redtapism on the part of the Russian Local Agricultural Boards that, it is said, a sweeping reform of their methods will shortly be instituted.

In the case of the Government of Bessarabia, where practically the whole of the agriculturists were brought face to face with starvation for the last two years, no attempt was made by the Local Board to provide against this year's calamity and no information was sent to St. Petersburg until it was known beyond all doubt that the crop would be a failure. It is, moreover, asserted that the methods employed by the Local Board for the distribution of grain are entirely inadequate, and that this fact has in many cases tended toward a succession of poor harvests. In many cases seed grain depots were established in localities scores of miles distant from the would-be recipients of relief, who, in a country practically devoid of roads, were compelled either to pay away their last ruble for the cartage of the seed to their holdings or to remain at home and starve. Then, too, three-fourths of the peasantry, after battling with famine for a whole year, found themselves face to face with a second year of famine without either horses or draught bullocks, owing to the absence of fodder consequent on excessive drought.

It is now declared to be the intention of the Russian Government to place the Local Government Boards under direct control of a central authority in St. Petersburg provided with a corps of inspectors which shall report from time to time upon the provision being made for overcoming the distress which now inevitably follows a bad harvest, and for assuring as far as possible a good future crop.

The Range of Submarine.

A writer in a recent number of Le Yacht of Paris discusses an important point with regard to the range of submarine craft. He maintains that the average torpedo boat ought not to launch its projectile at a greater distance from the object of its attack than 200 meters if it would be sure of success, but that, as a matter of fact, it should try to get much nearer. At a distance of 50 meters it can never fail, so the torpedo should be hurled between that and 200 meters.

In regard to submarines, he writes that these vessels should never launch their torpedoes from too near a point, as they might themselves be injured by them. Being unperceived, they ought to begin at a distance of 400 meters, and in no case should they draw closer than 100 meters, as within this area an explosion may prove fatal to them. A submarine would certainly be greatly damaged by an explosion of thirty to forty meters from it, while a battleship under like conditions would only sustain a simple shock. This is another weak point to be added to the list of the drawbacks already enumerated by impartial French experts, the most formidable of which so far having been regarded as the difficulty of the submarine to keep her bearings when submerged.

A bill was recently introduced into the Municipal Council of Le Mans, France, providing for a tax upon portable typewriters and pianos. All over France there has been an effort to do away with the octroi by a gradual reduction of that form of taxation and by making certain articles exempt from it. Thus in Le Mans there was quite a deficit caused in the local budget by a new law reducing the octroi of wine and cider, and attempting these articles from the octroi. The deficit was also increased by local political occurrences in the chamber of the War Minister, Gen. André, prohibiting the sale of spirits to military subjects.

One of the Municipal Councilors therefore proposed that a tax should be levied on all typewriters and pianos in the city. The proposition was carried by a vote of 21 to 15, and the Municipal Council will now ask the Chamber of Deputies for authority to impose an annual tax of 10f. on pianos. A resolution was also carried to raise the imposts at Le Mans on perfumes, pickles, oysters, dried fruit, grain, straw, coal, and firewood.

To Change French Colonial Administration.

About ten years ago the French Government began a series of experiments in colonial administration, the most radical example of which was tried in the French Congo. It may be recalled that in British African territory chartered companies have paved the way for colonial administration. The French, on the contrary, have never ventured to intrust the destinies of any of their possessions to a single chartered company, but they were quick to realize the advantage of invoking the assistance of groups of private individuals, having command of considerable capital, in the development of the resources of their African colonies, and in their Congo colony they put in operation a scheme by which they hoped to combine the advantages of development by chartered company with the advantages of direct administration under control of the central Government.

Thus the Government partitioned out the whole territory in the colony into a number of areas, each of which was conceded to a separate company or group of capitalists, who were to have the exclusive right of developing the resources of the area covered by their particular concession and of trading within its limits. Native reserves were established, which were not to be included in the concession, and the natives were theoretically to have the right of disposing of the produce of the reserved area to whomsoever they pleased. When once the decision to make the experiment was reached the Government set about the task in the most methodical manner. Applications for concessions were invited by means of circulars sent out by the Colonial Office, and before long the whole area had been apportioned, according to an elaborate "cahier des charges." In a short time about forty companies and associations had secured titles to the entire available area of the French Congo, and the experiment seemed so successful that it was about to be tried elsewhere when the present Government came into power.

Of course, under the terms of the concessions the land had to be occupied and developed, yet so far, with one or two exceptions, the companies have merely kept within the letter of the agreement, and, while doing nothing which would bring the French Congo any nearer the status of a colony, they have invited speculation in their concessions to such an extent that the whole scheme is said to be rapidly approaching a condition similar to that of the notorious "South Sea Bubble." It is now asserted that the Colonial Office is about to take a hand in the development of the Congo district itself, having first caused the charters to be revoked, and that before long the whole system of administration will be changed and placed on a military footing similar to that maintained in Madagascar.

Pan-Islamism and the Sultan.

A great deal has been heard lately about the scheme of Pan-Islamism inaugurated by Abdul Hamid and the charge made by the Young Turk Party that it is simply a political propaganda under the guise of religion. It is not generally known that every Mohammedan is bound to be a missionary if he be a true believer, and that the Sultan can thus combine a political aim and end with mere directions for the extension of the religion. It is said to be the absolute refusal of the Khédive of Egypt to proclaim these double edicts of his master in Constantinople, which is the cause of the present rupture between Cairo and the Porte.

Some light is thrown on the true nature of the so-called Pan-Islamic propaganda by Haydar Midhat, who, citing in part the memoirs of Midhat Pasha, reports a conversation found there between the author and the predecessor of Abdul Hamid, Abdul Aziz. Abdul Aziz inquired of Midhat Pasha his opinions as to the best means of promoting his influence as Caliph in the Mohammedan regions of the world. Upon this Midhat Pasha pointed out that by improving the administration of his empire and by cordial manner of covering the subjects he would gain the sympathy of not only the Mussulman world, but also of European powers. This was the origin of the propaganda so ruthlessly re-established by the present Sultan; "but," concludes Mr. Midhat, "it is astonishing to see some people attach importance to the schemes and the agents of the propaganda of Abdul Hamid, who is supposed to be effectively fostering the Pan-Islamic movement among the Mohammedans of other countries. Abdul Hamid has ever been hatching discord even among the Mohammedan races who live under his direct rule. Whatever measures he may take in promoting his influence, Islamism will not listen to the pettish commands of this unworthy Caliph."

1901

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Hereafter.

"There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest."—Ecclesiastes, ix., 10.

I wait for thee, beloved: and my heart,
Merged in the ocean of infinitude
Wherein all thoughts and hopes and passions brood
In dreamful slumber mid a world apart,
Dreams of that mortal sphere, where still thou art;
There rings no human speech, no human mood
Stirs, where the All in frozen solitude
Plays on a boundless stage his awful part.

Yet if thou camest where the unmoving main
Breaks with no sound upon its ice-girt shore,
I think thy love, changing the changeless scene,
Might spread in widening circles, more and more,
Might waken passion's cry for what had been,
And fire the ancient pulse of joy and pain.
—W. L. C. in The Fortnightly Review.

The President a Cool Soldier.

From The Independent.

The Rough Riders had hardly landed in Cuba before they received their baptism of fire at Guasimas. An officer who was a tyrant and well hated by the men lost his head on that day and turned up at Siboney with a calamitous story that the Rough Riders had been whipped and that Col. Wood had been killed. It was true that a rumor of the Colonel's death ran through the jungle where the Rough Riders were advancing by short rushes under a wicked fire from an invisible foe. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt was with Troop E when he heard the report, and for a brief moment it disconcerted him. But it did not affect his appetite for fighting. A trooper who was near him told me that he said he would assume command at once and order the whole regiment to advance if he could get any confirmation of the loss of Col. Wood. Turning to Waller of Yale, who was a Corporal in Troop E, he said:

"See if you can find the Colonel, and report to me at once."

Roosevelt walked impatiently up and down during Waller's absence. When the Yale man returned he said that he had not seen Wood, and had been told that he was shot. While Waller was making his report the square form of Wood, cool and imperturbable, came riding through the jungle. Roosevelt's relief shone in his face. He ran over to Wood and cried, impetuously:

"Colonel, we heard you had been killed. You have not been hit, I hope? Everything is all right?"

Wood, a man of few words, merely said: "No, no, not a scratch." And with a wave of his arm he added:

"Take your men over to the left and continue the advance."

The Lieutenant Colonel needed no urging, and led his men to the charge in gallant style, driving the Spaniards from an old distillery, where they made a last stand.

"Fake" News for Spain.

Capt. Bartlett in The Century.

The reporters almost mobbed the office for news; but I was dumb to all entreaties, and the news that we received, which was of great value in many instances, was known only to the Secretary and the War Board, and never became public. Some of the astounding and wonderful daily news of the possible movements or intentions of the Spanish fleets was brought to me by reporters, having been received, as they said, from most reliable authorities. Sometimes I would say that their news was all wrong, and they would go away disappointed, but I would read the fake in the next day's paper. The people, they said, demanded some news. I became very tired of the constant fakes, and I was satisfied that the Spaniards were helping along some of the scares. I proposed to the War Board that we carry the same game into the enemy's country, and after preparing a statement that it was the intention of the department to send several vessels to Spain to attack unprotected ports, I submitted it to the Secretary, and, with his approval, got it into Madrid as a secret purpose of this Government. It was taken as genuine, and the Spanish immediately began sending troops to the seacoast towns, and to fortify many. The excitement and consternation in Spain quite equaled what our own coast had gone through at an earlier date. The fake news worked so well that, as a sequence, the department, as is known, later prepared a special squadron, under the command of Commodore Watson, to be ready to carry the war into Spain; but peace came before it was sent.

Roman Aqueducts.

From The American Journal of Archaeology.

The aqueducts of the Romans may be divided into three general groups, according to the materials of which they are constructed. This classification is the more convenient in that it conforms very nearly to their chronological arrangement.

The earliest of these monuments that show any architectural character was built entirely of cut stone, laid dry in regular courses; it belongs to republican times, having been begun 144 B. C. and finished very soon thereafter. During the early empire Romans continued to employ tufa and peperino cut and laid in a similar manner, though with rather less care and precision. The greatest of all the Roman aqueducts was so constructed under the Emperor Claudius.

But even under Augustus it had become the custom to build the smaller aqueducts, and those in the provinces, of concrete faced with a revetment of stone laid in courses or in the form of opus reticulatum. Some of the most beautiful specimens of aqueduct architecture were thus constructed. But this custom did not obtain for any great length of time. Under Nero the first and finest of the brick-faced aqueducts was built. This period is well known as the best for brickwork. From this time aqueducts, in Italy at least, seem to have been made invariably with brick facing, and all the repairs upon the older aqueducts were carried out in brick, down to the reign of Alexander Severus, under whom the last of the great aqueducts was erected. It will thus be seen that the periods of classification overlap slightly, whether we make the division purely chronological, or according as the aqueducts were constructed of freestone, of concrete faced with reticulated work, or of concrete and brick.

Former Landscape Gardening.

From Country Life in America.

I much fear that Washington's landscape gardening at Mount Vernon, with his mock oranges and French willows and English yews that he no doubt intended to cut and trim into preposterous shapes, would to us seem very much like somebody trying to play a Gregorian chant on a spinet. He writes to Gov. Clinton of New York, thanking him for some balsam trees, and speaks pleasantly of the grapevines which the Chevalier de Lucerne has promised to send him from France. The entries in his diary in 1785 show him to be planting ivy, which, I dare say, some one brought him from Kenilworth, and which, with true English persistence, has alone survived to our day of all his planting. Elsewhere he has recorded his setting of a green-brier hedge, interspersed with hemlock trees from Occoquan, and then he is sowing "holly bushes in drills."

In those days it was necessary and customary to go to England, where beauty was still worshiped according to its perspective, for that which was oldest and best, and for many years after the American Revolution we imitated England in our gardens much more servilely than we did in our literature, and the early plaisances of America no doubt reflected the demure beauty of Thompson and Cowper—Cowper, of whom Taine said that he looked at a tree and argued about the immortality of the soul. It took us a long time to learn that it was an affectation to trim our log cabins with English ivy and try to make them look castellated.

Since Washington Irving died, and took the Hudson River school with him, floriculture in America, like a great many other things, has put on her seven league boots. If Irving should come back to Sunnyside, or the great chief after whom he was named should return to Mount Vernon, they would know their places only by the sacred decay. Veneration, like the hand of death, has staid a ruthless progression.

The Face of Mary, Queen of Scots.

From The Academy.

Mary's face is in all her portraits, above all, the face of a woman capable of retaining many secrets. It is rather a cruel face, and that of a creature who would never be wholly what she seemed. At the same time it is intellectual, artistic, and of an astounding subtlety—a subtlety so extreme, indeed, that it is doubtful whether even she ever quite understood her own character or its consequences.

The oval of her face is delicately voluptuous. There is no firm outline of jaw to give strength or decision. Her nose is too long and too pointed, with a downward tendency at the end, expressive of a certain grim insentiveness. Her chin is slightly oversmall, her forehead slightly too high and too large. Coolness, self-possession, and a rather exceptional mental capacity might be expected from the upper part of the countenance, but the little chin—it is said to have been slightly dimpled—reveals, more than anything, a desire to be loved much and often, to be loved sub rosa sooner than not at all.

As for the eyes, it is impossible conscientiously to regard them as either spiritual or candid. For that matter they are not even beautiful, though they are incontestably attractive. Dangerously so, even, because there is no fathomable end to their expression. But in nearly all the portraits they are small and sly, with a certain pitiless tranquillity, and an undesirable habit of looking sideways. Her mouth is small, fascinating, with a full underlip; supremely, again, the mouth of a woman with a liking for kisses, though the manner in which the upper lip closes over the lower discloses also an immense capacity for self-suppression. The eyebrows are refined and delicate, the hair exquisite and full of delightful emotionability.

The Oil for Sardines.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

The sardine manufacturers ostensibly employ only two kinds of oil in their canning operations—olive oil and arachide or peanut oil. Native olive oil is used with the best quality of sardines. Fish packed in it will remain in good condition ten years or longer, and are reported to be better the second year after packing than earlier. Arachide oil is extensively employed. It is made in Bordeaux, Fecamp, and Marseilles, from peanuts imported from India, Senegal and other parts of Africa, and other countries. It comes in three grades, the best quality costing less than one-third as much as the best olive oil. Peanut oil is largely used to meet the American demand for a low-priced sardine. Most of the cheaper French sardines exported to America are packed in peanut oil, which is practically tasteless. While it is reported that the manufacturers knowingly handle only the oils named, it is understood that cottonseed oil, being tasteless and cheap, is used by the French oil dealers for adulterating both olive and peanut oils. A canner may fry his sardines in peanut oil and fill the cans with olive oil, or vice versa; or one oil, with or without the admixture of cottonseed oil, may be used throughout the process.

There are various other ingredients with which or in which the sardines are packed to give them flavor or piquancy. Some of the very best goods are prepared with melted butter instead of oil; these are mostly for special French trade. Tomato sauce, pickles, and truffles are also used. With most of the oil sardines a small quantity of spice is added in order to impart a flavor. The usual ingredients for each can are one or two cloves, quarter or half of a laurel leaf, and a small piece of thyme; these are put in and can before the fish, so that they will be on top when the can is opened. The fresh leaves of tarragon are sometimes used.

Americans need hardly be told that French sardines, when of the best quality, have a flavor and richness which make them preferable to the sardines prepared on the Atlantic Coast of the United States from the young of the sea herring. French sardines of average grade, even when canned in peanut and cottonseed oil, are superior in palatability to the great bulk of the American output; while the cheaper grades of French sardines—which unfortunately find a ready market in the United States—are certainly not preferable to much of the native pack.

Animal Joy and Pain.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Observation of the life of birds and insects leads many persons to believe that the life lived is for the most part a long-continued enjoyment. If we may judge from outward signs, the life of the song-bird seems filled with happiness. The constant movement which appears to be an enjoyment in itself to animals, the perfect health, the satisfaction of simple instincts, joined to the usual plentifulness of food, except at special times of cold or drought, and in the case of birds and the higher animals the devotion to their young, seem to give an enjoyment that far outbalances the ordinary pains, such as they are, which belong to the struggle of life. Nor do apprehensions of death seem to cause trouble. Among insects it is doubtful if they exist—see, for example, Lord Avebury's account of the bees crowding in to their death where the sugar was simmering in the cauldrons. With birds—a hawk dashes down and secures his prey. There is a wild commotion for a minute, and then life seems to flow on again in its old channels happy and untroubled. We are easily misled by pictures of nature red in tooth and claw. The nearness of death in the animal world is the price paid for enjoyment. Health—on which enjoyment so largely depends—is maintained, as has been so often pointed out, by the quick removal of the sick or failing animal—the individual being saved from suffering and the race from deterioration—an exception perhaps existing in the case of some of the great carnivora, which pay this penalty for their kingship. That there are apparently some cruel things in nature must be confessed. We may hope that the mouse with which the cat plays, or the rabbit hunted by the stout, is stupefied or hypnotized—it seems under a spell; but the raven that destroys the eyes of the victim it has seized probably inflicts much pain. Admitting how little we know, on the whole it seems that in the animal world the pain and the suffering are but very small quantities when compared with the enjoyment that exists; and among all the assumptions so freely made none seems more disputable than the assumption of those who say: Nature is so full of suffering that no mercifully minded God could be responsible for it.

Bismarck's Autograph.

From The Freie Presa.

One day I was invited to dinner with the Count of Enzenberg at the residence of Prince von Bismarck in Berlin. The Count, a former Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, was a great collector of autographs. After the repast the Count exhibited a sheet of paper on which Guizot and Thiers had affixed their signatures. "It is very interesting," said Prince von Bismarck, "allow me to show this to my wife." (She was sick in bed at that time.) In a few minutes the Chancellor returned and returning the sheet of paper to the diplomat from Wurtemberg he added: "I hope that I did not spoil it by writing something on it."

Here follows what was written on the paper:

"My long life has taught me that it is necessary to forgive a good deal and forget nothing. GUIZOT."

"A little forgetfulness does not diminish the sincerity of forgiveness. THIERS."

"My own life has taught me that I have a great deal to forget and a great deal for which to be forgiven. v. BISMARCK."

Prelude.

The blossom-snow begins to blow
About the orchard-close,
The fields forget the violet
But soon shall come the rose, My Dear,
Ah, soon shall bloom the rose.

The long year's prime in summertime
And Summer's coming on,
But the Spring o' the year is all too dear—
And Spring is past and gone, My Dear,
O this is past and gone.
—ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON in Scribner's.

An Old-Time Camp Meeting.

From Ainslee's.

Let us try to reconstruct an old-time camp meeting. On a day set, in such-and-such a grove, the people of a neighborhood prepared to celebrate a latter-day Feast of Tabernacles. They pitched tents and hauled in big, red farm wagons their bedding, cooking utensils, their own food and that of their "critters," that neighed and whinneyed in the woods. A rude platform for the preachers and exhorters was built, "mourners' benches" set around three sides of it, and straw laid down for them to kneel in. Seats of planks accommodated the congregation. There was preaching and praying and singing all the waking day. The young fellows for miles around drove over in their buggies with their girls, to "cut up" and have a good time. Often those who came to scoff remained to pray. Mothers were praying for them, sisters were praying for them, sweethearts were praying for them—praying and pleading with them to flee the wrath to come. Their own better selves urged them to forsake sin. Afraid to be laughed at, stiff-necked and rebellious, they held out against the tendered mercy, though gnawed by conviction. Sometimes they ran away from the meetings only to find that they could not run away from themselves. Fear followed hard after them—fear that they had sinned away their day of grace, fear that they had committed the sin against the Holy Ghost, for which there is no forgiveness. They could not give their minds to anything, but wandered up and down in solitary places, groaning and weeping and crying out, "Lost! Lost eternally!"

Something draws them back to the camp meeting. But once there they cannot go forward to the mourners' bench, but stand hearkening scornfully to Brother Littell's prayer: "Oh, Lord-ah! They's sinners here to-day-ah, a-haltin' betwix' two opinions-ah, a-swingin' to and fro-ah, like a do-oo-o-or on its hinges-ah. WAKE 'EM UP! Oh, Lord-ah! Hold 'em over Hell FIRE-ah! Let 'em have no peace till they find it in Thee-ah!"

To Heni.

(Late an official of Egypt, now in the British Museum, died 2000 B. C.)

Heni lived, and Heni died,
Forty-five hundred years ago;
This is his mummy brown and dried,
Snug in a box in Mummy Row.
How he fought, and how he fared,
Never a chronicle doth show,
And of the dangers that he dared,
Forty-five hundred years ago.

Just his dry self in a case,
The queerest chap in Mummy Row;
Whether his thought was broad or base,
Never a syllable I know.
Making the rounds I found him there,
Careless of years that ebb and flow,
Shut from the sweet and balmy air,
Forty-five hundred years ago.

This his fate and this his fame,
Children come and stand tiptoe,
People pause and read the name,
The pioneer of Mummy Row;
By the Nilus' fruitful tide,
Where lily and the lotus grow,
Heni lived, and Heni died,
Forty-five hundred years ago.
—ROBERT LOVEMAN in Harper's Magazine.

Great Shoemakers.

From Success.

Carlyle said that one of the most remarkable incidents in history was that of the making of George Fox's suit of leather. He made it himself. This man, the first of the Friends, and by trade a shoemaker, was one to whom the Divine Ideal of the universe seemed to be manifested. Fox made shoes until he became so interested in the books he had studied that he could not hold himself in check. He had to preach. He had no clothes fit to wear, so he made himself a leather suit that would withstand years of wear. Carlyle wrote: "Let some Angelo or Rosa picture George Fox on that morning when he spread out his cutting board for the last time, and cut cowhides by unwonted patterns, and stitched them together into one continuous, all-including case, the farewell service of his awl."

"Roger Sherman never said a foolish thing in his life," said Thomas Jefferson. "Roger Sherman had more common sense than any other man I ever knew," said another eminent man. "When I come in late, and do not know which way to vote," said Fisher Ames, "I ask how Sherman voted. He always votes right." Sherman was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a shoemaker until he was twenty-one years old. People used to point out where he sat, where he worked and studied, and where he could set his book so that he could glance at it in the intervals of the work of the hammer and the awl. Of his connection with the "gentle craft" he was never ashamed. He declared in Congress against a certain contract for shoes. "The charges are exorbitant," he said; which fact he proved by specifying the cost of the leather and other materials, and of the work. The minuteness with which this was done excited surprise, and then he said to the committee: "I am by trade a shoemaker." Yes, a patriot and shoemaker he was; and, in both capacities, he was pre-eminent for common sense.

Utilizing Sawdust.

From The Forum.

Although there are not a few methods of utilizing sawdust, but little attempt seems to have been made in this country. The amount of sawdust produced has been reduced by the displacement of the circular saw by the band saw, which makes much less dust. There is, however, plenty of sawdust produced, and as a rule it does not find any application. In view of this state of affairs, a brief mention of some of the utilizations of sawdust will be of interest.

The first use, as would naturally occur to any one, is to burn it. Several special forms of furnaces have been invented to do this efficiently. In some cases the sawdust is dried before it is burned, while in others it is dried in the furnace in which it is burned. It can also be mixed with coal slack, spent dyewood, turf, peat, &c., and compressed into briquettes, which allows it to be sold for use in place of coal. As coal is often very highly priced in regions where sawdust is produced, there is an opportunity for a large profit. By the dry distillation of sawdust all the distillation products of wood are obtained, and this manufacture can be conducted as an adjunct to the working of wood in a way to insure a profit. The products obtained are gas, wood alcohol, acetic acid, tar, and oils. From the tar there have been obtained benzole, toluole, zymole, cumole, paraffine, naphthalene, and hydrocarbons which are used in the manufacture of aniline colors. Carbolic acid and creosote are

1901

also obtained. As a last product, charcoal is left in the retorts.

By sieving out the coarser particles, mixing the remainder with various fillers and agglutinants, compressing, and heating some very interesting materials have been made in the way of artificial wood, plastic masses, &c. Such a material was brought out by Latry in Paris, and was made from prepared sawdust and blood. It formed a hard, black substance, which could be tooled and machined like wood. It took a high polish, and could be glued, lacquered, and gilded. Imitation marbles have also been made from the fine dust of certain woods and the dust of ivory and similar waste. A mixture of sawdust and phosphate of lime with a binder has been used as a material for taking casts of sculptures, and has been called "similibois." Slabs for parquet floors have also been made from sawdust, as well as plates for basreliefs, art castings, panels, and decorations. Terra-cotta lumber and artificial lumber are both instances of the utilization of sawdust. Sawdust compositions have also been used for sidewalks and dinner plates.

A long list could be given of explosives and varieties of gunpowder that have been made from sawdust. In some the sawdust is used as an absorbent, as with nitroglycerine; in others as a filler, while in still others it is converted into forms of pyroxiline. By heating sawdust with caustic alkali and sulphur a brown dye is obtained which is cheap and fast, resisting both acids and alkalies, and dyeing cotton without a mordant. By heating sawdust with caustic alkali, oxalic acid is formed. A large amount of the oxalic acid on the market is made by this process.

The World's First Jewelry.

Prof. Flinders Petrie in Harper's Magazine.

"The most surprising discovery of all," he says, "was that of the gold jewelry of the reign of King Zer. While we were clearing out this royal tomb a workman noticed a piece of the arm of a mummy lying in a broken hole in the wall. He did not pass it by as worthless, but looked in at one end and saw a lump of gold. Now, ordinary human nature, and still more Arab nature, puts in a finger and hooks out a lump of gold when it can. But our workmen are far too well trained to do that, and so the arm was laid down again till we could see it. After reporting it, the piece was brought intact to our huts, and that evening an hour or two was spent in opening it up carefully, and recording how everything was placed; lastly weighing the gold and giving the finder more than its intrinsic value. Thus we safely recovered the oldest group of jewelry known in the world, the four bracelets of the Queen of King Zer, about 4700 B. C., some 2,000 years earlier than any other jewelry thus far identified.

"The finest bracelet is formed of alternate plaques of gold and turquois, each surmounted with the royal hawk, and paneled to imitate the front of the tomb or palace. This bracelet has a history in itself. The turquois plaques bear a much more archaic and lumpy form of hawk than the gold pieces, and they show signs of having been worn alternately with large beads. From the style, like that of Mena, they were made probably at the accession of King Zer. Later the hawks in gold were made in the more advanced style, to form a bracelet with the turquois. All the pieces were numbered, with lines on the bases, sloping for one-half, straight for the other half, of the bracelet. Four turquois and five gold pieces were lost, and so the eighteen of each were reduced to the present numbers.

"The next bracelet is curiously built up. The centrepiece of gold appears to be copied from the seed vessel of a desert plant. On either side are beads of turquois and gold, and lastly a large amethyst ball of deep color. The back half is of the same material. The two sides are braids of gold wire and thick hair plaited together."

Strikes and Personal Liberty.

Archbishop Ireland in The North American Review.

To men who are entering upon a strike it should be clear that in preventing others from working they are acting in direct contradiction to the very principle of personal liberty, in virtue of which they justify themselves in ceasing to work. When individual workmen or combinations of workmen refuse to continue to work, no one claims the right to compel them to work, for the simple reason that in the enjoyment of their personal liberty they are free to work or not to work. But evidently the corollary of this is that men who choose to work must be allowed to work. Not many years ago an association of workmen initiating a strike had reason to expect summary treatment from law courts, prone as these were to interpret in a manner unfavorable to such collective action the various so-called conspiracy statutes strewn over the pages of English and American law books. Against such statutes and against the interpretations usually attached to them the friends of labor waged unceasing war in the name of personal liberty, with the result that now, except in cases involving a breach of contract or entailing serious damage on public interests, labor unions may, without risk of incurring the displeasure of the law, initiate a strike and continue it as long as they may deem fit. Is it not strange that, after labor unions have won the long-fought battle for their own personal liberty, they should turn around and strive to wrest personal liberty from non-union workers? It would seem that labor unions sought to be a law to themselves apart from and above the law of the land.

Andrew Jackson's Marriage.

From The New Lippincott.

It is not our purpose here to discuss the propriety or impropriety of Jackson's marriage with Rachel. The controversy is not theological, investigating the legal bearings of the case is absolutely unprofitable. There was really no law of divorce in Virginia at the time. The Legislature of Virginia passed the act authorizing the Supreme Court of Kentucky to try the case with no jury. Then it was three years before the decree. Then at three months after the marriage, upon hearing of the final action of the Court in granting the divorce in Mercer County, Kentucky, in granting a divorce between Jackson and his wife, Jackson and Rachel were married over again. The Jackson people were in no way responsible for the delay in the proceedings. They had done all they could to provoke scandal at the time, and the scandal, which in the case of a more obscure man would have died out during thirty years of honorable wedlock, came up over and over again during Jackson's career. It is plain that Jackson himself was to blame for contracting a marriage under ambiguous circumstances, and for not protecting his wife's honor by precautions, such as finding out the exact terms of the act of the Legislature of Virginia. * * * Having put her in a false position, against which, as a man and a lawyer, he should have protected her, he was afterward led by his education and the current ways of thinking in the society about him to try to heal the defects of his marriage certificate by shooting any man who dared to state the truth, that said certificate was irregular."

The Colonization of Siberia.

From The Forum.

While the stringent regulations now governing emigration to Siberia have abolished to a great extent the disorder and abuses of the old system, they have entangled the whole process in a network of bureaucratic formalities; and the preliminary steps which must now be taken by every intending emigrant are enough to make all but the most resolute desist. Before making any movement at all, the emigrant must seek the advice of the local authorities, and obtain a certificate of his suitability and capacity. Permits to emigrate are no longer easily obtainable, but are frequently refused on such grounds as "insufficient means." "physical disability," and "want of working power in the family"; the regulations laying it down that only "good farmers and taxpayers" are to be granted permits. The provisional permit is given only to the head of the family or some other able-bodied member of it, who, having taken the advice of the emigration officials at Tchelabinsk as to the nature and location of the available lands, is sent at a nominal fare into Siberia, where he is free to examine all the lots available. If he is successful in finding suitable land, he must first have his choice approved at the local Emigration Office, the title being indorsed upon his pioneer's certificate. Afterward a final permit to emigrate is given to the remaining members of his family, who follow him on special terms as to railway fares, monetary assistance, and exemptions, the poorer obtaining grants or loans to enable them to set up house and purchase the necessary implements. Formerly this assistance was given liberally, but the present policy of the Government is to encourage emigration by the more prosperous and thrifty peasants only, and monetary assistance is now restricted to small amounts seldom exceeding from $15 to $25, and then nearly always in the form of a loan repayable without interest within ten years.

The Gleaner.

Side by side all day the Gleaner went.
We breathed the cold, spiced air of sweet Spring, dark
Before the dawn; together, when the lark
Awoke, we raised rapt faces, and we bent
To listen in still grasses; the dear scent
Of noon and dusk we breathed. We knelt to mark
Holy of holies of the deathless ark,
Unveiled for us before the day was spent.
Oh, prodigal of sweetness that dead day
I saw and worshipped, and I passed; soon knew
That silent One beside me stooped to lay
Somewhat aside. Now, in the dusk of rue
And bitterness, the Gleaner bears to me
Wistful, her garnered wreath of rosemary.
—ZONA GALE in The Bookman.

Embellishment of Blackwell's Island.

From The Municipal Journal and Engineer.

The bridge idea, to be worked out by our best architects and engineers, would be a tower in the centre of Blackwell's Island for use as an outlook and place for restaurants and amusements at a height where the air is good and the view superb. The bridge itself would run from the tower into Manhattan and Long Island City. Its height would give fine views also, excellent air, and chances for places of recreation, while the crowds passing along it would make shops on either side of the roadway very desirable. These shops, restaurants, and other buildings would be small and on a given scale. They would not be continuous, but leave spaces from time to time whence pedestrians could look down on the city and waterways. In these spaces the sites for monuments and statues could be left for a future time when embellishment is possible. Elevators in the tower and at other points near the four banks of the two arms of the East River could give foot passengers access to the bridge. The island itself would accommodate great crowds and some of the costly buildings already there could be turned to account as museums and galleries, as restaurants, and other places for the use of the public. There are no engineering difficulties to overcome in carrying out a plan thus rudely sketched. The advantages that would accrue to real estate on Manhattan and Long Island within a certain radius from the approaches to such a bridge can be easily foreseen. In Summer such a bridge would be a godsend to the millions. It could be made a beautiful thing in itself with no extra expense, and the income from its various parts would lighten the city's budget.

Italy and African Empire.

From The Contemporary Review.

Crispi's greatest ideal and most stupendous task was the realization of the dream of an African empire—a dream which he shared with King Humbert, who, like Crispi, had loving much of his mind and most hidden dreams his people. The first overseas enterprise which Italy had undertaken in the days of Crispi's predecessor, Depretis, had been the occupation of Massowah, which had fulfilled in some sort the prophecy of Dante. King Humbert, however, never doubt that his people might be satisfied by an enterprise which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OCT

1901

EXPOSITION AS AN EDUCATOR.

How Its Scope May be Broadened with Resultant Advantages to All.

IN the Louisiana Purchase Building at the Buffalo Exposition, which bears upon its front the names of the States which have been carved out of the territory, there is to be found much literature concerning the coming international exposition at St. Louis, in commemoration of the great purchase. In it the claim is made that the St. Louis exposition will contain features never hitherto beheld at expositions and improvements upon all previous shows of the kind. It is difficult to see wherein entire novelties can be embodied. Buffalo is Chicago over again, excepting for the unique electrical display.

But, taking as a groundwork the conventional exposition model, certain improvements can be made on various features which will add enormously to the general result. For instance, no exposition has yet provided adequate means of transportation within the grounds. Should St. Louis reduce the dream of the novelist to practical proportions, and arrange its exposition city with regard to a moving sidewalk, which would wind in and out among the buildings, providing access to each, so that the visitor strolling on as he would upon any pavement, may at the same time be borne smoothly and silently to his destination, a very tiresome problem would be solved with due regard to comfort and aesthetics.

Then there is a vast field for the emphasis of the educational features.

Mr. Dooley is mistaken when he claims that the Midway is all there is to an exposition. A Buffalo woman, who has put in all her spare time this Summer on the grounds, said to me: "I am so sick of the Midway that I never go near it any more. But every time I go I find something new and interesting in the exhibits."

Even upon the Midway, the most interesting things are the villages; the Eskimo village, the Indian congress, Darkest Africa, the Philippine and Japanese inclosures. These are an integral part of the educational exhibits, as pointed out in a placard in the Ethnological Building; even though they are situated on the Midway and charge an extra admission fee. The Alaskan exhibit in its log cabin is of the same kind, although it is over near the State buildings. To the "fake" shows on the Midway people go once, and never again. But to the others they return. If the public ever becomes convinced that there is nothing to an exposition but the Midway they will no longer travel across the continent to see it.

Americans are a reading people. They are also a restless people, who travel whenever they have money in their purse, and long to do so when they have not. The many millioned masses of America cannot be globe trotters. They can never see the things they read about. And when they flock to expositions they want to have object lessons to explain and illuminate what they have read at home.

You find them at Buffalo lingering long in the Pan-American buildings; among the exhibits of Cuba, Chile, Mexico, Ecuador; around the magnificent exhibit of Philippine curios in the Government Building; around the different State exhibits in the Horticultural Buildings; among the curious and interesting things in the Ethnological Building; among the aquariums and kinetoscopes in the Government Fisheries Building; among the fragrant, clean smelling logs of the Forestry Building, and among the different villages.

Now here is the suggestion for St. Louis. Make the educational features more educational still. Have the products of the various countries in the process of making. Have the women of primitive races weaving blankets or making pottery. Have the machinery in operation. Where you cannot have the actual process of manufacture have abundant biographs and kinetoscopes, showing all manner of industries as they are carried on, as the Government shows, at Buffalo, the operation of catching cod and salmon. And have popular lectures, plenty of them. Not academic things, but bright, interesting explanations of the exhibits, by some one who knows all about them, and has it at his tongue's end. At Buffalo the Alaska Building and the Eskimo village were especially interesting, because there were intelligent people there who explained everything in an interesting way. The "object lesson" is the salient feature of modern education, and grown-ups appreciate it just as much as children.

In the Alaska log cabin there is a saturnine and slangy young man who makes the round of the Crain collection of Alaskan curios, giving a running comment on each, and describing enough of the manners, customs, and history of the country to explain each. His tongue runs with the ease of perfect familiarity, and in a terse and vigorous vernacular that has a Kiplingesque touch. Under his treatment the carved ivories, the baskets, the mats, the bone dishes and cooking utensils, the big Hudson Bay "huskies" that rouse sleepily at his word, all glow with life and take on a warm, human interest. You see the land of the long Winter night and the long Summer day; the land of the "Black Wolf's Breed." Without his talk they would have been only a collection of musty old traps. But the slangy young man, who had learned his piece so well, transforms the whole collection with his eloquence. The lecture alone or the collection alone would not have been much to the casual observer, such as those who visit it. But put them together and they are of absorbing interest. You see the Eskimo in his walrus skin kyak, tight and water-proof, the skirt of his kamalinka or water-proof coat fastened over the hatch, dashing dry shod through the northern seas. You see the life of the women, making baskets of silken fineness and softness; carving ivory dolls for their children; making these bone needles like the cave women and the bone thimble, and the neat little ivory case to put them in; you see them making these coats of cedar bark, almost as soft as wool; and these robes and coats of fur, some with a thousand pieces in them. Curious that the beginnings of all art, in whatever race, were among the women.

If you remark on the kindly, pleasant disposition of the Eskimo, the man in charge, who has been on a polar expedition himself, will tell you that every polar expedition yet has owed more than it can tell to the kindness and hospitality of these little people of the north; that they are the most honest and moral of all people, and that their first impulse on sight of a stranger is to offer him all the hospitality at their command. There is a lecture here, too, which is more than a running comment on the curios, and includes stereopticon illustrations of the homes and native scenes of the people in the village. The cute little girl solicits your stray nickels for pamphlets, and you learn that though she is an Eskimo and wears the native costume, she has never seen Eskimo land. She was born eight years ago on the exposition grounds at Chicago, and named Columbia, and her small life has all been spent in shows of various kinds. Her mother, a full-blooded Eskimo, is a singularly attractive young woman, although decidedly blasé from her large experience of the great American public. She is the only woman of her race, it is said, who was ever made the heroine of a novel.

When I scanned the list of the Midway attractions, there was one which I decided not to patronize. It was "Darkest Africa," and I felt sure that the darkest inhabitants of it came from somewhere south of Mason and Dixon's line. One evening, though, I met two negroes strolling along the Midway. They were negroes, but I knew instantly that they were of a kind I had never seen before. It is hard to tell just why you know that they are not American negroes, but know it you do, instantly. I followed them into the village, and stumbled along an ill-lighted pathway, past low thatched huts, toward a lighted platform. Suddenly two great black figures, nude, except for a sort of fringe arrangement hanging from the waist line, sprang into view, dancing fiercely. The first sight of them was positively terrifying. I went to the seat that ran along the side of the great platform, and watched them dance the war dance; watched them an hour or more, in positive fascination. Nothing else I have ever seen conveys such an impression of wild savagery. Such ferocious sweeps of their great, curved weapons; such expressive motions of killing in every play of their magnificent muscles. One understands at last what the English met in the Zulu war, and the kind of man that killed the young Prince Napoleon. One understands at last what a really wild man is; the Indians are conventional citizens beside them. One understands also what a foe civilization is to the physical man; how the brain has been cultivated at the expense of the teeth, the muscles, and the physique. And yet, when some one in whom they have confidence speaks to them, the way their faces will light up is instructive. A woman who has had charge of the refreshment stand in the village this Summer went with me. She is of a very kind, sunny disposition, and had won their liking to a remarkable degree. Whenever she spoke to them they would smile, and a singularly childlike, trustful look would come over their faces. In fact, while they were wild men, and their war dances betrayed the ferocity of savages, they did not impress one as wicked or vicious any more than an animal is wicked or vicious.

In the Streets of Cairo, on the other hand, the natives impressed me as thoroughly bad people, in whom the low shrewdness of civilization has been cultivated, but the morale not at all. The man in charge of the African village has a coffee plantation somewhere down the Gold Coast, and has lived among the natives for thirty years. He has taken a number of them out to every exposition in recent years, and he pits twice, for in one season they take on too much civilization to ever serve the purpose again exactly again.

Over in the Ethnological Building, too, there are an infinite number of things that cry for intelligent explanation and comprehension. There is the great store of ethnological material from Samoa—the native materials, clothing, ornaments, utensils. There is the varied and magnificent collection of Aztec pottery from Mexico. There are all the things from the Baum prehistoric village of Ohio; things that you know must be intensely interesting, but which you don't know anything about. Those skeletons, from the prehistoric graveyard in Ohio; why isn't there some one to explain them? And where is Baum, anyway? And how did they happen to discover all these highly interesting things? The common people aren't expected to be ethnologists, or keep up with the progress of the science. Why doesn't a beneficent exposition management seize the opportunity to educate us? We would enjoy it. Let us hope they will at St. Louis. If they can't afford to hire people to talk, slangily or otherwise, let us hope they will have well-written little pamphlets, which we can buy for a nickel or a dime, which will drill in the object lesson while it is before us.

Ever since the last war collections of Filipino curios of greater or less extent have made their way to exhibits, museums, or the homes of returned soldiers. But nothing like the Government exhibit at Buffalo has been seen. And with the admirable explanatory cards affixed to each object, and taken in conjunction with a visit to the Filipino village, it is almost as good as a trip to the islands.

Of all the South American countries, Chile awakens the most astonishment.

"Land sake! Just think o' bringin' all these things clear from Chilly," said an old lady in the Chilean art gallery, and I thought it a good comment. Chile's art display indicates the wisdom of the Government, which for thirty years has been sending its most promising students abroad at Government expense to study in the European galleries. It is an enviable display, more interesting, in some respects, than that in the art gallery. In the educational exhibit also one sees with astonishment a display of work apparently equal to the best put forth from American technological schools; wrought iron, hammered brass, carved wood, mechanical drawings. Then there are sets of papers, in beautiful penmanship, illustrating the work of the pupils in history, geography, literature, and other subjects, similar in character to those prepared by American schools for the Paris Exposition. And when you see all this and compare it, for instance, with the poor little educational display of Honduras, which is fairly pathetic in its simplicity, the query rises, "Why is Chile so far in advance of the other South American countries? Was not the racial stock the same, Spanish blood grafted on native Indian? How is it that they manifest such progress? Is it merely a matter of a temperate climate?" Here is another place where a ten-minute talk or a nickel pamphlet would be valuable. I talked with a very intelligent gentleman, an attendant in the Chile Building, who told me that his Government had appropriated $135,000 for this display. Evidently there has been no "rake off." The results attained for such a sum are admirable.

As my mind ranges over the displays by the different States, I find standing out in my memory California fruits, Oregon lumber, Idaho fruits and lumber. For the most sparsely populated of any Western State except Nevada, a State with almost as many square miles as it has inhabitants, Idaho has made a splendid display. Beautiful photographs of the scenery, forests, and game of Idaho are scattered among her forestry exhibit, and she has not been afraid to range her peaches and apples and grapes right alongside California herself.

But did any one ever see a State that had reduced advertising to such a fine art as California? Or which had so many natural resources to advertise? And everything so much finer and more beautiful and desirable than it grows anywhere else, that it seems that California must be one country by itself and all the rest of us another. And there is a genial young man in the office who turns up his nose at the display, and says it is just a little old bunch of things that were in the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, that they had to bring along because the State wouldn't make any appropriation, and they had to do the best they could, and the people kicked so about denuding the Chamber that they couldn't bring more than a third of the things they had there, and California really feels quite ashamed of her show; and if you'll call on him when you come out to the coast, he'll show you a ranch near town where they get 1,575 pounds of cherries to the tree, and sugar beets where they get 20 per cent. sugar right along, and things like that.

The exposition is a great advertising medium, and the best thing about it is that all the advertising educates. Let St. Louis have the industries of the country in actual operation, instead of in the form of still exhibits; let her have plenty of good talkers, who "know the stock," to give ten minute talks at intervals all day, and wherever she can't afford this, let her have plenty of explanatory printed matter, to give away or sell cheaply; let her provide some modern method of transportation suited to exposition grounds, and the Louisiana Purchase show will be the greatest yet.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

STUDENTS of anthropology and delvers in the psychological field cannot put time to better advantage than by endeavoring to ascertain what is the element that tends to make a "New York crowd" conspicuously different from a similar aggregation of people anywhere else in the whole world.

Visitors from other lands remark the dissimilarity of bearing that is noticeable in gatherings in this city from the attitude of those at home; and residents of even nearby cities are habitually remarking that the "New York crowd" is a crowd by itself. Perhaps it is the elusive X faculty that we hear about so much nowadays that is predominant in the metropolitan gatherings, or yet it may be some mental characteristic created in the social unit by the hurly burly, happy-go-lucky mannerisms of the ever-to-be-jarred passengers on our comodious systems of transportation; but whatever it is, it goes a long way toward making life bearable and even pleasant in the overcrowded conditions that are ever present in this centre of commerce and finance.

"Fair play" is the watchword of the New York crowd. At the baseball games, at the race course, at the theatre, everywhere that great masses of people meet for a common purpose, you can hear at every hand, if you mingle with the crowd, expressions that prove conclusively that the one uppermost wish of the whole multitude is that every one shall have a fair chance.

The other day a great crowd of people assembled in front of one of the newspaper offices down town to watch the bulletin boards for accounts of the international yacht race then taking place. The vast majority of those assembled were ardently in favor of Columbia, and took advantage of every opportunity that was presented to give a cheer for the American boat, and yet during every wait between reports, nearly every one within earshot would give expression to some sentiment showing that if Sir Thomas Lipton did win one or two of the races, the speaker would be gratified, "because Lipton is such a fine fellow and such a true sport."

The unlimited good nature of the crowd was exemplified by the grace with which it took the conflicting reports that were posted on the bulletins of the two papers that were occupants of the building in front of which it had congregated.

One bulletin would announce "Shamrock still leading," and at the same moment the artist who was manipulating the brush at the rival board would print, "Columbia has now passed Shamrock and is holding a safe lead." At once the whole crowd would break out in a loud laugh, and some wag would shout:

"Hey, mister, which of youse fellers is gittin' it wireless?"

Once, when the bulletin announced that both boats were about to go on a "long reach," a seedy-looking individual who had been very voluble in his comments on the reports announced in stentorian tones:

"De one dat's got Croker on board will reach it first."

This sally was greeted with a round of laughter by the rest of the onlookers, and as the race wore on and the end approached the jollity of the crowd grew more manifest as it was seen that, barring accidents, the American boat would win. When the news was flashed out that Columbia had won the humorist shouted:

"Well, de shamrock comes from the mud, anyway, and dis 'ere one is no exception, as dere is where she is now."

Slowly the constituent elements of the throng separated and commenced their daily battle to cross the bridge or board an up-town trolley or run the gamut in getting on an elevated express train, but each said, whenever the chance was offered, "I hope Lipton gets one heat, anyhow. He has tried hard to win, and is deserving of at least one race."

While that vast throng had stood for hours before the bulletins, and had been pulled and pushed and jostled about by passing vehicles and noisy trolleys and, while those who knew better had been forced to listen to the most ridiculous comments made by those who pretended to be yachting experts yet did not know a jib from a rudder, never a word of anger was heard and never a suggestion that did not go toward making better feeling wherever heard.

Such are the characteristics of a New York crowd whenever or wherever you may find one. What accounts for the presence of this desire for fair play? Why is it more marked in a New York crowd than in a Philadelphia or a Boston crowd or even a London crowd? Who can tell the reason, and who can give a clearer or more pointed opinion than that same humorist, who was entertaining the bulletin readers, when he replied, in answer to a question as to what he thought made such an assemblage so absolutely impartial and fair-minded:

"Well, you see we never gits fair play ourselves. The coppers and the Bridge guys is always jumpin' on us, and we wants to see fair play when we kin. If we didn't see some one else git it we'd never see it, 'cause wo'd never see ourselves gittin' it."

Prompt Resentment.

Professor (lecturing at a young ladies' seminary)—I told you yesterday, ladies, that the brain of man is larger than the brain of woman. What do you infer from that fact?

Sweet voice in the rear—That brain depends upon quality, not quantity.

CHICAGO AND WEST—LAKE SHORE LIMITED—The New York Central.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,146. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

BOERS MAY BE ENTRAPPED

The Main Force Under Botha Within a British Cordon.

GOING NORTH FROM ZULULAND

It Is Impossible to Prevent Small Groups of Burghers Slipping Through the Columns.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A correspondent of The Times, wiring from Dundee, Natal, says that during the progress of a big movement such as is now being conducted by Gen. Lyttelton in the southeast corner of the Transvaal, the news consists mostly of a record of the movements of the Boers from farm to farm in their attempt to escape the cordon which is being drawn around them by the British troops.

In the country in which the operations are taking place it is impossible to prevent small groups of Boers from slipping through the columns. It is well known how successfully a large number of Boers can melt away in an almost incredibly short time. On the present occasion it is to be feared that the burghers, though massed in a greater number than usual, will be alarmed by their experience at Fort Itala, and will avoid further concentration.

The main body of Boers, which remains under the leadership of Commandant Gen. Botha, the Boer Commander in Chief, is within the cordon and is pressing north from the Zululand frontier.

On the western frontier of Natal the danger of invasion seems to have been averted by the rapid movement of the British troops. Bodies of Boers of varying sizes are, however, still close to the border.

Throughout the Eastern Transvaal the scouts continually sight armed Boers. Most of these do not belong to any particular commando, but watch the movements of the British, and are always ready to snipe from a safe distance when opportunity arises.

MOROCCO'S TERRIBLE PRISONS.

The Sultan Intends to Effect a Thorough Reform—Present Conditions Baffle Description.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to The Times from Tangier, dealing with the announcement that the Sultan intends to reform the Moorish prison system, says anything more pitiable than the present state of the prisons it is impossible to imagine. Any Moroccan subject is liable to be seized and incarcerated at any moment, often without the pretense of a trial. The rumor that he has saved a few dollars is sufficient excuse for his imprisonment.

The state of affairs in the prisons in the cities is bad, says The Times's correspondent. That of the prisons in the country baffles description. Many of them consist of small, high-walled yards, with no shade, no shelter, no water supply, and no sanitation.

To add to the horror, the prisoners are chained by their necks to a long, heavy iron chain, sometimes as many as fifty to one chain, without a yard between each. Heavy shackles are also riveted to their legs. The conditions in the subterranean dungeons are even more awful.

The Sultan intends to change all this. He will overhaul the prisons, sending Inspectors to report upon their condition. The prisoners are to have sufficient rations, supplied to them by the local officials.

No reform, says the correspondent, is more greatly needed in Morocco, and the thanks of the whole world are due to the young Sultan.

FRANCE'S HEAVY BURDEN.

A Monk, Nun, Soldier, or Civil Servant to Every Twenty-five Frenchmen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the 16,000 monastic establishments of France have about 400,000 inmates, or one to every 100 inhabitants.

If to these celibates, says the correspondent, are added the army and the civil service, one finds that every twenty-five Frenchmen have to maintain a monk, nun, soldier, or civil servant. Every five persons possessing an income have to maintain a monk or nun, with the proportionate share in keeping up a religious establishment.

"Assuredly," the dispatch adds, "there is great faith in the French nation, for this heavy burden has never impaired the prosperity of these establishments, nor their multiplication to such an extent that its eventual development could not be foreseen."

ARABI PACHA GRATEFUL.

Appreciates the Duke of Cornwall's Part in Effecting His Release.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Suez to The Times describes a conversation with Arabi Pacha, who is spoken of by the correspondent as "a dignified, kindly old gentleman, speaking English fairly well."

Arabi is filled with gratitude to the Duke of Cornwall and York for the part his Royal Highness played in obtaining his release. He expressed warm admiration for British rule in Ceylon, where he lived during his captivity.

The famous Egyptian is in feeble health. He intends to abjure politics and devote himself to religion.

GERMAN MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Insubordination on the Gazelle Regarded as Showing How Ridiculous the Newspaper Boasts Are.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, referring to the insubordination on the German cruiser Gazelle while the vessel was engaged in the manoeuvres at Danzig, says:

"Regrettable incidents like these may happen in the best of navies and armies, but the present case, and the gingerly way in which it is handled in German official quarters and in the semi-official press, furnish a strange commentary, first on the ridiculously boastful spirit in which the pro-Boer German journals are accustomed to speak of German military discipline; secondly on the daily slanders which these organs retail to their readers regarding the British Army and Navy, and particularly regarding British officers in high command."

THE NEW DANISH MINISTRY.

Scores a Triumph at the Start by Inducing the King to Open Parliament.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Times says that King Christian, who opened the Rigsdag on Saturday, had not previously done so since 1884.

The new Radical Cabinet under Dr. Deuntzer wished to signalize the change of system implied in its accession to power by being inducted by the King, and, says the correspondent, it may be admitted to have scored an enormous success in inducing his Majesty to comply with its wishes.

THE "WHITE SLAVE" TRAFFIC.

French Government to Convoke an International Conference.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that, though the congress on the "white slave" traffic now assembled at Amsterdam is due to private initiative, it appears that the matter will soon occupy the attention of the European Governments.

On Saturday the French delegate stated that his Government would shortly convoke an international conference to discuss means of coping with the evil. The next private congress will, it has been arranged, assemble in Berlin next year.

THE TRIAD REVOLT IN CHINA.

Another Mission Destroyed — Officials Unable to Cope with the Uprising.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to The Times from Hongkong says another Basel mission has been destroyed in the Sing-Ning district.

The movement resembles the Boxer rising, and the officials are unable to check it.

THE KING MAY VISIT IRELAND.

Report that He Will Stay There a Fortnight—He Is Now Apparently Well.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—The Freeman's Journal asserts that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will arrive in Dublin to attend the next Punchestown races, and will remain a fortnight in Ireland, visiting the Marquis of Londonderry and the Duke of Abercorn and going to the City of Beifast.

Their Majesties, however, it is stated, will not go into the South of Ireland.

ABERDEEN, Oct. 6.—Notwithstanding the very stormy weather and the fact that King Edward was indisposed last week, his Majesty and Queen Alexandra attended divine service to-day at Crathie Church. The King looked exceedingly well.

ANARCHISTS MEET IN LONDON.

Talk About "Saint" Czolgosz—A New Yorker the Principal Speaker—London Paper's Protest.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A fairly numerous meeting of Anarchists was held yesterday in a hall in Tottenham Court Road, London, to hear a lecture on the assassination of President McKinley by H. Kelly of New York. The audience, largely composed of foreigners, applauded all references to "Saint" Czolgosz and his "meritorious" act.

The speakers included Enrico Malatesta, the Italian Anarchist, who described the assassination as "a deed of heroism."

Kelly's lecture was a wild harangue in denunciation of Mr. Kinley's political career. He declared that he did not try to justify assassination, but rather to explain it as the outcome of "the oppression of workmen by capital."

"If the killing of McKinley opens the eyes of the capitalists and induces them to treat the working people better," cried the agitator, "then great good will have been done."

The Standard, protesting editorially against the holding of the meeting, says:

"We publish a report for the purpose of drawing attention to the criminal methods that are practiced in our very midst. It may be allowed that the form of Kelly's address was not specially violent, part of it being only vulgar abuse. Yet he went quite far enough to call for the notice of those whose duty it is to stop apologies for murder.

"We do not want any Kelly among us, engaged in familiarizing Englishmen with such mischief. Society is entitled to protect itself against the teachers of these doctrines."

Anarchists Arrested in Italy.

ROME, Oct. 7.—Glavinovitch, an Anarchist who recently arrived here from Dalmatia, has been arrested. He had been heard to threaten the lives of the Pope and of Cardinal Rampolla, (Pontifical Secretary of State.) Boschieri, another Anarchist, has been arrested in Milan.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington.
Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Fridays, October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 429, 434, 1,183, and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

CHURCHES GIVE FOR MISS STONE'S RANSOM

One Pastor Says a Battleship Would Be More Effective.

Total Subscriptions Now in Hand About $30,000—Statement from the Mission Board Committee.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Just how much money has been given to the fund for the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American Board missionary held captive by brigands, is not known to-night. Those directing the effort in her behalf hope that the response throughout the country to-day has been very liberal, and that the figure is fully $100,000, if not the necessary amount which is $10,000 more.

In Boston and vicinity the amount already in hand from a comparatively small number of sources reaches nearly $30,000, and there are a host of churches to hear from. To-morrow morning's mail is expected to bring in many thousands of dollars additional, making it possible for Boston alone to raise over one-third of the total amount. The belief is general that the country at large will care for two-thirds of the ransom money so that it will be ready by Tuesday noon.

The banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., which is handling the fund, kept its office open to-day. Late in the afternoon a statement of the day's receipts was made, the total being $4,325.75, with $640 additional in pledge.

At the Park Street Church the Rev. Dr. Withrow presented the case of Miss Stone strongly, assuring his hearers that if the money was not raised for her ransom it would be returned to the donors, as the chances were that the United States Government would make the Turkish Government pay a heavy indemnity for the outrage.

At the Shawmut Congregational Church the Rev. W. T. McElween said that while he did not wish to discourage the present movement for Miss Stone's release, yet the whole thing appeared to him to establish a bad precedent. He thought there must be some efficacy in a first-class battleship with decks cleared for action. In his opinion the brigands were playing a game of bluff, and had no idea of assassinating their prisoner.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, at Tremont Temple; the Rev. John Galbraith, at the Bromfield M. E. Church; the Rev. S. E. Herrick, at the Mount Vernon Church, on Beacon Street, also presented the appeal. Similar action was taken in other churches. Dr. Herrick's congregation subscribed $175, but other pastors asked donors to send their contributions direct to Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The sum of $1,500 was given by members of the First Congregational Church of Chelsea. This is the church where Miss Stone is a member.

The urgency of the case of Miss Stone brought together the members of the Prudential Committee of the American Board for two hours to-day. Later the committee issued a statement based upon the views of President Samuel B. Capen of the board and the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, as the result of their visit to Washington yesterday.

Both men had interviews with President Roosevelt and the officials of the State Department. It was made plain to them, they told the Prudential Committee, that the only certain way to secure the release of Miss Stone and save her life would be the payment of the ransom. The committee was informed that the Government by reason of Constitutional restriction was unable to pay the ransom.

The committee was also made aware of the fact that the American Board had no money with which to save Miss Stone. The only practical way, therefore, was shown to be a popular subscription, which already had been started. The committee heartily approved this, and began sending telegrams to many parts of the country urging subscriptions.

The committee says that in view of the spirit with which the appeal is received there is strong grounds for the hope that the amount will be obtained speedily. In every possible way the American Board will co-operate both by gift and by solicitation.

President Capen says that the Government at Washington, both the President and the State Department, have done, are doing, and will continue to do all that is in their power to procure the release of Miss Stone.

The family of Miss Stone had no news to-day, and the American board could give out nothing to throw light on the missionary's predicament.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The Rev. Charles C. Creegan, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, visited several clergymen in Brooklyn yesterday in search of assistance in raising the necessary amount to ransom Miss Stone. He had done this on his own responsibility, as the members of the board were divided in opinion as to the advisability of sending the ransom.

The Rev. T. B. McLeod of 429 Clinton Avenue said that, although he had had no opportunity to make a collection, he had received $300 from members of his congregation. He would obtain more if it were necessary.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, said that he had received $500 in a like manner, and that he had made provision for making it $1,000.

The Rev. H. P. Dewey, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, said that he had talked of the matter with some of the members of his congregation, and that it had been decided to wait for some message from the Board of Foreign Missions before sending any money.

Dr. Creegan announced that those who desired to contribute to the fund must have their subscriptions at his office, in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, this morning before 11 o'clock.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $8.14 from the Bushwick Avenue Reformed Church of Brooklyn, to be forwarded to Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston as a contribution toward the Stone ransom fund.

PHILADELPHIA ADDS TO THE FUND

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The Central Congregational Church of this city to-day raised $1,200 toward the ransom fund to secure the release of Miss Stone. This is the only church that made a report to-night, but it is believed that other churches in the city raised a material addition to the fund.

CALEB POWERS'S NEW TRIAL.

To be Called at Georgetown, Ky., To-morrow.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 6.—The Court of Appeals, having granted ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers and James Howard new trials, the case of the former will be called here next Tuesday. Powers has been removed from Frankfort to the jail here.

Powers was convicted more than a year ago as accessory to the murder of Gov. William Goebel, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Howard was later convicted of the deed, and sentenced to be hanged.

Pan-Americans must remember that the Day Line accepts all railroad tickets between New York and Albany. Scenery. Music.—Adv.

C. O. DE FOREST DIES IN UTAH.

Was Almost Penniless, but Would Have Received a Fortune Had He Lived Another Month.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 6.—A stranger who died at a hospital in this city last Monday from pneumonia, has been identified as C. O. De Forest, an assayer of National reputation, a mechanical and mining engineer, a chemist, a student, and heir to a large fortune. His father, who was a New York business man, had always been liberal regarding money matters with his only son.

The father died, and the young man's mother placed him on an allowance when she died two years ago, putting her son's share of a $300,000 estate in trust. The will provided that he was to receive only the interest for two years. At the end of that period the entire fortune was to be at his disposal.

However, De Forest's last extremity found him almost penniless. Had he lived thirty days more he would have been a rich man, and his widow would have come into possession of his wealth without question or controversy. As matters now stand, it is almost certain that there will be litigation over the fortune.

There is a provision in his mother's will, it is said, to the effect that in case of his death before the payment of the trust, the fortune should revert to De Forest's two sisters, Mrs. Dooley and Mrs. Colbran, both of New York.

TORONTO STUDENT A SUICIDE.

College Greek Letter Society Had Sent to Him a Mock Threat of Death.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 6.—George Gibbons, aged twenty, a student at Toronto University and a son of J. C. Gibbons of London, Ontario, blew his head off with a rifle at Bridge House last night.

He had recently been initiated into a Greek secret society in connection with the college, and a letter found on the floor bade him attend another meeting at 7 o'clock under penalty of death. When he failed to appear the jokers went to his room and found him dead on the floor.

HAZING AT BELOIT COLLEGE.

Student Forced to Submit to Unusual Indignities.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 6.—George F. Stockwell, a student in the preparatory department of Beloit College, was enticed from his room in the house of President Eaton to-day by members of the middle preparatory class. He was overpowered, divested of all his clothing, and compelled to walk ahead of a score of howling students, who tormented their victim with switches.

The outrage is the climax of a number of class fights this year, in which the worst punishment inflicted heretofore was compelling students to walk into town after having been driven far into the country. The Faculty probably will take no action on the occurrence. Members of Stockwell's class have taken matters in their own hands. Stockwell lives in Cherry Valley, Ill.

STORMY WEATHER FOR LINERS.

Three Steamers Bring Over Bishops, Clergymen, and Members of a Theatrical Company.

Three of the big Atlantic liners which had encountered very stormy weather and high head seas on the passage across the ocean landed their passengers yesterday. They were the City of Rome of the Anchor Line, Umbria of the Cunard Line, and the Calabria, which is in the Anchor Line service from Mediterranean ports. All brought large numbers of passengers and those on the Calabria, because of the reported bubonic plague at Naples, were subjected to a careful examination at Quarantine before they were allowed to come up to the city.

On the Umbria and the City of Rome there were three Protestant Bishops and a number of clergymen. Two of the Bishops, the Rev. W. B. Derrick of the Diocese of New York and Pennsylvania and the Rev. B. Tucker Tanner of the Diocese of Kentucky and Tennessee, who came on the Umbria, were returning from the Ecumenical Council recently held in England. They are both colored and are members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The third prelate is the Right Rev. Knute Henning Geselius von Scheele, Bishop of Visby, Sweden. He was accompanied by his wife and will represent King Oscar of Sweden at the bi-centennial anniversary soon to be held at Yale College. While here Bishop von Scheele will make the rounds of the Scandinavian colleges, churches, and communities. He will be given a banquet to-day at the Hotel Manhattan.

While the stormy weather made things dreary on the two other liners, it was not so on the City of Rome, which brought over twenty-eight lively young ladies, members of the Sleeping Beauty and the Burt Company, which is soon to open at the Broadway Theatre. They were accompanied by Marshall Moore, the manager, and Ernest R. Auban, the ballet master.

Others on the same steamer were Dr. Derby and wife, W. B. Janeway and wife, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the Rev. J. R. Nelson, D. D., the Rev. S. Van Pelt, D. D., the Rev. C. S. Medhurst, Major C. Townsend, R. A.; Capt. George T. Walker, the Rev. P. Whitehead, D. D., D. M. Simpson, Mme. A. Montandon, and J. Ogilvie.

E. H. GREEN CANNOT RECOVER.

Such Is the Opinion of Doctors Concerning Hetty Green's Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 6.—Edward H. Green, husband of Hetty Green, who is ill with a severe attack of inflammation of the kidneys at his home at Bellows Falls, cannot recover. His physicians say he may linger several days.

Mrs. Green, her son, and daughter have been in constant attendance, but to-day gave way to trained nurses. The son returns to his home in Texas to-morrow on account of pressing business, but will return soon. Mrs. Green's confidential secretary from the Chemical National Bank of New York has arrived, with a force of clerks, and is conducting her business from her Vermont home.

Brooklyn Man Hurt in Runaway.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 6.—John Corbin, a resident of Brooklyn, who has been working near this place for Michael Ryan, a contractor of Brooklyn, was seriously and perhaps fatally hurt last night in a runaway accident. He started to drive to Brooklyn, and when descending the East Norwich Hill the horse became unmanagable and ran down the hill. The wagon was upset and Corbin was thrown out. Dr. James Hall of this place was called, but has little hopes the injured man will survive.

NEGRO CANDIDATE DEFEATED.

Senator Hanna Appoints J. M. Capers a National Committeeman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 6.—It was announced to-day that John M. Capers had been appointed a member of the National Republican Committee for South Carolina, defeating candidate Deas, a negro, who was strongly indorsed by State leaders. The appointment was made by Senator Hanna.

Capers was a life-long Democrat, but joined the Republican Party very recently. A few months ago he was appointed United States District Attorney, and his influence, it is understood, will result in getting many Democrats into the new Republican organization.

The popular dinner drink at the Waldorf-Astoria is Saratoga Arondack Water. Blends delightfully with wines and liquors.—Adv.

KIDNAPPED, IMPRISONED, AND ROBBED A WOMAN

Four Men Arrested in Philadelphia —One Has Confessed.

ONE MAN A SOCIETY EDITOR

Another a Reporter—The Victim's Story So Remarkable that the Police at First Discredited It.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Four men are under arrest here charged with kidnapping a woman, holding her a prisoner for four days, robbing her of jewels worth over $2,000, and compelling her to sign checks for large sums.

The men, who are locked up at the Central Police Station, are Howard K. Sloan, an unemployed reporter; Henry Wallace, society editor of one of the Philadelphia morning newspapers; J. Knight Findlay of North Wayne, near here, stenographer in the business office of another morning paper, and Oscar S. Dunlap, a barber employed in one of the best-known shops in the city. The victim is Mrs. Mabel Goodrich, the proprietress of an establishment on North Tenth Street. The four men were arrested last night, and will have a hearing to-morrow.

Last Monday Mrs. Goodrich went to Police Headquarters and told a story of kidnapping and robbery so remarkable that the police at first doubted its truth. She said that for some time past a young man who represented himself as a resident of Germantown had been a frequent visitor at her establishment. He was well dressed, and spent money freely. Last Wednesday week, she said, he proposed a drive through Fairmount Park, asking her to dress in her best clothes and wear all her diamonds and other jewelry, because on the return from the drive he intended to take her to the finest dining room in the city, and he wanted her to "shine" with the other women in the place. Mrs. Goodrich said she accepted the invitation, and the next day she went out with the man in a carriage and pair, with a coachman wearing stylish livery.

At a lonely place in Fairmount Park, said the woman, the carriage was stopped by a man who represented himself as D. Clarence Gibbony, the Secretary and attorney of the Law and Order Society of this city. This man, she went on to say, told her that he had a warrant for her arrest on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, but that the matter could be "fixed up." He was invited into the carriage, and the next moment the woman was gagged and blindfolded. She was driven somewhere—where she did not know, but she noticed, the handkerchief over her eyes not quite obstructing her sight, that the men paid toll at two tollgates and that they took her into a building where a fire engine and a hook and ladder were standing.

She was kept a prisoner from Thursday night until Friday night without anything to eat or drink, and was then taken, blindfolded, on another long drive, to a house where she was kept from Friday until Monday. In the house the men, who were masked, stripped her of the jewelry, and at the point of a revolver compelled her to sign bank checks for various sums of money she had deposited in the Third National Bank. They made her sign for more than she possessed, but compelled her to promise she would make up the deficiency when they released her. The men, said Mrs. Goodrich, then took her on another long drive, and put her out of the carriage at Tenth and Poplar Streets, about a mile from her house.

With other information the woman gave them, the detectives began to work on what they believed to be a fairy tale. They obtained several clues which led them to a fire house in North Wayne, fifteen miles from this city. The fire company is a volunteer organization, and the key to the place was kept in the nearest dwelling. The nearest house was occupied by a family named Findlay, and there the police learned that one of the sons, J. Knight Findlay, had been home but little during the past two weeks. Getting a description of him, the police returned to the city, and found the man, who is twenty-one years old, in the office where he is employed.

Findlay was charged with the crime, broke down, and implicated the three other men. Findlay said he had impersonated the coachman; that Sloan, the unemployed reporter, acted the part of Mr. Gibbony; that the barber played the part of the rich Germantown resident, and that Wallace, the society editor, had rented a house in Germantown where Mrs. Goodrich was to be held a captive. Findlay told substantially the same story as that narrated by the woman. He said the men kept her confined in the firehouse, and then took her to a house where Sloan was arrested yesterday, 2536 North Twelfth Street. The plan to keep her in the house in Germantown was abandoned in favor of the Sloan house.

Sloan, the police say, conceived the whole plot. They assert that he asked Dunlap to play the part of the rich man and get Mrs. Goodrich outdoors, so that he could serve the warrant on her for keeping a disorderly house. He is said not to have revealed the real purpose of the scheme to the barber.

All the jewelry has been recovered, most of it having been found in the possession of Findley and Sloan, who were wearing several of the rings. Only one check for $155 was cashed, and most of this money has also been recovered.

Sloan was to begin work on the newspaper on which Findlay is employed to-morrow. Wallace has been society editor of the paper on which he is employed for only two weeks.

NINE CLAIM HIM AS HUSBAND.

Schlodgen's Alleged Wives May Attend His Trial at Mount Holly, N. J.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 6.—When Peter Joseph Schlodgen is called to trial here on Tuesday it is expected that the Prosecutor will have nine women in court, each of whom will swear she married the defendant.

Schlodgen recently visited the office of a Justice of the Peace at Burlington with a young woman to whom he wished to be married. The Justice recognized him as a man he had united in marriage a year or so ago. Schlodgen claimed his wife whom the Justice recalled was dead and that he had the right to marry again.

The ceremony was performed, but as the couple were leaving the place a woman appeared and claimed the bridegroom as her husband. She was not the woman the Justice recalled. Schlodgen was arrested, and the investigation which was made brought the rest of the women into the case.

Entertained by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

UTICA, Oct. 6.—A special train of six coaches, carrying 127 prominent Brooklyn people, passed through here early yesterday morning for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's camp in the Raquette Lake region. A barbecue was served at Camp Kill Kare, and then the Lieutenant Governor and his guests went to Blue Mountain Lake. This evening the party continued their journey to the Thousand Islands. To-morrow they will go to Buffalo, to help celebrate Brooklyn Day at the Exposition.

To Welcome Irish Leaders.

Delegates from some thirty Irish societies in this city met last night at Tecumseh Hall, 315 West Forty-second Street, and appointed committees to perfect arrangements for the reception to be tendered to John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, who, with several other prominent Irishmen, is expected to arrive in this country on the Germanic on Nov. 3.

New York Day at the Pan-American.
Call on any New York Central or West Shore ticket agent for particulars of the special low rate tickets to Buffalo for New York Day, October, 9th.—Adv.

MR. GEBHARD SEEKS DIVORCE.

Well-Known New York Clubman Files Papers in South Dakota Court—Desertion the Plea.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 6.—The law firm of Bailey & Vorhees of this city, lawyers for Fred Gebhard, have filed in the State Circuit Court here a suit in which Mr. Gebhard asks for absolute divorce from his wife, Mrs. Louise Morris Gebhard.

The suit is based on the grounds of desertion. Following the customary procedure, it is probable that within the next two weeks the hearing will be held, and Mr. Gebhard be granted the divorce which he seeks.

Frederick Gebhard is one of the best-known clubmen of New York. He married Miss Louise Hollingsworth Morris of Baltimore in March, 1894. She was well known in society there. Rumors of a prospective divorce between Mr. and Mrs. Gebhard were first brought to this country by cable from Paris more than a year ago. The couple returned to this country together, however, and it was supposed that all ideas of a separation had been discarded.

On April 1 of this year, however, Frederick Gebhardt appeared in Sioux Falls with a valet and provision in the line of trunks to last for some time. There was no doubt that his intention was to acquire a residence, so that advantage might be taken of the easy divorce laws of the State.

When in this city, Mr. Gebhard's home is the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Racquet, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Tuxedo, and Westminster Kennel clubs.

BROOKLYN MOTORMAN FLED.

Disappeared After His Car Had Instantly Killed a Man.

After running over and killing instantly a man last night in Brooklyn, the motorman of a Fifth Avenue trolley car abandoned his car and fled. The accident occurred at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street. The dead man had not been identified up to a late hour. The man was crossing the street when he was run down by the car.

He appeared to be about forty years old, was five feet six inches in height, weighed about 150 pounds, and had light hair and a light mustache. He wore a dark coat and vest and gray trousers. As soon as the motorman realized what had happened he jumped off the car and ran away into the darkness. The police arrested the conductor of the car, Martin Wade, twenty-four years old, living at 157 Fifty-eighth Street.

MAN AND WOMAN BURGLARS IN THE BRONX.

Well-Dressed Couple Break Into a House in Broad Daylight and Secure Silverware and Jewelry.

One of the most daring robberies reported to the police of the Borough of the Bronx in months occurred in broad daylight Saturday afternoon, when a well-dressed man and woman entered the residence of William Hobson, a wealthy furniture dealer at 2,436 Morris Avenue, by forcing a rear door, and carried away about $500 worth of jewelry and silverware. They were seen to leave the house with their booty by neighbors, but no alarm was given at the time.

In the employ of the Hobson family is a colored servant, Julia Johnson, who had received permission Saturday afternoon to visit friends in Harlem. Mrs. Hobson also decided to make a call in the neighborhood and left the house shortly after 3 o'clock with her young daughter, telling the servant to be careful and lock the house securely when she left. A few minutes later the front door bell rang and Julia answered it. Standing on the porch was a well-dressed young couple, who inquired whether Miss Lilly Madden resided there. On receiving a negative reply they left and were seen to go to the adjoining house, ostensibly for the purpose of making further inquiries.

After locking all the doors carefully the servant left. She had no sooner turned the corner when the couple appeared again and forced their way into the house by the rear door. They ransacked the dwelling from cellar to roof, packing up the silverware in a dress suit case belonging to Mr. Hobson. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Schoder, who are neighbors, saw the couple leave the house, the man carrying the dress suit case and the woman a large bundle wrapped in brown paper. They departed by way of the rear yard, the man assisting the woman over the picket fence, and went off in the direction of Creston Avenue.

When Mrs. Hobson returned, about 5 o'clock, she found the rooms littered with clothing, linen, &c., which had been emptied from drawers and closets, and that a quantity of silverware, a couple of watches, and some jewelry were missing.

The police of the Tremont Station were notified and a good description of the couple was given to them by the neighbors, but as yet their efforts to find even a trace of them or the stolen property have proved futile.

Last week three attempts were made to rob the residence of Henry F. Metz of 658 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and on Friday night of last week the home of Deputy Tax Commissioner Steven Nugent was entered by burglars and robbed of about $500 worth of jewelry and silverware.

SAILS AWAY IN A SMALL BOAT.

Capt. Andrews and His Bride Start for Spain in a 13-Foot Craft.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 6.—Capt. Andrews and his bride sailed for Spain from this place this afternoon in a thirteen-foot sail boat.

The boat, the Dark Secret, was built specially for the trip. Capt. Andrews has made the trip in small boats before, but on his other trips he sailed alone. There was a big crowd on the shore to see the start.

Mormon Conference in London Ends.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The semi-annual conference of Mormon missionaries in London came to a close to-day with three services in the Finsbury Town Hall, which was crowded at all three. G. Q. Morris presided, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Lyman, Eckersley, and Emmett, apostles, and other Mormon leaders from the United States. Mr. Lyman referred to the work of the mission in London as a great success, and predicted that the Mormon cause would have increased prosperity in Great Britain next year.

Dies Attending a Church Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 6.—Abraham Schenck, aged forty-six years, died here to-day while attending the closing session of the Eastern Pennsylvania United Brethren Conference. Two candidates for the ministry were ordained, and Bishop Mills of Annville preached the sermon. He had concluded with the word "Amen," and Schenck was among those who responded from the audience, "Amen." Schenck's head then dropped forward and he died instantly. He was a prosperous farmer of Iona, Lebanon County.

Found Dead, the Gas Turned On.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 6.—Roe Margellus, an insurance agent of this city, was found dead in his room this morning with the gas turned on. It is believed it is a case of suicide. He had been in a despondent mood for some time. Yesterday he remarked to a friend that "a close friend" had gone back on him. Whether the person he referred to was a man or a woman is not known.

Lehigh Valley R. R. to Buffalo.
Fare, account New York Day, $8.00 round trip. Tickets and information, 355 and 1,205 Broadway.—Adv.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD WILL ACCEPT TO-DAY

He Has Announced that He Will Take Tammany's Nomination.

Brooklyn Democratic Leaders Will Map Out the Plan of the Mayoralty Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Edward M. Shepard, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of New York, arrived here shortly after midnight, after traveling seventy miles from his Summer home in Caldwell by trolley car. While refusing to talk upon the subject of his candidacy, he made this statement:

"If I had not intended to accept the nomination I should not have treated it as I have thus far."

As to his plans Mr. Shepard was silent. He went to his room at the Hotel Ten Eyck as soon as he arrived, saying that he was very tired and that he must get up early to take the train for New York.

"I want to get home to Brooklyn and rest," said he.

James Shevlin said last night that he had received positive information from Edward M. Shepard to the effect that the latter would accept the Democratic nomination for Mayor. A message from Mr. Shepard came to Mr. Shevlin from Caldwell, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Shevlin said that Mr. Shepard's letter of acceptance would be ready this evening.

The Brooklyn Democratic leaders will to-day begin to get into shape the plans for their campaign in the borough. Mr. McLaughlin and his lieutenants, for a number of reasons, are particularly anxious that Mr. Shepard should carry Kings County in the election. They feel that the standing of the Willoughby Street organization in the party in the city is as much at stake as is the great amount of local patronage which is to fall to the victors.

The local leaders expect to have Mr. Shepard devote a considerable part of his personal campaign work to Brooklyn, and a number of mass meetings are to be held in the borough, at which he will be called upon to speak.

Mr. Shepard will return from his Summer home at Lake George to-day. He is to be formally notified of his nomination at his home, 172 Congress Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

Charles Jerome Edwards, a close personal friend of Mr. Shepard, who has resigned from the Citizens' Union to work for the election of the Democratic candidate, went to Poughkeepsie last night to meet Mr. Shepard and return with him from there. Mr. Edwards has taken upon himself the task of getting all the members of the old Shepard Democracy in Brooklyn into line for the Tammany candidate. He went to Poughkeepsie to meet Mr. Shepard to talk over these matters with him coming down on the train.

Several of the members of Mr. Shepard's old organization who were seen last night declared that Mr. Edwards would find the work of getting the old Shepard independents into line for the Tammany nominee a much more difficult task than he seemed to believe. Most of the independents who followed Mr. Shepard in former years, it was asserted, are men of very strong convictions, who gave their support more to the principles which Mr. Shepard stood for than to the man himself, although all had a strong admiration and affection for him personally.

One of the independents who discussed the matter last night gave it as his firm opinion that most of the old Shepard Democrats in Brooklyn would give their votes to Low rather than indorse Tammany by voting for Mr. Shepard.

A feature of the Democratic campaign in Brooklyn will be efforts to offset the attacks made upon Tammanyism by Mr. Shepard. It was said last night that the local campaign managers would try to dig up some things which Mr. Low may have said with regard to Senator Platt in the campaign of 1897. Extraordinary efforts are to be put forth to remove from the minds of local voters any impression that Mr. Shepard is the candidate of any "boss." With this end in view big placards are to be printed bearing the legend:

EDWARD M. SHEPARD
FOR MAYOR.
NO MAN'S MAN.

These placards are to be distributed broadcast in the borough. The campaign speakers will also be instructed to make this a keynote of their speeches—that Mr. Shepard is "No Man's Man." This motto evolved by the leaders caused not a little amusement among local politicians who heard of it last night.

"I'm afraid they'll have to change that," said the Democratic leader of one of the downtown Assembly districts. "Why, if Mr. Shepard is to be 'no man's man' how do they expect him to be elected. That motto won't do. It should be changed to 'no boss's man,' which is what they mean but not what they set forth."

DR. ABBOTT ON THE ISSUE.

He Tells Yale Students that Corruption in New York Has Discouraged Honest Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in a sermon to Yale students in Battel Chapel this morning, referred to the political situation in New York City, leaving no doubt as to his position. His talk was on "Having a Firm End in Life," and he said in part:

"Eight years ago we in New York City grew weary of corruption in our City Government, and decided to have clean streets, schoolhouses for the children, and to be free from a blackmailing police. We did so, and for four years New York was a city one might be proud to live in.

"But the old days have come back again. Again we have dirty streets, a corrupt administration, and a blackmailing police. Men are getting discouraged, and say that it is better and cheaper to pay the corrupt officials than to fight. It is the same way in the churches. You find dull sermons, dishonest people, and hypocrisy. As it is in the State and in the church, so it is in the individual.

"If you young men are going to enlist in the battle for purity in politics, and in life, enter it for life. If you can't do this don't go in at all. It isn't worth the while to enter the battle for a month or a year. As in life, so in politics. It is the real fighting men of New York that are in this battle to stay."

MR. PLATT VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

New York Senator Dines at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York was a guest at dinner with President and Mrs. Roos

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN BOOKS

They Contain an Arraignment of Tammany Hall Methods.

Devery's History, the Police Scandals, Scannell's Indictment, and Croker's European Trips Described at Length.

The Republican and Citizens' Union campaign books will be issued to-day. The books will be the same, except for the proceedings of the conventions of the two organizations. Many statements are made in regard to the administration of the City Government under Tammany rule.

The history of Tammany Hall from the time it first began to be a power in New York politics down to the present is given with much elaboration of detail. The good accomplished by the Strong administration is also set forth. The Tammany police are thus characterized:

Of all the agencies which Tammany Hall employs to secure by blackmail the money it needs for its members and adherents, few are more effective and none so brazenly corrupt as the Police Department. Paid by the people to suppress crime and disorder, the Police Department is using its great power, under the direction and supervision of Tammany Hall leaders, to secure regular payments of money from gamblers and dive keepers, in return for freedom from police interference. In other words, the Police Department, which is paid and maintained by the people to suppress vice, is instead licensing vice and crime, and collecting huge fees for the benefit of Tammany Hall. That these statements are true of the Police Department as it existed before the administration of Mayor Strong was proved hundreds of times by the Lexow investigation of 1894. That the same statements are true now is a certainty only just short of being legally proved.

The allegation is made that when Robert A. Van Wyck was elected Mayor the first move made by his administration was "to organize the Police Department into an effective blackmailing machine, just as it had been in the Lexow days." The story of McCullagh's removal and Devery's succession is fully told. Devery's history in the Police Department is traced and the effect of his appointment as Chief is thus stated:

With Devery's appointment as Chief of Police the good days that were before the Lexow investigation dawned again. Gamblers and dive keepers opened their doors wide. Tribute poured into the hands of the police agents, and was "handed up," in the phrase of Capt. Schmittberger, to the leaders, for whom the police force was merely a blackmailing agency.

Devery's famous election order, which Mayor Van Wyck was forced to revoke through the interference of Gov. Roosevelt; Devery's indictment by the Grand Jury, the Red Light District scandal, the appointment by Croker of the Committee of Five, the work of the Citizens' Committee of Fifteen, and the indictment, trial, and conviction of Wardman Bissert are all rejected at length, but are matters of recent history. The raids made upon the poolrooms and the discovery of evidence of police connivance with the gamblers furnish some material.

A table is given showing the taxation under Tammany rule, as compared with taxation under the Strong administration. The table shows that the total increase in Tammany appropriations in the three years following the Strong administration was 30 per cent. A statement on this subject is this:

On Sept. 3 of the present year the heads of the city departments submitted their estimates for the budget of 1902. The sum total of these estimates aggregated $110,000,000, an increase of over $12,000,000 over the appropriation for last year, and an increase of $32,500 over the budget for 1898, which was passed by the Strong administration.

The following table is given as a showing of how the assessments have grown in Greater New York under the rule of Tammany:

Assessments in districts comprising Greater York, 1897:

County.	Property.	Personal Property.
New York	$1,787,186,701	$381,449,065
Kings	570,107,742	33,688,721
Queens	82,683,593	2,007,800
Richmond	24,371,551	1,628,700
Total	$2,464,349,677	$420,775,295

For the year 1901:

Boroughs.	Real Property.	Personal Property.
Manhattan	$2,285,188,713	$428,279,951
Bronx	147,906,303	12,188,697
Brooklyn	658,962,119	89,241,624
Queens	107,179,620	10,826,810
Richmond	42,639,506	9,655,620
Total	$3,237,778,261	$550,192,612
Total assessments of real in 1897	$2,464,349,677	
Total assessments of personal in 1897	420,775,295	
		$2,885,124,972
Total assessments of real in 1901	$3,237,778,261	
Total assessments of personal in 1901	550,192,612	
		3,787,970,873

Net increase in real and personal.... $902,845,901

Net bonded debt of Greater New York:

Dec. 31, 1897, was	$227,453,529.11
Nov. 30, 1899, was	250,315,062.65
Nov. 30, 1900, was	256,728,927.21
June 30, 1901, was	262,464,788.29

Increase in net bonded debt:
In 3½ years, $35,001,257.18 or 28 5-10 per cent.

The comment which is made on this showing is as follows:

"Despite an unusual amount of jugglery with the figures and a vast addition to the assessed valuation of personalty, the tax upon which will never be collected, the tax rate for the present year as reported to the Municipal Assembly, is raised about 7 cents on each $100 worth of property."

The bonded debt of the city has been increased from $213,000,000 in 1897 to $280,000,000 on Jan. 1 last, and the calculation is made that the added burden put upon every man, woman, and child in Greater New York has been $23. Figures upon the cost of the Government of the other great cities of the world are given, and it is shown that the Government of New York is far and away the most expensive of them all. On the subject of the conduct of the public school system under Tammany the following statement is made:

The net results to the public schools of New York City of nearly four years of Mayor Van Wyck and his Tammany administration is best summed up in the following figures for 1901, which show: The number of children formally refused admission to schools; the children receiving three hours of schooling each day, instead of the full five hours of instruction to which they are entitled:

CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL.

Manhattan-Bronx, Sept. 27	3,720
Brooklyn, Sept. 16	1,049
Queens, Sept. 27	500
Total	5,269

CHILDREN IN PART-TIME CLASSES.

Manhattan-Bronx, Sept. 27	19,300
Brooklyn, Sept. 16	35,000
Queens, Sept. 27	3,814
Total	58,123

In connection with these figures one fact must be kept in mind constantly to understand their true import. The children counted as refused are those only who have applied to a principal and have been turned away for lack of room. The thousands of children of school age now on the streets who have never made application because it was a useless formality are not included in these figures. A conservative estimate places the number of such children at 20,000. The official figures printed above, however, are black enough—they are the statistical record of a Tammany Board of Estimate's crime against the children and their parents.

It is shown that Tammany has had an increased appropriation of $990,110.87 during the last two years for cleaning the streets, and the assertion is made, and facts offered to sustain it, that the streets are not kept nearly so clean as they were under the administration of the Street Department by Col. Waring.

The so-called "garbage contract job" comes in for a chapter. The following is an extract:

It is known that some of the most powerful Democratic leaders in Brooklyn and Manhattan are interested in the New York Sanitary Utilization Company. This company has entered into a five years' contract to receive an advance of $319,000 annually over the old contract price.

The Tammany officials who fostered and completed the new garbage contract are Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor; Percival E. Nagle, Commissioner of Street Cleaning; John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, and Thomas L. Feitner, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

The citizens of New York will continue to ask, "Did Percival E. Nagle know he was extravagant when he made a gift of more than $1,000,000 to the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, this gift to be paid from the public treasury?"

Other chapters in the campaign book are devoted to the administration of the Department of Bridges, with especial reference to the break in the Brooklyn Bridge; "Jobs in Safes," the contracts made with the firm of Horgan & Slattery for the new Hall of Records and the Tombs Prison, the scandal in the Fire Department in connection with the purchase of supplies and the indictment of Fire Commissioner Scannell, "Tammany Hall and the Public Baths; or, How Commissioner Kearney Discovered a Good Thing in What Was Intended to be a Benefit to the Working People," and "Tammany's Violation of the Labor Law in Connection with the Work on the City Prison and in the Street Cleaning Department."

A special chapter is devoted to the career of Richard Croker, and the following table is furnished of the actual time spent by Richard Croker in England during the last seven years:

Year, 1894—Left New York, June 30; returned, July 5.
Year, 1895—Left New York, March 28; returned, Sept. 21.
Year, 1896—Left New York, Feb. 20; returned, Nov. 22, (after election.)
Year, 1897—Left New York, Feb. 24; returned, Sept. 8.
Year, 1898—Left New York, April 24; returned, July 30.
Year, 1899—Left New York, April 27; returned, Aug. 15.
Year, 1900—Left New York, Dec. 11, (spent Christmas in England.)
Year, 1901—Returned to New York, Sept. 14.
Total time spent in Europe and on steamer in last seven years—3 years 1 month and 28 days.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP

Proposed that All Candidates Withdraw and that the Place Be Given to Gen. Wade Hampton.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 6.—A stir was created among the politicians this evening by State Chairman Jones issuing a card withdrawing from the United States Senatorial race and suggesting a plan through which a bitter political campaign may be avoided by sending Gen. Wade Hampton back to the Senate after an absence of about eleven years. Senator Tillman is backing Col. Jones in this matter.

The State Chairman is a popular man and feels confident of holding his own with any candidate. He takes this action, he says, for the good of the party and to honor Gen. Wade Hampton, who all factions now acknowledge was treated unfairly when Tillman first came into power.

Col. Jones suggests that all aspirants for Senator McLaurin's seat, including the junior Senator himself, withdraw as candidates if Gen. Hampton will agree to let the people vote for him. There then would be no campaign for the Senate, and under primary rules only the votes cast for Gen. Hampton would be counted. It is not known yet how the other candidates will view the matter. If McLaurin will withdraw the others certainly will do so.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB GOSSIP.

Names Mentioned in Connection with County Offices.

Richard Croker declined to say anything about politics yesterday except that the attempt being made to make of him the issue in the Mayoralty campaign would be met in a few days.

There was a crowd of leaders at the Democratic Club and gossip about candidates for the county offices was circulated by the friends of the seekers after places. It was said that Jacob A. Ruppert and George B. McClellan were the favorites in the race for Borough President of Manhattan and that Samuel Untermyer was likely to be named for Supreme Court Justice.

Senator McCarren of Brooklyn was at the club, and he said that many independent Democrats would follow the lead of George Foster Peabody and declare for Mr. Shepard before the campaign was a week old. Senator McCarren also denied that Mr. Shepard had made any pledges before receiving the Tammany nomination. There was talk of Assistant District Attorney John J. Delaney as a candidate for District Attorney. Water Commissioner Dalton is his political sponsor.

PLAYED PIANO IN THE STREET.

East Siders Enjoyed an Impromptu Ball Around Evicted Mrs. Bryan's Property.

Any person who happened to pass the corner of Catharine Street and East Broadway yesterday afternoon would have seen the novel sight of a piano standing in the gutter and a young man seated on two boxes industriously playing it.

The piano is the property of Mrs. Ann Bryan, the widow of James Bryan, who was a friend of "Boss" Tweed. The woman was evicted from her hotel, "The Cosmopolitan," last Thursday, and the piano, among other things, was placed in the street. All the various articles were taken away by Mrs. Bryan except the piano, which was apparently too heavy to move without going to some expense, and it had remained in the street, the cover over the keys being locked.

Yesterday morning a young man, who is known by the title of "Ragtime Jerry," is said to have procured a nail and succeeded in forcing the lock of the cover. Jerry started right in playing all the popular airs, and soon many couples were dancing over the asphalt, and the street was blocked by a big crowd. When Jerry would get tired another "specialist" would take his place, and up to 7 o'clock last night the piano was still going.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson Says It Will Take Place in Thirty Years.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson predicted that the second coming of Christ will take place in about thirty years, in his sermon yesterday morning before the Christian and Missionary Alliance at the Gospel Tabernacle, 692 Eighth Avenue. He declared that the signs of heaven and earth, according to the fulfillment of prophecy, point to the end of the world and quick coming of the kingdom of heaven. He said in part:

"The signs given us by Our Lord all point to His coming. The first sign He gave us was the fall of Jerusalem and the captivity of the children of Israel. This was fulfilled. But the possession of Jerusalem by the Gentiles will be but temporary.

"By the 'times of the Gentiles,' as used by God in His word to Daniel, some persons have accepted the expression in a chronological sense. God told Daniel that the Gentiles would rule seven times—seven prophetic years. According to thoughtful men who have made a study of the Bible a 'time,' as used by the Lord, is 360 years. Dating from the time of God's words, the end of the seven prophetic years is near at hand. Then the arrogant, oppressive rule of the Gentiles shall cease. But thirty years remain."

CABIN BOY RUNS AWAY.

Glasgow Youngster, After a Week's Adventures, Taken Back to His Ship.

After running away from the ship to which he had been apprenticed by his father and absenting himself for a week, fourteen-year-old Robert Ernest Jones returned on Saturday night.

The boy's home is in Glasgow. He was put on board the sailing ship Selkirkshire by his father, who is said to be wealthy, and Capt. Houghton promised to take good care of him.

According to the boy he took a dislike to sea life from the first, and when the vessel reached this port he decided to run away.

The ship has been in port about six weeks, lying at Pier 9, North River. On Monday, Sept. 30, the boy, according to his story, went to Pier 34, and made friends with the crew of a tug belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad. After spending the night on board the tug he went with the crew to Jersey City, where he left them.

He walked for three days, going without food all of the time, until he reached South Amboy. There he procured a place with a grocer named Mahoney, working around the store. He soon tired of this, and one night let himself out of the window by making a rope of the bed clothes. The next place he struck was a saloon kept by a man named Brown.

The cashier in the saloon, John Cowan, is an Englishman, and to him the boy confided that he had run away, and that he had a brother who lived in Perth Amboy. Arthur Jones is the brother's name, and he is the General Superintendent of the Roslyn, Hasslacher Company, wine merchants, in that town.

The clerk wrote to the brother telling him what he knew about the boy, and the brother wrote back to the clerk telling him not to let the boy get away, as he was coming for him. On Friday the brother fetched the boy and brought him back to the ship in New York. The ship leaves for Australia in a few days and then returns to England.

Yacht Fleur de Lys Home Again.

The schooner yacht Fleur de Lys, New York Yacht Club, in charge of Capt. Ferguson, which has been cruising in Mediterranean waters since March 5, arrived here yesterday. Charles Smithers, who was aboard the yacht with his two daughters during the protracted trip abroad, came back on the stanch little vessel. The run across the ocean from Gibraltar was made in twenty-six days, and although storms were met with on the way, the boat came into port in fairly trim condition. The Fleur de Lys was recently purchased by Dr. Lewis A. Stimson of the Century and University Clubs, who will have her overhauled. She carries a crew of thirteen men.

E. M. GROUT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

What the Fusion Candidate for Controller Has to Say.

"Public Office Has Become the Open Door to Private Profit"—Corruption by Tammany.

Edward M. Grout has sent the following letter of acceptance of the nomination for Controller, tendered him by the Republican, Citizens' Union, and other anti-Tammany organizations to the various fusion bodies:

"Your combined nomination for Controller on the anti-Tammany ticket presents a clear and single question of duty, the solution of which is not difficult for a Democrat who believes that in municipal affairs action independent of State and National party is not only justifiable but often necessary. In this fight there are no National or State politics. It involves no question of Republicanism or Democracy. It is nothing but Crokerism against honest government, Deveryism against decent administration of the police.

"The present administration of Tammany Hall has repeated its misrule of seven and thirty years ago, and as Mr. Tilden said of the Tammany of his day "a million of people are not to be given over to pillage to serve any party expediency, or to advance any views of State or National politics." In such a contest I look to see thousands of Democrats follow Tilden's example, repeat the history of the uprisings which in the history of New York have periodically become necessary to throw off the gross burdens of Tammany, and ally themselves with other good citizens for an honest administration of the affairs of our city, and the destruction of the system under which public money is expended for the private profit of political leaders.

"There have been bosses of many kinds—bosses who were honest, bosses who stole like common thieves, bosses who have safely and safely by modern methods acquired public money without breach of law; there have been bosses who lived in the community in some measure of respect, and sometimes a boss whose end was in prison, but never before a boss who treated us with such contempt as to suppose that three months' residence in a year was enough to preserve his dominion over us. The intervals of his absence have given larger opportunity to a host of similar, less responsible, and generally worse imitators. The result is a costly and corrupt personal rule.

"Public office has become the open door to private profit. The letting of a contract has become the opportunity to make money out of the people. Specifications are easily drawn to limit competition and exclude all but favored bidders. The prices are then made whatever it is thought the public will stand. The favored contractor has political leaders as his secret partners, or is a corporation whose stock is held by politicians. Thus can be explained fortunes which have no visible source. The public offices swarm with unnecessary and idle employes, who impede rather than aid business, who have been appointed for political reasons, and who are often overpaid and underworked.

"The water system of Brooklyn has been neglected until famine has twice threatened, while the effort was deliberately made to turn over the water system of the larger part of the city to a private corporation on terms whose audacity astounded the people. The schools are inadequate to seat all school children, but the tax levy and the budget have grown to an unexampled figure, while the erection of the few new school buildings provided for is delayed by the scheming of politicians to make money out of the acquisition of school sites. The rank and file of the police force are tyrannized over in a manner to which men possessed of the ballot will never submit; while a corrupting partnership with crime—the existence of which does not mean "personal liberty" to average decent citizens, and the destruction of which will mean no restriction of the personal liberty necessary to a self-governed cosmopolitan city—this partnership with crime is fostered and approved.

"These, like other and similar offenses of the past, are the things which make citizens of New York ashamed, which make their city a by-word, and which have helped to render Tammany Hall a thing of suspicion and scorn in Democratic State and National Conventions. Honest Democrats owe to it no allegiance, but on the contrary should oppose it. The State Constitution has separated these city elections from State and National elections to the end that the city's business should be dealt with by itself, unmixed and unencumbered with State or National politics. There is thus ripe and fit opportunity, just as the cause is strong and the aggravation weighty, for good citizenship to unite successfully.

"In such a contest I am glad to take part, in accepting your nomination I realize, and desire that the people also shall realize, the importance of the office of Controller. To it are confided not merely the custody of the city's money and the issue and sale of its stock, but the charge of property, the collections of money due the city, and a voice equal with the Mayor's and necessary to sustain his in the controlling governmental body, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the board which practically fixes the salaries of the city employes.

"Most important of all, upon that office rests the responsibility of examining and approving or rejecting all claims against the city, the lawful disbursement of its enormous revenues, and a greatly increased power over the prices paid by the city for its supplies. It is the check upon all discoverable efforts to defraud the city. Every question affecting any municipal act or policy of moment will at some stage require that official's decision. There can never be a Ramapo Water Company contract without his written consent and approval. The office is thus by no means merely a banking office. Its functions are governmental in a high degree, while requiring also thorough business qualities and complete knowledge of the laws applicable to the city. Properly administered, its duties afford no opportunity for politics and need always strict honesty and an eye single to the interests of the city.

"I am in accord with the spirit of your platforms, which so ably and consistently demand an honest, intelligent, progressive City Government. Whether or not I have been faithful to my duty in office, the people will know from my record. If elected, I shall conscientiously uphold the policy of Mayor Low and do my duty to the whole city, so far as in me lies."

The GORHAM Co's FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is invited to an exceptionally comprehensive and widely varied display of objects in

STERLING SILVER

many of them representing new and highly attractive designs not heretofore shown. In variety, originality, artistic distinction and beauty of workmanship this exhibit is representative of the highest achievement of the modern silversmith.

GORHAM CO., SILVERSMITHS
Broadway and Nineteenth Street, New York

CLARKE & Co OPP. WANAMAKERS.
DIAMONDS
781 Broadway.

Special—ENGAGEMENT RING, 1 kt., pure white, Tiffany setting, worth $110, our price . . . $75
Send for illustrated catalogue

FUSION ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

Aldermen and Assemblymen to be Nominated To-night.

What Col. Gruber Says of the Situation in the 21st—Instructions to the Leaders.

The Republican and Citizens' Union Assembly District Conventions will be held to-night for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Assembly and for Aldermen. In nearly all of the districts complete fusion upon the Assembly and Aldermanic contests has been attained. The candidates for the Assembly who have been agreed upon by these two organizations are as follows:

In the Third District, August H. Stebbins; Fifth, Edward R. Finch; Eighth, Charles S. Adler; Ninth, James A. Allen; Tenth, Jacob C. Brand; Twelfth, A. H. Jacob; Nineteenth, Julius H. Seymour; Twentieth, John J. Young; Twenty-first, W. S. Bennet; Twenty-second, John T. Cronin; Twenty-third, William B. Clark; Twenty-fourth, Charles G. Bothner; Twenty-fifth, John A. Weekes, Jr.; Twenty-seventh, Gherardi Davis; Twenty-ninth, Bainbridge Colby; Thirty-third, James Kennedy, and Thirty-fourth, Sigmund Fuest.

In the Eighth District the Adlerites have arranged for a big convention, which will be followed by fireworks and a parade up and down the Bowery. Meyer Schoenfeldt will be nominated in this district for Alderman. Mr. Adler's opponent for the Assembly is to be Isidor Cohn. This was decided upon yesterday. The Tammanyites have also decided to put up Max J. Ferges in this district for Alderman. The Adler Convention to-night will be held in the hall at the corner of Broome and Grand Streets.

In the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Hal Bell, the present Republican member of the Assembly, will not be renominated. Considerable opposition to Mr. Bell developed in consequence of his espousal of the bill for the regulation of Christian Science and Osteopathy. The New York County Medical Society is said to have been active in its hostility to his renomination.

The friction between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-first Assembly District will lead to the nomination of candidates for Aldermen by the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Aldermanic Districts. W. S. Bennet, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-first, has been indorsed by the Citizens' Union. Speaking of the break between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union organizations in the Twenty-first District, Col. Gruber, the Republican leader of the district, said last evening:

"There is no trouble in the Twenty-first Assembly District, except among a very few Citizens' Union politicians controlled by Thomas A. Fulton, the Secretary of the Citizens' Union Central Organization. Mr. Fulton ran for Alderman in that district two years ago in the interest of Tammany Hall, and, having been overwhelmingly defeated, has since that time been angry with the voters of the district. It is time for him, in the politics of the Twenty-first, 'to retire to the rear and be seated.'

"Why does he not treat the Twenty-first like the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Nineteenth, Thirty-first, and other Republican districts and have the local Republican nominations indorsed by the Citizens' Union? I am not indulging in any self-praise when I say that the Twenty-first District has already done more to elect Mr. Low than Mr. Fulton can be capable of doing in the entire campaign."

Chairman Robert C. Morris of the County Republican Committee sent the following letter yesterday to the Republican Assembly district leaders:

Last year very satisfactory results were obtained in a number of Assembly districts through meetings of the Republican election officers, Captains of the election districts, and watchers held prior to the registration days for the purpose of receiving instructions in matters relating to the election law from lawyers experienced in that subject.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that numerous changes have been made this year by the State Legislature in the election law, which, in the opinion of the members of the Law Committee, necessitates the holding of meetings in every Assembly District of the Republican election officers, Captains of election districts, and registration day watchers for the purpose of thoroughly instructing them in all of the important provisions of the election law governing registration of electors.

The Law Committee will assign an experienced lawyer for the above-mentioned purpose to a meeting in your Assembly district if you will communicate with the Chairman of its committee, Julius M. Mayer, at County Committee Headquarters.

At this time I desire to call your attention to a new provision of the election law whereby two watchers are allowed on registration days in each polling place for each party or independent body filing nomination certificates. You will see that this new provision is valuable, as it will enable us to carefully watch the registration and prevent fraud.

Another new provision of the law, which is equally important, requires Inspectors to be in constant attendance in the polling place on registration days and our Inspectors should be admonished to observe this requirement.

The leaders have also been furnished with a pamphlet giving complete instructions with regard to registration. Their special attention is called to the change in the law which makes any neglect of duty by an Election Inspector a crime punishable under the penal code.

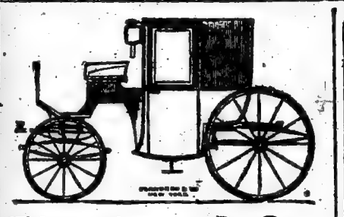

Flandrau & Co.,
372, 374, 376 Broome St.
Just East of Broadway.
4th Ave. Cars pass door. B'way, 2d, 3d, and 6th Ave. cars to Broome St.
All L's to Grand St.
BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS,
DEMI COACHES, HANSOM CABS,
OMNIBUSES, ROCKAWAYS,
VICTORIAS, CABRIOLETS,
STANHOPE, TWO WHEELERS,
and Driving Vehicles of Every Description.
An unrivalled stock of the Best Grade and Newest Designs at the Lowest Prices for Quality. A critical inspection will confirm our claim of superiority in Style, Quality, Finish and Value.
We have taken in trade a number of Second-Hand Vehicles by best makers, repaired them thoroughly in our own factory, and offer them at low prices.

The Apollo.

Beethoven, The Father Of The Symphony and Sonata, reformer of the orchestra and the theory of music, one of the most fruitful of all composers—Master in his field.
APOLLO *Piano Player* foremost of all piano assistants—pronounced by the critics as the Standard Interpreter of the Piano.

"What harmony is this? My good friends hark! Marvellous Sweet Music."

Come and hear it.

The **APOLLO** Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Streets.)

Gold Watches.

Many hand carved cases of exceptional finish are to be seen in our new display of solid 14-kt. gold Waltham Watches. Beautiful in design, moderate in price and perfect timepieces.

LADIES' WATCHES.
Open face, $18.50.
Closed case, $20.
Heavier cases, $25.00 to $75.00.

MEN'S WATCHES.
Open face at $28.00; closed case, $35.00; other designs $50 to $125.

A. Frankfield & Co
Jewelers and importers,
52 WEST 14TH St.
NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Games in Harlem and Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Leagues Begin To-night.

This evening the opening games will be rolled in two of the principal bowling tournaments of the season. Up in Harlem, on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys, the Harlem Bowling League will open its tournament with twenty-one of the principal bowling clubs of upper Manhattan and the Bronx represented, and over in Brooklyn the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, which is the largest bowling association in that borough, will start its season in two classes.

The schedule for to-night of the principal local leagues is as follows:

American National Bowling Tournament—Newburg Wheelmen and Spartan and Orchard Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.
Columbia Bowling League—Owl, Agreeable, and Iwaga Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.
Harlem Bowling League—New Rochelle, Audubon, and Lafayette Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.
Plumbers' and Steam Supply Bowling League—John A. Murray, Frederick Adee & Co., and Thomas J. Knight teams. Monarch Palace alleys.
Greater New York Bowling Tournament—East New York, Bedford, and Amersfort Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.
Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Fulton, Fraser, and Imperial Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—De Long, Oak Forest, and Dauntless Councils. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

WOMAN ASPHYXIATED BY GAS.

Believed to Have Turned It On Accidentally After Turning It Off.

Mrs. John Dohlken, sixty-two years old, of 200 West Fourteenth Street, where she had apartments on the second floor, in the Jeanne D'Arc, was found dead in her bed by her maid, Mary Richt, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Clark of St. Vincent's Hospital on being called pronounced death to be due to asphyxiation by gas.

Mrs. Dohlken buried her husband four weeks ago. Since then she has been suffering from nervous prostration and insomnia. Coroner Physician Weston is of the opinion, after viewing the body and the surroundings, that Mrs. Dohlken turned the gas off, and then on again.

Four Trainmen Killed.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 6.—Four Pan-Handle Railroad trainmen met death near Onward, fourteen miles southeast of here this morning, in a rear-end collision of freight trains. The bodies of three of the dead were taken out, badly mutilated, but the fourth was almost consumed by flames which broke out soon after the wreck, before the wrecking crew could subdue the fire sufficiently to permit work on that portion of the debris. Six cars and two cabooses were burned up, and one locomotive was completely destroyed.

$250,000 Fire in Allegheny.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 6.—Fire to-day in the Pittsburg Clay Pot Works in Allegheny damaged the plant to the extent of at least $250,000. Six firemen were badly hurt by the falling of a wall. The works were built in three divisions, known as Blocks Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Block No. 1 remains intact, but the other two are complete losses, together with most of the machinery. The property destroyed was insured for $186,000.

Gored by an Enraged Cow.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 6.—While driving his herd of cows home from pasture yesterday afternoon Anton Kimmick, a resident of Church Street, this city, was severely gored by one of the animals. Without warning the cow attacked Kimmick, knocked him down and then, attempting to stamp him to death. John Durrand, who was passing by, went to Kimmick's assistance with a stout club and had hard work to drive the infuriated animal away. Upon examination by a physician Kimmick was found to have several ribs broken and to be otherwise injured.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

W. H. HALL

New York's Leading Fur Establishment.

FURS

46th Anniversary.

The Question is:

How can we make this 46th Anniversary year the greatest and most memorable in the history of our business?

The Answer is:

By giving the public Fur values such as were never before known in Fur retailing. Therefore we inaugurate the season by offering the following extraordinary values this week:

100 Persian Lamb Coats

of superior quality and high lustre, in jaunty style, trimmed with large collar and long rolling revers of Dark Mink and Chinchilla, handsomely lined (regular value $150.00),

Special Price, $90.00.

No extra charge for garments made to order this week.

100 Sealskin Coats, London Dyed,

fine close short nap, large rolling collar and revers, handsomely lined; sizes 34 to 44 bust, lengths 22 to 24 inches (regular value $175.00),

Special Price, $125.00.

No extra charge for garments made to order this week.

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, Trimmed with 8 genuine Alaska Sable (Skunk) tails, regular value $12, **$7.50**

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs, to match Scarf, regular value $12, **$6.50**

Our entire establishment is brimful of just such values in Furs of every description.

We invite inspection. Every one is welcome. A glance will show *WHY* we are *Fur Headquarters.* Finest and best selected stock and styles, and emphatically the **lowest prices** in the United States.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave., (21st & 22d Sts.)

New Publications.

HARPERS

New Humorous Story

The Wouldbegoods

By E. NESBIT.

A story not unlike Miss Alcott's "Little Men" and "Little Women" in character. It narrates the adventures of a family of English boys and girls and their friends.

The Philadelphia Telegraph says:

"It is a story of children and as interesting to children as to their elders. The humor is of the kind that takes you unawares and permeates your entire system."

Illustrated by Reginald Birch and others. $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

BODY FOUND IN GRAVESEND BAY.

Brass Checks in the Pockets Fail to Establish Man's Identity.

The body of a drowned man was picked up in Gravesend Bay, at the foot of Stryker Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was that of a man apparently about thirty-five years old.

In the pockets were found two brass checks and a printed card. On one of the checks was stamped "F. Westfall, 72 East Houston Street, New York," on the card was printed "F. Westfall, 194 East Houston Street, New York. Factory, 132 and 134 Essex Street." The body was removed to the Morgue, pending identification.

F. Westfall of 194 East Houston Street is a manufacturer and repairer of cutlery, with a factory at 132 and 134 Essex Street. He was in the city late yesterday afternoon, it was stated at his house that, though there was no means of learning the name of the drowned person, it was evidently some one who had left two pairs of scissors at the store to be sharpened. It is the custom of the firm to issue a numbered brass check as a receipt when scissors are left to be ground.

Bicycle Riders Hurt in a Crash.

While riding bicycles on West Fortieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, last night, Matthew Dundam, nineteen years old, of 152 West Sixty-second Street, and James Herbts, sixteen years old, of 326 East Twenty-sixth Street, ran together. Both boys were bruised badly, and were taken to the Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance. Just how badly Herbts had been hurt the hospital surgeon could not say.

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AV. (Near 28th St.)
WM. B. NORMAN.....Auctioneer

AT AUCTION.
BY VIRTURE OF A BILL OF SALE
CARL FISCHER-HANSEN, Atty.,
NO. 20 BROAD STREET,
A Superlatively Superb Collection
OF VERY
Costly Furniture
AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,
Comprising in Part
EXQUISITE VIENNIS-MARTIN PARLOR AND MUSIC CABINET, GILT CHEVAL MIRROR, MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUITES, A RARE LOUIS XVI. LIBRARY TABLE, A VALUABLE MAHOGANY CASE HALL CLOCK, A BEAUTIFUL ONYX CLOCK, IN FORM OF PEDESTAL, COST $800.
A Complete Dining Room Suite
IN FLEMISH OAK,
MADE ESPECIALLY TO ORDER AT A COST OF $1,500.
A REMARKABLE FLORENTINE SIDEBOARD, CARVED IN THE MOST ARTISTIC MANNER, WITH CHAIRS TO MATCH.
GILT MANTEL MIRRORS.
Exquisite Specimens of ROYAL VIENNA
Dresden and Sevres Porcelains.
A Rare and Valuable Jacob Petit Vase.
COMPLETE COZY CORNER, TURKISH EMBROIDERIES AND CUSHIONS.
BOHEMIAN AND CUT GLASS, STERLING SILVER, BRASS FENDERS AND ANDIRONS, TURKISH RUGS, ROYAL WILTON CARPETS, DRAPERIES AND HANGINGS.
STANDARD BOOKS in FINE BINDINGS.
A STEINWAY & SONS BABY GRAND PIANO, in fine condition,
A PIANOLA.
ÆOLIAN, with Fifty Rolls Specially Selected Music. A SILVER SAFE.
Also
SEVERAL VERY CHOICE SPECIMENS OF
Colonial and Chippendale Furniture
INCLUDING AN ELEGANT BEDROOM SUITE, EXTENSION TABLES, CABINETS, ETC.
EXHIBITION:
MONDAY & TUESDAY, Oct. 7th & 8th
Previous to Being Sold by Auction,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, OCT. 9, 10, AND 11, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Died Suddenly on the Street.

An elderly unidentified man was found lying unconscious on the sidewalk early yesterday morning in front of 109 West Twenty-second Street by Policeman Devine of the West Thirtieth Street Station. An ambulance was summoned in a hurry from the New York Hospital, but when Dr. Chittenden responded the man was dead. The doctor said that death was probably due to heart disease. The body was removed to the East Thirtieth Street Station.

The Pope Honors New Brunswick Priest

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6.—Dean John A. O'Grady of New Brunswick has been appointed by the Pope the domestic prelate of the Purple Household. This distinction is an honorary one, and carries with it the right to wear the purple.

VIOLATION OF THE TENEMENT LAWS

Committee of Fifteen Makes a Report of Its Investigations.

Facts Given Showing the Existence of Vice in Houses That Are Located on the East Side.

The Committee of Fifteen, following out its expressed purpose to publish from time to time the results of investigations in order to put the public in possession of facts, and to bring about the adoption of such corrective measures as may be needed, yesterday gave out a partial report of its work in so far as this work relates to the expulsion of vice from tenement houses. In its report the committee says:

"During the early months of the present year attention was given to the recommendations which the Tenement House Commission was framing for its report o the Governor. The suggestions embodied in the commission's final report relating to prostitution in tenement houses were indorsed as a whole by the Committee of Fifteen. Effort was at once directed toward the passage of the legislation proposed by the commission, and a sub-committee was sent to Albany to urge the passage of the bill. Facts were presented on that occasion which were strenuously combated by the opponents of the bill and by those whom the charter of the City of New York charged with knowledge of conditions which made such legislation necessary. How far these facts revealed existing conditions will be shown by a short digest of evidence on file at the office of the Committee of Fifteen, 21 Park Row, New York City.

"Since the law went into effect in July we have reported direct to the Department of Health, and that department has served notices upon owners, lessees, and agents of a majority of the premises complained of in the manner prescribed by statute. In cases where the landlords have failed to take any action within the time provided by statute, we have again notified the Department of Health, and we are informed by the counsel of that department that suits are now being instituted in such cases to enforce the penalties prescribed by law. In five cases where the prostitutes defiantly refused to quit the premises, warrants of arrest were issued by a Magistrate upon our application.

"There are at the present date in the office of the Committee of Fifteen corroborated sworn statements against 290 separate and distinct apartments in 237 tenement houses in the Borough of Manhattan in which prostitutes have violated the Tenement House law. The evidence contained in these statements is such as has secured conviction when cases were brought before the criminal courts of New York County. The majority of these tenement houses are in the region where the density of population is greatest, and where the poorer and larger families reside. In these districts, streets, rear yards, and hallways are used for playgrounds by the children whose parents have neither the time nor money to send their children to the parks. Under such conditions no protection is afforded infants against contact with those practicing adult vices. Remunerative prostitution requires at least a limited publicity, and the alert and imitative child, when forced into vicious surroundings, soon spreads the acquired information among his playmates. The sections more closely studied have been the lower east side, Yorkville, Eastern Harlem, and the region known as 'Hell's Kitchen.' In the less densely populated Tenderloin there has been a partial segregation of prostitution, even in the tenement houses, but not by any means to an extend to afford such measure of protection to children as is practicable in that quarter. The Committee of Fifteen make no pretense that the above figure (290) represents even a formidable fraction of the prostitution existing in tenement houses in Manhattan Borough; it merely affords a glimpse of the conditions which made the immediate action of citizens imperative.

"It is, moreover, obvious that the Committee of Fifteen, with a force of from ... twenty investigators, co... with the whole problem of prostitution in tenement houses and solve it in three months, when an experienced force of 7,000 policemen have patrolled their posts while the problem became more complex and aggravated. The committee has, therefore, limited its activity to those questions in which the danger of contamination of the young was most threatening. The policy adopted, with the results achieved, follows:

"The committee has notified the Department of Health of 244 separate apartments in tenement houses wherein prostitution has been committed in violation of the Tenement House law. These separate apartments represent 208 tenement houses. In response to these notices, the undesirable tenants in 173 separate apartments have already been evicted.

"In addition to complaints forwarded by the committee to the Board of Health against tenement houses wherein the Tenement House law relating to prostitution has been violated, statistics have been gathered in the tenement houses wherein evidence has been secured on the lower east side and in other congested quarters. The number of families, the number of children, the occupation of the inmates, and the monthly rents paid, have been collected in order to throw light upon the definite sphere of contamination and the standard of living of those affected. A more extended view of conditions may thus be revealed than is given by the information contained in one precinct. The facts as presented are conservative, for it is evident that the statistics of one contaminated tenement house do not represent the number of children influenced by vicious surroundings. It would be fair to include the tenement houses abutting on both sides and those opposite.

On the east side 128 houses were inspected. These houses afford homes for 2,027 families and 2,681 children. The average monthly rents are $12.65, and the occupations by classification follow: Day laborers, 310; garment workers, 253; peddlers, 53; booth ackers, 25; barkeepers and tenders, 34; barbers, 34; fruit dealers, 23; ragmen, 23. Scattering: Tradesmen, small shopkeepers, and workmen, 695.

"The Fifteenth Police Precinct, (Fifth Street Station,) which is bounded on the north by Fourteenth Street, on the south by Houston Street, on the west by Fourth Avenue and the Bowery, and on the east by Avenue B, contains 41 tenement houses reported by the Committee of Fifteen to the Department of Health to contain prostitutes.

"In the Eleventh Police Precinct, which contains Police Headquarters, evidence was secured against twenty tenement houses in which the Tenement House law relating to prostitution was openly violated. The number of children living in these tenement houses, reported from the Eleventh Precinct, aggregates 578, with an average of 29 in each house. These twenty tenement houses are inhabited by 376 families, or an average of 19 families per house. The occupations of the tenants, which were obtained by experienced Inspectors, are as follows: Day laborers, 109; garment workers, 54; peddlers, 21; bootblacks, 14; bar keepers and tenders, 10; barbers, 8; fruit dealers, 7; ragmen, 7. Scattering: Tradesmen, small shopkeepers, and workmen, 90. The average monthly rent is $9.50.

"Soliciting was carried on from the doorways in the presence and hearing of the children of the poor whom the heat had forced into the streets. The arrest and conviction of one of the most persistent harlots in Mulberry Street temporarily drove the prostitutes and their male parasites into partial seclusion. Investigators sent into this quarter were consistently followed by agents and men attached to the ... Precinct, and upon two occa... were assaulted and warned to keep away from that part of town.

"Statistics and averages cannot, however, disclose conditions as they reveal themselves to our tenement house population. This digest sets forth merely such facts as can be placed before the general public. The details of the particulars are not suitable for publication, ... those who know them, however, they ... as impressive appeals for speedy ... action.

"This report is signed by William H. Baldwin, Jr., the Chairman of the committee.

Horses May Have Been Poisoned.

Stableman Greenleaf of West Hoboken lost a pair of fine horses yesterday morning by poisoning, it is supposed. He had them out on Saturday night, and when he put them in the stable they were in apparently good health. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Night Watchman Ryan, in making his rounds, saw two men in the yard of the stable. Knowing that Mr. Greenleaf was likely to be called out at all hours in his business as undertaker Ryan paid no attention. When Mr. Greenleaf visited the stable later in the day he found both horses dead.

JOHN MOST DID NOT SPEAK.

Crowd Gathered to Hear Him, but Policemen Spoiled Their Plans.

John Most was to speak to 1,000 persons last night in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 Fourth Street, on the occasion of a ball in honor of the organization of the Frei Arbeite Stemme, a society of Anarchists.

At 9 o'clock the people began to gather, and soon the hall was crowded with men and women, each wearing a red button upon which was the face of Bresci, the murderer of King Humbert of Italy.

Morris Binberg, the manager of the hall, was asked to raise the curtain on the stage so that Most could address the crowd. Instead he placed a United States flag draped in mourning in front of the curtain and notified the police. In a few minutes Acting Capt. Place of the Fifth Street Station, with forty policemen, appeared in the hall.

The Anarchists sent out scouts to warn John Most, music was started, and some of the crowd began to dance. About half left, muttering curses.

ALEUTES DYING OFF.

Unusual Mortality from Measles—Population Reduced to About One-half What It Was Formerly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The rapid decline of the native population of the Aleutian chain of islands is told in a report just received by the Marine Hospital Service from F. J. Thornbury, the Assistant Surgeon at Dutch Harbor, Alaska. The report says that formerly there were 120 villages on the islands, with a native population variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,500. Now in the same district there are only ten villages and 1,000 inhabitants, exclusive of whites, of which 300 are Creoles (mixed breeds with Russians and other nationalities) and 700 Aleutes.

The report continues: "Last year Unalaska had 358 inhabitants; 116, or nearly one-third, of whom died. According to data obtained from the Russian priest of the Greek Catholic Church, the Rev. B. P. Kashereroff, who has the only mortality records kept in the village, there being no health officer or even physician, 30 deaths were ascribed to 'cold,' 24 to consumption, 33 to measles, and 7 to old age; 5 were drowned.

"The remarkable mortality from measles among the natives in Alaska during the past year appears ascribable largely to the bad sanitary environment and lack of precaution against exposure.

"On the Kuskokwim and in other sections on the mainland, from one-half to two-thirds of the natives died, and many were left unburied in the mudhouses where they lived, surviving members immediately deserting the huts, which latter often contain from one to two dozen natives living regardless of family relations.

"As many as half a dozen bodies have been seen by prospectors in a single hovel, and numerous dead bodies were seen lying about on the ground partly eaten by the foxes. There are numerous instances of whole villages being deserted, the few surviving natives having a superstition about staying where so many of their number had died."

KILLED IN FIGHT OVER 50 CENTS.

Man Staggered to a Rectory Where Last Sacrament Was Administered.

Wounded and bleeding to death Thomas Hurley of 350 East Twenty-sixth Street staggered into the rectory of the Church of the Epiphany, 239 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday morning. Falling at the feet of the Rev. Thomas P. Phelen he asked that the last sacrament be given to him. While the pastor administered the final rites of the Catholic Church Policeman Shields called an ambulance from Bellevue. The wounded man was taken there, where he soon died.

His assailant, August Rehg of 212 East Twenty-second Street was arrested and arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on the charge of homicide. Magistrate Mott remanded him to the Coroner. The men fought over 50 cents which Hurley had loaned to Rehg. Hurley met Rehg and demanded the money. A fight followed, during which Rehg drew a dirk and plunged it again and again into Hurley's body, almost disemboweling him. The wounded man at once made his way to the church.

POLITICS AT ASBURY PARK.

Efforts Making to Have Founder Bradley Run for Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Oct. 6.—Local politicians who are opposed to the re-election of Mayor Frank L. Ten Broeck are trying to induce Founder James A. Bradley to enter the field against him. Those who are at the head of this movement claim that the acquisition of the beach this Winter by the city would be unquestionably secured by the election of Mr. Bradley to the Mayoralty.

In case Mr. Bradley declines to run for Mayor, the opponents of Mr. Ten Broeck will boom for the position President of the Common Council T. Frank Appleby, Dr. Joseph F. Ackerman, or Henry C. Winsor, President of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:15 A. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Washington Avenue; occupied by John Stanton; damage, $50.

12:20 A. M.—59 Columbus Avenue; A. P. Wrauner; damage, $1,000.

2:40 A. M.—2,666 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:00 A. M.—37 East Fifty-eighth Street; W. & W. S. Crockett and others; damage, $40,000.

3:10 A. M.—478 Third Avenue; Catherine D. Brown; damage, $1,000.

8:00 A. M.—97 Pitt Street; Louis Silverstein; damage, $10.

8:15 A. M.—554 Third Avenue; Postal Telegraph Company; damage slight.

9:00 A. M.—554 Third Avenue; Postal Telegraph Company; damage slight.

9:15 A. M.—97 Orchard Street; Nathan Orenstein; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—554 Third Avenue; Postal Telegraph Company; no damage.

12:10 P. M.—Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—1,842 Second Avenue; Alexander White; damage, $25.

1:30 P. M.—63 Market Street; Charles Gilis; damage, $200.

4:00 P. M.—135 Ludlow Street; owner unknown, no damage.

4:10 P. M.—85 Goerck Street; Samuel Simon; damage, $50.

5:20 P. M.—128 Ninth Avenue; Donahue & Co.; damage, $25.

6:30 P. M.—610 Second Avenue; William Lambert; damage, $15.

6:40 P. M.—262 Cherry Street; Barney Cohen; damage, $300.

6:40 P. M.—169 Orchard Street; Samuel Morans; damage, $15.

7:20 P. M.—59 Willett Street; Israel Langson; damage slight.

THE WEATHER.

Local Forecast—Fair, fresh northwesterly winds.

Rain is indicated to-day in the Missouri Valley, the upper Mississippi Valley, and to-morrow in the upper and middle Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. The temperature will rise slowly east of the Mississippi River.

Fresh north to northwest winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will diminish to-day, becoming northeasterly to-morrow. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh northeast to east. On the lakes the winds will be light and variable, becoming southwesterly to-morrow.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh north to west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	68	51	53
6 A. M.	67	47	52
9 A. M.	69	51	55
12 M.	75	54	57
4 P. M.	73	54	58
6 P. M.	69	53	54
9 P. M.	66	50	51
12 P. M.	62	47	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 265 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53½
Weather Bureau	50½
Corresponding date, 1900	69½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	58

The thermometer registered 49 degrees at 8 A. M. and 50 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 47 degrees at 6 A. M. and the maximum 56 degrees at 2 P. M. The humidity was 67 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CHINA and GLASS

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd

Invite inspection of their FALL IMPORTATIONS. An unequalled variety to select from.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

MYSTERY IN THESE FIRES

Six Occur in Three Days in a Third Avenue Tenement.

Four Blazes Within a Few Hours Alarm the Inmates—Telegraph Office on Ground Floor.

There were four fires yesterday in the four-story tenement house at 554 Third Avenue. Three were on the ground floor, which is occupied as a branch office of the Postal Telegraph Company. The other was in the cellar among some newspapers. Three families reside in the house. They suspect the fires are of incendiary origin and threaten to move out of the building.

The first fire yesterday morning was discovered at 7:50 o'clock by Policeman Butler of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who was on post. Butler, with the janitor, Frederick Fabian, broke in the door and saw smoke coming from a compartment in which telegraph blanks and old papers are kept in the front window. The policeman put out the fire with a bucket of water. He then notified the main office of the company, and John Quinn, a messenger boy, was put in charge of the store, as it is customary to keep it closed until 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The second fire occurred at 9 o'clock. This blaze was on a stairway leading from the office to the cellar. The janitor noticed smoke coming from the stairway, and with a pail of water drowned out the fire. About two hours later another fire was discovered on the same stairway not far from where the second fire started. This time a boy named Edward Burns, who lives in the house, sent a call for the engines. The janitor put out the fire before the engines arrived.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the janitor and some of the tenants of the house, were discussing the fires smoke was seen issuing from the cellar. The janitor ran down stairs, and some one called Policeman Leahy of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who was on the corner. It was found that this time a small bundle of newspapers was afire in the centre of the cellar floor. It was put out in a few moments.

The fact that, in addition to these fires, there was a fire in the office on Thursday night, and another early Friday morning has greatly alarmed the tenants in the house. Shortly after the office closed about 8 o'clock Thursday it was discovered that a wooden partition in front of a couple of desks was afire. It was put out by the firemen before it had gained any headway to speak of. Before the office opened Friday morning there was a fire in the compartment where the series of fires began yesterday morning.

Detective McCauley of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who investigated the fires of yesterday, reported that the cause of them was unknown, but in his opinion they had been started by some defective telephone or telegraph wires. While, however, there are a few wires running along the stairway where two of the fires occurred, there are no wires near the compartment in the front window or in the cellar.

Fire Marshal Seery is making an investigation in co-operation with the detectives of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

FIRE IMPERILS SIXTY MEN.

Many of Them Dragged Unconscious Through Windows of a Newark Lodging House.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 6.—Sixty lodgers in the Planters' Hotel, a cheap lodging house for men on Mulberry Street, opposite Centre Market, narrowly escaped suffocation in a fire which started early this morning on the second floor. The men were asleep on the two floors above.

When the fire was discovered men rushed through the building arousing the sleepers, while others sent out an alarm. The halls being filled with smoke, the firemen and policemen scaled the fire escapes. They had to drag many of the lodgers through the windows to the street. Some of them had been overcome by the smoke, but were quickly revived. While the rescuers were dragging men out others of the lodgers who had been aroused by the shouts began to slide down rope escapes with which the building is equipped for such an emergency. Some of them blistered their hands badly in this way.

The scene from the street during the work of rescue was thrilling. Men dangling one above the other from the fourth floor to the ground could be seen on both sides of the building, which also fronts on North Canal Street.

Quick action confined the fire to the floor where it started. The loss was $2,000.

Fire Route Tenants, Woman Rescued.

Fire started at 37 East Fifty-eighth Street at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The building is an up-town station of the New York Steam Heating Company, which has not been operated for three years and in which several families have taken up their residence. Policeman Kelly saw sparks issuing from a long-unused chimney, and turned in an alarm. The occupants of the building were roused. All escaped without difficulty except Delia Lynch, a widow living on the fourth floor, who was overcome with fright and had to be carried down stairs. The flames were soon subdued. Chief Croker estimated the damage at $40,000.

A Church Club's Resolutions.

At a meeting yesterday of the Men's Club of the Church of the Sea and Land, 61 Henry Street, of which Charles Hennig is President and C. P. Cocks Secretary, resolutions were passed expressing horror at the assassination of President McKinley and sympathy with his widow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 6.—The factory and outbuildings of Moseley & Stoddard were burned last night, causing a loss of $40,000. The company manufactured creamery, silo, and dairy goods.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—The job printing plant of The Detroit Free Press Printing Company, 621 and 623 Fort Street West, was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $20,000 to $25,000. The large stock of theatrical posters which the company had on hand was not injured.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—The new station built by the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore Railways at Wanaka, a suburb thirteen miles west of this city, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The six-story building at the foot of Michigan Avenue used by the Barry Brothers Transportation Company as a warehouse was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $300,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, notions and holiday goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. S. Ryan, gloves; D. W. Newton, books, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Lederer, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kuppenheimer, clothings, 59 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Irwin-Phillips Company, Keokuk, Iowa; I. A. Sawyer, notions and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Frank-Henry Company, Natchez, Miss.; H. Frank, notions, jewelry, boots, and shoes, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. Sturtevant, cloths, clothing, cloaks, and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sigler, white goods and hosiery; 320 Broadway; Holland House.

Chenery Manufacturing Company, Portland, Me.; W. H. Chenery, notions, linens, and white goods; Hotel Marlborough.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. S. Deutsch, cloaks, suits, and waists; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Minch & Elsenberg, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Minch, carpets; Hoffman House.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Ia.; S. Strauss, millinery; 631 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Heller, Bachman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. M. Heller, linens; 42 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Strong, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dugan, J. P., Troy, N. Y., hats, caps, and furs; Grand Hotel.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; D. E. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. B. Woodward, books; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert; T. S. Kibbey, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Mead, George, Walton, N. Y., dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Hiffen, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gessing, domestics and wash fabrics; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, E. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, linings; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Heisel, Nightstiller & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mitchell, T. D., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; T. D. Mitchell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Casper, C., & Son, Williamsport, Penn.; M. Casper, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Filson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. S. Munger, prints and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods; C. C. Finney; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and waists; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. Merlbaum, leather goods and jewelry; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Reiss & Weiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Rains, notions and infants wear; 514 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Thomas, John W., Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. O. Johnson, cloaks, suits, and waists; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Elliott, dry goods; P. B. Palmer, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. W. Stern, woolens; 760 Broadway; Holland House.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorne, linens and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Spear Bros., Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, clothing; C. A. Bishop, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, carpets and rugs; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Malonee, J. M., Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. Millan, prints, white goods, and cotton dress goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Heaches, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. M. Dyer, dry goods; W. T. C. Grose, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Kennedy & Machines, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. Machines, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

"Music, the Universal Language of Mankind."

—*Longfellow.*

The Increase of Its Enjoyment has Been Accomplished by the Pianola!

A GREAT pianist or violinist is able to make himself understood in any civilized country. He may not be able to ask even for a drink of water in more than one language. Yet, when he plays his instrument he can convey to his audience thought and feeling---can play upon them, appealing to one sense after another, and put them through the entire gamut of human emotions. He can do this through the power of expression offered by music as he never could by mere language, were he never so gifted a scholar.

How little of this great power are we most of us able to exercise!

And why?

Surely not because we lack the capacity. The mere fact that we can all comprehend makes it certain that we could also express.

It remained for the Aeolian Company to solve this problem. Thirty years ago, in the Aeolian, it was made possible for any one to play the organ with entire command over its capacity for expression, yet with a mechanical technique. Three years ago, in the Pianola, the control of the piano, the most popular of all musical instruments, was given to any one---the same mechanical technique, eliminating the necessity for years of hard work, and yet leaving with the player absolute control of the power of expression, thought, and feeling in music.

These instruments, revolutionary and tradition-dispelling in their nature, are very difficult to understand, except as a result of a close personal investigation. This investigation we urge every one to make, and we extend a cordial invitation to all those who are interested to call at our warerooms, where we will help them in every way to thoroughly understand the Aeolian and Pianola. We will show them how, with the aid of these wonderful instruments, even those entirely unskilled in musical technique can put themselves in command of *the universal language of mankind—music.*

The price of the Pianola is but $250. For this investment every one can play upon his piano any composition ever written, no matter if he literally does not know one note from another.

THE AEOLIAN CO.

18 West 23d Street, N. Y. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

657 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

THE SHOPPERS' GUIDE.

A few of the important doings at Bloomingdales to-day.

Women's autumn shirt waists—*A great variety of all the leading styles; many exclusive designs. Note the following: Embroidered French flannel waists $4.98, $5.98 & $6.98—silk stitched, braided and tucked; in all the newest colors; also white and black. Velveteen shirt waists $2.98; fancy buttons on front; separate collar; many others equally attractive.*

Notable ribbon bargains—Four specials—*3½ inch corded fancy, regularly 12½c. a yard, at 7c.—4½ inch self-colored polka dot Louisine, regular price 19c, at 12½c.—5 inch changeable Louisine, regular price 39c.—at 21c—7 inch imported changeable Louisine, regular price 75c.—at 39c.*

Seasonable laces—*Every new lace thought is shown in our lace store: the variety and pricing are all that could be desired. Among the newest ideas are black filet nets, square mesh, 45 inches wide, 59c. to $2 yard; real Irish crochet laces, $2.75 to $6 per yard; Chantilly medallions 30c. to $1.49—and black ring-spot net 45 inches wide, 79c. and 98c. a yard.*

Maline & Ribbon Neck Ruffs $2.75—*Here's value extraordinary; these exquisitely dainty ruffs are worth fully $5.00. They are made with very full neck piece, and a yard and a quarter ends; to be had in all the dainty tints, such as pale blue, pinks and lavenders, as well as white, black, and the always stylish black and white combinations.*

Fancy goods—half prices—*Here are hemstitched pillows 19c.—size 30 x 30 inches; stamped in appropriate designs; regular price 29c.—lithographed cushion tops 25c—four artistic designs; regular price 39c. 29c. laundry bags 19c.—full size; art colors.*

Great sale of lace curtains—*All the Renaissance, Arabian, Irish point and Bonn Femme designs, also domestic goods, at great savings. For example, French Renaissance lace curtains $5.25—several varied styles on good quality net. Insertions with many rings. Good edge. Curtain poles and fixtures free—Irish point lace curtains $4.98, a very superior grade—French point Arab $10.75 to $95.75. All of the most artistic patterns so much in vogue at present. Curtain poles and fixtures free.*

Alexander Smith's carpets—specially priced—*These famous floor coverings are in all the new fall patterns. As an extra inducement, making, laying and lining free of charge. Smith's extra Axminster carpet $1.25 per yard; very special quality. Smith's Savonnerie carpet $1.45 per yard; with or without border.*

$16.00 Morris chair $11.50 *This is one of to-day's very rare specials; of highly polished quartered golden oak or mahogany finish; massive hand carved claw feet, and hand carved lions' heads on front of arms. Back is adjustable to four positions; fitted with reversible cushions; finely made; covered in Belgium velours and filled with hair.*

Newest popular books—85c.—*These are the regular $1.50 publications; for example—"Kim," by Rudyard Kipling; "The Lion's Whelp," by Amelia Barr; "The Secret Orchard," by Agnes and Egerton Castle; "The Great God-Success," by John Graham, and "The Eternal City" by Hall Caine.*

Oriental rugs and carpets—*Recent importations from the East—Of the finest quality, most artistic colorings; a few of the specials are:—Antique Oriental rugs $8.75—average size 5.6 ft. x 3.6 ft., usual value $12 to $15—antique silky hall rugs $22.75—average size 12 ft. x 3 ft. 6—usual value $30 to $50.—Pure silk rugs $68 to $125.00.—An exquisite collection in sizes 3 x 3 to 7 by 4—also very large assortment of carpet sizes in attractive colors and designs, suitable for parlors, dining rooms, bed chambers, etc.*

There are many other desirable specials selected for to-day's selling which are not noted here owing to lack of space.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Has Taken The Lead And Holds It

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Milk is the most important article of human diet.

Milk alone will maintain human life in health and happiness.

Good Milk is the most nutritious diet for young children.

Pure Milk will strengthen invalids and convalescents.

Rich Milk is unsurpassed as a luxury.

Briarcliff Milk was awarded the Gold Medal at Paris in 1900, and has been officially approved by the New York Milk Commission as meeting every requirement of purity and richness.

Farms, Briarcliff Manor, New York.

Office, 573 Madison Ave.

$45.00 GOLD WATCH $15.

$75.00 DIAMOND RING $40.

JUST 22 of these brand new watches left. They are odd ones that I shall sell out for $15 cash this week. Both Lady's and Gentleman's Sizes, all makes. Full value allowed within one year if not satisfactory. A very large blue-white Gent's diamond ring, heavy 14-k. gold setting, cost $75.00 last Fall in Brooklyn. Will take $40 cash; also several other fine diamond pieces cheap this week. KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays included. Watches and Jewelry repaired.

LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

SINCE THE WAR

RHEUMATISM and GOUT CURED in every case. Famous Prescription 100,384 does the work and does it well. Cures "Incurables." Not injurious to stomach. 75 cts. Bottle. Druggists. Write for Booklet. Matlet Pharmacy, 74 University Place, New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Judge Nathan Goff, West Virginia; Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan; Count A. Monteglas, Washington; Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, Salvador Minister to the United States, Washington; Count H. d'Outhernouts, Brussels.

HOLLAND.—R. N. Lloyd, Stratford-on-Avon, England; W. B. Corfield, Cardiff, Wales.

IMPERIAL.—Judge O. Dorman, New Orleans; Judge R. Talligant, Savannah; Capt. Perrine Barney, Seventh United States Cavalry.

HOFFMAN.—R. G. McLachlan, Glasgow; Robert E. Steiner, Montgomery, Ala.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. G. Evans, Denver; J. M. Fairbank, St. Louis; D. W. Way, London.

MANHATTAN.—Mayor Samuel Chisholm, Glasgow; Dr. Harey S. Pearson, Washington; Dr. J. K. Lecke, Portland, Oregon; Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, United States Army.

NORMANDIE.—Kyrle Bellew, London.

ASTOR.—The Rev. John Griffin, Pittsburg.

Gas Stoves
Gas Fires
"Vulcan" Gas Logs
Will not smoke.
We run pipe and make all necessary connections.
Wm. M. Crane Co.
1131 1133 Broadway, N. Y., (26th St.)

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH AVE.

TEL. 1132—38TH ST.

Est. 1863. T. M. STEWART.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE and WAREHOUSE COMPANY

"Indestructible" Fire and Burglar Proof. Warehouses { Lexington Av., 41st and 42d Sts. 3rd Offices { Seventh Av., 52d and 53d Sts.

Superior advantages and unexcelled security for storage of Furniture, Merchandise, and Valuables.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES $5 PER YEAR.

VAULTS FOR SILVER TRUNKS.

Furniture, Ornaments, &c., carefully packed. Van service by skilled workmen.

Illustrated descriptive pamphlet sent on application.

Visitors may inspect the buildings.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., LAWRENCE WELLS, Sec'y & Treas. Pres.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Women's Costumes

The production of ready-made dresses has made marvelous progress. The gowns that can be purchased this season, all ready to wear, are masterpieces of dressmaking skill. It is most satisfying to know just how each style, color, trimming, flounce is going to look. It is a pleasure to view so many styles in concrete form and know that a few touches of fitting are all that is necessary for a perfect fitting, smart and stylish dress.

Our collection of these dressy costumes, of the most practical sorts, is very broad and will meet the wishes of every woman.

These hints of a few popular dresses:

At $35—A blouse costume of velvet, trimmed with taffeta and all silk lined.

At $45—Costumes of velvet, in blue, black, brown and green, made with waist buttoned down back; serpentine skirt; entire costume trimmed with bands of taffeta and made with silk drop skirt.

Other velvet costumes, polka dot and plain, from $50 to $125.

Costumes of spangled net, $72 to $95.

And of cloth costumes a large variety:

At $21 and $26—Costumes of homespuns, variously and prettily trimmed.

At $37.50 and $38—Costumes in three styles of cheviots, camel's hair mixed and twilled, in black, blue, brown, Oxford and blue mixed; all attractively trimmed; mostly silk lined throughout.

At $45 and $50—Costumes in plain black and black-and-white effects; very stylish.

At $72—A costume of stylish camel's hair mixture, made with blouse and deep girdle, very effectively trimmed and silk lined throughout.

And many others.

Second floor, Broadway.

Stylish Wraps for Women

The secret of such a successful gathering of wraps for women as this Wanamaker collection lies in keeping one's ear to the ground—alert and eager to hear the first whisper of Fashion's behests, and to obey them unquestioningly.

No one is in closer touch with the fount and origin of Fashion than the designers and makers of these superb wraps. In their elegance and distinctive style they bear witness to the accuracy of observation, originality of design and perfection of workmanship of their makers. Fashion has declared for long wraps this year, hence this collection reflects their popularity in a splendid assortment. In every type of garment, the variety and price-range are surpassingly complete.

Velour jackets and coats, the most luxurious of Velour du Nord: some have collars and revers of fur, while others are elaborately applique and trimmed. $34 to $200.

Box and half-fitting coats, ranging in length from the short jacket—which, in passing, is longer than last year's styles—to the Newmarket, for which there has been a tremendous demand this season. $7 to $150.

Short jackets, in kerseys, meltons, coverts, whipcords and cheviots, always popular. $6 to $52.

More particular description of four excellent garments:

$7—Coats of black cheviot; box front; half-fitted back; velvet collar; lining of black satin; edges finished with rows of stitching.

$10.50—Coats of black cheviot, with smooth boucle finish; double-breasted; half-fitted back; seams and edges heavily stitched; turnover cuffs; lined with satin.

$15—Coats of fine black kersey; fly front; three quarter length; side pockets; seams appliqued with cloth; velvet collar; satin lined.

$21—Short jaunty double-breasted jacket of black kersey; wide flaring collar and revers of beaver; tight back; seams covered with stitched bands of cloth.

Second floor, Broadway.

An Awakening Among the Furs

There are signs of increased activity among the Furs; the stir of preparation for the colder weather that is hurrying toward us. Indeed, these first sharp nights, and chilly afternoons, have made many a woman wish for warmer neck protection than that afforded by her light jacket, and probably hastened her resolve to supply her lack.

This is her opportunity; a broad, comprehensive stock of rich Furs from which to choose—furs of undoubted character, in the most fashionable styles of the season, and eminently reasonable, though greatly varying in price. Some hints of Boas and Scarfs:

$12.50—American Sable Boas, finished with four streamers.

$17.50—Alaska Sable Boas, finished with four streamers.

$15—Mink Boas, finished with four fox streamers.

$15—Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, especially attractive; finished with ten tails.

$12 and $17.50—Animal Shaped Scarfs, in Isabella fox.

$25—Storm Collarettes of mink, finished with eight fox tails.

$27.50—Storm Collarettes of Alaska Sable with tabs to waist, and finished with 10 tails.

Second floor, Broadway.

Newcomers Among the Shoes

Progressiveness is a feature of this Shoe Store. We are constantly reaching out eagerly after the newest ideas that shoe manufacturers are evolving; though more frequently we suggest the ideas ourselves.

Here are newcomers among the shoes that merit more than passing attention. They round out our lines to meet even your unspoken wishes. You will recognize their virtues when you see the shoes. We guarantee their excellence as to quality—you must be the judges as to their attractiveness to you.

Women's very heavy kidskin lace boots, with thick extended soles, with yellow stitching. They belong to our line of "Reliable" Shoes. $3.

Women's dull kid shoes; buttoned; with plain round toes, no tip; high leather heel and arched instep; shoes with character. $5.

Women's dress boots of patent leather, with dull kid tops; light turned soles; Louis XV. heels; laced, with silk-worked eyelets; dainty as any slipper. $5.

Women's fine bright kidskin lace shoes, for those who suffer from a bunion. So made that there is entire absence of pressure on the tender point. $4.

Men's shoes of dark tan Cordovan; laced, with wide extension soles, cross stitched by hand; an extreme style; but handsome, withal. $5.

Men's shoes of black Cordovan, in our "Wearwell" line; the leather that is so durable and glossy. $3.

Main floor, Ninth street.

The New Corsets

This all-inclusive collection of Corsets has not been gathered without a deal of careful thought and planning. But, in its present completeness, it amply rewards us for the labor it has cost.

It is singularly representative. Not a requirement as to model, material or price, but has been met. There is, first of all, our famous "Lillian"—best of all imported corsets. Then the "L. R.," ranking easily first among corsets of American manufacture. Both of these in latest straight-front models, full of grace and comfort—for expert corsetiers made them. Other good corsets, too—but here's the list:

Lillian Straight-front Corsets—

$3.75—Of coutil; medium low bust, short hips, no side steels.

$4.50—Of coutil and batiste; low bust, extended hips.

$5—Of coutil, whalebone; low bust, long over hips and abdomen.

$7—Of coutil, whalebone; low bust, extended hips.

$8—Of fine coutil, whalebone; bias sides, extra long over hips and abdomen.

$10—Of coutil, whalebone; low bust, bias sides, long over hips and abdomen. Also with long waist, medium high bust.

$12—Of fine coutil, whalebone; very low bust, long over hips and abdomen.

Same in finer coutil, $13.50.

L. R. Straight-front Corsets—

$1—Of batiste; low bust, long over hips and abdomen. Same in coutil, $1.50.

$2—Of coutil; low bust, bias sides. Same style, extra long hips, and bound with satin ribbon, in white, drab and black sateen, at $2.75.

$3.75—Of fine coutil; suitable for stout figures; very low bust and extra long over hips and abdomen.

Other Straight-front Corsets—

$2—P. D. Corsets of coutil.

$1.50 and $2—R. G. corsets of coutil.

$1 and $2.50—W. B. corsets of coutil.

$2.25—C. B. corsets of coutil.

$3—"Her Majesty" corsets; white and drab.

$1, $1.75, $2.50, $3.50—"Nemo" corsets.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Ribbed Tights

Often called "equestriennes." They are particularly comfortable and well adapted for out-of-door wear during Fall and Winter, for riding, golf, skating, and also for gymnasium work. Women have learned to appreciate them for the excellent protection against cold which they afford.

Our assortment of them is extremely broad and varied. It comprises tights in cotton, merino, silk-mixed, all-silk and all-wool.

Prices start at 50c for cotton, and run up to $6 for all-silk garments.

$1 each—White merino tights; ankle length; medium or heavy weight; black plaited wool tights, knee or ankle length; open or closed.

$1.50 each — White silk-and-wool tights; ankle length, open.

$1.75 each—Fast black merino tights, medium weight; heavy weight all-wool; full fashioned; knee or ankle length; open or closed.

$2.50 each—Fall fashioned fast black all-wool tights, heavy weight; open or closed, knee or ankle length.

$3.50 each—Swiss ribbed all-silk tights; white or black; knee or ankle length, open.

$6 each—"Ypsilanti" brand, flesh-colored all-silk tights; full fashioned and regular made; ankle length, open.

Broadway.

"Laces, Laces"---Says Fashion

Thousands of Yards Under-Price Is the News We Announce Today

The same authoritative word from Paris which we quoted for our display of new Laces applies with equal emphasis to these extraordinary under-price offerings:

"Lace will appear in handsome encrustations on velvet gowns, in undulating insertions on robes of silk, in gracefully draped flounces on evening toilettes—entire dresses will be made of it, chapeaux will be swathed with it, dainty petticoats will be made yet more exquisite with frothy frillings and encrustations of Lace; in a word, Lace will reign supreme in the favor of lovely Parisiennes. Such is the decree of the Fashion autocrats.

"Dœuillet declares that not one alone, but all the Laces, will this Winter be used in his ateliers for the enhancement of his robes."

Today this prophecy from Paris is a fact fulfilled. The costumes show it. The hats display laces proudly. Petticoats, and other garments for women, own laces as their chiefest beautifiers.

And the good fortune of it all is that our lace buyer found over in Europe, away last Summer, a number of manufacturers who did not have this fore-knowledge; and he secured these thousands of yards of beautiful Laces at far below their real values. Today they are offered to New York women, who would pay advanced prices rather than do without them; and the prices marked are a third to a half below the values before they became the rage.

Prices range from 5c to $4 a yard. Some hints of sorts and values are given below:

Net Top Venise and Oriental Laces, in close work and open-work edges, and the new repousse effects; cream, ecru and beurre shades; at 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c yd.; worth 30c to $1.

Heavy Venise Laces, in edges, galons, irregular bandings and straight insertions; white, cream, ecru and beurre shades; at 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c yd; worth 20c to $1.50.

Imitation Cluny Laces; edges in white and ecru; galons in ecru and black; at 7c, 10c, 14c and 30c yd.; worth 15c to 60c.

Chantilly Laces, in black, white and cream; galons, insertions and festoon bandings; at 25c, 35c and 50c yd.; worth 50c, 75c, and $1.

Applique Chiffon Edges and Bandings, in white, black and colorings, at 25c, 35c and 50c yd.; worth 50c to $1.

Broadway.

18-inch Lace Allovers; Venise, batiste, Oriental lace and cut-work mousseline de soie, in white, cream and Arab shades; at 50c, 75c, $1 to $3 yd.; worth $1 to $6.

45-inch Dress Nets, in black Chantilly and black or cream Renaissance laces; at $2.25, $2.75 and $3.75 yd.; worth $4.50 to $8 yd. Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Remnants of Laces—Gleanings from our entire tock of allovers, edges, galons, irregular bandings and insertions. All are of usable length. Prices are wonderfully little.

Tenth street elevator counter.

A Quite Remarkable Offering of

Leather Library Furniture

This is a collection of about two hundred pieces of handsome furniture, for the furnishing of libraries or luxurious business offices.

Furniture of this high character is rarely offered under-price; and these chairs, rockers and couches are quite new—made for this present season's business.

The styles and shapes are also the latest and most desirable. Most of the pieces are upholstered in leather, but some are in velour and tapestry. Some of the frames are in golden oak, some are in imitation mahogany; other pieces are all in leather, showing no wood at all. There are several leather sofas in the lot.

Today they are offered at

A Quarter to a Half Below Their Value

It is a rare opportunity to come at this season. This word of prices:

Couches—

At $20, from $30—Imitation frame; green velour; tufted.

At $20, from $30—Imitation frame; brown striped velour; tufted.

At $23, from $28—Imitation frame; gray tapestry; tufted.

At $26, from $35—Oak frame; green leather; tufted.

At $27, from $36—Oak frame; pantasote cover.

At $30, from $40—Oak frame; green leather; plain seat; tufted head.

At $33.50, from $50—Imitation frame; red leather; tufted.

At $33.50, from $50—Imitation frame; red velour; tufted.

At $35, from $50—Imitation frame; green velour; plain seat.

At $37.50, from $50—Oak frame; moquette cover; plain seat.

At $40, from $55—Imitation frame; rose tapestry; tufted.

At $40, from $55—Oak frame; dark green leather; tufted.

At $45, from $60—Carved oak frame; dark green leather; tufted

At $48, from $65—Carved oak frame; dark green leather; tufted

At $50, from $75—Mahogany frame; embossed green velour; tufted.

At $67.50, from $90—Dark green leather; fringed; Harrington springs.

Turkish Rockers—

At $24, from $32—Oak frame; dark green leather; plain seat and back.

At $30, from $40—Oak frame; dark green leather.

Turkish Rockers—

At $32, from $42—Oak frame; dark green leather.

At $36, from $48—Oak frame; dark green leather; tufted.

At $45, from $60—Oak frame; dark green leather; plain seat.

At $46, from $61—Oak frame; dark green leather; tufted back.

At $47, from $62—Oak frame; dark green leather; tufted back; plain seat.

At $47.50, from $63—Oak frame; dark green leather; tufted.

At $52, from $70—Oak frame; dark green leather; plain seat.

At $55, from $75—Dark green leather, fringed; Harrington springs.

Arm Chairs—

At $15, from $23—Six small arm chairs; imitation mahogany frame; upholstered back and arms; covered in fine embossed velours.

At $20, from $30—Imitation frame; dark green leather.

At $20, from $30—Golden oak frame; dark green leather.

At $25, from $50—High back; oak frame; loose tapestry cushion.

At $28.50, from $38—Oak frame; dark green leather.

At $30, from $40—Morris chair frame, upholstered in leather.

At $42, from $56—Oak frame; carved legs; dark green leather.

At $35, from $47—Oak frame; dark green leather.

At $45, from $60—Dark green leather; tufted; plain seat.

At $50, from $68—Turkish chair; dark green leather.

Fourth floor.

New Black Cheviots

Cheviots are far and away the favorite weaves among Black Dress Goods this season. An important factor in their popularity is the large number of attractive new weaves their makers have evolved—innovations that have utterly transformed the simple, unassuming cheviots of bygone days.

There are numerous widths of twill, from a hardly discernible one to a kind that stands out boldly, like whipcord. Some have a glossy nap—the Zibelines—others are pebbled, or woven like a willow basket.

All these various blood relations are shown in this broad gathering, in over a hundred qualities and weaves.

Here are some price-hints:

Fine Twilled Cheviots, 37½c to $2.25.

Wale Twilled Cheviots, 75c to $3.

Zibeline Cheviots, 75c to $1.50.

Worsted Cheviots, $1 to $2.25.

Pebble Cheviots, 85c to $1.25.

Granite Cheviots, 75c to $1.

Basket Cheviots, $1.25.

And these aristocrats of the cheviot family:

Camel's-hair, $1 to $2.50. Camel's-hair Zibeline, $2 to $3.

Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street.

Cloth Brushes

These are excellent Cloth Brushes, made of a selected quality of bristles, and with handsome, heavy backs in black oak. They are regular dollar value, but priced at

40 Cents Each

Tenth street.

Lawn Aprons and Spachtel Work

Both sharply reduced. They form two groups of much interest to women.

The Aprons, about 2,400 of them, are of a fine, especially wide quality of lawn, in these five attractive styles:

With wide hem and three plaits.
With wide hem and insertion.
With hemstitched hems and strings.
With plaits, hemstitched, and extra wide strings.
Hemstitched all around, with hemstitched strings.

None of these patterns have ever been offered by us before at less than 25c each.

Today choose among them at

18 Cents Each

The pieces of Spachtel-work are imported, and consist of Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams in fourteen pretty patterns, and in three sizes. They are priced fully a third below their values.

Bureau Scarfs, 20x36 inches, 50c; worth 75c.
Bureau Scarfs, 20x54 inches, 70c; worth $1.
Pillow Shams, 32x32 inches, 70c; worth $1.

Broadway.

Lawn Turnover Collars

Every woman likes to own a plentiful supply of these neat, practical, embroidered turnover collars, to wear over a ribbon collar. Hence this offering of over 600 dozens of them will be taken eagerly at

5 Cents Each

They are fresh and perfect, but not the latest designs; otherwise they would command full price, 10c to 15c each. But the changes are trifling, and in the face of such a reduction, well worth ignoring.

Basement.

Tailoring for Men

Because a man needs his clothes made a little different from those of the average man; or wants some particular shape or cut, is no reason for his having to pay an outrageous price. Yet, with whatever cleverness and pleasant diplomatic mystery it happens to be accomplished, that is the usual result from going to a tailor.

Of course, it costs more to give a tailor's special attention to one suit than it does to plan a hundred ready-made; but it doesn't require a week of a high-priced tailor's time, as the usual charges for a suit would lead a man to believe!

We have the best woolens that the swell tailors show for the same style of suits. We make the suits up with expert tailoring skill—in light, healthful workrooms. We guarantee a perfect fit.

For handsome Sack Suits, our price is $30, made to measure.

Choose from a handsome collection of fancy cheviots in stripes and over-plaids; also new neat effects in worsteds.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's SHIRTS to Order

Every refinement of detail, in fit, style and finish, that care and expert skill in workmanship can effect, is embodied in these Custom-made Shirts for discriminating men.

We are making many white dress shirts with bosoms of pique, which fabric is increasingly fashionable this season. We have imported a distinguished collection of French patterns, chiefly in stripes, for this purpose. The shirts are $36 a dozen.

Other white dress shirts, to order, range in price from $1.50 to $12 each, the latter of Linen Chiffon, a very fine, soft, yet strong material, in making which the shuttles are operated under water.

For colored stiff-bosom shirts, there is an extensive showing of most stylish patterns to select from, at $3.50 each.

The variety and exclusiveness of the fabrics, and the care taken in producing a perfectly-fitting shirt, will appeal to all well-dressed men.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

The New SILKS

One of the notable features of our silk stocks is a collection of about two hundred patterns of Fancy or Novelty Silks, in dark or medium shades, for street wear, or for rich dinner gowns. The styles are distinctly original, and handsomer than any brought out before, especially in the French silks, showing the brilliant Argentine weaves. Many black-ground silks will be worn, particularly those having small figures or designs in color.

A description of some styles follows:

Armure Broche, $5 yard—
Grounds are the new brown, green, rose, blue, with brocaded and warp-printed flowers, with fully a dozen color tints so nicely blended as to look almost natural.
Also two effective combinations of rich chameleon Argentine, brocaded, with designs in white. For handsome waists or garnitures.

Brocaded Regence, $3 yard—
Rep grounds with shadow printings in delicate colors and raised broche in white.

Embroidered Taffetas, $2.75 yard—
Black ground pure dye taffetas, with embroidered figures in colors—pink, turquoise, mais, lavender, navy blue, cardinal or white, in neat spaced designs; always on black grounds. These for entire dresses.

Brocaded Taffeta Louisines, $2.50 yd.
In black and changeable grounds, brocaded with black dots and sprays, and here and there a seemingly real rose-bud and foliage, in pink and green. Suitable for dresses and waists.

Satin Brocades and Argentines, $2—
Black Brocaded Satins, with glints of color, such as turquoise, rose or cardinal.
And self-colored Brocaded Argentines, in medium colors, such as rose, gray, beige, porcelain and cardinal.

Louisine, Warp Prints, $1.50 yard—
In dark and medium colorings, with designs in delicate colors—buds and foliage. Also warp-printed Striped Taffetas and self-colored Satin Brocades and corded Roman-striped Satins. For waists and dresses.

Fancy Louisines and Taffetas, $1.25.
Grounds of navy blue, cardinal, beige, green and heliotrope, with brocaded and printed designs, mostly small. Also Persian Striped and warp-printed Taffetas, in many styles and colors.

Fancy Silks, $1 yard—
A very large assortment of both striped and figured Louisines and Taffetas, in a complete range of best colors.

Rotunda.

Warm Petticoats and Wrappers

Warm, comfortable garments for women's outdoor and house wear during the cold weather to come.

The petticoats are practical as well as good-looking. They are handsomely knitted, in warm, bright colors; some plain, others with a crocheted border or stripes of silk. They are well adapted for wear when walking, skating, and in out-of-door cold-weather exercise generally. Wrappers, too, of flannelette in neat patterns, some in Kimono style; in an ample price-range. Details:

Knitted Petticoats—

75c—In solid colors; blue pink, black and red; with colored borders.

$1—Two styles, in solid colors; pink, blue, black and red; some plain, others with striped border.

$1.50—In solid colors; in blue, pink, white, red, gray and black; plain, with silk crocheted edge.

$1.75—In solid colors; blue, pink, black, white and red; border of five stripes of crocheted silk.

Petticoats of flannelette, 25c to $1.

Wrappers—

$1—Of striped flannelette; yoke front, trimmed with braid; fitted back; flounce on skirt.

$1.25—Of figured flannelette; front trimmed with braid; forming yoke effect; flounce on skirt.

Wrappers—

$1.75—Of flannelette, in neat figures; trimmed bretelles over shoulder; fitted back and bishop sleeves; flounce on skirt.

$1.50—Of striped flannelette; in black-and-white and blue-and-white; yoke trimmed with braid; trimmed bretelles over shoulder; deep flounce on skirt.

$2.25—Of striped flannelette; front trimmed with satin ribbon; trimmed bretelles over shoulder; flounce on skirt.

Many other styles up to $3.75.

Kimono Wrappers—

$1—Of checked flannelette; trimmed with striped border.

$1.25—Of striped flannelette; trimmed with solid colored border in pink and light blue.

$1.75—Of flannelette, in solid colors; trimmed with solid colored border.

Others at $2.25.

Second floor.

Money-Saving Housefurnishings

The thrifty, methodical housekeeper, who delights in having her home thoroughly equipped with the thousand and one little articles of daily need about the house, finds this Housefurnishing Store a most satisfying source of supply.

In this tremendous stock she can be sure of finding what she wants, promptly, of reliable quality and at the lowest possible price consistent with reliability.

In fact, on the household articles and the group of excellent Venetian Ware told of below, prices are a quarter to a third less than usual for goods of equal quality.

Of especial importance, because timely, is an offering of

B. & H. Smokeless Oil Heaters

Admirably adapted for heating small rooms, or taking the chill off a room without starting a fire. Cylinder is of black Russia iron, with nickel-plated trimmings; oil tank holding 4 quarts of oil, sufficient to burn over 10 hours; top can be removed, to enable heater to be used for light cooking; absolutely without smoke or odor. Regular price is $5.25; our special price is Four Dollars Each.

Further details:

Venetian Enameled Ware—

Cook Pots, 8 qts., 35c; 10 qts., 35c; 12 qts., $1.12.

Covered Buckets, 2 qts., 26c; 3 qts., 32c; 6 qts., 46c.

Dish Pans, 10 qts., 50c; 14 qts., 65c; 17 qts., 75c.

Straight Water Pails, 10 qts., 75c; 12 qts., 85c.

Milk Pans, 5 qts., 24c; 6 qts., 26c; 8 qts., 32c; 10 qts., 36c; 12 qts., 40c.

Coffee Pots, 2 qts., 42c; 3 qts., 45c.

Tea Kettles, No. 4, 64c; No. 5, 88c; No. 6, 95c; No. 7, 98c; No. 8, 99c.

Roasting Pans, 48c, 50c, 55c.

Rice Boilers, 75c.

Preserve Kettles, 28c and 32c.

Fry Pans, 28c, 30c, 32c.

Milk Kettles, 28c and 35c.

Household Utensils—

Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, warranted, $1.85.

Step Ladders, with bucket-rest, 5 ft., 50c.

Household Utensils—

Improved Family Scales, weighing up to 24 lbs., 98c.

Coffee Mills; glass top, steel grinders; holding 1 lb. coffee, 50c.

Indian Stools; cherry finish; $1.23.

Nickel-plated Pudding Dishes, $1.25.

Mrs. Potts' Sad-irons, 75c set.

Bristle Dust Brushes, 20c.

Willow Clothes Baskets, 40c.

Galvanized Iron Pails, 12 qts., 20c.

Electric Gas Torches, $1.50.

Asbestos Sheets, 40x40 in., 25c.

Wash Benches, 6 ft. long, $1.10.

Butcher Knives, 7 in. steel blade, 15c.

Waterproof Clothes Line, 80 ft., 25c.

Wooden Pails, electric welded hoops, 10c.

Wood Fibre Cuspidors, aluminum tops, 15c.

Round Bar Clothes Horses, 50c.

Bust Forms, 32 to 38 in., 50c.

Turkey Dusters, 15c.

Arnold Milk Sterilisers, $2.50.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Local Trotters and Pacers in Brushes on an Excellent Course.

RUNAWAY CAUSES EXCITEMENT

Richard Croker Rode Behind Nathan Straus's Trotter, Cobwebs—Sphinx S. Beat the Pacer Rotha J.

Sheltered from the wind by the high bluff that overlooks the west side of the Harlem River Speedway, New York City's road drivers spent a couple of very enjoyable hours yesterday morning stepping their crack trotters and pacers. The company was fast, and all classes were well represented, so that there was no lack of exciting brushes, close finishes marking the majority of them.

During an exciting finish a bay mare hooked to a Speedway wagon, driven by George Curtis of Seventeenth Street and Irving Place, fouled another wagon, and the mare bolted. Mr. Curtis, who was accompanied by his wife, made a desperate effort to bring the animal to a standstill without avail, and the shout to clear the road went down the line of spectators like a flash. Mounted Policeman A. W. McKeon took up the chase, but before he reached the frightened animal it swerved suddenly to the right, and, dashing the vehicle into another that stood near the curb, overturned it, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Curtis out. They fell on the grass, however, and fortunately were uninjured except for a few slight scratches and bruises.

The mare continued on, and was finally overtaken and brought to a standstill near Washington Bridge by McKeon.

Richard Croker, who sat in a light road wagon with Nathan Straus behind the trotter Cobwebs, 2:12, attracted much attention. After a couple of warming jogs up and down the stretch, Mr. Straus dropped Mr. Croker at a point near the finish post, where he remained an interested spectator. Cobwebs, who was in prime condition, appeared to be over-anxious to step and was finally turned to a good start with Charles Reilly's speedy little black trotter Dollade Wilkes, 2:10½. For half the length of the stretch it was either animal's race, but nearing the post Cobwebs began to leave his rival, and in an attempt to recover lost ground Dollade Wilkes broke within a hundred feet of the post and lost by a half length.

Much interest centred in a brush between J. Murphy's new pacer Rotha J., who has done a quarter on Western tracks in 0:29½, and the old Speedway favorite, Spinx S., a chestnut pacer with a mark of 2:08¾, driver by her owner, E. E. Smathers. If anything, the start was in favor of Spinx S., but Rotha J. soon closed the gap, and for a quarter they paced on even terms. As they reached the head of the stretch Rotha J. showed a burst of speed that placed her a head in the lead, but it was only for an instant. A word and touch of the whip put Spirx S. on her mettle, and once again her finishing qualities showed themselves to an advantage, for the mare bounded into the lead and won out by a narrow margin.

Fire Gilt, 2:11¼, driven by J. P. Baiter, landed home a length in front of the trotter Belle Esprit, 2:12½, driven by her owner, Charles Reilly, and the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman, scored a heat against Drex, 2:16¼.

Among the many on the road was T. Lynch, driving the home trotter Dark Secret, 2:27¼; J. Geisman, driving the trotter Katie Bradley; D. Harrington, handling the reins over Maud C.; C. McBride, driving the queen pacer George; A. E. Perren, behind Tudor Chimes; F. G. Schmidt, who gave some of the cracks of the road a lively tilt with his team of pacers, Excellence and Mercury Wilkes; Hugh Riley, driving the pacer Commodore Porter, 2:13; Dr. David Randall, driving Coast Boy, and A. C. Harmsworth, driving his team of trotters, Dolly and Jean.

KENT MAKES FAST TIME.

Pastime A. C. Sprinter Equals World's Record at Club Games.

The Pastime Athletic Club held a set of games yesterday afternoon at their club grounds, at Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, for the benefit of their trackmaster, George Speck, at which some good performances were made. The world's record was equaled by A. H. Kent in the forty-yard run, which was made in 0:04 3-5. In the relay race, which was the principal event of the day, the home team beat the runners of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City by 13 yards. About 1,500 people were present, forming the largest attendance on record at these grounds. Summary:

90-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. E. Gerraty, (16 feet;) V. Andrews, (4 feet,) second; E. Spitzer, (0 feet,) third. Time—0:04 3-5.

Two-and-a-Half-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Pastime A. C. team, composed of O. Ordwein, J. C. Lynch, D. J. Brennan, P. Soutar, and M. J. McGarry; Star A. C. team, composed of O. Reilly, H. W. Schell, J. Rottger, E. Priable, and J. J. Farrell, second. Time—11:21 3-5.

300-Yard Obstacle Race.—Won by E. J. Eytinge; A. Ziegler, second; P. Troy, third. Time—1:48 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Wolff; A. Brennan, second; J. Cass, third. Time—1:05 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Ziegler, (125 yards;) P. Soutar, (scratch,) second; A. Bischoff, (115 yards,) third. Time—5:05 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Brinert, (65 yards;) J. Gerratty, (80 yards,) second; A. Ziegler, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:04 3-5.

150-Yard Sack Race.—Won by C. Tammony; D. J. Troy, second; R. Kraus, third. Time—1:20 2-5.

300-Yard Relay Race—Walkers against sack racers.—Won by Sam and Louis Liebgold, walkers; C. Tammony and R. Kraus, sack racers, second. Time—1:00 3-5.

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACES.

Frank Kramer Wins Principal Handicap Race on New Jersey Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 6.—This was "handicap day" at the Vailsburg cycle track, even the quarter-mile dash for professionals being handicapped. The principal event of the day was the ten-mile professional race, which was fast from the start. The back-mark men caught the leaders in the fourth mile, and from that point to the finish the struggle was close and exciting. Leander and Maya several times attempted to steal a lead, but were caught each time, and in the eighth mile the sprint for the finish was begun. Frank Kramer won by a length, with the next five or six riders but a few inches apart.

Daniel Sullivan, the well-known amateur, turned professional during the day and took his place with Schreiber and Van Cott. "Joe" Nelson failed to break the five-mile record by 6 4-5 seconds, but his performance was good considering the high wind. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by A. B. Scott, Jersey City, N. J.; J. Ferrety, Newark, N. J., second; William Petrie, New York City, third. Time—1:11.

Quarter-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by T. T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., (10 yards;) C. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., (10 yards,) second; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (scratch,) third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (30 yards,) fourth. Time—0:29 4-5.

Five-Mile Motor-Paced Exhibition by Joseph Nelson, Chicago, Ill.—Time by miles—1:34 1-5, 3:09 4-5, 4:46 4-5, 6:22 2-5, 7:59 4-5.

One-Mile Exhibition by Albert Champion, on motor bicycle, against mile record of 1:15.—Time—1:15 3-5; second trial—1:16 1-5.

One-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch;) Mc T. Dove, New York City, (20 yards,) second; E. J. Merkert, Brooklyn, N. Y., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:23 1-5.

Ten-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (scratch;) H. B. Freeman, Portland, Ore., (100 yards,) second; C. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., (100 yards,) third; James B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., (100 yards,) fourth. Time—23:12 3-5.

New West Side Athletic Club Games.

The final set of members' games of the season of the New West Side Athletic Club was decided on the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, with the result that J. Bresnan won the gold medal for first place in the competition with 35 points. W. Dawson and J. McAdams tied for second and third places with 23 points each, and each will also receive a gold medal. The next three men on the list scored as follows: E. Carette, 18 points; J. W. Murphy, 15 points; J. J. Corley, 12½ points.

The best race of the day was the one and a half mile run, which was won by E. Carrette from scratch in a close finish with Corley, who had 60 yards. Summary:

One Mile and a Half Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Carrette, (scratch;) J. J. Corley, (60 yards,) second; J. Daly, (150 yards,) third. Time—7:50.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. McAdams, (5 yards;) W. Forbes, (35 yards,) second; D. Daly, (5 yards,) third. Time—2:08 1-5.

70-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Kenny, (14 feet;) W. Dawson, (16 feet,) second; J. Dover, (13 feet,) third. Time—0:07 3-5.

Lap Race, 187 Yards, Handicap.—Won by J. McAdams, (14 yards;) J. McLoughlin, (15 yards,) second; E. Hoffman, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:21 2-5.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by S. Macy, (12 feet,) with 32 feet 11 inches; F. Waldeyer, (9 feet,) with 34 feet 11¼ inches, second; J. Dover, (5 feet,) with 37 feet 11 inches, third.

Hop, Step and Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Kenny, (2 feet,) with 38 feet 4½ inches; H. Obertubbessing, (3 feet,) with 36 feet 4½ inches, second; W. Beckman, (scratch,) with 39 feet ½ inch, third.

Club Championship.—Won by J. Bresnan, with 35 points; W. Dawson and J. McAdams tied for second and third places, with 23 points; E. Carrette, with 18 points, fourth; J. W. Murphy, with 15 points, fifth.

HOPE FOR MORE CUP RACES.

Sir Thomas Lipton Not Decided About Shamrock II.'s Future—A Quiet Day on the Erin.

When asked yesterday if his yacht, Shamrock II., would remain in this country to prepare for next year's races with American ninety-footers, Sir Thomas Lipton said that he had not decided yet just what will be done with the defeated challenger.

The Irish Knight had the first day of absolute rest yesterday that he has had since he arrived. The Erin was at anchor off West Twenty-sixth Street, but near to the Jersey shore, and her owner remained on board all day. There were very few visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Jameson and Mr. Watson had gone to Glen Cove on a visit, and the Duke of Alba was at his hotel in New York, so Sir Thomas had the ship to himself. In the morning the Erin's launch carried about a bushel of mail to the yacht, with which Sir Thomas was busy for some time.

When asked about his plans for the near future he said: "After the dinner at the New York Yacht Club Tuesday night, I have a number of invitations to various clubs, but I have not yet decided which I shall be able to accept, as my time is very limited. I shall go to Chicago to be the guest of the Chicago Athletic Club on Tuesday of next week, leaving here Monday for that place. I am very sorry the Shamrock did not win at least one race. However, I am going to give Capt. Sycamore and the crew of the Shamrock a banquet. It will probably be on Thursday night. I feel that they have done their very best to make the boat win."

From another source it was learned that there is a hope on board the Erin and Shamrock that another race for the America's Cup may be arranged, to be sailed next year. If this can be accomplished, it is said, the Shamrock will be laid up in New York for the Winter. She is at present in the Erie Basin.

BASEBALL SEASON ENDS.

Pittsburg Wins from Chicago—Cincinnati and St. Louis Break Even in Two-Game Series.

The final games for all clubs of the National League were played yesterday on Western grounds, the Eastern clubs having wound up with 1901 baseball on Saturday.

As a result of the contests yesterday the final disposition of the teams in the "standing of the clubs" was determined, and the local nine just barely escaped finishing the season in last place, for Cincinnati lost and won with St. Louis, Chicago lost to Pittsburg, thereby just managing to keep sixth place, having one point the advantage of New York. These three teams were the only ones possibly to have been affected by yesterday's contests, so the interest in the games was rather keen. Particularly was this the case in Cincinnati, where nearly 6,000 persons were in attendance, and much feeling was expressed against Umpire Brown for some of his decisions. The game in Chicago was Pittsburg's from the first inning.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	2	3	0	0	Davis, rf	2	4	0	2	0
Green, cf	1	2	5	1	1	Clark, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Dexter, 3b	3	1	1	3	1	Beaum't, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Menefee, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	Wagner, ss	1	0	2	3	1
Raymer, ss	0	0	2	1	1	Br'nf'd, 1b	1	1	8	3	0
Gannon, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Ritchey, 2b	1	0	1	1	1
Schaefer, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	Burke, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Chance, c	0	2	6	1	0	Yeager, c	1	1	5	1	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	2	Merritt, p	1	0	1	2	0
Total	5	8	27	9	5	Total	9	4	27	11	3

Chicago	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Pittsburg	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—9

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 7. Two-base hits—Bransfield, Green. Three-base hit—Dexter. Stolen bases—Menefee, Beaumont. Double plays—Green, Chance, and Raymer; Schaefer and Menefee; Yeager and Wagner. Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Merritt, 1. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off Merritt, 2. Wild pitch—Hughes. Hit with ball—Bransfield, Merritt, Chance. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	0	0	1
Harley, lf	0	2	2	0	0	H'drick, cf	1	0	2	0	0
B'kley, 1b	0	1	15	0	0	Padden, 2b	0	1	2	6	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	2	3	3	0
Corc'n, ss	0	0	1	8	0	Donovan, rf	0	1	0	0	0
St'nf'dt, 3b	2	2	0	4	0	R'dson, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Magoon, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	Kruger, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Bergen, c	0	1	2	3	0	Nichols, c	0	0	5	0	1
Sw'msted, p	0	0	0	1	0	Joyce, p	0	0	3	0	0
Total	3	5	27	18	0	Total	1	8	24	14	4

Cincinnati	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Wallace and Beckley. Home run—Steinfeldt. Double plays—Padden, Wallace, Richardson; Padden and Wallace. First base on balls—Swormsted, 1; Joyce, 2. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Time of game—1:30.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Burkett, lf	3	4	1	0	0
Harley, lf	1	2	0	0	1	Heidrick, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	Padden, 2b	0	1	2	1	1
Dobbs, cf	1	3	1	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	1	4	4	1
Corcoran, ss	0	1	4	6	2	Donovan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	Rich'd'n, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Magoon, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	Kruger, 3b	1	0	0	3	1
Hurley, c	0	0	4	1	1	Schriver, c	2	1	5	3	1
Stimmel, p	0	0	0	0	0	Yerkes, p	1	1	0	3	0
Heisman, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	3	7	24	15	5	Total	9	12	24	11	3

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	—9

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 5. Two-base hits—Harley, Padden. Home runs—Burkett, Bay, Harley. Stolen base—Dobbs. Double plays—Corcoran, Magoon, Beckley; Steinfeldt, Corcoran and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Stimmel, 2; off Heisman, 1; off Yerkes, 2. Hit by pitcher—Donovan. Struck out—By Yerkes, 6; by Heisman, 2. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Time—1 hour 45 minutes.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	90	48	.652	Boston	69	69	.500
Philadelphia	83	57	.593	New York	52	85	.380
Brooklyn	79	57	.581	Chicago	53	86	.381
St. Louis	76	64	.543	Cincinnati	52	87	.374

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:02	Sun sets...5:34	Moon rises...1:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:18	Gov. Isl'd...3:52	H. Gate...5:48
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:37	Gov. Isl'd...4:11	H. Gate...6:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, OCT. 8.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	
Belvernon, Inagua, and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		
Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grangense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, OCT. 10.		
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago, Bocas		
hamas, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, OCT. 11.		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 31. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 31 and up to Oct. 31, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 31, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Japan and Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched east Oct. 3, and are due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 7.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 4.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 28.
Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 27.
Canning, St. Lucia, Sept. 29.
Coleridge, Barbados, Sept. 30.
Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 2.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 21.
Nubia, Stettin, Sept. 20.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 4.
Seguranca, Havana, Sept. 30.
Vederland, Antwerp, Sept. 28.
Zulia, Curacao, Sept. 30.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

Amazonense, Para, Sept. 25.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, Oct. 1.
El Mar, New Orleans, Oct. 2.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 1.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 7.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

Apache, Jacksonville, Oct. 6.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 28.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 1.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 8.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 2.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 28.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 9.
Marquette, London, Sept. 29.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 3.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, Oct. 2.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 10.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.

Arrived.

SS Richmond, Katherine, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS San Juan, Sampson, Arecelbo, &c., Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

SS S. T. Morgan, Anthony, Charleston Oct. 3, with phosphate rock to the Bouker Fertilizer Co.—vessel to master.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) Bohn, Hamburg Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Erskine, Shields Sept. 14, in ballast to M. Frankfort. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Carey, Bristol Sept. 16 and Swansea 18th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Winifred, Armstrong, Norfolk, with coal to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Comanche, Platt, Philadelphia, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, Kingston, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 A. M.

SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Genoa, &c., Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Hirsch, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Bridges, Marseilles, &c., Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow Sept. 26 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Atkins, Liverpool Sept. 26, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:47 P. M.

SS (supposed) Canadian, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool Sept. 25, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd. Passed Fire Island at 11:20 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 6, 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Athalie, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Naples and Marseilles.
SS Redshill, (Br.,) for Adelaide, Melbourne, &c.
SS Inchulva, (Br.,) for Cape Town via St. Vincent.
SS Aragon, for Newport News.
SS Westover, for Philadelphia.
SS Seminole, for Boston.

Notice to Mariners.

DIAMOND SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 15, 1901, Light Vessel No. 72 will be placed on the station, about 5¾ miles southeasterly from the easterly point of the Outer Diamond Shoal off the seacoast of North Carolina, and about 14½ miles SE. ¼ S. from Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, and Light Vessel No. 71, now marking the station, will then be withdrawn.

Light Vessel No. 72 will show lights and sound a fog signal having the same characteristics as those on Light Vessel No. 71, and her general appearance is the same as that of the latter vessel, excepting that she bears the number 72 instead of 71 on each bow and each quarter.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 100 of 1901, and Bulletin No. 122, Par. 13.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 186, No. 670, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 112.

SANDY HOOK LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 15, 1901, Light Vessel No. 51 will be replaced on her station, off Sandy Hook, on the easterly prolongation of the axis of Gedney Channel, entrance to New York Lower Bay, and Relief Light Vessel No. 48, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 51 as to characteristics of light, fog signal, or general appearance.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 100 of 1901, and Bulletin No. 122, Par. 7.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 80, No. 302, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1901," Pages 103, 109, 111, and 118.

CORNFIELD POINT LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 15, 1901, Light Vessel No. 48 will be replaced on her station, in Long Island Sound, off Cornfield Point, and Relief Light Vessel No. 20, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 48 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 119 of 1901, and Bulletin No. 123, Par. 5.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 70, No. 298, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1901," Pages 84 and 74.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from Bremen for Cherbourg and New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York via Genoa, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Haverford, (Br.,) Capt. Nielsen, sld. from Antwerp for Southampton and New York yesterday and passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Stormes, from New York for Plymouth and Cherbourg, passed Scilly at 1:10 A. M. Oct. 7.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn importations of selected

Oriental Rugs

Are worthy the careful inspection of the most critical buyer. The stock is practically unlimited, both as to variety and price.

Broadway & 19th Street

JOHN FORSYTHE

DRESS WAISTS

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER EIGHTH AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.

Autumn Showings

(full and complete in every respect) of the Newest Creations in Fall and Winter Waists, Stocks and Fancy Neckwear; Tailor-made Shirt Waists; Dress Waists for wear at Theatre, Teas, Matinees, and other social afternoon or evening functions; Imported Dress Waists for all occasions.

You are cordially invited whether you desire to purchase or merely to satisfy yourself as to the styles of the coming season.

JOHN FORSYTHE

THE WAIST HOUSE, 865 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th Streets.

B&K TRADE MARK

For Young Men.

A young man is properly particular about his Clothes.

And so are we.

No other New York Store has for him—as our New Store has—a Complete and Absolutely New Stock—not a single "carried-over" garment.

Suits for Young Men from $10.00 to $15.00; Overcoats, $12.00 to $20.00.

Browning·King·&·Co

Cooper Square (nearly opposite Cooper Union) New York.

Brooklyn Store: Fulton Street and De Kalb Ave.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

A WORD WITH YOU, MADAM.

The important duty of every housekeeper is to see that her table is generously supplied with honest, wholesome, appetizing edibles; and, as groceries go to make up the greater part of the food supply, no prudent housekeeper can well afford to overlook us. The building up of this business, with its 101 retail branch houses, was not alone due to lowest prices. Quality played its part in no small degree. With us quality is the all important consideration, and the very magnitude of our business, if considered for a moment, must make this plain to you. Here are some high quality low priced specials

FOR MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

BUTLER'S FAMOUS

Liberty Brand Condensed Milk,

Made Specially for Us From Absolutely Pure Unskimmed Milk by the Most Modern Condensing Process.

SPECIAL, 8 CENTS A CAN.

WASHING POWDER BUTLER'S CLENEWEL 6 P'KGES FOR 10c.

ENAMELINE STOVE POLISH, A BOX, 2c.

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR, 3 1-2 lb. BAG, 8c. AND CAKE OF YEAST FREE.

Starch, very best for laundry. 2 pounds for	7c	Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, new, good, a package	9c	Tea. Our Very Best, all kinds, a pound	35c
Laundry Soap, Nickel Brand, extra large cake, 5c.; or two for	9c	Rolled Oats, Caledonian Brand, 2 pound package	7c	Coffee, Very Best Mocha and Java, a pound	25c
Laundry Soap, Coney Island Brand, 15 cakes for	25c	Cleaned Currants, new crop, finest grade, a pound	10c	Lemons, juicy Messina, a dozen	9c
Ball Blue, Azure Brand, ¼ pound box	5c	Salad Oil, Best Domestic, a quart bottle	15c	Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand pint bottle, 10c.; ½ pint	7c
French Square Blue, special, 3 squares for	5c	Lemon or Vanilla Extract, Our Own Brand, a bottle	8c	Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle, 15c.; ½ pint	8c
Ammonia, Best Concentrated, large bottle	10c	Prepared Flour, Peerless Brand, 3 pound package	8c	Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, purest made, 1 lb. can, 20c.; ½ lb. can, 15c.; ¼

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES,

with

Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The meeting of the Citizens' Union on Saturday night was an appropriate opening of the anti-Tammany campaign. It gave to the candidates, who did nearly all the speaking, an opportunity, which they seized eagerly, to show that they all stand fairly and firmly on the principles of the union. That is fortunate, for those principles are essential and vital, and the combination of the various organizations can only be made effective either for the purposes of the canvass or for the rescue of the city from Tammany, by the honest and consistent application of those principles. These constitute a platform on which every one who sincerely desires the overthrow of Tammany, for whatever reason, can and must stand.

The Citizens' Union represents precisely what its name implies, the union of citizens for ends common to all citizens, who are not seeking selfish and corrupt advantage at the expense of others. It stands for home rule and for rule in the interest of the home as against those who have been fattening on the debauching of the home. It asks for social regulations conforming to the ideas of the honest people of the city, in place of regulations in part based on rural standards that are not enforced in the rural districts, and in part on the need of blackmailers for an instrument with which to ply their dirty trade. In all things the Citizens' Union stands for a Government responsible to the people of the city, and not made a part of the game of politics played elsewhere, either at Wantage or at Albany.

These things were made very plain at the meeting on Saturday evening. They were enforced in dignified and stirring terms by Mr. Low, and they were enforced with great earnestness and vigor and characteristic frankness by Judge JEROME. No citizen of New York could have heard, and we think very few could have read carefully, the speeches of these two gentlemen without a sense of pride and encouragement as to the present resources and future opportunities of good citizenship in this town. To appreciate their full import, we have but to compare them with the motto invented by the late District Attorney in 1897, which he and all his Tammany associates did all in their power to carry out, and which they will try to live up to, if their candidate for Mayor is now elected, no matter who he is, or what he may wish to do to restrain them.

THE PROTECTION OF INVESTORS.

The favor and commendation with which the report of the United States Steel Corporation for the first six months of its business existence has been received give proof of the public disposition to welcome the policy of publicity in the management of great corporations whose shares are offered on the investment market. The Financial Chronicle, a competent authority and wise counselor in such matters, thinks it "greatly to the credit of the United States Steel Corporation that its Directors should have foreseen this drift of public feeling and met it, when the time came, with what we believe to be the fullest and frankest earnings statement ever submitted outside of an annual report by a great industrial concern."

The action of the Steel Corporation shows progress toward the policy of publicity, and therefore merits praise. A detailed statement of earnings month by month is of high value to the investor, since it supplies the primary basis for a judgment of the value of the shares held by or offered to him. But in the commendations evoked by the publication of this report the peculiar nature of the United States Steel Corporation and the absence from its report of the fundamental facts which determine value have been altogether overlooked.

It will be remembered that the report was made up of the following particulars: A statement of the "net earnings from operation" for each month from April to September, inclusive, giving a total for the six months of $54,954,871; the charge for sinking funds and maintenance; the interest charges; the first and second quarterly dividend payments; the "balance applicable to surplus or new construction," amounting to $12,326,342. If we consider the United States Steel Corporation by itself, apart from its constituent companies, this statement may be properly described as full and frank. It is not a manufacturing corporation, it does not operate mills, it does not buy or sell. It would be only slightly out of the way to say that its gross earnings are its net earnings. It has no operating expenses. Cost of administration, sinking fund payments, interest, and dividends are the only charges to be made against its income. All this information, except as to cost of administration, is furnished in the half-yearly statement, and the surplus—of twelve millions duly appears. What further knowledge can an investor require for guidance and protection?

Plainly, he must have knowledge of the financial condition of the constituent companies, the real money earners of this corporation. They are corporations of the ordinary sort, from which a full and frank report would contain statements of gross earnings, operating expenses, cost of additions and betterments, depreciation charges, dividends paid, and surplus laid aside. If these companies are all safely managed, all sound, and all have good earning power, the United States Steel Corporation, into whose treasury their earnings go, is of course in a strong position. If only a few of them are weak, if most of them have adequate surplus reserves, if not many of them are curtailing or omitting dividends, the Steel Corporation is still strong, for its industrial basis is so broad that its own income would be assured and its position sound. But it is these very facts, precisely these, that are not given to the public and the investor. They are fundamental, they are of the very essence of the information the buyer of shares must have to understand whether he is making a good and safe investment.

The truth of this may be illustrated by reference to Mr. EDWARD S. MEADE'S article on the genesis of the United States Steel Corporation, published in The Quarterly Journal of Economics for August. To show the position of the companies which were united to form the Steel Corporation Mr. MEADE presents a table giving the amount of the capital stock, the bonded debt, and the surplus reserves of six of these corporations at the end of the year 1900. The aggregate capital of the six companies was $408,070,200, the bonded debt $39,279,000, and the surplus reserves $32,686,885. The average surplus for the six was 7 per cent. Every intelligent investor knows that, considering the fluctuations of the steel industry, this is an insufficient reserve. Mr. MEADE shows that some of the best managed railroad corporations keep a reserve of from 15 to 29 per cent. It may be urged that the question of the reserves of the constituent companies is immaterial, since the investor will look to the reserves of the great company. That position can hardly be maintained. The source of the Steel Corporation's reserve is the earnings of the operating companies—the dividends they pay on their shares held in its treasury. The state of their reserves and the ratio of operating cost to income have a manifest bearing on their capacity to maintain dividends, that is to say, on the capacity of the United States Steel Corporation to pay dividends, and that is what the investor for his own protection must know.

We have no knowledge of the accounting arrangements between the Steel Corporation and the companies out of which it was formed. But it must certainly be entirely feasible to prepare and publish a consolidated statement of the gross earnings, operating expenses, charges of all kinds, net earnings, dividend payments, and surplus of these companies. In the circumstances, since their shares are not on the market, but are all held by the Steel Corporation, a separate and detailed report from each of them might not serve any great public interest. But surely it cannot be said that the United States Steel Corporation has given to the public all the information that is required for the protection of investors until it adopts the policy of issuing a statement showing the condition of the earning corporations from which the money to pay dividends on its own shares is derived.

WHAT A MAYOR CAN DO.

Under the charter that will go into effect at the opening of the term of the Mayor elected this Fall the powers of that office will be confined within a somewhat narrower range, but within that range will be far greater than at present. The Mayor will cease to have the appointment of the Commissioners of Public Improvements, and all the functions of that department will be transferred to the several Borough Presidents. That is a considerable reduction of the scope of the authority of the Mayor. At the same time, the Mayor's term is cut down to two years, and though the terms of his appointees are left purposely indeterminate, and legally will continue until the selection of their successors, in practice the term which the Mayor can promise to his appointees is only the same as his own. This is a further reduction of the authority of the Mayor. On the other hand, the Mayor, after the 1st of January, will have the power of removal at discretion of all the officers whom he has appointed. That is a very great addition to the power, the authority, and the opportunities for good or evil of the Mayor.

The most important departments brought by the new charter within the practically unlimited control of the Mayor, and for which he will be directly responsible, are those of Police, Fire, Health, Buildings, and the Law. All of these are now in the hands of Tammany and their heads may be relied on to do the bidding and further the schemes of Tammany, with no substantial regard to the interests and the rights of the people. The first duty of a Mayor bent on giving the city a decent government would be to remove them and to replace them by upright and capable officers. Were it the misfortune of Mr. SHEPARD and of the city that he should be elected Mayor, it will be seen that this process would be one of the greatest possible difficulty and embarrassment. He would in the first place have to dismiss men whose administration his party claims to have been deserving and excellent. This he could do only against the pressure of his party organization from top to bottom, and in defiance of the leaders to whom he owes his nomination. In the next place, he would have to secure able and honest men to take these offices for the short term of two years, with the certainty that they would encounter all the opposition of the party machine, and that every effort they made for decent administration would be fought openly and secretly by all the resources of intrigue and chicane at the command of experienced and unscrupulous politicians. Decent men whom he should invite to take these places would be extremely reluctant to waste their time and strength and risk their reputation in work so hopeless. Nor would they ignore the fact that at the end of their term Tammany would have been strengthened by their nominal connection with it, and would be in a position to resume with greater audacity its old rule.

Meanwhile, supposing that Mr. SHEPARD would make such attempt as he could to clean the Augean stables of the departments within his immediate province, the chief patronage offices of the Government, those in which the richest returns could be secured from contracts and the employment of labor, would still be in the sole control of Tammany through the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Every scamp driven from the other departments would seek to fasten himself on these offices. Here the sway of the district leader would be undisputed, and here the forces of Tammany would be encamped until such time as they could regain full possession of the city.

In this situation and under these conditions, does any practical man suppose that it would be possible for Mr. SHEPARD to cleanse the departments and to reorganize them with efficient and honest men? Putting aside for the moment the obvious duty which would be laid upon him to use all his power and influence to secure the punishment of the leaders of his party who are directly responsible for the present corruption, and assuming that he would confine himself to getting rid of bad men in office and putting good ones in their places, is that a task within his known ability? He is without actual experience in administration; he has forfeited by his alliance with Tammany the confidence and lost the possibility of the co-operation of the best men with whom he has worked in public life—such men as Mr. HEWITT and Mr. PARSONS, who are also his intimate personal friends—how can he expect to make Tammany reform and slay itself, and where can he turn outside of Tammany for aid? And is it not plain that everything that he can wish or promise to undertake for decent government, and cannot hope to accomplish, can be done with certainty and relative ease by Mr. Low?

AMERICAN RAILROAD RATES.

There are those who will remember with ourselves the not distant past when American railroads were thought so peculiarly the enemy of all except themselves that legislation was advocated by Populists and Grangerites to curb their extortion. The truth, of course, was and is that American railroads are the best friends in America, or in the world, of anybody who has anything which he wishes carried to or from the American market. This is recognized now, not alone here by those who have abandoned their attacks on our railroads, but by those abroad who are prejudiced by real grievances of the sort which many Western farmers thought they suffered from. Thus, respecting the iron trade, we have the testimony of Sir CHRISTOPHER FURNISS, who recently made a brave but despondent address to the stockholders of the Weardale Steel Company, of which he is the Chairman. He thought they would have to remove their works to the seaboard, such are the burdens of the British railway charges. In comparison with American rates the English rates are fourfold. He admitted that the British rates ought to be the higher, upon the difference in conditions, "but there is absolutely no justification for the exorbitantly high rates at present charged on the English lines." If the reverse were true, if American rates were fourfold British, it would be impossible to make for export a ton of steel, and foodstuffs would be fed to cattle or burned, as they once were.

In a London building trade journal there is similar comment upon the first exports of Maine granite to Scotland. "A voyage across the Atlantic is less expensive than a railway journey from the north of Scotland." Nor do English railways bear any better comparison with the French. In The London Times there is a letter from NORMAN D. MACDONALD bitterly complaining that even at these rates goods are not delivered much faster by railway than by canal. Ten days from Edinburgh to Coventry is one example, or from Birmingham to Perth. In ten days an American railroad would send goods across England's largest diameter, or probably around its circumference, if there were a road on that route. In other words, there is no more mobility about English commerce than about English warfare. We are concerned in this because we want to buy things from England, as well as to increase our sales, and proportionately it is as injurious to suffer from railway mismanagement on one side of the ocean as on the other. Sir CHRISTOPHER FURNISS is in this country for the purpose of learning, and there are American railway men in England for the purpose of teaching. We wish success to each in the common interest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Perhaps it was the inclination, shared with most of humanity, to believe interesting stories not intrinsically improbable, that led us to accept as true a yarn which reached us the other day about the recovery of 10,000 sovereigns from an old wreck in Lake Champlain; perhaps we did it because we found that The Springfield Republican, The Hartford Times, and half a dozen other sober-minded papers had published the yarn with obvious confidence in its accuracy. But however good our reasons may have been, they were not good enough, for, alack, and e'en alas! it now appears that if any British sloop carrying 10,000 sovereigns ever was scuttled in East Bay, it and they are still to be discovered—in other words, that the pretty tale was false in all its essential details. At any rate, so say, according to The Boston Herald, the officials of the Fair Haven Bank, in which the gold was declared to be deposited, and so says, also, Mr. ALBERT TUTTLE, President of the electric power company at Carver's Falls, in whose employ is GEORGE B. WEST—his name, by the way, is WEEST, not WEST—who was credited with blowing up the wreck and finding the treasure. Mr. WEEST, so far as Mr. TUTTLE knows, never even tried to get wealth in any other way than by performing his duties as an engineer, and he and his wife were off on a vacation in New Jersey at the time when he was supposed to be finding the coins meant for BURGOYNE'S men. There is, indeed, a legend current in Carver's Falls of such a wreck as the tale described, but nobody there has enough confidence in it to spend time or money in digging or sounding. Now, we haven't appreciably more reason to believe these denials than we had to believe the previous assertions, but the unpleasant is usually the true, and there seems to be no way of escaping the painful necessity of admitting that we were ourselves probably, very probably, deceived, and unintentionally deceived our readers. For which we sincerely sorrow.

—Two freight trains collided a week ago on the Berkshire division of the New Haven Railway, and the result of the accident was the death of three men and the severe injury of three others. An investigation by the Coroner has resulted in a finding that the engineer of one of the trains was probably asleep at his post, and that anyway he had failed to obey orders, and he is to be indicted for criminal negligence. But when the engineer, who is in the Bridgeport hospital, suffering from the loss of a hand and other wounds, was questioned by the Coroner he explained that he was 'n a sleepy stupor when he made his fatal mistake, having worked from Friday noon until 9 o'clock on Sunday morning preceding the day of the collision and having had only five hours of sleep on Sunday. He also said that he asked for relief from duty on Sunday, but did not get it. If these are the facts of the case, they do not, indeed, remove all responsibility from the engineer, for he both could and should have refused to work when he knew himself to be incapable of working efficiently, but they do extend no small share of the responsibility to the officers of the road who ordered him to his engine when they were aware or should have been aware that his need of rest was real and great. The indictment of the engineer, therefore, is hardly a complete performance of the task which confronts the Grand Jurors.

—Naturally enough the friends and relatives of Miss HELEN M. STONE, the missionary held for ransom by Bulgarian brigands, can see only the danger of her position and are eager to raise and hand over the enormous amount of money which is demanded for her release. They realize, no doubt, that to do so would be compounding an atrocious felony and would inevitably lead to speedy and frequent outrages of the same sort, but balancing this realization are their fears for Miss STONE'S life, and they are willing to pay the ransom first and to defer efforts at punishment of the criminals until after the prisoner is free and safe. It would be heartless to condemn this position with any severity, but the action advised would certainly be unwise and establish a precedent of the most dangerous sort. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has had the courage to discountenance, or at least not to assist, in raising the money demanded as ransom, and the Government of course has not thought of entering into any such transaction. It may be that the brigands will be mad enough to carry out their threat of murder, but it is not likely. The exaction of a terrible penalty would be anticipated by any except the most ignorant of savages, for after such a crime, and one to which the attention of the whole civilized world has been attracted, even the authorities of Bulgaria and Turkey would be compelled to move with vigor.

NUGGETS.

Club Membership.

"I am so absolutely ignorant of clubs and like organizations that I may be said to know nothing about them. What is the difference, by the way, between an active and an honorary member of an association?"

"Well, when you make a comparative estimate of the fees and assessments required of one, and the donations expected of the other, the difference is anywhere from $1 to $300 a year."—Richmond Dispatch.

One Consideration.

"I have heard," said the philosophic person, "that defeat is seldom without some solace."

"Well, answered the Spanish naval officer, "of course when you lose a battle it puts an end to the danger of controversy about where the credit belongs."—Washington Star.

Easy to Pick Out Your Own.

Tenderfoot (on Texas ranch)—I should think it would be a lot of trouble for a man to pick out his own cattle from among so many.

Cowboy—Oh, that's an easy matter. The trouble begins when he picks out some other man's cattle. See?—Chicago News.

Surprised.

Minnie—Well, there was one thing I remarked about your wife the first time I saw her; she was undoubtedly outspoken.

Henpeck—You don't say! By whom?—Philadelphia Press.

THE NAMELESS HERO.

From The Denver News.

There are countless heroes who live and die,
Of whom we have never heard;
For the great, big, brawling world goes by,
With hardly a look or word;
And one of the bravest and best of all,
Of whom the list can boast,
Is the man who falls on duty's call,
The man who dies at his post.

While his cheek is mantled with manhood's bloom
And the pathway of life looks bright,
He is brought in a moment to face the gloom
Surrounding the final night.
He buoyantly sails o'er a sunlit sea
And is dashed on an unseen coast—
Till the ship goes down at the helm stands he—
The man who dies at his post.

Who follows the glorious tide of war
And falls in the midst of fight,
He knows that honor will hover o'er
And cover his name with light.
But he who passes unsung, unknown,
He hears no applauding host;
He goes in the dark to his fate, alone,
The man who dies at his post.

Who bears with disease while death draws near,
Who faces his fate each day,
Yet strives to comfort and help and cheer
His comrades along the way,
Who follows his work while he yet may do,
And smiles when he suffers most,
It seems to me is a hero true—
The man who dies at his post.

There are plenty to laud and crown with bays
The hero who falls in strife,
But few who offer a word of praise
To the crowdless hero of life.
He does his duty and makes no claim;
And to-night I propose a toast
To the silent martyr unknown to fame,
The man who dies at his post.

GREAT CROWDS HEAR BISHOP H. C. POTTER

He Preaches at Grace Church, San Francisco.

Also Speaks at Y. M. C. A.—The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington and Other Eastern Clergymen in Services.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The first Sunday of the triennial Episcopal Convention was devoted entirely to missionary sermons in the various churches of the denomination in this city and adjacent towns. The weather was perfect, and the attendance at all of the meetings was large. The sidewalks in front of Grace Church were crowded an hour before the doors were opened, and that edifice was unable to accommodate the throng that presented itself for admission. At St. Luke's and Trinity the situation was the same.

The services at Grace Church were conducted by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, the sermon being preached by Bishop Potter of New York. He spoke of the attitude of the Church toward the problems of modern life. His main idea was that a person must himself be saved before he can effect the salvation of another. In the evening Bishop Dudley of Kentucky spoke at this church.

The Daughters of the King constituted a large part of the congregation at St. Luke's Church on Van Ness Avenue, where the morning sermon was preached by Bishop Dudley, who was also the celebrant. Bishop Whitaker of Pennsylvania preached here in the evening.

The services at Trinity Church were particularly impressive. They were conducted by the Right Rev. Edgar Jacob, Lord Bishop of Newcastle, assisted by Bishop Leonard of Utah. The sermon, by the Bishop of Newcastle, was a review of the work of the Church of Antioch and the application of the lesson it contains to the building up of the modern church.

In the evening the triennial missionary sermon was preached at Trinity Church before the Board of Missions, by the Right Rev. Frederick R. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai.

At St. Paul's Church Bishop Nicholson of Milwaukee preached in the morning, and Bishop Whitaker of Pennsylvania in the evening.

The new chancel of St. Stephen's was opened in the morning by Bishop Nichols of California, the sermon being preached by Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, Bishop Garrett of Dallas, Texas, assisting in the service.

At the Cathedral Mission of the Good Samaritan the Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York, preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. Hopkins, D.D., of the Church of the Epiphany of Chicago, conducted the evening services.

Bishop Millspaugh of Kansas preached at the Mare Island Navy Yard. In the Chapels of the University of California services were held by Eastern clergymen, who also filled many pulpits in Oakland and Alameda.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Bishop Potter of New York delivered a short address in the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium, which was crowded to the doors. He dwelt on the importance of civic, as well as moral righteousness, and urged the necessity of all men uniting in an effort to maintain a high standard of individual and social life, which, with Christianity, were the foundations of all good government.

A united Sunday school missionary service was held at Trinity Church in the afternoon, the children coming from all directions and marching into the church carrying banners. The service was read by Bishop Ferguson of West Africa.

Bishop Hare of South Dakota and Dr. Duhring of Philadelphia delivered addresses. The Bishop Coadjutator of Chicago preached at St. Peter's in the morning, and the Bishop of Tennessee in the evening. At St. John's Church Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts preached in the morning, and was also the celebrant.

AGAINST HOLDING PHILIPPINES.

Congressman Shafroth Says the Islands Will Cost More Than They Will Yield to This Country.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 6.—Congressman John F. Shafroth, who has been traveling in China and the Philippines for the past four months, has reached home. Speaking of the conditions in the Philippines he said:

"I do not believe that the retention of the islands will be profitable, as the Government will have to expend a great deal of money on them, even in times of peace. It costs now between $60,000,000 and $75,000,000 a year to keep the soldiers there, and even if the number is reduced to 30,000 the expense will still be greater than the profits from the islands will warrant. The islands are unquestionably rich, but their benefit to the United States will not materialize until a generation or two shall have passed and the need for an army in the islands shall have gone."

In regard to China Mr. Shafroth says: "The trade of the United States with China has grown rapidly, and this country will soon be keeping pace with the struggle for supremacy. The danger of the invasion of American fields by the Chinese is not very great so long as the Exclusion act is in force, but as this will expire next May the problem will be one for the Government again to consider. So far the Government has not allowed the Chinese to enter the Philippines, and I presume it will exclude them there so long as they are kept out of the United States."

Mr. Shafroth looked into the silver question in the Philippines and when Congress meets this Winter will submit a plan for the reopening of the mint at Manila and the establishment of free coinage of the silver of the islands. Mexican and English silver coins are now circulated in the islands, and as American bills and gold command a premium in China and neighboring countries, most of the American money is now driven out of the country.

A CLASH AT MANILA.

Insular Supreme Court and the United States Army Authorities Conflict Concerning a Military Prisoner.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—Considerable interest attaches to the case of Oakley Brooks, a military prisoner ordered to be deported. The Insular Supreme Court recently issued a writ of habeas corpus directing the production of the prisoner, but the military authorities refused to produce him on the ground that the only tribunal having jurisdiction of a military prisoner is the Federal Court. While the Philippine courts were established by the war powers of the President, the military authorities contend that they are to be regarded as provost courts until Congress has acted.

The members of the Supreme Court and a majority of the members of the Philippine Commission hold opposite views; but it is understood that the Attorney General believes the military contention to be correct. General Chaffee, discussing the matter to-day, said:

"I am most desirous to sustain the civil courts in every possible way, but I feel that it would be very unwise in the existing circumstances to allow the civil courts to interfere in military affairs, as it is occasionally necessary for the military authorities to act in cases where it would be unwise, in the interest of the Government, to make public at the time the reasons for acting.

"Should the claim now made by the civil courts be allowed, it would be disastrous to the influence of the army in the island. Every prisoner sentenced by a military commission would have recourse to habeas corpus proceedings. Even Howard [the alleged deserter] is awaiting the decision in this case in order to try to secure his own release by a writ of habeas corpus."

CAPT. CONNELL WAS WARNED.

Commander of Company C, Ninth Infantry, Knew of the Filipinos' Plot—Due Precautions Were Taken.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—Major Morris C. Foote of the Ninth United States Infantry, who has returned here from the Island of Samar, was in Balangiga the day before the disaster to Company C. He says that Capt. Connell had been fully warned and had taken what he (Major Foote) considered every necessary precaution.

Information that a plot was brewing among the Filipinos came to Major Foote from a priest, who said that it was in the plans of the populace at both Balangiga and Basey to attack the garrisons, and that the Basey garrison was to be attacked from a cock-pit in the rear of the barracks. Orders were immediately given to demolish the cock-pit, and extra guards were stationed.

There is intense feeling throughout the army because of the massacre, which would not be the case to any such extent had it been the work of ordinary insurgents. The latter might have been expected to commit such an outrage. Feeling is particularly intense in military circles because the authors of the massacre were pacificos, most of whom had taken the oath of allegiance and many of whom, including the President of Balangiga, were actually holding office.

Some of the after effects are already shown at many points, particularly at Baujan and Caloocan, in the provinces of Batangas and Manila, where disaffection is manifesting itself, although it is not likely to be allowed to go far. On the other hand the officers and troops at all the garrisons throughout the archipelago feel that the disaster conveys a lesson to themselves of the necessity for increased vigilance.

JEWISH STUDENTS DEBARRED.

Russia's Higher Educational Institutions Make Severe Discriminations in Favor of Christians.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—The universities have resumed work quietly. There are no present indications of fermentation, though the more stringent enforcement of the exceptional restriction of the attendance of Jewish youths in the intermediate schools, the universities and the other higher educational institutions is causing much heartburning.

It is said that there has been some disorder at the University of Dorpat. There are two universities within the "Jewish pale," as the district where Jews may live without special permission is called. At these institutions, at Warsaw and Odessa, Jewish students were formerly allowed up to 10 per cent. of the total attendance. This has been reduced, temporarily at least, to 7 per cent.

Outside the pale the Jewish attendance was formerly limited to 5 per cent.; it is now not exceeding 8. At the two capital universities, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the Jewish attendance allowed was still further limited to 3 per cent. Now not exceeding 2 per cent. of the students in these universities may be Jews. In certain special institutions, as the technical colleges, no rule seems to be followed. At the technological institute at St. Petersburg no Jewish students were received this year.

The restrictions upon admittance into the intermediate schools are also narrow. For instance, in the entire territory formerly composing the general Government of Vilna there were this Autumn only five vacancies for Jews in the gymnasia. Another change is that the percentage of Jewish attendance was formerly calculated for an institution as a single entity. Now it is calculated for each faculty and department separately. After the enrollment of Christian applicants is completed the number of Jewish students who may be admitted is ascertained. Applicants are received according to relative distinction attained in the lower school.

Since the adoption of narrower limitations, scarcely any Jews are admitted to higher schools who are not possessors of gymnasial gold medals, and even gold medalists rarely qualify for admittance. The University of Kharkeff has petitioned without avail for permission to receive all Jewish applicants who attain first honors.

One of the odd effects of calculating Jewish attendance separately for each department of study is that some professors have no students whatever. There are no Christian applicants, and therefore no Jews can be admitted. One such branch is the department of Jewish and Arabic studies in the Oriental Language School here. All told, eighteen Jews were admitted at the St. Petersburg University this Autumn and eight at Dorpat.

It is said that Gen. Vannoffsky, Minister of Education, recently received a Jewish deputation, which came to beg for less unequal treatment. He replied in substance that he was appointed by the Emperor to look after the education of Christian youths, not of Jews.

TWO ARMIES AT BAY.

Colombian and Venezuelan Troops Massed Near San Cristobal—Diplomatic Negotiations in Progress.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 6.—An envoy of the Venezuelan Government, who has just arrived at Maracaibo from the Colombian frontier, telegraphs as follows:

"For two weeks prior to Oct. 3 the Venezuelan troops concentrated between San Cristobal and Cucuta, estimated at 6,000 men, had not discharged a single shot against the Colombians massed before them under the command of Gen. Valencia, and estimated at 6,000.

"The Government of Venezuela, before attacking, awaiting the answer of Colombia to the Venezuelan note. Three thousand Venezuelans are also massed at Guajira."

ATTACKS THIS GOVERNMENT.

A Venezuelan Consul Says the United States, with Sinister Designs, Circulates Reports of War.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The Hamburg Correspondent publishes the statement that the Venezuelan Consul in Hamburg, whose authority is the Venezuelan Minister in Paris, declares the reports of war and revolution from South America to be false, and alleges that peace is undisturbed, adding that President Castro believes such rumors are spread by the United States in order to side-track European interests likely to be obstructive to the endeavors of the United States in South America.

The German press is generally sarcastic in dealing with the subject. The Local Anzeiger, under the caption "A War Comedy," says:

"While the Boers are fighting desperately, across the Atlantic a military-political comedy is being performed. War was declared. As soon as the Colombian troops shot to kill, Venezuela suddenly announced that nobody thought of war, and the Venezuelan Minister in Paris was ordered to explain to Europe.

"While it is true that the American press is inclined to mislead Europe regarding Western affairs, it must be remembered that President Castro's attack was reported by a French warship. The assertions of the modern Falstaff are futile."

LORD PROVOST CHISHOLM HERE.

Is from Glasgow and Will Spend His Vacation in America.

John Stuart Chisholm, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland, arrived yesterday morning on the steamship City of Rome. With him was his friend, John Stuart Templeton, also of Glasgow. They are to stay two weeks in America, Mr. Chisholm having decided to spend his vacation here.

The Scottish official could not be seen at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday, but Mr. Templeton said that they would go to-day to Lenox for a short visit with friends, and that later they would go to Washington. Mr. Templeton also said that they were here simply for pleasure, and to see and learn as much of America as they could.

ITS FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

"Little Church Around the Corner" Celebrates the Day.

The Church of the Transfiguration, known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," celebrated yesterday its fifty-third anniversary and the twentieth anniversary of the founding of its choir.

There was a special service with a specially arranged musical programme in celebration of the occasion. The Right Rev. George Worthington, Bishop of Nebraska, preached the sermon. He paid a glowing tribute to the founder of the parish, Dr. George Henry Houghton.

The Rev. George Clarke Houghton, the present pastor, following the custom of years of giving some memorial emblem, presented to the church a handsome banner from Munich, Germany. On the banner are the words, "Church of the Transfiguration, A. D. 1901." Another memorial was a handsome processional cross bearing on its knop these words: "In memoriam, George Henry Houghton, Priest and Doctor. The Rector's Processional Cross, Anno Domini 1901."

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN DISCUSSES SOCIALISM

Says Its Principles Are Directly Opposed to Christianity.

Criticises as Impossible the Theories of Social Equality and the Common Ownership of Property.

Archbishop Corrigan, at the 11 o'clock high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday began a series of sermons on Socialism, in the first of which he took the position that Socialism, using the popular definition of the word, is wrong, since Christ's views of political economy were in keeping with the ideas upon which all present government is based. And if this is a correct interpretation of Christ's idea of the relationship of man in society, His views should be followed, He being the representative of God on earth. The very foundation of Socialism, the equality of man, he declared, is absurd.

Taking his text from the Apostle John, chapter 13, verse 35, which reads: "By this shall all men know that you are my disciples if you have care for one another," the Archbishop said in part:

"Charity is the test of Christianity; it extends to all mankind, not to any particular sect. The reason for this universal law of charity is found in our common origin and common destiny. Brotherhood implies equality, but when we regard society we are obliged to modify the statement that all men are equal. In the nature of things Providence has made this impossible, preposterous. Why, then, should we attempt to keep up the fiction that all men have equal rights?

"It is evident that if any one can throw new light on the subject of the regulation of the rights of the rich and the poor, he is a public benefactor. This the Socialist attempts to do, and to him is due that credit. However, thus far the Socialists have not been successful. Claiming that labor is the source of wealth and that each individual can get his just dues only through a common ownership of property and free love as a substitute for marriage, they seek to solve the problem.

"Christ made a distinction in the equality of man in establishing the Church, by appointing leaders and followers. Here He established a difference in authority, hence in equality. Christ also made the family a holy and perpetual union. The mere multiplication of the human species might take place without the family, but not perfectly.

"The principles of the Socialists are in direct opposition to Christianity. Even in the ownership of property Christ has said that every man should respect his neighbor's possessions.

"The ideas of Socialism have been growing since Plato's 'Republic,' since Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia,' above all since the mighty turmoil of the French Revolution. The existence of Socialism can easily be understood. To-day it seems as if the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. This explains one of the reasons why Socialistic ideas fasten themselves on the minds of the poor and ignorant. It leads them, in their misunderstanding, to such acts as that which resulted in the death of President McKinley."

UNITARIAN MINISTER'S VIEW.

The Rev. Mr. Wright Says Socialism Walks in Humanity's Path.

The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright preached yesterday morning at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, on the "Present Condition of Socialism." He declared that his subject needed no apology if treated in a broad and scholarly way and not merely from a demagogic standpoint. He said in part:

"Freedom of thinking has been proclaimed both in Church and university, and Truth long ago established her claim to be heard by all. In the Church, which as a rule is so effeminately sentimental in approaching this question, it is high time that the matter was presented in figures and in measures with theoretical exactness and masculine sternness. The Church, if anything, should be an ameliorating force in society. If society cannot look to the Church for the solution of this problem, where will it go for help? Surely to the devil or to anarchy.

"Socialism is a product of distress; it is the result of misery, it is stimulated by poverty. Socialism is the expression of the aspirations of the masses. Constitutional liberty always reduces Socialism, as does also an amelioration of social conditions."

Dr. Wright drew attention to the fact that Socialists, as individuals and as an aggregate, are growing more moderate in their views with the passing of time, and said:

"Socialism is doing what the Church and the State have neglected to do. It is a movement that has allied itself with humanity for the amelioration of the conditions of the masses of society. It walks in humanity's path and can be trusted."

MR. McKINLEY'S LAST WORDS.

Dr. Mann Writes of the Final Moments of the Life of the Late President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—At a memorial meeting of the Ohio residents of Washington, held under the auspices of the Ohio Republican Association to-day, a letter from Dr. M. D. Mann, one of the President's physicians, to T. M. Sullivan, the Secretary of the association, was read. It was as follows:

"As President McKinley was dying I stood behind a screen in his room and heard him say his last words. His wife came into the room, and he said to her: 'Good-bye, all; good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done; not ours.'

"There was some further conversation with his wife in the way of leave-taking, but this should not be repeated. About an hour later he said to his wife: 'Nearer, My God, to Thee, e'en though it be a cross, has been my constant prayer.' He tried to say something more, but I could not catch it. I gave out at the time the first sentence as being the most appropriate to be remembered as his last words. I wrote them down at the time so that there can be no question about it."

In Memory of President McKinley.

Service in memory of President McKinley was held at the Lenox Presbyterian Church, at 308 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, last evening. The Rev. Thomas W. Smith delivered a sermon on the dead President's religious character. E. A. Hartsorn made an address upon Mr. McKinley's personality. State Senator Samuel S. Slater closed the service with an address upon President McKinley's devotion to the several callings in which his life work occurred, and to his mother, his wife, and his Nation.

Gave a Hymn to the Nation.

Gen. Wager Swayne delivered an oration on the religious character of President McKinley, at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 319 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. He said that President McKinley, in saying the words of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," had done that which many a man had longed to do—he had given a hymn to a nation.

McKinley Memorial Service.

The first service held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, in several weeks took the form yesterday morning of a memorial service to President McKinley. The church has been closed on account of repairs and the installation of a new organ. Dr. D. Parker Morgan preached, and alluding to the assassination, said he considered unjust the fact that the crime should have been laid at the door of the public schools on the ground that religious instruction had been excluded therefrom, and thought the "reckless utterances of certain portions of the press, and the license allowed the venomous tongues of men and women too idle to earn their bread by honest labor" was responsible.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SCHLEY INQUIRY

Witnesses Differ Widely on Two Important Points.

Charges Which Have Failed of Proof—Judge Advocate's Evidence Nearly Complete — What Has Been Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—All the evidence to be offered by the Judge Advocate in the Schley Court of Inquiry is almost in. His case will be finished some time this week, and Rear Admiral Schley will then begin to put his own witnesses on the stand. A number of facts have already been established by the inquiry, and the state of the case is now about as follows:

1. It is charged against Schley that when he was sent to look for the Spanish fleet he delayed unnecessarily at Cienfuegos in spite of orders to go to Santiago. It has been proved that he spent about three days there, and that he received dispatches from Rear Admiral Sampson, some of which told him to go to Santiago, and others to remain at Cienfuegos.

It is also proved that a secret code of communication with the Cubans, arranged by Capt. McCalla, which was known to Rear Admiral Sampson, was not communicated to Schley, and that if he had known this code he could have ascertained in a few hours that the Spaniards were not there and have gone on to Santiago.

2. It is charged that when he did go to Santiago his progress was slow. It has been proved that his larger ships did not make the speed they might have made. It has also been proved that the smaller vessels could not go any faster than they did, and that Schley accommodated the speed of the squadron to these rather than abandon them. It is now a question of the court whether Schley was right in this, or whether he should have left his small ships to the mercies of the Spaniards.

3. It is charged that off Santiago he turned back on the pretense that he could not coal at sea, when it was quite possible to do so. On this point there has been a conflict of testimony among the Judge Advocate's witnesses. Some of them have testified that he could have coaled with ease, some that it would have been difficult and dangerous, and some that he could have coaled on some days and could not have coaled on others. It has been shown that a few hours after he had turned back the weather moderated, and he then returned to Santiago and coaled.

4. It is charged that the three scout ships which were detailed to stay at Santiago and find out if the Spaniards were there met Schley as he was coming to Santiago and told him that the Spaniards were undoubtedly there, but that notwithstanding this he made the "retrograde movement" mentioned. This charge has not been proved by the Judge Advocate's witnesses. The Captains of the scouts have admitted that they did not give Schley any information whatever, although one of them had a dispatch for Schley. They have also shown that they did not know whether the Spaniards were there or not until Schley discovered the Colon lying at the mouth of the harbor.

5. It is charged that Schley's bombardment of the Colon was ineffective, and that he was out of range when he fired at her. The witnesses have testified that Schley was out of range of the Colon, but within range of the shore batteries. Schley claims that his real object was to ascertain the strength of the shore batteries by firing at the Colon, at the same time complying as far as possible with the orders given him not to risk his ships under the fire of the shore batteries until the Spanish fleet had been destroyed. It has been proved that the shots of the shore batteries passed over and near Schley's ships, and some of the witnesses have testified that they gained information of value by the reconnoisance, while others say that not much was learned.

6. It is charged that when Schley blockaded Santiago he was in the habit of withdrawing his ships a distance of twenty-five miles at night. This charge has been completely disproved. The testimony against it is unanimous. Some of the witnesses have testified that the blockade was a little further out at night, but the preponderance of testimony was that it was further in at night. Testimony about the actual distance of the blockade from shore differs widely, and hardly any two of the witnesses agree. It has been proved that he kept picket vessels nearer in shore than the rest of the fleet by two miles.

7. It is charged that during the battle of Santiago Schley made a "loop" which endangered the Texas. It has been proved that Capt. Philip thought the Texas was in danger and stopped his engines. It has not been established that she was really in danger, and the witnesses differ about the distance between the Brooklyn and the Texas when the latter stopped her engines.

One witness says that it was 150 yards, another 250 or 300 yards, another "less than a quarter of a mile," and the Navy Department's chart makes it half a mile, but this chart has been branded on the witness stand by one of the officers who got it up as inaccurate and worthless. The Judge Advocate has not yet offered any testimony to show that the "loop" was unnecessary or a bad manoeuvre, but only that it endangered the Texas.

8. It is charged that Schley gave no orders except to his own ship during the battle. It has been proved that he gave orders to the Oregon at least, and that the Oregon obeyed him.

FIREMEN WERE FOOLED.

Broke Into Building Out of Which Smoke Was Pouring to Find that It Came from the Furnace.

Joseph Deanis lives in a lodging house on the corner of Duane and West Streets. Back of the house is an eight-story building, which is occupied by Marks Brothers, wholesale iron merchants. The eight-story building has iron shutters on all of its windows. These were all closed yesterday.

About 3 o'clock Deanis, who was sitting back in a chair in the lodging house reading his Sunday newspaper, saw clouds of smoke issuing from the spaces between the iron shutters and the walls of the big building. He yelled "Fire!" and ran to a fire alarm box and turned in an alarm. The few persons in the lodging house were scared badly.

When the firemen reached the building it could hardly be seen for the smoke which was pouring out of every crevice. With axes and crowbars the firemen soon effected an entrance to the building. The firemen rushed in dragging a big hose after them, expecting to see the whole place afire. But although there was an abundance of smoke no flames were to be seen. "It must be in the basement," said one of the men, and half a dozen of them ran down stairs. Suddenly one of them stopped. "Listen," he said. A peculiar roaring noise was heard, accompanied by short screams and cries. Thinking that some one was in distress the firemen renewed their efforts to find the fire. At last, after making a quick turn in one of the many passages, they came upon an old man sitting beside a roaring furnace, smoking a pipe and singing between puffs.

"What the ——," began the man, but he was cut short by the fireman who grabbed him by the shoulders, shaking him and demanding to know where the fire was.

"The only fire I know of," said the man, "is the one in the furnace down stairs."

The man then explained that he was the watchman, and that his name was Johnson, and that he had started a fire in the furnace for the first time this season. The very much disgusted firemen are said to be looking for Deanis.

UNION STEEL COMPANY'S PLANS.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—It is announced on good authority that H. C. Frick and the Mellon interests, composing the Union Steel Company, will build at once a new two-hundred-thousand-dollar plant at Donora, on the Monongahela River, for broom and mattress wire and other specialties.

The Matthews Woven Wire Fence Company, controlled by the Union Company, will build a woven wire fence plant to cost $100,000, with seventy-five tons daily capacity, and the company will double the capacity of the barbed wire department by installing thirty-two machines. Altogether the present outlay will reach $500,000, and future improvements which the Union Steel Company has in view will cost between $16,000,000 and $18,000,000.

New South African Customs Union?

LISBON, Oct. 6.—It is reported that negotiations are on foot for the formation of a customs union between Cape Colony, Natal and Lorenzo Marques.

KYRLE BELLEW ARRIVES HERE.

He Has Been Mining in North Australia—Enthusiastic Over His New Play.

Kyrle Bellew, the English actor, arrived in New York yesterday on the Umbria. With his manager, George Tyler, he drove directly from the pier to a photographer's studio. He spent four hours before the camera.

Mr. Bellew has changed little in appearance since he played at the Herald Square Theatre five years ago. He is in good health and very enthusiastic over his new play, "A Gentleman of France," which he will first produce in Chicago, Nov. 4. Mr. Bellew opens his engagement in this city at Wallack's Theatre in New Year's week.

For the last eighteen months he has been in Australia looking over his mining properties, which are located in the northern part of the continent.

"After my appearance in this city as Murat in 'Charlotte Corday,' I went to Australia. After playing in Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne we had six weeks open. My manager proposed a trip to the North. On the journey I met many mining men and learned from them that the country was undeveloped and many of the claims about to be forfeited.

"On my return to London the Boer war was declared. Theatricals ceased to pay. Five theatres were offered to me within a week. I learned that the English Government was about to declare the lands in Northern Australia forfeited because settlers and miners had failed to pay royalties. They were all broke. I took the next ship back to Australia, closed my rights to the grants, and began to develop the mines. They paid from the start."

New Play for Miss Walsh.

George Bowles, the representative of Miss Blainslie Walsh, has purchased from Miss Ethel Barrymore the stage rights for "Nadjezda," a romantic play by Maurice Barrymore. The play will be substituted by Miss Walsh for "Joan of the Sword Hand," which was not well received. The first production will be made probably in Cincinnati.

MINISTER DID NOT RETRACT.

Jersey City Pastor Made No Apology for Censuring a Dinner Party.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., Oct. 6.—There was a big attendance at the Episcopal Church of St. John the Divine here to-day in anticipation of hearing the Rev. John M. Rich, the rector, withdraw strictures he made a week ago relative to desecration of the Sabbath. It had been announced that the minister would retract the application of his words to a number of residents who attended a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scharf at Little Ferry on the Saturday night before and reached home during the small hours of Sunday. Some of those who were of the party say the minister gave them his word that he would withdraw the remarks. To-day he did nothing of the kind. His only utterance relative to the matter was this, and he did not otherwise refer to it: "In regard to abuse for defense of the Lord's day, I am absolutely indifferent."

A committee representing the sixty persons who attended the dinner and who during the week called upon the minister in relation to the matter, met after the service and decided to see the Rev. Mr. Rich again and ascertain his reasons for not making the apology. They determined, also, that if they did not get satisfaction to appeal to the Vestry and Wardens. If this fails they threaten to carry the matter, if necessary, to Bishop Starkey.

IN THE SHOPS.

Tiny challenge cups, fac similes of the large cup, which is to remain in this country a little longer, are to be found. They are three to four inches in height, of sterling silver, and costing $5 each.

***

Here is another offering of the jeweler for the man who can use so few of his wares. This is the latest evolution of the large cold bottle and the small hot bird. Both are in gold, exactly of a size, not an inch long, the bottle of a light, clear gold, and the bird of a dull shade, almost of the "beautiful golden brown" which marks the skill of the good cook. The two are held together by a small gold ring, and are presumably to be worn upon the watch chain.

***

Animal life is still occupying the attention of the jewelers, and the parrot is one of the most brilliant birds which appears in pins. The head of one which has for a body a beautiful oblong pink pearl of exquisite shade, is of rubies, the tail feathers of emeralds and diamonds, while the bill and claw are of gold.

***

Chickens are among the ornamental birds, and a small one, which has all the effect of being downy, but is in diamonds, makes a most attractive little head for a stickpin.

***

Boutonnières almost as large as life are to be seen on handsome evening silks; a white ground possibly, with big bunches of violets raised in velvet in the natural colors of the flowers are very beautiful.

***

Muffs are large this year. Some of them are of extraordinary size, and one beautiful one of ermine, with a price equal to its dimensions, is nearly as large as a barrel. With this is a long boa, or, more correctly speaking, a narrow tippet which crosses at the neck.

***

Ermine finishes the front of a long, loose cloak of white, with raised self-color figures upon it. The fronts of the coat are turned back to the full length of the garment, showing wide bands of the fur. There are capelike sleeves of the material, also edged with the fur. An attractive and unique feature of this garment is the lace trimming. A wide band of this is put on either side of the cloak, running from under the sleeve to the lower edge. The upper part of the sleeves are also of the lace.

***

Chinchilla is used in many long garments of other furs. In one full-length of Persian lamb, the chinchilla is let in at the top in a deep bolero effect. Another three-quarter length sealskin coat has a similar let-in of the lighter fur. It can hardly be said that the effect is altogether satisfactory. It is very much like painting the lily.

***

A large hat of the rolling sailor shape is made of chinchilla entirely. It is made with the broad brim drawn down at the back well over the hair, after the manner of this year's hats. The hat is simply trimmed. Set lightly upon the front of the brim, as if dropped there, are three or four big lemon-white dahlias, with their buds, and at the back on either side of the crown is a knot of white ribbon, the ends brought together and making a finish to the back of the hat over the turn-down rim.

***

The cost of another large hat is due to its workmanship. It is of black and white. It is a mass of fine shirrings. The entire top of the hat is of black silk shirred, crown, and wide rim. Underneath, and plainly to be seen where the rims is raised at one side, is another mass of shirring, this time in white silk with a cut steel buckle set close against the hair. Black ostrich feathers form the trimming of the hat, a number of them rolled, encircling the front of the hat.

***

A pretty little gown for a child is made of pink silk mull. It is made with fine accordion plaitings, waist, and skirt, with insertions of narrow white lace around the lower edge of the skirt, the top of the waist, and finishing the wide ruffle with edges the rather low neck of the little gown. There is a heading to this ruffle which makes a soft little frill around the neck. There are elbow sleeves finished with another wide frill of the mull, lace edged. A twist of mull is carried around the waist and finished on the left side with a rosette of the same material.

***

Here is a pretty little brown cloth turban. It is small and round, the cloth brightened by a stripe having a chenille effect, but all in the brown, running through it. The edge of the turban is finished with a band of impeyan feathers, into which are here and there a brown feather. The band encircling the hat has one end turned up at the left and carried well up to the centre of the little hat.

***

In black stocks a very pretty one is of black silk with black lace around the stock and upon the ends of the tie, the lace in both places being dotted here and there with small cut steel beads. The lace is heavy, the effect is good, and the stock is comparatively simple.

ENGINEERS' REPORT ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE

District Attorney Told Necessity for Repairs Is Urgent.

Margin of Safety Declared to be Very Small—Inefficient Inspection and Lax Supervision Charged.

Without naming any particular official or officials, the engineers who were requested by District Attorney Phibin to make an examination of the Brooklyn Bridge, have reported that the supervision and inspection of the structure has been inadequate and faulty. They have reported, further, that their investigation has been both complete enough and exact enough for them to state conclusively that the bridge does not conform to the usual standard of safety; in fact, that "the present margin of safety is so small that the necessity for repairs is very urgent," and that such improvements can be made at a comparatively moderate cost and without materially interefering with traffic.

Edwin Duryea, Jr., and Joseph Mayer are the engineers who submitted the report, the former making the field inspection and the latter making practically all the mathematical calculations. Each reviewed thoroughly the work of his colleague, and afterward their deductions were submitted to Alfred Noble, now a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, recently a member of the Deep Waterways Commission and the Nicaragua Canal Commission. He examined the report and made certain suggestions that were followed by the two engineers before the document was finally handed to the District Attorney. The time consumed in making the report was only six weeks.

Fifty-two typewritten pages are included in Messrs. Duryea and Mayer's exposition of present conditions, past conditions, and future needs of the bridge. They were commissioned to ascertain whether the capacity of the structure was overtaxed, whether there had been deterioration by reason of improper supervision, inspection and repairs, and whether or not there had been any neglect on the part of those in charge. They did not consider the approaches, but only the main span of the bridge.

In the beginning the engineers state that they have found no "serious" deterioration existing in the bridge, but that the "supervision, inspection, and maintenance are at fault in not removing various influences which tend to cause deterioration." The accident of July 24 last showed such to be the case. Not only has the overseeing been faulty in the matter of details, but "statements as to the safety of the bridge have been issued without obtaining, by the use of all available knowledge, the real stress of the structure. Without a knowledge of these stresses all such statements are unwarranted."

The bridge, according to the report, is now practically as strong as when completed, but the moving loads are in excess of what was expected by the designer, and some of the increases in the load have been accompanied by reductions in the weight of the floor which tend to decrease its safety. The stress in cables, towers, parts of the stay system and floors are far in excess of those considered safe, and this is not only due to the increase of moving load, but to various features of the original design.

THE BROKEN RODS.

The excessive stresses should, says the report, be reduced as soon as possible, and can be reduced at moderate cost. The rods that were broken last Summer "were of ample strength to withstand," the tension to which they were subjected, "and the failure must have been due to other causes." When pressure is credited by the engineers with being the cause, to a great degree, of the breakage, but it is also stated that it must have been partly due to "some defect of adjustment or construction by which the rods fail to lie in the plane of the cable, or the trunnions fail to be perpendicular to this plane."

The remaining cause could have been, the engineers state, remedied by more careful supervision, and the trunnions showed no evidence of the proper lubrication. The breaking of the last seven rods was largely due to the fact that the first two had been allowed to remain, after their breakage, in the structure, and that they were allowed to stay there was due to "inefficient inspection and supervision." All in all, "the accident showed that the rod suspenders were of insufficient strength to withstand the actual conditions existing, and that similar failures might occur on the other cables." Of the responsibility for the deterioration of the bridge the report says:

We believe the following facts show that the officials in charge of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge have been neglectful and careless in their supervision and maintenance of the structure. Many of the diagonal bars and sway rods of the stiffening trusses have been allowed to wear by rubbing against each other, and many of the suspender ropes by rubbing against the floor of the promenade. No effort has been made to prevent such wearing, though it could easily have been prevented at any time since the completion of the bridge.

It is further claimed by the makers of the report that water has been allowed to collect in portions of the bottom cords, and that there have been various other similar evidences of a lack of proper care. At the time of the accident it was acknowledged by the bridge authorities that two of the rods had been broken for a long time before the discovery of the nine that had failed, and that such breakages had occurred before. The engineers continue:

It was evidently their duty, in view of the recognized liability to breakage of these rods, either to replace them by some new device better adapted to withstand the forces acting, or to at least make such frequent and thorough inspections that any broken rod would have been discovered within a day or two after the break occurred. The inspection actually made, however, was of a nature which allowed the two rods first broken to remain undiscovered in the structure for a long time and until the break had spread to seven others, and it was even said, we do not know with what truth, that even then the breakage was not discovered by employes of the Bridge Department.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.

There are simple methods of making such tests as would be necessary to discover the existence of broken rods, say the two engineers. "The method of inspection in vogue on this bridge is in direct variance with the methods in general use on good American railroads." On those roads, it is explained, the engineers make investigations at stated intervals in person, and the results are recorded in printed form, which makes it impossible to forget or neglect any special features. On the Brooklyn Bridge, however, "the inspection seems to have been done by mechanics, at no stated times, and with no record sheets returned to the office as a guarantee that the inspection had been actually made. In our opinion this method of inspection is nominal only and entirely inefficient."

It is set forth that, in addition to the facts given above, the "supervision of the bridge has been lax in a more general and important way." The report continues:

No exact records have been kept of the condition of the structure, and no complete and correct set of drawings exists. Without these, it is impossible to calculate the actual stresses, which must be known before any definite and reliable statement can be made in regard to the degree of safety of the bridge. A careful supervision would have kept such records, and would have made calculations of the actual stresses in every affected part whatever any changes were made in either load or structure; it would long since have discovered and remedied the weakness of various parts of the floor.

The bridge authorities are impliedly taken to task for failing to study published scientific discussions of suspension bridges and taking the warnings of eminent engineers. The engineers in charge should have known that secondary stresses existed in the cables, and that these stresses, if faulty, should have been reduced. No statements in regard to the safety of the structure should have been made until after all available knowledge had been used to determine the stresses. Assertions made before such knowledge was in hand must necessarily have been unreliable.

Such deterioration as has occurred, it is stated, has not appreciably diminished the strength of the bridge. Bars and rods are somewhat worn, but are still amply strong, having been made larger than was necessary at the first. After a long and technical description of the meaning of scientific terms used in bridge talk and of various elements and considerations determining the safety of such structures, the engineers say that, if the safety is found to be defective, one of the following causes is responsible:

(1) Physical deterioration of its materials or members.

(2) Changes made in the structure since its completion.

(3) Increases of moving loads beyond those for which the bridge was designed.

(4) Defects in the original design.

Physical deterioration might result from rusting or wearing, or from a reduction in the strength of the steel, due to a repetition of stresses near the elastic limits. Investigation has shown, it is stated, that damage from none of these causes has been serious.

The only change known to have been made in the structure is a lightening in the weight of railroad floors by widening the spaces between ties and omitting the guard rails. The lessening of the bridge's safety from this cause has been unappreciable.

As to the increase of moving loads, the report says that "it is evident that no change in the spacing of trolley cars, except such a large one as would interfere with the use of the bridge, can effect any decided increase in the safety of the bridge. The restrictions as to the minimum spacing of cars, however, should be strictly enforced." The deadload of the structure, consisting of such things as mail tubes, telegraph cables and the like, is not deemed too heavy.

DEFECTS IN THE ORIGINAL DESIGN.

A large part of the report is devoted to a description of the defects in the original design. The engineers say that, in discussing this subject, they have taken into consideration that the bridge was planned more than twenty years ago, when steel as a material for such undertakings was just coming into use. The science of bridge designing was much cruder then than now, and little attention was paid to secondary stresses. It is regretted by the engineers that there exist no adequate plans of the structure, so that a prolonged and detailed survey of it would be necessary to determine exactly how it is built and to obtain a reliable knowledge of its members.

Means are suggested in an appendix of the report for the reducing of the pressure on the masonry 25 tons a square foot by strengthening the stay system and releasing the saddles from their fixed positions and adding anchorages under each shore pin. There are now excessive stresses on the floors, the actual stress on the chords of the main floor beam being 15,500 pounds per square inch, whereas it should only be 14,000. This too large stress is, however, the result of an increase of load rather than of defects in design.

There is an excess stress of 13,000 pounds per square inch on the intermediate floor beams, due partly to defect in design. On the intermediate floor beam of the roadway there is also too much stress, as well as on the channels supporting the beam. The report says:

If the improvement of stay system is made, so that the deadweight of bridge may be safely increased, all of above defects can be easily remedied. While we have made no plans or estimates and the statement is merely a guess, we think that the entire improvement can be made at a cost of from one-half to three-quarters of a million dollars, and within less than three years' time. The necessary calculations are very intricate and difficult, and it might take all of the first year to make the survey of the structure, finish the computations and complete the plans. Nothing has been said as to the safety of the anchorages. Our computations show them to be amply safe. Their factor of safety against sliding is 2.45 with the present loads, while ordinary practice requires only 2.

Acknowledgment is made by the two engineers for assistance from the Bridge Department.

In one of the appendices to the report is briefly described a design that has been made for a bridge over the North River to New Jersey. This design shows a structure which "has centre hinges, and is in this respect similar to the Brooklyn Bridge." "The force tranferred to cables at centre has been calculated and special provision has been made for this reference. We, therefore, know that the wind pressure to be transferred to cables at centre of the bridge is large, though we have not calculated its actual amount in this case."

Reference is made in an appendix to the repairs for the rods broken last July.

We are told that the rods used in the bridge to replace those that were broken were made by welding new ends to the bodies of the broken rods. These rods are said to be steel, of 75,000 pounds per square inch ultimate strength, and of 45,000 pounds elastic limit. It is a common belief among engineers that welds in steel of this degree of hardness are not only difficult to make, but uncertain, and not to be relied upon, even when seemingly successfully made.

COMMISSIONER SHEA'S VIEW.

Thinks the Bridge All Right and About as Good as Any He Ever Knew Anything About.

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea of Brooklyn was asked last night if he had anything to say about the report of the engineers appointed by the District Attorney to examine into the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge. He said that he had just heard of its contents, but any technical reply would have to be made by the Chief Engineer of the bridge, C. C. Martin.

"Mr. Martin and Mr. Probasco, the Chief Engineer of the Department of Bridges, will doubtless read the report carefully and prepare a statement in answer," said the Commissioner. "What do I think about the matter of the stress on the structure being too great? Well, I don't know much about stresses, so I can't tell you. However, this bridge has had many hundreds of thousands of people carried across it in late years. That proves it is all right, doesn't it? It's about as good as any bridge I ever knew anything about."

The Commissioner was told of the part of the report in which it was stated that the supervision and inspection of the bridge had been inadequate. He said that he was not familiar with the details of the system of inspection under Mr. Martin, but that Mr. Martin thought that system all right.

"And Mr. Martin ought to know," he added. "He has been the engineer for thirty years, and will probably continue in charge as much longer, if he lives."

It was called to the Commissioner's attention that the report said the bridge engineer did not make personal inspections, but left the periodic examinations of the structure's condition to mechanics.

"Well," replied Mr. Shea, "these mechanics are master mechanics, and it stands to reason they know what they are about. If they did not Mr. Martin would not have them do the work."

The statement that the examining mechanics did not submit to the office of the authorities any reports of their periodic investigations was outlined to the Commissioner, who said:

"That's a matter of opinion."

Speaking of the statement in the report that the original design of the bridge was fault, Mr. Shea said that he thought the designer, Mr. Roebling, might have something to say about this within a few days.

"He can doubtless say something interesting," the Commissioner added. "Maybe he can tell these two engineers, who have never built a bridge, something they don't know. Their statements, coming at this particular time, are peculiarly interesting, aren't they?"

When Mr. Martin was asked about the report he said that he had heard it was very long, and that it would take some time to read it. For the present he had nothing to say.

Mr. Shea, before he said anything for himself about the report, explained that, before Mr. Phibin made the document public yesterday, it had been submitted to William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Parsons announced at that time that, to judge from the report, he considered the Brooklyn Bridge safe. This opinion, said Mr. Shea, met with the approval of the Bridge Department's engineers. Personally the Commissioner said that he thought the opinion was all right. It settled the matter.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Robert Goelet and family arrived from New York on the steam yacht Nahma to-day, the yacht returning to New York. The steam yachts Narada and Sultana also arrived, the Narada sailing again for New York after landing a number of guests. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel returned on the Sultana.

Dr. and Mrs. William C. Rives are guests of Mrs. Le Roy King at her cottage, in Bellevue Avenue.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant of the Church of the Ascension, New York, preached at All Saints' Chapel to-day.

At Trinity Church announcement was made to-day that of the $6,000 desired for a new organ $2,500 has been subscribed. The larger part of this fund is contributed by the Summer residents who are attendants upon this church during their stay in Newport and contribute largely to its support.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner at Friedheim to-night. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who have entertained elaborately during the past Summer, have taken a lease for next season on this cottage, which is the property of the T. A. Havemeyer estate.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mrs. Burke Roche have returned from New York.

Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frederic Nellson, at the Tiffany cottage.

Rear Commodore and Mrs. Charles F. Robinson expect to sail in their steam yacht for Europe, and will probably remain in foreign waters two years.

POLICEMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Although the Horse Knocked His Bicycle Over He Clung to the Bridle.

Patrick A. McManus, a lawyer, whose offices are in the New York Life Building, in a light wagon drawn by a spirited brown horse had been having a spin on the Speedway yesterday afternoon.

On his return home he proceeded down Seventh Avenue. At One Hundred and Thirtieth Street he slowed the horse down to a walk, and leaned forward to light the lamp which was attached to the dashboard. When he struck a match the horse gave a sudden start forward, the reins dropped to the pavement, and the next instant the horse was off at full speed.

"Look out, look out, runaway!" shouted Mr. McManus as the horse sped down the avenue, and people, bicycle riders, motor vehicle drivers, and others did "look out."

At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue Bicycle Policeman Rouse was standing at the curb, his wheel by his side. When he saw the runaway coming, he sprang on his bicycle and started down the avenue also.

He got near enough to the horse to grasp the bride, did so, and thus traveled several blocks, when the horse swerved to the right and knocked the bicycle over. This was at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Rouse clung to the bridle and the horse's mane until One Hundred and Eighteenth Street was reached, when the animal stopped.

All the time Mr. McManus had retained his seat by tightly clutching the sides. He gave warm praise to Policeman Rouse and then proceeded on his way home. Rouse's back was slightly injured and his uniform was torn inseveral places. He was cheered by the big crowd that gathered about him.

COUNTRY VILLA DESTROYED.

Home of C. N. Flannigan at Amityville Burned—Loss, $10,000.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 6.—The villa at Amityville belonging to C. N. Flannigan of New York was destroyed by fire at midnight last night. Six hundred dollars in cash, all the furniture, four valuable dogs, two wolf hounds worth $500 each, and two Great Danes, worth $300, were destroyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Flannigan were absent when the fire broke out. There had been a wood fire built in the dining hall to take the chill off the rooms, and it is supposed the flue was defective. James MacElroy, the boy in charge of the house, discovered the fire. He managed to save a chest containing valuables, but nothing else. There was a high wind blowing at the time, and the country home of Shepherd Knapp, which was close by, had a narrow escape from being destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $10,000. The amount of insurance could not be learned.

Hoboken Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the new St. John's Episcopal Church, at Charles and Palisade Avenues, West Hoboken, was laid at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Bishop T. A. Starkey, assisted by the Rev. Archdeacon William A. Jenvy, conducted the ceremonies. The new church will be a stone structure of Gothic design, and will be one of the finest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the northern section of the county.

Obituary Notes.

DE WITT C. SMITH, formerly City Engineer in Schenectady, died last night at a sanitarium near Saratoga, aged forty-eight years.

EDWARD A. ACKERMAN, editor and publisher of The Richfield Springs Mercury, is dead at his home in that village. He was fifty years old.

CLARK A. PLACE, for thirty years the Paymaster of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and a resident of Milwaukee since 1846, died yesterday at his home, after a long illness. He was eighty-four years old.

JOHN MCNAB, one of the wealthiest men of Gloversville, N. Y., and President of the Fulton County National Bank, died yesterday, aged eighty-six years, from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid taken last Friday night by mistake for tough medicine.

The Rev. J. H. ENDERS, for many years a prominent clergyman in the Reformed Church, is dead at his home in Fort Hunter, N. Y., aged seventy-two years. He was chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the civil war.

Death of W. A. Raich.

The voyage of the Umbria, which arrived yesterday, was saddened by the death on Friday morning of W. A. Raich, a saloon passenger, of Wilmington, N. C. Mr. Raich was Auditor of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. His body was brought to port, and will be shipped to North Carolina for burial. Mrs. Raich was also a passenger on the Umbria. Mr. Raich's death was due to a complication of diseases.

John D. Keiley is Seriously Ill.

John D. Keiley, ex-City Treasurer of Brooklyn, and a cousin to Cardinal Gibbons, is seriously ill at his home, 213 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. He is suffering from an attack of heart trouble. A few days ago his condition alarmed his family, but it was said last night that he had improved.

MARRIED.

BUSHNELL—APPLEGATE.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, at St. George's Church, Newburg-on-Hudson, by the Rev. Octavius Applegate, D. D., rector, Helen Maude, daughter of the officiating clergyman, to Douglas Stewart Bushnell of Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

BUSHEE.—At Norwalk, Florida, Oct. 5, Mrs. Harriet Bushee of this city, in the 77th year of her age.
Providence papers please copy.

CLARK.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 5, 1901, Caroline Birdsall, widow of Henry R. Clark of New York and daughter of the late Samuel Birdsall of Waterloo, N. Y.
Funeral services and interment at Waterloo, N. Y.

HAYDOCK.—After a brief illness, Tenth month, 5th, 1901, Richard Haydock, in his 63d year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 407 West 123d St., New York City, on Third day, Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

PATTERSON.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 6, Jean Barr, wife of the late George Patterson, in her 88th year.
Funeral services from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Violet Ingram, 910 Van Alst Av., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

STANLEY.—On Oct. 6, Charles H. Stanley.
Funeral from St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 10 A. M.

VIETOR.—On Oct. 4, 1901, Frederick William Victor, eldest son of the late Theodore and Emily A. Vietor of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Funeral services private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WALKER.—Oct. 5, at his home, Burnside, Conn., George R., eldest son of John H. and Sarah J. Walker, in the 31st year of his age.
Fuiteral services at the residence of his parents, 37 East 83d St., New York, Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 8 P. M.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 6.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Oct.
AMELLER, John, 411 E. 50th St.	1	5
BUNTON, Minnie, 269 E. 70th St.	39	5
BUONO, Giuseppe, 172 Worth St.	39	5
BAKER, Rebecca R., 171 E. 96th St.	78	5
BANFIELD, P. G., 51 Chambers St.	76	5
BARTOLI, Carmine, 111 Mulberry St.	66	6
BEKENDORF, Louis, 662 W. 34th St.	55	4
BIRNBAUM, Max, 166 Eldridge St.	40	5
BOWEN, Annie, 60 Catharine St.	1	4
BIEDEMAN, Susanna E., 412 E. 58th	72	5
BURKE, Andrew, 8 Carlisle St.	35	4
BUSCH, Elizabeth, 512, 6th St.	28	5
CHURCHILL, Frank, 19 Coenties Slip	24	4
CORBITT, Robert J., 504 W. 44th St.	30	5
CURRY, John, 371 Lexington Av.	1	5
DESPANYS, Narcisse J., 565 7th Av.	40	5
DORSE, Salvatore, 428 E. 11th St.	66	5
DAUM, Rosa, 89 E. 4th St.	41	5
DISTLER, George, 211 E. 3d St.	53	5
EGAN, Carrie, 371 2d Av.	25	5
FOLEY, Mary, 135 W. 106th St.	1	5
FINLEY, Elizabeth, 512, 6th St.	86	5
FLAM, Isi, 14 Ludlow St.	1	5
FREEDMAN, Lewis, 99 Monroe St.	1	5
FALOTICO, Adolarato, 313 Bowery.	3	5
FLYNN, James, 269 West St.	40	4
FLAM, Lea, 492 Water St.	50	4
FERRARA, Pasquale, 171 Thompson.	11	5
FARRILOW, Henry, 166 Madison Av.	1	5
GORMLEY, Mary, 236 E. 106th St.	44	4
GORDON, David, 206 E. 29th St.	66	4
GRAU, Emma, 571 Lexington Av.	1	5
HAUPTMAN, Jacob, 240 Rivington.	1	4
HILDEBRECHT, H. H., 1,145 2d Av.	3	6
HOUSER, Esther M., 218 E. 123d St.	39	3

Special Notices.

If you have Catarrh of the Stomach get MAY-CEA, the Manganese Spring Water Doctors prescribing it report it cures where all Medicines fail. Druggists or Jos. K. Curtis, 18 Stone St.

"CAMMEYER"
STAMPED ON A SHOE
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

It has been wisely said that a great business house is a liberal education in itself. Education is a drawing out, a development of the best. In this sense our business has always been an education for the shoe industry. Our styles, patterns and improvements have become the standard to which other makers seek to attain.

We are not content, however, to rest on our laurels. Education implies improvement. Our last year's best must be bettered this year, if possible. This is our constant aim. CAMMEYER stamped on a shoe MUST mean Standard of Merit, first, last and all the time.

"Colonial" Shoe for women. Fine glace kid, with patent leather and kid tips. 5.00

"Varsity" Shoe for women, patent leather, dull kid tops, button and lace 5.00

UCANBEZ Shoe for women, fine glace kid, with kid tips, button and lace and Black Russia calf lace 5.00

New Fall Heavy Sole Oxfords for Women, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00

UCANBEZ Shoe for Men, $5.00.

In black kid, single and double soles, also enamel leather double sole.

Men's black kid Shoes, Button and lace, double and single soles, calf and linen lined, 5.00

CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Corner 20th St.

CAMMEYER

Specials for Monday!

Men's Neckwear

Men's Silk Neckwear, Four-in-Hands, Imperials, Puffs and Ascots. Specially made for us in the newest and most up-to-date Fall patterns . . . . . Special .44

Women's Silk Hose

Exceptional value in women's Fall weight spun silk Hose, made with double soles, spliced heels and toes, in Black and Yale Blue, good value at $1.50 . . . . . Special .95

Muslin Underwear

Women's gowns in good quality of muslin, cambric and nainsook; high and low neck effects; trimmed with dainty patterns of lace and embroideries; in regular and extra sizes; good value at $1.25 . . . . . Special .95

Fine quality of cambric Skirts, deep flounce of hemstitching and tucks; also others trimmed with fine embroideries and Torchon lace, with dust ruffle; well worth $1.25 . . . . . Special .95

Women's Skirt

STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1339 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.

MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
849 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

IN MANUFACTURING REGAL SHOES

KING CALF

we use nothing but the best materials. King Calf, the best leather that's made for uppers, and Live Oak, the best sole leather that money can buy, are controlled exclusively by the Regal.

All Regal Shoes are thoroughly seasoned. They are kept on lasts clear through the process of manufacture. This insures wearers of Regals, shoes that keep their shape, that look well, fit well and wear well.

No better shoe is made at any price than the Regal, and no other shoe nearly so good can be bought at anything like the price.

All sizes — all widths — all the good shapes. You are sure of a perfect fit and complete shoe satisfaction when you wear Regals.

Always $3.50 — never any change in the price.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

Horses and Carriages.

Studebaker

Lookers and Buyers

—both are welcome—always—to inspect the Studebaker warerooms—one as welcome as the other. Lookers grow into buyers, after a little while. Buyers become our fast friends at once.

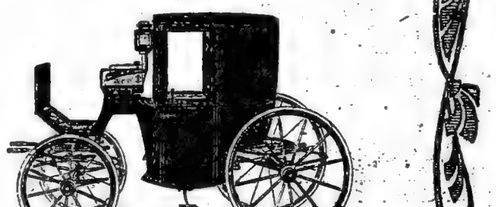

BROUGHAMS.

The Brougham shown in the cut is our light one-horse Brougham for 1901. It has a very special characteristic—two in fact—one, lightness; the other, roominess. You wouldn't think it possible that the two could be combined to such an extent. We build larger and heavier Broughams for those who want them—also extension fronts and Dem't Coaches. We show a large number of the many different styles on the floors of our warerooms, and have a supply at our factory ready to be painted and trimmed to order at short notice.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

THE
Coward Shoe
Good Sense

For Bunions.

ready made or made to order. no bunions. Wear Good Sense Shoes from youth.

If you have a Bunion, we have the shoe to fit it, and fit the rest of the foot besides.

Relief will be absolute, immediate, lasting —worth ten times the cost—Men's, $3.00. Women's, $4.50.

And not to be had in any other shoe, whether it is better, of course, to have

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich Street, near Warren St., New York.
Send for New Catalogue.

EVERETT PIANOS
Distinct Art Creations.

Imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments, we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Burmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

LEWIS & CONGER
The Largest and Best-Equipped
Housefurnishing Warerooms
in the Country.

Best Quality Goods Only

Everything necessary for Kitchen, Laundry Dining Room, Library, Pantry, Hall, Bath and Stable. Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, China and Glass. Fire Sets, Andirons and Fenders. House-Cleaning Articles

Eddy Refrigerators
Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century
THE "WILKIE"
Porcelain Lined Refrigerators.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $2.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Sevillia APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.
Two apartments of four rooms, $900 to $1,000. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant served.

CARPET CLEANING
Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

Money Will Be Refunded.
If It Ever Shrinks. "DERMOPHILE" Underwear. PURE WOOL. At Leading Stores.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	1:30 PM.	1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	1:00 PM.	*1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	1:00 PM.	*1:25 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk.	† 1:00 PM.	*12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	* 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 A.M.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	*12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:30 PM.	1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited."	* 3:40 PM.	3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:30 PM.	4:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	6:56 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 32 Union Square W., 366 Fulton, 1,323 Grand, 3,370 Third Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday sailings: 12:25, 12:45, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15.

	Leave N.Y.	Arrive E.T.
Easton Local	*9:25 AM	*4:30 PM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7:40 AM	*5:50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*7:35 AM	*10:10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11:55 AM	*12:01 AM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12:40 PM	*10:05 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	*3:05 PM	*4:10 PM
Easton Local	*5:10 PM	*5:20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*7:35 PM	*8:10 PM
EUROPEAN MAIL EXPRESS	*7:35 PM	*8:00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 271, 1,323 and 1,351 Broadway, 275 Columbus Ave., 3 Park Row, 125 Columbus Ave., 1 Union Sq. West, 125 Nassau St., 1 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

10:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:40 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:05 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:23, 4:26, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:35, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 9:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, (6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 10:55, (Limited,) 9:25, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:35, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 9:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 281 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone, "904 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Call System.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD.
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
10-8-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m. Mail and Pass. Train.	*7:00 a. m.
7:50 a. m. Adirdack & Montreal Spl.	†8:25 p. m.
*8:00 a. m. Syracuse Local.	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m. Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m. Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m. Exposition Express.	*2:30 a. m.
†10:30 a. m. Lake Shore Express.	*7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m. Rutland Express	*7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. Southwestern Limited.	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m. Albany and Troy Fliet.	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m. Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
*4:00 p. m. Detroit Special.	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m. St. Louis Limited.	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m. Western Express.	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m. Adirdack & Montreal Ex.	*7:05 a. m.
*6:35 p. m. Montreal Express.	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. Pan-American Express.	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m. Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m. Pacific Express.	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m. Midnight Express.	*6:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 115, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, B. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.
SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
10:00 a. m.	12:45 noon.	5:30 p. m.
12:00 noon.	3:18 p. m.	6:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—
7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
11:30 A M—(2) For Rochester & Catskill Mts. Exp.
3:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*3:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*5:30 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at 10:45 A. M., 2 at 12:00 P M. Grand Jersey City, Loop No. 1 at 8 a. m., No. 1—at 11:20 A M., 2 at 12:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

F. E. MOREDOCK, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
Time is from Penna. R. R., 23d St. Five minutes later from Cortlandt or Desbrosses Sts.

4:55 P. M. DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car. Pullmans, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Virginia Hot Springs.

8:35 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches for above points.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths, at Office Chesapeake & Ohio, 1,323 Broadway, Phone 420 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Easton Local	12:45 p. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	15:30 p. m.
Lakewood & Atl'tic City	9:40 a. m.	.....
Lakewood & Atl'tic City	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:58 p. m.	†4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	6:30 p. m.	.....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
2*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., 11:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, ‡4:00, ‡4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, 9:00, ‡9:28, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
2*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. through to Point Pleasant; 8:00 p. m. to Long Branch only.
Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,364 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 271 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 133 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
†Hohenstaufen, Oct. 12, 4 PM | *Columbia ..... Nov. 9
†Lahn ..... Oct. 19, 10 AM | †Hohenzollern, Nov. 16, 10 AM
*Fürst Bismarck ..... Oct. 23 | *Fürst Bismarck ..... Nov. 23
†Aller ..... Nov. 2, 10 AM | †Trave ..... Nov. 30, 10 AM
sailing at 11 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30. Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
37 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th. ... Oct. 8 | Kaiserin M. Th. ... Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr. ... Oct. 22 | Kaiser Wm. Gr. ... Nov. 19
Kronprinz Wm. ... Oct. 29 | Kronprinz Wm. ... Dec. 3
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Barbarossa ... Oct. 17, noon | K. Luise ... Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise ... Oct. 24, noon | Bremen ... Dec. 5, noon
Bremen ... Oct. 31, noon | Barbarossa ... Dec. 26, 10 AM
Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM | Phœnicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM | Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM
Penn'a, Nov. 2, 8:30 AM | Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul ... Oct. 9, 10 AM | St. Paul ... Oct. 30, 10 AM
St. Louis, Oct. 16, 10 AM | Friesland ... Nov. 6, Noon
Phila. ... Oct. 23, 10 AM | Phila. ... Nov. 13, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Southwark, Oct. 9, noon | Kensington, Oct. 23, noon
*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon | *Zeeland, Oct. 30, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE ..... Oct. 18th, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
MENOMINEE ..... Oct. 26, 9 A. M.
MANITOU ..... Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Nov. 2, 10 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS
Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Amasis ..... Nov. 19 | Amasis ..... Dec. 10
Rameses the Great, Dec. 3 | Rameses III ..... Dec. 17
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
AMSTERDAM ..... Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M. RYNDAM
Twin-Screw S. S. 13,000 tons
Saturday, Oct. 26, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 13th St.
C. of Rome ... Oct. 12, noon | Ancnoria ... Oct. 26, noon
Astoria ... Oct. 19, noon | Furnessia ... Nov. 2, noon
Cabin passage, $30 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
To LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM | Campania, Nov. 2, 10 AM
Lucania, Oct. 19, 9:30 AM | Umbria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM | Lucania, Nov. 16, 8:30 AM
BOWLING GREEN OFFICES, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic ... Oct. 9, noon | Teutonic, Oct. 23, noon
Oceanic, Oct. 16, 8 AM | Germanic, Oct. 30, noon
Celtic ..... Oct. 22, noon | Cymric, Nov. 6, 3 PM
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKIEN KAISHA:
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Coptic ..... Oct. 15 | Peking ..... Oct. 31
America Maru ... Oct. 28 | Gaelic ..... Nov. 7
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
First-class passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 4 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE
by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company
ARE DELIGHTFUL.
Special Rates to Sportsmen.
Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office & New Pier 32, East River, Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and N. Y. points beyond. Buffalo, &c.
Leave Desbrosses & Cortlandt Sts. (by ferries) 9:00 A. M.
Desbrosses St. Pier 9:40
West 22d St. 10:00
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

PEOPLE'S LINE
ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARK POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.), for GRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON LAST TRIP OCT. 16.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Excursions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Last Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

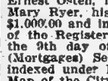
Deep sea fishing daily.—Al. Foster's safe iron steamer Angler leaves E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. BOYNTON, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. OSTEN, John Doe, and Richard Roe, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, (the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, the real names of the heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Ernest Osten, deceased, being unknown to the plaintiff,) the People of the State of New York, and all other persons having or claiming to have any interest in the real property of which said Ernest Osten, deceased, died seised, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1901.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

ROBT. LESLIE MOFFETT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To John Doe and Richard Roe, the said names being fictitious, representing the only heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, and all other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, as grantees, devisees, heirs at law, or next of kin of any person having any share or interest in said premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the object of the above-entitled action is the foreclosure of a mortgage dated August 6th, 1898, made and executed by defendant Catherine M. Osten and Ernest Osten, her husband, to Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife, to secure the payment of $1,000.00 and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 9th day of August, 1898, in Block Series (Mortgages) Section 11, Liber 47, Page 1, and indexed under Block Number 3,104 on the Land Map of the City of New York, which said mortgage was thereafter duly assigned to plaintiff herein by said Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife.

That the mortgaged premises affected by said foreclosure were, at the time of the commencement of this action, situated in the County of New York, City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and described in the complaint as follows:

All that certain lot, piece,

FINANCIAL

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,454,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Fifth National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
42 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885.
{ Consolidated Stock Exchange }
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND
INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin.
Write for reports on the speculative issues.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2885 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.

In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cents. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

BELL TELEPHONE STOCKS
We offer the following:
American Telephone & Telegraph Company,
Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo,
Bell Telephone Company of Canada,
Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia,
Cent. Dist. & Print. Tel. Co. (Pittsburgh),
Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
Hudson River Telephone Company,
Nebraska Telephone Company,
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.,
Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.
PRICE AND INFORMATION AS TO EARNINGS, DIVIDENDS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.

Moffat & White,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits..... $1,895,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Albert C. Case, Haley Fiske, Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, Fred'k R. Tappen, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. L. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES, Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dept., 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., October 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, October 22d, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Chicago, or Boston Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, 3,000 pairs Asbestos Gauntlets, 10,000 pairs Buckskin Gauntlets, 50,000 Bedsheets, 5,000 Corn Brooms, and 5,000 Barrack Chairs. Quantities subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirement. An absolute compliance with the standards and specifications will be insisted upon in the inspection of goods. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from standards and specifications will under no circumstances be considered. Bids for delivery or inspection at other points than those named above will not be entertained. Bids for less quantities than advertised for will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same as those for which bids are to be opened at other depots. Early delivery is essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfill. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture thereof) being equal. A GUARANTEE of 10 per cent. of the value of the articles advertised for must accompany proposals. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opened October 22d, 1901," and addressed to Colonel JOHN V. FURST, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BARCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kuhne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:

That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 132,000 new shares of $100 each, from 600,000 shares to 792,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $79,200,000.

Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:

First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines.) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Moultrie, and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.

Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.

Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs,) of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana—there connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vanderburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vanderburgh including also (if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described to New Harmony in the same county, known as the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the narrow standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.

The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York City, N. Y., Sept. 16th, 1901.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of NAVARRE HOTEL and IMPORTATION COMPANY will be held on the 14th day of October, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of such company, at Navarre Hotel, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to consist of two hundred and fifty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

(Signed) R. H. STEARNS,
(Signed) CHARLES W. DABB,
(Signed) M. SHIELS.
GOELLER, SHAFFER & EISLER, Attorneys, 207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
Secretary. President,
J. D. CRARY. R. S. WHITE.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1901, at 12 o'clock, noon. JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 6th, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at 65 Cedar Street, New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,600 for sum of $6,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

FINANCIAL.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We respectfully desire to state that NOTWITHSTANDING the malicious attacks made by envious rivals upon the firm of W. R. Vermilye & Co., its individual members and employes, we shall be open for the transaction of all business as usual on Monday, October 7th, in our domestic and foreign offices, and will continue to merit the confidence placed in us by our patrons. Very respectfully,

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. R. VERMILYE & CO.,
52 Broadway, New York.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock... $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,673,542.68
Receives Deposits subject to check.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HERMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLES, } Vice-Presidents.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
FRANCIS C. PYNE, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer.

Dividends.

United States Steel Corporation,
No. 71 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Wednesday, November 6th, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday, November 7th, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation,
No. 71 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Friday, the 20th day of December, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R.,
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 5d, 1901.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant bonds of this Company on Oct. 15th, 1901, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in payment of interest on said bonds for six months ending Sept. 30th, 1901.
Transfer books will close Oct. 10th and reopen 16th inst.
Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company.
JAMES McMILLAN,
E. F. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company,
New York, October 1st, 1901.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after November 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The preferred stock transfer books will close on October 15, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GUSTAVE BLUMENTHAL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be payable October 21st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, October 1, 1901.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared payable October 15th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Wisconsin Banks.

MILWAUKEE NATIONAL BANK,
MILWAUKEE, WIS. Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,710,149.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other bonds	200,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	240,540.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	90,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	10,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	6,500.00
Due from banks...$431,469.44	
Cash on hand..... 263,902.43—	695,371.87
Total	$3,003,311.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	80,587.14
Circulation outstanding	50,000.00
Due depositors	2,222,724.53
U. S. deposits	200,000.00
Total	$3,003,311.67

OFFICERS.
GEO. W. STROHMEYER, President.
J. MURPHY, Vice President.
ADOLPH MEINECKE, Sr., 2d V. Pres.
WM. F. FILTER, Cashier.
JNO. F. STROHMEYER, Asst. Cash.

New Jersey Banks.

German National Bank
NEWARK, N. J. Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$2,209,740.61
Due from banks and reserve agents	488,673.95
U. S. bonds	50,000.00
Cash	257,308.68
Total	$2,955,723.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	337,950.17
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	2,367,773.07
Total	$2,955,723.24

OFFICERS.
EDWIN M. DOUGLAS, President.
GEORGE B. SWAIN, Vice-President.
ARCH'D W. CONKLIN, Cashier.

Massachusetts Banks.

HOLYOKE NATIONAL BANK,
Holyoke Mass., Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$963,540.97
United States bonds	150,000.00
Due from banks	99,724.77
Cash and reserve	175,876.21 $1,389,042.95
Total	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and profits	146,490.22
Circulation	150,000.00
Deposits	892,552.73 $1,389,042.95

Geo. C. Gill, Pres. Robt. Russell, Vice Pres.
Wm. G. Twing Cash.

Pennsylvania Banks.

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, PENN.,
SEPT. 30TH, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,036,171.34
Overdrafts	3,843.83
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits	300,000.00
Banking house	155,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	857,507.17
Due from banks and reserve agents	1,486,906.23
Cash	979,947.28
	$12,480,475.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	250,146.55
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	9,230,329.30
	$12,480,475.85

1880.	
Surplus	$248,000.00
Deposits	607,000.00
1890.	
Surplus	$549,000.00
Deposits	2,231,000.00
1900.	
Surplus, (earned)	$1,208,000.00
Deposits	5,860,000.00
Dividends paid since organized in 1865	$2,880,000.00

A. E. W. PAINTER, President.
ROBT. WARDROP, Vice Pres't and Cashier.
D. E. PARK, Second Vice President.
W. DWIGHT BELL, Assistant Cashier.

THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK
Philadelphia, Penn.,
September 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$13,493,426.26
Due from banks	1,930,848.19
Exchanges for Clearing House	950,272.38
Cash and reserve	3,728,044.53
	$20,102,591.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,728,521.80
Circulation	550,000.00
Deposits	16,324,069.56
	$20,102,591.36

JOSEPH WAYNE, Jr., Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE
Corn Exchange National Bank,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
at the close of business September 30, 1901.
ASSETS.

Loans, discounts, and investments	$7,770,978.25
U. S. bonds (at par)	1,100,000.00
Due from banks	1,576,294.88
Cash and reserve	3,158,014.00
	$13,605,287.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	$600,000.00
Net profits	112,589.95 712 589.95
Circulation	465,900.00
Deposits	11,926,797.18
	$13,605,287.13

CHARLES S. CALWELL, Cashier.

Penn National Bank
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts, and investments	$4,952,121.05
Due from banks	246,564.04
Cash and reserve	1,804,614.85
	$7,003,799.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits, (net)	724,695.27— 1,224,695.27
Circulation	43,700.00
Deposits	5,735,404.47
	$7,003,799.74

H. G. CLIFTON, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Altoona, Pa., Sept. 30th, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,301,655.47
United States bonds	130,000.00
Due from banks	262,645.51
Cash and reserve	308,504.86 $2,001,205.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	191,870.61
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	1,509,335.23 $2,001,205.84

John Lloyd, Pres. J. M. Skyles, Asst. Cash.

Tennessee Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Fourth National Bank,
AT NASHVILLE,
IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SEPT. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,612,223.10	
Overdrafts	12,419.08	$2,624,642.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
Bond account	43,278.33	
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, &c.	226,250.97—	269,529.30
Premium on U. S. bonds for circulation		18,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		58,000.00
Other real estate		25,172.49
Due from approved reserve agents	199,295.83	
Due from other National Banks	161,613.45	
Due from State banks and bankers	28,854.87	
Checks and other cash items	57,882.41	
Bills of other banks	23,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,256.76	
Specie	17,645.00	
Gold certificates	75,000.00	
Silver certificates	99,161.00	
Legal tender notes	120,000.00—	757,720.33
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation)		16,000.00
Total		$4,658,085.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	$120,000.00
Undivided profits	78,116.82
National bank notes outstanding	296,185.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,964,785.49
Demand certificates of deposit	36,105.85
Certified checks	19,415.12
Cashier's checks outstanding	11,123.76
Due to other National banks	$34,047.11
Due to State banks and bankers	296,255.58— 2,762,733.32
Total	$4,658,085.15

State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, ss.:
I, J. T. Howell, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. T. HOWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1901.
JOHN A. BAXTER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
SAM'L J. KEITH,
W. O. DIBRELL,
W. E. MANIER, } Directors.

Indiana Banks.

Merchants' National Bank,
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,239,310.86
United States bonds	250,000.00
Due from banks	1,093,031.57
Cash and reserve	2,398,733.33 $6,782,075.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	994,095.51
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	4,437,980.25 $6,782,075.76

T. P. Fremont, Pres. O. N. Fremont, Vice Pres.
O. F. Fremont, Cashier.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Moffatt & White are offering to investors stocks of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is the present parent company, and also stocks of a number of its subsidiary companies. Price and information as to earnings, dividends, &c., can be had from the firm on application.

Pennsylvania Banks.

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, PENN.,
SEPT. 30TH, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,036,171.34
Overdrafts	3,843.83
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits	300,000.00
Banking house	155,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	857,507.17
Due from banks and reserve agents	1,486,906.23
Cash	979,947.28
	$12,480,475.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	250,146.55
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	9,230,329.30
	$12,480,475.85

1880.	
Surplus	$248,000.00
Deposits	607,000.00
1890.	
Surplus	$549,000.00
Deposits	2,231,000.00
1900.	
Surplus, (earned)	$1,208,000.00
Deposits	5,860,000.00
Dividends paid since organized in 1865	$2,880,000.00

A. E. W. PAINTER, President.
ROBT. WARDROP, Vice Pres't and Cashier.
D. E. PARK, Second Vice President.
W. DWIGHT BELL, Assistant Cashier.

THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK
Philadelphia, Penn.,
September 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$13,493,426.26
Due from banks	1,930,848.19
Exchanges for Clearing House	950,272.38
Cash and reserve	3,728,044.53
	$20,102,591.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,728,521.80
Circulation	550,000.00
Deposits	16,324,069.56
	$20,102,591.36

JOSEPH WAYNE, Jr., Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE
Corn Exchange National Bank,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
at the close of business September 30, 1901.
ASSETS.

Loans, discounts, and investments	$7,770,978.25
U. S. bonds (at par)	1,100,000.00
Due from banks	1,576,294.88
Cash and reserve	3,158,014.00
	$13,605,287.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	$600,000.00
Net profits	112,589.95 712 589.95
Circulation	465,900.00
Deposits	11,926,797.18
	$13,605,287.13

CHARLES S. CALWELL, Cashier.

Penn National Bank
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts, and investments	$4,952,121.05
Due from banks	246,564.04
Cash and reserve	1,804,614.85
	$7,003,799.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits, (net)	724,695.27— 1,224,695.27
Circulation	43,700.00
Deposits	5,735,404.47
	$7,003,799.74

H. G. CLIFTON, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Altoona, Pa., Sept. 30th, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,301,655.47
United States bonds	130,000.00
Due from banks	262,645.51
Cash and reserve	308,504.86 $2,001,205.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	191,870.61
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	1,509,335.23 $2,001,205.84

John Lloyd, Pres. J. M. Skyles, Asst. Cash.

Tennessee Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Fourth National Bank,
AT NASHVILLE,
IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SEPT. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,612,223.10	
Overdrafts	12,419.08	$2,624,642.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
Bond account	43,278.33	
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, &c.	226,250.97—	269,529.30
Premium on U. S. bonds for circulation		18,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		58,000.00
Other real estate		25,172.49
Due from approved reserve agents	199,295.83	
Due from other National Banks	161,613.45	
Due from State banks and bankers	28,854.87	
Checks and other cash items	57,882.41	
Bills of other banks	23,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,256.76	
Specie	17,645.00	
Gold certificates	75,000.00	
Silver certificates	99,161.00	
Legal tender notes	120,000.00—	757,720.33
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation)		16,000.00
Total		$4,658,085.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund	$120,000.00	
Undivided profits	78,116.82	
National bank notes outstanding	296,185.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,964,785.49	
Demand certificates of deposit	36,105.85	
Certified checks	19,415.12	
Cashier's checks outstanding	11,123.76	
Due to other National banks	$34,047.11	
Due to State banks and bankers	296,255.58—	2,762,733.32
Total		$4,658,085.15

State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, ss.:
I, J. T. Howell, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. T. HOWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1901.
JOHN A. BAXTER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
SAM'L J. KEITH,
W. O. DIBRELL,
W. E. MANIER, } Directors.

Indiana Banks.

Merchants' National Bank,
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,239,310.86
United States bonds	250,000.00
Due from banks	1,093,031.57
Cash and reserve	2,398,733.33 $6,782,075.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	994,095.51
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	4,437,980.25 $6,782,075.76

T. P. Fremont, Pres. O. N. Fremont, Vice Pres.
O. F. Fremont, Cashier.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Moffatt & White are offering to investors stocks of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is the present parent company, and also stocks of a number of its subsidiary companies. Price and information as to earnings, dividends, &c., can be had from the firm on application.

Reports of National Banks.

[1261.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 30th, 1901:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$665,447.27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		134.08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		115,522.00
Furniture and fixtures		15,329.11
Other real estate owned		8,088.50
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		137,570.66
Due from State banks and bankers		4,120.70
Internal revenue stamps		585.80
Checks and other cash items		20,451.33
Exchanges for Clearing House		64,846.32
Notes of other National banks		5,210.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,273

Referees' Notices.

SEVENTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED and Eleventh Street.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THERESA GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, vs. IDA E. MOORE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-three feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence along the same southerly thirty-three feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1901.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

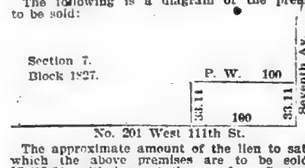

No. 201 West 111th St.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $7,212.74, with interest thereon from September 25th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $122.90, with interest thereon from September 25th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,225.00 and interest. The premises will be sold in one parcel, and subject to a prior mortgage to secure $60,000, with interest at five per cent. from December 15th, 1900, and subject to party wall and state of facts shown on survey.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1901.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Referee.

s30-2aw3w M&Th&oct2

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIJAH C. KEYS, plaintiff, against THERESA KROMER or KRAMER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvester Kromer or Kramer, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, (Borough of Bronx) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Melrose Avenue, distant seventy-four feet four inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly parallel with one Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street seventy-one feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Melrose Avenue, twenty-nine feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, thirty-eight feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Melrose Avenue, two feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street thirty-three feet to the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, at the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

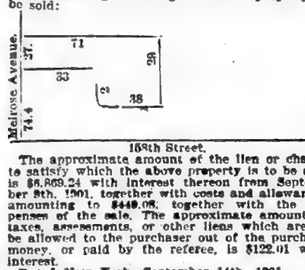

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $8,869.24 with interest thereon from September 8th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $440.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $122.01 with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

s16-2aw3w M&Th&oct28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —NATHAN HOLCOMBE LORD, as Trustee for the Benefit of Thomas Lord, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1901, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, (West,) distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue with the said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 4, in Block Number 1226, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, 5 October, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Ninety-sixth Street.

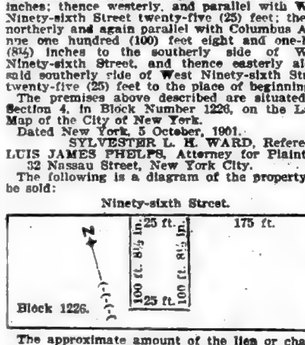

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,850 68-100, with interest thereon from 4th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $412.82, with interest from 4th October, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,462 15-100, and interest.

Dated New York, 5 October, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

oct7-2aw3w M&Th&oct28

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND HOTEL PROPERTY, NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of February, 1899, in the Chancery cause therein pending, under the style of F. W. Breed vs. The Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned Commissioners will, on the 7th day of November, 1901, offer for sale, at public auction, upon the respective premises, in several parcels, certain real estate, embracing in the aggregate about 1,000 acres, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., and known as the Natural Bridge Hotel Property, with the buildings and improvements, comprising the Hotel Appledore, and the Pavilion, and the unfinished Hotel, and also the store, stables, shops, tenement houses, etc., which said decree will be exhibited on the day of sale.

The said real estate will be offered as follows: 1st, Paxton tract, of about 18 acres; 2nd, Winfield tract, of about 2 acres; 3rd, Wheeler tract, of about 35 acres; 4th, Parsons's grant, of about 4¼ acres, and 5th, the residue of said real estate, excepting any residence lots and villa sites, with streets and alleys for outlet, which may have been laid out on said real estate, and sold conformably with the deed of trust executed on June 1, 1891, by the Glasgow Investment Company to S. H. Letcher, Trustee, and with such residue of the real estate, will be sold all the personal property on the premises thereof, which may be subject to the operation of said deed of trust, except that there will be a separate sale of the furniture bought of Wm. N. Stratton, for $800.00, and of the crockery, etc., purchased from Jones, McDuffy & Stratton, for $271.91, and particularly mentioned in the Master's Report.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal installments, payable in one, two, and three years, respectively, for which the purchaser shall execute notes, bearing interest from date of sale, to be secured by deed of trust upon the property, conveyancing and stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser.

GEORGE E. SIPE, GREENLEE D. LETCHER, } Commissioners.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

For Sale.

16c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,620—18th St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.

MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.
1114 3d Ave., Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

Half as Gift!—European family will sell the entire contents of their private house, consisting of mostly imported high-class worked furniture, rugs, oil paintings, portieres, &c.; further, magnificent heavy, full-size brass bedstead, $10; wire spring, $2; elegant white mahogany dressing case, with French glass, $38; chiffonier, $38; French style parlor suit, (five pieces,) $50; rug, 9x12, $5; above-mentioned ten pieces are all new and will only sell together for $150; only those who can buy immediately need call. 44 West 85th St., private house.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS. Will send representative if desired. American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

CUT THIS OUT

I have an order for 50 TONS of OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card, and I will call promptly.

BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

NEW [illegible] SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

THREE TYPEWRITER DONT'S.
DON'T PAY $100 FOR A NEW MACHINE.
DON'T BUY A SECOND-HAND ONE.
DON'T RENT ONE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO.'S "EASIER THAN EASY" PAYMENT PLAN WILL SUIT YOU. 18 BROADWAY.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. F. M. MOSHMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 125d St. Open Evenings.

Established 36 years; new and second-hand sewing machines; all kinds at bargain prices; warranted 5 years; automatic W. & Gibbs, $65 machine, $30; drop-head cabinets, $18.50. Kelly's, 209 Grand St.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Diamonds watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

New Beginner.—Will pay you highest prices for furniture and carpets; special prices to those wishing to buy. New Lenox Auction Rooms, 61 West 125th St.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5998 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Bindery.—Chance for bookbinder to start in business for himself; little capital required. 183 William St., third floor.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Let small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 39 Reade St.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 6 Ann St.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate, Personal Property and Bank Stock in the City of New York for the year 1901, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

Borough of the Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, N. Y.

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In case of payment on or before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in section 915 of the Greater New York Charter, (chapter 378, Laws of 1897,) viz.: A deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

New York, City, Oct. 1st, 1901.

To whom it may concern: Whereas, MARY FORSHAW, my wife, has left my bed and board, take notice that from this day forward I shall not be responsible for any goods furnished to or debts contracted by her. GEORGE FORSHAW.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STEVENS & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$130.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WEBER EASTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

PIANOS

The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.

Catalogue sent free on application.

WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, cor 16th Street, N.Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

"In the very front rank."

HENRY HOLDEN HUSS,

Warerooms, 305 WEST 18th STREET, Near Fifth Avenue.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

NEEDHAM.

At our warerooms you can always find a large assortment of pianos, from which to make a selection. Terms cash or easy monthly payments. We have at present a quantity of slightly used and old-style pianos at greatly reduced prices. A number of second-hand squares and uprights; terms, $3 to $5 per month. Pianos rented and exchanged. Send for catalogue.

FIFTH AVENUE AND 15TH STREET.

PIANOS TO RENT.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BRIGGS PIANOS,
AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.
Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way

For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.

741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.

Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

PIANOS TO RENT.
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor 47th st.

$75—BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3.
BIDDLE'S 7 EAST 14TH 107 EAST 125TH.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lookhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., 86th.

Family leaving city sacrifices $700 cabinet grand upright, maker's guarantee, $125; Chickering; bargain. 213 East 60th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly. Pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—6 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, L 620 Broadway.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-5:30 P. M.

W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
200 LENOX AVENUE.

Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
151 CONVENT AVENUE.

College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.

MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.

W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
88 West 59th St.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Home of MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL, a Teacher of Long Experience. Can Be Made Through the Principal.

EASTMAN,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.

Day and Evening sessions Call or write for free catalogue. Address

CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOL.

Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Ave., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard, '91.)
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October 9th to June.

Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training.

For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 226 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins Sept ember 17, 1901.

Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.

EDWARD B. RAWSON, ELIZABETH STOVER, Principals.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.

Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

Senftner School,
13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.

The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.

H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute
OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.

For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS, 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray,
NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.

Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.

Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

THE SCHOOL OF
COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.

For ANNOUNCEMENT, containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

Joseph Adelman's Dramatic Studio
11 EAST 59TH ST., NEW YORK.

Afternoon and Evening Classes, with Public Performances. Private Coaching and Instruction by Joseph Adelman, former Stage Director of Charles Frohman's, Henry Miller's, and Henrietta Crosman's Companies.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.

Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 20th year begins Oct. 3. 2 West 40th St. Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 301 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 46th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

Misses McFee's School,
306 WEST 72ND STREET,

College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

A tutor, university man, thoroughly experienced, prize man in mathematics, desires pupils. Address B. W. N. E., 33 Madison Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 25 West 45th Street.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)

Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.

Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.

Close attention to the individual pupil.

Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field. Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
435 Madison Avenue.

J. CLARK READ, } Headmasters.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, }

22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during October.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

The Loyola School,
67 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.

PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.

N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

CHAPIN
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 82d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., } Principals.
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. STENOGRAPHY.
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Elementary and High School, College Preparation. EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.

Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker,) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 3d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

Tutor wanted for boy of 12 years, to go shortly to Southern California; college graduate, refined, and highly recommended. Address, stating salary required and full particulars, "Elberon," H., Box 120 Times Office.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.

J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. CabaHero Co., 750 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Instruction—Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Twelfth year begins Oct. 21, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice-Pre't. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circulars address PROF. ISAAC F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Musical.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director

Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.

Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter. Students received daily.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
305 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York City.

A most remarkable offer; great inducement lovers of music; a beautiful mandolin, violin, guitar free to pupils; 50 cents lesson, payable weekly. Conservatory, 128 East 52d St.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, 'Cello, Bandurria; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal; private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOO

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Alfred R. Curtis, referee, 182 Lexington Avenue, west side, 21.5 feet north of Thirty-first Street, 21.5 by 47.10, three-story brick dwelling; 249 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 178 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 26 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $1,142; on the latter, $1,182.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, 236 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 329.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22.7 by 98.9, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $20,502.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Sheriff's sale, 318 Broome Street, north side, 85 feet east of Chrystie Street, 22.6 by 100.8, four-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest to Rose Sonneberg on April 16, 1901.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CORNER
West End Avenue.

A private house, five-story and basement, three bathrooms; open plumbing; builder will sacrifice for cash, or will exchange; good value will be given for a party desiring to own a large corner dwelling.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 114TH ST.
PERMANENT LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
NEW 7-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE,
25 FAMILIES. RENTED ON BONA-FIDE LEASES FOR OVER $16,500.
CAN BE DELIVERED FREE AND CLEAR OR MORTGAGE TO SUIT.
CAN BE BOUGHT AT A POSITIVE BARGAIN.
WILL ENTERTAIN FREE AND CLEAR MANHATTAN IN TRADE.
WILLIAMS & HAIG, AGENTS,
1,910 7TH AV., 116TH ST.

122 WEST 95TH ST.

BARGAIN—An attractive house, 3-story and basement private house, handsomely decorated; two open plumbing bathrooms; parquet flooring and bay windows, one on side of house.
Caretaker on premises.
ASKING ONLY $18,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A beautiful American basement residence,
315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

GOLD MINE FOR RIGHT MAN.
Four-story double flat, with stores, suitable any business; all modern improvements; on principal avenue, Bronx; large business section; also 20-room house, 3 baths; $1,000 cash; price $7,000; near office; open Sundays. Kronenberger, 1,353 Boston Road, near 170th St.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

WEST 81ST,
near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100, $65,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

Corner Cooper and Hawthorne Avs., 100x200, large bricked filled house and barn, in fine condition; price, $20,000; genuine bargain. Michaelis, 203 Broadway, afternoons.

145TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
Two 3-story apartments, with stores; all rented; great Bargain.
HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

WEST 72ND,
An elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A Bargain.—5-story apartment house in the eighties, near Broadway, 37x92x102, all improvements; total rent $6,600; expenses, including interest on mortgage, $4,100. Price $9,000 cash above mortgage. Address John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

For Sale.—Five corner lots on west side, finely located and ready for immediate improvement; small private house and second mortgage taken for equity. Address Owner, 530 6th Av.

Owner of plot, cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20%. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

$1,500 cash only; genuine sacrifice; tenement, fully rented, $2,000; 16th St., near 9th Av.; asking $17,500; savings bank mortgage, $14,000. Mary Vaughn, 553 West 156th St.

36 WEST 34TH ST. | Near Central Park.—Three-story, high-stoop dwelling; size 20x60x102; asking $422,000; caretaker on premises. WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

An Amsterdam and 130th St., two (2) five (5) story flats, two (2) families on each floor; rent, $2,500 per annum; mortgage, $15,000; price, $25,000 each. Etchingham, 1,902 Broadway.

$4,750.—Bronx, two-family house, 8 rooms, all improvements; 5 minutes elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

$1,900.—$900 cash buys elegant two-family house near rapid transit. Gerhard's, 867 E. 169th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attractive residence; hour on Penn. R. R.; house 7 rooms; large 8-acre woods, barn, outbuildings; farm 40 acres; healthy location; shade and well water; near New Brunswick; send offer. Address 151 East 31st St.

$40,000 equities, New York City improved property and cash, to exchange for one equity; improved city or free and clear country. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st.

Second-hand carriages to exchange for house in good location, ½ hour from New York City. Brougham, Box 172 Times.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

$5,000 cash buys fine paying avenue store property; two buildings, netting 17 per cent. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LOTS AT ELMHURST.
A CHANCE TO DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.
LOTS FROM $350. STREETS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS FLAGGED, WATER AND GAS. THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE IN GREATER NEW YORK. 10% CASH AND $5.00 A MONTH.
WARRIN & COMBES,
OPP. RAILWAY STATION, ELMHURST, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Huntington—At station, 390 lots, $10 upward; closing estate; extraordinary bargain. Jones, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Chattel mortgage sale of horses, trucks, and harness.—Under a certain chattel mortgage filed in the County of Queens, I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., property of Fox Brothers, contractors and truckmen, on the premises, No. 726 Boulevard, near 92d St., Ferry, Astoria, Queens County, N. Y., consisting of 10 horses, 5 brick trucks, 1 double windlass truck, 2 rack trucks, 1 two-wheel cart, 1 business wagon, 3 sets of double harness, and 1 set of single harness, all to be sold to the highest bidder. By order of
H. R. HANLAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
FRANK WALKER, Auctioneer.

Lawyers.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, claims, matrimonial difficulties, estates adjusted by experienced attorney. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"America's Most Picturesque Home Site."

GRANTWOOD
ON THE HUDSON,
270 Feet Above the River.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND
$40.00 a Month
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

You may have noticed the electric sign "Grantwood" at the crest of the Palisades, opposite the Grant Memorial. Just back of it lies the most inviting, home spot near New York. City improvements are there, tasteful houses are there, and plots to be built upon to order.

ALL ON TERMS TO SUIT.

See Grantwood and decide where to live or buy with Grantwood in your mind.

Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferries (by Hudson River Traction Co.'s R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry or trolley.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 1087 Madison. 1,133 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.
THIS ENTIRE BLOCK

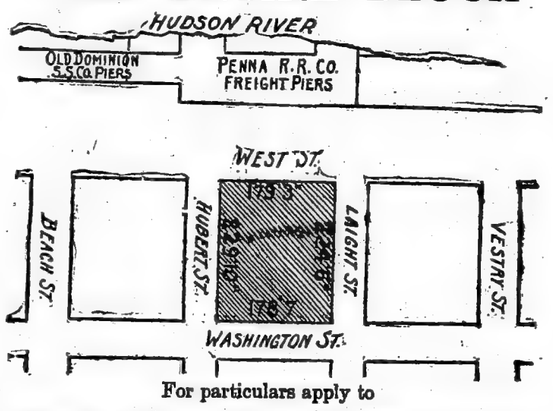

For particulars apply to
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
160 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF-ON-HUDSON

SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS
at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH
BUYS A Beautiful Home on the TOP OF THE PALISADES, OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.
In a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to Schools and Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property. Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks, Gas and Electric Light. NO ASSESSMENTS. TEN MINUTES from West Shore, 42d or Franklyn St. Ferry by trolley. Round trip ticke 15 cents. WRITE at once for SPECIAL LIST of NEW HOUSES and CHOICE LOTS. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.
WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO., WEEHAWKEN P. O., N. J.
AGENT ON PROPERTY.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Tenafly!—Good modern house for sale, $4,000; 8 rooms and bath; also large attic, gas, and water; plot 100x140 Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired.

LOTS $150 TO $350.

Not Brooklyn or Jersey; 35 minutes from 42d via 6th Av. elevated; no crush or danger reaching them; perfect sanitarium for health; no mosquitos or malaria; $25 cash, $5 monthly. Banan, 1,123 Broadway.

Extensive assortment suburban residences, (Westchester County, Long Island, New Jersey;) many unencumbered. "Top-notch bargains," (Manhattan and country property,) without limit. Reasonable expectations promptly satisfied. Interview, correspondence solicited. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

STOP WORRYING.
We make a specialty of leasing property of every description, guaranteeing you an income above all expenses. Sonnabend & Gromes, 162 West 116th St.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES
to rent and for sale. Send particulars to
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

Attractive property wanted (city, country.) Numerous waiting customers. Negotiations unusually successful. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Attention! Wanted, real estate to sell and exchange; quick replies. Louis D. Barchfeld, 1,225 Madison Av.

Auction Sales.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TAKE NOTICE THAT BY VIRTUE OF A LIEN held by me against the following-described personal property, One Hack or Double-Seated Carriage, belonging to Gesner & Monaghan, 152 West 56th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., and now in my possession, I will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder, to satisfy such lien, at 143 West 33d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1901. AUGUST W. SCHREIBER, Lienor.

By virtue of several chattel mortgages, Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day, at 8:45 o'clock, Number 1,084 2d Av., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of several saloons. By order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 9 A. M., at 1,638 Amsterdam Av., lot saloon fixtures. By order att'y for mortgagee.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St. Noon and evening.

Dogs and Birds.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

All breeds of dogs, grown and puppies; also cats, cavies, and trained ferrets always on hand. Fulton Dog Exchange, 58 Fulton St., City. (Basement.)

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ONLY TWO LEFT

FOREST PARKWAY

is on Jamaica Av., near old Brooklyn city line; geographical centre Greater New York; 40 minutes from Manhattan; will be 30 minutes by the new bridge and 15 minutes by the tunnel.

Vitrified brick and Macadam pavements, cement sidewalks, curbs, pure artesian water, electric lights and gas.

A beautiful home adjoining Forest Park. A play ground for children. School, churches, and stores within fifty rods. If you have a little cash, we will furnish two lots and the balance of the money and build to your order.

THE UNION LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
OWNERS,
257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
G. W. SANBORN, President. DEAN ALVORD, Treasurer.

EIGHT SOLD

of my new houses, just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN
UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER; ON PREMISES.

South Midwood.

a few blocks south of Prospect Park.
City Improvements and Conveniences.
Country Surroundings.

The garden spot of Flatbush. A beautiful, healthful, aristocratic and exclusive section. Rapid transit facilities, 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y., through a pleasing section of country and town.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

$9,500, (worth $11,000.)

RICH COLONIAL RESIDENCE on plot 50x100, with hall in centre, 13 large rooms, including 2 bathrooms, billiard room, laundry; hardwood cabinet trim; parlor, white enamel and gold; inlaid hardwood floors; hot and cold water between chambers; steam heat. Every Improvement for Comfort and Luxury. Will be decorated to suit your own taste. Only $1,000 Required; balance same as rent.

A. V. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood Office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

Small and Large LOANS First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Bensonhurst.—Fine residence; 11 rooms; all improvements; desirable location; your terms. George Boyd, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF
WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES
FROM 42d STREET

REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION, 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET, THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN, THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.

MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Cheapest, best located lots, Bronxville, your own terms; monthly payments; city improvements; no assessments, no interest, no taxes; title guaranteed. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—For sale or rent, large house and grounds, in perfect order; finest location on Chester Hill; will be sold cheap on easy terms; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to churches, schools, country club, and golf links; six minutes N. H. R. R. station. 176 Archer Av.

For Sale—Nine-room house, excellent location, $4,500; easy terms. 33 South 8th Av., Mount Vernon.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MODERN DWELLINGS.

3 and 4 Stories, 138th & 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Avs.,

containing 10 to 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated, unique gas fixtures; open plumbing; equipped with every convenience. Call and examine.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
TEL. 647 HARLEM. 252 W. 138TH ST.

66 WEST 35TH STREET.
Four-story, English basement, suitable for physician, dentist, dressmaker or private dwelling; rent, $2,250. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Home to let and entire furniture, good condition, for sale; reference; fine home. 139 East 31st St.

House to Let—Nine rooms, with 2 lots, near 149th St. L. station. Owner, 671 East 146th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. COR. LEONARD. Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. B. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

First loft, 25 by 90, 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; elevator and heat.
S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St.

At 21 West 24th St.—Large parlor floor; whole or part. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in nearly all down-town Sts. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets.
LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

To Milk Dealers.—See half store, with large basement, at 2,293 Broadway; excellent inducements.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1856. Telephone 2158 Cortlandt.

Prospect Park South.

IS the only property in Greater New York with all the following improvements: Sewers in every street, with house connections to each plot; water, gas and electric light wires, with all connections; asphalt pavements, not to be opened; cement curbs and sidewalks of uniform width; beautiful parkways and shrubbery in every street, with provision for permanent care. If you are satisfied with anything short of the best in artistic surroundings and elite society for your family, Prospect Park South is not your place. We cater only to the best. Fifteen houses of distinctive architecture now building. The Kings County L. Brighton Beach train will take you to the property in 22 minutes from the bridge, or Smith St. or Franklin Ave. trolley. Handsome illustrated booklet from

DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York

My cottage, 9 rooms, (5 bedrooms,) porcelain bath, large cellar; lot, 40x100; fruit, shrubbery; in 40s, near Sunset Park; public golf links; must leave State; terms to suit. Owner, Box X, 130 Times.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Rare Chance.—Hancock St., asphalt paved; elegant 3-story double buff brick flat; 6 rooms and bath each apartment; yearly rent, $1,068; price, $10,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock St.

At a Sacrifice—229 Walworth St., $3,900; 2-story, basement and extension brick house, 11 rooms, adapted to two families; newly decorated; immediate possession; terms to suit. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

$2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic Av., near Troy Av.; 14-room house; 3 sets improvements; occupy parlor floor; rent two others; 12% investment; open.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and Dry.
50 cts. weekly. No interest or assessments. Fronting Boulevard and Trolley, near Depot and Harbor, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.
45 minutes, Chambers & 23d St. ferries.
Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $275, $300, $400, $450, $600; shaded grounds; stables, golf links.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J.
45 minutes, Chambers and 23d Sts.
House of 13 rooms, with studio, 26x30; north light; for rent, $550; five minutes' walk from station. Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or JAMES DAY, Maple Place, Nutley, N. J.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

AT WESTCHESTER.
A gentleman's residence, for the Winter, or by the year; gas and running water in the house; stable, with accommodations for four horses; 2 cows go with the place, which is a short distance from the Country Club. Rent moderate.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
520 Fifth Ave., at 43d St.
Telephone 2578—38th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

LOOK AT THESE
Most Desirable Apartments,
ASK OUR TENANTS ABOUT THEM,
7 UP TO DATE ROOMS
CONVENIENT TO BOTH "L" AND SURFACE ROADS.
207 and 209 West 81st St.
RENTS, $480 TO $660.
REFERENCES REQUIRED.
WILLIAMS & HAIG,
1,910 7TH AV., AT 116TH ST.

Rents $50, $55, $60. Unequaled.
Newly remodelled large 8-room select apartments. New tiled baths, exposed plumbing, kitchens a feature.
Single apartments, quiet as private house. Agents considered. Owner on first floor.
245 West 135th St.

THE URANIA.
238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

ADJOINING FIFTH AVENUE.
In single apartment house, six all light rooms and bath, overlooking Central Park, neighborhood unexceptionable; rent, $840. 5 East 84th St.

KANEDALE.
Madison Av., northeast cor. 88th St.; eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

Six large rooms in private house, with improvements, suitable for small family of adults, desiring a quiet and refined home. 172 East 95th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

San Marino, Morningside Heights.—Elevator, electric light, telephone; 5 rooms, $40. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Fastidious New Yorkers

Who have never lived in apartments, and are under the impression that comfort and exclusiveness can be obtained only within the walls of a private dwelling, are respectfully invited to inspect the suites in the

SUPERB NEW APARTMENT HOUSE
at the N. E. corner of Madison Ave. and 90th St.

The suites consist of 9 rooms, foyer hall, butler's quarters and two tiled and spacious bathrooms. Special features are steel safes and telephone, two electric elevators running day and night and the service and attendance necessary to people of culture.

Directly opposite the square on which Mr. Carnegie is now building his palatial residence.

Rentals $1,600 to $2,200

For Booklet and full particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Telephone 641—79.

If

In your search for a home you will look at the apartments in Hillcrest, in 116th St., on the crest of Cathedral Heights, near Columbia University, you will be surprised to what degree of beauty, comfort, and luxury modern apartment architecture can be brought. Every convenience you can think of has been introduced; and the rooms are so large, so bright and sunny, and command such magnificent views that we are justified in the assertion that no apartments in the city compare with those in Hillcrest. Rent, $1,600 for 9 rooms and baths.

The Amsterdam Ave. cars pass within a few feet of the building.

ONLY TWO APARTMENTS LEFT.
THE ACKERLY,
241 WEST 101ST ST.,
Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.

Magnificent seven-story apartment house, being only two apartments to a floor of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front. Necessarily the rooms are large and each separate apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet width, with the added advantages of electric lights, warmer in butler's pantry, separate bath for servants, extra rooms for servants, private storerooms, all-night elevator service. Accommodation for automobiles near by. Liveried attendants. Private houses front and rear.

RENT, $1,100 TO $1,600.
HENRY ACKER, Builder and Owner.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN.
2649 Broadway,
100th and 101st Sts.

The Patterson,
56-58-60 West 47th St.
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
New Family Apartment Hotel.
Ready for Occupancy.

FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION.
Most modern in its appointment.

Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.

The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. A few of the special innovations include passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendants.

The restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests, and will be under the direction of an experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is now open for inspection until 10 P. M.

THE BINGHAM.
New Family and Bachelor Apartment House,
Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)

The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.

THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.

CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 95th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St. and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.

Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.

RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.

Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM, Owners, on premises. Tel. 3426 Riverside.

GRACEMORE
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
N. E. cor. 120th St., Morningside Av.
5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.
NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED;
BEST CONDITION; IMPROVEMENTS.

Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage and walks, very quiet, secluded and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and crosstown lines.

Elevated station and elevator at 116th St. Rentals from $35 upward.

Superintendent on premises day and evening.

THE PLAZA,
St. Nicholas Av., cor. 150th St.

Elegant apartments of 7 and 8 rooms; steam heated and hot water; elevator service; most healthful location on Manhattan Island.

Crest of Washington Heights.

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.

Convenient to 6th, 9th Av. "L."

Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Aves. Superintendent on Premises Day and Evening.

THE WHARFEDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $720 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.
WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE JEROME,
215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed, 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannon, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER.
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

GLENMORE,
55TH ST., 7TH AVE.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

This house, just completed, is most attractive in its appointments. The suites comprise seven large sunny rooms, two bathrooms and butler's pantry. Telephone in each apartment; elevator and liveried hall service night and day. Decorations to suit tenants. Moderate rents to first-class families. Agent on premises.
JOHN M'KELVEY, Builder and Owner.

THE DESHLER.

Southwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 114th St., near 7th Av. drive.—High-class apartments, consisting of 6 rooms and bath; corner apartments; all rooms facing street; electric light; all-night elevator service; unsurpassed view; must be seen to be appreciated; rents, $600.00 to $720.00 per year.
HALL J. HOW & CO., 240 West 116th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Newly decorated, extra large single flat; 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam heated; hot water supply; $32, worth $40. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st.

A.—586 Park Av., n e cor. 63d St., First Flat, six large rooms and bath; rent, $30. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

A.—138 West 100th St., 38 feet front; beautiful apartments; four large, light rooms; all improvements; rents, $16, $17, and $19.

A.—1,053 Park Av., near 86th St., steam-heated apartments, 6 large rooms; rent, $20 to $26. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av., nr. 68th St.

ONLY TWO APARTMENTS LEFT.
THE ACKERLY,
241 WEST 101ST ST.,
Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
Eight Rooms and Two Baths.

Magnificent seven-story apartment house, being only two apartments to a floor of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front. Necessarily the rooms are large and each separate apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet width, with the added advantages of electric lights, warmer in butler's pantry, separate bath for servants, extra rooms for servants, private storerooms, all-night elevator service. Accommodation for automobiles near by. Liveried attendants. Private houses front and rear.

RENT, $1,100 TO $1,600.
HENRY ACKER, Builder and Owner.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN.
2649 Broadway,
100th and 101st Sts.

Apartments TO LET.

102-104 Waverly Place.
7 rooms and bath, steam heated, elevator and hall service. Rent, $50.00.

136-142 W. 16th Street
7 rooms and bath, steam heated, hot water supply, hall service. Rent, $45.00 to $65.00.

365 W. 23d Street.
4-room apartment. Rent, $30.00.

Apply Janitor or on Premises.

THE "HANOVER,"
N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent on premises.

THE DE LEON
48, 50, 52 West 112th St.,
100 ft. east of Lenox Av.
Rents $400 to $600.
Ready for occupancy Oct. 15th.

Magnificent seven-story, high-class elevator Apartment House, one block from Central Park entrance; suites 5 and 6 large light rooms, with all modern up-to-date improvements; passenger and freight elevators, electric light and telephone connection in each apartment; convenient to all surface cars and "L" road; all designed and decorated to meet the refined taste. For further particulars apply to L. A. LIEBESKIND, Builder and Owner.
Tel. 2702 B Harlem. on premises.

471, 472, 473 Central Park West.
Northwest corner of 107th Street.

Unusually comfortable, well-planned, well-located apartments; decorated to suit tenants; eight large light rooms and bath; ample closets, electric lights, hot water, &c.; rents, $720, $800, $900, and $950. Apply on premises or at office of E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

NO. 1078 MADISON AVE.,
Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.
ONE APARTMENT ON A FLOOR.

JUST COMPLETED, new seven-story building, 25.6x80x95, being the Art Museum Block; suites of 7 large light rooms, bath, and toilets; highest class in every respect and equal in appointments and finish to the very best.

131 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.

6 rooms, very light, and bath.
IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.
Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars.
RENTS, $24, $27.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

THE FLORENCE,
105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

The Rockingham,
corner Broadway and 56th St.
BUILDING ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Fine location; large Rooms; elevator all night, handy to all cars; hot water. Apply premises.

A.—105-107 East 123d St., 70 feet frontage. We have only unrented an apartment on the first, second, and fourth floors; 7 and 8 large rooms; steam heated, hot water supply; rents, $27.50 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 Third Av.

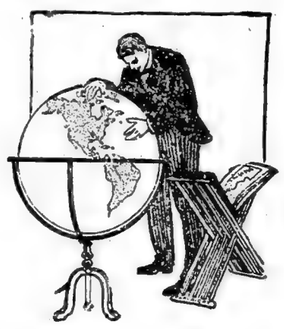

No matter who or where you are, you're "right" in a black overcoat.

Black overcoats, $15 to $32.

The Panama straw led this summer.

The Panama Alpine this fall.

The Panama Derby will lead this winter.

That block and every other good Derby block.

Must be an odd-shaped man who can't be fitted with our $1.50 underwear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Bookcases for Everybody.

They face you from two blocks or more of wall on our library floor. Simple and rich designs meet all along the line. Some plain, low, rambling ones, with curtain rod, $7.50. With glass doors, $12.50. Others in modified Renaissance and Gothic styles, with drawers and cupboards for manuscripts and books of unusual sizes. Some small, finely inlaid or carved, for the rarest of book treasures. Still others, combined with a roomy desk, $23.00. Revolving bookcases, $5.00.

Our specially selected Oriental carpets for libraries are now in a fine assortment of colors. Besides, here are all the chairs and couches known in the comfort tongue, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS

ROYAL WILTONS,

The best wearing carpets made.
The finest line ever shown.
Also Lowell, Bigelow and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.

Special Sale (THIS WEEK).

300 PIECES AXMINSTERS,
" WILTON VELVETS,
" BODY BRUSSELS,

at about ⅓ less than regular prices.

New Hartford Rugs

the best domestic rug made.
In large carpet sizes.
Also Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels, and Smyrna Rugs (in carpet sizes),

at about ½ price.

Inlaid Linoleums

and **OILCLOTHS** (18 feet wide) at a great reduction.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts

N. B.—Special Furniture offering this week: Brass Beds, Dressers, and Chiffoniers, at prices far below any for high-class goods.

Our history unrolls itself to your view; twenty-four successful years, we think, is a guarantee of good work. You get many great advantages in dealing with us.

Ready-to-wear clothes are made from six to nine months ahead. With us it is the present popular materials and styles. We ask but 48 hours to make a perfect suit or overcoat.

We recommend Meltons, and have them in six different colorings and mixtures. Five seasons' wear is guaranteed. Satin-lined, to order, $20. Special sale of unfinished worsteds, with dark background and faint stripes; these goods are very popular; suit, to order, $20. Our Vicuna Thibets for cutaway coat and vest with fancy English trousering, $20.

Special value in Tuxedos, silk-lined throughout, $30; full dress, $35.

A fine line of high-grade suitings for boys at $12.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

C. H. PEPPER,

LINOLEUM,

HAS REMOVED TO

1401 Broadway,

Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York.
Telephone, 704—38th St.

O'Neill's.

Buy High Grade Groceries. It Don't Pay to Use The Other Kind,

We made it our policy when we opened our Grocery Department years ago to sell none but goods of the best quality and that policy is adhered to to-day. Of all the thousands of cans and packages of goods to be seen on our counters and shelves there is not a single one that is second grade.

When you buy your supplies here you can depend upon it that you are getting the best in the market and at prices in most cases as low as other houses ask for goods of interior grades.

A SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK!

Here are some of the money-saving prices we have set for this offering. Read the list over. If you are a thrifty housekeeper it will interest you.

FORMOSA OOLONG ENGLISH BREAKFAST and MIXED TEA, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents lb., 35c., three pounds for...1.00
CHOICE INDIA CEYLON, lb.....40c
3 lbs.....1.15
BEST JAVA and MOCHA COFFEE, lb. 25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb.....20c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 1-lb. bags....16c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 3-lb. bags for.45c
KIPPERED HERRING, plain cans.15c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, tin .....10c. and 17c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins.....1.15 and 2.00
Kits of MACKEREL, 1.25, 1.55 and 1.85
5-lb. pails MACKEREL.....65c
SALMON STEAKS, flat cans.....21c
one doz.....2.40
CODFISH, 3-lb. box, per box.....30c

High Grade Soups.

OXTAIL, BOUILLON, BEEF, VEGETABLE, CONSOMME, etc., can...22c
CHICKEN, CHICKEN GUMBO and MULLIGATAWNEY, can.....25c.

Icing.

PISTACHIO, VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, STRAWBERRY, CHOCOLATE } 10-oz. Glass Tumblers, 13c. each, 1.50 dozen.
STRAWBERRIES—Preserved, No. 1.....10c 1.15 doz.
BLACKBERRIES—Preserved, No. 1.....10c 1.15 doz.

Junket.

Packed in tablets, makes a dainty dessert, package.....10c
Junket Coloring.....10c

☞ALL PURCHASES OF GROCERIES DELIVERED FREE TO ANY RAILROAD STATION WITHIN 100 MILES OF N. Y. CITY.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th TO 21st STREET.

支那 **Vantine's** 日本

IMPORTERS: RUGS, SILKS, CURIOS
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
Send for booklet, just out—"Art in Warp and Weft."

AN UNUSUAL SHOWING of ORIENTAL RUGS & CARPETS at reduced prices.

200 Bagdads, 4 x 9 ft., at	$4.00
100 Shirvan Rugs, size 3 x 5 ft., at	7.00
150 Daghestan Rugs, size 3.6 x 5.6 ft., at	10.00 & 12.50
100 Antique Persian Hall Strips, range of size 3.6 x 15 feet, at. Former prices 45.00 to 55.00.	28.00
Large Size—INDIA RUGS	
7.3 x 8.1 feet, at	35.00
7.2 x 11.6 feet, at	40.00
7.4 x 10.2 feet, at	42.00
8.6 x 12.2 feet	
9.2 x 12.2 feet at	55.00
9.2 x 12.7 feet	
Large Size—PERSIAN RUGS	
8.6 x 10.6 feet	
8.7 x 10.5 feet at	50.00
8.8 x 10.1 feet	
9.1 x 10.5 feet, at	55.00
10.5 x 15 feet, at	75.00
10.8 x 14.8 feet, at	75.00

"SWAGGER" STYLES

If you wish to be ahead of the styles, here are the extreme things:—the things that are *going* to be—perhaps.

If you prefer to be safely with the multitude here are the popular things:—the things that *are*.

We are Comprehensive Dressers of Men and Boys, and as such we must be prepared to suit any taste and demand. We are—including your own.

Moderate prices. Suits, $12 to $35; Overcoats, $12 to $35; Hats, $2 to $3.50; Shoes, $3 to $6.

If it's here, it's "*right*."

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

The Social Season

is upon us. How about a dress suit?

We make them to order for $50 to $75, or we'll give you a carefully fitted ready-made suit for $28, $30 or $38—Tuxedo Suits $2 less.

Custom-made Sack Suits & Overcoats, $30 to $50
Ready-made Sack Suits & Overcoats, $12 to $35

Dressing well is not so much a matter of price, as taste.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

CHAS. JONES

Housefurnishing, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Crockery and Glass.

Kitchen Furniture and Cooking Utensils.
Laundry and Pantry Goods.
Brushes, Brooms and Door Mats.
Fire Irons, Fenders and Dogs in Brass and Iron
Brass Wood Boxes and Baskets.
Refrigerators of the Best Quality only.

920 BROADWAY, Cor. 21st St.
902 & 904 6th AV., Cor. 51st St.

Our $5 Silk Hat, Our $6 Opera Hat—

A Saving of 20 per cent. on B'way Prices.
CHAPIN'S, (Established 1884),
12 Astor Pl.—a few steps East of Broadway—4 doors West of Brokaw Bros.

Amusements.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
One of the rarest of theatrical treats.—Ev. Journal
MRS FISKE
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY.
Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Saturday at 2.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. | *Matinee To-Day* "A WISE GUY CO." 3 GREAT FARCES. 2.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. | LAST WEEK CINQUEVALLI 30—Other Acts—30. PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

GRAND—HEART OF MARYLAND

H. O'NEILL'S

Great Sale of Plaids!

We place on sale this morning the most astonishing value in Dress Goods offered this season.

Ten Thousand Yards of STRICTLY ALL WOOL GOODS 35c YARD

44 to 50 inches wide and actually worth from 1.00 to 1.25 yard, at the extraordinary price of

These goods were sacrificed to us by the Importer, who has since retired from the wholesale Dress Goods business. Otherwise you would have to pay three times the price we ask for them to-day.

The assortment comprises Plaids of all kinds and for all purposes. For Children's wear in bright, rich color combinations; smaller Plaids in effective colorings for Shirtwaists; Plaids for Separate Skirts, all in both the smooth and rough goods. Don't miss this great opportunity. Never before have we offered such value.

Trimmed Hats.

There's something about an "O'Neill" Hat that distinguishes it from all others—a certain indefinable charm that pleases. If you want something handsome and exclusive come here and you'll find it. Moderate prices prevail.

A special assortment of

Fine French Felt Hats

handsomely trimmed with velvet, silks, breasts, etc., all choice shapes,

4.48 and 4.98 each.

Worth 7.00 to $8.50.

An extensive stock of Untrimmed Hats, Fine Flowers, Ostrich Goods, Millinery Velvets and Ornaments at Lowest Prices.

Great **Ribbon Sale!**

12,000 yards

Satin Taffeta Ribbons,

all newest shades, 4½ inches wide, and worth 30c,

23c. yard.

Special Values in Women Suits!

Walking Suits of fine hair line cloth, black and blue, new Norfolk shape jacket, notch collar, cloth belt and cuffs, lined with taffeta, Flare skirt handsomely stitched,

18.98

Tailored Suits of fine camel's hair cheviot with vest of velvet and fancy braid, deep flounce skirt, trimmed with bands of velvet, entire suit lined with best taffeta,

32.00

Fine Canvas Cloth Suits, Eton jacket trimmed with wide stitched satin bands, fancy collar and cuffs of colored velvet and braid, lined with taffeta, skirt has graduated flounce and finished with satin bands, made over silk drop,

37.50

Women's Raglans!

Dark Oxford Cloth Raglans, semi-fitted back, with yoke and velvet collar,

15.00 each.

Large assortment of fine Flannel and Velvet Waists, at Popular Prices.

Misses' & Children's Dept.

Three special values in Suits and Jackets for to-day's selling:

Misses' Tailormade Suits, new blouse jacket, yoke effect, flare skirt, handsomely stitched,

Special 18.00

Misses' Box Jackets of Kersey, notched collar, cuffs and revers neatly stitched, lined with heavy satin,

Special 12.98

Children's Box Reefer Jackets of heavy Beaver cloth with two capes,

Special 3.98

Upholstery Dept

To-Day, Monday,

Important Sale of

Tapestry Portieres.

We place on sale to-day a special purchase of 850 pairs of Reversible Tapestry Portieres with tasseled fringe top and bottom, worth from 6.00 to 8.00 pair, at

4.48 and 4.75 Pair.

All desirable colors, Rose, Nile, Blue, Moss, Crimson, etc.

Two Great Bargains in

Couch Covers!

To-day, 425 New Couch Covers. Fine oriental designs, 60 inches wide, with good quality of knotted fringe, and worth 2.75 and 4.50.

1.75 and 2.98 each.

Silks!

To-day, Monday, 6,000 yards of

Peau de Sapho,

street and evening shades, including white and cream,

79c. yard.

Actual value 1.25 yard.

Special Bargain To-day in

Cut Glass!

Water Bottles, handsome strawberry and fan pattern, deep cutting,

1.98 each.

Tumblers to match . . 2.65 dozen

To-day's Bargains in the

China Dep't

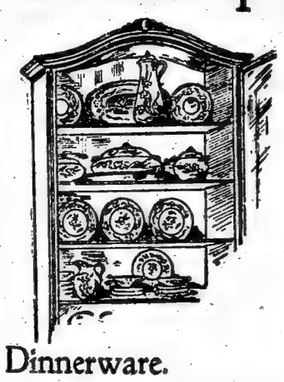

Dinnerware.

Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, all new floral decorations, large turkey platter and soup tureen,

9.98 set.

Tea Sets.

Austrian China Tea Sets of 56 pieces, beautiful floral decorations,

5.98 set.

Toilet Sets.

Sets of eleven pieces, new underglazed decorations and unusually cheap at

3.85 set.

White and Gold Toilet Sets, very handsome, large jars,

5.98 set.

Elegant assortment of Jardinieres in beaded color effects at prices ranging from

25c. upward.

☞All cash purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

Herald SQUARE THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Management Sam S. Shubert.
TO-NIGHT MR. DAN DALY
Supported by Miss Virginia Earle and the
GEO. W. LEDERER COMPANY PRESENTING THE NEW YORKERS.
Music by Ludwig Englander. Book by Glen McDonough. Lyrics by Geo. V. Hobart.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. 50c.—ADMISSION—50c.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
His success sweeping and unequivocal."—Ev. Sun.
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.
Under direction of DAVID BELASCO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place. 40 HORSES. ARIZONA. 200 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
LAST WEEK KING'S CARNIVAL Oct. 14th, FLODORA—SEATS NOW SELLING. Supper at Sherry's & special features.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Commencing 10th Thur. Ev. Oct. 10. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
RUSSELL BROS. in SWEET MARIE

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
NEXT WEEK SIBERIA. NORTHERN LIGHTS.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HOYT'S "A TRIP TO CHINATOWN."

Irving Place Theatre. Evgs. at 8:15. Tonight (at popular prices) "Maria Stuart." Tue. 1st time, "Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt."

14TH STREET Theatre. GREAT SUCCESS John S. Kellerd in The Cipher Code. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Bargain Mat. Wed. 25c & 50c. No higher

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. SIBERIA.

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
BERTHA GALLAND
(MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN)
in Maurice Hewlett's Powerful Romance,
The Forest Lovers.
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, a new play by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled
THE LOVE MATCH.
Cast includes:
Mrs. Charles Walcot, Deronda Mayo, Harry B. Stanford, Chas. F. Gotthold, Owen Fawcett, Stephen Wright, F. C. Bangs, Louis Hendricks, James Otley, William Sauter, and BERTHA GALLAND.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinée Wed. & Sat. 2.
Another London Gaiety Theatre success. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of
THE MESSENGER BOY.
With JAMES T. POWERS

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM,
MISS FANNIE W. TUNISON.

Deprived of the use of arms and feet, executes by lip and mouth, drawing, painting, sewing, needlework. Marvellous! Amazing! Astonishing! Victorine, sword swallower. Dexter, handcuff wizard. 20 others. THEATRE—2 BIG VAUDEVILLE COS. SACRED CONCERTS SUNDAY, 10c.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. LAST WEEK. FLORODORA
EVGS. AT 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:15.
Oct. 14th ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS
Seat Sale Thursday.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Castle Square Opera Co. Opera in English. TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
Cavalleria Rusticana & I Pagliacci. TO-MORROW EVENING, FAUST.
Prices, 25c.-$1. Next Wk.—Bohemian Girl and La Gioconda.

HURTIG & SEAMON 125th St. & 7th Av.
Matinee To-day. Pony Ballet, Williams & Tucker, Josephine Sabel, Midgeley & Carlisle.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
John Drew's Greatest Triumph.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION** THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CHARLES HAWTREY
And an Entire London Organization,
In Robert Ganthony's Comedy Success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN RICHARD LOVELACE. Last Week of RICHARD LOVELACE.
Next Monday—Sothern in "If I Were King."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., nr B'way.
LOUIS MANN / CLARA LIPMAN | Ev'g. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. THE RED KLOOF By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
"A noteworthy success."—Sun.
Klaw & Erlanger's Trombadours | THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
Positively Last 3 Weeks.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY WARNED NOT TO PURCHASE TICKETS ON THE SIDEWALK. THEY WILL POSITIVELY BE REFUSED AT THE DOOR

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. Agnes Burroughs in East Lynne.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. | A Royal Prisoner.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices
23d St. / 5th Av. / 58th St. / 125th St. David Belasco's Beautiful "Mme. Butterfly," Original scenery & Electrical Effects. Always Big Vaud. 15, 25, 50c.
Great is Sandow! See Him! American Reappearance. Stronger than ever. "Turned Up," Grand Vaud. Cont. 25,50c
Grand Daly Comedy. "The Great Unknown." All's Fair in Love. Vaud. "Man From Mexico." A Laughing Show. "Rasberry Shrub" & Superb Vaud.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue., Sat
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY a Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
*,*Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CAESAR'S RETURN

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING 1901.
TUESDAY, OCT. 8TH TO SATURDAY, OCT. 26TH, BOTH INCLUSIVE.
SIX RACES EACH DAY.
RACES ON THE FLAT, HURDLE RACES, STEEPLECHASES.
FIRST RACE EACH DAY AT 2 P. M.
1ST DAY TUE DAY, OCT. 8TH.
THE MATRON OF $20,000, MANHATTAN HANDICAP.
JEROME HANDICAP.
AND THREE OTHER RACES.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomotive	1½	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	5	Kookuk & D. M. pf.	1½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	Pullman Co.	7½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	5⅞	Knickerbocker Ice	
Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Chi.	12⅝
Am. Bicycle pf.	2⅞	Lake Erie & West.	1½
Am. Car & Foundry	4½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	2
Am. Car & F. pf.	4	Long Island	3
Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Louisville & Nashv.	3
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Manhattan Bl.	4½
Am. Express	4	Met. St. Ry.	4⅝
Am. Ice	1½	Minn. & St. L.	3½
Am. Ice pf.	3½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	3	Minn., St. P. & S. S.	
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¾	M.	1½
Am. Smel. & Ref. pf.	1⅝	Minn., St. P. & S. S.	
Am. Woolen pf.	3½	M. pf.	
Am. Sugar Ref.	6¾	Mo., Kan. & T.	3¾
Am. Sugar Ref. rights	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅝
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2⅞	Mo. Pacific	2¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	4½	National Biscuit	2⅞
Anaconda Copper	1¾	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2
Baltimore & Ohio	2⅝	National Lead pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	National Salt	6
Brook. Rap. Tran.	2⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Buff., Roch. & P.	4	N. Y. Central	4
Can. Southern	6	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	6⅝
Can. Pacific	2¼	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	3
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	8½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Out. & W.	1⅝
Chi. & Alton	1½	N. Y. Out. & W. pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	North American	3½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	4⅝	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	5⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	6¾
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	3	Peoria & Eastern	6¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2½	Pressed Steel Car	5⅝
Chi. & N'w'n	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
Chi. & N'w'n pf.	1	Reading	2⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	6½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tran.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	3½	Rep. Iron & S.	2⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	3	Rubber Goods Mfg.	2
Col. Fuel & I.	4½	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	4⅛
Col. Southern 1st pf.	1	St. J. & G. I.	4⅝
Col. Southern 2d pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Colo & Rock. Coal	2	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf.	4½
Consolidated Gas	7	St. L. & San Fran.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	8	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅝
Denver & Rio Gr.	2	St. L. S'w'n	3
Denver & R. G. pf.	2½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	1⅝
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	4	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	
Diamond Match	5	pf.	1
Dul. S. S. & At.	1⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Dul. S. S. & At. pf.	1½	Southern Ry.	1⅛
Dist. of Am. pf.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
Erie	2⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Texas & Pacific	2⅝
Erie 2d pf.	2	Third Avenue	1⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	3½
Ft. Worth & D. C.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	3
Gen. & El. of Bergen Co.	8	Twin City R. T.	2⅝
General Electric	10	Union Bag & P. pf.	1½
Glucose Sug. Ref.	3½	Union Pacific	1½
Glucose Sug. R. pf.	1	U. S. Express	1⅝
Gt. Northern pf.	3½	U. S. Rubber	2½
Hocking Valley	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	4
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	U. S. Steel	9
Illinois Central	3	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Int. Paper	2	Va.-Caro. Chemical	1
Int. Paper pf.	3¾	Wabash	1⅛
Int. Power	6	Wabash pf.	1⅝
Int. Steam Pump.	1⅝	Wheeling & L. E.	1
Iowa Central	2¾	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	9½
Iowa Central pf.	2⅝	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	7½
Kan. & Mich.	5	Wisconsin Central	1⅛
Kan. City South.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	2⅝
Kan. City South. pf.	3		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bic. 5s	5	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	1	Pitts. & W. 4s	1½
Ill. Cent., Louis. 3½s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	2
Lake E. & W. 1st	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
N. Y. C., L. S. coll. 3½s, reg.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 6s	2	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Gas & El., Berg. Co. 5s	2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅞	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	3	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2½	Mo. Pac. 1st	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1½	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	1½
Consol. Tob. 4s	2½	Peo. & East. inc.	2½
Dist. of Asp. coll. tr. 5s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1	So. Ry.-St. L. Div. 4s	1
		Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	1½
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1½
		Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
		Wabash deb., B.	1½

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 5	2,540,385
Same week last year	1,790,711
To date this year	218,505,102
Corresponding date last year	88,183,468
Bonds for the week	$10,412,600
Same week last year	$5,780,500
To date this year	$776,855,620
Corresponding date last year	$358,259,360

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2¾@4; at three months, 4½; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

The Money Market Flush with Funds.

Balances Loaned Till To-day at 1 Per Cent.—Cheapness Prevails on the Continent, Except in Germany—A New Loan Inevitable and Soon—American Steel Quotations Treated with Skepticism.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The week ended with money so cheap in the open market that balances were with difficulty lent until Monday at 1 per cent. The market was giving indications of this coming ease all the week. Much less than usual was borrowed by it from the Bank at the end of the quarter, so that yesterday's glut of dividend payments left it after these borrowings had been repaid flush with funds.

Every Friday also about £1,000,000 is poured in upon the market by the Treasury in payment for weekly drafts from South Africa. These influences alone would keep rates down, and they are intensified by the collection of credit in London through the payment of installments on the colonial loans recently issued. All the money in this way drawn into the metropolitan banks comes upon the open market temporarily in one form or another and keeps it down.

I still see no prospect of an important change. None can come under the present conditions without withdrawals of our gold for export. As long as business keeps slowing down, and while foreign money remains in such large amounts in our market, we must have cheapness, and the discount rate for January bills now is not better than 2¼ per cent. As low as that is, Paris is still about three-fourths of 1 per cent. under, and the Continental markets in general are, with the exception of Germany, giving no signs of becoming more straightened.

Austria for some time has been a buyer of gold here, but it is an artificial demand created by currency reform projects. It all comes back, therefore, and unless either the United States or Germany swoops down upon our modest stock of gold, the guarantee fund of the empire, as it might be called, we may crawl along in the present uncomfortable position for another month or six weeks.

We are uncomfortable, notwithstanding all this ease in the market rates. The Government is denying vigorously the necessity for an Autumn session, but unless the war ends immediately, the facts will be too many for it, and the Treasury's position as disclosed at the end of the quarter signifies a new loan before many months pass, whether Parliament meets this year or not. Therefore our stock market is out of heart, and speculative energy has altogether deserted the British public.

In ordinary circumstances cheap money generates an advance in stock market prices just as certainly as heat applied to water generates steam. But all through our present dragging and weary time cheap money has been powerless to arrest a decay in market quotations, and the decay is becoming ominous in our home railway securities. The last issue of consols remains at a sensible discount, in spite of the support given by easy rates, and an end must be put to our political uncertainties before any solid change for the better can be expected.

This being so, it need not surprise you that we have paid little attention to the figures of your steel corporation, promptly issued here at the end of September. I regret to say that they are treated with almost universal skepticism. Nobody has been induced to buy the stocks by their appearance, and we pay as little attention to the continued issue of prosperous traffic figures by your railways, for we have neither the means nor the heart to enter vigorously into any speculative campaign.

Germany continues to trouble us a good deal. After each fresh collapse there, with the attendant revelations that gossip plays around a large credit institution, heads are shaken; but so far no evidence has reached me worthy of record pointing to a serious weakness in high quarters. The distress is great, and credit must be prodigiously curtailed because the recent pressure upon the Reichsbank lately has been almost without parallel, but all the great credit institutions stand solid, and the assurance is continually given that, although the Winter is going to be very trying, Germany will pull through unbroken.

For selfish reasons we are strongly inclined to indorse this view, because any severe credit lesson there might shake us badly here. Europe outside of it is a dead calm, but still with restricted business and a contracting of prices.

A. J. W.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Times's financial article to-day says money was very abundant on Saturday owing to the release of Government dividends. At the close balances could not be placed at all in many cases. Only a small amount fell due at the bank. In the discount market rates were unchanged, the tendency being weak. Continental exchanges moved against London.

During the early part of this week, The Times says, the present extreme ease is likely to continue. On Thursday a more effective demand for money will be felt, as a 15 per cent. installment on the partly paid portion of the new issue of consols will then be due.

No gold operations were reported at the Bank of England on Saturday. There was no change in the price of silver, and that market was quite neglected. The Stock Exchange was closed.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Last week was noteworthy no less for the decided break in the industrial list than for the sustained strength in the railroad group. This strength, indeed, was nothing short of remarkable, and can be explained only on the ground that values are here asserting themselves, and that whensoever any recession in the prices of good railway stocks appears there is a consistent and persistent demand for them. To students of the situation this is in no sense surprising. The phenomenal exhibit of New York Central, for instance, put out last week; the recently published annual figures of Louisville and Nashville, St. Paul, and other leading railroad systems; and the present weekly and monthly exhibits made not alone by these systems, but by most of the railroads of the country, tell the story. Increases follow increases—this, despite gloomy predictions made some time ago that earnings must fall off. Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that notwithstanding the depressing influences exerted by the break in the industrials, railroad securities last week stood up so well.

Two important meetings, postponed from last week, are scheduled for this week—one the Union Pacific, the other Atchison. At the Union Pacific meeting some significant developments are likely to come to pass, among these the admission into the Directorate of representatives of the Standard Oil Company, these interests having lately been large purchasers of Union Pacific stock. At the same time some important development plans are to be discussed, but whether they will be announced at this juncture or whether it may be deemed prudent to withhold any statement until such time as the money market situation clarifies is uncertain. There is, however, no un-

Continued on Page 7.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 5, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 5. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Oct. 5.	Par.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Pe- riod.	Range For Week Ended Oct. 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Sales Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. '01.
69¼	45⅜	80	June 17.	58⅝	Jan. 21.	64½	64¾	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	138,887,800	July 20. '01.	1½	Q	70	70⅝	64½	64⅜		309,470
...	...	91	June 18.	80	Sep. 30.	...	83	— 1½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,173,000	Oct. 1. '01.	1	Q	80	85	80	83	...	600
...	...	5	Apr. 29.	2	Aug. 26.	2¾	...	...	American Bicycle Co.	100	31,401,200	...	...	...	2½	2⅝	2	2⅝	...	1,200
...	...	25	Apr. 22.	10	Sep. 30.	10½	15	— 2½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	8,233,100	...	...	...	10	10	10	10⅛	...	1,250
25⅞	12½	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	21⅝	25	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	20,000,000	Aug. 1. '01.	1½	Q	29½	30	28⅝	24⅜	66⅜	50,035
62	57⅜	80¼	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	78¼	80	— 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1. '01.	1¾	Q	75½	76	73	73	97⅝	7,621
37⅝	30	35¾	June 17.	24	Mar. 30.	29¾	30	— ¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,700	Dec. 1. '00.	3½	A	30½	30½	29	30	34	2,750
37	24¾	40	May 8.	32	Oct. 4.	31	33	...	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,843,000	May 15. '01	1	SA	35	35	32	32	...	700
151	145	205	Apr. 15.	170	Jan. 12.	183	192	— 4	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1.	6	SA	192	192	188	188	170	300
39¼	37½	45⅝	May 15.	35⅞	Oct. 4.	38	38½	— ¼	American Ice Co.	100	28,321,300	Aug. 15.	1	Q	37⅞	37⅞	35⅞	35⅞	34½	4,201
78½	69½	78	Mar. 22.	68	Oct. 5.	69	69	— 2½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,257,200	July 15. '01.	1½	Q	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅝	61⅝	640
16¼	6	30½	July 9.	6½	Jan. 24.	13	18	...	American Linseed Co.	100	16,740,000	...	...	...	18	18	17	17	9¾	45
60	34½	66	July 9.	31	Jan. 24.	45	50	— 1	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,740,000	Sep. 15. '00	1½	...	49½	49½	49	49	53½	200
7¾	2	8	June 20.	4½	Feb. 4.	6¼	7	— ⅝	American Malting Co.	100	14,700,000	...	...	...	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	4¼	450
31½	18⅞	30	June 25.	20	Feb. 5.	21	27	...	American Malting Co. pf.	100	13,440,000	Oct. 15. '00.	½	...	24	26	24	24	23⅜	50
50⅞	34½	69	Apr. 20.	36½	Oct. 4.	39½	39⅝	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	59,999,905	...	...	...	44⅝	45	39½	39½	37⅝	38,130
99	85	104½	June 20.	88	Feb. 26.	95¾	96	— 1¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 2. '01.	1¾	Q	93⅞	96⅝	93¾	95½	89	2,771
...	...	83½	July 11.	22¼	Aug. 12.	53	55½	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	27,000,000	...	...	...	52⅞	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	...	29,670
...	...	99	July 8.	85¾	Oct. 4.	84½	85	— ⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,150,000	...	...	...	87	87½	85¾	84½	...	3,225
...	...	90	June 14.	78	Apr. 17.	83¾	86	— ⅝	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1. '01.	1½	Q	86	86	85½	85½	...	250
140	96¼	153	June 8.	127⅝	Oct. 4.	135¾	135⅝	— 6¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	75,000,000	Oct. 2. '01.	1¾	Q	123¾	123⅝	113¾	113⅝	116⅞	170,830
...	...	6	Sep. 23.	2	Oct. 4.	...	...	— ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. rights.	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	...	84,070
118	107	130	July 10.	114	Sep. 30.	116	...	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	35,903,600	Oct. 2. '01.	1¾	Q	114½	115¾	114	114	115½	1,060
...	...	3⅝	Sep. 24.	2¼	Oct. 1.	...	...	— ½	American Sugar Ref. Co. pf. rights	...	...	...	...	...	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	...	15,480
98½	80	100	Apr. 15.	95	Mar. 8.	...	98	...	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1. '01.	2½	Q	102	102	98	98	89	123
...	...	187½	Sep. 4.	150	Oct. 2.	...	...	— 2½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	75,000,000	July 15. '01.	2½	Q	138½	138½	138	138	...	300
114¾	96¼	164	June 8.	90	May 31.	...	...	...	American Tobacco Co.	50	54,500,000	Aug. 1. '01.	2	Q	122	122	122	122	90½	100
140	138	150	July 12.	127	Jan. 2.	142	...	— 5	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1. '01.	2	Q	150	150	150	150	130½	300
20½	17½	21¾	Jan. 2.	17¾	Mar. 11.	17½	18½	...	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	17	18	17	17	...	50
77	39	82¾	July 1.	49	Mar. 22.	78	...	— 2½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15. '01.	1¾	Q	78	78	78	78	...	125
64½	37⅝	64⅝	Apr. 10.	34	Sep. 23.	35	35⅝	— ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 25. '01.	2	SA	37½	37	35	35	44⅝	15,270
22⅝	12½	21	June 6.	13⅜	Jan. 24.	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 15. '01.	1½	...	17¾	17⅝	14½	15⅝	28¼	322,004
84	69¼	102	May 8.	70	May 31.	...	...	— ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	118,180,500	Aug. 1. '01.	2½	SA	95½	97	94½	95½	95½	12,210
69¾	56⅜	114¾	May 8.	84	Jan. 4.	92	93¼	— 3½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Sep. 3. '01.	2	SA	101¼	101¼	98	98½	73½	6,909
99	82¾	97	June 3.	90¾	Feb. 28.	93	94	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	19,227,000	Sep. 3. '01.	2	SA	95	95¾	95	95	89½	800
50¾	47½	58⅝	Apr. 22.	47⅝	Oct. 4.	49¾	50½	— 0⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	65,000,000	...	...	...	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¼	52⅝	96,122
36	28	36	Sep. 27.	11	Jan. 19.	34	35	— 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 15. '01.	1	SA	34	35	34	34	...	275
128	114	150	June 24.	110	Mar. 11.	128	...	— 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	11,000,000	Aug. 15. '01.	3	SA	125	130	125	130	...	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83½	57⅜	98	Dec. 27.	68	Jan. 4.	78	80	— 6	Canada Southern.	100	13,000,000	Aug. 1. '01.	1	SA	45	45	75	76	44	4,100
99½	81⅝	112⅝	May 7.	87	May 9.	107½	109¾	— 2⅛	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Oct. 15. '01.	2¼	Q	109¾	110⅛	109	109	102	7,074

OCT 100 1901

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 5, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 5. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	For Cent	Period	Ranges For Week Ended Oct. 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Sales Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 5, '01.
156½	115	167	June 28.	145⅝	Jan. 4.	160	162	— 2	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,268,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	161	161	161	161	124	500
42⅜	24	35⅜	May 6.	29	May 9.	44	44¼	— 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	40,533,400	Nov. 28, '00.	2	..	45	45⅝	44	44¼	38¼	7,558
42	31	40½	Apr. 30.	27	May 4.	35⅜	36	— 1½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800			..	37¼	38	36¾	36¾	...	5,186
78½	68½	82½	Apr. 30.	72¾	Jan. 4.	77	77⅜	— ½	Chicago & Alton pf	100	19,346,000	July 1, '01.	1	SA	77¼	78¼	77	77¼	...	2,600
100	88	135⅝	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	120½	126	— ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	125	126	125	125	...	300
125	119¼	136	Apr. 22.	120¾	Jan. 3.	135	...	+ 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	6,380,700	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	135	135	135	135	...	350
18	9¾	26¼	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	21¼	21¾	— 1½	Chicago Great Western	100	21,315,500				22¼	22¼	21¼	21½	10¾	14,785
82	68½	90½	June 24.	75	May 10.	84¼	84½	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	85	85	84½	84½	70¾	900
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	42	44	— 4½	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,450,000				46	46	43	43	32½	900
32	14	44½	Sep. 16.	23	Jan. 21.	39¾	39¾	— 3¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	19,500,000				42	42	39¾	39¾	23½	5,250
84	43¾	77⅞	Sep. 16.	58⅝	Jan. 21.	72¾	73	— 3	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	100	5,000,000	Apr. 22, '01.	2	SA	75¼	75¼	72¾	72¾	54½	500
148¼	106½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	159	159¼	— 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	65,521,500	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	160¾	160¾	159	159	112¾	66,463
188	168½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	187	189	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	44,656,400	Apr. 25, '01.	2½	SA	189	189	189	189	170	100
172¾	150½	215	May 1.	168½	Jan. 4.	192	198	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern	100	33,116,300	July 3, '01.	3	SA	198	198	198	198	167¾	150
220	195½	248	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	...	...	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	22,396,600	Oct. 1, '01.	3½	Q	212	213	212	212	190	400
122¼	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅞	Jan. 21.	139½	139½	— 4¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	59,902,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	142	142	138¼	139½	128¾	3,053
14⅞	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	16½	Jan. 19.	20	20¼	— 1¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	13,000,000				21	21¼	19½	20¼	...	8,330
39⅜	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	57⅜	58	— 3½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf	100	17,000,000				43	43	38¾	39¾	30¾	16,975
...	...	20⅜	May 28.	12	Jan. 17.	17½	19	+ ⅝	Chicago Union Traction Co	100	20,000,000				18	19	16	16⅜	...	500
76	55	90¼	Sep. 23.	72½	May 15.	93½	94	— 3	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	2	SA	95¼	97	93¼	94	61	4,500
56½	29¼	138½	June 17.	41¾	Jan. 21.	90	91	— 4½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	95	95	90	90½	38⅝	9,100
8⅝	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	13	13¼	— ⅞	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000				14	14	13	13¼	5¾	6,280
87½	36	93¼	Aug. 30.	40	Jan. 21.	53	54	— 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	SA	54	54	53¼	53¼	38	800
20¼	14	29⅜	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 22.	23	23¼	— 2½	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000				25	25	22	22	15	900
21	11½	25½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	15	16	— 2	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,003,600				17¾	18	15	16	15	9,100
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	212½	213	— 7	Consolidated Gas Co	100	72,878,500	Sep. 16, '01.	2	Q	217¾	219¾	212½	212¾	188	16,445
95	70	124	June 10.	93¾	Jan. 2.	115	116	— 1¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	48,945,200	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	115¾	116	114¾	115	76¾	1,100
134½	106½	185½	Apr. 3.	103	May 9.	161½	163¾	— 3	Delaware & Hudson	100	35,600,000	Sep. 16, '01.	2½	Q	164	166	162	162	110¼	5,800
194¾	171½	244	May 29.	188½	Jan. 3.	219	222	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	36,200,000	July 20, '01.	1½	Q	220	221¼	220	221½	173½	300
54½	16½	53¼	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	43	45	— 2	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000				45¾	45¾	43	43	19¾	1,200
87½	64½	103½	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	90	91	— 2¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	41,784,750	July 25, '01.	2½	SA	92½	93	91	91	67½	1,976
21⅝	12	45	June 15.	18	Jan. 30.	38	39	— 4	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100				42	42¼	38	38	...	3,536
...	...	82	Aug. 21.	75¼	Apr. 2.	...	...	— ⅝	Detroit United Railways	100	12,500,000	Sep. 1, '01.	1	Q	77	77	76¾	76¾	...	600
...	...	152½	Aug. 29.	135	Oct. 4.	134	140	— 5	Diamond Match Co	100	15,000,000	Sep. 12, '01.	2¼	Q	135¾	135¾	135	135	...	500
6¼	4	12½	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	10⅞	11	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000				12⅝	12⅝	11	11	...	5,280
17⅛	12	22½	Sep. 30.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	19⅝	20¼	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000				22⅝	22⅝	19⅞	20	...	5,300
...	...	10½	June 19.	7	Sep. 30.	6⅞	7¼	— ⅛	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,485,997				7⅞	7⅞	7	7	...	2,105
...	...	33⅜	June 25.	23¼	Sep. 13.	25	26	— 1¼	Distilling Co. of America pf	100	29,428,593				26	26	26	26	...	271
27¼	10¼	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	39⅝	39¾	—2¼	Erie	100	112,378,900				41¼	41⅝	39⅝	39⅝	12	80,800
63¼	30⅜	73¼	June 29.	59⅜	Jan. 21.	63½	63¾	— 1½	Erie 1st pf	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	69½	69¾	67⅞	68¼	34⅜	10,720
43½	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¼	Jan. 4.	53¾	54	— 2	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000			..	57¾	57¾	53¾	53½	18⅞	5,650
54⅞	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	59	60	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	60	62	58	60	...	5,900
20		14½	86 Apr. 20.	17	Jan. 18.	...	...	— 3	Fort Worth & Denver City	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	27	27	27	27	...	100
81	64	101⅝	June 19.	25	Oct. 3.	...	...	— 5	Gas & Electric of Bergen County	100	2,000,000				25	25	25	25	78⅝	100
200	120	269½	June 24.	183½	Jan. 10.	249	250	—10	General Electric Co	100	24,702,200	July 15, '01.	2	Q	258¼	259½	249	250	137½	4,201
60	44	65	May 2.	44	Oct. 4.	46	47	— 9¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	100	24,027,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	53	55	44	46	49½	12,150
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93¾	Mar. 4.	100	103	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	100	15,038,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	104¼	104¼	103	103	99½	450
191½	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	184	186	— 5½	Great Northern pf	100	121,038,450	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	187	187½	184	184	153¾	3,500
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	51¾	52½	— 1¼	Hocking Valley	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	53½	53¼	51¾	52½	33	1,500
74⅝	58	80	May 2.	59¾	Jan. 21.	73	75	— 1¼	Hocking Valley pf	100	13,091,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	75	75	74	74	63¼	600
133	110	154¾	June 29.	124	May 9.	143	143¼	— 3	Illinois Central	100	66,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	145	145⅞	142¾	143	116⅝	4,966
26½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	21⅝	22	— 2	International & Pacific Co	100	17,442,900	July 1, '90.	1	..	23½	23½	21	21¼	19⅝	5,760
75	58	81½	Sep. 6.	69	Jan. 21.	75¾	76	— 2¾	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	77¾	77	75	75⅞	63½	2,935
55⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	88½	89½	— 6	International Power Co	100	6,400,000				94½	94¼	81¾	88⅞	34½	8,500
10⅝	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5½	Feb. 7.	6¼	7	..	International Silver Co	100	9,944,700				6½	6½	6¼	6¼	5	900
29⅜	28	46¾	Sep. 11.	24⅛	Jan. 22.	43⅜	44	— 1⅜	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '01.	1	Q	46⅜	46⅜	43	44¾	...	1,900
77½	76	96¼	Aug. 27.	74	Jan. 24.	85½	87	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,550,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	85	85	83	85	...	100
27⅝	11¾	43¾	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	33	39	— 2⅜	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900				40	40¾	38	38¾	17¼	4,110
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	74	75	— 4⅜	Iowa Central pf	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	78	78¾	74	74	40	2,000
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	...	...	— 5	Kanawha & Michigan	100	9,000,000									
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	...	29	— 1½	Kansas City Southern	100	29,993,500			..	34¼	34¼	31	31	...	600
43⅜	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	37¼	38	— 3	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,000,000			..	18	18	18	18	8½	300
6	3½	18½	Oct. 2.	5¾	Jan. 3.	15	16	— ⅞	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400			..	39	39	37½	38	29½	500
23	14½	45½	Sep. 30.	24	Jan. 2.	40	44	— 1½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	100	1,524,600	July 2, '00.	50c	..	16	18¼	14½	15	...	4,400
40	10	29	June 18.	12	Jan. 8.	15½	25½	—12⅝	Knickerbocker Ice Co	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '00.	1	..	44½	45¼	44	44	...	300
80	65	85⅛	July 5.	70	Jan. 18.	90	96¾	..	Laclede Gas Co	100	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	...	100				
100	96	102	Sep. 17.	95	Jan. 21.	101	103	..	Laclede Gas Co. pf	100	8,500,000	Sep. 16, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	...	100
52	20¼	74	Sep. 27.	33⅝	Jan. 21.	63	65	— 7¼	Lake Erie & Western	100	2,500,000	June 15, '01.	2½	SA	102	102	102	102	99½	100
115	83¼	135½	Sep. 27.	108¼	Jan. 11.	125	130	— 7	Lake Erie & Western pf	100	11,840,000				69¼	71⅜	63	63	30	8,400
230	206	*290	Oct. 5.	*230	Apr. 11.	250	300	..	Lake Shore	100	49,466,500	July 15, '01.	3½	Q	133	133	127	127	95	200
24½	11	57⅞	Sep. 28.	19	May 9.	47	50	— 9¾	Long Island	100	14,000,000	July 1, '01.	5	A	275	290	275	290	...	105
110	75	120	Sep. 18.	97	Mar. 1.	112	120	— 5	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	12,000,000				54	54½	47	47	12¾	18,850
58¼	29	95	Sep. 28.	47	Mar. 1.	85	90	— 8½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	5	A	118	118	115	115	78	500
215¼	210	210	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	211	214	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	91¼	92	84¾	85	34	5,525
32¼	15¾	40¼	May 1.	24	May 9.	34¼	35	— 1⅜	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	55,707,100	Sep. 30, '01.	2	Q	211¾	213⅜	211½	211½	209	150
45⅜	22⅜	57⅜	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	53¾	54	— ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,000				33⅞	34	32½	32¾	20¼	14,920
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	89	90	+ ½	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	54	54½	53¾	54	35¼	16,620
...	...	109	June 18	73¾	Feb. 15.	92	94	— 1½	Norfolk & Western pf	100	23,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	2	SA	89¾	90	89¾	90	75	600
91½	67	113¾	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	...	...	— ½	North American	100	11,936,700				95	95½	93½	93¾	...	900
									Northern Pacific	100	75,000,000	Sep. 5, '01.	1	Q	96	97	95⅝	95⅝	69¾	950
9	6	13	Sep. 23.	6¼	Jan. 8.	...	...	..	Ontario Mining Co	100	15,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	10c	..	11	11	11	11	...	300
57	25⅜	47¼	Jan. 23.	30½	May 9.	40	40½	— 1	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	41¾	44	40	40¾	30¼	6,100
140½	124⅜	161½	Apr 22.	137⅞	May 9.	143⅜	143½	— ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	202,178,450	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	144	145	142¾	143½	130¾	38,734
111½	81⅝	120½	June 21.	95⅝	Jan. 21.	102½	102¾	— 4¾	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,668,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	106½	106⅞	101½	102¼	88¾	56,065
...	...	1⅝	Sep. 20.	¾	Sep. 30.	...	...	— ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago, rights						⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝	...	1,900
16	5	50	Sep. 27.	14⅝	Jan. 22.	41	42	— 6½	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				47	47	41¾	41¾	6	2,050
58⅜	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	37¾	38	— 2¾	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1	Q	39¾	40⅝	37	38¾	40	4,275
89¼	70¾	89	Apr. 23.	72½	Mar. 5.	76	78½	— 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	79	80	76	76½	75¾	1,645
204	176	217	Oct. 1.	145½	Jan. 21.	213	215	+ 2⅜	Pullman Co	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	Q	214	214	213	213	184½	450
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	3½	4¾	..	Quicksilver	100	5,766,700				3¼	3½	3¼	3¼	...	200
26	15	48¼	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	39½	39¼	— 2¼	Reading	50	68,000,000									
71⅞	49	80¾	June 17.	63	May 9.	74½	74⅝	— 1½	Reading 1st pf	50	22,000,000	Sep. 10, '01.	2	SA	41¼	41⅝	38¾	39	16	63,800
39⅛	23⅜	59¾	May 1.	53	Jan. 3.	49¾	50½	— 2½	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000				75⅜	75⅞	74½	74½	55¼	6,400
27½	8⅝	24	June 17.	11⅜	Sep. 13.	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000				52	52	50½	50½	25⅜	11,640
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1	52½	Jan. 21.	65½	65¾	— 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel pf	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	15¼	15½	14¾	14⅝	11¾	6,620
...	...	38¼	May 2.	21½	Oct. 4.	23¾	24½	— 2	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	66¾	66¾	65½	65½	53¾	4,250
...	...	90	May 2.	70½	Sep. 30.	75	77	— 4¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	8,051,400	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	24	26	24	24	...	5,675
8⅞	5	15¼	Jan. 8.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	10	11¾	— 1⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,600,000				70¼	73	70¾	73	...	300
64½	38½	78⅝	June 25.	55	Oct. 1.	56	60	— 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	11	11½	10	10	7	800
21½	11⅝	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 24.	21½	22¼	— 4½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	3,500,000				60	60	55	57½	...	470
...	...	120⅜	Sep. 27.	57	Jan. 29.	120	120⅜	+ ⅛	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000	Sep. 1, '01.	2½	..	23¼	23¼	22	22	...	200
24¼	8⅝	54½	June 20.	21¼	Jan. 4.	41¾	42	— 3⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,100				120⅝	120⅝	120	120½	...	4,100
78½	64	88	Mar. 12.	73	July 15.	77	80	— 3	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,006	Oct. 1, '01.	1	Q	44½	45¾	42	42	10⅜	5,400
55	31½	76½	June 19.	53¼	Jan. 4.	65	65½	— 2¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	14,335,700	Sep. 2, '01.	1	Q	79	79	79	79	63	100
1½	⅝	3¾	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	28	29½	— 3	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				66¼	66⅝	65¼	65¼	34	1,050
43½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41¼	Jan. 3.	59½	59¾	— 1¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000				30¾	30¾	28	28	12½	2,810
71	55½	86	Apr. 2.	65½	Jan. 22.	76	76	— 1¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,760,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	63	63	59¾	60¼	20½	3,650
45⅞	30⅜	63⅜	June 5.	29	May 8.	55½	55⅝	— 1¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,882,100				80	80	79	79	62	200
23⅝	10⅞	35⅜	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	31½	31¾	— 1⅞	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000				57	57	54⅝	55¼	33⅜	69,100
73¼	49¼	90	Sep. 20.	67¼	Jan. 21.	85	85½	— 1¾	Southern Railway pf	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	33	33½	31⅝	31½	11⅞	56,140
10½	4½	8½	June 13.	3½	Mar. 6.	4⅝	4⅝	..	Standard Rope & Twine Co	100	12,000,000				86½	86¼	85	85	53½	8,050
															4⅜	5	4⅜	4½	4⅛	2,606
104	49	76⅝	June 18.	49⅜	Mar. 4.	58	58½	— 5⅜	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	62½	63	58⅛	58¼	55⅞	16,425
29⅜	13¼	52½	May 3.	22¼	Jan. 3.	39½	39¾	— 2⅝	Texas Pacific	100	38,780,000				41	41¼	39¼	39½	16	12,850
135½	45¼	129½	Jan. 29.	117	May 9.	117½	118½	— 1½	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 28, '99.	1¼	..	118	118	117¼	117½	111	250
...	...	25¼	May 22.	10¾	Feb. 16.	20	21	— 3½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000				23½	23¼	20	20	...	2,585
...	...	38½	May 22.	28	May 9.	34	36	— 3	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	10,000,000				37¾	37¾	33¼	34	...	3,025
70½	61½	105¼	Sep. 5.	65¾	Jan. 21.	...	...	— 2⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit Co	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	101½	101½	98	99½	62	2,275
25	10	19¾	June 17.	12	Apr. 12.	14½	15	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Co	100	16,000,000				15⅜	16	15	15	11¼	1,720
77⅜	56½	75	June 17.	65	Apr. 11.	69½	71½	— 1½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	71	71	70	70	65	400
81⅜	44⅜	133	May 2.	76	May 9.	93⅜	95½	— 2	Union Pacific	100	104,042,400	Oct. 1, '01.	2	SA	97	97⅞	95	95½	58¼	126,960
85⅞	70½	89½	May 1.	81⅝	Jan. 21.	87¼	87⅝	— ½	Union Pacific pf	100	80,514,700	Oct. 1, '01.	2	SA	87¼	88½	87	88	74	2,522
59	45¼	100	Apr. 10.	54	Jan. 23.	90	95	— 4½	United States Express	100	10,000,000	May 15, '01.	1½	SA	90	90	90	90	...	100
...	...	55	Apr. 30.	24	May 9.	42⅜	42½	— 2	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,091,600	Sep. 15, '01.	1	Q	43⅝	44¾	42¼	42½	...	191,085
...	...	101¾	Apr. 30.	69	May 9.	92⅝	92¾	— 1⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf	100	509,813,300	Aug. 8, '01.	1¾	Q	94¾	95	92½	92⅝	...	80,872
19	7¾	16⅜	May 2.	7¾	May 9.	11⅞	11⅝	— ⅜	United States Leather	100	62,869,800				12¼	12½	10⅜	11⅜	10¼	27,475
79½	65	83⅜	Aug. 28.	69½	May 9.	79	79½	— ⅝	United States Leather pf	100	62,269,800	Oct. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	79½	80	77⅜	79¼	69⅜	8,530
44	21	34	Jan. 2.	12½	Oct. 4.	13½	14½	— 3½	United States Rubber	100	23,606,090	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	17¼	17¼	12¼	14¼	29	10,380
104⅜	74½	85	Jan. 2.	47	Oct. 4.	48⅝	50½	— 4	United States Rubber pf	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '02.	1	..	53	53	47	50	96	3,455
...	...	72	Apr. 1.	51	July 12.	57	60	— 1	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co	100	12,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	1	Q	60¼	60¼	59	59	...	700
...	...	125	Aug. 30.	116	Apr. 26.	118	123	— ½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf	100	12,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	Q	123½	123½	122½	122½	...	300
14	6½	26	June 3.	11¼	Jan. 4.	20¾	20¾	— 1⅝	Wabash	100	28,000,000				21¾	21¾	20½	20¾	7	7,180
37	16	46½	June 21.	23¾	Jan. 3.	37⅝	37¾	— 1⅛	Wabash pf	100	24,000,000				39¼	39⅝	37	37⅜	18	10,150
140	123	165	Sep. 11.	135	Jan. 21.	160	175	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co	100	8,000,000	July 15, '01.	3	SA	160	160	160	160	125½	10
88½	77½	100¼	May. 6.	81	Jan. 21.	90½	90¾	— ¾	Western Union Telegraph Co	100	97,370,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	91¼	91⅛	90¼	90⅝	79½	4,273
13½	8	22	June 4.	11⅜	Jan. 21.	17	17½	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				18	18	17	17½	8⅝	1,900
58½	44½	60¾	Mar. 28	48	May 9.	48	51	— 2¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	100

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 5, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Oct. 5..$10,412,000

	Week Ended Oct. 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	104	103½	103½	26
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
American Bicycle 6s	65	64	64	64	24
American Dock & Improvement Co. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	92	92	92	92	2
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	78	78	78	78	18
Ann Arbor 4s	97	97	96	96	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	105	105¼	102½	102½	1141
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97	97¼	97	97¼	1065
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	96	96	96	96	29
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	341
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, coupon	103⅝	104	101⅝	101⅝	1011
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89½	89½	89½	89½	30
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	105⅜	105⅜	104½	104⅝	168
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105⅝	105⅝	104	104	22
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100⅞	101	100¼	100⅜	59
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117⅜	118½	117½	118½	2
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects	75	75½	75	75	25
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	11½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	3
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	3
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	74	74	73¼	73¼	22
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29	29	28	28	23
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	3
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	251
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101¾	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	281
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103	103	103	103	9
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106⅝	106⅞	106	106¼	43
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84⅞	84⅞	84¼	84⅝	56
Chicago & Alton 3s	87½	87½	86	87	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	96⅝	97	96⅜	96⅞	970
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107⅛	13
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123¾	123¾	122½	122½	54
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	110	119	119	119	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	113	113	113	113	23
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	4
Chicago & Northwestern Mex. 5s, 1900, reg	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 3½s	111	111	111	111	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	15
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106½	106½	106	106⅛	15
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans gold 3½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	10
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121¾	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93	93⅝	92	93	19
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104½	104½	103	103	17
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	101	101	101	101	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	104	104	103	103½	18
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	79⅞	79⅝	79½	79⅞	26
Colorado & Southern 4s	87⅞	88½	87½	88½	171
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	66¾	66¾	62⅜	62⅜	1,534
Denver & Rio Grande Impt. 5s	113	113	113	113	9
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102	102	49
Denver & Southwestern 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	98	98	97½	97½	30
Detroit Citizens' Street Railway 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10
Distilling Co. of America coll. tr. 5s	83	83	82	82	36
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of New York conv. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Erie general 4s	88	88	87	87	30
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98	97½	97⅝	37
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅞	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	103	103	103	103	32
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	2
Gal., Harris. & San Antonio 1st 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. 5s	67	67	67	67	43
Green Bay & Western deb. certifs., B	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	17
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	107	107	40
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	89	89	89	89	2
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111½	112	111¼	111¼	12
Houston & Texas consol. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	25
Illinois Central 4s, 1952, registered	102	102	102	102	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	10
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	126	126	126	120	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100	87½	100	95
International Paper 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	25
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	69	68¾	68¾	37
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, small	107	107	107	107	*5
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Lake Shore 3½s	110	110¼	106½	106½	28
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102	102	101⅞	101⅞	60
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	101¾	101¾	98¾	99¼	27
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Ala. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	104	104	102	102	4
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	22
Mexican Central consol. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	4
Mexican Central 1st income	31⅜	32	30	30	291
Mexican Central 2d income	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	38
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103½	104	103	103	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	108¾	108½	108¼	108¼	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98½	98½	98	98	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82	82	80½	80½	874
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123⅝	124	123⅝	124	35
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104½	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	78
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129	129	129	129	½
Mobile & Ohio collat. 4s	95¼	95¼	95	95	32
Mohawk & Malone income 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	150
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
National Starch 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	2
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90	28
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94	95¼	94	95¼	11
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	95⅜	95⅜	95¼	95¼	5
New York Central general 3½s	102½	103¼	102½	102½	9
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	25
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96½	96⅝	96	96	83
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Power 5s	114	114	114	114	15
New York & New Jersey Tel. gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s certfs	201½	201½	201½	201½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s, small	200	200	200	200	½
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102¼	103	102⅝	102½	15
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103	711
Northern Pacific 3s	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	125
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¾	105	104	104	100
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	104	104	104	104	*
Oregon Railroad & Navigation cons. 4s	102¾	103¾	103⅜	103⅞	12
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	127	127	127	2
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Pennsylvania 4½s	113¾	113	113¼	113	5
Peoria & Eastern income	57	57¾	57	57¾	725
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	21
Pittsburg & Western 4s	107¾	108	107½	107½	11
Reading general 4s	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	39
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5s	114	114	113	114	13
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	96	96	96	96	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st & ref. 4s	93	93	93	93	3
St. L., A. & T. H. branches 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	123	123	123	123	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	94	94	94	94	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s	119	119	119	119	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class A	98	98	98	98	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class B	98	98	98	98	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class C	98	98	98	98	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, class D	98	98	98	98	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s, bonds	97	97	97	97	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s, income	70	70	70	70	1
St. Paul & Duluth 5s	120	120	120	120	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific gen. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Seattle Electric 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Southern Pacific 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
Southern Pacific Pacific R. R. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
Southern Railway 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Southern Railway 1st consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Southern Railway 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Southern Railway 1st 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Southern Railway 1st 4s, reg	94	94	94	94	1
Southern Railway 2d 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Southern Railway 2d 4s, reg	94	94	94	94	1
Southern Railway 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Southern Railway 4s, reg	94	94	94	94

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Oct. 5, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Range for Year 1901. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	96 Oct 2	...	96
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	J O	103¼ Sep 28	101⅞ May 14	102¾ Oct 5	102⅛	102⅞
Do registered	A O	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	103 Aug 26	...	...
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105 Jun 14	98⅜ Jan 4	97¾ Oct 5	96¾	97
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	99 Jun 14	89⅞ Jan 4	95 May 17	...	95
Do do registered	Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 17	...	...
Do stamped		99¾ Jun 29	90 Jan 28	85 Oct 4	...	65
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	108 May 18	108 May 18	103 May 18	106	...
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J	97⅜ Jun 28	94½ Sep 13	94⅞ Oct 5	96⅝	96
Do do registered		95¾ Mar 18	93½ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	93	...
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103 Mar 11	96 May 9	101⅝ Oct 5	101⅜	102
Do do registered		104 Mar 5	101¼ Sep 20	101½ Sept 20	...	...
Do do registered		104 May 3	103¾ May 10	104 Oct 5	104⅝	...
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	110 Jun 24	88¾ Jan 21	88⅜ Oct 5	90	89½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	92 Jun 4	90 Jan 4	90¾ June 4	...	...
Do do registered		91 Jun 4	90¾ Jan 4	90¾ June 4	89	90
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	91¾ Mar 18	8½ May 29	89 Sept 9	88	...
Wa. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1920	A O	... .	... .	105¾ Oct. '95	...	...
Mon. River 1st gold. g. 5s, 1919	F A	... .	... .	111 May 22,00	...	...
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	... .	... .	113 Dec 5, 99	...	...
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	116½ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	117¾ Sept 13	113½	...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J J	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 Sept 3	126¼	...
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	130 Feb 7	129 May 23	130 May 23	126¾	...
Cleart. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J	... .	... .	103 Ap 14,07	...	...
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	... .	... .	100 No 18,99	...	...
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	103¾ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	103¾ Oct 5	105	...
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	127½ Mar 19	121½ Jan 15	122⅝ Sept 24	120	...
Do do registered	A O	... .	... .	117 No 20,00	...	...
Do do registered	Q	... .	... .	140 Fe 14,97	...	...
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	... .	... .	113½ De 6, 00	...	...
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	... .	... .	... .	...	...
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	109 Jun 27	105¼ Jul 1	106⅜ Oct 3	106¼	107
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111 Jan 29	107 Sep 5	107⅞ Oct 5	107	108
Do do registered	M S	108 Mar 22	103 Apr 17	107 Aug 5	...	...
Cen. Br. Ry. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1949	J D	95 May 20	91 Aug 9	94 Aug 5	...	...
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	104¾ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	102½ Sept 23	...	103½
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	130 Mar 2	119 Feb 7	129¾ Mar 25	116	...
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	108¾ Jun 24	97½ Jan 18	106⅝ Oct 5	103¼	105⅞
Do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N	107 Sep 18	103½ Sep 18	106 Sept 23	...	...
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	78 Aug 28	68 Jan 31	73¾ Oct 4	71	73
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	31 Mar 20	29 Jan 3	28 Oct 4	27	28
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	16¾ Oct 2	16¾	...
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1946	J	... .	... .	95 Dec 27,99	...	...
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J	... .	... .	102 Jne 20,00	100	...
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J	... .	... .	105 Oc 24, 00	...	...
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	108 Mar 30	104⅜ Jul 24	104¾ July 24	104	...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J	127¾ Mar 27	124 Sept 28	124¾ Sept 28	123	131
Do do registered	Q J	137 Mar 27	127 Jan 17	130 July 24	...	...
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov., 1912	Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 July 9	101½	...
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	... .	... .	103¾ Jul 31	102	103
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	116¾ Jun 4	112 Jun 25	114½ Oct 3	...	114½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117 Apr 16	112½ Jun 3	114 Aug 22	...	...
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	J J	119 Feb 16	111⅞ May 15	114⅝ July 16	...	...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122 Feb 1	110 Jul 22	121½ Sept 23	120½	121
Do do registered	M	121 Jun 28	116 July 15	120 Apr 26	...	119½
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	106 Jun 15	104 Jan 4	106¾ Oct 5	103	...
Do do registered	M S	103 Apr 15	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	...	...
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J	104½ Apr 30	103 Sep 19	103 Oct 3	103	104½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 15	99 Sept 23	99	...
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J	... .	... .	103 No 20,00	105	...
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	... .	... .	101¾ Ap 29,00	103½	...
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	M S	102¾ Jun 14	100 Sep 13	100¾ Oct 4	100	...
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	105¾ Jan 9	103½ Jun 4	104⅝ June 4	...	...
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O	... .	... .	105¾ Oct., 95	...	...
Chi. & Alton, ref. 3s, 1949	A O	94 Jan 12	86 Oct 1	91 Oct 2	...	...
Do certificates of interest		93¾ Jun 4	91½ Jan 3	93¾ June 4	...	...
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	87¾ Jun 12	84¾ Jan 14	86 Oct 3	84	85
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J	109¾ Jun 28	106⅞ Jul 8	107¾ Oct 3	107½	...
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112¾ Apr 30	108¾ Jul 29	110 Sept 24	109½	111
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	115¾ Aug 30	112 Jan 4	113 Aug 30	112	...
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	107 Mar 5	104¾ Apr 17	106⅜ July 22	103¾	...
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102¾ Jun 7	101 Sep 26	101 Sept 26	100	...
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100¾ Jun 4	100⅜ Jun 4	100⅜ June 4	102	...
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	J	... .	... .	104⅝ Ap 11,00	...	...
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J	103¾ Jan 28	101⅜ Jul 13	102⅜ Oct 3	102⅜	...
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	113 Apr 2	110 Sep 13	111 Sept 20	111	111¾
Do do registered	M N	112¾ Apr 9	109¾ Aug 9	109¾ Aug 9	...	...
Ilan. & Sk. Jn. con. 6s, 1911	M S	123¾ Feb 26	121 Mar 15	121 June 25	118½	...
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	115 May 10	112 Aug 1	113½ Sept 18	112¾	...
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	146 Mar 29	135¼ Jan 11	137½ Aug 14	135	...
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	127 Apr 20	115 Jan 2	122¼ Oct 5	122¾	122½
Do do registered	M N	... .	... .	115 My 11,00	...	...
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 6s, 1936	J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	119½ Aug 14	120¼	...
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	114 Sept 16	...	...
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	114½ Jun 6	108¾ Jan 23	111¾ Aug 14	110	113
Do 1st g. 6s, 1947	J J	123¾ Jan 3	118 Jan 15	121½ Oct 5	121½	...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
C. M. & St. P. 1st $ gold, R.D., 1902	J J	102¾ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	...	...
Do 7s, 1902		... .	... .	172¾ Ap 10,00	...	...
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	109 Jan 28	185¾ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	...	...
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	194 Apr 29	189 Jul 25	192¾ Sept 24	...	...
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	198 Apr 9	185¼ Jan 14	188 Apr 9	...	...
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	117¾ May 2	113 Jul 30	113 Aug 8	114½	...
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	119 Apr 4	117¾ Jan 2	118 June 14	116	...
Do 1st So. Minn. 5s, 1910	J J	119½ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 20	117¾ Oct 4	115¾	116½
Do 1st I. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	129¾ Apr 12	125¾ Aug 12	125¾ Aug 12	122	...
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ May 23	110¼ Jan 15	110⅜ May 24	108¾	...
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119 Feb 7	116 Sep 10	116 Sept 28	115¾	116½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	J J	122 Mar 7	117¾ Aug 8	118¾ Sept 23	117½	120
Do C. & M. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	120 Apr 9	118 Aug 6	119 Sept 30	118¾	...
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J	104 Jan 9	101 Jul 30	103 July 30	110	...
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121 Apr 18	114½ Jul 1	116¾ July 1	114	...
Do Wis. Lin. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120 Feb 27	116¾ Jul 9	117¼ Oct 4	117¾	...
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914		118¾ May 2	111½ Aug 15	113 Oct 3	112¾	...
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	... .	... .	137¾ Jul 18,00	132	...
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	116¾ Mar 1	111¾ Aug 8	111⅝ Sept 23	113	...
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A. May, 1989	J J	114¾ Jan 2	110 Jul 3	110 Oct 4	...	...
Do do registered	Q J	... .	... .	105¾ Fe 19,98	...	...
Ill. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J J	115¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 2	115¾	...
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J J	122 Mar 11	118⅝ Sep 12	118⅝ Sept 12	118¾	...
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¾ Apr 17	139¾ Jan 15	140 Oct 1	139¾	...
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	108 Mar 28	104¾ Jan 2	104¾ July 2	...	...
Do do registered	J D	108 Mar 28	104¾ Jul ...	104¾ July 2	...	...
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	116¾ Mar 8	111½ May 13	116 July 23	113	...
Do do registered	A O	... .	... .	111 Oc 18, 99	...	...
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110¼ May 2	107½ Jan 24	108¾ Aug 12	105	...
Do do registered	A O	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	...	...
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	107¾ May 2	103 May 7	103 Aug 15	122½	125½
Do do registered	M N	123 May 2	122 Jan 11	123 May 28	...	...
Do debenture 4s, 1905	M N	104¾ Apr 1	101 Jan 7	110 Aug 27	109	100½
Do do registered	M N	108¾ Apr 1	108 Oct 3	108 Oct 3	108	109
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	117¾ Aug 6	116 Jan 18	117¾ Oct 2	...	...
Do do registered	A O	15	... .	117¾ Fe 7, 98	...	...
Do ext. 5s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	115 Mar 20	108¾ Jul 1	108¾ July 1	...	...
Do do registered	F A	... .	... .	107 Mr 7, 00	...	...
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	111 Oct 2	100¼ Mar 18	111 Oct 5	...	...
Do do registered	Q F	... .	... .	103 No 19,98	...	...
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J	... .	... .	103½ Fe 20,00	...	...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	... .	... .	120½ No 10,00	120	...
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	110	...
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	A O	120 Jan 25	110¾ Aug 30	110¾ Aug 30	110	...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	111 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	111 June 4	110½	...
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	141¾ Apr 10	135¾ May 20	137 Sept 28	137¾	...
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107	...
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1920	F A	127¾ Jun 25	123¾ Feb 4	125¾ Sept 27	125	...
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	143 Apr 12	139¾ Jan 2	140 Sept 25	141	...
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	143¾ Apr 9	142¾ Jan 2	143¾ Apr 8	138½	...
Do incomes, 1911	Apr	25 Apr 25	25 Apr 25	25 Apr 25	18	...
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	130 May 6	127¼ Jul 16	128 Sept 25	128½	130
Do registered	J J	132½ May 6	130¾ Jul 22	127¾ Sept 18	127½	130
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	110 May 2	106 Oct 4	106 Oct 4	103¾	106½
Do do registered	J J	108 May 2	103¾ Jun 18	106¾ Sept 23	...	...
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	90	...
Do 1st 2½s, 1907		... .	... .	80½ Au 22,00	90	...
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	... .	... .	97 De 10,00	95	...
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	112½ Mar 21	110¾ Apr 8	111⅞ Aug 5	...	...
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	107 Mar 21	107 Oct 1	107 Oct 1	107	...
C., St. P., M. & O. gen. 6s, 1930	J D	142 May 1	134¾ Jan 16	138⅜ Sept 27	138¾	...
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	140½ May 1	134 Feb 8	139 Sept 27	138	...
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	132 Mar 29	127 Jan 30	130 Sept 27	127	...
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	127	...
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 8	93 Oct 4	93	94
Chi. & Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N	107¾ Jul 11	107¾ Jul 11	107¾ July 11	107¾	...
Do gen. g. 5s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119½ Jan 28	117 Sep 17	118 Sept. 18	110½	...
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	J D	... .	... .	100 Oc 28,99	...	...
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	... .	... .	103 Ja 17,00	...	...
C., R. I. & P. con. 6 p. c. 7s, 1903	J J	115 Jan 2	115 Jan 2	115 Jan 2	112¾	...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	... .	... .	112¾ Oc 10, 00	...	...
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115 Mar 13	112 May 22	114 July 3	...	...
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	107 Mar 27	103 Jan 4	103 Oct 2	103	105
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	93 Jan 10	93 Jan 10	93 Jan 10	90¾	95
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	107¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	103 July 29	103	105
Do do registered	M N	98	... .	98 May 4, 99	...	...
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	100	...
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	... .	... .	83 No 22,00	102	103
Cin., S. & Cl. 1st con. g. 4s, 1991	J D	107¾ Aug 29	104 Jan 15	107 Aug 29	104½	...
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May. 7	104½ Sept 20	105½	...
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N	... .	... .	109 Nov., 94	...	...
C. San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	J J	116¾ Feb 16	115¾ Jan 18	114¾ Aug 14	115	...
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	100 Sep 21	95 Apr 8	93¾ Oct 3	93	98½
Do income 4s, April, 1990		77¾ Jun 25	67¾ Jan 22	72 Oct 5	72	72½
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	138 Jun 10	120 May 10	131¼ July 29	129	131½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	135 Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133 Sept 18	133	...
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S	... .	... .	100 No 24,00	...	...
C. & S. 1st gtd. g. C. C. & I. 1901	A O	... .	... .	101¾ De 7, 00	...	...
C., I. & W. 1st g. con. g. 5s, 1953		... .	... .	111 Oc 5, 99	...	...
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	150¾ Apr 8	142¾ Mar 20	142¾ May 29	125½	128½
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-4s, 1917	J J	87 Mar 7	78 Jan 24	79½ Oct 3	79½	80
Do 1st g. 5s, 1917	J J	87 Mar 7	78 Jan 24	79½ Sept. 26	87	...
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	87¾ Apr 10	80 Jan 4	84¾ Oct 4	87¼	88
Conn. & Pass. Rlv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	... .	... .	102 Dec., 95	...	...
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	142¾ Jan 2	138¾ Apr 10	142¾ Apr 10	117½	...
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117½ May 1	117½ May 1	117½ May 1	116½	...
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	140 Feb 1	140 Jan 2	138 Sept. 25	136	138
Do 1s, 1871-1901	A O	102¾ Feb 4	101⅝ Apr 3	101¾ May 22	101½	...
Do 1st con. 7s, 1915	J D	140 Jan 2	140 Jan 2	139¾ Sept. 11	139½	...
Do do registered	J D	... .	... .	... .	136	...
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	M J	155 Mar 22	153¾ Jul 1	113¾ July 1	153¼	...
Do registered	M J	... .	... .	Se 14, 00	...	...
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	119 Jan 28	118¾ Mar 5	119½ July 1	116	120½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	101¾ Sep 24	101¾ Sep 24	101¾ Sept 25	...	...
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	145 Mar 19	145 Mar 19	147½ May 2	145	...
Do registered	M S	150 Feb 1	150 Feb 1	149 Aug 5	...	...
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	117 Feb 5	116 Jun 24	116 June 27	113½	...
Do registered	A O	... .	... .	122 Jne 6, 99	...	...
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	111¾ Jun 18	110¾ Oct. 3	110¾ Oct 3	110	111
Do do registered	A O	112 Feb. 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	...	...
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	153½ Jun 25	152½ May 3	152¼ July 18	...	...
Do registered	M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	...	...
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	104¾ Jun 20	100 Jan 2	100 Oct 2	101¾	102½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	111 May 20	106 Jan 10	111 June 11	108¾	...
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	A J	113 Sep 28	107 Jan 10	113 Sept 28	...	115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D	96 Jun 28	92½ Sep 6	93¾ Oct 5	93	94
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	103½	...
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102 Jul 22	102 Jul 22	102 Sept 23	98	...
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	91¾ Mar 28	85 Jan 23	90¾ July 22	90	92
Dul. & Iron Range, 1st 5s, 1937	A O	116 Sep 3	110¼ Jan 16	116 Sept 28	112½	...
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A J	... .	... .	97¾ Fe 11,98	...	...
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113½ May 17	...	...
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	112¾ Apr 18	112½ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	...	...
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	119½ Jan 7	119½ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	...	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	121 Jan 4	120¾ Apr 13	120¾ Apr 13	...	...
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	118 Jan 28	111 Jul 29	111 July 29	...	...
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	M S	113 Jne 5, 99	... .	112¾ Sept 28	108	121
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	...	...
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	143¾ Feb 20	139 Jan 2	139¾ Sept 25	139¼	...
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	155¾ Mar 29	153¾ Mar 29	153¾ May 17	...	...
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 25	147¾ Aug 29	137½	...
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	136¾ Apr 3	136¾ Apr 3	136¾ Apr 3	134½	...
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1956	A O	108 Jun 3	107 Jan 3	107 Sept 28	105	...
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	123 Apr 14	121 Jan 8	122¾ Sept 25	122¾	...
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J	121 May 22	118½ Aug 7	118½ Aug 7	111	...
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	... .	... .	109 Oc 27, 98	115	...
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	101¾ Jun 20	95½ Jan 21	97¾ Oct 5	97	98
Do registered	J J	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	...	...
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	91 Jun 24	82¾ Jan 21	87 Oct 4	87	87½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	98¾ Jun 26	92½ Aug 12	92¾ Oct 5	...	...
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	119 Oct 1	111 Jan 4	119 Oct 1	...	119
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	...	...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	J D	107½ Dec 5	100 Mar 12	107¾ Oct 5	...	107½
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	115¾ Jun 8	115¾ Jun 8	115¾ June 8	...	118½
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	111½ May 9	110½ Jan 11	110 Sept 27	108½	110
Mid. and R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118¾ Mar 18	115½ May 16	115½ May 16	113	119
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	... .	... .	65 No 10,97	...	...
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126 Jun 6	125 Jul 8	123 July 8	123	...
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	109 Aug 27	105	107
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	... .	... .	110 May 28	...	...
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	... .	... .	110 Sep., 91	...	...
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J	114 Aug 26	108 Feb 21	114 Aug 26	...	...
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J	... .	... .	100 Se 6, 00	106	...
Do con. g. 5s, 1943		... .	... .	80½ May, 96	102	...
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	... .	... .	105 Mr 11,98	...	...
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	111 May 20	70¼ Jan 4	103 Oct 4	102	103
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J	92 Jan 6	67 Jan 21	85½ Oct 5	85½	87
Cal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	108 Jan 2	101 May 31	101 May 31	102	...
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O	... .	... .	106 De 12,98	...	...
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	... .	... .	98½ No 22,00	...	...
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J	... .	... .	105½ Ja 20,00	...	...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	Feb	6¾ Feb 14	6¾ Jan 2	6¾ June 25	...	...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		11¾ Apr 22	7⅝ Jan 7	8 Oct 4	...	...
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J	103¾ Jun 25	103¾ Jan 7	107 Sept 20	103¾	107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O	105¾ Feb 6	104¾ May 18	105 Sept 28	103	...
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	115½ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	113	...
Do registered	J J	... .	... .	113¾ Mr 12,00	...	...
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	107¾ Mar 28	104 Aug 14	101 Aug 14	102	...
Do do registered	J J	... .	... .	102 Ap 15,98	...	...

BOND LIST.

...list of bonds which do
...proper alphabetical or-
...e Bond Quotation List,"
...nged. Opposite each is
...he system under which
...e table referred to:

...AD BONDS.

	System.
.....	Southern Railway.
Sav., Fla. & West.	
Delaware & Hud.	
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
Buff., R. & Pitts.	
Central of N. J.	
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Southern Pacific.
.....	Michigan Central.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Illinois Central.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	Long Island.
Sav., Fla. & West.	
Erie.	Erie.
.....	Erie.
.....	Illinois Central.
.....	Seaboard & Roan.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud
Bur., C. R. & N.	
.....	Baltimore & Ohio.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Erie.
At., Top. & S. Fe.	
.....	Illinois Central.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
.....	C. C. C. & St. L.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
Valley.	Hocking Val. Ry.
.....	Norfolk & West.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...idge Co.	Pennsylvania R.R.
...odge.....	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
...pols.....	Chi. & Northwest.
...do.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
...linn.....	St. Paul, M. & M.
.....	Southern Railway.
...Sandy..	Ches. & Ohio.
...orthern.	Lehigh Valley.
...erior...	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
.....	Pere Marquette.
.....	St. L. & San F.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Southern Railway.
...rthern..	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	N. W. C.
.....	Pennsylvania Co.
.....	St. Louis South.
.....	Chi., Bur. & Q.
.....	N. Y. C. & H. R.
...xas....	Southern Pac. Co.
...ntral...	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Erie.
...R.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
...n.....	Tol. & Ohio Cen.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
.....	St. L. & San F.
.....	Louis. & Nash.
...s.....	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
.....	Southern Railway.
...n South.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...ver.....	Central of N. J.
.....	Central of N. J.
...y.....	Missouri Valley.
.....	Erie.
.....	Chicago & Alton
...Chi.....	Chi., Ind. & Louis
.....	Lake Sh. & M. S.
...rnon.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...d.....	Manhattan Rway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...ey.....	Erie.
...Western..	Chi. & Northwest.
...on.....	Chi. & Northwest.
...Beach...	Long Island.
...& West..	Erie.
...ico.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Lake Erie & West.
...f Cal....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...n.....	C., C., C. & St. L.
...avigation.	Union Pacific.
.....	Southern Pac. Co.
.....	Union Pacific.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...t P.....	Chi. & Northwest.
.....	Missouri Pacific.
...c.....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	C., C. C. & St. L.
...St. L....	Pennsylvania Co.
...& Chicago.	Pennsylvania Co.
...& Tough...	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...ega.....	Delaware & Hud.
...le.....	Southern Railway.
...nburg....	Southern Railway.
.....	Buff., R. & Pitts.
...Ogdens..	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Mobile & Ohio.
...ntain...	Missouri Pacific.
...St. C. Bge.	Wabash.
...s' Bge...	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
.....	Illinois Central.
...n Pacific.	Northern Pacific.
...ity.....	C. St. P., M. & O.
...nnas Pass.	Southern Pac. Co.
...E.....	Norfolk & West.
...t & South.	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...& G.....	Sav., Fla. & West.
...Georgia..	Southern Railway.
...abama....	Louis. & Nash.
.....	Pennsylvania R.R.
...N. Y.....	Del., Lack. & W.
.....	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
...ans.....	Southern Pac. Co.
...ntral....	Pennsylvania R.R.
...& C. Co..	Pennsylvania R.R.
.....	Rio Grande West.
.....	Union Pacific.
...ef. & W..	Missouri Pacific.
.....	Southern Railway.
.....	Del., Lack. & W.
...stern....	Southern Railway.
...rolina...	Southern Railway.
.....	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
...tsburg...	Baltimore & Ohio.
...go.....	Erie.
...Ills.....	St. Paul M. & M.
.....	Chi. & Northwest.

LANEOUS BONDS.

Co....	Tenn. C., I. & R.
...Co....	Pac. G. & C. Co.
...ss Cal....	N. Cen. & Hud.
.....	Pac. G. & C. Co.
...& Iron Co.	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
...of N. Y....	N. Y. Gas & Elec.
.....	L. H. & P.
...of Brook..	Kings Co. El. & P.
...uel.....	Pac. G. & C. Co.
.....	Pac. G. & C. Co.
...Co.....	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Range for Year 1901. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do deb. g. 4s, 1930-1905.....*J D	103½ Apr 30	102¾ Jan 16	103½ Apr 30	..	102
Do do registered.....*J D	102½ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	105¾ Apr 30	101 Jul. 26	101 Aug 1	..	102
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....	....	102¾ Au. 1, 99	..	..
Do o. mage 3½s, 1907.....*J J	100½ Apr 24	100¼ Sep 11	100⅝ Sept 26	100	..
Do do registered.....J J*	100½ May 20	100¼ May 20	100¾ May 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1908 *F A	97½ Jan 15	95¾ Aug 1	95¾ Oct 1	94½	96
Do do registered.....*F A	97 Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998.*F A	99 Jan 25	95 May 16	96 Oct 4	95¾	96½
Do do registered.....*F A	97¾ Jan 10	94 Aug 20	95¾ Oct 3	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	116¾ Mar 5	111 Jul 11	114 Oct 3	..	113½
Do registered.....*J J	115½ Mar 28	110½ Jul 12	112 Sept 20	..	113½
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	112¾ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111 Mar 1	110½	..
Do registered.....J J*	.. ....	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940. J J	.. ....	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ....	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 2000.....	.. ....	....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
Year g. c., 2000.....*M N	.. ....	....	102 Fe 3, 00	103	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	.. ....	....	128 Sept 11	127	..
R. W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922. A O	129 Sep 11	125½ May 20	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Do Ter. E. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	.. ....	....	113 Ap 13,99	105½	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	.. ....	....	110 Oc 15, 00	110	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	.. ....	....	107½ Jl 6, 00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. 4s, 1991..M S*	.. ....	....	108 Oct 5	..	..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1962.....Sep.	103¾ Aug 30	103¼ Aug 6	108½ Oct 5	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....A O*	122½ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	117½	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	117¾ May 15	117 Feb 13	117¾ May 15	117¼	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	110¾ Feb 21	106¾ Jan 11	108¾ Aug 7	107½	..
Do do registered, 1903.....F A*	110 Jan 2	106 Sept 16	106½ Sept 10	106½	..
Do g. 5½s, 1997.....J D	111¼ May 17	108¾ Jun 11	108½ Oct 2	110	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ....	....	110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S. & M.S. 1901. *A O	.. ....	....	108¼ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	123 Jan 19	123 Jan 19	123 June 19	126½	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932. J J*	136¾ Apr 12	134½ Apr 12	136¾ Apr 12	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	100¾ Mar 29	100¾ Jan 2	100¾ Sept 27	104¼	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	100¾ Mar 11	101¼ Sep 24	101¾ Sept 24	101¾	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	119 Jan 3	118¾ Apr 19	119 June 20	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	131½ Jne 25	127 Jul 29	130 Apr 15	129	..
Do do registered, March, 1931. J J	130	....	130 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar. 8	110 Mar 8	..	..
Do registered.....J J	.. ....	....	107½ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	106½ Mar 14	106 Apr 1	106½ Oct 3	106	..
Do registered.....A O*	107 Apr 8	105 Sep 26	105 Sept 26	..	..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903.*J F	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O	103½ Jne	103 Dec	103 Apr 11	103½	..
Do do certs., $100.....	100 Oct	101 Feb	100 Oct 2	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....	100 Oct	101 Feb	100 Oct 2	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	135 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134¾ July 26	135½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 1918.....*M J	.. ....	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	.. ....	....	114 Ja 5, 00	108	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	110	110 Sept 27	108 Sept 27	..	..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992. M	108 Jan	101¼ Oct	101 Oct 2	102½	103½
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	.. ....	....	101 No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941...*M N	112¾ Mar 28	110¾ May 14	112¾ July 23	112¾	..
Nor. & W. 1st gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	132	....	132 May 21	132	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932.....A O	134 Aug 20	131 Apr 4	134 Aug 20	131	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	133½ Apr 23	129½ Sep 25	133½ Sept 25	131	..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..J J*	110¾ Jan 2	107¾ Jan 2	107¾ July 1	107	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N	103½ Mar 14	99 Jul 10	101½ Oct 1	100	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. A O*	104 Mar. 9	98¾ Jan 21	101 Oct 8	101	101½
Do registered.....A O*	.. ....	....	97¾ Jul 18,00	101	..
N. P. Ry p.lm.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	101 Mar. 7	103 Jul 15	101 Oct 4	103¾	104¼
Do registered.....Q J	103¾ Mar 26	103¾ Jul 12	104 Oct 2	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	73¾ Apr 30	69¾ Jan 21	71¾ Oct 5	71½	72
Do do registered.....Q F	73¾ Jne 5	70 Aug 28	70 Aug 28	70	72½
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996..J D*	102 May 28	98¾ Jul 9	99½ July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. R. & Q. coll., 1921.....J J*	101 Apr 30	95 Sep 7	98¾ Oct 5	96½	97
Do do registered.....J J*	96 Aug 12	96 Aug 12	95 Aug 12	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923.....*F A	131½ Feb 18	128 Sep 3	128 Sept 3	128	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	.. ....	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st 4s, Mar., 1948.Q M	.. ....	....	88¾ My 31,00	88	..
Ser Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	125½ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	117 Jan 3	111½ Apr 10	112¾ Sept 27	107½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	104 Jul 12	102 Feb 15	101 July 12	100	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933. J J*	110 Jun 20	110½ Jly. 8	116 Sept 24	116	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	112¾ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112¼ June 3	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	.. ....	....	95 De 12,00	102	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1991.....J J*	.. ....	....	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	109 Oct 1	103	..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910.....M N*	.. ....	....	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917.....*A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17	105 Aug 10	101¾	107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	113¾ Mar 12	112 Jul 25	112 Oct 3	113	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	114½ Mar 8	110¾ Jul 16	110¾ July 16	110½	112
Do gtd. reg. col. tr. reg. cts., 1937. M S*	.. ....	....	102 No 11,08	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	126¼ Mar 22	121¼ Oct 3	121¾ Oct 3	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942.....*J J	.. ....	....	121 Oc 22, 00	120	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J*	.. ....	....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940. A O*	118 Mar 28	114 Sep 12	114 Sept 12	..	..
Do Series B. gtd., 1942.....*A O	117¾ Feb 13	113 Jun 6	114 July 2	..	..
Do Series C. gtd., 1942.....M N*	116½ Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	116¼ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D. 4s. gtd., 1945.....M N*	106¾ Jul 24	103¾ Jul 24	106¾ July 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A*	102 Apr 18	97 May 16	97 May 16	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	136¾ Feb 19	132½ Sep 25	132½ Sept 25	133	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136¾ Apr 12	135 Apr 1	138¾ Apr 12	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	138¾ Jan 28	138½ Apr 11	139 Apr 11	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923.*M N	.. ....	....	108 May 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944.*J S	.. ....	....	117 My 1, 00	116½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.*M N	.. ....	....	124¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	112½ Jan 23	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	..	..
Ala. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.....*M S	.. ....	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 5s, Feb., 1921.Q F	133¼ Jan 28	133¼ Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	.. ....	....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920.....A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	120½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1935.....*M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	114 Aug 10	..	115½
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	115¼ Mar 28	109 Jan 10	114¼ Aug 27	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	.. ....	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	.. ....	....	107½ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ....	....	121 No 26,98	120	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928. A O	.. ....	....	114 Mar. 33	110½	..
L. P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	.. ....	....	90 Jne 24,00	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	118½ Sep 11	113¾ Mar 8	115½ Sept 11	116¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	.. ....	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾ Sep 20	99 Jul 15	100¾ Oct 2	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	100¾ Apr 29	98 Jan 21	100 Aug 8	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927. M N*	121½ Mar 12	121 Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	99 Jun 21	92¾ Jan 3	95¼ Oct 5	95¼	95⅝
Do registered.....J J	96 Jun 21	92¾ Apr 16	92 Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939. J J*	103¾ Jun 25	98¾ Jan 4	100½ Oct 4	100	101
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949. *A O	96¾ Jun 12	93¾ Apr 8	96 Aug 14	..	96
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918. A O	.. ....	....	88¾ Se 27, 00	91	95
Rio Gr. June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	106	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	84 Mar 25	80½ Feb 13	81 Sept 27	83	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	94½ May 23	92½ Jan 3	93¾ July 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947.....*J J	98 Jun 19	89½ Jan 11	94 Sept 24	93	94
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906. M N*	112½ Feb 14	111 Aug 8	111 Aug 8	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	114½ May 31	111¾ Jan 22	114½ June 6	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113¾ Apr 23	111¾ Jan 8	114½ May 23	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	.. ....	....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	130¾ Jun 25	125 Aug 12	128¾ Sept 12	127¾	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....*J J	119 May 31	112¾ Jan 3	115¾ Sept 25	114¾	116½
Do 1st ref. g. 6s, 1987.....A O*	.. ....	....	102½ Oc 17, 00	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	.. ....	....	103 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906.....J J*	101¼ Apr 23	101¼ Jan 2	100 May 24	95	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947. A O*	100½ Sep. 5	100½ Sept 5	100 Sept 5	100¾	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929.....A O	100 Apr 22	96 Feb 8	100 Apr 29	..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930. *A O	103¾ Jun 22	97 Apr 9	100 July 23	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	101¾ Mar 14	95¾ Jan 23	97¾ Oct 5	97	97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J*	71 Jan 18	71 Jan 18	78¾ Oct 5	78	79
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	115¾ Feb 20	116¾ Sep 11	117¾ Oct 1	114	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	120¾ Feb 25	116 May 17	116¾ Aug 27	116¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142 Feb 11	139 Jul 2	141 Oct 1	..	..
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ....	....	137¾ Fe 23, 98	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾ Jun 12	113 Jul 15	114 Oct 1	114	115
Do do do registered.....J J*	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	107¾ May 6	103 May 1	103 Oct 3	103½	..
Do do registered.....*J D	106 May 6	103 May 6	106 May 6	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ....	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	140 May 24	132 Jan 21	138½ Oct 2	138½	..
Do registered.....J J*	.. ....	....	118 Ap. 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	122 Mar 6	121 Apr 22	121 Aug 16	120	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	110 Feb 14	106½ Jun 7	108 Sept 12	..	109
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938. *J D	.. ....	....	120 Ap 11,99	122	..
Do registered.....*J D	.. ....	....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
St. Pa. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942..M S*	111 Aug 15	104 Jan 9	111 Aug 15	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	110¼ Aug 9	110¼ Aug 9	110½ Aug 9	110	113½
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. *A O	.. ....	....	128½ Je 13, 00	124	..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1934.....*A O	.. ....	....	117 Mr 17,99	107	..
Do St. John's Div. 6s, 1934.....J J*	94¾ Feb 13	94 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 13	97	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	106¾ Feb 13	106½ Feb 25	106½ Feb 25	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938.....*J J	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	87 Aug 22	85	90
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad 1st land gtd. g. 6s, 1918. J J*	91¾ Jun 3	91¼ Jun 3	91¾ June 3	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926. J J*	.. ....	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	110	..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-3 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1903. J D*	101¼ May 31	98¾ Jan 24	100¾ Oct 4	100¾	101
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	95¾ Feb 19	88 Jan 3	91¾ Oct 5	91¾	91¾
Do do registered.....J D	.. ....	....	95 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949. F A*	100 Feb. 14	100 Feb. 14	100¾ Oct 5	101¼	101¾
Do registered.....F A*	.. ....	....	100 Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. Div. 1st conv. 4s, 1929. J D	86¾ Apr 11	85¾ Jan 18	86¾ Oct 4	86¾	87
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st g. 5s, 1910. A O*	111 Jan 24	109¾ Mar 22	109¾ Sept 5	110	111½
Do 2d g. 6s, 1905.....J D*	107¾ Jan 24	107¾ Feb 25	107¾ Feb 25	107	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1911. M S*	110 Jan 2	107¾ Sept 26	108 Sept 26	108	..
Hous. E. & W. T. Gen'l g. 5s, 1933. M N*	110 Jan 2	110 Jan 2	111¼ Oct 3	111¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1912. A O*	110 Apr 29	107¾ Apr 1	111¾ Oct 2	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937. *A O	85 Mar 21	84¾ Jan 22	89 Oct 4	90	91½
Mex. Int. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977.....J J*	90 Mar 21	90 Feb 25	90 Mar 21	..	..
Mex. N. 1st g. 6s, 1927.....J J*	125 Jan 2	125 Aug 15	125 Aug 15	124	..
Do 1st 7s, 1903.....J J*	102 Jan 2	102 Jan 2	102 Jan 2	102	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....J J*	110 Jan 2	110 Jan 2	110 Jan 2	110	111
Sou. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 5s, 1937. J J*	110 Jan 2	110 Jan 2	110 Jan 2	110	111
Sou. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911. *J J	112¾ Jan 21	110 Mar 22	112¾ June 21	110	..
Silv. V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1924. M N*	107 Mar 2	102 Jan 9	105 June 7	105	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	.. ....	....	108 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	121 Jan 25	111¾ Jan 4	117 Oct 5	116¾	117¼
Do registered.....J J*	121 Jan 22	116 Jan 4	117¾ July 12	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-5-6s, 1996. J J	112 Sep 25	109 Jan 21	112 Sept 25	110¾	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951. *J J	98½ Aug 29	95 Oct 3	97¾ Oct 4	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938.....*M S	110¾ Feb 5	111¾ Sep 17	112 Sept 17	115	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....M S*	129 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	115 Mar 25	115	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	95½ Apr 25	93 Jul 13	95 Sept 3	93	96
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	121 Jun 12	119½ Mar 21	121 June 12	119¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930. J J*	120¾ Apr 25	117¾ Jan 2	117½ July 30	119	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	121 Apr 16	117 Mar 28	120 Sept 20	118½	120
Do do registered.....M N*	115 Jun 21	115 Jun 21	115 June 21	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	128 Jun 1	123½ Feb 7	127¾ Sept 26	126	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	129 Apr 8	124½ Jan 24	126 July 16	..	126¾
Moh. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938..M S*	95 Sep 27	93 Sep 27	95 Oct 2	95	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	124½ Jun 22	121 Jul 9	124 Sept 23	122½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	.. ....	....	101¼ Jul 20,03	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	111¾ Jul 19	109 Apr 10	111¾ July 19	110	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948. M N*	.. ....	....	83 De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	117 Oct 2	113 May 17	117 Oct 2	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	116 Aug 14	115 Jun 10	116 Aug 14	116½	..
Do general, Series D.....A O*	.. ....	....	114 Sep 10, 00	..	..
Do do serial, Series E.....*A O	114 Sep 10	114 Sept 10	114 Sept 10	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1921. *F A	.. ....	....	115 Se 4, 00	88	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	120¾ Jun 8	110 Apr 23	130½ June 8	120	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*M N	110 Jun 26	106 Jan 4	108 Oct 5	108	110
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939. J J	.. ....	....	111 Jul 25,00	..	..
Per. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939. A O*	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	112¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1834-1944.....F A*	116½ May 24	115¾ Mar 12	116½ May 24	113½	..
St. L. M. B. T

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	270	280
Astor National...	350,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	395	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25).....	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	130
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National...	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25).....	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat....	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25).....	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)...	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	590	605
Colonial	100,000	5		1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.).	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	357	365
Corn Exchange...	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	425
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat ($25).....	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	..
11th Ward ($25)...	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3260	..
Fifth National...	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National...	10,000,000	†25	Q	Mar., 1901	725	755
Fourteenth St...	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National..	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	225	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50).....	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50).	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)..	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
German Exch....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	8	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.....	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	675	705
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	555	580
Irving Nat. ($50).	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National..	500,000	..	..	.....	510	..
Lincoln National..	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat..	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25).....	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	135	150
Mercantile Nat...	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Merch. Nat. ($50).	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50).....	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris....	250,000	8	..	July, 1894	160	180
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)....	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam.	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1230	..
New York (Nat.).	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	315	335
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	215	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	165
Ninth National...	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	207	..
Oriental ($25). f.	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Pacific ($50).....	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	297	..
Park (National)..	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	580	605
People's ($25)...	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20).	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat...	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	400	..
Second National..	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	670	..
Seventh National.	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)..	1,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	560	..
State of N. Y....	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	230	245
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square...	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	300	..
Western Nat....	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	605	635
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	245	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	290	300
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1880	1925
Central Realty Bond & Trust..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	510	540
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	410
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	435	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)..	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1480	1525
Fifth Avenue....	500,000	5	S	Sep. 30, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	690	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	305	313
Kings County..	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	415	..
Knickerbocker ...	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	328	335
Long Island.....	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	280	295
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	495	..
Manufacturers'..	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 01	865	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	330	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1901	560	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1275	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	975	..
North American..	2,000,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	240	250
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate....	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	365	380
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	515	535
Tr. Co. of Amer.	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1380	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	440	475
United States....	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1680	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	325	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	265

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,529,900	..	..	.....	17	18
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946.....	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1¼	Q	Sep. 16, 01	67	69

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 5s, 1922.	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96¾	97
N. Y. & Hoboken.	2,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	80	81
Do con. 5s, 1946	2,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92	93
10th & 23d St...	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	69	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	559,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	Oct. 1, 01	39	41
Do 1st 5s, 2025.	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	19	22
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,962,000	..	..	.....	90	98
Bay State ($50)..	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948.	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947.	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70½	72½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.....	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat.....	1,898,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred...	3,085,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936.....	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric ..	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	71	73
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915.....	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920.	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind.,Nat.& Ill.bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1938.	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds.	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds....	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip.....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926.	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	50	51
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	49	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937.....	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944...	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	84¾	85½
Standard (N. Y.).	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	135
Do preferred..	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1939.	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946.	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933.....	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am.B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle.	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	*84	87
Do preferred..	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Do preferred...	12,000,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Am.Thread pf.($5)	4,850,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¾
Am. Type Founder's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	54	58
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	62¼	64
Do preferred...	4,000,000	6½	S	Mar., 1901	96	100
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred...	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919.....	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	65½	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred...	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,098,000	..	..	.....	*10½	11
Brit. Excheq. 8s..	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	99	99¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)..	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅛
Carnegie Steel co. trust s. f. 5s, 2900	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	98½	101
Cen. & Sa.Am.Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks..	1,405,150	2	S	Feb., 1901	21	25
Do preferred...	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	72
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air..	6,158,400	..	..	.....	12	14
Con. Car Heating.	1,136,400	$8	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating.	..	..	..	.....	5	5½
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred...	549,600	$6	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	6½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Crampt' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat.	4,987,800	..	..	.....	18	19
Do preferred...	1,880,300	..	..	.....	40	50
Electric Vehicle.	11,000,000	$	..	1899	1½	2½
Do preferred...	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	3	5
El.-F'matic ($10)..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	1⅝
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
General Chemical.	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	55	65
Do preferred...	8,088,700	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	97	97¾
Havana Com'c'l	10,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
De preferred...	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	43	46
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,450,000	1	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd..	600,000	1	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd..	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Iron St'boat ($25).	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s.....	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'ney & Braham Do preferred...	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.....	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	116	121
Mark't Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Mergenthaler	12,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	168	170
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,668,100	..	..	.....	26½	28
De preferred...	7,668,600	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 01	84	87
Nat. Gramaphone	880,600	2	..	May, 1899	8	10
Nat. Sugar pf....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 01	106	107
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅜
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910.....	998,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Trans., $50 pd.	36,500,000	..	..	.....	19½	19¾
Otis Elevator...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	64½	66½
Pac. Bor. & Riv.	6,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
P. H. & L. B. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Proct. & Gamble..	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	320	350
Do preferred...	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	205
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	100	100¼
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting..	2,750,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	148	150
Seaboard Air L..	39,107,650	..	..	.....	26¾	27

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do preferred...	18,695,100	..	..	.....	49¾	50¼
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	13,058,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	81½	82¾
Singer Mfg......	80,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 30, 01	240	250
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949.	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred...	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil...	97,500,000	8	Q	Sep. 16, 01	720	725
Stor. Power ($50).	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	6¾
Swift & Co......	50,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 30, 01	103	107
Do 1st 5s, 1914.	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15).....	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)..	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*14¼	15
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 5s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred...	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	65	72½
Union Cop. ($10).	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	4¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	62	65
Do 1st pref'd..	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 01	120	123
Do 2d pref'd..	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 01	115	118
U.S.Cast-IronPipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6¾
Do preferred...	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	31	32
U. S. Envelope...	750,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred...	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	95	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	28	Q	Oct. 1, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	117	120

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)...	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth ..	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	605	..
Eagle ($40).....	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City.....	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)...	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)..	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)....	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20).	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50).....	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York.....	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50).....	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10).	200,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	12	S	Aug., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909.....	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock....	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	240	245
Do 1st 5s, 1904.	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102⅝
Do 2d 5s, 1914..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905..	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B. B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933...	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	242	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941.....	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106½	111
Buff. Croset'n 5s.	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	119½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922.	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902.	1,250,000	3½	S	July, 1901	103	104
Christ'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	190	..
Columbus Ry....	3,500,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do preferred...	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,596,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1965.	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948.....	1,228,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	98	99
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	106½	109¼
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock.....	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	980,000	2½	S	June, 1901	114	116
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	101	103
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1900.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	405
42d St., Man. & St.	236,000	2	S	July, 1901	110	..
N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Do inc. 6s, 1915.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955.....	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn,1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98⅛
New Or.City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do preferred...	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue....	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 1st 4s, 1948.	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	33
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26¼	27
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916.....	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock.	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948.....	4,370,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909.	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock...	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945.	250,000	2½	S

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Continued from Page 1.

certainty as to the plans of development themselves—plans that are destined to benefit materially the stockholders of that company. The Atchison meeting is called to act upon the dividend on the common stock.

The return to this country of W. K. Vanderbilt will effectually set at rest all idle gossip that the Vanderbilt plan of concentration has been abandoned, this gossip having been responsible for the raid upon the Vanderbilt securities last week. The project is not off. To the contrary it is very much on, and the magnificent showing made by New York Central will help its consummation. Holders of the Nickel Plate and other junior Vanderbilt issues will be rewarded for their patience.

It seems likely that the stocks of the blind pool industrial corporations, or those whose statements are at best meagre, may this week have to withstand further liquidation and pressure. The lesson taught by the Amalgamated Copper episode is a bitter one, but it is bearing its fruit. The demand now is for full and explicit statements from all industrials, whether they be in Chicago, as is People's Gas, in St. Louis, as is American Car and Foundry, or in this city, as are the Paper, the Sugar, and the Smelting Trusts.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 7.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Dividend payable Oct. 29 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Green and Coates Streets (Philadelphia) Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Southern Light and Traction Company—Annual meeting.
Worcester Traction Company—Special meeting.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Anaconda Copper Company—Books close.
Central Railway of Georgia—Annual meeting.
Central and South American Telegraph—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Erie Railroad—Annual meeting.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable Oct. 21 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Wabash Railroad—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Associated Merchants' Company, New York—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Terminal Transfer Company—Annual meeting.
Genessee Valley Canal Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York Lumber Trade Association—Annual meeting.
Oregon Short Line Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Annual meeting.
Procter & Gamble Company—Annual meeting.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

American Car and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Dr. Taft Brothers' Medical Company—Special meeting.
Great Northern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Lehigh Valley Traction Company, Allentown, Penn.—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Annual meeting.
North River Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Trenton Potteries Company—Dividend payable.
United Railways St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Friday, Oct. 11.

Breece Mining Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Manhattan Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Rio Grande Southern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Oct. 12.

Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Company—Books close.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 5, total transactions included 2,549,385 shares of stock, $10,417,000 bonds, including $36,000 Government bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.	Oct. 5, 1901.	Oct. 6, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.	Oct. 5, 1901.	Oct. 6, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease			

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid Oct. 5	Closing Asked Oct. 5	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.		Range in 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.	
..	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185	May 29	147	Jan. 19	175	July 22, 1901
215	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	22	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,600	.....	..	35	June 18	24	Sept. 20	24½	Sep. 23, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	30	June 11	24⅞	May 10	26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1½	79	July 17	77	Jan. 7	79	July 15, 1901
180	220	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 3, 1901	5	180½	Sept. 26	180	Apr. 8	180½	Sep. 26, 1901
88	90	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	June 1, 1901	3	91½	Jan. 8	85	Apr. 10	90	Sep. 24, 1901
40	46	American Snuff	$1,001,700	.....	..	49⅞	June 8	26	Mar. 18	46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	.....	..	2½	Mar. 20	2	Jan. 16	2⅛	Mar. 20, 1901
..	..	Am. Tobacco tr. ctfs.	.....	.....	..	139	Sept. 3	125	July 15	133	Sep. 28, 1901
20½	22½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	30	Apr. 22	20	Feb. 20	22⅝	Sep. 28, 1901
51	53	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	64	Apr. 22	50	Sept. 25	52½	Sep. 27, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1901	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov 14, 1899
208	213	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Sep. 3, 1901	2	228	Apr. 16	175	Jan. 18	212	Sep. 25, 1901
..	..	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	14⅜	March 9	8¾	Jan. 10	10⅞	Sep. 20, 1901
130	140	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	3	136	Sept. 24	120	Feb. 25	136	Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1	103⅜	Jan. 9	103⅜	Jan. 9	103⅜	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 15, 1896
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	80	Apr. 28, 1900
91	93	Chicago Great West. deb.	22,577,000	July 15, 1901	2	94⅜	March 15	90	July 31	91	Sept. 5, 1901
130	145	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901	5	145	Apr. 11	125	Mar. 2	140	Sept. 12, 1901
173	193	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,046,800	Aug. 20, 1901	3½	201	April 11	180	March 29	*180	Aug. 20, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1891
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1½	60	May 28	54¾	Feb. 11	60	June 7, 1901
116	118	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	July 20, 1901	1¾	121	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 12	119	Sep. 20, 1901
30	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	37	March 6	27⅝	Jan. 7	32	Aug. 27, 1901
69	72½	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	76½	Mar. 6	67	Aug. 7	69¼	Sept. 13, 1901
192	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1901	1¾	*195	May 4	*189	June 24	*189	Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	1⅜	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
128	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	28,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901	4	142½	April 29	116	March 19	131	Sept. 1, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	8,420,200	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	June 12, 1900
175	185	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1901	1¾	180	May 7	168½	Feb. 16	183	July 11, 1901
62	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63	Aug. 2	56½	Jan. 30	63	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Continental Tobacco tr. certs.	.....	.....	..	69½	Sept. 5	63⅜	July 22	69¼	Sept. 5, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	..	27⅞	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901	1¾	84	Mar. 15	81¼	Feb. 28	82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	60	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1½	71	June 27	65	Sept. 12	65	Sept. 12, 1901
..	90	Den. & Southwest. pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1¼	90	July 29	69	July 29	69	July 29, 1901
..	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130	April 1	123	Feb. 13	130	April 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	82	May 11	72½	Sept. 26	72½	Sep. 26, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3¾	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
85	90	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95	April 1	81	Jan. 4	94	Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	**Fort Worth & R. G.**	3,108,100	.....	..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Telegraph**	5,000,000	Oct., 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	50½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	50½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112	Jan. 12	110	Jan. 10	110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*166	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
..	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Sep. 25, 1901	50c	100	Apr. 16	75	Jan. 8	95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	108	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	106	Mar. 30, 1901
30	35½	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	Apr. 2, 1900	1¾	46⅞	Sept. 11	24½	Jan. 22	35	Sept. 13, 1901
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
8	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,500	.....	..	11	Aug. 14	6	March 6	11	Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50	Mar. 13	47	Mar 5	50	Mar. 13, 1901
45	47	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62½	June 14	50½	April 26	57	Aug. 27, 1901
8	18	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	22	Apr. 16	8¼	Jan. 8	12½	Sep. 4, 1901
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75	June 6	70	May 16	75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
90	92½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1901	2	93	Sept. 18	79½	Jan. 15	92½	Sep. 28, 1901
103	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¾	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107¾	Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18, 1901
195	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197¼	Apr. 9	192	Jan. 12	194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75	June 10	*70	June 11	*75	Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1901
20	30	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37	Jan. 3	27	Sept. 3	27	Sept. 6, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	5,638,550	Oct. 1, 1901	5	430	Apr. 3	420	April 1	430	Apr. 3, 1901
135	138	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1¾	130	Feb. 21	126	March 29	126	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	205	Jan. 12	204	Feb. 4	204	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1½	*173	June 5	*173	June 5	*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	85¾	Nov. 14, 1900
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901	1	*100	May 9	77¼	Jan. 21	122½	Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Sept. 5, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1898
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	3,371,900	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,336,300	July 2, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,123,400	July 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
62	68	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,800	Aug. 1, 1901	1	73	Jan. 19	52	Feb. 1	65½	Sep. 27, 1901
90	96	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¾	98	April 26	80	Feb. 25	95	Aug. 29, 1901
67	74	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Aug. 1, 1901	1	75	June 13	68	Jan. 8	72	Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 1897
..	..	Park Steel Company pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 2, 1901	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*130	June 26, 1899
..	..	Père Marquette	14,145,500	.....	..	75	June 18	33⅜	Jan. 9	75	Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	Père Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1901	2	88	June 17	72	Jan. 2	86	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,750,950	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	109	May 27	90½	Mar. 22	104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	12,500,000	Apr. 1, 1901	1	80	June 17	57	Jan. 30	70	Sept. 13, 1901
..	..	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,640,200	July 15, 1901	2	105	May 7	88	Jan. 4	102	Sept. 3, 1901
190	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi.	10,714,200	July 1, 1901	3¾	*190	June 21	*188½	June 8	*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1900
8½	10¾	**Quicksilver** pf.	4,291,300	May 10, 1901	½	12⅜	May 28	7	Mar. 20	10	Sep. 27, 1901
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	..	.....	..	.....	200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	2,877,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¾	108	June 19	98	Feb. 16	100	July 12, 1901
..	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1½	140	Apr. 24	135	Jan. 5	137½	Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion** certfs.	.....	.....	..	65¼	Jan. 8	59⅝	Mar. 28	60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
29½	31	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	7,500,000	.....	..	41½	April 2	19¼	Feb. 5	30	Sep. 16, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	250,525	July, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Apr. 9, 1900
32	37	Texas Pacific Land Trust	6,717,005	.....	..	42¾	May 6	10	Jan. 8	32½	Sept. 12, 1901
8¼	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	1,976,980	1[illegible]	..	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Sept. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1¼	157	Sept. 10	147	Aug. 26	157	Sept. 10, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	½	..	.....	..	.....	84	July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1901	2½	282½	Aug. 8	278	Sept. 24	279	Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*134	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	18,180,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,009,000	July 20, 1901	3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1897

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Detroit City Gas, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par, and New York Central is $20 par.

L. J. McCORMACK & CO.,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Tel. No. 651 Cortlandt.
TEMPLE BAR BUILDING—Brooklyn.
Tel. No. 3973 Main.

WARNER & CO.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
52 BROADWAY,
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1215 AND 1216 BUBAD.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone 1018 CORTLANDT.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
N. Y. BRANCHES { 113 East 23d St. / 1235 Broadway.
Ladies' Department, 113 East 23d St.
Brooklyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Bought for investment or on margin. Com.-1-16.
TELEPHONE 1245 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY
Investment Securities.
Chicago, 209 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.
We make a specialty of Mexican Investments.
Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

A. M. Kidder & Co.
BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONES, NO. 1240 CORTLANDT.

OCT

1901

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

CHARTERED 1822.

NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET,

NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 Surplus, $6,185,149.64

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR,
D. O. MILLS,
ROBERT F. BALLANTINE,
FRANKLIN D. LOCKE,
GEORGE F. BAKER,
A. G. AGNEW,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.,
HUGH D. AUCHINCLOSS,
JAMES STILLMAN,
HENRY A. C. TAYLOR,
D. H. KING, JR.,
ROBERT C. BOYD,
E. R. HOLDEN,
WILLIAM ROWLAND,
EDWARD R. BACON,
EDWIN S. MARSTON,
MOSES TAYLOR PYNE,
S. S. PALMER,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
JOHN L. RIKER,
DANIEL S. LAMONT,
HENRY HENTZ,
M. VAN RENSSELAER KENNEDY,
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,
F. A. VANDENTINE.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

LONDON OFFICES 32 LOMBARD ST., E. C. & 30 ST. JAMES ST., S. W.

Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $4,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificates.

Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms & Individuals, and as Guardian, Executor & Administrator.
Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates, carefully selected securities offered for investment.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world.
ALSO COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
DRAFTS on all parts of Great Britain, France, and Germany BOUGHT and SOLD.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, 3d Vice-President.
JOHN CAULT, Manager Foreign Department.
F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George R. Bowdoin, August Belmont, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, O. G. Haven, E. H. Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Harry Payne Whitney, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James M. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Levi P. Morton, Alexander E. Orr, Walter G. Oakman, Henry H. Rogers, H. McK. Twombly, Fredrick W. Vanderbilt,

London Committee:
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman; LEVI P. MORTON, DONALD C. HALDEMAN

United States Trust Company of New York.

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS $11,288,579.93

This Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.
Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depositary for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, Pres. D. WILLIS JAMES, Vice-Pres.
JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary.
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan, D. Willis James, John A. Stewart, John Harsen Rhoades, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Crosby Brown, Edward Cooper, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles S. Smith, Wm. Rockefeller, Alexander E. Orr, William H. Macy, Jr., Wm. D. Sloane, Gustav H. Schwab, Frank Lyman, George F. Vietor, James Stillman, John Claflin, John J. Phelps, John S. Kennedy, D. O. Mills, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Marshall Field.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Homer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.
James M. Varnum, Charles C. Burke, Horace S. Ely, Lispenard Stewart, Henry Lewis Morris, Edwin A. Cruikshank, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Charles A. Schermerhorn, James I. Raymond, Joel P. Freeman, Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown, George G. De Witt, Henry K. Pomroy, Percy Chubb, Franklin D. Lord, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Lansdale Boardman, Harrison E. Gawtry, Frank S. Witherbee.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

Letters of Credit

FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

Fidelity Trust Company,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

DEPOSITS, $6,259,000.

History of the Growth of Banking in the City of Newark.

Increase in deposits of ALL the Banks in Newark (exclusive of Fidelity Trust Company) during the seven years past.....	$7,630,000
Increase in deposits of FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY during same period	5,900,000
Increase in surplus and undivided profits of ALL the Banks in Newark (exclusive of FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY) during ten years past.....	1,259,000
Increase in surplus and undivided profits of FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY during same period....	1,372,000

Accounts of individuals and corporations are solicited. Interest will be allowed on daily balances of $1,000 and over, and fair and liberal treatment will be accorded to customers.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1829

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,900,000

OFFICERS

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, President.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, ALEXANDER H. STEVENS
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., HENRY I. BARBEY,
THOMAS LENNY, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS, CHAS. A. PEABODY, JR.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Bonds bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'

Letters of Credit

available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers

CHICAGO. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 47 STATE ST., ALBANY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
35 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS, - - - - - - 71 BROADWAY.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Dealers in { High-Grade Investment Securities.

Cable Address, Hultch, New York. Telephone 2770 Cortlandt.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	2,100,000
Deposits	32,000,000

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.

Letters of Credit.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

Investment Securities.

Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf. 1302 8th Av., cor. 26th St.
467 B'way, Bilk Ex. Bldg. 80 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
97 Hudson St., Mere. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

H. AMY & CO.,

BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

F. P. Moore & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 Broadway, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Letters of Credit

IN

Pounds Sterling

AND

Francs

ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

C. H. White & Co.,

BANKERS,
71 Broadway. 8 Congress St., Boston.
Offer Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks
Netting 3½% to 6%.

Wm. B. Franklin. George Isham Scott, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exch.
Ellis Wainwright, Special.

Franklin, Scott & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Astor Building { 70 Wall St., Baltimore Office. 9 Pine St. / 15 East German St.
DEALERS IN BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Telephone 5370 Cortlandt. Cable Address Franscot.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
36 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer, probably showers; light to fresh and southwesterly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,147. NEW YORK. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

A TURKISH-RUSSIAN DEAL?

Report that Russia Will Intervene in Dispute with France:

Burghas, a Port on the Black Sea 130 Miles North of Constantinople, to be Ceded to Russia in Return.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times quotes a dispatch sent by the Constantinople representative of the Independence Belge, which repeats the rumor that Russia will intervene in the dispute between Turkey and France.

The Porte is said to be willing, in exchange for Russia's assistance in obtaining a friendly settlement, to cede to Russia the port of Burghas, seventy-six miles northeast of Adrianople and only ten hours' steam from Constantinople. The rumor is not confirmed.

The cession of the port would create a grave situation, giving Russia virtual command of the Black Sea and enabling her to occupy Constantinople at forty-eight hours' notice.

Burghas, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, is situated on the Gulf of Burghas, which is one of the finest natural harbors on the western shore of the Black Sea. It is about 130 miles north of Constantinople.

RUSSIA ASKS RETURN FOR A CONCESSION TO FRANCE.

Will Not Reduce Duties on Wine and Brandy Unless France Makes Corresponding Reductions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, replying to the spokesman appointed by the Charente wine growers, stated that he had repeatedly asked Russia to reduce the duties on French wine and brandy, but Russia asked corresponding reductions in the duties on wheat and other agricultural products, as well as the revocation of the sanitary regulations affecting Russian cattle.

M. Delcassé promised to continue his efforts, but, says the dispatch, it is obvious that the demands of Russia will encounter opposition.

ROUMANIA AND AUSTRIA.

Believed to be United by a Military Convention—The Roumanian-Greek Rapprochement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the long conferences last week between Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Goluchowski, (Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs,) and King Charles of Roumania have excited much speculation.

There are many important matters of common interest to Austria-Hungary and Roumania. Since the two sovereigns last met a substantial rapprochement has been effected between Roumania and Greece, partly under Austrian auspices. Roumania is believed to be bound to Austria by a military convention, and Roumania and Greece, united in bonds of cordial intimacy, says the dispatch, constitute a fresh element favoring peace in the Balkan peninsula.

PROSPERITY IN JAPAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Tokio to The Times says trustworthy information has been received that the next Japanese budget will show a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to 21,000,000 yen, ($10,458,000,) which, with the regular 10,000,000 yen of the sinking fund, will be employed in reducing the national debt. The ordinary expenditure will also be reduced several million yen, affording means to increase the salaries of civil and military officers and the pay of the soldiers, now too low in consequence of the depreciation in the price of silver.

AKRON, OHIO, IN TROUBLE.

The City May Go Into a Receiver's Hands—Insufficient Tax Levy—Officials Not Paid.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 7.—This city may enjoy the experience of being placed in the hands of a receiver within the next few days, whose duty will be to unravel considerable of a municipal financial tangle, which arises out of an insufficient tax levy.

H. C. Sanford requested City Solicitor Estate to-day to bring injunction proceedings against the city to stop the sale, next Saturday, of $168,000 in bonds. These were to be used to care for the accumulation of accounts for city supplies and work on new fire stations. A temporary restraining order was granted and a hearing will be given later in the week.

For months at a time policemen, firemen, and other municipal employes have gone without pay, and the financial condition of the city has grown worse. An effort will be made to change the system of Akron's city government at the next session of the State Legislature.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c.; cotton, middling, 8¾c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Evans' Cream Ale
Known for 115 years as the best.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers. N. Y.—Adv.

THE GERMAN TARIFF SCHEME.

Prof. Suess Does Not Think High Duties on Cereals Will Check Exodus from Country Districts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times sends the opinion of Prof. Suess, the eminent Austrian authority on political economy and formerly one of the Liberal leaders in the Reichsrath, on the proposed German customs tariff.

Prof. Suess says he approves the presumable motive of the German Government—to keep the peasant on the land and check the flow toward the towns. He asserts, however, that the tariff will not benefit the peasant, but that the bulk of the profit will go to the corn dealers and the landed proprietors. The tariff will not nullify the positive attractions of town life, which bring young countrymen to the cities, and will not counteract the demand for female servants, which is largely supplied from the country.

Prof. Suess says it does not follow, because the repeal of the British corn laws increased the growth of the towns of the United Kingdom, that a high duty on corn in Germany will produce an opposite effect. The only way to check the exodus from the country would be to radically reform the privileges of the great land owners and break up the large estates.

BRITISH IMPORTS DECREASE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The trade returns for September are again unsatisfactory. The only classes of imports which do not show a falling off are chemicals, manufactured articles, miscellaneous articles, and articles imported through the parcels post. There were heavy declines in articles of food and drink liable to duty and in raw materials for sundry industries. Fewer cattle and more sheep were imported from the United States. Tobacco and metals show a decrease, the heaviest falls being in copper regulus, iron ore, and unwrought steel.

INDICTED OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Oil Inspector Burke of Chicago Gives Up Office and Will Make Good His Alleged Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Robert E. Burke, under two indictments charging embezzlement of city funds, resigned his position as oil inspector to-day. The resignation was accepted at once by Mayor Harrison, who will name Burke's successor next Monday.

An agreement was also reached between the Mayor and Burke that the latter at once should pay to the city as much more money, in addition to the $30,000 already paid into City Treasurer Gunther's hands, as may be found to be necessary to make up his full shortage under the ordinance making his office a salaried one. The amount is estimated at $67,000. The agreement further provides that if the courts decide that the ordinance is valid the money shall remain with the city, but if the ordinance is invalid, Burke gets the money.

The last clause of the agreement indicates the line of defense Burke will set up in the Criminal Court, namely: Under the State law this ordinance is invalid, and that he was entitled to all the fees of this office. In plainer language, Burke's defense hangs on a technical construction of the law.

Early in the day Burke went to the Criminal Court and gave bonds in the amount of $25,000 to answer the two indictments against him. The sureties were Patrick White, the Democratic "boss" of the Third Ward, and Superintendent of Bridges; Oscar F. Mayer, a butcher, and Frank W. Eldred. Mayor Harrison said to-day:

"I had a talk with Mr. Burke this noon, and the first thing he did was to tender his resignation. I did not ask for it. Burke also made a proposition that, in addition to the $30,00 he turned into the City Treasury last Satuday, to meet what is called his shortage, he will turn in further whatever money it is claimed he owes the city on his accounts ever since 1897, when he first took office. The point to be decided is whether the city ordinance making the office of Oil Inspector a salaried instead of a fee office is valid under the State statute creating the office.

"I asked Controller McGann to communicate with the Standard Oil Company and ask it to produce its books from the time Burke first took office, so it may be known exactly how much money he has received."

MILLIONAIRE AS A LABORER.

James E. How Didn't Earn His Fortune, Therefore He Will Not Use It.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—James Eads How, who refuses to use his princely inheritance because it was not earned by him, is now traveling about the country doing chores for a living, at the same time studying the social question. He dresses shabbily while traveling, with the exception that he always wears a clean white shirt. He offers to do any kind of hard labor and accepts whatever remuneration is tendered him for his service.

When seen in Chillicothe, Mo., How, the millionaire, was engaged in carrying a basket of wood up stairs. He used the basket presumably to keep from soiling his shirt, and the way he went about the task caused those who saw him to believe that he had never done any other kind of work in his life.

ABSCONDING CITY CLERK FOUND.

A. W. Miller of Sandusky, Ohio, Apprehended in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Ex-City Clerk A. W. Miller, of Sandusky, who disappeared in February last, leaving a shortage of $80,000 in his accounts, has been apprehended in Havana, Cuba. He has been all over the country and stopped awhile in Tampa, Fla., where the hotel proprietor recognized him from descriptions sent out.

Miller jumped his board bill, and the hotel man located him in Havana. He wired the authorities here that for $350 he would reveal Miller's hiding place. The offer was accepted, and detectives have gone to Cuba after him.

The Every-Day Train to California.
The "Overland Limited," leaves Chicago 5:30 P. M., via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Best of everything. Offices, 287, 349, and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Some of the Pan-American excursions offered by the Hudson River Day Line are most attractive and reasonable. Scenery. Music.—Adv.

BRIGANDS GIVE MISS STONE A MONTH MORE

Reported Time for Payment of Ransom Has Been Extended.

Consul Dickinson Said to Be at Sofia to Pay Part of the $110,000 Demanded.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—"It is reported from Sofia," says a dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Express, "that United States Consul General Dickinson and an envoy of the Missionary Society arrived there Saturday, intending to follow up Miss Stone, (the abducted missionary,) and to deposit a portion of the ransom. The brigands have extended the time for payment one month."

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Vienna:

"Mr. Dickinson and the Director of the American Mission had a long audience with Prince Ferdinand at Sofia. There is no doubt that Miss Stone was abducted under orders from the Macedonian Committee."

RANSOM MONEY COMING IN.

$35,000 Sent to Washington—Nearly Half in Hand and Pledged.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Nearly half the money needed to ransom Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, from the Bulgarian brigands, has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The exact figures at midnight to-night were $45,543.40 cash and $7,500 in pledges. Of this amount the firm this afternoon sent $35,000 to the State Department to be forwarded to its consular agent at the place where it can be used most expeditiously.

The firm, when informed of the cablegram from London to the effect that Vienna advices indicated that there would be a month's extension of time in which to pay the ransom, said that the forwarding of money would not be delayed in the least.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THIS CITY.

Mission Board Raised $2,100 Toward the Ransom of Miss Stone.

District Secretary and General Manager C. C. Creegan, who is in charge of the branch of the American Board of Home Missions in this city, said yesterday that about $2,100 contributed through his organization toward the ransom of Miss Stone, was telegraphed yesterday morning to Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. Of this sum Dr. Creegan raised $1,300 in Brooklyn by a personal canvass Sunday, and $814 came in the form of unsolicited contributions.

Louis Klopsch, the proprietor of The Christian Herald, reports that The Christian Herald raised $2,000 yesterday for the ransom of Miss Stone. Among the contributors were: D. O. Mills, $250; J. & W. Seligman, $250; Mrs. Garrett Hobart, widow of the late Vice President, $200; Mrs. George Westinghouse, $500; Charles A. Schieren, $100, and Dr. and Mrs. Talmadge, $200.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt called at Dr. Creegan's office yesterday morning and left his check for $100. Miss L. P. Bliss, a daughter of Cornelius N. Bliss, sent her check for the same amount. Ex-Mayor Hewitt said in making his contribution:

"At first thought, I considered the idea of paying a ransom to these bandits preposterous. It seemed a step which would only put a premium on acts of violence of similar character. But when I thought of Miss Stone and her probable fate unless ransomed, and how I would feel with one of my own daughters in her place, the dictates of plain humanity seemed to demand that the ransom should be paid."

"I am absolutely confident that a sufficient sum will be raised to secure the ransom of Miss Stone," said Dr. Creegan yesterday. "At first I strongly opposed the paying of a ransom in view of the manifest danger to which it might subject the 100 missionaries we have in the Turkish empire. But when we found that there was no other way to save Miss Stone we threw logic to the winds and responded to the appeals of humanity."

Dr. Creegan added that the board will make no further effort to secure contributions for the fund in the city.

Baring, Magoun & Co., who were authorized by Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston to receive contributions up to 3 o'clock yesterday for the ransom of Miss Stone, received $1,234 in all.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS HOPEFUL.

Believe Brigands Will Not Murder Miss Stone To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—It is believed here it is not probable that the kidnappers of Miss Stone will enforce their ultimatum to-morrow, although that is the date named as the last day of grace in her case. The danger is by no means averted, however, and the most that can be said now is that there is a likelihood of securing a short extension of the time allowed by the brigands for the payment of the ransom. The State Department is busying itself earnestly in this direction, evidently acting under the belief that in the course of two or three days the people of the United States will make up the fund necessary to secure Miss Stone's release.

The officials decline absolutely to discuss Miss Stone's case for publication, yet it is evident from their manner that they are feeling more hopeful than they were of the successful outcome of their efforts. Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, was again at the White House to-day in consultation with the President touching Miss Stone's case, and it is believed that negotiations are in progress, indirectly, with her captors. Meanwhile the White House and the State Department are being flooded with letters and telegrams imploring the officials to save Miss Stone.

WHAT THE BRIGANDS WILL DO.

An ex-Consul General Says Miss Stone's Captors Will Not Relent.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—"If the ransom of Miss Stone is not paid, I firmly believe her head will be set upon a pike pole in the nearest village," was the statement of Z. T. Sweeny of Columbus, Ind., ex-Consul General to Turkey, at the Young Men's Christian Association to-day. Continuing, Mr. Sweeny said:

"I think the kidnapping of Miss Stone was done for political purposes. Her captors wish the United States to seek revenge upon Turkey. True to their promise, the brigands will release Miss Stone if her ransom is paid. If it is not, they will cut a finger off and send it to her friends. Then an ear, and finally her head will be put upon a pike pole in some little village of Turkey. I know them, know their methods of operating, and know their history. I have had numerous experiences with them, and, whatever may be their faults, they are honorable men as far as their words go."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor to whatever it is used in.—Adv.

New York Day at the Pan-American.
Lackawanna Railroad sells 50 round trip tickets on Oct. 8, good 3 days.—Adv.

UNITED STATES FAVORED IN NEW CANAL TREATY?

Its Provisions Rumored in London—England Said to Have Surrendered Every Disputed Point.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle gives the alleged substance of a provisional canal treaty abrogating the Clayton Bulwer treaty. Commenting editorially upon these advices, The Daily Chronicle says:

"Englishmen will be startled to learn that we have abandoned our rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and surrendered every disputed point without any compensation. The new treaty is apparently another instance of Lord Salisbury's placid indifference and Lord Landsdowne's impulsive generosity.

"It is said that President Roosevelt will recommend its adoption to the Senate. Doubtless Great Britain will agree to it. Although it gives us nothing at all, it will have the advantage of getting rid of all our outstanding grievances with the United States, and there is perhaps no existing question on which we should be wise to assume an intractable attitude.

"But it may be hoped that Lord Lansdowne will not plume himself too much on the skill with which he is able to secure his diplomatic ends by gracefully surrendering every point in the game."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Word has reached here that Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to Washington, will sail from England on the 23th inst. on the American Line steamer St. Louis. He and Secretary Hay will have a full month before Congress convenes in which to add the finishing touches to the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty which has been in formation all the past Summer.

BIG STORMS IN EUROPE.

Many Wrecks Reported in the English Channel—Terrific Hurricane at Frankfort-on-Main.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Violent storms are raging along the French coast, particularly Britanny. Many wrecks are reported in the Channel. The harbor of Dunkirk and other northern harbors are crowded with vessels that have sought refuge. The storm extends even to the Mediterranean.

Much damage has been done by wind and rain at Belfort and at other places inland. Telegraphic and telephonic communication have been interrupted. There has also been a sudden fall in temperature, and the first snows of the season are reported from Remiremont, Pontarlier, and the Vosges Mountains.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Reports from various parts of Germany tell of violent storms yesterday and to-day. Frankfort had a terrific hurricane last night, hundreds of trees being destroyed and much damage being done to houses and telegraph wires. Twenty-one persons were more or less injured.

All parts of the Valley of the Main report heavy damage. The storm was also violent in the Hartz Mountains, and there was a heavy snowfall in the Brocken region. In the Valley of the Moselle heavy rains caused freshets, doing further damage to the vintage. Cologne reports a severe storm.

TEXAS OIL FLOW DECREASES.

Observers of Beaumont (Texas) Wells Puzzled by Recent Eccentricities—Geological Survey to be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 7.—The oil wells in the Beaumont fields have caused new wonder in the last few days, and an investigation of the principal cause of the strange action of these former gushers is to be made by a geological survey, of which Dr. William B. Phelps is at the head.

The well-drillers have noticed that the flow of oil in some of the wells in the Beaumont district was spasmodic, that they would spurt the fluid with their old-time vigor for a few minutes and would then almost completely die out. When this occurred in the older wells it was the theory that the pipe had become clogged. In the new wells it was thought the spasmodic flow was caused by gas pockets and that the real oil basin had not yet been reached.

This condition has become so general, however, that it is now admitted by the oil men and dealers that the flow of all the wells is rapidly decreasing in volume. They hold the opinion that this result is due to the numerous wells that have been bored and the consequent decrease of pressure in the basin of oil. It is a mystery to geologists and oil men what could cause this peculiar demonstration on the part of these wells.

It has been the opinion of some that the pressure of the Beaumont fields was from sea under water. The nearness of the wells to the Gulf gives some strength to this belief. Others think that it is a gas pressure. The fact that almost every well which has been "brought in" was preceded by a terrific gas explosion is strong evidence that their theory as to the character of the pressure is correct.

A few days ago expert drillers cleaned up the Lucas gusher, the original well of the new field, which once had an established record of 70,000 barrels of oil per day. A strong flow followed for a short time, but it again subsided, and the well was closed.

CARIBOU COMING TO NEW YORK.

Seven Live Specimens for the Central Park Zoo.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 7.—The noon train from the East to-day brought a consignment of seven young caribou bound for New York for the Central Park Zoo. The caribou, which were accompanied by a keeper from the Zoo, were captured in Newfoundland by guides employed for the purpose by the New York officials.

The herd consists of five does and two bulls, ranging from a year to three years old. They are among the handsomest specimens ever seen here, and the first live caribou that have passed through Bangor in many years. The animals were sleek, and were not injured in the least by the captors.

While on the road they are fed on moss and hay, and each has a separate crate, the seven occupying an entire express car. Maine has no caribou now, those animals having long ago deserted the State for reasons unknown to hunters, but they are very numerous in Newfoundland, and many American sportsmen hunt there every season.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN RUSSIA.

Eighty People Killed in Pavlovka—Orthodox Church Wrecked.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Moscow to The Standard says:

"In Pavlovka, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, 120 miles from Kharkoff, a quarrel between Stundists and Orthodox Church people led to a free fight. The Russian Church was wrecked. Eighty people were killed.

"The police were powerless, and troops were sent from Kharkoff to restore order. The Russian priests escaped with the more valuable sacred images and altar vessels."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY ANNOUNCES
the [illegible] trains leaving New York at 9.35 P. M. and [illegible] P. M., and Pullman Parlor Cars [illegible] 8.18 A. M. [illegible] 12.00 M. [illegible] 1.40 P. M. [illegible] 2.00 P. M. and that Pullman Parlor Cars [illegible] 8.18 A. M. and 12.00 M. trains leaving New York at 9.00 A. M. and 2.00 P. M. and leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 P. M. and 6.05 A. M. will be discontinued on and after date.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT NOT BOUND BY PARTY LINES

He Will Appoint Democrats If He Cannot Find Republicans.

Fitness His Standard In Filling Offices In the South—Names Ex-Gov. Jones for District Judge In Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—"If I can't find Republicans I am going to appoint Democrats," said the President to-day to Representative C. W. Thompson of Alabama. "I am going to make such appointments as will make every Southerner respect the Republican Party."

This remark, made to a Democrat, was uttered just about the time that the appointment was announced of Thomas Goode Jones of Alabama to be United States District Judge for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Bruce. Mr. Thompson, who had highly commended ex-Gov. Jones, was greatly pleased with the selection, declaring that it would be regarded in the State as not only very satisfactory on personal grounds, but as an assurance of the President's settled determination to pursue a policy in that section that must everywhere command approval. Taken in connection with the statement of the President to Mr. Thompson, it is assumed that a suitable Republican candidate had not been presented for his approval, and that he had felt obliged to choose between members of the other party who had been mentioned as qualified to fill so important a position.

Although a Democrat, Mr. Jones was an opponent in the Alabama Constitutional Convention of the "grandfather" clause in the disfranchisement amendment, regarding it as unconstitutional. This fact is well known to the negroes of the State, and his selection is believed to be very acceptable to them. "A conservative Democrat," is what Mr. Thompson calls him. That is taken as indicating that he has not been fully in accord with all the recent policies of the Democratic Party in the South; that he had no weird illusions about money, and no leaning toward the heresies that have led to the division of the Democratic Party all over the country. Mr. Jones has always been a Democrat, and was twice Governor of the State. He was Gen. Gordon's Adjutant in the civil war. In 1896 he was active as a Gold Democrat, and supported Palmer and Buckner.

There was another illustration to-day of the President's policy in making appointments in the South. The Post Office at Newberry, S. C., is to be filled. Three candidates for the place saw the President during the day. When Representative Latimer, of South Carolina, a Democrat, called upon the President, Mr. Roosevelt asked him some questions concerning the office. Mr. Latimer told the President that he would gladly recommend a candidate, if a Democrat was to be named. Again the President declared that he would appoint a Republican, if a good man could be found, but if no such man were presented he would appoint a Democrat.

Following the selection of John G. Capers, of South Carolina, by Senator Hanna, to be National Committee member from South Carolina, and the naming by the President of Loomis Blalock, of the same State, to be Collector of Internal Revenue to succeed the late E. A. Webster, the nomination of Mr. Jones has excited the liveliest political interest. Col. Deas, a negro, was the leading candidate for the place on the National Committee, and another old-time Republican leader expected to be promoted from Deputy Collector to Collector.

Several of the candidates were at the White House to-day, and learned of the decision to appoint Blalock. They were surprised, as Blalock is a new Republican, who has had no association with the old leaders, and has no concern about the plans of the old-time sort of politicians, but they gave it to be understood that they would withdraw all opposition to Blalock and be satisfied with his appointment.

From many sources it is learned that the President is resolved to carry out the determination expressed in his remark to Representative Thompson. The standard of fitness he will insist upon every time. The recommendations of Senators and Representatives will be cheerfully considered to ascertain if they have endeavored to cooperate with the appointing power to get good men for all Federal places. It is believed by him that by adhering to this plan it will be impossible to get men in office who will in any way prove obnoxious to the orderly and respectable people in any community.

There will be careful avoidance of appointments that may create irritation among those who do business with Government representatives, and an effort made to provide such officeholders as will inspire confidence in the Washington Government.

LONDON TIMES'S VIEWS.

Says Mr. Roosevelt Has Never Hitherto Had to Deal with Complicated Political Problems.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In an editorial article to-day on the policy of President Roosevelt, The Times says the President's countrymen are disposed to take a favorable view of his capacity and conscientiousness, but he has never been required hitherto to give proof of his quality in dealing with political problems of the most complicated and comprehensive kind. He has, further, to carry these problems to a practical solution by quiet influence over a Legislature enjoying independent authority, which it is always eager to enlarge and which is traditionally jealous and suspicious of the Executive.

Americans, in spite of their practical qualities, says The Times, have a strong vein of sentimentalism, and Mr. McKinley's last political declarations have acquired an authority they would never have possessed in his lifetime. This is the main strength of the reciprocity policy which Mr. Roosevelt will be expected to take up.

The President's courage in appointing a Democrat a Federal Judge, says the editorial, will insure him the respect of the best section of Americans, but he will have to walk warily if he is not to create a breach in the Republican Party and jeopardize its prospects at the next Presidential election.

SATISFACTION IN ALABAMA.

Even Republicans but Little Displeased at Jones's Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 7.—The appointment of ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones as Judge of the Federal Court for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama appears to have given universal satisfaction outside of a few partisan supporters of special candidates.

The Democrats of Alabama are especially pleased, as Mr. Jones is a high type of lawyer, and his appointment suggests the prospect of generous treatment of the South by President Roosevelt.

The Republicans themselves express very little disapproval. They were divided as between several candidates, and preferred Col. Jones to any Republican other than the man of their separate choice.

MR. PLATT NOT WORRYING.

Visit to the President Settled the Office Question—George W. Whitehead May Be Appraiser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Senator Platt yesterday said to a newspaper man who asked him to talk about his visit to the President, that he might have something to say to-day, but to-night he has said that there was nothing to tell about his talk with the President. It is known, however, that the visit and conversation were highly satisfactory to the President.

From all that can be learned through persons with whom Senator Platt has conversed, the conversation at the White House was of a general character. The senior Senator from New York no longer indulges in worry about offices, but he has some views about them that he desired to communicate to the President, and he found opportunity to do so by the President's invitation.

Mr. Platt may remain here a few days, and there is some probability that before he leaves he may know that a new Appraiser has been selected in place of Mr. Wakeman. Possibly that will be the only appointment to be made for New York prior to the meeting of Congress. The man considered at the Treasury most likely to be named is George W. Whitehead, now in Porto Rico, as Collector of Customs. His name has been repeatedly suggested when new reports of friction have been heard, but the friends of some public officers is that he would supply both the experience and the tact that are said to be needed in the Appraiser's office.

SENATOR PLATT TALKS.

Has Changed His Mind About Mr. Low Since Last Campaign, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Senator Platt said to-day that he had no fear of the effect to be produced by the publication of his criticisms of Mr. Low when he was last a candidate for Mayor.

"I do not take back anything I said at that time," he said, "but what he and I said then was during the heat of a bitter campaign. I think we have both changed our minds since then; at least, I have.

"Mr. Low has not, at any recent date that I know of, repeated the remarks he made about the Republican organization and about me during the campaign I refer to. Mr. Shepard has very recently, and very emphatically, repeated the opinions held by him in the last campaign about Tammany Hall. I believe Mr. Low will be the next Mayor of Greater New York."

PLENTY OF ORANGES THIS YEAR.

The Florida Crop Will Be About 1,100,000 Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 7.—The orange season in Florida begins in ten days. It is figured by Steven Powers, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, that 1,100,000 boxes will cover the crop. The rehabilitation of the orange industry in Florida, since the fatal freeze of 1895 has shown more progress in the past year than in the five years previous.

Secretary Powers says: "This year the trees have made a wonderful growth. The crop is fine and there is widespread encouragement. Probably 1,000,000 trees were sold last Winter, largely for planting in Florida. There is little fear of any effective West Indian competitor. The Florida orange, backed by American will and energy, cannot be displaced."

TO BUILD BIG STEEL MILL.

Plant to Cost $1,500,000 to be Erected Near Birmingham, Ala.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 7.—Julian Kennedy of Pittsburg, a steel mill expert, came here to-day with A. W. Thompson and other officers of the Republic Iron and Steel Company with reference to the proposed erection at Thomas, near this city, of a steel plant to cost $1,500,000.

The company already has at that point two blast furnaces and is erecting a third, which will be in blast by January. The fourth furnace is to be built at this place as soon as the third is completed.

The site for the steel plant has already been selected, and the object of the present visit, it is believed, is to arrange details for the steel mill. Mr. Thompson stated to-day that his company realized the necessity of erecting a steel mill to utilize the output of its blast furnaces and supply its rolling mills in this district. It is not doubted that the present visit will result in definite arrangements for the building of the steel mill.

Mrs. Bresci Going to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 7.—Word was passed to-day among the local Italian Anarchists and sympathizers of Gaetano Bresci that Mrs. Bresci, wife of the Anarchist who slew King Humbert of Italy, is now on her way to Chicago. A warm welcome awaits her here on the part of not only the countrymen of her husband, but also among the other "Reds" of Chicago.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington.
Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Fridays, October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $18 round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,500 Broadway.—Adv.

Only Three More Weeks
of the Pan-American Exposition, but the New York Central will take you there for nine dollars and the West Shore for eight. One exhibit is worth the cost of the trip, and there are thousands.—Adv.

Saratoga Arrowhead Water fresh from Saratoga Springs sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—152 Broadway—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

MR. SHEPARD STANDS UPON HIS RECORD

Retracts No Word He Uttered Against Corruption.

PLEDGED TO POLICE REFORM

Mayoralty Candidate Defends Democracy in Accepting His Nomination—Sumptuary Legislation He Condemns, with Tilden—His Opponent's Position Partisan, He Affirms.

Edward M. Shepard announced his campaign principles and made his pledges to the voters in an address delivered last evening to the Notification Committee of the Democratic City Convention, when he formally accepted the nomination for Mayor. There was little formality about the proceedings.

The leaders who came to the Shepard home were informed that the notification would take place in the home of Mrs. Charles Hewitt, a sister of Mr. Shepard, whose house adjoins and is on the same plot of ground. Shortly after 8 o'clock Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who had been chosen to make the notification speech, and Congressman George B. McClellan, arrived. Fifty of the sixty-one members of the committee made their appearance before 8:20 o'clock, and word was sent to Mr. Shepard that the committee was ready. As he entered the large parlors there was hearty applause, which Mr. Shepard acknowledged with a smile, and said:

"After we are through I hope to have the pleasure of shaking hands with all you gentlemen."

MR. CUMMINGS'S ADDRESS.

Congressman Cummings took his position about ten feet from Mr. Shepard and read his speech. He said that the administration of Mayor Van Wyck had fulfilled all the pledges made to the people in the campaign of four years ago, and had solved the rapid-transit problem, and provided additional school accommodations. He attacked the Republican Legislature, and after saying that a "nightmare" hung over the city during the Strong administration, continued:

"Taxation was largely increased and the municipal debt assumed alarming proportions. This alleged reform administration was overwhelmingly repudiated by an indignant people.

"Such government is the tap-root of our political system. Discriminating legislation and disregard of the rights of the people are not prevailing characteristics of reform. It is the conservator and not the destroyer of public rights. It sets its face against sumptuary legislation, and carefully guards the interests of the many as well as those of the few. It is broad, liberal, unbiased, and not Puritanical in its public policy. Henry George said that it was democratic, and not aristocratic. It seeks no alliance with machine politicians, and never aids in fattening political renegades. Sheathed in integrity, and panoplied in a conscientious regard of its duties and responsibilities, it merits the approbation and not the condemnation of the people. It strengthens and never weakens a political party.

"True Democracy is the essence of such reform. With a due regard for party ties, it is invincible. Measured by this standard, Sir, you yourself are a true reform representative. Able, progressive, honest, conscientious, recognizing party ties and responsibilities, the Democracy could have selected no more fitting candidate for the high office of Mayor. Our opponents have openly proclaimed that this is to be a campaign of personal defamation, without regard to issues. You are beyond the reach of the shafts of slander. Your reputation is unsullied; your escutcheon untarnished. Imbued with the true Democratic spirit, we are confident that you will lead us to victory. A Democratic victory is a reform victory. A Democratic defeat is a victory for the wily leader manipulating the motley brigades masquerading as reformers. Sir, on behalf of my colleagues, I now have the honor of formally asking you to accept the nomination of the Democratic City Convention for Mayor of New York."

Mr. Shepard's eyes were red and swollen, and he stood uneasily while Congressman Cummings was speaking. The applause had hardly died out before Mr. Shepard had his manuscript in hand, and, standing in the glow of a large lamp, he started in a low voice to make his address. As he advanced in the discourse his voice became louder and there was a sharp ring to his words which made every Tammany member present declare that Mr. Shepard was thoroughly in earnest.

When Mr. Shepard announced his police policy, if elected, the Tammany men were astonished, and Deputy Commissioner Bernard J. York, who carried on the fight against Chief Devery was interested. The words "Tammany Hall" were not uttered in any part of Mr. Shepard's speech, and the statement that he would not retract any of his public utterances was couched in such strong language as to startle the Wigwam leaders.

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shepard's address was as follows:

"I accept the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Greater New York which you tender me in terms so far beyond my ability or merit. With your permission I dispense with the preliminary address usual with candidates and beg that you accept what I shall now say in lieu of the customary formal letter of acceptance.

"Until Tuesday morning last, when it was first suggested to me, my earnest efforts had been directed to promote the nomination to that high office of the Democracy of my own Borough of Brooklyn whose administration of the finances of our city during the past four years had given him a distinguished place among American public men. I could not consider the suggestion until I knew that it was his wish that I should do so; nor, after learning that it was his wish, did I determine my course until, upon consultation with near friends, some of them familiar with politics and some not, I had found the opinion of much the greater majority of them to be that I had no right to refuse the opportunity and burden of public service if your convention should tender it to me.

"That service will, I think, be a real one—it surely ought to be real, whether it be the Republican candidate or the Democratic candidate who is to suffer defeat. For I venture myself to believe, and also to be sure that nearly all good citizens will very soon believe, that a competition for the Mayoralty between President Low and myself will not, on the whole, be calamitous to any real interest of the American metropolis or of its people. Nevertheless, I think it clear that the best interests of the city and of good government require his defeat.

OF MR. LOW'S CANDIDACY.

"For the candidacy of the Republican candidate, dictated by the Republican organization and submitted to by its allies, represents, first, the proposition that the Mayor of the city must be a Republican; that under no circumstances, for the pres-

ent at least, no matter what the assurance of honest and efficient administration by a Democrat, shall a man not in sympathy with the Republican State and National Administrations be allowed to administer the affairs of the city. The circumstances of his nomination have peremptorily placed, and were so intended by those who effected it, the present campaign, so far as the head of the ticket is concerned, upon a partisan basis.

"That candidacy next represents the proposition that, if evils or mistakes can, under the vigorous and wholesome watchfulness of the public sentiment, be found in municipal administration, they shall all be charged upon the Democratic Party in utter disregard of the fact that whatever the burden of responsibility resting upon Democrats may be, the evils and wrongs of administration have in large part been created by Republicans and by Republican legislation.

"In the third place, his candidacy represents the proposition that the voters of the city shall turn from all of those questions of effective constructive, far-seeing administration of its affairs so vital to the future welfare of their city, to the sole question, whether or not, by an alliance between grossly incongruous elements, her defeat can be added to the several defeats in former years and generations—all of such defeats having been temporary, which a single but powerful political organization of this city has suffered.

"In other words, the basis of my adversary's campaign is partisan and factional and in no proper sense municipal. Your convention, gentlemen, has already expressed plain opinion upon the merit of the various attacks made upon the present administration of the affairs of the city. It has drawn various comparisons between that administration and the administration which preceded it. With all of that I shall fully deal during the campaign.

HOW THE MAYOR SHOULD STAND.

"But, waiving for the moment the truth or falsity of what is thus said, I prefer to deal to-night with a large and more permanent issue. I beg to say that the Democratic Party, speaking for the masses of the people, has made it clear to its candidates beyond a peradventure that it proposes that the administration of the city shall be efficient, honest, and incorruptible, and that, if evils inconsistent with efficiency, honesty, and incorruptibility be found, then that in those respects it shall be reformed. It seems to be forgotten that, when my distinguished and honored competitor stood in the municipal campaign four years ago, it was his declaration, emphatic and solemn, and my declaration, emphatic and solemn, that the danger to the City of New York lay no less in the influences chargeable to the Republican machine than to other influences. I declare it to be my clear and honest opinion that it is one of the first needs of this city that its Chief Magistrate shall be free from all of those influences as disloyal to the self-governing integrity of our city, and from those inducements to ambition or interest now used by the Republican Party dominant as it is at Albany. The Mayor should represent the welfare and sentiments of its people, and no necessity or plan of State politics. He should stand for the City of New York first, last, and all the time.

"When your nomination was first suggested to me I asked that no part of my opinions on public matters or of my ideals of public life, as I had expressed them publicly and often, should be overlooked before any decision was asked from me. I wish, gentlemen, that nothing of them shall be overlooked by the voters who are to elect or defeat me. For I assure you and the Democratic Party, for which you speak, and I shall, I trust, make clear to the voters, that these opinions and ideals speak the resolute and inflexible intention of the man who now addresses you.

WILL FIGHT CORRUPTION.

"In the past I have hated and fought corruption and spoliation. This, at least, I may say without immodesty, for it is a tribute I now receive from our opponents, or, rather, a part of the charge which is made against me. But I have not, gentlemen, suddenly and at the age of fifty years, changed in this or in any other fundamental part of my character. I hate corruption and spoliation to-day as strongly as I ever did. What I can do I will do in the future as I have in the past to destroy and punish it, be its name Republican or Democratic.

"This, gentlemen, is your command, and the imperative command of the Democratic Party. No support can be found in its doctrines or traditions for the monstrous proposition which the Republicans charge upon us that a man in public place sworn to serve the whole people and vested by law with ample power is to be blind to corruption, oppression, or wrong of any character, if, indeed, it be practiced by members of his own party. The great party of popular and equal rights to which we belong, requires, as does no other party, that any citizen whom it places in power shall look with especial animosity upon wrongs when done by those it has helped to power and for the plain reason that such wrongs inflict upon it a special injury.

"In all political administration on a great scale, whether National, State, or municipal, wrongdoing no doubt will, from time to time, occur, whatever the watchfulness or safeguards. It is a crowning honor of the Democratic Party, far beyond any like merit of its great competitor that it has generally found within its own ranks the ability, the energy, and the honest persistence necessary to deal with public wrongdoing whether within or without its own ranks. My conception of public duty in this respect has grown through many years, and it will, please God, remain completely intact in my mind and conscience, and in the control of my conduct during the time of my Mayoralty if I shall be chosen to that place.

HIS POLICE POLICY.

"I publicly condemned when it was passed the provision of the statute enacted last Winter by the Republican Legislature which made the Governor of the State, equally with the Mayor of the city, responsible for municipal police administration, so far as concerns the power of removal, which is the one effective check upon abuses in that department. In my opinion the police force, far more than any other department, directly and of necessity, represents the executive head of the city. The responsibility for that department should rest, therefore, solely with the Mayor.

"There is real injury and danger to public welfare in division of the official loyalty of our police force. I promise you and the Democratic Party of this city, and its entire people, if my nomination be ratified at the polls, that, from the first of January, 1902, until the end of 1903, the Police Commissioner of the City of New York, if I shall live so long, will, barring interference from Albany, be, in effect, the man who is Mayor of the city, acting through a competent, honest, resolute citizen who shall at all times, whether in season or out of season, whether by day or by night, practically enforce the standard which the Mayor himself upon his sole conscience and in view of his own undoubted power and responsibility sets up for police administration.

"I am a Democrat through and through, and, therefore, it is that I believe in personal liberty, not a license for crime or vice, but in personal liberty. I hold with Gov. Silas Wright, Gov. Seymour, and Gov Tilden, and other Democratic fathers of our State now gone over to the majority, a profound distrust of the ability of government to alter the tastes or reform the habits of its citizens. Its function is the enforcement of justice, the rigorous maintenance of public order and decency, the prevention of crime, and the performance of those business, constructive, or administrative functions which, from time to time, it has been found that the Government can wisely and economically take over from private control.

OPPOSES SUMPTUARY LAWS.

"I am opposed to sumptuary legislation and to all laws which seek in a great city like New York to turn into crimes acts which its public conscience and its juries consider innocent. I have not made nor shall I ever make any promise that any law on the statute book shall not be enforced. Nor will I, on the other hand, promise that, if I be elected, the Mayor will subordinate the great vital functions of his administration to a futile, corrupting blackmailing effort to enforce every one of the vast number of misdemeanor statutes which, as I have said, turn into nominal crimes acts which in themselves are perfectly innocent.

"During my Mayoralty, if I be elected, I will, with every energy I possess and with all the powers of my office at my command, that there shall be no alliance between any form of vice and any part, even the slightest, of the administration under my control.

"I thoroughly approve the reasonable and moderate expression upon public franchises of the convention which has nominated me. On the one hand we cannot undo, and cannot pretend that we intend to undo, what has ripened into contract right protected by the law of the land. Those to whom the Legislature or our predecessors have lawfully accorded public franchises should be free from assaults futile in the courts and inconsistent with that sacred regard for law, which is an integral part of sound democracy, indeed, an absolute essential of the equality of right which belongs to democracy.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

"The Democratic Party is specifically committed to the municipal ownership of all the sources of its water supply, of its docks and wharves along the city's water front in all the boroughs, the control and management of the ferries between the various boroughs of the city and particularly those between the Boroughs of Richmond and Manhattan, and the preservation intact of all rights over the new bridges, (and as well the tunnels I hope to see built,) except as rights of way may be granted for adequate and full compensation, adjustable at reasonably short intervals.

"It would be impossible in two years of administration to proceed beyond this programme. Indeed, I must frankly say, least, in the event of my election, I be held to accomplish an impossibility, that I do not believe that the financial situation of the city will permit the full completion of every item of this programme. The complete acquisition of even the docks, wharves, and ferries, it is easy to see, will, if prudently and fairly done, require time beyond the brief two years of my administration if I shall be elected.

"I am glad to know that the resolutions of your convention advocated home rule, vindicate our great city from the constraints and abuses of Republican partisan control at Albany, exhibit the success with which a Democratic administration has overcome the intolerable financial complexities and burdens which the ill-digested charter of 1897 inflicted upon the consolidated city, at the extension of school, rapid transit, dock, and wharfage facilities, at the great enlargement of our water supply, at the repavement and improvement of streets, at the construction of new buildings necessary for municipal purposes, at the generous treatment of the museums of the city, and at its splendid liberality in dealing with the new public library.

"I am glad to know that they assert the mutual interests of labor and capital, an assertion without demagogy on the one hand or subservience on the other. With all these I am in hearty sympathy. Later in the campaign I shall deal with them specifically and in more detail. You are aware that a considerable part of my life has been dedicated to the cause of administrative and of civil service reform. To that I shall remain resolutely and in good faith dedicated, not in theory only, but practically, whatever may be the sphere of usefulness for which Providence may intend me.

MADE NO PROMISES.

"I have already said in public that 'any nomination accepted by me would be accepted with an absolute and unqualified freedom from obligations, express or implied, direct or indirect, except those obligations of which I should, as nominee of the Democratic Party, publicly advise the people of Greater New York before they should vote for or against me.' From the moment when the first tentative suggestion of my possible candidacy was made to me no promise or pledge of any character or degree whatsoever has been asked from me. None has been given. None will be given.

"It no doubt was assumed that if I were a man of honor, as they have believed me to be, I would meet the obligations which I should expressly and publicly assume. As to those obligations I shall be explicit. I am, as I have said, a Democrat, and I am the nominee of a Democratic convention. I shall not use the powers of the Mayor, if they come to me, for any partisan purpose, whether to destroy or disintegrate, or to build up any political organization, Democratic or Republican, or of any name whatsoever.

"Those powers are to be sacredly used for the welfare of the entire people, and for no party or partisan purpose, whether meritorious or not. My conferences on public affairs will be freely had with men of all political opinions, my present opponents as well as my present supporters. It would, however, be an absurd affectation for me to assert that in one respect I differ from President Low and all other candidates. I do not believe that any candidate for great political office can honestly speak except as I shall speak. My relations with men near to me politically or personally will very probably, if I be elected, be closer and more continuous than with men not having the same strong motive to make my administration a success.

AS TO NON-PARTISANSHIP.

"My administration, if I am elected, will, I promise, be non-partisan in the true and only possible sense, that no use of the money or power of the entire people shall be made, and no employment of their agents had, except for the interest of the whole city and of all its people, as well those in political minority as those in political majority. If my associates upon your ticket and myself should succeed in our administration so that all of the people of this splendid and wonderful community should, as mere citizens, be grateful for the result, I admit that my own pleasure would be more keen for this—that so honorable a result would bring the Democratic Party a powerful and legitimate prestige.

"The fear of so many Republicans and of some honored citizens who were once Democrats, and of some, I regret to say, who still call themselves Democratic, lest the Democratic Party should secure the honor and public gratitude coming from effective and honorable public service, is, in my opinion, a sheer treason, not only to the city, but to the general cause of good politics and of good government. It is my wish that the Republican Party shall at this and at every election present the best of candidates—those who, if chosen against my vote, will do the greatest public service. If that course be advantageous to the Republican Party, it is also advantageous to the community at large and to my own party. I rejoice sincerely that the Republican candidate against me is a man of fine integrity, whom I have for twenty years honored and shall, I believe, honor as long as I live.

"I profoundly regret the sinister opinion now expressed by citizens who in former years would have viewed the idea with horror, that every member of any political party ought to wish his political adversaries to do their worst, and ought to become angry and denunciatory when he learns that, in the contingency of the defeat of his own party, the interests of the whole people will be well served. This is truly a counsel of anarchism. It is precisely the treason to popular self-government which has made the opposition politics of the Imperialists and Royalists of France pernicious and dangerous to the last degree.

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY.

"In a free Government like our own there is no justification for such treason. The citizens, many of them venerated by myself, who, in the heavy and depressing atmosphere of plutocracy now so dominant, have come to believe that there cannot be and ought not to be any Democratic Party with its face deliberately and resolutely set to the future and standing for self-government and the equal rights of men, are mistaken. There ought to be, has been, and shall be, such a Democratic Party. I well know that my friends who take the other view will, when the noisy unfairness of the present shall be overpast and the retrospect one of Democratic victory, be the first to admit that it was patriotic and honorable to the last degree for you, gentlemen, for your convention, and for its candidates to have acted upon their own jubilant belief in the future usefulness, honor, and success of the Democratic Party.

"Gentlemen, the administration of Greater New York during the next two years will be a complex problem, involving, no doubt, questions of right and wrong, some of which are critical, but involving also questions of municipal policy and of the development of a city which, with its five boroughs, should be the noble crown of this marvelous industrial civilization of America.

"May I, in conclusion, express my hope that, whatever the animosities and prejudices are or must, in our human frailty become, in this political campaign, we may nevertheless, all of us, resolve that the municipal administration shall, whoever shall be in its charge, be efficient, be honest, and incorruptible, fruitful for practical benefits to the city and elevating to the political standards of our city and our whole land? As Democrats rejoice to believe their ticket shall be triumphantly chosen, I know my adversary well enough to believe that, when the irritations, exaggerations, dust, and fury of the four weeks of the campaign are over, he will be willing, if defeated, to loyally support the Democratic Mayor in a useful and successful administration."

Mr. Shepard was heartily applauded at the completion of his speech, and at times his discourse was interrupted by hand clapping.

COL. LADD NOTIFIED.

Assistant District Attorney Martin W. Littleton then officially notified Col. W. W. Ladd, Jr., of his nomination for Controller. Mr. Littleton said that Col. Ladd would be called upon to hold office up to the high standard of efficiency set by Controller Color. 'He warned Col. Ladd to be "ever the watch dog of the treasury," and declared that if true to his trust he would make a glorious success in office.

Col. Ladd replied as follows:

"I thank you for the great honor conferred upon me. When I contemplate the position of this city to-day, as the financial centre of the world, rich in material prosperity, and with a future before it to which the human mind sees no limit, I realize not alone the responsibilities of the office you tender me, but I feel also profoundly sensible of the fact that the administration of this city's finances must be conservatively managed, as they are now being managed, and must not be guided by hasty or ill-considered action, but must be the outcome of deliberation and of well-considered thought.

"The city stands to-day, as the result of four years of Democratic administration, with a financial credit unrivaled in the world. It shall be my endeavor to meet the financial problems that present themselves so as to maintain this high credit, while providing through increased transit facilities and through other necessary public works for the development which the constantly increasing growth and greatness of the city demand.

"The platform adopted by the convention from which you come speaks so fully on these subjects that I shall not enlarge upon them.

"I accept the nomination. When the office comes to me from the people I shall give to it my entire time and my best energies and shall endeavor always to meet the responsibilities and to administer its duties according to law and in the interest of all the people of the city."

Councilman Joseph Cassidy of Queens County notified ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen of his nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen. Councilman Cassidy spoke of the high personal character of the nominee and of his services in a judicial capacity in New York.

JUDGE VAN HOESEN'S REPLY.

Judge Van Hoesen made a short speech. He said:

"I did not seek the nomination. I asked no man for that or any other place, and from the newspapers I received the first information that I had been selected at the meeting of the City Committee. Coming as this nomination has, unsolicited and without the exaction or the giving of any pledge of any sort, and now that the nomination has been formally tendered to me, I will accept."

This ended the formal notification, and Mr. Shepard then shook hands with all present.

"Do you want to add anything to what you have already said?" was asked.

"No, not to-night. I want to say that I intend to make speeches and will further declare my purposes."

"Do you desire to say anything in reference to police corruption or the removal of Deputy Commissioner Devery?"

"Not to-night. My letter states my position fully on such matters."

Among those present were Deputy Commissioner of Police Bernard J. York, Bridge Commissioner Shea, Lewis Nixon, Register Isaac Fromme, Charles Goelter, Michael H. Whalen, William Merkert, Phillip Benjamin, and James Pilkington.

MR. CROKER GETS THE SPEECH.

Register Fromme Declares Tammany Men Were Satisfied—Mr. Shepard to Address All Big Meetings.

Richard Croker received a copy of Mr. Shepard's speech at the Democratic Club within a short time after its delivery, and before the members of the Manhattan delegation had returned from Brooklyn. There was but a small attendance at the club at the time. Soon afterward Mr. Croker retired to his room.

Register Isaac Fromme was among the first of the delegation to reach the club. Mr. Fromme did not see Mr. Croker. Register Fromme after leaving the club said:

"Mr. Shepard's address made a very favorable impression upon the Manhattan delegation. All present were satisfied as to his Democracy and that he stands for Democracy as against aristocracy."

Mr. Fromme added that, although Mr. Shepard was a man of large means, he was friendly enough to the "poor man's college," the College of the City of New York, to accept the Presidency of the Alumni Association for two years, and have passed through the Legislature the bill divorcing the School Commissioners from the college and creating a Board of Trustees, of which he was made Chairman. He continued:

"Mr. Shepard's statement that he would not use the Mayor's office for any partisan purpose and would not build up an organization for himself or break up any local Democratic organizations in any of the boroughs was very satisfactory to the Manhattan delegation. The latter was satisfied that Mr. Shepard would stand for the party as long as it was right.

"All the representatives of the party—one representative from each Assembly District—practically representing the entire organization—were so convinced by his address that they immediately decided that the proper thing to do would be to have Mr. Shepard as the principal speaker at all the large meetings, and this will be done."

RETAIL MERCHANTS ORGANIZE.

The Shopkeepers' League to Do Active Work for Edward M. Shepard.

A number of retail shopkeepers organized the Retail Shopkeepers' League last night, in the Union Square Hotel, to take part in the campaign for the Democratic ticket.

William M. Blake was elected President and S. B. Frankenheim and William Hoge Secretaries. Mr. Blake said there are about 46,000 retail stores in Greater New York, employing an average of four persons each. When the last reform administration went out of power, said Mr. Blake, it left 8,000 vacant stores, all of which have filled up and are now prospering. He thought it the duty of shopkeepers to support Edward M. Shepard.

Organizers were appointed for every Assembly district in Manhattan, and it was decided to open headquarters at 486 Broadway and have noonday meetings, with prominent speakers, beginning to-day. Meetings will also be held in each Assembly District. A paper, to be called the Retail Shopkeeper, will be published.

Resolutions indorsing Mr. Shepard were passed, and they will be sent to the candidate.

FOR CITY MAGISTRATES.

Choice of Candidates at Democratic Conventions in Brooklyn.

Conventions for the selection of candidates for City Magistrates were held by the Democrats last night in the six Brooklyn districts. The following nominations were made:

Second—WILLIAM BRENNAN.
Third—E. GASTON HIGGINBOTHAM.
Fourth—HENRY G. FURLONG.
Fifth—JOHN NAUMER.
Sixth—DONALD F. AYRES.
Seventh—WILLIAM DEMPSEY.

Louis F. Haffen Renominated.

The Tammany Bronx Borough Convention was held last night at 170 Third Avenue, and Louis F. Haffen was renominated for Borough President. Thomas M. Lynch and John Rogte were nominated for Coroners.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Seth Low will speak Saturday night before the German-American Union, which represents all the German organizations in the city. The speech will be made at Turn Verein Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. Dr. Gustave Sholer, candidate for Coroner, will preside.

The Finlanders in Brooklyn and Manhattan are to take an organized interest in municipal politics. The Finnish-American Municipal League has been organized with headquarters at 229 State Street, Brooklyn. H. Montague Donner has been elected President of the organization, which has indorsed Seth Low for Mayor. There are to be about 7,000 Finlanders residing in this city.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Democracy, held at their headquarters, 138 West Forty-second Street, last night, a committee of thirty-five, which contains a representative from each Assembly district, was elected to meet at their headquarters to-day to decide what action the City Democracy will take in the coming campaign.

W. Bourke Cockran, it was stated last night at the headquarters of the Greater New York Democracy, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, will speak Monday night at a mass meeting at Cooper Union. It was said that John C. Sheehan and J. W. Welling had received messages from Mr. Cockran assuring them that he would be present.

The Republican County Committee has, through its Law Committee, issued instructions on the election law to election officers. They cover every point that could come before them.

Up for Mayor of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Democratic City Convention this evening nominated George E. Warner for Mayor. Mr. Warner was Mayor of this city for four years, his second term ending in 1900.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS

Nominations for Assemblymen Made in Most of the Districts.

Trouble with the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-first Not Settled—Scrimmage in the Thirty-first.

Republican conventions were held in all the Assembly Districts last night, and in nearly every case progressed harmoniously, making nominations for Assemblymen. In the Thirty-first, however, there was a lively scrimmage, and in the Twenty-first the split between the Republicans, headed by Abraham Gruber, and the Citizens' Union was not healed.

The regular Republican organization of the Thirty-first District held their regular meeting at the Central Republican Club, 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and nominated Arthur L. Sherer as the candidate.

At Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street there was a fusion convention, at which it was alleged that the Republicans made an effort to stampede the convention for their candidate.

James B. Butler was the Chairman of the convention, and he suggested that a committee be appointed to agree on a candidate and report to the meeting of the convention this evening. This committee, he suggested, should be composed of members from the regular Republican organization of the district, from the Citizens' Union, and from the Greater New York Democracy.

George H. Pain, who is the Vice President of the Central Republican Club, objected to this and moved that Arthur L. Sherer be named as the choice of the Citizens' Union Convention.

At this juncture some one asked what right Mr. Pain, a Republican, had in a convention of the Citizens' Union, anyhow. The Republicans declared that they had a perfect right to be there as they were Republicans only in National affairs, and in all local issues they were with the Citizens' Union.

Mr. Butler, the Chairman, then ordered Mr. Pain, Robert J. Mahon, Dr. Henry Becker, Jacob Becker, Samuel Lowenthal, Jacob Vanderbugel, Henry Kahn, George Cool, J. Levy, and a number of others whose names could not be learned to leave the hall. They refused to do so.

A motion was then made that the meeting be adjourned, and the Chairman, without putting the motion, declared that the meeting stood adjourned until this evening.

Mr. Pain and Mr. Mahon protested at the action of the Chairman, and James Monks, a member of the Citizens' Union, and who is the lessee of the hall, ordered the lights extinguished. This was done in a moment, but no one knows by whom. A general fight followed, in which several were struck, but no one was seriously injured.

Policeman Thornton was called in and succeeded in restoring order, but the Republicans above-mentioned, and a number of others refused to return to the hall, and continued their meeting on the sidewalk. They elected Dr. Henry Becker as chairman, and Henry Kahn as secretary. Arthur L. Sherer was named as the candidate for the Assembly and Elias Goodman and John C. Meyer were selected as Aldermen.

While the meeting was in progress on the sidewalk the Citizens' Union men returned to the hall and Mr. Butler again took the chair. A committee was appointed from the Greater New York Democracy, Citizens' Union, and the Republicans to select a candidate and report back to the convention this evening. The following committee was appointed: John C. Sheehan and William H. Russell from the Greater New York Democracy, R. Fulton Cutting, F. C. Huntington and S. L. Marshall from the Citizens' Union, and Robert C. Morris and William H. Ten Eyck, from the Republicans.

It was said at the Central Republican Club that there was a meeting of the Executive Committees of the three organizations yesterday morning, and it was then agreed that the committee should be appointed, and so when Mr. Butler suggested that the committee be appointed and the meeting adjourn without more ado he was but carrying out the plan which had already been tacitly agreed upon.

The Republican convention in the Twenty-first, met in Colonial Hall, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, and renominated William S. Bennett, the present Assemblyman, who was also nominated for the place by the Citizens' Union last week. There are two Aldermen to be elected from the district, which has greatly increased in population in the last few years, and the Republicans will nominate these to-night. It is understood that they will name Samuel H. Jones in the Twenty-second District and in the Twenty-first District will renominate Armitage Mathews, the present Alderman.

The Citizens' Union held a separate convention at 2,541 Broadway and nominated for Aldermen John Stewart in the Twenty-first and Samuel H. Jones in the Twenty-second Districts. Mr. Stewart is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Past Grand Master of the State of New York. Mr. Jones is an insurance broker.

It was stated by the Citizens' Union people that it was necessary to take this independent action, as Mr. Gruber had refused even to hold a conference with them. Mr. Gruber, speaking later in the evening, said there was no occasion to make concessions to the Citizens' Union, as the district was so strongly Republican that the regular organization had a right to name the candidates.

In some of the other districts the convention adjourned without making nominations in order to confer with the Citizens' Union and have a better local understanding with the various anti-Tammany forces.

Dist.	Candidate.	Dist.	Candidate.
1	William Coakley.	18	William F. Searing.
2	Adjourned till to-morrow night.	19	Julius H. Seymour.
3	August H. Stebbins.	20	Adjourned until to-night.
4	Max Brown.	21	William S. Bennet.
5	Edward R. Finch.	22	John F. Cronin.
6	George E. Lapp.	23	Josiah P. Newcomb.
7	John J. Buckley.	24	Charles G. Bothner.
8	Charles H. Adler.	25	John A. Weekes.
9	James A. Allen.	26	John J. Young.
10	Jacob C. Brand.	27	Gherardi Davis.
11	William Bell Watt, Jr.	28	Maurice P. Davidson.
12	Jacob Rieger.	29	Bainbridge Colby.
13	Adjourned until to-morrow night.	30	Richard E. McMahon.
14	Julius Krause.	31	Arthur L. Sherer.
15	Adjourned until Thursday night.	32	Adjourned until Thursday.
16	David Bergstein.	33	James J. Fox.
17	Major William H. Romer.	34	Sigmund Faurst.
		35	Franklin Grady.

The following nominations for Aldermen were made: First District, John J. Smith; Sixth District, James J. Derrigan.

ANTI-TAMMANY HEADQUARTERS

Fusion Committee Secures Offices—Plans of Women Workers—Permit for a Parade.

The fusion campaign headquarters at 41 East Twenty-third Street were opened yesterday and a banner bearing the names of the anti-Tammany candidates was flung across the street from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building. The Advisory Committee has here five large rooms suitable for all campaign purposes. Mr. Low will make the place his headquarters, and with Messrs. Grout and Fornes will be there daily.

There were busy times at the Citizens' Union headquarters in Union Square, and its conference committee discussed in private Assembly and Aldermanic nominations and adjusted differences in several districts where no fusion candidates had been agreed upon. An endeavor was made to settle the strife in the Twenty-first over the candidature of Armitage Mathews, Republican, and Thomas A. Fulton, Citizens' Union, for the Assembly.

At Republican headquarters, beside the ratification meeting under the auspices of the Republican County Committee at the Grand Central Palace to-morrow night were arranged.

Mrs. Clarence Burns of the Woman's Republican Club was at the Republican headquarters to see President Morris. With her was Mrs. James Griswold Wentz. Mrs. Burns was conspicuous during the last campaign. She said:

"This is a campaign that is especially interesting to the women. The matter of schools comes near every family, and as so many children are deprived of schooling because of the inadequacy of schools, this question is a vital one. In my mind it will hurt Tammany more than anything else. We are going to make this fact known to every mother on the east side and on the west side. We shall hold meetings in the lowly quarters of the city and distribute pamphlets and circulars in all languages in the tenements and in the stores. We will also see the women personally and talk with them."

In case it should be decided to hold a monster reform parade the obstacle to it on the part of the police has been removed, as President Cutting has a permit for one on the Saturday prior to election day. The question of a parade will be decided by the Advisory Committee. It will be a non-partisan demonstration in favor of good government.

BROOKLYN FUSION TICKET.

Nominated by the Republican County Convention Without Serious Opposition.

The county and borough ticket agreed upon by the conferrees of the anti-Tammany organizations in Brooklyn on Friday last was nominated last night by the Republican County Convention, held in the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street.

Ex-Congressman Israel F. Fischer was chairman of the convention. Michael J. Dady made the report for the Conference Committee, and presented the slate which had been agreed upon. A resolution nominating the ticket as presented was then offered. Burt Reiss, from Williamsburg, arose and moved that the resolution be laid on the table. He assailed the Citizens' Union, the Coffey Democracy, and several of the local Republican leaders, and declared that the ticket was not satisfactory to the Republicans. Mr. Reiss's motion was lost by a vote of 460½ to 534. The resolution was then adopted. The ticket named is as follows:

For Borough President—J. EDWARD SWANSTROM, Citizens' Union and Brooklyn Democracy.

For Sheriff—CHARLES GUDEN, Republican.

For Register—JOHN K. NEAL, Republican.

For County Clerk—CHARLES HARTZEIN, German-American League.

For County Judges—JOSEPH ASPINALL and FREDERICK E. CRANE, Republicans. (Aspinall renominated.)

For Surrogate—JAMES C. CHURCH, Brooklyn Democracy.

For Coroners—M. J. FLAHERTY, Citizens' Union, and PHILIP T. WILLIAMS, Republican.

For Magistrates at Large—WALTER L. DURACK, Brooklyn Democracy, and RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, Citizens' Union.

MR. HINRICHS FOR MR. LOW.

Old-Time Ally of Mr. Shepard Deplores the Latter's Action in Accepting Tammany's Nomination.

Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn, one of the men most intimately associated with Edward M. Shepard in independent politics, last night gave out a statement in which he declared that he would support the fusion ticket. Mr. Hinrichs has for years been a leader among the so-called Shepard Democrats. With Mr. Shepard he was an organizer of the National Civic Club, and was its first President, Mr. Shepard succeeding him in that office. Mr. Hinrichs was also prominent with Mr. Shepard in the affairs of the Brooklyn Young Men's Democratic Club and the Brooklyn Democratic Club. Mr. Hinrichs is at present a member of the Citizens' Union City Committee, and also of the Brooklyn Borough Committee of that organization.

In his statement Mr. Hinrichs says in part:

"I have for years cherished the hope that at no distant day many men would believe with me that a non-partisan business administration of our city was both desirable and attainable. Mr. Shepard never agreed with me as to this. He believes in party organization and party control, even of cities, and always has so believed. He believes that the fusion movement is not controlled by the independent and patriotic men who inaugurate it, but that the nominations are largely due to the dictation or influence of the Republican organization and of its leader, Mr. Platt. Under the circumstances it was not difficult for him to convince himself that it was not wrong to accept the Democratic organization's nomination. Indeed, he satisfied himself that it was his duty to do so.

"Mr Shepard can do no more than is possible with the men of Tammany Hall whatever his intentions may be. He is fond of saying that only the 'possible' is attainable. We agree as to this. But tell me, are not the chances of good government very much greater with Mr. Low and the large number of unselfish men who surround him, than the Republican organization—that with Mr. Shepard, with little to advise and sustain him but an organization dominated by unbridled lust of gain and of power, and whose name no men of distinction, not even Mr. Shepard, has ever thought of associating with self-abnegation, patriotism, or devotion to the public good?

"I shall, therefore, support the fusion ticket. That Mr. Shepard is not with me I much regret. That he is the candidate of Tammany Hall as now constituted, with its record of municipal debauchery and extravagance—I much deplore."

Justice Jerome on Unwise Laws.

Justice Jerome yesterday sent a letter to the Austro-Hungarian Anti-Tammany Association acknowledging a communication indorsing his nomination for District Attorney, in the course of which he said:

"I am clearly satisfied of the lack of wisdom of many of our laws, which, without adding to the orderly observance by a Christian people of Sunday, needlessly impose restrictions which, serving no useful purpose, bring with them hampering and annoying restrictions, and further encourage a contempt for law, which to my mind is the most serious evil that can arise among a free people."

Election Bets in Wall Street.

Some wagers on Seth Low were offered in Wall Street yesterday at even money, and Charles Minzesheimer bet $1,000 to $900 that Mr. Low would be elected, ex-Assemblyman Roche taking the Shepard end.

Assembly Nominations.

ALBANY COUNTY—Second District, Frank W. Platz, (Dem.)

ORANGE COUNTY—Second District, Louis Bedell, (Rep.)

Joseph Maloy for Alderman.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention for the Seventy-first Aldermanic District, formerly the First Ward of Richmond, met last night and nominated Joseph Maloy, formerly a Trustee of the village of New Brighton, and also President of the village, who is also acceptable to the Citizens' Union and Greater New York Democracy.

MAYOR SEYMOUR NOTIFIED.

Democrats Tell Him at Newark of His Nomination for Governor.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Mayor James M. Seymour was this afternoon formally notified of his nomination by the Democratic Party to be its candidate for Governor. The notification took place at the Jeffersonian Club, in West Park Street.

William B. Gourley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, made the speech informing Mr. Seymour of his selection, and the Mayor responded briefly.

Among other things Mayor Seymour said:

"In accepting the nomination to the high office for which you have named me, I stand entirely untrammeled. I have not been asked for any pledges nor promises and have made none to any living man. If elected, as I hope to be, I shall administer the affairs of the State to the best of my ability and with entire independence. So far as my acceptance is concerned, I will make that later by letter."

President's Guests at Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner tonight Henry C. Payne, member of the National Republican Committee for Wisconsin, and Mrs. Payne and A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The guests remained until nearly 11 o'clock. Mr. Payne is an earnest advocate of reducing the representation in Congress from the South.

THE JUDICIAL SLATE OF TAMMANY HALL

Mayor Van Wyck and Samuel Untermyer Are Named.

Vernon M. Davis the Favorit for District Attorney—Mr. Ruppert for the Borough Presidency.

Richard Croker spent yesterday listening to statements by leaders and friends as to candidates for the Supreme Court Justiceships. The convention will be held on Thursday in Tammany Hall.

Mr. Croker dined last evening with Justices George H. Van Brunt, Morgan J. O'Brien, George C. Barrett, and his friend Andrew Freedman.

It was said that Justice O'Brien was to be renominated and that Mayor Van Wyck would be nominated with Samuel A. Untermyer. Corporation Counsel Whalen's name has been taken out of the list of possible candidates.

The contest for Sheriff is being carried on with vigor. Councilman John T. Oakley has the support of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, and his friends claim that he will be on the county ticket. Senator George W. Plunkitt is working in the interests of Alderman Robert Muh for County Clerk, and John F. Carroll and Health Commissioner Sexton are anxious to have Register Fromme renominated.

The Tammany leaders said last evening that Charles W. Dayton would not be named for District Attorney, but that Vernon M. Davis was now the favorite in the race and that Mr. Croker wanted to see him nominated. Mr. Davis does not desire to accept the nomination, because he is now at the head of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Mr. Croker declined to talk for publication. One of the earliest callers at the Democratic Club was Senator Sullivan. His adherents have started a political paper, and when asked about what work he would do as an editor, the Senator said:

"I am going to do a little roasting myself now. Every one who had an axe has flung it at me for several years and it is my turn now."

Jacob A. Ruppert has the best chance of receiving the nomination for President of the Borough of Manhattan.

It was settled that Edward M. Shepard would have personal headquarters in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Mr. Croker has not decided whether or not to carry on the Tammany campaign from the Wigwam this year. At present Mr. Croker transacts all business at the Democratic Club.

FEATHER MERCHANT ARRESTED

He Was Moving Goods at 10 o'Clock at Night and Was Taken to the Station.

Henry Fursman, thirty-five years old, of 51 East Twenty-first Street, who says he is the head of the Fursman Feather Company of 11 East Twentieth Street, was arrested last night as a suspicious person because he was taking goods from the store of which he says he is the proprietor. Fursman's wife, who asserts that she also has an interest in the stock of Fursman & Co., told the police last night that her husband had no right to take the goods.

Charles B. Rutan of 152 East Twentieth Street, an employe of the New York Edison Company, in passing the company's store at 10 o'clock last night thought it peculiar that men should be removing cases of feathers at that hour. He told Policeman Frost all about it. The policeman went to the feather store and took Fursman to the station.

It was estimated at the station house that the feathers on the wagon were worth about $3,500. Before Fursman was held his wife was seen by the police. She told them that she and her husband did not own the stock at 11 East Twentieth Street, but were merely agents. She intimated that she had intended assigning the stock to other parties to-day.

RISKED LIFE TO SAVE CHILDREN.

Fireman Stopped an Unbridled Runaway Horse and Was Hurt Seriously.

Fireman Patrick J. Finn of Engine 26 was severely hurt yesterday while trying to stop a runaway horse on Thirty-seventh Street, near Ninth Avenue. He was pinned between two wagons and his leg was broken, and he was injured internally. He risked his life to save children who were playing in the street in the pathway of the frightened horses.

The horse belonged to Frank Carraclo, a coal dealer of 417 West Thirty-sixth Street. It was standing in front of that address when it ran away. Finn was near Tenth Avenue on Thirty-seventh Street when he saw the runaway and perceived the children playing in the street but a short distance away. The horse had been feeding when it started to run and so had no bridle on, but Finn clutched the animal's nose and one of the shafts.

Finn managed to hang on, and was dragged a considerable distance. In front of 410 West Thirty-seventh Street the horse swerved to the south side of the street, and Finn found himself suddenly jammed between the side of the horse and a wagon that was standing at the curb. But he stopped the runaway and probably saved the lives of the children.

Finn refused to go to a hospital, but was helped, to his home at 357 West Thirty-seventh Street, where he was attended by Dr. Stubendorf, one of the Fire Department physicians.

NEW GOLD MINES REPORTED.

Tennessee Man Says He Has Made a Find Near Good Hope Bay.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 7.—A new El Dorado is reported near the shores of Good Hope Bay. The location is almost directly north of Nome,

STIRRING DEBATE IN EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

Alteration of Prayer Book by Bishops Allowed.

Presiding Bishop to be Elected to Serve Three Years—Auxiliary Organizations Meet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—This was a day of oratory in the House of Deputies of the triennial Episcopal Convention. The debate, which began last Saturday on the proposed addition to Article X. of the Constitution, prescribing the form of worship, was continued all day, and resulted in its adoption. As adopted it is as follows:

"But provision may be made by canon for the temporary use of old forms and directories of worship by congregations not in union with this Church, who are willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the Bishop of the diocese or missionary district."

The debate was very animated, and until the result was made known it was the prevailing opinion that the vote would be much more evenly divided than it was. It was strongly urged by the advocates of the proposed change that its adoption would open the way to a great increase in the membership of the Church, while its opponents regarded it as too radical an innovation.

The House of Bishops adopted the amendment to Article I., Section 13, of the constitution, already approved by the deputies, which, in effect, makes the presiding Bishop of the Church elective for a term of three years by a majority of Bishops. It was voted, in view of the growing importance of missionary work in China, to divide the district of Shanghai into two departments, to be known as those of Shanghai and Hankow. The Bishops considered a number of reports and transacted much routine business.

The Daughters of the King elected a Council and decided to hold meetings triennially hereafter, preferably in the convention city.

The American Sunday School Institute elected Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania President, and retained the Rev. H. L. Duhring of Philadelphia as Secretary-Treasurer. Its sessions were addressed by several Sunday school workers.

After President Lindsay called the House of Deputies to order this morning, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Beatty of Kansas, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported a large number of matters left by the last convention in an unfinished condition.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Baker of New Jersey of the Committee on a Memorial with reference to a sustentation fund, made a report, the substance of which was the expression of the hope that such a fund might be formed.

Several amendments to Article I. of the new constitution were offered, the object being to change the section designating the manner of determining who shall be the "Presiding Bishop" and the term of his service in that position.

A message from the House of Bishops announced its consent that the name of the Diocese of Indiana be changed to the Diocese of Indianapolis. The deputies immediately concurred.

The Rev. Hudson Stuck of Dallas then offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

Resolved, That the degree of Doctor of Philosophy implies in the holder original research of a character to further the progress of some science, and should be given only on residence at a duly incorporated and qualified college on proof of such work by examination and thesis.

Resolved, That only degrees of Doctor of Philosophy when conferred should be recognized in the calendars and official programmes of the church.

DEBATE ON ARTICLE X.

The house proceeded with the discussion of amendments to the constitution. The debate was upon the subject of the proposed amendment to Article X., providing for the alteration of the prescribed services of the Church by Bishops for the benefit of churches placing themselves under the supervision of the Bishop, but not in full communion.

The Rev. Dr. E. W. Spalding of Alabama thought the authority proposed to be given the Bishop was beyond the power of this convention to give. He was afraid, too, that it would open a door to heresies and schisms.

The Rev. Dr. G. McC. Fiske of Rhode Island said he hesitated to support the measure on account of the uncertainty and ambiguity of its language. The Rev. F. A. De Rosset of Springfield, Ill., said that the amendment in its present form was not duly considered in the last convention. He preferred to leave it with the Bishops to provide in their own way for whatever exigencies should arise requiring such provision of special forms of worship without canonical action.

The Rev. Dr. F. J. Bassett of Rhode Island called attention to the temporary use, only that was contemplated. Major Samuel Mahon of Iowa favored the amendment. The Rev. Edward A. Larrabee of Chicago, as an advanced churchman, said he believed in and used extemporaneous prayer in proper cases, but he was opposed to giving the highest privileges of the Church to congregations brought into temporary connection with the Church.

Alfred Mills of Newark thought the amendment obscure. The Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim of Washington argued for the adoption of the amendment, on the ground of its conformity to the principles of ecclesiastical antiquity.

The Rev. Charles C. Rollit of Minnesota said it seemed lost sight of that this constitutional provision would be entirely inoperative until a canon under it had been made. This, with the ordination vows of the clergy, was a sufficient guard against the coming in of evil through it. He said there was a real and great demand for it. The Rev. Hudson Stuck of Dallas thought the work would go on as well without the change.

The Rev. J. D. H. Browne of Los Angeles feared that this legislation would vindicate to the world some lack of faith in the sufficiency of the prayer book. He thought all that was desired could be had by individual action of the Bishops.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Long Island said a similar question had been before this Church for fifty years. He thought there was a demand for something of the kind, and that it would be better to recognize and regulate the exercise of the liberty sought to be given rather than leave it to the individual will of the Bishops and clergy, which would bring more or less confusion.

The Rev. John Williams of Nebraska objected on the ground that it was legislation in advance of any demand. He claimed that the expression, "Not in union with this church," was ambiguous. Mr. John Wirt Randall of Maryland thought the adoption of the amendment would greatly help the work of the church among the colored people of the South.

F. L. STETSON'S VIEWS.

Francis Lynde Stetson of New York favored the proposed change. The Rev. Dr. John Fulton said the motive of the original movers in this matter was to introduce the principle of the Lambeth quadrilateral into the constitution of the Church, with which motive he was in entire accord. He was opposed to the measure in the present form, because of the absence of safeguards, which had a place in Dr. Huntington's resolution. He urged that the matter be referred to a joint committee to report to the next convention.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of New York made the closing argument. He declared it to be his purpose to bring in a canon, embodying all the provisions of his original resolution referred to by the Rev. Dr. Fulton, if the amendment should be adopted.

The four great questions, he said, which confront the American people are the sanctity of the home, the purification of the municipal life of our great cities, the relation between capital and labor, and, towering up over all the others, because entering into all others, was the question whether we can thoroughly and uniformly consolidate all the relative forces of the Republic. He argued that the step which is now proposed to be taken by the Episcopal Church would be in the direction of such a consolidation.

The vote was then taken and resulted as follows: Clerical—Yeas, 30; dioceses, nays, 16; divided, 13. Lays—Yeas, 35; nays, 14; divided, 5. The resolution was declared to have been carried.

The President appointed the Rev. Dr. T. Lewis Parks of New York, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence of Massachusetts, Sidney D. Miller of Michigan, and Wilhelmus Mynderse of Long Island, a committee with a similar committee from the House of Bishops to receive the delegation from the Church in Canada.

A message from the House of Bishops at this point announced the adoption by that house of the amendment to Article I., Section 3, of the constitution, which would make the Presiding Bishop of the Church elective by the House of Bishops by a majority of the Bishops entitled to a seat in said house, having jurisdiction in the United States, subject to confirmation by the House of Deputies; he to hold office for the term of three years and to discharge such duties as may be prescribed by the constitution and canons of the General Convention.

The Deputies then adjourned until tomorrow.

REV. DR. HART'S REPORT.

At the afternoon session of the House of Bishops, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, acting Registrar, made his report, from which it appears that since the last General Convention fifteen Bishops have been consecrated, including the Bishop for Brazil. The valuable documents in charge of the Registrar are now cared for in the church missions home in a large vault, through the liberality of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Valuable additions have been made to the archives of pamphlets, sermons preached at the consecration of American Bishops, a set of original journals of the General Conventions, and other valuable papers.

The triennial meeting of the American Church Sunday School Institute opened to-day in Grace Church under the auspices of the Sunday School Institute or Commission of the Diocese of California. After the service of holy communion a brief address of welcome was delivered by Bishop Nichols of California. The business of the institute was then begun by the election of the following officers:

President—The Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

Secretary-Treasurer—The Rev. H. L. Duhring, Philadelphia.

Associate Secretaries—The Rev. Richard N. Thomas, Philadelphia; the Rev. C. E. Haupt, St. Paul; the Rev. W. C. Shaw, San Francisco, and the Rev. William G. McCready, Kentucky.

Executive Board—Chairman, George C. Thomas; Clerky, Bishop Whitaker of Pennsylvania, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, the Rev. R. F. Alsop of Brooklyn, the Rev. John Graham of Troy, N. Y.; the Rev. William H. Graff of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith of New York, the Rev. Dr. George W. Shinn of Newton, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. J. S. Stone of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Swope of Biltmore, N. C.; the Rev. K. J. Hammond of Highlands, Del.; the Rev. L. G. Wood of Washington, D. C. Laity—Hector Baxter of Minneapolis, E. Higgins of Baltimore, G. W. Mehaffey of Marietta, Penn.; W. H. Roddis of Milwaukee, G. C. Thomas and G. E. Baird, of Philadelphia; George C. Wetmore of New York, P. S. Nichols of South Carolina, W. R. Butler of Mauch Chunk, Penn.; R. N. Reade of Richmond, Va.; J. O. Johnston of Washington, and A. J. Sparrow of California.

The Daughters of the King, who meet in St. Luke's Church, held but one session today, the prayer service being conducted by Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware. The election for members of the council, which will choose its own presiding officers, resulted as follows:

Mrs. E. A. Bradley and Mrs. Warner of New York, Mrs. Peck and Mrs. C. E. Bowman of New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. W. W. Wilson of Chicago, Mrs. Leslie Pell Clark of the diocese of Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. F. Witzel of Minneapolis, Mrs. W. W. McCandless of Pennsylvania, Miss Gailharwood of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. William Trimble of Philadelphia, Mrs. Adam Bemond of Baltimore, Mrs. W. G. Davenport of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. Craik of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. E. L. Lenner of New Jersey, and Mrs. M. D. Fletcher of Alemada, Cal.

Several amendments to the constitution were adopted, the most important providing that hereafter conventions of the order shall be held triennially instead of annually. The question of the meeting place for the next convention was left for decision until action on the same subject shall be taken by the General Convention.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor MacCracken's Report Shows Large Increase of Students in All Departments.

The first meeting for the new college year of the Council of the New York University was held yesterday afternoon. Chancellor MacCracken did not arrive home from his attendance upon the British Association of Science in Glasgow until two days after opening of the college year. For this reason his first official statement with regard to the university was made yesterday to the Corporation instead of to the students.

The report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 1, the Chancellor said, showed 1,800 students enrolled. In the School of Pedagogy the total matriculations are thirteen in advance of last year.

Prof. Rounds of the Law School, having requested that his work be divided, Edward I. Sanford, Deputy District Attorney, has been appointed Acting Professor of Evidence and Partnership.

It was said further that the freshman class is expected to reach almost 100 members. This is the largest number taking classics ever known in the history of the university. Additional seats will have to be placed in both the Latin and Greek lecture rooms. The entering class at the Medical College will reach at least 100 members. The School of Commerce has this year both a senior class and a junior class, doubling its enrollment of last year, which was the first year of the school.

It was reported at the meeting that William F. Havemeyer had had important improvements made during the Summer to the Havemeyer Laboratory and had paid the bills. During vacation there were no gifts to the university, but yesterday an anonymous gift of $25,000 to the Medical School was announced.

Chancellor MacCracken and Dean Ashley of the Law School were appointed to represent the Law School at the bi-centennial of Yale University.

MR. ROCKEFELLER NOT PRESENT.

Was on Judge McMahon's List of Grand Jurors—The Jury Charged.

Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday, swore in the October Grand Jury. In charging the jury as to its duties he simply read the law governing their conduct in the Grand Jury room, and informed the jury that 63 prison cases and 108 bail cases were awaiting indictment. In the Tombs, he said, 208 prisoners were awaiting trial and 005 prisoners were out on bail.

Among the names of Grand Jurors on Judge McMahon's list who failed to appear were William G. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate; Thomas F. Ryan, Hermann Oelrichs, William R. Grace, and Robert A. Cheesebrough. The foreman of the Grand Jury is Edward J. Cudahy, an undertaker, of 348 East Fifty-fifth Street.

GROWTH OF SPIRITUALISM.

Minister Speaks of It, and Says Church Should Study It.

The Rev. Kenneth McKenzie of Westport, Conn., who was yesterday one of the speakers at the morning session of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at the Gospel Tabernacle, Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, discussed the relation of the Church to Spiritualism. He declared that Spiritualism is growing to proportions which would astonish most people if they investigated the subject. He called attention to the fact that many successful mediums are stricken with physical disabilities, and said that such instances come as divine punishments. Mr. McKenzie said that the Church should study the subject of Spiritualism.

At the evening session the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson made an address. He spoke about the miracles performed by the Saviour while He was on the earth, and said that these same miracles could be performed by His followers as long as they had faith in Him. The Rev. P. W. Philpot also made a short address.

Street Railway Association's Exhibit.

Exhibits for the American Street Railway Association's Exposition, which will be held in Madison Square Garden beginning on Wednesday of this week, are being installed in the garden. The basement of the building has in it a net work of wires that will furnish power for cars on short tracks, new motors to be tested, and various other appurtenances to be shown in action. One feature is to be the proving of a new brake, which, it is said, will stop a heavy car within a few yards.

To Build House in Middle of Street.

Judge Andrews has dismissed the injunction restraining John J. Schacht from building a residence in the middle of Punett Street, in the Bronx. The city condemned the property for Punett Street, but afterward decided the build the street at another point, the condemned property reverting to the original owners. Lucas Vangasbeck owned a strip of land which could be reached only by way of Punett Street. He objected to Schacht's blocking the street, and got out the injunction, which the Court dismissed.

Gov. Odell's Brief Trip to Town.

Gov. Odell came to this city yesterday from Albany, arriving early in the morning. After doing some shopping he went to the Republican committee rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he remained an hour. He left shortly after noon to go to Newburg, whence he was to start for Buffalo to be present at the Pan-American Exposition on New York Day, to-morrow.

FOREIGN TROOPS ROB THE CHINESE

American Soldiers Loot a Store in Peking.

Governor Has Protested Against Foreign Storekeepers Occupying Buildings Seized Under Military Rule.

PEKING, Oct. 7.—The Chinese officials are considering the desirability of protesting to the foreign Ministers against the conduct of the legation guards. The soldiers continue to treat the Chinese like a conquered people. Groups of soldiers roam about the city, wearing their sidearms, often intoxicated, maltreating the natives and committing petty robberies.

A party of Americans recently looted a silversmith's store, securing several hundred taels' worth of property. The whole garrison was confined to barracks until the guilty men were detected.

The Governor of Peking has protested because foreign storekeepers continue to occupy buildings which they seized in 1900 regardless of their owners' wishes. The Ministers will evict the storekeepers from these places.

Correspondence has been exchanged between the Chinese officials and the Ministers regarding the complaints made by Chinamen that they have been compelled against their will to take part in the work of building the new legations.

It is becoming evident that some modus vivendi must be established, or the conditions here will become intolerable. Notwithstanding the Ministers' policy of moderation in erecting defenses, the legation quarter presents the appearance of a fortified city. The British defenses, opposite the imperial city, are particularly formidable; the Italian defenses, adjoining the British, have embrasures for cannon; a deep moat protects the German section, and across the city wall the Germans have erected a stone fort for artillery.

NEW CHINESE COMMISSIONER.

Sheng to Negotiate Commercial Treaties and Revise the Customs Laws.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—A dispatch received here to-day from Peking says an imperial edict has been issued which appoints Sheng, ex-Director of Telegraphs and Railroads, to be a Commissioner to negotiate new commercial treaties and revise the customs laws.

None of the high Chinese officials is said to be more greatly disliked by foreigners than Sheng, who was Taotai of Shanghai during the period of the Boxer rising, and who industriously disseminated false information when all the world was watching events in China. Whether the powers will agree that he shall hold a position of the greatest importance in connection with China's trade remains to be seen.

Demetrius C. Boulger, in a magazine article, described Sheng as being "perhaps the ablest among the Chinese, as Ikotenga is among the Manchus." Mr. Boulger went on to say:

"He is thoroughly unscrupulous, and for craft and cunning cannot be approached. * * * He is a man to watch and to be guarded with. * * * He is a man certain to be heard much of, and will no doubt pose as the friend of the foreigner. The mantle of Li-Hung Chang in respect of guile and humbug is falling on his shoulders."

CHINESE COURT'S JOURNEY.

Over $9,000,000 Required for the Traveling Expenses Between Sian-Foo and Peking.

PEKING, Oct. 7.—The officials here have not been informed whether the Court has started for Kai-Feng-Foo, but the belief is that the journey has been begun.

The temporary palaces at Kai-Feng-Foo and Pao-Ting-Foo are being prepared like permanent dwellings, although they will be occupied only for a few days. The requisitions for the traveling expenses already amount to 13,000,000 taels, (about $9,300,000.) In spite of the edict enjoining economy in this respect. The scale of preparations may be judged from a single item—30,000 taels will be expended on tableware.

Several local officials along the route have resigned because they are unable to meet the expenses of entertaining the Court. The latter's journey now is particularly unfortunate, because the regions traversed have been impoverished by the Summer famine.

BIG DEFICIT IN FRANCE..

Amounts to About $27,000,000 for the First Nine Months This Year—The Temps Alarmed.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Official returns for September show that the decrease in the revenue is 22,096,700f., compared with 20,082,800f. in the same month of 1900. Under the estimates the total deficit for the first nine months of 1901 amounts to 137,000,000f., compared with 88,000,000f. during the same period of 1900. Sugar is responsible for a deficit of 40,000,000f.

The Temps takes a gloomy view of the prospect. It says it is impossible to face such a situation without serious anxiety, with no particular circumstance or unusual expenditure to justify it. The paper adds:

"Therefore, there is no reason to expect its disappearance, and we are compelled to ask ourselves; with anguish, if we are thus ruined in peace time, what would happen if we had war? In such a case the people would find a simple explanation, in attributing the situation to the fault of the Government. This explanation is open to discussion, but it will be prudent to take it to serious account in a country with universal suffrage, where current discontent might destroy the republic. We must remember that a deficit was the immediate cause of the overthrow of the monarchy of Louis XVI."

The Temps demands rigid economy in the budget of 1902, which will come before Parliament immediately after the legislators reassemble on Oct. 22.

THE LONDON ANARCHISTS.

No Action by the Authorities on Account of Sunday's Meeting Likely.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The speech of H. Kelly of New York at the Anarchist meeting held in London on Sunday has led to a revival of the demand for the extirpation of Anarchists.

The Pall Mall Gazette compares Anarchism with Fenianism, maintains that the difference between the sentiments of Anarchists and the war of outrage advocated by such men as ex-Congressman Finerty is merely one of different means to the same end, and urges that the police of the two Anglo-Saxon nations be empowered to take concerted action to hunt down social enemies, whether Anarchist or Fenian, and that both Governments refuse them the right of asylum.

By a coincidence The Times yesterday printed a long article from Washington protesting against the license allowed to the Irish in America in plotting against Great Britain.

Commenting on this, The St. James's Gazette thinks British hands are not altogether clean and that no law would be strained if Kelly and other foreigners whose cult is murder received immediate notice to quit.

It is, however, learned that no action is likely to be taken against Anarchists on account of Sunday's meeting. The heads of the Police Department point out that the speeches did not incite to murder, and that therefore the speakers had not violated the law. Police officials attended the meeting, and all the leaders are under the closest supervision. It is not thought that any of them are likely to be dangerous here. Kelly is said to have been in England for several years, and is considered one of the harmless Anarchists.

The Metropolitan Commissioner of Police, Sir Edward Bradford, expressed regret that such speeches had been made in London, but said he feared that no action by the police was possible, or even advisable. He said the authorities held that so long as the Anarchists were allowed to talk they would not do much more, while attempts at muzzling would make them dangerously secretive. The only method of dealing with the participants in Sunday's meeting would be to make it a question of abusing a friendly power, and this would only be done on the representations of the United States Government.

The officials of the American Embassy say that such a step is improbable, especially as the leader of the meeting was an American.

AMERICANS' OFFER TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Representative of Two Pittsburg Men Offers to Take Over All the Surface Traction Lines.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—William A. Heydecker, representing Mr. A. Verner of Pittsburg, Penn., has presented to the Municipal Council a memorial, offering to take over the entire surface traction system of this city and to form a company, under Russian law, with a capital of 100,000,000 rubles, ($51,500,000.)

If the offer is accepted, the lines will be largely extended and electric power will be used.

The prospects of a favorable answer are said to be excellent.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—Murry A. Verner to-night confirmed the dispatch from St. Petersburg regarding the traction system there. He says the application is now before the Municipal Council, whence it must go to the Ministers, who will in turn report it to the Czar for final action. Mr. Verner thinks the application will be granted.

He says that H. Sellers McKee and himself have applied for a perpetual charter giving the right to convert the present 85 miles of horse-car line in St. Petersburg into an electric line, and to extend it to all parts of the city and suburbs. The new electric line would have a trackage of 300 miles, and the company would be capitalized at 100,000,000 rubles.

The conversion of street horse car service into electric lines is familiar work for Messrs. Verner and McKee. They have been principals in the transformation of the Rochester, N. Y., service; the Buffalo, N. Y., lines, and the roads in Indianapolis, Newark, N. J.; Orange, N. J.; Norfolk, Va., and the Pittsburg and Birmingham line in this city.

Messrs. Verner and McKee have been prominent in business circles of this city for a number of years. Mr. Verner says if the application is granted the new system will be modern in every respect, and will be established with Pittsburg capital and American machinery and rolling stock.

TO USE MARCONI'S SYSTEM.

Lloyd's Stations All Over the World to be Equipped with It.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Marconi Company and Lloyd's Shipping Agency have entered into an agreement whereby the stations of the agency throughout the world are to be equipped with wireless apparatus.

MAN FELL DEAD IN STREET.

Was a Preacher and Was a Conspicuous Figure About Brooklyn's Borough Hall.

A man who had been for several years a conspicuous figure in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall in Brooklyn dropped dead in the street yesterday at Fulton and Court Streets. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

The man was known among the idlers about the Borough Hall and in "Murphy" Park, adjoining the Municipal Building, as a clergyman who was without a charge. From letters found in the pockets of the dead man it appeared that he was the Rev. R. Arundel Simpson, an Episcopalian. His name does not appear in any church book in Brooklyn, and none of the members of the Episcopal clergy who were questioned about the man knew him.

Simpson was about sixty years old. He occupied a furnished room which he rented from a Mrs. James at 290 T[illegible] Street. Mrs. James was not at home when a reporter called at the house yesterday afternoon and again last evening, and none of the other tenants could give much information about Simpson. He had occupied a room in the house for about a year, it was said, and received occasional letters from out of town, some of them registered.

One of the letters found in Simpson's pockets seemed to be from his niece, Alice McGerighie of St. John, N. B. It told of the recent deaths of two of her uncles. It was inferred from this letter that Simpson's home might be in New Brunswick. Another letter was from the Rev. R. M. Burck, rector of St. Peter's Church, Minneapolis, inquiring about the diocesan convention at Garden City.

As stated, Simpson was a well-known and conspicuous figure about the Borough Hall. He was a tall, sparely built man, with gray hair and dark mustache. Although his clothes were worn and faded, he always maintained a certain dignity of manner and appearance. In the Winter time he wore a long coat of faded cloth, the collar and cuffs of which were of badly worn fur.

The old man always was treated with much respect by the idlers who lounge on the benches in "Murphy" Park. None of them, however, knew where he came from or anything of his history. He invariably carried a bundle of newspapers under his arm, and would read from these to the idlers on the benches. To some of them he gave copies of a small leaflet containing morning and evening prayers, urging them to lead righteous and upright lives.

CHILDREN FOILED A KIDNAPPER.

Man in Broad Daylight Tried to Carry Off a Boy at Play in a Brooklyn Street.

A well-dressed man, about thirty years of age, and apparently wearing a false black beard as a disguise, attempted to kidnap Edward Dresser, Jr., eight years old, late yesterday afternoon, from his father's home, at 111 South Eighth Street, Williamsburg.

The boy was playing with his sister Christina, nine years old, and several other children in front of the apartment house where they live when a stranger stopped and chatted with them. After a few words he grabbed the boy, and, saying to Christina, "Is this your brother? Well, you'll never see him again," started on a run with the child in his arms. Screaming, the little girl seized the kidnapper by the coat, while the boy struggled to free himself. The children made a brave fight, and their cries, with those of their playmates, attracted the attention of passers-by.

As a crowd began to gather, the stranger dropped the boy and turned in flight. Before the spectators realized what was going on, the man jumped into a carriage which was waiting for him at the corner of South Eighth and Berry Streets and was driven rapidly away.

The police of the Clymer Street Station were notified and several detectives put on the case.

Edward Dresser, the father of the child, is a florist, doing business at 409 Bedford Avenue. Last night he said that he has no enemies, and knows of no motive for the attempted crime other than perhaps a plot to wring ransom money from him.

SQUABBLE OVER A HALL.

Hired for the Same Night by Two Jersey City Organizations.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson was engaged at Jersey City yesterday in settling a dispute over the renting of a hall for a single night. The hall, which is situated in Orange, was let in July last by the agent to Union No. 5, Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers, for a ball on Nov. 4, which is the eve of election day. Then he forgot all about it and later rented the hall to Division No. 3, Ancient Order of Hibernians, for a ball to be given the same night. When the two societies advertised their ball for the same night the muddle was discovered.

Neither society would yield its claim, and finally Union No. 5 applied to the Vice Chancellor for an injunction to prevent Division No. 3 from attempting to use the hall on the night specified. T. A. Davis, counsel for Union No. 5, said he feared a riot might follow the attempt of both societies to use the hall on the same night, and on this representation Vice Chancellor Stevenson granted an order to show cause. It is returnable next Monday.

FOUR WERE KILLED IN A TENNESSEE FEUD

Fight Started at the Beginning of Church Services.

Fears of More Bloodshed—Feud of Chadwell and Morgan Factions Has Been of Long Standing.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—A bloody fight occurred at the Union Baptist Church at Big Springs, Tenn., ten miles from Tazewell, Tenn., about noon yesterday.

Services were being held at the church, and 600 people had gathered. Just before the services began Tip Chadwell went to the Spring, fifty yards from the church. Rush Morgan was at the spring, and began firing at Chadwell. Both factions immediately gathered, and the fight lasted half an hour.

Tip and John F. Chadwell and Rush and Henry Morgan were killed; John Morgan and Asa Chadwell were mortally wounded; a man named Jones had his leg broken, and Sheriff James Brook and another man were slightly wounded. Sheriff Brook attempted to arrest one of the Chadwells, who resisted.

The feud between the Morgans and Chadwells has existed a long time. Last Christmas they met at Walnut Hills, Va., and a pitched battle ensued in which several were killed. Eighteen months ago they met near the Hancock line.

Fighting followed and one was killed. Both the Chadwells and Morgans are prosperous and influential and have large families. More trouble is feared.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 7.—The situation at Big Springs, Tenn., where at the Union Baptist Church yesterday four members of the Chadwell and the Morgan factions were killed and five wounded, is gloomy to-night, and it is the general opinion that more bloodshed is certain to follow.

A report reached here to-night by way of Tazewell, Tenn., that a second clash between the factions had occurred late this afternoon, but the story is as yet unconfirmed. At noon, when a horseman arrived here from Ewing, Va., five miles from Big Springs, no more trouble had occurred, although the feeling was at high tension.

Both factions were barricaded in their homes and were armed to the teeth. Many believe that they are only waiting for darkness to renew the trouble. Two members of each faction came to Cumberland Gap to-day, and secured large supplies of ammunition.

IRON IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. J. Hill's Men Uncover Large Ledges of Bessemer Ore.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 7.—For a year or more President Hill of the Great Northern Railway has been making vigorous efforts to ascertain if iron ore of bessemer quality exists on the Pacific Coast in sufficient quantities to permit the development of the iron and steel industry on a large scale. His men have gone thoroughly over every iron ore field in this State and have lately been exploring Montanan and British Columbia. Authentic reports just received state that they have on more than successful in the Fort Steel [illegible] district of British Columbia. There numerous ledges have been found, of which nine are of immense size, running as much as sixty feet in width.

At Bull River the men have uncovered great masses of hematite lying exposed on the side of the mountain. Three ledges have been uncovered, one of which is sixty feet wide. A depth of 300 feet is obtained by means of an open cut extending that distance up and down the mountainside. This body of iron has been traced from Bull River at the side of the mountain over the summit and down into Iron Creek and up Monroe Mountain to a distance of 4,000 feet. Surface indications show that another ledge extends 21,000 feet. It has been covered by thirty-three locations. The question of development has not been taken up.

BONDHOLDERS MAKE CHARGES.

United States Milling Company Suit Takes a New Turn.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the reorganization committee of the bondholders of the United States Milling Company were charged by the minority bondholders with having engaged in a plan to force them out.

It is asserted that the Central Trust Company of New York, the trustee under the mortgage, the plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings, and the three receivers are working in unison with the Reorganization Committee, and that the Standard Milling Company has been formed by them to become the successor of the United States Milling Company, for the purpose of bidding in the properties when they shall be offered for sale.

The matter came before the court upon application of minority bondholders, representing bonds to the extent of $70,000. They asked to be allowed to intervene in the foreclosure decree and become parties defendant in the action, that they may be heard.

They desire that Wisconsin and Minnesota properties be sold within the respective districts in which they are located, and not in accordance with the decree of foreclose entered in New Jersey. Judge Jenkins took the matter under consideration.

CHINESE WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

She Gives Public Notification, and Spectators Are on Hand.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—The steamer Duke of Fife, which sailed from Yokohama on Sept. 21, brings a story of the public suicide of a Chinese woman at Foo-Chow. She resolved on the deed after the death of her husband, and informed the public of her intention.

The Taotai endeavored to prevent her, and on account of typhoon and floods the suicide was twice postponed, but all efforts failed to divert the woman from her purpose. Bedecked in her finest clothes she publicly hanged herself on a platform before which stood several hundred spectators.

NEW LINER'S FAST VOYAGE.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm Breaks the Eastward Maiden Record.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company yesterday received a cable message stating that the new steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm arrived at Plymouth, from New York, at 4:58 A. M. yesterday, after a run of 5 days 9 hours and 48 minutes, thus beating the eastward maiden record. The nearest aproach to this time was made by the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, who, on her maiden voyage made the eastern trip in 5 days 16 hours and 15 minutes.

The daily run of the Kronprinz Wilhelm was as follows: Oct. 2, 480 knots, weather fair; Oct. 3, 536 knots, moderate sea; Oct. 4, 534 knots, moderate sea; Oct. 5, 532 knots, northerly swell; Oct. 6, 540 knots, northwest gale; Oct. 7, 365 knots, northwest gale.

The average speed was 23.01 knots an hour.

Steamer's Steward Stabbed.

There was a stabbing affray on the Red Star liner Vaderland soon after the vessel left Quarantine yesterday morning on her way to her pier. Gustav Deustadt, twenty-eight years old, the chief steerage steward of the vessel, was cut in the stomach by Charles Claes, a Belgian, twenty-five years old, and employed in the steward's department. When the Vaderland reached her dock Deustadt, who was said to be injured seriously, was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital and Claes was arrested and locked up by policemen of the steamboat squad.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

WHEN YOU CONCLUDE TO BUY FURNITURE AND CARPETS, Don't fail to get our prices BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE. Not only will you save from 10 to 20 per cent by so doing, but you'll find a superior class of goods and a better selection than elsewhere. These Are Actual Facts.

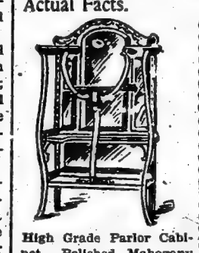

High Grade Parlor Cabinet. Polished Mahogany Finish, Fine French Plate Mirror. Value, $20, at $13.75

METAL COUCH BED.

With Mattress in 2 parts, at, our price..... $11.75

Smith's Tapestry Brussels Carpets, including Sewing, Laying, and Lining, per yard.. 69c

CASH OR CREDIT.

Inlaid, Mahogany Finished Corner Arm Chair. Silk Tapestry Upholstering. Special at.....$6.75

FISHER BROS.,

Columbus Ave., bet. 103d and 104th Sts.

Elevated Station 104th St. Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

SHOES

The quality, style, etc., of our higher grades are recognized. Our lower priced, say from $2.50 to $4.00 for both men and women, are as deservedly popular with those who use them.

SIXTH AVE. AND NINETEENTH ST.

ALEXANDER

SWEDISH DIVINE DINED.

Bishop of Wisby Entertained at the Hotel Manhattan by Prominent Swedes.

The Right Rev. Knute Henning Gazelius von Scheele, Bishop of Wisby, Sweden, and a member of the Second Chamber of the Swedish Diet, was the guest of honor at a dinner tendered to him last night at the Hotel Manhattan by representative Swedes.

Bishop von Scheele, who with Mrs. von Scheele arrived last Sunday on the Anchor Line steamer City of Rome, comes to this country on a twofold mission. He comes to visit the higher educational institutions and as many churches and congregations as possible of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana Synod, and as the representative of King Oscar to the Yale bi-centennial. He is also a bearer of a special message of congratulation from the King to President Roosevelt. Ernest Lundgren, K. W. O., a Swedish lawyer and clubman of this city, presided at the dinner.

Bishop von Scheele occupied the seat of honor at the guests' table.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn welcomed the guest and gave the first toast of the evening, "To the President of the United States." He was followed by the Rev. C. E. Lindberg, D. D., who gave the toast "To the Guest of Honor." Col. Hobbs responded to the toast "United States," and Emil F. Johnson to the toast "Sweden and Norway." The toast "To Lady Scheele" was offered by the Rev. Mauritz Stolpe, at whose house the Bishop is a guest. Christopher Raven was to have given the toast "The King of Sweden," but failed to appear.

The Bishop will leave here to-day for Boston, going from there to Buffalo, and thence to Lima, Ohio, where he will preside at the General Conference. From Lima he will go to Rock Island, Ill., where he will remain for a week, and then he will go to Washington to deliver the message to President Roosevelt.

NEW FISH PATROL BOAT.

American Fishermen on Lake Erie to be Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The first fish patrol boat on the American side of Lake Erie has just been ordered by the Game and Fish Commission of Ohio. For years the Canadian Government has had the cutter Petrel patroling the north shores of the lake, while the American fishermen have had no protection against them, fishermen of Canada crossing the line into American waters.

The contract for the new boat has been awarded to the McKinnon Iron Works of Ashtabula. It is to cost $11,575. It will be 80 feet long and will have a 17½-foot beam and 8-foot depth of hold.

Lake Erie is the site of the greatest fresh water fishing interests in the world. The average width of the lake is about sixty miles. Foreign fishermen found on either side of the dividing line can be captured and made to pay heavy fines and their nets confiscated.

ANARCHY AND ASSASSINATION.

Kansas Official Calls Attention to Nationality of Assassins.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 7.—In an appeal issued to the teachers of Kansas to-day, urging them to teach patriotism to the children, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Nelson said we were too apt to be blinded by the general cry of anarchy against the "ignorant and vicious foreigners." He cited the fact that four assassins, J. Wilkes Booth of Lincoln, C. J. Gulteau of Garfield, Czolgolz of McKinley, and Prendergast of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, were all native born. Booth was born in Baltimore, Guiteau in Freeport, Ill.; Prendergast in Chicago, and Czolgosz in Detroit.

Tried to Jump from a Ferryboat.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Philadelphia left the foot of Twenty-third Street at 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon she carried among her passengers a woman whose excited manner quickly attracted attention. In the middle of the river she attempted to jump overboard, but was prevented by a deck hand and a passenger. At Police Headquarters in Jersey City, where she was taken, she described herself as Mrs. Harriet Gardner, thirty-four years old, of 309 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York. She said she had been greatly worried by the death of one of her children and the illness of another, who she feared might die also, and leave her childless. Her husband was notified. He corroborated her statement and was allowed to take her home.

The Telephone Service is the Quickest Messenger

For All Messages, To All Points, At All Hours.

64,000 Telephones In service in Manhattan.

Rates from $

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Cerealia at Wanamaker's

Our compliments to Ceres. For interest and pleasure our Rotunda and Main aisle have been made rich with corn and other golden illustrations of the abundant harvests.

There is an unwritten compact between our store and the Public to the effect that this place shall always be interesting. As a business matter it must not be otherwise. The dead level of routine soon degenerates to a future that is in the past, the sort of dry rot that so often leads from success to failure.

Abundant life appears in store decoration. You, the Public, our employees, ourselves—all of us—feel the spring of activity with each expression of store life. The effect is reciprocal, we try to please you, you appreciate us, together we make the business grow and with the growth improve the store service.

Oriental Rugs

Here is the true aristocracy of floor coverings. Most artistic, beautiful, elegant; yet the most serviceable of all carpetings, because practically indestructible.

A halo of sentiment hangs over the genuine Antique Rugs. Their almost priceless value is not a mere matter of scarcity. They are works of art.

The same feeling that inspired the making of fine needlework in Europe, brought forth these old rugs in the Orient—yes, and still deeper sentiment.

Years were spent in weaving a fine rug for a bride's trousseau. The sheep were raised with special vigilance, in order to get the finest wool. The wool was treated with extremest care, and combed, carded and spun with all of the scrupulous pride of the expectant bride. Or perhaps the rug was to take the figuring of a prayer to be sent to the shrine of some favored deity, and religious devotion inspired its perfection.

No mercenary reward could have brought out such works of art as these Antique rugs display. The fineness, the lustre, the marvelous blending of coloring, the intricate design. Little wonder that real Antiques command such large prices.

But this old art is the inspiration for the more commercial product of the Orient of today. The knowledge and skill still exist in a marked degree. Even granting that every loom rattles for the most avaricious reason, the Occidental world can still make nothing to compare with the rugs that come from the Orient.

They are still superbly artistic in design and coloring; still practically unfading in color, and unapproached in serviceableness by any product of other nations.

They command prices largely by their artistic merit. Exact duplicates are rare, even when a design is supposedly copied. The valuation must be fixed by honesty rather than estimate.

We send an expert right to the Orient, where he battles the prices to the lowest point possible. Then we sell them at a fair profit. We eliminate the mystery, and sell as cheaply as we buy. We find that this makes our prices constantly lower than those of usual stores that sell these goods.

Our stock is very broad, and of a high artistic character. Connoisseurs as well as practical home furnishers will enjoy great satisfaction in looking over the various collections.

The sizes in Oriental Rugs range from 2 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 6 in. to 25 ft. x 16 ft.; the prices from $2.25 to $2,800, including qualities from Hamadan and Guenje, to Tabriz, Kirman or Silk Rugs.

Among the Modern Rugs, at low prices, but of excellent quality, are Hamadan Rugs, average size 4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft., at $4.75 and $5.50; and Guenje Rugs, average size 5 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in., at $8, $10 and $12.

Specially good colorings for new rugs, and texture firmer and smoother than former importations of like make.

Among the Carpet sizes in Modern Oriental Rugs are specimens from Turkey, Persia and India, in sizes from 8 ft. x 5 ft. to 25 ft. x 12 ft., at $45 to $390; the colorings are light, dark or medium; designs small, medium or medallion.

Small carpet size Soumak and Afghanistan Rugs; sizes 9 ft. x 6 ft. to 11 ft. x 8 ft.; prices from $45 to $105.

Then among the Genuine Antique Rugs are Mosul, Kazak and Daghestan; sizes from 5 ft. x 3 ft. to 12 ft. x 6 ft.; prices from $12 to $135. Genuine old specimens. Not the manufactured antique, and not the antique that has been worn to the warp. But really fine rugs in good condition, and in a vast assortment of beautiful colorings.

The above are from Turkey. The following choicer specimens are from Persia:

Antiques of larger size, 12 ft. x 5 ft. to 17 ft. x 14 ft.; Serebend, Sarac, Goravan, Serapi and Tabriz; prices from $125 to $2,800. Light and dark, soft or strong colorings; large or small designs. A wonderful assortment of the more unusual sizes.

Third floor.

The Part Played by DRAPERIES In the Artistic Home

Where the architect stops, the decorators and upholsterers begin. There is a cold, hard look to frescoed walls, even after being relieved by mouldings and grilles. The soft, graceful folds of the draperies are needed, to relieve the eyes from the sharp angles. And the greater the skill with which harmonizing colors are chosen, and graceful draperies hung, the greater the delight that the home gives to both inmates and visitors.

The artistic thought is pre-eminent in our decorative organization. Our experts are masters of design and color harmony. Our facilities for securing the choicest draperies, at home and abroad, are unlimited. The stocks we gather are very broad and comprehensive.

Of course we are not only upholsterers. We begin where the architect and builder stop. We start at the very beginning of the mural decorating. Our wall paper stock is without a superior anywhere. The foreign novelties enable our expert decorators to compose the most original effects. Then we supply the grille work, do painting and frescoing, lay hardwood floors, and carpets, of course. But the crowning work is accomplished by the hanging of the artistic draperies.

Of course we can tell and show you more, if you come to the store; but we will send a competent man to talk the matter over with you at your own home, at your convenience. He will suggest what we can do, and give you an estimate of the cost of the plans proposed.

Our line of Fabrics for hangings, and wall or furniture coverings is suggested by these general price-ranges, which include more than two hundred choice new patterns:

Silk Velours, 50 in., $3 to $7.50 a yard.
Silk Damasks, $2.75 to $8.50 a yard.
Silk Tapestries, $2.75 to $6.50 a yard.
Armures, $1.35 to $2.50 a yard.
Cotton Tapestries, $1.35 to $3 a yard.
Jute Tapestries, 50c to $1.25 a yard.

We also name a few prices on Lace Curtains and Portieres:

Lace Curtains—
Each line stands for scores of patterns:
Brussels, $5.50 to $56 a pair.
Renaissance, $5.50 to $100 a pair.
Arabian, $11 to $175 a pair.
Tambour, $6 to $13 a pair.

Lace Curtains—
Irish Point, in white and ivory, $3 to $25 a pair.
Imitation Arabian, $6.75 to $20 a pair.
Nottingham, $1.25 to $8 a pair.
Ruffled Nets, $1.50 to $6 a pair.
Ruffled Muslins, 50c to $2.75 a pair.
Tambour Muslins, $2 to $5 a pair.

Portieres—
Imported Velour, $35 to $40 pair.
Mercerized Tapestry, $7.50 to $12.75 a pair.
Damask, double-faced, $16.25 to $22 50 a pair.
Imported Tapestry, $15.50 to $20 a pair.
Tapestry and Damask, our own make, lined and corded, $20 to $54 a pair.

Third floor.

Leather Furniture Under-Priced

This unusual offering of handsome pieces of Leather-covered Furniture for the library or well-furnished office, at price-savings ranging from a quarter to a half, attracted many interested purchasers yesterday.

The assortment is still good today, however; and news of some luxurious arm chairs, not mentioned before, is given below.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

They are developing along a new line this season—more feminine, less severe, but none the less attractive or useful. Nor, we may add, less popular. On the contrary, the crowds of women who daily satisfy their needs from this splendid stock, rather indicate an increasing hold on popular favor.

This collection is well prepared for a growing demand. We have

Chickerings and the Fine Arts

Chickering & Sons, Boston, Mass., are not merely a commercial organization. The science of sound, the fine arts variously expressed, are inherent in their enterprise. Of course, financial prosperity has been vital to the Chickering progress; but above this the business has a soul.

The Fine Arts can never rise on a purely money basis. With the Chickerings, piano making has always been a fine art. This is the essence of their success. Each new excellence in their pianos has only been a stepping-stone to some higher scientific and artistic achievement.

Are you seeking for a piano of unsurpassed excellence? The historic and progressive Chickerings, the pianos of a splendid past and a glorious future, will satisfy your most exacting demand.

Fifth floor.

Low-Priced Sets of Good Books

Books that every liberally-planned home library should possess, at least in part. Here in excellent editions, good paper and binding, and clear print, fresh and perfect, at much below regular and rightful prices. These two-volume sets at 65c:

Les Miserables. Victor Hugo.	Harry Lorrequer. Charles Lever.
Count of Monte Cristo. Alexandre Dumas.	Lorna Doone. R. D. Blackmore.
The Wandering Jew. Eugene Sue.	Tom Brown's School Days and Tom Brown at Oxford. Thomas Hughes.
French Revolution. Thomas Carlyle.	The Three Guardsmen. Alexandre Dumas.
History of Our Own Times. Justin McCarthy.	The Life of Christ. F. W. Farrar.
Charles O'Malley. Charles Lever.	

And these five-volume sets of the popular works of the following authors at $1.25 a set:

Rudyard Kipling	Mary J. Holmes	A. Conan Doyle
W. Clark Russell	R. L. Stevenson	Edna Lyall
E. Marlitt	Nathaniel Hawthorne	Marie Corelli
Rosa N. Carey	Victor Hugo	Jules Verne
L. T. Meade	Juliana H. Ewing	
	Macaulay's History of England.	

Book Store, Main floor.

Satisfactory CLOTHING for Boys

Two points of view to be thought of in buying clothes for the youngsters—that of the boys themselves, and of their parents.

The Wanamaker clothing satisfies both—the boys, because the style is manly and possesses character, the parents, because, though most reasonably priced, it is excellently made of good materials which will stand the hard wear it is sure to get.

Particulars of this happily constituted clothing:

At $5—The "Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suit, handsomely made of blue cheviot; size 3 to 12 years.

At $5—The "Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suit; double seat and knees; of blue serge and cheviot, and fancy mixed cheviots in new patterns. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $5—The "Wanamaker Special" Reefer, of chinchilla; velvet collar, brass buttons; lined throughout with fine Farmer's satin. Made especially for us, and exceptional value. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

At 55c—Knee Trousers, of dark mixed cheviots of excellent quality; fully worth 85c; sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

School Dresses for Girls

Dresses that are at once pretty and practical, stylishly made of serge and cashmere, in various attractive colors, and effectively trimmed. Prices are as attractive as the dresses themselves:

Dresses of cashmere, in navy blue and red; deep yoke, trimmed with bands of insertion; collar, belt and sleeves trimmed with braid. $2.75.

Dresses of cashmere, in blue, brown and red; round yoke, trimmed with cluster plaits and braid; gathered skirt. $3.

Sailor suits of brown serge; embroidered sailor collar; front, shield and sleeves trimmed with silk braid; 6-year size, $6; 8 years, $6.50; 10 years, $7; 12 years, $7.50; 14 years, $8.

Sailor suits of serge, in navy blue and brown, with collar of contrasting color; trimming of white silk braid; white silk tie; 6-year size, $7; 8 years, $7.50; 10 years, $8; 12 years, $8.50; 14 years, $9.

Second floor, Ninth street.

"Queen Mary" Hair Preparations

Carefully prepared washes for the hair, of ingredients known to be beneficial, and of the purest, best quality obtainable. This, by the way, is a characteristic of all "Queen Mary" toilet preparations—made in our own laboratories, under most thorough supervision.

Phytalia, 45c and 85c a bottle. Eau de Quinine, 25c, 50c and $1 a bottle.
Shampoo, 35c a bottle.

Tenth street.

Couches and Chairs

There is a splendid variety of couches in both leather and velour; Turkish chairs in leather of various sizes; Turkish rockers in leather, both large and small, some of them with Harrington spring rockers; arm chairs with wood frames and overstuffed in leather.

The opportunity is by all means worth taking advantage of.

Descriptions of some of the Arm Chairs:

At $15, from $23—Small arm chairs; upholstered seat, back and arms; French legs in mahogany finish; covered in fine pattern of embossed velours of two and three color combinations.

At $20, from $30—Golden oak arm chairs; heavy moulded frame; highly polished; plain upholstered seat; tufted back and under arms; finished in apple green leather.

At $25, from $50—Quartered golden oak, high-back arm chairs; solid panel sides, nicely carved; claw feet; fitted with loose cushions of tapestry, tufted and reversible.

At 20, from $30—Quartered golden oak arm chairs; heavy moulded base with shaped legs; high back; upholstered seat and back; covered in apple green leather.

At $28.50, from $38—Large arm chair in dark red leather; mahogany finished legs; tufted seat and back; plain leather arms; puffed edges.

At $30, from $45—Mahogany finished arm chairs; carved heads on arms; carved claw feet; plain seat; tufted back; covered in dark green leather.

At $34, from $45—Easy arm chair; overstuffed frame; plain seat and back; dark green leather; fine construction and finish.

At $45, from $65—Mahogany frame arm chair; heavy base; claw feet; handsomely carved arms; plain seat with tufted back; dark green leather.

A word of two suites:

At $45, from $60—Three-piece golden oak leather library suite; sofa, arm and wall chair; carved panels and back; plain leather seat and back; full spring seat; dark green leather.

At $75, from $100—Two-piece mahogany finished suite; shaped frames; high backs; heavy moulded edges; carved legs; tufted seat and back; puffed edges; dark green leather.

Fourth floor.

BLANKETS

The thermometer registered 47 degrees, night before last. Blanket weather, sure enough. The question is: Where are the best blankets and fairest prices?

We've searched every blanket factory in America, to help us answer that question.

Of course, we give little time to factories that are careless about their wools. That's the first point always, with us—well scoured wools—pure, clean, odorless.

We have a splendid stock of Blankets of this high standard, ready for you to choose from now—and at prices as low as any careful housekeeper will wish to pay. And there are sumptuous blankets here that are the most luxurious products of the looms.

Some hints of prices:

At $2.50 a pair—The Wistar; white wool filling and cotton warp; size, 60 x 80 in.; weight, 4 pounds.

At $3.50 a pair—The Physicians' Favorite; well made, four parts wool and one part cotton; size, 60x80 in.; weight, 4 pounds.

At $3.75 a pair—The Sterry; warm, winter weight; wool filling, cotton warp; size, 70 x 82 in.; weight, 5 pounds.

At $5 a pair—The Northern Pacific; fine all-wool filling and warp; size, 72 x 84 in.; weight, 5 pounds.

Genuine California Blankets, made by the celebrated Mission Mills of California; of the finest, softest wool that this country produces:

At $9 a pair—For single beds; size, 62 x 80 in.; weight, 6 pounds.

At $10 a pair—For three-quarter beds; size, 72 x 84 in.; weight, 7 pounds.

At $12 a pair—For double beds, 78x86 in.; weight, 8 pounds.

At $15 a pair—For extra large beds, 90 x96 in.; weight, 10 pounds.

Down Comfortables, made in our own factory under the supervision of the best down expert in this country. The coverings are of American sateen, and will not shed; the best goose down is used, and it is thoroughly steamed, and cold blast dried in our own factory. Absolutely clean, fresh and odorless. Three grades, priced according to quantity of down used, at $3.75, $5 and $6.

Winter-weight cotton-filled comfortables at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Tailor-Made Suits for Women

Here's a chance to get a tailor-made suit at a price that is not tailor-made. Just such a contingency. Styles are the best and latest, full of original and striking touches; materials are broadly representative both in weave and coloring, and the price-range is elastic enough to suit all purses.

This word of some of the newest additions:

At $16.50—A blouse suit of black or blue cheviot; with breast pockets and turned down velvet collar; satin revers and stitched belt; gored skirt, well tailored.

At $22.50—A very stylish military suit of black or blue cheviot, with vest; military trimming of braid; stylish skirt.

At $35—Suits of corduroy velvet in Eton style; and pebble cheviot in blouse style; both prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

And other suits, including some imported styles, at prices up to $170.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Petticoats and Waists

Here's another interesting budget of news of the splendid assortment of Women's Garments, stylish, seasonable and moderately priced, that this store holds.

The news of Flannel Waists is merely indicative. It's difficult to dismiss a hundred and twenty distinct styles in a couple of paragraphs—and do them justice. Your proper realization of the vast variety depends on an actual acquaintance with it.

Then there are well-made, sensible Petticoats of mohair and sateen in attractive styles and price-ranges. Details:

Black Mohair Petticoats—

$1.75—Deep umbrella ruffle, bound and faced.

$2.25—Umbrella ruffle, trimmed with taffeta silk ruffle.

$2.50—Umbrella ruffle, trimmed with side-plaited ruffle.

$2.75—Deep accordion ruffle, trimmed with small ruffle.

$3.25—Deep ruffle, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle and plaits above.

Many other styles up to $6.

Black Sateen Petticoats—

$1.25—Umbrella ruffle, trimmed with accordion plaiting and ruffle on edge.

$1.50—Umbrella ruffle, trimmed with side plaiting; three folds above.

$1.75—Deep ruffle, trimmed with three small side plaited ruffles.

$2.25—Deep ruffle, trimmed with two ruffles, and folds above.

Other styles up to $3.75.

Flannel Waists—

$1.75—Of flannel in solid colors, black, blue and red; plaited front and back; bishop sleeves.

$2.75—Of French flannel in solid colors, rose, gray, tan, green, pink and light blue; cluster plaits front and back; bishop sleeves; stock collar.

$3.75—Of French flannel in solid colors, light blue, red, pink and black; plaited front, stitched, and plaited back; bishop sleeves; stock collar and plaited cuffs.

$4.75—Of French flannel in solid colors; rose, red, light blue, gray and black; waist box plaited front and back; stock collar of black taffeta silk; metal buttons down the front.

Many other styles, plain, plaited, with silk appliqué, with silk dots, or trimmed with taffeta silk; some buttoned in front, others in the back; $1.50 to $12.

Second floor.

Sweaters for Men and Boys

Everybody who has ever worn one, knows what mighty comfortable garments they are for cold-weather wear out-of-doors—particularly after vigorous exercise.

These Sweaters are especially good of their kind—well shaped, well made of the best qualities of wool, accurately sized, soft and warm. They are made to wear well and will. These in all colors and in all sizes.

Men's Sweaters, $2.25, $3, $3.75 and $4.50
Boys' Sweaters, $1, $1.75, $2 and $2.50.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MURDERED CHILD'S BODY IN A BAG

Mystery Surrounds the Fate of a Little Mulatto Boy.

The Victim Thrown in Front of an Apartment House—The Police Make Arrests.

One of the most mysterious crimes in the history of the Police Department was discovered yesterday morning shortly before 6 o'clock, when the body of Albert Robertson, a little mulatto boy of five years, living at 300 West Twenty-first Street, was found mutilated and stuffed in a burlap bag on a grass patch in front of the basement area of the apartment house at 361 West Twenty-second Street. The body was discovered by Policeman Hogan of the West Twentieth Street Station and by Mrs. Joseph Smith, the wife of an architectural sculptor who owns and lives in the house in front of which the bag was thrown.

In the bag with the body were various articles of clothing belonging to the little victim. The bag lay as if it had been thrown hastily over the fence.

During the morning the body was removed to the Morgue, and early in the afternoon Coroners' Physicians O'Hanlon and Higgins performed an autopsy. Long before this the police of the West Twentieth Street Station arrested everybody that they thought could be even remotely connected with the crime. As a result, one negro, one negro woman, and one white man were arrested. The first one to be arrested was Sidney Ryan, an Englishman, twenty-seven years old, and Anna Robertson, the mother of the boy, who until yesterday was supposed in the neighborhood where she lives to be Mrs. Ryan. Later in the day Alonzo Watson, a negro, twenty-five years old, and a son of the janitress of the house where the child lived with its parents, was also arrested on suspicion. Watson is employed as cook, waiter, and man of all work in the boarding house of James Rasch, one of the employes in a west side dry goods store.

Patrolman Hogan was patrolling his post when he saw the bag lying inside the iron fence, which separates the garden from the sidewalk, at 361 West Twenty-second Street. He climbed over the fence and at the same time a window was opened, and Mrs. Joseph Smith called out:

"Officer will you see what is in that bag. I have been looking at it several minutes and don't know what it is."

Hogan lifted the bag, and at once his suspicions were aroused. He opened the mouth of the bag and drew it back. The curly head of the child was at the top. Patrolman Culhane, of the same precinct, passed, and Hogan summoned him. The body was still warm, and an ambulance from the New York Hospital was summoned. Dr. Chittenden, who was the surgeon in charge of the ambulance, pronounced the boy dead.

The body was then taken to the station house. Detective Hughes and Central Office Detective McCarthy were at once detailed to the case, and Police Headquarters was notified.

Two hours after the finding of the body, Sidney Ryan called at Police Headquarters to report the disappearance of his son. He was referred back to the West Twentieth Street Station. There the man was shown the clothing found with the body, and, upon seeing a little blue cap he at once exclaimed, "Yes, that is my boy's cap." The identification was made more complete by the other garments, and Ryan, overcome with grief, said that the boy had disappeared from his home Sunday about 4 o'clock.

Capt. Moynihan and Inspector Harley at once had a conference, and after questioning Ryan closely they decided to arrest him and the mother of the boy. Late in the afternoon all the prisoners were examined by Coroner Bausch. Ryan and the woman were released, but Watson was held in $5,000 bail on suspicion.

Throughout the neighborhood where the couple live the idea is scouted that the parents of the child could be guilty. The child was well cared for always, and, as far as neighbors could see, the relations between the members of the little family were always agreeable. Detectives found upon investigation that the boy had last been seen alive at about 5 o'clock on Sunday, when he ran to a fire which occurred about that time near Eighteenth Street and Ninth Avenue. He is known to have had many friends, for the boy was handsome and was frequently the recipient of attentions from strangers. Among these was Watson.

Watson was arrested in the house of his employer. The police claim to have information regarding the character of Watson, and they say they are looking for several other negroes with whom he was seen frequently. In the neighborhood and at the home of his employer the reputation of Watson was held to be good. He is described as an honest, capable servant, who has been employed a long time by Mr. Rasch. The police say they are looking for the father of the boy. The latter is said to be a prominent Eighth Avenue merchant.

At the home of Watson, his mother, Hannah Watson, was seen. She said that her son came home Sunday afternoon feeling ill and that he lay on his bed until it was time for supper, which Watson, as a member of the St. Mark's choir, in Fifty-third Street. After service he went directly to his work, and Mrs. Watson retired, waking once during the night. She went to the bed of her son, and says she saw him sleeping peacefully, and did not disturb him again until shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when it was time to call him to go to work.

To make the identification of the victim more complete, the police took Ryan and the woman Robertson to the Morgue. The mother locked on, crying softly, but presently became hysterical. Ryan stood on one side in silence.

Capt. Moynihan of the West Twentieth Street Station announced at 10 o'clock last night that he had secured what he considered most damaging evidence against Watson. He found the desired clue in the socks that were found in the bag that contained the boy's body. He asserts that they were Watson's.

Harry Trieder, thirty-five years old, white, an Englishman, who said he was a barber out of work, and William de Lyons, thirty-eight years old, colored, a cook, both of 324 West Twenty-first Street, were arrested late last night. The specific charge against them on the blotter of the West Twentieth Street Police Station is "suspected of complicity in the murder of Albert Robinson."

Capt. Moynihan, shortly before midnight, made another statement, reiterating his belief that Watson was the man who had killed the boy, and saying that he had reason to believe Trieder and de Lyons had knowledge of the murder.

In part, the report of the Coroners' physicians is that marks of violence are on the body; that a dark fluid, which may prove to be whisky or chloral, was found in the stomach, and that death was due to asphyxiation. All the organs of the body were removed, and will be sent to chemists for analysis.

WOMAN SUSPECTED OF FOURTEEN MURDERS.

Four Husbands and Five Children Alleged to Have Been Among Her Victims—No Motive Suggested.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Mrs. A. J. Witmer, a widow, residing in this city, has been arrested by the police at the instigation of the Coroner, and is held a prisoner at Central Station pending an investigation.

Mrs. Witmer, the police say, is suspected of fourteen murders, the list including four husbands, five children, one sister, and four members of different families in which she was employed as housekeeper. The last supposed victim was her sister, Mrs. Anna Pugh, who died a week ago under mysterious circumstances.

An autopsy performer at the request of Mrs. Witmer's mother, who came here from Detroit, is said to have disclosed the presence of arsenic and copperas in the stomach. Following closely upon the death of her first husband, Frederick Schweger, came, according to the Police Department data, the death of two children.

The second husband died suddenly several years after the wedding, and the children of this marriage died in repid succession. Her last husband, A. J. Witmer, died last April. In each instance death was somewhat sudden, and all were strangely alike.

The prisoner is forty-seven years of age, and formerly lived in Middletown, this State. She has two sons in the Philippines, and a sister, it is stated, in a New York asylum. No motive for the suspected crimes has been suggested.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Exchange of Passes for Officials and Employes Between Railroads May Be Stopped.

All exchange of passes and free transportation between railroads for officials and employes of the same will be stopped if a report formulated yesterday at a committee meeting of railroad Presidents, held in this city, is adopted by the various passenger organizations in the United States.

The meeting which was held yesterday was the first of a series of similar gatherings and was attended by Presidents and Vice Presidents of the railroads running east out of St. Louis and their eastern connections. Among those who attended were W. H. Newman, President of the New York Central; S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton; Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. There was a rumor that the meeting had been for the purpose of considering rate cutting in the West. This, however, it was learned, was not the case, the rate situation on west-bound business being in excellent shape and the rates on east-bound business being in no worse condition than they have been.

The proposed abrogation of an interchange of passes for employes, which was the question under discussion, has been agitated for many years. Various attempts have been made to get the many different roads to agree to some plan to this effect, but none has ever gone further than the preliminary stage. The revenue lost to each road by transporting free of charge employes of other roads, while considerable, is not the main reason for the proposed change. It is rather the amount of work in considering requests and making out passes which devolves on certain employes of the railroads, for which work the road has to pay without receiving any tangible profit therefrom.

The report adopted yesterday will be submitted to the Western Passenger Association on Friday, and to the other associations in turn. It will have to be indorsed and adopted by all of them before it can become operative.

CHANGE OF MOTIVE POWER.

The Colorado and Southern to Use Electricity for Suburban Lines.

It has now been practically settled that the Colorado and Southern Railroad will install electricity as a motive power on all its suburban lines running out of Denver. During the Summer an expert was sent to Europe to investigate the various electric systems in use in Berlin and other cities, and to report on the advisability of adopting any of them. This expert has recently returned, and reports that the change to electricity is entirely feasible and will not involve a cost which this recently reorganized system would not be able to sustain. It is expected that the recommendations which he will submit will be acted upon definitely within a very short time.

The suburban lines on which this change is to be made are five in number, entering Denver from different directions.

The road also contemplates changing its locomotive fuel from coal to oil.

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA AND GULF.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The Directors of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad met to-day and declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the $6,000,000 preferred stock and 2½ per cent. on the common stock, the latter being a cash increase of one-half of 1 per cent.

A 10 per cent. common stock dividend was also given to the common stockholders out of the accumulated earnings made during the past year. An official statement says these earnings belong to the common stockholders, and the Directors felt that under the circumstances of the declaration of the stock dividend upon the common stock it was not desirable to increase the cash dividend beyond 2½ per cent., although the net earnings for the fiscal year would have justified it.

The statement says the company will earn upon the outstanding $8,000,000 of common stock, after paying all fixed charges, over 10 per cent. for the current fiscal year. The common stock is to be increased to $8,000,000.

Street Railway Journal Special Number.

The Street Railway Journal has issued a special number on the occasion of the annual convention of the American Street Railway Convention, which is being held in this city. The number contains a thorough discussion of the street railway systems of Greater New York, with many cuts, illustrations, maps and plans. The several articles are signed by Frank R. Ford, H. H. Vreeland, Oren Root, Jr., M. G. Starrett, Walter A. Pearson, Thomas Millen, J. L. Greatsinger, E. A. Maher, and other well-known operating officials and engineers.

Worcester Traction Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Worcester Traction Company, which has owned street railways in the Massachusetts city from which it is named, at a special stockholders' meeting to-day voted to retire and cancel 19,600 shares of its preferred stock. The company recently sold its system to a syndicate, and may go out of business. President Thomas C. Burr said to-day that the company may retain its charter and interest itself in the operation of street railways in a new field.

SHOT A WOMAN IN THE STREET.

Mrs. Wells Had Refused to Attend Church with Her Assailant.

Mrs. Jane Wells of 444 West Forty-fifth Street was shot in the cheek last night by William Turk, a stonecutter, of 349 West Forty-fifth Street, because she refused to go to church with him.

Mrs. Wells was on her way to church early in the evening, and she met Turk, who asked her to go with him, but she declined to do so. He waited for her, however, and shortly before midnight, as she was near her home, he stepped in front of her and taking a revolver from his pocket he fired point blank at her.

She jumped aside quickly, and so the bullet merely grazed her left cheek, inflicting only a flesh wound. She screamed and a large crowd gathered.

Policeman Riley of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested the man and locked him up on a charge of felonious assault. The woman was then taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where her wound was dressed, and she went home.

Dinner to Chilean Officers.

The officers of the Chilean training ship Gen. Basquadano were the guests of Henry Campbell at a dinner at the Democratic Club last night. The banquet hall was decorated with American and Chilean flags, and the Chilean officers were in full uniform, which in the case of South American countries is covered with gold lace. The guests were Capt. Guillermo Garcia, Lieut. Florentio Duble, Lieut. Carlos Jouanne, Lieut. Artero Bluiso, Dr. Silvano Sepulvedo, and Paymaster T. M. Capezari.

Fifth Avenue Building Robbed.

Frederick C. Marvin, manager of the Hall-Jagels-Beiks Coal Company, whose offices are on the second floor of 114 Fifth Avenue, notified the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that his office had been robbed. Mr. Marvin said the thieves had entered his office with false keys while he was away at the yacht races and had taken away property to the value of $500.

Anarchist Told to Move On.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

It was noted the other day that Smith, the Redfield (Kan.) barber who gave expression to anarchistic sentiments, had taken refuge in Macksville, Kan., after being chased out of several other towns. To this statement F. C. Young, the Mayor of Macksville, takes exceptions, saying: "The story that Smith stopped in Macksville is a mistake. He was waited on by the city officials and left at once. Macksville claims to be the biggest little town in Kansas, but it is too small a town to contain one holding such views. I understand Smith was met at the Kinsley station, where he intended stopping, by some angry citizens who bade him speed on his journey." And this suggests the thought that perhaps Kansas has chosen the only effective way of ridding the country of anarchy. If the people everywhere made it impossible for an Anarchist to find a place in which to rest his weary bones for even so much as a day the detestible order would soon be annihilated.

CHANGE OF VENUE FOR CAPT. DIAMOND

Justice Giegerich Transfers the Case to the Supreme Court.

The Justice Cites the Public Feeling Against the Police—His Reference to the Mayoralty Campaign.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond would not have to stand trial in this county on the indictments found against him. The Justice transfers the case from the General Sessions to the Supreme Court, also giving a change of venue, and says that if the District Attorney's office and the counsel for Capt. Diamond cannot agree on the county where the trial is to be held he will make the selection.

The public feeling against the higher officials of the Police Department is the reason assigned for the change of venue. The Justice cites the trial and conviction of George Bissert, the "wardman" for Capt. Diamond, on the charge of receiving bribes and the indictment of Capt. Diamond which followed.

"It appears clearly from the affidavits and exhibits submitted," says the Justice, "that during the past year the present administration of the Police Department of the City of New York, and particularly higher officers and the Captains and their assistants known as 'wardmen,' have been most violently attacked by certain associations of citizens, the attack being aided by denunciatory articles contained in practically the entire local press. Of late, and during the last two months, this systematic denunciation has been centered upon the defendant, by reason of the prosecution and conviction of one George Bissert, the defendant's so-called 'wardman.'

"Following Bissert's conviction the reports and editorials contained in the leading newspapers have invested public attention not merely to the probability, but to the assumed certainty, that this defendant received all or most all of the bribe mentioned, and other bribes charged to have been given to Bissert, and that his neglect to suppress disorderly houses was due to such bribetaking. Furthermore, immense literature lately distributed by a political body of very considerable activity and influence has proclaimed the defendant's guilt as an established fact of general public acceptance.

"The belief, or perhaps conviction, that the police officials are constant and systematic bribetakers, and for that reason willfully neglect to suppress unlawful places, was voiced in no unmistakable terms by the District Attorney in the course of his conduct of the Bissert trial."

The Justice says that these opinions so widely published cannot help but prejudice the public mind. The Justice continues:

"Further evidence of the widespread character and strength of the sentiment on this point is found in the fact that the management and conduct of the police have been made one, and, in the eyes of many, the chief issue in a political campaign which is just now approaching its height and is appealing to the feelings of the people in a marked degree. Not only political, but also prominent religious and commercial bodies and organizations have interested themselves and taken action in the matter."

After discussing the relations between Bissert and Capt. Diamond and the belief that the conviction of Bissert would have its influence on the trial of Capt. Diamond in New York County, Justice Giegerich says:

"This is not a case where the application is based upon a mere opinion of the affiant that public prejudice exists. The existence of that prejudice is a matter of obvious and necessary inference from the facts which have been presented, and the extent of the apparent public bias involves much more than a suspicion of this defendant's guilt."

Justice Giegerich's conclusion is that it would be impossible to obtain an unprejudiced jury in New York County. Numerous cases are cited as a basis for the decision.

It is not probable that the place of trial of Capt. Diamond will be selected for several days. His counsel are ex-Judge Cady and House, Grossman & Vorhaus. They would not express an opinion yesterday as to what county would be selected or whether they thought they could agree with the District Attorney.

District Attorney Philbin would not discuss the decision further than to say that he was very much disappointed.

There are three other police cases in the Supreme Court in which a change of venue is asked. The cases are those of Glennon, Shiels, and Dwyer.

ARGUMENT FOR GLENNON.

Decision Reserved on a Motion to Dismiss the Indictment.

The motion to dismiss the indictment against "Wardman" Edward F. Glennon of the West Thirtieth Street Station, for neglect of duty, was argued yesterday before Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions. Decision was reserved.

James W. Ridgway, formerly District Attorney of Kings County, appeared for Glennon and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. Glennon is also under indictment for failing to suppress a disorderly house on West Thirty-third Street.

HUSBAND GETS WIFE'S SHARE.

Court Decides He Is Entitled to Her Share of the Estate of Her Father, Who Died First.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decree of Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County in the matter of the accounting of the executors of James Russell, deceased.

James Russell was one of the old brewing firm of Tracy & Russell. He left a will in which he directed that his property should be divided equally between his wife and children, providing that "should any of my children have died leaving lawful issue, such deceased child's share be given to such issue."

One of the daughters married James K. Black, a Scotchman, and died without issue before the distribution by the executors. Her husband claimed her share under the will of her father upon the ground that it had vested in her and passed to her next of kin. The Russell executors contended that the share of Mrs. Black did not vest in her until the distribution. The Surrogate held that the contention of Mr. Black was correct, and directed that his wife's share, amounting to over $100,000, be paid to him. The Court of Appeals has affirmed this decree.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed also Surrogate Silkman's decree in the matter of the accounting of the executors of Ellwood Burdsall, deceased. The testator was one of the firm of Russell, Burdsall & Ward of Port Chester. The principal question involved was whether a house which Mr. Burdsall had bought for his daughter at the time of her marriage to John B. Griffin, and which his daughter and her husband occupied, but the title of which the father retained in his own name, belonged to the daughter or was the property of the estate, and if the property of Mrs. Griffin whether her share in her father's estate should not be charged with the value of this house as an advancement.

The Surrogate held that the house was a gift to Mrs. Griffin and belonged to her and that the cost should not be charged to her upon the settlement of her father's estate, for the reason that her share was not given to her outright, but left to her in trust.

TWO BUILDINGS BURNED.

Fire Does $75,000 Damage at an Early Hour This Morning.

At 1:15 this morning a fire started in the building at 202 Front Street and spread quickly to the adjoining five-story brick building. This building is occupied by the Steinart Restaurant and Catering Company.

At 2 o'clock the firemen were concentrating their efforts on the building at 204 Front Street, hoping to save it. This building is occupied by the American Net and Wire Company.

The police reserves were called out, and the searchlight and water tower were brought into play quickly. At 2 o'clock the fire was burning fiercely, and the buildings at 202 and 204 were considered doomed. The loss will amount to at least $75,000.

BISSERT'S CASE IN THE FEDERAL COURT

Judge Lacombe Reserves Decision on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

If He Determines Adversely the Convicted Policeman May Remain Two Years in the Tombs.

Argument upon the writ of habeas corpus issued by United States District Court Judge Adams in the case of the wardman, George Bissert, convicted of bribery, was yesterday heard by Judge E. Henry Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court.

Although Judge Lacombe reserved his decision and remanded the convicted policeman to the custody of the State authorities, the tenor of his remarks to counsel indicated that he would decide the matter adversely to Bissert.

Roger M. Sherman and House, Grossman & Vorhaus represented Bissert. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans appeared for the District Attorney.

Bissert, in charge of Warden Hagan of the Tombs and Deputy Sheriff Daniel Kelley, appeared in the court corridor shortly after 10:30 o'clock. He appeared none the worse for his imprisonment. It was noticed as he stood in the corridor talking to his friends, counsel, or Capt. Diamond, that he seemed somewhat stouter than when he was arrested. During the long wait before his case was reached, just before 3 o'clock, he sat in the courtroom among the spectators or paced the hallway without.

Mr. Sherman, for Bissert, stated that the convicted policeman's case had been brought into the Federal courts on habeas corpus proceedings upon three grounds: First, that the special jury law deprived the defendant of a common-law jury trial; second, that it was an ex post facto statute and so far as Bissert was concerned retroactive, and, third, that the indictment against Bissert averred the commission of the crime of bribery on Oct. 15, 1900, and the proof showed the alleged crime to have been committed on the 20th of September, the Recorder permitting the amendment of the indictment despite the objection of Bissert's lawyers.

"Come down to the fundamental statement of why you are here on habeas corpus proceedings instead of following the ordinary course of procedure through the channels of the State courts, which the Supreme Court over and over again has said is the proper course to pursue," said Judge Lacombe.

"Under the State Court of Appeals decision declaring the special jury law constitutional," replied Mr. Sherman, "every Court and Justice with power to grant a stay in this State is bound thereby, and it would be idle to send us there, only to find, after two years or more, what we know now would be the result. If the defendant has any relief, he must be permitted to present his case here, and the exceptional circumstances in this case entitle us, we hold, to come into this court in this way."

Mr. Sherman then declared that as the defendant had no opportunity to challenge the persons selected for the special panel of jurors from which the jury convicting Bissert was drawn his rights were prejudiced in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The special jury law, he declared, gave the District Attorney power to select a panel with especial reference to their attitude toward the prosecution. He declared that no person could be chosen for the special panel if he entertained a prejudice against capital punishment or would refuse to convict upon circumstantial evidence. The State, he argued, was spared the necessity of challenging talesmen by the questions of the Special Jury Commissioner, while the defense was compelled to use their challenges to weed out those undesirable, thus rendering the defendant at no little disadvantage.

Mr. Sherman then started to take up the question of the change of dates on the trial and the amendment to the indictment.

"I do not see how I can review the errors of a State court on habeas corpus proceedings," said Judge Lacombe. "It is idle to hear arguments on points not proper in a proceeding of this kind."

Mr. Sherman said he wished to raise all of the points mentioned in his petition, and closed by saying that the Recorder's granting of the motion to amend the indictment and refusal to grant the defense an adjournment, was in his opinion not only a gross departure from regular procedure, but, he held, an infringement of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Gans confined his reply to the sole question of jurisdiction. He declared that the Court well knew and had said that the proper way to get the case into the Federal courts was upon a writ of error after the State courts had passed upon the merits of the case.

"I'll take the case now," said the Judge.

"Prisoner remanded until decision is rendered."

"In the event of your Honor's decision being adverse to us," inquired Mr. Sherman, "you will give us an opportunity to appeal?"

"Certainly," said the Court. "The prisoner remains in the custody of the State authorities."

"Mr. Sherman fears," said Mr. Gans, "that the decision is adverse to him we will rush Bissert off to Sing Sing before he can appeal."

"That is exactly what we do apprehend," said Mr. Sherman.

"Oh, I'll give you an opportunity to appeal," said Judge Lacombe.

Bissert will remain in the Tombs. If Judge Lacombe decides against him and an appeal is taken to the United States Supreme Court, he still remains there. It would take the court of last resort about two years to reach the case. The time Bissert spends in the Tombs will not be counted as part of his sentence.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. Thiebaut, Paris; J. N. Beckley, President of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, Rochester; P. Tobler, Switzerland; ex-Mayor Bruce Fenn, New Haven; Lord and Lady Newborough, London; Col. James A. Fleming, Phoenix, Arizona.

HOLLAND—W. C. Proctor, Cincinnati; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy.

VICTORIA—Duc d'Arcos, Spanish Minister, Washington; Col. H. Bensdorf, Governor's Staff, Tennessee; Judge H. W. Summers, Philadelphia; Major Harry Likely, Rochester.

IMPERIAL—J. E. Boas, Toronto; Col. Theo. D. Kline, Savannah; John W. Schorr, Minneapolis; Julian Hawthorne, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—F. L. Stolz, Honolulu; Miss Mary Johnston, author of "To Have and to Hold," Birmingham, Ala.; ex-Senator H. W. Blair, New Hampshire.

ASTOR—E. H. Fairchild, Mount Vernon, Ohio; G. P. Montague, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Patent Commissioner C. H. Duell, Syracuse.

SAVOY—Harry Weissinger, Louisville.

GRAND UNION—M. Vielas, Havana; Prof. Charles E. Strassburger, San Francisco.

NORMANDIE—G. Hamilton, London.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. C. B. Hoppin, United States Army; D. B. Dean, Chicago; William Reuten, Ghent, Belgium.

GRAND—Judge Burr Mattice, Oneonta; Lieut. H. D. Hinckley, United States Navy; Capt. T. C. Lyster, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Lieut. E. T. Fryer, United States Marine Corps; T. N. Smith, Superintendent National Express Company, Albany.

GILSEY—Capt. S. J. Roe, Albany; the Rev. J. E. Hughes, Providence.

STURTEVANT—Ex-State Treasurer L. J. Fitzgerald, Cortland, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; L. Gellard, boys' clothing; R. H. Wineman, jewelry; 387 Broadway.

Keene, L., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Glens Falls, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fallers, Isan, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Beck, notions, fancy, and furnishing goods; 152 Wooster Street; Hotel Marlborough.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. E. Strong, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art and fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Bahr Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; G. Mohs, notions; 288 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Kahn, E., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Kann, domestics; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kleinhaus, H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Kleinhaus, clothing; Hoffman House.

Bloch & Neuburger, Mobile, Ala.; A. Bloch, laces, linens, and white goods; 93 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks, notions, and dress goods; Hotel Vendome.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. K. Hone, furnishing goods; J. H. Lambert, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. L. B. Martin, jewelry; 2 Walker Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; C. F. Nagel, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway.

Wightman, D. A., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Eisner, millinery and ribbons; J. S. Marsden, parasols and neckwear; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Gnumshower, knit underwear; Heisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Anker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donneily, laces and ribbons; J. Gray, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks, suits, furs, rubber, and oil clothing; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. H. Jones, linens and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre; C. W. Wencill, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Manhattan.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics, linens, and white goods; G. F. Hughes, general buyer; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Goldenberg, linens and domestics; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. S. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. A. Shaffer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommer, books; 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Braman, C. L. Company, Terra Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions and furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. C. Strachley, dress goods; M. Willman, linens, white goods, and upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. Post, domestics; E. Walsh, furnishing goods; 68 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bartel, Adam H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; B. C. Bartel, notions and jewelry; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Oppenheimer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Oppenheimer, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Foster & Post, Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Foster, notions and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Sheridan, muslin underwear and corsets; Hotel Imperial.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, probably showers, light to fresh and southwesterly winds.

In the next forty-eight hours the area of high pressure which has dominated the weather during the last week will have passed to sea off the Middle Atlantic Coast. It will be followed to-day by showers and higher temperature in the upper lake region and locally in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and to-morrow by showers in the lower lake region and the upper portions of the Middle Atlantic States. There will also be showers in the West Gulf States and the slope region.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic States will be light to fresh southwesterly. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk northeasterly. On the lakes light to fresh southeasterly winds will prevail, increasing to brisk on the south and Superior.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light southwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	61	45	47
6 A. M.	61	44	46
9 A. M.	62	51	53
12 M.	63	55	57
3 P. M.	66	57	59
6 P. M.	67	58	57
9 P. M.	67	56	55
12 P. M.	67	51	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 7 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53½
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date 1900	64
Corresponding date for last 25 years	57

The thermometer registered 45 degrees at 8 A. M. and 56 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 59 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:25 A. M.—17 Rutgers Street; Israel Rosenfelt; damage slight.

6:05 A. M.—125 Broome Street; N. Goldstein; damage slight.

9:45 A. M.—15 Monroe Street; Michael Delio; damage, $10.

9:45 A. M.—229 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $250.

11:30 A. M.—104 Orchard Street; Samuel Freidman; damage, $400.

12:45 P. M.—364 Third Avenue; Mrs. Hollenberg; damage, $400.

3:35 P. M.—1,966 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $250.

4:20 P. M.—1,738 Lexington Avenue; Benjamin Rosenberg; damage, $50.

4:50 P. M.—57 West Twenty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, none.

5:45 P. M.—217 West Sixty-fourth Street; Daniel Cunningham; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—116 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Albert Silver; damage, $50.

7:00 P. M.—122 East Sixtieth Street; Thomas Dugan; damage, $100.

8:10 P. M.—104 Sullivan Street; Swimers Elsers Manufacturing Company; damage, none.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MARINETTE, Wis., Oct. 7.—The Gram Building, the largest in the city, was destroyed by fire early to-day. Loss, $35,000, partly covered by insurance.

ALEXANDRIA, S. D., Oct. 7.—The County Court House was burned to-day, together with nearly all the county records. The loss on the building is about $30,000. The loss of the records cannot be replaced in many instances.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:03	Sun sets...5:32	Moon rises...2:20

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:16	Gov. Isl'd...4:50	H. Gate...6:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:34	Gov. Isl'd...5:06	H. Gate...7:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jeffarson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	12:30 P. M.	
Arkadia, Porto Rico		9:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:00 A. M.	
Mongolian, Glasgow		
Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton, Grangense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:00 P. M.	
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE SANTIAGO BATTLE

Lieut. Commander Hodgson Tells Court of the "Loop."

Says Schley Did Exclaim "Damn the Texas," But Thinks It Was Because the Commodore Was Irritated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The features of the day at the Schley court were a graphic and thrilling story of the Santiago fight by Lieut. Commander Hodgson and a defense of Schley's bombardment of the Colon by Capt. Folger, who was described by the Judge Advocate as an expert in ordnance matters.

All the stories of the battle told by witnesses have been extremely interesting, but none more so than Hodgson's, particularly concerning the dramatic appearance of the Oregon. He told how a thick wall of smoke lay behind the Brooklyn, so that not another American ship was visible, and they seemed alone on the ocean with the three leading Spanish ships, the Vizcaya, Colon, and Oquendo. "It seems a little lonely for us out here," said Hodgson to Capt. Cook. "We are alone with the three Spanish vessels, and it depends on us to knock them out." Cook stepped out of the conning tower to take a look, and as he did so a great wave rolled out of the wall of smoke. They instantly recognized it as the bow wave of a battleship, and a moment later the big bow began to appear.

For a moment Hodgson, forgetting that the Massachusetts was at Guantanamo, thought it was that ship, and then he cried out, "It must be the Oregon." "God bless the Oregon!" exclaimed Cook, fervently, and then the magnificent battleship cleared the smoke and came up almost abreast of the Brooklyn, where she remained till the Brooklyn got up to speed and passed ahead. He confirmed Lieut. Doyle's story that Schley signaled to the Oregon to use thirteen-inch shells.

Admiral Dewey directed Hodgson to repeat the exact language of the "loop colloquy," omitting nothing. He testified that he never said, "You will cut down the Texas," as reported, but that he did suggest that if they turned to starboard they might come close to running into her, or else that they themselves might be the victime of shots from some of the Texas' starboard guns. It was then that Schley said, "Damn the Texas!" and Hodgson said his understanding of it was not that it was an expression of indifference to the Texas, but of irritation at the suggestion.

The Court also asked some questions designed to ascertain whether Schley made the loop to get out of danger or endeavored to get into action again as quickly as possible. They elicited the fact that the Brooklyn, in making the loop, was not longer on some headings than others, and that her helm was not eased at any time, but was kept hard down. This seemed to show that the Brooklyn got into action just as quickly as she could, and that the turn was made so as to bring her right into the fight again. Hodgson also denied the story of Capt. Dawson, the marine on the Indiana, that the Brooklyn ran south 2,000 yards. He said she ran 600 yards, her tactical diameter at that speed. He never saw the Indiana during the whole battle, and the smoke between the Brooklyn and the Indiana was very dense.

Capt. William M. Folger, who commanded the New Orleans, was put on the stand to tell about Schley's reconnaisance of the Colon and the shore batteries, and Capt. Lemly said he had been Chief of Ordnance and was an expert. He testified that the reconnaissance was "eminently successful." He gave an interesting explanation of how an ordnance expert can tell from the fall of the shot and other matters the composition and strength of a battery, and said that nothing was known about the batteries until Schley made his reconnaisance, which developed their composition and strength, or, rather, weakness. He gave a new piece of testimony which contradicted all previous witnesses, when he said that some of the Colon's shots fell near the attacking vessels. It has been testified that the shore batteries fired shots which fell near, but the previous witnesses have testified that the ships were out of the Colon's range.

Capt. Folger testified that Schley's blockade was near enough to have seen the Spaniards come out if the nights had been clear, but they were rainy. He and Hodgson both testified that Schley's blockade was closer inshore by night than by day.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Schley court of inquiry to-day entered upon the third straight week of the investigation of Admiral Schley's conduct in the Spanish war. It had been expected that the Navy Department would be able to complete its presentation of the case by the close of last week, but when the court opened to-day Capt. Lemly's list of witnesses still contained almost a dozen names. Prominent among these is Capt. Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff and who was in immediate command of the flagship New York during the Santiago campaign.

The day's proceedings began with the recall of Lieut. Doyle and Commander Rodgers for the purpose of correcting their previous testimony, and when they had been excused Lieut. Commander Albon C. Hodgson, navigator of the Brooklyn during the Santiago campaign, resumed the stand. This was his third sitting, and when he began to-day's testimony the Judge Advocate had not entirely completed his questions. There were still a few of the letters constituting the correspondence between the witness and Admiral Schley to be read, and when they were concluded Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna proceeded with their questions.

When the reading of the Schley-Hodgson correspondence had been concluded Capt. Lemly asked Mr. Hodgson whether his denial of the colloquy between himself and Commodore Schley had ever been published in its entirety. Mr. Hodgson replied in the negative, saying that the last paragraph of his letter of denial had not been printed. This paragraph referred to the inclosure of a newspaper clipping.

Mr. Rayner began his cross-examination by asking Mr. Hodgson whether the Marblehead had hailed the Brooklyn when the two vessels passed each other as the Brooklyn was on her way to Cienfuegos. The witness replied in the negative. The examination then turned upon events about Cienfuegos, and in reply to Mr. Rayner's inquiry Mr. Hodgson detailed these at length.

Commander Hodgson said that he had seen the lights on the shore at Cienfuegos, which were afterward determined to be signals, but he had supposed they were signals between different branches of the Spanish forces on shore. He added that when Capt. McCalla arrived with information as to the meaning of the signals, he was immediately dispatched to the shore to communicate with the insurgents. He said that the progress of the squadron was impeded between Cienfuegos and Santiago by the heavy weather, the smaller vessels, the Vixen and Eagle, were making, especially the Eagle.

BEGINNING OF THE ACTION.

Mr. Rayner asked: "How far were you off, during this blockade of Santiago, from the Morro, during the day and night of May 28, 29, 30, and 31?"

"Early in the daytime our habitual position was about six miles. In the night I think we steamed up and down in front of the harbor, a distance of about six miles."

He stated that the picket boats, the Marblehead and the Vixen, were inside the line of the fleet, about midway between that line and the shore line. The witness then, in response to a request from Mr. Rayner, continued his description of the naval battle of July 3, from the point where he had dropped that description at Capt. Lemly's request while he was on the stand Friday. In this connection he said:

"The Brooklyn did all she could. She got into action just as quick as steam could carry her there. We commenced firing as soon as the first gun on the port bow would bear, and we kept the port battery firing until she turned with port helm through the arc, using the aft guns until we got all the starboard guns to bear. We got around as quickly as we could with port helm until we almost paralleled the course of the leading Spanish vessel, when the helm was eased the ship steered a course parallel with the Viscaya, which was then the leading vessel, although the Maria Teresa probably was further to the westward than the Viscaya. She was standing at an angle into the shore.

"When we got around the smoke was so very dense nothing could be seen of anything in the rear of us. The three Spanish vessels we were then engaged with were the Viscaya, the Colon, and the Oquendo. The Viscaya was about 2,500 yards on our starboard bow; the Colon probably was a little forward of the starboard beam. The Oquendo was abaft the starboard beam. We continued in that direction, when I remarked to Capt. Cook that it seemed rather lonely for us out there. He was in the conning tower. He asked 'Why?' I said that we were all alone with the three Spanish vessels, and it seemed that it depended upon us to knock them out.

"At that time the smoke was so dense I could not see anything, and I supposed that the New York being away the Brooklyn was steaming ahead of the slower vessels. He stepped out of the conning tower and exclaimed to me: 'What's that off our starboard quarter?' I looked in that direction and saw the heavy bow of a ship, and said: 'That must be the Massachusetts.' He said, 'No, it could not be the Massachusetts; she has gone to Guantanamo.' I said, 'It must be the Oregon,' and he remarked: 'God bless the Oregon.' I said: 'Well, I am very glad to see her.' The Oregon was at that time about, I should say, 400 or 500 yards off our starboard quarter at full speed.

"We continued in that position until the Brooklyn's speed began to increase, as we got up steam, and probably drew a little further ahead from the Oregon. She never was that close to us again as I remember. The Oquendo very shortly fell out and went ashore. The Colon gradually drew ahead and also went inshore. I remember very well the time that the Viscaya blanketed her from our fire.

END OF THE FIGHT.

"This chase was continued in that direction until when off Acerreaderas the Viscaya ported her helm and ran inshore. The Colon at this time had gained speed and was inshore, I suppose, some seven miles. After passing the Viscaya we steamed ahead and ceased firing. The men were allowed to come out of the turrets one at a time to get a breathing spell, although, of course, all guns were manned and everything ready, but the gaining upon the Colon was very slow, in fact, she gained apparently on us. This was about 11:15, when the Viscaya stood in for Acerreaderas.

"The chase was continued then after the Colon. I knew it must be six or seven miles away, until we gradually began to gain. I remember keeping the stadimeter at work on her, although the 13,000 yards would not register on the stadimeter. I remember at one time telling Commodore Schley that it was within about 13,000 yards, and my recollection is he told some one to signal the Oregon to try one of her 'railroad trains.' At any rate, shortly afterward the Oregon fired one of her 13-inch shells, which fell short. Then we tried with 8-inch shells, and they fell short. The Oregon was signalling to us the fall of our shot, and we signalled to her the fall of her shot.

"We continued occasionally to fire, the Oregon her 13 and 8-inch guns, and we our 8-inch guns. I remember seeing one of the 12-inch shells of the Oregon fall well ahead of the Colon, and one of our 8-inch shells apparently fell inshore of the Colon. At that time the Colon ported helm hard. Previously to this she had ported her helm once or twice, apparently seeking a soft spot on shore.

"She fired her lee gun and hauled down her flag. I pulled out my watch. It was exactly 1:15. We then ceased firing and slowed down, and orders were given to get out a boat. The Captain was ordered to go on board to make terms with or tell the terms to the commanding officer of the Colon. On account of steam having been cut off, and there being some trouble with the boat, we were some little time getting the boat out. In the meantime we had slowed, and, as rapidly as could be accomplished, one of the cutters was finally gotten out and a crew put in. Capt. Cook went in the boat and boarded the Colon. I think he probably had a mile and a half pull. At any rate we had our guns trained on the Colon all this time in case of treachery or any act of that kind on her part, although I saw her throwing breech locks overboard. I did not suspect anything of that kind."

"How far was the Oregon from the Brooklyn?"

"From 1,000 to 1,500 yards on the starboard quarter."

LOOP WAS 600 YARDS.

The witness then continued his report of the battle. He said that at the beginning of the fight he had given the range at 1,400 yards, but that after the loop it was about 2,400 or 2,500 yards.

Mr. Rayner—What was the bearing of Commodore Schley during this engagement or any engagement in which you saw him?

"His bearing and manner, with respect to an officer of his rank and station in the naval service, were naturally those of a commander in chief of a naval force on that occasion."

The witness said that the Commodore had occupied a place on a platform around the conning tower during the engagement. This, he said, was a position of danger, as the Commodore was there always in full view of the enemy's ships."

"It has been stated here," said Mr. Rayner, "that the Brooklyn ran 2,000 yards away from the enemy's ships in making her loop."

"Any witness who made that statement, although he may have stated what he thought had occurred, was absolutely mistaken."

"How far did she go from the enemy's vessels?"

"She must have gone about 600 yards to the southward, as that is about the tactical diameter of the Brooklyn at that speed."

"Did this turn interfere with the Brooklyn's ability to keep up her fire?"

"It did not; she continued to fire from her after turrets."

"Did you ever see the Indiana during the engagement?"

"I did not. The smoke was very dense in the direction of the Indiana."

At this point Mr. Rayner questioned the witness at length concerning his reported colloquy with Admiral Schley during the battle off Santiago in which the Commodore was reported to have said: "Damn the Texas." Mr. Rayner asked the witness if it was not Capt. Cook who had given the order to "port helm." The reply was that Capt. Cook might have given the order to the man at the wheel.

Mr. Rayner then asked: "Did Commodore Schley give the order to port the helm?"

"He did," was the reply.

"Was the helm already aport?"

"I guess so; Capt. Cook says so."

Objection was made by Capt. Lemly to the use of the word "guess" by the witness, but Admiral Dewey said that the form of expression was immaterial and asked that counsel should not interrupt.

Continuing his statement in response to Mr. Rayner's question, the witness said that when his conversation with Commodore Schley had occurred on the Brooklyn the Commodore was standing on the platform around the conning tower and two or three feet from the witness, and that Capt. Cook a part of the time stood in the door of the conning tower, four or five feet distant. He said that Capt. Cook had taken part in the conversation.

Mr. Rayner then questioned the witness very closely in regard to the language in which this colloquy was reported by the newspapers, and the language used by Mr. Hodgson in his correspondence with Admiral Schley. He read the newspaper version of Commander Hodgson's statement of the colloquy, as follows:

Schley—Hard aport.
Hodgson—You mean starboard?
Schley—No, I don't. We are near enough to them (the Spaniards) already.
Hodgson—But we will cut down the Texas.
Schley—Damn the Texas; let her lookout for herself.

THE "COLLOQUY" AGAIN.

Mr. Rayner then had the witness scrutinize the letter which he had written to Admiral Schley on June 8 and drew from him the statement that he had not then informed the Admiral that he had used the expression "Damn the Texas." When the witness was asked if he thought there was any suggestion of such an expression he replied: "When I suggested to Commodore Schley that there was danger of colliding with the Texas he said 'Damn the Texas!' He used the expression as not in any way condemning the Texas for being there, but as if he were irritated, as one might be about anything."

Mr. Rayner asked then about the expression attributed to the witness, "She will cut down the Texas." Commander Hodgson replied that there was no such expression in the letter and that he never had said that the Brooklyn would cut down the Texas.

"There is a good deal in that reported colloquy that I did not say," he added. "The statement was never made," he went on, "but the Commodore did say 'Damn the Texas!'"

Continuing, he said that the dialogue, as reported, was fictitious, and that he had denied its verbal accuracy, while not denying the truth of a part of it. He said that he had told Admiral Schley that he could not repudiate the entire statement and that he had not understood him to request that he should do more than deny its verbal accuracy. He already had, before writing his explicit denial, told the Admiral that he could not deny the whole story. He had given the newspaper reporter authority originally to quote him as authority for the gist of the statement.

At this point Mr. Rayner introduced as evidence the official report made by Capt. Chadwick of his examination of the witness with regard to this colloquy, for the purpose, as he said, of showing discrepancies between the statement made in that examination and the statement made now. The introduction of this report caused Capt. Lemly to offer a statement made by Lieut. Commander Heilner on the same subject, but Mr. Rayner objected to this statement as not pertinent, and the Court, after a consultation, sustained the objection.

Other statements were put in as evidence without objection, and Capt. Lemly offered a letter from Capt. Chadwick to the Secretary of the Navy in regard to an explanation contained in a letter from Lieut. Commander Hodgson which had just been read and offered as evidence. Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact that this letter contained an expression of opinion, whereupon Admiral Dewey said: "We don't want it. We have not taken opinions here."

Capt. Lemly said that he had only offered these documents for the purpose of making the record complete. The court at this point adjourned for luncheon.

The afternoon session began with a question put to Lieut. Commander Hodgson by Mr. Hanna. He asked why he had written his categorical denial of the newspaper report of the colloquy between himself and Commodore Schley. The question was objected to, and Admiral Dewey said: "We have the facts. The letters were written. That is all the Court wants. We want facts—facts. People are influenced by different kinds of things. We want the facts. Draw out the facts."

Mr. Hanna—All I want to find out is the occasion for writing this letter.

Admiral Dewey—The Court don't want that information. We don't need that.

DANGER TO THE TEXAS.

Mr. Hanna then changed his question, and the witness said that he had written his explicit denial in response to a request from Admiral Schley. "He wanted me to write a denial of the controversy," he continued. "I had previously written that I could not deny the statement. A letter followed asking for a denial of the colloquy. I gave him this, at the same time explaining that I had admitted the gist of the report."

"Have you anywhere denied the substantial accuracy of the facts as set forth in the report of that colloquy?"

"On the contrary, I have admitted it."

Continuing, the witness said that Commodore Schley had not said, as reported, that the Brooklyn was too near the Spaniards. Commander Hodgson said that he objected to the tone of the newspaper report, which had put him, a junior officer, in the absurd position of holding a controversy with the Commodore. Changing the line of examination, Mr. Hanna then asked:

"When the Brooklyn turned with port helm, did she blanket the fire of the Texas? Did she go between the Texas and the enemy?"

"I do not think she did. I thought, however, she was going to do it."

"Had she turned the other way, was there space enough for her to have made such turn without endangering the Texas?"

"Perfectly, perfectly clear—enough space."

"How much would she have gained to the northward and westward had she turned with starboard helm?"

"She would have gained a position of about 600 or 700 yards nearer the Spanish line."

Would that distance have been reduced by reversing the port engine?"

"If you turned the port engine the tactical diameter would have been shortened, but the speed of turning would have been reduced."

"I understood you to say you suggested the reversal of the starboard engine at the time this turn was made, but that that was rejected by Commodore Schley after consideration and discussion. Are you clear that the starboard engine was not reversed?"

"I am very clear on that fact. No signal was made."

Capt. Lemly: "Are you clear that the colloquy, or, as you call it, dialogue, as given by you to-day, was between you and Commodore Schley, and not between you and some other person on board the Brooklyn?"

"There was no dialogue. There were three persons interested in that conversation—Commodore Schley, Capt. Cook, and myself participating in it."

Mr. Hanna then asked about the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago, and inquired how the fleet had gotten twenty-five or thirty miles south of Santiago. The reply was that the Captain of the Brooklyn had given him (the witness) the course, and that he (the witness) had supposed that it was because of the supposition that the fleet might fall in with Cervera. He said the course pursued would not have taken the squadron to Santiago.

Speaking of the blockade of Santiago, the witness said that at night the blockading fleet steamed in column in front of the mouth of the harbor and about 400 yards apart.

SPANIARDS TRIED TO RAM.

A number of questions were then asked by the court, as follows:

"What was the distance of the Brooklyn from the nearest Spanish vessel when Commodore Schley said to Capt. Cook, 'Look out, Cook, they're going to ram you?'"

"I should say the distance was about 2,000 or 2,200 yards."

"Did you observe the whole movement of the Brooklyn from the time Commodore Schley gave the order 'hard aport, Cook!' until the Brooklyn was steadied on her course to the westward parallel to the Viscaya?"

"I did."

"Did you hear any order given while the Brooklyn was making the turn, to ease or steady the helm?"

"Not until it was eased to parallel the course of the leading Spanish vessel."

"In making the turn, did the Brooklyn turn rapidly and continuously, or did she have her head longer on some heading than on others?"

"She turned rapidly and continuously."

"Did any of the Spanish ships attempt to ram the Brooklyn in the early part of the battle of July 3?"

"The Maria Teresa evidently made a rank sheer to port toward the Brooklyn, with the evident intention of getting into close quarters or ramming."

"Did you see the Texas at the commencement of the engagement on July 3, about the time you say the Brooklyn's course was changed?"

"I saw her at the commencement of the engagement? Just at the moment of making the helm 'hard aport' I did not see her. I knew where she was. I was down on the platform at that time. Probably I had seen her just an instant before that. I did not see her while she was turning."

"What effort was made to ascertain if the Spanish squadron was at Cienfuegos prior to the arrival of the Marblehead?"

"Outside of having the Quartermaster go as far aloft as he could and look over the hilltops, I know of none until after the arrival of the Marblehead."

"What orders were signaled by the Brooklyn to the fleet July 3, 1898?"

"I can only say from recollection that my orders were 'Clear ship for action and close up, or close in.'"

"Did Commodore Schley consult you regarding the feasibility of coaling the squadron at Cape Cruz or any other point between Cienfuegos and Santiago?"

"Not unless he did it through his Flag Lieutenant."

"On the occasion of the Flying Squadron falling in with the Marblehead near Key West, did you hear any report made by megaphone regarding the code of signals which had been established with the insurgents at Cinefuegos?"

"I heard none."

"Did you know of any plan of battle having been promulgated by Commodore Schley in case of falling in with the Spanish squadron?"

"I do not."

ENEMY'S WEAK BATTERIES.

The court then asked Commander Hodgson to repeat the conversation he had had with Commodore Schley during the early part of the engagement of July 3 and h did so. He was then excused and Capt. W. M. Folger, who commanded the cruiser New Orleans during the Spanish war, was called. He detailed his part in the campaign, beginning with the arrival of the New Orleans at Santiago as the convoy of the collier Sterling. He also related how, on May 31, the New Orleans had participated in the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon, then lying in the mouth of Santiago harbor. He said that the shots of the New Orleans on that day had been fired at a range of from 8,000 to 10,000 yards and that all had fallen short.

"What damage was done to the enemy on that occasion?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"I don't think there was any," replied the witness.

"Was there any further effort to capture or destroy the Colon?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Were all the vessels available engaged in that action?"

"No, the Texas and the Brooklyn were in the rear."

"Was the fire of the enemy's batteries heavy enough to seriously endanger the attacking ships?"

"I do not so consider."

"What was developed as to the shore batteries?"

"That they had not strength enough to do any material damage."

Capt. Lemly asked in regard to the developments concerning the bombardment of June 14, but Mr. Rayner objected. The court ruled that the question was admissible, a similar question by Admiral Schley's counsel having been admitted on a former occasion. "We cannot blow hot one time and blow cold the next," said Admiral Dewey in admitting the question. Replying to the question, Capt. Folger said that the occurrence had failed to develop that the batteries had any material strength, as a single vessel had silenced them.

Recurring to the bombardment of May 31, Capt. Folger expressed the opinion that the shots which had fallen near the fleet on that date were from Spanish ships in the harbor, fired over the hill, and not from the shore batteries. For this reason he had directed all the New Orleans's fire on that occasion at the Colon, instead of at the land batteries. Describing the blockade of Santiago harbor maintained by Commodore Schley, the witness said that the distance out was from five to eight miles, and that at night the vessels steamed in column back and forth across the harbor, somewhat nearer in. He added that even though the log of the New Orleans had placed the vessels nearer the shore, he would not change his opinion. He did not believe the vessels were more than four miles from the Moro on May 31.

Mr. Rayner asked: "What do you know about the strength of the batteries, the number of batteries, or the strength of the guns before the reconnaissance on May 31? What actual knowledge did you have?"

"I had no knowledge whatever before the reconnaissance."

"Then, on May 31, when this reconnaissance or bombardment took place, so-called, as you were concerned you were absolutely in ignorance of the number of the batteries or the strength of the guns?"

"Prior to the fire by the batteries I had no knowledge."

BOMBARDMENT A SUCCESS.

"What knowledge did you acquire as the result of the reconnaissance or bombardment?"

"By the number of shots that were fired, by the character of the discharge, the smoke, &c., as indicating the calibre of the guns; by the fall of the projectiles, the amount of water they would throw up, and the evident direction of the fall as indicating whether the projectiles were moving with great velocity or slow. In that way I judged alone."

"Those things were developed as the result of the reconnaissance, were they not?"

"I consider the reconnaissance in that particular to have been successful."

"The reconnaissance was successful for the purpose of developing the number and strength of the batteries at Santiago?"

"Eminently so."

When the Judge Advocate again took the witness, he asked: "Referring to your answer that the firing of the 31st was eminently successful in developing the strength of the Santiago batteries, what, as a matter of fact, was developed as to the strength of such batteries; were they strong or otherwise?"

"They were weak."

"Can you state whether the engagement of May 31 developed the fact that the Colon had anything larger than six-inch guns on board at that time?"

"It did not occur to us that she fired heavy guns. The calibre I cannot specify. It did not appear she fired the eleven-inch guns for which we knew she had been designed."

The Court asked questions of Capt. Folger as follows:

"For what length of time was the New Orleans able to fire at the Colon and the batteries on May 31, on each run."

"I think it was between five and ten minutes."

"Did you have any conversation with Commodore Schley as to his purpose in attacking the Colon May 31?"

"I did not. The information I received was by signal only."

"By what method did you obtain the range for your guns on May 31, while firing at the Colon?"

"We obtained the necessity for a change of range by the fall of the projectiles."

"Were you furnished any plan of battle by Commodore Schley to be followed in case the Spanish squadron should come out?"

"No, Sir."

Admiral Dewey—You referred to a signal from the flagship. The Court would like to know what that signal was.

"The signal was: 'New Orleans, clear ship for action,' and I think it was followed by the signal, 'The New Orleans, Iowa, Massachusetts, will engage the forts,' indicating that there was to be a reconnoissance or bombardment. I do not remember any conversation with the Commodore that forenoon on that subject."

Admiral Dewey—The Court would like to know, from the signal book, exactly what signals were made by the Massachusetts.

The witness (reading:) "'At 12:48, in obedience to flagship Massachusetts, signaled to the New Orleans and Iowa to clear ship for action, sounded to general quarters, and cleared ship for action. At 1 started ahead both engines, Massachusetts leading.' There were no other signals in that watch. That is all that appears to be in the log. I do not remember discussing the subject with the Commodore."

By the Court—Were the blockading vessels near enough to the entrance of the harbor at night to prevent the escape of the enemy had such an attempt been made?"

"Had the weather been persistently clear, yes; if the weather were thick, rainy, or foggy, no."

Capt. Parker—Were not the Vixen and Marblehead inside the line?"

"They were."

"Was the weather good or bad during those nights?"

"The weather was generally bad, rainy."

Lieut. C. W. Dyson was at this point recalled. He testified concerning the coal supply of the scout boats on May 26, the day the retrograde movement toward Key West was begun. He said in reply to questions that no battleship could travel for more than eight to twelve hours on forced draft, and that on the day of the battle off Santiago the flagship New York had all her boilers on and was making seventeen knots, but that neither the Brooklyn nor the Oregon made full speed on that occasion, their maximum for the day being fourteen or fifteen knots.

At 3:55 o'clock the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mortality Rate in 1,190 Cities Last Year Was 17.47 a Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Statistics compiled by the Marine Hospital Service for 1,190 cities and towns in the United States having a population of 1,000 or more, indicate for the United States an annual mortality for the last calendar year of 17.47 per 1,000 of population, according to the census of 1900.

The population of these cities and towns aggregates 20,712,603, and deaths from all causes in 1900 numbered 361,779. There were 36,240 deaths from phthisis pumonalis, 648 from smallpox, 7,007 from enteric fever, 2,850 from measles, 2,237 from scariet fever, 9,698 from diphtheria and membranous croup, and 2,539 from whooping cough.

The table shows North Dakota, with a death rate of 6.95 per thousand of population, was the most healthy State in the country.

WIDOW SUES FOR DAMAGES.

Asks $50,000 from the Metropolitan for Her Husband's Death.

An action to recover $50,000 damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for causing the death of a member of the Fire Department went to trial yesterday before Justice O'Gorman and a jury in the Supreme Court.

The case is that of Mrs. Annie Geary, widow of John Geary. Her husband was on a fire truck on Feb. 21 last. The truck was on its way to a fire, when, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, it came into collision with an electric car. Geary was thrown from the truck and received injuries from which he died the same day. Mrs. Geary charges negligence on the part of the company.

Several firemen gave their testimony as to how the accident occurred, and then the case was adjourned until this morning.

MAYOR TALKS POLITICS AT BUSINESS MEETING.

Tells Mr. Dalton to Take No Notice of Merchants' Association.

Informs Board of Estimate that Mr. Shepard's Majority Will Be from 60,000 to 70,000.

Mayor Van Wyck talked public business and politics at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday. The three departmental estimates considered were those of the Department of Water Supply, Bridges, and the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department was the first to be heard. He asked for $1,779,652.17 for next year, which is an increase of $261,023 over the allowance for this year. Commissioner Dalton in explaining the increase in the estimate for the Water Register's office referred to the attack of the Merchants' Association on his department.

"Our receipts are increasing at the rate of $500,000 a year, although I see in the newspapers that some one in the Merchants' Association has declared that the receipts of my department have fallen off," said Commissioner Dalton.

Mayor Van Wyck wheeled about in his chair, and, holding up an index finger, said:

"Pay no attention to what the Merchants' Association and the papers say. They are now working for the campaign."

Commissioner Dalton asked for an increase of $46,197.50 for the maintenance of the Croton water system. Again reference was made to the attack of the Merchants' Association on the Water Department of water supply, and Mayor Van Wyck said:

"I think The Brooklyn Eagle has the right idea of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association when it says that they have become the Campaign Committee of the Republican Party, and these trashy utterances must be taken that way. I suppose you have read the communication of some one employed by the Merchants' Association, a reporter who used to work for Bradstreet's, in answer to the report of the Commissioners of Accounts?"

"I have read it," replied Commissioner Dalton. "That man says that some one has offered some one else $150 to change a water meter. He does not dare give the Grand Jury the name of either party. Nor is he man enough to give me the name of the official he refers to." Many of the increases in the appropriation asked for by Commissioner Dalton were approved by Mayor Van Wyck.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Lighting and Supplies was next heard. He asked for an increase of $370,416 over the amount allowed for this year. Mayor Van Wyck cautioned the board to go slow in considering the budget:

"We are doing a great deal of work for Mr. Shepard and Mr. Ladd in making up this budget, and we must prepare the budget just as if they had no power to make any changes in it when they take office."

Referring to the amount for maintenance of buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx of $190,275, Commissioner Kearny said that many bond issues asked for by him were held up in the Municipal Assembly. Mayor Van Wyck said sharply:

"Why don't you come to me. I will aid you in the Municipal Assembly. Leader McCall has several times put bond issues through when I asked him."

"But they are in the Council," said Commissioner Kearny.

"If I was President of the Council I would take the members by the throat and make them pass these things. It is a shame," said the Mayor.

Commissioner Kearny wanted $6,800 for repairs on the City Hall. Pointing to a window, he said:

"A blast of wind might at any time break those windows and blow them in."

"There have been many storms around the City Hall, but there never has been a blast to blow out the windows of the Mayor's office," retorted Mayor Van Wyck. Another item was for $2,000 for repairs to the old Hall of Records. Mayor Van Wyck gave an audible grunt and said:

"If I was Mayor then, I'd torn down the old Hall of Records and put a building up there for $250,000 that would have been a fine Hall of Records for 100 years instead of spending $8,000,000 on the new Hall of Records as we will have to do."

Deputy Commissioner Kerwin of Brooklyn was next heard. He asked for an increase of $101,651 in the item of supplies and repairs.

"I think the money appropriated by this board for supplies has been converted into additional salaries about this time of the year," said Mayor Van Wyck. "I can go through the books and find that a bigger pay roll is maintained just at this time of the year."

"No, Sir," said Deputy Kerwin in angry tones. "Not a penny of my repair and supply account is used to pay salaries. I would like to have the Grand Jury look over my pay roll. I can justify every name on it."

"How is the work of repairs being done if the salaries are not paid," asked Mayor Van Wyck.

"That is a fine point. It is done by contract," said Deputy Kerwin with emphasis.

Mayor Van Wyck then said:

"We have a District Attorney over here who is antagonistic to us, and he is continually pulling officials before Grand Juries, but up to the present time he has been unable to find anything that will stick. We will hear a great deal from the Grand Jury during the next four or five weeks. After we have beaten them by 60,000 majority to 70,000 majority they will keep quiet for two years."

An item of a small account for repairs to the Kings County Jail brought this statement from Mayor Van Wyck.

"Over here if we don't get some one to try some of the murderers in our own jail pretty soon we will have to build a larger one to hold them."

Commissioner Kearny wanted money to paint the roof of the City Hall in 1902.

"Didn't you paint it this year?" asked Mayor Van Wyck.

"Yes; but I must paint it every year. Unless you paint a tin roof every year it will rust."

"No, it won't," said Mayor Van Wyck. "My house has a tin roof, and I paint it once every two years."

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges then stepped forward to explain his estimate. Mayor Van Wyck greeted the official as follows:

"You here, Commissioner? I thought the Brooklyn Bridge was falling down and you could not get over."

"Yes, I am here, Mr. Mayor," replied Commissioner Shea, "and the reformers can't make the people believe that the bridge is falling down."

Commissioner Shea asked for $538,920 for 1902, an increase of $108,842 over the amount allowed for this year. Commissioner Shea did not have any trouble explaining his budget, and he said that many departments of the Government were in bad condition when they were admitted to the Greater New York.

"Every part of the city except the old City of New York was in a disreputable condition when we took hold," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"And that wasn't very good, either," said Controller Coler, who up to that time had kept silent at the meeting.

"That is so," said Mayor Van Wyck. "The last administration finished that."

The budgets of the Street Cleaning Department and the Board of Education will be considered to-day.

Cadet Philip H. Sheridan Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 6.—Cadet Philip H. Sheridan, son of the General of the civil war, is in the cadet hospital suffering from typhoid fever. It is thought he contracted the disease at Buffalo during the encampment there. Cadet Sheridan is a member of the first class and will graduate next June.

Appointed Secretary of Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The President has appointed Charles Hartzell of Colorado Secretary of Porto Rico, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Secretary Hunt to the Governorship of the island. The appointment of Mr. Hartzell was in pursuance of a tender of the position made to him by the late President shortly before he went to Buffalo.

Miss Gould's Gift to Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Miss Helen Miller Gould has given to Vassar College two scholarships of $10,000 each. These are for the benefit of graduates of the Tarrytown High School and of the Washington Irving High School at Irvington, N. Y. Miss Gould has already presented two other scholarships to the college.

W. & J. Sloane

SQUE CONABOR. NAIRN'S Registered Trade Mark. NAIRN LINOLEUM.

The Nairn Linoleum is an ideal floor covering for dwellings, offices, or public buildings.

Made in attractive printed and inlaid designs as well as in plain colors.

Booklet, "Inlaid Linoleum," Illustrated in Colors, Mailed on Request.

Broadway & 19th Street

Another Lesson.

Recent Prices at Wholesale in London.

	Shillings per Case.
CLICQUOT BRUT, '92	152 to 165
Pommery Brut, '93	107 to 113

What Does THAT Mean?

CLICQUOT Is Even BETTER!

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Quitting Retail Business. Clothing at 60 cts. on the Dollar.

Amazed at our low prices hundreds who come here buy clothes enough to last them for years.

Truly, the values are wonderful. We are positively going out of the retail business this Fall, and our high-grade stock of Fall and Winter clothing is now being sold at exactly 60 CTS. ON THE DOLLAR.

Thousands of beautiful suits—many of them imported goods and in patterns to be found only here; long, loose, broad-shouldered Fall overcoats and Winter overcoats; silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests made of the finest imported vicunas; silk-lined Tuxedo and full-dress suits. All are brand new, beautiful garments, and are made by hand in the fashionable, trustworthy manner for which our clothing has long been celebrated, but all are now being sacrificed at 60 cts. on the dollar.

Several hundred of our finest $15, $18 and $20 suits are now marked down to $8.50 each. All now $8.50

They include fine black thibet suits; imported black clay diagonal suits; beautiful black, blue, and grey unfinished worsted suits; nobby, fancy worsted and cassimere suits in neat check and plaid effects, etc.

About 400 of our finest $15 and $18 Fall Overcoats are now marked down to $7.50 each. All now $7.50

Among them are covert overcoats in all shades; black thibet coats; imported black and oxford grey vicuna overcoats, etc. All are new, beautiful, reliable overcoats, and many are cut in the long, loose, broad-shouldered style which is now the fashion. Your choice now $7.50.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

NO ASPHALT WAR SETTLEMENT.

Both Companies Decline to Arbitrate as Suggested by Minister Bowen in Caracas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Both parties to the asphalt controversy—the New York and Bermudez Company and the Warner-Quinlan syndicate—have declined to enter into the arrangement for an amicable settlement of their troubles, the foundation of which was laid by Minister Bowen at Caracas last week. The New York and Bermudez Company points out that a settlement of the kind proposed would expose it to similar attacks by individuals and corporations and that no arbitration, save an international one to which Venezuela is made a party, could protect its rights. It already has asked for such an arbitration.

The Warner-Quinlan syndicate is willing to meet representatives of the New York company in this country in the effort to compromise, but it objects strongly to Mr. Bowen's proposition, on the ground that the same purpose can be served by the legal trial now going on in Venezuela, which already has progressed at considerable expense to the parties. In this state of the case the Department of State can do nothing but await the developments in Venezuela.

Will Command the Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Orders will be issued in a short time by which Capt. Chapman C. Todd, Chief Hydrographer of the navy, will be detached from that duty and assigned to command the cruiser Brooklyn, the flagship of Rear Admiral Remey, succeeding Capt. Francis W. Dickins.

To be Captain in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President Roosevelt to-day appointed Benjamin F. Tilley to be a Captain in the navy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following named Chaplains are relieved from their present duties and will join their respective regiments: Chaplain James L. Griffes, Fourth Cavalry; Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Navy.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley will be placed on the retired list from Oct. 9.

Capt. George W. Pigman is ordered to the navy yard at Washington, for instruction in ordnance.

Lieut. Commander John B. Milton is detached from the branch hydrographic office at San Francisco; he will report as Assistant Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District.

Lieut. James E. Palmer, when discharged from treat

SHAMROCK TO RACE AGAIN

Defeated Challenger Will Stay Here Until Next Year.

SIR THOMAS STILL ON THE ERIN

New York Yacht Club Will Entertain the Irish Knight at a Reception This Evening.

Yachtsmen who had feared that the defeat of the Shamrock II. would so discourage foreign contestants that it might be years before another aquatic struggle were delighted to learn last night that Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to leave his boat in America for the Winter. Unless there is some change in his plans he will race her next season against the Columbia and the Constitution.

The Shamrock is to be prepared for her Winter berth at once. Her mast is to be removed, that she may pass under the Brooklyn Bridge. After being stripped she is to be towed to New London, Conn., where she will rest near the Constitution.

Sir Thomas wants further trials of his boat, and believes that there will be the greatest interest next year in the contests of the three ninety-footers. According to his close personal friends he is doubly disappointed in the result of the recent yacht races. That he did not "lift the cup" is a very keen grief, made more bitter by the fact that he earnestly believes the Shamrock II. a better boat than the Columbia.

He did not come ashore yesterday as he had planned, because he is still suffering severely with his right leg, which was wrenched some days ago while boarding the tender Porto Rico. Sir Thomas spent the day on the upper deck sitting in the sunshine with his injured leg resting on a chair. He was asked if it was true, as reported, that he still believed his boat better than the Columbia.

"Now, that would never do," said Sir Thomas. "It would make me appear to be belittleing the boat that won. I was beaten just as I was the time before, fairly and squarely. There can be no criticism of my treatment in any respect. I still have the highest opinion of the Shamrock II. My plans for the immediate future are all unsettled. I shall be in Chicago probably for a week. I do not know how long I may remain in America."

"Do you mean to challenge again?" was asked.

"That is not determined. I must consult my designer as to what he thinks about it. Nothing is determined other than that I will leave the Shamrock II. in America until next season. There has been a good deal said about my plans, not warranted by anything I have said. The suggestion that the crews be changed and that the yachts then try out their models never came from me. That I meant to have Herreshoff build me a yacht in England is not true. It would rob the contest of the international idea, and I do not believe that the American builder would consider for a moment such a proposition."

One of Sir Thomas's friends remarked that Ratsey would not build sails for an American racer, and that it was probably true that Herreshoff would have the same feeling about modeling a hull for a British contestant. Sir Thomas agreed with him.

He denied all the stories that there had been any disaffection aboard the challenger, giving her crew and skipper full credit for the handling of the yacht, and, though he persisted in stating that he had been fairly beaten, yet he was inclined to think that his defeat was due to variable winds favoring the American boat.

He is delighted with the reception given him by the American people as shown by the crowds aboard the excursion fleet and those who were on the yachts. Sir Thomas takes comfort in his defeat, saying: "I really believe that if they could have voted on the American plan they would have chosen me for the winner."

Preparations for the reception of the Irish knight at the New York Yacht Club to-night are completed. The affair will be as informal as possible, it being the feeling of the club members that Sir Thomas should be received as an old and well-known friend rather than as a distinguished visitor. The feeling is that he would prefer this sort of tribute and expression of the high esteem he is held in by the club members.

Speaking of the decision to race the Shamrock here next season, Commodore Ledyard said last night: "The races are over and the Columbia will be laid up for the Winter. If the owners of the yachts want to race, that is their affair. The club has nothing to do with it. The Shamrock II. could not compete for the cup again until after two years, unless a contest for it by some other vessel had meantime intervened."

King Wants His Old Yacht.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is announced that King Edward is negotiating to repurchase his old yacht, the Britannia, from her present owner, Sir Richard Bulkeley.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB JARRED.

Blasts Knock Plaster from the Walls and Threaten Pictures—Club to Take Legal Action.

Members of the New York Yacht Club are not as happy in keeping the America's Cup as they feel they ought to be. Adjoining the club-house, in the lot No. 43 West Forty-fourth Street, contractors are busy blasting away the rock. They use charges sufficient to make the club-house jump with each explosion.

Plaster in the cellar and in several of the rooms of the club-house has been jarred from the wall. One of the models yesterday afternoon was thrown to the floor. It has been found necessary to remove several of the marine pictures from the wall for fear they may be thrown down and ruined.

No one at the club would talk last night about what would be done to lessen the evil, but it was not denied that legal action will be taken to make the blasters more careful of the club property.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS BEATEN.

Philadelphia Eleven Won the International Match by 229 Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 7.—Capt. Bosanquet's team of English cricketers met with a crushing defeat to-day on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim, near here, it being the third day of the second and last test match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and the visitors. Philadelphia won, with 229 runs to spare. Percy H. Clark's bowling completely fooled the Englishmen.

While it was a foregone conclusion that the visitors would be defeated, it being considered a rather hopeless task for them to score the necessary 333 runs to win when play was resumed this morning, yet the condition of the wicket so favored the batsmen that it was expected that at least a double century would be scored. Clark, however, upset all calculations, as he took 7 wickets for 22 runs, four batsmen, More, Harrison, Johnson, and Parkin failing to score at all.

Only four of the visitors, Schwarz, Mitchell, Dowson, and Hollins made double figures, while Wilson scored nine, Capt. Bosanquet one, and Crawford failed to break his "duck."

The match just closed has been a good and encouraging one for Philadelphia cricket. It has developed some youngsters who are bound to make their mark, and has also brought out some latent material which demonstrated the strength of the game in the Quaker City. The score:

PHILADELPHIANS—FIRST INNINGS.

C. C. Morris, l. b. w. b. Wilson	55
F. H. Bohlen, b. More	00
J. B. King, b. Wilson	2
J. L. Leaster, b. More	0
A. M. Wood, l. b. w. b. More	18
R. D. Brown, c. Mitchell, b. Wilson	103
N. Z. Graves, Jr., b. Wilson	29
E. M. Cregar, b. Hollins	4
P. H. Clark, b. More	13
T. C. Jordan, c. More, b. Wilson	16
W. Graham, not out	9
Extras	12
Total	312

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
More	204	5	104	4
Bosanquet	96	3	44	0
Dowson	72	3	33	0
Wilson	195	3	100	5
Hollins	24	0	19	1

ENGLISHMEN—FIRST INNINGS.

E. R. Wilson, c. Lester, b. King	7
W. E. Harrison, c. Wood, b. King	15
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Morris, b. King	37
F. Mitchell, c. Cregar, b. Clark	35
A. M. Hollins, b. Clark	1
V. F. S. Crawford, c. King, b. Clark	5
E. M. Dowson, c. and b. King	12
R. E. More, b. King	2
P. R. Johnson, c. Jordan, b. Clark	4
R. O. Schwarz, not out	33
T. U. Parkin, c. Clark, b. King	2
Extras	13
Total	166

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
King	188	8	74	6
Graham	54	2	31	0
Clark	126	3	48	4

PHILADELPHIANS, SECOND INNING.

C. C. Morris, b. Dowson	17
F. H. Behlen, b. Dowson	10
J. A. Lester, c. Wilson, b. More	39
R. D. Brown, c. Crawford, b. Wilson	31
J. B. King, c. Mitchell, b. More	4
A. M. Wood, b. More	2
N. Z. Graves, c. Bosanquet, b. More	1
E. M. Cregar, b. Dowson	15
P. H. Clark, b. More	6
T. C. Jordan, b. More	12
W. Graham, not out	4
Extras	15
Total	166

	B.	M.	R.	W.
More	145	2	62	6
Wilson	144	6	30	1
Dowson	96	3	47	3
Bosanquet	54	2	32	0

ENGLISHMEN, SECOND INNING.

R. O. Schwarz, b. Clark	21
E. R. Wilson, c. Jordan, b. Clark	9
B. J. T. Bosanquet, st. Jordan, b. King	3
F. Mitchell, c. Morris, b. King	17
V. F. S. Crawford, c. Cregar, b. King	0
E. M. Dowson, b. Clark	10
A. M. Hollins, not out	25
R. E. More, st. Jordan, b. Clark	0
W. E. Harrison, b. Clark	0
P. R. Johnson, b. Clark	0
T. V. Parkin, b. Clark	0
Extras	20
Total	103

	B.	M.	R.	W.
King	76	0	58	3
Clark	71	4	22	7
Graham	6	0	3	0

Runs at the fall of each wicket—Philadelphians, 93, 107, 108, 133, 150, 216, 221, 242, 2,96, 312; Englishmen, 18, 35, 83, 90, 102, 119, 123, 125, 145, 166.

Second Inning—Philadelphians, 22, 43, 102, 112, 130, 132, 161, 163, 179, 186; Englishmen, 31, 32, 64, 64, 64, 91, 91, 103, 103, 103.

WOMEN GOLFERS READY.

Miss Hoyt, However, Will Not Start This Morning in the Championship.

Over seventy, and probably as many as seventy-five, competitors of the eighty-five who are entered for the women's golf championship of America are expected to start in the qualifying round this morning on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. The name of Mrs. Lewis of Philadelphia has been added as a late entry omitted from the original list, and that makes an even eighty-five contestants. Over fifty of the players were on the links yesterday making practice rounds, and the excellence of the greens found favor from all. No remarkably low scores were made, as the players did not try for records. Many of the leading golfers do not believe in overexertion previous to the National tournament, and this fact was clearly demonstrated in the case of the present champion, Miss Griscom, who did not appear on the links at all during the day, although she is living within a quarter of a mile of the club.

The chief news incident of the day was the announcement that Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the three-year champion, would not compete. She was on the course, but stated to several of her friends that she had not been playing regularly this Summer, and as her game was not up to the standard of two or three years ago she did not consider it advisable to compete. Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan made a round in 98 strokes, which was one of the best of the day. Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion, played over the course, but gave out no card. She is driving the new rubber-filled ball, which will be used by fully three-fourths of the players. One of the notable exceptions is Miss Marion Oliver of the Albany Club, who will remain loyal to the gutta percha ball.

The contest pat this morning will start at 9 o'clock and the following couples will get off at five minute intervals. The match to-day will be an eighteen hole round, at medal play, from which the leading sixteen will be picked to continue at match play for the championship. The United States Golf Association gives three medals for the three lowest scores. Miss Hoyt has won every first medal for the lowest score in the opening round since the American championship was started, and with her out of the match the opening day will present a decidedly unique feature. In the afternoon there will be a long driving competition for special prizes given by the Baltusrol Club, and the Ladies' Committee of the club will serve tea on the lawn.

The competitors will be started by Secretary Robert B. Kerr and Treasurer Samuel Y. Heebner. They will be the only members of the Executive Committee representing the National association present. They both arrived at the clubhouse last night. For the remainder of the week one match play round a day will be the programme, and each afternoon, except Saturday, there will be a special event for prizes given by the club.

The golf fixtures for the week are:

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

Baltusrol—Women's amateur championship, qualifying round and driving competition in afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

Baltusrol—Women's amateur championship, first match play round; consolation handicap in afternoon.
Colonia—Cruikshank cup for women.
Englewood—Mixed foursomes.
Jersey City—Women's championship and Gifford Cup handicap.
Flushing—Women's handicap.
Richmond County—Women's handicap.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

Baltusrol—Women's championship, second round; mixed foursome in afternoon.
Apawamis—Women's handicap.
Flushing—Women's handicap.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Baltusrol—Women's amateur championship, semi-final round; mixed foursome in afternoon.
Flushing—Women's handicap.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

Baltusrol—Women's amateur championship, final round.
Westchester Golf—Club championship, second round.
Englewood—Monthly handicap, final rounds.
Jersey City—Men's championship and handicap
Innis Arden—Finals for club cups.
Morris County—Men's championship and Captain's Cup.
Flushing—Women's handicap.
Richmond County—Team match with Westchester.
Harbor Hill—Bogey handicap.
Oakland—Bogey handicap.
Apawamis—Finals for President's and Eddy Cups.
Elizabeth—Team match with Glen Ridge.
East Orange—Team match with Forest Hill.
Ardsley—Team match with Tuxedo.
Van Cortlandt—Approaching and putting competitions for men and women.
North Jersey—Team match with Montclair.
Newark Athletic—Scotch mixed foursome.
Colonia—Vice President's and Cotton Exchange Cups.
Crescent Athletic—Members' handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Nassau—Approaching and putting match.
Fox Hills—Team match with St. Andrew's.

Parkway Trots Begin To-day.

The Parkway Driving Club's Fall harness meeting will open to-day at the Parkway track, King's Highway, Brooklyn, and will continue four days, with races for three classes each day. A total of $3,900 in purses, divided among twelve classes, is offered, and as all the events filled well interesting sport is promised. The programme for this afternoon includes a 2:35 class trotting and 2:34 and 2:14 classes pacing. For to-morrow are set the 2:22 class pacing, 2:25 trotting, and 2:10 pacing; for Thursday, 2:30 class trotting, 2:27 pacing, and 2:15 trotting, and for Friday, the 2:18 class pacing, 2:20 trotting, and a free-for-all pacing and trotting.

Final Century Cycle Run.

The last century run of the year will be held next Sunday, and will be a repetition of the slow run of the Claflin Cycle Club held on June 16. The medals will be precisely the same as those of June 16, and the course will also be the same, viz.: From Bedford Rest, 6 A. M., via Coney Island, Bedford Rest, Jamaica, Lynbrook, Freeport, East Williston, Hicksville, Amityville, Freeport, Valley Stream, Richmond Hill, and Bedford Rest. Entries should be sent to Samuel G. Major, Captain Claflin Cycle Club, 142 Christopher Street, New York City.

Harvard Freshmen Footbal Dates.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 6.—The Harvard freshmen's football schedule has been arranged. Among the dates are these:

Nov. 2, Worcester Academy, at Cambridge; 9, Cornell '05, at Cambridge; 16, Yale '05, at Cambridge.

The game with Cornell is the first with this college for several years.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Daily Practice and Prospects of Principal College Elevens.

COLUMBIA'S GOOD NEW MEN

Changes in Princeton's Style of Play—Harvard's Coaches Discouraged—Yale's Work Snappy.

The football games played last Saturday served to give the big college teams an idea of their playing strength. Promising new men added to the Columbia squad put life into the work yesterday, the practice being the most encouraging of the season. At Princeton the coaches digressed from the usual order by playing the 'Varsity eleven against the first substitutes instead of the scrub, while "tackle back" plays occupied the chief place in the coaching department. Harvard's poor showing Saturday against Bates caused Soldiers Field to be alive with coaches yesterday. They seemed to infuse but little life into the team, and a conference of coaches was held last night, the result of which was not announced. It is understood, however, that a radical change in methods will be adopted. The Yale practice was lively.

Columbia's hope of turning out an eleven capable of holding its own with the big four of the football arena was given decided stimulus yesterday, the practice at South Field being by far the most encouraging of the season. The scrub team, reinforced by several new and heavy men, proved very strong, and the 'Varsity had to exert itself to the utmost to score two touch-downs while the scrub team scored once. This was due, however, to a particularly poor pass on the part of Bayard Boyeson, the quarter back of the 'Varsity.

As it was the opening of the college year, the practice was witnessed by most of the undergraduates. Thirty-six candidates turned out. Brinckerhoff, who has been playing end, was initiated into some of the secrets of the position of quarter back by Coach Sanford, and he then ran the 'Varsity through signal practice, while the new men under the tutelage of Van Hoevenberg, practiced falling on the ball. Prominent among the new men were Ache, Brown, Clarke, and Arnstein, the work of Clark and Brown showing out strongly in the afternoon's practice. Brown is a stockily built man, striving for the position of tackle, and Clark a big two-hundred-pounder, to whom Coach Sanford devoted considerable time. Both proved towers of strength in the college line.

After the preliminary practice two elevens were formed as follows:

'Varsity, 10.	Positions.	Scrub, 5.
Dougherty	Left end	Pembroke
Smythe	Left tackle	Brown
Ache	Left guard	Clark
Shaw	Centre	Martin
Whitwell	Right guard	Nicholl
Irvine	Right tackle	Duden
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	Strange
Boyeson	Quarter back	Goodman
Weekes	Left half back	Benjamin
Morley	Right half back	Stowe
Berrien	Full back	Wood

Shortly after the men lined up against each other Boyesan made a poor pass and one of the scrub team fell on the ball just inside the 'Varsity's goal line. By steady plunging after this the 'Varsity team rapidly advanced the ball toward the scrub's goal, until Morley fumbled. Goodman fell on the ball, but the 'Varsity line held firm and forced the scrub to kick. Weekes caught the ball, and his old fault of running back to dodge tackles displayed itself. Despite this, however, he was able to advance the ball fifteen yards. Steady plunges into the scrub line by Morley, Berrien, and Weekes brought the ball to the thirty-yard line of the scrub team. Here Weekes was given the ball, while Smythe made a splendid opening through Henderson, who had taken Brown's place. Weekes went through this and cleverly dodging several tackles placed the ball back of the goal line. Several changes were then made in the line-up of the elevens, Brown taking Smythe's place in the 'Varsity line-up and Duell that of Weekes. Berrien made the 'Varsity's second touchdown. The practice concluded with punting by Morley, Weekes and Berrien doing the receiving.

Snap characterized the work of the Princeton football players yesterday, the play at times being brilliant. The practice is now broadening out from the straight end runs and line plunges which have been used both in games and practice. During the greater part of the afternoon's working hour "tackle back" plays occupied the attention of the coaches, the first eleven running through formations of this type.

In the line-up the usual order of things was further digressed from, the coaches playing the regular 'Varsity against the first substitutes instead of the scrub.

During the twenty minutes of scrimmage neither team was able to score. The second eleven kicked off to McCord, who ran through the broken field for a twenty-five-yard gain. Two plays directed at the scrubs left end netted twenty-five yards more. In a "tackle back" formation Dewitt placed the ball within the twenty-yard line. On the next play the 'Varsity fumbled, Kafer falling on the ball. The scrub kicked out of danger. Underhill tried three drop kicks from the thirty-yard line and failed in each attempt. By punting frequently the second team managed to keep its goal line out of danger.

The Harvard practice yesterday was anything but encouraging, to the large number of coaches on Soldiers' Field, and as a result, together with the poor showing against Bates Saturday, the coaches held a conference last night, the result of which was not announced. It is understood, however, that a radical change in methods will be adopted, as the football situation at Harvard is regarded as being very grave at present.

The coaching force consisted of "Bob" Emmons, "Jack" Moulton, Lewis, Waters, Malcolm, Donald, "Win" Bouve, Edgar Wrightington, Norman Cabott, Frank Hallowell, "Billy" Garrison, and Shirley Ellis, who, with Reid, urged the men on to renewed efforts. Their work was poorly repaid, for in two short halves the second team scored upon the first and outplayed her at every point. Outside of a brilliant thirty-yard run by Knowles, the 'Varsity playing was loose and ragged, the ball being kept in her territory almost all the time, the scrub holding her for downs on the fifteen-yard line.

Roberts, last year's centre and guard, made his first appearance upon Soldiers' Field yesterday. Roberts is heavier than ever. He weighs 298 pounds, and will need a lot of hard work to get into condition again. Kernan was also out, and sent some beautiful long spiral kicks for fifty yards and more.

Capt. Gould of the Yale 'Varsity eleven called out two new men yesterday in Johnson of the crew for guard, and Coffin of last year's freshman crew for tackle. Both went on the second team where they made things lively, the second team holding the 'Varsity to no score in twenty-two minutes' play. The 'Varsity was made up as usual. In the trial practice before the scrimmage, however, Gould tried some new shifts, sending Tackle Francis to left half back, putting Drummond in at left tackle, Fox as half back, and Vanderpool as full back. Bloomer of last year's team played right tackle, but is not a fixture. The practice to-day was of the liveliest sort, and forced Capt. Gould to try some new tackle back formations which were fairly successful.

UNION COLLEGE, 35; HOBART, 0.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Union College football team to-day defeated the Hobart eleven by the score of 35 to 0. The contest was a walk-over for the local collegians, who outplayed the visitors at every point and won on their merits.

CROSS-COUNTRY PLANS.

Local Harriers Preparing for Their Active Season.

When other outdoor pastimes are on the wane and indoor sports become active, the cross-country runners begin to make their plans, for cross-country running is one of the few outdoor sports that flourishes best in cold weather.

While almost every athletic organization in the city gives some attention to cross-country running, there are some six local clubs which maintain regular teams of harriers and are represented in all the open runs of the year. Chief among these active clubs is the Pastime Athletic Club, whose club-house and grounds are at the foot of East Sixty-sixth Street. Among the well-known runners who wear the Maltese cross of the Pastimes are R. Pfortner, E. Gruessel, M. McGarry, J. Lynch, W. Kelly, W. McMahon, L. Markheim, A. Ziegler, P. Soutar, and T. O'Connor. Regular practice will begin this week, and the first run of this club will probably be held on Oct. 13.

The harriers of the New West Side Athletic Club of West Fifty-fourth Street have already begun practice and are running two evenings each week. The team includes E. Carette, J. W. Murphy, J. W. Adams, R. Humphries, J. J. Corley, C. Cronin, C. Langenbacher, W. Leary, and A. Monteverde, (Captain.)

The Xavier Athletic Association of West Sixteenth Street is another organization which will have a strong cross country team this Winter. Among its members will be "Andy" Walsh, T. J. Vogellus, J. J. Joyce, Daniel Donovan, Michael Donovan, James Molloy, P. Foran, and C. Brady.

The Star Athletic Club of Long Island will have a strong team which will include the two Kennedys, Robert and Thomas, W. Hugg, G. Fitzgerald, J. J. Farrell, J. Schell, T. J. Kelly, W. Rottger, and J. Hussey.

A new team this year will represent the Olympia Athletic Club of Harlem, and will include J. McLean, the three Fisher brothers, S. Ellingwood, T. Krause, J. Eldredge, H. Hollister, and W. Scharps.

The Shamrock Harriers of the Bronx will have E. A. Trede, C. Trede, R. Trede, M. Judas, and E. Estoppey. The Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx will also have a team, which will include F. McKechnie, W. Lockwood, V. Andrews, and H. Mahan.

A meeting of the interested clubs to arrange dates for the season's schedule will be held soon and the first open run will be held on the second or third Sunday of the present month.

RACING PLANS FOR SARATOGA.

Four Huge New Stakes to be Opened and Course to be Reconstructed.

Plans for the future of the Saratoga Racing Association and the establishment of Saratoga as a racing centre were considered at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the reorganized Saratoga Club yesterday afternoon in the offices of the association in the Windsor Arcade. There were present William C. Whitney, J. Harry Alexandre, John G. Heckshser, F. R. Hitchcock, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. K. Knapp, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Andrew Miller, and Perry Belmont.

In conformity with the policy announced when the present management secured control of the Saratoga track last Spring, to increase the value of the stake fixtures and otherwise add to the attractions of Saratoga as a racing point, the meeting decided to establish four new stake fixtures, with values greater than were ever offered at Saratoga before. One of these is to be a race worth $50,000, to be run in 1904, the details of which have not yet been decided, but which probably will be for horses of all ages. This race will exceed in value any race ever run in America except the Coney Island Jockey Club's Futurity, which is a produce stake, and the one American Derby, run at Chicago in the year of the World's Fair, and won by Boundless.

Other new stakes decided on were one of $40,000 for two-year-olds, to be run in 1904; one of $25,000 for two-year-olds, to be run in 1903, and a stake of $14,000 for fillies two-year-olds, to be run in 1903. The conditions of all these events are to be framed by the Directors and announced later. In addition to these stakes all the regular fixtures of the Saratoga meeting will be renewed, with increases in the value of several events where the Directors think such increase is advisable.

The matter of enlarging and improving the track was also considered. It was the wish of the new management to remodel the Saratoga course, now a model mile, with a seven-furlong chute, beginning near the head of the backstretch, and a steeplechase course in the field, and convert it into a mile and a furlong oval, similar to the Sheepshead Bay course, and with that plan in view a survey of the course was made under the direction of Track Superintendent Frank T. Clark.

The survey showed that the track might be so altered, but objections were found to the plan for remodeling the course, and the Directors yesterday decided to abandon that idea, and order a reconstruction of the entire plant. Thus, for 1902, there will be an entirely new track, one-mile and a furlong in circuit, with chutes for starting races at one mile and at seven furlongs. This plan makes necessary a new grand stand, on an enlarged scale, and changes all around in the arrangements of the course. Contracts for all the work will be made within a short time, though the first work to be done will be to lay out and make the new mile-and-a-furlong track. Superintendent Clark, who will have charge of this work, went to Saratoga to make arrangements for the construction, immediately after the close of the Sheepshead Bay meeting.

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

A new number of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide has been issued, carrying the records of racing in America up to the close of last week. The work contains all the usual excellent features of the publication, including the indexed form tables, the dates claimed for races in the United States and in England, a comparative table of the winning mounts of the leading jockeys, and the fastest time records at all distances and for all recognized race tracks.

Pedestrians in Six-Day Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Of the forty-nine men who started in the six days' walking match at Industrial Hall twenty-four hours ago, only six have dropped out. The leaders are setting a fast pace, and the next twenty-four hours will surely see a number of the trailers leave the track. The five leaders in the contest are Glick, Hegelman, Golden, Cartwright, and Hart, all of whom are old-timers at the game. These men completed the necessary 110 miles in the first twenty-four hours for them to get special prizes offered by the management. The first to make a century was Glick, who passed that mark at 6:32 P. M., having made the hundred miles in 17 hours and 54 minutes. Hegelman covered the distance in 17 hours and 55 minutes.

At midnight the score of the first fourteen men was as follows: Glick, 120 miles; Hegelman, 117; Cartwright, 116; Hart, 114; Golden, 110; Brett, 107; Dean, 106; Tracy, 97; Guerrero, 92; Carroll, 92; Day, 92; Fahey, 91; Hoagland, 90; Messier, 90.

Boralma Too Sick to Race.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 7.—It was announced at a meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Association to-night that Boralma was too sick to meet The Abbott in the proposed $30,000 race Wednesday. He has congestion of the lungs. The Directors then attempted to have Cresceus substituted, and offered $5,000. Geers was willing, but Ketcham declined on the ground that Cresceus had all the work ahead of him that he could undertake. Geers, for Scannel, then consented to have The Abbott go against the world's record. Great crowds have arrived for the ten days' meeting, which opens with the $16,000 Futurity for three-year-olds to-morrow.

Dauntless Rowing Club Meeting.

At a meeting of the Dauntless Rowing Club, held last night at the clubhouse, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, L. F. Dillingham was elected Second Lieutenant in place of H. Siebenelcher, resigned, and H. P. Burchell and W. H. Pumphrey were elected to the Board of Governors. Three new members also were elected.

Former Captain E. H. Anderson of the Dauntless Rowing Club has received a gift of a gold watch and chain from the Friendship Boat Club in recognition of his services in coaching the crew of that club, which won the intermediate four-oared gig race at the recent Middle States regatta.

Gallagher-Ortiz Billiard Match.

"Tom" Gallagher, the veteran billiard player, won the first night's play last night in his match with the Spanish player, José Ortiz, the score being 300 to 94. The conditions of the match call for the use of an eighteen-inch balk line, and Gallagher concedes 250 points to Ortiz, as he is required to make 1,500 points to the latter's 1,250. Gallagher played in good form last night, and made one very creditable run of 75. His average was 12½. The Spanish player was only able to make 94 points, and his high run was 18. The score:

Gallagher—19 8 0 18 1 26 6 75 15 2 2 0 0 0 14 20 18 10 1 17 7 27 15 4. Total, 300; average, 12 12-24; high run, 75.

Ortiz—1 1 8 1 3 1 12 3 10 3 5 1 0 4 1 0 12 0 3 4 0 0 18. Total, 94; average, 3 22-24; high run, 18.

A Class Not to be Overlooked.

"The inhabitants of a city," remarked the Able Person, who learnedly discusses sociologic and other profound questions, "are divided into two classes—those who own their houses and those who pay rent."

"Excuse me," interrupted the Real Estate Agent, who doesn't know a thing about sociology and doesn't want to, "what about those who would rather move than pay rent?"—Detroit Free Press.

The Suitor Might Try.

Her Father—Can you support my daughter?

The Suitor—I'm afraid that is, I don't think I can.

Her Father—Neither can I. I guess you had better take her anyway.—Philadelphia Record.

SIXTEEN HORSES TO RUN FOR $26,305 STAKES

Matron Produce Stakes to be Decided at Morris Park.

Meeting Which Opens To-day Will Offer Many Rich Prizes for Horse Owners.

With the last of the great prizes of the turf season, the Matron Produce Stakes, as the chief attraction, the last great meeting of the Eastern racing year will open to-day at Morris Park. The race will be the third running of the Matron Stakes, for two-year-olds, at six furlongs, over the Eclipse Course. The event has a guaranteed value of $20,000, though as a matter of fact its gross worth will be more than $6,000 in excess of the guaranteed value, the total for forfeits and the starting fees for the sixteen horses named to run bringing the value up to $26,305, without the addition of a dollar by the Westchester Racing Association.

This race is only one of the rich prizes to be won at the Morris Park meeting, which will continue for three weeks, or until Oct. 26, other great races to be decided at the same meeting being the most valuable jumping race of the season, the Champion Steeplechase, worth more than $10,000; the White Plains Handicap, and Champagne Stakes, both for two-year-olds, worth about $5,000 each, and the Municipal Handicap and the Morris Park Weight for Age Stakes, both long distance events, worth about $5,000 each also.

The race for the Matron gives excellent promise for a high-class race, as the entries for this afternoon include about the pick of the two-year-olds. The winning of the stakes, should the winner carry colors other than those of William C. Whitney or John E. Madden, also will make a change in the standing of the stables high up on the list of the season's winners. With a half dozen of the best of the season's two-year-olds engaged in his name, Mr. Whitney has selected the Futurity winner Yankee, and those good colts, King Hanover and Goldseeker, to represent his stable in this event, and with such a representation will make a strong bid, the Whitney entries having been quoted last night as a warm favorite for the race. The Pepper Stables, with Whiskey King and Par Excellence, and W. H. Sealey with Rockwater and Caughnawaga are the only other establishments with more than one entry each named to run. Maddon's Pentecost is his single representative, while other prominent horses in the race are August Belmont's Masterman, Perry Belmont's Fly Wheel, David Gideon's Clonmell, P. H. McCarren's Peninsula, John Daly's Barron, and Clarence H. Mackay's Heno. Under the conditions of the race, the value to the winner, with sixteen starters, will be $17,152.50; to the second horse $3,891.50, and to the third $2,261. The entries for the opening of the Morris Park meeting follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; the Withers mile. McMeekin, 126 pounds; McAddie, Kamara, and Raffaello, 118 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Bruff, Extinguisher, Blanket, Coldstream, Skye, Grand Opera, Namtor, Luck and Charity, Renald, and Tim D., Jr., 112 pounds each; Tenagra, Joymaker, Gay Girl, Trentham, Delagoa, Legation, Notlimah, and Awixa, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Matron Stakes, of $20,000 guaranteed; for two-year-olds, with penalties and allowances; the Eclipse course, six furlongs. Yankee, 129 pounds; King Hanover and Whiskey King, 125 each; Hetio, Fly Wheel, and Masterman, 122 each; Clonmell, Peninsula, and Northern Star, 117 each; Pentecost, 116; Goldseeker, 114; Barron and Emehee, 112 each; Cellente and Rockwater, 111 each; Caughnawaga, 109. Whitney entry, Yankee, King Hanover, and Goldseeker. The Pepper Stables entry, Whiskey King and Par Excellence. W. H. Sealey's entry, Caughnawaga and Rockwater.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, over the Eclipse course. Unmasked, 114 pounds; The Musketeer, 112; Morningside, 111; Paul Clifford, 110; Red Path, 109; King Pepper, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter over the hill. Blues, 128 pounds; Trigger, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; the Withers mile. Gold Knight, 110 pounds; Knight of the Garter, Alpen, and Wait Not, 106 each; Lee King, 105; Astor and Alsike, 104 each; Trebor and Lucky Star, 103 each; Tonicum and Ethics, 98 each; Criterion and Bobs, 93 each; Kingstelle, 90.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Lafayette Bowlers Win Two Games in Opening Series of Harlem League.

The Lafayette team won two games, the New Rochelle bowlers won one game and lost one, and the Audubon five lost two games in the opening series of the Harlem Bowling League on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night. A large crowd of Harlem bowling enthusiasts watched the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 161; Carpenter, 130; Hewes, 197; Stott, 153; West, 177. Total, 818.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 160; Steinmann, 168; Brand, 125; Moore, 164; Maguire, 148. Total, 757.

SECOND GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 179; Dickman, 156; Roesel, 168; Knaus, 149; Darrell, 179. Total, 831.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 153; Steinmann, 138; Brand, 161; Moore, 172; Maguire, 166. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 160; Dickman, 179; Roesel, 168; Knaus, 195; Darrell, 148. Total, 856.

New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 170; Carpenter, 158; Hewes, 189; Stott, 134; West, 167. Total, 818.

In the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night the Agreeable Bowlers won two games, the Owl team won one game and lost one, and the Iwago five, formerly the Bank Clerks' team, lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 191; Knickman, 170; Shevlin, 149; Howard, 132; Grabenstein, 166. Total, 798.

Agreeable Bowling Club—L. Nowak, 190; Stendel, 170; M. Nowak, 166; Flogel, 146; Liesenberg, 168. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.—Iwago Bowling Club—Miles, 122; Grant, 163; Copeland, 151; Schneider, 150; Hill, 164. Total, 750.

Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 201; Knickman, 170; Shevlin, 180; Howard, 141; Grabenstein, 159. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.—Iwago Bowling Club—Miles, 190; Grant, 168; Copeland, 120; Schneider, 145; Hill, 134. Total, 757.

Agreeable Bowling Club—L. Nowak, 166; Stendel, 181; M. Nowak, 168; Flogel, 118; Leisenberg, 186. Total, 819.

The Amersfort team won two games, the East New York bowlers won one game and lost one, and the Bedford five lost two games in the Greater New York tournament, on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The score:

FIRST GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—Skidmore, 193; W. Moore, 165; Dains, 159; Dinkel, 172; Meht, 205. Total, 894.

Bedford Bowling Club—Kelly, 154; Forman, 151; Burr, 138; Helitas, 213; Constant, 168. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.—Amersfort Bowling Club—Bennett, 156; Ryder, 185; Gallusere, 168; Potter, 173; Buek, 203. Total, 885.

Bedford Bowling Club—Kelly, 142; Hughes, 144; Burr, 154; Helitas, 139; Constant, 137. Total, 716.

THIRD GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—Skidmore, 168; W. Moore, 149; Dains, 158; Dinkel, 243; Meht, 203. Total, 921.

Amersfort Bowling Club—Bennett, 212; Ryder, 170; Gallusere, 202; Potter, 149; Buek, 234. Total, 967.

De Forest Council won two games, De Long Council won one game and lost one

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.80
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATORS.

It has already been announced on authority generally accepted that it is the intention of the President to take the advice of Senators as to appointments whenever fit appointments are advised by them. It is a sound rule. How it will work in practice depends on the firmness and alertness of the President, as to which there is not now much room for doubt, and on the good sense and good faith of the individual Senators, as to which there is reason, we think, for more confidence than has usually been felt.

There is a certain substantial distinction between the function of the Senate as a body and the prerogatives which the Senators as individuals have gradually acquired. The latter were not intended in the Constitution, and have undoubtedly been sadly abused at times. It is easy enough to criticise the abuses, but not so easy to correct them. They have grown out of pretty strong tendencies of human nature. The Senators have enjoyed a good deal of indirect power and influence for the exercise of which it has been impracticable to hold them to strict account. They have to some extent employed this power and influence for their own advantage and at times in a mischievous manner. In the main, however, they have believed that they were doing about right, and no President has ever been able to make an open successful fight against them. Too often the share of the President in the common operations has been no more creditable than that of the Senators.

The gist of the difficulty that has heretofore arisen has been that the President absolutely requires the consent of the Senate to important measures under the Constitution—especially treaties and the larger appointments—and has either voluntarily or involuntarily sought the support of a majority among the Senators by a species of what has been really bargaining. As we understand the attitude of President ROOSEVELT, it must eliminate this element of his relations to the Senate and to the Senators. He is interested as they are in certain lines of policy in which they must co-operate. Custom long followed and firmly established has placed in their hands an important and practically controlling influence in a considerable class of appointments. If the President acknowledges the existence of that influence and seeks to have it exercised with proper responsibility, it is likely that he will secure better appointments than in any other way, and that he and the Senators will be able to work together with better understanding of each other and with better results in the administration of their joint trust. If the President insists on good men, he is more likely to get them in this manner than by selecting them solely on his own judgment and sending in their names for the Senate to reject. On the other hand, the general policy of the Government in matters as to which the Senate has essential functions to perform in conjunction with the President is likely to be more consistent, well considered, and effective.

We have intimated that there is more reason for confidence in the good sense and good faith of the Senators in such a relation than is generally supposed. Some greedy and unscrupulous men among them will resent the President's conditions. A good many of the Senators will welcome those conditions. They will be relieved of much pressure from office seekers who are of no real use to them. Nor will they be insensible to the pleasure of applying the President's standard to their own actions. Most of them are honest men, sometimes trained in traditions and conventions of politics that they have never stopped to examine because they have not been seriously disputed. They would much rather be credited with securing good men in the public service than be charged with forcing bad men into it. While they may not have the independence to apply a high standard of themselves, they will be glad to assist the President in applying it. And they will be satisfied with the results and proud of them.

An incident in recent political history in this State is in point. A Governor was asked by the party machine at the capital to accord to it a certain important appointment. He consented on condition that a fit man be suggested. One fitted in all ways was brought forward who had been an active participant in the machine politics of the town. The Governor told him he could have the place, but that the moment he used his office to employ or discharge a subordinate for the advantage of any politician and to the detriment of the service he would be removed. The office has been admirably filled, and has not been prostituted to political ends, and the incumbent is as comfortable as he is efficient. Which shows that downright and straightforward honesty, coupled with practical intelligence, goes a long way even in dealing with politicians. We shall be much mistaken if the President do not find these qualities as potent in Washington as in Albany.

MUTUAL DISCLAIMERS.

CROKER must disclaim SHEPARD and SHEPARD must disclaim CROKER. Each must repudiate the other with emphasis and specification. That is the only way in which both can fool the people, as both are trying to fool the people in this campaign.

Accordingly, the managers of Mr. SHEPARD'S canvass in Brooklyn are preparing to distribute placards declaring that he is "no man's man." Precisely. CROKER by these agents says to the respectable voters of Brooklyn, particularly to the Independent Democrats: You must not for a moment suppose that SHEPARD is my man. Quite the contrary. He abhors me, he despises my works. He, you know, is pure and high-minded, while I am pretty low down. I am responsible for the blackmailing practices of the police, for the issue of licenses to gambling places and disreputable houses on payment of money to my friends in Tammany, for the hideous crimes of the Red-Light District, for MURPHY and DEVERY, for all that is vile and vulgar, costly and fraudulent, in the administration of the affairs of your city. But while I approve all these things, "stand for" them, and fill my pockets by reason of my control over the City Government, I cannot boss SHEPARD. He is not my man, and I want you to understand that, being pure and high-minded, he will make it his first business to efface my works and drive me back to Wantage, while a considerable number of persons of great influence and authority under me will have to take their chances of Sing Sing.

SHEPARD, on his part, must say: Not only will I not be bossed by CROKER, but I am going to break him. Of him and of these Tammany rascals who have nominated me for Mayor I entertain the same opinion I have always held and expressed. It is against them I make my campaign, for their overthrow and destruction I shall labor if I am elected. I will instantly remove the incompetent MURPHY; DEVERY shall not be in office a day after I am; I will break up the league between criminals and the police, and I will demand of the Governor the removal of the Tammany District Attorney if he fails or refuses to get the evidence that will convict these blackmailing Police Captains. Tammany shall not influence or taint my administration.

Nothing less explicit than these disclaimers will convince the only class of voters who are open to appeal from CROKER and SHEPARD. The regular Tammany vote needs no exhortation. The men who cast it are accustomed to be ordered, and they obey. It is to independent Democrats that the Croker-Shepard appeal must be made. If any considerable part of that vote goes to LOW, CROKER and SHEPARD will be beaten. There is a large anti-Tammany majority in the city. It must be hoodwinked and fooled and cajoled, and in that effort CROKER and SHEPARD must co-operate. SHEPARD'S disclaimer will have no credit unless countersigned by CROKER.

But will men of intelligence, ordinarily careful about the worth of the men and the merit of the causes to which they commit themselves, give full faith and credit to the disclaimers and protestations of a candidate who, having led the life of an active and punctilious reformer, suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, turns against the men and the principles he has fought for, and accepts a leader's commission from the persons he has denounced as thieves and public enemies?

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY.

A Washington dispatch to The Sun, which seems to be authentic and which we certainly hope is so, deals with the views and intentions of the President respecting the army and navy. The main point of the statement is that the President "is strongly impressed with the idea of making the navy a fighting navy and the army a fighting army, but the question of increasing the number of vessels and the number of troops is secondary, in his mind, to that of fighting qualities and readiness for conflict."

The President has himself had opportunities of observing both services which are unique in the experience of Presidents. He has had office experience of the navy as its Assistant Secretary, and actual experience in the field, as an officer of volunteers, of the conditions of the army. Any recommendations he might make respecting either service would thus be entitled to special consideration as expert opinions, and we believe would receive such consideration from the country at large, and from Congress as its representative.

It is with the army that the main difficulty lies. The naval programme already adopted by more than one Congress, and now in course of execution, commands, we believe, the adherence of the navy itself. Ever since Manila Bay it has been a common saying in Washington that the navy can have from Congress whatever it wants. And the navy already fulfills the requirement upon which it is reported that the President is disposed to insist. It is always mobilized, always ready for war. Its new ships are where they ought to be, away cruising, drilling, and manœuvring at sea, as soon as they are finished and have received their complement of men. When the war with Spain broke out it was found that the navy was entirely fit and ready to do what, in effect, it had all along been doing, only it now had to do it "in the presence of the enemy."

We can all remember how different it was with the army. The disgraceful confusion at Tampa struck the whole country with disgust and horror at the havoc which had been wrought in the land fighting force by "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace." It struck the officers of the army with an even sharper pang. They were aware that they knew their business and had been practicing it in peace time as well as they had been allowed to do. And they were keenly aware that they had been put in a cruelly false position by the unwise neglect and the unwise interference of Congress, and by the system of divided authority and divided responsibility that had been allowed to grow up during the generation that had elapsed since the civil war. Successive civilian Secretaries of War had not taken their duties too seriously. They had been mainly anxious to make a show of economy at the cost of the efficiency of the army in contingencies which they regarded as too remote to be taken into practical consideration. As an army officer vigorously put it, "in time of peace they had prepared for more peace." And the result was that when the emergency came it found the army in a condition of total unpreparedness, excepting only in the courage and discipline of the fighting line, a condition which was the direct result, first of depriving it of the material and personnel which were dispensable in peace and indispensable in war, and, secondly, of the divided authority at Washington.

The President will find the present Secretary of War in complete agreement with him on the main position. Ever since he took office, Mr. ROOT has not ceased to insist that we maintain an army in time of peace as a preparation for war, and that its preparedness for that purpose was the real test of its efficiency. He has done his best to do away with the division of authority from which the army has suffered so much in the past, and to assimilate the conditions of peace to those of war. In this, it seems, he will now have the hearty and active co-operation of the President. It seems that, in view of the awful lesson we had at the outbreak of the Spanish War, Congress must now be willing to appropriate what money may be needed to put the home army on a war footing, and to give it practice under the conditions of actual service, such as the navy already has, and such as all European armies have, conditions which shall test the efficiency of the departments of supply and transportation, as well as of the line, and which shall lack only "the presence of the enemy" to be war. In no other way can we have the assurance of a "fighting army," what the President most properly desires.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE REPORT.

The report of the engineers employed by the District Attorney to examine the condition and, incidentally, the management of the East River suspension bridge adds very little to the knowledge already possessed by those for whom the subject has interest. In the discussion which followed the fracture of the suspender rods last Summer all the facts discovered by Messrs. DURYEA and MEYER were very clearly brought out, and about all that remained for those gentlemen to do was to codify them in convenient form and give the public an authoritative opinion as to whether the bridge in its present condition and under the strains to which it is subjected is or is not safe. That the latter part of their duty has been discreetly avoided is no doubt perfectly natural under the circumstances. The question is one to which no conscientious engineer would care to answer yes or no.

Factor of safety is a term which may be used interchangeably with factor of ignorance. The factor of safety allowed in designing new structures is arrived at by making an arbitrary allowance for what cannot possibly be known. If all the material was exactly alike, and every member had been calculated with inerrant accuracy, a narrow margin would be sufficient. As none of these things can be definitely known, it is the custom to make structures three, four, five, or six times as strong as would be theoretically sufficient to carry the loads for which they are designed. In the case of an old structure, in which the deterioration is a matter of estimate, and which is so necessary to the public convenience that to pronounce it unsafe would be to close the most important short highway on the American continent, the engineer assumes a very delicate responsibility, and the professional tendency to "hedge" leads him to guard his conclusions against the appearance of dogmatic positiveness on points concerning which he cannot possibly be sure.

This conservatism is conspicuous in the report under consideration. It says that some deterioration is obvious as the result of neglect; that the structure is overloaded beyond what is considered good practice for ordinary bridges; that by means of exigently necessary repairs its safety can be increased; that the present system of inspection, supervision, and maintenance is not such as will keep the bridge in a safe condition, and that the bridge is in some respects faulty in design and not well adapted to the traffic under which it is now operated. The only part pronounced "unsafe" is the flooring, the wooden stringers being deemed insufficient and requiring strengthening to enable them to carry the loads to which they are now subjected. We think this reflects as accurately as possible a consensus of engineering opinion on the subject; that it does no more is to be regretted. If in the opinion of the gentlemen selected for this investigation, at least one of whom is conspicuously competent, the bridge is now unsafe for the travel which daily crosses it, the fact should have been stated without a high dilution of qualifications. If it is still safe, and suffers chiefly from incompetent management, which permits a dangerous deterioration to go on unchecked by necessary repairs, that fact should be brought out with unmistakable clearness. A technical discussion of problems in bridge construction, so long as to insure that not one in a thousand of those for whom it has interest will read or clearly understand it, was not just what the case demanded.

The principal value of the report is in its arraignment of the bridge management, which should have interest for those who discover great public advantages and economies to result from the municipal ownership of public utilities. The East River Bridge is a public utility demanding in its management sound judgment and ripe experience. It is intrusted to the tender mercies of Commissioner SHEA, whose principal talent seems to be for flippant buffooneries, and who never fails to make the judicious grieve whenever he ventures a public utterance on any subject connected with his official responsibilities. The last thing a competent man in his position would do would be to brush aside the report of Messrs. DURYEA and MEYER as a document the engineers of his department, Messrs. MARTIN and PROBASCO, will doubtless read when time serves and make an appropriate answer to. His confident assurances that the bridge is perfectly safe and generally "all right" will carry no weight with the public, and will only serve to emphasize the fact that a Tammany Government is as incapable of selecting fit men for positions of high responsibility as for those lower in the scale. He will turn the bridge over to his official successor in a condition requiring repairs and improvements involving an expenditure of from half a million to a million dollars, and will thereafter boast of the greater economy of his administration over that which is identified with municipal reform. Meanwhile, however, the fact stands out that at least a part of the bridge is in a dangerous condition; that it is seriously overloaded, and that its management is negligent of everything which makes for safety and durability.

THE RANSOMING OF MISS STONE.

An interesting question in ethics is raised by the unfortunate predicament of Miss STONE, the American missionary in Bulgaria, who was captured by brigands and held for ransom. Should crimes of that character be encouraged and made profitable by the payment of the exaggerated ransom demanded by the brigands, even though a hope is held out that the United States Government may recover the money collected in this most atrocious form of blackmail and thus permit its return to the subscribers?

It would look as if the payment of the ransom of $110,000 would make the position of missionaries in all countries where brigandage obtains extremely perilous. The American Board of Foreign Missions cannot go on redeeming missionaries held in pledge, and the liberality of the churches, which in this instance have responded so generously, could not often be taxed so heavily with any probability that they could or would meet the demand. We can very well understand the spirit which prompts the friends of foreign missions to recover the person of a woman who has voluntarily expatriated herself and put her life and liberty in peril as a messenger of the Gospel to those who appear to value her chiefly for purposes of revenue. The cold logic of the situation melts like ice in the sun when the emotions are appealed to, and to rescue this woman from deadly peril seems the paramount duty of the moment. But are there not other missionaries to consider, and would not the payment of a king's ransom for one of them change the status of every other one and make the missionary a matter of interest to mercenary heathen chiefly as a source of profit through the blackmailing of American churches?

Considered in the abstract, there would seem to be no question as to the duty of the churches here to redeem Miss STONE; but as a matter of principle it may be seriously debated whether the evils to be expected to follow it are not greater than have been considered.

Miss STONE, if she could be appealed to, might ask not to be redeemed under conditions which are obviously fraught with so much danger to others who are in a position to invite the attentions of the brigands.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Possibly a canary bird story will be safer than stories about submerged gold, particularly as we find the canary bird story in The Christian Register, the contributors to which, we fondly assume, keep imagination well within bounds, and carefully discriminate between fact and fiction. The canary bird in question, we read, had long grieved its owner by utterly refusing to take a bath. Daily was a white china dish filled with purest water placed in the creature's cage, and daily did it get as far from the dish as possible, and, until the hated object was removed, exhibit all the evidences of horror and rage which a canary bird is capable of expressing—and that is not a few. Because of this behavior, of which a dislike for cleanliness was the only obvious explanation, the bird was named Tramp, and was very lightly esteemed. Finally, however, the white tub was accidentally broken, and for it was substituted a Japanese dish of curious form, ornamented with blue designs. Then the bird's behavior changed. "I placed the new dish in the cage," runs the narrative, "and, as the sharp little black eyes rested on it the yellow ball flew down with outstretched wings and glad chirps of joy, perched for an instant on the brim of the dish, and then splashed into the water with every indication of the utmost joy! I was amazed, of course, and could not understand the change. Day after day went by, and each morning Tramp welcomed his bath in the blue and white dish. Then, one morning, the blue and white dish was broken; and I proffered a white one similar to the old one. Once more Tramp showed the old aversion to his bath. Sulkier than ever now, he flew on his topmost perch and greeted me with shrill chirps of rage. So it continued, till I found another blue and white dish. Then my aesthetic little pet resumed his daily bath." If that were a dog story, now, we would believe it without hesitation, even though it came from another source, for anything is possible with dogs; but, told of a canary bird, it is—well, The Christian Register prints it, so we will take chances and print it, too.

—A friend whose letter we published on Sunday mingled with his praises of THE TIMES a few criticisms of peculiarities in its habits and policies—among them, curiously enough, the one to which his letter owed its appearance in our columns, arguing strongly, as it did, against certain things in which we thoroughly believe. "In your generosity," he wrote, "you allow too great latitude to some of your correspondents, permitting them to pour out even bitterness against your pronounced views, when it would seem as if ordinary courtesy would forbid their using a liberty to become an unbridled license." Then, struck by a sudden thought, he added: "But, in such instances, they suffer more in being brought into comparison in wide public view." Realizing, as he evidently did after a moment's reflection, that the bitterness and discourtesy which offended us no less than himself could be in no other way at once so easily and so severely punished as by printing it, for all to read, why does our friend condemn our course? As a matter of fact, we exercise much discrimination in regard to letters. First of all, a line is drawn against those of no general interest, whether they advocate or oppose our own views. In the next place, we do, as a rule, hold our correspondents to observance of the ordinary courtesies, as well as the ordinary decencies, of human intercourse, and bar mere vituperation and abuse not less when aimed against ourselves than when aimed against other people. When, as sometimes happens, we let the bar down as regards ourselves, it is because we think the offender deserves something worse than mere ignoring, and then the something worse is inflicted upon him by giving publicity to his evil or mistaken sentiments. It is an extremely effective method, though of course not all to whom it is applied realize that they are being held up to public scorn. These cases apart, we publish letters antagonistic to views which we have ourselves expressed for one of two reasons—either because we recognize that the criticism is just and sound, or because we consider the point at issue one on which there can be reasonable and intelligent differences of opinion.

—According to The Troy Times, several Boston and New York papers "feel very sore over the way in which they were taken in by that story about the recovery of 10,000 English sovereigns from a sunken hulk in Lake Champlain." It also speaks of "the unholy joy" that has been created in the region where the yarn originated by the wide acceptance which it received. We see no reason for any particular soreness, and still less for any joy, unholy or other. The Boston Herald, which seems to have been the first to exploit the story, says that it was unintentionally deceived by its Vermont correspondent, and unintentionally deceived others. Gladly assuming this to be a correct statement of the case, what is there to be "sore" about? Accidents will happen in the best regulated newspaper offices, and when, as in this instance, no harm results, no anger and little humiliation need follow. The tale of the treasure was interesting, some of its historical details were known to be accurate, and there was no particular reason for doubting the truth of the others. The obligation to investigate was slight, and the responsibility for not investigating is not heavy, for less easily credible things, no better authenticated, are printed by the dozen or the score in every newspaper that is published, and that as a matter of course and almost of necessity. But away back somewhere in the dark is a person who may think he is a joker, but who is, in reality, different from those called by the unpleasant name of liar only in his probable freedom from any actual malice. He is laughing at the fooling of a lot of people, and, of course, it is funny, in a way, but it is pretty poor fun to diminish the sum total of man's confidence in man, and, moreover, it tends to injure business. The spinner of the yarn may have made a little money out of it, but if he is a newspaper man he will, we think, find his earning capacity seriously lessened by his momentary success.

FROM THE MANAGER OF THE LONDON TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not like to leave America without thanking the numerous friends who have made my short stay there so pleasant.

I had hoped to have had this opportunity at the luncheon to which the Publishers' Association and The Associated Press had been good enough to invite me, but the very sad event which prevented that meeting deprived me of the power to address them personally, and so many people have placed me under an obligation to them that I know of no other way of acknowledging it than the one, not unfamiliar to me, of a letter to THE TIMES.

The sympathies, the interests, the similarities, and the prepossessions of the two great sections of the English race are so numerous, the differences and the difficulties likely to arise between them so few and so trivial, that I cannot believe that anything can ever arise likely to disturb the harmonious relations of the two. It is perhaps part of the very nearness of kin that renders each of us a little sensitive to the criticism of the other and a little more inclined to resent it from each other than we should from any one else. And perhaps the press with its desire to find subject for 'copy' exaggerates this predisposition.

May I then point out that it is precisely because the British Englishman recognises the closeness of the tie that he ventures to criticise. A man can say things to his brother or to a person with whom he feels on the closest terms of intimacy that he cannot say to a stranger. The latter has a right to resent plain speaking that the former takes as a sign of equality and friendship.

And with the two sections of the English race there should be the same frankness and toleration of each other's foibles that exist between two old friends who know that under all those trivial differences they are one kith and kin.

C. F. MOBERLY BELL.

R. M. S. Oceanic, Sept. 18, 1901.

VERSES FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report, unauthenticated, but probable, noticed in "Topics" this morning of a hymn sung at the beginning of the evening services at the Democratic Club suggests the thought that the verses from which the given stanza is made up do most forcibly and happily describe the political situation, and would better be adopted in their entirety as two stanzas of the hymn. Thus:

O Shepard, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
When pain or anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou.

Viru is a monster of such frightful mien
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
You first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Pain and anguish, we may well believe, now wring the brow of Tammany at the prospective loss of power and plunder, and Shepard is undoubtedly chosen in the hope of preserving these conditions and restoring their hours of ease. Again, Shepard, as is well known, has hated and denounced Tammany, which is the embodiment of vice, and now stands ready to embrace it. We have only to assume that personal ambition and love of office have accelerated the process by which hating is changed to embracing, to make the quotation fit to a nicety.

Surely if the transformation on the part of this eminent reformer does not help to rouse the decent people of the united boroughs to the complete overthrow of Tammany and all its evil works, then is New York as hopeless of emancipation as Shamrock II. appeared to be of lifting the America's Cup. M. H. R.

New York, Oct. 4, 1901.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many frequenters of the Park bridle paths and drives must deplore the loss of Policeman Hoey of the mounted squad, who on Thursday was crushed to death while in discharge of the duty he had for years performed so well—"killed in action," we may say as truly of him as of any other brave soldier. I have watched this young fellow (he was but thirty-seven when he died) ever since he first appeared on the force, and have admired his bearing in calm and in desperate times. He had an even temper, the simple heart of a child, the cool, resolute courage of a man, having been decorated and often mentioned in orders for bravery. Everybody who ever came under his watch remains his debtor for efficient service of protection.

But indeed we are such debtors to the whole mounted squad, in the Park and on the avenues as well, and the debt is, I fear, insufficiently recognized. I would not exalt Hoey at the expense of his fellows. Never in the course of long observation have I seen one of the mounted force hesitate before peril. They take their lives in their hands every time they ride out on a tour of duty. Most of all in this roaring town, where the permitted recklessness of drivers, automobilists, motormen, &c., excites the wondering rage of visitors from other cities, as we go about the streets, are concerned to watch for danger in order that we may escape from it. The mounted squad spends all its time in watching for danger to get into, that others may be saved. The mounted policeman's calling is sacrifice, surely a noble vocation, and one that should have high honor from the public, in whose behalf it is exercised. The gallant Hoey will not have died in vain if his death shall quicken regard for the service which his conduct adorned, a regard which the public will best exhibit by showing respect for the office of the mounted police and obedience to such ordinances as they are required to enforce.

BRIDLE PATH.

New York, Oct. 5, 1901.

A LESSON IN CZOLGOSZ'S CRIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that the wretched man can expect no mercy but from Him who reads the heart and who received the penitent thief into Paradise, I yet write to ask through your columns, Is Czolgosz alone to blame?

The man whose only brief, pathetic plea was comprised in the four words, "I done my duty," was either insane or else he gave up his life a misguided and deceived hero, who in the presence of his prosecutor, his defenders, and his judges, awoke for the first time in anguish, terror, and despair to the knowledge of his fearful and irrevocable mistake. Has not God spoken to us through his thrice miserable lips? Is it not time to summon our missionaries to reform our institutions, to render it impossible for wretchedness and ignorance ever again to breed such woe and bloodshed in our beloved country; to render it impossible that any soul among us should ever again be so wasted and ruined—so separated from good—so abandoned to evil influences?

If such results should flow from this dread tragedy our martyred President will not have died in vain.

JOHN GOODMAN.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1901.

Saratoga Lake Defiled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Saratoga Lake has been compared to the Sea of Galilee, and many a wandering Syrian peddler has wended his way to the lake, where, begging a ride upon the steamer, he has found himself once more, in fancy, among the scenes of his youth.

The Galilean Lake is pellucid as ever; the American hustler is not yet there; no thriving racing, gambling, and manufacturing villages have grown up along its banks. But at Saratoga, since the day when the redmen hunted upon its shores and fished in its waters, there has come a change. The verdure once confined to the shores is spread upon the surface of the lake. Plants rotted by sewage, the decomposing mass thickened by chemicals, (the waste of the mills,) lie upon the once clear water, festering in the sun, and fishermen use a stick to push their bait down through the scum. The fish, rising into this nastiness, in their dying agony throw themselves by thousands upon the shore, adding the odor of death to other foul smells.

Is it not time for the State Board of Health to act? G.

Wayville, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1901.

Time Limit of Buffalo Tickets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to protest in the name of thousands of New Yorkers against the short limit of excursion tickets to the Pan-American Exposition.

New York pays $9 for five days, without privilege of parlor cars or sleeping cars; Baltimore pays $10 for seven days, Philadelphia $9 and $10 for seven days, Chicago $13 for fifteen days, and the tickets from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Chicago are good in sleepers and parlor cars.

A. L. LATURA.

New York, Oct. 7, 1901.

Mr. Low's Quotation Corrected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Seth Low in his letter of acceptance states that "Shakespeare makes Coriolanus say: 'What is the city but the people?'"

Shakespeare makes Sicinius Velutus say those words. MICHAEL J. LANGAN.

New York, Oct. 7, 1901.

NUGGETS.

His Fondness.

Miss Jimplecute—Are you fond of animals, Mr. Wyndham?

Mr. Wyndham—Well, I like Spring lamb.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Essential.

"Capt. Sycamore is all right as far as he goes, but it needed an all-round gymnast to beat the Columbia."

"Why so?"

"Because he'd have to do a parallel Barr performance."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Occupation Gone.

"Dis 'Straiian ballot system hez tetotally ruint me," said the colored campaigner.

"How is that?"

"I wuz de champion voter in de county!"—Atlanta Constitution.

They Had It.

Towne—Do I understand you to say that Spender's case was really a faith cure?

Browne—Yes. You see, the doctor and the druggist both trusted him.—Philadelphia Press.

WHEN THE GRAVY'S ON THE BUCKWHEATS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

When the gravy's on the buckwheats and the sausages are hot,
When the steam is floating upward from the shining coffee pot,
When the cook stirs up the batter that was set the night before,
And when little Bob and Clara smack their lips and yell for more,
Oh it's then a man is always feeling pretty near his best—
If there isn't any trouble with the works beneath his vest—
And it's then he ought to humbly thank the Lord for what he's got—
When the gravy's on the buckwheats and the sausages are hot.

There's a fragrance that comes floating from the pancakes on the plate
That should nerve a man to action—make him strong for any fate—
There is joy, there's inspiration in the smears on Bessie's chin,
And it's good to see dear Willie as he scoops the sausage in,
And what sweeter music is there than the rasping, slapping sound
That the busy cook produces as she stirs the stuff around?
Oh, each precious, luscious mouthful quickly finds the proper spot,
When the gravy's on the buckwheats and the sausages are hot.

SETH LOW TAKES LEAVE OF COLUMBIA

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler Appointed Acting President.

Retiring Head of the University Explains to the Students the Necessity for His Action and Is Enthusiastically Cheered.

President Seth Low bade formal adieu to the students and Faculty of Columbia yesterday morning in the auditorium of the newly completed story of University Hall. In the afternoon the Trustees received and accepted Mr. Low's resignation and named Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler as the Acting President of the university, to hold office until some one is chosen to fill the office permanently. Mr. Low will continue to be a Trustee of the university.

Mr. Low, in beginning his address to the students, who packed the auditorium to its utmost capacity, alluded to the assassination of President McKinley: "We of the university share the common feeling of indignation, shame, and grief that so foul a deed could be done in this free land of ours, but the assassin's bullet, in destroying the mortal life of the President, revealed with resplendent beauty, not only to his own countrymen, but also to the whole world, the immortal elements of his character, as the shining stars come out when day fades into night. God grant that his example may make every one of us more noble and patriotic."

In referring to his resignation he said:

"It is better both for the university and for me, that in responding to this new summons from the city, I retire permanently from the Presidency of the university. For myself, and for the sake of the cause I represent, I want to go into this campaign as a man who has burned his bridges behind him, so that I may say and do whatever may be necessary without the fear that in doing so I may compromise the university. For the university also it is best. I am entirely confident that it should now be placed under the care of some one who will give to it his entire attention, and who is less likely to be called upon to divide his time and thoughts between the university and public life.

"I cannot contemplate actually leaving the university, to which I have given the last twelve years of my life, without a feeling of sadness akin to solemnity. But Columbia University has no more important duty than to teach patriotism, and therefore Columbia's President must illustrate it. And although now I go, Columbia is imbedded so firmly in my heart that wherever and however I can serve her, I shall be glad to do so."

At the conclusion of the address some one proposed "Six Columbias" for "Prexy" Low. The long drawn-out cry was given with a will, followed by "Low! Low! Low!"

The Trustees met in the library at 3 o'clock and received Mr. Low's letter of resignation. In it he said that the step was taken under the constraint of a call to the public service that brooked no denial, and he asked that immediate action be taken. "Columbia University," continued the letter, "cannot teach men to be patriotic if it will make no sacrifices in the public interest; and not even Columbia's President can expect to be exempt from the obligation to illustrate good citizenship as well as to teach it."

The Trustees accepted the resignation and adopted a minute expressing their sorrow at the necessity for it, recalling the fact that Mr. Low has served as a Trustee for twenty years and as President since October, 1889, and that during this period a great university has been organized out of a group of scattered and unrelated schools. They said that they appreciated the patriotic purposes which induced him to retire from his post, and that they recognized the delicacy and unselfishness which dictated his request that his resignation be considered finally.

The Trustees then unanimously elected as Acting President Prof. Butler, who has been Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy since 1890, and appointed the following committee to nominate a candidate for the office of President: W. C. Schermerhorn, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, George L. Rives, Edward Mitchell, and John B. Pine.

Dr. Butler was graduated in 1882 from Columbia College, from which he received his degree of Ph. D. in 1884. He also studied at Berlin and Paris, and in 1898 received the degree of LL. D. from Syracuse University. His first appointment at Columbia was in 1885 as Assistant in Philosophy, and he has occupied the Chair of Philosophy and Education since 1890. He was President of the New York College for the Training of Teachers, now Teachers College, from 1887 to 1891.

He served as President of the New Jersey State Board of Education from 1888 to 1890, and as Special Commissioner from New Jersey to the Paris Exposition in 1889. He was President of the National Education Association in 1895, and is now a life Director of that organization. He is also a Trustee of the Washington Memorial Institution. Upon the recommendation of President Low, he was appointed director of the Summer session of Columbia University, and organized and directed that branch of the university's work in 1900 and 1901.

Dr. Butler is also the editor of The Educational Review and of the Great Educator Series and of the Teachers' Professional Library.

COLUMBIA'S ANNUAL REPORT.

President Seth Low presented his annual report to the Board of Trustees of Columbia University yesterday afternoon.

The university, says the report, will hereafter grant the degree of Bachelor of Science to graduates of the Teachers College who satisfy the specified conditions.

An attempt will be made to obviate the financial difficulties of the past year in athletics by the appointment of an officer to be known as the Controller of Sports. It will be his duty to see that no branch of sport is permitted to incur obligations which it has not the means to meet, and he is authorized to demand as an advance deposit from each branch of sport a sum sufficient to justify indulgence in that sport.

The report of the Registrar of College Statistics shows that the university has this year 379 officers of instruction, an increase of 29 over last year.

The summary of students for the University Corporation, Barnard College, and Teachers College, for the year 1900-1901 shows 3,524, as compared with 3,176 the previous year. The extension students numbered 679, auditors 33, and those who attended the Summer session 417.

The number of volumes added to the library last year was 17,539, making the total on June 30 311,000 volumes. The expenses of the library during the year were $58,269.75. Donations to the amount of $15,752.15 have been received for the purchase of books and periodicals. The President of the university contributed nearly one-third of that sum. W. C. Schermerhorn has guaranteed $2,000 for the completion of his gift of British Parliamentary papers.

Gifts for the year are summarized as follows:

For the creation of trust funds	$113,305
For permanent investment on the new site	139,188
For the general guarantee fund 1899-1900	26,750
For interest fund for 1900-1901	33,250
For designated purposes	41,625
Total	$354,119

It is recalled that $100,000 was given by Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer for the Experimental School, which will bear their name, and that $100,000 was given anonymously for the founding of a department of Chinese language, literature, religion, and law, for which a further gift of $12,000 was received from Dean Lung, a Chinaman. Gifts for permanent investment at the new site include $40,000 from William E. Dodge for the Earl Hall building fund and $90,188 from the alumni for the Alumni Memorial Hall.

The university has been notified of the following bequests which have not yet been paid: By the will of Henry Villard, $70,000; by the will of Benjamin D. Silliman, $10,000, and by the will of Edwin H. Kendall, amount unknown.

Among the more pressing needs of Columbia to which President Low calls attention are a suitable chapel, to cost about $200,000, and a dormitory, to be placed upon the green at an expense of from $175,000 to $225,000.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

A New Actor at the Garrick in a New Play.

DANIEL DALY AS A STAR

First Appearance in America of Charles Hawtrey, the English Comedian—The Castle Square Opera Company.

It was evident that the theatregoing public regarded the first appearance in this country of Charles Hawtrey, the English comedian, as an event of no little importance, for the audience at the Garrick Theatre last night was one of large size, interested mood, and plentiful demonstrativeness. Mr. Hawtrey came to present to us a play which has been the delight of London for nearly two years, and to some persons, of course, this fact was sufficient to insure it something more than respectful attention. The Anglo-American understanding has not reached that perfection in some minds on this side of the water necessary to a comprehension of the equality of the two English-speaking peoples. Those who were not duly awed at finding themselves in the presence of something truly English were prepared to accept Mr. Hawtrey and his play on their merits, and fortunately these proved to be considerable.

The new play is entitled "A Message from Mars," and it is the work of Richard Ganthony, an American. It would, however, be a pleasing play if it had been written by a Greek. It is far from being a serious drama, or a profound one. Its author would probably confess that he never entertained the hope that it would be regarded as a great work. He doubtless set out to manufacture a pleasant comedy in which some old thoughts should be presented in novel dress, some healthy lessons inculcated without offense, and with amusement, and a capable actor fitted with a part suited to his peculiarities. In all of these efforts the author was successful.

The story of "A Message from Mars" is, perhaps, indebted to the story of a certain old Scrooge for its principal idea, that of a hard, selfish character softened and made generous by being brought into actual contact with sorrow and need and suffering. In this play Scrooge is not an old man, but a young one, who is engaged to be married to a lovely girl. He is utterly selfish and unworthy of the girl, and she finds it out in time to break off the engagement. Then this self-satisfied gentleman, who fancies himself a bit of an astronomer, goes to sleep over an article in a magazine dealing with the possibility of the existence of inhabitants on Mars. The amateur astronomer does not believe a word of it. No sooner is he asleep than he begins to dream. A messenger from Mars arrives, charged with the duty of bringing him to a realization of his selfishness.

This proves to be not an easy task. The Martian shows the earthly one suffering of several kinds, and reveals to him the estimate held of him by his friends. All this is to no purpose. Finally the Martian makes the man poor and miserable himself, and in the depths of his despair he feels for a fellow man. This sends the Martian back to Mars and ends the dream. The young Scrooge awakes a changed man, and at once shows it by doing acts of charity. His fiancee, delighted at the revelation, forgives him, and all ends happily, as it should in a comedy. The play is episodical, of course, for it could not well be otherwise. It lacks the finer currents of development seen in some more ambitious works, but it has a most decided charm. It is a really novel, simple, unaffected, and attractive sort of play, and as it was acted last night ought to please even hardened theatregoers.

Mr. Hawtrey is a comedian of most natural method. He pleases as much by what he does not do as by what he does. He has a subtle humor, an amiable fund of fun. He is never obtrusive in his manner, yet he makes all his points with perfect clearness, and nothing is lost upon the audience. His enunciation is not always all that it might be, but there is so little good enunciation on the stage in these days that he may be forgiven for being no worse than others. On the other hand, his unaffected way of speaking is refreshing. He showed ample skill in his development of the character He had no very deep notes to strike, to be sure, but he was fully equal to the demands of his part. His personality is agreeable, and he will doubtless be popular here.

The company assisting Mr. Hawtrey is suitable to the work which it was called upon to do. The comedy does not make heavy demands upon any of the actors, except the principal. Next to Mr. Hawtrey the player who best pleased the audience was Mr. Robert Pateman as the tramp, who was an inventor and had seen better days. He played the part with sincerity and with fine technical skill. Mr. Stephenson was well suited to the rôle of the Messenger. Miss Pateman was an interesting example of the sound old school as Miss Parker, and Miss Jessie Bateman was pretty and interesting as Minnie. The play was adequately put upon the stage. The scenery was well made and the light effects well managed. The stage management in general was good and the entire performance moved with smoothness.

Horace Parker	Charles Hawtrey
A Tramp	Robert Pateman
Arthur Dicey	E. W. Tarver
Dr. Chapman	Arthur Burne
Mr. Ferguson	Edgar Payne
Sir Edward Vivian	F. Walters
Mr. Shillingford	Eric Dudley
Mr. Carruthers	Edward Barrow
Mr. Roland Wright	Wallace Widdecombe
Joe the Coster	George Pickett
The Emperor	Master Harold De Becker
Muggeridge	H. Colman
Jim	R. G. Pegg
Policeman	Arthur Playfair
Servant	B. W. Parmenter
Watchman	W. Ashton
Boy	Master Thomas Kelly
Paper Boy	E. Phillips
The Messenger from Mars	H. Stephenson
Miss Parker	Miss Bella Pateman
Mrs. Clarence	Miss Florence Sinclair
Bella	Miss Ethel Hollingshead
Polly	Miss Adie Burt
A Flower Girl	Miss Faith Reynolds
A Poor Woman	Miss Lydia Rachel
Girl	Miss Nesta De Becker
Minnie Templer	Miss Jessie Bateman

MR. DANIEL DALY APPEARS AGAIN.

He Enacts His Long Familiar Part with His Usual Success.

A thing of shreds and patches, put together with nothing of skill, and called "The New Yorkers," served to introduce "Dan" Daly as a star at the Herald Square Theatre last night. Just why it was called that is not obvious, though the fact is manifest that this jumble by any other name would be quite as bad. But in one respect there is a chance for commendation. It is a rule, more often honored in the breach than in the observance, perhaps, that the interest of a good play must increase as each act progresses. That being the case, for consistency's sake it seems that the reverse proposition ought to be equally true. And it may be said without fear of contradiction that the second act was worse than the first. There was no third act, or those who are responsible for the production might even have attained to greater accomplishment in that direction.

To this conglomerate production four persons contributed. Ludwig Eglander wrote the music. Some of it is woven about themes quite familiar enough to be easily remembered. Not a little is tuneful, although there was no one in the cast last night who could be picked out for any conspicuous evidence of voice to sing it. Glen McDonough wrote the book, some of which is a mere transcription of alleged humor that ought to be barred by the statute of limitation. And for that part that is apparently original, the best that may be said is that Mr. McDonough has written sentences that sounded grammatical. They were certainly neither epigrammatical nor humorous in any sense.

A verse on the programme referred to a little bit of plot, but even the three astute detectives who wandered aimlessly through the two acts could not have located that little bit. George W. Hobart wrote the lyrics, and George W. Lederer staged the piece. In justice to the last named gentleman, it must be said that his skill was in evidence in some graceful groupings of about as pretty a bunch of chorus girls as has been seen in any of these light musical productions for a long while. This chorus has been skillfully drilled, and what it lacks in voice is partly atoned for by its vivacity.

Some of the theatrical managers could give the astronomers points. For of what use is it to pass long vigils of the night burning much oil in the vain hope of locating some new stars? Stars are so easy to find nowadays. The theatrical season is only just begun, and behold how many new ones there are already. Mr. Daly does not scintillate—indeed, he does not even twinkle. His specialty of the nonchalant individual, halting in movement, drawling forth commonplaces has been long familiar. It became much too familiar after some two hours of it last night. And in a bit of pantomime of a drunken scene, which many a vaudeville performer of the second rate has done with a certain degree of unction, Mr. Daly was a dreary failure.

Virginia Earl had little opportunity, but there is a piquancy in her manner that is attractive, and she dances well, despite the fact that she is not willowy. The song "When You Sail for Paris in the Spring" has a pleasing little refrain, and in this and another number, "And the Band Began to Play," Miss Earl's efforts were aided by an arrangement of business that was novel. "Strolling in Society," a quartet song, in which the chorus was massed in an unusual way, was also effective largely through the manner in which the grouping was handled.

There was the sual amount of commonplace dancing, relieved somewhat by a grotesque acrobatic dance by William Cameron, which was better than the ordinary efforts of the kind. Thomas Evans, as Bryton Beach, an American horseman, acted with some cleverness, but the rest of those engaged in this affair were quite bad enough to be in complete harmony with the piece.

Upson Downes	Dan Daly
De Long Green	George A. Schiller
Lorenzo Lenz	William Gould
Paul Patoff	Nick Long
Ricardo	Frank Tannehill, Jr.
Alkali Ike	William Cameron
Bryton Beach	Thomas Evans
Dr. Kerr	William Black
Herr Fitzenstatts	Frank Farrington
Bobby Bobbett	James A. Furey
C. Reginald Dobbs	Powers Gouraud
E. Witherington Bobbs	Fred Titus
Olive Green	Miss Virginia Earl
Olga Patoff	Miss Idalene Cotton
Sallie Waters	Miss Rose Beaumont
Jennie O'Jones	Miss Carrie E. Perkins

THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.

At the Broadway Theatre last night the Castle Square Opera Company offered for public delectation the familiar "double bill" of grand opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." In the former work the leading rôles were in the hands of Miss Adelaide Norwood and Mr. Joseph Sheehan.

The former succeeded in moving the audience to demonstrations of great joy. She went at her work with an earnestness which quite overcame the effects of a cold, and at the conclusion of the bloodthirsty duet with Alfio she was recalled again and again with plaudits such as fall in the Metropolitan Opera House to the lot only of a Calvé. Mr. Sheehan was not by any means an ideal Turiddu. Whatsoever this tenor's voice finds to do, it does with its might, and its might is by no means inconsiderable. A little more discretion and a little less power would improve the quality of Mr Sheehan's operatic displays.

In "Pagliacci" there came forth a hitherto unknown Italian tenor, one Frank Pegano, who essayed the rôle of Canio. No matter how unknown he may have been to the world at large, he was not so to his compatriots in this city, and they crowded the house with their numbers and their bravi. Mr. Pegano sang as hard as he could, and he had plenty of voice. There were even persons who wished that there were less of it. But the Italians were delighted. Josephine Ludwig was a tolerably good Nedda, and Winfred Goff was acceptable as Tonio. The orchestra was fairly good throughout the evening.

MANSFIELD PRODUCES 'BEAUCAIRE.'

Opens the Garrick in Philadelphia with the New Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Richard Mansfield opened the new Garrick Theatre tonight with the first production of his new play, "Beaucaire," the dramatization of Booth Tarkington's fascinating novelette. Never has Mansfield been provided with a more fitting play. The arrangers of "Beaucaire" even included opportunities for the display of all the Mansfield mannerisms.

With some changes from the text of the book the stage story of the nobleman disguised as a barber, who obtains entrance into the highest English circles, is filled with peculiarly humorous episodes. Beaucaire is Mansfield through and through. In this new character there can be seen the humor and dignity of "Beau Brummel" and the romance of "Cyrano."

The theatre was packed, and after each of the four acts Mansfield was repeatedly called before the curtain, and at the end was compelled to make a speech. Every one voted the play a success.

Miss Lettice Fairfax, the leading woman, was very clever as Lady Mary Carlisle, while those of the balance of the company who had anything to do did it well.

AT THE THEATRES.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Siberia" was revived with a big cast.

EDEN MUSEE.—Waxwork and concerts were the best attractions at this house.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—This is the last week of "The King's Carnival" with its big cast.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield appeared in "The Auctioneer" before a crowded house.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham continues to play his romantic rôle in "A Royal Rival."

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Royal Prisoner," a melodrama, was well received by a crowded house.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—J. H. Stoddart appeared in "The Bonnie Brier Bush," a play of Scottish life.

GARDEN THEATRE.—This is the last week of "Richard Lovelace," with E. H. Sothern in the title rôle.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske entered another week of her production of "Miranda of the Balcony."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"A Trip to Chinatown" was revived with Henry Dounelly as Welland Strong.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Second in Command" is playing nightly to a crowded house.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—The Pony Ballet, Williams and Tucker, and Josephine Sabel were the stars in a big bill.

WEBER & FIELD'S.—"Hoity-Toity" and a burlesque of "Diplomacy" remain the drawing attractions of the house.

DEWEY THEATRE.—"A Wise Guy" was well received. Many specialties have been introduced in the farce comedy.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—John E. Kellerd entered the second week of his engagement in "The Cipher Code."

KEITH'S THEATRE.—This is the last week of Cinquevalli and the first week of a clever sketch entitled "A Girl of Egypt."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman entered another week of their short engagement in "The Red Kloof."

CASINO.—"Florodora" bids farewell to the Casino this week. The company moves to the New York Theatre next Monday evening.

COLUMBIA THEATRE — Brooklyn.—"Northern Lights" was revived for the week. Richard Buhler played the rôle of the Indian.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Heart of Maryland," which has not been played in New York for five years, opened a week's engagement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona," with its troops of cavalry and scenes of Western life, entered another week at the Fourteenth Street house.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Miss Fannie W. Tunison, Victorine, the sword swallower, and Dexter, the handcuff wizard, were the features of the big show.

DALY'S THEATRE.—James T. Powers in "The Messenger Boy" has apparently settled down for a long stay. The musical comedy has attracted large audiences.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett will finish his engagement with "Don Caesar's Return." Miss Jane Oakes played the rôle of the heroine last evening.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—This week and another one are the last of the "The Rogers Brothers in Washington" at this theatre.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" enters the second week of an engagement which promises to be a long one. The musical comedy seems to please the big audiences.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This is the last week of Miss Bertha Gallard's appearance in "The Forest Lovers." She will produce "The Love Match," a new play by Sydney Grundy, next Saturday evening.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—"Mme. Butterfly" was produced at the Twenty-third Street Theatre. Sandow made his reappearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. "The Great Unknown" was revived at the Fifty-eighth Street house. In the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre "The Man from Mexico" was revived.

Court Cancels Old Minstrel's Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—William S. Cleveland, the old-time minstrel manager, now playing in Chicago, was on the bankrupt list in the Federal Court to-day, and by order of Judge Kohlsaat he was freed from liabilities amounting to $559,000. Most of these debts were contracted in unfortunate theatrical ventures, though many were salary claims of former members of his companies.

Arthur Byron in a New Play.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—"Petticoats and Bayonets," a revolutionary drama, by Asa Steele, was produced at the Studebaker Theatre to-night by a company headed by Arthur Byron and Katherine Grey. The general verdict was that the play was not a success. The play is the work of an amateur, and critics say it is lacking in characterization. A large audience saw the play and at times the actors were applauded. The play will be taken to New York in two weeks.

"East Lynne" Hissed in Harlem.

Miss Agnes Burroughs produced her own version of "East Lynne" at the Harlem Opera House last evening. The star and her company were mercilessly ridiculed by the gallery. Before the play ended less than fifty persons remained in the theatre. Boys rolled their programmes into balls and pelted the actors. The players were interrupted with hisses and catcalls. At times the house was in an uproar.

FIRE THREATENED A TOWN.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 7.—The villagers at Penns Grove, a few miles below this city on the Delaware River, were scared badly this morning by a fire which for a time threatened to destroy the most thickly settled portion of the village. The flames started in the property wall between the stores occupied by F. J. Layton as a butcher's shop and by George Justice, a tobacconist.

The flames were discovered about 3:30 A. M. and the citizens were at once aroused. A bucket brigade was organized, but it was helpless, as a stiff breeze was blowing. The buildings were all frame and the fire began to burn through the business block. The residents sent an urgent call to Wilmington, Del., just across the river, for aid. Then they tore down three buildings. The flames, on reaching the open space were stayed, and the firemen from Wilmington had little difficulty in putting out the fire. Six stores were burned.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is a good method of identification in case of sudden death if nothing else, and then it is an odd little distinction and one is sure no one will have a waist exactly the same, for there are not ninety-nine people out a hundred who will have like initials or any part of them. The initials are embroidered in any style one may desire upon the left sleeve of the flannel shirtwaist, not high on the arm in the place of chevrons, but well down toward the wrist, between the cuff and the elbow. The initials are all put on, as a rule, run together in script or in Roman letters. One goes to the shop and there upon a piece of flannel, a variety of samples are to be seen and the letters vary in price according to the work. A pretty set of three initials in solid work in the script will cost $1 a letter. These will be barely an inch in height. A larger letter, which has a rather more showy appearance, but with less work, will cost 50 cents. The letters may be in solid color or one or two or three colors, or there is white with a bit of red or violet—it all depends upon the color of the waist and the taste of the wearer. If one does not mind being openly tagged there is a pretty bit of embroidery added to the shirtwaist.

***

Absolutely plain silk stocks which sell for $1.50 are straight at the top, shaped a little at the lower edge and pointed in front, the whole stock covered with rows of stitching set close together. On the upper part of the stock the stitching follows it straight around, but in the lower part it follows the line of the shaped edge with the point in front, the upper and lower rows of stitching meeting in the centre. Cuffs to some smart gowns are made in this way this Fall. The cuff is rather wide, about twice the width of the bands which have finished the sleeves of so many, particularly wash waists; this Summer. The cuffs fit closely and are straight at the wrist edge, the upper edge pointed where it joins the sleeves. The stitching is put on as in the stocks, the lines carried straight around on the half nearest the wrist, and following the pointed line the other half, but the rows meeting so closely in the centre that it is difficult to tell where one leaves off and the other begins.

***

To match the stocks there are fitted fancy bodices more or less ornamented.

***

McKinley souvenir spoons have the bust of the late President on the handle and the White House in the bowl. They cost $1.25.

***

College fans, a little different from the ordinary run of such fans, have an attractive football scene in the centre and above the pennants of Columbia, Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Cornell upon each fan. They are folding fans and cost 24 cents each.

***

Scratch felt is the name of the material with the long woolly nap which, in white, makes up so prettily into hats. A pretty and simple hat made of it is rather small, a close rim turned up around the face, the lower half of it of black velvet, the rest of it, and also the hat of the white felt. The two sides of the rim are fastened down to the top on either side, each with a big round button of deep gray silver and rhinestones. The felt is long at the back.

***

Another pretty hat is one of feathers. It is made entirely of impeyan, or the green and blue feathers having a similar effect. On either side of the front of the hat these feathers are twisted into knots, and from the knots a succession of wings are carried around the sides, the ends curving over the back. The crown is of the same feathers, and a band of relief around the crown is the only bit of outside trimming upon it.

***

Pretty neck pieces of tulle, all black, all white, dotted black and white, the soft folds to go around the throat and the bow to make a finish at the back, are selling for 39 cents each. That is very reasonable for the pretty and becoming little ornaments.

***

Inexpensive pictures, and very attractive ones, are of the Queen of Holland, in that pretty profile view, and another of Cleopatra is also good. The pictures are eight or nine inches square, and have the effects in soft brown tones of being done in burnt work. The color tones are excellent, and the result good, whatever the material. The frames are in a soft brown wood, toned to match. There are a few gilt ornaments upon the frames, which could be omitted with good effect, but the whole picture is worth the money asked, 85 cents.

***

One of the shops is selling a lot of quaint tape measures which are interesting. They are in all sorts of odd forms, chessboards, animals, clowns' heads, a chicken cage with chickens in it, a radish, a card table, and other things. Here is a chance to get amusing little card prizes or presents at little cost. The measures are 25 and 35 cents, possibly some a little more. They will not be exchanged, as they are undoubtedly articles sold at much below cost.

Gen. Rochester's Daughter Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Gen. and Mrs. William B. Rochester, who have just returned from their Summer home at Vineyard Haven, announce the engagement of their daughter Alice to Capt. Charles Wendell Fenton, Thirteenth Cavalry, United States Army. The wedding will take place at the bride's home in this city in January.

Capt. Fenton was graduated from West Point in 1888, served on Gen. F. D. Grant's staff in the Philippines for the past two years, and returned with that officer in June. He has recently been assigned to duty at Fort Meade, S. D. Miss Rochester is well known in New York, being a niece of Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Miss Langhorne to Ride in Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 7.—Miss Phyllis Langhorne, who is to be married to Reginald Brooks the last of the month, has entered several of her horses at the Richmond Horse Show, and will ride them herself. She is one of the most accomplished horsewomen in the South.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Many of the house parties for over Sunday were finished yesterday and the guests came to town. Fifth Avenue was crowded with carriages, and there were many at the restaurants lunching and dining and at the play in the evening. To-day there will be the wedding at Morristown, of Miss Alison Low Turnbull and John Appleton Havens Hopkins, and the tea and reception at the Baltusrol Golf Club, which is one of the events of the Autumn suburban season.

***

To-morrow Miss Beatrice Waldburg Barclay and Stockton Beekman Colt are to be married at Thornfield, Cazenovia, N. Y. Miss Mary Swords and James Frederick Bacon are to be married at Wappinger's Falls, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Miss Aldrich are to be married at Warwick's Neck, L. I., so that to-morrow will be a field day for Cupid.

***

There have been several changes in the personnel of the bridal party that will attend Miss Barclay and Mr. Colt to-morrow, and the corrected list is as follows: Miss Evelyn Barclay, sister of the bride, is to be the maid of honor; Miss Adelaide Barclay and Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, cousins of the bride, and Miss Bessie Oakley and Miss Ethel Van Cortlandt Colt, a sister of the bridegroom, are to be the bridesmaids. Boudinot Colt, a brother of the bridegroom, is to be best man, and the ushers will be Dr. Harold Barclay, a brother of the bride; George B. Post, Jr., Arthur Turnbull, and Morgan Colt, the latter a cousin of the bridegroom.

***

The wedding of Miss Alison Low Turnbull and John Appleton Havens Hopkins is to be celebrated at 12:30 o'clock to-day in the Church of the Redeemer, at Morristown, N. J. The maid of honor and only attendant of the bride will be her sister, Miss Marjory R. Turnbull. Archibald D. Turnbull, a brother of the bride, is to be Mr. Hopkins's best man. Messrs. Arthur Turnbull, H. Luzo, Milton Hopkins, and Dr. Walter B. Power, all of New York, and T. B. Ganhett, Jr., and D. Stanwood of Boston have been selected as ushers. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the Featherleigh Farm, the residence of Frank Turnbull, the father of the bride.

***

Miss Mary H. Swords, who is to marry James Frederick Bacon at Wappinger's Falls to-morrow, will have no attendant. She will enter the church on the arm of her brother, Charles A. Swords. Mr. Bacon's best man will be his brother, Francis McNeill Bacon, Jr., and the ushers are to be Roger H. Bacon, Wentworth C. Bacon, William Fellowes Morgan, Guy Richards, William F. Ward, and W. Willis Reese. The ceremony will be performed in Zion Church by the Rev. Prescott Evarts.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are to visit the Buffalo Exposition this week. On their return they will go to their town house, Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and will not return to Newport.

***

There will be a small flower show this afternoon under the auspices of the Rockaway Hunt at Lawrence Hall, Lawrence, L. I. The Rockaway Hunt is arranging for a series of dances during this month, to be given on Saturday evenings.

***

Three hunts will take place at Meadow Brook this week. Ralph N. Ellis is much improved in health, and expects to take his position as master of the hunt, which has been filled this season so far by Harry Bull. There have been a number of house parties in the Meadow Brook colony. Among those who have entertained have been Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer.

***

Mrs. Robert Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are due in New York to-day from short cruises in their yachts. Several of the visiting English people are to sail within the next fortnight. Miss Emily Yznaga and her sister, Lady Lister Pepys-Kaye, are to go to Louisiana for a visit.

***

The wedding of Miss Elena de Rivas, the daughter of the late Manuel E. De Rivas, to Richard H. Aldercroft, Jr., will take place this afternoon. Mrs. De Rivas, the mother of the bride, was Miss Murphy, a very beautiful girl, once well known in Roman Catholic circles. The late M. De Rivas was a member of the Manhattan and other clubs. The late Thomas Murphy, former Collector of the Port, was the bride's grandfather.

***

Mrs. Astor is expected to return to New York on Saturday, closing her house, at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, who have been abroad for two months, will return on the same day, and will be here for the Winter. Mrs. Astor will not visit Ferncliffe this Autumn.

***

Mrs. Michael Herbert will visit her mother, Mrs. Richard T. V. Wilson. Mrs. Herbert will arrive next week. This will be her first visit to this country in some time. As Miss Belle Wilson she was a great belle in New York. She is handsome and clever, and has been able to help her husband in his diplomatic career. He is now at the British Embassy in Paris, and is in the direct line of promotion. It is rumored that he will succeed Lord Pauncefote in this country.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Anna Sands have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at a large house party at Staatsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Mills will remain at Staatsburg until November. Mrs. Mills's health is much improved.

***

William K. Vanderbilt is due to arrive to-morrow from Europe. He has been away for about two months. He sailed on the Valiant. He leaves that yacht in dry dock at Southampton. He will go to Idlehour for a short visit and will alternate between the country and city during the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have left October Mountain at Lenox and are settled at Mr. Whitney's farm at Westbury for the season. William C. Whitney is also down there. Miss Randolph will shortly arrive from Europe. She is the daughter of the late Mrs. Whitney. She will make her début in society this Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget are in Paris. They intend to sail very shortly for this country. Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt is also in the gay capital. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Moller, and Edwin Clarence Moller have arrived there and will be in Paris some time before they sail for this country.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Rhoda Emlen Howe, daughter of Dr. Herbert M. Howe of Philadelphia, to William G. Low, Jr., of Brooklyn, son of William G. Low and nephew of Seth Low. Miss Howe is a niece of the late John R. Fell, who married Miss Sallie Drexel. Mrs. Fell married Alexander Van Rensselaer. Mrs. William G. Low was Miss Lois R. Curtis.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith closed their cottage, The Moorings, to-day, and have gone to their Long Island estate.

The Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry have closed their Newport season and returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs closed their cottage at Easton's Point, and went to Baltimore to-day.

Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing will leave Newport to-morrow, going first to New York, then to New Hamburg, and later to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson will remain at their Newport cottage until the last of the month.

Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss May Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., R. B. Van Cortlandt, Mrs. J. F. Stone, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, and Miss Mayer, daughter of John Mayer, are among the recent departures.

Miss Lily Oelrichs and Peter D. Martin returned from New York to-day.

Mrs. Reynal of New York is a guest of Mrs. J. P. Kernochan.

Miss Cutting of New York is visiting Capt. C. C. Churchill at his cottage on Kay Street.

Mrs. T. S. Clarke has gone to Seabright, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at dinner last night at the Train villa, and Mrs. George A. Huhn gave a dinner at Lyndenhurst cottage. Mrs. De Forest having twenty-two guests and Mrs. Huhn ten.

Mrs. Beth Barton French gave a luncheon Saturday at the Graves Point Fishing Club.

THE AFGHANS' RULER DEAD

Ameer Abdur Rahman Expired at Kabul Last Thursday.

HE HAD BEEN ILL FIVE DAYS

How His Death May Affect British Interests—His Career as Fighter and Monarch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Dispatches from Simla received here last evening state that the Ameer of Afghanistan died at Kabul on Oct. 3.

Students of foreign affairs are not inclined to be seriously alarmed at the news, though it is freely admitted that it would be better if the South African war were well out of the way. The Ameer was not particularly friendly to Great Britain and was always a shifty character, but he was aware that his own best interests lay in preserving friendly relations with the British. He trained his son and successor to the same view from the first.

The fact that the military strength of Afghanistan has so greatly developed in the last twenty years is not regarded as of itself a menace to the power of Great Britain in the Orient. On the contrary, it is regarded as encouraging, as enabling the Afghans to repel invasion. It is said that an army of 100,000 Afghans could be raised and armed in the latest manner.

The element of possible danger lies in the character of the new Ameer, who may be unable to hold together the powerful tribes with the strength and skill of his father. Also, he may lend an ear to the Russian tempter and connive at invasion with an ulterior purpose. These possibilities caused fears whenever the recent reports of the Ameer's failing health reached England.

A dispatch from the Simla correspondent of The Times says the Ameer was taken ill on Sept. 28, and his illness took a dangerous form on Oct. 2, when the heir apparent, Sardar Habib Ullah Khan, in open durbar, asked the prayers of the faithful for his father. On the morning of the next day Habib Ullah informed the native agent of Great Britain that the Ameer died at 3 A. M.

Habib Ullah, says the dispatch, will presumably succeed quietly to the throne, as some time ago his father invested him with large administrative powers.

LONDON, Oct 8.—No confirmation has been received at the Foreign Office of the report of the death of the Ameer, but the accuracy of the report is not doubted.

In view of the existing critical situation in South Africa, the news sent something like a shock through the United Kingdom. Great confidence, however, is expressed on all sides in the ability of the Viceroy of India to deal with the situation. Before Lord Curzon attained his present dignities he traveled through Afghanistan as the guest of the Ameer, and thoroughly mastered the problem of British policy in Central Asia.

At Simla it is believed that Habib Ullah, who was regarded by his father as his successor, and had long had a large share in the government of the country, will assume the succession peaceably. He is at Kabul. For some years, under his father's controlling hand, he has had charge of the army and the Treasury and the Supreme Court of Appeal. He is regarded as a wise and temperate ruler, favorable to Great Britain, but less masterful than his father, and for this reason less likely to be strong enough to govern the fierce, unruly tribes or to resist the attempts of his brothers to seize the power.

It is expected that Lord Curzon will postpone his intended tour of Burma until the Afghan question settles down.

The editorials in the morning papers express confidence that, with a strong Viceroy and a strong government at home, any possible complications following the death of the Ameer will be firmly and prudently met.

There is, however, an underlying current of uneasiness discernible as to whether Russia will seize the opportunity to push her frontier forward. The British troops in India, owing to the South African war, are now below their normal strength. It will be impossible to take any more for South Africa, and the news will still further encourage the Boers to prolong their resistance.

Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan, a good fighter, an astute politician, a scholar, and political economist, was a Barakzai by birth. He was born in 1830, the eldest son of Afzul Khan and nephew of the late Ameer Shere Ali. During the civil war of 1864, Abdur Rahman played a conspicuous part in the struggle of his father to wrest the rulership of the country from Shere Ali. In fact, he managed his father's campaigns, and was the real victor in the bloody battles of the conflict.

Shere Ali had been made Ameer by the will of his father, Dost Mohammed, who had disregarded the claim of his eldest son, Afzul. The latter, doubtless, would never have gained his rights but for the help of his son, but their combined efforts availed to place him on the throne in 1867. Afzul, however, was incompetent. He drank himself to death in about a year, and then Abdur, being unable to offer a successful resistance to his cousin, Yakob Khan, son of Shere Ali, was forced to flee from the country and take refuge in Russian territory, where Gen. Kaufmann permitted him to live in quiet and allowed him a pension. Meanwhile, Shere Ali became Ameer again. He was driven out by the British in 1879, and there was a year's interregnum, Sir Donald Stewart holding the reigns of government.

It was then that Abdur came back. He was chosen by the leading men of Kabul and acknowledged by the British as Ameer of Afghanistan. The vigor and wisdom of his administration after that time has been recognized. From Great Britain he received £160,000 a year and large gifts. His policy was, notwithstanding, decidedly independent. When the British told him that he had to let Kandahar become subsidiary to the Indian Government, he refused to agree in positive terms. In the end the proposition was so modified that it amounted to nothing. The Ameer continued to adopt British advice, as against alleged Russian intrigues, and the Ministers in London have long been wondering what would happen after his death. Once he was invited to go to London by the Queen, but one of his sons went instead.

The Ameer was a vigorous organizer. He systematized the business of his Government, he was a strict judge in criminal cases, he instituted punishment for illicit trade operations and for gamblers, he reformed the army radically, and he put down all the revolts against him with little trouble. One of the laws he enforced was that sentencing to thirty lashes and imprisonment any man who was caught committing the heinous crime of kissing anybody.

The Ameer was broad-shouldered, with a great black beard, dark sunken eyes, a stolid expression, and thick lips.

COLUMBIA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler's View of the Twentieth Century University.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College was held last night at Sherry's. President Edward Mitchell called the meeting to order. The resolutions relative to President Low's retirement adopted by the Trustees of the university during the afternoon were indorsed and a committee was appointed to draft separate resolutions on behalf of the Alumni Association. Cheers were given for Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, who entered the room soon after the meeting began. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Edward Mitchell, President; Julien T. Davies, Vice President; T. F. Lodor, Treasurer, and F. P. Keppel, Secretary.

At a banquet which followed Prof. Butler was called upon for a speech. He said, in part:

"We are standing at a great turning point in the history of the university. We are at the close of a period of rapid growth and expansion in every way. This has all been brought about under the inspiring leadership of him whose resignation has been accepted to-day, and we owe it to him to see to it that all the great lines of advancement and improvement worked out and attained by him are steadily maintained in the years to come.

"Through his leadership we are shown that the twentieth century university can only be founded on the broad doctrine of builders of men and gentlemen. Although we have made great advances in the special branches, it will in no wise excuse us from the problem of making educational men, and to this we are committed by our policy and our ideal."

IN MEMORY OF JUSTICE SMYTH.

Presentation of the Bronze Tablet for the Supreme Court.

The bronze tablet placed in Trial Term, Part VIII., of the Supreme Court, in memory of Justice Smyth, was formally presented to the court yesterday. David McClure spoke on behalf of those who had presented the tablet, delivering a eulogy on the late Justice.

Justice Fitzgerald for the Justices accepted the tablet. In his speech he praised the work of Justice Smyth, and in conclusion he said:

"Too soon he has departed from the scenes around which we still linger, but the memory of his kindly nature and genial companionship will remain with us until our last heart throb, and the lesson of his well-spent life must serve as an incentive for all who follow to shine as he did and to live up to the highest standards of legal proficiency, judicial excellence, and civic worth."

A minute of the proceedings was ordered entered on the court records.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. L. Merrill Miller.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Rev. Dr. L. Merrill Miller died at his home here to-day. He was born at Rochester, Oct. 13, 1819, and he had been an ordained minister for fifty-seven years, last May celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate in Ogdensburg.

It is said Dr. Miller officiated at 1,890 weddings and 1,460 funerals, preached 9,125 sermons, baptized 1,840 persons, and received 1,330 persons into the church. At noon to-day he visited the house of mourning of his oldest communicant and was to preside at the funeral this afternoon, but was taken ill, returned home, and died.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER D. DAVIDGE, for fifty years a practitioner at the Washington (D. C.) bar, founder of the District of Columbia Bar Association, died in Washington yesterday aged seventy-eight years.

WILLIAM A. CARROLL, who represented the Second Assembly District of Albany County in the State Assembly in 1894, died suddenly in Albany yesterday. He was foreman of a large local printing establishment for over forty years.

HENRY HAUCK, of the firm of Brinkman & Hauck, carriage builders, died suddenly yesterday at his home at 435 Wayne Street, Jersey City, from heart disease. He was born in Germany in 1855, and had resided in Jersey City twenty-two years. He

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar of the Court of Appeals is as follows: 371, 100, 356, 360, 372, 290, 318, and 373.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.: McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Colwell vs. Hassard—Motion withdrawn. Young vs. Avery; Kemp vs. Joy SS. Co.; Opsnaer vs. Blank; Solomon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway; Hierl vs. same—Appeals withdrawn.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Lichtman.
2—Cullinan vs. Harley.
3—Same vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
6—People ex rel. Mc-Avoy vs. Murphy.
7—Old Colony Steamboat Co. vs. Meyer.
8—Henderson vs. City of New York.
9—Berger vs. Mayor, &c.
11—In re Schaefer.
12—In re Miller, deceased.
13—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Ferris.
14—Gabay vs. Doane.
15—Hodges vs. Webber.
16—Gumby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—McCann vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. Ry. Co.
18—Woodriff vs. Hunter &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from judgments.

4—Collins vs. Fowler.
5—Keeble vs. same.
10—McCann vs. Thilemann.
21—Markgraf vs. Klinger.

Appeals from the Municipal Court.

7—Keller vs. Benson.
13—Lake Geneva Ice Co. vs. Selvage.
16—Burke vs. Rosenberg
25—Globe Soap Co. vs. Liss.
41—Stanton vs. Ashley.
45—Oppenheimer vs. Mordecai.
46—Holloway vs. Schmidt.
47—Delaney vs. McGarry.
51—Postal Tel. Cable Co. vs. Robertson.
54—Hegger vs. Fielding.
55—Gillick vs. Mink.
56—Willis vs. same.
59—Rogers vs. Church.
60—Todd vs. Signall.
61—Tyler vs. N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co.
63—Gitelson vs. Weisberg.
68—Donnelly vs. Cornell
71—Wessel vs. Gerkeg.
72—Same vs. same.
73—Noar vs. Grant.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Butler vs. Slote.
2—In re Walton Av.
3—Young vs. Herter.
4—Westerman vs. Lippincott.
5—Bradley-Currier Co. vs. Rosen.
6—People ex rel. Bloomingdale vs. Keating.
7—McCoy vs. Coe.
8—In re Soportas.
9—In re Gas Co. vs. Logan.
10—La Place vs. La Place.
11—In re Smith.
12—Wiley vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
13—Bowery Bank vs. Hart.
14—Tombacher vs. Eisenberg.
15—In re Fr. O'Connor.
16—Robinson vs. Chevrah Chai Odorn.
17—Bornkamp vs. same.
18—Heine vs. same.
19—Colt vs. Rosenthild.
20—Excelsior Terra Cotta Co. vs. Harde.
21—Central Trust Co. vs. Colonial Brewery.
22—In re Pier Old No. 4, East River.
23—Tannenbaum vs. Greenwald.
24—French vs. French.
25—Ramdohr vs. Adolphi
26—Backus vs. Curran.
27—Lustig vs. Heldenreich.
28—Hochman vs. Hochman.
29—Brick vs. Brick.
30—Rehse vs. Blyn.
31—King Bridge Co. vs. Am. Const. Co.
32—Bloomingdale vs. Luchow.
33—Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank vs. Quinn.
34—People ex rel. Berardini vs. Wallace.
35—Levenson vs. Danziger.
36—Klinger vs. Parker.
37—Cyriacks vs. Reynolds.
38—Greines vs. Balitzer.
39—Baughan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
40—In re Stephenson.
41—Gruft vs. Reich.
42—In re Price, McCormick & Co.
43—Reeder vs. Sinclair.
44—Sparrow vs. O'Rourke.
45—Levy vs. Dunn.
46—Wardell vs. Wardell.
47—Cooley vs. Gibbs.
48—Rowland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
49—Quinn vs. same.
50—Lewine vs. same.
51—Rappaport vs. same.
52—Evans vs. same.
53—Duffy vs. same.
54—Wahman vs. same.
55—Moore vs. Smith.
56—Hochman vs. Hochman.
57—John McEvoy and another.
58—Anne M. Stout.
59—Owen McEvoy.
60—Lona Max, alias Leslie.
61—William H. Dooley.
62—Edmund Yard.
63—Elizabeth Dean.
1663—Contested will of John S. Lars.
1668—Contested will of Joseph F. Weber.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

James Hampton.
Anna M. Wagner.
Leonhard Etzel.
Emily K. Owen.
Johanna Harris.
John A. Crandall.
Frances Miller.
Charles S. Hartwell.
Lucretia S. Jones.
Catherine B. McCarthy.
Francis A. Watson.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will. Case on. 1573—Eugene G. Cruger. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1112—Kedewek vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1113—Lichtman vs. same.
1189—Reiner vs. Union Ry. Co.
1704—Elliott vs. Luegene
382—Muelser vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
638—Minturn vs. Am. Mutoscope Co.
1297—McGivney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1296—Canton vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
597—Chiclacos vs. Levas.
304—Martin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
909—Finkelstein vs. Gross.
2658—Chant vs. Takagi.
736—Kaplowitz vs. Kashowitz.
1320—Beckmann vs. Commonwealth Roofing Co.
825—Baird vs. John J. Hayes Machine Co.
228—Steinam vs. Ball.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1224—Blake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1040—Hyman vs. Meyer.
2210—Falkenburgh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1369—Dueff vs. Rosenthal.
3074½—Coppola vs. Gross.
1111—Blake vs. Person.
1159—Seelig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1027—Neamany vs. Kent
1245—Kass vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
815—Simlowitz vs. 3d Av. R. R.
723—Hass vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
808—Goldstein vs. Am. Surety Co.
1213—Lichenstein vs. same.
804—Pedder vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1209—Dousle vs. Widrevitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1329—Gottfried vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1331—Smollan vs. same.
1332—Same vs. same.
1272—Rucar vs. Holbrook.
1238—Elsentarl vs. Hecla Iron Works.
876—Man. Brick & T. C. Co. vs. Clarke.
1133—Tiffany vs. Lentelhorn.
1579—Hines vs. John Hancock M. Ins. Co.
850—Massis vs. Gennings.
1504—Rasenblum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1149—Kiernan vs. Beattie.
1138—Sturm vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1091—Kapstel vs. same.
1065—McGrann vs. same.
1066—Cooney vs. same.
1073—Mehrstein vs. Hart.
1109—Steimer vs. Post.
1064—Champnes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

1947—Torpenny vs. O'Brien.
2327—Bacen vs. Staten Island Midland R. R. Co.
2503—Singer Mfg. Co. vs. Corey.
2788—Rupert A. Ryley Co. vs. McQuade.
2747—Lawton vs. Schatz
2580—Lafetra vs. Sollwyn.
2521—Ratzer vs. Wund.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1252—Pope vs. Siminowitz.
1366—Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co. vs. Dornbush.
1367—McArthur vs./Park
1368—Cohen vs. Glaskin.
1370—Hookey vs. Dabent
1371—Deering vs. Volkening.
1372—Lewis vs. Folkoff.
1373—Welby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1374—Goldstein vs. Harris.
1375—Sorge vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1376—Kurschink vs. same.
1377—Lewis vs. Goldberg.
1378—Dennett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1379—Aldhaus vs. Schattman.
1380—Newman vs. Delaney.
1381—Schiess vs. Mahlstadt.
1382—Meyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—Garrett J. Nugent.
2—Joseph Mansfield, Bird Ellenson.
3—William O. Riehl.
4—Patrick Kelly.
5—James Tennelli.
6—Minnie Rothman.
7—Abraham Schlesiner, Samuel Delansky.
8—James Ferguson.
9—Thomas Donohue, Edward Callaghan.
10—George Davis.
11—Edward J. Monroe, John Donovan.
12—Thomas Green.
13—Edward Eintage.
14—Patrick Yaco.
15—Alex. M. Higuera.
16—James Molloy.
17—Sing Cue.
18—John Henry.
19—Patrick Hayes.

Pleadings.

1—Jacob Schwarzwasser.
2—Hermann Jacobs.
3—Joseph Levy.
4—Patrick Delaney.
5—Jeremiah Sheehan.
6—Samuel Ehrlich.
7—Max Schwarz.
8—James Davis.
9—Edward L. Chetwood.
10—Ella Smart.
11—Jennie Hill.
12—James Ruppert.
13—George Winters.
14—Cora Bradford.
15—Charles F. Hanson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.

1—Henry C. Schneider.
2—Emma A. Sargeant.
3—James Moore, alias John Reilly, alias Big Cleveland.
4—Quong Wah.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—John Fuller.
2—Peter Kleis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Monks for the People.

1—Ino Appignani.
2—Thomas Philburn.
3—Arthur Lavin, Harry Gardner.
4—Ada Blan.
5—Michael Donovan.
6—Walter Little.
7—John McGovern.
8—Isaac Weiss.
9—Bernard King.
10—Emil Meyer.
11—William White.
12—Siegfried Dreyfus.
13—Edward Murray, Thomas Scatchell.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Daniel Voelker.
2—Samuel Brocco.
3—Patrick Carey.
4—Mary Mahoney.
5—George Schneider.
6—Jennie Allen.
7—David Weinstein.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—People, &c., vs. Solomon Steckel et al.—Moses A. Sachs.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—United States Trust Company vs. Rector, &c., P. E.—Alfred Steckler.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Richardson vs. Searles—Ralph H. Holland.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

506—Whitaker vs. Midland R. R.
507—Edlich vs. Gminder
512—Stevenson Brewing Co. vs. Jordan.
351—Darcy vs. B. & N. Y. Ferry Co.
478—Hartmann vs. Hoffman.
518—Malone vs. Weill.
520—Cook vs. White.
523—Central Trust Co. vs. Westchester Water Co.
524—Eberhardt vs. Met. St. Ry.
526—Wells vs. Akin.
530—Dorsch vs. B. H. R. R.
531—Burt vs. Catlin.
445—Brantingham vs. Huff.
534—Foley vs. Ballweg.
535—Bank of Staten Island vs. City of New York.
536—Van Cleef vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Mattice, J.; Part IV., Hooker, J.; Part V., Chester, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1889—Creighton vs. Kellogg Pneumatic Tool Co.
1894—Connolly vs. Penn. R. R. et al.
1901—Welz & Zerweck vs. Lobosco.
1903—Sutter vs. Chisholm.
1906—Byrnes vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
1907—Johnson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1909—Reiner, vs. Burkhardt.
1911—Gullecksen vs. Crane.
1914—Loefgen vs. Salvator Brewery.
1916—Palcheski vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1917—Welz & Zerweck vs. Suhr.
1918—Ellis vs. City of New York.
1919, 1920—Sapolsky vs. Staten Island Electric R. R.
1921, 1922—Balkine vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
1923—Kenney vs. same.
1924—Buck vs. same.
1925—Delmonico vs. same.
1927—Ford vs. Burke-Bolton Building Co.
1929—Wetrak vs. Nassau R. R.
1935—Chambers vs. Met. St. Ry.
1936—Clark vs. Morton.
1937—Caristi vs. Laer.
1939—Drosnes vs. Abrahams.
1356—Burke vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
1286—Cann vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1758—Fritzinger vs. Beckeroge.
475—Avocatto vs. Goodwin.
1723—Kramat vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1700—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
1533—Hogan vs. Met. St. R. R.
1716—Schneider vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
805½—Scrimgeour vs. James.
1940—Watts vs. Met. St. R. R.
1941—Bloeth vs. Herbst.
1943—Wright vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1947—Sinnek vs. Beadleston & Woerz.
1949—Pincelli vs. Voletsky.
1951—St. Francis Monastery vs. Metelski.
1986—Kelly vs. Cohn.
1987—Eurichs vs. Met. St. Ry.
1988—Reynolds vs. Carroll.
1989—Dunn vs. Hars.
1990—Svensen vs. Gundberg.
1991—Reynolds vs. Greenp't Sav. Bnk.
1992—O'Neil vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1993—May vs. Strohmyer.
1994—Zacks vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1995—Freygang vs. same
1997—Baldwin vs. Hardenbrook.
1998—Goldberg vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1999—Benjamin vs. same.
2000, 2001—Morrison vs. B'klyn City R. R.
2002—Ring vs. Met. St. Ry.
2003—Roth vs. Schwartz.
2004—Matthieau vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2005—Marino vs. Naughton.
2006—Cann vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2007—Hogan vs. Met. St. R. R.
2008—Schneider vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2009—Scrimgeour vs. James.
2010—Watts vs. Met. St. R. R.
2011—Bloeth vs. Herbst.
2012—Wright vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2013—Sinnek vs. Beadleston & Woerz.
2014—Pincelli vs. Voletsky.
2015—St. Francis Monastery vs. Metelski.
2016—Kelly vs. Cohn.
2017—Eurichs vs. Met. St. Ry.
2018—Reynolds vs. Carroll.
2019—Dunn vs. Hars.
2020—Svensen vs. Gundberg.
2021—Reynolds vs. Greenp't Sav. Bnk.
2022—O'Neil vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2023—May vs. Strohmyer.
2024—Zacks vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2025—Freygang vs. same
2026—Baldwin vs. Hardenbrook.
2027—Goldberg vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2028—Benjamin vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Keogh, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

192—Liebermann vs. Judgert.
202—Wingert vs. Winter.
203—Dietz vs. Buehar.
204—Reitz vs. Bauer.
205—Canavello vs. Fitzgerald.
206—Cropsey vs. Winterssmith.
207—Hunt vs. Osborn.
208—Waite vs. Kane.
209—Eastern Co-operat. Bldg. Assn. vs. Bates
210—Davenport vs. Miller.
211—Eagle Sav. & L. Co. vs. Kelly.
212—Gallagher vs. Gallagher.
213—Latus vs. Latus.
214—Cassidy vs. Cassidy
215—Peters vs. Meyer.
216—McGlone vs. McGlone
217—Meyers vs. Owens.
218—Adams vs. Adams.
219—McCraw vs. McCraw.
220—Constantin vs. Montalbano.
221—Delaney vs. Levy.
222—Fisher vs. Whitehead & Hoag Mfg. Co.
223—Stewart vs. Wyman
224—Kirby, vs. Heafy.
225—Slee vs. Kings Co. Savings Institution.
226—Rumph vs. Phillippean.
227—Rose vs. Rose.
228—Anderson vs. Cohen
229—Constantin vs. Montalbano.
230—Moran vs. Coler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Civil calendar.

The People vs. Fellows.
Same vs. Murphy.
Same vs. Ward.
Same vs. Bailey.
Same vs. Belden.
Same vs. McGinley.
Same vs. Gannon.
Same vs. Folsbauer.
Same vs. Farragend.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Civil calendar.

710—Karpenstein vs. H. R. R. Co.
254—Cannon vs. Doyle.
257—Liddiff vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
719—Edgar vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
720—Lindemann vs. same.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of John H. Diercke, Louise Horhler, Deborah J. Rhodes, James U. B. Hammond, Richard A. Shulock, John Hoffman, Hattie E. J. Clark, George Hellman, Hugh Stinson, Timothy M. Shea, Charles H. Hartwell, and Wilhelmine Krauss.

The accounting in the estate of Dora Snyder, or Buessner, (motion.)

Contested calendar at 10:30.—46—The will of John Kuntz. 54—The accounting of Dora Buessner.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—De Mund vs. Curran and others—R. H. Laimbeer, to compute. Kilburn vs. Kilburn et al.—George A. Wyre, to compute. Jay, as trustee, &c., vs. Hunt et al.—James F. Williamson, to take account. Kuntzman vs. McAleen et al.—A. W. Gleason, to compute. Flannagan vs. Connolly et al.—Eugene F. Vacheron, to sell. Nestel vs. Tiebout et al.—George S. Billings, to take proofs. Baxter vs. Jeffrey et al.—Horatio C. King, to compute. Iselin vs. Starin—Hamilton Odell, to hear and determine. Harlem Cooperative Building & Loan Association vs. Bates et al.—Herman W. Schmitz, to hear and determine.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Day calendar.

28—Brown vs. Statts Co.
33—Westington, House, Church Kerr & Co. vs. L. Meehan.
34—Grady vs. Oppenheim.
36—Richards vs. Ironclad Mfg. Co.
37—Siebucht vs. Smyth.
39—Turner vs. Doebler Mfg. Co.
40—Fegan vs. Camerden & Foster.
47—Larner vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
51—Reynolds vs. Davenport.
54—Warnler vs. Citron.
55—Brennan vs. Westchester Elec. Ry. Co.
60—Thompson vs. Steb-bins.
61—Walsh vs. Hyatt.
63—Sutton vs. Hudson Riv. Telephone Co.
64—Anderson vs. Smith.
65—Barry vs. Town of New Castle.
67½—Barjiff vs. Harris.
68—Talbot vs. Baun.
69½—Carmody vs. Union Railway Co.
72—Conway vs. Union Ry. Co.
75—Emerick vs. Reynolds.
76—Veitch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
77—Kelly vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
83—Seamen vs. Allen Advertisement Co.
85—Austin vs. Iseman.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

481—Beale vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
830—The Woodhaven Bank vs. Brooklyn Hills Imp. Co.
831—Same vs. same.
832—Same vs. same.
867—Pennecke vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
868—Hogan, an infant, vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
869—Schaffner vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
870—McMahon vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
876—Ward vs. Naughton & Co.
877—Boehm vs. Kratsch.
881—Southworth vs. same.
882—Wolfe vs. same.
883—Andrews vs. City of New York.
884—Hendrickson vs. Walter.
885—Moller vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
886—Faber vs. same.
887—Bennett vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the next day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

502—Bernfeld vs. Schwartzchild & Sulzberger Co.
859—Barbieri vs. Barbieri.
183—Higbie vs. City of New York.
878—Conway vs. Merritt
879—Berthoff vs. same.
890—Reynolds vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 887.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Maddox, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

62—Casler vs. Burlee, D. D. Co.
63—Bradley vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
5—Demey vs. De Revere.
108—Donnelly vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
129—Britt vs. Miller.
150—Wyeth vs. Hett.
15—Warth vs. Liebowitz.
75—Thorpe vs. Ernest.
66—Wright vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
120—Rosenberg vs. Coleman.
171—Sprague vs. Devlin.
199—Belknap vs. Flanagan.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY of New York.—JAMES MARCHIS, plaintiff, against MARY MARCHIS, defendant.—Summons with Notice.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1901. MORRIS CUKOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 61 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Mary Marchis:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1901. MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

s17-1aw6wT

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY JOSEPHINE STUART, plaintiff, against JOHN B. SMITH et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 4, Block 1,152, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-first Street, distant 275 feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-first Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue, formerly the Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with West End Avenue and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-first Street aforesaid; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 30th, 1901.

JOHN E. EUSTIS, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 242 West 61st Street:

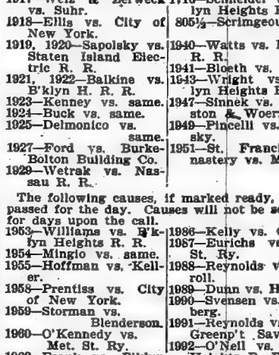

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowances, amounts to $15,303 11-100, with interest from September 11th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $425 and interest. JOHN E. EUSTIS, Referee.

O1-2aw3wTu&Th&o22

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY JOSEPHINE STUART, plaintiff, against JOHN B. SMITH et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 4, Block 1,152, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-first Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-first Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue, formerly the Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with West End Avenue and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-first Street aforesaid; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 30th, 1901.

JOHN E. EUSTIS, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 244 West 61st Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowances, amounts to $15,303 11-100, with interest from September 11th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $425 and interest. JOHN E. EUSTIS, Referee.

o1-2aw3wTu&Th&o22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARTENSE B. STORY, as sole surviving trustee under the last will and testament of Isaac Orr, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY S. DEDERICK, Junior, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, distant forty-three feet and nine inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-first (formerly Clifton or Cliff) Street and the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, and thence running westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence running northerly parallel with Eagle Avenue forty-six feet and three inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Eagle Avenue; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Eagle Avenue fifty-six feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.

WELTON C. PERCY, Referee.

GEO. G. DUTCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 41 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

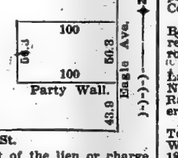

161st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowances, amounts to $721.89-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,593.66-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of September, 1901.

WELTON C. PERCY, Referee.

s17-2aw3wTu&F&o08

Surrogate Notices.

ALBRO, SOLOMON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Solomon W. Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 123 West Sixty-first Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, 25th day of September, 1901. ELLEN ALBRO, Administratrix. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s30-1aw3mTu

KERTH, SOPHIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA L. KERTH, late of the County of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Moody & Getty, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1901. W. ROYAL BERTH, Executor. MOODY & GETTY, Attorneys for Executor, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

EDMUND GUILBERT, ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN, J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT, Executors.

My14-1aw6mTu

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1901. CHARLES H. WILSON, Administrator. EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Administrator, 80 Broadway, New York City. jy23-1aw6mTu

Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, complainant, against THE PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, defendant.—No. 15, May Term, 1896.—In Equity.

By virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale, passed by the court on the 21st day of February, 1900, in the above-entitled cause, appointing the undersigned a Special Master to sell the mortgaged premises, railroads, franchises and property referred to in said decree and therein directed to be sold, and by virtue of a similar decree of foreclosure and sale, made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on the 7th day of April, 1900, in a proceeding in equity, being Cause No. 5,498, Chancery of said court, between the said complainant and The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, Samuel M. Thompson, as guardian of Frank H. Wakelee, and Robert J. Smith, as guardian of Mary Grace Davis, defendants, also appointing the undersigned Special Master to make said sale, the time limited in said respective decrees for the payment by the defendant company of the various amounts in said decrees found to be due, having elapsed and expired, the undersigned, Special Master, appointed as above stated, at the request of the solicitors of the complainant, as hereby given by said decrees, hereby gives public notice that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Passenger Station of the defendant company, situated in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, upon the premises of the said defendant railway company, he will expose for sale by public vendue and outcry, and sell as an entirety, without right of redemption, to the highest bidder, subject to the conditions and charges hereinafter stated, the railroads, franchises and property of The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, whether situate in the State of Pennsylvania or in the State of Ohio, as the same are described in the mortgage foreclosed by said decrees, in the original, and in the amended and supplemental bills of complaint in said causes, in the report of the Special Master, filed in said cause No. 15, May Term, 1896, on the 25th day of November, 1899, and as ascertained and determined by the said decrees of foreclosure, together with all and singular the railroads, leases and leaseholds, contracts, traffic agreements, rights, privileges and franchises, stocks, bonds, equipment, rolling stock, and interest in rolling stock or equipment, and other property mentioned and described in said mortgage, and more particularly described in said original and amended and supplemental bills of complaint herein, and the report of said Special Master.

The property, rights and franchises to be sold in accordance with this notice, and under the directions in said decrees contained being briefly described as follows:

All and singular the railroad of The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company commencing in the City of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the east side of Sandusky Street, and extending to the City of New Castle, in the County of Lawrence, in said State of Pennsylvania, a distance of about fifty-seven miles; also the right of way and franchise to construct a line of road from New Castle to Youngstown, in the State of Ohio, with a branch extending from the east side of Sandusky Street, in the said City of Allegheny, westerly along the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers to Jack's Run, in the said City of Allegheny, a distance of three and three-tenths miles; and a certain other branch extending from Callery Junction, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, by way of the Town of Butler to Foxburg, in the County of Clarion, State of Pennsylvania, a distance of forty-four and six-tenths miles; also a branch railroad extending from Duck Run Junction

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House on West Forty-fifth Street — Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

P. L. Crovat, who already owned 138 to 144 West Forty-fifth Street, has acquired the adjoining property, No. 136, from Jefferson M. Levy. An apartment house will be erected on the plot.

The estate of Isabella Freeland has sold to an investor the three-story dwelling, 127 Macdougal Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Third Street, 19.6 by 63.9.

George Kitching has sold to a Mr. Levy the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 236 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 100.5.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Alice Craig to Mrs. Sarah Lewis the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 63 West Seventy-first Street, 22 by 102.2.

William Picken has sold the new three-story dwelling, 250 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 18 by 99.11.

Henry M. Ribeth has sold for f Mrs. Lincoln to a Mrs. Hitch for about $62,000 the five-story double flat with two stores, 318 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 50 by 100.

The king estate has sold to Henry D. Carey for $7,000 a plot of eight lots at City Island, having frontage on Beach Street, Main Street, and Minneford Avenue.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

88 Dey St., north side, 75 feet west of Church St., 25 by 77, five-story stone-front building; sale by order of the Sheriff; all title and interest of Sibley F. Phyfe on Aug. 7, 1901, to William F. McNamara.....$650

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Isaac F. Russell, referee, 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $22,531.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 77 East One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 25 by 77.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $19,070.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William W. Niles, Jr., referee, 1,331 Tremont Avenue, north side, between the Boston Road and the Bronx River, 33 by 100, leasehold, two and three story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,855.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 804 Melrose Avenue, east side, 74.4 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 27 by 71 and irregular, two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $7,318.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 2,331 and 2,333 Washington Avenue, west side, 552 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, each 15 by 84.3, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,105.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riker's Island, opposite One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, 25 by 32; owner, Dr. Ernest Beattus, Blackwell's Island, architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

No. 1,393 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; George Marunuz of 230 Duffield Street, owner; Edwin Morris of 105 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 327 East Forty-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; J. Hirth, premises, owner; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 112 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Julius O. Schmelzlich of 170 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; Rudolph Werner of 195 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Oct. 7.

ALLEN ST, 80 and 82, e s, 50x87.6; Louis Oshinsky to Samuel Fleck, Sr., (R S $14, mtg $54,000)..... $100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; Mary Rosen to Moses Greenwood, quitclaim..... 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; John Rumorse to Moses Greenwood, quitclaim..... 1

CHURCH ST, w s, 128 ft n of proposed new street, 50x100; William C. Schlope to Catherine Connelly, (mtg $1,500)..... 1

CHOTONA PARK SOUTH, 916, s s, 21.9 x32.5x20.10x88.10; Crotona Park South, 922, s s, 21.7x90.10x21.2x85.3; Ferdinand and Hecht to Henry Freise, (mtg $10,000, R S 75c)..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 75, s s, 23x60; Morris Steinfeld to Samuel Padwee, (R S $2.25, mtg $18,250)..... 25,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 10, e s, 20.1x65.0x20x65.6; Emil H. Riedel to Gottlieb Kramer, (R S $3.50, mtg $15,000)..... 23,750

ESSEX ST, 156, e s, 25x100; Max Wachsman to Lena Leinhardt, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

GRACE AV, w s, 100 ft n of Lyon Av, 100x130, Westchester; Charles H. Edgar to Robert E. La Velle and another, (R S $1.25)..... 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 44, e s, 24x102x24x101.9; Samuel Padwee to Morris Steinfeld, (mtg $32,000, R S $3.50)..... $1,250

INTERIOR GORE 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av and 105 ft n of 98th St, runs n 38.7x w 29.10x s 40x e 37.10; Agnes E. Dubbs to Jessie C. McBride..... 1

JEROME AV, e s, corner of 177th St, 117.4x110.5x88.2x135.5; Charles H. Page, referee, to Charles Stumpf, (R S $8.75). 20,000

LOTS 60 AND 61, map Section A. Vyse estate; Katherine P. Hooks to Charles Knauf, (mtg $1,700)..... 1

PARK AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 97th St, 50.4x 95; Lambert S Quackenbush to Harrie A Quackenbush, (R S $10)..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 34, e s, with right over lane; James V. S. Woolley to Thomas F. White, (R S $11.75, mtg $40,000)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 328 ft s of 150th St, 26.2x90x25.8x90; Helene Epstein to James McSorley, (mtg $11,500)..... 1

VIELE AV, e s, 335.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50x83.9x50x86.3; August Olson and another to Felix Grimley..... 2,200

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 25x90; Solomon Littenberg to Francis P. McNeely, (mtg $15,000, R S $3.25)... 25,000

1ST AV, w s, 84.8 ft s of 34th St, 21.1x 100; George Bruestle to Milly Stern, quitclaim, ((mtg $11,000)..... 1

3D AV, 390, s w corner of 28th St, 24.8x 94.6; William C. Schmidt to Frank J. Eberhard, (mtg $44,150, R S $17.25)..... 100

3D AV, n e corner of 93d St, 25.8x80; Solon L. Frank and another to Francis J. Schnurr, (R S $3.75, mtg $27,000)..... 37,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 20th St, 24.9x100; Philip L. Runkle to John C. Runkle..... 1

8TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 140th St, 74.11x 100; Martin Schreiklesen, Jr., executor and trustee, to Peter Bauer, (mtg $63,000, R S $9)..... 81,500

10TH ST, s s, part of Lot 227, map of Unionport, 50x108; Charles Knauf to Katherine P. Hooks, (mtg $2,800)..... 100

27TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Walter R. Comfort, (mtg $84,000, R S $2.25). 7,000

29TH ST, 130 West, 20.2x98.9; Thomas M. Applegate to Gustav Baumann, (R S $8.25, mtg $4,000)..... 18,750

34TH ST, 144 West, 25x98.9; Louis F. Weirmann to Atlas Improvement Company, (R S $16.25)..... 100

48TH ST, 349 East, 20x100; Elizabeth Wagner to William Wagner, by part..... 1

53D ST, 312 West, 15.7x75.5; John T. Wall to Anna Schofield, (R S $2, mtg $7,000) 9,000

62D ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Mary B. Halton to Edna L. Atwood, (mtg $15,000, R S $2)..... Exchange

73D ST, n s, 308 ft e of Av A, 25x102.2; Morris Av, sw cor 149th St, 53.3x100, except part for av; Wm B Hudner and ano to Margaret A Hudner, 1-3 part.... 3,500

75TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Francis J. McCooly to Solomon Littenberg, (R S $2.25)..... 7,000

79TH ST, 241 East, 27.7x102.2; Marcus Beckmann to Simon Weinberger, (R S $11)..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 218.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; George E. Rodman and another, to Anna K. Johnstone, (mtg, $15,000; R S $1)..... 1

82D ST, 65 West, 20x100.8; James Horler to Alice Lackey; mtg $14,000, (R S 75c)

86TH ST, n s, 45.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 61x100.8; Francis J. Schnurr to Solon L. Frank, (R S $7, mtg $36,000)..... 52,500

97TH ST, 42 West, 17.8x100.11; Annie G. Lowe to Sarah W. Alexander, (mtg $18,000, R S $75)..... 1

102D ST, n s, 358.8 ft w of 9th Av, 25 x100.11; David Werner to Bertha Werner, (mtg $19,000, R S 50c)..... 1

107TH ST, 101 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125 x100.11; 107th St, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 125x100.11; Morningside Realty Company to Manie P. Kilpatrick, all liens, (R S $5)..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 101 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; 107th St, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 125x100.11; Mamie P. Kilpatrick to Ivy Court Realty Company, (R S $5)..... 1

112TH ST, 339 East, 25x100.11; Martha Barnard to Domenico Peloso and wife, (R S $7, mtg $18,000)..... 100

112TH ST, 333 East, 25x100.11; Mark Blumenthal to Pietro Defilippo, (R S $7, mtg $18,000)..... 100

116TH ST, 167½ East, 12.6x100; Samuel Fibel to Bertha Fibel..... gift

118TH ST, 17 and 19, n s, 50x100.11; Charles Garfield to Joseph Cohn and another, (R S $6.50, mtg $43,500)..... 59,000

119TH ST, 101 west, 20x100.11; Henry D. La Coste to Grace W. Savage, (mtg, $10,000)..... 18,000

150TH ST, S s, s, 300.10 ft w of Cortlandt Av, 10.4x100; James McSorley to Annie Goldhaw, (mtg $2,250, R S $10)..... 1

161ST ST, n s, 36.8 ft e of Tinton Av, 19.2x100; John Sussenbeiger and another to Caroline Lowerie, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Sarah W., to Annie G. Love; 9th St, s s, 383 ft w of 8th Av, prior mortgage $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $1,500

BACHRACH, Irving, to George M. Miller and another, trustees; Avenue B, w s, 83.1 ft n of 4th st, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 31,000

BARGEBUHR, Max, and wife to Adolph Pawel, 114th St, 35 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BARGEBUHR, Max, and wife to Adolph Pawel; 114th St, 40 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BRADLEY, Catherine, and another to Dollar Savings Bank; Eagle Av, w s, 97.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year, gold... 10,000

COHN, Joseph, and another, to Charles Gerfield; 113th St, 15 and 19 East, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 3,500

COZZENS, Isabella C. and another to Fannie H. Rolston; 4th St, 224 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

CONNELLY, Catherine, to Joseph H. Hedges; Church St, s w s, last new and proposed new street, King's Bridge, demand, 6 per cent..... 318

CORYELL, Frank, and another to Catharine A. Laveile; Grace Av, e s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, 1 year..... 1,000

CORYELL, Frank, and another to Nellie A. Laveile; Grace Av, e s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, 1 year..... 1,000

EDWARDS, Mary L., to Adolph Handle; 40th St, s s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

EAGAN, Francis W., to Thomas L. Reynolds; part of Lot 152, map of Morrisania; also plot, begins at division lines of Lots 151 and 152, map of Morrisania, at n w s of land of Harlem Railroad, 3.3 part, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.... 600

FLECK, Samuel, to David Kidansky and another; Allen St, 80 and 82, two mortgages, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent., each..... 7,250

FLURI, George C., and others, to Martin Unrich, Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 140th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

FREISE, Henry, to Ferdinand Hecht; Crotona Park South, 922, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

GRAVES, STEPHEN A., to John B. Ryer; Washington Av, old line, e s, 30 ft n of n w s of Quarry Road before closing, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

HAUSER, George, to William Watson; Walton Av, s e corner of 170th St, demand..... 8,000

HAWKINS, Richard, to James Bliger; Market St, 49, ¼ part, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 100

HAWKINS, Thomas D., to James Bliger; Market St, 49, ¼ part, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 100

HECHT, Ferdinand, to William R. Rose; Crotona Park South, 916, 1 year..... 5,000

HECHT, Ferdinand, to William R. Rose; Crotona Park South, 922, 1 year..... 5,000

HUBER, Daniel, Jr., and wife, to Josephine Engelhard; 119th St, 129 West, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 13,000

JOHANSMEIER, John H. C., to Jacob Ruppert, Wilson Av, s w corner of 134th St, prior mtg $22,000, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KENN, James, to Christina Gotthelf; Walton Av, w s, 113.4 ft s of Fordham Road, 1 mortgage, 3 years, each..... 2,500

KOTMAN, Adina, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74th St, 13 West, due April 7, 1902..... 5,000

KRAMER, Gottlieb, and wife, to Emil H. Riedel; Eldridge St, 10, yearly instalments, $500, 6 per cent..... 4,750

LEIB, Elise, to Albert C. Newkirk, and another; Oakland Place, s s, 150 ft w of Crotona Av, 1 year, note..... 250

LEINHARDT, Lena, to Max Wachsman; Essex St, 156, instalments, semi-annual, 6 per cent..... 318

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Joseph A. Farley; 75th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, prior mortgage $3,800, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,750

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Lambert Suydam; 75th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, prior mortgage $3,800, 2 years..... 3,800

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Mary N. Mayo, Washington Av, widened, n w corner of 173d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,000

NAGEL, Charles R., to Bernheimer & Schmidt; Melrose Av, 719 and 721, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

ROBERTSON, John, and another to Lambert Suydam; 127th St, n e corner of St. Nicholas Terrace, 1 year, 6 per cent... 65,000

SCHNAPER, Matilda, to Leon Pizer and another; Lexington Av, w s, 52.5 ft s of 65th St, installments, 4½ per cent..... 1,500

SCHNAPER, Matilda, to Simon R. Well and another, trustee; Lexington Av, w s, 52.5 ft s of 65th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

SCHOLL, William, to Mary Dunne; Beaumont (Jackson) Av, e s, 139.10 ft to 183d St, 6 years..... 2,500

STEIN, Helene; Isabel H. Cohen; 5th Av, w s, 77.6 ft s of 15th St, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

STRAUS, Mark J., to Solomon R. Guggenheim, as trustee; Broad St, 46 to 52, 1-6 part, all title, 9 mos, note.... 80,000

STRAUER, Louis, and wife, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 6th Av, 18; 3d Av, 141, leasehold, demand, secures notes..... 8,000

STUMPF, Charles, to George H. Byrd; Jerome Av, n e corner of 177th St, 1 year, gold..... 21,500

SUSSENBERGER, John, and another to Augustus H. Allen, trustee; 161st St, n s, 35.8 ft p of Tinton Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

ULRICH, Charles, to George Ringler & Co.; Madison Av, 1,580, store, &c., demand, 6 per cent..... 8,840

WEBER, Jacob, and wife to Enoch C. Bell; Willis Av, 217, prior mtg —, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 500

WEINBERGER, Simon, and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 79th St, 241 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 11,000

WEINBERGER, Simon, and wife, to Marcus Beckmann; 79th St, 241 East, prior mtg $11,000, installments, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Joseph, to Mary G. L. Murray; Attorney St, 122, 5 years..... 22,000

WIDDER, George, to T. Channon Press; Beach Av, e s, 174.4 ft s of 150th St, 30 days, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WILKINS, Augustus R., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, 511, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.. 6,000

WITHERS, Calvin, and wife, to Annie M. Brady; 142d St, s s, 453 ft e of Broadway, installments, 6 per cent..... 500

Recorded Leases.

CANAL ST, 432; George J. H. Winter to Nicola M. Perro, 3 years..... $504

MADISON AV, 1,580; Lizzie F. Brady to Charles Ulrich, 7 years..... 1,200

MELROSE AV, 721, n w corner 155th St; Sophia Schneider to Charles R. Nagel, 5 7-12 years..... $800 840

MONROE ST, 280; Jonas Weil and another to Solomon Tubin, 5 years..... 2,500

1ST AV, 378; John Welsh to Bernard Fitzsimons, 3 years..... 900

30TH ST, 236 West; Elizabeth A. McClelland to Frederick D. Gordon & Brother, 10 years..... 1,550

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAMMANN, Charles L., Jr., to Estelle R. W. Cammann..... Nom.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to Norman Cowen..... $15,000

DE GRAUW, Charles E., to the Quassaick National Bank of Newburg..... Nom.

DE MONTIGNY, Isabella, to Ida J. Ray, assigns four mortgages..... 15,400

HALL, William H., to Arlington C. Hall.. Nom.

HALL, William H., to Harvey M. Hall... Nom.

HART, Robert C., and others, administrators, to Harlem Savings Bank..... 1,020

MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION to New York Security and Trust Company..... Nom.

RINTELEN, Elizabeth, executrix, to B. Adams Burnett..... 509

ROOSEVELT, James R., to Henry S. Harper and others, as trustees..... 10,023

SCHAUB, Marianna, to Emma L. White.. 2,000

SCHILLING, John, to Abraham Wolff... Nom.

SIEGEL, Jacob, executor, to John Paul.. 3,000

THE STATE BANK to Nathan Hutkoff.. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emeline A. Eddy, executrix.... 6,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Charles E. De Grauw..... 15,214

Mechanics' Liens.

BERGEN AV, s e corner of 149th St, 46 x190x irregular; Oethinger, Dennemann and Kupka against Anthony Stumpf and John Stuerer, owners, Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor..... $2,187

BROADWAY, 1,391; Leopold Levy against James Johnson, owner; John Kerrigan, contractor..... 15

MONROE ST, 122; Julius Bogdan against B. Meryash and another, owners; Louis Meryash, contractor..... 241

PARK ROW, n w corner of Baxter St, 30.1x90.1; Daniel J. O'Connor and another against David Finelite and another, owners and contractors..... 1,800

PARK ROW, n w corner of Baxter St, 30.1x90.1; Morris Rosenberg against David Finelite and another, owners and contractors..... 1,597

51ST ST, 510 West; Eugene Spadari against Alexander Andalaft, owner and contractor..... 287

54TH ST, 158 and 155; Christian Hapen against Adam Smith, owner; R. McArtney, contractor..... 512

138TH ST, n s, 455 ft e of 7th Av, 18½x 99.11; Kleinfeld & Katz against John J. Curry, owner; G. L. Scheyhr & Co., contractors..... 770

159TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; George W. Billings against Emma Herenburger, owner and contractor.. 2,830

163D ST, n e corner of Bassford Av, 90x 105; George McMullen against Emil and Matilda Heinchen, owners; James Black, contractor; John Roose, sub-contractor. 27

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

PARK AV, n w corner of 179th St, 76x 25; Manhattan Mortgage Company, with Katharine M. Hubner..... $5,500

STEBBINS AV, e s, 449.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; Manhattan Mortgage Company, with Eugene T. Woolf..... 6,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner; Frederick Weber against Joseph P. O'Donnell; July 8, 1901..... 3,164

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner; Harry W. Bell against Joseph P. O'Donnell; July 11, 1901..... 98

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner; Frank C. McLain Company against Joseph P. O'Donnell; July 8, 1901..... 1,283

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner; Adelbert S. Nichols Against Joseph P. O'Donnell; July 9, 1901..... 674

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner; Clifford L. Miller against Joseph P. O'Donnell; July 20, 1901..... 227

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner; Landon & Co. against Joseph P. O'Donnell; July 12, 1901..... 221

WALTON AV and 176th St, s e corner; Acme Roofing Company against Joseph P. O'Donnell; July 19, 1901..... 242

3D ST, 100 West; Thomas Fitzsimmons against Leopold Kaufman and another; Sept. 29, 1901..... 24

BROOME ST, 42 and 44; Thomas Fitzsimmons against Deutscher Spar und Credit Versin and another; Sept. 20, 1901..... 185

WEST END AV and 98th St, n w corner, 20x80; Alforse Costabile against — De Veraciine; Sept. 23, 1901..... 21

90TH ST, 271 West; Tony C. Skraiant against — Fletcher; Sept. 26, 1901..... 8

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; C. Altieri and another against John Haas and another; Sept. 30, 1901..... 144

WEBSTER AV and 178th St, s e corner, 25x100; Rosa Ellender against Adolph Wexler and another, Sept. 13, 1901..... 901

430 ST, 206 and 208 West; Economy Foundry and Machine Company against Banes Realty Company and another; Oct. 5, 1901..... 480

Lis Pendens.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 325 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Scandinavian Building and Loan Association of New York and Brooklyn against John Nelson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Dunn.

BOUNE ST, 9 to 35, amended map of Sec. B, Vyse estate, Bronx; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company against Patrick Matthews and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

CATHARINE ST, 295, Map of Washingtonville, Bronx, 50x100; George Daily against Katherine or Katie Mack and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Baker.

LOTS 42 TO 45, map of 80 lots of Perot estate, Bronx; Wm. G. Ahrens against John E. Thrall and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Bates.

PLOT adjoining land of John L. Cooper and Samuel Bowne, City Island, 99x250; Harriet E. Horton against William Stringham and another, (partition;) attorney, N. W. Kerngood.

5TH AV AND 115TH ST, n w corner, 45x98; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against George A. Stimpson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

31ST ST, 119 E, and property in Richmond County; Ellsworth C. Smith against Amos S. Chesebrough and another, (partition;) attorneys, Jones, Dodd & Steinbrink.

65TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of West End Av, 25x 100.5; Catharine Stricker against Charles A. Thomas, individually and as executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Rauerdorf.

70TH ST, 38 West; Alfred A. Fraser against John M. Richards and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Wood.

76TH ST, n s, 128 ft e of West End Av, 19x 102.2; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Anna E. Lyon, executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

110TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Henry W. Spitzner against John Fissland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers.

110TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Julius Goebel against John Fisn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers.

111TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 51st St, 50.2x100; Rodman Sands against John Frick and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

126TH ST, n s, 408.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Moss S. P. Phillips and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

149TH ST AND MORRIS AV, s w corner, 100 x35.3; 3d St, n s, 398 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2, and other parcels in Westchester County; Margaret A. Hudner against Daniel Hudner and another, (partition;) attorney, W. J. Fanning.

149TH ST, s s, 245.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Julia S. Ransom against Joseph Avallene and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet, one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said Ward and City, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide, running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet; and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901. LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 52 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

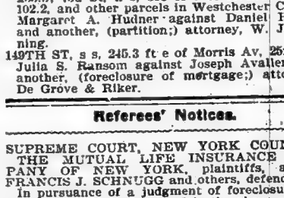

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $31,641.07, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $382.80, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,515.43, and interest, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3, 1900, with interest and penalties.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

o8-2aw3wTu&F&o29

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIJAH C. KEYS, plaintiff, against THERESA KROMER or KRAMER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvester Kromer or Kramer, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, (Borough of Bronx) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Melrose Avenue, distant seventy-four feet four inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and, running thence northerly along the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, seventy-one feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Melrose Avenue, twenty-nine feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, thirty-eight feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Melrose Avenue, two feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street thirty-three feet to the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, at the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

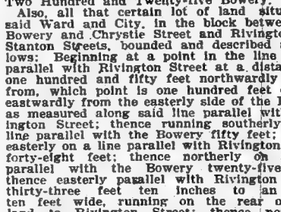

158th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $6,869.24 with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $449.06, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122.01 with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM B. EWING, plaintiff, against HENRY S. DEDERICK, Junior, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-five feet two and three-quarter inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (formerly Adams) Street, and running thence westerly, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-three feet five and two-fifths inches; thence northerly, and at right angles to said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, fifteen feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four feet nine and three-fifths inches to the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, and thence southerly, and along the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, fifteen feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said John A. Knox and Newbury D. Lawton by Fernando Wood and wife by deed bearing date the 4th day of June, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office on the 18th day of June, 1888, in Liber 2,123 of Conveyances, Page 479.

Dated New York, September 14, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

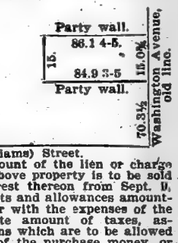

184th (Adams) Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $1,911.25, with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.68, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $264.35, with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN A. KNOX and others, defendants.—Action Number 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant seventy feet three and one-half inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (formerly Adams) Street, and running thence westerly, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, eighty-four feet nine and three-fifths inches; thence northerly, and at right angles to said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, fifteen feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four feet one and four-fifths inches to the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, and thence southerly and along the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, fifteen feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said John A. Knox and Newbury D. Law

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
35 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices { 5 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg. 621 Broadway. Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
Members of N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
Bankers and Brokers,
20 BROAD ST.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.
Daily market letter on application.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
835 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,115-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG., 25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY AND SPRING ST., 340 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO:
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P
R. J. Cluett, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Ass't. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, Ass't. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. V. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Emery McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs,
Jas. M. Donald.

BELL TELEPHONE STOCKS
We offer the following:
American Telephone & Telegraph Company,
Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo,
Bell Telephone Company of Canada,
Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia,
Cent. Dist. & Print. Tel. Co. (Pittsburgh),
Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
Hudson River Telephone Company,
Nebraska Telephone Company,
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.,
Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.
PRICE AND INFORMATION AS TO EARNINGS, DIVIDENDS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.

Moffat & White,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the International Paper Company, dated September 6th, 1898, the Trustee has this day designated by lot the following bonds, issued under said Deed of Trust, to be redeemed at the office of the Trustee on November 8th, 1901, at par and accrued interest, viz.:

Nos. 16, 67, 81, 99, 131, 167, 177, 206, 238, 263.

Interest on said bonds will cease from November 8, 1901.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
30 Broad Street, New York.
October 4, 1901.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES, Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dept., 1423 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., October 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 11 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, October 22d, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Chicago, or Boston Depots of the Quartermaster's Department of 3,000 pairs Asbestos Gauntlets, 10,000 pairs Buckskin Gauntlets, 50,000 Horse Sheets, 5,000 Corn Brooms, and 5,000 Barrack Chairs. Quantities subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with full knowledge of requirement. An absolute compliance with the standards and specifications will be insisted upon in the inspection of goods. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from standards and specifications will under no circumstances be considered. Bids for delivery or inspection at other points than those named above will not be entertained. Bids for less quantities than advertised for will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same as those for which bids are to be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfill. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles advertised for must accompany proposals. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opened October 22d, 1901," and addressed to Colonel JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By Order of Executors.
168 shs. American Bank Note Co.
30 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
By Order of Administrator.
10 shs. National City Bank, Brooklyn.
13 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$4,000 New Amsterdam Gaslight Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
15 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. pf.
For account of whom it may concern.
$2,000 Jeff., Mad. & Ind. R. R. 2d mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
110 shs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
$11,666.66 N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R. Inc. Bds., 1927.
$6,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R., R. E. P. M. 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$3,000 Mo. Pac. Ry. 3d Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
10 shs. International Telegraph Co. Guar.
16 shs. United States Trust Co.
800 shs. National Broadway Bank.
$1,000 Chic. Ry. Termi. Elevator Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$300 Dutchess Co., 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$98.79 Cent. of Georgia Ry. (Ga. & N. Div.) 1st Mtg. Bond Scrip.
$252.44 Cent. of Georgia Ry. 1st pref. Inc. Scrip.
135 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
$5,000 Southern Light & Traction Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1941.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Century Realty Co.
500 shs. Virginia Copper Co., Ltd.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Assn.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
34 shs. Home Ins. Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
27 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
900 shs. Union Copper Mining Co.
26 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
63 shs. Ridgewood Land & Improvement Co.
6 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Century Realty Co.
50 shs. New York Realty Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
$500 Texas & Pac. Ry. 2d Mtg. Bond Scrip.
$6,000 Central New England Ry. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1949.
6 shs. Central New England Ry. pf.
10 shs. Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Ry. pf.
1-1-5 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 1st pf.
5 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 2d pf.
35 shs. Alliance Realty Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1901.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 10.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred Capital Stock of the company be declared and paid on Fri., Nov. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 12th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed from noon on Saturday, October 12th, until the morning of Monday, October 21st.
G. O. WATERMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1901.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 6.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was resolved that a dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) on the common capital stock of this company be declared and paid on Fri., Nov. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 10, 1901. Transfer books will close Thurs., Oct. 10, 1901, and reopen Sat., Nov. 2, 1901.
S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
F. F. WEBBER, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
New York, October 7, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending December 1, 1901, payable December 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on November 8, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on November 8, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 18, 1901.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R.,
Detroit, Mich., Oct., 3d, 1901.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant bonds of this Company on Oct. 15th, 1901, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in payment of interest on said bonds for six months ending Sept. 30th, 1901.
Transfer books will close Oct. 10th and reopen 16th inst.
Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company.
JAMES McMILLAN,
E. F. DRIGGS, Trustees.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street.
New York City, October 7th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable November 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business October 12th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed from noon on Saturday, October 12th, until the morning of Monday, October 21st.
G. O. WATERMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company,
New York, October 1st, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after November 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The preferred stock transfer books will close on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GUSTAVE BLUMENTHAL, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, October 1, 1901.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared payable October 15th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 18th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

North River Insurance Company.
84 William Street,
New York, October 2d, 1901.
A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after 10th October, instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d until the 10th inst.
By order F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
Secretary. President.
J. D. CRARY. R. S. WHITE.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Thursday, October 17, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at 49 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the Company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
New York, September 17, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at 85 Cedar Street, New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:
That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 132,000 new shares of $100 each, from 660,000 shares to 792,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $79,200,000.
Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:
First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Mouitrie, and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.
Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.
Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs,) of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana—there connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vanderburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vanderburgh including also (if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described to New Harmony in the same county, known as the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decree of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorise and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the Annual Report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, the approval of the action of the Directors in irrevocably terminating the right under the Company's First Consolidated Mortgage to issue Prior Lien bonds, the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of North Carolina, ratified February 18, 1901, and the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of Virginia, approved February 15, 1901, both relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the consideration of the purchase by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company of all the railroad, property and franchises of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 27th, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 14th, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1901.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 7, 1901.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 22d day of OCTOBER, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 23d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Office of
The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company,
De Kalb and Franklin Aves.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 7th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, October 21st, 1901. Polls open at 11 A. M. and close 12 M. The transfer books of the company will close Thursday, October 10th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, October 22nd, at 10 A. M.
DUNCAN B. CANNON, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF ALFRED DE CORDOVA & CO., composed of Messrs. Alfred de Cordova, Frederick E. Ballard, and Eustace de Cordova, doing business as stock brokers at No. 25 Broad St., in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred de Cordova, whose interest in the firm ceases to-day. The business will be continued by Messrs. Frederick E. Ballard and Eustace de Cordova under the firm name of BALLARD & DE CORDOVA, at No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 1st, 1901.
ALFRED DE CORDOVA,
FREDERICK E. BALLARD,
EUSTACE DE CORDOVA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership heretofore existing between GEORGE ROSENBLUM and SAMUEL BERNHEIM, carrying on business under the name of FRENCH SILK SKIRT CO., at 530 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and said business shall hereafter be conducted by George Rosenblum for his individual account.
GEORGE ROSENBLUM.
SAMUEL BERNHEIM.
Dated Oct. 7, 1901.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Pease Dentifrice Company of New York City; capital, $75,000. Directors—C. G. Pease, Dexter Smith, and M. P. Brennan, New York City.

Meadowbrook Farm Company of Saranac Lake; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. R. Baldwin, R. M. Kingborn, and A. D. Moir, Saranac Lake.

Empire Motor Carriage Company of New York City; capital, $250,000. Directors—B. S. Teale, Sheldon G. B. Gurley and H. F. Clinton, New York City.

Rigney & Co. of Brooklyn, to manufacture confections; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. M. Rigney and S. R. Evans, Brooklyn; A. J. Brennig, Elmhurst, L. I.

United Realty and Finance Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Story, Brooklyn; Charles Stewart, New York City; P. A. Burns, Chicago.

Manhattan Automobile Storage and Repair Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. A. Scott and J. E. Donohue, New York City; A. C. Bell, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 7.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Maryland Biscuit Company of Baltimore; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Nelson Perin, Michael J. Fitzsimmons, Harry M. Wagner, Joseph W. Jenkins, and Melon Offutt, all of Baltimore.

Delaware Construction and Engineering Company of Wilmington, to build and operate railroads, telephones, canals, water works, and other improvements.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The Havemeyer Oil Company; capital, $5,000. Directors—John F. Havemeyer, Theodore E. Tomlinson, and Lewis Benedict.

The Sleepy Hollow Clay Company; capital, $500,000. Directors—Edward H. Kent, Milton S. Sherwood, and A. Edson Minnerly.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 7	705,571
To date this year	219,301,563
Corresponding date last year	83,466,780

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 7	$2,409,500
To date this year	$779,265,120
Corresponding date last year	$359,254,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¾
Canada South	1½	Ont. & Western	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Del. & Hud.	2	People's Gas	1
Del., L. & W.	2	Pullman Co.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Rep. Iron & Steel	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Rock Island Co.	½
Kansas & Texas	½	Rock Island Co. pf.	1
Keokuk & Des M.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Lake Erie & W.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	2	Texas Pacific	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	4	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Gt. North. pf.	¾
Am. Sugar	⅛	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar rts.	⅜	Int. Power	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Int. Pump	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Iowa Central	½
B'klyn R. T.	2¾	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
B'klyn Un. Gas	2	Kan. C. So. pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	1	Louis. & Nash.	½
Cent. of N. J.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Mexican Central	½
Chi. & Alton	¾	Mo., Kan. & T.	⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Nat. Salt	½
Chi., N. W.	½	Nat. S. pf.	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	North. P. West. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	6
C., St. P., M. & O.	5	Pressed S. Car	1⅛
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	St. Sav. & Ad.	½
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1
Diamond Match	5	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	6⅝
Erie	½	Twin City R. T.	1⅛
General Electric	2	Union Pac. pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	2	N. Y. Cent., Mich. C. 3½s	1⅛
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. Inc.	1	Peo. & East. Inc.	1¼
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday moved with much irregularity, now up, now down, with the close showing a fair degree of strength in a number of the more active issues, notably the Vanderbilts, the copper stocks, Atchison, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific, while in inactive stocks and some of the industrials there was continued heaviness. This was most conspicuous in Texas Land Trust, which broke 6¼ points; in National Salt preferred, with a loss of 4½; in Pacific Coast, which declined 6 points; in Omaha and Diamond Match, with a loss of 5 each, and in General Electric and Brooklyn Union Gas, which declined 2 each. A few active stocks declined also, chief of these being Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which at one time broke nearly 5 points, closing with a net loss of 2¾; Metropolitan, with a net decline of 1¼, and Rock Island, with a loss of 1½.

The market, in short, was so altogether unsettled and irregular that it was a difficult matter to form any correct estimate of it, weakness and strength appearing at one and the same time, some issues appreciating, while others declined. Those people who were inclined to take an optimistic view of the situation pointed out, as perhaps not without significance, that the continuing weakness was in the main confined to specialties, while the strength shown was in representative stocks, under the lead, as already mentioned, of the Vanderbilts, whose junior shares advanced on an average of 2 points each.

The opening, in sympathy with the lower prices sent over by London, followed by large selling orders from there, and undoubtedly induced also by a flood of bearish talk, was generally at a lower level than Saturday's close, St. Paul scoring an initial break of over a point, Copper of ¾, and other stocks fractionally. At this level good support appeared, and for a time the list showed a disposition to hold. It was not for long, however, the extreme break in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, coincident with a three-point drop in Sugar, depressing the entire list to below the low quotations recorded at the opening. On this decline it was very clear that in some of the minor industrials there was not a little liquidation, but so far as the rest of the list was concerned the indications were that little long stock was being parted with, most of the selling here being for the short account. It was a noticeable fact, too, that though the Steel Trust stocks sold off in the early trading, they easily rallied later, while not a share of Pressed Steel Car preferred—whose management is the only industrial corporation thus far to follow the lead of the Steel Trust in publishing regular earning statements—was offered for sale. On the other hand, International Paper preferred, American Agricultural preferred, National Salt preferred, Republic Steel preferred—these and many other of the preferred shares of corporations which publish meagre reports of earnings, were under pressure.

The money situation continues to engage not a little attention. Present indications are that any relief through gold imports is out of the question. Exchange hardens rather than weakens—this due to the demands from banking houses with foreign connections to pay debts maturing abroad. It would seem, from the exchange movement, that large loans contracted in European markets some time ago by our bankers are maturing, and, inasmuch as the foreign houses seem indisposed to renew them, are now being paid off, money being borrowed through the local institutions here for that purpose, this in some measure explaining the increase in loans last week. However this be, opinion is that until the money situation grows clearer any stock market activity were better delayed.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The weakest stock on the list yesterday was Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which broke at one time nearly five points on very large transactions, involving a total of 77,000 shares, one block of 5,000 shares coming out on a single transaction. There was no specific news on the stock, the selling being based, it was said, largely in anticipation of an unfavorable annual statement, for some time overdue. There were suggestions in some quarters that before the property could be put into proper condition it would have to be reorganized. Flower & Co. and other interests connected with the property continue to express unbounded confidence in it, and say that all talk of reorganization is ridiculous.

The other local railway shares, apparently in sympathy with the Brooklyn stock, sold down rather sharply during the morning, but rallied in the afternoon, Metropolitan closing with a net loss of 1¼, while Manhattan closed unchanged.

VANDERBILTS ADVANCE.

The strength of the Junior Vanderbilt stocks was a feature of the market yesterday, Nickel Plate common advancing 1¼, Nickel Plate second preferred 2¾, Canada Southern 1½, Lake Erie and Western 2½, and Lake Erie and Western preferred 2. In fact, as a group these stocks were easily the strongest on the list, the strength being the more noticeable because of the heaviness elsewhere.

The buying was by Vanderbilt brokers, who were responsible for the advances in the stocks some time ago, and was said to be in connection with the Vanderbilt reorganization plan, which, it is emphatically declared, has not been abandoned.

ATCHISON'S DIVIDEND.

To-morrow is the day scheduled for the meeting of the Atchison Directors to take action on the common stock dividend. No definite information as to what that action will be is forthcoming, but to THE NEW YORK TIMES an official of the company said yesterday:

"I am not telling you what we will do, but I may say that 1½ per cent. will be extremely conservative, and 2 per cent. conservative."

Generally, best opinion in the Street is that the dividend will be increased. The stock yesterday was one of the strongest features on the list, advancing over a point on dealings in 62,000 shares.

UNION PACIFIC'S MEETING.

At the Union Pacific meeting to-day it is assured that H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company will enter the Directorate, but it is not thought, as has in some quarters been suggested, that William Rockefeller will go in the board.

Inasmuch as Mr. Rogers was a week ago elected to the St. Paul Directorate, his entrance into the Union Pacific to-morrow, the Street, believes, foreshadows closer relations between St. Paul and Union Pacific.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

Two reports current in Wall Street yesterday in respect to International Paper received more or less attention—one that the company purposes to follow in the footsteps of the United States Steel Corporation and Pressed Steel Car and hereafter issue regular quarterly statements; the other, that several of the company's mills had been closed down.

Discussing these reports Treasurer Burbank said yesterday:

"Some time ago—perhaps a year or so—I suggested the issuing of regular statements but the suggestion was not acted on at the time, and there has been no talk along those lines since. I don't think we will issue such statements, though we are never averse to furnishing information whensoever it may be asked. As for the reports that some of our mills are closed, it is untrue. Last June we initiated the policy of closing some of our mills on Saturday night until Sunday morning instead of running all night—this, in order to avoid any possibility of strikes, as just at that time some of our men were getting for an eight-hour day. Otherwise, however, we have been running regularly, and I may say that our business at present is better than it usually is at this season of the year."

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

After selling down to the lowest price it has touched since admitted to the Stock Exchange, Amalgamated Copper rallied yesterday on what was termed to be inside buying, and closed with a net gain of a point.

The

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Only three or four stocks showed much activity in the outside market yesterday. One or two of the copper stocks became active at slightly higher prices than those prevailing at the close of last week, but apart from these the more active issues were the same as have for some time past supplied the bulk of business on the curb. Prices were irregular, but there were few or no changes of much importance, the declines as well as the advances being for the most part fractional. Not much disposition is shown at the moment to trade extensively in outside stocks, and the market is inclined to heaviness on that account. In some parts of the list, however, prices move upward easily on the appearance of any buying demand, showing that the selling pressure is not very great.

***

AMERICAN CAN was active to the extent of about 1,000 shares, but it closed unchanged for the day at 21¼ bid. The preferred stock, the sales of which amounted to about half of those of the common, sold down to 68¼, and closed within an eighth of the lowest, at 68⅝ bid. This issue showed a net loss of 1¼ points for the day.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER was more active than it has been at any time recently. It sold up to 15, on the purchase of 2,000 shares, and closed at 15 bid.

***

UNION COPPER also was stronger, advancing at the close to 4¾. Trading in the stock was very light.

***

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO was offered for sale practically without bids. The common was offered at 20, while the preferred was offered down to 50, the best bid reported being 20. There have been no sales of either of these stocks in a long time.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE, which two days ago sold down to 1, advanced to 2½. It closed at 1½ bid, with stock offered at 3.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 7.		Oct. 5.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
American Can pf	68⅝	69	70¼	70¾
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5⅞	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	32	30	32
American Malt	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper		25		29
*British Columbia Copper	10½	11	10½	11
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
*California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	¼	1	¼	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6¾	0	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	20	31½	21	32
Central Fireworks	21	25	23½	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88¾	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	14	13	14
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	8½	6	8½
Con. Rubber Tire	2⅜	3⅝	2½	3⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf		25½		26⅜
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106⅜	104	106⅜
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern	14	15	14½	15⅝
Detroit South. pf. w. i	39	40	39½	40⅞
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85¼	84	85
Dominion Securities	73½	75	74	75
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½
Electric Vehicle	1½	3	1¾	2½
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Empire Steel	6	8	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
General Chemical	65	65	55	65
General Chemical pf	95	97½	97	97½
German Treasury 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
Hall Signal	30	35	30	35
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued		75½	75	75¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84	85½	84	85½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¾	8	7¾	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf		103		103
New England Transport	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & Qns. E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	9	9½	9	9½
Otis Elevator	29	30	29	30
Otis Elevator pf	94½	96⅛	94½	96⅛
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Reisel	43		43	
Reisel bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100¾	100	100¾
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	26⅞	26¾	27
Seaboard Air Line	100¾	101	100¾	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81½	81⅞	81½	82⅜
Seaboard Air Line	26⅜	26⅞	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line pf	50	50⅜	49¾	50¼
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	82¼	82½	81¾	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	715	720	720	725
Storage Power	4	5¼	4	5⅛
Tennessee Copper	15	16	14½	15
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	89¼	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80	81	80	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	20¼	31¼	20¼	31¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	32	36	32	36
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63	64½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i	10	20		21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	20	50		50
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	13¾	15	13¾	15
Worthington Pump pf	117	120	117	120

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¾	46½	45¾	46⅜
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102¾	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108¼	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¾	19½	20¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	21	22	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	110¾	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	92	90	93
Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70¼	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	102	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark 5s	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	104	105	104	105
Denver Gas	70	74	70	74
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 5s	99½	101¼	99½	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51	51½	51	51½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	96	96	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	165	150	165
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	90	91	90	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41	40	41½
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅞d per ounce and in New York at 57¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Breese sold at 1.50, 300 Brunswick at .08, 1,000 Comstock bonds at .07, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½, 200 Isabella at .46, 150 Ontario at 11.50, 100 Quicksilver preferred at 10.50, and 1,000 Work at .14.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 7, 1901.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
85⅜	85⅞	97,800	Amalgamated Copper	84	86¼	83⅜	85⅞	+1
79	82	200	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	81	81	81	81	—4
24½	25	1,450	Am. C. & F. Co	24½	25	24½	25	+1½
79½	80	400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	—½
185	195	100	American Express	188	188	188	188	
26½	26¾	970	American Ice Co	26⅝	26⅞	26	26¾	—⅝
24⅜	25	1,000	American Locomotive	25	25	24¼	24⅝	—⅞
84½	85½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	+⅛
6	7	600	American Malting Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
39¼	39⅝	8,520	Am. S. & R. Co	39¼	39¾	38¾	39⅝	+⅛
95½	95⅝	400	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	96	96	95	95½	
114⅝	115	39,600	Am. Sug. Ref. Co	115½	115⅝	112⅝	114⅝	—1⅝
		6,640	Am. Sug. Ref. rts	3	3⅛	2¼	2¼	—⅞
116	117	25	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	114	114	114	114	
35⅞	36⅛	7,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	35	36¼	34⅞	36	+1
76⅜	76⅝	68,400	At., T. & S. F	75⅝	76⅞	74⅞	76⅝	+1½
94⅞	95	6,720	At., T. & S. F. pf	94½	94⅞	94	94⅞	+⅝
99	99½	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	98¾	99	98¼	99	—½
57½	57⅞	76,580	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	60	60	55⅞	57½	—2¾
205	210	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	210	210	210	210	—2
80¼	81¼	1,700	Canada Southern	79	81½	79	81½	+1½
106¼	107½	100	Canadian Pacific	107	107	107	107	—1
160½	162	100	Central R. R. of N. J	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	—¾
43½	43⅝	4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¾	43⅞	43	43½	—⅝
35¼	35½	1,725	Chicago & Alton	35½	36	35	35½	—⅝
77	78	100	Chicago & Alton pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	—¾
21⅜	21⅞	2,100	Chicago Great West	21½	22	21½	21⅞	+⅛
84	84½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	+¼
41	43	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	43	43¼	42	42	—1
39	39¼	2,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39½	39½	38⅝	38	—⅝
72	73	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	72½	72½	71½	72	—⅝
155¾	156	17,610	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	154⅝	156¼	154¼	155⅞	+1⅞
191	193	600	Chicago & Northw	191	191½	190¼	191½	—1½
138	139	1,440	Chi., R. I. & Pac	139	139	138	138	—1½
130	140	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	135	135	135	135	—5
20¼	20¼	300	Chi. Term. Trans	20	20¼	20	20	—½
37⅞	38¼	2,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36⅞	38	36⅞	38	+¾
93¼	93¾	300	C., C., C. & St. L	93½	93¾	93¼	93¼	—¾
91½	92	3,450	Colorado Fuel & Iron	89½	92	88½	91½	+1
131½	134½	1,800	Colorado Southern	131½	134½	131½	134½	
52	53	300	Col. Southern 1st pf	52¾	52¾	52½	52½	—¾
23	23¼	175	Col. Southern 2d pf	23	23	23	23	—¼
15	16	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I	16	16	16	16	
212½	213½	4,300	Consolidated Gas	211	212½	210¼	212½	—¼
113½	115	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	115	115	115	115	
162	162½	800	Delaware & Hudson	160⅞	162	160⅞	162	—⅛
42½	43	200	Denver & Rio Grande	43	43	42¼	42¾	—¾
39¾	40	2,800	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	38½	41⅝	38	40	+2
129	130	400	Diamond Match Co	134	134	130	130	—5
25	26	100	Dist. of America pf	26	26	26	26	
		320	Dul., S. S. & At	11	11	11	11	
		310	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	10¾	20	19½	20	+½
1	2	1,300	International Paper	21½	22	21¼	21⅝	+⅛
75½	76	200	Internat. Paper pf	75½	75¾	75¼	75¾	+⅛
88	90	200	Internat. Power Co	88¼	88¼	88	88	—½
43¾	44	100	International Pump	44	44	44	44	—½
38½	38½	300	Iowa Central	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	—½
72½	73	500	Iowa Central pf	73	73	73	73	—1
37	37	100	Kansas City South. pf	37	37	37	37	—1
15¾	16	200	Keokuk & Des M	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¾
90	94	100	Lacledo Gas	90	90	90	90	
63	64¼	2,600	Lake Erie & West	63	64¼	63	63½	+2½
129	130	1,200	Lake Erie & West. pf	129	129	129	129	+2
101¾	101¾	5,300	Louisville & Nashville	101¾	101¾	101	101½	
118¼	118¾	27,700	Manhattan Elevated	118½	118¾	117	118¾	
159½	159¾	6,900	Met. Street Railway	159½	159¾	156⅞	159	—1½
22½	23	1,300	Mexican Central	22½	23	22	22½	—⅛
12⅞	13¼	900	Mexican National ctfs	13	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
103	104	200	Minn. & St. Louis	104	104	104	104	
25	25	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M	25	25	25	25	
72¼	75	210	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	72¼	75	72¼	75	+2
24⅝	24⅞	14,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	23	25	24½	24⅝	—⅝
51¼	51½	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	51¼	51¼	49½	51	—1
93	94½	14,000	Missouri Pacific	93	94½	92	94⅜	+⅝
41½	42	700	National Biscuit Co	41½	41¾	41	41⅜	
100	100	180	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	100	100	100	100	
19⅞	19⅞	200	National Lead Co	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
73½	74½	200	National Salt Co	74½	74½	74½	74½	—½
71	71	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf	71	71	71	71	—4½
154½	155	2,600	New York Central	154½	155	154	155	+1¼
48½	48¾	8,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	46½	48¾	45½	48½	+1¾
87	87½	2,300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	83½	88	83½	87¾	+2¾
211	214	12	N. Y., N. H. & H	213	213	213	213	
32	32½	3,620	N. Y., Ont. & West	32	32½	31⅞	32¼	—⅛
53¾	53⅞	5,200	Norfolk & Western	53¾	54	53¾	53⅞	—⅛
89	89	100	Norfolk & West. pf	89	89	89	89	—1
96	96¼	600	Northern Pacific pf	95¼	96	95¼	96	+⅝
11¼	11½	100	Ontario Mining	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
62	62	1,000	Pacific Coast	62	62	60½	60½	—6
40	41	500	Pacific Mail	40	41	40	41	+1
142¾	143½	7,884	Pennsylvania R. R	143	143¼	142⅝	143½	
102½	103¾	15,100	People's Gas, Chicago	102½	103¾	101¼	103¼	+⅝
43	43	1,100	Peoria & Eastern	41	43	41	41	—2
37⅞	38	130	Pressed Steel Car	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1½
215	218	200	Pullman Company	215¼	215¼	214¾	215¼	+2¼
39	39¼	10,000	Reading	38¾	39	38¼	39	
73¾	74¼	1,800	Reading 1st pf	73¾	74¼	73¾	74½	
49	50	4,100	Reading 2d pf	49	49¾	48¾	49¾	
14½	14¾	900	Republic Iron & Steel	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	—⅜
63¾	64½	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	63¾	64	63¾	64	—1½
23¾	24	1,500	Rubber Goods	24	25	23	24	
120¼	120¾	200	St. L. & Adirondack	120¼	120¼	120	120	
56	58	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	56	56	56	56	—1½
42	42	4,200	St. L. & San Fran	42	42	38¼	41	—1
65	65½	850	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	65	65½	63½	63½	+¾
27¾	28	510	St. Louis Southw	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	—¼
59½	59¾	200	St. Louis Southw. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	—¼
54⅞	55	24,100	Southern Pacific	54⅞	55¼	54⅜	55¼	+⅜
31⅞	31¾	16,900	Southern Railway	31⅞	31¾	31¼	31¾	+⅛
85	85½	2,700	Southern Railway pf	85	85½	84¾	84⅞	—⅛
58	58⅝	5,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	58	58⅝	56½	58½	+⅛
39	39⅜	2,100	Texas Pacific	39	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	+⅜
33	38	500	Texas & Pacific Land Tr	32	33	32	32	—6¾
118	118	100	Third Avenue	117⅜	117½	117½	117½	
20	21½	400	Tol., St. L. & West	20	20	20	20	
35½	35½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	+1½
98	98	200	Twin City R. T	98	98	97	98	—1½
94¾	95¾	46,850	Union Pacific	94¾	95¾	94¾	95⅜	+⅝
87	87¾	200	Union Pacific pf	87¾	87¾	87	87	—1
42¾	42⅞	29,600	United States Steel	42	42¾	41¾	42½	
92⅝	92¾	18,405	U. S. Steel pf	92	92¾	91¾	92¾	
11⅞	11⅞	2,200	United States Leather	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	—⅛
78½	79	220	U. S. Leather pf	78½	79	78½	79	—⅛
14¼	14½	400	United States Rubber	14	14	14	14	—⅛
48	50	20	U. S. Rubber pf	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼	
20⅜	20⅝	3,900	Wabash	20⅜	20⅝	20	20½	
37¼	37½	3,530	Wabash pf	37¼	37⅝	36¾	37⅜	—⅛
90¾	90¾	2,150	Western Union Tel	90½	90¾	90	90⅜	—¼
17	17¾	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	
29	30	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	
20½	21	300	Wisconsin Central	20¾	21	20¾	21	
40	40⅝	400	Wisconsin Central pf	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	+⅜
Sales		705,571						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109	109½	Hock. Val	51½	53
2s, c., 1930	109	109½	Homestake	97	
3s, r., 1918	107¼	108	Ill. C. l. 1	1.102	
3s, c., 1918	108	109	Int. Sil. pf	33	38
4s, r., 1907	112	112¾	I. S. P. pf	84	87
4s, c., 1907	112	112¾	Joliet & Chi	175	
4s, r., 1925	138½	139½	Kan. & M.	32	35
4s, c., 1925	138½	139½	Kan. C. So.	17	18¼
5s, r., 1904	107½	108⅜	K. & D. M. pf.	40	44
5s, c., 1904	107½	108⅜	King. & P.	8	10
D. C. 3-65s	126		K. I., C.	15½	29
			K. I., C., pf.	45	47
Adams Exp.	180	195	Lacl. G. pf.	101	105
Alb. & Sus.	215		Lake Shore	270	290
Allc. & W.	120		Long Island	65	75
Am. Ag. C.		24	Man. Beach	8	13
Am. Bicycle	2½	3	Md. C. pf.	65	75
Am. B. pf.	5	11	M. W. S. El.		15
Am. Coal	180	220	Chi.	16	30
Am. Dist. Tel.	28½	29	Mo. W. S. El.	01	02
Am. Ice Co.	26¼	26½	Chi., pf.	02	02
A. I. Co. pf.	62	63½	Mitch. Cent.	105	
Am. L. Co.	15	20	M. & St. L.	17	17
L. Co. pf.	45	48	pf.	115	118
A. M. Co. pf.	24	27	Mor. & Es.	195	198
Am. Snuff		42	N. C. & St. L.		
Am. S. pf.	83½	84	L.	75	100
A. T. & T.		90	Nat. L. pf.	85	90
Am. Tob. pf.	142¾		New C. C.	20	30
Am. W. Co.	15⅛	18	N. Y. A. B.	138	142
A. W. Co. pf.	73	77	N. Y. A. C.		
Ann Arbor	20½	22½	pf.	112	
Ann A. pf.	51	53	N. Y., L. & W.	135	138
B. & O. pf.	91	93½	North Am.	91	93
B. & L. pf.	106		P. C. 1st pf.	88	90
B., R. & P.	94	95¾	P. C. 2d pf.	65	70
B., R. & P. pf.	122	126	P. C. C. & St. L.		72
B., C. R. & N.	130	140	P. Ft. W. & C.	100	
C. C. & C.	40	130	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	180	
C. & E. Ill.			P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	
C. & E. Ill. pf.	135		P. S. C. pf.	70	78
C. G. W.	91	95	Quicksilver	3½	4
C. M. & St. P.	175	200	Quicksilver pf.	8½	10½
C. St. P., M. & O.			Ry. & Sar.	204	215
C. & Om. pf.	175	200	R. W. & O.	137	
C. C. C. & St. L.	115	120	Rub. G. pf.	75	77
Consol. Coal	63		St. J. & G. I.	10½	12
D. & R. G.		60	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	8	
D. & S. W.			St. L. & S. F.	14½	15½
D. & S. W. pf.		68	St. L. & S. F. pf.	69	71
D., L. & W.	220	225	St. L. & S. W.		
D. & R. G. pf.	90½	91½	pf.	50	95
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.			Va. Car. Ch.	57	00¾
D. pf.	115	150	Va. Car. Ch. pf.		128
D. of Am.	6¾	7½	W.-F. Exp.	160	175
Ev. & T. H.	58	59	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	49	50
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in September showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year:

Ann Arbor	$7,457
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	5,732
Grand Trunk	74,030
Louisville & Nashville	45,491
Minn., St. P. & S. St. Marie	68,482
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	61,355
Pere Marquette	11,094
Rio Grande Southern	2,887
Texas Pacific	6,263
Total increase 9 roads

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.75¾
Corn, No. 1 mixed	.02¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.70
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	16.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09
Lard, prime	10.20
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@70c; No. 2 red, 69@69½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36@36c; No. 2 oats, 28½@29c; No. 2 white, 37½@38c; No. 3 white, 34½@35c; No. 2 rye, 54@54c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@59c; No. 1 Northwestern flaxseed, $1.44; prime timothy seed, $3.50@3.55; mess pork, per bbl, $14.15@14.20; lard, per 100 lb, $9.80@9.82½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $8.30@8.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¾@8c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9@9.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened quiet and firm, with prices 5 to 8 points higher on fairly active local covering and full support, supplemented by brisk foreign demand, latter said to be hedges against shortage in the English market. There was a further improvement in the list immediately following the call, January reaching 8.09 and May 8.07 on general support. But for the rest of the forenoon the course of prices was downward under sales for profits by the room and quiet withdrawal of outside buying orders, based on generally good weather reports, increasing receipts and failure of the public as a whole to take hold of the market, as expected. The initial advance was based on strong Liverpool cables, poor crop reports, and reports that the talked of strike in New England cotton mills had been warded off for at least two weeks. The absence of killing frost in the belt did much to check the enthusiasm to the bulls, many of whom had looked for an early Fall owing to the appearance of a light frost over the northern cotton belt on Sept. 17 to 20. Early in the afternoon the market became heavy under generous offerings from the Southwest, said to represent hedges against large purchases of spot cotton by Philadelphia export interests. This pressure led room longs to sell out, and prompted leading bears to attack the late months for a break to 7.90 for January. Liberal estimates for to-morrow's receipts and a favorable weather forecast added to the depression. The decline did not receive a check until October had touched 7.88, January 7.94, and March 7.92, around which figures buying on the reaction theory became a prominent influence. Conservative bulls claimed to be much pleased with the selling movement, taking the stand that just such a cleaning out of weak long interests was necessary to prevent the accumulation of topheavy accounts, and thus make the market dangerous for further advances. Commission houses advised customers to purchase on all declines below 8 cents and sell on bulges, believing that for the present the fluctuations would be in a comparatively narrow rut, with 8 cents the pivotal point. The market was finally barely steady, with prices net, 2 to 6 points lower.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8¾c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling gulf. Sales, 1,500 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm and unchanged at 8 3-16c; Mobile, dull and unchanged at 7 15-16c; Savannah, quiet and unchanged at 7¾c; Charleston, firm and unchanged at 7¾c; Wilmington, firm and unchanged at 8c; Norfolk, steady and unchanged at 8¼c; Baltimore, nominal and unchanged at 8¾c; Augusta, firm and unchanged at 8c; St. Louis, quiet and unchanged at 8 1-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans for to-morrow are 14,000 to 16,000 bales, compared with 6,396 bales actual last week and 24,018 bales actual last year. At Houston, 29,000 to 31,000 bales, compared with 25,601 bales actual last week, and 27,262 bales actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.90	8.00	7.88	7.88@7.89
November	8.00	8.01	7.86	7.87@7.88
December	8.03	8.07	7.94	7.94@7.95
January	8.05	8.09	7.94	7.94@7.95
February	8.04	8.04	8.04	7.94@7.95
March	8.06	8.05	7.92	7.92@7.93
April				7.92@7.93
May	8.05	8.07	7.93	7.92@7.94

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Cotton—Spot—Good business done; prices 1-32@1--16d higher; American middling fair, 5 5-32d; good middling, 4 31-32d; middling, 4¾d; low middling, 4 19-32d; good ordinary, 4 15-32d; ordinary, 4½d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 13,200 American. Receipts, 5,200 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, and closed quiet but steady: American middling, good ordinary clause: October, 4 26-64@4 27-64d buyers; October and November, 4 30-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 27-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 26-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 26-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 26-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 26-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 26-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 26-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 26-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS—WHEAT.—Traders were rather surprised at the decided strength exhibited by wheat yesterday, prices advancing altogether 3@3c a bushel and closing practically at top. The market has been a short one for some time, and news proving largely bullish, prices advanced readily and without a very large trade at this point. At the West, however, very good buying for St. Louis account was a feature, partly offset by Northwest offerings. It was noted, however, that the Southwest markets were fully matching strength elsewhere, helped partly by the small movement here. As far as crop news was concerned, the outlook for Winter wheat States, by reason of rains was, more favorable than it has been, although in the Northwest where the movement is under way, these rains had rather a bullish influence upon sentiment. In fact, primary receipts were only about 100,000 bushels ahead of last year. The strong response made by Continental markets was quite an important factor in the situation; also as a counter-balance to whatever bearish considerations came to light. Budapest was reported to be 10 points higher than Saturday. Berlin advanced 2 marks and Paris markets 5 to 15 points. Liverpool was also firmer, closing 1@3d higher. Regarding possible French requirements, however, it is interesting to note that in contrast to some of the recent big estimates put forth by various authorities, Bordeaux contends that about 20,000,000 bushels is all that she will need, so that the world's markets will not get much support from France, whereas a few months ago it was confidently expected that the French requirements would have a big influence on prices. World's shipments for the week were 9,393,000 bushels, against 9,822,000 bushels the previous week. Wheat and flour clearances from the seaboard were 853,000 bushels. A decrease of 240,000 bushels was shown in the quantity afloat for Europe, while the visible supply increased 2,170,000 bushels, about meeting expectations. Export business was limited to 31 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: New York, No. 1 Northern, 74½c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 75¾c, prompt; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76¾c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 74½c, prompt; new No. 2 red, New York, 75¼c, and new No. 2 hard, New York, 75¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—Close: Wheat, cash, 67¾c; December, 66⅞c; May, 69⅝@70c; on track, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c. Flour, first patents, $3.60@3.70; second patents, $3.45@3.55; first clears, $2.70@2.80; second clears, $2.10. Bran, in bulk, lower, $12.50@12.75.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 69¾c; December, 71c; May, 74½c; No. 2 hard, 69½c. Corn, No. 2, cash, 57¼c; December, 57¾c; May, 50¾@50¾c. Oats, No. 2, cash, 37¼c; December, 36¾c; May, 30¼c; No. 2, white, 39@39¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—Wheat higher. Close: No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 68@68½c; December, 69¾c. Rye easier; No. 1, 54@54½c. Barley steady: No. 2, 50@60c; sample, 45@50c. Corn, December, 57¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 7.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; October, 67¼c; December, 67¾c; May, 71¾c. Oats, 30@35½c. Corn, 55½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.55@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.25@3.40; Winter patents, $3.80@3.95; Spring clears, $2.85@3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.60; no grade, $2.20@2.50, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $2.90@3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.55. CORN-MEAL—Firm; kiln dried, $3.20@3.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.25@1.30; coarse, $1.20@1.25. FEED—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks to arrive, 200 lbs, $17.25@17.75; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@21; city bran, $18@$18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22; hominy chop, $20.50; oil meal, $30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October				73½
December	74 15-16	75 7-16	74¾	75⅝
May	78	78½	77 13-16	78½
Corn—				
October	61⅝	61½	61¼	61½
December	62	62¼	61⅞	62
May	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝
Lard—				
October				$10.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	67⅛	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝
December	69¼	69¾	68¾	69⅛
May	72⅞	73¼	72½	73⅛
Corn—				
October	55 9-16	55 9-16	55⅜	55½
December	56⅞	57¼	56 13-16	57⅛
May	58½	58¾	58⅜	58¾
Oats—				
October				34½
December	35¾	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝
May	37¾	37⅞	37⅜	37¾
Lard—				
December	$9.50	$9.50	$9.22½	$9.22½
January	9.17½	9.22½	9.02½	9.07½
Ribs—				
January	8.05	8.05	7.97½	8.00
Pork—				
January	15.50	15.50	15.25	15.32½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $16@$17; family, $17.50@$18; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet; $20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Easy; bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 9c; 140 lb, 9¼@9¼c; pigs, 9¾@9¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 10c; 14 lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders firm, 7½@7¾c; pickled hams dull, 10¾@11c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 6c; country, 5¾@6¼c. LARD—Easy, $10.20; city lard easy, 9.60; refined lard easier; South America, $11.25; Continent, $10.50; Brazil, kegs, $12.40; compound quiet, 8¾@8¾c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 12c; city lard steadier, 12@12¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in teh local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
November				5.00@5.05
December	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10@5.15
January				5.30@5.35
February				5.30@5.35
March	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.40@5.45
April				5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60
June	5.65	5.70	5.60	5.60@5.65
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
August				5.75@5.80
September	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4400; receipts, 58,000 bags; stock, 1,274,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net ½@¾ pfennig higher; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened barely steady, unchanged; at 12 M. declined ¼ pfennig; at 3 P. M. quiet and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. ¼ pfennig higher; total sales, 10,000 bags; January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 37.75; April, 38.00; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.50; August, 38.75; September, 39.00; October, 37.00; November, 37.25; December, 37.25. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 4850; exchange, 11 13-32d; receipts, 22,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 29,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 10,000 bags; stock, 549,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.05, and in bulk $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.00, and in bulk $5; refined, cases, New York, $8.75; cottonseed oil, prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 42@43c; off Summer yellow, 40c; prime white, 46c; prime Winter yellow, 46c; linseed, American raw, 65c; American boiled, 67c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 77@79c.

METALS.—Owing to the deplorable dullness in tin, values again fell away and a weak undertone prevailed, with spot quoted at the close $23.85@$23, or 25 points below the previous day's figures. Values in London eased off 5s on spot and £1 2s 6d on futures, thus spot stood at the close £109 10s and futures at £106 2s 6d. The local copper market was unsettled and nominally unchanged at $16.50@$17 for Lake Superior and $16 37½@16.62½ for casting and electrolytic. At London, spot copper was unchanged, while futures were 7s 6d off, thus the former closed at £63 7s and the latter at £63. Lead was dull and unchanged at home and abroad, closing at $4.37½ and £11 16s 3d, respectively. Spelter at London was 2s 6d better, with spot quoted at £17 2s 6d, while at New York prices were unchanged, with the market very quiet at $4.15@4.20. Domestic iron markets were unchanged at $9.50@10.50 for pig iron warrants; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.50@$15.25; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. Glasgow iron warrants closed at 53 9s and Middlesboro closed at 45s 11d.

SUGAR.—Purchases were scarce locally and values were nominally quoted at 3⅝c for centrifugal, 3 15-16c for muscovado, and 3c for molasses sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar regulars, $1.95; tar oil, bbls, $4. Spirits of Turpentine—37@37½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½; D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.85; I, $1.75; H, $2.20; M, $2.75; N, $3.20; W G, $3.60; W W, $3.95.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 7.—Turpentine dull; nothing doing. Resin, firm; unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 7.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 33@34c; receipts, 13 casks. Resin firm, 90@95c; receipts, 142 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1(@$1.90; receipts, 99 casks. Tar, steady, $1.30; receipts, 222 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 7.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 34½c; receipts, 832 casks; sales, 400 casks; exports, none. Resin, firm, unchanged; receipts, 25,165 bbls; sales, 1,891 bbls; exports, 4,375 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers slow and 10@15c lower; bulls and cows generally steady; fat bulls easier; steers, $4@$5.75; oxen and stags, $2.87½@$4.25; bulls, $2.45@$3.75; cows, $1.50@$3.40; stockers, $2.60@$3.40; dressed beef slow; native sides, 5½@9½c per lb; Texan beef, 5@7c. Veals steady to firm; grassers, 25c lower; veals, $4.50@$5.50; little calves, $4; grassers and buttermilks, $2.75@$3.25; few sales at $3.37½@$3.50; Western calves, $4; fed and mixed do, $3.50@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb; country dressed, 6@10½c. Sheep slow; choice lambs steady to strong; others generally steady; sheep, $2.25@$3.65; selected, $3.75@$4; culls, $1.75@$2; lambs, $4@$5.37½; culls, $3.50; Canada lambs, $5@$5.37½; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@10c. Hogs lower; State hogs, $6.75@$6.90; country dressed hogs steady; 52 do, 137 lb, at $8; 4 do, 153 lb, at $7; 3 do, 257 lb, at $6.50; 10 fed calves, 265 lb, at $4.25; 7 do, 190 lb, at $4; 30 grassers, 205 lb, at $3.25; 109 do, 177 lb, at $3.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

J. Q. ADAMS & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $7,549 against J. Q. Adams & Co., grain commission merchants, of Minneapolis, Minn., who made an assignment there on Saturday, in favor of Power, Son & Co. of this city. The more complicated on sales of wheat as brokers. It was served on a bank here, but the officers said there was nothing to the credit of the firm in the bank.

CHRISTOPHER GWYER.—An order of Judge Beattie of Orange County has been filed here extending the appointment of Joseph Ullman as receiver in supplementary proceedings for Christopher Gwyer of Goshen, N. Y., so as to include the claim of Hermine Straus, who recovered a judgment against Mr. Gwyer on April 27 last for $33,138. Mr. Ullman was originally appointed receiver on Jan. 10, 1895, on the application of Moses Straus, who had recovered a judgment against Mr. Gwyer for $15,124 on June 2, 1880. The defendant is a son of the late Christopher Gwyer of New York City, who died in 1873, leaving considerable property.

Out of Town.

RUFUS O. WILLIAMS.—Rufus O. Williams of Woonsocket, R. I., was to-day adjudged a bankrupt in the United States District Court. He places his liabilities at $17,901.56 and his assets at $6,572. Among the principal creditors are the National Globe Bank of Woonsocket, for money loaned, $2,075; the Congdon & Carpenter Company, $1,364, and Frank Vose of Cumberland Hill, $1,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN MCNULTY.—John McNulty, expressman, of 215 Mercer Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,888 and assets of $3 in cash. The liabilities arose out of a theft of a wagonload of merchandise intrusted to him as a public expressman. The claims against him are in favor of the following merchants: H. Richter & Son, $562; Wolff & Goldstein, $613; Gangel & Cohen, $165; Rosenthal Manufacturing Company, $450, and the McIntosh Clothing Company, $97. Mr. McNulty began the trucking business in 1897 and is manager now.

TO COLLECT FORFEITED BAIL.

Receiver Appointed for the Property of a Professional Bondsman.

The District Attorney's office has at last found a legal method to collect judgments of forfeited bail recognizances which will tend to defeat the methods of professional bondsmen now in vogue. Assistant District Attorney Skidmore yesterday obtained an order from Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver in the case of Solomon Steckel of 238 East Seventy-ninth Street, against whom the District Attorney has filed six judgments, aggregating $4,000, in the past four years.

The District Attorney says that Steckel has been a professional bondsman for several years and has given a great many bonds in police court cases, in almost every instance giving the property at 131 Suffolk Street as surety. This property, according to Mr. Steckel's affidavit, attached to the bonds, is worth $29,000 and brings him an annual income of $2,700.

In appointing a receiver Justice Blanchard gave him the right to collect all rent on the Suffolk Street house until the District Attorney's judgment is satisfied, and in the event of his being unable to secure sufficient money to satisfy the judgment, to sell the property.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday heard counsel in a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the stores in this State of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. The application was made on behalf of two stockholders of the concern, by Brush & Crawford. The application was opposed by A. B. Brown, representing George H. Hartford, surviving partner of George F. Gilman. Mr. Brown said the administration of the affairs of the company had not joined in the appeal for the appointment of a receiver; that the business of the 131 stores of the company throughout the country would show a profit of at least $150,000, but that if a receiver was appointed the business would be wrecked. Judge Lacombe reserved decision.

Wholesale Shoedealer Assigns.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 7.—Joseph K. Ashton, wholesale shoe dealer, made an assignment to-day to the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company. His liabilities are placed at $60,000 and his assets at about $12,000. The creditors are principally New York firms.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALDHOUS, James J.—W. Chormley	$243
AUTO ELECTRIC COMPANY—New York Life Insurance Company	2,077
BLUMENTHAL, Samuel—L. Davidson, costs	10
BERNHARD, Thomas—W. R. Wilder and another	114
BATTELI, Egisto, and Martino Barsanti —G. Pelli and another	107
BARTLETT, William P.—R. F. Price	344
BEVERIDGE, Bell G.—W. P. Prentice and another	229
BERNSTEIN, Morris—D. Morris	127
CARTER, William A.—R. Donohue	76
COPELAND, William, and John F. Munn —J. Simmons Company	547
CARMENTI, Stephen—E. J. Freedman, executor	139
RYER, George—C. Npll	64
ENGEL, Anna M.—J. K. Lockman, trustee	90
ESRAY, G. C.—A. J. White, limited	190
FROMENT, Frank L.—H. Ehrenreich, costs	182
FITZPATRICK, Hugh—R. Hill	248
FINKELSTEIN, Samuel, and Joseph Cada—People of the State of New York	1,000
GARLICHS, Magdelina—E. Letzeiser	137
GOTTHEIMER, Harry G.—C. Sulzberger	45
GILLESPIE, Frank K.—J. Alexander	697
HANTON, Henry—Crandall & Godley Company	32
HARRIS, Sophie C.—S. Sukovice and another	25
ISAER, Harris and Jacob—S. Levinson and another	302
JACOBS, Samuel—United Electric Light and Power Company	26
KREJCI, Joseph—David Mayer Brewing Company	303
KERRIGAN, Frank J.—D. J. Christie and another	203
LYON, Edmund R.—P. A. Thorer and another	331
LOWERY, Thomas H.—R. J. McManamy	63
LANCASTER, Elizabeth—H. J. Zimmerman and another, (costs)	23
MULRY, James B.—H. O'Neill	229
MESSNER, Marcus—M. Bohnet	35
MADDEN, Mrs. Annie—Crandall and Godly Company	112
MURPHY, Edward F.—H. A. Thomas and Wight Lithographing Company	242
McCARTHY, John P.—M. Warnier and another	228
MCMAHON, Jane F.—E. Salmon, guardian	2,156
MILLER, Charles—W. T. Weient	86
NOEL, Kate B., and Kate H. Wakeman—A. Somarindyck	69
PHILLIPS, Alice, and administrator—J. B. Ireland, (costs)	88
PICKETT, H. Clay—Real Estate Management Company	183
ROCK, Edwin M.—L. Harris	140
ROBBINS, Byiola K.—H. Israel	61
ROSEN, Annie—Mark H. Rogers	45
SCHUSSEL, Haskel, and Berril M. Feierstein—Cong. Rodef Scholen, etc	705
SAVINO, Gaetano—R. Hill	208
SHERIDAN, Peter J.—H. M. Rosert	315
SHELLER, John B.—C. D. Curnen	77
SIMPSON, Samuel K.—J. Froelich	75
SCHUYKILL, Plush and Silk Company—E. Hardt and another	3,631
TAYLOR, Clarence J.—E. Schubacek	245
THE SUPERIOR SHIRT COMPANY of Baltimore City—L. Frank and another	621
WARDELMAN, Johanna—C. Hass	48
WOODS, Albert H.—R. De Fina	148

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CORNER
West End Avenue.
A private house, five-story and basement; three bathrooms; open plumbing; builder will sacrifice for cash, or will exchange; good value will be given for a party desiring to own a large corner dwelling.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 114TH ST.
PERMANENT LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
NEW 7-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE.
28 FAMILIES. RENTED ON BONA-FIDE LEASES FOR OVER $16,500.
CAN BE DELIVERED FREE AND CLEAR OR MORTGAGE TO SUIT.
CAN BE BOUGHT AT A POSITIVE BARGAIN.
WILL ENTERTAIN FREE AND CLEAR MANHATTAN IN TRADE.
WILLIAMS & HAIG, AGENTS.
1,910 7TH AV., 110TH ST.

122 WEST 95TH ST.
BARGAIN—An attractive house, 3-story and basement private house, handsomely decorated; two open plumbing bathrooms; parquet flooring and bay windows, one on side of house.
Caretaker on premises.
ASKING ONLY $18,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A beautiful American basement residence,
315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

At reduced prices, West 47th St., 20-ft. front, price, $35,000; West 44th St., 19-ft. front, price $30,000; West 48th St., 17 ft., price $23,000; West 55th St., 20-ft., price $25,000; West 45th St., 20 foot; leasehold, price $4,500; Fifth Avenue, 25 ft., price $50,000; West 47th St., near Fifth Av., price $30,000; West 79th St. near Columbus Av., 22 foot, price $45,000; Riverside Drive, 34-foot front, price $85,000; West 75th St., 20x88x102, price $42,000; West 74th St., 22-foot front, price $46,000; Lenox Avenue, 20x85 ft., 4-story brownstone, splendid order, price $35,000. Cash, $5,000 required. Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

WEST 81ST,
near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100, $65,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

Artistic, high-class, new 4-story; 2 bathrooms; electric bells; wired throughout for electric lights; mahogany, oak, sycamore finish; fine mantels, tiled hearths, foyer hall, colonial stairway, moist air furnace, French range; $200 monthly will buy furnished, paying about $1,200 yearly on principal, which includes fine billiard room, piano, paintings, silver, china, glass, linen; elevated, surface, and tunnel convenient; finest location on Washington Heights. 450 West 144th St.

GOLD MINE FOR RIGHT MAN.
Four-story double flat, with stores, suitable any business; all modern improvements; on principal avenue, Bronx; large business section; also 20-room house, 3 baths; $1,000 cash; price $7,000; near office; open Sundays. Kronenberger, 1,358 Boston Road, near 170th St.

WEST 72ND,
An elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A Bargain.—5-story apartment house in the eighties, near Broadway, 37x92x102, all improvements; total rent $6,600; expenses, including interest on mortgage, $4,100. Price $9,000 cash above mortgage. Address John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Corner Cooper and Hawthorne Avs., 100x200, large bricked filled house and barn, in fine condition; price, $20,000; genuine bargain. Michaelis, 203 Broadway, afternoons.

145TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
Two 5-story apartments, with stores; all rented; great bargain.
HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Owner of plot, cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20%. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375.
Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; titles guaranteed. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

$1,500 cash only; genuine sacrifice; tenement, fully rented, $2,000; 16th St., near 9th Av.; asking $17,500; savings bank mortgage, $14,000. Mary Vaughn, 553 West 156th St.

Choice 23-foot house, close to 5th Av., below 50th St., will be sold to close estate; asking $30,000; not in fee; great bargain.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

36 WEST 95TH ST.—Near Central Park.—Three-story, high-stoop dwelling; size 20x80x102; asking $47,500. $22,000; caretaker on premises.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

$4,750.—Bronx, two-family house, 8 rooms, all improvements; 5 minutes elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

$4,900.—$900 cash buys elegant two-family house near rapid transit. Gerhard's, 807 E. 169th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Huntington.—At station, 390 lots, $10 upward; closing estate; extraordinary bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

38 acres; house, barn, outbuildings; shore front; two orchards, cow, chickens; $3,500; bargain. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Nice 10-room cottage; barn, chicken house, fruit and shade; cheap. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the five-story brick building,
with store and lot,
NO. 1,468 AMSTERDAM AVENUE
between 132d and 133d Streets.
For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES
Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land values advancing.
Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Tunnel under East River.
Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough.
New York freight rates established.
Write, if you can't call,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE COMPANY
167 JACKSON AVENUE,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

LOTS AT ELMHURST.
A CHANCE TO DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.
LOTS FROM $350. STREETS MACADAMIZED. SIDEWALKS FLAGGED. WATER AND GAS. THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE IN GREATER NEW YORK. 10% CASH AND $5.00 A MONTH.
WARRIN & COMBES,
OPP. RAILWAY STATION, ELMHURST, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"America's Most Picturesque Home Site."
GRANTWOOD
ON THE HUDSON.
270 Feet Above the River.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND
$40.00 a Month
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in oak, cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

You may have noticed the electric sign "Grantwood" at the crest of the Palisades, opposite the Grant Memorial. Just back of it lies the most inviting, home spot near New York. City improvements are there, tasteful houses are there, and plots to be built upon to order.
ALL ON TERMS TO SUIT.
See Grantwood and decide where to live or buy with Grantwood in your mind.
Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferries (by Hudson River Traction Co.'s R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry or trolley.
Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 1087 Madison. 1,133 Broadway, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF
REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.
WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES
FROM 42d STREET
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET. THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.
MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Cheapest, best located lots, Bronxville, your own terms; monthly payments; city improvements; no assessments; no interest, no taxes; title guaranteed. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

South Midwood.
a few blocks south of Prospect Park.
City Improvements and Conveniences.
Country Surroundings.
The garden spot of Flatbush. A beautiful, healthful, aristocratic and exclusive section.
Rapid transit facilities, 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y., through a pleasing section of country and town.
SPECIAL

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
200 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
331 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
58 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Home of MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL, a Teacher of Long Experience, Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
109 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

EASTMAN,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOL.
Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Ave., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard, '91.)
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October 9th to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

Senftner School,
18 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute
OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE **GYMNASIUM**
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS, 306-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray,
NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
formerly called
THE MISSES MORSE SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

Joseph Adelman's Dramatic Studio,
11 EAST 59TH ST., NEW YORK.
Afternoon and Evening Classes, with Public Performances. Private Coaching and Instruction by Joseph Adelman, former Stage Director in Charles Frohman's, Henry Miller's, and Henrietta Crosman's Companies.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

The **PAINE** uptown
BUSINESS SCHOOL,
1,931 BROADWAY, cor. West 65th St.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 119 WEST 57TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 301 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

Misses McFee's School.
306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 50th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. CUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
86th and 80th Streets, New York.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 42 E. 39th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE **Wilson & Lyon** School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, } Headmasters.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, }
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMER SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,
417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

Free evening French course for ladies registering before Oct. 11. French Academy, 108-108 East 23d St.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Musical.

Italio-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, 'Cello, Bandurria; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed, in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lancers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 209 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

Mrs. Cartier's Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Av.—Class, private lessons; waltz, two-step, specialties; circulars; children's classes; reopens Oct. 26.

Free.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoon and evenings free at the B'way Academy, B'way, corner 61st St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Chattel mortgage sale of horses, trucks, and harness.—Under a certain chattel mortgage filed in the County of Queens, I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., property of Post Brothers, contractors and truckmen, on the premises, No. 720 Boulevard, near 92d St. Ferry, Astoria, Queens County, N. Y., consisting of 10 horses, 5 brick trucks, 1 double windlass truck, 2 rack trucks, 1 two-wheel cart, 1 business wagon, 5 sets of double harness, and 1 set of single harness, all to be sold to the highest bidder. By order of
H. R. HANLAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
FRANK WALKER, Auctioneer.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES;
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN;
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, claims, matrimonial difficulties, estates adjusted by experienced attorney. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells to-day, at 9:30 o'clock, at 435 11th Av., Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells to-day at 9:15 o'clock, 454 11th Av., Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of mortgagees' attorneys.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day bric-a-brac, etc., at 132 Delancey St. Noon and evening.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale—Yawl, 65x57x16x4; fully found and in commission; now at Larchmont; built by Clapham; sound, first-class condition; exceptionally comfortable cabin; $2,000. John R. Davies, 135 Broadway. Tel. 1830 Cortlandt.

Yachts and Vessels.—Manus Motor Works, Manus, Conn.; bargains; slightly used engines, our own and other makes. Riverside Station.

American Yacht, New Commercial Code, with special bad, &c.; flags only; established 1834. The S. McFadgen Co., 198 Hudson St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WEBER PIANOS
The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.
Catalogue sent free on application.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, cor 16th Street, N.Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

NEEDHAM.
At our warerooms you can always find a large assortment of pianos, from which to make a selection. Terms cash or easy monthly payments. We have at present a quantity of slightly used and old-style pianos at greatly reduced prices. A number of second-hand squares and uprights; terms, $3 to $5 per month. Pianos rented and exchanged. Send for catalogue.
FIFTH AVENUE AND 15TH STREET.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms. 105 E. 14th St.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 42d St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 42d St.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS,
1569 Broadway, cor 47th st.

$75-BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3.
BIDDLE'S 7 EAST 14TH 107 EAST 125TH.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; or rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518-36 Av., 80th.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly. Pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 13th St.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

STATLER'S HOTEL, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
at the main entrance to the Exposition. Rooms, $1.00 per day; Rooms and Meals, $2.00 per day.

THE KENILWORTH Cor. Elmwood Ave. and Anderson Place.
Statler's High-Grade Fire-proof Annex. European Plan. Rooms, (for two,) $2.00 per day and up.
Mr. J. T. Murray, representing these hotels, is at the Hotel Victoria, New York. He will call on those desiring information.

NEW JERSEY.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Reopens October First.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing; furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr., or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

All breeds of dogs, grown and puppies; also cats, cavies, and trained ferrets always on hand. Fulton Dog Exchange, 58 Fulton St., City. (Basement.)

Lost and Found.

Bankbook 829,920 of Bowery Savings Bank missing; finder is requested to return it to bank; if not restored before 4th day of November, 1901, application will be made for a new book.

Carpet Cleaning.

HANKINSON'S

STEAM CARPET CLEANSING.
529 EAST 134TH STREET.
25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
'Phone 2462 Harlem.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Don't sell your household furniture, bric-a-brac, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

"Abandoned Farm Found"; see Oct. Scribner; deserted farm catalogue free. Box 1344, Boston.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED H. CONKLIN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,634.
Notice is hereby given that Alfred H. Conklin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 4th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 3,950.—BERTHA FINKELSTEIN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Bertha Finkelstein, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 7th, 1901.

NO. 3,828.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES D. FREY and LOUIS GLUCK, individually and as copartners of the firm of CHARLES D. FREY & COMPANY, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of Charles D. Frey and Louis Gluck, individually and as copartners of the firm of Charles D. Frey & Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Charles D. Frey and Louis Gluck, individually and as copartners of the firm of Charles D. Frey & Company were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 7th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD A. SEEGER and NATHAN HAMBURGER, individually and as members of the firm of SEEGER & HAMBURGER, Bankrupts.—No. 4,115.
To the creditors of Bernard A. Seeger and Nathan Hamburger of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Bernard A. Seeger and Nathan Hamburger were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 7th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 4,085.—GEORGE HUBERT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George Hubert, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 7th, 1901.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM RITTER and LEO RITTER, Bankrupts, under the firm name of RITTER BROS.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Saturday, Oct. 12, 1901, 10:30 A. M., at 136 Prince St., the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of cloaks, remnants, piece goods, etc.
Order of W. F. UPSON, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

MORGAN, DANIEL.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH MORGAN, John Morgan, Margaret Morgan, James Morgan, Margaret Morgan, Christina McKay, William Morgan, Mary McKay Kennison, the heirs and next of kin of Daniel Morgan, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Burnett C. MacIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Daniel Morgan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
law7wTu

NORTH, SARAH A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Laura Moore, Susan Nesbit, Sheridan S. Nesbit, three of the heirs and next of kin of SARAH A. NORTH, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Edward North of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah A. North, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
29-1awTu

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

An experienced salesman, with established trade and connected with large wholesale tea and coffee house, would like to meet party with $2,500; we can easily make over $100 weekly. Salesman, Box 205 Times Office.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTEMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

NEVER THROWN AWAY.—Pencils printed all around; very attractive; $1.75 per gross, $7 per 1,000; send 2c. for sample and price list. Lang & Scherer, 38 East 8th St., N. Y.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

California Lands.—Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved; also oil lands in producing districts. Owner can be seen at Jonah Taylor's, 203 Broadway.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Partner wanted with $150, for already established business; best city location. Inquire 118 Centre St. S. Gallo, 127 Mulberry St.

Patent for Sale.—L. D. F. beer measure or pint regulator; 200 now in use. Particulars J. H. Quinn, 3d St., cor. 4th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Invest your money safely. Send for prospectus. Shares one dollar. Pineoll Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 2d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave., Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

Half as Gift!—European family will sell the entire contents of their private house, consisting of mostly imported high-class worked furniture, rugs, oil paintings, portieres, &c.; further, magnificent heavy, full-size brass bedstead, $10; wire spring, $3; elegant white mahogany dressing case, with French glass, $38; chiffonier, $38; French style parlor suit, (five pieces,) $56; rug, 9x12, $5; above-mentioned ten pieces are all new and will only sell together for $150; only those who can buy immediately need call. 44 West 85th St., private house.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

CUT THIS OUT
I have an order for 50 TONS of OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card, and I will call promptly.
BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

THREE TYPEWRITER DONT'S.
DON'T PAY $100 FOR A NEW MACHINE.
DON'T BUY A SECOND-HAND ONE.
DON'T RENT ONE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO.'S "EASIER THAN EASY" PAYMENT PLAN WILL SUIT YOU. 18 BROADWAY.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. KAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Established 36 years; new and second-hand sewing machines; all kinds at bargain prices; warranted 5 years; automatic W. & Gibbs, $65 machine, $30; drop-head cabinets, $18.50. Kelly's, 209 Grand St.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Rittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Diamonds watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment, confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

New Beginner.—Will pay you highest prices for furniture and carpets; special prices to those wishing to buy. New Lenox Auction Rooms, 61 West 125th St.

Typewriters rented and sold; high

Light Biscuit
Delicious Cake
Dainty Pastries
Fine Puddings
Flaky Crusts

COLLECTOR WILL NOT SEIZE JAPANESE SILKS

Finds No Evidence of Fraud Against A. S. Rosenthal & Co.

Trouble Due to Careless Japanese Methods of Packing—Duty Saved Amounted to Only $432.40.

Collector Bidwell yesterday gave out a decision declining to seize the Japanese silks imported by A. S. Rosenthal & Co., the invoice of which was returned last month by Appraiser Wakeman as fraudulent. After a very thorough investigation of this case it is the opinion of the Collector and the experts in his office that the charge of fraudulent intent cannot be sustained.

Before deciding the Collector submitted the case with all the evidence to Henry L. Burnett, the United States District Attorney, who would have been the prosecuting attorney in case the Collector made the seizure. After an exhaustive investigation Mr. Burnett returned the papers with a letter in which he says there is no evidence that Rosenthal & Co. had any fraudulent intent in the matter.

Mr. Burnett points out that the Japanese silk and cotton goods are bought by the firm in Japan on contract orders, by yard or piece, and not by weight. The orders of the firm to the manufacturers and shippers in Japan since the passage of the Tariff act of 1897 were that this class of goods should run, not to exceed from three and one-half to four pounds, so that the weight at a duty of $1.30 per pound would be not more than 50 per cent. ad valorem. In the order books of the firm there is no weight column filled out. The Japanese shippers, however, in making up the invoices inserted weights on the invoice to which the importers paid no particular attention. The number of pieces, the dimensions of each, and the total value of each case were given, and the Appraiser on the invoice did not raise the valuation. Continuing Mr. Burnett says:

"The fraud alleged against the importers in this case seems to be based upon (1) erroneous statement of weights on the invoice; (2) an erroneous statement of the number of pieces in the cases; (3) indiscriminate packing of different grades of this class of merchandise in the cases, and (4) collusion between employes at the Appraiser's office and the importers.

"From a consideration of all the information that has been submitted to me I do not find any legal evidence to establish the importers' connection with the statement of weights or number of pieces as given on the invoice, or that such errors were made by their consent or under their direction or with their connivance or procurement."

Mr. Burnett says that it is asserted by many of the leading importers in this line of goods that the weights have been put in their invoices by the Japanese shippers without any instruction from them and are mere surplusage. The pieces put in the cases are not uniform, and it often happens that the exact proportion of cotton and silk does not run uniformly throughout the whole piece, as the work is done by different members of the family, who often take a hand at the looms at different times.

Although the goods are invoiced as being "over 30 per cent. of silk the Appraiser found nearly one-half of the total quantity below the rate specified in the invoice—that is, 1,777 pounds under 30 per cent. silk when they were invoiced as being over 30 per cent." "This," says Mr. Burnett, "would not seem to be a statement on the invoice that enured at all to the benefit of the importers."

The indiscriminate packing is attributed to the careless Japanese method which, it is added, may be a crude one but not fraudulent, and the United States District Attorney says there is no evidence whatever of collusion between any employe of the Appraiser's office and the importers. The total aggregate actual weight was found to exceed by 542 pounds the weights specified in the invoice, the difference in duty $432.40, in the opinion of Mr. Burnett, not being a very extravagant sum. In conclusion Mr. Burnett says:

"I do not believe any court or jury would find a verdict from the evidence submitted to me that the importers in this case had a fraudulent intent as to their entry or invoices."

TAX MONEY POURING IN.

Hundreds Wait in Line for Hours to Make Cash Payments—Some Big Checks Received.

A long line of anxious taxpayers of both sexes stood on Chambers Street yesterday from 9:30 o'clock in the morning until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, anxious to pay money to Collector of Taxes Austen's 400 assistants. It was the first day on which cash in payment of taxes for 1901 could be received. They were received at three windows.

Col. Austen's extra force of men have been busy for more than a week receiving checks from the largest taxpayers in New York, and at the close of office hours yesterday it was estimated that from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 of the total amount of $89,211,116 had been collected the first day. The amount which Col. Austen deposited in banks yesterday was $9,020,712, but piled up in his office are hundreds of checks which have not been entered on the books, but on which the taxpayers are entitled to rebate according to the date of receipt. Col. Austen said yesterday:

"It is a remarkable thing to see hundreds and sometimes a thousand people waiting for hours in line on the first day taxes can be paid. I have made an investigation and find that few of these pay more than $100 in taxes. They could come here one or two days afterward and would only lose two or four cents on the rebate. Under the present law the taxpayers are entitled to rebate from Oct. 7 of this year to Dec. 1—fifty-three days in all. The people who wait in line for four or five hours cannot understand that they save only two cents a day on each $100."

Col. Austen found fault with a taxpayer who sent from Montclair, N. J., $574.10 in bills and change in the ordinary mail for the payment of taxes.

"If the money had been stolen either in the mails or by one of the 400 additional clerks put on for the tax rush this office would not have been responsible, and the taxes would have to be paid over again," he said.

The largest amount received yesterday was from the Vanderbilt family in five certified checks amounting in all to $818,000; the check of the Standard Oil Company was for about $160,000. William Waldorf Astor's check for New York taxes amounted to $377,000, and the John Jacob Astor estate to $262,000. George Ehret paid $110,000 in taxes, and Jacob Ruppert $71,000. A check was received from J. D. & T. E. Crimmins for $100,000. The estate of Ogden Goelet paid $305,000.

The amounts stated above may be for both personal and real estate taxes, and Col. Austen said yesterday that it would be about Nov. 1 before all the amounts could be divided so that the exact bills paid could be stated accurately. He said he could not yet say whether the large corporations had paid any franchise taxes.

CRUGER WILL CONTEST OPENS.

The Legatee, a Young Woman, Comes from Europe to Testify—First Wife the Contestant.

The contest of the will of Eugene Guido Cruger, was commenced yesterday before Surrogate Thomas. Mr. Cruger died at Fontainbleau, France, in 1898, and the brief will he left reads as follows:

"I leave my name of E. G. Cruger and my property which I possess to Salomae Heitz. I make her my universal legatee—all my property."

The rights of the legatee under this will are being contested by Mrs. J. F. Tams, the first wife of Mr. Cruger, who comes into court as the guardian of the three children of Mr. Cruger.

The will has already been admitted to probate in France, and the legatee is in possession of the real and personal property there. She was present in court yesterday, having come from Europe to be a witness here for the probate of the will. The contest hinges on the place of residence of Mr. Cruger, and the question whether or not he was of sound mind and competent to execute a will.

The testator married Miss Blanche Spedden of New Orleans. In 1890 she obtained a divorce. Later she married Mr. Tams, and took her three children to live with her.

Shortly after the divorce proceedings Mr. Cruger met Mrs. Meta Kane Bell and married her. She, too, obtained a divorce, and married Raoul Mounchon of Paris.

For several years before his death Mr. Cruger maintained an establishment at Fontainbleau and Olga Salomae Heitz was employed as his housekeeper. The contestants allege that she had been a waitress in the Café Chinois, in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, and that she was a Russian peasant girl.

Counsel for the legatee denied this allegation and declared that she was a native of Alsace and was a well-educated woman. In court she said she was the widow of the testator. She is a good-looking young woman, about twenty-five years of age. The whole day was devoted to the reading of depositions of French witnesses. These depositions were to the effect that Mr. Cruger had always declared his intention to made France his home. The legatee was referred to as "Mrs. Cruger." The value of the property involved is about $135,000. The case will go on to-day.

INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS.

Commissioner's Report Shows 586,552 Cabin and Steerage Passengers Arrived in Years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

Commissioner of Immigration Thomas Fitchie sent his report to the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday. In it were made public the statistics of the Immigration Bureau of New York for the past fiscal year.

The number of cabin and steerage passengers who arrived in the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 was 586,552, of whom 453,496 came in the steerage. There has been an increase in the immigration from Southern Italy, and a still greater increase in the number of Ruthenians, Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Croatians, and Dalmatians. The Commissioner expresses the belief that in future the main influx of aliens is to be from "the heterogeneous population of Southeastern Europe and Western Asia."

The number of immigrants from almost every foreign country showed increases in 1900-1901 over the preceding year. The total increase was 47,218. Irish and Bohemians have brought over the greatest number of women, with the Hebrews, Germans, and Scandinavians next. During 1899-1900 the number of male immigrants was 228,414, and females 113,298, while last year the respective figures were 265,818 and 123,113. In 1900-1901 the total amount of money brought over by immigrants was $5,490,680, or $14.12 a head, as against $4,610,649 in the preceding year, or $13.49 a head.

A feature of the report is the statement that illiteracy exists to a greater degree now than heretofore. Last year those classed as illiterate of fourteen years of age and over numbered 107,323, or 27.00 per cent. In 1899-1900 the proportion was 23.41 per cent. and the number 79,988.

Out of the total immigration the percentage of deportations was 1.04 in 1899-1900 and 0.80 in last year. The Commissioner recommends civil service tests for certain parts of the immigration service of this city.

Fall Sale
of
Women's Shoes,
Commencing
Tuesday, Oct. 8th.

Kid Button and Lace Boots,
hand welted soles,
$3.25,
value $4.50.

Box and Velour Calf
Lace and Button Boots,
heavy welted soles,
$3.25,
value $4.50.

Patent Leather Button Boots,
$3.65,
formerly $5.00.

Fine Vici Kid Button & Lace Boots,
$3.85,
formerly $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

MUST GIVE AN ACCOUNTING.

Court of Appeals Decision Against Genesee National Savings and Loan Association Directors.

The Court of Appeals recently gave an important decision in a suit by John H. Bosworth, as receiver of the Genesee National Savings and Loan Association, against Charles M. Allen and others, which was an action against the Directors of the defunct corporation for an accounting by them for loss or waste of assets and undue gain to themselves resulting from a breach of their trust.

It was charged that, in 1898, the defendants, Silas N. Gallup, James Walling, Ellery G. Allen, and Ely H. Gallup, being respectively the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and Charles M. Allen, the attorney for the corporation, wrongfully received moneys under a fraudulent conspiracy whereby they turned the property of the company over to irresponsible parties to be disposed of by them, and that this new management wasted and misappropriated its assets. The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, which by a divided court had affirmed an interlocutory judgment sustaining demurrers to the complaint, allowed an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and that tribunal has unanimously directed a reversal of the decision below.

Justice Vann, giving the opinion, says the company's Directors had conspired to wreck the corporation for the purpose of making money for themselves. Although bound, from their trust relation, to promote the company's interests and protect its property, they entered into a combination to destroy it in order to enrich themselves. The Court holds, in answer to questions certified for decision, that it was no objection that a part of the relief sought in the action might have been had in an action at law, nor that causes of action on contract and in tort had been united, so long as all the transactions were in execution of the original conspiracy entered into by the Directors.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACT OF FELLOW-SERVANT.—Joseph Warszawski, while working for John J. McWilliams, who operates a coal trestle in the town of Cheektowaga, Erie County, this State, received injuries through the breaking of one of three boards on which he was standing in order to pry open the doors in the bottom of a coal car. In Warszawski's action against McWilliams, to recover damages, it appeared that the floor of the trestle is pierced by many openings, through which the contents of the coal cars were dumped into the bins under the trestle. The evidence showed that the three boards had been placed across one of the openings in the floor, by direction of the foreman, in order to enable the employe to perform his task more conveniently than if he stood on the floor of the trestle. The boards upon which Warszawski stood were not supplied by McWilliams, but were some of those which had been thrown aside when box cars had been unloaded. No latent defects were apparent, and the employe had frequently been such boards used.

A motion by the plaintiff for a new trial on exceptions has been denied by the Fourth Appellate Division. The Court holds that the defendant was not liable. Justice McLennan, who gives the opinion, says: "The evidence fails to establish negligence on the part of the defendant. He had a right to have his coal trestle in precisely the condition in which it was, and, so far as appears by the evidence, he furnished to his employes such appliances as were reasonably necessary for the safe performance of the work in which they were engaged; and it must be held, under all the circumstances, that the plaintiff assumed the risk incident to the doing of the work upon which he was engaged at the time of the accident; and, further, we think it clear, under the authorities, that the placing of the boards across the opening in question was merely an incident of the work, in doing which the boss or foreman of the defendant was a co-employe with the plaintiff, and that the defendant is not liable for his acts, or any instructions which the foreman may have given in respect to such detail."

KEMP ESTATE LITIGATION.

Justice Fitzgerald's Decision Affecting Mrs. Kemp's Will—Mr. Kemp's Executors' Contentions.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in regard to the Kemp estate controversy. The action was brought by the surviving executors of the will of George Kemp against the executors of the will of his wife, Juliet Augusta Kemp, for an interpretation of the will of Mrs. Kemp.

George Kemp died in 1894 leaving an estate worth about $5,000,000. Three-fifths of this he divided among three of his children. The remaining two-fifths he left to his wife in trust. She was authorized, should she so desire, to convey to her son George, who had not been provided for in his father's will, half of her trust fund during her life.

Mrs. Kemp did not do this, but did create a trust allowing the son an income of $9,000 a year to be paid in quarterly installments as long as he maintained and educated his children. In her will she directed that George should share in her portion of the estate equally with the three other children. This would have given him one-quarter of about $2,000,000.

The contention of the executors of the will of the elder George Kemp was that the widow could not do this under the trust provisions of her husband's will.

Justice Fitzgerald in his decision sustains the position of the executors. At the same time he says that the trust fund which gives George Kemp $9,000 a year must also stand. The present George Kemp had numerous disputes with his father, and Justice Fitzgerald refers to these in his opinion.

The estate consists largely of realty, including the Buckingham Hotel, several apartment houses, and other Fifth Avenue

Great Sale of Laces! | *Great Sale of Laces!* | *Great Sale of Laces!* | *Great Sale of Laces!*

O'NEILL'S

A Notable Offering of Fine Laces and Nets!

We place on sale beginning this morning the most important purchase of Laces we have made this season. It comprises thousands of yards of the most desirable goods—too many by far to mention each kind here, but what we do mention, and the prices at which they are to be sold, will convince you, we believe, that this is a sale of great moment, and one which you ought to attend. The entire collection goes on sale to-day

AT LESS THAN HALF COST OF IMPORTATION!

Oriental, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Mechlin, Renaissance, Point Gize and real Torchon Lace Edgings and Insertings, ☞Regular price 40c. to 20c. yard,
For this Sale 5c. yard.

Cluny, Point de Paris, Valenciennes, and Renaissance Lace All-Over Nets in white, ecru and butter colors, 18-inch wide, ☞Regular price 60c to 1.00 yard,
For this Sale 35c. yard.

Russian Lace all-over Nets, Arabian and butter shades, 18 inches wide, ☞Regular price 1.75 yard,
For this Sale 93c. yard.

Point Gaze Net with embroidered dots and flowers in cream and Arabian shades, ☞Regular price 1.75,
For this Sale 78c. yard.

Godet or Circular Laces (one yard equal to 3 yards straight.) Chantilly Applique, Escurial, Sierre and Alencon in white, cream, butter and black, 8 to 10 inches wide, ☞Regular price 3.00 to 7.50.
For this Sale 1.48 and 1.98 yard.

Real Handmade Spanish and Marquise Laces, black only, 5 to 6 inches wide, ☞Regular value 1.85 yard.
For this Sale 78c. yard.

Real and Spanish Marquise Hand-run Flouncings, 45 to 48 inches wide, ☞Regular price 12.50 to 17.00 yard.
For this Sale 6.98 yard.

Black Silk Chantilly and Spanish Lace Flouncings, 40 and 42 inches wide, formerly 1.25 and 1.48 yard, reduced
For this Sale 53c. yard.

VEILINGS!
New meshes in black, black on white, white on black, chenille and velvet dots, chiffon and sewing silk, in all the leading colors,
15c. to 65c. yard.

Special Values In Dress Trimmings!

Persian Bands, black and colored Beaded Trimmings, Mohair Gimps and Astrachan Bands, heretofore 58c. to 1.48 yard, 15c., 25c. and 35c. yard.

Black cut Jet, Spangled and Mohair Garnitures, Collarettes, Panels and Waist Pieces, formerly, 1.25 to 2.50, REDUCED FOR THIS SALE TO 50c. each.

Sale of Handkerchiefs at Half Price.
A special purchase of six hundred dozen comprising Lace, Embroidered, Pure Linen and Linen Initialed Handkerchiefs, value 15c. each,
8c. each.

Sale of Parisian Buttons!
600 Gross of the finest Cut Steel, Steel and Enamelled Hand-plaited Miniature Buttons for dress, sacque and cloak trimmings, at ONE QUARTER COST OF IMPORTATION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

"Stick to your last."
The "Pedestrian" last is worth sticking to.
As stylish as any made-to-order shoe in existence.
Of better leather and workmanship than most $5 shoes in the market.
$5.

Younger than a sailor, older than a kilt.
That's why the Russian blouse suit—full breeches, is just right for little fellows of 3 to 7.
Ribbed velvets, rough and smooth serges and flannels.
$5 to $10.50.
Everything boys wear.

Everything men wear, too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Tuesday, Oct 8th.
Sale of
Muslin Underwear, Negligées, Sacques and Silk Skirts.

Night Gowns,
98c., $1.25, 1.95, 2.45.
Corset Covers and Drawers,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25.
Chemises,
98c., $1.25, $1.95.
Skirts,
98c., $1.25, 1.95 to 3.45
Outing Flannel Skirts,
25 cts.
Eiderdown and Crépon Negligées,
$2.95.
Eiderdown Sacques,
50 cts.
Flannel or Albatross Sacques, $2.75.
Silk Skirts,
in black, black and white and colored taffeta,
$5.75, $7.75 & $9.45,
all of exceptional value.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

SUIT DEPT.

Walking Suits and separate Skirts.

Thibet cloth suit,—with fly front, strapped coat and velvet collar. Habit back skirt. Colors,—blue, black and oxford grey.
$23.50

Cheviot suit,—Eton jacket, with velvet collar and stitched lapels. Graduated flounce skirt.
$20.00

Black and white hair line cloth suit. Graduated flounce skirt,—Norfolk coat.
$15.00

Separate skirts made of double face cloth. Habit back. Colors,—blue, black and oxford grey.
$7.50

Double faced cloth skirt,—with new flare flounce. Colors,—blue, black and oxford grey.
$5.00

Corduroy skirt,—with stitched flare flounce. Numerous colors.
$7.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
WEDDING DINNERS & RECEPTIONS
require tables, both large and small, in great variety. Every artistic design is here.
Handsome Congo-wood Chippendale tables for the dining-room have their beautiful supports and edges carved in low relief. Inlaid mahogany beauties—(intended to be but partially covered, that the decorations may have a richer setting.)
Side-tables, in richly marked and gleaming golden oak, $7.00. Nested tables are especially attractive, having the knack of economizing space, $12.00; Inlaid tea-tables, $6.75.
Every furnishing need of every hostess gratified at only factory prices, if you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE
Our NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSE adjoining the main Carpet Building, is filled to overflowing with a most complete stock of HIGH-CLASS EXAMPLES of the FURNITURE ART.
We make a Special Offering this week in BRASS BEDS, also DRESSERS AND CHIFFONIERS, in Bird's-eye Maple, Mahogany and Oak, at prices far below any for high-grade goods.
Special Values in
UPHOLSTERY FABRICS, LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Av., 18th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—In our Carpet Dep't: Special Sale of Wilton Velvets, Axminsters and Body Brussels at about 1-3 less than regular prices.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Registered Trade Mark.
Blankets
$3.00 to $40.00 a Pair
at McCutcheon's.

We now have a very extensive assortment of these seasonable goods. The finer blankets are cut singly, and carefully bound at the ends.

Single Bed—(Price per pair)
$3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 8.00, 10.00, and 11.00 up to 25.00.

Double Bed—(Price per pair)
$4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, and 15.00 up to 40.00.

In addition to the standard sizes, we also have blankets for three-quarter beds, for extra large double beds as well as extra long blankets for the modern brass beds. Also crib blankets, and a large collection of all-white blankets.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

Tuesday, Oct. 8th.
Sale of Corsets.
Straight Front Corsets,
in black and white; sizes 18 to 26,
$1.65,
value $2.50.
In Fancy Broché Straight Front Corsets,
$2.65,
value $4.50.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO., 80 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2303 Spring
DESKS

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:15. No Matinée This Week. Last 4 Nights.
BERTHA GALLAND | THE FOREST LOVERS
Sat. Eve., MISS GALLAND and Co. in THE LOVE MATCH, by Sydney Grundy.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinée Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Another London Gaiety Theatre Success.
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S elaborate production of
THE MESSENGER BOY.
with JAMES T. POWERS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. John Drew's Greatest Triumph. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs at 8:30. Only matinée Saturday.
CHARLES HAWTREY and an entire London Organization.
A Message from Mars

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings at 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
SOTHERN Last Week of RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.
Next Monday—Sothern in "If I Were King."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., nr B'way.
LOUIS MANN | CLARA LIPMAN
Ev'g. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THE RED KLOOF
By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r. B'way. "A noteworthy success."—Sun. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
Positively Last 2 Weeks.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Success smiled upon him."—Alan Dale.
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.
Under direction of DAVID BELASCO.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tues., Sat.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Castle Square Opera Co. Opera in English.
To-night, Wed., Mat. Cavalleria
Fri. ngt, Sat. Mat., FAUST Wed., Rusticana & Pagliacci
Prices 25c.-$1. Nxt. Wk—Bohemian Girl & La Gioconda.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
40 HORSES. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter
JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CÆSAR'S RETURN
Cast includes Theo. Roberts and W. J. Le Moyne

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria Commencing Thur. Ev. Oct. 10th
42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
RUSSELL BROS. in SWEET MARIE

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day
"A WISE GUY CO."
3 GREAT FARCES.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK KING'S CARNIVAL Supper at Sherry's & special features.
Oct. 14, FLORODORA—SEATS NOW SELLING.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. LAST WEEK CINQUEVALLI
30—Other Acts—30.
PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:15. To-night, 1st time, every eve. & Mat. Sat., Wolzogen's Comedy. Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | SIBERIA.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15.
Agnes Burroughs in East Lynne.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HOYT'S "A TRIP TO CHINATOWN."

14TH STREET Theatre. GREAT SUCCESS John E. Kellerd in The Cipher Code. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c & 50c. No higher

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

GRAND—HEART OF MARYLAND

RD AVE. Next Mat. Thurs. | A Royal Prisoner.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Fannie Tunison without aid hands, feet, sews with mouth.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
NEXT WEEK SIBERIA. | NORTHERN LIGHTS

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING, 1901.
1st Day, Tuesday, Oct. 8th.
The Matron of $20,000, the Manhattan Handicap, the Jerome Handicap, and three other Races.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows. Low Prices
5th Av. 58th St. 125th St. David Belasco's Beautiful "Mme. Butterfly," Original scenery & Electrical Effects. Always Big Vaud. 15, 25, 50c.
Great is Hanlon! See Him! American Reappearance. Stronger than ever. "Turned Up," Grand Vaud. Cont. 25, 50c
Grand Daly Comedy. "The Green Unknown." All's Fair in Love. Vaud. "Man From Mexico." A Laughing Show. "Rasberry Shrab" & Superb Vaud.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. DAN DALY
With Miss Earle and The Geo. W. Lederer Company, Presenting THE NEW YORKERS
A MOST EMPHATIC TRIUMPH.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
"One of the rarest of theatrical treats."—Ev. Jour.
MRS FISKE
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY.
Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Saturday at 2:15.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. LAST WEEK. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Oct. 14th ANNA HELD
FLORODORA
THE LITTLE DUCHESS
Seat Sale Thursday.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh south to southeast winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,148. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

LORD ROBERTS DEFENDS THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR

Says Everything Possible Is Being Done to End It Quickly.

Declares He Has Implicit Confidence in Kitchener, All of Whose Demands Have Been Complied With.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A report appears in to-day's Times of a speech delivered by Field Marshal Earl Roberts, Commander in Chief of the Forces, at Liverpool yesterday on the occasion of the presentation by him of South African war medals to 600 volunteers.

Lord Roberts said that some of the recipients of the medals might perhaps be under the impression that everything that could be done was not being done to end the war in South Africa rapidly and satisfactorily. That was not the case. Every effort was being made by those in charge of affairs in South Africa and those responsible to the nation to bring about a rapid and satisfactory conclusion of the struggle.

The Field Marshal went on to say that Lord Kitchener, in whom he (the speaker) had implicit confidence, had never made a single demand for men, horses, or stores that had not been immediately complied with. That compliance with the demands of the Commander in Chief in South Africa would continue as long as the war continued.

There was, said Lord Roberts, no cause for anxiety, but the present guerrilla war was not easy to deal with.

THE DEATH OF THE AMEER.

It Is Believed that the People Will Accept Habib Ullah as His Successor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says that Habib Ullah, (the successor to the throne of Afghanistan) doubtless assumed control of affairs of State on Oct. 2, when dangerous symptoms developed in the illness of his father, the late Ameer Abdur Rahman.

The news of the death of the Ameer will take considerable time to travel to the outlying provinces of Afghanistan, but the tranquil state of the country, which condition has existed for a long time, is regarded as a good augury that the people will accept Habib Ullah.

COLOMBIAN REBELS FIRE ON A BRITISH STEAMSHIP.

Liberals, After Attacking the Tumaco Garrison, Turn Their Guns on the Quito.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 8—(Previous cabling of this matter prevented.)—A force of Liberals numbering at least 250 attacked Morro Island, commanding the entrance to the port of Tumaco, Sept. 24. The island had all along been garrisoned with fewer than a hundred troops, well supplied with arms, ammunition, and commissary stores, including more than 150 head of cattle and other provisions in proportion.

The landing was effected before daybreak by means of canoes. Simultaneously the island was stormed from the other end by Liberals on the mainland. Morro Island is surrounded by shallow sandbanks, and the only means of approaching Tumaco is by the narrow river, which is within easy range of the island.

The British steamer Quito, bound from Guayaquil, Ecuador, for Panama, and touching at ports between, anchored off Morro Island on the night of Sept. 26, and, weighing anchor at daybreak, started up the stream toward Tumaco. The Liberals fired a shot across her bows. Suspecting the situation, she immediately turned; but rifle shots and one cannon continued to be fired at her, balls from the former striking her several times and from the latter once, the ball making a hole through her above the watermark, though the damage in other respects was slight.

The Quito then steamed to the furthest point the tide would permit and again anchored. The firing was now resumed, but it ceased after a few minutes, the Liberals having discovered the imprudence of their action.

It is significant that, shortly after the Quito incident became known, the British warship Icarus left Panama for a destination not made public, but presumably Tumaco. The steamship agents have been officially notified not to accept freight at that port. The situation on the Isthmus is unchanged and quiet.

FIRE GAVE HIM HEART DISEASE.

Excitement in Arousing Those in Peril Leads to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 8.—Fire at 4 o'clock this morning almost destroyed the Delaware Orphan Home and Industrial School for Colored Children, at 1,120 Walnut Street, this city. Prompt work by the firemen and police rescued all the attendants and the twenty children, although some of the latter narrowly escaped suffocation.

Charles Loud, aged forty-five years, who lived opposite the school, was aroused by the fire, and springing from bed, rushed across the street and pounded vigorously on the doors of the burning building. His exertions brought on an attack of heart disease, and he died a few minutes after being carried back home. The loss to the building is about $2,500, covered by insurance. The fire, it is suspected, was of incendiary origin.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28¾c; cotton, middling, 8¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22c.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

BERLIN AND THE KAISER.

Attitude of the Governor of Brandenburg Toward the Re-election of Herr Kaufmann Condemned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the difference between Emperor William and the Municipal Council of the capital regarding the appointment of Herr Kaufmann as Second Burgomaster is still the main topic of discussion in the press.

The Radicals and Socialists maintain that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Oberpräsident, or Governor, of the Province of Brandenburg and of the "urban circle" of Berlin, exceeded his powers in assuming that, in consequence of the Emperor's refusal to ratify the first election of Herr Kaufmann, the second election was void.

The Conservative papers believe that the Governor was acting in accordance with instructions from the highest quarters.

The Radical journals urge the Municipal Council to insist on having the second election of Herr Kaufmann submitted personally to the Emperor, and they also attack Minister Hammerstein, who first counseled the Kaiser to ratify the election of Herr Kaufmann, and now seems to lack the courage of his convictions.

Herr Kaufmann, twenty years ago, was a young officer who offended the authorities by his public opposition to the anti-Semitic movement, and who was consequently deprived of his military rank.

Yesterday (Tuesday) the Emperor received in audience the Berlin officials and the city architect, presumably to discuss with them the proposed tramway lines crossing Unter den Linden.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The Governor of Brandenburg has refused to place before the Prussian Minister of the Interior the official record of the recent re-election of Herr Kaufmann as Second Burgomaster of Berlin. The placing of the record before the Minister would be necessary as a preliminary to obtaining Emperor William's sanction to the appointment. The Governor's refusal is denounced in the Radical press. The Freisinnige Zeitung says:

"What next? The Municipal Council has the right and is bound to complain to the Minister of the Interior concerning the Governor's action and to ask for a decision from the Crown. The Governor has no responsibility in the matter except to the Minister of the Interior. He acts solely as a letter carrier."

The National Zeitung says:

"Herr Kaufmann's re-election has been rejected even more sharply than by nonconfirmation. At the same time the Government has proved its moderation by desisting from the appointment of a State Commissioner.

"The re-election has met with the fate we predicted when vainly warning against it. The affair is deplorable. The necessity for the restoration of normal relations with the Crown and the needs of the administration of the city demand an election that would be sure of confirmation by the Crown."

BELGIAN SUFFRAGE AGITATION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Brussels says that at a meeting of Socialists, attended by delegates from all over Belgium, a resolution was passed in favor of the political equality of the sexes, but postponing the demand for universal suffrage for women until it is secured for men. The labor party, however, adheres to its programme, which includes suffrage for both sexes for the communal and provincial elections.

THE ROUMANIAN CROPS.

Prices Low Because of Manipulation of the Market by Americans.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Galatz says the Roumanian harvest, except maize, has been gathered. Three rainy weeks injured 30 per cent. of the crops. Wheat is above the average in quantity, though its quality is impaired.

Prices are low, because of the deterioration of the crops and the manipulation of the market by American speculators. The cultivators are anxious, as they are mostly deeply in debt. For two years the stocks have in many cases been made over to the banks.

The maize crop will be ready in two weeks. The prospects are excellent, and good prices are expected because of the short American crop.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN BERLIN.

Measures to Restrict Their Attendance at the Technical College.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, the Minister of Education has issued new regulations in regard to the admission of foreign students at the Berlin Technical College. The Germans complain that the foreigners crowd them out of the laboratories and lecture rooms, and that the foreigners are admitted without any documentary evidence of previous education. The chief offenders are Russians.

It is now reported that the Minister directs that Russians are only to be admitted if they can prove previous attendance or matriculation at a Russian technical college. Other foreigners must produce a certificate of general education as well as proof that they have attended a technical college.

It has also been decided, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, that a small class of students called "hospitanten," now admitted to the lectures at German universities as guests, without the right of obtaining certificates or degrees, shall be abolished in the machine engineering department of the college, and only allowed in other departments under exceptional circumstances.

New York Day at the Pan-American. Lackawanna Railroad sells $8 round-trip tickets on Oct. 8, good 3 days.—Adv.

POWDER-LADEN BARK IN FLAMES

Policemen and Firemen Work in Peril of Their Lives.

250 Cases of Gunpowder Brought Up and Thrown Overboard—Ship Sunk and the Loss Estimated at $150,000.

Fire broke out in the hold of the bark Criffel, lying at Pier 12, East River, last night, and as it contained a cargo of gunpowder, cartridges, and kerosene oil, the firemen worked in peril of their lives.

At a little before 7:30 o'clock Sergt. Tighe heard three shots, which were fired by the watchman on the pier, and sent the reserves, who number twenty-five men, and then proceeded to the wharf. Patrolman McDermott of the Harbor Police had sent in an alarm of fire in the meantime. Chief Cruger of the first battalion and his men were the first to arrive. Chief Cruger at once sent in another alarm. The fireboats New Yorker and Van Wyck were also summoned.

When Chief Cruger boarded the vessel he learned from some of the crew that there were explosives on board. The Chief called for eight men to batter off the hatches and descend into the hold to bring out what they could of the explosive materials. Two men from Engine Company No. 10, two from Engine Company No. 4, two from Engine Company No. 32, and two men from Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, responded. The middle hatch was the one first taken off, and after a ladder had been lowered the firemen went down. With one man standing by the cases of gunpowder, another one at the foot of the ladder, with others helping them, the cases were passed up one by one until they had all been carried out. They numbered 250. All of these were immediately thrown overboard into the river.

The cargo of the bark, which is owned by McDermott & Co., Liverpool, consisted of 30,000 cases of petroleum, which were stored in the lower hold; general merchandise in the middle hold, and the gunpowder and 250 cases of loaded bird cartridges in the top hold. The fire was burning in the lower hold among the oil cases. Chief Croker, who arrived on the second alarm, said that it was remarkable that the cans of oil had not exploded, but they only burned slowly.

The only people on board were the Captain of the ship, Archibald Billett; his wife, and two children, both boys, whose names are Frank, five years old, and Ian, three years old. A Mr. and Mrs. Reid, who were visiting the Captain and his wife, were in the cabin at the time of the fire, but all were sent ashore safely. The crew on board were First Officer Walker, Second Officer Edgerton, Third Officer Cable, the steward, Camus; the cook, and two apprentices. One of the latter ran into the sail cabin and rescued the union jack which was in a locker there.

When the fireboat New Yorker arrived she found the tug Hustler of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company at the side of the burning vessel trying to get a hose on board of her in order that the company which she represented might claim salvage. The Captain of the tug at first refused to move for the fireboat, and while they were arguing the fireboat Van Wyck passed by and moored herself to the side of the Criffel. The crews of the fireboats lowered their large hose, which measures six inches in circumference, into the hold of the vessel, and at 8:30 o'clock the weight of the water inside the burning bark caused her to sink and rest on the mud at the bottom of the river.

Capt. Billett said that he, with his wife, children, and friends, were eating supper in the main saloon when the third officer came running into the cabin, saying that smoke was coming out of the rear hatchway. The Captain's first thought was for his wife and children, and they were put on shore at once. Then Capt. Billett says he ordered the hatches battened down and the watchman fired his pistol, which alarmed the police.

Bert, Potter & Hughes are the agents of the bark in London, and the Captain said that she left there last July with a cargo of chalk consigned to J. F. Whitney & Co. of this city. The boat arrived here about eight weeks ago. After discharging her cargo she proceeded to take on a miscellaneous cargo, which was consigned to various firms in New Zealand. The ship was to have left for New Zealand on Friday, and had nearly all her cargo on board when the fire occurred. This made her very low in the water, and caused her to sink quickly. The Captain said that the loss would amount to about $150,000.

While the fire was going on Third Officer Cable was arrested by Sergt. Tighe, who took him in person to the station house. The man was charged with being drunk and disorderly. Capt. Billett stated that he had known the man for a long time and had never seen him drink a drop of liquor in his life. Cable gave his age as nineteen years and his address as Liverpool, England.

About fifty policemen were at the fire, the reserves of the Church Street Station being there as well as those of the Old Slip. An enormous crowd gathered to watch the progress of the flames, but the police, in constant fear of an explosion, kept them away for over a distance of three blocks from the fire.

Mr. Chapman of the Chapman-Merritt Wrecking Company signed a contract with the Captain to raise the vessel, and work will be begun to-day.

OIL MERGER PLAN CONDEMNED.

Texas Independent Companies Wanted to Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 8.—A plan for the consolidation of many of the independent oil companies in the Beaumont field was submitted to Attorney General C. K. Bell, with the request that he advise whether such an amalgamation of oil interests would be in violation of the anti-trust laws. Mr. Bell to-day rendered an opinion that the combination or consolidation such as was proposed would be a violation of the laws, that its purposes were clearly in restraint of trade. It is understood that the wells of all the smaller companies were to be embraced in this proposed consolidation.

THE WORLD'S CROP OF HOPS.

Germany Will Produce a Very Small Quantity This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—George E. Baldwin, United States Consul at Nuremberg, has forwarded to the State Department a report on the production of hops in the more important European countries. He says:

"Germany, including Bavaria, will have a very small hop crop this year. Germany's production last year was about 558,800 American hundredweight; this year's crop is estimated at only 313,500 hundredweight. On the other hand, Austria will have an exceedingly rich crop, a gain of about 89,100 hundredweight, and England will surpass all other countries, with the enormous yield of 660,000 hundredweight.

"Of course, prices for Bavarian hops will be higher this year, but the fact that other countries, especially Bohemia and England, which have rich crops, will export largely, and also the fact that many Bavarian brewers have large stocks of hops, will keep down prices.

"The consumption of hops throughout the world is estimated at 2,307,800 hundredweight, while this year's production, though larger than last year's, is only 2,003,100 hundredweight. One might infer that this deficiency would bring about a scarcity of hops, but it must not be forgotten that stocks are on hand from previous years."

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and cafe car service.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS COMMEND THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Party Leaders Hope Through the New System to Gain White Support in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—From such prominent Republicans as have been here in the last week, most of whom have been led to talk about the policy of President Roosevelt in making appointments to office in the South, all opinions justify the conclusion that the determination made known by the President to select none but good men for office in that section, and to go outside his party to find them if they cannot be found in it, will meet with almost unanimous party approval.

Some suggestions were made yesterday, by persons imbued with the notion that the appointment of Democrats to offices that negroes would be willing and anxious to occupy, that the nomination of such men as ex-Gov. Jones of Alabama and Blalock in South Carolina might provoke a rebellious feeling in the ranks in the Southern States and lead to severe censure from Northern party leaders.

That there is no danger of this result, and none whatever of difficulty in securing the confirmation by the Senate of such independent nominations as may be made in the South, is the opinion of such Republicans as Senator Platt of New York, Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, and H. C. Payne, member of the Republican National Committee from the same State. All three have seen the President within a week, and all agree with him in pursuing a policy that will fill offices in the South with men whose capacity and integrity have been ascertained by careful inquiry.

Not a little embarrassment was caused President McKinley by the demands from Southern Republicans that the traditional policy be adhered to of distributing the patronage to those who maintained the Republican organization and sent delegates to the Presidential conventions, but it is known that Mr. McKinley had reached the conclusion that he had gone about as far with that plan as it was possible to do without making the name of his party odious.

The present President did not inherit any obligations to delegates at Philadelphia. He feels his responsibility to be one to the whole country, and having repeatedly declared that he will be the President of both North and South, he does not propose to fill the offices in the South with a poorer class of men than he demands shall occupy offices to be filled by him in the North.

Attention was directed to-day by a Senator who expressed entire satisfaction with the indicated policy of the President regarding appointments, to the freedom of judgment with which Mr. Roosevelt begins his Administration. He has no debts to pay to "original Roosevelt men," no responsibilities to assume in behalf of managers who have assumed them for the President under other conditions, no delegates to a convention to be coraled for his use, and no mistaken notions of duty about encouraging the negro with office.

"I think," said a Northern Senator, who talked about the matter this afternoon, "that the negro in the South cannot justly complain that the Republican Party has not afforded him every opportunity to prove his fitness to occupy office. The negroes have now been emancipated nearly forty years, and in that time have been offered about all the advantages of education and employment, in the South, that the laboring whites have had. It is for them to say whether they have improved their opportunities so fully as to entitle them to insist that the Republican Party shall throw open the offices in the South to be filled by them."

That the policy of the President will create consternation among the negro politicians of the Republican Party is admitted, and the heated protest of Col. Shaw of South Carolina against the appointment by Senator Hanna of a white man to be member of the National Committee from South Carolina is believed to be but the beginning. While persistency in the policy may deprive the Republicans of some of the negro vote, it is believed that the inevitable elimination of that vote in the South, and the failure to put negroes in office, may promote a division of the Democratic Party, and eventually make it possible to secure plenty of strong Republicans, and white men at that, for all offices to be filled in the Southern States.

It is not understood that the President will absolutely not appoint negroes to office. The standard is not to be one of color. When a Collector of Customs, or of Internal revenue, or a Postmaster is to be named, the questions to be asked will be whether he is competent, has he character, is he industrious, and does he enjoy the confidence of the people among whom he lives? If he is all this, and yet black, he may reach office. Without those qualifications, a white skin will not avail him.

MR. PLATT SATISFIED.

Believes the President Will Recognize in Him the Party Leader in This State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Senator Platt rested from his labors to-day, not finding that there was any occasion for him to revisit the White House or to seek business anywhere else. Both the President and Mr. Platt say that the talk on Sunday was highly satisfactory. There is no occasion for making lists of office holders in New York who are to be reappointed or removed, for it is not expected by Mr. Platt that there will be many changes at once.

Senator Platt evidently derives greater satisfaction from the fact that the President will continue to recognize him as entitled to speak for the Republican organization in New York than he does in contemplating the removal of men whom he did not recommend for office. Excepting only in a few cases, in which President McKinley was constrained for personal reason to name officers not suggested by the State organization, Mr. Platt has obtained everything he asked for. He looks for like treatment from President Roosevelt, and since his talk with the President he is confident that his expectations will be realized.

The Senator makes no decided opposition to the proposal to appoint Collector Whitehead, now of Porto Rico, to be Appraiser, but he would have preferred that the nomination should have come through him, and not from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Whitehead is unobjectionable personally.

"What we want most," he said, "is somebody in the office of Appraiser who has sufficient tact and business ability to get along amicably with the people who have transactions with that office."

Appraiser Wakeman in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman of New York arrived in Washington on the Congressional Limited to-night. He went straight to the White House, where he was warmly received by President Roosevelt. They spent over an hour together, after which Mr. Wakeman left the White House. He is registered at the Arlington, but had not returned there at a late hour to-night.

FAST AUTOMOBILE MILE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 8.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., accompanied by Victor Sorchan, went to Providence to-day to test his famous Dammler Mercedes "Red Devil" automobile on the track at Narragansett Park, where Mr. Vanderbilt has entered his machine for the Rhode Island Automobile Club's races on Thursday, Oct. 17.

Mr. Vanderbilt went by road through Fall River, and, arriving at Providence, made a mile over the racetrack to test the machine, covering the distance in 1:16¾, the fastest time ever made over the course. He returned to Newport by road, reaching here in the late afternoon.

The proper mode seems to be Saratoga Arondack Water at luncheon and dinner. It's a fad of leading New Yorkers.—Adv.

TAMMANY LEADERS HOLD A CONFERENCE

Some Anxiety About the Attitude of Mr. Shepard.

MR. CROKER'S REPORTED VIEW

Sudden Changes in the County Slate—Many Candidates for the Places—Active Campaign Work.

There were many friends of Richard Croker who openly avowed yesterday that the Tammany leader did not like the emphatic manner in which Edward M. Shepard stated repeatedly in his speech of acceptance that he stood by all his political utterances of the past. Mr. Shepard, in the Mayoralty campaign of four years ago said that Tammany Hall was a corrupt organization. The argument made by Mr. Shepard that the nomination of Seth Low was brought about by Thomas C. Platt, however, pleased Croker.

There was a conference between Senator T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Croker, and John F. Carroll in the morning. Senator Sullivan is said to be displeased with the outlook if Mr. Shepard is elected Mayor. Several Tammany leaders told Senator Sullivan that Mr. Shepard did not say that he would remove Police Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery, and that, as there was no specific declaration from the candidate, no alarm should be felt.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes, Dr. John F. Cosby, P. J. Scully, and Andrew Freedman talked with Mr. Croker about candidates. The leaders were, in fact, busy fixing up the Tammany slate for the County Convention to be held to-morrow evening. There were many sudden changes in the programme, and nearly every hour marked the downfall of one candidate and a rapid rise in the political hopes of others.

Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien is said to be certain of a renomination. Mayor Van Wyck was also kept on the slate for a Supreme Court nomination. Many of the shrewd guessers took Samuel Untermyer's name off the Supreme Court slate yesterday and placed there instead the name of Charles H. Knox. The talk last evening was that Commissioner Keller might be made the President of the Borough of Manhattan, although Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy was also talked of for the place.

The hardest fights are being carried on for county nominations. There are a dozen contestants for the Shrievalty. Some Tammany leaders say that ex-Sheriff Dunn has the promise of the nomination, but the Tammany leaders claimed last evening that Councilman Oakley was most likely to be named for this office. Deputy County Clerk George Fahrbach is by common consent the leader in the race for County Clerk. It was said that Alderman Muh's opportunity was gone.

The contest for the District Attorneyship took on lively interest in the evening. It had been conceded that Vernon M. Davis could have the nomination. The word was passed around yesterday that Mr. Davis had declined. Then there was an influx of men seeking the nomination.

Ex-District Attorney Gardiner was happy, and his friends all claimed that he would be named. Other leaders said that Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne would be named. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Henry Unger was a caller at the Democratic Club, and he had his friends at work. It became known that Mr. Croker would like to nominate Col. Gardiner, but the Tammany leaders fear that he would be renominated again by Gov. Odell if he was elected to office.

The plans for the Tammany campaign are now being rushed through. Mr. Croker will go to the Wigwam after the County Convention and take personal charge. Secretary Thomas F. Smith has done all the preliminary work of arranging for posters, banners, circulars, and pamphlets. No date has been set for a ratification meeting in the Borough of Manhattan.

Arrangements were made yesterday to put up posters attacking Seth Low, Senator Platt, and Justice Jerome. Fifty kinetoscope and powerful magic lanterns will be used to throw the campaign paragraphs on the sides of public buildings at night. Printed on signs the mottoes will be posted in street cars, and billboards and walls will be covered with large posters. Here are some of the Tammany campaign arguments which will be spread all over the city in a few days:

"Failure only spurs him on! If you will put us all in office, then we shall control the purse strings as well as the administrative powers of the Mayor and of the other offices."—Seth Low at the Cooper Union meeting.

"Ask the Trustees of Columbia whether Seth Low has made a failure at controlling the purse strings."

"This makes Platt smile! 'If elected, the actual as well as the nominal head of the City Government will be in the City Hall.'"—Seth Low's speech of acceptance. (With direct telephone to Tom Platt's office at 49 Broadway.)

"Jerome, the Anarchist! 'I could welcome anarchy if anarchy meant the destruction of the will of those to whom we are subjected.'—William Travers Jerome at Cooper Union Oct. 5, 1901."

"The present Democratic administration has built more schoolhouses and inaugurated and completed more public improvements than any four administrations in the previous history of the city."

"Andrew Carnegie and other men who have acquired fame and fortune elsewhere come to New York to live because they say it is the best governed city in the world."

"Professional reformers can't fool the people of New York. The Strong Administration with its scandals and blue law enforcement is not forgotten."

"Scratch a Democratic 'reformer' and you'll find a disgruntled officeseeker who has been kicked out of Tammany Hall."

"The greatest development of New York City as a metropolis has been under Democratic government. Democratic rule means municipal prosperity."

Senator Thomas F. Grady made his appearance at the Democratic Club last evening after an absence of several days. It was said that he would soon be able to take part in the campaign with vigor. Last Spring Senator Grady suffered from a severe illness and he was warned by his physicians that a return of the attack might prove fatal. Senator Grady took extra care, but a few days ago he had another attack, from which he is now recovering.

CHARLES W. MORSE BUYS TWO STEAMSHIP LINES.

International and Portland Companies Go Into His Hands—Only One Independent Maine Company Left.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 8.—Ever since the sale to Charles W. Morse of New York of the Boston and Bangor and Kennebec Steamship Lines rumors have been in circulation here that Mr. Morse was also to get control of the International Steamship Company, between Boston and provincial ports, and the Portland Steamship Company, between Boston and Portland.

It was stated positively to-day that the transfers of these properties had been made, and the statement was confirmed upon the arrival of the steamer from Boston, whose officers said that the deal had been concluded. These purchases give Mr. Morse the four principal steamship lines between Boston and Maine with eleven fine steamers, as follows: The International Line, with the steamers St. Croix, State of Maine, and Cumberland; Boston and Bangor Line, with the City of Bangor, City of Rockland, and Penobscot; Portland Steamship Company, with the Governor Dingley, Bay State, and Tremont, and the Kennebec Line, with the Bagadahoc and Kennebec.

The Penobscot and Tremont are now running on Long Island Sound. It is stated here that Mr. Morse already controls the Maine Steamship Company, between Portland and New York, and that leaves but one small line to Maine independent of his control. It is said that he will build several more steamers for use on the various lines, and make other improvements.

FRANCE'S MERCANTILE MARINE

Paris Temps Says It Is Decreasing Terribly—Supports Plan for Shipping Bounties in the Far East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes an editorial article in the Temps commenting on the appointment of a commission in Tong-King to report on shipping bounties in the Far East.

The Temps says the French mercantile marine is decreasing terribly, and this is stultifying the colonial policy of the country, since there is no use in securing privileged markets if the trade is carried in foreign vessels. There are no French ships now engaged in the Far Eastern trade except those belonging to subsidized lines, hence a scheme of colonial bounties may benefit the French maritime world.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Line from Ashkabad to Northeast Persia to be Begun at Once—Is Already Pegged Out.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Times learns from a trustworthy source that Russia has decided to proceed at once with the construction of the railway to connect the Trans-Caspian line with the Persian Province of Khorassan. The line will start at Ashkabad, and thence will go to Meshed, within a short distance of the Persian-Afghan border, entering Persian territory at Kettechinar. Thence it will run through the Deregez Valley along the river.

The line has been pegged out, and the financial difficulties have been arranged. The money for the enterprise will be ready at a Russian bank which is to be opened immediately at Meshed, with a manager from St. Petersburg.

There is uneasiness among the official classes at Meshed, and, says The Times, it is impossible to predict what the advent of this railway will mean.

NEW POST FOR GEN. BABINGTON.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, to The Times says Gen. Babington has been appointed, with the approval of King Edward, to the command of the forces in New Zealand. It is not known whether he will accept the position. He is now on his way to England.

FINNS APPEAL TO THE CZAR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Helsingfors to The Times says a new monster petition to the Czar in regard to the military edicts has been signed by 470,000 persons. The petition states that the new laws are directed against the right of the Finns to enjoy a political and national existence of their own.

NEW RECTOR FOR HEMPSTEAD.

Rev. Mr. Cooke of Baltimore Accepts Call to St. George's.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—The Rev. Jere K. Cooke, curate of Grace Episcopal Church, this city, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. George's Church at Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Belmont and two other of the Vestrymen of St. George's came to Baltimore a few Sundays ago to hear Mr. Cooke preach, and they invited him to preach at St. George's. The call followed.

Mr. Cooke was born in Hartford, Conn. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and was graduated in theology at the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., afterward taking a post-graduate course at Yale Theological Seminary, in 1885 and 1896. While there he met and married Miss Marinda Clarke of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Cooke is a Vassar graduate, and an exceptionally fine linguist. She has been a great favorite in Baltimore society.

GIRL CASHIER ATTACKED AND ROBBED IN BROOKLYN.

Hundreds of Persons Witnessed the Crime and Many Joined in an Exciting Pursuit.

Lizzie Neureiter, nineteen years old, the cashier for the brewing firm of John Kissel & Son, at Harrison Avenue and Bartlett Street, Williamsburg, had a thrilling experience with a thief yesterday afternoon while on her way to the Broadway Bank, at Graham Avenue and Broadway. She was knocked down and robbed of $267.27 in cash, 274.84 in checks, and $6 in money orders. The assault and robbery were witnessed by several hundred persons. The police of the Clymer Street Station later arrested John Schiller, twenty-five years old, of 182 Central Avenue, as the man who had committed the robbery.

It had been the custom of Miss Neureiter to count the cash every afternoon and take it to the bank. Yesterday she placed it in a wallet and started for the bank, going along Wallabout Street to Broadway. While she was passing the tenement house at 628 Broadway, a young man emerged from the hallway and, running up behind her, dealt her a blow on the back of the head. Then he threw his left hand over her shoulder, and, snatching the wallet, struck her another blow and darted back into the hallway. He ran through to the rear yard and, scaling two fences, reached Throop Avenue.

Meanwhile the young woman, who had recovered from the effects of the blows, began to scream for help. Several men followed the culprit through the hallway and over the fences, and were joined by Detectives Maxwell and Gorsuch of the Clymer Street Police Station. The thief, however, had had a good start, and being moreover, fleet of foot, eluded his pursuers after an exciting chase.

Miss Neureiter told the police that her assailant was Schiller, who, until six months ago, was a driver for the brewery, and he was arrested at his home. Neither the money nor the checks were found in his possession, and he denied all knowledge of the robbery. He was locked up in the Clymer Street Police Station.

Miss Neureiter became ill from the shock of the attack and was taken home.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington. Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Fridays, October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

BULGARIAN TROOPS SEEK MISS STONE

Minister Says 3,000 Soldiers Are in the Search.

MONEY SENT TO TURKEY

State Department Trying to Save Missionary's Life.

Head of Macedonian Committee Says His Association Had No Hand in the Abduction.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Daily Mail has received the following dispatch from its Vienna correspondent:

"M. Danew, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, indignantly denies the suggestion that the Bulgarian Government is not doing its best to rescue Miss Stone. He says 3,000 troops are engaged in the search for her.

"In reply to a telegram I addressed to him to-day, Gen. Zontschew, President of the Macedonian Committee, denies that the committee had any hand in the abduction of Miss Stone. He adds: 'The committee desires the support of the civilized world for the Macedonian cause, and, therefore, would not commit such a folly. The Turks did the deed, and Turkey must be made responsible.'"

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, Oct. 8.—Public interest in the fate of Miss Helen M. Stone, the kidnapped American missionary, intensifies here. There is widespread condemnation of the Government for allowing such freedom to the Macedonian Committee as to enable it to engineer the outrage. Miss Stone resided here before she went to Salonica, and she is well known throughout the country. The patriotic Bulgarians are incensed, as they recognize that Miss Stone and her colleagues of the American Missions in Bulgaria and Macedonia have been their best friends throughout the troubles.

There is no lack of indications that Prince Ferdinand is imperiling his own position by permitting such license to the committee as to enable it to blackmail prominent people in support of the Macedonian cause. Consul General Dickinson, when here on his way to Sofia, from Constantinople, thought it probable that if the brigands understood from headquarters that the ransom would not be paid they would release Miss Stone, as the Macedonian cause would not be helped by the murder of the woman.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—A letter received by the Havas Agency from Salonica, dated Oct. 4, says:

"The American Consul here has just received orders to make the arrangements with the Vali [Governor] for the payment of the ransom of Miss Stone. The United States will advance the money, afterward settling with Turkey.

"The Turkish authorities have made numerous arrests among the Bulgarian population, without distinction of religion, and nearly all have been put to torture in the hope of extracting information. A prisoner named Dimitri said an understanding existed between the Protestants and the Macedonian Committee, and that Miss Stone was even acting in concert with them, with the view of obtaining funds for a political-religious propaganda. These declarations, wrung from Dimitri under torture, are valueless. What is certain is that the Captain of the band designated for the payment of the ransom a place in proximity to the Roumelian frontier, which proves that he hopes to escape the Turkish police, and that the Bulgarian police do not cause him anxiety.

"This condition of affairs is shown by the fact that five or six bands of brigands, of twelve or fifteen men each, have become so bold between Strumitza and Kuprilli that the officials of the Oriental Railroad have requested the Turkish military authorities to reinforce the troops guarding the track and bridges."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—Mr. Haskell, the American missionary at Samokoff, Bulgaria, is opening negotiations with the brigands with the view of reducing the amount of the ransom demanded for the release of Miss Stone.

LITTLE RANSOM MONEY COMING IN.

Miss Stone's Brother Anxious that Contributions Continue.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—No additional statement of money received for the ransom fund for Miss Stone was given out by Kidder, Peabody & Co., after the one of the late afternoon showing $49,574.61 in cash and $7,000 in unpaid pledges. This made the total $56,574.61, to which will be added in the morning the sums received over night.

The rush of contributors is over, because of the general opinion that the critical moment has been averted, and that a month's time offers ample opportunity to add to the fund.

Charles A. Stone, brother of the captive missionary, wishes activity for the fund to continue for a few days longer. He hopes that the cable dispatches indicating that the brigands have granted a month's time are right, although he has no personal confirmation of that fact, having repeatedly sent messages to both Constantinople and Samokov. He says that the idea in the West that he had stated that no more money is needed because enough has been given is wrong. He is still anxious about getting the total of $110,000.

Next Saturday will be Miss Stone's twenty-third anniversary of her sailing from Boston for the missionary field in Bulgaria.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITY.

Unusual Influences Being Exerted to Avoid Paying the Ransom—Money Sent to Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Not since the successful attempt to save the life of John Hays Hamm

ported extension to one month of the time allowed for the ransom of Miss Stone.

RELIEF COMMITTEE REPORT.

Statement of the Position of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Miss Stone's Case.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8.—An interesting feature of the evening session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which is holding its annual meeting here, was the official report of the board concerning the captivity and ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone. The report was as follows:

"There is such universal interest in the case of Miss Ellen M. Stone, now in the hands of the brigands, that it seems wise for the officers of the board to make a brief statement of the facts as they exist at the present time. For several weeks the Government authorities at Washington have been at work using every possible effort to secure her release. These have been days of deep anxiety for the officers of the board. We have been in frequent communication with our representative in Constantinople.

"Last Thursday we received a dispatch from Washington which told us how increasingly grave the situation had become. On the receipt of this telegram a meeting of the Prudential Committee was hastily called to meet the following day at 12 o'clock. The committee came together and considered the situation most thoroughly. On the one side was the life of a dearly beloved missionary; on the other side was the fact that if we yielded to this demand for ransom it was putting a premium upon the lives of every missionary of the American Board, and not of our board only, but the missionaries of every society in the world.

"The question was even broader than the case of missionaries; it practically concerned the safety of any and every American citizen. Recognizing the full gravity of the situation, the committee, without a dissenting vote, decided that it had no right to pay a ransom and establish a precedent which would be sure to be dangerous in all the future. Furthermore, we were restrained by the further fact that we had no funds that could be employed for this purpose. The Government was restrained from paying the money by constitutional limitation, and the American Board seemed equally restrained from paying a ransom.

"The solicitude of the committee was such, and their purpose to do everything possible was so strong, that they sent a deputation, consisting of the President and one of its Secretaries, to Washington to meet President Roosevelt and the officials of the State Department. This conference was held last Saturday forenoon. It is impossible to overstate the sympathy and interest of the President, the Acting Secretary of State, and other officials.

"The conference was lengthy, during which time the Government showed what steps it was taking, and how every power of diplomacy was being used to effect the release of Miss Stone. Confidential details were given, which, of course, is a breach of trust for us to give to the public, but the friends of the board and the whole Nation can be assured that everything conceivable is being done to further the recovery of Miss Stone. The heart and the persistence of the President in this effort were most significant.

"The Government officials assured us that apparently at the moment the only practicable method to secure her life was to have the funds promptly at hand to pay the ransom. It was evidently the positive conviction of the Government that this step was the first one to be taken. But it ought to be clearly understood that this is but one step; that when she is released there will be a vigorous attempt not only to secure the return of the money, but, furthermore, to bring about such conditions that such an occurrence shall not be possible in the future. No one doubts that our Government, as at present organized, will not drop this matter until the rights of American citizenship are established.

"Meanwhile a movement was begun under the leadership of the family of Miss Stone to secure by popular appeal the amount of the ransom, and notices had already been sent that funds could be sent to Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, who had consented to act as treasurer of the fund.

"Under this new advice of the Government, a meeting of the Prudential Committee was called on Saturday morning, which was attended by eight members of the committee and four officers. The report of the gentlemen sent to Washington was received, and, after full deliberation it was decided that, while we could not recede from the action of last Friday, the tidings of the Government made it most evident that the first thing was to secure Miss Stone's safety, then other steps would follow; therefore we felt that, as individuals, it was our duty and privilege to help by all means in our power the securing of this ransom from the general public. Communications were sent by telegram, so far as possible to every part of the country, even to the Pacific Coast.

"Money in sums large and small have been received in answer to this appeal to humanity. The Government has shown a supreme interest in this matter by already becoming the custodian of this fund as handed to it by the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. This plan not only shows the Government's interest, but it guards any possibility that any part of the money will be paid over until Miss Stone personally has been placed in safety in the hands of the proper authorities.

"It will be seen from the above statement that the board has been a unit in its whole action from the beginning, and consistent throughout. Its officers and friends are willing to use every effort to procure this fund under the conditions and limitation given. Any one who had been present at the conference in Washington would not hesitate to have full confidence in the Government's efforts. The officials of the board, having been received into its confidence, are willing to trust the Government; we, in turn, have no doubt that the friends of the board will have confidence in us."

MONEY FOR MISSIONS.

Sums Received by the American Board This Year Not as Large as Those of Last Year.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions opened its annual meeting here today. The report of the Prudential Committee, Home Department, was read by the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Daniels of Boston. It stated that during the last year 7 members of the board have died, that 23 new missionaries have been sent to the foreign field, 7 men, 2 of whom are physicians, 6 wives of missionaries, and 10 single women, and that 62 missionaries have returned from furloughs in this country to their missions.

The report from the Secretary, Dr. C. C. Creegan of New York, for the Middle District, including Connecticut, Ohio, and the Middle and South Atlantic States, shows that the New York branch of the Women's Board has contributed $162,453 in the twenty-five years of its history. Two business men of New York have pledged $6,500 toward a new mission in the Philippines. Another person has pledged enough for a school building if the board should decide to establish a mission there. The receipts from Connecticut have been $91,418 and from New York $63,614. The total receipts of the Middle States district were $202,091, a shrinkage of $3,879.

The raising of about $2,000,000 for Christian education within the bounds of the Middle States district, chiefly in Connecticut and New York, and large sums for other worthy objects, is said to explain the shrinkage.

The regular donations from individuals, churches, and various societies were $500,197, a loss from last year of $7,338. Of this total sum, $196,655 came through the contributions of the several women's boards, a decrease from the previous year from the same sources of $16,118. The contributions to the distinctive work of the American Board have increased $8,780 over the previous year. There has been a large fluctuation in the receipts from legacies which were less than the previous year by $30,256. The income from the permanent funds shows an increase of $1,109 over last year.

Delay in the receipt of a large legacy prevented a reduction of the debt by $20,000. The money will be in hand shortly.

The report of the Treasurer, F. H. Wiggin of Boston, included the following figures: Cost of missions, $658,463; cost of agencies, $18,407; cost of publications, $11,281; cost of administration, $28,727; balance of debt, Sept. 1, 1901, $82,631; total, $799,712; receipts, $697,370; balance of debt Aug. 31, 1901, $102,341.

The folowing have been named as a Committee on Nominations: The Rev. Dr. Frank S. Ritch, New York, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Richards, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. George F. Hall, New Hampshire; A. Lyman Williston, Massachusetts; Joseph E. Brown, New York; Nathaniel P. Lodge, Iowa, and the Rev. Dr. A. W. Acheman, Oregon. There is a strong feeling among the delegates that Dr. Capen, who has held the office of President for two years, will unquestionably be re-elected.

LOCAL RANSOM FUND.

Few Contributions Received Yesterday—A Clergyman's Stipulation.

Few contributions for the fund to ransom Miss Stone were received yesterday by those to whom it is requested that they be sent—Baring, Mcgoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, and the Rev. C. C. Greegan, District Secretary and General Manager of the Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

It was stated at the office of Dr. Creegan that this was probably due to the announcement yesterday that the contributions would no longer be received. In the morning, however, a telephone message came to Dr. Creegan from Boston saying that but $60,000 had been contributed and requesting that the collection of money in New York be continued. This will be done.

There was a large number of callers at the office of Dr. Creegan. These persons asked for information, contributed small sums of money, and suggested means to enlarge the fund. Among them was a prominent Congregational minister of this city, who, in giving a small sum of money and asking that his name be withheld, wrote the following letter to Dr. Creegan:

I am sending you a mite to be added to the Stone fund, but, although it is only a mite, I desire to make the meaning of this small gift clear. It is given not because I believe that a single life (precious though it is) or a dozen lives should stand in the way of the best interests of civilization. It is because I understand that strenuous effort is being and will continue to be made in the direction of putting a stop to this barbarous form of blackmailing, and that the payment of a ransom is simply a step in the process (apparently a necessary step) of securing this result. Otherwise I could not see my way clear to contributing to a fund which must encourage brigands all over the world to pursue their devilish plans. My contribution can be used in any way that seems wisest to those having the matter in charge upon the condition named above—that steps shall at once be taken to show these villains that they have forfeited all rights to be trusted, parleyed with, or cajoled.

Dr. Creegan in the afternoon left for Hartford, Conn., where he will remain until Sunday attending the annual meeting of the American Society for Foreign Missions. He said he thought action would be taken there regarding Miss Stone.

The amount received yesterday by Baring, Magoun & Co. for the ransom of Miss Stone was $603, making a total of $1,862 to date received by that banking house.

Yesterday afternoon The Christian Herald, which also has been receiving contributions, received one of $100 from Wu Ting-Fang, China's Minister Plenipotentiary.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Candidates for the Assembly Nominated in Nearly Every District.

Democratic conventions for the selection of candidates for the State Assembly held last night were harmonious, and with the exception of the few instances where an adjournment was taken until this evening, the names were chosen with hardly a debate. One mild contest occurred in the Sixth District, which is that of State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. Here some voted for Joseph Cullen instead of for Harry E. Oxford, who was selected, the choice immediately being made unanimous. A young aspirant for Assembly honors is Clarence McAdam, who was chosen in the Eleventh District. He is a son of Supreme Court Justice David McAdam, and is twenty-five years old. Michael J. Delaney, the Democratic nominee for the last four years in that district, was not a candidate for renomination. The convention for the Annexed District will also be held this evening. It will be in Ferris Place, Westchester. Last night's conventions resulted as follows:

Dist.	Candidate.	Dist.	Candidate.
1st	John J. Smith.	23d	Edward F. Mone.
2d	D. A. Cassels.	24th	John Florence.
3d	T. J. Corbett.	25th	J. C. Klett.
4th	Dr. G. W. Kram.	26th	B. M. Jacobson.
5th	C. P. Howland.	27th	*Herbert Parsons.
6th	James Derrigan.	28th	Joseph Krulish.
7th	John J. Hannon.	29th	*Joseph Oatman.
8th	Mayer Schoenfeld.	30th	John Otto.
9th	P. J. Dowling.	31st	Franklin H. Ware.
10th	John Blau.	32d	J. A. Hoffman.
11th	A. J. Hussey.	33d	*Elias Goodman.
12th	William Wirth.	34th	James C. Meyers.
13th	Adjourned.	35th	J. F. Fitzgibbon.
14th	J. Kunzenmann.	36th	James Kennedy.
15th	J. M. Matthews.	37th	L. L. Goldwater.
16th	Max Hahn.	38th	Dr. Ludwig Lang.
17th	Adjourned.	39th	J. C. J. Langbein.
18th	John J. Doyle.	40th	Jacob Leitner.
19th	D. M. Holmes.	41st	William O. Peck.
20th	W. J. Whitaker.	42d	F. W. Longfellow.
21st	A. Mathews.	43d	C. B. Parker.
22d	S. H. Jones.	44th	J. H. Behrmann.

*Renominated.

SUPPORTERS OF SETH LOW.

Seth Low received information yesterday of his nomination by several other organizations. A communication from the Finnish-American League of 239 State Street, Brooklyn, informed him that he had been nominated by that body, and asked that a time be set when a committee of three from the organization could wait upon him and give him formal notification.

Mr. Low also received information of his nomination by the Young Men's Municipal League of Manhattan, and by the Citizens' Central League of the Borough of the Bronx.

All three of these associations were informed by John C. Clark, Mr. Low's secretary, that their Notification Committees would be received any time between 3 o'clock and 5 o'clock this afternoon at the fusion headquarters, 41 East Twenty-third Street.

A communication was also received from the Committee of One Hundred of the Italian organizations stating that a committee would call at the fusion headquarters today to notify Mr. Low of his nomination by those organizations.

Among Mr. Low's visitors yesterday was John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections. Mr. McCullagh was in conference with Mr. Low for some time. When he came out he was asked if he thought any serious frauds in registration were being contemplated this year. He said:

"All I care to say is that the prospects are that things will be mighty interesting after a while."

The Advisory Committee of Ten met in the afternoon. The principal proposition before the committee was that of Col. Edward B. Drake of the Business Men's Republican Sound Money League for a parade of business men in support of the fusion movement. It was decided that it would be inadvisable to have the parade.

Herman Ridder, who was the tenth man to be added to the Advisory Committee of the fusionists, was present at the meeting yesterday. In speaking on the excise question after the meeting Mr. Ridder said:

"Mr. Low's reference to the excise question is perfectly satisfactory to the Germans. It went far enough. The only danger now is that some of the fusion nominees will go too far on this subject."

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

Candidates Selected at Conventions of the Republicans.

Republican nominations last night for Aldermen for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx passed off with few contests and very generally the men chosen will have the support of the entire fusion forces. Silence, however, followed the announcement of Col. Abraham Gruber at the convention in the Twenty-first District, held in Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, that the meeting would be glad to hear from any representative of the Citizens' Union. It indicated that they would adhere to John Stewart, whom they nominated Monday night.

In the Thirty-fourth District the Republicans have nominated James Cowden Meyers, who was the Citizens' Union nominee four years ago, but they have repudiated him and now refuse to indorse him and say they will fight his election.

In the Seventeenth District J. A. Bittner, who was agreeable as a candidate to the fusion forces, at the last moment declined the nomination. In the Thirteenth District an adjournment was taken for further conference with the Citizens' Union and Greater New York Democracy. The list to date is as follows:

District.	Candidate.	District.	Candidate.
1st	John J. Smith.	23d	Edward F. Mone.
2d	D. A. Cassels.	24th	John Florence.
3d	T. J. Corbett.	25th	J. C. Klett.
4th	Dr. G. W. Kram.	26th	B. M. Jacobson.
5th	C. P. Howland.	27th	*Herbert Parsons.
6th	James Derrigan.	28th	Joseph Krulish.
7th	John J. Hannon.	29th	*Joseph Oatman.
8th	Mayer Schoenfeld.	30th	John Otto.
9th	P. J. Dowling.	31st	Franklin H. Ware.
10th	John Blau.	32d	J. A. Hoffman.
11th	A. J. Hussey.	33d	*Elias Goodman.
12th	William Wirth.	34th	James C. Meyers.
13th	Adjourned.	35th	J. F. Fitzgibbon.
14th	J. Kunzenmann.	36th	James Kennedy.
15th	J. M. Matthews.	37th	L. L. Goldwater.
16th	Max Hahn.	38th	Dr. Ludwig Lang.
17th	Adjourned.	39th	J. C. J. Langbein.
18th	John J. Doyle.	40th	Jacob Leitner.
19th	D. M. Holmes.	41st	William O. Peck.
20th	W. J. Whitaker.	42d	F. W. Longfellow.
21st	A. Mathews.	43d	C. B. Parker.
22d	S. H. Jones.	44th	J. H. Behrmann.

*Renominated.

MR. SHEPARD EXPLAINS HIS CAMPAIGN PLANS

To Declare His Policy Only in His Public Speeches.

He Believes These Utterances Should Be Few—Silent When Asked About the Police Question.

Edward M. Shepard, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, remained in his home, in Congress Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was not feeling well, and denied himself to all but a very few visitors. When Mr. Shepard was seen in the afternoon he said that he had determined not to discuss the political issues during the campaign at his home. Whatever he had to say on the subject, he declared, would be uttered in the public speeches he would make.

"I have not yet opened headquarters," continued Mr. Shepard. "I do not think, in fact, that I shall have any personal headquarters. However, during the campaign I shall receive my friends in the house of my sister, at 182 Congress Street, as there is sickness in this house. It is my intention to follow the usual custom and make a number of speeches in the campaign. Whatever I have to say will be in these speeches, that all who wish to hear may do so.

"I cannot say now how many speeches I shall make. I prefer that they should be few. The fewer the better, in fact. I believe that the Democratic ticket should be elected, and I shall make a vigorous effort to have it elected."

Mr. Shepard was asked if he would have anything to say in the selection of candidates for places on the ticket with him.

"I do not care to talk of that matter," he replied.

Mr. Shepard was also asked if in his speech of acceptance he wished to convey the idea that if he were elected Mayor he would remove Police Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery and place new men at the head of the Police Department. To this question, as well as to others of similar purport, Mr. Shepard returned the same answer.

"Those are political questions," he said, "that I shall not discuss here. Whatever I may have to say upon those subjects will be expressed in the speeches I shall make on either side of the river. I must beg to be excused from making any statement now."

E. B. WHITNEY'S VIEW.

Assistant Attorney General Under President Cleveland in Favor of the Fusion Ticket.

E. B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney General of the United States during the second Administration of President Cleveland, yesterday gave his view of the candidates for the Mayoralty as follows:

"Mr. Shepard I believe to be as able, as upright, and as independent a man as Mr. Low. In accepting the Tammany nomination his judgment is doubtless affected by personal ambition; but I do not object to that, for personal ambition must combine with conscience and patriotism in order to produce the highest degree of useful energy in political life. I do not blame him for accepting or for believing that his candidacy is better than his adversary's, and I recognise that his candidacy is one which Democrats should hesitate, as I have done, before rejecting.

"Both Mr. Shepard and Mr. Low declare themselves for an absolutely independent administration, nor will either be subservient to any boss. Both declare for the same reforms. Their positions are indistinguishable upon the issue of personal liberty. The line, therefore, which Mr. Shepard seeks to draw is that of party regularity. Other things being equal, he says in effect, Democrats should vote for the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

"Now, if Mr. Shepard is elected, the present legally recognized Democratic organization will doubtless participate very largely in our government—very much more largely than will the Republicans if Mr. Shepard is defeated—although he will keep them as nearly as he can to the straight and narrow path. The organization will still be fed, and there can be no doubt that it will thrive. Nor have Messrs. Croker and McLaughlin nominated Mr. Shepard in order to abdicate their leadership, but in order to keep it; and their influence in National affairs, usually baneful, sometimes disintegrating, has been one of the main factors in the recent decline of the Democracy as a National factor.

"Their course in the last National Convention, when the voice of New York, calling for a sound platform, was stifled in their jealousy of David B. Hill, is but a familiar recent instance, and I think that every Democrat interested in the principles and the future success of his party should hope, not that their coterie should be fed, but that it should be smashed.

"Moreover, it is not only a Mayor that is now to be elected, nor is the Mayoralty in the future as in the past an office of overwhelming importance. Amendments to the charter made by a Republican Legislature, indeed, but in whose favor Mr. Shepard himself threw all of his great influence, have shorn the Mayor of much of his power, and transferred it to other officers. He no longer controls the city purse through his own vote and that of his appointees in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Hereafter there will be sixteen votes in that body, of which eight will be cast by the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Controller, and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn. One vote added will give these three men enormous power. Whoever succeeds, they will all be Democrats. If Mr. Low succeeds they will be Messrs. Charles V. Fornes, Edward M. Grout, and Edward Swanstrom. Can we not trust them? If Mr. Shepard succeeds they will be Mr. George M. Van Hoesen, the Tammany Hall Chairman during these past four years; Mr. W. W. Ladd, the confidential adviser of Mayor Van Wyck, and a Mr. Driggs. Are these better Democrats? The President of the Borough of Manhattan will have two more votes in the board, and he also will be a Democrat.

"Under present political conditions it is wiser as a rule to select an entire ticket and support it. I am satisfied with a ticket headed by Mr. Low, a Republican, containing the Democrats whom I have named as well as the names of Justice Jerome, Democrat, for District Attorney, and so many others of my party. I think that such a ticket is better for the party than one headed by an independent Democrat for Mayor, but made up otherwise of organization Tammany men or organization Republicans.

NOMINATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The Democrats of the Borough of Brooklyn made the following Assembly and Aldermanic nominations last night:

DISTRICT.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

District.		District.	
1st	C. H. Campbell.	11th	William Shanahan.
2d	John McKeown.	12th	Alfred A. Schleckerman.
3d	James McInerney.	13th	T. F. Matthews.
4th	Lawrence C. Fish.	14th	John Ferry.
5th	Henry D. Cipperley.	15th	Harry H. Dale.
6th	C. Schinmeister.	16th	George W. Martin.
7th	James P. Graham.	17th	Ulysses S. Scollay.
8th	John C. L. Daly.	18th	John F. Griffith.
9th	W. P. Fitzpatrick.	19th	John Wolff.
10th	Francis J. Byrnes.	20th	Wm. F. Delaney.
		21st	Adjourned.

ALDERMANIC.

District.		District.	
45th	Conrad Laeger.	56th	J. W. Redmond
46th	James J. Bridges.	57th	Thomas F. Wall.
47th	Moses J. Wafer.	58th	Owen J. Murphy.
48th	Charles McKeever.	59th	Patrick S. Keeley.
49th	Alfred E. Tenney.	60th	Frederick Brenner.
50th	Mortimer S. Brown	61st	F. J. Steinbacher.
51st	William A. Doyle.	62d	A. C. Sutherland.
52d	Berend W. Baas.	63d	Michael Gogarty.
53d	Francis J. Kenny.	64th	Bernard Schmitt.
54th	A. J. Gillen.	65th	T. D. Tuomey.
55th	Herman Metz.		

MASS MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Republican County Committee,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

Lexington Ave. & 43d St.,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9TH, 8 P. M.

Hon. ROBERT C. MORRIS will preside.

ADDRESSES BY

Hon. SETH LOW,
Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT,
Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES,
Hon. BENJAMIN F. TRACY,
Hon. JOB E. HEDGES.

NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

DIVVER'S CHANGE OF FRONT

His Association Comes Out for Edward M. Shepard.

Fritz Lindinger Quits His Own Club and Becomes "Regular" by Joining Foley's—His Followers Bewildered.

Patrick Divver and his association in the Second Assembly District, after some wordy disputes, last night came out regularly for Edward M. Shepard. Fritz Lindinger, who had been on the committee of Germans to notify Seth Low, protested against this and left the meeting.

At the Fritz Lindinger Club, on Broad Street, the members were patiently waiting for Mr. Lindinger to return and then to come out for Low for Mayor. Their leader did not return, but at midnight he telephoned that he, too, was "regular." He was then at the Down Town Tammany Club, at Chambers Street and Park Row. He announced that he had just joined that club. The Down Town Tammany Club is the organization started by Thomas A. Foley and which he used to fight Patrick Divver for the leadership of the district.

"Where are we at?" asked members of the Fritz Lindinger Club when this announcement was made. They, with Mr. Lindinger at their head, had waged a bitter fight against Foley at the primaries and supposed that this fight was to be carried further.

The meeting of the Divver Association at 59 Madison Street last night was the outcome of this fight, and it was presumably for the purpose of coming out squarely against Tammany Hall. Assemblyman James A. Rierdon presided. About 200 members were present. As soon as the association was called to order, Meyer Greenberg, Chairman of the Committee of Ten to consider the situation, presented the following report:

The undersigned Sub-Committee of Ten, appointed by the Committee of One Hundred of your association for the purpose of determining the best course to pursue in the coming campaign for the best interests of the members of your association, do hereby respectfully report: That, after due deliberation, having carefully consulted the wishes of most of your members, we do most respectfully recommend, that this association, ever mindful of its loyalty to the Democratic Party in the past, do hereby pledge our fealty to the Democratic ticket headed by Edward M. Shepard for Mayor.

The great issues involved in this campaign induce us to forget any several grievances we may have, and as loyal Democrats we feel it our duty to support the nominee of Tammany Hall under the leadership of our standard bearer, the Hon. Patrick Divver.

Your committee further reports tha twe are indebted in no small measure to the wise counsel, sound judgment, and unselfish devotion to Democratic principles of our honored standard bearer, Patrick Divver, in arriving at this conclusion.

A motion to adopt immediately followed, and then Patrick Divver arose to speak. He seemed very much embarrassed and spoke slowly, seeming to weigh each word. He said:

"After due deliberation with this committee and a majority of the members of the association, that is composed of Democrats, I agree with the committee, that we ought to declare ourselves as Democrats and support the ticket. There is no doubt in my mind that lots of the gentlemen here have got political grievances. No man here has more than myself. I won't advise my people to drag themselves out of the ranks.

"We have always been loyal. This has been the banner district of Tammany Hall since 1886, when I became a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. We have always had more of a majority in the district for the number of votes cast than any other district. We have an association here composed of Democrats. I believe and know that it is best for the association to stay within the ranks. I feel that way to-night after taking time for considering and thinking and knowing that several men in the association would suffer if any other action should be taken."

It was at this point that the trouble began.

Fritz Lindinger had been standing at the rear of the clubroom.

"Who are the ten who signed that report?" he asked.

The Chairman read the ten names. The Chairman's name was one of them.

"You were not here at the last meeting," said Mr. Lindinger. The point of this remark was that Mr. Lindinger had been on the committee and refused to sign the report, and Assemblyman Rierdon's name had been substituted.

Mr. Lindinger made several other angry protests, and finally there was a general uproar, with the result that the Chairman remarked:

"The door is wide open for any one who wants to leave."

Mr. Lindinger and one other left, closing the door with a bang. The vote was taken, about a score of those present refusing to vote. No more speeches were made, and after appointing a Campaign Committee of Twenty-five the Divver Association adjourned.

It was understood that the hatchet for the nonce had been buried as far as Divver and Foley are concerned.

When seen at the Downtown Tammany Club, Fritz Lindbinger disclosed some of the secrets of the situation. It appears from his statement that at a meeting of the Committee of 100 of the Divver Association it was agreed that Divver should be an independent candidate for Alderman, and that the Tammany ticket should be opposed. This was left to be settled by the committee of ten which had its final meeting last night before the general meeting.

Judge Divver then insisted that Mr. Lindinger should be the candidate for Alderman, and he refused, saying that Divver should run and show his own strength. The upshot was the sudden change of front. Mr. Lindbinger declined to discuss his action in joining the Foley Club.

He was yesterday elected the President of the Liquor Dealers' Association of New York County.

BROOKLYN INDEPENDENTS MEET.

A meeting of independents in politics was held last night at the home of Herman A. Metz, 233 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, at which it was agreed to organize in support of Edward M. Shepard for Mayor. Many of those present at the meeting have been associated with Mr. Shepard in independent politics, and Mr. Metz, A. Augustus Healy, Everett Greene, Charles Jerome Edwards, Walter Bunn, Henry Younge, Charles Frederic Adams, and A. J. Cruikshank were among those present.

It was decided to organize a committee of 100 to work for the election of Mr. Shepard, and Mr. Healy was chosen as Chairman of the committee. It was also decided to rent the four-story building 361 Fulton Street as a headquarters. The committee will arrange mass meetings to be held during the campaign.

Mr. Metz, at whose home the meeting was held, was last night nominated for Alderman by the regular Democrats in the Fifty-fifth District.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The Republican end of the fusion campaign will be opened to-night at the Grand Central Palace. The principal speakers at the meeting will be Seth Low, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Edward M. Grout, Charles V. Fornes, and Job E. Hedges. Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee will preside.

Mr. Low will speak at the Murray Hill Lyceum Friday night under the auspices of the Citizens' Union. Monday night he will speak at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Greater New York Democracy.

The German-American Reform Union, comprising all the German organizations in Greater New York favoring the election of Mr. Low and the fusion ticket, will hold six mass meetings at which Messrs. Low, Grout, and Fornes will speak. The first will be on Saturday night at the Mannerchor Hall, East Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue; the second will be on Oct. 19 in Brooklyn at a hall yet to be selected, the third will be on Oct. 24 at the Cooper Institute, the fourth will be on Oct. 25 in Brooklyn, the fifth will be on Oct. 30 in the Bronx, and the sixth will be on Nov. 2 at the Grand Central Palace. The union has opened its headquarters at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club will have a representative at the clubrooms, 453 Fifth Avenue, every evening until election for the purpose of answering legal and other questions relating to the rights of voters and other features of the campaign. The club will open its campaign to-night on the Bowery with a meeting at the clubrooms 274 Bowery, at which Frank Moss will be the principal speaker. Nightly meetings will be held at these headquarters until election.

A meeting under the auspices of the Republican Club will be held on the night of Oct. 16 at Carnegie Hall. This meeting will be addressed by Mr. Low, Mr. Grout, Mr. Cantor, Mr. Jerome, and others.

CHINA and GLASS

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

Invite inspection of their FALL IMPORTATIONS. An unequalled variety to select from.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

MR. LOW WILL LATER REPLY TO MR. SHEPARD.

Mr. Hewitt Repeats His Prediction of Political Suicide—Mr. Croker Declines to Discuss the Speech.

Seth Low, when asked yesterday what he had to say in reply to Edward M. Shepard's speech of acceptance, said that he did not care to refer to it informally.

"I shall probably have something to say about it later in the campaign," Mr. Low remarked.

When he was asked whether he would refer to it in his speech at the Republican ratification meeting in the Grand Central Palace to-night, Mr. Low intimated to his questioner that it would be well for him to be at the meeting.

It was suggested to Mr. Low that Mr. Shepard, in his letter, had not said explicitly what he would do about Deputy Commissioner Devery, and the question was put to him: "What would you do if you were elected?"

Mr. Low smiled and said: "I will leave that to your imagination."

Mr. Low then begged to be excused from giving any further expression on any issue, saying that he would deal with them all fully and frankly as the campaign progressed, but did not wish to discuss them off-hand. He said that he thought the campaign was already interesting, and would prove more so as it advanced.

Abram S. Hewitt declined fully to discuss Mr. Shepard's speech.

"I do not," said Mr. Hewitt, "care to comment further on Mr. Shepard. Our relations are very peculiar. He was my ward. What I said the other day in criticism and comment was with the idea that he might heed my opinion and be swerved by it.

"I said that if he accepted the Tammany nomination he would commit political suicide, and he has committed political suicide. What he has done may be summed up in this: He considers that it is better to have a Democratic municipal government with bad men whom he has denounced than to have non-partisan government with good men whom he has always praised and continues to praise.

"If the public believes in Mr. Shepard's position they will vote for him, otherwise they will vote against him.

"Personally, I believe in non-partisan municipal government, and in that view all the leading political thinkers that I knew concur.

"I do not doubt Mr. Shepard's sincerity. He's a sincere man, but he's very much deluded.

"An insincere man, however, would never have placed himself in the position Mr. Shepard has placed himself."

Richard Croker was seen. When asked to comment on Mr. Shepard's speech, he said:

"No, not a word."

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked whether he had read the speech of Mr. Shepard. He replied that he had, and added that he would not make any statement regarding Mr. Shepard's declaration that if elected Mayor he would himself be practically head of the Police Department. Commissioner Murphy said further:

"It is the duty of the Police Commissioner to do what the Mayor wants, and he now carries out the wishes of the Mayor. The Police Department is now just exactly what the Mayor makes it."

Deputy Commissioner Devery refused to see reporters, but sent word that he had no statement to make.

Hamh McLaughlin, the leader of the Brooklyn Democratic organization, said:

"I am greatly pleased with Mr. Shepard's speech. It is very strong and convicing. It shows that the Democrats have made no mistake in nominating Mr. Shepard. He is a very able man, and will make a fine Mayor. He will be the people's Mayor. Any one who has read his speech can see that."

John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy said:

"Four years ago Mr. Shepard attacked Tammany Hall in the most aggressive phrases he could employ. He said things about Tammany which would have prevented an honest-minded man who had uttered them from afterward accepting a nomination at its hands. Mr. Shepard does not take back what he then said. He stands by his declaration that Tammany is a foul blot on civilization, yet is willing to take a nomination from Tammany. That sort of thing will not satisfy the people. Tammany has not changed simply because Mr. Shepard is now its standard bearer."

BETTING ON THE MAYORALTY.

A Tammany Syndicate Claims to Have $100,000 to Put on Shepard—Brokers Bet on Low.

There was considerable betting talk on the Mayoralty yesterday. A Tammany betting syndicate claims to have $100,000 to bet that Edward M. Shepard will be elected Mayor; $38,500 of this sum, it is alleged, has already been placed.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was asked yesterday as to the betting on Seth Low. He said:

"Let all the Seth Low people with money go down to Considine. They will find $100,000 down there for them to take. They will find every bluff taken right up and called."

The Tammany politicians said last evening that the $100,000 was made up by Richard Croker, Senator Sullivan, Frank Farrell, and others.

When John R. Considine was seen in his Broadway resort he said:

"Yes, it is true that I have $100,000 to place on Shepard, and if that amount is covered by the Low men we have more money back of that. All comers will be satisfied if they have Low money in their pockets."

"What legitimate bets have been made up to date?" was asked.

"I placed $20,000 with Mr. Seabury, and the bet was made in a peculiar way. There was a telephone call and a man said he wanted to bet $10,000 even money that Low would be elected. I told him that the bet would be taken. I forgot all about the matter, because I have been kept busy answering the telephone and waiting for a lot of 'fake' bettors. Mr. Seabury appeared with his money, and we deposited $20,000 with the Bank of New Amsterdam to be paid out after election. Several other small bets have brought the total amount up to $38,500."

The Tammany politicians are trying to keep the betting at even money, and they claimed last evening that some of the prospective Low backers were seeking odds of 6 to 5.

Charles Deacon, a Stock Exchange broker, placed $2,000 on Low at even money with another broker. A. Loomis of 50 Broadway offered $5,000 even on Shepard. A part of this amount was taken by a broker. A. Hammerslage of Hammerslage Brothers placed $600 on Low in lots of $100. William Madden bet $1,000 on Shepard with a broker.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT ROW.

Threats that Ambulances Will Be Needed If Trouble Occurs at Anti-Tammany Convention To-night.

Threats of personal violence, and charges and counter charges, disturb the hopes of harmony among the anti-Tammany forces of the Thirty-first Assembly District. Following the disrupted meeting of the Citizens' Union Monday night, the most bitter feeling has been engendered, and both sides have appealed to the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union.

Those who were ejected from the convention, and who held one outside of the clubhouse, assert that their nominations, the same as those of the Republican forces, will be recognized, if they have to take the matter into the courts; while the forces led by James B. Butler are determined to nominate a candidate for Assemblyman and two others for Aldermen of the Thirty-third and the Thirty-fourth Aldermanic districts. Mr. Butler said last night:

"There was an attempt by a party of S. C. Croft's Republican adherents to stampede our convention on Monday, and we threw them out. We met this afternoon in committee and decided to hold our convention to-morrow night. Every one of the 500 enrolled members will be notified, and if the Republicans start trouble they will get the worst of it. The members of the committee are John Monks, J. D. Morrison, B. Hertzfelder, Henry White, Abraham Breckstein, and myself.

"If there is any attempt to disturb us to-morrow there will be more hurry calls for ambulances than has ever been known in this district. We will have fighting men present and will treat intruders even worse than we did last night.

Among those who were ejected from the convention on Monday night were Dr. Herman Besser, Henry Kahn, Samuel Lowenthal, Jacob A. King, Isador Osario, Philip Boylan, Robert J. Mahon, Jacob Besser, L. W. Tuller, John F. Villa, and John Berger. As they could not assemble in the clubhouse at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue they asked for room yesterday in the Central Republican Club, at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. There they put in writing their version of the affair and drew up a protest which was presented to the Conference Committee of the Citizens' Union. It reads:

To the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of New York:

The undersigned, members of the Citizens' Union of the City of New York and residing in the Thirty-third Assembly District of the said city, and entitled to vote for candidates for Assemblyman from the said district and for Aldermen for the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Districts included in the said Assembly District, do respectfully protest—

First—Against the action of J. B. Butler and of those associated with him in constituting themselves a committee of five to determine ex parte who are members of the Citizens' Union.

Second—Against the action of the said J. B. Butler and of the said self-constituted committee in refusing at the convention of the Citizens' Union, held Oct. 7, 1901, at 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly and Board of Aldermen, to recognize some of the undersigned and others as members of the Citizens' Union, though they are members thereof and qualified to vote at the said convention.

Third—Against the conduct of the said J. B. Butler and those associated with him at the said convention and their attempts to prevent the transaction of any business at the said convention.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY CANDIDATES NOTIFIED

Decency Against Indecency the Issue, Justice Jerome Repeats.

Ex-Senator Cantor in Accepting His Nomination for Borough President Answers Mr. Shepard's Charge.

The Fusion nominees for borough and county offices were yesterday notified of their nomination. The notification took place at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building on Madison Square. All of the nominees of the County Convention were present, with the exception of those for the Supreme Court Justiceships. They will be notified on Friday at some place which they themselves will designate. The only absentee among the borough nominees was Nicholas Brown, a candidate for Coroner.

The address to the county nominees was made by Julius M. Mayer, who presided over the convention. He said it augured well for the success of the movement to reform the City Government when a party which had heretofore made its own fights tendered nominations to those who were members of the opposite party. Of Justice Jerome, he said, that he was a fit exponent of the proposition that there should be an equal and just administration of law.

Justice Jerome, in arising to respond, remarked, that it seemed a little odd for him to find himself among a crowd of Republicans. He then read from manuscript, in part, as follows:

"If there were any political issues in this campaign—if there were any possible or conceivable lines which could be drawn that involved the principles of the Democratic Party on one side and those of the Republican Party on the other, I could not accept your nomination.

"But the name 'Democrat' has no mysterious significance to me. With my nature, it seems too much to allow it to be used as a screen to hide the operations of a group of 'grafters.' 'You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people till of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all of the time.'

"And you cannot by any cry of Democracy against Republicanism hide from these same plain people the real issue of the campaign. Decency against indecency—honesty against 'grafters'—law against anarchy. Where these are the issue all political lines vanish, and the Democrat and the Republican stand together shoulder to shoulder, with one common purpose, and that is to save our city from the base and corrupt group of men which has dominated us for four years.

"When we have cleaned house. When once again a clean leadership comes to the Democratic Party in this city—when I and thousands of other Democrats like me who have for years been without an organization in this city because we thought more of 'Democracy' than of its semblance, when we have a party, Democratic in principle as well as in name, then I shall be pleased to be with those who may join issue with you on real political principles. But you cannot take issue with me nor I with you on the Commandment 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

This ended his manuscript address, but Justice Jerome did not stop there. Continuing, he said:

"Gentlemen, I do appreciate the honor which you have conferred upon me. I am very ardent in my espousal of what I believe to be Democratic, and I am just as strong in my animosity to Republicanism. But, gentlemen, this is not a question of politics. It is simply this: We can't stand longer what we have stood. And it does seem to me we can pull together and win this fight."

The responses made by William J. O'Brien, the nominee for Sheriff; Thomas L. Hamilton, the nominee for County Clerk; Samuel Seabury, the nominee for City Judge, and John H. J. Bonner, the nominee for Register, were all merely declarations of their determination to give an honest administration of their offices if elected.

The county notifications having been completed Col. Abraham Gruber addressed the nominees of that convention. Mr. Gruber said in part:

"It is true that the majority of you are Democrats, but it is equally true that the Republican Party owes a debt of gratitude to independent Democrats. We of New York may all be said to live in one house. When there is a burglar in a house, the man of the house, the butler, the maid servant, and the cook all get together to capture him or put him out. Now that's our case. We are all united to drive the burglar out."

In responding to Col. Gruber's address Jacob A. Cantor, the nominee for President of the Borough of Manhattan, said in part:

"I have seen Tammany Hall go from bad to worse. I have seen it come under the sway of an autocratic power, resident in England most of the time. I have seen blackmail and corruption running riot under its administration of the city's affairs. We are here not as Republicans or as Democrats, but as citizens. Non-partisan municipal government has been the talk of the theorists for years. It is left to us to demonstrate that it can be made a success in this city.

"I resent the suggestion which Mr. Shepard made in his speech of acceptance that this is a party fight. Mr. Low has assured the different organizations which have nominated him that, if he is elected, his administration will be non-partisan, and I say to Mr. Shepard that Seth Low's word is good in New York. For myself I promise that, if I am elected, I will not permit my party to reap any benefit from my election, but will keep myself free from any partisan considerations both in my appointments and in the administration of my office."

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS NOW NATURALIZED.

Is Surprised to Find that He Cannot Vote at the Coming Election.

There was fear and trembling for a time yesterday afternoon among the attachés of the Kings County Court. The scare was caused by one Robert Fitzsimmons, distinguished in fistic circles. The fever of politics which is now epidemic in town has fastened upon the erstwhile champion.

The distinction of being Mr. Fitzsimmons's place of residence belongs to Bath Beach. In Bath Beach, as elsewhere in these parts just now, there are candidates for political office. One of them is a friend of Mr. Fitzsimmons. The other day he confided his ambition to Robert. The man from the land of the bounding kangaroo became enthusiastic. He offered at once to act as a second for his friend.

Mr. Fitzsimmons was preparing for an active campaign when it came to his mind that he had not yet become a citizen of the land of the free by receiving his final naturalization papers. He could not vote for his friend if he was not a citizen.

"Don't let a little thing like that worry you, Bob," advised one who knew all about things. "All you've got to do is to go up to the County Court and get your papers. Then you can vote."

So on Monday the conqueror of the man who whipped Sullivan appeared in the County Court seeking citizenship. The court took in Mr. Fitzsimmons's powerful hands and reach of arm and handed over his final papers without argument as to the applicant's qualifications. That night the newly made citizen was proudly telling everybody in Bath Beach about how he was going to vote on election day. After a while he met a man who knew something about law and citizenship papers.

"When did you get your papers, Bob?" asked this man.

"To-day," he answered gleefully.

"Then you can't vote this year," said the other. "You didn't get your papers out in time."

Yesterday afternoon Fitzsimmons again appeared in the County Court, greatly troubled.

"I want to know if I can vote next election day?" he asked of Naturalization Clerk Buttling.

Mr. Buttling is a man of unquestioned valor, but he discreetly edged around to the other side of his desk.

"No, Mr. Fitzsimmons," he said warily; "I don't think you can."

"Well, what's the good of being a citizen if I can't vote?" demanded Fitzsimmons.

Clerk Buttling explained to him that the law required that he should be a citizen at least ninety days prior to election to be entitled to vote.

In deep disgust the ex-champion strode out of court bound for Bath Beach to hunt up the man who assured him that it would be all right if he got out his papers. Up to a late hour last night Coroner Burger had received no call from the Bath Beach district.

BROOKFIELD MEN'S ATTITUDE.

Senator Platt Attacked at a Meeting of the Committee of Seventy-five.

The Committee of Seventy-five of the Brookfield organization met last night at the Alpine Building, Broadway and Thirty-third Street. The purpose of the meeting was to outline plans for the campaign. The harmony of the session was nearly upset by Paul J. Saloschin, who is Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the 36th Low Club in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

Mr. Saloschin read a paper in which while advocating support of the entire anti-Tammany ticket he severely criticised Senator Platt. Mr. Saloschin asked the members of the committee to withdraw from the Republican organization. His views meeting with opposition, Mr. Saloschin offered his resignation. It was not accepted. The following officers were elected by the organization: William Brookfield, President; William H. Brown, Secretary; John T. Rensell, Treasurer; Thomas Humphreys, First Vice President, and M. B. Smith, Second Vice President.

Brooklyn Democrats' Campaign.

The Democrats in Brooklyn will open their campaign in the borough on Saturday night, when a mass meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music, on Montague Street. It is expected that Edward M. Shepard, Controller Coler, and Edmund H. Driggs, candidate for Borough President, will be among the speakers.

REFORM IN CHICAGO.

Indictment of R. E. Burke Has Led the Mayor to Order Investigations of City Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The indictment of Robert E. Burke for the embezzlement of public funds has started a shaking up at the City Hall, which seems to have no end. Mayor Harrison to-day came out with the following statement:

"When the time comes that to remain in politics I will have to affiliate with men who have used their official positions for illegal gain I am through with politics. I don't assert that my administration has been perfect, or that it is perfect to-day. All that could be done was to make it as nearly perfect as possible.

"A man holding political office and refusing to make political capital of his office is a fool. The best political capital a man can make out of holding office is to do his duty by the public. More progress for genuine municipal reform has been made during my administration than has ever been made during a similar length of time, either in this city or in any other city of the country. The Chief of Police is carrying out my wishes to the letter, and what is being done in his department either has been done or will be done in every department of the City Government."

The Mayor has formed the idea of attacking County Treasurer Raymond. He has written a letter to Corporation Counsel Walker, instructing him to examine the County Treasurer's office with relation to city affairs, and declares that action will follow Mr. Walker's report.

The police and fire pension funds this morning shared in the general investigation which is going on in the City Hall. City Clerk Loeffler, Treasurer Gunther, City Attorney Ruay, Chief of Police O'Neill, and Acting Fire Marshal Campion were closeted with Controller McGann for two hours, and went carefully into the accounts of the funds. It was found that the funds are in excellent condition.

The Mayor declared he would under no conditions ever affiliate with what he called the "Ogden Gas" clique of politicians, even should R. E. Burke be deposed from political power. "There will be no patching up of differences with the Ogden Gas crowd of politicians," he declared with emphasis. "If my remaining in politics depends on coalitions with such men, I will simply quit politics. I have too much respect for myself, my good name, and my children."

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF BILL.

Introduced in the Commonwealth House of Representatives—Gives Moderate Protection.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 8.—In the Federal House of Representatives to-day the Commonthwealth Tariff bill was introduced by the Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who congratulated the House on the fact that free trade now existed among the States of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Kingston explained that the new tariff would be on lines of moderate protection. It was proposed, he said, to raise the necessary revenue, £9,000,000, as follows: £2,100,000 from customs and excise duties on stimulants, and the remainder from import duties of three classes, fixed, composite, and ad valorem.

Mr. Kingston estimated that £2,362,000 would be raised by ad valorem duties at an average rate of 18.7 per cent.

The Minister also announced that the Government intended to introduce a system of bonuses in order to encourage the establishment of new industries, especially in the case of locally smelted iron and locally made machinery. The duties on corrugated and galvanized iron, Mr. Kingston asserted, would be 30s. a ton, and the duty on agricultural machinery 15 per cent.

With reference to the bonuses, the Minister said that in the case of pig iron the bonus would be 12s. a ton on pig iron from Australian ore and 8s. a ton on pig iron from other ore. The bonus on steel ingots containing 50 per cent. of pig iron made in Australia would be 12s a ton.

These bonuses will begin in July, 1902, and will be payable only to works capable of producing 100,000 tons annually. They will be limited to 150,000 tons annually for each works.

The bonus on machinery will be 25 per cent., and in the case of approved reapers and binders will begin immediately.

RICH IRON ORE DISCOVERED.

Important Explorations in Progress in the State of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 8.—Capt. Harry Roberts of Duluth, one of the best-known ore men in the Lake Superior country and who is closely identified with P. L. Kimberly and other leading Pennsylvania ore men, is in the State of Washington, where for the past three months he has been getting reports from a crew of trusty explorers and assays from specimens.

The assays have shown up ore of phenomenal richness, much of it going as high as 69 per cent. in iron and very low in phosphorus. There is no titanium and no magnetic ore.

Private advices received here to-day are to the effect that Capt. Roberts has obtained a number of options for purchase or lease and that diamond drills will be put at work to ascertain the extent of the deposits. Capt. Roberts has exploited many of the rich mines of Minnesota and is known in every iron-ore office in the country.

It is not known here whether he represents any ore consuming interest or not. He and his associates are all men of wealth, and their connection with the Washington ore fields, in the light of their experience and knowledge of the wants of the iron and steel industry, gives importance to the news from the coast.

There are fields of good coking coal in the same district as that of the ore discoveries in Washington. The move on the part of Capt. Roberts and his associates is supposed to imply that the available unexplored lands in the iron ore belts of Minnesota offer no prospects of further discoveries.

Judge of Porto Rican Court Divorced.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 8.—In the District Court to-day in the case of Mary King McLeary against J. P. McLeary, a suit for divorce, Judge Clark granted the petition of the plaintiff and a decree of absolute divorce was entered. The petition alleges abandonment as a cause of action. The defendant was on last Saturday appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico by President Roosevelt, and was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana under President Cleveland.

AMERICAN AND THE ENGLISH RAILROADS

British Officials Find Some Points of Superiority Here.

Greater Economy in Directing Freight Traffic—Seeking Reform in Methods to Increase Net Earnings.

Samuel Fay, General Superintendent of the London and Southwestern Railway, and J. W. Jacomb Hood, Chief Engineer of the same company, who have been spending several weeks in this country traveling over the principal railroads for the purpose of examining their methods of operation, traffic arrangements, and other important subjects of railroad management, talked of the general results of their investigations to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. These results are to be embodied in a report to their Board of Directors with a view of reducing the operating expenses and increasing the earning power of the road, which, like other English roads, though in a lesser degree, has shown an alarming decrease in net earnings during the last four years. During their stay here the English officials have been the guests of the American railroads over which they traveled, and they are delighted with the hospitality extended to them.

Mr. Fay's post, according to the English custom, embraces a greater scope of work than is generally assigned to General Superintendents in this country. He is a traffic as well as an operating official, but he has nothing to do with maintenance of way or structure, which comes under the authority of the chief engineer alone. In his investigation Mr. Fay, therefore, paid as much attention to traffic as to operating management. He found much in American methods which he regarded as superior, although on some points he considered that these methods would not suit conditions in England.

"First of all," he said, "it is very difficult to introduce any innovation in England, because the Englishman is conservative and constantly watchful for what he considers his rights. If, for instance, we should attempt to introduce your style of coaches he might see in them a thing calculated to abrogate some of the rights he has been fighting for. But aside from that the American coach, and indeed the American passenger service, is not suited for our conditions. We have not such long distances to traverse as you have, and we have infinitely more stations. It is, therefore, necessary in order to make good time to load and unload passengers as rapidly as possible. For this purpose compartment cars are much to be preferred.

"By this system of compartment cars we can carry more passengers per train without discomfort to them than we could with the American coach. We carry 60,000 passengers into London every day and not one of them has to stand up. Of course, on national holidays the cars are overcrowded; but this can't be avoided. To show what we can do in the way of transporting passengers, I will tell you that we took a whole army corps—some 250,000 men and their complete equipment—from London to Southampton within a month without interfering with our regular traffic.

"The average speed of our passenger trains is above that of the American roads, and I think it would be hard to improve on our passenger engines. We are now using engines with a special water-tube boiler system, and a flue in the firebox and in the exhaust chamber, designed by our Locomotive Superintendent, D. Drummond, which secures a complete combustion of fuel, preventing all sparks, and consuming twenty-eight pounds of fuel per train mile, which is five pounds less than it used to be.

"Where the American roads are far superior to us is in the economical management of freight traffic. This is the reason why they can show greater net earnings, charging lower freight rates, and yet paying higher wages than do our roads. I consider that our freight traffic system is wasteful. There are several reasons for your supremacy in this respect. The main point is that you can haul two or three times as much weight by one engine as we can. The General Manager of the Michigan Central told me that he could move 3,500 tons per train with a governing headway of 14 feet, which latter figure is not more than with us.

"One of the first things English roads will have to do will be to get heavier and more powerful engines for their freight traffic. Heavier cars of greater capacity are not necessary except for coal carrying roads. This is due to our method of mixing up freight in the cars. Another chance for reduction of operating expenses lies in the employment of air brakes. At present we have no freight trains equipped with air brakes. As regards our roadway, bridges, &c., we will not have to spend one-tenth of what American roads had to spend to enable them to use heavier equipment. By introducing these improvements the recent advance in wages in England can be more than equalized, and we hope to materially increase our net earnings."

Mr. Hood, the Chief Engineer of the London and Southwestern, has devoted his attention to a study of the tracks of American railroads, the signal systems, and various other engineering matters. Speaking of his investigations Mr. Hood said:

"We have come to this country on behalf of our railroad corporation to see how far the rapid developments of freight and passenger traffic in this country may be of assistance to us in meeting similar problems. Senator Chauncey M. Depew has visited us from time to time to see what we were doing, and his action has perhaps suggested the importance of a general exchange of ideas. My own particular investigations have been confined principally to the inquiry into the organization and methods for the up-keep of the roads or tracks.

"Our track is in many respects constructed on different lines to the tracks in this country. Without question, our track provides the finest road for the fast running of trains that can be constructed, but it has become a question whether the increased advantage, if there is any advantage, to the traveler of our more expensive roads justifies the greater cost to the corporations. In my opinion, the permanent road or track in this country that I have seen provides a wonderfully good running surface and makes better running at high speeds than I expected to find. In many details of fittings, too, I am inclined to think that you are ahead of us, and that we have something to learn from you. Your station schemes, too, seem to me to be admirable, and well worthy of imitation.

"Another point that we have considered is the question of power signaling for interlocking. Our company has lately installed a system that had its birth in this country—the low pressure pneumatic system—and the results we have obtained coupled with an automatic block system have been so satisfactory that we are likely to extend its use considerably. We wished to see whether the users of this system here had found the same benefit, and we have entirely confirmed the conclusions to which our experiments have led us."

NO DECISION IN MOLINEUX CASE.

Finding Expected Yesterday May Be Announced Next Tuesday.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The Court of Appeals did not hand down a decision in the Molineux case to-day. It was learned last night from several reliable sources that the court had arrived at its conclusions in the case and that the stenographers had prepared and completed the opinions. It was said with positiveness that the court would hand down a decision to-day. The failure to do so has caused much speculation, and the repeated assertions that the opinion is in favor of the prisoner are now looked upon as having been based entirely upon the counsel's briefs and not upon any action of the court. A decision may come down on Tuesday next.

Another significant fact is that no decisions of any kind were handed down to-day, an unusual occurrence, which would indicate that the court had devoted the entire week to consideration of the case.

INDIANAPOLIS CITY ELECTION.

Republican Ticket Probably Elected by from 800 to 1,200 Plurality.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—The municipal election held here to-day for city officers has resulted in the probable election of the Republican ticket, by pluralities ranging from 800 to 1,200. Returns from 125 out of the 195 precincts give Charles A. Bookwalter, Republican, for Mayor, a net gain of 891 over Charles Maguire, Democrat, on the vote of 1899, when Mayor Taggart defeated Mr. Bookwalter by 347 votes.

FIRE CHIEF CROKER CENSURES THE POLICE

Charges Inexcusable Delay in Turning In Alarms at Night.

Tardy Call to the Destructive Blaze on Front Street Arouses His Ire—Police Commissioner's Comments.

Fire Chief Edward F. Croker had occasion at a destructive early morning fire yesterday, for the third time in three days, to severely censure the police for negligence in turning in alarms during the last tour between midnight and dawn.

Chief Croker spoke his mind in plain terms, and declared that the responsibility for many disastrous conflagrations in the early hours was due largely to the delay of policemen in getting the alarm to the engine companies. The fire yesterday was in the four-story structure 201 Front Street and 145-147 Fulton Street, occupied by the Derby Desk Company. The firemen were summoned after the fire had been burning for an hour or more and flames were bursting from every window. The building was completely gutted almost before the first engine company arrived.

Who turned in the alarm is not known. At any rate, it appears that it was not turned in by Policeman Holly of the Old Slip Station, on whose beat the building was situated. Chief Croker started on the first alarm from his night headquarters, in Great Jones Street. As he turned into the Bowery he perceived plainly the glare of the flames in the sky. Two more alarms were turned in after he got there.

At Fire Headquarters, later, commenting on the delay, he said:

"If the engines going to the fires didn't make a lot of noise, ringing their bells and blowing their whistles, I doubt if there would be any policemen at all at some of these fires. I don't like to criticise the police. It's an embarrassing position to be put in. But we can't sit around and let the town burn down just because some policeman wants to take a nap. I don't begrudge any of them a little rest. I'd like to give my men more. I have not got men enough, though. That's why I opposed the recent three-platoon legislation. See how the three-platoon system for the police has worked. The delay in turning in alarms was bad enough when the patrolmen had to stay on post six hours. It's worse now when they're on duty eight.

"I am severely criticised by the police, I know, for what I've said about them. It is all true, though. Can't you walk down Broadway any night and not meet a policeman for blocks? It is the same in any other street. The city's greatest fire losses are in the down-town section. In that district there are many engine rooms, snug corners, and dark stairways where the policemen can go. There are not many people moving around, either. When he hears the clang of the bells he comes out and looks around to see if the fire is on his post. If it is he follows along after the engine. If it isn't, he goes back to his warm place. Don't you suppose if he was doing his duty and patrolling his beat he could smell the smoke or see the flames some time before the building was all on fire?

"Saturday night, at the warehouse fire at West and Desbrosses Streets, when the first engine got there on the first alarm, we found the big, five-story, one-hundred-foot-deep building, filled with rags and paper, afire from roof to cellar. Rags don't blaze up all of a sudden. They smolder and smoke. The streets were filled with smoke when we arrived. Then the policeman there had the nerve to say he had been on his post all the time.

"Sunday night the fire at Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street had been burning we now know for at least thirty-five minutes before we got any alarm. We have learned that at 2:20 A. M. the conductor of a passing trolley car saw the fire and clanged his bell loudly as he passed. No alarm reached the nearest engine house until 2:55. The building was about gutted when we got there a few seconds later. So was the building on Front Street last night. If we had gotten the alarm a little sooner we would not have been so handicapped. The nearest engine company was only two blocks away, in Maiden Lane, and they reached the spot in thirty seconds.

"We are trying to shirk no responsibility that properly belongs to the Fire Department. We can't go out and watch for fires. We must have the alarm. When we get it we'll look out for the rest. If we reach the spot when a fire is in its infancy, and it gets away from us, we'll shoulder the blame, if there is any. But when the building is gone before the alarm is turned in, the blame belongs elsewhere for the loss of property or life."

What Chief Croker was reputed to have said at the Front Street fire was repeated to Police Commissioner Murphy, and he was asked if he had anything to say about the Chief's statements.

A copy of the Fire Chief's report was shown to Police Commissioner Murphy.

"Don't you think it would be the proper thing for the chief of a department to communicate with the head of the department he attacks?" he said. "I haven't heard a word from him—not a word."

A remark of Chief Croker at the time of the fire that he was looking out for the citizens who rely on the Fire Department to protect their lives and property was repeated to Col. Murphy.

"Ha, ha," laughed the Commissioner, "that's just like Eddie."

The statement that policemen fail to turn in alarms until long after fires started, and often not then, was read to Col. Murphy.

"It's fashionable now to attack the police," was his comment.

"Even by those friendly to you?"

"Yes. The election is coming on, you know," and the Colonel smiled.

"Do you think Chief Croker is working for the other side?"

"I do not know who he's working for." Another smile, and the Commissioner changed the subject.

Before leaving Police Headquarters, however, he said he had instructed Deputy Senior Inspector Cortright to investigate the assertions made by Fire Chief Croker, that the police were negligent in turning in an alarm for the fire, adding, that if the conditions described by Chief Croker were true, the Captain, Sergeants, and Roundsmen could be held responsible.

Deputy Commissioner Devery declined to say anything about Chief Croker's statements.

STABLE AND HORSES BURNED.

Second Alarm Sent In for a Fire in Harlem.

Fire which started last night at 7:35 o'clock in a one-story frame stable in the rear of John Jordis's iron works at 430-432 East One Hundred and Tenth Street spread to many buildings, destroying some of them, but did not cause a great loss. The stable was destroyed, and so were two horses belonging to Jordis. The fire spread to the rear of the iron works, which occupy a one-story frame building, doing several hundred dollars damage.

Adjoining the iron works, at 426-428 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, is a two-story brick building used for the storage of old furniture by the Board of Education. The rear of the building was badly scorched. The stable of the iron works extended back to One Hundred and Ninth Street. While the stable was burning the flames leaped across the street and ignited some coal sheds belonging to the Consolidated Gas Works. The damage to the coal sheds was not great, being confined principally to the roofs.

Most of the buildings in the neighborhood are one-story buildings, used for stable, storage, or factory purposes. When Fire Chief Lawlor of the Twelfth Battalion arrived at the fire he recognized the inflammable nature of the surroundings and caused a second alarm to be sent in. He estimated the damage when the fire was under control at $4,000.

BOLIVIA COVETS MINES.

National Government Looks Askance Upon American Investment.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 8, (via Galveston, Texas.)—It is asserted here on reliable authority that the greed of Bolivia has been excited by the wealth of the Santo Domingo mines, which are the property of the Inca Mining Company, an American organization. The Bolivians declare that the mines are on Bolivian territory, which they claim extends into the Inambari River.

The Government of Peru is determined to oppose this contention firmly. To-morrow the new Peruvian Minister to Bolivia, Dr. Felipe Osma, will proceed to La Paz (capital of Bolivia) to discuss the issue.

Ready 10 October

"DONT FORGET."

A little book of Memoranda for Travellers

CONTAINING lists of the articles wanted in your bag or trunk when travelling; helping to avoid the embarrassing moments which follow the discovery that you have left at home some little thing so necessary that it would seem impossible to have forgotten it.

Printed at the Cheltenham Press on French Japan paper, limp boards, gilt top, small 64mo, pp. 46, and an advertisement.

Sent FREE on application to

BROOKS BROS.
Broadway & 22d Street
New York City

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WABASH ANNUAL MEETING.

Board of Directors Re-elected and Joseph Ramsey, Jr., Chosen President —Two Roads to be Purchased.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The annual meeting of the Wabash Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. The following Directors were re-elected by the stockholders and debenture bondholders:

George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Russell Sage, J. T. Terry, S. C. Reynolds, P. B. Wickoff, O. D. Ashley, Edgar T. Welles, Thomas H. Hubbard, Francis Pavy, H. E. McHarg, and Cyrus J. Lawrence. These Directors then elected Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President.

It was decided to purchase the Boone County and Booneville Railroad, and to purchase the Omaha and St. Louis. $500,000 to be paid for the first-named road, and $3,000,000 for the latter. The Booneville Road is now leased by the Wabash.

Eighty per cent. of the stock and bonds were represented, and there were no dissenting voices. This disapproves the story recently published, that the Pennsylvania had acquired large holdings in the Wabash in order to keep it out of Pittsburg. Another meeting is to be held in St. Louis to-morrow.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL MEETING.

Board of Directors Elected—Business for Last Fiscal Year.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 8.—William F. Vilas of Madison, Wis., and Joseph S. Dale of New York City were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company to-day. The following Directors were re-elected: William L. Bull, John Crosby Brown, James C. Colgate, Fred T. Gates, Gerald L. Hoyt, Francis R. Hart, and E. W. Sheldon of New York; H. F. Whitcomb and Howard Morris of Milwaukee. The officers will be elected at the first meeting of the Board of Directors, which probably will be held at New York.

The annual report of the company shows the total earnings of the road for the year were $5,324,274, as against $5,637,416 last year. The total expenses and taxes were $3,679,579, as against $3,787,640 last year. This leaves a net earning of $1,644,649, as against $1,849,776 last year. The surplus at the date of the report, June 30, was $288,283. The total capital stock of the road is placed at $12,000,000 preferred and $17,500,000 of common, a total of $30,000,000, of which $27,414,980 is in the hands of the public and the balance in the vaults of the company.

The authorized funded debt is $37,040,000, of which $34,675,000 has been issued and $27,634,500 is in the hands of the public. The interest on this debt varies from 3½ to 6 per cent.

UNION PACIFIC DIRECTORS.

Stockholders' Meeting at Salt Lake City Selects a Board.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company took place in this city to-day. Those present were President Horace G. Burt, Secretary Alexander Millar, Judge Kelly of Omaha, and Legrand Young, local counsel for the system. In all 1,325,243 shares were represented at the meeting. Two new Directors, Charles A. Peabody and Henry H. Rogers, both of New York, were elected to the board to-day. They took the places of the temporary Directors, A. W. Krech and F. P. Voorhees. Much business was transacted at to-day's meeting, including the reading of drafts from the annual report of the Union Pacific.

The following board was elected to serve during the ensuing year: Oliver Ames, Horace G. Burt, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Thomas T. Eckert, Louis Fitzgerald, George J. Gould, Edward H. Harriman, Marvin Hughitt, James H. Hyde, Otto H. Kahn, Charles A. Peabody, Winslow S. Pierce, Henry H. Rogers, Jacob H. Schiff, and James Stillman. President Burt and the other officials who arrived from the East this morning will remain over until to-morrow, when the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line will take place.

WILL GET INTO MONTREAL.

Bridge Across St. Lawrence Will Give New York Central the Opportunity.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 8.—W. Seward Webb, who is President of the Cape Breton Railway; Arthur L. Myers, President of the South Shore Railway, the control of which he recently acquired, and H. Regensberger arrived in the city in their private car to-day from a visit to Cape Breton.

A meeting of the South Shore Directors was held, after which the party left for Shelburne. It is definitely known that Mr. Myers and a syndicate composed of English and American capitalists have secured the franchise for the bridge from Longueil to Montreal over the St. Lawrence River. Mr. Myers returns to the city next week, when, it is said, that definite announcement will be made. The Government engineer has approved of the site, but the consent of the Minister of Public Works is required. The bridge will give the New York Central and also the Rutland Railroad an independent entrance to Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY MEETING.

Report Says Reciprocity with This Country Would Benefit Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—At the meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway the report of the President, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, was unanimously adopted.

The report referred to the tragedy at Buffalo, and said that if President Roosevelt succeeded in carrying out the policy of reciprocity indicated in President McKinley's last speech it would remove some of the most serious barriers to the prosperity of Canada and of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Moody's Manual for 1901.

Moody's Manual for 1901 has just been published. This is the second annual number, and in addition to the industrial and miscellaneous securities, which constituted the number for 1900, information about gas, electric light, street railways, and steam railroads has been added, making a total of 2,000 pages of information. The book gives a description of the property, statements of its capital stock and bonded debt, statement of earnings, and balance sheet.

Election of Erie Railroad Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company, held yesterday, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Robert Bacon, James J. Goodwin, Abram S. Hewitt, James J. Hill, John G. McCullough, D. O. Mills, Alexander E. Orr, Norman B. Ream, Samuel Spencer, Charles Steele, Francis Lynde Stetson, E. B. Thomas, H. McK. Twombly, F. D. Underwood, and J. Lowber Welsh.

To Build a New Railway in Greece.

Consul General Hughes of Coburg, writing under date of Sept. 4, 1001, says that according to German reports, the Greek Government has just granted a concession to the British Eastern Railway Company for building a new railway between the harbor of Piraeus and the Greek-Turkish frontier. This will connect all the Greek railroads with the so-called International Orient Roads, making communication with Greece less complicated than at present.

Cincinnati and Dayton Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company was held here to-day. Robert C. Schenck, George P. Benjamin, Wilberforce Scully, and Charles A. Mayer were elected Directors. Charles A. Mayer of New York was elected in place of John R. Taylor. The Directors held a meeting immediately after, and re-elected the present officers. The annual report of the Board of Directors shows net earnings $1,806,002, an increase in net earnings of 4.46 per cent., or $77,154 over the previous year.

Brief Railroad Items.

The committees of the Southeastern Roads and the Trunk Line Association at their meeting yesterday failed to reach an agreement regarding the disputed excursion rates, and adjourned without date.

Samuel Fry, General Superintendent of the London and Southwestern, and J. W. Jacomb Hood, Chief Engineer of the same road, sail for Southampton to-day on the steamship St. Paul.

SAVINGS COMPANY FAILS.

Insolvency Due to Illegal Loans Made by Secretary Who Recently Committed Suicide.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Frederick L. Taft, as attorney for the Guarantee Savings and Loan Company of Cleveland, appeared in the Supreme Court to-day and admitted that that concern was insolvent and asked the appointment of Trustees. The Court appointed Messrs. Taft and J. B. Livingston. Mr. Livingston made a statement, in part as follows:

"On Aug. 8 J. A. Blodt, former Secretary of the company, resigned and asked for an investigation. This was done, and it appeared that a 15 per cent. assessment would cover all arrearages. A week ago last Sunday Mr. Blodt committed suicide. This followed the discovery that loans had been made upon property purporting to have a building thereon, but which in fact was a vacant lot.

"An investigation showed that similar fictitious loans had been made in 136 cases, the amount said to be $209,000. Steps will be immediately taken to discover what was done with this money. The assistance of a notary was had in the work, but that officer is not suspected of complicity."

Mrs. Huntington's Home for Charity.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The widow of Collis P. Huntington has announced that the Huntington house, at California and Taylor Streets, will never again be privately occupied, and will eventually be given over to charity, presumably to some hospital. The Hopkins and Stanford mansions among the palaces that top the California Street hill, belong one to the University of California, the other to Stanford University. Thus the homes of three of the four men who have made fortunes out of the Southern Pacific have been turned over to the public.

Dangerous Derelict Reported.

The steamships Seneca and Queen Margaret, the one from Mexican and Cuban ports and the other from Norfolk, Va., which arrived yesterday, reported having on Monday passed a dangerous derelict in latitude 36.41 and longitude 74.44. The Captain of the Queen Margaret places the position of the wreck, which to him appeared to be a waterlogged vessel with two masts standing, as eleven miles south-southeast from Penwick Shoal Lightship. Capt. Johnstone says that the wreck is dangerous to navigation, because it could not be discovered by the lookout until the Seneca was almost on top of it.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS

Why It Pays!

That it does pay to shop at Bloomingdales is known to thousands of steady buyers who come here day in and day out, realizing that always our counters, aisles, and sections furnish articles that combine quality and the fairest prices to match of any store in the city.

It pays to shop here because of the convenience of location and the constant and earnest effort on our part to serve intelligently and honestly the public, who are keen to detect a false note in the bargain chorus and who have learned that our merchandising methods ring true.

To-day and yesterday—to-morrow and every day this fact is emphasized.

The appended list hints at values—a personal visit will discover many others as potent to your liking.

The yearly lace curtain sale—*From the 25,000 pairs of excellent lace curtains in this sale you can pick out hundreds of values most remarkable. In the domestic curtains are Nottingham effects at $1.69 per pair; exceptionally choice designs; curtain poles and fixtures free. In Irish point lace at $4.98 are some of our own exclusive designs, heavily appliqued on good net; poles and fixtures free; in French Renaissance effects at $11.50 up to $50 per pair, will be found all the aristocrats of lace curtain manufacture.*

"D'ri and I," by Irving Batcheller, 85c.—*This much-discussed and popular book is a regular $1.50 publication. Its success has been even greater than that of its predecessor, "Eben Holden," by the same author; and if you wish to be in touch with literary favor you should not fail to read it.*

Merchant tailoring sale—*For three days more, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and to-day, we will make to your measure a fall or winter suit or overcoat of high grade materials for $11.80. All the newest styles and materials, guaranteed pure wool and fast colors; trimmings on these suits and overcoats of the very best. Each garment cut by an expert cutter, guaranteeing you a perfect fit.*

Women's tailored suits—*Among the many specials in this line may be quoted a handsome blue, black or brown cheviot, at $14—regular $21 value; demi-fitting; made with new turn-over stock collar; vest, front and cuffs of finely stitched taffeta; trimmed with small buttons; jacket lined with taffeta; and made with newest double short skirt effects on hips. Skirt cut in the new narrow gored flounce style; lined with finest near silk; entire suit finely tailored; At $17.50—worth at least $25; a double-breasted coat costume, made of black or navy blue Venetian cloth; cut on entirely new lines; beautifully tailor stitched; velvet collar and peau de soie facing; coat lined with heavy taffeta silk; skirt made in the cut flounce shape; all seams beautifully stitched; lined with near silk; sizes 32 to 44.*

China specials—*American porcelain dinner sets $9.95—thin ware; pretty shapes and floral decorations; gold edges; 101 pieces; including soup tureen and tea pot; other dinner sets from $6 to $16—thin American porcelain tea sets $3.95; new shapes; neat floral decorations; gold edges; 56 pieces. Other tea sets from $2.49 to $50.*

Savings on good groceries—*Here to-day is high grade Java and Mocha coffee 24c. per lb.; regular price 29c.—bean, ground or pulverized; Truffles, 1-16 can 17c.—1-8 can 32c.—New Holland herrings, extra large Milchner, 1-2 kegs 65c.—kegs $1.25—And many other edibles for which you are in the habit of paying much more than our price to-day.*

1709 1901
For 192 years the
J.M.F

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Exhibition of Imported WRAPS for Women

The Costumes have held foremost position recently, and these beautiful foreign Wraps, which are so closely allied to them, have not had the opportunity for proper display.

Today conditions change. The Exhibition Salon is devoted entirely to the display of sumptuous Wraps for carriage and evening wear.

Here are represented the most elegant garments produced abroad for this season. They express the highest accomplishments of such famous makers as Francis, Artus et Paillard, Sara Mayer, Bechoff David, Walles and others.

The exhibition presents all that is most notable in wraps for this season.

But the display is only the front of a most remarkable stock. All the practical garments, wanted for immediate wear, are here—in prodigal variety, and at fairest prices.

These brief hints are merely suggestive:

Opera Capes and Wraps, $20 to $55. Golf Capes, $10.50 to $43.50.
Black Cloth Capes, $6 to $78. Short Jackets and Box Coats, $7 to $52.
Three-quarter Length Coats and Paletots, $16 to $90.
Newmarkets and Raincoats, $16.50 to $130. Second floor, Broadway.

The Victoria GLOVES

"*Le meilleur du monde*"—the best in the world—is the motto that these beautiful gloves bear on their clasps. They represent the highest achievement in glove-making that the world has produced.

The kidskins are the finest and choicest that France has grown, and dressed. The glove-making is by the best Frenchman in the craft. No kid glove at any price can be better.

The new *Victorias* have just arrived. For evening wear, there are the daintiest and most delicate colorings. For walking, there are the smartest styles—heavier, pique stitched, and, of course, in more serviceable colors. The new stitching shows some handsome effects.

In colors there are mode, tan, golden brown, fawn, pastels, rouge, cream, silver, and soft and lustrous black. Two and three-clasp:

Glace pique, sewn or overseams, $1.85. *Suede*, hand-sewn overseams, $1.75.
Suede pique, with triple nervure embroidery, $2. Tenth street.

Splendid gloves for men, too, $1 and $1.50.

Cape, mocha and glace, in the Fall colors. Broadway.

The Trimmed Hats

It is a collection remarkable for its extreme beauty and comprehensiveness. Hats are here in broadest variety, for every possible occasion—street or carriage wear, receptions or the theatre. The productions of our own deft milliners mingle with the masterpieces of Paris.

As to ornament, Irish crochet lace dominates everything else, in keeping with the extreme popularity of laces this Winter in women's costumes. Ostrich feathers and furs are also noticeable, the latter preferably mink or sable. The style of trimmings is decidedly flat.

Additional show-room makes a superb exhibition of these trimmed hats possible, that will interest every woman who appreciates beauty and originality in matters of dress.

Prices range from $5 to $45. Second floor, Broadway.

Babies' Coats and Caps

Dainty little Coats, in cashmere, Bedford cord, and novelty cloth, in pink, blue and white, trimmed with fancy braids and embroidered collars, are here in a charming variety. They are intended for babies of one to three years, and are priced at $5, $6.50, $7.50, $9, $10.50 and up to $20.

Coats of tan, blue, green, red and black cloth, for 2 to 4 year olds, are $5 to $38.

Then there's an attractive collection of Babys' Caps, of bengaline, faille and taffeta, in pink, blue and white, at 50c to $2.

Of particular interest is an offering of Babies' Bonnets, of white, pink or blue faille, well lined and trimmed with double ruffle with fancy edging, beaver heads and lace, that would be excellent value at $3. Instead, they are $1.25 each. Sizes 1 to 3 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The New "Lillians" Are Here.

The new "Lillian" Corsets have arrived. Never have we shown such a varied, fascinating collection of them. Materials are dainty, trimmings are exquisite, shapes, while still clinging to the universally popular straight front, exhibit new refinements in design that render them a thing apart. And they are fresh from the maker, who has moulded into them the grace and pertection of style of the latest Paris fashions.

You will be as delighted with this showing of "Lillians" as we shall be to show them to you.

Hints of the new styles and prices:

At $2.50—Of coutil; medium low bust; bias sides; trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At $3.50—Of coutil; low bust; bias sides; long over hips and abdomen; with garters attached; in white and drab.
At $4—Of coutil; short length; very low bust; long over hips and abdomen; garters attached; trimmed with lace and ribbon; very bias sides.
At $5—Of fine coutil, whalebone; bias sides; trimmed with fine lace.
At $5.50—Of coutil; low bust; very flat over abdomen; garters attached; straight front.
At $6—Of fine coutil; very low bust; garters attached; trimmed with lace and ribbon, in white. Same of silk coutil, in pink, blue, and white, $9.50.
At $8.75—Of fancy figured silk, with garters attached; trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At $10.50—Dainty corsets of silk batiste; prettily embroidered in pink and blue; with garters attached; medium low bust; trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At $11.50—Of fine coutil; low bust; extended hips; with garters attached to front and hips; trimmed with pretty, dainty lace. For stout figures.
At $15—Of fancy brocade; extra long over hips and abdomen; garters attached; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Made especially for stout figures.
At $15—Of white silk batiste; low bust; long over hips, with garters attached; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

The Arch of Ceres

A BEAUTIFUL picture is presented now by our Rotunda. Ceres, mounted on a mammoth triumphal arch, is celebrating the gathering of the harvest. The immense structure is decorated with ears of corn and sheaves of grain. Under the arch is a farm wagon loaded with sheaves of rye, drawn by two life-size horses. The scene is finished with very life-like figures of men and women, and chickens.

As a fitting background, the entire Rotunda is decorated with sheaves of cornstalks, interspersed with apple trees heavily laden with brilliant fruit.

Some idea of the extent of the decoration may be gained from the figures below. In constructing the design, there were used—

Two hundred bushels of corn on the cob. Twenty-five sheaves of oats.
Three hundred and fifty-five bundles of cornstalks Twelve apple-trees bearing eighteen hundred apples.
Three hundred and forty-two sheaves of rye. Thirty-six hundred poppies.

But it is not mere size that makes our visitors marvel at the sight. It is the true artistic beauty of the scene.
It is one more effort to make your visit to Wanamaker's as enjoyable as it is satisfying and profitable to you.

An Amazing Array of New Things---
LEATHER GOODS and Fancy Articles
Novelties from Abroad---Fine Things Made at Home

Our Main Aisle today holds a veritable "thousand-and-one things" to attract and hold the eyes of women—yes, and men too.

All the multitude of the fancy things that women love, and many more that men like to possess, are now brought out for first display on this side of the ocean. Weeks of expert searching in London, Paris, Vienna and other European Cities were necessary to bring such an assemb y together.

Here are the latest purses and belts shown in Paris—card cases, finger purses, pocket books, chatelaine and hand-bags. What woman is not interested in the very last novelties brought out?

Then women with artistic homes will revel among the beautiful photograph frames, the burnt wood novelties, the Viennese decorated leather things. There will be intensest interest shown in the new c ◄ ection of Fans. What a marvelous showing it is! $73 is the price limit.

You will be fascinated first over things for personal possession. Then you will see the most delightful articles for prizes and favors at social functions. Then people with forethought will pick out choice things for holiday gifts—for now is rare time to select fine exclusive things that cannot be found later. A partial list of the new things shown, is shown below:

Photograph Frames—

Gold Plated Photograph Frames, in various styles and sizes; oval, round and square, in card, Victoria and cabinet sizes, at 25c.
Gold Plated Photograph Frames, with metal backs, beaded edge, in oval and round cabinet sizes, at 50c.
Hanging Medallions, with black frames, at 25c.
Fire-gilt Photograph Frames; metal backs; dust-proof cap; various styles in cabinet sizes, from $1 to $1.50.
French Glass Frames, with French gray trimmings, from 50c to $1.
Solid Brass Frames, imported; with bow-knot decorations finished in old gold, at

Leather Goods—

Pocket-books, square or oblong, chamois lined throughout, in dainty shades of leather, at $2.50 to $3.50.
Combination Pocket-books, in walrus skin, calf-lined, with 2 coin purses, one on each side; sterling silver corners; at $1; worth $1.50.
Combination Pocket-books, in walrus and black grain leather; plain and silver mounted, at 25c and 50c.
Finger-Purses, plain or silver-mounted, at 50c.
Chamois Purses, in new shapes, at 50c.
Broad Elastic Belts, studded with steel or gilt beads; buckles to match; 3 to 5 in. wide; $1 to $3.75.
Narrow Silk Elastic Belts, with buckles in

Toilet Accessories—

Jewel Boxes, of bronze, and glass with bronze decorations, $4 to $10.
Real Ivory Boxes, studded with brilliants, $10.50.
Real Ivory Hair Brushes, $11.50 to $17.
Ivory Mirrors, $15.
Ivory Powder Boxes, $6.50 to $9.25.
Powder Puffs, some extra large size, others made to fit the hand and to use like glove, from $2.50 to $6. Main aisle.

Toilet Articles—

Everything for the toilet table, in complete assortment, including Guerlain's Extracts, Toilet Waters, Lavender Waters, Face Powders, Sachet Powders, Complexion

Men's Frock Coats and Vests

With the opening of the Fall and Winter season, the frock coat—otherwise known as the Prince Albert—regains the importance as correct afternoon dress for men that it loses during the Summer months.

And many men are confronted just now with the problem of buying a new frock coat, and—because they imagine it should be made to order—are letting "I ought" wait upon "I can't afford to."

Consider our solution of the question: Frock coats, perfect in cut; full of all those style-refinements that the most expert custom tailor understands, but which don't appear in the usual ready-made coat; excellent materials; and all this at about half the price you would pay for a coat made to your measure. Doesn't it sound reasonable? You will think so without a shadow of doubt when you see the assortment here. And no coat is yours until it fits you perfectly.

Some details as to prices:

Black Thibet Frock Coats; serge-lined and silk faced to button-holes. $20. Silk-lined throughout. $25.
Of Oxford-mixed Vicuna; silk-lined throughout. $30.
Black imported Vicuna; hand-felled edges, collars and button-holes; best quality silk lining; a coat such as your custom tailor would charge you double for. $35.
All waistcoats are made double breasted.
Striped worsted Trousers to be worn with frock coats, in a broad variety of stylish patterns $5 to $8. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Concerning Our Boys' Clothing

We are intensely particular on the subject of the quality of our Boys' Clothing. It is the best that knowledge, care and honesty can produce. Never a thread of anything but wool enters into any fabric used in the making of these suits and overcoats; nothing but silk into the sewing. Shoddy and cotton are alike strangers to this stock.

With this reliability, which is but another way of expressing good wearing quality, is combined stylish, appropriate cut and perfect fit of the garments. Whether the boy be five or fifteen the clothing we have for him is suitable to his age.

The Fall stock is splendidly complete just now. Here's a hint of its scope:

Sailor suits, 3 to 12 years, $5 to $10.
Double-breasted jacket suits, 8 to 16 years, $3.85 to $14.
Suits with vests, 9 to 16 years, $5 to $14.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Fall-weight overcoats, 3 to 16 years, $3.50 to $7.
Chinchilla reefers, 3 to 16 years, $5 to $10.
Winter overcoats, of Oxford cheviot; 3 to 16 years, $5 to $14.

Black-and-White Silks

Fancy Black-and-White Silks, once counted as mourning silks, are this season in very high favor among most fashionable women. This might be credited to the very beautiful patterns now shown in black-and-white, if it were not for the fact that the most staple styles are most asked for of all.

We now have over two hundred and fifty patterns in black-and-white, from the simple checks at 55c a yard, to a richly figured Damas at $9 a yard. These hints of kinds and prices:

85c to $1.35 yard—Fancy Taffetas and Louisines, in small or medium designs, in Jasper or gunmetal effects.
$1 yard—Hair-line Striped Taffetas and Pekin-striped Satins, each in various widths of stripes.
$1.25 to $2 yard—Brocaded and warp-printed Paillette de Soie, in many styles; neat or elaborate designs.
$2 yard—Armure Diament, and black or white armure grounds with white or black raised pin-head dots; very neat and pretty for waists or dresses.
$2.75 yard—Taffeta Broche, neat embroidered figures on black or white grounds; designs are dots, buds and sprays.
Besides these there is a very great variety of more elaborate Black-and-White Brocades in Satin, Taffetas, Louisines and Velvets, including black velvet dots of various sizes on white Taffetas, at $5.50; and rich Damas that can scarcely be described, at $6 and $6.50 a yard. And the charm of these finer patterns is that there is only one of a kind. Rotunda.

Gold Plated Jewelry

Inexpensive, and extremely effective. There's an attractive variety of these pretty gold plated articles for personal adornment, as well as a collection of imitation tortoise shell combs, at such little prices that you won't be able to resist them:

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY—
Hat Pins, Links, Brooches and Sash Pins, 25c and 50c.
Fancy Lorgnette and Purse Chains, 50c.
IMITATION SHELL COMBS—
Chignon and Side Combs, 25c and 50c. Pompadour Combs, 25c. Empire Combs, 50c.
Tenth street elevator Counter.

New DINNER SETS

This is a splendid and unequaled showing of Dinner Sets in the newest and most beautiful of the season's designs. New patterns are coming in daily—of those mentioned below, many have arrived during the last three or four days.

And the difference between prices and values, as given, represents fairly the actual saving to you, that our unmatched china organization makes possible; as reflected by the prices asked elsewhere for goods of equal quality and freshness of design.

More exact descriptions of handsome new Sets follow:

At $14, worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets, in a new shape; 2 spray flower decorations and gold band around edge and on handles; 100 pieces.
At $17.50, worth $25—French china dinner sets, in an embossed shape; choice of 3 flower decorations; soup tureen and 3 platters; all handles gilt.
At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland china dinner sets; 100 pieces; fine border decoration and all handles gilt.
At $25, worth $35—Charles Field Haviland china dinner sets; 100 pieces; soup tureen and 3 large platters; all handles gilt; choice of 8 fine decorations.
At $27.50, worth $40—Charles Field Haviland china dinner sets; 101 pieces; pink border decoration.
At $32.50, worth $47.50—Theodore Haviland china dinner sets; 118 pieces; soup tureen and 5 meat platters; pretty border decoration and all handles gilt.
At $85, worth $120—Theodore Haviland china dinner sets; 113 pieces in 2 handsome spray decorations, handsomely treated with gold.
At $100, worth $150—Fine Pouyat china dinner sets; 115 pieces; 2 gold bands with flower wreath between; gold line on edge; handles solid gold. Basement.

Embroidery Lengths Under-Priced

The Embroideries are a group of short ends, that a manufacturer had remaining after filling his orders. They are pertect in every way, fresh and clean. We took the lot, at a figure, consequently offer them to you at

A Third to a Half Below Value

CHARTS OF SANTIAGO BATTLE INACCURATE

Commander Wainwright Says Vessels' Positions Are Not Correct.

Lieut. Bristol Tells Schley Court the Brooklyn Was 3,300 Yards from Enemy When She Began to Turn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Judge Advocate Lemly of the Schley inquiry is now engaged in putting in cumulative evidence. His witnesses are testifying to things already proved or disproved, and hence no new facts about the Santiago campaign were developed in to-day's session.

The day was largely spent in wrecking the illusions of civilians about the accuracy of Government publications and naval instruments. Commander Richard Wainwright, aided by both Capt. Lemly and Mr. Rayner finished the demolition of the official chart of the battle, and left the conclusion that not a single position on it was correct, not even the coast line. All other charts were more or less shattered during the day, and when the court adjourned Lieut. M. K. Bristol, formerly of the Texas, had branded the stadimeter as an instrument capable of making an error of 2,000 yards and as being worthless at 4,000 yards.

The last hour of the session was spent in wrecking the stadimeter's reputation. Lieut. Bristol had testified that when the Brooklyn began to turn she was 3,300 yards from the nearest Spanish ship and 4,500 yards from the furthest. It was shown that Lieut. Commander Hodgson had testified that the range was then 1,400 yards. Bristol replied that all naval officers knew the stadimeter, by which the Brooklyn fixed the range, to be inaccurate at 4,000 yards. This brought out the question from Mr Rayner:

"Is it possible for the stadimeter to have made a mistake of 2,000 yards on a 1,400 yard distance, and don't you think, if that is the case, you had better abolish that instrument?"

Mr. Bristol replied by repeating his statement about the inaccuracy of the stadimeter.

Lieut Bristol made a chart some days after the battle, which was offered in evidence with the statement that it was not accurate in two out of the six positions marked upon it. Mr. Rayner succeeded in demonstrating that it was not accurate in several of the others, and Mr. Hanna admitted that it was inaccurate.

Commander Wainwright was senior member of Board of Navigators which prepared the official chart. This chart was sent to the Senate for its information, by Secretary Long, and but for its demolition to-day would presumably have been relied on by future historians. Commander Wainwright told how the board made up this chart as a compromise, and declared that not a single member of the board was satisfied with all the positions. On the question of the relative positions of the Brooklyn and Texas not a single member was satisfied, not even the navigator of the Brooklyn. The navigator of the Iowa was not satisfied with any of the positions of his ship. Capt. Lemly has declared that the shore line is inaccurate.

Capt. Lemly has also said that all other charts of the battle are inaccurate. Once, when Mr. Rayner asked for a chart he could depend on, Capt. Lemly referred him to the latest chart, made since the latest surveys, but said that not even this chart could be considered absolutely accurate.

Commander Wainwright was a unique witness in one respect. He is the only commanding officer thus far examined who had no leisure during the battle of Santiago to observe all the other ships, make accurate measurements of their distances, and comment on their operations. Every question about the other ships brought forth the reply that he did not see them. During the whole fight he did not see anybody but the Spaniards. He was too busy to look at the Brooklyn or the Texas.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The proceedings of the day began by the recall of Capt. W. M. Folger for the purpose of correcting his testimony of yesterday. Advantage was taken of his presence to ask him further questions concerning the blockade of Santiago. Among other questions, he was asked by Capt. Lemly if he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley during the blockade. He replied:

"Toward the evening of one of the days, the 30th, there was an extended, very severe rainstorm; so severe that I feared Cervera had gotten out, as it was sufficiently long to have permitted him to do so. I went on board the flagship the next day, thinking it my duty to tell the Commodore what I had seen as to the blockade as kept by the Japanese off the port of Wei-Hai-Wei, where similarly an enemy's fleet was within a fortified harbor. I said to the Commodore that the adoption of the tactics of the Japanese, forming a circle directly in front of the harbor, would, in my opinion, be preferable, as then it would be difficult for anything to get out."

Judge Advocate—Was there any reply by the Commodore.

"I cannot testify exactly as to his reply. I would prefer not to do so."

Judge Advocate—Give the substance.

"He did not agree with me as to the necessity for that."

"Was there anything further said by him?"

"Nothing further that I recollect."

Capt. Folger also said that he had no recollection of a picket line on the inside of the American fleet. At the request of Capt. Parker of counsel for Admiral Schley the witness examined the log of the New Orleans for May 30 and 31, 1898, for the purpose of determining accurately the state of the weather, but he declined to modify his statement of yesterday that the weather on those days was bad. Capt. Folger was then excused, and Lieut. Dyson was called. He was questioned by Capt. Lemly concerning the steaming condition of the Brooklyn on July 3. The Judge Advocate asked:

"What does the Brooklyn's steam log show as to the number of engines coupled up and the boilers in use July 3, 1898, as compared with the total engine and boiler power of the vessel?"

"The Brooklyn has four main engines, two to each shaft, connected together by coupling. She has seven boilers, five main and two auxiliaries. On the morning of July 3, both forward engines were uncoupled; there were banked fires under three of the main boilers. The other boilers were what we call 'dead,' no steam in them. Judging from the time it took to start fires in these boilers after the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor, I should say the furnaces were not even primed, and two of the boilers had to be run up to the sea steaming level. It took from 9:35 to 10 o'clock to start fires."

HODGSON APOLOGIZES.

In response to other questions, the witness detailed from the log of the Brooklyn all that was done on that vessel to get up speed. Mr. Rayner asked if it was not necessary to stop the ship to couple the uncoupled engines, and the witness replied that the ship could have been kept going with one engine while the other was coupled. The engines were designed, he said, to be kept coupled during war.

Discussing the speed of the various vessels of the fleet on July 3, the witness said that the Oregon got up a speed about equal to the Brooklyn on that day, notwithstanding that on her trial trip the Brooklyn made over twenty-one knots to the Oregon's seventeen knots. He called attention to the fact that the New York had made eighteen or seventeen knots on the day of the battle. In response to questions from Capt. Parker, he said that the New York had not had her engines coupled on the day of battle and that the Brooklyn had made all the speed necessary.

After Lieut. Dyson was excused, Lieut. Commander Hodgson was recalled, for the purpose of correcting errors in his testimony, as printed in the official record. He took occasion to change some of the language of his previous testimony. One of these changes was made in response to the questions asked yesterday as to why he had designated as "a liar and a blackguard" the editor of a newspaper which had originally printed the alleged colloquy between himself and Commodore Schley. He said he desired to alter the reply that he had yesterday given to this interrogatory. He then said:

"I of course am very sorry that I ever so far forgot myself as to write a letter containing such intemperate language. It was not written exactly for publication, but under great provocation at the time. I think that letter I did not accuse this newspaper of lying for printing that statement: In fact, it was to absolve it from lying that I gave the paper authority to use my name for the correctness of the gist of that statement.

"The lying was in the matter of the fact that the Commodore displayed such trepidation and cowardice on the Brooklyn the day of that battle that he ran from the Spaniards and took the Brooklyn to the southward and away from the fight, in order to detract from the credit of the fame of the Commodore in that battle; that they wished also to detract from the credit of all the officers of the Brooklyn on account of the glorious part she took in that day's fight. It was the words to that extent that I characterized as lying. There was no lying in that colloquy unless a man stuck to the verbal correctness of the words. So I did not characterize the paper as a liar for printing that colloquy."

Lieut. Commander Hodgson being excused, Commander Wainwright was called. Capt. Lemly began his examination by drawing from the witness the fact that he had been a member, and latterly senior member, of the board which had officially acted in making the chart showing the positions of the American and Spanish ships at Santiago. The witness told how conclusions were reached by that board. He said:

HOW CHART WAS MADE.

"When I reported as senior member of the board, the Board of Navigators had a sketched chart before them with the number of the positions sketched on it, which had been determined by them, starting at different periods, first when the ships came out, and afterward when they went ashore. Each navigator, as near as possible, would put the position of his ship at that time. Then there was a great deal of discussion as to the relative positions. Of course, it was impossible to get any position by bearings, and there was nothing known about the relative positions. We also knew that the distances in the chart were somewhat incorrect, and the final decision of the board was to reconcile each one as nearly as possible, but none of the positions was considered exact position. The impossibility of getting bearings, even if we had had a correct chart, was apparent, but it gave a general idea of the positions of the vessels during different periods of the battle."

Mr. Rayner asked if it was true, as had been officially stated in the report, that the positions were assigned from "known bearings." The witness replied that that statement was incorrect, that they were established by estimated bearings. Most of the positions were, he said, fixed by discussions among the navigators constituting the Board, although Capt. Chadwick was before the Board. The navigators had done the best they could in plotting the vessels, and had made it as nearly correct as possible, so long after the engagement, as had been stated by the Board.

Asked by Mr. Rayner about the places assigned to the Brooklyn and the Texas while the former vessel was making her loop, Commander Wainwright said he did not consider them correct. "For myself," he said, "I was never satisfied with the places assigned." He said further that while the Board had done the best it could at that time, as a Board, it had not done the best it could to satisfy any member of the Board. "It was the best we could do to get all the members of the Board to sign the report," he said.

"Who, in addition to yourself, was not satisfied?" asked Mr. Rayner.

"I would not like to say," responded the witness. "I know that the Navigator of the Texas was not, for one. I think none was satisfied except the Navigator of the Brooklyn, and I don't know that he was."

"But, notwithstanding you were all, including the Navigator of the Brooklyn, dissatisfied, you signed the report?"

"That is correct."

SAW NO OTHER SHIPS.

On redirect examination Commander Wainwright said that in making the chart all the members of the Board were at liberty to contribute whatever data they had or make whatever arguments they might desire. He also said that the chart was a compromise of opinions. In response to further questions the witness said he did not see the Brooklyn on the day of the battle off Santiago. Questions were put by the court and answered as follows:

"Were the positions of the ships, as shown on the chart in question, obtained from testimony taken by the Board or from a general discussion by the members of the Board?"

"Almost entirely by general discussion by the members of the Board. Capt. Chadwick and Capt. Cook appeared and discussed the matter with the Board."

"From the position of the Gloucester at the commencement of the battle of July 3, could you see both the Brooklyn and the Texas?"

"I do not remember seeing the Brooklyn and Texas at the commencement of the battle."

"What orders, if any, were signaled by the Brooklyn to the fleet during the engagement of July 3?"

"I saw none."

Mr. Rayner—This does not mean that no signals were displayed, does it?"

"No, it does not."

By the Court—Did any one of the Spanish vessels change her course to the southward, as if intending to ram one of the fleet?

"I saw no signs of it."

Commander Wainwright was then excused, and Lieut. M. L. Bristol, former watch and division officer of the Texas, was called. He had only related the arrival of the Texas at Cienfuegos and detailed conditions there, when the Court took a recess for luncheon. After recess Lieut. Bristol, in speaking of the blockade of Cienfuegos, said that during the day the ships lay from five to ten miles from the shore, steaming in nearer at night; then going further out and returning nearer at daybreak. He had, he said, observed the signal lights on the shore near Cienfuegos, but had not understood their significance.

With respect to coaling, the witness said that on one occasion, while off Cienfuegos, Capt. Philip had signaled to the flagship that he considered it dangerous to put the collier between the Texas and the Iowa, "meaning by that," said the witness, "that it was dangerous to a collier to put it between two battleships regardless of the weather." He also told of the injury to the Texas in coaling while off Santiago, but said it was not due to the weather.

The witness also described the blockade off Santiago, saying that it was maintained by steaming back and forth in front of the mouth of the harbor at as slow a rate of speed as the ships could travel, at 800 yards, or double distance apart. The line was about one and a half miles long. The vessels generally steamed from three and a half to five miles to either side of the harbor, going and coming practically over the same line. The Marblehead and Vixen were on the inside, but could only be seen at certain times, even when the weather conditions were favorable. Frequently, in fact, only the vessel next ahead could be seen. In the day the fleet lay six to eight miles from the Morro.

Mr. Hanna here asked the witness: "If the vessels of the Spanish squadron had suddenly appeared, what orders had you to meet such a contingency?"

"No orders were turned over to me in regard to a contingency of that kind," replied the witness.

"As watch officer should you have had such orders?"

"I should have had."

BROOKLYN LED THE CHASE.

Lieut. Bristol spoke of the Spanish shore batteries, saying: "I personally examined them the day we arrived there, and satisfied myself that the batteries amounted to nothing. From the various bombardments we took part in we discovered just what guns were there. We went in as a feint to the westward to draw the attention of the Spanish from the real landing of the army to the eastward. We were not to fire on the Socapa battery unless they fired upon us. We had been there some little time when they fired on us. We returned the fire with our six and twelve-inch guns. We fired several shots in answer to theirs; the last shot they fired struck the Texas.

"We kept the glasses on them, and whenever we saw any one appear on the battery we opened fire with one six-inch shell. That would drive them away, when we had orders to withdraw. We steamed out slowly, making a turn toward the Morro, which brought up even nearer the batteries than we were before, but they did not fire on us nor did they appear to be able to use their guns."

On the morning of July 3, the witness said, he had fixed the position of the Texas and also, generally, of the other ships of the fleet, and had prepared a chart showing these positions. He considered the initial positions assigned to the Texas, the Brooklyn, and the Iowa as accurate.

The witness then described the engagement of July 3, saying that the Spanish fleet had come out only sufficiently far to clear the shoal near the mouth of the harbor before turning to the westward. He did not think this was to exceed 1,500 yards out from Cay Smith, which is inside the harbor. After the engagement began, witness went below and fired three shots from the twelve-inch guns. When he came on deck the first of the Spanish ships was going ashore. "We were then," he said, "headed to the westward, with the enemy's ships running close along a point seven miles west of Santiago."

Mr. Hanna—Did you see the Brooklyn when you came on deck?

"I did."

"Where was she at that time?"

"She was about as far out on our port bow, relatively speaking, as the Spanish ships were on our starboard bow."

"Had she completed the turn at that time?"

"I do not know. She did not make any turn after that, and always kept on to the westward. At that time I did not know anything about a turn."

"You did not see what is known as the 'loop'?"

"I did not."

Describing the close of the pursuit of the Colon the witness said: "We continued on with the chase of the Colon, which was then ahead of the Viscaya, in the same relative positions, the Brooklyn, Oregon, and Texas, and afterward, at the end of the chase, the New York joined in it. I forgot to mention that the Vixen was outside the Brooklyn during this time, and along at the time the Viscaya sheered inside and kept about abreast of us until we overhauled her, and went ahead until the Colon finally turned inshore and hauled down her flag. The Texas then joined the rest of the ships at the prize and remained there that night."

Lieut. Bristol said, however, that at the close of the chase of the Colon the Brooklyn was leading the Oregon.

Mr. Hanna inquired—From the position you occupied during the chase, could you or not determine which of our vessels was leading?

"I could. That was by observation of ships, the distinctness with which you could see the ships, not from the positions."

"What did you estimate as to their relative positions?"

"That was obtained comparatively. The distance to the Colon ranged from about three and a half or four miles up to five or six miles at the end of the chase. She drew away from us slowly. The Brooklyn and Oregon were considerably closer to us than the Colon. The Oregon was closer than the Brooklyn, so that the Brooklyn was leading as regards the distance from us that she was out on our bow."

COUNSEL HAVE A TILT.

In reply to questions from Mr. Rayner Lieut. Bristol said he had made his chart because of his interest in the battle and that he had prepared it a few days after the battle. He had started the work the day after the engagement and had depended partly upon memory in its preparation. Mr. Rayner asked the witness if his chart was not wrong, except in the first positions assigned. Mr. Hanna objected to this method of examining the witness, and a spirited colloquy occurred between counsel.

"I should like to know where you were when the witness made his statement?" said Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Rayner—I was here and heard what he said.

Mr. Hanna—I think it is outrageous for you to ask the witness, "Is your map wrong?"

Mr. Rayner—I will make the style as pleasant as possible. I think my style is all right.

Mr. Hanna—You have a good opinion of it, no doubt.

Mr. Rayner—I will say, "Is the map right, except in reference to the first positions?" Do you object to that?

Mr. Hanna—That is very much better.

Capt. Lemly—That is not what you mean, is it?

Mr. Rayner—That is not what I mean. I mean it is wrong, but I want the witness to answer.

The Witness—To the best of my knowledge and belief, it is right.

Mr. Rayner then called attention to the fact that the witness had said that at the beginning of the battle the Brooklyn was heading north and east, while Lieut. Commander Hodgson, who had been aboard the Brooklyn, had said the vessel was headed north and west. "Which is right?" he asked.

"I believe I am right," the witness replied.

"You can't both be right."

"That is right, too."

In response to further questions, Lieut. Bristol said his chart had been stored away for some time, but that previously he had had several blue prints made of it. At Mr. Rayner's request the witness made measurements showing that, according to his chart, at the beginning of the fight off Santiago the nearest Spanish ship to the Brooklyn was 3,300 yards. Mr. Rayner asked:

"How can you reconcile that with the statement of Lieut. Commander Hodgson that the range at the time of the turn of the Brooklyn was 1,400 yards?"

"I cannot reconcile my statement with that of Lieut. Commander Hodgson."

"Then those two statements are perfectly irreconcilable?"

"A range of 1,400 yards at the time of the turn of the Brooklyn is absolutely irreconcilable. My idea is that with a stadiometer at 4,000 yards it is not an accurate instrument, and that is what they state they took the measurements with. Also in smoke of battle it is almost impossible to take ranges accurately. It was a good deal of an estimate. Also I have heard, I do not know how true it is, the ranges on board the Brooklyn were taken by an enlisted man. I do not question the enlisted man's accuracy, except that I would think that an officer's accuracy would be greater than that of an enlisted man."

Mr. Rayner—And these are the reasons you give now for accounting for this wide divergence? You do not think the stadiometer is as accurate as it ought to be?

STADIOMETERS UNRELIABLE.

"Those are the reasons I have always had in my mind for reconciling those two statements. Another reason for thinking myself right was the speed of the ship, which was given to me as half speed. Take it at full speed—take her initial position—and she could not arrive at a certain point which would give her that range, 1,400 yards.

"Then the stadiometer is not to be relied upon at all in comparison with your observations, as I understand it, in this instance?

"Among officers in the navy the stadiometer at 4,000 yards and over is well known to be inaccurate for measuring distances, because the graduations are so close together, a small error in observation makes a large error in the result."

"Is it inaccurate under 4,000 yards?"

"It is more accurate under 4,000 yards, but if the instrument has not been corrected recently it is likely to err."

"Is it possible for the stadiometer to have made a mistake of 2,000 yards? Don't you think if that is the case you had better abolish that instrument?"

"I do not believe Hodgson took an accurate observation. I don't want to make that positive statement, but I do want to make the statement of what I know in regard to the instrument. The instrument, as I use it, is accurate at lower ranges and inaccurate at higher ranges."

Mr. Rayner then questioned the witness as to the stay of the Flying Squadron at Cienfuegos. The witness said he had not considered that they maintained the blockade there. "We were merely lying off the port," he said, "and at night anything could have passed in, so far as we were concerned, without being seen." He admitted that the Dupont and the Castine had been kept inside the line, at night, but that he had not been able to see them.

Mr. Rayner then undertook to compare the estimate of the distances which Commodore Schley's fleet went to the east and west of Santiago harbor with that of Capt. Folger. Mr. Hanna suggested that the practice of quoting from the testimony of former witnesses, while not objectionable from a legal point of view, was calculated to produce delay, and therefore not desirable. When Mr. Hanna had taken his seat, Mr. Rayner replied, referring to Mr. Hanna as his "learned and solemn friend." This characterization brought Capt. Lemly to his feet. "This," he said, "is eminently improper. All these left-handed compliments thrown around are entirely unusual."

Mr. Rayner—I withdraw it.

Mr. Hanna—It didn't make me feel solemn.

Mr. Rayner—I would not object to your calling me solemn.

Capt. Lemly—You are not solemn. I call you funny. [Laughter.]

Mr. Rayner—I don't call you at all funny. [Laughter.]

Admiral Dewey, speaking for the court, then said that as there were no legal obstacles in the way of putting the question, it could be asked. Lieut. Bristol said in response:

"I do not agree with Capt. Folger as regards the facts that the ships were nearer in at night than they were in the daytime, because it is my firm recollection now that they were further out at night than they were in the daytime; also I read from the log when I testified that the average revolutions of the Texas by the watch were a certain number. The revolutions according to that give the ship a certain speed which would be greater than the distance given by Capt. Folger, because we also stated in that log we steamed for two hours and turned first to the east and then to the west."

The witness had not concluded his testimony when the court, at 4 P. M., adjourned for the day.

NEW CANAL TREATY.

Neither England Nor the United States Surrenders Any Fundamental Principle, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—There has been no surrender by England to the United States in the matter of the new isthmian canal treaty, according to the best authority. It is equally true that the United States has sacrificed no principle in these negotiations, and the effect of contrary statements is deprecated as likely seriously to jeopardize the chances of the consummation of the convention which shall finally settle an issue that has been a source of danger for the past fifty years.

It is said that what actually has happened is that each side has preserved the underlying principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the new convention will provide for a waterway, neutral at all times, and open to commerce of the world. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, however, drawn half a century ago, has proved to be defective in mechanism for giving effect to this purpose. The new treaty simply provides this mechanism.

England is relieved from the guarantee, which in her case was only troublesome, and which, being assumed by the United States in toto, is quite as effective. As viewed from the American point of view, even, there was no surrender on England's part in seeking this relief, inasmuch as the principle mentioned is reiterated and affirmed as binding upon the United States.

As for the form of the treaty, it may be stated that it embodies in substance the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which were adopted by the Senate, and beyond that the changes are believed to be textual rather than substantial.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The German press, referring to the dispatches from Washington giving alleged information as to the new treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Isthmian Canal, point out that Great Britain's renunciation of her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without compensation is a plain illustration of the paralysis produced by the war in South Africa.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Revive Saturday Afternoon "at Homes"—Other Hospitalities to be Resumed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The statement was made at the White House to-day that, owing to the early date of Ash Wednesday, Feb. 12, and shortness of the social season, Mrs. Roosevelt would hold her public Saturday afternoon receptions during the last three weeks of December.

In returning to this pleasant custom, the mistress of the Executive Mansion is following the example of Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland, as well as other "first ladies." Mrs. McKinley was the first President's wife of recent years who was not at home to the public at least three times during the Winter.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, although noted for their love of home, are both anxious to revive all the hospitable traditions of the capital, and will not only receive and entertain their friends and the public, but also encourage the return of the Cabinet receptions of Wednesday afternoons, which under President McKinley were almost abandoned.

The four large evening receptions in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, the army and navy, the judiciary, and Congress will be given on Tuesday or on Thursday evenings, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 12, as also will at least two state dinners. The formal dinner of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt in honor of the Cabinet officers and their wives may be given prior to Jan. 1.

MEDAL FOR THE PRESIDENT?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—It is said the Army Brevet Board, headed by Gen. MacArthur, which began its work to-day, may recommend, in addition to the brevets, the award of medals of honor for unusual services in the Spanish-American war, and in the China and Philippine campaigns.

It is thought likely that a medal may be recommended for bestowal upon Col. Theodore Roosevelt, now President of the United States, for distinguished gallantry in the Santiago campaign.

THE SAMAR MASSACRE.

Gen. Chaffee Sends List of Casualties Sustained by the Enlisted Men—Forty-four Dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The list of casualties sustained by the rank and file of the ill-fated Company C, Ninth Infantry, in the massacre in the Philippine Island of Samar, is given in the following cablegram from Gen. Chaffee, received at the War Department late this afternoon:

"Manila, Oct. 8.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Casualties engagement Balangiga, Samar, Sept. 28. Wounded will be reported as soon as received: Company C, Ninth United States Infantry:

"Killed—Sergt. John F. Martin, Sergt. James N. Randles, Corp. Henry J. Scharer, Privates Joseph L. Godon, James Martin, John W. Aydelotte, Byron Dent, Ell Fitzgerald, Charles E. Sterling, Robert Sproull, John H. Miller, Richard Long, Joseph Turner, Gustav F. Schuytzler, Corp. Frank McCormack, Privates Proal Peters, Leonard P. Schley, Artificer Joseph R. Marr, Privates James F. McDermott, Charles E. Davis, Harry M. Wood, John Wannebo, Joseph O. Kleinhampie, Robert L. Booth, Guy C. Dennis, John D. Armant, Litto Armani, George Bony, John D. Buhrer, James L. Cain, Frank Vobayda, and Charles Powers.

"Died from wounds received in action—Corp. Thomas E. Baird, Privates Chris. F. Recark, and Flyd Shomacker.

"Missing bodies, probably burned when insurgents deserted town—Musician John L. Covington, Privates Patrick J. Robbins, Jerry J. Driscoll, Evans South, August F. Porczeng, Christian S. Williams, Claude C. Wingo; also Harry Wright, Hospital Corps.

"Killed Sept. 1, Basay, Samar, Company G, Ninth Infantry—Corp. John L. Weiss and Private Charles C. McManius."

At the War Department it is said that the names of Joseph L. Godon, Gustav F. Schuytzler, and John Wannebo are subject to correction later. The three officers killed in the fight are not mentioned in to-day's list, their deaths having been reported in a dispatch sent several days ago.

APPOINTMENTS IN ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

ARMY.

Captains, Artillery Corps—Laurence C. Brown, Malcolm Young.

NAVY.

Clifford H. West, Captain; George H. Stafford, Lieutenant Commander; Raymond Stone, Lieutenant; John M. Hudgins, Lieutenant.

RIVER AND HARBOR MEETING.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—More than 200 delegates from boards of trade and commercial bodies in twenty-five cities in the United States gathered here to-day for the purpose of discussing the propriety of appropriating public moneys for the improvement of rivers and harbors in the United States.

The purpose of the congress is perhaps best explained in the opening paragraphs of the opening address of Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who was Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee in the last Congress. He said, in part:

I take it the movement which led to this convention was prompted by a desire to awaken general interest in river and harbor improvements. I am informed it is not desired that any specific project shall be advocated here, but at the same time you consider the improvement of the navigable channels and ports of the country as essential for our development, and that these ports and channels require the fostering care and assistance of the National Government. The influence of this assembly should be exerted for liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors, but liberality should always be coupled with discrimination.

A feature of the afternoon session was an address by ex-United States Senator A. P. Gorman, in the course of which he said:

The necessity for the improvement and development of our commerce was never greater than it is now. The only way to meet the keen competition of foreign countries is to offer equal facilities for the immense steamships that are now engaged in the ocean trade. We want harbors all along the coast that will accommodate the largest ships that cross the ocean.

We must have in addition steamship lines that will reach from one end of the country to the other without the necessity of taking such a long roundabout way. I mean that we need some large canals connecting the various navigable bodies of water.

Other addresses of a similar tenor were delivered by members of the various delegations.

To Fat People

Obesity is of greater danger to health than most people realize. The undue formations of fatty tissue interfere very largely with the proper functions of the body.

Most corpulent persons waste time and money upon proprietary remedies advertised for overstoutness, which usually fail. I never undertake treatment until I have ascertained all about a prospective patient's condition; then if I know I will succeed I say so plainly, whereas if I cannot feel certain I candidly admit it. I AM A REGULAR PRACTICING PHYSICIAN and have for years made a specialty of reducing obesity. Here is what I will do for you: First, I send you a consultation blank to fill out; when it comes I forward you a five weeks' treatment. You are to make no radical change in your food, but eat as much or as often as you please. No bandages or tight lacing, no harmful drugs or sickening pills. The treatment can be taken privately. YOU WILL LOSE FROM 3 TO 5 POUNDS WEEKLY, according to age and condition of body.

I give special attention to the following very salient features:

FIRST: To reduce your weight as rapidly as is consistent with the condition of your body.
SECOND: To prevent the accumulation of wrinkles.
THIRD: To clear your skin and make it more attractive and healthful in appearance.
FOURTH: To make your flesh firmer.
FIFTH: To make you stronger and more vigorous.
SIXTH: To improve the symmetry of your form.
SEVENTH: Ailments of the heart, stomach, kidneys, liver, bowels, and other organs will be remedied, while incipient diseases will be eliminated from your system.
EIGHTH: To make you feel years younger.
NINTH: When you have reduced your flesh to the desired weight you can then retain it; you will not become stout again.

All patients receive my personal attention, whether being treated by mail or in person. All correspondence is strictly confidential. Treatment for either sex. Plain sealed envelopes sent. Distance makes no difference. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for my new pamphlet on obesity, its cause and cure; it will convince you. Address

HENRY C. BRADFORD, M. D.,
24 East 23d Street, New York City.
Office hours: 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Sundays.

FRANCHISE LAW SUSTAINED.

Justice Betts of the Supreme Court Decides that the New Corporation Tax Measure Is Constitutional.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Justice Betts decided that the franchise tax law is constitutional. The case came up in the matter of the assessed valuation of the Troy Gas Light Company by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The proceedings were in the nature of certiorari, and were brought not only for the purpose of reviewing the action of the State Tax Commissioners relative to valuation, but also to raise the question of the constitutionality of the franchise tax law itself.

Justice Betts sustained the contention of the Board of State Tax Commissioners, except on the question of excessive valuation, on which point he ruled in favor of the gas company, which was represented by Shaw, Bailey & Murphy, Edward Murphy second appearing in person for the corporation.

Mr. Murphy stated after the Court had ruled against him on the issue of constitutionality that the case will be taken up on appeal.

George C. Thomas Indicted.

Among the indictments handed up by the Federal Grand Jury for the June term, prior to being discharged by Judge Lacombe yesterday, was one against George C. Thomas, a Director of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, who is charged with violating the war revenue law in failing to impose the stamp tax on the sales of some stock. He invited prosecution in order to test the law. He will be arraigned to plead to the indictment to-day.

New York Women's Clubs Meet.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—The seventh annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs was opened in the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church to-day with Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, President of the federation, in the chair. Reports of officers and standing committees were read. The Nominating Committee reported the following as having been nominated as the members of the Executive Board: Mrs. Harry Hastings, New York; Mrs. Richard Annesley, Albany; Mrs. William Bookstaver, Dunkirk, and Mrs. Philip Carpenter, New York. Mrs. Hastings withdrew from the contest. The election will take place to-morrow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George H. Jamerson, Twenty-ninth Infantry, (promoted from First Lieutenant subject to examination,) will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, President of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Howard R. Hickok, Fifteenth Cavalry, (promoted from First Lieutenant subject to examination,) will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. William C. Rogers, Twenty-seventh Infantry, (promoted from First Lieutenant subject to examination,) will report to Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. James M. Arrasmith, Eighteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will proceed to San Francisco and join his company upon its arrival in that city.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Sept. 21.

First Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Monroe, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Orders assigning Lieut. Col. William P. Vose, Artillery Corps, to station at Fort Columbus, are suspended until further orders.

Major Robert K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry, is detailed for service, and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department.

Major R. K. Evans, Assistant Adjutant General, will repair to Vancouver Barracks and report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty as Adjutant General of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, Seventh Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Navy.

Capt. Frank Wildes is detached from the New York yard Oct. 10; he will proceed home, with leave for one month.

E. F. Tilley is commissioned Captain from Sept. 22.

John P. Merrell is commissioned Captain from Sept. 28.

Commander Uriel Sebree is detached as Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, Oct. 18, and ordered to command the Abarenda and to be Commandant at the Naval Station at Tutuila, Samoa.

Commander John E. Pillsbury is detached from all duty and ordered to command the Prairie when in commission.

Greenlef A. Merriam is commissioned Commander from Sept. 22.

William H. Nauman is commissioned Commander from Sept. 28.

John Hood is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Sept. 22.

E. E. Hayden is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Sept. 28.

Lieut. J. B. Patton is detached from the Culgoa, when out of commission, and ordered to the naval proving grounds at Indian Head.

Lieut. C. P. Burt is ordered to the Naval Academy Oct. 15.

Surgeon C. F. Stokes is transferred from the Oregon to the Solace.

Surgeon G. A. Lung is detached from the Marine Barracks at Cavite on relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Leckinski W. Spratling is commissioned Surgeon from Sept. 28, and detached from the naval hospital at Cavite on relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Middleton S. Guest is detached from the naval hospital at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Solace Oct. 17, for temporary duty; on arrival on the Asiatic Station he will proceed to the naval station at Cavite.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Farenholt is ordered to the Independence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moulton K. Johnson is detached from the naval station at Guam on relief, and ordered to the marine barracks at Cavite.

Assistant Surgeon C. D. Langhorne is ordered to the naval hospital at the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon W. Seaman is detached from the Independence on relief, and ordered to temporary duty on board Solace; on arrival at Guam he will be detached to the naval station.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Tolfree is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Solace for temporary duty; on arrival at Guam he will be detached to the naval station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Alliance sailed on Oct. 7 from Funchal for Barbados.

The Ranger arrived at Mare Island on Oct. 7.

The Justin arrived at Cavite on Oct. 7.

The Nanshan arrived at Cavite on Oct. 8.

The Philadelphia arrived at San Diego on Oct. 8 and sailed for one week's cruise with California reserves.

The Pompey sailed Oct. 8 from Cavite for Guam.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S

Pure and Correct Artificial Mineral Waters,
GARBONIC, CLUB SODA, ARTIFICIAL VICHY, SELTERS, etc., etc.

Are used by the leading Hotels, Clubs, first-class public places, and THOUSANDS OF PRIVATE FAMILIES. They are also put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery, and can be shipped by freight or express to any part of the United States.

Our products are used and universally recommended in preference to the natural waters,

"Natural waters lose their original virtues more or less when removed from their sources, while artificial waters manufactured under pressure of carbonic gas remain intact in all their ingredients,"

CARL H. SCHULTZ,

430-444 First Ave., New York. Telephone 142 Madison Square.

EVERETT PIANOS

Distinct Art Creations.

Imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments, we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Burmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

Annual Report Shows Increase in Earnings and Surplus.

All Treasury Bonds Sold to Raise Funds—Amount Paid on Personal Injury Claims, $971,867.

The long-delayed annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the year ended June 30 last was issued in Wall Street yesterday. It shows total receipts of $12,135,559, total expenses of $7,216,008, and net earnings of $4,919,551, as compared with net earnings last year of $4,662,177. After payment of fixed charges, &c., there is left a surplus of $577,803, as against $526,772 last year. The total surplus is $972,551, compared with $623,426 in 1900, this after dividends to stockholders of constituent companies, allowance for depreciation, &c.

An interesting fact disclosed by the report is that the company, in order to raise funds, has been obliged to sell all its treasury bonds, though any such sale has been emphatically denied by the officials even up to this week. The announcement to this effect is made in these words:

During the fiscal year the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company availed itself of an opportunity to dispose of the bonds in the treasury which had been retained for construction purposes on acquired lines. The proceeds from the sale of these bonds and other cash on hand are sufficient to pay for all outstanding contracts for additions and improvements, including the con

HENO WON GREAT STAKES

Maokay's Colt, Bought from Madden, First for the Matron.

HUGE CROWD SAW THE RACES

Blues and Musette Were Victors in Important Events at Morris Park Opening Day.

In a signal triumph for Clarence H. Mackay, one of the most popular of the younger turfmen, and a tribute to the skill of one of the most successful of the younger trainers, Charles Hill, who has charge of the Mackay horses, Heno galloped in for the last great prize of the Autumn season at Morris Park yesterday, when the race for the Matron Stakes was run, but, as has happened in every great race of the year, John E. Madden also had a share in the victory, and a share that refused to be overlooked, though after the race Madden pretended to be as much surprised as were the backers who made the Whitney entry the favorite over Heno. Madden's share in the race, ostensibly, was only that he had sold the winner to Mr. Mackay, but as Madden also has sold a number of other winners of big stakes this season and still has had a share in the profits when they won, it seems unlikely that he let Mr. Mackay escape with all the worth of the big Matron Stakes, for Madden, keenest and most able of modern-day horse trainers and traders, is seldom guilty of overlooking the main chance.

For all the show of surprise made by Madden, the result was no very great surprise to the betting crowd generally, for Heno from first to last was a strong second choice in the betting, and next to the Whitney entry, which included the Futurity winner Yankee and the stout colt King Hanover, Heno was the best backed horse, the followers of the Mackay Stable having backed Heno to a man. After the race there were people who said that Madden had backed the Whitney Stable under the belief that Yankee would win, but though Madden lent support to that statement by his loud declaration that Yankee could always beat Heno when both colts were in his stable the betting crowd seemed but little inclined to believe, for Madden is credited by racegoers with something akin to second sight when it comes to picking winners.

In the race was one horse carrying Madden's own colors, but as Madden did not back Pentecost that colt was let severely alone by the betting crowd and went to the post as one of the outsiders. The race, the last great stake of the season for two-year-olds, was the third on the card, and brought out a field of sixteen runners, including two added starters, with the Whitney entry always the favorite at a price that averaged about 8 to 5. The start was made according to the new system, with no recall, and after a very short delay at the post, Whisky King being the first away, but in the first few strides being passed by Heno, who was third at the start, but, getting away in motion, went to the front in short order. Once in the lead Heno held that place throughout, Odom, who rode him, letting the colt go on at his pleasure, and Heno therefore romping in front to the end. Near the last furlong Yankee, who was well up all the way, made a determined effort after the leader, but never could get close enough to be dangerous, though Turner rode him hard, Heno actually drawing out at the end and winning about as he pleased by three lengths. Yankee was second, ridden out by a half length from Whisky King, who came out of the crowd with a rush at the end and was third, three lengths before Barron, Pentecost, King Hanover, Fly Wheel, and Masterman, who were heads apart in the order named.

In the race for the Manhattan Handicap, Musette, an added starter, at long odds, led off and raced in front from first to last, winning cleverly by two lengths from Red Path, who beat King Pepper a head for the place. The Jerome Handicap, one mile and a quarter over the hill, for three-year-olds, threatened to be a walk-over after Trigger was withdrawn, but at the last moment three horses were added, and the event made a fair race after all, though Blues won just the same after having made all the running.

In the opening race McMeekin had a comparatively easy victory over a moderate lot, while in the second race Namtor, a maiden from the Belmont stable, came from behind in the last few strides and won, ridden out, by a head from Renald, the post favorite. The betting crowd conceded the last race to Ethics, and the Dwyer colt started at odds on, but Criterion for once felt like racing, and was out in front all the way and won easily after a shaking up at the end, with Astor second throughout the journey, three lengths behind. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; the Withers mile. W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, b. c., 4 years, by Fonso-Daisy Rose, 128 pounds, (O'Connor,) 15 to 20 and 1 to 4, won handily by a length; John J. McCafferty's McAddie, ch. c., 3, 118, (Woods,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths from T. Tabor's Raffaello, ch. h., 5, 118, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:41. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $490. McMeekin always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two-year-olds, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. August Belmont's Namtor, ch. c., by Hastings-Ninevah, 112 pounds, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; J. B. Haggin's Renald, ch. c., 112, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 8 to 5, second by a head from A. Featherstone's Blanket, b. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 18 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:06. Skye, Grand Opera, Colonstream, Bruff, Awiwa, Delagoa, Trentham, and Tenegra also ran. Value to the winner, $630. Renald the post favorite. Winner trained by J. J. Hyland.

THIRD RACE.—The Matron Stakes of $20,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, with penalties and allowances; six furlongs over the Eclipse course. Clarence H. Mackay's Heno, by Paladin—Hira of Henry Young-Quiver, 122 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by three lengths; William C. Whitney's Yankee, b. c., by Hanover-Correction, 125 pounds, (N. Turner,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, coupled as with King Hanover as Whitney's entry,) second by a half length from the Pepper Stable's Whiskey King, ch. c., by Kantaka-Genevieve, 125 pounds, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, coupled with Par Excellence as the Pepper Stable's entry,) third. Time—1:14⅘. King Hanover, Rockwater, Caughnawaga, Par Excellence, Flywheel, Masterman, Peninsula, Barron, Northern Star, Emblic, Lux Casta, and Champagne also ran. Value to the winner, $17,745.50; to the second horse, $4,248.50; to the third horse, $2,490; to the nominator of the dam of the winner, (J. J. Douglass,) $1,500; to the nominator of the dam of the second horse, (A. H. & D. H. Morris,) $1,000, and to the nominator of the dam of the third horse, (J. E. Pepper,) $500. Whitney's entry always favorite. Winner trained by Charles E. Hill.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward, six furlongs on the Eclipse course. J. S. Ferguson's Musette, ch. f., 4 years, by Juvenal-Trill, 100 pounds, (Wonderly,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Red Path, ch. g., 4, by Ravon d'Or-Red Girl, 109, (J. Woods,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, second, by a head, from the Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. c., 3, by Kantaka-Genevieve, 98, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:12. Unmasked, The Musketeer, Morningside, and Smoke also ran. Value to the winner, $1,590. Unmasked the post favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by W. Hayward.

FIFTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter over the hill. Frank Rowella Sluys, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 128 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and out, won easily by two lengths; J. H. McCormick's Baron Pepper, ch. c., by Kantaka-Bonnie Lassie, 106, (Woods,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a head, from W. H. Landeman's Hernando, b. c., by Hanover-Retrieve, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—2:05⅗. Black Dick also ran. Value to the winner, $2,095. Blues always favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500 in 1900 or 1901, at ten pounds below the scale, selling allowances; the Withers mile. W. M. Barrick's Criterion, blk. c., 3 years, by Faraday-Alta Blue, 93 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won handily by two lengths; J. Tabor's Astor, b. g., 6, 104, (G. Thompson,) 15 to 1, and 6 to 1, second by a length and a half from Albert Simons, ch. h., 5, 109, (Wonderly,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Knight of the Garter, Trebor, Lucky Star, Ethics, and Bobs also ran. Value to the winner, $940. Ethics the post favorite at 9 to 10 and 1 to 3. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles, over eight flights of hurdles. Matt Simpson, 157 pounds; Hopeful, 153; Charawind, 147; Miss Mitchell, 139; The Abbe, 138; Kufa, 137.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Knight of Rhodes, 128 pounds; Paul Clifford, 116; May W., 112; Cervera, 110; Isia, 100; Francesco, 107; Belle of Lexington, 106; Lady Uncas, Rowdy, Mesabe, 100 each; Prophetic, 99; Albert, 98; Brandy Smash, 97; Bigotry, Busy Lady, Honolulu, and His Royal Highness, 95 each; Zirl, 92; Lady Holyrood, and Ante Up, 90 each; Connie, 88; Snark, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Hurricana Stakes for two-year olds; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Anak, Setauket, Missile, and Reformer, 106 pounds each; Musidora, 105; Presumption, 104; Tact, 103; Andalusian, 102; Bon Mott and Femesole, 100 each; Trump and Destitute, 99 each; Carrington, 97; Lady Godiva and Cassville, 95 each; Joymaker, Bijou, and Lemoyne, 92 each; Lieschen, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, penalties and allowances; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Cameron, Belles Commoner, and Andy Williams, 115 pounds each; De Reszke and Ben Howard, 113 each; Brunswick, 112; Gibson Light, Chilton, and Setauket, 110 each; Bessie McCarthy, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; the Withers mile. Anna Darling, 115 pounds; Round Up, 112; Kalif and The Driver, 109 each; Lamp O'Lee and Lord Pepper, 104 each; Carter Ban, Mark Lane, Johnny of Navarre, Elegy, and Rivenoak, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $1,000 in 1900 or 1901; selling allowances; the Withers mile. Bold Knight, 107; Satire, 105; Speedmass, 104; Aislike, Hammock, Alfred Vargrave, and Ellom, 101 each; Oread, 98; Maister, 94; Wild Pirate and Lone Fisherman, 93 each; Rowdy, 90; Piederich, 85.

RACES WON IN STRAIGHT HEATS

Kentucky Futurity Went to Peter Stirling—Dan Patch, Favorite, First in Big Pace.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 8.—The three opening events of the ten days' meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Association, which began here to-day, were won in straight heats, though each was hard fought to the wire. In the Kentucky Futurity, value $16,000, Walnut Hall, the favorite, could do no better than lap with Peter Stirling, the winner, around the circle and finish a half length behind. Peter Stirling was forced to do his best in each heat. Hawthorne succeeded to second place in the third heat, when Walnut Hall broke in the stretch. The starts were exceptionally good, and at all stages the contest was beautiful, the leaders being abreast much of the time.

Dan Patch was favorite in the Tennessee, 2:08 pace, and was never in danger, though Shadow Chimes pressed him at the wire. Confessor and Waubun pushed Captor three heats in 2:09¾, Confessor finishing short a nose in the second and a head in the third heat. Waubun was a strong tip until the finish of the last heat, and much money was placed accordingly. Five thousand people were present. The summaries:

The Tennessee, 2:08 class pacing; purse, $3,000.

Dan Patch, b. h., by Joe Patchen, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Shadow Chimes, b. h., (Geers)	2	2	2
Mazette, blk. m., (McDonald)	3	3	3
Will Leyburn, blk. h., (Carpenter)	5	4	4
Little Squaw, blk. m., (Erwin)	4	5	5

Time—2:05½; 2:05; 2:07¾.

Major Muscovite and The Admiral also started.

Kentucky Futurity, for three-year-olds; value, $16,000.

Peter Stirling, ch. g., by Baronmore, (Chandler)	1	1	1
Walnut Hall, br. c., (Benyon)	2	2	4
Hawthorne, ro. f., (Hudson)	4	3	2
Mary P. Lapburn, ch. f., (Beachey)	5	4	3
Grace Arlington, ch. f., (Middleton)	3	5	5
Hixie Allerton	6	Dis.	

Time—2:13; 2:11¾; 2:14.

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,500.

Captor, by Electric Bell, br. g., (Marvin)	1	1	1
Confessor, ch. h., (Geers)	6	2	2
Miss Whitney, b. m., (McDonald)	2	4	6
Miss Duke, br. m., (Carpenter)	3	6	4
Dan T., b. g., (Patterson)	4	3	7
Waubun, gr. g., (Curtis)	7	7	3
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarty)	8	7	3
Charlie Mac, blk. g., (Durfee)	5	8	8
Dorothy Redmond, blk. m., (Willis)	9	9	9

Time—2:09¾; 2:09½; 2:09¾.

Edna Cook was distanced in the first heat.

Parkway Driving Club's Race Meeting.

The Parkway Driving Club's Fall harness meeting was opened yesterday at the Parkway track, King's Highway, Brooklyn. The meeting is one of four days, and three classes will contest each day. Among the twelve classes $3,900 in purses is to be distributed.

Considering that only slow classes were on the programme yesterday, the meeting was well attended. In the 2:35 trot the judges changed drivers on Yadda three times, but she had not the speed to win. The last race was finished by star light.

The programme for this afternoon includes a 2:23 class pacing, 2:25 trotting, and 2:10 pacing.

2:35 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $300.

Camilla, b. m., by Deputy, (R. Davis)	1	1	1
Miss Hubbard, ch. m., (Snyder)	2	2	3
Yadda, b. m., (Rose, Beardon, Phelps)	3	3	2
Kid Shay, b. g., (Gray)	5	4	4
Maud Bell, br. m., (Hendrickson)	4	5	5
Fairview Chimes, br. g., (Kinney)	dis.		

Time—2:25½; 2:23; 2:21.

2:34 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $200.

Mabel D., ch. m., by Darlington, (Goble)	4	2	1	1
Reka Direct, b. m., (Allen)	1	1	3	5
Jerseywood, b. g., (Snyder)	3	5	2	3
Prince Conroy, b. g., (Brown)	2	4	4	6
Maud M., ch. m., (F. Davis)	3	3	7	3
Duke of Argyle, b. g., (Smith)	15	11	9	7
Truxton, b. g., (McGovern)	9	6	5	8
General, b. g., (Beck)	12	10	10	9
Sid March, b. g., (Van Houghton)	7	8	8	6dr.
Ada May, b. m., (McKenzie)	8	9	8	dr.
Tom Archer, ch. g., (F. Johnson)	10	Y	dis.	
Annie Belini, blk. m., (Birney)	6	dis.		
Mary Etta, b. m., (Johnson)	11	dis.		

Time—2:21¼; 2:17¾; 2:20½; 2:20½; 2:21.

Special Trot. Purse, $200.

Sister Octavia, b. m., by Robert McGregor, (Birney)	1	3	2	1
De Pale, b. s., (Smith)	2	1	3	2
Rose Artus, b. m., (Cheney)	3	2	1	3

Time—2:24; 2:27¾; 2:30; 2:30.

Gallagher Ahead in Billiard Match.

The billiard match between "Tom" Gallagher and José Ortiz, the Spanish player, was resumed last night at Maurice Daly's academy, and Gallagher once more demonstrated his superiority by increasing his lead. Gallagher completed his string of 300 points in fourteen innings, an extremely creditable showing for the eighteen-inch balkline game. While Ortiz played better than he did Monday night, he made only 62 points. Gallagher has now made 600 points and Ortiz 156. To win Gallagher must make 1,500 points to Ortiz's 1,250. The score:

Gallagher—12 66 7 40 3 21 6 9 29 0 2 9 38 58. Total, 300. Average, 21 6-14.

Ortiz—17 1 5 5 7 0 0 0 3 1 1 9 13. Total, 62. Average, 4 10-13.

Second Day of Walking Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The leaders in the six days' walking match at Industrial Hall passed the 200-mile mark to-night and are setting a fast pace for the weary trailers. The first to make the double century was the veteran Cartwright, who made that distance at 8:45 P. M. at 9:11, Hegelman made his 200, and at 9:29 Glick had covered the same distance. Glick walked his two hundredth mile in exactly twelve minutes, which is considered a noteworthy feat. Thirty men are left out of the original forty-nine who started.

Columbia to Play Princeton Tennis.

Tennis players from Columbia and Princeton will meet in their annual tournament on Oct. 19, according to announcement at Columbia yesterday. It has not yet been stated whether the matches will be played here or at Princeton, though the condition of the Columbia courts renders it unlikely that they will take place there. The Columbia team has not yet been chosen.

Notes of College Athletics.

Wendell, 1902, has been elected Captain of the Harvard baseball team for next year, and Bullard was re-elected Captain of the crew.

William J. Steinwender, 1902, of St. Louis, Mo., has been elected Captain of the Princeton baseball team for next year. He has played second base in the 'Varsity nine for three years.

Raymond I. Guernsey, 1902, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been elected Captain of the next year's baseball team at Yale. He was Captain of his freshman team, and has played two years on the university nine at third base.

Philip Henry Kunzig, 1901, S., of Philadelphia, has been elected Captain of next year's crew at Yale. Kunzig rowed No. 4 on his freshman crew, and also rowed Nos. 4 and 6 on the 1900 and 1901 crews, respectively. He is taking a post graduate course this year.

The annual sophomore-freshman wrestling matches at Yale resulted in a victory for the class of 1904. Two bouts were contested in each class, the freshmen winning both bouts in the lightweight class, and the sophomores winning both bouts in both the middle and the heavyweight classes.

The Princeton University Chess Club is preparing for its annual Fall tournament, from the results of which four men will be chosen for the intercollegiate tournament, which takes place annually during the Christmas holidays. Interest in this tournament has been greatly increased through the generosity of Cleveland H. Dodge, '79, who last year presented a silver cup to the association, which shall become the property, subject to challenge, of the man winning the university championship two years in succession. The winner of last year's tournament was J. B. Hunt, 1902, who now holds the cup. The club is also considering a trip to Toronto during the Fall.

Membership tickets in the Harvard Athletic Association cost $5, and entitle the holder to the following privileges for one year: 1. Admission to all football games played by the university team in Cambridge, except that with Yale. 2. Admission to all baseball games played by the university team in Cambridge. 3. Membership in either the Newell or Weld Boat Club on registering at the office of the athletic association in the union, and paying the required locker fee. 4. Admission to all track games in Cambridge. 5. Privilege of buying two tickets for Harvard-Yale football game before general sale. 6. Preference in the choice of seats on the observation train for the Harvard-Yale boat race at New London.

GOLF CHAMPION BEATEN

Miss Griscom of Philadelphia Fails to Qualify at Baltusrol.

EIGHTY-TWO WOMEN COMPETE

Four Tie at Ninety-seven Strokes for the Low-Score Prize—Boston Players Show Up Brilliantly.

A higher standard was set yesterday in the opening round of the women's championship golf tournament on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, near Short Hills, N. J., than has ever been seen before in the history of American golf. This was one of the striking features and the most encouraging one of the day, but another, and even more surprising one, was the failure of the champion golfer, Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia, to attain to that standard. In plain words, she failed to qualify in the eligible class of sixteen to whom the championship doors are now open. The qualifying figures ran from 97 to 104, and Miss Griscom took 107. Miss Ruth Underhill, the former champion, also failed to qualify, playing way below her game, 116 being her record, and as Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the former three-year champion, did not compete, the unusual spectacle was presented of a championship tournament in which none of the previous holders won their way to a chance for the crucial match play rounds. The page of women's golf for the coming year is therefore clear for the recording of new names and new deeds.

Out of a total of 86 entries, there were only 4 withdrawals, and 82 therefore finished the eighteen-hole round and handed in scores. That is a record breaker in the history of women's National tournaments. The seven points, from 97 to 104, that separated the first from the sixteenth place was another record breaker, for in the past five championships a far wider margin has prevailed.

The majority of the contestants were partial to the new rubber-filled ball, and to its use critics placed the downfall of Miss Griscom. T. C. Ennever of the Montclair Golf Club acted as scorer for her, the champion's partner being Miss Alice Day of Morris County. Weakness in putting, he said, caused her Waterloo, for on seven greens she needed four puts.

The Philadelphians felt the eccentricities of the day all the more keenly because not one of their number got a place in the coveted set. Never before has Philadelphia been so absolutely shut out. The Boston women carried everything before them and created general consternation by the steadiness of their play and their determination to qualify. Seven of the Boston clubs' representatives are now championship eligibles, and with Mrs. Manice New England has one-half of the eligible class. Miss Bessie Anthony, the Western champion, got in, and so did Miss Fanny K. McLane of Baltimore. The New York clubs can only show four—Miss Hecker, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Grace Fargo of Seabright, and Miss Georgianna Bishop of Bridgeport. Of these only two relied upon the assistance of professional coaching, Miss Anthony having Robert Leslie of Chicago and Mrs. Rogers taking "Jack" Forman as her caddie.

The sixteen championship eligibles, with scores, are:

Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass.—
Out ..... 5 7 4 7 4 5 7 5 5—49
In ..... 4 6 5 5 6 7 6 5 5—48—97

Miss Mollie Adams, Wollaston, Mass.—
Out ..... 6 6 5 7 6 5 6 5 4—50
In ..... 5 5 4 6 5 5 7 5 5—47—97

Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati—
Out ..... 8 6 4 7 5 4 7 5 4—50
In ..... 4 6 4 6 4 7 5 6 5—47—97

Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Lenox—
Out ..... 4 6 6 7 5 5 6 5 5—49
In ..... 4 5 5 5 5 8 6 5 5—48—97

Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol—
Out ..... 8 6 5 6 5 6 6 4 5—52
In ..... 2 5 5 7 5 7 6 5 6—48—100

Miss Marion Oliver, Albany—
Out ..... 9 7 5 6 6 5 6 5 4—53
In ..... 5 4 6 8 5 5 6 5 4—47—100

Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County—
Out ..... 5 5 6 6 5 6 5 5 5—53
In ..... 3 5 5 6 6 7 6 4 6—48—101

Miss Elizabeth Farrington, Vesper, Mass.—
Out ..... 8 7 5 6 5 4 8 6 4—53
In ..... 4 5 5 6 8 7 6 5 5—49—102

Miss Louise A. Wells, Brookline—
Out ..... 7 6 5 7 7 5 7 5 4—53
In ..... 4 5 5 6 5 8 6 4 6—49—102

Miss Georgianna Bishop, Brooklawn—
Out ..... 7 6 4 7 7 4 5 6 4—50
In ..... 5 6 5 6 7 6 6 5 5—52—102

Miss Bessie Anthony, Glenview, Chicago—
Out ..... 7 6 5 6 5 5 7 6 4—53
In ..... 6 5 5 5 6 7 6 5 5—50—103

Miss Emily N. Lockwood, Lexington—
Out ..... 6 6 5 6 5 5 8 6 4—51
In ..... 5 6 5 6 6 6 7 6 5—52—103

Miss Pauline Mackey, Oakley, Mass.—
Out ..... 9 8 4 8 5 5 7 6 3—55
In ..... 4 6 5 6 7 6 6 4 5—49—104

Miss Fanny K. McLane, Baltimore—
Out ..... 7 5 4 6 6 5 8 6 4—51
In ..... 5 5 5 6 5 8 6 6 6—53—104

Miss Grace Fargo, Seabright—
Out ..... 7 6 5 7 5 5 7 5 4—51
In ..... 3 5 5 6 6 8 7 6 7—53—104

Miss Harriot Curtis, Essex County, Mass.—
Out ..... 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 5 5—54
In ..... 6 4 5 6 5 6 6 7 5—50—104

The remainder of the players are:

	Out.	In.	T'l.
Miss J. Anna Carpenter, Westward Ho.	53	52	105
Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, Oakley	51	54	105
Miss Ruth P. Milne, Albany	56	49	105
Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County	54	51	105
Miss Ethel Burnet, Cincinnati	55	50	105
Miss Adelaide Knox, Seabright	52	53	105
Miss Elizabeth Congdon, Glenview	54	52	106
Miss Ruth Badgeley, Harbor Hill	57	49	106
Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington	55	51	106
Miss Elizabeth R. Goffe, Essex County	56	50	106
Mrs. R. B. Barlow, Merion Cricket	56	51	107
Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County	56	51	107
Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion	55	52	107
Mrs. W. M. Gorham, Philadelphia Cricket	58	50	108
Miss Ella Cassatt, Merion	57	51	108
Miss Sophie Starr, Huntington	57	52	109
Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County	57	52	109
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol	56	54	110
Mrs. F. R. Shattuck, Phila. Country	58	52	110
Miss Mary K. Wurz, Newport	59	52	111
Miss Flora McNeely, Merion	56	54	110
Mrs. Robert I. Carter, Baltimore	60	52	112
Miss A. McNeely, Merion	60	52	112
Miss Marie Charles, Wee Burn	57	56	113
Mrs. George Caldwell, Pewelwood	59	54	113
Miss Gertrude Gilbert, Huntington	59	54	113
Miss F. L. Vanderhoef, Ardsley	57	57	114
Miss Anna E. Kip, Morris County	59	55	114
Miss Philera Pitcher, Baltusrol	58	57	115
Miss Eunice Terry, Ardsley	56	59	115
Mrs. Wm. Shippen, Morris County	56	59	115
Miss Kate Moulton, Elizabeth	60	55	115
Miss Grace Ellis, Deal	61	54	115
Miss L. De R. Van Herwerden, Hillside	63	53	116
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau	59	57	116
Miss Anita B. Brinton, Merion	59	57	116
Miss Elsie Supplee, Phila. Country	61	55	116
Miss Jane Swords, Morris County	58	58	116
Mrs. Samuel Bettle, Marion	60	57	117
Mrs. J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau	59	59	118
Mrs. George Frances, Brookline	58	60	118
Miss Gertrude Hubbard, Oakley	61	57	118
Mrs. H. N. Bain, Powelton	60	58	118
Miss M. M. Ingraham, Oakland	63	55	118
Mrs. F. McN. Bacon, Baltusrol	62	57	119
Miss M. C. Maule, Phila. Cricket	59	60	119
Mrs. Elliott Rodgers, Edgeworth, Penn.	60	59	119
Miss Edith Burt, Philadelphia Country	63	56	119
Mrs. Henry Toulmin, Merion	65	57	122
Miss Olga Monson, New Haven	69	54	123
Mrs. Duncan Hunter, Agawam	64	58	122
Mrs. J. Heiter, Englewood Field	67	55	122
Miss Helen Maule, Philadelphia Cricket	63	59	122
Miss Alice L. Day, Morris County	61	62	123
Miss K. K. Cassatt, Merion	63	61	124
Mrs. R. P. Kevin, Jr., Edgeworth, Pa.	66	62	128
Mrs. J. B. Kinney, Baltusrol	76	51	127
Miss Margaret M. Riley, Phila. Country	59	58	127
Mrs. H. A. Lewis, Phila. Country	67	60	127
Mrs. D. A. Fuller, Nassau	66	61	127
Mrs. H. Bradford Lewis, Merrimac	65	63	128
Miss Ella Ellis, Huntington	69	61	130
Miss Florence B. Naylor, Phila. Cricket	71	62	133
Miss Helen Gwynne, Baltusrol	74	64	138

The draw for the first match play round to-day is:

Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Pauline Mackay, Miss Marion Oliver and Miss Bessie Anthony, Mrs. N. P. Rogers and Miss Harriot Curtis, Miss Lucy Herron and Miss Emily N. Lockwood, Mrs. E. A. Manice and Miss Louise Wells, Miss Mollie Adams and Miss F. K. McLane, Miss Georgiana Bishop and Miss Elizabeth Farrington, Miss Genevieve Hecker and Miss Grace Fargo.

Deciding Match for Pyne Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—F. O. Reinhart, '05, of Plainfield, N. J., to-day won the golf championship of Princeton University and the Pyne Challenge Cup by defeating L. Conklin, '04, by 3 up and 2 to play. The match was for thirty-six holes. In the morning play of eighteen Reinhart led by 1 up. He retained his lead in the afternoon and won out in the most closely contested match of the tournament. Reinhart will have his name inscribed on the Pyne Cup and will retain it for one year.

George T. Brokaw, '02, of New York City, has offered a cup to be competed for by golf teams from each class in the university.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Daily Practice and Prospects of Principal College Elevens.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY

Columbia Continues to Improve—Slump at Princeton—Harvard's Best Work —Yale Shows Up Strongly.

With the exception of Columbia, all the prominent college football elevens have games to-day. Harvard plays Amherst, and as Amherst held Yale down to one touch-down a week ago, the contest will furnish a comparison of the strength of the two elevens at present. As the other games are with teams that have not as yet contested with the big elevens, no comparison can be made. Wesleyan will play Yale at New Haven, while Princeton and New York University come together at Princeton. The Manhattan College team goes to Providence to play Brown, and Swarthmore will play on the University of Pennsylvania's gridiron. At Annapolis the United States Naval Academy team plays St. John's.

The practice of the elevens was most encouraging yesterday, although Princeton experienced a slump. At Harvard the best work of the season was done, and Yale showed up strongly, despite a tendency to fumble the ball on punts.

With the Harvard game but a few days off, the football players of Columbia are striving hard to master the finer points of the game, and although most of the material is but raw, the squad as a whole is a very likely one. The new men, Clark and Brown, who appeared on the field for the first time Monday, continued their good work yesterday, while Ache in the 'Varsity line worked himself into every play, and proved a stone wall in defensive play. Coach Sanford was much pleased with his playing, and commended him highly. Algy Boyeson was also in the line up, playing a strong left end on the 'Varsity. The defensive work of his brother, Bayard, the quarter back of the 'Varsity at present, was much improved yesterday, he breaking through the scrub line time and time again to down the runner for a loss.

COLUMBIA'S STRONG SCRUB.

The scrub formation was the strongest of the year, but try as they would they could not stop the plunging line breaking of Morley and Berrien, and the spectacular end rushing of Weekes, who despite his glaring faults, managed to make the runs of the day, Miller, a great guard of two years ago, was one of the guards on the scrub, but Ache found little difficulty in handling him. Tyson was also in the game, relieving Martin as centre of the scrub after the latter had played some time. Henriquez played a strong left end for the scrub at first, but later Weekes managed to elude him twice, once for a run of thirty-five yards, and the second time for a touch-down after a sprint of forty yards.

The 'Varsity made two touch-downs, and held the scrub on nearly every occasion for downs. Shaw was the first man to come out of the 'Varsity line, and he was taken out principally for lack of ginger. Nicholl replaced him. After some good, clever work Smythe, the veteran tackle, and Algy Boyeson were also taken out to give Brown, the promising new tackle, and Dougherty a chance to get in the play. In the back field Morley gave way to Fisher and Capt. Berrien to Duell.

The scrub had the ball at first, but lost it on a fumble. After several plunges for short gains Morley was given the ball, and aided by splendid interference, went through the scrub line for thirty yards. Henriquez tackling him. The scrub then held better for a time, Clark breaking through once, causing the 'Varsity to lose ground, while Henriquez also downed Weekes for no gain. Berrien, however, was finally pushed over for the first touch-down. With the ball again in their possession, the scrub eleven failed to gain. Weekes then circled the scrub's left end for thirty-five yards, but a moment later a mistaken signal caused the 'Varsity to lose the ball together with twenty yards of ground, Duden getting the ball for the scrub as it bounded back toward the 'Varsity goal posts. The scrub quarter, Goodman, then fumbled the ball, but Clark recovered it. Bayard Boyeson broke up the next play, the scrub losing five yards. The 'Varsity then took the ball, and with another spectacular rush of forty yards around the left end, Weekes scored the second touch-down.

After a few minutes more of play the elevens withdrew from the field to give the backs a chance to practice punting and catching, Morley and Berrien doing the punting. The preliminary practice was very short, the only thing attempted being failing on the ball. After the punting Morley and Berrien tried dropping goals from the field, and both did fairly well.

Princeton's team slumped terribly in their practice yesterday. The life and snap which have characterized the work of the season so far were not in evidence. The fact that the substitutes who are now being played on the scrub know the 'Varsity signals may account somewhat for the poor showing of the first team. Gains by line plunging were few and far between, for as soon as the play started the scrub, knowing the signals, would bunch at the point of attack. The line was slower than usual in its charging, and when on the defensive showed very little aggressiveness. The backs were a little better in their work. The end plays especially were gotten under way quickly and were the source of the only gains made by the 'Varsity. S. McClave had two brilliant end runs to his credit, but the general sleepiness of the whole team prevented scoring by legitimate means. Davis made the only touch-down, with a long run after having secured the ball on a fumble by the scrub.

In the game against New York University to-day the line-up will be as follows: Left end, Henry; left tackle, Pell, (Captain;) left guard, Wright; centre, Butkiewicz; right guard, Fisher; right tackle, Dewitt; right end, Davis; left half back, McCord; right half back, S. McClave; quarter back, Meler; full back, Underhill.

The 'Varsity backs of New York University were placed on the scrub in the practice yesterday on Ohio Field with a view to strengthening the regular team in defensive work. In view of the large scores made by Princeton so far this season the university boys expect to do but little to-day, but they are confident of scoring.

Harvard's football practice yesterday was most encouraging and the coaches left Soldiers' Field very well satisfied after the day's work. In fact, Harvard played better football than the most sanguine crimson supporter dared to hope for, and, in view of this showing, should have no difficulty in winning to-day's game with Amherst.

The team played with snap and life, and in ten minutes of playing against the scrub scored two touch-downs with ease. The first touch-down was made after four minutes of play, it was the result of a splendid thirty-yard run by Knowles and hard, steady line-bucking by Mifflin and Putnam. The second eleven was utterly powerless to stop the rushes of the 'Varsity's backs, and equally unable to advance the ball. Kernan, who made his first appearance in football togs yesterday, was in the game at right half. He played a strong, aggressive game, running well, and sending the ball in long spiral punts for fifty yards and more. Matthews at quarter did spendid work, and the playing of Mifflin at full was also good.

The coaches infused plenty of spirit into Yale's practice yesterday, sending the first and second teams through two lively halves of fifteen minutes each, and also working out the third and fourth teams. The whole squad was drilled in running down the field under kicks, and in catching the ball. In catching the men proved lamentably weak, the tendency to fumble being very marked this year.

There was a noticeable improvement in team play yesterday. The 'Varsity team was the same as has been played for two weeks with the exception that Swan

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

From Far and Near the Stream of Congratulations and Good-Will Continues to Flow In.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.—The contrast between THE TIMES of to-day and THE TIMES of the fifties is, as can be imagined, most impressive, but not the least interesting feature of the fac simile of the first copy of THE TIMES is the matter it reprints from the London newspapers of the day, which were very much exercised over the advent in British waters of the schooner yacht America, the boat that captured the cup which Lipton is after to-day. There is every evidence in the fac simile that THE TIMES of Sept. 18, 1851, was a first-class American newspaper, and it is a matter for general congratulation that its jubilee year finds THE TIMES of to-day in the very van of American journalism that understands its responsibilities to the public and to the profession.

THE OUTLOOK (New York City.)—At this moment, when the American people are thinking more seriously, probably, than ever before of the perils of irresponsible journalism, THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the papers which it is a pleasure to commend. Its services to the public have on more than one occasion been of the very highest importance. One of the most notable chapters in the history of New York was the exposure of the Tweed ring by the courage, the skill, and the energy of THE NEW YORK TIMES. That service was rendered under great financial perils to the paper. It is doubtful if, in the whole history of journalism, any more thorough and admirable piece of work has been done, or if the possibilities of journalism in the direction of the exposure of corruption have ever been more strikingly illustrated. Like most other journals, THE TIMES has had its periods of prosperity and depression. It has entered apparently upon a new period of its history, and has achieved a success which is the more gratifying because it is based on decency, independence, and intelligent editorial direction. It represents the highest type of American journalism in its spirit, its attitude toward public questions, and its dealing with all the higher interests of society. Its writers are men of character and conviction; they are also men of trained capacity. The Literary Supplement which it publishes every Saturday, under the admirable editorship of Mr. Francis W. Halsey, is an illustration of the right way in which to serve the public. The supplement abounds in news; it is varied, fresh, and entertaining in style, and it is always courteous. Its judgments are not infallible; those of no other journal are—although in the case of several leading newspapers in the country there seems to be an assumption on the part of the editors that their judgments are beyond appeal. THE NEW YORK TIMES has its own opinions, but holds them with courtesy, and its attitude is self-respecting and gracious. The success of a journal conducted in this spirit is not only a matter for congratulation, but ground for encouragement. It shows that sound morals, wise methods, and good taste succeed in journalism as in every other field in life.

NEWSPAPERDOM. (New York City.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES has passed the half century mark, and its Jubilee Number, issued on Wednesday of last week, was a novel feature in the way of anniversary numbers. As a rule, anniversary numbers are issued for a pecuniary purpose, but this jubilee number was of the bona-fide order, and only such advertising was accepted as came from business houses that had been established for fifty years. Less than three days after the issue came out the supplement was selling at a premium. In the press were printed columns of very favorable comments. It was spoken of and referred to as a proof positive that a high-class family paper could be made to pay in New York; that it could reach a circulation large enough to permit of its being sold at 1 cent, and that the results obtained from advertising in a moral paper would be sufficient to satisfy merchants that it wasn't always the paper with the mammoth circulation that brought the best returns.

THE JOURNALIST. (New York City.)—The career of THE TIMES, under every management in the half century which it has passed, has been upright, bold, and honorable. Since it has become a one-cent paper, though it has lowered its price it has never lowered its high standard of excellence, and its growing and large circulation plainly shows the public appreciation. On the part of The Journalist—congratulations.

AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN ZEITUNG. (New York City.)—THE TIMES has demonstrated throughout its career of fifty years that a newspaper in order to promote the welfare of the community need not be sensational, but will rather meet the higher demands of the reading public by presenting the news of the day and comment thereon in a practical way. THE TIMES is an honor to journalism in New York, and represents in every respect in a pure and up-to-date fashion the cosmopolitan movements of modern times.

BOLLETTINO DELLA SERA. (New York City.)—A half century of fearless and honest existence is a fine achievement for a paper, and we, in a modest portion, would swell the budget of congratulations, which are bestowed from every quarter on THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DRY GOODS ECONOMIST (New York City.)—We congratulate our esteemed contemporary on the high position it has for half a century maintained, and wish it long continued prosperity. THE TIMES is one of the institutions of which New York has every reason to feel proud.

THE EXAMINER (New York City.)—THE TIMES is one of the best of our daily journals, and has demonstrated the fact that a clean, able, newsy newspaper can be published and win large success at a "popular" price.

FOREST AND STREAM (New York City.)—The period covered by THE TIMES's historical review was a momentous one for the city and the country, and the story as here told of the events of those years and of the part THE TIMES had in them is of unflagging interest. From the beginning THE TIMES has held a place of dignity and influence in American journalism; it has stood always for those things which make for good order and progress, and to-day it is second to none of its contemporaries in public esteem. However much on occasion we may differ with THE TIMES in its discussion of the questions of the day and political policies, it is impossible not to have the highest respect for it as a clean and high-minded journal, and one of exalted ideals. That a newspaper conducted on the lines of THE NEW YORK TIMES should be so prosperous and so powerful is in itself a tribute to the character of the community which gives it support.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, (New York City.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. It has had a creditable career, never was as prosperous as it is now, and never was better edited. It is an excellent paper to agree with, for it cordially gives its reasons, and for the same reason it is an excellent paper to disagree with. Those who read the promise of THE TIMES to print "All the news that's fit to print" do not have many occasions to charge it with forgetting that promise. A reader writing to THE TIMES describes the journals that give "news unfit and stories vile" as "selling the sewage from the stream of life."

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, (New York City.)—It has always seemed to us a pity that a journal so admirable in its general character, a true home paper, giving "All the news fit to print," should have yielded to the Sunday edition idea. Nevertheless, we congratulate THE TIMES on its honorable career, its present prosperity, and its appropriate commemoration of its jubilee. One feature of the supplement deserving special mention is the alphabetically arranged list of firms and companies in New York City which have been in existence fifty years or more. The list illustrates how important a time as a factor in the establishment of a great business, such as most of these have become.

SCHOOL, (New York City.)—THE TIMES enters on the last half of its century with new vigor in all that makes a twentieth century newspaper. In tone and character it represents the best and highest standard of healthy journalism, which carry a permanent and beneficial influence into the whole community.

CHRISTIAN WORK, (New York City.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated upon the issue of its Jubilee Number upon the occasion of completing its fiftieth year. It is one of the cleanest, ablest, and very best of the daily press of the country.

BROOKLYN LIFE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES had the misfortune to end its first half century on the day that the McKinley funeral train completed its sad journey to Canton, making a fitting celebration manifestly impossible until the week following. On the other hand, it had the good fortune to find its golden anniversary falling at a time when the value of clean and sane journalism was never so highly appreciated by the country at large, not excluding the press itself. This fact, coupled with THE TIMES's distinctive sanity and cleanliness, brought out a deluge of what were undoubtedly the most sincere congratulatory tributes ever paid in similar circumstances.

CONCORD (N. H.) PEOPLE AND PATRIOT.—THE NEW YORK TIMES observed the fiftieth anniversary of its birth by issuing the handsomest supplement that ever came from a newspaper office. By the rule "Handsome is that handsome does," THE TIMES is a very handsome newspaper every day in the year, living well up to its motto: "All the news that's fit to print."

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) MERCURY.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has a fascinating past and it reviews it entertainingly in a Jubilee Number. THE TIMES having celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last week. The names of Henry J. Raymond, George Jones, and their contemporaries are the inspiration of a very delightful series of reminiscences of newspaper life and great political events with which they were associated.

SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is also a standing monument to saneness in journalism and proof that a great daily newspaper of high literary quality, strong and learned editorial utterances, can live without catering to sensationalism.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL.—From the Start THE TIMES has been a legitimate newspaper, appealing to the intelligence of the public, and it has found a support sufficient to enable it to grow from a four-page paper when it began on Sept. 18, 1851, to the large and handsome journal it is to-day. In the course of its long career THE TIMES, of course, has had varying popularity and influence. Its founders Henry J. Raymond and George Jones, have a high place in the history of American journalism. They made THE TIMES a power in the National life, and the present proprietors and editors are to be congratulated on the success with which they have kept up the best traditions of their predecessors and continue to make THE TIMES an exemplar of legitimate journalism.

LOS ANGELES (CAL.) HERALD.—THE TIMES is clean, able, and enterprising with "All the news that's fit to print" as its motto, and it has won enviable success on that basis.

CINCINNATI VOLKSBLATT.—On the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, THE NEW YORK TIMES issued a jubilee edition, which is an excellent testimonial to the progressive spirit of this highly respected paper.

PENSACOLA (FLA.) JOURNAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has celebrated the fiftieth year of its publication by issuing a semi-centennial edition, which has been widely and favorably commented on, and which may be accepted as a readable resumé of one of the best papers in the country, and one which has always exerted a wholesome influence upon the life of the day.

BAY CITY (MICH.) TRIBUNE.—THE TIMES is one of the few papers that absolutely refuses to be swayed by the tide of yellow journalism which has swept over the country, and has made a striking success in following out its policy of publishing "All the news that's fit to print."

SIOUX CITY (IOWA) TRIBUNE.—THE TIMES of to-day is one of New York's great papers. Under the present management the paper has made wonderful strides in the last five years. Its growth in circulation, business, and the confidence of the public is a gratifying fact to contemplate in this day when the alleged popularity of the yellow papers is regarded as so grave a menace to public morals and manners. "All the news that's fit to print" is THE TIMES's motto, and it is lived up to in the paper's conduct every day.

LYNN (MASS.) ITEM.—This very ably prepared number of THE NEW YORK TIMES gives out not only a remarkably clear view of journalism in New York for fifty years, but it is most intensely interesting from the fact that it revives the memory of the political affairs of the country during the same period in sketches by writers who are familiar with their subjects. One of the most remarkable chapters is that giving the facts of the fight of THE TIMES against the Tweed ring, in which it was ably assisted by Nast's cartoons in Harper's Weekly. It is a publication which should be preserved, and will be.

COLORADO SPRINGS (COL.) MAIL.—Throughout the fifty years of its history THE TIMES has maintained a dignified tone and has been strong on the editorial and literary side. It did not adopt its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," until the present manager took hold of it, but it was always a clean, decent paper. It has stood against the demoralising sensationalism of the day. It has an honorable past and an influential present, and apparently a prosperous future is before it. Its financial prosperity is an encouragement and an incentive to clean, high-minded journalism everywhere. It is a great newspaper.

ELKHART (IND.) REVIEW.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is closing up the fiftieth year of its existence. The paper has had a useful and notable career. It was the originator of the assault upon the Tweed ring, and its efforts resulted in the conviction of that gang. In times of "peace," however, THE TIMES is active in all reform, and has been a useful agency for better citizenship, better government, and better morals. It is also a paper of wide influence as a general educator. It is to be congratulated on its honorable career, and its fiftieth anniversary is a notable event.

FARGO (N. D.) FORUM AND REPUBLICAN.—The character and ability of the men associated with THE TIMES during its career are such as to lend historical value to the edition, besides the interesting episodes so naïvely recounted about the journalism of America's great metropolis. The souvenir is an evidence of artistic skill. THE TIMES is a model newspaper, with few idiosyncracies and no grave faults.

SEATTLE (WASHINGTON) POST-INTELLIGENCER.—In all respects—in the quality of its contents, in the neatness and elegance of its finish, and in its admirable good taste—this number ranks above anything of the kind heretofore given to the public in this country. The best of it is that THE TIMES is to-day worthy of its years and honors. It stands among the best of the great newspapers of the world. It is enterprising, able, and clean, and no influence has been more potent in saving journalism from the contamination threatened at one time by the increase and the supposed popularity of the "yellow" system. May THE TIMES increase and prosper, and may there be more newspapers in the United States to take it for their model.

SOUTH BEND (Ind.) TRIBUNE.—THE TIMES was an able paper from the start and it has maintained a leading position among the world's best journals all through the half century of its career. It is a clean paper, has occupied an independent position politically, fighting vigorously but consistently against corruption in politics and opposing dangerous political doctrines.

PORTLAND (Ore.) TELEGRAM.—The Telegram is in receipt of a splendid Jubilee Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, issued Sept. 18, on the fiftieth anniversary of its first issue. The Jubilee Number's history of the paper and the part it has taken in the contests and progress of half a century, and the sketches of its proprietors and the principal men associated with it during that time, are very interesting to a newspaper man, but more interesting still is a reproduction of the first number, issued fifty years ago.

PORTLAND (ORE.) OREGONIAN.—A noteworthy event in journalism is the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, issued Sept. 25, in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary. Although nearly a year younger than The Oregonian, THE TIMES has played a part in politics and affairs so distinguished that it is difficult to realize that it has not been at work longer than half a century. New York has older papers, but none better. To commend a newspaper like THE TIMES is, for honest journalism, both a pleasure and a duty. The pleasure arises from the knowledge that a paper clean and humane as well as incisive and strong can prosper; and the duty is that of holding up such sterling qualities to public view and bespeaking their emulation. For strength, cleanliness, genial spirit, and versatility it is at the head of the class, and probably comes as near perfection in the combination of these qualities as it is possible for human nature to make a newspaper. If The Oregonian were forced to choose some other existence, it would like to be THE TIMES, and it proposes now its very good health and wishes it many happy returns of the day.

TACOMA (WASHINGTON) LEDGER.—THE TIMES is to be congratulated. From small beginnings it has developed into a power, and it has won success. It has been clean and fearless, and so it deserves the prosperity that surrounds it now. That the issue of the Jubilee Number was postponed out of consideration for the tragedy that has saddened the country was a delicate and appreciated tribute.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) LIVING CHURCH.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrates its fiftieth anniversary by issuing, in addition to the usual familiar newspaper, a photographed reprint of the four-page sheet which comprised No. 1, Vol. I., of THE TIMES, and also a handsome gold-bound pamphlet recording the history of THE TIMES, which is indeed the history of New York journalism and New York politics during the eventful years since 1851. It is very interesting reading. Especially so is the account of the events following the civil war, and that of the Tweed ring.

MADISON (IND.) COURIER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. THE TIMES is a great paper and was founded by a great man.

HACKENSACK (N. J.) REPUBLICAN.—One of the most notable newspaper issues in recent years is the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, marking fifty years of progress in reputable journalism in the metropolis. It is in every particular a remarkable publication—historically important, and entertaining from the purely literary view.

AKRON (OHIO) DEMOCRAT.—We often disagree with THE TIMES in its positions on political and other questions. But we are glad to say that it is always fair, never cynical or sneering, never plays the hypocrite or demagogue, and is generally just to its adversaries. It has one commendable feature, which we do not remember to have observed in any other prominent newspaper; it will always publish communications, if couched in decent language, and without comment, even if they attack its own positions or criticise its own conduct, and often under circumstances which must require considerable editorial grace and spirit of forbearance. We are glad to say so much—and we might say much more—of a political adversary, and to note its prosperity.

SALT LAKE (UTAH) TRIBUNE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 25 is a Jubilee Number. It includes a reproduction of the first NEW YORK TIMES, published Sept. 18, 1851, and a marvelously executed jubilee magazine supplement, which contains the history of the great journal through its fifty years of life, since it was launched by the great Raymond. The progress of THE TIMES is an illustration of the progress of New York City and the United States. Fifty years have wrought a transformation.

CHICAGO CHRONICLE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has earned the felicitations which are being showered upon it at the close of its fiftieth year. It has stood for conservatism in the business and social world. Its political opinions have been staunchly patriotic, without being partisan in a narrow sense. It has a clean record, covering the most eventful half century of the Christian era, and its sound Americanism has never been questioned by its political foes. In looking back over the checkered careers of American metropolitan newspapers one can readily distinguish why fifty years of steadfast service with its readers such as THE NEW YORK TIMES has given is a unique cause for congratulation. It crowns a half century of labor with well-deserved success from a business point of view, a fitting tribute to honesty and courage.

PUEBLO (COL.) CHIEFTAIN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, which on the 18th inst. commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a magnificent jubilee number, has now made an alliance with The London Times by which it secures the exclusive right to the entire news service of this country. It is a strong card in the way of legitimate news of the world's doings, and THE TIMES will be found in the front rank of American newspapers.

POUGHKEEPSIE SUNDAY COURIER.—The fiftieth anniversary souvenir of THE NEW YORK TIMES was issued during the past week. It is a handsomely printed volume with gold covers and contains a history of THE TIMES from its birth to the present day and gives an interesting glimpse behind the scenes of New York journalism. The souvenir is worth a place in any library, and by newspaper men the country over will be treasured for its superb pen pictures of the giants of the newspaper world.

COOPERSTOWN REPUBLICAN.—THE TIMES is a model newspaper. It gives "all the news fit to print."

WATERTOWN TIMES.—The history of this newspaper is a creditable one, and its reputation for high character and earnestness of purpose has been well earned. The period of its existence spans one of the world's great epochs, and THE TIMES has not only admirably performed its duty in recording the history of that period, but has had a potent influence in shaping events in the political life of the State and Nation. THE TIMES has had the best service of many brilliant writers. It has avoided sensationalism, but printed the news. The best compliment that could be given to it now is to say that it is a better and stronger paper than it has been in the past.

DAVENPORT (IOWA) TAGLICHE DEMOCRAT.—THE NEW YORK TIMES published, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its existence, a jubilee edition, which contains within a richly decorated cover a very valuable contribution to the history of the American newspaper.

DENVER (COL.) NEWS.—To a large extent THE TIMES has preserved the traditions of its great founder. It is a clean, enterprising newspaper. Its editorial page is always written in superb English. Its literary features are not surpassed by any of its contemporaries. It is in all respects, considering the changes in modern journalism, have witnessed, a worthy successor to the paper that Henry J. Raymond made famous and with whose history his name must ever be honorably associated.

MONTGOMERY (ALA.) ADVERTISER.—The semi-centennial edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is highly creditable to that ideal newspaper from every point of view. Its value in the way of history of New York papers and the famous men connected with them fifty years ago cannot be overestimated. It should be an inspiration to those of the present generation. Its typography is perfect and the matter it contains is of such character as to make it well worthy of filing away for future reference. The TIMES lives up to its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," and in this sets an example that every newspaper in the land might safely follow. It was founded upon a high plane and in all its honored career has never descended from it. It is encouraging to think that a paper acting upon the lines that it has adopted can be among the most successful in the world.

NEW ORLEANS SUNDAY STATES.—THE TIMES has none of that yellowness about it which in recent years has done so much to degrade the American newspaper press, but it is clean and conservative, a credit to New York journalism, and a power in public affairs, both State and Nation.

LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) DEMOCRAT.—The fiftieth anniversary Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a splendid specimen, not only of typographical work, but of all that goes to make up a modern newspaper. Among the great papers of New York THE TIMES stands as a great success, not only financially, but as a disseminator of news and a leader of public opinion.

DULUTH (MINN.) HERALD.—In true enterprise THE TIMES was never lacking, but it never declined to cheap sensationalism, and its success was secured on its merits as an able, clean, and bright newspaper. This has been its record throughout its entire career.

SANDUSKY (OHIO) REGISTER.—THE TIMES is an absolutely clean paper worthy of a place in any home and at any fireside. It never indulges in sensations. It prints "All the news that's fit to print," and its editorial articles are high-toned and of commanding influence.

GRAND FORKS (N. D.) HERALD.—There are few papers which have had a greater or a more direct influence on public affairs than has THE TIMES, and its great power has at all times been cast on the side of right and clean government. The work which attracted the greatest attention to the paper was its exposure of the notorious Tweed ring, which at one time held the City of New York by the throat. The paper has prospered, as it deserved to do, and its influence is still on the right side.

DUBUQUE (IOWA) SUNDAY HERALD.—This jubilee number gives many of the great fights in which THE TIMES was famous, its establishment, its war correspondence, its attack on Tweed, its bolt of Blaine in 1884, and other episodes. THE TIMES has always been aggressive in its policy, clean in its conduct, a model in the use of language, and financially successful.

BURLINGTON (IOWA) HAWK-EYE.—The editorial introduction of the new TIMES contained the statement that the influence should "always be upon the side of morality, of industry, of education, and religion." This code has been faithfully carried out, one of its most significant rubrics being the well-known motto of THE TIMES, "All the news that's fit to print." In these days of "yellow journals," this trademark has stood out like a beacon among newspapers, and the clean, wholesome, sensible course of THE TIMES has won for it a wide and lasting respect, and has been a beneficial incentive to other journals throughout the land.

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) TRIBUNE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has just issued a jubilee number in celebration of its half-century anniversary, which is a journalistic gem, a marvel of compact newspaper history, and a typographical work of art.

COOPERSTOWN FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.—THE TIMES has always been a consistently clean sheet, has been distinguished from the first for the ability of its editorial discussion of public questions, and has exercised all through its history a most salutary influence on public opinion. Its first editor, Henry J. Raymond, was a man of rare capacity, insight, and versatility, and of singular fairness and moderation.

BARRE (VT.) DAILY TIMES.—THE TIMES occupies a unique place in New York journalism. Without sensationalism in any form or straining after notoriety or ever making a hue and cry in its own behalf, it is perhaps the most influential paper in America, for, because of its reliability and conservatism, it has come to be the paper read almost without exception by the men who make New York—the bankers, business and commercial men who have made the city the commercial, business, and money centre of the world.

WILKESBARRE (PENN.) NEWS.—THE TIMES under the present management now ranks as one of the great American journals. Its great stronghold is the fact that it is free from all objectionable reading matter and only prints such news as can be read at the family fireside without giving offense.

WILKESBARRE (PENN.) RECORD.—The history of THE TIMES is one to be proud of, and it has kept pace with the history of the country and its marvelous growth, and it is to-day one of the cleanest and most reliable papers published.

IRONTON (OHIO) DAILY REGISTER.—The supplement is not only highly artistic in execution, but also contains a valuable review of New York journalism in connection with the progress of THE TIMES. The undertaking of THE TIMES is fully up to the standard of excellence maintained by that journal, whose successful career is the result of scrupulous adherence to the purpose expressed in the motto displayed on its pages: "All the news that's fit to print."

LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) GAZETTE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the cleanest and best newspapers published in the United States. Its recent Jubilee Number in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment was one of the most attractive and interesting publications that have come to this office in many years.

COLORADO SPRINGS (COL.) GAZETTE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by the issue of a handsome paper. It may be of interest to many to know that among the founders of that great paper was the late Hon. H. A. Risley, formerly editor of The Gazette. He was associated with Jones and Raymond and was a stockholder for many years.

THE AMERICAN ISRAELITE, (Cincinnati.)—During this period [since 1896] THE TIMES lived up to its motto of giving "All the news that's fit to print," and nothing else. It has stood for everything that was highest and best in civic and political morality and personal character. It is to-day not only the cleanest, but also one of the most successful newspapers in the world.

HOLYOKE (MASS.) TRANSCRIPT.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is coming in for all sorts of nice words for its fiftieth anniversary number. The issue is a handsome one and contains a little history of journalism in New York for the past fifty years. All its newspaper brethren throughout the country have only words of high honor, not only for the anniversary issue, but for the daily excellence of this fine paper.

ALBANY ARGUS.—The entire Jubilee Number is a record of the progress and success of the sort of American journalism which has not found it necessary to sacrifice decency to enterprise, and has for fifty years kept faith with its jubilee as a newspaper "acceptable to the great mass of our people," to quote from its own columns in Vol. I., No. 1, and as one of the best representatives of newspaper making extant.

CAIRO (ILL.) EVENING CITIZEN.—But every issue of THE TIMES is a great paper. It is clean and keen, something which cannot be said about many of our modern metropolitan journals. Its motto is "All the news that's fit to print," and it lives up to its motto. Its editorial page is able and its news service has no superior. Its SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS and its Financial Supplements are authorities upon these subjects. A daily reading of THE NEW YORK TIMES brings one into contact with the brightest minds of the country, and is an education in itself. The publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES has demonstrated that a penny paper can exist without being a "penny dreadful."

OSHKOSH (WIS.) DAILY NORTHWESTERN.—The editorial thought of THE TIMES has always been strong and vigorous. One of the leading editorials in its first issue was on the subject of "Cuba," and subsequent events have proved the accuracy of its observations. In its news features THE TIMES was always extremely conservative, and avoided all forms of sensationalism from the start. Its motto, which has become famous, was and still is, "All the news that's fit to print," and it has adhered to this practice with a steadfastness which has won it many friends among the better element of the public. The paper has been a credit to American journalism and deserves a long continuation of its successful career.

NORTH ADAMS (MASS.) HERALD.—Newspaper men who take a pride in their profession are naturally glad of the success of legitimate journalism always, and THE TIMES is a conspicuous instance of it. Yellow journalism had its heyday of success, but as it went up like a rocket, so it is now coming down and will some time land like the burned-out stick. The type of journalism represented by THE NEW YORK TIMES has come to stay.

KIND WORDS FROM THE TIMES READERS

Many Congratulate It on Its Jubilee Number and Wish It a Prosperous Future.

Congratulations for THE NEW YORK TIMES on account of its Jubilee Number, issued on Sept. 25, still come in daily. Among those received are the following:

Mme. CLARA BRINKERHOFF, 268 West Forty-third Street.—In addressing you I would recall Judge Dykman's remarks in THE TIMES of Sept. 27, as to how many persons having taken THE NEW YORK TIMES from the first number up to date, 1851 to 1901, are living. It is rather hard on a professional lady to own up to half a century, but I will do so. And I may say I was a young reader. I gave it to my brain as a mental breakfast daily. * * *

I was acquainted with Mr. Raymond, Mr. George Jones, and several others. I have therefore more than a mere reader's pleasure in the paper. It is my friend by memories of the past. I thank you for the handsome reminder of those days, issued in the Jubilee Number.

JUSTUS COLLINS, of the Collins Colliery Company, Glen Jean, West Va.—I beg to congratulate you sincerely upon your Jubilee Number. There is no question in my mind that the able, dignified, and cleanly policy of the paper has had a wonderful effect throughout the country, and, as education and intelligence spread, its patronage, influence, and prestige will grow. Upon all the questions of importance before the country during the last five or six years, it is impossible for me to conceive how any sane business man with any stake in the country, or for that matter, any common laborer, could fail to agree with the views of your paper in the main. The editorials upon the steel strike, especially, have caused me much gratification. The writer of these editorials evinced a clear insight and understanding of the whole situation.

GEORGE SHEPPARD.—I want to express the pleasure afforded me by the Jubilee Number of THE TIMES. A more beautiful or a more expressive souvenir there could not be. It tells at a glance of the vigorous growth and substantial prosperity of the journal, whose fifty years of busy life it fitly celebrates.

JOHN S. WOODS, Matteawan, N. Y.—If I can get my congratulations before the editors and proprietor of THE TIMES on its half-centennial anniversary without publication I shall feel it my pleasure and duty to tender them. I have more than once, within the last decade, expressed to you my hearty appreciation of THE TIMES. It has been a high-toned educational power from its foundation—an every-day power for clean journalism, sound politics, and morality. I know whereof I speak, since I have read it regularly six days a week for a generation; and I had read it seven or eight years before 1873, as was reading it daily through the Tweed reign of corruption and even Tweed must have appreciated it then. That was a noble public service, which he certainly did not forget while he lived; nor has any intelligent reader of it then, and who is still living, forgotten it since.

Another public service which THE TIMES rendered, and your Jubilee Number failed to mention it, was the unveiling of corruption of the late President of the New York Life Insurance Company and one of his pre-eminently successful and corrupt agents. For eight months it hammered, sing handed and alone, till the whole scheme was unveiled and stopped. The President found his reward and sank into his grave soon after, and I hope the agent found his reward, if not his final rest, from his unholy labor also.

The cause of sound money and reasonable protection has found a persistent and powerful exponent in THE TIMES. In not more than one or two instances have I ever felt constrained to differ from its policy; and I hope, and see no reason why it may not continue through generations and become as world-wide in its circulation and renown as The London Times, with which it is allied.

Your Jubilee Number is worth double its cost of publication, not only as a history of THE TIMES itself, but for its political history of the country during the period. I am always glad to know who my instructors are, by name, and something of their personality. It adds interest to the journal and respect for its editors and owner. Such frank exposition of THE TIMES's status and personnel as the Jubilee Number contains must increase every reader's confidence and admiration in the whole institution. Long live THE NEW YORK TIMES!

Miss RUTH MERINGTON, the High School, 3,080 Third Avenue—THE TIMES has shown most conclusively that clean journalism, at a cost within the means of the very poorest, is not at variance with popularity and financial prosperity, and as one of the daily readers of the paper I congratulate the management of THE TIMES at having achieved a success it most thoroughly deserves.

LILLIAN RUMSEY SANFORD, Rumsey Hall, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Let me congratulate you on the result of your fifty years' experience. To me there is no paper in the world more satisfactory than THE NEW YORK TIMES, and I hope the day will come when a clean journal will take the place of the yellow journals one is forced to see everywhere.

The Rev. D. F. HOWE, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield, Ill.—I rejoice in the success of THE TIMES. It is a clean and able exponent of the best in life. Your SATURDAY REVIEW is far above all others. And the absence of the circus poster outside in your Sunday number is to be most highly commended. There is nothing "yellow" about THE TIMES, except the gold of its own merit.

MEXICAN OFFICERS HERE.

On Their Way to Study French Artillery, Which Mexico Has Adopted.

Fifteen Mexican artillery officers will sail for Antwerp on the Red Star liner Southwark to-day, en route to France, where they will study the manufacture and manipulation of the French ordnance. The officers, with a single exception—Col. Gilberto Luna—are Captains or Lieutenants in the artillery branch of the Mexican Army. They have been commissioned by President Diaz to spend two years at Le Creusot and study the famous artillery made there, which has been adopted by the Mexican Government in place of the German guns formerly used.

At the Hotel America, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, where the officers are stopping while in New York, Col. Luna said last night that the Mexican Army was in splendid shape. The country was free of brigands, he said, and in every way was in a peaceful as well as prosperous condition. On the day previous to his departure from the City of Mexico Col. Luna had a long talk with President Diaz, who, he said, is in splendid health, and as warm a friend of the United States as ever.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count and Countess Larisch, Munich; A. J. McMillan, Roseland, S. C.; P. H. Prince, Boston; A. Markle, Hasleton, Penn.; Charles Head, Boston.

HOLLAND—George D. Crabbs, Cincinnati; F. F. Barbour, San Francisco; D. J. Travers, Chicago; I. B. Forsker, Jr., Cincinnati; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Viscount Santo Thyrso, Portuguese Minister, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Col. C. E. Stoddard, San Francisco; Col. A. Beekman, United States Army; Col. J. P. Sneddon, Barberton, Ohio.

GRAND—Major Hubert Cushman, United States Army; S. M. Bowman, United States Artillery Corps.

VICTORIA—Mayor W. B. Turkington, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Col. J. E. Chilbourg, Seattle; J. A. Hanna, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Chief Justice Horace Gray, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. E. Merwin, New Haven; William McEwen, Edinburgh; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; W. O. Burr, Hartford.

HOFFMAN—D'Orville Libby, San Francisco; Dr. W. Kaulman, New Orleans; C. E. Henderson, Baltimore; F. Hazen Cope, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—R. d'Tytus, Cairo, Egypt; D. B. Gamble, Cincinnati.

MURRAY HILL—H. M. Sloan, Chicago.

GRAND UNION.—John Palmer, Albany.

PLAZA—E. L. Bell, Milwaukee; Walter H. Baker, St. Louis.

SAVOY—William H. Sayre, South Bethlehem, Penn.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, Chicago; J. N. Morris, Quincy, Ill.

EMPIRE—Edgar Bridger, Chicago.

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE

JAMES MEANS $2.50 SHOE

Known and Approved by the Public for 25 Years. The most comfortable and best-appearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers.

Sold by Leading Retailers

Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributers

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stone, Fisher & Lane, Seattle Washington: George H. Stone, cloaks, suits and waists; 337 Broadway.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Dey, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks, 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Steppacher, William & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia; E. Marks, silks, 28 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Katz, S. & J. & Co., New Orleans, La.; A. Katz, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Cook, L. W. Altoona, Penn.; E. L. Cowden, cloaks, suits, and millinery; F. L. Cook, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks, and wraps; Hoffman House.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Fink, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods and linings; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; 435 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Solomon & Rubens, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Rubens, furnishing goods and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dickieson, A. E., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, cloaks and suits; Miss Conway, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, laces, millinery, and trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.

Hecht Brothers, Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Frank, H. & Sons, Wheeling, West Va.; S. K. Frank, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, furnishing goods and gloves; 43 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. Elder, upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Frank, laces and embroideries; H. Reinhardt, dry goods; 37 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hellbrun, M. A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Hellbrun, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Boyle, M. W., Pittston, Penn., dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Cohn, H. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. McReynolds, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks; 396 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, candies; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; J. H. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints and gingfams; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 460 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. Whitaker, ribbons; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Strassberger, H., & Co., Oskaloosa, Iowa; H. Strassberger, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Fair, The, Montgomery, Ala.; H. W. Hurter, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Rossmere.

Finch, Van Slyck,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 30 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

A SELF-DECEIVED CANDIDATE.

Spoken by the honest candidate of a reputable party, the words uttered by Mr. SHEPARD in accepting the nomination of Tammany would command the assent and win the support of thousands of men unselfishly devoted to the cause of good government who will not now vote for him because his candidacy does not fulfill both the expressed conditions. He is an honest man—we grant that—but his party in this campaign is vile and odious. Let us say at the outset that we believe Mr. SHEPARD has declared his position in all sincerity with the full intention of keeping his promises. Let us say further that with much that he has said THE TIMES is and always has been in hearty agreement. It is a mistake, a serious campaign blunder, to dismiss his speech as an adroit utterance merely, only a skillful bid for office by a cunning and hypocritical campaigner. It is an honest utterance; Mr. SHEPARD is upright, sincere, and conscientious.

More's the pity and for that reason vastly greater the harm. We see him proclaiming with boldness and pride, as though it were a virtue relevant to the purposes of the transaction in which the people of this city are engaged, the fact that he is a Democrat. He makes his campaign as a Democrat, in behalf of the Democratic Party, avowedly against the Republican Party, and presents the Republicanism of Mr. Low as a demerit for which he should suffer defeat. It is the custom of the Democratic Party, he says, to reform itself from the inside. That is his present task, and he regards it as a work of high necessity and praiseworthy.

Blind, infatuated, deluded man! He is a Democrat, we know, and we readily admit that the Democratic Party stands in need of reform from both sides. But what is his party, of what nature and composition is the organization that has appointed him to this work of redemption? Not the Democratic Party, not an organization with any traceable leaven of Democracy—no, no, a million times no! It is Tammany, Tammany Hall, for thirty years the bane, the curse, the pest of the great Democratic Party. It is hated by the Democrats of New York State as the selfish and corrupt body that has time and again defeated their candidates by its treachery, its open disloyalty, or by the pollution of its support. It has been hooted at and loathed in National Conventions of the Democracy, where its control of the largest State delegation has given it a power which it has used for sinister ends and the confusion of counsels. It has given loyal support to but one Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the last twenty-five years—BRYAN in 1900, and him it used for its own purposes.

For this outcast band, for this body of freebooters, for CROKER and his fellows, who may profess but notoriously never held any political principles, but work only for their own pockets all the time and fill them by the vilest practices, EDWARD M. SHEPARD invokes the name of Democracy and engages in the work of reform and rehabilitation. Were his eyes open to the light of truth he would, as the highest service he could render the Democratic Party, resist these men of Tammany and labor for their overthrow. Politically, this is his fundamental error, his fatal mistake. It strips his canvass of every vestige of good desert, and makes of his high professions an unanswerable argument against himself, since the more successful he is in the achievement of his purposes the fairer and more deceptive will be the terms of the license issued to CROKER to continue business in the old way.

When the decision of CROKER to nominate Mr. SHEPARD was announced we observed that he would enter the campaign not merely for his own triumph, but for the defeat of Mr. Low and the routing of the Citizens' Union and the other organizations that have united for the purification of the Government of the city. He does not shrink from that position. He says of the candidacy of Mr. Low that he thinks it "clear that the best interests of good government require his defeat." If we could believe that Mr. SHEPARD had said this with full consciousness of what it means for the city and for him we should denounce it as an atrocious and shocking sentiment. Even if the powers of the Mayor were more comprehensive and controlling than under the revised charter they actually are, and granting that Mr. SHEPARD is sincere, the expression of a wish for the defeat of the anti-Tammany ticket could not be regarded as anything else than the invocation of shame and disaster upon the people of New York. But Mr. LOW has clearly pointed out the limitations upon the power of the Mayor and has demonstrated that CROKER may elect Mr. SHEPARD Mayor, yet by the hands of the unscrupulous and obedient men he will elect to other offices baffle and override him in most important works of administration, continuing unabated the waste and evil of his misrule. Mr. SHEPARD may put in order his own part of the house, but in the chambers of Tammany Satan's work will go on unchecked.

For two results of his acceptance of the Tammany nomination Mr. SHEPARD deserves and will receive general and severe condemnation. He exalts again and reaffirms the discarded principle of partisan government of cities, and he defames by this apostasy the reform creed he has professed all his life. For more than a quarter of a century some of the best and ablest men in this city have labored to establish the principle of business management of the affairs of municipal corporations, free from partisan considerations, to such purpose that the Constitution of the State has been amended and the city charter shaped to provide that the election of Mayor in this city shall not fall in years when a Governor or a President is to be chosen. We have had such abundant demonstration of the evil of partisan city government that now only Tammany upholds that principle—Tammany and Mr. SHEPARD, who makes this canvass frankly as a partisan. To justify himself, he insists that Mr. Low's candidacy was "dictated by the Republican organization," a statement which is so grossly untrue that we can excuse Mr. SHEPARD for making it only on the assumption that he was so fully occupied in quelling the rebellion of his own conscience that he had no time to acquaint himself with the history of Mr. Low's nomination.

It is a rebuff to all who strive for reform and a setback for the advancing cause of honor and decency in the conduct of public affairs that this courageous and aggressive reformer should have put his name and his great abilities at the service of the incorrigible enemies of honor and decency in public and private life, that he should have become their apologist, their defender, their preserver from the awakened wrath of an outraged people. He invites attention to all that he has said of his new friends in past times when he was cudgeling them right and left, and takes nothing back. In another this might be sheer impudence; in him it is the fruit of profound and hopeless self-deception. He must either discard his old principles or beat out his brains against the stone walls of the Tammany household in the futile effort to live up to them. Fail he must, fail he certainly will if he be elected, and be covered with disgrace. But it is incredible that the voters of New York should commit the management of their public affairs into the hands of a man who exhibits such astonishing unwisdom in managing himself.

PROTECTING HOMES.

The work of the Committee of Fifteen in cleaning prostitution from tenement houses is simply invaluable.

It is not easy work. It requires patience, courage, caution, and sound judgment. The evil is a loathsome one, and adequate testimony regarding it is difficult to secure. The interests of a considerable number of unscrupulous and sometimes desperate persons are involved in it. It is extremely profitable to those who are promoting it in a systematic and elaborate fashion. Men of large means, of powerful influence in the politics of the city, men in intimate friendly and "business" relations with the police, are carrying on the trade, and they have organized an army of assistants and agents and partners, and command aid, open or secret, from a multitude of sources. In these circumstances the Committee of Fifteen have done work that is very creditable, that demonstrates beyond question the extent and character of the thing they are fighting, and promises still more substantial results when it is fully developed.

The efforts of the committee have been confined to enforcing the law, which forbids the occupation of tenements for purposes of prostitution, to houses where there are children living. In this they have done wisely. Whatever views may be permitted as to the possibility of extirpating the evil entirely, or whatever device may be regarded as practicable and justified for segregating it, there can be no difference of opinion as to the duty of the authorities, so far as the law provides, to protect the children of the community from open contact with vice and from exposure to its demoralization and contamination. And this duty is peculiarly binding as to the children of that class of parents who live in tenements and who have not the means of removing their families from polluted neighborhoods. The law says that this class shall not be shut in houses in which there is not afforded a decent amount of pure air and of light. Nor will it let landlords withhold from the dwellers in tenements convenient access to fresh water. It is infinitely more important that the moral and social atmosphere in which children are compelled to live shall not be foul with vice. As the law is perfectly clear and sufficient to prevent this particular outrage, the law should be enforced. As it is not enforced, but is ignored or evaded or openly violated by those whose duty it is to apply it, the work of the Committee of Fifteen is at once necessary and valuable.

Very few of the people of New York can realize the extent of the pollution that has been licensed in the tenements in this city. The proof furnished by the committee does not cover even a considerable fraction of the facts, but it is very striking. The committee has collected conclusive evidence against 244 separate apartments in 206 different houses, and the tenants of 173 of these apartments have already been evicted. How wide is the area of exposure to contamination involved is shown by the statistics gathered by the Committee of Fifteen as to the number of children in a given number of houses. In 128 tenement houses on the east side they found 2,027 families and 2,681 children. In these tenements the rent of an apartment averaged $12.65 a month. In another group of 20 houses there were found 376 families and 578 children, and here the average rent for an apartment was only $9.50. It will be seen that the number of children was larger in the poorer class of houses.

The work of the committee has nothing to do with what is called the question of the social evil or the extermination of that evil. It relates solely to the extension of the evil where it is the most pernicious and blasting. It relates to the protection of the homes of a class that cannot protect their own homes. If the things that have been permitted without restraint on the east side were attempted in regions inhabited by the wealthy or the well to do, the city would ring with denunciation. That they should happen among the helpless and often almost hopeless poor is a stinging shame to this community. The Committee of Fifteen is entitled to the gratitude of every honest and decent man and woman in the city for the work that it is doing, and we trust that it will continue to push that work with the energy it has already shown.

BISSERT'S CASE.

We had something to say, when the trial Judges in this judicial department struck work for their Summer vacation, about the unseemliness of a three months' vacation in the face of two years' arrears. Further investigation has convinced us that we were in the wrong in assailing the administration of justice in New York upon that ground. The experiment was in fact tried a few years ago of shortening the Summer vacation by a month, but it was found that the lawyers would not come simply because the Judges reassembled, and the experiment had to be abandoned. Decidedly, it is not the fault of the Judges that their term of idleness is so long.

But things are happening all the time which tend to undermine the layman's belief that "the law is the perfection of reason." It seems to the layman that it is the administration of justice which often takes pains to bring itself into contempt. Take this current case of BISSERT. BISSERT applied Monday to Judge LACOMBE for a habeas corpus. He did not get it, but the Judge allowed an appeal from his decision, and the appeal operates automatically as a stay. BISSERT's counsel is quoted as saying that at any rate his client is not going to Sing Sing just yet, or until this appeal is argued.

Of course this is the law. But why should it be so? Where is the perfection of reason in leaving a convict in a place of detention instead of putting him in a place of punishment? The presumption that a man is innocent until he is proved to be guilty is just and necessary. But what sense is there in continuing it after he has been proved to be guilty? Does not a conviction reverse the presumption? Then why should not the man begin to serve his sentence as soon as the sentence is pronounced, and, if he has any further proceedings to take, take them while the law is having its course? In capital cases there must be an exception, simply because a mistake made in a capital case is irreparable after the sentence has been executed. But in a case in which the sentence is to imprisonment, to delay the beginning of it until the convict has exhausted all the applications he is entitled to make seems to be a solemn trifling—would look like contempt of court if it were not done according to law. It does look like contempt of court even when it is done according to law. How can the common layman treat with great respect a judicial decision which Judges themselves treat with so little? Even when, as in this present application before Judge LACOMBE, the application is denied as soon as it is made, the convict gets the benefit of the delay and its chances. It is not too much to say that every thievish and blackmailing policeman in town who was depressed and frightened by BISSERT's conviction has been reassured by his success thus far in keeping out of the prison in which he was sentenced to be confined, and that the moral effect of the example is already to a considerable extent dissipated.

THE CASE OF DIAMOND.

There have been few more remarkable deliverances from the bench of New York than the opinion by which Judge GIEGERICH supports his decision that Capt. DIAMOND is entitled to a change of venue, since he cannot get a fair trial in this county. Everybody, says the learned Judge in effect, and almost in terms, believes that any policeman accused of taking bribes is guilty.

We have nothing to say, of course, as to the judicial aspects of this decision. But has Judge GIEGERICH considered the political aspects of such a judicial utterance? Listen to a few of the learned Judge's data for his decision:

> Following BISSERT's conviction the reports and editorials contained in all the leading newspapers have directed public attention, not merely to the probability, but to the assumed certainty that this defendant received all or most of the bribe mentioned. The belief or perhaps conviction that the police officials are constant and systematic bribe-takers, and for that reason wilfully neglect to suppress unlawful places, was voiced by the District Attorney in the course of his conduct of the Bissert trial, and such utterances, which were widely reported, cannot but have had their effect in forming popular opinion upon the prosecutions yet to come, if that opinion has not already taken fixed form. Not only political, but also prominent religious and commercial bodies and organizations have interested themselves and taken action in the matter.

In other words, everybody believes beforehand that Capt. DIAMOND is a bribe-taker. The prejudice which a juror would have to overcome in order to give him a fair trial on the evidence pervades the whole community. It may not have occurred to the learned Judge, but it is likely to occur to most of his readers that what the whole community believes, even though the foundations of that belief may not be sufficient to found verdicts upon in criminal cases, is yet sufficient for voting purposes. Judge GIEGERICH must be looking for a tremendous "landslide" in the direction of Low.

Incidentally, a question arises which may interest Mr. SHEPARD. He appeals for the support of Democrats as Democrats, and concedes the Republican votes to his opponent. Capt. DIAMOND is a Republican. Would Mr. SHEPARD really advise Capt. DIAMOND, if he were in a condition to work and vote for anybody, to work and vote for Mr. Low?

PLAIN TRUTH.

In 1898, only three years ago, Mr. SHEPARD described as follows the relatively helpless situation of a "good man" in office surrounded by evil conditions and forces: "Again and again independents have elected a good man on the theory that all that is required is to have a good man in office. Again and again they have been disappointed in the practical results. I tell you, fellow-citizens, Democrats and Republicans, that much more is necessary; that the best of men in any office is himself, against his will, however powerful, in chief measure the creature of the conditions or the instrument of the forces that surround him."

This will be the situation of Mr. SHEPARD if elected. It will not be the situation of Mr. Low.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A comparison that is most distinctly invidious is made by American Medicine of Philadelphia between the character and achievements of the men who form the medical and surgical department of the army and those who are supposed to perform the same services for the navy. After describing the Yellow Fever Institute now in process of establishment by Surgeon General WYMAN as "a most important, and even an epochmaking, movement," and telling in detail the methods and purposes of this new and admirable enterprise, American Medicine says that the reputation of our army Surgeons as original investigators dates back only to the discovery by several of them working in Cuba that a particular mosquito is the means of conveying yellow fever to man. "Up to that time it is scarcely extreme to state that no medical discovery or contribution to medical progress of great value had been made by the physicians in the Government service. Discovery was so little dreamed of from such a quarter that representative English medical journals scorned even to allude to it in their columns. But henceforth, we suspect, there will be a different attitude exhibited toward our services. There may not soon be another discovery so startling in character and made with such dramatic success, but the century of lethargy has been broken." Turning then to the other half of the Nation's defenders, the writer says: "Whether there is a possible awakening of the medical Rip Van Winkle of the navy is perhaps doubtful, for a sadly fatal work seems to have been done in that branch of the service. But there can be no doubt henceforth about the very awake condition of the Surgeon Generals and their associates of the army and of the Marine Hospital Service." Here is a discrimination that seems to demand either denial or explanation from the navy medicos. Have they a Rip Van Winkle for guide and has he or somebody else been doing "sadly fatal work"?

—Having manifested several times of late a disposition to forget its ancient rancor against everything American and to treat us with something like kindness, it behooves The London Globe to get a little accurate information in regard to American geography, customs, and laws. Of course, in the past any such information would have been simply a nuisance to The Globe, since the complete ignorance which it had carefully preserved enabled it to accept as true every grotesque slander that came its way and to attack us with a multitude of weapons which knowledge would have forced it to reject. The Globe has reformed now, however, and therefore are we much pained to find it discussing our arrangements for keeping somebody in the Presidential chair, in a sober and friendly way, indeed, but with no less inaccuracy than it was wont to show in its unregenerate days of reckless malignancy. "There is now," it says, "no Vice President of the United States, and there will be none until the next election of a President by the votes of the people." That does very well for a beginning, particularly for a beginning by The London Globe, but just listen to what follows: "In the ordinary course of things the succession to Mr. ROOSEVELT would fall to Mr. HENDERSON, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. HENDERSON, however, is not a native-born citizen of the United States, and although that has not prevented his rising to the high position which he at present holds, it is, as the law stands, an effectual bar to his becoming President. It would seem, therefore, that if another vacancy should unhappily arise within the next three years it would be absolutely necessary to have an election by the people. In these circumstances Congress will be asked to pass a bill providing for the contingency. Grave objection would probably be felt to a suggestion to remove Mr. HENDERSON's disqualification as an alien, and the Government proposals will be awaited with interest." That is nothing less than awful, and the awfulness is increased rather than diminished by the fact that the ignoring of our excellent and thoroughly adequate Presidential succession law is the blunder of one now eager to atone for past misdeeds.

—Complaints are reaching us from readers of THE TIMES that they find folded within the paper when received separate sheets on which are printed advertisements of things in which they take no interest or to which they seriously object. These complaints are well founded, but we are the victims, not the perpetrators, of the offense, and our indignation is at least as great as that of the good people who are writing to us about it. THE NEW YORK TIMES prints advertisements in the columns of its main sheets and those of its regular supplements, which are integral parts of the paper. It does no advertising, at least for other people, in any other way, and whenever a reader finds slipped into his paper odd sheets of advertising matter, whether for worthy or unworthy enterprises, he can assume with perfect confidence that some unscrupulous individual, either unwilling to pay our advertising rates or unable to pass the examination to which we subject all advertisements offered us, has made a private arrangement with the newsdealer under which the latter robs and injures us and annoys or angers the subscribers. Newsdealers, however, are many in all parts of the city, and our readers can easily protect both themselves and us by refusing to patronize those who indulge in this illicit and evil practice and by transferring their orders to honester or wiser men who abstain from it. We are responsible for nothing that does not bear our imprint so clearly that there can be no mistake in regard to it.

—Two disquieting hints as to how much has really been accomplished by the campaign of the allied forces in China are given by the fact that the foreign legations have been turned into strong fortresses in which the representatives of the powers will live like intrenched armies in an enemy's country, and by the other fact that the Chinese Court is going to spend a considerable number of millions in making the return journey from its place of refuge to Peking. Evidently the diplomats on the ground have no confidence in the intention, or, if they trust that, in the ability, of the Chinese Government, to protect them from the violence of the Chinese Army and people, and as evidently the rulers of the country have learned little from their recent experiences. The imposition of an enormous tax upon a population already close to the verge of utter ruin reveals a fatal adherence to old ideas. The purpose doubtless is to make the re-entrance into the capital so impressive and gorgeous a spectacle that the memory of royalty's recent flight, with all its humiliating details, will be effaced from the popular mind. The Court is trying to "save its face," and does it by an utter recklessness of expense and a ruthless exercise of the imperial prerogatives. The Dowager Empress could hardly be expected to return to Peking as she left it, by night and in a donkey cart surrounded by a handful of frightened servants, but that she should sacrifice the welfare of whole provinces to the re-establishment of her personal dignity evidences her complete failure to comprehend the cause of her misfortunes and those of China.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF UTILITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of those who believe that under public ownership of public utilities the consumer or passenger pays less charges than under the system of private ownership, I crave a little space to reply to your leader of Sept. 18 on "The Government and the Telegraph."

You say "the rates for telegraphing in England are not materially lower than those charged in this country for short distances and are decidedly higher for the larger distances."

I think the figures show that telegrams in Great Britain are much lower than they are here and the attention is far and away better as regards promptness while the secrecy is absolute.

Long-distance telegrams are higher because the tariff is special on telegrams crossing international boundaries, and this is a feature of the taxation system.

As to there being in England "only one-fourth as many telegraph offices as post offices," and "only half as much accommodation as in the United States," you do not seem to consider that Great Britain has not one-thirtieth as much territory as has the United States and that the customs and habits of the English do not call for as many telegraph offices in business blocks to satisfy brokers as we do here. And then, too, England has established many more branch post offices in her big cities than we have done here, so naturally the proportionate number of telegraph offices would be much less than is the case here.

As to their postal service being "seriously handicapped by political changes in Postmasters," and that "such instability" would be "much more injurious in the employes of the telegraph service," I may be permitted to reply that the matter of political changes seems a very small peg on which to hang the charge of instability in the employes.

One serious trouble England had in this whole matter has been that the Government has paid exorbitant prices for the telegraph companies it bought out.

However, I believe to-day the telegraph is better managed in Government hands than is the telephone in private hands, and the demand for the public management of the latter is assuming large proportions.

I will admit, however, that the National administration of the telegraph is not as efficient in some respects as is the municipal management of monopoly owned undertakings. This, however, would hardly be the case on this side the water, for our National Government has a better reputation for administrative efficiency than have our local bodies.

It is plainly to be seen that there is to-day in England an evident and growing distrust of the increasing number and power of great corporations and combines, and we note that at the recent opening of the new Municipal Telegraph Exchange the member of Parliament for Pruston made a forceful appeal in favor of public ownership as the best method known with which to fight the growth of great corporate trusts. The speaker also held the opinion strongly that in this increase of State and municipal interest there was a better opportunity for training in the business of municipal and National government which would eventually increase greatly the business capacity of the rank and file of the House of Commons.

Yet these movements are all powerful as an educational force. Abraham Lincoln said ours is a "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," and this public ownership is only the people possessing their own and using it for their own benefit.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.
New York, Oct. 1, 1901.

NOT PAST PRAYING FOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An old Roman historian tells how a vindictive General once spent his rage on a captured foe. His victim was stretched at full length on the ground. Ropes tied to the ankles were then tied to horses, which, being driven in opposite directions, the body was thus torn in two. The first impulse of ungoverned wrath would have dealt with President McKinley's assassin in much the same way; would have "torn him limb from limb." In calmer mood, however, we said: "No; better that the law should take its course."

Now we are saying: "The sooner the miserable wretch is put out of the way and consigned to everlasting infamy the better." Grant that to be just; is it merciful? And is not mercy a nobler attribute than justice? While we would not have the assassin spared the already pronounced penalty for his great crime, may we not pray that he be brought to a true sense of its enormity and to sincere, soul-saving repentance for having committed it?

The holiest martyr of the ages might have said of his malicious crucifiers: "They are past praying for; let them suffer that awful, divine penalty which, sooner or later, is sure to overtake them." Instead of that, He prayed even in His extremest agony: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." No sooner had our beloved President received his own mortal wound than, rising to the same divinely sublime height, he uttered those memorable words, which showed that he had for his treacherous assassin only pity, forgiveness, and prayer. Does a voice not still come to us from his grave: "Pray for him, for he knew not what he did"?

ADDISON BALLARD.
New York, Oct. 1, 1901.

"A CLERGYMAN'S REBUKE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter with this caption in THE TIMES of Sept. 27 from a clergyman, signed "W. B.," while inviting attention "to the humiliating attitude and utterances of Christian ministers in connection with the murder of President McKinley, concludes by falling into the same shocking attitude—attributes the act to God! "If God rules the world," he says, "it must have been providential. God is good and wise. What He does or allows to be done must in the end prove best, but God is inscrutable, and no one can or ought to try to tell why He acts as He does."

Yet he would, in common with many others, who have expressed themselves in a similar manner, punish the assassin for executing God's will! How is it possible for a Christian minister or any one else who believes in an all-wise and beneficent Creator to believe such crimes providential—that they are provided or wilfully permitted by God?

God created man in His own image, and endowed him with the power of gaining knowledge and free agency, but subject to the conditions of his living existence in relation with circumstances. Being thus endowed and with the faculty of reason for his guide, he becomes responsible to the source of reason for his conduct, and must take the consequences of his free agency. Death is the common lot provided for in the organism from the beginning, and all along in the course of life, liable to occur at any period when the vital functions prove to be unequal to the antagonizing forces of disease or violence from whatever cause, but with no relation to special providences, which are wholly inconsistent with natural phenomena, man's place in nature, his endowments, and free agency. A. N. B.
Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 1901.

THE CASE OF MISS STONE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An extraordinary case is reported from Boston at the beginning of this week. American citizens hastily raising a fund by private subscription to ransom from captivity and death a countrywoman carried off by Turkish brigands. Since American guns brought to an end the enslavement of American sailors by the pirates of Algiers and Tripoli, a century ago, there has been no such paying of ransoms for American captives.

That the present victim is a missionary is immaterial. The same fate might befall any other American in Turkey, and the private work of rescue that has been adopted may make it more likely to befall others, such as scientific explorers, commercial travelers, or tourists for pleasure. The enormous ransom demanded for a plain missionary ($110,000) indicates that stories of American wealth have created the impression in Turkey that Americans are "big game." The Prudential Committee of the Board of Missions has rightly declined to set a precedent for other cases of the kind by diverting from the funds given them in trust for other purposes the sum demanded by the brigands.

That private citizens are at nearly the last moment, when moments count for a precious life, clubbing their contributions for the release of their countrywoman, is due to the fact that it seems to be the only hopeful course. Praiseworthy as it is in them, it is equally discreditable to the National Government, whose sovereign prerogative and function of protecting its citizens abroad is thus demitted. Such a function involves more than taking vengeance for any of them that may be slain. But it is explained from Washington that the State Department has no funds available for the ransom of captive Americans. Funds are, of course, not provided in advance for unforseen emergencies, and a Government that is powerless in such emergencies is as censurable for impotence as it is commendable for scrupulousness. "No funds" is a plea which many a precedent has been set for disregarding in emergencies ever since Jefferson purchased Louisiana without authority in precedent or law.

It is time that it was made the imperative duty of our Ministers in lands where our citizens are exposed to such a form of outrage to rescue them from it in one way or another. If diplomatic pressure on the responsible authorities proves insufficient the Ministers should deal directly with those who hold an American life in their power, paying, if need be, the required ransom. Then let the United States collect its bill for damages, even if it takes a squadron of battleships to do it. The sovereign in whose territory brigandage is pursued for the money there is in it would soon find it for his interest to make that business unprofitable.

JAMES M. WHITON.
New York, Oct. 7, 1901.

AGAINST MISSIONS FOR TURKEY AND CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Possibly you may not desire to print this letter, much less to comment upon it; but, with respect to the kidnapping of Miss Stone by Bulgarian bandits, can you, or will you, show the sense, or nonsense, of this country maintaining religious missions in such countries as Turkey and China? We cannot say that such an undertaking is a humbug, because the motive is evidently good; but missionary work in these countries seems to me to be a farce. These peoples are better off with their own religion than with ours. Christianity only brings trouble upon them.

Religion is an inherent quality in human nature, and is a means to an end—the uplifting of the race. Religion evolves itself among mankind in such shape as is best adapted to man's immediate environment, to his needs for the time. The Christian religion is the highest type of religion that the flux of time has yet evoked, and is eminently suited to the condition of civilized man. The semi-civilized, the barbarian, the savage, are not on a plane sufficiently elevated to assimilate this religion; and each has a religion that is superior (for them) to the Christian religion. Let the benighted heathen live in peace and happiness. F. M. LEHMAN.
New York, Oct. 6, 1901.

DOCTRINES OF SOCIALISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a subscriber and constant reader of THE TIMES, I am interested in all it has to say on the various topics of public interest, and I am a subscriber for it because I believe THE TIMES to be the fairest and most reliable paper published.

In this morning's issue Archbishop Corrigan is reported as preaching on Socialism, and among other things he states that one of the doctrines of Socialists is "free love as a substitute for marriage."

I do not know that it is possible to define "Socialism as it is popularly understood," but will you be kind enough to give the principles of the various so-called Socialist parties? If there is anything of that kind presented I have failed to see it in any of the Socialist publications that have come to my attention. Certainly The Coming Nation and The Appeal to Reason, with which I used to be familiar, never stood for such doctrines, but simply co-operation versus competition.

If this statement of the Archbishop is of the same spirit as the calumnies of the ancient Romans against the early Christians, how can he escape the conclusion that he is of anti-Christ rather than a disciple of Him who said "Seek the Truth and the Truth shall make you free." "I am the Truth."

REV. GEORGE DONALDSON.
New York, Oct 7, 1901.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK'S CALL TO PRAYER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by the papers that his Grace the Archbishop of York has put forth the suggestion that a day of national humiliation and prayer should be appointed for the purpose of entreating the Almighty to grant greater success to the British arms in South Africa. He contrasts the remissness of the English in this respect with the activity and earnestness of the Boers, who have shown themselves to be a profoundly religious people by incessant praying and other acts of devotion and piety. From his ecclesiastical standpoint it is not unnatural that he should be inclined to think that if the British Nation, who so largely outnumber the Boers in population and wealth of rhetoric, would only imitate their enemies, get down on their knees, and make a concerted and gigantic effort at prayer, (a sort of a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether,) they might possibly induce the Lord of Hosts to shower benedictions on their arms, direct the aim of their lyddite shells, and make short work of the little bands of their stubborn foes!

But with all due respect to his Grace of York, I am afraid the logic of the right reverend gentleman is somewhat at fault, not to speak of the strange view of Christianity which his proposal reveals. He cannot help acknowledging that the Boers are a singularly devout and God-fearing people, (as indeed they are, very near akin to the old Covenanters, who dyed the soil of Scotland with their heroic blood, and made its glens echo with their hymns and psalms,) and he seems to think that in their unequal fight with the might of England's armies they may have received supernatural aid, by reason of their earnest and constant petitions to the throne of the Most High for assistance in the terrible struggle to preserve their liberty and hold possession of their country.

Now, if God has lent a kindly ear to their cry and thrown the shadow of his wing over them, does his Grace of York think He could be coaxed by a concert of eloquent prayers to alter His attitude toward this poor, self-sacrificing, simple, and pious people; that He could be persuaded to turn a deaf ear to their supplications, cover their ranks with confusion, and send Kitchener and his legions with fire and sword to lay wholly desolate their homes and altars, and drive their wives and children sobbing and broken-hearted into the wildness of the veldt? Ah, your Grace of York, what kind of a God do you imagine Him to be? What kind of a Father do you think He is if He should act thus to the children of His creative hand? The central truth of Christianity as distinguished from the dominant idea of Judaism is that God is not the father and protector of a single tribe or nation, but that all people, of all lands and climes, are the children of His almighty power, and that His infinite love embraces them all. For some wise but hidden purpose He has made them of different tongues and complexions, and widely separate orders of civilization; but the Christian command given to all is "Love one another," not hate and destroy one another. Benefit and uplift each other by all noble and gracious and heroic methods of self-sacrifice and love, for that is the only way to the spread of a sweet and enduring civilization, and the attainment of any high national ideals.

Too long have we followed the Judaic idea and bent the knee in abject fear to a partial God of narrow prejudices and human passions; let us try at last to grasp the Christian conception of a loving Father whose infinite wisdom encircles every nation of the earth with everlasting tenderness and affection. So, if the Archbishop of York should find his suggestion heeded, and a day be appointed for humiliation and prayer, I hope the petition may ascend to heaven, not for an increase of victories for English arms and tyranny, but for an increase of Christian love and wisdom in the hearts of her rulers, which will call a halt to this mad lust of empire, which has deluged a continent in blood and filled innumerable home with sighs and madness and despair. T. G.
New York, Oct. 7, 1901.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent article on the annual appropriation to the City College appears to me to overlook the fact that there can no more be primary education without the higher education than there can be a child without parents. The training of teachers has come to be recognized as a function of the State. In every part of the Union there are normal colleges supported out of the public treasury. The State of New York has several, and these colleges justify their existence by their results. If you will search through the roster of the public schools you will find no more competent or successful teachers than the graduates of the City College. Manual training has come to be recognized as one of the most important branches of education. It was taught in the City College before it was introduced in the schools, and thus it is always. Improvements come from above, as the rain comes from the clouds.

But the City College has a function even more important than to train teachers. It is to Americanize the diverse races who come to this city. Do you realize that 80 per cent. of our population are of foreign birth, or the children of foreign parents? No one factor has been more effective in teaching their young men American ideas than the City College.

The foreigner comes here to better his condition and that of his children. Every opportunity the city can give him to do this is worth ten times its cost, and the plain people appreciate this. Not every father wants his son to go to college, but every father wants his son to have the opportunity. By this legitimate opening a vent is given to eager aspiration, and ambition is trained and discontent removed.

One grievance that the plain people have against Tammany is its treatment of the City College. Its present buildings are wholly inadequate. The Strong administration bought a site for a new building. A right of way over this was claimed by the Pents heirs, and a bill passed the Legislature for its immediate acquisition. This Mayor Van Wyck vetoed. The city is paying interest on the cost of land it does not use, and rent for unsuitable buildings it has been compelled to hire. Every year some member of the City Government has promised the graduates that it would begin the erection of a new building for the college. But not a stone has been laid. There was no money in it for the ruling powers. The erection of the building will be under the charge of the City College Trustees.

Our candidate for Mayor has shown a different spirit. Ever since he became President of Columbia University he has taken pains to attract to its professional schools the graduates of the City College, and has shown in many ways his respect for the thorough training that institution gives. I assert, without fear of contradiction, and from a thorough knowledge of the college, both as student and alumnus, that there is no institution that gives its students a more practical training or one better adapted to prepare them for their actual work in life, especially with regard to the conditions which exist in New York. Mr. Low with his usual liberality and breadth of view has recognized this, and it is one of his titles to the support of the alumni. EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, Oct. 6, 1901.

Protests Against Open Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it is about time that the Directors of the Metropolitan Railway system are called to task by the public for their total lack of discretion in running the open cars on their lines throughout the city.

Why does the Board of Health not take it up and compel them to use the closed cars in this weather? A SUFFERER.
New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1901.

Mr. Shepard's Letter—The Introspective View.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The acceptance will be accepted by many who would otherwise have wavered. It will commend itself to many who were in doubt, who were willing to be persuaded.

NUGGETS.

Presumptive.

"Is she pretty?" they asked of the young man who was speaking of his fiancée.

"Well, I don't want to boast," he replied, "but she always gets a seat on the street car."—Baltimore American.

A Fruitless Lesson.

Teacher—What is meant by "medium of exchange"?

Willie—Watman?

Teacher—What is the medium of exchange—what do you take to the store with you when your mother sends you for groceries?

Willie—The book.—Buffalo Express.

Nothing but Leaves.

Mr. Snaggs—The leaves are leaving, my dear.

Mrs. Snaggs—Is there anything odd about that?

Mr. Snaggs—Yes, in the Spring it was the trees that were leaving.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Rarely Experienced.

"So Floaters has at last got a job with the corporation, eh?"

"Yes, and a good salary he gets, too."

"For doing nothing, of course?"

"Yes, but you mustn't forget that he brings a lifetime of experience in that line."—Richmond Dispatch.

APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON.

From The Chicago Daily News.

I suffer from sensations of a fullness in the head,
Of aching bones and also have a feeling
Of general debility and wishing I were dead,
While in my ears a chime of bells is pealing—
That last must be the genuine—but I never should be through
If I one-half my sorry symptoms told.
But my sufferings are naught to those
Experienced when friends propose
The remedies they know will cure a cold.

I'm recommended earnestly to take and soak a sheet
In icy water and then wrap it round me,
To make a brew of mustard and therein immerse my feet,
To get an osteopathist to pound me,
The good, old-fashioned goose grease I'm to rub well on my nose
(The warmest advocated cures are "old.")
I have weakly tried a few of 'em,
Because the people knew of 'em,
But I believe I'd rather take the cold.

But still I must experiment with onions and sage tea
And assafetida and kinds of plaster,
Drink boiling lemonade—it is no marvel unto me
That this confounded malady's a laster
For the list is never ending, and I have to try 'em all,
From bourbon straight to bichloride of gold,
For we are dead sure to offend
The very warmest kind of friend
If we refuse to let himcure our cold.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION RECONSIDERS AMENDMENT

No Alteration of Prayer Book to be Allowed.

Require of Six Self-Supporting Parishes for Formation of New Dioceses Defeated—Bishop Potter Speaks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The feature of to-day's sessions of the Triennial Episcopal Convention was the reconsideration and defeat of what is known as the Huntington amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted by the House of Deputies yesterday, providing for the use of modified forms of worship by congregations willing to accept the spiritual oversight of a Bishop, although not in full communion with the Church.

An error was discovered in recording the vote of the Nebraska delegation, which had been entered in favor of the amendment, whereas a poll of the members showed that they were opposed to the measure. This led to a demand for a reconsideration of yesterday's vote.

The vote on reconsideration resulted as follows: Yea—Clerical, 28; lay, 18. Nay—Clerical, 33; lay, 12. Divided—Clerical, 13; lay, 8.

The united vote of thirty delegates of each order being required, the amendment was defeated.

Although the defeat of this much-debated measure was apparently accomplished by the changing of the erroneously recorded vote of Nebraska, a well-informed deputy said it was really due to the division of the vote of California. This diocese voted "yea" at first, but afterward a belated deputy came in and recorded his vote as "nay," thus placing the entire vote of the diocese under the head of "divided" and making it possible for the correction of a clerical error to entirely change the final result.

Article V. of the proposed constitutional amendments, which had previously been passed over by both houses, was taken up by the House of Deputies and defeated after a brief debate. This article provided the requirement that six self-supporting parishes be necessary for the formation of a new diocese, and that twelve self-supporting parishes must be left in the old diocese, in case of a division.

The Rev. Dr. Hudson Stuck of Dallas opposed the adoption of the article because of a provision forbidding the creation of a new diocese with less than six self-supporting parishes, which would prevent the district of Western Texas from becoming a diocese for some years.

After the formal opening of the House of Deputies to-day a rule proposed by the Committee on Rules was adopted, providing that no new business should be introduced after Saturday, Oct. 12, except by permission of a two-thirds vote.

A majority report of the committee was made that it was not prepared to make any recommendation on the memorials from Milwaukee and Colorado that the name of the church as it appears on the title page of the Prayer Book be changed. A minority report was presented recognizing that a constitutional amendment would be required and asking that the whole matter be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the Chair. A majority report was made in regard to the resolution of the Rev. Rev. F. D. Tayler of Los Angeles.

The committee further reported a recommendation that the House concur in the action of the Bishops providing for marginal readings; also that they could not advise the authorization of the use of the revised version in reading the lessons. The committee also reported that it was the opinion of the committee that the Table of Lessons was not a part of the Prayer Book in the sense that the general provision for the amendment of the Prayer Book applied to it.

J. P. Morgan presented a memorial from the Church Clubs of New York and other cities in regard to a Bishopric in the Philippine Islands.

The triennial report of the Trustees of the general clerical relief fund was presented. It recommends the junction of the several diocesan funds of a similar character with the general fund. Twenty dioceses have already moved in that direction. More had been received and paid out to annuitants by about $14,000.

The delegation from the Canadian Church was brought into the House of Deputies by the committee appointed for the purpose, accompanied by a number of the Bishops, and presented by the Bishop of Kentucky.

The House took up the provision for the use of the marginal readings prepared by the joint committee of the last convention, which had been adopted by the House of Bishops and reported on favorably by the Committee on Canons of the Deputies.

Before a vote was reached the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Immediately after the assembling of the House of Bishops a message was read announcing the death of the Right Rev. Alexander Burgess, Bishop of Quincy, Ill., who expired at the home of his daughter, in St. Albans, Vt. By direction of the House a message of condolence was sent to the surviving daughter, Miss Caroline Burgess.

The Bishops of Minnesota and Marquette were appointed a committee to prepare a version of the Prayer Book in Swedish. A request from the Swedish clergy was received asking for the appointment of a general Swedish missionary.

A committee consisting of the Bishops of Dallas, Southern Virginia, Tennessee, Massachusetts, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Southern Ohio was appointed to prepare a uniform examination for candidates for holy orders and to arrange with the help of professors in theological seminaries a series of typical and suggestive questions for Deacons, their report to be sent to the presiding Bishop for approval.

An amendment to the canons, designed to provide more satisfactorily for missionary jurisdictions, was adopted. The proposed setting apart of the Diocese of Springfield, Ill., as a missionary district was discussed, but no action was taken.

The canon on marriage and divorce was considered, but no final action was taken. Nominations were received and announced for two vacant domestic Missionary Bishoprics—Olympia and North Dakota.

A report from a committee was presented, declaring the expediency of appointing a Bishop for the Philippine Islands without unnecessary delay.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Episcopal Board of Missions was kept busy to-day at its headquarters, in Sutter Street. A formal conference this morning was conducted by Mrs. Beamer, President of the Montana Branch, her subject being "Women Workers in the Missionary Field and What They Find to Do."

An informal discussion of the same topics was participated in by Miss Bull of Kyoto, Miss Higgins of Cape Palmas, Miss Huntington of Shanghai, and others. At noon prayers were said by the Bishop of Laramie, and at 3 P. M. the Bishop of Cape Palmas delivered an address, telling of his experiences on the West African coast.

At a special meeting of the Periodical Club this morning addresses were delivered by Miss Taylor of New York, the President, and Mrs. Chapin, the Secretary.

The opening session of the Daughters of the King to-day was devoted to the junior branch. The Secretary, Miss Irene Walker, showed that much progress had been made during the last three years. The afternoon session was devoted to a general discussion of matters affecting the order. At a meeting of the council yesterday these officers were chosen:

President—Mrs. E. A. Bradley, New York.
Honorary Vice President—Mrs. Peck, New Haven, Conn.
First Vice President—Mrs. Warner, New York.
Second Vice President—Miss Leslie Pell Clark, Albany, N. Y.
Secretary—Miss E. L. Ryerson, New York.
Treasurer—Miss E. R. Lenner, New Jersey.

A closing address was delivered by Bishop Edsall of North Dakota, who also conducted the farewell prayer service.

A general missionary mass meeting was held at the Mechanics' Pavilion to-night. The attendance was estimated at 10,000. The music was provided by a vested choir of 4,000 men and boys. After a simple service of prayer, addresses were made by the Bishop of Newcastle, England, Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Partridge of Kyoto, and Burton Mansfield of New Haven, Conn. All of the speakers urged the importance of renewed zeal in advancing the cause of the church in foreign lands.

FELL DEAD IN BATTERY PARK.

After spending a day at the Fishing Banks Eustachius Bensinger, a retired merchant, dropped dead last night in Battery Park from cerebral hemorrhage. The man had been to the banks on the steamer Angler.

The steamer returned from the banks last night, landing her passengers at the Battery pier. Bensinger had only proceeded a little way into the park when he fell to the ground. Patrolman Egan saw the man fall, and after examining him rang for an ambulance. Dr. Johnson of the Hudson Street Hospital said that the man had died almost instantly. The body was taken to the Church Street Station House, where it was later identified by the dead man's son, John.

RECEPTION TO SIR T. LIPTON.

Cup Challenger's Owner the Guest of the New York Yacht Club.

The New York Yacht Club gave a reception and dinner to Sir Thomas Lipton last night at the clubhouse, on Forty-fourth Street, and nearly three hundred members of the club were present. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard received the guest of the evening and his party and acted as toastmaster at the dinner.

Sir Thomas arrived at the clubhouse at about 9:30 o'clock, accompanied by Thomas Ratsey, Designer George L. Watson, and H. M. McGildaney. He went immediately to the model room, where he was introduced to the various members of the club present. The model room, which is one of the largest rooms in the new building, was decorated with flags, yachting pennants, and streamers, and conspicuous in the decoration was a green flag blazoned with shamrocks. After the reception a buffet dinner was served in the famous ship room of the club, which was also elaborately decorated.

The reception was entirely informal, and none but members of the club and invited guests attended it. Among those present were Hugh C. Kelly, F. G. Bourne, Col. Oliver H. Payne, J. B. Hilliard, Robert Ware, Dr. Reed Mackay, David Harris, Alexander Denny, John Westwood, George Keppel, Clifford Tower, Capt. Walker of the United States revenue cutter Gresham, Sir Henry Burdett, Commodore J. D. J. Kelley, F. T. Jenkins, A. C. Smith, F. B. Jones, G. M. Brown, George Drakeley, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Commodore Nicholson Kane, A. B. Jones, W. Gardner, Frederick Jenkins, T. A. Bronson, J. V. S. Oddie, E. D. Morgan, F. C. Henderson, C. M. Mason, Hunter Wykes, William Osgood, Spencer Swayne, William Butler Duncan, and Harry Duval.

THE KRAUSE TREASON CASE.

Ex-Governor of Johannesburg Is Now Also Charged with Inciting to Murder—Sensational Evidence.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Dr. Krause, the ex-Governor of Johannesburg, who was arrested on Sept. 2 on the charge of high treason, was arraigned in the Extradition Court at Bow Street yesterday and charged with high treason and inciting to murder. The former charge is connected with the surrender of Johannesburg, when, according to the Public Prosecutor, Dr. Krause obtained from Lord Roberts twenty-four hours' armistice, on the plea that street fighting would thereby be obviated, and utilized the period in getting all the Boer fighters out of town and in sending £180,000 to Pretoria. After Dr. Krause had been paroled he came to Europe, and is said to have applied to Dr. Leyds, the agent of the Transvaal, for money on account of these services.

The prosecution yesterday introduced evidence to show that Dr. Krause was in communication with Dr. Cornelius Broecksma, (the ex-Public Prosecutor of Johannesburg, who was executed on Sept. 30 for treason,) and that he urged the necessity of getting or otherwise disposing of Douglas Forster, an English lawyer attached to Lord Roberts's staff, who was very active against the Boers.

The prosecution also introduced letters in which Dr. Krause described Lord Milner as "an arch scoundrel, an enemy of Boer national existence, and a willing tool of the Jingoes," and advised the Burghers to break their oaths and shoot traitors.

The letters indicated that Dr. Krause acted as a channel of communication between the Transvaal and the Boers in Holland.

The prisoner was remanded.

Heavy Norwegian Army Estimates.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 8.—There is some comment here at the large total of the extraordinary army estimates proposed by the Cabinet. The expenditure includes 1,180,000 kroner ($316,240) for the defenses of the land approaches to Christiania, 1,400,000 kroner for quick-firing guns, 800,000 kroner additional to be expended on forts near the town, and 120,000 kroner to defray the expenses of laying mines near Bergen. The ordinary army estimates amount to 14,000,000 kroner.

Killed on Mountain Named After Him.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—A strange fatality is reported from Gratz, Styria. Yesterday, while Herr Hitthaler, a member of the Vienna Academy of Arts, was ascending the Hitthalerweg, named after himself, he fell over a precipice and was instantly killed.

New Railroad in Central Africa.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.—It is announced that the Government of the Congo Free State is about to begin the construction of 1,000 kilometers (about 621 miles) of railroad in the Upper Congo district.

Offer by Mr. Carnegie to Waterford.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The benefactions of Andrew Carnegie are reaching Ireland. He has offered to the City of Waterford £5,000 with which to build a free library.

Orleanist Conference at Karlsruhe.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The Duc d'Orléans and a number of political friends have arrived at Karlsruhe, where they will remain for a few days in conference.

Citizen Kills an Officer in a Duel.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—Lieut. Benno Soyka of the Hussars has been killed in a duel with pistols by Ernest Lowenfeld a manufacturer.

THE CASE OF CAPT. HALL.

Navy Department Letter to the Officer Who Was Exonerated of the Charge of Cowardice at Peking.

Capt. Newt H. Hall of the United States Marine Corps, now stationed on the United States receiving ship Columbia at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, makes public a letter addressed to him, under date of Sept. 24, by Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett and bearing upon the charges of cowardice during the siege of Peking preferred against him by United States Minister Edwin H. Conger. Capt. Hall was tried by court-martial on these charges and exonerated. It was stated that they had their origin in the personal antipathy of Mrs. Conger toward the accused officer because of his non-committal attitude in a quarrel between herself and Mrs. Squiers, wife of the Secretary of the legation. The letter follows:

Sir: The department is in receipt of your communication of the 4th ultimo, in which you refer to "the numerous articles which have appeared from time to time during the past year in the various newspapers and service papers, stating that Mr. Conger had preferred charges of cowardice against me, and quoting the Navy Department as their authority for the articles in question," and request the department to forward those charges to you, if any such were ever made; and you ask, in case the newspaper articles in question are not founded on fact, "that the department will correct the false statements that have appeared in the different papers."

In reply I have to inform you that the department has never received any communication from Minister Conger upon the subject of your conduct during the siege of the legations at Peking, and has no knowledge of any action taken by him in regard thereto, or of his views in the matter, except as derived from the papers in evidence before the court of inquiry which was convened at Cavite, P. I., in March last for investigation of the entire matter. All of the papers in the case on the department's files were forwarded to the court at that time, and no others have since been received; so that, as you were present during the investigation above mentioned, it is presumed that you are conversant with all the facts, charges, and allegations connected with this subject that have at any time come to the knowledge of the department.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the department has never in any way authorized the statements referred to in your communication.

You are at liberty to give such publicity to this communication as you may desire. Very respectfully, F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

SULLIVAN OPERA LEADER DIES.

Prof. William Robinson Drops Dead at Ogden, Utah.

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 8.—Prof. William Robinson, well known to theatrical people throughout the United States, dropped dead of heart disease in this city to-day. Robinson was a pupil of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan at the Royal Academy of Music, London. For eight years he was musical director for the Gilbert & Sullivan operas.

He had led the orchestra for the Castle Square Opera Companies in New York and Chicago, and later was connected with the South Well Company. Robinson came to Ogden about a year ago with an opera company, which disbanded. Since then he has resided here.

NEW COMEDY AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE

Grethe Kupfer's Successful Debut in a Leading Part.

First Production of "A Blank Page," by Ernst V. Wolzogen, Leads from Comedy to Rollicking Farce.

The first production of Ernst von Wolzogen's play, "Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt" ("A Blank Page") at the Irving Place Theatre last night proved a felicitous occasion for everybody concerned. Curiosity was manifest in regard to Fräulein Gerthe Kupfer, from the Neuen Theatre, Berlin, who made her début with Mr. Conried's company, and incidentally scored a pronounced success. She was not accorded the conventional reception upon her first entrance, but before she had been many minutes on the stage it was quite evident that she would prove a valuable acquisition.

The play begins in a vein of light comedy, which, however, develops later into rollicking farce. Dr. Gerhart Mohl, a university professor, while calling at the home of Colonel Achilles Homann, meets Paula, a sixteen-year-old girl, whose ingenuousness charms him. Paula's mother, Gertrude, played delightfully by Meta Bunger, mistakes the professor's intention, and while he is leading up to a proposal for the hand of her daughter, supposes he is about to propose marriage to her. In an amusing scene of pure comedy she learns her error and consents to the marriage of Paula and the professor.

There is a scene in this act, where Paula before her betrothal to the professor brings her dolls to show to him, that is full of charm. And when Paula enters and her mother tells her that the professor has asked for her hand, the quaint, girlish delight at the idea, and the ingenuous way in which she thanks the professor for his first kiss, brought the curtain down amid applause that was no more demonstrative than the happy situation and its excellent playing deserved. One of the most pleasing features of the first act was its genial homelike atmosphere.

In the second act the professor and his young wife return from their honeymoon, and he quickly realizes that he has really married a child. Here begins a series of lectures to the girl upon the duties of the wife, which add to her discomfort and likewise develop in her a rebellious spirit that reaches a climax when a pet white mouse escapes from its cage. At this moment her cousin, Curt Homann, who has just left the university school, comes in to visit them. He is sympathetic, and, in addition, he looks very well in his uniform. As a result the professor finds himself neglected, while the smooth-faced boy receives all of the attention.

The author has avoided the temptation to write a psychological treatise, and contents himself with getting all the humor possible out of the situation. And to the fall of the curtain in the last act the situations and the dialogue make for almost incessant laughter.

The part of the cadet was played by another new member of the company, Matthias Claudius, light comedian, somewhat lacking in sincerity, but generally quite agreeable. Otto Ottbert played the Professor admirably, and, in the part of an eccentric cook, Johanna Claussen-Koch was amusing. Of the other parts, the best played, perhaps, was that of the irascible Colonel Homann, which was assigned to Frank Kierschner.

The play is refreshing, and with the delightfully spontaneous acting of Fraulein Kupfer alone, ought to prove a potent attraction not only for the regular clientele of this house, but for everybody who enjoys what is really good in the art of the theatre. The cast was:

Dr. Gerhart Mohl	Otto Ottbert
Achilles Homann	Franz Kierschner
Curt Homann	Matthias Claudius
Amalie Homann	Hermine Warna
Gertrud	Meta Bunger
Paula	Grethe Kupfer
Prof. Deggenmeyer	Willy Frey
Therese, Wirthschafterin Johanna	Claussen-Koch
Lena, Hausmadchen	Gussie Frankel
Ein Dienstmann	Carl Frischer

"THE LOVE MATCH."

"The Love Match," Sydney Grundy's latest play, is not as serious as "Sowing the Wind" or as farcical as "The Late Mr. Costello." It is a comedy-drama in four acts and tells the tale of a hasty marriage of one couple and the repentance which comes at leisure, and the happy wooing of another pair of young people.

Miss Bertha Galland will play the leading rôle at the production of "The Love Match" at the Lyceum Theatre next Saturday night. Others in the cast are Mrs. Walcot, Deronda Mayo, Harry D. Stanford, Charles F. Gotthold, Stephen Wright, Frank C. Bangs, Owen Fawcett, Louis Hendricks, and L. F. Morrison.

"A Message from Mars" to be Burlesqued.

It was announced last night that "A Message from Mars," which Charles Hawtrey, the English comedian, is playing at the Garrick Theatre, will be burlesqued by Weber and Fields, beginning a week from Thursday. Edgar Smith, the librettist, and Julian Mitchell, the stage manager of Weber and Fields, were at the performance Monday and last night, and decided that the play lends itself to burlesque better than any other of the current season.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Owing to unsatisfactory business, Frank McKee will close the tour of a special company presenting "Janice Meredith" next Saturday evening. The play without Mary Mannering in the rôle was a failure.

The management of the American Theatre has purchased the rights for the production of "La Rosca," "Glismonda," and "Cleopatra." The scenery and costumes of the late Fanny Davenport will be used.

The first dress rehearsal of E. H. Sothern's new production, "If I Were King," will be given to-day at the Garden Theatre. The piece will be presented for the first time on any stage next Monday evening.

"New England Folks" will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Oct. 21. "The Cipher Code" will be withdrawn. In the cast of the rural comedy will be Frank Mordaunt, Walter Thomas, Grayce Scott, and Blanche Weaver.

"The Red Kloof," Paul M. Potter's play of the Transvaal, will be withdrawn from the Savoy Theatre Oct. 28. Arthur Frohman will produce "Eben Holden" Oct. 30. Following this comedy, "Sweet and Twenty" and "La Viene" will be produced.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8.—Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. J. F. Stone, and Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy returned from New York today.

Miss Tenie Eustis is the guest of Mrs. George Peabody Eustis at her cottage in Eustis Avenue.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., returned from New York to-day. Mr. Vanderbilt will not return to New York until the last of the week.

John H. Glover, who has been here for several days, has gone to Bridgeport, Conn.

Miss Waring, daughter of the late Col. George E. Waring, Jr., is visiting friends here.

Miss Redmond, sister of Goold H. Redmond, left for New York to-day.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs closed her cottage on the cliffs to-day, and went with her son to New York for the Winter.

John R. Drexel took out a party, including Pembroke Jones and A. Lanfaer Norrie, on the steam yacht Sultana for a fishing trip to-day.

John C. Whitridge has closed his Summer villa, Cressiands, in Portsmouth, and with his daughter, Mrs. R. Manson Smith, is spending a few days in Newport before going to Baltimore for the Winter. Miss Oliver Smith, Miss Thomas, and Marsden Smith, who have been spending the Summer at Cresslands, have already returned to Baltimore.

Mrs. W. M. Post, who has been visiting Mrs. John Carter Brown, returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Miss Romola Dahlgren, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Joseph S. Morris, the Misses Morris, Peter D. Martin, Monson Morris, and M. Agustus Atta, the French Minister to Chili, are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has gone to New York.

Miss Susan Travers, who recently purchased the Colman cottage, which she has occupied during the past Summer, has closed the cottage and taken apartments at the Margaret for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans closed their villa, Bleak House, on Ocean Avenue, today, and left for Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Barton French left tonight for New York, where they will take a special car for Hot Springs, Va., to remain there several weeks.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was delightful in both town and suburbs and the opening of the Women's National Championship Golf Tournament at Baltusrol with the tea and reception at the clubhouse of the Baltusrol Club was the chief event of the day. To-day will be marked by the occurrence of several important weddings, all of them out of town. They are those of Miss Barclay and Mr. Colt, Miss Babcock and Mr. Bicknell, and Miss Aldrich and Mr. Rockefeller.

***

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and James H. Hyde will begin to-morrow their much discussed coaching trip between this city and Philadelphia. The trip will be made with a number of changes of stages at various points. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have arrived in town for the season.

***

The wedding of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Miss Aldrich will take place to-day at the country seat of Senator and Mrs. Nelson Aldrich, Warwick's Neck, R. I. It will not be a large affair, but merely a family wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller will hold a reception later in the season when they return from their bridal trip.

***

One of to-day's weddings will be that of Miss Edith Babcock and Eugene Pritchard Bicknell, which is to be celebrated in Christ Church, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, this city, and a cousin of the bride, is to officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman of Christ Church, Riverdale. Miss K. S. Babcock and Miss Jessie B. Campbell of Providence, cousins of the bride, are to be the bridesmaids, and the little daughter of Augustus Bicknell and a niece of the bride is to be the flower girl. Evelyn P. Bicknell is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are Howard Constable of New York, T. Bradley James of Riverdale, Charles P. Babcock, Franklin L. Babcock, J. Bowie Dash, and Louis Moore. A large reception is to be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowie Dash following the church ceremony.

***

At the wedding to-day at the country place of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Moore Barclay, Thornfield, Cazenovia, N. Y., of Miss Beatrice Waldburg Barclay and Stockton Beekman Colt, the maid of honor is to be Miss Cornelia Evelyn Barclay, the younger sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Ethel Van Cortlandt Colt, a sister of the bridegroom; Angelica Schuyler Crosby, Adelaide Mott Barclay, and Elizabeth Benedict Oakley. Mr. Colt's best man is to be his brother, Boudinot Colt, and the ushers selected are Dr. Harold Barclay, a brother of the bride; Morgan Colt, Arthur Turnbull, and George B. Post, Jr. The Rev. Dr. John T. Rose of St. Peter's Church, Cazenovia, will officiate. The ceremony will be followed by an informal reception and a breakfast.

***

The tea and reception given by the Baltusrol Golf Club at its clubhouse near Short Hills, N. J., yesterday afternoon was a brilliant success and marked the opening of the Women's National Championship Tournament. Louis Keller and the Board of Managers of the club were the givers of the tea, and several well-known women assisted in receiving. It was a perfect day for a country outing, and there was accordingly a large crowd. The clubhouse has been greatly enlarged and improved since last Autumn, and has nearly twice the capacity, so that yesterday, instead of the jam of last year, there was ample room for the guests. The trains that left New York at 12, 1:40, and 2 o'clock were met by buses that took the visitors from the station at Short Hills out to the picturesque little clubhouse, where luncheon was served, and later tea. Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom have taken the Ward house near the club for the tournament, and Mrs. Griscom and Miss Griscom are entertaining a number of guests there, all of whom were at the reception. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly drove over from Florham. Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. Oliver J. Wells, Mrs. Townsend Ashmore, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Adolphe de Bary, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Townsend, Miss Barnes, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who did not play; Miss Marie L. Harrison, Mrs. Manice, Miss Curtis, Miss Terry, Miss Maude Wetmore, and others were among those seen on the clubhouse lawn.

***

Lord Newborough has arrived in New York and is staying at the Waldorf, where Lady Newborough and her mother, Mrs. Carr of Louisville, have been for several weeks. Lord Newborough left England on his yacht, expecting to reach here in time for the cup races. His yacht, however, broke down and he was compelled to stop at the Azores. He left St. Michael's on Sept. 23 in the tramp steamer Marcia and arrived in Philadelphia on Monday.

***

It is rumored that Alfred G. Vanderbilt has leased the residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. This house is known as No. 721, and is now the home of Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland. The house is said to have been leased furnished, and report further states that Mr. Vanderbilt will pay $14,000 for the brief period during which he and Mrs. Vanderbilt will occupy it. It is a very handsome structure. It is one of the four large dwellings recently built by William Waldorf Astor. The late Marcus Daly occupied No. 725, and Mrs. Daly lives there now. Other well-known people in the vicinity are Edwin Gould, who was the lessee of the house at the southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street; Woodbury G. Langdon, and Edward Kemp.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are expected to return to-day from the Buffalo Exposition.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull have returned from Buffalo, where they have visited the Exposition, and have gone to Monmouth Beach for the early Autumn.

***

Mrs. Carlos de Garmendia and Miss Pepellia de Garmendia have arrived in Paris, where they will stay for some short time. Later they will return to Nymphenburg, near Munich, where they have been living for some years.

***

Miss Norma Leslie Munro, who has accompanied her mother, Mrs. Norman L. Munro, to Europe, has just purchased a fast French automobile which she intends using in New York this Winter. Mrs. Munro and Miss Munro will entertain largely the coming season.

***

The engagement of Miss Lillie Macdonald, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Macdonald, of 247 Fifth Avenue, to W. Gustav Triest of Staten Island is announced. The wedding of Mr. Triest and Miss Macdonald will take place on Nov. 2 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

***

Idlewild will not be ready until Thursday, although a force of workmen has been employed day and night getting it ready. Mr. Vanderbilt is expected to arrive here this afternoon. It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to purchase in the neighborhood of Oyster Bay a large tract of land.

***

There will be a run this afternoon of the Meadow Brook hounds. The meet is to be in the Wheatley Hills. Harry Bull will be master of the hunt in the absence of Ralph N. Ellis, who has not resumed his duties since his recent illness.

***

Miss May Van Alen has arrived in New York. She will remain, present plans unchanged, for a greater part of the season. Her grandmother, Mrs. Astor, will not arrive in town before Saturday.

***

Among the Southern visitors at present in town are Mr. and Mrs. A. Brittin and Miss Celeste Brittin, who are at the Buckingham. Mr. Brittin was formerly the Mayor of New Orleans. Miss Celeste Brittin was a bridesmaid at the wedding here of her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, to Mr. Randall.

***

Among those booked on the St. Paul, which sails to-day, are Frederick W. Cameron, Grosvenor Ely, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hill, and Frank D. Woodruff. W. D. Belknap and Mrs. P. de Garennes sail on the Southwark, which goes to Antwerp.

***

The wedding of Miss Mary Swords, the daughter of Mrs. Charles R. Swords, and James Frederick Bacon will take place on the 16th, and not to-day, as announced in various places.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie will return to town this week after closing their Newport cottage. Lanfear Norrie, who has been on a hunting trip with Lispenard Stewart, returned with him on Monday to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Henri I. Barbey and the Misses Barbey are expected to arrive in this country next week.

Miss Langhorne's Horse Fatally Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

BAISC, Va., Oct. 8.—Miss Phyllis Langhorne will not ride at the Richmond Horse Show, as was announced. Her splendid mount Geneste, which she had entered in two classes, to be ridden by herself, fell from a car while being loaded at Micador, the Summer home of the Langhornes, to be taken to Richmond, and was fatally injured. Geneste was a beautiful chestnut mare. She was sired by Godolphin, and won many blue ribbons in her career.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Waring—Fisk.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 8.—The marriage of Miss Louise Green Fisk and Lewis Edmund Waring was celebrated yesterday. The wedding was the most brilliant society event that has taken place in this city this Fall. Invitations had been issued to more than 2,500 persons in this city, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Newport, Washington, and various other cities in this and adjacent States. Mrs. Waring is the eldest daughter of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Charles J. Fisk. Mr. Waring is a son of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Waring. He is a member of the Hillside Golf Club of this city and also of the Baltusrol Golf Club.

The ceremony was performed at 8:30 o'clock in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards. A feature of the ceremony was the presence of a number of choir boys from Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, who preceded the bridal party.

The ushers were Henry Lowe, Laurens H. Van Buren, Richard S. Waring, Edward J. Waring, brothers of the bridegroom; Augustus R. Fisk of this city, Raymond Lefferts and Edward Sawyer of New York, Rutherford M. Shepard and J. Cheney Wells of Philadelphia. The flower girls were Miss Annie G. Fisk, sister of the bride, and Miss Eleanor Waring, sister of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaretta Wood of Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Esther Waterman of Southport, Conn.; Miss Helen Bushnell, Miss Helen Talmadge, Miss Florence Waring, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Edith C. Fisk, a cousin of the bride, of this city, and Miss Evelyn Louise Wilbur of Wilburtha, N. J., aunt of the bride. Miss Fannie Cox of this city was maid of honor. The best man was Orville T. Waring, eldest brother of the bridegroom.

The bride wore a gown of chiffon with rose point lace and tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses, orchids, and lilies of the valley.

After the ceremony an elaborate reception was held at the home of the bride's parents on West Seventh Street. Among the large number of presents received by the bride none attracted more attention than did the gift of Mrs. Richie, the bride's grandmother. It was linen worth $1,000, packed in an old German dower chest.

Hopkins—Turnbull.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 8.—The wedding of John Appleton Havens Hopkins of New York and Miss Alison Low Turnbull, daughter of Lieut. Frank Turnbull, United States Navy, retired, was celebrated at 12:30 to-day in the Church of the Redeemer by the Rev. Dr. E. E. Butler of Madison, N. J. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, was gowned in white crepe de chine, trimmed with old point lace. The bridal veil was also of the old point, and the bridal bouquet was a shower of white carnations. Miss Marjory Turnbull, the maid of honor, and sister of the bride, was in white silk, trimmed with heavy ecru lace, and she carried American Beauty roses. Her large picture hat was covered with white plumes.

Archibald D. Turnbull, a brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were Arthur Turnbull, H. Luzo, Milton Hopkins, and Dr. Walter B. Power, all of New York, and Thomas B. Gannett, Jr., and Daniel Stanwood of Boston. The church was simply decorated with white roses and palms.

After the ceremony there was a small reception for the relatives at Featherleigh Farm, the residence of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins will, after their bridal trip, live at 17 West Tenth Street, New York.

Among the guests invited to the wedding and the reception were Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Gannett and Miss Gannett of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Ransay Turnbull, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dixon, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Stone of New York, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and William Cutting of Newport, Miss Janie Turnbull of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. George F. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. William Watts, and Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Cooper. The house decorations were pink roses and greens.

Truslow—Ellis.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Miss Kate Spencer Ellis was married to Thomas Horlor Truslow of Guantanamo, Cuba, formerly of New York, at Trinity Church this evening. The bride is the only daughter of Major and Mrs. Eugene A. Ellis. Major Ellis is Collector of Customs at Guantanamo. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Murray Wells, cousin of the bride. Ernest Truslow, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Blumenstiel—Uhlmann.

The wedding of Edwin Blumenstiel and Miss Edith Uhlmann, daughter of Simon Uhlmann, took place at Delmonico's last evening. The Rev. Dr. Kohler of the Temple Beth-El officiated. The bride's frock was white satin and lace, and she wore diamond ornaments, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were the Misses Viola Solomon, Alma Rosenbaum, Marie Sichel, Cora Blumenstell, Claire Faulkman, and Janet Blumenstiel. Their frocks were white organdie, lace-trimmed. The best man was Emanuel Blumenstiel, a brother of the bridegroom, and Albert Blumenstiel, Arthur Moser, Joseph Michaelis, M. J. Fox, Emanuel Lock, Herbert Maas, M. H. Eyttenberg, J. Spiegelberg, Eugene Spiegelberg, S. F. Jacobs, Walter Wecheler, and A. A. Cook were the ushers.

Aldcrofft—De Rivas.

At St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church yesterday Miss Elena de Rivas, the daughter of the late Manuel E. de Rivas, was married to Richard B. Aldcrofft, Jr. Miss May Bingham was maid of honor, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Walter G. Murphy. Dr. Alexander J. Robinson was best man, and the ushers were W. J. Moran, Charles C. Tough, and Frederick H. Gaynor. The Rev. Father Ducey performed the ceremony. On account of the recent death of Thomas Murphy, the bride's grandfather, there was no reception.

TAXATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 8.—Wholesale fraud by people in reporting their property for assessment is strikingly shown in the recapitulation of the personalty assessment just completed in the Auditor's office. Incidentally, even the most cursory glance at the totals, which have just been figured up, shows that the State, according to the sworn returns of the taxpayers, is the most poverty-stricken in the Union from the standpoint of personalty.

According to the statistics there is only $92,851 worth of jewelry in Mississippi, and the assertion may be safely ventured that there are at least four towns in the State where the value of diamonds alone owned by individuals will be in excess of this sum. This figure does not include watches, which are reported to the number of 29,066, and valued at $428,254, an average of $14 for each timepiece, and also an average of about one watch for each fifty of population.

The carriers of pistols were also exceedingly shy in their dealings with the Assessors, only 7,466 pistols, dirks, and bowie knives being found, valued at $103,388.

The total valuation of personal property is $63,270,438, and about 25 per cent. of the sum, or $16,072,866, is invested in mercantile pursuits. Only $5,063,629 is invested in manufacturing. The Assessors succeeded in finding solvent credits amounting to $4,332,151, which is probably 5 per cent. of the amount actually in existence and locked away in capacious vaults securely removed from the prying eyes of the tax gatherers.

BISHOP BURGESS DEAD.

He Was Head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Quincy, Ill.—Was Eighty-two Years Old.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 8.—The Right Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., L

ACCUSED YOUNG GIRL OF THEFT

Shopper's Charge Leads to Searching of Miss Jessie Pierpoint of Yonkers at a Police Station.

In her excitement over the discovery that her pocketbook containing $4 was missing, Mrs. Louise Atkins of 414 West Fifty-third Street, a shopper in a Sixth Avenue department store, yesterday accused the first person she turned to of taking it. This proved to be Jessie Pierpoint, seventeen years old, who was accompanied by her older sister, May Pierpoint. They are the daughters of William Pierpoint, a commission merchant of 31 Main Street, Yonkers, and whose residence is on Ravine Avenue in that city.

The two girls were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station House, where Mrs. Atkins persisted in her accusation, and notwithstanding the fact that Capt. Flood, who was behind the desk, said that he was well acquainted with Mr. Pierpoint, and the sisters frankly told of everything they had in their pockets, including very considerable sums of money, and accounted for their every movement during the day, the younger girl was taken in hand by Matron Reynolds and searched as thoroughly as though she were a thief with a long criminal record. They were then allowed to go, which they did, after recovering somewhat from their terror and indignation, which found vent in passionate weeping when the ordeal was past.

As soon as Mrs. Atkins made her accusation a floorwalker standing close by ordered both girls to leave the place. They went, followed by Mrs. Atkins. The younger girl broke into a run, and after going north one block, followed by her accuser and a constantly swelling crowd, met Policeman Cavanaugh standing at Twenty-fourth Street. She told him she had been falsely accused of stealing and begged his protection. Her sister and Mrs. Atkins came up, and the woman repeated her charge and Cavanaugh took the trio to the station house, where, after it was all over, Mrs. Atkins admitted that after all she might have been mistaken.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Miss Jessie Pierpont is in a state bordering on collapse to-night over her experience in New York to-day, when she was taken to a station house and searched on suspicion of having stolen a woman's pocketbook. When seen to-night, she said she and her sister had been intrusted with the work of buying things for a church fair, and that was what took them to New York. She said she ran on leaving the store because the woman who accused her of stealing the pocketbook had raised her hand either to strike or to seize her.

Mr. Pierpont said he would go to New York to-morrow and make an investigation. He thought an outrage that two young girls could be arrested on the street in the presence of a big crowd and then subjected to the indignity of a search on the simple assertion of a woman. So far as Capt. Flood was concerned, he believed he had done all that was possible, and only his duty, and in having the girls searched took the quickest way out of the matter to secure their release.

DOUBLE PHILADELPHIA HANGING.

Sentence Executed on Men Who Killed Law Professor White.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Charles Perry and Henry Ivory, colored, were hanged today in the County Prison for the murder of Roy Wilson White, Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania.

Prof. White was attacked on the street near that institution in West Philadelphia on the night of May 19, 1900, and beaten to death with an iron bolt. The motive was robbery. A third man, convicted of complicity in the crime, is now awaiting sentence of death.

SAYS SHE ASSAULTED HIM.,

Husband's Plea When His Wife Accuses Him of Desertion.

When Mrs. Oscar Gastmeyer, twenty years old, the daughter of a wealthy builder, accused her husband, Oscar Gastmeyer, of 128 Stanhope Street, Williamsburg, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, yesterday, with abandonment, the husband said that his reason for leaving her was due to repeated assaults she committed upon him.

Mrs. Gastmeyer alleged that her husband had left her three times. She asked Magistrate O'Reilly to compel him to support her until she could bring suit for separation. The Magistrate adjourned the case for a week.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:04	Sun sets	5:30
Moon rises	3:18		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:05	Gov. Isl'd	5:38
H. Gate	7:34		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:25	Gov. Isl'd	5:56
H. Gate	7:52		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 9.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas	*12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arkadia, Porto Rico	.....	9:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grangense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Dona Maria, Lisbon	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Inchmona, South Africa	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ra Savoia, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago, Bahamas, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Canning, Manchester	.....	.....
City of Rome, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gienelg, Hamburg	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maristow, Havre	.....	.....
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Tauric, Liverpool	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zulia, Venezuela, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 13 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 10; Shanghai, Sept. 17; Yokohama, Sept. 21, and Honolulu, Sept. 30, which reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched east Oct. 7, at 10 A. M., and due in New York on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 9.

Amazonense, Para, Sept. 25.
Apache, Jacksonville, Oct. 6.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 28.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 1.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 21.
Nubia, Stettin, Sept. 20.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 8.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 2.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 28.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

Alnwick, St. Lucia, Oct. 2.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 6.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 9.
Marquette, London, Sept. 29.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 3.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, Oct. 2.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Oct. 6.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 6.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 28.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 5.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
La Bretagne, Havre, Oct. 5.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 3.

Arrived.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans Oct. 3, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Anchored off the Scotland Lightship at 1:45 A. M. Oct. 9.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Cuppers, Genoa, &c., Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam Sept. 26 and Boulogne 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:23 A. M.

U. S. battleship Massachusetts, Capt. Manney, Hampton Roads Sept. 7. Went to the Navy Yard.

SS Westgate, (Br.,) Ramsdale, Rio de Janeiro, &c., Sept. 7, with coffee to Arbuckle Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Curris, Caleta Buena Aug. 2 via Norfolk Oct. 5, with mdse. to Beach & Co.—vessel to Flint, Eddy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Dragoman, (Br.,) Waters, Kraaksaan, &c., July 29, with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon, Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:28 P. M.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Fisher, Rio de Janeiro Sept. 17, Bahia 20th, Pernambuco 22d, Barbados 30th, and St. Lucia Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Boyic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Sept. 27, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:58 A. M.

SS Seneca, Johnstone, Tampico Sept. 27 and Cienfuegos Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Roberts, Savanilla, &c., Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 A. M.

SS Tyr, (Dan.,) Funder, Port Maria Oct. 1, with fruit to the Tenedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Windnaw, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 4 and Wilmington, N. C., 6th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gold Shell, French, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 8, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Banan, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Guyandotte, for Newport News and Washington.
SS Honiton, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Indrani, (Br.,) for Singapore, Manila, &c.
SS Ohio, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Comanche, for Charleston, &c.
SS Major Barrett, for Norfolk.

Notice to Mariners.

CAUCUS CUT RANGE REAR BEACON LIGHT, FLORIDA.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 1, 1901, this fixed white lens-lantern light, heretofore reported destroyed by a storm, will be re-established, on the red, triangular wooden structure, covered with horizontal slats, on three iron-cased piles, which has been built, in its former position, on the beach, on the northerly prolongation of the axis of the cut, and about 9-16 mile NNW. in rear of the front light of this range. The focal plane of the light will be 52½ feet above the water, as formerly.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 123 of 1901, and Bulletin No. 123, Par. 32.)

Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 108, No. 1,017, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 61.

CHRISTIANA BEACON LIGHT STATION, DELAWARE.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 22, 1901, this light will be placed on the fog-signal house being erected at this station, in the position of the present light, 2,088 feet S. 30° 43' E. (SE. ½ S.) from Christiana Lighthouse, on the westerly side of the Delaware River, on the centre of the terminal crib of the jetty, in about 28 feet mean low water on the northerly side of the mouth of Christiana Creek and the entrance to Wilmington, the height of the focal plane changed from 27 to 37 feet above mean high water, and its characteristic changed from fixed white to a fixed red lens-lantern light.

On the same date a 2,100-pound bell to be struck by machinery, during thick or foggy weather, a single blow every 10 seconds, will be established in the structure. The structure will be a white, two-story frame building, 11 feet square, with lined colored trimmings and a tower roof, surmounted by a white post about 3½ feet high supporting the lens-lantern. The corrected approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 128 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 39° 43' (04"); Longitude, West, 75° 30' (56").

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately: heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 110, No. 509, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1901," Pages 32, 39, and 42.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Stoermer, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kariowa, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 6:40 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Capt. Muggah, from New York, arr. at St. Croix at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Ulia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:26 A. M. Oct. 9 and proceeded.

SS Oronsay, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York for Manila, &c., arr. at Singapore yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, sld. from Naples for New York Oct. 4.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Marroe, from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Lodovica, (Aust.,) Capt. Bartulich, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Port Natal Oct. 3.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Parnambuco yesterday.

United States transport Ingalls, Capt. Stevenson, from New York via Malta, &c., for Manila, arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 4 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Mongibello, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavatelli, sld. from Palermo for New York Oct. 1.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, sld. from Bordeaux for New York Oct. 3.

SS Arara, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, (from Shanghai, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York Oct. 4.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Julfs, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Cervantes, (Br.,) Capt. Dixon, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, (from New York,) sld. from Barbados for Para and Manaos Oct. 4.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J. Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

Samuel Weiss.
Reuben Rosenberger & Co.
Charles Detcken.
Frank T. Neeley.
Morris J. Meyer.
Sophie Schwab.
Minnie Froece.
Sockovits & Berman.
Henry S. Sonhami.
Louis Rosuck.
George W. Moseley.
J. E. & J. Herzog.
John H. Wetzel.
Charles W. Morgan.
Asher Weisgman.
Harris & Metzer.
Jacob Levine.
Charles McEvoy.
Emil Henschel.
E. W. Whittaker.
Colin & Levy.
E. R. Dunham.
Tobias Simnowitz.
Samuel Baros.
W. G. & J. E. Schuyler.
George W. Lederer.
Kasse Bros.
Moses Weinstein.
Jacob Weinstein.
B. M. Ewing & Co.

In Bankruptcy:

3347—A. Goldman & Son.
3415—Green vs. Green.
3477—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
3336—Slericks vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3339—Same vs. same.
3345—A. M. Stockwell Co. vs. Bernheim.
3417—A. A. Griffing Co. vs. N. Y. Realty Co.
3439—Jacob vs. Thompson.
3462—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Langer.
3475—Townshend vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3476—Same vs. same.
3590—Lilianthal vs. Lesser.
3589—Durand vs. Ackert
3627—Gassner vs. Devlin.
3628—Cunehan vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3658—Dowe vs. Cobre Grande Copper Co.
3685—Wallach vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3685.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan for the People.

1—John Parker. 2—Mary Jennings.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and V. for trial.

10369—Barry vs. City of New York.
10608—Murphy vs. Pabst Brew. Co.
3318—Hogan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8361—Davis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8079—City of N. Y. vs. Parks.
10742—Shea vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
10969—Babinowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11000—Dutrea vs. Gays.
11002—Sicilliowitz vs. Shedlinsky.
11006—McEwen vs. Mt. St. Ry. Co.
11081—Grandjean vs. N.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and VII.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VII., Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

1499—Guttfield vs. Fraelo.
10708—Lafkovits vs. Wells Fargo.
2300—Pennsman vs. Knick. Ice Co.
8368—Murphy vs. Supreme Council C. K.
9907—Coyne vs. Pitzel.
10534—Buskirk vs. Valentine.
1646—Schleiermacher vs. Klingenstein.
10744—United Press vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
10904—Romano vs. Burns.
10957—Connors vs. Maynard.
10965—Riordan vs. Am. Tobacco Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wendel vs. Bachman.
2—Struck vs. Baar.
3—Guider vs. Black.
4—Foskett & Bailey Co. vs. Weber.
5—Sexton vs. McKay.
6—Watson vs. Noblett.
7—Hepburn vs. General Carriage Co.
8—Crocheron vs. Crocheron.
9—People ex rel. Jones vs. Coler.
10—In re Southerly & Northerly of E. 170th St.
11—Carpenter vs. La Tourette.
12—Neely vs. Armat Moving Picture Co.
13—Dambmann vs. Dambmann.
14—In re Comstock.
15—In re Kraus.
16—Smith vs. Mills.
17—Camp vs. Kashare.
18—Emme vs. Emme.
19—Sullivan vs. Lentine.
20—Becker vs. Becker.
21—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
22—Loos vs. Looe.
23—Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank vs. Lange
24—Branch vs. Margolies.
25—Foster vs. Ward.
26—Riverside Bank vs. Liebler.
27—Brant vs. Hartwell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

828—East River Sav. Inst. vs. Tripp. Undefended divorces.
4132—Sandarno vs. Sandarno.
2840—Gallaway vs. Gallaway.
1262—Mare vs. Mare.
3543—Brodsky vs. Brodsky.
3700—Tresser vs. Tresser.
3725—Weigand vs. Weigand.
3097—Dresser vs. Blesse.
3296—Kirkman vs. Kirkman.
3722—McPherson vs. McPherson.
3728—McCord vs. McCord.
3737—Perlin vs. Perlin.
3746—Wackermann vs. Wackermann.
3732—Mullins vs. Mullins.
3742—Meisel vs. Meisel.
3637—Meyer vs. Meyer.
3719—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
3734—Yaffe vs. Yaffe.
3314—Farrell vs. Farrell.
3754—Posey vs. Posey.
3755—Wesler vs. Wesler.
3759—Conlon vs. Conlon.
4108—Cooper vs. Cooper.
4107—Striep vs. Striep.
4103—Wyatt vs. Wyatt.
4109—Booth vs. Booth.
4110—Martyn vs. Martyn
4111—Holmes vs. Holmes.
4112—Leko vs. Leko.
4113—Levy vs. Levy.
4114—Chatfield vs. Chatfield.
4115—Johns vs. Johns.
4116—Nicholson vs. Nicholson.
4117—Bradshaw vs. Bradshaw.
4118—Koetter vs. Koetter.
4119—Lemoine vs. Lemoine.
4120—Cuthbert vs. Cuthbert.
4121—Leonard vs. Leonard.
4122—Rosenbaum vs. Rosenbaum.
4123—Owen vs. Owen.
4124—McFarlane vs. McFarlane.
4125—Swan vs. Swan.
4126—Dockstader vs. Dockstader.

Preferred causes.

3449—O'Brien vs. Leary. General calendar.
2709—Braning vs. Goldenberg.
2987—Opper vs. Hirsh.
3769—Sander vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2992—McKnight & Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
3415—Green vs. Green.
3477—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
3336—Slericks vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3339—Same vs. same.
3345—A. M. Stockwell Co. vs. Bernheim.
3417—A. A. Griffing Co. vs. N. Y. Realty Co.
3439—Jacob vs. Thompson.
3462—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Langer.
3475—Townshend vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3476—Same vs. same.
3590—Lilianthal vs. Lesser.
3589—Durand vs. Ackert
3627—Gassner vs. Devlin.
3628—Cunehan vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3658—Dowe vs. Cobre Grande Copper Co.
3685—Wallach vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3685.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan for the People.

1—John Parker. 2—Mary Jennings.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and V. for trial.

10369—Barry vs. City of New York.
10608—Murphy vs. Pabst Brew. Co.
3318—Hogan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8361—Davis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8079—City of N. Y. vs. Parks.
10742—Shea vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
10969—Babinowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11000—Dutrea vs. Gays.
11002—Sicilliowitz vs. Shedlinsky.
11006—McEwen vs. Mt. St. Ry. Co.
11081—Grandjean vs. N.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and VII.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VII., Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

1499—Guttfield vs. Fraelo.
10708—Lafkovits vs. Wells Fargo.
2300—Pennsman vs. Knick. Ice Co.
8368—Murphy vs. Supreme Council C. K.
9907—Coyne vs. Pitzel.
10534—Buskirk vs. Valentine.
1646—Schleiermacher vs. Klingenstein.
10744—United Press vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
10904—Romano vs. Burns.
10957—Connors vs. Maynard.
10965—Riordan vs. Am. Tobacco Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wendel vs. Bachman.
2—Struck vs. Baar.
3—Guider vs. Black.
4—Foskett & Bailey Co. vs. Weber.
5—Sexton vs. McKay.
6—Watson vs. Noblett.
7—Hepburn vs. General Carriage Co.
8—Crocheron vs. Crocheron.
9—People ex rel. Jones vs. Coler.
10—In re Southerly & Northerly of E. 170th St.
11—Carpenter vs. La Tourette.
12—Neely vs. Armat Moving Picture Co.
13—Dambmann vs. Dambmann.
14—In re Comstock.
15—In re Kraus.
16—Smith vs. Mills.
17—Camp vs. Kashare.
18—Emme vs. Emme.
19—Sullivan vs. Lentine.
20—Becker vs. Becker.
21—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
22—Loos vs. Looe.
23—Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank vs. Lange
24—Branch vs. Margolies.
25—Foster vs. Ward.
26—Riverside Bank vs. Liebler.
27—Brant vs. Hartwell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

828—East River Sav. Inst. vs. Tripp. Undefended divorces.
4132—Sandarno vs. Sandarno.
2840—Gallaway vs. Gallaway.
1262—Mare vs. Mare.
3543—Brodsky vs. Brodsky.
3700—Tresser vs. Tresser.
3725—Weigand vs. Weigand.
3097—Dresser vs. Blesse.
3296—Kirkman vs. Kirkman.
3722—McPherson vs. McPherson.
3728—McCord vs. McCord.
3737—Perlin vs. Perlin.
3746—Wackermann vs. Wackermann.
3732—Mullins vs. Mullins.
3742—Meisel vs. Meisel.
3637—Meyer vs. Meyer.
3719—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
3734—Yaffe vs. Yaffe.
3314—Farrell vs. Farrell.
3754—Posey vs. Posey.
3755—Wesler vs. Wesler.
3759—Conlon vs. Conlon.
4108—Cooper vs. Cooper.
4107—Striep vs. Striep.
4103—Wyatt vs. Wyatt.
4109—Booth vs. Booth.
4110—Martyn vs. Martyn
4111—Holmes vs. Holmes.
4112—Leko vs. Leko.
4113—Levy vs. Levy.
4114—Chatfield vs. Chatfield.
4115—Johns vs. Johns.
4116—Nicholson vs. Nicholson.
4117—Bradshaw vs. Bradshaw.
4118—Koetter vs. Koetter.
4119—Lemoine vs. Lemoine.
4120—Cuthbert vs. Cuthbert.
4121—Leonard vs. Leonard.
4122—Rosenbaum vs. Rosenbaum.
4123—Owen vs. Owen.
4124—McFarlane vs. McFarlane.
4125—Swan vs. Swan.
4126—Dockstader vs. Dockstader.

Preferred causes.

3449—O'Brien vs. Leary. General calendar.
2709—Braning vs. Goldenberg.
2987—Opper vs. Hirsh.
3769—Sander vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2992—McKnight & Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.

STATE COURTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.

Ficken vs. Globe Loan Association. Albert vs. Rheinstrom, Wolowitz vs. Ginsberg, Schapi

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Buildings on West Twentieth Street—Bowery Property Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

F. B. Brill has sold for the estate of Mary A. Redfield for $80,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 40 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92. The buyer, J. A. Stevens, will erect a store and loft building on the lot.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Mrs. S. R. Lesher to Isaac N. Seligman the two-story private house 151 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9 by 100.

Wolf Nadler has bought from the Strong estate, through Jacob Finkelstein and F. Schindler, 137 Bowery, 25 by 107. The purchasers will occupy the building after alterations have been completed.

M. Larkin & Co. have sold to M. C. Coakley the two five-story triple flats 358 and 360 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, each 25 by 80 by 100.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for C. E. Hastings for about $35,000 the four-story stone-front dwelling 330 West End Avenue, 18 by 58 by 100; also for George Kitching to a client for occupancy, the three-story high-stoop dwelling 336 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 56 by 102.2.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Peter Wagner the five-story American basement dwelling 306 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 20 by 100.11.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Fannie Kohn the three-story brick and frame dwelling 505 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 34.6 by 94.

It is reported that B. S. Levy has sold the four-story dwelling 121 West Seventy-eighth Street, 18 by 102.3, taking in part payment property at Haverstraw, N. Y.

Marcus-Marluk has sold for Moses Arndstein the five-story flat 15 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 28 by 100.

Charles R. Falcuolo & Co. have leased for Charles F. Pfizenmayer the two five-story tenements 41 and 43 Carmine Street to Michele Fennelli for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $19,500.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

67 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Lanier, as trustee $18,000

By James L. Wells.

1,331 Tremont Avenue, north side, between the Boston Road and the Bronx River, 25 by 100, leasehold; two and three story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas M. Smith 100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

64 Grand Street, north side, 75 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 50,000

262 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 104.10 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 100.11; three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward Winslow, as trustee 12,250

504 Melrose Avenue, east side, 74.4 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 27 by 74 and irregular, two three-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elijah C. Keys 7,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 348 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 203 feet west of Greenwich Street, 24 by 80, three-story brick dwelling, with one-story stable at the rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 18 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 245 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lewis B. Freedman, referee, 304 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,805.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 227 feet east of Madison Avenue, 32.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $29,647.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 113 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Southern Boulevard, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,333.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Stothenwild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4 and irregular, four-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $10,000; subject to other mortgages for $85,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank F. VanderVeer, referee, 98 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Oliver Street, 24.9 by 98.6, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,411; subject to another mortgage for $28,000.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Bronx Terrace, northeast corner of Tenth Street, William's Bridge, eight lots, each 28 by 105; Bronx Terrace, west side, 60 feet north of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25 by 170; Bronx Terrace, west side, 63 feet south of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25.8 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, B. Gerson Oppenheimer, referee, 628 and 630 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 375 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 50 by 199.10, three-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $23,532.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Welton C. Percy, referee, 893 Eagle Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18.9 by 100, four-story brick flat; 895 to 899 Eagle Avenue, west side, 43.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 56.3 by 100, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 893, $7,408; on 895 to 899, $22,088.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsh, referee, 238 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, Eleventh Avenue, 25 feet east, 25 by 100.5, two two-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $2,945.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garner, referee, 927 and 929 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 19 feet east of Jackson Avenue, each 25 by 86.4, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fourth Avenue, west side, 84 feet north of Second Street, Bronx, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 42; Michael Lambarey, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 42 Cornelia Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John McFarland of 73 West Ninetieth Street, owner; Richard Relynack of 1,495 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 322 and 324 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick factory, with store; James W. Pinchot of Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, owner; John L. Jordan of 440 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 1,054 Union Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Frank Eckstein, premises, owner; Wagner & Jahn of 430 East Twenty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 957 West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with shop; Amanda Anderson, premises, owner; John Anderson, premises, architect; cost, $150.

No. 170 Wadsworth Avenue, to a one-story brick dwelling; Martin H. Ray of 155 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, owner; David E. Ray of 155 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 34 and 40 Grace Avenue, (Washington Market,) to a two-story brick office; city, owner; T. G. Glover of 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Third Avenue, northwest corner, to a four-story brick store; Francis Rogers of 4 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $200.

No. 105 East Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick office; Charles F. Hogeman of 100 Main Street, owner; H. A. Rewes, premises, architect; cost, $250.

Sixth Avenue, west side, 70 feet north of Washington Place, to a two-story brick bowling alley and gymnasium; St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church, owner; George H. Streeton of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 542 East Eighty-first Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Augustus Bruno, premises, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 612 and 614 East Forty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick stable; F. S. York of 454 Mott Avenue, owner; R. E. Rogers of 160 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 20 ft s of Rivington St, 20x50.8; Catherine O'Rourke, widow, to Mary Meehan, rerecorded..... Gift

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 205.4 ft n of 206th St, 50x112.5x50x111.9; George Cohn to Abraham Cohn, all liens, (R S $3)..... $1

BATHGATE AV, 2,400, e s, 22x89.11x24x89.11; John J. O'Brien to Antonie Mentzner, (R S $1)..... 1

BECK ST, e s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Josephine A. Birch, (mtg $6,500, R S $75c)..... 10,500

BOULEVARD, centre line, 98.2 ft s from north boundary line of Lucius Chetenden, runs s w 98.2x s e 202.9x n e 76 x n w 249.11, containing 8 67-100 city lots; Henrietta Mayer and another to Alexander J. Mayer, (R S $1.75)..... 10,000

BRONX ST, 2,039, w s, adjoining the lands of James G. Rowland, 50x90; Earl G. Pier to Edward B. Gethin, (R S 25 cents)..... 100

CLASSON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, 50x101.4x50x101.8. Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to William De Vere, correction deed 1

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 146th St, 75x100x75x85; College Av, s e s, 75 ft n e of Villa Place, 50x100; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Eva M. Glendenning, (R S $11.23)..... 25,000

DAWSON ST, 1,124, s e s, 25x100; Frederick L. Mosser to Isabel E. Jones, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

KELLY ST, e s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Mary A. Greef, (mtg $5,500)..... 9,000

NEWELL AV, w s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x139.1, to Bronx River, 25x129, Olinville; Consolata De Pasquale to Rose De Pasquale 1

RIVINGTON ST, 169, s s, 20x66; Lizzie Breunig to Mary Freifeld, all title..... 1

SHERIFF ST, 200, e s, 20x100; George Germand and others to Joseph Weinstein, (R S $4.25)..... 11,000

SPRING ST, 20, s s, 22.7x80x irregular; Edward Cole to Giocchino Acierno and wife, (mtg $20,000)..... 23,000

STANTON ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willet St, 25x75; Charles I. Weinstein to Maurice Cohen, (R S $4, mtg $26,000)..... 36,450

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 51.9 ft s of 160th St, 17.2x61.8 to Croton Aqueduct x16.7x66.3; Louis Bauer to Carrie Bauer, all liens..... Gift

VALENTINE AV, e s, 491.6 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Assad G. Khouri to Ellen Ehmann, quitclaim..... 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 491.6 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Mary Plunkett to Ellen Ehmann, (R S $1.25, mtg $5,500)..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 125.10 ft s of 112th St, 25x92.10x irregular; Davis Karp to August Adolff, (mtg $1,950 and all liens)..... 1

4TH ST, n s, 25x114, being part of Lot 610, map of Wakefield; Timothy Power, referee, to Andrew Trenchard, (R S $1). 1,000

6TH ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 1,049, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Frederick J. C. Bachler to Margie J. Bachtler, quitclaim..... 150

8TH AV, 832, e s, 24.8x70; William Heidelberger to Conrad Alheidt, (mtg $10,000, R S $5)..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Annie L. Baruch to Benjamin Griffen, 1-3 part and all title, (mtg $15,000. R S $4.75)..... 11,666

58TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Cecil Griffen to Benjamin Griffen, 1-3 part and all title, (R S $4.75, mtg $15,000)..... 11,666

62D ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Edna L. Atwood to Mary E. Bristor, (mtg $15,000)..... Exchange

73D ST, 259 West, 19x102.2; Elizabeth S. Fulton to Helen I. Godwin, B. & S..... 1

103D ST, 88 West, 20x100.11; John M. Baldwin to Susan J. Witherell, quitclaim..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.8; Sebastiano Benanati to Annie Kayes, (mtg $4,275)..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.8; Jacob Posuck to Sebastiano Benanati, (mtg $4,275)..... 1

118TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel D. Tomback to Mary Brandt, all liens..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; William H. Macy, Jr., executor, to Maria T. Coakley, (R S $3.75)..... 20,000

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; William H. Macy, Jr., executor, to Maria T. Coakley, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

131ST ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; James Forbes to William Forbes, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

131ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; James Forbes to William Forbes, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

136TH ST, 464 East, 25x100; Mary McDermott to Anna Mueske, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

147TH ST, s s, 40.6 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Carl Neuendorffer to John Brown, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

163TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x105.10; Edward T. McGinley to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

30TH ST, 102 West; Harry Green and others to Maria M. Bahrenburg, 6 years..... $660

44TH ST, 45 West; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to Martin Frawley, 5 years..... 1,200

114TH ST, 314 East; Frank Garofalo to Giuseppe —, 3 years..... 696

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACIERNO, Gioacchino, and wife to Edward Cole; 20 Spring St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 34,000

ANGEVINE, Aseneth, to George Grossmann; 31st St, s s, 580 ft e of 10th Av, due Dec. 28, 1903..... 1,800

BIRCH, Josephine A., to George F. Johnson; Beck St, e s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,500

BRADBURN, Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 134 East 62d St, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

COAKLEY, Maria T., to William H. Macy, Jr., executor; 126th St, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 2 mortgages, installments, 3 years, each..... 18,000

COHEN, Maurice, to Charles I. Weinstein; Stanton St, s s, 125 ft e of Willett St, prior mtg $26,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DE PASQUALE, Rose, to Eliza Billet; Newell Av, w s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, Olinville, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

DE VERE, William, and wife to Mary J. Haviland; Classon Av, w s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, being Lots 7 and 8, Block A map of Hudson P. Rose Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

EHRMANN, Ellen, to Mary Plunkett; Valentine Av, e s, 491.6 ft n of 180th St, installments..... 3,500

GLENDENNING, Eva M., to Harlem Savings Bank; College Av, s e corner of 146th St; College Av, s e s, 75 ft n e of Villa Place, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Benjamin Rubenstein; Essex St, e s, 275.5 ft s of Houston St; also all title to strip adjoining on south, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 32,000

GREEN, Samuel, to Joseph Edelstein; 102d St, s s, corner of Madison Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GRUF, Mary A., to George F. Johnson; Kelly St, e s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

HOLLINGS, John, to Henry Schlueter; Washington St, n e corner of Jane St, 1 year..... 1,050

HUBENER, Elizabeth, to Alexander B. Coxe and another, trustees; 24th St, n s, 325 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

HUGHES, Theresa, to Gottfried Waldbaun; 125th St, 329 East, 3 years..... 8,000

HYAMS, Elise, to Leonard Hyams and another, executors; Worcester St, 221, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

JENNINGS, Annie E., to the People's Bank of Brooklyn; Fulton St, 114; account of interest to extent of $2,000 to secure note, 4 months..... 2,000

KLEIN, Luise, to Catharine Fuessel; 86th St, 408 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LENNIG, Peter, Lena, to Frank Chunhardt; Essex St, 136, prior mortgage $28,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MALLON, James, to Twelfth Ward Bank; Crotona Av, n e corner of Lebanon St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

McKELVEY, John, to Mary Dymock; 2d Av, s e corner of 40th St, prior mortgage $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,250

McKELVEY, John, to Lambert Suydam; 2d Av, s e corner of 40th St, due April 13,1902, 6 per cent..... 5,000

McKINSTRY, Kate, to Harvey J. Ubert; 150 West 48th St, 3 years, 3½ per cent.. 17,000

METZ, Katherine, and another to James G. Gribble; Evelyn Place, n e s, 150 ft s e of Grand Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

O'NEILL, Ella, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 53 Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

OWENS, Patrick J., to the German Savings Bank, Trinity Av, n w corner of Teasdale Place, three mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 57,000

PELL, Alexander M., to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; 31st St, 332 West, due Dec. 17, 1903, 4½ per cent., gold..... 5,000

RIEDEL, Elisabetha, and others to the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company; Webster Av, e s, part of Lot 35, map of Norwood, 1 year..... 2,000

SAVAGE, Grace W., Hervey D., La Coste; 119th St, n s, 165 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SCHAEFER, Mary, and another to the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Jackson Av, s w corner of 163d St, 1 year..... 778

SWEETMAN, Sarah, and another to Charles Griffem and others, trustees; 45 Gouverneur St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

SWEETMAN, Sarah, and another to Max Cohen and another; 45 Gouverneur St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

VERGA, Gaetano, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 101 and 126, map of Hudson P. Rose property, known as St. Raymond Park, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 500

VRE, Sarah, formerly Stevenson, to Patrick Dempsey; 30th St, 439 West, prior mortgage $1,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Arabella B. Lewis; Stanton St, s s, 125 ft e of Willett St, 5 years..... 26,000

WEISSMAN, Benjamin, to Jacob Levy; 17th St, 419 West, prior mtg, $22,100, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Adeline Myers..... $1,516

CLARE, Mary R., to Marie G. Kuerze..... 925

DAVIES, Dora A., to Augustus H. Allen..Nominal

HEUER, Henry O., to Diedrich Heuer, two assignments, each..... 5,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, four assignments, aggregating..... 47,000

LEE, James W., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company..... 7,000

MEEKS, Bertha B., to Sarah E. Burden.. 2,000

MICHOLSON, Alfred, to John Townshend. 175

MILNE, Isabel, guardian, and another, to Emily H. Moir, trustee..... 4,000

PFIZMAYER, Charles F., to the Jefferson Bank..... 12,757

PRICE, Edward A., and another, executors, to Babette Erdman..... 20,000

SCHRAM, Therese H., to Charles Schram, two assignments..... Nominal

SNYDER, Oscar, to Albert Reichenberg.. 250

SOUTTER, Louisa A., to Margaret A. Jenkins..... 3,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees..... 17,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to New York Historical Society..... 17,000

THE POUGHKEEPSIE SAVINGS BANK to Abraham Wolff..... 182,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to United States Trust Company.. 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany, two assignments... 137,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Emilie B. Risley..... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Emilie B. Risley..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,293 to 1,297; David Freed against the Tuckman & Potter Company, owners; Max Sanowsky, contractor..... $379

BROOME ST, 42 and 44; O'Connor & Co. against German Savings and Credit Company, owner; John H. Blohm, contractor..... 300

CHERRY ST, n s, 52.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.11x12.9; Alfred James against Beth Israel Hospital Association, owner; Block & Murray, contractors..... 25

SULLIVAN ST, 232 to 236; O'Connor & Co. against Mayer & Well, owners; John H. Blohm, contractor..... 172

8TH ST, 331 to 335 East; Isaac Miller and another against R. Kurgrok, owner and contractor..... 800

13TH ST, 208 to 214 East; William H. Schmohl against Charles Rentz and another, owners; John H. Blohm, contractor..... 3,147

37TH ST, 62 West; Hughes Brothers against Annie Reardon, owner and contractor..... 1,384

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Michael J. Donellan against Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,075

80TH ST, 427 East; Nathan Paradies against Mary Karst, owner and contractor..... 3

110TH ST, 141 West; Max B. Miller against William Snyder, owner; Richard B. McCothe, contractor..... 64

161ST ST, 880 East; Sydney B. Harris against David Seidenberg, owner; Joseph Bernascheff, contractor..... 60

Lis Pendens.

ELIZABETH ST, 90; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Hannah M. Thomas and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

28TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 22x72x irregular; Ellen Kent against Francis C. Bonn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

145TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Henry H. Jackson and another, executors, against Mary Lancaster and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 50 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; John F. Neibuhr against Joseph Foerst and another, Sept. 30, 1901..... $523

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 50 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; James O'Connell Lime Company against Joseph Foerst and another, Sept. 30, 1901..... 321

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 50 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; James O'Connell Lime Company against Joseph Foerst and another, Sept. 30, 1901..... 227

PARK AV and 179th St, n w corner, 100x 25; John Bell Company against Katharina M. Hubner, Aug. 7, 1901, by bond. 288

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Byrnes vs. Singer Manufacturing Company—Frederick E. Crane, Cropsey vs. Southeast Building Company—Jesse W. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—Dickey, J.—Isola vs. Gibbons—Action 1, Roswell H. Carpenter, to compute; Action 2, John B. Lord, to compute, Stevens vs. Balker—Frank S. Haine, to sell, Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Clark —Bankson T. Morgan, to compute.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MILLER & LEVY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received two writs of replevin against Miller & Levy, manufacturers of children's clothing at 129 Bleecker Street, in favor of Moses Wallach for $388, and Morris Goldwater, $241, and levied upon most of the goods called for in the writ. Mr. Miller was present when the Sheriff executed the writs, and it was said that Mr. Levy had not been there for several days. They have been in business about three years, and in December last claimed a capital of $10,000.

THE METROPOLITAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Metropolitan Steam Laundry Company of 328 and 330 East Twenty-sixth Street show liabilities of $58,424, nominal assets of $34,164, and actual assets of $16,098, consisting of machinery and fixtures, $10,878; outstanding accounts, $5,220). There are about 100 creditors, the largest being Josephine S. Alger, $28,985, for cash loans and notes, and William G. Alger, $9,380, for cash loans.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NICOLA SANTACROCE.—Nicola Santacroce of 43 Spring Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,011 and nominal assets $833 in worthless accounts due him in Providence, R. I. He has only one creditor, James G. Lynch, who obtained a judgment on a debt contracted in Providence in 1898.

CHARLES GINSBURG AND BARNET WEISSBERG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Ginsburg and Barnet Weissberg, who compose the firm of Ginsburg & Weissberg, manufacturers of cloaks at 57 East Ninth Street, by the following creditors: Siegel Brothers, $334; Harris Wendorf, $322, and Abraham Orently, $209. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Edward S. Thomas temporary receiver of the assets of the concern, on the application of Harris Wendorf, the bond fixed at $1,000. It was stated that the assets consist of stock estimated at $3,000 and accounts $1,000, and it was believed the assets were upward of $1,500. It was alleged that, while insolvent, they permitted S. Weissberg to obtain a preference by allowing a judgment to be taken against them by default, upon which a City Marshal took possession of all the assets. They have been in business since Dec. 5, 1900.

ELIAS FRANKFURT AND ISAAC SHAINE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Elias Frankfurt and Isaac Shaine, who compose the firm of Frankfurt & Shaine, manufacturers of clothing at 720 and 731 Broadway, and Isaac Shaine & Co., manufacturers of shirts at 52 and 54 Walker Street, by the following creditors: Rudolph Sommer & Co., $1,569; S. L. Hecht & Co., $1,145, and J. & J. Rosenberg, $114. It was alleged that they are insolvent, that they owe about $90,000, have admitted that they are unable to pay their debts, and in the past few days have transferred a large part of their property and accounts to give a preference. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Samuel Strasbourger temporary receiver of the assets on the application of Rudolph Sommer, and his bond was fixed at $30,000, which is the estimated amount of the stock and materials on hand in the two places of business. Mr. Sommer said that he had frequently been at their places of business since Oct. 1 trying to collect his claim, and saw large quantities of goods being removed, saw clerks packing up the goods for removal, and on the 8th inst. found that the books of account had also been removed. Both partners were absent when he called. The Sheriff yesterday received three writs of replevin against Frankfurt & Shaine, aggregating $4,276. Mr. Frankfurt was formerly in the clothing business, and Mr. Shaine in the shirt business, and they consolidated in February, 1900, using the style of Frankfurt & Shaine in the clothing business and Isaac Shaine & Co. in the shirt business. In January last they claimed a capital of $43,000.

Attachment Against Bernard Adler.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Bernard Adler for $1,600 in favor of Abraham Feingold. It was alleged that on April 23 Adler induced Mr. Feingold to sign a check for $10 and delivered it to Adler, who altered the amount to $310 and had it cashed at the Bowery Bank from Mr. Feingold's account; also that on May 1 he raised a check of $5 to $425, and on May 7 another check from $5 to $865. It was also alleged that Adler had disposed of certain property by assigning it to George R. Timpson, which property consisted of $900 in cash, now in custody of the Police Department; a gold watch and chain, all of which were taken from Adler's person upon his arrest on the charge of forgery of the checks above mentioned. The Sheriff served the attachment on the property clerk at Police Headquarters.

Bankruptcy Discharge Recommended.

Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, has recommended that a discharge in bankruptcy be granted to Harry S. Souhami, formerly a dealer in rugs and Oriental goods at 31 East Seventeenth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 5, showing liabilities of $83,103 and nominal assets of $79,039. His application for a discharge a few weeks ago was opposed by some of the creditors, who filed eight specifications opposing the discharge. Referee Dexter has reported that none of the eight specifications is sustained.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to George B. Harris, grocer, of Walden, N. Y., who filed a petition in bankruptcy here on March 21, with liabilities of $7,238 and assets of $2,520.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, John R.—M. Falk and another..... 854

BEVAN, Mary A.—H. C. Pelton..... 405

BACH, Edward C.—Oakes Manufacturing Company..... 76

BOEHM, John—E. H. Moeller and another 67

BREINING, H. B.—W. G. Ross..... 262

BECKHARDT, Maurice W.—United Typewriter and Supplies Company..... 40

BRODER, Benjamin—L. Sylvester and another..... 121

BOYLE, James W.—J. S. Bailey Company..... 164

BELTAIRE, Mark A., John C., and Byron Dexter—G. F. Flay..... 2,315

CARLSTADT CHEMICAL COMPANY—S. J. Kirkman..... 72

CROMWELL, William H.—J. J. Conklin. 698

DANAHY, Alfred J.—J. J. Donovan..... 183

DEL WALLE, José P.—H. Baer..... 179

ENRIGHT, George W.—G. F. Spencer.... 234

FRIED, Louis J.—J. Tobias, costs..... 101

FREY, Otto—M. Levy..... 355

FOSTER, James P., and Edward Schenck —Benedict Brothers..... 306

GUNTHER, George—United Wine and Trading Company..... 104

GIBBS, Anna B.—R. V. Irwin..... 203

GALLAUNER, Edmund—C. Hafers..... 289

GARDON, Bernard V.—H. P. West, administratrix..... 90

GRAND VIEW LAND COMPANY—M. E. Bradford..... 2,820

LEIB, Philip—J. Thalhem..... 167

HUNTY, William H.—New York Architectural Terra Cotta Co..... 681

HISSLER, Jay S.—Richmond Robson Company..... 127

HANLEY, Daniel—E. Frey, administratrix 374

HAYMAN, Thomas E.—S. J. Hawkins..... 263

HEYMAN, Maurice and Haris—L. Barth.. 174

HELGANS, Elias and Julia A.—J. Thalheim..... 116

INFIELD, William, and August Torchia—People of the State of New York..... 1,000

JACOBSON, Morris—Union Stove Works.. 1,768

HINKSON, Reginald F.—L. W. Ely..... 88

LICHTENSTADTER, Max and J. B. Cahill, costs..... 72

KRAPP, George F.—M. Brockman..... 343

KRAKOWER, Tobias—G. D. Curtis..... 46

JANUSZ, Joseph, Elias Rosenthal, and Adolph Bickhain—Lewine..... 73

JAROSSI, Tommaso—Donato Pio Amoroso. 8

KINSELLA, Clinton—A. Jardine..... 145

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—P. Bell, Jr..... 240

MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY—J. Wood..... 1,050

McDOWELL, Isaac—J. M. Thurn..... 1,476

MILLS, John J.—J. Eornstein and another 141

MONAHAN, Patrick J.—F. W. Kroehler.. 260

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY—Lincoln Safe Deposit Company..... 270

McCOLLINS—Robert—H. E. Burke..... 41

MERAN, Louis—B. J. Jettu, executrix.... 214

MARKS, Nathan—National Citizens' Bank 163

MARKS, Nathan—National Citizens' Bank 163

MARKS, Rebecca and Nathan—National Citizens' Bank..... 276

MAY, Solomon—F. W. Dodge Company.... 111

MAHRENHOLZ, Alfred J.—I. Dopsmass.. 77

MURRAY, James A.—L. Kayser..... 96

NEWBERGER, David M.—Home Life Insurance Company..... 208

McCLELLAND, William A.—S. Green..... 269

KAUFMAN, Benjamin—Hamilton Bank of New York City..... 213

KAUFMAN, Benjamin—Hamilton Bank of New York City..... 151

O'NEIL, James—W. H. Mahoney, costs... 141

PENFIELD, William W.—M. Stahl, executor..... 702

KAMPEL, Isaac—I. Bandler..... 58

RIDER, Mary—E. Graef..... 86

RIESER, Henry J.—E. Hamilton..... 437

RABINOVITZ, Jacob—J. Cohen..... 421

ROSENBLUM, Jacob, and Joseph M. Stone—People of the State of New York 1,000

SAWYER, G. Edwin—J. Goddy and another, executors..... 208

SMITH, Andrew H.—H. R. Wilcox..... 95

SMITH, Louis—E. Hoffman..... 135

SYLVANIA LUMBER COMPANY—T. M. Ripsom..... 366

SYLVANIA LUMBER COMPANY—H. C. Blackmar..... 911

SYLVANIA LUMBER COMPANY—S. A. Bennett..... 330

SHEEHARDT, Anthony P.—W. J. Kearnes 185

SEELEY, Jurden E.—W. O. Cambell..... 145

THE MURRAY HILL IRON WORKS Company—A. M. Peterson..... 34

TALLMAN, Cornelius H.—G. W. Galaway 154

THE CUBAN LAND AND STEAMSHIP Company—W. S. Dunbar..... 1,774

THE MURRAY HILL IRON WORKS Company—E. Elliott..... 135

THE MAGIC NOVELTY COMPANY—C. M. Berry..... 1,201

VAROT, Marie—A. A. Pope and another. 192

VAN CLIEF, Jacob—M. Falk and another..... 23

LUNGER, Ida M.—H. Nathan, executor.. 7,615

WRIGHT, Mathilda C. and Peter B.—H. Bindrell..... 40

WOODS MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY—J. Meuchen..... 42

WOOD, Thomas—R. H. Miller..... 14

WHIGELT, George—W. R. Winn..... 68

WOOLSEY, Kate T.—F. W. Scutt..... 4,349

ZEISLER, August H.—J. F. Schaffer.... 118

ZITTLEBAUM, John—M. Hopkins..... 27

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CALEB FRANCIS BATES, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. BATES, individually and as executor, &c., of Georgiana H. Bates and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1901, the referee in said judgment named will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 31st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. I. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the County and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the norther

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers' LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
Nassau and Pine Streets, 13 Congress St.,
New York and Boston

GUARANTEED STOCKS INVESTMENT BONDS
DEALT IN BY
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
35 Wall St. and 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Telephone 4646 and 4647 Broad.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
486 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est. / Consolidated Stock Exchange } 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
24 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND
INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor. Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Write for reports on the speculative issues.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2383 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
MORT. L. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By Order of Executors.
168 shs. American Bank Note Co.
30 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
By Order of Administrator.
10 shs. National City Bank, Brooklyn.
13 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$4,000 New Amsterdam Gaslight Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
15 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. pf.
For account of whom it may concern.
110 shs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
$11,686.66 N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R. Inc. Bds., 1927.
$6,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Pennsylvania R. R., R. E. P. M. 4 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$7,000 Mo. Pac. Ry. 3d Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
10 shs. International Telegraph Co. Guar.
$2,000 Northern Pac. Ry., G. L. & L. G. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
16 shs. United States Trust Co.
300 shs. National Broadway Bank.
$1,000 Chic. Ry. Termi. Elevator Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$500 Durland Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$98.79 Cent. of Georgia Ry. (M. & N. Div.) 1st Mtg. Bond Scrip.
$232.44 Cent. of Georgia Ry. 1st pref. Inc. Scrip.
135 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
$5,000 Southern Light & Traction Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1940.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Century Realty Co.
500 shs. Virginia Copper Co., Ltd.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Assn.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
34 shs. Home Ins. Co.
70 shs. Trust Co. of America.
27 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
900 shs. Union Copper Mining Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
65 shs. Ridgewood Land & Improvement Co.
6 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Century Realty Co.
50 shs. New York Realty Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$500 Texas & Pac. Ry. 2d Mtg. Bond Scrip.
$6,000 Central New England Ry. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1940.
6 shs. Central New England Ry. pf.
10 shs. Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Ry. pf.
1 1-2 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 1st pf.
6 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 2d pf.
35 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000
OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, A. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, George Foster Peabody, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, John Sloane, William C. Whitney.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,346,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust-Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE. 66 BROADWAY.
Harlem Branch, cor Lenox Ave., & 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
Ch. T. Barney, Pres.; Fd'k L. Eldridge, 1st V.-Pres.; Jos. T. Brown, 2d V.-Pr.; Fd'k Gore King, Sec. & Tres.; J. M. Gerard, As. Sec. & Tr. W. B. Randall, Tr. Officr.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of the Lombard Investment Company
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared payable at this office on and after October 15th, 1901, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	5	per cent.
U. S. A.	15	per cent.
U. S. B.	15	per cent.
U. S. C.	15	per cent.
U. S. D.	15	per cent.
U. S. E.	10	per cent.
U. S. G.	10	per cent.
U. S. I.	10	per cent.

The Debentures should be forwarded in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as you may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Atlantic Building, Wall & William Streets, New York City.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of the Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co.
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after October 15, 1901, on Debentures of the following series:

No. 1	10	per cent.
" 2	10	per cent.
" 4	5	per cent.
" 12	10	per cent.
" 13	10	per cent.

The Debentures should be forwarded in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as you may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Atlantic Building, Wall & William Streets, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.
To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:
Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.
To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Dividends.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R.,
Detroit, Mich., Oct., 3d, 1901.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant bonds of this Company on Oct. 15th, 1901, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in payment of interest on said bonds for six months ending Sept. 30th, 1901.
Transfer books will close Oct. 10th and reopen 16th inst.
Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company.
JAMES McMILLAN,
E. F. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street.
New York City, October 7th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable November 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business October 12th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed from noon on Saturday, October 12th, until the morning of Monday, October 21st.
G. O. WATERMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be payable October 21st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, October 1, 1901.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared payable October 15th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING CO.
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1901.
Dividends Nos. 90 and 91.
The trustees of the company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of One Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable Oct. 10, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 9 to Oct. 10, 1901. E. A. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES, Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dept., 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., October 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, October 29th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Chicago, or Boston Depots of the Quartermaster's Department of 3,000 pairs Asbestos Gauntlets, 10,000 pairs Buckskin Gauntlets, 50,000 Bedsheets, 5,000 Corn Brooms, and 5,000 Barrack Chairs. Quantities subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirement. An absolute compliance with the standards and specifications will be insisted upon in the inspection of goods. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from standards and specifications will under no circumstances be considered. Bids for delivery or inspection at other points than those named above will not be entertained. Bids for less quantities than advertised for will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same as those for which bids are to be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfill. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture thereof) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles advertised for must accompany proposals. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opened October 22d, 1901," and addressed to Colonel JOHN V. FURET, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between DAVE LIPPMANN and JACOB WOOLFSON, comprising the firm of DAVE LIPPMANN & CO. of 60 East 10th St., New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. DAVE LIPPMANN signing in liquidation. DAVE LIPPMANN,
JACOB WOOLFSON.
Dated New York, Oct. 8, 1901.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between George N. Knox and J. A. Pullan, doing business at 32 Broadway, under the firm name of KNOX & PULLAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. N. KNOX,
J. A. PULLAN
New York, Oct. 7th, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:
That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 132,000 new shares of $100 each, from 809,000 shares to 732,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $79,200,000.
Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:
First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Moultrie, and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.
Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.
Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs,) of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana—thence connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vanderburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vanderburgh including also (if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described to New Harmony in the same county, known as the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station, and Alamosa, over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorise and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 10th, 1901.
HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.
September 3d, 1901.

Breece Mining Company.
24 Broad Street.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of BREECE MINING COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the office of the Company, 24 Broad Street, New York City, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at 2 P. M.
Polls close at 3 P. M. Stock transfer book will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, until 10 o'clock A. M., October 21st, 1901.
C. L. E. de GAUGUE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
Secretary. President.
J. D. CRARY. R. S. WHITE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at 85 Cedar Street, New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

TAX ON COLLATERAL FOR LOANS

Bankers in Doubt as to Meaning of Commissioner Yerkes's Ruling—Exact Wording Asked For.

As a result of the ruling of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes regarding the matter of taxation of collateral pledged as security for loans, a number of Clearing House bankers yesterday sent a request to Washington for the exact wording of the ruling. As it now stands, the ruling admits of several meanings, and a plain statement of it may do away with any discussion.
If, however, the ruling has been understood correctly here, it will probably be submitted to counsel for an opinion as to its legal basis.
President Keppler of the Stock Exchange said that, without a copy of the ruling before him, he could not say whether it conflicted with the ruling of March 2, 1900, referring to the stamp tax on loans secured by collateral, under which it was held that when stock is hypothecated as security for the payment of money simply by the delivery of certificates to the lender, no tax is required on such transactions.
Inquiry at the Clearing House relative to a report that the Clearing House Committee had taken some formal action in the way of referring the ruling to special counsel, showed that the committee did not meet yesterday. It was stated elsewhere that the sending for the exact ruling was the act of Clearing House bankers individually.
The new ruling is understood to relate to bills of sale, sometimes attached to stock pledged as collateral, and to the practice of stamping each individual certificate of stock given as security for a loan.

Movements of Currency.
The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $275,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop moving purposes. This amount was made up of small lots, the largest of which was $75,000. No transfers had been made until noon, when the orders began to come in rapidly, and the total for the day was unexpectedly large.

A $2,000,000 Shoe Concern.
The United Shoemakers' Company yesterday filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk at Jersey City. The capital stock is $2,000,000. The incorporators named are J. Herbert Potts, William F. Midlege, and Frank Higgins, three Jersey City lawyers. They said they were not yet ready to give out the plans of the organization.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 8	515,537
To date this year	219,817,100
Corresponding date last year	83,064,887

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 8	$2,240,500
To date this year	$781,505,620
Corresponding date last year	$359,048,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle	½	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Bicycle pf	2¾	Gt. North. pf	2¾
Am. C. & F. pf	1½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Cocoa pf	¼	Iowa Central	½
Am. Locom	¾	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Am. Locom. pf	¾	Kan. & Mich	2
Am. Smelting	1	Lake E. & W	2½
Am. Sugar pf	1	Louis. & Nash	⅞
Atl., T. & S. F.	⅝	Mexican National	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Canada South	⅝	M. & St. L. pf	½
Canadian Pacific	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Cent. of N. J.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	
Ches. & Ohio	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2½
Chi. & Alton	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. pf	1
Chi. & Alton pf	½	N. Y., L. E. & W.	2d
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¾	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	5¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Peoria & East	3¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Reading	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	3	Reading 1st pf	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Rubber Goods pf	2
Consol. Gas	2½	St. Law. & Ad.	½
Del. & Hudson	1¾	St. L. & S. F.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	St. L. & S. W.	½
Den. & R. G. pf	¾	Southern Railway	⅞
Diamond Match	1	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
General Electric	2	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Woolen pf	1¼	Met. Street Ry	1
Anaconda Copper	¼	Nat. Salt	1
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Salt pf	2½
Glucose Sugar pf	2	New Central Coal	⅞
Hocking Valley	½	North American	2¼
Int. Power	¼	St. L. S. W. pf	⅞
Kan. City So.	½	Wabash	½
Lake Erie & W. pf	1	Wis. Central pf	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2	Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy.	
Chi., I. & L. ref. 1st	1	5s	1½
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	2½	Peo. & East. inc.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Lake E. & W. 1st	1½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
		Wabash deb., B	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday fell to a much smaller total than on the day previous, little over 500,000 shares being dealt in. But though the market was less active it was much stronger, under the continued leadership of the Vanderbilt stocks and such shares as St. Paul, Union Pacific, Delaware and Hudson, Erie, and Southern Railway. The buying was of a two-fold nature, in part representing purchases for investment interests and in part purchases for the account of recent short sellers. This short covering, indeed, at one time during the day became very urgent and was largely responsible for the advances in Sugar, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Amalgamated Copper, and a number of other shares that lately have been the especial target of the bears. The same reason explains why later these stocks declined almost as suddenly as they had risen, little independent buying appearing once the demand for short account was satisfied. It may be said, apropos of Sugar, that the talk is that trade conditions and reduced earnings may force a dividend reduction, while in connection with Brooklyn Rapid Transit the Street was rather disagreeably surprised after the close of business to learn, through the medium of the long-delayed annual report, that the company had felt compelled to sell its treasury bonds—this sale being the more astounding because officials had all along denied that any such sale was contemplated.
To a limited extent there was short covering in many other stocks, also, but the advances in the better class of securities was due not so much to bidding by the shorts as to independent speculative and investment buying. Standard Oil interests being mentioned in this connection. Under this stimulus St. Paul at one time rose over 2 points, Union Pacific 1⅜, Big Four 3, Consolidated Gas 2½, Delaware and Hudson 1¾, New York Central 1¼, Nickel Plate 2, Nickel Plate second 5¼, and Lake Erie and Western 2½. This strength was well maintained until about a half hour before the close of the market, when suddenly developed weakness in Atchison, theretofore held up on suggestions of an increase in the common stock dividend to-day, resulted in a general weakening of the list, in which, with the exception of the Vanderbilts, prices declined appreciably from the high prices earlier recorded. Final figures, nevertheless, showed many substantial net gains, whereas losses were confined to inconspicuous shares or industrials, such as American Wool preferred and the National Salt issues. The exception to this was in the case of the local railway shares, which were heavy all day, Manhattan closing for a fractional net loss and Metropolitan with a net decline of a full point.
Concerning the dividend on Atchison, the heaviness in whose stock depressed the list in the final dealings, it is now disclosed that there is a division in the board, the more conservative members favoring an unchanged dividend, while what the Street terms the "speculative element" is understood, so the story runs, to be agitating for an increase in the rate.
London, adversely affected by a drop in copper shares and the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan, sent over lower prices here at the opening, and followed them up by heavy sales of all stocks, to the total of 50,000 shares, of which about 20,000 was Atchison.
Money remained easy all day, most of the call loans being made at 3½ per cent.

SUGAR TRUST'S DIVIDEND.

Since the inauguration of the war between the Sugar Trust and the Beet Sugar Company Wall Street has been filled with a variety of disquieting rumors in respect to the reduced earnings of the Sugar Trust, as a result of this war, and President Havemeyer's utterances a year ago that dividends would not be paid unless earned, being recalled, there have been many suggestions that a reduction in the Sugar dividend is possible if indeed not probable.
President Havemeyer himself could not be seen yesterday, though he was at his office all day, being very much engaged with officers of the company. Treasurer Dorner, however, was seen, and to an inquiry as to the rumors of a dividend reduction, said:
"Nothing of such a kind is contemplated at present."
An officer of the National Sugar Refinery Company, practically a branch of the trust, discussing the rumor as well as general trade conditions, said:
"I haven't heard any such report. It may be true or it may not. I hope it isn't. There is this to be said of the situation, however, that if present trade conditions continue as bad as they are, though I do not think they will, I do not see how the trust can earn or pay its present dividend, especially as there is now an additional $15,000,000 capital stock calling for dividends. To show you how serious the condition is on the trade I may say that at to-day's ruling prices there is only five-eighths of a cent difference between raw and refined, raws being quoted at 4¼c and refined at 4¾c. But, as I say, we hope for improvement."
In connection with this $15,000,000 new stock referred to, there was a story on the Street yesterday that the stock was sold in the open market before it was issued, and when the quotation for the security was much higher. This cannot be confirmed.

STRENGTH OF THE VANDERBILTS.

The buying inducing to the continued advances in the Vanderbilt stocks yesterday was by the same brokers who were responsible for the gains recorded by the stocks on the day previous, and was attributed to insiders on information in respect to progress making in the Vanderbilt consolidation plans.
Among the notable gains recorded were: Nickel Plate, 1; Nickel Plate second preferred, 5¼; Lake Erie and Western, 2½ and Big Four, 3.
The urgent demand for the Nickel Plate issues was a striking feature, the second preferred stock jumping up one time two points between sales, and disclosing the market practically bare of the security.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Amalgamated Copper moved irregularly yesterday, but on the whole the buying was said to be better than the selling. The stock closed with a

to-day, but the market for these stocks was featureless.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,820	American Can	21⅝	21	21⅝
135	American Can pf	70⅛	69	70⅛
100	American Radiator	40	40	40
50	Central Un. Telephone	40	40	40
80	Chicago Union Trac. pf	58	58	58
30	Chicago & Alton pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
4,885	Diamond Match	132½	129	130⅝
240	National Biscuit	42	41⅝	42
110	National Biscuit pf	100⅝	100½	100⅝
700	National Carbon	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
340	Street's Stable Car	23	23	23
270	West Chicago	100	100	100

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Money at the Clearing House loaned to-day at 3 per cent. and New York funds were in good demand at 5 and 10c premium. Exchanges, $26,214,530; balances, $2,744,384.

Money on call rules from 4 to 4½ per cent. Time money rates are governed by the character of the collateral, quotations ranging all the way from 4 to 4¾ per cent. for four to six months and from 4 to 4½ per cent. for a year. Business paper is quoted at from 4½ to 5 per cent. and corporation paper at from 4 to 4¼ per cent.

The steady sliding off of prices, which had been in progress for so long in the stock market, received its first check to-day, and the day, as a whole, brought substantial gains for many of the specialties. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,238	Atchison	77⅝	76¼	76¼
538	Atchison pf	96	94½	96
80	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
50	Boston Elevated	170	170	170
48	Boston & Maine	192½	192	192½
419	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	131	130¼	131
72	Fitchburg pf	143	142	143
84	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	211	212
21	Old Colony	206½	206¼	206½
20	Perre Marquette pf	80	80	80
15	Rutland pf	106	106	106
400	Union Pacific	96¾	95⅝	96⅜
60	Union Pacific pf	87	87	87

TELEPHONES.

850	Am. Tel. & Tel	157½	155	157½
6	Erie	40	40	40
110	New England	134	134	134

ELECTRICS.

330	Massachusetts	36¾	36	36¾
16	Massachusetts pf	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

300	Am. Ag. Chem	20¾	20	20⅝
40	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	81	80	80
5	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	30	30	30
5,020	Am. Sugar	116¾	113⅝	115
75	Am. Sugar pf	116	114	116
15	Am. Woolen	13	13	13
144	Am. Woolen pf	75	73½	75
25	Mergenthaler	179	169	170
27	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	94	94	94
220	N. E. Gas & Coke	6	5	6
63	Pullman	216	216	216
151	United Fruit	90	89	89½
75	United Shoe Machine	41	41	41
50	United Mach. pf	27	27	27
1,445	U. S. Steel	43	42⅛	42⅝
297	U. S. Steel pf	93	92¾	93

MINING.

405	Adventure	22⅜	21½	22½
30	Allouez	2¾	2¾	2¾
8,386	Amalgamated	87½	85⅛	85⅞
125	Arcadian	9	9	9
150	Arnold	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
125	Atlantic	32	31	32
145	Baltic	43	40½	42
177	Bingham	30	29½	30
31	Cal. & Hecla	640	640	640
105	Centennial	27½	26	26½
190	Cochiti	4	3¾	4
70	Cons. Mercur	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,925	Copper Range	57½	56	57
880	Dom. Coal	44½	44	44¼
10	Elm River	4	4	4
140	Franklin	17	16½	17
1,224	Guanajuato	17	16½	17
145	Isle Royale	28¼	28	28¼
2,275	Mass	25⅜	24½	24⅞
720	Mayflower	3¾	3⅜	3½
300	Michigan	14	13	14
637	Mohawk	42½	41½	42
272	Old Colony	4½	4	4½
1,215	Old Dominion	27⅞	26⅜	27
1,635	Osceola	96½	94½	96
180	Parrot	40¾	40	40¾
250	Phoenix	6	5⅝	6
310	Rhode Island	4½	3⅞	4½
105	Santa Fé	1¾	1½	1¾
91	Tamarack	286	280	285
170	Tecumseh	1¼	1	1
30	Trimountain	43½	42	42
1,413	Trinity	27	25	27
275	United States	16½	16	16⅛
235	Utah	24¼	23½	23⅝
897	Victoria	7⅜	7	7⅛
69	Winona	2⅝	2½	2½
460	Wolverine	58½	55	57¾

British Coalers, 10½ bid; 17⅝ asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—The market to-day was narrow, with almost no trading in stocks except in Seaboards and United Railway common. The latter figured most largely in the sales, the dealings being due to a favorable expert opinion on the matter of taxing the company's issues. The stock lost, however, ¼ of a point, though the 4 per cent. bonds and the incomes each gained ¼. Seaboard common was ½ off, while the preferred and the bonds closed unchanged. The market was fairly steady, despite its dullness, there being an even balance of gains and losses, while the unchanged issues were in the majority.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 4,580 shares of stock and $58,400 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,560	United Rys. com	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,000	Seaboard com	20½	20¼	20¾
1,220	Seaboard pf	50¾	50	50¼
5,000	Char., Col. & Aug. 1st	116	116	116
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	112½	112¼	112½
$2,000	Ga. Car. & North. 5s	107½	107½	107½
21,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
4,000	Seaboard 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾
3,000	Ga. & Ala. Cons. 5s	107	107	107
1,000	North. Trac. 5s	121¼	121¼	121¼
15,000	United Rys. 4s	95	94½	95
2,000	United Rys. Incomes	71½	71½	71½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 8.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	Con. Gas 5s	112	112	112
500	Con. Traction	23¾	23¼	23⅝
100	Con. Ice	38½	38½	38½
1,595	Crucible Steel	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
1,365	Crucible Steel pf	83¾	83	83
4,000	Mon. L. & T	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
375	Marsden	5⅝	5½	5⅝
30	National Glass	20	20	20
40	National Fire-proof	32½	32½	32½
140	Nat. Fire-proof pf	43½	43½	43½
971	Pittsburg Coal	20	28½	29
806	Pittsburg Coal pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
50	Pennsylvania Trust	220	220	220
100	Pittsburg Brewing	25¼	25¼	25¼
20	Pittsburg Brewing pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
$10,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	112	112	112
250	River Coal	13	13	13
100	Steel Car pf	77	77	77
$12,000	U. S. Steel 5s	112	112	112
760	U. S. Steel	42½	42⅜	42½
305	Window Glass	58½	58½	58½
100	Window Glass pf	92	92	92
11	West. Air Brake	73	73	73
570	West. Elec. 2d pf	70¼	70	70

Universal Tobacco Company.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the University Tobacco Company yesterday Harry Weissinger, President of the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky., was elected a member of the Board. The action of the Executive Committee in acquiring control of the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company was ratified.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Metropolitan Printing Company of New York City; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Joseph H. Tooker, T. B. Rea; and William J. Kelly, Brooklyn.

Carter Copper Company of New York City, to mine in Virginia; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. L. Carter, J. B. Wright, and J. H. Jones, New York City.

New Centaur Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $125,000. Directors—J. C. Maddock and William Browne, Brooklyn; Jacob Reinach, New York City.

Howes Transportation and Contracting Company of New York City, to carry on a trucking business; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. H. Howes, William Wilson, and E. L. Low, Brooklyn.

Buffalo Cereal Company of Fishkill Landing; capital, $200,000. Directors—J. R. Thomas, New York City; A. A. Herrick and H. H. Hewett, Buffalo.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

F. G. Sherman has resigned as Secretary of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Wilmington.

Lucas & Cotterman of Chicago have formed the American Fire Underwriters and will become general agents of the concern.

R. B. Esler has resigned as special agent of the Prussian National Insurance Company for Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Local fire underwriters state that the volume of business offered, which has been very light for nearly four months, is showing evidences of the increase anticipated as likely to come next month and in December.

J. B. Pitcher has been elected President of the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company of Saginaw, to succeed W. F. Pearsen, whose interest in the company was purchased by Vincent B. Cliff. The latter was elected Secretary, succeeding Mr. Pitcher.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Continued strength in some of the copper stocks and an increase in activity in the Seaboard issues were the chief features of the outside market yesterday. The list as a whole continued its irregular course, with transactions showing totals not above the recent average. The heaviest loss of the day was recorded in Standard Oil, which was weak and somewhat more active than usual. Price movements have been so irregular within the last few days that little of a positive character can be deduced from the changes that have occurred. In general the outside list has displayed the same conditions as the Stock Exchange market in which recently there has been much irregularity.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE common assumed a place of considerable prominence. After having for some time been very quiet, it yesterday showed activity to the extent of 1,500 shares or more at prices ranging from 26¼ to 26. The closing sale was made at 26⅛ and the stock closed an eighth of a point down for the day at 26 bid. No change occurred in the preferred stock, which was dull, and the only transaction in the bonds was made at 81½, which was Monday's closing bid.

***

STANDARD OIL, which for a week or more has been steadily declining, suffered a further sharp drop. The sale of about 100 shares forced the price down to 695, a decline of 20 points from the closing bid of the previous day. The stock closed at the bottom price of the day, at 695 bid.

***

AMERICAN CAN common was less active, and no change resulted from the day's trading. The preferred stock, however, was much stronger. It sold up to 69¾ and closed at 69⅝, showing a net gain of a full point. The transactions in the two issues amounted to a little over 1,500 shares.

***

INTERNATIONAL SALT, the initial transaction in which was made a couple of days ago, sold from 34½ up to 35. The sales amounted to 300 or 400 shares.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were active to the extent of about $75,000 at 89½. They closed unchanged for the day at 89. The preferred stock broke to 80, and at the close was offered at 79¾, with 79½ bid. The common stock was dull and unchanged.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER, somewhat contrary to the recent general course of copper stocks, has within the last two days shown considerable strength. Opening yesterday at 15, it advanced to 15½ and closed at that price after transactions in 1,400 shares. Practically all the buying of the stock was by a single house, but the selling was scattered. The other copper stocks were very dull yesterday.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold up to 9 at the opening, but the demand at this figure was soon supplied, and during the afternoon the stock was offered below this price. It closed at 8¾ bid. The sales amounted to about 1,000 shares.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 7. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	21½	21½	21½	21⅝
American Can pf	69⅜	69⅝	68⅝	69
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	32	30	32
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Tweedmakers	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	15	20		
*British Columbia Copper	10¼	11	10½	11
British Exchequer 3s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	½
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6¾	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	31½	31	32
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	14	13	14
Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		28½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	28	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106⅝
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14	15
Detroit South., w. i.	39	40	39	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85½	84	85½
Dominion Securities	73½	75	73½	75
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Electric Vehicle	2	3	1½	3
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅞	1	1	1½
General Chemical	55	65	55	65
General Chemical pf	97	97½	97	97½
German Treasury 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101⅜
Hall Signal	30	35	30	35
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74½	75	75	75¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84	85	84	85
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Mexican Copper	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf		103		103
New England Transport	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	8¼	9⅝	8½	9
Odell Elevator	28½	29½	28	30
Odell Elevator pf	93	96	94½	96½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Ratisbon bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100¾	100	100¾
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81½	82	81½	82
Seaboard Air Line	26	26¼	26⅛	26⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf	50	50½	50	50⅝
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	695	700	715	720
Storage Power	4	5¼	4	5¼
Tennessee Copper	15½	16	15	16
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	78½	79¾	80	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	29¼	31½	29¼	31½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	36	38	36	38
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63	64½	63	64¾
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	20	10	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	50	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	13½	15	13⅝	15
Worthington Pump pf	118	120	117	120

†Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	220	230	220	230
Cent. Cr., & E. B. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46⅝
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	206	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 5s	81½	82¾	81½	82¾
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1899	106	111	106	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov	101	103	101	103
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	93	90	93
Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	62	60	62

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Oct. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	50½	51½	49½	50½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	113
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	97	99	97	99
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp 4s	1,000	104	
Am Bicycle 5s	10,000	63	
	10,000	65½	
	2,000	66	
At, T & S F gen 4s	5,000	102⅝	
	3,000	102½	
	12,000	102⅝	
Adjustment 4s	10,000	97¼	
	3,000	97½	
	14,000	97¼	
	3,000	97	
Balt & Ohio gold 4s	25,000	101⅞	
	3,000	101⅝	
	3,000	101¾	
	4,000	101⅝	
Conv deb 4s	1,000	105¼	
Prior lien 3½s	2,000	95¼	
	1,000	95½	
S W Div 3½s	500	88¾	
B'klyn R T 5s	8,000	104	
B'klyn Un El 1st	1,000	100	
B, C R & N coll tr 5s	1,000	73	
Cent of Ga 2d inc	10,000	26	
Cent of Ga 3d inc	2,000	16½	
	3,000	16½	
	7,000	15½	
	5,000	16	
	4,000	16¼	
Ches & O con 5s	2,000	121¾	
C. & O gen 4½s	1,000	106¼	
	20,000	106⅜	
Chi & Alt 3½s	2,000	84½	
	3,000	84⅞	
Chi, B & Q 4s, joint bonds	1,000	96⅞	
	10,000	96⅝	
	1,000	96⅞	
	10,000	96⅝	
	38,000	96⅞	
	4,000	97	
Registered	3,000	95½	
	3,000	95⅝	
Den Div 4s	2,000	101	
C & E Ill gen 5s	4,000	122¼	
C & I Coal 1st	1,000	120½	
C, I & L ref 6s	1,000	122¾	
	4,000	124	
C, M & St P term 5s	3,000	113½	
Chi & N con 7s	11,000	140	
C, R I & Pac gen 4s	2,000	106	
Col & So 1st 4s	3,000	88	
Consol Tob 4s	1,000	63½	
	1,000	64	
	10,000	63½	
	5,000	63⅝	
	3,000	63¾	
	55,000	63¼	
	30,000	63	
	20,000	62⅞	
	25,000	63	
	25,000	63¼	
	4,000	63¼	
	11,000	63½	
	48,000	64	
	2,000	63⅞	
East Tenn, V & Ga con 1st 5s	2,000	119	
Ellis, L & Big S 5s	1,000	100¼	
Equit G & F of C 1st 6s	5,000	104	
Erie 1st gen 4s	5,000	87¼	
	3,000	87⅞	
Erie 1st con 4s	4,000	97¼	
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s	5,000	93	
Hock Val 1st 4½s	3,000	106⅛	
Int & G N 2d 5s	3,000	100¼	
L E & W 1st 5s	5,000	120¾	
L E & W 2d 5s	8,000	118⅛	
Leh Val Term 5s	10,000	114½	
Lex Av & P F 1st	5,000	122¼	
Louis & N unif 4s	5,000	101⅜	
Man con 4s	10,000	102	
	1,000	102⅛	
Mex Cent con 4s	5,000	84½	
Mex Cent 1st inc	1,000	30⅛	
	10,000	30¼	
	10,000	30⅜	
	10,000	30¼	
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s	4,000	103	
M, S S, M & A 4s	2,000	98	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000	96⅛	
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	17,000	80	
	10,000	80¼	
Mo Pac trust 5s	4,000	104	
M & O col tr 4s	1,000	96	
Mob & Mal inc	10,000	106⅞	
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s	1,000	96	
Total sales			$2,240,500

	6,000		96⅜
	6,000		96
N Y, O & W ref 4s	2,000		102⅞
Nor & W con 4s	1,000		101¼
	5,000		101¼
	500		101⅛
	15,000		101⅜
	3,000		101⅛
	2,000		101¼
North Pac 4s	8,000		104⅛
North Pac gen 3s	1,000		72½
	25,000		72¾
Nor Pac gen 3s, registered	5,000		71⅝
Ore R & N con 4s	5,000		102⅝
Peo & E 1st 4s	40		40½
Peo & E inc 4s	6,000		98
	7		50
	10,000		73
	10,000		73½
	5,000		73⅝
	5,000		73⅞
	5,000		72⅝
Reading gen 4s	1,000		95
	4,000		94⅝
	5,000		94⅞
	10,000		94⅝
	4,000		95
	16,000		95¼
	10,000		95
Rens & Sar 1st 5s	5,000		103
R & Pitts 1st 6s	2,000		127
R & Pitts con 6s	15,000		128
St L I M & So unif & ref 4s	5,000		90¾
St L S W 1st	5,000		97⅜
	6,000		97½
	2,000		97⅝
	2,000		97½
	2,000		97⅝
	5,000		97½
St L S W 2d	2,000		78½
	1,000		78⅝
St P & S C 1st	16,000		127
San A & A P 4s	10,000		85¼
	6,000		85½
	2,000		85
South Pac 4s	1,000		91¼
	8,000		91½
	1,000		91⅝
So Ry 1st 5s	6,000		117
	4,000		116¾
	2,000		117
Stand R & T inc	2,000		5½
	2,000		6
	1,000		6¼
Tenn Coal & I, De B C & I 6s	3,000		100
Tex & P 1st 5s	2,000		119¼
	9,000		119
Term Assn, St L, 1st 4½s	11,000		118½
Tol, St L & W 4s	8,000		81
Union Pac conv 4s	35,000		106⅛
	5,000		106⅝
	10,000		106⅝
	40,000		106⅞
	10,000		106⅝
	25,000		106⅝
	80,000		106⅝
	4,000		106⅞
	25,000		106
	4,000		106⅞
	20,000		106
	10,000		106⅝
	15,000		106⅞
	500		106½
	25,000		106½
	15,000		106
Un Pac 1st 4s	5,000		105
	5,000		104⅞
	2,000		106
Wabash 1st 5s	4,000		119½
	12,000		119¼
	6,000		119½
Wabash deb, B	110,000		60
	10,000		60½
	20,000		60¾
	10,000		60⅝
	5,000		60
	5,000		59⅝
	20,000		59½
	5,000		59⅝
	5,000		59½
	18,000		59¾
	2,000		59¾

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76¾
Corn, No. 1 mixed	.62¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.70
Cotton, middling	.08¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5 13-16
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09
Lard, prime	10.10
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@68c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c; No. 2 oats, 35½@36c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c; No. 3 white, 37¼@38c; No. 2 rye, 55c; fair to choice malting barley, 53@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.46; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.48; prime timothy seed, $5.40; mess pork, per bbl, $14@$14.10; lard, per 100 lb, $8.70@$8.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.35@$8.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¾@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.90@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—Lower prices in the morning gave place to firm values and healthy trade in the late session. The market opened steady in tone, but down 3@5 points, in sympathy with weakness abroad. After the call good weather reports and liquidation by the larger bulls forced prices off to a level 6@7 points under Monday night's bids, and for a time the indications greatly favored a bear market of the dragging, listless type, such as were common in August and early in September. The South and Europe sold here; commission houses had a few orders to execute other than those for liquidation. Receipts were rather larger than expected, though still smaller than for the same day a year ago. The early weather reports indicated milder conditions, with clear skies pretty much from one end of the belt to the other. The down turn was led by the January option, which sank to 7.87c. Noon found the market in a dull, heavy state, with the crowd looking for a generally favorable weekly Government report. But, contrary to expectations, the latter was strikingly bullish, noting every prospect for a short crop, a late yield, great loss should frost occur in the eastern belt within the next three weeks, continued damage by boll weevil in Texas, and little hope of any considerable "top crop." Close upon the bureau report came small estimates for to-day's receipts and liberal buying orders from New Orleans. January led in a rise of 8@9 points on feverish buying to cover shorts and support from some of the more confident bulls. But later in the afternoon absence of public buying caused prices to settle a few points, and there was little on which to base a prediction for a strong close. Yet in the last half hour came reports that heavy rains were doing damage in Texas, and that demand for spot cotton for export account at the ports was very active at higher prices. Brisk buying for Southern, Wall Street, and foreign accounts gave shorts a bad scare and created great confidence in bull circles. With a rush prices shot up to 8c for December and January, and at the close the tone was firm, with prices net 4@6 points higher. Belief that Liverpool will come much higher this morning on the Government report, and rumors that a cold wave was forming in the Northwest, helped to spur on the bears to protect oversales made below 7.90 for January. Favorable statements from Fall River mills were not without influence. The official weather forecast stated that a tropical disturbance had appeared off Southern Florida.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.85	7.90	7.82	7.92@7.94
November	7.85	7.92	7.81	7.92@7.93
December	7.89	8.00	7.86	7.99@8.00
January	7.89	8.00	7.87	7.99@8.00
February	7.89	7.91	7.89	7.99@8.00
March	7.89	7.99	7.86	7.98@7.99
April	7.88	7.89	7.88	7.98@7.99
May	7.89	7.99	7.87	7.98@7.99

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Cotton—Spot—Good business done; prices 1-16d lower; American middling fair, 5 3-32d; good middling, 4 29-32d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 17-32d; good ordinary, 4 11-32d; ordinary, 4 1-16d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 13,100 bales American; receipts, 5,000 bales, including 200 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 31-64d. buyers; October and November, 4 24-64@4 25-64d. buyers; November and December, 4 22-64d. sellers; December and January, 4 21-64d. buyers; January and February, 4 20-64@4 21-64d. buyers; February and March, 4 20-64@4 21-64d. buyers; March and April, 4 20-64@4 21-64d. buyers; April and May, 4 20-64@4 21-64d. buyers; May and June, 4 20-64@4 21-64d. buyers; June and July, 4 20-64@4 21-64d. buyers; July and August, 4 20-64@4 21-64d. buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—WHEAT.—A strong advance took place in the wheat market yesterday, and last prices were ⅝@⅞c higher than Monday. It all came about through overconfidence on the part of short sellers early in the day, when news had a bearish color and lower prices seemed to be inevitable. Upon trying to replace the sales along in the early afternoon, however, local operators found a sudden absence of offerings and immediately began bidding the market up in an active manner without getting much wheat even at the advance. December here moved up from 75 to 76¾c, and closed almost at the top, or 76c, without further change on the late curb. All sorts of rumors attended the afternoon strength, among them being reports of about 100 loads for export at Chicago, and stories of active French buying at the latter point. It was certainly true that outsiders, notably the Southwest, bought considerable wheat in the Chicago market, but as for any important foreign buying there was some difference of opinion. Early in the day foreign houses were sellers here. English markets opened up ¾d, but fell off so rapidly as to discourage buying here, and acted as one of the important forenoon influences of heaviness that attracted the local attacks against the market. Continental quotations, on the other hand, became higher again, Paris being 10 to 20 points up, Berlin 1@1½ marks higher, and Budapest 4 points higher. It was said that a cargo of wheat in London had been ordered back to this side, owing to a poor market there and the cheapness of ocean freight rates, which made it more profitable to keep the grain afloat for another round trip than to handle it for the same time in London. Primary reports were 156,000 bushels larger than last year, while seaboard clearances were very small again. Minneapolis millers reported that flour was sold ahead for some months, mostly on domestic account, although foreign demand is showing some improvement. The world's stocks of wheat increased 1,748,000 bushels for the week, against a decrease in the corresponding week last year of 738,000 bushels. Export business consisted of 23 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76c, prompt; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 74¾c, prompt; new No. 2 hard, New York, 76c, and new No. 2 red, New York, 76½c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 70½c; December, 71½@71¾c; May, 74¾@74¾c; No. 2 hard, 68½@68¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 57¼c; December, 57¾@57¾c; May, 59¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37½c; December, 37½c; May, 39@39¼c. No. 2 white, 39@39¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 68¾c; December, 67¾c; May, 70¾@70¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c. Flour and Bran—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—Wheat—Higher; close: No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68@68¼c; December, 70¼@70¾c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 54½@54¾c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 59@60c; sample, 45@58c.

DULUTH, Oct. 8.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; October, 67¾c; December, 68¼c; May, 72c. Oats—36@35¾c. Corn—55½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Not only was the market a trifle more active, especially on Spring patents, but prices ruled about 5c higher than last week and buyers showed a disposition to meet old asking rates quite freely. Spring patents, $3.55@3.85; Winter straights, $3.25@3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@3.75; Spring clears, $2.85@3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.60; no grade, $20.50@21 spot and to arrive. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $2.90@3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.55. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $3.20@3.50, as to brand. Bagmeal quiet; fine white and yellow, $1.35@1.50; coarse, $1.20@1.25. Feed easy; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17.25; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$21; city bran, 196@18.50; cornmeal, $20; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22; hominy chop, $20.50; oil meal, $30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	...	...	...	74½
December	75¾	76¾	75 1-16	76
May	78½	79⅛	78 3-16	79¼
Corn—				
October	...	...	...	61¾
December	61 13-16	62	61⅝	61⅞
May	62¼	62½	62¼	62½
Lard—				
October	...	...	...	$10.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	67¾	68¾	67⅝	68⅛
December	69⅜	70⅛	69¼	70⅛
May	73	73¾	72⅝	73⅝
Corn—				
October	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅜
December	57¼	57⅝	56⅝	56⅞
May	58⅜	58⅞	38 3-16	58⅝
Oats—				
October	...	...	...	24½
December	35½	35⅝	35¾	35⅝
May	37¾	37½	37⅝	37½
Lard—				
December	$9.12½	$9.15	$9.07½	$9.07½
January	9.00	9.03	8.92½	8.95
Ribs—				
January	7.90	7.95	7.87½	7.92½
Pork—				
January	15.10	15.22½	15.05	15.15
May	15.20	15.35	15.20	15.25

PROVISIONS.—There was an early break in the market, following a 10@15c decline in live hogs and active selling by commission houses. Later a little support by packers and the grain firmness rallied prices somewhat, but the close was unsettled and considerably under the previous night, with cash lard here weak and lower. Receipts at Chicago were 24,000, Kansas City, 9,000, and Omaha, 5,000. PORK—Easy; mess, $15.75@$16.25; family, $16.50@$18; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet; $20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 8¾c; 180-lb, 8¾c; 160-lb, 9c; 140-lb, 9¼@9½c; pigs, 9¾@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 11¼c; 10-lb, 10½c; 12-lb, 10c; 14-lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders firm; 7½c; pickled hams steady; 10¾@11c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 6c; country, 5¾@6¼c. LARD—Easy, $10.10; city lard lower, $9.50; refined lard easy; South America, $11.25; Continent, $10.30; Brazil, kegs, $12.10; compound steady; 8¼@8¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 12c; city lard stearine, 12@12¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.05
November	...	...	...	5.05@5.10
December	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15@5.20
January	...	...	...	5.25@5.30
February	...	...	...	5.35@5.40
March	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
April	...	...	...	5.50@5.55
May	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
June	...	...	...	5.65@5.70
July	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
August	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
September	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—SANTOS—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 64,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,293,000 bags. HAMBURG—Coffee market opened ¼@½ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼@½ pfennig higher; sales, 19,000 bags. HAVRE—Coffee market opened ¼f higher; at 12 M. near months advanced ¼f, far months advanced ½f; at 3 P. M. near months unchanged, far months declined ¼f; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 41,000 bags; January, 37.75; February, 38.00; March, 38.00; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 38.75; August, 39.00; September, 39.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.50. RIO—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 4$550; exchange, 11 7-16d; receipts, 45,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 574,000 bags.

OILS.—Because of the drop in lard products cottonseed oil was weak and lower, with an increased business at the decline, especially in off-oil at 40c. Linseed oil was steady. Petroleum was dull. PETROLEUM—Barrels, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $5; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 42@48c; off-Summer yellow, 40@42c; prime white, 46c; prime Winter yellow, 46c. LINSEED—American, raw, 65c; American, boiled, 67c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. LARD OIL, 77@79c.

METALS.—Tin values in London took an upward course yesterday, and before the close of business were £2 5s above the previous night's figures, with a firm undertone prevalent. Spot was quoted at £111 10s and futures at £106 17s 6d. Trade was moderate. Locally a sympathetic rise occurred of about 50 points, with spot quoted at $24.35@$24.50. Lead was dull at $4.37½ here, and is 3d off, to £11 15s, at London. Spelter was inactive and nominally unchanged, at $4.15@$4.20 here. At London values were also unchanged at 16½@17c for Lake was nominally unchangede at 16½@17c for Lake Superior and 16⅜@16½c for casting and electrolytic. Values at London were unchanged, thus spot stood at £63 8s 9d and futures at £63 5s. Domestic iron markets were a shade steadier yesterday, but trading was slow. Pig iron warrants were quoted at $9.50@$10.50; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$16; No. 2 foundry Southern, $14@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.50@$16. Glasgow iron warrants closed at 53s 6d and Middlesborough at 48s 7½d.

SUGAR.—While holding steady in tone, the local raw sugar market was very quiet yesterday and nominally unchanged, on the basis of 3⅞c for centrifugal, 3 5-16c for muscovado, and 3c for molasses sugar. Cable advices reported a steady to firm beet sugar market at an advance of ¼d on both months, October being quoted at 7s 8½d and November at 7s 9¾d. Cane was unchanged. Present stock in the United Kingdom is 99,000 tons, against 39,000 tons last year.

NAVAL STORES.—Stocks—Resin, 21,573 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 817 bbls, and tar, 666 bbls. The price of spirits was again higher yesterday. Demand was fair, and advices from the South indicate firmness at that point. The close here was steady to firm. Resin, tar, and pitch, however, ruled quiet and unchanged. Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 37½@38c. Resin—Common to good, $1.42½; D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.65; I, $1.75; K, $2.20; M, $2.75; N, $3.20; W G, $3.00; W W, $3.95.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 8.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm; no quotations; receipts, 66 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 138 barrels. Crude Turpentine—Steady, $1@$1.80; receipts, 20 casks. Tar—Steady, $1.30; receipts, 394 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, 34¼c; receipts, 1,278 casks; sales, 931 casks; exports, 244 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 4,120 barrels; sales, 1,314 barrels; exports, 1,808 barrels.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Receipts—Resin, 175 barrels; turpentine, 136 casks.

LIVE STOCK.—No trade reported in beeves; only 1 car on sale; dressed beef steady; native sides, 5½@6¼c per lb; Texas beef, 5@5½c. Calves dull, particularly grassers and Westerns; few veals sold at $5@$8.25 per 110 lb; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. Both sheep and lambs quiet and steady; sheep sold at $3.10@$3.50 per 100 lb; lambs, at $4.85@$5.20; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 8½@10c. About 2½ cars of hogs on sale; no sales reported.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHENOMENAL AUCTION SALE.
226 Choice Lots
AT
HOMECREST
4TH ADDITION,
Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THE GROUNDS,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1901.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE,
DON'T FAIL TO INVESTIGATE IT.
HOW TO GET THERE—TAKE SMITH ST. (CONEY ISLAND CAR) FROM PARK ROW, N. Y., or Franklin Ave. Car from 23d Street Ferry, Brooklyn, and get off at AVENUE S and DALEY'S LANE.
FOR MAPS AND PARTICULARS WRITE
William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,
149 Broadway, N. Y., or
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
41 WEST 94TH ST.,
Three-story, basement and cellar, high-stoop brick and brownstone dwelling, with two-story extension; hardwood trim, gas fixtures, decorations, &c. Size of lot, 17.9x100.8½. Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent. for one year. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
16 West 115th St.,
3-story base. and cellar brownstone dwelling; mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; size of lot, 20x100. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

Real Estate.
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000
Lends money on approved Real Estate in large or small amounts, at reasonable rates.

LOTS $150 TO $350.
Not Brooklyn or Jersey; 35 minutes from 42d via 6th Av. elevated; no crush or danger reaching them; perfect sanitarium for health; no mosquitoes or malaria; $25 cash, $5 monthly. Bannan, 1,123 Broadway.

Extensive assortment suburban residences, (Westchester County, Long Island, New Jersey;) many unepcumbered. Top-notch bargains, (Manhattan and country property,) without limit. Reasonable expectations promptly satisfied. Interview, correspondence solicited. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
Est. of BRYAN McCAHILL, dec'd,
Thursday, October 10, at 12 M.,
at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
NO. 171 EAST 122D ST.
between 3d and Lexington Avs.; valuable vacant lot, size 21x88.7x irregular.
Maps, &c., from THOMAS J. McCAHILL, Jr., 115 Broadway, or from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CORNER
West End Avenue.
A private house, five-story and basement, three bathrooms; open plumbing; builder will sacrifice for cash, or will exchange; good value be given for a party desiring to own a large corner dwelling.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 114TH ST.
PERMANENT LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
NEW 7-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE,
28 FAMILIES, RENTED ON BONA-FIDE LEASES FOR OVER $16,500.
CAN BE DELIVERED FREE AND CLEAR OR MORTGAGE TO SUIT.
CAN BE BOUGHT AT A POSITIVE BARGAIN.
WILL ENTERTAIN FREE AND CLEAR MANHATTAN IN TRADE.
WILLIAMS & HAIG, AGENTS,
1,910 7TH AV., 118TH ST.

122 WEST 95TH ST.
BARGAIN—An attractive house, 3-story and basement private house, handsomely decorated; two open plumbing bathrooms; parquet flooring and bay windows, one on side of house.
Caretaker on premises.
ASKING ONLY $18,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A beautiful American basement residence,
315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

WEST 81ST,
near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100. $65,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

GOLD MINE FOR RIGHT MAN.
Four-story double flat, with stores, suitable any business; all modern improvements, on principal avenue, Bronx; large business section; also 20-room house, 3 baths; $1,000 cash; price $7,000; near office; open Sundays. Kronenberger, 1,363 Boston Road, near 170th St.

WEST 72ND,
An elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

74th St., No. 16 East, For Sale.—Location unsurpassed. Parties looking for a home, with plumbing perfect with furniture that includes paintings, bric-a-brac, billiard table, with position in the middle of the millionaire district, are invited to examine the premises and the price. Open ten to four.

A Bargain.—5-story apartment house in the eighties, near Broadway, 37x92x102, all improvements; total rent $6,600; expenses, including interest on mortgage, $4,100. Price $9,000 cash above mortgage. Address John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

523-531 West 113th St.—Five new 20-foot American basement 4½-story private dwellings; all modern improvements; restricted block; reasonable prices. Inquire on premises, or James Bradley, 86th St. and Broadway.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375,
Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; $10 monthly. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

337 WEST 84TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive. Handsome American basement dwelling; elegantly decorated throughout; price, $27,000. Caretaker on premises. Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Street.

Owner of plot, cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20%. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

Adjoining Park Av., Murray Hill.—Medium-sized remodeled American basement; gem for small family; ready for immediate occupancy. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th.

$1,500 cash only; genuine sacrifice; tenement, fully rented, $2,000; 16th St., near 9th Av.; asking $17,500; savings bank mortgage, $14,000. Mary Vaughn, 553 West 156th St.

36 WEST 84TH ST. Near Central Park.—Three-story, high-stoop dwelling; size 20x60x102; asking $22,000; caretaker on premises.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Detached houses, improvements, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $5,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

$4,900.—$900 cash buys elegant two-family house near rapid transit. Gerhard's, 867 E. 169th St.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

STOP WORRYING.
We make a specialty of leasing property of every description, guaranteeing you an income above all expenses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES
to rent and for sale. Send particulars to
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

Attractive property wanted (city, country.) Numerous waiting customers. Negotiations unusually successful. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Attention! Wanted, real estate to sell and exchange; quick replies. Louis D. Barchfeld, 1,225 Madison Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GREAT SALE OF
REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 5,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.
MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.
WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES
FROM 42d STREET
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Cheapest, best located lots, Bronxville, your own terms; monthly payments; city improvements; no assessments, no interest, no taxes; title guaranteed. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24ct 7 times, 42c. Display douole.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH
Is the only property in Greater New York with all the following improvements: Sewers in every street, with house connections to each plot; water, gas and electric light wires, with all connections; asphalt pavements, not to be opened; cement curbs and sidewalks of uniform width; beautiful parkways and shrubbery in every street, with provision for permanent care. If you are satisfied with anything short of the best in artistic surroundings and elite society for your family, Prospect Park South is not your place. We cater only to the best. Fifteen houses of distinctive architecture now building. The Kings County L Brighton Beach train will take you to the property in 22 minutes from the bridge, or Smith St. or Franklin Ave. trolley. Handsome illustrated booklet from
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York

NINE SOLD
of my new houses, just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century for one-third the price of a house equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings. Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.
THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

South Midwood.
A few blocks south of Prospect Park.
City Improvements and Conveniences.
Country Surroundings.
The garden spot of Flatbush. A beautiful, healthful, aristocratic and exclusive section. Rapid transit facilities, 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y., through a pleasing section of country and town.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK.
$9,500, (worth $11,000.)
RICH COLONIAL RESIDENCE on plot 50x100, with hall in centre, 13 large rooms, including 2 bathrooms, billiard room, laundry; hardwood cabinet trim; parlor, white enamel and gold; inlaid hardwood floors; hot and cold water between chambers; steam heat. Every Improvement for Comfort and Luxury. Will be decorated to suit your own taste. Only $1,000 Required; balance same as rent.
A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood Office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
FLATBUSH.
We own extensive sections.
Restricted and Improved lands.
EVERY ONE KNOWS
High character of our houses.
Ranging in price from $7,000 to $10,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.
$11,000 to $20,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE EAST.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Owner and Builder,
Office, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, or on property, 297 East 15th Street, near Beverly Road, Take any Flatbush car at Bridge.

Small and Large LOANS First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Rare Chance—Hancock St., asphalt paved; elegant 3-story double buff brick flat; 6 rooms and bath each apartment; yearly rent, $1,068; price, $10,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock St.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,817, New York.

Bensonhurst.—Fine residence; 11 rooms; all improvements; desirable location; your terms. George Boyd, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

337 WEST 84TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive. Handsome American basement dwelling; elegantly decorated throughout; price, $27,000. Caretaker on premises. Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Street.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

A.—$27 only; absolutely the best and largest seven light rooms in Brooklyn; modern improvements; unsurpassed neighborhood. Owner, 825 Park Place, corner Nostrand Av.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES
Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land values advancing.
Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Tunnel under East River.
Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough.
New York freight rates established.
Write, if you can't call.
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE COMPANY
167 JACKSON AVENUE,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

LOTS AT ELMHURST.
A CHANCE TO DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.
LOTS FROM $350. STREETS MACADAMIZED. SIDEWALKS FLAGGED, WATER AND GAS. THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE IN GREATER NEW YORK. 10% CASH AND $5.00 A MONTH.
WARRIN & COMBES,
OPP. RAILWAY STATION, ELMHURST, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Huntington.—At station, 390 lots, $10 upward; closing estate; extraordinary bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Mamaroneck.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and Dry.
50 cts. weekly. No interest or assessments. Fronting Boulevard and Trolley, near Depot and Harbor, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHY DO YOU PAY RENT?
OWN A HOME OF YOUR OWN.
FREE TRANSPORTATION
TO THE SPECIAL SALE OF THE
WILLIAMS LAND AND BUILDING CO.
AT HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.,
Oct. 12, next Saturday, Oct. 12.
Some advantages. Trolley through property, 94 trains daily, 45 minutes from New York City Hall. High elevation. Healthful location. Excellent water. Gas and electric lights. Macadamized and shady streets. Good public schools. Carefully restricted home sites at reasonable prices.
Lots For Investment, $5 Monthly.
Titles Guaranteed.
Preliminary sketches for houses furnished free.
For R. R. tickets to property, and for further information, apply to
WILLIAM C. GILES,
41 WALL ST., N. Y., General Agent,
or Telephone 4756—Broad.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Tenafly!—Good modern house for sale, $4,000; 8 rooms and bath; also large attic, gas, and water; plot 100x140. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

$10 pays for building lot, 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments 50c cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For Sale—Elberon, corner Norwood and Jerome Avs., large, desirable corner lots and house; business or residence; must sell. Owner, Box 47, Elberon, N. J.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

AT SACRIFICE.—7-room corner house; barn, fruits; $2,000; your own terms. ANSON, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Horsemen!—A fine stock farm for sale at fraction of cost. Over 150 acres; 3 houses; extensive barns; ½-mile track; near station; convenient to New York. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—60 acres; magnificent views; pure spring water, shade, pond, woodland; fine place for country home. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Sale or Let—Brick factory, 28 miles from city; 20,000 feet floor; equipment, power, shafting, heated, elevator; convenient shipping. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTAT

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 35th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M.; 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
136 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Home of MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL, a Teacher of Long Experience, Can Be Made Through the Principal.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres., 81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

Joseph Adelman's Dramatic Studio,

11 EAST 59TH ST., NEW YORK.
Afternoon and Evening Classes, with Public Performances. Private Coaching and Instruction by Joseph Adelman, former Stage Director in Charles Frohman's, Henry Miller's, and Henrietta Crosman's Companies.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N. Y.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. STENOGRAPHY.
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
33 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

The Misses Rayson

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
Do you wish thorough instruction with actual experience in office of public stenographer at reasonable cost? Room for two. Positions guaranteed. The Reliable Stenographer, Room 67, 20 Nassau St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 301 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 58th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

Misses McFee's School.

306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Co., 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS RVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
Session 1st. 63 West 45th Street.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, } Headmasters.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, }
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

The Loyola School,

65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.

Genevieve Stebbins, West Side French Y. M. C. A.
F. Townsend Southwick, Building, 318 W. 57th.
Elocution, Oratory, Physical Culture, Pantomime, Artistic Statue Posing, Public Reading, Recitation, Dramatic Art. Chartered by REGENTS—NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY. (OPENS OCT. 9.) Examinations Senior Classes, Oct. 7th. Register, Oct. 8th, 9th.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMER SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 82d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., } Principals.
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
282 W. 85th St., corner West End Av. and Annex.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 24. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.
Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; private lessons; day and evening; moderate. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 3 West 23d St.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

INSTITUT TISNE,

533 West End Av.
A tutor, university man, thoroughly experienced, prize man in mathematics, desires pupils. Address B. W. N. B., 83 Madison Av.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Latin teacher, engaged part time in private school, wishes another engagement. Miss G., 25 East 14th St.

Instruction—Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Twelfth year begins Oct. 21, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice-Pres't. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circulars address PROF. ISAAC F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Musical.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter. Students received daily.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, 'Cello, Bandurria; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 58TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th.—Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lanciers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 30, 32 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 53d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

Mrs. Cartier's Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Av.—Class, private lessons; waltz, two-step, specialties; circulars; children's classes, reopens Oct. 28.

Free.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoon and evenings free at the B'way Academy, B'way, corner 51st St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE CAROLYN,

431 4th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts., N. Y. City. New, first-class apartment hotel; bath with every room; restaurant a la carte; single room and bath, $1.50 per day and upward; direct car line from Grand Central Station, transferring to all lines; special rates.
M. A. RODMAN, Manager.

Sevillia

APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 West 58th St.
Two apartments of four rooms, $800 to $1,000. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

WHERE TO DINE

3 Park Pl.
25 Union Sq
A, *A la carte*; T, *Table d'hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Hotel Flouret 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A1c. all hours.
Hotel Victoria, Service A1c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St.—Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.
Criterion. Rest. & Gentlemen's Cafe, 41st, B'way. A la carte. G. H. Page.
Dun Bld'g. Rest. { Business Men's Lunch Cafe. { Dinner A1c. B'way & Reade St.
Hecker's 5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Table d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.
Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 B'way.
VISIT THE **Oriental Restaurant,** Where they have teakwood tables inlaid with pearl. The only Chinese Rest. in town. 3 Pell St. A la Carte.
Ardin & Chaberty. 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale—Yawl, 65x57x16x4; fully found and in commission; now at Larchmont; built by Clapham; sound, first-class condition; exceptionally comfortable cabin; $2,000. John R. Davies, 135 Broadway. Tel. 1630 Cortlandt.

Yachts and Vessels.—Mianus Motor Works, Mianus, Conn.; bargains; slightly used engines, our own and other makes. Riverside Station.

American, Yacht, New Commercial Code, with special hail, &c.; flags only; established 1834. The S. McFadden Co., 198 Hudson St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing; furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, etc., at 132 Delancey St. Noon and evening.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 7, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate, Personal Property and Bank Stock in the City of New York for the year 1901, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough in which the property is located, as follows:
Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.
Borough of the Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, N. Y.
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
In case of payment on or before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in section 915 of the Greater New York Charter, (chapter 378, Laws of 1897,) viz.: A deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.
DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.—JEANETTE GUNTHER, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE V. C. DE GRAFFENREID and HENRY CREDE, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1901.
THEODORE SATTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, Gertrude V. C. de Graffenreid:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the ninth day of September, 1901.
Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.
THEODORE SATTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s11-law6wW&o23

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. AMES BUDELMAN, bankrupt.—No. 2,995.
Notice is hereby given that H. Ames Budelman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Oct. 8, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 8, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,950.—BERTHA FINKELSTEIN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Bertha Finkelstein, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21st, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,065.—GEORGE HUBERT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George Hubert, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21st, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 8th, 1901.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WEBER PIANOS

The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.
Catalogue sent free on application.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, cor 16th Street, N.Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 22 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

NEEDHAM.

At our warerooms you can always find a large assortment of pianos, from which to make a selection. Terms cash or easy monthly payments. We have at present a quantity of slightly used and old-style pianos at greatly reduced prices. A number of second-hand squares and uprights; terms, $3 to $5 per month. Pianos rented and exchanged. Send for catalogue.
FIFTH AVENUE AND 15TH STREET.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANOS

in new and elegant styles can be purchased direct from the factory. Call or write for latest catalogue, and one with full particulars will be forwarded by return mail.
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Manufacturers. Established 1836.
548 & 550 WEST 23D STREET.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 26 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

$75 BIDDLE'S -BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3. 7 EAST 14TH. 107 EAST 125TH.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100, up; to rent, instalments. William Lohmann, 110-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 408 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 18th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Kleinert & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly. Pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

STATLER'S HOTEL, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,

at the main entrance to the Exposition. Rooms, $1.00 per day; Rooms and Meals, $2.00 per day.

THE KENILWORTH

Cor. Elmwood Ave. and Anderson Place.
Statler's High-Grade Fire-proof Annex. European Plan. Rooms, (for two,) $2.00 per day and up.
Mr. J. I. Murray, representing Statler hotels, is at the Hotel Victoria, New York. He will call on those desiring information.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Miscellaneous.

"Abandoned Farm Found"; see Oct. Century; deserted farm catalogue free. Box 1344, Boston.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

A rare opportunity for a few young men having an electrical training and some capital to invest; to engage in an entirely new enterprise; one in which there is no competition; an unlimited field for the appliances (which are secured by patents) is open and waiting; investigation courted; principals only. Address O., Box 162 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

An experienced salesman, with established trade and connected with large wholesale tea and coffee house, would like to meet party with $2,500; we can easily make over $100 weekly. Salesman, Box 205 Times Office.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTEMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

Fine bakery, ice cream, and confectionery; rare chance for worker; about $5,000, on easy terms; will sell property if desired; want to retire after 25 years. H. R. Schoenborn, Hackensack, N. J.

NEVER THROWN AWAY.—Pencils printed all around; very attractive; $1.75 per gross, $7 per 1,000; send 2c. for sample and price list. Lang & Scherer, 38 East 8th St., N. Y.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 238 Broadway, New York.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Partner wanted with $150, for already established business; best city location. Inquire 118 Centre St. S. Gallo, 127 Mulberry St.

Patent for Sale.—L. D. F. beer measure or pint regulator; 200 now in use. Particulars J. H. Quinn, 3d St., cor. 4th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Invest your money safely. Send for prospectus. Shares one dollar. Pinecil Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Will invest small amount in established business; give particulars; also security. B., Box 200 Times.

I wish to correspond with an enterprising man with capital; answer till the 15th. O Box 179 Times.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash. $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

CREDIT.

Used by Eminent Artists.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave., Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

Half as Gift!—European family will sell the entire contents of their private house, consisting of mostly imported high-class worked furniture, rugs, oil paintings, portieres, &c.; further, magnificent heavy, full-size brass bedstead, $10; wire spring, $3; elegant white mahogany dressing case, with French glass, $35; chiffonier, $35; French style parlor suit, (five pieces,) $36; rug, 9x12, $5; above-mentioned ten pieces are all new and will only sell together for $150; only those who can buy immediately need call. 44 West 85th St., private house.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

THREE TYPEWRITER DONT'S.
DON'T PAY $100 FOR A NEW MACHINE.
DON'T BUY A SECOND-HAND ONE.
DON'T RENT ONE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO.'S "EASIER THAN EASY" PAYMENT PLAN WILL SUIT YOU. 18 BROADWAY.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSEMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Established 36 years; new and second-hand sewing machines; all kinds at bargain prices; warranted 5 years; automatic W. & Gibbs, $65 machine, $30; drop-head cabinets, $18.50, Kelly's, 200 Grand St.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTH

SCHOOL BUDGET CAUSES A LIVELY DISCUSSION

Board of Estimate Asked to Appropriate $20,465,016.

Education Board's President Says Accommodation Is Needed for 32,000 Children—Coal Bills Questioned.

Mayor Van Wyck and President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education carried on a lively discussion before the Board of Estimate yesterday when the educational budget for 1902 was under consideration. President O'Brien asked for $20,465,016.67 to run the schools next year, which is an increase of $1,052,198 over the amount allowed by the Board of Estimate for this year. While President O'Brien was explaining the needs of the schools Mayor Van Wyck was busy figuring. He suddenly asked:

"Mr. President, at the opening of the schools in September, how many children were denied admittance to the schools in Brooklyn? I have seen it printed that there were only 700."

"I can't answer that question," said President O'Brien promptly.

"How many children in Manhattan and the Bronx were denied admittance to the schools?"

"We are making up a report now which we will submit to your Honor in a few days. As near as I can estimate now, the number is 32,000."

This answer took Mayor Van Wyck by surprise. He dropped his eye glasses and leaned on the table in astonishment.

"What!" he exclaimed. "Since I came into office this board has authorized bond issues for the erection of schoolhouses amounting to $20,260,704, while in the preceding four years the issues amounted to only $13,082,000, and yet 32,000 children of this city cannot get schooling?"

President O'Brien explained that nearly all of the 32,000 children were now being instructed in half-time classes.

"I think about 2,000 or 3,000 children are without school accommodations at all, and we expect before the end of the month to be able to care for all of them," said President O'Brien.

Mayor Van Wyck sighed and said:

"I hope so."

"There has been no administration of the City of New York which has been able to house all the school children," said President Guggenheimer.

"That may be," said the Mayor, "but the increase in children is not 40 per cent., as the money is, each year."

"Mr. Mayor," said President O'Brien, "I will explain all your questions as best I can, but I cannot be held responsible for the increase in the children."

Mayor Van Wyck did not continue the discussion, and after an awkward pause Controller Coler gave the matter another turn.

"How much money for new schools will be required annually to meet the normal increase of school population?" was asked.

"I think the Board of Education could get along with $5,000,000 each year," replied Mr. O'Brien.

"Then I submit that it will be impossible for this city ever to keep all its children in school houses unless other important city improvements are abandoned," said Controller Coler. "In the first place, the normal increase in taxable values is $80,000,000 a year. That means an addition of $8,000,000 to the bond-issuing capacity of the city. If out of this $8,000,000 the city must annually spend $5,000,000, what is left to become of other improvements? I wish to make this point clear, because it is a problem which must be solved by some future administration."

"Of what avail are public improvements if our children are not educated?" retorted President O'Brien. "I can take you to a school in this city in which twenty-nine distinct nationalities are represented. At their homes they never hear a word of English spoken. The only Americanism these children learn is at the public schools. I know they carry into Socialistic and Anarchistic homes American ideas, which make of fathers of foreign birth and training patriotic American citizens."

"Don't you think there is too much money spent for schoolhouses?" asked Mayor Van Wyck.

"I do not!" said Mr. O'Brien emphatically.

"You have doubled the cost of school buildings in Brooklyn," commented Controller Coler.

"You did not have a decent school building in Brooklyn at the time of consolidation," retorted Mr. O'Brien. "We are putting up schools which will last, and on which little need be spent for repairs."

"How is it that in the Borough of Richmond 1,000 more tons of coal were burned last Winter than ever before? If my department had been permitted to audit these bills they never would have been paid," said Controller Coler.

"Have you found waste of coal in any other borough?" asked Mr. O'Brien.

"It is the same thing all over," responded the Controller.

"I beg to deny that statement!" shouted President O'Brien.

"I will have a report on the matter ready in a few days," said the Controller, and the discussion came to an end.

AFTER DELINQUENT JURORS.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt Fails to Appear in the City Court.

The new plan adopted by the Justices of the Supreme Court in regard to excusing jurors went into effect yesterday. Under this plan jurors are required to appear in person and present their reasons for being excused. This does not apply to those who are ill or are out of the city on business.

Six of the trial terms opened up for the active work of the Fall term yesterday, and many men drawn as jurors for these parts will be surprised by receiving notices through the mail this morning calling their attention to the fact that they are liable to a fine of $100, or imprisonment, if they do not come to court and present a proper excuse for their non-attendance.

In the City Court the same plan is being adopted, and one of the delinquents caught under the rule was Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who had been summoned to serve in Part I., which is presided over by Justice Fitzsimons. The City Court started on its active Fall term on Monday. Mr. Vanderbilt failed to respond to his notice to serve as a juror.

"Mr. Vanderbilt may not have received his notice," said Justice Fitzsimons yesterday. "If he did not, then all he has to do is to prove it when he receives the second notice which was sent him. If he ignores the notices he will be treated like any other person and be adjudged in contempt of court and suffer the penalties."

MAGISTRATE IS EMBARRASSED.

Prisoner Brought Before Him Had Been Celebrating His Nomination.

Magistrate Henry G. Furlong found himself in a peculiarly embarrassing situation yesterday morning in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, when a prisoner charged with intoxication was arraigned before him. The Magistrate had been nominated to succeed himself by the Democrats the night before. He recognized in the prisoner before him one of the delegates who had voted for him in the convention.

"Why did you get drunk?" he asked of the accused.

"I was celebratin' your nomination," returned the prisoner, frankly.

"I found him on the street hollerin' 'Hooray fer Furlong!'" explained the policeman.

"Well," said the Magistrate, "if you'll promise not to do it again—I mean, go home and be good."

And the delegate who had celebrated not wisely but too well hurried out in great glee.

AWARD OF $15,000 TO A WIDOW.

Heavy Verdict Against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Mrs. Annie Geary, as the administratrix of her husband's estate, was awarded $15,000 by a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

John Geary was killed in an accident on Feb. 21 last. He was a member of the Fire Department, and while going to a fire on a hook and ladder truck was thrown off by the truck coming into collision with an electric car of the defendant company at Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

A play suit is the hardest worked suit in a boy's wardrobe.

More hard work can be gotten out of a sailor blouse suit than any other known boys' suit.

That kind for lads of 3 to 12, $5 and $6.50.

Have you seen the new over-plaided Fall overcoat for men? Not the least bit loud—a plaid only distinct enough to lend distinction.

Don't say we didn't tell you. Our new Fall suits have lots of "go" to them—lots of them have already gone.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

A BANKRUPT'S PRIVILEGE.

Can Do Business in New Concern Without Liability for Individual Indebtedness, Referee Decides.

John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, has just filed a decision which gives a bankrupt the privilege to do business in a new concern without liability for individual indebtedness.

The matter arose upon the application for a discharge of George Bullwinkle, who, on Jan. 7 last, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Mr. Bullwinkle's liabilities were $55,067.18, and his assets consisted of $20,729.59, with the exception of two shares of a corporation, outstanding accounts of the Hotel Aulic. It appears from the report that in May, 1900, the bankrupt, who at that time was the owner of the hotel, sold his hotel to Hencken, Haaren & Rust, and obtained therefor, in addition to notes amounting to $13,338 and other real estate, a restaurant at 524 and 526 Columbus Avenue. Everything which Mr. Bullwinkle received out of the Aulic transfer, which involved $70,000, was used by him to pay some of the creditors.

He rented another store at 2,058 Eighth Avenue, and organized a corporation known as the Bullwinkle Purveying Company, which the referee found was a family affair. He was elected President and received sixty shares of stock. In December, 1900, a woman who owed him $9,000 in notes on the Columbus Avenue restaurant, which he had disposed of to her, failed to meet the notes, and he went into bankruptcy.

His discharge was opposed by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Acker, Merrall & Condit, and other merchants, upon the principal ground that the corporation was a scheme to keep Mr. Bullwinkle's property from his creditors, and an attempt was made to have the property of the corporation held as Mr. Bullwinkle's own property, upon the charge that the corporation was merely a cloak to enable him to do business.

Messrs. Goepel & Wahle appeared for the bankrupt, and contended that the time of a bankrupt belonged to him, as did his reputation for honesty, and that, even though he had business reverses, new creditors not interested in the old ventures of the bankrupt had the right to deal with a corporation even though it be a family affair concededly gotten up for the purpose of enabling the bankrupt to do business and thus protect the property which they would give to the corporation from the claims of outstanding creditors.

The Referee has decided in favor of the bankrupt upon all the questions, holding that the assets of the corporation organized as the Bullwinkle Purveying Company were not property of the bankrupt, nor liable to be held as his property under the bankruptcy law. The Referee also decides that the testimony of a bankrupt given upon the preliminary hearing could be used against him on the application for his discharge. The Western courts have ruled that the testimony given at the first hearing could not be read in opposition to his discharge, in view of the provisions of the Bankruptcy act.

WOMAN SWINDLER'S GUILT.

Mrs. Sargeant Convicted of Larceny After Passing Many Worthless Checks in Department Stores.

Mrs. Emma K. Sargeant, who describes herself as a maid to the leading woman in "The Christian," and against whom the District Attorney received many complaints from large department stores to the effect that she was obtaining money on checks when she had no funds in bank, was convicted before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday of petty larceny.

The specific charge against Mrs. Sargeant, on which the jury convicted her, was of obtaining $12 from a firm in Twenty-third Street on a check drawn by her on the People's Bank of East Orange, N. J., which was returned from the bank marked "N. G." Several employes of the firm stestified at the trial that the woman was introduced at the store early in the Winter of 1899, and then cashed a number of checks that turned out to be good. On Dec. 20 of that year she presented the $12 check and received the money for it.

It was also testified at the trial that on another occasion the woman had cashed a worthless check at the same store, and then later appeared with a check for $50 and asked to be permitted to take up the bad check. The firm refused to do this, and upon investigating learned that the $50 check was also worthless.

Mrs. Sargeant is a woman about forty years of age. She is the wife of E. K. Sargeant, who is in business at 100 Greenwich Street.

According to Assistant District Attorney Train, who prosecuted her, the woman had a systematic way of swindling merchants. Mr. Train said yesterday that she began in January, 1900, after the affair with the Twenty-third Street firm, a series of operations with checks drawn by a plumber of East Orange to the order of her husband and indorsed by him. Mr. Train said that the woman kept a small account in an East Orange bank and that by drawing a few good checks and cashing them at the various dry goods stores she established a reputation that, in the end, she always took advantage of.

The woman was arrested on Aug. 5 at Asbury Park by Detective Sergt. Carey on indictments found on the complaint of another Twenty-third Street firm. On Sept. 14 she was bailed in the sum of $1,000 by August Grossman of 717 Ninth Avenue. Later she was arrested on two additional indictments, and was again bailed in the sum of $1,000 by a Brooklyn man.

The penalty for the offense of which Mrs. Sargeant was convicted is one year's imprisonment or $500 fine, or both.

Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost's resignation as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers was accepted by the Presbytery of Westchester, in session at Rye, yesterday. Dr. Pentecost has for some time past contemplated a renewal of his evangelical work. He has been repeatedly urged to undertake the organization of Presbyterian mission work in the Philippines. During his vacation Dr. Pentecost has been filling his old pulpit in London.

"Our Charge"

for Fall Overcoats—short, medium or long, light, medium or dark—is very modest.

But that isn't the whole story.

The satisfaction of knowing that what you have on is right, has a distinct value in dollars and cents.

Boxy Covert Top-Coats, $12 to $30.
Chesterfield, medium length Fall Overcoats, $12 to $30.
Long Fall Overcoats, $15 to $28.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St

BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Franchise Granted to Lay Tracks Over the Central Bridge.

Many Bond Issues Approved for the Improvement of Park Avenue and Other Objects.

The Municipal Council transacted more public business at the session yesterday than has been accomplished at the last five sessions of the board. Chairman Oakley of the Railroad Committee reported in favor of granting a franchise to the Union Railway Company to run tracks over the Central Bridge and the Viaduct connecting the tracks of the Union Railway Company with those of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The proposed extension is to begin at the intersection of Jerome and Sedgwick Avenues at the terminus of the company's Jerome Avenue line, and extend along the westerly approach, formerly called Ogden Avenue, to Central Avenue and Macomb's Dam Bridge; thence southerly over the bridge to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and on the Viaduct to Macomb's Dam Road, and thence via One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct and Macomb's Dam Road to the terminus of the road at the Eighth Avenue Railway line between West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets.

The Council voted in favor of granting the franchise, and now the matter will go to the Board of Estimate for the rate of compensation to be fixed. The same action was taken on the application of the West Tenth Street Railroad Company, a subsidiary company of the Metropolitan system, for a franchise to lay tracks about a block and a half connecting two lines.

A resolution was passed approving the bond issue for $200,000 for the improvement of Park Avenue north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. This stock is issued for the renewal of assessment bonds for ten years. An issue of $83,000 for repaving Avenue U was approved. Many small bond issues for water mains and regulating and grading streets were then passed.

The sum of $11,000 was appropriated to repave One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street between Seventh Avenue and Lenox Avenue. Twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the grading of Nichols Avenue, and $120,000 was appropriated for the paving of Tremont Avenue in the Bronx. The sum of $2,500 was appropriated for draping the City Hall with mourning after President McKinley's death. Fifty-seven thousand dollars was appropriated for repaving West Seventy-second Street between Central Park and Riverside Drive, and $22,400 for the improvement of Norwood Avenue between Jamaica Avenue and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The sum of $112,000 was appropriated to grade and pave Broadway between East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Dyckman Street, and $27,000 for paving Audubon Avenue from King's Bridge Road to One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

SPEED OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Municipal Council Resolves to Have the Laws Enforced with Vigilance.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council at the meeting yesterday offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The numerous casualties that have occurred upon the streets of this city recently, resulting in the maiming and death of passengers using the streets and avenues and roadways in the parks, and particularly the recent accident resulting in the death of one of our most faithful of our policemen, make the use of the streets absolutely unsafe for foot passengers, as well as those in vehicles drawn by horses, who are lawfully entitled to use the public highways, and be protected in such use; and,

Whereas, Although the laws of the State as well as the ordinances of the city and rules, regulations, and ordinances of the Department of Parks, are intended to protect foot passengers and those in vehicles drawn by horses in their lawful use of the streets, avenues, and roadways of the parks, and if adequately enforced would afford such protection;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Police Department and the Department of Parks be and the said departments hereby are requested to enforce with greater vigilance the laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations relating to the use of the streets, avenues, and roadways of the parks by automobiles and all other motor vehicles to the end that foot passengers upon the streets, avenues, and roadways of the parks as well as those in vehicles drawn by horses may be protected and made secure from accident and death on the streets and avenues and roadways of the parks of this city.

BISSERT'S COUNSEL APPEALS.

His Case Will Come Up Before United States Supreme Court at Washington Next Month.

Judge E. Henry Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus issued by United States District Court Judge Adams in the case of Wardman George Bissert, convicted of bribery and sentenced by Recorder Goff to serve five years and six months imprisonment and pay $1,000 fine. The Judge's decision was barely more than a dozen words. It was:

"The writ of habeas corpus is dismissed, and prisoner remanded to the custody whence he came."

Roger M. Sherman, of counsel for Bissert went before Judge Lacombe later in the day and filed an appeal from the Court's decision on the writ. The appeal was granted by Judge Lacombe, and will come up before the United States Supreme Court in Washington next month.

Mr. Sherman said that this appeal would act as a stay against the carrying out of the sentence against Bissert. Asked when it was probable that a decision of the appeal on the writ would be rendered, Mr. Sherman said:

"It may be a year or possibly two years before the case is reached."

In the meantime, if the wardman is not admitted to bail he will have to remain in the Tombs, pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

It was announced in the District Attorney's office yesterday that Mr. Philbin and counsel for Capt. Diamond could not agree as to the county in which the Police Captain will be tried, and that therefore Justice Giegerich, who granted the change of venue, would have to select the place for the trial.

Bar Association Meeting.

The Bar Association decided last evening to listen to the report of the Committee on Judicial Nominations on Tuesday, Oct. 15. Aside from this the association listened to the reading of resolutions on the death of President McKinley, which were adopted with a rising vote. A memorial of Benjamin D. Silliman was also read.

NEAT STREET CAR EMPLOYES.

During the Railway Exhibition They Are Required to be Spick and Span.

Motormen and conductors on the Metropolitan Street Railway system are in full dress, and are to be paragons of neatness for three days. The number plates on the caps, and badges and buttons on the uniforms are all polished until they shine. Shoes are shined. Dust accumulated on many rides through the streets is brushed away. Coats have been cleaned and pressed. Trousers have been between mattresses overnight, so that the creases are distinctly marked. Clean white shirts, collars, and cuffs are worn by every employe of the company.

The order for three days of neatness was issued by the company Tuesday, and it was peremptory. Special stress was laid on the clean white collars, cuffs, and shirts. Any man whose cap seemed to the Inspectors worn and shabby had to purchase a new one. Clothes too far gone for repair had to be replaced by new. When the Winter change comes they can be laid away for next Summer.

All this is due to the three days' exhibition in Madison Square Garden of the American Street Railway Association in connection with the twentieth anniversary of its founding.

The men, as a rule, have taken the order in good part, and their families have not been averse to helping them to a tidiness appropriate to duties which keep them constantly before the public eye.

At the various stables yesterday the men talked in a spirit of fun, and chaffed one another about the style of nosegay they should wear in their buttonholes. They made merry over individuals thought incapable of neatness. One of the men seemed to voice the sentiment of the others by saying that the order would do no material harm.

"We will be spick and span," he said. "There will be brush brooms in the waiting rooms, to be used after each trip. The suction under the long cars draws clouds of dust to the back platform, and it is almost impossible to keep clean, but we will try. Our badges admit us to the show, and we are all going on our off time."

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS TO SUE.

Appellate Division Decides that Certain Acts of the Legislature Are Unconstitutional.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has handed down a decision declaring acts of the Legislature affecting the rights of citizens to sue municipal corporations for injuries caused by negligence to be unconstitutional. The charters of all the villages, towns, and cities of the State contain provisions requiring citizens claiming damages in such cases to file a notice of their claim within certain specified times, the object of the notice being to give the municipal corporations time to investigate.

The decision rendered is in the case of John J. Barry against the village of Port Jervis. The village charter required that notice should be filed within forty-eight hours. Barry did not file the notice of his claim within that time because he was physically and mentally unable to do so, being in a serious condition as a result of injuries sustained by falling into a hole in one of the village highways.

Justice Woodward, who writes the opinion for the Appellate Court, says that Barry had a complete right of action against the village, and that the question to be decided is whether the Legislature had the power to step in and take that right away without affording the plaintiff a reasonable opportunity to invoke the aid of the courts. The court holds that the statute, if enforced, would deprive Barry of his Constitutional rights and serve to defeat the guarantees of the Constitution, as well as deprive future plaintiffs of the remedy which the policy of the State is intended to afford them.

There can be no question, says the court, that the provision of the village charter is "obnoxious to the Constitution of the State; that it is hostile to the broad jurisprudence of the State, which undertakes to provide an adequate remedy for every legal wrong. It is unfair in spirit; it makes the rights of individuals depend upon chance rather than upon the uniform administration of the law. It is arbitrary and without justification in public policy, and it should be denied the force of the law."

LEGAL NOTES.

MOTHER'S DEED TO DAUGHTER AND HER AFFIANCED HUSBAND.—Before the marriage of John W. Messing to his wife, Julia, the latter's mother, conveyed to them certain premises on Allen Street, in the City of Buffalo, for a home. The deed provided that the grantees should take "as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, the survivor to take of the second part." In an action primarily for a partition of the premises, brought by Mrs. Messing against her husband, the complaint was dismissed, and on appeal the Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment. The Court holds that the deed created, when the arrangement was consummated by the marriage of the parties, a tenancy by the entirety, and not a joint tenancy, and neither of the grantees can maintain an action for partition. It appeared, however, that the wife joined in mortgages on the property at the special instance and request of her husband, and that he received the money loaned for his own use and benefit, and that, in addition, he has had the sole care and management of the property. Besides this, he has received most of the rents and profits during their joint ownership. The wife, the Court holds further, is entitled to maintain an action against her husband for an accounting. That Mr. Messing and his wife, Justice Spring says for the Court, desired to take such a title as would insure to the survivor the whole premises, is borne out by the evidence showing their relations to each other and to the property. "The grantor was the mother of the plaintiff, the deed was made in expectation of an early marriage of the grantees, and the premises were designed for their home. All these are circumstances confirming the deduction that the language referred to was included in the deed for a purpose."

* * *

ATTORNEY, BY FALSE REPRESENTATIONS, GUILTY OF LARCENY.—C. Wilbur Monroe, an attorney of Monroe County, N. Y., was charged by Minnie Cansdale with the crime of petit larceny in "obtaining by threats and by false representations the sum of $20" from her about a year ago, at Rochester. Monroe was convicted before a Police Magistrate, and the conviction having been affirmed by the county court, he appealed to the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. That tribunal has now unanimously upheld the decision. The body of one Covell, a cartman, who, on the preceding day, had been engaged in removing Mrs. Cansdale's furniture, was found in a sand pit, and near it were a woman's hat and umbrella and handkerchief. In a conversation with Mrs. Cansdale, who had been subpœnaed by a Coroner in connection with the man's death, and who had been exonerated from suspicion, Monroe falsely represented that there was strong evidence against her, and that criminal proceedings had already been instituted, and that if she would give him $25 he would ward off the trial. Under the pressure of these representations the money was paid. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Spring, holds that this was sufficient to warrant Monroe's conviction of the crime of larceny.

MEN'S HABERDASHERY.

CRAVATS.

Two Hundred Dozen.
New designs in English Silks,—dark, light, black, white or self grounds.
Ascots, once-overs, squares, Tecks and various models of four-in-hand.

75c. each.
Value $1.50 to $2.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

$18 to $50 Overcoats, $15.

This is a once-a-year snap. The garments are from last Winter, but that doesn't hurt them much.

Long length, black, blue and Oxford gray, heavy weight Winter overcoats; the kind you'll be shivering for in a few weeks. Our own make, of course.

Made to sell for $18, $20, $25, $30 and other prices up to $50. The higher priced ones are satin lined.

All sizes, and in all three stores.

Take your fit at $15.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Strengthens the Weak; Preserves the Strong.

Jaeger.

WOOLENS.

Only True Sanitary Underwear.

23 Years' Success.

All Weights for All Wants.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

NEW YORK: 16 West 23d Street. 155-157 Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.

RIBBON.

Liberty Satin,—Taffetas Silk back Ribbon. Complete range of latest Fall shades,—cream, mais, pinks, blues, nile, violet, scarlet, cardinal, beige, zibeline, maroon, argent and black.

3½ and 4 inches wide, .19c. per yard.

4¼ and 6½ inches wide, .29c per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Another Mount Parnassus.

Our drawing-room floor is a sort of Mount Parnassus, where one may drink inspiration from Eternal Springs of furniture art. Originated by the genii of the world, reproduced by our skilled artisans in acclimated materials.

Tulip wood and powdered gold cabinets; daintiest Louis XVI. screens, chairs, and tables—suggesting the aesthetic charm of the Trianon. Empire mahogany, with superbly modeled mounts; curio tables and desks, more graceful than their Louis XV. prototypes. Inexpensive Chippendale designs, too. 3 pc. suites, $22.00. Corner chairs, $4.00. Window seats, $6.00.

So many of our best designs have already been chosen for future delivery, that we urge our customers to select promptly that we may be able to finish in time.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 134 AND 136 WEST 19TH STREET

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

Oriental Rug Sale.

200 GUENDJIS AND CARABAGHS

HANDSOME SQUARE PIECES,

$6.75

(Value $10.00 to $15.00).

200 SHIRVANS & DAGHESTANS

Valuable Antique Pieces,

$12.50

(Value $18.00 to $25.00.)

Artistic autumn carpets, draperies, furniture, etc....all at lowest prices, and "Long Credit" allows your own time for payment.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

SEVEN CARIBOU ARRIVE.

They Came from Newfoundland to the Zoological Park.

Seven caribou were added to the animals in the New York Zoological Park yesterday. They came from Newfoundland by way of Bangor, Me., in charge of R. L. Mayer.

The caribou were caught by John Nichols while they were swimming the Grand River. Nichols used a lasso, which he threw from his canoe.

The animals came in separate crates, and arrived in the best condition. There were several young ones among them. The Zoological Park now has the largest individual specimen, and also the largest collection of Newfoundland caribou in existence.

Two Bellevue Employes Dead.

Bodies of two well known attaches of Bellevue lie waiting claimants in the Morgue. They are those of Edward Cusick, forty-two years old, who in his years of service as driver of a dead wagon brought many others to the same sad place, and Nathaniel Hubbard, assistant clerk in the dispensary of the Department of the Outdoor Poor. Cusick received an inheritance of a few hundred dollars a few months ago and resigned, but recently returned to the hospital a patient suffering from phthisis. He died yesterday morning. According to report he had a brother who is a priest in Hartford, Conn., but the address of his relatives is unknown. Hubbard died Saturday. He is said to have been related to the late Dr. Willard Parker.

Bequests to New Jersey Charities.

The will of John W. Harrison, the Jersey City stationer who died on Sept. 26, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Lillis yesterday. It gives $2,000 to the Home for the Homeless, $5,000 to the Children's Home, $5,000 to Christ Hospital, $5,000 to the Home for Aged Women, $2,000 to the Odd Fellows' Home, $2,000 to the Masonic Home at Jobstown, N. J., and $100 to the Veteran Firemen's Association. His stationery business and book accounts are bequeathed to his brother-in-law, John C. Clark, and the remainder of his estate, about $150,000, is divided among relatives.

If you find a cold creeping on, keep a bottle of Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT near at hand, and take a little dose occasionally. It will relieve at once, and soon bring about a cure.—Adv.

O'NEILL'S

Hat Department.

Main Floor.

An extensive variety of Ready-to-wear Hats of the best quality and newest shapes, all handsomely trimmed, at prices ranging from 3.98 to 5.48 each.

A Special Assortment Ready for To-day,

including styles similar to accompanying cut.

4.98 each.

Special Sale of FANCY BREASTS,

35c. each.

Actual value 60c.

Full line of Fancy Feathers and Ostrich Goods at Lowest Prices.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:15 No Matinée This Week
BERTHA GALLAND —The Forest Lovers— Last 3 Nights of —The Forest Lovers— Special Mat. Thurs., Oct. 17.
Saturday Eve., 8:15, this week, Miss Galland and Company.
THE LOVE MATCH | THE LOVE MATCH | New 4-act play by Sydney Grundy.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinée To-day at 2.
Another London Gaiety Theatre Success.
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S elaborate production of
THE MESSENGER BOY.
With JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices
5th Av. David Belasco's Beautiful "Mme. Butterfly." Original scenery & Electrical Effects. Always Big Vaud. 15, 25, 50c.
58th St. Great is Sandow! See Him! American Reappearance. Stronger than ever.
125th St. "Turned Up," Grand Vaud. Cont. 25, 50c
Grand Daly Comedy. "The Great Unknown." All's Fair in Love. Vaud.
"Man From Mexico." A Laughing Show. "Rasberry Shrub" & Superb Vaud.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
"A Strong Drama."—The Times.
MRS FISKE
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY.
Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Saturday at 2:15.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Evs., 8:20. Mat. TO-DAY, 2:15.
Under direction of David Belasco.
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. LAST WEEK. FLORODORA
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
Oct. 14th ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS Seat Sale Thursday.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tue., Sat
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & burlesque of DIPLOMACY
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Mats. To-day & Sat.
"DAN DALY MAKES A HIT AS A STAR." —Evening Journal.
"A Continuous Treat!"—New York Herald.
Geo. W. Lederer Co. Presenting "THE NEW YORKERS."

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK KING'S CARNIVAL | Supper at Sherry's & special features.
Oct. 14, FLORODORA—SEATS NOW SELLING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
40 HORSES. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mat. to-day & Sat. Ev. 8:15

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-day "A WISE GUY CO." 3 GREAT FARCES. 3.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Saturday, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

Hammerstein's, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Commencing To-m.W.Ev.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
RUSSELL BROS. in SWEET MARIE

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KEITH'S LAST WEEK CINQUEVALLI
B'way & 14th St. 30—Other Acts—30; PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night. SIBERIA.

14TH STREET Theatre. GREAT SUCCESS John E. Kellerd in The Cipher Code | Mats. Wed. & Sat. Bargain Mat. Wed. 25c & 50c. No higher

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. Agnes Burroughs in East Lynne.

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY 25c-50c. Heart of Maryland

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HOYT'S "A TRIP TO CHINATOWN."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Mat. Sat. Wolzogen's Comedy success. "EIN UNBESCHRIEBENES BLATT."

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK SIBERIA. | NORTHERN LIGHTS

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES

AUTUMN MEETING, 1901.
2d Day, Wednesday, Oct. 9th.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
Autumn Hurdle Handicap, the Hurricane and four other races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. John Drew's Greatest Triumph. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs at 8:30. Only matinée Saturday. CHARLES HAWTREY and an entire London Organization. A Wife, A Message from Mars

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings at 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday. SOTHERN Last Week of RICHARD LOVELACE. Next Monday—Sothern in "If I Were King."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., nr B'way. LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN | Ev'g. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. THE RED KLOOF By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r. B'way. "A noteworthy success."—Sun. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-day & Sat. Positively Last 2 Weeks. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats., To-day & Sat., 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN. "Best Don Caesar Since Salvini."—Wm. Winter. Cast includes Theodore Roberts and W. J. Le Moyne.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Castle Square Opera Co. Opera in English. To-day, 2:15. Cavalleria Rusti- cana & I Pagliacci Fri. Night, Thur. at Nights Faust Prices, 25, 1.00. N'xt W'k—Bohemian Girl & La Giaconda.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Matinee To-day | Pony Ballet, Williams & Tucker. Josephine Sabel, Midgeley & Carlisle

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Fannie Tunison without aid hands, feet, sews with mouth.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, fresh southerly winds, becoming westerly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,149. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BOTHA LIKELY TO ESCAPE

Part of His Force May Elude the British Cordon.

THE BATTLE AT FORT ITALA

Gallant British Defense—That Action and the Defense of Fort Prospect Saved Natal from Invasion.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Durban to The Times says there has been silence lately regarding Gen. Lyttleton's operations on the border of Natal, which have been directed against the desperate attempt of the Boers to extricate themselves from the critical corner in which their bold dash on Zululand placed them.

Though he is still in an unsafe place, it seems as though Commandant Gen. Botha is likely to escape the inner cordon of British troops, put in the field to intercept his retreat, but he will be obliged to leave part of his force behind. With the troops at his disposal it was impossible for Gen. Lyttleton to blockade the whole distance from the Natal border across to Vryheid.

Gen. Botha, moving north on Sunday, passed the British line with half his force. Leaving their wagons and cattle in lager, the Boers made a night march under Botha and Emmett. They were caught up in Northeast Vryheid by Gen. Kitchener, (Lord Kitchener's brother,) and an engagement followed, the Boers retiring north. Four of their number are known to have been wounded.

The operations are not finished, but Gen. Botha has secured a wider and less restricted area for his future movements.

A dispatch to The Times from Dundee gives fuller details of the Boer attacks on Forts Itala and Prospect on Sept. 26.

The Boers who attacked Fort Itala numbered from 1,800 to 2,000. Their operations were conducted under the direction of Commandant Gen. Botha, by means of the heliograph and dispatch riders. It is estimated that the Boers lost 128 killed and 270 wounded. Commandant Potgieter was killed with a revolver by Lieut. Lefroy.

Major Chapman, in command at Fort Itala, had been warned of the Boer advance in the afternoon. His force comprised the Fifth Division of Mounted Infantry, two guns of the Sixty-ninth Battery, and one Maxim. Some mounted in[illegible] Lieut. Lefroy of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Lieut. Cane of the South Lancashires, occupied the highest point of the mountain, away from the camp. At midnight the Boers opened fire on this post, and two hours later they rushed the position, the few defenders who were not wounded escaping to the main body of the British.

The action now became general, the Boers attacking on three sides. They were led by Chris Botha, Scholtz, and Potgieter. The attack ceased toward the morning, and recommenced soon after dawn, continuing all day. The garrison were exposed to a terrific fire, and were without food and water. The guns were in action only early in the day, as it was found that they were too great an attraction for the enemy's rifles. Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening the Boers retired. Major Chapman withdrew at midnight to Nkandhla, leaving a Lieutenant and twenty men, with field hospital appliances.

In the fight at Fort Prospect the Boers were led by Commandant Grobelaar and numbered 500, while the small garrison was commanded by Capt. Rowley Mossly of the Durham Militia Artillery. The attack began at 4:30 A. M. and the fighting lasted all day. The garrison lost 1 killed and 8 wounded.

The defenses of Forts Itala and Prospect are regarded as among the finest performances on the part of the British in the course of the entire war. They saved Natal from invasion, and greater loss was inflicted upon the Boers than in any engagement of the campaign except Paardeberg.

MEXICANS ARREST AMERICAN.

Monterey Indignant at the Incarceration of W. H. Mealey, a Mine Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says W. H. Mealey, one of the most prominent American mining men in Northern Mexico, was arrested here this morning on complaint of claimants to the Norias de Bajan mine, situated in the State of Coahilla, to which Mr. Mealey has a clear title.

Mr. Mealey, before being placed incommunicado, was allowed to wire friends in the United States of his arrest, and to-night telegrams were received from Philadelphia stating that his case had been brought to the attention of Secretary Hay. The American colony of Monterey are greatly wrought up over the arrest, and unless his release is immediately obtained, the effect on foreign investments in that part of Mexico will be disastrous.

To-morrow will be the first day of registration in this city. The hours for registration are 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; cotton, middling, 8¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

Natives Restoring Order Satisfactorily—Prospect of Settlement of Railway Questions Good.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the situation in the capital and in North China is satisfactory. It is the general consensus of opinion that the Chinese are fulfilling their pledges and restoring order in a way which stands in welcome contrast to the chaos created by the spasmodic raiding by Count von Waldersee's expeditions. The Allied Villagers and other societies have ceased to cause anxiety.

The outlook in regard to the railways is promising. There is now no reason to doubt that Russia is prepared to complete Count Lamsdorff's undertaking of Nov. 8 and to restore the Shan-hai-Kwan—Niu-Chwang line to the Chinese upon the repayment of the Russian outlay on the line—which amount will not be large—and upon the Chinese undertaking not to allow foreign soldiers to police the extra-mural railway.

The Russians declare that they are preparing to leave Niu-Chwang and restore the city to the Chinese.

There is, adds the correspondent, every reason to believe that the unfortunate dispute in connection with the railway siding at Tien-Tsin can be adjusted by friendly agreement between Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister, and M. Lessar, the Russian Minister.

FOREIGN TRADERS IN PEKING.

Chinese Trying to Expel Them—Remind the Ministers that They Have No Right There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the Chinese have raised the question of the residence of foreigners in the capital for purposes of trade.

The Chinese have reminded the Ministers of the powers that the agreement of November, 1858, stipulated that foreigners had not the right to live in Peking for such purposes.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Oct. 9.—Prince Ching has written to the Ministers of the powers requesting the withdrawal from Peking of the foreign business establishments. He says that Peking is not a treaty port, that foreign business houses have been illegally established here, and that all such houses should be moved to treaty ports. He desires the Ministers to secure their removal.

The Ministers have arranged a meeting at the request of Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, (German Minister,) in order to endeavor to come to an agreement in regard to joint representations in opposition to Prince Ching's demand.

A controversy regarding the payment of octroi by foreign merchants appears to have precipitated the issue. One foreign house doing a large business with the Chinese objected to the octroi tax, arguing that the goods were for the use of the legations. Prince Ching points out that goods required by the legations can be ordered by them from treaty ports, and when so ordered are not dutiable.

The foreign business community in Peking, although small, is important. Its presence is essential to the comfort and convenience of the legations, and its members hope their status may now be definitely settled.

THE AFGHANS' NEW AMEER.

Habib Ullah's Brothers Accept Him—Russia, However, Said to Expect a Conflict.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says that Habib Ullah's brothers and all the leading nobles of Afghanistan have unreservedly accepted Habib as the Ameer.

The Government of India will recognize the new Ameer when he formally announces his accession.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Daily Mail says:

"It is regarded here as certain that there will be an outbreak of civil war in Afghanistan, arising from the claims of the fourth son of the late Ameer, Mohammed Umar Khan, who is favored by Russia. Telegrams were sent to Kush to-day ordering large reinforcements of Russian troops along the frontier to be in readiness, if necessary, to seize Herat."

SIMLA, Oct. 9.—Habib Ullah Khan has been officially proclaimed Ameer and his accession has been accepted by his brothers and the Sirdars. All is quiet at Kabul.

THE NEW INDIAN PROVINCE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Times's correspondent at Simla says Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy, has fixed Nov. 9, King Edward's birthday, as the date for the inauguration of the administration of the new Northwest Frontier Province. A staff has been appointed, with Col. Deane as Chief Commissioner. The services of the members of the Punjab Commission now in the frontier districts will be retained, in order to cause as little administrative disturbance as possible.

MYSTERIOUS RECRUITING.

Belgian Agents Working Unmolested in Alsace-Lorraine.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says the Temps publishes a letter from Metz alleging that Germany last Autumn expelled British recruiting agents, but that Belgians are now seeking recruits at Thionville, (Diedenhofen,) Alsace-Lorraine, with the apparent sanction of Germany. Numerous Italians have accepted the agents' offers.

The Temps's correspondent says the men may possibly be pretended agents, though who pays them is a mystery. Certainly, he adds, they are not employed by the Belgian Government.

ANOTHER CASPIAN SEA CABLE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says another complete submarine cable for the Caspian Sea has been dispatched from Odessa to Baku.

Take the Day Line str. en route to Buffalo; the Hudson is at the height of its beauty. Music. —Adv.

LONG-DISTANCE TRIP ABOARD A COACH

New York to Philadelphia and Return on a Four-in-Hand.

It Was Planned by James H. Hyde, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Maurice E. Howlett, the Famous "Whip."

The long-distance coaching trip from New York to Philadelphia and return, on the French four-in-hand vehicle Tantivy, began in this city at 6 A. M. yesterday and ended at the Holland House at 1:32 this morning.

The coaching trip was planned by James Hazen Hyde, who defrayed its cost; Alfred Gywnne Vanderbilt, and Maurice E. Howlett, the famous French "whip," who at the Horse Show last year won Mr. Hyde's prize for four-in-hand driving. The vehicle used was Mr. Hyde's four-in-hand coach Tantivy, which was built in Paris for James Gordon Bennett by Million & Guiot. Its body is black, with maroon panels and vermilion running gear, and scarlet box and roof cushions. Although it weighs, without passengers or baggage, about a ton and a quarter, its balance is perfect, and it is an easy runner.

The guests of Messrs. Hyde and Vanderbilt were William C. Gulliver, Secretary of the coaching Club; Frederick M. Davies, son of Julien T. Davies, and Bradish Johnson, Jr. With the party were the coachmen of Messrs. Hyde and Vanderbilt, both experts on the coaching horn; Mr. Hyde's valet, who looked after the commissariat, as, in view of the character of the time test, it was not possible to leave the coach for refreshments; a photographer, and a coach builder's mechanical expert, with a kit of tools suitable for any accident or emergency.

The first hitching up was at the stables of the Fashion Coach Horse Company, 147 West Fifty-fifth Street, under the supervision of Mr. Howlett, who was in "correct" Continental coaching garb. The good things to be disposed of during the trip of sixteen hours and a half were conveniently stowed away in the inside of the coach by the valet with wraps and other necessaries for the journey of 191 miles, and the mechanic's kit and the photographer's apparatus were put on the roof.

When the team for the first stage to Newark was brought out it was seen that the pick of Mr. Hyde's horses had been selected. Two of them were bright, spanking bays, one a showy gray, and the fourth a handsome black nag full of mettle. The bays were harnessed as off horses, the gray as near wheeler, and the black as near leader.

Mr. Howlett mounted the box at 5:45 A. M. sharp, and as he started the team for the rendezvous, the Holland House, there was a fanfare on the horn, and the high-strung animals indulged in some ballet steps until they turned into Fifth Avenue and settled down to a warming-up trot.

Mr. Hyde was at the Holland House half an hour before the official start, when the crescent moon, that now and then peeped through the clouds, was paling in the dawn. He was in coaching costume, a tall white hat with a crape band and a long buff-gray coat. Mr. Vanderbilt and the guests were almost as prompt. He wore a tall black felt hat and a long black coat. All the party were in enthusiastic spirits, and hopeful of the success of the round New York-Philadelphia trip experiment.

WHAT MR. HYDE SAID.

"I hope," said Mr. Hyde, "that we shall be back here on schedule time, 10:30 P. M. We shall spare no effort to do this, and make an initial record, for in this trip there is no record to tie or beat. It has not been attempted before. Even if we do get back on time, I know that I shall be tired enough to want nothing but to fall into bed when we pull up here. I cannot see any emergency that we have not provided against. We eat on the coach, and our mechanic is about the best that could have been selected. Our photographer will operate at every stage, so that the exciting features of the trip will be recorded. Mr. Vanderbilt is to 'tool' first and drive us into Newark. I will alternate with him."

When the guard of Mr. Hyde's coach gave a flourish on the horn at Thirty-fourth Street, it lacked eight minutes of the scheduled starting hour, 6 o'clock. Mr. Howlett pulled up the team in front of the hotel in expert fashion, and the coaching party and a dozen of their friends and Aurel Batonyi, the professional "whip," devoted a couple of minutes to admiring the horses, and then came the bustle of departure. Mr. Hyde took the near box seat, and Mr. Vanderbilt the driver's after gathering up the ribbons. Mr. Howlett was the last to show himself on the roof. Then, at 5:58 o'clock, Mr. Vanderbilt asked "Ready?" and, receiving an affirmative reply, had the coach in-hand on its way to Newark by way of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street in two seconds, the team going at a smart, rhythmic trot.

The official schedule of the round trip was: Holland House, New York, start 6 A. M.; due at John Pieper's, Newark, 8 miles, 6:50 o'clock; H. F. Kunge's, Elizabeth, 7 miles, 7:25; E. C. Abbott's, Rahway, 6 miles, 8:05; the Albany Hotel, Metuchen, 7 miles, 8:45; Whitehall House, New Brunswick, 6 miles, 9:20; Franklin Park Hotel, Franklin Park, 7 miles, 10; Latz Farm, Ten Mile Run, 5 miles, 10:30; Princeton Inn, Princeton, 5 miles—more than half way to Philadelphia—10:50; Potts's, Trenton, 11 miles, noon; Black Horse, Tullytown, 6 miles, 12:25; Delavan House, Bristol, 5 miles, 12:50; Vandergrift Hotel, Cornwells, 5 miles, 1:15; General Wayne Hotel, Collegeville, 4½ miles, 1:35; Old Jolly Post, Frankford, 5 miles, 2 P. M.; Bellevue Hotel, Philadelphia, 8 miles, and 65¼ miles from the Holland House, 2:45 P. M.

The return trip schedule was: Frankford, 3:30 P. M.; Collegeville, 3:55; Cornwells, 4:15; Bristol, 4:45; Tullytown, 5:10; Trenton, 5:35; Princeton, 6:05; Ten Mile Run, 6:30; Franklin Park, 7 P. M.; New Brunswick, 7:40; Metuchen, 8:15; Rahway, 9:05; Elizabeth, 9:25; Newark, 9:55, and Holland House, ending a trip of 191 miles, 10:30 P. M. This schedule contemplated, including changes of teams, a speed of more than 11½ miles an hour.

SIXTEEN FOUR-HORSE TEAMS.

The sixteen four-horse teams and a couple of spans to make up six horse teams for heavy work on sandy roads, came from the stables of Messrs. Hyde, Vanderbilt, and William Durland, and from livery stables along the schedule route. The New York horses for the changes were sent to the hitching-up points between here and Philadelphia on Tuesday on a special Adams Express train of ten box cars.

The trip to Philadelphia was favored by weather and enjoyable, but barren of important incidents and without accident. Newark was reached at 7:07 o'clock, seventeen minutes behind schedule time. Mr. Vanderbilt said that this was due to a miscalculation, the ferryboat trip from Twenty-third Street, New York, not having been taken properly into consideration. The change of teams here occupied two minutes and a quarter. The party was in excellent humor, and confident of making the round trip close to schedule time.

The coach arrived at Elizabeth at 7:50 o'clock, fifteen minutes behind time, and the team in a lather. Fresh horses were hitched up, and the party started at 7:54 A. M.

The party arrived at Rahway at 8:17 A. M., twelve minutes late. It took two minutes to change horses. The relay team at this station were four strong blacks, able to give a good account of themselves. One, however, was balky, and Metuchen was reached at 9:01, sixteen minutes late.

At New Brunswick the coach arrived at 9:27, the schedule time being 9:20. Quite a crowd had gathered here to welcome the coaching party, and they were cheered on their arrival and departure.

The party reached Franklin Park at 10:07, seven minutes behind schedule time. The six horses which had brought the coach from New Brunswick showed the effects of a hard pull over the sandy and heavy road between here and that place. A fresh relay of six horses was substituted, and the coach left here at 10:09 A. M., accompanied by a volley of cheers from the bystanders.

Princeton was reached at 11:03 A. M., eighteen minutes late. Trenton's change of horses took place at noon, schedule time, with the party lunching on the roof of the coach, and very jolly over their progress and prospects. A new team hitched, the coach dashed off for Bucks County, Penn., and Tullytown. The Pennsylvania roads were found in bad condition.

ARRIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Tantivy made better progress that was anticipated after crossing the Pennsylvania line, and reached Cornwells at 1:50 o'clock, forty-four minutes late. Frankford was reached at 2:45, losing only on minute in the nine and a half miles, with a change at Collegeville, and the coach drew up at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia, at 3:22 P. M., thirty-seven minutes behind schedule time out, the trip having been made at the rate of about 10 1-5 miles an hour.

The coaching party was covered with dust, but enthusiastic to a degree, when they entered the hotel, where they staid five minutes, and then the return journey to New York was begun. A large crowd, in which was Cornelius Vanderbilt, greeted the party as the fagged horses came to a standstill. Mr. Hyde, after laying aside the reins, jumped down and was followed by Alfred Vanderbilt and the guests. Club sandwiches awaited them. Mr. Howlett waited to turn the coach after the new relay of horses had been hitched up, which he did at 3:23. By the time he got to the Bellevue steps the others were coming out.

"Come on, Howlett," called Mr. Hyde, as he climbed into the second seat. Mr. Vanderbilt at 3:27½ o'clock took the box, gathered up the reins, flipped his whip over the horses' backs, and they started off in a smart trot up Broad Street. The crowd cheered and in a minute the coach rounded the City Hall and was lost to view to those gathered at the hotel. During the short stay at the Bellevue Mr. Hyde said that the trip over was a splendid one. Much of the time lost, however, was due to one of the leaders going lame immediately after leaving Trenton, at which place the party was on time.

The Black Horse, Tullytown, was reached at 5:50 o'clock, only three minutes being lost between this point and Philadelphia, twenty-seven and a half miles, and the State of New Jersey was entered and Trenton was reached at 6:44 P. M., one hour and nine minutes late, or twenty-nine minutes lost in the six miles. The thirty-three and a half miles from Philadelphia had been traveled at the rate of a little more than ten miles an hour. At Trenton Mr. Hyde took the ribbons from Mr. Vanderbilt and whipped up for Princeton, which was reached, after a delay due to a collision with a truck, resulting in no damage, at 7:50 o'clock, one hour and three-quarters late. Here was an enthusiastic crowd of 1,500 students and townspeople, who cheered heartily when Mr. Vanderbilt gathered the reins and started on the next stage for Ten Mile Run. Franklin Park's relay was harnessed at 8:54 o'clock, one hour and fifty-four minutes late. The Holland House was forty miles away and the 150 miles covered had been at the rate of a fraction over ten miles an hour, including the time lost in twenty-four relays. New Brunswick was reached at 9:41 o'clock, two hours and one minute late.

Metuchen was reached by the Hyde coaching party at 10:20 o'clock, two hours and five minutes behind schedule time. While the new horses were being hitched up Mr. Hyde denied a report that a horse fell dead near Tullytown, Penn. The animal was taken sick, was cut out of the team, and left in charge of a groom, and the coach went to Trenton with only three horses.

At Rahway the relay was taken up at 11:22 o'clock, two hours and seven minutes late, miles of the trip having been covered, with New York 21 miles away, and the average speed per hour reduced to less than 10 miles.

The party reached Elizabeth at 11:43 P. M. and started again at 11:46, being two hours and eighteen minutes behind the schedule.

Newark was reached at 12:25 P. M., and the party left at 12:28.

The Hyde party reached the Pennsylvania ferry in Jersey City at 1:07 this morning. A special ferry boat of the Twenty-third Street line had been held in readiness to rush the party across the river.

The party dashed down Exchange Place going at full speed and into the ferry house without drawing rein. The pace was not even slackened to make the turn into the gangway leading to the boat, and it was not until the wheels hit the deck of the boat that the leaders were checked. The boat, the Philadelphia, cast off and started across the river.

More than 100 cabs and automobiles and a throng of several hundred clubmen and coaching notables assembled at midnight in the neighborhood of the Holland House to welcome the return of the Hyde coaching party. They had anticipated the arrival of the Tantivy at that hour, but were informed by telephone messages from Elizabeth, N. J., that it could not be expected before 1 o'clock at the very earliest. They were content to wait and distributed themselves about the hotel until the coach arrived.

THE PRESIDENT AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anti-Addicks Man Appointed in Delaware—Views as to Removals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The appointment of William M. Heald as Postmaster at Wilmington, Del., is regarded as significant. Mr. Heald is an anti-Addicks man. To-day President Roosevelt informed Representative Joy of Missouri that no Presidential appointee had a continuous right to continue in office.

As long as he proved himself fit and efficient his position was safe, but when he proved himself otherwise he would be removed. The President added that he wanted office holders to understand that.

MR. SHEPARD'S HOME GUARDED.

Police Informed that There Was Danger of Assassination—How They Regard the Information.

Visitors to the residence of Edward M. Shepard, 172 Congress Street, Brooklyn, last night were somewhat astonished to see a policeman stationed before the door, who carefully noted all who passed and made particularly close scrutiny of every person who ascended the steps. The policeman had nothing to say about his presence there, but at the Butler Street Station, from which he came, it was said that some unknown person had called up the Sergeant in charge on the telephone Monday night and warned him that Mr. Shepard was in danger of assassination.

The station house authorities said last night that they did not believe there was any plot, but they were sufficiently impressed to establish a special guard at the Mayoralty candidate's home, and it was said that a policeman would probably remain there during the remainder of the campaign.

MARRIED ON UNITED STATES SHIP.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 9.—Passed Assistant Paymaster George P. Palmer Dyer, United States Navy, and Miss Marie Dorothy Sturges Bell were married on board the United States steamship Santee here to-day. The bride is a daughter of the late Judge Joseph Bell, while the bridegroom is a son of the Professor of French and German at the Naval Academy. Special permission was obtained from Secretary Long to have the ceremony performed on the Santee.

The Rev. Dr. McComas officiated at the service. To-night the Santee was illuminated brilliantly, and a reception and dance were tendered Paymaster and Mrs. Dyer on the vessel. Paymaster Dyer has just returned from the Philippines, and is at present on duty in Washington.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington. Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Private. October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 436 and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

Saratoga Arundack Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—152 Broadway—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT BURDENED WITH TOO MUCH MONEY

Next Congress Will Be Called Upon to Apply Remedies.

Over $530,000,000 in the Treasury, and This Year's Surplus Probably Will Be $70,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—With a stock of gold in excess of $530,000,000 in the Treasury, inclusive of the redemption fund of $150,000,000, and steadily increasing, with the surplus accumulating at a rate that promises just now to show an excess of receipts over expenditures for the year of possibly more than $70,000,000, notwithstanding the reduction of internal revenue taxes effected last Winter, and with nearly $100,000,000 of money side-tracked into Government depositories to keep it from getting out of the reach of business men who need it, members of Congress who will have the responsibility of applying a remedy or remedies are discussing the outlook with interest.

Opinions differ as to the advisability of abolishing all the war taxes imposed in 1898. A river and harbor bill of considerable proportions will take up some of the surplus, but not of this year. A canal across the isthmus will be expensive, but it is admitted that it will not be a very heavy expense at once. The concern of the Treasury is to have some plan put in operation by Congress that will release to the country the excessive accumulations that from time to time embarrass the business world.

Secretary Gage has done what he could to keep down the surplus by purchasing bonds and by diverting from the Treasury funds that otherwise would have gone there, but these expedients do not fully answer the needs of the country in the way of making money accessible to the uses of commerce. Until Congress meets there will be no other ways than these he has already tried to accomplish the desired object. Representative Fowler of New Jersey, who will be Chairman, perhaps, of the Banking Committee of the House, is credited with the determination to offer a plan to get rid of a block of greenbacks. He would either cancel $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 outright without replacing the notes with any other class of money, or he would take from the available cash about $100,000,000 in gold, which he believes could be spared, place that amount in the reserve fund of the Treasury, and then, as a like amount of United States notes came in, cancel them and issue gold certificates against the additional gold placed in the reserve fund. The reserve fund is now $150,000,000, and the addition of $100,000,000 to the fund would put the figure at $250,000,000.

Mr. Fowler and other advocates of the retirement of greenbacks would follow this policy until the Treasury contained nothing but gold in its representative in the Treasury, removing the danger of the burden of demand obligations that confronts the country in case of panics.

Another plan, which Senator Cullom heartily approves, is to reduce taxation without interfering with the tariff. This, of course, restricts the reduction to internal taxes. The Senator fears a large surplus as a temptation to regard large sums of money indifferently, and as calculated to cultivate a tendency to dishonesty in expenditures.

It is the impression at the Treasury that the limit has been reached in diverting Government funds to National banks, although applications are being daily received from banks that are prepared to qualify, to accept them by deposits of bonds for security. The uniform reply is that it is not intended to increase the deposits at this time.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Is Already Severely Criticised, and the Opposition Will Fight the Bill with All Its Strength.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Melbourne correspondent of The Times says the proposed Australian tariff is already severely criticised.

Though the maximum ad valorem duties are 25 per cent., some of the composite and fixed duties reach 100 per cent. Excluding narcotics and alcohol, it is estimated that the remainder of the duties average 30 per cent.

No relief will be afforded to the agricultural and producing interests, which are deprived of the advantage hitherto resulting from the inter-State duties, these having been abolished.

Mr. Reid, leader of the Opposition, declares that the proposed tariff is a protectionist measure, and says the Opposition will fight it with all its strength.

Mr. Barton, the Premier, asserts that the bill is a compromise between the Victoria protectionist and the New South Wales free trade tariffs.

By The Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 9.—The Commonwealth Tariff bill, introduced in the Federal House of Representatives yesterday, provides the following duties in addition to those given in the cablegram last night:

Sparkling wines, 12s. a gallon. Other wines, bottled, 8s.; in bulk, 6s.

Manufactured tobacco, 3s. 6d. a pound. Imported leaf tobacco, 1s. 6d. a pound; excise, 1s. Cigars, 5s. 6d. a pound, plus 15 per cent. ad valorem. Cigarettes, 6s. 6d. a pound.

Sugar, imported, £6 a ton; excise, £3, with a rebate of £2 if grown by white labor only. Cottons and linens, 10 and 15 per cent. Furniture, 20 per cent.

KRUEGER STILL CONFIDENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the second anniversary of the declaration of war with Great Britain by the South African Republic and Orange Free State was hailed by local journalists as a suitable opportunity to interview the ex-President of the Transvaal on the situation in South Africa. Mr. Kruger excused himself on the ground of his poor health, but he professes the same unalterable faith regarding the issue of the struggle.

Caddy Injured by Golf Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 9.—Francis Scott, a golf caddy, of 172 Third Street, South Orange, is ill with cerebral meningitis at his home, as the result of being struck on the head with a golf ball on the links of the South Orange Field Club. The accident happened last Saturday. The boy was standing near a tee on the links. The man who drove the ball says he shouted to the boy to get out of the way, but that young Scott did not hear the warning, for he did not move. The boy was knocked down, and when picked up was in a semi-conscious state.

A Train Every Hour for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West by the New York Central and West Shore. Two-cent mileage tickets are good.—Adv.

RECIPROCITY LAW LIKELY TO BE PASSED.

Measure to Avoid Attempts to Revise the Tariff—Favoring Readjustment of Present Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Senator Cullom of Illinois evidently has concluded that there is so much sentiment in the West in favor of reciprocity and so much belief that the tariff may be amended without danger to any substantial interest, that reciprocity will have to be supported as a policy to avoid entering upon a tariff-reducing session of Congress.

Like other advocates of reciprocity, he is aware that the men who are most opposed to revision of the tariff are also opposed to the ratification of reciprocity treaties that will, in a measure secure to some foreign customers of the United States advantages that would be enjoyed by the world in case the schedules of the Dingley law were to be modified.

"It gives me a shudder," said Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, "to think of undertaking to revise the tariff. But there is no doubt a feeling among some of our Western producers and manufacturers that something should be done while it can be done by the Republican Party to get rid of excessive advantages enjoyed by some of the people who derive benefits from our tariff laws.

"Just what the measure of reciprocity should be I would not undertake to say, for the reason that I would not offer a plan. I do not expect that the President will be willing to suggest one. Great familiarity with the present law and its operation, with the conditions of trade with other countries, our future needs in the way of revenue, are all matters to be borne in mind in urging reciprocity.

"But I think the Republicans ought to do whatever seems desirable to be done rather than give the opposition the chance to undertake revision or reciprocity with indifference to the effects upon our now highly prosperous trade."

Senator Cullom will be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, it is assumed, and his outspoken talk for reciprocity indicates that should he become Chairman there would be one strong advocate of friendly action in that committee. He knows that there is obstinate opposition to the pending treaties, but he would ratify them immediately as a way of gratifying the demand for reciprocity and avoiding tariff revision. With two Republican factions in Congress, one asking for revision and the other ready to be satisfied with reciprocal arrangements, he would adopt reciprocity as the solution of the tariff question.

"A revision of the tariff," he says, "would be a bad thing for the country, as it would cause a halt in the progress of the prosperity of the country until the manufacturing industries had adjusted themselves to the new conditions. On the other hand, the negotiation of reciprocity treaties would not disturb the industrial world, and the same result would be accomplished, and the tariff could be reduced in the instances where it is too high.

"Reciprocity has the advantage in its favor of furnishing a steady foreign market for our surplus products at a fair price, and the adoption of this policy would not interfere with the manufactures in the United States. We could, in negotiating these treaties, provide for the admission into this country at a reduced rate of goods we need most and which will not conflict with our industries, and at the same time secure a market for many of our products."

REFUSE TO COMMEND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Delegates to Rivers and Harbors Congress Object to Passage of Resolutions of Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—A resolution of confidence in President Roosevelt was ruled out of order in the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to-day. It was not that the greater number of the representative business men from twenty-eight States have not confidence in the President, but an unfortunate incident and the expression of a New Orleans delegate forced the Chairman to bar the resolution.

A resolution deploring the assassination of President McKinley had been adopted. Capt. John Mullen of Annapolis endeavored to present a resolution in regard to the Naval Academy, but several members objected that it was not "germane," and it was ruled out of order. A. R. Smith of New York then offered a resolution expressing confidence in President Roosevelt, and asked that it be adopted without reference to committee. Capt. Mullen, smarting under the defeat of his resolution, inquired tartly if Mr. Smith's resolution was "germane." Chairman Bartol replied that it was not, and that if objection was made it must be ruled out.

M. J. Sanders of New Orleans suggested that Mr. Smith's resolution was not only not "germane," but savored somewhat of a political nature, and proposed that it be referred. This was done, but there is no doubt that many of the delegates regretted the action. The congress adjourned sine die without any action by the committee.

The Congress adopted a series of resolutions urging the importance of river and harbor improvements in developing the Nation's foreign commerce. It was urged that funds be set aside, ample for the continuous prosecution of this work, no improvements to be made, however, except such as have a direct bearing upon waterborne commerce. Attention was directed also to the importance of improving the channels of the Great Lakes. The building of an isthmian canal was urged. The sentiment of the congress are to be expressed to the National Government through a committee representing all the States.

SUGAR TRUST CHANGES FRONT.

Recedes from Its Contention that Russian Sugar Must Pay a Countervailing Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The United States Circuit Court to-day took under advisement the famous case involving the levy of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar imported into this country, argument in behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers, who had entered a protest against the duty, being completed by E. H. Bigelow of New York. The argument of yesterday and to-day brought out the fact that the sugar trust has changed front in the matter. This is believed to be due to the conflict with the beet sugar interests now going on.

The case, which is being made a test case, is that of Robert E. Downs, an importer of this city. He was among the first to pay the countervailing duty under protest and he appealed the case from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers in New York, which had sustained the position of the Treasury Department. At the outset it was ascertained that the Sugar Trust urged the Treasury officials to impose the countervailing duty, whereas now the trust has gone over to the other side.

The sugar trust people had a legal representative here during the trial, and this same attorney was very active in the matter at previous hearings, and on this occasion appeared to be seeking for points to show that the Treasury's standpoint was wrong. The sugar trust has given the defendants to understand that henceforth it will not be instrumental in establishing the fact that Russian sugar is subject to a countervailing duty. The position of the sugar trust has been reversed, and it is now ready to ally itself with the National Association of Manufacturers in having the courts decide that Russian sugar is not subject to an additional duty.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

Own Your Own Home. Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. See real estate advt. —Adv.

SETH LOW SPEAKS OF THE POLICE

Says If He Is Elected Mr. Murphy and Mr. Devery Must Go.

Tells An Audience at the Grand Central Palace that the Commissioners' Heads Will Roll Upon the Ground—His Remarks About Mr. Shepard—Speeches by Gen. Tracy and Mr. Grout.

Seth Low at the Grand Central Palace last night told an audience of several thousand people what he would do with Police Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery if he should be elected Mayor of New York.

"As soon as practicable after the last day of January, if I am elected," Mr. Low said, "the official heads of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Devery will roll upon the ground."

This declaration was received with tumultuous applause. Men stood upon their feet and gave emphasis to their wild shouts of delight by waving arms, hats, newspapers, and umbrellas. It was the telling point of Mr. Low's speech.

The report of rockets and the flare of red lights in front of the Grand Central Palace were the summons which drew a big crowd to the vicinity of Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue as early as 7:30 o'clock. Among the first to arrive were a number of Tammany Hall workers. They were there for business.

"The Republicans have moved the 'Red-Light District' up town," said one of them as they took their places where they could reach crowds coming from every direction, and pass out the circulars which they carried. The circulars were thus labeled:

"Seth Low Under the Rays of the Sun."
"What His Mayoralty Cost the City of Brooklyn." "How Low Defeated James G. Blaine for President." "A Plain Statement from Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy."

A quarter of an hour before the time set for the meeting all of the seats on the floor of the hall were taken, but there were many vacant seats in the gallery. The audience was graced by the presence of a large number of ladies. Shortly before 8 o'clock the Hungarian Republican Club came into the hall, led by a band which was playing "John Brown's Body." The club was received with great enthusiasm. A few moments later Robert Roberts, the Chairman of the County Committee; Seth Low,

situation. The fusion platform of this year is identical as to its non-partisanship features with the platform upon which I ran and upon which Mr. Shepard himself supported me four years ago. [Applause.] But what is even more significant than that, in view of this suggestion, it is identically the platform upon which I made my contest for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn twenty years ago and again in 1883. In both of these campaigns I was nominated, as I am now, by the Republican Party and by Independents and by Democrats. It may add a little to the gayety of nations to know that, with his consistent inconsistency, Mr. Shepard opposed me in 1881 and voted for me in 1883. [Laughter.]

"It is fair to say that in 1883 we were unacquainted, and his party bias kept him in line with his party in Brooklyn, but in 1883, after I had illustrated my conception of the obligations of a non-partisan Mayor, elected upon such a platform and with diverse nominations, Mr. Shepard gave me his cordial and hearty support. He was therefore entirely consistent in 1897, and I think that we must look to him to explain what has happened in the interval to make him inconsistent now. [Applause.]

A NON-PARTISAN IN BROOKLYN.

"As I have already said, both in 1881 and 1883 I had the Republican nominations as I have now, as well as the independent nominations. If I could be a non-partisan under those conditions in Brooklyn twenty years ago, why am I not a non-partisan under the same conditions in the City of New York now? [Applause.] Let me ask you also to give attention to these words from Mr. Shepard himself in his speeech at the Brooklyn Rink on Oct. 26, 1897. He is speaking of the campaign of 1893 in Brooklyn, when he and other Democrats voted for Mr. Schieren, the Republican candidate for Mayor:

"'We, Democrats this year, 1893, took out of the nominal reach of the Democracy of Kings County one entire third of that body, and then voted for a Republican Mayor, not so much, permit me to say, not so much an affirmative vote for the candidate as it was a negative vote representing our determination that however short or long we might yet labor in the City of Brooklyn, we were here steadfastly for one thing, whether it took one year or two years, three years or four years, or our entire life—we would make an end if we could of this insolent audacity of ignorant bossism in the Democratic Party.'

"Mr. Shepard's friend, Mr. McLaughlin, was the gentleman dealt with in those humble words, and I wonder whether Mr. Croker seems to him really so much more cultured and polished a boss and so much less audacious and so much less dictatorial than Mr. McLaughlin has always been with these parties which was to last through his entire life according to his statement of four years ago has been already abandoned. Indeed, I think it a wondrous strange position which Mr. Shepard has taken this year. As his friend, I have naturally been concerned to diagnose his ailment if I could. [Laughter.] But I am not quite sure whether the trouble is with his memory or his imagination. [Laughter.]

"THE NEW YORK TIMES, a Democratic paper, this morning used these words: 'To justify himself, Mr. Shepard insists that Mr. Low's candidacy was dictated by the Republican organization, a statement which is so grossly untrue that we can excuse Mr. Shepard for making it only on the assumption that he was fully occupied in quelling the rebellion of his own conscience, that he had no time to acquaint himself with the story of Mr. Low's nomination.' [Laughter.] That, of course, is one theory, but I adhere to my own diagnosis, that the trouble is either with his memory or his imagination.

MR. SHEPARD'S MEMORY.

"Mr. Tilden once said of himself, that undoubtedly he did have a poor memory, but his memory had never reached that final stage of decreptitude where it recollected what had never taken place. [Laughter and applause.] This may be what happened to Mr. Shepard. [Laughter.] He recollects what has never taken place, and in that case, as his friend, I would recommend to him that he consult some specialist on nervous diseases. [Laughter.] But if, on the other hand, the trouble is with his imagination, I am inclined to think that the Keeley cure [laughter] is the appropriate suggestion. For I understand that the Keeley cure provides especially for the benefit of those who see snakes where there aren't any. [Laughter.]

"Now Mr. Shepard wants to know who is responsible for my nomination this year. I think I can tell him, and I shall venture to tell him in the presence of this audience, because I believe you will agree with me. The persons who are responsible for my nomination this year are the 150,000 men, Republicans and Democrats alike [Applause] who voted for me four years ago, and of that number Mr. Shepard himself was one. If that be partisanship let Mr. Shepard make the most of it. But if Mr. Shepard's charge of partisanship against me breaks into pieces, shattered by the facts which all men know, by raising this cry of partisanship in this campaign, he has done his own party the greatest harm that it is ever in a candidate's power to do, for he has identified as far as he can manage to do it the Democratic Party of the State of New York and the Democratic Party of the Nation with Tammany Hall and not with Tammany Hall only, but with Crokerism in its most offensive forms. [Applause.] Mr. Shepard may think that that is a good way to help Democracy, but if it is I think the Republicans can stand it as long as they can. [Applause.]

"I remember that on the last occasion when the triumphant Democracy uttered its voice, a candidate for President who was named by its National Convention was nominated against the utmost urgency of Tammany Hall, and Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, I think it was, drew up about from the audience, almost lifting the roof from the rafters, when he said of the candidate of that year, 'We love him for the enemies he has made,' and the enemies are those at whose hands Mr. Shepard now thinks he can serve the Democratic Party by accepting their nomination. It may be so, but to my way of thinking he has done his own party a most unkind service. In his letter of acceptance he quoted the democratic words of Silas Wright, Horatio Seymour, and Samuel J. Tilden, and he seems to forget that in this campaign he is not the candidate of those gentlemen—he appears as the representative of Mr. Croker, Mr. Devery, and Mr. Carroll. [Hisses.]

"And Mr. Grout pointed out upon the platform of Cooper Union the other evening that Tammany Hall had never produced a great Democrat, and those of us who can remember the great uprising against Tweed thirty years ago, recollect how Mr. Tilden, whose name Mr. Shepard uses, came out and said this city should not be given up to pilliage in the name of the Democratic Party; that he was prepared to support Republicans for city offices if it was necessary to turn his party out of the power that it had abused. [Applause.]

DEVERY'S NAME HISSED.

"This suggestion leads me to use the name of Mr. Devery. [Hisses.] I was asked yesterday by the newspaper reporters and again to-day whether if I was elected I should remove Mr. Murphy and Mr. Devery. [Laughter and applause.] Well, if that question were asked me seriously as though there were a possible doubt upon the subject, [Laughter] I would take it as an affront. [Applause.] But being asked, as I well understand, because it was a matter of legitimate newspaper curiosity, I am going to answer it here and now.

"Perhaps I can illustrate the question by legendary allusion. There is, just outside of Paris, a church known as the Church of St. Denis, in which the sovereigns of France were buried for centuries. The site of that church is said to have been decided upon in this way. In some persecutions of the Christians St. Denis was beheaded, and he is said to have taken his head under his arm after it had rolled on the ground, and to have carried it for two miles to the place where the Church of St. Denis now stands. As soon as practicable after the 1st of January, if I am elected, the official heads of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Devery will roll upon the ground. [Applause.]

"But if I am permitted to perform that pleasant duty I shall not be vindictive. As a matter of special grace I shall be willing to allow Mr. Murphy and Mr. Devery to take their official heads under their arms like St. Denis and to carry them anywhere out of the city limits [Laughter] in order to lay them down on any spot they would prefer as the place where their friends, Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Croker, [Hisses] Mr. Shepard, and their other admirers would be most likely to erect a shrine to their memory. [Applause.] And if they have no particular preference I think I should suggest to them that they choose for that, Wantage, in England, [Laughter and applause] where Mr. Croker's bulldogs will serve as models for the gargoyles to be placed upon the temple.

"I am really sorry to bracket Mr Shepard in that company, but he is himself responsible for it, and not I. His Honor the Mayor has indorsed the Police Department. Commissioner Murphy says it is just the kind of department the Mayor likes. Mr. Croker has put Mr. Devery in nomination for the Democratic Club, knighting him, as it were, as a King knights his subjects by placing his sword upon their shoulders. And Mr. Shepard has accepted a nomination at the hands of Mr. Croker upon a platform which sees nothing to criticise in the present Police Department.

"If I have the appointment of a new Commissioner of Police I shall try to appoint as Commissioner a man who will deal fairly and squarely by the rank and file. [Applause.] The Constitution protects every man from cruel and unusual punishments, and I submit it to my fellow-citizens of New York if the Roundsmen and patrolmen of the police force, when they come up before Devery to be tried, are not subjected to cruel and unusual punishment in harsh and unusual language such as the Constitution itself forbids.

"There is another point in the speech of acceptance of Mr. Shepard to which I want to give a moment's attention this evening. He expressed himself as devoted to home rule for the City of New York. Well, so am I. [Applause.] I have contended for that for twenty years, and I hope to contend for it as long as I live. But I have never, while holding to that doctrine, accepted a nomination at the hands of a man who makes his home in England and rules New York from there. [Applause.] I know that there is great authority for the statement that where a mean's treasure is there his heart will be also, and in that interpretation, in that conception of home, I suppose Mr. Croker's home is in New York; but if a man's home is where he resides, and where he resides most of the time, then I think we must credit him as having his home in England, and for one I do not believe in home rule for the City of New York if the home from which the rule proceeds is to be found at Wantage. [Applause.]

"I do not know what Mr. Shepard means when he complains of the habits of the Legislature to interfere with the details of the life of New York in a way that is objectionable, but if Mr. Shepard thinks that the practice is confined to one party he has had his eyes shut at convenient seasons more than once.

"During the four years that I was Mayor of Brooklyn the Democrats controlled the Legislature for three out of the four, and I had to contend every year for home rule for Brooklyn just as earnestly as I had to contend for it during the one year of Republican nomination. I am happy to be able to say that during that entire period of four years not one law was placed upon the statute books that the Mayor of Brooklyn objected to.

"But it was not because there were not many efforts made to place such laws there during every year of the four, but it was because the Mayor of Brooklyn at that time watched the interests of the city so carefully that no bill actually became a law to which he made objection in the city's name. I so stand now for home rule for the City of New York, and I will so stand if I am elected, because I do believe that permanent good government in this city is to be had only when its common people realize that the responsibility for good government is upon them, and it cannot be thrown off upon the shoulders of the men in Albany whenever they see fit to do so. [Applause.]

"Well, gentlemen, this is just the beginning of the campaign. I shall be obliged to speak, I am afraid, night after night, and, therefore, I cannot hope to discuss in detail every evening the many questions that invite discussion. I shall give way now to those who are to follow me. In closing, however, I want to urge you to register on the first day, and those who do not register then, on the second day, and then on the third or fourth, but take no chances; get every name upon the books that you possibly can, and when it comes to voting, vote not only for the head of the ticket, but vote for the entire ticket, [applause,] and vote not only for the city ticket, but vote for the county ticket.

"I beg you to believe that under the charter, as amended, which goes into effect the 1st of January next, we must have a city administration in harmony with itself, and we ought to have a county and borough administration in harmony with it. If the hopes of the people are to be borne out we want not merely to scotch the Tammany serpent, but we want to kill it." [Great applause.]

GEN TRACY SPEAKS.

The Chairman then introduced Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who was received with prolonged cheers and applause. Gen. Tracy said in part:

"It is with great pleasure that I am here to-night to urge upon all Republicans of the City of New York an earnest support of the Hon. Seth Low, their candidate for the office of Mayor. [Applause.] This is no political contest. The principles should govern the administration of the Nation or the administration of the State have no concern with the questions here involved.

The only question which the people of this great city are now bound to consider is this one single question: Ought Tammany Hall to be defeated in this campaign or shall its principles of administration as they have been illustrated for the last four years by the present government of the city, and a lease of power extend to that institution for two years more?

"Tammany Hall is not the Democratic Party. Tammany Hall is a secret society, whose members by machinations and contrivance seized upon the control of the City Government and, with the exception of short intervals, for a long period of time they have held it, but always during that time there were large bodies of men who voted the Democratic ticket on all issues, State and National, who were Democrats from their birth to their graves, that never belonged to Tammany Hall and never believed in it. But Tammany Hall is the power to-day that controls the city of New York, and Tammany Hall is the issue, and the only issue of this campaign. [Applause.]

"I will undertake to demonstrate from Mr. Shepard's own declarations made from time to time, often repeated for the last six or eight years, the following propositions: 'That Tammany Hall is unfit to govern the City of New York;' 'that Tammany Hall ought to be defeated and driven from power;' 'that Tammany Hall is a burning disgrace to the City of New York.' [Applause.] I will prove by his own words that he, Mr. Shepard, ought not to be elected, and can accomplish nothing if he is." [Applause.]

Mr. Tracy then quoted from an interview with Mr Shepard dated Oct. 23, 1897, in which he characterized the Tammany ticket as a programme of vulgar spoliation, representing oligarchy and the trade of the highwayman. "And yet," he continued, "to-day, by some strange hallucination which I cannot understand, for I have known Mr. Shepard long and well, he has become the candidate of that organization for a public office. [Applause.]

"This ticket, thus elected, and which has administered the affairs of this City Government for the last four years, is the administration commended by the platform upon which nominated Mr. Shepard and on which platform he stands. It is a most pertinent question to ask Mr. Shepard and it is one which I think a gentleman of his apparent candor at least and his intelligence is bound to answer. Does he approve that platform? Does he represent its sentiments? Or has he taken the nomination of Tammany with the determination to spit upon the platform and to spurn the men whose nomination he has accepted?

HOW CAN MR. SHEPARD ACCEPT?

"He is bound in honor to tell the people of this great city how it can be that an honorable man can accept the nomination of such a body as he has characterized Tammany Hall to be. [Applause.]

"The British evacuated New York nearly 120 years ago, and when their flag was hauled down and the last British soldier left the city we supposed that New York would never again be ruled from England. [Laughter and applause.] But during this administration the conceded boss, the man who gives the law to all the government of these 3,500,000 people, has openly established his home in England.

"Can you imagine a greater insult to a free people? I ask you, fellow-citizens, and I ask the whole people of New York, can you with self-respect tolerate such a condition as that?

In conclusion Gen. Tracy said:

"I believe that the effort to overthrow Tammany Hall which we are now making is to be crowned with triumph, and, let me assure you that if they are, this campaign and the results that will follow it will mark an epoch in the history of Greater New York. Corruption will be driven from power, and honesty and fidelity in the administration of the Government will succeed it, and the people of this greater city will know for at least two years what it is to have in power here one who is determined and able to give it an honest, economical, and faithful administration of its affairs. [Applause.]

EDWARD M. GROUT'S ADDRESS.

When Edward M. Grout, the candidate for Controller, was introduced there was tremendous cheering. Mr. Grout said:

"I trust that I shall never have to assure the public of this city that I am a Democrat. [A voice—"You are all right."] I have been such and expect to continue one, [applause,] but I stand here upon your platform because the Republican Party, joining with other citizens in rebellion against the bossism of Tammany Hall, determined to do the conscientious and unselfish thing of making a complete fusion ticket representing all the citizenship of this city which desired also to be free of Richard Croker. [Applause.]

"I am not here to fight the Democratic Party. I am here because I deny that Richard Croker is the Democratic Party, [applause,] and until last week even Tammany Hall and Richard Croker would have conceded that I was as good a Democrat as Edward M. Shepard. [Applause.]

"Mr. Shepard tries now to make this a party issue. I question Mr. Shepard's sincerity in raising the party issue. I propose to question it out of his own mouth. Mr. Shepard said last Monday night, 'The Mayor should represent the welfare and sentiments of the people and no necessity or plan of State politics.' That is in his speech of acceptance. The Mayor of this city 'should represent no necessity or plan of State politics.' If that be so, who cares whether the Mayor be a Republican or a Democrat in State politics? [Applause.] Mr. Shepard told us four years ago what he thought of Tammany Hall and of Richard Croker.

"Now he turns to the Independent Democrats in his speech of acceptance and announces that he retracts nothing; that he reiterates all that he said, and that his opinions were the strict, inflexible opinions of a conscientious man. Then he turns to the Tammany Hall side and he says this:

"I shall not use the powers of the Mayor, if they come to me, for any partisan purpose, whether to destroy or to disintegrate or to build up any political organization, Democratic or Republican, or of any name whatsoever. What more did Croker desire him to say than that he would not use the powers of the Mayor to disintegrate or to destroy Tammany Hall? [Applause.]

"Now, I was reminded when I read Mr. Shepard's speech of acceptance, when I saw the contradictions in it, in one place with what he had said in another, and with what he said a few years ago, I was reminded of what had been said by a great English writer about Gladstone: 'There is such a thing as an honest man with a dishonest mind. There are men who are wholly incapable of willful and deliberate untruthfulness, but who have the habit of quibbling with their conviction by a casuistry persuading themselves that what they wish is right.'

"Mr. Shepard seems to have persuaded himself that what he wishes is right, and the question before this people to-day is whether or not he is going to persuade independent Democrats that what he wishes is right and whether independent Democrats are going to see that this man who has turned deliberately in the face of the public toward Tammany Hall, is the man whom they want to finish the task of tearing it down.

MR. CROKER'S SUCCESSOR.

"I believe that there are independent Democrats who say that they are considering whether or not Mr. Shepard will not more effectually destroy Mr. Croker from inside the organization than Mr. Low can from without. If Mr. Shepard destroys Mr. Croker, who is next in succession? Who stands ready to step into Mr. Croker's place but Sullivan? [Laughter.] I believe the time has come for a complete sweep. I believe that no half-way measures will better us in the least.

"It has been pointed out how helpless Mr. Shepard would be if the Board of Estimate should control against him. The sins which have been found in the departments are sins which he could not control if the Board of Estimate was against him. They are such as would require him to remove every Tammany Hall head of department whom he should find in office on the 1st of January. Will he do that?

"Every Tammany Hall head of department is a Tammany Hall district leader. Every Tammany Hall district leader is supporting Mr. Shepard and is doing it for the same reason that Mr. Croker and the rest are supporting him, to make money, not to lose it, and will they support him if he is going to remove them? Is it conceivable that he could be such a traitor to the men that are intending to support him?

"I say to you that Mr. Shepard cannot mean the destruction of Tammany Hall. He cannot mean to remove Dalton and Callahan and Nagle and Murphy and Devery. He cannot do it if he means to do it. The only complete remedy is to cut the whole thing down. [Applause.]

"The only complete remedy is to have a new Mayor, a new Controller, a new President of the Board of Aldermen, new Presidents of the Boroughs, and new heads of departments, and the only way to get a clean outfit is to get a new outfit and put the old in the wash." [Laughter and cheers.]

JOB E. HEDGES'S SPEECH.

Job E. Hedges was the last speaker of the evening. He said:

"I would gather from what has been said by preceding speakers that something had happened to Shepard. [Laughter.]

"During a recent Presidential canvass, as the crowds of citizens were going from the Battery to Harlem they were met by banners under which they passed with this legend emanating from the Crockerian mind, "You may make us vote for McKinley, but our hearts are with Bryan. God bless him.' [Laughter.] And I can imagine a banner during this campaign which might bear the legend as the Tammany host went under it, 'You may make us vote for Shepard, but we will do the taxpayers with Croker. God bless him.' And so they will."

"Political beliefs can be divided approximately into four classes. There are Tammanyites and Republicans and Democrats and Shepardites, and a Shepardite is the man who believes he is 'called.' He has been called, but he won't be chosen. It is true that Tammany Hall is not a political organization. It is a coterie of gentlemen met together for mutual financial advantage under the guise of politics."

In conclusion Mr. Hedges declared that there will never be a more propitious time than the present to redeem New York from a scene of shame and make it a glory to the State.

BRONX CITIZENS NOTIFY SETH LOW.

He Says that He Will Answer the Statement of Mr. Coler Regarding Schools.

Seth Low was notified yesterday afternoon of his indorsement by the Citizens' Central Union of the Bronx. The delegation which called upon Mr. Low was led by Henry D. Purroy. The speech of notification was made by Charles E. Simms, Jr. In responding to Mr. Simms, Mr. Low said:

"I am glad to know that a body of Democrats, who stood by me four years ago, have not been seduced like some prominent Democrats by Tammany Hall, but have stood faithfully for the cause of good government and honesty."

One of the members of the delegation informed Mr. Low that the organization had an enrolled membership of 2,000.

When Mr. Low was asked about the statement of Controller Coler to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the effect that the city could not raise enough money to provide school accommodations for all the children in New York of school age, he said:

"I shall take up that statement and answer it to-morrow night when I speak in Brooklyn."

Among the letters which Mr. Low received yesterday was one from the Italian Independent League of Kings County indrosing him and similar letters from the Blaine Club of the Fourth Assembly District and the Republican Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

R. Fulton Cutting, the Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred of the Citizens' Union, was asked yesterday what he had to say about the defection of some prominent members of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn and their advocacy of Mr. Shepard's candidacy. He said:

"The Citizens' Union made it possible for such a candidate as Mr. Shepard to be nominated by the Democrats. After compelling so good a nomination, it seems to me that the action of these men who were once members of the Union in supporting Mr Shepard is neither reasonable nor creditable."

A committee of Chicago Platform Democrats called at the Citizens' Union headquarters yesterday and had a talk with some of the officials of the organization. They carried away a lot of the Union's literature. A member of the delegation said tacs had tried to induce Mr Croker to put a plank in the Tammany platform indorsing the Chicago platform. This had not been done, and consequently they would give their support to Mr. Low.

Why Mr. Saloschin Resigned.

Mr. Paul Saloschin made a statement yesterday to correct the impression which had gained circulation as to the cause of his proffered resignation from the Brookfield Republican organization. Mr. Saloschin said that, while he was a thorough believer in the purposes of the organization, he did not think the present was the proper time for factional disturbances. He did not approve of the report of the Committee of Ten attacking Senator Platt and advocating withdrawal of support from the regular organization in the present campaign.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Charles V. Fornes, the fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday made public his letter of acceptance to the various organizations which have indorsed him. The letter is merely a reiteration of the sentiments which Mr. Fornes has already expressed in his speeches.

Justice Jerome opened up headquarters yesterday at 215 Canal Street. He will be one of the speakers at the Citizens' Union meeting to be held to-night at the corner of Broome and Norfolk Streets. Jacob A. Cantor will also speak at this meeting.

WHY MR. PEABODY SUPPORTS MR. SHEPARD

His Reasons Given in Resigning from the Citizens' Union.

ITS WORK WARMLY COMMENDED

Of Mr. Shepard He Says His Record Fully Justifies the Independent Voter in Upholding Him.

Secretary Thomas A. Fulton of the Citizens' Union yesterday made public a letter which he received from George Foster Peabody, in which Mr. Peabody explains the reasons that led him to resign from the Union and espouse the cause of Edward M. Shepard, the Democratic nominee for Mayor. Mr. Peabody's letter is as follows:

"I beg you to present my resignation as a member of the City Committee of your organization. I do this not because of any change in my interest in and sympathy for the work of the Citizens' Union, but because in the pending campaign my efforts will not be in behalf of the candidates supported by your committee. I became a member of the union on the basis, which was very explicitely affirmed, that the one purpose of the organization was to overthrow most effectively the corruption that had possessed the City Government, and to substitute the best possible administration with the greatest probability of continuance.

"It was clearly stated at the time that the intention in asking citizens to become members of the union was to aid in the direction of public sentiment along constructive lines of work, for the advancement of the welfare of the citizens. I stated in the Spring that I thought the true and complete success of the movement would be the forcing of the best possible nomination for Mayor by the Democratic Party, as well as the furthering of a good nomination by the Republican Party.

"I consider, therefore, that the present outcome demonstrates the achievement of the utmost success by the Citizens' Union. Clean and pure Government is assured after Jan. 1, whoever be the successful one of the two candidates for Mayor.

"I consider that the people of New York owe an almost unlimited debt of gratitude to the Chairman of the Citizens' Union, Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, and his splendid body of associates for this development and leadership of public sentiment to such effective results. To-day, before the election, the country is assured of the triumph of purity in the Government of the City of New York.

"Such being the case, I deem each member of the Citizens' Union quite free to support the man whose election will, in his judgment, most surely establish a better state of affairs in the city government.

"The Republican Party has named one of the purest and most public-spirited of its members; one who was rejected by its dictator, Senator Platt, four years ago. I have had the honor of supporting Mr. Seth Low in his three previous campaigns, and am well assured of his high-minded administration he will give the city if the large body of Democrats necessary to secure his election are content to vote for him, after the statement made by the conferrees that no acceptable Democrat could be found for the fusion nomination.

"It has been my judgment that Mr. Edward M. Shepard was the most eminently fit man to have been named by the fusion committee, but his name, so far as is publicly known, was not even considered by the conferrees.

"The Kings County organization, numbering two-fifths of the entire Democratic Party in the city, submitted to the powers now in control of that party a list of independent Democrats, viz., Controller Coler, Henry Hentz, Alexander E. Orr, Harrington Putnam, and others besides Mr. Shepard. Each one of these men named is on record as opposed to police corruption, now a matter of public belief. Thus the most effective success of the Citizens' Union movement was shown in the fact that the names urged upon their party by the Kings County Democrats were men whose independence and record of opposition to Tammany Hall's control of the City Government was their chief recommendation.

"So great was the force of public opinion developed by the Citizens' Union following the disclosures of scandals permitted under the present administration, that the majority party selected, under this extreme pressure of a compact organization within the party, the one of these men who is most widely known for accomplishment in punishing political criminals, even though of his own party, viz., Edward M. Shepard. His record as a consistent opponent of bad government, in whatever aspect, is not matched by any other citizen. He has followed his conscience, enlightened by a judgment exceptionally clear, strong, and fine. That opposition has never wavered, whether the evil necessitated his fighting with extremest vigor against the party which his inheritance, as well as his conviction, has led him to venerate next to his religion, or whether it caused him to go against the strong convictions of his close associates, involving bitter accusations.

"I myself profoundly hold the precepts of the Democratic faith, as stated by Thomas Jefferson, but I have never felt that a party organization as such was entitled to so great regard; therefore it has not meant to me the severe personal stress to oppose my own party that it has to Mr. Shepard. In spite of this, no man has been more completely emphatic, at the utmost cost, than he in denouncing, first the official corruption at one time permitted by the Brooklyn organization, and later, when Brooklyn became a part of the City of New York, the corruption which flourished with Tammany Hall in power, which organization controls a majority of the party in the city.

"He has never by word or act receded from that position, and his nomination is because of that record.

"This citizen of unsullied standing has now been asked by his party to assume the great responsibilities of the office of Mayor if the majority of the voters shall confirm his nomination.

"In the present campaign the record of Mr. Shepard as an opponent of corruption within his own party is the only justification, but it is a complete one, for his support by the independent voter, as it was for his nomination by the Democratic Party. The acceptance by Tammany Hall of a candidate with a record as consistent in condemnation of impurity in the party, is a right and necessary surrender to the force of public opinion which has so condemned the humiliating and unspeakably degrading alliance asserted to exist between public officials and the criminal classes. For the nomination of such a man they should have praise and also the success of a triumphant election.

"It has been stated that the members of the Citizens' Union were morally bound to support Mr. Low, to whose nomination the organization was a party; and that the election of Mr. Shepard would result in weakening future efforts of independent citizens.

"My judgment is that the real power of such a movement is the moral one that will appeal to the party organizations, which are sure to continue to have the hold on the vast majority of voters. If it be possible thus to force the best man upon the majority party, how much easier hereafter to organize an effective public sentiment without involving the great wear and tear and expense of an independent campaign.

"I am entirely clear in my conviction that no possible outcome of the Citizens' Union movement could have so justified its splendid efforts as this nomination, excepting the crowning success which will follow Edward M. Shepard's election.

"The election of Mr. Low will not mean in the least any improvement in the means of nominating good men in either the Republican or Democratic Party, for his selection was the latest proof of Senator Platt's open and undisputed control. The defeat now of a candidate as exceptional as Mr. Shepard will tend to the despair of the great body of men in the Democratic Party who now see that courage and unflinching opposition to wrongdoing is on the eve of a great triumph."

Assembly Nominations.

GREENE COUNTY—John McGuire, (Rep.,) vice E. S. Hart, who declined nomination.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—First District, John Q. Fellows; Second District, William C. Gaffney, (Dem.;) Third District, Frank J. Elgabroadt, (Dem.;) Fourth District, John H. Marbes, (Dem.)

ORANGE COUNTY—Second District, John E. Rogers, (Dem.)

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—James E. Yates, (Dem.)

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Edward Dusinbery, (Dem.)

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Third District, James E. Apgar, (Rep.)

Jersey City's Registration.

The second day of registration in Jersey City Tuesday brought the total voters registered up to 19,298, 6,286 less than the total of the first two days last year. The total registration of the three days last year was 45,

HARDMAN PIANO.

We are now sending from our factories to our Fifth Avenue warerooms daily additions to the

CHOICEST AUTUMN STOCK

we have ever shown of this matchless instrument. A recent great increase in our manufacturing facilities enables us to do this—one which has already permitted our supplying promptly during the summer the unprecedented demand for the "Hardman" which has come to us from all parts of the United States.

Low Prices for Cash or on Easy Monthly Payments. Pianos to rent a specialty for city or country. Tuning, Carting. Tel. 674—18th.

"Write or Call for New Illustrated Catalogue."

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
FIFTH AVE. & 19TH ST.
Brooklyn Representatives:
Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St.

MR. SHEPARD'S NEW ALLIES

Independent Democrats Establish Their Headquarters in Brooklyn.

A. Augustus Healy's Speech Indorsing Mr. Shepard's Policy—Brooklyn Democratic Club's Attitude.

The Independent Democrats who met at the home of School Commissioner Herman A. Metz, 258 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday night and pledged their support to Edward M. Shepard, began active work yesterday by hiring headquarters at 361 Fulton Street.

At the meeting on Tuesday a Campaign Committee of One Hundred was formed with A. Augustus Healy as Chairman, and active work will begin to-day.

Mr. Healy, on taking the chair, said:

"When I look at Mr. Shepard's record, I cannot stand still in this fight. His speech of acceptance on Monday night was the enunciation of the finest platform ever given to the Democratic Party. Mr. Shepard proved by it that he was as independent as of old, and that he was subservient to no man. When the Citizens' Union refused to accept Bird S. Coler as its candidate, it proved that it was not in earnest for reform, and I must side with Mr. Shepard."

Among those present at Tuesday night's meeting, and who pledged themselves to support Mr. Shepard in this campaign, were Harrington Putnam, R. W. Bainbridge, Charles Frederick Adams, Theodore M. Banta, Emil Rose, Henry C. Wright, and William A. Wright.

When Mr. Shepard was asked last night whether he had any comment to make, he said:

"It gratifies me exceedingly to know that the men who have been associated with me in past work, and who know me so well, have decided to work with me again this year."

The Brooklyn Democratic Club, of which Mr. Shepard was the first President, will hold a special meeting at the clubrooms, 201 Montague Street, to-night to decide upon the attitude to be adopted by the organization in the campaign. It is expected that the session will be a lively one, for the Shepard and Low adherents are about equally divided in the club.

It is known that D. S. Ramsay, Henry Hentz, Gen. George A. Wingate, and R. R. Bowker will not desert the Citizens' Union, although they have in the past been close friends of Mr. Shepard.

TAMMANY CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Being Collected from City Employes with the Greatest Secrecy.

The collection of the Tammany campaign funds from city officials is now being carried on in the various departments. This year the politicians are carrying on the collection with the greatest secrecy. No circulars have been sent out asking for contributions, as was done in the last Presidential campaign.

The custom established this year in many of the city departments is for a certain number of clerks and subordinates to agree to hand their campaign contributions to a certain person of their own choosing, who makes no request or even speaks to the clerks about the matter. When a payment is made the name of the official making the contribution is checked off the list, which is freely circulated, so that all the department officials are kept informed as to those who contribute and those who have not paid. From Oct. 1 this system of collection has been in vogue.

The reason for the secrecy in making collections for the Mayoralty campaign is caused by the new civil service law. This law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to ask for subscriptions or contributions in any way from any officer or employee, and the offense is punishable by a fine of $1,000 or six months in prison, or both. An employe who makes a payment directly or indirectly to an individual who is himself an office holder, or to the representative of a committee having one or more office holders among its members, is also guilty.

The Civil Service Reform Association called the attention of all city officials to this matter yesterday in the following letter:

I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, to call your attention to the provisions of Section 24 of the civil service law, with relation to the solicitation of assessments or contributions for political purposes from municipal employes, or the receipt of such assessments or contributions, and to ask your co-operation in securing the proper enforcement of those provisions during the pending campaign. The section in question provides, among other things, as follows:

(1.) That "no officer, agent, clerk, or employe under the Government of the State of New York or any civil division or city thereof, shall, directly or indirectly, use his authority or official influence to compel or induce any other officer, clerk, agent, or employe under the said government, or any civil division or city thereof, to pay or promise to pay any political assessment, subscription, or contribution";

(2.) That "every said officer, agent, clerk, or employe who may have charge or control in any building, office, or room occupied for any purpose of said government. * * * is authorized to prohibit the entry of any person," and that "he shall not knowingly permit any person to enter the same for the purpose of therein making, collecting, receiving, or giving notice of any political assessment, subscription, or contribution";

(3.) That "no person shall enter or remain in any said office, building, or room, or send or direct any letter or other writing thereto for the purpose of giving notice of, demanding or collecting," or, in fact, give such notice therein;

(4.) That "no person shall prepare or make out, or take any part in preparing or making out any political assessment, subscription, or contribution with the intent that the same shall be presented to or collected of any officer, agent, or employe";

(5.) That "no person shall knowingly send or present any such political assessment, subscription, or contribution to, or request its payment of any said officer, agent, or employe; and

(6.) That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

It is clear that under the above cited provisions any public officer or employe who either demands or requests, verbally or in writing, an assessment or contribution for political purposes from any other officer or employe—or who directly or indirectly joins in the making of such a demand or request—violates the law. Any officer or employe who sends or presents an assessment or contribution, directly or indirectly to any other officer or employe, or to the agent or representative of any political committee that has among its numbers any officer or employe is equally guilty.

It is not generally appreciated that the civil service law in this bearing is as explicit and strict as it is, and we feel that something in the nature of a warning to subordinate officers and employes, against, perhaps, unwitting violation, would be both opportune and helpful. We would urge very earnestly that action toward this end be taken by each of the departments.

The Law Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association has been authorized to prosecute whatever cases of violation are brought to its attention.

GEORGE McANENY, Secretary.

The city payrolls from which the Tammany politicians expect to levy contributions amount to $30,000,000 a year.

To-morrow will be the first day of registration in this city. The hours for registration are 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

Need Shoes?

Try on the guaranteed $3.50

Crawfords For Men and Women

Cor. Nassau and Fulton Streets, 825 Broadway, 150 West 125th Street, Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

B&K TRADE MARK.

Sailor Suits

Nothing jauntier or more serviceable for young boys.

Dozens of styles and they're all pretty. Some one of them is what *your* boy wants.

$5.00 a Suit

We have a big line of them at this price and they are exceptionally good values.

Top-Coats for small boys, as well as for men.

Browning, King & Co

Cooper Square W., (nearly opposite Cooper Union) New York.

Brooklyn Store: De Kalb Ave. and Fulton Street.

BOWERY CHEERS FOR FUSION CAMPAIGNERS

Attacks on Tammany and Mr. Croker Received with Applause.

Mr. Moss, the Principal Speaker at a Big Meeting, Says Mr. Shepard Is a Baby in Tammany Hands.

The fusionist campaign opened on the Bowery last night with a largely attended meeting at the hall of the Republican Club known as Annex No. 1, at 274 Bowery, and practically the first campaign gun on that historic thoroughfare was fired by Frank Moss.

A noteworthy feature of the gathering was the almost utter absence of men who usually hang about the doors of the opposition meeting places. There was scarcely an interruption. Mr. Moss received a hearty welcome as he entered the hall and after he had spoken.

The meeting was opened by Adelbert H. Steele, who in his address said that Tammany Hall was the only issue in this campaign. He quoted the figures of the last budget to show that the cost of administering the Municipal Government for the past year has been 98,000,000, and stated that this sum was greater than the cost of governing the United States during any year prior to 1863.

"The taxation in New York for the past year," continued the speaker, "was more than one-fifth of all the taxes required to govern the whole United States with its 76,000,000 people. But the wrong lies with us. We do not insist upon our rights as we should. If the citizens of this city did their whole political duties, attended the primaries, and looked after their interests as every citizen should Croker's occupation would be gone, and he would return once more to his permanent home in Wantage. [Cheers and laughter.]

"Many have thought that the Declaration of Independence separates us from England. It may separate other parts of the country, but not New York. But all of us cannot live in Wantage. I prefer to live under the Stars and Stripes, and if we do our duty at the polls we can all do so and hold our heads up once more."

The speaker was interrupted during his address by a commotion at the entrance to the hall. Then the band struck up, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and Mr. Moss walked up the aisle to the speaker's stand, while the crowd stood on the seats and waved their hats. When it came his turn to speak he began by telling his hearers that they, dwellers in the down-town districts, knew more about what they wanted politically than the up-town dwellers gave them credit for, and in some particulars knew more than the up-town residents themselves.

"For," said the speaker, "when Government is heavy it is you down here who feel it first. When politicians join with dive keepers in spoliation and crime, you are the first to get the evil effects of it. I like to talk to such as you. You know what I mean. It doesn't take much of an argument to get to the point with you.

"This campaign begins with a sort of puzzle. The puzzle is how much has Mr. Shepard got to do with Mr. Croker or how much Mr. Croker has to do with Mr. Shepard? Is Mr. Croker It, or is Mr. Shepard It? [Laughter.] And if Mr. Shepard is It, how much of an It is he?

"Now, to solve the puzzle, let's ask a few questions. Mr. Shepard is a shrewd man. He has been so long trying to make cases look well in court that it

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY IN THE SCHLEY COURT

Witness Says Schley Was Afraid of the Colon's Guns.

Rear Admiral Taylor Contradicts Other Officers in Giving His Version of the Brooklyn's Loop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—For the first time since the Schley court opened a witness has been found willing to directly charge Rear Admiral Schley with cowardice. The charge was made to-day in explicit terms by Lieut. Commander Templin M. Potts, who was the navigator of the Massachusetts. The case where Schley is charged with showing the white feather was not at the battle of Santiago, but during the reconnaisance of May 31, which, according to the Navy Department, was out of range of the Colon and almost out of range of the shore batteries.

On this day, according to Potts, Schley though far out of range of the Colon, was afraid that the gunners on the Colon would see the white suit he wore and pick him off; so he went around on the other side of the conning tower, though he did not go inside. He had previously announced that he was going to destroy the Colon, but after the firing was over he pretended that it was only a reconnaisance. He was extremely excited and nervous, and acted as if he were reluctantly performing a disagreeable duty and wanted to get it over with as quickly as he could.

Schley was on board the Massachusetts that day, and the Judge Advocate has been trying to get something like this from every officer of that ship. Rear Admiral Higginson, who was her Captain, testified that no conversations of any importance were impressed on his mind, and that Schley's bearing that day was "that of a commander in chief." Commander Schroeder, the executive officer, did not remember this conversation or any evidences of trepidation on Schley's part.

Potts testified that those present outside the conning tower when Schley became afraid that the Colon would see his white suit were Commander Schroeder, Lieut. Sears, Lieut. Wells, and himself, and that Capt. Higginson, who was standing inside the conning tower, was able to converse with them. When Schley spoke about the movement as a "reconnaissance" Higginson, Schroeder, and himself were present. Neither Higginson nor Schroeder remembered this latter conversation. Sears and Wells have not yet been called to the stand.

Another conversation which Potts heard was between Schley and Higginson before the reconnaissance began. Schley asked Higginson where he thought they had better stand, and Higginson said: "I think the conning tower." They accordingly started for the conning tower, and Higginson went inside, but Schley staid outside.

Almost equally sensational was the testimony of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, who commanded the Indiana, about the Brooklyn's loop. It contradicted the witnesses who have testified that the Brooklyn made a round turn, keeping her helm hard down all the time, and got into the fight again as soon as she could. When Capt. Taylor saw the Brooklyn, after she had crossed the path of the Texas, she was a quarter of a mile outside the American column. The next time he saw her, after she had completed the turn and was coming around again, she was a mile and a half to seaward. This is designed to show what a wide sweep the Brooklyn made, how far away she went, and that she could not have got into action again as quickly as has been testified to. No other witness has given testimony which agrees with Rear Admiral Taylor's except the Captain of marines, Dawson, on board Taylor's ship. On cross-examination Rear Admiral Taylor said there were several ships between the Indiana and the Brooklyn, but nevertheless he could see her plainly.

There was the usual contradictory testimony about the weather during the run to Santiago. Lieut. Bristol said a boat could have been lowered, and that the sea and breeze were moderate. Lieut. Commander Potts said that the sea was rough for small vessels. As to Schley's blockade of Santiago Mr. Potts testified that there was no material difference between the distances by day and night. He contradicted Capt. Folger's statement that Aguadores and Cabanas were the limits of the elliptical blockade, and said that the ships went further than these points.

At the morning session Lieut. Bristol's chart was shown to be inaccurate. He put the Brooklyn at distances varying from 2,800 yards to 4,000 yards from the Teresa and Oquendo. The Brooklyn was firing at these ships at a range varying from 1,400 to 2,500 yards, and it was proved that shells from her five inch guns struck both of them. The Brooklyn was the only American ship which had five-inch guns.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Notwithstanding to-day marks an important turning point in the career of Rear Admiral Schley, being nothing less than the date of his transfer from the active to the retired list of the navy, he was in his accustomed seat within the railing of the Schley court of inquiry and gave his usual attention to the proceedings of the court. The retirement of Admiral Schley is in accordance with law, he having reached the age of sixty-two years.

The formal proceedings of the day began with the reintroduction of Lieut. M. L. Bristol, formerly watch officer on the Texas, as a witness. He was under cross-examination when the court adjourned last night, and Mr. Rayner continued his questions to-day. He began his examination of Lieut. Bristol with questions concerning the accuracy of the stadimeter for the measurement of distances at sea. He asked if he would rather trust his own visual observation for a 4,000 yard range than the instrument. The witness stated that the stadimeter was more accurate for distances below 4,000 yards than above that distance. At that distance he would make several observations for confirmation of visual observation. "The error," he said, "becomes greater the greater the distance."

"Could you give me," asked Mr. Rayner, "a point from which it is entirely reliable?"

"Yes," was the reply; "at zero it is absolutely accurate."

The witness considered the sextant much more reliable in measuring the distance between ships. He had, he said, taken several observations with the stadimeter just before the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor and had checked these with the sextant. He found the distance from the Morro to be 5,100 yards.

Lieut. Bristol also was questioned by Mr Rayner concerning the distance out of the blockading ships at Cienfuegos, but he declined to change his estimate of yesterday that it was from eight to ten miles distant from the harbor.

Mr. Rayner said: "I will read you Commodore Schley's report as to the blockade off Cienfuegos. He says: 'A line of blockade was established about four miles off shore, and at night an inshore line was maintained consisting variously of the Scorpion, Dupont, and Castine, the last named vessel arriving on the 23d, convoying the Merrimac.' If you are right the Commodore has stated what has not occurred when he says: 'A line of blockade was established about four miles off shore at Cienfuegos.' That is not a correct statement of the Commodore's, is it?"

"The statements I make are what I thought and what I believe to be right. I do not question other people's words."

SAYS SCHLEY IS WRONG.

"Now, refresh your recollection with an official report. The statements you have made are that, during the day time the squadron lay off Cienfuegos from four to six to ten miles, and during the night from eight to ten miles. Without questioning either Commodore Schley or yourself, when I read you his official report, do you still stand on your statement, about six to ten miles?"

"I have to stand by my statement."

Speaking of the weather during the cruise of the Flying Squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago, the witness said there were fresh breezes, and that there was a moderate sea. A small boat could, he said, have been lowered at any time during the voyage.

Mr. Rayner then interrogated Lieut. Bristol concerning his estimate, made soon after the arrival of the fleet off Santiago, that the Spanish shore batteries amounted to but little. He had said yesterday that the elevation of these batteries was from 150 to 200 feet. Mr. Rayner produced a chart to show that the Morro battery was 220 feet above the waterline and the Socapa battery 230 feet.

"Now, then," asked Mr. Rayner, "are you as positive about the distance you gave these as in other cases in which you have given distances?"

Capt. Lemly objected to the form of the question, saying that counsel was putting language he had not used in the mouth of the witness. Mr. Rayner then made objection to the interruption, and after stating this objection, said to the witness: "If you are not positive I shall submit to any correction."

Judge Advocate: "The witness has not stated that he was positive."

Admiral Dewey: "I would rather you would not interrupt the testimony."

Judge Advocate: "If the Court tells me I cannot do it, I will submit to the order of the Court."

Admiral Dewey: "If counsel for the applicant has put words into the mouth of the witness which he did not utter, you [addressing Capt. Lemly] can bring it out at the proper time. You will have an opportunity to do that."

Judge Advocate: "That is not the advantageous time to do it. The advantageous time is when it is done."

Mr. Rayner: "In order not to put any words in your mouth, which is an unfortunate insinuation, because I am after the truth, I will give you an opportunity now to make a full explanation as to whether you stated the elevation of these batteries to be between 100 and 200 feet?"

"I did state that."

"Did you not state to me you are as positive about that as other distances which you have given in the case?"

"I did."

"Do you still stand to your statement? Is the map wrong and are you right?"

"I still stand to my statement. I had not seen the chart when I prepared my statement."

LIEUT. BRISTOL'S CHART.

Mr. Rayner then asked the witness whether there had been any menace to any of the American ships on July 3 from the shore batteries. Lieut. Bristol replied that there was danger to the Gloucester, because that vessel was unarmored. He said that he did not consider the New York in danger. Mr. Rayner then read from a report by Secretary Long saying that on that day the New York had sustained the undivided fire of the shore batteries. "Do you still say, in view of that statement, that the shore batteries did not amount to anything?"

"You asked my opinion," the witness replied, "and I have given it to you."

Admiral Dewey—We don't want opinions.

At the request of Mr. Rayner the witness made measurements from his chart to show the distance the Brooklyn was from the Spanish ships during the fight off Santiago. The reply was:

"The distance of the Oquendo from the Brooklyn, taken from the chart, just before the turn, is 4,600 yards, the Maria Teresa, 3,700 yards. Taken from the chart when the Maria Teresa and Oquendo were about to run ashore, which is practically the nearest point, the Oquendo was 2,800 yards from the Brooklyn and the Maria Teresa 3,000 yards."

Quoting Lieut. Commander Hodgson's statement that the shortest range of the Brooklyn's guns in the battle was 1,400 yards, and her greatest 2,500 yards, and referring to the fact that a number of the Brooklyn's five-inch shells had struck the Spanish ships, Mr. Rayner asked a number of questions for the purpose of showing that, if the distance was as great as the chart shows and the guns were set for the range given, it would have been impossible for the shots to go to the mark. "Isn't it certain," he asked, "if the shots struck, that the chart is incorrect?"

The witness replied that "the Maria Teresa and the Oquendo could have been hit with five-inch guns."

"With guns set at that range?"

"Yes, she could do it. I have seen some very wild fire when a ship has any motion on."

Capt. Lemly then took the witness, developing the fact that he had been for six months in the Coast Survey, where he daily had used the sextant. The Judge Advocate asked: "How far would have been the Brooklyn from the leading Spanish ships just emerging from the harbor of Santiago, provided she had immediately started ahead at 12 knots?"

"At 12 knots' speed she would go in five minutes 2,000 yards, if she was going at that speed; but she was dead in the water, as I understand. Therefore, I should say she would make about 1,000 yards the first five minutes. That would mean that she was close in to 6,000 yards from the Morro. The ships when I first sighted them were at Cay Smith—I believe that to the best of my recollection to be 1,000 yards inside the Morro. These ships came out of there at about 10 to 12 knots. At 12 knots they would go one knot in five minutes. That is 2,000 yards, but they turned to the westward, so they did not go 2,000 yards. But call it 2,000 yards. Then 2,000 and 1,000 subtracted from 7,000 plus 1,000, which makes 8,000, would make them 5,000 yards off at the first shot."

THE LOOP, ONCE MORE.

The Court asked: "Did you hear any firing at or near Cienfuegos on the day the Flying Squadron arrived off that port?"

"I did not."

By the Court: "While on the passage to Santiago from Cienfuegos, were any signals made by either the Vixen or Eagle requesting the Commander in Chief to decrease the speed of the squadron?"

"Not that I know of."

By the Court: "Do you know that any orders were signaled to the fleet by the Brooklyn during the battle of July 3?"

"From my own personal observation, I do not know."

Lieut. Bristol was then excused, and Rear Admiral Taylor, who was Captain on the battleship Indiana, was called. He stated that when the battle off Santiago on July 3 began, the Indiana, of which he was in command, had occupied the easternmost post on the line of blockade, having taken the place of the flagship New York when it left for Siboney. In reply to a question from the Judge Advocate as to whether he had observed the position of the Brooklyn at the time of the beginning of the battle, the witness said:

"Just before the beginning of the battle I did, and on two occasions thereafter."

"After the beginning of the battle, please state where you observed the Brooklyn, whether you noticed her proximity to the Texas, and what it was."

"When the battle had been on about ten or fifteen minutes my attention was attracted to the Brooklyn by my signal officer, Capt. Dawson. He said to me that the Brooklyn must be injured, or words to that effect, as she was dropping out of action. I observed the Brooklyn heading apparently about south, or off shore. She was then on my port bow, half a mile, perhaps, ahead of me, and at that time a quarter of a mile outside of the line of our column. She was not turning, as far as I could see. The Texas was apparently lying still in the water. I did not see whether she was backing or not.

"The distance between those two ships was impossible for me to see, as they were too nearly in a line for me to judge of the distance between them. I simply observed that there was a bunch of ships ahead of me. Not more than a few minutes later my attention was again turned to the Brooklyn. She had then proceeded a distance not over two miles and not under one mile from the time I had seen her first, and the second time I saw her, as near as I could figure out, one and a half miles to seaward of our column of battle. Immediately afterward she passed into thick smoke, which was lying in patches about. I took no further notice of her. On those occasions, however, my recollection is very plain and the distance very near to what I stated."

Judge Advocate—Can you state generally in what direction the Brooklyn was headed when you last saw her?

"Not more than two points different from when I first saw her, apparently not any difference, but I can say it could not have been more than two points, and that if she was headed, as I believe, south by east when I first saw her across the bows of the Texas, she was not headed more than south by west when I last saw her."

"Did you see Cervera's vessels when they came out of Santiago Harbor?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What direction did they take first, after getting out, and how far outside the mouth of the harbor were they when they changed their direction?"

SAMPSON GOES VISITING.

"Their change appeared gradual, porting their helms as they cleared the mouth of the harbor and proceeding perhaps with changes of course of one or two points at a time, until they were in line parallel with the shore."

"Did you observe whether there was any attempt on the part of any of these vessels to ram any of the vessels of the American squadron?"

"I observed that there was no such attempt."

When the Judge Advocate had concluded his interrogation Mr. Rayner began his cross-examination with an effort to introduce certain signals which had passed between the Indiana and Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, in the early morning of July 3. Capt. Lemly made immediate objection, and Mr. Rayner presented an earnest plea to be allowed to read the signals. He was not permitted at that time to do so, but it is understood that the signals which he desired to introduce as having been sent from the New York to the Indiana were dated at 8:15 A. M. of that day, and were an invitation from the flagship to accompany her to Siboney, while the reply was a declination to do so. The Admiral's invitation was wigwagged by Capt. Chadwick, and was as follows:

"The Admiral wishes to know if you will join him this morning in going to see Gen. Shafter?"

To this Capt. Taylor replied at 8:37: "Work on board ship previously going on prevents me from going with you to-day."

Mr. Rayner contended that the signals were among the most important occurrences of the day prior to the time that the command of the fleet devolved upon Commodore Schley. Capt. Lemly replied that under previous rulings of the Court the reading of the signals was clearly inadmissible. He, however, agreed that he would consult with Mr. Rayner, and that if after this consultation the question including the reading of the signals should appear proper, Rear Admiral Taylor could be recalled and the question asked. To this Mr. Rayner consented, and the Court took a recess for luncheon.

At the afternoon session Rear Admiral Taylor said that on the morning of July 3 the Indiana had signaled, "The enemy is escaping." The Indiana was, he said, at that time always cleared for action. He had, he said, personally seen the Brooklyn while on her southern detour commonly known as the "loop." The witness recounted the signals made by the Indiana during the battle. He also had seen signals from other ships during the battle, but he did not recall what they were.

Mr. Rayner also questioned the witness as to the relative value of the stadimeter and the sextant in ascertaining distances at sea. He said he regarded the stadimeter accurate to the extent that it is used. The Court asked only one question of Rear Admiral Taylor, as follows:

"Was the Indiana in such position with reference to the Brooklyn and the enemy's ships just after they cleared the entrance of the harbor that you could form a fairly correct estimate of the distance between them?"

The reply was: "At the time mentioned there was but two occasions when the smoke permitted me to see the Brooklyn distinctly. I could not therefore say what was the distance between the enemy and the Brooklyn just after the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor."

Rear Admiral Taylor was excused and Lieut. Commander Templin M. Potts, who was navigator of the Massachusetts, was called.

Commander Potts said that during the blockade of Santiago the distance observed by the flying squadron was from seven to nine miles from the mouth of the harbor. At Cienfuegos the distance out was from four to five miles, with an increase of the distance at night.

ON THE MASSACHUSETTS.

The witness said that he had been on the Massachusetts on May 31, the day of the bombardment of the Colon, when Commodore Schley had used that vessel as his flagship. Detailing Commodore Schley's conversation on that occasion, the witness said:

"When Commodore Schley came on board I heard him say: 'Higginson, I am going in with you and the Iowa and pot the Colon with your big guns. I want to fire deliberately. Admiral Sampson will be here to-morrow morning, and I wish to destroy the Colon,' or words to that effect. After that there was a conversation between Commodore Schley and the commanding officer of the ship as to when we would go in, and it was determined that we would allow the men to go to dinner and go in afterward, which we did.

"Later on, about 1 o'clock, I think, while on the port bridge, just abaft the pilot house, I was present at a conversation between Commodore Schley and Capt. Higginson, in which the question of where the ship was to be fought was under discussion. Commodore Schley asked Capt. Higginson what position he intended to take. He replied: 'I think the conning tower.' Commodore Schley replied: 'I think that is wisest.' Shortly after this Commodore Schley and his staff, the Captain, and myself went down to the conning tower on the forward thirteen-inch turret.

"Commodore Schley, Commander Schroeder, I think Commodore Schley's personal staff, and myself were standing as the ship was standing in toward the entrance. Commodore Schley said in my hearing and presence: 'Gentlemen, we are very conspicuous objects here, in white. I think we had better get out of this.' Commodore Schley left the forward thirteen-inch turret and took his place on the small platform on the lee side of the conning tower."

Capt. Lemly—At what stage of the action was this?

"As we were steaming in toward the entrance, before we had turned to the eastward."

"Did you hear any further conversation?"

"I heard the conversation when Commodore Schley was leaving the ship, in which he stated that he was satisfied with the reconnaissance that he had made in drawing the fire of the batteries, or words to that effect."

"What was the bearing and manner of Commodore Schley during the engagement of May 31, to which you have already referred?"

POTTS HAS BEEN "SCARED."

"His bearing and manner was that of a man who was suffering under extreme mental excitement; of one who had a disagreeable duty to perform, and performed it reluctantly and tried to get through with it as soon as he could."

Mr. Rayner then began his cross-examination. "Who was the Captain of your ship?" he asked.

"Francis J. Higginson."

"I want to read you what Capt. Higginson says about Commodore Schley's manner and bearing upon that occasion. He says: 'His manner was that of a Commander in Chief.' He left a different impression in your mind from what he left on Capt. Higginson's mind, then?"

"Apparently."

"Had Capt. Higginson opportunity to observe him on that occasion?"

"Not as well as I did."

"Why was that?"

"Because Capt. Higginson was in the conning tower and I was outside."

"Did not Capt. Higginson have any conversations with the Commodore at that time?"

"From time to time, yes."

"What do you mean by 'mental excitement'?"

"I quoted conversations that I had. The first thing was the apparent anxiety of Commodore Schley about using the conning tower. Secondly, his stating that at a distance of five to six miles men standing on the forward thirteen-inch turret were conspicuous objects."

"Did the Commodore use the conning tower?"

"I did not see the Commodore go into the conning tower. To the best of my knowledge and belief he did not. He was outside the conning tower and between the conning tower and the heavy plate that protects the manhole in the conning tower. My preconceived idea of Commodore Schley previous to that occasion was so entirely different from the impression I received on that day, I concluded that he certainly was under a tremendous mental strain."

"Have you ever been under any mental strain in time of battle?"

"I have been scared."

"Have you any other facts from which you base your statement to the court that he was laboring under mental excitement, except the facts which you have given?"

"Yes; when Commodore Schley came on board the Massachusetts he stated in distinct terms that he was going in to destroy the Colon. The Colon was not destroyed. When he left the ship he called it a 'reconnaissance,' drawing the fire of the batteries and developing their weakness or strength."

"Do you gather from that that he was laboring under great mental excitement?"

"From that and from circumstances I have already stated from my observation of him from the time he came on board the ship until he left."

"Suppose you were made aware of the fact that when he entered into that engagement he was under the regulations of the navy not to engage shore batteries if there was any danger of the shore batteries crippling the ships, would you say, if you knew of that, that he was still laboring under great mental excitement?"

"I cannot answer that."

AN ORDER TO SAMPSON.

Capt. Lemly objected to the introduction of the Navy Department's orders as evidence, but the Court decided that they could be put in. Mr. Rayner then asked concerning the weather on the trip from Cienfuegos, and the witness said that on May 25 it had been what is called "dirty." There was an eastern wind and a moderate sea, rough for small vessels. The witness said, on further examination, that Lieut. Commander Schroeder, Lieut. Sears, and Lieut. Welles had been present during the bombardment of the Colon when Commodore Schley had remarked that as they were conspicuous objects on the thirteen-inch turret, it would be better to move away. Referring to the Spanish shore batteries at Santiago, Commander Potts said they would have been no menace to armored ships passing them.

At the suggestion of Judge Advocate Lemly and in accordance with the decision of the Court, Mr. Rayner here formally introduced as evidence the order from the Navy Department concerning the exposure of the American ships to the fire of shore batteries. The order is that issued by Secretary Long April 6, 1898, and directed to Admiral Sampson. The paragraph to which Mr. Rayner referred is as follows:

"The department does not wish the vessels of your squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries at Havana, Santiago de Cuba, or other strongly fortified ports in Cuba, unless the more formidable Spanish vessels should take refuge within those harbors. Even in this case the department would suggest that a rigid blockade and employment of our torpedo boats might accomplish the desired object, viz., the destruction of the enemy's vessels, without subjecting unnecessarily our own men of war to the fire of the land batteries."

The Court asked questions as follows:

"Can you give the distance the large vessels were from the entrance to Cienfuegos on the early morning of either the 22d or 23d of May?"

"I do not recollect any being nearer than I have said—four or five miles. I did not measure the distances there."

"What efforts were made by the vessels of the Flying Squadron, prior to the arrival of the Marblehead, to determine whether or not Cervera's squadron was in the harbor of Cienfuegos?"

"None that I ever knew of."

SHOTS FELL SHORT.

Referring to the range of the guns for that day, Commander Potts said the range given previous to entering the engagement was 7,000 yards, but he had increased it to 7,800 yards, then to 9,000 yards, and finally to 10,000 yards. Only one shot which had been fired at the American fleet had impressed him as being at all dangerous. That fell near the Massachusetts. Soon after that the Commodore had given the order "Put your helm to starboard and let's get out of this." He said he had seen no shore batteries at Cienfuegos. Commander Potts was then excused, and Lieut. E. F. Leiper called. He served on the New Orleans during the Spanish war, and told of the participation of that vessel in the bombardment of the Colon May 31.

He described that engagement, saying that the first shot from the Massachusetts had fallen outside the Morro, and notwithstanding the range was increased all the shots fell short of the Colon.

"Those were, the witness said, no orders either to fire at or to make observations of the batteries. But, notwithstanding this, he did fire at the eastern batteries on his own responsibility. He had personally aimed the guns, but the distance was so great that only the red line of earth could be seen; neither guns nor men were discernible. One shot from the enemy fell 30 or 40 yards from the New Orleans. The projectile was so small he had been surprised that it reached such a range. All told, the firing of his vessel upon the Colon had not consumed more than six minutes. He thought all the shots from the American ships had fallen short of the Colon. The witness said he had seen no evidence of the presence of large or powerful guns in the shore batteries, and was of opinion there were none to exceed six inches in calibre.

The witness said that he had secured his most accurate idea of the strength of the shore batteries by the fact that on June 14 the New Orleans had approached to within 1,650 yards of them, remaining for twenty minutes and silencing them after four or five minutes. Lieut. Leiper was still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

Chairman Morris Says that Fusion Is Now Complete Except in Three Districts.

The Republican County Committee has not yet decided definitely where the notification to the four nominees for the Supreme Bench will take place, but Chairman Morris said yesterday that it would probably occur in the Supreme Court room. The time set for the notification is Friday afternoon. The notification address will be made by Julius M. Mayer, who presided over the County Convention.

Chairman Morris said that fusion was now complete in all of the Assembly and Aldermanic districts with the exception of the Fourteenth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-first. It was, Mr. Morris said, a most remarkable showing. The most sanguine expectations of the Republican and Citizens' Union leaders had been surpassed.

There was a call made at Republican headquarters yesterday for some mottoes to be used in the campaign. A number of poetic effusions were the result. Here are some samples:

Says Devery to Shepard: "Old sport, look here!
What's the bluff you're trying to chuck?
Throw me out of me job when you gets in?
Well, you won't have no such luck."

Another of the poets found an inspiration in the statement of Mr. Croker that he works for his pocket all the time. His contribution was this:

I'm working for my pocket all the time,
That's the way I have accumulated wealth;
You may own race horses and be a jolly sport
If you don't go into politics for your health.

These are the effusions of the man in charge of the Citizens' Union stereopticon:

As Shepard on the field of green,
As one crook, and no more,
But in Dick's field our Ed is seen
With crooks and crooks galore.
Will Croker make a tool of him,
Or just a little fool of him?

The Republican organization is sending out placards containing the statements which Edward M. Shepard made against Tammany Hall four years ago. These are to be posted on billboards and put in street cars.

CITY DEMOCRACY FOR MR. LOW.

Indorse Mim and Promise Him the Support of the Organization.

Seth Low received the indorsement of the City Democracy last night at a meeting held at the headquarters of the organization, 138 West Forty-second Street.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien was the principal speaker. He said that when the anti-Tammany movement was started a Democratic candidate for Mayor on the fusion ticket was promised and on this representation he was enabled to get a large registration. He regretted that there had been any deviation from the original plan in this respect, but added that the vital issue of the campaign after all was Crokerism, and that Low was a man of such unquestioned integrity and such rare ability that he was in favor of supporting him unqualifiedly.

He then introduced a resolution indorsing Seth Low and promising him the support of the organization. This resolution was passed and a committee was appointed to notify Mr. Low of this action.

To-morrow will be the first day of registration in this city. The hours for registration are 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

B. Altman & Co.

New Models of the FASSO CORSET.

The notable changes in gowns for the season have necessitated modifications in the lines of Corsets, and these will be found special features in the New Improved Fasso.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS DEFINE THEIR COMPACT

Became Tammany's Allies Rather than Face a Defeat.

A TEXTBOOK'S ADMISSIONS

The Regular Organization Declares Its Efforts Foiled Attempts to "Deveryize" the Borough Police.

A text book has been issued by the regular Democratic organization in Brooklyn for the use of campaign speakers. Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, as Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, at a meeting of speakers for instruction last night in the Thomas Jefferson Building, called attention to the book. Among those present was George Foster Peabody, who attended as a volunteer.

In discussing the alliance with Tammany Hall, the textbook says:

The Brooklyn Democratic organization, which for forty years while Brooklyn was an independent city, had antagonized the Tammany Hall organization in all the State and National conventions of the Democratic Party, as a result of consolidation, found itself obliged to work in harmony with Tammany Hall in order to prevent the Government of the new city from being turned over to the Republicans. Any other course would have been suicidal, and while Tammany Hall has never been popular with Brooklyn Democrats, practical men were quick to realize that no other course was open to the organization. It was either a compact with Tammany or else an anti-Democratic victory.

In the chapter devoted to the Police Department, it is said that an attempt to "Deveryize" the Brooklyn Police Department was foiled by the organization. The author continues, in part:

The Police Department of the Borough of Brooklyn has been singularly free from scandal during the administration of Deputy Commissioner Bernard J. York. No one has dared to accuse Mr. York of being in league with gamblers, poolroom keepers, or the proprietors of disorderly houses. On the contrary, it is everywhere recognized that Mr. York's efforts have been directed toward keeping Brooklyn at least free from the evils which afflict the Borough of Manhattan. It is an open secret that in his war against this form of vice Mr. York's hands have been upheld by the Democratic organization of Kings County.

With the entrance of Brooklyn into the league of boroughs which constitutes the present City of New York an effort was made to extend to this borough the chain of poolrooms which literally covered the Borough of Manhattan and to introduce here the system of police protection which has flourished for over forty years in the old City of New York. At this time Mr. York was the President of the Bi-partisan Board of Police, and to fight this evil it was necessary to fight both police and political "pull."

Mr. York did not hesitate a moment, but threw down the gauntlet to both police officials and politicians. It will be recalled that in this fight Mr. York had the warm support of the leader of the Kings County Democracy, the Hon. Hugh McLaughlin, and of the entire press of Brooklyn. The fight was waged long and earnestly upon both sides, and in the end Mr. York and the Brooklyn Democracy triumphed and the attempt to "Deveryize" Brooklyn failed.

TAMMANY HALL CANDIDATES.

Changes in the County Slate—Register Fromme May Be Nominated for Borough President.

Richard Croker was busy at the Democratic Club last evening talking to men who are seeking county nominations. The convention will be held this evening in Tammany Hall, and four Supreme Court Justices, a Judge of the City Court, Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, District Attorney, and four Coroners are to be named.

There were several changes in the slate announced last evening. It was stated that Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Mayor Van Wyck were to receive two of the Supreme Court nominations. It was also declared that the other two nominations would be given to Charles F. Cox and Charles W. Dayton. John P. Schuchman has no competitor for renomination for Judge of the City Court.

Councilman John T. Oakley was the choice last evening for Sheriff and Deputy County Clerk Georg Fahrbach is said to be slated for the nomination for County Clerk. Many leaders declared that ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was slated for the District Attorneyship, and Col. Gardiner appeared happy and smiling after a short interview with Mr. Croker. Coroners Fitzpatrick, Hart, Bausch, and Zucca may be renominated.

There were changes in the slate for the nomination for President of the Borough of Manhattan. Commissioner Keller's name came off the slate, and the race is now said to be between Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, Charles H. Knox—if not nominated as a Supreme Court Justice—and Register Isaac Fromme. John F. Carroll and Commissioner Sexton are backing Register Fromme, and they want him named as President of the borough.

DEMOCRATS FOR ALDERMEN.

Nominations Held In the Districts of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Democratic Aldermanic conventions held throughout Manhattan and the Bronx last night generally resulted in the selection of a candidate with hardly a debate, and where there were adjournments in a few cases it was explained that the name to be presented had not yet been determined upon.

In the Twenty-first District, the meeting being held at 233 West One Hundredth Street, Melvin H. Dalberg, a lawyer, opposed Edward H. Rogers, an undertaker, and Dr. E. S. Potter, a physician. Each seemed to favor the other, and the convention left the choice in their own hands, with the result that the doctor and undertaker agreed upon the lawyer. Robert B. Faul, named in the Twenty-fifth District, on Washington Heights, served as an Alderman of the old City of New York thirty years ago. The nominations follow:

Dist.	Candidate.	Dist.	Candidate.
1	Michael Kennedy.	24	Timothy J. O'Connell.
2	Adjourned until to-morrow night.	25	Robert B. Faul.
3	Patrick Higgins.	26	John B. Coggey.
4	Isaac Marks.	27	David J. Tobin.
5	George O'Neill.	28	Patrick Chambers.
6	Timothy P. Sullivan.	29	Daniel F. Murphy.
7	Charles W. Culkin.	30	*John T. McCall.
8	Max J. Porges.	31	Thomas Gilleran.
9	James J. Dunphy.	32	John A. Schappert.
10	Adjourned until to-morrow night.	33	James W. Carroll.
11	R. S. Duell.	34	Adjourned until Saturday.
12	James J. Delvin.	35	John J. Dietz.
13	Charles Metzger.	36	*Thomas F. McCaul.
14	John J. Haggerty.	37	*James Owen.
15	Fred Richter.	38	Lawrence J. McGrath.
16	John H. Donahue.	39	Philip Harnischseger.
17	John J. Twomey.	40	Charles E. Clarke.
18	H. Gaffney.	41	John J. Brady.
19	Eugene L. Sykes.	42	Henry Geiger.
20	*Thomas F. Woods.	43	*Frank Goss.
21	Melvin H. Dalberg.	44	John H. Drury.
22	John M. Roddy.		
23	Thomas F. Baldwin.		

*Renominated.

Boys Forgetfulness Caused Death.

Joseph L. Thompson, an elevator boy in the Touraine apartment house, at 9 and 11 East Thirty-ninth Street, caused the death of a workman yesterday. The man was working in the shaft and the boy forgot that he was there. The man, John Corcoran of 432 Second Avenue, was struck by the car and killed instantly. Thompson was arrested. He was arraigned before Coroner Hart and held in $1,500 on the charge of homicide.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH ST. & 60TH ST.

A Diary of Economy.

Our daily bulletin of the doings at Bloomingdale's resolves itself into a diary of economy—in which are the records of profit for those who heed the announcements which we emphasize with the italics of quality and fair price.

Read over this list and jot down, if you have not done so before, those savings that accrue from attention to these corner stones of bank-book-building.

Among the specials for to-day are:

Women's $18 tailor made suits, $10.75—*A two hour sale only—from 10 to 12 A. M. Made of fine quality Venetian cloth; black, navy, castor and brown; the blouse jacket has extended skirt, and heavily stitched taffeta revers and belt; skirt cut in the newest narrow gored cut flounce shape, and made over finest near silk lining; sizes 32 to 40; also double breasted eton suits, 32 to 48.*

Women's fine flannel shirt waists, $1.98—*French back; plaited front; separate collars; all the new fall colors in this lot. Beside these, many which are plaited, tucked, embroidered, silk stitched and taffeta trimmed; buttoned either back or front; equally moderate in price.*

"The Eternal City," by Hall Caine, 85c.—*To-day's great book special. A regular $1.50 publication. And one which lovers of good reading will appreciate. "One of the books of the day," the verdict of literary critics.*

Merchant tailoring sale still on—*To-day and up to Saturday at 6 o'clock, we make suit or overcoat to measure at $11.80—high grade materials are used in them, and thirty of this season's newest styles to select from. All guaranteed pure wool and fast colors. The trimmings on these suits and overcoats are the very best in every respect. Each garment cut by an expert cutter, guaranteeing you a perfect fit; none but high class tailors employed in the making, assuring you the best of workmanship.*

Little Girls' Dresses, $4.49—*These are the smartest garments for the little woman. Made of henrietta; with tucked taffeta silk yoke, full bertha ruffle, round yoke edged with lace insertion; newest style sleeves; trimmed with silk.*

Manhattan Shirts for Fall $1.50—*We are showing a varied assortment of the celebrated Manhattan shirts in fancy effects of stripes and figures at a dollar and a half each; also the very popular semi-stiff bosom plaited shirts. You know the "Manhattan" for quality, style and durability.*

Records for Graphophones and Phonographs 19c. each, $2.10 per dozen—*All the latest selections; also some great specials in the famous Columbia Graphophone; for example, regular $10 size $6.95, with cover, reproducer and recorder.*

$13.50 Oak Sideboard $9.98—*One of the leaders in our great line of sideboards; made of golden oak; very pretty design; well made and finished; shaped top drawers; neat carvings and French bevel mirrors.*

Specials in the Grocery Store—*Here are to-day many things to add to your larder at the fairest prices possible for the quality of the goods offered. For example—granulated sugar, 3½ lbs., 15c.—best full weight; with 50c. worth of groceries or more; California asparagus, white, large cans, 17c.; imported orange marmalade, 1 lb. jars, 10c.; Creme de Menthe, Nuyans', best from France, 99c. big bottle; imported Sauternes, $3.75 per dozen; Piesporter, rare quality Mozelle, per dozen, big bottles, $3.75.*

A visit here will find many other equally attractive values to your liking.

DISPUTE OF FUSIONISTS.

Citizens' Union's Troubles in the Thirty-first District—Republicans Accused—Convention Makes No Nominations.

There were developments at the Citizens' Union Convention in the Thirty-first Assembly District last night that indicate that there will be ill-feeling among the fusionists of the district.

Delegates early in the evening began to arrive at the clubhouse, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. They were surprised to find that the Central Republican Club had leased the lot adjoining the club and facing on Seventh Avenue, which has been regarded as their yard, and that in addition the Republicans had leased a room in the house which had been, as they understood, leased by them. This seemed to indicate trouble, and two policemen were summoned to guard the entrance to the club.

Many men appeared as delegates who were not admitted, their names not appearing on the register of enrollment in the hands of the organization. Jacob A. King made a vigorous protest, and insisted on recognition as a delegate. He was one of those ejected from the meeting in the district on Monday night. Mr. King was invited in as a guest, but was told that he could not participate in the debate or vote. He then withdrew.

The meeting being called to order, James B. Butler explained that the trouble in the district was brought about by those of the Republican Party who had been members four years ago but had not since registered in the Citizens' Union. They had, he said, been stricken from the list two years ago.

To the surprise of the delegates they were informed that 200 names of those who had enrolled since the last election were not on the list and had, therefore, never received notice of meetings.

Mr. Butler called upon John J. Murphy of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union. He explained that just previous to the date for enrollment canvassers had worked all over the city. The enrollments were sorted out, and in this process the 200 names in the district had been neglected. Mr. Murphy was not prepared to say that there had not been similar mistakes in other districts.

Heated discussion followed, and a resolution was offered to the effect that no nominations be made in the district as a protest against the conduct of the Republicans. This was defeated on the ground that the Republicans might take advantage of the blanks and insert the names of their candidates.

Late in the evening it was decided that a committee be appointed to make nominations, if they saw fit, and that their selections would

Editorial Columns of the Wanamaker Store

Men's Union Suits

We told the story of the Union Suits for Women a few days ago. No need to tell again today of the completeness of that line.

Why will a man wear a bungling, spliced suit of underwear, with thick unnecessary bands and clumsy rumpled folds, as is the case with all two-piece suits?

Chiefly because he has grown hardened to it—always wore it—knows nothing of the comfort of Union Suits—or perhaps never saw the right kind of union suits. Surely—as one friend tells us—the man who has once worn a union suit will never go back to wearing two-piece suits.

Are you one of the men who don't know?

Of course we have more two-piece suits to sell than we have union suits. Have superb stocks of both. We have no preference in the matter of selling, except that we like to sell a man what he will feel best in; and make him think of this store as a good guide in the matter of clothes of every sort.

So we recommend Union Suits; and we supply the kinds that are shaped well, made well, fit comfortably, and give good service.

These hints of sorts and prices.

At $1.50 a suit—Medium weight ribbed ecru balbriggan suits, silk finished and stitched; two inseam and body lengths.

At $2 a suit—Heavy weight ribbed natural colored merino suits, nicely trimmed and finished.

At $2.75 a suit—Medium weight Natural colored merino suits; fine gauge; well made and finished.

At $3.75 a suit—Full fashioned and regular made natural colored merino suits; soft and fine.

At $5 a suit—Heavy weight blue all-wool suits; guaranteed unshrinkable; Ypsilanti brand.

At $7 a suit—Extra fine and heavy blue all-wool suits, full-fashioned and regular made; trimmed, stitched and finished with silk. Broadway.

Fresh News of the Shoe Sale

There's always something new to tell about this Shoe Sale. That is why the interest that thousands of men and women take in it, for themselves and their children, is unflagging and constant. And each succeeding batch of news is of marked pecuniary importance to those who have footgear to provide for the coming Winter, and want to combine the maximum of goodness with the minimum of outlay.

In all three groups—Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes—new, attractive offerings are ready today. Read on:

Men's Shoes—

$1.60—Stylish shoes of box calf, kid and velour calf; stout extension soles. You save one-third of their real value.

$1.90—Box calf, wax calf and stout kidskin shoes; full English toes, flat soles; of heavy solid leather; will stand the hardest sort of wear, and worth $3.

$2.40—A collection of fine shoes, in nearly all leathers, and many toe shapes; smoothly and well made; in this Fall's styles.

Women's Shoes—

$1—Of black kidskin; soft but durable. Two dollar sort.

$1.40—In smart shapes; firm soles and regular heels; good for school use, or to save your other shoes. Fair value is $2.50.

$1.60—In several toe shapes and leathers; some stout welted soles; others of the flexible sort that fit and wear well.

$1.80—Patent leather shoes, new, shapely and comfortable.

Boy's Shoes—

$1—Calfskin, of heavy sort, with heavy soles; all leather.

$1.25—Made of tough grained goat skin, on a shapely last; solid leather throughout; full toes. Value $2.

Children's Shoes—

50c—More than 500 pairs. They have been in our own regular stock at much higher prices. The sizes are somewhat deranged, which is our reason for clearing them out. Some were $2.50.

80c—Children's fine black kid and calfskin shoes; wide toes and solid soles; made for school and even for dress wear. Larger sizes, 90c and $1.

Another lot of small boys' shoes at $1; the manly kind; made with spring heels. Basement.

Women's Imported Coats

This particular group forms the more practical, everyday portion of our superb showing of new imported wraps for women.

But, for all that, they are triumphs of design and tailoring in their way. The best of skilled labor speaks through the beautiful workmanship they display; the highest of designer's talent is manifest in their style. And yet they are priced moderately enough. Look at these for instance:

$12—Of black cheviot; both double-breasted and fly-front effects; coat back; lined with satin.

$15—Of black kersey; both double-breasted and fly-front effects; coat handsomely tailored and lined with satin.

$18—Of fine black cheviot; fly-front coat, edged and seams all finished with attractive design in black satin bands; lining also of satin.

$23.50—Of fine black kersey; double-breasted box coat; edges finished with piping of braid; fan back; lining of satin. Very stylish.

$25—Of black cheviot; fly-front; revers and collar of excellent quality Persian lamb; coat well finished and lined with satin.

$30—Of kersey, excellent quality in black and tan; high flaring collar and revers stitched; double-breasted; seams strapped; coat finished with bands of cloth, forming ripple over hips. Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists in Charming Styles

And as attractively varied as they are charming. These are Waists of taffeta, peau-de-soie, crepe-de-Chine, Liberty satin, and velvet, in all the latest colors as well as the standard favorites. The assortment of Waists in black is especially good. Sixty-five styles are here in all, and, between them, no effective, new idea in waist-making escapes.

Word of some attractive sorts:

$6.50—Of taffeta, in solid colors; plaited yoke, lower part of waist lace trimmed; sleeves and back of cluster plaiting; waist buttoned in the back.

$8—Of dotted Liberty satin; plaited yoke, trimmed with two rows of velvet ribbon and fancy stitching; upper part of sleeves trimmed; waist buttoned in the back.

$10—Of panne velvet, in Persian designs; stitched in front, forming yoke; French back; stock collar, finished with French knots.

$12—Of crepe de Chine; deep plaited yoke, front and back, lace trimmed; elbow sleeves, finished with three small ruffles edged with lace; waist buttoned in the back; silk lined.

$15—Of figured panne velvet; stitched plaits in front; French back; stock collar and sleeves, trimmed with taffeta silk; waist buttoned in back.

A large and handsome assortment in colors and black, $4.50 to $25. Second floor.

PILLOW SHAMS.

Careful housekeepers know the value of such touches of refinement as those given by pretty pillow shams to the bed and the bedroom. The present collection is sufficiently varied to suit a majority of tastes and purposes.

There are pillow shams with plaited centers, and lawn ruffle; with hemstitched border and lawn ruffle; with center of allover embroidery or dotted Swiss muslin and embroidered ruffle; with border of plaits and insertion, and embroidered ruffle; and with center of embroidered insertion, ribbon run through, and embroidered ruffle.

Prices begin at $1 a pair, and run up to $14.50. Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Tailor-made Suits For Women

Your demands are enormous, these days. But our stocks were prepared for such selling as has never been known before.

It would be bootless to gather such an unmatched variety of garments for women, if we were not prepared to supply the enormous demand that such an unequalled display naturally creates.

This store stands supreme in supplying of elegant garments; yet it is not one whit less masterful in providing the most practical suits at the popular prices.

There is correctness, good taste, and worthy quality in the lowest-priced suit we show; and pre-eminence in every grade as beauty and price grow greater. This half dozen hints of attractive dresses:

At $85—An imported tailor-made suit of mixed cloth; made with three-quater length tight-fitting coat; habit back skirt; entire suit silk-lined throughout.

At $53—A suit of tailoring material with white dot; made with stylish Eton jacket buttoned down front; stitched collar and vest of plain cloth; tripple flounce effect is formed by rows of stitching and piping of cloth.

At $45—A suit of basket weave cheviot; jacket is Eton back and fly-front, finished with strapping of cloth; silk lined throughout.

At $35—A tailor-made suit, with fly-front walking jacket; well tailored and silk-lined throughout.

At $23.50—A suit of cheviot; fly-front walking jacket, made with yoke and finished with tailor strapping; silk-lined throughout.

At $16.50—A blouse suit of plain and mixed materials; prettily made; silk-lined throughout. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Black Capes

In most stocks of Women's Out-door Garments but scant attention is paid to the important group of Black Capes. It's different here. We have taken unusual pains to have this gathering of Black Capes as broadly comprehensive as it was possible to make it; and we have succeeded.

The variety of strikingly handsome new styles is surprisingly large. Particularly is this true of garments ranging in price from $6 to $32; but selection is unhampered up to the top price of $130.

Women in search of a cape that is at once exclusive, stylish, and moderately priced will find this collection full of interest. Second floor, Broadway.

The Wanamaker Idea in the Betterment of Clothes for Men

Every man is particular about his clothes. Many men do not live up to their liking, because of the matter of economy. Fine woolens and best tailoring cost fifty or sixty dollars, for a sack suit, at the swell tailor's.

Ninety-nine men out of a hundred can't gratify their good taste to that extent, for a business suit.

But They Can Get Equal Clothes for Half That Price!

That's the Wanamaker idea.

We get the finest worsteds and cheviots that can be made—beautiful stuffs! We have them made up by expert tailors; with every necessary stitch taken by hand. Hand-made collars and lapels. Hand-made buttonholes. Best hair cloth and canvas on the inside to make the coat shapely, and to keep it so. Finished in every way as handsomely as a custom-made suit. The new sack coat, or the smart low-cut double-breasted coat.

The best Sack Suits possible to buy. Choicest patterns that come from the loom.

Of finest worsteds, $30. Of the handsomest Cheviots, $25.

But here are other suits, for every service—to meet the tastes and wishes of every man:

Men's Sack Suits of black and blue cheviot, serge lined, at $8.50.

Black Cheviot Suits; coats with satin shoulders and plaid body lining; also serge lined; a splendid business suit, at $10.

Suits of black and blue cheviot—the kind that lasts for two seasons; serge lined; hand-made collars and button-holes, at $12.

Suits of blue and black cheviot, of excellent quality and very carefully made. Coats are made to fit to the figure, with good liberal shoulders; stylish and dressy, at $15.

Black Thibet Sack Suits, very serviceable and stylish, at $12.

Suits of black unfinished worsted; narrow stitched edges; silk sewed; hand-made collars and button-holes; very stylish and dressy suits, at $22.50.

Two very dressy suits, double-breasted, of black unfinished worsted and black Thibet, at $22.50.

Men's Double-breasted Sack Suits of black and blue cheviot; the new style of double-breasted coat, as made by the swell tailors; a little extreme, but very stylish, at $13.50 and $18.

Men's Winter Overcoats—

Not a bit too early to be prepared with a Winter overcoat. We've sold so many already that a few words about the splendid styles we are showing seem to be demanded. We have always sold the best $15 overcoat to be found anywhere, and intend to continue doing so.

This Winter's overcoat is very long and baggy. The style that gives the well-dressed appearance that every man desires. $15.

Other attractive overcoats, at $8.50 to $55.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"BIG BEN"---The NEW SCARF

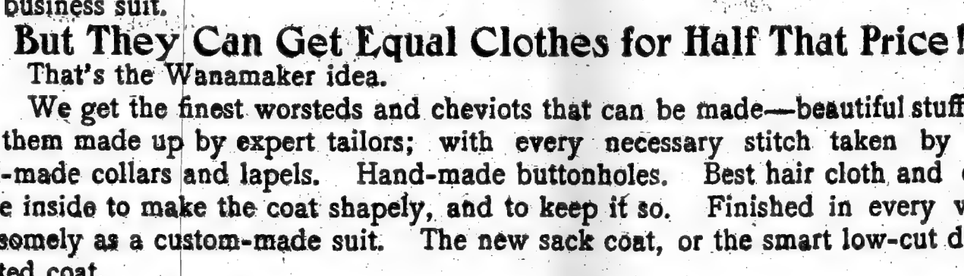

This is a unique idea in scarf-making. We originated it ourselves. The English squares from which the scarfs are made, we brought over from the best maker in England. Brought the name over, too. Most of you will recognize "Big Ben" as the famous bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament.

But the shape of the scarf is even better than the superb silks and the English name. The part that goes around the collar is perfectly straight, and will not roll and twist like silk cut on the bias; yet the part that ties is cut the same as other fine Ascots. It is shaped so neatly that it ties easily in a turn-down collar. It ties neatly as a four-in-hand; yet is the neatest of all Ascots.

The illustration shows the various stages of tying an Ascot, and will probably help men who don't know the trick. It's a good thing to cut out and keep with your ties.

Price of the "Big Ben," $1.

Fine assortment of handsome new silks to choose from. Broadway and Ninth Street.

TAPESTRY CARPETS

80c Grades at 60c

We offer today a hundred and twenty-six pieces of ten-wire and best grade Tapestry Carpets, in good patterns—many having borders and stair carpets to match—at

Sixty Cents a Yard

These are the very highest grade of Tapestry Carpets, and sell regularly at 80c a yard. It is a splendid opportunity for housekeepers who need carpets, and comes just in the midst of buying-time. Third floor.

Parlor Tables Much Reduced

This is a Furniture happenchance by which you are enabled to pick up a handsome table for parlor or bedroom at a good deal less than its value and former price.

The offering consists of about four hundred fancy Parlor Tables, in thirty styles, in quartered golden oak and imitation mahogany. They come from one of our best makers of fine furniture, are well made and highly finished.

Some detail as to style and prices:

At $2.25, from $3.50—Twenty quartered golden oak tables; top 16x16 in., with moulded edges; shaped legs, lower shelf.

At $2.50, from $3.50—Twelve quartered golden oak tables; top 16x16 in.; fancy shaped lower shelf, French legs.

At $3, from $4.50—Ten quartered oak tables; 18x18 in. shaped top; lower shelf, French legs, highly polished.

At $3, from $5—Seven imitation mahogany tables; fancy pattern top, 22x22 in.; double edge top, lower shelf.

At $3.50, from $5.50—Thirty-four imitation mahogany tables; fancy shaped top with moulded edges; lower shelf, carved legs. Twenty-five of these tables in golden oak.

At $4, from $6—Eleven imitation mahogany tables; oblong top, 20x26 in.; deep rim, lower shelf, shaped legs.

At $4.50, from $7—Ten imitation mahogany tables; double edge top, 24x24 in.; shaped lower shelf, shaped legs.

At $5, from $7.50—Twelve quartered oak tables; 24x24 in. top; deep rim around edge; lower shelf, shaped legs, highly polished.

At $6, from $9—Twelve quartered golden oak tables; top 23x23 in.; deep rim; lower shelf, tapered legs, highly finished.

At $6.50, from $10—Three quartered golden oak tables; top 30x30 in., heavy moulded edges; fancy shelf, French legs.

Many of the other patterns are at same prices as those given, and there are also a number of fine high-priced tables in the lot. Fourth floor.

Trustworthy Timekeepers.

Said somebody who never hurried: "Bless the man that made time—he made lots of it."

However, a good many things have a way of happening at fixed hours of the day—meals and trains, to mention nothing less important. And one has to be on hand—punctually.

Hence these hints of precisely made, and accurately adjusted instruments, in attractive settings, that stand ready to act as your chronometric consciences:

Alarm Clocks, 60c to $2.45.

Iron Clocks, American movements, $4 to $12.

Gilt Boudoir and Desk Clocks, American movements, $1.50 to $11.

Cuckoo Clocks, $6.50 to $13.50.

Gilt Clock Sets, 3 pieces, $15 to $75.

Gilt and Crystal Regulators, French and American movements, $15.75 to $75.

Mantel Chime Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, American movements, $15 to $30.

French Traveling Clocks, in leather cases, $5 to $45.

Hall Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, $75 to $425.

Basement.

Cameras and Supplies for Them

The proper time for the full enjoyment of a Camera is all the time.

It knows no seasons, bows to no calendar. Hence news of cameras and the supplies that the amateur photographer needs to make his trips afield successful, is always of interest.

This is more than ordinarily interesting, for it concerns excellent Cameras at less than usual prices, and Sundries that are most reasonably priced.

Here are the facts in the case:

KORONA CAMERAS—

II. B., 5 x 7 in., $12.50, from $17.
III. B., 4 x 5 in., $12, from $16.
III., 5 x 7 in., $24, from $32.
III., 4 x 5 in., $18.50, from $25.

All Eastman Kodaks 20 per cent. below list prices; also a complete assortment of Poco, Premo and Bullard Cameras.

WANAMAKER DEVELOPERS—

Liquid, in 8-ounce bottles—Hydroquinone, Metol-Hydro, Elko-Hydro, Trenol, 20c a bottle.

Powder Developers—Hydroquinone, Metol-Hydro, Trenol, Eastman's Hydroquinone, 20c a package of 6 powders.

Ward's Albums, bound in leather and silk cloth, for mounting or inserting prints; from 25c to $3.50.

Drying Racks, to hold one dozen 4x5 in. plates, 10c; to hold two dozen, 15c.

The new metal Tripod, in three sections, $2.25 each.

Three-section Tripods, $1.25 each. Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Sets of Good Books, Low-priced

There are still some of the two-volume sets of standard works, at 65c a set, and of the five-volume sets of popular works, at $1.25, that we told you of yesterday. Besides, here are other excellent sets, that everybody should make place for, at prices that are remarkably low for such good editions as these, as to paper, print and binding.

This word of them:

Charles Dickens' Works. 30 vols., $12.
Thackeray's Works. 20 vols., $12.
Bulwer Lytton's Works. 28 vols., $13.50.
Washington Irving's Works. 8 vols., $3.50.
Guizot's History of France. 8 vols., $4.
Dumas' d'Artagnan Romances. 6 vols., $1.60.
Dumas' Marie Antoinette Romances. 6 vols., $1.60.
Green's History of the English People. 4 vols., $1.60.
Victor Hugo's Novels. 7 vols., $1.75.
Macaulay's Essays and Poems. 3 vols., $1.35.
Plutarch's Lives. Clough's Translation. 5 vols., $2.75.
Fairy Library. Edited by Andrew Lang. 4 vols., $2.75.
George Eliot's Works. 8 vols., $2.75.
Motley's Dutch Republic. 2 vols., 90c.
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales. 5 vols., 65c.

Book Store, Main floor.

Two Groups of Rich SILKS

Two of the season's numerous beautiful weaves in Silk stand high in popular favor. They are

Chameleon Silks and Black Crepe de Chine

The latest gowns from abroad show a liberal use of the Chameleon Silks, and, indeed, their wonderful play of colors renders them susceptible to most effective treatment. They show in subdued tones all the colors of the rainbow, and other changeable hues such as are seen on the back of the little lizard from which they derive their name—the chameleon.

The various species of the Black Crepe de Chine are so well known, that merely to mention our superb assortment of them, is sufficient. Details of both groups, including a noteworthy bargain:

Chameleon Taffetas at $1.50 a yd

Chameleon Moire Louisines at $1.50 a yard—
These come in nine rich combinations that cannot well be described

Chameleon Taffetas at $2 a yd.
In eighteen newest color plays. The variety is so great, that if wanted for combinations with other materials almost any color can be matched for combination.

Black Crepe de Chines—
Black Crepe Imperial, 45 in., $7.50
Black Canton Crepe, 36 in., $4.50.
Black Crepe Meteor, 45 in., $4, $3.50 and $3.
Black Crepe Meteor, 24 in., $1.50 and $2.
Black Crocodile Crepe, 24 in., $1.25
Black Crepe Onde, 34 in., $1.50 and $1.35.
Black Crepe de Chine, 45 in., $4, $3.25, $3, $2.50 and $2.
Black Crepe de Chine, 24 in., $1.50, $1.25 and $1.

$1 Black Crepe de Chine at 85c.
This well-known silk is so largely used that it scarcely needs a mention except for our very comprehensive assortment of the various kinds and to tell you of a bargain offering: 3,000 yards of a 24-inch Black Crepe de Chine that has always sold for $1 a yard; perfect in every way and a good black, we have marked it 85c, instead of $1.

Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

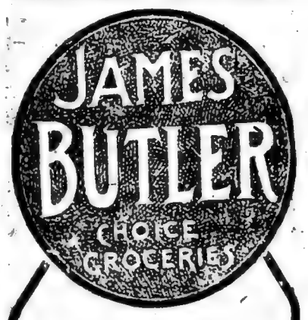

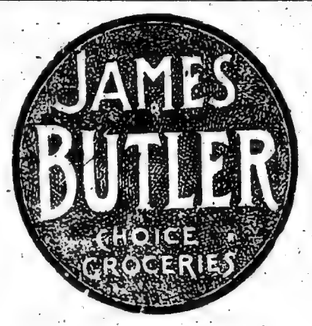

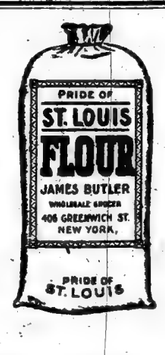

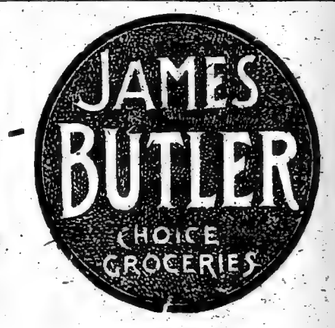

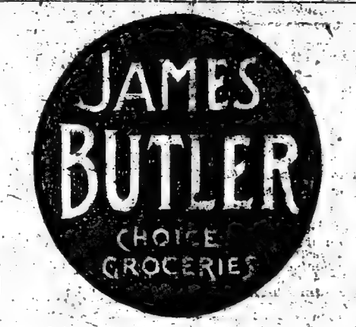

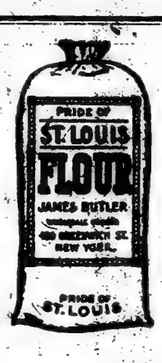

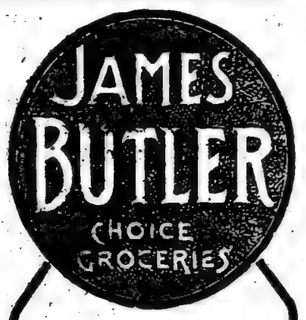

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1695 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2506 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
689 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
807 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1705 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1901 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
784 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
280 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

3756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3361 Third Ave., near 168th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
703 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

A recent purchase of 25,000 barrels of Flour (bought at the lowest milling price in many months) happily enables us to announce this important sale. Important in point of price, quantity and quality.

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR

is to be on sale this week in all of our 101 stores at a price so low that you cannot, with good reason, avoid purchasing your requirements for weeks—yes, for months to come. Of the quality of this Flour little need be said to those who have used it. To the housekeepers who have not tried it we ask a trial, which means no risk at the price we quote to-day, but, regardless of price, there is no risk, as the Butler guarantee follows every pound sold. We know that better Flour can't be made, as we have every pound of Pride of St. Louis Flour specially milled for us by one of the largest and most reputable milling companies in America. For this sale

A BARREL, **$3.75** 24½-LB. BAG, **47c.** 7-LB. BAG, **13c.** 3½-LB. BAG, **7c.**

LAUNDRY SOAP.

BUTLER'S BEST BORAX.

In this Soap we believe we have the highest grade of Pure Laundry Soap made. It's surely worth a trial at the offer we make to-day,

A Cake Free

to every customer who purchases

2 Cakes for 8c.

BUTLER'S FAMOUS TEAS.

Our Teas are famous for their absolute purity and delicacy of flavor.

Butler's No. 1 Tea, a pound	35c
Butler's No. 2 Tea, a pound	29c
New Peas, Essie Brand, extra sifted, a can	15c
New Peas, Hubbard Brand, Early June variety, a can	10c
New Lobster, Star Brand, Picnic, tall can	23c
Peaches, Petapsco Brand, Baltimore pack, a can	10c
Pears, Delectable Brand, Baltimore pack, a can	9c
California Apricots, Heavy Syrup, large can	14c
California Peaches or Pears, Heavy Syrup, large can	15c
Salmon, Crest Brand, Alaska, 1-pound tall can	12c
Salmon, Booth's Columbia River, finest packed: 1-lb. flat can, 18c.; ½-lb. flat can	12c
French Peas, Finest Petit Pois, a can	12c
Sardines, Fancy French, ½ cans, with key, a can	10c
Sardines, Best Domestic, a can	5c

BUTLER'S LIBERTY PICKLES.

Gherkins, Chow Chow or Onions. The finest goods sold anywhere at the prices.

A LARGE BOTTLE	10c
Jams, Southwell's imported, a jar, 15c.; Curtice, a jar, 10c.; Liberty, a jar	8c
Bromangelon, the famous jelly powder, a package	11c
Pillsbury's Vitos, a royal breakfast food, a package 13c., or 3 for	25c
Prunes, finest Santa Clara, medium size, a pound, 6c., or 3 pounds for	15c
Prunes, extra size, Santa Clara, a pound 8c., or 2 pounds for	15c
Seeded Raisins, coast packed, very fine, pound carton, 8c., or 3 for	25c
Cooper's Gelatine, special, a package, 7c., or 3 packages for	20c
Alpha Pudding, a dainty dessert, all varieties, a package	5c
Prepared Flour, Triumph Brand, our best, 3-pound bag	12c

BUTLER'S FAMOUS COFFEES

Have that rich, delicious flavor found in pure, honest Coffees.

Butler's No. 1 Coffee, Mocha and Java, a pound	25c
Butler's No. 3 Coffee, extra Santos, a pound	17c
Butler's Best Cocoa, fine goods, ¼-pound can	18c
Carolina Rice, Fancy Head, whole grain, 3½ pounds for	23c
Worcestershire Sauce, XLUR Brand, pint bottle, 8c., ½-pint	5c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle, 10c., ½-pint	5c
Molasses, New Orleans, kettle made, quart bottle	10c
New Honey, very fine, 1-pound bottle	15c
Maple Syrup, new goods, ½-pint bottle	10c
Imported Olive Oil, very best, ½-pint bottle	18c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, our best bottle	12c
Violet Ammonia, for toilet or bath, large bottle	10c

JERSEY TOMATOES

Butler's ESSIE BRAND.

These are the highest grade of tomatoes packed in the world—solid, red-ripe tomatoes in every can—sold in other stores at from 12c. to 15c. a can; our price for these

EXTRA LARGE CANS, 10c.

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1195 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
696 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
182 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

389 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elisabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
51 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

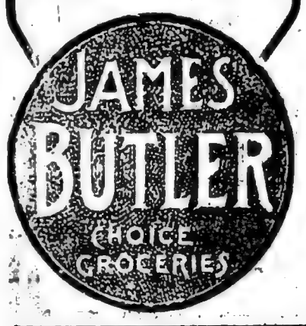

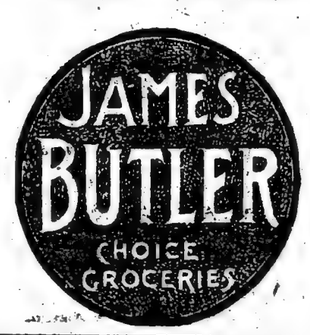

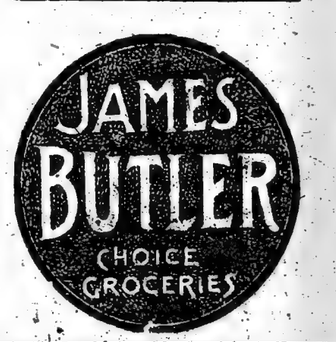

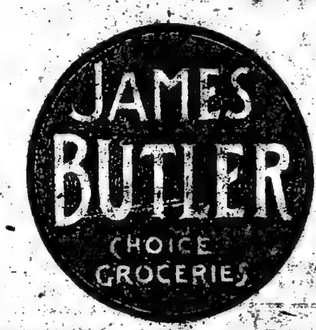

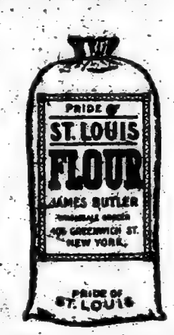

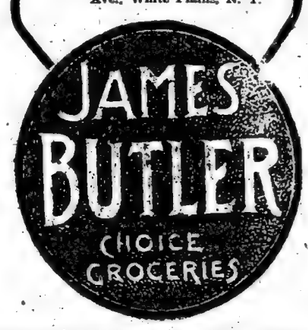

STREET RAILWAY MEN'S ANNUAL CONVENTION

Gather at Madison Square Garden to Discuss Business Problems.

Interesting Papers Read on Municipal Ownership and Growth of Railroads and Future of the Roads—Appliances Exhibited.

Madison Square Garden resounded yesterday with the ringing of every imaginable sort of street car gong and fare register and with the hum of an electric plant that furnished power for the moving exhibits of the exposition that supplements the twentieth annual convention of the American Street Railway Association.

This meeting began yesterday morning in the Garden's concert hall with about 500 delegates, representing nearly 200 different concerns. Simultaneously with the convention the exhibits in the main part of the Garden were opened, and during the day and evening it was estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 spectators came in. Another co-ordinate convention, that of the Street Railway Accountants' Association of America, was held in another room of the building.

With Walton H. Holmes of Kansas City, President of the Street Railway Association, in the chair, the delegates were welcomed to the city by Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council.

Among those present while Mr. Guggenheimer spoke were President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan, George P. Kerper of Cincinnati and Toledo, A. E. Lang of Toledo, Col. Heft of the New Haven Road, President Maher of the Union Railroad, President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and William C. Gotshall, President of the proposed New York and Port Chester Railroad.

The first paper discussed was by Robert McCulloch, and was entitled, "Street Railways: A Review of the Past and a Forecast of the Future."

After giving a history of the street railway growth he discussed at length the question of municipal ownership. His conclusion on this subject was that:

"We are not yet ready for municipal ownership, existing franchises in most instances having a generation yet to run, so we may safely assume that the same energy and earnestness which have characterized the conduct of the street railway during its recent wonderful developments will continue to exercise the same healthful influence."

Something about improvement in street railway equipment was shown from the following part of Mr. McCulloch's paper:

"In track construction we have gone from a rail of twenty-eight pounds to the yard to one of one hundred, heavier than that required by the steam railway; sixty foot lengths, to decrease the number of joints are used, and, not content with that, the joint has been entirely obliterated by welding process; and still we are ready to adopt any improvement in these conditions which the ingenuity of our craft will devise and the manufacturer provide. The same builders of cars who, a few years ago, were executing orders for ten-foot cars as light as possible to hold together in safety, are now busy with lengths of from 40 to 60 feet, and still we have not reached the limit. The designer of the electrical equipment has gone from motors of seven and a half horse power each to four of forty each, and yet we are ready to encourage his further efforts by placing in use better productions whenever he will make them available."

As each paper was read the delegates were allowed to discuss its merits. No two delegates seemed to think another's theory exactly suited to the conditions in the places where their roads were situated.

Before the reading of papers President Holmes made an address, in which he eulogized the late President and deplored the assassin's act. While the meeting was in progress there was a reception at the Murray Hill Hotel by the women relatives of the delegates, Mrs. H. H. Vreeland being in charge. A concert followed this.

Ira A. McCormack, now of Cleveland and formerly connected with the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, had something to say in the convention about the relation of interurban and city roads. The phase of the subject he discussed particularly was as to the relations between the two kinds of railroads. In concluding he said:

"The status of interurban railways in years to come is one which few people are willing to prognosticate. Just at present it appears to many people that the interurbans occupy, and will continue to occupy, a field which is separate and distinct from that of the steam roads. They are operating from town to town, opening up heretofore isolated country and affording short routes between points which heretofore have been far apart from the fact that they are located on different steam railroads. In this way the electric railroads aid greatly in the development of the country without actually interfering with the business of the steam roads; on the other hand, they frequently improve the steam road business. Will this continue to be the situation is the question which plainly is troubling the steam road people.

"If the tide of electric trunk line building can be abated the steam road people are now clearly willing to share the passenger business by turning over to the electric roads the short haul traffic. The business which comes from small towns surrounding the larger cities and that which goes from one small town to the next is said to be detrimental rather than beneficial to many of the steam trunk lines. The President of one of the most important steam roads in the country has recently been quoted as saying that it would be money in the pockets of stockholders if the short haul passenger business could be turned over to the electric roads. He figures that people could be brought into the larger centres on the suburban cars and from there they could take through fast trains for distant points. He stated also that the increase of freight business consequent with the building up of numerous suburban towns would more than compensate for the loss of the short haul passenger traffic."

Eugene Chamberlin, who has charge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit shops, where the company makes its own cars, talked about "The Best Form of Car for City Service." The model for his text is one of the exhibits in the garden. The car is something new, and 500 of them have already been ordered for early use on the Brooklyn lines. There is in the car a separate, comfortable chair for each passenger. The chairs are in pairs, each pair capable of being turned on a pivot by means of a foot lever. In the rush hours it is planned to turn them so that they will be ranged longitudinally along the sides, leaving in the centre a wide aisle that will accommodate a great many standing passengers, but in the hours when crowds are not in transit the chairs will be set transversely, leaving a narrow aisle.

Many delegates arose to differ with the theory of Mr. Chamberlin that this was the solution of the combination car. More papers will be read and discussed to-morrow morning and afternoon.

In the accountants' convention the address of welcome was delivered by Controller Bird S. Coler.

Timothy S. Williams, who is identified with practically all the Brooklyn railroads, had a paper on "Capital Accounts from the Viewpoint of Investors and the Public." He reviewed the decline of Third Avenue Railroad stock, describing the system of that road's management, and adding:

An analysis of the operating expenses shows only $1,127 charged to maintenance of roadway and track during 1896, and only $688 in 1897. Of course, with such fincing, bankruptcy was certain unless dividends were suspended and bankruptcy came because the dividends continued. The initial mistake was in making the company pay excessive prices for railroad properties, the possession of which brought no additional net income; it was repeated in charging the interest on moneys borrowed for such purposes to capital account instead of to expense account, and it became almost criminal in diverting to stockholders income which belonged to creditors.

Other examples of "the improper swelling of capital accounts" were cited in the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1896 and the suspension of dividends by the Long Island Railroad, following a change in the control of the stock in 1897.

"These instances of the creation of dividends out of capital instead of surplus earnings," said Mr. Williams, "are extreme, but they illustrate a tendency and a temptation which exist in greater or less degree in all corporate accounting."

President Vreeland said yesterday that the exhibit now on view was "the largest street railway exhibition ever held at any time in any country, and the largest and most complete exhibition of any character ever held in New York." Tickets are purchasable by the general public. Local railroad employes are admitted free.

The convention will close to-morrow evening with a banquet at Sherry's, when the officers will be elected for the ensuing year. It is generally understood that H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and First Vice President of the association, will be the new President.

$600 for the Conscience Fund.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received in an envelope postmarked New York a conscience fund contribution of $600.

TO RELIEVE CONGESTION ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE

The Experts Appointed Have Handed in Their Report.

It Provides for Two New Elevated Railroads and Raising Trolley Tracks to Gallery Floor.

The experts appointed under the McCarren act to suggest plans for the relief of the congestion and to facilitate the traffic on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge terminals have handed in their report to Commissioner Shea. If the recommendations are accepted, radical changes, including the building of two elevated railroads and the raising of the trolley tracks to the present gallery floor of the bridge, will alter the entire front of the Manhatten end of the big structure. The experts were three in number—Alfred P. Boller, H. G. Prout, and S. Whinery.

According to the report, it is impossible materially to increase the terminal facilities until the two new bridges now under way have been completed. The traffic capacity of the old bridge has been almost exhausted. As the new bridges are thrown open, much of the present down-town traffic will be diverted further up town.

Objections that the experts have found to the present system may be seen from the recommendations which they have made to relieve the trouble. The recommendations are as follows:

"That an elevated road be built from the Manhattan terminus of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge along Centre Street and Marion Street to Spring Street, and thence along Spring and Delancey Streets to the terminus of Bridge No. 2; and that a branch of this Centre Street line be built on Canal Street to the terminus of Bridge No. 3. That the first-named portion be completed by the time Bridge No. 3 shall be opened for travel. That that portion of this elevated road from the bridge terminal along Centre Street to Canal Street be constructed with four tracks, the remainder to be double-track road. That the portion of the proposed elevated road from the existing bridge terminal to a point on Centre Street north of Worth Street be built at once, and a commodious station be built at Worth Street, with sidings and switches north of this section for tail-switching and returning trains.

"That a double-track elevated road be built as soon as practicable from the Manhattan terminus of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge southward along Park Row and across Broadway to Vesey Street; thence westward along Vesey Street, crossing the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads above grade to West Street, and southerly along West Street to the vicinity of the Cortlandt Street Ferry on North River. That the terminus on West Street be provided with a suitable station and such extra sidings and switches as will enable trains to be returned to the bridge. That a commodious station be placed on Vesey Street, between Church Street and West Broadway, with connections by stairs and platforms to both the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads.

"We regard this Vesey Street line as very important, and it is strongly recommended, but it is independent of the Centre Street line, and its omission would not affect the other improvements recommended.

"That the present gallery floor (second floor) of the Manhattan terminal building be converted into and be used exclusively for a trolley-car terminal, the loop tracks to be wide apart and each track to be reached by two separate stairs from the ground floor, one for outgoing and one for incoming passengers.

"That a commodious stairway entrance to the terminal be made at Rose Street. This will not only accommodate a large number of people in that vicinity, but will tend to reduce the crowd that now centres at Park Row.

"That the present stairway leading from William Street up to the first floor of the terminal be widened materially and made straight, and that a corresponding stairway opening into William Street be built in the north side of the building. The William Street stair is now one of the most crowded places about the terminal, and its capacity is entirely inadequate.

"That the trolley tracks and the roadway be separated from each other by curbs placed between them over the whole length of the bridge, thus preventing vehicles from using the trolley tracks.

"That some plan for cleaning the roadway of the bridge shall be devised that will not interfere with the free moving of the trolley cars and trains; and that repair work which may interfere with the travel of any kind on the bridge be done during the hours of minimum travel.

"Until the Centre Street line can be ready for operation to the Worth Street station, we recommend that the present system of operating the bridge cars be unchanged. No practicable temporary changes there that we have been able to devise will increase materially the present capacity of the bridge trains."

An estimate of the total cost of the alterations as recommended is $2,702,400.

An estimate of the cost follows:

Cost of the Centre Street elevated extension, complete, including three stations and property damage	$1,773,000
Cost of the Park Row, Vesey Street, and West Street elevated extension, including two stations and property damages	722,900
Cost of all changes and additions to the Manhattan terminal	200,000
Cost of curb between trolley tracks and roadway, entire length of bridge and widening roadways at the existing offsets	6,500
Grand total	$2,702,400

"The board declares it found the trolley car terminal the most difficult part of the problem, and that no project which does not radically reform the present situation can be satisfactory. The provision is to run the cars to the present gallery, the cars leaving the bridge roadway about 140 feet west of the east end of the loop tracks and to ascend at a 2 per cent. grade. Six trolley loops will be provided for with two pairs of stairs for each track, the cars to enter at the northerly end to discharge passengers and move to the southerly end to take on loads. The tracks will be separated by fences.

"The principal charges for the trolley loops are the lowering the present gallery floor, construction of supporting trestle, and the removal of some of the present stairs and rebuilding others. The roadway travel may have to be stopped a week for the changes.

"The board mentions an alternative plan of retaining the trolley tracks on the ground floor, but moving them further eastward and spreading them by placing each track in an alternate bay or bend of the building. The board favors the first plan.

"In speaking of the capacity of the bridge, the board states that the Chief Engineer and Superintendent informed them that the maximum load that can safely be imposed will be reached when the hourly service amounts to 300 trolley cars in each direction at a speed of eight miles an hour, and 320 elevated and bridge cars at twelve miles an hour in addition to the usual roadway vehicle and foot passenger service."

BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Incendiaries Supposedly Responsible for Nearly $600,000 Damage.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Believing that the fire which last night wiped out the Peabody Coal Company's yards at Kinzie Street and the river and did other serious damage was of incendiary origin, Fire Inspector Conway to-day began an investigation.

Revised estimates of the losses make the total loss $595,000, divided as follows: Peabody Coal Company, $345,000; the six-story building and contents, occupied by the Davidson Marble Company, the Globe Heat and Light Company, and the Welsbach Lighting Company, $200,000; Chicago and Northwestern Railway freight sheds and rolling stock, $50,000. The various companies carried full insurance.

S. D. Coykendall's Home Robbed.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The residence of Samuel D. Coykendall of this place was entered last night by burglars, who secured diamonds, jewelry, and money said to be valued at $10,000.

SUGAR WAR IN PROSPECT

Trust Ready to Make Sacrifices to Coerce Beet Growers.

CUT IN REFINED PRODUCT

The Attempt to Induce Congress to Remove the Duty on Raw Sugar—Trust Stock's Movement.

All of the evidences in lower Wall Street point to a war to the end in the Missouri River Valley between the cane and beet sugar interests.

James H. Post, President of the National Sugar Refining Company, discussing yesterday the meaning of the cut to 3½ cents for granulated sugar made by the Sugar Trust, said:

"The making of the large contracts by beet sugar interests made it impossible for refiners of the West, South, and East, who had been supplying the bulk of the refined sugars in the Missouri Valley, to market their stocks there.

"The American Sugar Refining Company evidently thought that radical change was necessary in order to open the markets to ordinary competition.

"The price of 3½ cents a pound for granulated sugar illustrates to the country what would happen with free raw sugar from Cuba—that is, the consumers would secure their granulated sugar at 3½ instead of 5½ cents under the present tariff, a saving of 2 cents a pound, or the equivalent of about $1.50 or $2 for each inhabitant of the United States.

"The total duties collected from sugar amount to about $50,000,000 per year, and the increased cost to the people of the United States on account of this duty is about $35,000,000 additional. This $35,000,000 is distributed to planters in Louisiana, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and to domestic beet growers. The latter only supply about 350,000 tons of the 2,460,000 tons consumed in the United States."

One of the prominent sugar officials said that the cut made by the trust was intended in part to afford an object lesson to Congress to induce it to remove the duty on raw sugar, and in part to compel the beet growers to confine their operations to the production of raw sugar.

The talk persisted in Wall Street yesterday that the Sugar Trust management had made up its mind to sacrifice present earnings in order to remove this opposition.

At the offices of the Sugar Trust information as to the exact status of affairs was refused, but it is a fact that more activity is apparent there than has been seen in months. Hour to hour conferences are being held by Mr. Havemeyer and his officials, but no formal statements have been forthcoming.

Sugar Trust stock was not so active on the Stock Exchange yesterday as in recent days, but nevertheless 12,000 shares were traded in, the close marking a fractional net gain. Selling for the account of "lower Wall Street"—the sugar trade—was reported on the advance. All advices were that the earnings of the trust were bound to suffer severely as a result of the war.

NEW MEXICAN SUGAR CONCERN.

Almada Refineries Company Incorporated at Albany to Operate in Mexico—Capital $4,500,000.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The Almada Sugar Refineries Company of New York City was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $4,500,000. The company will operate in Mexico. The Directors are Jorge E. Almada and Jesus Almada of Navojoto, Mexico; E. J. Johnson of Twinsburg, Ohio; Santiago Smithers, George Nordenholt, and Charles W. Mackey of New York City, and G. V. A. Conger of Belleville, N. J.

Frank White, the attorney who filed the certificate, states that the company proposes to establish the largest sugar plant in Mexico.

Inquiry in lower Wall Street showed that the local sugar trade believe that this Mexican venture has no bearing upon the situation in the United States.

FIRE DRILL SAVES CHILDREN.

Panic Averted in Crowded Schools—Fires Near Two Harlem Public Institutions.

Prompt resort to the fire drill checked panics in two Harlem schools yesterday afternoon, but false reports that the buildings were burning soon filled the streets with frantic mothers, their terror heightened by the engines and clanging bells.

The scenes of the excitement were at School 88, at 220 One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in which were 2,200 pupils, 1,000 of them being boys in the primary department, and Primary School No. 172, in One Hundred and Eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, with 1,400 pupils. The fires, which at no time seriously threatened either building, occurred almost simultaneously. At School 88 the last of the pupils, hatless and without books or outer clothing, was in the street within three minutes of the first stroke of the dismissal bell.

Every classroom in both buildings was filled almost immediately with dense smoke. The first fire, near School 88, started in a toolhouse owned by S. S. Summerhayes, in the rear of 225 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, just back of the schoolhouse, and spread to the upholstery shop of John Schlamp, adjoining. Thomas Wiberly, the school janitor, discovered it. He first notified Miss Sanger, Principal of the primary department, and, hurrying up stairs, told Principal Joseph J. Casey of the grammar department. Both acted instantly, but before the last of the children reached the street smoke was rolling through the building from the blazing shops, and the last of the pupils to get out were badly frightened, but discipline was maintained.

The other fire occurred just as the children of School 172 were getting ready to go home for the day, and began when a pot of tar set by painters on the roof of Thomas Cassidy's storage shed, on the west side of the building, blazed up, sending even denser clouds of smoke than the other fire through every classroom. Janitor W. F. Kendrick quietly notified the teachers. The alarm spread more rapidly through the crowded tenement neighborhood, and women rushed to the school doors calling for their children and delaying the exit of the marching columns at each entrance until a detachment of police bore them away by sheer force. The loss by the first fire was about $700, and by the second even less.

THE CASE OF CAPT. DIAMOND.

Mr. Philbin Declines to Confer with Counsel—He Writes to Justice Giegerich.

District Attorney Philbin sent a letter to Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday, in which he said that he thought that it was beneath the dignity of his office to confer with the counsel for Capt. Diamond, indicted for neglect of duty. Justice Giegerich, in granting a change of venue to Capt. Diamond, had suggested a conference of counsel with the District Attorney to determine the county in which the trial should be held.

Mr. Philbin said in his letter also that as the defendant had been indicted by the Grand Jury of this city, he does not think that he should be called upon to decide where he, the defendant, should be tried.

Woman Throws Carbolic Acid at a Boy.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 9.—While on his way to school Anthony Meyers, aged fourteen, was accosted by a woman who asked him if he liked some cologne. The lad said yes, and the woman dashed the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid in his face. The boy raised his arm in time to save his eyes, but his face was badly burned. The woman, who was unknown to the boy Meyers fled after the occurrence. It is supposed she had a grudge against the boy's family.

POKER PLAYING ON THE OCEANIC

An Englishman Loses £20 in Cash and £82 in "I. O. U.'s."

He Complains to the Captain of the Steamship, Who Has One of the Players Placed Under Arrest.

There were some good poker players among the 660 cabin passengers who landed in New York from the White Star liner Oceanic at noon yesterday. At least that is the opinion of a young Englishman—A. C. Burnley—who on Tuesday morning as the Oceanic neared the American shore, sought Capt. Cameron and told him that he had been inveigled into a stateroom and lost £20 in cash and £82 in I. O. Us. The men accused by Burnley were A. J. King, C. H. Pillsbury, and Gordon Stanley.

Burnley's suspicions about the men had been aroused by a talk he had had with E. T. Robards, a fellow-passenger. The charges made by Burnley were investigated by Capt. Cameron, and yesterday morning, when the Oceanic arrived in Quarantine, Purser Russell telegraphed Detective Mallon of the White Star Line, that he desired the arrest of the three men on the Oceanic's arrival at her pier. Detective Mallon sent word to the Central Office and Detective Leeson was detailed to go to the pier and assist him.

When the Oceanic was berthed the detectives were the first persons to go aboard. They found King, but did not succeed in locating Pillsbury and Stanley, who got away from the pier, leaving a portion of their baggage behind them unexamined. King vehemently denied to the detectives that he had been engaged in any "skin" game, and while admitting that he had played poker with Burnley, he declared that he had been perfectly square. He was not detained.

The news of Burnley's losses was just beginning to be common talk on the ship, when in the smoke room, where the pools are auctioned off, there occurred a scene that put the poker story in the shade. A cabin passenger, who had been bidding on the wrong numbers all the way across, got a notion that nearly everybody connected officially with the Oceanic was concerned in a scheme to prevent his winning any of the coveted pools. Henry Holland had been so fortunate as to win the pool three days in succession, and this streak of luck on his part was responsible for the episode in the smoke room.

On the 5th inst., when the Oceanic logged 488 knots, Mr. Holland bid in that figure. In the pool he deposited a counterfeit ten-pound note, not knowing at the time that it was worthless. The next day the figure 488 won again, and Mr. Holland was once more the lucky holder. The succeeding day Mr. Holland bid in the figure nearest 380, the distance traveled that day, and, with his winnings of the two previous days, he came into port about $1,500 better off than when he embarked. The winning of these pools coupled with the depositing of the "bogus" ten-pound note and the fact that the Oceanic logged 488 knots on two consecutive days, caused the disappointed passenger to raise a cry of "fraud," and charge the ship's officer with being in collusion with the winners.

Purser Russell, when asked about the story, said it was too silly to notice, and was false on its face. The pools, he said, could not be otherwise than honest. On the other hand, referring to Burnley's scrape, he said:

"We post conspicuously in the smoking saloon this notice: 'Professional gamblers have been known to cross the Atlantic on transatlantic liners. Passengers are warned to be on their guard.' Passengers see this notice, read it, and then sit down and play cards with strangers with it hanging over their heads. If they won't heed our warning I don't see what we can do."

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS PASS MARRIAGE CANON

A Vote of 37 to 21 on the Much-Debated Measure.

Protracted Debate Expected in the Deputies—Boston to be the Next Place of Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The action of the greatest importance taken to-day by the triennial Episcopal Convention was the adoption by the House of Bishops, by a vote of 37 to 21, of Canon 36, which relates to the solemnization of marriage. All of its provisions had previously been argued, except those contained in Section 4, which forbade the marriage of persons divorced for any cause not existing before marriage.

"For any cause not existing before marriage" is understood to refer to such causes as insanity, inability to execute a contract, the existence of a living wife or husband, or like reasons which practically render the marriage null and void. This article has been a bone of contention, a strong element in the Church holding that the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorcee granted on the ground of infidelity, should not be forbidden. The Bishops have refused to accept this view of the matter.

The question is by no means settled, as the whole subject is now to come up in the House of Deputies, where it is expected to cause a protracted debate. The canon, as finally passed by the House of Bishops, reads:

Canon 36—Of the solemnization of matrimony.

I. The solemnization of matrimony in this Church, in which the mutual consent of each party entering into this state of life is given in the presence of a minister who, having pronounced, in the name of the Holy Trinity, to be man and wife, invokes the Divine blessing upon their union.

II. The requirements of the laws of the State regarding the conditions for the civil contract of marriage shall in all cases be carefully observed before the marriage is solemnized.

III. No minister shall solemnize the marriage of any person who is a minor under the law of the place of marriage, unless the parent or guardian of such minor is present and consenting, or shall have given written consent to the marriage, or is permanently resident in a foreign country. No minister shall solemnize a marriage except in the presence of at least two witnesses, the minister or the witnesses being personally acquainted with the parties. Every minister shall without delay formally record in the proper register the name, age, and residence of each party. Such record shall be signed by the minister who performs the ceremony, and if practicable by the married parties, and by at least two witnesses of the marriage.

IV. No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless, or, until by inquiry, he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living; unless the former marriage was annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage.

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES NOW TO ACT.

The Bishops have yet to consider Canon 37, providing for the discipline of persons marrying after having been divorced. This also will cause lively discussion. The House of Deputies will take up the canon adopted to-morrow.

Another important feature of the work of the House of Bishops to-day was the appointment of a committee of five, to act with similar committees of priests and laymen, constituting a joint committee of fifteen, to consider the proposed change in the name of the Church. The committee has no power to act, but is to report its findings at the next general convention, to be held in Boston in 1904. The committee consists of the Bishops of Missouri, New Jersey, West Virginia, Pittsburg, and Ohio. This committee is to act in conjunction with a similar committee of priests, and laity to be appointed by the House of Deputies.

The Bishops voted in favor of the appointment of a missionary for general work among the Swedes.

At the morning session of the House of Deputies J. Pierpont Morgan of the Joint Committee on Place of Meeting of the next General Convention, reported in favor of the selection of Boston, and so moved, the House of Bishops concurring. The motion was unanimously adopted by the Deputies.

The special committee submitted resolutions in regard to the death of President McKinley, which were unanimously adopted by a standing vote. The resolutions follow:

Resolved, That the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, meeting in the City of San Francisco, hereby records its feeling of deep regret that so dastardly a crime resulted in the death of our Chief Magistrate, William McKinley, and expresses the hope that this common sorrow may unite our people in a bond that may tend more and more to exalt our Government in truth and justice.

Second, That the guilt of this assassination is aggravated by the fact that it is a menace to the American idea of law and respect for the country's rulers.

Third, That we appreciate the conscientious ability of his public service, the beauty of his private life, and the noble sense of his great faith.

Be it resolved, further, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. McKinley and to the Congress of the United States.

After a brief discussion of a proposed amendment of an explanatory nature to Section 6 of Canon 19, the matter of marginal readings was taken up.

THE MARGINAL READINGS QUESTION.

Dr. Cameron Mann, the first speaker, believed that the plan of marginal readings was the only feasible way of accomplishing the general desire of the Church that recognized imperfections in the present authorized version might be corrected in the reading of the lessons, but he thought those marginal readings proposed, which are not taken from the English or American revised version or the margin of the King James version, should be omitted.

The Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim of Washington said the effort of the committee in making its report was to conserve the old version as far as possible, while providing for correcting recognized errors or infelicities in that version. The Rev. Dr. Waterman of New Hampshire explained and defended the committee's report at length.

The House of Deputies adopted the report of the joint committee, after agreeing to an amendment eliminating those readings, which are original with the committee.

The vote on the main proposition as amended was: Clerical—Yea, 52; dioceses, nay, 6; divided, 1. Lay—Yea, 45; dioceses, nay, 6; divided, 2.

The report as amended will now go back to the House of Bishops for action on the amendment.

A general reception to the delegates was given to-night at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art. It was largely attended. The headquarters of the Women's Auxiliary was crowded all day. The first sessions of the Girls' Friendly Society were held to-day at St. Luke's Church.

WAITED FOR CHIEF CROKER.

Twenty Policemen Lined Up After a Fire to Let Him See They Were on Hand.

By failing to respond to an alarm for a small fire in the unoccupied four-story brown-stone house 42 East Nineteenth Street before daybreak early yesterday morning Fire Chief Croker missed the opportunity of seeing that his recent strictures on the conduct of the police at big fires have borne fruit. Twenty policemen of the West Thirtieth Street Station hurried to the spot, and, after the firemen had put out the blaze and rescued a half-smothered cat, the only living thing in the house, they lined up in military fashion before the building.

"Why don't you go back to your posts? The roundsman isn't coming down," said Policeman Kelsow, when he returned from the station house after reporting the fire.

"Oh, we're not waiting for the roundsman," they answered; "we're looking for that fellow Croker, so that he can take a snapshot of us and see that we're at the fire." After a long wait they broke ranks and disgustedly went back to patrolling.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN ERIE.

Eight Employes of a Hotel Injured, Two of Whom May Die.

ERIE, Penn., Oct. 9.—This evening a large boiler in the brass foundry of the Hayes Manufacturing Company, in West Eleventh Street, exploded, and the explosion demolished the three-story brick building in which it stood.

It also demolished an annex to the Liebel House, in which a number of the hotel employes were at work. Eight of the servants were injured and two of them are likely to die of their injuries.

The property damage is estimated at $50,000.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN CHALLENGED TO DEBATE.

Bellevue, Ky., Priest Calls Upon New York Prelate to Defend His Views on Socialism.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Father T. McGrady of St. Anthony's Church of Bellevue, Ky., wishes to debate on socialism with Archbishop Corrigan. The cause of the challenge is the Archbishop's recent warning against socialistic doctrines being spread among the members of the Catholic Church. The challenge issued by Father McGrady is in an open letter as follows:

"Your Grace: While sincerely grieving over the murder of President McKinley with the great body of socialists in America, I cannot, in justice to the truth, pass by the unfair inference of your letter of the 14th inst., which is in a sense a public document by reason of its wide diffusion in the daily papers. To the average reader of that letter you seem to implicate socialism in the crime against the President, when you request your clergy to impress on the faithful the constant teachings of our Holy Father Leo XIII. against the errors of socialism.

"I therefore respectfully challenge your Grace to show wherein socialism errs. The Catholic Church championed socialism for four hundred years, until capitalism succeeded in winning the high places and poured its corrupting gold into her coffers. The Pope's encyclical has no dogmatic value in view of the fact that it is not the work of Leo XIII., proclaiming a doctrine of faith and morals, but merely the opinion of Joachim Pecci, as a writer on social economics.

"My love for the Catholic Church is too profound to allow me to keep silent when such a distinguished representative of the lowly Nazarene condemns a righteous movement for the liberation of the toiling masses from the bondage of industrial serfdom.

"I will go to New York and pay the rent of the hall on any date it may suit your Grace's convenience to debate this vital question.

"Trusting that your Grace will not shirk the issue, I am respectfully yours,

"T. McGRADY,
"Pastor St. Anthony's Church.
"Bellevue, Ky."

ALL CAPE COLONY IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

It Is Proclaimed in the Few Districts, Including Cape Town, Hitherto Exempted.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 9.—The Gazette to-day proclaims martial law in the districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Simons Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London.

The proclamation is, the outcome of the recent visit of the Premier of Cape Colony, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, and the Under Secretary of Native Affairs, J. Rose Innes, to the British High Commissioner, Lord Milner. It places under military control the few parts of Cape Colony hitherto exempted, and the Constitution, therefore, is now suspended over the entire colony.

The action taken probably foreshadows the beginning of vigorous measures which those on the spot are understood to believe necessary to end the war.

Martial law will be modified in its application to the ports, by leaving the docks, railroads, and harbors under the control of the civil authorities. Military rule will be mitigated in some other respects.

JESUITS' PROPERTY IN FRANCE.

Paris Court Orders that It and the Estates of the Assumptionists Be Liquidated.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—A decree of the Fifth Chamber of the Civil Tribunal, issued to-day, provides that the estates of the Jesuits and Assumptionists shall be liquidated, as they have not complied with the Law of Associations.

The French Minister of Justice on Oct. 1 issued a circular to the law officers of the republic throughout France which showed that the provisions of the new Law of Associations were to be stringently enforced.

The Minister directed that all religious orders that had not applied for authorization in accordance with the provisions of the law on Sept. 30 were to be dissolved and their estates liquidated. The fact that they had voluntarily dispersed was not to prevent these administrative steps.

It was further ordered that Procurators and their representatives must take care that religious orders did not elude the law by subterfuge, such as the employment of "men of straw." All deeds of sale and other forms of conveyance of property were to be closely examined, and none allowed that had been made at dates after July 20.

MR. CHOATE TO COME HOME.

He Intends to Take a Holiday, Sailing for New York Saturday.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—United States Ambassador Choate is going to take a holiday. He intends to sail for the United States with his family on Saturday on board the American liner Philadelphia.

It is said at the Embassy that something may arise to prevent Mr. Choate's departure on Saturday, in which case his family will sail without him.

The Philadelphia will also have among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

Another British Destroyer in Peril.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A singular accident, which may possibly throw light on the recent loss of the torpedo-boat destroyer Cobra, has occurred to the torpedo-boat destroyer Crane. While she was on her way from Portsmouth to Uortland the engine hands noticed that her deck beams were buckling amidships. The destroyer immediately returned at full speed to Portsmouth. An examination shows that there was imminent danger of another disaster like that which befell the Cobra.

TROOPS SENT TO SAMAR.

Anxious to Avenge the Massacre of Company C—Congressman Weeks Says Filipinos Are Little Better than Savages.

MANILA, Oct. 9.—Gen. Smith sailed from here to-day for the relief of the Island of Samar. He will take command of Samar and Leyte, so as to enable Gen. Hughes to devote himself to the Island of Cebu, where trouble is possible unless strong measures are adopted. Gen. Smith is accompanied by a battalion of the Seventh Infantry, who are anxious to avenge the disaster to Company C of the Ninth Infantry.

Further accounts from Samar received here show that horrible indignities were perpetrated on the dead bodies.

Congressman Edgar Weeks of Michigan says that from his investigation, mainly judging from statements made by officials who have lived among the Filipinos, and also as a result of slight personal observation, he considers the people little better than savages having a thin veneer of civilization. He has seen no Filipino architecture beyond the nipa shacks, and no Filipino ever made a road, built a ship, or erected a schoolhouse.

Mr. Weeks considers that the mass of the people are unfit to participate in any form of government, and thinks that the best government for the archipelago is one that will be feared, rather than loved, as the natural instincts of the Filipinos are to mistake kindness for fear.

McKINLEY POSTAL CARDS.

Late President's Head Will Be on the New Issue.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Post Office Department decided to-day to place the late President McKinley's head on the new issue of postal cards, which will appear shortly after Dec. 1 next. The design, as explained by Acting Postmaster General Madden, includes the year of birth and year of death immediately at the left and right, respectively, of the name "McKinley," which will be directly under the head. Above the head will be the words "Series of 1901," and above that "One Cent."

The inscription "United States of America" now appearing on the postal cards will be abandoned and replaced at a point lower down, so as to leave the space at the upper part of the card, about one-third of the width of the card, clear for postmarks.

Ballington Booth Buys a House.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 9.—Gen. Ballington Booth to-day completed the purchase of a handsome house and grounds on the side of Orange Mountain, in this place. He will move soon to his new home. He bought the place from Arthur E. Bostwick of New York. The price paid is not made public.

MR. GROUT INDORSES PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Believes the Time Is Ripe for Active Work.

Franchise Law Gives the City a Hold on Public Utilities—Franchises He Would Tax as Real Estate.

Edward M. Grout, the fusion candidate for Controller, addressed the Public Ownership Union last night at its regular meeting in Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street. The subject was, "What Can Be Done Now on Lines of Public Ownership in New York City."

Mr. Grout said, in part:

"I have long been a believer in municipal ownership, and I think the time is now ripe for more active work in that direction. I was pleased four years ago when all the principal parties had in their platforms planks which favored municipal ownership. This very fact, however, defeated its object by preventing its becoming an issue of that campaign. Since the passage of the franchise tax law we are sure that complete alienation can never occur between the city and its public institutions, for the franchises are limited as to time and the city has a hold on the corporations so long as it can tax their franchises.

"I went to Glasgow two years ago to investigate its public institutions. I found that the Superintendent of Railways there holds his position because he is an expert railway manager, not because of his politics. None of the employes under him were on a civil service list, and they were hired for their value and discharged for incompetence.

"New York has already parted with a large proportion of the franchises in its gift, and they are chiefly in the hands of innocent purchasers protected by the laws enforcing the validity of contracts, for franchises are mere contracts. The only remedy is to treat these franchises as real property and tax them accordingly. To stand by New York's charter we must stop the granting of franchises. Long strides have been made since 1872 in the municipalization of our water fronts, and the policy must be continued in the best interests of the people. The best municipal institution in the city is the water works, and city ownership of plants now under private control should take place as rapidly as possible, but treatment of innocent purchasers must always be fair and the proper price paid them, or a harmful prejudice will be created against municipal control.

"The city now pays nearly twice as much as necessary for its asphalt, and I would suggest that a city plant be substituted for the Asphalt Trust. Other cities have done it, and we can.

"The underlying problem after all, however, is not so much to secure municipal ownership as it is to assure ourselves that when the city wants things done they shall be done in a business-like fashion. If capable men could be kept in office regardless of administration they would save money for the people at every turn. Nearly all the large cities of Europe are well governed, and we would do well to copy them."

Edward M. Shepard is expected to speak at the meeting of the Public Ownership Union next Wednesday. The union is a part of the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League. Mr. Low will be invited to speak before the Public Ownership Union at an early date.

MANY HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Electric Car Struck a Fulton Street Horse Car at Fulton and Broadway—Traffic Delayed.

At Broadway and Fulton Street yesterday morning an east-bound Fulton Street horse car was struck by an electric car bound for Columbus Av. Both cars were filled with passengers, who were panic stricken and struggled and fought to get out. Their cries of terror and pain drowned the roar of Broadway and attracted a large crowd. Every window in the horse car was smashed and the only persons injured were the passengers in this, hardly one escaping without bruises or cuts.

Those whose names were obtained were: Albert Cary, forty-three years old, of 63 Nassau Street, contusion of the head; Joseph Schiffer, forty-three years, of 43 Mercer Street, head, back, and arms bruised; James Plant, thirty-five years, of Stockton, Mass., head bruised; Owen T. Derrity, forty years, of Philadelphia, left hand badly cut and head bruised; Miss E. M. Black, twenty-seven years, of 156 Waverley Place, Jersey City, head and shoulders bruised; Charles Smith, twenty-five years, of 149 Washington Place, Brooklyn, shock; Harry Minden of 1,044 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, shock.

All were able to go to their homes after their hurts were attended to in a nearby drug store. They flocked from the car as it came to a standstill diagonally across the street, where it had been driven by the impact.

Car traffic was blocked for about an hour. None of the employes was arrested, as nobody made a complaint. Both cars had stopped just before reaching the frog at the crossing and both started at the same moment, and the front end of the horse car was just over the frog when it was struck by the electric car.

McKINLEY MINING COMPANY.

Provisions Stipulated by the Late President Accepted.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—At a meeting of the Directors of the McKinley Mining and Smelting Company held here to-day the following officers were elected: President—M. C. Barber, Canton; Vice President—E. E. Fitch, Elmira; Treasurer—A. J. Hazeltine, Warren, Penn.; Secretary—Dix W. Smith, Elmira.

All the provisions stipulated by President McKinley regarding the organization and capitalization of the company were observed and 200,000 shares of the capital stock were issued as having been called for.

George B. Cortelyou of Washington and W. E. Shepherd of New York were elected Directors and an Executive Committee to manage the property was appointed.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, fresh southerly winds, becoming westerly.

Light rains are indicated for to-day in the Middle Atlantic States and the western portion of New England, and in the coast districts Friday. Rain is also indicated in the South Atlantic States and Florida to-day and probably Friday. The temperature will fall slightly in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. Light to fresh southerly winds will continue on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts and fresh northeasterly winds on the South Atlantic. On the upper lakes fresh northwesterly winds will continue. On the lower lakes the winds will shift to west and northwest to-day.

Steamships which depart Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh southwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	62	54	54
6 A. M.	56	58	56
9 A. M.	54	66	67
12 M.	59	64	69
3 P. M.	65	66	71
6 P. M.	54	65	66
9 P. M.	53	63	63
12 P. M.	53	60	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63¾
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1900	56
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	63

The thermometer registered 56 degrees at 8 A. M. and 63 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 68 degrees at 1:30 P. M., and the minimum 51 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 68 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

To-morrow will be the first day of registration in this city. The hours for registration are 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

POMMERY

Sells at wholesale $3 to $10 a case more than other champagnes, but is generally retailed at the same price. Prices being the same, why not have the best?

CHAMPAGNE

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BOSTON AND MAINE MEETING.

Stockholders Ratify Fitchburg Lease and Elect Directors.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 9.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad held here today in the City Hall, at which Lucius Tuttle presided, it was unanimously voted to ratify the lease of the Fitchburg Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders was held at the close of the special meeting. It was there voted to authorize the issuance of twenty-year bonds not to exceed $1,000,000 in amount at interest not to exceed 4 per cent. for the purpose of funding the debt incurred for improvements on leased roads. The following Directors were elected: Lucius Tuttle, Boston; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford; Richard Olney, Boston; A. W. Sulloway, Franklin, N. H.; Joseph H. White, Brookline; Walter Hunnewell, Wellesley; Henry R. Reed, Boston; Lewis Cass Ledyard, New York; H. M. Whitney, Brookline; Henry F. Dimock, New York; William Whiting, Holyoke; Charles M. Pratt, New York, and Alexander Cochrane, Boston.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY.

Speyer & Co. Undertake the Readjustment of Its Finances.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Speyer & Co. of New York have undertaken the readjustment of the finances of the Mexican National Railway.

It was reported some time ago, in connection with the proposition to introduce the broad-gauge on the Mexican National Railway, that a readjustment of its finances would be undertaken at that time; the report was characterized as premature, but the likelihood of such an undertaking was not denied.

The Mexican National is one of the three important Mexican systems, the others being the Mexican Central and the Mexican International.

THE WABASH'S NEW BRIDGE.

Structure at Pittsburg Will Be the Largest of Its Kind.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—The contract for building the largest cantilever bridge in the world has been awarded to the Pennsylvania Steel Company by the Wabash Railroad. The new structure will span the Monongahela River from the foot of Ferry Street to the south side and will permit the Wabash to enter the city.

Election of Directors.

Stockholders of the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company yesterday elected these Directors for the ensuing year: W. H. Barnes, George E. Bartol, C. M. Bunting, T. De Witt Cuyler, S. G. De Coursey, John P. Green, Charles W. Henry, E. T. Johnson, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, Frank Rumsey, J. Rundle Smith, and George Wood.

United Railroads of New Jersey.

Dr. John C. Barron was yesterday elected Vice President of the United Railroads of New Jersey. Dr. Barron has for some time been a Director of that corporation.

Oregon Short Line Meeting.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 9.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company took place to-day. The entire Board of Directors was re-elected.

ADVICE TO EXPORTERS.

Importance of Using the Metric System in Making Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Frank D. Hill, United States Consul at Amsterdam, in a communication to the State Department, says: "The necessity for United States manufacturers to adopt the metric system in foreign trade becomes daily more imperative. A firm in Holland received this week a cable offer from New York for 2,000 barrels of potatoes. As this was a new business, the question at once arose how many pounds were there in a barrel of potatoes—American pounds, too, as the Dutch pound differs from ours. A whole day was lost before the answer could be wired. Had the offer been made in kilograms, every business man in the commercial world from Vladisvostock to Mauritius would have understood it instantly."

FIRE CAUSES MANY ACCIDENTS.

Engine Horse Drops Dead, Passengers on a Train Are Deuched With Water and Wedding Party Disturbed.

Because the water intended to save Michael J. Martin's burning one-story storehouse at King's Bridge, near Ackerman Street, went wild and drenched the passengers of a New York Central train yesterday afternoon the building was totally destroyed and a wedding feast interrupted. The fire also cost the city one of its fire horses, and many firemen are nursing bruises in consequence of the episode.

The storehouse was seen to be on fire by Patrick Dougherty, the flagman at the crossing near by. He notified Policeman Shea, who sent in an alarm, which called Engine No. 52 from Riverdale and Engine No. 48 from Fordham. As the former reached Riverdale Avenue and Broadway, after the hard pull over the hills, one of its horses, a big bay, dropped dead in the traces. The engine stopped suddenly and the firemen were flung all over the road.

Then No. 42 came up, and the nearest fire hydrant was found to be about 200 feet away from the station on the other side of the track. The hose was stretched across the rails, while Dougherty forgot about flagging the trains, and No. 96, a fast local train from Peekskill at 1:02 P. M., came along with the passengers enjoying the Autumn sunshine by the open windows.

The locomotive cut the hose. The water flew over the big engine and a burst of steam shot up on the air while the cut hose, raising up, discharged its full capacity into the cars behind.

Michael O'Rourke and Mary Cunningham were celebrating their wedding in a house next to the burning building, and with their guests were driven into the street. The damage by fire was only $500.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

Merchants and Manufacturers Ask that Stricter Laws Be Made.

At a largely attended meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, held yesterday in the Manhattan Hotel, resolutions against reckless admittance into the United States of undesirable immigrants were adopted.

In the resolutions it was stated that our standing abroad as a law-abiding people was injured by immigrants imbued with the idea that it was proper to assassinate Presidents. President Roosevelt was urged to give the matter attention in his message to Congress.

It was resolved that no immigrants should be allowed to land in this country without the production of a proper certificate from a United States Consul, giving sufficient information to enable the immigration officials to pass intelligently upon the expediency of granting the privilege of residence in the United States.

Ordinances of Greater New York.

Brown's "Compilation of the General Ordinances of Greater New York" has just been issued by George Whitfield Brown, Jr. It is intended as a convenient guide to the great number of laws which govern the municipality and to keep readers from unwittingly becoming misdemeanants. The book also contains a large collection of city regulations which are now seldom enforced. It is indexed and annotated for purposes of ready reference, and contains a wide variety of information on the subjects with which it deals. It is from the press of the Banks Law Publishing Company.

CHAS. JONES

Housefurnishing, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Crockery and Glass.

Kitchen Furniture and Cooking Utensils.
Laundry and Pantry Goods.
Brushes, Brooms and Door Mats.
Fire Irons, Fenders and Dogs in Brass and Iron.
Brass Wood Boxes and Baskets.
Refrigerators of the Best Quality only.

920 BROADWAY, Cor. 21st St.
902 & 904 6th AV., Cor. 51st St.

SUFFRAGE IN ALABAMA.

The President's Appointee, ex-Gov. Jones, Will Probably Be Called Upon to Pass on New Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Ex-Gov. W. C. Oates of Alabama directs attention to the fact that the President's recent appointee to the District Judgeship in Alabama will probably have to pass upon the validity of the suffrage clause in the amended Constitution. Ex-Gov. Jones was ex-Gov. Oates's predecessor in office, and he characterizes him as "an honest and capable gentleman." Mr. Oates was a member of the Constitutional Convention, as was Mr. Jones. He was one of those who indorsed Mr. Jones for the appointment.

"I have publicly announced that I shall support the ratification of our new Constitution," said ex-Gov. Oates. "As a whole, I believe it is quite an improvement over our present instrument. There are some parts of it to which I strongly object. One of these is the "grandfather" clause, which I do not believe is Constitutional. There is no such thing with us as inheritance of political prerogatives. We cannot exclude a man from balloting simply because he is a negro.

"There were about 100,000 Confederate soldiers in Alabama, and something like 2,400 negroes, I believe, who served in the Union Army. The extension of the privileges of voting to these few negroes and their descendants is not equitable, as compared with the extension of the same privilege to the large number of ex-Confederates, however desirable it may be to restrict the colored vote."

NEW YORK CENTRAL TUNNEL.

Railroad Officer Presents Plans for Its Improvement to the Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, President Sexton presiding, Ira Place, representing the New York Central Railroad, appeared and left a blue-print draft of the proposed improvements to the tunnel. At the same time Mr. Place asked for and received further extension of one week in which to begin the work, on the ground that the chief engineer of the railroad is still ill. The plans proved satisfactory to the board and were approved.

Another visitor to the board was Jeremiah T. Brooks of 1,068 Park Avenue, a property owner, who, accompanied by another property owner, came to object against the proposed opening of the New York Central Tunnel. President Sexton also found two letters in his morning mail objecting to the proposed alterations.

The objectors say that the opening of the tunnel will permit all the smoke and cinders now confined to it to come out in Park Avenue, thus causing a depreciation of the value of the property. Mr. Brooks informed the board that a large petition was being drawn up, and when completed would be presented to the board.

ADVERTISING MEN DINE.

Sphinx Club Members Meet and Elect Officers for the Year.

The first dinner of the season and the annual election of the Sphinx Club was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Artemus Ward presided.

Nominations for offices were made the occasion of much good-natured chaffing. Nominees were called upon vociferously for speeches and were forced to undergo unlimited "guying" while delivering them.

George H. Daniels was elected President, F. James Gibson Secretary, W. W. Hallock Treasurer, H. B. Harding, Charles A. Bates, P. A. Conne, F. L. Perine, and George H. Hazen the Executive Committee.

George P. Rowell addressed the club on "Personal Reminiscences of Advertising and Advertisers." Artemus Ward, M. M. Gillam, Thomas J. Barratt, H. L. Kramer, James O'Flaherty, and Paul E. Derrick were the other speakers. Among those present were J. Frank Hackstaff, A. Frank Richardson, Joseph Beecham of England, W. S. Douglass, William A. Whitney, J. Angus McDonald, O. J. Gude, Lincoln B. Palmer, J. A. Thayer, Joseph Proskauer, C. V. Quillard, Jr., St. John Appo, and Samuel W. Hoke.

OUTLAW DEFIES WHOLE POSSE.

MADISON, Fla., Oct. 9.—Will Jones, a negro outlaw, is in jail here seriously wounded after a desperate fight with a posse of officers. Preceding his fight Jones killed a woman, because of jealousy, and also a negro man. Sheriff Armstrong was notified of the murder, and with deputies hurried to the scene.

Jones was finally surrounded in a vacant house, but kept the small posse at bay with his rifle and finally escaped. The Sheriff increased his posse and resumed the hunt this morning, following the trail for miles. The negro was finally surrounded in a prairie near Higdon.

At the sight of the posse the outlaw opened fire, and a vigorous fusillade continued for several minutes. Sheriff Armstrong and Deputy Yarborough were both wounded. The negro was found prostrate, with several wounds in his body.

SAYS McLAURIN WILL LOSE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Representative A. C. Latimer of South Carolina, who hopes to succeed Senator McLaurin, expresses confidence in the defeat of the latter.

"McLaurin is losing more and more every day," he said. "Wyle Jones's suggestion that all the candidates withdraw and unite upon Gen. Wade Hampton does not amount to much. Jones withdrew from the race because he saw he couldn't win, and I suppose he thought it a magnanimous thing to give the nomination to Gen. Hampton. The people of South Carolina love and admire Gen. Hampton, and there is no honor that they would not delight to bestow upon him, but it is doubtful if, at his age, he would care to be drawn once more into the maelstrom of politics."

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library met yesterday afternoon at the Astor Branch, in Lafayette Place. A proposition from the Washington Heights Free Library, for the amalgamation of that institution with the New York Public Library was received and accepted, subject to ratification by the members of the Washington Heights Free Library.

Dr. J. S. Billings, Director of the library submitted his report for the year ended June 30, 1901. The report showed that the number of volumes available for use was 538,557, besides about 182,370 pamphlets.

Accused Girls' Father Asks an Apology.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 9.—William C. Pierpoint, the merchant of this city, whose daughters were accused yesterday of having taken a pocketbook while they were shopping in a department store in New York City, returned to his home here to-night. Mr. Pierpoint saw Capt. Flood, who promised to locate the woman who it is said accused his daughters. He will demand an apology. Mr. Pierpoint says should the woman refuse to apologize he will sue for damages.

Boy Indicted for Manslaughter.

The Richmond County Grand Jury yesterday indicted Herman Treets for manslaughter in the first degree. Treets was found in the boat with the dead body of his sweetheart, Ida Depuy, at Green Ridge some months ago. The girl had been shot to death and her companion was badly wounded. He claims it was an attempt at double suicide, and admits that he steadied the girl's hand when she shot herself. He is now in jail.

W. & J. Sloane

Wall Paper

Our Stock of Wall Paper aims at exclusiveness and is gathered with special reference to our Decorative Fabrics. The beauty of a papered room is the unity of purpose in the entire scheme. The paper is far more effective when it has its counterpart in the furnishings, or the furnishings have theirs in the paper.

Broadway & 19th Street

CAPT. TILLEY UNDER CHARGES.

Missionaries Say Commandant at Samoa Uses Intoxicants Too Freely—Department Will Investigate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Reports have reached the Navy Department from Tutuila, Samoa, complaining of the conduct of Capt. Tilley, Commandant at that station. It is alleged that on more than one occasion the Commandant has been seen under the influence of liquor, and that his conduct was unbecoming an officer.

Acting Secretary Hackett has directed Rear Admiral Silas Casey to proceed to Samoa on the Wisconsin to ascertain the truth with regard to the charge, and, if necessary, hold a court for trial of Capt. Tilley. The department has detached Capt. Tilley from command of the Abarenda and of the station, and ordered him to proceed by the next steamer from San Francisco to Tutuila.

The charges, it is proper to say, were received at the department with surprise, since the record of Capt. Tilley hitherto has been unblemished. The administration of his office, as reported officially from time to time, has been eminently satisfactory. There has been no ground for supposing that this officer's conduct was other than it should have been. It was said at the Navy Department that the reports of misconduct on the part of Capt. Tilley have emanated for the most part from Samoan missionaries.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.—James B. Butt, Captain; Richard O. Crisp, First Lieutenant; Henry Ulke, Jr., Second Lieutenant.

ARMY.—Colonel, Infantry, Alfred C. Markley; Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, Daniel Cornman.

NAVY.—Lieutenants, junior grade—Mark St. C. Ellis, Leigh C. Palmer, Dudley W. Knox.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed from New York City to the United States Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material to be delivered there.

Capt. Mitcham also will proceed to the California Powder Works, Santa Cruz, Cal.; the gun cotton works of the same company at Pinole, Cal.; the Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; the Rock Island Arsenal, and the St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, on official business pertaining to the inspection of the methods of the manufacture of smokeless powder and the storage facilities for the same.

Capt. Meyer Herman, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Oct. 8.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits from Frankford Arsenal to the works of the Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Col. Stephen F. Jocelyn, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from mustering duty, to take effect Dec. 6, and will join his regiment.

Capt. George P. Ahern, Ninth Infantry, will await orders in Washington for his own convenience.

Second Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, Fourteenth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Barrancas for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Charles D. Towsley is relieved from duty at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

Capt. Charles King, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

Navy.

Lieut. Victor Blue's order of Sept. 23 is modified so that he also is assigned Assistant Inspector of Equipment at the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, and at the works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company at Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. Frank H. Brumby is ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. George L. P. Stone is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody is ordered to the Naval Academy, Nov. 1.

Assistant Surgeon John B. Dennis is ordered from the Naval Academy to the Naval Hospital at the New York yard.

Assistant Surgeon Russell M. Young is ordered from the New York yard to the Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon Archibald M. Fauntleroy is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Col. Allan C. Kelton, Marine Corps, is ordered home from the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick L. Benton is ordered home from the Brooklyn.

Capt. Charles S. Hatch is ordered from Yokohama Hospital to the New Orleans.

Naval Cadet Luke E. Wright, Jr., is ordered from the Samar to the New York.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick A. Asserson is ordered from the General Alava to the New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph A. Guthrie is ordered from the New York to Port Isabela.

Assistant Surgeon John Snyder is detached from Polo Station and ayailded to Cavite Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Rice K. McClanahan is ordered from Port Isabela to Polo Station.

Lieut. Robert W. Berkey is ordered from the New Orleans to the Monocacy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Massachusetts has arrived at New York.

The Buffalo arrived at Kiel yesterday.

The Brooklyn sailed to-day from Nagasaki for Che-Foo.

The Castine was placed out of commission yesterday at Philadelphia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4 A. M.—42 East

NEW YORK DAY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN

Great Crowds Participate in the State Celebration.

Gov. Odell and St. Clair McKelway Make Addresses on the Place of New York in the Nation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—New York State Day at the Pan-American Exposition was observed to-day. At 9 o'clock this morning the Reception Committee assembled at the City Hall to receive the specially invited guests. These included the Governor and members of the Governor's staff, their wives, and members of the Legislatures of 1899, 1900, and 1901.

At 10 o'clock Gov. Odell and his staff arrived at the City Hall from the residence of William C. Warren, where the Governor is stopping. The Signal Corps under Lieut. Col. Chapin served as the special escort of the Governor. At the City Hall the other organizations composing the Fourth Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Welch, were already drawn up in line when the Governor's party arrived.

It was 10:45 when the parade, under command of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, left City Hall. The Governor's military escort formed the head of the procession. It consisted of Squadron A of New York, the Second Battery Light Artillery, also of New York; four pieces of artillery, and the Signal Corps of the Fourth Brigade.

A magnificent turnout of the National Guard of the Empire State, forming the second division of the parade, followed the carriages. A salute of nineteen guns greeted the Governor when his carriage arrived at the Lincoln Parkway entrance to the Exposition grounds.

The troops marched down the west side of the Court of Fountains, through an avenue of densely packed people, to the Stadium. That structure was crowded long before the arrival of the troops, about 16,000 people occupying every available foot of room.

A wave of applause swept over the throng when Gov. Odell took his place on the reviewing stand. After the review Gov. Odell was escorted to the Temple of Music. Daniel N. Lockwood presided over the ceremonies. He first introduced President John G. Milburn of the Exposition. Gov. Odell was greeted with great applause when he arose to speak. He said:

GOV. ODELL'S ADDRESS.

"President Lockwood, Members of the New York State Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Standing in the presence of all that has marked the achievement of centuries, in a period devoted to art rather than to arms, the people of our State congratulate and extend felicitations to all whose indomitable courage has made possible this Exposition of the products of the Western Hemisphere.

"Expositions have come and gone, some seeking to perpetuate glorious deeds of valor, others to impress upon the mind the progress of a nation. It has been left, however, for us to conceive the project which has for its object the extension of commercial relations among the Pan-American republics.

"We are therefore proud of the work of those of our citizens who, almost unaided by appropriations from either our State or National Government, but largely through their own generous impulses, have created this magnificent exhibition destined to live long in memory and to be potent in the development of our commerce.

"We meet to-day under peculiar and distressing circumstances. The funeral dirge still sounds, and the heart is yet too tender to speak of him who is now numbered among our martyred and revered dead. In the midst of universal peace, with utterance breathing love for all mankind, with life's work still undone, our great President met in this temple consecrated to the interests of those he served so well, a death so tragic, so undeserved, as to fill our land with mourning, and to draw to us the sympathy of the world. Our earnest supplications to an all-wise God for his recovery did not avail, but in the sorrow which came to us in his death the world saw the strength of our great Republic whose destinies had been in the keeping of one whose faith was not shaken, but who bade us bow to God's will.

"Our Government still lives, and as we turn from the bier of our martyred President let us resolve to be the more earnest in our devotion. Let neither party claim nor personal ambition stand in the pathway of Theodore Roosevelt, but let us aim to support and encourage him in the discharge of those grave duties and responsibilities he has been called upon to assume.

"Among these duties none are graver nor fraught with greater interest to our people than the protection of their rights, and as essential to the perpetuity and unhindered employment of all those who labor. Competition for the world's market has ever been the spirit that has moved the wheels of factories, and in the avenues of trade the forces of our nature are constantly exerted. Time was when navies bearing our flag were found upon every sea. Now we are compelled to export our merchandise in foreign vessels.

"That despite this, we have been able to maintain our commercial supremacy, and a favorable trade balance, is a tribute to the energy of our merchants and the skill of our artisans. With the granaries of the world within and beyond the Mississippi Valley, with the increasing productions of our factories, the time has come when new markets are necessary for our surplus. To our merchants who have formulated many of the vest projects necessary to make of our land a concrete whole, this problem comes with almost the force of a command.

NEW YORK AND COMMERCE.

"As citizens of New York we should be inspired with a desire to aid and loyally support our Government in all policies for the improvement and advancement of our common interests, and in the work which has come to us in the civilization of the world. No other State can claim that it is doing more in the development of our commerce, and while we take pride in the results achieved, yet we have no envy, but rather a desire for the success of others who are laboring with us for the common good and the common weal.

"Recognizing that our country is not State wide, and that it has no longer within its borders an imaginary line separating us as to freedom, as to law, we glory in the knowledge that as citizens of New York we are also citizens of our Republic. We feel that this Exposition has been rightly situated, and that these buildings should have as their home this thriving city, the natural port and railroad centre of the great West and Northwest.

"We are proud of our State, because from the formation of our Government down to the present she has never been found wanting in any of those attributes which have characterized and made us great as a Nation. Our history is rich in Revolutionary memories. Along the banks of our rivers, and in fields now given over to peaceful pursuits, were fought many of those battles which wrested from the mother country our great Republic and made possible the freedom and liberty we now enjoy. Saratoga, Bemis Heights, and Ticonderoga are blazoned upon the tablets of fame, incentives to patriotic impulses and patriotic devotion.

"The contests upon our lakes were in the defense of rights which gave to our seamen and those of the world protection against search upon the highways of the sea, which doctrine when again enunciated during our civil war by one of New York's ablest sons, prevented a recourse to arms by our former adversary and foe. In the great struggle for human rights, New York was as generous in her response, and no call to duty has ever been neglected, no sacrifice too great for her to bear.

NEW YORK AND THE ERIE CANAL.

"In the pursuits of trade it was our people who, after assistance had been refused by the National Government, opened up the broad waterway which connected the great lakes with the seaboard. Our wealth has aided in building the vast network of roads which unite all parts of the Union. From our port ships go down to the sea laden with the products of the soil, the handiwork of the mechanics, and the wealth of our mines. Returning they bring to us all that the Old World contributes to our necessities and to our enjoyment.

"Our financial institutions are the bulwark of our money system, and the accumulation of wealth in savings banks testifies to our thrift and prosperity. Our school system with its vast expenditures is inculcating a love for homes, and a respect for our institutions, and is giving to us types of American citizenship which are at once the glory and strength of our Republic.

"In the determination of all our great policies, the citizens of New York are bearing their part. Recognizing ourselves as but the equal of our fellow-citizens of other States, we claim no more than our share for the measure of success that has come to us. We believe that every one stands equal, that there is no combination that can stifle the enterprises of our citizens, and that a man's success is measured only by his own capabilities.

"The strength of our position in the commercial world causes us to recognize that without the aid which comes to us from all sections our State would soon lose the influence and position it occupies in our Nation of Commonwealths. We believe that through the Louisiana Purchase the peopling of its broad acres, and the tilling of its soil, that we were aided in shifting the centre of finance from London to New York.

"We recognize that in the continued development of this great trans-Mississippi country, we are as interested as are the inhabitants who are but the descendants of those sturdy characters who have made of our Eastern coast the great commercial centre that it is.

COMPETITION OF THE NEW SOUTH.

"The new South, with an energy that came at the close of the greatest struggle of modern times, with common interests has built mills and factories, and is competing with older New England. Yet this competition does not bring with it destitution, nor destroy the older sections of the country, but rather makes necessary the application of higher business principles and a more economical business administration. Our National boundaries have been extended out over the Pacific to the Philippines, and upon the Atlantic shore we have moved out to Porto Rico.

"Our new possessions won by American arms in a war that was reluctantly entered upon, afford opportunities for all, but more particularly to the States on the Pacific. Perhaps as a result of the commerce with the Far East there may arise on our Western coast a new city as great in population and as fruitful in influence as our own metropolis at the mouth of the Hudson.

"So strong are we in our National pride that we do not regard this possibility with fear, nor shall we view its realization with jealousy, because we know that with the growth of the country others will be called upon to do their part in the extension of our commerce, and in the development of our trade with the nations of the world.

"We rejoice in American manhood and American womanhood, because they have grasped these doctrines, and because they believe in those principles of government first enunciated in the cabin of the Mayflower.

"We hold out to all those whose instincts are in the direction of universal brotherhood the liberty so dearly bought and so highly esteemed, and would keep these blessings only from those whose intellects have been dwarfed by selfish aims or by beliefs that have no part in our great Republic.

"May all those policies as expressed by a large majority of our people have their full fruition in the near future, and may we soon reach the fulfillment of our hope of our expectation, in uniting by bonds of common friendship the people of the Western Hemisphere. No partisan plea, no demagogic utterances should prevail against the interest of our State and of our country. Our policies should be American and should be enunciated with equal force by all who seek to guide and control our Governmental affairs. The great manufacturing centres, particularly those of New York, should rebuke any policy that has any other object in view than prosperity and the development of our resources, or which seeks to break down the safeguards which surround our monetary and industrial system.

"With the glory of our past as a guide, with the certainty of the present, and with the possibilities of the future, let us hope that New York's share in this work may be commensurate with her own greatness. Let us hope that the character and the patriotism of our people may enable us to maintain the principle of free government, the protection of individual rights, to the end that our supremacy may be upheld and we may forever retain the proud title of the Empire State of the Union."

St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn, the orator of the day, was introduced. He was given a generous reception and his oration was interrupted frequently with enthusiastic applause. He said:

MR. McKELWAY'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. Chairman and Friends: Nature has done much for our State. Man has done much with it. The world has been made better by the result.

"The analogy is not forced between what nature has done for New York and what man has done with it. Open to the sea on the south and east, the State has allured folk of all lands to its shore. Their course hither is not more free than their lot here. The State which extends its right hand to New England and its left to the West, and which across the St. Lawrence and Ontario looks welcome to the North, has put up no bars against liberty, equality, and fraternity.

"There is no State more political than New York. There is none in which parties are more partisan. Its political prizes have a value and power proportioned to its vast population and resources. It is courted and feared by both great parties. Each of them it has trusted with control almost an equal number of times. Its chief honors are a passport to highest National honors. The ideas of New York have, as a rule, prevailed whenever either party has carried the country.

"Yet the mimic war of politics here has never reached the condition of real war in this State. In no other State are results more strenuously contested. By none are they more loyally accepted. In none are candidates or platforms more intensely advocated or opposed. Of none are fair play and free speech more the characteristics. The fact is due to the toleration which from the first marked the exercise and allowance of personal beliefs affected by a relation with the next world. The toleration was carried over to the affairs affected by a relation to this world.

SIRES WORTHY OF THEIR SONS.

"No student of the past of New York need feel surprise at the present or doubt as to the future. Our colonial history was marred by few errors, even if it was not starred with many brilliant features. Our traders were cautious and plodding, but still adventurous and expansive. Our voyagers were deliberate, but sagacious and foreseeing. Our merchants were self-respecting, tenacious, and careful. Our farmers were industrious, prudent, skillful, and persistent.

"The reverend clergy of the earlier times were learned, dignified, devout, authoritative, respected, and loved. Our civil magistrates and other rulers regarded public opinion, but did not fear it; consulted it, but admonished it and instructed it rather than were led by it. Make all the allowance necessary for the tendency to paint the past in high colors, and for the disposition of descendants to magnify the merits of their ancestors, and you still find that the historical reputation of Colonial New York is essentially correct.

"Indeed, accuracy is its mark, and imagination has played few pranks with it. Both romance and drama have failed to do justice to it. The local annals which have been well preserved and which in late years have been intelligently edited, sustain, however, the proposition that the colony of New York, whether under Dutch or English control, was in many respects a simple model of exemplary life. This is seen from the ease with which that period lends itself to comedy and to caricature and from the difficulty which tragedy finds in working the field.

"The sum total of the humor of the world has been increased by the toll paid to literature and to art by the men of long pipes, sugar-loaf hats, and inspiring schnapps. Livelier nationalities went past them or over them, but the gains they got by fanaticism, chicanery, or blood were not envied and have not survived debate or time, while the virtues, thrift, honesty, hospitality, and simple faith of the Dutch, like the memory of the just, smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

BIRTHPLACE OF HOME RULE.

"Two great facts stand out in that history: Local self-government in America had its genesis here. Before the town meeting was elsewhere initiated the Dutch in this colony informally ascertained the local will, formally chose the local officials, and closely held them to the known instruction of the local community throughout their terms.

"This in essence was home rule. This in fact was that republican form of government which the Constitution subsequently required Congress to guarantee to every State. The historian knows this. The publicist knows this. The statesman knows this. But the school teacher apparently does not, because the school children are almost invariably assured that in other colonies self-government had its rise and thence spread by example throughout the land. Too many of the text books used in our schools disseminate this error within the very Commonwealth that was the pioneer of the civic rights which all do now enjoy.

"The other great fact which stands out is this: Colonial New York first effected schooling free for all. Elsewhere the college or university preceded the school. The growth of culture was, by a paradox, from the top downward. Our humbler Dutchman made the local school contemporaneous as a rule with the local church, and not seldom the local school was provided in advance of the local church.

"We have no State universities free to all as most Western Commonwealths have, but the tendency is to establish as adjuncts to existing institutions State subsidized schools of agriculture, of forestry, of electrical science, and like departments intimately connected with vocations and interests which are related to the very life of the people.

NEW YORK'S HEROES.

"New York, since the Colonial period, has never lost the stamp of her founders. Those workers died, but their work went on, and goes on still. They labored and ceased from their labors, but others have entered into their labors and have entered into them under the pressure of their principles and under the impact of their example. Before the Revolution, and before it was thought of, Franklin urged a federation of the Colonies for defensive purposes against the French and the savages. Albany was selected as a place of meeting to consider that project.

"The project failed, but the French-English war gave to the Colonists a lesson in arms which made them effective against the mother country twenty years afterward. New York was favorable to the project of Franklin. While the project was not formally successful, the events which brought on the Revolutionary movement informally accomplished Franklin's purpose. The Continental Congress was the logical sequence of that project.

"New York's share in the Revolution needs neither rehearsal nor recapitulation. Our people were divided in their views, but the patriots persevered and won. Our chief city was long occupied by the enemy, but he did not long occupy Ticonderoga or Saratoga or Stony Point or the field where Herkimer fell, and on the soil of New York Washington bade farewell to his Generals and was inaugurated as President, and the first capital of the Republic was chosen there.

"The roll of heroes of the Revolution, of the war of 1812, of the war for the Union, of the war for humanity, or of any of our wars, need not be called in this presence. The roll is rich with New Yorkers. So is every roll of eminence in our history—that of Presidents, Vice Presidents, Chief Justices, Associate Justices, Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, Senators, scientists, inventors, scholars, financiers, philanthropists, poets, novelists, historians, artists, naturalists, navigators, teachers, orators, moralists, and divines. To name them were unnecessary. They are the precious assets of the State they honored and which honors them.

NEW YORK LEADS THE UNION.

"New York was first among the States to place her charities, her asylums, and her prisoners under a control which politics cannot vitiate; the first to put her public works on business lines; the first to give to her Governors power of veto, in severalty, over items in money bills; the first to divest capital punishment of barbarity and spectacularity; the first to incorporate societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and to animals; the first to raise pharmacy, veterinary surgery, and public accountancy to the rank and responsibility of law-regulated professions; the first to establish a system of forest culture and preservation in the interest of agriculture, of health, and of education in the beautiful and the sublime; the first to give State recognition to the kindergartens in law and the first to harmonize academic and collegiate instruction, under religious auspices, with the system of State supervision of secular teaching, and without violence to the Constitutional mandate separating Church and State.

"There are duties which remain as well as deeds to record. There are problems to be solved as well as solutions to be noted. New York will discover between united capital and united labor that principle on which will keep them harmonious and make them not hostile in their separate spheres. And New York, so rapidly becoming a State of magnificent cities, will not only solve the problem of municipal business administration, but it will also solve the problem of the expansion of cities in area and of the provision of homes for the denizens of cities in space demanded by comfort, by decency, and by health.

"The frequency of elections is an evil which will be corrected by lengthened terms, by enlarged responsibilities, and by increase of the appointive power. The evil of overlegislation will be checked by biennial sessions and by general laws which will enable communities on their own initiative to do many things which cannot now originate with them.

"The uncertainty, the inequality, and the delay of findings chargeable to courts will be corrected by abridgment of appeal, by increase of celerity of procedure, by augmentation of tribunals, rendering vacations impossible to the Blinded Goddess, and by the creation of an opinion against barratry, champerty, and kindred vices among the bar, which will make the exponents of those vices as odious and as unsafe as the unlegalized blackmailers and the uncommissioned highwaymen whom they not remotely suggest."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Temple of Music a reception and luncheon was given in honor of Gov. Odell in the New York State Building. One thousand invited guests were present. At 4 o'clock the Governor again entered his carriage and was driven to the Stadium, where he witnessed an exhibition of artillery and cavalry manoeuvres by the State troops.

The final event of the day was a dinner in the New York State Building given by the State Commissioners in honor of Gov. Odell.

Jersey City Women Golfers.

The women of the Jersey City Golf Club played their first match play round for the club championship yesterday on their club links. Five now survive for the honor being Miss Bertha Dixon, Mrs. B. P. Craig, Miss Wilkenson, Miss Edna Toffey, and Miss Neiser. A handicap was also played in the Gifford Cup series, and the three point victors, in order, were Miss Edna Toffey, Miss Clara Wilkenson, and Miss Bertha Dixon. They score three, two, and one points respectively. The best gross score was made by Mrs. B. P. Craig, 9 strokes.

Cup Offered for Newburg Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 9.—A club tournament was started to-day on the links of the Powelton Golf Club for a special cup. The first eight players qualified to continue at match play. The players and scores were: James S. Taylor, 83; J. Chadwick, Jr., 85; Gilman P. Tiffany, 87; W. T. Hilton, 87; John Smith, 95; W. J. Evans 96; George Collingwood, 102; E. O. Jova 102; R. H. Headley, 102; W. Wittereau 103; A. Wade, 103; T. F. Chadwick, 114. Headley lost the play off for the eighth place. The draw for the first match play round on Saturday is Taylor and Jova, Tiffany and Evans, Hilton and Smith, Chadwick, Jr., and Collingwood.

Pastime Athletic Club Anniversary.

On Saturday, Oct. 19, the Pastime Athletic Club will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with a reunion at the clubhouse, East Sixty-sixth Street, and Avenue A, to which all the old-time athletes of the city have been invited. There will be a vaudeville and athletic entertainment.

To-morrow will be the first day of registration in this city. The hours for registration are 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

What's the difference?

GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

WEEDING OUT GOLFERS

Eight Women Forced from National Championship Tournament.

MISS GRISCOM BEATEN AGAIN

Former Champion Loses in Consolation Set—Star Golf by Miss Curtis and Miss Adams.

Good golf, but no sensational surprises, marked the day's play yesterday in the first match play rounds for the women's National championship on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. For a weeding-out day, the gallery was unusually large early in the morning, and a long line of enthusiasts left the tee in the wake of each pair. If another defeat of Miss Griscom could be called a sensation, that fact might be termed one of the features of the day. Miss Griscom's failure to qualify was still the subject of much speculation, and the gallery could hardly repress a smile when she drove off in the consolation set. She was jaunty and cheerful, even amid her unusual conditions, but her golf did not show to advantage, for she lost to Mrs. W. M. Gorham of Philadelphia by one hole. The surprising feature was that Miss Griscom led by three on the ninth green, but then went to pieces on the homeward journey.

No favorites were put out of the championship set, although the eligible number was reduced from sixteen to eight. Boston suffered severely in the day's onslaught, for five of her seven representatives dropped by the wayside. Miss Margaret Curtis, who is admitted to be the strongest of the contingent, still survives, and her stock as the possible champion is increasing every day. Miss Mollie B. Adams, who recently made a new record of eighty-eight strokes for her Wollaston Club course, is the other Bostonian, and, with the exception of Miss Pauline Mackay, she is probably the best next to Miss Curtis. Miss Curtis and Miss Mackay were drawn together. Miss Curtis turned a card of ninety-six strokes for the eighteen holes, beating the best record of the previous day by one. Miss Curtis only got a sure lead for victory on the sixteenth hole, and a grand four for the home hole gave her the match. The cards are:

Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass.—
Out .....6 6 5 8 5 5 7 6 4—52
In .....4 5 4 6 6 5 5 5 4—44 96
Miss Pauline Mackay, Oakley—
Out .....8 6 4 5 5 8 5 7—55
In .....4 5 5 5 5 6 6 5 5—46 101

Miss Curtis to-day will meet the Western champion, Miss Bessie Anthony of Chicago. To the surprise of many of the critics, Miss Anthony scored a high victory over Miss Marion Oliver of Albany and also a member of the Baltusrol Club.

The closest games in the championship series were those won by Miss Lucy Herron, the graceful Cincinnati player, and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of the home club. The latter had all she could do to beat Miss Harriet Curtis by one hole, and Miss Herron had to play twenty holes, two extra ones, before she could triumph over Miss Emily N. Lockwood of the Lexington Golf Club of Massachusetts. It was the sportiest game of the day to watch, and as the fair opponents came up toward the home green a large gallery turned out to see the closing fight. Miss Herron captured the seventeenth hole in 6 to 7. On the home green Miss Lockwood lay better for the hole, but Miss Herron took every chance and by a brilliant put ran her ball down in 5. Miss Lockwood missed a good chance to halve, and the game was even. The first extra hole was halved, but Miss Herron by superior putting won the next in 5 to 6, and a well-merited victory. The cards were excellent and are:

Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati.
Out .....5 5 5 7 6 7 7 5 6—53
In .....5 5 5 5 7 6 5 5 5—50—103
Miss Emily N. Lockwood, Lexington.
Out .....7 7 5 8 5 5 7 6 4—54
In .....4 6 4 6 5 5 6 7 6—49—103
Extra holes—Herron, 7, 5; Lockwood, 7, 6.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice, the Lenox champion, played fast golf from the start against her opponent, Miss Louise A. Wells of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, and won by 6 up and 5 to play.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion and the strong local favorite to win, beat Miss Grace Fargo of Seabright by 4 up and 2 to play. Miss Hecker will meet Miss Georgianna Bishop, champion of the Brooklawn Club of Bridgeport, Conn., to-day. The latter beat Miss Elizabeth Farrington of the Vesper Country Club, Massachusetts, by 4 up and 3 to play. Miss Hecker secured a lead of two holes at the start with Miss Fargo, and then five holes were halved in succession. She lost the eighth through a sliced drive into the rough near the woods, but won the ninth and ended at the turn 2 in the lead. Her long game was superior to Miss Fargo's, but the latter was very accurate in her short plays. Miss Hecker played safe but not brilliant golf, and will have to do better against Miss Curtis or Mrs. Manice to win. The cards are:

Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, N. J.—
Out .....5 4 5 5 6 5 5 5—52
In .....4 5 3 5 5 7 5 . .—34 86
Miss Grace Fargo, Seabright—
Out .....7 7 4 7 5 6 8 7 4—55
In .....4 4 5 6 6 5 6 . .—36—91

The summary of the match play rounds for the championship and Consolation Cup is:

Championship Cup.—First match play round—Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass., beat Miss Pauline Mackay, Oakley, Mass., 2 up; Miss Bessie Anthony, Glenview, Chicago, beat Miss Marion Oliver, Albany, 5 up and 4 to play; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, beat Miss Harriot Curtis, Essex County, Mass., 1 up; Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati, beat Miss Emily N. Lockwood, Lexington, Mass., 1 up, (20 holes); Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Lenox, beat Miss Louise A. Wells, Brookline, 6 up and 5 up; Miss Mollie B. Adams, Wollaston, Mass., beat Miss Fanny K. McLane, Baltimore, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Georgianna Bishop, Brooklawn, beat Miss Elizabeth Farrington, Wollaston, Boston, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, Orange, N. J., beat Miss Grace Fargo, 4 up and 2 to play. Consolation Cup.—First round—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, beat Miss Ruth P. Milne, Albany, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County, beat Miss J. Anna Carpenter, Westward Ho, Chicago, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Elsie Cassatt, Merion Cricket, beat Miss Elizabeth Congdon, Lenview, by default; Miss Elizabeth N. Goffe, Baltusrol, beat Miss Ruth Badgeley, Harbor Hill, 6 up and 5 to play; Mrs. W. M. Gorham, Philadelphia, beat Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket, 1 up; Miss Ethel Burnet, Cincinnati, beat Mrs. R. E. Barlow, Philadelphia, 4 up and 2 to play; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington Valley, beat Miss Sophie Starr, Philadelphia Country, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, Oakley, beat Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County, 2 up and 1 to play.

The second round in each event will be played to-day, winners playing winners. A special handicap, for cups offered by the Baltusrol Club, was played in the afternoon. Forty women finished and the victor was Mrs. George Frances of the Brookline Country Club. Those finishing, with net scores of 100 and under, are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Mrs. George Frances, Brookline	104	15	89
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County	106	13	93
Miss T. H. Swords, Morris County	102	9	93
Miss A. McNeely, Merion Cricket	102	8	94
Miss Grace Ellis, Deal	106	11	95
Miss M. M. Riley, Philadelphia	111	14	97
Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport	102	5	97
Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck, Philadelphia	106	7	99
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau	105	5	100
Miss F. L. Vanderhoef, Ardsley	110	10	100
Mrs. Duncan Hunter, Anawam	118	18	100

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1339 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

REGAL SHOES FOR WOMEN.

LIVE OAK

From any point of view Regal Shoes for Women are the best in the world. No better shoes are made at any price and none nearly so good can be bought at anything like the price.

The Regal styles are exactly the same as the high-priced custom boot-makers of New York, London and Paris are making this Fall and Winter.

Regal Shoes look well as long as they last, and they last longer than any other shoe made, irrespective of name or price.

All sizes—all widths—you are sure of a perfect fit and complete shoe comfort if you wear Regals.

Women's Regal Shoe Stores at:

166 WEST 125th STREET, CORNER 7th AVENUE,
1339 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE HERALD BUILDING.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

WON'T RACE SHAMROCK II.

N. Y. Y. C. Committee Declines to Alter Cup Race Conditions.

THE PROPOSITION FOUND FAVOR

Certain Members of the Club Were Disposed to Accede to Sir Thomas Lipton's Proposition.

Though it has been decided that the beaten challenger for the America's Cup, Shamrock II., will race in American waters next year, after spending the Winter on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, all hope of a renewal of the cup races next season between the Shamrock and the best available American boat was set at rest yesterday when the New York Yacht Club, acting on Sir Thomas Lipton's proposal on behalf of Shamrock II. for another race for the cup, decided that a renewal of the races on the terms suggested was impracticable under the conditions governing the holding of the great yachting trophy. Sir Thomas Lipton's proposition was made after he had decided to winter the Shamrock in New York with the view to racing her against the yachts of her class next season, the idea of a renewal of the cup races being an afterthought, according to his friends.

The plan was considered favorable by the individual members of the New York Yacht Club, but when the matter was brought up before the Challenge Committee of the club it was disposed of in short order, as the committee declined to alter the clause in the deed of gift for the cup which specifically prohibits the acceptance of a challenge from a beaten challenger until a race with some other vessel has come in between the time that the challenger in question was beaten and the time selected for the renewal of the challenge. This conclusion was reached at a joint meeting of the committees of the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, held yesterday at the New York Yacht Club's house.

Sir Thomas Lipton's proposition was submitted by Vice Commodore Sharman-Crawford, who stated that his committee, on behalf of Sir Thomas, desired to ask if the New York Yacht Club, in favor of the Shamrock II., would withdraw the paragraph in question in the deed of gift. This reads as follows:

No vessel which has been defeated in a match for this cup can be again selected by any club challenging and by a bona fide representative for it by some other vessel has intervened, or until after the expiration of two years from the time of such defeat.

Mr. Sharman-Crawford also stated that in the event of this request being acceded to, should a challenge for next year be received from any one else, Sir Thomas Lipton would withdraw his challenge. Commodore Ledyard stated that the mutual agreement clause gives the two clubs the right to make any arrangement satisfactory to both as to dates, courses, number of trials, rules, and sailing regulations, together with any and all other conditions of the match, including waiver of the 'ten months' notice, but the committee of the New York Yacht Club was of the opinion that the clause gives no power to the club holding the cup to accept a challenge which the instrument itself prohibits absolutely. The committee did not think it was intended that after a boat had had a trial for the cup and been defeated she should be allowed to challenge again until the time specified has elapsed. The committee declined to accede to the request. It was suggested later that a challenge might now be looged on behalf of the Shamrock, but this suggestion was not received with favor by the representatives of the Royal Ulster Club.

Hugh Kelly, Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, later in the day sailed for home on the White Star Line steamship Majestic. He expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the treatment he had received here and the fair treatment that had been accorded the Shamrock II.

"I have been well treated," he said, "and I am going back to Glasgow after having witnessed a magnificent and perfectly fair yacht race. Sir Thomas Lipton will not challenge next year, and I have no idea who will. The England will again strive for 'it,' the cup I am satisfied. The question will be who will design the next defender. Fife and Watson have had a try at it, and have not been successful.

"The proposition to change the crews on the yachts and have another race will not be considered. Besides it would do no good, nor would it prove anything."

Local yachtsmen who heard of the Challenge Committee decision agreed that it was a wise one. They also agreed that if Sir Thomas should challenge with a new yacht there would be an excellent opportunity for him to use Shamrock II. as a trial horse, having the new yacht's tuning-up spins on this side of the Atlantic. This is considered to be a distinct advantage for the challenger.

Sir Thomas, when told of the committee's decision, said he had no comment to make, nor would he say whether he would challenge again with a new yacht.

The crew of the Shamrock are to return to England, it is said, on the steamer Oceanic, which sails Oct. 16.

Yachts Go Out of Commission.

In the past ten days the following yachts have gone out of commission and are laid up for the Winter at the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company's yacht basin, in Brooklyn:

Steam Yachts—Preble, Vamoose, U. S. A. Viking, Sickle, Rhadha, Say When, Surf, Felicia, Aileen, Revere, Nourmahal, Clifton, Tuscarora, Elsa, Scout, Lady Godiva, Elreba.

Schooner Yachts—Endymion, Comet, Sea Fox, Wayfarer, Tiora, Peerless, Half Moon, Wanderer, Katholina, Kiwassa, Julia, Meteor, Oonas, Rowena, Montauk.

Sloop Yachts—Argonaut, Athlon, Moccasin, Hildegarde, Schemer, Rosalie, Havana, Cockatoo, Chispa, Kiora, Eelin, Kathleen, Gretchen, Isolde, Wasp, Persimmon, Frolic, Uima, Maraquita, Mermaid, Viking, Delfa, Sayonara, Kate, Athene, Fad.

Yawls—Huron, Argo, Cachelot, Toarmina, Watauga.

House Boats—Uima, Marie.

King Edward Owns Britannia Again.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—King Edward has repurchased his former racing cutter yacht Britannia from Sir Richard Bulkeley.

A German Challenge for America's Cup.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—It is rumored that Emperor William has instructed the Kiel Yacht Club to challenge for the America's Cup.

Constipation & Hemorrhoids Cured by

Entona

THE ORIGINAL WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES

by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption

Fifty cents a box at all Druggists or sent, carefully packed, by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

SAMPLES FREE

Address THE ENTONA COMPANY, Dept. T, 61 Fifth Ave., New York

"The Old Faithful" of Whiskies

is the one you can depend upon. It fills the bill as a reliable medicine or as a social adjunct. There is no other which is so well applicable to your needs as

"OLD CROW RYE"

The water, formula and grain are responsible for its excellence.
Gold Medal Awarded Paris, 1900.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Palace Team Makes High Score in Greater New York Tournament.

In the Greater New York bowling tournament last night on the Palace alleys, Brooklyn, the Palace team made a new high team score for the tournament of 969, and Dickson of the same team made a high individual score of 234. The Palace bowlers won two games, the Logan Wheelmen won one game and lost one, and the Carroll Park Wheelmen lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 193; Granger, 192; Carroon, 212; Dickson, 200; Beinert, 155. Total, 982.

Logan Wheelmen—Sharkey, 190; E. Egelhoff, 202; Taylor, 172; Weinpahl, 165; F. Egelhoff, 171. Total, 900.

SECOND GAME.—Logan Wheelmen—Sharkey, 153; E. Egelhoff, 164; Taylor, 105; Weinpahl, 154; F. Egelhoff, 181. Total, 817.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 163; Degenhardt, 190; Watjen, 152; Bahr, 133; Hashagen, 168. Total, 806.

THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 177; Granger, 217; Carroon, 185; Dickson, 234; Beinert, 186. Total, 999.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 153; H. Degenhardt, 157; Watjen, 198; Bahr, 169; Hashagen, 192. Total, 869.

In the Columbia League tournament on the Columbia alleys last night the Linwood bowlers won two games, the Standard team won one game and lost one, and the Enterprise five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 147; Tobin, 160; Kaestner, 184; Carstens, 158; Wyman, 169. Total, 824.

Linwood Bowling Club—Daley, 144; Kennedy, 160; Downes, 183; Tighe, 169; Tindale, 170. Total, 826.

SECOND GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 169; Tobin, 156; Kaestner, 170; Carstens, 172; Wyman, 213. Total, 880.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Wanamaker, 138; Platz, 149; Picken, 142; Kuehn, 135; Kolb, 146. Total, 755.

THIRD GAME.—

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times.
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

IN CONFLICT WITH HIMSELF.

Mr. SHEPARD professes two sets of principles, quite unlike, wholly antagonistic. He addresses the voters as a partisan, a Democrat, nominated by Democrats, appealing to Democrats for support, and presenting as the sole objection to his opponent the fact that he is a Republican whose nomination "was dictated by the Republican organization." Yet he declares that the powers of the Mayor should be used for no partisan purpose and promises that his administration shall be non-partisan.

That Mr. SHEPARD is in irreconcilable conflict with himself is made plain by his own words. We quote from his speech of acceptance:

> For I venture myself to believe, and also to be sure that nearly all good citizens will very soon believe, that a competition for the Mayoralty between President Low and myself will not, on the whole, be calamitous to any real interest of the American metropolis or of its people. Nevertheless, I think it clear that the best interests of the city and of good government require his defeat.
>
> For the candidacy of the Republican candidate, dictated by the Republican organization and submitted to by its allies, represents, first, the proposition that the Mayor of the city must be a Republican; that under no circumstances, for the present at least, no matter what the assurance of honest and efficient administration by a Democrat, shall a man not in sympathy with the Republican State and National Administrations be allowed to administer the affairs of the city. The circumstances of his nomination have peremptorily placed, and were so intended by those who effected it, the present campaign, so far as the head of the ticket is concerned, upon a partisan basis.
>
> That candidacy next represents the proposition that, if evils or mistakes can, under the vigorous and wholesome watchfulness of the public sentiment, be found in municipal administration, they shall all be charged upon the Democratic Party in utter disregard of the fact that whatever the burden of responsibility resting upon Democrats may be, the evils and wrongs of administration have in large part been created by Republicans, and by Republican legislation.

And again:

> In all political administration on a great scale, whether National, State, or municipal, wrongdoing no doubt will, from time to time, occur, whatever the watchfulness or safeguards. It is a crowning honor of the Democratic Party, far beyond any like merit of its great competitor, that it has generally found within its own ranks the ability, the energy, and the honest persistence necessary to deal with public wrongdoing whether within or without its own ranks. My conception of public duty in this respect has grown through many years, and it will, please GOD, remain completely intact in my mind and conscience, and in the control of my conduct during the time of my Mayoralty if I shall be chosen to that place.

This is not the language of a voluble politician, speaking loosely and at random as thoughts come into his head. Mr. SHEPARD weighs his words. No man having relations with public affairs puts more care and pains into the composition of his speeches. Therefore, when he speaks of "all political administration on a great scale, whether National, State, or municipal," we have full warrant for the conclusion that he regards the management of the affairs of a city as a political undertaking—not a business matter purely, but political, and hence partisan. Can there be any politics in the City Government except party politics? Can a political Mayor be anything but a partisan Mayor?

Yet a little further on Mr. SHEPARD forgot his partisanship and pledged himself to a non-partisan performance of his duty:

> I am, as I have said, a Democrat, and I am the nominee of a Democratic Convention. I shall not use the powers of the Mayor, if they come to me, for any partisan purpose, whether to destroy or disintegrate or to build up any political organization, Democratic or Republican, or of any name whatsoever.
>
> Those powers are to be sacredly used for the welfare of the entire people, and for no party or partisan purpose, whether meritorious or not. My conferences on public affairs will be freely had with men of all political opinions, my present opponents as well as my present supporters. It would, however, be an absurd affectation for me to assert that in one respect I differ from President Low and all other candidates. I do not believe that any candidate for great political office can honestly speak except as I shall speak. My relations with men near to me politically or personally will very probably, if I be elected, be closer and more continuous than with men not having the same strong motive to make my administration a success.
>
> My administration, if I am elected, will, I promise, be non-partisan in the true and only possible sense, that no use of the money or power of the entire people shall be made, and no employment of their agents had, except for the interest of the whole city and of all its people, as well those in political minority as those in political majority. If my associates upon your ticket and myself should succeed in our administration so that all of the people of this splendid and wonderful community should, as mere citizens, be grateful for the result, I admit that my own pleasure would be more keen for this—that so honorable a result would bring the Democratic Party a powerful and legitimate prestige.

We submit that there is no compatibility between these two sets of principles. It is proper and necessary to ask Mr. SHEPARD what he means by these double professions. Are we to take him as a partisan until after the election and then expect him to turn about and administer the affairs of the city precisely as Mr. Low would administer them, as a non-partisan, having regard only "for the interest of the whole city and of all its people"? We do not take this view of the manifest contradiction, for it implies dishonesty on the part of Mr. SHEPARD. It makes him say to the Tammany horde "I am a Democrat; trust me; you shall be taken care of," while at the same time he says to independent Democrats "I am a nonpartisan, no part of the powers of my office shall be used for party advantage." We do not think Mr. SHEPARD is capable of this attempt to deceive the people. But he has most effectually deceived himself.

On his own statement the only difference between his candidacy and the candidacy of Mr. Low is that of party. He is a Democrat, Mr. Low is a Republican. We defy anybody to find in Mr. SHEPARD'S speech any other argument, statement, or reason why "the best interests of the city and of good government require his [Mr. Low's] defeat."

It is not only a miserable reason in itself, considering the absolutely non-partisan character of the conferences which led to the nomination of Mr. Low, but it is an attempt to block the wheels of progress in municipal administration. There is hardly a capable and disinterested student of municipal affairs and the government of cities who is not a convinced believer in the principle of non-partisanship. It is a cause that is advancing under the impulse of untiring labor and able advocacy. The contrary principle has come into general abhorrence. It is conspicuously exemplified in the Tammany Government of this city. Mr. SHEPARD, we are told, has always believed in the party government of cities. Then why does he so fervently protest that his administration shall be non-partisan? Is his talk about political administration and his own Democracy merely a bid for Tammany votes? That would be unworthy of him. But he can never do any cause as much good as he has done harm to the cause of municipal reform by accepting this nomination from the enemies of all reform and all decency.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

There is warrant for the belief that at the next session of Congress there will be an interesting contest over the reenactment of the Chinese Exclusion act. The initiative in the opposition to the continuance of the restrictions now imposed comes naturally from the Chinese, but if the reports which reach us are correct the movement is gaining strength among Eastern and Southern Congressmen, many of whom are reaching the conclusion that there are large areas of the United States where an important increase of cheap labor would be advantageous. The interest in continuing the present stringent law is confined largely to the Pacific Coast, and whether it is there as strong as the leaders of the labor organizations would have us believe is a question which it is difficult to answer without a more intimate knowledge of public opinion on this subject than can be gained from the newspapers of the California cities.

Ever since the exclusion law was enacted there has been a steady infiltration of Chinese into the United States by means which it would probably be impossible to stop without involving an expense wholly out of proportion to the benefits to result. They slip in from Canada, from Mexico, and occasionally through the ports which are supposed to be effectually closed against them. Never since the world began has it been possible to keep permanently out of a country the people who wanted to enter it, and the more stringent the rules against them the greater the attractions of the forbidden territory. They will get in somehow, and once in they will make shift to stay as long as it pleases them. There are not as many here as would come if the exclusion law were permitted to lapse, but this is a condition which will correct itself in time.

Perhaps the most interesting phase of the question now presented for discussion in this much-debated problem is the change of sentiment which has taken place in the South respecting Chinese immigration. Ten years ago the vote of the Southern Senators and Representatives was practically unanimous in favor of exclusion. Now it is understood that they are as unanimous in favor of the free entry of the Chinese. They are said to believe that the material interests of the South demand an increase of cheap labor. The negro has been found unequal to the opportunities open to him. He has deserted the soil and flocked to the towns, where he is not wanted and where he obstructs rather than helps development. He is thriftless and improvident, which excludes him from many of the mechanical industries which would employ him largely if his labor were a safe dependence. That it is not so considered explains his exclusion from the cotton mills, furniture factories, and other manufacturing industries of the South. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get the soil cultivated and the crops gathered by negro labor, and the supply of white labor has been drawn upon so heavily for the cotton and woolen mills that in many districts it is already reported scarce. Its withdrawal from agriculture has left a vacuum which it is thought the Chinese will fill to advantage. As to the effect upon the negro of the competition of the Chinese, opinions differ. Many think it will stimulate him to be brought in contact with a race at once servile and alien, but the argument in support of this view is neither very clear nor very cogent.

Except as reflecting the views of organized labor, Eastern opinion on the subject of Chinese immigration is not very sharply defined. The general feeling seems to be that the Chinese as we know them are a peaceable, industrious race who trouble nobody, and if not molested by hoboes and Hooligans mind their own business and fill a very useful place as laundrymen. The excitement of twenty years ago over the inundation of this country by a tidal wave of Mongolian immigration has completely subsided, and it would be impossible to revive it. The Middle West has thus far discovered no disadvantage from the presence of Chinese in increasing numbers, and New England knows or cares very little about them one way or the other. If, therefore, Minister WU has been as successful as is reported in securing a Southern and Eastern interest in an important modification of the present exclusion law, the question will have a great deal more interest than it has had for the past ten years at least. Whether it will simplify or complicate the negro problem in the South is probably the most interesting question which it offers to the student of American sociology.

WHERE THE MONEY IS COMING FROM

A municipal campaign costs money. Where, for each side, is the money coming from in this campaign?

That is a question with which Mr. SHEPARD might enlighten his perception of the situation by asking himself with seriousness. For the plain fact is that the money for Mr. Low's campaign is coming from people who will contribute it, without hope of other reward, in order to reform the City Government. As taxpayers, the contributors will give it because they believe that their taxes are now largely spent in maintaining tax eaters. They desire that the city shall get the worth of their money. They are actuated also by honest indignation at the burning disgrace to the city and to themselves that Tammany government means and inflicts. There will be nothing corrupt or corrupting in these contributions, nothing that will lay upon the candidate, if he is elected, any obligations that he may find onerous in office, nothing that is not honorable to him and to the contributors.

Can Mr. SHEPARD say as much? Dare he say as much? Does he not know that the organization to which he has tied his good name and his ambition lives by blackmailing all public supplies and all public undertakings, and chiefly by blackmailing vice and crime? Does he not know that it is an installment of the wages of sin that is going into the Tammany treasury for the purposes of his campaign, and with the expectation, on the part of those who put it there, that they will get it back, with interest, in the continued opportunities for blackmail that will be furnished after his election? Of course he knows it. He has said it, in words with which the town is already placarded, in stinging words that owe their sting to the universal knowledge of their truth. Can he imagine the "Tammany Ladies' Auxiliary" sweeping down Fourteenth Street, from curb to curb, on the night of Low's election, as it swept on the night of VAN WYCK'S, shouting, "The town is wide open, wide open, wide open." Can he not imagine the same crowd, the worse for four years' wear and tear of evil living, repeating that performance on the night of his own election, if fate should have that event in store for us? If he cannot, we can assure him that even the men with whom he has heretofore been working in public affairs can perfectly imagine it, and that that is why such men look with dread to the possibility of his election.

It is not open to Mr. SHEPARD to say that it is not his fault that every gambler, every prostitute, and every blackmailer of gambling and prostitution, official or unofficial, throughout the greater city, will work for him and contribute to his election. But it is. Nobody forced him, nobody could have forced him, to take command of a gang of bandits, and to place himself in a position where, if he is elected Mayor, he must either cheat the men who put him in, supported him, and contributed money to his election, or else deceive and betray the City of New York. And that is the dilemma which he has prepared for himself. The only escape from it seems to be that he shall fail to be elected. That, accordingly, is the result which most of his past political associates and personal friends seem to desire.

THE BRITISH OFFICER.

With singular unanimity foreign military attachés who have been following the British arms in the field in South Africa have agreed that the British officer was as conspicuous for his recklessness in exposing himself as he was in his supreme ignorance of the methods of modern warfare. It is not hard for English-speaking people to understand the full significance of the first attribute. But the second, for those whose information of the training of the British officer rests principally upon the English military novel, is almost as incomprehensible as its realization is painful. What is the training through which the British officer passes which marks him to-day as it did a century ago as a man who went into battle "without knowledge of war or fear of death"?

This is a question which Mr. LIONEL STRACHEY, a nephew of the late Sir EDWARD STRACHEY, succeeds pretty well in answering in the current number of The Cosmopolitan. To be sure, technical articles have not been lacking to inform us what the ideals of such places as Woolwich and Sandhurst are, but Mr. STRACHEY informs us thoroughly as to what may be expected from the cadets who have mastered what is actually presented in instruction. There are three elements which enter into the making of the British officer which can hardly tend toward producing a "first-class fighting man." In the first place, he must have a private income or it is hardly worth while for him to enter the army at all; in the second, social considerations are always paramount to military; and thirdly, the short period of time spent by the British officer in attempting to acquire a knowledge of his profession makes the conclusion inevitable that the knowledge itself is of little use in actual warfare.

England has no Kadettenschulen, and the long, severe courses of Saint Cyr and West Point are also unknown in the British Isles. Two years at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich is judged sufficient total preparation for a Lieutenant of Artillery or Engineers. But these two arms of the service are numerically inconspicuous beside the infantry and cavalry. Aspirants for epaulets in those branches acquire their whole programme of ignorance in nine actual months of study at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, the course lasting nominally one year, but being abbreviated by vacation periods. Did one ever hear of a man's becoming a doctor, a lawyer, a clergyman, an organist, an accountant, a watchmaker, a balloonist, or a floorwalker in a shop in nine months? And why does it take years to reach the rank of Sublieutenant in the British Navy and only months to obtain a Second Lieutenant's commission in the British Army? Old England, having discovered how to gain truly efficient naval officers, applies the opposite method to the production of army officers—with equal success in the reverse direction.

This seems to be harsh language, particularly from an Englishman, but it is borne out by the facts. At Sandhurst, a dozen hours a week for nine months of the year are devoted to drill, and, while the German, French, American, or even the Spanish cadet is hard at work acquiring a knowledge of tactics and busy with problems of strategy, the future Wellington is otherwise occupied.

> Polo, lawn tennis, billiards, cricket matches, loo, (a game of cards;) partridge shooting, tiffin (lunch) parties, house parties, private hops, regimental balls, theatricals, flirtations, liaisons, "doing" London in mufti, (citizen's clothes;) swaggering down Piccadilly with top hat and eyeglass—all this he adores, to the detrimental neglect of the military sciences.

Of course, Mr. STRACHEY does not mean to say that there are no professional military men of high standing and abundant knowledge in the British Army, but what he proves is that the Government War Colleges do not furnish them with the means of becoming such. And the deplorable thing about it is that the scheme of army reorganization recently adopted, while furnishing an elaborate system for augmenting the rank and file and improving the "school of the soldier," makes no attempt to take the corps of cadets out of the clutches of "society."

AN EXCHANGE OF AMENITIES.

Commissioner MURPHY owes Commissioner SEXTON a letter. That in which Commissioner SEXTON assures Commissioner MURPHY of the zeal and intelligence of the police in their co-operation with the movement of the Committee of Fifteen and the Health Department to purify the tenement houses is very pleasant and creates an obligation which should not be overlooked. As Commissioner MURPHY is very busy just now and has a great many things to think of which have no relation to the amenities, we take the liberty of suggesting a form of letter which will probably meet the requirements as well as another, and besides giving pleasure to both sender and recipient will add something to the gayety of nations:

> Police Department, New York ——.
>
> Dear Commissioner:
>
> I acknowledge with thanks your very kind testimonial to the efficiency of the police in assisting in the suppression of vice in the tenement house districts. As has been remarked before, praise from such a source is praise indeed. In reciprocity it gives me pleasure to say that never before, except during my own incumbency of the office you now fill with such distinguished ability, was the Health Department so well managed as now. No one who enjoys the pleasure of your acquaintance will suspect that you are in public life for your health, but that you are there for the health of the community, physical and moral, is a fact to which it gives me great satisfaction to bear testimony. Your pre-eminent qualifications for the exigent and responsible office of head of the sanitary administration of the city are well known, and your splendid management of contagious diseases during the past year has commanded the attention of the world. With much respect.

If Commissioner MURPHY will sign and send this letter, he will balance the account and appropriately recognize the proverbial obligation which imposes upon the recipient of one good turn the duty of doing another.

THE TIMES owes an apology to Mr. JOHN S. WOODS of Matteawan for having published a letter of congratulation and compliment upon its Jubilee Number which he intended to be a personal and private expression of his good wishes. By an accident of oversight which we regret, the letter was printed yesterday with others of a like nature. THE TIMES intends to pay scrupulous respect to the wishes of its correspondents in its treatment of the letters they send to it, many of which, like the letter of Mr. WOODS, are purely for private use and information.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Delightful proof of how extremely funny our cousins across the water can be, and still remain utterly unconscious of it and also of the amazing seriousness with which they take their people with titles, even though the wearer of the title may be of American birth, is given by a little news paragraph which we find in a copy of The London News just arrived by mail. "CONSUELO, Duchess of Manchester," we read, "is about to start a relentless war against Christian Scientists in the United States. She is even going to try to get a law passed making the tenets of the sect a criminal offense. Her Grace has expressed herself very strongly in the matter, and at Carlsbad, where she has been staying recently, she witnessed several sad deaths which she directly ascribes to a foolish disregard of medical help under persuasion of the local branch of the sect. The visit of the Duchess to America is the first since her marriage, and as her Grace is very popular in the United States it is not at all improbable that she may be able to get many Senators of her acquaintance to influence Congress in the matter." Just how much influence upon British legislation "she that was" Miss CONSUELO YZNAGA can exert we would not attempt to state with any definiteness, but it is doubtful if even The News would anticipate very revolutionary consequences there as the instant results of her efforts for or against "Christian Science" or anything else, and yet if calmly talks of a possible success here in getting "a law passed making the tenets of the sect a criminal offense." There are, to say the least, several obstacles in the way of any such action as that. If the Duchess has become foe of humbug healing in all its varieties, and under all its meaningless and therefore synonymous names, we are very glad of it, for the greater the number of such foes the better, but we do not expect much to come from her acquaintance with "many Senators." Eddyites and their like control several votes, and what that means with Congress was shown when a few threats of revenge at the polls brought about the abolition of the army canteen.

——Two steamers, the Seneca and the Queen Margaret, reached this port on Monday and reported that, while coming up the coast and when near the Fenwick Shoal Lightship, they had sighted an extremely dangerous derelict. And that is all they reported. There was not a word about an effort on the part of either to sink the wreck and so make navigation safer for other vessels passing through those much-traveled waters—the Fenwick Shoal is near the northern extremity of the Maryland shore. Apparently both of the Captains felt a proud consciousness of duty done when they had put other Captains on the watch for the danger which at least one of themselves had very narrowly escaped, for the Captain of the Seneca said that the derelict was not discovered by his lookout until the steamer was almost on top of it. Of course there is no particular blame to be imposed upon these officers, for they followed the almost invariable custom, and would probably have had a bad quarter of an hour with their owners if, having themselves had the good fortune to avoid the peril of collision with the wandering reef, they had devoted time during which ship expenses were running on to making the sea safer for the next comers. But how unutterably stupid is the selfishness which has resulted in the establishment of the custom illustrated by the course of these two Captains! At an expense of only a few dollars either of them could have sent the derelict to the bottom, where she belongs. Now it will require a special voyage by a Government vessel—which voyage may or may not be attempted, and which may or may not be successful, since the movements of floating wrecks are most erratic and nobody can tell where this one may be now. If shipowners cannot see that it is for their own interest to order their Captains to destroy all derelicts sighted, at least when it can be conveniently done, the insurance people might take hold of the matter. They exercise a strong influence over the shipowners when they choose to do so, and surely this is an evil on which somebody or other ought to act at once.

——Not a few things that were neither reasonable nor courageous have been done here in the name of "protection," but education, such as we have had, we have always offered to all comers on the same terms, and we have never built a wall, tariff or other, around our schools to keep foreigners out of them. To be sure, not many foreigners, except those who had determined to be foreigners no longer, have until very recently wanted to attend our schools, there being better ones abroad, but that has changed now, and a considerable army of outlanders are at present learning the lessons we can teach and taking the results of their studies back home again. Even now, however, our graduates in the arts and sciences, the humanities and the divinities, do not imitate the manufacturers and the wool growers in demanding "protection" from foreign competition, but are quite willing to leave wide open the doors of all our schools and universities. Wherein, it seems, are they much unlike the learned men of Germany in these latter days. Students from other countries are no longer welcomed at the Technical College in Berlin, on the amusing pretext that they crowd the natives out of the laboratories, and for some time rumors of the same sort of antagonism have been coming from the great German universities. Of course this can mean only one thing—a desire and an intention to monopolize, so far as possible and convenient, the material advantages and superiorities to be derived from Germany's undoubtedly great facilities for the acquirement of education. The talk of crowding is about as absurd as would be the complaint of a shopkeeper that the number of his customers had become so large as to be troublesome. Laboratories can be enlarged or duplicated just as shops can, and it can hardly be a source of pride to the Germans that they can no longer afford to teach and train the rest of the world or the part of it that manifests a desire to be taught and trained, as the Germany of the past was always glad to do.

——Again our Fire Chief has risen superior to his ominous name and contradicted the lugubrious prophecies made at the time when, after a somewhat mysteriously rapid elevation of rank, he became the executive head of the department. His vigorous attack on the police, made as it is at this particular time, demonstrates that the Chief, though a CROKER, keeps public interests squarely in mind and defends them as energetically as he can, whatever may be the political consequences to party friends. His charges of police negligence, made just before election, add materially to Tammany's heavy burden, and they are the more practically serious because they concern the efficiency and not the morality of the police force under its present management.

THE SUBJECT OF THE NOSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago, an Australian, in a remarkable letter to THE TIMES, mentioned as a peculiarly distinctive characteristic of the American his "extreme sensitiveness on the subject of his nose," and enumerated, as evidences of this sensitiveness "nervous fumbling with the nose, forced yawning, whistling, or spitting," when he imagines himself unduly scrutinized, or "general embarrassment" when the subject of the nose is alluded to.

Since my attention was thus called to the matter I have, in my wanderings through this country, as a commercial traveler, endeavored to verify the Australian's criticism of us. I find that the manifestations above mentioned are more common in the East than in the West, and, further, that they are much more pronounced among Americans of foreign origin than among the native born, more especially those who have been American for several generations.

From this observation I argue that the Australian's criticism must be more descriptive of Europeans than of Americans, but, as I have never visited Europe, I am not in a position to form an absolute opinion on the subject.

GEORGE C. GORHAM, Jr.
East Orange, N. J., Oct. 7, 1901.

SOCIALIST POLICY DEFINED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper for a few thoughts in regard to Archbishop Corrigan's sermon of Sunday morning. There seems to be a misconception in the most Reverend gentleman's mind as to the tenets of modern Socialism. The term was indeed rather loosely used in the past, but since now the Socialists have organized themselves into a National party, with a very definite policy, they would seem to be fairly entitled to having that policy regarded as Socialism. That policy, toward which if not to which economic scholars now pretty generally admit our society is tending, is, in brief, Government ownership and exploitation of all capital. This would of itself, Socialists claim, bring about a desirable condition of equality.

Moreover, this is the logical and inevitable result of the movement for the consolidation of industries which has made such tremendous strides within the last year or two, and which marks the end of the era of competition. Government ownership is to be brought about by the ballot. Perhaps no class of people are more grieved at the mad policy of assassination advocated and practiced by the Anarchists than are the Socialists. To confound Socialism with Anarchism at this time is to display unpardonable or at least pitiable ignorance. Free love may be advocated by Anarchism, but it is certainly frowned upon by Socialism.

"Why should we attempt to keep up the fiction that men are equal?" his Grace asks. Why, indeed? Certainly the Socialists are trying very hard to convince society of the inequality and increasing inequality of its members and to show a remedy.

"Christ made a distinction in the equality of man in establishing the Church by appointing leaders and followers." Socialism never fails to recognize the necessity of such leaders. It demands a well-graded corps of Government officials and a Government stronger in many respects than our present one. Does not his Grace unwittingly attempt a refutation of the principles of Anarchism instead of those of its opposite, Socialism?

Christ certainly said and believed, as all sane and honest men believe, that every one should respect his neighbor's possessions. But Christ did not desire to interfere with the Roman Government, nor did he concern Himself to prevent its workings in the matter of tribute, albeit the system may have seemed at times unwise and unjust. Nor would Christ perhaps deem it necessary to frown upon the taxes our Government imposes nor the buying or confiscating of private property for public ends by a Government avowedly Socialistic or otherwise. Socialism does not run counter to the precepts of Christ in this matter.

The struggle for a livelihood is becoming ever keener. If it were a fact that Socialism is fastening itself most easily upon the minds of the poor and ignorant, this condition of affairs might account for it. But the truth is the ignorant are the last to embrace Socialism because the last to appreciate its logic. Anarchism is much easier to understand and its wild theories appeal more strongly to ignorant and imbruted minds. It takes a certain degree of thoughtfulness to comprehend that for oppression or misery systems are more to blame than men.

All Socialists lament most sorrowfully the assassination of our beloved late President, but they are not content with lamentation alone; they feel it a duty even more than before to strive to so change conditions as to render unlikely if not impossible so horrible a deed.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL ANDERSON, A. M.
New York Oct. 8, 1901.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST'S CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the magazine supplement of yesterday's TIMES is a paragraph concerning the alleged petering out of a movement in 1881 to build a large church in Washington by the "sect" called the Christians, the movement having, it is alleged, had its rise in the desire to provide a more imposing edifice in which the President—Garfield—might worship. The paragraph in question contains so much that is not so, even though based upon what an alleged resident of the District of Columbia says, that I am not disposed to let it pass in silence.

The Disciples of Christ, commonly called Christians and sometimes maliciously called "Campbellites," had long had a church in Washington when Mr. Garfield was elected President, and Mr. Garfield had long attended services at that small church building, and had, I believe, sometimes preached in it. About 1880, the growth of the congregation necessitated a larger building for its use, and the movement to erect such larger building was well under way, I believe, when Mr. Garfield was nominated for the Presidency. I say, "I believe," since on those points I speak on hearsay, but much of what I have to say hereinafter is based on personal knowledge. I have no reason to doubt and every reason for believing that the said hearsay is strictly accurate.

The "Memorial Christian Church," not chapel, be it observed, nor yet "Garfield Memorial," is a commodious brick edifice on Vermont Avenue, near N Street, Washington, having a seating capacity of about 600, I think it is, with a large Bible school room behind or on the same level as the main room. This church was erected about 1881-2, and was fully paid for at the time, according to the best of my information. The Rev. Frederick D. Power has presided over that particular congregation for over twenty-five years, and was at one time the Chaplain of the House. The Disciples of Christ now have two large congregations and one or two missions in Washington City, but as they do not employ brass bands nor self-advertising methods in their work, it is possible that your (mis)informant has not had his somewhat sluggish perceptive faculties stirred into activity by what they have been doing in that city. But the main point is that the movement to erect a larger church building did not fail notwithstanding the fact that Garfield was assassinated.

The religious movement known as the Disciples of Christ or Christians had its origin in several widely separated places in the United States in the efforts of Barton W. Stone, Walter Scott, and the two Campbells, father and son, to break the bonds imposed by written creeds. Alexander Campbell, the son, being a man of culture and of imperial intellect, easily became the forefront of the Disciples in the intense controversies that sprang up on all sides with the religious bodies having written creeds; hence, the nickname "Campbellites" was attempted to be fastened upon the new movement's followers, but they have always and everywhere repudiated it, and none more strongly than Campbell himself. It was Alexander Campbell whose attacks have practically uprooted the good old Presbyterian doctrine of "infant damnation," a logical sequence of the doctrine of foreordination and predestination. Nor did the attacks of the Disciples upon the doctrine of original sin endear them to the believers in that crudity. Being unable to meet logic with logic, the adherents of written creeds fell back on—well, they invented the nickname "Campbellite" to supply the place of the wanting logic. But "kicking against the pricks" has not availed, as numerous "heresy trials" have evidenced. A DISCIPLE.
New York, Oct. 7, 1901.

Mr. Low and the Tax Budget.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. Low expects to be elected he must give the taxpayer some assurance of his intention to cut down the city's tax budget.

His public utterances so far have all indicated an intention to increase rather than decrease expenses. I voted against him four years ago because of this same indifference to the land owner's interest, and I will vote against him again unless he gives us some assurance that he will try to lessen the burden of taxation. Please, if possible, get some statement from him on this subject. W. H.
New York, Oct. 5, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Appreciation.

"Here, poor man, is a penny."

"Thank you, mum; I'll always number you among my closest friends."—Indianapolis News.

No Time for Quiet.

Bliffers—Can't you run that typewriting machine without making such a terrible racket?

Whiffers (who has a desk in the same office)—Not when I'm writing to a man who called me a fool.—New York Weekly.

Science Encourages.

An eminent physician states most emphatically that human bodies do not petrify. So the young man who has all along accused his lady love of having a marble heart may call all such foolish ideas off and take courage.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Ways of the Ultra Wealthy.

"What would you do if you had a billion dollars?"

"Oh," answered the languid man, "I don't see why I should expect to prove any exception to the rule. I would probably go to one of the usual extremes, and either buy yachts or else walk to save car fare."—Washington Star.

Seized the Opportunity.

"O, my!" she exclaimed impatiently, "we'll be sure to miss the first act. We've been waiting a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say," he replied, rather tartly.

"Ours?" she cried, joyfully. "Oh, George, this is so sudden!"—Philadelphia Press.

OPTIMISM.

From the Washington Star.

Just around the corner, as you travel
through this life,
Is some spot that's bright with sunshine
and forever free from strife.
The lane may be a long one, but its course
will change some day
And lead you to the gates that keep our
sorrows all at bay
You'll find tasks not so difficult; no lessons
hard to learn,
Just around the corner, if you know the
way to turn.

The winds will breathe sweet music and
forget their stormy way,
And the rose that died in August in your
heart will smile for aye
The babble of the high road will be left
far, far behind
And you'll greet the restful twilight with
a calm, contented mind.
You will reach the land of pleasures, if the
right you care to earn.
They are just around the corner, if you
know the way to turn.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

Passing Comment on the Frivolous Entertainments of the Day.

It may or it may not be a significant sign of the times that the theatres at which the largest crowds of people at the present time are to be found are those in which frivolity reigns. All the serious dramas on exhibition in New York at the present are receiving only a modicum of the patronage which they deserve. The public has elected to like Mr. Hackett's Don Caesar de Bazan in a mild and complacent manner, and his audiences are tolerably large. But there is a large element of comedy in the drama, and though it cannot be fairly called a frivolous entertainment, it is at least fantastical and airy.

"The Messenger Boy" at Daly's has imprinted itself upon the hearts of the populace, and at the Madison Square Theatre there are nightly enacted scenes of strenuous eagerness upon the part of a public determined to see a young woman who disports herself in pink pajamas. It has frequently been asserted that in plays of the species to which "The Liberty Belles" belongs the exposition of the female form divine is one of the most potent elements of attractiveness with the theatregoer. Just exactly how this fundamental truth bears itself in the presence of pajamas is difficult to define, but certainly the flowing robes of the East are not favorable to a display of figures. On the contrary, there is a certain formlessness about the pajama affair which leads to the suspicion that curiosity has been piqued by the mystery of the present voluminous concealment.

The Bijou Theatre is a palace of discomfort just now to all who have not taken the precaution to procure their seats in advance. Mr. David Warfield is there enacting that Hebrew character which he has for several years utilized as the vehicle for the revelation of his talents. Now he has a play built around this character, and the populace rejoice and are exceeding glad. Fragmentary and episodical as this production is, it is not without features of real dramatic effectiveness. Perhaps the most interesting scene, as it certainly is the most truly humorous, is that in which Mr. Warfield as the Hebrew before mentioned, and Marie Bates as the intoxicated Irish woman whom she has played in several plays, sit upon the steps and dispute over the naming of their grandchildren. It may be noted that the father and mother of these prospective grandchildren are not yet born, and that there is something of ingenuous speculation in the episode which makes it singularly fascinating, even to confirmed bachelors.

"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" continues to draw crowds at the Knickerbocker Theatre. There is nothing serious about the diverting spectacle. The Rogers Brothers talk and talk and talk, and the audience laughs and laughs and laughs, and that is the sum of the entire matter. Down at Weber & Fields's one may hear conversations of a similar nature, but with three comedians to do the talking. But the fun is not confined to the doings and sayings of Messrs. Weber, Fields, and Bernard. There are the insinuating Mr. Hopper and the deft Mr. Fritz Williams. When Mr. Hopper says that in New York it is not a man's beginnings that count, but his finish, he gives a fair sample of the sort of humor out of which the whole entertainment is made. There are a lot of truth and a good deal of sound philosophy in the humorous remarks in the piece, and whatever else one may chose to say of the talk one cannot deny that it contains a heap of sense.

Mr. Williams, escaped from the restrictions of the polite drama, and let loose in the sportive domain of Weber-and-Fieldism, is an inspiring sight. He still wears garments of a cut which combines the features of fashion with those of sport, and he still has the air of one to whom recondite knowledge as to what is what is a familiar friend. Mr. Williams also sings and dances. Nimble feet and elastic limbs nature kindly gave to this actor and he has cultivated their use with no little judgment. But in the matter of voice Mr. Williams was never destined for the operatic stage, and when he sings he travels along the dizzy brink of disaster with a courage and a nicety of discretion which are altogether admirable. Whatever this performer does is prompted by a pretty appreciation of the lights and shadows of stage craft. In a word Mr. Williams, even in a hotchpotch variety show, continues to be a very artistic comedian.

Mr. Daniel Daly and Miss Virginia Earl are again with us. The lean and statuesque comedian is amusing in his old way to those who like his sort of humor. Mr. Daly has a fathomless capacity for expressing weariness. No one was ever so tired of living as he seems to be on the stage without shuffling off this mortal coil. He makes one recall the delightful lines of John Brougham in his fascinating burlesque, "Pocahontas." John Smith remarked "life's a conundrum," to which the chief Powhatan, armed with his ready club, responded, "Then lie down and give it up." As for Miss Earl, she brings to mind the comment of Captain Corcoran on the departing Buttercup, "A plump and pleasing person."

***

A writer in The Saturday Review has fallen tooth and nail upon Mr. Pinero's "Iris," particularly in respect to its dialogue. He says:

> "The rest of my strictures are but against the actual writing of the play. It seems to me the worst-written of all Mr. Pinero's plays. In an unlucky moment, years ago, some rash creature hazarded the opinion that Mr. Pinero wrote well. Since that time the dramatic critics (who, as a class, have as little sense for literature as is possible in human bipeds) have with one accord been prating of Mr. Pinero's "polished diction" and his "literary flavor" and so forth. The consequence is that Mr. Pinero, elated, has been going from bad to worse, using longer and longer words, and more and more stilted constructions, under the impression that he was becoming more and more literary. In 'Iris' he has horribly surpassed himself. Not one of his characters but talks as a leader writer for a small provincial newspaper writes. When the millionaire in the play makes a speech in honor of Trenwith's departure, one or two of the other characters object to the pomposity of his language. Why? They themselves use exactly the same vocabulary even in ordinary converse—nay! sometimes even in moments of utmost agitation.
>
> "Trenwith himself, bidding farewell to a friend of his fiancée, exclaims: 'I shall always think of you—it will be a consolation for me to do so—as being at Iris's side.' Iris dilates gaily on the advantage of having 'a fashionable solicitor—one whose practice is rooted in the gay parterres of society'! The ingénue, glad to have been asked to a dinner party, murmurs, 'It was so sweet of you to include me!' Looking at the view from a window, she exclaims: 'Oh, I could gaze at this prospect forever, aunt!' 'Shall I assist you?' says a smart woman to a man who is taking off his overcoat. 'You resemble the pictures of angels,' cries Trenwith gazing into the eyes of his beloved. 'I fear,' and 'I surmise,' are frequently placed between commas, too, in the mouths of Mr. Pinero's unhappy interpreters. I do solemnly assure Mr. Pinero that these tricks are not 'literary.' Even if they were, they would be inappropriate to a modern realistic play. By all means let us have literary graces (if we can get any playwright to supply them) in artificial comedy or in romance. But in modern realism the only proper 'style' is that which catches the manner of modern human beings in conversation. If that style is beyond Mr. Pinero's range, he ought to have his future manuscripts completely rewritten by some one within whose range it happens to be."

RARE RELIC FROM EGYPT.

A Gold Bar Which Belonged to Egypt's First King.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow, Honorary Secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund in America, has just received a perfect fac simile of the famous gold bar of King Mena, the first King of Egypt, which Petrie found at Abydos. It has been placed in the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston. The original has been presented to the Chicago Museum, and is now en route.

Dr. Winslow describes the bar as about five inches long

MISS STONE STILL ALIVE

Abductors Have Not Yet Harmed the Missionary.

HER ABDUCTORS' LAIR FOUND

She Is Held on the Summit of a Mountain—Troops Sent There—Contributions Ceasing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The time originally allowed by Miss Stone's kidnappers expired yesterday, yet she is still alive and unharmed. It is known now officially that her captors have granted a short extension of time, how much is not stated, and the officials feel that if the responses to the appeals of Miss Stone's friends do not cease or diminish there is yet reasonable hope for getting the money in season to save her life. The danger in the situation lies in the abatement of popular interest which was so generously manifested during the first few days following the issuance of the appeal.

This afternoon a cablegram was received by the State Department from Consul General Dickinson, at Constantinople, saying that Miss Stone had been located in the mountains on the Turkish frontier, and that on Saturday last she was alive and well.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—A trustworthy report locates Miss Stone's abductors on the summit of a mountain at Gultepe, on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, near Dubnitza It is said that the kidnapping band numbers eighteen. Arrangements have been made to surround the mountain with Turkish and Bulgarian troops.

It has been suggested that the abductors of Miss Stone are members of the old Macedonian Committee, actuated by motives of jealousy, and that they are endeavoring to accomplish the downfall of the present committee. The Bulgarian Government has promised to act vigorously.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—The United States Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, has been most active in connection with the abduction of Miss Stone. Mr. Tower has had several interviews on the subject with the officials of the Foreign Office. The Russian Government is cordially supporting the efforts being made to secure the release of the American missionary.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Additions to the Stone ransom fund have practically ceased. Only two small checks were received up to noon to-day. The fund aggregates nearly $50,600.

STATUS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Report: Read and Addresses Delivered at the American Board Sessions in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 9.—To-day's sessions of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions were devoted to reports of officers and addresses. Dr. Judson Smith, Corresponding Secretary, stated that in the eleven missions under his supervision there are 208 missionaries, of whom 13 have gone out for the first time, and 2,002 native laborers, of whom 82 are pastors of mission churches.

The number of missionaries in the missions under the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, Foreign Secretary, is 246, of whom 10 have gone out this year for the first time; the number of native laborers is 1,391, an increase over last year of 158. One of the most interesting points of the report was its reference to work in China. It stated that so far as possible missionary work has been resumed, schools opened, and religious service maintained within the prostrate area at Peking, Tien-Tsin, and Pao-Ting-Fu. And now the way is open for visits to Pang-Chaung and Lin-Ching, to Tung-Cho and Kalgan. Continuing, it said:

"It is too early to forecast the real important effect of the settlement that has been reached at Peking. Missionary work, so far from being the cause of the outbreak, is proving itself the most helpful agency for the re-establishment of peace and national unity."

In this connection the Rev. William S. Ament of Peking delivered an address later in the day. He said that China today was ripe for commercial and religious development; that the Boxer uprising has taught a large class of the Chinese that Confucianism is a failure. That a new China has emerged from darkness," he concluded, "and has come out upon the stage of history to perform its part in the world's progress is evident not only from the condition of the people in China, but from the aroused sentiment throughout the Christian world."

The report on the forward movement was read by Dr. Lucien C. Warner of New York, who spoke of the growing interest in the movement, of which the churches since the committee assumed charge in two and a half years ago. At this evening's session an address on missionary work in India was delivered by the Rev. J. P Jones. The report of the Co-operative Committee for the Interior was read by the Rev. Willard B. Thorp of China. It included propositions for radical changes in electing members of the board. Something over $2,000 has been pledged in the district.

ON A MISSION TO CHINA.

Appraiser Sharretts Empowered to Revise the Chinese Tariff and Arrange a New Commercial Treaty.

Thaddeus S. Sharretts, one of the general appraisers for this port, left here last evening en route to China. He has been empowered by the Administration to aid in revising the Chinese tariff and to arrange a new commercial treaty between the Government of China and the United States.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who visited him at the Public Stores yesterday, Mr. Sharretts said:

"I shall leave for my home in Baltimore this evening, and will start for San Francisco next Tuesday, whence on the 22d inst. I shall sail on the American-Maru line steamer for Shanghai.

"The credentials handed me by the Government give me full power to treat with China and the allied nations interested in the indemnity, in the revision of the Chinese tariff.

"The struggle will be between the representatives of the signatory powers to secure the most favorable terms for the exports from their respective countries.

"I have been requested to secure for the exporters of the United States all the rights and privileges that may be accorded to any other nation.

"In addition to revising the tariff and changing it from an ad valorem to a specific basis, I have been informed that I probably will be requested to serve, in connection with Minister Conger, as a Commissioner to arrange a new commercial treaty with China.

"It will be necessary for me to go to Peking to present my credentials to the Chinese Government. The commission, however, will meet in Shanghai.

"I shall go alone, and I hope to be back within a year. I can't say that the job is to my liking, but I must respond to the requests of my superiors."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 9.—Mrs. Charles F. Chickering of New York is spending a few days here.

Mrs. John O'Brien has closed her cottage Inchiquin and gone to New York.

Mrs. C. S. Fairchild has closed her cottage on Washington Street and gone to Southbridge, Mass.

Mrs. Henry A. Rice will close her cottage on Washington Street on Oct. 17 and go to Boston for the Winter.

Miss Gertrude Gilbert, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, is now visiting Mrs. William Grosvenor at her cottage on Beacon Hill.

Mrs. Frank C. Lawrence, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Edward S. Willing, has gone to her home at Bay Ridge, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post have gone to New York.

Dr. W. Barton Hopkins has had his yawl Caress put out of commission and will in a few days close his Newport cottage and return to Philadelphia.

George Peabody Wetmore, Roger Wetmore, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, and Congressman Melville Bull went from Newport to-day to Warwick to attend the marriage of Miss Abby Aldrich, daughter of United States Senator Aldrich, to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Woodbury Kane and Hamilton B. Tompkins of New York are here.

EFFECTS OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Commissioner Cullinan Issues Statement Showing Benefit to Greater New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—State Excise Commissioner Cullinan to-day issued a statement making a comparative showing of the number of licenses issued and net receipts under Excise Boards for the year ended April 30, 1896, the last year under the old law, together with the number of tax certificates in force and net receipts for the year ended April 30, 1901, under the new law, by boroughs, in Greater New York, as follows:

Number of licenses issued under the old law, 1895-1896—Manhattan and The Bronx, 8,906; Brooklyn, 4,702; Queens, 1,206; Richmond, 543; total, 15,357.

Certificates in force April 30, 1901.—Manhattan and The Bronx, 7,243; Brooklyn, 3,712; Queens, 1,176; Richmond, 440; total, 12,571.

Net receipts under Excise Boards, 1895-6—Manhattan and the Bronx, $1,036,013.10; Brooklyn, $599,115.89; Queens, $43,424.01; Richmond, $38,-364.83. Total, $1,736,918.43.

Net receipts for year ending April 30, 1901—Manhattan and the Bronx, $5,293,750.97; Brooklyn, $2,217,502.44; Queens, $257,769.27; Richmond, $113,512.57. Total, $7,982,585.25.

State's share, one-third of net receipts, under the new law—Manhattan and the Bronx, $1,764,-583.00; Brooklyn, $755,834.15; Queens, $96,929.76; Richmond, $37,837.52. Total, $2,654,183.05.

Greater New York's share (two thirds) under the new law—Manhattan and the Bronx, $3,529,-167.31; Brooklyn, $1,511,668.29; Queens, $191,-859.51; Richmond, $75,675.05. Total, $5,308,370.16.

Benefit to Greater New York through diminished State tax, valuation of 1900—Manhattan and the Bronx, $1,992,014.95; Brooklyn, $499,-637.51; Queens, $67,568.89; Richmond, $35,566.75. Total, $2,594,788.10.

Total benefit to Greater New York under the new law—Manhattan and the Bronx, $5,521,182.26; Brooklyn, $2,011,805.80; Queens, $259,428.40; Richmond, $111,241.80. Total, $7,903,158.26.

Commissioner Cullinan also issued a statement giving figures in the State, comparing last year with 1896. Last year there were 26,839 licenses issued, as against 33,537 in 1896. In 1896 the total receipts were $2,921,-268, as against $11,724,755 last year.

INVENTOR OF THORITE DEAD.

Dr. H. H. Tuttle Dies Suddenly in Tacoma—Negotiations for Sale of His Discovery Not Concluded.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 9.—Dr. H. H. Tuttle, the inventor of the explosive thorite, dropped dead at his home in this city to-day. He was born in Iowa Dec. 19, 1844, and came to Tacoma in 1889, and practiced medicine until about three years ago, when he abandoned his profession to study the subject of explosives.

Thorite, the explosive which Dr. Tuttle invented, was the result of experiments which he undertook in Tacoma shortly after the discovery of gold in the Klondike, when miners were in need of some explosive that could be used in the frozen ground of that region. It at once attracted the attention of army circles at Washington. Arrangements were made for testing the new explosive, and its test justified the claims Dr. Tuttle had made for it.

Congress passed a bill appropriating $50,-000 for the purchase of the thorite invention in conjunction with the Issam shell, but certain provisions were embodied which prevented the negotiations from being carried to a successful termination.

WINNERS OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Awards to Members of the Freshman Classes in Columbia and Barnard.

The faculty of Columbia University has announced its award of the annual competitive scholarships for members of the freshman classes in Barnard and Columbia Colleges.

The Hewitt competitive scholarship, offered this year to a candidate prepared in the public schools within the limits of Greater New York, was won by W. S. Messer of the Boys' High School of Brooklyn. His work averaged 85.8 per cent. The alumni competitive scholarship, awarded to the candidate for entrance passing the best examination, was given to Edward Sapir of the De Witt Clinton High School, who obtained an average of 90.6 per cent The three Brooklyn competitive scholarships founded by the Trustees in recognition of ex-President Low's gi to the university of the new library, were awarded to P. M. Smith, J. L. Waldron, and J Tolchinsky, all of the Boys' High School of Brooklyn. They averaged 76 per cent. 78.2 per cent., and 83.6 per cent. respectively.

In Barnard College the best entrance examination was passed by Miss Isabelle Mott of the Wadleigh High School. She will receive the Trustees' competitive scholarship. The three Brooklyn scholarships were won by Miss Anna J. Kennedy and Miss Sallie F. Aulkner Fletcher of the Erasmus Hall School, and Miss Emily J. Hutchinson of the Girls' High School.

INSPECTING SOO PROPERTIES.

Northwestern Senators and Representatives on a Tour of Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 9.—A party of Northwestern Senators and Congressmen visited this place to-day. General Manager Pennington of the "Soo" Line brought the party from Minneapolis here this morning on a special train. The delegation comprised Senators Nelson and Clapp, Congressmen Tawney, McCleary, Stevens, Fletcher, Morris, and Eddy of Minnesota; Congressmen John J. Esch and J. G. Jenkins of Wisconsin, and Congressman Burke of South Dakota, and several prominent residents of Minneapolis.

The party was taken in charge by F. H. Clergue, who is at the head of big commercial enterprises on both sides fo the river, and was guided through the mammoth plants at the Canadian "Soo" to-day and also taken for a trip over the new Algoma Central Railway. To-night they left by steamer for Michipicotten, where is situated the big Helen Iron Mine, owned by the Allied Companies.

MACHINERY FOR AUSTRIA.

American Product to be Used in That Empire's Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 9.—Carl Redlich, constructing and supervising engineer for the Austrian Government, his chief assistant, August Braun, and his secretary, Edward Falck, arrived here to-day to secure data which will result later in the placing of contracts for machinery to be used on improvements in Austria which Emperor Francis Josef's Government will make at a cost of $150,000,000.

The engineers expect to spend at least five days in Pittsburg, and from here will go west to visit other manufacturing centres. Mr. Redlich said they will examine the various improved styles of railroad equipment, canals, tunnels, &c. Railroads are to be constructed in parts of Austria that have heretofore been untraversed; canals will be built, tunnels are to be constructed through mountains, underground street railways in the more important cities will be built.

"We have just come out of the throes of a political tangle that has retarded all public improvements in our country," said Mr. Redlich, "and are now prepared to begin what promises to be a new era in the history of Austria."

"The Whirl of the Town" in London.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A new version of "The Whirl of the Town," the cast not including Henry E. Dixey, was produced last night at the Century (late Adelphi) Theatre. The piece has been materially Anglicized. Madge Lessing and Eilie Fay did much to redeem the performance, which, however, apparently fell short of expectation.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Weber & Fields have engaged the Angela sisters for "Hoity Toity." They will appear beginning Oct. 21, on which date Mayme Gehrue will leave the company to resume work in vaudeville. This will be their second engagement at Weber & Fields's.

The final rehearsal of Sydney Grundy's play, "The Love Match," in which Bertha Galland will appear on Saturday evening for the first time, will take place to-morrow. "The Forest Lovers" will be played at the Thursday matinées and during Miss Galland's tour.

Justin H. McCarthy will remain in New York to see the first performance of his latest play, "If I Were King," that E. H. Sothern will present at the Garden Theatre next Monday evening. The author will leave for England next Wednesday to supervise the production of the play in London.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., WEDS MISS ALDRICH

Ceremony at Senator Aldrich's Home at Warwick Neck, R. I.

Over Five Hundred Guests at the Wedding Breakfast and Reception—A Distinguished Gathering.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9.—Miss Abby Green Aldrich, second daughter of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, senior Republican Senator from Rhode Island, and John Davidson Rockefeller, Jr., of New York, only son of John D. Rockefeller, were married at noon to-day at the Summer residence of Senator Aldrich at Warwick Neck.

For several days past every boat and train from New York, Washington, Newport, and other cities has brought its quota of guests prominent in social and political circles in the country, and a most distinguished gathering was in attendance at the wedding reception.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a graduate of Brown University, to which institution his father has given so generously. Both he and his bride are deeply interested in various phases of philanthropic work.

Senator Aldrich's estate at Warwick Neck is one of the finest on Narragansett Bay. It is on the west shore, and the house stands on an eminence commanding a magnificent view of the bay. The grounds are beautifully laid out, wide lawns sloping down to the shore.

The marriage ceremony was performed at 11:30 o'clock in the ballroom of the tea house, a handsome stone structure recently erected on the estate. It was witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast, served at 12 o'clock, in a marquee adjoining the tea house, erected for the purpose, and by a reception.

Preparations for the wedding were on the most extensive scale, and every possible arrangement was made for the comfort and convenience of the guests. Mr. Rockefeller engaged several suites of rooms at the Narragansett for their use. Two special steamers, the Mount Hope and the City of Newport, leaving the wharf at Dyer Street at 10:30 A. M. and 11 A. M., respectively, conveyed those of the guests who chose to go in this way to the private landing on Senator Aldrich's estate, a short distance from the ballroom. Forty-five special electric cars were provided by the Rhode Island Suburban Electric Company for other guests, and carriages were in waiting at the Warwick station to convey the visitors to the Aldrich estate.

EXQUISITE FLORAL DECORATIONS.

The ballroom, the adjoining building, and all the approaches were beautifully decorated. The entrance to the tea house was transformed into a bower of greenery. The balustrade and newel post were twined with Southern smilax and clematis and the post was surmounted with a vase of mauve chrysanthemums. The window above was banked with mauve chrysanthemums and orchids. In the ballroom, a pretty apartment with low windows at either end, arched roof, and immense fireplace, mauve orchids and chrysanthemums provided the leading color note. The windows were wreathed with smilax; trails of smilax and asparagus fern decorated the panels of the roof, and the fireplace was filled with the smilax. The mantel was decorated with ferns and mauve orchids.

A conch shell fifteen feet wide, made of sea moss, sprayed with white orchids and lilies of the valley, was suspended over the mantel, and beneath this the bridal couple stood. Beneath the shell was a large bridal wreath, made entirely of lilies of the valley, tied with wide satin ribbon, with flowing streamers interwoven through ferns. A lover's knot of pink ribbon, surrounding cornucopias of American Beauty roses, adorned the wall in the rear of where the bridal couple stood. Cut Empire baskets filled with mauve orchids were hung about the room, and garlands of green vines were suspended from the ceiling.

The room in which the wedding breakfast was served was hung with white gauze, draped and adorned with trailing vines. In this room the hanging baskets were filled with American Beauty roses and tied with red ribbons. Twined about the columns were clusters of bright berries.

THE WEDDING CEREMONY.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James G. Vose, pastor emeritus of the Beneficent Congregational Church of this city. The Episcopal service was used. It is a coinsidence that the parents of the bride were the first couple to be married by Dr. Vose here, and that to-day is the thirty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Senator and Mrs. Aldrich.

The only person outside of the members of the two families present at the ceremony was ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

While the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" was rendered by a Neapolitan orchestra, which also provided the music at the reception, the bridal party entered the room. Miss Elsie Aldrich, sister of the bride, preceded the party as flower girl. Then came the ushers, Lefferts M. Dashiell of New York and Stuart Morgan Aldrich, William Truman Aldrich, and Richard Steere Aldrich, brothers of the bride. The maid of honor, Miss Lucy Aldrich, followed, and then came the bride, accompanied by her father. The bridegroom was accompanied by Everett Colby of New York, his best man.

The bride's gown was of ivory white satin, Princess style, fastening down the back. It was cut en train, the skirt being perfectly plain. The bodice was high cut, with a yoke made of shirred tulle and high collar of point lace. The revers were of the satin, covered with the point lace and fastened in the centre with a bow of the tulle. The elbow sleeves of satin had deep cuffs of point lace and ruffles of tulle. The tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and sprays of the same flowers were fastened in the tulle on the corsage. No jewels or ornaments were worn, but the bride carried a superb bouquet of white orchids, tied with long white ribbons.

Over 500 guests were present at the wedding breakfast and reception. Lauriston H. Hazard, Theodore F. Green, William L. Mauran, and Dr. J. Halsey De Wolf served as additional ushers at the reception. The wedding breakfast was served by Sherry of New York, who brought a corps of waiters and chefs with him.

The wedding presents were numerous and beautiful. They were displayed in a wide hallway and two adjoining rooms. The walls were hung with paintings and engravings, and tables and cabinets were laden with gold and silver, china and cut glass, and bric-a-brac of every description. A number of bronzes were disposed about the rooms. A bronze Mercury was given by the men on Senator Aldrich's estate, and another bronze by the employes in Mr. Rockefeller's office.

The bride and bridegroom departed late in the afternoon, their destination being unknown.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Miss Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stone, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Prentice, the Justices of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, President Faunce of the Brown University, Senator Wetmore, Amos Tuck French and family, Mrs. F. O. French, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Lynnehan, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell Graves, N. S. Robinson, A. J. Robinson, R. P. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kemp, Jr., Lefferts M. Dashiell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Neuse, Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Roche of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Milliken, of Indianapolis, President William R. Harper of Chicago University, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Jordan of New York, Dr. H. T. Biggar of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Ferris of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Marston of New York.

GEN. CORBIN'S WEDDING PLANS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Miss Edyth Patten, who will be married in this city Nov. 6, have decided to follow the example of President Roosevelt and limit their season of mourning for President McKinley to the prescribed thirty days from the date of interment. The 700 invitations to the wedding and breakfast, which were prepared last June before the departure of Gen. Corbin to the Philippines, will be sent out Oct. 20, and all the details of the wedding will be along the lines first planned, when it was expected that President McKinley would be the guest of honor at the wedding breakfast. Miss Patten will have no bridesmaids.

The following officers of Gen. Corbin's staff will serve as ushers: Lieut. Cols. William H. Carter, Thomas H. Barry, George Andrews, John A. Johnston, William A. Simpson, Henry P. McCain, and Majors Henry A. Greene and James Parker. Gen. S. B. M. Young will be best man. Not only the officers of the wedding party, but the military guests, will be in full uniform. The cavalry band from Fort Myer will furnish the music, and the decorations will be of the most elaborate description.

J. J. HILL'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Ceremony at the Family Home in St. Paul—Archbishop Ireland Officiates—Marquis Ito a Guest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 9.—At high noon to-day, at the residence of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad, on Summit Avenue, occurred the wedding of his daughter Charlotte and George Theron Slade of Scranton, Penn., Archbishop John Ireland officiating. Only members of the immediate families and a few friends were present. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Hill, Miss Rachel Hill, and Miss Ruberta Gotsian. James N. Hill, brother of the bride, was best man.

A magnificent altar was arranged in the house and the wedding march was played on the large pipe organ in the hall. Mr. and Mrs. Slade will reside in Scranton, Penn., where Mr. Slade is an official of the Erie Railroad.

Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, was a guest at the wedding. Early to-day James J. Hill called upon the Marquis and invited him to be present at the ceremony. Although the Marquis has visited America five times, he had never before witnessed an American wedding ceremony.

He accepted the invitation and gave instructions to his secretary to deliver to the bride a magnificent present, the nature of which could not be ascertained, but which is believed to have been Japanese jewels.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Feldstein—Cohen.

The marriage of Miss Jennie Gertrude Cohen, daughter of Simon Cohen, to Dr. Zama Feldstein, formerly of Calcutta, India, was celebrated last evening at the Tuxedo. The bride was attended by her two sisters, Florence Hilda and Harriet Cohen. The flower maids were the bride's two cousins, Florence Cohen and Miriam Gizang. Dr. Feldstein's best man was Leo Feist. The ushers were the bride's brothers, Samuel C., Lawrence B., Maxwell G., and Harold H. Cohen. The ceremony was followed by a supper. The bridal couple left on a tour through the United States and Canada. They will make their home in New York.

The list of invited guests included Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court and Mrs. McAdam, Judge and Mrs. George Addington of Albany, Mr. Dramin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Dattlebaum, Mr. and Mrs. Seff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rosenberg of Stapleton, S. I.; Mr. and Mrs. John Stone, Commissioner William Brown and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Ballin, Mr. and Mrs. Weisbart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sandberg, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Reass, Prof. and Mrs. D'Amour, Prof. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Abrams, Mr. and Mrs. L. Abrams, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Locks, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Halpern, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gizang, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Meimann, Senator M. L. Heilman of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Munstuk, Dr. and Mrs. A. Guranowsky, Mr. and Mrs. I. Litowitch of Troy, and Mrs. George Erbb.

Bicknell—Babcock.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERDALE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The wedding of Eugene Pintard Bicknell and Miss Edith Babcock took place here to-day at 3 o'clock in Christ Church. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her brother, William Evelyn Babcock, wore the conventional white satin gown and veil, both trimmed with rare old lace. The bridesmaids were Miss K. S. Babcock and Miss Jessie B. Campbell, the latter of Providence, R. I., both cousins of the bride. They wore blue frocks. The little flower girl, little Miss Bicknell, a daughter of Augustus Bicknell, was in white. The service was read by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, a cousin of the bride. He was assisted by Dr. T. Winthrop Hegeman of Christ Church.

Mr. Bicknell's best man was his brother, Evelyn P. Bicknell, and the ushers were Howard Constable of New York, J. Bradley James of Riverdale, Charles P. Babcock, Franklin L. Babcock, J. Bowie Dash, a brother-in-law of the bride, and Louis Moore, a cousin of the bridegroom. A large reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowie Dash, at Van Cortlandt Park, followed the church ceremony. The list of invited guests included Samuel D. Babcock, the Misses Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, the Misses Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Babcock, Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dodge, Mrs. Bowie Dash, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bininger, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Carnochan, Mrs. Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald B. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Bicknell, the Misses Bicknell, the Messrs. Bicknell, Mr. and Mrs. Casimer Consy Constable, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Jay, Mrs. Lewis Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, Lothrop Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Webb, the Misses Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble.

Colt—Barclay.

Special to The New York Times.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Miss Beatrice Waldburg Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Barclay, was married today to Stockton B. Colt of New York City, at the Summer home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed in the spacious reception room of the home, the place being elaborately decorated with Autumn leaves and ferns. The bride was given away by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Adelaide Barclay, youngest sister of the bride.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Ethel Van Cortlandt Colt, Adelaide Mott Barclay, Angelica Schuyler Crosby, and Elizabeth Benedict Oakley. The ushers were Dr. Harold Barclay, Morgan Colt, Arthur Turnbull, and George B. Post, Jr. The best man was Boudinot Colt, a brother of the bridegroom.

Among the guests invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. William Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Chard, the Misses Colt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. George Krumbhaar, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Ledyard and the Misses Ledyard, Mrs. John Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burden, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Wendell, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ashton Crosby and the Misses Crosby, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Anthony Barclay.

To-morrow will be the first day of registration in this city. The hours for registration are 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

EDWARD A. SCHILLER TO WED.

Prevented His Fiancee's Marriage to Another by Injunction Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 9.—Edward A. Schiller of New York, manager of the Schiller Stock Company, at a dinner here to-day announced his engagement to Miss Ella Fontainebleau, leading woman in his company. In July of last year Mr. Schiller caused surprise in theatrical circles in New York by preventing the marriage of Miss Fontainebleau to another man.

In her contract she found a clause prohibiting her marriage within two years. She signed, however, and told her fiancé, Adolphus Garcia, a Spaniard, that the wedding would have to be postponed. In July of the following year her foreign sweetheart put in an appearance. Miss Fontainebleau concluded to marry him, and notified Schiller that she would cancel the contract.

The manager at once applied to Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court in New York, and secured a temporary injunction preventing the marriage in conflict with the contract. The Spaniard was arrested and held for several days. Miss Fontainebleau then agreed to postpone the event. Garcia was released and sailed for home.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The golf at Baltusrol, the various suburban weddings, the restaurants, and theatres divided the attention of society yesterday. At Meadow Brook there was a hunt in the afternoon. At Morristown to-day the horse show begins. This is an event in its social history.

***

The engagement has been announced in Louisville, Ky., of Miss Pattie Burnley Ellison of that city and Sir Charles Henry Augustus Frederick Lockhart Ross of England. Miss Ellison is the great granddaughter of Gen. Charles Scott, third Governor of Kentucky, and who at one time was on Gen Washington's staff. She has no large fortune. Sir Charles Ross is said to be one of England's largest landowners and is the ninth baronet of his line. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1883, when eleven years of age, and in 1893 married the sister of the Countess of Cairns, a daughter of Alexander Augustus Berens of London. In 1897 this marriage was dissolved. His home, in Rosshire, is Balnagowan Castle. He was graduated from Cambridge and served in South Africa during the present Boer war.

***

At the fourth annual horse show, which begins at Morristown to-day, the entries exceed 300. Among the exhibitors who have to be amateurs residing in New Jersey, are H. McK. Twombly, Seymour L. Cromwell, Miss Waterbury, Louis A. Thebaud, Miss Emily Mayer, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Miss Pfizer, Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, Henry P. Phipps, and A. G. Frelinghuysen. The above will exhibit in the harness classes. George F. King, Miss Mabel Olmstead, and Albion L. Page are among those who will exhibit roadsters. Arthur Whitney, W. Alston Flagg, Henry P. Phipps, Clarence B. Mitchell, Archibald S. Alexander, J. Frelinghuysen, Charles Pfizer, and others are exhibitors in othe classes.

***

Mrs. Joseph Durkee, whose late husband was lost in La Bourgogne disaster, is now in New York for a short stay. She returned from Paris a few months ago, and spent the Summer at White Sulphur Springs. She will soon return to Louisiana, where she will spend the Winter on her plantation, in the Teche country. Mrs. Durkee was formerly Miss Alicia Le Bourgeois of New Orleans. She was made a member of the French Academy because of her books, "Eve Victorieuse" and "Noblesse Américaine." She has also written a volume of short stories, "Entre Nous," and a new book by her is about to come out in Paris. All of her novels have been written in French, and most of her time is spent in France.

***

Lieut. Franck Taylor Evans, United States Navy, and his bride, who were married at Fort Monroe last month, have been at the Warm Springs, Bath County, Va. Lieut. Evans returns to duty on Oct. 20. Lieut. Commander C. C. Marsh, who was one of Rear Admiral Sampson's aides, will sail on Oct. 31 from San Francisco en route to China and Japan, where he goes as Naval Attaché to the American Legation. Commander Marsh and Mrs. Marsh, who was Miss Charlotte Evans, a daughter of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, are to spend the coming Winter in Peking.

***

The sailings are not many at this time of year, but the incoming passengers are quite numerous. On the Auguste Victoria, however, which goes out this afternoon, are booked Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crawford, the Count de Sibourg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Williams, and Mr. White Rosell. On the Savoie are booked M. le Senechal de la Grange, Count and Countess Mucciol, Mrs. Theron Royal Woodward, Mrs. J. Haldane, Mr. Alfred von der Muhl, and George de Geofroy. On the Majestic, which sailed yesterday, were Miss Bronson, Mrs. E. R. Dick and Miss Dick, Sir Henry Burdett, Miss L. Lawrence, Miss Lee, Mrs. W. L. McCreery, J. M. Paulton, Mme. Von Andre, and the Count and Countess de Langier-Villars.

***

Mme. Von Andre, who sailed for England, has been in New York about two months. She is the sister of Miss May Palmer, who is engaged to marry Chauncey M. Depew. Mme. Von Andre is the wife of a man well known in London financial circles, and has a very good social position and entertains a great deal. The Countess de Laugier-Villars is the daughter of Johnston Livingston, and with her husband spent the Summer at Bar Harbor.

***

Many dinners are being arranged for the party of J. Pierpont Morgan in San Francisco. The party consists of Bishop and Mrs. William Doane of Albany, Bishop Henry C. Potter and Miss Potter of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin of England, Mrs. James Markoe, and Miss Amy Townsend. Miss Morgan joined the party in San Francisco.

***

Miss Caro Crockett and Mr. Laurence Irving Scott, who are shortly to be married in San Francisco, have had numerous dinners given to them, including one at which the hostess was Mrs. Eleanore Martin, the mother of Peter Martin, now in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Martin have also given a dinner in their honor.

***

J. Coleman Drayton has taken a house in Fifty-sixth Street. He and Miss Drayton will spend the Winter in New York. The latter will make her formal début in New York society. She was here last Winter for a short visit and appeared at the opera with her grandmother, Mrs. Astor, and at several of the dances.

***

Among the passengers on the Oceanic, arriving yesterday from Liverpool, were Mrs. Adair, J. Wilmer Biddle, H. K. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, the Earl of Fingall, Meredith Howland, Jr., J. Henry Smith, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Edward Kelmp, Percy R. Pyne, Sir Marcus Samuel, Lady Samuel, Henry C. White, H. E. Worthing, Sir Frederick Young, Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, H. C. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weir, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Rook, Mrs. George R. Sheldon and the Misses Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Shillito, Dr. F. P. Kinnecutt and Mrs. Kinnecutt, the Earl of Meath, Mr. and Mrs. Eben D. Jordan, Hudson Kearley, M. P.; Mr. G. B. Hoppin, Mrs. Francis D. Carley, Mrs. Bruce Brown, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, the Hon. A. H. Smith Barry and Mrs. Smith Barry, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Betts.

***

William K. Vanderbilt, although booked, did not arrive. He sails on the 30th inst., having postponed his departure. J. Henry Smith returns after a Summer in Scotland and has the T. Suffern Taller cottage at Tuxedo for the Autumn. Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart comes from a long visit abroad. She will be at Tuxedo, and will also visit her sister, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bridgham will be with Mrs. Bridgham's mother, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, this Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have engaged a suite of rooms at the Garden City Hotel for a month this Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howard Williams of Philadelphia have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Daisy Williams, to Baltazar Emil de Maro, a son of the late Gustave de Maro, Governor of the Province of Delecarlia.

***

The announcement has also been made of the engagement of Miss Amelia Schuyler Clark, daughter of Col. Henry S. Clark, and Arthur Greystéel Hooper, a son of the late Rev. Montgomery Rogers Hooper of Lancaster, Penn.

***

The wedding of Miss Clara Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Franklyn Brown, to Capt. Reginald Henry C. Vance, is to be celebrated on Nov. 2 in London in St. George's, Hanover Square.

***

The cable brings the news from Birmingham, England, of the engagement of Lindsay Russell of this city and Miss Frances Brittain, a daughter of William Brittain, who twice was the Mayor of Sheffield, England. Mr. Russell's home in New York is at 210 West Fifty-seventh Street. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of '93, and is a member of the Lawyers' Club.

DEAT

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Games Played by the Principal Colleges Yesterday.

MINOR TEAMS FAIL TO SCORE

Princeton's Listless Playing—Harvard Fails to Score in First Half—Brown Defeats Manhattan.

The "big four" of the college football world had games yesterday, and each succeeded in winning without being scored against. In a listless game almost devoid of features the New York University was defeated by Princeton by a score of 23 to 0. Although unable to score in the first half, Harvard succeeded in bettering Yale's score of a week ago against Amherst by one touchdown. Yale's strong attack proved too much for Wesleyan, which was beaten by a score of 24 to 0. Swarthmore showed unexpected strength and Pennsylvania scored but 28 points. Of the minor colleges Cornell won an easy victory from Hamilton, while the Manhattan College team of this city was beaten by Brown, only one point separating the two after a fierce struggle.

PRINCETON, 23; N. Y. U., 0.

PRINCETON, Oct. 9.—Princeton defeated New York University at football this afternoon by a score of 23 to 0. Princeton played a listless game and allowed her runners to plunge into the New York University line without any material assistance, team play seemingly being forgotten. In end runs, however, the interference accorded the runner was good, and such plays were executed in good shape.

Right tackle Dewitt distinguished himself by good defensive work in the line, and by two clever forty-yard runs through the whole New York University team. McCord was the only back to make consistent gains. Princeton fumbled frequently, losing the ball once for this when she had carried it to the three-yard line. The poor condition of the New York University eleven delayed the game. The line-up:

Princeton, 23.	Position.	N. Y. University, 0.
Roper, Burke	Left end	Weinberger
Pell, Short	Left tackle	Connelly
Mills	Left guard	Lane
Butkiewicz	Centre	Freiburg
Fisher	Right guard	Marston
Dewitt	Right tackle	Griffin
Davis, R. McClave, Right end		Collier, Lippincott.
Meier, Freeman, Quarterback		Blunt
McCord, Minott, Left half back		Cleverdon
S. McClave, Morse		
Delaney	Right half back	Trede
Underhill, Foulke, Full back		Rilley

Umpire—W. J. Steinwender of Princeton. Referee—Charlie Young of Cornell. Goals from touchdowns—Dewitt, 3. Touchdowns—S. McClave, DeWitt, Delaney, Foulke. Timekeeper—Mr. Goldie of Princeton. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

HARVARD, 11; AMHERST, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 9.—Harvard defeated Amherst on Soldiers' Field to-day by a score of 11 to 0 in a game that was full of the keenest excitement. Amherst held Yale down to a single touch-down a week ago, but the crimson scored twice through good, steady, hard rushing. On the whole, Amherst considers Harvard stronger than Yale in the back field and nearly as good in the line, only not quite so heavy.

Harvard was unable to score in the first half, although she got the ball to within a yard of the goal, where Amherst braced and held for downs. This was the only time during the course of the game that Harvard showed a decided weakness. In the second half Ristine, Putnam, and Mifflin rushed the ball steadily down the field for a touch-down. The second touch-down came quickly, for Ristine led off with twenty yards and Kernan followed suit with a like amount and Mifflin made steady gains through centre until Ristine took the ball over the line.

Harvard's showing was very satisfactory to the coaches. The Amherst players put up a strong game, but the heavier crimson men were too much for them. The line-up:

Harvard, 11.	Positions.	Amherst, 0.
Campbell	Left end	Anderson
Graydon, Blagdon	Left tackle	Howard
Robinson	Left guard	Palmer
Sargent, Green	Centre	Park
Barnard	Right guard	Varnum
Lawrence	Right tackle	Morse
Burgess	Right end	Phillips
Baldwin	Quarter back	Swift
Putnam, Kernan	Left half back	Bryant
Devens, Ristine	Right half back	Crook
Mifflin	Full back	Pierce

Touch-downs—Putnam, Ristine. Goal—Graydon. Umpire—Mr. Waters. Referee—Guy Murthrie. Linesmen—Messrs. Washburn of Amherst and Knowles of Harvard. Time of halves—15 and 12 minutes.

YALE, 24; WESLEYAN, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 9.—Yale scored 24 to 0 against Wesleyan this afternoon. The game was slow, but abounded in individual plays of real brilliancy. Capt. Gould made Hogan and Goss distinguish themselves, while De Saulles did some very clever running back of kick-offs and Glass did some powerful interference. At one time, unassisted, the giant freshman guard dragged Wilhelmi twelve yards for a touch-down with six Wesleyan players pulling him back.

Yale had things her own way to-day and lost the ball on downs but once. Wesleyan was weak, excepting the backfield, and made but twelve yards on line plunges the entire game. Inglis, the Captain and veteran Wesleyan full back, was injured early in the game and retired. Yale's new tackle back play was particularly effective. In the second half Johnson took the place of Glass in the line. Swan took Gould's place and Hinkle dropped back of the line in place of Chadwick, who was slightly hurt. The line-up:

Yale, 24.	Position.	Wesleyan, 0.
Gould, Swan	Left end	Nethaway, Eyester
Goss	Left tackle	Day
Olcott	Left guard	Pike
Holt	Centre	Espy
Glass, Johnson	Right guard	Billman
Hogan	Right tackle	Ackart
Swan, Rafferty	Right end	Garrison
De Saulles	Quarter back	Nixon
Hart	Left half back	Thompson
Hinkle, Chadwick	Right half back	Corscadden
Wilhelmi	Full back	Inglis, Cardell

Time—Twenty and fifteen minute halves. Umpire—Mr. Hammond. Referee—Dr. Wurtenburg. Touch-downs—Hogan, 2; Wilhelmi, Chadwick. Goals from touch-downs—Olcott, 4.

BROWN, 6; MANHATTAN, 5.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9.—Brown defeated Manhattan College to-day by the narrow margin of one point in a hard-fought game. The two elevens seemed to be about even in team work, but the line plunging of the visitors was more effective than that of the home team. Tarbell of Brown ran half the length of the field for a touchdown.

Brown, 6.	Position.	Manhattan, 5.
Ehmke, Abbott	Right end	Currier
Savage	Right tackle	Schroder, Krebs
Curtis, Hall	Right guard	Conway
Cobb	Centre	T. Murphy
Colter	Left guard	Hamilton
Webb	Left tackle	McCarthy
Cann	Left end	J. Murphy
Schwinn, Scudder	Quarter back	Oakley
Hatch	Right half back	Kilroy
Tarbell	Left half back	Farley
Bates, Denico	Full back	Mullens

Referee—Mr. Weeks. Umpire—Mr. Troy. Touch-downs—Tarbell, Kilroy. Goal—Bates. Time—Twenty-five and twenty minute halves.

PENN., 23; SWARTHMORE, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Pennsylvania only made 28 points against Swarthmore this afternoon on Franklin Field, due to the former's disastrous fumbling and the unexpected strength of the preparatory school's line. Pennsylvania could only make 11 points in the first half, and it was fully twelve minutes before she scored at all.

During the first half the visitors proved not only that they could hold the Pennsylvania line, but that they could occasionally rip great holes in it. In the second half the schoolboys were visibly tired, and Pennsylvania had little difficulty in rolling up 17 more points. There was a discouraging lot of fumbling by Pennsylvania, and to this more than any one thing is due the small score. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, (28.)	Position.	Swarthmore, (0.)
Corley, Metzger	Left end	Eves
Bennett	Left tackle	Turner, Brosius
Mitchell, Piekarski	Left guard	Jackson
Jordan	Centre	McVaughn
Teas	Right guard	Lippincott
Donaldson	Right tackle	Mannakee
Gardiner	Right end	Williams
Howard	Quarter back	Hall
Butler	Left half back	Smith
Snook, Dale,		
Reynolds	Right half back	Matthews
Davidson	Full back	Stewart

Touch-downs—Gardiner, Davidson, (2,) Reynolds. (2.) Goals from touch-downs—Bennett, (2.) Davidson. Referee—Dr. Stauffer, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Dr. Charles H. Schoff, Pennsylvania. Timekeepers—John Gardiner, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Meredith, Swarthmore. Time of halves—Twenty and 15 minutes.

CORNELL, 39; HAMILTON, 0.

ITHACA, Oct. 9.—Thirty-nine to nothing in favor of Cornell was the result of to-day's game with Hamilton College. Cornell's goal was never in danger, although Hamilton once worked the ball to the twenty-two-yard line and attempted a goal from the field. Purcell's playing was the feature of the game.

Scores of Other Games.

At Brunswick, Me.—Bowdoin, 16; Phillips Exeter, 0.

At Hanover—Dartmouth, 45; Boston College, 0.

At Chicago—Chicago University, 22; Illinois Wesleyan, 0.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 37; St. Albans, 0.

At Andover—Phillips Andover, 5; Hopkinson, 0.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 29; Colgate, 0.

COLUMBIA'S SNAPPY PRACTICE.

Old Football Players on the Scrub Team Fail to Stop 'Varsity Rushes.

Practice of the Columbia football team yesterday was far ahead of the best form the team had previously shown this season. The 'Varsity, with excellent dash, scored twice on a scrub that included five line men who have at one time or another played on the 'Varsity. The quintet were Wolff of the '99 'Varsity, Neidlinger of the 1900 'Varsity, and Duden, Martin, and Shaw, who have been on the present first team.

Against this strong combination the 'Varsity twice went the length of the field for touchdowns after steady line bucking through centre and tackles. No spectacular end runs were attempted. The 'Varsity line included Lancon, left guard who has been all along known as Clark; Ache, the other new guard; Irvine and Brown, tackles; Bruce, centre, and Van Hoevenberg and A. Boyesen the ends. Lancon played a game similar to that of "Jack" Wright, and in the manner of that veteran player again and again helped pull the 'Varsity backs through the line. Brown, formerly of the Trinity School, although he was opposed to Neidlinger, continued his aggressive work, and looks like a capable substitute for Smythe if nothing better offers. Smith, a new half back, showed up well, scoring the scrub's only touchdown after the 'Varsity had made a spirited stand for three downs at its one yard mark.

The fact that the two Boyesens and Berrien continue to play on the 'Varsity indicates that there is every prospect that they will line up against Harvard on Saturday.

One of the most important facts that shows the improvement in the Columbia team is that of the new line men who played in Columbia's first three games not one is now on the 'Varsity, all having been sent to the scrub to have their places taken by stronger men.

Large Field at Orange County Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 9. — The Orange County Hunt held its regular semi-weekly hunt this afternoon, and a field of fifteen, including the master's two whips, followed the pack at a fast pace for nearly nine miles. More ladies rode to-day than in any previous hunt of the season.

The hounds, numbering fifteen couples, caught the scent near the village of Chester, a few miles from the kennels, and the trail led off in a direction south by east, around Sugarloaf Mountain, and back on the other side, near Sugarloaf Station. The entire field finished well up on the heels of the pack. F. Gray Griswold, the master of hounds, as usual bestrode The Irishman; Hale, the first whip, was on Black Bess, and Withers, second whip, on Sun Maid. Among those who followed the hounds were L. Trowbridge Martin, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Davis of Tuxedo, Mrs. Davis, Dr. J. O. Green, Robert Maclay, John A. Stewart, Jr., Lamont Dominick, Charles Hooper, Miss Mary Harriman, John R. Townsend, and Horace H. King.

Polo Clubhouse at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 9.—During the last Summer there was a considerable revival of interest in polo on the grounds of the Westchester Polo Club at Bateman's Point, and the club has now given out a contract for the erection of a clubhouse, which will be ready for use next Summer. The house will be 76 feet long by 42 feet wide, with a wide verandah within which will afford ample opportunity to witness the games. On the north side it will contain a large room for ladies, where afternoon tea may be served or shelter had in stormy weather, and on the south side will be the men's lounging room, off which will be the locker room and bathrooms, with showers, &c. The exterior of the house will be attractively finished and the grounds will be inclosed.

Harness Races at Parkway Track.

The track yesterday at Parkway was fast, the weather perfect, and the attendance large. Four events were on the card for the second day of the Parkway Driving Club's Fall harness meeting, but only three were decided.

In the 2:23 pace Mary's Own was a hot favorite at 7 to 10 for the field and won in straight heats, with plenty to spare. T. E. N. was the choice in the 2:25 trot at 10 to 20 for the field. Nicol D. won two heats and looked a winner, but tired badly, and the favorite won the next three. In the 2:15 trot the betting was 7 to 10 for Ventura, but the favorite was so unsteady that the race went in straight heats to Ben Hal, with Ventura last. The summaries:

2:23 class, pacing; purse, $300.

Mary's Own, blk. m., by Alleyown, (Dudley)	1	1
Lord Belgrave, b. g., (Snyder)	3	2
Marlow, b. g., (Smith)	2	6
Holly G., ch. g., (Holly)	4	4
Prince Tell, ch. g., (Davis)	5	5
Birdie B., (Dodge)	7	7
T. H. Brady, b. g., (Nichols)	6	2
Tom Curtis, b. g., (Moser)	8	dis
General Brayton, b. g., (McGowan)	dis	

Time—2:17½; 2:17¼; 2:17½.

2:25 class, trotting; purse, $300.

T. E. N., b. h., by Oro Wilkes, (Moore)	3	2	1	1
Nicol D., b. g., (Birney)	1	1	2	4
Hampton, b. g., (Post)	9	7	4	3
Author, b. g., (Avery)	2	5	6	5
Beau Brummell, b. g., (Van Houghton)	6	8	8	2
Gadabout, b. m., (McKensie)	4	4	3	6
Red Line, b. g., (Davis)	3	3	5	7
Lottie, ch. m., (Moser)	5	6	7	8
Katie Stone, (Snyder)	7	9	dr.	

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:21½; 2:21¼; 2:20½.

2:15 class, trotting; purse, $400.

Ben Hal, b. g., by Tom L., (Turner)	1	1	1
Bernay, blk. m., (Snyder)	3	2	2
Dolly Duroc, b. m., (Herbert)	2	3	3
Red Ball, b. g., (Gleason)	4	4	4
Ventura, ch. m., (Fleming)	5	5	5

Time—2:17¾; 2:18¼; 2:22½.

Gallagher Leads in Billiard Match.

"Tom" Gallagher continues to draw away from the Spanish player, José Ortiz, in their billiard match at Maurice Daly's academy. His playing, however, was not as brilliant last night as it has been so far. He required thirty-five innings to finish his block of 300 points, his best run being 43. Ortiz started off well with a run of 34, but this was the best he did during the evening. Gallagher has now made 900 points of the 1,500 he requires, while Ortiz has but 319 of his 1,250. An eighteen-inch balk-line governs in the contest. The score:

Gallagher—13 9 1 43 11 3 1 0 1 0 6 18 0 0 1 0 22 12 16 6 2 12 7 16 1 34 3 3 5 5 12 3 6 31. Total, 300; average, 8 20-35; high run, 43.

Ortiz—34 0 0 0 0 2 5 5 5 1 18 0 5 0 10 0 2 3 1 4 20 5 9 0 0 9 7 2 1 1 0 2 0 12. Total, 169; average, 4 27-34; high run, 34.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs over the Eclipse course. Chuctanunda, 126 pounds; McAddie, 122; Stuart and Red Path, 119 each; Roxane, 116; Saint Finnan, 112; The Amazon, 110; Boundlee, 108; Oread, 104; Himself and Templeton, 102 each.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500; special weights, with allowances; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Flora Pomona, 115 pounds; Rose of May, Sister Juliet, Katherine C., Lady Sterling, Josepha, Leonora Lorine, and Nether One, 110 each; Busy Lady, Pretoria, Ice Water, and Tenegra, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Belle Meade Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500 in 1900 or 1901; penalties and allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Chuctanunda and McAddie, 115 pounds each; Paul Clifford, 112; Lord Pepper, 110; Princess Pepper, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Handicap, for all ages; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Endurance by Right, 120 pounds; Dubisa, 118; Chuctanunda, 115; Paul Clifford and Redpath, 109 each; Louisville and Cameron, 108 each; Chilton, 103; Musette, 99; King Pepper, 98; Princess Pepper, 95; Eddie Busch, 93; City Bank, 92; Lady of the Valley, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $700 in 1900 or 1901; special weights; the Withers mile. Eloin, 112 pounds; Tom Kenny, 106; Sadie S., 103; Peninsula, The Talisman, and Grand Opera, 90 each; Lady Radnor, Lombre, and Barouche, 87 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 16; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. Raffaello, 121 pounds; The Amazon, 113; Prince Richard and Hammock, 111 each; Missionary, Lee King, Armor, and Trebor, 108 each; Alard Scheck, Bowen, and Warranted, 103 each; Annie Thompson, 95.

TAMMANY TIP WAS WRONG

Croker, with Others, Lost on Farrell's Colt De Reszke.

Another so-called Tammany tip went wrong at Morris Park race track yesterday, and Mr. Croker and his friends lost heavily on it. The tip was De Reszke, a horse in the stable of Frank Farrell, which it was said by Mr. Farrell could not lose.

"Pittsburg Phil," or G. E. Smith, owner of Chilton, thought differently, and backed Chilton, and backed him hard at post time, with the result that Chilton ran an exceedingly lively and successful race. Chilton got away in the lead and held that lead from end to end, while De Reszke struggled after him, with never a chance to get near the pacemaker. De Reszke, being hopelessly beaten as the last turn was made, had all he could do to stagger on in second place and beat out Brunswick, the third horse, while Chilton, galloping home under a pull, won by six lengths.

Aside from the disaster to the betting men of Tammany Hall, the racing was thoroughly interesting. The weather was pleasant and the track fast, while fair fields ran in all the six events on the card. Two stakes were down for decision, the first of these being the Autumn Hurdle Handicap, at two miles, for three-year-olds and upward, in which five of the horses originally named ran, with two added starters, bringing the number of the field up to seven. Charawind was the post favorite and winner, he finishing first in rather clever style, after trailing back in the crowd for a mile and a half. Hopeful raced out in front to that point, but just as his backers were beginning to grow jubilant Hopeful stopped suddenly and pulled up very lame. Miss Mitchell ran well for a time, but fell just when she semed to be going best.

In the Hurricana Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs down the Eclipse course, J. J. McCafferty's smart filly Femesolc was a warm favorite in a field of fourteen runners, and justified the confidence placed in her by jumping away in the lead and racing in front from start to finish, winning easily by two lengths from Liechen, who beat out Presumption by a length for the second money. Belle of Lexington had all her old-time speed in the handicap down the Eclipse course, and after making about all the pace, won cleverly by a length and a half from Cervera and Ante Up, who fought out head and head for the place. In this race the favorite, Knight of Rhodes, was never prominent. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The fourth Autumn Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight flights of hurdles. J. H. McCormick's Charawind, b. g., 4 years, by Charaxus—Helmwind, 147 pounds, (Monahan,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a length; J. R. Beard's The Driver, b. g., 4, by Eothen—Lisada, 140, (Finnegan,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by fifteen lengths from C. Pitzer's Captain January, ch. g., 4, by Ben Strome—Henrietta, 137, (Owens,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—3:44. Hopeful, Miss Mitchell, The Abbe, and Kufa also ran. Hopeful pulled up very lame, and Miss Mitchell fell. Value to the winner $795. Charawind the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Lewis Elmore's Belle of Lexington, b. f., 4 years, by Onondaga-Annette, 106 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won cleverly by a length and a half; George B. Walter's Cervera, ch. g., 3, 110, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head from W. M. Scheftel's Ante Up, b. f., 3, 90, (H. Michaels,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—0:59½. Knight of Rhodes, Isla, Francesco, Lady Uncas, Meadia, Albert, Zirl, Brandywash, Honolulu, His Royal Highness, Lady Holyrood, Connie, and Snark also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Knight of Rhodes the post favorite at 3 to 1 and 7 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Hurricana Stakes, for maidens, two years old at the time of entry; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. John J. McCafferty's Femesole, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 100 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; T. T. Ryan's Liechen, ch. c., by Esher-Orr, 107, Queen's Gambit, 87, (Henderson,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second, by three parts of a length from J. E. Segram's Presumption, ch. c., by Golden Garter-Probability, 104, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—0:58. Anak, Torrence, Missile, Mundora, Tact, Destitute, Trump, Carrington, Cassville, Lady Godiva, and Joymaker also ran. Value to the winner, $1,540. Femesole always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; special weights, penalties, and allowances; last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile. George E. Smith's Chilton, b. c., by Meddler—Cadilla, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, won easily by six lengths; Frank Farrell's De Reszke, b. or br. c., 113, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 5, second, by three lengths, from Clarence H. Mackay's Brunswick, ch. g., 112, (Keenan,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Andy Williams, Belles Commoner, Ben Howard, and Bessie McCarthy also ran. Value to the winner, $550. De Reszke always the favorite. Winner trained by William Smith.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; the Withers mile. The Pepper Stable's Lord Pepper, b. c., 3 years, by Kentucky—Quickness, 104 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by three lengths; J. B. Haggin's Elegy, ch. f., 3, 101, (H. Cochran,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a length from A. Featherstone's Lamp O'Lee, b. c., 3, 104, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:42. Round Up, Kalif, Rivenoak, Johnny of Navarre, Anna Darling, Mark Lane, and Garter Ban also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Elegy the post favorite. Winner trained by C. Davis.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1900 or 1901; selling allowances; the Withers mile. F. Bruhns & Co.'s Alfred Vargrave, b. c., 4 years, by Inspector B.—Fronie Louise, 101 pounds, (Hayden,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; William C. Whitney's Rowdy, b. g., 3, 90, (Shoemaker,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, second by two lengths from J. S. O'Brien's Wild Pirate, br. c., 3, 93, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Bold Knight, Satire, Aisleka, Eloim, Lone Fisherman, Master of the Chorister, and Piederich also ran. Bold Knight left in the post. Value to the winner, $630. Bold Knight the post favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owners.

Notes of the Turf.

Samuel Doggett, formerly a successful jockey on the New York race tracks and most prominently identified with the Oneck Stable, has returned from Europe, where he has been riding with more or less success for a year. Doggett spent most of his time in Austria, where he had a good contract, but that expired with the racing season, and it is doubtful whether he will go back to Austria again. It is stated that Fred Taral, who also has been riding in Europe, chiefly in Russia, would be back in the United States within a month.

McGinn, formerly under contract to the Hitchcock Stable as jockey, but recently a free lance rider, has been engaged by Richard Croker, and under the agreement made will go to England next season to ride the Croker horses in the campaign of 1902.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 284, 272, 301, 137, 360, 278, 594, and 251.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.

Schnaele vs. Gray—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Cause should be argued this term unless postponement is moved by respondent. No costs.

Mullin vs. Sire—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless return is filed on or before Oct. 21, 1901, in which case motion will be denied, without costs.

Alexander vs. Marron; Aaronson vs. Frankenstein—Motions to dismiss appeals granted unless return is filed on or before Oct. 21, 1901, in which case motions will be denied, with $10 costs to respondents.

Hennessy vs. Bloom—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. No costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

16—Gumby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—McCann vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. Ry. Co.
18—Woodriff vs. Hunter.
21—Mack vs. Burt.
22—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
23—Thain vs. Constable.
24—Griswold vs. Caldwell.
29—Leland vs. Hearn.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Mac-Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Scully vs. Banfield.
2—Niles vs. Fish.
3—In re Shipman.
4—Branch vs. Mayor, &c.
5—In re Aluminum Press Co.
6—Allen vs. Abegg.
7—Hahn vs. Haft.
8—Bloomingdale vs. Lauchow.
9—Yard vs. Tilford.
10—N. Y. Investment & Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
11—Nat. Fireproofing Co. vs. Gallagher.
12—Wray vs. Rapelye.
13—Draper vs. Iskiyan.
14—Haskins vs. George A. Fuller Co.
15—Henry vs. Van Buren.
16—Killian vs. Killian.
17—Fleischmann vs. Windholz.
18—In re Conner.
19—In re Cedarhurst Stable Co.
20—Bailey vs. Syracuse Co.
32—Ideal Wrench Co. vs. Garvin Machine Co.
33—Sims vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
36—Leeson vs. City of New York.
31—Washington vs. B'k for Savings.
37—Osborne vs. Gilliams.
38—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Price.
39—Crooks vs. Scott.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Mac-Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

21—Johnston vs. Hamilton.
22—In re Fleming.
23—Ryan vs. Am. Ice Co.
24—Alexander vs. Wemple.
25—Artlib vs. Herzog.
26—Cole vs. Smith.
27—Gunn vs. Boyle.
28—O'Connor vs. Hennessy.
29—Lustig vs. Heidenreich.
30—Lumley vs. Torsiello.
31—Barnes vs. Weiss.
32—Freidman vs. Bohlman.
33—Cooley vs. Gibbs.
34—Cattano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
35—In re Douglas.
36—Gruft vs. Reich.
37—Backes vs. Curran.
38—Brick vs. Brick.
39—In re Cobleskill Quarry Co.
40—Dimock & Fink Co. vs. Stoll.
41—Heilbrunn vs. Thomas.
42—In re Arthur Av.
43—In re E. 171st St.
44—In re Grant Av.
45—In re Morris Av.
46—In re E. 178th St.
47—In re E. 182d St.
48—In re Melnda St.
49—In re Anthony Av.
50—In re E. 174th St.
51—In re E. 169th St.
52—In re Station Place.
53—In re Avenue St. John.
54—In re Locemede St.
55—In re Clay Av.
56—In re E. 187th St.
57—In re Kelly St.
58—In re Prospect Av.
59—In re Robbins Av.
60—In re Gun Hill Road.
61—In re E. 160th St.
62—In re Crotona Av.
63—In re Vanderbilt Av. West.
64—In re Morris Av.
65—In re Tiffany St.
66—In re E. 180th St.
67—In re 233d St.
68—In re E. 135th St.
69—In re Mount Vernon Av.
70—In re Week St.
71—In re Hughes Av.
72—In re E. 179th St.
73—In re Mott Av.
74—In re Ryer Av.
75—In re E. 176th St.
76—In re Aqueduct Av.
77—In re E. 170th St.
78—In re Walton Av.
79—In re E. 172d St.
80—In re Topping St.
81—In re Cromwell Av.
82—In re E. 172d St.
83—In re Audubon Av.
84—In re Throop Av.
85—In re Townsend Av.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

77—In re E. 176th St.
113—In re E. 169th St.
531—In re Crotona Av.
110—In re Lafayette Av.
129—In re E. 160th St.
778—In re Suburban Pl.
830—Paulinier vs. Oakley.
122—In re Walton Av.
84—In re E. 178th St.
91—In re Morris Av.
79—In re Wendover Av.
81—In re Gun Hill R'd.
131—In re E. 175th St.
111—In re Weeks St.
262—In re Mohawk Av.
824—In re Donnelly.
835—Taylor vs. Taylor.
836—Maginn vs. Weber. Demurrers.
1668—Rogers vs. Conde.
1701—Martin vs. Bernard.
1706—Grube vs. Grube.
1709—Woodward vs. Auerbach.
1710—Kraus vs. Sondheim.

General calendar.

2766—Braning vs. Goldenberg.
2987—Opper vs. Hirsh.
2992—McKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
2993—Same vs. same.
1442—Levinstein vs. Smith.
2816—Mendelsohn vs. Murphy.
2617—Same vs. same.
2618—Landheim vs. Lutjens.
3188—Kassel vs. Seuda.
3145—Gerofsky vs. Gerofsky.
3268—Person vs. Stoll.

3635—Gallick vs. Engelhardt.
3650—Barrett vs. Barrett.
3657—Camp vs. Kashare.
3337—Koelsch vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3340—Same vs. same.
3341—Same vs. same.
3348—Saunders vs. Saunders.
3477—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
3338—Siericks vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3339—Sarsi vs. same.
3417—A. A. Griffing Co. vs. N. Y. Realty Co.
3627—Gassner vs. Devlin.
3626—Cunehan vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3685—Wallach vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3468—Hafker vs. Winter
3567—N. Y., C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Feltner.
3570—Same vs. same.
3585—Thurston vs. General Trading Co.
3605—Fishel vs. Reilly.
3651—Sernaschiff vs. Roeth.
3670—Parker Co. vs. Barlow.
3445—Rosenkranz vs. Adler.
3454—Feist vs. City of New York.
3602—Jacobs vs. McCafferty.
3603—McCafferty vs. Jacobs
3662—Hurawitz vs. Hurawitz.
3367—Parrett vs. Parrett.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3685.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan for the People.

1—Mary Jennings.
2—Mathew V. McGrann.
3—John Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

9886—Ronan vs. Ronan.
10074—Walsh vs. Sickels.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and V. for trial.

10606—Murphy vs. Pabst Brew. Co.
8361—Davis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8979—City of N. Y. vs. Parks.
10627—Daniels vs. Gallagher.
3172—M. Groh's Sons vs. Groh.
9593—Mayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10672—Jones vs. Moss.
10879—Cannon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and VII.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

8368—Murphy vs. Supreme Council C. K.
9997—Coyne vs. Pitzel.
10904—Romano vs. Burns.
10957—Connors vs. Maillard.
11026—Conlon vs. Daily Tel. Co.
11143—Hallenbeck vs. Steger.
11126—D. Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Martin.
11123—Shipman vs. Niles.
2976—Walsh vs. Man. Railway Co.

1602—Rosenberg vs. Frankel.
1603—Pike vs. Strom.
1604—Hemingstein vs. Hollingsworth.
1605—Montigney vs. Henschel.
1605½—Rothenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1606—Bernstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1607—Murtaugh vs. Stahl.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1817—Kolbe vs. Seitz.
1825—Wetzel vs. Union Ry. Co.
1842—Deutsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1285—McMurray vs. Scannell.
1279—Hildebrant vs. Yelter.
1231—Donovan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1272—Purcar vs. Holbrook.
1316—Patterson vs. Albert.
1614—Edison Elec. Ill. Co. vs. Gill.
1615—Jordan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1616—Cannon vs. same.
1617—Walsh vs. Sakolsky.
1618—Obetheim vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1619—Marcus vs. Ruppert.
1620—Ward vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1621—Huber vs. Epstein
1622—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1623—Heible vs. Central Brew. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2657—Webster vs. McKeon.
2703—Murray vs. Holland.
2558—Adler vs. Hart.
2593—Singer Mfg. Co. vs. Corey.
2680—James vs. Hutchinson.
2579—Kendall vs. Clarke.
2917—Barnes vs. Tripler Liquid Air Co.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day of Light Dealing—Columbus Avenue Properties Change Hands—Results in the Auction Room.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William H. Willis, Jr., to a client for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 313 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

John R. Davidson, in conjunction with A. E. Gibbs and C. W. Kirby, has sold for John A. Schmidt to a Mr. Cromwell, for about $75,000, the two five-story flats, with stores, 746 and 748 Columbus Avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, each 25 by 100.

Robertson & Grant have sold to Rudolph Romer, through Jacobson & Goldwater, the five-story flat 32 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Rachel Mayer has sold, through Collins & Collins, to S. W. Sterne, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 80 East Fifty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 80 by 75.

Louis Klinger reports among sales recently effected through him the following: For Weil & Mayer, to Marie Berliant, for $45,000, the seven-story flat, now nearing completion, at 234 East Tenth Street; also for Francis J. Schnugg, to Cassel Oshinsky, for $19,000, the five-story double flat, with stores, 211 Chrystie Street; also for Louis Haims, to Jennie Waldman, for $45,500, the seven-story flat 165 Eldridge Street, 25 by 100.

Plans were filed yesterday for the ten-story hotel to be erected by Mannes & Taylor on the plot 50 by 135 at 122 and 124 West Forty-ninth Street. Pollard & Steinam, the architects, estimate the cost of the building at $265,000.

Wood, Harmon & Co. report the sale of two lots in the Brooklyn suburb known as Oak Crest to Joseph Albert for $1,100; also a single lot to George Eurich for $800. In the section known as Waverly the firm reports that last week's sales amounted to forty-three lots, and at Rugby thirty-three lots.

The Auction Room.

Twenty lots on Bronx Terrace and Tenth Street, in the William's Bridge Section, were sold yesterday by Auctioneer William M. Ryan for a total of $3,610. Prices of single lots ranged from $185 to $215.

Other offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

348 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 293 feet west of Greenwich Street, 24 by 80, three-story brick dwelling, with one-story stable at the rear; public auction sale, to J. J. Danaher $8,500

304 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George A. Walton 28,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 227 feet east of Madison Avenue, 32.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Celeste Moll 31,000

115 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jennie Orr, as trustee... 13,000

By Adolph Vickar & Son.

628 and 630 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 375 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 50 by 199.10, three-story frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Maria L. Pringle 24,000

By James L. Wells.

893 Eagle Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18.9 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Dr. C. A. Becker... 10,800

895 to 899 Eagle Avenue, west side, 43.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 56.3 by 100, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Dr. C. A. Becker 32,300

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

238 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two two-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to David Werner 3,500

By John M. Thompson.

927 and 929 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 19 feet east of Jackson Avenue, each 25 by 86.4, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Julia G. De Haven and Fitch Gilbert 26,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, 122 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick and stone four-family tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Henry Smith, referee, 102 and 104 Mulberry Street, east side 24.8 feet north of Canal Street, 50 by 50, four-story brick loft building; 161 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement, with store; 68 Forsyth Street, east side, 75.8 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; 232 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 256.5 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.5 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 421 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 281.10 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 24.7 by 88.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,135; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. V. Heimburger, referee, 52 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 466.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 19.4 by 100.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,328.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 977 to 983 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 173 feet east of Westchester Avenue, 75 by 94.7 by 74.8 by 64, four three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $4,912; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 362 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,113.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 21 by 88.7 and irregular, vacant.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Joseph L. Hance, referee, 621 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,879.

By D. C. Phoenix, Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 433 West Fortieth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,251.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Richard N. Ayer, referee, 205 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $17,127.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bristow Street, east side, 25 feet north of Jennings Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 58.6; Charles Hohl of 1,108 Forest Avenue, owner; William F. Schwanewed of 1,155 Forest Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 122 and 124 West Forty-ninth Street, for a ten-and-one-half-story brick hotel, 50 by 135.8; Mannes & Taylor of 495 Fifth Avenue, owners; Pollard & Steinam of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $265,000.

Martha Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18.6 by 30; John Stahl, Fulton Street, Wakefield, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,300.

No. 1,801 Park Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 19 by 70; Charles C. Schildwashter of 1,889 Park Avenue, owner; A. De Saldern of 130 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

Clinton Place and Aqueduct Avenue, northeast corner, for a two-story frame dwelling 22 by 55; Michael Kelly of 819 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, east side, 15 feet north of Watson Lane, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 38.6; Adelena Grossman, St. Lawrence Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $3,300.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Watson Lane, northeast corner, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 38; Adelena Grossman, St. Lawrence Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $3,300.

Vyse Avenue, west side, 91 feet north of Home Street, for two two-story frame dwellings; Charles Knauf, Classon Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 14 by 16; Wisswell & O'Brien, premises, owners; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 16.1 by 18.3; Ebeling Brewing Company, premises, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 148 Chambers Street, for a seven-story brick store, 25 by 77.8; James A. Campbell, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Forty-ninth Street, architects; cost $50,000.

No. 80 Tompkins Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 19 by 60; James Shewan, premises, owner; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $140.

Alterations.

No. 712 Broadway, to an eight-story brick warehouse; Jacob Schoble estate of 30 Broad Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $6,500.

No. 519 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Jacob Herb, premises, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 321 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 821 Tinton Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; John R. Meldenark, premises, owner; William McEntyre of 531 Robbins Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 20 East Twenty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; N. R. Norton of 107 East Seventieth Street, owner; William M. Green, premises, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broadway and Prince Street, southwest corner, to a seven-story brick loft, with offices; Washington Life Insurance Company of 141 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 126 to 130 East Fourteenth Street, to a three-story brick music hall; Sullivan & Kraus, premises, owners; Frank D. Gheen of 455 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 204 Ninth Avenue, to a six-story tenement; John Schreyer, owner; William H. Ash of 53 West Eighty-third Street, architect; cost, $150.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "nfig" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 50-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

AVENUE A, s e s, Lots 147, 146, 145, and 166, map of Prospect Hill estate, 150x261x irregular; Henry A. V. Post, trustee, to Margaret M. Bowler, all liens, (R S $5.50.) $5,200

BARROW ST, 71, and lot adjoining, 19.10 x75.2x35.11x75; Isidore S. Korn and another to Bertha S. Korn, (mtg $30,000, R S $8.75) 100

BECKER AV, n e s, n w ½ of Lot 125, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Matthew Hindhaugh to James Wilkinson, (mtg $28,000) 1

BOWERY, w s, 25 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Lydia L. M. Jones and others, by guardian, to John S. Foster, 1-6 part, (R S $1.75) 5,834

CALDWELL, AV, w s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 50x115.3; Sarah Hussard to Aaron R. Altmayer, (mtg $4,000, R S $1.25) 100

GRAND CONCOURSE AND BOULEvard, s w corner of 164th St, 100x92x irregular; Agnes Schaef to John F. Steeves, (mtg $18,000, R S $2.50) ..... Omitted

HOUSTON ST, s s, 90 ft w of Goerck St, 20x50; Houston St, s s, 70 ft e of Lewis St, 20x50x irregular; Houston St, n s, 94 ft w of Goerck St, 17.10x88.5; Fanny Hollender to Herman Hollender, (mtg $27,500) 1

LOT 178, map of 370 choice lots of McGraw estate; Horatio D. Wiswell and another to John F. Steeves 1,300

LOT 499, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Fredrich W. Frerichs, executor, to Meta Wagner, all liens 1,200

LOTS 461 and 462, map of Section A, Vyse estate; F. W. Frerichs, executor, to Meta Wagner and another, all liens, (R S 25 cents) 2,700

ST. ANN'S AV, 736, w s, 26.11x84.6x21.9x88.10; Aaron R. Altmayer to Sarah Hassard, (mtg $11,500, R S $1.25) 100

TOWNSEND, 307, s s, 315 ft e of 176th St, 25x100; John O'Leary to Matilda L. Stevens 900

VILLA AV, e s, 310.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x96.3x25x97.6; Jennie E. Miyamoto, by guardian, to Felix Grimley, all title 1,250

VILLA AV, e s, 285.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x97.6x25x98.9; Villa Av, e s, 310.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x96.3x25x97.6; Della E. Haskins to Felix Grimley, quitclaim 100

VILLA AV, e s, 285.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x97.6x25x98.9; Cline Z. Miyamoto, by guardian, to Felix Grimley 1,250

11TH ST, 46 West, 24x101.3; William E. Finn to John Addison, all liens, (R S $4) 100

28TH ST, 215 West, 24.10x98.9; Alfred B. Potterton to John H. Potterton, quitclaim 1

32D ST, 226 West, 25x98.9; John D. Karst, Jr., to Minnie J. Douglass, (mtg $25,000, R S $6.50) 41,000

34TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x98.9; City Real Estate Company to Manhattan Railway Company, (mtg $8,000) 1

53D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; City Real Estate Company to Manhattan Railway Company 1

53D ST, 112 West, 25x100.5; Isidore S. Korn and another to Bertha S. Korn, (R S $6.75) 100

76TH ST, 16 East, 19x102.2; David H. Hyman to Sterling Realty Company, (R S $12.50, mtg $40,000) 1

76TH ST, 333 West, 20x102.2; Thomas F. White to Max Jacoby, (mtg $29,000, R S $13) 1

83D ST, s s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; John McLaughlin to Charles Heiborn, (R S $13.75) 1

94TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of 10th Av, 17x100.8; Ludwig Rieder to Philip H. Wallenstein, (R S $6.25) 1

98TH ST, s s, 513.4 ft e of 3d Av, 14.8x98.2; John J. Duffy to Peter Lennon 1

124TH ST, 10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; John H. Rogan, referee, to Edward Winslow, trustee, (R S $5) 12,250

121ST ST, 235, n s, 210 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Thomas J. Backus to Charles Seligman and another, (mtg $10,000, R S $2) 1

124TH ST, 348 East, 18x100.11; Charles Adler to Johanna Lelpziger, (mtg $5,000) 7,000

131ST ST, 58 East, 17.6x99.11; Charles Donohue, referee, to the Twelfth Ward Bank, (mtg $3,500, R S $3.50) 3,500

142D ST, n s, 274.6 ft w of Broadway, 15.6x99.10x irregular; Seligman Manheimer, referee, to John R. Sparrow, (mtg $7,500) 500

143D ST, 307 West, 25x99.11; Nellie Haag and another to Charles M. Gassin, (R S $8.75) 1

147TH ST, s s, 40.6 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Elizabeth Deisler to Carl Neuendorffer, quitclaim 1

157TH ST, n s, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Pauline Beck to Wilhelmina Schaefer and others, all liens 1

161ST ST, n s, 35.8 ft e of Tinton Av, 19.1 x100; Caroline Lyon to Meta C. Allen, (mtg $4,000,) B and S 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,370; Adam Moran to Joseph Wallman, 3 years ..... $480.

8TH AV, 832; William Heidelberger to Karl Klemlenz and another, 3 years 1,020

20TH ST, 26 East; Robert B. Roosevelt to F. Albert Thomas, 8½ years ..... 3,700.

27TH ST, 336 and 338 West; Mary Stappers to Leon Dryer, 3 years 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADDISON, John, to John H. Higgins and another, trustees; 11th St, 49 West, 4 years $22,000

AUERBACH, Rubin, to Moritz Muldberg; Essex St, 126, installments, 6 per cent.. 1,000

BERTH, Lawrence R., to John A. Amundson; all title to real estate of which William R. E. Berth died seised, and also to judgment in partition assignment of interest to secure note 1,235

BICKFORD, Mary M., to James H. Walling; w ½ of Lot 72, map of Unionport, 4 years 657

BOWLER, Margaret M., to Henry A. V. Post, trustee; Avenue A, s e s, Lots 147, 146, 145, and 166, map of Prpspect Hill estate, Fordham, re-recorded, 1 year 21,821

BRADY, August, to the Trust Company of America; 98th St, s s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, gold 17,000

CANAVAN, Patrick T., to Denis Quinn; 60th St, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

CARLIN, Julius E., to Elias Epstein; 122d St, n s, 31.6 ft w of 2d Av, prior mortgage $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

COHEN, Bernhard, to Nathan Weiss; Ridge St, 117, 3 years 25,000

CROMWELL, Richard, to William Pallen; Rivington St, n s, 76.7 ft e of Ridge St, prior mtg ..., due Oct. 1, 1902 2,500

DINEEN, William, to the David Stevenson Brewing Company; Market St, 83, secures note by mortgagor and Dennis Mullins, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

DOUGLASS, Minnie A., to John D. Karst, Jr.; 32d St, 226 West, 6 months 2,500

GASSIN, Charles M., to Joseph Haag; 143d St, 307 West, 3 years 15,000

HELBORN, Charles, to John McLaughlin; 83d St, s s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $18,000, due Oct. 9, 1904 4,000

HELBORN, Charles, to John McLaughlin; 83d St, s s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $18,000, due Oct. 9, 1906, 4½ per cent 18,000

HEMINGWAY, Janet, to Frederick E. Wood; Main St, s e corner of Ditmars St, Lot 344, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 2,050

HIGGINS, Francis T., to the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church; 180th St, n s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av; Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 179th St, 3 years 6,000

KARASINSKY, Abraham, to Max Cohen and another; Norfolk St, 121, prior mortgage $8,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 2,077

KARASINSKY, Abraham, to Cornelia W. Slade; Norfolk St, 121, 3 years 3,000

LATTKA, Joseph, and wife to Fritz Voss; Main, e s, 94 ft s of Fordham Av, 3 years 400

MAIER, Frederick, to the German Savings Bank; 114th St, 233 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

MAIER, Frederick, and wife to Elizabeth Debohen and another; 114th St, 233 East, due Jan. 1, 1907 3,000

MICHEL, John S., to Conrad Hattes; 11th St, s s, 176.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

O'BRIEN, Jeremiah, to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; Catharine St, 98, saloon lease, secures note, demand. 1,933

POTTERTON, John H., and another to Marion Smith; 28th St, 215 West, 3 years 15,000

QUINN, Michael J., to George Ebret; Columbus Av, 860, store lease, demand, 6 per cent 4,200

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Charles M. Dedrick; 79th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, prior mortgage $200,000, 1 year. 16,895

STERLING REALTY COMPANY to David H. Hyman; 76th St, 16 East, 1 year, 6½ per cent 16,800

VON WAFFENSTEIN, Caroline H., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Washington Av, e s, part of Lot 13 (called Subdivision 3,) map of Morrisania, 5 years, 4 per cent 5,000

WALLENSTEIN, Philip H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 94th St, n s, 335 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 6,000

WALLENSTEIN, Philip H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 96th St, 424 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Paula M., to Maurice J. Kraus $5,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 50,000

BUTLER, Carrie M., to American Mortgage Company ..... Nominal

CROMWELL, Louise B., administratrix, to Louise B. Cromwell, 3 assignments. Nominal

EPSTEIN, Israel, and another, executors, to Israel Epstein 6,500

EPSTEIN, Israel, and another, executors, to Israel Epstein 3,500

KARST, John D., Jr., to Nathan Peck and another ..... Nominal

PRENDERGAST, William A., executor, to James P. Prendergast 950

STRIKER, Letitia, to Mary E. Van Allen 1,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Samuel Powell, trustee 8,000

VAN ALLEN, Mary E., to Letitia M. Striker 2,500

WIRTH, Louis, to Charles Massoth ..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

MORNINGSIDE AV and 122d St, n e corner, 100x75; Harris Wallace against Henry L. Falt, owner; Jacob Freeman, contractor $155

13TH ST, 208 to 214 East; Charles Kirchner against Charles Rentz and another, owners; J. R. Hholm, contractor 380

17TH ST, 5 and 7 East, and 10 East 18th St; James McDonnell against George W. Bell, owner; Thomas H. Bell, contractor 495

90TH ST, 162 East; Smith & Roberts against Morris Wiederman, owner and contractor 520

123D ST, 523 West; James J. Holland against C. M. Paige, owner; George J. Rilgen, owner and contractor 1

147TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Advance Whitewashing Company against Patrick Gaffney, owner; John P. Leo, contractor 20

152D ST and 8th Av, n e corner, 100x49.11; Lorimer Street Mill Company against John Farrell, Charles Walker, and John Doe, owners; Charles Walker, contractor 800

158TH ST, 622 East; Thomas Holland against E. Manerer, owner and contractor 11

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BASSFORD AV and 183d St, n e corner, 105x99; George McMullen against Emil Helmcken and another, Oct. 7, 1901 ..... $27

BOWERY, 378 to 386; David Laing and another against Browning, King & Co. and another, Aug. 28, 1901 325

STEBBINS AV, e s, 440 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Louis D. Reiman against Harris Schenker, Sept. 26, 1901.. 1

WALTON AV and 170th St, s e corner, 100x80; George Harper against Joseph P. O'Donnell and another, July 10, 1901... 299

3D AV, 732; Schneeman & Bilz against Charles M. Mazza and another, Aug. 30, 1901 2,450

3D AV, 3,752; Schneeman & Bilz against Charles M. Mazza and another, Sept. 12, 1901 1,200

4TH ST, s s, 144 ft e of Avenue D; E. J. Kaltenbach against Harry Hertz, Oct. 1, 1901, by bond 267

106TH ST, 402 East; Frank Luciano and another against Antonio Cirrito, Sept. 18, 1901, by bond 250

143D ST, 606 East; Frederick Johannsen against Peter J. McGlade, Sept. 16, 1901. 90

Lis Pendens.

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 21.6x 99.3; Louis Brandt and another against Max Fiurscheim and another; foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybels.

LEXINGTON AV and 108th St, s w corner, 20.11x75x20x75; Arthur M. Bullowa and another against Florence B. Decking, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Bullowa & Bullowa.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 67.7 ft s of 126th St, 16.8x 75; Henry Frey and another, executors, against David Morris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Train.

TRINITY AV, e s, 460 ft s of 156th St, 25x76.6x 25x76.1; Mary E. Manning against Jerry Altieri and another, (action to determine ownership, &c.;) attorney, W. J. Nicholson.

1ST AV, 1,135 and 1,137; Frederick D. Shear against Hester C. Wightman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. R. Shear.

2D AV, 639 and 641; Manhattan Railway Company against Dorethea R. Clausen, individually and as executrix, and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

52D ST, 532 and 1624, West; Elisabeth Le Claire against Mary E. Krattinger and another, (dower;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.

54TH ST, 357 West; Charles H. Snow against George Monk and another, (specific performance;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

63D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Ninth Av, 16.9x100.5; John Jerolsman against Martin J. Ward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Dunn.

100TH ST, 62 West; Peter Moller, Jr., and another, trustees, against Max Goldstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Butts.

145TH ST, 311 West; Walter Webb against Carrie E. Worth and another, (injunction &c.;) attorney, P. W. Dease.

Legal Notices.

(Coat)
GOVERNMENT OF (of) THE ORANGE RIVER (Arms.) COLONY.

Notice under Article 6, Chapter 112 of the Law Book.

Application for a patent for "Improvements in Containing Vessels."

Be it hereby made known for general information that ARTHUR PATTERSON, of Manhattan, New York, U. S. A., on the 1st day of July, 1901, deposited at my office an application for a Patent right for the above-mentioned invention, with accompanying description.

Whereas now the said Rufus Lenoir Patterson, through his attorney, John George Fraser, has given me written notice that he desires to proceed with his application. I have decided that this application and all objections thereto will be dealt with at my office on the 13th day of December, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

I therefore call upon all persons who are interested in opposing the issuing of Letters Patent for the above-mentioned invention, to file at my office, before the day of hearing the same, a document explaining their objections, as they will otherwise be excluded from bringing them forward.

Given under my hand, at Bloemfontein, this 30th day of August, 1901.

H. F. BLAINE, Legal Adviser.

(Coat)
GOVERNMENT OF (of) THE ORANGE RIVER (Arms.) COLONY.

Notice under Article 6, Chapter 112 of the Law Book.

Application for a patent for "Improvements in Can Closing Apparatus."

Be it hereby made known for general information that ROBERT ALLISON HALL, engineer, of No. 929 Forrest 22nd Street, Manhattan, New York, U. S. A., on the 1st day of July, 1901, deposited at my office an application for a Patent right for the above-mentioned invention, with accompanying description.

Whereas now the said Robert Allison Hall, through his Attorney, John George Fraser, has given me written notice that he desires to proceed with his application, I have decided that this application and all objections thereto will be dealt with at my office on the 13th day of December, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

I therefore call upon all persons who are interested in opposing the issuing of Letters Patent for the above-mentioned invention, to file at my office, before the day of hearing the same, a document explaining their objections, as they will otherwise be excluded from bringing them forward.

Given under my hand, at Bloemfontein, this 30th day of August, 1901.

H. F. BLAINE, Legal Adviser.

(Coat)
GOVERNMENT OF (of) THE ORANGE RIVER (Arms.) COLONY.

Notice under Article 6, Chapter 112 of the Law Book.

Application for a patent for "Improvements in Cigar Machines."

Be it hereby made known for general information that OLUF TYBERG, of Brooklyn, New York, engineer; Rufus Lenoir Patterson, engineer, and George Arents, Junior, manager, both of New York, U. S. A., on the 1st day of July, 1901, deposited at my office an application for a Patent right for the above-mentioned invention, with accompanying description.

Whereas now the said Oluf Tyberg, Rufus Lenoir Patterson, and George Arents, Junior, through their Attorney, John George Fraser, have given me written notice that they desire to proceed with their application, I have decided that this application and all objections thereto will be dealt with at my office on the 14th day of December, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

I therefore call upon all persons who are interested in opposing the issuing of Letters Patent for the above-mentioned invention, to file at my office, before the day of hearing the same, a document explaining their objections, as they will otherwise be excluded from bringing them forward.

Given under my hand, at Bloemfontein, this 31st day of August, 1901.

H. F. BLAINE, Legal Adviser.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD HOYT, late of the City of NEWSON, who composed the firm of Arnold & Wilson, assigned to William H. Kirtland for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of October, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Kirtland, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. [Seal.] Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this twenty-eighth day of August, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s6-law6wTh

Legal Notices.

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE.—AUGUSTA M. GERDTS having applied to me by written petition setting forth that JOHN RUOFF, her brother, late of Greenpoint, Long Island, New York, but having assets in Hudson County, New Jersey, has absented himself from his place of domicile for more than seven years last past successively, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State:

I hereby order that cause be shown before me, the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, State of New Jersey, at my office in the Court House at Jersey City, County and State last aforesaid, on the Eighteenth day of November, Nineteen hundred and one, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why letters of administration of the estate of said John Ruoff should not be granted to the said Augusta M. Gerdts; and that this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for five weeks successively at least once in each week, and in "The Observer," a newspaper printed in the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, for five weeks successively at least once in each week.

Dated October 1st, 1901.

JAMES T. LILLIS, Surrogate.

CLARENCE KELSEY, Proctor for Petitioner, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. o10-law5wTh

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY S. MOORE, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Theron R. Butler, deceased; plaintiff, against TILLIE E. SMITH et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-one feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block thirty-three feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence westerly along the same thirty-three feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 3, 1901.

WILLIAM F. BURR, Referee.

FREDERICK A. SNOW, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 57 East 117th Street.

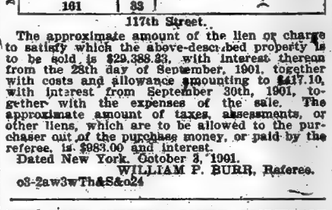

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,388.33, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $417.10, with interest from September 30th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $983.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 3, 1901.

WILLIAM F. BURR, Referee.

o8-2aw3wTh&S&o24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY S. MOORE, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Theron R. Butler, deceased, plaintiff, against TILLIE E. SMITH et al., Defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and ninety-four feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block thirty-three feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence westerly along the same thirty-three feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 3, 1901.

WILLIAM F. BURR, Referee.

FREDERICK A. SNOW, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 59 East 117th Street.

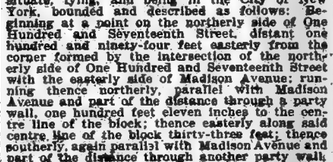

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,388.33, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $417.10, with interest from September 30th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $2,100,000.00. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.; 457 B'way, 6th Ex. Bldg.; 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.; 67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.; 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
Members of N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Bankers and Brokers,
20 BROAD ST.
Telephone, 1234 Cortlandt
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.
Daily market letter on application.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO:
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

..Established 1832..

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland. Nicholas F. Palmer,
William Rockefeller, William C. Sturges,
William H. Macy, Jr., George W. Quintard,
John T. Willets, Gates W. McGarrah.
OFFICERS:
Nicolas F. Palmer, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice Presidents. Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING,
Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES, Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dept., 1423 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., October 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, October 22d, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Chicago or Boston Depots of the Quartermaster's Department of 3,000 pairs Asbestos Gauntlets, 10,000 pairs Buckskin Gauntlets, 50,000 Bedsheets, 5,000 Corn Brooms, and 5,000 Barrack Chairs. Quantities subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirement. An absolute compliance with the standards and specifications will be insisted upon in the inspection of goods. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from standards and specifications will under no circumstances be considered. Bids for delivery or inspection at other points than those named above will not be entertained. Bids for less quantities than advertised for will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same as those for which bids are to be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfull. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles advertised for must accompany proposals. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opened October 22d, 1901," and addressed to Colonel JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000

Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles D. Dickey, Gustav E. Kissel, Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton, William P. Dixon, Luther Kountze, Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair, Robert A. Granniss, Charlton T. Lewis, James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke, G. G. Haven, Jr., Richard A. McCurdy, Eben B. Thomas,
G. C. Cuyler, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant, George W. Young.

Meetings and Elections.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:

That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 132,000 new shares of $100 each, from 600,000 shares to 732,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $73,200,000.

Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:

First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Moultrie, and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.

Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.

Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs,) of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana—there connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vanderburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vanderburgh including (also, if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described to New Harmony in the same county, known as the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

NOTICE
To the Owners of Bonds Outstanding under the Mortgage dated May 1, 1901, of the Electric Vehicle Company and Others
TO
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Pursuant to Article VI. of said mortgage, a general meeting of the bond owners is hereby convened, to be held at the office of the Trustee, 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of November, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the exercise by the bond owners at such meeting of all or some of the powers conferred upon the bond owners by said Article VI. of the mortgage, if and as the bond owners at such meeting shall see fit. The right of any person to appear and vote as a bond owner at such meeting must be established in conformity with the mortgage.

Dated New York, October 8, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By J. K. CORBIERE,
Second Vice-President.
H. M. FRANCIS,
Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.

The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
4 Park Place,
New York City.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York, held this 9th day of October, 1901, the following officers were elected:
Francis A. Palmer, President.
Peter Cumming, First Vice President.
J. Berre King, Second Vice President.
Horace F. Hutchinson, Treasurer.
Richard B. Kelly, Counsel.
H. F. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Francis A. Palmer, Francis P. Furnald,
Peter Cumming, Fred. Baker,
Jacob D. T. Hersey, H. Mortimer Brush,
Jacob A. Geissenhainer, Oscar T. Mackey,
Edward P. Griffin, W. L. Wellington,
Horace F. Hutchinson, Richard B. Kelly,
Warren A. Conover, Hudson Hoagland,
J. Berre King, George T. Hay,
Eugene Britton,

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
Secretary. President.
J. DeCRARY. R. S. WHITE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in Room 201, in its general office building, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect a Board of Directors and two Stockholders' Auditors for the ensuing year.

Dated the 12th day of September, 1901.
JOHN M. HALL, President.

The Juares Company.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Juares Company will be held at the office of the Company, 45 Wall Street, Room 75, on October 21st, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
W. A. ADAIR, Secretary.

Twenty-eighth & Twenty-ninth Sts. R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 624 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, October 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
E. K. LYNCH, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Society of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at St. Luke's Hospital, Cathedral Heights, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on St. Luke's Day, October, 18, 1901, at half-past four o'clock P. M.
HOFFMAN MILLER, Secretary.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, September 11, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable November 5, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on October 10, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on October 10, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 21, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R.,
Detroit, Mich., Oct., 1901.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant bonds of this Company on Oct. 15th, 1901, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in payment of interest on said bonds for six months ending Sept. 30th, 1901.

Transfer books will close Oct. 10th and reopen 16th inst.

Blank orders may be procured from the Trust Company.

JAMES McMILLAN,
E. F. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street.
New York City, October 7th, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable November 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business October 12th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed from noon on Saturday, October 12th, until the morning of Monday, October 21st.

G. O. WATERMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.
Richmond, Va., September 28, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. on Preferred Stock of the Company, same being quarterly dividend No. 24, payable on and after October 15th, 1901, to all stockholders of record October 4th. The books for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed October 5th to 15th, both days inclusive.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.
New York, September 17, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 38.

A quarterly dividend of 1% upon the capital stock of this company has been declared payable October 10th, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, William and Wall Streets, New York City, to stockholders of record September 30th, 1901, and reopen October 11, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

American Type Founders Co. Treasurer's Office.
Jersey City, New Jersey, Oct. 9th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day it was voted that a dividend of ONE PER CENT., amounting to ONE DOLLAR per share, is hereby declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Oct. 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 10, 1901.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, October 1, 1901.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared payable October 15th, 1901.

Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

North River Insurance Company.
84 William Street,
New York, October 2d, 1901.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after 10th October, instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d until the 10th inst.
By order F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

The firm of CULLEN & DWYER, composed of John Cullen and Thomas Dwyer, has dissolved partnership and business relations, excepting only as to such work on the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in the City of New York as mentioned in the Contract, dated about October 8, 1900, between said Thomas Dwyer and the City of New York, and that John Cullen, individually, will hereafter carry on and conduct the stoneyard and business at the Company's present offices, at First Avenue, between 107th and 108th Sts., Manhattan, New York City.
Dated October 1, 1901.
JOHN CULLEN,
THOMAS DWYER.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of D. & G. HAMBURGER, dealers in fruits and vegetables, with stores at 326 Columbus Avenue and 580 Park Avenue, New York City, was dissolved by consent on the 20th day of October, 1900.
The said D. HAMBURGER continued the business at 580 Park Avenue, and the said G. HAMBURGER continued business at 326 Columbus Avenue.
DAN HAMBURGER,
GUS HAMBURGER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between DAVE LIPPMANN and JACOB WOOLFSON, comprising the firm of DAVE LIPPMANN & CO. of 60 East 10th St., New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. DAVE LIPPMANN signing in liquidation. DAVE LIPPMANN.
JACOB WOOLFSON.
Dated New York, Oct. 8, 1901.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—On or about July 1st, 1901, certificates common stock Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., No. 82,298, 14 shares name of Elizabeth R. Jones and No. 82,299, 5 shares name Mary Jones. Transfer has been stopped. Please return to James McGovern & Co., 6 Wall St., N. Y.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

O'Brion & Russell of Boston have been appointed Massachusetts general agents of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company.

At the regular meeting of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, which is scheduled for next Monday, it is expected that a President to succeed the late James G. Batterson will be chosen.

Milwaukee, Louisville, and Denver fire insurance agents are quoted as protesting against the adoption of the new mercantile schedule of the Western Union (fire underwriters.)

C. F. Sayles & Co. have been appointed Indianapolis agents of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

J. N. Forbush & Co. of Boston have been appointed Eastern department managers of the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Providence Photo-Jewelry Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Joseph Vollberg, Jennie Vollberg, and Anna Abrahams, New York City.

Fulton Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—T. A. Ryan, New York City; H. Beatty, Hackensack, N. J.; R. B. Gray, Jersey City.

F. E. Robinson Company of New York City, to manufacture stationery; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. E. Robinson, C. S. Howland, and J. S. Cooke, New York City.

Stocking Card-Account System Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. H. Stocking and J. F. Stocking, Montvale, N. J.; J. A. Skilton, New York City.

Narragansett Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture druggists' supplies; capital, $2,000. Directors—G. H. Pettis, Providence; Herbert Flannery and F. J. Minck, New York City.

Paterson Bank Election.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Paterson National Bank at Paterson, N. J., Henry C. Knox was elected Vice President of the bank in place of Samuel J. Watson, resigned, and Elmer Z. Halsted of the National City Bank of New York was appointed cashier. Mr. Watson remains a Director in the bank.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 9	371,923
To date this year	220,189,023
Corresponding date last year	89,838,834

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 9	$2,897,500
To date this year	$784,403,120
Corresponding date last year	$380,797,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Iowa Cent. pf.	4½
Anaconda Copper	1	Kan. C. So. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Minn. & St. L.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	New Cent. Coal	3½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Norfolk & West	¾
C. & N. W. pf.	1	North American	2⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	North. Pac. pf.	1
C., L. & W. pf.	3⅝	Pacific Coast	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Pacific Mail	1
Gt. North. pf.	2¾	People's Gas	½
Hock. Valley	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Int. Power	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Iowa Central	2½	Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	⅜	Nat. Salt	2
Am. Locomotive	½	Nat. Salt pf.	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	4
Den. & Rio Grande	⅜	Reading	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Diamond Match	1½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2
Glucose Sugar pf.	1	Wabash	1
Lake Erie & W.	2	Wabash pf.	1¼
Minn. & St. L. pf.	½		
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½
Gal., H. & H. 6s	2½
Long Island gen. 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

B. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	Met. St. Ry. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 5d pf. inc.	1½	Third Av. con. 4s	1
Col. F. & I. 5s	1⅛	Ulster & D. con. 5s	1
		Wabash deb., B	2¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was one of the dullest in recent weeks, with trading falling to what now is considered insignificant proportions. Approximately 370,000 shares were dealt in during the entire session, with only eight stocks traded in to the extent of more than 10,000 shares each. In fact, one-third of the entire transactions was made up of dealings in Atchison and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the former having a total of 66,000 shares to its credit and the latter of 50,000. These, with Amalgamated Copper, Norfolk and Western, and Union Pacific comprised more than one-half of all the transactions. Other usually active stocks were little dealt in, conspicuous instances of this being People's Gas, only 1,800 shares of which changed hands; Pennsylvania, with a total of 4,700; Metropolitan, of 1,000, and Reading, the dealings in which were less than 4,000.

This general inactivity was considered the more surprising in view of the fact that the market had a number of helpful influences to stimulate it. One was an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. in the Atchison common stock dividend, placing that issue on a 4 per cent. basis; another was apparent evidences of Pennsylvania buying of Norfolk and Western, it being stated in some parts of the Street that Pennsylvania, despite opinion to the contrary, does not own a controlling interest in Norfolk; still another was the more hopeful attitude assumed by London, followed by some fairly large buying orders for that account; and, lastly, an easier condition was reported in the money market, call rates at one time falling to 3 per cent., with most of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Yet in spite of all this the figures show that the public did not come into the market; and therein operators working for a rise were grievously disappointed. But the fact of the matter is that the public is becoming more wary, and is not so easily drawn into the speculative net as it was preceding the May panic or even before the copper collapse. Probably one of the reasons for this is that the continued decline of Standard Oil stock on the curb and the decided strength of sterling exchange are not altogether the most reassuring things in the world. A drop of over 80 points in three weeks in such an issue as Standard Oil, with the millions at the back of it, may not, it is true, mean much from a speculative or market standpoint; but it is, the Street argues, perhaps not without significance as suggesting the feeling of the Standard Oil interests in respect to the course of prices in the immediate future.

As for the strength of sterling exchange it becomes more and more apparent that loans contracted abroad by our bankers some time ago—probably to help finance the Northern Pacific deal, the Steel Trust, &c.—are now maturing, and, foreign bankers showing no disposition to renew them, must be paid off, and fresh loans contracted here. All of which is not helpful to local money market conditions, however easy call money may continue. Certain it is that the larger interests in the Street, aware of the true position of the money market now, seem determined to discourage all attempts at stock market activity—now contending that any undue speculation at this juncture would in the end prove disastrous because bound to impose too heavy a strain upon the resources of the banks. This position, be it understood, is not assumed because of any doubt as to the continued prosperity of the country, but solely because of present money-market exigencies.

As for yesterday's market itself, such as it was, there is little to say. The rise in Brooklyn Rapid Transit was due almost entirely to short covering. The strength of the stock did not prevent the Street from examining with some care the annual statement of the company—an examination that revealed what the Street declared to be an amazing kind of bookkeeping in that certain deductions for dividends on stocks of constituent companies, for betterments, &c., during the year, were not made out of the regular "surplus" for the year, but only after all previous surpluses had been added in. These deductions total $228,678, and had they been taken from the "surplus" for the year, as the other deductions are, it would have left for the year an actual surplus of $349,125—a decrease of about $180,000 as compared with last year. These figures, and the smaller net earnings of over $40,000 reported in July and August, since the annual statement, the Street declares, explain in large measure why insiders have been such persistent sellers of the stock for some months, the while the public being told that the property was in a most flourishing condition, and purchasing (from the insiders) on the strength of these assurances. The question in Wall Street now is—the earnings showing less than 1 per cent. on the stock—whence will come the money for the franchise tax should that law be declared constitutional?

Concerning other stocks, there was steady selling of the Sugar Trust shares on every appearance of strength, this because of fresh evidences that the sugar war is spreading; investment buying was responsible for the six-point rise in Northwest preferred and the 2¾-point advance in Great Northern; pool buying advanced the Iowa Central shares; Gould brokers were credited with selling the Wabash securities; while traders forced the declines in the Vanderbilts.

As will be seen by its review elsewhere, The Iron Age, discussing iron trade conditions, says that the "belief is more and more frequently expressed that we are on the crest of the wave and that we will do well if we maintain the present level."

WESTERN UNION'S YEAR.

The annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held yesterday, when Samuel Spencer and Stuyvesant Fish were elected to the Board of Directors and the annual report for the year ended June 30 was submitted. This showed a total revenue of $26,354,150, an increase over last year of $771,820, and a surplus for the year of $861,081, as compared with last year's surplus of $391,278.

The income account is as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Revenue	$26,354,150	$24,758,569	$1,595,581
Expenses—			
Op. and general	13,991,829	13,220,009	771,820
Rentals	1,569,040	1,566,704	2,336
Main. & reconstr.	3,270,424	2,950,998	310,426
Taxes	520,155	529,469	*9,314
Equip. offices and wires	316,851	317,024	*173
Total	$19,668,902	$18,593,205	$1,075,697
Balance	6,685,248	6,165,363	519,885
Bond interest	956,160	906,102	50,058
Balance	$5,729,088	$5,259,261	$469,827
Dividends	4,868,007	4,867,983	24
Surplus	$861,081	$391,278	$469,803
Previous surplus	8,458,204	8,066,927	391,217
Total surplus	$9,319,285	$8,458,205	$861,080

*Decrease. †Includes $9,797 sinking funds.

The comparative figures dealing with the general statistics show as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Poles and cables, (miles)	193,589	102,705	189,856
Miles wire	972,766	933,153	904,633
Offices	23,238	22,900	22,285
Messages	65,057,049	63,167,783	61,398,157
Receipts	$26,354,150	$24,758,569	$23,354,312
Expenses	19,668,902	18,593,205	18,089,579
Profits	6,685,248	6,165,363	5,868,782
Av. tolls per mes.	30.9	30.8	30.8
Av. cost per mes.	25.1	25.1	25.1

The report shows that of the increase in revenues $885,502 came from regular commercial messages, press dispatches, and election returns, and $363,072 from leased wires. For construction $1,461,142 was expended, covering only new and additional lines and wires, the cost of all reconstruction being always included in the general expenses of the company before a balance is struck. An outlay of $5,000 for patents was made.

President Eckert in the report says: "The surplus account of $9,319,285 represents the undivided profits of the company. This amount has been invested from year to year as it has been earned in new lines, real estate, and other valuable assets. The earnings of and income from these investments accrue to the benefit of the stockholders as a part of the revenue of the company."

"There was not a little investment buying of Western Union stock yesterday, that security being regarded as very cheap for an assured 5 per cent. dividend-paying stock. The point is also made that the company published statements of earnings regularly.

The admission of Mr. Fish into the board is said to be for the Harriman interests, while Mr. Spencer's election strengthens the Morgan interests.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Wall Street found time yesterday to examine more in detail the annual statement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, published on the day previous. The examination was not altogether favorable to the report in that it showed an actual surplus much smaller than would appear at first glance or than the statement on its face discloses.

Net earnings are set out at $4,919,551, after which there appear deductions for taxes and net fixed charges of $4,341,749, leaving a surplus, so the report declares, of $577,803, as compared with a surplus of $526,772 in the preceding year. Then the report proceeds to add to this surplus $623,426, the surplus for the preceding year, making a total surplus of $1,201,229.

But immediately thereafter from this grand total the following deductions are made: For dividends to stockholders other than Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, $23,689; for additions, betterments &c., on lines of consolidated companies, $116,263; for depreciation, loss by fire, &c., $134,300; a total of $274,252, which, less credit to profit and loss during the year of $45,574, makes a total of $228,678, this being deducted not from the surplus for the year, but from the total surplus.

The criticism of the Street is that in order to show the actual results of the year's operations these deductions ought to have been made out of the surplus for the year—$577,803—and not out of the total surplus. If this had been done—and it is contended it should have been, because the deductions referred to clearly come within the year's operations—there would have been left as a result of the year's operations a surplus not of $577,803, but of $349,125, as compared with a surplus in the preceding year of $526,772.

That is to say, the actual figures for the year, excluding "previous surpluses," show less than 1 per cent. on the stock, 1 per cent. requiring $450,000. If the franchise tax law should be declared constitutional this showing discloses that the company would not be able to meet its fixed charges.

Since the publication of the year's report, which covers the operations up to June 30 net earnings for July and August show a decrease of over $40,000.

Yesterday Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock showed good strength, largely due to covering by shorts. The stock, after selling up to 60⅝, closed at 59¼, a net gain of 1⅝ on dealings in 50,000 shares.

ATCHISON'S DIVIDEND.

At their postponed meeting yesterday the Directors of Atchison declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, this being an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. over the last dividend. It is understood that there was some difference of opinion among the board members as to the wisdom of increasing the dividend at this time, in view of the uncertainty as to how earnings may be affected by the corn-crop shortage; but in the end the advocates of a higher dividend prevailed, their argument being that the dividend had been more than earned—that, in fact, there would still be more than 2 per cent. left on the stock out of earnings after the payment of yesterday's dividend.

In the stock market it was evident that the increase had been discounted, as the security advanced only fractionally after the dividend declaration, and later declined somewhat. The close was at 76¾, a net gain of ¼ on dealings in 66,000 shares.

The action of the stock after the increased dividend declaration was regarded as peculiarly disappointing and as showing that the public is not to be tempted into the market at this time.

THE BUYING OF NORFOLK.

The strongest railroad stock on the list yesterday was Norfolk and Western, which at the time advanced nearly 2 points on buying credited to Pennsylvania interests. In connection with the purchases attention is drawn to the fact that the large increase in operating expenses shown by the New York Central Railroad in its annual report last published is partly occasioned by an increase of $500,000, cost of fuel. This is about the amount of dividend that is paid on Chesapeake and Ohio stock. It is believed that the Pennsylvania Railroad and New York Central jointly control Chesapeake and Ohio. It is suggested, therefore that the buying of Norfolk and Western, (essentially a coal road,) which has been urgent, in a weak and limited market, may be for the purpose of controlling that company in case the larger railroad systems should wish to reduce their operating expenses by getting their fuel cheaper.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

Despite the talk in some circ

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Practically the only event of special interest in the outside market yesterday was a sharp break in Standard Oil, followed by as sharp a recovery. Elsewhere the list moved in about the same course which it has followed for some time past, price movements being irregular, but for the most part unimportant. The market was no more active than it has been recently, although one or two issues showed somewhat larger totals than those of Tuesday.

***

STANDARD OIL opened at 695, which was Tuesday's closing bid, and from this figure sold steadily down till it touched 675. At this point buying orders for a considerable amount of stock came into the market and resulted in a sharp rally. The stock soon sold back to 690, and before the close had risen to 695. It closed at 692½ bid, showing a net loss for the day of only 2½ points. Transactions in the stock amounted to only 200 shares. There was a good deal of theorizing as to the cause of the decline which has occurred in the stock within the last ten days, the opinion most widely circulated being that the price of the stock was purposely marked down by insiders. This theorizing, however, was more or less generally considered futile, and not much serious attention was given to it. The fact is that the price of the stock is so easily influenced that the chance sale of any considerable amount of the stock is ample explanation of the decline of the past few days.

***

AMERICAN CAN common was active to the extent of 2,500 shares, all of which sold within a range of less than half a point. The stock closed at 21⅜ bid, showing a slight net advance for the day. Transactions in the preferred stock amounted to only 300 shares, and this issue ended the day without change from Tuesday's closing figure.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER, which for two or three days has been steadily advancing, yesterday reacted from 15½ to 14¼. It closed at 14⅝ bid, showing a net loss of 1¼ points. The transactions amounted to about 1,000 shares, being smaller than the total of either of the two preceding days. The other copper stocks received very little attention.

***

INTERNATIONAL SALT certificates sold from 34 down to 32, closing at 32 bid. About 1,000 shares were traded in.

***

GENERAL CHEMICAL preferred, which on Tuesday sold at 96, yesterday advanced to 98¼. Three hundred shares sold at 98 and 98½. At the close 98¼ was bid, and no stock was offered under par.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½
American Can pf	69⅜	69⅞	69⅜	69⅞
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6¼	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	32	30	32
American Malt 6s	93	94½	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
Amer. Tvpefounders	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	15	25	15	20
*British Columbia Copper	10½	11	10¼	11
British Exchequer 3s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
*California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	⅛	1	⅛	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5½	6¼	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	29	30½	30	31½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s		88¼	90	88¼ 90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12½	15	13	14
Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	6¾	6¼	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½	26	28
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106⅛	104	106⅛
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40	39	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85¼	84	85¼
Dominion Securities	73½	75	73⅛	75
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Electric Vehicle	2½	3	1⅝	3
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼	1	1¼
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	85	90	85	90
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	⅞	1	⅞	1
General Chemical	55	65	55	65
General Chemical pf	98½	100	97½	98
German Treasury 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
Hall Signal	30	35	30	35
Havana Commercial	8	10	8	10
Havana Commercial pf	40	43	40	43
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Salt certs.	32	32¾	34	35
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued		74½	75	74½ 75
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued		84	85	84 85
Lorillard pf		116	121	116 121
Marleen Copper		1⅝	2¼	1⅝ 2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off		7	8	7 8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp		26½	28	26 28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.		82	85	82 85
National Sugar pf., when issued			103	103
New England Transport		⅛	¾	⅛ ¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.		26½	27½	26½ 27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.		88	96	88 96
N. Y. Realty		140	145	150 145
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid		7⅜	8¼	8¼ 8⅝
Otis Elevator		28½	29½	28½ 29½
Otis Elevator pf		93	96	93 96
Peo., Des. & Evansville		¾	1	¾ 1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie		33	36	33 36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.		70	72	70 73
Rutsof		50	55	50 55
Retsof bonds		85	90	85 90
Royal Baking Powder pf.		100	100½	100 100½
Safety Car, Heat & Light		145	150	145 150
St. Louis Transit		25⅞	26½	25⅞ 26½
Seaboard Air Line 3s		100¾	101	100½ 101
Seaboard Air Line 4s		81½	82	81½ 82
Seaboard Air Line		25⅞	26	26 26⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf		50⅛	50¾	50½ 50¾
Singer Manufacturing		240	250	240 250
Southern Light & T. 5s		81½	82½	81½ 82½
Standard Coupler		28	32	28 32
Standard Coupler pf		115	125	115 a125
Standard Oil of N. J.		692½	697	695 a 700
Storage Power		4	5½	4 5½
Tennessee Copper		14⅞	14⅝	15½ 16
Tidewater Coal		7½	8¼	7½ 8¼
Trenton Potteries		4	8	4 8
Trenton Potteries pf		65	72¼	65 72¼
Union Copper		¼	½	¼ ½
Union Typewriter		62	65	62 65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.		119	120½	118 120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.		115	118	115 118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s		89	89½	89 89¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.		90½	91	90½ 91
U. S. Realty & Improv.		29¼	31½	29¼ 31¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.		36	38	36 38
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.		63	64½	63 64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.		85	88	85 88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.		20	30	10 20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		20	50	20 50
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds		7	8	7 8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds, 42		44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake		183	192	188 192
White Knob		13¾	15¾	13¾ 15¾
Worthington Pump pf		118	120	117 120

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	100¾	100	100
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45½	46½	45½	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102⅜	106	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19¼	20½
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	82	83½	82	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	205	190	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	83¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	106	105	106

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	90	93	90	93
Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	69	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Cos. Gas of Newark	58	63	58	63
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	104	106¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	82½	83	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101¼	99½	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51	52	50½	51½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	109	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Terre Haute Gas	15	20	15	20

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	90½	97	90¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97	98

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Money loaned between banks at the Clearing House to-day at 3 per cent. and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Exchanges, $24,309,326; balances, $2,300,171.

Money is easy on call. National banks generally are quoting 4@4½ per cent., but a few banks and corporations, as well as private lenders, are loaning money as low as 3½ per cent. to the best borrowers. Time money, while not changed as to rate, is not offered quite so freely as was the case last week. Rates are 4½@4¾, according to collateral. In business paper rates range from 4½ to 5 per cent., with factory paper quoted at 4@4¼ per cent.

The stock market was active and strong at the close to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,567	Atchison	76¾	75¼	76¼
170	Atchison pf	95⅞	95	95½
100	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
7	Boston Elevated	170	170	170
1	Boston & Lowell	243	243	243
86	Boston & Maine	193	192½	193
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	156	154	156
7	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
72	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212½	212	212
50	Pere Marquette	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
10	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
5	Rutland pf	106	106	106
200	Union Pacific	96	95½	95½
15	Union Pacific pf	87	87	87
187	West End	93½	93½	93½
2	West End pf	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

243	Am. Tel. & Tel.	158	157	157
150	Erie	40	40	40
100	N. E.	134	134	134

ELECTRICS.

50	General	250	250	250
20	Massachusetts	36	36	36
50	Massachusetts pf	92	92	92
50	Seattle	50	50	50
200	Westinghouse	70½	70½	70½
95	Westinghouse pf	79¼	79	79

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	21	21	21
10	Am. Pneu. Service	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,597	Am. Sugar	115½	114¾	115
32	Am. Sugar pf	116	115	116
60	Am. Woolen	15	15	15
10	Am. Woolen pf	75	75	75
145	Dom. Iron & Steel	20¼	20¼	20¼
3	Mergenthaler	170	170	170
90	N. E. Gas & Coke	6	5¾	6
25	Planters' Compress	15	15	15
55	Pullman	218	218	218
10	Reece Buttonhole	5¾	5¾	5¾
24	Swift Pack. & Prov.	107	106¾	107
435	United Fruit	88½	87	88½
150	Un. Shoe Machine	40¾	40½	40¾
459	Un. Shoe Machine pf	27	26¾	26¾
1,335	U. S. Steel	42¾	42¾	42¾
211	U. S. Steel pf	93	92¾	92¾

MINING.

675	Adventure	23½	23	23¼
5,265	Amalgamated	87⅛	85⅜	86¾
10	Am. Zinc	10	9	9
155	Atlantic	32½	31¾	32
235	Baltic	42½	41	42½
113	Bingham	30	30	30
23	Cal. & Hecla	640	640	640
260	Centennial	20¾	20¼	20¾
5	Cons. Mercur	2¼	2¼	2¼
197	Copper Range	58	57	58
25	Daly West	37	37	37
250	Dom. Coal	44½	44	44½
10	Dom. Coal pf	117	117	117
180	Elm River	4	4	4
148	Franklin	17	16¾	17
5,430	Guanajuato	8½	7	8¼
800	Humboldt	12½c	10c	12½c
78	Isle Royale	27	26	26½
1,005	Mass.	25¼	24¼	25¼
4,290	Mayflower	4	3¾	4
550	Michigan	14	13	14
1,330	Mohawk	44½	42¾	44½
685	Old Colony	4¾	4½	4¾
270	Old Dominion	27	26¾	27
317	Osceola	96¾	96¾	96¾
3,335	Parrot	40¼	40	40
100	Phoenix	6½	6½	6¾
10	Quincy	160	160	160
245	Rhode Island	4¼	4	4⅛
350	Santa Fé	5	4 11-16	5
310	Santa Ysabel	50c	50c	50c
15	Tamarack	285	285	285
150	Tecumseh	1¼	1¼	1¼
665	Trinity	26¾	26	26¾
100	Tri-Mountain	43	43	46
72	United States	16¾	16¾	16¾
15	U. S. Oil	12	12	12
240	Utah	24	23½	24
890	Victoria	7¾	7¼	7¾
200	Winona	2¼	2¼	2¼
190	Wolverine	59	57½	59

British Columbia, 10½ bid; 12½ asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS,

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—New York exchange to-day was at 15 cents discount. Call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was comparatively light and the market showed no new features of importance. Diamond Match hung around 130 during the greater part of the session. Tin Can was somewhat firmer and Biscuit also showed a good tone. West Chicago was a shade weaker, opening at 99¾. Aside from these stocks little interest was displayed. Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,160	American Can	21⅝	21½	21⅝
1,036	American Car & Foundry	23½	23½	23½
1,036	Diamond Match	131½	128½	128½
50	Metropolitan Elevated	39½	39½	39½
10	Metropolitan Elevated pf	92	92	92
300	National Biscuit	41¾	41¾	41¾
70	National Biscuit pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
115	National Carbon pf	85	84	84
50	Shelby Steel Tube	10½	10½	10½
10	South Side Elevated	100¾	100¾	100¾
50	West Chicago	99¾	99¾	99¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 9.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Con. Gas 5s	112	112	112
760	Crucible Steel	23¼	22¾	22¾
560	Crucible Steel pf	83	82¾	82¾
100	Con. Traction	23¾	23¾	23¾
30	Duquesne Nat. Bank	295	295	295
85	Fire Proofing	33	33	33
65	Fire Proofing pf	43½	43	43½
20	J. M. Wolfe Soap Co.	14½	14¾	14¾
110	Marsden	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
14	National Glass	20	20	20
350	Pittsburg Brew	25¼	25¼	25¼
65	Pittsburg Brew. pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
950	Pittsburg Coal	29	28¾	28¾
201	Pittsburg Coal pf	94¼	94¼	94¼
200	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49¾	49¾
$10,000	Phila. Co. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼
200	River Coal	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	River Coal pf	47	47	47
10	South Side Trust	110	110	110
220	U. S. Steel	42¾	42¼	42¾
140	U. S. Steel pf	93	92⅞	93
125	Window Glass	59	59	59
5	Window Glass pf	92	92	92
321	West. Elec. 2d pf	70¼	70	70¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$173,295,062
Gold	101,188,360
Silver	19,004,543
United States notes	3,040,623
Treasury notes of 1890	62,387
National bank notes	2,226,624
Total receipts this day	14,208,920
Total receipts this month	166,357,814
Total receipts this year	1,530,000
Total expenditures this day	13,726,000
Total expenditures this month	157,694,824
Total expenditures this year	115,362,479
Deposits in National banks	302,407
National bank notes received to-day	
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,065,414
Customs	1,044,813
Miscellaneous	86,395

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$305,558,089
Silver dollars	442,587,990
Silver dollars of 1890	1,006,211
Silver bullion of 1890	41,592,780
Total	$790,744,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$305,558,089
Silver certificates outstanding	442,587,990
Treasury notes outstanding	42,599,000
Total	$790,744,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$78,356,870
Gold certificates	22,831,390
Silver coin and bullion	12,948,541
Silver certificates	6,056,002
United States notes	8,640,623
Other assets	18,519,352
Total in Treasury	$147,344,081
Deposits in National banks	115,362,472
Total	$262,706,560
Current liabilities	89,411,498
Available cash balance	$173,295,062

Anticipating Copper Dividend.

The recent dividend of the Anaconda Copper Company was made payable on Oct. 25. The company has anticipated this payment, forwarding checks yesterday to stockholders of record.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1901.

Closing: Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86½	86¾	33,450	Amalgamated Copper	85½	87¼	85½	86½	+ ⅝
25¼	25⅞	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
81½	81¾	425	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	81	81	81	81	
29¼	29¾	200	American Cotton Oil	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
26⅞	26⅝	110	American Ice Co	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
45	46	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	- ¾
25	25¼	1,200	American Locomotive	25¼	25½	25	25	- ⅛
85½	85¾	200	Am. Locomotive pf	85⅜	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	7	100	American Malting Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
40¼	40¾	4,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40¼	41	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
95½	96	500	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ½
84	85½	300	Am. Snuff pf	83½	84	83½	84	- ½
115¼	115¾	12,475	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115¼	115¾	113¾	115⅝	+ ⅝
115	116	300	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	
157¼	158½	50	Am. Tel. Tel.	158½	158½	158½	158½	
35	35¼	1,700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	34⅜	35⅜	34¼	35¼	+1
76½	76¾	56,050	At., T. & S. F.	76⅜	76⅞	75¼	76¼	+ ⅛
95½	95¾	2,100	At., T. & S. F. pf	95⅝	95⅞	95¼	95¼	- ⅜
99¼	99¼	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	100½	100¾	99¼	99½	
93	94	500	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98¼	98¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
59¼	59⅝	49,340	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57¼	60⅛	57¼	59¼	+ 1⅝
81½	82½	2,400	Canada Southern	53	83	81½	83	- ⅛
107½	108	100	Canadian Pacific	108	108	108	108	
44½	45	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¼	45¼	44¼	44⅝	+ ¼
36	36¼	600	Chicago & Alton	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36¼	
77	77⅜	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77½	- ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,000	Chicago Great West.	22	22	21⅝	21¾	- ⅛
40⅜	40½	1,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	41	41	40	40¼	- ⅛
72¾	73	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ½
156	156¼	14,570	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	157	157¼	155⅞	156⅝	+ ⅛
185	185½	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	185	185⅞	185	185⅝	+ ⅝
193½	194½	700	Chicago & Northw.	192	193¼	192	193	+1
...	...	300	Chicago & Northw. pf.	216	218	216	218	+6
140	140¼	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	140	140¼	140	140	+ ½
20	20¼	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	38¾	38½	38½	+ ⅛
96	96½	1,900	C., C., C. & St. L.	97½	97½	95¾	96⅞	+ ¼
70	75	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
92	93	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	91	92	91	92	+ ¼
13¼	13½	200	Colorado Southern	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	- ⅛
214½	215	800	Consolidated Gas	215	215	214	215	
162¼	163½	100	Delaware & Hudson	163½	163½	163¼	163¼	- ¼
42¾	43	600	Denver & R. G.	43	43	42¾	42¾	- ⅛
100	102	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	100	100	100	100	- ⅛
13¾	14	2,000	Duluth Nationl. ctfs.	14	14	13¾	14	- ⅛
106	107	400	Minn. & St. Louis	106	106	106	106	+1
113	118	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	- ½
27	27¼	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	27	27	27	27	
24⅝	24⅞	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	24⅜	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
50	50½	650	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	50¾	51	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
94½	94¾	3,600	Missouri Pacific	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	100	National Lead Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	
31	31⅛	510	National Salt Co.	33	33	31¼	31½	- 2
65	67	385	Nat. Salt pf.	66	66	66	66	- 1½
30	32	1,000	New Central Coal	30	30	30	30	+8½
155¾	156¼	3,000	New York Central	155¾	156¼	154¾	155¾	- ⅛
50	51	3,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	50	50	48	49	- ½
88	89	1,000	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	88	90¼	88	89¼	+ ¼
32½	32⅝	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32½	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	25,400	Norfolk & Western.	54½	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
93½	96	400	North American	93	94	93	94	+2¼
97	97¼	100	Northern Pacific pf.	97	97	97	97	+1
11¼	11½	100	Ontario Mining	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
63	65	600	Pacific Coast	60¾	63¼	60¾	63	+2½
68	72	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	68	68	68	68	- 4
1,200			Pacific Mail	42½	43¼	42	43¼	+1
4,700			Pennsylvania R. R.	143¾	144¼	143	144	+ ⅛
1,800			People's Gas, Chicago.	103	104	102¾	104	+ ⅝
38			Pressed Steel Car	38¾	39⅝	38¾	39⅜	+ ⅛
96			Pullman Company	214½	215¼	214½	214½	+ ½
3,700			Reading	39	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅛
800			Reading 1st pf	75	76	75	75	- ⅝
900			Reading 2d pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
900			Republic Iron & Steel.	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	
50			Rep. Iron &

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE TODD.—George Todd, a journeyman plumber of 441 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,848 and no assets. He was formerly of Todd & Prodgers, who dissolved in March, 1892, and the debts were contracted as a partner in that firm.

HERBERT H. TALMADGE.—Herbert H. Talmadge, truckman, of 228 Water Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,751 and nominal assets $4,319, consisting of a house 83 Pilling Street, Brooklyn, valued at $4,100, subject to a mortgage of $2,400 and his wife's dower right; debts due, $209, and cash in bank, $15. Of the liabilities $2,400 are secured by mortgage, $169 is a judgment in favor of his foreman for wages, and $4,182 is unsecured, principally for merchandise, work, hire of trucks and horses, and notes.

MICHAEL REILLY.—Michael Reilly of 1,283 Washington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities $29,708 and no assets. Mr. Reilly was formerly a builder, but has not been in business for some time past. The liabilities were contracted in 1896 to 1898. Of the liabilities $10,000 is an action for slander now pending in favor of Frank G. Swartwout, and two claims for damages for personal injuries in favor of John Cody for $2,000 and Michael O'Rourke for $2,000, suits for which are now pending. The balance of the liabilities are for materials, work, labor and services, and notes. There are fourteen judgments against him.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT'S AFFAIRS.

Attachments Issued Against Him—His Interest in a Large Estate.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Louis B. Wright for the amount now due on a judgment obtained against him on Aug. 10, 1892, for $14,411, on which $3,116 was collected, with interest, in favor of William G. Richards as executor of Augustus C. Richards.

Mr. Wright, it is stated, left this city in 1892, went to England, and is now living at Putney. By the death of his mother, the widow of J. Butler Wright, on Oct. 3, in this city, the defendant is entitled to an interest in the estate estimated at $300,000, but he is said to have conveyed his interest in the estate to secure certain of his creditors. It is asserted that he was in debt to a large amount when he left this city.

Mr. Richards, in an affidavit, said that Mr. Wright married his sister and deserted her when he left New York. The Sheriff served the attachment on the executor of the estate.

The Sheriff received a second attachment against Mr. Wright yesterday for $6,000 and interest from Feb. 1, 1887, in favor of Benjamin W. Nelson and others on a bond made by Mr. Wright on Dec. 1, 1883. Mr. Wright is a cousin of Mr. Nelson.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to seventeen bankrupts, among whom were Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect and builder of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, whose liabilities were $1,128,-623 and assets $167,500, Edward R. Dunham of Yonkers, liabilities, $21,100; Joseph Sons and Michael Cunningham, formerly manufacturers of furniture at 819 Third Avenue, liabilities $11,994; Simon Gutman of 22 East One Hundred and Third Street, formerly of Gutman Brothers of Boston, liabilities $8,010, and Adolph Sprey, salesman, of 40 Bleecker Street, liabilities $2,751, of which $2,500 were on three forfeited bail bonds.

An Attachment.

An attachment has been obtained here against Josephine G. Van Rensselear for $943 in favor of the Siegel-Cooper Company for merchandise and furniture sold to her between April 29 and June 15. It was obtained on the ground that she has departed from the State to avoid summons. It was alleged that she drew out all the money she had in the bank, locked up her house at Garden City, L. I., and left there on Sept. 20.

Failure of a Grocer.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 9.—The grocery house of P. K. Van Scoten in this place was closed by the assignee to-day. The liabilities are between two and three thousand dollars, and the assets about half that amount. Newark parties are creditors. Mr. Van Scoten has been in business here since January last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERI, Jerry—H. Krakauer	$314
BARNET, Isaac B.—R. F. Greeley and another	428
BRIGGS, Mary W. R., and S. Ellis—L. M. Doctor	528
BRENNAN, Michael—M. E. Ahern	91
HERMAN, Hyman—H. H. Salmon and another	686
CARMICHAEL, Peter R.—The Club Stables, costs	98
CLASON, August—W. A. Price	1,571
COX, Theodora—T. R. Ball	115
CITY OF NEW YORK—P. F. Betsch	253
DOERNBERG, Jennie—People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company	91
DETHIER, Herbert—Globe Security Company	218
DOUGHERTY, Marcus C.—C. Reed	703
EDELMAN, Saul—M. Sabsevitz and another	390
FRANK, Carrie—L. Levy	71
FRANSIOLI, Augustus C.—J. P. Goin, costs	78
GABLER, John C.—H. Bartelstone	336
HORDON, Abraham—J. Helm	70
GARVEY, James—C. Fraas	94
HUGHES, Augustus S.—W. Hills, Jr.	226
HULETT, Frank M.—Davenport & Treacy Company	108
HARRIS, May—M. Rubel	61
HESELSON, Simon—Engel Heller Company	121
IVES, Harold—J. P. McGovern	186
IRWIN, Ralph V.—J. S. Buzzini	123
JACOBS, Solomon—J. Sachs	256
KINGSTON LIMESTONE QUARRYING and Contracting Company — Dobbie Foundry and Machine Company	1,257
KINGSTON LIMESTONE QUARRYING and Contracting Company — Dobbie Foundry and Machine Company	371
LYON, Edward R.—E. A. Hoffman	1,321
LYONS, Adolph—C. Brickelmaire and another	498
LYNCH, M. Florence—W. R. Wilkinson	31
McQUADE, James P., and Hiram R. Reynolds—Rupert A. Ryley Company	627
NEEBERT, John A.—J. R. Sayre, Jr., and another, costs	39
PINTO, Anita—R. Senter and another, costs	83
PLASS, Norman—J. D. Behrens, costs	175
PLASS, Norman—R. Sheeky, costs	163
PLASS, Norman—E. M. Clark, costs	161
QUIGLEY, Terence P.—United Electric Light and Power Company	28
REISS, Robert A.—J. W. Masury & Son	111
RODERMAN, Barnett—S. H. Rosenberg	336
RODERMAN, Barnett—M. Roth	376
SMITH, James C.—M. Groh's Sons	1,317
SCHENCK, Edward, and Edward R. and James P. Foster—Benedict Brothers	312
SMITH, John J.—J. W. Matthews & Co	14
THAU, Frank—S. Rosenberg	28
THEIS, Peter, and Peter, Jr., and Charles Q.—Architectural Record Company	200
THE FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE Company—Lancaster Trust Company	5,073
THE TRIPLEX LIQUID AIR COMPany—Lancaster Trust Company	5,073
WILLARD, Emanuel A.—M. Bock and another	602
WICKES, Alfred D.—M. Daly	200
WAGNER, Henry—C. Berk	50
YUPITER, Hyman—P. Sweiles	23

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:05	Sun sets...5:29	Moon rises..4:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:51	Gov. Isl'd...6:25	H. Gate....8:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:12	Gov. Isl'd...6:37	H. Gate....8:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY.) OCT. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Dona Maria, Lisbon		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Inchmona, South Africa		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Santiago, Bahamas, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, OCT. 11.		
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, OCT. 12.		
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp		
Canadian, Liverpool		
Canning, Manchester		
City of Rome, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
[illegible] New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Gienelg, Hamburg		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maristow, Havre		
Martello, Hull		
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		5:00 A. M.
Ragusa, Barbados and Brazil	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Tauric, Liverpool		
Umbria, Liverpool	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zulia, Venezuela, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.

Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 13 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 10; Shanghai, Sept. 13; Yokohama, Sept. 21, and Honolulu, Sept. 30, which reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched east Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.; and are due in New York on the afternoon of to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 10.

Alnwick, St. Lucia, Oct. 2.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 9.
Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 1.
Nubia, Stettin, Sept. 20.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 28.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 3.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, Oct. 2.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Oct. 6.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 6.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 28.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 5.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
La Bretagne, Havre Oct. 5.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 3.

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

Astoria, Glasgow, Oct. 3.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
Coronda, St. Lucia, Oct. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Maracaibo, San Juan, Oct. 9.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 5.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Oct. 8.

Arrived.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Almeria, Sept. 24, with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Passed Fire Island at 11:04 P. M.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool, Oct. 2, and Queenstown, 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:13 A. M.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Mentz, Bremen, Sept. 28, and Southampton, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Beverley, (Br.,) Rose, Port Limon, Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull, Sept. 21, via Boston, Oct. 8, with mdse. and passenger to Sanderson & Son.

SS Sabine, Staples, Galveston, Oct. 2, and Key West, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Mar, Jacobs, New Orleans, Oct. 4, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bensfields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Apache, Pennington, Jacksonville, Oct. 6, and Charleston, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London, Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. East of Fire Island at 7:12 P. M.

SS Amazonense, (Br.,) Hughes, Manaos, &c., Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) MacFarland, Leghorn, &c., Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Vermont, (Br.,) for Cape Town.
SS Ellenia, (Aust.,) for Fort Eads.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Monterey, for Havana, &c.
SS Candleahoe, (Br.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Antilia, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS La Grande Duchesse, for Chester, Penn.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 9:25 A. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 11:50 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Capt. Cercich, from Trieste, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reessing, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Matin, (Br.,) Capt. Archer, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Cape Town yesterday.

SS Indralema, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York via Melbourne, &c., for Auckland, &c., arr. at New Zealand port previous to to-day.

SS Phanton, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Indras-Amba, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Glasgow yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7:55 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Capt. Dean, from New York, arr. at Para Oct. 4.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schan, from New York, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Cromarty, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, for New York, sld. from Peruvian port Oct. 3.

SS Elswick Manor, (Br.,) Capt. Emerson, for New York, sld. from Barry yesterday.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, from Para for New York, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:47 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Crockett, from Oporto Cabello, Curacao, and La Guayra for New York, sld. from San Juan, P. R., at noon to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York for Lisbon, arr. at Fayal previous to to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York, arr. in the Roads, Bristol, to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Gifford, (Br.,) Capt. Michie, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Sept. 27 in latitude 36 degrees, longitude 66 degrees.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

261 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 72D ST.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARGAINS TO QUICK PURCHASERS:

303 WEST 105th STREET.

Five-Story American basement, absolutely fire-proof. Steel construction, only one left of the row.

315 WEST 107th STREET.

4½ Story American basement, decorated.

9 WEST 95th STREET.

4 Story high stoop, beautifully decorated.

341 WEST 84th STREET.

5 Story American basement.

All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new. Particulars on the premises or

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

CORNER
West End Avenue.
A private house, five-story and basement, three bathrooms; open plumbing; builder will sacrifice for cash, or will exchange; good value will be given for a party desiring to own a large corner dwelling.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

122 WEST 95TH ST.
BARGAIN—An attractive house, 3-story and basement private house, handsomely decorated; two open plumbing bathrooms; parquet flooring and bay windows, one on side of house.
Caretaker on premises.
ASKING ONLY $18,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 114TH ST.
PERMANENT LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
NEW 7-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE,
28 FAMILIES, RENTED ON BONA-FIDE LEASES FOR OVER $16,500.
CAN BE DELIVERED FREE AND CLEAR OR MORTGAGE TO SUIT.
CAN BE BOUGHT AT A POSITIVE BARGAIN.
WILL ENTERTAIN FREE AND CLEAR MANHATTAN IN TRADE.
WILLIAMS & HAIG, AGENTS,
1,910 7TH AV., 116TH ST.

A beautiful American basement residence,
315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

Artistic, high-class, new 4-story; 2 bathrooms; electric bells; wired throughout for electric lights; mahogany, oak, sycamore finish; fine mantels, tiled hearths, foyer hall, colonial stairway, moist air furnace, French range; $200 monthly will buy furnished, paying about $1,200 yearly on principal, which includes fine billiard room, piano, paintings, silver, china, glass, linen; elevated, surface, and tunnel convenient; finest location on Washington Heights. 459 West 144th St.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

WEST 81ST,
near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100, $65,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

GOLD MINE FOR RIGHT MAN.
Four-story double flat, with stores, suitable any business; all modern improvements; on principal avenue, Bronx; large business section; also 20-room house, 3 baths; $1,000 cash; price $7,000; near office; open Sundays. Kronenberger, 1,353 Boston Road, near 170th St.

WEST 72ND,
An elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A Bargain.—5-story apartment house in the eighties, near Broadway, 37x92x102, all improvements; total rent $6,600; expenses, including interest on mortgage, $4,100. Price $9,000 cash above mortgage. Address John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375.
Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; $10 monthly. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

337 WEST 84TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive. Handsome American basement dwelling; elegantly decorated throughout; price, $27,000. Caretaker on premises. Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Street.

Owner of plot, cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20%. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

$1,500 cash only; genuine sacrifice; tenement, fully rented, $2,000; 10th St., near 9th Av.; asking $17,500; savings bank mortgage, $14,000. Mary Vaughn, 553 West 156th St.

36 WEST 34TH ST. | Near Central Park.—Three-story, high-stoop dwelling; size 20x80x102; asking $22,000; caretaker on premises.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Detached houses, improvements, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.
PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the five-story brick building,
with store and lot,
NO. 1,468 AMSTERDAM AVENUE
between 132d and 133d Streets.
For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 143 WEST 20TH STREET,
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

TEJIDOR, CARLOS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jose Francisco Tejidor, Mario Brinckerhoff, George C. Brinckerhoff, the only heirs and next of kin of CARLOS TEJIDOR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Ethan Allen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Carlos Tejidor, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 6th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

o10-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.
ALFRED D. HEWITT,
CHARLES N. McCALL,
Executors.
NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.
APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LOTS $150 TO $350.
Not Brooklyn or Jersey; 35 minutes from 42d via 6th Av. elevated; no crush or danger reaching them; perfect sanitarium for health; no mosquitos or malaria; $25 cash, $5 monthly. Bantan, 1,123 Broadway.

Extensive assortment suburban residences, (Westchester County, Long Island, New Jersey;) many unencumbered. "Top-notch bargains," (Manhattan and country property,) without limit. Reasonable expectations promptly satisfied. Interview, correspondence solicited. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES
Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land values advancing.
Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Tunnel under East River.
Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough.
New York freight rates established.
Write, if you can't call,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE COMPANY
167 JACKSON AVENUE,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

JOHN A. DAVIES
RICHMOND HILL.
High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

LOTS AT ELMHURST.
A CHANCE TO DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.
LOTS FROM $350. STREETS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS FLAGGED, WATER AND GAS. THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE IN GREATER NEW YORK. 10% CASH AND $5.00 A MONTH.
WARRIN & COMBES,
OPP. RAILWAY STATION, ELMHURST, L. I.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down; must sell. Jewell, 29 East 42d St., Manhattan.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Half-mile Water Front, South Bay; 250 acres; modern House; 80 rooms; fine location; price, $35,000; cheap; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

South side Farm, 50 acres, with buildings, fruit, and shade; fine location. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Huntington.—At station, 380 lots, $10 upward; closing estate; extraordinary bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

STOP PAYING RENT
AND BUY YOUR OWN HOME
in
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.,
from the
Williams Land & Building Co.,
and become a property holder. Put the money you now pay in rent into a home. Special sale of restricted property on
Oct. 12, next Saturday, Oct. 12.
Many advantages. Trolley through property; 94 trains daily; 45 minutes from New York City Hall. High elevation. Healthful location. Excellent water. Gas and electric lights. Macadamized and shady streets. Good, public schools. Carefully restricted home sites at reasonable prices.
Lots for Investment, $5 Monthly.
Titles Guaranteed.
Preliminary sketches for houses furnished free.
For R. R. tickets to property, and for further information, apply to
WILLIAM C. GILES,
41 Wall St., N. Y., General Agent,
or Telephone 4756—Broad.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Tenafly!—Good modern house for sale, $4,000; 8 rooms and bath; also large attic, gas, and water; plot 100x140. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

$10 pays for building lot, 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For Sale—Elberon, corner Norwood and Jerome Avs., large, desirable corner lots and house; business or residence; must sell. Owner, Box 47, Elberon, N. J.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

AT SACRIFICE.—7-room corner house; barn; fruits; $2,000; your own terms. ANSON, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

STOP WORRYING.
We make a specialty of leasing property of every description, guaranteeing you an income above all expenses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES
to rent and for sale. Send particulars to
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

Attractive property wanted (city, country.) Numerous waiting customers. Negotiations unusually successful. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Attention! Wanted, real estate to sell and exchange; quick replies. Louis D. Barchfeld, 1 235 Madison Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

South Midwood.
a few blocks south of Prospect Park.
City Improvements and Conveniences.
Country Surroundings.
The garden spot of Flatbush. A beautiful, healthful, aristocratic and exclusive section. Rapid transit facilities, 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y., through a pleasing section of country and town.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK.
$9,500, (worth $11,000.)
RICH COLONIAL RESIDENCE on plot 50x100, with hall in centre; 13 large rooms, including 2 bathrooms, billiard room, laundry; hardwood cabinet trim; parlor, white enamel and gold; inlaid hardwood floors; hot and cold water between chambers; steam heat. Every Improvement for Comfort and Luxury. Will be decorated to suit your own taste. Only $1,000 Required; balance same as rent.
A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood Office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
FLATBUSH.
We own extensive sections.
Restricted and Improved lands.
EVERY ONE KNOWS
High character of our houses.
Ranging in price from $7,000 to $10,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.
$11,000 to $20,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE EAST.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Owner and Builder,
Office, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, or on property, 297 East 15th Street, near Beverly Road. Take any Flatbush car at Bridge.

Small and Large LOANS First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St. between Howard and Saratoga Ave. Otto Singer, Builder.

Rare Chance.—Hancock St., asphalt paved; elegant 3-story double buff brick flat; 6 rooms and bath each apartment; yearly rent, $1,068; price, $10,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock St.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Bensonhurst.—Fine residence; 11 rooms; all improvements; desirable location; your terms. George Boyd, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.

Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.

College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
346 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
146 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Home of MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL, a Teacher of Long Experience, Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
109 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 146 West 59th Street, New York.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.

Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.

Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place. Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.

The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT

83 West 115th Street,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE

GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL.
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD. Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 301 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

Misses McFee's School,

306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM, 51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL, 6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 58 West 45th Street.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue,
J. CLARK READ, } Headmasters.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, }
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL,

WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.
Shorthand in half the time; half the cost of other systems.
NO SHADED LINES.
NO POSITIONS FOR WORDS.
NO FAILURES IN THIS SYSTEM.
DAY CLASSES. EVENING CLASSES.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker,) School for Girls, Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for College preparation. Resident students.
Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Musical.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. —Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, 'Cello, Bandurria; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1:00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lancers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 269 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

Mrs. Cartier's Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Av.—Class, private lessons; waltz, two-step, specialties; circulars; children's classes; reopens Oct. 26.

Free.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoon and evenings free at the B'way Academy, B'way, corner 51st St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —NATHAN HOLCOMBE LORD, as Trustee for the benefit of Thomas Lord, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1901, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, (West,) distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue with the said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning.
The premises above described are situated in Section 4, in Block Number 1226, on the Land Map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, 5 October, 1901.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
LUIS JAMES PHELPS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Ninety-sixth Street.

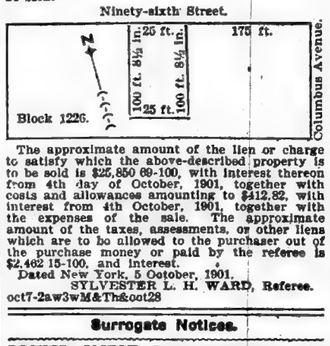

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,850 69-100, with interest thereon from 4th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $412.82, with interest from 4th October, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,462 15-100, and interest.
Dated New York, 5 October, 1901.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
oct7-2aw3wM&Th&oct28

Surrogate Notices.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 40 West 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901.
JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, CORNELIA DOROTHEA BECKER, Executors, COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap25-1aw6mTh

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Business Opportunities.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

An experienced salesman, with established trade and connected with large wholesale tea and coffee house, would like to meet party with $2,500; we can easily make over $100 weekly. Salesman, Box 205 Times Office.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTEMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

Fine bakery, ice cream, and confectionery; rare chance for worker; about $5,000, on easy terms; will sell property if desired; want to retire after 25 years. H. R. Schoenborn, Hackensack, N. J.

NEVER THROWN AWAY.—Pencils printed all around; very attractive; $1.75 per gross, $7 per 1,000; send 2c. for sample and price list. Lang & Scherer, 38 East 8th St., N. Y.

California Lands.—Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved; also oil lands in producing districts. Owner can be seen at Jonah Taylor's, 203 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

MONEY ADVANCED to manufacturers and merchants at low rates. Z., Box 124 Times Office.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Patent for Sale.—L. D. F. beer measure or pint regulator; 200 now in use. Particulars J. H. Quinn, 3d St., cor. 4th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Invest your money safely. Send for prospectus. Shares one dollar. Pineoil Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Capital seeks business, invention or mine, showing large, quick returns; might loan. Address H Box 166 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Will invest small amount in established business; give particulars; also security. B., Box 200 Times.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Yachts and Vessels.—Mianus Motor Works, Mianus, Conn.; bargains; slightly used engines, our own and other makes. Riverside Station.

American, Yacht, New Commercial Code, with special ball, &c.; flags only; established 1834. The S. McFadden Co., 198 Hudson St.

Storage.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,

520 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CORNELIA K. MANLEY, plaintiff, vs. JAMES MEEHAN, Catherine Meehan, John Shea, Mary Shea, and Simson Wolf, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of September, 1901, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Commencing at a point on the easterly side of the Avenue St. John, distant seventy-two and sixteen-one-hundredths (72 16-100) feet southerly from the point where the easterly side of the said Avenue St. John intersects the easterly side of Prospect Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with Dawson Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-four and thirty-three-one-hundredths (94 33-100) feet; thence southerly at right angles to Dawson Street twenty and twenty-two-one-hundredths (20 22-100) feet; thence westerly parallel with Dawson Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-four and thirty-three-one-hundredths (93 34-100) feet to the easterly side of Avenue St. John; thence northerly along the easterly side of Avenue St. John twenty and twenty-eight-one-hundredths (20 28-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1901. EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 9 St. John's Avenue:

Dawson St.

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,216.67, with interest thereon from the 17th day of September, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $336.08, with interest from the 30th day of September, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $242.88 and interest.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1901. EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
o7-2aw3wM&Th&o28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH THALL, plaintiff, against JULIE L. KILLEEN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 3d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the (Borough of Manhattan) City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of said street with the easterly side of First Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street Number 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.
Dated New York, October 3d, 1901.
WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.
FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the street number being 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

124th Street.

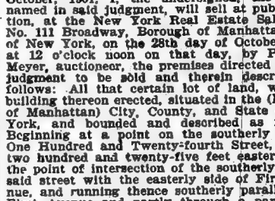

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,194.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $269.85, with interest from October 2d, 1901.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $224.38.
The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon amounting to $7,500, with interest from November 12, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.
o7-2aw3wM&Th&o28

Surrogate Notices.

BRODIE, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Stephen Brodie, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1901. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, Administrator.
SULLIVAN, GOLDSMITH & ENGEL, Attorneys for administrator, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WEBER PIANOS

The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.
Catalogue sent free on application.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, cor 16th Street, N.Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

NEEDHAM.

At our warerooms you can always find a large assortment of pianos, from which to make a selection. Terms cash or easy monthly payments. We have at present a quantity of slightly used and old-style pianos at greatly reduced prices. A number of second-hand squares and uprights; terms, $3 to $5 per month. Pianos rented and exchanged. Send for catalogue.
FIFTH AVENUE AND 15TH STREET.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANOS

in new and elegant styles can be purchased direct from the factory. Call or write for latest catalogue, and one with full particulars will be forwarded by return mail.
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Manufacturers, Established 1836.
548 & 550 WEST 23D STREET.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.

741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

$75—BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3.
BIDDLE'S 7 EAST 14TH. 107 EAST 128TH.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly. Pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, claims, matrimonial difficulties, estates adjusted by experienced attorney. Lawyer, Box 128 Times Office.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

All breeds of dogs, grown and puppies; also cats, cavies, and trained ferrets always on hand. Fulton Dog Exchange, 56 Fulton St., City. (Basement.)

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machines; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

Half as Gift!—European family will sell the entire contents of their private house, consisting of mostly imported high-class worked furniture, rugs, oil paintings, portieres, &c.; further, magnificent heavy, full-size brass bedstead, $10; wire spring, $3; elegant white mahogany dressing case, with French glass, $38; chiffonier, $38; French style parlor suit, (five pieces,) $56; rug, 9x12, $5; above-mentioned ten pieces are all new and will only sell together for $150; only those who can buy immediately need call. 44 West 55th St., private house.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

LESS THAN 20c. PER DAY
BUYS A NEW TYPEWRITER.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER MADE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO., 18 BROADWAY.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

J. M. MORSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Established 36 years; new and second-hand sewing machines; all kinds at bargain prices; warranted 5 years; automatic W. & Gibbs, $65 machine, $30; drop-head cabinets, $18.50. Kelly's, 200 Grand St.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Diamonds watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

New Beginner.—Will pay you highest prices for furniture and carpets; special prices to those wishing to buy. New Lenox Auction Rooms, 61 West 125th St.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 598 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 86 Reade St.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Charles

SURETY COMPANY MEN HELD IN $10,000 BAIL

The Officers of a Delaware Concern Are Charged with Perjury.

Say Their Arrest Is Another Move in the Copper Fight Between F. A. Heinze and the Amalgamated Company.

Robert L. Martin and Henry Veltheusen, President and Secretary of the Delaware Surety Company, who were arrested on Tuesday night by Detectives Farrington and Feeney of the Centre Street Court squad on warrants issued by Magistrate Olmsted, were arraigned in the police court yesterday, charged with perjury, and after an informal hearing held in $10,000 bail each.

Martin was arrested on Tuesday night at 229 Madison Avenue, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Arthur B. Hines, a dry goods merchant of 81 Franklin Street. Veltheusen was arrested at his residence on Westchester Avenue, in the Bronx, and was locked up over night in the Elizabeth Street Police Station. Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday morning. They were represented by Lawyer Franklin Bien of 317 Broadway.

The affidavit upon which the perjury charge is based was made by Martin and Veltheusen on May 15 last before Thomas Adam, Jr., a notary public of this city. It reads:

Robert L. Martin, President, and Harry L. Veltheusen, Secretary, of the Delaware Surety Company, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the entire capital stock of the Delaware Surety Company, said corporation, of $1,000,000 has been paid in in cash.

In the affidavit of Ernest C. Wagenfuhr he says that he has examined the original affidavit and other papers of the corporation on file, and as a result of that and from other information he believes that Martin and Veltheusen in making the affidavit swore falsely, willfully, and corruptly, and as a matter of fact the entire capital stock of the Delaware Surety Company of (000,000) had not been paid in nor any part of it.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the complainants, said yesterday that the charges against the two men had grown out of the war between F. August Heinze of Helena, Mont., and the Amalgamated Copper Company as to the ownership of the Pennsylvania mine.

Franklin Bierce, counsel for the defense, said that he thought that the complaint was mythical and that the arrests were made in the hope of influencing the report of the Attorney General in the contempt investigation. President Martin of the surety company said of his arrest yesterday afternoon:

"This action is a continuation of the policy of the Amalgamated Copper Company to harass the Heinze interests in Montana copper and make the Heinzes sell out. The action was brought against me to-day to influence the Supreme Court of Montana and bias the judgment of the court against the Delaware Surety Company. Attorney General Donavan of Montana has investigated the condition of the Delaware Surety Company, and he has seen all the company's securities. His report to the Supreme Court of Montana is expected to be handed in to-day, and the Amalgamated Copper Company thought it could offset the effect of the report by having me arrested here.

"The allegations made in the complaint against me are all false. The capital stock of the Delaware Surety Company has all been paid up, and it was paid when the affidavit referred to in the complain' against me was made.

"It is true that no statement has ever been made in this State by the Delaware Surety Company to the State of New York regarding its status. We made it a point not to do that because the mere giving of that information, which in the law is a transaction, would have made it necessary for us to deposit $250,000 in this State under the insurance laws. But we do no business here, and we shall not do so in order that the Amalgamated Copper Company cannot transfer its litigation in the matter from Montana to this State."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ESTIMATE FOR 1902.

Mr. Philbin Asks for $35,000 Less than Last Year, and Wishes to Consult Candidates.

District Attorney Philbin appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday when the estimate of the cost of maintaining the District Attorney's office in 1902 was up for consideration. Mr. Philbin asked for $257,400, as against $292,920 allowed the office for this year, which is a decrease of about $35,000.

District Attorney Philbin told Mayor Van Wyck that, inasmuch as his estimate was much lower than that of this year, he would ask that action be deferred until he could consult with the candidates for the office and get their views. District Attorney Philbin said he would send a letter to the Board of Estimate explaining their views. Mayor Van Wyck granted the request.

The budget of the City Magistrates' Courts of Manhattan was considered, and an increase of $16,000 was asked to establish a Children's Court as provided in the amended charter. President Steers of the Board of City Magistrates, Second Division, asked for an increase of $34,000. Part of this sum was to place the clerks and officials on the same pay footing with those of the Manhattan courts. Mayor Van Wyck said that no Brooklyn salaries would be raised.

POOR GAS FURNISHED.

For Several Months the Quality Has Steadily Declined.

The report of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, published in The City Record yesterday, shows that the quality of gas furnished to consumers during the month of September was poorer in quality than the gas furnished in August. The report of tests made by Edward G. Love, the expert employed by the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, is summarized and compared with the preceding months. For several months the illuminating quality has steadily declined nearer to the legal minimum of 20 candle power.

Two years ago, when there was much competition among the gas companies, the gas was of much higher illuminating power.

SECRET MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED.

Young Couple Eloped and Were Married at Stamford Sept. 24.

It was learned yesterday that Miss Mabel Dunham, eighteen years old, who lives with her parents at 205 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, her father being a well-known builder, is really the wife of Edward Liebler, twenty years old, son of Anton Liebler, a wealthy beer bottler living at 405 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The young people had been very friendly for two years, and an engagement was recognized between them.

On the afternoon of Sept. 24 young Liebler called upon his fiancée, and told her mother that he was going to take the young woman for a drive. They drove, however, only as far as a livery stable, where they put up their rig, and then went to Stamford, Conn., by train, where they were married by the Rev. G. E. Strobridge in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The news reached the Dunhams yesterday, and the young folk promptly acknowledged the truth of the report.

To-morrow will be the first day of registration in this city. The hours for registration are 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

A McKinley Memorial Window.

A window in memory of the late President McKinley shortly will be placed in the north side of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. Dr. John F. Carson suggested the idea to his congregation last Sunday, and it was immediately taken up with enthusiasm. A sum of money almost sufficient for the purpose was subscribed at once, and the window will be made at an early date. It will depict a Gethsemane scene, with "Thy will, not mine," inscribed at the top, while beneath will appear the dying President's own words—"It is God's way. His will be done!"

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

Very advantageous prices on excellent, well-made garments.

Fine Cambric Drawers, lace and embroidery trimmed, 95c. value, at 69c

Skirt Chemise of fine lawn, yoke of lace, beading and ribbon, flounce edged with lace, 1.50 value, at 95c

Nainsook Night Gowns, square neck, lace trimmed, value 1.00, at 75c

Cambric Corset Covers, high neck, embroidered edge, insertion and fine tucks, 50c. value, at 29c

Cambric Skirts, full and generous in every way, with deep embroidered flounce and hemstitching, 1.25 value, at . . 75c

Infants' Wear---Half Price.

A chance of trade brings us the sample line of a prominent manufacturer.

100 Infants' Long Cloaks of Cashmere Bedford Cord and Bengaline Silk, no two alike, prices . 1.50 to 9.50

Children's Poke Bonnets of fine Bengaline Silk, fall colorings, beaver trimmed, 3.50 value, at 1.98

About 150 Children's White Dresses, slightly soiled from store handling, 6 months to 3 year sizes, 5 lots for quick selling.

Lot 1—Were 75c. and 85c., now 39c
Lot 2— " 95c. and 1.25, now 49c
Lot 3— " 1.25 and 1.39, now 69c
Lot 4— " 1.50 and 1.98, now 95c
Lot 5— " 2.00 and 2.75, now 1.25

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HAD NO AUTHORITY TO ASK SUBSCRIPTIONS

Newspaper Artists and Actors Repudiate Hospital Scheme.

Letters Sent to Prominent Men Asking Them to Buy Tickets for a Baseball Game.

Certain persons, representing themselves to be connected with various New York newspapers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, have of late been soliciting subscriptions among financiers, politicians, lawyers, and others for the ostensible purpose of endowing a hospital bed for newspaper artists and actors. Such persons, it is learned, are neither authorized by artists nor actors to solicit subscriptions and are not connected with any of the newspapers they claim to represent.

Among those approached with requests to contribute was Frederick H. Allen of the law firm of Allen & Cammann of 63 Wall Street. A person who declared himself to be a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked him for a contribution. Not suspecting that this statement was untrue, Mr. Allen subscribed, after noticing on the subscription list the names of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Supreme Court Justice P. Henry Dugro.

A representative of the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. admitted that his firm had contributed to the fund.

Justice Dugro stated that two persons, mentioning the name of The New York Tribune, had requested a contribution of him. Being convinced that the men were not what they declared themselves, the Justice refused the contribution and got rid of the men.

Some time ago hundreds of prominent persons in the financial district and elsewhere throughout the city received typewritten requests to purchase tickets to a ball game between well-known newspaper artists and actors for the endowment of a hospital bed. The letters were signed A. Stone, Manager, Room 24 World Building. Tickets were inclosed. On the letter paper and tickets were the names of forty well-known actors and artists.

Inquiry shows that the majority of those named had no knowledge whatever of the details of the plan. Others regarded it simply as a good charitable object and were willing that their names be used. About 5,000 letters were sent out. Hundreds of names were selected from the "Directory of Directors." The Aldermen, Councilmen, Supreme Court Justices, and others received them.

About 500 replies were returned, inclosing checks for the tickets. Police Commissioner Murphy sent $20. George F. Scannell sent $10. Deputy Commissioner Devery "regretted that circumstances were such" that he couldn't use the tickets. In this way about $500 was received. The game was played Monday.

Manager Stone could not be found at Room 24 yesterday. Charles H. Beale, the chief promoter of the baseball game, who engaged Stone as manager, was there. In the office was a desk, a stack of refusals to buy the tickets, and a young girl typewriter.

Mr. Beale was asked for some details of the bed endowment plan. He admitted that the plan was a money making scheme, and that he and Stone were to get 50 per cent. of the money received after all expenses were paid, the rest to go to the hospital bed.

Mr. Beale said he and Stone had received about $700. Five hundred was received from the sale of tickets before the ball game. Two hundred dollars had been taken in there. This money he gave to Stone Monday he said. The expenses they had incurred, he asserted, were $39 per week for six weeks. He presumed there would be about $100 left for the hospital bed after the expenses of printing, &c., were paid.

Five thousand dollars was the amount stated as necessary to endow a hospital bed by those persons soliciting subscriptions from the gentlemen of the financial district. Mr. Beale said that the amount left after the expenses were paid would be given to Commissioner Keller, to be used for some charitable purpose.

THE CRUGER WILL CONTEST.

More Depositions of Witnesses Residing in France Are Read.

The contestants of the will of Eugene Guido Cruger began their testimony yesterday before Surrogate Thomas. They allege undue influence on the part of Olga Salomea Heitz, the sole legatee, and further say that Mr. Cruger was not competent to execute a will. They also cast doubt on the authority and validity of the will.

Frederick O. Spedden, brother of Mr. Cruger's first wife, who is now Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, testified to his sister obtaining a divorce from Mr. Cruger. Depositions of witnesses residing in France, where Mr. Cruger died, were then read. Jean St. Eln, a banker, testified that he was familiar with Mr. Cruger's handwriting. He said that parts of the twenty-seven-word will resembled Mr. Cruger's handwriting, while others did not.

The witness said that Mr. Cruger always drew 6,000f. a month for his expenses. After Mr. Cruger's death Miss Heitz drew all the money remaining in the bank.

Several other depositions were read, and then the hearing was adjourned until to-day. At the conclusion of the contestants' evidence it is expected that Miss Heitz will go on the stand and deny the attack now being made upon her.

$5 buys the Pedestrian—as stylish a last as can be found, as good a shoe as can be made, unless you want all hand work and imported leather — that kind, same last, costs $9.

Didn't look for popular priced underwear; but for the best underwear that could be sold at a popular price.

Found the underwear and had to control the entire output in order to sell at the popular price—$1.50.

It fits.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
599 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS TO EMPLOYES.—The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment dismissing the complaint in an action brought by Joseph Rager against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to recover damages for injuries sustained by him while employed as a car repairer in the defendant's repair shop. It appeared that there were three parallel repair tracks in the shop, and that on each side of each of the three tracks was a permanent scaffolding, suspended ten feet from the floor, and designed to be used by the workmen while engaged in repairing the sides and roofs of the cars, and that when it was necessary to work upon the end of the car the workmen selected planks from a supply of suitable planks kept for that purpose and constructed a temporary staging by laying the planks across the space between the permanent scaffolds. On the day of the accident Rager, his foreman, and two other employes got upon a plank which had been placed across the space between the permanent scaffolds, for the purpose of repairing the roof of a car. While they were so engaged the plank broke, precipitating the plaintiff to the ground and injuring his ankle. "Rager had been employed by the railroad for four years, and was aware that it was one of the defendant's rules that no more than two men should stand upon one of these planks at the same time. The appellate tribunal holds, by Justice Spring, that the placing of the plank in position was a mere detail of the work, and that the fact that the plaintiff went upon it under the direction of the foreman did not charge the railroad with liability for the injury sustained by Rager, even though the plank were unsound. "It had been the unvarying practice of the men," says Justice Spring, "to get and place in position the planks whenever they were required in carrying on the work. The master performed its duty by providing those suitable for the purpose. The plaintiff was a skilled workman, familiar with the manner of doing the work, and the men engaged with him were his co-employes, and if a defective plank was taken when there were others appropriate for the work, the oversight or carelessness was that of a fellow-workman, for which the defendant is not responsible. Placing the plank in position was a mere detail of the work, and the fact that the plaintiff went upon it under the direction of the foreman does not charge the defendant with liability for the injury inflicted upon the plaintiff by the plank breaking, even though it may have been unsound."

WAIVER BY FOREIGN WITNESS OF EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In the case of Charles Weston, as executor, &c., against the Citizens' National Bank of Corry, Penn., the Fourth Appellate Division has rendered a decision holding that the exemption from service of process, accorded to a non-resident while attending as a witness at a trial in the State of New York, is a personal privilege, and may be waived. It appeared that the Vice President of the bank and two of the Directors, all of whom were non-residents, came to this State to attend as witnesses on the trial of an action brought by the bank, and that while here the attorney for the defendant in that action served upon the attorney for the bank an order made in an action brought by such defendant against the bank, arising out of the subject matter of the former suit, restraining the corporation from prosecuting such suit until the further order of the court. After such service was made the Vice President and the other non-resident witnesses made some inquiries of the defendant's attorney. During the conversation the latter explained that he had some papers which he wished to serve on some officer of the bank, and asked if they were Directors. The Vice President replied that they were. One of the Directors stated in the presence and hearing of the Vice President that service could be made on the latter. None of the parties making any objection, service of the summons and complaint in the injunction suit was then made on the Vice President. This evidence, the court holds, established a waiver by the Vice President of his immunity from service of process. Justice Rumsey, who dissents, adverts to the fact that the Vice President denied that he was aware that anything had been said about service being made upon him, and continues: "No one pretends to testify that it was said by him that the papers might be served on him or that he was aware that any such statement had been made. Clearly the facts thus shown did not constitute an invitation that the service might be made upon him or a waiver of the immunity which the law granted him."

To-morrow will be the first day of registration in this city. The hours for registration are 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt Not in Contempt.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt is not in contempt of court for not responding to the notice to appear as a juror in Part I. of the City Court. Justice Fitzsimons said yesterday that Mr. Vanderbilt had called and informed him that he had not received the notice for jury service. The Justice accordingly excused him from jury duty for the present term.

Verifies Purchase of Steamship's Lines.

Charles W. Morse yesterday confirmed the story from Bangor, Me., that he had purchased control of the International Steamship Company, plying between Boston and Canadian ports, and of the Portland Steamship Company, plying between Boston and Portland.

O'Neill's

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits

A superb stock of the newest styles from New York's best makers at exceedingly low prices,

Special Value To-day

Cheviot Suits

With short Eton Jacket finished with stitched Taffeta band and Velvet Vest, new shaped Skirt handsomely finished 21.00

Separate Dress Skirts

of Cheviot Serge, Circular top with graduated flounce, trimmed with bands of Taffeta extending upward on flounce,

5.98

A number of other values in Skirts equally attractive.

Flannel Waists

A special lot of Flannel Waists, latest shape, front of small plaiting and Silk embroidery in neat designs, all the newest shades,

3.98

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, front, back and sleeves of cluster tucking, 4.98

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The Iran, Kermansha Rug Sale.

An extraordinary opportunity to secure the finest specimens—as follows:

Lot No. 1, $37.60.

Lot No. 2, $27.60.

The above will be stored free of charge until the holidays.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Semi-Annual Sale of *Men's White Dress Shirts.*

For Evening Dress;
extra wide bosoms, open front only, cuffs attached,
$1.00 each,
value $1.50.

For Street Wear;
regular width bosoms, open front and back, without cuffs,
$1.00 each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
4th Floor.

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets.

Fine French Renaissance and novelty lace curtains, — Numerous, exclusive designs. Full length.

5.75, 7.00 and 10.00 per pair

Sash Curtains to match, 3.25 to 8.00.

About 350 pairs Swiss made Irish Point Lace Curtains, — New Fall patterns.

6.00, 7.50 and 9.00 per pair.
Usual price $8.50 to $11.75.

500 pairs Sash Curtains, — Point de Calais and Arabian Lace,

3.00 to 6.75 per pair.

Handsome Lace Bedsets, — rich Renaissance medallion in spread and Bolster cover, with "bonne femme" Valance,

7.50 and 10.50 per set.

Bobbinette and Irish Point Lace Bedset, — full size, 4.50, 6.50 and 10.00 per set.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-Third Street.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY DEP'T.
2d Floor.

Long Amazon, Ostrich Plumes, — Black, white, ceil, rose, black and white, grey, brown and castor,

$5.00 each.

Rich, black Amazon plumes,

$3.50 each.

Black or white Ostrich Tips,

$2.00 each.

Black Ostrich Tips, — smaller size,

$1.25 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

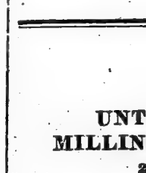

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

O'Neill's

Black Dress Goods Dept.

Cheviots

Cheviot is the popular fabric in Black Goods this season. It gives better satisfaciton for general wear than any other black dress materials manufactured.

Heretofore the number of styles has been limited, but this season you may take your choice from scores of new and handsome weaves. Among the collection are

ZIBELINE CHEVIOTS, with the long camel's hair and bright satin finish at, **50c.** to **2.98** yd.

COARSE MESH CANVAS CHEVIOTS, 75c. to 2.00 yd. GRANITE CHEVIOTS, 1.00 to 1.50 yd. BASKET CHEVIOTS, 95c. to 1.50 yd. PEBBLE CHEVIOTS, 75c. to 1.50 yd. Fine and Rough TWILL CHEVIOTS, 50c. to 2.65 yd., together with a complete collection of PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTE CHEVIOTS, (waterproof,) in various twills, at 1.00 to 2.00 yd.

Extraordinary Cheviot Bargains for To-day's Selling!

2,000 yards 50-inch Black all-wool PANNE ZIBELINE CHEVIOT, cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than 1.50 yd. Marked for this sale, ... 69c. yard.

1,500 yards 54-inch all-wool PEBBLE CHEVIOT and 50-inch all-wool ROUGH TWILL CHEVIOT, sponged and shrunk, at less than cost to manufacture . . . . 75c. yard

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Driving a Wedge

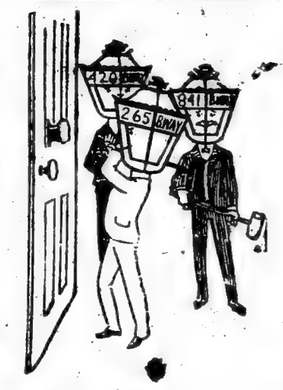

every day into the door of Public Opinion—convincing new customers, and clinching old ones.

Hammering more and more goodness into our clothing—which holds trade—and more and more style—which attracts it.

Short, Boxy Top-Coats, $12 to $30.
Confined styles in English Cheviot Sack Suits, $20, $22 & $25.
Young Men's Suits—smart effects—$12 to $25.

Make your clothes to order if you prefer.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FIRE-SIDE FURNISHINGS.

"Sit thee by the ingle, where The sear faggot blazes bright."
—Keats.

Rich mahogany, reflecting the yule blaze like the Vestal fire of old. Soft fumed oak, yielding like an Autumn frost to a south wind of the tropics—Settles, $9.75. Seats, $5.00. Chairs, $4.25.

'Tis not a question of which is the more beautiful. Our designers are noted for their nobility of purpose; and each is subservient to its usefulness. It behooves you to measure your requirements immediately—so many of our best designs have already been selected, that it is a question as to how many will be able this year to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"DAN DALY" * MAKES A HIT AS A STAR." —Evening Journal. * Geo. W. Lederer Co. Presenting "THE NEW YORKERS."
"A Continuous Treat!"—New York Herald.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-day
"A WISE GUY CO." 3 Great Farces.
This Sunday Night—Grand Concert. 25c., 50c.

Hammerstein's, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Commencing To-night.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
RUSSELL BROS. in SWEET MARIE

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:15 No Matinée This Week Last 2 Nights of
BERTHA GALLAND —The Forest Lovers— —The Forest Lovers— Special Mat. Thurs., Oct. 17.
Saturday Eve., 8:15, this week, Miss Galland and Company.
THE LOVE MATCH New 4-act play, by
THE LOVE MATCH Sydney Grundy.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Greatest of London Gaiety Theatre Successes.
Nixon & Zimmerman's Elaborate Production of
THE MESSENGER BOY.
With JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows. Low Prices
David Belasco's Beautiful "Mme. Butterfly." Original scenery & Electrical Effects. Always Big Vaud. 15, 25, 50c.
5th Av. 58th St. 125th St. "Tarned Up," Grand Vaud. Cont. 25.50c
Great is Sandow! See Him! American Reappearance Stronger than ever.
Grand Daily Comedy. "The Great Unknown." All's Fair in Love, Vaud. "Mas From Mexico." A Laughing Show. "Rasberry Shrub" & Cineph Vaud.
SUNDAY CONCERTS ALL HOUSES
Biggest & Best Vaudeville in Town

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
"A Strong Drama."—The Times.
MRS FISKE
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY.
Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Saturday at 2:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tue., Sat
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

KEITH'S LAST WEEK CINQUEVALLI
B'way & 14th St. 30—Other Acts—30. PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. SIBERIA.
Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
Every Eve. & Mat. Sat. Wolzgen's Comedy success.
"Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt." (A blank page.)

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
HOYT'S "A TRIP TO CHINATOWN."

14TH STREET Theatre. Great Success John E. Kellerd in The Cipher Code. Mat. Wed. & Sat. $1 at Mat. Bal. & Entire Or. Circle, 50c

3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. A Royal Prisoner.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. John Drew's Greatest Triumph. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs at 8:30. Only matinée Saturday.
CHARLES HAWTREY and an entire London Organization. A Message from Mars

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings at 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday. Last Week of
SOTHERN RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.
Next Monday—Sothern in "If I Were King."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., nr B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN | THE RED KLOOF By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Klaw and Erlanger's Troubadours, THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
Positively Last 2 Weeks.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. LAST WEEK. FLORODORA
EVGS AT 8:15. MATS WED & SAT. AT 2:15.
Oct. 14th ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS Seat Sale Thursday.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Under direction of David Belasco. WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter. Cast includes W. J. Le Moyne and Charles Rich.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place. 40 HORSES. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15. Extra—Grand Concert Sunday Evg. 50c., 75c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Castle Square Opera Co. Opera in English.
To-night, Cavalleria Rusticana & I Pagliacci Sat. Mat. Faust
Sat. night, Prices, 25, 1.00. Next Week—Bohemian Girl & La Gioconda.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK KING'S CARNIVAL Oct. 14, FLORODORA—SEATS NOW SELLING. Supper at Sherry's & special features.

Harlem Op. House Agnes Burroughs in East Lynne Evs. 8:15 Mts. Sat.
Next wk, Empire Thea. Co., "Mrs. Dane's Defence."

GRAND HEART OF MARYLAND
Nxt Wk—The Four Cohans.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
NEXT WEEK SIBERIA. NORTHERN LIGHTS

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING 1901.
3d Day, Thursday, Oct. 10th.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
The Belle Meade, Bronx Highweight Handicap, and four other Races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, light to fresh southerly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,150. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

M. ZOLA DEFENDS THE ANARCHIST TAILHADE

Says His Beautiful Style Excuses His Incendiary Views.

BUT TAILHADE IS CONVICTED

Must Go to Prison for a Year and Pay 1,000f. Fine for Article Calling for Murder of the Czar.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that neither Anatole France, the famous novelist and critic; José de Heredia, the poet, nor Sebastian Faure, the Anarchist, appeared, as it was expected they would do, as witnesses for the defense in the trial of Laurent Tailhade, charged with inciting to murder in an article in the Anarchist newspaper Libertaire. The first two praised the literary gifts of the accused in letters to the tribunal.

M. Zola, however, appeared, and testified to his deep friendship for M. Tailhade and to his admiration for the journalist who called for the murder of the Czar. President Loubet, and the members of the French Cabinet. M. Zola said he considered M. Tailhade an honor to French literature, and explained that M. Tailhade was a poet whose productions were thrilling in style and full of color. The article which led to the trial, said M. Zola, might excite apprehension in some minds, but every day much worse articles appeared, and, not having the prestige given by style, were unread and unnoticed. Literature, M. Zola declared, was being persecuted in the person of M. Tailhade, whose article in Libertaire was full of profound ideas and powerful imagination.

Eugène Ledrain, Curator of the Louvre, and other men of repute also defended the accused. Nevertheless M. Tailhade was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of 1,000f.

M. Grandidier, publisher of Libertaire, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500f.

M. Tailhade was greeted with cheers by a crowd of his friends in the courtroom.

M. Zola's deposition, says the correspondent, excites stupefaction, and it would be curious to explain the state of mind of this great writer when his admiration for Tailhade's style leads him to excuse the dangerous tendency of Tailhade's articles. The correspondent adds:

"M. Zola's attitude was perhaps the most disquieting symptom of the trial, and the Prosecutor's taunt against Tailhade might in some measure be applied to him—that, living in comfort himself, he incites poor outcasts to prey, in hunger or madness, against society, instead of risking his own life."

The correspondent remarks the assurance and disdain of the defendant's manner when he replied to the questions of the President of the Court, as though he were consoled beforehand for his condemnation by the certainty of prompt revenge.

Laurent Tailhade, in the article he wrote in Libertaire, and which has resulted in his conviction, characterized Emperor Nicholas, President Loubet, and the French Cabinet Ministers as "tyrants and oppressors of the people." He is not well known as a writer except among a small coterie of litterateurs in Paris, by whom he is regarded as the possessor of a style of extraordinary beauty and force.

M. Tailhade wrote a number of incendiary articles at the time of the Vaillant outrage in the Chamber of Deputies, when a bomb was thrown from the gallery to the floor of the Chamber. He spoke of the manner in which the bomb was thrown as "a beautiful gesture."

Some time afterward M. Tailhade was himself injured by an explosion caused by Anarchists, which wrecked the foyer of a restaurant in which he was dining. The Paris papers then sarcastically asked if M. Tailhade still found a "beautiful gesture" in bomb throwing. His injury, however, did not cause him to modify his opinions, and he continued to write inflammatory articles in various Anarchist sheets.

BELGIAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Socialists May Threaten the Government with a Universal Strike.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Times says the General Council of Socialists held a meeting yesterday to consider the action of the Miners' Federation at Liège in voting for a general strike.

It was decided that local strikes were a mistake, tending to weaken the unity of purpose which alone could insure success in the matter of universal suffrage.

A resolution was passed calling on the owners of collieries to treat the men humanely, but also enjoining the workers to wait for a universal strike, which is the Socialists' trump card for compelling the Government to yield on the question of electoral reform, should other means fail.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38⅜c; cotton, middling, 8 7-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 3.
Business Troubles—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

Attitude of Russia Watched with Interest in Berlin—Sultan Hopes for German Support.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the attitude of Russia toward the dispute between France and Turkey is watched with the greatest interest in Berlin, and that it would be manifestly regarded as unfortunate if the Porte were compelled to give way by the double pressure of the influence of France and Russia.

The Sultan, the dispatch adds, has recently come to regard Germany as his best supporter and counsellor among the powers, and he would be disappointed to discover, when joint pressure was applied, that his reliance on Germany was of no avail to him.

The statement that France has made proposals to Russia asking for the support of her claims, and that the reply of Russia is only a promise to observe a benevolently neutral attitude, is not believed in Berlin. The St. Petersburg Foreign Office, it is observed, would scarcely make public through the German press its rebuff to French overtures.

SAYS IRISH ARE INTEMPERATE.

Father Hehir Declares that Until the Country Is Sober It Cannot Be Independent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A telegram from Cork to The Times says arrangements have been made to hold a monster meeting in connection with the United Irish League at Toomevara, Tipperary, next Sunday. William H. K. Redmond, John Dillon, and other Members of Parliament are to speak.

The Rev. Father Hehir, in addressing his congregation in regard to this meeting, said it was folly to suppose that snapping their fingers at the Government would cure Ireland's ills. The main requirement of the Irish people was sobriety. Until Ireland was a sober country neither the League nor any other organization could make the people independent and happy. The growing vice of intemperance was responsible for more misery, destitution, and crime among the Irish people than their political disabilities.

AUTOMOBILES IN RUSSIA.

May Be Introduced on Post Roads—Prince Khilkoff Uses One for Journey Across Caucasus Mountains.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says that Prince Khilkoff, Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, and a party have just made a successful automobile trip from Vladikavkaz, Caucasia, to Tiflis, (nearly 100 miles.) The journey was the first of its kind in Russia.

Prince Khilkoff is known to have a high opinion of the utility of the automobile, and, says the correspondent, he perhaps contemplates introducing it on the imperial post roads.

In view of the inadequacy of railway facilities between many important towns and the general flatness of European Russia, the automobile, the dispatch says, should prove an invaluable means of communication.

ARMY TESTS AN AUTOMOBILE.

Party of Officers Riding from Jersey City to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 10.—A party of United States Army officers left this city at 6:30 this morning on an automobile, en route for Washington. In this party were Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General; Capt. J. M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Stephen H. Elliott, Eeleventh Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Reber, Military Secretary to Gen. Miles; Capt. Hoffman of the Engineer Corps; John Brisben Walker and his son, Randolph Walker, besides the chauffeur.

A test is being made of an automobile to determine its efficiency for army purposes, such as transportation of supplies, carrying sick and wounded, dispatches, &c. The start was made from Jersey City at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and Philadelphia was reached in the evening at 6:30. A stop of two hours was made at Princeton for luncheon.

Capt. Carson stated that the trip was enjoyable and free from the mishaps that usually befall automobiles that undertake long journeys. After Washington is reached the machine will be put through additional tests before the board will express an opinion as to its use in the army.

SETON-THOMPSON ARRESTED.

Writer on Animals Accused of Violating Colorado Game Laws—Baited a Bear Trap, It Is Said.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 10.—Ernest Seton-Thompson, the writer on wild animals, and John Goff, Colorado's famous guide, who accompanied President Roosevelt on his mountain lion hunt, have been arrested in Rio Blanco County for violation of the game laws of Colorado. The arrest was made by a Deputy Game Warden.

The specific charges against the men were those of baiting bear traps with venison and running dogs after deer. Mr. and Mrs. Seton-Thompson passed through this city about a month ago on their way to the northwestern part of the State, where they proposed to spend the Fall studying the habits of wild animals.

They went into camp thirty miles south of Craig, and have spent the entire time photographing the wild animals of that section and examining into their habits and haunts. Both men deny the charges against them.

Ambassador Choate Not to Resign.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—There is no foundation for the report, published in the United States, that United States Ambassador Choate, who intends to sail, with his family, for New York on Saturday, will not return to London.

A bottle of Saratoga Arondack Water contains about one-third more than is mixed with other table waters. Delightfully refreshing.—Adv.

GIRL'S WILD PRANK IN ATTIRE OF A BOY

Came from Vermont and Secured Work in This City.

Smoked and Drank and Offered to Fight a Fellow Employe.—Her Sex Never Suspected.

A queer story of the escapade of Miss Myra Morgan, the twenty-one-year-old daughter of Dr. G. E. Morgan of Heartwellville, Vt., who about a month ago ran away from home, came to New York, and took a position as office boy, was made public yesterday.

Dr. Morgan until a few years ago lived in Harlem. With his wife he came to New York from Heartwellville early in September in order that Mrs. Morgan might be treated for a chronic disease she has been suffering from for a long time. They left their daughter, Myra, at home in charge of the house. They had only been in this city a few days when the doctor was notified that his daughter had disappeared, and for two weeks he was unable to find any trace of her. He learned, however, that she had disguised herself as a boy before leaving home, and, as he knew that she had very little money, and would undoubtedly have to call upon friends for assistance, he did not call in the aid of the police, but wrote to all his friends and his daughter's friends asking them to communicate with him if they heard anything of the girl's whereabouts.

The girl had left her home in the second week in September. She went immediately to the Hotel Boulevard in Harlem, and registered as M. Morgan. She was dressed in a neat suit of gray flannel, a derby hat, and low patent leather shoes. She had clipped her hair short, and as she wore glasses and carried herself with a self-possessed masculine swagger, the hotel clerk never suspected she was not a young man.

The next morning she applied for work at the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, at 100 William Street. She made her application to C. E. Horton, the assistant manager of the company. She told Mr. Horton that she had never worked before, but was in hard luck and was willing to start at anything.

"She told me that she was eighteen years old," said Mr. Horton yesterday, "and as she appeared to be a bright young man I gave her a job as mail clerk at $5 a week. Her duties consisted of taking the mail to the Post Office, getting the firm's mail there, and distributing it among the various departments. The first day she came to work, which was Sept. 16, she appeared to be willing and anxious to please, and as she was remarkably quick in catching on I thought I had found a very bright boy. There was absolutely nothing about her to lead me to suspect that she was not a boy, and it is hard for me to realize even now that she was simply masquerading as such. She seemed to get along well with the other clerks and held her own every time they attempted to banter her about anything.

LEFT AT THE END OF A WEEK.

"The second day she was here she only worked half a day, asking to be excused on the ground that she was not feeling well, though she appeared to be in the best of health. On the following day also she only worked half a day, and on the third day she did not come to work at all. She explained her absence by asserting that she had been sick again. After she had been here about a week she told me she would have to leave because her sister was dying in Montpelier, Vt. She hurried away then, not even waiting to draw any pay for her services as office boy. That was the last I heard of her until I learned that she was a girl.

"The real reason she left was that one of the clerks in the office who had returned from his vacation had been a playmate of hers when she was a little girl, and she feared he would recognize her. He did not, however, and it was not until after her father traced her to the Hotel Boulevard that he managed to place her. I never was more surprised in my life than when I learned that she was a girl. The only thing about her that would strike one as in the least feminine was the softness of her voice."

When Miss Morgan first went to the Hotel Boulevard she had given as reference Clark Greenwood, a young friend of hers, who lives at 21 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. She had very little money with her, and soon ran up a board bill. The hotel people sent to Mr. Greenwood's house to learn something about the "young man," but Mr. Greenwood was at that time in the country. When he returned, about two weeks ago, he was told of the inquiries, and at the same time received a letter from Dr. Morgan informing him of his daughter's disappearance. Mr. Greenwood then set out to find the girl. He was assisted in his search by R. L. Mills of 10 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a young man who had also been a playmate of the girl.

As the person who inquired for the hotel at Mr. Greenwood's house had not left the name of the hotel, they made a blind search of different Harlem hotels until they finally located Miss Morgan in the Hotel Boulevard and made an engagement with her to go to the theatre on the following night. In the meantime they notified Dr. Morgan, and he came and took the girl home.

Mr. Greenwood said yesterday that ever since he had known Miss Morgan—and he had known her from the time she was a very little girl—she had evinced a desire to be a man and had often dressed herself up in boy's clothing.

"She was always somewhat of a tomboy," he said, "and was a leader in all sorts of boy's sports. She played baseball and football like an athlete.

HER PREVIOUS ESCAPADES.

"This is not the first time she ran away dressed as a boy. Three years ago she ran away from her Vermont home to Springfield, and it was some time before her father traced her there. In that case he also managed to find her through my assistance. She wrote to me from Springfield that she was broke and wanted me to send her some money. I sent the letter to her father and he went there and brought her home.

"A year and a half ago she ran away and went to Waterbury. Her father found her there a few days later, stopping at one of the hotels in that city. His encounter with his daughter on that occasion was rather remarkable. When he arrived at the hotel he noticed that there was quite a commotion in the yard to the rear of the building, and pushing through the crowd he found his daughter, attired as a boy, in the act of chastising a waiter who had offended her. From what I could learn of the matter, the waiter was considerably damaged before she got through with him. She can use her fists in the most approved pugilistic fashion.

"A friend of mine who is a clerk in the H. W. Johns Company told me that none of the young men in the office had the least suspicion that she was not what she appeared to be. She chatted with them in a truly masculine manner, smoked cigarettes and occasionally drank a glass of beer. The second day she worked there one of the clerks began bantering her about something and she promptly invited him outside to settle the difference and prove which was the better man.

"Although she is twenty-one years old, she does not, when dressed like a boy, look a day over eighteen. She is short and you might say stockily built, rather dark and very good looking. Her features are slightly masculine, though not pronouncedly so. She makes an exceedingly good-looking boy."

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue Line four trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," one cruise fare, 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry 20 minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and cafe car service.—Adv.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN IOWA.

Railroad Tracks Washed Out and Buildings Blown Down—Details at Present Meagre.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 10.—A severe wind and rain storm which struck Western Iowa at 3 o'clock this afternoon did considerable damage to telegraph wires and washed out railroad tracks. The storm was the heaviest along the line of the Burlington Road from Hamburg to Red Oak, Iowa, where the wires are down and the tracks are washed out in several places. None of the afternoon trains had reached Hamburg from the east at 10:30 o'clock to-night, and the full extent of the storm is not known. The only information to be had to-night came from the railroads, and was very meagre.

The report received at the Burlington office in this city said: "Tracks between Red Oak and Hamburg all gone and wires all down."

A cyclone is reported between Omaha and Creston, Iowa. No details have been received.

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, Oct. 10.—The worst wind and rain storm that ever visited this place struck it at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. A dozen business houses were more or less damaged, and several small buildings were blown to pieces. No one was seriously injured.

The Burlington Road's roundhouse was wrecked, and the roof was blown from the electric light plant, leaving the city in total darkness. The water transformed several streets into small rivers, and a large poultry packing house was blown to pieces and washed away.

In the country the roads have been made impassable, and considerable stock has been drowned. Railroad traffic is at a standstill.

DECISION ON DRUNKENNESS.

Boston Judge Refuses to Fine a Man Because He Was Not "Overcome, Stupefied, Nor Frenzied."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Judge Dewey refused yesterday to fine a man for drunkenness because he was neither "overcome, stupefied, nor frenzied by drinking alcoholic liquors." Every one, except police and Prohibitionists, seems to hail the decision as wise. A prominent lawyer said:

"It would be well for the police to read the decision of Judge Dewey, which is the best ever given in this State on the crime of drunkenness. In England, France, and Scotland the police are instructed to endeavor to assist one who is partially under the influence of liquor. It is a matter of comment among foreigners who visit this city that the police of Boston seem to have a desire to arrest every one who comes in sight, and that they use no discretion. It is high time they were brought to understand what the law is."

ST. LOUIS TEAMSTERS STRIKE.

Force Men Who Wish to Work to Leave Their Wagons.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—The general strike order declared at a meeting of teamsters last night went into effect this morning. The order was the cause of very little goods being hauled by transfer wagons in St. Louis or East St. Louis. While many men have walked out in obedience to the general order, a large number of transfer drivers are willing to work, but have been threatened with violence and have therefore refused to risk their lives for the companies' interests.

Manager Allen of the Columbia Transfer Company stated to-day that the strike had assumed gigantic proportions, and that scarcely a box of goods had been taken to East St. Louis from here, and that the transfer companies are unable to have anything brought from East St. Louis. Drivers for the Columbia Transfer Company, according to Manager Allen, did not want to go on a strike, and showed up for work this morning, but while on their wagons the strikers raised a blockade and caused a general stoppage of wagons. The Columbia Transfer Company has 675 wagons in St. Louis and 20 wagons at East St. Louis.

JOKE ON SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

How He Exemplified His Ideas on Correct Dress.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Oct. 3, (via San Francisco, Oct. 10.)—The Rev. W. M. Massie of Kauai, who has just returned from Manila, tells of an amusing incident at the expense of Senator Beveridge. The Senator was addressing 700 school teachers who had just reached Manila on the transport Thomas. His theme was the duty of teachers to inculcate neatness and proper ideas of dress among the people. He dwelt on the importance of men shaving every day and of women doing up their hair, and of general neatness of apparel.

The Senator himself looked very natty in a white duck suit of military cut, buttoned up to his chin. But as he indulged in vigorous gestures a button of his coat flew off and a cut fell among his audience, revealing that he wore no shirt except a thin undershirt and no collar at all.

BUY QUICKSILVER MINES.

New York Capitalists Acquire California Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—A big deal in California quicksilver mines was made to-day when New York capitalists bought for $1,000,000 the Sulphur Banks and Abbott Mines, in Lake County, and the Empire and Central, in Colusa County, which are among the largest producers in the world. From the first two mines $2,000,000 in quicksilver has been taken, but the Colusa mines are only partly developed.

The buyers are incorporated under the name of the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company of New Jersey. The President is William Henry Dove of New York, and among the Directors are William H. Kimball, President of the Seventh National Bank of New York, William Scherer, manager of the New York Clearing House, and Henry H. Adams, President of the Colonial Iron Company of Pennsylvania, and others of similar financial standing.

The present daily capacity of the mines is 175 tons, but the new company will increase this to 225 tons by new furnaces and further development, thus raising the monthly product to $140,000.

North German Lloyd's Pacific Line.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Oct. 3.—Officers of steamers arriving from the Orient declare that it is common report in Chinese ports that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will soon extend its service from Chinese ports across the Pacific to San Francisco, touching at Honolulu. Advertisements of this extension of service are appearing in the newspapers of Tien-Tsin and other cities. The company now runs a line from Europe to Hongkong and Shanghai, and it is this line that will be extended.

New Jersey Men in the Water for Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

KEYPORT, N. J., Oct. 10.—George Mortimer, Charles Hopia, and Judson Hopia of this place narrowly escaped drowning in Raritan Bay this afternoon. The party were in a small sailboat which capsized, throwing the men into the water. They hung to the boat for two hours before their calls for help were heard. When the men were pulled from the water they were exhausted. Mortimer was for a time in a critical condition.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $6.00 by the West Shore. New York to Buffalo and return, October 18th, 19th, and 20th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rate yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

TAMMANY TICKET FOR COUNTY AND BOROUGH

One Break in the Slate Before the Convention.

COL. GARDINER NOT NAMED

Isaac Fromme Nominated for President of the Borough—Mayor Van Wyck Honored with a Justiceship Nomination.

The Tammany County and Borough Convention was held last evening in Tammany Hall. There was only one break in the slate as announced by the leaders several days ago. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner was a few hours before the time fixed to make the nominations withdrawn from the race for the District Attorneyship.

The leaders would make no statement as to why the change was made. When Col. Gardiner went to the Executive Committee meeting, held at 7 o'clock, he withdrew his name, and it was decided to nominate ex-Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger for the place.

The following nominations were made:

For Supreme Court Justices—MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, (renominated;) ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, CHARLES H. KNOX, CHARLES W. DAYTON.

For Sheriff—JOHN T. OAKLEY.

For County Clerk—GEORGE FAHRBACH.

For Register—FRANK J. GOODWIN.

For District Attorney—HENRY W. UNGER.

For President of the Borough of Manhattan—ISAAC FROMME.

It was nearly 8:30 o'clock before the convention was called to order by Chairman George M. Van Hoesen. The Executive Committee was in session over an hour, and rumors were started that several changes would be made in the slate.

The talk was that some opposition had developed to the naming of Col. Gardiner and Register Fromme on the ticket. After the meeting adjourned a dozen leaders positively declared that the question of candidates was not discussed, and that the resolution was passed approving the ticket without discussion.

MR. CROKER'S ENTRANCE.

Richard Croker walked down the centre aisle of the hall shortly before 8:30 o'clock. The delegates who crowded the aisles made way, and there were hearty cheers for the Tammany leader. Mr. Croker walked down to the front row, and as no delegate arose to offer him a seat, he took a chair at the press table. Hardly had Mr. Croker taken his seat when the crowd in the gallery recognized Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, the Bowery leader, near the entrance.

"Three cheers for 'Tim' Sullivan," shouted one man. The crowd in the gallery cheered with a will and about 1,400 of the 1,500 delegates yelled, and many enthusiasts threw their hats in the air. Mr. Croker sat through the first part of the proceedings. When a recess was taken he walked behind the stage platform and left the building. John W. Keller was elected permanent Chairman and he delivered a speech in part as follows:

In this fight the one great question to be settled is whether the Republican Party, dominated by Thomas C. Platt, shall rule the City of New York, or whether it shall continue to be governed by Democrats. The party line is sharply drawn. On the one side is the Democratic Party arrayed under the leadership of Edward M. Shepard, who has always been a Democrat. On the other side is the Republican Party, masquerading under the guise of non-partisanship. But this sham deceives no one. In 1897, Seth Low was the leader and representative of the independent element of the community. He refused to be controlled by Thomas C. Platt, and Platt brought out Gen. Tracy and ran him as a candidate rather than support Low. Four years have made a change. To-day Low is Platt's candidate, and as a reward for that subserviency Platt brings out Gen. Tracy and has him support Low.

"The Republican Party and its renegade allies have resorted to every possible calumny that they could invent to besmirch the fair name of the City of New York. Not anywhere have they dared to analyze the work of this administration, not anywhere have they dared to compare it with any previous administration, because they know that such comparison would mark it as the greatest and the best administration this city has ever known. They simply resort to the abuse of individuals.

"In Edward M. Shepard we have a leader whom we can follow. His ability is greater than that of Seth Low. His intellect is clearer; his record of successful achievement is better, and his courage is truer. He is a fighter and will be found in the thickest of the battle and as this is to be no namby pamby, mealy mouthed, dilettante campaign, we are ready to follow him and fight with him to the bitter end. We ask no quarter and shall give none.

A Committee on Resolutions was then named, and a recess was taken for ten minutes. There were three cheers for John T. Oakley, Frank Goodwin, and James J. Frawley.

THE PLATFORM.

After recess the platform of the Tammany Hall County Democracy was read by Secretary Thomas F. Smith. The document said that the issue was between Edward M. Shepard, a Democrat, and Seth Low, a Republican. Republican "rascality, hypocrisy, and misrule" in State affairs was denounced. The following are some of the platform planks:

We want for Mayor of the City of New York not only a Democrat, but a man who has pride enough in his citizenship and interest enough in the city to pay his personal taxes, and not the Republican candidate who gave $1,000,000 to his own university, where a poor man's son cannot be educated, and one of his personal taxes, thereby evading a just contribution to the support of the public schools.

We favor a liberal construction of the excise law. We want in the administration of the law officials who shall be broad and just, so that it may be impossible to follow the example set by Justice William Travers Jerome when he sentenced to jail for three months the widow of a Union soldier for selling a bottle of beer to a police spy disguised as a laborer. We want for District Attorney of this county a man who will prosecute all offenders against the law, but will not use his office for political partisan purposes to persecute innocent people and attempt to terrorize officials and private citizens.

We favor personal liberty for every citizen in the practice of innocent customs and the pursuit of harmless pleasures. We are opposed to the theory and the practice of government that makes it possible for the intolerance, the prejudice and the bigotry of any body of citizens to interfere with the freedom of any other body of citizens that may disagree with them in opinions and habits.

Ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain nominated Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck for Supreme Court Justice. Emanuel Blumenstiel seconded the nomination on behalf of the young lawyers of New York, to whom he said Judge Van Wyck was always courteous when he was on the City Court bench.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien was renominated by E. G. Whittaker, and Dr. William J. O'Sullivan made a short speech seconding the nomination.

Assistant District Attorney Rollin M. Morgan nominated Charles H. Knox and Assemblyman John T. Wooling made the seconding speech.

When Chauncey Truax in his speech said that he was going to put in nomination one of the best Postmasters New York ever had there were three cheers for Charles W. Dayton, which were given by the delegates and the spectators. Mr. Truax read a letter signed by Mr. Cleveland in which he praised Mr. Dayton. About one hundred persons applauded when Mr. Cleveland's name was mentioned.

James Lindsay Gordon seconded the nomination. He talked about National Democratic politics and classed Mr. Dayton as a Democrat of the type of Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas Jefferson, and William J. Bryan.

MR. BRYAN'S NAME CHEERED.

At the mention of Mr. Bryan's name the crowd broke into cheers which lasted over two minutes. Delegates stood on seats and waved their hats. A drum and fife corps added to the din, and when order was restored three more cheers were given for Mr. Bryan.

Justice John P. Schuchmann was renominated for City Court Judge by Gustavus A. Rogers, and his nomination was seconded by Municipal Justice George F. Roesch.

Congressman Sulzer took the platform, and was greeted with "Three cheers for our next Governor!"

Congressman Sulzer paid a tribute to the four women present in one corner of the gallery, and then he announced that he was going to nominate one of the most popular men in Tammany Hall. Continuing, he said:

"The office of Sheriff is one of the oldest and most honorable in history. There has never been in the history of the City of New York since the early colonial days but one reformer as Sheriff, and he 'Let the jail out.'"

The cheering and excitement which followed when Councilman Oakley was nominated for Sheriff exceeded in noise and length the tribute paid to Mr. Croker, Senator Sullivan, or Mr. Bryan.

Victor J. Dowling placed Mr. Fahrbach in nomination for County Clerk. Assemblyman Fitzgerald seconded Mr. Fahrbach's nomination. In his speech Mr. Fitzgerald declared that Tammany Hall is no "mongrel mass of malcontents," and attacked the Tenement House law and Committee of Fifteen.

Sheriff's Counsel Philip J. Britt, in naming Henry W. Unger for District Attorney, declared that in the selection of a candidate for District Attorney the convention had its greatest work to perform. He bitterly attacked Justice Jerome, and so that he had outraged the court over which presided. Assemblyman Lynn seconded the nomination of Mr. Unger.

John M. Quinn placed Frank J. Goodwin in nomination for Register. As the candidate was named some one shouted in the audience, "He's the boy that downed John C. Sheehan!" Mr. Goodwin's name was cheered for fully a minute. J. Powell Duellin seconded the nomination.

Upon motion of Thomas H. O'Neil, a committee of five was appointed to fill any vacancies that might occur on the county ticket. Chairman Keller named James J. Martin, Timothy D. Sullivan, Henry Hart, John B. Sexton, and Nicholas J. Hayes for this purpose.

Upon motion the convention adjourned and the delegates immediately reassembled and organized as a borough convention by choosing the same officers as those of the county convention.

MR. FROMME'S NOMINATION.

Joseph Mulqueen, in naming Register Isaac Fromme for Borough President, asserted that in nominating Mr. Shepard for Mayor "Tammany cast the lie in the teeth of those who declared the organization unworthy of Democracy." Then he added:

"But in making up the remainder of the ticket we have rewarded faithful Democrats."

Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien seconded Mr. Fromme's nomination.

For Coroner, Judge Henry M. Goldfogle named Edward T. Fitzpatrick. James D. McClelland nominated Edward W. Hart. George Blair presented the name of Jacob E. Bausch. Antonio Zucca was placed in nomination by Louis M. Welton. The convention adjourned at 12:30 o'clock A. M.

This is the first day of registration. Do not take a chance of losing your vote by postponing your registration. Register to-day. The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES

JUSTICE MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, who was renominated for Supreme Court Justice, was born in New York City in 1852. He received his first education at the public schools, and later attended the Christian Brothers' School, from which he was graduated. In 1889 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. John's College, and he afterward entered Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1887 he was made Corporation Counsel of the city, and in 1888 was elected Associate Justice of the Superior Court. In 1892 he was assigned by Gov. Hill as one of the Justices of the General Term in the First District, which position he filled until selected by Gov. Morton as Justice in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

CHARLES H. KNOX, who was nominated for Supreme Court Justice, was born in New York on Feb. 20, 1852. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1872, and the same year was also graduated from the Law School of the University of the City of New York. In 1876 he formed the law firm of Knox & Woodward, and in 1884 ran for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but was defeated. On Jan. 1, 1898, Mr. Knox was appointed Municipal Civil Service Commissioner by Mayor Van Wyck, and was then chosen to be the President of the commission by his colleagues. Mr. Knox is a member of the Bar Association of New York City and State, and also of the Lawyers', Manhattan, and Lotos Clubs.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, who was nominated for Supreme Court Justice, was born in the old Van Wyck mansion on Lexington Avenue in 1850. At the age of seventeen young Van Wyck began to study law, and was graduated from Columbia Law School at the age of twenty-one at the head of his class. His first political work was for Tammany Hall, and in 1875 he withdrew from the Wigwam, and made a strong personal fight against the organization. In 1889 he returned to the Tammany fold and was elected Judge of the City Court, which position he resigned to become the first Mayor of the Greater New York.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, nominee for Supreme Court Justice, was born in Brooklyn on Oct. 3, 1846, but since childhood has lived in New York City. He entered the College of the City of New York in 1861, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1868, and has since been a practising lawyer in this city. He was active in politics in 1804, and took the stump for Gen. McClellan. In 1881 he was a member of the Assembly, and the next year organized the Harlem Democratic Club, and was the leader of the Citizens' reform movement.

In 1881, 1882, and 1883, he was a delegate to the Democratic Conventions, and in 1893 was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was named for Postmaster of New York in 1893, by President Cleveland. He resigned as Postmaster on May 22, 1897, and a banquet was tendered to him by 1,500 letter carriers in the Grand Central Palace. In 1897 he was talked of as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, but Richard Croker returned to New York, and, although Mr. Dayton was popular with the Tammany leaders, Mr. Croker would not allow his name to be presented to the convention. Mr. Dayton a short time ago made peace with the Tammany leaders.

ISAAC FROMME, who was nominated for President of the Borough of Manhattan, was born in New York City Aug. 4, 1854, and after being graduated from Grammar School No. 20, Chrystie Street, in 1869, entered the College of the City of New York, whence he was graduated, in 1874, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Then determining on adopting the legal profession he entered Columbia Law School, and at the same time served in the office of a law firm in the city. He completed his studies at Columbia Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1876, and at once entered on his profession. He is a member of the Democratic Club and of the Tammany Society.

JOHN T. OAKLEY, who was nominated for Sheriff, was born in New York City,

Continued on Page 8.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington. Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Fridays, October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $16, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,200 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. LOW DENOUNCES TAMMANY BLACKMAIL

Also Criticises the Way the Public Schools Are Managed.

Messrs. Grout and Swanstrom Also Among the Speakers at Citizens' Union Ratification Meeting in Brooklyn.

In his speech at the Citizens' Union ratification meeting held in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night Seth Low took for his chief topics Tammany blackmail and the conduct of the public schools.

Mr. Low recited an instance, which he had on authority he deemed reliable, of the manner in which small shopkeepers are alleged to be blackmailed by the authorities. His vigorous condemnation of such a system and his expression of regret that "his friend," Mr. Shepard, "could stand for the perpetuation of that sort of thing," brought forth thunders of applause.

On the school question he suggested the cutting down of salaries and the use of the money thus saved in the extension of the school system.

Mr. Grout answered Controller Coler's statement that the increased expenses of the municipal administration was due to Republican legislation at Albany. He gave figures to sustain his contention that it was Tammany extravagance. He also charged the administration with favoring the Asphalt Trust.

The Academy of Music was packed to the doors. There were a great many women in the audience. Mr. Low received a great ovation. As he arose to speak the band played:

"I Don't Know Why I Love You," and men shouted and waved hands, newspapers, and handkerchiefs. The demonstration lasted for several minutes.

The meeting was opened by Warren Greene.

Mr. Greene introduced J. Edward Swanstrom, the fusion candidate for President of the Borough of Brooklyn, as the first speaker of the evening.

MR. SWANSTROM'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Swanstrom, who has always heretofore been classed as a Shepard Democrat, explained why he was with Mr. Low and the fusion forces in the campaign. He said he was following out the principles so frequently enunciated by Mr. Shepard with regard to Municipal Government. Mr. Shepard's flop to Tammany Hall in the face of all his past denunciation of that organization and its methods, entitled him, Mr. Swanstrom said, to be known as the greatest "political enigma of the age."

"The people have taken this fight into their own hands," Mr. Swanstrom declared. "Nothing can stop them. They intend to put an end once for all to the shameful misrule, the wanton extravagance, the organized corruption and ruffianism from which they have suffered during the past four years. They have taken this matter into their own hands, and they propose to keep it there. There are some things that they have determined upon. In the first place they have decreed that Sir Richard Croker must go. [Laughter and applause.] Nevermore shall we tolerate 'government by cable.' Nevermore shall the proud City of New York be run as an annex to an English village. The actual as well as the nominal head of the city government shall be found in the New York City Hall. If Mr. Low is elected he will be found in but one hall, the City Hall, while if Mr. Shepard should be elected, he must necessarily be found not only in the City Hall but in Tammany Hall." [Applause.]

MR. GROUT'S CRITICISMS.

Edward M. Grout, the candidate for Controller, followed Mr. Swanstrom, and was enthusiastically received. He made a business speech, criticising the administration of Mayor Van Wyck from the standpoint of economy as well as decency, and his points were loudly applauded. Among other things, Mr. Grout said:

"I believe that Brooklyn is going to take the lead in the City of New York in giving to the 6th day

publican Legislature in Albany, Mr. Grant said:

"I have been at some pains to get the exact figures, and I am going to read you those if you will listen to figures. There are sixteen hundred and two employes on the city payroll to-day, not in the Police Department, not in the Fire Department, not in the School Department—those are the only departments, mind you, as to which there has been said to be any compulsory legislation—sixteen hundred and two persons on the pay roll of a city, who, during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900, had their salaries increased.

"The total amount of the annual increase which those 1,602 people received was $354,871.78. These figures are exact to a penny. I challenge contradiction of them. The total of 6,862 employers on the pay rolls to-day who were not there on the first day of January, 1898, three years ago.

"The Highway Department has employed 624 more men than were in office on the 1st of January three years ago at an expense of $415,000; the Sewer Department 243 more men, at an expense of $256,000; the Department of Parks, 415 more men, at an expense of $341,000; Public Building Department, 121 more employes, at an expense of $127,000, and Charities, 444 more men, at an expense of $138,000. There is a total of 1,936 additional employes, with an increased pay roll of $1,300,000."

Mr. Charles V. Fornes, the candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, followed Mr. Grout and spoke at some length, mostly in a humorous vein. Here are some of his epigrammatic sayings which convulsed the audience with laughter:

"Will you send a Shepard over to us to take care of a tiger?"

"Tammany has an idea that Brooklyn can stand anything because you are a church going people."

"Croker in 1896 fought for free silver, yet ever since he has been taking his pay in gold. How much he gets we don't know."

SPEECH OF MR. LOW.

Mr. Low was then introduced and spoke in part as follows:

"Until Mr. Shepard accepted the Democratic nomination the most perplexing motion known to man was the motion of the moon around the earth. If you think of it a moment, you can see what an intricate complexity followed. In the first place, it revolves about the earth, and while it is doing that the earth itself revolves about the sun, and both of them, the earth and the moon, are subject to perturbations from other planets and through a different amount of perturbation according as the planets are on one side of the sun or the earth. The result is that it is the most intricate question of the day.

"They have been at it for centuries, but one of my colleagues at Columbia University told me that the moon at this date is seven seconds out of calculated position. Now, if it has taken all of the astronomers of the earth, to be obliged to confess at the last that still the motion of the moon bothers them to that extent, it is idle for me, I am sure you will appreciae it, to try to account for Mr. Shepard's motion as a candidate during any speeches that I should have the opportunity to make. I think, however, that I shall not pass the line of good neighborhood which I have laid down for myself if I say that, as the Tammany candidate, he is certainly, at the very least, seven seconds out of his calculation.

"Now, I observe that Mr. Shepard calls himself the Democratic candidate, and he seems to be shy of the name of Tammany, the same as Mr. McLaughlin's organization suddenly has become. Well, I came down through the Bowery this afternoon on my way to this convention, and the only banner that I saw was 'Tammany Hall Candidate for Mayor, Edward M. Shepard.' The name 'Democrat' did not appear on it at any part whatever. As I read his speech of acceptance, it almost seems as if he thought that he had saved himself from the serious charge of inconsistency by saying that he adhered to everything that he had heretofore said. Why did he feel obliged to say that if he were not conscious that he had put himself in an untenable position. [Applause.]

Mr. Low repeated what he said at Grand Central Palace on Wednesday night about his intention to remove Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery without delay.

"Can Mr. Shepard say that if he were asked what he would do about Murphy and Devery he would consider the question an affront?" he asked.

"Cries of "No! No!"

"How can he say it?" queried Mr. Low.

MR. SHEPARD HANDICAPPED.

Mr. Low then explained how Mr. Shepard would be hopelessly handicapped in his administration even with the best intentions by his associates on the ticket, who were all organization men. Mr. Low then continued:

"Now, Mr. Shepard apparently assumes that he is the candidate of the Democratic Party, and not of Tammany Hall. Well, how was the City Convention composed in which he was nominated? The majority of the delegates came from Tammany Hall, and it is unquestioned that their vote was controlled by Mr. Croker. The only semblance of popular desire in Tammany was for Mr. Coler, but that was utterly disregarded by the dead weight of the delegates controlled by Mr. Croker on the one hand and by Mr. McLaughlin on the other, and at a conference held at the Democratic Club Mr. Shepard was placed in nomination.

"By the way, how long is it since the great Democratic Party had its policies determined and its candidates selected in a select club? I thought the Democratic Party, according to its name, represented the people, and is the rank and file of the Democracy of this City of New York and even members of the Democratic Club. But let that pass. The convention was controlled there, everybody knows, by Mr. Croker and by Mr. McLaughlin. That makes a Democratic nomination out of the union of those two. That interests me very much, because you and I have had some controversies with Mr. McLaughlin on his own account.

"We have here two ignorant and insolent, audacious bosses controlling a convention and making a nomination democratic. Well, that is the most normal application of the homeopathic idea that I ever heard of. [Laughter and applause.] I believe the fundamental tenet of their medical creed is that like cures like, so that when you put two such bosses together you get a thoroughly democratic result. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Shepard appeals to think. If I may borrow another medical figure, that a little anti-toxine drawn from a Shepard will make the whole City Government immune. [Laughter and applause.]

"Well, I rather think it would take all the vaccine that could be drawn from the cattle on a thousand hills to do that.

"The truth of the matter is that Mr. Croker is really the ripe fruit of the Tammany system. He is the most finished and complete product since the days of Tweed which that system has ever presented to our gaze, and being this wretched product of a bad system, he has affected the whole body politic of that organization and of the party for which he claims to stand, while the party let him do it, with blood poison that is absolutely fatal to either political ideals or to good government. Mr. Shepard thinks that putting a plaster on a sore like that, the body politic can be cured. I think the heroic remedy is far more likely to succeed—cut it out. [Applause.]

A GOVERNMENT OF MONEY.

"Now, what is the real charge to be brought against the sort of government that we have had in New York City for the last four years. We can subdivide it into many counts if we want to. But I think you can describe it all when you say it has made Government a base thing of dollars and cents. Mr. Croker says that he is in politics for his own pocket all the time. That is the only thing that he thinks of. It is the only thing that he thought of, I am sure, when he consented to the nomination of Mr. Shepard. He came over here from Wantage to look over the market for Mayoralty candidates, and when he found what the fusion element had done he made up his mind that he ought to have a candidate of the Shepard variety, but if he had found a different state of things he would never have thought of naming his shepherd; he would have put up a man more congenial to himself. In other words, money being the basis of his action, that is the determining thing that controls the organization all the way down.

"Mr. Coler said in his article on commercialism in politics that when a City Government was constructed with that idea and operated with that idea, that every citizen in it from the millionaire down to the newsboy would be made to contribute indirectly to the wealth of those who controlled the organization. I don't stop to give you many illustrations, but let me give you one that I know of. There is an ordinance that forbids stands to be upon the sidewalk outside of a shop. It isn't very strictly enforced. It isn't uniformly enforced. On the east side in New York a certain man had stands in front of his shop. They were there without authority of law, but right next to him was his neighbor with seven such stands, who came to the man who had two one day and said he had better take his stands in.

"He paid no attention to him, and then a friend came along and intimated that if he joined Tammany he could leave his stands there as long as he liked. He said: 'I can't join Tammany; I am going to vote for Mr. Low.' His friend said; 'You had better not do that, for if you do it you had better keep quiet about it.' The man said: 'I won't keep quiet. I am going to do that, and I am going to get every friend I have to do that.' The next day the authorities came along and moved his stand. His neighbor, who is presumed to be a Tammany man, has his seven stands there entirely undisturbed.

POWER OF COERCION.

"Don't you see from that single illustration how the power of the Government when it is misused that way can squeeze money out of everybody? They can say to men who are doing what is winked at but perhaps forbidden by law, if you want to do that you must pay. They can say to a man who is doing a perfectly legal business they will make trouble for him every way unless he pays, and so they have exactly the power that Mr. Coler said they had, the power of collecting tribute from the top to the bottom, and the charge, the culminating charge in that aspect of the matter against this government we have had for the last four years, is that they have done that very thing. They have used their ingenuity to find out how they can squeeze money out of the honest and dishonest, and they have not hesitated to take money that is part of the wages of sin. [Applause.]

"I know a man myself who was asked if he didn't want to go on the police force, and he was told if he would give $400 to such and such a man he could go on. Think of it! If everybody who goes into the service has got to pay for the privilege of getting in, and if everybody after he gets in has got to pay a part of his salary or part of his wages to stay in, see what the power of this Government is for squeezing money out of the people illegitimately in order to maintain themselves in power by such very campaigns as this, and Oh! I hate to think, from the bottom of my soul, that my good friend, Edward M. Shepard, has lent his name to perpetuate such a state of things as this. [Great applause.]

"But there is another charge, which in some aspects is even more serious, I think. Money is important in the affairs of life, but money is not the most important thing. What could be more abject than a Government such as I have described to you? Is one of the attributes of the justice of God that he is no respecter of persons, but Tammany Hall is nothing else but a respecter of persons, and it respects the strong and tyrannizes over the weak. lets the rich do what they will and it grinds the man that is poor. [Applause.] Is there a man in the whole city who has any of the American spirit in his blood that is not ready to fight to the death against a cancer like that in the body politic?"

MR. HINRICH'S VIEWS.

Frederick W. Hinrichs was introduced as from the Shepard Democracy and the sincere and earnest friend of Edward M. Shepard. He said in part:

"We agree as to National questions. We both voted for Bryan. I cannot, in this campaign, do other than I am doing. If Mr. Shepard should be elected, will not Tammany Hall still exist? Is there any one with a spark of manhood, who reverences the name of woman and the beauty which attaches to the ideal womanhood, who reads of the awful excesses and debauches which have been brought to light in the City of New York during the last four years, who can understand how a man of character can lend himself for a moment to perpetuate that power in this great city of the Western Hemisphere?

"I met Mr. Peabody, and I met Mr. Healy yesterday, and they said: 'But our candidate is a man of such splendid character that he will be able to curb Tammany Hall. We point with pride to the prosecution of John Y. McKane.'

"Now consider for a moment. The City of Brooklyn had been carried by a Republican, Charles A. Schieren. Mr. Shepard had behind him all the right-thinking people. He had the assistance of Gen. Tracy.

"If it took Edward M. Shepard one year to convict John Y. McKane with only 30,000 majority and public opinion behind him and his great assistants, is that for a moment to be compared with his position as Mayor of the City of New York, with Tammany Hall behind him? If it takes one year to bring to justice a man who represents a constituency of 8,000 souls, Edward M. Shepard would live from now till the crack of doom before he could bring Tammany Hall to justice, which represents a community of 3,500,000 souls. Now, that is one of the questions which I have proposed to myself to-day, and I will answer it in this way, am I right or am I wrong?" [Cries of "You are right."]

At the close of Mr. Hinrichs's speech, Mr. Swanstrom said the people of Brooklyn would like a few words from Mr. Low on the subject of the school question. Mr. Low, in response to this request, said:

"I believe that the first duty New York owes to any body is to its children. What would you think if the new administration should cut out the increases made in the salary list and put it into the schools?"

DR. MACARTHUR ON TAMMANY.

Denounces the Organization at a Meeting of the Baptist City Mission Society.

At a special meeting of the Baptist City Mission Society in Calvary Baptist Church last night Dr. Robert S. MacArthur took occasion to denounce Tammany Hall. Dr. MacArthur said, in part:

"In the thirty-one years that I have lived in New York there has been no meeting of Baptist young men that has so inspired me with enthusiasm. The problem of the city is the problem of the century. That problem is hard for America. America is the only country on the globe that has more than one city with more than 1,000,000 of inhabitants.

"We have a great task. We are endeavoring to clean out the Augean stables of Tammany Hall. There is not to-day in all this wide world a city with a political organization one-tenth as vile as Tammany Hall. I doubt if there was ever a political organization on this earth so utterly abominable as Tammany Hall. Men say that we should preach the Gospel and let politics alone, but what is so closely allied to Christianity as good morals?

"Our religion must reach down for the purifying of all these civic questions. I believe that we must make vice as difficult as possible and goodness as easy as possible.

"The candidate of the Fusion ticket has set an example for every honorable citizen of New York. He gives up ease, he quits comfort, he devotes all his energies and his time, he heaps all on the altar as a sacrifice for good citizenship. We hope to see him seated in the Mayor's chair. And an era of order, of good government, and of prosperity will soon be here."

UNION LEAGUE FOR FUSION.

The Club's Hearty Support Pledged to Mr. Low—Condemns the Present City Administration.

Seth Low's candidacy was heartily indorsed by the Union League Club at a largely attended meeting, presided over by President Frederick D. Tappen, last night. The club decided to support the entire fusion ticket, and adopted without dissent a resolution declaring that it was highly important to effect a change in the municipal government.

"The thorough discussion of the questions involved in the coming election, which involves the administration of the affairs of the City of Greater New York for the next two years," read the resolution, "has disclosed the fact that under the party now in power there has been the greatest maladministration of its most important departments, which imperatively demands that the City Government be placed in other and different hands.

"The Union League Club therefore avows its purpose to carefully and heartily support the municipal ticket headed by Mr. Low for Mayor, and it urges upon all with whom it has any influence the devotion of their best efforts during the entire canvass in promoting the election of the ticket, believing that by its success the cause of good government and honest and pure administration of the laws will thereby be assured."

The resolution was presented by the Committee on Political Reform, of which Cephas Brainerd is Chairman. His associates are: Charles T. H. Harbeck, Secretary; Justice J. A. Blanchard, Justice E. B. Hinsdale, Thomas L. James, Edward Mitchell, W. M. V. Hoffman, John S. Wise, Edward F. Brown, Justus A. B. Cowles, David Willcox, John C. O'Conor, and Gen. Samuel Thomas.

Gen. Wagner Swayne, Chairman of a committee, presented appropriate resolutions relating to the assassination of President McKinley.

Gen. Swayne in presenting the resolution advocated the appointment of a committee to consider what suitable action the club may take in pursuance of the object set forth in its charter to endeavor by all means to preserve the institutions of the Government and loyalty thereto. President Tappen will announce the committee later.

The Union League Campaign Committee has issued an appeal to the members of the club for contributions to be used in the campaign. In its circular the committee says that the expenses will be great and must be borne by voluntary contributions. William G. White is the Treasurer of the committee.

MR. SHEPARD'S "AT HOMES"

His First General Reception of the Political Reporters.

POINTED QUESTIONS PARRIED

The Candidate Will Discuss the Schools in His First Campaign Speech—Mr. Shea's Declaration.

The first of a series of formal "at homes" given by Edward M. Shepard, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, to reporters of political news took place yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. Shepard's sister, Mrs. Hewitt, 182 Congress Street. So far as Mr. Shepard could make it so, the occasion was purely a social one. Mr. Shepard was ready to discuss anything but politics; the reporters who were present were not disposed to talk about anything but politics. Mr. Shepard yielded—he let them talk politics.

Since his nomination reporters have been calling upon Mr. Shepard at his home at all hours of the day. The candidate, who is a very busy man just now, found it incovenient to receive them at all times. So he arranged to see them all together at stated hours each day—10:30 o'clock in the morning and 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the first of these receptions the reporters sat about in the front parlor in a semi-circle. When Mr. Shepard came in he seated himself in strategic position. It was where he could face the verbal fire from all points of the crescent-shaped formation of the visitors and instantly detect an intention to perform a flank movement in the questioning line.

The first question was asked by a fat reporter, who occupied a big armchair within easy range of Mr. Shepard.

"Mr. Shepard," he asked, "have you any reply to make to the speech of Mr. Low of last night?"

"I have no comment to make now," returned the candidate. "Whatever I have to say will be in some of my public addresses."

"You noticed what he said about Commissioners Murphy and Devery?"

"Yes; but I have nothing to say now."

"Is not the natural inference to be drawn from your letter of acceptance that you would not permit Devery to continue in office?"

"I have already said that I will not discuss such matters here."

"What do you think are the chances of Democratic success in the coming election?"

"It is not my intention to make any predictions," replied Mr. Shepard. "It seems to be the general custom for a man running for office to predict successes, but I shall say nothing as to that from first to last. Success is in the hands of the people."

Mr. Shepard thought for a moment, and then added:

"But I might say that I believe the Democratic Party deserves success."

"Mr. Shepard," said one of the reporters, quickly, "did I understand you to say that you believe the Democratic ticket deserved success?"

"Yes," returned Mr. Shepard.

The reporter proceeded:

"That is to say, that you believe the Democratic Party deserves success on the strength of its record for the past four years in this city?"

Mr. Shepard leaned forward in his chair and, looking straight at the reporter, said emphatically:

"Now, I didn't say that. Please quote me correctly. I certainly believe that the ticket deserves success. If I believed otherwise I would not be running upon it."

Mr. Shepard was again questioned as to his position with regard to Deputy Commissioner Devery. He again refused to discuss the matter.

"I will repeat," he said, "that whatever I have to say on political questions will be said in my public speeches."

"But, Mr. Shepard," persisted a reporter, "George Foster Peabody has said that you are opposed to Devery. He has made a statement to that effect. He is regarded as a close personal friend of yours."

"I am able to speak for myself in such matters," said Mr. Shepard. "No one is authorized to speak for me in any political matter. Statements which are made by others than myself should not be taken as authorized by me."

"But Mr. Peabody is known to be an intimate friend of yours."

"I have many intimate friends," said Mr. Shepard. "Some of them are supporting Mr. Low; but none of them has authority to speak for me."

Mr. Shepard spent nearly the whole day at his home, being absent only a few hours on personal business. He received a number of callers, several of them being members of the Committee of One Hundred which is being organized by associates of Mr. Shepard in independent politics to further his candidacy.

Mr. Shepard devoted much time last evening to the preparation of the speech with which he is to open the campaign in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music meeting tomorrow night. He refused to intimate what issues of the campaign he would discuss particularly to-morrow night. He admitted, however, that a statement which had been made to the effect that he would devote a portion of his speech to a discussion of the public school question was true.

"Mr. Shepard," said Chairman John L. Shea, yesterday, "is a Brooklyn candidate. He is running as such and will come before the voters as a Brooklyn man. The Brooklyn Democratic party has always stood for clean government and clean morals, and the arguments to be used in support of Mr. Shepard's candidacy will be in line with conditions prevailing in this borough. We will carry Kings by 10,000 and the Democrats in Manhattan will roll up a majority of 40,000 for Mr. Shepard."

RICHMOND DEMOCRATS' TICKET.

Congressman Muller Nominated for President of the Borough.

Congressman Nicholas Muller of the Seventh District was yesterday nominated by the Democrats of Richmond to be the party candidate for Borough President. The convention was held in the Pavilion Hotel at New Brighton. School Commissioner John T. Burke presided as temporary and permanent Chairman.

District Attorney Edward F. Rawson was renominated without opposition. Michael Cahill was named for Coroner and Calvin D. Van Name, the present Assemblyman, was renominated. There was no opposition to any of the candidates.

JOSEPH CASSIDY NOMINATED.

Democrats of Queens Select Him to Run for Borough President.

Councilman Joseph Cassidy was yesterday nominated by the Democrats of Queens for Borough President. John Sutphin of Jamaica, who had hoped to be the nominee, admitted that Mr. Cassidy had defeated the combination between the original opponents of Cassidy and himself. He accordingly refused to allow his name to be presented.

Leonard Rouff and Martin Major were named for Coroners. Surrogate Daniel Noble presided.

MR. YORK'S REPLY TO A RUMOR.

He Declares He Doesn't Want the Police Commissionership.

A rumor was started in Brooklyn yesterday that Deputy Commissioner Bernard J. York would be appointed Police Commissioner if Mr Shepard became Mayor. Commissioner York was asked about the matter. He said:

"No, I don't want the place. The man who becomes Police Commissioner of New York after Jan 1, 1902, will need to have prayers said for him in every church in the city. I don't want the job."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Seth Low and the other candidates on the city ticket will receive notification of their indorsement by the City Democracy to-morrow afternoon. James O'Brien, the leader of this organization, will probably be added to the General Advisory Committee of the fusion forces.

The Italian Committee of One Hundred is making preparations for an active campaign among the Italians. Headquarters are to be opened in Mulberry and Bleecker Streets, and also up town on the east side.

R. Fulton Cutting yesterday gave out the following statement in response to George Foster Peabody's letter of resignation to the Citizens' Union: "I am sorry I cannot share Mr. Peabody's optimism. He says 'to-day before the election the country is assured of the triumph of purity in the Government of the City of New York.' Mr. Low's candidacy justifies that prediction, but if Mr. Shepard is a Hercules to attempt the cleansing of our Augean stables he will find the task beyond his powers. To turn in Alpheus and Peneus will only result in befouling their waters without cleansing the stables. Hercules may be strong enough to overcome a Nemean lion, but in a contest with the Tammany tiger he will come out second best."

Seth Low will speak to-night at the Murray Hill Lyceum under the auspices of the Citizens' Union.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing the leading styles of

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,

in their

TRIMMED MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

on Third Floor.

EX-POLICEMAN O'NEILL SPEAKS.

Addresses a Meeting of the Citizens' Central League of the Bronx.

Among the speakers at a meeting held last night by the Citizens' Central League of the Bronx, at its headquarters, on Webster Avenue, Fordham, was Edward O'Neill, who was recently dismissed from the Police Department by Commissioner Murphy on the recommendation of Deputy Commissioner Devery. It was the first public speech O'Neill has made. He announced several days ago that he would support the fusion candidates and take an active part in the campaign.

Other speakers at the meeting were Job E. Hedges, William A. Peck, candidate for Alderman, and James L. Wells, candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx. Ex-Magistrate Charles E. Simms presided.

Mr. O'Neill said he had been a good, faithful police officer for ten years, but that his record did not prevent his being transferred for no reason that he could determine. He related, as he has told before, in interviews and before Deputy Commissioner Devery in the trial room, of unnecessary transfers and of attempted "shakedowns." He said he was out for the fusion ticket because he believed that if Mr. Low was elected Mayor the present system of transferring in the Police Department would be abolished. "Then," he said, "a policeman will be able to do his duty and hold up his head."

When O'Neill concluded he was surrounded by scores of people, who wanted to shake his hand, who told him that he was "all right," assured him that he would be back on the force again, and that they would stand by him.

About 800 people attended the meeting.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

One Wager of $10,000 Even Placed on Mr. Shepard.

Betting on the coming Mayoralty contest was fairly brisk in Wall Street yesterday, though few large wagers were reported. There is plenty of Low money at even. E. A. Chartrand, a curb broker, bet $1,000 even on Low, Kerr & Co. of the Stock Exchange, taking the other end. M. A. Cornell, another outside broker, bet $400 on Low, the Shepard end being taken by a representative of A. A. Housman & Co.

Kerr & Co. announced later in the day that they had placed one bet of $10,000 even on Shepard. The names of the principals were not disclosed.

Assembly Nominations.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—John W. Candee, (Rep.)
ONONDAGA COUNTY—Second District—Frederick D. Traub, (Rep.)
ROCKLAND COUNTY—Alonzo Wheeler, (Rep.)
SARATOGA COUNTY—Ray S. Sherman, (Dem.)

This is the first day of registration. Do not take a chance of losing your vote by postponing your registration. Register to-day. The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Fusion Ticket in Hoboken.

The Republican City Convention for Hoboken was held last night, and Frederick Verdon was made the party nominee for Mayor. He had previously been nominated by the Citizens' Party. He was formerly a member of the Board of Freeholders as a Republican. Mayor Lawrence Fagan, the present Mayor of the city, and a Democrat, is supporting Verdon. The Democratic nominee is Adolph Lankering.

Jersey City Republicans' Ticket.

The Republican City Convention for Jersey City was held last night at Lincoln Hall. These nominations were made: For Mayor—Mark M. Fagan. For Street and Water Commissioner—John G. Doscher. For Alderman-at-Large—George W. Decker.

Nominees for Mayor of Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The nominating conventions were held by both parties here this evening. The Democrats nominated Michael J. Walsh for Mayor. He was not opposed. There was the usual contest in the Republican Party between the Ward and Burns factions. The Ward faction had for their candidate John E. Ardrus. He won. He is a wealthy medicine manufacturer. Mr. Walsh, the Democratic nominee, is thirty years of age. He is the youngest man who ever ran for the office here, except Mayor Sutherland.

Four Times Nominated for Mayor.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 10.—The Republican City Convention was held here this evening, and nominated Dr. Nicholas Williamson for Mayor. This is the fourth time that Dr. Williamson has been named for Mayor of the city.

MORE ALLIES FOR EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Brooklyn Democratic Club Will Support His Candidacy.

The Vote of the Organization, 49 to 24—A Spirited Debate at the Meeting.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club, an organization made up of independent Democrats, indorsed the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard at a meeting held at the club rooms, 201 Montague Street, last night by a vote of 49 to 24.

While the utmost good nature prevailed, the debate was long and spirited, and an earnest effort was made by the adherents of Seth Low to induce their fellow-members to indorse him. Both candidates were liberally applauded by those present. Announcement of the vote was received with prolonged cheering.

The debate was over two resolutions. The first, for Mr. Shepard, introduced by ex-United States Appraiser Walter H. Burr, was in part as follows:

"We commend the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard for the office of Mayor and pledge to him the unwavering, energetic, and zealous support of this club. He was one of the organizers of this club, and has approved and indorsed its political action, always sustaining the same by voice and pen. His private life is irreproachable. His public life challenges criticism. His integrity and ability are undoubted, are conceded by his opponents, known to all the people. His civic courage and independence have been attested again and again. He stands for all that this club has stood for in the past, and represents its highest ideals."

Mr. Bunn, in offering the resolution, said in part:

"Democratic faith has been strengthened, Democratic enthusiasm enkindled, and Democratic success made desirable and possible by Mr. Shepard's nomination. Mr. Low, however estimable in private life, is a Republican; he is in no sense an independent. There are no Independents in this City except in the Democratic Party. Mr. Platt, who would not for a moment tolerate the thought of nominating Mr. Coler and who adroitly sidetracked every independent Democrat, is entirely satisfied with Mr. Low, and no one is so credulous as to believe that Mr. Platt has become an independent. He means the overthrow of the Democracy in this city, and thereby in the State and Nation, and now accepts to that end the candidate he has heretofore rejected and denounced."

Herman A. Metz seconded the resolution and Jules A. Cuedon opposed them, saying that it was a base attempt to unite the club in an "unholy alliance" with Tammany Hall.

The resolutions indorsing Low were offered by Julius F. Harder, who in introducing them said that there were but two parties in the contest—the "Croker party" and the "anti-Croker party."

A. Augustus Healy argued for the adoption of the resolution indorsing Mr. Shepard. Daniel Moynahan, Francis Gottsberger, Alexander McKinney, Theodore M. Banta, and others spoke in support of these resolutions.

Speeches in opposition were delivered by J. Warren Greene and A. H. Eastmond, President of the club.

Frederick W. Hinrichs entered the room before the debate was closed, and took a seat among the members. There were calls for him, but he declined to speak.

SETH LOW'S TAXES.

The Fusion Candidate for Mayor Replies to an Attack Made by Tammany Hall.

Seth Low last night issued a statement in reply to an attack in the Tammany Hall County platform regarding his taxes. The statement follows:

"Before Mazet Committee it was brought out that I was paying personal taxes on $167,500, while Mr. Croker was not even assessed. This year Mr. Croker was assessed for $25,000, and my assessment was raised to $500,000. I thought this, then, and I still think it, a characteristic Tammany action. I immediately asked a legal friend to advise me as to the law on the facts as I laid them before him.

"It soon became evident that I was liable to no personal tax at all. Judge Feitner, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, asked me if I would not pay something, even though not liable, remarking that some did. I declined, because I am a large taxpayer on real estate, and because I believe it bad citizenship to pay a tax for which I am not liable, and thus to help Tammany Hall to make a lower tax rate. I preferred, rather, to meet the demand in the spirit of that old Democrat of South Carolina, who said:

"'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.' I should be a poor one to protect the rights of the citizen as Mayor if I were willing to submit to imposition in my own affairs. It may be germane to add that twenty-four graduates of the public schools of New York receive free tuition annually in Columbia University, twelve men in Columbia College, and twelve women in Barnard College, in consideration of my gift of the University Library."

The Selection of Appropriate

WEDDING GIFTS

in accordance with the most approved art, as well as of fashionable requirements and of unquestioned intrinsic value, is sometimes a matter of perplexity.

Gifts of GORHAM SILVER take their place among the most cherished of family heirlooms.

THE GORHAM CO.

SILVERSMITHS

BROADWAY & NINETEENTH STREET AND 21 & 23 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Bargain Friday's Worth.

You will find some of the sharpest money savings of the season here to-day. The store news for Bargain Friday is more than ever brilliant with just such articles as you want at prices which exemplify real economy.

It is important that you shop here to-day.

Tenth yearly lace curtain sale—*In this phenomenal sale are values worth noting. For example—French point Arabe curtains, at $10.75—artistic patterns; curtain poles and fixtures free. Irish point lace curtains, $10.50—the finest grade; curtain poles and fixtures free. Nottingham lace curtains, $2.75—all the new effects; curtain poles and fixtures free. Also exquisite lace bed sets, at $8.00 up to $185.00 in Irish point, Renaissance and Arabian laces.*

A great brass bed special, $33.50—*This is one of to-day's best values; the sale comes at an opportune time and is most desirable; the bed is a very elegant design; has heavy 1 1-2 inch pillars; with large husks; elaborate scrolls in head and foot; well worth $45.00.*

Merchant tailoring sale—*Only to-day and to-morrow for men to embrace this opportunity of securing a made-to-measure suit or overcoat at $11.80; only high-grade materials are employed, and there are thirty of this season's newest styles to select from. All guaranteed pure wool and fast colors; trimmings in every way the best. Each garment cut by an expert cutter, guaranteeing you a perfect fit; none but high class tailors employed in the making, assuring the best of workmanship.*

Women's imported cashmere hose, 39c.—*For to-day only this great special is one of the most potent money-savers we offer to-day. The hose are of that reliable high-grade of plain cashmere which is regularly priced at 75c.—full fashioned and English made; but 100 dozen in the lot.*

"Kim," by Rudyard Kipling—85c.—*This book special for to-day will interest all those lovers of the unique style of fiction made popular by Kipling. As is well known this is a regular $1.50 publication.*

Women's tailor-made suits, $16.00—*Equal to any sold elsewhere at $22.50. Of finest all wool hopsacking or etamine cloth; in the season's prevailing shades; newest style narrow gored, kilt front, flounce skirt; habit back over nearsilk; trimmed with satin bands and fancy black braid; the Eton coat is cut dip shape; has shawl collar and peak revers, beautifully trimmed with satin bands and fancy braid; lined throughout with taffeta silk; sizes 32 to 48.*

Two special corset values—*C. B. a la Spirite Corsets, 69c.—low bust, straight front; top and bottom trimmed with lace; colors white, drab, pink and blue; also another lot of number 259 C. B. a la Spirite Corsets, and five hook Sonnette Corsets at 49c.—these, as every one knows, are $1 and $1.25 corsets.*

Women's outing flannel gowns—*Many new and dainty styles in these sensible winter sleeping or lounging garments; most attractive are those at $1.19—of fancy plaid flannelette; sailor collar and cuffs of plain color trimmed with braid.*

Stylish fur scarfs—*Just the thing for this brisk weather; among the many specials in this line may be quoted those at $3.95—of sable opossum, black marten, imitation moufflon, stone marten, opossum, nearseal and astrachan; all of these have large fluffy tails; values up to $8.50. Also those at $4.95—of sable opossum; Alaska sable or skunk; nearseal and sable raccoon; all trimmed with fluffy tails; values in this lot up to $9.50.*

Besides these quotations you will find by shopping here today that there are equal money-savings in many items which we have not the room to announce.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Quitting Retail Business. Fine Clothing at 60 cts. on the Dollar.

A store crowded with customers—amazing values—high-grade clothing at the lowest prices ever dreamt of—there, in a nutshell, is the story of this great Sacrifice Sale.

For, this Fall we retire positively from the retail business and our magnificent brand new stock of Fall and Winter clothing is now being sacrificed at exactly **60 cents on the dollar.**

Thousands of Fall overcoats and Winter overcoats—long, loose, broad-shouldered, and tailored beautifully; thousands of serviceable fashionable suits—many of them made of fine imported fabrics, and in patterns confined exclusively to us; silk-lined full dress and Tuxedo suits; silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests made of the finest foreign vicunas; striped trousers, etc. All are made by hand, are fashionable, and thoroughly reliable, but all go now at 60 cents on the dollar.

About 650 of our finest $15, $18, and $20 suits are now marked down to

$8.50 each.

They include suits made of fine English worsted in neat checks and plaids; also beautiful unfinished worsted suits in black, blue and grey; fine black thibet and imported black diagonal suits, etc.

About 400 of our finest $15 and $18 Fall overcoats are now marked down to

$7.50 each.

Some are silk-lined. They include covert overcoats in many shades; fine thibets and vicunas in black and oxford grey, etc. Many are cut in the latest style; long, loose, and broad-shouldered.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 9.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS. 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

A POLICE REPORT DENIED.

Superintendent Stocking Says They Did Not Rescue Children from a Fire.

Police reports and the story of Superintendent Stocking of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as to what happened at a fire in the five-story brick building 104 East Twenty-third Street, adjoining the society's headquarters, in Madison Avenue, before daybreak yesterday, differ in the main points about as widely as they possibly could. The police report relates how Roundsman Curtis and Patrolmen Stephens and Kelly of the East Twenty-second Street Station and Patrolmen Tichner and Foy of the West Thirtieth Street Station broke in the massive doors of the society's building, woke Mr. Stocking from the soundest slumber, and then between them carried seventy-five panic-stricken children under his care from the dormitory on the fifth floor to safety in the street.

Superintendent Stocking says that nothing of the kind happened; that no door was forced, and that he was aroused by a night watchman, and that then he instructed the children to dress, and with his assistants prepared to lead them out should the smoke become too thick.

The burning building is occupied by E. B. Meyrowitz, an optician. The fire, which is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires, was soon subdued by the firemen, who confined it to the third and fourth floors, where it did a damage estimated at $10,000. A great crowd of policemen attended and seemed unhappy not to find Chief Croker, for they wanted him to see that they were present.

"Well, you see, we're here, but Croker isn't," said one of them.

Manhattan Theatre's Library.

A fine library is to be one of the features of the remodeled Manhattan Theatre. This is a collection of 6,000 or 7,000 books, the accumulation of which, by Mrs. Fiske, represents years of work. The library is largely composed of works relating to the stage, and includes a rare collection of costume plates of all ages and countries and valuable manuscripts containing the traditional business of the standard plays of many lands. There are interesting prints of the great actors in famous characters, and some of the oldest and most valuable editions of Shakespeare. A room is being prepared for the reception of the books on one of the upper floors of the theatre.

The Berlin Burgomaster Question.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Municipal Council of Berlin to-day referred to a special committee the question of the re-election of Herr Kaufmann as Second Burgomaster. Herr Langenhaus, President of the Council, declared that the Council "must hold fast with an iron grip to the residuum of our rights." Prof. Mommsen said the Government was entirely justified in refusing to submit to Emperor William the Second Burgomaster's candidature.

New Publications.

HARPERS

New Novel

Bagsby's Daughter

By Bessie and Marie van Vorst

An uncommonly good story, with an absolutely new plot. "*The London Academy*" expresses its character exactly when it says: "It goes off like a spring gun." It is a story full of the most unexpected happenings and the most original situations—a story of a honeymoon with the bridegroom left out.

Illustrated, $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH AVE.

TEL. 1132—38TH ST.

Est. 1862. T. M. STEWART.

Silk Hats

$5

CHAPIN'S—Established 1884.

12 Astor Pl.—a few steps East of Broadway—4 doors West of Broadway Store.

JUSTICE JEROME THE GUEST OF PARTY MEN

Tammany Hall and Independent Democrats Commend Him.

Washington Heights Friends of the Justice Arranged the Dinner and Gathered at Sherry's.

Justice William Travers Jerome was the guest of honor at a dinner at Sherry's last night. Tammany Hall men, Independent Democrats, and Republicans were included in the group of about thirty who gave the dinner.

Although the affair was planned to be strictly private, it was learned that it was the occasion of some little political talk. Several speeches were made. The Justice himself spoke. A Tammany speaker, while saying emphatically that he was a Tammany man, complimented the guest.

The dinner was planned before Justice Jerome received his nomination from the fusion forces. As most of his hosts were members of the Heights Club, it was then thought that the affair would take place at that club. When the nomination was made, however, the members decided that "it was unwise to bring any politics, even a little, into the club," and so Sherry's was selected. The toastmaster of the occasion, E. C. Brown, said, when asked about what took place, that the Washington Heights friends of Justice Jerome were "simply giving him a little social testimonial."

Mr. Brown commented in his introductory speech upon the absence of "John Doe" and "Richard Roe." He quoted from Sir Walter Scott, as follows:

Far from the tumult fled the roe,
Close in her covert cowered the doe.

The speaker wanted to know if the poet, when he wrote the lines, had in prophetic view the recent adventures of the Justice. Then he continued:

"Many of us look not with favor upon reform or reformers, but there are times in the affairs of government, both National and municipal, when not to follow the reformer is to jeopardize our institutions; for behind the light of reform is a spectre ready to stalk forth, and in the guise of revolution gain that which by the ballot cannot be secured."

Capt. William Henry White, Vice President of the Lotos Club and a Tammany man, was a speaker. He said jokingly that Mr. Croker had allowed him to be there. What else he said was complimentary to the guest of the evening.

Robert J. Hoguet, President of the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company and a Director of various corporations, complimented the Justice on "the right of his cause." William Shillaber, Jr., responded to the toast, "The Majesty of the Law and the Sword of Government Must Not be Allowed to be an Empty Name." Another who talked was William P. Baker. Justice Jerome himself talked about his work in the east side, and "the slavery there."

Those present were:

George S. Hickok,	E. Outwater,
J. Hasslacher,	Van Willard Tyler,
C. H. Strickland,	John P. Scrymser,
M. M. Belding, Jr.,	George R. Morse,
E. J. Lederle,	D. W. Van Wagenen,
Kari L. Miner,	H. C. Scheel,
H. A. Jarrett,	H. A. Heyn,
Franklin Black,	E. A. Pfeffer,
M. D. Fink,	F. J. Vander Beek, Jr.,
J. F. Stone,	H. R. MacKenzie,
Willard Brown,	M. K. Sherwin,
C. M. Higgins,	J. P. Davenport,
H. Emerson Dean,	C. A. Coutant,
Benjamin Yates,	J. P. Balter.
Dr. L. H. Rodenstein.	

JUSTICE JEROME'S POLICY.

Tells East Side Members of the Citizens' Union He Will, If Elected, Stop Official Blackmail.

The east side members of the Citizens' Union held a ratification meeting for the fusion ticket last night at New Irving Hall, Broome and Norfolk Streets. Justice Jerome, the fusion candidate for District Attorney, was the principal speaker.

In part, the Justice said:

"I know what the east side is. I know what the domination of Tim Sullivan, Max Hockstim, and Jake Herts means here. They call me a crusader in their Tammany placards. If the man is a crusader who stands up for clean living and the purity of the home, then I am a crusader.

"Because I issued my warrant for that 'plain-clothes' man, Bissert, I am told by Mr. Michael C. Murphy that I am a persecutor of fallen women. When we see the police force growing rich from these women, and we are told by that eminent authority, Mr. Murphy, that I am a persecutor, it does not take very much intelligence to know that he lies.

"If you chose me for the office of District Attorney I will stop this system of blackmail now in use in the city. I don't propose to be District Attorney and Chief of Police at the same time, but I do propose to stop the blackmail on the east side, on the west side, and all over the city."

The speaker then gave his views of the liquor question, advocating the opening of saloons after the church hours on Sunday morning. He declared that many of the statutes now on the books gave opportunities for blackmail.

"Take the last Constitutional Convention," he said. "Who advocated the gambling amendment? It was De Lancey Nicoll, the representative of Tammany Hall. Who has profited by blackmail under the threats to enforce it if the tribute was not paid? Why, Frank Farrell, Johnny Carroll, Johnny Sexton, and that gentleman who works his private gold mine here from his home in Wantage, England."

Jacob A. Cantor, the fusion candidate for Borough President, in his speech, said:

"I deny the right of Mr. Shepard to read me out of the Democratic Party. I believe it is the first great duty of the Democrats to purify the party and drive the rascals out."

The other speakers were Charles Adler, Mayer Shoenfeld, Cyrus Sulzberger, Jacob Rieger, and Otto A. Rosalsky.

RACE RIOT MADE AN ISSUE.

Colored Republicans at Ratification Meeting Shout "No More Devery!"

The ratification meeting of the United Colored Republicans last night at the headquarters of the Republican organization of the Eleventh Assembly District, 265 West Thirty-fourth Street, was marked by intense opposition to the Tammany ticket because of the part the police took in the race riots of a year ago. The hall was crowded. Charles W. Anderson, the negro representative in the Republican State Committee, was the principal speaker. In the course of his speech Mr. Anderson said:

"If Mr. Low is elected Mayor, Devery will never lead another riot in this city."

At this the audience cheered, rising to their feet and shouting, "That's right!" and "No more Devery!"

"We are not so much voting for Low as we are voting against Devery," continued Mr. Anderson. "We are going to the polls to vote out Devery, Murphy, and a Tammanyized police force, and our battle cry is 'Remember the Riot.'"

Mr. Anderson asked who it was that was running against Mr. Low, and answered his own question thus:

"A voice from Wantage and a reminiscence from Brooklyn.

"Wiring in and wiring out,
And leaving his friends in doubt,
Whether the thing that makes the track,
Is coming in or going out."

TAMMANY POSTER ANSWERED.

"What Carnegie Did" In the Opinion of the Republicans.

The answer to the Tammany posters, "What Carnegie said of the City Government of New York, and what Carnegie did for the City of New York during the present administration," has been prepared by the Republican County Committee, and will be spread broadcast during the next few days. The author of the answer is William Leary, who is in charge of the Republican County Committee's speakers' bureau. Mr. Leary's poster is as follows:

WHAT CARNEGIE DID:
He Gave New York City $5,500,000 for Public Libraries,
AND
He Tied It Up So That No Tammany Official Could Touch One Cent of It.
Carnegie Knew His Business.

"Tammany Hall," said Mr. Leary yesterday, "could not even have a janitor paid out of the fund unless with the consent of the library Trustees."

TAMMANY TICKET FOR COUNTY AND BOROUGH

Continued from Page 1.

and was educated in the grammar schools and the New York College. He was appointed Index Clerk in the Register's Office in 1885, and afterward was Statistician in the Custom House for six months. He was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and in March, 1890, under the civil service rules, he was appointed Complaint and Correspondence Clerk in the Department of Street Cleaning. He was nominated and elected Alderman in the Tenth District in 1892, and was elected to the Municipal Council in 1897, and when the Council organized, he was chosen Vice Chairman. He is a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

HENRY W. UNGER was born in New York, July 3, 1863, and received a public school education. At fourteen he entered the law firm of Isaac & Sanger and in five years became managing clerk. He was afterwards attached to the Corporation Counsel's office as a stenographer. He was admitted to the bar in 1884. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney by De Lancey Nicoll in 1881, acting as his Secretary, Bail and Pardon Clerk. During Col. retained in office by Col. Fellows and in 1894 was made Chief Clerk. During Col. Gardiner's administration of the office Mr. Unger was Indictment Clerk.

GEORGE FAHRBACH, the nominee for County Clerk, was born in the First Ward of this city on Feb. 1, 1863. His parents were of German birth and had come to this country many years before. He was educated in Public School No. 18, in East Fifty-first Street, in this city, and was graduated therefrom with high honors. Having inclination to enter mercantile life, he obtained a position with a firm of lithographers in this city, where he continued until about 1887. In 1890 he was appointed Equity Clerk to the Supreme Court. In 1898 the present County Clerk appointed Mr. Fahrbach his first deputy. Mr. Fahrbach is a member of the Democratic, Wyandotte, Home Circle, Shawnee, and Germania Clubs, the Freunde Schutzenbund, the German-American League, and the Deutscher Maennerchor.

FRANK J. GOODWIN, the nominee for Register, is the leader of the Ninth Assembly District. He carried on the contest against John C. Sheehan when he was making a fight for the control of the district against Richard Croker. The Goodwin faction defeated Sheehan in the primaries. Mr. Goodwin was educated in the public schools. He was elected to the Municipal Council in 1897, and has since taken an active part in city affairs. He is the Tammany leader on the floor of the Council.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS WANTED.

The Citizens' Union Issues an Appeal to the Public—Needs at Least $100,000.

The Citizens' Union has issued an appeal for campaign funds. The appeal, which is addressed to the citizens of New York and signed by the officers of the union, is as follows:

"The Citizens' Union appeals to all citizens to contribute to its campaign fund. It must have $100,000; it should have $150,000. Remember, it is not enough to elect Seth Low, Grout, and Fornes. The county and borough tickets must be carried also. Imagine Seth Low at the head of the government and a Tammany man chosen to protect vice, in the office of District Attorney. Every criminal who is to-day enjoying police protection will oppose the election of Jerome.

"The union receives no subsidies from corporations. It depends wholly on civic patriotism. If it can bring out a vote no other organization can influence, and the size of this vote will determine the election. Its immediate needs are most urgent, and its great body of voluntary workers are entitled to financial support. Contributions should be sent to E. R. L. Gould, Treasurer, 281 Fourth Avenue."

MARQUIS ITO SERIOUSLY ILL.

Confined to His Room in Chicago, and May Have to Abandon His American Tour.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Stricken by a recurrent affection of the heart, a malady to which he has long been subject, Marquis Ito, ex-Premier of Japan, is confined to his room in the Auditorium Annex, and may be forced to abandon his prospective tour of the United States. His condition is such that his attendants are much distressed concerning him.

All plans for the visit in Chicago are laid aside, and no arrangements have been made for the continuance of the journey. Dr. Koyama, the Marquis's physician, announced to-night that his patient's condition was less hopeful than during the early part of the journey.

"We may be forced to return to Japan at any time because of His Excellency's health, and for that reason we have made our plans from day to day," Dr. Koyama said. "It was our hope that travel in this country and in Europe would be of great benefit to him, and that a complete rest from cares of state would give him the needed strength."

CUPID IN HOME FOR THE AGED.

Board of Managers Startled by Requests from Several Couples for Permission to Marry.

Making a hunting ground of a home in Brooklyn for aged men and women is the latest prank of cupid. The mischievous sprite has been shooting his darts among the inmates of the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged, at Park Place and New York Avenue. The staid authorities of the institution recently were shocked to learn that there was something of an epidemic of lovemaking in the home. The discovery was made when several couples expressed the wish to be married.

The Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged is one of the most select institutions of its kind in Brooklyn. Many of the inmates are over eighty years old, and an invasion of the home by Cupid was about the last thing looked for by the Board of Managers.

It became known yesterday that certain of the old men had been smitten by the charms of certain of the old women, and that there was much exchanging of tender glances and clandestine holding of hands about the home. How it all began no one seems to know. It is thought, however, that the sparks which started the flame of love were struck when certain old ladies showed a willingness to do a "little mending" for certain of the old gentlemen. While there is no suspicion that the old men purposely came in contact with nails and so rent their clothes, it is said that the amount of mending which of a sudden became necessary surprised the home authorities.

After a time the authorities began to notice that there was much sitting about in secluded corners on the part of certain couples. Finally the truth came out when one old pair asked permission to marry. There is a cast-iron rule of the institution to the effect that should any inmate marry after entering the home, he or she will forfeit all rights as an inmate and must leave. The applicants for permission to marry were told that this rule could not be violated and they were deeply disappointed. Their failure to get the desired permission, however, did not deter other smitten couples from afterward seeking the same. All were refused.

Last night the Board of Managers met in council and discussed the situation. It was said after the meeting that it had been decided to frame more stringent rules that the aged inmates might have less opportunity of falling in love with each other.

Charles Kendall Adams Resigns.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 10.—The resignation of President Charles Kendall Adams is in the hands of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, and will be acted upon by them to-morrow. It is understood that the resignation will be accepted. It practically is decided that Prof. Edward Ashael Birge, Dean of the College of Letters and Sciences, will be tendered the position.

New Holland-America Steamship.

The general agent of the Holland-America Line in this city has received word that the new twin-screw steamship of the line, the Ryndam, left Rotterdam yesterday and will sail from Boulogne-Sur-Mer to-day for New York, being due here on Oct. 20. The boat will sail for Rotterdam on the return trip on Oct. 6.

CHINA and GLASS
Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd
Invite inspection of their FALL IMPORTATIONS. An unequalled variety to select from.
Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

BURGLARIES ALARM RIVERDALE RESIDENTS

For Months Thieves Have Been Robbing Houses Successfully.

Several Have Been Entered More Than Once and Dogs Are of No Use—Mark Twain Will Welcome Them.

Residents of Riverdale-on-Hudson, just within the city limits, have become very much exercised over a series of burglaries remarkable for their boldness and dramatic incident which have been perpetrated there in the last eight months. Capt. Creeden of the King's Bridge Police Station has confessed his inability to cope with the situation, as the thieves have repeated their visits to some of the homes of the wealthy residents, so for several nights a large force of Central Office detectives sent there to help him have been prowling about the lonely countryside in all sorts of disguises, but so far with little result. Among those who have been robbed are:

W. W. Appleton, head of the well-known publishing firm; Gen. Alexander Webb, Robert C. Martin, Mrs. Frederick Drake, Gen. William Smith, retired Paymaster of the United States Army; Darwin G. Kingsley, Third Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company; George D. Eldridge, Edmund D. Randolph, Giovanni P. Morosini, Frederick Goodrich, Frederick C. Harriett, husband of Clara Morris, the actress; the Rev. J. Wintrop Hegeman, pastor of Christ's Episcopal Church at Riverdale; Livingston Crosby, and George D. McGill.

Gen. Webb was the first to suffer, about eight months ago. Then $1,000 worth of silverware was taken. Again last Sunday morning thieves forced an entrance through the kitchen and stole articles of the same sort worth about $350. They disturbed Gen. Webb, and his movements frightened them away. Dogs have been of no service, and it is believed the animals have been drugged.

The Appleton home, a big Colonial mansion, was protected by a big dog, but he made no outcry when the robbers entered and carried off two landscapes in oil, which they cut from their frames, and other booty. The pictures were worth about $1,000, but the robbers left several pictures worth $20,000 hanging on the walls.

Robert Mastin met the two robbers in his dining room, about three weeks ago, while investigating a suspicious noise in the dead of night. One levelled a revolver at him, while the other jumped from the window. Then the first backed to the window.

"I hope we haven't disturbed any one. Good night," he said, and jumped after the other. Goods worth $40 were missed next morning.

Three attempts have been made to rob Mr. Morosini's home in as many weeks, but tampering with the door turns on a perfect flood of electric light about the house and grounds, and this has baffled the robbers. Mr. Morosini happened to light up the place with this apparatus a few nights ago and found the yard filled with a number of men in strange disguises. Before the old soldier and banker opened fire, however, they explained that they were detectives.

George W. Gill has arranged a stack of tin cans, frying pans, and other resonant things at his house, with wires strung in different directions, and one of which will bring the heap down with a crash if it be touched even lightly. Once it has fallen and probably saved the house from spoliation.

At the Randolph house the burglars played billiards and stole $400. The Eldridge family lost $500. Somewhat more than this was taken from Miss Morris's home, but the loss to her was heavier, for it included many rich souvenirs which she and her husband had collected in all parts of the world. Shots were fired at the robbers at the Drake house.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) lives in Roverdale. He has not yet been robbed.

Mark Twain, when seen at the Appleton residence, had this to say:

"If I were the burglars I should feel very much hurt that my confidence in the persons who occupy the handsome residences should be abused. Any decent burglar is entitled to a return for his pains. He should not be deceived.

"It is unfair to deceive him by putting plateware where he can get it, when it is known that the poor man comes for the genuine article. A burglar, like any one else, has got to make a living. I believe it unkind to discourage him in his peculiar efforts, especially when you consider that he may have a family to support.

"I have not yet had the honor of a call, but certainly, if they do visit me and give me timely notice, I will welcome them with more consideration.

"The last time they called upon me at my home in Hartford, they taxed me for luncheon, but I feel sure that they were not satisfied with the brand of wine in my cellar, for, while we have advanced in other lines, we have neglected to cultivate a becoming taste for wine, and I was very sorry that they were unable to get any better than poor claret.

"If they will only let me know when they intend honoring me, I shall see that they have a full assortment of good wines, and full cupboard, and I shall also tie my dog, so that he will not disturb their efforts of repose, and plated ware will not be palmed off on them."

Vague stories of a naphtha launch loaded with silver seen putting out from shore; of a robber's cave on the west shore of the river, and of two men with a person in women's clothing, but who walks like a man, and who are seen at midnight; are told by the villagers, but are of little help to the police.

ATTACKED BY WOMEN STRIKERS.

Fannie Dietrich Assaulted When Leaving a Brooklyn Workshop.

Fannie Dietrich, a young woman living at 207 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, was assaulted last evening during a conflict between girls and young women strikers employed by the Cooper Wrapping Company at 435 Broadway.

On Thursday, last week, about 200 girls employed by the company, went on strike. The firm advertised for other hands, and a number applied for work. Among them was Miss Dietrich. All went well until last night, when the strikers attacked the workers when they were leaving the factory for home. Miss Dietrich was roughly used before the police could interfere. Her injuries were dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and she was sent home.

JOCKEY ELWELL ARRESTED.

Was Carrying a Bundle Containing Jewelry and Other Property.

Thomas Elwell, who, according to Capt. Cooney, is the jockey of that name, was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station yesterday as a suspicious person.

He was arrested by Policeman Brinkelhoff, who noticed him on an Eighth Avenue car acting in a suspicious manner. The prisoner had a bundle with him which, when opened, was found to contain a gold watch and chain, a silver match safe, a lady's gold chain, several pairs of gloves, a valuable feather boa, two coats, four Eton jackets, and many articles of ladies' wearing apparel.

The prisoner said he was taking the stuff to be pawned for a lady, but the policeman discredited the story and arrested him. There were also found on him a number of pawn tickets and a bunch of skeleton keys.

At the station he said he was Thomas Delaney, twenty-five years old, of 53 Greenwich Avenue. Later Capt. Cooney said that he was Elwell.

Elwell rode Ethelbert to victory against Imp at Sheepshead Bay a couple of years ago.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 10.—The tableware factory of the Central Glass Company was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $29,200. The factory will be rebuilt.

1901 PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
GOLD MEDAL BUFFALO 1901
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901
Gold Medal
AND DIPLOMA AWARDED TO
Mellin's Food
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901
GOLD MEDAL BUFFALO 1901
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901

TROOPS SURROUNDING MISS STONE'S CAPTORS

Bulgarian Villagers Supply the Bandits with Food.

It Is Feared Aggressive Action May Result in the Murder of the Kidnapped Missionary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The surrounding movement of Turkish and Bulgarian troops on the mountain of Gueltepe, on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, near Dubnitza, has commenced. The report of the presence of Miss Stone and the bandits on the mountain is confirmed. The inhabitants of Dubnitza are supplying the outlaws with food.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—With reference to the announcement that Turkish and Bulgarian troops are surrounding the abductors of Miss Stone, The Globe says it considers that unless the movement is suspended until she is safe out of the hands of the brigands, there will infallibly be a repetition of the tragedy in Greece during the year 1870, when Lord Muncaster and a party were captured. Lord Muncaster was released in order to negotiate for a ransom of £25,000. Then, as now, an attempt was made to surround the brigands, with the result that four gentlemen of the party were murdered.

Lord and Lady Muncaster, and a party of English travelers, were seized by Greek brigands, April 11, 1870, at Oropos, near Marathon. Lord Muncaster and the ladies of the party were sent to treat for the £25,000 demanded as ransom, with a free pardon for the brigands. The latter were surrounded by troops, and, in retreating, April 21, killed Mr. Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert, and Count de Boyl.

The incident caused great excitement, especially as many influential persons were charged with connivance at the brigandage. Several of the brigands were killed and seven were captured, tried, and condemned May 23, of the same year. On June 20, 1870, five of the brigands were executed.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 10.—According to semi-official intelligence, some shepherds informed a Bulgarian official yesterday that the brigands having Miss Stone in custody are now on the heights of Jokoruda, in Turkish territory.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gomprecht & Beneset, Baltimore, Md.; H. Peri, women's ready-made garments; 10 Astor Place.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, holiday goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; E. C. MacInnes, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Innes, Danks & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; G. H. Danks, dress goods, silks, notions, and underwear; Hotel Albert.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, hosiery and underwear; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard Hotel.
Rosenthal & Lehman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Shortell, house furnishing goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Smith & Murray Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics and linens; 57 White Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Kline, domestics and white goods; 648 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Martin, domestics and linens; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Hurweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Schmitz & Schroder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; William Rettew, dress goods and woolens; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hamburger, clothing; 777 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Weinberg Cloak Company, Baltimore, Md.; A. Weinberg, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Brager, A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Polster, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, laces and white goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Cohen, M., Son, & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 89 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. N. Brown, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Ambrose, dry goods; P. Gleason, linings, notions, laces, ribbons, and jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, furnishing and leather goods; 46 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. R. Black, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschicies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks, suits, and waists; Belvedere Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—O. C. Barber, Akron, Ohio; John Scouller, Glasgow, and Lieut. Robert Smart, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; Dr. Roland Smart, United States Army; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago, and Frank H. Scott, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—L. P. Burrows, Washington; R. Wahle, Berlin, and Dr. F. J. Powers, Baltimore.

ASTOR—Col. H. C. Marston, Chicago; T. Chadwick, London; J. M. Turrell, Havana; Dr. W. F. Smith, Porto Rico, and M. D. Black, Havana.

FIFTH AVENUE—José Alvares, Havana; J. T. Navarro, Havana; Col. Israel Rosenfeld, Baltimore; Thomas H. Tyler, Jr., Boston, and T. W. Retsey, Cowes, England.

ALBEMARLE—Henry Robinson, Calcutta; H. von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Washington, and Max Trachon, Paris.

HOFFMAN—Baron Scutter, Germany, and S. T. Nishimura, Japanese Imperial Council, Tokio.

VICTORIA—T. E. Clark, Scranton.

MANHATTAN—J. G. Gordon, London; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Joseph Worrall, Sheffield, England; J. R. Galt, Honolulu, and Martin A. Knapp, Washington.

ENDICOTT—Gen. Alexander D. McCook, United States Army, and James Kerr, Washington.

PLAZA—E. I. Spencer, London; R. Hillis, London, and E. Tucker, Bermuda.

SAVOY—C. A. Dickie, Boston, and R. Shepard, Boston.

NETHERLAND—C. C. Springer, Boston, and Atherton Loring, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Noah M. Givan, St. Louis; Vance L. Gray, Toledo, and G. W. Pepper, Cleveland.

GRAND—Dr. Robert Smart, United States Army; Major Clermont Best, United States Army, and Capt. John S. Winn, Second United States Cavalry.

EMPIRE—S. Steinhart, New Orleans; Rufus Rhodes, Birmingham, Ala., and F. W. Hershler, United States Army.

Prof. Vincent May Succeed Mr. Low.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Prof. George Edgar Vincent of the University of Chicago, The Record-Herald says, is mentioned most prominently in New York for President of Columbia University to succeed Seth Low. Prof. Vincent was one of the three educators considered for the Presidency of Yale when Dr. Hadley was finally elected.

BRITISH MINISTERS REPLY TO CRITICISMS

Mr. Brodrick Tells What the War Office Is Doing.

KITCHENER HAS A FREE HAND

More Troops than He Asked For Sent to Him—Speech by Gen. Buller Severely Commented On.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Oldham yesterday, said he believed that Parliament would be summoned earlier than usual, but that the members would not be called to attend an Autumn session. He contended that organized resistance in South Africa really ended a year ago, and that only guerrillas were now in the field. He said the British Government of the Orange River Colony had raised nearly as much revenue as was raised before the war.

Sir Michael also explained that the special object of the extension of martial law at Cape Town and elsewhere was to stop the supplies of ammunition which had been making their way through Cape Colony to the Boers and rebels.

The Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, replying to Sir Charles Howard Vincent's offer to raise fresh troops or do anything else to assist the Government, declines the proposal, and, in doing so, heartily reviews the British position in South Africa. This is obviously in answer to the persistent and searching criticisms on the part of Ministerial journals and Members of Parliament.

Mr. Brodrick says, to begin with, that Lord Kitchener has asked for nothing but what has been promptly met. He said:

"We have, roughly, 200,000 men and 450 guns in South Africa, and over 100,000 men are under training at home. We have no difficulty, therefore, in keeping the field army up to its requisite strength by drafts, and if a further call be made we are in a position to meet it with the utmost promptitude. Notwithstanding this there seems to be an impression abroad that the close of the war is retarded by a scarcity of troops or the want of mobility of our columns."

This impression Mr. Brodrick combats by reciting what the War Office is doing—providing supplies for 314,000 persons, directly or indirectly connected with the war, feeding 248,000 horses and mules, and maintaining four months' reserves of food for men and animals. Sixty-nine mobile columns, perfectly equipped, are now in the field, and 10,000 remounts are being landed monthly, not taking into account those captured.

Mr. Brodrick says the anxiety can be set at rest at home. The Government has never interfered with Lord Kitchener, in whose vigorous prosecution of the war the Ministers have entire confidence. He points out again the vast extent of the country.

Alluding to Lord Kitchener's sending back poorly trained Yeomanry, Mr. Brodrick replies that the men would have been trained earlier but for the opinion of military advisers in South Africa and at home, up to November, 1900, that no fresh troops were needed.

"When Lord Kitchener asked for 9,000 more troops," says the War Secretary, "the Government sent out to him 61,000 fresh troops during the first six months of 1901, besides arms for 20,000 local levies."

Gen. Buller, in a speech yesterday afternoon, complained of the general criticism of the campaign, especially the newspaper criticisms of himself. He admitted that he had advised Gen. White that it would possibly be necessary to surrender Ladysmith. But, he declared, bearing in mind all the circumstances of the case, he was quite prepared to let the public judge of the justifiability of the newspaper attacks.

The opening of the third year of the war in South Africa to-day is the subject of editorials in the morning papers reviewing the campaign.

Although it is admitted that the reply of Mr. Brodrick to the critics of the War Office puts a better face upon the situation, the critics are not satisfied. "It is useless to talk about the great forces employed and the money expended," says The Standard, "unless the Government is able to expedite the winding-up operations."

The Times says:

"The tone of both Mr. Brodrick and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is excellent; but the official defense of the faults and omissions of the past is lame and impotent, while the official promises for the future are too vague to be very reassuring."

Sir Redvers Buller's speech is commented upon by all the morning papers as an amazing self-condemnation and as altogether undignified and inexplicable unless there are still further revelations justifying his course of action, to be made.

GEN. BOTHA GETS AWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Lord Kitchener yesterday wired that Commandant Gen. Botha had crossed the Pivaau River, twenty miles north of Vryheid, which means that he has again escaped the British cordon.

BRITISH SCOUTS CAPTURED.

HEILBRON, Orange River Colony, Oct. 7.—Thirteen of Kitchener's scouts have been captured in a Boer ambush.

Irish Obstruction in the Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The difference of opinion existing among members of the British Government as to the best means of dealing with Irish obstruction in the House of Commons was illustrated by a remark which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach let fall in the course of his speech yesterday at Oldham. He invited Liberals to co-operate with the Government in bringing about a reform of Parliamentary procedure and effectually checking obstruction; but he declared that obstruction would not be cured by any reduction of the representation of Ireland in Parliament.

London's Inadequate Traction System.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—C. F. Pullman, in a long letter to The Times, comments upon the wholly inadequate facilities for rapid transit in London. He urges that some central authority should have control of all the metropolitan highways, and that then some man should be found with energy enough to do for London what Mr. Yerkes has done for Chicago. He says it is out of the question for Mr. Yerkes to take up the task.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:10 A. M.—175 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Conrad Herbert; damage, $10.

2:15 A. M.—104 East Twenty-third Street; E. Meyrowitz; damage, $20,000.

2:40 A. M.—116 East Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:30 A. M.—98 East Houston Street; owner unknown; no damage.

3:40 A. M.—50 Stanton Street; I. Jacobs; damage slight.

7:00 A. M.—158 West Forty-fourth Street; Nellie Dowling; damage, $200.

7:50 A. M.—617 West Forty-eighth Street; John Lawrence; damage, $100.

9:30 A. M.—302 Cherry Street; M. Levi; damage slight.

12:35 P. M.—534 East Fourth Street; Louis Sominline; damage, $150.

6:00 P. M.—165 Crosby Street; V. W. Budd; damage, $5,000.

Adams Dry Goods Co.
SIXTH AVE., 21ST & 22D STS.

New Books, Publisher's Price 1.50. For 98c

Kim. By Rudyard Kipling.
The Eternal City. By Hall Caine.
D'ri and I. By Irving Bacheller.
Tristram of Trent. By Anthony Hope.
Cardigan. By Robert W. Chambers.
Blennerhassett. By C. F. Pidgin.
Rosalynde's Lovers. By Maurice Thompson.
Circumstance. By S. Weir Mitchell.
The Right of Way. By Gilbert Parker.
The Crisis. By Churchill.

Werner's Universal Educator $1.35

Published to Sell for $6.00—But We Smash the Price as Usual—We Raise Book Value Standards—and Offer a Book that Everyone Should Possess—Read Its Many Features!

WERNER'S "UNIVERSAL EDUCATOR" is a wonderful compilation of business, science and history. It comprises the crystallized essence of 52 comprehensive works—it is a great Royal Octavo Volume, brimming with just the information that every American citizen should know. 1,000,000 facts are found in the 830 double column pages—there are 1,000 forms and rules—100 colored plates and diagrams—400 illustrations and 60 colored maps, revised to date. The binding is the durable and always handsome tan sheep, with a very artistic cover design. Among its many features are:

A Self Instructor in French and German, Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, A Self Instructor in Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping. It also Treats of Causes of Success and Failure, Choosing an Occupation, Studying Character, and gives a Complete Analysis of the American System of Government.

Brief, but Comprehensive, Introductions to all the Sciences, Commercial Laws and Forms, as well as Legal Forms, together with Treatments of Composition, Rhetoric, Elocution, Business and Social Correspondence, Sports and Pastimes, History and Geography.

Physiology and Medicine, Modern Architecture (with the latest Plans, Specifications and Estimates), and many other features are treated. A simple advertisement falls far short in giving an idea of the scope of this work.

Men's Finest Fall Suits $10

No merchant tailor Suits can surpass these in manufacture or finish. Each Suit is cut on separate patterns (no block system) and each is a proud product from New York's representative clothing manufacturer. These ten-dollar Suits instantly excite admiration. They are of strictly All Wool Black and Blue Clay Worsteds, Black and Blue Worsted Cheviots, Best Scotch and Domestic Cheviots and Cassimeres—lined with Italian or Serge—stitched with Silk and most elaborate as to style and finish. Extra, slim, stout and regular sizes can be found. If you are looking for the supreme ten-dollar Suit value for the Fall and Winter season of 1901-2, here it is!

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Girls' Dresses
Cloaks and Millinery

Should be youthful in style and selected with careful attention as to their adaptability to the age and appearance of the wearer, and nowhere can this be done so well as at the Children's Store, where trained experts make children's needs their sole study.

Never in the history of our establishment have we shown such a complete and varied assortment in all lines necessary to the complete outfitting of Children—you can here supply every want, avoiding the delay and vexations incident to shopping, feeling assured that every article is correct and reliable in style, quality and price.

Novelties In Every Department, Goods Not Found Elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light to fresh southerly winds.

The weather has been clear and pleasant east of the Mississippi and in the Southwest. In the Central Rocky Mountain region, Iowa, and Nebraska there have been local rains and thunderstorms, with cooler weather. The temperature changes have been unimportant.

Local rains are indicated in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and locally in the West Gulf States. On Saturday there will be local rains in the Lower Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and probably the lake region. The temperature will fall in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Northern Texas, and Illinois.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light and variable, except along the South Atlantic Coast, where north and northeast winds will continue. On the lakes light southerly winds will probably become fresh southeasterly. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light south to southeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, fair and slightly cooler. Saturday fair, except showers in extreme northwest portion; light variable winds, mostly southerly.

The District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair. Saturday partly cloudy; light southerly winds.

The Wanamaker improved Dry Goods Store

IT was almost a revolution in retailing, away back in 1876, when the new kind of a store opened its doors in Philadelphia; yet it was still an "improved" store when we opened the closed doors of the old Stewart store five years ago. And it is an improved store today—a better store than it was last year; better than it was last month; better than it was yesterday, in some error corrected, removed, not to be a stumbling block again. Better in new energy applied. Better because of your commendation and our knowledge of what you expect of Wanamaker's.

Today the store is at the top-notch of merchandizing endeavor. Ready as never before—as we believe no other store today to be—to supply the vast needs of the greatest city of our continent.

Fullest stocks of the world's best merchandise—for personal wear or for the furnishing of the home.

Fairest prices, making broadest economies, which appeal to every careful man and woman.

This whole page gives merest hint of the splendid stocks and superb values that are presented by the Wanamaker Store today.

MEN'S SUITS
And Overcoats

Finding the right place to buy clothes is a highly important matter to men, just now.

First—to get correct styles, new, handsome and honest fabrics, thorough tailoring, and clothes that you are absolutely certain of having been made in a thoroughly clean and hygienic factory.

Second—the matter of cost.

For the first, Wanamaker Clothing is foremost in every point of excellence. The factory that makes most of our clothing is notably ideal in the conditions around and throughout it.

As to price—no equal clothing is ever sold anywhere for less. As a rule, our prices are much lower than can be found elsewhere in the stores that sell thoroughly worthy goods.

These hints of very attractive garments and their very reasonable prices:

Men's Fall-weight Overcoats of all-wool black cheviot, silk lined, at $12 and $13.50.
Of black unfinished worsted, silk lined and faced to edge, at $15.
Of covert cloths, light color, at $10 to $30.
Of gray worsted serges, Italian lining and satin sleeve linings, at $12.
Of imported black Vicuna, silk lined and faced to edge, at $30.
Men's fancy cheviot Sack Suits, at $8.50 to $15.
Here is a range of suits that are selected with great care, and many of the patterns shown are exclusive. The $15 suits comprise the very newest fabrics, and are made up in the very latest cut. Coats are made to fit close to the body. Shoulders are broad, and the general appearance is very stylish.
Every other sort of clothes for men and boys. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Clothing the Boys

This is a resourceful stock, from which to minister to the clothing needs of your young hopefuls. Every kind of good clothing he requires, to wear indoors or out, is here—long in good qualities, short on price.

These hints of what $5 will do in furnishing him with outside clothing, and a mention of shirt-waists for him at a tenth of that sum:

At $5—Russian overcoats of blue or gray frieze, for the little fellows of 3 to 8 years. Snug and warm, a new shape, and very good-looking.
At $5—A new group of double-breasted suits, in blue, black or mixed all-wool cheviots, and blue serge, all silk-sewed; for boys of 8 to 16 years.
At $5.—Three-piece jacket suits, of a fine quality of blue and mixed cheviot, for boys of 8 to 16 years.

Boys' Waists—

At 50c—Blouses and waists of outing flannel; sizes 3 to 13 years.
At 50c—Waists of colored percale, with or without collar; patent band; sizes 5 to 14 years.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Neckwear Silks
And Some New Collars

We have added a new group of exclusive patterns of English Silk Squares to our collection of silks for Men's Scarfs to order. They will delight the men who are always on the hunt for something individual.

Many of the squares are in a rather dark, rich brown, called "Havana" or "Tobacco" brown, which promises to be worn a good deal this Winter. Neat figures in light blue, red, or green are scattered over the silk.

They come from one of the best London makers, and we make scarfs from them to your order, at $1 to $2.50, according to style. The whole squares are $5 each.

The Piccadilly Collar is coming to its own again, particularly for business wear. The tide of favor abroad has been setting strongly that way this Summer. In London, eight out of ten men were wearing it, instead of the straight-standing or high turn-over collar. But to be correct, it must have small tabs—like these new ones.

The collars for dress are, of course, the standing kind, that just meet in front. The newest ones have a sort of corded edge which is both stylish and comfortable.

Both these kinds are here, 25c each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

News for Golfers.

'Fore! October's the month for Golf—no doubt of it. And golf's the ideal game for October. Many a man, who has fallen by the wayside during the hot weather, has a relapse of the golfing fever when the Prince of Autumn months comes around.

We are ready to supply his shortcomings in the matter of clubs and balls. With particular emphasis are the "J. W." clubs—ours, of course,—designed by us, made by one of the best makers of golf clubs, and equal to the best clubs, though costing less.

J. W. Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.
J. W. Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $1.50.
J. W. Hand-forged Iron Clubs, $1.50.

Then these other standard makes of Clubs and Balls:

Golf Clubs—

MacGregor Socket Clubs, $2.50.
MacGregor Spliced Clubs, $2.
MacGregor Irons, $1.50 and $2.

Golf Balls—

The Haskell, $6 dozen.
Henley, A. and B. markings, $3.50 dozen.
Vardon Flyer, $3.25 dozen.

Golf Balls—

Ocobo, $3.25 dozen.
Silvertown, $3.50 dozen.
Musselburgh, $3.05 dozen.
Craig-Park, $3.05 dozen.
Norka, $2 dozen.
Wanamaker Practice, $2.50 dozen.
Caddy Bags, $1.50, $2, $3, up to $10.
Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Black-and-White RIBBONS

The extreme popularity of combinations of black and white in the season's costumes and hats makes for a like demand for black-and-white ribbons.

You won't be able to find a more complete assortment of these favorite ribbons anywhere than here. Qualities are excellent, reliable; designs are smart and varied; prices are very moderate.

This word particularly of black-and-white ribbons, in stripes of various widths:

Black-and-white hemstitched ribbons, 3¼ inches wide, 25c a yard.
Black-and-white ribbons, 3¼ and 4½ inches wide, 40c yard; 4¼ inches, 50c yard; 6 3-8 and 7 3-8 inches, 85c yard. Broadway.

Ceres still invites you to the most elaborate decoration that has ever occupied our Rotunda—famous as it is for wonders of the decorators' handiwork. The store is very fascinating now for those who come to see, as well as those who come to buy. An equal welcome on either errand.

COATS for Women
Completest Stock Ever Assembled

Vast importations of elegant and practical coats from abroad are gathered here with the broadest possible variety of Wraps from best American makers. The foreign goods, of course, will not be duplicated.

The choice and exclusive styles, and the superior workmanship will naturally go to those who buy now. Of American goods there will be continuous fulness of stocks constantly all season.

But the time to enjoy the new coat is now, while styles are fresh.

To be well informed in the matter of styles in Wraps the Wanamaker stock must be seen.

These hints of popular garments:

Imported Coats—

At $18—Of black kersey or cheviot; double-breasted box front; 30 inches long; half-fitted back; lined with satin.
At $23.50—Of fine black kersey; fly-front; finished with silk piping; 30 inches long; tight-fitting coat back, and hip pockets.
At $34—Of fine black kersey; coat is handsomely trimmed with applique of cloth and silk; fly front, with half-fitted back.

Domestic Coats—

At $10.50—Of black cheviot; boucle finish; double-breasted box front; 27 inches long; half-fitted back; turnover cuffs; velvet collar; lined with satin.
At $16—Of black kersey; fly-front; 36 inches long; seams finished with cloth applique; hip pockets and velvet collar.
At $21—Of heavy covert; fly-front effect, trimmed with stitched bands of cloth, in attractive design; velvet collar; lined with satin.
Second floor, Broadway.

Stylish Coats for Girls

There's a judicious combination of style and practicability in these Coats for Girls, that makes them merit all the praise they receive—and that's saying much.

While the coats, of which there is an excellently inclusive collection, conform in general to the prevailing styles in women's garments, still there's the proper tinge of girlishness about them to make them suitable to the needs of the little maidens of 6 to 12 years, for whom they are intended.

Here are a few of them:

$10—Double-breasted box reefer of kersey; lined with satin; collar and front trimmed with bands of astrakhan.
$11.50—Three-quarter length box reefer of dark blue chinchilla; military buttons; embroidered chevron on sleeves; lined with heavy satin.
$15—Three-quarter length box reefer of kersey; pearl buttons; lined with heavy satin. Your choice of college colors embroidered on sleeve.
$18—Russian blouse of kersey; front, collar and cuffs trimmed with velvet; lined with heavy satin.
Others up to $50. Second floor, Ninth street.

Warm WRAPS for Babies

Better get now the warm little Coats and Caps that baby will need before long. Then there won't be any rush and hurry, and possible dissatisfaction with purchases bought that way, when the cold weather really comes.

Our stock of out-door things for children is very complete. Coats, bonnets and caps are here in a great variety of the newest and prettiest styles, and at all prices.

Here are some instances:

At $2—Coats of eiderdown, with sailor collar, finished with silk cord; in red, light blue, tan and gray; 1, 2 and 3 year sizes.
At $3—Coats of ripple eiderdown, with sailor collar, trimmed with three rows of ribbon; in red, gray and tan; sizes for 1, 2 and 3 years.
At 50c—Caps of white eiderdown, trimmed with lace, pompons and lace ruching around face; sizes for 1 to 3 years.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's New Pique Gloves

Here is another splendid Glove for Women—an imported two-clasp full pique glove, shown now for the first time.

It is modeled on extremely shapely lines, and the fit is perfect. The colorings are the practical or delicate shades, as you prefer—mode, beaver, tans, gray, brown, gold, fawn, and ox-blood, and black and white.

In a fresh, new assortment that will delight all well-dressed women, at

One Dollar a Pair

Tenth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS Reduced

Here are four offerings of excellent Handkerchiefs that are of utmost interest to Men and Women, both on account of the qualities as well as the sharply reduced prices. All-linen, of course:

At 25c each, worth 50c—French handkerchiefs, with colored borders, for men.
At $2 a dozen, reduced from $3—Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, for women; especially good quality. Half a dozen, $1.
At 12½c each—Women's hemstitched and hand-embroidered handkerchiefs, in choice new designs.
At 12½c each—One hundred dozens of men's and women's plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, called "Seconds" because of an occasional heavy thread; worth considerably more.
Tenth street elevator Counter.

Pretty Rhinestone Jewelry

The French are remarkably fertile in producing new ideas in the effective yet not costly Rhinestone Jewelry that is so popular nowadays.

They have just sent us over an unusually large and attractive collection of Hair Ornaments, Brooches, Belt and Hat Pins, and other charming pieces, in designs of extreme beauty. The combination of rhinestones and turquoises seems to be the most popular, but emeralds, rubies, coral, pearls, some of which are set in an odd rose-finished metal, are also very attractive.

These hints of the showing:

Brooches: Crescents, Horse Shoes, Fleur-de-lis, Wreaths, Sunbursts, Bow-knots, Butterflies and so on; some of rhinestones alone, others with combinations of rhinestones and turquoises, rubies, emeralds and other stones; $2 to $15.
Barrettes in bars and fancy designs, set with rhinestones and turquoises, $1.50 to $7.
Heart-shaped Pendants, $3.25 to $10.50.
Hat Pins, set with rhinestones, pearls, amethysts, rubies and opals, 75c to $10.
Tiaras in star, bow-knot, crescent, horse-shoe and other designs; $2 to $25.
Scarf Pins in snake, crescent, horse-shoe and other shapes; $1.50 to $2.50.
Belt Pins, of rhinestones and turquoises, in bar and snake designs, 50c to $10.
Pearl Earrings, $1 and $1.50.
Rhinestone Cluster Earrings, with centers of pearls, turquoises, emeralds and sapphires, $1.75 to $7.50.
Rhinestone Belt Buckles in new designs, $1.50 to $28.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Effective Cotton Velvets

Velvet-pile fabrics have taken a sudden leap into popularity this season. Velvet gowns are worn for dinners, receptions, luncheons, to greater extent than for a long time.

Hence the demand for Velvets is outstripping not only the visible supply, but even the supply that can be put on the market within a reasonable time; and shortages in certain popular shades are already appearing.

In particular favor are two grades of Cotton Velvets of a high quality, which, in the soft, short pile, the "bloom" and the feel resemble very closely the silk velvets.

The assortment of colors in these two grades is at its best just now—better than it probably will be again this season.

There are 38 shades in the 75c quality, which is 23 inches wide.

There are 61 colorings in the $1 quality, 24 inches wide.

And in Black Cotton Velvets, there are qualities at 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65 and $1.75 a yard.
Fourth avenue.

Waists and Dressing Sacques

The Waists are of brilliantine, and the Dressing Sacques of flannelette. Both contain the newest style-touches of the season, and are as attractive as ingenuity and care in making can produce. They are a happy combination of good looks and usefulness, at moderate prices.

Brilliantine Waists—

$2.25—In black; front and back of cluster plaits between plaiting; stitched box plaits; bishop sleeves.
$2.75—In black; front of plaiting forming yoke; plaited back; bishop sleeves.
$3.25—Of figured, dotted and plain brilliantine; four plaits down front, stitched with white; waist buttoned at the side; French back, stock collar; trimmed with taffeta silk.
$3.75—In black; plaited silk yoke, trimmed with silk applique; plaited back; waist buttoned in the back.
Many other styles, simple and elaborate, from $1.75 to $3.75.

Flannelette Dressing Sacques—

50c—In neat checks; fitted back, full front; collar and sacque trimmed with lace; bell sleeves.
85c—In Persian designs; fitted back, full front; collar trimmed with ribbon ruffle; sacque edged with crochet silk.
$1—Of honeycomb flannelette, kimono style, in these solid colors: Light blue, pink and red; border of satin to match.
Other Dressing Sacques, of cashmere, $3.75 to $6; of albatross, $3.75 to $12; of silk, $6.50 to $17.50; of French flannel, $2.50 to $10.
Second floor.

"Queen Mary"
Toilet Preparations

"Queen Mary" is the hall-mark of excellence in Toilet Preparations.

The extracts and toilet waters bearing this label are the finest that are produced in America.

The odors have the daintiness and lasting qualities that are practically unknown in any other preparations made on this side of the ocean.

Queen Mary Extracts, 25c an ounce

Sold in bulk, in the following odors: Wood Violet, Jockey Club, Crab-apple Blossom, New Mown Hay, Lilac Flowers, Carnation Pink, Lily of the Valley, Opoponax, Lilac Blanc, Stephanotis, White Rose, White Heliotrope.
TOILET WATERS, in the following odors: Lilac Flowers, Violet, Crab-apple, Jockey Club, White Rose and Eau de Cologne, at 10c ounce.
We supply bottles, of course. Tenth street.

Oriental RUGS

Handsome, artistic, serviceable, inexpensive—such are the Ghoirdes rugs, of which we have now a very broad collection.

They are truly Oriental in design, yet there are many with the soft tones that harmonize most fully with modern furnishings. They are made of heavy, wear-resisting wools and colored with the Oriental fastness of pure vegetable dyes. Probably no other weave of Oriental rugs has the broad popularity of the Ghoirdes.

Sizes, in our present broad collection, range from rugs 2x3 feet, at $5; to rugs 14x20 feet at $195. About a hundred of these rugs are in the very desirable sizes of 6x9 feet, 8x10 feet and 9x12 feet.

They meet exactly the wishes of people of artistic taste, who wish floor coverings above reproach in the matter of quality, who wish long service and wish to invest only a moderate price.

Every other sort of Orienial and Domestic Rugs, of course. Third floor.

Fancy Linens at Half

These beautiful Lace-trimmed Linens were crowded into the background for a few days by the surge and press of other important merchandise. But today they have regained the prominent position they justly deserve—the Main Aisle.

And a rich, superb showing they make—these hundreds of beautiful pieces. From exquisite little Doilies to elaborate 45-inch Centerpieces, all sorts of fancy linens are here, trimmed with Renaissance, Cluny and Arabian lace in a variety of rich designs. And, thanks to the uncommonly advantageous bargain we drove with the importers, these new, handsome linens are here for you to choose from at exactly *half price!*

Brief price-indications:

Doilies, 9 in., 18c, worth 35c. 14 in., all lace, 30c, worth 65c. 12 inch Linen Centers, 35c, worth 75c.
Centerpieces, all lace, 20 in., 50c, worth $1. 20 in. Linen Centers, 60c, worth $1.25. 24 in., all lace, 85c, worth $1.75.
Covers, 36 in., all lace, $3, worth $6.50. 45 in., linen center, $5, worth $11; at $8, worth $17.50.
Tray Covers, 20 x 32 in. and 20 x 40 in., all lace, $1.50, worth $3.25 and $3.75. Main aisle.

BROADCLOTHS

Although they were apparently at the high-water mark of their popularity last year, when compared to previous seasons, the tide has not begun to set the other way. On the contrary, it is, if anything, still rising.

Year after year, we have gone to Europe for our best Broadcloths, and hitherto have tried in vain to improve on the quality at the price. But this year, by placing largely increased orders with the manufacturers, we have—while not bettering the quality of broadcloth, for that were impossible—succeeded in lowering the price, so that today you can buy the same material, for which you formerly paid $3.50 a yard, for

Three Dollars a Yard

There are sixty-five choice colorings, and black, from which to choose. There are other excellent grades, too, at $2 and $2.75, but naturally they can't come up to the $3 sort. The American Broadcloths, well made and perfectly reliable, are $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75. Rotunda.

Children's School HATS

Hats for school or playtime, for the small girl as well as the small boy. Jaunty headgear, practical as well as pretty, and in a wide sweep of prices.

Girls' Hats, for instance, are here from 75c to $4, in beaver, felt or stitched cloth. Trimmings are varied—ribbon bows, streamers of velvet or Liberty Satin. The Savoy and Garden Hats, in pearl, castor, red and navy blue, are 75c and $1.

For boys, there are large Sailor Hats in all shades of beaver, at $4.50, $5.50 and $6; Tam O'Shanters, in different colors of cloth, black velvet and black patent leather, at 65c to $2.50. "Golf" Hats, in various colors, are $1.25, and Derby hats, in black and brown, are $1.75.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Regina Music Boxes

Music in the home is a necessity. Not the *first* necessity, of course. Food, raiment, a house to live in—these are the cruder essentials of existence. But for the maintaining of a healthy body, for the refining of character, for resting a tired brain, or the guiding of the tastes and dispositions of children, music in the home is a necessity for which there is no substitute.

Yet all homes cannot have pianos; all homes with pianos do not have some one continuously to play for the delight of children or the entertainment of older folks.

The Regina Music Box Supplies Music and Player

It is the highest accomplishment in the making of automatic music. The action and tone are accurate; and all music is possible to its repertoire. The most popular of all classic and modern music is already prepared in its wonderful discs.

Prices begin at $17, and range upward to some remarkable instruments.

Then we have Club plan that makes the buying easy to anyone. We shall be glad to explain it to you.

Hear the boxes play, at least. Basement.

Buttercups, 20c a Pound

Delightful little buttercups—the easiest of all candies to eat—almost the hardest to stop eating.

In flavors of lemon, lime, orange, strawberry, vanilla and molasses. 20c a pound. Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SCHLEY COURT HEARS MORE CONTRADICTIONS

Witnesses Do Not Agree About the Santiago Blockade.

Sampson's Counsel Again Unsuccessful in the Effort to be Heard by the Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Judge Advocate Lemly to-day resumed his practice of introducing cumulative evidence, and hence the Schley court's session was almost barren of important results. He was asked how long it would take him to finish his presentation of the case, and replied:

"You will have to ask Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau. He is the only man who makes predictions."

One point, however, was definitely disposed of. It has been asserted that when Schley was on his way to Cienfuegos he was met by the Eagle, whose commander, Lieut. Southerland, informed him through the Scorpion, where the insurgents were, in spite of which Schley spent three days off the port without communicating with the insurgents. Southerland, on the stand, gave from memory the message he delivered, and it corroborated this charge.

The log of the Scorpion, written at the time, makes no mention of any such communication. Lieut. J. H. Holden, the officer responsible for the log in that watch, was to-day put on the stand, and testified that the log was correct. He said there might have been some difficulty in hearing Southerland's megaphone, because of the distance. It was shown that Southerland had testified that the two ships were so near that he had to back his engines to avoid a collision. Holden finally estimated the distance at between 100 and 200 yards. The message, as entered in the log, was communicated to Commodore Schley.

A cable message and letter giving Lieut. Commander Marix's recollection of the message were put in evidence. He was then commander of the Scorpion, and is now in Manila. There was nothing in it about the insurgents.

The official chart of the battle was further riddled by Lieut. Commander William H. Schuetze, formerly of the Iowa, who was a member of the Board of Navigators. He said he signed it under protest. He enumerated a number of absurdities in it, of which the most striking was that it gave the Iowa a speed of eighteen knots, when she was making nine or ten.

The testimony about Schley's blockade of Santiago was contradictory. Lieut. E. F. Leiper of the New Orleans said the blockade was the same distance by night as by day, contradicting his commander, Capt. Folger, who says it was closer in at night. He gave the distance at from six to eight miles, though his log made it four and a half miles on May 31. Commander Schuetze made it eight miles, the same by day as by night. Lieut. Commander Albert W. Grant of the Massachusetts made it from six to nine or ten miles, both by day and night.

Leiper and Grant testified about the attack on the Colon. Leiper said it was successful as a reconnoissance in developing the shore batteries. It showed them to be weak as compared with the guns of the American ships. Grant did not agree with him, claiming that the Americans knew all about the batteries before, from reading publications of the Naval Intelligence Office. This contradicts all the other officers who have testified about these batteries.

Mr. Rayner put in evidence official publications of the Navy Department indorsing the stadiometer as accurate within its range, which is above 10,000 yards. Lieut. Bristol was asked about this, but he stuck to his opinion of the stadiometer, declaring that there never had been a fair chance to test it prior to the battle of Santiago.

As to Schley's slow progress toward Santiago, Grant testified that it was due to the weather, which affected the Eagle, and, he thought, the Vixen. He did not remember whether it affected the Merrimac or not. Capt. Lemly asked about Schley's readiness for battle in case he had fallen in with the Spaniards, and Grant testified that the ships were kept cleared for action and that nothing was necessary except to sound to general quarters.

Rear Admiral Sampson's lawyer, W. H. Stayton, made another effort to get into the case to-day, and the court again denied his request.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Schley naval court began business at 11 o'clock to-day with the recall of yesterday's witnesses for the correction of their testimony and the addition of such points as might have suggested themselves since their retirement from the witness stand. They were followed by Lieut. Edward F. Leiper, who had begun his testimony yesterday. Mr. Hanna was not present in the courtroom to-day. He was detained at his home by illness, and the presentation of the case on behalf of the Government was directed by Judge Advocate General Lemly. Capt. Parker of counsel for Admiral Schley also was absent, having gone to his home, in New Jersey.

Capt. Lemly resumed the questioning of Lieut. Leiper by asking him concerning the blockade of Santiago by Commodore Schley. The witness said that when the New Orleans joined the blockade, the vessels were lying in column from six to eight miles off shore, a little to the eastward of directly south of the mouth of the harbor. At night they steamed slowly back and forth in front of the harbor 800 yards apart. They were so far out, the witness said, that it was impossible to distinguish points on the shore or to determine where the shore line met the waterline. He could distinguish the vessel nearest to him ahead. On the first night of the blockade he had not been able to distinguish the Brooklyn and the Vixen.

The Marblehead and the Vixen had occupied places between the blockade line and the shore, but he had not been able to distinguish them. Practically, the distance of the main vessels from the shore line was the same in the day as at night. He could not say how far east or west of the mouth of the harbor the fleet had steamed, as he could not see the harbor.

On cross-examination Mr. Rayner called the attention of the witness to the statement of Capt. Folger, who had been in command of the New Orleans, that the fleet was nearer the shore at night than in daytime, and asked whether he agreed with his commanding officer. The witness replied:

"As a fleet or squadron, I do not agree that they moved closer to the shore at night. I have an indistinct recollection that the New Orleans, the first evening, was lying a little further off shore than the Brooklyn. When the Brooklyn took up her course east, the New Orleans had to go in probably a quarter, or possibly half, a mile to get her position in rear of the Brooklyn. But it was no more than that. It was simply to stand in. It may have been that that gave the Captain or commanding officer the impression that we were closer in at night."

Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact that the log of the New Orleans placed the distance of that vessel from the Morro at four and a half miles, and the witness said this was true. Lieut. Leiper said in reply to further questions that his estimate of the distance out was based entirely on visual observation.

AN EIGHT-MILE BLOCKADE.

Asked whether he agreed with Capt. Folger in stating that the reconnoissance of May 31, when the Colon was bombarded, was a success in developing the strength and number of the shore batteries, the witness replied that he thought it had been a success to that extent, but that he could not agree with Capt. Folger in all that he had said. He found that the fire of the batteries was slow. He also found that the greatest calibre, probably, was a six-inch gun on the Socapa battery; that there appeared to be only two or three guns there not of that calibre; that on the battery east of the Morro there appeared to be four or five guns fired, and from the volume of smoke and the range attained, it appeared to the witness that they were light guns, less than six inches in calibre.

In response to Capt. Lemly on redirect examination, Lieut. Leiper said that the distance of the blockading vessels from the entrance to Santiago Harbor was about eight miles at the point where the vessels turned at night. The Judge Advocate asked: "What, really, as a matter of fact, was developed by the affair of May 31, as to the strength or weakness of guns?"

"As compared with the strength of the ships of the squadron, or as compared with the strength of the guns of any ship in the squadron, any of the battleships, the Brooklyn, New Orleans, or the Marblehead, the batteries were weak."

Lieut. Leiper was then excused, and Lieut. Bristol called for the purpose of correcting his testimony of yesterday. While Lieut. Bristol was on the stand Mr. Rayner read to him reports from Capt. R. D. Evans, Capt. Henry Glass, and Lieut. Wainwright Kellog, dated in 1895, saying that the stadiometer, whose accuracy he had discredited, is reliable within its range. Judge Advocate Lemly then asked him:

"Does what you have heard read from these reports made in 1895, and which do not appear to have been based upon actual experience in action, change your views formulated upon your own practice with the stadiometer and in action?"

"They do not change my idea of the stadiometer. The stadiometer is an instrument that is accurate at short ranges, as I stated before, and becomes inaccurate at higher ranges. In action it has never been tried before that I know of. I formed my opinion of the stadiometer before we used it in action; in fact, after a very long personal use, and knowing the errors of the instrument when used under ordinary circumstances, I believe that observations taken in the heat of battle, with all the smoke of battle, are still more inaccurate."

Lieut. Commander William H. Schuetze, who, as Lieutenant, was the navigator of the battleship Iowa during the Summer of 1898, and who is now Superintendent of Compasses in the Navy Department, was the next witness. He was a member of the Board of Navigators which prepared the official chart of the positions of the vessels engaged on both sides in the battle of July 3, and Judge Advocate Lemly asked him concerning the report made by that board, which accompanied the chart. The witness said he had not been satisfied with the report.

SIGNED INACCURATE CHART.

"I protested," he said, "against signing the report, as being inaccurate, but I was finally persuaded to do so by the senior member of the board, Commander Wainwright, who thought that was the best we could do, even if we stayed there until doomsday, and I signed it under protest. My first objection was that the chart was inaccurate. That the position of the Iowa, as plotted on this chart, gave her too much speed. In order to keep the Iowa in relative position to the other ships for certain distances she approximately appeared to be making eighteen knots when she was making nine to ten.

"Another objection I had was the initial position of the Brooklyn when the Spaniards first left the harbor. I contended that the Brooklyn's position was too close to the mouth of the harbor; that she was not in her regular position. She was south of it. I based that opinion on the fact that when I first discovered the Spaniards coming out of the harbor I looked over toward the other ships on our left, and the Brooklyn was very nearly abeam of the Iowa. The Iowa was heading north, directly into the harbor."

Commander Schuetze was then asked in regard to his observations of the Brooklyn in the battle of July 3. He replied:

"I saw the Brooklyn at the beginning of the action, about port abeam of the Iowa. I saw her some minutes afterward, when she appeared to be headed a little to the eastward of north. It is difficult to tell, because she was very nearly broadside on. Soon afterward I saw her headed to the eastward, about due east I should say. That is the last I saw of her."

Capt. Lemly—I want you to state whether you saw the Texas about this time. How was she located relative to the Brooklyn? Did you notice anything particularly as to the speed or manoeuvring of the Texas?

"When I first saw the Texas she was heading to the eastward of north. Soon afterward I noticed her again and she was headed to the westward, and apparently lying dead in the water. I called Capt. Evans's attention to the fact that she was in our way; that she was lying dead in the water and cautioned the Captain that we would probably run into her if we kept on the way we were heading. She was then on our port bow. We were trying to get close into the harbor, and steamed at first directly for the mouth of the harbor. As the Spaniards turned to the westward we turned in the same direction and in this manoeuvre we were hindered by the Texas."

"It is in evidence here that the Brooklyn crossed the bow of the Texas. Have you any personal knowledge of that?"

"No, Sir."

On cross-examination Mr. Rayner questioned the witness in reference to the official chart of the positions of the various ships in the battle off Santiago. "Why did you not state 'This chart is wrong and I won't sign it.'"

"I did."

"Then why did you sign?"

"Because I was persuaded by the other members of the board that that was the best we could do, and they wanted to come to an agreement. That was a compromise."

"Then, really, this chart was signed for the purpose of coming to an agreement, and not for the purpose of showing any accurate results, was it?"

"The board was ordered to show accurate results, but it was an absolute impossibility to make a chart of that kind showing accurate results. There never was a chart drawn of any battle in the world that is correct."

"I am not familiar enough with battles of the world to know as to that."

"I am."

"Why did you not say in your report that you could not, with any reasonable degree of accuracy, fix the positions of these vessels, and that therefore you would not make any chart? Would it not have been better to have made no chart at all than to have made a chart that appears to be as radically wrong as this chart appears to be?"

"No, it would not have been better, in my mind."

"Then you think it is better to make a chart that is incorrect and wrong than to make no chart at all?"

"I did not say that. I said this is a compromise chart. It was the best we could do so long after the battle."

SAW LITTLE OF THE FIGHT.

The Court then put a number of questions to the witness, asking: "How did you determine the distance of the Iowa from the shore while blockading Cienfuegos?"

"We did not determine the distance at all, except simply by bearings occasionally. There was not any regular effort made to maintain any particular position."

"Were the vessels nearer to, or further from, shore at night, at Santiago?"

"At what time of the blockade?" queried the witness.

Capt. Lemly—Prior to the 1st of June.

"About the same distance day and night is my recollection. About eight miles."

The court at this point took a recess for luncheon. When the court reconvened after luncheon, Lieut. Commander Scheutze continued his testimony. In response to a question by the Court he said that he had determined the position of the Iowa at 7:40 o'clock A. M. on May 28, and that its distance out was seven miles. He also said that the bombardment of May 31 had developed that the Spanish shore batteries were extremely weak. He had seen no evidence of a disposition on the part of any of Cervera's ships to ram any of the American vessels.

By the Court—Was your position during the battle of July 3 such as to enable you to observe clearly the relative positions and movements of the different ships?

"No, Sir. I never observed the relative positions of all the ships on account of the smoke and the attention we were paying to our own ship in the fight."

"When you say that the Iowa was seven miles from the entrance to Santiago at 7:40, May 28, was that the distance at daylight, or had the ships steamed offshore after daylight?"

"My impression is we had headed a direct course for that position during the night or early morning."

Lieut. Commander Schuetze was then excused and Lieut. Commander Albert W. Grant, who was senior watch officer on the Massachusetts during the war with Spain, was called.

Asked by Capt. Lemly concerning the blockade of Cienfuegos, Commander Grant said there were no directions giving an order of battle there, but that there was, upon arrival, a signal from the flagship that Cienfuegos was to be blockaded. He had on the occasion of the manoeuver off Cienfuegos seen the Spanish earthworks there and the masts of one vessel lying in the harbor, but nothing to his knowledge had been done to destroy these works.

The witness said that he remembered a signal from the Brooklyn before starting from Cienfuegos, saying the fleet was bound for Santiago and would rendezvous at Gonaives Bay. The progress on that cruise was, he said, slow, because the lighter vessels were affected by the weather. None of the fighting ships had detained the squadron. He said that on the first night out from Cienfuegos a suspicious vessel, which had erroneously been supposed to belong to the enemy, had been sighted. The Brooklyn, which had been steaming just in front of the Massachusetts, changed its course and turned to port. The witness said that as soon as he observd this manoeuvre, he turned the Massachusetts so as to protect the ship following.

"Then," he said, "as I knew I was going to clear the Brooklyn, I went ahead with port engine full speed and shifted the helm and gave the whistle signal."

"Were the ships in formation of column?" Capt. Lemly asked.

"They were not. There was a mix-up."

Commander Grant also described the retrograde movement of the Flying Squadron toward Key West, as well as the blockade off Santiago. He placed the distance of the bolckading fleet from the mouth of the harbor at from six to nine miles, and said it was about the same day and night. He said that in the daytime there was no formation, but at night there was, the ships steaming back and forth, a distance of five miles to either side.

THE "MIX-UP" AT SEA.

Describing the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, the witness said that on that occasion he had had no conversation with Admiral Schley. He had had charge of the powder division, and testified that only five 13-inch shells and nine 8-inch shells had been fired by the Massachusetts. The engagement had, he said, continued from 1:56 P. M. to 2:30 P. M.

"Was the fire returned?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"Yes, Sir."

"Hot fire?"

"No, Sir."

"What would you designate it?"

"I don't recollect. I did not see anything strike around us. I was told where shots fell. I did see, during the last half hour after we 'secured' when I was on deck, shots from the batteries or from ships fall at least three miles inside us. I think I saw a shot fall just before Lieut. Glennon fired the last thirteen-inch gun. That dropped about half a mile inside of us."

"Have you stated all, or did you understand that I want all, that Commodore Schley may have said within your hearing in relation to this battle on that day?"

"I was only in Commodore Schley's presence once, and that was when he went over the side after the firing was over. I heard these words, that the reconnoissance had developed the batteries and he was satisfied, or words to that effect."

"Do you know of any further effort on that or a subsequent date by the Flying Squadron to capture or destroy the Colon?"

"No, Sir."

The witness also said that the ships engaged in the bombardment had, when engaged in it, steamed very rapidly and were in sight of the Colon for only about two minutes at a time."

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness concerning the signals of May 28, with the end in view of showing that Commodore Schley's signal at 4:30 P. M., saying that "the general meeting place will be twenty-five miles south of Santiago," was modified by the preceding signal of 11:30 A. M., saying: "In case of separation, the fleet will rendezvous at place designated by signal."

The witness declined to admit that this was true, calling attention to the fact that the 11:30 signal also specified the latitude and longitude of Gonaives Bay, showing, as he held, that that signal referred to a former signal, and that the 4:30 signal for a rendezvous twenty-five miles south of Santiago was independent and was not modified.

Mr. Rayner then questioned the witness concerning the encounter with a suspicious vessel while en route to Santiago, asking: "You say there was a mêlée or mix-up on the night of the 25th. That was the time you were on your way from Cienfuegos to Santiago. Is there anything in your logbook about that?"

"I do not think so, but next morning I made a written statement to Capt. Higginson. I am very sorry I have not a copy of the letter I wrote at that time."

NOTHING IN THE LOG.

"Is there anything in your log referring to the incident?"

"There is entered, undoubtedly, in my log the fact that the Marblehead fired up those two stars, and we were stopped and went to general quarters, I think. I was getting the ship clear for the minute."

"Is there anything in that log about the Marblehead firing?"

"No, Sir."

"Is anything there about backing engines?"

"No, Sir."

"Or danger of a collision, or anything of that sort?"

"No, Sir."

"Have you a copy of the report you made to Capt. Higginson?"

"I have not."

"Could you tell us what was in that report?"

"It is what I have stated here, only I had to put it in written language."

Concerning the land batteries at Santiago the witness said that previous to the bombardment he had had general knowledge of them and knew them to be manned by old guns. The Court then asked the following questions:

"Were any efforts made by the Flying Squadron to discover whether or not Cervera's squadron was in the harbor of Cienfuegos?"

"None, to my knowledge."

"Were any orders given from the flagship, by signal or otherwise, for the guidance of the ships composing the Flying Squadron in the event of meeting Cervera's squadron in the passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago?"

"None, to my knowledge."

Commander Grant was then excused, and Lieut. J. H. Holden, who was watch officer on the Scorpion during the Spanish war, was called. Capt. Lemly asked Lieut. Holden concerning the Scorpion's mission as a dispatch bearer from Commodore Schley to the Harvard, off Santiago, on May 22. He then stated that Lieut. Holden was the writer of the log of the Scorpion, in which an entry was made concerning the message conveyed to Commodore Schley through the Eagle and the Scorpion from Capt. McCalla, when the Flying Squadron was en route to Cienfuegos.

Mr. Rayner then addressed the court, quoting the message which Lieut. Commander Southerland, in command of the Eagle, testified he had megaphoned to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. This message, as the Lieutenant Commander gave it, read:

"We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 16th, at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from which were inside the town every night, that the only vessels in that harbor were a torpedo boat and nine cannoneros."

NO MESSAGE TO SCHLEY.

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether Commander Marix, who commanded the Scorpion, was not now at Manila. Without immediately replying to this inquiry, Capt. Lemly said: "I believe that Lieut. Commander Southerland is right in his statement as to the message he communicated to the Scorpion, but it is like any other case of communicating through persons—there is a disagreement between the log of the Scorpion which I have before me, and Mr. Southerland's statement, and we are not able to carry that message, which was delivered to the Scorpion, to Commodore Schley on board the Brooklyn, in our evidence.

"Marix is at Cavite. I have every reason to believe there would be a disagreement between Marix and Southerland, if Marix were summoned from this great distance, and we are prepared to admit that, if he were summoned he would not say that communication had been made to the Brooklyn as to the presence of the insurgents with whom communication had been had near Cienfuegos."

Reading from the log, Capt. Lemly quoted the entry from 8 A. M. to meridian for May 19, showing that the Brooklyn had instructed the Scorpion to "speak the Eagle and obtain news and the names of vessels off Cienfuegos." The entry then proceeds to tell of the carrying out of the order, and reports the following as being the message signaled to the Brooklyn by the Scorpion, as the result of the interview with the Eagle:

Eagle sent by McCalla from Cienfuegos to report. Nashville following about twenty-five miles in rear to westward. Starboard high pressure cylinder disabled. Proceed slowly. Cincinnati and Vesuvius off Cape San Antonio, about fifteen miles to northward. Flying Squadron has left Cienfuegos for Key West. No news of the Spanish.

Mr. Rayner—Are you able to state what Lieut. Commander Marix would testify to before the court if he were here?"

Capt. Lemly—I have it in the shape of a cablegram, and in the shape of a letter, neither of which is properly evidence before the court, because it is not sworn to.

Mr. Rayner—I will agree to accept that letter and cablegram. I do not know what is in either of them.

Capt. Lemly—I am perfectly willing the court should have them.

The cablegram and letter were then read, as was Assistant Secretary Hackett's cablegram requesting the information. The Secretary's cablegram was as follows:

Washington, Aug. 11, 1901.

Remey, Manila: See Marix and obtain a correct statement of information communicated through Eagle, May 19. Did he communicate information Schley? Give date of. All messages to be in cipher. (Signed) HACKETT.

The cablegram read in reply was as follows:

TRANSLATION.

Cavite, P. I., Aug. 14, 1901.

Secretary Navy, Washington: Referring telegram Aug. 11th, Marix has deposed as follows: The message communicated to the Commander of Eagle, May 19, was to Schley from McCalla, to the effect that McCalla, before leaving Cienfuegos with his ships, did not believe Spanish ships had arrived there when Marblehead left. The message was communicated to Brooklyn and Scorpion by hail. (Signed) REMEY.

The letter which followed and which confirmed the cablegram read:

Office of the Commander in Chief, United States Naval Forces, On Asiatic Station, Aug. 13, 1901.

Remey, Manila: Commander Adolph Marix, United States Navy, deposes as follows: The message communicated by the commanding officer of the Eagle, May 19, was from McCalla, to Schley, to the effect that McCalla had left Cienfuegos with his ships and did not believe that Cervera's fleet had arrived there when Marblehead left. This message was communicated to Scorpion and Brooklyn by hailing.

I do hereby swear the foregoing to be a true statement. (Signed) A. MARIX, Commander United States Navy.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 13th day of August, 1901, on board United States flagship Brooklyn. (Signed)

GEORGE C. REMEY, Commander in Chief United States Naval Forces, Asiatic Station.

SOUTHERLAND CONTRADICTED.

Mr. Rayner then presented the Scorpion's log, containing the entry covering the meeting with the Eagle, and Lieut. Holden said that it was correct, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Capt. Lemly—I ask if you are quite positive nothing else was communicated to the vessel at this time which you may have omitted from this entry in the logbook?

"I did not conduct the megaphone message."

"Did you hear it?"

"I did not hear all of it—only parts of it."

"You mean you did not hear all of it, as received on board the Scorpion?"

"I did not."

"Did you hear all that was communicated to the Brooklyn?"

"I did."

"Does that entry in the log embody all that was communicated to the Brooklyn?"

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, it does."

"Who did receive the message?"

"The commanding officer, Lieut. Commander Marix."

"Was there difficulty in receiving it, as far as you know, on account of the distance?"

"There was considerable difficulty in receiving it, on account of the distance between the ships and the wind, which was blowing from us toward the Eagle. The commanding officer had the megaphone, and in receiving the message held it up to his ear, and was thus able to hear more than other people on the bridge at that time."

Mr. Rayner—How far was the Eagle from the Scorpion when she megaphoned?

The distance varied. I should say the distance ranged between 100 and 200 yards."

Mr. Rayner—Was the Eagle so close to the Scorpion that she had to back off for fear of a collision?

"I do not recollect that she was so close there was imminent danger of a collision."

"Lieut. Commander Southerland stated in response to the question, 'Do you recollect about how far your vessel was when you megaphone?' 'So near I had to back off for fear of a collision,' which made a little confusion for the time being.' You don't think you were so near as to be in danger of collision?'"

"No, Sir."

Capt. Lemly—You remember either vessel backing?

"I do not recollect the Scorpion's backing."

"Do you recollect whether you saw the Eagle backing?"

"I do not recollect seeing her back, but she probably backed, as we had to slow down and stop more suddenly than we ordinarily would continuing under way."

At this point the court adjourned until to-morrow.

SAMPSON'S LATEST EFFORT.

His Counsel Again Asks for Recognition, Because, He Says, Schley's Counsel Persists in Attacking Sampson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—William H. Stayton, the New York attorney who some time ago asked to be allowed to represent Rear Admiral Sampson before the Schley court of inquiry and whose request was denied by the Court, to-day renewed his request in writing. A reply was sent Mr. Stayton to the effect that Rear Admiral Sampson was not a party to the inquiry, and that he would be notified when the Court considered him as interested. In his letter Mr. Stayton said:

Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1901.

Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, President Naval Court of Inquiry, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I am instructed by Rear Admiral Sampson to acknowledge for him the receipt of your letter of the 27th of September, 1901, stating that the court does not at this time regard him as a party to the case now before it, and is, therefore, unable to comply with his request, that he be permitted representation by counsel.

2. I am further instructed by the Admiral to ask that, whenever the circumstances arise which entitle him to representation, you will permit our admission as counsel in his behalf.

3. Mr. E. S. Theall of Washington, D. C., who is my associate in this matter, and myself have been present in the courtroom nearly every day of the procedure, and one or both of us will endeavor to be present every day hereafter.

4. We have not had facilities which would permit us to hear the proceedings, but we have been furnished with copies of the court's record, and beg leave to refer respectfully to certain pages of that record, which contain attacks upon Admiral Sampson.

5. Rear Admiral Schley, for instance, was permitted to say (see Page 7) that "the principal parties to the present issue are Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley."

6. Direct allegations have been made against Admiral Sampson, and we ask the court to refer to Pages 152 to 156 of the record, where counsel repeatedly accuse Admiral Sampson—first, of conducting a blockade with his vessels at a distance as great as that which was selected by Admiral Schley for his blockade, and, second, of permitting the Colon to remain for an indefinite time after his arrival in full sight of his squadron without making an effort to destroy her.

7. On Page 23 of the record, counsel was allowed to declare that despite Admiral Sampson's official report, in which he states that the battle of July 3 was fought under his command, that as a matter of fact, Admiral Sampson did not command on that day, and effort was made by counsel in yesterday's proceedings to introduce into evidence a signal made by Rear Admiral Sampson, which counsel stated in his argument was intended to show that Rear Admiral Schley was Commander in Chief at that battle. Surely, these allegations involve the honor of a naval officer.

8. The court's precept states that an officer who is interested may be permitted to appear and defend himself; and while we fully realize that Admiral Sampson is not a party to the case, as the court states in its letter of the 27th of September, yet notice has been given that an effort will be made to deprive him of his honors, and even of his honor and his good name. He is accused of permitting an enemy's vessel to lie undisturbed in his presence, and all that as a naval officer he holds dear is involved, and we ask you to decide merely that he is "interested."

9. It is true that the attacks upon Admiral Sampson have been made covertly and under the name of argument, but the statements have been, nevertheless, public; they have been given great currency, and they are embodied in the record to remain forever on the files of the Navy Department. It is at least worthy of comment that on every occasion in which such an argument has been indulged in the question of the issue has been voluntarily withdrawn, after full opportunity had been taken to accuse the Admiral.

10. Were we alone in our opinion that these arguments are improper, we should hesitate to make such statements; but the judicial officer of the court—the Judge Advocate—has repeatedly characterized these arguments as improper.

11. We, of course, realize fully that the intervention of new issues and new parties might be improperly used to cumber the record and prolong the trial; but, counsel are entirely under the control of the court, and may always be suitably restricted.

We, therefore, request that we now be permitted to appear before the court and given facilities which will enable us to hear the procedure and be present to defend Rear Admiral Sampson when counsel shall make upon him attacks of the nature which they have already deemed proper to make. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. STAYTON.

The court, in refusing to grant the request, wrote as follows:

Sir: The court has received and considered your letter of the date, in which you again request that you be permitted to appear before the court as counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, and given facilities which will enable you to hear the procedure and to defend that officer from attack when necessary.

In reply I have to state that, while the precept convening this court gives it authority to permit any person whom it may regard as concerned in the investigation to be present for the purpose of cross-examining witnesses and offering evidence, the court considers that Rear Admiral Sampson is not an interested party in the case now before it, and is not entitled to appear as such, either in person or by counsel; and you are further informed that if circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the court render it necessary for Admiral Sampson to be represented, due notice will be sent him. Very respectfully, GEORGE DEWEY.

Admiral United States Navy, President of the Court.

To Mr W. H. Stayton, Washington, D. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The fire which occurred in the upper part of our building, No. 104 East 23d Street, will not in any way interfere with the transaction of our regular store or manufacturing business.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. 125 West 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

GOV. ODELL SPEAKS ON STATE PROBLEMS

He Says New York Needs Good Roads and Canals.

Many Questions to be Carefully Considered—Address Before Buffalo Merchants' Exchange.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Gov. Odell was tendered a reception at the Merchants' Exchange at noon to-day. The hall was filled when the Governor arrived. He was introduced by President Letchworth of the Exchange, and spoke as follows:

"As one whose life has been spent in business circles, it is a pleasure to meet with you to-day, and my thanks are yours for the opportunity you have afforded me. Commerce is the avenue upon which our merchants and our farmers are enabled to transport to the remotest parts of the civilized world their merchandise and their products. The ease with which this can be accomplished determines the success of every business, and the continued employment of those who make their homes in our great manufacturing centres.

"In these days of aggregation of capital, where the percentage of profits is small, and the success of a business must depend upon its volume, it is important that the State should use every effort to extend facilities and assistance to the business man—and by business man I do not mean to be understood as limiting my observations to the mill owners, the shipbuilders, and the merchant—but I also wish to include the farmers, who are after all the greatest producers and the most necessary to our business life and our business prosperity.

"In this State two important problems confront us. First, the canal system, which serves not only as a means of transportation, but also as a check upon the railroads in their charges upon the merchandise which they are called upon to carry. Secondly, in the construction of good roads, to enable our farmers to trasport their products with ease and facility to the point of water or railroad shipment. Differences may arise as to the extent of these improvements, but there is no difference of opinion as to the necessity for a system that will not only inaugurate new departures, but will perpetuate the policies already laid down by the wisdom of our forefathers.

"If by the canals the only object sought is greater statistical results in increasing exports from the Port of New York, and in making of your own city but a stopping place for the products of the great West, then the consideration of this question is but a simple matter, and I believe that the majority of our people would deprecate any expenditure which would for years impose upon them a tax equal to the modern percentage of State tax, and would decry any effort that would burden them for this purpose.

"If, on the contrary, however, it can be demonstrated that the expenditure of many millions means an increase of general prosperity and the building up of manufacturing interests of a local character, then I am satisfied that the generous impulses of the citizens of New York will prevail, such money will be forthcoming, and no dissent will be aroused to the policy thus inaugurated.

"You people of Buffalo must study this question, not from your own environment, but also from its effect upon the whole State. None are able to give it more careful and businesslike consideration than you gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce. We are all citizens of New York, and we are all desirous of the success of every part of our great State, and for my part I can but promise you that as the Chief Executive it shall be my duty to weigh carefully all propositions advanced, and their effect upon the different sections of the State, casting aside as useless and trivial objections which arise from mere sordid motives, and considering only those which have for their object and ultimate aim a broad, businesslike policy for the conduct of every department of the State and of every Municipal Government within our borders.

"Such improvements as are desired cannot be obtained by any ultimatum which is as fixed and as immovable as the forces of nature, but in every consideration of the subject we should give due weight to the opinions of men who view these matters from different standpoints. I hope, therefore, that the business men of Buffalo will not become so determined, and if I may be pardoned for using the phrase, "so set in their ways," as to preclude the possibility of an amicable and just and wise conclusion upon these important subjects. You have it within your power to aid with your knowledge and advice. I trust that the solution of every problem may be of such a character as to give satisfaction and meet the approval of the citizens of the Empire State."

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, which were interrupted by cheers, the Governor received the business and professional men of the city, hundreds of whom took advantage of the occasion to shake hands with him. After the reception the Governor lunched with the officials of the club at the Buffalo Club.

This is the first day of registration. Do not take a chance of losing your vote by postponing your registration. Register to-day. The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CHILE'S OFFER DECLINED.

Request of Training Ship Officers to Affix Bronze Plate to Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Some time ago Secretary Long received a letter from G. L. Duval of the Flint, Eddy and American Trading Company, dated New York, which stated that the officers of the Chilian training ship Bauquedano, shortly due in United States waters, were desirous of affixing a bronze plate to the Washington monument in this city, as a tribute of respect from their country to the first American President.

The matter was referred by Secretary Long to the War Department where it came up before Col. Theodore Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and directly in charge of the monument. Col. Bingham's recommendation in the matter was as follows:

When the Washington Monument was finished by Gen. Casey the question arose of affixing a certain bronze tablet in the Washington Monument by the Washington Monument Memorial Association. There was at that time considerable correspondence and discussion of the whole question of affixing tablets to the Washington Monument, and the policy adopted at that time was that nothing further should be added to the monument, but that it should be left in its present simplicity.

It is believed that this policy should be still carried out, not only for reasons of state, but also for reasons of policy. Consequently it is respectfully recommended that the request be declined on the ground that it is desired to maintain the monument in its present state of simplicity.

Acting Secretary Hackett accordingly has informed Mr. Duval that the offer of the Bauquedano's officers cannot be accepted, and has asked him to express to them this Government's appreciation of the generous proposal and the kindly feelings which prompted it.

THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. NEXT DOOR TO THE ROUNDABOUT 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Special Sale of 75,000 "El Symphonie"

High-grade Clear Havana Cigars At Less Than Factory Prices.

Here is an opportunity smokers of fine, fragrant cigars will eagerly welcome. The El Symphonie is the product of E. A. Kline & Co., and stands foremost among the choicest of brands.

An unusual cash chance alone permits us to offer these Cigars much under their wholesale prices.

The high quality of these Cigars, and the exceptional low prices asked for them make the occasion a memorable one.

These sizes and prices of the El Symphonie go on sale to-day—

	Actual Retail Value.	Our Price.
Victorias, box of 50,	5.00	3.75
20th Century, box of 50, including $2.50 Oak Moistening Box,	7.50	5.00
Panetelas, box of 100,	9.50	7.00
Perfectos Finos, box of 25,	3.00	2.00
C. Perfectos, box of 25,	3.50	2.50
E. A. K. Perfectos, box of 25,	4.00	3.00
Post Brandis, box of 25,	4.00	3.00
Invincibles, box of 25,	4.50	3.50
Emperors, box of 25,	5.50	4.00

Also 25,000 Symphonette, smaller size, clear Havana Cigars, in boxes of 100; actual retail value, $4.50; very special for this sale, at 3.25

SHOES

The quality, style, etc., of our higher grades are recognized. Our lower priced, say from $2.50 to $4.00 for both men and women, are as deservedly popular with those who use them.

SIXTH AVE. AND NINETEENTH ST.

ALEXANDER

New Publications. | New Publications.

By GILBERT PARKER.

THE RIGHT OF WAY

The Best Selling Book in the United States. Illustrated. $1.50

A study of the most fascinating and original character in English fiction.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Sq., New York.

THE TIMES'S JUBILEE.

Additional Cordial Greeting from the Press on the Completion of Its First Half Century.

MINING AND METALLURGY, (New York City.)—Mining and Metallurgy felicitates with THE TIMES upon its success and wishes it continued prosperity and increasing power for good in the community. The Jubilee Number just issued by THE TIMES presents in attractive form the history of the sheet, and embodies many other features of special interest. That famous motto, "All the news that's fit to print," has been lived up to conscientiously.

PRINTERS' INK, (New York City.)—In a handsome thirty-six-page supplement with gilt cover THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 25 commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding and takes occasion to tell the story of its life—an exceedingly pithy story, giving much interesting National, local, and newspaper history, and many sidelights on famous mortals generally. The supplement is written in a liberal spirit, and is worth preserving for its history of events that shaped the American newspaper of to-day.

WALLA WALLA (WASHINGTON) UNION.—The motto of THE TIMES is "All the news that's fit to print," and it sticks to it. The Union joins with thousands of other newspapers in the country in extending its congratulations to THE TIMES and wishing it many more anniversaries.

SUPERIOR (WIS.) TELEGRAM.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has just issued a special edition commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. This edition is all that could be expected in this day of advanced development of the art of making newspapers. It is from every point of view the highest example of the newspaper makers' skill. As an exhibition of the progress made in journalism and as a retrospect of these fifty years it is especially valuable and will be regarded as a rare souvenir.

ALBUQUERQUE (NEW MEXICO) JOURNAL-DEMOCRAT.—The "Jubilee Supplement" of THE NEW YORK TIMES, accompanying the issue of Sept. 25, presents one of the most striking illustrations that could be given of the difference between the great newspaper of fifty years ago and that of to-day. From its first issue down to the present day THE TIMES has occupied a place in the front rank of the great journals of the world.

DAYTON (OHIO) NEWS.—The great millions of the people want the news of the day free from partisan bias, and the paper which gives it, at the same time presenting it in an attractive style, will have the patronage that makes the publication a big representative paper. The papers which enjoy a bigger price for their circulation than better papers ask, and have a small circulation in consequence; that carry few advertisements and get a very small price for them—such newspapers must either recognize the

COACHING TRIP BEAT THE WORLD'S RECORD

James H. Hyde Tells of the Run to Philadelphia and Back.

Only One Horse Sick as Result of the Dash at Breakneck Speed—Official Time and Distance.

James H. Hyde, whose French four-in-hand coach made an initial record on Wednesday for the round New York-Philadelphia roading, did not yesterday appear to have been fatigued by the dash of nearly 200 miles in little over nineteen hours and a half.

"I am," said Mr. Hyde, "rested out, and all that there is to remind me of our coaching trip is a little tingling of the fingers, due to handling of the reins. It was a delightful trip, and every one that was with me had a full share in its success. I want to say especially that great credit is due to Mr. Howlett, who has raised the art of driving to the degree of one of the fine arts. I consider him as a driver and organizer as the Napoleon of coaching. He deserves every credit for the success of his plans for the trip. He laid it out to minute details.

"The round run was a great test for my coach. It was exposed to enormous strain, and it was expected that it would get out of order. Nothing of the sort happened. We had a coach builder's expert along with his tools, and all he found to do was to oil the axles and the 'fifth wheel.' Of course, the coach went into the trip in spick-and-span condition, as it had just been over-hauled at Brewster's.

"Then I think it is a most remarkable thing that though we went at breakneck speed, we didn't kill a horse. Our record is one horse sick and one balky one.

"I cannot thank the Pennsylvania Railroad Company enough for what they did for us in various ways, getting out horses, and being clever in many particulars. They could not do enough for us. I invited the President of the company, Mr. A. J. Cassatt, who is a member of the Coaching Club and a successful breeder of hackneys, to be one of the party, and regret that he could not go.

"We were received with enthusiasm all along the route and had a grand ovation at Philadelphia and fine receptions at other points. Everything went very nicely, and there was no hitch of any sort.

"The record made yesterday beats the established record to Philadelphia by over an hour. There was no round-trip record to beat. We established one. Our performance beat the fastest thing in coaching in the world, Jim Selby's London and Brighton run of ninety miles, and the one-hundred mile run Paris and Trouville, when Howlett was guard. This was over better roads than we had yesterday, with police to guard them.

"I'm sure all of our party enjoyed the tentative trip yesterday. It will not be repeated, at least this year. We have established a record. Let somebody come out and beat it."

The following is the official time and distance record of the Hyde round New York-Philadelphia coaching trip of Oct. 9, 1901. It was compiled by Mr. Hyde and certified to by William C. Gulliver, Secretary of the Coaching Club.

SOUTH— Distance, (miles.)	Time.	Changes &c., and ferry.	Running time.		NORTH— Distance, (miles.)	Time.	Changes, &c., and f'ry.	Run'g time.
..	5.55 A.M.	..	..	Leave	Holland House ...Arrive.	1.5	1.36 A.M.	..	..
1.5	6.05 A.M.	..	.10	Arrive	23d St. Ferry ...Leave.	..	1.23 A.M.	..	.13
..	6.30 A.M.	.25	..	Leave	Jersey City .....Arrive.	8.	1.10 A.M.	.13	..
8.	7.07 A.M.	.37	..	Arrive	Newark.....Leave.	..	12.20 A.M.	..	.50
..	7.09 A.M.	.02	..	Leave	Newark.....Arrive.	7.	12.18 A.M.	.02	..
7.	7.50 A.M.	..	.41	Arrive	Elizabeth .....Leave.	..	11.39 P.M.	..	.39
..	7.53 A.M.	.03	..	Leave	Elizabeth .....Arrive.	6.	11.37 P.M.	.02	..
6.	8.17 A.M.	..	.24	Arrive	Rahway .....Leave.	..	11.12 P.M.	..	.25
..	8.19 A.M.	.02	..	Leave	Rahway .....Arrive.	7.	11.10 P.M.	.02	..
7.	8.56 A.M.	..	.36	Arrive	Metuchen .....Leave.	..	10.23 P.M.	..	.47
..	9.03 A.M.	.08	..	Leave	Metuchen .....Arrive.	6.	10.20 P.M.	.03	..
6.	9.27 A.M.	..	.24	Arrive	New Brunswick ...Leave.	..	9.40 P.M.	..	.40
..	9.32 A.M.	.05	..	Leave	New Brunswick ...Arrive.	7.	9.37 P.M.	.03	..
7.	10.10 A.M.	..	.38	Arrive	Franklin Park ...Leave.	..	8.54 P.M.	..	.43
..	10.15 A.M.	.05	..	Leave	Franklin Park ...Arrive.	5.	8.50 P.M.	.04	..
5.	10.36 A.M.	..	.21	Arrive	Ten Mile Run .....Leave.	..	8.21 P.M.	..	.29
..	10.41 A.M.	.05	..	Leave	Ten Mile Run .....Arrive.	5.	8.19 P.M.	.02	..
5.	11.03 A.M.	.22	..	Arrive	Princeton .....Leave.	..	7.49 P.M.	..	.30
..	11.04½ A.M.	.01½	..	Leave	Princeton .....Arrive.	11.	7.45 P.M.	.04	..
11.	12 Noon.	..	.55½	Arrive	Trenton.....Leave.	..	6.42 P.M.	..	1.03
..	12.02 P.M.	.02	..	Leave	Trenton.....Arrive.	6.	6.38 P.M.	.04	..
6.	12.54 P.M.	.52	..	Arrive	Tullytown .....Leave.	..	5.48 P.M.	..	.50
..	12.57 P.M.	.03	..	Leave	Tullytown .....Arrive.	5.	5.46 P.M.	.02	..
5.	1.19 P.M.	..	.22	Arrive	Bristol.....Leave.	..	5.25 P.M.	..	.21
..	1.20½ P.M.	.01½	..	Leave	Bristol.....Arrive.	7.	5.23 P.M.	.02	..
7.	1.56 P.M.	..	.35½	Arrive	Cornwells .....Leave.	..	4.40 P.M.	..	.34
..	1.59 P.M.	.03	..	Leave	Cornwells .....Arrive.	4.5	4.48 P.M.	.03	..
4.5	2.19 P.M.	.20	..	Arrive	Collegeville .....Leave.	..	4.23 P.M.	..	.23
..	2.21 P.M.	.03	.20	Arrive	Collegeville .....Arrive.	5.	4.20 P.M.	.03	..
5.	2.41 P.M.	.20	..	Arrive	Frankford .....Leave.	..	4.04 P.M.	..	.16
..	2.43½ P.M.	.03½	..	Leave	Frankford .....Arrive.	8.	4.02½ P.M.	.01½	..
8.	3.21 P.M.	..	.37½	Arrive	Philadelphia .....Leave.	..	3.27 P.M.	..	.35½
99.0	9.26 P.M.	1.10½	8.15½	12 miles per hour...9.3 m. per hr.		99.	10.09 P.M.	.50½	9.18½

This record, it will be seen, beats those of the Coaching Club and Public Coach straight runs to Philadelphia, as in each case the running time was about 12 hours.

PHILADELPHIA WHIPS TO TRY FOR A NEW RECORD.

Will Attempt to Beat the Time Made by the Vanderbilt Party in Wednesday's Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Edward Browning and a number of well-known Philadelphians will attempt to break the record for the coaching trip made yesterday by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and party between New York and Philadelphia. After the Vanderbilt coach left the Bellevue yesterday, Edward Browning, W. E. Carter, R. Penn Smith, and Megargee Wright decided to make an attempt to break their best time in a run between the two cities. Mr. Smith contended that Philadelphia horses could do it in better time than that scheduled by the French whip, Howlett, and in this claim he was sustained by Messrs. Browning and Wright.

It was decided to make the attempt to run to New York from Philadelphia and return inside of seventeen hours. Mr. Browning will put the matter before those interested in four-in-hand driving, and also call a meeting of the Four-in-Hand Club. The attempt will be made within a fortnight, and the run will be from the Hotel Bellevue to the Holland House in New York and return. At least sixteen fours will be used as relays, and probably the number may reach twenty fours. R. Penn Smith said to-day:

"I believe we can beat the record made by the Vanderbilt party between here and New York by a good slice of time. We have the whips and the horses here to do it, and the matter will be taken up at once by the Coaching Club."

BIG PHILIPPINES CONTRACT.

Puget Sound Company to Dredge Manila Harbor.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 10.—President Fowler of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company, a Seattle corporation, has been notified that his firm has been awarded the Government contract, valued at $2,000,000, for dredging the harbor of Manila and completing the other Spanish breakwater.

Mr. Fowler will immediately ship the necessary dredging machinery and a million feet of lumber to be used in constructing scows on which to carry the masonry for the breakwater to its position.

REPORTS IN FAVOR OF CANTEEN.

Its Abolition Has Worked a Hardship on Soldiers in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The old canteen issue is revived in the annual report of Major Gen. Wood, commanding the Department of Cuba, through a sub-report furnished by Inspector General Burton. He says that the exchange is a great comfort to the soldier in Cuba, who is deprived of many of the comforts known to him at home.

The officers generally complain that the elimination of beer from the exchange has worked a hardship on the soldier, and has been detrimental to good order and military discipline.

To be Marshal in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The President has appointed Eugene R. Hendrick, Hawaii, United States Marshal, Territory of Hawaii.

Japanese Lectures at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—The Storr's course of lectures in the Yale Law School was opened to-day by K. Hatoyama, the distinguished Japanese lawyer and former legislator, whose subject was "The Civil Code of Japan." Mr. Hatoyama is here to attend the bi-centennial of Yale, and to receive the degree of LL. D.

AMERICAN'S ARREST IN MEXICO

W. H. Meahly Long and Determined Fight for Property to Which He Lays Claim.

Capitalists with holdings in Mexican mines read with concern in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of the arrest of W. H. Meahly at Monterey, Mexico. Mr. Meahly is known to have large interests in the neighboring republic. He has been a miner there for fifteen years. The fact that he is held incommunicado is regarded as very serious.

One of Mr. Meahly's friends, a mining engineer, who has just returned from Mexico, and who could not allow the use of his name, as he wished to return to Mexico, and does not want to experience the treatment he says Mr. Meahly must suffer until his release, said that he has visited the prison in which Mr. Meahly is confined; that there is only one room, in which criminal and civil prisoners are kept, with very little light or ventilation, and that it is a chamber of horrors. The prisoner, he says, is about forty-five years old, a very aggressive man, who has for several years been fighting for property stolen from him, the title to which the better class of Mexicans acknowledge to be his.

According to the returned mining engineer, claim to a part of Meahly's property was brought by the Gimbardy family, who owned land adjoining his mines. This they had abandoned, after trying to have Meahly invest in it. Later they quit their claim, and Meahly legally "denounced" it. He introduced American mining methods, with rich results. The Gimbardys, learning of this, hastened back to their old claim. Mr. Meahly was away, but heard of their move. There was a wild race, the Mexicans winning. It was impossible to oust them without bloodshed, and the matter was taken to the courts. Mr. Meahly was driven from the other mines he was working by armed bands of Mexicans, but returned in force and reclaimed his own.

Years of litigation followed over the property which proved valuable after the Mexicans had left it. The Mexican courts stood by their countrymen. The Gimbardys, from being very poor, grew very rich. They spent their money as fast as it was mined. They drove about the country in the finest American carriages, and lived like princes. They made no effort to educate themselves, and, being illiterate, were not received by the educated Mexicans, who championed the cause and claims of the energetic American. Then the long-drawn-out litigation between the Norias de Bajan Company and Mr. Meahly assumed a new phase, and he took it to the highest courts. Six Judges were appointed, who resigned, as they did not dare to favor the American for fear of the Secretary of War, Gen. Bernardo Reys. He comes from the State of Nueva Leon, where the legal battles were fought. According to the friends of Mr. Meahly, he was directly responsible for the selection of the Judges.

At the advice of his counsel, Tomas Berlanger, the American issued a book, giving all the legal phases of his claim, and this was sent to the highest authorities in Mexico. It was printed at Saltillo, Coahuila, under the greatest difficulties. About a year and a half ago the printing office was totally destroyed by a Mexican mob, and the work had to be begun again.

Finding that there was no possible redress in the Mexican courts, Mr. Meahly presented his claim for $2,000,000 in gold against the Mexican Government through the State Department in Washington. This led to all sorts of open hostility to Mr. Meahly. Every effort was made to drive him from the country. His friends believe that he was arrested on a trumped-up charge, and they are very anxious about his safety.

WASHINGTON APPEALED TO.

Mr. Meahly's Friends Take Steps to Secure His Release.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says:

"W. H. Meahly, the prominent American mining man, who was arrested here yesterday morning on a trivial charge growing out of litigation as to the legal ownership of the famous Norias de Bajan mines, is still closely confined in prison. His friends throughout Mexico are hard at work trying to secure his release. Legal counsel has been retained in Mr. Meahly's behalf, and the whole affair has been laid before Ambassador Clayton and the Secretary of State at Washington by wire.

"Mr. Meahly's friends allege that his arrest is persecution. They assert that an offer was made to-day to release him if he would relinquish all claim to the Norias de Bajan mines. Inasmuch as these mines are valued at nearly $2,000,000, Mr. Meahly refused the offer.

"Mr. Meahly recently announced that he proposed to present a claim against the Mexican Government for $2,000,000 damages to the Secretary of State of the United States for alleged ill-treatment. Because of this declaration on his part his arrest occurred yesterday."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Frederick F. Russell, Assistant Surgeon, now in New York City, will proceed to Fort Washington for duty there.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Washington, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, and then will proceed to Washington Barracks, for duty there.

Navy.

Commander Harry Knox is ordered to the Washington Yard for Ordnance instruction, Oct. 22.

Clifford H. West is commissioned Captain from Sept. 26.

George H. Stafford is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from July 1.

Carl W. Jungen and Le Roy M. Garrett are commissioned Lieutenant Commanders from Sept. 28.

Lieut. Commander Holman Vail (retired) is ordered to the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. William A. Moffett is detached from the Marietta, ordered home, with leave for one week, then to the St. Mary's.

Raymond Stone is commissioned Lieutenant from Aug. 15.

John M. Hudgins is commissioned Lieutenant from Sept. 26.

George B. Rice is commissioned Lieutenant from May 6.

Ensign Clark H. Woodward's order of Commander in Chief is modified; he is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, instead of home.

Naval Cadets Willis G. Mitchell and Daniel P. Mannix are detached from the Michigan Oct. 15, and ordered to the Wabash, in connection with the crew of the Olympia, and to that vessel when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Alabama sailed on Oct. 9 from southern drill grounds for Tompkinsville.

The Kearsarge arrived at Hampton Roads on Oct. 9.

The Lancaster arrived at Port Royal on Oct. 10.

The Alert arrived at San Diego on Oct. 10.

The itinerary of the Indiana published Sept. 30 has been canceled.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The President to-day made the following army appointments:

Second Lieutenants, Cavalry—Walter H. Neill and George R. Somerville.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry—Vernon W. Boller and Samuel T. Mackall.

The Voice of Health

Calls the invalid to Carlsbad. The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** is nature's own specific for diseases of the stomach and liver; for Anæmia with Constipation, Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach, Liver Complaint, Bile or Jaundice.

The indigestion of obese and gouty or rheumatic persons is usually cured by

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

while the melancholia and heavy feeling from dyspepsia is soon relieved.

The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the Springs at Carlsbad and contains the same remarkable curative properties that have made the place famous for centuries.

Be sure you get the genuine imported article; the neck of every bottle bears the signature of the Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents, New York.

NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORDS

Henri Fournier Reduces World's Figures at Yonkers.

ON THE EMPIRE CITY TRACK

The Foreigner's Fastest Mile Was Made in 1:06 4-5—Albert C. Bostwick Also Tried for Records.

Former automobile records were literally blown out of sight yesterday on the Empire City track, near Yonkers, with the same ease that a stiff wind carries the Autumn leaves from the trees at this time of the year. Albert C. Bostwick and the French champion, Henri Fournier, were the record-breakers, but when the speed tests were over Fournier had gathered all records from one to six miles to himself. Riding in his sixty-horse power Mors machine, Fournier fairly flew around the mile track, making a new world's record of 1:06 4-5 for a mile. Every one of his miles was done under 1:09, a big reduction from the former world's record, held by himself, of 1:13¼, made about two weeks ago on the Fort Erie track, near Buffalo.

Bostwick was the first man to go on the track for records. He used his forty-horse power American gasoline vehicle, and succeeded in practically equalling Fournier's old record, when he did the first mile in 1:13 2-5. This was encouraging, but he needed about two seconds more on the next mile. He established new records, however, for three and four miles, beating his own records made one week ago. He only went five miles, and for about forty minutes had the satisfaction of enjoying his possession of the new world's records for three and four miles. Then Fournier came along, and Bostwick's figures were beaten so badly that they ceased to have any record respectability.

By a peculiar coincidence, Alexander Winton was trying for records at the same time in Detroit, and had not Fournier appeared yesterday, Winton would now be the mile record holder, for he did the distance in 1:12 2-5, lowering Fournier's former time by nearly a second. Winton also beat Bostwick's three-mile time by 1 2-5 seconds.

Fournier's new records, as given below, establish new world's automobile figures for every mile from one up to and including six miles. His highest mile score was 1:08 3-5, so it will be seen how rapidly and perfectly Fournier was going. After the run he spoke very favorably of the excellent qualities of the track, and said that he thought he could clip some time from those records in the near future. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., rode with Fournier in his desperate race against time, and he also said he believed the Frenchman could do better. It is Fournier's ambition to get a mile within an even minute, and another attempt will be made some day next week to reach that figure. Bostwick also hopes to do better, and a day for another test will be set this week.

The records for the six miles made during the day by Fournier and Bostwick, with the best previous times, are:

Miles.	Fournier.	Bostwick.	Former Records.
1	1:07 3-5	1:13 2-5	1:13¼
2	2:15	2:28 3-5	2:26⅘
3	3:22 3-5	3:43 4-5	3:52 4-5
4	4:30 2-5	5:00 4-5	5:08 4-5
5	5:38 2-5	6:20	6:24 3-5
6	6:47	....	7:39 4-5

Bostwick's and Fournier's individual times for each mile were:

Miles.	Fournier.	Bostwick.	Miles.	Fournier.	Bostwick.
1	1:07 3-5	1:13 2-5	4	1:07 4-5	1:17
2	1:08 1-5	1:15 1-5	5	1:08 2-5	1:28 1-5
3	1:06 4-5	1:15 1-5	6	1:08 3-5	....

Charles Dieges and J. P. Boyle were the timekeepers. J. Dunbar Wright, Vice President of the Automobile Club of America, was present, and a large number of old time bicyclists were present in automobiles. Tod Sloan was also on the track.

Winton's Automobile Record Trial.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—Six thousand people at the Grosse Pointe track this afternoon saw Alexander Winton of Cleveland drive his heavy racing automobile a mile in 1:12 2-5, lowering the previous world's track record for that distance nearly four-fifths of a second. The time was made during a three-mile exhibition at the first meet of the Detroit Automobile Association, and the entire distance was covered in 3:42 2-5. The track was in splendid condition. The feature of the afternoon's racing was the ten-mile event between Alexander Winton of Cleveland and Henry Ford of Detroit, which Ford won in 13:23 4-5. The brasses on Winton's machine became heated during the seventh mile while he was well in the lead, and Ford won by nearly a mile.

The other events, the prizes for which were cups, resulted as follows:

Five-Mile Race for Steam Machines.—Won by W. T. White, Cleveland; time—10:01 3-5; H. H. Lytle, Toledo, second; William Grant, Detroit, third.

One-Mile Open, for Machines Weighing Less than 1,000 Pounds.—Won by William Rand, Detroit; time—1:51 4-5; H. H. Lytle, Toledo, second; Stephen Hartnell, Detroit, third.

Ten-Mile Open, for Machines Weighing Less than 1,000 Pounds.—Won by W. T. White, Cleveland; time—19:05 4-5; E. P. Chapin, Detroit, second; J. Maxwell, Detroit, third.

Ten-Mile Open, for Machines Weighing Less than 2,000 Pounds.—Won by Edgar Apperson, Buffalo; time—17:47 1-5; W. T. White, Cleveland, second; C. M. Hamilton, New York, third.

The obstacle race was won by W. C. Baker of Cleveland.

DURYEA WILL CONTEST CLOSED.

Judge Smith Enjoins All Parties from Bringing Any Further Actions.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 10.—The contest over the will of Edgar E. Duryea, the Glen Cove starch manufacturer, was closed finally yesterday when an order was filed by Judge Smith enjoining all parties in any of the previous actions from bringing any further suit based upon a contention that the will is not genuine, and from bringing any action impeaching the validity of the probate of the will.

Judge Smith granted a motion of counsel for Walter E. Duryea, the defendant, for an allowance of $1,000 in addition to the costs of the suit recently brought against young Duryea by his three sisters. The costs amount to $64.54.

Tetanus Fatal to Daniel Kahn.

Daniel Kahn, son of Julius Kahn, a tailor, of 48 Jewell Street, Greenpoint, whose life the physicians of St. Catharine's Hospital expected to save by the injection of antitoxin in the brain for lockjaw, died yesterday. The boy stepped on a rusty nail in the latter part of September, the nail penetrating the bottom of the left foot. No attention was paid to the wound until the foot began to swell. Three days later tetanus developed.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Reading Company Shows Increased Earnings and Surplus.

The annual report of the Reading Company for the year ended June 30, 1901, was made public yesterday. The report says that the surplus is increasing, but that it is not now available for distribution without weakening the company. All the improvements have been charged to expenses. Notwithstanding the heavy loss of traffic during the coal strike, the net earnings of the company increased $1,086,297.75.

The tonnage of anthracite coal carried decreased from 10,672,556 tons in 1899-1900 to 10,523,891 tons in 1900-1901, a loss of 148,665 tons, or 1.39 per cent., and the tonnage of bituminous coal increased from 4,539,719 tons to 5,018,491 tons, a gain of 478,772 tons, or 10.55 per cent. The revenue from coal traffic increased from $11,371,202.77 to $12,391,307.46, a gain of $1,020,104.69, or 8.97 per cent.

Merchandise traffic increased from 14,192,019 tons to 14,535,083 tons, a gain of 343,064, or 2.42 per cent., and the earnings therefrom increased from $9,750,601.77 to $10,079,427.41, a gain of $328,825.64, or 3.37 per cent.

The number of passengers increased from 21,910,349 to 22,697,205, a gain of 786,946, or 3.59 per cent., and the passenger revenue increased from $4,437,849.70 to $4,561,392.52, a gain of $123,542.82, or 2.79 per cent.

GREAT NORTHERN REPORT.

Gross Earnings for the Year Were $30,564,366; Operating Expenses Were But $17,298,683.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 10.—The report adopted at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Northern Railway Company to-day presents the following as the results of the year for the entire system:

Gross earnings, $30,564,386; operating expenses, $17,298,683; taxes, $997,798; income from operation, $12,267,905; other incomes, $1,619,775; total, $13,887,680.

The dividends paid to the shareholders are on the stock of the Great Northern Railway Company, and the statement of that company for the year is as follows:

Gross earnings, $20,881,051; operating expenses, $12,108,856; taxes, $745,225; income from operation, $8,026,871; other income, $4,247,219. Total, $12,274,090.

Out of this was paid: Rentals, including interest on bonds and dividends on outstanding stock of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, $3,687,656; dividends of the Great Northern Railway Company, $6,897,369; total, $10,585,025; balance, $1,689,065.

Another meeting will be held at a later date for the purpose of electing Directors.

MAY BUY WESTERN MARYLAND.

West Virginia Central Said to be Ready to Make an Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Mayor Hayes today denied that any persons connected with the Gould interests have made an offer for the Western Maryland Railroad. It was stated in financial circles, however, that Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore, financial agents of the West Virginia Central, will probably make an offer for the road.

On Jan. 1 the Coal and Iron Railway, the extension of the West Virginia Central to a junction with the Chesapeake and Ohio, will be ready to be operated. It has been arranged to run fast trains over this new line from Cumberland, Md., to serve the local territory. An important advantage secured to the West Virginia Central by this line is the connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio, which will enable the shipment of coal through to Newport News.

The construction of this line and the policy carried out in the last two years by the West Virginia Central of merging its subsidiary lines into the parent company, have created the impression in financial circles that the next big deal in railroad circles will include the property.

Its close alliance, in a traffic sense, with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio has caused many to assume that it would eventually pass into Pennsylvania control. Now, however, it is believed that the Gould system will form an alliance with the West Virginia Central, which will secure an independent outlet to tidewater by the Western Maryland.

DISCUSS EAST-BOUND RATES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Executive officers of the Western roads were in session in Chicago to-day, considering measures for securing a better maintenance of rates eastbound from the Missouri River. The Auxiliary Committee of financial interests, of which E. H. Harriman is the Chairman, had a conference with the Presidents of the Western roads in the early part of the week, and told them in unmistakable terms that the tariff rates hereafter must be firmly maintained. As a result, the meeting of yesterday was called. All the roads, including the Chicago Great Western, which is not a member of the Kansas City-Chicago pool, were represented.

The traffic officials stated that most of the rate irregularities were caused by the gulf competition, which had to be met in order to get any of the east-bound business. It was explained that during the last week or two the freight rate situation had materially improved, and that probably no serious rate cutting or manipulation of rates would take place hereafter. The Presidents and executive officers then told the traffic officials to go and sin no more.

To-morrow the Presidents will meet again to consider the agreements for the abolition or restriction of free or reduced transportation for 1902. The indications are that the recommendation of the commission not to issue passes to anybody will be voted down, as the managers of a number of the leading roads fear such action would arouse the angry spirits of the Western legislators and lead to hostile legislation.

West-Bound Freight Arrangement.

A meeting of the West-bound Freight Committee of the Trunk Line Association was held in this city yesterday mainly for the purpose of inducing the West Shore Railroad to abandon a recently acquired practice of making up carloads by throwing together a sufficient number of less than carload shipments. This method, which the West Shore has been employing, is in general use in England, but it has always been condemned by American freight traffic managers as tending to foster rate-cutting. A road doing this is enabled to charge less than the regular tariff for less than carload shipments, this tariff being higher than that for carload shipments. The matter was arranged to the satisfaction of all interested, the West Shore agreeing to withdraw from its position.

Fire in a Princeton Dormitory.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 10.—A blaze in the lower Pyne dormitory early this morning caused much excitement among the students. The fire started in the room of S. V. Brown of Williamsport. A lighted cigarette supposed to have been carelessly left among the cushions of the window-seat is believed to have started the blaze. Brown and a friend had to escape through the window to an adjoining roof and several other students climbed down the fire escape. The total damage amounted to about $2,000.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

We take as much interest in our Children's Departments, and give more space and attention to Boys', Misses' and Children's Footwear than other stores do their whole stock. Come and see for yourselves, and bring your little ones, for we have shoes for babies, too.

Boys' Storm Calf double sole, Lace, Sizes 2½ to 5½, **2.00**

Cammeyer's "Trotters," Box Calf, Button and Lace, Sizes 6 to 10 1-2, **1.25**

Sizes 11 to 2, **1.50**

Boys' Black Calf Lace, sizes 2½ to 5½,	1.50
Youths' Black Calf Button and Lace, sizes 11 to 2,	1.50
Boys' and Youths' "Armor Clad" Lace, sizes 11 to 5½,	1.50
Boys' Black Calf, double sole, Lace, sizes 2½ to 5½,	2.00
Boys' and Youths' Black Calf Button and Lace, sizes 11 to 5½,	2.00
Child's and Misses' Dongola, patent leather tip, double sole, Button and Lace, sizes 6 to 10½,	1.25
Sizes 11 to 2,	1.50
The "Junior" Box Calf, Lace, sizes 9 to 2,	1.50
Child's and Misses' Box Calf, welted sole, Lace, "Koaster Tip," sizes 6 to 10½,	1.50
Sizes 11 to 2,	2.00

Children's Pink, Blue, White Shoes and Slippers. Shoes to prevent children from toeing in, and High Counter Shoes for weak ankles.

Store Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

EXPERTS DISAGREE ON BRIDGE RELIEF PLANS

Mr. Hewitt Favors Those Suggested, but Mr. Coler Opposes.

The Controller Points Out the Great Cost of Another Elevated Road—Commissioner Shea Refuses to Talk.

Much interest in the report of the experts appointed by Commissioner Shea to recommend plans for alleviating the congestion of traffic at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, was shown yesterday by engineers and persons interested in the movement.

Opinions are divided, many of the engineers indorsing the plan to run elevated tracks to Cortlandt Street and through Centre Street to connect with the other bridges, while others oppose it. Among those in favor of the plan is Abram S. Hewitt, who had been much interested in the improvement, and who served as Chairman of a committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to suggest plans for the improvement. Mr. Hewitt said:

"I would rather not criticise the report submitted by the Commissioner's men, for, as far as can be judged, what the engineers have recommended is practically the only remedy to relieve the trouble. More people want to get on the trains and cars during the rush hours than there is room for. Nothing is more simple than to stretch out the terminal, and to put in stations where passengers for the Brooklyn Bridge may be picked up. The question of building more elevated railroads along our streets is, of course, an important one, but there are demands of commerce that must be met. At first sight it seems as if nothing could be suggested to take the place of the railroads."

Controller Coler, who was seen in his office in the Stewart Building, was against the plan. He said:

"This is an age of tunnels. Look up town on the rapid transit work and you will see them sending tunnels through about as fast as they could construct the bridge work of an elevated road. There is no excuse for another mile of elevated road in the limits of the city. If they do insist upon running cars to West Street and northward connecting with the other bridges they should at least recommend underground work. Park Row is already so jammed with vehicles and cars that it would be practically impossible to obstruct that thoroughfare with elevated railroad pillars. Likewise the other streets through which the road is recommended to run. Then, there is the idea of crossing Broadway with an elevated road. The town needs to do everything that is possible to preserve its appearance rather than to destroy the same by building overhead bridgeworks that shut off light and air and that are hideous to look at.

"Another point that is to be considered is the tremendous damage which an elevated railroad would wreak on property adjoining the structure. Damage suits upon damage suits would result, and the cost would be tremendous. Then again, we have a bridge that has been loaded to the limit. It makes little difference how much more we improve the terminals and approaches of the bridge, that carrying power will not be increased. Unless very extensive alterations are made to the bridge itself it will be impossible to put many more cars on the tracks to transport passengers. What is wanted more than to relieve the jam during the rush hours is to divert the traffic entirely. Instead of using the tremendous amount required to fix the bridge approaches and to build elevated roads and disfigure the city, why not at once build another tunnel parallel to the bridge? The expense in each would amount to just about the same, and the crush would be avoided somewhat, and facilities would be there to take in the extra tax due to growth which doubtless will continue as long as New York exists."

Commissioner Shea had little to say last night in addition to what was contained in the report. He said:

"Really, I am not in a position to discuss the report. I shall submit it to Mr. Martin, the Engineer and Superintendent of the bridge, and I shall ask him for an opinion on it. I have read through the report hurriedly only, knowing that my own experts would have to advise me in the matter. Until I have heard from them nothing more can be said."

Chief Engineer and Superintendent C. C. Martin was no more communicative than his chief when asked to talk upon the proposed improvement.

"I am placed in a peculiar position, and I wish you would make it clear why at this time I am unable to say anything," Mr. Martin said. "I expect that when the time comes the Commissioner will submit the report of the experts to me and ask me to examine it and to report to him. When that time comes I shall likely have a voluminous report to submit, and in view of my position I do not think it proper to make a statement to the public through the newspapers before I have reported to the Department of Bridges, by which I am employed."

Among experts asked for opinions on the proposed plans for the alteration were Olcott, Corning & Peele. "The plan is on the face of it a very promising one," said one member of that firm, "and in view of the congestion and the consequent discomfort to passengers the recommendations should have the most serious consideration of all interested in the welfare of the two boroughs. There seems no reason why the elevated road to Cortlandt Street should not be built at once. There is a tremendous crowd of persons that is compelled to walk all the way from the North River to the bridge simply for want of any line of cars to carry them across Broadway and to the entrance of the bridge."

Ecwin Duryea, Jr., one of the experts appointed by District Attorney Philbin to examine into the safety of the bridge, declined to comment on the report.

DUKE OF CORNWALL ARRIVES IN TORONTO.

Drenching Rain Does Not Interfere with the Welcome—School Children and Troops Participate.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 10.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall reached Toronto to-day and their entry to the city was marked by a great popular demonstration of welcome. A storm swept over the city at the time, but wind and rain had no appreciable effect upon the throngs that turned out to aid in the welcome. Wrapped in waterproofs or sheltered under umbrellas, the people waited for hours in the sodden streets.

Despite the storm the entire programme of the reception was carried out. It was shortly after 2 o'clock when the ducal train swept into the specially constructed station in North Toronto. Outside of the station 6,000 school children were crowded.

The Governor General and Lady Minto and the Premier and Lady Laurier, who had arrived on the royal special, joined with the city and provincial authorities in extending a brief greeting to the Duke and Duchess when they were escorted to canopied seats facing the young singers. Drenching rain fell on the school children, but they kept their time and tune and waved their flags.

The Governor General was escorted from the station first, a separate procession guiding him to the Provincial Parliament Buildings, where he and Lady Minto are to be quartered. Then the Duke and Duchess entered their carriage for the drive through the principal streets to the City Hall. The Duke wore the uniform of an Admiral.

Eleven thousand troops had been massed for the military review. Back of them were banked solid crowds. It is estimated that 40,000 visitors were in the city. At the City Hall another large chorus sang a welcome, and the formal addresses of welcome were presented. Mayor Howland spoke for Toronto, and the Duke, in reply, thanked the people for the splendid reception given to him and the Duchess.

From the City Hall the royal party drove to Government House, where they will be guests of Lieut. Gov. Mowatt during their stay. A dinner in their honor was given this evening, after which they attended a concert, by the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, at Massey Hall. The city was splendidly illuminated to-night.

Ten searchlights loaned by the United States Government were kept in play from the tower of the City Hall. To-morrow, in addition to the military review, the Duke and Duchess will visit Toronto University, which will confer honorary degrees upon them.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Ex-Speaker Henderson a Stronger Protectionist than Ever Since His Visit to Europe.

MANCHESTER, Iowa, Oct. 10.—D. B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives in the last Congress, made one of the principal addresses at a Republican meeting here to-night. He said in part:

"I never was a firmer believer in the doctrine of protection than I am to-day. After some three months spent this Summer in several of the countries of Europe, I am only strengthened in my convictions. No one policy has done so much for the development of our country, for the elevation of labor on the farm and in the shop, than this great policy.

"Some are urging a revision of the tariff. I am not now prepared to say whether the situation warrants revision or not at this time, but if revision is entered upon, I feel, as did

MUSETTE ALWAYS FIRST

Juvenal Filly Led from End to End in Bronx Handicap.

BEST BACKED HORSES WON

Raffaello and Red Path Were the Beaten Favorites at Morris Park Track Yesterday.

With ideal racing weather, a fast track, and a majority of the favorites first past the winning post, the major portion of turf patrons, who made the trip to the Morris Park race course yesterday, finished a pleasant afternoon of sport in a most satisfied frame of mind.

The feature of the afternoon was the race for the Bronx Highweight Handicap, at six furlongs, over the last part of the Withers mile, this event bringing out a field of nine horses of all ages, including two added starters in Ten Candles and Smart Set, with the winner of the Manhattan Handicap on Monday, Musette, the favorite throughout the betting. Wonderly rode the favorite, and her race was almost an exact duplicate of the race for the Manhattan, with the only difference that the former race was run down the Eclipse course, while yesterday's race was around the smaller of the circular courses. Musette, carefully handled by the alert Wonderly, was off in front, and slipping far enough away from her field in the first few strides to be clear of the next horse, which was the consistent two-year-old Cameron, Musette led from end to end and won at the finish by two lengths from Cameron, who seemed to be overweighted with the 108 pounds he carried, the colt being called on to give Musette 31 pounds by the scale. The added starter Smart Set got third place. In this race King Pepper, who was consistently backed, broke with the field, but after having made two or three strides, stopped suddenly and was practically left at the post. The time made by Musette for the three-quarters of a mile over the Withers course, 1:13, cut off a fourth of a second from the track record held until yesterday by Waring since 1899.

For the one other stake event on the card, the Belle Meade Selling Stakes, at seven furlongs on the Withers course, there were only three starters, with Chuctanunda, the favorite over Paul Clifford and Princess Mercedes, the two outsiders. The finish was in the order of the betting, the result never being in doubt after the field went away, Chuctanunda racing in front from first to last.

Raffaello proved to be the greatest disappointment of the day in the last race, for he was never prominent, and though he picked up a lot of ground at the end, was unplaced behind the Amazon, who made her own running and won in handy style by a length and a half from Prince Richard. Sun maries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Louis Stuart's Stuart, b c., 4 years, by Faverdale-Pilgrimage, 119 pounds, (Shaw,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won handily by two lengths. The Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. f., 4, 116, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4, 112, (Odom,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. McAddie Red Path, Roundlee, Oread, Himself, and Templeton also ran. Value to the winner, $615. Red Path the favorite at 13 to 5 and even. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500, special weights, with allowances. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. L. M. Myer's Leonora Loring, b. f., by Dr. McBride-Hayden, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and out, won easily by two lengths; George F. Conwidine's Neither One, gr. f., 110, (McGinn,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by two lengths from F. Brohns & Co.'s Ice Water, ch. f., 105, (Hayden,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, third. Time—0:59¾. Lady Sterling, Katherine C., Rose of May, Busy Lady, Pretoria, and Tenegra also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Leonora Loring always favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

THIRD RACE.—The sixth running of the Belle Meade Stakes, for three-year-olds; non-winners of $1,500 in 1901 at time of entry; special weights; penalties and allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile: W. H. Sealey's Chuctanunda, b. c., by Laureate-La Tosca II., 115 pounds, (Wonderly,) 15 to 20 and out, won easily by three lengths; W. C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. g., by Lissak-Trousseau II., 112, (O'Connor,) 13 to 10 and out, second by five lengths from the Pepper Stable's Princess Pepper, b. f., by Kantaka-Debut, 107, (Redfern,) 30 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,085. Chuctanunda always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Highweight Handicap, for all ages; the last six furlongs of the Withers mile. J. S. Ferguson's Musette, ch. f., 4 years, by Juvenal-Trill, 102 pounds, (Wonderly,) to 2 and 6 to 5, won easily by two lengths; J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, b. c., 2, by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 108, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by three lengths, from G. Walbaum's Smart Set, br. c., 2, by Halma-Fashionable, 103, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Louisville, King Pepper, City Bank, Eddie Busch, Lady of the Valley, and Ten Candles also ran. Value to the winner, $1,660. Musette the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Sr.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $700 in 1900 or 1901, special weights; the Withers mile. P. Lorillard's Peninsula, ch. c., 2 years, by Meddler-Pearl Thorne, 90 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 1 to 2 and out, won easily by two lengths; the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, b. c., 3, 106, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from D. Hollis's Lady Radnor, ch. f., 2, 87, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:41¼. Sadie S., The Talisman, and Barouche also ran. Value to the winner, $590. Peninsula always the favorite. Winner trained by J. E. Madden.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 16, special weights, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. P. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, b. f., 4 years, by Russell-Certamen, 113 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won easily by a length and a half; Louis Stuart's Prince Richard, b. c., 4, 111, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from J. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 4, 111, (McGinn,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Raffaello, Lee King, Annie Thompson, Trebor, and Warrawind also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Raffaello the post favorite at 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Winner trained by James Frayling.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Friday Selling Hurdle Race, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. Hardy Pardee, 156 pounds; Ferocious, Miss Mitchell, and Catchfly, 148 each; Par Puk Keewis, 145; Millstone, McGrathiana Prince, and Kufa, 142 each; Lightning, 138; Crasher, 135.

SECOND RACE.—The Nasturtium Handicap, for two-year-olds; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Pentecost, 120 pounds; Igniter, 112; Sister Juliet and Highlander, 108 each; Lord Quex, 103; Grail, 102; Lady Godiva, 100; Andy Williams, 98; Locket, 93; Ben Howard and Electress, 92 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Fort Schuyler Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500 in 1901; selling allowances; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Smoke, 110 pounds; Clifford and Ashes, 105 each; Red Path, 108; Ingoldsby, 101; Potente, 97; Oread, 92; Annie Lawson, Rowdy, and In Shot, 87 each; Contest, 82.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, three-year-olds, all special weights, six furlongs over the Eclipse course. Grand Opera, Calagary, Hindred, King Edward, Cahnagawqua, Chief Lally, Andalusian, Blanco, Courtney, and Bon Mot, 110 pounds each; Joymaker, Nissequogue, Early Eve, Gay Thoth, Notlimah, and Pigment, 107 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three-year-olds, all special weights, the Withers mile. Thicket, 118 pounds; Mark Lane, Miss Almy, Woolgather, Tower, Philma Paxton, Collegian, Anna Darling, East Kolston, Rivenoak, and Johnny of Nashua, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—The Grand Stand Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course. Advance Guard, 126 pounds; Carbuncle, 108; The Rhymer, 104; Fernando, 102; Kamara, 98, and Black Bess, 87.

MR. WHITNEY BUYS FILLY.

Endurance by Right Added to Million-aire's Stable for Reported Price of $35,000.

The announcement that William C. Whitney had bought at private sale the great two-year-old filly Endurance by Right from the Memphis (Tenn.) turfman J. W. Schorr yesterday caused the sensation of the Autumn racing season at the Morris Park race track, the turfmen who discussed the sale seeming to be as much surprised that Mr. Schorr had sold the filly as they were amazed at the strength of the racing stable that Mr. Whitney now has collected.

Some time ago it was said that Clarence H. Mackay, after the special race in which Ballot Box by Right beat the Mackay colt Hesper, had secured an option on the most celebrated filly that the American turf has produced in many years, and had carefully considered the matter of buying the filly for a sum stated to be $30,000.

According to report, this option expired only lately in the present week, and before any other turfman could open negotiations with Mr. Schorr, John E. Madden, acting for Mr. Whitney, had entered into a deal with Mr. Schorr by which the filly was to be bought at a private sale for a sum stated to be $30,000, conditional upon the approval of the principal for whom Madden was supposed to be acting. The agreement thus made was closed yesterday at the Morris Park race track, and the news of the sale of Endurance by Right was made public at once, the facts being somewhat garbled, however, as the first story circulated was to the effect that Madden had bought the filly on his own account, and that later he had sold her to Mr. Whitney at an advance on the original cost price.

With this rumor went also the statement that the price paid for the filly was something above $50,000. Madden took pains to correct this report early in the afternoon, and stated that he had bought the filly, which had been transferred to Mr. Whitney [illegible], stating at the time, however, that he had not paid or received a "fancy price," as he put it. One of Mr. Whitney's friends, and a gentleman who is associated with him in The Jockey Club and in the Board of Directors of the Saratoga Racing Association, stated last night that Madden had acted for Mr. Whitney in the transaction and that the price paid for Endurance by Right was actually $35,000.

The filly has started in fifteen races this season, and has won thirteen times, while in her only defeats she was third both times, thus never having been out of the money. She also has the honor of having carried the highest weight allotted to a two-year-old this season, and in fact has been handicapped as high as any two-year-old ever was, and that, too, in a year when there are many high-class colts of her age. Endurance by Right was bred by Milton Young of the McGrathiana Stud, near Lexington, Ky., and was sold for $250 as a yearling to W. S. Barnes, proprietor of the Melbourne Stud, also of Kentucky. Col. Barnes had her trained, and later sold her racing qualities to J. W. Schorr, who has campaigned her so successfully this season.

The price paid for the filly's running qualities was $2,000, but after the filly had shown what she was Mr. Schorr paid $4,000 more to Col. Barnes and bought the filly outright, this deal having been made at Saratoga. She is a splendidly built and well-grown bay filly, by Inspector B., (son of Enquirer-Colossa.) Her dam is the imported English mare Early Morn, by Silvester; second dam Late Nights, by Cremorne; third dam Small Arms, by Lacydes, the family then tracing back to West Australia.

ONWARD SILVER'S BIG STAKE.

Geers Drove the Tired Trotter to Victory in Seventh Heat of the Transylvania.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—After trying for seven years, Ed Geers, driver of harness horses, to-day landed a Transylvania stake. Urging Onward Silver, tired from six former fast heats, to his top speed in the seventh, following one of the most sensational drives through the stretch in the recollection of veterans, he captured the first money in the $6,000 event. The last finish, as nearly all the previous ones had been, was thrilling, only a short neck measuring the victory. After the fifth heat all save Onward Silver and Chain Shot, with two heats each to their credit, and Susie J., with one heat, had retired to their stables.

The son of Onward was favorite at $50 with the field of nine. He was expected to win the next heat and the race, but he was unable to overtake Susie J., who won by less than a neck. When the three champions were driven on the track for the final heat twilight was falling. The excitement was intense. It was the first time in several years that the greatest fixture of the meeting was decided on the day it was begun. Onward Silver was still favorite at $50, field at $25. They were sent off to a good start on the second attempt, Chain Shot leading by a half length. Susie J. took the lead at the turn, with Chain Shot and Onward Silver closely following.

At the quarter Susie J. had increased her lead to a length and a half, Chain Shot two lengths ahead of Silver. The distance had been covered in thirty-four seconds. Two lengths separated them at the half, which was reached in 1:06 flat. Onward Silver began to gain. He was three lengths better than Chain Shot at the three-quarter pole, which was passed in 1:40. Then began the race home. Chain Shot spurted, and the space between all three decreased. Susie J. maintained the lead, but Onward Silver was doing slightly faster work as they passed the distance flag. Then came a furious drive to the wire, all three of the pilots whipping. Twenty yards from the wire Onward Silver was on even terms with the roan mare, and as he reached the wire her nose was at his throat latch. Chain Shot was three lengths behind. The time was 2:13, the same as in the previous heat.

The Abbot made an unsuccessful attempt to break the world's wagon record of 2:05¼, made in 1900, in the fifth heat. Summary:

Futurity for two-year-old pacers; value $1,000. Improbable, b. g. by Prodigal, (Rhea),....4 1 1
Brothon Cooper, b. c., (Evans).....2 2 2
Miss McClintock, b. f., (Long).....5 5 3
Clara D., b. f., (Hutchings).....1 • •
Bobolink Belle, b. f., (Ryan).....3 3 4
Time—2:19¾, 2:23¼, 2:25¾.

*Distanced.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.
Colonel Cochran, br. h., by Shadeland Onward, (Squires).....2 1 1 1
Andy B., g. h., (Taylor).....4 2 5 7 6
Allie Wood, b. h., (Beachey).....4 2 3 7
Dr. Strong, g. g., (Gordon).....7 3 2 5
David Harum, b. g., (Rothbun).....8 7 6 2
Lady Patchle, b. m., (Highnight).....3 6 4 4
J. E. H., ch. h., (McGee).....5 4 5 3 •
Maggie C., b. m. (Levi).....6 8 8 •
*Distanced.
Superior was withdrawn.
Time—2:16½, 2:14¾, 2:16¾, 2:14¾.

The Transylvania, 2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $6,000.
Onward Silver, ch. h., by Onward, (Geers).....4 4 3 1 1 2 1
Susie J., ro. m., (McKey).....3 3 1 2 2 1 2
Chain Shot, b. g., (McDonald).1 1 2 6 6 3 3
Dollie Bidwell, blk. m., (Carpenter).....2 7 4 5 3
Neva Simmons, b. m., (Price)..6 5 7 8 2
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (Sanders)..5 6 2 4 4
Chestnut King, br. h., (Benyon).9 2 6 7 7
All Right, b. g., (Hyde).....7 8 5 dr.
J. T., b. h., (Hall).....3 dis.
Time—2:13¾; 2:11; 2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:11; 2:13; 2:13.

2:12 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)
Pinchem Wilkes, br. g., (Estes).....3 2 1 1
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson).....7 1 2 7 1
Louise G., b. m., (Merrill).....1 3 3 4 4
Fred M., b. h., (Gosnell).....2 9 8 2 9
Home Circle, b. g., (Nuckols).....4 8 5 3 3
J. K., blk. g., (Willard).....5 5 4 8 7
Birchbod, br. m., (Ernest).....6 4 10 5 7
Col. Dick Thompson, b. g., (Murphy).9 6 9 4 6
Junius, ch. g., (Saunders).....8 7 7 8 8
La Honda, b. m., (Collins).....10 10 9 10 ds
Time—2:1?; 2:10¾; 2:12¾; 2:11¼; 2:12.

Ethel Brown and Myotis were drawn.

The Abbot to break the world's wagon record of 2:05¼, made the quarter in 0:32½, the half in 1:03, the three-quarters in 1:35, and the mile in 2:06½.

Parkway Driving Club Races.

The perfect weather of yesterday favored the harness racers for the third day meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn. The track was not fast, as it was cuppy and yielding. There was a good attendance, and speculation was spirited.

The most exciting incident of the day was in the second heat of the 2:27 pacing class. In the home stretch the gray mare Trixie fell, and Maud M. and Lady Primrose, in trying to get around her, collided and fell. Neither horses nor drivers were seriously hurt. Summary:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.
Foreign Prince, b. g., by Red Heart, (McKinney).....2 2 1 1 1
Kid Shay, b. g., (Grey).....4 1 2 2 2
Lee Cuyler, b. g., (Post).....1 3 5 5 4
Lamberts, b. m., (Barrett).....5 5 3 3 3
Ethel K., b. m., (Mulvany).....3 4 4 4 5
Mary Sappho, blk. m., (Gunther)....6 6 6 6 6
William R., ch. g., (Goble).....7 7 dr.
Red Line, b. g., (Davis).....8 dr.
Time—2:23¾, 2:22¾; 2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:22¼.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.
Dick See, b. g., by Tennessee Wilkes, (Lyman).....1 1 1
Gipsy Red, ch. m., (Branigan).....5 2 2
Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Herbert).....2 3 5
Nancy Roy, ch. m., (Dudley).....4 4 3
Miss Mayme, blk. m., (McQuitz).....3 6 4
Mary Ann, b. m., (Tutley).....6 5 6
Time—2:14¾; 2:11¼; 2:18.

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse $300; (unfinished.)
Mabel D., b. m., by Darlington, (Goble)...3 1 1
Reka Direct, b. m., (Allan).....1 2 5
Maud M., ch. m., (Davis).....2 7 3
Fleet, br. m., (O'Connel).....7 3 2
B. & M., ch. g., (O'Brien).....4 4 4
Mary Etta, b. m., (McKensie).....8 5 7
Lady Primrose, b. m., (Hendrickson)...6 6 6
Trixie, gr. m., (Van Houghton).....5 8 dr
Tom Archer, ch. g., (Johnson).....Dis.
Time—2:18; 2:17¼; 2:18.

Lehigh Sophomores Beat Freshmen.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 10.—Lehigh sophomores came out victorious over the freshmen this afternoon, in the Founders' Day sports, winning the football and baseball games. The one-mile relay race went to the freshman team by a margin of seventy yards. The freshmen made a good start in the baseball game, but got rattled and lost by a score of 7 to 4. The freshmen, though they had a heavier football team were out generaled and were unable to score. Final score: Sophomores, 1; Freshmen, 0.

WOMEN PLAY CLOSE GOLF

Miss Hecker and Miss Curtis Narrowly Escape Defeat.

EXTRA HOLE PLAYED TO WIN

Mrs. Manice and Miss Herron Also Survive for the Semi-Finals—These Four Will Receive Medals.

Brilliant, and to some extent sensational, golf marked the career of the women's national championship tournament yesterday on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. All of the contests were unusually close, suggestive more of semi-final competitions than the round previous to that critical stage of the game. In the championship set two nineteen hole games were necessary. Miss Margaret Curtis, the Boston pride, required an extra hole before she could get the better of the Chicago champion, Miss Bessie Anthony, and Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion, had to play an extra hole to triumph over Miss Georgianna Bishop, the Bridgeport champion of the Brooklawn Golf Club. Miss Lucy Herron, the Cincinnati golfer, beat Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of the home club by one hole, and Mrs. Edward A. Manice, after a hot game, beat Miss Mollie B. Adams of the Wollaston Club, near Boston, by 2 up and 1 to play.

All of these four will receive medals from the United States Golf Association in honor of their survival to the semi-final round, and the victors to-day will meet to-morrow in the grand final for National championship honors. This morning Miss Curtis will play Miss Herron, and Mrs. Manice will meet Miss Hecker.

While this splendid exhibition of golf was going on in the big events, which, of course, carried the gallery, equally as close golf was being played in the consolation cup series. Miss Elsa Huribut of Morris County beat the left-handed Captain of the Baltusrol women's team, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, by one hole; Miss Elsie Cassatt, the former champion of Philadelphia, had a nineteen hole game with Miss Elizabeth N. Goffe before the former could win. Miss Ethel Burnet of Cincinnati beat one of Philadelphia's veterans, Mrs. W. M. Gorham, by one hole, and Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, the Philadelphia runner-up in 1899, was beaten by Miss Elizabeth S. Porter of the Vesper Club, Lowell, Mass, by 2 up and 1 to play.

The two nineteen-hole games in the championship round were the stirring events of the day. All the Boston sympathizers followed Miss Curtis, while the metropolitan contingent was strong in the wake of Miss Hecker. Miss Anthony fairly electrified the gallery by her dashing play at the start, and on the ninth green she had the unexpected lead of three holes. Miss Curtis was not up to her best form at all. Some of her drives were good, but in short work she was lamentably poor and lost many advantages on the green. She made a grand effort on the homeward journey to reduce the lead, but when the sixteenth hole was reached Miss Anthony was still 2 up. The Boston girl captured the sixteenth, the next was halved, but a bogey four for Miss Curtis on the home green to five for Miss Anthony tied the match. Miss Curtis appeared to have recovered her steadiness in driving to the nineteenth hole, and she won it in a magnificent five, one under bogey, and had the match. The cards are:

Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass.—
Out .....7 6 4 10 6 5 7 6 4—55
In .....3 4 5 6 6 6 5 4 4—45 100
Miss Bessie Anthony, Glenview, Chicago—
Out .....6 5 5 6 6 6 6 5 4—52
In .....4 7 4 6 6 6 7 5 5—50 102
Extra hole, Miss Curtis, 5; Miss Anthony, 7.

Miss Hecker won her match after the poorest exhibition of golf she has probably ever given in a big tournament, supplemented by a rare display of nerves at the end of the match. Miss Bishop surprised her closest friends by the high-class golf she was able to maintain, and when she stood dormie 3, that is, 3 up and 3 to play, there was little hope for the success of the metropolitan champion. But with victory virtually in her grasp, Miss Bishop was unequal to the task of clinching it by steady play in halving one hole, all she had to do to win.

Miss Hecker did not show championship form in any part of her game, except the closing holes. Her approaching was execrable, on the fourteenth hole, after getting within seventy yards of the green in two, she needed four shots to lay dead to the hole, and she got into the bunker on the fifteenth, taking two to get out. This was one of Miss Bishop's most brilliant holes, for she won it in 5, one under bogey, her brassie over the bunker from high grass being one of the grandest plays of the day. The cards are:

Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, N. J.—
Out .....6 5 6 6 7 5 8 5 4—54
In .....4 5 3 6 7 7 6 4 4—46 100
Miss Georgianna Bishop, Brooklawn—
Out .....6 6 5 6 4 4 6 6 5—48
In .....4 5 4 5 5 5 6 5 7—46 94
Extra holes—Miss Hecker, 6; Miss Bishop, 7.

The best game for low scoring was that between Mrs. Manice and Miss Adams, one of Boston's ablest representatives. It was give and take from start to finish. Honors were even on the ninth green. The ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth holes were played in one stroke under bogey by each, Mrs. Manice halving the tenth from a twenty-foot put. Miss Adams got a lead of one at the thirteenth, but Mrs. Manice won the next. A long put by the Lenox champion on the sixteenth green gave her that hole in 5, 1 less than bogey, and wretched play by Miss Adams on the next, when she went into the ditch, lost her the game. The home hole was played out, and the competitors said every hole was holed out. Each made a score of 94 strokes, the lowest so far in the tournament. The cards are:

Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Lenox—
Out .....5 5 5 5 5 7 5 6 5—51
In .....3 4 4 5 5 6 5 5 6—43—94
Miss Mollie B. Adams, Wollaston—
Out .....6 5 5 6 6 6 6 5 4—49
In .....3 4 4 4 6 6 6 7 5—45—94

Mrs. Rogers and Miss Herron fought fiercely for nearly every hole, but the younger managed to keep a slight margin in her favor during the greater part of the match. Mrs. Rogers managed to tie the game on the thirteenth green, but she lost the next, and as the last three were halved, the Cincinnati woman earned a well-merited victory by 1 up. The cards are:

Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati—
Out .....8 5 4 7 6 4 8 4 3—49
In .....4 5 5 6 6 6 6 5 5—50—99
Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol—
Out .....6 6 6 6 6 6 6 4 4—51
In .....3 6 6 5 7 6 6 5 5—48—99

The summary of the match play rounds is:

Championship.—Second Round—Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass., beat Miss Bessie Anthony, Glenview, Chicago, 1 up, (19 holes;) Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati, beat Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, 1 up; Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Lenox, beat Miss Mollie B. Adams, Wollaston, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, N. J., beat Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Consolation Cup.—Second round—Miss Elsa Huribut, Morris County, beat Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, 1 up; Miss Elsie Cassatt, Merion Cricket, beat Miss Elizabeth N. Goffe, Baltusrol, 1 up, (19 holes;) Miss Ethel Burnet, Cincinnati, beat Mrs. W. M. Gorham, Philadelphia, 1 up; Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, Vesper Country, Mass., beat Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play.

A four-ball foursome was the feature of the afternoon, and there was a tie at 92. The leading scores are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Maude K. Wetmore and Miss Marion Oliver	45	47	92
Mrs. M. Fellowes Morgan and Miss Ruth Underhill	47	45	92
Miss Frances C. Griscom and Mrs. S. Beetle	46	47	93
Miss Louise A. Wells and Mrs. George Frances	48	46	94
Mrs. R. H. Barlow and Miss E. N. Lockwood	49	45	94
Miss F. A. Vanderhoef and Miss Grace Fargo	50	46	96
Miss Bishop and Mrs. N. B. Rogers.	52	44	96
Miss E. S. Porter and Miss Mollie B. Adams	49	47	96
Miss Sophie Starr and Miss Margaret Curtis	49	49	98
Miss A. McNeely and Miss Florence McNeely	52	47	99

Gallagher-Ortiz Billiard Match.

Ortiz played better billiards last night in his match with "Tom" Gallagher, but he was not able, however, to hold his own, Gallagher running out his 300 points while Ortiz was gathering together 206. Gallagher took thirty-two innings to finish the contest, which is governed by an eighteen-inch balk line. He has now but 900 points to go in order to win the match, while Ortiz, to whom he concedes 250 points, has 725 points yet to make. Gallagher's score is 1,200; Ortiz's 525. The score last night:

Gallagher—10 0 0 0 29 3 21 11 0 12 3 0 2 10 31 0 2 0 0 4 23 24 0 0 84 0 8 1 12 0 2 58. Total, 300; average, 9 12-32; high run, 58.

Ortiz—3 1 8 1 3 5 5 8 1 2 0 3 6 1 18 3 1 2 2 0 5 1 29 0 5 0 3 0 18 14 3 15. Total, 206; average, 6 20-31; high run, 58.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Daily Practice and Prospects of Principal College Elevens.

HARVARD WORK DISCOURAGING

Eleven to Represent Columbia in Harvard Contest—Yale's Southern Trip—Individual Play at Pennsylvania.

Perfecting plays and interference took up most of the practice time of the Columbia football squad yesterday. The men worked together well, but were not quite as speedy as they have been. This was undoubtedly due to the weather conditions, which were not quite right for football purposes. Harvard experienced a slump, due probably to the same cause, and as the scrub succeeded in beating the 'Varsity the coaches are not oversanguine about the Columbia game. The practice at Pennsylvania was poor, the shifting of men having a poor effect on the interference. Two Yale teams started on a Southern trip yesterday.

As the Columbia football squad leaves for Cambridge to-day at noon, their final practice at South Field before the Harvard game was taken yesterday. No general line-up was attempted, Coach Sanford preferring to perfect the interference of the team in running back kicks, and also to give his new ends practice in breaking up interference and tackling.

The hopes of Columbia were bolstered up siderably yesterday when it was announced considerably yesterday when it was announced that both the Boyeson boys, whom the Faculty a short time ago debarred from playing, would be eligible for the Harvard game. The only players of note now barred by the Faculty ruling are Capt. Berrien and Henriquez, a likely end, and they will try to have their cases taken up and decided before the Harvard game.

About twenty-two members of the squad will be carried on the Cambridge trip, and from these the eleven will be picked. At centre, Bruce, of course, will play, and his substitute will in all probability be Martin, who has all along opposed him on the scrub. The choice of the guards is problematical as yet, but there are a number of likely candidates to choose from. Of these, Lancon and Ache seem to be the best. They are heavier men than the others, and play a lively game. Nichols and Shaw are two others who have been playing the guard positions in the 'Varsity line right along. Irvine and Smythe will represent Columbia in the tackle positions, Smythe playing the position on the left of the line. The substitutes for tackle positions are Duden and Brown. The right end of the line will be held by one of the fastest ends in the country, Van Hoevenberg.

The position at the other end of the line has no regular occupant at present, but it looks now as if A. D. Weekes, a member of the crew and a brother of the famous half back, will be given that position, although he has been on the field but two days. There are any number of candidates striving for the end positions, but Algy Boyeson, who may also be used as half back, and Dougherty appear to be the most likely substitutes. At quarter, Bayard Boyeson is to be played, his substitute being the scrub quarter, Goodman. The veteran half backs, Weekes and Morley, are relied upon to do the bulk of the ground gaining against Harvard, while Fisher, of Capt. Berrien is not allowed to play, will probably act as full back. The direction of the team in the absence of Capt. Berrien is to be looked after by Morley, the Captain of last year's team. With these men Columbia hopes to down the Crimson, or at least to make a better showing than in former years.

COLUMBIA'S GOOD INTERFERENCE.

After the squad had passed the ball for some time yesterday, Sanford picked out a scrub combination, whose duty it was to attempt to get past an end selected by Sanford. At this practice A. D. Weekes showed conspicuously, for he managed to break up the interference and down his man on nearly every occasion. To strengthen the scrub attack against the end Morley was used, and finally Weekes was called upon to put his brother out of business. The youngster, however, was not to be downed, and kept up his good work. Doughty and Wolff were also tried at this work, Van Hoevenberg at times acting as demonstrator. The scrub and 'Varsity then lined up against each other, while the 'Varsity perfected its interference for aiding Weekes in hurdling the line. This was triad time and time again with varying success. The practice concluded with the running back of kicks, but at this the men looked speed, the weather conditions not being conducive. Sanford tried his hand at this, too, and it was due to his splendid interference that Bayard Boyessen was able to run the length of the field with the ball. This concluded the day's work.

As the team leaves at noon to-day no open practice can be had to-day. At the gymnasium, however, some time may be devoted to running through signals before the departure.

Two days before the Columbia game, and Harvard returned from the field yesterday, after a hard and discouraging practice game with the second team. The second eleven scored on the 'Varsity, Mackay, last year's freshman half, making a long run of seventy yards for a touchdown. At one time was the second eleven's goal in danger. Try as they would, the first team, led by Campbell, could find no opening in the opposing line, which held for downs almost without exception. With the ball in their possession the second team by heavy line plunges and long end runs kept the ball in the 'Varsity's territory. The practice was unusually severe, McGrew and Robinson being compelled to leave the field. With this showing made by the 'Varsity the coaches are doubtful about the result of the Columbia game to-morrow.

The University of Pennsylvania football practice yesterday was very poor. New men were tried and old men played in new positions. As a consequence the work was almost entirely individual. There was little interference, and no attempt to render assistance to the runner. Jordan, who has been playing centre on the 'Varsity, was placed at guard, and Nelson, a new man, given his position. Snook, who has been playing half back, was placed at quarter back. The latter position was also played by Corley, who has been playing end. Davidson, Texas, Howard, and Gardiner were out in the practice, as all are suffering more or less from injuries.

The playing strength of the two teams was about equal, as half of the men who have been playing on the 'Varsity played on the scrub. Reynolds, the young freshman who has been doing such good work, made several good runs, while Butler also advanced the ball well. Keller plunged the line for good gains for the scrub. The latter part of the practice consisted of punting and getting down the field under the kicks. Darkness only ended the work. Despite the opposition of Head Coach Woodruff, a tackling dummy will be placed on Franklin Field. Woodruff has always opposed this artificial means of developing defensive play, but his assistants have overruled him.

The Yale students gave the 'Varsity and second elevens an enthusiastic send-off yesterday, when the two teams left for the first Southern trip in Yale football history. The second team will play the Baltimore Medical College at Baltimore to-day, and to-morrow the 'Varsity will play Annapolis.

Duffy to Try for New Record.

Arthur F. Duffy of Georgetown University, the champion sprinter, will compete in the handicap dash at the games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Celtic Park on Sunday. He is anxious to try for the world's best figures at 120 yards. Arrangements will be made whereby he can race twenty yards over the handicap distance. A hurling contest between the John Daly team of Brooklyn and the Young Irelands of New York will also take place. The victors will be matched against the Rovers of Washington, D. C., for the National championship.

Rowing Practice at Columbia.

Thirty-three candidates for Columbia's freshman crew started work at the Columbia boathouse yesterday afternoon under the direction of Edward Hanlan, the coach, and R. J. Jackson, the acting Captain.

No heavy work was done, Hanlan confining the practice to a couple of miles' row for each candidate. The men were boated in pair-oared gigs under the coaching of R. J. Jackson, now in the 1901 'Varsity; J. C. Maeder and E. Updike, 6 and 7, respectively, in the Poughkeepsie freshman

It's difficult to make words express what the eyes and hands will readily understand.

You can easily see the difference in the style of our clothes and the ordinary ready-made clothes, and you can feel the difference in the quality of the cloth we put in our $15 men's fall suits and the quality you would ordinarily get at that price.

We buy our woolens direct from the mills and we make our own clothing in our own workrooms, that's why.

All the smart weaves in dark fancy cheviots and smooth flannel finished cassimeres—special value, $15.

All the right sort of overcoats, too.

WM. VOGEL & SON., Broadway. Houston St.

MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW.

Auspicious Opening of Annual Suburban Society Event at Morristown Field Club.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 10.—The fourth annual horse show of the Morristown Field Club was opened here to-day with a large and fashionable attendance and under perfect weather conditions. The show will continue to-morrow and Saturday. Much interest was shown in the competition to-day and the awards were well distributed. Summary:

Pairs of Harness Horses to be Shown to Depot Wagons Capable of Seating Four, Including the Driver.—Won by O. H. Kahn and H. P. Wertheim's ch. g. Snip, 15.1 hands, 7 years, and ch. g. Snap, 15.1 hands, 7 years; Tonzo Sauvage's gr. m. Duchess, 16 hands, 7 years, and ch. g. Bornio, 16 hands, 6 years, second; Charles C. Ward's pair of geldings Fret and Folly third.

Roadsters, Owned in New Jersey.—Won by De Witt A. Flanagan's b. m. Little Helm, 15 hands; Albin L. Page's ch. m. Vapo, 15 hands, second; R. A. Fairbairn's ch. m. Edith L., third.

Harness horses, over 15.3 hands, owned in New Jersey.—Won by J. Edward Davis's b. g. Gay Boy, 7 years; Walter P. Bliss's br. g. Morris, second; Charles F. Cutler's b. g. Skip, third.

Horses to runabouts, over 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Robert L. Stevens's b. g. Bonds, aged; H. McK. Twombly's b. g. Hector, second; L. A. Tebeau's b. m. Pet third.

Ponies in Harness.—Won by Miss Maud E. Kahn's p. b. g. Fluff, Walter J. Goger's Jim Blaine second, Master Eno Campbell's Jack third.

Saddle Horses, 15 Hands and Over, Ladies' Hunters, Ladies Riding, and Professionals Barred.—Won by Arthur Whitney's b. m. Bird, 11 years; Henry P. Phillips's ch. m. Lullaby, 9 years, second; W. Alston Flagg's Trixie third.

Tandems.—Won by J. Edward Davis's b. g. Gentleman Jack, 15.3½ hands, 7 years, and b. g. Gay Boy, 15.3½ hands, 7 years; Thomas B. Hiddens's ch. g. Jersey Cadet and ch. m. Lady Gay second.

Middleweight Hunters.—Won by Charles Pfizer's b. m.; same owner's b. g., second; Richard Newton, Jr.'s, b. g., third.

Four, to be shown to coaches.—Won by H. McK. Twombly's entry; G. E. Kissell's entry second.

Maiden Hunter Class.—Won by Charles Pfizer

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times.
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.15
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year..... 1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year..... 1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

We strongly urge the voters who intend to vote against Tammany to register to-day.

For this there are several imperative reasons. It insures against all accidents. If registration is deferred the chances of some untoward interference increase with the loss of each appointed day. Once registered, the vote is safe until election day, and is far more sure to be cast.

Another reason, and an important one, is that there is a definite moral influence in a large registration on the first day. The professional politicians regard that day as the most significant of all. They strive to get their followers all in, if possible, in order to influence the doubting. Of these there is always a large number, and the number this year is probably larger than usual. It will be well for those who have made up their minds, who see in the current canvass the true issue of the destruction or the preservation of Tammany, to register early in order that their strength may be understood and have its effect. But the main fact to be borne in mind is that a vote registered to-day is safe.

TAMMANY FILLS UP THE TICKET.

Tammany did not spare Mr. SHEPARD last night. It filled the measure of humiliation to which he is to be subjected to the brim.

Mayor VAN WYCK, who has been a shameless tool of Tammany from the day of his inauguration, and who has proved beyond all question his utter unfitness for the bench, was rewarded by a nomination to the Supreme Court. The mortification to Mr. SHEPARD, as a distinguished member of the bar, of having to lend the prestige of his name to the success of such an outrage on the judiciary could hardly have been made more bitter.

For President of the Borough ISAAC FROMME was named. No more discreditable and mischievous choice could have been made. He is entirely subservient to Tammany, and would not stop at anything demanded of him in an office where he will have more patronage and more power of the sort that Tammany prizes than the Mayor himself. With Mr. VAN HOESEN as President of the Council and FROMME as President of the Borough, Mr. SHEPARD can form a perfectly clear idea of the kind of men with whom he will have to work if elected, and the chances of his accomplishing anything.

At the last moment Mr. CROKER was induced to drop Mr. GARDINER, and take his assistant, Mr. UNGER. It is not so scandalous a nomination as that of GARDINER would have been, but it is fully as bad, and more dangerous.

Mr. GARDINER may be said to have mitigated his wickedness by his unspeakable folly and silliness, which finally gave the Governor an excuse for removing him. Mr. UNGER will not do that probably, and he will do all that is demanded of him by Tammany. Whatever hope Mr. SHEPARD may have had that he would be able to use the law to promote the cleansing of the Tammany stalls in the Augean stables may now be dismissed.

The only decent nomination of note, that was not forced on Tammany—as was that of Justice O'BRIEN—is the nomination of CHARLES W. DAYTON for the Supreme Court. He is qualified for the office. Mr. KNOX, who was also named, is not a lawyer of especial ability, and he has long done a good deal of work for Tammany. But he has made as good a President of the Civil Service Commission as could have been expected, and better than actually was expected. His nomination is respectable in comparison to that of Mayor VAN WYCK. JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN, for Judge of the City Court, is about as bad a choice as any.

This completes the Tammany list of candidates. It shows what Tammany is when it feels free to go its own way. It shows what that way will be if its ticket is elected. It brings into strong relief the fact that Mr. SHEPARD was named solely for the purpose of saving Tammany from utter destruction, and it ought to make certain the defeat of the whole ticket.

NAME THEM.

The very explicit and unmistakable statement of Mr. LOW as to what he will do with Messrs. MURPHY and DEVERY, if he be elected, makes it needful for Mr. SHEPARD to make an equally specific and intelligible statement of what he will do with these officers if he be elected. And this statement he must make at the earliest moment.

It is clear that a statement by implication will not do. It will simply raise the question why names are not used. Mr. SHEPARD might describe Mr. MURPHY and Mr. DEVERY in the most accurate and unflattering manner, and say that he would have no such men in his administration. But he would instantly be asked why, in that case, he did not name the men. And there is no answer that is consistent with entire clearness and candor. The reasons for not naming them are precisely the reasons for not removing them. If it be said that he lacks the convincing evidence of their guilt, he will be liable after election to consider the evidence unconvincing. If he regards the use of names as contrary to the conventions and usages of party politics, he will find the same objections to removal. If he thinks that he ought not to be asked to condemn men prominent in the counsels of his party, he will not find that their prominence, their power, and their influence—in a word, their pull—are any less after he becomes Mayor. The only practical objection to his saying now that he will dismiss Messrs. MURPHY and DEVERY is that it would lessen his chances of election. That is in substance to say that his election depends on the support of these men and of their friends and partners in the vile system for which they are responsible. Surely that is not an argument for Mr. SHEPARD that he would care to use or to have used for him. But it is the only explanation, so far as we are able to see, that explains. The sole way to meet it is for Mr. SHEPARD himself to choose.

The Tammany candidate for Mayor declares that he is a "Democrat through and through." The description of himself is not new. He used it in 1897 when he was supporting Mr. Low for Mayor. He has used it on other occasions when he was opposing the McLaughlin ring in Brooklyn. In those days he did not find it necessary "by indirection to seek direction out." He left no possible room for doubt as to whom as well as what he was opposing. He thought such plain talk entirely consistent with his Democracy. He even regarded it as demanded by the sort of Democracy he professed. It is not less so now. He has convinced himself that his acceptance of the Tammany nomination is consistent with his former denunciation of Tammany. It cannot, then, forbid equal frankness now. It cannot prevent him from making his attitude as clear as it can possibly be made. That requires the use of names, and, above all, the use at this moment of the names of Mr. MURPHY and of Mr. DEVERY, since his opponent in this canvass has used these. Before the canvass is closed it will also be in order for him to use the name of RICHARD CROKER.

CONCERNING PIRATES.

Among the rehabilitations of historical characters that have been one of the results of historical research within the last generation, none is more curious or more instructive than the attempted rehabilitation of "the pirate KIDD." For nearly two centuries he was commonly regarded as the chief of all pirates. A popular ballad, which added insult to injury by describing him as "ROBERT" when his name was in fact WILLIAM, did much toward bringing about this impression. And yet, according to the latest researches, it is doubtful whether KIDD was much more than the victim of circumstances. He had allowed himself to take command of a ship's company of piratical persons. He had, in fact, a commission to put down piracy to the extent of his ability. He was also, it is true, empowered by letters of marque to capture and make prize of any French vessels he might encounter. He did not, nor did those who gave him his commission, pretend to be "non-partisan." Neither he nor they believed in non-partisanship. But, when the man got his commission and sailed away, there is reason to believe that he was actuated, except as to "the enemy," with very good intentions. It seems strange that such a man should have been arraigned and tried for piracy and murder, convicted of the latter offense, and should have ended what his contemporaries regarded as a promising career at Execution Dock.

That judicious historian, the late JOHN FISKE, tells the story with apparent impartiality and in a very interesting manner. It seems probable, he says, that KIDD "did not at first take willingly to this course." But the fact was that his hunt for real pirates had not been successful, and that he had an unreasonable and greedy crew to deal with. "Provisions and money," continues the historian, "were nearly all gone, and his crew insisted upon attacking the first ship they should meet, whether lawful prey or not, in order to get the means of sustenance."

How much opposition KIDD offered we cannot certainly know. We do know that his defense to the charge of piracy was that "he had only captured vessels sailing under French colors, except in one or two cases where his crew overpowered him and took the command out of his hands." Upon this account or some other he had quarreled with his crew, and had even hit one of them over the head with a bucket with fatal effect. It was in fact for the murder of this insubordinate person that KIDD was condemned to death and suffered. And we are at liberty to assume that the controversy which resulted in the homicide occurred over the question whether the ship should go into the business of piracy, the affirmative of that question being maintained by MOORE, the mutineer who was killed, and the negative by the skipper. But KIDD was hanged all the same, and has ever since, until lately, incurred the reputation of being the most piratical of all the pirates.

The moral of this story appears to be that a man incurs a serious responsibility who consents to take charge of a pirate crew in the hope of converting a piratical cruise into a peaceful and legitimate voyage. Especially is this the case when all the other officers, from first mate to cabin boy, are open and unconverted pirates. They may make him walk the plank; they may lock him in his cabin and then hoist the Jolly Roger and take to their old piratical courses in spite of him, "in order to get the means of sustenance." But he will have to bear the shame to which they are insensible. The good man whose only mistake lies in his overestimate of his power over pirates may expiate that error by being condemned and hanged as the chief of pirates and by falling into permanent disrepute. The fate of WILLIAM KIDD is not without interest, at the present moment, for EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

ADDICKS.

It seems that much "political significance" is attributed in Washington to the appointment by the President of one of the conspicuous opponents of ADDICKS to the vacant Postmastership of Wilmington, Del. We should say that the significance was not so much political as personal. ADDICKS is a man who particularly raises the gorge of all decent American citizens. And we have no doubt that the President's action has been largely determined by mere nausea.

The United States Senate has come to be more or less flippantly known as a "millionaire's club." There is too much truth in the description, and yet it is not wholly true. It is not a "club" of any kind, seeing that, although it is Constitutionally the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications" of its own members, yet the right of peremptory challenge, of keeping out a man because you do not like him, has never been arrogated by Senators. You must have something substantial, and substantiable, legally substantiable, to say against him. Even CLARK of Montana might have got in if he had conducted his bribery in a more circuitous and subterranean fashion.

Doubtless the Senate would be glad to blackball ADDICKS, if he gave it a fair chance. For ADDICKS, who has no other qualifications for the Senate than his citizenship and his sex, went about, in cold blood, to buy a Senatorship, just as he might have gone about to buy a steam yacht. He was not a citizen of Delaware. But Delaware is a small State, and he calculated that because it was small it could be got cheap. The speculator did not reckon upon the State pride and civic virtue there may be even in a small State, nor was he prepared to feel how his "business proposition" outraged every decent man in Delaware. His subscriptions and contributions have not yet landed him in the Senate, in spite of the years he has already been trying.

They have enabled him, however, to "capture the organization," the Republican organization. But when he reckoned upon the support of the present President of the United States to ratify his "most filthy bargain," he made a great mistake. There is no man in the United States who is by nature more adapted to loathe ADDICKS and the political ways of ADDICKS, and to give aid and comfort to the political enemies of ADDICKS, than THEODORE ROOSEVELT. That we believe to be the "political significance" of the new appointment of a Postmaster of Wilmington, Del.

THE TUNNEL IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

The plans submitted by the Engineers' Department of the New York Central Railroad to President SEXTON of the Board of Health, for approval, show very clearly a settled purpose on the part of the management of that corporation to continue the nuisance while making a pretense of measures for minimizing the discomfort and danger resulting therefrom to passengers by the tunnel route. President SEXTON authorizes the statement that "as far as he can see the plan is all right." This probably very well expresses the condition of mental vacuity with which he would approach any technical problem. A public officer competent to pass judgment on the important question of the abatement of the Park Avenue tunnel nuisance would have sought better engineering advice than the staff of the Health Department furnishes.

What the plan of the Central Railroad will accomplish may best be illustrated by a parable. A certain householder and his family were greatly troubled by smoke and gases in their parlor, and consulted an alleged expert, who prescribed that the doors leading to the dining room and library be opened, to the end that the conditions in the three rooms might be equalized and the parlor be made more comfortable by establishing an equality in discomfort throughout the house. Reminded that this would not correct the trouble, the alleged expert advised that the windows be opened, to permit the neighbors to share the annoyance. Being in a position to enforce his recommendations he ordered that this be done, and remarked concerning it that, so far as he could see, it would satisfactorily correct the trouble and remove all cause for complaint.

The plan referred to shows the upper part of the brick sustaining walls dividing the central from the side alleys of the tunnel replaced by rows of steel columns supporting transverse girders, on which the central section of Park Avenue is carried. Substantial retaining walls are to be built on each side of the tunnel to carry the ends of the transverse girders. The openings are to be enlarged so as to make it what the Central management has all along wanted, practically an open cut out of which the locomotives may belch their smoke, steam, and gases into the windows of the dwellings and business buildings lining Park Avenue and the side streets running east and west from it. That the ventilation of the tunnel can be made satisfactory if the roof is practically removed goes without saying. The plan described is to be tested on the southern section of the tunnel for a distance of ten blocks. If the Board of Health is then willing to make itself responsible for the satisfactory character of the improvement the whole work is to be reconstructed on the "column and girder" plan.

The attempt to make the public believe that this scheme of throwing the three tunnels into one is the first step toward a cherished plan, dear to the hearts of the management, of substituting electricity for steam in the movement of suburban traffic through what are now the side alleys of the tunnel, while the central alley is reserved for through trains drawn by locomotives, will be likely to tax its credulity beyond its elastic limit. Why, with this plan in view, the management should want to run their electric trains through an atmosphere vitiated by the foul exhalations and heated by the ardent radiation of locomotives, it is difficult to see.

On one point we desire to speak with emphasis. We warn the management of the New York Central Railroad against reliance upon the approval of President SEXTON of the plan they have submitted to protect them against further measures to compel the abatement of the tunnel nuisance. Neither the Board of Health nor any officer of it has the right to commit the department to such approval of the means taken to comply with an order that if those means fail of success the city is estopped from demanding that it be done all over again, if necessary. The law from which it derives authority and the precedents of a quarter of a century restrict the duty and powers of the board to the correction of nuisances, and if a nuisance exists it cannot be defended on the ground that the conditions producing it are those prescribed or approved by the Health Department at any previous time. The work shown in the plans submitted by the New York Central will be very costly, and there is no reason to believe that it will be satisfactory. Whether or not it has Mr. SEXTON'S distinguished approval is a matter of no possible consequence as affecting the duty of his successor in the premises. Any mistake on this point would be misleading.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Commenting on the report of the engineers appointed to investigate the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge, Engineering News says that if, to laymen, the report in some passages seems to hint that the bridge is unsafe, and in others to assert that its strength is adequate to meet present demands, this is due to the fact that the word "safety" is a relative term, and the experts recognized two of its degrees or meanings. To avoid sensationalism and an unnecessary arousing of public alarm, they took care to deny that the bridge is unsafe; in other words, that it is likely to fall down, but at the same time they declared, in effect, that its condition does not approximate closely enough to absolute safety to be described as safe by an engineer speaking the technical language of his profession. "When we say a structure is safe," explains Engineering News, "we mean that so far as knowledge and skill extend, provision has been made for all the various forces which the structure has to meet, and that sufficient allowance has been made for the necessary imperfections in our knowledge of these forces and of the materials placed to resist them." It is when judged by this high standard—none too high for application to a bridge carrying daily such huge loads of humanity—that the element of danger is revealed, for, says the writer, "members of the structure are carrying greater loads than present good engineering practice approves, and what is worse, the actual amount of excess stress on some of these important members is unknown, and cannot be determined." The conclusion of the article is: "This bridge should be brought in every detail up to the highest standard of safety that modern engineering science has established. No other necessity in the great and wealthy City of New York transcends this. Neither political partisanship nor official inertia should stand for one instant against the public demand that every defect and every lack that has been pointed out in the Brooklyn Bridge structure should be promptly remedied."

—When we learned, the other day, that Boston reporters are not allowed to read certain newspapers commonly called "yellow," and therefore were able to assure Senator HANNA that they had never seen certain pictures of himself which he considers inaccurate portraits, we expressed astonishment at the reportorial docility of which this assurance gave evidence, and treated it as another proof of Boston's queerness. For this we are gently taken to task by The Worcester Spy, which says we forgot that the Boston reporter has no professional use for "yellow journals," and therefore shows no especial virtue in refraining from their perusal. The particular newspaper men to whom Senator HANNA was talking," continues The Spy, "are probably glad to read no newspapers except those which they are ordered to read. There would scarcely be any prohibition set upon their reading. Newspaper men are like business men—they do not read more newspapers than they are obliged to read in the course of their daily work." As Worcester is nearer to Boston than New York is The Spy ought to be able to instruct us in regard to Bostonian peculiarities, but we get no information from these remarks. The reporters said, or were said to have said, that they were not allowed to read the papers to which the Senator referred, and the prohibition was the only reason they gave for not having seen the pictures that offended him. How is it relevant, therefore, to talk about their professional needs? As for business men reading only the papers they are obliged to read, of course that is just nonsense, for if it were true there would be no wicked newspapers—and no great number of virtuous ones. Both classes, we suspect, strive much harder to be interesting than to be necessary, and, indeed, we doubt if any except the papers devoted to particular arts, professions, and trades make great, or even conscious, efforts in the latter direction.

—Since only about half the sum demanded for the release of Miss ELLEN M. STONE was contributed while the immediate raising of the whole amount was believed to be the one means of saving her from a terrible death, the chances of securing much more money to be paid as blackmail to the Bulgarian brigands is extremely small. People have had time to think of the consequences likely or sure to follow compliance with such a demand, and, with the first excitement cooled, common sense is rapidly getting the better of sentiment. One cannot regret that the American public, or a considerable portion of it, has given a striking demonstration of generosity and warm-heartedness, but there is also satisfaction in noting how suddenly opinion and intention changed when it became evident that the bandits were not quite so implacable as was feared, and that they were willing to negotiate in a curiously businesslike way. It must not be assumed, however, that Miss STONE is out of danger. If the Turkish and Bulgarian authorities are making energetic efforts, as reported, to apprehend her captors, the latter are extremely likely to kill their prisoner, either because she interferes with their efforts to escape, or in savage anger if escape is impossible. The situation is a most difficult one, and it is almost as easy to argue for as against any course of action suggested. To pay blackmail is a folly as well as a humiliation, and yet who can coolly advise the abandonment of a good woman to a cruel fate from which a few thousand dollars would probably save her?

—A Philadelphia poet, irritated by somebody's declaration that President ROOSEVELT was unusually fortunate in that no rhyme for his name could be found, has proudly accepted the implied challenge, and, after earnest effort, has produced the following ode:

Down the White House steps he came,
Nor could he speak the "blues"-he-felt.
The place he sought he did not get—
"Turned down" by "TEDDY" ROOSEVELT.

Of this the Philadelphian bard exultantly says that it proves "the poets are not to be put out of business even by our strenuous TEDDY." Is he quite sure about that? To maintain his point the exultant one will have to demonstrate that he has rhymed the President's name, and that necessitates a determination of what the President's name really is, or, rather, of what its proper pronunciation is. There is much diversity of opinion as to that, even among the President's near friends and old acquaintances. Some of them call him "Rooze-evelt," and if that is correct, of course the Philadelphian has accomplished the task he undertook. But there is also good authority for "Roose-e-velt," and for "Rozevelt," and for "Rose-velt," and for half a dozen other variants, not to speak of "Rosenfeld," by which name he has long and well been known by many very good friends of his over on the east side. The President himself calls it—but why should we disturb a lot of estimable people by forcing them to acquire a new pronunciation, when the one they use now serves all purposes and will get a ready answer if they ever get a chance to address it to him who recognizes them all? Our purpose will be attained if we set the too-confident Philadelphia poet to worrying. It does poets good to worry.

A BATCH OF TRUE HEROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a great reverence for genuine heroism, and even purely physical bravery fills me with admiration, if it is exercised to promote and not destroy human welfare. I read this morning in to-day's issue of your paper your graphic account of the work of the firemen and police in subduing the flames on a ship laden with powder and shot, besides 30,000 cases of petroleum, and I can assure you my pulse beat quickly over the report of the exceeding bravery and coolness of those heroic men, who went fearlessly down into the burning hold of the vessel and handed up, one at a time, 250 kegs of gunpowder, while the flames were curling round them. A single slip or sign of timidity and an explosion that would have shook the city would have been the result.

I honor these brave fellows, and take off my cap to every one of them, and thank God I belong to a race that breeds such heroes.

Thackeray said in one of his meditative comments on human life that "bravery is always in fashion," and I pray God it may never die out. It has been urged by the apologists of war that, despite its cruelty and the misery which follows in its track, it yet is necessary for the opportunity it affords of fostering self-sacrifice, courage, and daring among men, which are the most glorious attributes of humanity, and without which no race can reach a high level of civilization. If there were no opportunities for the display of heroism save on the battlefield and amid the carnage and brutality of war, there might be a good deal of force in this argument, which can also be used to defend the cruel sports of the Roman amphitheatre in the age of Nero. But the visible truth is that in the peaceful walks of everyday life, in the hum of the marts of commerce, in the taming of the wilderness, the opening of forests, and in the navigation of the dangerous and ever restless ocean, there is an ample field for the development of all that is brave and true and sweet, in both our physical and spiritual natures. But, alas! in the heroism of the battlefield there is an after-chorus of groans and curses, and a cloud of smoking ruins of once happy homes; whereas in the pursuits of industry there is a growing landscape of smiling fields, dotted over with church spires and rose-embowered villages.

Surely there is rarely a nobler exhibition of cool courage to be seen in any warlike exploit than in this magnificent and perilous fight with the flames in a powder ship, reported in your paper to-day. What a fine subject for the brush of a great artist would such an episode present. The darkness of the night, lit up by the flames of the burning ship, and standing like statues unmoved by the awful peril of the situation, the heroic firemen passing from hand to hand, without flinching, the kegs of explosives, any one of which, if ignited, would have blown them all to eternity. Perhaps some day our artists may wake up to the picturesqueness of American life, and fasten upon their canvas such scenes of valor and duty. Perhaps some day the pulpit may wake up from its dream over fossil creeds and stir the hearts of their hearers by showing in glowing periods the vital spark of genuine Christianity which dwells in such deeds of self-sacrifice and bravery! T. G.

New York, Oct. 9, 1901.

MISSION WORK IN TURKEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read a letter in your issue of to-day which caused me some regret and more surprise. Your correspondent speaks against mission work in Turkey, calling it a farce, and ends with the strange remark "Let the benighted heathen live in peace and happiness."

I cannot tell with what authority your correspondent speaks concerning mission work, but I speak that which I know from thirty-two years' experience, having been in constant association with American missionaries in Turkey as a co-laborer and having lived as a neighbor of American missionaries and their families for many years. It would be easy to prove the efficacy of missionary effort in Turkey, but I will confine my remarks to the consideration of your correspondent's last comment.

If it is right now that the heathen should be let alone, in order that they may live in "peace and happiness," it should have been right at the commencement of the Christian era, and the first missionaries of the Cross, the apostles, should have remained in the Bible Lands, now comprised in Turkey, and let the "benighted heathen" of Europe live in "peace and happiness." What would the condition of Europe and America have been this day had such counsels as those advanced by your correspondent been followed in those early times? Would your correspondent, F. M. Lehman, have attained even to the modicum of civilization that he seemed to have attained or would he be living as a "benighted heathen"? But perhaps he would not mind living as a "benighted heathen," as he seems to think that they live in peace and happiness. I can assure Mr. Lehman that peace and happiness are not to be found in countries where the light of the Gospel does not shine. The only remedy for heathenism and its accompanying misery (not peace and happiness) is the glorious Gospel of Christ.

If the diffusion of God's Word and the preaching of His love to a lost world is a farce; if the Christian education of thousands of children in schools and orphanages is a farce; if following the last command, the "marching orders," of our Lord, "Go ye therefore and make disciples of all nations," is a farce, then is mission work a farce, and I know of nothing in this world that is not a farce.

A. CONSTANTIAN.

New York, Oct. 9, 1901.

THE CENTRAL'S PLAN CONDEMNED

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your efficient services in calling attention to the wretched condition of the New York Central tunnel and to the wholly inadequate "improvements" proposed to be made have elicited my admiration.

The latest information is that the railroad company propose to take out the brick partitions in the lower end of the tunnel and to replace them with iron pillars, and to make further openings for ventilation between Fifty-sixth and Sixty-sixth Streets, which proposal is said to be satisfactory to the Board of Health.

This is a picayune business as far as it affects the general condition in two miles of underground passage. But what I want to inquire is, what is the tenure of their right of way under Park Avenue? Does it empower them to do what they please with the street above? Making further openings between Fifty-sixth and Sixty-sixth Streets is virtually destroying the system of little park inclosures which now hide the hideous rushing trains below from sight. They are now open in every block to within a few feet at either end and either side of the railed in ground, just enough being left to allow shrubs to be planted, which screen the chasm and some of the smoke, and further extension must destroy this.

Since these parks were established a great deal of money has been invested in good buildings and rows of modern houses on the avenue and the streets adjoining. Can this system of parks be wiped out and the neighboring property injured at the will of the railway corporation and the connivance of the city authorities without relief?

As a recent purchaser of a residence near the line of Park Avenue in this district I should like an answer to these questions, and a concerted effort on the part of property holders to stay this destruction would seem to be in order. W. R. W.

New York, Oct. 7, 1901.

The Tunnel Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of Park Avenue, I trust that your wise and partly successful agitation of the Park Avenue tunnel will not cease. In the proposed improvements, now before the Board of Health, I can find no comfort for the residents of that thoroughfare. It seems to me that they have been altogether left out of account. For the further opening of the tunnel will only result in increased smoke and gas and noise, that already are quite unbearable. Why begin improvements that will not remedy existent evils?

It is clearly evident that all such alterations will only issue in continued agitation and consequent annoyance to the company operating the tunnel. It is quite beyond all reason that in this age of advanced engineering and electrical study and equipment, we should be subject to conditions not only intolerable, but antique. Will one of the wealthiest corporations in the city do nothing more for the general public than they now propose? If so, what must the world think? Keep up your agitation for electrical locomotion. RESIDENT.

New York, Oct. 9, 1901.

AUTOMOBILISTS AND MAN-SLAUGHTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The killing of Policeman Hoey by an automobile in Central Park the other day prompts me to say a word which I have long wanted an opportunity to say upon a subject of vital importance to the citizens of New York who use the Park highways on horseback or in carriages.

Just how many people have been killed, directly or indirectly, through the instrumentality of automobiles nobody knows, but certainly within the last year or so many new graves have been made in this vicinity to receive the victims of these infernal machines. Anybody who will go into Central Park and spend a half hour observing the parkways will see one or more horses thrown into a state of nervous excitement, bordering on frenzy, by the approach of some chaffeur going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The horrible noise which these death-dealing vehicles make as they whirl past man and beast is enough of itself to strike terror into the mind of any sentient being, but the speed at which the automobiles are propelled is the main element of their mischief. Indeed, it may safely be said that the average automobilist cares for his machine precisely on this account: That it can outstrip a horse; that he can make it cut the wind like a demon.

Now, I want to inquire by what reason it is that our municipal authorities permit these death-dealing machines to continue their massacre. We all know that powder magazines are not permitted within the corporate limits, because they may explode and cause havoc among the people. It is not necessary to wait until some powder magazine explodes in order to condemn it, but it is relegated beyond the municipality on account of its very nature. In the case of these automobiles, however, notwithstanding they almost daily cause horses to take fright and run away, and frequently lead to the destruction of innocent lives, either through the agency of runaway horses or by their own immediate contact with people, they are permitted to keep on from week to week doing their devilish work and nobody reads in the newspapers of any prosecution of them by the authorities.

This, I say, is an anomaly in a civilized community. It ought not to be necessary to bring the force of the law to bear on the people who are using these machines to cause them to lessen their speed and to use only such machines as make no fuss, because if they have ordinary intelligence they must know they are taking with them every time they go out the elements of destruction and death. Unfortunately they seem to be oblivious of these facts. Certainly if they are inclined to forget it, the death of Policeman Hoey must remind them of it, and also cause the powers that be to have some qualms of conscience for having permitted such things to continue so long. ONE WHO DRIVES.

New York, Oct. 8, 1901.

A DEMOCRAT ACCEPTS MR. LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a lifelong Democrat, having cast my ballot at various elections with the Democratic Party for the past fifty years, and nearly one-half of that time in Brooklyn, I now express my dissent to the conduct of those who in the present campaign claim to represent the Democratic Party. In no sense does the Tammany Society, nominating Mr. Shepard, represent the Democratic Party. It is unnecessary to either praise or blame Mr. Shepard. We view him only for what he stands and the unsavory supporters surrounding him.

Corrupt as often has been the Republican Party during the years of its existence, and unworthy of support as are many of the proclaimed leaders of that party in State affairs, and however much I dislike to support even by my single individual ballot any one nominated by that party, for whatever office, I can see no other way in the present crisis than to vote for Mr. Low. We do know that he is respectable, honest, intelligent, a thorough worker, and will discharge the duties of the office to which he aspires faithfully. If elected he will put to flight that brood of harpies that are feasting and fattening on the city's life and disgusting every decent citizen with their foul presence.

I am frank to say that I prefer always to act with the Democratic Party. I have inherited Democratic principles, and I have more faith in the honesty of a sterling Democrat than in a Republican. My choice for the Mayoralty was and is Mr. Coler. Had he been nominated there is no doubt but that he would be elected. All Democrats would vote for him. As a citizen and a municipal officer he has won the esteem and confidence of every intelligent citizen irrespective of party.

It is humiliating to reflect that this great and wealthy City of New York, with its educated and intelligent population, its unlimited wealth, and its expanding growth and influence, should be at the mercy of a "Bowery gang" of knaves. Add to this the disgrace that a man from Wantage, England, whose individual characteristics which give him a certain notoriety are horse racing and breeding bulldogs, should come to this city and dictate to the citizens who shall be chosen to fil municipal and judicial offices. It is disgraceful and humiliating to any honorable man to accept such a position thus parceled out to him. It is likewise disgusting to hear the statement often made that the Republican boss is pleased. What is this Republican boss more than any other ordinary citizen, that he should be pleased? Those who have known him from his youth up appreciate him at his true worth and the methods employed to attain to his public notoriety.

We do not want to please the State Republican boss, nor the other boss from Wantage. Intelligent American citizens should give neither the one nor the other support nor their following. It is time, now especially in this city, to break away from the trammels of party and support for municipal officers the men who in the discharge of official duties will act honestly and solely for the welfare of the city.

New York, Oct. 10, 1901. A. J. E.

TO VOTE FOR MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A steadfast but not fanatic opponent of Tammany Hall, I had hoped, at this election, to help, by my ballot at least, in a vigorous, sincere, and successful campaign against it.

The drag-net platform of the Citizens' Union, insincere, timorous, and ominous of defeat, was my first disappointment.

But the nomination of Seth Low, brought about by a process of juggling so thinly veiled as to be an insult to any intelligent friend of reform, is still more disquieting.

It seems to me that it is "up to" reputable Republicans or the Citizens' Union Committee to purge themselves of any suspicion of complicity in this insolently disingenuous performance.

We are left to choose between Mr. Low, forced upon us by Platt and the greedy Republican machine, after repeated professions and resolutions that only an independent Democrat was eligible. Mr. Low, with one eye henceforth on the road to Washington via Albany, and the other on Thomas Platt, and Mr. Shepard forced upon Croker and Tammany by inexorable circumstances—a man whose name and career are synonymous with intelligent, earnest opposition to corruption in the abstract, and to the evil that is in Tammany in the concrete.

I would not resort to demagogy, but would Mr. Low have ever been considered for the Mayoralty, or even the Presidency of Columbia, if he had not inherited wealth? On the other hand, Mr. Shepard, by sheer force of integrity and intelligence, has come to be considered the ideal candidate for any office.

As one who was associated with Mr. Shepard in college, and who has watched his career since, and knows he can be trusted, and as one who revolts from being "buncoed" in the sacred name of reform, I think I must vote for Mr. Shepard, and there are more like me—perhaps many more than you suppose.

S. EDMUND SEAMAN.

New York, Oct. 10, 1901.

A Reply to Mr. Wheeler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Everett Pepperell Wheeler, in his letter published in this morning's issue of your journal, shows that he has forgotten: (1) That he is a graduate of the New York Free Academy, not of the College of the City of New York; (2) that the instruction he received in literature, logic, and rhetoric should teach him that to advocate the cause and advance the interests of the college it is unnecessary (and therefore inadvisable) to lug in an advocacy of one of the candidates for Mayor, and unfairly (and therefor injudiciously) imply that the other is in opposition.

Edward M. Shepard is a graduate—an alumnus—as well as Mr. Wheeler, of the people's institution, and therefore may safely be assumed to have at least as great an interest in its prosperity as his opponent, who is not such.

WILLIAM E. SLOCUM,
Class '62, New York Free Academy.

Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1901.

Another Canary Bird Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The canary bird story you quoted Oct. 8 from The Christian Register appeals to me as true, for my mother once possessed just such a discriminating canary. It was given to her when very young, before it began to sing, somewhere about June. Until Winter time "Ned" would never take a bath in his nice white tub, but had to be dipped by hand. In the Winter we left him for a few weeks with a relative, who, finding we had forgotten to send his tub, bought one. It happened to be a glass one, the dealer not having a white one in stock that day.

She reported that scarcely had she withdrawn her hand from the cage when "Ned" plunged down into the water and took a royal bath. Thereafter he bathed each day, and when we returned home his glass tub was sent with him.

After some time it was broken, and, being some distance from a store, we put a small glass butter dish into his cage. He bathed as usual.

But the charm of the butter dish did not last. One day he refused to bathe. I put a glass preserve dish in its place, and "Ned" took to it kindly. What he wanted was variety. He was not aesthetic enough to long for blue and white dishes, but he did crave variety. And we catered to it by tempting him from a small array of glass dishes dedicated to his use. A. J. WILLIS.

New York, Oct. 9, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Might Be Worse Off.

"The imbecile is not so greatly to be pitied," says The Manayunk Philosopher. "It is better to be half-cracked than completely broke."—Philadelphia Record.

The Use of the Club.

Church—You say you have a Bryan Club in your town?

Gotham—Yes; the first fellow who mentions Bryan's name gets it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Colds Are Very Peculiar.

Grimes—Funny that when a person becomes overheated he is likely to catch cold.

Hurris—And when a man takes cold he is apt to be feverish.—Boston Transcript

Quick Return.

"You came down pretty quick," remarked a spectator to the victim of a boiler explosion.

"Yes," answered the aerial navigator, "I wouldn't have been in such a hurry, but there wasn't anything up there to sit on."—Chicago News.

Candid, at Any Rate.

"Conductor," inquired the timid old lady, "ain't you afraid of bein' killed by 'lectricity in these trolley cars?"

"No, ma'am," said he, as he pocketed four fares and rang up two, "I'm not exactly a good conductor."—Philadelphia Press.

THE REMINISCENT MAN.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

What would we do for things to read about in our public men?
How could we learn their boyhood tricks and how they acted then?
How could we know their whims and fads and other little things
About them, were it not for what a certain person brings?
All hail the chap who fills that gap in Dame Nature's plan,
The one who's always in our view—the Reminiscent Man.

He tells us of our Presidents, and what they did and said.
Or what they didn't do or say, as we have often read;
He cites remarks of heroes bold, long ere they burst to fame,
Which plainly show they were designed to bear an honored name;
He knows the pages of the past—no other person can
Dig up as many facts as does the Reminiscent Man.

Sometimes he is the man who's stored the Old Inhabitant,
And he can tell when Colonel Bluff was out and laid a ha'nt;
And then, again, he is the man who pastured side by side
With Major Blood, and now he tells of it with much pride;
Or else he had a jury seat when Lawyer Chugg was young—
All this the Reminiscent Man has wrought with his tongue.

Perchance he used to fish along with Officeseek,
And when that man's a candidate he rakes it by the week;
He holds the wise reporter up and lets him full of tales—
The news may stop, but, after all, there never fails.
Somebody ought to write a book about the talky clan—
The bunch of people who make up the Reminiscent Man.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN

St. Petersburg Papers Demand the Occupation of Herat.

The Svet Says the Present Moment Is Propitious for a Courageous Advance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—The papers here are harmonious in their views concerning the situation in Afghanistan.

The Svet to-day expresses unhesitatingly the ideas that others voice less outspokenly. It demands the occupation of Herat, and, perhaps, the occupation also of other important frontier points, until Afghanistan is completely tranquillized. It remarks that the moment is propitious for a courageous advance, and says Great Britain cannot be allowed to annex Afghanistan.

"Russia does not desire war against India," the Svet adds, "since India would bring only annoyance. But Russia requires peace on her Central Asian frontiers. If Russia controlled Afghanistan peace with Great Britain would be assured."

All the papers agree that Russia must counteract British designs.

A writer, said to be an ex-Russian Cabinet Minister, in a recent number of the Russki Myssl, prophecied the death of the Ameer, thereby apparently indicating that the information in Russia in regard to the condition of Abdur Rahman's health was more accurate than that in the possession of the British authorities. He then discussed the importance to Russia of an early occupation of Herat, which, he remarked, was the key of India. He went on to say:

"Abdur Rahman Khan is devoted to Russia, although he receives a yearly subsidy of 1,800,000 rupees from the Government of India. He knows that Russia needs neither Afghanistan nor India. Asiatic despotism, in the shape of the Ameer, is necessary for governing the wild and predatory Afghans, and Russia would need an army of 100,000 men to maintain order in that country. This fact is not calculated to make the annexation of Afghanistan by Russia appear to be desirable, and yet it is highly probable that, sooner or later, the Russian standard will fly from the walls of Herat.

"The Ameer's death will lead to a bitter civil war, for a conflict will be unavoidable between the Ameer's eldest son, Sirdar Habib Ullah Khan, and the Ameer's second wife, on behalf of her son, Umar Jan. Both sons have an immense number of adherents.

"The waves of such a civil war will unquestionably break beyond the frontiers of Afghanistan. Great Britain would occupy Afghanistan to restore order. That would naturally lead to a Russian occupation in the north, and the Hindu Kush would form the natural frontier."

The conflict expected by Russians would be precipitated by the fact that Umar Jan bases his claim to the throne, in spite of being the youngest son of the late Ameer, upon the circumstance that his mother is of higher birth than was the mother of the other sons of Abdur Rahman.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST ANN O'DELIA DIS DEBAR.

English Government Officials Expect that She and the Man Jackson Will Get Life Sentences.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The hearing of the case of Theodore and Laura Jackson, alias Horos, who are charged with conspiring to defraud women of money and jewelry by fortune telling, was resumed here to-day.

Laura Jackson, formerly Ann O'Delia Dis Debar of New York, made a strange appearance. She wore in the dock the loose, cream-colored décollette garment, resembling a surplice, over which was a pale blue silk robe, which she wore when remanded on Sept. 26.

Charles W. Mathews, Senior Counsel to the Treasury, representing the Treasury, and detailed the charges against the prisoners. The offenses, said Mr. Mathews, were committed by fraud united in the annals of crime. The Horoses established a religious sect called "Theocratic Unity," claimed the attributes of divine power, and induced girls to misconduct themselves, under the belief that it was a necessary part of their religious devotion. "Poverty, chastity and obedience" were the watchwords of "Theocratic Unity," which was also called "The Purity League. Neophytes joining the Unity were obliged to vow secrecy and profess relief in the divinity of the Horoses, both of whom, said Mr. Mathews, possessed mesmeric power, especially the woman. The latter frequently interrupted counsel with loud screams of "False!"

A well-educated woman, twenty-three years of age, who, the prosecutors say, is the oldest of the many victims of the Heroses, testified in support of Mr. Mathews's statement.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow. It is probable that there will be many sittings of the Police Court before the case goes to a jury. The Government officials expect that the prisoners will receive life sentences.

The identity of Laura Horos with Ann O'Delia Dis Debar has been thoroughly established. She to-day conducted a vigorous cross-examination in her own and the man's behalf.

The court to-day was half-filled with young and pretty girls waiting to testify against the couple.

It has been learned that the accused were married in New Orleans in 1898, came to London in 1899, and then went to Paris and Cape Town. Returning to England, they established the "Theocratic Order" here.

Jackson, or Horos, is said to be a convicted confidence-trick man.

VENEZUELANS ATTACK GERMAN WARSHIP CREW.

Fifty Sailors Take Part in a Street Row in Porto Cabello—Many Wounded.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 10.—The British Royal Mail steamer Eden arrived here to-day from Laguayra, Venezuela, and brought the following story: Last Sunday night about fifty sailors from the German cruiser Vineta became engaged in a street row, at Porto Cabello, with the local populace. Police in civilian clothes interfered, siding with the inhabitants, and the fight became general, the Germans making their way toward the wharf, where they boarded the German steamer Valesia, moored at that place.

In the meantime, two petty officers of the Vineta, who were entirely sober, and who were waiting at the wharf to take the Vineta's boat, were attacked by the police. They resisted, and the police wounded them both badly with their swords. All the Germans ashore were unarmed. The wounded petty officers were carried on board the Valesia by members of the Valesia's crew, the populace and police still attacking them with stones and sticks.

The mob then tried to board the Valesia, but were prevented from so doing by the Captain and crew of that vessel. In the meanwhile, the Captain of the Valesia had signaled to the Vineta, which was in the harbor, the perilous situation of the Germans, and the Vineta sent a boatload of thirty armed men to the Valesia, which they boarded by the side opposite the wharf, not landing on Venezuelan soil.

The mob, estimated to number 1,200 persons, was still acting in a threatening manner, and, having fired a few shots, the commander of the Vineta's boat ordered his men to perform the motions of loading, but not to introduce cartridges into their rifles. Hearing the rattling of the breeches of the weapons, the mob disappeared rapidly in all directions.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Porto Cabello when the Eden sailed. It is said that the Venezuelan Government is putting the blame for the affair upon the Germans, and has requested the German Minister to apologize for the sailors' conduct. It is believed at Caracas that the German Minister intends to ask Venezuela to apologize.

VENEZUELA WANTS PEACE.

Anxious to Obtain a Settlement with Colombia Without Bloodshed — Battle May Occur at Any Time.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 10.—The idea of a peaceful and conclusive arrangement between Venezuela and Colombia of the existing trouble is not repulsive to Venezuela, it being always understood that Venezuela's national honor will in no way suffer thereby. During the past fortnight this idea has grown and has secured increased following in Caracas.

Venezuela recognizes the fact that the maintenance of a large army on the frontier is exceedingly costly, without directly benefiting the country. On the contrary these heavy expenditures are most unfortunate, and the present condition of being on the verge of war is distinctly detrimental to commerce and to the country's well being.

Along the frontier, from Tachira to Guajira, the Venezuelan army has protected the occupied positions by entrenching and strengthening them, in which the troops will await attack, having orders to remain firmly on the defensive and not to adopt measures of aggression, but to repel invasion.

The reply to the memorandum of Dr. Blanco, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to Venezuela's request to Dr. Rico, the Minister of Colombia to Venezuela, to explain Colombia's alleged invasion of Tachira in July, could reach here at the end of this month, according to the calculations of the time Dr. Rico requires to reach Bogota, confer with the Colombian Cabinet, and transmit the letters with the answer to Caracas. Venezuela is anxious to receive Colombia's reply.

In the meantime the frontier situation is dangerous. Two forces of armed men, without a dividing neutral zone, are confronting each other. A misunderstood order, a trivial accident, or a minor, unintended engagement might precipitate a bloody encounter.

GEN. URIBE REPORTED ROUTED.

Rebel Chieftain Said to Have Been Defeated at Tachira.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 10.—An official bulletin, dated from Barranquilla, Oct. 6, makes the following statement, but gives no details of the event referred to:

"The French steamer Fournel brings news that Gen. Uribe-Uribe was utterly routed at Tachira, and arrived at Maracaibo on the morning of Oct. 3."

This is the first day of registration. Do not take a chance of losing your vote by postponing your registration. Register to-day. The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EMBARRASSED GERMAN CONCERNS

Mecklenburg-Strelitz Mortgage Bank Has a Deficit of $2,380,000.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The committee that has been investigating the affairs of the embarrassed Mecklenburg-Strelitz Mortgage Bank reports a deficit of 10,000,000 marks upon a capital of 12,000,000 marks. It recommends a reorganization of the bank by the holders of obligations, who would convert a part of their holdings into stock.

The annual report of the Helios Electrical Company of Cologne shows a loss of 4,900,000 marks, including the entire reserve. The capital is 20,000,000 marks.

The Aktien Gesellschaft Fuer Elektricitaets Anlagen, which is the financing company of the Helios Electrical Company, reports a deficit of 5,300,000 marks, after providing for a special reserve of 3,500,000 marks. The capital of this organization is 16,000,000 marks.

ISAAC HENDERSON'S PLAY.

"The Mummy and the Humming Bird" Produced at Wyndham's Theatre, London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—"The Mummy and the Humming Bird," a four-act play by Isaac Henderson, ex-publisher of The Evening Post of New York, was produced at Wyndham's Theatre this evening. It proved to be a carefully constructed, unimaginative piece, improbable in some scenes and fantastic to the point of grotesqueness in others, its object being not a study of character or a picture of life, but to develop in the penultimate act a striking melodramatic situation. On Mr. Wyndham's handsome stage, hitherto devoted to the best quality of modern drama, it seemed out of place, and new honors did not fall either to Mr. Wyndham as an elderly deceived husband or to Robert Taber as a conventional deceiver.

Miss Mary Moore, however, acted a thankless part with dainty grace, and Miss Lena Ashwell, one of the foremost actresses now on the English stage, carried a trying rôle in an admirable manner.

The play was well received by a generous audience, full of affectionate regard for the distinguished actor-manager.

E. A. D.

TROUBLE AT THE VICTORIA.

A Remarkable Production at Mr. Hammerstein's Theatre in Seventh Avenue.

More in sorrow than in anger it must be recorded that last night the Russell Brothers appeared in "Sweet Marie" at Mr. Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. Just why the Russell Brothers should be especially mentioned in connection with this production it is difficult even to surmise, but perhaps it was because they are the most extraordinarily wearisome persons who ever came to depopulate a local auditorium. And as misfortunes never come singly, they came with the stupendous concoction of drivel entitled "Sweet Marie." This masterpiece of inanity is described on the house bills as a new spectacular musical comedy, and it is stated that the book is by W. Brown and the music by R. Jackson. Hitherto the trumpet of fame has not been busy with these names, and to-day the same trumpet will be locked in its case while fame seeks peace and seclusion.

Messrs. Brown and Jackson should not attempt to write musical comedies, for they are afflicted with divings after the unfathomable and soarings after the unsearchable, and when they have them they have them very badly. In "Sweet Marie" these two gentlemen wandered around the realms of the muses like lost spirits. They were unable to decide whether they were writing a sidewalk travesty, a comic opera, a circus after-piece, or a grand opera. They leaned toward all of these at times, but never far enough to touch anything but wide and silent areas of cold gloom. When Messrs. Brown and Jackson are again suffering from want of occupation for what they are pleased to call their minds, they should have themselves tried before the urbane Mr. Devery for being off their beats. This would give them something to think about, and perhaps even cause them to think. "Sweet Marie" contains overwhelming evidence that this is an act of which they have never yet been convicted. All that they have thus far succeeded in doing is to place before a New York audience a rank compost of literature of the ash-heap and music of the gutter.

In the performance of this unique conception the Russell brothers were conspicuous by the rudeness of their methods and their cheerful innocence of the meaning of humor. They were kindly assisted by one Rhyce Thomas, who sang in a fearsome manner; Eleanor Falk, who also sang, but in a fearful manner, and a young woman advertised as the Countess Olga von Hatzfeldt, who did nothing with a vast amount of misdirected energy. There was also a midget named Gabriel on the bill, and he contributed some fleeting moments of semilucidity to the general whirligig of idiocy. And there were others, but charity covereth the multitude of them. If a large, wet cloth had done so last night, they would have felt like the majority of the audience.

Marie Malonie	James Russell
Adele Maloni	John Russell
Castafore	Rhyce Thomas
Eduardo Gumpshion	Louis Montgomery
Francois Scoemere	Albert La Mar
Ysaba	E. C. Rogers
Provoss	William H. Grimke
Cabbillard	O. W. Risley
Paul Grevin	Robert Gemp
M. Kick	Gabriel
Bayal-Passandro	F. Archambauldt
Del-Cannate	Francis Lee
Nubiani	Eleanor Falk
Adrette	Countess Olga von Hatzfeldt

PRESIDENT SNOW OF MORMON CHURCH DEAD

Chief of Latter Day Saints Was Eighty-seven Years Old.

He Was a Native of Ohio and Had an Active Career—His Probable Successor.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 10.—Lorenzo Snow, Fifth President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, better known as the Mormon Church, died unexpectedly at his private residence, the historic Bee Hive House, this afternoon, after an illness that had been serious only since yesterday. The immediate cause of his death was hypostetic congestion, superinduced by aggravated bronchitis.

Several weeks ago President Snow contracted a cold. He was at his desk, however, attending to business as late as Tuesday. Yesterday morning he was seized with an attack of nausea, which continued at intervals throughout the day. Last night his physicians were called and remained in constant attendance until death came. The church authorities became alarmed at his condition early yesterday, and most of the leaders, together with such members of his family as could be summoned by telegraph and otherwise, remained in the sick chamber until the end.

President Snow's death caused a shock to the entire community. His death dissolves the first Presidency, of which he was the head, his two counselors being Joseph Smith and Rudger Clawson. Until his successor shall be chosen, which may not be until the annual conference next April, the leadership of the church will devolve upon the Council of Twelve Apostles, of which body Mr. Smith is the recognized head. Unless death should come to him in the meantime, Mr. Smith will be the next President of the church.

President Snow leaves a large family, the members being scattered throughout the world.

President Snow was a native of Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, where he was born April 3, 1814. After studying in the schools of Ravenna, Ohio, Snow entered Oberlin College. He left there in 1836, intending to take a course at some Eastern institution, but he gave up the idea after a visit to Kirtland, Ohio, where he made the acquaintance of Joseph Smith, who converted him to Mormonism.

He was baptized and ordained an elder in 1837 and immediately entered the missionary field. His labors were indefatigable, and between 1836 and 1872 he traveled over 150,000 miles. In 1840 he was sent as a missionary to England, where he served in the capacity as councillor to Parley P. Pratt, President of the British mission. On returning to America he organized the Nauvoo Legion, a military company, of which he was elected Captain. He also had charge of the Nauvoo School.

From 1852 till 1882 he served continually in the Utah Legislature, part of the time in the Council and part of the time in the House of Representatives. He founded and named Brigham City, Utah, in 1855, and organized there a successful co-operative system which began with a general store. A tannery, a woolen factory and several co-operative farms were afterward added.

He continued to take an active interest in educational affairs in spite of the distraction occasioned by his numerous trips abroad. He went to Italy in 1849, to the Sandwich Islands in 1864, and in 1872 he traveled through Europe and Palestine. He crossed the Mississippi with his order in 1846 and three years later was ordained one of the twelve apostles.

Forty years later, in April, 1889, he was chosen President of the twelve, and was made President of the temple, when it was opened, in May, 1893. At a special meeting of the Council of Apostles, held at Salt Lake City on Sept. 13, 1898, Lorenzo Snow was elected to the Presidency of the Church of the Latter Day Saints to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wilford Woodworth, the fourth President, who died in San Francisco at the age of ninety-two years.

Mr. Snow was the author of several books on Mormonism, among which are "The Italian Mission," London, 1851, and "The Only Way to be Saved," London, 1851, which was translated into many languages. He also wrote "The Voice of Joseph," Liverpool, 1852, an account of the Mormons; a translation into Italian of "The Book of Mormon," and "The Palestine Tourists," an account of his journey in Europe and the Holy Land, made in 1872.

DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD DEAD.

Was One of the Best-Known Lawyers at the New York Bar—An Expert in Real Estate Laws.

Dwight Hinckley Olmstead, the well-known real estate lawyer, who was known as the Father of Land Transfer Reform, died yesterday of diabetes, from which he had suffered for a long time, at his home, 12 West Seventy-first Street. Mr. Olmstead was born in 1826, at Wilbraham, Mass. His father was Asa Olmstead, a lawyer. The son was graduated at Hamilton College when he was twenty years old, and he read law in the office of the late Professor T. W. Dwight of Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and went into the law firm founded by Edwin C. Litchfield and Charles Tracy. This professional association continued for thirty-five years, the firm changing to Tracy, Walt & Olmstead and later to Tracy, Olmstead & Tracy, Mr. Tracy's son, Charles Edward, being a member of it. The last surviving member was Mr. Olmstead.

Mr. Olmstead had always charge of the real estate business of his firm, and of its conveyancing, and he came to be an authority on real estate law. Early in his career he directed his attention to the difficulties and dangers arising from the then existing methods of transferring land, and he was, even up to the time of his death, prominent in devising methods of reform. Quite recently he corrected proofs of a work he had prepared on the subject of land transfer reform. One of his early works was the formation of the United States Mortgage Company.

As a member of the Association of the Bar he was Chairman of its Committee on Extortion, and in 1872 made a report to the Legislature, through which reforms were secured in the Register's and Surrogate's offices. He was a member and an officer of the West Side Association, and identified with the most important improvements effected in that locality. In 1851, in an address before that body he contended that the laws in relation to real and personal property should be assimilated. The Bar Association took action and adopted a report of Mr. Olmstead on the subject, and the Chamber of Commerce took similar action in 1882. The Land Transfer Reform Association was formed with Mr. Olmstead as President in 1883, and in the Winter of 1884-5 Mr. Olmstead, as a member of a committee appointed by the Legislature, considered the block and lot systems of land transfer. Mr. Olmstead was in favor of the block system, and it was adopted by the Legislature in the session of 1885-6.

Mr. Olmstead contended that local indexing was one of the chief aids in carrying out the principles of registration of land titles and at the same time a distinct and separate matter. He laid down these rules for a safe and correct system of local indexing:

1. The area of land taken for each index must have fixed the permanent boundaries established by law or by a preliminary judicial determination.

2. All instruments in any way affecting the area taken for an index must be indexed under such area, but instruments must not be indexed under areas not affecting them.

3. The index must serve the purpose of giving legal notice of the records.

4. The index must be simple in form and safe and convenient for public use.

The block system substituted the area of the city block, bounded by legally defined visible and permanent lines for the county area, the recording and indexing under blocks being the same and subject to the same law as to its legal effect as recording and indexing under the county area.

In his labor for reform in this and other directions Mr. Olmstead devoted his own means and time. He wrote many pamphlets on these subjects, and for a long time studied the Torrens system in Australia, but finally decided that it could not be applied here. He encountered many obstacles thrown in his way by politicians.

Mr. Olmstead was married in 1854 to Miss Maria Noble Lawrence of Flushing, L. I., who died early in 1896. Surviving their parents are Mrs. Ida C. Cook and Miss Grace M. Olmstead. Their brother, Lawrence Dwight Olmstead, a lawyer, died in 1898, in his thirty-second year, and their sister Agnes died in infancy.

Mr. Olmstead was one of the founders and an officer of the Nineteenth Century Club. He was also a member of the Union League and Colonial Clubs, the New England Society, the National Academy of Design, and the American Museum of Natural History.

The burial in the family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery on Sunday will be private.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is little doing in society to-day. The attractions are all suburban. Golf at Baltusrol and the horse show at Morristown are the leading pleasures, and the dance at Morristown to follow the show promises to be among the most interesting events of the week. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have a large house party for the affair.

***

The wedding of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden and Joel Nott Allen is to take place, as previously announced in this column, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, and is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the Church of the Ascension on lower Fifth Avenue. Bishop Henry C. Potter, who is a cousin of the bridegroom, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Octavius Flagg. Bishop Potter is now in California, but is coming back especially for the ceremony. Miss Ogden will have no bridesmaids, but a maid of honor only, who is to be Miss Janet Craven de Kay, daughter of Mrs. Sydney de Kay. Mr. Allen's best man is to be his brother, Edward Ashley Allen, and the ushers selected are Charles Wisner, Rufus R. Graves, Carl C. Nott, Jr., a cousin of the bridegroom, and Augustus Davies. Owing to the recent death of the bride's aunt, the wedding is to be a small one, and there will be no reception after the ceremony. Miss Ogden, through her mother, who was Miss Fannie H. Brush, and her father, is related to many of the old New York families, and the wedding is of more than usual interest.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin and Miss May Gallatin are at Tuxedo, having left East Hampton, where they summered. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is to spend the Autumn at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury, who left Winter Harbor, Me., on their yacht Saxon a few days ago, are now at their Morristown residence.

***

The engagement has been announced in Albany of Miss Helen Tremain Martin of that city and E. T. Mason of New York. Miss Martin is a niece of Bradley Martin and a cousin of the Countess of Craven. Mrs. Julien Tappen Davies of this city is an aunt of Miss Martin, and therefore the Misses Ethel and Cornelia Davies and Frederic Davies are her cousins.

***

Mrs. Frank Jones of Boston and her daughter, Miss Charlotte Jones, have sailed for Europe on the Deutschland. Miss Jones, who is a niece of H. McK. Twombly of this city, was to have made her début last Winter, but owing to the sudden death of her father early in the season she was not introduced. She will come out in the Winter of 1902.

***

From Boston comes the announcement of the engagement of Paul Hamlen, son of Nathaniel P. Hamlen, to Miss Dorothy Devens, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lithgow Devens. Miss Devens's mother before her marriage was Miss Elwood. Another Boston engagement announced is that of De Ford Bigelow, son of Albert S. Bigelow, to Miss Helen Harding, daughter of Albert Harding, and a granddaughter of Lester Clark. Mr. Bigelow was graduated from Harvard last year. Still another engagement is that of Miss Esther Hayden, daughter of Mrs. Charles R. Hayden, to Horace Stanton of Washington.

***

The engagement has been announced in Baltimore of Miss Helen Cary and Frederick McLellan Burbank. Miss Cary is a sister of Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, a daughter-in-law of Mrs. Burton Harrison. Miss Fano Cary and Mrs. Charles Ridgely White are also her sisters.

***

On Saturday there will be an exhibition of horses at Centre Island. This is the amateur horse show, as it is called, arranged by the residents on the north shore of Long Island. Among the promoters are George Bullock, Charles W. Wetmore, Le Roy Dresser, Walter T. Owen, and Colgate Hoyt. Among the exhibitors will be Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Dresser, Miss Coudert, George E. Fahys, Percy Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cravath, C. W. Wetmore, Thomas Young, William M. Guthrie, and William Trotter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson are in town to-day. Mrs. Astor will probably arrive to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson expect to receive Mrs. Michael Herbert, their daughter, who is due from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are also due to-day or to-morrow. Mrs. Astor will remain in town for the Autumn and Winter season.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is in town. She has closed her Newport house for the season. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are also in town.

***

Mrs. Adair and her sister, Mrs. Smith Barry, are to go to Geneseo for a short visit. They will be entertained a great deal in this city. Mrs. Adair is the mother of Wadsworth Ritchie, who married Miss Cooker. She and her sister, Mrs. Smith Barry, have lived many years abroad.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have a large house party at The Elms, Lenox. Among their guests are Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Reid, Mr. Henry Sloane, and the Misses Sloane.

***

Chatsworth will open on Oct. 17, and there is already a large demand for rooms. There will be concerts and dances during the Winter at the week end. Among those who are prominent at Chatsworth are the Marquise Tallyrand Perigord, the Princess Sausis Poggio, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mrs. Kingsland, and a number of others. Several cottages have been built near the club, and a Roman Catholic chapel is building.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton will sail on Saturday for this country. They are to go to Ellerslie until the late Winter. The Count and Countess de Tallyrand Perigord will remain abroad this Winter.

***

Mrs. George Keppel, who came over from England some weeks ago for the cup races, and who, with Mr. Keppel, has been the guest at Sherry's of Samuel Newhouse, intends sailing for England on Wednesday, Oct. 16. Mrs. Keppel has received much social attention both at Newport and New York since her arrival here.

***

Prof. Bashford Dean and Mrs. Dean have returned to New York after eighteen months in Japan, China, and the Philippines. They will spend the Autumn at the Dyckman homestead at King's Bridge-on-the-Hudson.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen have returned from Buffalo.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club, Mrs. Ledyard, and Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson have returned from New York.

J. Edward Addicks has returned from a visit to Philadelphia.

Thomas F. Cushing closed his cottage here to-day and with his daughter, Miss Edith Cushing, went to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren closed their cottage to-day and went to New York.

Miss Condit of New York arrived to-night and is a guest of Mrs. J. R. Busk.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Arnold Hague, William W. Richards, and John S. Yale arrived from New York to-night.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Cuming—Runyon.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 10.—Miss Ada Marie Runyon and Thomas A. Cuming were married here last night. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Nelson B. Runyon of Stelton and a niece of the late the Rev. Dr. James F. Brown, for many years one of the most prominent Baptist ministers in the State. The bride and bridegroom are members of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, the latter being Secretary of the Sunday school. He is also President of the East New Jersey Baptist Sunday School Association. The ceremony was performed at the Park Avenue Baptist Church by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Richardson, the pastor.

The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth A. Runyon, sister of the bride. Her bridesmaids were Miss Esther Thompson of Belvidere, Miss Mary A. Letson of Stelton, Miss Mary and Jennie Giles, and Miss Helen and Henriette Cuming, sisters of the groom, of this city. The best man was the Rev. J. C. Whiting of New York. The ushers were Henry F. Cuming, brother of the groom; B. W. Letson of Stelton, C. B. Morse, Dr. Norman Probasco, A. H. Serrell, and Herbert L. Richardson. Miss Lillian Cuming was flower girl and Master David C. Smalley, Jr., the page.

Hallowell—Bowditch.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—Miss Margaret I. Bowditch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bowditch of Jamaica Plains, was married to-day to Norwood Penrose Hallowell, Jr., son of Col. N. P. Hallowell of West Medford, at the First Congregational Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plains, at noon.

The church was elaborately decorated with palms, bay trees, and garlands of Southern smilax, which entwined the pillars in the auditorium, and the pulpit platform was banked high with greenery and masses of white roses and white chrysanthemums. More than 500 white roses were used in the decoration of the church and home.

The bride was escorted by her father, and was preceded by the ushers, the maid of honor, Miss Mary Bowditch, and the bridesmaids, Miss Esther F. Hallowell, Miss Susan M. Hallowell, Miss Susan Jackson, and Miss Mary Coolidge. The bridal party was met at the chancel by the groom and his best man, Mr. Robert H. Hallowell of West Medford. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles F. Dole, pastor of the church.

Chadwick—Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 10.—A naval wedding took place this evening at All Saints' Church, Portsmouth, the contracting parties being Miss Julia Dewey, one of the best-known young society women in Virginia, and Lieut. Francis Lee Chadwick, now attached to the torpedo boat Dupont.

The church was decorated elaborately with palms, flags, goldenrod, and bamboos. One section of the church was trimmed with red, white, and blue ribbons, and this was occupied by the officers of this naval station in full uniform, with their families.

The bride, who is a relation of Admiral Dewey, was originally of North Carolina. The bridegroom is from Minnesota, and is a son of Judge Miles Bond Chadwick. Lieut. Chadwick served on the cruiser Raleigh in the battle of Manila Bay.

Goodwin—Taltavall.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—The marriage of Miss Lottie Louise Taltavall, daughter of the late Prof. Stephen M. Taltavall of New York, to Philip R. Goodwin of Richmond, Vt., took place this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Taltavall. The service was read by the Rev. George S. Pratt of the Church of the Archangel, New York. The bride was given away by her cousin, John B. Taltavall, publisher of The Telegraph Age of New York.

Osborne—Bert.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—Miss Ida A. Bert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Bert, and Robert Osborne were married to-night in Christ Church by the rector, the Rev. William Whiting Davis. Miss Banks of Rye, N. Y., was the maid of honor, and Philip Osborne was best man.

Shepard—Hullsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—William A. Shepard of Saratoga Springs and Miss Jane J. Hullsburgh, daughter of Mrs. Henry D. Purroy of New York, were married this morning at the parochial residence of St. Peter's Church in this city by Rev. John Walsh. Mr. Shepard is a member of the Board of Trustees of Saratoga.

FEMININE FRILLS.

For the woman who does not care for large pearls and who likes variety there is the heavy rope made of many twisted strands of small pearls. These ropes, finished with tassels of the pearls at the ends, are very charming.

***

All colors in jewels figure in necklaces as well as other ornaments, and the more curious and antique the effect the better. A beautiful necklace which is set into a dark bronze gold setting is composed of a band of small diamond-shaped ornaments, each set with a different color stone, while from each small diamond is a pendant a trifle larger, but still small, in which are more of the stones, each different from the one next it. The effect of the necklace, which is small, is dark and rich.

***

Set into boxes are the initials marking beautiful tea cloths and other kinds of table linen. The box is oblong, of heavy embroidery, and spaces around the initials, which fit into it, are filled in with embroidery in small designs, making the work almost solid.

***

With a dark gray raglan there is a set of furs, a long-haired muff and boa, with a gray tint, just off the black, and which matches excellently well the coat.

***

Postillion pink finishes a dark blue chevoit coat which they have at the Woman's Exchange, where they make a specialty of such things. There is the effect of broad box plaits back and front in the coat, and the pink or bright red, to speak in simple American, forms the collar and dickey. The collar of the red is broad, with an over collar of scrim edged with a heavy cream lace. The dickey is made of row upon row of the red, which is of a fine broadcloth with unfinished edges, and the result is a smart little coat. It costs $35.

***

Pretty gowns for children made to wear with guimpes have, some of them, regular little short waists and others straight bands around the top and over the arms, made in some pretty way, and all handwork. One gown of an imported model is made with a short-waisted body with narrow bands over the shoulders. It is of a plain blue wash material, the skirt finished with a few tucks, and the only trimming on the waist is a spray of flowers embroidered across the front.

***

Of domestic design is a striped blue and white frock, the band at the top something more than two inches deep and formed of perpendicular tucks of the material, separated by rows of feather stitching of different designs, and varied by running in different directions, one row up and one down. The straps over the arm are made in the same way.

***

A smart gown is made of dark-blue serge and red cashmere. It is for a girl. The waist is box plaited, each plait stitched with white, as is the straight little neckband. The fullness of the sleeves is drawn in at the wrist with small box plaits, and the plain cuffs are stitched with white. The skirt is simply box plaited and finished as plainly as possible with a band of the material. The skirt is buttoned to the waist by means of suspender bands over the shoulders. The buttons are very large, flat, white pearl. The suspenders are finished with a fancy shaped point at the waist, where they button on either side, and with a smaller point on the front just below the shoulder, where they button again.

***

A smart coat is of dark-blue chambray, made with pipings of white and brass soldier buttons. There is one of the big broad box plaits, three or four inches wide, which are so good this year, down the front, fastened all the way down with the brass buttons, six on either side, set some distance apart. There are two narrower box plaits, piped with white to the waist line, from where they fly, on either side of the front, and the back is finished in a similar manner with one broad and two narrow plaits. The belt is of white duck, with two wheels of embroidery in the dark blue set into it. It passes under the wide box plait in the back—fastened there with two small brass buttons—and over the smaller ones, and is buttoned to the next buttons to the lowest on the box plait in front, which it does not cross. Another smart feature of the coat is the collar, which has the deep sailor back and is then brought up straight to the neck, not broadening out over the shoulder, the ends buttoning on to the top row of the buttons, which fasten the coat in front. There are tie ends to the collar, which are brought together in front and slipped through a band of the blue. In the collar are a couple of wheels of the blue. Piped bands of the blue, with an overlapping point, fastened with two brass buttons, finish the sleeves.

***

A regular navy yard middy blouse has a professional air, being finished in every way like the article worn by a genuine sailor. A line of feather stitching undulates around the front and straight across the back; there is a pocket high at the left side, finished with a bit of red inside, and the same feather or cat stitching; there is a quartermaster's hand on the left arm, and the chevrons on the right, while a black silk handkerchief comes from under the edge of the sailor collar and is tied with a black ribbon. This sailor blouses both front and back.

***

For the baby in short frocks is a coat of white silk crepe, a pretty feature of which is the collar of a fine figured white silk, having a design similar to that of bird's-eye linen. It is very pretty. The collar and cuffs are finished in addition to this with Renaissance lace. There is a yoke which cannot be seen beneath the broad collar, but in the back box plaits are carried from it the length of the coat. On either side of these are rosettes of white silk ribbon, the ends brought around to the front under the collar.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Lynde Catlin.

Brevet Major Lynde Catlin, United States Army, (retired,) died on Tuesday at his Summer home, Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was seventy-three years old and lived at 539 First Street, Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held at old St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Stuyvesant Street, Manhattan, on Monday morning. The burial will take place in the family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery. Major Catlin was born in this city and was a direct descendant of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. His father was John Mortimer Catlin, at one time Colonel of the Seventh Regiment.

At the beginning of the civil war Major Catlin was appointed aide on the staff of Gen. Wool, and was later made a Captain in the regular army by President Lincoln. Subsequently he became an aide to Gen. Lew Wallace. Before the close of the war he was appointed to a place on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant. He was brevetted Major while serving with the Fifteenth United States Infantry.

Major Catlin saw much service in campaigns against the Indians in the Southwest. He was retired from the service a few years ago. He was a member of Foote Post, G. A. R., of New Haven. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Lynde Catlin and Livingston Reade Catlin. The latter was formerly a well-known newspaper man of this city.

John C. Stanton.

John C. Stanton, the well-known contractor, died at the Sturtevant House on Wednesday. Mr. Stanton was eighty years old. When a young man, Mr. Stanton began his career as a railroad contractor, and was subsequently identified with many important contracts, such as the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western's Hoboken tunnel, and others.

At the close of the civil war, Mr. Stanton was among the pioneers who took up railroad work in the Southern States. He constructed the Alabama Great Southern Railway, then known as the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, and was identified also permanently with the development of the coal and iron business in the South, especially Birmingham. The building of the Poughkeepsie Bridge was his last important work.

Obituary Notes.

PHILIP A. SCRIVER, Postmaster of Port Ewen from 1880 to 1884, is dead, aged seventy-eight years. He was prominent in his section in Republican politics and business.

CHARLES E. METCALF, an Inspector of Hats attached to the Quartermaster's Department of the War Department, died of heart disease Wednesday night at Gray's Ferry, Penn. Mr. Metcalf was a brother-in-law of the late John Gill, a former Mayor of Orange, N. J. Mr. Metcalf was born in Wrentham, Mass., about sixty-five years ago. He was engaged for several years in the hat business in Orange, and was prominent in public affairs. He was a Republican, and was elected a member of the Orange Common Council in 1882, and served one term. He was appointed clerk of the Water

AMERICAN BOARD DEBT WIPED OUT

Necessary Amount Pledged at an Evening Mass Meeting.

Sum of $54,000 Subscribed in Addition to $48,000 Already Contributed—Dr. S. P. Cadman Makes the Collection.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10.—At the evening session of the American Board tonight, after President Capen had given the annual address on "A Million Dollars for Foreign Missions," the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn, N. Y., began an effort to raise $102,000 to wipe out the debt of the board.

After $1,000 or $2,000 had been subscribed it was asked if an unconditional gift of $48,000 recently received by the board could not be applied to the debt. Col. Hopkins, the Vice President of the board, said that the Prudential Committee would do so. The thousands came in very fast after that, and $25,000 was pledged in one lump, provided that the full amount be pledged.

At 11 o'clock, after two hours of great excitement, President Capen announced that every dollar of the debt had been wiped out. This was greeted with the singing of the Doxology. The final $1,000 was pledged by ex-Gov. Bulkeley in behalf of the South Church of this city.

Earlier in the evening an address was delivered by the Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D. D., of Boston on "The Tragedy of Christian Missions." The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., of Brooklyn was heard by the board for the first time since he came from the Methodist into the Congregational ministry.

The business session of the American Board was held this afternoon. New members were elected as follows:

Maine—John W. Gould; Massachusetts—George W. Cable, Prof. Edward Y. Hincks, the Rev. Philip S. Moxom, the Rev. Edward M. Noyes, and Frank Wood; Connecticut—David N. Camp, the Rev. Edwin H. Parker; New York—Frank S. Jones; Illinois—The Rev. William E. Barton, Thomas C. MacMillan; Iowa—Mrs. F. J. Hardin; Minnesota—Lowell E. Jepson.

Several propositions relating to membership of the board, providing for a reduction of State representation and for term rather than life membership, were referred to a committee to report next year. The ninety-third annual meeting will be held in Oberlin, Ohio, next October. William B. Plunkett of Adams, Mass., was elected Auditor. Secretary Judson Smith offered a tribute to Miss Ellen M. Stone, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the American board is in deep and tender sympathy with its missionary, Miss Ellen M. Stone, and her associate now held in captivity by brigands; that its officers and members are heartily grateful for the prompt and strenuous efforts of our Government in seeking her release and for the popular movement to provide for her ransom, and trust that these efforts in her behalf may speedily be crowned with success.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Samuel B. Capen, LL. D.; Vice President— Henry Hopkins, D. D.; Corresponding Secretaries—Judson Smith, D. D.; Charles H. Daniels, D. D.; James L. Barton, D. D.; Treasurer—Frank H. Wiggin; Editorial Secretary—Elnathan E. Strong, D. D.; Recording Secretary—Henry A. Stimson, D. D.; Assistant Recording Secretary—Edward N. Packard, D. D.; Auditors—Edwin H. Baker, the Hon. Henry E. Cobb, and the Hon. William B. Plunkett.

The report of the Committee on Missions, prepared by the Rev. James L. Barton, D. D., Foreign Secretary, was a feature of this forenoon's session. After reporting in detail on the conditions in various countries, the committee says:

"Summing up the entire field, covering one-half of the American Board work, we would say that it has been a typical missionary year, not without discouragements in some fields and sharp difficulties in others, but a steady pushing forward, while at least two fields show a marked advance."

GOOD BANK MEN IN DEMAND.

Secretary Gage Says He Could Place Twenty Capable Men at $25,000 a Year in Various Parts of the Country.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 10.—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, was the principal speaker at a meeting of Denver banking employes here to institute a branch of the American Institution of Bank Clerks. Mr. Gage said, among other things:

"If I knew that you were capable I could take twenty young men out of your midst and place you in positions in various parts of the country which would pay you $25,000 a year. Fifty years from now the country will have a population of 100,000,000 people, and the banking business will increase proportionately."

MR. ROOSEVELT BUYS HORSES.

Three Steeds and Three Vehicles Are the Most Recent Additions to His Stable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—President Roosevelt has purchased three horses, a landau, a brougham, and a victoria. The carriages and horses are expected to arrive here early next week. They were obtained in New York through the President's brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson.

The President already has in the White House stables a fine Kentucky thoroughbred saddle horse, which he purchased at Fort Plain, Ky., since he became President. Mrs. Roosevelt's saddle mare Yaganita is also here. The President's saddle horse is called Bleistein.

It is the intention of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt to ride occasionally together. Contrary to the popular impression, the horses owned by the Government which are in the White House stables are seldom used by the President of the United States.

The Chief Magistrate has his own horses and carriages, and the Government horses are used by the Secretary to the President and other White House officials. All the horses and carriages belonging to the late President have been sent back to Canton.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.

E. F. Stafford, a Broker, Brought from Chicago, Where He Was Caught.

Edwin F. Stafford, a broker, fifty years old, was brought to this city last evening from Chicago, where he was arrested two days ago by Detective Sergeant Gargan of the Central Office, who had been looking for him for some time. Stafford gave his name at Police Headquarters as Frank Stafford, and said he had no home. He is wanted in New York by G. W. Godwald, whose residence appears on the police record as 207 Riverside Avenue. Mr. Godwald was on Stafford's bond for $2,000 to guarantee his appearance before Magistrate Hogan on Aug. 18 to answer a charge of forgery, preferred by Mrs. Lizzie E. Roach of 245 West Forty-second Street.

She alleged that Stafford sold her property in Arlington, N. J., in which previously he had disposed of his right, and in consummating the transaction had forged the seal and signature of Walter McCarthy, a notary. Stafford disappeared before the time set for the examination, and until arrested in Chicago was out of reach of the local authorities. Stafford is known as the proprietor of the hotel at the corner of Desbrosses and Washington Streets, where Charles E. Ackron was his manager.

Another Slip in Montana Mine Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 10.—A new chapter in the famous Minnie Healy mine case was opened in the Supreme Court to-day, when the State, at the request of Miles Finlen, asked the court for an alternative writ of mandate directed to Judge E. W. Harney and the Second District Court, commanding the lower court to set a day for the settlement of the proposed bill of exception in the suit of Finlen vs. F. Augustus Heinze and others or to show cause why it has not been done. The writ was issued and set for hearing Nov. 11.

NEW YORK JEWELER ARRESTED

Newark (N. J.) Police Charge Him with Being a Receiver of Stolen Goods.

Jacob Reefes, a jeweler, who lives at 223 Sixth Street, was arrested yesterday at his store, 14 Chrystie Street, by Detective Sergeant Wakefield on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He was arraigned in the Centre Street Court before Magistrate Olmsted, who committed him to the Tombs to await extradition papers from New Jersey, where he is wanted by the Newark authorities.

The Newark police think that they have discovered an organized system of burglary, and this arrest was made in connection with their case, which is said to rest in part upon the confession of two men recently indicted for burglary in that city.

On the night of June 29 the home of Henry Kingston, at 28 Walnut Street, Newark, was entered and silverware to the value of $750 was taken away.

Two men, who gave their names as Max Miller and Alfred Welling, were subsequently arrested on a charge implicating them in this and a number of other robberies, and held in default of $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Indictments for burglary were later returned against them.

Welling admitted in jail that he had robbed the house of ex-Sheriff Hausling two years ago and stole $1,500 worth of silverware. This loot he claimed to have sold to Reefes.

Detective Sergeant Wakefield, who arrested Reefes, told the Magistrate in court that, according to information from Newark, Miller and Welling had made a confession which implicated Reefes.

Wakefield said that by the confession Reefes was believed to have been the moving spirit in a big ring of burglars, which has been operating all Summer in New Jersey. He is alleged to have chosen the places to be entered, and to have received the goods after the robberies.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau said last night that Reefes had been arrested solely upon the request of the Newark police, and that whatever evidence had been obtained against him was in the hands of the latter. He added that Reefes had been known to be acquainted with thieves, but that there was no charge of wrongdoing in New York against the prisoner. Reefes was easily found here as soon as it was known that he was wanted in Newark.

This is the first day of registration. Do not take a chance of losing your vote by postponing your registration. Register to-day. The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EXPLOSION ON FREIGHT TRAIN.

Rear End Collision Wrecks a Car Loaded with Dynamite—Disastrous Results to Property.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 10.—A rear-end collision caused a disastrous freight wreck at 1 o'clock this afternoon on the Southern Railway, near Georgetown, ten miles west of New Albany. Fifteen cars were wrecked and burned; an engine was demolished, three men seriously and one fatally injured, and many thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed.

In the wrecked train was a car loaded with dynamite and powder. The dynamite exploded, and in a moment the greater part of both trains was a mass of burning wreckage. A race horse, valued at $2,000, was burned to death in one of the cars.

SHARPERS FLEECE A FARMER.

Get $5,000 by Using a Three Card Monte Game for Bait.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Huston Kepler, a rich and eccentric farmer living a few miles south of this city, was fleeced out of $5,000 by two confidence men by means of the old three-card-monte game.

The men have been in this city for a week posing as investors, and had secured the confidence of Kepler, who is sixty years of age, by pretending to negotiate with him for the purchase of a piece of land. To-day they got him interested in the three-card-monte game and, after allowing him to win a few dollars, he went to a bank and drew $5,000 to bet on the game. The money was placed in a satchel for safe keeping and the satchel exchanged for another by the sharpers. After they had driven away and Kepler opened the satchel it was found to be full of paper. The confidence men escaped.

FOR A MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Minister Seeks to Build It with Gifts from Estates of the Dead.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 10.—The Rev. J. W. Marshall of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church of this city has started a movement to build a memorial church at Wood Lynne, a suburb of the city. He begins with a contribution of $250, which belonged to his daughter who died. She had the money in bank and her father gives it to start the church fund.

Mr. Marshall asks all Methodists who have lost some dead one to send a part of the estate of the deceased to help erect the church. Each dead person named in the subscriptions is to have a memorial tablet set in the walls of the church. The Rev. Mr. Marshall hopes the church will be built entirely of memorial contributions.

CHINESE CONSUL APPEALS.

Seeks Pardon of a Fellow-Countryman Convicted of Murder.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 10.—Ho Yow, Imperial Chinese Consul General at San Francisco, has made an appeal to Gov. Van Sant, representing the Minnesota State Board of Pardons, asking for the pardon or commutation of sentence of Ham Hong, a Chinaman now serving a twenty-five-year sentence in the Minnesota prison for the murder of Lee Chong at Brainerd June 18, 1893.

Ho Yow alleges that Ham Hong is probably innocent, and in his letter charges that another Chinaman in Brainerd is the guilty man. The evidence on which Ham Hong was convicted was entirely circumstantial. The matter will be taken up by the Pardon Board on Monday.

Dying Man Crushes Assailant's Skull.

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 10.—At Palmyra, Lowndes County, Dr. Strickland, a physician in that locality, and T. E. Barnes quarreled. Barnes shot Strickland twice with a pistol. Strickland then secured a long scantling, and before Barnes could get out of his way, hit him over the head, killing him instantly. Strickland is mortally wounded. Both of the men were highly respected citizens of their community and had been close friends. The cause of the trouble is not known.

Police Captain Kear Ill.

Police Capt. Frank Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, was taken ill with convulsions at his home, 107 West Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. Later he was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, where his trouble was pronounced uremia and his condition declared to be critical. He was operated on by Dr. William J. Thompson of 23 East Forty-seventh Street, one of the visiting surgeons of the hospital.

C. W. Morse's New Company.

PORTLAND, Me. Oct. 10.—The Eastern Steamboat Company, controlled by Charles W. Morse of New York, who recently purchased the Boston and Bangor, Portland and Boston, and International Steamship Companies, was organized here on last Tuesday. The capital stock is $3,000,000, and there is a provision for the issuance of bonds, which can be put out to the extent of the capital stock.

Ambassador White Not to Resign.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—United States Ambassador to Germany Andrew D. White was to-day informed that the Berlin Tageblatt says that there were renewed rumors of his early resignation. He said that there was no truth whatever in the report. He expects at an early date to return to his post in Berlin.

May Reduce Some Russian Duties.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says:

"The Russian Minister of Agriculture is framing a project for a gradual reduction of duties on imported agricultural machinery."

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS TO BE ELECTED TO-DAY

Much Routine Progress by Convention Yesterday.

Anti-Divorce Canon Debated, but No Conclusion Reached—Petition for Episcopal Oversight at Rome.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America accomplished much routine work to-day, but made little progress toward disposing of the canon on marriage and divorce, which came up before the Committee of the Whole in the House of Deputies.

The popular interest in the subject was evidenced by the crowded galleries, a large majority of the spectators being women, nearly all of whom remained until the hour of adjournment. The discussion, however, was of a purely technical character. Quibbles over words and the punctuation of sections, to which there was little opposition, took up much time.

There seemed to be a determination to secure technical correctness in the text. It was also noticed that many lawyers in the lay delegation were taking a keen interest in the subject. The fourth and most important section of the canon which was adopted by the Bishops, practically forbidding the marriage of divorced persons, was not reported.

The first two sections and all but the last paragraph of Section 3 were adopted with but one slight change, the conjunction "nor" being stricken out, thus dividing the paragraph into two complete sentences. An attempt was made to have the matter discussed behind closed doors, but the attempt failed.

That the spirit of the Huntington amendment to the constitution, permitting modified forms of worship, still lives, despite defeat, was shown by the presentation in the House of Deputies this morning of a constitutional amendment couched in almost its exact language. The principal change was the adoption of a resolution that no form of worship allowed shall be in conflict with the canons of the Church. It was referred to a committee.

The Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., of Massachusetts, who presented the proposed amendment, created quite a sensation by declaring, in the course of his remarks, that he did not consider ordination necessary for a celebrant of holy communion.

BISHOPS DISCUSS CANDIDATES.

The House of Bishops devoted most of the day to consideration of the qualifications of the various candidates, who are desirous of filling vacant missionary Bishoprics of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Vieques, Hankow, North Dakota, and Olympia. No names were announced, and the only action was a decision to vote for the candidates to-morrow. A missionary conference was held to-night at Trinity Church, the session being devoted especially to the work in China and Japan. Addresses were delivered by the Bishops of Shamgai, Kioto, and Tokio, and the Rev. Dr. Turnbull Huntington of Hankow.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, held a largely attended meeting at the Alhambra Theatre to-night. The principal speaker was Bishop Potter of New York, whose subject was the relations of capital and labor and of the citizen of the State.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions listened to addresses to-day by Bishops Horner of Asheville, Hare of South Dakota, and General Secretary Lloyd of the Missionary Board.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Pacific Coast met in convention to-night at the Cathedral Church of the Good Samaritan, Bishop Nichols of California officiating at the opening services. During the evening brief addresses on the welfare of the order were made.

In the House of Bishops this morning the committee appointed three years ago to consider the reconciliation of affiliated bodies reported progress and asked to be continued, which was granted.

The fact that the deputies had agreed to the division of the District of China was reported, and it was voted to elect a Bishop for the new district of Hankow. The election will occur to-morrow, when Bishops for North Dakota and Olympia will also be chosen.

It was also decided to choose two missionary Bishops for the newly created districts of the Philippine Islands, and of Porto Rico and adjacent islands.

In the House of Deputies this morning the report of the Committee on Expenses was adopted. Gen. Skiddy of Connecticut was unanimously elected Treasurer of the convention.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, for the Committee on Constitution, reported in favor of giving to the delegates from missionary districts the right to vote at all times when a vote by orders is not demanded, and against a reduction in the number of deputies to be elected by the dioceses to the General Convention.

The Committee on New Dioceses made two reports, the majority being in favor of setting apart the western portion of the Diocese of Kansas as a missionary district. The minority was unable to reach the same conclusion for various reasons, which were given by Robert Treat Payne of Massachusetts. Both reports went on the calendar.

MEMORIALS FROM ROME.

The Rev. R. J. Nevin, rector of St. Paul's Church, Rome, Italy, presented two memorials from the churches of American Episcopal Churches in Europe. One asked that some representation should be given to these churches in the House of Deputies of the General Convention.

The second memorial said there are now nine organized parishes of the American church in Europe, with six consecrated church buildings, and asked that this convention consider seriously whether some better provision than at present cannot be made for Episcopal oversight of the parishes of the American church in Europe. The memorials were referred to a committee.

A motion to provide that in voting by orders and dioceses, divided votes shall be counted as a half vote in the affirmative and a half vote in the negative was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

The Rev. Dr. E. W. Donald of Boston offered an amendment to the constitution, covering, in another form and according to his ideas, what the defeated Huntington amendment was intended to provide, the most significant feature being the omission of the requirement that the ministers of the congregations to be received under it should have had Episcopal ordination, of which omission Dr. Donald especially declared himself in favor.

The Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim of Washington offered as an amendment a proposition identical with that for which the lately defeated amendment was substituted near the close of the last convention. Both propositions were referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Article II. of the constitution was adopted. It provides for the manner of amending the constitution. The House of Bishops asked for a committee of conference on the matter of marginal reading, having named on its part the Bishops of Tennessee, Vermont, and Washington. The deputies agreed, and the following conferrees were appointed: The Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann, the Rev. Dr. C. T. Grammer, the Rev. Dr. Lucius Waterman, Edward D. Bassett, and Henry L. Morey of New York.

The report of marriage and divorce was then taken up. A motion that the subject should be considered behind closed doors was defeated by a large majority. President Lindsay appointed Judge Joseph Packard of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. After considerable debate the first two sections and the first two paragraphs of Section 3 were adopted. Paragraph 2 of Section 3 was amended by striking out the word "nor" after the words "two witnesses." As amended, the paragraph reads:

No minister shall solemnize a marriage except in the presence of at least two witnesses, in case the parties are unknown to the minister without the presence of witnesses to whom the parties are personally known, unless in the judgment of the minister it shall be impracticable to obtain such witnesses.

Before proceeding with Paragraph 3, providing for the recording of marriages, the Committee of the Whole arose and reported progress to the House, after which the House adjourned until to-morrow.

DISCUSS MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Evangelical Church Consider Stand Denomination Shall Take.

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 10.—In the discussions this afternoon of the Grand Council of the Evangelical Church of North America, which is holding its biennial session here, interest centred on the theme, "Marriage in Its Relation to Divorce." The position was taken that marriage is indissoluble for life, divorce by divine authority being legitimate only when the marriage covenant has been broken, either by husband or wife.

The decree of divorce gives the right to remarry only to the innocent party, who has been released on Scriptural grounds. Marriage by a Christian minister gives the approval of the Church to the union, and therefore cannot be performed by him in a case where there is the least doubt. The discussion was earnest, though there was great unanimity, and the principles as outlined are certain for adoption by the council.

POLICEMAN'S FIGHT WITH DESPERATE MANIAC.

Took Two of Them and an Ambulance Surgeon to Get Him to Bellevue Hospital.

Two policemen and an ambulance surgeon had a desperate battle last night with a maniac in an ambulance that was racing for Bellevue Hospital. Twice the maniac broke loose and escaped from the ambulance. He dashed through the streets, frightening the pedestrians and causing women and children to flee in all directions. He screamed as he ran and struck at everybody that came within reach. The policemen had to use their clubs to subdue him.

The maniac was John Langenfelder, twenty-eight years old, whose occupation and residence is not known. He was arrested last night at the corner of Delancey and Chrystie Streets by Policeman Fitzpatrick of the Eldridge Street Station. He was fighting a mob of men and boys. He is six feet five inches tall, and weighs about 225 pounds, and was making it interesting for the crowd. Langenfelder submitted to arrest quietly and went to the station with the policeman without giving the slightest trouble.

When the Sergeant at the Eldridge Street Station asked him his name and address he saw that the prisoner was demented and called an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital. Dr. Ryan responded, and after examining Langfelder pronounced him as suffering from acute mania. He was placed in the ambulance then, and Policeman Fitzpatrick was sent with him to guard him until he placed him in the insane ward at Bellevue Hospital.

The ambulance had not gone a block when Langfelder became violent and attacked the policeman and the doctor. Both saw that they were no match for the maniac, so they returned to the station house, where they got Policeman Kilday to assist them. As soon as the start for Bellevue was made the prisoner began to fight, and, as stated, he twice overcame his guards and escaped. The second time after knocking down two men, the crowd that gathered aided the policemen, and he was put in a restraint jacket.

At the hospital his wounds were dressed after he had been put in a strait jacket and placed in the insane ward. The wounds and bruises of the policemen and ambulance surgeon were also dressed, and the policemen went home to recover from their desperate fight.

FILIPINOS ROUT MACABEBES.

Lieut. Beau of the Scouts Killed—Insurgents Carry Off a Police Force.

MANILA, Oct. 10.—A detachment of the Twenty-first Company of Macabebes today encountered a large force of insurgents near Lipa, Province of Datangas. Lieut. Beau of the Macabebes was killed, and one of the force was wounded. The enemy was strongly intrenched. After two hours' fighting the Americans retreated to await reinforcements. The insurgents numbered over three hundred, were armed with Remington and Mauser rifles, and apparently had plenty of ammunition.

The entire police force of Catsnag, Province of Tayabas, numbering eleven, have been carried off by insurgents, armed with only bolos. Presumably the police made no resistance, as they were well armed with carbines and revolvers.

To Replace Troops in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—It has been determined at the War Department to send troops to the Philippines to take the places of those whose term of enlistment expires. Where the re-enlistments are not large in any one regiment their places will be filled by separate detachments of recruits. If any considerable number of enlistments expire in a single organization, it is probable that the organization, as a whole, will be returned from the Philippines, and another regiment sent to take its place.

MR. BRADLEY FOR MAYOR.

Asbury Park Republicans Ready to Work for His Nomination.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—James A. Bradley will be the Republican candidate for Mayor of Asbury Park unless Mayor Frank L. Ten Broeck defeats him. The latter has been Mayor for many years, and the two men's names are closely associated with the progress of Asbury Park from the start.

Mr. Bradley was recently proposed by the Young Men's Republican Club as the best available candidate for Mayor. It was not known that he would accept, but a committee went to New York to-day and saw him, and he consented to make the race if nominated. When told this Mayor Ten Broeck said he would make a fight for the nomination against Mr. Bradley. It would be a friendly one, however, he added, and if beaten he would support Mr. Bradley as warmly as Mr. Bradley had supported him in the past.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Oct. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Admiralty.
120—Du Bois vs. SS. 181—Bonanno vs. Tweedie Trading Co.
Montserrat.
163—Sanchez vs. SS. Leo 13.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar is 380, 594, 251, 364, 378, 380.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Stromberg vs. Grell; Randall vs. Jackson.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered, without costs, as per orders entered on consent of parties.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.
1—In re Campbell.
2—Hamilton vs. Cutting.
3—Kenny vs. Cregan.
4—Ingles vs. N. Y. & S. I. Elec. Co.
5—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Robinson.
6—In re Cullinan.
7—Cattano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Hochmann vs. Muller.
9—Muller vs. Union Railway Co.
10—Clarke vs. Loewerre Steamboat Co.
11—Deering vs. City of New York.
12—In re Schneittacher.
13—Bruen vs. Cullen Brothers.
14—Hall vs. Long.
15—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Weed vs. Davidson.
17—Campbell vs. Campbell.
18—Ferris vs. Townes.
19—Fisher vs. Haines.
20—In re McMaster.
21—Tyng vs. Am. Surety Co.
22—Aitken vs. Tinney.
23—In re Trinity Av.
24—McIntyre vs. Coler.
25—Early vs. O'Brien.
26—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Rattle.
27—Fischer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
28—Ward vs. Ward.
29—In re Evans.
30—Dunham vs. Dunham.
31—Marino vs. Lehmaier.
32—Castios vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
33—Meislahn vs. Irving National Bank.
34—Levene vs. Habiner.
35—Holland Trust Co. vs. Thomson-Houston Elec. Light Co.
36—Jaeger vs. Koenig.
37—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Priest.
38—Levy vs. Hanneman.
39—Bush vs. O'Brien.
40—In re Mayor, (in re armory site.)
41—In re Levenson.
42—In re Levenson. Non-enumerated motions.
3—People, &c., vs. Dwyer.
7—Charles vs. Vanderbeek.
9—Treadwell vs. City of New York.
12—Grell vs. Western Wheel Works.
14—Rankin vs. Campbell.
15—Hallenbeck vs. Parr.
16—Livingston vs. Livingston.
17—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Ass'd Mfrs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
18—Grube vs. Grube.
21—Mayer vs. Nethersole.
23—Puerst vs. Reher.
25—Moller vs. Presb. Hospital.
26—In re Cullinan, (in re Schepper Co.)
27—Hamilton vs. Cutting.
28—Fisher vs. Haines.
29—Macfarlane vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland.
31—Curtin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—Christensen vs. same.
33—Berkman vs. Wolf.
35—Deering vs. Reilly.
37—People ex rel. Rochester Lamp Co. vs. Feitner.
38—Clark vs. Ennis.
39—Clark vs. same.
48—Montgomery vs. Boyd.
46—Pell vs. Pell.
48—Miers vs. Miers.
50—Armstrong vs. Murphy.
52—Colwell vs. Tinker.
53—Dickie vs. Dickie.
54—Armstrong vs. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Van Cortlandt Av.
2—Colyer vs. Gunning System.
3—Mangan vs. Jung.
4—In re Cline.
5—McCoy vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.
6—Bendix vs. Bendix.
7—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Liebler.
8—Van Order vs. Walter.
9—Rosenwater vs. Met. Street Ry. Co.
10—Hollander vs. same.
11—Goldsmith vs. same.
12—Bryant vs. same.
13—Davison vs. same.
14—Fitzpatrick vs. same
15—Jones vs. same.
16—Blasucco vs. same.
17—Carroll vs. same.
18—Citizen's Sav. Bank vs. Roe.
19—Schustock vs. Brooks
20—Engel vs. Union Sq. Bank.
21—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
22—Johnston vs. Hilton.
23—Orlick vs. Orlick.
24—Hart vs. Chase.
25—Archer vs. Archer.
26—Citizen's Sav. Bank vs. Morris.
27—Breidenstein vs. Breidenstein.
28—Wendel vs. Bachman
29—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
30—Rowe vs. Washburne
31—Cuthbert vs. Jempson.
32—Kesselman vs. Sobel.
33—Raphael vs. Haas.
34—Abbott vs. Abbott.
35—Marcus vs. Levy.
36—In re Bieber.
37—Buchaczer vs. Horowitz.
38—In re Martin.
39—Childs vs. Childs.
40—In re Cullinan.
41—McMahon vs. Edison
42—Burnet vs. Mitchell.
43—Branch vs. Margolies.
44—Lehman vs. Mayer.
45—Sarasohn vs. Isaac Goldman Co.
46—Shepard vs. Appleby
47—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
48—Backes vs. Curran.
49—N. Y. Yacht Club vs. Rowley.
50—Michaelis vs. Carpenter.
51—Archer vs. Archer.
52—Matter of Dittman.
53—Hahn vs. Haft.
54—Dempsey vs. McNamara.
55—Ratinez vs. Levy.
56—Wilson vs. Campbell

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on, Motion.
3651—Bernaschiff vs. Roeth.
3445—Rosenkrans vs. Adler.
3454—Feist vs. City of New York.
3602—Jacobs vs. McCafferty.
3603—McCafferty vs. Jacobs
3662—Hurawitz vs. Hurawitz.
3258—Stuart vs. Union Trust Co.
3400—Lubitz vs. Lubitz.
3407—Dietz vs. Busk.
3433—Miller vs. Armstrong.
3437—McGuire vs. Hall.
3455—Kenny vs. Sentner
3474—Goldner vs. Rodgers.
3478—Dittmar vs. City of New York.
3484—Browning vs. Sire.
3485—Same vs. same.
3572—Earley vs. Keegan
3588—Senbert vs. Federal Automobile Co.
3616—Meyer vs. City of New York.
3630—Reynolds vs. Dorsey.
3645—Dexter vs. Dexter.
3675—Kane vs. Wimple.
3269—Horan vs. Grim.
3204—Hoffmann vs. Berman.
3173—McDonald vs. McDonald.
2756—Schleming vs. Brinkworth.
2362—Mitchell vs. Williams.
3247—Lozano vs. Lozano
3267—Darrin vs. Riverside Stable Co.
3392—Lenner vs. Taggert.
3399—Maher vs. Maher.
3426—Browning vs. Ramno.
3456—Thomas vs. Thomas.
3673—Bowery Bank vs. Hart.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3685.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan for the People.
1—Mary Jennings. 2—Mathew V. McGrann.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
10074—Walsh vs. Sickels. 12299—Southack vs. Central Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and V. as reached.
Inquest, 8979—City of N. Y. vs. Parks. Regular calendar.
8172—M. Groh's Sons vs. Groh.
10678—Cody vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10515—Benfari vs. same.
10894—Carena vs. Zammatti.
10593—Marino vs. Zimmerman.
3296—Farmolo vs. Marasco.
3308—Ross vs. Hallahan.
3317—O'Keefe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3091—Dubar vs. same.
2374—Oberlies vs. Alex P. Mende Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and VII.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.
Inquest.
9014—Baldwin vs. Daynes.
Regular calendar.
9997—Coyne vs. Pitzel.
10904—Romano vs. Burns.
11028—Conlon vs. Daily Tel. Co.
11123—Shipman vs. Niles.
3065—Schmalacher vs. Miller.
5858—Merk vs. Hirsch.
10077—People, &c., vs. Strunck.
471—Gordon vs. Av. R. R. Co.
10712—Raabe vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
10174—Daily vs. Colby.
8787—Stuart vs. Press Pub. Co.
10279—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
10708—Lafkowitz vs. Fargo.
2300—Penniman vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
10534—Buskirk vs. Valentine.
10744—United Press vs. A. S. Abeli Co.
10965—Riordan vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
11137—Am. Charcoal Co. vs. Salisbury Carbonate Iron Co.
10936—Morvec vs. Grell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers. Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—John Foster.
2—John Haley.
3—Lottie Lederer.
4—James Cunningham.
5—Cossuth L. Georgi.
6—Genevieve Panklewicz.
7—Alice Shea.
8—Francesco Salermo.
9—Henriette Heuling.
10—Julia W. Southack.
11—Henry J. Gourdier.
12—McVickar Hughes, Jr.
13—William M. Evarts.
14—Charles C. Beaman.
15—Elizabeth P. Higgins
16—John E. Kaughran.
17—Ann Cassidy.
18—Hilma Solomonson.
19—Eldon H. Sigler.
20—Victor E. Siegert.
21—Mary Ann Brown.
22—Catharine Connolly.
23—Robert Maier.
24—Alfred Cabassud.
25—Therese Broemer.
26—Samuel Moore Smith
27—Kate Dimmick.
28—Winfield S. H. Fisher.
29—Mary Lyon.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Louise Frisbie.
Marcia Elenora Willistop.
Augustus Frey.
Ansel B. Arnold.
Charles F. Rime.
Francis P. Sarvis.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will. Case on. 1573—Eugene G. Cruger. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Adjournments will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
909—Finkelstein vs. Gross.
820—Levy vs. Stiefel Co.
1735—Warshausky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1739—Selig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1740—Birnbaum vs. Schulick.
1741—Horwitz vs. Friedlander.
1742—Solomon vs. Schellenberg.
1743—Preyer vs. Hoyt.
1744—Appell vs. Priskey.
1745—Hellinger vs. Fetchatt.
1746—Friend vs. Friend.
1747—Cain vs. Flood.
1748—Payson vs. Wray.
1749—Parrella vs. Manchester Assur. Co.
1750—Wolff vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1751—Bradley vs.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West 115th Street Lots Sold—Rumors Affecting the Bryant Building—Yesterday's Dealings at Auction.

McVickar & Co. have sold for the estate of Charles Tisch the plot of three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 194.4 feet east of Riverside Drive.

Rumors current yesterday to the effect that the Bryant Building, at Nassau and Liberty Streets, had been sold, were denied by Harold Godwin, representing the owners, the Bryant Building Company, and also by William Ziegler, whom the rumor named as the buyer of the property.

John H. Oeters & Co. have sold for William Moller to Louis Isenburger the five-story flat 2,206 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 110.

Frank Davin has bought the four-story single flat 158 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 19 by 100.11.

Timothy Donovan has resold the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of the Boulevard Lafayette, 275.4 feet south of Fort Washington Park, purchased by him at auction about two weeks ago.

Albert L. Meyer is the buyer of the dwelling, 38 West Seventy-second Street, sold recently by the New York Life Insurance Company, through L. J. Phillips & Co.

Robertson & Grant took the three-story dwelling 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street in part payment for their five-story flat 32 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the sale of which to Caroline Romer was reported yesterday.

David Stewart has sold for Haggerty & Smith the three-story dwelling 544 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 18 by 54 by 100, one of a row of ten recently completed.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new apartment hotel to be erected by the Seaboard Realty Company on the lots recently purchased from Albert G. Hyde, running through from 44 to 50 West Forty-fifth Street to 43 West Forty-fourth Street. Architects Ludlow & Valentine estimate the cost of the building at $750,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.
Partition Sale.

102 and 104 Mulberry Street, east side, 24.8 feet north of Canal Street, 50 by 50, four-story brick loft building; to John R. Simpson..... $35,000
161 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 150 ft east of Lexington Avenue, 18.8 by 100.11; four-story brick tenement, with store; to John R. Simpson.. 4,050
66 Forsyth Street, east side, 75 feet north of Hester Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; to John R. Simpson..... 30,500
232 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 256.5 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.5 by 103.3; three-story brick dwelling; to John R. Simpson..... 14,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
421 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 281.10 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 24.7 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Max J. Adler 23,833
83 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 406.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 19.4 by 100.11, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Edwin A. McAlpin and others, executors..... 14,000
877 to 983 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street north side, 173 feet east of Westchester Avenue, 75 by 194.7 by 74.8 by 94, four three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, A. H. Feuchtwanger and others..... 19,365

By Herbert A. Sherman.
421 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Thomas R. De Lacy..... 10,400

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.
433 West Forty-first Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to H. L. Thornell..... 10,860

By James L. Wells.
205 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to D. W. Moran..... 18,200

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gerard Roberts, referee, Hampden Street, south side, between Sedgwick Avenue and Loring Place, 52.2 by 153.6 feet and irregular. Due on judgment, $11,401.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fort Washington Avenue, west side, adjoining Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 50 feet south of proposed One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, for a two-story and attic dwelling, 20.6 by 66; E. Grund of 445 Broome Street, owner; F. H. Vreeland, Montclair, N. J., architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 618 West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, rear, for a one-story iron and glass greenhouse, 10 by 10; D. B. Speece, premises, owner; S. Gifford Slocum of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Leonard Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 50 by 86.4; Leon A. Liebeskind of 36 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 220 to 232 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 112 by 88; Ivy Court Realty Company of 55 East Ninety-third Street, owner; William C. Huylett of 1,135 Broadway, architect; cost, $185,000.

Nos. 44 to 50 West Forty-fifth Street and 43 West Forty-fourth Street, for a nine and twelve story brick hotel, 50 by 89 by 18.9 by 111.10; Seaboard Realty Company, 312 Manhattan Avenue, owner; Ludlow & Valentine of 100 Broadway, architects; cost, $750,000.

Alterations.

No. 62 Avenue C, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Lazar Frieder, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,365 Eighth Avenue, to a one-story brick store; John Carr, of 257 West Forty-third Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $300.

No. 166 Delancey Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Edgar Jordan, of 257 East Fifty-second Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $75.

Fox Street, east side, 215 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; H. W. Holtgrewe of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street and Morris Avenue, owner; Michael J. Garvin, of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

No. 2,780 Webster Avenue, to a one-story frame office; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners; J. C. L. Rogge of 684 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 2,974 Decatur Avenue, to a two and a half story frame dwelling; Robert Setler, premises, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, of 104 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

Fifth-ath to Fifty-first Streets, Fifth to Madison Avenue, to a cathedral; trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 266 Mulberry Street, owners; Charles S. Mathews, of 281 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $400,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 125 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Francis J. Schnug to Louis J. Flander, all liens, (R S $1)..... $1
AVENUE D, 134 to 138, e s, 100.10x irregular; Samuel Weil to Samuel Cohen and another, (mtg $56,000, R S $15.75).. 1
BATHGATE AV, w s, 220.6 ft s of Samuel St, runs n w 94.4 x s 28.11 x s e 65 to quarry road x s 23.4 to s line 44.8 x 4.11; Anna E. Spargur to James Ranahan, (mtg $1,800, R S 50 cents)..... 1
BECK ST, e s, 425 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Alice Fitzpatrick, (mtg $6,500, R S 75 cents)..... 10,500
BELMONT AV, w s, 375 ft n of 183d St, 25x80; William J. Douglas to Anne Larracy, (mtg $2,250)..... 1
BELMONT AV, w s, 400 ft s of 183d St, 25x90; William J. Douglas to James Irwin, (mtg $2,250)..... 1
BELMONT AV, w s, 75 ft s of 188th St, 25x100; Albert Knoche to Josephine Knoche, (all liens, R S 50 cents)..... 1
FOREST AV, 954, e s, 24x135; Michael Holloway to Ann Holloway..... 1
FOREST AV, w s, part of Lot 12, map of Woodstock, 25x100; Denis McLain to Henry Reubert, (mtg $1,600)..... 3,000
GRANT AV, s e s, n ½ lot, 230, map village East Tremont; Frank J. Tonner and Thomas Wirsing, ½ part..... 1
GRANT AV, e s, s ½ lot, 230, map village East Tremont, 33x150; Therese Wirsing and another to Frank J. Tonner, ½ part..... 1
GREENE ST, 91, w s, 17.10x76.3; Louis Stern to Blooma Wilner, (R S $14.75)... 1
HALL AV, n w corner of 205th St, 88.9x100x79.2x100.6; Christopher Kelly to Christopher J. Kelly..... 1
HALL AV, e s, 467.4 ft n of 205th St, 25x100; Thomas Breheny to William H. Perry..... 800
MOHEGAN AV, e s, 184.3 ft n of 180th St, 88x145; Frank J. Tonner to Magdalena Tonner..... 1
TINTON AV, 206, e s, 19.6x100; Randall Salisbury to Nellie M. Lambert, B. & S.. 1
TINTON AV, 758, w s, 37x135; Isaac L. Dunn to Margaret M. Fennell, (mtg $16,000, R S $2)..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, 1,536, e s, 50x120; Adam Dersch, Jr., to Henry Dersch and another, 1-3 part, (mtg $8,333)..... 100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 181st St, 50x85; Margaret M. Fennell to Isaac L. Dunn, all liens, (R S $2)..... 1
WILKINS PLACE, 2,374, e s, 25x100; Ida Taylor to Mary A. Edwards, (mtg $3,000)..... 1
2D AV, 2,269, w s, 20x110; Hugo Cohn to Sigmund Cohn, (mtg $6,000, R S 75 cts.) 1
14TH ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x103.3; Jane E. Robinson and others to the rector, &c, of Grace Church, (R S $8.25). 1
16TH ST, 320 West, s s, with strip 0x4.6; Isaac Reinheimer to Sophia Guthman, (mtg $7,000)..... 1
35TH ST, n s, 360 ft e of 7th Av, 50x165; Walter M Wechsler to Leo Kohns B. & S., all liens..... 1
47TH ST, 253 West, 12.6x100.5; Annie P. Burgess to Alfred N. Beadleston, (R S $4.75, mtg $10,500)..... 22,500
57TH ST, 22 East, 27x100.5; Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees, to Thomas J. McLaughlin and another, (R S $57.50)..... 117,500
65TH ST, 117 East, 20x100.5; Emma H. W. Bangs to Gertrude M. Schaick, (R S $10, mtg $16,000)..... 1
96TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.11; Charles Donohue, referee, to Bertha Wagner and another, trustees. 19,000
96TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; James Ridgway, referee, to Linda M. Allen, (R S 25 cents)..... 28,000
106TH ST, 321 East, 17x100.11; Peter Wagner to Mathilda Adler, (R S $4.75, mtg $25,000)..... 100
106TH ST, 321 East, 25x100.11; Michael Cassazza to Juliana Cassazza, all liens.. 1
106TH ST, 221 West, 25x100.11; Mary Avellino to Michael Cassazza, (R S $2, mtg $7,650)..... 1
113TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; James Bradley to Ella Smith, (R S $5.50, mtg $21,000)..... 1
113TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8 x100.11; Elizabeth A. Denison to Maud E. Hewitt, (mtg $11,500, R S $5)..... 1
122D ST, s s, 99.3 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x100; 124d St, s s, 99.3 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x100.11; Samuel Cohen and another to Samuel Weil, (mtg $19,500, R S $2.50) 1
125TH ST, 529 West, 25x99.11; Frederick A. Southworth and another, individually and as agents to Grace E. Johnston, release and discharge of lien..... 3,600
126TH ST, 227 West, 16.8x99.11; Ida Zeiler to Minna Schoenstein, (R S $3.75)... 1
136TH ST, 406 East, 25x100; Charles M. Bellows to Gertrude E. Adam, all liens, (R S 50 cents)..... 1
151ST ST, 456 to 460 West, 75x99.11; Isaac Reinheimer to Sophia Guthman, (mtg $54,000, R S $6)..... 1
182D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Louis Schneider to Joseph Derry and wife..... 1
206TH ST, n s, 339.11 ft w of Perry Av, 131.3x99.5x122.6x100; Christopher Kelly to Ida T. Pryor..... 1

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 157; Antonio De Bones and another against Arthur H. Hamann and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. J. Quencer.
CLEVELAND AV and 2d St, n w corner, 82.5x 100x92x100, 3 actions; Yonkers Savings Bank against George A. Smith and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, S. H. Thayer.
DOWNING ST, 24; James A. Trowbridge and another, trustees, against Laura Mayer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.
PROSPECT AV, e s, 24.10 ft n of 165th St, 20x 79.3; Louis Scheicher, executor, against Joseph Lieberz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Lipnold.
8TH AV and 22d St, n w corner, 14x58, leasehold; Peter Doelger against Elizabeth Matthews, administratrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.
10TH AV, n s, 155 ft e of 2d St, 50x114, Bronx; Elizabeth Illensworth against Maurice J. Sullivan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer.
12TH AV and 122d St, s e corner, 74.11x100; Ella W. Mills, executrix, and another against James Rogers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.
31ST ST, 427 West; Helene Stein against Solomon Stein and another, (action for reconveyance, damages, &c.;) attorney, M. Stern.
38TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Martin Boylston against Lydia Boylston and another, (amended partition;) attorneys, S. & B. Oppenheimer.
80TH ST, 228 to 234 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Samuel D. Tomback and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.
124TH ST, n s, 127 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Minnie J. Douglass against Fredericka Schulze and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. V. Constant.
132D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; Emily Hoffman against James Rogers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.
132D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 50x99.11; William P. McCaffray, administrator, against James Rogers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun-rises	6:07	Sun sets 5:26	Moon rises 4:59

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:34	Gov. Isl'd 7:06	H. Gate 9:02
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:35	Gov. Isl'd 7:18	H. Gate 9:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carribbee, St. Thomas and Windward Islands, and British, Dutch, and French Guiana	.....	12:30 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Canning, Manchester	.....	.....
City of Rome, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gieneig, Hamburg	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maristow, Havre	.....	.....
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Ragusa, Barbados and Brazil	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Tauric, Liverpool	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zulia, Venezuela, Curacao, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.

Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for New Zealand, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after 13th and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 18 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 10; Shanghai, Sept. 13; Yokohama, Sept. 21, and Honolulu, Sept. 30, which reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched east Oct. 7, at 10 A. M., and are due in New York this afternoon.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 11.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 26.
Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Nubia, Stettin, Sept. 20.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 28.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Oct. 6.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 6.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 28.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 5.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
La Bretagne, Havre, Oct. 6.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 3.

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

Astoria, Glasgow, Oct. 3.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
Coronda, St. Lucia, Oct. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Maracaibo, San Juan, Oct. 9.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 5.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Oct. 8.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

Astoria, Glasgow, Oct. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Hubert, Para, Oct. 6.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 8.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 5.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.

Arrived.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Buenaventura, Williamson, Newport News, with one barge to L. Luckenbach.
SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg, Sept. 29, Boulogne, 30th, and Plymouth, Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 6:45 P. M.
SS Ainwick, (Br.,) Sampher, Buenos Ayres, &c., Sept. 5, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London, Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M., 9th.
SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Catacola, &c., Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. and anchored, owing to fog.
SS New York, Staples, San Domingo City, &c., Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.
SS Grand Lake, (Br.,) Peterson, Port Maria, Oct. 2, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 A. M.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oct. 1, and Southampton, 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelriche & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.
SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS City of Macon, Berry, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Wilcox, Progreso, Oct. 1, with mdse. and passenger to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Grangense, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau, Santiago, &c.
SS Iberia, (Nor.,) for Banes.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 10 A. M. to-day.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at noon to-day.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:35 A. M. to-day.
SS Ambon, (Dutch,) Capt. Zeilinga, from New York for Singapore, &c., passed Perim yesterday.
SS Iona, (Br.,) Capt. Cranston, from New York for Hamburg and Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point yesterday.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Pattinson, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, from New York for this port and Southampton, passed Beachy Head, to-day.
SS Indralema, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York via Melbourne, &c., arr. at Auckland Oct. 7.
SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Inchmarlo, (Br.,) Capt. Halliwell, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.
SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, from New York, at Gibraltar Oct. 7, arr. at Genoa Oct. 8.
SS Cervantes, (Br.,) Capt. Dinn, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Germanicus, (Ger.,) Capt. Unruh, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Oct. 5.
SS Mongibello, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavatelli, from Palermo and Almeria for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Oleta, (Span.,) Capt. Salgado, for New York, sld. from Malaga Oct. 5.
SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, for New York, sld. from Genoa Oct. 5.
SS Haskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, for New York from Santos, &c., sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.
SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.
SS Philadelphia, Capt. Furst, from New York for Curacao, Porto Cabello, &c., arr. at San Juan, P. R., at 2 P. M. to-day.
SS La Champagne, (Br.,) Capt. Verlynde, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 11:25 P. M. to-day.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 2 A. M., 11th.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN BATTON, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John Batton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 10th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21st, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 10th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH CHECKMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Checkman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21st, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 10th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUTTMAN COHN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Guttman Cohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 8th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 21st, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 10th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL DEUTSCH, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Deutsch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 7th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 21st, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 10th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL KRAMER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Kramer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 10th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 21st, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 10th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEWIS P. LASHER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Lewis P. Lasher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 21st, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 10th, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARENCE TUCKER, CHARLES A. TUCKER, and ARTHUR C. TUCKER, as Trustees under the last will and testament of George W. Tucker, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY E. FORREST and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Lincoln Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and thence westerly and along the said southerly side of said street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly wall of the building on said premises being a party wall and the easterly boundary line running through the centre of said wall.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1901.
JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.
CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 514 East 137th St.:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,519.17, with interest thereon from the eighteenth day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $837.05, with interest from September 20th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $463.00 and interest.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1901.
JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.
s25-3aw3w W&F&o10

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.
Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said Ward and City, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of Chrystie Street as measured along said line parallel

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world,
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

New York Telephone, 2790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
42 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
66 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
635 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
940 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est. / Consolidated Stock Exchange } 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
24 New St. & 28 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in adition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

TO MORTGAGE INVESTORS.
I have several purchase money mortgages second to conservative bank loans, on the most handsomely improved property in Brooklyn. Streets paved with asphalt. Houses occupied by owners. Total mortgages do not exceed 75 per cent. of valuation, and are accompanied by good bonds. Interest and discount make the investment equal to ten per cent.
Full particulars at
Room 1510, Home Life Insurance Building,
257 BROADWAY.

CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!
A firm composed of men prominent in the Electrical, Mechanical, Gas and Hydraulic fields, and who are in a position to secure high-grade propositions for financing securities for the construction of Street Railways, Electric Light, Gas and Water Power Plants, here and abroad (several such propositions being in hand at the present time, while others are being daily offered to them,) are desirous of having a party or parties with capital join them in the above enterprise. Large profits are assured. Most thorough investigation desired. Principals only address Z., 128 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Keighley, Sec.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the International Paper Company, dated September 6th, 1898, the Trustee has this day designated by lot the following bonds, issued under said Deed of Trust, to be redeemed at the office of the Trustee on November 8th, 1901, at par and accrued interest, viz.:
Nos. 16, 67, 81, 99, 131, 167, 177, 208, 238, 263.
Interest on said bonds will cease from November 8, 1901.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
30 Broad Street, New York.
October 4, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between DAVE LIPPMANN and JACOB WOOLFSON, comprising the firm of DAVE LIPPMANN & CO. of 60 East 10th St., New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, DAVE LIPPMANN signing in liquidation. DAVE LIPPMANN,
JACOB WOOLFSON.
Dated New York, Oct. 8, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:
That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 132,000 new shares of $100 each, from 660,000 shares to 792,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $79,200,000.
Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:
First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Moultrie, and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.
Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.
Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs,) of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana—there connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vanderburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vanderburgh including also (if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described in the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

NOTICE
To the Owners of Bonds Outstanding under the Mortgage dated May 1, 1901, of the Electric Vehicle Company and Others
TO
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Pursuant to Article VI. of said mortgage, a general meeting of the bond owners is hereby convened, to be held at the office of the Trustee, 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of November, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the exercise by the bond owners at such meeting, of all the powers conferred upon the bond owners by said Article VI. of the mortgage, if and as the bond owners at such meeting shall see fit. The right of any person to appear and vote as a bond owner at such meeting must be established in conformity with the mortgage.
Dated New York, October 8, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By J. K. CORBIERE,
Second Vice-President.
H. M. FRANCIS,
Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sierra de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
Secretary, President,
J. D. CRARY. R. S. WHITE.

Dividends.

United States Steel Corporation,
No. 71 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Wednesday, November 6th, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday, November 7th, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation,
No. 71 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Friday, the 20th day of December, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street.
New York City, October 7th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable November 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business October 12th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed from noon on Saturday, October 12th, until the morning of Monday, October 21st.
G. O. WATERMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

American Type Founders Co.
Treasurer's Office.
Jersey City, New Jersey, Oct. 9th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors held this day it was voted that a dividend of ONE PER CENT., amounting to ONE DOLLAR per share, is hereby declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Oct. 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 10, 1901.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, October 1, 1901.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared payable October 15th, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 18th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 10	666,885
To date this year	220,855,908
Corresponding date last year	83,020,570

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 10	$4,730,500
To date this year	$789,133,620
Corresponding date last year	$361,629,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2⅝	Mexican National	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Express	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Locom.	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	⅛
Am. Smelting	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Am. Sugar	3⅛	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Norfolk & West.	1⅞
At., T. & S. F.	1½	North American	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	North. Pac. pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	2	Pacific Mail	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1
Canada South	⅝	People's Gas	1½
Canadian Pacific	1	Peoria & East.	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	6⅜	Pressed S. C. pf.	3¼
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi. & Alton	¾	Reading	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	3	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	Rubber Goods	1⅞
Chi. Term. Tr.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F.	⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1	St. L. & S. W.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	2½	Southern Railway	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Erie	2⅜	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	2	Texas & Pac.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
General Electric	4	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar	½	Tr. C. R. T.	½
Great North. pf.	8	Un. B. & P. pf.	2⅝
Hocking Valley	⅝	Union Pacific	2½
Illinois Central	2	Union Pac. pf.	½
Int. Paper	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Int. Pump	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅝
Int. Pump pf.	2	U. S. Steel	⅞
Int. Silver	¼	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Keok. & Des M.	½	Wabash	1
Lake E. & W.	1½	Wabash pf.	2¼
Louis. & Nash.	1½	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Manhattan	1⅜	Wis. Central	1½
Met. Street Railway	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅞
Mexican Central	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	3¼	Cont. Tob. pf.	1
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Diamond Match	2
B., R. & P.	1	Nat. Salt	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Nat. Salt pf.	5

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1	Lake Shore gen. 3½s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1	Mo. Pac. con.	1
Peo. & East. inc.	1¾	Wabash deb., B.	1⅞

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s.	1	Iowa Central 1st	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	N. Y. Cent. L. S.	1
C., W. & M. 4s.	1¼	col. 3½s, reg.	1⅛
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	2½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday was one of the most uncomfortable days the shorts in the stock market have had in a number of months, the last hour of business being marked by so precipitous a retreat on their part that, in the endeavor to cover, stocks were bid very sharply up; final figures showing very many substantial advances. This retreat, however, was not without opposition, a sullen and determined fight having been made earlier in the day when strength first began to show, a goodly supply of short stock being offered on the way up. But so persistent was the demand from other shorts, more timid than those who still fought, and from a number of the larger banking interests in the Street, that, great though the supply was of short stock offered, the market not only readily absorbed it, but continued steadily to improve. In the end the belligerent shorts were seized with the same fright that earlier had visited itself upon the timid ones, this accounting for the final rush-up in prices—an advance so decided and so well maintained that it was strikingly suggestive of those days, following the re-election of President McKinley, when the big boom was on. How substantial the market's strength was will appear from this list of net gains in representative stocks:

Amalgamated Copper, 2⅝; American Sugar, 3½; Baltimore and Ohio, 2; Jersey Central, 6¾; St. Paul, 2⅝; Northwest, 3; Consolidated Gas, 2; Delaware and Hudson, 2¼; Erie, 2⅝; Erie first preferred, 2; Erie second preferred, 4¼; General Electric, 4; Great Northern preferred, 8; Illinois Central, 2; International Paper preferred, 3½; Lake Erie and Western, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜; Manhattan, 1¾; Metropolitan, 1½; Missouri Pacific, 1½; New York Central, 1⅝; Norfolk and Western, 1⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 2½; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 3¼; Reading, 1¾; Southern Pacific, 1⅞; Tennessee Coal, 2½; Union Pacific, 2¼; United States Rubber preferred, 2½; Wabash preferred, 2¼; while one-point gains appear well distributed throughout the list.

Indeed, not a conspicuous stock on the list showed a decline, losses being confined to specialties such as in the industrial group, National Salt, Diamond Match, and American Agricultural, and, in the railroad group, to Iowa Central shares.

As explanatory of the decided change in sentiment inducing both to the short covering and to the independent buying, in which commission houses joined, though moderately, for the first time in weeks, there were a number of favorable developments. One of these was the repayment to the banks of large city loans, leading to the belief that the bank statement to-morrow will be a very favorable one. Another, directly connected with this, was the continuing ease in money, call rates at no time going higher than 3½ per cent., while some of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent. Still another was a revival of the talk of railroad consolidation deals, with particular reference to the progress making in connection with the Northern Pacific-Great Northern-Burlington financing plan. The strength of Great Northern preferred, with its eight-point advance, and of Northern Pacific preferred, which rose 3 points, did much to lend color to the report that some important developments are pending in connection with these companies. In addition, there was the decided strength shown in what are known as the Standard Oil stocks—in Standard Oil on the curb, and, on the Exchange, in such shares as St. Paul, Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and Consolidated Gas. And, lastly, the advances in the Morgan properties, notably the coalers, was a conspicuous feature, the coincident strength of these and the Standard Oil securities being taken in some parts of the Street to indicate that the market leaders had come to the conclusion that the time was opportune for an upward movement in stocks. So at least the rank and file in the Street reasoned.

Whether or not this reasoning at this time is correct, it is a difficult matter to learn. At the conclusion of the day's business there were suggestions that the advance during the day had been too rapid to please and that, so soon as the remaining shorts were forced in, the market would be allowed to settle back again for several weeks longer—that is, until the money market position is satisfactorily determined. Unquestionably there is even now a distinct improvement in the money market, but this is due largely to the fact that speculation has been held in check, enabling the banks to improve their position by reducing their loans here. On the other hand, loans contracted abroad some time ago and now maturing have to be renewed, nor will these renewals be completed for several weeks yet. Then, too, there is the probability of further shipments of currency to the interior for the remainder of the month, though best testimony is that these shipments will not be material and may be expected to diminish in volume from this time on—are, indeed, almost at an end. Conservative sentiment seems to be that yesterday's advance, though it may be continued for a time to-day, does not mark the beginning of a sustained upward movement—though it is declared that that is not far off—but will likely be followed by another decline to permit of the accumulation of more stock at lower levels.

London traded on both sides of the market during the day, the purchases exceeding sales by about 25,000 shares.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCK.

The renewed activity yesterday of the Northern Pacific preferred stock, which rose from 97 to 100, closing at 99½, was accompanied with the usual rumors of an early retirement of the stock.

A representative of the Harriman interests said that such a plan was still quite in the air, and that it was not likely to be carried out in the near future. "There are so many interests to be consulted and so many details to be attended to that it will take a long time to formulate a plan satisfactory to all," said he. "If it is done at all it will be a case of give and take."

STANDARD OIL BUYING.

Standard Oil buying was said to be the principal factor responsible for the advance in Amalgamated Copper, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul. In both Copper and Union Pacific there was a fairly large short interest, which was forced to cover.

For the first week of October St. Paul reported an increase in earnings of over $11,000, while it is said by officials that the earnings of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are holding up wonderfully well.

As for Copper, there are what are termed "inside hints," to the effect that the raw copper situation is very much improved.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The rise in the local railway shares was due in large measure to a demonstration against the shorts in those securities.

In Manhattan there was not a little independent buying in anticipation of larger net revenues to follow upon the introduction of electricity as a motive power for the system.

Concerning Brooklyn Rapid Transit, there was a suggestion that the recent decline may have been taken advantage of by either Pennsylvania or Metropolitan to acquire a substantial interest in the property. Inquiry failed to disclose any foundation for this report.

WESTERN UNION'S RISE.

Continued investment buying following the very excellent showing—the best in years—made by Western Union for the year ended June 30 last, was responsible for the activity and advance in that stock yesterday.

The admission to the board of President Spencer of Southern Railway and President Fish of Illinois Central, the former representing the Morgan and the latter the Harriman interests, is regarded in the Street as strengthening the position of the company and as indicating that the largest interests in the Street have decided to take an active interest in the property.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

Syndicate buying of the steel stocks was in evidence yesterday for the first time in several days, and in connection with it it was said that the earnings of the trust this quarter will be the largest in its history.

The First National Bank interests were credited with the heaviest purchases of the coal stocks, the buying leading to a revival of the talk of developments in the projected Coal Trust.

The purchases of the Wabash securities were said to be for control, it being disclosed at the annual meeting of the company that, though the Goulds are heavy holders of the voting securities and, though the Missouri Pacific holds a large block of debentures, they nevertheless do not own a controlling interest.

In Norfolk and Western there was buying by the same interests who were the largest purchasers on Wednesday, this buying being credited to Pennsylvania interests.

BUSINESS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The consolidated statement of the National banks of this city as compiled at the Clearing House up to Sept. 30 last shows these changes:

Capital increased, $8,000,000, net profits increased $2,672,100, circulation decreased $275,700, deposits of banks and trust companies increased $1,404,200, other deposits increased $10,550,500.

There is an increase of $8,369,100 in loans and discounts, a specie increase of $10,056,000, and a decrease in legal tenders of $2,765,500. The total assets of the banks are increased by $20,600,300.

FAILURES IN SEPTEMBER.

Regarding failures in September R. G. Dun & Co. report that liabilities were smaller than in five out of the previous eight months this year, and much below the same month of any preceding year since these monthly returns were first compiled, with the single exception of 1899, when unreasonably inflated prices gave business an artificial strength, after which there came a sharp reaction in 1900, when the effect of the stimulant was succeeded by the customary reaction.

The following table shows the liabilities in leading branches of business for the month, as compared with failures in the corresponding month last year:

	—Liabilities.— 1901.	1900.
MANUFACTURERS.		
Iron, foundries, &c.	$340,000	$67,069
Machinery and tools	925,307	435,151
Woolens, carpets, &c.	222,000	198,000
Cottons, laces, and hosiery	120,431	5,000
Lumber, carpenters, &c.	429,455	1,736,464
Clothing and millinery	391,019	405,831
Hats, gloves, and furs	58,053	14,554
Chemicals, paints, &c.	4,000	117,300
Printing and engraving	65,006	119,280
Milling and bakers	39,462	9,091
Leather, shoes, and harness	102,020	118,016
Liquors and tobacco	366,225	231,118
Glass, earthenware, and brick		9,000
All other	775,513	1,028,247
Total manufacturing	$3,215,391	$4,494,101
TRADERS.		
General stores	$463,537	$363,952
Groceries, meats, and fish	348,311	794,324
Hotels and restaurants	215,142	121,253
Liquors and tobacco	373,088	434,233
Clothing and furnishing	177,735	339,457
Dry goods and carpets	508,415	245,201
Shoes, rubbers, and trunks	103,071	290,355
Furniture and crockery	136,540	63,191
Hardware, stoves, and tools	890,901	518,305
Drugs and paints	64,180	268,244
Jewelry and clocks	61,075	106,515
Books and papers	16,800	27,000
Hats, furs, and gloves		35,608
All other	570,504	327,468
Total trading	$3,928,288	$4,635,107
Brokers and transporters	1,117,694	895,110
Total commercial	$8,261,373	$10,024,318

***

Apropos of these figures, Dun's Review will say to-morrow:

The total in the hardware class is made exceptionally heavy by a single failure, and in dry goods also the liabilities largely exceed those of recent preceding years. All other branches of trade make a most favorable exhibit. Both as to number and amount of indebtedness the mortality among grocers was phenomenally low. In the miscellaneous department of trading failures, including all besides the thirteen principal branches, liabilities were strikingly small.

Six of the fourteen manufacturing divisions made a poorer exhibit than in September, 1900, but in no case was the increase in liabilities very large, while in the fifth class, covering lumber, builders, &c., there was a conspicuous decrease in defaults, and in the miscellaneous class there were fifty fewer failures in number, besides distinct improvement in amount of unpaid bills. One large brewery default accounts for nearly all the liabilities in the liquor manufacturing class, the ten other losses being trifling. In each branch of textile manufacture there was one large default, making up nearly the entire indebtedness in its class. In the class covering brokers, transporters, &c., not properly included with either manufacturers or traders, liabilities were swelled by the insolvency of a lawyer at the West and a promoter at the East.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling exchange.

Southern dispatches stating that the principal saw milling organizations have advanced the price of Georgia pine $1 per 1,000 feet.

Prosecution begun by the State of Texas against more than 100 bogus oil companies, which have flooded the country with worthless stock.

Assessment of $3 per share levied by the Allouez Mining Company, payable Oct. 21.

According to Pittsburg advices the International Construction and Development Company, incorporated in Arizona, with a capital of $10,000,000, purposes to make steel, engage in mining, build ships and cars, colonize our new possessions, and engage incidentally in practically every kind of business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $225,373,000; balances, $9,954,037; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,311,562.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for short bills and 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84¼; demand, $4.86¼; cables, $4.86⅜@$4.87; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.19¾@5.20 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95 3-16@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The financial article in The Times to-day says the preparations for the payment of the installment on consols were more than sufficient, and the payment was made easily.

About £400,000 in bar gold is due from the Cape on Monday, but the demand in the bullion market, chiefly for Austrian account, is such that none of this gold will reach the Bank of England.

The Stock Exchange was inactive yesterday, but the cheerful tendency of Wednesday continued. American rails, especially, were firm in the afternoon, though they began by being quiet and featureless. The change was due to vigorous buying for New York account of the stock of companies connected with the coal trade, but which also affected other stocks.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Money was in increased demand to-day in connection with the consols installment. Discounts were sympathetically firmer.

The feeling on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful, without any perceptible improvement in business. Kafirs were particularly firm on the proclamation of martial law in the hitherto excepted districts of Cape Colony, which was interpreted as meaning that the authorities contemplate taking more serious steps to restore peace. First-class securities were steady. Home rails were firm. There was renewed inquiry for Metropolitans and Districts.

Americans opened irregular and were inclined to dullness, though the changes were mostly higher, especially Chesapeakes and Illinois. The feature was a sharp fall in Wabash. During the afternoon prices generally improved on New York buying, and closed firm. Grand Trunks hardened on the traffic announcement.

On the Street Americans were markedly active. There were several considerable advances, some stocks going up $1.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93; consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 7⅜; Atchison, 78¾; Atchison preferred, 96¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 102¾; Canadian Pacific, 111⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46; Chicago Great Western, 22½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 44¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¼; Erie, 40⅝; Erie first preferred, 70⅝; Erie second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville and Nashville, 105¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57½; New York Central, 160¼; Norfolk and Western, 57½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Northern Pacific preferred, 98¼; Ontario and Western, 33¼; Pennsylvania, 73⅜; Reading, 20; Reading first preferred, 38½; Reading second preferred, 25½; Southern Railway, 32⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 88¾; Southern Pacific, 57⅝; Union Pacific, 99; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 43⅞; United States Steel preferred, 96; Wabash, 19⅝; Wabash preferred, 37; Spanish 4½s, 69; Rand mines, 10; De Beers, 18⅝.

Bar silver steady at 26 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £64,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.10; Madrid, 43.05; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.75.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Business was inanimate and prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day. The close was heavy. Spanish rails were dull. Italians and Brazilians were firm, especially the latter, on favorable exchange. Russian industrials were weaker. Tractions improved. Rio Tintos opened favorably, soon reacted, and remained weak. De Beers were in active demand at first, owing to the publication of the splitting scheme, later they relapsed on realizations. Kafirs closed easier.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks. Spanish fours closed dull at 69.80.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 42,575,000f, treasury accounts, current, increased 6,225,000f, gold in hand decreased 11,750,000f, bills discounted decreased 15,250,000f, silver in hand decreased 11,275,000f.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.

There was scattered trading in Union Traction common around 18.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,630	American Can	21¾	20¾	20¾
270	American Can pf	70⅝	69	69
725	Chicago Union Trac	18	17⅞	17⅞
1,465	Diamond Match	128½	126⅝	127½
50	Metropolitan Elev. pf	91⅞	91½	91½
200	National Biscuit	42	41⅞	41⅞
295	National Biscuit pf	101	100½	101
100	National Carbon	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
60	Northwestern Elevated	38½	38⅛	38⅛
1	South Side Elevated	109¾	109¾	109¾

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—The market today was a little more active, and toward the last, when New York showed growing strength, it steadied, and closed firmer. Cotton Duck was the most conspicuous exception. Enameling preferred lost 2½ points, due partially to the existing dubious standing which industrials generally hold. Electric Light preferred lost 2 points, and Consolidated Gas a quarter. Seaboard common was ¼ higher, and the preferred ⅛ higher. Seaboard 4s and ten-year 5s advanced an ⅛. Nearly all of the bonds scored gains.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,534 shares of stock and $157,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
34	Enameling pf	82½	82½	82½
1,070	Cotton Duck	16⅛	15	15
400	United Elec. Light pf	34	34	34
10	Firemen's Insurance	23½	23½	23½
90	United Railways com	15¼	15	15¼
135	Consolidated Gas	62	61½	61¾
750	Seaboard common	26½	26⅛	26¼
1,030	Seaboard pf	50⅛	49¾	50⅛
$1,000	Geo. Car & North 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
13,000	Carolina's Central 4s	94	93⅞	94
23,000	Seaboard 4s	81⅞	81½	81⅞
10,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5,000	Georgia Pacific 1sts	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
1,000	Wilm. & Weldon 5s	121½	121½	121½
5,000	Wil., Col. & Aug. 6s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
$1,000	Geo. & Ala. Cons. 5s	107⅝	107¼	107⅜
25,000	West Va. Central 6s	114½	114½	114½
3,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s	97	97	97
18,000	United Ry. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	United Ry. incomes	71	71	71

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
215	Nat. Fireproof	33	33	33
40	Nat. Fireproof pf	43¼	43¼	43¼
1,357	Crucible Steel	23¾	23	23½
856	Crucible Steel pf	83¾	82⅝	83
28	Mon. River Coal pf	47	47	47
134	Tri-State Gas	134	134	134
50	Marsden	5¼	5¼	5¼
120	Dollar Savings F	202½	202	202½
1,145	Pittsburg Coal	29	28½	28⅝
300	Pittsburg Coal pf	94½	94¼	94½
386	West. Electric pf	70½	70	70½
85	Pittsburg Brewing	25¼	25¼	25¼
235	Pittsburg Brewing pf	44½	44	44½
$1,000	Mon., L. & P. 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1,200	Philadelphia Co	49⅝	49	49
100	Philadelphia Co. pf	47	47	47
60	Penn. Railway	72	72	72
900	Consol. Traction	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
230	Consol. Traction pf	63	63	63
40	United Traction	50½	50½	50½
540	Window Glass	59	58⅝	59
67	West. Air Brake	176	175	175
520	W. S. Steel	43	42⅝	42⅝
100	W. S. Steel pf	93	93	93
150	Nat. Glass	20	19	19
$50,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	111½	111½	111½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 57⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .14½, 300 Best and Belcher at .15, 300 Comstock at .06, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½, 200 Ontario at 11.50, 100 Ophir at .75, 300 Phoenix at .07, and 100 Quicksilver at 3.87½.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
23,380	Amal. Copper	86⅞	89½	86⅝	89½
70	Am. Car & F	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
10	Am. Smelting	41	41	41	41
13,380	Am. Sugar Ref	115⅜	118½	115	118½
30	Anaconda Cop	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36¼
10,650	A., T. & S. F	77⅛	78	77⅛	77⅝
8,310	Brook. Rap. Tr	59⅝	61	59⅛	60⅛
50	Ches. & Ohio	45⅞	45½	45¾	45½
40	Chi. Gt. West	22	22⅜	22	22⅜
9,360	C., M. & St. P	156⅜	158⅝	156⅛	158⅝
30	C., R. I. & P	141¾	143¾	140⅝	140⅝
1,357	Crucible Steel	23¾	23	23⅛	23⅜
14,370	Erie	39½	41⅞	39⅝	41⅞
70	Erie 1st pf	68⅛	70	68½	70
300	Iowa Central	41¾	41⅝	41¼	41⅞
1,100	Louis. & Nash	102	103⅝	102	103⅝
5,320	Manhattan	118⅜	120⅜	118⅜	120⅜
170	Mexican Nat.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
3,740	Mo. Pacific	94⅜	96¼	94⅜	96¼
500	N. Y., O. & W	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜
240	Norf. & West	55¾	55⅞	55	55¼
240	Pacific Mail	44¾	44⅝	44	44⅝
2,370	People's Gas	104¾	105⅞	104¾	105⅝
6,900	Reading	39¼	40¾	39¼	40¾
1,980	Reading 1st pf	75¾	76⅝	75⅝	76½
400	Reading 2d pf	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¾
10	Rep. Steel	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
20	St. Law. & Adir	120⅞	121	120⅞	121
20	St. L. & S. W	24¾	25	24¾	24¾
9,380	Southern Pac	65⅞	67⅜	65⅝	67⅜
2,900	Southern Ry	32	33	32	33
2,600	Tenn. C. & I	59	60¾	59	60¾
130	Texas Pac	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼
26,470	Union Pacific	96	98⅛	95⅞	98⅛
1,400	U. S. Leather	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
7,740	U. S. Steel	42½	43¼	42½	43¼
1,470	U. S. Steel pf	93¼	93¾	93	93¾
3,140	Wabash	19¾	20	19¾	20
3,480	Wabash pf	35¾	37⅜	35¾	37¼
270	Western Union	90⅞	91⅞	90⅞	91⅞
146,240					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Balt. & Ohio 4s	102	102	102	102
4,000	Balt. & Ohio 3½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
7,000	U. Pac. Con. 4s	106	106	106	106
3,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	88¼	88½	88¼	88¼
$17,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Oct	$34,781	$31,499	$30,083
From July 1	470,247	417,748	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	325
1st week Oct	134,737	132,212	96,158
From July 1	1,849,789	1,844,584	1,184,290
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	868	820	775
1st week Oct	110,226	110,054	107,090
From July 1	1,127,943	1,094,124	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
1st week Oct	48,488	50,468	47,899
From July 1	634,237	614,416	708,446
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,968	4,938
1st week Oct	681,000	637,000	587,000
From Jan. 1	26,464,594	22,884,142	20,528,016
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Oct	23,000	30,000	28,000
From Jan. 1	1,044,027	1,052,922	935,279
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,915	1,959	.....
4th week Sept	499,826	454,948	.....
Month	1,653,101	1,490,666	.....
From July 1	4,981,348	4,243,977	.....
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,571	6,422	6,397
1st week Oct	877,986	866,724	991,805
From July 1	12,584,554	11,410,202	10,779,152
SEABOARD AIR LINE System—			
Mileage	2,600	2,600	2,600
4th week Sept	241,023	224,902	.....
Month	883,891	846,301	.....
From July 1	2,679,370	2,401,735	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	393	393	371
1st week Oct	48,601	52,412	40,549
From July 1	792,738	688,376	576,585
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,367	2,358	2,328
1st week Oct	396,104	380,505	351,585
From July 1	5,296,166	4,759,497	4,585,546
ANN ARBOR for August—			
Gross	156,976	136,547	148,260
Op. expenses	104,198	133,552	106,124
Net	52,778	3,095	42,136
Gross, 2 months	300,803	266,704	.....
Net, 2 months	102,226	31,345	.....
GRAND TRUNK for August—			
Gross earnings	2,203,524	2,001,348	1,958,806
Op. expenses	1,440,504	1,313,858	1,273,589
Net	763,020	$687,490	685,217
Gross, 2 months	4,155,300	3,795,042	3,662,832
Net, 2 months	1,402,569	1,263,600	1,245,063
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE for August—			
Gross	98,658	97,686	105,119
Op. expenses	73,872	85,020	67,159
Net	24,786	12,636	37,960
Gross, 2 months	202,176	187,596	201,010
Net, 2 months	63,189	37,908	71,605
GRAND TRUNK WESTERN for August—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	338,742	336,798	1,944
Op. expenses	308,004	285,302	17,702
Net	35,678	51,436	*15,758
Gross, 2 months	645,900	658,044	*12,144
Net, 2 months	47,148	69,984	*22,836

*Decrease.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for July and August—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross, July	456,396	525,872	460,008
Op. expenses	341,976	386,269	309,541
Net, July	114,419	139,602	150,467
Gross, August	399,023	519,623	.....
Op. expenses	318,090	374,792	.....
Net, August	80,932	144,831	.....
Gross, 2 months	855,409	1,045,495	.....
Net, 2 months	195,342	284,433	.....

German Savings Bank's New Head.

Casimir Tag, President of the German-American Bank, has been elected President of the German Savings Bank, succeeding the late D. H. Moller. I. W. Brunn succeeds Mr. Tag as First Vice President, and Alfred Roelker takes Mr. Brunn's place as Second Vice President.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Stimulated by the strength of the Stock Exchange market, prices in the outside market yesterday made some substantial recoveries. In parts of the list declines occurred, but these were far less numerous than they had been for some days past. Standard Oil was again active at higher prices, and it closed at the top price of the day. Most of the day's business was supplied by the issues which have been the most active ones of late, trading in the rest of the list being confined within as narrow limits as for some time past.

***

STANDARD OIL opened at 700, an advance of about 8 points over the best bid at the close of the previous day. Early in the day a block of 100 shares sold at 700, and then the price steadily rose to 716, which was the closing bid. The stock showed a net gain of 23½ points. Transactions in the stock amounted to about 250 shares, being somewhat larger than they were on Wednesday.

***

AMERICAN CAN was weak, and both issues ended the day with net losses. In neither the common nor preferred stock did the day's transactions amount to more than 1,000 shares, these totals being below the average for these stocks. The preferred stock, which on Wednesday had advanced much more sharply than the common, yesterday suffered a much greater loss than that recorded in the common. Sales of the common stock were made between 21⅝ and 20⅝, and this issue closed at 20⅝ bid. The preferred stock closed at 68 bid, as compared with 69⅝ bid the previous day.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares. It sold from 26 up to 26⅜ and closed with a net gain of three-eighths of a point at 26¼. The preferred stock was dull, but also showed some increase in strength. It ended the day at 50¾ bid, an advance of about half a point. The bonds likewise closed with a small net gain.

***

PLYMOUTH COPPER was traded in for the first time. Eight hundred shares sold at 3. The mines of the company are situated in Arizona. The par value of the stock is $10.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR was stronger, although not very active. The common stock sold at 30 and closed at 30 bid.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were active at 89½, about $75,000 changing hands at this price.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	20¾	21½	21⅜	21½
American Can pf	68	69½	68⅜	69⅞
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6¼	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	32	30	32
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	15	25	15	20
*British Columbia Copper	11	12	10¾	11
British Exchequer 3s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
*California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	31	32	29	30½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88¼	90	88¼	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	106	105	106
Compressed Air	12½	15	12½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5⅝	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2⅛	3¼	2⅛	3⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		28½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	104½	104	104⅜
Cramp's Shipyards	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40	39	40
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	73½	75	73½	75
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛
Electric Vehicle	1½	3	1½	3
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼	1	1¼
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	⅛	1	⅛	1
General Chemical	65	68	65	68
General Chemical pf	99	100	98½	100
German Treasury 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
Hall Signal	33½	35	30	34
Havana Commercial	8	10	8	10
Havana Commercial pf	40	43	40	43
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Salt	31	32	32	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	34½	75¼	74½	75
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84	85	84	85
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Marconi Co.	40	45	40	45
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25½	28	26½	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	103		103
New England Transport	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Otis Elevator	30	31	29½	29⅝
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	93	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅜	1	⅜	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	75
Rets of		50		50
Rets of bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100¾	100	100¾
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101	100¾	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81½	82	81½	82
Seaboard Air Line	26½	26⅝	25⅞	26
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	50⅝	48⅝	50¼
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	31½	32¼	31½	32¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	716	720	692½	697
Storage Power	4	5½	4	5¼
Tennessee Copper	15	16	14⅝	14⅞
Tidewater Coal	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4⅝	4¾	4½	4⅝
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¼	89	89¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79½	79¾	79½	79¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	29¼	31¼	29¼	31¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	34	36	34	36
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63	64½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	20	10	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	50	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	14	14½	13¾	15
Worthington Pump pf	113½	119½	118	120

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240	250	240	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & Q.	103¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk. N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45½	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102¼	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109¼	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	21	21	21	21
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	190	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	23	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	62	70	62	70
29th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	110¼	117	110¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	93	90	93
Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4½	8	4½	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105½	105	105½
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80	79	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	63	60	63
Ind. Gas bonds	99¼	101½	99¼	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51	52	50¾	51½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	103	110	103	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	96	93	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	94½	96	94½	96
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	94½	96	94½	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	14½	16	14	16
East River Ferry	97	99	97	99
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	113½	114	113½	114
Hoboken Ferry	90	93	90	92
Union Ferry	40	41	40	41
Ferry 1st 5s	97	99	97	99

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 10, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
89½	89¼	71,525	Amalgamated Copper	88¾	89½	86⅝	89½	+2⅝
20	23	100	Am. Agric. Chemical	21	21	21	21	−3½
25½	25⅝	900	Am. C. & F. Co., ex d.	25	25½	25	25½	+⅛
81	82	400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf., x d.	81	81½	81	81½	+2
29¾	30½	600	American Cotton Oil	29½	30	29⅞	30	+½
188	193	100	American Express	188½	188½	188½	188½	+½
26⅝	27	300	American Ice Co	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	−⅛
62	64	130	Am. Ice Co. pf	62	62	62	62	−1½
25⅝	26	2,850	American Locomotive	25¼	26	24⅞	26	+1
85¼	86	550	Am. Locomotive pf	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	.....
24	27	50	Am. Malting Co. pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
42	42¼	4,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	40⅞	42⅝	40⅝	42¼	+1⅝
96⅞	97¼	900	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	96	97	96	97	+1
84	85⅛	600	American Snuff pf	85¼	85½	85½	85¾	+1½
118½	118¾	29,525	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	115¼	118½	115¼	118¾	+3½
36⅝	37	11,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	35¼	37¼	35¼	36⅞	+1⅝
77⅜	77¾	41,350	At., T. & S. F	76¼	77⅝	76¾	77⅛	+1¼
96½	96¾	3,300	At., T. & S. F. pf	95⅝	96¾	95⅝	96½	+1⅜
100¼	101½	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	96½	101½	96½	101½	+2
60⅜	60⅞	29,755	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	59½	61	59⅜	60¾	+1½
94	95⅛	100	Buff., R. & Pitts	94	94	94	94	−1
82⅜	83	700	Canada Southern	82¼	82⅜	82¼	82⅜	+⅜
108	109¼	900	Canadian Pacific	108	109	108	109	+1
168	167	500	Central R. R. of N. J.	165	168	165	167¾	+6¾
45⅝	45⅞	3,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	+⅜
36⅞	37	2,800	Chicago & Alton	36¼	37	36¼	37	+¼
77½	78	200	Chicago & Alton pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+⅜
22½	22⅝	900	Chicago Great West	22	22¼	22	22⅛	+⅛
84	84½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	84½	84½	84½	84½	+¼
41	42½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	43	43	42	42	.....
41¼	41½	1,050	Chi., Ind. & Louis	40¾	41½	40¼	41½	+1¼
72	73	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	+¼
158⅝	159⅞	27,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	156⅞	158⅞	156⅞	158¾	+2⅝
185	186	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	185	185	185	185	+1
193½	196	400	Chicago & Northw	194	196	194	196	+3
.....	.....	.....	Chi. & Northw. pf	219	219	219	219	+1
140½	140¾	2,538	Chi., R. I. & Pac	141	141¾	140	140	.....
20⅝	21¼	1,900	Chicago Term. Trans	20½	21¼	20½	21¼	+⅝
38⅝	39½	2,500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¼	+⅝
96⅞	97¼	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L	96¾	97	96¾	97	+½
93	93¼	2,420	Col. Fuel & Iron	93	93¼	92	93	+1
13½	13⅝	850	Colorado Southern	13½	13¾	13½	13½	+⅜
17	17½	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+1
217	218½	2,550	Consolidated Gas	214	217¾	214	217	+2
114½	115	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	114	114	114	114	−1
163½	166	3,100	Delaware & Hudson	163½	166¼	163½	165¾	+2¼
222½	224¼	1,332	Del., Lack. & West	220	224	220	222½	+1
43¼	44	800	Denver & R. G	43	44	43	44	+1¼

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DENNIS F. COSTELLO.—Deputy Sheriff Bardes has received an attachment against Dennis F. Costello, liquor dealer at 1,897 and 1,899 Lexington Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for $830 in favor of Spear Brothers, which was obtained on the ground that he was about to dispose of his property. The Sheriff levied on enough wines and liquors to cover the attachment. The bar fixtures were claimed by M. Groh's Sons, the brewers.

LLENBERGER & SON.—Deputy Sheriff Carey has received an attachment for $5,167 against D. M. Shollenberger & Son, handlers of trim for buildings at 156 Broadway, in favor of Wheeler Osgood & Co. of Tacoma, Washington, for balance due for lumber, doors, and trim. The attachment was obtained on the ground that both partners are residents of Plainfield, N. J. They have been in business here about two years, and were previously in the same line on the Pacific Coast. The Sheriff made a levy at the firm's office, 156 Broadway, and on some trim at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Morris Avenue.

FINKELSTEIN & DAUM.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received a writ of replevin for $800 against Finkelstein & Daum, fur manufacturers, at 26 Waverley Place, in favor of Abraham Newman for a lot of four skins. Newman said that the skins were delivered to the firm to be manufactured into children's sets of furs for him, that he advanced them $300 on account of the maufacturing, and the goods were to be redelivered to him when completed. Instead of doing so he claims that they disposed of a part of the skins and are about to dispose of the balance. The Sheriff levied on a portion of the goods called for in the writ.

FRANKFURT & SHAINE.—At a meeting of the creditors of Frankfurt & Shaine, wholesale dealers in clothing at 729 and 731 Broadway, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday, it was stated that the liabilities are about $90,000 and assets about $55,000, consisting of stock, $30,000, and equity on accounts, $25,000. A committee of creditors was appointed to look into the value of the assets and report a basis of settlement, consisting of William B. Crisp, a lawyer, Edmund Wright, of Vietor & Achells, Frank Man of Lawrie, Man & Drown; Isaac Wallach of H. Wallach, Sons & Co., and Mr. Lowenstein of M. Lowenstein & Son.

MILTON SCHNAIER & CO.—Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Milton Mayer temporary receiver of the assets of the firm of Milton Schnaier & Co., plumbers at 347 Columbus Avenue, on the application of Milton Schnaier in a suit brought against his brother, Louis Schnaier, for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $50,000. Milton Schnaier said that the amount of money that may come into the hands of a receiver would be between $23,000 and $24,000. The remaining part of the assets of the firm consists of claims in dispute, stock of materials, and office furniture amounting to $22,000 to $23,000. The firm has a number of uncompleted contracts on hand for work at various places which would result in considerable loss unless the receiver was permitted to continue them. The receiver was accordingly empowered in his discretion to complete the contracts which appear to be profitable. The firm has a two-hundred-thousand-dollar contract on the big Stokes hotel which is being erected on Broadway, from Seventy-third to Seventy-fourth Street, and yesterday a mechanic's lien was filed against the firm on that job for $13,383 by McMann & Taylor for balance due for iron pipes, fittings, and plumbers' supplies. The present firm was formed in 1896, succeeding Boyd & Schnaier, who started in business in January, 1892. In March last the firm's statement showed liabilities of $51,000 and assets of $74,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HOMER H. SELBY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Homer H. Selby, who formerly kept a liquor saloon at 1,432 Broadway, corner of Fortieth Street, and who is a brother of Norman Selby, otherwise known as Kid McCoy, the pugilist, by the following creditors: E. E. St. John Henriques, $224; Frank Mora, $224, and James E. Hayes, $224, all the claims being on notes. It was alleged that Mr. Selby committed an act of bankruptcy on Sept. 30 by disposing of his place of business at 1,432 Broadway. Homer H. Selby was, it is said, formerly a grocer's clerk in Indiana, and afterward became interested in sporting matters. In February, 1900, he came to New York with Kid McCoy, and the latter opened the saloon at 1,432 Broadway. Some time afterward Kid McCoy transferred the business to Homer H. Selby, who carried it on until recently, when the business was disposed of to George Hauser.

REUBEN, ROSENBERGER & CO.

Involuntary Petition in Bankruptcy Dismissed by Judge Adams.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has dismissed the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed by creditors against Reuben, Rosenberger & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at 101 and 103 Wooster Street, on July 10 last, as there was not sufficient proof submitted by the petitioning creditors to show unlawful preferences.

The failure of the firm in July last caused a sensation in the trade. Their liabilities were reported to be $135,000, and it was stated that Mr. Reuben of the firm had lost $18,000 in Wall Street during the slump in May last. The interest in the case was intensified by the appointment of rival receivers for the assets of the firm. James F. Nealis having been appointed receiver by Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court, and Clarence S. Houghton by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court.

A. A. Joseph, attorney for Mr. Rosenberger, said last evening that in consequence of the dismissal of the creditors' petition in bankruptcy the assets will now go into the hands of Mr. Nealis, who was appointed by the Supreme Court, and the decision would also vacate the Bond of $20,000 which Mr. Rosenberger had to give to keep in the jurisdiction of the United States District Court.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, William C., Jr.—New York Telephone Company	$30
BERTHOLF, Sara L. and Frank H.—A. Preston	615
BOYD, Williard P.—B. Altman	131
BOSSE, Alfred E.—W. E. Burton and another	304
BROWNE, Harris W.—W. Rettstadt	111
BLAUSTEIN, Harry, and Abraham Bleistuff—People of the State of New York	100
BOOKMAN, Abraham L.—H. McNally	1,334
BOWERS, William H.—G. W. Rodgers and another	109
COHEN, Wolf—A. H. Meyer	491
CANNOT, Adolph, or A. Henry Chamberlain—B. F. Einstein and another	1,285
COREN, Edward S.—R. Hartwell	38
CUTHBERT, William C., receiver—G. F. Jempson and another	20
CLASON, Augustus, and Samuel B. Weidenhammer—Deane Steam Pump Company	107
DEERING, John J.—J. F. Day	25
DOHERTY, Lionel—L. Horton	204
EUREKA STABLE COMPANY—New York Edison Company	48
FRIEDE, Joseph S.—L. Goldstein	67
FRAZEE, William P.—L. S. Simons	272
FEE, James—J. E. Irwin	30
FOWDEY, Sanford S., and Mary J. Lewis —Orange County Trust and Safe Deposit Company	730
FREESPOON, Benzoin S.—E. Chesterman and another	38
GREEN, George—United Electric Light and Power Company	20
GREENWOOD, Frederick W.—C. B. Dewey	121
HITCHINGS, George—R. Alexander	49
HEYMAN, Moses—New York Edison Company	64
HONIGSTEIN, Morris—W. S. Hollingsworth and another	71
HEMPSTONE, Snowden L.—L. Mitchell	600
HOLTZMAN, Morris—L. Solinsky	447
IVANOVSKY, Peter—A. Gunnison & Co	50
IYON, Edmond R.—H. E. Berg	1,432
IYON, Edmond R.—John Ruszite Furniture Company	142
KUIR, Joseph—J. Wanamaker	323
METROPOLITAN HOTEL SUPPLY COMPANY—J. B. Jean and another	910
MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY —A. C. Bell	1,983
MENDLOWITZ, Samuel, and Rose White —People of the State of New York	100
MENDLOWITZ, Samuel, and Mary Dugan —People of the State of New York	100
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—H. Hauser	1,160
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Hogan	935
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. J. O'Reilly, administrator	2,500
MERSEREAU, George R.—J. K. Rishel Furniture Company	480
MADDEN, William J.—Burrill Brothers Company	82
O'BRIEN, Patrick E., and Dennis J. Harrington—People of the State of New York	500
MILTCH, Samuel—M. Freed and another	171
TOMLINSON, Theodore—E. Vogel	29
ROSENBAUM, Henry—C. Sternbach and another	101
RICHARDS, Philip V.—E. Moore, administrator	158
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—C. P. Nelson, individually and executor	4,241
SCHNEEMAN, Charles H., and William C. Bis—W. Dickinson	28
STEVER, Robert W.—B. Hallenbeck, executrix	766
SCARRELL, John F.—H. T. McMurray and another	1,184
SMITH, Samuel—M. Kittenplan	277
STADLER, Lincoln—R. Alexander	36
SPERO, Lazarus—New York Edison Company	238
SCHMELZER, Samuel—L. Quinto	79
SIAS, Arthur W., George H. Lawrence, John Knewitz, executors—S. S. Marshall	71
SCHERF, Henry—S. E. Bernheimer and another	628
SAXE, Edward—L. A. Lincoln and another	327
SCHELHAS, Charles—M. W. Solomons	14
SCHWESTER, Robert—W. O. Saxton and another	333
SCHNEEMAN, Charles A.—D. Lieberthal	52
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Railway Company—A. M. Harris	1,053
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Railway Company—A. Heidelbach, individually and as executor	938
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Railway Company—L. Deutsch	1,270
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. M. Kellard	300
VINET, Florence—M. Vell and another	866
VIGNA, Emilio—Russell & Co	466
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—F. S. Robinson and another	11,678
WESTBAY, John F.—J. Fomes	97
WOODFALL, F. Hartley—T. L. McConchie	383
WHITNEY, Charles M.—Chemical National Bank	273
WHITNEY, Charles M.—Chemical National Bank	222
WOODRUFF, Frank H.—C. H. Ridervour	70
WAGNER, Winfield S., and Gerson Stein —J. Davis	92
WHITNEY, Charles M.—A. Steehan	82
WALTERS, Julius W.—A. A. Shea	505

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—FRANCIS W. EAGAN, plaintiff, against ESSIE B. EAGAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of May, 1901, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in that part of the City of New York formerly Town of Morrisania, Westchester County, being part of lot number 152 on the "Map of the Village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10, 1848," and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the division line between lots numbered 152 and 153 as laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Morrisania, situate 1½ miles from Harlem River, in the Manor of Morrisania, Township of West Farms, County of Westchester, and State of New York," made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated August 10, 1848, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of Westchester County, where said division line is intersected by the northwesterly side of the land of the Harlem Railroad, as shown on said map; then southwesterly along said land of the Harlem Railroad seventy-five (75) feet; thence northwesterly parallel with said first mentioned division line between Lots 152 and 153 sixty and eighty-nine one-hundredths (60.89) feet more or less to the southeasterly side of Brook Avenue; thence northerly along the southeasterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and 95-100ths feet more or less; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly side of Brook Avenue fifty-five and 72-100ths (55.72) feet more or less to the division line between Lots 152 and 153; thende southeasterly along said division line seventy-nine and 68-100ths (79.68) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain plot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the division line between lots numbered 151 and 152 as laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Morrisania, situate 1½ miles from Harlem River, in the Manor of Morrisania, Township of West Farms, County of Westchester and State of New York," made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated August 10, 1848, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of Westchester County, where said division line is intersected by the northwesterly side of the land of the Harlem Railroad, as shown on said map; thence northerly along said land of the Harlem Railroad 25 feet; thence northwesterly parallel with said first mentioned division line between Lots 151 and 152, 60 89-100 feet more or less to the southeasterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly side of Brook Avenue 27 62-100 feet more or less to the said division line between Lots 151 and 152; thence southeasterly along said division line 49 87-100 feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. The premises herein intended to be described being so much of the northeasterly one-half of Irving Place (25 feet wide) as shown on a certain map entitled "Map of Subdivision of Lot 152 in the Village of Morrisania, County of Westchester and State of New York," and filed in said Register's office, as lies between the northwesterly side of said land of the New York and Harlem Railroad and the southeasterly side of said Brook Avenue.

Dated New York, September 23d, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

P. TILLINGHAST, Plaintiff's Attorney, 10 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

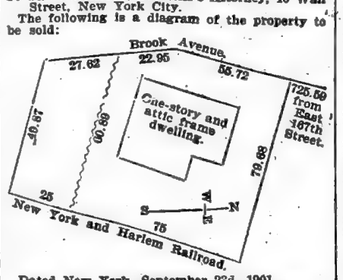

Dated New York, September 23d, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

P. TILLINGHAST, Plaintiff's Attorney, 10 Wall Street, New York City.

s24-2aw3wTu&F&o16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLEMENT MARCH, plaintiff, against HENRY DOELLING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the thirtieth day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street distant one hundred and thirty-nine feet six inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line twenty-four feet and six inches; thence northwardly and parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street twenty-four feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 208 East 108th Street:

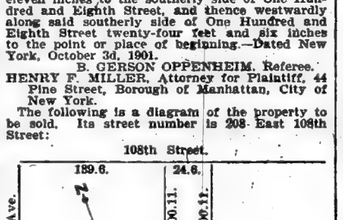

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,412.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $364.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $401.13 and interest.—Dated New York, the third day of October, 1901.

B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Referee.

o9-2aw3wW&F&o30

Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.

THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.

MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.

jy26-1aw6mF.

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE C. GREACEN, Executrix. ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CORNER
West End Avenue.
A private house, five-story and basement, three bathrooms; open plumbing; builder will sacrifice for cash, or will exchange; good value will be given for a party desiring to own a large corner dwelling.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

GOLD MINE FOR RIGHT MAN.
Four-story double flat, with stores, suitable any business; all modern improvements; on principal avenue, Bronx; large business section; also 20-room house, 3 baths; $1,000 cash; price $7,000; near office; open Sundays. Kronenberger, 1,363 Boston Road, near 170th St.

WEST 72ND,
An elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A Bargain.—5-story apartment house in the eighties, near Broadway, 31x92x102, all improvements; total rent $6,600; expenses, including interest on mortgage, $4,100. Price $9,000 cash above mortgage. Address John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

122 WEST 95TH ST.
BARGAIN—An attractive house, 3-story and basement private house, handsomely decorated; two open plumbing bathrooms; parquet flooring and bay windows, one on side of house.
Caretaker on premises.
ASKING ONLY $18,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

74th St., No. 16 East, For Sale.—Location unsurpassed. Parties looking for a home, with plumbing perfect, with furniture that includes paintings, bric-a-brac, billiard table; with position in the middle of the millionaire district, are invited to examine the premises and the price. Open ten to four.

A snap on Washington Heights if sold at once; a nice 3-story and basement home on 146th St., between Convent and St. Nicholas Avs.; don't let this opportunity escape you; price, $12,500. Apply in person to Thomas & Son, 1,742 Amsterdam Av.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375.
Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; $10 monthly. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

337 WEST 84TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive. Handsome American basement dwelling; elegantly decorated throughout; price, $27,000. Caretaker on premises. Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Street.

Owner of plot, cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20%. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

36 WEST 84TH ST. Near Central Park.—Three-story, high-stoop dwelling; size 20x60x103; asking $22,000; caretaker on premises. WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

A.—Handsome three-story and basement limestone house, 17x52x100, 16 Jumel Terrace, near 162d St., West. Key at WM. W. WATKINS'S, 437 West 162d St.

A.—Great Bargain.—Lenox Av., near 125th St.; 22-foot; 4-story and basement; full lot; $30,000; very easy terms. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Three-story high-stoop 18-foot private dwelling, Lexington Av., near 93d St.; price, $13,000; mortgage, $10,000; bargain. John Davis, 7 Pine Street.

Detached houses, improvements, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Beautiful brownstone residence, moderate price; exchange for free and clear Bronx property. 260 West 130th St.

Beautiful brownstone residence; moderate price; exchange for free and clear Bronx property. 260 West 130th St.

$4,900.—$900 cash buys elegant two-family house near rapid transit. Gerhard's, 867 E. 169th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS
35 Minutes from 42d Street.
THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY.
SINCE WE BEGAN ADVERTISING OUR PROPERTY WE HAVE BEEN GRATIFIED AT THE LARGE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES AND THE INTEREST MANIFESTED IN WHITE PLAINS PROPERTY. A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVE MADE THE STATEMENT THAT WE ARE OFFERING PROPERTY IN THE FINEST LOCATION AROUND NEW YORK, AND AFTER VISITING MANY SECTIONS THEY HAVE SETTLED AT WHITE PLAINS. CALL AT OFFICE
New Netherland Realty Company
503 5TH AVE., COR. 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Cheapest, best located lots, Bronxville, your own terms; monthly payments; city improvements; no assessments, no interest, no taxes; title guaranteed. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and Dry.
50 cts. weekly. No interest or assessments. Fronting Boulevard and Trolley, near Depot and Harbor, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Want good farm near by and near station for equity of $7,000 over first mortgage on two fine three-family flats, best location Tremont, always rented, all assessments paid. Submit, offers, with full particulars, to I. Rosenberg, 1,976 Webster Av., N. Y.

$40,000 equities, New York City improved property and cash, to exchange for one equity; improved city or free and clear country. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st.

Second-hand carriages to exchange for house in good location, ½ hour from New York City. Brougham, Box 172 Times.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

$5,000 cash buys fine paying avenue store property; two buildings, netting 17 per cent. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st.

Richmond Real Estate For Sale.

For Sale—To close estate, 20-acre country seat, Manor Road, near Ocean Terrace, Staten Island; 14-room modern dwelling, with improvements, barn, fruit, shade trees; five minutes' walk from Midland trolley; fifty minutes from Battery; ten-cent fare; ripe for subdivision in building lots. Apply, for permit or descriptive circular, Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000
Defends any titles insured, at its own expense, when assailed.

LOTS $150 TO $350.
Not Brooklyn or Jersey; 35 minutes from 42d via 6th Av. elevated; no crush or danger reaching them; perfect sanitarium for health; no mosquitos or malaria; $25 cash, $5 monthly. Bannan, 1,123 Broadway.

Extensive assortment suburban residences, (Westchester County, Long Island, New Jersey;) many unencumbered. Top-notch bargains, (Manhattan and country property,) without limit. Reasonable expectations promptly satisfied. Interview, correspondence solicited. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the five-story brick building,
with store and lot,
NO. 1,468 AMSTERDAM AVENUE
between 132d and 133d Streets.
For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 143 WEST 20TH STREET,
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Horsemen!—A fine stock farm for sale at fraction of cost. Over 150 acres; 3 houses; extensive barns; ½-mile track; near station; convenient to New York. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—60 acres; magnificent views; pure spring water, shade, pond, woodland; fine place for country home. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Sale or Let—Brick factory, 28 miles from city; 20,000 feet floor; equipment, power, shafting, heated, elevator; convenient shipping. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Water front, 1¼ acres, 14-room stone house; modern improvements; fine location. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Water front, about 4 acres; fine shade trees; good bathing beach. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Greenwich, Conn.—100 acres on ridge; beautiful views of Sound. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

At Lakehurst, New Jersey, seven miles south of Lakewood, with same train service, for sale, or will rent furnished or unfurnished, as PRIVATE RESIDENCE, BOARDING HOUSE, or SANITARIUM, a newly finished house containing eleven rooms and bath; sanitary plumbing, steam heat, large kitchen and butler's pantry; climate mild and dry; town surrounded by pine woods; Pine Tree Inn and Lake Horicon within a few minutes' walk. For terms address Wm. T. Baird, 25 Park Place, New York.

A Fine Home.—Choice modern house, eleven rooms and bath, thorough repair; all newly painted and decorated; good neighborhood; Bergen Av., Jersey City, one block from trolley; will sell $200 down and $30 monthly; covering interest and principal. Earle Insley, 239 Washington Street, Jersey City.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Tenafly!—Good modern house for sale, $4,000; 8 rooms and bath; also large attic, gas, and water; plot 100x140. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

$10 pays for building lot, 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For Sale—Elberon, corner Norwood and Jerome Avs., large, desirable corner lots and house; business or residence; must sell. Owner, Box 47, Elberon, N. J.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES
Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land values advancing.
Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Tunnel under East River.
Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough.
New York freight rates established.
Write, if you can't call,
New York Land & Warehouse Company
167 JACKSON AVENUE,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

LOTS AT ELMHURST.
A CHANCE TO DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.
LOTS FROM $350. STREETS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS FLAGGED, WATER AND GAS. THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE IN GREATER NEW YORK. 10% CASH AND $5.00 A MONTH.
WARREN & COMBES,
OPP. RAILWAY STATION, ELMHURST, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL.
Pretty cottages; desirable location; convenient to cars; 6 rooms, bath, and large attic; plot 41.8x100; all improvements; price, $3,200; easy terms; can be seen Sundays. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica and Briggs Aves., Richmond Hill, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.
To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with glass-roof extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or owner, J. H. WELLER, Yonkers, N. Y.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. COR. LEONARD. Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.

Attractive Broadway store, near Waverley Place; 34,000 square feet; possession February 1st; rent asked, $20,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in nearly all down-town Sts. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets. LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 440 Water St., near Market Slip, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Five-story warehouse or factory, 246-247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

STOP WORRYING.
We make a specialty of leasing property of every description, guaranteeing you an income above all expenses. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES to rent and for sale. Send particulars to FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM, 20 WEST 125TH ST.

Attractive property wanted (city, country.) Numerous waiting customers. Negotiations unusually successful. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Attention! Wanted, real estate to sell and exchange; weekly replies. Louis D. Barchfeld, 1,225 Madison Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

IS the only property in Greater New York with all the following improvements: Sewers in every street, with house connections to each plot; water, gas and electric light wires, with all connections; asphalt pavements, not to be opened; cement curbs and sidewalks of uniform width; beautiful parkways and shrubbery in every street, with provision for permanent care. If you are satisfied with anything short of the best in artistic surroundings and elite society for your family, Prospect Park South is not your place. We cater only to the best. Fifteen houses of distinctive architecture now building. The Kings County L Brighton Beach train will take you to the property in 22 minutes from the bridge, or Smith St. or Franklin Ave. trolley. Handsome illustrated booklet from
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York

South Midwood.
a few blocks south of Prospect Park.
City Improvements and Conveniences.
Country Surroundings.
The garden spot of Flatbush. A beautiful, healthful, aristocratic and exclusive section. Rapid transit facilities, 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y., through a pleasing section of country and town.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK.
$9,500, (worth $11,000.)
RICH COLONIAL RESIDENCE on plot 50x100, with hall in centre, 18 large rooms, including 2 bathrooms, billiard room, laundry; hardwood cabinet trim; parlor, white enamel and gold; hardwood floors; hot and cold water between chambers; steam heat. Every Improvement for Comfort and Luxury. Will be decorated to suit your own taste. Only $1,000 Required; balance same as rent.
A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood Office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
FLATBUSH.
We own extensive sections.
Restricted and Improved lands.
EVERY ONE KNOWS
High character of our houses.
Ranging in price from
$7,000 to $10,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.
$11,000 to $20,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE EAST.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Owner and Builder,
Office, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, or on property, 297 East 15th Street, near Beverly Road, Take any Flatbush car at Bridge.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

FLATBUSH: THE CHOICEST SECTION; THOROUGHLY RESTRICTED; NEAR ALL CARS; DETACHED HOUSES, LOTS 50 AND 60x100 FEET; EAST 16TH ST. AND 17TH ST. AND AVENUE D; 14 ROOMS; LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; HARDWOOD TRIM; TILED BATH; THREE TOILET ROOMS; 16TH ST. HOUSES, $6,500 AND UPWARD; 17TH ST., $10,000 AND UPWARD. W. FRED STEINMETZ, BUILDER, 850 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

Small and Large LOANS First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Rare Chance.—Hancock St., asphalt paved; elegant 3-story double buff brick flat; 6 rooms and bath each apartment; yearly rent, $1,068; price, $10,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock St.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Modern houses for sale, rent, or exchange, Brooklyn, Flatbush, Borough Park, Bensonhurst, Bay Ridge, and surrounding residential section. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

Bensonhurst.—Fine residence; 11 rooms; all improvements; desirable location; your terms. George Boyd, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled b

Instruction.

30c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
J. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
J. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

200 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Home of MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL, a Teacher of Long Experience, Can Be Made Through the Principal.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Instit'ute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
38 West 115th Street,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE
GYMNASIUM

of the SAVAGE and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual instruction under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 82d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D.,
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., } Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 170 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 93d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 84th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kinderxarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 28 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

A.—Spanish instruction; practical method, correspondence, translations, stenography, typewriting; moderate terms; references. Prof. Acevedo, 11 Broadway.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 83 West 45th Street.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, } Headmasters.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, }
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL,

WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.
Shorthand in half the time; half the cost of other systems.
NO SHADED LINES.
NO POSITIONS FOR WORDS.
NO FAILURES IN THIS SYSTEM.
DAY CLASSES. EVENING CLASSES.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.
Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

Instruction—Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.
Twelfth year begins Oct. 21, at University Building, Washington Square
Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President.
Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice-Pre't.
Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circulars address
PROF. ISAAC F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Musical.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. —Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, 'Cello, Bandurria; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lanciers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 269 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

Mrs. Cartier's Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Av.—Class, private lessons; waltz, two-step, specialties; circulars; children's classes; reopens Oct. 26.

Free.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoon and evenings free at the B'way Academy, B'way, corner 51st St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Notice is hereby given that Mortimer Fishel, as assignee of The Hirschberg Company, will sell at public auction, on Friday, the 11th day of October, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at No. 327 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, all the property and assets of the said company, consisting of paints, enamels, bronzes, stains, brushes, labels, fixtures, &c. Townsend & Montant, Auctioneers, 87 and 89 Leonard St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHUSSLER, MAGDALENA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to VALENTINE SCHUSSLER, Carl Falk, Henry Falk, John Falk, Eva Conrad, Louisa Ebeling, Margaretha Winkel, Barbara Fuemmer, Elizabeth Schreiner, Angelica Braun, Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, Elizabeth Michaels, the said last above-named Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank, Falk, Katie Falk, and Elizabeth Michaels being children of Daniel Falk, a deceased brother of Magdalena Schussler; Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, Katie Falk, the said last above named Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, and Katie Falk being children of Jacob Falk, a deceased brother of the said Magdalena Schussler; Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, Lawrence Feuerbach, the said last named Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, and Lawrence Feuerbach, being children of Elizabeth Feuerbach, a deceased sister of the said Magdalena Schussler, the heirs and next of kin of MAGDALENA SCHUSSLER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Valentine Schussler and John E. Feuerbach of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Magdalena Schussler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE LUDWIG, Attorney for Petitioners, 1,503 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WEBER PIANOS

The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.
Catalogue sent free on application.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, cor 16th Street, N.Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

NEEDHAM.

At our warerooms you can always find a large assortment of pianos, from which to make a selection. Terms cash or easy monthly payments. We have at present a quantity of slightly used and old-style pianos at greatly reduced prices. A number of second-hand squares and uprights; terms, $3 to $5 per month. Pianos rented and exchanged. Send for catalogue.
FIFTH AVENUE AND 15TH STREET.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANOS

in new and elegant styles can be purchased direct from the factory. Call or write for latest catalogue, and one with full particulars will be forwarded by return mail.
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Manufacturers. Established 1836.
548 & 550 WEST 23D STREET.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

$75 BIDDLE'S

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3.
7 EAST 125TH. 107 EAST 128TH.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, HIGH SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly. Pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

K. & ROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, claims, matrimonial difficulties, estates adjusted by experienced attorney. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

All breeds of dogs, grown and puppies; also cats, cavies, and trained ferrets always on hand. Fulton Dog Exchange, 58 Fulton St., City. (Basement.)

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $8; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 9 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts.
Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

Half as Gift!—European family will sell the entire contents of their private house, consisting of mostly imported high-class worked furniture, rugs, oil paintings, portieres, &c.; further, magnificent heavy, full-size brass bedstead, $10; wire spring, $3; elegant white mahogany dressing case, with French glass, $38; chiffonier, $38; French style parlor suit, (five pieces,) $56; rug, 9x12, $5; above-mentioned ten pieces are all new and will only sell together for $150; only those who can buy immediately need call. 44 West 85th St., private house.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS. Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

LESS THAN 20c. PER DAY BUYS A NEW TYPEWRITER.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER MADE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO.,
18 BROADWAY.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward. All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Established 36 years; new and second-hand sewing machines; all kinds at bargain prices; warranted 5 years; automatic W. & Gibbs, $65 machine, $30; drop-head cabinets, $18.50. Kelly's, 200 Grand St.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and all wares at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Diamonds watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 6986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought, sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 80 Reade St.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing; furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 8th Av.

Summonses

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. GILMARTIN, Louis A. Jaffar, Fanny Jaffer, his wife; Mamie M. Wagner, Bryan L. Kennelly, Philip Babinsky, and Hyman Lewis, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated July 30, 1901.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, New York City.
To the defendant Fanny Jaffer:
The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of August, 1901, the original amended complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's office on the 31st day of July, 1901.
Dated N. Y., August 30th, 1901.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s30-1awSwF

Fall and Winter Resorts.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE AUTUMN SEASON AT
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
85 Minutes From New York.

The Laurel House

Opens for the Season on October 1st

The Laurel-in-the-Pines

Opens November 16th

BOTH UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DAVID B. PLUMER

Both of these famous hotels are especially adapted for winter homes. Convenient to the metropolitan centres and with every comfort provided.

A. J. MURPHY,
Asst. Manager Laurel House.

F. F. SHUTE,
Asst. Manager Laurel-In-the-Pines.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

A Wonderful Invention.—Ready for the market; will revolutionize necessity of life; monopoly; unlimited business; patented all over the world; immense money maker; general manager and agents wanted everywhere; foreign patents for sale. Room 608, 277 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

An experienced salesman, with established trade and connected with large wholesale tea and coffee house, would like to meet party with $2,500; we can easily make over $100 weekly. Salesman, Box 205 Times Office.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTERMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

Fine bakery, ice cream, and confectionery; rare chance for worker; about $5,000, on easy terms; will sell property if desired; want to retire after 25 years. H. R. Schoenborn, Hackensack, N. J.

NEVER THROWN AWAY.—Pencils printed all around; very attractive; $1.75 per gross, $7 per 1,000; send 2c. for sample and price list. Lang & Scherer, 38 East 8th St., N. Y.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$5,000 will return $25,000 within a year invested in mining business; practically no risk; references exchanged. Address Mining, Box 141 Times Office.

MONEY ADVANCED to manufacturers and merchants at low rates. Z., Box 124 Times Office.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

For Sale.—Good paying dyeing and cleaning store; old established; will take partner. M., Box 151 Times Office.

Invest your money safely. Send for prospectus. Shares one dollar. Pineoll Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Capital seeks business, invention or mine, showing large, quick returns; might loan. Address H Box 166 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Will invest small amount in established business; give particulars; also security. B., Box 200 Times.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Yachts and Vessels.—Mianus Motor Works, Mianus, Conn.; bargains; slightly used engines, our own and other makes. Riverside Station.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Legal Sales.

MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

October Sessions, 1892, No. 1.

WILLIAM B. BRATTEN et al.
vs.
MAHLIN HUTCHINSON et al., surviving Trustees of the First Mortgage Bond Holders of the Columbus, Kinkora & Springfield Railroad Company et al.

Whereas, By a decree of the said Court, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that certain property, rights, and credits of the said Columbus, Kinkora & Springfield Railroad Company should be exposed to sale and sold by the undersigned as Master; and that said sale should be made at public auction at the Court House of Burlington County, in Mt. Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, after advertisement in at least two daily newspapers of the City of Philadelphia and two daily newspapers of the City of New York, and one newspaper printed and issued in Burlington County, New Jersey, once a week for four weeks preceding the sale;
And it is further provided in said decree that said Master shall be paid the sum of $5,000 in cash at the time of said sale, and the entire balance within sixty days after the same shall have been approved by the Court, and upon the execution and delivery to the said purchaser of a proper conveyance or assurance;
And it is further ordered in said decree that the balance of the purchase money may be paid in cash or in first mortgage bonds and accrued interest coupons thereon, to the amount of the dividends distributable thereon in distribution of the purchase money of said sale.
And it was further ordered and decreed that any of the parties to said suit might become purchasers at said sale.
NOW, IN PURSUANCE OF SAID DECREE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, as Master, will expose to sale and sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday, October 19th, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the County Court House, at Mt. Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, all of the following described real and personal property:
All the railroad of the said Columbus, Kinkora & Springfield R. R. Co., now located and situate between the village of Kinkora, in the County of Burlington, and New Lisbon, in the same county; and the lands, depots, stations, turnouts, connections, rails, piers, wharves, bridges, houses, warehouses, machine shops, and other buildings and appendages appertaining to said railroad; and also all the rolling stock, implements, tools, and other equipments of every kind and description, appertaining and belonging to said railroad; and also all the corporate rights, liberties, privileges, and franchises of said Railroad Company and their appendages, or in any wise appertaining thereto; and also all the tolls, freights, tolls, dividends, incomes, issues, and profits; together with all and singular the ways, rights, liberties, privileges, waters, water courses, hereditaments, and premises, belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto; and also all the estate, rights, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand, in law and equity, of the said Railroad Company, to all and sigular the property aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof, excepting, however, such lands as the said Company may have which shall not be necessary for railroad purposes.
TERMS OF SALE: $5,000 of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid as provided in said order of court.
HENRY C. LOUGHLIN, Master,
1116 Stephen Girard Bldg., Phila.
Phila., Sept.

EXHIBIT OF STREET RAILWAY APPLIANCES

Things Used in Road Operations Shown at Madison Square Garden.

One Hundred and Fifty Large Exhibitors in the Building—Public Takes Interest in the Show.

Among the diversions for the delegates of the American Street Railway Association yesterday was an inspection of Fire Headquarters. In the school of instruction Chief Henry McAdams showed them a fire drill, and then they went to the house of Engine Company No. 39, where an alarm was turned on for their benefit. Next there was a hook and ladder test, Capt. Kelly of No. 16 ordering his men to place a ladder on the highest part of the Seventh Regiment Armory.

The delegates spent the greater part of the day at Madison Square Garden, where, according to H. H. Vreeland, "the largest street railway exhibition held at any time in any country" continued to attract interested railroad men and other spectators. To-day will be the last of the exposition, and at 11 o'clock the delegates will start on an automobile ride to Claremont in 100 vehicles.

On entering the main door of the Garden the spectator is deafened almost by the noises of bells, fare registers, and gongs. All the small boys and messengers pull at the cords in passing, and the managers of the exhibits let them ring the bells just as much as they like. To the right of the corridor, in a room usually occupied by a restaurant at expositions, are to be seen power house appliances, generators, exciters, and all the other machinery which makes the cars go.

The body of the building has been fitted up by the exhibitors regardless of expense, and the ornaments used to set off the displays are varied. Besides those who show their wares on the ground floor, many have exhibits in a temporary gallery erected around the whole arena. Altogether, there are 150 exhibits, which include almost everything that could be imagined in connection with such an exposition.

A new magnetic brake of the Standard Electric Company, one of the Westinghouse concerns, attracts as much attention as any other exhibit. This apparatus, which was exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition, consists of four iron shoes, each magnetized and attached in such a way to the car that they can be lowered on the rails. Each of the four is between two of the eight wheels. They are operated in conjunction with an ordinary brake, and it is claimed that no other brake combination can stop a speeding car in such a short distance and with so little discomfort to the passengers. If necessary, explains the engineer in charge, the passengers can be shaken up a bit in a case of life and death.

One exhibitor has on show a novel illuminated street car sign. It is designed for the front of the car, outside. At the top of it the name of the line is to be placed in electric lights, and under that is a revolving cylinder, on which are to be shown in lights whatever advertisements are secured for the purpose.

A car that can be converted from a closed Winter vehicle to an open Summer one is to be seen. The windows are removable, the seats interchangeable, the doors detachable. Different sorts of adjustible platforms are provided. The car is designed especially for such companies as have not sufficient capital for purchasing two different sets of cars for the different seasons.

Another car on view is one labelled "New Bedford and Onset Street Railway Company," to which is attached a gigantic snow plow. The plow is about three and a half feet high and looks as though it might be adaptable to a blizzard. There is in one place a section of sub-trolley tracks, and by looking at it one can see just how the New York surface cars, such as those in Madison and Sixth Avenues, are run.

In the part of the building allotted to the General Electric Company the much talked of third rail system is shown. Here one can get an idea of how the Manhattan Elevated Railroad's trains are to be operated when electricity is installed along the line.

The exhibit of the Pennsylvania Steel Company is particularly picturesque. Instead of having a brass railing around the space allotted, as in the case of other exhibits, they have substituted heavy track rails. Along these, at intervals, are railroad signal posts, including the red and white disks and the lights of different colors.

The temporary stairways to the gallery displays are carpeted with a patent "safety flooring." Sections where curtains and seats are on view are fitted up palatially, and some of the parlor car cushioned chairs make a New Yorker wonder where the city travelers are given such comforts as these.

One exhibit in the side room consists of uniforms and caps. This place is especially popular with the motormen and conductors, who are visiting the Exhibition on their off hours in great numbers. They want the man in charge to let them try on everything in sight. Near here is a miniature train dispatcher's room, with rows of telephones hung about the walls. Opposite is the exhibit of a manufacturer of chemicals piled high with kegs, barrels, and tubes.

While a large percentage of the spectators consists of street car men, some with delegates' badges and more with uniforms of local companies, it can be seen that the affair is attracting no little interest among the general public. The women visitors are numerous.

WANTED TO SEE HER FIANCE.

How Miss Brandt, Actress of the Irving Place Theatre, Obtained Admission to Steamship Pier.

As Col. Story, the Deputy Collector of the Port of New York, was making his way through the crowd outside the customs line at the Brooklyn pier of the North German Lloyd Line Steamship Company yesterday afternoon, he felt a slight tap on his arm, and, turning around, came face to face with a little German woman. The Lahn, from Bremen, had just been berthed, and the passengers were coming down the gangplank.

"What can I do for you, Madam?" Col. Story inquired of the young woman.

"I want to get inside," she replied, "and I have got no pass."

"Then I am very sorry, but I cannot be of service to you; the rules are very stringent, you know," Col. Story courteously answered.

"But my bridegroom is on the boat, and I so much desire to see him," pleaded the little woman.

The Colonel ran his fingers through his hair, looked serious for a moment, and said:

"Well, that is an exception to the rule. It isn't every girl who has a bridegroom, and I will have to let you in."

He then told the Inspector at the gate to pass her, and with a merry "Thank you" she hurried down the pier to the letter "R."

There her identity became known. She was Miss Kathe Brandt of the Irving Place Theatre, and the man she had come to welcome was Herr Albert Reiss, a young German tenor singer, under contract to Maurice Grau for this season. When Miss Brandt was asked for particulars in regard to her marriage to Herr Reiss, she laughed and said: "Oh, I told the Colonel that so I might get in. Herr Reiss is my friend from Germany; that was a joke."

Then a reporter told her that Col. Story would require her to leave the pier at the end of thirty minutes unless she was in fact engaged, and Miss Brandt, thinking he was in earnest, quickly explained that her last statement was also a joke, and that she would marry Herr Reiss, but not for a year or so yet.

At this juncture Col. Story came up, and she informed him in a confidential way that she might marry Herr Reiss, but that as yet she was a little undecided, with an emphasis on the undecided.

"I'll extend your time thirty minutes more, then," the Colonel said, and everybody laughed.

Barnard College Scholarship.

Miss Isabelle Mott, who passed the best entrance examination for Barnard College, thereby winning the Trustees' competitive scholarship, was a student of the Peter Cooper High School and not the Wadleigh High School as published yesterday.

STRANGE LIFE INSURANCE SUIT.

Woman Recognizes Picture in the Morgue of a Man Buried as Unknown, and Sues for $2,000.

An unusual suit to recover life insurance is now on trial before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court. By the accidental discovery of a picture of an "unknown man" which had been kept on file at the Morgue for two years a woman discovered that she was entitled to $2,000 of life insurance.

The case is that of Bridget Murphy against the Supreme Council, Catholic Knights of America. From the evidence brought forward yesterday, it appeared that in 1895 Edward Corrigan, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Murphy, became a member of St. Monica Council, No. 423, of the Catholic Knights, and insured his life in the order for $2,000 in favor of Mrs. Murphy. Mrs. Murphy last saw her brother-in-law in 1895.

On Feb. 2, 1896, the body of a man was found in front of 1,345 First Avenue. No person could identify it after it was taken to the Morgue, and it was buried as an "unknown man." A description of the body was made and a photograph taken. At this time Mrs. Murphy was not worrying about the whereabouts of Corrigan, but when she did not hear from him in 1898 she concluded that something had happened to him.

She then began her inquiries, finally going to the Morgue. While there she was shown the photographs of all "unknown" men from the time she last saw her brother-in-law up to the time of her search. She found the photograph of the man picked up in front of 1,345 First Avenue, and immediately identified it as that of Corrigan.

She visited the Public Administrator and saw the things taken from the body which were in his care. Among the articles was a pawn ticket in the name of "Corrigan."

She made out her claim for the insurance money and presented it to the Catholic Knights. Payment of the claim was refused on the ground that sufficient proofs of Corrigan's death had not been furnished. It is further contended in the action now on trial that Corrigan is still alive.

Alfred and Charles Steckler appear for Mrs. Murphy, while Judge & Durack are counsel for the defense.

This is the first day of registration. Do not take a chance of losing your vote by postponing your registration. Register to-day. The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MISS GOULD'S NEW GIFT.

New York University Receives from Her a Perpetual Endowment Fund of $12,000 for Scholarships.

New York University has received from Miss Helen Miller Gould the gift of a fund for the perpetual endowment of two prize scholarships, one for young men graduating from the High School at Irvington-on-the-Hudson and the other for those graduating from the High School at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. The fund amounts to $12,000.

They are to be known as the Irvington Scholarship and the Tarrytown Scholarship, and are to be awarded as competitive prizes to graduates by the Principal and the local Board of Education, the first mentioned in the High School at Irvington and the second in the Washington Irving High School at Tarrytown. Should the winner of the prize be unable for any reason to avail himself of it, it is desired that another appointment be made by the Principal and the Board of Education, among the graduates of the school. If, however, they should fail to make an appointment by the beginning of the college year the university may give the scholarship to some deserving student for the period of one year. When given in the Irvington or Tarrytown High School under the conditions named, it is to be given for the full college course of four years.

PUMPING ENGINE DISABLED.

Capacity of Mount Prospect Station of the Brooklyn Water System Reduced 1,250,000 Gallons a Day.

A large force of men was put at work yesterday repairing the break in one of the engines at the Mount Prospect pumping station of the Brooklyn water supply system. The station, which is at Underhill Avenue and Prospect Place, supplies the Park Slope district and part of the South Brooklyn section of the borough. Chief Esgineer Van Buren of the local Water Supply Department said that an immediate readjustment of the system of distribution of the supply had prevented any serious inconvenience to the people of the districts affected.

"The beam of Engine No. 2," said Mr. Van Buren, "broke close to the upper end of the connecting rod bearing, and the engine was disabled. The pumping capacity of the station was thus reduced about 1,250,000 gallons a day. This is a serious shortage, and has necessitated the transfer of a portion of the district supplied by the Prospect Reservoir to the Ridgewood system, pending the repairs to the engine, which will take about thirty days to complete.

The Engineers' Bureau has often reported that the engine was old and wasteful in its operation, and has repeatedly recommended its removal and the erection in its place of a more economical machine."

ROYAL GIFT OF A FOSSIL.

Museum of Natural History Has the Ichthyosaurus Quadricissus.

Ichthyosaurus Quadricissus is the name bestowed by science upon a superb fossil specimen of the antediluvian fish lizard which has just been received by the American Museum of Natural History as a royal gift from the museum of Stuttgart, Würtemberg. It was sent through Prof. Eberhard Fraas, who made a long tour through the fossil beds of the Rocky Mountain region with Prof. Osborn last Spring.

This specimen, a female, is perfectly preserved and rests on a slab 9 feet 3 inches, by 2 feet 5 inches, and the general appearance would lead an unscientific observer to conclude that the creature was the ancestor of the alligator of this age. Not the least interesting feature of the specimen is that the bones of seven unborn young can be traced upon the stone. These are of astonishing size, the largest heads measuring 9¼ inches in length, which is nearly half that of the mother's skull.

The fossil was cut from the famous ichthyosaurus quarries of the Jurassic, near Holzmaden, a little town not far from Stuttgart. Several specimens have been taken from the same bed in which the skin of the creature is preserved. The skin is smooth, like a dolphin's, and these fossils were so delicate that they had to be worked out with the gentlest touch with fine scalpels handled under a lens.

Ichthyosauri are abundant in the fossil deposits of England and Germany, but are very rare in this country. One fine specimen of the genus called Baptanodon by Prof. Marsh was secured by explorers for the American Museum two years ago in the Como region of Wyoming, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is of a later epoch than the Würtemberg fossil and probably represents the last of its terrible race, for in the course of evolution its swimming paddles are very much modified and its teeth have all but disappeared. This has not yet been worked out, but it soon will be and then will be placed on view close to the latest acquisition.

ANTI-LONG SKIRT ORDINANCE.

Will Make It a Misdemeanor to Wear Them in Bayonne.

Commissioner Henry Meigs of the Bayonne Board of Health made the following announcement at Wednesday night's meeting of that body:

"I propose to introduce at the next meeting of this board an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for a woman to wear skirts or gowns that sweep the sidewalks. There is hardly any greater cause of contagion than these dresses, which gather up from the sidewalk germs of every description and carry them into the house to propagate and spread disease."

Dr. George A. Bradford agreed with Commissioner Meigs and enumerated several other sources of contagion. The collection of cigar stumps on the streets to be ground up into smoking tobacco and the promiscuous use of towels hanging on the front of counters in barrooms were two of them, he said.

Silks that remind you of your great-grandmothers' gowns, the same deep rich colorings, the same silky feel—totally unlike the ordinary flimsy modern neckwear silks.

These silks have been cut into big English squares, tiable as Ascots, Once-overs or Four-in-hands.

Some of the silks are uncut, can be cut to your liking, same price.

Nothing better in scarfs.

A new scarf.
Modeled after the olden stock; plain black—you can see it in our windows.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Wafren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
580 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

E. G. CRUGER'S WILL SAID TO BE A FORGERY

Contestants Introduce Experts to Prove Their Contention.

David N. Carvalho Testifies that the Testator Had Not Written a Word of the Instrument.

The contestants of the will of Eugene Guido Cruger sprang a surprise on the proponents in the hearing before Surrogate Thomas yesterday. The contestants produced handwriting experts who declared that not any part of the will had been written by Mr. Cruger, and that he had not signed it. The will, which is supposed to be a holographic instrument, is written on a sheet of note paper, and contains twenty-seven words. It leaves all of the testator's property to Olga Salomea Heitz, Mr. Cruger's housekeeper at his home, Fontainebleau, France. When one of the experts had testified counsel for Miss Heitz exclaimed to the Court:

"All this comes as a surprise to us. We did not know the genuineness of the will would be questioned!"

David N. Carvalho was the first expert called by the contestants. He had the usual elaborate diagrams and photographs of the will, and a large number of samples of Mr. Cruger's admitted handwriting. He gave a technical explanation of his deductions, and finally said:

"It looks as if the writer was simulating a handwriting not familiar to him. At certain points the letters are smooth. That is where the writer forgot and broke into his own hand.

"I do not believe there is a single mark in that will made by Eugene Cruger."

In answer to questions put by the Surrogate, the witness admitted that Mr. Cruger's handwriting had changed materially in style in the last years of his life, but he still insisted that his deductions as to the will were correct.

Dr. Charles A. Crumpton, chief chemist of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Treasury, who is also a handwriting expert, next qualified as a witness.

"The will has many characteristics of the genuine Cruger handwriting," said the witness, "but on the other hand, it presents many points which clearly indicate an attempt to imitate the real Cruger handwriting. This leads me to the conclusion that no portion of the will was written by him.

"Many of the lines were added after the writing had been completed. The writing was retouched, so to speak, which is a common practice of those who forge writings. They are not satisfied with the effort and patch it up here and there.

"The writing is apparently that of a forgeiner."

The hearing will be continued to-day, when still another handwriting expert will be called.

WOMAN LAWYER SUES FOR FEES

Mrs. Carpenter Won a Case and Is Now Seeking Her Pay.

Fanny H. Carpenter, a woman lawyer, who appeared before the Court of Appeals and argued the La Tourette case, is finding some difficulty in collecting her fees. Through her husband, who is also a lawyer, she applied to Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and asked that the Justice order $2,500 now in a safe deposit vault, paid into court, as she feared the money and securities would be taken from the State before her suit to recover her fees could be settled.

Mrs. Carpenter was counsel for Dr. Jennie B. La Tourette of Amityville, L. I., in her fight with her husband over property. The husband, Richard C. La Tourette, contended that his wife had used unfair means in getting him to transfer to her all his property, consisting of $40,000 in bonds and $20,000 in real estate.

Mr. La Tourette sued his wife to recover the money, and was defeated in the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division. He then carried the case to the Court of Appeals. At this stage of the proceedings Mrs. Carpenter was retained by Dr. La Tourette. Mrs. Carpenter prepared and argued the case on appeal, and again won for Dr. La Tourette. Then Mrs. Carpenter sent her client a bill for $2,000. This the doctor refused to pay. Dr. Jennie La Tourette was in court yesterday with A. M. Card as her counsel. Justice MacLean reserved his decision.

FIRE TO BE INVESTIGATED.

It Started Simultaneously on All Floors of a Five-Story Building.

A fire which is considered suspicious was discovered at 165 Crosby Street about 4 o'clock last night by Policeman King. The building is a five-story brick building and is occupied by V. W. Budd & Co., who make fixtures for saloons and restaurants. The fire burned rapidly and in a few minutes gutted the whole building.

Forty girls, who work in the shirtwaist factory of G. L. & M. J. Jacobs, at 165 Crosby Street, who were just preparing to go home were frightened badly, and a panic was averted narrowly. That the fire started on all floors simultaneously is considered peculiar. It is not known just how it started, but an investigation will be made by the Fire Marshal.

Worth Blowing About—

this fall clothing of ours, but that's the way it looks to us every season, and after all, it's what you say about us—not what we say—that does the business

The showing in Boys' Two and Three-Garment Suits at $5 to $10—every suit our own make—is worth blowing about.

Our broad-shouldered, military cut Sack Suits for young men—15 to 19 years—$10 to $24, fit the fashion as well as the boy.

Those new taper crown Derby Hats are here, also the Panama shape Soft Hats—$3.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CONNOISSEURS' VALUE.

Drawing-room Chippendale and Sheraton designs—light, delicate, fanciful—in Satin-wood and mahogany. Slim-legged, with exquisite "fret-work" backs made of solid slabs of wood, carved and pierced with beautiful, intricate, interlacing lines—painted in the soft tones age has given the originals.

Cabinets, hanging shelves, tray-topped tables, tea-trays, daintily inlaid—more captivating than those made by the famed old masters themselves, as we only copy their best points.

Choicest pieces are fast being picked up, and, owing to our enormous business, will not be able to finish many duplicates.

Procrastinators this year will not be able to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 21ST ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

The Vesta TRADE MARK

Corset.

Improved models,—constructed to comply with the latest caprices of fashionable dress.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON MAY CHALLENGE AGAIN

Tells His Sailors and Officers So at a Banquet He Gave Them.

Thanks Them for Their Good Work, Praises Capt. Sycamore, Designer Watson, and Hopes for Better Luck Next Time.

Sir Thomas Lipton last night entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Marlborough the crews of Shamrock II., the Erin, and Porto Rico, the vessels of his fleet. The large dining hall on the main floor was tastefully decorated, and the jolly tars, under the supervision of David Barrie, the representative of Sir Thomas in this country, sat down to a feast of good things, to which all did justice.

The sailors were enjoying their coffee and cigars when at 9:05 o'clock Sir Thomas arrived, accompanied by his secretaries, John Westwood and William Duncan; Designer George L. Watson and Sailmaker Thomas Ratsey. They were soon followed by William Jameson, Col. R. Sharman-Crawford and Hugh Macgildowney, of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. On the appearance of Sir Thomas the band played:

"Here Comes a Sailor" and "The Lakes of Killarney."

Sir Thomas took a seat at the head of the table and proposed the toast, "Better Luck Next Time." All drank to it, and at the suggestion of Boatswain John Clark three rousing cheers were given for Sir Thomas and the Shamrock.

Sir Thomas after this said:

"Boys, I am delighted to see you all looking so well and having a jolly time. You are quite right, for you deserve it. We were beaten fairly and squarely, but we were not disgraced. All did their best, and none can do more.

"Capt. Sycamore has every reason to be proud of his men, as they have to be proud of him. If I was to race the Shamrock again to-morrow, next month, or later on, I would not change a man in the crew. You are all welcome to come with me. A better commander than Capt. Sycamore and a better crew never stood on a deck. You all did your full duty and until to-night none of you abandoned his post. I am proud of you all. I am delighted that you did full justice to yourselves and to me.

"Capt. Sycamore could not have done more. He is a good, honest, honorable man who did his full duty. If I had won the cup I could not respect Captain and crew more. There is no doubt that this is a great country for trusts. You all know that I have a kind of idea that a trust cornered the winds and that is why we did not get them.

"But never mind. Watson gave us a good boat; he turned out a boat he has every reason to be proud of. Still, no matter how good a boat we must have a little wind and a little luck. There was plenty of luck going about, but it did not come our way. But better luck next time. I thank you boys, most sincerely for you admirable conduct. It was a credit to your country and yourselves. Capt. Sycamore would not object to another race in which we might have a little luck. Ratsey's sails were as perfect as they could be.

"I would like another race, but I don't want a monopoly in the matter of challenges. If any other Britisher desires to 'lift the cup' I will do all in my power to help him. But if none comes along, then from a sportsman's point of view I shall seriously consider the question of issuing another challenge. If we can't win the cup, I'll see if I can't lift some of the nails that are holding it down.

"We had a good boat, a good skipper, and a good crew. We had a good time and we were fairly licked, and we don't want to be misunderstood on that point. There is nowhere that I enjoy myself so much as with Capt. Sycamore, my officers, and crew. Now, boys, just enjoy yourselves."

As Sir Thomas resumed his seat he was heartily cheered and cheers were given for Designer Watson, Sailmaker Ratsey, Capt. Sycamore and Capt. Matthews of the Erin.

Sir Thomas proposed the health of Capt. Sycamore and after it was drunk the band played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellaw," the crew singing in excellent time and voice.

Designer Watson and Capt. Matthews spoke briefly upon the same lines as Sir Thomas Lipton.

Fresh cigars were lighted, and the jolly tars settled down to enjoy an excellent vaudeville entertainment that had been arranged for their amusement. The party broke up about shortly before midnight.

The Erin will sail for Europe next Wednesday.

BURGLAR LEFT HIS WHISKERS.

Joseph Murphy of Hoboken has brought suit against Henry C Heinz of the same city for $250. When he went to board at 328 Hudson Street, he asserts that he had been there only a few days when his apartments were entered and robbed. He alleges that Heinze, his landlord, made an agreement whereby the latter was to hold himself responsible for any loss of property his boarder might suffer. This his landlord denies.

The evening following the day on which this agreement is alleged to have been made he returned home to find his apartment stripped of clothes, overcoat, shoes, underwear, toilet set, and other articles, and, to make matters worse, the burglar had had the audacity to shave in his room and then write a note, finding fault with the manner in which he kept his razor, before storing it away with the rest of the plunder.

The note was lying beside a lot of soaked whiskers on a piece of paper on his bureau, and read as follows:

Razor could have been in better condition, but the underwear fits remarkably well. In haste,
DAVY JONES.

Murphy gathered up the whiskers, and they remained at Police Headquarters for quite a long time, as a possible clue, but their owner did not come back, and the detectives never found a face to fit them.

MOVEMENTS OF CURRENCY.

Bankers Differ as to Whether Shipments to Chicago Will Continue.

The movement of currency from New York to Chicago has greatly diminished during the last ten days, and prominent bankers differ as to whether the movement is practically over for the present season.

At the First National Bank, which shipped $100,000 in currency to Chicago on Wednesday, the opinion was expressed yesterday that the movement westward is nearly over, while in the South the demand promises to continue for two weeks yet, if not longer.

On the other hand, Vice President Hepburn of the Chase National Bank said he thought that the movement to the West was not only not over, but was likely to continue through November on a considerable scale.

Elsewhere the opinion was ventured that the next ten days are not likely to see any shipments of size to Chicago, and that whether the movement should start in again depends largely upon such a possible contingency as a rise in the prices of meats.

For the last two weeks only a negligible quantity of currency has been shipped to Chicago through the agency of the New York Sub-Treasury. That institution yesterday transferred $50,000 to New Orleans and $25,000 to Baltimore, and paid $385,000 for Government bonds.

ADDITION TO ST. PATRICK'S.

Plans for "alterations" to St. Patrick's Cathedral costing $400,000, filed yesterday at the Building Department, are in reality the plans for the new Lady Chapel, to be erected as a memorial to Eugene Kelly through the munificence of his heirs.

The Lady Chapel, with two smaller supplementary chapels, will join the Madison Avenue end of the present Cathedral structure on its Fifty-first Street side. Part of the rear wall of the cathedral will be removed and one of the side aisles will be continued to form an approach to the new chapel. The plans for the structure have been prepared by Architect Charles T. Mathews.

Wesleyan's Freshman Class.

Frank W. Nicholson, Secretary of Wesleyan University, corrects a statement which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 27 last in a telegraphic dispatch from Middletown, Conn. The dispatch affirmed that only fifty-five freshmen reported at the opening. Mr. Nicholson states that the class numbered eighty, and that the date given in the dispatch for the registration of the class was wrong.

LEGAL NOTES.

MARRIAGE CONTRACTS.—In the case of Brown vs. Odill, decided in the State of Tennessee, and reported in Volume 61 of the Lawyers' Reports Annotated, the Court holds that a contract to marry after the divorced wife of the man is dead, there being no impediment to an immediate marriage, is not void for indefiniteness, or as in restraint of marriage, or on the ground of public policy. The authorities on the validity of an agreement to marry on the death or divorce of present husband or wife are collected in a note to this case.

***

RIGHTS OF ABUTTING PROPERTY OWNERS.—The extent to which courts outside of this State are going in regard to the rights of abutting property owners is illustrated by the Indiana case of Coburn vs. New Telephone Company, reported in 52 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, Page 671. The Court holds that the occupation of a sidewalk with a trench and pipes for a conduit for telephone wires is not an additional burden upon the fee which entitles the abutting owner to compensation, although the conduit is laid so close to the line of the abutting property as to interfere with intended areas under the walk.

***

AGENT'S DECLARATIONS.—The Appellate Division of the Fourth Department has reversed a judgment in favor of Morris Brown in an action by him against the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company to recover on a parol contract of fire insurance. The ground of the reversal is that the trial court erred in admitting in evidence declarations of the defendant's agent, made several months after the agency had terminated, tending to establish the making of the parol agreement. "The declarations of an agent," says Justice Rumsey, for the Court, "are admissible against his principal only when made during the continuance of the agency, and in regard to transactions depending at the time."

***

ENFORCEMENT OF ATTORNEYS' LIENS.—A judgment of the Kings County Special Term of the Supreme Court sustaining the demurrer of the defendant in the suit brought by Carl Fischer-Hansen, a lawyer, against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the purpose of securing the enforcement of his lien created in an action brought by him as attorney in behalf of Louis Olsen against the railroad, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. It appeared that Olsen, who was financially irresponsible, entered into a contract with his lawyer by which the latter was to receive one-half "of the verdict recovered in said action." The action was one to recover damages for personal injuries. After the cause was at issue, Olsen, without the knowledge of his lawyer, settled the action, and in consideration of a certain amount, gave the railroad company, which had notice of the attorney's lien, a general release. Olsen then left this country without paying for his lawyer's services. The Appellate Tribunal holds that Mr. Fischer-Hansen cannot maintain an equitable action against his client and the railroad company to enforce his lien. The Court's dicta is to the effect that the plaintiff's only remedy is to have the release set aside, and then to continue the original action for the enforcement of the lien.

O'Neill's

Misses' and Children's Dept.

Special attention is directed to our stock of Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Suits. It embraces all the newest ideas from the best makers as well as many exclusive novelties. The prices this season are unusually attractive.

Special Values for To-day and Saturday

Misses' Suits
of fine Venetian Cloth, Eton Jacket satin trimmed and finished with Velvet Vest effect, lined with taffeta, new flounce Skirt finished with rows of stitching, percaline lined, 15.00

Misses' Box Coats
of fine quality Kersey in castor, black and navy, finished with rows of stitching, lined with heavy satin, 12.98

Children's Sailor Suits
of Cheviot Serge, fancy collar and full width skirt, 6 to 14 year sizes, 5.98

Children's Long Coats
of Covert Cloth, double cape; collar, cape, and cuffs finished with stitched velvet bands, seams all bound, 6 to 14 year sizes, 8.98

Special Sale of Children's Trimmed Hats
For School and Dress Wear, latest Shapes and Trimmings,
2.98 and 3.98 Each.
Regular Value 4.50 to 6.00.

Sixth Avenue. 20th to 21st Street.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy ORDER TO-DAY.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. *John Drew's Greatest Triumph.* Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs at 8:30. Only matinée Saturday. CHARLES HAWTREY and an entire London Organization | A Message from Mars

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Evenings at 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday. Last Week of SOTHERN RICHARD LOVER RICHARD LOVER Next Monday—Sothern in "If I Were King."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., nr B'way. LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN | Ev'g. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. THE RED KLOOF By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Klaw and Erlanger's Troubadours, THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Wed. & Sat. *Positively Last 2 Weeks.* The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. "A Strong Drama."—The Times. MRS FISKE MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY. Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Saturday at 2:15.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Under direction of David Belasco. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. LAST WEEK. EVGS AT 8:15. MATS WED & SAT. AT 2:15. Oct. 14th ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS Seat Sale Thursday. FLORODORA

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day "A WISE GUY CO." 3 Great Farces. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert. 25c., 50c.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way, Mab. & 30th. Tue., Sat. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY. ***Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place. 40 HORSES. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE. Prices 25, 50, $1 and $1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15. Extra—Grand Concert Sunday Evg. Sept. 15th.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25. LAST WEEK. Supper at Sherry's KING'S CARNIVAL & special features. Oct. 14, FLORODORA. SEATS NOW SELLING.

Hammerstein's, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. RUSSELL BROS. in SWEET MARIE

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. SIBERIA. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. LAST WEEK CINQUEVALLI 30—Other Acts—30. PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail, boats steam heated, always comfortable. See advs. Day Line, stmbt & exc. cos.

14TH STREET Theatre. Great Success John E. Kellerd in The Cipher Code. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sat. Mat. Bal. & Entire Or. Circle, 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs. at 8:30. Every Eve. & Mat. Sat. Wolzgen's Comedy Success. "Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt." (A blank page.)

GRAND HEART OF MARYLAND Nxt Wk—The Four Cohans.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK SIBERIA. NORTHERN LIGHTS

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING 1901.
4th Day, Friday, Oct. 11th.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
Friday Selling Hurdle Race, Eastchester Handicap, Fort Schuyler Selling, Grand Stand Handicap and two other races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, light to fresh south-easterly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

VOL. LI...NO. 13,151. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GEN. BULLER DENOUNCED

A Great Sensation Created by His Speech of Thursday.

MAY LOSE PROMISED PEERAGE

Even the Conservative London Standard Advises Him to Resign Command of the First Army Corps.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Times publishes an important letter, signed "Reformer," in reply to Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's extraordinary speech at Westminster on Thursday on the criticisms of his conduct after the battle of Colenso and his fitness to hold his present appointment as commander of one of the army corps under the Reorganization act.

"Reformer" says he could, if necessary, produce evidence proving that Gen. Buller suggested to Gen. Sir George White that Ladysmith should surrender. "But," he asks, "could any evidence be better than Gen. Buller's own admissions? He declares that he did not know what supplies Ladysmith had. Is such ignorance evidence of his fitness for a high command?"

None of Gen. Buller's reasons and anticipations, even if proved correct, says the correspondent, would have justified the suggestion that Ladysmith surrender. Gen. Buller said "he meant to give Gen. White a lead." "Reformer" asks, "Is that the sort of lead England expects of her Generals?"

The writer repeats the charge against the Government that it has appointed to the command of the First Army Corps a man whom it knows to be unfit to hold a high command in the field.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The storm raised by Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's remarkable outburst on Thursday afternoon in a speech on the situation in South Africa continues to grow. The speech is the one topic of discussion, and there is general anticipation that disciplinary measures will follow unless Gen. Buller himself takes the advice of such a conservative supporter of the Government as The Standard and resigns.

The tone of the press is generally one of amazement at Sir Redvers's indiscretion. The people of this country generally have stuck to him throughout, and the social influence of himself and his wife, which is most powerful, has even reached the Court. It had been decided that Gen. Buller would be elevated to the peerage when the next honor list is made up, but after yesterday's confession that he advised the surrender of Ladysmith it is doubtful if either the King or the people will continue to favor him. As The Standard says, the surrender of Ladysmith would have been "a humiliation compared with which all other reverses of the war would have been trivial."

Gen. Buller's speech, "pathetic in its weakness and inconsequence," is, The Spectator asserts, "the best possible justification for the declarations that he is not fit to command an army corps."

The Saturday Review refers to Sir Redvers's "petulant apologia" as "sheer feminism," adding:

"The mysterious conspirator who issued threats at Aldershot might have come from De Quincey's 'Confessions.' The demand that he be shown a better commander than himself savored of the challenge of a navvy in the ring."

Sir Walter Peace, Agent-General for Natal, speaking in London last night, referred to the unfortunate utterances of Sir Redvers, and said:

"It must be ever remembered to Gen. Buller's credit that he saved South Africa for Great Britain. But for his change in the plans on his arrival at Capt Town there is no doubt the Boers would have gone down to Durban, and in that case, in the light of what has since happened, there is no doubt that the Cape Dutch would have risen and the British been driven from South Africa."

WHERE THE BURGHERS GET THEIR SUPPLIES.

Leyds Says They Are Using British Rifles, Horses, and Food—Their Own Arms Buried.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Dr. Leyds, in an interview with a correspondent of the Paris Eclair, quoted in a dispatch to The Times from the French capital, says the British have kindly provided the Boers with rifles, ammunition, horses, and food. He declares that thousands of Afrikanders have been driven to take the field by British informers, and adds that a series of decisive successes on the part of the Boers in Cape Colony is expected.

Dr. Leyds says the Boers have buried nearly all their own rifles, and will not dig them up again until the British supply falls short.

The Brussels correspondent of The Times says there is no change outwardly in the appearance of the Transvaal agency in the Belgian capital, but operations have now been transferred to The Hague, and the Brussels officials profess to be ignorant of what is going on. Dr. Leyds, however, does not accept the view that his status is changed by the arrival in Europe of other Boer delegates, and still holds himself to be the Boer Minister Plenipotentiary.

An open letter addressed to President Roosevelt appears in the Amsterdam Handelsblad. It is written by Charles Boissevain, who is well known in England as an ardent Boer champion, and who addressed a similar letter to the Duke of Devonshire a year ago. The new letter includes a historical retrospect of British crimes and cruelties, and says Great Britain is now filling the rôle she has invariably played in the past. M. Boissevain declares that Great Britain has neither the moral courage to offer favorable terms to the Boers nor the soldiers to overwhelm them. He concludes:

"May the splendid ultimate triumph of the Dutch race in South Africa be forwarded by the sympathy of that American Nation whose triumph had the ardent wishes of Holland. The ultimate triumph of the Dutch republics will be a victory for law and order and righteousness."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

Agitation Against Their Unrestricted Influx to Cape Town.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The correspondent of The Times at Cape Town reports agitation in that city against the unrestricted influx of "Indians." There is in Cape Colony no legislation like that in Natal for the regulation of immigration.

The Cape Argus reminds the colonists that they must revise their notions on such matters, owing to the war, one of the causes of which was the British championship of Indian grievances. The Indians, says The Argus, have helped the white colonists with all their power. Many serve in the British Army in humble capacities, and many others are respectable inhabitants of Cape Town.

THE NEW AFRICAN RAILWAY.

Will Bring a Thickly Populated Lake District Into Direct Communication with the Congo.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to The Times from Brussels says the decision of the Government of the Congo Free State to construct 1,000 kilometers (621 miles) of railway in the Upper Congo region marks an important stage in the development of the colony.

The railway will bring the thickly populated banks of Lakes Albert and Tanganyika into direct communication with the Congo River, through a country exceptionally rich and capable of rapid development. The new line, unlike the Lower Congo Railway, will remain the permanent property of the Congo Free State.

SANTOS-DUMONT FAILS AGAIN.

But He Proves He Can Ascend, Descend, and Change the Direction of Traveling with Ease.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, again failed yesterday in his attempt to win the Deutsche prize.

The balloon, says the correspondent, evidently lacks solidity of construction, which defect was probably unavoidable. Nevertheless, the aeronaut ascends and descends with ease, changes the direction of traveling with precision, and alights at a given spot. He thereby proves that he has solved part of the problem, prevents the discouragement of other inventors, and rouses their emulation.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Federal Council Will Probably Pass It—Austrian Bill Said to Provide Equally High Duties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, was received by Emperor William yesterday in the royal shooting box near Berlin for the first time since the meeting at Dansig. It is assumed that the tariff question was discussed.

It is said that there is no doubt that the tariff bill will be passed by the Federal Council without alteration. As for the Reichstag, it is swayed by a majority of protectionists, subject to the influence of the Agrarian League.

Strong opposition to the measure, however, continues, and tariff wars with other countries seem certain if the bill is passed in its present form.

The business world is losing patience with the Government. The bankruptcy of numerous industrial and commercial concerns and the shock to credit sustained have darkened the horizon for that spirit of German enterprise which a few months ago was buoyant and boastful.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—From inside sources in Vienna the Berliner Post learns that the new Austrian Tariff bill, which is now complete, quite equals the German in high protective duties.

THE FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS LAW.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says the Assumptionists have disposed of their effects in France, but the Jesuits are believed to have considerable property that has not been transferred to other hands. The Paris Assumptionist nursing sisters have neither applied for authorization nor migrated, having thus far ignored the Law of Associations.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; cotton, middling, 8 7-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Reduced rates every day to Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Inquire of ticket agents. A train every hour.—Adv.

SEARCH FOR BULGARIAN ABDUCTORS ABANDONED

Authorities Feared Disastrous Consequences to Miss Stone.

Missionary's Friends Discredit Report of Thirty-Day Respite and Make Another Appeal for Funds.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—"The United States Legation here," says a dispatch from Constantinople to The Daily Telegraph, "have received information which they withhold, of some expected developments in the Stone affair. On Tuesday it was supposed an attempt would be made to capture the band; but nothing has been heard since Monday, when Mr. Haskell reached Samakoff. He is not provided with funds, but has been empowered to arrange the lowest terms.

"The attempts to capture the band have made the brigands shy of future traps, thus rendering negotiations difficult. Such tactics are severely criticised here. The brigands may in revenge kill their captive. Moreover, the fact that no money was produced on the first demand may cause the brigands to mutilate Miss Stone as a warning."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—In compliance with a request from Washington the search of Ottoman troops for the abductors of Miss Stone, the American missionary, has been abandoned, it being feared that the brigands would kill her should they be closely pursued.

Arrangements are now being made to pay the ransom demanded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The State Department has heard again by cable from United States Consul General Dickinson and Secretary of Legation Spencer Eddy, touching the progress of the negotiations looking to the release of Miss Stone. None of the details was made public, however, and all that can be gathered as to the status of the case is that the conditions are by no means as reassuring as were expected yesterday.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The misunderstanding existing in various parts of the country, indicated especially in private advices received here, as to progress of the fund to ransom Miss Stone, the missionary, is considered to be of sufficient reason for the issuance of another appeal for funds by the clergymen who signed the first one. The idea is to impress upon the people of America the danger which still threatens Miss Stone. The second appeal, issued to-day and addressed to the people of America, follows:

"The promptings of our hearts compel us to issue a second urgent appeal to the people of America to come to the rescue of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary now held captive by brigands in the Balkan mountains, for a ransom of $110,000. Nearly one-half that sum is yet to be raised.

"Private advices received yesterday were to the effect that it was absolutely necessary to raise the full amount at once. The story of a thirty days' respite is absolutely discredited in the best informed circles. To-day's information from Washington is that the outlook is far from being so reassuring as was hoped yesterday.

"The public should not be deceived by the idea that the American Board, as such, will pay any of the ransom. It has officially declared that it could not, although its members have unanimously expressed sympathy with the movement. Will not pastors, tender-hearted women, patriotic men, and representatives of commercial and financial activity everywhere, will not every one aid by giving and soliciting until the entire fund is at hand?

"A life is at stake, the life of a Christian, a missionary, a patriot, and a noble American.

"All contributions should be sent direct to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 115 Devonshire Street, Boston, or Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York. All money contributed will be returned to the donors in case its use is not necessary, or in the event of its being hereafter returned by or through the United States Government."

BERLIN COUNCIL'S TROUBLES.

Plans for Fountain Another Bone of Contention with the Kaiser—Kaiserin's Birthday to be Ignored.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says that, after listening to Chief Burgomaster Kirschner's account of his interview with Emperor William, the City Magistrates decided to refer the plans for the fountain in the Friedrichshain Park, which the Kaiser disapproves, back to the Art Committee of the Municipal Council.

The committee is asked to report to what extent it is possible to heed the Emperor's suggestions, while not sacrificing the fundamental idea of the design, and while maintaining the legal position of the Council.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The Municipal Council of Berlin has decided not to send a congratulatory address to Empress Augusta Victoria upon the occasion of her forthcoming birthday.

Last year the Council adopted the same attitude because the congratulations tendered in 1899 elicited an answer from Count von Mirbach, Court Marshal to the Empress, rebuking the Council with reference to certain religious matters.

Register to-day!
The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CHANGES.

Many Traffic Alterations Decided Upon at Directors' Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—Important traffic changes on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway were decided upon at the meeting of the Directors at Hot Springs, Va.

The office of Second Vice President will be created on Nov. 1, and E. D. Hotchkiss, now General Freight Agent, will fill the place, with headquarters at Richmond and with supervision over passenger and freight traffic.

General Passenger Agent H. W. Fuller will remove from Washington to Richmond, as will F. M. Whittaker, Freight Traffic Manager at Cincinnati.

Thornton Lewis, Manager of the Kanawah Dispatch, will be Assistant General Freight Agent, with headquarters in Cincinnati, and George E. Davis, now Manager of the Kanawah Dispatch in Louisville, is to become General Manager of the Kanawah Dispatch in Cincinnati.

It is understood Mr. Whittaker will retain the title of Freight Traffic Manager and that the position of General Freight Agent will be abolished.

H. H. Courtright Dead.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11.—H. H. Courtright, for many years General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and recently head of the Western Trunk Line Committee, died yesterday at the Lakeside Hospital. Some days ago Mr. Courtright suffered the amputation of one of his feet because of gangrene, following an injury he had received. The gangrene reappeared and he grew steadily worse.

Special 5-Day Tours to Washington.
Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Fridays, October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

$20,000 IN ELECTION BETS AT ODDS OF 4 to 5 ON LOW.

Wagers Made in Wall Street Are All at Even Money—$10,000 Placed on Shepard to Win.

Nicholas J. Hayes announced yesterday that he would bet $5,000, or any part of it, that the Democratic ticket would have 20,000 majority in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Frederick H. Brooks, who wants the Low end of the betting, says he has $20,000 which he will bet on Mr. Low's election at odds of 4 to 5. Mr. Brooks says that within the last few days he has been offered at least $30,000 in Shepard money even, but he refused to take any part of it, believing that the odds will be 5 to 4 on Shepard before next Saturday.

Mr. Brooks yesterday made a bet of $100 even that the odds would be 5 to 4 on Shepard within a week. When he can get those odds he will place the $20,000 Low money which has been given to him to bet.

Several bets on the Mayoralty contest, all at even money, were made in the Wall Street district.

Cooke & Judge placed the Shepard end of these bets: $1,500 with T. McCarthy, $500 with L. A. Mathers, $1,000 with Bunnell & Buhanan, and $500 with A. J. Leice. Charles Minzesheimer took the Shepard end of two even money wagers of $1,000 each, the Low bettor not being announced.

Kerr & Co., who are said to be handling a large sum of money for a Tammany pool, reported that they had placed another $10,000 in lots of $1,000 and $2,000 on Shepard. The names of the principals were not made known.

SIGHTED THE DARK SECRET.

Steamship Durango Hailed Capt. Andrews and His Wife at Sea—She Had Been Seasick.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Capt. Wilson of the Neptune Line steamship Durango, spoke at sea on last Wednesday Capt. Andrews and his wife in their little boat Dark Secret. The meeting took place 100 miles east of Cape May. Capt. Wilson says he felt sorry for Andrews's wife. She had been seasick, but was recovering.

"The poor woman looked," said Capt. Wilson, "as if she had been bleached, so white was she from seasickness or fright. She looked as though she would rather be on the deck of the Durango, bound for Baltimore, than to experience any more of what she had passed through. She kept looking longingly at us as far as she could be seen. When I took hold of the telegraph to ring up the engines of the Durango, I felt that I had lost my gallantry by not having asked the forlorn woman if she did not want to take passage with us to dry land. But this could not be done, as Capt. Andrews cheerfully remarked that he was going to show the world the pluck of a Yankee man and woman.

"I could do nothing beyond bidding them a safe voyage and argue to myself that there were both old and young fools."

When Capt. Wilson first sighted the Dark Secret, he headed for the tiny boat, thinking it contained survivors from a wreck, but Andrews explained that they were bound for Spain, and wanted to show the world how a Yankee skipper and American woman could cross the Atlantic in a thirteen-foot boat. The sea was smooth at the time.

DELAY IN MOLINEUX CASE.

Decision Not Handed Down Because All the Judges Who Heard Argument Have Not Sat Together Since.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—There is a general belief that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Molineux case is withheld because of some differences of the Judges composing the court. Such is not the case. Since the court was enlarged by the assignment of Supreme Court Justices to help clear up the heavy calendar, the members are shifted about frequently. The Judges and Justices who heard the arguments on appeal in Buffalo on June 18 last were Parker, Vann, Bartlett, Gray, O'Brien, Haight, and Werner.

The court, thus constituted, has not reassembled since June, the members sitting now being Parker, Gray, Bartlett, Martin, Werner, Vann, and Cullen. The cases, as they are argued before the Court of Appeals, go in regular rotation to the Judges on the bench. The Judge to whom the Molineux case fell writes the opinion. This is submitted to the entire membership of the court, which sat at the argument of the case. This is called the consultation.

Sometimes the first opinion written is the minority opinion, for the reason that the writer differs with the majority of the court. In order to have the consultation on a case heard all the Judges hearing it must sit and pass judgment. Two of the Judges who sat in the case have not been in attendance since the court began its Fall sitting.

NEW PACKING PLANTS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11.—It became known to-day that Armour & Co. were about to built in East St. Louis a packing plant to cost not less than a million dollars. The firm quietly purchased twenty acres of land from the National Stock Yards Company some time ago. Upon this land, which is most conveniently situated as regards railways and other facilities, the new buildings will be begun this Winter.

An entirely new and original plan of building will be used, much more convenient and more labor-saving than any before devised. The railway terminals will be convenient and the shipping yards larger than usual. The plant will include ample quarters for a large slaughter house, ice plant, tin shop, chemical laboratory, canning and packing establishment, and accommodation for the manufacture of direct product or by-product in the packing and canning line.

A number of new products, never before on the market, will be made. The firm intends to make the plant the model one in the country. Arthur Meeker of the company said to-night that the new enterprise would cost about $1,000,000.

With the beginning of the coming week ground will be broken in East St. Louis for additional buildings to the Nelson Morris & Co. packing plant. The additional buildings to be reared for handling the increasing business of the firm will represent when completed an investment of $500,000, and will greatly enlarge the thirty-acre establishment now there. Plans for the new buildings had been under contemplation for some time and were accepted by the firm a few days ago.

NOVEL CHICAGO HOTEL PLAN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11.—A fine atrium, corresponding to the inner courts in the ancient Roman palaces at Pompeii, is to be one of the features of the $900,000 addition to the Auditorium Annex.

Plans already have been completed for the atrium and lounging room adjoining, both on an elaborate scale. The two rooms are to be finished with white marble, the atrium to be separated from the main room by marble columns. The pool of water will be fed from bronze figures at the sides and end. Statuary and potted plants will line the walls.

The pool is to be used primarily as a home for goldfish, but it will be made large enough for water polo tournaments and other aquatic sports. A buffet and restaurant are being planned in connection with these rooms, the first of the kind to be built in this country.

Saratoga Adirondack Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of/all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—182 Broadway—1,582 Broadway, and Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

9:20 A. M. leave Grand Central Station; 9:20 P. M. arrive Buffalo via New York Central. Cheap Pan-American tickets are good by this route.—Adv.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION

Brooklyn's Total Over 23,000 More than in 1898.

Late Figures in Manhattan and Bronx Indicate a Registration Close to That of 1897.

Registration returns came in slowly up to 2 o'clock this morning, when only those of the Borough of Brooklyn were complete, the figures being 83,153, more than 23,000 over 1898, and 8,000 over 1897, but nearly 10,000 less than last year. In Manhattan and the Bronx the figures appear to indicate a registration close on that of 1897.

The series of tables which follow give comparative registration figures for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx together by Assembly Districts as well as the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens by Assembly districts, partly computed by expert accountants, and the Borough of Richmond by wards. The data for Manhattan and the Bronx include the Presidential years 1896 and 1900, 1897, when Robert A. Van Wyck was elected first Mayor of the present city, and the Gubernatorial year 1898, when Theodore Roosevelt was elected.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

Assembly District.	1896.	First Day 1897.	1898.	1900.	1901.
1st.....	2,358	1,721	1,671	2,107	1,700
2d.....	3,108	2,340	2,417	2,977	3,004
3d.....	3,508	2,510	2,375	3,000	2,844
14th.....	3,230	2,308	1,928	2,560	2,156
5th.....	3,949	2,952	2,600	4,098	3,554
6th.....	3,420	2,391	2,228	3,350	3,237
7th.....	3,996	3,016	2,553	3,852	3,612
8th.....	2,204	1,681	1,573	2,166	1,766
9th.....		2,449	2,006	2,883	2,709
10th.....	3,424	2,619	2,412	3,180	2,794
11th.....	3,200	2,471	2,241	3,200	2,944
12th.....	2,812	2,047	1,788	2,432	2,030
13th.....	3,132	2,342	2,014	2,583	2,165
14th.....	3,574	2,717	2,307	3,339	3,060
15th.....	3,460	2,901	2,485	3,284	2,878
16th.....	3,348	2,468	2,011	2,855	2,332
17th.....	3,354	2,749	2,408	3,126	2,622
18th.....	3,561	3,219	2,845	4,016	3,659
19th.....		2,751	2,199	3,018	2,708
20th.....	3,676	2,898	2,605	4,047	3,385
21st.....	6,540	5,839	4,719	8,641	.....
22d.....	3,518	2,883	2,640	3,722	.....
23d.....	5,124	4,648	3,928	6,462	.....
24th.....	2,810	2,204	3,216	.....	
25th.....	4,207	2,956	2,300	4,391	.....
26th.....	3,075	2,488	2,100	2,765	2,605
27th.....	3,841	2,723	2,359	3,846	.....
28th.....	3,562	3,026	2,365	3,212	3,043
29th.....	4,797	3,686	2,592	5,034	4,733
30th.....	4,288	3,380	2,879	4,044	3,576
31st.....	5,902	4,996	3,901	7,864	.....
32d.....	4,285	3,588	3,021	3,905	.....
33d.....	3,058	3,081	2,683	3,626	.....
34th.....	4,251	5,437	4,523	7,300	.....
35th.....	5,210	5,573	4,396	8,101	.....
Annex..	1,089	1,225	778	1,653	.....
Total.	139,019	111,507	94,601	144,177	.....

The total registration in Manhattan and the Bronx in 1896 was 351,214; 1897, 324,794; 1898, 317,658, and 1900, 367,124. The vote in 1900 in Manhattan and the Bronx was 348,720. The vote in Manhattan and the Bronx in 1897 for Mayor was 290,609, of which Seth Low received 74,986, Van Wyck 188,216, and Gen. Tracy 55,594. The total vote on Mayor in the City of New York was 521,767.

Borough of Brooklyn.

Assembly District.	First Day, 1897.	First Day, 1898.	First Day, 1900.	First Day, 1901.
1st.....	3,414	2,840	4,471	4,023
2d.....	3,324	2,923	3,730	.....
3d.....	2,552	2,424	3,197	2,867
4th.....	4,507	3,664	5,503	.....
5th.....	3,642	2,733	4,311	3,630
6th.....	3,620	2,759	4,360	4,118
7th.....	4,516	3,481	5,755	5,316
8th.....	2,642	2,212	2,883	2,574
9th.....	2,440	2,066	2,953	.....
10th.....	3,890	3,111	4,908	3,985
11th.....	4,036	3,423	4,998	4,671
12th.....	4,186	3,332	5,205	4,864
13th.....	3,857	3,048	4,436	3,844
14th.....	3,206	2,483	3,532	2,937
15th.....	2,569	2,004	2,909	2,376
16th.....	3,968	3,102	4,969	4,536
17th.....	4,475	3,246	5,460	5,179
18th.....	3,930	2,751	5,044	5,828
19th.....	2,751	2,198	3,018	.....
20th.....	3,637	3,035	4,373	4,317
21st.....	4,160	3,349	5,525	4,766
Total.....	75,177	60,127	92,433	*83,153

The registration in the Borough of Brooklyn for 1897, 1898, and 1900 was recorded as from 32 wards. To reconcile these figures with the present 21 Assembly districts, as above, it became necessary to employ a corps of expert accountants, who succeeded in accurately establishing what was desired.

The total registration in the Borough of Brooklyn in 1896 was 207,333; 1897, 203,987; 1898, 201,340, and 230,559 in 1900. The vote was 219,997 in 1900, and the Mayoralty vote in 1897 was 188,638. Seth Low received 64,933, Van Wyck 76,353, and Gen. Tracy 37,637.

*20 districts missing.

Borough of Richmond.

Ward.	First Day. 1898.	First Day. 1900.	First Day. 1901.
First.....	1,096	1,676	1,687
Second.....	644	964	911
Third.....	572	940	857
Fourth.....	421	675	603
Fifth.....	295	521	427
Total.....	3,028	4,776	4,545

First day, 1897, 4,122. Four days, 1897, 12,511; 1898, 12,596; 1900, 13,930. Vote in 1900, 13,238. Vote on Mayor, 1897, 11,231.

Borough of Queens.

	First Day. 1901.
First Assembly District.....	4,921
Second Assembly District.....	3,183
*Third Assembly District.....	493
Total.....	†8,597

*Balance in Nassau County.

First day, 1897, 8,762; 1898, 5,828; 1900, 10,297. Four days, 1898, 25,442; 1900, 29,234. Vote in 1900, 28,131. Vote on Mayor, 1897, 22,289.

†Seven election districts missing.

Recapitulation.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION 1901.

Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.....	
*Borough of Brooklyn.....	83,153
Borough of Queens.....	*8,597
Borough of Richmond.....	4,545
Total for city.....	
Total city registration, first day: 1897, 199,588; 1898, 163,584; 1900, 251,683.	

*Twenty election districts missing.

†Seven election districts missing.

THE REGISTRATION ORDERLY.

The deputies at the State Bureau of Elections were out in force yesterday, but found little occupation, as the registration was entirely orderly all over the city.

Samuel A. Stearns, who claimed to be on terms of friendship with "Tim" Sullivan, attempted to register at the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District from 91 East Broadway. He was arrested by Deputy Cohen because at two other places he had registered as from 51 Forsyth Street and 98 Division Street. Magistrate Flammer held him for examination.

George A. Greenberg of 149 Forsyth Street was held by this Magistrate on the complaint of Deputies Silverman and Keyes that he was abusive to them at the registration place of the Eleventh Election District of the Eight Assembly District. Greenberg will be tried at Special Sessions.

Superintendent McCullagh was, in the early afternoon, at the Seventeenth Election District registration place of the Sixth Assembly District to settle a question on the election law. The registration officers had interpreted Section 34 of the Election law to mean that where a challenged voter had been identified, there was no necessity to sign an affidavit that the man had been challenged.

The deputies had objected to this reading of the law, and when Superintendent McCullagh arrived he pointed out to the officers that an affidavit is compulsory in every case of challenge, and so instructed them.

Insist Upon Evans' Ale
—Not the cheapest but the best.—Adv.

EXPLOSION ON YACHT CERO.

A. B. Claflin's Vessel Had to be Sunk—Crew Scorched, Two Men Blown Overboard.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 11.—The auxiliary schooner yacht Cero, owned by A. B. Claflin of 40 Wall Street, New York City, was badly damaged by an explosion and the resulting fire this afternoon.

She was lying close to the shore here. Only the crew of four men was on board. The reservoir containing the gas for the auxiliary engine in some manner took fire and exploded. Two of the crew were blown into the water and the other two men leaped overboard to escape the flames. They were all more or less scorched.

The Greenport Fire Department was called, and as the quickest and surest way to master the fire, flooded the yacht, sinking her. Just how badly she is damaged cannot be ascertained until she is raised.

GIANT RAILROAD TRUST MADE A POSSIBILITY.

Lawyers Devise Plan to Bring About Merger of the Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—The legal department of one of the interested roads has discovered a plan whereby the Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific may be consolidated, operated, and brought under one central management, without violating the laws of the various States which prohibit the consolidation of competing lines.

From the results thus obtained, the latest phase of the situation is the formation of a financial company to purchase the Burlington as the parent company, that company following with the purchase of the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and also of the Canadian Northern. It is declared that the State laws cannot touch this organization, as the Burlington is in no sense a competitor of the other roads. The proposed merger, it is said, provides that the Great Northern stock shall be transferred to the new company at 200, and the Northern Pacific at 125.

There is, in the opinion of eminent railroad lawyers here, no reason why an independent company shall not have the custody of these two stocks, and if this independent company is the Burlington, reorganized as an individual company, no law can successfully attack the arrangement. It is a technical evasion of the law, because J. J. Hill and others interested would own the independent company.

The plan proposed is similar to that of the United States Steel Corporation, except that the corporation proposed will be known as the United States Railroad Company, and, as the report says, "organized for the purpose of purchasing railroad stock and property, steamship and telegraph lines, coal mines, &c."

It is further declared that the plans contemplate the merger of the Canadian Northern, the road which recently acquired the Northern Pacific's lines in Manitoba, and which has nearly completed a line from Montreal to Winnipeg.

GLASSES TO AID VOTERS.

Both Parties in Maryland Will Provide Spectacles to Help Illiterates in Reading Ballots.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Spectacles will play an important part in the approaching election under the new ballot law barring illiterates. About 250,000 pairs of glasses will be bought by the Republican and Democratic State Committees for use in the polling booths. The Republican Party already has placed orders for 100 gross. The glasses will be of different grades of strength, tested by oculists.

The politicians have made the discovery, both in the cities and country districts, that hundreds of voters of the poorer classes can read sufficiently well to ballot, but their sight is so defective that in the dimly lighted booths they will be unable to read the long lists of candidates on the ballot. The sight of the negroes has been found more generally defective than that of the whites.

The voter, white or black, will be enabled on election day to scrutinize the ballot through either Republican or Democratic spectacles. Both parties will have large supplies of these aids to voters in the polling booths, and also capable men to adjust them on the eyes of the voters. The glasses will necessarily be of good quality set in the cheapest kind of frames.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS OUST SIX COMMITTEEMEN.

State Committee Removes Men Accused of Aiding the Quay Machine—Perfects Fusion Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 11.—The Democratic State Committee to-day removed from the State Committee the men who, while serving as members representing Philadelphia, played into the hands of the Quay machine; filled their places with men who are avowed advocates of reform and clean politics; declared in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment for personal registration and improved methods of balloting; declared for fusion, and nominated E. A. Coray, the Union nominee, for candidate for State Treasurer. This is a formal repudiation of the Democratic machine in Philadelphia, and the completion of fusion with the new Union Party.

The Hasson Advisory Committee, which the State Convention appointed to investigate Democratic affairs in Philadelphia, reported a resolution to the effect that Patrick Donohue, Thomas E. Fitzpatrick, Thomas J Ryan, John A. Thornton, Edward F. Dennis, and William C. Bennett "have been faithless to the Democratic Party and are hereby removed from their positions as representatives in the said Democratic State Central Committee from the County of Philadelphia." In their place were recommended for appointment Robert E. Pattison, James Gay Gordon, Thomas Delahunty, William McAleer, Charles Ingersol, and Albert H. Ladner.

The resolution was unanimously adopted amid applause that did not cease for over a minute. It was done so quickly and so well that men who were strangers to each other began shaking hands over the outcome. Chairman Creasy told the Secretary to strike the names of the expelled men from the rolls and substitute the men headed by Gov. Pattison, and it was done at once. Chairman Creasy then read the letter of withdrawal of Andrew J. Palm as candidate for State Treasurer. The letter was applauded and the resignation was accepted.

Col. Frank Fitzsimmons placed the name of Elisha A. Coray, Jr., Union Party nominee for State Treasurer, before the committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Palm's withdrawal. In doing so, he said that the Union Party had been generous in nominating the Democratic candidate for Judge, and the Democrats could afford to be equally generous. The call resulted in 59 votes being cast for Coray and 2 for A. J. Palm, the latter coming from Wyoming and Erie. Mr. Coray was declared nominated, and the officers of the committee were directed to certify his nomination to the State Department.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it. Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

BIG FUSION RALLY AT MURRAY HILL LYCEUM

Mr. Low Contests Tammany's Claim to Mr. Carnegie's Praise.

Justice Jerome Charges that Mr. Unger's Candidacy Was Made at Gambler Frank Farrell's Dictation.

Seth Low and Justice William Travers Jerome were the principal speakers last night at the meeting of the Citizens' Union of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Assembly Districts in the Murray Hill Lyceum, East Thirty-fourth Street

than to try to break down that system of blackmail which has been systematically begun."

JUSTICE JEROME'S CHARGES.

Chairman Jerolomon introduced Justice Jerome as a man who, if elected, would be not a District Attorney for the gamblers but for the people. His concluding words were drowned in the roar of greeting that went up as Justice Jerome stepped forward. Men standing three deep in the centre aisle shouted and yelled and waved their arms. The greater portion of the sitting spectators arose and joined in the cheering. The body of the hall seemed one mass of shouting men and waving hats. The women joined in the din with might and main, waving hands and handkerchiefs and clapping gloved hands vigorously.

"It is, of course, very flattering," said Justice Jerome, when he could make himself heard, "to receive a reception like this. It is gratifying, very. For the last nine months I have had a fight on my hands, all my own. I was helped considerably by loyal hearted men who understood me and who were willing to, and did, stand by me. How the public at large viewed my efforts I did not know. I did not know if you regarded me, as I find myself described in the street cars, as a 'Carrie Nation' and a 'Low Amazon.' The last expression almost reconciled me to the first. I propose to fight in your cause, Mr. Low, this time, and at all times when you and I stand together on issues which do not involve our National politics, but simply a question of cleaning our homes and our houses."

The Justice said he was now depending upon the public to carry on the fight that he had been waging, and that he appeared before them more with a personal plea than with any purpose to discuss issues in a campaign in which he held there were no issues except the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal."

"I want," said he, "to talk of those things that are nearer my heart, that I have made my fight for. If I understand the situation in this county, I am told I am the load Mr. Low must carry. ['We'll carry you!" broke in a fat man leaning over the gallery rail. "Right, we will!" chimed in a man standing in the aisle.]

"I have been engaged in a particular and peculiar work in this city for some months, and it has been demonstrated to you that there does exist at least in one of the departments a great and concrete system of blackmail. I think I have demonstrated it. I want you to realize as I realize that in one department the causes that exist are typical of the condition that exists in other departments of the city. A month or so ago I attended a meeting in Norfolk, Conn., of a University Club made up of ministers and lawyers. I had to respond to the toast 'Municipal Problems and Their Solution.' I wanted to illustrate the condition that is typical in the City of New York at the present time, so I imagined a story that would illustrate my personal feelings, based upon a knowledge I had obtained of affairs here in our city.

STORY OF A CARGO OF LEMONS.

"I told them a story of a fruit merchant who cabled for a cargo of lemons to be brought to this country at a certain time. Studying the conditions of the market he saw a good profit to be realized from the shipment. After that was done the good merchant was satisfied that he had a good profit almost already in his pocket. The ship arrived and the merchant went down to the dock to have the cargo passed. When he reached the pier he met a man there who asked him 'Are these your lemons?' 'Yes,' said the merchant. 'Well, I'm a Health Department Inspector,' said the man throwing back his coat and showing a badge. 'I guess those lemons will have to hand-picked.' The merchant threw up his hands in astonishment. 'Hand pick 3,000 boxes of lemons!' By that time other ships would get in, the market would be glutted with lemons, and his profits would be lost completely. 'Well, what will it cost to get them passed?' he asked. 'Two hundred and fifty,' was the reply. The merchant paid it. He had never had to pay anything before to get his goods passed by the Health Department. Naturally he was indignant.

"But the strangest part of this story is yet to come. Shortly after my return to New York a certain person called on me and said he had been directed by an official to ask me how in ——in short, how I found out about those lemons. [A great roar of laughter drowned the speaker's voice and rolled from boxes to balcony and back again.] If ghost stories like these come true, what must the actual conditions be? ['Rotten,' said a deep voice away back, and the crowd joined in the new laugh.]

"Go ask the men who represent the steamship companies," continued the Justice, "whether or not it costs them anything to conduct their business with the Dock Department. You can get information that is interesting if you can get them to talk. They could tell you things that I wont, because I do not want to be sued. Go where you will—go to the milk dealers—['Ice, too,' interrupted a little man in the front row]. Ice, too, but it is but a step from the Ice Trust to the Vice Trust. [Applause.] It runs through every department—particularly the Police Department—there it is the worst, because it touches men who are not strong enough to stand it. Men who ought to know better; who ought to have the honesty to, but who started out with the idea that it would be better and easier to pay than fight. Now the pressure has grown so great they would rather fight than pay. But the blackmail of the police touches the poor, the weak, the man who can't fight. And I want to be District Attorney of this county—['You will be, you bet!' went up in a great shout all over the house]—to fight for these very persons, defenseless, whom it touches. [Applause.]

"The rotten corruption that exists in this city, with a gambling clique of domination with Farrell and Carroll and Sexton and Sullivan and Nagle and Hochstim and Hertz—[prolonged hisses by an ex-School Commissioner sitting on the platform greeted the mention of each name]—these men bearing the names that are Jewish, bearing the names that are German, bearing the names that are Irish, bearing the names that are American, disgracing each one the name he bears—and found him guilty, they found guilty as well the officers of the Police Department as a whole. [Applause.] And if they did, then they found guilty Robert A. Van Wyck, who was responsible for that Police Department. What then happened?

"If ever there was brazen audacity, if ever there was a position of 'what are you going to do about it,' it is in the nominations that follow up that decision of Judge Giegerich and the revelations of the Bissert trial.

"Whom did Tammany Hall take for their nominee for the office of District Attorney? Whom did they take for the Supreme Court? They took the man who Murphy says is responsible for the administration of the police in the city, a police force which produces Bissert and Glennon and many others whose names are familiar to you. They took for District Attorney the man who was the attorney for this same Wardman Bissert, Henry W. Unger. [Hisses.]

"They took him in preference to a man who fairly earned the dignity of the nomination. They took him in preference to James Osborne, a Tammany Hall man for years, and an honored practitioner of the bar of this State when Mr. Unger was not known. They put aside Mr. Osborne, who prosecuted this fellow and brought about his conviction, and who had every claim to the nomination by reason of services and by reason of sterling honesty and merit, and they nominated a man who stood for that system.

"They challenged the issue. Well, we are ready to meet it. I state it now. I shall not give any reasons why I state it. I shall ask you to believe that I would not state it unless I had ground to believe so. But I tell you that the nomination of the Tammany Hall candidate for District Attorney was dictated by Frank Farrell, the head of the gambling combine in this city, and I ask you to take my word for it, and if you will ask those that are in position to know, they won't deny it.

"Now, if they want to make this issue, if they want to make this issue whether the city is to be left at the mercy of a gang of corrupt gamblers, or whether it is to be ruled by the citizens whose lives have been clean, and whose lives have been lived before you, and if you don't want to take it up and champion the cause of that which is best and honest, then you will have an opportunity during the coming administration to stew in your own grease. Then, by gracious! if they don't fry the fat out of you, I don't know the combine."

As Justice Jerome indicated his intention to close his speech he was enthusiastically urged by men and women to "Go on, go on." He closed his remarks by the declaration that although he was somewhat new at the game of vice fighting, he was in the fight to stay, and whether or not he was elected District Attorney, he would continue his efforts.

"Do you think you are going to put me out of the way because you don't vote for me?" he inquired. "Do you think you will stop me from pursuing the dive I have marked out simply because I may be defeated at the polls in November? Not on your life! [Shouts of "The second Teddy."] I'm not built that way."

Jacob A. Cantor, Edward M. Grout, Jacob A. Riis, and others also addressed the meeting.

MR. CROKER IN THE CAMPAIGN.

He Will Not Discuss the County Ticket —The Candidates Confer with Him.

Richard Croker declined to be interviewed last night on politics. He would make no statement as to the strength of the county ticket.

Mr. Croker started to talk with the district leaders and candidates early in the morning. At 9 o'clock Senator T. D. Sullivan, Assemblyman Sullivan, Commissioner Lantry, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Col. William W. Ladd, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Controller; Henry W. Unger, the candidate for District Attorney, and Councilmen Oakley and Goodwin, also candidates on the county ticket, called to consult their leader.

The campaign work at the Wigwam will be begun by Mr. Croker next week, when he expects to go to Fourteenth Street and spend a few hours there each day until the end of the campaign. He registered yesterday afternoon from his Seventy-fourth Street home.

The Tammany ratification meeting will be held on Thursday evening next in Tammany Hall. Edward M. Shepard is scheduled to make the principal speech.

MR. FOLEY FOR ALDERMAN.

Accepted as a Compromise Candidate in the Second District.

Thomas F. Foley was nominated for Alderman last night by the Democrats in the Second Aldermanic District. The convention was held at 1 Chambers Street.

There were so many names put up at the convention that a compromise was made by nominating Mr. Foley, who is the district leader.

Mr. Shepard's Headquarters.

Edward M. Shepard is to open headquarters in the Hoffman House to-day. Rooms 81 and 83 have been engaged until election day. Alfred M. Downes, Mayor Van Wyck's secretary, and William Clark will be in charge of the headquarters.

Nominated for the Senate.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Ex-Assemblyman Fletcher A. Defendorf of Fairport was the unanimous choice of the Forty-third District Democratic Convention as the Senatorial candidate to oppose Morton E. Lewis.

Assembly Nominations.

CAYUGA COUNTY—First District, Smith R. Glasgow, (Dem.)

CHENANGO COUNTY—John Nosser, (Dem.)

ONEIDA COUNTY—Second District, George H. Green, (Dem.)

ROCKLAND COUNTY—George Dickey, (Dem.)

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Charles Barnum, Sr., (Dem.)

A CALITHUMPIAN SERENADE.

Mob Nearly Wrecked an Amityville House During a Wedding.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 11.—The most disorderly calithumpian serenade that ever has taken place in this section of Long Island occurred this evening at the residence of John Smith of Amityville. The mob left the place pretty nearly a wreck.

The bride was Mr. Smith's sixteen-year-old daughter, Lizzie. The bridegroom was John King, whose years number just double that of the bride. The Rev. Mr. Wright of the Methodist Church officiated. There was a family gathering in the house to witness the ceremony and to partake of the wedding supper. Outside three or four hundred persons, men, women, and children, gathered, and they made the most awful racket heard in Amityville for all the years it has borne its peaceful name.

The crowd was not invited inside and became disorderly. Some one broke a glass in a bedroom window when it was reported the bride had gone there to change her dress. Some one else poked a long pole through the glass of another window. The pole, passing into the room, struck a crib in which lay an infant, and the crib with its occupant was thrown on the floor.

While the guests were making the best they could of the supper, the dining room window was broken and a large rooster thrown through it onto the table. A wheelbarrow which the mob found in the yard was hoisted to the roof and fastened to the peek. The house was bombarded with stones. A section of the weather boarding was ripped off. The front fence was almost entirely broken down and the well was filled almost to the top with rubbish, stones, boards, and anything that came handy.

Those inside threatened to shoot into the mob, but it did not desist until it learned that some one had slipped from the house and made complaint to Justice Willmarth. When the Justice reached the scene, the crowd had dispersed. The Justice had a conference with those in the house, and said late to-night the names of many prominent persons had been given as having taken part in the affair, and that he would issue warrants as soon as the complaints were drawn up and sworn to in the morning.

THE STATE TAX RATE.

Next Legislature, It Is Said, Will Make It Not to Exceed Half a Mill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—Chairman Barnes of the Executive Committee of the Republican Committee makes this statement:

"From the present condition of the State's finances, it is fair to assume that the coming year will witness the wiping out of the direct State tax, with the exception of a tax of thirteen-one-hundredths of a mill for the annual payment on the canal debt. This has got to be raised by direct taxation, as the Constitution so provides."

From information gathered about the Capitol to-night it is said that the tax rate to be fixed by the next Legislature will not exceed one-half a mill. The tax rate for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1 last was 1.20 mills. This raised about $8,500,000, and represented the aggregate direct taxes levied upon real estate for the expenses of State Government, which amounts to $23,000,000 annually. The remainder is secured from indirect sources of taxation. For the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1901, the tax rate was 1.06 mills, which brought into the State Treasury $11,000,000.

In estimating the resources of the State Treasury, the last Legislature figured that the receipts from the corporation tax would amount to $2,500,000, and from the inheritance tax $2,000,000. The receipts from these two sources for the past fiscal year exceed the estimate by $2,000,000 from corporation taxes, and by $2,400,000 from inheritance taxes. These increases, together with the receipts from the laws passed by the last Legislature taxing trust companies and savings banks, resulted in a surplus in the State Treasury on Oct. 1 of nearly $9,000,000.

The new corporation tax revenue laws are now having their first year's experience, and it is figured that the revenues from these sources will increase each year. Never since 1816, the first year shown on the Controller's reports, has the State been able to get along without a State tax rate.

SETH LOW'S EXPLANATION

Corrects Statements About Personal Taxes and Scholarships.

If Elected He Will Not Interfere with Salaries of Police, Firemen, and Teachers.

Seth Low, the Fusion candidate for Mayor, made the following statement at his home, 30 East Sixty-fourth Streeet, yesterday in explanation of some things he had said in his Brooklyn speech:

"The statement that I made last night, in reply to the attacks made upon me in the Tammany platform, was made immediately after the close of the meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music and necessarily from memory. It calls for correction in two details. The amount of personality upon which I have been paying taxes until this year was $167,800, instead of $167,500, as stated.

"The scolarships available at Columbia University for graduates of the public schools to which I referred in my statement are competitive scholarships open to the graduates of any school in Brooklyn, either public or private. As a matter of fact, almost all the scholarships have been taken by graduates of the public schools, and this year graduates of the public schools have taken them all. I presented the library to Columbia in 1895. At that time the two cities had not been consolidated. As I was giving the building to New York I gave the scholarships to Brooklyn.

"While I am making this statement, I want to supplement it with another. I omitted last night to say that there were, in addition to these Brooklyn schblarships, twelve scholarships for graduate work, eight for men and four for women, created in recognition of my gift. These are open to the graduates of any college or scientific school in the world.

"In speaking in Brooklyn last night, I pointed out that perhaps it would be a good way to get the necessary money for school buildings by cutting down unnecessary salaries, rather than by changing the Constitution of the State to make it possible to borrow more for this purpose. Making this suggestion, I had in mind the figures presented earlier in the evening by Mr. Grout, in which he showed that during the first three years of Mayor Van Wyck's administration, by increases of salary and by the creation of new places, the city pay roll had been swollen by three millions and a half of dollars for salaries entirely under the city's control, and wholly apart from the legislation affecting the police, the firemen, and the schoolteachers.

"I want it distinctly understood that I have not the least idea of attempting to interfere with any of these three classes of salaries that are fixed by law. On the contrary, I want the police and the firemen and the teachers in the public schools to understand that I heartily approve of the salaries now paid to them, for I know how well these salaries are earned when the duty is faithfully done. It is no small tribute to the public schools of Brooklyn that they have been able to take by competition a large majority of the Brooklyn scholarships at Columbia University. The public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx make an equally creditable showing this year."

PARTY MEN FOR MR. LOW.

Brooklyn's Young Republican Club Indorses the Fusion Ticket—Mr. Schieren's Speech.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club met last night in the Johnston Building, on Nevins Street, and adopted resolutions indorsing the Fusion ticket and pledging the club to its support. The meeting was largely attended, and there was much enthusiasm for the Fusion movement shown.

Speeches in denunciation of the rule of Tamany and urging support of the Fusion candidates in the interests of good government were made by ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, ex-District Attorney Hiram R. Steele, and Benjamin F. Blair. Mr. Schieren said that when he went to register last night he found such a crowd of voters about the place that he was unable to get in. He regarded this as indicating that there would be a very heavy registration of Republican and independent voters this year.

MR. LOW INDORSED BY FINNS.

Grateful for His Work in Their Behalf at the Peace Congress—Promises of Support.

Seth Low and the other candidates on the city ticket were notified at the Fusion headquarters yesterday afternoon of their indorsement by the Finnish-American Municipal League of Brooklyn. The committee which represented the league consisted of H. Montague Donner, its President, and Victor Heine, its Vice President. Mr. Donner made the address to Mr. Low and Messrs. Grout and Fornes, strongly condemning Tammany Hall.

Mr. Donner affirmed also that there was something personal in the Finlanders' indorsement of Mr. Low. The Finlanders, he said, never forgot a service done, and they remembered with gratitude the effort which Mr. Low made when a delegates to the International Peace Conference to master the Finnish Constitutional point of view in their protest against Russian aggression.

Mr. Low responded to Mr. Donner's address as follows:

"Any one who has read the history of the Finns, and especially of their most recent troubles, must, I think, have the greatest respect and sympathy for them. The Finns who come to the City of New York to seek to better their conditions can realize that the cause of freedom which they so much desire is not well typified in the organization which my associates here and myself are opposed to."

A delegation from the James G. Blaine Club of the Fourth Assembly District called and promised, with the aid of the Republican organization of the district, to reduce the Democratic majority to less than 1,000. This is one of the strongest Democratic districts on the east side.

Joseph Johnston of the Acorns called and obtained a promise from Mr. Low to speak at the headquarters of the organization, 350 Broadway, some noonday of the week beginning Oct. 28.

The Ratification Committee of the Italian League sent a communication saying that they could not call to notify Mr. Low of the indorsement of their organization because it was registration day. They will make the notification some day next week.

It was stated at the Fusion headquarters that ex-Mayor David A. Boody of Brooklyn had decided to support Mr. Low. Mr. Boody is a Democrat and was the predecessor of Mr. Low as Mayor of Brooklyn.

AN ANTI-TAMMANY PAMPHLET.

City Club Declares that Under Tammany Administration "Conditions Are Blacker than Under Tweed."

"Ten Months of Tammany" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the City Club. It consists of a compilation of extracts from the newspapers concerning Tammany's administration of the various municipal departments, the vice crusade, disclosures of police corruption, and indictment of police officials.

The pamphlet is not presented as legal proof, the preface states, "but the plain facts stated in it, after all allowance has been made for possible error, cannot be made to square with any other explanation than that the Tammany administration is all that its enemies say."

Deputy Police Commissioner Devery is termed "the last and best representative of Tammany." Mayor Van Wyck is declared to be responsible for the condition of the city's affairs and for the men "who make the scandals."

The preface continues:

The conditions are blacker than under Tweed. He and his gang stole directly from the city. Croker and his gang know a better trick than that. Payrolls are increased in length and in amount; policemen pay for appointment, for promotion, and for transfer; corporations, ice companies, guarantee companies, in which the Tammany leaders are interested, get the city business and favors from the city departments; other corporations, using the streets or the wharves, pay for peace and privileges; violators of law, practically helpless in the hands of the police, pay for peace and privileges; merchants, from the peanut-seller to the largest wholesaler, pay for peace and privileges. We all pay for peace and privileges because we want to be let alone in the only pursuit that is worth while—the making of money. And so we become slaves to those who rule us.

You don't even dare to speak sharply to a policeman when he deserves it. Much less would you risk the loss of money by standing on your rights as an American citizen with the Building Department or the Health Department. Perhaps your fathers fought in the Revolution, but you have not the courage of the few brave Irishmen in the police force and the Street Cleaning Department, who, risking the loss of place, and perhaps danger to life and limb, have dared to speak out.

The instances given in the following pages are only a few of those arising in the time covered. They rest on no man's opinion. They are facts. Are they not enough to convince the patriotism and the manhood of this town that Tammany must go?

Under the heading "One Favored Corporation," the pamphlet declares that the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, "in which Mr. Croker and Andrew Freedman are interested," appeared in The City Record as surety on forty-one out of seventy contracts registered in three weeks.

FOUND OTHER NAMES FILED.

A Fusion Committee's Charge of "a Tammany Trick."

A joint committee, the members of which stated that they represented the Citizens' Union and Republican organizations of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of Brooklyn, called at Police Headquarters at 11 o'clock last night to file the name of Joseph H. Adams for the Assembly and that of Charles Alt for Alderman. They were astounded when they were informed at the Bureau of Elections that names for their district had already been filed.

The names were those of Ernest M. Distler for Alderman and John H. Kennedy for the Assembly. The names filed were vouched for by almost precisely the same names as those that appeared on the vouchers for Adams and Alt. The committee declared that the filing of the names of Distler and Kennedy was a "Tammany trick." The matter will have to be settled in court.

Seth Low Registered Early.

Seth Low left his home at 30 West Sixty-fourth Street to register at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was the nineteenth man in line at the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Several of those who were before the fusion Mayoralty candidate wished to give up their places in line to him, but Mr. Low declined, saying that every citizen was entitled to his turn. In making his declaration, Mr. Low stated that he was fifty-one years old, born in the United States, and had been a resident of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District for eleven years. Mr. Low enrolled.

Filing of Nomination Certificates.

All the Republican Assembly and Aldermanic nomination certificates were filed with the Board of Elections yesterday afternoon with the exception of those of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, which did not hold its convention until last night, when James Carroll was nominated. The Board of Elections authorized Commissioner Page to accept the certificates of the Seventeenth District when filed in the evening.

Register to-day!

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MUST MAKE GOOD CASHIER VALENTINE'S STEALINGS.

Court Holds Directors of Wrecked Middlesex Bank of Perth Amboy Are Responsible by Their Negligence.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Directors of the wrecked Middlesex Bank must make good the stealings of George W. Valentine, according to a decision filed by Vice Chancellor Pitney, which is in favor of Receiver Edward S. Campbell in the suit brought to recover from the Directors of the wrecked bank the greater part of the losses suffered through the defalcations of the Cashier. These amounted to more than $300,000.

The Vice Chancellor holds the cashier's peculations were possible owing to the negligence of the Directors in supervising the affairs of the institution and watching the cashier's methods. The defendant Directors were President Uriah B. Watson, James L. Kearny, Edwin R. Pierce, Patrick Convery, Robert N. Valentine, James T. Watson, and Dr. John G. Wilson.

There are a number of accounts which Valentine tampered with, and which, the Vice Chancellor holds, come within the limit of the Directors' liability for restitution. These accounts include that of the Park National Bank of New York, amounting to $143,916.86, and which the Vice Chancellor charges to the Directors. Included in the amounts which are apparently charged against the Directors are: Overdraft and certificate loans to Valentine, the cashier, $43,700; two notes to George M. Valentine & Co., $4,500 each; demand notes to R. N. Valentine, $23,000, and a long list of small ones. The Vice Chancellor says, in part:

"The bill and proofs show that Valentine habitually overdrew his account, and was not prohibited from so doing; that the amount of the overdraft increased from time to time until it assumed larger dimensions—in December, 1897, $37,000; January, 1898, $10,000; November, 1898, $15,000, and December, 1898, $10,000; that from time to time loans were made to him on insufficient security to make good his overdrawn account; that at that time a discount was made of the cashier's notes indorsed by his father to the amount of $23,000; that two notes of George M. Valentine & Co., a copartnership in which the cashier was a member, for $4,500 each, indorsed by George M. Valentine, was credited to him, and demand loans without security made to him directly to the extent of $48,700, all placed to his credit. R. N. Valentine, the father, proved to be insolvent after paying the amount of the son's bond as cashier. So that the total loss on the head was over $77,000."

In reference to the charges of losses by reason of the cashier's abstraction of the bank's moneys because he received payment of promissory notes without making entries on the books, the Vice Chancellor says that he has not gone carefully into that part of the case, his reason being that it is a mode of theft, when confined to a small amount, easily concealed. "And moreover," the court comments, "the amount with which I have felt constrained already to charge the Directors is so large that, according to the statements of counsel, there is no probability that they will be able to pay it."

MAY IMPLICATE OTHERS.

Defaulting Water Clerk Refused to Plead Guilty, Saying He Did Not Take All the Missing Money.

Joseph Burke, the defaulting water clerk of the Queens Borough department, yesterday refused to plead guilty, as he was expected to. He said he wanted to produce evidence to show that he was not guilty of taking all that he is charged with taking. A shortage of $6,000 was reported by the experts who examined the books. The indictment charged him with stealing $500 in a specific manner. It was to this Burke was called to plead. He had never made denial of the embezzlement, and calling him to plead was looked upon as a mere formality preceding sentence.

When the indictment was read to him, Burke said he was willing to plead to some of the defalcation, but not to all of it. He was questioned by Judge Moore, and he said he meant what he said, that he took some of the money, but not all that was missing, and said he did not want to stand as having done so. District Attorney Merrill reminded Burke that the indictment was but for $500, and Burke replied he knew that, and repeated his statement that he took some of the money, but not all of it.

Burke tried to explain, but Judge Moore stopped him and said he saw the prisoner was mixed as to what he wanted to do. He would therefore direct that the plea of not guilty be entered. He paroled Burke to obtain counsel. Burke said he had retained Mr. Levy, but that he had only an hour's warning to come into court to plead and could not find Mr. Levy. Judge Moore directed the young man to see Mr. Levy and lay the case before him and have the lawyer in court the next time the case was called.

After leaving the court, Burke refused to say whether he meant that he had not taken the whole $500 or that he meant he had not take the whole $6,000. He seemed to be of the opinion that the guilt of others was being shifted to him, but refused to make explanations.

MR. SHEPARD THEIR HOST.

Reporters Again Learn How Not to Talk Politics.

ONE HOPEFUL RAY SHATTERED

"I Am Not a 'Me Too' Man," Says the Candidate, When Asked If He Subscribed to Mr. Low's Declaration About Devery.

The feature of the afternoon reception to political reporters given by Edward M. Shepard, at 182 Congress Street, Brooklyn, yesterday was its exact similarity to the one of the day before. There was quite a crush at yesterday's reception, and the host exerted himself more than ever to entertain his guests by letting them hear each other talk. Mr. Shepard received in the long parlor of the house. He was assisted by Mr. Godley, his secretary, who greeted the arriving guests in the hall. Mr. Shepard wore a suit of steel gray, and Mr. Godley one of dark striped material.

A charming feature of these popular afternoon gatherings at the home of Mr. Shepard is their simplicity. The reporters simply ask questions about politics and Mr. Shepard simply declines to answer questions about politics. Naturally this gives rise to droll situations, which facilitate conversation and add to the ease of both host and guests.

Mr. Shepard yesterday relieved his guests of all feeling of constraint at the outset by assuring them with candor that if any of them felt disposed to converse with him on topics other than politics not to hesitate to do so for fear of offending him. He had noticed, he said, that some of them seemed to believe that he preferred to confine the conversation to politics, and so were careful not to talk of anything else. This was a mistaken impression.

While this assurance served to place the reporters at their ease, it was noticeable during the reception that a number of them could not seem to disabuse their minds wholly of the idea that Mr. Shepard preferred to talk on politics above everything else. One of these, apparently under the impression that he was pleasing his host, asked:

"Mr. Shepard, what are you going to do about Devery?"

Mr. Shepard seemed a trifle vexed that he had not been understood, but he answered, good-naturedly:

"I prefer not to discuss political issues now."

The reporter promptly changed the subject.

"Will you retain Devery in office if you are elected Mayor?" he asked.

Mr. Shepard answered that he had nothing to say on the matter.

Seeing that Mr. Shepard would in truth rather not talk on political matters, another reporter, to divert the conversation into other channels, inquired:

"Mr. Shepard, do you think the Police Department should be out of politics?"

Mr. Shepard's answer to this question left some doubt as to his views on the subject.

"It is a question," he said, "as to whether the Police Department ought to be in politics or out of politics."

Observing that this strain of talk was not disagreeable to the host, another guest who had been watching for a cue, remarked:

"It is being said, Mr. Shepard, that you contemplate placing Bernard J. York at the head of the Police Department in the event of your election."

Are they saying that seriously?" asked Mr. Shepard, quickly, and with a marked show of interest.

"Yes, it is being generally talked of," returned the reporter, reaching for his pad and pencil with sudden hope in his eyes.

There was a swift reaching for pads on the part of all of Mr. Shepard's guests, and into all eyes there leaped a light of joyous expectation. At last the "Silent Man of Congress Street" had been moved from his reticence. Mr. Shepard paused for a moment before replying. Then he said, slowly:

"Well, then, I am afraid that is politics."

"Will you say whether Mr. York has been to see you to-day?" asked a reporter with something like a note of despair in his tones.

"Now, I must decline to say who has been to see me," returned Mr. Shepard. "It would not be courtesy to make public the name of every man who might like to have a quiet talk with me."

Then, with a show of something that appeared like commiseration, he added:

"However, I shall answer this one question, but only on the understanding that hereafter I shall not talk of such things. No, Mr. York has not been to see me to-day."

Mr. Shepard was asked whether he would discuss the Police Department or the schools in his speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night.

"Well," he answered, "it can be surmised that a candidate for public office will discuss the school question."

Mr. Shepard has received from Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, a letter in which Mr. Wheeler congratulates Mr. Shepard on his nomination and writes that he thinks it will be a good thing for the Democratic Party at large. Speaking of this letter, a reporter said to Mr. Shepard:

"That seems to be the attitude of many independent Democrats, Mr. Shepard. They say that you ought to be supported because your election would strengthen the party in the State and Nation. Will you say as to whether those considerations had any weight in determining your decision as to the acceptance of the nomination?"

"No," replied the candidate, after a moment's thought; "I would rather say nothing about that at all."

Mr. Shepard was asked yesterday morning if he would say "me, too," to Mr. Low's declaration to remove Deputy Commissioner Devery.

"I am not a 'me, too,' man," replied Mr. Shepard.

The third of the series of "at home" receptions of political reporters given by Mr. Shepard will take place at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. As usual, there will be no music—merely conversation on an indefinitely wide range of topics, outside the subject of politics.

OBJECTED TO THE CIGARETTE.

Big Man Kicked It from Little Man's Mouth and Had to Apologize at Police Station.

John Johnson of 663 Sixth Avenue is about four feet tall. He was walking down Broadway last night with a woman when, at Thirtieth Street, he was accosted by a man who was six feet tall. This man commanded Mr. Johnson to throw away the cigarette he held between his lips.

"Throw it away, you lobster," the big man is alleged to have said, "or I will kick it out of your mouth." Mr. Johnson promptly asked the big man what concern it was of his whether cigarettes were smoked or not.

"Please don't get in any trouble with him," pleaded the woman, but Johnson persisted in telling the big man to "mind his own business."

Suddenly the big man, as he said he would, kicked the cigarette from between Johnson's teeth.

Policeman McGuire of the Central Park squad happened along just then. To him Johnson appealed, and the big man was arrested. At the West Thirtieth Street Station the Sergeant had to stand up in order to see Mr. Johnson.

"Sergeant," he yelled, "I've been insulted by this man. It's shame a gentleman can't walk the streets without being annoyed. He deliberately kicked a cigarette out of my mouth. I insist on his apology."

"Sure, I'll do it," said the man of size.

"What's your name?"

"Mister H. R. Johnson of 668 Sixth Avenue."

"Mine's John Jones of 124 West Fourteenth Street. Pleased to meeet you."

"Same to you," said Mr. Johnson, and the Sergeant dismissed the charge and the crowd with a wave of his hand.

THRASHED BY SISTERS-IN-LAW.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 11.—Charles Worden, sixty-three years of age, an old-time resident of East Islip and who has wealthy relatives in New York, was pummeled publically by his sisters-in-law to-day. He had been charged by his wife with being drunk and failing to support her. When the constable went to arrest him he hid in an outhouse and was not found. The constable left to search through the village for him.

After the constable was out of sight Worden came from his hiding place. He was pounced upon by his wife's sisters, Mrs. Abram Austin and Mrs. William Gehardy. They shook and struck him when he tried to get away. Finally they cowed the old man, and led him through the streets until they found the constable who had the warrant for his arrest. Worden probably will be sent to the Soldiers' Home, as he is a veteran of the civil war.

1901 PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

GOLD MEDAL BUFFALO 1901

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901

Gold Medal

AND DIPLOMA AWARDED TO

Mellin's Food

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901

GOLD MEDAL BUFFALO 1901

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901

B K & C TRADE MARK.

This New Store

Doesn't mean a new business by any means—for it's the fifteenth off-shoot of Our Own Factory.

Being new, however, it is filled with new goods—not a stitch of "carried-over" Clothing. Suits:

$12.00 to $25.00

The new things, too, in Hats and Furnishings
Everything for the Boy, and everything Right.
"No Clothing Fits Like Ours."

Browning·King·&·Co

Cooper Square W., (nearly opposite Cooper Union) New York.

Brooklyn Store: De Kalb Ave. and Fulton Street.

FUNDS FOR FUSION'S WORK

Many Persons Respond to the Citizens' Union's Appeal.

Contributions from Men of Moderate Means—Victims of Official Corruption Give, the Treasurer Believes.

The Citizens' Union's appeal for campaign funds brought a large number of responses yesterday to E. R. L. Gould, the treasurer of the organization. The call of the Union was for $100,000. While that amount is not yet anywhere in sight, Mr. Gould said last evening that he had many reasons for feeling gratified with the returns.

"The most gratifying feature in connection with the contributions thus far made," said Mr. Gould, "is the evidence furnished in my mail that many people of moderate means are disposed to render all the financial aid in their power to the success of the fusion cause. I have received a number of letters to-day containing contributions ranging from $5 to $50, all of which I have reason to believe came from people in the humbler walks of life.

"The largest contribution received to-day was a check for $1,000 from a man who was an active supporter of Mr. Low in the last campaign and who contributed with equal liberality to the campaign fund at that time. In the letter which accompanied the check the writer said he felt an absolute confidence that Mr. Low would win. He had already, he said, taken up a lot of the Shepard money on even terms and intended to wager more. But while he felt certain that victory would come to the fusion forces, he did not want those in charge of Mr. Low's campaign to want for the financial support which he realized was necessary to meet the resources of Tammany Hall.

"We have no objection to that kind of confidence in the outcome, but we hope that our friends who are well able to give financial aid to the campaign will not allow their confidence in the outcome to keep them from providing us with the money which we must have to put the issues before the people in an effective way and to get out the vote."

Mr. Gould told of an incident which occurred at his office yesterday morning. A man came in and asked how long he would be there. Mr. Gould replied that he would be in his office for ten minutes.

"All right," said the man, "I will be back in five," and he departed.

In exactly five minutes the man was back and handed Mr. Gould a cashier's check for $250.

"That is for the cause," he said.

"What name, please?" Mr. Gould asked.

"No name." And with that he was gone.

This was not the only contribution of the kind which Mr. Gould received. The greater part of the letters which contained small contributions were unsigned. Mr. Gould exhibited some of the envelopes, remarking:

"You will be able to judge by the handwriting what class of people these contributions come from."

The handwriting, Mr. Gould pointed out, was of that studied, laborious style which is usually characteristic of persons who have not had the advantages of education.

"My impression," said Mr. Gould, "is that many of these anonymous contributions of small amounts come from small tradesmen who have been blackmailed by Tammany Hall and who are, therefore, anxious to have an honest administration of the City Government."

Mr. Gould would not say what the aggregate amount he received yesterday was. It was the first day following the appeal and a big showing was not expected, but the returns were such as to indicate an interest which gave promise that the fusion cause would not be handicaped by lack of funds.

FUSION CAMPAIGN VERSE.

Children Whose Father Is Out of Work Sell a Song Composed by Him to Mr. Low.

Two golden-haired little girls came into the fusion headquarters on Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon and asked to see Mr. Low. They gave their names as Martha and Bertha Ledden, aged ten and fourteen years, respectively, and their residence as 16 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Their mission was to sell Mr. Low a campaign song written by their father, who is out of work. The song was written on a sheet bordered in red, white, and blue. The penmanship was notably good.

The children succeeded in obtaining an audience with Mr. Low and gave him the song to read. Mr. Low called in Mr. Clark, his private secretary, and they agreed to purchase the effusion. Here are a couple of the stanzas:

Apologies are not required for bringing out Seth Low,
In principles and platform, he's the same as years ago.
He stands for honest Mayorship that will Croker power o'erthrow,
Such is the man we've selected.

A man has held the chair four years who's been no Mayor at all.
He's simply been the puppet of the Mayor in Tammany Hall,
Who works for his own pocket, and who does it with such gall,
That now is the time we should oust him.

The following contribution to the fusion campaign literature was received yesterday by Mr. Clark from one of the district Republican Clubs:

Go back, Dick, and sit down.
We'll have none of your musin' around.
No more from old Wantage us you'll ever beat,
Back to your Dough-maine you'll have to sneak.
Go way back and sit down.

Mr. Clark says that Mr. Low's mail during the last few days has been so heavy that he has not been able to even look over all the letters. To enable him to keep up with the mail he is to have as an assistant Benjamin E. Hall, an ex-Alderman. In addition to helping Mr. Clark with the mail, Mr. Hall will be charged with the duty of receiving campaign versifiers.

EAU DE COLOGNE

backed by 128 years' reputation. Buy only the genuine

Lasting Sweet J.M.F. 9-11 Dainty Delicate

(Johann Maria Farina)

A lasting and exquisite perfume. Has been recognized abroad as the best. Now sold here. Send $5 Cts. for full size bottle to Import Office, 1 and 3 Ann St., N.Y.

We Clean

Your carpets by the most improved processes at a moderate price. We also move your household effects or store them in our new and perfectly equipped storage warehouse.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
1,554 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
Largest in the world. 30 years' experience.

Money Will Be Refunded.

If It Ever Shrinks. "DERMOPHILE" Underwear. PURE WOOL. At Leading

CECIL RHODES'S CHARGE AGAINST THE LIBERALS

He Proves He Made a Bargain with the Late Mr. Schnadhorst.

GAVE A £5,000 CONTRIBUTION

Understanding Was that Egypt Was Not to be Evacuated—Gladstone Apparently Ignorant of the Deal.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Spectator to-day prints letters from the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes and the late Francis Schnadhorst sustaining the sensational allegation, made some months ago, that Mr. Rhodes in 1891 gave £5,000 to the Liberal Party on condition that Mr. Gladstone would not bring about the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops. Both Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman have publicly declared this allegation to be false.

In a letter in regard to the correspondence, Mr. Rhodes sums up as follows:

"I met Mr. Schnadhorst in London, and he asked whether I was willing to subscribe to the party funds. I said I was prepared to do so provided the policy was not to scuttle out of Egypt, and that in the event of a Home Rule bill being brought forward provision should be made for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. I understood from Mr. Schnadhorst that he would consult Mr. Gladstone, which quite satisfied me, as I looked upon Mr. Gladstone as the Liberal Party. Mr. Schnadhorst accepted the contribution upon the conditions defined in the letter appended."

In this letter Mr. Rhodes demanded that his contribution be kept secret, and that the check be returned if the Irish were not represented at Westminster. He added a postscript, as follows:

"I am horrified at Mr. Morley's speech on Egypt. If you think your party hopeless, keep the money, but give it to some charity. It would be an awful thing to give my money to breaking up the empire."

In 1892 Mr. Rhodes again wrote to Mr. Schnadhorst, drawing attention to a speech by Mr. Gladstone foreshadowing a withdrawal from Egypt, and expressing the hope that Mr. Schnadhorst would do his best to check the "mad step." But Mr. Rhodes said, if "your respected leader remains obdurate I shall certainly call upon you to devote my subscription to some public charity."

Mr. Schnadhorst's reply was to the effect that Mr. Rhodes's money had already been spent, as he believed it was given mainly to help the Home Rule struggle. Mr. Schnadhorst, however, assured Mr. Rhodes that Mr. Gladstone's utterances were only an expression of pious opinion; that Sir William Vernon Harcourt was also annoyed at them, and that no scuttle out of Egypt was likely, as he (Mr. Schnadhorst) had seen Lord Rosebery, then slated for Foreign Minister, who would not permit it, being "a strong man who will take his own course, very different from the pliant, supple Granville."

"On the reception of this," Mr. Rhodes says, "I bothered no more, as, upon Lord Rosebery's appointment I knew that Egypt was saved. I leave your readers to decide how far Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is justified in characterizing the original statements as a lie from beginning to end. According to their statements, neither Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman nor Sir William Harcourt are acquainted with the facts. But I, naturally, assumed that Mr. Schnadhorst was speaking with authority."

The Westminster Gazette yesterday published letters showing that Mr. Rhodes's remonstrance to Mr. Schnadhorst concerning Mr. Gladstone's speech on Egypt in 1892 was sent through W. T. Stead. The latter, in writing to Mr. Rhodes that he had forwarded the letter intrusted to him, said that Mr. Gladstone, on hearing that Mr. Rhodes was dissatisfied with the Premier's views regarding Egypt, wrote to Mr. Stead that he did not know Mr. Rhodes's views on Egypt.

"From this," wrote Mr. Stead to Mr. Rhodes, "I infer that Mr. Schnadhorst never informed Mr. Gladstone of anything you said to him."

The Spectator's revelations are generally commented upon as a mare's nest, and The Spectator itself, in an editorial, unreservedly withdraws its statement that "Mr. Rhodes bought up the evacuation policy for £5,000," and expresses regret for having made it.

The Unionist newspapers, including The Spectator, while exonerating Mr. Gladstone and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman from any knowledge of the transaction, consider the acceptance of such checks as hardly creditable to the Liberal Party. The Daily Telegraph, however, justifies their acceptance as the common practice of both political parties.

Francis Schnadhorst, who died on Jan. 2, 1900, was the nearest approach to the American "boss" who has appeared in British politics in recent years. He was never a Member of Parliament, and yet for a long time he exercised power in the Liberal Party greater in some ways than that possessed by Mr. Gladstone, especially in regards to the selection of candidates for Parliament.

Mr. Schnadhorst began his political career by reorganizing the Liberal Party in Birmingham, his native city. Afterward Liberal associations on the lines of the Birmingham association were founded throughout the kingdom, and in 1887 these associations were banded together in the National Liberal Federation, with Mr. Schnadhorst as Secretary.

The triumph of the Liberal Party in 1892 was regarded as being largely due to Mr. Schnadhorst's efforts.

COMMANDANT LOTTER TO DIE.

Cape Rebel Leader Sentenced—Five of His Comrades to Go to Prison for Life.

MIDDLEBURG, Cape Colony, Oct. 11.—Sentence of death has been passed upon Commandant Lotter, the Cape rebel, whose commando, composed almost wholly of rebels, was captured by Major Scobell south of Petersburg early last month. Lord Kitchener has confirmed the sentence.

Five of Lotter's comrades have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life. One, a youth, has been sentenced to twenty strokes with the rod, to be followed by imprisonment until the close of the war.

Mr. Krueger Congratulated.

HILVERSUM, Holland, Oct. 11.—Mr. Krüger was the recipient to-day of many gifts and addresses upon the occasion of the second anniversary of the declaration of war in South Africa. Among his visitors were the Burgomaster of Hilversum and other officials.

THE CASE OF MME. DISS DEBAR.

Alleged Hypnotic Powers of the Woman and Her Husband.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The hearing of the case of Laura Jackson, (formerly Ann O'Delia Diss Debar of New York,) and Theodore Jackson, her husband, who have been passing under the name of Horos and are charged with conspiring to defraud women of money and jewelry by fortune telling and other serious offenses, was resumed to-day.

Alleged victims corroborated the opening speech yesterday of Charles W. Mathews, representing the Treasury. They detailed the fantastic performances and vows connected with initiation into the "Theocratic Unity," and the claims of Theodore that he was "Christ returned to earth, and the only perfect man in the world."

The testimony contained frequent references to the hypnotic influence of the prisoners.

A London Paper's Apology.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Daily News this morning expresses much regret at having published last month an unfounded statement that Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, intended to attack the Christian Science movement in the United States.

GERMAN WARSHIPS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Cruiser Falke to Sail Next Week—Gunboat to be Used on the Big Rivers.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—According to a dispatch from Kiel to the Lokal Anzeiger, preparations on the German cruiser Falke are being hurried, so that she may leave for South American waters next Tuesday.

The Kiel correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The gunboat Panther, which is nearing completion at the Imperial yards at Danzig, is destined for use on the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the Plate for the protection of German interests. She is of the improved Iltis type, with stronger artillery, and is capable of thirteen knots."

AN AFGHAN CIVIL WAR?

Report that Habib Ullah Has Sent Troops to Overpower His Brothers and Their Adherents.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Daily Telegraph says:

"According to official intelligence from the Ameer of Bokhara, the brothers of Habib Ullah Khan left Kabul secretly with their partisans the moment their father died, and therefore cannot be said to have acquiesced in the accession of their brother.

"Habib Ullah, indignant at their flight, has taken measures to defend the capital, and has sent strong detachments to prevent their return or to endeavor to capture them as rebels.

"He has further resolved to ask assistance of Emperor Nicholas and the Ameer of Bokhara."

SIMLA, Oct. 11.—Habib Ullah Khan, the new Ameer of Afghanistan, has officially informed Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, that he will follow in his father's footsteps.

The Ameer adds that he hopes the friendship existing between the Afghan and British Governments will continue to increase.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN PERU.

Measures Proposed as a Means of Allaying Alarm.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 11.—In consequence of the evident withholding of gold coin from circulation, the banks are now only paying out silver soles.

There was a meeting at the palace yesterday between the managers of the banks, the Minister of Finance, and the President. The unanimous opinion was expressed that the fears of some people that a fall in the rate of exchange and the export of gold were probable, in view of the fall in the prices of Peruvian produce, were unfounded.

As a remedy for the situation it was proposed to declare gold coin to be the only legal, unlimited tender, to demonetize 100,000 soles, ($48,700), convert the silver into bars, export the metal, reduce the premium at the mint for the coinage of gold, and deliver immediately the equivalent in coins to the interested parties.

MAY ASK VENEZUELA TO SETTLE.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Germany has repudiated the contention of Venezuela that the territory of that republic was violated in the affray, Oct. 6, at Porto Cabello, between sailors from the German cruiser Vineta and the populace of Porto Cabello. In communicating this decision to Caracas Germany has reserved the right of pressing demands for the punishment of the guilty parties and for satisfaction.

British Warship Ordered to Panama.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 11.—H. M. S. Amphion, the second largest ship on the Pacific station, has been ordered to Panama by the British Admiralty to look after British interests there during the progress of the rebellion. One ship, the Icarus, is already there.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. CARNEGIE.

St. Andrew's University Students Invite Him to Become Lord Rector.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A mass-meeting of the students of St. Andrew's University, held to-day, unanimously asked Andrew Carnegie to become Lord Rector of the University, in succession to Prof. James Stuart, whose term expires in November.

Sultan Receives Gen. and Mrs. Porter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The Sultan received in private audience to-day Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Porter. To the former he presented a valuable souvenir, and upon the latter he conferred the Grand Cordon of Chefakat. Later in the day Gen. Porter and Mrs. Porter took tea in the Yildiz Park.

To Attend the Yale Celebration.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Prof. Waldeyer will leave Berlin on Sunday to attend the Yale bi-centenary as a representative of the University of Berlin and the Berlin Academy of Arts.

Kaiser Grants Relief to Peasants.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Emperor William, in consequence of the crop failure, has remitted more than half the rents payable by peasants on Crown lands near Kolmar, Prussia.

Inflow of Gold to Japan Continues.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Tokio says the inflow of gold continues, and that the reserve of the Central Bank was increased by 10,000,000 yen ($4,980,000) during the last six months. The bank rate is still 8¾, which it is considered prudent to maintain for the purpose of checking speculative enterprise. The market rate of interest, however, is gradually falling.

Passenger Dies on the Campania.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 10.—The Cunard liner Campania, from New York Oct. 3, which arrived here to-day, on her way to Liverpool, reported that a saloon passenger, Mrs. Young, died on Oct. 9 from heart disease, and was buried at sea.

The name of Mrs. Young cannot be found on the passenger list of the Campania.

BIG MINING COMPANY FORMED.

New Yorkers in a $10,000,000 Concern to Operate in Mexico.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—The Mexican Mining and Smelting Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $10,000,000, to operate mines in Durango, in the State of Durango, Mexico. The principal office of the company will be in New York City. The Directors are Thomas H. Watkins and Clarence D. Simpson of Scranton, Penn.; Walter B. Devereux, J. Rogers Maxwell, Thomas L. Manson, Samuel T. Peters, William L. Stow, Henry H. Hollister, Girard C. W. Lowrey of New York City, and E. Cooper Shapley and Charles F. Jones of Philadelphia. Henry H. Brady, Jr., of Scranton subscribes for $9,850,000 of the stock.

CARLSTADT CHEMICAL CO. CASE.

Bergen County Grand Jury Finds Four Indictments Charging Conspiracy.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Bergen County Grand Jury for September has handed up indictments charging criminal conspiracy against James E. Duross of Holt & Duross, lawyers, of 220 Broadway, New York; P. B. Clark of the Automatic Coaling and Weighing Company of 29 Broadway; James E. Orr, a private detective, of 273 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and N. E. White, Treasurer of the Carlstadt (N. J.) Chemical Company. White was also indicted for perjury.

These indictments result from friction in the Carlstadt Chemical Company, which culminated in an affidavit against W. S. Hull, Jr., H. S. Predmore, and S. J. Kirkman on the charge of arson and grand larceny. This charge was dismissed by the jury.

Texas Town Burned Out.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 11.—Insurance men at Dallas have been informed that nearly all the town of Alba, 100 miles east of Dallas, was destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. It is reported that only two business houses of the seventeen are left. A large quantity of cotton was also burned.

NEW TRIAL FOR W. F. MILLER.

Supreme Court Decides that Franklin Syndicate Manager Was Illegally Convicted.

William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame, who is now in Sing Sing Prison, has been granted a new trial. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon reversed the judgment of the County Court of Kings County, rendered on April 30, 1900, before Judge H'd, convicting Miller of a charge of grand larceny. In reversing the judgment of the lower court the Appellate Division grants Miller a new trial. Presiding Justice Goodrich dissents from the majority opinion of the court, which is written by Justice Hirschberg. District Attorney Clarke of Kings County, when seen yesterday afternoon with regard to the decision, said that he would take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Miller was the manager of the Franklin Syndicate, which promised to pay 10 per cent. a week on investments made with it. The syndicate conducted its business in an office in a building in Floyd Street, Brooklyn. When the collapse of the scheme came it caused a big sensation. Miller fled, but was later arrested in Canada. On April 30, 1900, he was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for ten years for grand larceny in the first degree.

The reversal of this judgment by the Appellate Division is made on a technicality. District Attorney Clarke elected to try Miller on the count of the indictment for common grand larceny. Another indictment against him charged grand larceny as a felonious breach of trust in appropriating, as alleged, the money intrusted to him.

It was contended on behalf of the defendant that he could not be tried on the indictment which charged common grand larceny, but that he should have been tried for grand larceny for obtaining money under false pretenses. The defendant urged that if it was common law larceny, it only constituted larceny, as then for the first time made such by the statute, but formerly known as the crime of false pretenses, and that he could therefore only lawfully be convicted under an indictment specifically charging him with the crime as created by the statute.

This argument, the Appellate Court holds, is sound, the Code of Criminal Procedure expressly requiring a statement of the act constituting the crime to be set forth in the indictment. The conviction of the defendant, the Court declares, must therefore be reversed.

As a new trial is ordered, it is expected that Miller will be brought from Sing Sing to Brooklyn, and it is thought probable that he will be released on bail.

IN HONOR OF COLUMBIA.

Friends of J. Pierpont Morgan Celebrate Her Victory on His Steam Yacht the Corsair.

Columbia's victory over the Shamrock was celebrated on board J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair by a small party of guests, who, in the absence of Mr. Morgan, were entertained by J. Beaver Webb, the naval architect, as his personal representative. The party included William H. Fletcher, H. H. Lloyd, G. Radford Kelso, James B. Lyon, William H. English, Henry Pegram, A. R. Brasher, John D. Creamer, Gen. Nicholas R. O'Connor, Daniel Justin McCarthy F. M. Cronise, Commisioner of Highways James P. Keating and his son, Stephen H. Keating; George H. Blodgett, General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, and W. H. Newman.

The company boarded the Corsair at the New York Yacht Club's landing at West Thirty-fifth Street, and proceeded to City Island after electing Gen. O'Connor the Commodore of the day. There the great yacht drew in close to the victorious defender and the party went on board, where they were shown over the vessel by Capt. Barr. The Corsair then continued to Indian Harbor, where a reception was given in their honor by Commodore E. C. Benedict and Mrs. Benedict, after which they were shown over their beautiful country seat.

During the day a telegram was sent to Mr. Morgan at San Francisco, and a prompt reply was received from him to the effect that he felt certain that from the congenial make-up of the party they were having a good time. From Indian Harbor the Corsair returned to this city.

CHICAGO HEIR A BURGLAR.

"William H. Gibson," Whose Mother Is Very Sick, Confesses His Guilt After Arrest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—William H. Gibson, nineteen years old, said to be the heir upon the death of his mother to several hundred thousands of dollars, is confined at the Town Hall Police Station on a charge of burglary. The police admit that the name under which the prisoner is booked is a fictitious one, but they refuse to reveal any of the facts concerning his relations.

It has been learned that the boy's mother, who is a widow, owns a mansion in New York and another in Los Angeles, where she now resides, and that for a time she lived with her son in the most fashionable quarter of Hyde Park, this city.

Gibson admits his guilt, and as a result of his confession much of the stolen jewelry has been recovered from a pawnshop.

BURGLARS ROB A CHURCH.

Break Into St. Philip's P. E. and Steal Contents of the Poor Boxes.

St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, the second oldest church for colored people in the city, at 161 West Twenty-fifth Street, was entered by burglars some time Thursday night and six of its poor boxes robbed and some of the vestments stolen, while books, clothing, and other personal effects, which the thieves found there, were scattered about the floor.

There is a large safe in the church, and the knob of this had been knocked off with a hammer, but the safe had not been opened. The robbery was discovered by Sexton William Brown and his assistant when they opened the church yesterday morning.

The police have found witnesses who say they saw three men running out of the church Thursday night. The burglars had gained entrance to the school attached to the church from a lumber yard, which it adjoins, and had then made their way through the chapel to the vestry.

MURDERER SET FIRE TO JAIL.

Is Confined at Mount Holly, N. J., Awaiting Sentence of Death.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 11.—In spite of efforts to keep the matter quiet it became known to-day that Charles Brown, who is in jail here awaiting a death sentence, yesterday attempted to set fire to the building. Brown is to be sentenced for the murder of Washington Hunter. He is now in the dark cell chained hand and foot.

Early yesterday morning Brown was caught trying to cut a hole in a wall. He was moved to another cell. A half hour later smoke was seen coming from the window of the new cell by Jailer Fleetwood. His cries brought the Sheriff and others, and they ran to the cell. They found Brown had set fire to a closet, and was standing at the far end of the cell watching the fire start. A garden hose was run into the cell, and the fire put out without much damage.

Mrs. Mabel Haines, who is in prison awaiting trial for the alleged murder of her stepchild, was the occupant of the cell next to Brown's. She became hysterical, and when the cell was unlocked she rushed out, carrying her two children, the youngest an infant born in the jail, and rushed about the corridors screaming and begging to be saved.

Chicago Merchant's Suicide.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—George Rankin, a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and a partner in the commission firm of John Rankin & Co., committed suicide in Oak Park to-day. His family thinks he was incited to the deed by grief over the death of his wife three years ago.

Burglars Get Into Kansas Bank.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 11.—Word has been received that the State Bank of Narka, Kan., forty miles from here, was entered last night by burglars, who blew open the safe and secured a large sum of money. Bloodhounds have been put on the trail of the robbers.

EPISCOPAL DEPUTIES DISCUSS REMARRIAGE

In Convention's Lower House the Bishops' Action Is Debated.

Dr. Huntington Favors Freedom to Marry Again for Innocent Parties in Certain Cases of Divorce —New Bishops Named.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Both houses of the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America considered the question of marriage and divorce to-day. The Bishops adopted a substitute for the proposed Canon 37, providing for the discipline of persons marrying again after being divorced. The principal change made by the substitute is the provision that such person may receive the Sacrament on the written consent of a Bishop.

The House of Deputies began the eagerly awaited debate of Section 4 of the proposed Canon 36, which virtually prohibits the remarriage of divorced persons by an Episcopal clergyman. The discussion will be continued on Monday. The only vote reached during the day was on a proposed modification of Dr. Huntington's amendment, providing for determining the cause of divorce in the case of a divorced person applying to be married. This was defeated.

Five missionary Bishops were named today by the House of Bishops. Their final election must take place in the House of Deputies.

THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

An attempt was made by the Deputies to take up matters ahead of their order, but the motion was tabled, showing a disposition to proceed with the regular order, which insured a consideration of the canon on marriage and divorce and other prominent subjects. The house went into Committee of the Whole on the marriage and divorce canon.

An attempt to strike out a requirement of Section 3, that in recording a marriage the clergy should state the ages of the parties, was defeated. A requirement that, when practicable, the parish register record should be signed by the married parties and the witnesses was, after much objection, retained. Section 3 was then adopted as a whole.

This brought the argument to Article IV., already adopted by the Bishops, which forbids the marriage of persons divorced for cause not existing before their former marriage.

Mr. Lewis of Pennsylvania rose to correct a misapprehension of the public report of his canon. He explained that the purpose was not to prevent any one at all from being married, but only to forbid ministers of the Episcopal Church to marry any divorced person whose former husband or wife was still living.

DR. HUNTINGTON'S AMENDMENT.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington offered an amendment intended to except the innocent party to a divorce obtained for the cause of adultery, the facts to be determined from the court records. He supported his proposal by an appeal to the authority of Jesus Christ, which, he said, could not be attacked except by the assistance of what is known as the "higher criticism." This, he added, could be fully answered, if the need arose.

Richard H. Battle of North Carolina argued strongly for Dr. Huntington's amendment as being in accordance with the Scripture and free from the charge of impracticability. Thomas C. Elder of Virginia urged that evidence regarding divorce should be sought in the entire record rather than in the decree of the court alone, which would not in every case recite the ground of the divorce. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Dr. Huntington approved this amendment. Dr. Radford of Delaware advocated the passage of the section just as it came from the House of Bishops. He said the conditions of society and common decency required just such stringent legislation.

The Rev. Dr. Greer of New York cited the fact that more divorces were granted in this country than in all the countries of Europe together. Every consideration of social purity of the country, of the sacredness of the home, and of the teaching of Christ, he said, led him to oppose Dr. Huntington's amendment and to favor the measure just as it came from the Bishops.

The Rev. Dr. Fiske of Rhode Island appealed for the support of the Deputies for the original measure.

DR. McKIM AGAINST BISHOPS.

The Rev. Dr. McKim of Washington had deep sympathy with the motive of the canon as it came from the Bishops, but he did not believe it would accomplish the end intended. It was revolutionary legislation in the Church. He differed with those who, with the Church of Rome, held marriage to be absolutely indissoluble. The claim was unscriptural, he said. He cited Bishop King of Litchfield, England, as unable to regard marriage as indissoluble. This view was supported by Bishops Lightfoot, Wordsworth, and Trench.

The Rev. Dr. Foley of Central Pennsylvania acknowledged himself a convert, since coming to San Francisco, to the stricter view of the case, largely because the laity seemed to him to demand it. He said the public sentiment of the American people could never be brought into line with the vigorous restrictions here contemplated. W. H. Adams of Western New York said the church certainly had the right to legislate on stricter lines than those of the civil law, but he regarded the proposed restrictions as an unwarranted interference with the rights of the people.

John P. Thomas, Jr., of South Carolina, where no divorces are allowed by the State law, said the law of the Church should correspond with the high standard adopted by his State.

Ex-United States Attorney General George H. Williams of Oregon opposed all restrictions upon the subject by the Church. He would leave all such restrictions to the civil law.

"We find," he said, "that the sanctity of the home has been grossly violated in very many cases. In such cases the guilty should be punished, but the innocent should be allowed to go free."

Dr. Huntington asked leave to withdraw his acceptance of certain additions to his amendment and to speak upon that amendment as originally proposed by him. He added: "In our zeal for sanctity let us not forget justice. There are in some of these cases under discussion innocent parties to whom consideration ought to be shown."

MR. ELDER'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Elder's amendment to Dr. Huntington's amendment was put to a vote and lost. The committee then met and reported progress to the house. It was decided that the house should next go into Committee of the Whole on this subject Monday at 10:30 o'clock, and to-day's session was adjourned.

At the morning session of the House of Bishops five missionary Bishops were chosen. They were:

District of Hankow—the Rev. Dr. James Addison Ingle.

District of the Philippines—the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Brent.

District of Olympia—The Rev. Dr. Frederick Keator.

District of Porto Rico—The Rev. Dr. William Cabel Brown.

District of North Dakota—The Rev. Dr. Charles Campbell Pierce.

NEW BISHOPS CHOSEN.

The Rev. James Addison Ingle, chosen to be Bishop of the newly created District of Hankow, was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1888, and soon afterward went to China as a missionary. For some years he has been in charge of the church at Hankow.

Charles H. Brent, first Missionary Bishop to the Philippines, is a native of Ontario and a graduate of the Toronto Theological School. Since 1892 he has been assistant minister of St. Stephen's Church, Boston, and St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, and has also served in West Boston.

Dr. Frederick Kalor, who will go to the Olympia district, is at present of St. John Julius Church, in Dubuque, Ia. He is a member of the present House of Deputies and is about forty years old.

The Rev. Dr. W. Brown, chosen for the new district of Porto Rico and adjacent islands, is a native of Lynchburg, Va. For some time he has been in charge of a mission in Brazil.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Campbell Pierce, chosen for missionary Bishop of North Dakota, is at present Chaplain of the Twenty-second Infantry. He went to the Philippines soon after the commencement of hostilities, and for a time was Post Chaplain at Manila. He was active in the promotion of educational work in the islands, until ill-health compelled his return to this country about a year ago.

After the selection of these new Bishops the house adopted the eleventh and last article of the amendments to the constitution. It provides for the manner of amending that instrument.

BISHOPS ADOPT SUBSTITUTE.

Consideration of Canon 37, relating to the disciplining of persons marrying again after being divorced, caused a protracted debate, at the close of which the following substitute was adopted:

No person divorced for cause arising after marriage and marrying again during the lifetime of the other party to the divorce, nor any person marrying a person so divorced, shall be admitted to baptism or confirmation or be permitted to receive the holy communion, until the written approval of the Bishop shall be given.

Provided that the prohibition shall not apply to the case of the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery; and,

Provided, also, that the sacrament shall in no case be refused to a penitent party in imminent danger of death.

The Bishops have refused to accept the proposed setting aside of a portion of the Diocese of Kansas as a missionary district, but recognized the fact that the Bishop there was heavily handicapped and recommended the matter to the consideration of the Missionary Board.

It was decided to participate in the appointment of a committee of Bishops, Presbyters, and laymen, to draw up and present to the next General Convention of the Church a canon on provinces, including a plan for dividing the United States into provinces.

On the part of the Bishops there were appointed on this committee the Bishops of Fond Du Lac, Texas, Vermont, and Los Angeles. The Bishops of New York and Maryland and the Coadjutor Bishop of Southern Ohio were appointed to act with three presbyters and three laymen on a committee to consider the question of the translation of Bishops.

AMERICAN CHURCHGOERS.

Statistics Gathered by the Federation of Christian Organizations—Wandering Habits of Church Attendants.

The Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations has in the course of its efforts to gather the non-churchgoing element of New York into some religious sphere, collected reports on the sociological and religious conditions of half a million of the population of the west side, and is now continuing the work in the upper part of the east side.

The federation claims to have turned over to church care 20,000 families. The active co-operation of over twenty different religious societies has been enlisted in this work, and six new churches, including four different denominations, have been located in needy neighborhoods. Three new philanthropic institutions, an industrial settlement, a Work for Crippled Children, and a kindergarten for colored children have been established, largely through the efforts of the federation.

In point of church attendance the Protestant seems to be a mean, the federation reports state, between the Catholics and the Hebrew. A very small percentage of Catholics are found unattached to any Church, while the proportion of Hebrews without synagogue connection is declared to be very large. The unsettled church life and the wandering habit of the American churchgoer is in strong contrast, the reports declare, to the foreign Catholic constituency which clings faithfully to the neighborhood church. For example, in two districts of the west side there are three Baptist churches. The members of the Baptist denomination, however, living in this territory attend no less than twenty-six other Baptist churches throughout the city, as far separated as the German Baptist, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and the First Baptist, on West Seventy-ninth Street. This scattering of its people is true of all the other denominations made up of Americans. The Episcopalians in that district attend fifty-five outside churches.

The Reformed Dutch Church stands first in the list of comparative church attendance. The members of this church in one district report a percentage of 95 as having church homes. Then in order come the Catholics with 90 per cent.; the Episcopalians, 86 per cent.; the Methodists, 81 per cent.; Presbyterians, 76 per cent.; Baptists, 71 per cent.; Lutherans, 71 per cent.; Hebrews, 40 per cent.

WOMEN LEAP FROM TRAIN.

Both Hurt and One Is Now in a Critical Condition.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 11.—Miss Anna Carlson is at her home here suffering from concussion of the brain, and Mrs. Charles Sandal is also being attended by a physician for injuries they received last night by jumping from a moving train. Miss Carlson is in a serious condition.

Mrs. Sandal and Miss Carlson went to the Lackawanna Railroad station in this city last night to see a party of friends off. The train was in the station and Miss Carlson and Mrs. Sandal went aboard. The women became engaged in conversation and neither noticed the brakeman when he gave the warning that the train was to start. When the cars had left the station the women suddenly started from their seats and rushed to the door. Before the brakeman could stop them they jumped. The train was stopped and the hands went back to where the women had leaped. They found both badly bruised about the head and body, but they didn't appear to be badly hurt. They were taken to their homes.

To-day Miss Carlson's condition became so serious that a physician was summoned. He found that she was suffering from concussion of the brain and was in a critical condition. Mrs. Sandal, although badly bruised, is not in a serious condition.

$50,000 Insurance Policy Invalid.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that the fifty-thousand-dollar life insurance policy issued by the United States Life Insurance Company to Herman D. Cable on Feb. 21, 1899, is invalid. Mr. Cable was the President of the Chicago Cottage Organ Company. After he received the policy he took it back to the company, asking that it be withheld for a few days. Soon after he became very sick, and a personal friend, George B. Lord, paid the premium and took possession of the policy. The company, according to the evidence, knew nothing of the illness of Mr. Cable until informed of his death, which occurred on March 2 of the same year. His widow, Alice A. Cable, in a long litigation sought to compel the payment of the policy.

$160,000 Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Fire totally destroyed the building and contents of the St. Louis Cereal Sugar Company here early this morning. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at about $160,000. The St. Louis Candy Company, adjoining, suffered a loss by smoke and water of about $10,000 on building and contents.

G. A. Buffum of Providence a Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—George Allen Buffum, President of the Rhode Island Society Sons of the American Revolution and widely known socially, committed suicide at his home to-day by cutting his throat. Mr. Buffum had for a number of years been out of active business. His age was sixty-three. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Register to-day!

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A cracker that IS what it is named

Leader Graham Wafer

The most delicate and carefully made Graham cracker on the market. One of our specialties and on sale at grocers at 15 cents a box.

Health Food Company,
61 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

B. Altman & Co.

Boots, Ties and Slippers

For WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Particular attention is directed to the marked improvements recently made in the form and fitting qualities of Shoes and Slippers.

SHOE DEPARTMENT, Third Floor.

"Music, the Universal Language of Mankind." —Longfellow.

The Increase of Its Enjoyment has Been Accomplished by the Pianola.

The popularity of the Pianola attests in the most forcible manner that there is a need for an assistant in playing the piano, and that the Pianola supplies this need. It enables every one to play the piano.

A GREAT pianist or violinist is able to make himself understood in any civilized country. He may not be able to ask even for a drink of water in more than one language. Yet, when he plays his instrument he can convey to his audience thought and feeling—can play upon them, appealing to one sense after another, can put them through the entire gamut of human emotions. He can do this through the power of expression offered by music as he never could by mere language, were he never so gifted a scholar.

How little of this great power are we most of us able to exercise!

And why?

Surely not because we lack the capacity. The mere fact that we can all comprehend makes it certain that we could also express.

It remained for the Aeolian Company to solve this problem. Thirty years ago, in the Aeolian, it was made possible for any one to play the organ with entire command over its capacity for expression, yet with a mechanical technique. Six years ago, in the Pianola, the control of the piano, the most popular of all musical instruments, was given to any one—the same mechanical technique, eliminating the necessity for years of hard work, and yet leaving with the player absolute control of the power of expression, thought, and feeling in music.

These instruments, revolutionary and tradition dispelling in their nature, are very difficult to understand, except as a result of a close personal investigation. This investigation we urge every one to make, and we extend a cordial invitation to all those who are interested to call at our warerooms, where we will help them in every way to thoroughly understand the Aeolian and Pianola. We will show them how, with the aid of these wonderful instruments, even those entirely unskilled in musical technique can put themselves in command of *the universal language of mankind—music.*

The price of the Pianola is but $250. For this investment every one can play upon his piano any composition ever written, no matter if he literally does not know one note from another.

THE AEOLIAN CO.

18 West 23d Street, N. Y. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
657 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

GEORGE DOLINSKI HANGED.

Chicago Murderer Pays Penalty for Killing His Brother-in-Law.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—George Dolinski, convicted of murder, was hanged here to-day.

The crime for which he paid the extreme penalty was the murder of his brother-in-law, Anton Lisle, a year ago. He became infatuated with Mrs. Lisle, his wife's sister. That his clandestine wooing might not be interfered with, he sent his wife on a visit to her parents in the old country.

Lisle, the husband, grew suspicious, however, and his body, with the throat cut and four bullet wounds in it, was found later in a lonely pasture. Dolinski, when arrested, declared that he and Lisle had quarreled about money matters and that he had been compelled to shoot his brother-in-law in self-defense. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty." Meanwhile Mrs. Dolinski heard in Europe that her husband had been arrested, but the report also said that it was for her own murder. Supposing that she could get him out of his predicament by appearing, and thus disproving the charge that he had killed her, she hurried back across the Atlantic and to Chicago, only to discover the real state of affairs.

She did not abandon her husband, however, but did all she could to aid him. She visited him in the jail yesterday. Dolinski made his last confession to Father Rapouz, and spent last night in a barber's chair, alternately dozing and gazing at his image in a mirror.

MEXICAN OUTLAW TO HANG.

Gregorio Cortez's Sentence Results from One of His Three Murders.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 11.—Gregorio Cortez, the Mexican outlaw, for whom an exciting man hunt was kept up for two weeks in the Lower Rio Grande Valley last Spring, was convicted to-day at Karnes City of murdering Sheriff Morris of Karnes County. He was sentenced to be hanged.

Cortez was recently sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment for the murder of August Schnable, a member of the Morris posse. He is still to be tried for the murder of Sheriff Glover of Gonzales County.

Marquis Ito Sightseeing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Marquis Ito, who is on a trip around the world, and who was confined to his apartments through illness yesterday evening, was able to visit the stock yards to-day. His physician said the visit might be taken as a denial of the report that the Marquis would be confined to his room.

Sudden Death of a Foreman.

Robert Sauvan, fifty-seven years old, who was a foreman in the Department of Highways, died suddenly yesterday in front of 523 Trinity Avenue. Mr. Sauvan, who lived at 919 Trinity Avenue, had been suffering from heart disease.

THE STROLLERS TRADE MARK

A PERFECT **SHOE** FOR MEN.

$3.00 Per Pair

Try Them.

The Best Shoe Made.

Sold exclusively by

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.

279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave.,
47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

MORGAN & BROTHERS

(Established 1851.)

STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

232, 234, 236 WEST 47TH ST.,

near Broadway; separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE IN CITY OR COUNTRY. FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART, BOXED AND SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Estimates furnished. Telephone 113—38th.

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 386 Columbus.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

C.&F.

Store News of to day at Wanamaker's

THIS page is crowded to its utmost with the Wanamaker word of broadest public importance today. Whether your shopping plans include a visit to this store, or not, the information here given will tend to protect you from buying the wrong thing and paying the wrong price. Wanamaker quotations fix market values as accurately as Wanamaker fashion displays give authority to style.

Our Store News is educational because absolutely correct. We draw from a vast fund of mercantile knowledge daily. We give it to you most frankly; and the store today presents merchandise, and values which in variety and economy are unequaled anywhere.

What are the needs by which you can test the store today?

Men's NECKWEAR
At Half a Dollar

A popular price; but the ties we show will make it doubly pleasing to every tasteful man. There is wonderful variety in our present display—handsome new silks, new shapes and all shapes — narrow four-in-hands, Imperials, batswing ties. Among the latest arrivals are narrow four-in-hands and batswing ties, made of handsome Persian silks of the same quality that is used in larger scarfs at three times this price.

It is a fine collection for a man to pick from. 50c each. Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Domet Flannel Pajamas at $1

The most delightful sleeping garments for the winter. Soft, warm, comfortable and serviceable. These are made of good, fleecy domet flannel; in attractive patterns, all fast colors, cut in full sizes, and made in all sizes.

Remarkably fine sleeping garments to buy for a dollar a suit. Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Mackintoshes
At Five Dollars

Little price—good coat, which we guarantee absolutely rain-proof. And the guarantee means that it will give continued satisfactory service. Good looking, too; because rightly made. Box coat style, in blue, black, brown and gray; with velvet collar; all seams sewed and strapped. $5. Broadway and Ninth street.

Tapestry Carpets Reduced

These are the best quality of Tapestry Carpets, ten-wire, in a variety of excellent patterns, many of which have matching borders and stair-carpets. They sell regularly at 80c and 85c a yard, but this lot bears an especially low price—

Sixty Cents a Yard

—which will recommend these standard carpets still more to careful housekeepers who are refitting at this time. Third floor.

Knit UNDERWEAR
A Remarkably Complete Stock

Correct under-garments are of equal importance with correct outer wear. The latter for looks, the former for health and comfort.

Underwear seems like very prosaic merchandise, but our expert makes its study his life-work, and careful men and women will see by examining the garments we show, that Wanamaker Underwear is different from all others at many crucial points.

In completeness of stocks there is no equal anywhere. This brief synopsis:

Winter Weight Underwear for Men

Shirts and drawers of English, German, and American manufacture: Cotton, 50c to $4.10 each; merino, 75c to $7.75 each; wool, $2 to $10; silk, $8 to $19.25.

Special word of these particular lines:

$1.25 each—English heavy cotton shirts and drawers; fashioned throughout; shirts have ribbed tails; drawers have reinforced seats.

$1.50 each—Heavy-weight natural colored merino shirts and drawers; full fashioned and regular made; drawer seats reinforced.

$2 each—Natural all-wool shirts and drawers; heavy weight; regular made and fashioned.

Women's Underwear—

Cotton, 25c to $2.25; merino, 75c to $5; wool, $1 to $3.75; silk, $1.25 to $10.

Three special grades:

At 50c each—Three weights in ribbed cotton vests; long or short sleeves; high neck; drawers to match, ankle length; French band; side buttoned; two styles of knee length drawers; also tight shape ankle length.

At $1 each—Medium or heavy-weight white merino vests; long or short sleeves; drawers to match. Heavy Balbriggan union suits; long or short sleeves; all silk-trimmed and finished.

At $1.50—Swiss ribbed silk-and-wool white vests; medium weight. Same in heavy weight, with drawers to match. Medium-weight white ribbed union suits; same in heavy-weight silver gray.

Children's Underwear—

25c a garment for cotton to $2.60 for wool.

Heavy-weight silver gray cotton vests and pantalettes; sizes 20 and 22, 25c; sizes 24 and 26, 30c; sizes 28, 30, and 32, 35c.

Heavy white or natural colored merino vests, pantalettes or drawers, silk trimmed and finished; size 20, 30c, advance 5c on each larger size.

Pure natural wool vests, pantalettes or drawers; size 18, 45c, advance 10c on each larger size.

The same story of goodness and completeness applies to our stock of

STOCKINGS

for men, women and children:

Men's Half Hose—

Cotton, 12½c to $6 a pair for all-silk.

Special word of these:

3 pairs for $1; 37½c pair—Cotton, all black and black with split soles; also in English black, tan, slate, or navy blue.

37½c pair—Medium or heavy weight, black or natural wool; seamless and elastic.

Women's Stockings—

12½c to $50 pair.

Two items in particular, are unmatched values:

25c pair—Fast black cotton stockings, all black; black with split soles or unbleached feet.

50c pair—English black cashmere stockings; merino heels or toes; soles, heels, and toes doubled.

Children's Hosiery—

12½c to $3.05 a pair.

Heavy ribbed fast black cotton stockings; regular made feet; knees, toes, and heels doubled; sizes 6, 15c; 6½ to 7½, 20c; 8 to 10, 25c.

Fast black ribbed merino stockings; merino heels and toes; sizes 5½ and 6, 25c; 6½ to 8½, 30c; 9 to 10, 35c. Broadway.

SILK WAISTS
A Little-Price Surprise

This is an odd time for an offering of fine new Silk Waists at an average of half prices.

Fine time for women who appreciate saving a couple of dollars on a waist.

And you'll like the waists—that is, unless you propose paying more than $7.50 for yours.

These offered to-day are of taffeta, Louisine or peau de soie, in pretty colors and black, variously plaited or hemstitched—some with stitched straps or cordings, and some trimmed with lace and ribbon. The price—

$3.50 Each

If you try to match them, you'll find such waists selling at $5 to $7.50 Second floor, Tenth street

Saturday News of Shoes

Important re-inforcements are come to this splendidly broad Shoe Movement, which will insure a busy Saturday's selling.

There are special offerings of rare worth, for both men and women—opportunities to get Shoes of the finest character at absurdly low prices. These:

Men's $4 to $6 Sample Shoes, $2.65

All sorts are included, from shoes for lightest dress wear to heavy-weather shoes. They are samples, which means that men who wear a 7 B or C shoe, will get extraordinary value for their investment.

Women's $3 to $5 Sample Shoes, $2

The sizes are 3½ to 4, A and B widths; and the shoes include all sorts of leathers, in all the advanced styles; many of the highest grade. Women who wear these sized shoes should make the most of their opportunity.

Then these splendid values:

Men's Shoes—

$1.60—Stylish shoes of box calf, kid and velour calf; stout extension soles. You save one-third of their real value.

$1.90—Box calf, wax calf and stout kidskin shoes; full English toes, flat soles; of heavy solid leather; will stand the hardest sort of wear, and worth $3.

$2.40—A collection of fine shoes, in nearly all leathers, and many toe shapes; smoothly and well made; in this Fall's styles.

Women's Shoes—

$1—Of black kidskin; soft but durable. Two dollar sort.

$1.40—In smart shapes; firm soles and regular heels; good for school use, or to save your other shoes. Fair value is $2.50.

$1.60—In several toe shapes and leathers; some stout welted soles; others of the flexible sort that fit and wear well.

$1.80—Patent leather shoes; new, shapely and comfortable.

Boys' Shoes—

$1—Calfskin, of heavy sort, with heavy soles; all leather.

$1.25—Made of tough grained goat skin, on a shapely last; solid leather throughout; full toes. Value $2.

Children's Shoes—

50c—More than 500 pairs. They have been in our own regular stock at much higher prices. The sizes are somewhat deranged, which is our reason for clearing them out. Some were $2.50.

80c—Children's fine black kid and calfskin shoes; wide toes and solid soles; made for school and even for dress wear. Larger sizes, 90c and $1.

Another lot of small boys' shoes at $1; the manly kind; made with spring heels. Basement.

Two Remarkable Values in Men's SUITS and Overcoats

You expect the extraordinary thing at Wanamaker's, always—and rightly. This would not be Wanamaker's, if it were not so. Men's Clothing most of all. The best clothing that can be made is here, at fairest prices always. But today, special word of these:

Men's Black Thibet Sack Suits At Twelve Dollars!

A hundred suits ready this morning. Made of this handsome pure wool fabric—always dressy and refined, yet highly serviceable. Made up in most correct fashion; best workmanship inside and out; neat and serviceable wool serge lining. Suits for practical and careful men who like to look well. Remarkable suits at $12.

Men's Cheviot or Frieze Overcoats At Fifteen Dollars!

Superb Winter Overcoats; of handsome cheviot in dark or medium Oxford mixture; or of black frieze. These coats are made extra long (48 inches), as all good dressers want them. They have big broad shoulders and very loose backs, which hang straight from the shoulders in handsome style. Smartly finished at every point. Rare coats indeed to buy for $15.

Then we have a superb collection of **Men's Worsted Trousers at $5**; in neat and stylish stripes, dark and medium shades. They are unsurpassed in any stock anywhere.

But no matter what the need or wish in the matter of clothes, for business or dress, it will be filled, and best filled at Wanamaker's. With a money-saving, of course. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Walking Hats
Including a Bargain.

Fashion has coupled and simplicity with telling effect in the season's felt Walking Hats for Women and Girls. Our show-rooms contain an exhaustive collection of them—over a hundred different styles, many of the prettiest of which come from our own millinery workrooms.

Shapes are squat, most of them approaching in form the roll-brimmed sailor. Trimmings are simple, as on other hats this season—a quill, pompon or breast supplying the necessary finishing touch. The variety of felt is broad—the finer hats are of French felt or beaver, and camel's-hair felt is also used considerably. The color of the tailor-made costume influences the choice of color in the hat. Prices are $1 to $16.

Of special interest today is an offering of extremely stylish Walking Hats, trimmed by our own milliners, and fully worth $4.50,

At $3.50 Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Tailor-made Suits

America is far ahead of every other country in designing and making suitable dresses for young girls. This is especially evident in the Tailor-made Suits for Girls of 14 to 16 years, of which suits we show a most attractive collection. They are both stylish and well adapted to the age of their intended wearers.

Materials of these Suits are cheviot, Venetian cheviot and broadcloth, in the most recent shades. They have jackets in blouse, Eton or the popular Norfolk styles, and are splendidly tailored, from the stylish suits at $10 to those at $65.

Some price-hints:

$13.50—Suits of broadcloth; double-breasted tight-fitting jacket; skirt with deep corded circular flounce.

$15—Suits of broadcloth, in navy blue and black; Norfolk jacket, trimmed with straps of cloth, corded with silk; well-cut flounced skirt.

$20—Suits of broadcloth; jaunty blouse jacket with belt; collar, cuffs, and trimming of stitched peau de soie; flounced skirt.

$22—Suits of cheviot serge with blouse jacket; collar, belt and buttons of velvet; deep flounced skirt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

If you don't know the comprehensiveness of this stock of Boys' Clothing, it will be worth your while to stop in today with your young hopeful, and look it over:

Twenty-five distinct styles of Sailor Suits at $5 each, for instance, for boys between 3 and 12 years old. The suits are plain or handsomely trimmed, as you elect; materials are blue cheviots and serges.

Then there is plenty of room for choice among the mixed, blue and black cheviots and blue serges, of which our "Wanamaker Special" double-breasted suits, for boys of 8 to 16 years, are made. These are also $5 each. Never was there a better suit made for the price.

At $5, again, is a new, long top coat called the "London," for boys of 4 to 16 years. It's made of Oxford frieze, and is full of style.

Knee Trousers, in splendid dark mixtures, worth 85c, for boys of 4 to 16 years, are 55c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Neckwear
And Veilings

America and Europe have contributed lavishly to this showing of Fall and Winter Neckwear, Veilings and Laces. The variety of tasteful and stylish designs, many of them exclusively ours, is extremely broad; and helpful and suggestive to every woman.

There is a plethora of remarkably good values in the collections, of which these deserve especial notice:

At 25c—Automobile Ties, in black, white and colors; corded neck-piece, with revere hemstitched borders, and stitchings of black and white.

At 50c—Silk Automobile Ties in black, white and colors; with cording and revere hemstitching and attached turn-over collars; some with white or colored grounds, bound with contrasting colors. A most attractive style of neckwear.

At 50c—Stock Collars with bows attached; of soft silk, loosely shirred on stock; lace turnover points and bows of silk, outlined in contrasting colors; white, black and colored grounds. A very popular style.

At 25c a yard—Veilings, in a splendid showing of sheer meshes, clearly woven; in black and black-and-white effects, plain, dotted, or spotted.

At 85c and $1.10—45-inch Point d'Esprit Nets; two excellent values in all-silk nets, in black or white.

Matching Sets, low-priced, of fine Platte Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces, Edgings, and Insertions; particularly adapted for use on underwear:

Valenciennes Laces, 6c yard to 25c yard.
Point de Paris Laces, 7c yard to 30c yard.
12-yard pieces at reduced prices. Broadway.

Umbrellas Under-priced

Here are two groups of splendid Umbrellas for Men and Women, that uphold this store's reputation for selling excellent umbrellas much below their rightful worth.

These offerings are not fortuitous, either, but the result of planning months ahead—buying silks when the market is down, handles whenever we can buy handsome ones advantageously, and having the umbrellas made for us during the dull Summer months.

Hence prices like these:

At $2.75. All-silk Umbrellas worth $3.75 and $4—Women's 26-inch, with fancy handles of pearl-and-silver and ivory-and-silver; men's 28-inch, with real buckhorn and cape horn handles, silver mounted.

At $1.85. All-silk Umbrellas worth $2.50—Women's 26-inch and men's 28-inch, with fancy English natural wood handles. Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs

The Handkerchief stock bristles with opportunities to obtain excellent, pure-linen Handkerchiefs, for Men and Women, at prices that are always at least a shade better than you'd expect to pay for goods of equal reliability.

But here's an occasion in particular, to secure good Handkerchiefs at less than even our regular prices.

3,000 Women's unlaundered all-linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, and revered or embroidered; regularly priced at $1.50 a dozen,

at 10c each

Broadway.

Gloves FOR Men AND Women

Many men and women have been putting off buying their Fall Walking Gloves. Here's a case where their tardiness is of positive benefit to them—excellent walking gloves, in Fall shades, at **$1 a pair.**

The Women's Gloves are Cape gloves with the new "Russian Tannage," which gives them the pleasant odor of Russia leather and makes them soft and comfortable, though strong. You'll not find them elsewhere.

They are one-clasp, P. X. M. sewn, handsomely stitched, in such stylish Fall shades as rouge, russet, oak tan and mahogany. **$1 a pair** Tenth street.

The Men's Gloves are the stylish Cape gloves, with Paris Point embroidery, P. X. M. sewn, and in latest street shades. They are particularly good gloves at the price. **$1 a pair**

Other splendid gloves for men are:

At $1—Genuine Mocha gloves.

Full pique glace lambskin gloves.

At $1.50—Fownes' full pique gloves.
Fownes' P. X. M. Cape gloves.
Full pique genuine Mocha gloves.
Saddle sewn heavy Cape gloves.
Mocha and kid gloves, silk-lined.

Also Dent's, Fownes', Perrin's and Fisk, Clark and Flagg's gloves, in broad assortment, from $1.85 to $2.50. Broadway and Ninth street.

Candy that the Children Ought to Eat

How many generations of mothers have worried because their children continuously wanted candy which the mother knew would do the little ones serious harm?

Yet how hard it is to refuse! And there is usually a wicked father who humors the boy or girl in spite of the mother's care.

Now relief comes in a candy that the children soon learn to prefer to other candy; and the new candy is not only harmless, but *actually healthful!*

Children may be humored without harm. Neither mother nor father need say "No."

The magic sweetmeats are

Malt Creamlets

The scientific story of their invention, preparation, goodness and healthiness is very interesting and satisfying; but too long to tell here.

Sufficient that they are good for the health of young and old; and that they are a good and dainty candy. Three kinds:

Malt Creamlets
Malt Creamlet Peppermints
Malt Creamlet Chocolates

Ten Cents a package. Candy Store, Basement.

Women's Coats and Wraps
A Stock That Leaves Nothing to Be Desired

In variety there could be nothing more—we searched both Europe and America most thoroughly for these.

In style and workmanship there can be no severer critics than our own experts who passed favorably upon every garment here.

In price the values are so apparent and exceptional that the economy of buying here is questioned seriously nowhere.

Our pre-eminence in fine things has been most thoroughly demonstrated. Our leadership in popular garments must go unchallenged by all who see the garments we tell about today.

For correctness of style, the character of fabrics and workmanship and economy of cost these garments are unmatched.

These Four Styles of Coats at $12—

Coats of black cheviot; fly-front with dip; hip pockets and raised seams.

Coats of black cheviot; double-breasted box front; coat back; lining of satin.

Coats of black cheviot; fly-front; seams stitched; lined with satin.

Coats of Oxford diagonal cheviot; tight fitting; double breasted; coat back.

These Four Styles at $15—

Coats of tan or black kersey; piping of braid; fly-front; velvet collar.

Collars of rough black cheviot; double breasted; tight fitting; lining of satin.

Coats of kersey; fly-front; seams strapped; coats prettily trimmed with braid.

Coats of black cheviot; fly-front; three-quarter length; half-fitted back; lining of satin.

These Four Styles at $18—

Coats of black cheviot; fly front; coat back; entire coat trimmed with satin bands.

Coats of pebble cheviot; double-breasted box front; revers and lining of satin; stitched seams.

Coats of fine Venetian; double breasted; tight fitting; seams all strapped.

Coats of black Melton; double-breasted; three-quarter length; with half fitted back; satin lining.

Here Are Remarkable Coats at $7—

Of black cheviot; double-breasted box coat; half fitted back; velvet collar; turnover cuffs; satin lining; 27 inches long.

This Extraordinary Value at $10.50—

Coats of black pebble cheviot; double breasted; velvet collar; seams and coat finished with stitching; lined with Skinner's satin.

Among the fine coats are three excellent values at $22.50, $25 and $30.

And yet this is merest hint. Perhaps we haven't told of the coats you want to see. They're here, of course. We'll show you a dozen times as much when you come. Second floor, Broadway.

TABLE LINENS

It is almost a case of invidious distinction to pick out, from among the splendid values offered by this Linen Store, certain items for particular mention.

But here are two, nevertheless, which call for especial comment; and which will prove of timely interest to many a thrifty housekeeper. They are Table Linens by the yard:

At 50c a yard, regularly 60c—Bleached Irish Damask Table Linen, in especially fine patterns; 67 in. wide.

At 60c a yard, regularly 70c—Bleached German Table Linen; 66 in. wide; in heavy, serviceable block patterns.

And it is worthy of note that the original prices are much lower than elsewhere for the same qualites of linen. Fourth avenue.

Children's Underwear

There's a splendidly equipped stock of children's underwear here, beginning with garments for babies of six months, and following them up till they're fourteen. Besides the broadly inclusive character of the stock, prices are noteworthy for their moderateness.

Here are two especially good and seasonable values in domet flannel petticoats, for children of 4 to 14 years:

At 25c—Petticoats of domet flannel; cream with light blue or pink stripes; deep ruffle at bottom; bands with worked buttonholes.

At 35c—Petticoats of domet flannel; in light colors; with deep ruffle, edged with lace 1½ in. wide; band with worked buttonholes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Satin Taffeta Ribbons.

A splendid assortment of these popular and effective Satin Taffeta Ribbons is here, in all the favorite colorings of the season. The following are especially attractive, for they are priced a full third below their value:

3⅜ inches wide, in white, light blue, turquoise and rose, 22c a yard.

3⅞ inches wide, in white, light blue, turquoise and rose, 28c a yard.

4⅜ inches wide, in white, light blue, turquoise and rose, 32c a yard. Broadway.

Bargains in Black Silks

Bargains in Black Silks are usually hard to obtain nowadays, because it is never necessary to sell such staple silks under-price, and because silk prices are higher now than they have been.

Hence an opportunity such as this, to obtain Black Taffetas, Satin Duchesse and Peau de Soie at distinct price-savings, is unusual and important. Here are the facts:

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS—
18 in., worth 65c, at 55c. 19 in., worth 70c, at 60c.
20½ in., worth 75c, at 65c.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE—
20 in., worth 85c at 70c. 21 in., worth $1.15, at 85c.
22 in., worth $1.25, at $1.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE—
21 in., worth $1, at 80c. 22 in., worth $1.35, at $1.
21 in., worth $1.25, at 95c. 23 in., worth $1.50, at $1.15.

Rotunda.

Excellent Blankets

The best blankets that this broad land produces, the most carefully made and tested output of the best mills, are gathered in this collection. And with absolute certainty on your part as to quality—for we tell you honestly all about every blanket we sell. Prices are such as wholesalers alone are usually able to secure.

Worthy of special mention is

The "Jefferson" Blanket at $6—
Notice the fine pure, soft quality of this all-wool blanket, 72x82 inches, and weighing 5 pounds; and try to find its equal at its price.

Then consider these excellent values:

At $2.50 pair—The "*Delta*;" well made; white wool filling and cotton warp; 60x80 in., 4 lbs.

At $3 pair—The "*Wistar*;" a good, warm, serviceable wool filling and cotton warp; 70x82 in., 5 lbs.

At $3.75 pair—The "*Brandywine*;" a good finished white wool filling and cotton warp; 70x82 in., 5 lbs.

At $5 pair—The "*Northern Pacific*;" all wool in warp and filling; 72x84 in., 5 lbs.

At $6 pair—The "*Donaldson*;" selected wool filling on light cotton warp; 80x84 in., 6 lbs.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BANQUET OF STREET RAILWAY MEN

Mr. Vreeland Becomes Head of the American Association.

APPLAUSE FOR MR. WHITNEY

Speech Read for Mr. Guggenheimer, Who Could Not Attend—Simeon Ford Responds to the Toast, "The Kicker."

The twentieth annual banquet of the American Street Railway Association was held last night at Sherry's. The members and guests seated in the dining hall numbered nearly 400, and about 100 wives and daughters of the delegates dined in the smaller banquet hall and came into the balconies to hear the speaking.

The banquet was made the occasion for the installation of H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as President of the National Association. Mr. Vreeland presided at the banquet and W. H. Holmes, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City, the retiring President of the association, sat at his right.

At the long guest table, which was decorated with American Beauty roses and garlands of smilax, there were, besides the speakers, William C. Whitney, T. E. Ryan, H. Sanderson, President of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company; J. B. McClary of Birmingham, Ala.; F. L. Fuller, Manager of the Wyoming Traction Company; G. W. Baumhoff of the St. Louis Traction Company; A. Skitt, Vice President of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad; E. N. Maher of the Union Railway Company; N. H. Heft, and F. N. Taylor.

Mr. Whitney arose at the banquet and joined in the song, "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," and when it was ended there were cheers for him. He bowed his acknowledgments.

MR. VREELAND'S SPEECH.

It was after 10 o'clock when President Holmes relinquished formally the Presidency of the association to Mr. Vreeland, who was applauded heartily. Mr. Vreeland took advantage of his position as toastmaster to cut his remarks short. He reviewed briefly the recent rapid development of street railways in the application of electricity as a motive power, and of the opening of suburban territory, making it possible for the workingman to own a home where his family could breathe the pure air of the country.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, who was to have responded to the toast, "Greater New York," was prevented by illness from being present, and his speech was read by his secretary, Jocelyn Johnson. Mr. Guggenheimer's speech dwelt upon the pride he took in his adopted city and especially in its municipal government.

"We yield to no other city," the speech read, "either as to the character of our citizens or the honesty and efficiency of our municipal administration."

There were some cheers at this and the speech went on to denounce the action of the entire metropolitan press for continually indulging in open detraction or sinister insinuation in discussing the administration of the city."

The toast, "Our Friends, the Steam Railroads," was responded to by C. S. Gleed of Kansas City. The speaker reviewed the tremendous civilizing force of the railroads, and said he believed that they were the greatest missionary agencies on the face of the earth.

"I am of the firm opinion," said he, "that if all the missionary agencies of the world had spent a fraction of their money on railroad tracks, the savages of the world would be nearer heaven to-day. If I had my way this Government would send money to Manila to iron those islands from end to end. The hiss of the trolley and the shriek of the mogul have more terrors for barbarism than any other agency."

T. Cummerford Martin responded to the toast "The Technical Press," and reviewed the development of street railway building and operation from its earliest infancy, and ended with the opinion that within a few years the steam engine, even on the great railways crossing the Continent, would be things of the past, and that the electric car would reign supreme.

The toastmaster then said that street railway men would be lonesome unless the plaint of the "kicker" was heard and the toast, "The Kicker," was responded to by Simeon Ford.

SPEAKS FOR THE "KICKER."

"In selecting me as one of the brilliant galaxy of speakers who will make life a burden to you this evening," said Mr. Ford, "your Chairman, Mr. Vreeland, has displayed a degree of sagacity amounting almost to intelligence. As the only man present who rides on street cars, or, at any rate, the only one who ever pays fares thereon, I alone am able to give the cold, icy facts relating thereto.

"There is nothing that soothes and softens the asperities of trolley traveling like an annual pass. It maketh glad the waste places and causes the desert to blossom like the rose, I speak from hearsay. [Laughter.] But when a man has to plunk out a nickel every time he fails to elude the eye of the conductor he is apt to become captious and cynical and to notice failings which short-sighted dead heads—like John D. Crimmins here, for instance—would never observe. It was courageous, for instance, for President Greatsinger here of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, to come over the overloaded Bridge. It will be courageous for him to go back over the Bridge, overloaded. [Laughter.]

"Brooklyn, as you know, is situated between the Borough of Manhattan and Greenwood Cemetery—midway between pleasure and the grave—and has produced some great men besides St. Clair McKelway, Seth Low and Tim Woodruff and Mr. Shepard, all emanate from Brooklyn. I sprang from Brooklyn myself. I sprang from Brooklyn the minute I had money enough to pay board in New York, and I am proud of it. [Long laughter.] Brooklyn has a wonderful street car system.

"You can ride more miles there for 5 cents and have less company while doing so than in any other city in the world. I am the proud possessor of 100 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. I hold on to it for the same reason that a man holds on to a live wire. I can't let go. I hold it as a heritage for my grandchildren. I expect they will live to see a dividend declared on it. We are a long-lived race. The certificate is a beautiful work of art. I go down to my broker's office sometimes and he lets me look at it.

"Some day, when I have saved up money by using the annual which I have been expecting from the Metropolitan, I am going to have this certificate framed with a wide margin—you need a wide margin on Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

ADDRESSES MR. VREELAND.

"I came here to-night at the solicitation of Mr. Vreeland. He is to blame. The papers say he is a self-made man and he looks as if he rather overdid the job. His ambition is boundless and he may yet live to have a cigar named after him.

"The real story of Vreeland's rise is this. He was steward down in the Madison Avenue car stables, and one of his duties was to water the horses. Even the horses had to take water when Vreeland came around. Well, W. C. Whitney happened to see him engaged in the prosecution of his duties and he said to himself, 'Any man who is as skillful as that at watering stock ought to be at the head of the Metropolitan Traction Company.' So they put him in charge of the bureau of printing and engraving, at a salary of a million dollars a year, and he's a bargain at that.

"But Vreeland has instituted quite a lot of reforms in our street-car system. It was he who conceived the idea of making the seats of the open cars just too wide for four people and just too narrow for five. The consequence is that no sooner do four people get comfortably seated than a fifth appears, usually a large, sprightly lady, who flings herself boldly into the breach. This is a good thing, because it brings people into closer touch with each other—so close indeed that one often gets touched for a watch or pocketbook.

"In another of his lucid intervals he got up the scheme of heating cars by placing at intervals under the seats electric broilers, thus applying the heat direct where it will do the most good. Consequently when a man gets home at night he has chilblains on his feet, and blisters elsewhere. This has a tendency to make our race hardy, since only the strong survive."

Mr. Ford's speech was almost continuously interrupted by laughter.

MR. HEDGES'S REMARKS.

John E. Hedges, when called upon to respond to the toast, "The Street Railway in Law and Politics," began by saying that he had listened with great interest to President Guggenheimer's speech, written by Secretary Johnson and afterward read by its author. [Laughter.] Referring to the political references in this speech, Mr. Hedges said:

"I don't know whether Mr. Guggenheimer expects this crowd to be here until election day or not. [Laughter.] Of course 'floaters' are useful, and there will be a chance for you gentlemen to make a couple of dollars on that day if you will only wait over. [Long laughter.] I made a speech last Wednesday night in which I thoroughly convinced myself that there was nothing whatever to praise in the city administration, but after hearing Guggenheimer's speech, written by Johnson, I will have to revise that speech. [Laughter.]

"Now, speaking of street railroad operating, when you gentlemen get down to this business you will find that there is something in it. I don't know why I was chosen to make a speech on 'Street Railways and Politics.' I don't know the affinity between them. I haven't been let in. It would seem by the fact that I have been chosen to speak on this delicate subject that there is a disposition to let me in. My address is 56 West Thirty-third Street. [Long laughter.]

"But seriously speaking the Metropolitan Street Railway is endeared to me by many a struggle. It has enabled me to tell the truth as to why I did not get home earlier at night, and if it never did more I should always cherish it as a great institution."

The midnight hour arrived before Mr. Hedges had concluded his speech, but the diners agreed to "make a night of it," and the speechmaking went merrily on, with responses to the following toasts: "West Point and Annapolis," Gen. Eugene Griffin; "The Mule in the Field of Traction," John S. Wise; "The Only Railroad Man I Ever Knew," Martin W. Littleton, and "The Press," Albert Miller.

MR. VREELAND ON ACCOUNTS.

Tells Accountants that Certain Items Would Best Be Left Off Their Books.

In speaking before the convention of street railway accountants, which has been in session in Madison Square Garden, President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of this city referred to franchise taxes in a way to cause some comment. When asked later about what he had said, he replied:

"I was talking to the accountants, not to the press."

His remarks were that all subordinate companies of the Metropolitan had disappeared from the system of accounts. Then he added:

"There are certain items in your accounts, gentlemen, which, when carried on your books, look very well from the standpoint of a street railway accountant. But they might be better left out, as they would be hard for the President of the road to get around if called upon before certain public bodies to explain what they meant."

Further than the above quotation there were present no newspaper men who could take a verbatim report of Mr. Vreeland's talk. The President of the accountants' association refused to allow the official stenographer to make the speech public, and both the stenographer and the Secretary declined to give to the newspapers any part of it. In the meeting of the American Street Railway Association, which was in progress in another part of the Garden, Mr. Vreeland later made a speech about signal service on electric and street railroads, and then a short talk about the project of carrying mails on the cars of such lines.

He recalled that he had stopped the carrying of mails on the Third Avenue road as soon as his road got control. He said that he had told recently an official of the Treasury Department that he would consider a revival of the project as soon as the department had obtained from Congress the appropriation for the purpose and was ready to offer suitable remuneration to the street railroad company.

"I will never carry mails on my line," added the speaker, "until the Government is ready to pay adequately for such carriage."

The associations adjourned both their meetings in the afternoon, after electing officers for the next year as follows:

AMERICAN STREET RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.—President—H. H. Vreeland of New York; First Vice President—C. W. Wason of Cleveland; Second Vice President—E. C. Foster of Boston; Third Vice President—H. M. Sloan of Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer—T. C. Penington of Chicago. Members of the Executive Committee—Walton H. Holmes of Kansas City, John A. Rigg of Reading, D. B. Dyer of Augusta, Ga.; T. J. Nicholl of Rochester, and G. W. Dickenson of Seattle.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STREET RAILWAY ACCOUNTANTS.—President—H. C. Mackay of Milwaukee; First Vice President—C. L. S. Tingley of Philadelphia; Second Vice President—W. B. Longyear of Brooklyn; Third Vice President—S. C. Cooper of Cincinnati; Members of the Executive Committee—W. T. Ham of Washington, F. R. Henry of St. Louis, Irwin Fullerton of Detroit, and D. D. Bartlett of Boston.

Among the papers read yesterday were: "The Best Means of Conducting the Return Circuit to the Power House," by E. C. Connette, Vice President of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company; "The Value of Storage Batteries as Accessories to Power Plants," by W. E. Harrington, General Manager of the Camden and Suburban Railway Company.

Yesterday morning a hundred electric vehicles carried the delegates and their families to Claremont, where they had luncheon as the guests of the President of the company furnishing the vehicles.

RAILROAD MAN RIFLES A TRUNK.

Lehigh Valley Employe Admits Stealing Bonds and Jewelry from Denman Thompson's Baggage.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Charles D. Norris, a car inspector of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was arrested here to-day upon the statement of John T. Connors, a Pinkerton detective, charging him with the robbery of some registered Pullman palace car stock and jewelry, the property of Mrs. Denman Thompson, wife of the actor, and of Mr. Thompson's daughtr-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Thompson.

The robbery was committed on the night of Oct. 4, when Mr. Thompson and his company appeared at the Lyceum Theatre in "The Old Homestead." During the performance the theatrical company's baggage car stood on a switch near the railroad station, and from it was taken the trunk containing the stock and jewelry. Mr. Thompson notified the Pinkertons, and after a search in Albany, Mr. Connors decided that the robbery must have been committed here.

After conferring with Police Chief Conley the private detective learned that Norris had consulted a lawyer about some valuable stock, which he said he had found. Upon further investigation it was learned that he had disposed of a diamond-mounted purse to a local jewelr. With this evidence the police proceeded to Norris's house, where they found the stock and much of the stolen goods. The man himself was found at work. Before Recorder Kent he pleaded "not guilty," but when confronted with the things found at his home he confessed that he had entered the car and rifled the trunk.

Norris is prominent in political and railroad circles here, and his arrest was a great surprise.

STEAMSHIP'S BIG CARGO.

The Cardium Reaches Philadelphia with 8,200 Tons of Sugar.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The most important arrival in the way of a merchant vessel at this port for many years is that of the British tank steamship Cardium, from Java. She reached Spreckels's sugar refinery this afternoon, and has aboard about 8,200 tons of sugar, the largest cargo of the kind ever brought here. From it the Government will realize in duties more than $380,000. This is asserted to be considerably more than was ever levied in duties from one vessel here.

When her sugar cargo is discharged the Cardium will proceed to Sabine Pass, to load the first cargo of the newly found Texas fuel oil ever to be sent to Europe. This cargo will consist of more than 2,500,000 gallons of the oil, and will be the largest supply of any kind of petroleum that has ever left this country.

Two 5-Cent Stamps for Conscience Fund.

At the Custom House yesterday a contribution to the conscience fund was received. It was addressed to "the Superintendent of Customs," and consisted of two five-cent stamps.

BROOKLYN GIRL STRIKERS IN A RIOT

Assault a Detective and Throw Him in Front of a Car.

He Was Trying to Stop an Attack the Strikers Were Making on Girls Who Took Their Places.

Detective Tracy of the Bedford Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, was assaulted brutally by the striking women of the Cooper Wrapper Company, at Broadway and Hewes Streets, assisted by their sympathizers, last evening, and then thrown in front of a moving trolley car of the Broadway line. But for the prompt stopping of the car the detective would have been killed.

The attack was made upon the detective while, with several other plain clothes men, he was trying to stop an attack made by the 200 girls on strike upon those who had taken their places. A squad of police, who had been hurried to the scene, arrived just as Tracy had been thrown upon the track and arrested Elias Israel, an artist, twenty-three years old, of 96 Boerum Street, who led the attack upon the non-unionists and Detective Tracy. Israel is a sympathizer with the strikers, and lives in their midst.

When the attack upon the non-union hands was made a half dozen policemen in plain clothes, Tracy among the number, who were there in expectation of trouble, rushed to the aid of the girls attacked. The strikers turned upon the detectives, who were forced to use their pocket sticks freely. During the fight Israel is said to have rushed up behind Tracy and knocked him down with a terrific blow on the back of the head. He was then thrown in front of the car.

The screams of the strikers during the battle could be heard blocks away. Even when the squad of police arrived from the Bedford Avenue Station the strikers were scattered with difficulty. Tracy received an ugly scalp wound, and Israel was wounded severely, having received a number of blows from clubs. The wounds of both were dressed. Israel was locked up on the charge of inciting a riot and assaulting an officer.

LORD MINTO TO RESIGN?

Alleged Friction Between Him and the Home Ministry—Lord De Blaquiere May Succeed Him.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"We understand that, owing to friction with the Ministry, the Earl of Minto is not likely to complete his term as Governor General of Canada.

"If he resigns, the appointment will be offered to Lord De Blaquiere."

Lord De Blaquiere and his family are well known in Canada. He married a French-Canadian, Miss Lucienne Desbarats, daughter of George Desbarats of Montreal, and his stepmother is the daughter of a Canadian rector.

Lord De Blaquiere was born in 1855 and succeeded his cousin as sixth Baron in 1889. He is descended from a noble Huguenot family which emigrated to London in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which fact has perhaps been considered by the British Government in deciding to make him Governor General if Lord Minto resigns.

PROF. H. S. WHITE RESIGNS.

Will Leave Cornell University to be Professor of German at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Prof. Horatio S. White, Dean of the Faculty of Cornell University, sent to President Schurman today his resignation from Cornell. He has accepted a Professorship of German at Harvard University, his Alma Mater, from which he was graduated in 1873. He came to Cornell twenty-five years ago as Professor of Latin and Greek, but three years later changed his attention to German, and was afterward chosen head of the latter department.

His executive ability soon won him favor from his contemporaries, and he was in 1896 chosen Dean. In this capacity he proved to be very capable.

Prof. White is member of the Goethe Gesellschaft of Weimar and the Neuphilologen Verband of Germany, and an honorary member of the Goethe Society of New York. He is co-editor of The Journal of Germanic Philology and contributing editor of Americana Germanica. He is the author of several standard texts in German.

Having been continuously identified with athletic interests at Cornell, Prof. White is at present head of the athletic council and faculty advisory member of the Rowing Committee.

GIRL ROUTS HIGHWAYMAN.

May Faulkner, of West Point Effectively Uses Her Hatpin.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 11.—May Faulkner, aged seventeen years, daughter of Sergt. Faulkner, now in the Philippines, repelled an attack made on her by a man last night on the road to Highland Falls. Miss Faulkner used the flat of her hand and a hat pin.

The assailant sprang at her from the side of the road and demanded money. She refused it, and when seized by the robber, slashed so vigorously and with such telling effect that he fled, yelling with pain. An alarm was sent out, but a searching party failed to locate the man. The plucky girl received no injuries beyond a shock, from which she is prostrated today.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD PASSES SUSTAINED.

Plan to Abolish Them on Western Lines is Thwarted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Railway passes will not be abolished in the West on Dec. 31 next. The plan to wipe them out of existence was killed at a meeting of the executive officials of Western roads here to-day. They will meet again on Nov. 5. The plan to abolish passes, in all probability, will be resurrected about a year hence, as E. H. Harriman and other railway magnates are firmly imbued with the idea that the officers and employes of the railroads and members of their families should pay regular rates when they travel.

When a vote was tagen on the question of abolishing passes, nearly all the big roads voted in the affirmative, and all the smaller roads voted against it. The majority against the plan was decisive, although quite a number of objecting railroads were not represented at the meeting. All the roads controlled by the interests which want to abolish passes were represented. On the motion of one of them, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Nov. 5, and discuss recommendations to limit the issuance of passes to those held to be entitled to them.

Railway Consolidation in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—It is understood negotiations are on for the consolidation of the Commonwealth Avenue, Newton and Boston, Lexington and Boston, and several other suburban lines operating west of Boston and within a radius of twenty miles. Considerable progress, it is understood, has been made in the direction of a union. The proposition under consideration is said to contemplate the organization of one company, which shall control the entire system with a capital sufficiently large to admit of certain important extensions and a material improvement in the existing service.

Brief Railroad Items.

William M. Kinch has been appointed engineer of signals of the New York Central.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, is expected in this city next week.

The New York Central will shortly let the contracts for the contemplated tunnel improvements. The cost will be about $250,000 for the first ten blocks. Work is to commence in November and is to be completed by Spring.

Your feet recommend

Crawford Shoes

Every up-to-date style—for men and women—$3.50—guaranteed, and your money back if not extremely satisfactory.

Cor. Nassau and Fulton Streets, 825 Broadway, 150 West 125th Street, Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW LINE TO HAMBURG.

William W. Brauer Company to Run Steamships from This Port.

President Brauer of the William W. Brauer Steamship Company, whose steamships ply between Philadelphia and Hamburg, announced last night that, beginning Jan. 1, 1902, the company will operate a weekly service of steamships between New York and Hamburg in competition with the Hamburg-American Line.

Mr. Brauer also stated that six new steamers of 10,000 to 12,000 tons will eventually be built for this service, and that whether they are to be built here or abroad will depend upon whether Congress passes the subsidy measure.

He added that he would go to Washington and intended also to be represented by counsel at hearings on the measure.

PROF. JENKS MAY GO WEST.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.—Gossip as to President Adams's probable successor as President of the University of Wisconsin has touched on the names of Dean E. A. Birge, ex-Senator Vilas, and State Superintendent L. D. Harvey. It is believed the choice lies between Dean Birge and an Eastern man, Jeremiah W. Jenks, who occupies the Chair of Political Science at Cornell University and is a member of the Industrial Commission.

Prof. Jenks has been offered and has declined the Presidencies of the Universities of Kansas and Nebraska, but it is stated that he has said to a party of members of the Wisconsin Faculty, whom he met on a vacation trip, that he would accept the Presidency of Wisconsin if it should be offered to him, saying at the same time that the Universities of Wisconsin and Michigan were the only ones in the West of which he would be willing to become the head.

AGAINST RECIPROCITY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association put itself on record last night as viewing with alarm the increasing talk of reciprocity treaties with Cuba and other sugar-producing countries. The association declared that "any such concessions would ruin both the cane and beet sugar industries of the United States. Reciprocity of this kind is nothing but the entering wedge of free trade." The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby requested to use their best efforts in preventing any legislation inimical to the cane and beet industries of this country."

It was decided to send a copy of the resolution to each Senator and Representative of the State, and also to the American Protective Tariff League.

MAJ. H. K. BIRD'S ROOMS ROBBED.

His Apartment Entered and $5,000 Worth of Valuables Taken.

It was discovered on Thursday by a maid in a fashionable apartment house at 152 Madison Avenue that the apartment of Major Harrison K. Bird had been entered and robbed of $5,000 worth of jewelry, bric-à-brac, and college trophies.

Major Bird is in Buffalo with Gov. Odell and was telegraphed to by Superintendent Ballard of the apartment house. The Major wired Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau and men were assigned to the case. No arrest had been made late last night. The thief, after gaining entrance to the apartment, broke open a cabinet in which the valuables were kept.

MRS. CARROLL WILL RECOVER.

Physicians Say that John Nelson's Victim Will Soon Be Well.

The Brooklyn police do not accept as true the story told by Mrs. Lucy Carroll, who was shot Thursday morning by John Nelson, who afterward killed himself. The shooting occurred in the parlor of the residence of the woman's father, Charles Koernder, 76 South Elliott Place.

According to Mrs. Carroll's story, she did not see the man until he had shot her, while the detectives declare that everything about the room tended to show that the man had been there for some time, and that there had been a struggle. At the Brooklyn Hospital it was said that Mrs. Carroll would recover and would be able to be about in ten days.

Dr. E. F. Hartung, the Coroner's physician, has made an examination of the body of Nelson, and declares that it is certain that the man committed suicide.

BODY FOUND IN NORTH RIVER.

Letter Addressed to G. A. Harvey Found in the Man's Pocket.

The body of a man about thirty-five years old was taken from the North River at the foot of West Fifteenth Street yesterday morning. He was five feet ten inches in height; his hair and moustache were black. He wore a blue serge suit, the buttons of which were marked "New York Yacht Club." A bunch of keys in his pocket was attached to a ring, on which was inscribed "G. A. Harvey, Blonnville, Ocean City, N. J." A letter addressed to "G. A. Harvey, Eighty-sixth Street and North River, New York City," was found in another pocket.

No man of the name is known at the New York Yacht Club, nor was anything to be learned of him at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street, North River. It is customary for many sailors and yachtmen whose boats anchor in the neighborhood of Eighty-sixth Street to have their mail sent to the Columbia Yacht Club, situated at that point. Lack of knowledge as to the boat with which Harvey was connected makes it impossible to learn anything of him from that source. The body was removed to the Morgue.

J. OVERTON PAINE WINS.

Last of Suits Brought Against Him Dismissed—Threatens Retaliation.

The last of the several suits in which J. Overton Paine, the banker, has figured as defendant in the police courts in the past few months was dismissed yesterday by Magistrate Olmstead in the Centre Street Court.

The complainant in the case was Martin D. Jewell, a druggist of 312 West Twenty-first Street, who alleged that he had intrusted $1,400 to Paine for investments on margins and had not been able to get an accounting of his money other than the notification of the fact that his margins had been wiped out.

Without listening to the defense Magistrate Olmstead announced that he would dismiss the case, as none of the complaints made against Mr. Paine so far had had any legal foundation for a criminal action.

Col. Abraham Gruber, Mr. Paine's counsel, said after the dismissal of the complaint, that his client would bring suits for slander against all the men who had brought charges against him.

FIRE IN BILOXI, MISS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—A fire is raging in Biloxi, Miss. It began at 11 o'clock to-night in the establishment of the Biloxi Hardware Company, which has been completely destroyed, together with the Masonic Temple, Picard's Dry Goods Emporium, and several other buildings.

The wind is blowing half a gale from the southeast, and the fire is traveling northward at a rapid pace through the business section of the city.

It is only a year since a fire destroyed two-thirds of the city, causing a loss of several hundred thousand dollars.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. DIAMOND.

Judge Giegerich Signs an Order Naming Albany County as the Place for It.

The trial of Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond is to be held in Albany County. Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order to this effect.

When the Justice granted the change of venue, on the grounds that popular prejudice here was so strong that twelve impartial jurors could not be selected, he left the place to be designated to Capt. Diamond's counsel and District Attorney Philbin. The District Attorney refused to take any part in the selection of the place of trial, so Justice Giegerich had to name the place.

Assistant District Attorney Howard Gans represented the District Attorney and Henry C. Henderson, Fred House, and Louis J. Vorhaus represented Capt. Diamond before Justice Giegerich.

Justice Giegerich, in naming the place for trial, said:

"Taking in consideration the fact that the District Attorney desires an immediate trial, I am restricted in the choice of counties to those in which the Supreme Court is now in session, and I must pay attention in naming a county to the convenience of witnesses and those connected with the case. I am inclined to designate Albany County as the place of trial, and unless there is objection I shall sign the order to that effect now."

Neither side made objection, and Justice Giegerich signed the order. According to the published calendar of the different departments of the Supreme Court, no Justice will sit at Albany, which is in the Third Department, until the second Monday of November. Justice Betts is designated to hold court there during the November term.

GOVERNMENT MONEY STOLEN.

$5,200 Taken from a Package Shipped from Buffalo to This City.

Information was made public yesterday regarding a robbery that occurred in connection with the transfer of a package of Government money from Buffalo to this city a month ago. Collector of the Port Brendel of Buffalo shipped to the Sub-Treasury in this city a package containing $7,700 in bills of large denomination. When the package arrived here it contained only $2,500. Assistant Treasurer Jordan informed the secret service officers and also notified Collector Brendel of the loss.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan when asked yesterday concerning the matter admitted that the money had not been found. He said the whole matter had been placed in the hands of the Secret Service Department and he did not care to discuss the subject. Chief Agent Flynn of the Secret Service Bureau said the matter was under investigation and that up to the present time the case had not been gotten in such shape that it could be made public. The figures given above were correct, he said, and added that the package came through the United States Express Company. At the offices of that company no one could be found who could or would throw any light on the matter. It was said that such a matter would come under the supervision of General Agent L. P. Starkweather, who is now in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Collector Brendel said this afternoon that he thought the thieves who stole $5,200 from the package of Government money shipped to New York were known, and that the round-up was but a matter of a short time.

A BIG LUMBER DEAL.

S. L. Griffith Buys 6,600 Acres of Timber Land in Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 11.—S. L. Griffith has just closed a deal for 6,600 acres of forest land in the town of Stratton, this State, one of the best timber tracts left in New England. He will cut on this land 30,000,000 feet of spruce, 10,000,000 feet of birch, and thousands of cords of pulp wood.

This purchase makes Mr. Griffith the owner of between 40,000 and 50,000 acres of timber land. He says the price of such land has greatly advanced by large purchases of the pulp companies, but that the lumber business is now more prosperous than ever before.

Great building operations indicate a good year for lumbermen, and Mr. Griffith has already contracted for several million feet. He will cut this season 20,000,000 feet of spruce to stock his nine mills. He says there will be no drop in the price of lumber this year.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Earnshaw Howell, Sheffield, England; Count A. Montgelas, Washington; Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta; J. W. Gaulbert, Louisville; Luis Chapin, Madrid; Maddon Summers, Madrid; George E. Pomeroy, Toledo.

HOLLAND—J. H. Chandler, Chicago; Walter M. Gorham, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE—Walter V. R. Berry, Washington; Trowbridge Madison, Newport; Rodgers Peters, Newport.

IMPERIAL—Aug. Knobloch, Paris; E. E. Williamson, Havana.

MANHATTAN—J. Z. Speer, Pittsburg; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; J. Edward Addicks, Claymont, Del.

PLAZA—C. Barker, Toledo; C. B. Day, Chicago; Frank Billings, Cleveland.

SAVOY—Prof. William C. Thayer, Bethlehem, Penn.; A. H. Crosfeld, Warrington, England.

GRAND UNION—Major J. L. Powell, United States Army.

GRAND—Col. O. G. Starr, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—T. S. Beigne, Montreal; J. C. Hallenbach, Chicago.

GILSEY—Lionel Post, Havana; Oren Scotten, Detroit.

HOFFMAN—Alexcandre Chaireau, Quebec; Admiral A. P. Tademe, The Hague.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. H. Lemay, Montreal; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Gen. R. F. Bernard, Washington; Gov. J. F. Hill, Maine; ex-Senator W. E. Chandler, New Hampshire; J. Manchester Haines, Maine.

ALBEMARLE—John Brood, London.

ASTOR—H. P. Curtiss, Detroit; Justus Beiber, Hamburg; Joseph Deuse, Dusseldorf.

EMPIRE—N. L. King, Chicago; Norton Smith, Atlanta; J. H. Hunter, Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schwarz, G., Cincinnati, Ohio; notions; Hotel Navarre.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Ludwig, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Rogers, T. W., Lynn, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Hareh, upholstery goods; 464 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; J. T. Dowell, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Fries & Schulie, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Fries, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Scheuerman Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; L. Scheuerman, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Strauss, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Quackenbush, Gos & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. S. Lincoln, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Lemmon & Gale Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; H. G. Buckingham, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.

Macauley & Co., Columbus, Ohio; G. T. Macauley, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shauer, upholstery goods; 450 Broome Street.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; I. Kaufman, piece goods; M. Kaufman, dry goods; 648 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, domestics, dress goods, white goods, and cloaks; 406 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, dress goods, linens, and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mosby, Wilkinson & Anderson, Richmond, Va.; M. M. Anderson, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SCOTTDALE, Penn., Oct. 11.—The large machine shop and foundry of Kenney & Co. of this place were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is $80,000, and over 100 men will be thrown out of employment. The amount of insurance could not be learned to-night.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Saturday's Opportunities.

Saturday always is the day when the men shop for their special needs, when women pick up odd items for their Sunday adornment, and mothers take the little folks out for their necessary equipment.

We always make special preparation for this day—to-day is no exception, and the opportunities at your command will make shopping here more than ordinarily profitable.

Last day of merchant tailoring sale.—*The prudent man should not forget that this great sale ends to-night at six o'clock. If he needs a stylish overcoat or suit made to measure, for the astonishingly low price of $11.80, he should be among those who order to-day. The garments are made of materials guaranteed pure wool and fast colors; the trimmings on these suits and overcoats are the very best in every respect. They are cut by an expert cutter, and only high-class tailors employed in the making.*

Special values in boys' clothes.—*Bring the little chap here to-day and fit him out with a smart suit at $2.95, made of fine quality all-wool cheviot or cassimere, in all the newest styles of checks and stripes, trimmed and made to stand the hard wear a boy gives his clothes. For the youth of from fourteen to nineteen, strictly all-wool cheviot and cassimere suits at $5.95, in a variety of this season's newest patterns; also blues and blacks; perfectly made, with wide French facing and good trimming; value elsewhere $8.50.*

Women's neck ruffs, $1.00 to $33.00.—*You are perhaps thinking of buying one of these most fashionable items of women's apparel? If so, inspect the large stock we have on hand; short and long, full neck pieces, some with ends to the waist, others with voluminous and fluffy scarf effects, reaching to the knees; materials, liberty silks, maline and ribbon, chiffon and net; no more comprehensive collection in the city.*

Some millinery specials.—*Here are women's ready-to-wear turbans, $1.79 and $1.98—exclusive shapes and effects; misses' and children's ready-to-wear hats, 79c.—all the newest shapes and colors, worth fully 98c.; untrimmed hats, 49c. to $1.25, in plain and hairy felt, black and colors; a variety of feather pompons, 29c. to $1.49; and many other items that you may just be needing.*

Children's coats and capes.—*These stylish juvenile garments should be seen to be appreciated; for example—children's $3.50 albatross capes and reefers $1.80—in garnet, blue, tan and black; some capes lined with mercerized sateen; others with all wool plaid material; sizes four to twelve years; also misses' double breasted jackets $3.90—of finest materials, in blue, ox blood, red and castor; lined throughout with silk; these are odds and ends and are really worth from $5 to $8 each.*

The new shirt waists.—*Specially priced for to-day all wool flannel waists 98c.—button back; tucked and plaited; separate collar; in light blue, rose, green, red, royal, tan and black; also taffeta and peau de soie waists $4.98—Fine quality; tucked and hemstitched; buttoned back and front.*

Women's knitted underwear.—*From a host of attractive specials we select two—women's finest grade of swiss ribbed wool vests, in white only; 75c.—actual value $1.25—and women's and misses' fine merino combination suits 98c.—made by the Oneita Mills, every garment guaranteed to fit perfectly and not to shrink in washing; actual value $1.75.*

"The Secret Orchard"—by Agnes and Egerton Castle—85c.—*A regular $1.50 publication; highly praised by the critics; if you want a delightful book for Sunday reading, this is it.*

Beside these items of interest are attractive values in men's and women's gloves 75c.—A sweeping Saturday Sale of men's, women's and children's shoes—Special prices on groceries—and on other things for which you shop on Saturday and which will be found here.

Nutritive, Sedative, Digestive,

The wonderful tonic properties of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

—The Great Food Drink,

make it invaluable to nursing mothers, feeble children, the aged, infirm and convalescent. It strengthens and produces flesh. Sold by druggists. Prepared by

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers of the Original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser-Standard, Pale-Lager, Export Pale, Black & Tan and Exquisite.

Battleship for Russia's Navy in Port.

The battleship Retzivan, recently completed at the Cramp shipbuilding yards, Philadelphia, for the Russian Navy, arrived here yesterday and proceeded to the Navy Yard, where she will be drydocked and her bottom painted preparatory to her official trial trip off the Massachusetts coast. The Retzivan is painted white, has three yellow funnels with black telescopic tops, and is built on lines resembling the United States battleships. Superintendent Mull of the Cramp yards is in charge of the vessel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Middle Mississippi Valley and southwestward to Northern Texas. Rain is indicated for the lower lake region,

CAPT. F. E. CHADWICK IN THE SCHLEY COURT

Sampson's Cheif of Staff Tells of "Dear Schley" Letter.

Says It Was Sent After His Chief Had No Doubts as to the Presence of Spaniards at Santiago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Capt. French E. Chadwick, who commanded the New York and was Rear Admiral Sampson's chief of staff in the Spanish war, appeared before the Schley court to-day and testified about the discovery that the Spanish were at Santiago. He is known to be bitterly opposed to Rear Admiral Schley, and hence sensational testimony was expected from him. Instead, all who heard him agree, he gave his testimony in a very fair and impartial way. Schley's friends say his testimony did Schley more good than harm.

The most important thing brought out by his testimony was that Rear Admiral Sampson knew the Spaniards were in Santiago when he sent Schley the famous "Dear Schley" letter, some times called the "suppressed dispatch." When Schley went to Cienfuegos no one knew whether the Spaniards were there or at Santiago. But the Signal Corps of the Army had in its pay a telegraph operator at Havana whose duty it was to at once communicate to Col. Allen of the Signal Corps the arrival of the Spaniards at either port. Any dispatch sent by Cervera would pass through his hands, and he could send the facts contained therein to Col. Allen. He received Cervera's dispatch announcing his arrival at Santiago, and communicated to Col. Allen.

Capt. Chadwick testified that Sampson received a telegram from the Navy Department saying that the Spaniards were reported in Santiago, and adding "the information may well be correct." After that Col. Allen informed Lieut. Staunton of Rear Admiral Sampson's staff, that he had received word from his man in Havana, that the Spaniards were there, and was only waiting for absolute confirmation of the news, which he expected that evening. Staunton reported this to Sampson, and then went back to see Allen. That evening, May 20, Allen got the second dispatch, putting it beyond the possibility of doubt that Cervera was in Santiago, and he gave it to Staunton.

After this Rear Admiral Sampson sent the "Dear Schley" letter. Another officer of Sampson's staff, Lieut. C. C. Marsh, who was on the stand, read an entry from the journal of the New York, in which the "Dear Schley" letter is described as a letter "directing the Commander in Chief of the Flying Squadron to remain at Cienfuegos."

Capt. Chadwick is the officer to whom Capt. McCalla communicated his celebrated code for communication with the insurgents. Capt. Chadwick testified that McCalla did not want this code given out, for fear the Spaniards would get it. He did not remember giving it to any officer. He explained his failure to send it to Schley by one of the dispatch boats, by saying that he expected McCalla himself to return to Cienfuegos immediately, and so thought it unnecessary. McCalla did not return immediately, and Schley did not get the code until he did return, after Schley had been at Cienfuegos three days.

An interesting feature of Chadwick's testimony was about Sampson's dispatch congratulating Schley on the latter's success in locating the Spaniards. He said he protested to Sampson against sending Schley any congratulations and Sampson overruled him, saying that he wanted to encourage Schley. Mr. Rayner made an effort to show that Capt. Chadwick had expressed to Rear Admiral Watson his approval of Schley's blockade of Santiago, but Admiral Dewey ruled it out.

Lieut. Marsh was put on the stand to prove that the McCalla memorandum was sent to Schley by two ships, before he received it by the Hawk. He produced the books of the New York, in one of which there was an entry which Marsh construed to mean this. Mr. Rayner tried to get him to admit that the entry was subject to a different interpretation, but he refused to concede it.

The rest of the day was spent in the production of a number of Lieutenants, all of whom were called to testify to things that have been proved or disproved over and over again. Mr. Rayner's cross-examination of these was short.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—As usual the witnesses of yesterday were recalled to-day in the Schley court for the purpose of correcting their testimony. Capt. Lemly had supposed that he would be able to conclude the presentation of the Government's side of the case by the close of this week, but he now finds that he will still have several witnesses on his list when the Court adjourns to-morrow. In all probability he will consume the greater part of the first half of next week. Mr. Rayner estimates that the Court will not be able to conclude its work before the middle of November.

When the Court was called to order Capt. Lemly made a brief explanation of one of his statements of yesterday concerning the statement received from Commander Marix. He had said that the statement was "unsworn." "I would like it to appear," he said, "that, although these are sworn to, they are not, being in the shape of depositions and ex parte, such sworn evidence as is usually admitted before the Court, but came in with their full value merely because there was no objection on either side."

Among the witnesses called early in the day for the purpose of correcting their testimony was Rear Admiral Taylor. While he was on the stand he was questioned as to whether he had received information that the Spaniards were coming out of the harbor at Santiago before they made their appearance on the morning of July 3. The question was asked by Capt. Lemly, and the answer was: "None whatever."

Mr. Rayner: "You did not get a message from the Vixen in reference to smoke coming out of the harbor?"

"None."

Capt. Parker—Your attention was not called to smoke?

"Not at all, Sir."

"Do you remember anybody on your vessel who did observe smoke and reported it to you?"

"I do not remember."

Capt. Lemly read a report from Capt. Merrill Miller, formerly of the Raleigh, concerning the accuracy of the stadiometer. This report was dated in 1898, and stated that he stadiometer had been found to give accurate results in measurements of less than 800 yards, but not so when the distance was greater. In one case the writer noticed an error of 200 yards in a 1,000-yard measurement.

SCHLEY'S REPORT.

Lieut. Adelbert Althouse, formerly watch and division officer on the battleship Massachusetts, was then called. He detailed the movements of that vessel in connection with the Flying Squadron. He said that at Cienfuegos the vessels lay six to ten miles out at night, going nearer in the daytime. On the day of the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon he had been in charge of the eight-inch turret of the Massachusetts. He said that the ship had not been to exceed three minutes in passing the entrance to the harbor on the first passage, and that only two shots were then fired.

The instructions were to make the range 7,000 yards, but the shots fell short, and the range was increased on the return trip to 8,500, and then to 10,000 yards. Asked what was developed as to the strength of the land batteries by this reconnoissance, he said that to his mind it was shown they were very weak. In reply to a question as to whether he had made any notes concerning the engagement, he replied:

"No, we went in under instructions to sink the Colon." His orders had been to direct his fire at that vessel.

When Lieut. Althouse was excused Capt. Lemly introduced as evidence the reports made by Commodore Schley to the Secretary of the Navy of the engagement of May 31. In one of these, dated June 3, Commodore Schley said:

"Reconnoissance was intended principally to injure and destroy the Colon. The fire was returned without delay by the heavy batteries to the east and to the west entrance, large calibre, long range; reconnoissance developing satisfactorily the presence of the Spanish squadron lying behind island near inner fort, as they fired over hill at random. Quite satisfied the Spanish fleet is there."

Lieut. P. G. Dewey, nephew of Admiral Dewey, who was a watch officer on the Massachusetts, was the next witness. He placed the distance of the blockading line under Commodore Schley from the mouth of Santiago Harbor at from five to eight miles, the distance being about the same day and night. There was, he said, no particular formation of the vessels. The examination on this point was as follows:

Capt. Lemly—When you were at the western end of the blockade with the leading vessel making the turn, what orders were there for attacking if you saw the enemy coming out of the entrance?

COULD NOT SEE ENEMY.

"I do not believe we could have seen the enemy coming out. There were no orders I have any knowledge of."

"Why do you think you would not have seen the enemy coming out, if such had been the case?"

"Owing to darkness and the distance from the harbor. For instance, when we were at the western end of the line the ships could have come out and stood to the eastward without our being any the wiser unless they showed lights."

"How about the reverse of that proposition."

"I think it would have been the same in either case."

"Did you have any conversation with the commanding officer of the Flying Squadron, or any one in his presence, in relation to the fire on the Colon or otherwise?"

"I was told shortly before we started into the entrance that the Commodore wished to see the turret officers in the pilot house. I went to the pilot house and the Commodore said that he intended to go in a few moments and have a 'try' at the Colon, and that he hoped we would sink her. I asked what speed we would make, and was told 'about ten knots.' I remarked at the time that I thought that was giving us very little chance at the Colon, as she would be in sight between the headlands only a couple of minutes and that the smoke from the guns would probably make our fire very slow. To the best of my recollection the Commodore stated we would have to do the best we could; that the speed would be ten knots."

Describing the range at which he had fired his guns on that occasion, he said at first it was 7,000 yards, under orders, and then he had increased it to 9,500 yards, but that all the shots fell short. He said, in reply to questions, that the Spanish shore batteries had not given the American ships much trouble on that occasion. "None from the Colon came near," he said, "but two or three shots from the batteries fell about the Massachusetts at the time, one passing over it."

"What conclusion did you arrive at as to the caliber of the shore guns?"

"I did not think they were of very large calibre, not over six inch."

In reply to a question by the court as to whether he was ordered to direct his fire on the Colon or on the batteries on May 31, Lieut. Dewey said that his orders were to direct his at the Colon entirely, but he could not say whether Commodore Schley or Capt. Higginson had given the order.

THE PICKETS' DUTY.

Lieut. Francis Boughter who was a watch and division officer on board the Marblehead during Commodore Schley's blockade of Santiago was then called. He said that during that time the Marblehead and the Vixen were on picket duty between the shore line and the line of the blockade, the Marblehead being stationed three miles from the shore and to the westward, six miles from the Morrow. He would not attempt to say how far outside the squadron was, but he could not see the ships after nightfall.

The Court asked: "Was the Marblehead in such position at night, while on picket duty off Santiago, that the enemy's vessels would have been seen had they attempted to leave the harbor?"

"That would depend on a great many circumstances, the state of the weather, the course they took, and their success in keeping their ships dark and quiet."

Admiral Dewey—The Marblehead was on picket duty. Could she have seen the enemy coming out?

"If the enemy kept close to shore, and we were three miles off during most of the time, we could not have seen them; if the enemy had stood south from the entrance, which would have placed them about four miles off, we could not have seen them, provided they kept reasonably dark and quiet."

Mr. Rayner—What was the purpose of the picket boats being there, if they could not see the enemy?

"They were supposed to be there, I presume, for that purpose."

"Then, if they were there for that purpose, what was it that would have prevented them from accomplishing this object?"

"The fact that they could not see a vessel if it ran at a distance of from two to two and a half miles at night."

"How far was the Vixen from the shore?"

"I do not know."

"What was the distance between your vessel and the Vixen?"

"I cannot say."

"Are you prepared to say, then, that if the enemy had come out of there, neither you nor the Vixen could have seen him?"

"I answered the question as put by the Court, that we on the Marblehead could not have seen the enemy coming out under the conditions I have named, first in keeping close under the land, and secondly, in steering due south from the harbor."

"What sort of nights were there?"

"I do not remember particularly. I do not remember any gales or any particularly bad weather."

SAW COLON SEVEN MILES AWAY.

Lieut. Boughter was on the stand when the court took its noon recess, and after it, Mr. Rayner continued his cross-examination. The Lieutenant said that his opinion of the distance his ship was out from the Morro or from land at Santiago, was based on an estimate, and not on measurements. He said he had not informed Capt. McCalla, his commanding officer, of any fear that the Spaniards might escape, for the reason that he considered Capt. McCalla as well informed on that point as himself. He had received no general orders as to the distance out for the Marblehead, the Captain of the vessel fixing the distance from time to time.

When Lieut. Boughter was excused Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett, who was Flag Lieutenant on the New York in 1898, was called to the stand. He said that when the North Atlantic Squadron arrived off Santiago they found the Flying squadron there. They stopped about seven miles directly south of the harbor, and the witness said he had seen the Cristobal Colon in the harbor. He said also that almost immediately afterward the vessel moved to the westward, back of Cay Smith. This last statement, however, was stricken from the record on the ground that such testimony previously had been excluded. The witness said the Flying Squadron was at that time in irregular formation.

Capt. Lemly said that he had called Lieut. Bennett not only for his direct examination, but for full cross-examination in accordance with the precept. Mr. Rayner stated, however, that he had no questions to ask, and the witness was excused, being succeeded by Lieut. Charles C. Marsh, who was flag secretary to Admiral Sampson during the Spanish war. Lieut. Marsh testified concerning the forwarding of dispatches by the Dupont and the Iowa from Key West on May 20. These messages were from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley; and one of them was the memorandum by Capt. McCalla concerning the insurgents at Cienfuegos.

Questioned as to the correctness of his memory, the witness said his mind was refreshed by the records of the Commander in Chief as to his correspondence. Every letter was, he said, press copied as soon as written, and he therefore considered the order in which letters were copied as a certain record of what had transpired in the way of letter writing. Other records were produced, which, he said, were corroborative of this. From these records he found that the "Dear Schley" letter had been sent on the Dupont, May 20.

SAMPSON'S DISPATCHES.

The witsess also found from this record that a dispatch of May 21, saying the Spanish squadron was "probably at Santiago," had been forwarded by the Marblehead. This is the dispatch dated at Key West, in which Admiral Sampson said to Commodore Schley: "If you are satisfied that they (the enemy) are not at Cienfuegos, proceed to Santiago," &c. He also identified a dispatch of May 21, dated Havana, and urging the Commodore to get away from Cienfuegos before daylight of May 23, as the "Spanish would probably be still at Santiago." The latter dispatch, he said, had been written after the dispatch from Key West of the same date.

Mr. Hanna asked: "Would it have been possible that the 'Dear Schley' letter could have been sent on an earlier date than this letter of May 19, transmitting the McCalla memorandum?"

"I should say not, the McCalla memorandum being press copied in the book on a prior page."

On cross-examining the witness Mr. Rayner said that counsel for Admiral Schley would admit the receipt of one copy of the McCalla memorandum, but that there was a dispute as to the other copies. He tried to get the witness to say that the Iowa had carried a duplicate of the "Dear Schley" letter, but he would not do so. He held, however, to the statement that the McCalla memorandum had been carried in duplicate by both the Dupont and the Iowa. He had, however, no written evidence that either the Hawk or the Marblehead had carried the memorandum. "We were likely to be on the safe side in such matters," said the witness, "and to have chucked in the memorandum, but the Marblehead had not been relied upon to carry the dispatch."

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness at some length on this point, saying: "I want to call your attention to this: Dispatch No. 8 was received on May 23 by the Hawk. It is in evidence here that the Hawk carried No. 8 to Commodore Schley, and this letter commences: 'In reply to your letter No. 8, I would state,' and so on. Then it says: 'Regarding inclosed information from McCalla.' Now, don't that refresh your memory upon the point that, when he received No. 8 from the Hawk, he received with it the inclosed information from Capt. McCalla, which is the memorandum?"

"He probably did. He might have received it half a dozen times. That was not the first time it was sent."

"Does not that settle it that he got it from the Hawk?"

"I do not know that it necessarily does."

CAPT. CHADWICK'S STORY.

Lieut. Marsh was then excused, and Capt. French E. Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, but is now in command of the Newport naval station, was called. He went on the stand at 3:30, and had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned. He was questioned by Mr. Hanna concerning the code of signals arranged by Capt. McCalla of the Marblehead with the insurgent Cubans near Cienfuegos. He replied:

"Capt. McCalla arrived off the reefs of Key West at noon on the 19th of May. He came on board and went down in the cabin, and was there some little time with Admiral Sampson and myself. After coming on deck he spoke to me and said he had made an arrangement with the Cubans off Cienfuegos by which they could communicate with the ships. He said he did not care to have anything said about it, as he was going back the next day, and his probably would be the first ship there. He was accidentally delayed at Key West by his inability to get coal and water until the next day. So that, instead of leaving on the 20th, he left on the 21st."

"Was this system of signals reduced to writing?"

"No."

"What was said, if anything, about reducing them to writing?"

"He was anxious about them. He did not want the code to get out publicly. He seemed to have some idea that the Spaniards might get hold of it and get the Cubans into trouble thereby."

"To whom, if you recollect, did you communicate this system of signals or information respecting it?"

"My memory is entirely at fault regarding that. I cannot say positively that I communicated it to anybody."

"Did you communicate it to Commodore Schley? If not, why not?"

"The signals were not communicated to Commodore Schley because Capt. McCalla said he was going back the next day at once, and would give them to all the ships off Cienfuegos himself."

"Was Commodore Schley then in Key West?"

"He had left on the morning of the 19th for Cienfuegos."

"Some hours before McCalla arrived with this system of signals?"

"About three hours before."

"Do you remember communicating this system yourself to Capt. Evans?"

"I have no recollection of it."

"Do you remember whether Commodore Schley was advised at that time that Capt. McCalla was operating off Cienfuegos or not?"

"He had been informed that Capt. McCalla would form a part of his squadron. I don't remember any conversation. Commodore Schley was on board the New York on the afternoon of the 18th until 4 o'clock, and, as he was going to Cienfuegos the next morning, I supposed he would give the information."

"You have referred to a visit by Commodore Schley to the flagship at Key West. Can you state anything that occurred there in Commodore Schley's presence bearing upon the subject of this inquiry?"

BLOCKADE IMPOSSIBLE.

"My only distinct recollection in regard to a conversation was Commodore Schley's statement to the Admiral that he desired to be perfectly loyal. He said that he was very pleased to be under his command, and that he could be assured that he should be entirely loyal in all his conduct."

"At what time did you fall in with the Flying Squadron?"

"We anchored at Key West a little before 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th of May and found Commodore Schley's squadron there."

"Did Commodore Schley go on board the flagship?"

"He came on board."

"Were you present at an interview?"

"I was present there the whole time he was there. In the cabin the only persons who were present, permanently, so to speak, were Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, and myself. There were some different persons coming and going."

"Did Commodore Schley come aboard Admiral Sampson's flagship on June 1, off Santiago, when the latter reached there?"

"Yes, Sir, he came aboard in the Vixen."

"Will you please state to the Court what occurred during that interview? Was there anything said with regard to the feasibility of conducting a blockade of Santiago?"

"Yes. I remember Commodore Schley spoke in my presence, and I think to myself, as he was leaving the ship, saying: 'You cannot blockade those ships in there if they want to come out.' I remember that."

Judge Advocate—Did you have any information whatever from any source, that Cervera's fleet was going to make a sortie from the harbor of Santiago on July 3?

"None whatever, within my recollection."

"Taking the witness for cross-examination, Mr. Rayner asked:

"Do you recollect the dispatch, which will be found in the official report of Admiral Sampson, dated May 29, in which he congratulates Commodore Schley upon his success? I will read the dispatch. The following telegram was sent to Commodore Schley to both Fort Antonio, Jamaica, and Mole St. Nicholas: 'Congratulate you on success. Maintain close blockade at all hazards, especially at night, very little to fear from torpedo boat destroyers. Coal in open sea whenever conditions permit. Send a ship to examine Guantanamo with view to occupying it as base, coaling one heavy ship at a time. Appraise captured coal, use it if desired, and afterward send ship in as prize.'"

"I remember that very well, because I protested against his congratulations. I asked him why, he persisted, and he said: 'I want to encourage him.'"

"You recollect that, because you protested against putting that in the dispatch?"

"I said that, under the circumstances, I thought it was improper."

"Did you meet Admiral Watson at any time, and have a conversation with him?"

TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Admiral Dewey—I don't think that has anything to do with it. You know what we want. We want all facts relating to these specifications, and we don't want anything about conversations with Admiral Watson, with Commodores, or with anybody else on other subjects.

Mr. Rayner—This testimony has all gone in. It ought not to have gone in.

Admiral Dewey—Of course it ought not. You ought to have been watching.

"I did object to it twice, and then, when it was stated that it was something in reference to something that occurred before, I did not want to disagree with the Court."

Judge Advocate—No objection was made to conversations after June 1 relating to the blockade as maintained prior thereto.

Mr. Rayner—Did you, at any time, approve of the blockade which Commodore Schley maintained before June 1? What was your opinion?

Judge Advocate—I object.

Admiral Dewey—The Court doesn't want that opinion.

Mr. Hanna—We have not asked opinions of officers commanding ships regarding that. We have carefully abstained from so doing.

Mr. Rayner—Then I will ask you in reference to the leaving of these vessels. You have stated, and it has been in testimony here, that this signal code with the Cuban insurgents was not made known to Commodore Schley. Have you not fallen into slight error in point of time? Did not the Flying Squadron leave Key West before Capt. McCalla got to Key West, and have you not inadvertently fallen into error in point of time? You could not have given Commodore Schley the information because you did not have it until Capt. McCalla got there. Is not that the reason?

The witness admitted that this was so.

"Capt. Evans has testified here that he knew it. Could you give me the source from which he derived his information?"

"I do not remember of speaking of it to Capt. Evans, nor that I told him to communicate it to Schley. When McCalla came in it was expected that his ship would reach Cienfuegos about the same time as the Iowa and the Du Pont, and McCalla said he would carry the signal agreement back with him. That signal was really for the benefit of the Cubans, and the McCalla memorandum was for Commodore Schley. That memorandum was full and explicit in that regard. If I may explain a little further, by the afternoon of the next day or the afternoon of the day after McCalla came in, information was received of the arrival of the Spanish squadron in Santiago. So that any question of the insurgent Cubans about Cienfuegos dropped out of sight."

NEWS OF THE ENEMY.

"You say that after the arrival of Capt. McCalla information was received of the arrival of the Spanish squadron at Santiago. Will you kindly give us the information and from whom it came?"

"The first intimation we had was by a telegram from the Navy Department mentioning that 'The information may well be correct.' Next day Lieut. Commander Staunton was in Key West, and he saw Capt. Allen, who said that the evening before he had received a communication from Havana that the Spanish squadron had gone into Santiago, and he was only waiting until the evening of the 20th to have that corroborated, as the operator who sent the information only put himself in communication with our office in Key West once a day, about 6 o'clock in the evening. Staunton came with that information, and then went up in the evening to await a second telegram, which corroborated the fact, and which caused Admiral Sampson to believe that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, and also caused him to write the second dispatch directing the movement toward Santiago."

Mr. Rayner—Is this the telegram you refer to: "The report of the Spanish fleet being at Santiago de Cuba might very well be correct, so that department strongly advises that you send word immediately to the Iowa to Schley to proceed off Santiago de Cuba with his whole command, &c."?

"That is the telegram I referred to."

"Did I understand you to say that that caused the belief that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago?"

"No, oh, no! No. What caused the belief was the information received from Capt. Allen of the Signal Corps, who was in charge of the telegraph office in Key West. He informed Lieut. Staunton, who was in Key West, at noon on the 20th, that this information had come over night from Havana."

"Could I interrupt you just a minute? Was No. 7 the dispatch referred to (the 'Dear Schley' dispatch) as being sent in answer to this inclosure?"

"Yes. That was sent after receiving this dispatch."

"The Admiral then telegraphed the department practically a paraphrase of this letter No. 7?"

"This dispatch and the telegram to the department paraphrasing it were prepared on the night of the 19th, and were sent that night, I think. At noon of the 20th Lieut. Staunton saw Capt. Allen in Key West, and Staunton was again sent to Key West and came back with the assurance from Capt. Allen that the Spanish fleet was there."

"Then the doubt in Admiral Sampson's mind was removed, and he then wrote a dispatch to be sent by the Marblehead, which we were expecting to get off hourly. She, however, was delayed, and the flagship got under way at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 21st and went over to Havana. From there, as there was the possibility of a longer delay in the Marblehead's departure than was expected, he sent the Eagle and the Hawk with a copy of this dispatch, and a supplementary dispatch to Commodore Schley, also with verbal instructions to the commanding officer of the Hawk to move at once toward Santiago."

SAMPSON'S DOUBT DISPELLED.

"Is this the dispatch you refer to, No. 8. On the 21st the following instructions were written at Key West for Commodore Schley and sent at 3 A. M. to the Marblehead to be delivered with all dispatch: 'Spanish squadron probably at Santiago de Cuba, four ships and three torpedo-boat destroyers. If you are satisfied they are not at Cienfuegos proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba,' &c. Is that the dispatch that was sent to Commodore Schley after the doubt was removed in the mind of Admiral Sampson where the Spanish fleet was?"

"Yes."

"You have stated that he became certain on this subject?"

"He became assured, or, at least, my impression is that he felt assured after the reception of the second word from Capt. Allen in regard to the matter. That was on the evening of the 20th."

"Was that an assurance, may I ask you, of whether the Spanish fleet was at Santiago or whether it had gone into Santiago?"

"At Santiago."

"Does it state anything about having gone in and come out?"

"No. That they were there."

At this point in Capt. Chadwick's testimony the court adjourned for the day.

SAMPSON'S CONDITION UNCHANGED.

His System Unable to Respond to Medical Treatment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Medical reports indicate that Rear Admiral Sampson is recovering from the fatigue of his journey South, and that the more favorable surroundings of his present home are working for his betterment. Beyond a little added brightness in his bearing, however, it is stated that his condition remains practically unchanged. The intense headaches from which he suffered recur less frequently than heretofore, and this in itself is a great relief to him.

The Admiral continues to take short walks. The principal obstacle in the treatment of his case is said to be a great constitutional weakness, which makes it impossible for his system to respond to the physicians' treatment. Recurring periods of absolute forgetfulness also have a depressing effect upon the patient.

NEW CONTROVERSY GROWS OUT OF SCHLEY CASE.

Admiral Crowninshield and Gen. Greely at Odds About Dispatches Regarding Cervera.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Capt. F. E. Chadwick's testimony before the Schley court this afternoon invites a few words about a controversy that is bound to arise pretty soon between Brig. Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, and Rear Admiral Crowninshield, touching the receipt on May 19, 1898, of the information that Cervera's fleet had arrived in Santiago Harbor. It may be that Capt. Chadwick knows the story, but possibly he did not get it from Admiral Crowninshield.

When Gen. Greely objected, in the Fall of 1898, to the statement by Senator Lodge in his history of the war with Spain that Cervera's presence in Santiago Harbor had been discovered by the "press boats," the General went on to say that that fact had been ascertained by Col. Allen of the Signal Corps, on duty at Key West, and that he, Gen. Greely, personally first informed the President and the Secretary of the Navy. He had taken his dispatch to the White House immediately after it had reached him and personally delivered it to the President. These facts, or assertions, were incorporated in Gen. Greely's report for 1898.

But Rear Admiral Crowninshield has another story to tell, which crosses the account of Gen. Greely. His version of the matter is that the Western Union Telegraph Company, through persons in Cuba, gained the information of the arrival of Cervera at Santiago promptly upon that arrival. The dispatches sent by Cervera to Spain were intercepted and made known to the Western Union manager at Key West, who swiftly forwarded the news to New York. It was seen to be of the highest importance and was hurried to Washington, to be carried by the manager here to the Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield personally took the news over to the White House and showed it to the President, arriving there about 4:30 in the afternoon, Cervera having arrived early on that day. Gen. Greely's visit with substantially the same dispatches was made some time after 9 in the evening, accounts differing, and some fixing the hour of his arrival as late as 11. Those who have challenged the correctness of Gen. Greely's story insist that he did not know of the sources of the valuable information until long after, and that the persons who supplied it were not in his pay until after this incident.

It is admitted by naval officers who were then on duty at the department that the correctness of the news was doubted, but that later, when Sampson communicated with Schley on the subject, he referred to that fact that the department had been informed every day, from the 10th to the 25th, that Cervera was at Santiago. In view of the controversy that is found to exist between Admiral Crowninshield and Gen. Greely, Schley's friends here wonder why the gain of five or six hours was not made use of sooner to advise Schley of what the department knew.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOEMAKER

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR MEN.

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, placed side by side with $5.00 and $6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all the modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5.00 and $6.00 shoes.

Sold by 63 Douglas shoe stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; also by the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Take No Substitute. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas STRONG MADE $2.00 shoes; Youth's, $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid, and Lewis Patent Leather. Best in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made on improved lasts that fit the foot. Wear them and you will always be free from corns and bunions, and have perfectly natural feet. Style, comfort and wear guaranteed.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Always Black Hooks used.

13 DOUGLAS SHOE STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 13

43 Cortlandt Street. 433 Broadway. 753-755 Broadway. 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th. | 2202 Third Ave., c. 120th. 220 West 125th Street. 974 Third Avenue. 345 Eighth Avenue. | 95 Nassau Street. BROOKLYN. 708-710 Broadway. 1367 Broadway. | 421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl. 494 Fifth Avenue. JERSEY CITY. 18 Newark Avenue.

Register to-day!

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

POPULATION BY SEX, NATIVITY, AND COLOR.

Census Shows Males Constitute 51.2 Per Cent. of the People—Females, However, Are Gaining Ground.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The final census report on the population by sex, general nativity, and color of the several States and Territories was issued to-day.

This last bulletin of the series covers the entire country. It shows that the males number 39,059,242 and constitute 51.2 per cent. of the total population in 1900, while the females number 37,244,145, or 48.8 per cent. There is a slightly larger proportion of females now than ten years ago.

There is an excess of males at the present census of 1,815,097, as compared with an excess of 1,560,370 in 1890.

There has been an increase in total population of 13,233,631, or 21 per cent., since 1890, made up of 6,744,179 males and 6,489,452 females, representing an increase in males of 20.9 per cent. and females 21.1 per cent.

There are 65,843,302 native-born persons and 10,460,085 foreign born, the latter constituting 13.7 per cent. of the total population in 1900, against 14.8 per cent. ten years ago. The foreign born show an absolute increase during the decade of 151,934, while the native born have increased 12,081,637.

As to color and race, the population in 1900 is made up of 66,990,802 white persons and 9,312,585 colored, the latter figure comprising 8,840,789 persons of negro descent, 119,050 Chinese, 85,986 Japanese, and 262,760 Indians. The corresponding figures for 1890 showed a total of 55,166,184 white persons, 7,488,788 persons of negro descent, 126,778 Chinese, 14,399 Japanese, and 273,607 Indians.

The colored element constituted 12.2 per cent. of the total population in 1900, as against 12.5 per cent. in 1890. The white population shows an increase since 1890 of 11,824,618, or 21.4 per cent., and the colored element as a whole of 1,409,013, or 17.8 per cent.

There has been an increase during the past ten years in persons of negro descent of 1,352,001, or 18.1 per cent., and in Japanese of 71,587, or 497.2 per cent. The Chinese, on the other hand, show a loss since 1890 of 7,728, or 6.1 per cent., while the Indians have decreased from 273,607 in 1890 to 266,760 in 1900, a loss of 2.5 per cent.

Of the total white population, 56,740,739 are native whites, constituting 74.4 per cent. of the total population, and 10,250,063 foreign whites, constituting 13.4 of the total population. Native white persons are in turn subdivided into 41,053,417 of native parentage and 15,687,322 of foreign parentage, constituting, respectively, 53.8 and 20.6 per cent. of the total population.

The native white element has increased 23.3 per cent. and the foreign only 12.2 per cent. since 1890. The native white element of foreign parentage has increased relatively twice as fast as the native whites of native parentage.

Receiver for Washington Street Railway

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Representative Allen L. McDermott of New Jersey was to-day appointed receiver for the City and Suburban Railway Company, one of the companies comprising the Washington Traction and Electric Company, which controls all but one of the important street railway lines in the District of Columbia. The company favors the appointment of a receiver, but objection was made by representatives of the minority stockholders, who sought delay.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Gen. Sternberg Says It Has Been Unusually Good—Strong Commendation of the Canteen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Surgeon General Sternberg has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. He says the health of the army has been unusually good during the calendar year 1900. While the admission rate to hospitals, for all causes, in the army, volunteers and regulars, with a mean strength of 100,389 in 1900, was somewhat larger per thousand of strength, as compared with the previous year, during the year 1899 only 39,280 men out of a total of 105,546 were serving in the Philippines, while during the past year 66,882 of a total of 100,389 were thus serving.

From the close of the calendar year 1900 to the latest reports, the health of the troops in the Philippines has been steadily improving. Speaking of special diseases Gen. Sternberg says:

"The steady decrease of late years in the admissions for alcoholism among the men of the regular army is a matter for congratulation. Military officers may be said to be unanimous in their opinion that this was mainly the result of the establishment of the post exchange or canteen at military posts. There is less drunkenness among troops in active service than in a command doing garrison duty in time of peace.

WANTS THE CANTEEN AGAIN.

Major Philip Reade Submits a Suggestion for Its Re-establishment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Major Gen. Otis in his report on the Department of Dakota submits a suggestion made by Major Philip Reade, Fourth Infantry, Inspector General of the department.

The recommendation is that Chaplains be placed in charge of the post exchanges and that the canteen be re-established in the interests of morals, temperance, discipline, and health.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct 11.—The President announced to-day the following army appointments:

Robert L. Howze, Major in Porto Rico, Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

George B. Lawrason, Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Major.

Josiah M. Ward, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Captain.

Frank L. R. Tetamore, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Captain.

Harry L. Steele, Captain, Artillery Corps.

Glen Fay Jenks, Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps.

Carl Edward Wiggin, Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco for duty as attending Surgeon and Medical Superintendent of the army transport service in that city, to relieve Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon.

Major Gibson, upon being relieved, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila for assignment to duty.

Major Thomas U. Raymond, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Chicago for duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city, to relieve Major Henry L. Raymond, Surgeon.

Major Raymond, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Pay Inspector Josiah R. Stanton is detached from the Pensacola and the naval training station at San Francisco Dec. 2, and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster William H. Doherty is ordered to the Mare Island yard Nov. 15 as Assistant General Storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles Morris, Jr., is ordered to the Puget Sound yard as Assistant General Storekeeper.

Assistant Paymaster Howard P. Ash is detached from the Ranger Nov. 15 and ordered to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Assistant Paymaster Hugh R. Insley's order of Oct. 3 is modified; he is ordered to the naval training station at San Francisco as Pay Officer, Purchasing Pay Officer, and General Storekeeper, and as Pay Officer of the station ship Pensacola.

Assistant Paymaster Perry G. Kennard is ordered to the Ranger Nov. 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Kearsarge sailed to-day from Hampton Roads for the Barren Island trial course; thence for Tompkinsville.

The Alabama arrived to-day at Tompkinsville.

Zafiro arrived to-day at Cavite.

The Monadnock arrived to-day at Hongkong.

Whiskies of Doubtful Quality

by dint of printers' ink may have a mushroom growth for a while, but the "Old Reliable"

OLD CROW RYE

RE

FINAL FOR WOMEN'S GOLF

Miss Hecker Will Meet Miss Herron for the Championship.

BIG GALLERY ON THE LINKS

Defeat of Miss Curtis a Shock to Boston —Mrs. Manice Loses After a Stubborn Fight.

Miss Genevieve Hecker and Miss Lucy H. Herron will meet to-day on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club in the final match to determine the woman's amateur golf championship of the United States. The former is the metropolitan champion, having held that honor for two years, and is entered in the present tournament from the Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J. Miss Lucy Herron represents the West, Cincinnati, however, being the favored city, instead of expectant Chicago.

Miss Herron never, in a championship tournament, and she has been in all since 1897, showed her golf to such excellent advantage as she did yesterday. Her defeat of the Boston pride, Miss Margaret Curtis, who was runner-up last year, was a marked surprise and a fearful shock to the Bostonians, who have been very confident from the first day that Miss Curtis would go home carrying the championship with her. Miss Herron's golf, particularly her unerring short game, was a revelation to the gallery, for while admitted to be a good player, she has scarcely been considered as a dangerous championship possibility. Yet she beat the young Boston champion by the fair score of 3 up and 2 to play in a game that was marked by many interesting features. Miss Hecker put the Lenox champion, Mrs. Edward A. Manice, out of the race by 2 up and 1 to play, Mrs. Manice making a star finish after being five holes to the bad on the ninth green. While Miss Hecker has all along been the favorite of the local talent to win, it would create no great surprise to-day should the graceful Cincinnati girl capture the honors, for she is quite capable of doing it if she maintains her best game.

The semi-final contests began in a typical seashore mist, but the dampness soon wore away, and under the genial sunshine the largest gallery of the week followed faithfully in the wake of the four championship survivors. Miss Curtis and Miss Herron were the first to get away. The latter made one of her poorest plays from the first tee, topping her drive, and she lost the hole in 6 to 7. Then followed a grand display of golf, six holes being halved in succession, getting Herm in men's bogey figures. Miss Curtis lost the fourteenth by driving out of bounds, and, with Miss Herron three up and four to play, hope among the Bostonians simmered to a low ebb. Miss Herron held her nerve perfectly, and the best she allowed her opponent to do was to halve two holes, which brought the match to a close on the sixteenth green. The cards are:

Miss Lucy H. Herron, Cincinnati—									
Out	7	5	7	5	6	5	5	4	—50
In	4	5	5	4	5	5	6	7	—36 86
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass.—									
Out	6	6	5	7	5	5	6	6	4—50
In	5	5	4	6	6	6	7	6	—39 89

Miss Hecker began her match with Mrs. Manice auspicuously by taking the first hole in one under bogey, 5 strokes to 6, playing each shot to perfection. She also drove on the second, but honors were even on the green, and a half in 5 resulted. The next was halved in a par 4, Mrs. Manice just grazing the top of the bunker on her drive. Miss Hecker captured the long fourth, 488 yards, by superior putting after Mrs. Manice had the advantage on both the drive and brassie. The fifth also went to the local champion on a par 4, Mrs. Manice losing by weakness in putting, and the former was 3 up. The Lenox woman did her best work on the next, outdriving her younger opponent and running up dead to the hole in 3. Miss Hecker was singularly weak in approaching, and took 6 for the hole for 4 for Mrs. Manice. By winning the ninth, the local champion ended with 5 holes to her credit on the first half of the match.

This surprisingly big lead made the gallery expectant of an early victory, but Mrs. Manice soon showed that she had good reserve power, and by winning the next two holes in one under bogey, cut two holes from her rival's lead, and added a touch of excitement to the game. Mrs. Manice laid her ball dead to the tenth hole, 184 yards, and won in 3. A poor put by Miss Hecker lost the latter chance to halve the eleventh. The next was halved. Admirable play from the tee, and through the green gave the Land's End hole, 321 yards, to the metropolitan champion in 4, one under bogey, advancing her lead to 4. On the next hole the local golfer developed some of the weakness in the short game that was so noticeable on the previous day, and it cost her the hole. She was weaker in every part of the game, going to the long fifteenth, 464 yards, sending her ball into high grass from the tee, and barely clearing the bunker in 4. Mrs. Manice played perfectly, and was close to the green in 3, winning easily in 6, while Miss Hecker missed her seventh shot to run down. The game became critical for both, as Miss Hecker was now only two in the lead, with three to go. Mrs. Manice continued her perfect long and short play, and won the sixteenth, Miss Hecker again failing to halve on the green, and was then but one up. The seventeenth, however, was the final hole, for Mrs. Manice showed fatal weakness in putting, missing a short fifth to halve, and as Miss Hecker won in 5, she had the game. It was a hard won victory, and the triumphant victor was so exhausted that she laid down upon the green for a moment's respite. The cards show championship scores, few men being able to play better golf.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, Orange—									
Out	5	5	4	6	4	6	7	4	4—45
In	4	5	5	4	6	8	7	5	..—44 89
Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Lenox—									
Out	6	5	5	4	7	5	4	8	5 5—49
In	5	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	..—40 89

The consolation cup final will be played to-day between Miss Elsa Hurlbut of Morristown and Miss Elizabeth S. Porter of the Vesper Country Club, Lowell, Mass. The summary of the match play rounds is:

Championship, Semi-Final Round.—Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati, beat Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Massachusetts, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County, Orange, N. J., beat Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Lenox, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup, Semi-Final Round.—Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County, beat Miss Elsie Cassatt, Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, Vesper Country, Lowell, Mass., beat Miss Ethel Burnet, Cincinnati, 6 up and 5 to play.

A mixed foursome competition for special prizes given by the Baltusrol Club was an added feature for the afternoon. Nearly fifty couples started, and only forty of them finished. Mrs. Elliott Rodgers and B. B. Martin won, but the best gross score was 90, made by Miss Mollie B. Adams and F. J. J. De Raismes. The leading scores are:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Mrs. Elliott Rogers and B. B. Martin	96	12	84
Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck	98	9	89
Mrs. William Shippen and James A. Tyng	95	6	89
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tappin	99	9	90
Miss Mollie B. Adams and F. J. J. De Raismes	90	0	90
Miss Anita Brinton and E. S. Shriever	103	11	92
Mr. and Mrs. Burnet	100	7	93
Miss Maude K. Wetmore and F. McN. Bacon, Jr.	100	7	93
Mrs. Kinney and Roy De Raismes	104	11	93
Miss Gertrude Fiske and W. Martin	103	10	93
Mrs. R. H. Barlow and Hugh K. Toler	96	3	93
Miss Farrington and Wheeler Barnes	101	8	93
Mrs. W. M. Gorham and T. T. Reid	97	4	93
Miss F. McNeely and E. A. McCullough	101	9	92
Mrs. E. F. Sanford and C. F. Watson	97	4	93
Mrs. N. P. Rogers and N. P. Rogers, Jr.	100	6	94
Mrs. E. A. Manice and John Mottier, Jr.	99	5	94
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan and L. P. Bayard, Jr.	98	3	95
Miss Frances C. Griscom and Rodman C. Griscom	95	0	95
Miss Margaret Curtis and T. C. Ennis	100	5	95
Mrs. G. H. Frances and J. G. Thorp	96	1	95
Mrs. Caleb F. Fox and R. B. Kerr	106	11	95
Miss Beatrice Hoyt and Louis Livingston, Jr.	96	1	95
Miss G. Bishop and W. D. Vanderpoel	96	1	95

More Tournaments for Golfers.

Two important tournaments of interest to local golfers have been announced for next week. One will be the annual invitation tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club near Islip, L. I., and the other will be the Fall handicap contest of the golfers in the Produce Exchange. The latter event will be played on Thursday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club near White Plains. The Westbrook tournament will occupy four days, beginning on Wednesday with a thirty-six-hole qualifying round, the first sixteen to play for the Westbrook Cup and the second sixteen for a consolation trophy. A best ball foursome has been arranged for Friday, and the final match for the chief trophy will be played on Saturday at thirty-six holes. There will also be a handicap for special prizes on the last day. Walter J. Travis, Findlay Douglas, C. M. Hamilton, Charles H. Seeley, and Louis Livingston, Jr., who won the event last year, have entered for the event, and a big field of local talent is expected to be out.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Freedom Team Wins Two Games in American National Tournament.

In the games of the American National Bowling Tournament on Thum's White Elephant alleys last night the Freedom team won two games, the Standard bowlers won one game and lost one, and the Orchard five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Bulwinkle, 159; Schroeder, 156; Kuhlwein, 201; Rogge, 147; Wilkin, 188. Total, 851.

Freedom Bowling Club—Grant, 192; Proskey, 136; Conrad, 179; Bechtol, 175; Watt, 222. Total, 904.

SECOND GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 169; Tobin, 181; Kaestner, 175; Olsson, 199; Wyman, 199. Total, 920.

Orchard Bowling Club—Bulwinkle, 173; Schroeder, 179; Kuhlwein, 168; Rogge, 185; Wilkin, 149. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 136; Tobin, 122; Kaestner, 133; Olsson, 234; Wyman, 177. Total, 802.

Freedom Bowling Club—Grant, 139; Proskey, 164; Conrad, 175; Bechtel, 164; Watt, 192. Total, 834.

The Mohawk bowlers won two games, the Aurania team won one game and lost one, and the Owl five lost two games in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Mohawk Bowling Club—Kirby, 177; Edwards, 169; Smith, 199; Roeschlau, 207; Dohn, 194. Total, 946.

Aurania Bowling Club—Krug, 189; Laig, 111; Schoppler, 114; Taylor, 121; Muller, 150. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.—Aurania Bowling Club—Krug, 165; Laig, 161; Schoppler, 150; Taylor, 178; Muller, 164. Total, 818.

Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 165; Knickman, 157; Shevlin, 160; Howard, 151; Grabenstein, 163. Total, 796.

THIRD GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 149; Knickman, 131; Shevlin, 151; Howard, 129; Grabenstein, 158. Total, 718.

Mohawk Bowling Club—Kirby, 129; Cordes, 192; Smith, 195; Roeschlau, 170; Dohn, 177. Total, 872.

The Friendship, Premier, and Friendship (Bronx) teams tied in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The score:

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club (Bronx)—Laun, 137; Glum, 177; Koeller, 166; Post, 121; Bleuler, 165. Total, 766.

Premier Bowling Club—Davidson, 158; Koenig, 158; Lichtenberg, 165; Moritz, 189; Ullman, 139. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.—Morris Club Bowling Club—Schwage, 130; McDonald, 152; Gibson, 147; Briggs, 171; Tompson, 147. Total, 747.

Friendship Bowling Club (Bronx)—Laun, 165; Glum, 140; Koeller, 173; Schoder, 144; Bleuler, 164. Total, 786.

THIRD GAME.—Morris Club Bowling Club—Schwage, 140; McDonald, 203; Gibson, 176; Briggs, 143; Tompson, 177. Total, 839.

Premier Bowling Club—Davidson, 188; Koenig, 145; Lichtenberg, 157; Moritz, 142; Ullman, 176. Total, 818.

The team of H. A. Caesar & Co. won two games, Mason & Hanson won one game and lost one, and Schefer, Schramm & Vogel lost two games in the Commercial League tournament on Cadieu's Monarch Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 164; Bielitz, 145; Rheinboldt, 170; Schmidt, 155; Tuthill, 169. Total, 803.

Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Veith, 142; Simpson, 150; Blewit, 105; Whitlock, 151; Woolley, 135. Total, 602.

SECOND GAME.—Mason & Hanson—Romaine, 179; Taylor, 164; Hinzieman, 135; Benson, 152; Anderson, 123. Total, 753.

Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Veith, 171; Simpson, 149; Blewit, 134; Whitlock, 116; Woolley, 151. Total, 721.

THIRD GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 186; Bielitz, 173; Rheinboldt, 154; Schmidt, 135; Tuthill, 187. Total, 835.

Mason & Hanson—Romaine, 151; Taylor, 108; Hinzieman, 201; Benson, 112; Anderson, 159. Total, 731.

The Prosperity bowlers won two games, the Templeton team won one game and lost one, and the Bensonhurst five lost two games in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Templeton Bowling Club—Herberger, 178; Fiabman, 143; Breitenbach, 193; G. Herberger, 176; Leister, 171. Total, 861.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Albert, 192; G. Wolff, 189; Brachhold, 160; Gutman, 189; P. Wolff, 193. Total, 923.

SECOND GAME.—Templeton Bowling Club—Auer, 162; Fishman, 176; Breitenbach, 157; G. Herberger, 146; Leister, 194. Total, 837.

Bensonhurst Bowling Club—C. Blossfield, 124; Buckingham, 180; W. Blossfield, 144; R. Blossfield, 125; Lamprecht, 143. Total, 716.

THIRD GAME.—Bensonhurst Bowling Club—C. Blossfield, 178; Buckingham, 138; W. Blossfield, 178; R. Blossfield, 155; Lamprecht, 149. Total, 798.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Albert, 174; G. Wolff, 174; Brachhold, 174; Gutman, 167; P. Wolff, 220. Total, 909.

Bedford Council won two games, Stuyvesant Council won one game and lost one, and Fern Council lost two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, Class A, on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bedford Council—J. Boemmerman, 170; Myers, 169; Markwell, 145; Miller, 161; Weingarth, 170. Total, 815.

Stuyvesant Council—Duest, 141; Orth, 98; Brown, 142; Ferry, 137; Dahlbender, 209. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.—Fern Council—Bennett, 191; Thomas, 131; Haff, 136; Waldman, 144; Ketcham, 130. Total, 732.

Stuyvesant Council—Duest, 179; Orth, 138; Brown, 160; Ferry, 132; Dahlbender, 170. Total, 779.

THIRD GAME.—Fern Council—Bennett, 182; Thomas, 160; Haff, 168; Waldman, 128; Ketcham, 149. Total, 787.

Bedford Council—Boemmerman, 171; Myers, 147; Markwell, 158; Miller, 190; Weingarth, 138. Total, 804.

In the Grand Central tournament, on the Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn, last night the Manhattan team refused to roll an eleventh frame after a tie with the Corinthians, alleging that one of the members of the latter team had fouled in the tenth frame. The Corinthians were awarded the game, and the Manhattans will protest. The Excelsiors won two games, the Corinthians won one game and lost one, and the Manhattans lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Excelsior Bowling Club—Hueter, 169; Rue, 163; Russell, 159; Evans, 214; Totten, 198. Total, 903.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 184; Batch, 137; Haller, 161; Bauer, 175; Allen, 159. Total, 816.

SECOND GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 202; Batch, 144; Haller, 195; Bauer, 180; Allen, 214. Total, 935. Eleventh frame, 0.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 180; Reese, 101; Holme, 172; Smith, 188; Schaefer, 204. Total, 845. Eleventh frame, 83.

THIRD GAME.—Excelsior Bowling Club—Hueter, 151; Rue, 217; Russell, 185; Evans, 223; Totten, 168. Total, 944.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 150; Reese, 185; Holme, 173; Smith, 144; Schaefer, 193. Total, 845.

Tennis on Longwood Courts.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The women's open tennis tournament on the Longwood courts to-day made great progress. The principal attraction was the mixed doubles exhibition between Miss Jones and R. C. Seaver and Miss Whitney and K. Horton, in the semi-final round.

In the handicap singles Miss Jones of Philadelphia, who was runner-up to Miss Moore in the National Championships, was defeated by Miss Hunnewell. Both were handicapped at owe 30. Summary:

Longwood Singles.—Second round—Miss Whitney beat Miss Nichols, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—First round—Miss Brooks beat Miss Stevenson, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Coolidge beat Miss E. Weld, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Wells beat Miss Wattles, by default; Miss Wendell beat Miss Sherwin, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Whiteside beat Miss Endicott, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Hunnewell beat Miss Jones, 7—5, 1—6, 6—1.

Second round—Miss Griffiths beat Miss Williams, 7—6, 6—3, default; Miss Lawrence beat Miss Verdi, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Beebe beat Miss Wendell, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; Miss Brooks beat Miss Coolidge, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Moseley beat Miss Penno, by default; Miss Whiteside beat Miss Baxley, 8—6, 6—8, 8—6.

Women's Doubles.—Second round—The Misses Stockton beat Miss Fenno and Miss Crowninshield, 6—1, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles.—Second round—Miss Whitney and R. Horton beat Miss Sherwin and Mr. Dalton, 6—2, 6—1.

Third round—Miss Jones and R. C. Seaver beat Miss Whitney and K. Horton, 6—3, 7—5.

Canadian Cricketers Score Few Runs.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 11.—The Gentlemen of England, under the captaincy of B. J. T. Bosanquet, started a two-days' cricket match on the Rosedale grounds this morning. The wicket was in fair shape. The Canadians were first to bat and were all disposed of for 97 runs. The Englishmen scored 155 runs for three wickets. Bosanquet had 92, not out, and Crawford 33, not out, when stumps were pulled.

Register to-day!

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HERNANDO EASILY FIRST

Western Colt Galloped Home for Grand Stand Handicap.

SMOKE TOOK SELLING STAKES

Backers of Favorites Fared Well with Four Choices Winners at Morris Park Yesterday.

Racing affairs at Morris Park yesterday ran as they always run in the closing days of the season, so smoothly that there was not the slightest sign of any internal disturbance, though the gossip of the afternoon among the horsemen and the betting element all dwelt on discoveries that were said to have been made concerning the crooked operations of riders.

The weather was clear and pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance uncommonly good for the programme, on which cheap stakes figured prominently, and made vastly better contests than they promised. Well-backed horses won straight through the card, four of the winners being actual post favorites, while a fifth was a strong second choice, at a starting price but a shade longer than that against the favorite. The one outsider to get home first was the Western Hanover colt Hernando, owned by W. H. Landerman of Lexington, Ky., Hernando on the stretch racing through his field in the last event, the Grand Stand Handicap, and winning in easy style by three lengths from Dublin, who was the pacemaker for about a mile. Hernando had been heavily backed on his first appearance, on Tuesday, when he was beaten by Blues and Baron Pepper, and his performance then seemed to justify the price laid against him yesterday, when the faithful among his followers much more than regained their former losses. In this race Dublin, an added starter, and Decanter started equal favorites, and finished second and third.

The one other disaster to the heavy betting element was in the result of the third race, the Fort Schuyler Selling Stakes, in which J. J. McCafferty's horse Potente was backed by the politicians as if the race had been won already. Potente, however, was very badly ridden by Michaels, and though he made a gallant effort at the end, could do no better than second, Smoke, the second choice, winning, ridden out, by a half length from Potente, after Rowdy had made most of the running. Two maiden races were on the card, and the favorites won both, Caughnawaga coming from behind in the event for two-year-olds and winning, ridden out by a length and a half, after making all the running, and Galligan, in the mile for three-year-olds, closing from the rear on the quarter stretch, and winning by a length after a sharp fight with Tour and Miss Almy, second and third.

John E. Madden's Pentecost was the top weight and favorite in the Nasturtium Handicap, at six and a half furlongs, and justified the position by winning, hard ridden at the end, by a length and a half from Grail, who was the pacemaker through the greater part of the distance. Kufa and Miss Mitchell were the two best backed in the Friday Hurdle Race, and at the end had the contest between them after Pau Pau Keewis made the pace for a mile and a quarter. In the last quarter, however, Kufa wore down Miss Mitchell, and, showing in front just on the pass, won by a head, with Miss Mitchell second, six lengths before Ferocious, the third horse. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Friday Selling Hurdle Race, for three-year-olds and upward; non-winners in 1901; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. J. Coyne's Kufa, br. f., 4 years, by Kehama-Augusta, 142 pounds, (Callahan,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 5, by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 148, (Mr. Lewis,) 5 to 2 and even, second by six lengths from Ralph Black's Ferocious, b. g., 6, by Strathmore-The Tigress, 148, (Veitch,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—2:51½. Hardly Pardee, Pau Puk Keewis, Millstone, and Lightning also ran. Value to the winner, $500. Kufa the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—The Nasturtium Handicap, for two-year-olds; last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile. John E. Madden's Pentecost, c., by Hastings-Tarantella, 120 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; the Goughacres Stable's Grail, b. f., by Atheling-Pilgrimage, 102, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a head from A. Featherstone's Igniter, b. c., by Lamplighter-Triana, 112, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Highlander, Lord Quex, Lady Godiva, Andy Williams, Locket, and Ben Howard also ran. Value to the winner, $745. Pentecost the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Fort Schuyler Stakes, for three-years-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,200 in 1901; selling allowances; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. W. Showalter's Smoke, ch. f., 4 years, by Order-Alfalfa, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a half length; John J. McCafferty's Potente, b. g., 6, by Racine-Purvoew, 97, (H. Michaels,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 3, second by a half length from W. C. Whitney's Rowdy, b. g., 3, by Lissak-Lady Royster, 87, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:14. Shoreham and Inshot also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Potente the post favorite. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. W. H. Sealey's Caughnawaga, ch. c., by Clifford-La Tosca, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; A. Featherstone's Blanket, b. c., 110, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Early Eve, ch. f., 107, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11¼. Joymaker, Hindred, Calgary, Grand Opera, Bon Mot, Courtenay, Andalusian, Chief Lally, Nieseequague, Pigment, Hotline, Thoth, and Gay Girl also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Caughnawaga the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; the Withers mile. W. C. Whitney's Collegian, b. g., by Sir Dixon-Vassar, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) even and 1 to 3, won ridden out by a length; R. W. Walden & Son's Tour, br. f., 112, (O'Connor,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a neck from Louis Stuart's Miss Almy, ch. f., 112, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:42. Thicket, Johnny of Navarre, Mark Lane, Philma Paxton, and Anna Darling also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Collegian always the favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

SIXTH RACE.—The Grandstand Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course. W. H. Landerman's Hernando, b. c., by Hanover-Retrieve, 102 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by three lengths; the Goughacres Stable's Dublin, b. c., 3, by Atheling-Wild Honey, 111, (McCue,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a half length from F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 109, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:54. The Rhymer, Kamara, and Black Dick also ran. Value to the winner, $675. Dublin and Decantor equal favorites. Winner trained by E. Brown.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, special weights, with penalties; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Isla, 117 pounds; Knight of Rhodes, McMeekin, and Sanders, 115 each; Belle of Troy, 112; Malden and Cervera, 107 each; Flora Pomona and Lady Sterling, 99 each; Belle's Commouer, 95.

SECOND RACE.—The Thirty-third Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old; over the Withers mile. Morningside, 120 pounds; Princess Pepper, 108; Sadie S., 107; Templeton, 105; Lady of the Valley, 100.

THIRD RACE.—The Nursery Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Whiskey King, 118 pounds; Chilton and King Hanover, 113 each; Fly Wheel and Pretorious, 110 each; Smart Set, 106; Peninsula, 105; Tribes Hill, 103; Flora Pomona, 100; City Bank, 92; Columbian, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—The Annual Champion Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties, and allowances; about three and a half miles. Decameron, 160 pounds; Matt Simpson, Fulminate, King T. Cock Robin, Mars Chan, and Mystic Shriner, 163 each; Sir Hubert, 165; Jessie S., 158; Marylander, 156; Zinzibar, 154; Bacchanal, 147; Charawind, 142.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners, of $1,000, selling allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Hans Wagner, Eddie Busch, and Brunswick, 107 pounds each; Keynote, 106; Rocky and Gibson Light, 100 each; Coast Guard, Fried Krupp, Blue Mantle, and Lost Knight, 95 each; Goldoga, 90; Oclowaha, Arabgowan, and Tact, 87 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Belle of Troy, 119 pounds; Latson, 108; Louisville, 106; Alard Scheck, 100; Roxane, 92; Alpen, 90; St. Finnan, 80; Ethics, 88; Himself, 85.

Notes of the Turf.

The protest lodged by W. T. Ryan against the awarding of the purse won by J. J. McCafferty's filly, Femeble, two years old, in the third race at Morris Park on Wednesday has been sustained by the Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association, who yesterday ordered that Femeable be disqualified on the ground that she was not qualified under the conditions, she having won the Algeria Stakes, of more than $2,000 value to the winner.

The weights in the Over-the-Hill Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, over the hill, to be run at Morris Park Monday, were announced yesterday, with Ogden the top weight at 126 pounds and Alcedo the next on the list with 125.

The Follansbee colt, Cameron, is made top weight, with 126 pounds, in the Yankee Handicap, six and one-half furlongs, for two-year-olds, to be run at Morris Park Monday.

In the First Monday Handicap, seven furlongs, for all ages, to be run at Morris Park Monday, the weights are adjusted, with Ogden, 133 pounds, at the head of the list and Knight of Rhodes, 120 pounds, second.

VOLODYOVSKI BEATEN AGAIN.

Winner of the Derby Third in Kempton Park Stakes.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Epsom Lad won the Kempton Park Stakes, distance one mile and a half, at the Kempton Park meeting to-day. Santoi was second, and William C. Whitney's Volodyovski (J. Reiff) finished third.

Great interest was taken in the race owing to the meeting of Volodyovski and Leopold de Rothschild's Doricles. The latter's victory in the St. Leger Stakes over the winner of the Derby (Volodyovski) was held by many to be due to the poor riding of Lester Reiff, who allowed himself to be shut in.

E. Corrigan's Sea Flower, ridden by Charles A. Thorpe, the American jockey, won the Middlesex Selling Plate, distance one mile. Ard Patrick (Maher) won the Imperial Produce Stakes, distance six furlongs. Russel Brown (J. Reiff) won the Wandsworth Plate, distance one mile, and Foxhall Keene's Noonday II. (Maher) won the October Plate, distance one mile and a quarter.

NEW RECORD FOR CRESCEUS.

Champion Trotter Reduces the Mile Figures for a Half-Mile Track.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Cresceus this afternoon lowered the world's trotting record on a half-mile track one-quarter of a second, making it 2:09¼. The record was previously held by himself, 2:09¾, having been made on the Toledo track one year ago.

He trotted this afternoon for the benefit of the charitable institutions of the city, and more than 40,000 people gathered to see him. This is the home of George Ketcham, his owner, trainer, and driver, and last Spring before starting on the circuit Mr. Ketcham in a letter to Mayor Jones announced that he would give an exhibition trot on the Toledo track for the benefit of all of Toledo's charitable institutions. The offer was at once accepted. The result is that they will now receive about $18,000.

The weather was all that could have been asked for, and the conditions for the race were very good. There had been a high wind during the entire morning, but about noon it died down and was scarcely noticeable in the afternoon.

The first quarter was done in 0:32½. As he made the turn into the home stretch for the first half mile there was a deafening applause from the throng, but Cresceus only increased his speed. The trotter and runner flashed under the wire at the half just 1 minute 4½ seconds after the word had been given. The three-quarter pole was reached at 1:36½. Then they came into the stretch again, and the running horse, Mike the Tramp, pushed the stallion a little harder, Ketcham calling on him to even greater exertions, and finally swung the whip over his back, careful, however, that not even the snapper touched the velvety skin. The horses went under the wire in 2:09½, which is the fastest mile ever trotted on a half-mile track. Gorgeous bouquets were carried out to Mr. Ketcham as he came back to the wire after stopping the horse.

Later in the afternoon Cresceus was given a mile to a wagon and he covered it in 2:12 flat.

OXFORD BOY WON FUTURITY.

Audubon Boy Clips Three-quarters of a Second from Record for Wilson Pacing Stakes.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 11.—Thomas W. Lawson's Oxford Boy won the two-year-old trotting Futurity after a hard struggle with Grace Eldred, Charles Marvin's entry, in the Grand Circuit meeting here to-day. The pace set was too swift for the majority of the youngsters, and at the finish of the third heat only the two were left. Accordingly the son of Red Clute took first, third, and fourth money. Grace Eldred finished second in every heat but the third, which was trotted in 2:17, the record time for the stake, made by Fereno last year. In the deciding heat Grace Eldred took the lead by a length and maintained it all the way around to the stretch. Hard pressed, Grace Eldred broke at the distance pole and Oxford Boy won in 2:20.

The $2,000 Wilson stake, 2:20 class, pacing, was won in straight heats by Audubon Boy, the favorite. He was fought to the wire in each heat by Dr. Monical and New Richmond, and was forced to lower the record for the stake three-quarters of a second in the first heat, and he covered the other two miles in the remarkable time of 2:07¾ and 2:08½. The record time for the event was 2:07½, made by Heir at Law in 1896.

Galbater, at all times a prohibitive favorite, won the 2:20 trot in straight heats, but with no lead to spare in any heat. Willie Glenn, the favorite, followed with a like performance in the 2:16 trot. Alice Carr trailed closely in the first two heats and Mabel made the victory hard earned in the third. Summaries:

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000; (unfinished from Thursday;) final heat.

Dan Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	7	1	2	7	1	1	
Pinchem Wilkes, b. g., (Estes)	5	2	1	1	2	2	
Louise G., b. m., (Merrill)	1	3	3	4	4	°	

Time—2:12½.

*Withdrawn.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Galbater, br. h., by Galvin, (Gahagan)	1	1	1			
Cozad, b. h., (Glass)	2	2	2			
Yarrum, b. g., (Blue)	3	5	3			
Cardinan, br. g., (Marvin)	4	4	°			
Windsor, ch. g., (Griffith)	5	3	°			
Miss Nanney, blk. m., (Trainer)	°					
King Humbert, b. g., (Tucker)	°					

Time—2:12½; 2:13½; 2:12¾.

*Distanced.

The Wilson Stakes, 2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Audubon Boy, ch. h., by J. J. Audubon, (Hudson)	1	1	1
Dr. Monical, b. g., (McAlister)	4	2	2
New Richmond, gr. h., (Benedict)	2	4	3
Tommy Mac, b. g., (McCarthy)	5	5	4
Cambria Maid, b. m., (Boyd)	3	6	*
Frasier, ch. g., (McHenry)	6	3	†

Time—2:09¾; 2:07¾; 2:08½.

*Withdrawn. †Distanced.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Willie Glenn, b. g., by Boyer, (McLaughlin)	1	1	1
Alice Carr, blk. m., (Hudson)	2	2	10
Mabel, b. h., (Benyon)	4	12	2
Una Belle, c. h., (Myers)	3	4	3
Sally Simpson, b. m., (Middleton)	9	3	12
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (Tiler)	12	10	4
Escorba, b. h., (Miller)	5	5	8
Johnny Moloch, b. g., (Chandler)	6	6	5
Klondike, gr. g., (Myers)	11	9	6
Alice Russell, b. m., (Robey)	7	7	7
Mary D., ch. m., (Hunt)	13	8	11
Neighbor Girl, b. m., (Jolly)	10	11	9
Alice Frasier, b. m., (Long)	8	dis.	

Time—2:12; 2:13; 2:11¾.

The Futurity, for two-year-old trotters; purse $5,000.

Oxford Boy, b. c., by Red Clute, (Page)	3	1	2 1
Grace Eldred, b. f., (Marvin)	2	2	1 2
Pattie Mc., b. f., (Rea)	1	3	dis.
Gail Hamilton, blk. f., (Dodge)	4	4	dis.
Ilive, br. f., (Wiley)	dis.		
The Rajah, b. g., (Lyon)	dis.		
Chesko, b

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.13
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year.....1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

CONSEQUENCES OF A TAMMANY VICTORY.

The election of SETH LOW breaks the control of Tammany over the City Government and destroys it as a ruling power.

The election of EDWARD M. SHEPARD continues the rule and control of Tammany, no matter what works of reform and purification he may undertake.

Now that the Borough and County nominations as well as the City tickets of Tammany and anti-Tammany are before the people it is possible to present to the eye and the mind of the voter in a concrete, practical, and personal form the things that are to be fought for on both sides. These are the names of the candidates for the offices in the administration of which will lie the determination of the question whether the iniquities of Tammany are to continue or be ended:

FUSION.	TAMMANY.
MAYOR.	
SETH LOW.	EDWARD M. SHEPARD.
CONTROLLER.	
EDWARD M. GROUT.	W. W. LADD.
PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN.	
C. V. FORNES.	GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.
PRESIDENT OF BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.	
JACOB A. CANTOR.	ISAAC FROMME.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
WILLIAM T. JEROME.	HENRY W. UNGER.

We presume Mr. SHEPARD deludes himself with the belief that when he takes his seat in the Mayor's chair he will be in a position to conduct the business of this municipal corporation in a manner to command the approval of his own conscience and of all good men. Let us hasten to say that the Mayor's control over the Police Department is complete. But in respect to that Mr. LOW has said that as soon as possible after he becomes Mayor the heads of MURPHY and DEVERY shall be struck off. Mr. SHEPARD talks generalities, mentioning no names. Until he comes squarely up to the standard of specific promise set by Mr. Low and says definitely that he will put out MURPHY and DEVERY no voter who wishes to see the end of Red Light abominations and the breaking up of the system of police blackmail can find any excuse for hesitation. He has the bond of Mr. LOW, not even the promise of Mr. SHEPARD. So in the one department of the City Government where the power of the Mayor is untrammeled the Fusion candidate stands in a very much better position than the candidate of Tammany.

In respect to the power of the purse, the control over public works and expenditure, Tammany has acted with wariness and forethought in making its nominations for Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough President of Manhattan. Let Mr. SHEPARD do what he may in regard to the poolrooms and resorts of vice, other and even richer sources of Tammany revenue will remain in its own control. Mr. LOW in his Cooper Union speech explained the provisions of the revised charter of which CROKER has taken advantage:

> Under the present charter the Mayor of the city controls the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and thus the purse strings of the city, but that will not be the case under the charter that goes into effect on the 1st of January next. The Mayor will have three votes on that board, the Controller will have three, the President of the Board of Manhattan will have two, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn will have two, and the President of each of the other boroughs will have one apiece. If Mr. SHEPARD is elected, his ticket will be elected with him and he will find the Board of Estimate and Apportionment not in his own control, but in the control of Mr. CROKER and his friends.

Here is the situation, then, under the full light of noonday: If Mr. SHEPARD is elected it is beyond question that the other Tammany candidates would be elected, too. We should then have a Shepard administration, whatever precisely that may be, in the Police Department and a Tammany administration—we know precisely what that is—in the other great departments of the City Government. Tammany could waste, steal, stuff the payrolls with its workers, make high taxes and capricious or punitive assessment valuations, and in general run the business of the city as it has been run under Mayor VAN WYCK. There would be more stealing and more scandal, for the chiefs would be forced to recoup themselves for the loss of revenue from the protection of vice if Mr. SHEPARD should break up that system, and we should see a return to the methods of TWEED in the building and furnishing of the Court House.

The virtue of a Tammany District Attorney consists in this—that whatever he may do in performing the routine duties of his office he must not get big Tammany men into trouble. He is the Public Prosecutor, but not a prosecutor of Tammany John Does or the associates of Tammany John Does. Tammany has nominated for this most important office a convenient instrument. The terror of prison stripes will hang over no high heads of the Wigwam if Mr. UNGER is elected, while of Judge JEROME, the Fusion candidate for District Attorney, Tammany stands in such guilty dread that we have no doubt it would "sell out" all the rest of the ticket to save that one place from administration by a foe of Tammany and corruption.

It seems to us that it is only by self-delusion as amazing as that of Mr. SHEPARD himself that men pretending to the virtues of good citizenship can make the decision to vote for Tammany in this election. The consequences of a Tammany victory are what we have pointed out. There is not room for two opinions about that. The election of Mr. SHEPARD continues unbroken the rule and control of Tammany. What good citizen wants it continued?

1897—1901.

Four years ago Tammany was in a minority in the City of New York. It succeeded in wresting the Government into its hands by the division of its opponents. The vote then stood:

VAN WYCK.....	233,997	LOW	151,540
		TRACY	101,863
		Total	253,403

It will be seen that the Tammany vote was 19,406 less than the anti-Tammany vote. There was also a vote for HENRY GEORGE, the candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy, of 21,693. Although this vote was not cast on the same city issues as the Citizens' Union vote, it was distinctly opposed to Tammany, and every effort was made by Tammany, especially after the death of HENRY GEORGE, Sr., to capture it. While it would not be safe to count this vote as sure to go against Tammany this year, it would be equally hazardous to count it on the side of Tammany. Many of the Henry George leaders and HENRY GEORGE himself were bitterly opposed to Tammany as a treacherous foe to all the interests of the people. It is a fair inference that the voters influenced by the George movement in 1897 will at least be equally divided this year.

The question then recurs, What are the prospects of the anti-Tammany movement this year in the light of the vote of 1897? It is plain that if the proportion of Tammany and anti-Tammany voters remains the same Tammany cannot win. It is claimed by the friends of the Tammany candidate that the vote of 1900 is more significant and trustworthy as an indication of the strength of Tammany than that of 1897. We do not think so. Last year was a Presidential year. The division of voters was much more on party lines than in 1897 or than is likely this year. The Democrats who left the party in 1896 came back in large numbers. They were reinforced by a considerable number of Republicans who regarded the issue of expansion, or imperialism, as controlling. How great the change was in the previous four years can be seen from the fact that in 1896 MCKINLEY had a majority in the territory of the Greater New York of over 60,000. That fact practically destroys the value of the vote of 1900 as a basis of calculation for this year, and leaves us to rely on the vote of 1897 as the nearest approach to a safe basis.

On the vote of 1897 there is a good fighting chance for the anti-Tammany ticket. It is only a fighting chance, and the fight is to be a hard one, but it is worth making. Tammany and Mr. SHEPARD are on the defensive from the start. The opposing forces are on the aggressive. They have no reason for despair and every reason for a stout fight.

TO RELIEVE THE BRIDGE TERMINAL.

No notice of the plan for relieving the congestion at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge would be adequate which did not begin by acknowledging the high standing and the professional skill which the engineers brought to their work. Mr. BOLLAR, Mr. PROUT, and Mr. WHINERY (who was substituted for the late THOMAS CURTIS CLARKE, deceased,) are engineers to whom the engineering aspects of the problem may very safely be committed.

The report of the engineers is nothing less than a declaration that in order to be worked with safety to its full capacity, the bridge shall take its passengers from points half a mile or more away from the actual terminal. There is nothing discouraging about that, so far. But when they furthermore tell us that the only way in which this can be managed is by casting a network of elevated roads over the lower part of the city, injuring and disfiguring streets that are now free from them, their report becomes very discouraging indeed. Their recommendation to this effect must have shocked every sensitive and public-spirited citizen.

In order to give effect to it, there must be new legislation. And the measure of new legislation would have to go to Albany, backed by the general favor of the citizens of New York. We do not think it would command that favor. We do not think it ought to command it. We believe that the Controller expressed the sentiments of the people of New York when he said that "there is no excuse for another mile of elevated road within the limits of the city."

If there were not already a system of elevated roads in New York, the engineers would not have ventured to recommend a system of elevated railroads converging upon the Manhattan end of the bridge. The existing system of elevated roads was a makeshift to meet the urgent need of more rapid transit north and south. It is a makeshift that has in a manner served its purpose for very near a quarter of a century. But every year has seen a more importunate demand for better facilities than it could furnish, and these are only just now in sight. We suppose the expert judgment is virtually unanimous that, if the people of New York had sternly refused to allow the public streets to be taken possession of for the profits of a private corporation, we should already have had the comprehensive and satisfactory solution of the problem of rapid transit which the makeshift has delayed for all these years.

"Necessity is the mother of invention." In one matter respecting transit, the City of New York, as it was then, did take high and just ground. It took the ground that it would not permit, within its limits, the dangerous and disfiguring overhead trolley. In this point the community was firm, in spite of the protests of all the experts that no other mode of electric traction was feasible. The result of its obstinacy was that an underground system of electric traction was devised and is now, all over Manhattan Island, in successful operation.

Like causes, we believe, would produce like results in this comparatively minor matter of crowding at the bridge head. Let the report of the experts be recommitted to them with instructions that their solution of the problem, so far as it involves the construction of more elevated railroads, is not admissible, and that they shall proceed to devise some other method of relieving the congestion. We believe that they would produce some scheme which might not be so satisfactory to passengers hurrying to cross the bridge as the inadmissible scheme they have submitted, but which would very much better safeguard the rights of property holders and the civilization of the city.

MR. LOW AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A vicious attempt is being made to misrepresent the attitude of Mr. Low toward the public schools and the teachers in them. On Thursday evening he suggested that the money that had been taken by Tammany to increase the salaries of the Tammany men in the City Government should be devoted to the increase of school accommodations. This has been twisted into an expression in favor of reducing the salaries of the teachers.

The meanness of this trick is equaled by its stupidity. If Mr. Low were elected Mayor he would have no power to change teachers' salaries, which are fixed by law, as are the salaries of the firemen and the policemen. If he had the power to reduce the teachers' salaries, he would have not the slightest inclination to do so. He recognizes that there was a great deal of hardship and unnecessary suffering inflicted on the teachers after consolidation, due for the most part to confusion in the law, and in lesser part to the studied indifference of the city officials to the schools from which they could hope but little in the way of patronage or plunder. This was remedied, after great difficulty, by the legislation now in force, which fixes the rates of salaries, and includes them in a permanent appropriation which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is obliged to make each year. This legislation was warmly supported by Mr. SWANSTROM, the President of the Brooklyn School Board, and now the candidate for President of the borough on the same ticket with Mr. Low. It cannot be disturbed except from Albany, and there is not the remotest possibility of any proposition to disturb it.

There is something peculiarly ridiculous in the idea of Tammany undertaking to pose as the champion of the schools against the Fusion movement. Tammany has no more use for good schools than had the slave-holders of former times. Sound education among the people is dangerous to its domination. Under the old system, when the School Trustees were influential in each school district, Tammany used the schools as it used everything in the city, as a source of power and pelf. Politics of the usual demoralizing and paralyzing kind was injected into the administration of the schools, and a "pull" was more necessary to an appointment as teacher than either character or capacity. Every instinct of Mr. Low's nature, and every influence of his training, is opposed to such betrayal of the most precious of the rights of the people. And he is backed by organizations that are as much opposed to it as is he. There is no way in which the interests of sound education for all can be so clearly promoted as by the election of Mr. Low and the ticket he heads.

SIR REDVERS BULLER.

No wonder that Sir REDVERS BULLER'S recent disclosures concerning the first campaign of the Boer war should have stimulated his critics and silenced his friends. Before the war Sir REDVERS impressed a great number of Englishmen, including Mr. GLADSTONE, as a born leader of men. But after he arrived in Africa he does not appear to have made that impression upon anybody. His boast, when he left England, that he would eat his Christmas dinner in Pretoria may readily be forgiven to him. It was the expression of a misconception of the magnitude of his task which was common to him with all Englishmen in office, and, indeed, in opposition. If Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN had known as much about the toughness of the Boers as he knows now it is safe to say there would have been no war, and the British Empire would have been spared the most humiliating chapter in its annals for more than a century.

But Sir REDVERS BULLER was convicted of persistent unsuccessfulness. And from such a conviction, when it is gained against a man who commands the resources of a great empire in conflict with a few thousand "embattled farmers," there can be no appeal. Mankind has a way in such cases, as SHAKESPEARE puts it, of "judging too precisely by the event." Sir REDVERS should have discovered that by this time. But evidently he has not. He thought to make head against the storm of indignation that arose when he was appointed to the command of one of the new army corps by defying his critics. And in the course of his defiance, or defense, he was actually ill-advised enough to admit that he had contemplated, and almost advised, the surrender of Ladysmith at the outset of the war, and presumably after he had definitely failed to relieve it. The British public, "judging too precisely by the event," sees nothing except that Ladysmith was not in fact taken, and holds Sir REDVERS to a much stricter account than is just. But that is what he should have foreseen. Evidently he has completely lost public confidence. There seems nothing for the Government now to do but to abandon him, as its military Jonah, to the whale of public indignation. If the whale swallows him and withdraws, the Government will have got off very cheap. But this does not look likely.

THE TIMES'S FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

The Financial Supplement of THE TIMES, which has heretofore appeared on Monday, will in future be issued with the Sunday edition of the paper. This change in the date of issue is made necessary by a great and increasing pressure upon the columns of the Monday issue of THE TIMES.

Two advantages accrue to the reader from this change. The financial information and quotations of prices will henceforth be in his hands one day earlier, and the Supplement will be printed upon a better quality of paper than in the past, the same paper that is used for the Sunday Magazine, which is better adapted to the needs of the many readers of THE TIMES who file away The Financial Supplement for reference. It has not hitherto been practicable to prepare in a satisfactory manner all the matter of the Supplement in time for publication earlier than Monday morning. The difficulties that stood in the way have been overcome, and the information will now be accessible on the day following the close of the business week.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Many a man, on dying, has left behind a great reputation for philanthropy, honestly earned by public services less prolonged, less disinterested, and far less widely beneficial than those which were performed by the late DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD without either claiming or receiving general recognition as one whose life work was for the good of others. Yet that is exactly what he had done for a quarter of a century, devoting much of his time and money, and all of his high ability, to the accomplishment of a reform the effects of which are felt in some measure by every citizen of this city and State, and by no small fraction of those in other cities and States throughout the country—indeed, throughout the civilized world. His object was little more than to render simple and inexpensive the recording and transferring of titles to real estate, but that object was of enormous importance, and his attainment of it, even in such degree as he did obtain it, necessitated the exertion of energy, persistence, and courage for a quarter of a century, and neither promised nor gave any reward except the consciousness of a great and difficult task, nobly undertaken, and carried far toward completion. Mr. OLMSTEAD did not exploit himself, but ideas, plans, and systems. He is the father of many good laws that bear the names of lesser men, and he was always eager to reach his ends through the inspiration of others to work for them. He had to overcome more than ignorance and indifference, for the ancient abuses and cumbrous formalities which he attacked were the sources of profit to many persons, some of whom, particularly when combined in powerful corporations, did not hesitate to oppose, sometimes secretly and sometimes openly, the reforms he advocated. A lawyer, and yet capable of innumerable and great sacrifices of self-interest, Mr. OLMSTEAD was equally a credit to his profession and to his race. He was still actively engaged in his chosen work when death called him. He did not lack appreciation from his fellows, but it was the appreciation of the few, though he had been of direct and practical service to the many.

—A remarkable amount of space is devoted by the Boston papers to the fact that Judge HENRY S. DEWEY of the Municipal Court made on Wednesday an attempt to establish a legal definition of drunkenness. The case before the Judge was a somewhat peculiar one. Mr. MICHAEL W. BRICK, who is described as "a lawyer, ex-Alderman, and local political leader in the Eighth Ward," had been arrested at a Democratic caucus, with the managers of which he was at odds. According to the evidence, he had manifested his discontent with the proceedings of the caucus in various unseemly ways, such as shoving people roughly about and making brief but vigorous remarks without waiting to get recognition from the Chair. After several warnings he was hustled out of the room, arrested, and locked up as drunk and disorderly. After hearing both sides of the story—one from the police and one from Mr. BRICK'S counsel, who hinted at political persecution—Judge DEWEY entered upon a long disquisition as to just when a man is intoxicated and when he is only "affected by liquor." He concluded by denying that the law intended to punish a degree of exhilaration less than the dictionary definition of drunkenness—"overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic liquors"—and Mr. BRICK went forth a free and unfined man. From Boston's extreme interest in the case we cannot but conclude that the inhabitants of that city have long been troubled in their minds as to the extent of their legal rights in the path along which Mr. BRICK traveled so far, only to have his sobriety vindicated. He did treat his fellow, though unfriendly, statesmen with physical and linguistic violence, he did exhale alcoholic odors, and he did have a very red face and a very thick voice, but he was not "overcome, stupefied, or frenzied," in Judge DEWEY'S opinion, and therefore he was not amenable to the law as a misdemeanant. Everybody in Boston except the police and the Prohibitionists, we are told, likes this decision, and thus again do we get knowledge in regard to that curious city.

—Those whose memories are moderately long will note the apearance on the Tammany County ticket of two names belonging to men famous for vieing with GARGANTUA in the consumption of meat. One of the candidates for a Supreme Court Justiceship, our present Mayor, long and proudly held the record for devouring more beefsteak at a single sitting than anybody else had devoured at a public competition. Of this high distinction he was cruelly deprived, after a while, by the candidate for the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan, our present Register, who set the mark of fourteen and a half pounds, which has not, so far as we are aware, ever been surpassed by a New York statesman. Of course, Mr. VAN WYCK and Mr. FROMME, being now on the same ticket, must treat each other with the utmost courtesy and consideration, but we cannot help suspecting that consciousness of superiority, on the one hand, and of bitter humiliation on the other, will seriously interfere with their manifestations of reciprocal esteem and admiration. One did well, but the other did better, so how can the would-be Justice have cordial feelings for the would-be Borough President, and how can the latter help looking down upon the former as his proven inferior? The situation is difficult and delicate, and the preservation of party amenities will not be easy.

—Somewhat startling evidence of the insecurity of life in Mississippi will be presented in the report soon to be made to the Legislature by the State Board of Prison Control. According to this report, of 1,035 convicts now imprisoned in Mississippi 513 were convicted either of taking human life or of attempting to take it. "In other words," says The New Orleans Picayune, "nearly 50 per cent. of the prison population are therefore held for a too free disposition to destroy their fellows. In the report of two years ago," The Picayune continues, "the percentage was a little less than 45, thus showing that the tendency is rather to increase than to diminish. The figures taken from the report are as follows: Murder, 199; manslaughter, 190; attempting to kill, 124. In connection with the figures it would be interesting to have also the statistics from the court records showing how many acquittals were had in the State during the same period for the same offenses. It is a matter of comment that it is growing more difficult all the time to secure convictions for these offenses, and that it is almost impossible to get juries that will impose the capital penalty. These figures present a problem which the Legislature will find much food for thought." The record is certainly disgusting, and, worse still, in some respects is what seems to be the general contentment with the situation as it is on the part of the people of the State.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a residence of four years in London, I return to my native country to find myself a stranger in a strange land. Everything has changed. Those fine old sentiments and principles, taught me at my mother's knee, as the basis of our precious American heritage, it seems, have now no value nor worth. The liberty of the press, free speech, separation of Church and State, non-sectarianism in the public school system, free ballot, resistance to the corruptions of wealth, all these appear to me now as falling timbers in a crumbling house.

And this morning, I, a native Californian, read a letter in THE TIMES which views with complacency the possibility of Congress failing to renew the Chinese Exclusion act. I ought not to be surprised, of course, but it only wakes me up to the fact how very mad America must be at the present time. Is there no St. John to arise and cry aloud in this wilderness, and give a note of warning? Is cheap labor, then, the greatest need of this land? For who does not know that cheap labor means cheap men and cheap women and cheap children—thus it becomes very dear labor in the end. When one adds the yellow problem to the black problem down South, then we prepare the way for the dragons of destruction to the white race on the American continent.

Is there no one to speak up for the future manhood and womanhood of the American race? Is there no one who will raise the banner for posterity, and try to save a few shreds of life, liberty, and happiness for those who are to come after? Unworthy we, so recklessly to expend the patrimony bequeathed us by our fathers!

ELLA STERLING CUMMINS.
New York, Oct. 9, 1901.

AN EVIL THAT AFFECTS ALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reader of your paper for the past fifteen years would like to call your attention to an evil that concerns us all and is growing worse every day because none of the offenders are punished. My wife tells me a lady with good looks in face or figure can hardly go out now without being stared at in an insulting way, followed, and even spoken to. These "mashers" pay no attention to withering looks, but keep on until the lady threatens to call a policeman.

Their favorite haunts are the car lines and elevated road, particularly in the cross seats, where they push their feet and knees around where they don't belong. One would think they hoped to hypnotize the object of their fixed and insulting stares. Ask the ladies of your acquaintance or look around for yourself and you will find this is true.

This state of affairs can be laid at Tammany's door, for where vice is protected a certain class of men abandon restraint and insult unprotected females with impunity. We must elect Mr. Low, for then our wives and daughters can walk the streets with safety. BROOKLYNITE.
Brooklyn, Oct. 6, 1901.

RHYMING WITH THE PRESIDENT'S NAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The amusing editorial note in your issue of Friday describing the results of the effort of a Philadelphia maker of verses to find a rhyme with the name of the President, and who accomplished his purpose by giving the name an arbitrary three-syllable pronunciation—Rooze-e-velt, suggests the comment of the Captain of the warship Pinafore on the oracular utterances of Little Buttercup:

> Though I am not very clever
> I could rhyme like that forever.

The pronunciation of the President's name makes no great difference. For example, if we adopt the usual two-syllable form of Roose-velt, the doggerel might read:

> He laughs at drunken ghoulishness
> Who never has the "booze" felt,
> And thinks it merely foolishness
> To play with rhymes for Roose-velt.

If an alternative pronunciation suggested by you—that of Rose-velt, is preferred, the lines might be recast as follows:

> The cat that scratched him in the face
> Produced an ugly nose welt,
> And made him useless for the place
> He sought from Mister Rose-velt.

Again, if we adopt the form which you say is in favor among the Yiddish citizens of the east side, Rosenfelt, the sad doggerel might read:

> A sealskin for the Winter time
> Was ever woman's chosen pelt—
> Which answers for a measly rhyme
> With Mr. Theodore Rosenfelt.

Are there any other variants of the name? This is easy. If the ingenious Philadelphia rhymester wants something which will tax his ingenuity, let him try to rhyme with silver or window. Either will be found more difficult than the task he has essayed. J. C. B.
New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Four years ago Mr. Shepard and some 150,000 other good citizens supported Mr. Low in a campaign for the non-partisan government of our city. Since then the Republican machine has withdrawn its attitude of opposition, but Mr. Low and his supporters stand to-day, exactly as they stood four years ago, for the complete separation of our city government from partisan politics. Not one iota of this principle has been sacrificed.

Opposed to this is not the Democratic Party, but Tammany Hall. By no perversion of language can that close corporation, dominated by one autocratic leader, be styled Democracy. There is no party issue. The issue is that made by the past four years of misrule. It is simply Tammany against the forces of good government. No one knows this better than does Tammany's master, and hence he has nominated Mr. Shepard. It had become necessary, as an astute predecessor of Mr. Croker once remarked, "to pander a little to the moral element."

By accepting the dubious honor of Mr. Croker's nomination Mr. Shepard has so stultified himself that he cannot avow his intentions as to those obvious marks for quick decapitation, Messrs. Murphy and Devery. The dilemma shows his anomalous position. If he is elected he will remove these two men or he will retain them. His old friends who support him believe he has doomed them. His new friends support him because they believe he will protect them. Somebody is being very badly fooled. What should Mr. Shepard do? What should he say?

These are nice questions for a casuist, but the Mr. Shepard of other days would not have hesitated. If Mr. Shepard means to remove Devery and all his ilk as soon as he has the power, how is he justified in accepting their votes, their support, and their contributions, all given under the impression that he will protect them from the wrath of an outraged community? The situation would seem to be embarrassing even for an ordinary politician, unencumbered with ideals. It is not a position that gratifies Mr. Shepard's friends.

It is hard to understand and matter of profound regret that Mr. Shepard has consented to lend his name and reputation to serve the purposes of Richard Croker. There are not so many men of Mr. Shepard's type that his defection can be treated lightly. He has stooped to be the tool of that infamous oligarchy he fought so well in other days. For their own ends they are well content to use him as a figurehead, but it is not so that our city government is to be redeemed. Tammany has played its cards well and we have lost a leader we ill can spare. Sorrowfully across his name we write "Ichabod."

> Revile him not, the Tempter hath
> A snare for all,
> And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath,
> Befit his fall.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.
New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

LEAVES THE SHEPARD RANKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to think that at this time those who have been allied with the organizations in Brooklyn guided by Mr. Edward M. Shepard should make their position clear. It was my privilege to be associated with Mr. Shepard as a delegate to the National Convention at Indianapolis that in 1896 nominated Palmer and Buckner for the Presidential ticket. That same year I was candidate for Congress in the Second New York District for the National Democratic Party, which was, in Brooklyn, the Shepard organization. Four years ago my work was on the Campaign Committee of the same body in earnest support of Mr. Low for Mayor. In these various relations I learned to know and respect Mr. Shepard and still do so.

It is therefore with sincere regret that one is forced to oppose the present candidacy of a leader so long respected and admired. But in the present campaign the issue is moral, not political; it is not a case of Democracy versus Republicanism, but of righteousness against evil; it is not a case of the interference from Albany in our municipal concerns, but of the interference of our own authorities in active support of crime. This is an hour when, all National politics apart, citizens must protect their honor and fathers their children.

Being in entire accord with Mr. Shepard on legislative interference and mainly so on National issues, he is, to my mind, whether he will it or not, the representative of the criminal element in our municipal life. He does not wish to be so placed, and is not in sympathy doubtless with the misdoers. None the less his chief support must come from them; without them his cause is hopeless. Strive as he and his supporters may to introduce other issues, "the trail of the serpent is over it all." I am regretfully obliged to do what I can to prevent Mr. Shepard's election.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD.
Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1901.

IN DEFENSE OF MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though a faithful and constant reader of THE TIMES, the writer does not know whether an expression of dissent from its position in the present municipal campaign will be permitted in its columns. It is probably a matter of small moment to Mr. Shepard whether a private citizen like myself supports or opposes him. But as a Democrat, alike by inheritance and from conviction, as an admirer of and a believer in the man, and more than all else as an enemy of protected vice and official corruption, I shall exert my utmost influence to secure his election. The last is, of course, the only reason I allege open to argument or to censure.

It is averred that as Mr. Shepard has been chosen by those who are popularly supposed to be responsible for and to derive profit from existing conditions, he probably will sanction their continuance. The answer to this suggestion lies, it seems to me, in the character of the man and in the traditions of his life. The position he has won for himself and the reputation he has achieved in this community are due solely to his tireless assaults upon official corruption, especially when its sponsors were members of his own, the Democratic Party. That party is dearer to him, as Mr. Peabody suggests, than it is to most men. To make it great and pure and good, so that it shall actualize the ideals for which it stands, Mr. Shepard has not hesitated to sacrifice himself. Probably no greater political sacrifice was ever made by any man than by him when he accepted the nomination for Mayor, nominally at the hands of Tammany Hall.

I am not in Mr. Shepard's confidence, neither do the Wigwam chiefs consult me, but I believe the secret of his nomination to be simply that the rank and file of the Democratic Party demanded from their leaders some man of brilliant intellect and of untarnished name. For reasons of policy these leaders decided the prize must go to Kings, and the Kings County Democrats demanded as their candidate either the present Controller or Edward M. Shepard. Doubtless he was not desired by those whom he had so often ruthlessly denounced, but it was simply a question to them of accepting him or of their own retirement, so they chose what to them seemed the lesser evil. Therefore, Mr. Shepard is in a very real sense, as Mr. Cleveland was in 1892, the candidate of the Democratic masses.

For his opponents to allege that all virtue dwells in their ranks is even more foolish than is their claim that all evildoers are in Tammany Hall. There probably is not a greater rascal in any political organization than is the head of a so-called Democracy that is supporting Mr. Low. It will, indeed, be a sad day for our people when any party can with truth claim a monopoly of virtuous and patriotic men.

Again, repeating that I do not share Mr. Shepard's secrets, the explanation of his acceptance of the nomination, at least apparently, at the hands of his old enemies, lies in his purpose to fight from within his party's folds the evil that disgraces his party's name. This requires no new organization. There are many, many men in Tammany Hall willing and able to aid him in this redemptive work. Even among the present officeholders they may be found. New York is a Democratic city, and is sure to be nearly always governed by Democrats. It is therefore essential to the interests of all our citizens, as well as for the fair name of our city, that the Democratic Party shall be pure and the government it gives shall be clean. These results can be achieved most easily and surely through placing honest Democrats in charge of city affairs.

The non-partisan (in the sense of without party) government of this city may be a beautiful, but is none the less an idle dream. Its realization might be a splendid triumph for human virtue, but the existing conditions render it impossible. Fully 90 per cent. of the voters of Greater New York are party men, (many of them densely ignorant or grossly prejudiced;) to expect any large number of them to support candidates at variance with their views on party questions is to invite disappointment. Occasionally it might happen through an alliance (almost a "dicker") with the party locally in the minority that such candidates will succeed; but to expect this success often is foolish optimism. It is therefore, as it seems to me, of the utmost importance that the party to whose care the government of this city must nearly always be intrusted should maintain its efficiency and its virtue. When it suffers in either of these respects it becomes the civic duty of those who conscientiously can do so to enroll among its active workers and to fight for its redemption. This Mr. Shepard is doing, and I honor him for it.

EDWARD McK. WHITING.
New York, Oct. 10, 1901.

"Stick to the Issue," Says Owe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears to me that we should "stick to the issue."

The anti-Tammany speakers are devoting altogether too much time to Mr. Shepard. He will be slaughtered by the party he represents.

Let it be known that the anti-Tammany campaign is not against Croker or against vice per se, but against Crokerism, Tammany and all they represent; and for an administration that will see that our garbage is removed before it festers; that our streets are kept clean, and that our police do their work and do it decently—in fact, give us what we pay for. H. R. P.
New York, Oct. 10, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD'S SINCERITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The average business man will not admit your claim that Mr. Shepard is "sincere and conscientious," for they believe him too intelligent to be the "blind, infatuated, deluded man" you assert.

Is it "sincere" to say "that Tammany Hall is a burning disgrace to the City of New York," and at the first opportunity to accept from it the nomination for Mayor?

Is Mr. Shepard "conscientious" in opposing a candidate for this same office, whom he admits to be an ideal one?

Is the gentleman either "sincere or conscientious" at this time, when after months of painstaking effort the better element in the different parties have combined to lift our municipal affairs from a level Mr. Shepard has designated as "vulgar spoliation representing oligarchy, and the trade of the highwayman"?

Not only has he ex-Mayor Hewitt's experience as an object lesson, but we have his own words for it, "that the best of men in any office is himself, against his will, however powerful, in chief measure the creature of the conditions or the instrument of the forces that surround him!"

Mr. Shepard says he stands by his past record. If he believed what he has said and written, he is neither sincere nor conscientious now! O. C.
New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

Some Cup Race Suggestions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For thirty years the British have tried to "lift" the America's Cup, and for thirty years they have failed, which clearly demonstrates that they are attempting the impossible and that there is some need of a change in the programme. I would suggest that no more attempts be made, but that the cup be left in undisturbed possession of the New York Yacht Club as a testimonial to the prowess of American yachtsmen, and as a symbol of the relationship of the two branches of the English speaking race.

As a substitute I would suggest, first, that a cup be jointly presented by the King of England and the President of the United States; second, that the races be sailed annually, but alternately in British and American waters; third, that the competing yachts shall have sailed one season and have made a record; fourth, that the cup shall remain in the permanent possession of the nation winning it three times in succession and a fresh one presented; fifth, that the management committee be composed of both British and American yachtsmen. SAXON.
Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 5, 1901.

Would Pray for Czolgosz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be more in conformity with the spirit of their Master if the Christian churches of this land should offer at least one prayer for the wretched Czolgosz who is so soon to suffer the penalty of his awful crime?

Christ, when dying, prayed for his murderers, and the Church which professes His name should not forget to follow His example and to pray that the wretched man may repent of his deed before he goes into the presence of his Maker. L. T. B.
New York, Oct. 7, 1901.

A Reader's Kind Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I sincerely desire to congratulate you on your Jubilee publication containing a history of its fifty years' life as well as that of our city, whose best interests THE TIMES has uniformly guarded with fidelity and courage. I hope that your model paper may increase and prosper in a geometric ratio during the next fifty years.

EDGAR T. RAY.
New York, Oct. 9, 1901.

The Length of the College Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in to-day's TIMES that the school party are after you with sharp pens for opposing an increased appropriation for the New York City College (higher education.) I am glad to see one advocate for your side of the question, and wish you success in the debate.

One of the school party advocates discloses more of commercialism than I was aware of in the remark, "by the new seven years' course a large number are deterred from partaking of the college education who would otherwise have done so."

The regular course at most colleges is four years. Of late years they have added one or two years for special courses, or post-graduate work, but this is the first college I have heard of that has fixed a seven years' course which a student must undertake or not "partake" of at all. No wonder they are "deterred." Seven years is taking too large a span out of one's best years of life to devote to theories. They ought to be in some practical schooling and get education as they go along.

An article in the October Forum on the "Monasticism" of higher education, demonstrates the error of it.

Huxley's opinion was that elementary education was sufficient for a regular school course. S. S. B.
Brooklyn, Oct. 6, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Amateur Sportsman's Bag.

Country Boy—Killed anything yit?
City Hunter—As soon as I kill this one and two more, I will have three—Indianapolis News.

You Can't Tell by Looks.

Bacon—Who is that insignificant looking little man on the other side of the street?
Egbert—Why, that's one of our most prominent citizens!—Yonkers Statesman.

Encouraged.

Mrs. Black—Nora, you break so many things that hereafter I'm going to take them out of your salary.
Nora—Thanks, mum. That means that you're going to raise me to $50 a week.—Chicago News.

Not the Agent She Wanted.

"Yes," said the disappointed heiress, "I had so much money that I thought I needed a business manager, and so I married."
"And then?" suggested her dearest friend.
"Why, then I discovered that instead of getting a business manager I had merely acquired a disbursing agent."—Chicago Post.

Family Interest.

"Yes, by Jove, I really believe they are beginning to think I'm going to be a future member of their family."
"What's put that idea into your head?"
"Well, last night, while I was waiting for Miss Rocksleigh to get through primping her mother came into the parlor and asked me if I could trace my ancestry back to any Barons or Earls or Dukes or William the Conqueror."—Chicago Record-Herald.

AUTUMN.

Nelly Hart Woodworth in Boston Journal.

The rose of Summer puts its glory by,
A shadow o'er the velvet petals falls,
And faded ferns upon the hillside lie,
The tiny owl unto the twilight calls.

The goldenrod has husbanded its coin
Safely within the mint, no hint betrays,
Sitting in dust and ashes all forlorn,
Unmeasured riches of the former days.

The pink spires has grown brown and sere,
The goldenrod forgets its days of gold,
The bluejay shrieks that Autumn days are here,
The bashful chickadee is pert and bold.

The squirrel chuckles o'er his Winter store;
"'Tis only they who work may hope to thrive."
The tender birds have sought a southern shore,
The brown bee early seeks the sheltering hive.

The trees suffused with blushes softly weep,
Distil red tears that cover all the ground,
And Autumn's arms have rocked the birds to sleep,
Ere Winter spreads a snowy blanket round.

God touches softly all the finer keys
Of life, attunes them to the sweetest sound,
The threads of gold, the perfect harmonies
In one rich braid, one perfect whole, are bound.

NAVY SHORT OF OFFICERS

Rear Admiral Crowninshield Makes a Recommendation.

Wants More Cadets at Annapolis and a Shorter Course—Favors Creation of Four Vice Admirals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, speaks of the reduction made during the past year in the strength of the Asiatic fleet, which was drawn upon to furnish two vessels to re-establish the European station, and will be further diminished in order to permit the commissioning of at least two training ships and an increase of the North Atlantic Squadron by two gunboats and of the Pacific Squadron by possibly one.

It is particularly desirable to have some small ships for Gulf service on the Atlantic side. It is said that the operations on the Asiatic station were marked by uniform success, and that the conduct of our sailors and marines in China, in the main, was all that could be asked for. The American fleet, in conjunction with the army, in the Philippines, it is stated, has hampered materially the inflow of arms and munitions to the islands.

The most important feature of the report, that of personnel, is reserved for the last. Rear Admiral Crowninshield already has given warning to Congress of the absolutely imperative need of the navy for more officers and men. Now he adds some startling figures to support his renewed recommendations. He says if the department were called upon to man the ships for war service it could not meet the demand. There are not enough line officers to man the ships already constructed.

When, in three years, the vessels now under construction shall have been completed the number of officers necessary to man them and a few auxiliary vessels would be no less than a thousand, and the problem presented is how these officers can be secured in the short time remaining. At present the line of the navy and the Personnel act, and as fed from Annapolis, is increasing only at the rate of ten a year in number, (forty officers being retired arbitrarily each year,) which would make thirty for the three years.

According to Rear Admiral Crowninshield, the only remedy is to increase the number of cadets at the Naval Academy to not less than 840. It is recommended that, beginning with the next Congress, there shall be allowed at the academy two naval cadets for every Representative or Delegate, two for each Senator, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large annually, and that the course be limited to four years.

Another striking recommendation of Rear Admiral Crowninshield under this head of personnel is that four Vice Admirals be created, reducing the number of Rear Admirals to fourteen, if necessary. It is said that the United States often has been placed in a humiliating position on important occasions abroad by reason of the low rank of its naval representatives.

The report closes with an earnest recommendation for the creation of a National Naval Reserve.

CAPT. LEMLY'S SUGGESTIONS.

Judge Advocate General Proposes Innovations in Naval Methods.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—In his report for the last fiscal year Judge Advocate General Lemly recommends that Congress be requested to empower the Navy Department to authorize naval officers in command of stations outside the continental limits of the United States to convene general courts-martial, stating that the inability to do this causes the department great inconvenience.

He renews recommendations made in previous reports that naval courts be authorized to enforce the attendance before them of civilian witnesses, that a law permitting the use of depositions before naval courts be passed, that Congress be asked to simplify the present system of examination by naval examining and retiring boards, and that the Government be authorized to use devices patented by naval officers.

In conclusion, Capt. Lemly recommends that the plan of placing persons convicted of a first offense upon probation, by suspending sentence during good behavior, which has operated satisfactorily in civil courts, be pursued in the navy.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

V. P. Clayton, a Republican, and Not Blalock, Will Be Internal Revenue Collector in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Roosevelt has decided definitely to appoint V. P. Clayton of Columbia, S. C., Collector of Internal Revenue for that State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. A. Webster. The announcement will create surprise, as it was understood pretty generally that Loomis Blalock had been selected for the place. Dr. Clayton was formerly Postmaster at Columbia. He is an organization Republican.

The general opinion here is that the appointment of Dr. Clayton was made upon the advice of Senator McLaurin. The Senator arrived here yesterday and had a long talk with the President. He had no candidate to offer, but he is said to have given some advice to the President about the importance of standing by good men in his party when they could be found, and while not complaining of Blalock as a man or a candidate, found reasons for advising against his selection for the office of Collector when so sound a Republican as Clayton was available. One story is to the effect that the President was more favorably impressed with Clayton, as he was described by McLaurin, than he was with Blalock or the delegation that came here to urge his appointment. Senator McLaurin has not undertaken to influence the President in making appointments, but as his advice was solicited, he gave it and gave such advice as he considered to be for the best interest of his State.

It is also understood that the President shortly will appoint R. O. Stewart to be Postmaster at Newberry, S. C. Mr. Stewart is said to be distantly related to President Roosevelt.

The President has directed the appointment of Dr. W. P. Wilson of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum as Commercial Attaché of the United States to the coming Congress of American Republics.

To-day's meeting of the Cabinet was devoted largely to the consideration of appointments under the various departments. The question of Southern appointments generally again came up, and the President reiterated his policy of appointing Republicans, if suitable applicants could be found, and, if not, of appointing gold Democrats. His policy in this respect meets the approval of the Cabinet. The appointment of Dr. Clayton to the Collectorship of Internal Revenue in South Carolina was considered in this connection.

THE PACIFIC CABLE QUESTION.

Attorney General Reports in Favor of Domestic Company's Rights.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Attorney General Knox made a verbal report to the President and Cabinet to-day regarding the result of his investigations into the Pacific cable question. His conclusion was that under the law of 1866 any domestic company could land a cable on the shores of the United States or its possessions. The President and Cabinet were convinced by the verbal report that no executive action was necessary as yet.

Mr. Roosevelt will go over the subject carefully with the Attorney General to-morrow and will review the whole question in his message to Congress. The law of 1866 is the one under which the Postal Telegraph Company claimed it had the power to land a cable at Havana, but the claim was disregarded at the time by the Secretary of War.

Neely's Trial in Progress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The War Department is informed that the trial of C. F. W. Neely on charges of misappropriation of postal funds in Cuba is now in progress. No law officer of the United States Government is engaged in the case, although testimony and depositions taken in this country have been forwarded to the prosecuting officer in Havana. Additional testimony in the case was sent yesterday.

MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW.

Large Attendance at Annual Event of Morristown Field Club—Twelve Classes Were Judged.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 11.—Another day of good weather resulted in a large and fashionable attendance at the fourth annual Horse Show of the Morristown Field Club, which was continued at the race track on South Street to-day. The grand stand was completely filled, and over a score of four-in-hands, traps, and other vehicles filled the parking spaces about the ring. Among the well-known persons who occupied boxes or parking spaces were H. McK. Twombly, W. Allston Flagg, Richard A. McCurdy, George G. Frelinghuysen, Charles Scribner, George B. Post, Jr., John Claflin, L. A. Thebaud, Mrs. Frederick Bell, Leslie D. Ward, Ira A. Kip, Jr., Robert A. Grannis, J. W. Ogden, A. R. Whitney, Mrs. Stephen S. Whitney, George G. Kip, and Alexander H. Tiers.

To-day was the second day of the show, and twelve classes were judged. The awards were well distributed, only three of the eighteen prize winners obtaining more than one blue ribbon each. J. W. Ogden led in the distribution by capturing two firsts and three seconds, while E. T. H. Talmadge and Charles Pfizer each won two firsts. The other blue ribbon winners were J. R. Shanley, Richard Newton, Jr., Miss Pfizer, J. Frelinghuysen, Robert L. Stevens, and Mrs. John M. Shaw.

The silver cup offered by M. V. B. and J. W. A. Davis in the tandem class for women drivers was won by Miss Pfizer's bay team, with the Blausdens Stable's bay pair second. The classes were all restricted to horses owned in New Jersey, and several of them were limited to entries owned in Morris, Essex, Union, or Somerset Counties. This limitation, which is new this year, has caused the show to attract more than the usual local interest.

To-morrow will be the final day of the show and two sessions will be held, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, respectively. Summary:

Pairs of harness horses, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands, owned in New Jersey.—Won by J. W. Ogden's br. g. Jackdaw, 4 years, and br. m. Carina, 5 years; Mrs. Walter P. Bliss's ch. g. Sunshine, aged, and ch. g. Shadow, aged, second; E. L. Young's b. m. Lady, 6 years, and b. m. Belle, 6 years, third.

Saddle horses over 15 hands, owned in New Jersey; winner of previously judged saddle class barred.—Won by E. H. T. Talmadge's b. g. Pelham, 7 years; Blairsden Stable's blk. g. Genesta, 7 years, second; Clarence B. Mitchell's gr. g. Moonstone, 7 years, third.

Harness horses over 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands, owned in New Jersey.—Won by J. R. Shanley's b. g. Hollywood, 6 years; J. W. Ogden's br. g., no name, 7 years, second; L. A. Thebaud's b. g. Profit, 6 years, third.

Hunters, to be ridden by members of a recognized hunt club, and owned in New Jersey.—Won by Richard Newton, Jr.'s, gr. g., no name, 16.2½ hands, 6 years; A. S. Alexander's br. m. Iseult, aged, second; Richard Newton, Jr.'s, b. g., no name, 7 years, third.

Harness horses, 15.2 hands or over, to be shown before an appropriate vehicle and owned in Morris, Essex, Somerset, or Union Counties, N. J.—Won by J. W. Ogden's br. m. no name, 6 years; W. A. Flagg's gr. g. Grafton, 6 years, second; L. A. Thebaud's b. g. Profit, 7 years, third.

Combination harness and saddle horses, any height, owned in Morris, Essex, Union, or Somerset Counties, N. J., to be first shown to an appropriate vehicle and then under saddle, and to be driven and ridden by the same person, who must be an amateur.—Won by E. H. T. Talmadge's b. g. Pelham, 16 hands, 7 years; O. H. Kahn's b. g. Pat, 15.2 hands, aged, second; Clarence B. Mitchell's gr. g. Moonstone, 15.2½ hands, 7 years, third.

Tandems, any height, to be owned in Morris, Essex, Union, or Somerset Counties, N. J., and to be driven by women.—Won by Miss Pfizer's b. g. Lieutenant Wilkes, 15 hands, 6 years, and b. g. no name, 15 hands, 7 years; Blairsden Stable's b. g. Pons, 15.3 hands, 8 years, and b. m. Lachine, 14.3½ hands, aged, second.

Jumpers, any height, catch weights, owned in New Jersey, performances only to count.—Won by J. Frelinghuysen's ch. g. Gallopin, 16.2 hands, 7 years; A. S. Alexander's br. m. Iseult, 16.2 hands, aged, second.

Four-in-hand park teams, any height, owned in New Jersey, to be shown before a coach or break; amateurs to drive.—Won by Charles Pfizer's entry; J. W. Ogden's entry second.

Polo Ponies, not exceeding 14.2 hands, owned in New Jersey; to be shown with mallet and ball.—Won by Charles Pfizer's b. g., no name, 14.2 hands, aged; Robert L. Stevens's b. m. Bezique, 14.2 hands, aged, second; A. S. Alexander's b. g. Grasshopper, 14.1 hands, aged, third.

Harness horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, owned in New Jersey.—Won by Robert L. Stevens's b. g. Bonds, aged; Mrs. Walter P. Bliss's ch. g. Sunshine, aged, second; Thomas B. Hidden's ch. m. Lady Gay, 6 years, third.

Pairs of harness horses, owned in Morris, Essex, Union, or Somerset Counties, N. J., and to be shown before a Victoria, cabriolet, or brougham.—Won by Mrs. John M. Shaw's bay pair, 15.2 hands, 7 and 6 years; J. W. Ogden's br. m. Carina, 15.1 hands, and br. m. Paulina, 15.1 hands, second.

COLUMBIA'S CREW CHEERED.

Sir Thomas Lipton and His Men Laud Capt. Barr and His Crew.

Capt. Sycamore and the crew of the Shamrock II. worked with renewed vigor yesterday on board their yacht in the Erie Basin at the task of laying her up.

"It is a little premature to say that I shall challenge again for the cup," said Sir Thomas Lipton, when seen on board the Erin yesterday. "That is a matter for future consideration."

A pleasant incident occurred early yesterday morning at the dinner given by Sir Thomas to his crews. Just before the close of the dinner Sir Thomas arose, and, holding his glass high above his head, proposed the health of the Captain and crew of the Columbia. "Boys," said he, "while we are enjoying ourselves here, let us not forget that we raced against most honorable opponents. They fought us fair, and they are men of whom Americans should feel proud, as they nobly defended their flag, the Stars and Stripes. Now boys, let's drink to the health of Capt. Barr and the crew of the Columbia."

Every man was on his feet in an instant, and three hearty cheers were given.

Sir Thomas made graceful acknowledgment of the services rendered him by Mr. Jameson. After a toast and cheering Mr. Jameson responded by saying: "I am very sorry we lost the race, but it was the wind that did it. I have never seen, even in Rothsay Bay, a flukier day than we had at the last race."

ART NOTES.

A new class in decorative art and interior decoration has been formed at the Cooper Union. It will be held in the daytime, and is open to those who have some facility in architectural drawing and in drawing from the cast. Instruction will cover the styles of architecture of all times, and the relation of decoration to these styles will be dwelt upon. Special instruction is given in designing furniture, fabrics, metal work, ceramics, stained glass, and other things that pertain to the arts and crafts. The hours are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Mr. E. L. Masqueray, lately instructor in arts and crafts at the Cooper Union, has been appointed chief of design to the St. Louis Exposition. He will have much the same work to do that Mr. Bosworth had at the Pan-American, aiding the architects in charge and bringing the various designs together.

An international exhibition is announced to be held next Summer in Cork. It will illustrate as completely as possible the work done by Irishmen up to 1900, and special attention will be given to paintings. Owners of works of art by Irish painters and craftsmen are requested to send word to Mr. R. A. Atkins, the honorary Secretary.

The Louvre collections are undergoing great changes this year. The old paintings in five large galleries have been removed, and M. Molinier, chief of "decorative" arts, has established in them a marvelous collection of Flemish and French tapestries, Italian and French furniture, vessels of crystal mounted by French artists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Oriental pieces mounted by European craftsmen, porcelains, and terra cottas, and other objects showing the art of the weaver, cabinetmaker, and potter. The mighty sums paid nowadays for fine specimens of these articles have led the way to a proper showing of the objects owned by the French Government which have been invisible for generations or have been lately given or bequeathed to the nation. A new arrangement of paintings by the old masters is in progress. They will be grouped together as the Rubens pictures were grouped last year, so that a master can be studied from many specimens hanging together in the same gallery, or on the same wall of a gallery, instead of scattered about. Students will hail this change with pleasure, for it permits them to follow the work of an old master during the various phases to which it was subjected.

In Switzerland two important series of wall paintings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries have been discovered. One was found in the castle at Malenfeld where Biblical and mythical subjects were used. These are the labors of Samson from the Old Testament and pictures from the legend of Theodoric, such as Dietrich's fight with the dragon, his appearacne among the Paladins that made up his Table Round, and a picture of the Virgin Queen of Tyrol. Another series is in the old castle at Sargans. Here the walls are covered with pictures of singers and musicians, men at games of different kinds, lovers, and boys at play.

Coin collectors may note that Rome has at present three great collections instead of the two famous hoards of Pope Leo XIII. and King Victor Emmanuel. The municipality has arranged his own collection, making use of the accomplished numismatist, Camillo Serafini, who cares for the coins at the Vatican. The new collection shows the medals and coins found in public excavations since 1870; the Stanzani treasures brought together by that architect during his residence in Russia, the Bignani coins bought by the city in 1889, and the Roman gold coins found in the official pawnshop and ransomed.

The Wordsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Conn., celebrated its Autumn opening by hanging a number of modern paintings by Europeans bequeathed by Ambrose Spenser and showing for the first time three new purchases, a portrait of an old lady by Copley, a landscape by Constable, and "The Robin's Egg," by Thomas Gainsborough.

The Madonna of Sassoferato, which was the show piece in one of the minor churches of Rome and stolen one night a few weeks ago, has been recovered by a neat piece of strategy. A detective posing as a rich Englishman began to frequent the shops of dealers in antiquities and gave out that he would buy old masters and ask no questions. The thieves fell into the trap and picture and robbers have been bagged.

The Bott Institute announced lectures on ancient architecture, sculpture, painting, and decoration by Walter Scott Perry, the director of fine arts, on Wednesday afternoons, Oct. 9, 16, and 23. The first was on the early Egyptians, the second will be on the great temple builders of Egypt, and the third on the sculpture and color decorations of the tombs and memorial temples. These lectures will be followed by others on Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance art, with a sequel on the history of painting.

The Art Institute of Chicago has received from four donors a series of four large paintings of old Roman temples by Hubert-Robert, a French painter of the classical period a hundred years ago; also a "Troilus and Cressida" by Benjamin West, founder and second President of the Royal Academy, London. Among the gifts is a collection of 236 Japanese prints and sketches. Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Nickerson have added several galleries to the Institute and filled them with a collection of Oriental jades, agates, and crystals, Japanese bronzes, and lacquers, porcelains and prints to the number of 1,300 pieces.

IN THE SHOPS.

Delightful stocks are made with the lace barb, which lived long ago and is renewing its youth. With a plain white stock of silk or satin for a foundation, a fine lace barb is used in the same manner as the everyday muslin tie. It is put around twice, the narrow part of the middle of the barb covering the upper part of the stock in front, while the ends are crossed in the back, brought around to the front, tied once, and fastened with a pretty jeweled scarf or stick pin. If the ends are too long with only one tie, they may be bowed, a couple of loops up and the ends down, and fastened in place. One should beware of tying the lace more than is necessary, for nothing is more hurtful to it.

The openwork string lace, which is seen in many different forms, is filet. It is used as a trimming on handsome garments, in little fancy jackets. It is an effective lace, and one of the little jackets, sleeveless and with short skirt, a cutaway, costs $48.

Persian ribbons come, some of them, in the rich dark tone combinations which reproduce almost exactly the colors and designs of the old India shawls.

Point d'esprit is used to make some of the prettiest of underwear. Little skirts show row upon row of narrow insertion with a wide ruffle of the net at the edge. Gowns are trimmed with the insertions and soft ruchings around the neck. It is one of the daintiest and most serviceable of trimmings.

Ornaments for the hair come in both black and white net, in flowers and leaves, the edges outlined with different colored paillettes. That is to say, there are all blue, all brown, or all green on different flowers or clusters of flowers. The different colors are not combined as a rule. Neither are the black and white net combined, and the leaves and flowers are worn separately, a cluster of leaves or a cluster of flowers together. This is not to say that leaves and flowers are never worn together, but it is rather smart to wear each alone. With the colored paillettes the flowers are very brilliant.

Black net flowers finished with black paillettes have, in some instances, thick clusters of yellow stamens in the centre.

One of the most effective of figured velvets has what the wall paper men call a combed effect. There is a light ground with a dark nap, and all through this latter are fine dark lines or combings which give a fine grain to the velvet, showing ever so slightly the light foundation through. In addition to this there are dots or dashes upon the velvet, quite small and made by removing the dark nap, leaving the foundation color showing. The velvet is $3 a yard.

An attractive silk waist has a band of flowered silk, some two inches in width, let into the front, vestlike, the plain silk which forms the body of the garment buttoning over on to the flowered silk with groups of small pearl buttons. There are two straps of the flowered silk, one at the top and the other at the lower edge of the plain silk stock, and the narrow band or cuff of the sleeve is made of it. The flowered silk is in tones which blend with the plain color of the waist. Plaids could be introduced into plain flannel waists in this way with good results.

There is a tendency to trim the waist across the front below the yoke, and in some tucked waists the yoke is formed of perpendicular tucks and a group of other tucks are carried across the waist horizontally below.

Here is a pretty effect in a black stock at a smart waist house. The stock is of black silk, with a little black turnover and black string tie. The effect is given by groups of three Renaissance lace rings, buttonholed with white silk, which are placed one on each of the front ends of the turnover and another group on each end of the tie.

A smart white waist with a design of large black dots set on at wide intervals has for a stock and collar white stitched black tafetta, the belt fastened with an oval gun-metal buckle.

It is perhaps too late to speak now of the leather colored field glass cases which are used for bonbon boxes, for these obviously belonged to yacht race days. However, trunks are good at all times, and there are pretty little imitation leather ones with leather straps and trimmings, while the plaided effects, copies of certain French trunks, have brass trimmings and a brass plate on the top bearing the name of a well-known confectioner. These are also bonbon boxes.

Speaking of traveling, there is a traveling clock to be found up town, a new importation, which is really worth while. As a rule, traveling clocks are so large that they need a special trunk or handbag to carry them. This is in the regular leather-covered brass-cased affair, a pretty little trinket, about two inches square. It costs $20. Smaller ones cost $15. For some reason some people will prefer the more clumsy but less expensive clocks.

MODEL CITY PLANNED FOR ST. LOUIS IN 1903

Municipal Improvement Societies' Scheme for the Exposition.

The Proposals in Detail—A Committee Appointed to Present the Suggestion to the Commissioners.

Within the next ten days a committee which was appointed last evening in the rooms of the National Arts Club, in Thirty-fourth Street, will present to the Commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition a scheme for a model city to be worked out largely in the buildings and streets of the exposition. The plan is simply this—that as certain buildings, streets, parks, engine houses, and the like will have to be erected in any case, they may as well embody an idea, that idea to be the exposition of what a model city should be.

In the men who were at the meeting last evening the following organizations, both National and local, were represented: League of American Municipalities, the National Municipal League, the National League of Civic Improvement, the American Park and Out-door Art Association, Reform Club, Municipal Art Society, and the Scenic Society, the latter three organizations being of New York.

The same plan as that which is now proposed to be carried into effect at the St. Louis Exposition was also placed before the Commissioners of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and had the support of prominent officials in the State; but for lack of funds could not be carried out.

The committee which will present the plan to the Commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition are these: John De Witt Warner, Charles C. Haight, Charles R. Lamb, and William S. Crandall of New York and Albert Kelsey of Philadelphia. The scheme is outlined as follows:

First—That those departments of the general exposition which are similar in their functions to the same departments in modern cities be incorporated as working models in the general plan of our special exposition. These may include the engineering, parks, and tree planting, fire, police, health, street cleaning, garbage disposal, water supply, and other departments. These might be so grouped as to illustrate the administration of a modern city on the best lines, and thus give an object lesson for American and foreign cities without the least interference with their normal functions as necessities of the exposition itself.

Second—There are certain other features which, while not in themselves necessities to the welfare of the exposition, would be valuable educational attractions. Public schools, public library, museum, and similar buildings devoted to educational matters would naturally be included.

Third—My plans of a model city would involve treatment of parks and plaza spaces, street crossings, and other vistas, grouping and architecture of other structures and other lines in which the aesthetic factor is important. To make these practical, however, they must be adjusted to more utilitarian features, (as is the case in actual practice;) hence are thus suggested rather than definitely specified.

Fourth—In order that there might be a place for the assemblage and classification of the smaller concrete objects such as street signs, lamp posts, letter boxes, paper receptacles, park settees, street electroliers, street-cleaning machinery, and a thousand and one other articles employed in the construction and maintenance of a city a building to be called the Municipal Art Building might be erected.

Fifth—To carry out this scheme the committee would recommend the appointment of an advisory board which shall represent various arts, sciences, crafts, and professions involved in the construction and maintenance of a model city. Such a board co-operating with the exposition authorities would insure the unity of the plan.

Sixth—The above suggestions are made with full appreciation of the expense to which any plan for such an exhibit as that proposed must be subordinated to the general plan or scope of the exposition as it shall develop. Hence they must be regarded as tentative only.

Seventh—We believe that effort should be made to have held at St. Louis in 1903 the international convention on municipal art, of which former sessions will have been held at Brussels in 1898, Paris in 1900, and Turin in 1902.

Eighth—Your committee recommends that it be empowered to appoint a sub-committee of not less than three, to be sent to St. Louis at the expense of the Municipal Art Society and kindred organizations, in order to submit this plan to the proper authorities of the exposition at once and secure its adoption.

"BEN HUR" AND BURLESQUE.

Owners of Original Play Want Travesties Forbidden by the Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Klaw & Erlanger presented to Judge Kohlsaat to-day their reasons for wishing to protect "Ben Hur" from travesty and burlesque at the hands of "Billy" Cleveland and his "Polite Minstrels." In the first place, counsel for the two managers of the drama declared that "Ben Hur" was a "Tale of the Christ," and that as such ought it not to be made the subject of a merry jesting by the sacrilegious black-faced actors.

It was also contended that any tampering with the drama would work injury to the owners. Cleveland's attorney contended that the burlesque was in no way an infringement of the copyright, and asked that the petition be dismissed. The case was continued.

MAUDE ADAMS'S NEW PLAY.

"Quality Street" Scores a Great Success at Toledo, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Maude Adams scored a great success here to-night, when "Quality Street" was received by a critical audience most enthusiastically. Miss Adams was called again and again before the curtain. The entire house was sold out long before the performance began.

The play is cast in Napoleonic times. Two sisters, Phoebe Throessel (Miss Adams) and Susan Throessel, live in "Quality Street." In a little English town. Phoebe falls in love with a young doctor named Brown, who does not return her affection. He goes away to the war, and poverty overtakes the sisters. Nine years later he returns to find the two much aged. He treats them coldly. Phoebe becomes desperate, and one evening, in an old wedding gown, goes to a ball and dances like the girl of old, but passes as Miss Livvy, a niece of the sisters. Dr. now Capt. Brown falls in love with her, but soon discovers the deception. It all ends well, and the couple are married.

Bertha Galland in "The Love Match."

To-night at the Lyceum Theatre Bertha Galland will appear in the new four-act play entitled "The Love Match," by Sydney Grundy. It will be the first time the play has been produced in this country. A copyright performance of the play has just been given in London, where it has been scheduled for production.

British Bark Burned at Tagal, Java.

TAGAL, Java, Oct. 11.—The British bark Bowman B. Law, (Capt. Gullison, from New York, June 3,) while discharging her cargo at this port caught fire and was destroyed. Nineteen thousand packages of kerosene which were on board the vessel were burned.

The Bowman B. Law was an iron vessel, built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1885. She registered 1,390 tons gross and 1,350 tons net; hailed from Yarmouth, N. S., and was owned by W. Law. The New York agents were J. F. Whitney & Co.

Naval School Ship's Cruise Ended.

Safely anchored after another long Summer cruise, the old United States corvette St. Mary's, for years the nautical school of the New York Board of Education, is lying at Glen Cove. She arrived there Thursday night with all on board well after a passage of thirty-five days across the Atlantic. She has visited Portugal, Spain, the Madeira Islands, and a number of Mediterranean ports since she went away. After her pupils have rested for a few days she probably will be towed back to her usual Winter berth off Bellevue Hospital.

Register to-day!
The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This is the last day of golf at Baltusrol and the last day at Morristown. These games, with the Horse Show at Centre Island, near Oyster Bay; the Meadow Brook Hunt, and the charity entertainment at Mrs. Edwin Gould's Ardsley residence, make up the programme for the day.

Many arrivals in town are expected to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are to come from abroad, and Mrs. Astor is to be here to welcome them. Mrs. Michael Herbert is also coming from England, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson are here from Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones arrived yesterday. They return to Newport shortly. They will not close their house there for some time.

The dance at the Morristown Clubhouse this evening—a dance preceeded by a dinner—is perhaps the social event of the most importance. The demand for tables has been unusually large, and the entire neighborhood, including the Oranges, will be represented. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, and others will bring over parties for the entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. George Meredith Whitehouse have sent out cards announcing the wedding of their daughter, Gertrude Ostrander, to Dr. William Carl Klotz, which event will take place on Oct. 22 at New Brighton, S. I. Owing to a recent death in the family the reception will be only for the immediate relatives. Miss Whitehouse is a cousin of Norman de R. Whitehouse and Worthington Whitehouse.

News comes from abroad through private correspondence of the marriage of the Marquise de Valori to Count Monti de Rèzes. The Countess before her marriage was Miss Gabrielle Ledoux of New Orleans. She and her sister Annina were intimate friends of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester. They were brought up and educated abroad, but were at Newport during several seasons on visits of greater or less length. The Countess was for many years a widow, as the Marquis de Valori died soon after their marriage. Her sister, Annina Ledoux, married Baron Brin, whose beautiful Chateau du Beau Soleil is situated near that of the Count Monti de Rèzes in Brittany. The Count is of an old and distinguished French family.

The Columbia, which arrived from Europe yesterday, had among her passengers M. C. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cooper, Miss Dewey, Charles Goldsborough, the Princess d'Arsoli Massimo, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. McCormick, and the Baron and Baroness von Schoenaich.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander have returned to Tuxedo. They came in on Monday on Mr. Hyde's coach. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., have gone to Tuxedo for the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan have closed their Newport cottage and are in town for the rest of the season.

The date of Mr. Depew's wedding is not yet fixed, but it is said that it will be some time in December. It will take place in London, where Miss May Palmer and her sister, Mme. Von Andre, reside.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 11.—R. O'Brien Smythe and T. T. Kelley of Dublin are at the Perry House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel sailed for New York to-night on the steam yacht Sultana. They will return to their Newport cottage in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter will give a children's party at Sunnyfield Farm to-morrow afternoon.

R. P. Carroll left for New York this afternoon.

G. H. Redmond has closed his cottage and taken rooms at the Margaret.

Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, C. M. Oelrichs, and E. C. Post arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. William Astor will close her cottage to-morrow and return to New York.

Fifty-two of the eighty-eight boxes at the Newport Horse Show have already been rented for next year's exhibition.

MR. CRUGER'S MENTAL STATE.

In Will Contest Dr. Peterson Testifies that Testator Was Suffering from General Paresis.

The contestants of the will of Eugene Guido Cruger called William J. Kinsley as their last handwriting expert yesterday. Like the others who had testified, Mr. Kinsley declared the will a forgery.

Henry R. McVickar, an old-time friend of Mr. Cruger, testified that he visited Mr. Cruger at Fontainebleau, France, in 1898. He said that Mr. Cruger was changed greatly physically and acted unnaturally.

Jules Collin, a French lawyer, was then called, and he testified as to his opinion of the regularity of Miss Heitz having obtained possession of Mr. Cruger's property in France.

The deposition of Adolph Gobin, who had been Mr. Cruger's gardener at Fontainebleau, was read. The gardener said that Mr. Cruger drank large quantities of absinthe and that he was of unsound mind.

Dr. Frederick Peterson was called as an expert to testify as to Mr. Cruger's mental condition. After hearing all the evidence as to his actions, he said:

"He was suffering from general paresis."

Dr. Peterson was still on the stand when an adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

WILL FREE FROM LEGAL WORDS

F. L. Becker, a Violin Maker, Wrote It a Year Before His Death—Leaves Estate to Wife During Her Life.

The will of Francis L. Becker was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Becker, who was seventy years old at the time of his death in September last, was for years a well-known violin maker of this city. His will, which is quite lengthy, was drawn by himself, and while a perfectly legal document, contains none of the set phrases used in the drawing of wills by lawyers. The introduction reads, "To whom it may concern; greeting: My last will."

"I, Francis L. Becker, a citizen of the United States of America and the City of New York, residing at 1,423 Lexington Avenue, and doing business at 1,365 Lexington Avenue, being in my sixty-ninth year of my life, and so in the event of my death, that I may be conscientiously prepared, with full knowledge of having cared for my dear wife and children, herewith make the following statement concerning my belongings and income."

The testator then gives a lengthy account of the various things he has invented, and tells how successful they have been. He leaves his wife, Maria Antonia Becker, a life interest in his entire property, and at her death it is to be divided between his five children. He says the reason he did not leave anything to the children was because they are prosperous and well provided for.

He names his eldest son as "administrator" of the estate. He meant "executor," and it is so recorded in the Surrogates' office. The value of the estate is not large.

Contesting a Remarkable Will.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—The remarkable will of Sidney Hall, late of Hartford, who left $10,000 to the Advent Christian Publication Society to combat belief in the immortality of the soul, came up for consideration in the Superior Court to-day on the motion of the defendants for judgment in the case of William J. Pierce, executor, against Martha C. Phelps and others. The defendants, who are the heirs, maintain on several grounds that the residuary clause containing the bequest mentioned is illegal. Judge Case reserved his decision.

The Will of B. W. Kountze.

The will of Barclay W. Kountze, a member of the banking firm of Kountze Brothers, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office. He leaves his interest in the firm to his brother, William D. Kountze, and appoints his father, Luther Kountze, and his brother as his executors. The value of his personal property is given at $60,000. The value of the realty is not stated.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George W. Carleton.

George W. Carleton, for many years one of New York's leading publishers, died yesterday morning in the Saratoga home of his son-in-law, Lieut. Israel Putnam. He went to Saratoga in feeble health four months ago.

Born in New York on Jan. 16, 1832, Mr. Carleton was educated at Hawk's Classical Seminary, Flushing, L. I. He was identified with the book publishing house of George W. Carleton & Co. until he retired from active business in 1886.

He married Elizabeth H. Baldwin, daughter of Moses G. Baldwin of Newark, N. J. They had two daughters, Miss Ida B. Carleton and Mrs. Louise Carleton Putnam. The wife and both daughters are living.

Mr. Carleton belonged to the Union League and Lotos Clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Sons of the Revolution. At the time of his death he was a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, a Trustee of the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company, and President of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company. His New York home was at 27 West Thirty-seventh Street, but he had passed much of his time for the last twenty-five or thirty years at Saratoga.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst will officiate at the funeral, which will take place at the Carleton residence on Monday morning.

James Bannister.

Mr. James Bannister, who died yesterday morning at his residence in Brooklyn, in the eightieth year of his age, was one of the oldest and most expert engravers in this country. He was one of the founders of the Franklin Bank Note Engraving Company, and, until within a few years, one of its officers.

Mr. Bannister was a native of England, but came to this country in early life. He was a man of vigorous and active mind, and of varied intellectual interests. He was a devoted student of astronomy, well-informed in natural science, versed in history, and of unusually clear and retentive memory. His judgment in all matters was independent and candid, and his character was singularly pure and noble and winning.

Prof. James B. Greenough.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—James Bradstreet Greenough, Professor of Latin at Harvard University, died in Cambridge to-day as the result of a stroke of paralysis. He had been ill for some time, and had been unable to conduct his regular courses for two years. He was born in Maine sixty-eight years ago, and became Professor of Latin in 1874. Besides many classical text books, he wrote "The Queen of Hearts; A Dramatic Fantasia."

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD COWLES, a wealthy manufacturer of Woodbury, Conn., died there yesterday. He was seventy-two years old, and the President of the American Shear and Knife Company, which he organized in 1852.

JOSHUA TWING BROOKS, Second Vice President of the lines west of Pittsburg of the Pennsylvania Company, died at his home, in Salem, Ohio, yesterday of Bright's disease. His death was unexpected. He was sixty-one years old.

MORITZ HAMMERSCHLAG died at his home, at 57 Booraem Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday from a complication of diseases. He had been ill three years. He was born in Drausfield, Germany, in 1843. He was for thirty years engaged in the refining of molasses in New York, but retired when his health broke down. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

R. F. LIGON, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Alabama, died yesterday at Montgomery. He was a native of Georgia, and moved to Macon County, Ala., when a boy. After studying law, he represented his county in the Alabama House of Representatives in 1849, and was in the State Senate from 1861 to 1865. In 1874 he was chosen Lieutenant Governor by the Democrats on the ticket with Gov. Houston.

Mrs. CATHERINE T. KUNHARDT, wife of the late H. R. Kunhardt, died in Paris this week after an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. She was sixty-seven years of age. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. E. Walpole Warren, and three sons, Henry R. Kunhardt, a merchant at 32 Beaver Street; Wheaton B. Kunhardt, Vice President of the Carpenter Steel Company, and George E. Kunhardt, a woolen manufacturer of Lawrence, Mass. Mr. W. B. Kunhardt is now on the Atlantic on the way to Paris, where he hoped to see his mother before she died. He will have the body brought to New York for interment.

A Benedictine Sister Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Sister Agnes Elesser of the Benedictine Order died in St. Benedict's Convent, this city, last night of kidney tr

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign Soon to Open.

Noonday Prayer Meetings Down Town to be Conducted by the Central Committee of the Movement—A Church Anniversary.

In connection with the Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign the coming month the three noon prayer meetings in lower New York City, namely the Old John Street, the Fulton Street, and the Greenwich Street meetings are to be conducted by the members of the Central Committee of the campaign. This committee, under the chairmanship of William Phillips Hall, includes such men as the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, the Rev. Dr. Louis T. Banks, John Wanamaker, James Talcott, and Gen. O. O. Howard.

The special object of these meetings is to pray for a mightly outpouring of the spirit of God upon the churches of New York City and the country at large. Ministers and laymen will speak daily at each of the three meetings, which will begin at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock.

The New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, is to celebrate its seventieth anniversary, the services beginning Sunday, Oct. 20, and continuing through the week. Dr. Parkhurst is expected to make the Sunday address. Well known local pastors will speak at each of the meetings.

The International Union Church, organized by the Rev. Richard Tjader, in East Seventy-second Street near Lexington Avenue, is to be dedicated on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 20. The dedicatory services will be held at 4:30 o'clock, and some of those who will speak are the Rev. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion; the Rev. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place resbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary. At 8 o'clock P. M. on the same day there will be a service of dedication in the Swedish language, addressed by the Rev. A. Fransom. A German service will follow.

At the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, a beautiful memorial window is to be unveiled tomorrow. It is in memory of Catherine Van Schaac Van Vleck, who died in 1898, after having been a member of the Collegiate Church for nearly fifty years. The principal subject of the window is taken from the third chapter of the Book of Exodus, where an angel of the Lord appears to Moses in a flame of fire from out of a bush. In the lower panels the subject of the composition is taken from the twentieth chapter of Numbers, where the people, having little faith, complain to Moses, who stilled their cries against the Lord by smiting the rock and drawing water for them. The window is a fitting companion for the one placed in the same church last year, in which the subject was the command of Joshua to the sun to stand still.

An Ordination Service.

At the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Sixtieth Street, the assistant pastor, the Rev. Archey Decatur Ball, will be ordained to the Diaconate by Bishop Andrews. The service will be held at 4 o'clock. At the regular morning service in the church the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, will preach, his subject being "Christ's Own People." The ordination sermon in the afternoon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. William F. McDowell, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Oct. 20, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Joseph exalted.—Genesis, xli., 38-49.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Them that honor Me, I will honor.—I. Samuel, ii., 30.

What a wonderful change in the condition of Joseph does this lesson bring before us! It is as great as the change from the darkness of midnight to the glory of the day.

When the sun goes down in the west we have no difficulty in keeping our eyes fixed upon it. In fact, the lower it sinks the easier it becomes, and we often stand even enraptured with the glory of the setting, although we know that it must all end in the blackness of night. But in the morning it is very different. Then, when the stars begin to fade away and the eastern sky begins to glow with the brightness of a new day, and the clouds take on their tints and change them every moment, and the dewdrops reflect the glory from the earth, we can for a little while gaze upon the scene with delighted admiration. But it is only for a little while. As the day grows and the light brightens and the sun in all of his glorious majesty cometh "out of his chamber and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race," (Psalms, xix., 5,) we must turn away our eyes, for they are dazzled and blinded by the glory of the light. So it is as we look at the great truths brought before us in this lesson, and illustrated in the experiences of Joseph.

Last week we saw his sun going down amid clouds and into darkness. Numbered with the transgressors and buried out of sight in the prison house the gloom of midnight settled around him. When his fellow-prisoner was delivered there was a promise that the day would soon break. But it only faded into deeper darkness, for the chief butler did not remember Joseph "but forgat him," (xl., 23.) A long, dark night "of full two years" (verse 1) followed, and Joseph was still in prison.

THE DAWN OF FAITH.

But now in this lesson the morning dawns, and we see the sun arise in all of his glory. There is no difficulty in appreciating and sympathizing with Joseph's condition in the prison, because we are accustomed to pain and sorrow and disappointment. But ordinary experience finds it very hard to comprehend the magnitude of the change from the prison to the palace. It is still more difficult to comprehend the great spiritual truths which this change sets forth. When the man who was born blind went to the pool of Siloam and washed he had no other words with which to explain the great change which had come over him. In grateful amazement he could only say: "I was blind! Now I see!" So is it with every one when he passes out of spiritual death into the marvelous light and "liberty of the children of God." (Romans, viii., 21.)

So it is, also, but in a larger sense, with the great fact of grace illustrated in this incident—Christ in His risen and ascended glory. The human mind cannot comprehend all that is involved in it, even when the teacher is the Holy Ghost. It can only believe and rejoice. It cannot fully understand until His prayer is answered, "Father, I will that they also whom Thou hast given Me be with Me where I am; that they may behold My glory which Thou hast given Me." (John, xvii., 24.) But it will take an eternity to learn it.

The story of this exaltation of Joseph is closely connected with Pharaoh's dreams, and these are closely connected with the River Nile. This river was the great source of Egypt's prosperity. Everything depended upon it. It furnished meat and drink to the people. It was worshipped as a god, and the King on grand occasions took a conspicuous, if not the principal, part in this worship. His residence was at On, or, as known to the Greeks, Heliopolis, literally, the City of the Sun, and he "was considered the representative on earth of the sun-god." (Schaff's Dict.)

The City of Heliopolis was one of the oldest in the world, and was situated on one of the branches of the Nile, a few miles north of Cairo. It was famous for the learning of its priests. "In it stood the great Temple of Ra, with one exception the most famous ancient shrine in Egypt. Every Pharaoh was also regarded as a human embodiment of Ra and hence one of his titles was Lord of Heliopolis." (Schaff's. Dict.) Among the ornaments which originally stood before this temple were two obelisks, called "Cleopatra's Needles." Their history dates back to 1600 B. C. One of them was removed to London and set up on the Thames embankment in 1878. The other was taken to New York and placed on the site prepared for it in Central Park, January 22, 1881.

PHARAOH'S DREAMS.

As for the dreams of Pharaoh which led to Joseph's exaltation, Kitto says: "It is far from unlikely that the King supposed himself, in his dream visiting the Nile in discharge of some of the duties connected with the idolatrous worship rendered to that stream. There were many such. The most important was the Nilloa, an annual festival for invoking the blessing of the inundation. This was one of the principal of all the Egyptian festivals. It took place about the Summer solstice, when the river began to rise; and the anxiety with which they looked forward to a plentiful inundation induced them to celebrate it with more than usual honor. It is stated that the rites of this solemnity were deemed of so much importance by the Egyptians that unless they were performed at the proper season and in a becoming manner by the persons appointed to the duty, they felt persuaded that the Nile would refuse to rise and inundate the land.

"Their full belief in the efficacy of the ceremony secured its annual performance on a large scale. Men and women assembled from all parts of the country in the towns of their respective homes, or shires, grand festivities were proclaimed, and all the enjoyments of the table were united with the solemnity of a holy festival. Music, dances, and appropriate hymns marked the respect they felt for the deity, and a wooden statue of the tutelary deity of the river was carried by the priests through the villages in solemn procession that all might appear to be honored by his presence and aid, while invoking the blessings he was about to confer. If the dreams of Pharaoh followed the day of such a solemnity as this, as seems to us highly probable, they could not fail to have been regarded as peculiarly significant and important."

Whether, however, such an occasion suggested the dreams or not, it is evident that they greatly troubled the King. He was convinced that they were intended to convey to him some very important information, but he could not tell anything concerning its character. In vain did he consult the wise men and magicians, who made a study of such matters. None of them could give an interpretation which was at all satisfactory.

The Court was greatly perplexed, but the dilemma restored to the chief butler his sluggish memory. He began to think upon Joseph and of the request he had made of him more than two years before. (xl., 14.) Acknowledging his fault, he frankly told Pharaoh of whot had occurred in the prison. (Verses 9-13.) At once "Pharaoh sent and called Joseph, and they brought him hastily out of the dungeon, and he shaved himself and changed his raiment and came in unto Pharaoh." (Verse 14.)

On this, Kitto says: "In any other country mentioned in the Bible, excepting only Egypt, dressing the beard or hair instead of shaving would have been the kind of preparation required. But in Egypt, and in Egypt alone, a man puts himself into decent condition by an operation which in any other country would have been ignominious. So particular, indeed, were they on this point that to have neglected it was a subject of reproach and ridicule, and whenever they intended to convey the idea of a man of low condition or a slovenly person the artists represented him with a beard."

THE ANSWER OF JOSEPH.

Thus, properly prepared, Joseph appeared before Pharaoh. His long stay in the prison had not shaken his confidence in God or placed it anywhere but in Him. On the contrary, in the prison he had been very much alone with Him, and in that fellowship he had learned more and more to distrust himself, as every child of God does, by such an experience, and more and more to put his trust in God. So when Pharaoh said to him, "I have heard say of thee that thou canst understand a dream to interpret it, Joseph answered Pharaoh, saying, It is not in me; God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace (v. 15, 16.)

Then the King told him his dreams, and Joseph, guided by the Spirit of God, not only interpreted them to his entire satisfaction, but added such counsel to his interpretation that Pharaoh was struck with admiration both for himself and for his wisdom. At once he "said unto his servants, Can we find such a one as this is, a man in whom the Spirit of God is?" (v. 38.) So "he made him lord of his house and ruler of all his substance; to bind his Princes at his pleasure, and teach his Senators wisdom." (Psalms, cv., 21, 22.) For he "said unto Joseph, Forasmuch as God hath showed thee all this, there is none so discreet and wise as thou art. Thou shalt be over my house, and according to thy word shall all my people be ruled: only in the throne will I be greater than thou." (Verses 39, 30.)

Thus Joseph was exalted from the prison to the throne. His life of trial and sorrow admirably prepared him to show grace to his brethren, but it did not put him in a position to do it. He must have power, as well as preparation. So we find God's plan working for him through the free-will action of men and the ordinary institutions of the land. Even the forgetfulness of the chief butler was a necessary link in the chain. If he had not forgotten his obligation, in all human probability Joseph might indeed have been delivered, but his deliverance would not have occurred under such circumstances as would have made him the equal of Pharaoh. Yet it is evident that this fact does not in the least relieve the chief butler from the charge of gross ingratitude and negligence.

But in all of these events it will be noticed that Joseph never in any way put himself in such position as to frustrate or even hinder God's plan. In every place and circumstance we find him always actively co-operating with Him by his uncomplaining patience and active faithfulness to every duty. So it must be with every acceptable human life. God has a plan for each one, and all who yield themselves humbly and earnestly and willingly to Him in all of His appointments will find that plan big with blessings.

THE HONOR NO EMPTY ONE.

When Joseph was thus exalted he was thirty years old, (v. 46,) just the age of Jesus when He entered upon His public ministry, (Luke, iii., 23.) And his exaltation was no empty honor. At once he received the King's signet ring, by which his commands became laws. He was clothed with the royal robe of "fine linen," "and they put a gold chain about his neck." Heralds went before him, crying to the multitude, "Bow the knee." So his authority was established.

Then he was given a new name, "Zaphnath-paaneah." It was given by Pharaoh. It was probably in some way significant of his character, his position, and his work. Lange's Commentary gives it as "a title," meaning "Saviour of the world, preserver of life." It identified him with the people over whom he was to rule. Besides this, he was then united by marriage to "Asenath, the daughter of Potipherah, priest of On." (v. 45.) This identified him with the priesthood. Thus Joseph by his exaltation became both King and priest.

Now, it must be noticed that Joseph did not receive either his new name or his bride when he first entered Egypt, nor at any time during his humiliation there. Spiritually this is of very blessed significance. For it is to the risen and ascended Jesus rather than to the suffering and dying Jesus, that believers are united. His suffering and death opened the way by which they could "come unto God by Him," (Heb., vii., 25,) but coming unto Him as an exalted "prince and a Saviour," (Acts, v., 31,) they are both fed with "living bread" day by day, through His royal bounty, and kept unto everlasting life through His almighty power.

For, as C. H. M. very truly remarks, "The blood of Jesus] forms the divine basis of our fellowship with God. But when we come to speak of the centre of our unity as a church, we must see that the Holy Ghost gathers us to the person of a risen and glorified Christ. If we take lower ground than this, we must inevitably form a sect or an ism. If we gather round an ordinance, however important or round a truth, however indisputable, we make something less than Christ our centre."

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

Moreover, it is very important to notice another fact brought out by this exaltation of Joseph. Pharaoh might have pardoned him on his birthday as freely as he did his chief butler, and then, the law having no claim upon him, he might have become a man everywhere respected and beloved because of the purity of his character and greatness of his wisdom. But it is easy to see that all this would not have enabled him to really and fully help his brethren in the time of their distress. Doubtless they would have esteemed it a great privilege to have such a friend in the land of plenty, when they were perishing with hunger and were strangers in the land. But it would have been only a mocking of their condition to have depended upon him. For the power to help to the uttermost was determined not by character, but by position. None but the King could possibly give the hungry unlimited supplies of bread, and appoint to them "the best of the land," even "the land of Goshen," to dwell in. (xlvii., 6.)

In like manner, but on an infinitely higher plane, if the work of Jesus of Nazareth had been simply that of a profound teacher, or of a model character, although He met all of the demands of the law for obedience, by His spotless life, and all of its demands for penalty by His death upon the cross, yet it would not have been sufficient for our salvation. The law would have been satisfied, but not the grace of God or the sinner's need. For there must be made some provision by which the penitent sinner could know for a certainty that One able to save to the uttermost had satisfied the law for him, and was in a position to give him "repentance and forgiveness of sins." (Acts, v., 31.)

To meet this necessity Jesus rose from the dead, "and was declared to be the Son of God, with power by the Resurrection" (Romans i., 4.) Then He ascended into heaven, and "sat down on the right hand of the majesty on high," (Hebrews i., 3,) and was given "a name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things in earth, and things under the earth, and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father" (Philipians, ii., 9-11.) This is the gospel of our divine and risen Joseph.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How is the change in Joseph's condition as now brought before us illustrated?

What great truths are set forth by it, and what is said of them?

With what was this exaltation of Joseph connected, and what is said of Heliopolis?

What probably induced the dreams of Pharaoh?

What was the effect of these dreams, and what is said of Joseph's preparation to come before Pharaoh?

By what power did Joseph explain the dreams, and what was the result?

Why was this exaltation necessary, and what is said of the links in the chain of events leading to it?

What did Joseph receive when thus exalted, and what is said of their spiritual significance?

What other fact is it important to notice, and how does it apply to Jesus of Nazareth?

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD.

Readjustment of Finances for the Purpose of Standard Gauging the Road.

The readjustment of the finances of the Mexican National Railroad for the purpose of standard gauging the road and making other improvements, rumors about which have been in circulation for some time, was officially announced yesterday. It is stated that the prosperity of the road depends on changing the gauge from Laredo, Texas, to the City of Mexico, for the purpose of preserving the road's through traffic.

Expert estimates of the cost of changing the gauge and making other necessary improvements, including the building of the El Salto extension, place the amount at about $10,200,000, (United States currency.) It is estimated that within two years after these improvements are completed the net earnings of the road will amount to $4,600,000, Mexican currency, equal at the present rate of exchange to about $2,100,000, United States currency, and that thereafter the net earnings will gradually increase from year to year. Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York and Speyer Brothers of London have prepared a plan of readjustment and have agreed to act as readjustment managers. A syndicate has been formed to provide all the cash requirements under the plan, which has been approved by the Directors of the Mexican National Railway Company, Limited, of London, who hold on deposit a very large majority of the Mexican National Railroad Company 6 per cent. second mortgage Series A and Series B bonds.

The plan of readjustment provides for the creation of the following new securities:

First—$20,000,000 prior lien 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1926. These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage on all the property of the Mexican National Railroad, all new additions and also the securities of the Texas Mexican Railway Company, including the proposed El Salto extension.

Second—$15,000,000 first mortgage consolidated 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1951, subject only to the prior lien mortgage.

Third—$25,000,000 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock.

Fourth—$33,350,000 common stock to be applied in exchange for existing capital stock, dollar for dollar.

The securities under the first two items are to be used for improvements, and the preferred stock is to be used for exchange of present securities.

Provision is also to be made for a possible increase of the securities to allow the purchase of the Mexican International Railroad. A voting trust is established for the stock.

The exchange of securities is to be made as follows:

(1) Mexican National Railroad 6 per cent. first mortgage prior lien gold bonds, $35 in cash and $1,000 in new 4½ per cent. prior lien gold bonds; (2) Mexican National 6 per cent. second mortgage Series "A" bonds, $21.88 in cash, $937.50 in new 4 per cent. first consolidated mortgage gold bonds, and $625 in voting trust certificates for new 4 per cent. preferred stock; (3) Mexican National 6 per cent. second mortgage Series "B" bonds, $900 in new preferred stock; (4) Mexican National 6 per cent. income mortgage bonds, $300 in new preferred stock; (5) Mexican National capital stock, $1,000 in voting trust certificates for new common stock.

ST. PAUL AND UNION PACIFIC.

Stocks of the Roads Advance Sharply on Heavy Dealings—Various Rumors in Wall Street.

The violent rise in St. Paul yesterday, that stock advancing over 8 points and closing with a net gain of 7¼, and the persistent buying and strength of Union Pacific, which rose 2⅝ points, were easily the features of the stock market. Not since the big boom days of last Spring has the Street seen such heavy dealings in standard stocks on an advancing scale as there were yesterday both in St. Paul and in Union Pacific. Many blocks of 1,000 and 2,000 shares changed hands as single transactions in each security, the result being that at the close of the day the total dealings in St. Paul aggregated 157,000 shares and in Union Pacific 134,000 shares.

This enormous buying was done by a relatively few brokers, most of the orders coming from about a half-dozen of the largest banking houses in the Street—for Standard Oil, Morgan, and Harriman account, the Street declared.

As for the reasons leading to the buying there was nothing of a definite nature, but of rumors there were plenty and much, also, of "deal talk." One story had it that Union Pacific was to take over St. Paul, Mr. Morgan having conceded that much to the Union Pacific interests in return for some new basis of exchange on Northern Pacific. Another report had it that the Harriman and Rockefeller interests—William Rockefeller being the largest individual holder in St. Paul—purposed to form a financial, stockholding corporation to take over the stocks of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, and Chicago and Alton.

A prominent official of St. Paul, seen in reference to the matter, said: "I do not believe there is anything in these reports; certainly I have not heard anything of such a project for my own part. I believe the control of St. Paul will remain as it now is. That Union Pacific interests, however, have some project of importance under way I do believe and understand, but I think you will find it has nothing to do with St. Paul."

Another report had it that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Harriman interests had sold out their holdings in Union Pacific to J. P. Morgan, and that an agreement had been reached between the parties for the joint control of the St. Paul Road. A representative of the Harriman syndicate when asked last night if this were true said that he had nothing to say.

Contract for Yale's New Organ.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—Yale University has awarded to a Boston firm the contract for a large organ to be placed in the new auditorium as a gift from the Newberry family of Detroit. It is said that the new organ will be the finest in America, and it will have between 4,500 and 5,000 pipes.

Increase in Number of Yale's Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—The official registration figures at Yale show an increase of more than 200 students this year. The total number will be about 2,730. The recently established Department of Forestry shows an increase of 22, and the Graduate School over 50. The college proper has 1,248 men, while it had only 1,186 last year. The Sheffield Scientific School has 484, they were 444 last year.

TAX ON COLLATERAL FOR LOANS

Full Text of Commissioner Yerkes's Decision—Its Effect Upon Stock Transactions.

Charles H. Treat, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, received from Washington yesterday the full text of the decision of Commissioner Yerkes relative to the tax on stock deposited as collateral security, as to the exact meaning of which bankers were in doubt. It reads as follows:

"I am of the opinion that under the opinion of the honorable Attorney General a delivery of stock as collateral security for the future payment of money is taxable at the rate of 2 cents for each $100 or a fraction thereof, provided such delivery is accompanied by any paper, as agreement or memorandum, or other evidence of transfer, as required by the statute, and I am further of the opinion that a so-called collateral note in which such stock should be described with reasonable certainty would be such evidence."

As there is no tax on promissory notes, and the tax on pledges or pledged stock has been repealed, the tax described in the foregoing must be made on the amount of collateral put up, and the stock certificates must have stamps affixed to show ownership of property.

Previous to this ruling by Commissioner Yerkes a collateral note was construed simply as evidence of the terms of a contract in a default on which the holder took actual possession of the stock, but it was not regarded as evidence of actual transfer until such default and transfer had actually taken place.

In times of excitement in Wall Street and in other money centres the new ruling, brokers point out, would yield an enormous revenue, as a certificate of stock might change hands twenty or more times a day. If taxed every time the practical result of the law would be the confiscation of the stock by the Government.

Collector Treat would not discuss the ruling in detail. Asked the amount that would be affected by it, the Collector replied that it would run into millions.

It is expected that steps to have it repealed will immediately be taken by bankers.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Annual Meeting at Hartford Comes to an End—Debt Wiped Out and $3,110 to Spare.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—The ninety-second annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions has ended brilliantly from a financial standpoint. More than 500 members of the board and various pastors and laymen have pledged not only the full amount to pay the debt of $102,000, but $3,110 in excess.

Judge Orrin H. Ingram of Eau Claire, Wis., a corporate member, contributed $1,000 for the debt, and pledged himself to be one of ten to pay whatever balance might be needed for the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone. The Rev. J. F. Clarke of Samokov, Bulgaria, announced that he fully expected to take supper with Miss Stone on Nov. 7 in Bulgaria, according to prearranged plans.

The following members of the Prudential Committee, to serve for three years, were elected: The Rev. Dr. W. W. Jordan, Clinton, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Elijah Horr, Medford, Mass.; Charles A. Hopkins, Boston, and the Rev. Dr. William H. Davis, Newton, Mass.

Among the speakers at the meeting were the Rev. H. H. Kelsey of Hartford, who delivered the farewell address; the Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Banning, missionaries to Madura, India; the Rev. L. S. Ostrander, from European Turkey; the Rev. H. Bennett, Japan; Miss Harriet Osborne, China; Miss Evelyn Worthley, China; the Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, China, and the Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Hodous, China.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:08	Sun sets...5:25	Moon rises..6:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:13	Gov. Isl'd....7:44	H. Gate....9:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:34	Gov. Isl'd....7:55	H. Gate....9:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam..	7:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Canning, Manchester	.....	.....
City of Rome, Glasgow..	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gieneig, Hamburg	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples....	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Mara, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maristow, Havre	.....	.....
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Montserrat, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Havana..	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico...	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Tauric, Liverpool	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zulia, Venezuela, Curacao, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.

Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

Princess Anne, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., and at 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) [Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 18 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 12.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 26.
Capri, Barbadoe, Oct. 5.
Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 6.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
Nubia, Stettin, Sept. 20.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 6.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 28.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 5.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
Grenada, Port Spain, Oct. 5.
La Bretagne, Havre Oct. 5.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 3.

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Oct. 11.
Astoria, Glazgow, Oct. 3.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
Coronda, St. Lucia, Oct. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Maracaibo, San Juan, Oct. 9.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 5.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Oct. 8.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

Astoria, Glasgow, Oct. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Hubert, Para, Oct. 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 8.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 5.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

Catania, Hamburg, Oct. 2.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Oct. 5.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Oct. 9.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 9.

Arrived.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Korff, Hamburg, Sept. 29, Boulogne, 30th, and Plymouth, Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M., 10th.

SS Havana, Robertson, Vera Cruz, &c., Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Waccamaw, Fickett, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 8, and Norfolk, 10th, with lumber to the Export Lumber Company; vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Denver, (new, 2,819 tons,) Risk, Philadelphia, Oct. 10, in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull, Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Houstonic, (Br.,) Nicholas, Liverpool, Sept. 27, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans, Oct. 5, with mdse. to J. T. Van Stokle.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Perry, Glasgow, Sept. 28, and Moville, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Krech, Hamburg, Oct. 3, Southampton and Cherbourg, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Boston, to William P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Aragon, Bennett, Newport News for New Haven, with coal.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, light air; clear.

Sailed.

SS Adler, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) for Santos.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Caribbee, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Seneca, for Tampico, &c.
British steam yacht Calania, for Cowes, England.
Chilean training ship General Baquedano, for Philadelphia.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Winifred, for Pensacola.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown to-day and proceeded.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Vetlynde, from New York, arr. at Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 10:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, from New York, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight today.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Altai, (Ger.,) Capt. Morris, from New York for Savanilla, &c., arr. at Kingston, Ja., yesterday.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Demerara to-day.

SS Nassovia, (Ger.,) Capt. Nepperschmidt, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Portugal, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York via Azores for Oporto, &c., arr. at Leixoes Oct. 6.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, from New York, arr. at Naples Oct. 8.

SS Manchester Spinner, (Br.,) Capt. Dixon, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Dunkirk to-day.

SS Acara, (Br.,) Capt. Kilgour, from New York for Shanghai, sld. from Algiers Oct. 6.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Motto, for New York, sld. from Genoa Oct. 7.

SS Neapolis, (Ger.,) Capt. Krafte, for New York, sld. from Stettin Oct. 8.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, for New York, sld. from Bari to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New York for Flushing, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Queen Cristina, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Indian Port previous to to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Pioneer Point, (Br.,) Capt. Gladstone, for New York, sld. from Dundee to-day.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning, "The Christian's Holy War"; evening, "New York's Opportunities for Students."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Under the Juniper Tree"; 7:45 P. M., "Our City's Tenements." Second in popular course. Everybody welcome.

DR. MACARTHUR

Speaks to-morrow afternoon, 3:45, 23d St. Y. M. C. A., cor. 4th Av., on "The Hands of Jesus." Attractive music; W. C. Weeden, tenor soloist. Men only.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 9 West 46th Street.
Rev. R. F. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M.. Young ladies and young men's classes. Prayer meeting Friday, 8 P. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, 104TH ST. AND Broad

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mercer Street Properties Sold and Leased—Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Leon Tanenbaum has bought through Horace S. Ely & Co. from William Gillilan of London, England, the three five-story warehouses 21, 23, and 25 Mercer Street, on a plot 74 by 100, for about $110,000. Mr. Tanenbaum will make extensive alterations to the buildings.

George Legg has leased from Anthony Van Bergen of Paris the entire building 5 Washington Place, corner of Mercer Street, for a term of five years at an annual rental of $16,000, with a privilege of purchase. The structure will be occupied by the lessee, who is an importer of millinery, now at 709 Broadway.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for a Mrs. Slater to J. J. Fitzgerald 325 West Forty-first Street, three-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 98.9.

David Stewart has sold for James. F. Byrnes the three-story limestone-front dwelling 500 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for John J. Gibbons the lot on the west side of Claremont Avenue, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Hattenbach & Blow have sold for Weil & Mayer the five four-story brick flats 555 to 563 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, each 25 by 100. The buyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Fritzel, gives in exchange the four four-story brownstone-front flats 431 to 437 East Seventy-ninth Street, each 20 by 102.2. The latter properties have been resold by Weil & Mayer to a Mr. Muller.

The East Side Realty Company has sold for A. Rosen to J. Lippman the six-story tenement 333 and 335 East Sixteenth Street, 44.10 by 92, the seller taking in exchange 75 and 77 Rivington Street, a seven-story tenement, on plot 42.4 by 77. Mr. Lippman has resold the Sixteenth Street parcel to Joseph Feuermann.

W. D. Morgan has sold for M. S. Auerbach the plot 84 by 100 at the northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have sold the six-story flat 623 East Ninth Street, 25 by 92, to A. Prentiss, who gives in exchange some Staten Island property.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Hampden Street, south side, between Sedgwick Avenue and Loring Place, 52.2 by 133.6 feet and irregular; forsclosure sale, to H. H. Treadwell.....$12,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 105 feet east of Union Avenue, for three two-story brick dwellings, 18 by 38.2; Eliza Pocher of 834 Union Avenue, owner; Stearn & Gross of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $15,750.

Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, southwest corner, for a five-story brick dwelling, 28 by 95; Gilbert C. Brown of 130 Broad Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $125,000.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 230 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 20 by 20; Martin Klug of 1,973 Astoria Avenue, owner; William Goggolz of 2,307 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 70.11, 19.6 by 58.6, and 20 by 78.9; William H. Blickman of 1,094 Stebbins Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,500.

Nos. 28 and 30 East Fourth Street, for eight-story brick lofts, 24 by 77; Frank Borasky of 222 East Eighty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Wales Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, southwest corner, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Catherine B. Gurt, premises, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, Smith Building, architects; cost, $200.

No. 119 Chambers Street, to five-story brick lofts; John C. Hopkins & Co., premises, lessees; American Luxfer Prism Company of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $300.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; Diedrich Rohndorf, premises, owner; William H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

Fifth Street, south side, 210 feet west of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story frame stable; George A. Crump, premises, owner; William E. Pringle of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 416 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Mary Marks, premises, owner; R. Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 532 West Forty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company of 528 West Forty-second Street, owner; George Reitz of 528 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 200 West Eighty-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. C. Trumble of 90 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Bannister & Schell of 60 Wall Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 1,647 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Herman Haliman of 396 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 396 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 10 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick office, with store; State Realty Company of 1 Wall Street, owner; Davis & Shepard of 203 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Oct. 11.

ATTORNEY ST, 50, e s, 20x50; Betsey Bach to Lena Schemberg, (mtg $9,900, R S $1) $1

BAINBRIDGE AV, s s, 92 ft w of 201st St, 50x95.6; Rosa Gundall and another to Caroline Bernard, ¾ part. (R S 60 cents) 1

BAINBRIDGE AV, s s, 42 ft w of 201st St, 50x95.6; Charlotte Ewald and another to Rosa Gundall, ¾ part. 1

BAXTER ST, 12½, w s, 12.6x44; Mary H. Grace and another, individually and as executors, to Caroline R. Foulke. (R S $1.50) 5,500

BAXTER ST, w s, 208 ft n of Park Row, 12.6x45x13.8x44.6; Mary B. Maher and individually and as executors, to Caroline R. Foulke, re-recorded. 1

BILLAR PLACE, w s, begins at it, s e corner and adjoining w s of Billar Place, runs n 73x w 116x573x116 to City Island; Nathaniel Leviness to Henry J. Weaver. (mtg $800) 1,000

BRIGGS ST, n s, Lot 1,050, map of Laconia Park, 28x122x25x132; Frank Tascano to Mario Tacano, quitclaim. 1

BRONX TERRACE, n e corner of 5th St, 100 Av, 250.6x100; Wakefield; Laura Wehman to Thomas Finn, (mtg $2,500). 1

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, or Av, centre line, 320.2 ft n from s boundary line of Lucius Chittenden, being Lot 44, map of Lucius Chittenden; Fort Washington Ridge Road, or Av, centre line, Plots 45 and 53, same map; Fort Washington Ridge Road, Plots 46 and 54, same map; Henry Diedel to Cornelius K. G. Billings. (R S $45) 100

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Richard H. Mitchell, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. (R S $23.75) 50,000

INDEPENDENCE AV, s e corner of 237th St, 100w—x100e—; James A. Hayden to Ezra N. Lefferts, quitclaim 50

INDEPENDENCE AV, s e corner of 237th St, 100x—x100e—; Ezra N. Lefferts to James Douglas 1

LOT 1,000, map of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park; Edwin Hervey to Jennie B. Calderwood, (mtg $250) 1

LOTS 364 and 365, map of portion of Hunt estate; Thomas Sheehan to James Cooney 1

LOTS 364 and 365, map of portion of Hunt estate; James Cooney to Elizabeth T. Sheehan 1

NEW BOULEVARD, proposed centre line, 321.4 ft n from s boundary line of land of Lucius Chittenden, 150x422x151.6 x445.6; New Boulevard, proposed centre line, 173.4 ft n from s boundary line of property of Lucius Chittenden, runs n e 150 x s e 445.6 x w 151.6 x n w 445.11; Frederick Beck to Cornelius K. G. Billings. (R S $21.25) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 980, e a, 26x90; George O. Tompkins to George F. Maguire. (R S $1.25, mtg $1,000) 1

WATER ST, 652 and 654, n s, 44.2x85.8x 43.11x83.11, subject to encroachment; Helena G. Adams to Mary M. Adams and another, ⅔ part, all liens. (R S $2.50) 1

18ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 107th St, 75x 113; Martin Paskusz to George A. Lavelle, all liens. (R S $2.75) 1

47TH ST, n s, part of Lot 610, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Andrew Trenchard to Edwin Hervey, Et and S. 1

107TH ST, 442 to 446 East, 70.1x82.3x irregular; Regina Shein to Fanny E. Cohen. (mtg $19,000, R S $5.50) 30,000

197TH ST, s s, 330 ft e of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Martin J. Keogh to Annie Beedenbender, all liens. 300

48TH ST, 413 West, 25x100; Henry J. Schumacher and others to Eva Stehling and others, all liens. 1

83D ST, s s, 178 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; Louise G. Emmet to Charles T. Garland and another, trust deed. 1

53D ST, s s, 178 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; Charles T. Garland and another, trustees, to Katherine L. Smith, (mtg $35,000, R S $9.75) 57,000

59TH ST, s s, 445 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Benjamin Sire to William F. Donnelly, (mtg $35,000, R S $15) 1

60TH ST, n s, 404.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20.10x100.5; George Eckhard, as trustee, to Anna M. King, all title, (mtg $8,500) 9,300

100TH ST, 187 West, 25x100.11; Segmund Hauser to Max Proops, (mtg $17,500, R S $1.50) 1

109TH ST, 84 East, 17x80.10; Clara Scharff to Gustav A. Scharff, all liens. 1

121ST ST, 336 and 334 East, 50x100.11; Max Tuchman and another to Soffie Cohen, all liens, (R S $2) 1,

128TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Isaac F. Russell, referee, to Charles Lanier, trustee, (R S $7.75) 18,000

136TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles L. Ritzmann to Max E. Katz. (mtg $13,000) Exchange

136TH ST, s s, 201.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Frederick C. Keasling, referee, to Elias Spingarn, (R S $5.25) 12,300

136TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Max E. Katz to Alexander Schwartz and others, (mtg $15,500) 1

142D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x½ block; Ellen Devlin to William J. Carlin, (R S 25 cents, mtg $2,000) 100

162D ST, 552 West, 18x99.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Rosina B. Palmer, (R S $4.70) 12,000

171ST ST, n s, 220 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 25x147.11x25x149.8; John H. Curry to Laura Curry, (mtg $960) 1,000

201ST ST, w s, 100 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 94.1x100x47.0x114; Rosa Gundall and another to Charlotte Ewald, ⅔ part, (R S 50 cents) 1

Recorded Leases.

LUDLOW ST, 87; David Harris and another to Max Kaplan, 3 7-12 years $2,100

MULBERRY ST, 110; Domenico Volpe to Giovanni Volpe and another, 2 years. 1,320

2D AV, 2,405; Pauline Goldstein, executrix, to John Nikolaus, 5 7-12 years. 756

107TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Avenue D, 80x 100.6 to 11th St; Charles E. Dingee and another, executors, to W. E. Uptegrove & Brother, incorporated, 20 years. 3,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Margaret, to Annie R. Bauerdorf; 6th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 49th St, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent. $5,000

AVALLONE, Raphael, to William T. Hookey; 149th St, n s, widened, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, as widened, prior mtg $8,500, 3 months, 6 per cent. 1,000

BERNSTEIN, Bessie, and another to Meyer Robbins; Strand 416 and 418, 2-3 part, 5 years, 6 per cent. 14,000

BYRNES, Patrick, and wife to Andrew J. Dalton; 187th St, n s, 151 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

BYRNES, James F., and another to Sarah Dahiman; 183d St, 506 West, 3 years, gold 10,000

CRANE, Leroy B., to the Broadway Savings Institution; 110th St, 139 West, 1 year, 4 per cent. 12,000

CUMMINGS, Richard, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 87th St, 12 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

DELVEAUX, William, to George Ehret; 1st Av, 1,632, store lease, demand, 6 per cent. 4,500

DONNELLY, William F., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 59th St or Central Park South, s s, 445 ft e of 6th Av, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent, gold 40,000

FINN, Thomas, to Ada A. Entz; Bronx Terrace, n e corner of 5th St, Wakefield, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 150

HERVEY, Edwin, to Andrew Trenchard; 4th St, n s, 25 ft e from s e corner of Lot 648, map of Wakefield, being Lot 610 on said map, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

HERVEY, Edwin, to Jennie B. Calderwood; 4th St, n s, 25 ft e from s e corner of Lot 648, map of Wakefield, being Lot 610 on said map, 3 years, 6 per cent. 650

JOHNSTON, Grace E., to J. S. Van Cleef; 125th St, 529 West, prior mtg $1,500, secured note, 3 months 1,800

JOHNSTON, Grace E., to J. S. Van Cleef; 125th St, 520 West, 3 months, note 1,500

KATZ, Max E., to Charles L. Ritzmann; 136th St, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year 2,500

KEEGAN, Katherine A., or Kate, to Michael J. Gilhuly; 1st Av, n e corner of 34th St, an undivided interest, all title, 2 years, 6 per cent. 800

KIRSCH, Catharine, to William A. Milleg; 38th St, n s, 354.3 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 3,500

KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to Titie Guarantee and Trust Company; Lenox Av, n w corner of 115th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 50,000

KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to Elias Kempner; Lenox Av, n w corner of 115th St, due June 1, 1902. 10,000

LUDIN, Susan A., to Mary Ehrmann; 46th St, s s, 374 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, 3 years 2,000

McQUADE, James P., to Frank A. Acer; 5th Av, e s, 50 ft n of 86th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

NASSANO, Stefano, and another to Henry De F. Weekes; Mott St, 24, due Jan. 1 1905, 4½ per cent. 12,000

NICHOLSBARG, Henry, to Amand Busse; Lenox Av, e corner of 138th St, prior mtg $166,000, building loan, due 7,472

PAGANO, Giovanni B., to Nicola Pagano; 105th St, 302 to 308 East, one-half part, due July 1, 1904, 4 per cent. 2,500

PFENNING, Arnold, and wife to Philip Goeritz; 130th St, 114 and 116 West, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each 1,000

RIFKIND, Jacob, to Michael Gore; 1st Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 63d St, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

ROWENSKY, Johanna, to Sarah H. Dangerfield; Teller Av, n w s, 458.10 ft n e of 169th St, 2 years 350

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to Isabel K. Dos Passos; 102d St, s w corner of Madison Av, 5 years, gold 29,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to Dudley S. Harde; 102d St, s w corner of Madison Av, prior mtg $88,000, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 110,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to William H. Macy, Jr., guardian; 102d St, s s, 121 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, gold 23,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to Josephine E. Carpenter; 102d St, s s, 151 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, gold 23,000

SCHEINGER, Charles, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 91st St, 37 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 3,000

SCHULTZ, Louise, and another to Nancy L. Sherwood and another; 10th Av, 213 and 215, 3 years 20,000

SMITH, Mary, to Mary D. Young, executrix; 139th St, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Nov. 1, 1904 5,000

SPRINGARN, Elias, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 136th St, s s, 201.8 ft w of 7th Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold 9,000

WALL, Margaret, to Simeon C. Bradley; Potter Place, n s, 50 ft w of Cadis Place, 5 years 2,300

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, John J., to Josephine C. Christman 800

FANCHER, Bertram H., to the Fifth Avenue Bank Nominal

FORD, Robert O'N., and another, executors, to Isaac N. Hebbard, executor 3,500

KLEEBERG, Philip, to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee 5,000

KOELBLE, Henry A., to Joseph Ducimetiere 1,000

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees Nominal

McINTYRE, James, and another, executors, to James McIntyre and another 2,700

McKEE, John H., individually and as executor, and others, to Equitable Life Assurance Society 500,000

NICHOLSON, Alfred, to John Townshend. 1,000

SMYTH, Anthony, to Charles A. Christman 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOND ST, 42 and 44; Robert J. Lee against Morris B. Baer, owner; Harry A. Jacobson, contractor $32

BOSTON AV, n s, 340.2 ft e of Suburban Place, 21.1x109.5; William T. Hookey against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor 142

BROADWAY and 74th St, s w corner, 162 x— to 73d St x249; Cornell & Underhill against Onward Construction Company, owners; Milton Schnaier & Co., contractors 8,165

BROADWAY, 1,360; John Rosse against John Wilson, owner; G. Willershauser, contractor 32

BROADWAY, w s, entire block between 73d and 74th Sts, 239x123; Albert Smith & Son against Onward Construction Co., owner; Milton Schnaier & Co., contractors 1,624

CHERRY ST, 157; Amand Busse against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor 737

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, whole front between Tretaw and Sedgwick Ave, 920x 1,500; Laing & Noonan against Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, owners; Isaac A. Hopper & Son, contractors 513

6TH AV, 112; Lewis S. Davis against Johanna Baumann, owner and contractor; John Davis, contractor 70

12TH ST, 534 East; Gustav Ernst against Leo S. Bing and Paul Zigler, owners and contractors 18

61ST ST and Amsterdam Av, n e corner; John J. Loughran against New York Infant Asylum, owners; Frank M. Pierce Engineering Company, contractor 137

100TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 100x 100; C. Cavalliere & Co. against Jacob Schattman, owner and contractor 2,000

121ST ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Gustav Ernst against Paul Zigler and Abram Abelman, owners; Paul Zigler and another, contractors 640

Says Mechanic's Lien Is Unjust.

Morris Wiedreman says that the mechanic's lien filed on Wednesday against his property, 162 East Ninetieth Street, by Smith & Roberts, is unjust. Mr. Wiederman asserts that the llenors have failed to complete the work in accordance with their contract. The lien, he says, will be bonded immediately.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 112th St, n e corner, 100 x100; Edward Smith against George E. Wilson and another, Sept. 12, 1901 $3,358

WEST END AV and 80th St, s w corner, 100x100; Edward Smith against John Hayden and another, Sept. 12, 1901 15,007

146TH ST and 8th Av, n w corner, 99.11x 125; Henry E. Stevens and another against Davis Karp and another, Oct. 4, 1901 766

Lis Pendens.

FRANKFORT ST, 29; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Althea S. Rudd and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

FULTON ST, n w s, Lot 143, map of Washingtonville, Bronx; Eastchester Savings Bank against Dora Mandrey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Wood.

MERCER ST, and Washington Place, s e corner, 50x100; Emeline S. Robinson and another, executors, against the Irving Savings Institution and another, (cancellation of mortgage;) attorney, C. N. Ironside.

PARK AV and 56th St, n w corner, 67.1x35.6; Emma A. Collamore-Partridge and another against Frank M. Weller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

3D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue C, 47.7x105.11x irregular; Guaranty Trust Company, trustee, against Benjamin Gabrilovitz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

10TH ST, 213 East; Moses Hochster against Helen M. del Garcia and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Rapp.

84TH ST, 232 East; the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association against Frieda Hart and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. C. Addoms.

102D ST, s s, 140 ft e of West End Av, 40x96.6, two actions; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Peter Wagner and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

114TH ST, s s, 241.3 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x 100.11; Anna S. Wilson against Carrie S. Kennedy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Hubbard.

150TH ST and Brook Av, s e corner, 100x25; Emanuel Heitner and another against Mary Concannon, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901. Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next. Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-law6m3

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 33 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix. ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & HAYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 39 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je22-law6mS

Excursions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

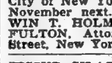

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—At Easter, steamer Anglers, Ft. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Fishing as usual. Friday's passengers caught big Blackfish, Porgies, Fluke, Seabass. Basketsfull and stringers. Market supplied besides. Steamer Angler. Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:00 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 4:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW COLMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N.R., ft.Spring St. Weekdays only 5:30 P.M. Strs. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers RICHARD PECK and CITY OF LAWRENCE.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A.M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A.M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE
by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company
ARE DELIGHTFUL.
Special Rates to Sportsmen.
Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River.
Telephone, 3106 Franklin.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
Desbrosses St. Pier 9:00 "
West 22d St. " 9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

PEOPLE'S LINE
ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM | Germanic...Oct. 30, noon
Celtic.....Oct. 22, noon | Cymric...Nov. 6, 1 PM
Teutonic, Oct. 23, noon | Majestic...Nov. 6, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
American Maru...Oct. 23 | Gaelic.....Nov. 7
Peking.....Oct. 31 | Hongkong Maru..Nov. 16
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SHORT AUTUMN TRIPS.
A few days can be pleasantly spent in a trip via the
OLD DOMINION LINE
TO
Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Va., or Washington, D. C.
Fine modern steamships sail daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M. from Pier 26, North River, New York, where tickets and staterooms can be obtained.
Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS,
*Hohens'ern, Oct. 12, 4 PM | *Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn...Oct. 19, 10 AM | †Roh'z'l'n, Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23 | *F. Bismarck...Nov. 23
†Aller....Nov. 2, 10 AM | †Trave...Nov. 30, 10 AM
sailing from Algiers.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser, Oct. 22, 10 AM | Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM
Kronprinz, Oct. 29, 9 AM | Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM
Kaiserin, Nov. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM
Pier 52, N. R., foot Bremen St.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN
Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon | K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise, Oct. 24, noon | Bremen....Dec. 5, noon
Bremen....Oct. 31, noon | Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM | Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 17, 8 AM | D'tschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia, Oct. 12, 8 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 9, 2 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM | *Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM | Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM
Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM | Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, Oct. 16, 10 AM | Friesland...Nov. 6, Noon
Phila....Oct. 23, 10 AM | Phila....Nov. 13, 10 AM
St. Paul...Oct. 30, 10 AM | St. Paul...Nov. 20, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon | *Zeeland, Oct. 30, noon
Kensington, Oct. 23, noon | Friesland...Nov. 6, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

GRAND WINTER CRUISES
during January and February
to the **West Indies** the Spanish Main and Mexico
AND TO THE
Mediterranean and Orient Egypt, Holy Land, Syria,
by the twin-screw steamers
Prinzessin Victoria Luise and Auguste Victoria.
All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc..
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD Third and last party this season for 6-months' Tour of the World leaves 'Frisco Oct. 31.
MEDITERRANEAN the Riviera, Italy, Egypt, Paris, London, etc. Pleasant tourist parties leave Oct. 19 and Nov. 27 (for Xmas in Rome.) Moderate inclusive fares.
SOUTHERN TRIPS Short holiday trips to Old Point, Washington, Richmond, Natural Bridge, Luray, etc. Five and eight days, from $27.50, all expenses included. Programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON
261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 13th, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Oct. 26, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENC

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall St. & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

GALLINGER & HEIDELBERG
Members of N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Telephone 1204 Cortlandt.
STOCKS, BONDS and GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, $300,000 Surplus, $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.
GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.
W. B. Dickerman, C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey, Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven, Whitelaw Reid,
C. L. Lounsbery, J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan, WM. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman, John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck, John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons, W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons, J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President,
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank R. Platt, Homer B. Parsons,
Albert G. Bostwick, Albert G. Lestrade,
Edward Eyre, William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of the
Lombard Investment Company
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared payable at this office on and after October 15th, 1901, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	5	per cent.
U. S. A	15	per cent.
U. S. B	15	per cent.
U. S. C	15	per cent.
U. S. D	15	per cent.
U. S. E	10	per cent.
U. S. F	10	per cent.
U. S. I	10	per cent.

The Debentures should be forwarded in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as you may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Atlantic Building, Wall & William Streets, New York City.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of the
Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co.
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after October 15, 1901, on Debentures of the following series:

No. 1	10	per cent.
" 2	10	per cent.
" 4	5	per cent.
" 12	10	per cent.
" 13	10	per cent.

The Debentures should be forwarded in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as you may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Atlantic Building, Wall & William Streets, New York City.

Fort Worth, Texas, Bonds.
Holders of Fort Worth, Texas, City Bonds, any issue, are requested to communicate with "Secretary Bondholders' Committee," care NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 46 Wall Street, New York.
Holders who desire to take advantage of the united action of the Bondholders' Committee should at once deposit all unpaid coupons with the Secretary of the Committee.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.
To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:
Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.
To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By Order of Executors.
200 shs. United States Express Co.
98 shs. Adams Express Co.
5 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
20 shs. People's Bank, Brooklyn.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
17 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
20 shs. Safe Deposit Co., N. Y.
4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
26 shs. American Ordnance Co. common.
52 shs. American Ordnance Co. pfd.
$1,000 Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis Ry. Con. Mtg. 4½ p. c. A Bds., 1940.
1 sh. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
50 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
24 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
6 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Law Institute.
$1,500 American Mutoscope Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
15 shs. American Mutoscope Co.
18 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
21 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.

TO MORTGAGE INVESTORS.
I have several purchase money mortgages second to conservative bank loans, on the most handsomely improved property in Brooklyn. Streets paved with asphalt. Houses occupied by owners. Total mortgages do not exceed 75 per cent. of valuation, and are accompanied by good bonds. Interest and discount make the investment equal to ten per cent.
Full particulars at
Room 1510, Home Life Insurance Building,
257 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Manager of a large down-town office (80 men under him) seeks another position for personal reasons; has had varied business experience, and is a first-class executive man and organizer. H., Box 135 Times Office.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
First Lien Convertible 4% Bonds.
Coupons No. 1, due November 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the company, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, October 28th, 1901.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above bonds will close at noon on Saturday, October 26th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on Monday, November 25th, 1901.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street.
New York City, October 7th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable November 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business October 12th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed from noon on Saturday, October 12th, until the morning of Monday, October 21st.
G. O. WATERMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

American Type Founders Co.
Treasurer's Office.
Jersey City, New Jersey, Oct. 9th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors held this day it was voted that a dividend of ONE PER CENT., amounting to ONE DOLLAR per share, is hereby declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Oct. 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 10, 1901.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Friday, Oct. 18, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1901.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable October 15th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from October 6th to October 15th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Reports of National Banks.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Sept. 30, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$2,288,227.14
Due from banks and bankers	231,332.62
Clearing House exchanges	108,117.97
Cash and reserve	548,475.29
Total	$3,176,153.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	371,733.16
Circulation	197,297.50
Deposits	2,407,122.36
Total	$3,176,153.02

OFFICERS.
S. KELLY, President.
R. B. KELLY, Vice President.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. VICTOR FRIEDLANDER HAS THIS DAY by mutual consent withdrawn from the firm of CASTLE, GOTTHEIL & OVERTON, which will be continued by the undersigned.
New York, Oct. 1st, 1901.
W. A. CASTLE.
LEON GOTTHEIL.
FRANK C. OVERTON.

Meetings and Elections.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:
That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 132,000 new shares of $100 each, from 660,000 shares to 792,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $79,200,000.
Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:
First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Moultrie and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.
Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.
Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs,) of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana—then connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vanderburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vanderburgh including also (if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described in New Harmony in the same county, known as the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

NOTICE
To the Owners of Bonds Outstanding under the Mortgage dated May 1, 1901, of the
Electric Vehicle Company and Others
TO
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Pursuant to Article VI. of said mortgage, a general meeting of the bond owners is hereby convened, to be held at the office of the Trustee, 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of November, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the exercise by the bond owners at such meeting of all or some of the powers conferred upon the bond owners by said Article VI. of the mortgage, if and as the bond owners at such meeting shall see fit. The right of any person to appear and vote as a bond owner at such meeting must be established in conformity with the mortgage.
Dated New York, October 8, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE,
Second Vice-President.
H. M. FRANCIS,
Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting of any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
JACKSON, MISS., September 20th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 4th to November 4th, 1901.
By order of the Board:
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
Secretary. President.
J. D. CRARY. R. S. WHITE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Tracy Manufacturing Company, for the election of State Industrial Inspectors to be chosen, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before this meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 570-576 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 28th day of October, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Dated New York, October 12th, 1901.
CHARLES W. TRACY, Secretary.

Federal Distilling Company.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 19-21 North William St., this city, on Friday, Oct. 18th, 1901, at 11 A. M. o'clock, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. OESTERLEIN, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost—A certificate of deposit issued by the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company to the undersigned, as Trustees of the estate of Jos. M. Partridge, dated April 1st, 1901, numbered A 17296, for $16,500, having been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby required to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued.
George A. Meyer and Wm. P. Chambers, Trustees, 59 Maiden Lane, New York. s21-law6We.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

POCAHONTAS COAL SYNDICATE.

New Concern to be Capitalized at $49,000,000—E. H. Gary May Be President.

The Pocahontas soft coal syndicate, which has been long pending, and proposes to take over the properties of the Flat Top Association under the title of the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., yesterday. The capitalization of the company will be $49,000,000, of which $20,000,000 will be preferred stock, $20,000,000 common stock, and $9,000,000 bonds.
Some of the lands are owned by the new company, while others are held on long-term leases, calling for 10 cents per ton royalty to be paid by the company. It is reported that ex-Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, may be chosen President of the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 11	971,275
To date this year	221,827,163
Corresponding date last year	83,271,610

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 11	$3,469,500
To date this year	$792,003,120
Corresponding date last year	$362,416,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	M. & St. L. pf	½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Ice	1¼	pf.	½
Am. Smelting	1½	Mo., Kan. & T.	1
Am. Smelt. pf	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Sugar	½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Sugar pf	1	National Biscuit	½
Am. Tel. & Tel	½	National Lead	½
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	¾
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Canada South	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅞	North American	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	1	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1	People's Gas	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B	¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Quicksilver	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	7½	Quicksilver pf	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf	½
Chi. & N. W.	⅞	Rep. Steel	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1½	Rubber Goods	1
Col. So. 2d pf	1⅝	Rubber Goods pf	½
Consol. Gas	1½	St. Law. & Ad.	½
Del., L. & W.	⅞	St. L. & S. F.	⅞
Den. & Rio Gr.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d	
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	pf.	⅞
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Texas & Pacific	⅝
General Electric	5	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Glucose Sugar	1½	Twin City R. T.	⅞
Hock. Valley pf	1½	Union Pacific	2⅝
Int. Pump	½	Union Pac. pf	1
Ill. Cent. & Den. M.	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Long Island	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Louis. & Nash.	1	Wabash	⅞
Manhattan	½	Wheel & L. E.	½
Minn. & St. L.	1⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Cent. of N. J.	2	Nat. Salt	½
Erie 2d pf	1	North. Pac. pf	½
Gt. North. pf	3	Pressed S. C. pf	¾
Illinois Central	¾	Pullman Co.	1
Int. Paper pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Kan. City So.	1	U. S. Rubber pf	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Met. Elev. 1st	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	1½
Mex. Nat. 2d inc. A..8		Rio Gr. South. 4s	2
Mex. Nat. 2d, inc. B.8		So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1⅞		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	West. Un. tr. & ref. 4½s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

On transactions which fell short of the million mark by only a few thousand shares quotations on the stock market yesterday, under the leadership of St. Paul and Union Pacific, advanced, almost by leaps and bounds, until, at the close of the day, many material gains showed throughout the list, illustrative of these are: St. Paul, 7¼; Union Pacific, 2⅜; Atchison, 1⅝; Chicago Great Western preferred B, 1¼; Rock Island, 2½; Colorado and Southern first preferred, 1¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 1¾; Evansville and Terre Haute, 3; Long Island, 1½; Louisville and Nashville, 1; Missouri Pacific, 1; Southern Pacific, 1⅞; People's Gas, 1¼; American Ice, 1¼; Smelters, 1½; Consolidated Gas, 1½; General Electric, 5; Glucose Sugar, 1¼.
On the other hand, only a few active stocks showed declines, singularly enough the greatest of these being in the shares which on the day previous had been the market leaders, to wit: Great Northern preferred, which broke 3 points, and Northern Pacific preferred, which lost a half. Other declines were in Pullman Palace, International Paper shares, American Locomotive, and a number of other industrials, it being evident that the strength of the railroad list was being taken advantage of to sell some of the industrials. As for the declines in Great Northern and Northern Pacific, they were probably due to the denial by President Hill of Great Northern that a proprietary company in connection with these properties is being formed. The Street, however, accepts this denial with some reservation, regarding it as technical. In this connection it is recalled that up to the last moment Mr. Hill denied the Burlington deal.
Undoubtedly the chief stimulus to the market yesterday was a revival of the talk of a St. Paul deal, it being reported that as a final compromise in the Northern Pacific affair Mr. Morgan had stipulated to deliver his St. Paul holdings and those of his friends, sufficient to insure control of that road, to Union Pacific; in return receiving complete Northern Pacific control. By this arrangement the success of the Burlington-Northern Pacific-Great Northern deal would be assured beyond question; while, on the other hand, Union Pacific's position would be guaranteed by its control of St. Paul, which, it is declared, would in effect mean a compact between St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Chicago and Alton. Leading interests in the Street regard this as the most satisfactory solution that can be arrived at of a difficult problem; but whether this idea is actually to be carried out no official information is to be had.
Beyond this, as another helpful market factor, is the certainty of important developments pending in the affairs of the coal roads. In this respect it is said Erie is likely to be the leader because of its commanding position as a trunk line. The buying of it yesterday came from Morgan brokers.
The growing ease in the money market is a gratifying feature, and it would appear as if from this time on ease is altogether assured. The fact that shipments of currency to the interior this week were little more than the receipts from the interior is regarded as the best money market sign that has been seen in weeks. Incidentally, it is to be noted that the banks have gained nearly two millions of dollars this week.
London bought fully 60,000 shares of stock in this market yesterday.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.
It was disclosed yesterday that among the largest buyers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit this week have been Philadelphia houses, and that shipments of the Brooklyn stock have been made direct to Philadelphia in the last few days.
While there is nothing definite to be learned in the matter, there is a suggestion that this buying has been for the account of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the purchases having been made by the same brokers who were active in Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio when Pennsylvania was accumulating those securities.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.
Gould brokers were the largest buyers of Missouri Pacific stock. In connection with the buying the talk was that the Greater Missouri Pacific system will soon be an accomplished fact, and that the recent depression in the security was brought about for the purposes of accumulation.
Independent buyers of the stock said, however, that their purchases were based not on any "deal talk," but on the ground that as a 5 per cent. railroad stock, with a decline of 30 points from the high figure, the security is now selling ridiculously low.

RUBBER GOODS.
The strength of Rubber Goods yesterday, the common advancing a full point and the preferred fractionally, was on the report that the various rubber interests of the country are to be consolidated and that the charter of the Rubber Goods Company, and not of the United States Rubber Company, as originally intended, is to form the basis of the consolidation.
It is said also that at the next meeting of the Rubber Goods Company the deferred dividend on the common stock is to be declared.
Officials of both companies refused to discuss the report yesterday.

UNITED STATES STEEL.
Syndicate buying was again in evidence in United States Steel stocks yesterday, both of the issues showing fair strength in spite of steady profit-taking by tired holders.
In connection with the earnings of the company and the recent report put out, the following bulletin, later learned to have semi-official authority, was yesterday published by one of the Wall Street news agencies:
There has been uncertainty in the Street as to how the six months' statement of the United States Steel Corporation was made up. Some have supposed that it was a cash statement, and that payment for goods sold early in the year came in during the strike period and helped make the good statement for the last quarter. Others have thought that the National Tube extra dividend exerted an influence of something like $8,000,000 on the statement, making it better to that extent than it would otherwise have been.
We are able to say that the statement of the Steel Company was not a cash statement, but an earnings statement. The method employed in preparing the result was this: Each of the constituent companies, acting through the respective mills made up a statement showing on one side all items of cost and on the other income due from the goods delivered during a specified time. The difference between the two was in each case the profit made by that mill or that company, and the total of these profits was the net earnings from operations for the same time given. This accords exactly with the language of the official statement, which was "net earnings from operations for six months ended Sept. 30, 1901."
The net earnings of the Steel Company as given from time to time can be regarded as the profits of the controlled companies for the time specified on the goods manufactured and sold. They are calculated neither upon orders that may come in, nor upon the money that may come in, but are the profits on the goods as manufactured and billed to the buyer.
This removes any doubt which may have existed as to the integrity of the net earnings of $34,304,871. The dividends received by the constituent companies had no bearing on this sum, which was simply the total of the profits of the various controlled companies for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1901.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.
Atchison was kept under pressure yesterday for a great part of the day, sentiment in some parts of the Street seeming to be that, in view of the corn crop damage, the Directors of the road had not been altogether conservative in placing the common stock on a 4 per cent. basis. To this criticism the Directors reply that present earnings show more than 6 per cent. on the stock, and that the outlook for the present year, despite the corn crop damage, is for even larger earnings.
People's Gas was bought by Chicago interests, and it was said there is every likelihood that the pending litigation with the city will be decided in favor of the company.
Good investment buying was reported in Western Union and American Smelters preferred, Gould brokers bought the Wabash securities; banking interests identified with the property were reported to be steadily accumulating Chicago Terminal securities; there was a manifest effort to depress the price of Amalgamated Copper; Southern Pacific was bought apparently by the same interests who were buyers of Union Pacific; investment purchases carried General Electric up 5 points; while Western buying advanced Rock Island.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.
Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:
The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $1,811,400. The banks received from the interior $1,906,800 and shipped to the interior $4,077,400, of which $625,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury, viz., $600,000 to New Orleans and $25,000 to Baltimore. The loss on the interior movement was $710,600. The banks received $1,367,300 new gold, of which $948,900 was on New York Assay Office checks, $114,300 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $304,100 on Seattle Assay Office checks. The Sub-Treasury paid to banks for bond purchases $1,225,400. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $18,142,300, of which $710,000 was for pensions. The banks paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $20,216,000. The net gain through Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,070,700. The gain from new gold and bond purchases was $4,592,700. The loss to the interior and to the Sub-Treasury was $2,781,300. So the net gain was $1,811,400. If there had been no bond purchases the banks would have lost $1,414,000, instead of gaining $1,811,400.
The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $409,430 for Klondike gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office and transferred $150,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop moving purposes; Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $13,500 were purchased.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

According to the reports received by the several commercial agencies of the country, general trade and business conditions continue most satisfactory and encouraging. Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:
Some quieting down in the general demand for merchandise is noted this week, partly the result of weather conditions, such as rains in the Northwest and warmer weather at the West, while at the South the restricted movement of cotton still checks trade and collections at several markets. The lull in the demand for dry goods, clothing, and shoes from Western jobbers is, however, not unexpected, being accounted for by the advanced stage of the season. Bank clearings show a further shrinkage, but are still far in advance of earlier years, and railroad earnings, though showing slightly smaller gains than of late, note a continued and progressive gain over previous years.
In general industry no cessation of activity is, however, noted. The iron and steel, flour milling, boot and shoe, lumber, and a number of other industries are all working at full speed, and the anthracite coal strike likewise fully occupied, though the threat of a possible strike still overhangs the printcloth situation. A slight upward swing in prices is noted this week, following the general gain in all staples shown in September, but the changes in spreads are small, whether upward or downward. The advance in cotton, based on the poor crop reports, light receipts, the postponement of the Fall River strike, and rather better trade advices from abroad, is a trifling one.
The great mass of prices the country over show few important changes, and this steadiness, in fact, is a notable feature by itself of the trade situation. The feature in sugar is the partial restoration of the large reduction made in refined sugar at the West last week. Instead of the three-and-a-half-cent quotation of last week, 4½ cents is now asked, the large orders received at the lower price making it certain that the full reduction was an extreme one.
***
Along the same lines Dun's, even more cheerful, reports:
Failure of a few over-capitalized industrial corporations to pay interest on their stock is no criterion of conditions in manufacturing, although an influence of some weight in the stock market. Reports from all sections of the country agree that there has seldom, if ever, been such vigorous prosecution of constructive work. Widely divergent lines exhibit similar symptoms. Lumber advances in price because the demand exceeds the supply; steel, fuel, wearing apparel, &c., all enjoy great activity. It is not exceptional to hear that all previous records are being surpassed. Labor is well employed at good wages, and the buying power of the people is more than sufficient to meet the advance in the cost of living of 4.6 per cent. over prices prevailing a year ago. The volume of business, as accurately measured by bank exchanges at this city, shows an increase of 41.8 per cent. over the same week last year and 13.7 per cent. over 1899, while at other leading cities the advances were 12.5 and 4.8 per cent., respectively. Scarcity of cars retards freight movement, but railway earnings for September were 10.1 per cent. larger than in 1900 and 17.4 per cent. above 1899.
Wholesome activity is still the feature at iron furnaces and steel mills. While old orders are filled as rapidly as possible, there is no immediate prospect of catching up with contracts, especially as each day brings new business with deliveries running far into next year. Idle plants are resuming as rapidly as arrangements can be made, and tin plate mills are adopting the latest and best processes. Domestic needs are so urgent in nearly all branches of this industry that export orders are receiving scanty attention, but there is reason to expect much activity in foreign sales whenever the home trade resumes a normal position. Steadiness of prices makes the outlook most encouraging, and there is no occasion to anxiously await the time of reaction, as in the season of inflation early last year.

**CANADI

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Further improvement in prices in the outside market occurred yesterday in sympathy with the continued rise in quotations on the Stock Exchange. These gains were in few instances accompanied by large transactions, the fact being that the only stock that was really very active closed below the previous day's prices. The gains were not the result of any specially large demand, but merely the expression of greater confidence as a result of the stronger general market. As often occurs, the prices of some stocks were bid up sharply on very small purchases.

***

AMERICAN CAN was submitted to the pressure of rather large selling orders, and early in the day both issues went off sharply. Trading was much heavier in the common than in the preferred, but the price of the latter was more irregular. The common stock sold under 20, but later rallied above this figure, the last transactions of the day bringing the price back to 20%. The stock closed at this price with a net loss of only three-eighths of a point after transactions amounting to something more than 5,000 shares. The preferred stock, which was not dealt in to a greater extent than 2,000 shares, opened at 69, sold down to 68, and then back to 69. It closed at 69 bid, which showed a net gain as compared with the best bid at the close of the previous day.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER recovered its loss of the previous day, and advanced to the best price recorded recently. The purchase of only 500 shares sufficed to mark the stock up to 16, and it closed at 15¾ bid, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

***

STANDARD OIL continued its upward course, and ended the day with a further net gain of 14 points. It closed at 730 bid, an advance of 55 points over the low figure of Wednesday. The stock was less active than it had been for the past two days.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were steady at the prices prevailing for the past two or three days. The transactions in the bonds amounted to about $50,000. For the first time in several days there was a sale of the preferred stock. It sold at 78⅞ and closed at 79 bid, showing a fractional net loss. No transactions were reported in St. Louis Transit.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were all somewhat higher, but trading in them was limited to 250 shares of the common stock and $10,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was weak. Sales were made as low as 7, which is the low price for the stock. The decline which has occurred in the stock within the past ten days, yesterday's price being $3 below the assessment recently called on the stock, has led to considerable comment. Friends of the company state that there is no ground for the decline to be found in the condition of the company, which of late has shown improvement rather than otherwise.

***

TEXAS AND PACIFIC COAL was inquired for. A bid of 75 was made for any part of 500 shares of the stock, and smaller lots of stock were bid for at somewhat higher figures.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was strong for the first time in many days. It sold up to 13 and ended the day at 12¾ bid, a net advance of 1⅜ points.

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	20⅜	20½	20⅜	21½
American Can pf	69	69¼	68	69¼
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	32	30	32
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	19	25
*British Columbia Copper	12¾	13	11	12
British Exchequer 3s	90	90¾	90	90⅝
*California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6¾	5½	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33½	31	32
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12½	15	12½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	104	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern	14	16	14	15
Detroit South. pf. w. i.	39	41	39	40
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	73½	74	73½	75
Electric Boat	10	10	10	16
Electric Boat pf	50	50	50	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2½	2	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	1¼	3	1½	3
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¾	1	1¾
Empire Steel	6	8	6	8
Empire Steel pf	30	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅞	1	⅞	1
General Chemical	55	65	55	65
General Chemical pf	99	100	98½	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101½	100⅝	101¼
Green Consol. Copper	27	29	29	32
Hall Signal	33½	35	33½	35
Havana Commercial	8	10	8	10
Havana Commercial pf	39	42	40	43
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Salt ctfs	30¾	33	31	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74⅞	75¼	74⅞	75¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84¼	84⅝	84	85
Lorillard pf	114	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	27	28	26½	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	103
New England Transport	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N.Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	6¾	7½	7½	8¼
Otis Elevator	30	31	30	31
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	92	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Besa. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	75
Retsof	50	...		50
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100½	100	100¾
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	25¼	26	25¼	26½
Seaboard Air Line	101	100¾	101	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	83¼	82	82½
Seaboard Air Line	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	50⅝	50¾	50½	50½
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	730	734	716	720
Storage Power	4	5½	4	5½
Tennessee Copper	15¾	16½	15	16
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Box Board & Paper	30¼	30¾	30	30¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	80	78½	79¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	31¼	23¼	31¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref		36	34	36
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf		64	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	20	10	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	50	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Lead	14½	15	14½	14½
Worthington Pump pf	118	119	118½	119½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	114½	116	114½	116
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn R. & W. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	206	220	206	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45½	46½	45½	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103½	104½	103½	104½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	21	25	21	25
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	175	175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trac. pf	61	70	62	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction, bonds	113½	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	18½	20	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	93	90	93
Bay State Gas	⅝	1	⅝	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) first	70½	72	70	72

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 5 cents discount. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Tin Can displaced Diamond Match today as the speculative favorite in the stock market and another down-shoot in that stock was witnessed. The common sold off to 19¾ and the preferred dropped to 67. The selling came mostly from floor brokers and the source of the orders, of course, could not be traced, but the offerings were sufficiently concentrated to suggest the liquidation of a line of "long" stock rather than a bear attack. There was no news on Tin Can and the situation with regard to it was unchanged. Trading in the rest of the list was comparatively light and the movement of prices narrow. Diamond Match was somewhat stronger on the withdrawal of the selling pressure and the development of a little better demand for the shares.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,125	American Can	21	19¾	20¼
670	American Can pf	68½	67¼	67⅝
20	American Strawboard	23¾	23¾	40½
10	Chicago Edison	185	185	185
200	Chicago Union Trac. pf	18¼	18	18
75	Chicago Union Trac. pf	58½	58	58½
386	Diamond Match	131	128	131
20	Metropolitan Elev. pf	91½	91½	91½
650	National Biscuit	42¾	41¾	42½
70	National Biscuit pf	101¼	101¼	101¼
100	National Carbon pf	18½	18½	18½
100	National Carbon pf	84	84	84
50	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
25	Street's Stable Car pf	73	73	73
133	West Chicago	100¼	100	100¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	17	14¾	16
East River Ferry	97	99	97	99
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97	98

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 11.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Contract	23⅝	23¾	42¾
50	Contract pf	63	63	63
2,090	Crucible Steel	24¾	23¾	24⅜
141	Crucible Steel pf	84½	84	84½
50	Fireproof	33	33	33
125	Fireproof pf	43	43	43
365	Pittsburg Brewing	25½	25	25½
1,150	Pittsburg Coal	29	29	29
127	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	94⅝	95
113	Pennsylvania Railroad	72½	72⅜	72½
900	Philadelphia Company	40½	40¼	40½
365	Marsden	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
100	Steel Car pf	79	79	79
500	River Coal	13¼	13¼	13¼
25	River Coal pf	47	47	47
625	U. S. Steel	43½	43⅜	43⅜
10	U. S. Steel pf	93½	93½	93½
743	Window Glass	59½	59	59½
20	Window Glass pf	92	92	92
54	West. Air Brake	177	176	177
324	West Elect. 2d pf	72	71	72
50	West. Elect. 1st pf	73½	73½	73½
41		41½	41½	
8,500				
6,300		76½	76⅝	76⅝
7,900		51½	52	51½
3,450		15¼	15⅜	15⅜
1,200		66¾	67	66¾
4,200		27	27¼	27
100		75½	75½	75½
1,600		122	122½	122
200		57	57	57
1,300		42	43¼	42
162		78	78	78
1,600		67	67¾	67
620		29	29	29
2,100		58¼	58¾	58¼
90		80	80	80
50		52	52	52
5,100		20	21	20
7,600		37½	38½	37⅝
2,500		91¾	92	91¾
300		18	18¼	18
100		50	50½	50
1,800		21¾	22	21¾
500		42½	42¼	41¾
Sales		971,255		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,563	7,438	6,952
1st week Oct.	$795,000	$651,000	$695,000
From July 1	9,983,000	8,373,153	.....
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	727	711	648
1st week Oct.	131,000	130,800	120,300
From July 1	1,620,741	1,471,084	1,117,144
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week Oct.	153,716	154,291	143,582
From July 1	2,134,822	1,908,766	1,845,443
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,675	1,673
1st week Oct.	241,800	234,000	207,100
From July 1	3,390,500	3,194,400	2,659,900
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Oct.	6,106	7,001	7,403
From July 1	96,732	98,172	106,483
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	163	167
1st week Oct.	27,668	26,856	25,664
From July 1	425,900	397,545	409,725
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Oct.	130,051	119,713	105,700
From July 1	1,469,283	1,285,091	1,102,634
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,186	2,054	2,016
1st week Oct.	296,190	323,194	288,009
From Jan. 1	13,150,678	13,174,499	12,3.8,628
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,323	1,266
1st week Oct.	135,018	133,622	135,721
From Jan. 1	5,755,474	5,993,147	5,252,288
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	643	598
1st week Oct.	77,765	72,744	69,283
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,480	2,222	2,197
1st week Oct.	421,750	353,866	337,477
From July 1	4,522,521	3,766,001	3,633,500
MOHAWK & MALONE, (New York Central lessee)—			
Month June	89,363	88,260	.....
Fiscal year	975,451	870,141	.....
July 1 to Sept. 30	355,649	324,545	.....
1st week Oct.	22,254	18,713	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Oct.	12,158	12,217	10,697
From July 1	154,210	150,378	138,337
ST. LAWRENCE & ADIRONDACK—			
1st week Oct.	4,249	2,944	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,258
1st week Oct.	186,100	172,833	141,026
From July 1	1,836,211	1,673,452	1,549,026
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,685	1,514	1,492
1st week Oct.	216,611	221,370	172,441
From Jan. 1	8,260,062	8,383,869	5,835,529
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Oct.	50,323	43,254	.....
From Jan. 1	2,064,479	1,449,069	.....
ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE & NORTHERN for August—			
Gross	43,905	47,663	37,388
Op. expenses	32,323	27,928	26,703
Net	11,582	19,735	10,686
Gross, 2 months	93,496	86,938	.....
Net, 2 months	28,015	31,902	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO SYSTEM, including the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, for September—			
Gross	4,167,390	3,927,208	3,620,850
Op. expenses	2,741,710	2,586,600	2,235,594
Net	1,532,680	1,340,658	1,387,236
Gross, 3 months	12,633,422	11,348,717	10,425,103
Net, 3 months	4,853,547	3,058,563	3,861,998
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for August—			
Gross	424,617	363,997	371,621
Exp. and taxes	248,810	218,879	203,719
Net	175,807	145,117	167,902
Gross, 2 months	812,310	696,196	711,247
Net, 2 months	332,304	246,432	304,810
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for August—			
Gross	525,661	336,677	165,243
Op. expenses	312,797	199,486	107,957
Net	212,864	137,191	57,286
Int. and taxes	52,435	43,560	21,500
Balance	160,399	93,631	35,786
Eq. and ren., fd.	10,000	10,000	.....
Surplus	150,399	83,631	35,786
GREAT NORTHERN, all companies controlled and operated, for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	30,564,386	31,090,054	27,598,572
Exp. and taxes	18,296,482	17,076,534	14,861,119
Net	12,267,904	14,023,520	12,737,453
Other income	1,619,775	2,290,494	1,752,285
Total net	13,887,679	16,314,015	13,690,284
GREAT NORTHERN PROPER for the fiscal year—			
Gross	20,861,051	21,983,412	19,057,814
Exp. and taxes	12,354,180	12,422,636	10,155,589
Net	8,506,871	9,560,776	8,902,225
Other income	4,247,219	4,805,314	2,673,825
Total net	12,274,090	14,136,000	11,576,051
Charges	3,657,655	3,709,648	4,137,824
Balance	8,586,435	10,426,542	7,438,227
Imp. and renew	.....	1,800,000	1,800,000
Balance	8,586,435	8,626,542	5,638,227
Dividends	6,897,369	6,408,777	3,851,034
Surplus	1,689,066	2,217,765	1,787,193
READING for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	62,143,471	59,124,126	46,852,906
Op. expenses	44,681,285	44,643,281	36,827,845
Net earnings	15,522,463	14,206,735	10,239,061
Fixed charges and taxes	12,859,376	12,328,734	9,073,852
Final net	2,663,087	1,938,001	1,165,209
READING COMPANY—			
Income	4,881,443	4,336,494	3,358,543
Expenses	61,507	36,380	21,579
Net earnings	4,819,936	4,300,114	3,336,964
Charges and taxes	3,278,866	2,964,688	2,819,537
Balance	1,541,071	1,335,476	517,427
Sinking fund	366,371	383,525	.....
Balance	1,174,700	951,951	517,427
Dividends	934,735	934,735	.....
Surplus	239,965	17,216	517,427
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for August—			
Gross	561,062	481,867	465,982
Op. expenses	378,728	302,341	315,207
Net	182,334	179,029	140,486
Improvements	118,122	30,616	26,142
Balance	64,212	158,410	114,344
Gross, 2 months	1,068,917	949,202	888,338
Net	293,982	340,146	249,280
Improvements	153,804	51,300	53,945
Bal., 2 months	150,178	286,846	190,454

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 11, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
89⅝	89⅞	61,800	Amalgamated Copper	90	90¼	88½	89⅝	+ ⅝
25½	25⅝	2,500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
80	81	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	81	81	81	81	— ½
30	31	300	American Cotton Oil	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	500	American Ice Co	27	28	27	28	+ 1⅛
26	26⅜	2,600	American Locomotive	26	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
85½	85⅝	200	Am. Locomotive pf	85⅝	85⅞	85½	85½	— ⅛
43½	43⅝	7,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	42⅝	44	42¾	43⅝	+ 1⅛
98½	98¾	1,100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97½	98	97½	98	+ 1
118⅝	119	17,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	118½	119⅝	117⅞	119	+ 1½
116	116½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	116	116	116	116	+ 1
159	160	700	American Tel. & Tel	159	159½	159	159½	+ ½
37	37	4,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	37	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
78⅝	78⅞	53,900	At., T. & S. F	77⅝	79	77⅝	78⅞	+ 1⅝
96⅝	97	14,300	At., T. & S. F. pf	96⅝	97	96	96⅞	+ ⅜
102	102½	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	101½	102¾	101¼	102¼	+ ⅝
61¼	61⅝	25,885	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	61	61½	59⅝	61⅛	+ ⅞
83¼	83⅝	2,100	Canada Southern	83½	83¾	82¾	83⅜	+ ⅛
110	110¼	2,100	Canadian Pacific	109½	110	109½	109⅞	+ ⅜
162	167	100	C. R. R. of N. J., ex d	164½	164½	164½	164½	— 2
45⅝	47	8,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅝	46½	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
37	37½	2,400	Chicago & Alton	37½	37½	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	300	Chicago & Alton pf	77½	77½	77⅝	77½	.....
135	...	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	136	136	136	136	+ 1
22⅜	22½	2,700	Chicago Great West	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
85⅜	86	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	84½	85½	84½	85½	+ 1
42	44	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	42¼	43⅜	42¼	43⅜	+ ⅝
41¼	42¼	1,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis	41¼	42¼	41¼	42	+ ⅛
72⅛	73	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	72⅜	72⅝	72½	72½	.....
168	168¼	154,970	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	159⅝	167	159½	166¼	+ 7⅛
187½	187¾	1,630	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	186	187½	186	187½	+ 2⅞
196¼	197	600	Chicago & Northw	195¼	196⅞	195¼	196⅞	+ 2
143	143⅜	3,215	Chi., R. I. & Pac	140½	144	140½	142⅝	— 2½
21	21⅛	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	20⅜	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	39¼	1,150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	39	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
97¼	97⅜	4,100	C., C., C. & St. L	97	98½	97	97¼	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅝	4,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	92¼	93¼	91	93¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅞	500	Colorado Southern	13⅜	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	450	Col. Southern 1st pf	54	54¼	54	54¼	+ 1⅛
24½	24⅝	200	Col. Southern 2d pf	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ 1⅛
218½	219	2,200	Consolidated Gas	217¼	218¼	217¼	218½	+ ⅜
166	166½	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	166	166¾	166	166	+ ⅛
223	224	1,200	Del., Lack. & West	222½	224	223¼	223¼	+ ⅝
45¾	46	1,700	Denver & Rio Grande	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45¾	+ 1⅛
93	93¼	1,300	Denver & R. G. pf	92⅞	93¼	92⅝	93	+ ⅛
41½	42	200	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	42	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
6¾	7	100	Dist. of America	7	7	7	7	.....
27	28	600	Dist. of America pf	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
70	71	354	Detroit City Gas	70	70	70	70	— ½
11¼	11¾	200	Dul., S. S. & At	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
42	42¼	53,600	Erie	42	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
70½	70¾	3,700	Erie 1st pf	70¼	70⅝	70	70⅜	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅝	1,300	Erie 2d pf	57	57⅜	56	56½	— 1
62½	63	600	Evans. & T. H	62	63½	62	63	+ 3
255	259	1,425	General Electric	257	259¾	257	259	+ 5
46⅜	47	985	Glucose Sugar Ref	46¼	47¼	46½	47¼	+ 1¼
193⅝	194½	9,200	Great Northern pf	194½	196¾	193¾	194¾	— 5
53	53½	200	Hocking Valley	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	.....
74	75	200	Hocking Valley pf	74¾	75	74¾	75	+ 1½
145	145½	1,770	Illinois Central	146	146	144⅞	145	— ⅝
23¼	23½	500	International Paper	23¾	23¾	23	23¼	— ⅜
78½	79	500	Internat. Paper pf	79	79½	78¼	78¾	— ¼
89⅞	90	500	Internat. Power Co	89⅞	89⅞	89⅛	89⅜	— ¼
41	41½	1,700	Iowa Central	41¼	41½	40½	41	+ ¼
79	79	700	Iowa Central pf	79	79	78	78¾	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	800	Kansas City Southern	47	47	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	200	Keokuk & D. M	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
69	69	100	Lake Erie & West	69	69	69	69	— ¼

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE NEW YORK LUMBER CORPORATION.—Schedules in the assignment of the New York Lumber Corporation, at the foot of East Tenth Street and at Bridgeport, Conn., show liabilities of $14,884, nominal assets of $17,118, and actual assets of $11,852.

JOHN T. LEE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of John T. Lee, stock broker of 52 Broadway, show liabilities of $82,273 and nominal assets of $23,000, which is the probable value of the property turned over to the assignee when Mr. Lee made an assignment on May 9 last. There are about 200 creditors, among whom are Francis J. Hill of Mount Vernon for $15,525, P. Sheldon, trustee, $7,961; A. Sartorius, $5,393, and Curtis & Siderquest, $4,463. The liabilities are chiefly for balance due on stock transactions.

EDMOND R. LYON.—The Sheriff has received three executions aggregating $3,084 against Edmond R. Lyon, manufacturer of furs, late of 258 Fifth Avenue, the largest being in favor of H. E. Berg for $1,432 and Eugene A. Hoffman for $1,321. Mr. Lyon has been in the fur business for twenty years, was formerly of Lyon Brothers, who made an assignment in November, 1895, with liabilities of $168,000, and afterward made a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar. Edmond R. Lyon afterward went into business alone on Fifth Avenue, continuing there until a few days ago, when he moved to 40 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Out of Town.

EDWARD E. AND HELEN STEELE GWYNNE.—Transcripts of judgments from Nassau County were filed here yesterday against Edward E. Gwynne for $44,094 and against Helen Steele Gwynne for $47,911, all in favor of Leopold Grinberg.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM GOTTLOB. — William Gottlob, salesman in the employ of the New York Aluminum Company at 142 Worth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,218 and no assets. Mr. Gottlob was for seven years a dealer in aluminum goods in this city and previously in Chicago, and had a store at 109 Fulton Street, which he gave up a few months ago.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Harry S. Souhami, formerly a dealer in rugs and Oriental goods at 31 East Seventeenth Street, and confirmed the report of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, recommending the discharge. The liabilities of Mr. Souhami were $33,103 and nominal assets $19,039.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 183 failures in the United States during the week against 175 for the previous week and 210, 164, 233, and 196 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 50, New England 37, Southern 22, Western 41, Northwestern 17, Pacific 10, and Territories 6. Canada had 30, against 20 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMANN, John—W. O. Fredenburg and another	$171
ANDALAFT, Alexander and Michael—A. Louis	73
BERENS, John—S. Oppenheimer and another	88
BRADFORD, Cora, and Regina Shein—People of the State of New York	2,500
COREY, Henry E., and Elsworth L. Striker—Singer Manufacturing Company	227
CAMPBELL, Neil, and George H. Bell—W. E. Hawkins	1,306
COLLINS, Arthur J., and Arthur R. Atkins—The Gould Misereau Company	117
EDEN, Edward and Ellen—C. M. Gilpin	172
FRANCK, Gustav—J. Rayner	69
FRASER, Alexander—W. Hughes	119
FRIEDLANDER, Adolph—H. Shapiro	48
GROUBACH, Henry—H. Monday	54
GOLDBAUM, Harry L.—Consolidated Gas Company	41
GWYNNE, Edward E.—L. Grinberg	47,911
GWYNNE, Edward E.—L. Grinberg	1,182
GWYNNE, Helen Steele—L. Grinberg	47,911
GLASS, Karl, and William Placet—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	500
GOTTLIEB, James—D. H. Putnachka	32
HUNGERBUHLER, Catherine and Arnold A. Sheridan	318
HEVIA, Alfred A.—Lawyers' Title Insurance Company	81
HAGERTY, James J.—M. Williams, trustee	1,908
HETT, Edward—N. J. Wyeth	2,082
HART, Frieda; Francis J. Schnugg, and Oscar Kupperman—The Birmingham Brass Company	331
JONES, Hayden—L. G. Bloomingdale	42
KRAKOWER, Tobias—Consolidated Gas Company	25
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, executor—W. W. Detrick	328
LINGO, George—J. Zewas	110
LYON, Edmond R.—S. Ullmann	220
LEVICH, Musgrave G.—H. W. Mount	252
LINK, Charles F., and Adolph Hossbach—P. Wirsing	33
MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY—Fredonia National Bank	428
MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY—Fredonia National Bank	426
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Bose, Sr., administratrix	500
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. J. O'Brien, Sr., administratrix	200
MARTIN, William H.—J. N. Matthews Company	92
MUSSOTT, Josephine—C. McCarthy	2,200
MAY, Solomon—F. W. Dodge Company, costs	63
MERINGTON, Mary E.—M. S. Robinson	118
McMILLAN, Henry—Consolidated Gas Company	34
McGILL, Joseph F.—E. L. Shaw and another	235
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND ASSOCIATION—J. Barnett	5,082
PARKER, Samuel W.—S. Schonlank and another	417
POTTER, H. Douglass, and Edward B. Teichman—F. W. Ford	159
PARKER, Frederick D.—R. T. Branz	204
PINE, John—L. Barth and another	114
POST, Herbert W.—A. S. Trier and another	239
RICKER, Dederick H.—Eppens, Smith, Wieman & Co.	16
RICHARDSON, John—H. F. Sieling	122
RICHET, Dove David, and Margaret A.—Colonial Bank	1,929
SHEAF, William—Consolidated Gas Company	25
STUDWELL, Edward L.—M. E. Conklin	102
SAXE, Robert W.—National Folding Box and Paper Company	31
SEIGLER, Morris, and David Eisler—People of the State of New York	500
STAGG, Lionel, and Katharina Masche—People of the State of New York	2,500
SMITH, David N.—United Traction and Electric Company, costs	138
TAYLOR, Rachel M. R.—F. A. O. Schwarz	206
THURSTON, Frank A.—C. M. Hunt	169
THE NATIONAL CREDIT Fund Society—Home Life Insurance Company	187
STUHL, George—A. Murtaugh	243
SMYTH, Mary—H. Abegg and another	231
SNOW, Joseph J. and Emma L. Smith—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York	600
SCHWERTER, Robert—C. F. Droster and another	352
WHITNEY, Charles M.—J. A. Stewart and another	212
WEBSTER, George M.—H. W. Helfer	83
WIDOMEN, Henry M.—C. W. Schroeder	37
WILSON, William J.—E. McConnell, Sr., and another	26

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Frank Brewery, appellant, vs. Sullinan, Excise Commissioner; in re application of the Mayor of New York to acquire Pier 39 East River.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Hammond vs. The National Life Association, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Jones, appellant, vs. Menke.—Motion to amend remittitur granted, without costs.

Calendar for Monday: 380, 342, 386, 388, 392, 394, 397, 398.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Michael Price, Charles Schilo, Anton Weigand.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Henry G. D. De Meli vs. Louis A. Jaffer—James J. Nealis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Mount Morris Bank vs. Kilpatrick—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. Disken vs. Herter—Charles Donohue. Tegner vs. Herter—Charles Donohue. Bradley & Currier Company vs. Weiher—George W. Van Slyck. Bachrach vs. Gardner—Franklin Bien.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—In re John Stephenson Company—Edward E. McCall.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Dimock & Fink Company vs. Stoll—Herman Aaron. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Hagen—M. B. Field. Putnam vs. Weiher—Louis Wendel, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Mendelsohn vs. Murphy, (2 cases)—Frank D. Arthur.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10. Day calendar for Monday, Oct. 14, 1901.

11—Hirschfield vs. Driverson.
12—Hirschfield vs. Abraham.
148—Roumage vs. City of Yonkers.
155—Kent vs. Carroll.
159—Weeks vs. Washburn.
167—Thayer vs. James.
174—Reinach vs. Peck.
176—Jewett vs. Ayer.
179—Ware vs. Harlam.
179½—Williams vs. Duncombe.

The following cases being on the Day Calendar for the first time, will be passed for the day if marked "Ready":

180½—Williams vs. Duncombe.
29—Allen vs. Bailey.
35—Kennelly vs. West. Elec. Ry. Co.
41—Roumage vs. Robinson.
44—Connolly vs. Moynihan.
48—Haff vs. Brannigan.
57—Stevens vs. Robinson.
58—Davis vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
69—Weber vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
69½—Carmody vs. Union Ry. Co.
76—Veitch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
77—Kelly vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
113—Crasto vs. Lipman.
116—Mead vs. Brockner.
118—Bercovitz vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Monday, Oct. 14, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

887—Bennett vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
733—Lushinski vs. same.
864—Buckley vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
334—Euler vs. Kappelmann.
984—Graven, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
985—Stepina, by guardian, vs. Chelsea Jute Mills.
926—Leanowski vs. Lindner.
927—Kroll vs. same.
505—Yeager vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
201—Maynard vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
933—Brooks vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
934—Condit vs. Hammond.
935—McKay vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
937—American Co-operative Savings & L. Assn. vs. Nansen.
938—Cregan vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
939—Satoris vs. same.
941—Regan, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
943—Szparadowski vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
944—Same vs. same.
948—Witteman vs. Darde and another.
952—Hobbs vs. Bowery Bay Imp. Co.
953—McCloskey vs. Woodruff.
962—Hertenstein vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
767—B'klyn Hills Imp. Co. vs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
764—Kellum vs. Mission of the Immaculate.
966—Vanderbeck vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
754½—Ellis vs. Thomas et al.
852—Carlsbadt Chemical Co. vs. N. Y. Underwriters' Agency.
853—Same vs. same.
878—Conway vs. Merritt.
879—Berthelf vs. same.
880—Reynolds vs. same.
881—Southworth vs. same.
882—Wolfe vs. Merritt.
901—Mathat vs. Vacheron.
876—Ward vs. Naughton & Co.
920—Bellmer vs. Mellmer.

Highest number reached on regular call, 962.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CORNER
West End Avenue.
A private house, five-story and basement, three bathrooms; open plumbing; builder will sacrifice for cash, or will exchange; good value will be given for a party desiring to own a large corner dwelling.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 114TH ST.
PERMANENT LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
NEW 7-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE,
28 FAMILIES, RENTED ON BONA-FIDE LEASES FOR OVER $16,500.
CAN BE DELIVERED FREE AND CLEAR OR MORTGAGE TO SUIT.
CAN BE BOUGHT AT A POSITIVE BARGAIN.
WILL ENTERTAIN FREE AND CLEAR MANHATTAN IN TRADE.
WILLIAMS & HAIG, AGENTS,
1,910 7TH AV., 116TH ST.

A beautiful American basement residence,
315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

WEST 81ST,
near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100, $65,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

GOLD MINE FOR RIGHT MAN.
Four-story double flat, with stores, suitable any business; all modern improvements; on principal avenue, Bronx; large business section; also 20-room house, 3 baths; $1,000 cash; price $7,000; near office; open Sundays. Kronenberger, 1,353 Boston Road, near 170th St.

WEST 72ND,
An elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A Bargain.—5-story apartment house in the eighties, near Broadway; 37x92x102, all improvements; total rent $6,600; expenses, including interest on mortgage, $4,100. Price $9,000 cash above mortgage. Address John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

122 WEST 95TH ST.
BARGAIN—An attractive house, 3-story and basement private house, handsomely decorated; two open plumbing bathrooms; parquet flooring and bay windows, one on side of house.
Caretaker on premises.
ASKING ONLY $18,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

FOR INVESTMENT.
FACTORY PROPERTY, 75x100,
PAYING OVER 18%
ON EQUITY. BARGAIN.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

74th St., No. 16 East, For Sale.—Location unsurpassed. Parties looking for a home, with plumbing perfect, with furniture that includes paintings, bric-a-brac, billiard table; with position in the middle of the millionaire district, are invited to examine the premises and the price. Open ten to four.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375.
Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; $10 monthly. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

337 WEST 84TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive. Handsome American basement dwelling; elegantly decorated throughout; price, $27,000. Caretaker on premises. Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Street.

Owner of plot, cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20%. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

36 WEST 84TH ST. Near Central Park.—Three-story, high-stoop dwelling; size 20x60x102; asking $22,000; caretaker on premises.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

A.—Handsome three-story and basement limestone house, 17x52x100, 16 Jumel Terrace, near 162d St., West. Key at WM. W. WATKINS'S, 437 West 162d St.

Three-story high-stoop 18-foot private dwelling, Lexington Av., near 93d St.; price, $13,000; mortgage, $10,000; bargain. John Davis, 7 Pine Street.

Detached houses, improvements, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Beautiful brownstone residence; moderate price; exchange for free and clear Bronx property. 260 West 130th St.

$4,900.—$900 cash buys elegant two-family house near rapid transit. Gerhard's, 867 E. 149th St.

Bargain.—Bronx flat, on avenue, near So. Boulevard; 5 stories; all rented. K., P. O. Box 829.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

STOP WORRYING.
We make a specialty of leasing property of every description, guaranteeing you an income above all expenses. Sonnabend & Gromes, 162 West 116th St.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES
to rent and for sale. Send particulars to
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

Wanted—100 to 150 acres good land at Hartsdale, Scarsdale, White Plains, or that vicinity; the fair market value will be paid and no more. Andrew Nimmo, 147 Nassau St., N. Y.

Attractive property wanted (city, country.) Numerous waiting customers. Negotiations unusually successful. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Attention! Wanted, real estate to sell and exchange; quick replies. Louis D. Barchfeld, 1,225 Madison Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ELEVEN SOLD
of my new houses, just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century for one-third the price of a house equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings. Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.
THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
FLATBUSH.
We own extensive sections.
Restricted and Improved lands.
EVERY ONE KNOWS
High character of our houses.
Ranging in price from $7,000 to $10,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.
$11,000 to $20,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE EAST.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Owner and Builder,
Office, 99 Nassau Street, Manhatten, or on property, 297 East 16th Street, near Beverly Road. Take any Flatbush car at Bridge.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN.
PLOT, 545 FEET FRONT OR LESS, FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN, FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

Small and Large LOANS First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Rare Chance.—Hancock St., asphalt paved; elegant 3-story double buff brick flat; 6 rooms and bath each apartment; yearly rent, $1,068; price, $10,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock St.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms, low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Rare opportunity, three-story house, large store, well located; business avenue; bargain. Reynolds, 616 Manhattan Avenue.

Bensonhurst.—Fine residence; 11 rooms; all improvements; desirable location; your terms. George Boyd, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—At a sacrifice, a beautifully located home at Lake Como, Fla.; just the place for a family needing a change of climate; eight-room house; quantities of fruit; healthy; fine lake views, &c. James E. Dean, Winsted, Conn.

Horsemen!—A fine stock farm for sale at fraction of cost. Over 150 acres; 3 houses; extensive barns; ½-mile track; near station; convenient to New York. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—60 acres; magnificent views; pure spring water, shade, pond, woodland; fine place for country home. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Sale or Let—Brick factory, 28 miles from city; 20,000 feet floor; equipment, power, shafting, heated, elevator; convenient shipping. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.
TO LET,
696-702 Broadway, cor. 4th St.
FIRST AND TOP (7TH) LOFTS.
The above space in this modern fire-proof building offers the greatest facilities for office, sales and work room. The ceilings of both lofts are unusually high. Additional space can be had.
Apply to the Agents.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.
To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with glass-roof extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or owner, J. H. WELLER, Yonkers, N. Y.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. COR. LEONARD. Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.

721 Third Av., cor. 45th St.—Large corner store and basement. Prominent location. Rent only $1,000.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Attractive Broadway store, near Waverley Place; 34,000 square feet; possession February 1st; rent asked, $20,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in nearly all down-town Sts. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets. LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 440 Water St., near Market Slip, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Five-story warehouse or factory, 246-247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A Fine Home.—Choice modern house, eleven rooms and bath, thorough repair; all newly painted and decorated; good neighborhood; Bergen Av., Jersey City, one block from trolley; will sell $200 down and $30 monthly, covering interest and principal. Earle Insley, 259 Washington Street, Jersey City.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Tenafly!—Good modern house for sale, $4,000; 8 rooms and bath; also large attic, gas, and water; plot 100x140. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

$10 pays for building lot, 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For Sale—Elberon, corner Norwood and Jerome Avs., large, desirable corner lots and house; business or residence; must sell. Owner, Box 47, Elberon, N. J.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Huntington.—At station, 390 lots, $10 upward; closing estate; extraordinary bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate.

The Unknowable in Real Estate Titles

All that can be known or discovered about a Real Estate Title the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY knows and discovers through its plant, and through its force of skilled lawyers, devoting themselves wholly to title examinations.

All that is unknowable and undiscoverable, this company insures against with a guarantee fund of $6,000,000.

No buyer is justified in dispensing with such protection.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York.
176 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LOTS $150 TO $350.
Not Brooklyn or Jersey; 35 minutes from 42d via 6th Av. elevated; no crush or danger reaching them; perfect sanitarium for health; no mosquitos or malaria; $25 cash, $5 monthly. Bauman, 1,123 Broadway.

Extensive assortment suburban residences, (Westchester County, Long Island, New Jersey;) many unencumbered. "Top-notch bargains." (Manhattan and country property,) without limit. Reasonable expectations promptly satisfied. Interview, correspondence solicited. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Can save you expense of altering your old tenements under the new tenement house law; we can exchange them for new modern apartment houses; let us know what you have and we will get you a proposition. F. R. Wood & Co., 412 Columbus Av. 'Phone, 178 Riverside.

Want good farm near by and near station for equity of $7,000 over first mortgage on two fine three-family flats, best location Tremont, always rented, all assessments paid. Submit, offers, with full particulars, to I. Rosenberg, 1,076 Webster Av., N. Y.

$40,000 equities, New York City improved property and cash, to exchange for one equity; improved city or free and clear country. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st.

Second-hand carriages to exchange for house in good location, ½ hour from New York City. Brougham, Box 172 Times.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

$5,000 cash buys fine paying avenue store property; two buildings, netting 17 per cent. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES
Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land values advancing.
Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Tunnel under East River.
Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough.
New York freight rates established.
Write, if you can't call,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE COMPANY
167 JACKSON AVENUE,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

LOTS AT ELMHURST.
A CHANCE TO DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.
LOTS FROM $350. STREETS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS FLAGGED, WATER AND GAS. THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE IN GREATER NEW YORK. 10% CASH AND $5.00 A MONTH.
WARRIN & COMBES,
OPP. RAILWAY STATION, ELMHURST, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL.
Pretty cottages; desirable location; convenient to cars; 6 rooms, bath, and large attic; plot 41.8x100; all improvements; price, $3,200; easy terms; can be seen Sundays. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica and Briggs Aves., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS
35 Minutes from 42d Street.
THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY.
SINCE WE BEGAN ADVERTISING OUR PROPERTY WE HAVE BEEN GRATIFIED AT THE LARGE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES AND THE INTEREST MANIFESTED IN WHITE PLAINS PROPERTY. A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVE MADE THE STATEMENT THAT WE ARE OFFERING PROPERTY IN THE FINEST LOCATION AROUND NEW YORK, AND AFTER VISITING MANY SECTIONS THEY HAVE SETTLED AT WHITE PLAINS. CALL AT OFFICE
New Netherland Realty Company
503 5TH AVE., COR. 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Cheapest, best located lots, Bronxville, your own terms; monthly payments; city improvements; no assessments, no interest, no taxes; title guaranteed. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Hamaroneck.
HAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and Dry.
50 cts. weekly. No interest or assessments. Fronting Boulevard and Trolley, near Depot and Harbor, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Only $800 per annum, 149th St., 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story, American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker, in 538, or Warren T. Kilin, 96 Broadway.

66 WEST 35TH STREET.
Four-story, English basement, suitable for physician, dentist, dressmaker or private dwelling; rent, $2,250. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

337 WEST 84TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive, handsome American basement dwelling, elegantly decorated throughout, $1,800 per annum; caretaker on premises. Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Streeet.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Home to let and entire furniture, good condition, for sale; reference; fine home. 139 East 31st St.

House.—East 90th St.; half block Park; 20x80; 20 rooms; low rent. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Patterson,
56-58-60 West 47th St.
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
New Family Apartment Hotel.
Fireproof, Steel Construction
Most modern in its appointment.
Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.
The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. The Restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests, and will be maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. House is open for inspection until 10 P. M.

THE WHARFEDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.
Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $720 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises. WILLIAM BROADBELT.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
A Selected List of High Class Apartment Houses.
THE
CHATILLION,
Riverside Drive and 94th St.
New high class Apartments,
7, 8, 10 rooms.
Rentals from $1,800 Upward.
Riverside Drive, with its magnificent view of the Hudson, has appealed to the tastes of many who have been able to own a residence in any section they chose. But few Apartments have been built on the Riverside Drive. To meet the great demand, Messrs. Potts & Partridge have erected the most modern of all Apartment houses, on the attractive, high corner of 94th St. The Apartments are planned to give the comfort only found in a home. The large, airy rooms will appeal to many who now occupy houses. Tenants selecting their Apartments now can have decorations of their own choosing.
6 rooms and bath.
THE IOWA, 135 West 104th St.,
a new seven story elevator house, with large, magnificent entrance; 6 rooms, with butlers' pantries; the service is the very best, and every room is light. $600 to $780
8 rooms and bath.
THE ARLINGTON, 146 West 82d St.
a new 25 foot single flat, with elevator; located between private houses, which insures light on four sides; the location is most central and the Apartments are the most comfortable, cheerful, and best planned of any on the west side. $1,000 to $1,200
8 rooms and 2 bathrooms.
The Buena Vista, 375 Central Park West,
is a new modern building, situated in a delightful part of Central Park West; very select; elevators, electric lights, &c.; first-class service day, night; every room light; reduced rentals. $1,000 to $1,300
8, 9 rooms, all light, with bath.
81st St., 265 West, is a most central location; this nine-story fireproof building has every modern convenience; high-class service in every respect; separate passenger, servants' elevators. $1,200 to $1,500
8 rooms and bath.
85th St., 345 West, modernly equipped and handsomely appointed Apartments, with elevator, electric lights, improvements. $1,000 to $1,200
8 rooms and bath.
91st St., 252 West, elevator, electric light; convenient to elevated station. $900 to $1,000
Single flats of 8 rooms and bath.
82d St., 139 to 147 West, a most central location and convenient to 81st St. "L" station. $600 to $720
2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
7th Av. Drive, 1,867-1,869, 113th and 114th Sts.—A unique Apartment building for small, desirable families; all up-to-date conveniences; elevator service day and night; laundry, ironing and steam drying rooms. $300 to $600
7 rooms and bath.
79th St., 202 and 204 West.
A beautiful location, on a wide street; hall service and open plumbing. $45 to $65
5, 6, 7, 8 large light rooms and bath.
7th Av. Drive, 1,845 to 1,851.
Entire block front, 112th to 113th St.; extra wide private halls and rooms, adapted for large furniture; electric elevators, lights, &c.; superior service. $780 to $1,500
6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Manhattan Av., 312 to 320, block front, 113th to 114th St., facing Morningside Park.—High-class elevator Apartments; parquet floors, electric fixtures, &c.; the situation, fronting Morningside Park, gives to these Apartments the most delightful view. $660 to $900
Applications for apartments may be made at the various buildings or at our offices, where courteous attendants will be found.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 COLUMBUS AV., corner 81st St. TEL. 3,307—RIVER.
1,855 7TH AV., corner 113th St. TEL. 1,141—HARLEM.

Harold Court AND THE Brittany,
N. W. Cor. 102d St. & B'way,
contain ideal accommodations for tenants desiring to locate in a new modern house, luxuriously equipped and offered at a
Moderate Rental.
The suites consist of 6, 7, and 8 rooms, with bath; large, well ventilated, and very light.
Every known modern improvement has been introduced in the building, from long distance telephone to electric elevator, mail chute, &c.
SEND FOR BOOKLET. APPLY TO OWNERS AND BUILDERS, DAILY & CARLSON, ON PREMISES, OR TO AGENT,
JESSE C. BENNETT,
COLUMBUS AV., 75TH ST.
Telephone, 923—Riverside.

A new Family and Bachelor Apartment House in Suits of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms and Baths.
The BINGHAM
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.,
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, with the latest Improvements and All Up-to-date Conveniences.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room; rent

Instruction.

25c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

EASTMAN,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

Senftner School,
13 Astor Place. Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute
OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.
NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 34TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL.
Reopens September 26th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,
417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.
735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK.
STENOGRAPHY.
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3. 176-178-180 West 75th St.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
Do you wish thorough instruction with actual experience in office of public stenographer at reasonable cost? Room and board for two. Position guaranteed. The Reliable Stenographer, Room 67, 20 Nassau St.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 308 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
61 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL. EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; private lessons; day and evening; moderate. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos, 750 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 5 West 23d St.

INSTITUT TISNE,
533 West End Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Bookkeeping, shorthand, (Munson system;) penmanship, arithmetic; private instruction at appointed hours. Charles Gorelins, 708 Lexington Av.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Home of MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL, a Teacher of Long Experience, Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
109 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

THE **Wilson & Lyon** School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, } Headmasters.
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

The Loyola School,
65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. **Reopens Monday, Oct. 7.** For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

ELOCUTION AND ACTING,
The Lawrence School of Expression, 106 West 42d St., is the oldest and one of the most successful schools of its kind in America, and offers unusual facilities to lawyers, ministers, and dramatic students for acquiring thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Dramatic Art. Special classes forming for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Send for circulars. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.
Shorthand in half the time; half the cost of other systems.
NO SHADED LINES.
NO POSITIONS FOR WORDS.
NO FAILURES IN THIS SYSTEM.
DAY CLASSES. EVENING CLASSES.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.
Genevieve Stebbins, West Side Branch Y.M.C.A.
F. Townsend Southwick, Building, 318 W. 57th.
Elocution, Oratory, Physical Culture, Pantomime, Artistic Statue Posing, Public Reading, Recitation, Dramatic Art. Chartered by REGENTS—NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY. (OPENS OCT. 9.) Examinations Senior Classes, Oct. 7th. Register, Oct. 8th, 9th.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 55th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT,
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker,) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

New York School of Elocution, 26 East 23d St.—Ladies and gentlemen instructed in elocution, expression, and recitation. Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock; Wednesday and Saturday mornings at ten; circulars.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

Misses McFee's School.
306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department.
Reopens Oct. 9.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Musical.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
305 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York City.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS.—Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Jeanne Arone, authorized vocal teacher of Florenza d'Aronas method, special teachers' course, 1,219 Madison Av.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th.—Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lancers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 149 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; ses circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

Mrs. Cartier's Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Av.—Class, private lessons; waltz, two-step, specialties; circulars; children's classes; reopens Oct. 26.

Free.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoon and evenings free at the B'way Academy, B'way, corner 51st St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2126 Cortlandt.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash, $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash, $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WEBER PIANOS
The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its sympathetic tone.
Catalogue sent free on application.
WARE ROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, cor 16th Street, N.Y.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

NEEDHAM.
At our warerooms you can always find a large assortment of pianos, from which to make a selection. Terms cash or easy monthly payments. We have at present a quantity of slightly used and old-style pianos at greatly reduced prices. A number of second-hand squares and uprights; terms, $3 to $5 per month. Pianos rented and exchanged. Send for catalogue.
FIFTH AVENUE AND 15TH STREET.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANOS
in new and elegant styles can be purchased direct from the factory. Call or write for latest catalogue, and one with full particulars will be forwarded by return mail.
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Manufacturers. Established 1836.
548 & 550 WEST 23D STREET.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

$75—BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3.
BIDDLE'S 7 EAST 14TH. 107 EAST 125TH.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90; $5 monthly. Pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, claims, matrimonial difficulties, estates adjusted by experienced attorney. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

All breeds of dogs, grown and puppies; also cats, cavies, and trained ferrets always on hand. Fulton Dog Exchange, 58 Fulton St., City. (Basement.)

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
539 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—FOX TERRIER, white; black mark on back, black and tan marks on head, black ears; answers to name Friskie; suitable reward for return to 34 West 56th St.

Miscellaneous.

"Abandoned Farm Found"; see Oct. Century; deserted farm catalogue free. Box 1344, Boston.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

A Wonderful Invention.—Ready for the market; will revolutionize necessity of life; monopoly; unlimited business; patented all over the world; immense money maker; general manager and agents wanted everywhere; foreign patents for sale. Room 608, 277 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

An experienced salesman, with established trade and connected with large wholesale tea and coffee house, would like to meet party with $2,500; we can easily make over $100 weekly. Salesman, Box 205 Times Office.

Fine bakery, ice cream, and confectionery; rare chance for worker; about $5,000, on easy terms; will sell property if desired; want to retire after 25 years. H. R. Schoenborn, Hackensack, N. J.

NEVER THROWN AWAY.—Pencils printed all around; very attractive; $1.75 per gross, $7 per 1,000; send 2c. for sample and price list. Lang & Scherer, 38 East 8th St., N. Y.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

MONEY ADVANCED to manufacturers and merchants at low rates. Z., Box 124 Times Office.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Half-tones, 98c., or 10c. inch; photozinc engraving, 5c. inch; electrotyping, 2c. inch. Moko, Park Row Building.

For Sale.—Good paying dyeing and cleaning store; old established; will take partner. M., Box 151 Times Office.

Capital seeks business, invention or mine, showing large, quick returns; might loan. Address H Box 166 Times.

Have you uncollectible debts? I will collect same; no fee unless successful. Lawyer, Box 121 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY A. BOGERT, as trustee, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. MURRAY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street two hundred and ninety-five feet six inches east of the northeast corner Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence north parallel with Amsterdam Avenue through a party wall thirty-three feet two inches; thence northeast twenty-two feet one inch to a point distant three hundred and three feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue and fifty-four feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence southeast twenty-two feet three inches to a point distant thirty-three feet two inches north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence south parallel with Amsterdam Avenue through a party wall thirty-three feet two inches to the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west along the same fifteen feet to the point of beginning, and known by the street number 151 West 98th Street.
Also the easement of the uninterrupted use of all the land lying between the buildings known by the street numbers 149 and 153 West 98th Street, and extending north from the rear of the above-described premises to the north or rear boundary of the lots on which said buildings stand, for the purpose of furnishing light and air to the mortgaged premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1901.
DAVID THOMSON, Referee.
HENRY L. BOGERT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

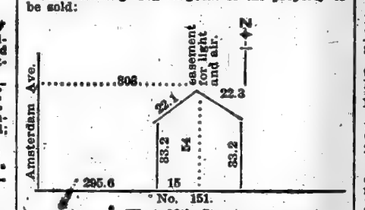

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,850, with interest from the 7th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $354.10, with interest from the 11th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens, which are to be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is $355.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1901.
DAVID THOMSON, Referee.
o12-14-17-21-24-28-31

Legal Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF PERKINS & WELSH for the Benefit of Their Creditors.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts belonging to the estate of the firm of Perkins & Welsh of the City of New York will be sold, by order of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 16th day of September, 1901, at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of October, 1901, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon:
Account against Emilio Apesteguia and Apesteguia Brothers of Cienfuegos, Cuba, for $324,096.68. A portion of this claim, to wit, the sum of $237,713.19, has been reduced to a judgment against Julio J. Apesteguia, upon which execution has been issued and returned unsatisfied.
Book account against Mamerto Pulido of Havana, Cuba, for $450.45.
Book account against Joseph Reed of New York City, for $3,011.34.
Book account against Benjamin F. Butler of Porto Rico, West Indies, for $38,167.40.
Book account against Jose Tur of Baracoa, Cuba, for $6,192.98.
Dated New York, Oct. 12, 1901.
BENJAMIN PERKINS, Assignee.
ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad Street, N. Y.

ALMY, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, County of New York, made at a Special Term by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 9th day of September, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on September 10th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors of George W. Almy, lately doing business as H. S. Almy and Company, at No. 46 Murray Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of George W. Almy, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or before December 3rd, 1901.—Dated New York, September 20th, 1901.
HARRIS W. SLATER, Assignee.
BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Assignee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s21-law6w8s

Surrogate Notices.

TRITTLER, HERMAN.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH or HENRY TRITTLER, WILHELM or WILLIAM TRITTLER, the heirs and next of kin of Herman Trittler, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Minna Trittler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herman Trittler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JOHN POTH, Attorney for Petitioner, 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
s7-law6w8

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

Half as Gift!—European family will sell the entire contents of their private house, consisting of mostly imported high-class worked furniture, rugs, oil paintings, portieres, &c.; further, magnificent heavy, full-size brass bedstead, $10; wire spring, $3; elegant white mahogany dressing case, with French glass, $38; chiffonier, $38; French style parlor suit, (five pieces,) $56; rug, 9x12, $5; above-mentioned ten pieces are all new and will only sell together for $150; only those who can buy immediately need call. 44 West 85th St., private house.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10c. to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

LESS THAN 20c. PER DAY
BUYS A NEW TYPEWRITER.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER MADE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO.,
18 BROADWAY.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Established 36 years; new and second-hand sewing machines; all kinds at bargain prices; warranted 5 years; automatic W. & Gibbs, $65 machine, $30; drop-head cabinets, $18.50. Kelly's, 200 Grand St.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman E. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Diamonds watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 46.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 80 Reade St.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 209 East 125th St.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d St.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

LAK

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

What has gained the great popularity of our

Boys' Clothing Department?

There are many causes—chief among them

CONFIDENCE! CONFIDENCE!! CONFIDENCE!!!

Confidence that Materials are right
Confidence that Styles are right
Confidence that Shapes are right
Confidence that Prices are right

Confidence that Boys' Clothing bought here is right in every detail, and that what we promise will be found as described.

To-day we'll be ready with

3,000 DOUBLE BREAST SUITS

AT 2.98 AND 3.98

Prices that we've made famous for splendid qualities, and these are no exception. They comprise

Suits of Navy Blue Cheviot and Thibet
Suits of Gray, Tan and Brown Checks
Suits of Mixtures and Hairlines
Suits of Broken Plaids and Invisible Stripes
Ages 7 to 16 years.

Among the THREE ninety-eight Suits are the famous Navy Blue Wide Wale Wamsutta Worsteds that you cannot buy anywhere else in New York for the money.....Suits of these fabrics easily bring six to eight dollars..... There are imitations sold lower (imitations in which cloth not being woven close and firm, seams soon rip out)—but nowhere else can you find the genuine Wamsutta Worsteds at so low a price.

Thousands of other Suits, as well as Overcoats, Blouses, Shirts, Waists, Hats and Caps are here in the greatest variety in which Boys' Clothes can be found.....There is only one New York—there is only one place in it for Boys' Clothing, and most people know it is right here.

Girls' Three-quarter Box Coats
Brown and Oxford Frieze and Two-Toned Rough Faced Novelties—velvet or velvet trimmed cuffs and velvet collars—fancy buttons—fine shapes—6 to 14 years—value $5.50.....3.98

Misses' Three-quarter Box Coats
Black and Colored Kersey and English Cheviot—stylish, well tailored garments that fit right and look right—loose or half fitted back—6 to 14 years..... 4.98

You can search far and wide and find nothing like them for the price!

Misses' Rainproof Raglans
turn back cuffs—velvet collar—10 to 16 years—extra value.....2.98

Misses' Heavy Cloth Skirts
Stripes and mixed effects—stitched flare flounce—beautiful shapes—best tailor finish.....3.98

Misses' Dress Skirts
Navy and Black Cheviot Serge—dressy effects, with stitched tailor or silk bands in scallop or graduating effects—set perfectly.....5.98

Children's Picture Bonnets
Velvet and Silk—full puffed crowns—double shirred pokes—velvet ribbon rim—wide ties—1 to 4 yrs.....1.98

Children's Short Coats
White All Wool Bedford Cord—fancy capes, full trimmings of lace, braids, ribbon and fur—6 mos. to 3 yrs.....4.98

Men's Dogskin Gloves
Extra quality—also Real Mochas—1 and 2 clasp—latest shades.....98

Ladies' 98 Cent Kid Gloves
Best in New York.
Points of excellence are—
Pliability and Strength of Skin.
Gusseted fingers—Good fit.
Strong Seam Stitchings.
Black, White, Tan, Gray, Brown.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.....98

Meerschaum Cigar Holders
Genuine Meerschaum—straight and curved—with and without carved figures—amber bits—each in plush lined case—
usually $2.50.....1.49
usually $3.00 and $3.50.....1.69

The above represents a purchase in which the importer took a big loss for reasons of his own—The goods are all perfect—It will pay to buy now for Christmas gifts.

Combination Pocket Books
Real Seal, Morocco and Alligator—sterling corners—all leather lined—elsewhere 98 cents.....69

Latest Novelties in Neckwear at Small Profit Prices

There are too many things required nowadays by up-to-date dressers to permit of paying any more than the lowest price at which it is possible to buy.....A dollar or two saved here, a dime or a quarter there, mean just so much gain to the spender.....Our prices are money savers.....To-day:

Peau de Sole Automobile Ties—tucked stock—hemstitched all round—colors, white and black; also Novelty Stocks of Velvet and Silk.....49

Fancy Stocks of Silk, with Four-in-Hand Scarfs or Silk bows or Chiffon Jabot—regularly .98.....79

Venise Lace Collars—round and Square—also Arabian Lace Ties—openwork ends—value 1.25.....79

Black Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—extra full—long fancy pleated ends—elsewhere 1.25.....98

Large assortments of the newest in:
Neck Ruffs and Collarettes..... .98 to 20.00
Capes ..... 5.79 to 25.00
Stocks and Jabots..... .12½ to 4.98
Scarfs and Ties..... .12½ to 7.98

Another Sale of Veilings
Tuxedo and Fancy Mesh—plain and spot, also Ring Spot Gauze—all combinations 16

Fine Mink Scarfs
Extra quality selected fur—six full fox tails—value $10.00.....7.49

Toilet Articles

We do not manufacture, and have no laboratories of our own to maintain, therefore, offer the best products of the best manufacturers at prices that cannot be bettered..... You get what you ask for, and no risk in buying.

Bradley's Sweet Violet Soaps—worth 5 cents a cake—3 cakes for.....7

Violet Toilet Ammonia—pint—elsewhere .12 9
Glycerine Bars—½ lb.—elsewhere 8... 6

Tooth Brushes—all bristle—elsewhere .12 7
Rexoleum Jelly—6 oz. jar..... 5
Bailey's Celebrated Talcum Powder... .10
Egg Shampoo 9
Oxygen Balm .....jar.... .24
Double Distilled Witch Hazel..... .15
2 qt. Fountain Syringes..... .89
2 qt. Rubber Water Bags..... .39

Small Silk Flags of All Nations
20 varieties—for interior decorations, bouquets and favors..... 7
Enamelled Staffs—gilt tipped..... 1½

SPECIAL SALE CORSETS,
1.25, 1.50 AND 1.75 GRADES 95

Right from Stock; reduced for To-day!

FIVE STYLES.

Extreme Straight front——Modified Straight front——Full Hip——Short Length——Long Length——in Three Makes.

Black Prunelle Cloth, White and Gray Coutille, and Pink, Heliotrope and Blue Fancy Coutille—All sizes, 18 to 30, in the lot.

Of Corsets alone we show 257 styles (newest shapes and old favorites), besides leading makes of Corset Waists.....All goods as represented—no exaggerations—the truth is good enough. Prices ALWAYS Lowest.

Ladies' and Children's
Ready-to-Wear Hats

Four great Lots for To-day,

69 cents.....98 cents.....1.49.....2.48

Rolling Rim Sailors, Short Backs and Alpines, with medium and wide brims—Black, White, Gray, Castor, Red, Navy and Brown.

Trimmed according to price, with full bands of velvet or silk, large pompons, breasts or fancy quills.

There is nothing newer in style and nothing to touch them anywhere in value, for they are just such Hats as "High profit stores" show at 50 to 100 per cent. more.

Immense assortments of all kinds of Millinery Trimmings at lowest prices.

OBJECT TO CHANGES IN BUILDING LAWS

Real Estate Men Say Proposed Amendment Is Outrageous.

Will Make All Violations of Law Punishable by Fine and Imprisonment—Mr. Wallace Defends It.

Woes of New York real estate owners were set forth at a public hearing on the proposed amendment to the Building Code, making all violations of it misdemeanors punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, instead of by a fine of $250, recoverable by civil action, as at present. Chairman Hottenroth presided and Commissioner James G. Wallace of the Department of Buildings, who is supposed to be the author of the proposed amendment to Section 150 of the Building Code, defended it against vigorous attacks.

William J. Fryer, Chairman of the Building Code Commission, said the measure was drawn very adroitly and was very misleading, and that as the building law stands it is almost impossible to build a house without violating the law in some way. Now, the penalty ceases when the violation is removed, but under the proposed change the property owner would be liable to serve three months in prison for some technical violation. He said that fourteen years ago, when the building authorities had the power to arrest property owners for violations, there had developed a system of tyranny under which it was the practice to arrest a man on Saturday, when it was too late for him to secure bail and keep him in jail over Sunday.

Ex-Commissioner Theodore Sutro of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, pronounced the proposed amendment monstrous, and said that the feature which would permit officials of the Building Department to arrest property owners without the formality of a court summons deprived men of liberty without due process of law, and was, therefore, unconstitutional.

Capt. J. P. Leo, President of the Builders' League, wished to have the amendment changed so that the Department of Buildings before arresting a man would have to procure a summons from a court and allow the accused thirty days in which to explain the alleged violations.

William P. Silensby of 39 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, created a sensation by his speech, which was in part as follows:

"If there is a slave in America to-day it is the property owner of New York City. Take the average Inspector of the Board of Health, for instance—he is like an Emperor. I bow before him. He walks into a man's house, and the property owner cowers before him. A man's house is not his castle any more. Slavery in the South was not worse than the slavery of property owners of New York City. If I could get rid of my property to-day, I would not own a brick."

Commissioner Wallace said that he and his friends had been in the building business many years and never had any violations of the law. He said there were about 25,000 violations reported last year. Half of these were turned over to the department attorneys for prosecution. It took almost a year, he said, before the cases were reached in court, and by that time the builders in violation had completed their work. "Then they could afford to pay the fine," he said.

"As for this talk about blackmail," Commissioner Wallace continued: "no man can be blackmailed if he don't violate the law. They get what they want and pay $10 to save from $50 to $150, and then they squeal. They sneak stuff through the cellars so they can make interior repairs. The department is a farce when it comes to stopping violations, but it has no intention of walking in and shaking a man out of his house because he makes a mistake."

Among those who spoke against the measure were Adolph Block, Henry Marcus, Judson Lawson, Charles Buek, and Cornelius O'Reilly, and representatives of the West End Association and the Real Estate Owners' Association.

The hearing was adjourned until next Friday at 2 P. M.

JURY FOREMAN'S INTERRUPTION.

It Results in His Being Excused from Further Service.

John W. Flower, who was foreman of a jury in a debt case before Justice Collins, in the Hudson County Supreme Court, at Jersey City, yesterday created something of a sensation, and as a result was excused from service. Martin Eckert brought suit against Herman Mehlgst to recover $375 on a promissory note. Mehlgst was on the stand giving his testimony when Foreman Flower suddenly arose.

"Your Honor," said he, addressing Justice Collins, "this man is all right, but he is not giving us any facts."

"This juror," said Justice Collins, when he had recovered from his surprise, "is evidently not fit, for some reason, to sit in this trial. His condition might vitiate the verdict, and therefore there is no use of proceeding unless counsel agree that the foreman be excused."

This course was taken after consultation between counsel. The eleven jurors gave Eckert a verdict for the full amount claimed. Flower's friends say that he is erratic.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIBEL SUITS AGAINST CORPORATIONS.—When libel suits brought by Christopher C. Shayne against The Evening Post in February two years ago came for trial in May, 1900, it appeared that the corporate existence of The Evening Post Publishing Company had terminated some months previously, and Justice Bischoff, at Supreme Court, Special Term, the action having abated, granted an order reviving it against the former Directors of the defunct corporation. This was done for the purpose of reaching any assets applicable to the payment of its debts. The Appellate Division, though there was a dissenting view in the Court, thought that the death of the corporation operated to destroy the cause of action, and so directed a reversal. The Court of Appeals recently, on a further appeal by Edward J. Gavegan, counsel for Mr. Shayne, came to a different conclusion. That tribunal holds unanimously, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that as Mr. Shayne "could have had satisfaction of his claim—if he have one—out of the assets of the defendant corporation had he prosecuted his action to judgment before the termination of the latter's corporate life, so should he now have satisfaction, as he has taken no step which either forfeits or interrupts his rights." There is no rule of law in this State standing across the pathway leading to justice, the Court thinks, and it reverses the Appellate Division and affirms the Special Term.

PROFESSIONAL BONDSMEN.—The demurrer of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association to the complaint in a suit for libel brought against it by one McCarthy has been sustained by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court. The gist of the alleged libelous matter was contained in these extracts from the published article: "Later Magistrate Deuel said: 'This is just the chance I have been waiting for to wipe out these professional bondsmen. Here is this man McCarthy, (the plaintiff.) He got a fee for furnishing a bond to get Moriarty out. That was all he cared for, the fee. * * * This business of furnishing bonds for a prisoner, to get a fee in return, has brought about conditions in the City Magistrates' courts to-day that are more than disgraceful.'" Justice Leventritt, in his opinion, says: "Giving to the words and phrases their natural and popular construction, it is apparent that the sense or meaning of the language is not actionable. It is not odious nor unlawful to go on a criminal's bond, nor to accept a fee therefor. * * * The giving of bonds for a pecuniary consideration has become a recognized business of large corporations, and to charge an individual with engaging in a similar business cannot, if the words be given their normal, natural import, be regarded as making him odious or ridiculous." The plaintiff's contention that the term "professional bondsman" applied to him in the Sun's article is by common repute in the community a term of reproach and odium, is held by Justice Leventritt to be of no avail, because not pleaded.

Disease and death often lurk in a continuously neglected cold, when it might be speedily eradicated with a few doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

We fit boys in general and boys in particular.

We fit their fancy as well as their form.

We begin with pajamas and end with Tuxedos; all the between things, little and big things.

Men's 1901's Fall suits are here in every variety of cloth and finish, cut on parallel lines with garments made by the best $70 a suit tailors.

Underwear that fits; fit to wear under anything.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ADRIFT IN A DORY 5 DAYS

Fishermen on the Point of Starvation Rescued at Sea.

ONE HAD BECOME INSANE

Two Frenchmen Picked Up by the Graf Waldersee Had Been Driven from Their Bearings by a Gale.

Two French fishermen were rescued at sea at noon last Monday by the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee. The Graf Waldersee got in yesterday. Her log stated that the fishermen were on the verge of starvation and in an unconscious state when picked up, about 180 miles southeast of the Virgin Rocks, on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Bordeaux Tregatell, well advanced in years, and Jean Marie Lission, a young man, were the persons rescued. On Monday, when the little dory in which they were drifting was made out some miles to leeward by Capt. Kopff of the Graf Waldersee, they had been adrift for five days, two of which they were without food or drink. Both men were members of the crew of the French fishing schooner La Bretagne. On Wednesday, Oct. 2, they put out from the schooner accompanied by several other dories, each with two or three men on board. That afternoon a dense fog settled down and a gale began to blow. When the atmosphere cleared they had drifted far from their companions.

The next day the gale had increased in force, and the men were kept busy baling out their boat and trying to keep it afloat. The young man soon became exhausted, and, losing his courage, gave way to violent fits of weeping, until the old man, as a last resort to quiet him, threatened to throw him overboard unless he performed his part of the work.

The noonday lunch was all that had been taken by Tregatell and Lission when they put off from the Bretagne, and when the night of the second day fell they divided the last biscuit and then continued baling out the water left in the boat by the big waves that swept across it. The third day the men began to feel the pangs of hunger, and as the day wore on the old man became insane from thirst, and Lission had to hold him in the bottom of the boat to keep him from jumping into the sea.

What happened after this and until their rescue by the Graf Waldersee the men do not know. When they were lifted aboard the Graf Waldersee both were unconscious and had to be placed in the ship's hospital for treatment. Under the careful attention of Dr. Borchers they soon began to revive, and when the liner arrived yesterday they were none the worse, to all appearances, as a result of their sufferings.

The fishermen yesterday called on the French Consul General and were supplied with transportation to France. The passengers on the Graf Waldersee made up a substantial purse for them.

YACHT'S CREW ADRIFT.

Men Who Land in Brooklyn Tell a Tale of Collision and Wreck Off Sandy Hook.

Two men who declared that they had been adrift off the Hook for nearly two days in a small boat landed in Brooklyn, near the bridge, yesterday morning.

The men said they were Capt. W. Gates and Thomas Morse of the sloop yacht Rose, belonging to Abden Keene of Savannah, Ga. They were taking the yacht from Savannah to Newport, R. I., to lay up for the Winter, when about 10 o'clock A. M. some twelve miles east of Sandy Hook the yacht was run into by the fishing schooner Carrie and Lottie of Gloucester, Mass., which passed on, the men said, without stopping to give any assistance. The yacht had a big hole knocked in her on the starboard side near the mast, and the water began pouring into her.

The men worked at the pump for an hour, but finding the water gaining on them, and as the craft had five tons of lead ballast inside and ten tons on deck, it became evident that she would sink. An attempt was made to get out the naphtha launch, but it was lashed so tightly that they gave it up.

A small dinghy was towing astern and the men jumped into it. They had no more than done so when the yacht sank stern first. The men saved nothing, and without provision or water they rowed on, hour after hour. They gave as their reason for coming to the city and not stopping at some place on the way that they had no money and thought they could better get it here. They said that the yacht's topmast showed above water.

WOMAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

She Fainted When Shown the Knife She Used as a Weapon.

Mary Jennings, thirty-six years old, of 240 East Forty-sixth Street, was placed on trial yesterday for murder in the first degree before Justice Barrett in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The woman is charged with the murder of another woman, Kate McVeight, also thirty-six years old, of 263 East Fifteenth Street, on the night of July 13. Both women were employed as servants in a restaurant at 123 University Place.

In the progress of the trial, when the woman was shown the knife with which she is charged to have committed the crime, she became hysterical and fainted. She was unconscious for nearly twenty minutes. It was testified that the murdered woman had made an ante-mortem statement in which she declared that she was stabbed by the woman Jennings. The trial will be continued.

Three "Star" Stores

Brim full of seasonable apparel for man or boy are at your service.

Not a link missing in the chain of fashionable Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

Smart patterns in Men's Scotch Cheviot Suits, $15 to $28.
Most approved cut in Men's Top-Coats & Long Overcoats, $12 to $30.
Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, $10 to $25.
Boys' Suits and Overcoats—ages 7 to 16—$5 to $12.

Plan it so as to drop in and get a clothes view of things

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
$3.50 per pair.
None Genuine Without the Sorosis Label.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

MISSES' SUIT DEP'T.

Pedestrian Skirts,—made of plain cloth or double faced material. Tailor finished, with stitched bands,—plain or with new model double flare flounce. Length 36 to 40 inches,
$5.00.

Suits,—made of Venetian Cloth or basket weave Homespun.
Plain or Vested Eton coats, with notched or rolling collar, finished with braid or satin bands,—lined with satin.
Skirts with 12 inch flare flounce. Colors,—blue, black and castor.
Sizes,—14 and 16 years.
$15.00.

Kersey Coats,—Double breasted,—notched collars,—lined with satin. 26 inches long.
Colors,—Black, blue, tan, mode, brown and red.
$9.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY
2nd Floor.

Stitched Cloth and Camel's Hair Hats. Trimmed with pompons, scarfs and feather breasts.
Suitable for Misses' or Ladies' Morning Dress,
$2.25.
Value $3.75.

Stitched Velveteen and Cloth "ready-to-wear" Hats,
$3.45.
Value $5.50.

Long Amazon Plumes—black, white and pale colors,
$5.00.
Value $7.50.

Rich, Black Plumes,
$3.50.
Value $5.00.

Black or white Ostrich tips,
$2.00.
Value $3.25.

Black Ostrich tips,—smaller size,
$1.25.
Value $2.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

For the Litterateur

Nothing can be more satisfactory than our Library furniture. Bookcases in the greatest diversity of styles and sizes from $7.50. Library tables $7.00. Desks, most convenient and handsomely finished, $6.50. Carvings form the principal adornment of some, but all show beautiful natural markings of the woods. "Comfort couches" $10.00. Bagdad coverings $4.00. Oriental rugs $6.50.

Our designs are always appropriate for the modest or most elegantly fitted library, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
OLD FRIENDS IN NEW RUGS.

Copies of fine antique Orientals in the best products of America's "Reliable" looms—all-wool fillings.

SMYRNA RUGS.
6 x 9 ft..... $8.50
7.6 x 10.6..... $12.50
9 x 12..... $16.50
(regular prices $13.50, $19.50 & $26.00).

Autumn carpets in the most fashionable patterns and colorings. Artistic Furniture of well-seasoned woods, draperies—every artistic furnishing at lowest prices and Long Credit makes every penny do double duty.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Pulton St.

BIG FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

Many Countries Will Be Represented at the International Exposition at Vienna—America's Response.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1902 under the auspices of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, it was stated that 5,000 invitations had been sent out requesting exhibits from the Governments of all States, fisheries societies and well-known breeders. In response, answers and requests for allotments of space have been received from all countries, including America, in such numbers that the original space will have to be increased in order to meet all demands.

Germany and England will be especially well represented, and German high-sea fishing will have magnificent exhibits.

The committee will next engage well-known architects for the erection of an exhibition building with room for at least 600 aquaria. Besides, numerous single exhibits will have to be placed. The committee has taken steps to insure to foreign exhibitors all possible concessions in the way of freight rates and exemption from duty. Further information may be obtained at the office of the International Fisheries Exhibition, Vienna, 1 Herrengasse, No. 13.

Register to-day!
The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

O'Neill's

Special Sale of
Trimmed Hats
Main Floor. E2

A choice assortment of Fine French Felts, newest shapes, all handsomely trimmed with the best materials.

4.48 Each
Worth 6.50
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. *John Drew's Greatest Triumph.* Evenings, 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY | A Message from Mars

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15. Last 2 Times of CHARLES SOTHERN and an entire London Organization. RICHARD LOVELACE. Next Monday—Sothern in "If I Were King."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., nr B'way. LOUIS MANN / CLARA LIPMAN | Evg. 8:15. Mat. T'dy 2. THE RED KLOOF By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. Klaw and Erlanger's Troubadours, THE LIBERTY BELLES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. *Positively Last 2 Weeks.* The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. LAST TWO TIMES. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15. Mond. Next ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS Seats now selling. FLORODORA

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Mats. Wed. & To-day. "DAN DALY" MAKES A HIT AS A STAR." —Evening Journal. "A Continuous Treat!"—New York Herald. Geo. W. Lederer Co. Presenting "THE NEW YORKERS."

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. "A Strong Drama."—The Times. MRS. FISKE MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY. Evenings at 8:20. Matinée TO-DAY at 2:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Castle Square Opera Co. Opera in English. To-day, at 2:15, Last Time of FAUST To-night, Cavalleria Rusticana & Pagliacci at 8:15. Prices, 25, 1.00. Nxt Wk—Bohemian Girl & La Gioconda.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. TO-DAY, 2:15. Under direction of David Belasco. WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place. 40 HORSES. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mat. T'dy & Wed. Ev., 8:15. Extra—Grand Concert Sunday Evg. 50c., 75c.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. T'night, 8:15. LAST 2 TIMES KING'S CARNIVAL | Supper at Sherry's & special features, Oct. 14, FLORODORA—SEATS NOW SELLING.

Hammerstein's, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. Victoria RUSSELL BROS. in SWEET MARIE

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | SIBERIA. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

KEITH'S | LAST WEEK CINQUEVALLI 30—Other Acts—30. PRICES, 25c. and 50c. B'way & 14th St.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way, Mats. & 30th. Tue., Sat HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HOYT'S "A TRIP TO CHINATOWN."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-day Mat. & Eve., Wolzogen's Comedy Success, "Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt." (A Blank Page.)

14TH STREET Theatre | Great Success John E. Kellerd in The Cipher Code. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. Sat. Mat. Bal. & Entire Or. Circle, 50c.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Harlem Op. House | Agnes Burroughs in East Lynne Ev. 8:15. Mt. T'y. Nxt wk, Empire Thea. Co., "Mrs. Dane's Defence."

3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. | A Royal Prisoner.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK SIBERIA. | NORTHERN LIGHTS

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING 1901.
5th Day, Saturday, Oct. 12th.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
Champion Steeplechase of $10,000, Nursery Handicap, Hunter Handicap and three other races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 Cents.

LYCEUM—BERTHA CALAND.
4th Ave. and 23d.....No Matinée To-day
To-night at 8:15. The New 4-act Comedy-Drama by
THE LOVE MATCH.
THE LOVE MATCH.
THE LOVE MATCH.
THURSDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK OF THE FOREST LOVERS with MISS GALLAND & CO.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Greatest of London Gaiety Theatre Successes. "Has imprinted itself upon the hearts of the populace."—N. Y. Times. Nixon & Zimmerman's elaborate production of THE MESSENGER BOY With JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. David Belasco's Beautiful "Mme. Butterfly." Original scenery & Electrical Effects. Always Big Vaud. 15, 25, 50c. Great is Sandow! See Him! American Reappearance. Stronger than ever. "Turned Up," Grand Vaud. 25, 50c. Grand Daily Comedy. "The Great Unknown." All's Fair in Love." Vaud. "Man From Mexico." A Laughing Show. "Rasberry Shrub" & Superb Vaud. SUNDAY AT ALL CONCERTS HOUSES Biggest & Best Vaudeville in Town.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wednesday, 2:15. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. | Matinee To-day "A WISE GUY CO." | 3 Great Burlesques. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert. 25c., 50c.

GRAND Mat. To-day. Heart of Maryland Nxt Wk—The Four Cohans.

OCT
1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1901,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901. 20 PAGES.

CONTENTS

Page.

Gen. McClellan.
One Great Thing He Did—Others He Failed to Do—A New Biography. Reviewed by Col. HENRY G. PROUT 729

Goldwin Smith.
His Home in Toronto Visited and Described. By J. MACDONALD OXLEY 730

The Middle Ages.
Henry O. Taylor's Work on Their Inheritance from Rome and Greece 743

Poetry and Taste.
Prof. Courthope's Volume of Oxford Lectures 737

Mississippi.
The Story of Reconstruction in That State 741

Two Letters.
Mr. ALDEN Writes from London—Mrs. SHERWOOD from the Continent 740

Our London Cable.
Items About Authors and Publishers. By E. A. D. 730

Notable Fiction.
"The Ruling Passion" 732
"The Cavalier" 732
"Circumstance" 732
"The Making of a Marchioness" 733
"The King's Messenger" 733
"Raffles" 734
"My Strangest Case" 734
"The Westerners" 734
"The Teller" 734
"God Save the King" 733
"A Nest of Linnets" 733

Other Books Reviewed.
"The Bastille" 741
"Our House Boat on the Nile" 737
"Rugs, Occidental and Oriental" 734
"A Jolly Cat Tale" 745
"The Eton Boy's Letters" 731
"In Our Country" 730
"Deirdre Wed and Other Poems" 739

The Polite Dime Novel 728
The Laborer's Hire 728
Concerning Nature 728
"Documentary" Fiction 728
County Libraries 738
Late Contributions to American History 730
The Rubaiyat from the Vale Press 731
Notes and News 744
Seumas MacManus Honored 731
Topics of the Week 729
John Fiske's Services to History 739
Books and Men 738
The Craftsman's Guild Book 743
From Readers 740
The Study of Dutch at Columbia 745
Queries 735
Books Received 742

The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ONE of the literary experiments which a certain New York publisher has been trying by producing twelve genre novels in as many months, is now near enough its completion to be worth comment. It is a well-known expedient to attempt to make novels conspicuous, which otherwise might not attract much attention, by placing them in a series or by otherwise surrounding them in an environment which is really not their own. This charge, however, cannot be brought against the publishers of "The American Novels Series." This has been a worthy and unique feature in American literature for the last ten months.

All the novels in the series are by American authors and they are all descriptive of various phases of contemporaneous American life—the South, the Middle West, the Far West, New England, New York, and Washington have all contributed their scenes and plots, while in most of the books salient questions of the day find their expression in character, incident, and dialogue. And the question which was solved in one way in A. Maurice Low's "Supreme Surrender" is to be solved in quite another, in Basil King's "Let Not Man Put Asunder." Altogether we have been very much pleased with "The American Novels Series," not only because the idea of thus making up a library of thoroughly American fiction is good, but because in carrying it out American literature has been enriched by some truly distinctive work.

We learn that Dr. Richard Garnett, formerly Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, and Mr. Edmund Gosse are collaborating on an illustrated history of English literature. The work will appear, it is said, in four volumes. This is really good news, for we do not recall at present a single history of English literature that is at the same time entertaining and instructive, while there are several so-called "histories" which are mere conveniently arranged compendiums. As such, of course, they have their value as reference books. The plan of the authors of the forthcoming work, we are told, will be to seek to reconcile the various methods of writing literary history by being scholarly on the one hand and at the same time attractive and amusing.

It is a pity that the New Library Edition of The Works of Tobias Smollett, which is being edited by Mr. W. E. Henley, is limited to 750 copies for England and America, and hence intimates a price that is far beyond the means of the average book lover. This is all the more unfortunate as there is no complete and uniform edition of Smollett's works now available, for the older editions have long since gone out of print and become costly and difficult to obtain. It is easy enough to secure, at moderate price, "Roderick Random" and "Humphrey Clinker," but Smollett was essentially a people's humorist, and we are very much mistaken if "Count Fathom," "The Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves," and "The Adventures of an Atom," would not be as well received to-day as they were a century and a half ago.

We have before had occasion to call attention to the fact of the formidable revival of Dickens, which is being accumulated in England, the wave of which will presently break upon the shores of America. There are no less than eight editions in preparation over there, and all of these will be reproduced in America. It seems that there are still some of Dickens's novels that are copyright, and these can, of course, only be issued in London by Chapman & Hall. They are "A Tale of Two Cities," published in 1859; "Great Expectations," published in 1861; "Our Mutual Friend," published in 1865, and "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," published in 1870. The publishers of certain of the editions, therefore, will be obliged to complete their sets in America, and we shall have more to choose from than the Briton himself.

Apropos of the Yale bi-centennial, an important contribution to the literature of that event is about to come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is called "Two Centuries of Christian Activity at Yale, 1701-1901," and is edited by James B. Reynolds, Samuel H. Fisher, and Henry B. Wright. It is an attempt to give for the first time a history of the religious life of the students in an American college, and in this respect it certainly marks a new field for historical study. Besides the history proper, in which special attention is paid to such events as the American Revolution, the civil war, and the great revivals of 1801 and 1833, there are chapters by living authors who have been in a position to observe the religious side of the student's life through having ministered to his spiritual welfare.

A new Webster book is announced in connection with the Webster centennial celebration at Dartmouth College. It includes correspondence, hitherto unpublished, between Daniel Webster and members of his family, his farmers, his constituents, and a great number of public men of his time. The work should be particularly valuable as showing Webster's personal estimate of some of his contemporaries, and his expressed and free opinions of the great events of his day. The editor of the book is C. H. Van Tyne of the University of Pennsylvania. It will bear the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co.

One can hardly credit the full significance of Mr. F. S. Boas's remark in his preface to what is probably the first complete edition of the works of Thomas Kyd ever published that Kyd has risen wonderfully in prominence in the recent Shakespearean revival that has been going on in Europe. Of all the early Elizabethan dramatists—Jonson, Marlowe, Beaumont, Fletcher, Ford, Shirley, Heywood—Kyd seems in modern histories of that rich period to be the least conspicuous, one who for the most part has survived as a mere name remembered through Ben Jonson's "sporting Kyd and Marlowe's mighty line." Kyd wrote "The Spanish Tragedy," and translated a long and tiresome French drama, and it would be interesting to know the occasion for "the increased prominence given to Kyd," and if Mr. Boas can show that Kyd is anything more than a literary curiosity of doubtful value, we will cheerfully wipe off the dust that has been accumulating on him since our college days and read him again.

Punch's advice given to the young man who contemplated matrimony has grown worn and threadbare in the service it has attempted to render would-be poets. In spite of the fact that more lines in jingle are probably produced in America than in any other country in the world, poetry is rare here, and so much difficulty is attached to atempting to obtain an estimate of its status, that it is hardly worth the while to try to discover whether one can produce the genuine article or not. And even if one does succeed in producing the genuine article we are told that the pecuniary returns are in frightfully disproportion to the amount of mental energy expended. It is therefore interesting to note one case in which one poet seems to have come measurably near receiving proper recompense. We are informed by the publishers of Mr. Will Carleton that the eight books of poems produced by this author have sold to the extent of 536,000 copies. These books were presented to the public at an average price of $2 per volume. It takes a slight knowledge of arithmetic to estimate the amount of money Americans have expended on Mr. Carleton's verse, or to calculate what has been the poet's profit at a 10 per cent. royalty, which is probably a much lower rate than he actually receives.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

One Great Thing He Did—Others He Failed to Do—A New Biography.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

CCL. HENRY G. PROUT.

MANY old soldiers of the civil war will ask why a life of McClellan should now be written and why it should appear in a "great commander series." And there are many younger men who have read and talked about those sad and glorious days who will ask the same questions. These questions are answered as well as they can be by Gen. Michie's little book.

It is fortunate for McClellan's memory that Gen. Michie should have consented to write this biography. He often regretted that he had undertaken it, for the result could never be satisfactory to a man of Michie's make-up. He had a tender heart and a generous spirit, but a stern and exacting conscience. He appreciated and sympathized with everything that was noble in McClellan's aspirations or attractive in his character and manners; but his keen intelligence saw clearly McClellan's weaknesses and their tragic train of consequences. He could not be perfunctory or insincere, but he could find no pleasure in developing before the public view a character and career like McClellan's. Now let us run hastily over that career and then try to get an estimate of the character; for both Gen. Michie gives all the material that most men will require.

McClellan was born Dec. 3, 1826, and was graduated at the Military Academy in 1846, second in his class, although still under twenty. He was assigned to the engineers in October, landed in Mexico, and found himself in active war. He distinguished himself in the field by his intelligence, his activity, and his gallantry in action. One reconnaissance by the engineers, in which McClellan took part, was said by Scott to have been the boldest of the war. At Contreras McClellan had two horses shot under him and did effective service in command of artillery, and was mentioned for his "efficiency and gallantry in this affair." One General in his report said of Smith and McClellan, officers of engineers, "nothing seemed too bold to be undertaken or too difficult to be executed." Gen. Michie tells us that "universal commendation was bestowed upon the engineer officers for their unremitting zeal, bravery, dash, and skill." In July, 1848, McClellan got back to West Point, not yet twenty-two, but a veteran, an officer especially marked for the conspicuous display of the finest military qualities, in actual war. The reader should especially note that his dash and enterprise were repeatedly mentioned. We shall discover how transitory was his display of these qualities, necessary to success in war.

In 1853 McClellan was assigned to the command of an expedition to explore the Cascade Range from the Columbia River to the forty-ninth parallel to find passes available for railroads. It took him forty-two days to get started and make ninety-four miles. We first see revealed here those qualities of mind and temperament which were to be fatal to his success in independent command and which were to cost so many lives. He prepared for the work with ample and minute care and then failed in execution. He made but cursory examinations; his ascertained facts were wrong; he failed to discover the two passes by which the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern now cross the range, and he reported specifically that "it appears certain that there can be no pass" at the very place where the Great Northern now runs its great traffic. From this little exploration any one familiar with undertakings calling for enterprise and contrivance, tenacity and self-reliance, could have reasoned to the outcome of the campaign on the peninsula.

McClellan's next important work was more congenial to his genuine and striking talents. In 1855 he was one of a commission sent to Europe, and especially to the Crimea, to make military studies. In this he showed real ability, and his reports did much to make for him that reputation which brought him to the command of the army. In 1857 he resigned from the service, was made Chief Engineer, and later Vice President of the Illinois Central, and in 1860 President of the Ohio and Mississippi, where the war found him. His first war service was the organization and discipline of the Ohio troops, and this, of course, he did well. In June, 1861, he took the field and made his little campaign in West Virginia, the comparative success of which was the immediate cause of his call to Washington—so grateful were we in those days for anything better than defeat. Gen. Cox, who served in the campaign, says that the operations showed "the same characteristics which became well known later. There

*GENERAL McCLELLAN. By Gen. Peter S. Michie. 12mo. Pp. 450. Illustrations, maps, and index. (Great Commander Series.) New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1901. $1.50.

was the same overestimate of the enemy, the same tendency to interpret unfavorably the sights and sounds in front, the same hesitancy to throw in his whole force when he knew that his subordinate was engaged." Michie says that he was "never tested in battle during the whole of the campaign, since the only fighting was done by Rosecrans's command of 1,900 men * * * and by Benham's 1,800." Yet these trivial results gave McClellan material for a Napoleonic congratulatory order beginning:

"Soldiers of the Army of the West, I am more than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies, commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, intrenched in mountain fastnesses. * * * All this * * * with the loss of 20 brave men killed and 60 wounded * * * you have shown mercy to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches, often with insufficient food, frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather."

We have often suspected that one of McClellan's worst defects was a lack of humor. Now we know it. This is more important than it seems, for the sense of humor is mostly the sense of proportion, and McClellan's defective sense of proportion was his ruin as a soldier.

In July, 1861, he was called to Washington to command the Division of the Potomac under Gen. Scott, commanding the army. Here he speedily "fell into the grave error that the safety of the capital and the success of the cause depended alone upon his skill and efforts." His contempt for the President did not develop quite so quickly as his contempt (doubtless quite unconscious) for Scott; this led to actual insubordination, for which he ought really to have been relieved. But on Nov. 1 Scott was retired and McClellan succeeded to the command.

What happened after that is history, too well known to be repeated here. All the Summer and Autumn and Winter the great army lay on the Potomac, idle but for drills. Not even one serious reconnoissance was ever made. McClellan had made Allan Pinkerton his chief of secret service as "Major Allen," and on that bureau he relied for his knowledge of the strength of the enemy in his front. Aug. 15, 1861, while the two armies were facing each other south of the Potomac, and the Nation was waiting, in deep anxiety, for the movement that never came, he said that he was "in a terrible place; the enemy have three or four times my force." Sept. 9 he estimated Johnston's force at 130,000 and his own at 85,000; but as three times 85,000 is 255,000, it is evident that in the twenty-seven days the relative numbers had changed with suspicious speed. In fact, Johnston's effective force was but 41,000 in the Autumn and 47,000 on Dec. 1, 1861. The Confederate form and ours of reporting effectives were not strictly comparable, and to compare we should raise the Confederate report by some arbitrary percentage to cover men with the colors but not available for battle. But even then McClellan's force greatly outnumbered Johnston's at this time, and we suppose it was always superior in the field, but inferior at the point of actual contact.

In the Spring of 1862 the Peninsula campaign began and the first of September the shattered army was again back on the Potomac, defeated on the Peninsula and under Pope at Second Bull Run, and Lee had set in motion his invasion of Maryland. On the 17th Lee was defeated at Antietam and by the morning of the 19th he had escaped to the south of the Potomac "without pressure from McClellan." Then came a few more weeks of pressure from President Lincoln upon his General, who was again suffering from what Mr. Lincoln called "the slows," and on Nov. 7 Burnside relieved McClellan, whose military career ended there. In the election of 1864 he ran for President and carried three States, New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky. In 1877 he was elected Governor of New Jersey. His civil life after the war was dignified and useful, and on Oct. 29, 1885, he died, being a month short of fifty-nine.

McClellan did a number of admirable things and he did one great thing—he made the Army of the Potomac. Probably no finer army ever trod this planet; perhaps no other quite so good. Sherman's army, after the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea and the campaign in the Carolinas, was a unique body. It had an all-around two-handed efficiency that has never been surpassed. Gen. Johnston said:

> Hardee reported the Salkehatchie swamps as absolutely impassable; but when I heard that Sherman was marching through those very swamps at the rate of thirteen miles a day, making corduroy road every foot of the way, I made up my mind there had been no such army since the days of Julius Caesar.

We cannot think of greater gallantry on the field of battle than was habitual with the Army of Northern Virginia, and in celerity of movement it was superior to the Army of the Potomac. The latter army never acquired the mobility of the other two, but must have come close to it before the end of the Wilderness campaign. In fortitude and tenacity, however, it was quite their equal, and it was superior in organization and discipline. It was repeatedly defeated through the incapacity of its commanders, but it was never routed or demoralized. Beaten and driven back with dreadful loss, it was still ready to give a good account of itself, and still stood between the enemy and the capital. We do not say that the solid martial qualities of this army of immortal renown were imparted to it by any one General. They belong to the race and were ripened amid the social and civil conditions of our branch of the race; but it was McClellan more than any other one commander who massed those qualities into a well-disciplined and scientific army. Meade has said, "Had there been no McClellan there could have been no Grant, for the army made no essential improvement under any of his successors." Together with his talent for organization McClellan had qualities which attached men to him with genuine affection. To the end of the war there were many officers and men in the army who believed in him. Men who had suffered wounds and sickness and defeat under McClellan, and who had been led by Grant to the victorious end of the war, loved McClellan as no soldiers ever loved Grant. That McClellan made poor use of the precious gifts of the gods is true—but we must recognize that he had received them.

We have space for but few words about McClellan's character and capacity. As a man Gen. Michie admired him greatly, and he must have had many fine qualities to so endear himself to the common soldiers and to men in the highest places. Michie says that he "was ever the pure, clean-minded Christian gentleman; a true patriot, a man of sweet and gracious mien, and of tender and loving disposition. He drew all hearts in responsive affection to his wonderful personality, and there was never a commander so universally beloved by his troops." Much of this must be true—most of it, perhaps—and yet we can never forget his personal disloyalty to Scott, and especially to Lincoln. Of this weakness Michie mercifully says little; but his private letters and his "Own Story" reveal it frequently. He says that "the Administration has neither courage nor military capacity"; time and again he refers to himself as the destined savior of the country; he is often at little pains to hide his contempt for the great, magnanimous man who had been so patient and kind and loyal to him.

As an organizer he was of the first rank; in the strategy of the library he was diligent, enthusiastic, and learned; in the tactics of the field he was irresolute, timid, and slow. Antietam was the only battle in his whole history in which "he exercised personal direction," and of this Michie says: "It does not seem possible to find any other battle ever fought in which more errors were committed than are clearly attributable to the commander of the Army of the Potomac." But of this McClellan himself says: "Those in whose judgment I rely tell me I fought the battle splendidly and that it was a masterpiece of art." The old soldier of the Army of the Potomac would have to go far to find a more pathetic story than that told in this little book.

HENRY G. PROUT.

Stories of Old Virginia.*

Marion Harland has been before the reading public too many years to occasion any doubts in one's mind before the perusal of her latest book, "In Our County." The volume is a collection of ten stories, all dealing with Virginia life of about fifty years ago. Some of the stories are drawn from the writer's own stock of memories; others developed from dim suggestions and half-forgotten incidents of her early life. All of them are told with the directness and simplicity which marks most of Mrs. Terhune's writings.

None of the stories, it is true, reaches the high degree of merit of "Dr. Dale," but they all bring to the reader's mind some vivid picture of bygone days now tender, now fearful, according to the mood of their creator.

"Dodder," the first tale, is a pathetic picture of the faithfulness of love, the self-effacing devotion of a woman to the man who has come to her as the realization of her youthful ideals. The mournfulness of the story is scarcely relieved by our own private conviction that the man wasn't worth the sacrifice of her life or that he himself was the embodiment of selfishness and cowardice.

"The Family Skeleton" is a strong story based upon the theory of intermarriage—a story almost sinister in its logical development. It is well that "Samuella" follows closely upon its heels, for by reading that pretty romance terminating in a blissful comedy the reader is more able to compose his nerves. "At the Spa," a comedy with its little dash of tragic moral; "V. V.," bright, cheerful, and vivacious, and "Marthy," a story of the devotion of an old black nurse to a foundling "left by the angels," are all pretty pictures of "ye olden days," giving the reader vivid flashes of the men and women who lived and had their being then. "The Desire of His Eyes" inspires a feeling of honest disgust, while in "The Lethe Mystery" Mrs. Terhune has woven a good old-fashioned hair-raising ghost story.

The book is illustrated with pretty views and scenes of Virginia among which were enacted these romances, tragedies, and comedies. Aside from her Literary Hearthstones Series, Mrs. Terhune has established herself, by her recent excursions into the field of fiction, a no mean romancer and "teller of idle tales."

*IN OUR COUNTY. By Marion Harland. Stories of Old Virginia Life. 12mo. Pp. vii-465. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

His Home in Toronto Visited and Described.

HIDDEN in the heart of the older section of the City of Toronto the home of the author who is often acknowledged to be the greatest living master of style using the English language presents a rare illustration of rus in urbe. Surrounded on all sides by quiet streets, the low red walls, which protect without too jealously concealing it, inclose a picture that one would hardly expect to come upon outside of old England.

From the open iron gates spreads a vast sweep of lawn, shaded by splendid trees, elms, oaks, and maples, whose perfect proportions testify to generations of unfettered growth. The lawn slopes gently upward toward the house, to which you proceed by a curving gravel path leading to a flight of broad stone steps.

The Grange is built of brick blackened with age, and almost buried beneath the interlacing vines that have climbed from foundation to roof. It presents a plain, two-storied front with projecting wings, and without being in any sense imposing conveys the pleasant impression of ample room and comfort.

A dignified manservant having responded to your ring, you enter a spacious hall richly furnished with pictures, tapestries, glass cases filled with rare china, and some wonderful chairs and settees carved out of black walnut. To the right are the drawing rooms, to the left the dining room, beyond the broad staircase, and everywhere in bewildering profusion are objects either of artistic or historic value and interest.

For the Grange is one of the historic houses of Canada. In the days preceding the securing of responsible government, when the country was ruled by the famous Family Compact, a small oligarchy which controlled not only all the Government offices, but nearly all the business of the Province of Ontario, the Grange was the favorite meeting place of the members of the compact, and many a time did they hold high revel in its handsome dining room or earnest consultation as to the best method of maintaining their ground against the persistent aggressions of the popular party.

To Prof. Goldwin Smith it has come through marriage, and it certainly seems fitting that a place possessing such associations should be occupied by one who has made the history of the English people his special field of study and has taken so profound an interest in their colonial development.

The man servant, having taken your card to the master of the house, he presently appears, and greets you with gracious dignity. Very tall and spare, Prof. Goldwin Smith, despite the slight stoop that befits the student, and the manifest marks of time in his grave, dark countenance, hardly conveys the idea of his actual age, for he is only two years short of being an octogenarian. His eye is keen, his voice full and steady, his movements brisk, and to all appearances there may be many years yet ere the summons hence shall come to him.

After a brief tour of the drawing and dining rooms he leads the way to the study, built by himself since coming into possession of the property. It forms the right wing of the house, and is a long, lofty room, with three great windows looking out upon the lawn, and having a southern exposure that insures the pleasantest light. Books in well-ordered array cover the walls from floor to ceiling, and there are convenient chairs and desks, but in the centre is a rather unusual piece of furniture for a study, to wit, a big English billiard table.

It is now covered with a cloth, and bears piles of papers, which are evidently being examined, and, presuming that this is its chief use, I remark upon the ample accommodation it affords.

"Oh!" replies Prof. Goldwin Smith, "that is only a temporary arrangement, and you would be surprised to see how quickly those papers can be cleared away. I have many a good game upon that table."

The western end of the room is filled by an imposing fireplace with an overmantel richly carved in oak, and having this inscription from Cicero, so appropriate to one who has made history his life work: "Magna vis veritatis qui facile se per se ipsa defendat," ("Great is the strength of Truth, who is easily her own best defender.")

As may be readily imagined, the contents of the closely packed shelves have little to do with light literature. History, philosophy, and theology are most fully represented, with such slight concession to fiction as certain sets of standard novelists would imply.

From this handsome, congenial room the former Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford and the present Emeritus Professor of History at Cornell University continues unceasingly to give to the world, either through the medium of journals and reviews, or from time to time in more enduring book form, the ripe results of his study, experience, and cogitation concerning the political and theological problems which confront humanity.

That he should do so to the neglect of purely literary subjects is a matter of much regret to all who are familiar with his "William Cowper" and "Jane Austen" and who would hail with pleasure and gratitude similar studies so delightful and satisfying.

"Have you any work of special importance in course of preparation at present?" I asked with a glance at a pile of manuscript upon the desk by the window.

"No—nothing of an extended character," was the answer. "I occasionally write an article for the reviews upon some subject that appeals to me, and contribute regularly to The Farmer's Sun. I am also making a revision of my political histories of England and of the United States which I hope to complete if my health permits, but beyond that I have nothing on hand, and no special plans for future work."

The marvelous multiplication of books nowadays came in for comment. "There would almost seem to be more books than readers," he said, "but upon the whole it is a good sign. By far the greater proportion of what is being printed is at least harmless, though much of it may not be particularly helpful, and the greater the number of readers the wider the circle of general intelligence."

As the founder of The Canadian Nation, The Week, and The Bystander, all of which, it is to be regretted, proved too good to live, Prof. Goldwin Smith's personal experience in journalism has been rather unique, seeing that he in no case sought to obtain any pecuniary profit out of these ventures, but launched them entirely in the public interest.

The admirable literary criticism provided by some of the leading American papers came in for his approval, and he considered it a good sign of the times that there should be a wide appreciation of such work.

In connection with this subject mention may fitly be made of the striking manner in which Prof. Goldwin Smith has just proved his profound interest in the intellectual development of his adopted country by giving on behalf of himself and his wife the handsome sum of $10,000 to Toronto University to be expended upon the library in such manner as the university authorities may deem best.

In the letter accompanying the gift reference is made to the millenary of King Alfred, the legendary founder of the donor's old college at Oxford, and it is stated to be intended as a tribute to the restorer of English learning as well as a mark of interest in the university.

The example thus set to the moneyed men of Ontario who have not yet by any means realized their opportunity in connection with the provincial seat of learning is one that it is hoped will inspire imitation.

Apropos of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, which at the time of writing this is exciting such intense interest throughout the Dominion of Canada, a passage in an address just delivered by Prof. Goldwin Smith, at the opening of the Normal School in Toronto, is peculiarly timely.

The Minister of Education in his remarks had referred to the professor's former connection with Oxford University, which allusion brought forth the following reminiscence:

> As Professor of History there I had one interesting and delightful pupil, our present King. [Applause.] While he was at Oxford I used to lecture to him privately, on history, and afterward had to go and examine him. He never allowed me to see that he was bored, and the King who could be bored by a professor without showing that he was bored [laughter] should be quite able to listen to a municipal address.

Although his advanced years compel the professor to take life easily, he is in no sense a recluse. He both gives and attends many dinner parties during the season, at which his brilliant conversational powers render him the central figure. He is also the originator of the Round Table, a group of men who have made their mark in the fields of finance, education, and art, and who dine together monthly in order to discuss some question of the day, and, as evidencing the catholicity of his interest in human activity, I may mention seeing him but a week ago a pleased spectator at the contests for the amateur athletic championships of Canada, in which representatives from England and the United States as well as from home took part.

Prof. Goldwin Smith spends the greater part of the year at the Grange. He finds the harsh Canadian Spring somewhat too trying, however, and usually goes to Lakewood for the months of March and April.

How serene is his view of life as he draws near its close may be gathered from his remark to one who was congratulating him upon having attained his seventy-eighth birthday.

"According to the Psalmist, if by reason of strength our years be fourscore yet is their strength labor and sorrow, but I must say that while I have found mine full of the first they have been free from the second."

J. MACDONALD OXLEY.

Yale Contributions to American History.

Yale's anniversary has inspired some scholarly and timely works, two of which will be welcomed by lovers of American history. That extraordinary accretion of private papers, inclusive of journals, itineraries, letters, and miscellaneous writings known to students as "Stiles Diary," will appear for the first time in print under the editorship of Prof. Franklin B. Dexter, one of the librarians of Yale University, whose long familiarity with these literary and historical treasures, and with the entire life of the institution as well, has preeminently fitted him for the task. Dr. Stiles will be recalled as the distinguished and unique character who presided over the college in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and whose observations on every uppermost and suggestive topic in every field of current activity extended over a period of twenty-five years. The

work—which the Scribners are about to issue in three octavo volumes, with a total of nearly 1,900 pages—cannot fail to be a mine of wealth, especially for delvers and historical experts in that important transitional epoch of Revolutionary and Constitutional progress marked by the dates of the diary.

From 1769 to 1795 is a period worth living over again in the company of a keen, accurate, highly intelligent and frequently deliciously quaint contemporary. In the direction of college news and tendencies, educational, statistical, and scientific inquiry, and theological criticism, no journal of the time can compare with it. As President Stiles met nearly every leading man of the country, so many of whom visited New England and passed through New Haven, his sources of information were unequaled. Over 6,000 names appear in the writings, indicating the extent of his personal and general interest. Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Dr. Price, and a host of others were his correspondents. The value of such a contribution to the history and literature of the country, inclusive of Prof. Dexter's discriminating annotations, will be recognized.

The second work—already briefly announced and which is promised during the current month—is the biography and memorials of Nathan Hale, by Prof. Henry P. Johnston of New York. The young patriot has been growing in the estimation of the present generation, and it is understood that the author will ground him more firmly in our regard and affection through the additions he has been able to contribute to Hale's correspondence. From the merely collector's point of view Hale's letters have a remarkable value, and to the biographer they should be invaluable. The present work promises three o more new letters from his pen—recent "finds" in a way—and a hitherto unpublished set from his friends. Judging from Prof. Johnston's previous monographs on the Revolution there is likely to be some sharp handling of traditions and stories that have gathered about the "martyr's" memory, seemingly detracting from the fine grain of his character and adding nothing to the true story of his career and sacrifice. This volume is to be issued as a "privately printed" work, limited edition, and in letterpress and illustrative material will be a somewhat sumptuous publication. Twenty full page artotypes, including fac similes of Hale's letters, documents, memorials, portraits, and maps are promised as part of the historical and new material

The Rubaiyat from the Vale Press.*

One of the most notable of recent editions of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam is just ready. The text chosen for this beautiful reprint is that of the first FitzGerald version, which was originally issued bearing the imprint of Bernard Quaritch, London, in 1859. The present edition, like the original, contains but seventy-five quatrains instead of the hundred and one which appeared in later editions. It also contains the famous opening quatrain, which most authorities agree in thinking was sadly weakened by FitzGerald's subsequent alterations.

Naturally the most important aspect of the volume lies in the perfection of all its mechanical details and the appropriateness of its decorations. The book, which is one of the Vale Press issues, was printed at the Ballantyne Press, London, during the past Summer, its entire decoration and arrangement having been the work of Mr. Charles Ricketts.

The volume is printed on a beautiful quality of unbleached Arnold paper, hand made, which bears the fine water mark shown in all the Vale Press issues. The type chosen, large capitals, is bold and striking. The volume is almost devoid of ornament, and depends for its effectiveness, to an unusual degree, upon the perfection of its press work and the dignity and beauty of its type, the ink used being very black and of unusual brilliancy. The book contains a well-balanced page, 8¼ by 5½ inches in size, showing three quatrains to the page. There are but two ornamental initials, both in black, the principal decoration of the pages being quatrain and page numbers in finely designed Roman numerals printed in red. There is also a very sparing use of the little leaf ornaments, in both red and black.

The volume contains a striking frontispiece and border designed and engraved by Mr. Ricketts, which is worthy of being counted among the latter's most successful work. The border, the same in design for both the frontispiece and opening page, is unusually fine. It shows interlaced vine leaves and bunches of grapes, so printed as to be unusually light and graceful in effect. The frontispiece border is very narrow, but wide and bold on the opening page. The latter also contains an unusually effective initial letter. The frontispiece shows finely designed lettering on a lower panel; the upper portion, about two-thirds of the entire page, containing a finely designed and engraved vignette, in which the spirit of the text is appropriately shown. The color values are unusually well preserved in both pages, thus adding very materially to the artistic success of this volume.

The false title is in black, the volume's colophon, which is printed in red, being particularly striking. The binding is in the familiar blue boards, with paper label, showing title in black in fine lettering on the right-hand upper corner of the front cover, the back of the volume being in unbleached muslin. The size of the type employed has made it necessary to break each line, so that the quatrains are printed in eight-line verses, the whole making a most effective page.

For many reasons this volume is one of the most attractive of the Vale Press issues, and as such is to be commended to all book lovers who may desire to procure a single specimen of the issues of this celebrated press. The volume is one greatly to be desired by all Omar collectors, and consequently one to go rapidly out of print and increase greatly in value.

*THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Fitz Gerald Version. Text of the 1859 Edition. Decorations designed and engraved by Charles Ricketts. Pp. 71. London: The Ballantyne Press. New York: John Lane. $10.

Seumas MacManus Honored by His Fellow-Townsmen.

The return of Seumas MacManus from his recent wedding trip was made the occasion in Mouncharles, Donegal County, Ireland, of an ovation. Mr. MacManus had been married to Miss Anna Johnston, whose poems, signed "Ethna Carbery," have attracted considerable attention. Mr. MacManus and his bride were waited upon by a deputation of his fellow-townsmen, who presented him with a dining-room clock in Cararra marble, on which was inscribed, "Presented to Seumas MacManus on the occasion of his marriage, by his friends and admirers in his native village."

On the motion of the Chairman Mr. McDevitt, the Secretary, read an address, to which Mr. MacManus replied:

It gladdens me to feel the warm affection which your address breathes, and I cannot tell you how highly I value every kindly word in it. It delights me all the more, too, inasmuch as it voices the feelings of not only comrades in the national cause, but likewise the ungrudging regards of those neighbors with whom I forcibly differ on almost every question affecting the national status of our common country.

As child, boy, and man I grew up and spent almost all of my happy years among you, my kindly neighbors. Every one of you can recall, as I myself with affection recall, the days of my earlier little toils and struggles. And, though, since those barefoot days, my fortunes, thank God, have changed, I hope and believe that you never have found, and never will find, any change in myself, or any lessening of the respect and affection in which I have ever held you, my own people.

Some years ago I went sorrowfully from our hills, and took the trackless westward way which, alas! so many thousands of our poor, brave boys and girls have been tearfully taking for generations gone. Yet, when fortune smiled, I hastened back to the dear, dark hills which had cradled me, joyfully intent upon making my home henceforth among them, and the little absence only deepened in my soul the love of our country and love of our people, which, from childhood, was ever the strongest feeling that flourished there.

And to have this tangible testimony that my affections are so warmly reciprocated truly and deeply delights me. For I would a thousand times rather that the name of Seumas MacManus were breathed with affection under the lowliest roof-tree in our hills than—if we may conceive such—that it were sounded amid acclamation in the literary circles of New York and Boston.

And here let me express my sorrow that much as I have written I have not yet penned anything really worthy a son of Ireland. Yet I have for long years dreamed of such, and I one day hope to see my dream realized.

I give you my sincerest thanks for this beautiful present which you bestow upon me. I shall treasure it, and be vain of it, and proudly point to it in future years as an earnest of your generous regard and affection for me.

My wife joins me in gratitude for the kind words you say of her. I am proud to think that in her I have brought to you one who loves our country and our people truly and tenderly, and who is delighted at the anticipation of being one of us, and uniting with us in every good work whose cause is that of Tir-Conaill and of our mother, Ireland.

Sidelights on Eton.*

Eton has naturally become famous for the number of statesmen it has graduated. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Mr. A. Balfour, the late Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Kimberley, Mr. G. Curzon, and many others, are old Etonians. Therefore the world in general is interested in the school which turns out such men; a fact well witnessed some years back by the warm reception given to the little humorous sketch, "A Day of My Life at Eton," by George Newton Banks.

Mr. Banks has again become sponsor for another book of sidelights on the school which lies in the very shadow of the royal Castle of Windsor. "An Eton Boy's Letters" were "selected and arranged" by him. If this sketch of Etonian life is not as brilliant as the first alluded to, it is equally humorous, and quite repays a half-hour of one's time. The letters begin with the schoolboy's first impressions received in the fourth form, and carry one over a period of seven years; at the end of which the sixth form fellow who has just gotten his leaving book from the Head, puts his head down on the table and "feels pretty low." It is not only regret at leaving the place which makes him feel so bad. Hear his comment, his delightfully natural and very human comment, a little later on:

"There is a certain amount of something like irritation at the idea of everything going on here just the same when I am gone. I suppose every one has more or less the same feeling under similar circumstances. If the whole thing would bust up and stop it wouldn't matter so much; but one's personal importance isn't sufficient to bring that about."

No, it isn't; and so the school founded by Henry VI. in that little town across the Thames from his castle still goes on. To-day the school numbers over 1,000—twice as many as William of Wykeham's Winchester—and its graduates include far more men of title or genius than those of any other English public school. We notice in these "letters" that their writer means to go to Cambridge from Eton. Of late years, however, it has become the tradition for Etonians to go to Oxford rather than to Cambridge; and especially to Christ Church, which has in consequence received much the same reputation among English colleges as Eton has among the schools.

*THE ETON BOY'S LETTERS. Selected and Arranged by the Author of "A Day of My Life at Eton." 16mo. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited.

NEW BOOKS NOW READY

Up and Down the Sands of Gold

BY MARY DEVEREUX

Author of the very successful "From Kingdom to Colony."

A Story of the present time, the events occurring in an American seashore town.

12mo. $1.50.

JOY AND STRENGTH FOR THE PILGRIM'S DAY

By MARY W. TILESTON

A Companion Book to "Daily Strength for Daily Needs," over 200,000 Copies of which have already been sold.

18mo, 80 cents net, postage 8c. extra; white and gold, $1 net, postage 9c. extra; red line edition 16mo, $1.25 net; postage 10c. extra.

The Story of a Little Poet

By SOPHIE CRAMP TAYLOR, with 10 full-page plates by Alice Barber Stevens.

12mo, $1.20 net, postage 15c. extra.

Holly Berry and Mistletoe

By MARY CAROLINE HYDE, with 12 illustrations by Reginald B. Birch.

12mo, 80 cents net, postage 8c. extra.

LITTLE MASTERPIECES BY ALPHONSE DAUDET

A new illustrated edition, comprising "Letters from My Mill," translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, and "Monday Tales," translated by Marian McIntyre. 2 vols. 16mo. In box. $2.50.

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, Publishers

254 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

NOTABLE FICTION.

Dr. van Dyke's "The Ruling Passion."*

Of few can it be said with such truth as of Dr. van Dyke, "Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit." His touch has been felt upon subjects as many and as diverse as that of the versatile doctor for whom the graceful compliment was penned. Sermon, lecture, poem, essay, story, volumes profound and philosophic, "trifles light as air"—all these have flowed from Dr. van Dyke's pen, and all are characterised by ripeness of scholarship, depth and tenderness of feeling, and that indefinable atmosphere that we call culture. But added to these, Dr. van Dyke has the gift of the light hand and the grace of abstention. He knows how to bring his work to perfection by deft and delicate touches, and then how to refrain from overmanipulation, and how to stand aside and let it make its own appeal. His trinity of enthusiasms are equally rare; his genuine and hearty love for books, nature, and humanity.

With such equipment it is small wonder that his work should be marked by peculiar distinction and charm, and that his readers themselves should have a sense of distinction in that they are admitted into the home of his thought with such royal hospitality, and even into the intimacy of his delicious fooling.

All that has delighted these "guest friends" in his former books is to be found in the collection of short stories which he calls "The Ruling Passion." Each tale illustrates some dominant passion which has "its place and power in human life." The author does not ignore romantic love, but declares that just because it "is so universal, it is often to one of the other passions that we must look for the distinctive hue, the individual quality of a life-story." Dr. van Dyke's aim is "to tell about some of these ruling passions simply, clearly, and concretely." How well he has done this the stories themselves bear witness. One sees from these how he has embarked what may be called his most precious convictions in regard to the relation of fiction to human life.

The book is prefaced by "A Writer's Request of His Master," a prayer too beautiful not to quote. Would that every writer had it upon his desk!

Lord, let me never tag a moral to a story nor tell a story without a meaning. Make me respect my material so much that I dare not slight my work. Help me to deal very honestly with words and with people, because they are both alive. Show me that as in a river, so in writing, clearness is the best quality, and a little that is pure is worth more than much that is mixed. Teach me to see the local color without being blind to the inner light. Give me an ideal that will stand the strain of weaving into human stuff on the loom of the real. Keep me from caring more for books than for folks, for art than for life. Steady me to do my full stint of work as well as I can, and when that is done stop me, pay what wages thou wilt, and help me to say from a quiet heart a grateful Amen.

For Dr. van Dyke this prayer is by way of being abundantly answered. There is never a moral tagged to any of the eight stories of "The Ruling Passion," yet each has a meaning deeper and richer than lies upon its surface. The book cannot fail to leave its readers stronger in faith and hope, more loyal to duty, closer to the heart of man, nature, and God. It is fitting that a book so rare in quality should be printed with such distinction as to type and press work as the Merrymount Press knows so well how to bestow.

Mr. Cable's New Novel, "The Cavalier."*

Despite the dramatic and really exquisite love story embodied in this latest book of Mr. Cable, its prevailing interest is martial, and has to do with the machinery and sentiments of war rather more than with the peculiar delights of courtship. The reader receives a detailed impression of the exciting game played forty years ago on the Southern battlefields from an author who, like his hero, served in the Mississippi cavalry and saw for himself the army life he describes. As is usually the case with the genuine soldier, he puts no fine writing into his description. We hear the cursing and chaffing, the whimpering and groaning of the men; we become familiar with the washing and dressing of wounds, we see death and heroism and cowardice, wild charges and the every-day hackwork of war, commingled in more or less confusion.

Many a war story has been more interesting from the point of view of the general and uninstructed reader through having a less veracious quality, but it is a long time since any book of fiction has recalled so brilliantly the very spirit of days well known to a generation growing old, and seldom thought of by the succeeding generation. The following description, for example, is only one of many bearing the unmistakable stamp of familiarity with scenes which every one who rode under either flag in 1863 and 1864 must recognize. It is worth quoting at length as an antidote to the various absurd, flowery, ranting, empty pictures of so-called warfare to be found in most of the fiction that has the civil war for its background. In Mr. Cable's account we get the undiluted and unspiced flavor of the fight as it was tasted not by the happy warrior—"he whom every babe in arms might like to be"—but by a Southern boy to whom it was all in a day's work and not to be bragged about:

Three hours later the stars still gleamed down through the balmy night above the long westward galloping columns of our brigade that for those three hours had not slackened from the one unmitigated speed. The Federal regiment of whose plans Charlotte had apprised Ferry had been camped well to the southward of this course, but in the day just passed they had marched to the north, intending a raid around our right and into our rear. To-night they were resting in a wide natural meadow through the middle of which ran this road we were on. Around the southern edge of this inviting camp ground lay a considerable stream of water; the northern side was on rising ground and skirted by woods, and in these woods, as day began to break, stood our brigade, its presence utterly unsuspected in all that beautiful meadow whitened over with lane upon lane of the tents of the regiment of Federal cavalry, whose pickets we had already silently surprised and captured.

Now, as warily as quails, we moved along an unused woodcutters' road and began to trot up a gentle slope beyond whose crest the forest sank to the meadow. We were within a few yards of this crest, when a small mounted patrol came up from the other side, stood an instant profiled against the sky, bent low, gazed, wheeled, and vanished. Over the crest we swept after them at a gallop and saw them half way down an even incline, going at a mad run and yelling, "Saddle up! saddle up! the rebels are coming! saddle up!" The bugles had begun the reveille; it ceased, and the next instant they were sounding the call to arms. It was only a call to death; already we were half across the short decline and coming like a tornado; in the white camp the bluecoats were running hither and yon, deaf to the brave shoutings of their Captains; above the swelling thunder of our hoofs rose the mad yell of the onset, and now carbines peal and pistols crack, and here are the tents so close you may touch them, and yonder is one already in a light blaze, and at every hand and under every horse's foot is the crouching, quailing, falling foe, the air is one crash of hurrahs and groans, screams, shots, and commands, horses with riders and horses without, plunge through the flames and smoke of the burning tents, and again I see Ned Ferry with the flat of his unstained sword strike pistol or carbine from hands too brave to cast them tamely down, and hear him cry, "Throw down your arms! For God's sake throw down your arms and run to the road! run to the public road!"

And still every moment men fell, and what could we do but smite while the foe's bugles still rang out from beside his unfurled standard. Thitherward sprang a swarm of us and found a brave group massed on foot around the colors, men and officers shoulder to shoulder in sudden equality. I saw Ned Ferry make straight for their commander, who alone had out his sabre; the rest stood with cocked revolvers, and at twenty yards fired low. Ferry's horse was hit; he reared, but the spur carried him on; his rider's sword flashed up and then down, the Federal's sabre turned it, the pistols cracked in our very faces, and down went my leader and his horse right into the bottom of the whirlwind, right under the standard. I saw the standard bearer bring down one of our men on top of Ferry, and as Ferry half regained his feet the Federal aimed point blank against his breast. But it was I who fired and the Federal who fell. As he reeled I stretched out for the standard, and exactly together Ned Ferry and I seized it—the same standard we had seen the night before. But instantly, graciously, he thrust it from him. "'Tis yours!" he cried in the midst of a general huzza, smiling up at it and me, and I swung the trophy over my head. Then he turned ghastly pale; his smile faded to an unmeaning stare; two or three men leaped to his side, and he sank lifeless into their arms beside his dying horse. I was swinging from the saddle to my leader's relief when a familiar voice forbade it, and old Dismukes came by at a long trot, pointing forward with the reddest sabre I ever saw and bellowing to right and left with oaths and curses, "Fall in, every man, on yon line! Ride to yon line and fall in, there's more Yankees coming! Ride down yonder and fa'—here you, Legs, there; follow me, and shoot down every man that stops to plunder!"

Now I saw the new firing line, out on our left, and as the rattle of it quickened the Colonel galloped, still roaring out his rallying cries, and wiping his reeking blade across his charger's mane. Throngs gathered after him, the high road swarmed with prisoners double-quicking to the rear under mounted guards; here, thinly stretched across the road at right angles, were our horse holders, steadily, coolly falling back; further forward, yet vividly near, was our skirmish line, crackling and smoking, and beyond it the enemy's, in the edge of a wood, not yet quite venturing to fling itself upon us. We passed Gen. Austen standing, mounted, at the top of the rise, with a number of his staff about him. Minie balls had begun to sing about them and us, and some officer was telling me rudely I had no business bringing that standard, when something struck like a sledge high up on my side, almost in the armpit; I told one of the men I was wounded and gave him the trophy, our horse holders came suddenly forward, every man afoot rose into his saddle, and my horse wheeled and hurried rearward at a speed I strove in vain to check. Then the old messmate to whom I had said good-bye at this very hour just a week before came and held me by the right arm, while I begged him like a drunk-and-disorderly to let me go and find Ned Ferry. But he said Lieut. Ferry was in a captured ambulance ahead of us and of our hundreds of prisoners; that a full creek and a burning bridge were between us and the foe, and that the fight was over.

This is neither blood and thunder nor rose water; it is war.

Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Circumstance."*

Imagine a handsome, well dressed, able, unscrupulous adventuress introduced into well-bred, conventional Philadelphia society and you have the nucleus of Dr. Mitchell's "Circumstance." He has assembled there in a diverse company a butterfly girl of that type which is more truly "a man's woman" than Mr. Norris's largely built heroine; an admirable, well poised young woman, who is, nevertheless, singularly unmagnetic, a delightful and congenial married pair, a struggling medical student, an ascetic clergyman, a prosperous banker, two tiny ladies in reduced circumstances, a clever young doctor and an absurd older one, a weak rascal, and various other personages of well-marked characteristics, but the chief interest of the book centres in the adventuress and her victim, a man of culture and of wealth, about whom she weaves a cunningly devised web of baleful fascination. Becky Sharp is the ideal adventuress, and all others must needs suffer from the inevitable comparison. Dr. Mitchell's Mrs. Hunter is leaden and heavy-footed beside the little witch of Vanity Fair; she treads ponderously where Becky flashes like a bit of flame, and while we are conscious of a smacking admiration of Thackeray's dauntless and conscienceless heroine, and of a feeling that somehow her creator has been too hard upon her, we have only a cold dislike for Mrs. Hunter, despite the one soft spot in her heart, and we grudge her the comparative success of her schemes. Perhaps it is unfair to her to keep in mind the prototype of her species, and she is undeniably well done, so well done that we are not content to have her as we must. We long to know the end of her career, and that of the "silly fly," whom her flattering song has lured up her "winding stair." The love affairs and other intricacies of the plot are of quite minor importance.

Next in interest to this portraiture are the revelations of the author's own heart and mind which he makes in glimpses too transitory and tantalising. A man of Dr. Mitchell's wisdom and wealth of experience can make no remark bearing upon humanity that is not illuminating and suggestive. "Circumstance," like the author's other books, is full of such scattered gold of knowledge and of thought.

As a novel, however, it is not altogether satisfactory. It lacks warmth and color, and, while the characters are most carefully and cleverly drawn, they do not really live. The story is cumbered by episodes unessential in its movement, and occasionally it lacks probability. Could a clergyman, however muscular, could Sandow himself, snap a gold cross by the nervous grip of his fingers in a strenuous moment? We should like to see the feat.

The title and the motto are scarcely borne out in the development of the tale. In a sense, every novel, every life, may be labeled "Circumstance," but we fail to find in Dr. Mitchell's book the particular insistence we expect on "the effect of circumstance upon character." "The Adventuress" would have been a title more frankly indicative of the story.

While we have found "Circumstance" somewhat disappointing, its characters less living than others that have come to us from their creator's fertile brain, and the book, upon the whole, less impressive than its ability would seem to assure, it is, nevertheless, a virile and strong piece of literary workmanship, far and away above "the common ruck of fiction" turned out in these later days by the gross and the ton. It will command and hold its readers, and, if it be possible for them to linger over it, ere it is pushed out by the next "great book of the year," they will find therein not a little that comes home to every man's business and bosom.

By Mrs. Burnett.*

The heroine of romance is usually a young person whose lover is pretty sure of finding the strenuous life thrust upon him. Fascinating, adorable, high-souled she may be, but she is not often comfortable to live with. Anne Elliott, Elisabeth Bennet, Eleanor Dashwood, and a very few others are notable exceptions, women who actually condescend to be charming to their own relatives and friends, and who are as wholesome "for human nature's daily food" as they are satisfying to their lovers' excited imaginations. In Emily Fox-Seton, Mrs. Burnett has added an altogether delightful figure to this little group, a character so lifelike, and so noble in its rare unconsciousness of self, that it deserves the immortality that has come to Miss Austen's gentle heroines.

One does not often find a pleasant story more pleasantly told than "The Making of a Marchioness." Every one of its few figures is singularly real, the setting is the beautiful one of a fine old English country seat, the dialogue is spirited and clever, and the dénouement quite too good to be true—but, then, we should have been inconsolable had the author done anything else.

We have always regarded Mrs. Burnett's idyl of "Louisiana" as unapproachable, even by herself, but "The Making of a Marchioness" is a finely contrasted companion picture. The perfect simplicity, the unconsciousness of self so absolute as to rise above unselfishness, which shone through the lineaments of the untaught North Carolina farmer, are in this latest story embodied in the person of a well-born but penniless Englishwoman with most touching and winsome results.

A hundred books, "with a moral tacked

---

*THE RULING PASSION. Tales of Nature and Human Nature. By Henry van Dyke. With illustrations by W. Appleton Clark. Pp. 296. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*THE CAVALIER. By George W. Cable. With Eight Full-Page Illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy. 8vo. Pp. 311. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901.

*CIRCUMSTANCE. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., LL. D. In one volume. Pp. 495. 12mo, cloth. New York: The Century Company.

*THE MAKING OF A MARCHIONESS. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illustrated by C. D. Williams. In one volume. Pp. 187. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.10.

HIS MOST DRAMATIC NOVEL

The CAVALIER

By GEORGE W. CABLE

With Eight Capital Illustrations

By HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY

WHAT "THE TRIBUNE" SAYS:

"It is packed with incident, with a soldier's adventures, but each detail is deftly adjusted to a single aim, which is to carry certain lovers and their sweethearts through thrilling and unhappy times to joyous peace. We are grateful to the author for his vivid picture of Confederate camp life and fighting. But we are most grateful to him for a romance which in interest and in literary quality is one of the best things he has ever produced."—New York *Tribune*.

All Booksellers, or $1.50

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

on," will fall broken-winged to the ground, while such a portrayal as this flies straight to the reader's heart and lodges there, a gracious and inspiring presence.

For the sake of poetic justice we are willing to have the verisimilitude of the story marred by its ending. It is true that in real life,

When we look for crowns to fall,
We find the tug's to come—that's all,

and that a flesh and blood Emily Fox-Seton would have gone on living in stuffy London lodgings and trudging about on other people's errands. It is true that, instead of winning "the richest and rankiest," as well as the best of lords, she would have gone on looking at happiness through another's eyes, finding such looking strained of all its bitterness by her own sweet nature. But it is good to have the ways of this world set right, if only in our fiction, and we are grateful to Mrs. Burnett for bestowing genuine fairy-tale happiness upon that most shining of all temperaments, the kind that, like the face of Moses, "wist not that it shone."

A prettier, daintier, more sparkling story than "The Making of a Marchioness" will be far to seek. To its distinction and charm it adds the rare merit of the creation of a character so noble, so tender, so original, that it deserves to live beside the best-loved heroines of English fiction.

Mr. Hornung's Amateur Cracksman Again.*

When we consider that Raffles is a criminal, a "cracksman" of superior order, whose professional exploits form the obvious and immediate interest of the book under discussion, and that the chief element of this interest lies in the ingenuity with which Raffles manages to hoodwink and despoil his fellow-men, it behooves the intelligent reader to justify or at least to explain the hold taken upon him by Mr. Hornung's most successful creation. It is a hold not essentially dependent upon the skill with which Raffles conducts his profession, considerable as that skill is, and calculated to please the type of mind to which a difficult problem brilliantly solved always appeals independently of any moral question involved. Raffles is not always brilliant. At times—notably in the affair of the jewels and the duplicate boxes—he shows a poverty of resource and a childishness of method incompatible with his highly developed intellectual activity. As a criminal he is not always convincing. But as a man, a potential gentleman, a comrade capable of inspiring intense and boundless affection, a leader whose sportsman spirit claims the unswerving allegiance of his followers, he is never otherwise. It is the Raffles marred in the making whose charm we cannot resist, and Mr. Hornung is much to be congratulated upon the delicacy of intuition with which he reconciles the fellow's unconscionable calling with his instincts of fastidious refinement, with his contempt for the sly, the mean, the hypocritical, with his chivalry in love and loyalty in friendship.

Not only the substance of this interesting biography, but its form, is greatly superior to the ordinary "criminal" story. The phrasing is delightful, and despite certain mannerisms the conversation of Raffles is as crisp, as unexpected, as various to the reader as to Bunny who hears it with the ears of a worshipper. Mr. Hornung has not let his work pass from the pages of the magazine to its place between book covers with merely the conventional proof-reading of the overworked or uninterested author. A comparison between magazine and book shows the most careful revision. Where a thing has been fairly well said it is said with greater point, here and there a careless repetition or a hackneyed expression is changed or cut out, and the general result is a style with added distinction and the quality of freshness that is attained by just such labor. The sequel introduced in "To Catch a Thief" was perhaps a mistake, hinting of the melodramatic too strongly for the restrained tone of its environment, but of such mistakes Mr. Hornung makes very few; his respect for his art equals that of Raffles for his, and certainly would be difficult to excel the latter.

*RAFFLES: FURTHER ADVENTURES OF THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. By E. W. Hornung. With fifteen illustrations by F. C. Yohn. Pp. vi.-301. Small 8vo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.50.

A Romance of the Crescent City.*

It may be said at once that "The King's Messenger" makes a strong bid for popularity, and will undoubtedly win it. It is fair to add that it does this by legitimate methods and by reason of its intricate plot and passionate love story. American fiction may be reach in novels of character and adventure, but not much ingenuity and inventiveness have been shown in the construction of plot, and, after all, the real strength of a novel, just as of a play, lies in the suspense and breathless interest with which the reader is made to follow the unraveling of a tangled web. The opening chapter of "The King's Messenger" engages the interest at a bound, and not until the closing chapter is reached is the spell lifted. To the mystery of plot there is added the mystery of romance, which colors the forgotten magic that lies like a charm on the threshold of Louisiana history; indeed, notwithstanding Mr. Cable and Miss Grace King's work, no part of our country and no period of our history still hold so rich a harvest for the romantic and dramatic reaper.

"The King's Messenger," we understand, was inspired by an actual historical figure of the old Creole aristocracy which came to light through some letters that had been preserved since the time of their writing early in the eighteenth century. The story opens in the year 1723, when Bienville, known as the Father of Louisiana and the founder of New Orleans, had been recalled to France, and Périer had succeeded him as Governor. New Orleans was in a state of political ferment and discontent, bred in large measure by a growing republican sentiment and by the loyal adherents of Bienville. One of these adherents was Capt. Laville, a brave soldier and an ardent lover, whose daring and independence fit him admirably to play the part of hero. Rossart, the Chief of Police, was his deadly enemy and rival in love, and he stopped at nothing to undermine the influence of Laville, both as a political opponent and as the wooer of Lady Jeanne.

The scene that ensues is one of the most exciting and novel episodes in recent romantic fiction, and the constructive power of the writer is singularly displayed by turning what might have been a natural climax into a deeper embroilment of the events that lead to the dénouement. Laville escapes and comes to the rescue of Jeanne, but only to make his own case more hopeless than ever. Rossart contrives to charge home to Laville the cause of an Indian massacre which occurred at Fort Rosalie on the night when the Captain was really in New Orleans, but as his presence there, if known, would sacrifice the honor of Jeanne, Rossart trusts to Laville's silence to bring him to judgment and have him shipped to France. Laville demands a trial, and Jeanne, learning of his imminent fate, and knowing that she alone can say the word that can save him, throws prudence to the winds and resolves to save Laville at any cost. The brief trial is held in a wing of the Governor's house while a grand fête and ball are in course of progress, gathering up as it were, in a climax, the gay unconsciousness of impending trouble, the loose mirth and laughter which in that day went hand in hand with danger and death, which we are made to feel vividly in the panorama of life unfolded in these pages. It would be unfair to divulge the final scenes of the story and the turn of events which restore Bienville to power, establish the honor of Jeanne, exonerate Laville, and ultimately crown love's victory; suffice it to say that the solution is wholly unexpected and with a thrill of surprise which always denotes a satisfying conclusion.

"The King's Messenger" is a first novel by a new writer, Suzanne Antrobus. It has some of the faults of a hand that has not yet become firm and sure in its grasp of language, and upon these carping critics may seize if they choose. It would seem ungrateful to us, however, to pick flaws in a first novel which shows so much power, and which serves us well with an engrossing romance of a period and of a people that were in themselves romantic and picturesque. In point of style "The King's Messenger" is a novel of emotion, and is carried on a flood tide of feeling that will appeal more readily to readers of sentiment than to the merely intellectual. But after all, warm sentiment plays a much larger part in our life than cold intellect, and the writer who would appeal to the widest audience must enlist the universal suffrages of the multitude.

*THE KING'S MESSENGER. By Suzanne Antrobus. Post 8vo. Ornamental cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

An 18th Century Romance.*

The eighteenth century was an age rich in spoils for the romancer. Never since has such an abundance of material been found ready at hand, only needing the pen of the writer to weave it into shape. It was the day of the wits and the gallants when men vied with each other in grace of form and elegance of manner; when dueling and gaming were the order of the day; when a pretty speech was more applauded than a heroic deed, and when the younger men, eager to enter into the field, paid homage to the master wit of all, Horace Walpole, who led them a merry race of epigram and satire. It was the time when Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith crossed swords of speech, when Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, sold kisses for her husband's votes, when Garrick flourished, and Mrs. Abington stole men's hearts, and more often their heads. An age of gossip and gossipmongers—the very hotbed from which sprang Sheridan's comedy "A School for Scandal"—and it is the presentation of the environments in which young Sheridan lived, the life he led which must inevitably have produced his play, that Mr. F. Frankfort Moore has embodied in his book, "A Nest of Linnets." Indeed it is more, for it is the life of Sheridan himself up to the time of his romantic marriage with Elizabeth Linley that Mr. Moore has set forth, surrounded, it is true, with a well-balanced tale of fiction.

The romantic element of Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan's life was sufficient in itself to make a love story of keen interest, and not one phase of that romance has Mr. Moore allowed to escape him. So skillfully has he woven it with his own story that tender sensibilities could never be jarred by any harsh mangling of history for effect.

Elizabeth Linley, the eldest daughter of Thomas Linley, a well-known music master of Bath during the eighteenth century, was the handsomest of a family of handsome daughters, all gifted with voices of such surpassing beauty that it was small wonder that they had been dubbed "the nest of linnets" by one of the wits of the day.

And it is this Elizabeth Linley, as virtuous as she was beautiful, who afterward became the wife of Richard Sheridan, whom Mr. Moore has chosen as his heroine. Whether it be true, as some biographers

(Continued on Page 734.)

*A NEST OF LINNETS. A Novel. By F. Frankfort Moore. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. v.-417. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

2ND EDITION OF 10,000 NOW READY:

Dr. James Ball Naylor's New Book

The Sign OF THE Prophet

It will be remembered that Dr. Naylor scored a great success a few months ago through his great Ohio novel,

RALPH MARLOWE,

Now in its 50th thousand.

Therefore this new book from his pen will receive a royal welcome. It is a tale of the war of 1812, full of exciting scenes and rapid action.

SIMPLY ENTRANCING!

is the verdict given by those so fortunate as to obtain advance copies.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Published by

THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

SYLVIA: *The* STORY *of* an AMERICAN COUNTESS

SYLVIA is the heroine of a new novel, entitled SYLVIA: THE STORY OF AN AMERICAN COUNTESS. She lived abroad, and is described by one of her admirers as "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN IN EUROPE." Twelve artists, known for their types of beautiful women, were invited each to make a drawing expressing his idea of the of the charming heroine. Their pictures are all reproduced as illustrations in the book. By a natural suggestion, all persons who like a good story and admire beautiful woman are now asked to give their opinion of the types represented. Each reader is invited to choose from among the pictures the one which, in his judgment, represents the most beautiful woman, and to indicate the order in which he thinks all the others should rank. The person whose list comes nearest to the choice of the majority will receive A PRIZE OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($500).

SYLVIA: By EVALYN EMERSON. The Story of an American Countess, with pictures of the heroine, by ALBERT D. BLASHFIELD, CARLE J. BLENNER, J. WELLS CHAMPNEY, HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY, LOUISE COX, JOSEPH DE CAMP, JOHN ELLIOTT, C. ALLAN GILBERT, ALBERT HERTER, HENRY HUTT, ALICE BARBER STEPHENS, A. B. WENZELL.

A PRIZE OF $500.00

The book itself is a charming and clever love story, readable and interesting from cover to cover. It is on sale everywhere, and each volume contains full particulars and a slip on which the reader is to register his choice. The voting is very simple; it is a matter on which every one will naturally have an opinion; and the prize of $500.00 is worth guessing for. Order through the book stores or send $1.50 direct to the publishers.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

"Here is a good Story," says the *Bookman.*

THE ROAD TO RIDGEBY'S

"A romance full of action, true pathos and genuine humor." *Chicago Tribune.*

$1.50.

An important series of plain-spoken letters to girls about their Education, their Social Relations, and their Personal Conduct.

TO GIRLS.

By HELOISE E. HERSEY, head of Boston's famous school for girls: "Of keen interest to every girl and to every mother of girls." Very attractively bound, cloth.

$1.00 Net.

Among the new volumes are

EDWIN BOOTH, EMERSON, LONGFELLOW, AGASSIZ, WHITTIER.

Send for Special Circular.

BEACON BIOGRAPHIES

"Contain exactly what every intelligent American ought to know about the lives of our great men," says the BOSTON HERALD. "A monumental collection," says R. H. Stoddard. 75c. each.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY BOSTON

NOTABLE FICTION.

(Continued from Page 733.)

aver, that Miss Linley was actually deceived by the protestations of the infamous Capt. Mathews to such an extent as to plan her elopement with him is a matter open to doubt, but we prefer to take the same romantic view of the situation as has been taken by Mr. Moore. At any rate, the fact remains that Richard Sheridan most heroically rescued her from the grasp of one of the most unscrupulous villains of his day, and, masquerading as brother and sister, the two young people pushed on to a convent at Lille, where Miss Linley sought to find rest and peace.

This is the beginning, the foundation upon which Mr. Moore builds his story, and he has gabled it with all the pretty graces and touches of that artistic time. He has skillfully brought in Mrs. Abington to play her part of love and sacrifice in the tale, showing a softer, tenderer side to that lady's character than we were wont to attribute to her. His men of fame do not merely figure as names in the book, but into the mouth of each he has put some characteristic phrase, words, or thoughts turned into some delicate shaft of wit or satire such as might have really issued from the lips of George Selwyn, Mrs. Cholmondeley—that sprightly sister of Peg Woffington—and any of the other belles and dames of fashion.

The book is one such as might be expected to follow Mr. Moore's former work, "The Jessamy Bride," and in its purity of purpose, sprightliness of style and delicacy of touch should appeal to a large number of readers.

No Honor Among Thieves.*

Three most accomplished rascals meet at the Hotel of the Three Desires in Singapore. This is a rendezvous for cutthroats. Gideon Hayle is a master scoundrel. That superb principle "of honor among thieves" he entirely ignores. Codd and Kitwater have come across the traces of a treasure in Burmah. There was a Frenchman who discovered it, and Codd and Kitwater got rid of that Frenchman, and presumably by foul means. Now begins the intricate and perplexing detective yarn. In the middle of a jungle the three find the treasure. It is a prime hoard. There are rubies, emeralds, sapphires, all uncut, but of phenomenal size. As the clever Gideon makes it out there are millions to be "scooped." The three fill their pockets, merely sampling the lot, and then exhausted lay down to rest. Then Mr. Gideon certainly plays a mean trick on his comrades. He picks their pockets of the assorted gems and quits. He has a hard time getting clear of the jungle, but finally he reaches England, and around him in his belt there are the precious stones worth a quarter of a million of pounds.

But what happened to Gideon Hayle's companions? Why, the Chinese caught them and tortured them. Codd had his tongue cut out, and as for Kitwater the Chinese gouged out his eyes. Now that splendid detective Fairfax, who can invariably sight a needle in a haystack, enters en scène. The blind Kitwater and the mute Codd are in England, and they employ Fairfax to ferret out that exceedingly mean man Gideon. The detective finds his match in Gideon. The two are chasing one another through many chapters. London and Paris are ransacked, Gideon is an illusive person, and comes and goes as he pleases. A niece of Kitwater joins in the hunt. Finally Gideon is rounded up at Palermo.

The finale is this: The blind Kitwater clutches his victim Gideon and the two fall locked in each other's arms into the sea below, and—and necessarily, Fairfax marries Margaret, Kitwater's lovely niece. There are only four or five people killed in the story, and Mr. Guy Boothby is to be lauded for having been so sparing of human life.

The Writer's First Novel.*

"The Westerners," by Stewart Edward White, is the writer's first novel, and, while full of the enthusiasm and some crudities of the young author, shows promise. The episodes and local color suggest actual experience rather than imagination. And the standards of the times as set in the book seem very acceptable of that most interesting epoch in our country's history, the settlement of the West. The stupendous undertaking of rendering in synopsis, without loss of continuity, the cause, performance, and result of Custer's expedition and raid, the author effects successfully. His knowledge of Indian character and habits rings accurate and is most interesting reading. Descriptions of Indian life are generally either depressing or melodramatic. Mr. White strikes a medium and gives a large share of prominence in his story to their realistic portraiture.

It is the discovery of valuable ores in the Black Hills and the natural inrush of wealth seekers that form the warp of the tale and give it its title. It is life at Copper Creek, after exciting Indian episodes, that is the woof. The patterns, standing out in relief, are the characters.

The hero-villain is a half-breed Indian, whose character and characteristics, both National and individual, are convincingly delineated. It is his revenge for an imagined insult that carries him through all the situations in the book. It is not his wish to find revenge in dealing death, but in depriving his insulters of what they most cherished. A desire, cruel and calculating, typical of his race. Everything seemed to connive for the assistance and execution of his plans. He is able to ruin one of these supposed insulters, who withdraws from the town amid much shooting and oratory. The child of another insulter falls into his hands, and evolving her character in opposition to her Puritan instincts, a heritage from New England parents, becomes his life purpose. He brings her, when nearing womanhood, to the rough camp, where she is the only woman. Though no romantic idol, assures the author, she becomes the comrade of the miners and a habitué of the Little Nugget, her supposed father's, Lafond's, saloon.

"The Westerners" is full of motion and is typical of its time. When we balance each phase we must accept it as sincere and accurate. Though the expression and composition are not that of a finished or experienced writer, there are many quotable sentences, and, best of all, a certain grasp and enthusiasm which the patron should distinguish, and which should be encouraging to its creator.

By the Author of "David Harum."*

"The Teller" is so slight a thing that we fancy its author would have deprecated its publication. It is rather of the nature of a sketch intended for transference upon a larger canvas than of a finished story. Its sole interest lies in the fact that it came from the hand which wrote "David Harum."

The chief value of this little book lies in the letters describing the writing and the publication of that widely read novel, and in the statements from Mr. Westcott himself which should put a decisive end to the always "footless" search for "the original." Mr. Westcott declares that "David Harum," like every other lifelike character, is not a photograph, not even a composite one. An individual may furnish an outline, but it is the literary paradox that the more accurately an author copies from life, the less lifelike are his creations. Imagination is the vital spark that must make the dry bones live.

The letters from the unnamed publishers who rejected "David Harum" show these gentlemen in an admirable light—conscientious, painstaking, courteous, devoid of the vice of omniscience. That they made a mistake in not "enriching their exchequers" is very clear. Whether or not they were guilty of a literary error is at least not proved. However, since "David Harum" has made a sad world smile, one should feel only gratitude to its author, with regret that, while he lived to have his book accepted and commended, he did not reap its golden rewards, nor the richer harvest of public delight and approbation. The sketch of his life shows a character of singular rectitude and unselfish beauty, a mind versatile and richly endowed. While the imperative demands of an irksome business held his literary faculty in check, from that business came at last the creation by which its author will be remembered, that of the village banker, "David Harum," so it is an open question whether, after all, limitation is not often of the nature of a mold into which otherwise discursive talents are run, instead of a weight for their repression and crushing.

God Save the King.*

When we are told that Julia Marlowe's dramatic eye was immediately caught by the scenic and melodramatic possibilities of "The Sword of the King," and that she will produce it early in the season with due attention to historic accuracy in detail and appropriate indifference to expense, we begin to see a reason for the being of "God Save the King." The heroines in both stories are cut from the same cloth and made after the same fashion, the heroes develop from phenomenal children into phenomenal men—there is a difference of religious faith to be settled at the point of the sword, a King to be defended, and problems of love and adventure to be happily solved.

Following so rapidly upon "The Sword of the King," (1900,) it is not a matter for surprise that "God Save the King" should move more heavily over a track which even the author must feel is beaten almost to dryness in spite of the adventures with which it bristles. The adventures themselves lack—what? Not intensity—there are two chapters in which we sup full with horrors; not romance—there is no lack of the improbable and picturesque; not the interest of a lover—"God Save the King" is as essentially a love story as it is a story of adventure, and besides these elements of interest has both atmosphere and color. Mr. MacDonald has also achieved realism in his manner of relating what given in résumé would ring familiarly in the ears of every boy lover of the dime novel. We feel that it is the story of his own life that Christopher and no other is telling in language whose individual words are as much a part and parcel of the times as their phrasing is.

Mr. MacDonald shows an unusual power of bringing alive into our midst past times, dramatic insight in his use and treatment of the untold story of the Venner plot, and the same historical imagination we touched upon a little while ago in Charles's reasons for refusing to spare even one of the conspirators. But neither dramatic insight nor dramatic incident can supply the place of dramatic interpretation; and in this—the interpretation of passion—Mr. MacDonald is lacking, as well as in the power of sustained and coherent narration, the interest of suspense, and the power to realize character. On the other hand, "God Save the King" breathes the spirit of conscientious and scholarly work, with here and there sentences of really fine writing—as in the description of Lydia Ashcroft's first look upon her dead husband, and the whole tone of the book is sane and wholesome.

Another Book on Rugs.*

Development of heating apparatus for modern houses has done as much as anything else to enliven the market for Oriental rugs, because it has made carpets unnecessary and permits people to have hardwood floors which are easily swept and yet can be made comfortable with rugs. The increased taste for color in rooms has helped the vogue for fine Oriental rugs, which are as yet unsurpassed by the work of Europeans and Americans. German and English factories imitate Oriental rugs with machinery, but a little acquaintance with the Oriental article is sufficient to cure any one of a desire to own them. Unfortunately aniline dyes and machinery are making their way in the Orient also. Hence the price has risen for the old Oriental rug which was made at a time when the cheap mineral dyes of commerce were unknown where the rugs were made. Moreover, age does much to soften and enrich colors from vegetable dyes. A dark red, rather turbid-colored rug will in time, if exposed to the sun and air, often become an exquisite affair of a dull rose color. The Orientals naturally have known this. So it was that before the taste for Oriental rugs grew in the West better prices could be obtained for the finest old pieces in Persia or India than in France or England.

The writer of this handbook attacks her subject in a workmanlike way, and while giving a good deal of information regarding the people who still make good rugs in Anatolia, Persia, and India, the methods of work, and the dyes still used, does not linger over the matter, but is content with brief statements to the point. Twenty-four plates in color and black and white furnish the reader with specimens of many typical rugs, and there are six more plates from photographs which exhibit the weavers and looms and other matters relating to the fabrication of rugs and their transformation.

After some mention of early weaving by Egyptians and others, the methods of Egyptians, Turks, and Persians are taken up, Hindus, Afghans, and Turkomans, then that of miscellaneous Oriental rugs. Among the rare pieces no longer made are the work of a traveled Pole who settled down in Warsaw, and the "hunting" rugs of Persia, which have old hunting scenes depicted on them.

But it is not alone the rugs of Central Asia, China, India, and Persia which are mentioned by Mrs. Holt; she has room to call attention to the Abnaki rugs designed by Mrs. Helen Albee at Pequaket, N. H.; the Sabatos, made under Mrs. Douglas Volk's orders in Lovell Centre, Me., and the Onteora rugs produced by Mrs. Candace Wheeler. She has not forgotten the efforts made in the same line at Berea College, Kentucky. Navajo and other Indian rugs figure in the colored plates. It is unfortunate that our Indian weavers have been tempted to lay aside the old dyes and use mineral colors, owing to their convenience and cheapness. We see the extreme Occident and Orient suffering from the same trouble. All honor, then, to William Morris in London and the ladies above mentioned in America for striving to overcome the invasion of poor dyes by producing rugs colored with vegetable infusions warranted while changing under the effects of light and time to change in the direction of greater beauty of tone!

Buyers of rugs will find this a very useful book, since it covers a wide field very well, and may prevent them from making grave mistakes in the buying of rugs. Mrs. Holt has not tried to figure or describe the most marvelous pieces of rug weaving known to her, but has chosen fine examples of a sort that can be had; in orther words, her examples are not museum pieces. It cannot be said that she has escaped mistakes, especially in the archaeology of rugs, where her figures and facts as to antiquity are somewhat wild at times, and also with regard to symbols found on rugs, a little chapter that has nothing to commend it; but these are flaws it would be ungracious to point out in view of the success of the manual in meeting more important requirements. The book may be heartily commended for its text as well as for the colored illustrations.

"The New Americans" will stand as the title of Alfred Hodder's novel, shortly to come from the press of the Macmillan company, and not "The Heirs of Yesterday," as at first announced. The book deals with members of the new generation in the new America; with their energy, their confidence, and their audacity, while the plot turns on the conflict between the purposes and ideals of the old generation and of the new.

---

*MY STRANGEST CASE. By Guy Boothby. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 300. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

*THE WESTERNERS. By Stewart Edward White. 12mo. Pp. viii.-344. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

*THE TELLER. A Story by Edward Noyes Westcott, author of "David Harum." With the Letters of Edward Noyes Westcott. Edited by Margaret Westcott Muzzey. And an Account of His Life. By Forbes Heermans. In one volume. Pp. 113. 12mo. Cloth. New York D. Appleton & Co. $1.

*GOD SAVE THE KING. By Donald MacDonald, author of "The Sword of the King." In one volume. Pp. 354. 12mo. Cloth. New York: 1901. The Century Company. Price $1.50.

*RUGS: Occidental and Oriental, Antique and Modern. A Handbook for Ready Reference. By Rosa Belle Holt. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1901.

Houghton Mifflin & Company's New Books

A Multitude of Counsellors

Being a Collection of Codes, Precepts, and Rules of Life from the wise of all Ages. Edited, with an Introductory Essay on the Ancient and Modern Knowledge of Good and Evil, by J. N. LARNED. Large crown 8vo, $2.00, *net*; postpaid, $2.19.

A singularly rich and varied collection of the maxims and condensed wisdom of sages of all times. It includes Egyptain, Greek, Roman, mediæval, and modern aphorisms and proverbs, concise and pithy expressions of the world's best judgment on the most important matters of human life and conduct.

Footing It in Franconia

By BRADFORD TORREY. 16mo, $1.10 *net*; postpaid, $1.20.

This is a record of happy days out of doors in New Hampshire mountains. Its humor and enthusiasm are delightful, and the style is charming.

The Golden Arrow

By RUTH HALL, author of "The Black Gown," "In the Brave Days of Old," and "The Boys of Scrooby." With a frontispiece. 12mo, $1.25, *net*; postpaid, $1.40.

A story of Roger Williams's days, the hero defending Anne Hutchinson and rescuing her daughter from Indians. It is full of historic incidents and the zest of great events.

Old Ballads in Prose

By EVA MARCH TAPPAN, Ph. D. With four Illustrations. 12mo, $1.10, *net*; postpaid, $1.20.

Modern versions in admirable prose of ballads formerly sung by minstrels,—Willie Wallace, How Robin Hood Served the King, The King and the Miller of Mansfield, Earl Mar's Daughter, The Queen's Champions, Patient Annie, and sixteen others.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.

Brentano's Stationery Department

Wedding Invitations, Announcements, Reception and Visiting Cards, Address Dies, Monograms, Crests, Dinner Cards, Leather-Goods

Writing Papers In this department we constantly maintain a stock of the best and most exclusive WRITING PAPERS, appropriate and fitted for all forms and needs of polite correspondence

Engraving executed promptly in fashionable and correct style, and at less cost than usually prevails elsewhere for work of the best class

SPECIMEN DESIGNS FREE
SAMPLE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

Brentano's, Union Sq., New York

TOOTHSOME TALES TOLD IN SLANG,

By BILLY BURGUNDY.
PRICE 75c.
Published by
STREET & SMITH.
For Sale Everywhere.

QUERIES.

J. B., Paterson, N. J.: "Noticing the request of Mrs. M. D. B., of Sandusky, Ohio, for the verses sung at the funeral of Vice President Hobart, I send you the beautiful lines entire.

'Weary hands, O weary hands,
Resting now from life's endeavor,
From the conflict, from the fever,
Peaceful lying where ye fell,
O folded hands, farewell, farewell.

Gentle heart, O gentle heart,
Faithful service didst thou render,
Beating ever true and tender;
On thee lies the silent spell,
O loving heart, farewell, farewell.

Parted soul, O parted soul;
Passed beyond this earth's portal,
Entered through the gate a mortal
Into life no tongue can tell,
Weary soul, farewell, farewell.'

"The words are by Dr. R. W. Raymond; music by F. X. Chwatal."

"L. A. L.," Columbia University, New York City: "In answer to E. Helf, Bay Tenth Street, Bath Beach, L. I., the four lines quoted are from 'Le Premier Regret,' poem, by Lamartine, first published in the 'Harmonies Poetiques et Religieuses,' afterward in the last chapter of 'Graziella.' This charming idyl has been published by D. C. Heath & Co., with the poem as part of the last chapter. (D. C. Heath & Co., 97 Fifth Avenue, 'Graziella,' by Lamartine, cloth, 177 pages, with notes and introduction, 35 cents; by mail, 40 cents.")

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.: "There was a request in 'Appeals to Readers' from Mrs. E. M. Stewart, Hillsdale, Mich., for a short story about a woman who used trust funds to go and visit a dying daughter. This story, called 'Sally Ann's Experience,' was written by Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain of Kentucky, and was published in The Woman's Journal of Dec. 1, 1900."

E. DODDS, 429 West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "In reply to Melville Chater's inquiry in regard to the original painting by Rosa Bonheur of 'The Horse Fair,' I would say that there were two of these pictures, the one a replica of the other. One of these is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the other, purchased by the late H. W. F. Bolckow for his art collection at Marton Hall, after his death was sold at Christie's and bought for the nation, and is now in the National Gallery, London."

"BOX 21," Hendersonville, N. C.: "I appreciate the information given in a late issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW by W. P. Adams, Cambridge, Mass. The poem 'Silence,' by S. Miller Hageman, is the one I was in search of. In the meantime letters have been received by me literally from North, East, South, and West, giving the same information about the same poem. It seems to be more widely known and appreciated than one would have supposed."

"R. B. L.," Bath, N. Y.: "Will some one kindly give me the name of the author of a little poem entitled 'Fate,' beginning 'Two are born the whole wide world apart,' and ending 'and this is Fate'?"

The author is Mrs. Susan Marr Spaulding, who was born in Bath, Me. She now resides in Philadelphia.

L. K. of New York City writes: "The list of works which 'condense or generalize what a full college course is necessary to teach,' published in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 31, 1898, Page 803, has no doubt served as a valuable guide to many of your readers, especially those who are not collegians, and it appears to me that a supplementary list of the same general character is now in order. I myself would feel very grateful for such a list, and I suggest that a republication of the original one would not be without good results."

The list referred to by our correspondent is as follows: Prof. Maspero's "Dawn of Civilization," Prof. Maspero's "Struggles of Nations," Erman's "Life in Ancient Egypt," Prof. Sayce's "Ancient Empires of the East," Prof. Mahaffy's "Empire of the Ptolemies," Mahaffy's "Greek World Under Roman Sway," Mahaffy's "Social Life in Greece from Homer to Menander," Mahaffy's "Greek Life and Thought," Mahaffy's "History of Classical Greek Literature," Jebb's "Classical Greek Poetry," White's "Classical Literature," Saltus's "Imperial Purple," Guizot's "Civilization in France," Kitchin's "History of France," Green's "Short History," Buckle's "History of Civilization," Lecky's "Rationalism in Europe," Lecky's "European Morals," Saintsbury's "Short History of French Literature," Saintsbury's "History of Elizabethan Literature," Gosse's "History of Eighteenth Century Literature." Saintsbury's "History of Nineteenth Century Literature," Gosse's "Seventeenth Century Studies," Gosse's "From Shakespeare to Pope," Rossetti's "Early Italian Poets," Stephens's "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," Stedman's "Victorian Poets," Stedman's "Poets of America," Symonds's "Studies of the Greek Poets," Symonds's "Renaissance in Italy," Pater's "Renaissance," Pater's "Plato and Platonism," Pater's "Greek Studies," Mrs. Pattison's "Renaissance of Art in France," Woltman and Woermann's "History of Painting," Lubke's "History of Art," Rockstrow's "History of Music," Hawkins's "History of Music."

WILLIAM KAUFMAN, 134 Grand Street, New York City: "Kindly inform me through THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW whether Francis N. Thorpe's "Constitutional History of the American People, 1776-1850," is an authority on that subject? If not, please mention other books of a similar character."

Mr. Thorpe's book (Harper's, two volumes, $5,) is extremely interesting. Among other works which should be studied are Bancroft's "History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States," (Appleton's, $2.50;) Curtis's "Constitutional History," (Harper's, two volumes, $6, an elaborate treatise;) Fiske's "Civil Government in the United States," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1;) Landon's "Constitutional History and Government," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3;) Scott's "Development of Constitutional Liberty in the English Colonies of America," (Putnam, $2.50;) Sterne's "Constitutional History and Political Development," (Putnam, $1.25;) Stevens's "Sources of the Constitution," (the Macmillan Company, $1.50;) Straus's "Origin of Republican Form of Government," (Putnam, $1;) Von Holst's "Political and Constitutional History of the United States," (Callaghan, eight volumes, $25;) Wilson's "Congressional Government," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"L. A. M.," Detroit, Mich.: "The article in a recent edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on American humor interested me in John Phoenix, (Derby.) Kindly give me a sketch of his life. I have one of his books, and would like to know something of its author."

Capt. George Horatio Derby was born in Dedham, Mass., April 3, 1823. He was graduated from West Point, and served in the Mexican War, (1846-7.) For the next thirteen years he was on various surveys and explorations in Minnesota, California, Texas, and other Western and Southern States, and during this period wrote, over the name of John Phoenix, the humorous sketches which appeared in 1855 under the title of "Phoenixiana; or, Sketches and Burlesques." While in the service of the United States Coast Survey, in charge of the erecting of lighthouses on the coast of Florida, he received a sunstroke, which resulted in softening of the brain, and from which he died in New York May 15, 1861. In 1865 some of his other humorous productions were published under the title of "The Squibob Papers." In 1897 John Vance Cheney edited for the Caxton Club of Chicago an edition of his works, entitled "Phoenixiana," which included several unpublished drawings by Derby, and also his famous satirical "Proposed Changes in the Uniforms of the United States Army."

"WARREN," Troy, N. Y.: "In reference to the Grandpa" inquiry in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, some sixty-five years ago I possessed a volume called 'The Boy's Own Book.' It contained a chapter devoted to 'Draughts.' At the head of the picture was a table, upon which was a checkerboard, showing the position of the pieces at the ending of the game. On one side of the table was an old man leading back with an air of good-natured chagrin, and on the other side a lad, apparently just risen from his chair, pointing his finger at his opponent, with a face lighted up with triumph, and underneath the lines:

"'To teach his grandson draughts, then,
His leisure he'd employ,
Until at last the old man
Was beaten by the boy.'

I never saw the lines as a part of a longer poem, and always supposed they were written simply to explain the picture."

"AZOR," Trenton, N. J.: "Who is the Miss Burdett-Coutts who purchased the famous copy of the first edition of Shakespeare's plays? Can you give me some definite information about the history of the play of 'Don Caesar de Bazan?'"

Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, the first Baroness Burdett-Coutts, partner in Coutts & Co., bankers, was born in 1814, the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett. In 1881 she married William Ashmead Bartlett, who assumed her name. He was born in 1851. Victor Hugo introduced the character of Don Caesar in "Ruy Blas," first produced in 1838 at the Theatre de la Renaissance. In 1843 Dennery & Dumanoir borrowed the character, and produced the play which is now seen in this country in two different forms. The best of the three adaptations, given in England in 1844, is by Dion Boucicault. "Don Caesar" also figures in Wallace's opera "Maritana," produced in 1845.

"J. C. B.," Madison, Wis.: "Will you please tell me through your query column what is the present address of James Lane Allen?"

Mr. Allen can be addressed in care of his publishers, the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"H. W. B.," New York City: "Responding to the inquiry of John D. James in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 24, I would say that in 1853 John Gray, 110 Fulton Street, New York City, printed a collection of sundry publications, &c., relating to the attack on the General Armstrong in Fayal Harbor. Copies of this can probably be found in the library of the New York or the Long Island Historical Society. If not, I can put Mr. James in the way of seeing one. 'The Naval War of 1812,' by Theodore Roosevelt, published in 1900, gives two pages to the affair in Chapter I. of Part II. Capt. Samuel C. Reid, the commander of the General Armstrong, was a visitor at the house of my father, Commodore Isaac Brinckerhoff, Medical Director United States Navy, when I was a little boy. He had some time before been shot through the body while searching for his son at the Astor Place riot. In 1861 I met at Hull, Mass., an old sailor named Kibble, who was a powder boy on the British sloop Carnation during the action, but did not take part in the boat attack. Later I saw in a Bowery pawnshop the gold-hilted and scabbarded sword that was presented to Capt. Reid by the Legislature of New York, and at the Columbian Exposition I was delighted to find the General Armstrong's 'long tom,' a twenty-four-pounder, captured from a French frigate by the British and brought here by a New York merchant before the War of 1812. The Brooklyn Institute has a fine oil portrait of Capt. Reid."

Appeals to Readers.

W. M. STONE, 411 East Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "If 'A. S.,' New York City, who wrote Sept. 21, asking about the value of a New England Primer, will correspond with me, I shall be pleased, as I have a small collection of New England Primers, and am willing to add to it. I take the liberty to offer him for the copy noticed, 25 cents, if in paper, and 50 cents if in boards, in good condition."

H. AUSTIN AIKENS, 40 Cornell Street, Cleveland, Ohio: "Where can I find a poem called 'The Sultan's Dream,' or something of the sort? It tells of a potentate who dreamed that all his teeth dropped out. When he called upon the soothsayers for an interpretation, the first of them said it meant that his children would die before him, and they were beheaded; but the last one said it meant that the Sultan would outlive all his kin, and he was rewarded."

WILLIAM E. BLAKE, 181 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I am anxious for information concerning the author of the following lines:

'I saw a stately building all aglow
Beaming forth pleasure from its many eyes,
Till night was fain to smile; and one without
Stood peering in like a lost angel gazing
In at heaven. A woman, yet not a woman,
A woman fair, whose bright mouth sin had kissed,
And left the roses with their fragrance gone.
A woman upon whose wide and aching brow
Was set beauty's own seal of aristocracy.
But round the fires of whose cavernous eyes
Sat ugly crouching shadows, dark and dread.'"

"R. W. G. W.," 2 Wall Street, New York City: "I would like to procure the name and address of some collector interested in Russian genealogy and curios or the address of some dealer making a specialty of books and curios of this kind."

Mrs. F. M. CAILLE, Arlington Hotel, Rome, N. Y.: "Can any one tell me if an article written many years ago by Mark Twain, and published in a newspaper at the time, can be found in any of his collections of writings, and if so, which one? The subject is this: He—Mark Twain—was one day sitting at his desk writing, when his door was cautiously opened and a very diminutive misshapen little figure of a few inches high entered and sprang upon his desk. He introduced himself as Mark Twain's conscience. A conversation followed, in which Mark Twain asked him if he was acquainted with any other consciences, and if it was customary for consciences to go about in that way."

ARTHUR GALLAGHER, 63 South Street, Jersey City, N. J.: "Will any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW who is interested in books relating to Ireland or books in the Irish language, kindly correspond with me? I am also interested in old Catholic books and works relating to the early local history of Connecticut."

L. J. VANCE, 12 Broadway, New York City: "I should like to get some books on wines and winemaking. The best books are in French or German, but I want those in English. Perhaps some of your readers have books on this subject they would like to sell."

CIRCUMSTANCE

A Stirring New Novel

By DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL
Author of "Hugh Wynne"

Its Popularity is a Foregone Conclusion

CIRCUMSTANCE

This is a story of Philadelphia social life at the close of the Civil War. The plot hinges on the doings of an adventuress—a Mrs. Hunter. Crafty, cunning, avaricious, ingratiating, she plunges the little world of the book into the seventh sea of trouble.

Intricate of plot, increasing in interest, the reader is fascinated from the first by the schemes of this daring woman.

SECOND LARGE EDITION IN PRESS BEFORE PUBLICATION

CIRCUMSTANCE has been pronounced by a prominent critic to be "a masterly book, one of the most living and important works of fiction written by any American."

12mo, 495 pages, beautiful cloth binding, $1.50

CIRCUMSTANCE

The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

BOOKS AND MEN.

Cyrus Townsend Brady.

If the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady keeps up his present rate of producing books and lives to be not such a very old man he will be regarded as the most prolific writer of his time. There are two elements in his works, however, which are seldom found in that of a prolific writer, humanity and sincerity. He has just begun a series which McClure, Phillips & Co. will bring out under the general title, "American Fights and Fighters." Realizing that a good fight in a good cause is always worthy of admiration, Mr. Brady is doing his best work in relating the thrilling incidents in our belligerent history. Mr. Brady's interpretation of facts is usually his own. Data undiscovered, or not considered, by other scholars are employed by him in arriving at conclusions which are at variance with other historical writers. In his new book, "Colonial Fights and Fighters," this is especially true in his estimate of the character and career of Gen. Braddock. He writes:

"Nothing defeats like defeat," and poor Braddock has been overwhelmed with unmerited censure, his character and career made the subject of heartless jest, his misfortunes emphasized by undeserved obloquy, his reputation destroyed by insinuation and innuendo, and his good qualities—which were many—have been almost totally lost sight of.

Then follows an account of Gen. Braddock's long and brave service in the English army. In closing Mr. Brady says:

It was Braddock's misfortune to be the first British soldier to conduct a campaign against Indians and savages in the wilderness, and unless he were possessed of the genius which would enable him to adapt himself to unknown and unfamiliar conditions, the first soldier was fairly enough doomed to defeat. I have a great sympathy for him, and some admiration, which has arisen without design on my part from a study of the various authorities used in preparing this account. Arrogant, imperious, stubborn, self-willed, hard, he had his faults—and they were grave—but they were more than counterbalanced by his virtues.

"Lucas Malet" and Her Work.

The author of "The History of Sir Richard Calmady," which Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing is known in private life as Mrs. Mary St. Leger Harrison. She is, as is generally known, the younger daughter of the late Charles Kingsley. She was born at Eversley, in Hampshire, in 1872, and was married to the Rev. Mr. Harrison, who was for some time her father's curate, in 1876—the year after Kingsley's death. Her husband died four years ago, and since then Mrs. Harrison has lived mainly in London. Despite her early literary environment, it was not till 1882, when she was living in Warwickshire, that she published her first novel, "Mrs. Lorimer: A Sketch in Black and White." "Lucas Malet" has never been a prolific writer, and her total output, spreading over nearly twenty years, has only consisted of eight books, the best-known of which is "The Wages of Sin," which was written in Clovelly and published in 1891. Mrs. Harrison, who is half a Celt by descent, has been largely influenced by Balzac, de Maupassant, Daudet, Tolstoï, and Ibsen, and artistically her work has many points in common with the relentless realism characteristic of modern French fiction.

"Paradise Lost."

The fourth issue of the Doves Press, "Paradise Lost; a Poem in Twelve Books. The Author, John Milton," which is to be put forth in a small quarto volume, uniform with the "Agricola," published by that press, and limited to 300 copies on paper and 15 on vellum, is already fully subscribed and out of print, although the final announcement as to price and all further particulars is yet to be sent out. While the paper, type, and all other details entering into the making of the Doves Press books are unusually fine, yet this can scarcely account for their rapid rise in value. The books, three in number, which have thus far issued from this press—which is under the direction of Mr. T. J. Cobden Sanderson and Mr. Emery Walker—have gone more rapidly out of print, and consequently increased in value, than the publications of any other press, not even excepting the celebrated issues of the Kelmscott Press itself. Whether the Doves publications all go to individual book lovers or are largely bought up on speculation, the fact remains that not only is it impossible to procure copies of the "Paradise Lost" at the issue price, but on the authority of Mr. Cobden Sanderson himself, it is said to be equally true that the subscription lists for future and entirely unannounced books are also full.

Hazlitt's Writings.

It has so long been the desire of lovers of William Hazlitt's fine prose to possess his writings in collected form, that the Library Edition announced by Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. of London should be certain of a warm welcome. "For acute criticism on Shakespeare and the Elizabethan drama, profound insight into the deepest pathos and passion of poetry, and ready perception of the most delicate nuances in painting, sculpture, and the fine arts generally, Hazlitt has no peer." This edition will include his entire literary, political, and dramatic writings, only excepting his "Life of Napoleon," as well as essays, art criticisms, miscellaneous lectures, and prefaces, many of which are here first collected. The edition will be limited to 500 sets of twelve octavo volumes, to be issued monthly, commencing with October, at 7s. 6d. net per volume. Subscriptions will be taken for entire sets only. The volumes are to printed in attractive type on Dickinson paper made especially for the edition, its typography being the work of the Constables of Edinburgh. Each volume will contain a frontispiece, consisting of photogravure portraits of Hazlitt and his contemporaries. Mr. W. E. Henley will contribute a critical and appreciative introduction, which will appear in the first volume; this will also contain "The Round Table," "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays," and a "Letter to William Gifford, Esq." This edition will be under the editorship of Mr. A. R. Waller and Mr. Arnold Glover, whose work on some of the Temple Classics is so favorably known. Bibliographical and critical notes will be added, and every endeavor will be made to insure the accuracy of the text.

King Edward's Prayer Book.

The Essex House Press, in conjunction with Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, His Majesty's Printers, acting under royal letters patent, is about to issue a sumptuous edition of the Book of Common Prayer, which by His Majesty's permission will be entitled "King Edward the Seventh's Prayer Book." Samuel Buckley & Co., 100 William St., this city, have just issued a finely printed preliminary circular giving full information as to this volume, and offering subscribers to the Essex House Press publications prior rights to subscription to this Prayer Book up to Oct. 31, 1901. It is essential that this volume, to be of historic value, should bear the imprint of the King's Printers. It is, however, to be hand printed at the Essex House Press, under the supervision of the King's Printers, and while conforming to the authorized version, will rank typographically with the Great Prayer Book of Edward VI. The volume is to be printed in the new type designed by Mr. C. R. Ashbee; will contain about 150 woodcuts, and is to be printed in red and black on Batchelor hand-made paper. There will probably be a specially executed binding of green vellum, with a gold block design and clasps. The entire preparation of this fine volume is expected to occupy about eighteen months. The edition is to be strictly limited to a total of 400 copies for England and America, to be issued at $90 net per copy. There will be in addition five copies printed on vellum, which are to be had at $280 net per copy.

400 Volumes for School Libraries.

Director Melvil Dewey of the State Library has prepared a list of books which after careful consideration and canvass are thought to be the best to recommend for a five-hundred-dollar library for schools. The list provides books to the amount of $500, assuming that an average discount of one-third will be secured, except in case of a few books which are marked net, and especially allowed for. Wherever there is opportunity for choice, editions have been carefully selected. Considerations of economy have debarred mention of many excellent editions, but have not induced the recommendation of poor print, paper, or editing. An additional note gives information about more expensive editions or fuller treatises which would be desirable could they be afforded, but which cannot be substituted without exceeding the five-hundred-dollar limit or excluding something else. Where alternatives are suggested in the main list, as in case of cyclopedias, translations of Homer, &c., provision has been made for buying the more expensive work, but not both. When more than one edition is mentioned, the first is the one reckoned. The list prepared as the best to recommend for school libraries numbers about 400 volumes.

"The Personality of Thoreau."

The fame of Thoreau, the poet-naturalist of Concord, which was not very great in his own day, or even at his death, almost forty years ago, has been constantly extending since, and few American authors of his period now interest the American public more. It is a singular fact that no less than six extended biographies of Thoreau have appeared in this country and England, besides the funeral eulogy of him by Emerson, in May, 1862, so often repeated since in many volumes. The first biography was written by Thoreau's most intimate companion, Ellery Channing—copyrighted by F. B. Sanborn in 1863, and partly printed in The Boston Commonwealth, but not published as a book until 1871, and now out of print. The second was by the Scotchman, Alexander Japp, who called himself "H. A. Page," and quoted largely from Channing; his small volume was published in Edinburgh and Boston in 1877. In 1882 appeared Mr. Sanborn's authorized biography, in Houghton's series of "American Men of Letters"; in 1890 Mr. Henry Salt's English life; in 1894 a second and fuller biography by Mr. Sanborn under the name of "Familiar Letters of Thoreau," connected by pages of memorial, and in 1896 a second and popular life by Mr. Salt, published, like his former book, in London. Most of these books still continue to sell, some of them largely. Besides these, a dozen volumes of his own writings have come out since his death, (large and small,) including a collection of his poems, and there are still manuscripts enough to fill half a dozen more volumes—all written in the short twenty-five years of Thoreau's literary life.

Mr. Sanborn has now written, at the request of Mr. C. A. Goodspeed, the active young bookseller of Park Street, Boston, a small volume, "The Personality of Thoreau," intended to show particularly those personal traits and habits which have not been fully set forth by any of his biographers, not even by Channing. The acquaintance of Thoreau and Sanborn began early in 1855, and continued intimate for seven years, while the manuscripts of Thoreau have many of them either passed through or remained in Mr. Sanborn's hands, and have been drawn on by Mr. Salt and other biographers. The Journals are now held in trust by Mr. E. H. Russell of Worcester, who is arranging to publish something from them in due time. Mr. Goodspeed's book will appear in November, and will be illustrated by a fine engraving from one of Mr. H. W. Gleason's remarkable Concord photographs taken in the midst of Thoreau's scenes; also by fac simile reproductions of rare manuscripts of Thoreau; the edition will be small, (500 copies,) and the price $3. Later in the Winter he expects to publish one of the earliest literary essays of Thoreau, written out for printing in July, 1840, but withheld from publication, together with some of the unpublished poems of the young author, and one or two of his college essays. These will be edited by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, who is also making a volume of selections from Ellery Channing's poems, for publication in Philadelphia.

Brief Personal.

Word comes to us from Texas that President Roosevelt is contemplating writing a history of that State. In regard to the matter The Morning News of Dallas says:

Texas has nothing to fear from the President. For he is as great an admirer of the great Commonwealth as any citizen in it. When a man starts out to war and desires that men of a certain State shall be at his back, it is a pretty good sign that he has an admiration and confidence in the men of that State.

*** An error was made in the Boston announcements a fortnight ago which we have been requested to correct by the one most interested. The name Florence Brooks, prefixed by Miss, should read Mrs. Florence Brooks Emerson, (Mrs. Edwin Emerson, Jr.) Florence Brooks is merely the pen name of the author, to be used thus on the title page of "The Destiny," though the volume "Vagaries," by the same publishers last year, was published under the complete name.

*** No better proof is needed that The Whim, "a periodical with a tendency," has not suspended publication, as was rumored a short time ago, than the appearance of the October number of this periodical. It is a small 16mo neatly printed brochure, and evidently fills a long-felt want, for its pages are open to all who have some idea to express in brief. Its invitation to contributors is both frank and inspiring, particularly for those who, with Ruskin, believe that there are other things in life besides raiment and food and money getting. "People who think droll or whimsical thoughts are asked to contribute to The Whim occasionally. Whatever stuff the editors accept will be paid for at the rate of one thank per page." The Whim is published at 28 Campbell Street, Newark.

*** Miss Florence McIntyre Tyson, whose translation of Matilde Serao's "Sister Giovanna of the Cross" recently appeared in The Living Age, has about completed a translation of "Land of Jesus" by the same author. This book, we are informed, will have an introduction by Cardinal Gibbons.

*** Mrs. Cleary, whose "Stepmother" recently appeared in McClure's Magazine, began to write for publication when she was fourteen years of age. She published a series of "Prairie Sketches" in The Chicago Tribune several years ago, and these will shortly appear in book form. Among them are "The Story of Frances Dever," "Sent to Syringa," "The Rebellion of Mrs McClelland," and "Old Man Kennedy's Daughter."

*** Critics who have appraised "Kim" as a hastily constructed story and written in a way which denotes "a declining genius" may be interested to learn that Mr. Kipling outlined and wrote most of his most pretentious novel nearly eight years ago. Some sections, we are told on good authority, were rewritten a dozen times. Incidentally, the journeys of Kim and his Lama reproduce many of the same journeys of the author, even to the traveling toward the land of Thibet near the end of the tale.

*** Clara Morris, the well-known actress and author of "Life on the Stage," to be published next week by McClure, Phillips & Co., will go on a lecture tour this Winter under the management of Thomas W. Broadhurst. Her reminiscences of the theatre have certainly shown that she has something to tell which is worth hearing, while there can be little doubt that upon the lecture platform she will display the grace and dramatic power which contributed so much toward her success on the stage.

*** Dr. William Elliot Griffis, the well-known historian and lecturer, is the author of a book out this Fall entitled "In the Mikado's Service." No one should be better fitted to give an accurate picture of Eastern affairs than Dr. Griffis, who spent several years in the employ of the Japanese Government, Americanizing the educational system of that empire. In this volume it has been his aim to portray the tremendous upward development in all the various phases of Japanese life, due to the introduction of American ideas. He has also shown how, on account of this influence, Japan was prepared to give much needed assistance when the nations of the world were called upon to aid their beleaguered countrymen at Peking during the recent Boxer movement. "In the Mikado's Service" is published by the W. A. Wilde Company.

Out To-Day.

FOR LOVE OR CROWN,

BY ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT.

Author of "In the Name of a Woman," "A Dash for a Throne," and "By Right of Sword," of which over 100,000 copies have been sold.

This is a romantic story dealing with the intrigues of two political parties in a small Saxon principality.

The heroine, who is heir to the throne, becomes engaged to a young Englishman, and his efforts to protect her from her enemies have been made the basis of a most interesting and remarkable romance.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50. Illustrated.

Recent Successes:

THE MAKING OF A MARCHIONESS,

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

The first work in two years by the author of "A Lady of Quality," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," etc.

One of the most beautiful books ever printed.

First edition 50,000 copies.

12mo, Cloth, Illustrated, Net, $1.10. Postpaid, $1.21.

SECOND LARGE EDITION.

THE SECRET ORCHARD.

A new novel by the authors of "The Pride of Jennico," etc. Dramatic, thrilling; a story of fashionable Parisian life.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50. Illustrated.

(Tenth Thousand.)

THE VICTORS.

Robert Barr's masterpiece. The greatest political novel written in years.

Dashing and eventful as a tale of knight errantry. It is so thoroughly modern as to utilize in its machinery the operation of a department store, the stealing of a railway franchise, and the making of a Tammany Hall "boss."

12mo, Cloth, $1.50. Frontispiece by Clinedinst.

SECOND EDITION.

THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS.

BY JOHN GRAHAM.

This brilliant exposition of

"YELLOW JOURNALISM"

has met with instant success, and its first edition was exhausted shortly after publication. The second edition will be ready to-day.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

For Sale by All Booksellers.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.

POETRY AND TASTE.

Prof. Courthope's Volume of Oxford Lectures.*

THE University of Oxford has been well served by its professors of poetry, who have discharged practically the same functions as those of professors of English literature in universities of later foundation. Among occupants of the chair during the nineteenth century the names of Keble, Doyle, Matthew Arnold, Shairp, and Palgrave are enough to give distinction to the post. The lectures collected in this volume show that Prof. Courthope, who has recently been succeeded by Mr. A. C. Bradley, was well qualified to hold a place in this line.

At a time when so much criticism is merely the ingenious phrase-making of clever journalists it is refreshing to find a writer on literary subjects who can draw upon adequate reserves of scholarship and erudition. There is here no parade of learning, but every chapter gives evidence of the fact that Prof. Courthope did not attempt the rôle of an expositor before he had prepared himself, by hard study—and wide reading, to make his work adequate on the side of knowledge. His style is lucid and pleasing, without any endeavor after "smartness." Occasionally he makes a telling comparison. For instance, he says that Walt Whitman's metre bears the same relation to the universal laws of expression as the doctrines of Mormonism to those of Catholic Christendom. Again, the metrical impressionism of Kipling is described as bearing the same relation to poetry as journalism to literature. In spite of his thorough knowledge of the work of previous critics and his general conservatism of tone, Prof. Courthope is by no means a subservient follower of other writers. He thinks for himself, and does not hesitate to differ on occasion from such various authorities as Aristotle, Shelley, Wordsworth, Macaulay, John Stuart Mill, Matthew Arnold, Leslie Stephen, Max Nordau, and Lord Rosebery!

But it is his sanity of judgment that makes Prof. Courthope's lectures especially valuable, and that should gain for them the careful attention of both students of literature and professional critics. He sees through the fads and affectations of the prevailing fashion of the moment. With his wide knowledge of general literary history he is aware that some of them are not as novel as they look, and he can detect under their modern guise the exploded heresies of an earlier century. The much-abused virtue of "common sense" shows itself at its best in this volume. That term is often applied to a stupid blundering along in traditional paths or an equally stupid rejection of new ideas, because they are unfamiliar. Neither of these mistakes is committed by Prof. Courthope, who, on the contrary, balances with a judicial mind both the ancient and the modern without bias or exaggeration.

The inaugural lecture, on "Liberty and Authority in Matters of Taste," strikes the keynote of the book. As against those who plead that in the sphere of art and taste there can be no established law to limit the operations of the individual craftsman, and who rely upon the proverbial philosophy that De gustibus non est disputandum, Prof. Courthope contends that even in such matters there is such a thing as the authority of society. He then shows that, as a tribunal, neither an Academy of the French type, nor the côterie, nor public opinion can be accepted as satisfactory. The true standard is to be found in the example of the great artists, not because they are arbitrary dictators, but partly because the test of time has proved the reality of their excellence and partly because they are representative.

> I take all great poetry to be not so much what Plato thought it, the utterance of individual genius, half inspired, half insane, as the enduring voice of the soul and conscience of man living in society. The great poets and orators of Greece and Rome are justly accepted as our masters in eloquence, because their works present in an ideal form lasting records of the thoughts and emotions which the human heart experiences in the various vicissitudes of active life.

Consequently, the first principle to which the work of the literary artist must conform is the law of the universal, which puts out of court all exaggerated individualism or eccentricity. Next comes the law of national character, the social instinct which compels the artist unconsciously to individualise his idea of the universal in the light of the race tendencies, the methods of education, and the political history and character of the nation to which he belongs.

Prof. Courthope's exposition and illustration of his critical principles occupy the greater part of the volume. The first section, "Life in Poetry," includes chapters on Poetical Conception, Poetical Expression, Poetical Decadence, and Poetry and the People. The second section, "Law in Taste," discusses Aristotle as a critic, and proceeds to deal with the idea of law in French, German, and English poetry, with more detailed criticism of Chaucer, Milton, Pope, Byron, and Tennyson. A concluding chapter contains the author's final thrust at the doctrine of laissez faire.

It is surprising to find how many topics of living interest are discussed in the course of this exposition. The preacher does not wander from his text, but he nevertheless brings within his scope almost every literary subject that divides opinion to-day. In this respect Prof. Courthope's lectures are much more "actual" than might be expected from a summary of their contents. For instance, they deal incidentally with the effect of a decay of political liberty upon literary criticism; the tendency of much modern poetry to a kind of transcendental monasticism; the imitation by poetry of the methods of journalism; the analogy between the task of the modern statesman and that of the modern poet; the Swinburnian stress upon words rather than ideas; the connection between poetry and oratory; Max Nordau's "Degeneration"; the mistaken attempt of each of the arts to borrow some principle from the others; the relation of culture to good breeding (with a tremendous drubbing of Matthew Arnold for the bad taste of his reference to Mrs. Lincoln;) the number of right ways "of constructing tribal lays"; the errors due to the pursuit of novelty; the difference between artistic imitation and the copying of exact appearances; the place of the philosopher in art criticism; the combination of the styles of Bunyan and Zola in that of Hall Caine; the probable influence of the German Empire upon German poetry; the relation of popularity to greatness; the effect of advancing civilization upon poetry; and the importance of moral considerations in questions of art.

A book of this kind has the great merit that it sets its readers thinking, almost at every page. As one of its many suggestive passages we may quote the following, from the chapter on Milton. Prof. Courthope is saying that if Milton, as at one time seemed probable, had been sacrificed to the resentments of the Restoration, the world, while deploring the loss of a charming lyric poet, would have had no suspicion that there had perished in that imagination an epic poem of the same class as the Iliad and the Divine Comedy.

> The long fallow period, apparently so barren in poetical inspiration, devoted wholly to controversy, pamphleteering, and politics, was in reality needed to bring the fanciful and abstract imagination of the recluse poet into touch with the realities of the world about him. Plunging into the civic conflict equipped with his admirable artistic sense of order and proportion, a strong perception of actuality enabled him to give back an image of the war of life in an ideal form. The product of this stripe of contraries was 'Paradise Lost.'

If a second edition of these lectures should be published, it may be worth noting that a quotation from Lessing on Page 192 appears also on Page 259, and that an identical passage from Dante occurs, in different renderings, on Pages 107 and 171.

*LIFE IN POETRY: LAW IN TASTE. Two Series of Lectures Delivered in Oxford, 1895-1900. By William John Courthope, C. B. Pp. 402. 1901. London: Macmillan & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

On the Nile in a House Boat.*

The charming and appropriate in color and design have been struck in the binding of "Our House Boat on the Nile," and the illustrations are artistic in their simplicity, repose, and quality of space composition. Both cover and illustrations fill us with pleasant, anticipative thrills of the intimate intercourse under romantic and stimulating conditions to which the title invites us; but at the end of a leisurely and conscientious reading from cover to cover we frankly confess that the book has for us neither emotional nor intellectual pleasure.

And Mrs. Bacon has such opportunities to beguile and enchant. The dahabeäh is becoming a thing of the romantic past, and this voyage lies between the first and second cataracts. There are days at Abou Simbel and Kasrn Ibrim, and other days at Philae and Kalabshy, and wonders of line and color, and the silence and appeal of the Great Desert.

The book opens with a detailed account of hiring a dahabeäh and getting it off after it is hired, and gives generous space to the life on board and the characteristics of the crew and of the natives along the banks of the Nile. We learn that the women wear their hair in multitudinous plaits fastened at the end with dabs of clay, and that however lightly clad they always wear a long veil or skirt trailing behind to obliterate their footsteps "lest some one should fall in love with the impressions of their feet, which are remarkably small, and to prevent evil spirits from tracking them home."

Mrs. Bacon also tells us how to sail—shall we say?—a dahabeäh, and to manage the crew, even during the Ramadân, and much besides of historic and current interest. There is no lack of dates and authorities, and there are copious extracts from the daily newspapers dealing with the past record and future possibilities of the gold and emerald mines of Nubia; but the book is without literary quality—that feeling for the emotional and phrasal values and relations of words which even when it fails to give finish and distinction at least saves from such pitfalls as the following description of Kasrn Ibrim: "Wonderful rock! Between 200 and 300 feet out of the water it rises, quite the most stunning natural formation we have seen since leaving the valley of the tombs of the Kings, Biban-el-Muluk."

*"OUR HOUSE BOAT ON THE NILE. By Lee Bacon. With illustrations from water colors by Henry Bacon. Pp. 286. 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1901. $1.75.

During the coming year The Century Magazine will print two series of papers on the general subject of the West—"The Old and the New West;" the first series, written by Emerson Hough, author of "The Story of the Cowboy," and illustrated by Frederic Remington, will describe the movement down the waters, or the flatboat days; the movement up the waters, or the early steamboat days, and the great transcontinental emigrations. The second series, which will be contributed by Ray Stannard Baker, will cover "The Great Southwest," "The Desert," "The Tragedy of the Range," "Irrigation," &c.

A Richter Anecdote.

From The London Globe.

It is not always the great conductor that shines as a composer, though unfortunately he often labors under the delusion that such is the case. On one occasion Hans Richter was present at a concert given by a brother composer, at which the latter performed a long and not particularly interesting work of his own. When the composition came to an end Richter expressed his criticism in a very few words. "Well," he said, "I too haf written compositions to make a pile so high," raising his hand three feet from the ground. "But I haf burned them!"

The Best Shakespeare

A New Edition, Printed from New Plates and containing New Illustrations.

WE are just completing a new edition of Shakespeare that is so far superior in every essential respect to every other edition with which we are acquainted that we believe we are justified in calling it the **best edition** of Shakespeare ever published. In the extent of its information concerning Shakespeare and his Plays, it is, in fact, a Shakespearian encyclopedia. However, you may judge of this matter for yourself, for the coupon in the lower left-hand corner will bring you a **set for examination without cost to you.**

You cannot afford to be ignorant of Shakespeare's Works, or to possess a poor edition. A set of Shakespeare—**the best and most accurate edition**—should be the corner-stone of your library. You can buy the **best** Shakespeare for what you would have to pay for a poor one, and the **best edition** has the advantage of being in itself a complete Shakespearean library. You will buy a good Shakespeare some time, so why not buy the **best** now, while you can get it **at half price and on easy terms?**

The New International Edition.

This edition is the ideal one for those who would read the great Poet with pleasure and understanding. Every obsolete word and every obscure passage is fully explained. The International Edition reproduces the famous Cambridge text, which has been for forty years the standard text of Shakespeare. Shakespeare's Works are given **absolutely complete,** including the Sonnets and Poems. There are **13 handsome volumes,** bound in half-leather or fine cloth. The volumes are 8 x 5½ inches in size, and 1¾ inches thick. The entire set contains **6,500 pages.**

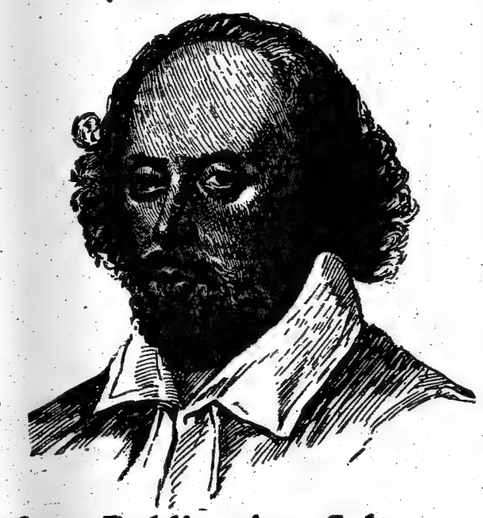

A Complete Shakespearean Library.

Each play is preceded by **Critical Prefaces** and **Critical Comments** drawn from the works of great Shakespearean scholars. Following each play are **Glossaries,** and **Critical** and **Explanatory Notes.** There are over **200 Illustrations,** rare woodcuts of Shakespeare's times, photogravures and full-page chromatic plates in color. The life of Shakespeare contains the **facts actually known** about him, written by Dr. Israel Gollancz. There are also critical and literary biographies by Leslie Stephen and Walter Bagehot. A set of this edition **is a complete Shakespearean Library.**

Half Price Before Publication Sale.

The coupon below, if cut out and mailed to us promptly, will secure a set of the first edition at **half the regular price.** To secure a large number of orders before publication we will make unusual concessions to advance subscribers. The first thousand sets will be sold for **$18.00 in cloth and $22.00 in half leather binding,** and you may pay at the rate of **$1.00 a month.** To obtain a set on the best terms it will be **necessary to order at once,** for the price will be advanced as soon as this "Before Publication" sale is over. We send the books to you without cost or obligation on your part, and you do not buy until you see them. If they are not satisfactory, they may be **returned at our expense.**

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN: Please send me on approval prepaid, a set of the **New International Shakespeare** in half leather with Index and Method of Study. If satisfactory I agree to pay $1 within 5 days and $1 per month thereafter for 21 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return them within 5 days.

Signed.....

City.....

In ordering cloth, change $1 mon. to $1 mos. N.Y.T.—10-12.

FREE Each subscriber will receive free, a complete Topical Index, handsomely bound, also a Method of Study, arranged for students, with selected lists of questions on each play. The Index is practically a Shakespeare Concordance, such as sells for $6.00 everywhere. No other full and complete method of study for all the Plays could be bought for less than $4.00.

Remember that you may judge this splendid edition of Shakespeare for yourself by having it sent to your home without costing you a cent. If you are not pleased you may return it at our expense. This is an exceptional offer, and it will be necessary to mail coupon promptly. Beautiful Specimen Pages sent on receipt of postal.

The University Society,
78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, OCT. 12, 1901.—20 PAGES.

THE POLITE DIME NOVEL.

The dime novel, after years of struggle, has at last gotten into good society. Slowly he has worked his way up from the slums, through the intermediate grades, and now rejoices in handsome clothes, good manners, a home up town, and frequent Summer excursions to the mountains or the seashore. A generation ago his home was the Bowery, and his friends the unregenerate, cigar-stump-smoking street boy and the grocery clerk. He wore cheap clothes of yellow end scarlet paper and fine print, and his language was shocking. Manners he had none. Slowly he has learned to use good English, to be less loud in dress, and to seek friends among the less ignorant classes. He was diligent and regardless of snubs.

And now he is polite to the extreme, with a wide range of conversation, irreproachably dressed, in large, clear print, good paper, and tasteful covers of buckram! His English is the best, and he disports himself in a Pullman car and lounges carelessly on the piazzas of best Summer hotels and in the boudoirs of elegant villas. He patronizes the best steamer lines when he goes abroad, and the days of his bourgeoise past he apparently has entirely forgotten.

Shall we allude to his friend Dead-Shot Dick, the Terror of Bloody Gulch? Shall we discuss those rough days when the stage coaches were held up by his pals and when he captured, single-handed, the fierce redskin in the midst of his warriors? We may, but we will not. Those vulgar exploits are best forgotten, together with the sleuths and ranchmen and cowboys and buckskin-clad heroines of his cruder years.

The dime novel of to-day is nothing if not elegant. He is still breathlessly entertaining of speech and full of swing and dash, but he talks of Colonial gentlemen wooing white-kerchiefed maids in the face of angry, Loyalist fathers and arrogant British officers. He discusses French cavaliers in velvets and ruffles, fighting irregular campaigns under the Cardinal or roystering Spanish pirates, who loot and plunder with all the savagery of the Greaser and the train robber, but with a saving grace of picturesqueness and the "historical" touch!

The dime novel is, after all, the dime novel, sensational to the core, unthinking, unreasoning, and unprofitable, but, bless you! he would never allow you to call him by his old name. He has been accepted by the up-town publishers and introduced by them into society which would scorn him under any less euphonious name than the historical or the Colonial novel. He has worked hard and won his way step by step, and now that he is at last "polite," well dressed, and wealthy, he thinks that bygones should be bygones. And, in this democratic country, why should he not be awarded praise for his energy and push, even if those who have accepted him and taken him so unreservedly into their hearts cannot be similarly congratulated? 'Tis a strange world we live in.

THE LABORER'S HIRE.

The retirement of the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady from the active pursuit of his sacred calling to follow the profession of authorship (Mr. Brady's new story, "The Quiberon Touch," is just coming from the press) suggests a passing comment on the conditions which have enabled him to do this. One has not to go very far back in the paths of literary history to find himself in the old field of poverty and want. Every student of letters knows the histories of the starving geniuses, the short-lived Chattertons, the impecunious Steeles, the improvident and uncomfortable Goldsmiths. The novelist of not long ago was fond of drawing the picture of the poet in his garret, and even to this day the dealer in pork or trousers labors under the delusion that any man who writes rhymes does not get enough to eat.

But the world has changed all that. Authorship as a business is in these days thriving. It pays to be an author, especially a good one. Even a minor one, however, can make a living out of the trade of letters. Of course, the chief reason for this is the immense increase in the reading population brought about by methods of popular education. And again the diminution of the cost of making books, owing to the vast improvements in modern machinery, cause publishers to be far more enterprising than it would have been wise for them to be in the older days even in proportion to the size of the public to which they appealed.

But the author of to-day does not rely upon the sale of his works in book form alone. The popular novel of the time is in most cases first printed as a serial, and authors of repute receive from the magazines prices which would make the dealer in pork or trousers stare. The serial rights of a good novel are a very pretty piece of property in these times, and the disposal of them is in itself the producer of a reward far beyond the wildest dreams of the unfortunate authors of earlier days. It may interest some readers to learn that authors whose fame is much smaller than that of the Kiplings or Stevensons have been known to receive $25 a page (1,000 words) for their work. Mr. Kipling has been paid as much as ten times that figure.

Book royalties are often arranged on a sliding scale, so that after the sale of a certain number of copies the percentage paid to the author increases. Ordinary novels sell well up into the thousands in these days, while extraordinary ones sell by the hundreds of thousands. As the author never gets less than 10 cents a copy, it is easy to see that he is paid for his work. In addition to the work which goes to make the book, every professional author now has other sources of income. He writes occasional magazine articles, reviews the books of others, and sometimes contributes to newspapers.

There is a certain amount of justice in applying the pecuniary standard to a producing workman. It is perhaps true that the actual value of a capitalist cannot be measured by his possessions, nor that of a literary or artistic creator by his earnings. But the distinction between the old conditions of vagabondage and those of competency enjoyed by the authors of to-day means something more than an enlargement of the field of sale. It means also the increase of the valuation set by the public upon the product of the literary worker. This is one of the most encouraging signs of these times to those who believe in the practical importance of culture.

CONCERNING NATURE.

During the past dozen years there has been a marked activity in the production of what are known as "Nature books." That the term is too comprehensive to be definite is obvious. That a certain vagueness is consistent with the state of mind in which such books are sometimes written and more often read is probably the feeling of most sane critics who have had to deal with them. And yet there are some of them of excellent purpose skillfully carried out, which deserve well of the critic and of the public. It is, therefore, the greater pity that their merits are obscured by so many others of what we shall venture to call the sentimental type.

Nature, so far as it is open to the observation of men, may be either studied or simply enjoyed; for a rather small proportion of persons it may be both. The real study of nature, however delightful to those gifted for it, is at all times an exacting and difficult process, if it is to lead to any real knowledge. It requires patience, industry, minute attention, and above all, that talent for keeping the mind open and holding theories subject to change as evidence may demand, which is the rarest, as it is among the most precious, accorded to man. Those capable of this are the corps d'élite, in any generation, of the great army more or less devoted to the same line of study. It follows that the body of observers cannot hope to attain the highest standard, but it does not follow that they cannot keep that standard in mind and pursue it to the best of their ability. Most of the books relating to the study of nature which have been introduced in the schools, in consequence of the strong movement of the past twenty years, have, on the whole, been as good as could have been expected, and the character of them has pretty steadily improved. Those used in the higher schools, and especially in the teaching of teachers, have shown much progress. Despite some almost unavoidable exceptions, the general work of the study of nature which has been so ardently carried on, has been well done, and has been fruitful and useful. The room for most improvement is to be found in the so-called "lower" classes; but that is simply another instance of the topsy-turvy system which prevails so sadly in all our teaching and gives to the early years which are the most fertile and can be made the most profitable the least attention and the poorest service.

When we turn from the study of nature and the books that deal with it to those books that are intended mainly for those who enjoy nature, the survey is not so agreeable. Here we encounter in great number what we have termed the sentimental writers. Sentimentality is one form of vanity. It is, perhaps, the most repulsive form of that very common failing. The sentimental lover of nature is much more occupied with the beauty and fineness of his or her own sensations, real or imaginary, and with the fact that they are his, or hers, than with nature itself. It may surprise and offend some of our readers if we suggest that one of the chief sinners in this regard, and one whose great name has made him a most mischievous exemplar, was John Milton. Of nature as it is or as it is conceived by a truly sensitive mind he had but a dim and twisted notion. Of nature, for instance, as Shakespeare saw and felt it, with its myriad delicate or strong suggestions, and its intimate correspondence to the moods of the mind, he had no notion at all. He is to be pardoned, however, because he saw nature through the eyes of the classics, and used it for the scenic effect and the "business" of his intellectual drama, and did this with the skill of highly gifted and trained scholarship. But it remains true that there was pedantry and vanity in nearly all his references to nature, and that his vices are responsible for much that is offensive in modern writing.

The most distasteful trait of the sentimental school is the assumption that a strong, or strongly professed, love of nature is in itself a sort of title of literary nobility. Its possessors are a class apart. They are not easily to be understood by common people. What seem to most of us obscure and muddled ideas and emotions are to themselves the proof of esoteric quality. They sit in their own corner, thrusting their thumbs into their private pie, and crying aloud wit each newly found plum, "What a great boy am I!" Nothing could be further from the attitude of the true lover of true nature, who lives on terms of real intimacy with her, than this. If any of our readers desire a test as to what is real and what is sentimental in the profession of love for and joy in nature, let him make himself familiar with the poetry of Shakespeare and the prose of Stevenson on the subject, and it will not be easy to deceive him.

"DOCUMENTARY" FICTION.

The question of historical fiction has been tremendously thrashed over in these last months. Very likely there is nothing new left to say about it. Shakespeare justified his essays in it, as Carlyle has suggested, when Marlborough said that "he knew no English history except what he had got out of Shakespeare's plays." And the ordinarily well-read man, if he were put on the stand, would have to own that he owed more to Walter Scott than to any of the professed historians for a real "view" of modern European history.

The latest example of "documentary" fiction has this distinction, that it is not historical, but contemporary. It is meant to give the reader an insight into a huge contemporary phenomenon which ought to be interesting to him, and, if he be an Englishman, ought to be important to him. We mean, of course, Kipling's "Kim."

In more than one of those short stories which are the delight of readers and the despair of writers, Mr. Kipling has betrayed that it was his ambition to tell, so that his readers might share with him the knowledge, what he knew about India. "To Be Filed for Reference" is one of the tales in which this ambition appears. "This man sate down to write a book to tell the world what the world had all his life been telling him." That is Samuel Johnson's remark, and he meant it as a slur. But, in fact, it is the best that any man can do.

To reduce the enormous miscellany of observations made, since his childhood, by the most observant Englishman, perhaps, that ever was born in India, though Thackeray was born there, too; at all events, by the most observant Englishman who was ever brought up in India, and lived to make record of his observations, to tell England, and incidentally the rest of the world, what India had all his life been telling him—no less is the huge scope of "Kim." And to tell it all in the way of detached observation, in the way of a gazetteer, that would have been to condemn it to swift oblivion.

But to a man of genius, much meditating upon how to do it, there has, it appears, presented itself a thread of plausible narrative, which in itself is in the nature of "information," upon which the rest of the information can be strung, a nucleus of art upon which the realism may crystallize. That is what the person who aroused Mr. Kipling's wrath by pretending to psychologize him might call 'the ken of 'Kim.'" It is a huge, multifarious document of modern India, and scarcely more than it must be a document of British India, that the teller of the same story in detail has undertaken to tell us in "Plain Tales from the Hills," and the like. One conclusion at least must be drawn from the great attempt, and that is that the employment of fiction in such a case is not only excusable but necessary.

COUNTY LIBRARIES.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association in Sandusky from Oct. 1 to 4, the sessions being held in the beautiful new Carnegie Library recently completed in that city, a notable feature of the attendance was the fact that nearly one-fourth of those present were library Trustees; but the most important outcome was a plan looking toward the extension of the county library plan throughout that State. The public libraries of Cincinnati and Van Wert are already being operated successfully as county libraries, sending books out to stations in the various country districts.

Fifty years ago Ohio was sending collections of books from the Ohio School Library into every school district in the State. The system of administration of these libraries was faulty, however; then the appropriations for their maintenance ceased and the books were scattered, some forming the nucleus of the public and school libraries in different towns, and not a few finding lodging places in farmhouse attics. Even here, however, these good old books were performing a mission, and many a man of whom Ohio is less proud looks back upon the reading of some masterpiece of history or literature rescued from some obscure hiding place and bearing on its cover the stamp "Ohio School Library," as the stimulus which first roused his ambition to know, to be, and to do that which was worth the while.

During the last two decades great progress has been made in the administration of libraries, in their organization and growth in the cities and towns of the State, and in the traveling libraries which have already gone to many a grange and school district; the time is now ripe to carry the blessing of good books once more into every country district, and this time to stay.

A Committee on Legislation has drafted a bill to be presented to the Legislature, in which provision is made for opening up the public library in any county seat to all residents of the county, and for the establishment and maintenance of a library in any county seat where none already exists. The bill also provides for the employment of a specialist as a library organizer, to be appointed by the State Library Commission.

OCT 100

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Dr. Birkbeck Hill is preparing a new edition of Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," which will be published early in 1902.

⁂

Kegan Paul is soon to publish a study of "The Lives of the Popes in the Early Middle Ages," by the Rev. Horace Mann. This work, it is said, will contain much new material.

⁂

Bernard Holland, a gentleman who has had large experience in Colonial affairs, is the author of a work on "The Constitutional Relations of the Self-Governing Portions of the Empire," which Arnold will soon bring out.

⁂

Prof. Sampson of Indiana University is here collecting material for a history of the development of the structure of English drama.

⁂

The Constables announce a selection of old authors and essayists on gardening, a work which will be edited by Edith Mosley.

⁂

Mr. Churton Collins, the well-known biographer and editor of various poetical works, will edit the "Plays and Poems of Robert Greene," for the Clarendon Press Series of Elizabethan Dramatists. It is doubtful if Mr. Collins will be able to improve much on his work done three years ago on the same subject. Greene was one of the minor Elizabethans who, since the Dyce edition of his work, issued in 1831, has been rarely republished in extenso, although Dr. Grosart's work, published in 1894, contained some readable selections.

⁂

There has been considerable talk here lately about introducing American methods in book publication, although it is generally admitted by publishers like Messrs. Murray and Heinemann that the American mode of advertising books would disgust many English novel buyers. A sign of the times, however, may be noted in the announcement of Hodder & Stoughton that they will hereafter publish the price of each book on its title page.

⁂

Mr. John Morley is still hard at work on his life of Gladstone, which may possibly appear next Spring, although it is more probable that it will not see light until the following Autumn.

⁂

Netherland Edwards's forthcoming biography of Sir William White will contain much comparatively recent diplomatic history, particularly in regard to the Porte, for Sir William was at one time Ambassador in Constantinople.

⁂

The widow of Sir Courtenay Boyle is continuing the memoirs of her late husband's aunt, Mary Boyle, which he left unfinished. Mary Boyle was an attractive figure in English society half a century ago, and she died leaving an unpublished autobiography which, it is supposed, will be more or less incorporated in the forthcoming work.

⁂

The Right Hon. Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower, whose volume, "My Reminiscences," published some years ago, created favorable comment and gentle criticism, has nearly ready for the press another volume of personal reminiscences. He will be recalled as the author of "A Life of Joan of Arc," "Stafford House Letters," and "The Last Days of Marie Antoinette." Besides being a writer of considerable culture, he has also produced several sculptures, the most notable among them being "Marie Antoinette on Her Way to Execution."

⁂

Another new poem by Rudyard Kipling will be published to-morrow. He also has nearly ready a story on the South African war.

⁂

Sir George Gabriel Stokes, the well-known physicist and professor of mathematics, is collecting his various essays and papers for publication in book form. His more important contributions have been on the theory of light.

⁂

James Adderney, author of "Stephen Remarx," is about to publish a "Life of St. Vincent de Paul."

⁂

In the Bettersworth Book, announced for publication this month, George Bourne faithfully sets down in the form of conversations an old Surrey peasant's opinions and methods of thought.

⁂

Tolstoi's son, also named Leo, complains of the practice of publishers in Germany and other countries of issuing translations of his works as those of his father.

⁂

A writer signing himself "Myope" has been harshly criticising in Notes and Queries Canon Ainger's hitherto unassailed editing of Charles Lamb's works. He calls the Canon wrong-headed and inaccurate, and says that he has no exact knowledge of either Coleridge, Southey, or Wordsworth. Besides "Lamb's Collected Works," edited by Canon Ainger, this author has also produced a well-known and scholarly "Memoir of Charles Lamb."

⁂

Paul and Victor Margueritte have just published in Paris "Les Braves Gens," a series presenting striking pictures and narratives of the Franco-Prussian war. "The Disaster" and "A Romance of the Franco-Prussian War" by these authors have already been introduced through translation to the American public by D. Appleton & Co. E. A. D.

A New and Notable Poet.*

Herbert Trench, the author of "Deirdre Wed and Other Poems," deserves to be widely known among lovers of poetry in this country. He has already made his voice heard in Britain, and the "chorus of indolent reviewers" sings his praises in "full-throated ease." To sing the praise of a real singer is a joyous task, and Mr. Trench is indeed a new voice in the choir of the high priests of letters. He sings with a loftiness of utterance, a flaming imagination, a depth of intellectual mastery so rare in these times as to make all the effect of a new gospel. As one of his English admirers has well said, "grace of metre and scholarly expression" are not uncommon among the minor singers of to-day, but Mr. Trench rises to the majestic simplicity of the Elizabethan writers. One finds justification in his passionate poem to Shakespeare for believing that he has quaffed his beaker of nourishment at no less a fountain than the plumbless sea of the master bard of all the world.

Let this not be misunderstood. Mr. Trench is no imitator. He is gifted with rare and powerful originality. But while he has not neglected the careful study of the technic of the moderns, he has spent some fruitful days and nights in the perusal of Shakespeare for the laudable purpose of penetrating the secrets of Avon's technic. All that he has learned he has assimilated; and when he sounds the lyre it is with a firm and individual touch. The keynote of the splendor and breadth of "Deirdre Wed" is struck with the prefatory lines, which begin thus:

I stood on the Hill of Time when the sun was fled,
And my vision sought where to rest, till it knew the plains
Of my country, the Night's harp, and the moonless bed
Of rivers and bristling forests and seaboard chains.

How this largeness of thought and expression can be crystallized into a little lyric this new master shows in these two admirable stanzas:

She comes not when Noon is on the roses—
Too bright is day.
She comes not to the Soul till it reposes
From work and play.

But when Night is on the hills, and the great Voices
Roll in from Sea,
By starlight and by candlelight and dreamlight
She comes to me.

But perhaps no other lyric in the volume shows in a clearer light the rich qualities of Mr. Trench's verse than "Come, let us make love deathless," which reads thus:

Come, let us make love deathless, thou and I,
Seeing that our footing on the Earth is brief—
Seeing that her multitudes sweep out to die,
Mocking at all that passes their belief.
For standard of our love not theirs we take;
If we go hence to-day,
Fill the high cup that is so soon to break
With richer wine than they!

Ay, since beyond these walls no heaven there be,
Joy to revive or wasted youth repair,
I'll not bedim the lovely flame in thee,
Nor sully the sad splendor that we wear.
Great be the love, if with the lover dies
Our greatness past recall,
And nobler for the fading of those eyes
The world seen once for all.

Let it be said in conclusion that here is a genuine poet, who has splendor of conception, who sounds depths and soars to heights of thought beyond the ken of the mere singer, and who has worked out the niceties of his art with a reverent devotion. He has noble things to say; he has glowing fancies with which to illumine them, and he has originality and beauty of phrase in which to enshrine both thought and fancy.

*DEIRDRE WED AND OTHER POEMS. By Herbert Trench. Pp. 91. 18mo. London: Methuen & Co.

John Fiske's Services to History.*

Albert Bushnell Harte in The International Monthly for October.

His history is throughout as written that he who runs may read. The man himself was cast, physically and intellectually, in a large mold—and this breadth is reflected in his historical writings; he does not amass details as a small broker puts gold coin in his front windows; details are to him means to one end, the impression to be made on the reader; hence his writings abound in discussions, elucidations, excursuses, all meant to make the story plain. He writes no more than he can make comprehensible, and his quiet humor is always lurking around the corner, ready to point his argument.

These undoubted merits have some corresponding drawbacks; the dissertations run into disputations, till the reader begins to feel like Mr. Dolls in the hands of his irate parent. Vespucius, for instance, is a particular friend of Mr. Fiske, who defies the body of learned scholars who agree that the Venetian was a braggart and liar. John Smith is so entertaining that he must be truthful, and Mr. Fiske provides him with a good conduct ticket. The process is disputatious, and sometimes vexing: Mr. Fiske does not permit you to examine his evidences and make up your own mind; he sees his findings clearly, and if you do not feel satisfied, "so much the worse for the coo."

Many sane, enlightening, and original views find place in Fiske's work; he thought and judged for himself; yet he fails in one of the criteria of a great historian, for he left no large lesson of his own discerning. Unapproachable Parkman was the first to grasp the significance of the frontier; Von Holst first clearly saw the inevitableness of the slavery conflict; Winsor revealed the wealth of source materials; Rhodes points out the force of popular sentiment in the civil war. With what similar enlightenment is the name of John Fiske interwoven? He has after all done no the men of 1774 feel a burning sense of injustice from England? Were the Americans consciously a Nation under the Confederation? Who knows? Certainly not Mr. Fiske.

The conclusion seems inevitable that Fiske's work will not be accepted as foundations on which future historians will build. None the less they will be read, remembered, and valued because John Fiske had what some men of deeper historic instinct lack, the power to make people read him; and to be read is the main way in which a man may reach his fellow-man after the voice is stilled. The metal comes from the ore, and the miner with toil begins the process of giving a boon to mankind; the smelter comes along and turns the ore into bullion, which will pass current anywhere. The metaphor, though trite, is apt enough for a sermon: John Fiske was an adept in extracting shining truths from unlovely writings; he read the secondary authors, and he poured about them a matrix of material from the more obvious more than to tell better what other men painfully toiled to tell as best they could.

For the lack of first discovery of truth there are two reasons: Mr. Fiske had not time enough for what he attempted, and though he enjoyed research, he did not like grubbing. As for time, Fiske's nine volumes were published within about twelve years, in which period he also printed four pot-boilers. Of the seven or eight years previous to his first volume—the "Critical Period of American History"—a considerable part went to philosophy. With possibly fourteen years of labor, during which he must have lectured fifteen hundred times, he produced nine volumes. Compare George Bancroft's fifty years on twelve volumes, of Von Holst's twenty-five years on seven volumes. Quick, brilliant, incisive, strong, ready as he was, he simply never had the time to upset the conclusions of Winsor and Channing and Doyle on points where they are experts.

Hence Fiske's most striking generalizations always leave one asking, "Did he go to the bottom of the subject?" He is so swift and so sure of his own judgment that one is tempted to forget how many are the unhewn forests of tangled questions in which nobody has arrived at certainty. Did Cabot discover Virginia? Were the Acts of Trade advantageous to the Colonies? Did sources. Hence more than many carefully studied books his works have the flavor of the times that they describe.

The great historical service of John Fiske was that of the interpreter of the dull and the confused; he made it his honorable profession to bring home to the average man wholesome truths about our ancestors. Like other historians he fell into some errors, and he had his prejudices, but he loved and sought the truth; he stated it as he saw it; he made it clear. A recent critic calls him "John Fiske, popularizer." Large the service of him who popularizes love of truth!

Sale of Books in Boston.

The first important book auction of the present season was held on Oct. 1 and 2 by C. F. Libbie & Co. in Boston. The library of the late Hon. Frederick W. Lincoln, ex-Mayor of Boston, was included in the sale, and also a collection relating principally to Canadian history. The most interesting book sold was, perhaps, a Holmes item not described by Foley and not in Mr. Arnold's collection. This item, which fetched $40, was the first issue of Dr. Holmes's "Oration Delivered Before the City Authorities of Boston, July 4th, 1863." Only twelve copies were printed for the author before the delivery of the oration; the type was kept standing, the corrections and alterations were made, and the edition most generally known to collectors was then brought out. This rare first issue has eight preliminary pages, while the text takes up seventy-one pages. In the reissue there are seventy-five pages, including the title page. Other important prices were as follows:

Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," "Modern Painters," and "Seven Lamps of Architecture," London, 1849-67, nine volumes, $155.25.

Adair's "History of the American Indians," London, 1775, fine copy, $18.

"Expositia brevis et utilis super toto Psalterio," of J. de Turrecremata, printed in Mentz by Peter Schoeffer in 1474, $46.

McKenney & Hall's "Indian Tribes of North America," Philadelphia, 1836-44, three volumes, bound in six, $93.

Sagard's "Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons," Paris, 1632, $16.

A Magnificent Tribute to
Mr. Kipling's Great Novel

KIM

"The big book that was expected of him for long is now an accomplished fact. . . . No matter how thoroughly you may have been convinced beforehand of the man's genius, of his versatility, of his insight, here is fresh reason for wonder."—*Evening Sun.*

"A great book, the masterpiece of its author . . . one of the few novels that have enriched both literature and life."—*N. Y. Times Sat. Review.*

"Mr. Kipling has done nothing better than this work."—*Nashville American.*

"By far the best piece of writing Mr. Kipling has done . . . the hero is a charming creation, a worthy companion to Mowgli."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"It adds a magnificent new laurel to his wreath of fame as a romancer."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"In it we find revealed a new Kipling, but a greater one than the Man from Nowhere who astonished the English-speaking world ten years ago . . . now, as never before, he has made good his claim to be regarded as the possessor of an original and splendid genius."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"Kim himself is a fascinating creation, natural yet picturesque."—*Providence Journal:*

"A wonderful story, wonderfully told . . . the tale is enchanting."—*Springfield Republican.*

"Kim is a joy. He is a creation worthy of the author."—*Boston Herald.*

"In 'Kim' we have one of the finest evidences of Mr. Kipling's genius."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"A masterly piece of work, and no one bes des Mr. Kipling could have written it."—Julian Hawthorne in *Philadelphia North American.*

"The book fascinates from the first page to the last."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"The very spirit of the Orient breathes in the pages of this tale."—*San Francisco Chronide.*

"It is difficult to write of it without overpraising. Certainly it is head and shoulders and hips above any other work of fiction that has been offered to the public this Fall. . . . We know of no such fascinating youth in fiction as little Kim."—*Denver Republican.*

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
34 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

FROM READERS.

Mr. Pidgin and Alexander Hamilton

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I suppose that the average historical novelist does not take himself seriously as a teacher, and, judging from internal evidence, Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin is the last person to set up as a leader of thought. Nevertheless, as he has deliberately written a book to blacken the character of the man to whom we owe most, and to whitewash a man so notoriously dishonest that his failure in life was quite independent of Hamilton's heavy hand, it would be thought that in order to give weight to his assault he would have been at pains to guard against the charge of historical inaccuracy. When a writer, dealing with facts, is too careless to acquaint himself with the accessible and incontrovertible truth, but splashes gayly along, trusting to his memory or calling upon his imagination, it may safely be assumed that he has no ambition to be esteemed first-rate; and that he will be taken at his own valuation. Mr. Pidgin's inaccuracies are many and they are unpardonable. Several lives of Hamilton have been written; Pidgin's estimate of this great statesman's character is quite understandable, judging from the intelligence displayed in his novel, but he is evidently an industrious person, and it would have been worth his while to take a course of American history, including the seven published volumes of Hamilton's works. In that case he might have written a different book, but it would have some historic value.

His most flagrant inaccuracies are these: He speaks in one place of Hamilton's father as David Hamilton, in another as Daniel. A reference to the first page of any one of the half dozen biographies of Hamilton would have taught him that the father of the American statesman was named James. The alleged conversation, in the appendix, with the Duke of Hamilton could not possibly have occurred, because British peers are thoroughly well up on their relations. This Duke, had he taken part in that conversation, would have stated not only that the father of Alexander Hamilton was James, fourth son of Alexander Hamilton of Grange, but that he was but a distant connection of his own; the Hamiltons of Grange, or rather the Cambuskeith branch, having diverged from the great trunk in the fifteenth century. In the "Genealogical and Historical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton," this statement appears after the name of our James Mamilton: "He was the father of Alexander Hamilton, the great American statesman who was killed in a duel by a Mr. Burr."

Nor was Hamilton sent to this country from the Island of St. Christopher, on which there is no evidence that he ever set foot; but from St. Croix, where, as is well known, he was for several years in the employ of Nicolas Cruger.

The final attempt was made on Quebec in December, 1775. Hamilton became aide de camp to Washington in 1777. Mr. Pidgin makes these two events coincident. Hamilton fought as Captain of the Provincial Artillery in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton before joining Washington's "family." He also asserts that after Hamilton left the military family he married Miss Schuyler. He had been married several months when the break occurred.

"By a combination of circumstances Aaron Burr had lost caste with his party." Why not state those circumstances? They are on the open page of history. A man does not lose caste with his party merely through the machinations of his enemies. This Mr. Pidgin must know. Therefore, it is rather remarkable that he will make the admission this bare statement implies.

"The great rivals." In no sense were Hamilton and Burr rivals. Hamilton was the most hard working, as well as, indisputably—even then—the first statesman of his day. There is not one act of statesmanship to Burr's credit. He was a party politician, a boss, and an extremely able and successful one. At the bar, even, they could not be called rivals, for Hamilton, by his interpretation of the Constitution in The Federalist, and by a series of brilliant victories, had placed himself in a position at the head of the bar, which Burr, with all his ability and brilliancy, could never hope to attain. Hamilton kept his hand on Burr because he knew him thoroughly, and, having himself rescued the United States from bankruptcy and dishonor, had no mind to see his work undone by a man in whom he recognized one of the most unscrupulous and ambitious politicians that had lived. Burr, very naturally, hated Hamilton; but Hamilton hated far greater game than Burr. The Virginian ring and John Adams commanded his hating and fighting energies, and he wasted little thought on Burr.

The statement is made that the famous thirteen trees succumbed in 1889 to the axe and the cross-cut saw—as they stood in the way of modern improvements. Several of those trees are standing in a vacant lot. The rest died because too closely planted. Hamilton did not show the same foresight in arboriculture that he did in such matters as have made the United States what they are to-day.

And how foolish is all this unsubstantiated talk of lost papers which decided Burr to challenge his "rival" and so terrified Hamilton that he was forced into fighting a duel—from which the author would have us believe his courage recoiled. What is the use of dragging in a complication which bears clumsy invention on the face of it? It is as sensible as accusing Hamilton of cowardice, when he was one of the most reckless devils ever seen on a battlefield, or of picturing him listening patiently to insult, when every one knows who knows anything about American history, that those in opposition to him dreaded his arrogance, intolerance, and the lightning of his temper.

So long as history stands, and Americans are intelligent enough to read, Hamilton will loom as the first, wisest, and most unselfish of our statesmen, as well as one of the few colossal geniuses of whom the world has any knowledge. As to his integrity, that question was settled for all time while he lived to defend himself. Again and again the Virginian triumvirate, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, sought to discredit him with the country, and as often he vindicated himself and confounded them. Every accusation that the vilest sort of journalism, of the men in Congress who did the dirty work of the Virginians, could invent, was hurled at him for years, but not an ounce of mud has clung to his garments. It is too late for the little people of to-day to smirch an immortal name. As for Burr, it would be well if those who honestly wish to do him a service would confine themselves to his military career. That, with the exception of his sympathy with the Conway cabal, was brilliant and honorable. From the day of his entrance into public life he inspired distrust, and this distrust, fed by his part in the scandal of the State lands, and the trick by which he obtained a charter for the Manhattan Bank, to mention but two things, increased steadily until his career among honest men ceased abruptly with his removal of the most useful man of post-Revolutionary history. Washington's wisdom and integrity are untarnished, I suppose. The mere fact that he loved and admired Hamilton above all men, and had only contempt for Burr, is a sufficient vindication of the one and indictment of the other.

A word further—Hamilton was a master of English style, simple, lucid, pointed, elegant. What fatuous mood permitted Mr. Pidgin to sign the name of Alexander Hamilton to a screed of his own concocting?

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Oct. 8, 1901.

Two Novels of Joseph Brant's Time.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you permit a few comments on your review of "Cardigan," which I feel sure that the author of that standard work, "The Old New York Frontier," could not have written? Allow me to quote from your review:

The almost simultaneous appearance of two novels, in which Sir William Johnson, Thayendanegea, (Joseph Brant,) his sister, (Molly Brant, or the Indian Lady Johnson,) and Capt. Walter Butler are closely connected with the hero, is somewhat curious, and seems to indicate a common origin, although it is possible that the similarity may be a simple matter of coincidence.

Molly Brant was neither the "Indian Lady Johnson" nor even plain "Lady Johnson." In comparing "Cardigan" and another novel, your reviewer observes:

"The Backwoodsman" has the advantage of priority of appearance, Mr. Robert W. Chambers's "Cardigan" following it by an interval of some days, but so quickly as to make any charge of plagiarism against Mr. Chambers impossible. In both books the hero owes much while a boy to the kindness of "the Indian Lady Johnson," and in both he is befriended by her brother, Joseph Brant, although both heroes are on the patriot side.

May I ask what your reviewer means? It would almost appear that he regrets that "to make any charge of plagiarism against Mr. Chambers" is "impossible." For the gentleman's instruction it may be well to say that "Cardigan" first appeared as a serial last May in Harper's Weekly; also that the novel was completed and sold to Harper & Brothers in April, 1900. Further; "Cardigan" does not "owe much" to Molly Brant; he was not "befriended" by Joseph Brant; he was not a "hero" on the "patriot side."

Your reviewer continues:

In both novels the hero and Butler pursue one another with deadly hatred to the un-Christian delight of the converted Joseph Brant, * * *

In "Cardigan" Brant appears only twice, both times in the same chapter, almost in consecutive paragraphs; in one paragraph he says how-de-do to Cardigan and Felicity; in the other he is turning the pages of an album.

I do not know Mr. Stanley, the author of "The Backwoodsman," nor have I had the pleasure of reading his novel, so am ignorant of the story and the part played in it by Brant. Again the reviewer remarks:

We may say in passing that Capt. John Johnson should read "Sir John Johnson," since Sir William's son was knighted in his father's lifetime. Nor is it proper to describe Joseph Brant as "Chief of the Mohawks and Six Nations." At the time in which the scenes of the story are laid Brant had no title. He was merely an interpreter employed by Sir William, and when he got a title later on it was that of Captain in the employ of the English. In that capacity he commanded the Mohawks and some of the other Six Nations, not as their own duly acknowledged chief.

While it is perfectly true that Sir John was knighted during Sir William's lifetime, he was often called Captain, in comparing his military rank with the rank of Col. Guy Johnson and of Col. Claus—as Cardigan compared it on Page 21. On Page 93, for example, Cardigan says: "I perceived Sir William attended by Sir John," which ought to be sufficient for an intelligent reviewer.

Again, concerning Joseph Brant, Thayendanegea—Brant's father, Tehowaghwengaraghkwin—was a Mohawk of the Wolf Tribe, a chief and a Sachem. Brant was born a chief, and he was the son and grandson of a Sachem of the Canajoharie clan of the Mohawk Nation—according to Stone.

The Mohawks dominated the Six Nations and Brant, at the age of thirty-one, dominated the Mohawks not only by reason of his own record, but through Sir William, whose "interpreter," by the way, he was not. It is fair, however, to say that among the Six Nations chieftainship was not always hereditary, but Brant, as Stone says, was of "noble" blood, and could scarcely escape it.

I should be glad to know the conclusions on this subject of the author of "The Old New York Frontier"—a work which, unfortunately, was published after "Cardigan" had been set up—too late for the author to avail himself of it as an aid in writing his novel, "Cardigan."

LOUIS E. JEROME.

Mayfield, Fulton County, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1901.

---

1. Sir William Johnson's will shows conclusively that there was no legal marriage between him and Molly Brant. It has, however, been generally understood that certain Indian customs in marriage had been observed. She was often called "the Indian Lady Johnson," but this was a matter of compliment or courtesy.

2. Sir John Johnson's military services during the Revolution began in the Summer of 1776, just after he broke his parole, and fled from Johnstown through the woods northwestward to Canada. Soon after his flight he was made a Colonel in the British Army and organized his famous force of Royal Greens, composed mainly of refugee tenants from his father's estate in the Mohawk Valley, which, with the Indians and Butler's Rangers, did so much destruction during the Border Wars. Guy Johnson and Daniel Claus, the two sons-in-law of Sir William, were also Colonels.

3. It is quite true that Joseph Brant was of high rank among his people; as Stone says, he was "of the noblest descent among his nation." His father was a chief of character and distinction, and his grandfather was one of those famous Kings who visited London during the reign of Queen Anne and of whom some rare and interesting portraits exist in the Lenox Library.

Brant's position among the Mohawks when the Revolution broke out was not, however, one of supreme rank. The former Mohawk King, Hendrick, having been killed at the battle of Lake George, the title had gone to Little Abraham, although it does not appear that Little Abraham had been formally installed. Brant's subsequent ascendency was due to several causes, independent of descent. First of all, it came from his personality—his commanding and enterprising talents. Again it sprang from his close relations to Sir William Johnson's family. It was finally emphasized and cemented by his visit to London in 1776, and the understanding he entered into with Lord George Germaine to organize the Indians in support of the British cause. Brant acquired the rank of Captain. As Capt. Brant he was thenceforth known until his death. After the war he was in receipt of a pension from the British Government on the retired list. Schoolcraft refers to Brant's ascendency as having been acquired "against the customs of birth and descent and every other obstacle."

Our correspondent is in error in saying Brant was not an interpreter for Sir William Johnson. As an interpreter Brant had very special qualifications, due to the English education he had received at Lebanon, Conn., under Sir William's directions. More than one missionary on the frontier of New York learned the Mohawk tongue from him. It was Brant who made the first translation of the Gospel of St. Mark into his native language. He lived in Sir William's family for several years as an employe, and one of his duties was that of interpreter. Among Sir William's papers in the State Library at Albany are his accounts with the British Crown, which show that Brant was in receipt of a regularly yearly salary as one of the employes of Sir William, who was Sole Superintendent of Indian Affairs in America. Brant continued in this office after Sir William's death, in 1774, when Col. Guy Johnson succeeded as Superintendent.

4. Our correspondent misunderstands the position of the Mohawks among the Six Nations. That people did not dominate the confederacy. Numerically they were inferior to two or three of the other nations, the Senecas being the most numerous. Nor was their influence in matters of war or in domestic relations supreme. The Onondagas, keepers of "the central council fire," had that distinction, in so far as any one nation could have it in a political organization so pure in its democracy as the League of the Iroquois.

F. W. H.

American Authors and Their Homes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"American Authors and Their Homes" is the most remarkable book of the kind since the publication of "The Knickerbocker Gallery" in 1855. This book was projected by the Rev. Rufus Griswold, Mr. Richard B. Kimball, and other early contributors to The Knickerbocker Magazine for the purpose of aiding its editor, Mr. Lewis Gaylord Clark, toward the erection of a modest cottage on the banks of the Hudson for himself and his numerous family, he being then in his declining years and not overburdened with this world's goods.

This book contained contributions from forty-eight worthy gentlemen, most of whom are now dead and many forgotten, with portraits taken for this special purpose. Further than this I need not say to elderly readers, who will readily recall the most eminent of these and perhaps a few of the least magical with their counterfeit presentments. To recollect these after an interval of fifty-seven years is an achievement in this fast fading age of ours, with its sudden successes, its shallow reputations, and its scanty distinctions. Glancing through the little book before me, "American Authors and Their Homes," I would select as my favorites Mr. Stedman as a poet and Mr. Stockton as a humorist. And so, here are my impressions of this charming book this bright September forenoon, and this addition to my literary treasures.

R. H. S.

New York, Oct. 10, 1901.

Mr. Mowbray's "Journey to Nature."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Magazines pertaining to country life and gardening are evermore on the increase, and among the latest recruits to that resuscitating channel of energy can be found the name of J. P. Mowbray, whose nuances and poetic gibes have all the piquancy of a sauce that has been robbed of its irritating effect. Should his book be taken seriously or is it an assault upon our urban and civic pride?

Books that have an overweening sense of ideal conjurings and that seem to communicate the very raw invigoration of a Winter's morning make a special appeal to the gentler portion of humanity. It is said of the first publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that he relied upon the judgment of his wife, a woman of pronounced literary taste, before venturing upon the sea of enterprise with such a manuscript. And in many a case my inclination to read a certain book has received its baptism or accepting tendency from my wife's criticism of its quality.

This book with her had such an experience. A turn of the first page revealed something unusual to her fancy, and roused in her imagination a predilection for the author's style.

Plot, character, or complexity of interest do not here baffle the alert brain, for it is nature humanized with all her poetic gifts laid bare. It is full of the battle and toss of storms; the magical fullness of lush greenery and overhanging boughs; the rhythm of insect life and the slumbrous calm of quiescent nature when sap and juices run unvisioned and prodigal.

Strange that any companion volume should be Skinner's "Nature in a City Yard" so like in its humor and rural enthusiasm.

This good old world can afford to put up with any and every restriction in the way of carrion growths and excrescences as long as there are always a few devotees who prize time only for its revelations of nature in all her moods and who absorb a homily from her didactic similes.

J. F. F.

New York, Oct. 2, 1901.

Poems by Aldrich and Riley—A Comparison.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Speaking of parody, I have always thought that in one of his vivid descriptive poems James Whitcomb Riley has a little secret fun with Thomas Bailey Aldrich. In his collection of "Interludes," Mr. Aldrich includes two quiet, imaginative lyrics, "Before the Rain" and "After the Rain," the latter of which follows:

The rain has ceased, and in my room
The sunshine pours an airy flood;
And on the church's dizzy vane
The ancient Cross is bathed in blood.

From out the dripping ivy leaves,
Antiquely carven, gray and high,
A dormer, facing westward, looks
Upon the village like an eye.

And now it glimmers in the sun,
A square of gold, a disk, a speck:
And in the belfry sits a dove
With purple ripples on her neck.

The last three stanzas of Mr. Riley's "A Sudden Shower" read:

A swallow dips beneath the eaves,
And flirts and plumes and folds his wings;
And under the catawba leaves
The caterpillar curls and clings.

The bumble-bee is pelted down
The wet stem of the hollyhock;
And sullenly, in spattered brown,
The cricket leaps the garden walk.

Within, the baby claps his hands
And crows with rapture strange and vague;
Without, beneath a rosebush stands
A dripping rooster on one leg.

These contrasted poems illustrate wonderfully well the different view points of the Eastern poet and his Western compeer. But I want to know, What is the precise relationship between Mr. Aldrich's dove and Mr. Riley's rooster?

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

Champlain and Lake George.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I fully concur in the views of your correspondent, Herbert M. Lloyd, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day, where he says that he thinks Mr. McMullen is mistaken in asserting that Le Sieur de Champlain visited Lake George on his expedition with his Algonquin allies against the Iroquois. Champlain undoubtedly saw the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain, as his engagement with the Iroquois was probably upon some of the points of land that jut out into Lake Champlain in the towns of Putnam and Dresden, Washington County, N. Y.

For the reasons which have led me to this conclusion, I would refer the reader to my "History of Washington County, N. Y.," recently published.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1901.

Author of the "Death of the Gods."

Dmitri Merejkowski, the author of the "Death of the Gods," recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is an interesting personality. Born in St. Petersburg in 1865, the son of an official at the Court of Alexander II., Dmitri Merejkowski's youth was passed in an old palace of Peter the Great. After passing through college he went to the University, where he devoted himself chiefly to the study of history and philosophy. The revolutionary movement was at that time taking shape among young University men, and Merejkowski was at first carried away by a youthful enthusiasm for and sympathy with ideas which appealed to him as being directed to the good of humanity. But the trend and actual effect of these did not become clear to him until later, when he saw how little of true religion or philosophy there was in them. Merejkowski's first publications were poetry of a very pessimistic kind. He then gave himself up entirely to the study of history. Among others of the ancient authors, Sophocles and Euripides have, perhaps, most influenced his work; while among modern writers the influence of Baudelaire, Edgar Allan Poe, Ibsen, and, most of all, Flaubert, may be detected in his work. The great subject upon which Merejkowski's thoughts have always centred has been the perpetual contest going on between Christianity and the Pagan religions, or to use the words of Dostoiewsky and Nietzsche—"the struggle between the Man-God and the God-Man." Persuaded in his own mind that this struggle is going on at the present time in as great a degree, if not so obviously, as in earlier times, and that it is having an enormouse influence on all branches of European intellectual development, Merejkowski was led up to the conception of his trilogy, Christ and Anti-Christ, of which "The Death of the Gods" is the first volume.

1901

MISSISSIPPI.

The First Attempt to Tell the Story of Reconstruction in That State from the Graphic Pen of a Southerner.*

ASON of Mississippi and Fellow of Columbia University has given the world the story of reconstruction in that State during the chaotic period that immediately followed the close of the internecine civil strife. The volume is the work of an earnest student. It is also the production of a novice. That it reflects credit on the author is certain, notwithstanding the fact that the skillful hand of his university teacher, Prof. Dunning, did much to shape the work and steered the young man over many dangerous shoals, and doubtless kept him off many jagged rocks on which he might have split.

This is the first attempt, so far as we know, to write the history of reconstruction in any of the Southern States. For that reason it is a notable effort. Its point of view, fidelity to truth, and manly patriotism command for it high praise. Other works will be written as time goes on, but none can take clearer ground on political, military, educational, legal, and economic relationships. Its spirit is that of the broad patriot looking down from the high vantage ground over which waves the universal flag of his country. His pen is that of an American telling of a painful, but necessary, period in the growth and progress of the body politic, without which the brawn and sinew, the unity and prosperity, of the present could not have been realized.

A most curious feature early developed in the history of reconstruction. For a time the State seemed to be without any rudder. The Government was surrendered to the United States authorities on May 22, 1865. Not till August of that year was an ordinance passed legalizing the official acts of the interregnum. A negro, a freedman, was indicted for stealing a gun on May 30. After conviction he moved, in arrest of judgment, that at the time the offense was committed the Constitution and laws of Mississippi were suspended or overthrown and destroyed by the military power of the United States, and that no such sovereignty as Mississippi existed.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals held that the State had never ceased to exist, and that it was the same State after as before the civil war. Hence offenses against the criminal laws committed during the civil war or during the occupation of the State by the armed forces of the United States were indictable and punishable as if those events had never occurred.

Among the notable steps in Presidential reconstruction was the convention of 1865. The debates that revolved around the question of slavery were eloquent and fiery. The lost cause gave up its one darling industrial institution only after an intense struggle. A resolution was introduced arraigning the United States for emancipating the slaves. It brought out the ablest talent in the convention on both sides of the question. Judge Watson declared that the sentiment of the entire civilized world was against them. And further there was no choice but to submit. William Yerger made by far the greatest speech in the convention. He pleaded for the altering of the Constitution of the State so as to incorporate in it an amendment abolishing the institution of slavery. With clear insight he told the assemblage that slavery was dead. The war had settled the question, and the Federal Government was supreme. He closed with a denunciation of slave labor as an economic institution and admonished his countrymen not to despair, but look to the future.

One of the most fascinating chapters in the book deals with the Ku-Klux disturbances. In Tennessee, its birthplace, the Ku-Klux Klan was simply an association of young men for mutual pleasure and amusement. The idea got abroad that working on the negro's well-known superstitious fears might coerce him into the abandonment of his shiftless habits and lead him to attend to business. It was a sort of offset to Loyal Leagues. It simply meant to scare the black man into good behavior and obedience. It did much worse things. It made life a terror and a nightmare wherever it held sway. Its mysteriousness, its gruesome rites, and the strange language of the Klan were well calculated to strike bald terror into superstitious minds emasculated by long years of slavery. The prevailing costume added to the intensity of the effect intended to be produced. A long white robe slashed up the sides for convenience in running, the white mask with holes for the eyes, the grotesque headgear, the skulls, cross bones, and other hideous designs with which the whole outrageous get-up was disfigured, were all calculated to make the organization an object of holy terror. White and black alike became the subjects of its discipline and savage persecutions.

The latter part of the volume is devoted to the revolution of 1875, which resulted in the overcoming by the Democrats of the majority of 30,000 in the State and the complete annihilation of the carpetbaggers and the party that fostered them. The wisdom of the course adopted by the State time has on the whole justified. The platform adopted by the convention of Aug. 3 recognized the civil and political equality of all men, and favored public education and the elevation of the standard of official character. The partisanship that had subsidized newspapers to legislative control and overawed the State by military force was denounced. During the heat of the campaign the State was many times on the eve of a race war. Gov. Ames's mistaken policy in seeking to arm the blacks for his militia organizations almost precipitated war. The election went overwhelmingly Democratic. The 30,000 majority was changed right around to the Democratic side. Without a doubt the turn affairs had taken was on the whole to the advantage of the industrial and political life of Mississippi.

The days of the carpet bagger and his misrule for misrule it certainly was, ended in the State, a régime of economy, and on the whole of sensible administrative ability ensued. Mr. Garner well says:

It is difficult to form a correct estimate of the character of the Mississippi "carpetbaggers" as a class. It can perhaps be said that they were superior to those of South Carolina and Louisiana. It can also probably be said that many of them were men of personal honesty and integrity, but these had to bear the odium of those who came to the State for the purposes of peculation and plunder. The charge sometimes made that they were all thieves and plunderers has no foundation in fact. At the same time it is undoubtedly true that as a class they were not animated by that spirit of economy which every consideration of propriety and justice plainly dictated as a policy of expediency. They unnecessarily multiplied the burdens of the people, did not exhibit an overdelicacy in their desire for the emoluments of office, and by their alliance with the colored race against the whites finally brought on revolution. This was the final fruition of the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

The carpet bagger was not a lovely vision to the man of the South, neither was he lovely to the man of the North. The war brought on his evolution, and natural progress forced him to the wall. With the Ku-Klux and the pompous negro politician he will forever remain a serio-comic picture on the page of our historical development. The sound editorial judgment and candor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, so frequently quoted in Mr. Garner's work, commend its wisdom of a quarter of a century ago, in dealing with the live issues of that day. Subsequent phases assumed by the problems of the South have only vindicated the justness of its claims and the correctness of its prophecies.

*"RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI." By James Wilford Garner, Ph. M., Fellow in Columbia University, New York, and Member of the American Historical Society. With preface and dedication. Pp. xiii.-484. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Bastille.*

The appearance of Capt. Bingham's book on the Bastille in an American edition will be most satisfactory for those who care to make a worthy addition to their library, or for those to whom a most attractive phase of French history may particularly appeal. The American edition has been furnished with thirty-five photogravures, including copies from old prints and paintings and fac simile reproductions of manuscripts. Capt. Bingham's method has been simple, yet for the most part satisfactorily exhaustive. He has made a thorough reading of the sixteen volumes of the Bastille documents compiled by M. Ravaisson, and, taking this work as a background, he has filled in his pictures, with traditions, legends, and history derived from other sources. At the same time he has not hesitated to criticise other authors who have attempted work somewhat along his lines and who have drawn their inspiration from the same source.

He fittingly explains the paradox that the one prison which more than all others might be considered that for the incarceration of the royalty and the noblesse should be the first to fall at the hands of the revolutionists, who when they had gained an entrance found merely seven malefactors there, two of whom were notorious forgers. Still the paradox is not so singular if we take the Bastille as a symbol of absolute power of a sovereign over the life of his subjects. James Breck Perkins, who has furnished a preface to the American edition, significantly says:

The character of the French monarchy was symbolized by a prison, which was above and beyond the law, and thus, when the people had grown impatient of despotic rule, it was natural that their first steps should be directed to the overthrow of that ancient fortress which for centuries had been the visible exponent of the arbitrary exercise of royal authority. It was what the Bastille represented rather than what it was which exposed it to the fury of the revolutionists of 1789.

Of course, no history of the Bastille would be complete without a discussion of the famous prisoner of romance known as "the Man in the Iron Mask," and to this the author devotes some thirty pages. He finds that the documents of M. Ravaisson throw little new light upon a subject which for a century and a half has proved such a fascinating field for the novelist, the antiquarian, and the historian. Of all that has been written on this subject he follows the reasoning of Col. Jung, proves that the early stories about this mysterious prisoner were for the most part purely fictitious, that they in turn gave rise to the numerous traditions which subsequently so deceived historians, and that in reality "the Man in the Iron Mask" was an obscure prisoner, who had conspired against Louis XIV. and received the notorious treatment accorded him in the hope that he would betray his accomplices, and that later no change was made in this treatment because no order was received to make it. Thus the whole mystery simply leads to this:

In the opinion of Col. Jung his name was de Marchiel, and he was the "detestable chief" of the plot against Louis XIV., arrested on the banks of the Somme in 1673, who gave his name as Louis d'Oldendorff.

*"THE BASTILLE." By Capt. D. Bingham. With a preface by James Breck Perkins. Illustrated with 35 photogravures of buildings, scenes and portraits, and numerous fac simile pages, two plans, with plan indexes. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $7.50 net.

SELECTED FALL TITLES,

The Art of Life

By R. DE MAULDE LA CLAVIERE, author of "The Women of the Renaissance: A Study in Femininism." Translated by G. H. ELY.

A delightful book by a writer who is at once wit, scholar, and artist.

Historic Towns of the Western States

Edited by LYMAN P. POWELL. 8vo, with about 150 illustrations, $3.00 *net*.

Each chapter is written by an authority. Among the writers are Lyman J. Gage, Perry S. Heath, F. L. Herriott, Edwin Markham.

The Spinster Book

By MYRTLE REED, author of "Love Letters of a Musician," etc. 12mo, $1.50 *net*. By mail, $1.60.

This volume of charming studies and opinions will delight the numerous readers who have mourned the apparent passing of the light essay. It is a work to captivate men and women, married and single.

Other Famous Homes of Great Britain

And Their Stories. Edited by A. H. MALAN. With about 200 illustrations. Royal 8vo, crimson cloth, full sides gilt, gilt top, $6.50 *net*. Third and completing volume of a sumptuous series.

Descriptions and histories of famous British estates by their owners or other competent authors.

Dutch Life in Town and Country

By P. M. HOUGH. No. 4 in "Our European Neighbors." 12mo, illustrated, $1.50 *net*. By mail, $1.30.

The Mohawk Valley

Its Legends and Its History.

By W. MAX REED. With 70 full-page illustrations from photographs by ARTHUR MANEY. Large 8vo. Net, $3.5.

Romance of the Renaissance Chateaux

By ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY, author of "Romance of the Feudal Chateaux." 8vo, fully illustrated, gilt top, $3.00 *net*.

Asia and Europe

Conclusions formed by the author in a long life devoted to the subject of the relations between Asia and Europe. By MEREDITH TOWNSEND, formerly editor of *The Spectator*, London. 8vo, $2.50 *net*.

"If I could afford to buy only one book this Summer I should certainly choose Mr. Townsend's 'Asia and Europe.'"—British Weekly.

5000 Facts and Fancies

By WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE, author of "7000 Words Often Mispronounced." Large 8°. 820 pp. Half leather.

A reference book of unusual value, by a writer with a positive genius for his work. An enormous amount of quaint and useful information not otherwise easily obtained, is compacted into this cyclopedic volume.

Time and Chance

By ELBERT HUBBARD. 12mo. $1.50.

Mr. Hubbard has chosen the most promising theme of the career of the heroic, unfortunate, and spectacular John Brown.

One of My Sons

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN. Illustrated by Louis Betts. 12°. $1.50.

"The Leavenworth Case" and "Marked Personal" gained for Miss Green the reputation of being the best writer of mystery stories since Poe. This book is considered the author's best work.

In Our County

Stories of Old Virginia

By MARION HARLAND. Illustrated. $1.50.

Fascinating sketches of Virginia life before the war. Every mood is in the book, and all are skillfully portrayed.

The God Seeker

A Tale of Old Styria

By PETER ROSEGGER, author of "The Forest Schoolmaster," etc. Authorized English version by Frances Skinner. 12mo.

A Crazy Angel

By ANNETTE LUCILE NOBLE, author of "Uncle Jack's Executor," "Eunice Lathrop," etc. 12mo. $1.25.

A story that is filled with delicate humor and delightful imagination. The "Angel" is a joy, a unique creation, a heroine that all readers should know.

The Soul of a Cat

By MARGARET BENSON. Illustrated by HENRIETTE RONNER. 16mo, gilt top. $1.25.

Delightful animal stories by a daughter of the talented family of which Archbishop Benson and the author of "Dodo" are members.

On Board a Whaler

An Adventurous Cruise Through Southern Seas

By THOMAS WEST HAMMOND. With 16 full-page illustrations by Harry George Burgess. 12mo, *net*, $1.35.

Lights of Childland

By MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH, author of "Sleepy Time Stories." Illustrated. 8vo, *net*, $1.35.

Royal Rogues

By ALBERTA BANCROFT. Illustrated by Louis Betts. 12mo, *net*, $1.35.

Peter Abélard

By JOSEPH McCABE, author of "Twelve Years in a Monastery," etc. 12mo, half vellum. $2.00 *net*.

A complete and accurate life of the lover of Héloïse, who was, further, the keenest thinker and the boldest theologian of the twelfth century.

Owen Glyndwr

The National Hero of Wales

By ARTHUR GRANVILLE BRADLEY.

No. 33 in "Heroes of the Nations." 12mo, fully illustrated. Net, $1.25; half leather, net, $1.50.

A much-needed volume and a good biography.

Henry V.

The Typical Mediæval Hero

By CHARLES L. KING-FORD. 12mo. Fully illustrated. Net, $1.35.

No. 34 in the "Heroes of the Nations."

Edward Plantagenet

The English Justinian

By EDWARD JENKS, M. A. (Oxon. et Cantab.) 12mo. Illustrated. Net, $1.35.

No. 35 in the "Heroes of the Nations."

Israel Putnam

Pioneer, Ranger, Major-General

By WILLIAM FARRAND LIVINGSTON. 12mo. Illustrated. Net, $1.35.

No. 4, "American Men of Energy" Series.

Richard Wagner

By W. J. HENDERSON. 8vo, gilt top. With portrait.

The purpose in this book is to supply admirers of Wagner with a single work which shall meet all their needs. It is biographical, analytical, expository—giving a thorough understanding of the man and his work.

The Passing and the Permanent in Religion

By MINOT J. SAVAGE, D. D., author of "Life Beyond Death." 12mo, net, $1.35.

The Doom of Dogma and the Dawn of Truth

By HENRY FRANK. 8vo, net, $1.75.

Two Centuries of Christian Activity at Yale

Edited by JAMES B. REYNOLDS, SAMUEL H. FISHER, HENRY B. WRIGHT, Committee on Publication. 12mo.

The Stars

A Study of the Universe

By SIMON NEWCOMB, retired Professor U. S. Navy. No. 9 in the Science Series. Fully illustrated. 8vo, net, $2.00.

A popular treatment of astronomy by one of the most eminent authorities.

The Mental Functions of the Brain

An Investigation into their Localization and their Manifestation in Health and Disease. By BERNARD HOLLANDER, M. D. (Freiburg i. B.) M. R. C. S. Illustrated by the Clinical Records of Eight Hundred Cases. 12mo, net, $3.50.

A scientific treatment of the external indications of mental deviations from the normal. Of great value to lawyers and students of physiognomy, as well as to physicians.

Fields, Factories and Workshops

Or Industry Combined with Agriculture, and Brain Work with Mental Work

By PRINCE KROPOTKIN. New edition. 12mo.

The Science of Penology

The Defence of Society Against Crime

By HENRY M. BOIES, M. A., author of "Prisoners and Paupers." 8vo, net, $3.50.

The writer has had much and long experience in the administration of penal laws and especially the management of convicts in the great prisons of Pennsylvania.

Mental State of Hystericals

By PIERRE JANET, Professor of Philosophy at the College Rollin. Preface by Prof. J. M. CHARCOT. Translated by CAROLINE ROLLIN CORSON. 8vo.

Johnnie Courteau

and Other Poems

By WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND, author of "The Habitant." Fully illustrated by F. S. COBURN. Popular edition; 8vo, net, $1.25.

Large paper edition, with 17 illustrations, photogravure, and text cuts; 8vo, net, $2.50.

Songs of My Violin

By ALFRED L. DONALDSON. Illustrated by W. J. DISTIN. 12mo, $1.50.

The violinist here puts into song the melodies of his beloved instrument.

Illustrated List of Fall Publications Sent on Application.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK & LONDON.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY OF THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT ON THE LINES OF MODERN EVOLUTION. By John Beattie Crozier. Vol. III. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-356. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

ENGLAND'S STORY. A History for Grammar and High Schools. By Eva March Tappan. Pp. D. Illustrations and Maps. Crown, 8vo. Pp. xx.-370. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 80 cents.

MEMOIRS OF MADAME DE MOTTEVILLE ON ANNE OF AUSTRIA AND HER COURT. With an introduction by C. A. Sainte-Beuve. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Versailles Edition. Illustrated. In three volumes. 8vo. Pp. xi.-374. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

FAMOUS ACTORS OF THE DAY IN AMERICA. Second Series. By Lewis C. Strang. Illustrated. Small 12mo. Pp. x.-343. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

AGUINALDO. A Narrative of Filipino Ambitions. By Edwin Wildman. Size, 5x7¾. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.20.

A HISTORY OF GREECE. For High Schools and Academies. By George Willson Botsford. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-381. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.20.

A FEW NOTES UPON THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OR FORMS OF GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLONY TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Margaret V. Smith. 16mo. Pp. 144. Glen Falls, N. Y.: Glen Falls Publishing Company.

CIVIL REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA, 1900. In seven volumes. Vol. I., Report of Governor General; Vol. II., Civil Orders; Vol. III., State and Government; Vol. IV., Chief Sanitary Officer, Chief Surgeon, Superintendent of Department of Charities; Vol. V., Finance; Vol. VI., Justice; Vol. VII., Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry. 8vo. Washington, D. C.: War Department. Paper.

THE CIVIL WAR AND THE CONSTITUTION. In 2 vols. 1859-1865. By John W. Burgess. 12mo. Pp., about viii.-347. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 per vol.

PERU HISTORY OF COCA. "The Divine Plant of the Incas." With an Introductory Account of the Incas and of the Andean Indians of To-day. By W. Golden Mortimer. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xxxi.-576. New York: J. H. Vail & Co. $5.

SOUTH AFRICA A CENTURY AGO. Letters Written from the Cape of Good Hope, 1797-1801. By Lady Anne Barnard. Edited with a memoir and brief notes by W. H. Wilkins. With portrait. 12mo. Pp. x.-316. London: Smith, Elder & Co. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

THE QUEEN'S COMRADE. The Life and Times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. By Fitzgerald Molloy. With 18 portraits and illustrations. Two volumes. 8vo. Pp. xii.-328. London: Hutchinson & Co. New York: Dodd, & Co. $6.50.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY. By Sophia H. MacLehose. 12mo. pp. xiv.-390. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

CHATTERTON. A Biography. By David Masson. New and revised edition. 12mo. Pp. viii.-320. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

TWO TREATIES OF PARIS AND THE SUPREME COURT. By Sidney Webster. 12mo. Pp. 132. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN VERSE. By James L. Onderdonk. 12mo. Pp. 395. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

RENAISSANCE TYPES. By William Samuel Lilly. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-400. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

FENELON. His Friends and His Enemies. 1651-1715. By E. K. Sanders. 8vo. With portrait. Pp. 426. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A HISTORY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS: From the Earliest Times to the Present. By Alex. Del Mar. Second edition. Pp. 500. 8vo. New York: The Cambridge Encyclopedia Company.

Religion.

GLORIA DEO. An Undenominational Hymnal for All Services of the Church. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25.

VIA CHRISTI. An Introduction to the Study of Missions. By Louise Manning Hodgkins. 12mo. Pp. xix.-251. New York: The Macmillan Company.

SUGGESTIVE ILLUSTRATIONS ON THE GOSPEL OF JOHN. Illustrations from All Sources; Picturesque Greek Words, Library Reference to Further Illustrations, &c. For the Use of Pastor, Sunday School Teacher, &c. By the Rev. F. N. Peloubet. 12mo. Pp. v.-543. Philadelphia: A. J. Holman & Co.

THE ETHNIC TRINITIES AND THEIR RELATION TO THE CHRISTIAN TRINITY. A Chapter in the Comparative History of Religions by Levy Leonard Paine. 12mo. Pp. 376. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By the Rev. South G. Preston. 12mo. Pp. viii.-350. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND RELIGIOUS FORM. An Account of Ecclesiastical Legislation and Its Influence on Affairs in France from 1789 to 1804. By William Milligan Sloane. Based on the Morse Lectures for 1900 Before the Union Theological Seminary. 8vo. Pp. xxiii.-333. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE ILLUSTRATIVE LESSON NOTES. A Guide to the Study of the International Sunday School Lessons for 1902. By the Rev. Thomas B. Neely and Robert R. Doherty. 8vo. Pp. 395. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

DAVID, THE POET AND KING. By Newell D. Hillis. Illustrated by Louis Rhead. 12mo. Pp. 48. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. 75 cents.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF CHRISTIANITY. By Charles H. Parkhurst. 12mo. Pp. 119. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. 60 cents.

MUSICAL MINISTERS IN THE CHURCH. By Waldo S. Pratt. 12mo. Pp. 181. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $1.

THE MODERN MISSION CENTURY. Viewed as a Cycle of Divine Working. A Review of the Missions of the Nineteenth Century, with Reference to the Superintending Providence of God. By Arthur T. Pierson. 8vo. Pp. x.-517. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

THE MIRACLES OF MISSIONS. Modern Marvels in the History of Missionary Enterprise. By Arthur T. Pierson. Fourth series. 12mo. Pp. x.-257. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Essays.

LIFE EVERLASTING. By John Fiske. 12mo. Pp. 87. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE SPINSTER BOOK. By Myrtle Reed. 12mo. Pp. 222. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

CULTURE FROM READING. By Albert R. Alexander. Small 12mo. Pp. 52. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS TAUGHT. By Caroline B. Le Row. With introduction by Mark Twain. 16mo. Pp. 106. New York: The Century Company. $1.

A MULTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS. Being a Collection of Codes, Precepts, and Rules of Life from the Wise of All Ages. Edited with an Introductory Essay on the Ancient and Modern Knowledge of Good and Evil. By J. N. Larned. 8vo. Pp. viii.-499. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

CLASSIFICATION. Theoretical and Practical. Part I., The Order of the Sciences. Part II., The Classification of Books. By Ernest Cushing Richardson. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-248. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE ROMANCE OF RELIGION. By Olive Vivian and Herbert Vivian. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-304. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

ESSAYS IN HISTORICAL CRITICISM. The Legend of Marcus Whitman, the Authorship of the Federalist, &c. Yale Bi-Centennial Publication Series. By Edward Gaylord Bourne. 8vo. Pp. xii.-394. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

AMERICAN LITERATURE—A LABORATORY METHOD. By H. L. Mason. 12mo. Pp. xxv.-186. Published by author. Sold by John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Penn. $1.50.

ESSAYS THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY. By Charles Carroll Everett. 12mo. Pp. iv.-360. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

New Editions.

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS TO HIMSELF. In English by Gerald H. Rendall. 16mo. Pp. xlii.-167. New York: The Macmillan Company.

AMYNTAS, A SYLVAN FABLE. By Torquato Tasso. Rendered into English by Frederic Whitmore. Drawings and cover by William R. Whitmore. Long 8vo. Pp. iii.-72. Springfield, Mass.: The Ridgewood Press. Paper.

BALZAC'S DRAMATIC WORKS. Vautrin, Quinola's Recources, Mercadet, The Stepmother. Rendered into English for the first time. Two volumes. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Laird & Lee. $2.50.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. Cambridge edition. Edited by George E. Woodberry. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

WORKS OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS. Popular edition. Biographical and critical estimate by Adolphe Cohn. Illustrated. 10 volumes. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $10.

MR. BROWN'S LETTERS TO A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN. By William Makepeace Thackeray. Edition limited to 500 numbered copies. $3 net. 12mo. Pp. 210. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

VOYAGE AUTOUR DE MA CHAMBRE. By Xavier de Maistre. Limited to 500 numbered copies. 12mo. Pp. 175. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7.50 net.

PLUTARCH'S THEMISTOCLES AND ARISTIDES. New translation, with introduction and notes by Bernadotte Perrin. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-342. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

AMOS JUDD. By J. A. Mitchell. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 251. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

LAST WORDS, REAL AND TRADITIONAL, OF DISTINGUISHED MEN AND WOMEN. Collected from Various Sources by Frederic R. Marvin. 12mo. Pp. 311. New Edition. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $1.50.

MACAULAY'S ESSAYS ON MILTON AND ADDISON. Edited for School Use by C. Alphonse Smith. 16mo. Pp. 286. Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co.

Poetry.

SONNETICAL NOTES ON PHILOSOPHY. By Wm. Howell Williams. Pp. 208. Published by the author.

THE DEAD CALYPSO AND OTHER VERSES. by Louis Alexander Robertson. 12mo. Pp. 184. San Francisco, Cal.: A. M. Robertson. $1.50.

THE LUTES OF MORN. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo. Pp. 64. Utica, N. Y., Genesee Street: Wm. T. Smith & Co. $1.50.

DEIRDRE WED AND OTHER POEMS. By Herbert Trench. 12mo. Pp. vi.-105. London: Methuen & Co.

THE PEACOCK AND OTHER POEMS. By James Hampton Lee. 12mo. Pp. 137. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

LYRICS OF LOVE OF HEARTH AND HOME, FIELD AND GARDEN. By Margaret E. Sangster. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $1.25.

SONNETS AND LYRICS. By R. E. Lee Gibson. 12mo. Pp. 126. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co. $1.50.

Fiction.

FROM SUMMER TO SUMMER. A novel by Lizzie P. Evans-Hansell. 12mo. Pp. 340. New York: The Abbey Press. (2 copies.)

HERB OF GRACE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo. Pp. 440. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.

THE SCRIBE OF A SOUL. By Clara Iza Price. 12mo. Introduction by Prof. A. Van der Naillen. 16mo. Pp. 201. Seattle, Washington: Denny-Coryell Company.

THE SEVEN HOUSES. A Romance. By Hamilton Drummond. With frontispiece by A. Forrestier. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

KARADAC, COUNT OF GERSAY. A Romance. By K. Hesketh Prichard. 12mo. Pp. x.-297. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

WHEN LOVE FLIES OUT O' THE WINDOW. By Leonard Merrick. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

BY THEIR FRUITS. By Edith M. Nicholl. 12mo. Pp. 282. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

COALS OF FIRE. By M. Frances Hanford-Delanoy. 12mo. Pp. 202. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS. By M. Frances Hanford-Delancy. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 196. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

LAZARRE. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Illustrated by Andre Castaigne. 12mo. Pp. 436. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

DR. CARRINGTON. By I. C. de Van. 12mo. Pp. 237. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

AN AFFAIR IN THE SOUTH SEAS. A Story of Romantic Adventure. By Leigh H. Irvine. 12mo. Pp. 278. London: T. L. Fisher Unwin.

DEFEATED BUT VICTOR STILL; or, Heirs of the Fonca Estate. By William V. Lawrence. 12mo. Pp. 424. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

JARVIS OF HARVARD. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-404. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

MY STRANGEST CASE. By Guy Boothby. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 306. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

KIM. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo. Pp. 480. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE WIDOW ROBINSON and Other Sketches. By Benjamin W. Williams. 12mo. Pp. vi.-122. New York: The Abbey Press.

A RACE WITH A HURRICANE and Other Stories. By Alice Miriam Roundy. 12mo. Pp. 101. New York: The Abbey Press.

RAFFLES. Further Adventures of the Amateur Cracksman. By E. W. Hornung. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-303. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

STEPHEN CALINARI. By Julian Sturgis. 12mo. Pp. 389. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE OLD GRAHAM PLACE. By Etta M. Gardner. 12mo. Pp. 55. New York: The Abbey Press.

VERANA. A Tale of Border Life. By Carl Jaeger. 12mo. Pp. xv.-101. New York: The Abbey Press.

WHAT WILL SHE DO? By Margaret D. Simms. 12mo. Pp. 213. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE LADY OF MARK. By Sidney C. Kendall. 12mo. Pp. 151. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

MISS PENELOPE'S ELOPEMENT and Other Stories. By Kate H. Sawyer. 12mo. Pp. 100. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA. By Byron A. Dunn. 12mo. Pp. 408. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

NEHE. A story of the time of Artaxerxes. By Anna Pierpont Sviter. Illustrated. Pp. 318. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

WINIFRED WEST. A story. By Blanche M. Channing. Illustrated. Pp. 271. 16mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.

THE BATTLE INVISIBLE. By Eleanor C. Reed. 12mo. Pp. 330. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

A CRAZY ANGEL. By Annette L. Noble. With collaboration by Grace L. Collin. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

A FRIEND WITH THE COUNTERSIGN. By E. E. Beeson. 12mo. Pp. vii.-253. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.00.

A NEST OF LINNETS. A novel. By R. Frankfort Moore. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. v.-417. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

IN THE MIKADO'S SERVICE. A story of two battle Summers in China. By Dr. William Elliot Griffis. Illustrated. Pp. 381. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

A HEROINE OF 1812. A Maryland romance. By Amy E. Blanchard. Illustrated. Pp. 385. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

IN OUR COUNTRY. By Marion Harland. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-405. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

For the Young.

CAPS AND CAPERS. A Story of Boarding School Life. By Gabrielle E. Jackson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 267. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company.

THE JUNIOR CUP. By Allen French. 12mo. Pp. 246. New York: The Century Company. $1.20.

PEGGY'S TRIALS. By Mary K. Potter. Cosy Corner Series. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 97. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

THE TIN OWL. By William Rose. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-261. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.

A NEST OF GIRLS: or, Boarding School Days. By Elizabeth Westyn Timlow. 8vo. Pp. vii.-412. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE LONESOMEST DOLL. By Abbie Farwell Brown. With illustrations by E. Pollak. 12mo. Pp. 76. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 85 cents.

FAIRY TALES FROM AFAR. Translated from the Danish Popular Tales of Svend Grundtvig. By Jane Mulley. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-302. Illustrated. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

CHILDHOOD'S SONGS OF LONG AGO. Being Some of the Divine and Moral Songs Writ by the Rev. Isaac Watts, With Pictures by Blanche McManus. Small folio. Pp. 62. New York: A. Wessels Company.

Travel and Adventure.

WITH "BOBS" AND KRUEGER. Experiences and Observations of an American War Correspondent in the Field with Both Armies. By Frederic William Unger. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 412. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $2.

GUIDE TO NEW HAVEN AND YALE UNIVERSITY. Compiled by E. Oviatt. Maps and Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 120. New Haven: The Price & Lee Company.

ON BOARD A WHALER. An Adventurous Cruise Through Southern Seas. By Thomas West Hammond. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-306. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

A DAY WITH A TRAMP AND OTHER DAYS. By Walter A. Wyckoff. 12mo. Pp. 191. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

MODERN ATHENS. By George Horton. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. vii.-90. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

WITH TAYLOR ON THE RIO GRANDE. By Capt. Ralph Bonehill. 12mo. Illustrations. Pp. 287. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

IN THE FOREST. Tales of Wood Life. By Maximilian Foster. 12mo. Pp. viii.-318. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

THE CENTURY BOOK FOR MOTHERS. A Practical Guide in the Rearing of Healthy Children. By Leroy Milton Yale and Gustav Pollak. 8vo. Pp. 401. New York: The Century Company. $2.

WOMAN AND THE LAW. By George James Bayles. 12mo. Pp. 274. New York: The Century Company. $1.40 net.

HOXIE'S CIVICS FOR NEW YORK STATE. By Charles De Forest Hoxie. 12mo. Pp. 262. New York: American Book Company. $1.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW YORK. With accompanying maps. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1900. Transmitted to the Legislature Feb. 14, 1901. 8vo. Pp. 560. Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer.

TRAINING OF THE HUNTING DOG FOR THE FIELD AND FIELD TRAILS. By S. Waters. 12mo. Pp. 261. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. $1.50.

DEAFNESS AND CHEERFULNESS. By A. W. Jackson. 12mo. Pp. 190. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Showing the Operations, Expenditures, and Condition of the Institution for the Year Ended June 30, 1900. 8vo. Pp. lxv.-760. Washington: The Government Printing Office.

THE STARS IN SONG AND LEGEND. By Jermain G. Porter. Pp. xiv.-139. Illustrated. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

MODERN BRIDGE. By "Shan," with "The Laws of Bridge" by "Boaz." 12mo. Pp. x.-151. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE SECRET OF HAMLET, Prince of Denmark. By South G. Preston. 12mo. Pp. 175. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

L'ESTHETIQUE. De la Rue. Gustave Kahn. 12mo. Pp. 306. Paris: Bibliotheque-Charpentier. Paper.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CATALOGUE. (Post Office Urbana or Champaign, Ill.) 1900-1901. 12mo. Pp. 384. Urbana, Ill.: Published by the University. Paper.

FIGHTING UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS. A Story of the Chile-Peruvian War. By Claude H. Wetmore. Illustrated. Pp. 325. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

THE LAST OF THE ARAWAKS. A Story of Adventure in the Island of San Domingo. By Frederick A. Ober. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 358. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

TECHNOLOGY OF PETROLEUM. The Oil Fields of the World, Their History, Geography, &c.; Oil-Well Drilling, &c. By Henry Neuburger and Henri Noalhat. Illustrated. Translated from the French by John Geddes McIntosh. 8vo. Pp. xxxiii.-634. London: Scott, Greenwood & Co. $10.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE: From July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901. Charter, By-laws, and the Several Trade Rules Adopted by the Exchange and a List of Its Members. 8vo. Pp. 153. New York: The Jones Printing Company.

GOD'S WHISPERED SECRETS. By Gerard B. F. Hallock. 12mo. Pp. 76. New York: The American Tract Society. 50 cents.

VIEWS OF AN EX-PRESIDENT. By Benjamin Harrison. Being His Addresses and Writings on Subjects of Public Interest. Compiled by Mary Lord Harrison. 8vo. Pp. 532. New York: The Bowen Merrill Company. $3.

THE RATIONAL SPELLER. Words Classified Upon the Basis of Similarity of Form and Sound and Arranged by Grades. By Frank J. Diamond. 12mo. Pp. 236. New York: The Macmillan Company. 24 cents.

A PRIMER OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. An explanation of similar economic phenomena. By R. T. Wood. 16mo. Pp. xiv.-150. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LATIN COMPOSITION. Based on Selections from Caesar. By Benjamin D. D'Ooge. 12mo. Pp. ix.-86. New York: Ginn & Co.

THE RABBI OF LISZKA, and the Possibilities of Christian Science in the Twentieth Century. A Personal Experience. 16mo. Pp. 43. By Anthony Politzer. New York.

THE BOOK OF THE GREENHOUSE: With a Special Chapter on The Little Town Greenhouse. By J. C. Tallack. 12mo. Pp. xi.-165. New York: John Lane.

MADAME ANGORA. By Harriet Cheever. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 93. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

CHRISTOLOGY. Science of Health and Happiness; or Metaphysical Healing Exemplified, through Rules, Formulas, and Incidents. Second edition. By Oliver C. Sabin. 8vo. Pp. 310. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop. $2.

A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By Arthur Kenyon Rogers. 8vo. Pp. xi.-519. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

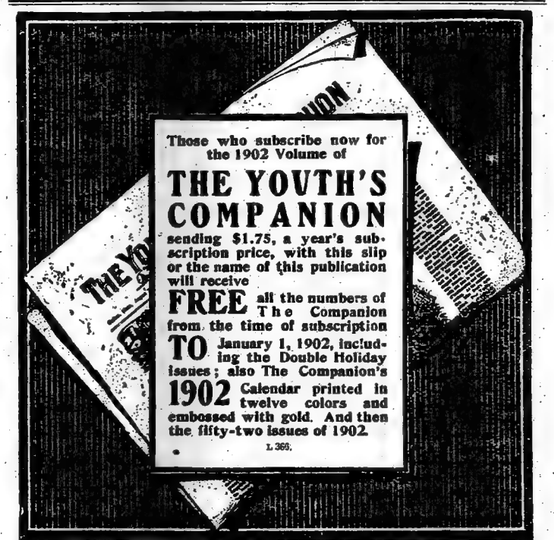

Those who subscribe now for the 1902 Volume of

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

sending $1.75, a year's subscription price, with this slip or the name of this publication will receive

FREE all the numbers of The Companion from the time of subscription TO January 1, 1902, including the Double Holiday issues; also The Companion's 1902 Calendar printed in twelve colors and embossed with gold. And then the fifty-two issues of 1902.

L 369.

Illustrated Announcement of the New Volume for 1902 and Sample Copies of the Paper sent Free.

The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS.

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE

By MARION BEVERIDGE LEE.

A powerful story of singular interest and rare dramatic charm.

Cloth, 12mo, Daintily Produced, $1.25.

May be ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent post-paid for the price by the ABBEY PRESS, Publishers, of One Hundred and Fourteen Fifth Avenue, New York, with agencies in London, Montreal and elsewhere, who always issue interesting works.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS.

1901

THE MIDDLE AGES.

Henry O. Taylor's Work on Their Inheritance from Rome and Greece.*

WHILE we are waiting for the second volume of Mr. Saintsbury's "History of Criticism," which will be devoted to the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, we may stimulate our appetites for that heavier feast with Mr. Taylor's book, which takes us over Mr. Saintsbury's premeditated ground, though by a somewhat different route from that by which Mr. Saintsbury will be likely to advance. The spirit and method of Mr. Taylor's book are quite different from what Mr. Saintsbury's will be if he maintains, as he goes on, the spirit and method of his "Criticism in Greek and Roman Times." The motto of Mr. Saintsbury's volume might well have been Tennyson's line, "The form, the form alone, is eloquent," so insistent was he on the collocation of beautiful words as the important thing in literature. Mr. Taylor, while not indifferent to literary form, is more deeply engaged with the substance and spirit of literature. He has none of Mr. Saintsbury's indifference to national and racial and time-succession traits and qualities, expressing themselves in literature and art. Lastly, as dealing with the general body of literature, and not merely with its critical phase, there is a much richer harvest for a quiet eye in his survey than were he a mere critic of criticism, however generous the construction put upon that term.

Mr. Taylor's subject is inadequately suggested by the title of his book. We have much more described than "The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages." We have an admirable account of the transition from the classical to the mediaeval period, and of this, too, as affecting not only literature but also painting, sculpture, and architecture. Great as was the change, what impresses us most, perhaps, is the amount of survival of classical taste and ideals in the new development, so that Mr. Maurice Hewlett's charming parable, "A Sacrifice at Prato" in his "Earth-Work Out of Tuscany" comes easily to mind. The discussion centres in the period extending from the fourth to the seventh century, but the preparatory discussion of Greek and Roman literature and art and life is not subordinate in interest to any other part. Those who have read Mr. Taylor's "Ancient Ideals" will come to the present volume with the best possible preparation for its full appreciation and enjoyment, though not as finding here what may properly be regarded as a sequel to the former book.

In the first chapter we have a delightful study of Greek and Roman traits, of the Greek influence upon Roman modes of thought and life, of Neo-Platonism and other forms of the new pagan religiousness. There is no comfort here for the Christian apologist who would fain represent Christianity as a pure and simple reaction from paganism. We are assured that there was a good deal of preparation for the new Christian faith, especially as nothing was more characteristic of the new paganism than its tendency to emotional quality and expression. A very interesting feature of the second chapter, "Phases of Pagan Decadence," is that which gives prominence to the debased uses of Virgil in the early Christian centuries. The famous sortes Virgilianae were one gross example; though, if one is going to resort to sortilege, it does not seem to make much difference what book is used. John Wesley used the Bible, and "The greater the book the baser the misuse," may be a valid proposition.

Virgil's later fame was that of "a supreme master of grammatical correctness, of rhetorical correctness, and of all learning." Mr. Saintsbury should have found in some of the Virgilian rhetoricians men after his own heart. The charge of debasing classical literature which has often been brought against nascent Christianity does not get any support from Mr. Taylor's exposition. Christianity simply shared intellectually in the pagan decadence. Both in the Greek and Roman world there came to be a sad indifference to the great classics in any large and noble way. There was great difficulty in satisfying George II. with English oysters until it was discovered that he liked his oysters "a little gone." The later pagans and the early Christians liked their literature after a similar fashion. Meantime the infallibility ascribed to Virgil made easier a doctrine of Biblical infallibility in the Christian community.

A chapter on the transmission of letters and the transmission of law abounds in interesting matter, finding its acme in an account of Boethius's "Consolation of Philosophy," which of late has had something of a revival because of Alfred the Great's delight in it. The favor which it found was eloquent of the manner in which Christianity and paganism were for some centuries mixed together. It would be difficult to say whether the "Consolation" was a Christian or a pagan work, or whether it was more one than the other. "Pagan Elements Christianized in Transmission" (Chapter V.) might perhaps even more properly be called "Christian Elements Paganized in Their Development." It was six of one and half a dozen of the other. In the next chapter, "Ideals of Knowledge, Beauty, and Love," we are treading paths that branch off from the author's "Ancient Ideals" at one angle or another.

The chapter on monasticism, with its "abandonment of pagan principles in a Christian system of life" is one of the most valuable in the book. It treats first of monastic origins and then of the monastic character. What could there be of classical heritage in an ideal of self-abasement so contrary to the pagan self-realization? From the great periods of classicism, nothing; from the later and decadent, much. Next following we have chapters on Christian prose and Christian poetry, early and later. There is here much careful dealing with poetic forms; an exhibition of the relation of these forms to the Christian spirit—a spirit in love with the infinite as the pagan spirit was with the definite and bounded and restrained. Hence a breaking away from the formal classical metres into the freedom of eccentric forms, and hence the substitution of accent and rhyme for quantity as media of poetical expression. A half page to Jerome as the creator of the Vulgate seems a scant portion, and we do not quite understand why Dante should serve as the merest colophon to the last of these chapters, seeing that his portion of the classical heritage was incalculably large. The language of the "Divina Commedia" was Italian and the spirit was Christian, but the personages and the allusions were Greek and Roman in no slight degree. Immensely significant was Virgil's leading of Dante down the infernal stairs.

Mr. Taylor carries his learning so easily and gracefully that one is in danger of forgetting its actual weight. Of this there is some modest hint in a "Bibliographical Appendix," thirty pages in extent, which lays out a course of reading that a diligent person might follow for a lifetime and not reach the end.

*THE CLASSICAL HERITAGE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Henry Osborn Taylor. Sometime Lecturer in Literature at Columbia University, Author of "Ancient Ideals." 8vo, pp. —. New York: The Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company, agents. $3.50 net.

The Craftsman's Guild Books.

The Craftsman's Guild of Boston, Mass., has now issued three books. The first to appear, bearing the imprint of the guild, was the little volume (a square 16mo.) entitled "Two Lyrics," by the Rev. John B. Tabb. The edition was strictly limited, but the volume was most pleasantly characterized by the combining and merging therein of three personalities, viz., the author, the artist, who hand-lettered and decorated the book, and the illuminator. The issuance of this initial volume was marked by a success that was quite complete and amply justified the guild's belief that a return to the early custom of allowing the impress of an artist's hand to be felt throughout the making of a book would be appreciated by book lovers. The text, initials, borders, and other designs in this book were drawn by Mr. Theodore Brown Hapgood, Jr., and are perhaps some of the finest examples of his work.

"Two Lyrics" was followed by "The Perfect Woman," being the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, (beginning with the eleventh verse,) which, like the former publication, was printed entirely without the aid of type. Miss Cora June Cady was responsible for the drawing of the entire book, and the text was written in a unique alphabet, based upon the Hebrew characters, the initials and other decorations being also harmoniously Hebraic in design.

The third book, to have present publication at the hands of the guild, is Thomas Gray's famous "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." Mr. Herbert Gregson has furnished the decorative motifs for the book of the elegy. Two stanzas of the poem have been grouped upon each page. The size of the sheets has been based upon a stately quarto, (9½x12,) originally printed by Manutius Aldus in Venice in 1496.

All these volumes are individual copies of books issued in rare and limited editions, which have been illuminated by hand by members of the guild. The illuminations are in burnished gold leaf and water colors, and they are always in sympathy with the original designs of the artist and with the thought of the author.

The work of the guild as manifested in the three titles to which reference has here been made has been most satisfactory, and is far superior to similar work that has thus far been attempted in the same direction by others. The portion of the creed of the guild which follows is interesting and significant:

I believe in the divinity of great thoughts and in the sacredness of all books where they abide. I believe in beauty as expressed in the printed page and in hand-tooled leather. I believe in the individuality of a book, in the abiding presence of the artist who fashions the body of a worthy volume. I believe in the touch of human hands as more divine and more beautiful than the stamp of the most dextrous machinery. I believe in everything that makes a book the measure of a man and imparts to it the dignity and grace which come only from long fellowship with the hand of a loving artist. I believe in limited editions, in the wealth of hand-made paper, in the aristocracy of vellum, in the glory of illumination, and in the supreme beauty of the book brought forth without the aid of types. All this and more.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing this week "The Ruling Passion," by Henry van Dyke; "Tales of Dunstable Weir," by Zack; "The Argonauts," by the new Polish writer, Elizer Orzesgako, translated by Jeremiah Curtin; "Fables for the Fair," by Josephine Dodge Daskam, and "The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles, D. D., LL. D., President of Yale College." The last is edited by Franklin Bowditch Dexter, M. A., and fills three good sized volumes, covering an interesting period of Yale's development. In "Fables for the Fair" the author has attempted to present feminine types which are familiar to every one, while the moral of each fable is the ludicrous inversion of some commonplace, made particularly absurd in caricature.

THINGS which exasperate you are funny—to the other man. Things which have exasperated the other man will be funny and instructive to you. *READ*

The **VAN DWELLERS**

A Strenuous Quest for a Little Home in a Great City.

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE. Illustrated. Cloth, 75 cents.

Very cheap—considering what the experience cost.

J. F. Taylor & Company, New York.

A WIDOW AND HER FRIENDS
By C. D. Gibson

THE new Gibson book for 1901, depicting in Mr. Gibson's most skillful style the history of a fascinating young widow. This splendid book contains ninety drawings of surpassing beauty and interest. Handsomely printed and bound, enclosed in a decorated box
Price, $5.00
Edition-de-Luxe, ... $10.00

THE DOLLY DIALOGUES
By Anthony Hope

A SPLENDID edition-de-luxe of Mr Hope's well-known dialogues, to which have been added a number of new ones written especially for this Edition. Seventeen beautiful drawings by Howard Chandler Christy, together with handsome type, paper and binding, make this a most artistic volume.
Price $2.50 *net.*

A NEW CATALOGUE

A BEAUTIFUL new catalogue, illustrated by C. D. Gibson, Frederic Remington, Maxfield Parrish, Howard Chandler Christy, and other well-known artists, sent free to any address.

R. H. Russell: 3 West 29th Street, NEW YORK.

THE BEST HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AS A NATION is the **"American Statesmen"** Series. It is a complete and careful review of the entire subject, beginning with the causes leading to the Revolution and including the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War.

All this is brought out in a series of **Intensely Interesting and Well-written Biographies** of the men who have *made* the history of the country. The wide scope of the work as well as its thoroughness are revealed by the General Index, which subdivides the subject-matter into about 300 Topics, such as

Diplomatic History	1020 References
Constitution of U. S.	497 "
Financial History	593 "
Tariff History	149 "
Civil Service	179 "
Judiciary	90 "
Expansion	389 "
Congress	1362 "
Etc.	

SPECIAL OFFER

For the AUTUMN of 1901 we are making a very attractive offer to New Subscribers. For particulars fill out the following blank and mail to our address.

From THE N. Y. TIMES.
Name .....
Address .....
Please send me free of charge full information about "American Statesmen."

BUSINESS MEN whose time is limited will find recreation in these delightfully entertaining volumes.

TEACHERS & STUDENTS will find the General Index a splendid Analysis of the leading events and invaluable for quick reference.

AMERICANS who wish to possess an intelligent understanding of the policies of our government, who wish to "think right and vote right," should make themselves familiar with these instructive books.

BANKERS will find in them a thorough review of the growth of our Financial System, as developed by Hamilton, Gallatin, Jefferson, Jackson, Chase, and all the other great financiers and statesmen who have influenced it.

LAWYERS will find them a treasure of information on the Constitution, its development under different administrations, its interpretation by Marshall, etc. Also important Supreme Court Decisions, Sketches of the Judiciary, Reviews of great cases, etc.

YOUNG MEN will find an *inspiration* in these volumes. Those who have found history dull and have failed in their attempts to wade through more voluminous publications, will read these attractive volumes as if they were some thrilling novel, and gain historical information without apparent effort.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
85 Fifth Ave., New York.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CANON W. BENHAM, joint author of "The Life of Archbishop Tait," and Charles Welch, Librarian of the Guildhall Library, have written a book on "Mediæval London," which the MacMillan Company will shortly publish. The volume will include four illuminated pages, some photogravure and numerous half-tones, and the theme, for the most part, will be confined to the legends, traditions, and facts concerning the "City."

***

"Antonia," by Jessie Van Zile. (Mrs. James M. Belden,) which is published in this country by L. C. Page & Co. and deals with old New York, is about to be brought out in England through John Murray.

***

"The Man from Glengarry," Ralph Connor's new novel, which will be published next month in book form, has been ordered in advance from the Fleming H. Revell Company to an extent to warrant a first edition of 100,000 copies. It is a wild scene of the great Northland, in which the character of a man of Covenanter ancestry is developed and explained. The author, whose real name is the Rev. C. W. Gordon, has returned to his home, in Winnipeg, leaving printers and binders in New York and Chicago busy getting his book ready for the public.

***

"The Most Famous Loba," a new romance by N. K. Blissett, author of "From the Unbounded Sea," which D. Appleton & Co. will present some time in the month, is a tale of Carcassonne, a picturesque story of knights and ladies and troubadours in the thirteenth century. Loba, beautiful and passionate, is the daughter of the Sieur de Cabaret.

***

"Bob, Son of Battle," will appear in a new illustrated edition from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. toward the end of October. The illustrations, which will consist of scenes and portraits, are the work of A. Radclyffe Dugmore, who has visited the scenes of "Bob" in the British Isles in order to make them.

***

D. Appleton & Co. report that the large demands for "The Eternal City," which already headed several lists as the "book most in demand" for September, is about to go into a new edition of 10,000, making in all 150,000 copies of this book which have been disposed of within a month after its day of publication.

***

"The Chronic Loafer," Mr. Nelson Lloyd's first book, seems destined to be more popular in England and Canada than it was in the United States, if one may judge by the complimentary notices that it is receiving. The author's latest book, "A Drone and a Dreamer," has just been issued by J. F. Taylor & Co. It is not only a humorous story, but an American love romance of a good type as well.

***

"The Stars: A Slumber Story," a new book by the late Eugene Field, which will shortly make its appearance from the New Amsterdam Book Company's press, will contain an appreciation by Will M. Clemens, who for many years was a friend and fellow-journalist of the poet. "The Stars" is a fairy tale for children, and includes five characteristic poems by the Bard of Sabine Farm.

***

"At the Court of Catherine the Great," Frederick Whishaw's historical novel, dealing with Russian life and character, has just been published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company in a cheaper paper edition.

***

"Caps and Capers" is a story of boarding school life by Gabrielle E. Jackson, which is announced by the Henry Altemus Company, with pictures by C. M. Relyea. Mrs. Jackson is already well known as a charming writer for young girls.

***

"Two Sides of a Question," being a graphic picture of life from a woman's point of view, by May Sinclair, and "The Colburn Prize," a story of girlish school days, by Gabrielle E. Jackson, are being published by J. F. Taylor & Co.

***

"The Lord of the Sea," by M. P. Shiel, which is announced by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, deals with the problem that the establishment of private ownership over the sea and oceans of the entire globe would illustrate as nothing else the fundamental error of land monopoly by individuals. The floating forts by which the hero of the story places the greatest powers of the world at his mercy are said to be fully up to the imaginings of Jules Verne, although it is declared that the book, for many, will have another phase aside from its melodramatic character.

***

"Where the Sugar-Maple Grows," by Adeline M. Teskey, is a collection of idylls of a Canadian village, which is announced by R. F. Fenno & Co.

***

"The Making of a Marchioness," the first story that has come from the pen of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett in two years, has already reached the 50,000 mark at the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

***

"The Real Latin Quarter," by F. Berkeley Smith, which will shortly come from the press of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, is a book of racy sketches and descriptions of Paris life in that most fascinating of all sections in the great city of gayety and art—Le Quartier Latin. The volume will contain over 100 original drawings, head and tail pieces, border decorations, photographs, &c.

***

"The Night Side of Nature: or, Ghosts and Ghost Seers," by Catherine Crowe, has just been produced in a new edition with a critical introduction by Dr. Thomson Jay Hudson, author of "The Law of Psychic Phenomena." The subjects treated of in this book, which bears the imprint of Henry T. Coates & Co., are the various kinds of prophetic dreams, presentiments, second sight, and apparitions.

***

"By the Waters of Sicily," by Nora Lorimer, which James Pott & Co. are publishing, contains the letters of a brother to his sister, in which are presented a series of vivid pictures of life in Sicily. The work is elaborately illustrated.

***

"The Survivor," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, being a story of contemporary London life, and "Annie Deane: A Wayside Weed," by A. F. Slade, are announced for early publication by Brentano's.

***

"Glass and Gold," by O. G. Duffy, just published by the Lippincotts, responds to the question, "Who is de Colima?" Colima, according to this novel, is a man, who under the guise of teaching Italian to New York's four hundred became a walking chronicle of scandal. He makes the income of a successful lawyer by having almost every woman in society as his pupil in Italian. He collects all the gossip he can find and carries it impartially to his patronesses. He is apparently a shrewd guesser, although he never willfully fabricates.

***

A complete edition of Thomas Kyd's works is in preparation at the Oxford University Press. Mr. F. S. Boas, who has edited the works from the original texts, says in his preface that in the study of pre-Shakespearean literature, during the closing years of the century, there has been no more marked feature, especially on the Continent, than the increased prominence given to Kyd.

***

"The Making of Jane" is the title of a new novel by Sarah Barnwell Elliott, announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a study of will power, the heroine becoming a slave to the will of her cousin, Mrs. Jane Saunders, into whose family she was adopted. Mrs. Saunders's mysterious power also affects the fortunes of the two men in the drama, both of whom are in love with Jane.

***

"The Joke of the Season," by Clara Morris, appears as one of the principal features of fiction in the October Cosmopolitan. It is a delicately told tale of love after marriage and of the intrigues of a sometime admirer of the husband, which came to naught.

***

"Asinette," by Mrs. J. G. Fraser, is the title of a French story for English children which E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published. The book is beautifully illustrated with eight colored and 200 text pictures by H. M. Brock. It is particularly adapted for children who are learning French. The same house also announces for early publication a new juvénile book called "Nine Unlikely Tales," by Mrs. Nesbit, who is among the most promising writers for children in England.

***

"A Widow and Her Friends," by Charles Dana Gibson, which is being issued by R. H. Russell, is an entertaining volume depicting the story of the life of a fascinating young widow in Mr. Gibson's most characteristic style. It consists of ninety drawings of considerable brilliancy. This is the sixth of the series of the well-known Gibson books.

***

"The House Divided," by H. B. Marriott Watson, author of "The Revel" and "Chloris of the Island," is a romance of the time of George II. which has just been announced by Harper & Brothers. The scene is laid in colonial Vermont and in London; thither the hero of the story goes in order to gain possession of an estate and title to which he believes himself to be the rightful heir.

***

"Monsieur Vincent: A Sketch of a Christian Social Reformer of the Seventeenth Century," by James Adderley, will be published immediately by Longmans, Green & Co. It is a life of St. Vincent de Paul, which, however, does not aim at supplanting larger biographies. The same house also has in preparation "Hugh of Lincoln: A Short Story of One of the Makers of Mediæval England," by Charles Marson, Vicar of Hambridge. These books are to be presented uniform, and each will have a photogravure frontispiece.

***

"The Civil Service: The Merit System—the Spoils System," by Edward Cary, author of "The Life of George William Curtis," is the title of a useful and informing brochure just published for The Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Reform Association. Mr. Cary shows how "the merit system" as applied to public office was actually one of the principles upon which the Government of the United States, in its early days, rested—that the persons elected were the trustees of public welfare, and that it was their duty in appointing other servants to see that the best men were obtained. He also shows that "the spoils system" was in the beginning an artificial expedient resorted to by politicians who might not otherwise be elected to office. The author describes, both by extracts from speeches and from actual political results, how each system has been developed.

***

"Scotland: Historic and Picturesque," by Maria Honor Lansdale, illustrated with fifty full-page photogravures and a map, is announced in variously bound editions by Henry T. Coates & Co.

***

"The Belgians at Waterloo," by Démetrius C. Boulger, which has attracted much attention through its unanswerable rehabilitation of the Low Country allies who helped to defeat Napoleon, has been translated into French. The same author's "History of Belgium" is in the press, and will be published in the new year. It is only the first part of the entire work, and ends with the battle of Waterloo.

***

"Lights of Childhood," by Maud Ballington Booth, will be published this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mrs. Ballington Booth's "Sicepy Time Stories" won for her so many appreciative readers that her new book will be sure of a hearty welcome. These stories are for the rainy afternoon, for the fireside, and for bedtime, and the volume in which they are contained is to be presented uniform with the author's earlier book, and will be profusely illustrated and decorated by Antoinette Farnsworth-Drew.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—One of the dreams of the heroine in Miss Tincker's "By the Tiber" is of writing a story which shall be like a bit of turf torn from its proper abiding place with all its growth of blossom and blade, and all its branching rootlets pendant—just a fragment of life; such a book is Mr. John Preston True's "Morgan's Men." It continues "Scouting for Washington," but the story of that excellent volume is retold by clever hints, and the young hero, Stuart Schuyler, once, as a spy, Tarleton's horseboy, is now a cavalry Captain in Green's command, mounted on Tarleton's own Tartar, drilling his men sternly, but caring minutely for their comfort, and steadily, energetically studying and following his calling of a soldier. Not his "trade" of a soldier, observe! It is not his "trade to die," but he is "bound to follow," and at Cowpens sends Tarleton to carry the news to Cornwallis. The whole story is told with the breeziness of the untired writer who does not overtask himself, and suddenly it ends, leaving the reader breathless, and yet content to wait, for the hero's life has come to a natural pause. The illustrations are by Mrs. True, and are so accurate in detail that they might be used to explain "facings" and "sword belt" to a child.

***

"Teddy: Her Daughter," by Miss Anna Chapin Ray, is dated many years later than the first "Teddy" book, and introduces a new generation of girls and boys, all well-bred and gifted with good manners, takes them through much fun and such adventures as one may find on a small sandy island, and gives the girl a page or two of saving common sense about her duties to boys and her obligation to be true and womanly. The girl is pretty and fashionable, too, and not the ghastly, ill-dressed heroine of old time, the young person who donned her first decent gown to marry the hero, and so fashionable and pretty girls are easily won to take her as a model.

***

Mrs. Wesselhoeft's "High School Days at Harbortown" could very easily pass itself off for an old-fashioned English story, for it has the familiar plot of the innocent child who suffers for the guilty and makes no sign, the guilty one all the time enduring tortures of remorse. It ends prettily and it introduces a delightful dog, Goggles by name, to the reader. Both girls and boys enjoy this species of book, for there is no schoolroom in which such doleful little dramas are not often played, no class that could not tell of woeful injustice unwittingly dealt by excellent teachers. Still, most girls and boys agree with Mr. Kipling and dislike stories in which children appear as thieves or are falsely accused of thieving and Mrs. Wesselhoeft's worst character is nothing more sinful than cowardly.

These three books are issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., and are tastefully bound in cloth, with pictured covers.

***

Mr. Samuel W. McCall's address delivered at the Webster commemoration exercises at Dartmouth College will appear in the November Atlantic Monthly, and also a paper on Nathaniel Mather, the younger brother of Cotton Mather, written by Miss Kate Morris Cone. The question of publishing and reading long accounts of murder trials will be considered by Mr. Charles E. Grinnell of the Suffolk bar, the author of the studies of important cases, published during the last few years in The Green Bag. Mr. Paul E. More will contribute a paper on "Hawthorne's Solitude," Mr. James K. Hosmer will discourse on "The Mississippi Valley," and Mr. Charles Bastide on "Argonne," about which the average American knows nothing, although Mr. Bastide constructs political and social France from an examination of its characteristics. Three short stories, added to the regular chapters of "Audrey," balance this serious matter. They are "Allee Same," by Frances Aymar Matthews; "The Defeat of the Method," by Miss Margaret Knapp, and "The Lover," by Miss Ellen Duvall.

***

The long list of the Riverside Literature Series is to be still further lengthened by the addition of "The Marble Faun," with an introduction by Mrs. Annie Russell Marble and twelve half-tone plates, and "Twelfth Night" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with notes and introduction.

***

The Admiral and the Hon. John Barrett have written cordial letters to Mr. Edwin Wildman in approval of his "Aguinaldo," and Mr. James Creelman, author of "On the Great Highway," has added a third, and the publishers are making a new "jacket" for the book, printing the letters upon it.

***

Mr. Creelman's own book, delayed in publication in order that a new chapter on the late President might be added, went to press this week. Its disclosures might open inquiries as to events immediately preceding the war. Men who would not wait for letters of marque before proceeding against a declared enemy might take strong measures to bring on a conflict too tardy for their desires.

***

The small boys who read "Under the Allied Flags" this year, and have for many a holiday season rejoiced in Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks's books, small and great, will be sorry to know that he has toiled too hard in their service, and is condemned by his oculist and his physician to a season of rest, which will be exceedingly distasteful to him. It is probable, however, that the novelty of abstaining from work will have a swift recuperative power upon a constitution entirely unused to it, and the boys may have their holiday books next year as usual. Meantime Mr. Brooks is much missed at the Lothrop Company's sunny quarters, where "last

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS

Two Men and Some Women.

By WALTER MARION RAYMOND.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE:

"I have just read it; it is a fine conception; it must leave an abiding influence for good."
—The Rev. Dr. R. HEBER NEWTON

"It is one of the nastiest books I ever read. If it were mine I would burn it."
—The Rev. Dr. H. O. OBERLY.

The play and counter play of these men upon one another, aided by women of correspondingly opposite characters and dispositions, supply the motif of the story.

Incidentally, in the evolution of the plot, the author traces the great law of heredity and shows its vital importance in human character and life. A high motive inspires the book, which is wholesome and pleasing throughout.

Cloth, 12mo, One Dollar.

May be ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent postpaid for the price by the ABBEY PRESS Publishers, of One Hundred and Fourteen Fifth Avenue, New York, with agencies in London, Montreal and elsewhere, who always issue interesting works.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS

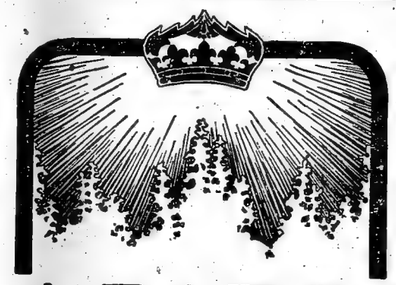

LAZARRE

Glorified by a beautiful love story.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Mrs. Catherwood has written ever since she can remember, and has published many books. Of "Lazarre" she says: "I am satisfied." Certainly the reading public will express the same opinion.—*Boston Herald.*

American life takes on an undreamed-of vitality in this book. The march of the emigrants across the continent thunders in our ears; the Indian depredations, the establishment of States are as events of to-day.

The tale lives as a fine drama lives, and in this quality of recreating time and place surpasses any historical novel that has yet been written by an American author.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"Lazarre" exhales the spirit of America—America at her highest—freedom, loyalty, courage, simplicity, highmindedness, and a reverence and a love for women that passeth all understanding.—*Phila. Public Ledger.*

THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

room, down the passage," has always been the goal of every visitor, literary, artistic, or on business bent, and where there was always leisure for entertaining talk and reminiscence. Mr. Brooks's first appearance in the trade was in Messrs. Appleton's employment, and he has known both Boston and New York publishers for many a long and active year. Perhaps, even although unable to use his pen, he may, during this enforced vacation, dictate some of his good stories.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—George W. Jacobs & Co. have just issued "Her Grace's Secret," by Violet Tweedale, which, for a first book, is enough above the average to demand more than a passing notice. That the scene of the story takes one into the ultra-fashionable world of English society, a circle far from nice in its moral tone and surely trivial in its so-called pleasures, is not out of the usual, nor is the fact that the plot is much complicated by "another woman," from which detail comes the title. The book rises above the most of its fellows in that it leaves a good taste in one's mouth in spite of these things.

***

The advancement of Mr. Roosevelt to the chair of the Presidency has made "timely" every least anecdote and recollection of his career, and Owen Wister and J. Madison Taylor have seized the opportunity to write of him as they knew him in his ranchman days. It was the privilege of these two Philadelphians to be intimately associated with the President during much of his life in the West, and they have told their stories vividly and with enthusiasm. Mr. Taylor has been mainly known heretofore for his contributions to medical literature.

***

Among the books issued by Philadelphia publishing houses during the past fortnight are Mr. Unger's "With 'Bobs' and Krüger," (Coates,) in which the aforetime correspondent of The London Daily Express tells of his adventures in the Transvaal; Mary Fielding Kalor's "Young Sprouts," (Union Press,) which is a yarn about some everyday children, invariably lively and usually amusing; the "Little Men" and "Little Women" plays, (Curtis Company,) adapted by Elisabeth Lincoln Gould from Miss Alcott's immortal stories, and illustrated by Birch, and a popular account of "The Mighty Deep and What We Know of It," (Lippincott,) by the English writer, Agnes Giberne.

The last-named house has also printed in adequate form a new edition of "Through Persia on a Side Saddle," which was first published some years ago in England by Ella C. Sykes, who enjoyed the somewhat hazardous distinction of being the first European woman to visit Kerman and Baluchistan. The charm and accuracy with which she wrote of her experiences in the desert, of her residence in Teheran, of Persian housekeeping, and social life has always earned generous sales for her book.

***

The promised book of the Lippincotts which is perhaps most anticipated is J. O. G. Duffy's "Glass and Gold," now scheduled for Oct. 7. It is a story of the development of a character, and somewhat less markedly of social life in New York. The title is derived from a line in Browning's "The Worst of It," and it may be added that the entire stanza summarizes the book's main theme:

"Far better commit a fault and have done,
As you, dear, forever, and choose the pure,
And look where the healing waters run,
And strive and strain to be good again,
And a place in the other world insure,
All glass and gold, with God for its sun."

***

George Gibbs, artist and novelist, whose first story, "In Search of Mademoiselle," reached sales of 8,000 within six weeks of publication, was recently married to the granddaughter of that Joseph Harrison who played so leading a part in the building of Russia's first railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs will live at Bryn Mawr.

***

When the New York State Library recently published the results of its examination of some 6,000 books published during 1900, selecting 250 as "the best books of the year," it was noted that four were from the pen of Cyrus Townsend Brady. As a mere matter of literary industry, this is deserving of notice, but it becomes more unusual inasmuch as the titles listed represent work in fiction, biography, and history—a result decidedly out of the ordinary and high testimony in evidence of the former Archdeacon's versatility.

Mr. Brady, who while at Cape May this Summer has been spending much of his time in literary labors, is now ready with two new pieces of work. One is a short dramatic novel or sketch, which he has called "Barbarossa," and which will first appear as a four-part serial in The Century, beginning with November. The other is a larger piece of fiction, "The Quiberon Touch," now on the stocks at Appleton's, much in the manner of his "When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield," which the Lippincotts consider one of the most successful books they have ever had on their lists.

Apropos of this novel, it now appears that the swords used in the poster for the book, as well as that worn by the Marquis in the frontispiece, are copied from an old French blade which the author found in a secret recess in the walls of an old manor house on the Beauport Road, out of Quebec. The markings of the sword show it to have been made in Paris early in the eighteenth century, and therefore prior to Wolfe's fatal and yet successful expedition. Mr. Brady personally visited every scene he has described in this latest story of the Canadian campaign.

***

The various art schools of this city began their Winter work during the week just closed with from 5,000 to 6,500 students enrolled. At the School of Industrial Art two new features are to be initiated—one a class in wood carving under the direction of Mr. Tarrant, and the other a systematized plan of practical house decoration. For the latter work architects will be actually employed, the pupils to be drawn by roster either in the Colonial style. The students themselves will undertake entire charge of this task, both as to design and execution.

***

Daniel Baugh has resigned the Presidency of the Art Club, of which he has been chief executive for many years. He gives as the reason for his retirement the fact that in the near future it will be necessary for him to be away from the city for long periods. As this would interfere with his duties, he wishes to let the dignity as well as the work of the office devolve on another. For many years Mr. Baugh has been recognized as one of Philadelphia's chief art patrons. He is the President of the Fairmount Park Art Association, and was one of those who formed the Art Federation of Philadelphia. He has taken an enthusiastic interest in the Academy of Fine Arts, and has greatly awakened the activities of the pupils of the institution by offering scholarships.

The Study of Dutch at Columbia.

It seems particularly appropriate that Columbia University should be the first college in this country to offer a systematic study of the Dutch language and literature. Where else in America could this study be so fittingly carried on as in a university founded in the city colonized by Hollanders? Not a little of the present greatness of New York is due to the infusion in its present population of the blood of the sturdy Dutchmen who, after fighting against the sea and the more cruel Spanish rule of oppression and finally gaining complete dryness for their land and liberty for themselves, set out to found new colonies. The greatest of these settlements is the present City of New York, once a little cluster of fishermen's huts where Dutch was the only language spoken. Even after the surrender of New Amsterdam to the English, in 1664, the Dutch language continued to be spoken, and it did not entirely die out as a living tongue until after the beginning of the nineteenth century. The revival of the study of this language in the City of New York therefore merits more attention than would the announcement of the inclusion of another language in the already large linguistic curriculum at Columbia. Not only is the literary study of modern Dutch being carried on there, but attempts are being made to bring to light all traces which the use of the language may have left in the English spoken to-day throughout what was once Dutch-speaking territory. The Germanic department of Columbia some time ago issued a circular requesting that all old Dutch books and documents might be given to the Columbia library, so that they might be collected and preserved there. Furthermore, the department is desirous of accumulating lists of all Dutch words current in the speech of to-day. Some of these words have been taken into English with very little change of forms, yet nobody thinks of them as of foreign origin. "Stoop," "boss," "cruller," "bowery," are a few of the large number which could be cited as examples. Besides words like these, there are many others known in particular places which have had a purely local influence upon the language. The immediate collection and study of such forms is necessary, as they are daily becoming less and less widely known or understood, and if not preserved in some way they will soon entirely disappear. It is important, therefore, that every one who knows of any such words or phrases, songs or nursery rhymes, although they may be, as is often the case, meaningless to him, should write them down just as they sound and send them to swell the collection which is now growing at Columbia. It is only by the contributions of a large number of people, each adding a little to the general store, that any progress can be made in this direction, and it should be a patriotic duty for all New York to preserve these words of their forefathers, which are, as it were, embalmed in our every-day speech.

New Cat Pictures.

Everybody, even Lord Roberts, likes cat pictures, and a new cat artist always finds a waiting public. The wickedly human cats of Mr. Wain, those creatures who are really Mr. Kipling's "Stalky & Co." in fur; Mme. Ronner's French Marquises in feline disguise; Mr. Francis's street boys with four legs and a tail, or the Christmas card cat of sorts seem to be equally welcome. So, in their time, were Miss Addie Ledyard's large-eyed, coquettish cats, and so will be those which Miss Amy Brooks has made for her own "A Jolly Cat Tale." The best are the unsophisticated cats, or rather kittens, that a small baby, herself a mass of white embroidery and swan's down, topped by a soft little face and softer curls, carries, one under each arm. The ridiculous little tails and stumpy legs and roguish eyes are perfectly given. Then there is the full-grown cat, to whom the bad little boy has given a saddle pad of silk handkerchief, bidding her to "scoot," and the same cat arrayed in a frock, sitting in a rocking chair and sewing, and, lastly, there is the cat dance, the dancers in their best frocks buttoned down the back and very puffy as to sleeve, balancing and "setting" in the strictest way. All the tail pieces are cats, cats climb about the initial letters, and the chapter headings are decorated with catnip and other herbs known to cats. The story is very simple and treats Madam Feline and her three children very much as if they were human, giving all but Harold, "the boy cat," intense fondness for finery, but the pictures and the fashionably dressed cats of the cover are the important things.

"A JOLLY CAT TALE." By Amy Brooks. Square 8vo. Cloth. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

In addition to Henry van Dyke's *THE RULING PASSION*, we have

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

Tales of Dunstable Weir

By ZACK, Author of "Life is Life," etc.

A VOLUME of tales, brilliant in style and execution, by the talented Englishwoman whose last spring's novel, "The White Cottage," Richard Henry Stoddard considers "a sure test of the literary intelligence and judgment of its readers and a positive revelation of the genius of its author." They exhibit the highest development, so far, of this author's characteristic and remarkable talent, the initial story also showing her in a vein of humor heretofore unsuspected.

Contents:—Benjamin Parrot's Fancy, The Hall and He, The Right of Way, Village Pump Fewins, Crooksie, Mary Amelia Spot, The Sisters.

$1.50.

A New Polish Novelist introduced by Mr. Jeremiah Curtin

The Argonauts

By ELIZA ORZESZKO

Translated by Jeremiah Curtin, Translator of the Works of Sienkiewicz.

MADAME ELIZA ORZESZKO, the latest discovery of Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's unerring sense of what is the most interesting in contemporary Polish literature, is here introduced to the American public in a novel of unusual power and melodramatic force, all the characters of which are strongly drawn, and of which the movement is full of excitement, while it has the curious and piquant flavor of an entirely foreign life and society.

It is on the old but inexhaustible theme of the essential powerlessness of human power.

She is a novelist whose earlier stories had already given her vogue at home when her "*Argonauts*" suddenly showed her a candidate for international honors.

$1.50.

Fables for the Fair

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

IN this exquisite volume of 25 fables about women Miss Daskam develops a vein of satirical humor of most amusing quality. The different feminine types whose foibles are laughably as well as shrewdly exhibited are familiar to everybody; for instance:

The Woman Who Understood Opera—The Woman Who Deliberated—The Woman Who Took Things Literally—The Woman Who Talked Well, etc.

Daintily printed in green and brown. $1.00 *net* (postage 8 cents).

All Booksellers, or

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Published Yesterday

12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

With Frontispiece.

Some Women I Hae Known

By MAARTEN MAARTENS.

Maarten Maartens is recognized by all readers of fiction as one of the most artistic and finished novelists of the day, and he has done nothing that shows certain fine characteristics of his work better than this gallery of charmingly executed miniatures. The adroitness of these tales is never suffered to overshadow the real quality of human interest. "Some Women" is a book that will enhance the fine reputation earned by the author of "God's Fool" and "The Greater Glory."

The Seats of the Mighty

By GILBERT PARKER.

Being the Memoirs of Captain Robert Moray, sometime an Officer in the Virginia Regiment, and afterwards of Amherst's Regiment. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

"Another historical romance of the vividness and intensity of 'The Seats of the Mighty' has never come from the pen of an American. This work may without hesitation be set down as the best Mr. Parker has done. From the first chapter to the last word interest in the book never wanes; one finds it difficult to intersperse the narrative with breathing space."—Chicago Record.

The Wage of Character

A Novel. By JULIEN GORDON, author of "Mrs. Clyde," etc. With Portrait. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25.

In Julien Gordon's new story glimpses of social life in New York are accompanied by vivid pictures of political life and society in Washington. Her novel is a story of the world of fashion and intrigue, written with an insight, an epigrammatic force, and a realization of the dramatic and the pathetic as well as more superficial phases of life, that stamp the book as one immediate and personal in its interest and convincing in its appeal to the minds and to the sympathies of readers.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

Geoffrey Strong

Is a charming love story by LAURA E. RICHARDS.

Geoffrey Strong

"Is unusually well written."—*Baltimore Herald.*

Geoffrey Strong

"Is a real achievement."—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Geoffrey Strong

Is "Laura Richards's best story."—*Cleveland World.*

Geoffrey Strong

"Is absorbingly interesting."—*Scranton Republican.*

Geoffrey Strong

Is "a sweet, pure, wholesome story."—*Literary World.*

Geoffrey Strong

Is enjoying a very wide sale.

Geoffrey Strong

Is beautifully illustrated by F. T. Merrill.

Geoffrey Strong

Is exquisitely bound and costs seventy-five cents.

Geoffrey Strong

Is sold by all booksellers, and is published by

DANA ESTES & COMPANY
BOSTON

JOHN ANDERSON, JR.,

Auctioneer of Literary Property.

29 West 30th Street, New York.

Sale of Part IV. of the Library of the late THOMAS JEFFERSON McKEE, consisting of his exceedingly choice collection of EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE, in prose and verse. Sale occurs in November. Handsome illustrated catalogue.

The fine and valuable Library of the well-known Bibliophile and Scholar, Mr. DANIEL M. TREDWELL, (author of "Privately Illustrated Books," and others,) comprising notable collections in FOLK LORE LITERATURE, SERPENT WORSHIP, ETHNOLOGY, LACE and NEEDLE WORK, ART, BIBLIOGRAPHY, EASTERN RELIGIONS, &c., together with some choice EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED WORKS, including an elaborate and exhaustive History of the City of Brooklyn. All of the books are in good condition, and many in handsome bindings. By Matthews and others. Date of sale will be announced later.

Sale of the Literary Possessions of the late Gen. ADAM BADEAU, Military Secretary to Gen. Grant, U. S. Consul at London, &c. In addition to his Library, there will be included his remarkable and extensive collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, almost exclusively on matters pertaining to the War, from Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and others, too numerous to mention. Among the special items are the ORIGINAL DRAFT in Gen. GRANT'S HANDWRITING of his FAMOUS DISPATCH to Secretary STANTON, announcing Gen. LEE'S SURRENDER, EDWIN BOOTH'S OWN COPY of SHAKESPEARE, with his markings, and a finely painted OIL PORTRAIT of the GREAT TRAGEDIAN in the character of HAMLET. (1850.) A WAR MAP, DRAWN BY GEN. SHERMAN, &c.

Sales of other interesting private collections to follow. Some fine collections of Prints soon to be offered. Rare and interesting books appear in every catalogue.

FRENCH BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York

ANTHONY HOPE'S
TRISTRAM OF BLENT
Is in its 23rd Thousand.

TWO LETTERS

I.

Mr. Alden Writes from London.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Judging from the advertisements of publishers, American novels are rapidly making their way in England. "David Harum" was the first great success, and it has been followed by the equally marked success of Mr. Churchill's "Crisis." Other American novels are in process of publication, and it is quite possible that some of them may repeat here the wonderful successes that they have had at home. I wrote last week of the unanimous praise that "The Octopus" has received, and now Mr. Payne's new novel is meeting with the approval of the best critical authorities. Evidently the day when Englishmen believed that the only contemporary American writer was Mr. Howells is over.

***

According to one of the literary weeklies The Argosy magazine is dead. The paper in question is mistaken in ascribing the origin of The Argosy to Mrs. Henry Wood. It was started by Charles Reade, and it was not until it had become well established that it passed under the control of the late Mrs. Wood. Why it should die—if indeed it is dead—is not very clear, except in accordance with the theory that the life of a magazine, like that of a man, is limited to a certain number of years. Two of the oldest and best of the monthly magazines are also, says the weekly already referred to, about to give up the ghost, although they were never better than they are at present. Old magazines, with the exception of Blackwood's, which seems to have learned the secret of perpetual youth, pass away and are succeeded by younger magazines. Were the new magazines better in character than the old we could understand why they succeed and the old magazines die, but this is not the case. A new magazine always sells well for the first three months, simply because it is new. Similarly the old magazine, after it has been for many years before the public, falls into neglect simply because it is old. Just as some heathen tribes put their old people to death, so the reading public seems to let its old magazines die for lack of help. This is one of the mysteries of the publishing trade, which, by the way, is more full of mysteries than any other trade, except, perhaps, that of novel writing.

***

Mr. F. A. Ober has written a life of Josephine, though there does not seem to be any very strenuous demand for such a book. He represents the Empress as a woman of excellent character, and hence his book will please those numerous people who insist upon thinking of Josephine as a saint, and of Napoleon as Apollyon. The persistence of the myth of the saintliness of the woman who had been the mistress of several men before she married Napoleon, and who was faithless to him after her marriage, is a curious fact. The evidence as to the true character of Josephine is full and irrefutable, but it produces no effect on people like Mr. Ober, who simply disbelieves it, and considers that his disbelief is evidence of the falsity of the evidence. Sometimes I wonder if any dead man or dead woman is ever seen as he or she really was. Perhaps, after all, Catherine of Russia was an angel with a touch of prudery, and Napoleon was a weak-minded person of Puritan morals, and a sort of forerunner of General Booth.

***

The two books which will appear within a month, and which are more eagerly looked for than any other, are Mr. Balfour's "Life of Stevenson," and Mr. Hewlett's "New Canterbury Tales." I do not mention "Kim," because it has already been published as a serial, and hence cannot, strictly speaking, be called a new book. Mr. Hewlett ought to excel himself in his "Canterbury Tales," for the plan of his book gives the best possible scope to his abilities. The "Life of Stevenson" will tell us just what we want to know about him, for the author had all possible facilities for knowing and comprehending the man. When I take my Winter holiday I shall take with me these two books, and "Kim." With such companions it would make no difference where a holiday is taken. Brighton or Khartoum would be the same to a man shut up securely in his room with "Kim," "The New Canterbury Tales" and the "Life of Stevenson."

***

Miss Margaret Benson is soon to publish a book entitled "The Soul of a Cat." I do not know how many cat people there are in England and America, but certainly every one who is intimate with cats should read Miss Benson's book. In a previous book she showed that she had been admitted into the choicest cat and bird circles, and it is evident from the title of the forthcoming book that she has perceived that cats have souls, and that she knows something of the nature of the feline soul. People who do not know animals lose a great deal. The cat is especially worthy of profound study. He is a self-contained animal, who rarely admits any one into his confidence, but when a man has proved himself worthy of cat friendship, and has learned to talk with cats, and comprehend what they say, he can learn wonderful things. For was not the cat a god in Egypt? and is he not learned in mysteries that only the Egyptian priests knew? Now that I think of it, I shall go to Egypt for my holiday and take Miss Benson's book—and no other, with me. The other books that I have just mentioned deal only with more human beings, and in Egypt one thinks not of human beings, but of the gods.

***

I cannot find much that is interesting in Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Voyage of Ithobal." The lines are smooth, and the story is well told, but after all, the question will force itself upon the reader, "Is it poetry?" and the answer will usually be in the negative. Of course, there are people who like that sort of thing—people who read, "Thalaba," in their youth and liked it. But it is difficult to imagine that the general public will care for a rather tame story told in rather tame verse. Mr. John Davidson's new poem, "The Testament of a Man Forbid," is neither poetry nor good sense, nor good morals. Nobody admired the "Ballad of a Nun" more than I admire it, and it would be folly to deny that Mr. Davidson is a true poet, who has his moments of inspiration. But when he writes verse in order to preach doctrines that are not far removed from those held by the Anarchists, he does not rise much above the level of a Hyde Park atheistic speaker. Perhaps there are a few redeeming lines in Mr. Davidson's testament, but if so I have not seen them. The whole thing seems to me utterly bad, and I am sincerely sorry for it, for Mr. Davidson has proved more than once that he is capable of work in verse which is nothing less than magnificent.

***

Mr. Laurence Housman is announced as the designer of the cover of "The Modern Antaeus," a book by the author of "The Love Letters of an Englishwoman." Why this pretense of mystery, when all the world knows that Mr. Housman wrote the love letters, and thereby gave opportunity for the numerous imitations of them which have wearied the critic to the last point of endurance? Perhaps Mr. Housman repents of having started the avalanche of love letters, and for that reason is unwilling to avow his share of responsibility. If so, the feeling is one which does him credit.

***

There is no plot to be found in Mr. David Christie Murray's new novel, "Despair's Last Journey," any more than there is in "Kim." But for all that it is eminently readable. It has all Mr. Murray's vigor of narrative, and the people to whom it introduces us are alive. It is the story of a young man of genius who makes a fool of himself with several young and old women, and finally seeks refuge from the intolerable bondage of a marriage with a woman addicted to delirium tremens by living in defiance of conventions with a noble girl. Of course I am not defending the moral lesson of the book, but merely stating its nature. Mr. Murray seems to be a passionate advocate of freedom of divorce in cases where marriage has become an utter failure. Were the world made for the benefit of individuals Mr. Murray's position could be defended, but he seems to forget that in giving freedom to a few individuals he would be giving license to all mankind. However, the ethics of Mr. Murray's book do not concern me. It is a novel that is well worth reading, and no one who takes it up will complain of its lack of interest.

***

There is quite a boom in books concerning King Alfred of burnt cake memory. Possibly the subject is one of vast interest, but I must confess that Alfred and his cakes do not appeal to me. I should like, however, to know the connection between the burning of those cakes and Alfred's victories over the Danes, for in the child's history, where I read of those two events, they were distinctly represented as being in the nature of cause and effect. Did Alfred give the burnt cakes to the Danes and then attack them while they were in the throes of indigestion? Or did the knowledge that the King of England was capable of making burnt cakes convince the Danes that they had better go home at once and not meddle with him? Alfred is mixed up in the minds of most people with Arthur of Round Table memory, and few people could tell offhand which of the two was a myth—if either—and which the real man.

W. L. ALDEN.

II.

From Mrs. Sherwood on the Continent.

AIX LES-BAINS, Sept. 28.—Jean Ingelow has inspired a very agreeable little book, written anonymously, (I should imagine by a near friend or relative.) She was born of well-bred and well-placed people, and we often have enjoyed in America hearing that she was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, from which place our Puritans came. She has described that country with very fine effect in her "High Tide on the Lincolnshire Coast," although she obtained her popularity principally by her religious or semi-religious poems, she had a true poet's felicity in dealing with nature. These recollections, although not at all full enough, reveal much of an interesting personality—not so lovable as Mary Mitford or so strong as Charlotte Mary Yonge, but sweet and English. Like her name, Jean Ingelow is a poem in itself, and her way of emphasizing her poems with an echo, as it were, the old-fashioned repetition at the end, gave them a great fascination for those who read and recited in public. There was a Wordsworthian simplicity about them which to some readers seemed weak, but which attracted others, as "Peter Bell" attracted Emerson.

Mr. Philip Sidney, whose name entitles him to respect, has written a little book called "Who Killed Amy Robsart?" Poor woman, after her three centuries of questionable fame does she not deserve better than to be thus classed with Cock Robin? Philip Sidney attacks Sir Walter vigorously

"The Mosher Books"

EACH year sees a few exquisite additions to "The Mosher Books," and the present season is no exception to the rule. It is by their quality and not from quantity that these publications stand at the head of American book-making.

A complete DESCRIPTIVE LIST of 68 pages, choicely printed in red and black, is now in press, and will be sent postpaid on application, as soon as ready.

THOMAS B. MOSHER
PORTLAND, MAINE.

MALKAN CUT PRICE BOOKMAN. HANOVER SQ. No. 1 WILLIAM ST and 67 STONE ST TEL. 5121 Broad

Book Store for Everybody
Mail Orders a Specialty
Special Discounts to Libraries.

BARGAINS IN SETS.

Encyclopedia Britannica, Edinburgh ed., 25 vols., ½ mor., published at $175—Our price, $72.50

Scott's Works, 24 vols., printed on hand-made paper and illustrated. Published for $36.00. Our price, $14.50.

Chambers' Encyclopedia pub'd for $40.00. Our price, $25.00.

POPULAR NOVELS AT CUT PRICES.

Kim	$1.50	.98
Crisis	1.50	.98
Eternal City	1.50	.98

All books at lowest prices.

GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.
Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books,
23 West 42d St. - - - New York
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

Pocket Size Standard Novels.
Thackeray's Works and **Dickens'** and **Scott's** Novels. Thin paper. Large type, easy to read. Size 4¼ by 6¼ inches and only ¾ inch thick. Bound in cloth, $1.00 each. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Prospectus free on request. THOS. NELSON & SONS, 37 East 18th St., New York.

20 Illustrations. 711 Marginal References. 4 Pages Index.

NIBLO'S COMPLETE PALMIST.
A. Mackel & Co. Publishers, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Price, 1.50. For sale by all Booksellers.

BY GEORGE MOORE $1.50
SISTER TERESA
The Story of the Private Life of a Beautiful Woman.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

H. RIDER HAGGARD'S
LYSBETH
A TALE OF THE DUTCH.
With 29 Full-Page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Ornamental. $1.50.
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., N. Y.

HOW TO BE A REPORTER,
with list of 50 papers using news and 100 publications using stories will be sent for 10c. Writer's Aid Association, 150 P Nassau St., N. Y.

Authors Seeking a Publisher

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by an established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment. Address "BOOKS," 141 Herald 23d St., New York.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
New and Second Hand Book Business.
Special advantage of low rent.
N. B., Box 120, Times Office.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS Bought and Sold. WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1,125 Broadway, New York. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

Heinicke & Bowen, MEMORIAL WINDOWS. New York.

SONG WRITERS Popular pieces make fortunes. We arrange compositions, write music to words & publish. **Groom Music Co., Chicago.**

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Baker's Great Bookshop, Birmingham, England.

For Sale—New England Primer, $10; Bound Vol. Revolutionary Broadsides, $5; Parley's Tales, $5; old American Book Plates, Dalcho's History Church South Carolina. Drug Store, 977 8th Av., N. Y.

I wish to obtain a copy of "The Life of Captain John Hewson," by Sarah A. Alcott, published at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1840. Address, naming price, S. C. V. D., P. O. Box 1,555.

AUTHORS having difficulty securing pub. send MS. to us for practical criticism. S. H. Bowers, 4,006 Girard Av., Philadelphia.

Books bought in Davis' Bookstore, 35 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

NEARLY READY
A CATALOGUE
Of an interesting and valuable
COLLECTION OF
RARE BOOKS
Purchased in England by
EDWIN A. DENHAM.
First Editions of Lamb, Shelley, Keats, Dickens and other authors of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, including many exceedingly rare items; Fine and Historical BINDINGS; PRESENTATION COPIES; EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE; AMERICANA, &c., &c.
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS—ORIGINAL DRAWINGS by Cruikshank, Leech, Rowlandson etc. Old and rare PORTRAITS and ENGRAVINGS, including a contemporary collection of
OVER 200 ENGRAVINGS AFTER
W. H. BUNBURY.
In the finest possible state and condition.
20 WEST 33D ST., NEW YORK.

Bangs & Co.,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, Oct. 14th, and following days at 3 o'clock.
Miscellaneous BOOKS, including General Literature, Americana, Genealogy, Local Histories, EARLY NEWSPAPERS, including many very scarce and desirable works.
MONDAY, Oct. 21st, and following days.
An unusually valuable collection of Books, mainly from two PRIVATE LIBRARIES, including SOME EXTREMELY RARE BOOKS. Specimens of the Aldine and Elzevir presses, first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, and others; old and fine bindings, early printing, and altogether comprising a very interesting collection of the most important Books offered for sale this season.
SALES OF BOOKS every afternoon, except Saturday.

NEW AND CHEAP EDITION
GRANT ALLEN'S
LINNET
The N. Y. Herald says: "The best romance ever written by Grant Allen."
Cloth $1.50; paper 50c.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK CO., N. Y.

THE PLACING OF MANUSCRIPTS
is a difficult, almost impossible task unless one knows the literary market. Our manager, Mr. FRANK LEE FARNELL, the experienced editor and literary expert, knows it thoroughly. Consult him if you wish a MS. placed, revised, or criticised. Endorsed by authors, editors and publishers.
THE UNITED LITERARY PRESS.
127 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
Send for Leaflet C.
"An honest association for the help of writers."—Herald, Augusta, Ga.

CONCISE. PRACTICAL.
Reporting for the Newspapers
By
CHARLES HENSTREET
(of the Associated Press.)
16mo. Cloth, 75 Cents.
A simple exposition of the business of reporting.
A. WESSELS COMPANY, New York.

A NEAT PAMPHLET just printed by The Winthrop Press contains the more notable tributes and eulogies inspired by the life and death of President McKinley. The speech delivered by the late President at Buffalo is also included. A good portrait forms the frontispiece. The title of this attractive brochure is "The McKinley Memorial Eulogies and Orations." The price is 10 cents. There is also a de luxe edition, handsomely printed on fine deckle-edge paper, and silk stitched, the price of which is 25 cents. They may be procured through newsdealers or by remitting direct to THE WINTHROP PRESS, 32-34 Lafayette Place, New York.

McBride's
have others write for books—why don't you? A new list ready to-day.
71 BROADWAY. Telephone 1690 Cort.

BEFORE GOING TO THE PAN-AMERICAN GET | Just Ready.
LATIN AMERICA,
By HUBERT W. BROWN of Mexico City. Illustrated. $1.20 net. (Postage 12c.)
The wonders of the Exposition will be doubly appreciated if you read this.
FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers.

MISS PRESTON,
A pupil of COBDEN SANDERSON of London and JULES DUMONT of Paris, has opened a Studio at No. 127 East Twenty-third Street, and will receive a limited number of pupils in
ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BOOK. A POWERFUL ROMANCE.
THE HISTORY OF
SIR RICHARD CALMADY.
A FRANKLY REALISTIC STORY. TRAGIC IN INCIDENT.

WANTED
COMPLETE THISTLE EDITION OF
R. L. STEVENSON'S WORKS.
Write, stating condition and price,
BOX F117, NEW YORK TIMES.

THE VISITS OF ELIZABETH
SIXTIETH THOUSAND.
"Puck," monthly literature of fiction, 10 cents, [illegible] New York.

as a historian—says he did not tell the truth. He considers "Kenilworth" a "chronique scandaleuse." Amy Robsart was married to Robert Dudley at Sheen on June 4, 1550, in the presence of King Edward VI. There was no secrecy or need of it in the marriage. Among the suggestions made is that Elizabeth had very much more responsibility in the matter of Amy's death than has been supposed, although the gossip of that period used Elizabeth's name very harshly. Before Amy's death it was rumored that "Lord Robert was sent to poison his wife," and yet there was a rumor that the unhappy and neglected wife was slowly dying of cancer, and the Queen told the Spanish Ambassador that "Lord Robert's wife was dead, or nearly so," but begged of him to say nothing about it.

That Robert Dudley's wife died in full health is well substantiated, however. That is all that is known, and the jury gave a verdict of acquittal for the suspected husband, who had such a grievous need of getting rid of her at the time. Evil repute rose to its culminating point in a little volume, "Leicester's Commentaries," published twenty years later, which contain many black charges against Lord Robert Dudley. All inquiries into mysteries must be interesting, like those about "The Man in the Iron Mask," but they generally end where they begin, and you know no more than you did before. Kenilworth is good enough for me. "When nature differs from Shakespeare, nature must be wrong," and when history differs from Sir Walter Scott, history must be out of joint.

A very pointed question has just been asked by a critic, "Do we spoil our children in the way of literature?" We certainly make little epicures of them. We take great pains to please them. Where should the "home book" have stopped? Is anything as good as "Aladdin's Lamp" or "Jack and the Bean Stalk"? What has ever topped "Robinson Crusoe"? Yet here comes an announcement of a new departure of literary sugar plums—the "Little Blue Books for Children," published by the Messrs. Methuen, each of which is to aim at giving an entertaining or exciting story about normal children, the first of which will be "The Castaways of Meadow Brook," by Thomas Cobb. It sounds awfully moral and stupid, and I should prefer "Cinderella" for my private edification, myself.

Mr. F. Frankfort Moore promises a most engaging book with a delicious title, "A Nest of Linnets," being the "love story of Sheridan, and into it will be introduced many fashionable figures of the period." Put me down for two copies; that sounds very musical. If Mr. Moore will add in all the love stories of all Sheridan's beautiful granddaughters, Mrs. Norton, Lady Dufferin, and the Queen of Love and Beauty, I will take three copies—besides, anecdotes of Tom, who, when advised to "take a wife," rejoined, "Whose wife shall I take?" Perhaps the order might be enlarged.

But no romance can equal the poetical description of the real scene now being enacted in the rain and dismal weather at the Château de Compiègne, the scene of the marriage of Napoleon to Marie Louise, and of the gorgeous fêtes of the Emperor Napoleon III. and his consort, Eugénie. The whole route from the station over the bridge of the Oise, and the Rue Solferino to the château has been festooned with illuminations. Along the flaming floral garlands were perched twenty flaming Russian eagles, which also appeared to be salamanders, out of the fireworks at Dunkirk. The palace has been completely refurnished and done over. The Czar's bedroom is that of Napoleon I., with that curious, narrow, and very uncomfortable looking bed, stiffly curtained, and provided with heavy pillows, over which a baldaquin stretches, surmounted by crossed arms. The French have bad taste in beds, and also in graveyards. They do not lay people to rest, in either case, tastefully. Their graveyards are disfigured by nère wreaths and immortelles, dyed yellow, with black spots in them—dreadful. But to return to the bedroom at Compiègne, on which Russia is stretching its imperial legs. The horrors of this Napoleon bed is intensified by chests of drawers of the Louis Quinz epoch, always beautiful. The Czarina's bedroom is in the style of Louis Seize, excepting for two very handsome pieces of mahogany, inlaid with gold of the best "Premier Consul" epoch.

The bed is a magnificent four-poster, highly carved, gilded, hung with musty royal Beauvais tapestry. It has borne Marie Antoinette and Eugénie in its downy billows. The chairs and the tables are supported by gilt griffins, the clock is Louis Seize, he probably wound it up himself, and it is especially fine. The dressing room is a mixture of Louis Seize and the First Empire, the cabinets and dressing table, the best in France, of fine inlaid brasswork. The marble mantlepiece, with its great clock and candelabra, is purely First Empire.

But the most interesting room is the library, a ceiling by Girodet, and magnificent Beauvais tapestries. Some 2,000 volumes filled it in the days of Napoleon III., but they had all been taken up to Paris, and have been brought back, (quite enough for the Czar to read while he stays.) The imperial dining room is very handsome. In fact all the rooms are interesting. This is very historical to all who remember the château at Compiègne during the days of Eugénie, but as one of the papers remarks: "This old grub of a town is turning out a butterfly." The tradesmen wonder as they come out of their modest homes if the great Exposition at Paris has not come from hodie to the night, and all this scrubbing up for what? To make rich France lend the poor Russians some money, as Carun d'Asche has emphasized in a very good caricature in The Figaro, and to impress Russia with the great military glory of France. To me it is principally interesting, as reviving an old legend of Dunkirk. The fishwives advanced in their handsome holiday caps and black gowns and presented the young Empress with a silver fish on a bed of flowers; all this is in honor of a dream which the oldest fishwife remembers came to one of her ancestors in the days of Marie Antoinette, that if they did so the yield of fish would be redoubled, and lo! there came a miraculous draught of fishes. They do these things so prettily in France. But the poor people of France no longer look cheerful. No fêtes can bring back that now banished gayety.

To the lovers of literature, this visit in 1901 of a Czar of Russia to France will recall the account made by that prince of memoir writers, St. Simon, of the visit of Peter the Great in 1717, in which that monster great man predicted the French Revolution. St. Simon regards this visit as of such immense importance that he devotes a whole chapter to it, and describes the tall Czar taking up the little King and kissing him on both cheeks, which that poor boy bore with equanimity. St. Simon is much more amusing reading to-day than any modern novel.

However, in "The Queen's Comrade" Mr. Fitzgerald Melloy has given us something which is not history or biography, but is most certainly very interesting reading. The Queen is Anne, and the comrade is the impetuous, irascible Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough. The author lacks the judicial tone, and systematically disparages Marlborough. The great Duke was fond of money, but he was never the mean, treacherous creature here delineated. Devoted as a lover, tender and kindly to his men, vast allowance must be made for the great Captain so henpecked by his wife, and the servant of so stupid a Queen. Brought up in a revolutionary period, he had to look out for number one. The novelist is very severe on William III., who is very much traduced. History will not sustain Mr. Fitzgerald Melloy, although people will read his interesting book. A critic well says that Macaulay's whitewash was infinitely better than Melloy's "Brunswick black." The book is full of interesting anecdotes, one of which is that William III. ate up all the green peas, and did not offer Anne any, although she devoured them with her eyes. It is the Duchess of Marlborough who tells the anecdote.

When she died this eccentric Sarah Jennings left £10,000 to William Pitt, afterward the famous Minister and Earl of Chatham, thus linking, as it were, the two greatest names of the eighteenth century.

Lieut. Col. C. G. Aguilar, a cousin of Grace Aguilar, has translated well the military maxims of Napoleon, published by Freemantle. Napoleon's conversations at Valladolid are added to this very interesting volume. It is astonishing to see how the wisdom of Napoleon's maxims are now being emphasized by the mistakes in South Africa. A most delightful book is "The Highways and Byways in the Lake District," by Mr. A. G. Bradley, with illustrations by Mr. Joseph Pennell. The excursions, historical, humorous, and personal, are admirably described, and Mr. Pennell's drawings are more than clever. They show quite extraordinary effects of atmosphere and cloudscapes. The pictures of Allawater, Muncastle Castle, and Skedden are among the best.

Mr. Carleton Dane is not seen at his best in "Straws in the Wind." The wayward and inconsequent heroine fails to convince us that she is a woman and not a piece of freakish femininity, but Stewart Edward White's "The Westerners" is the best tale of the American mining camp since Bret Harte wrote "The Luck." It is very cheery, full of good and bad miners, aggressive red Indians, and plucky Western girls.

Susan, Countess of Malmsbury, asks this question in "The Lady's Realm": Is society deteriorating? and it is evident that she thinks it is. It is a very clever paper by a very clever woman, who knows what she is talking about.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

The George Sand Revival.

First Balzac. Now George Sand. On Oct. 15, La Châtre, a small city in the Department of Indre, will witness the first yearly fête in honor of George Sand's memory. This occasion, according to Le Journal des Débats, "will bring together a host of literary men from Paris and the provinces, among whom, of course, the names of the originators and supporters of the idea and enterprise will appear: Joseph Buchard, Sully Prudhomme, Jacques Normand, Marcel Provost, Georges Ohnet, Jules Claretie, André Theuriet, Mesdames Henry Greville, Severine, &c. One of the features of the fête will be a street parade, in which most of the characters of George Sand's novels will be personified by young men and women of La Châtre. Then, of course, many academic speeches will be pronounced in front of the statue of the great woman—which is being erected on the public square of the honored city. The importance of this literary manifestation does not rest so much on the fact that most of to-day's celebrities unite in paying a tribute to yesterday's genius, as that the leaders of French thought come from all parts of the nation to celebrate, outside of Paris, in one of the provinces, the memory of a child of Berry, thus making one more step toward the decentralization of the intellectual vitality of France. As evidence of the increase of appreciation of George Sand's writings, we may state that Mme. Sarcey (of Paris-Journal) are making an edition [illegible] Balzac.

ppraisals of New Books.

Two New Novels, a History, and Three Big Popular Successes.

Last week we spoke of "some novels of widely different kinds but all worth reading." This week another word—a serious book that reads like a Romance; two new novels that *are* Romance; and three more published long enough now to show themselves the *best* Romances so far this season.

First, then, a word of the more serious work, General Alger's

"History of the Spanish-American War."

It is the only thorough and accurate account of the war. Authoritative as one would expect from the Secretary of War. Largely personal, too, but *bigger* than mere personalities. A most interesting and comprehensive study. No one can afford *not* to read it.

* * * *

The two novels are by writers uniquely fitted for the work they have undertaken. For example

"The Japanese Nightingale,"

by Onota Watanna, is a little love story of Japan, by a young writer from Japan. It is a picturesque story, full of comedy, and wholly naive and delightful. Pictures in color by Yeto, the Japanese illustrator. By the same artist unique tinted page borders. An uncommonly attractive volume.

* * * *

Of the second of the new novels just mentioned,

"The Strength of the Hills,"

by Florence Wilkinson, it is enough to say that it is a clean, strong story, full of out door life and mountain air. It *breathes*. Just one more instance of knowing Nature with the ability to transcribe it in an effective story.

* * * *

"Flood Tide,"

by Sarah McLean Greene,

"Cardigan,"

by Robert W. Chambers, and

"The Right of Way,"

by Gilbert Parker are the three books we referred to as the *best* Romances so far this season. You have probably read them before now. If not, we just want to call your attention to them. A look at them will pay.

Spanish-American War. $2.50 (a t.	Flood Tide, $1.50.
Japanese Nightingale, $2.00 net.	Cardigan $1.00.
Strength of the Hills, $1.50.	The Right of Way, $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

New Books Just Issued From the Press by
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

FICTION

By the Author of **"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."** *Just Ready Cloth, $1.50*

THE BENEFACTRESS

THE BENEFACTRESS is the story of a young Englishwoman's life on a property bequeathed her in a German village; it is told with all the characteristic, unfailing humor to be expected of the charming writer who gave us what *The New York Tribune* calls the "captivating . . . whimsically wise and tender . . . altogether lovable" account of Elizabeth's home and babies in

"ELIZABETH AND HER GERMAN GARDEN" and "A SOLITARY SUMMER."

By the Author of "The Forest Lovers."

New Canterbury Tales

By MAURICE HEWLETT, author of "Little Novels of Italy," "Richard Yea and Nay," etc. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

In his new Book Mr. Maurice Hewlett has taken the Canterbury pilgrimage as the scene of his narrative and made a charming romance in six parts.

The Youngest Girl in the School

By EVELYN SHARP. With illustrations by C. E. BROCK. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

"The Youngest Girl in the School" is a story by Miss Evelyn Sharp, the author of "Wymps" and other popular books of fairy tales. This book is specially designed for girls in their teens, and relates the experiences of a little girl who has been brought up in a family of boys, and really comes first into contact with girl nature at school.

The Temple Edition of Balzac's Works

To be complete in forty handy pocket volumes, handsomely printed and bound in cloth and limp leather.

16mo, cloth, $30; leather, $40. *Sold in sets only.*

The standard edition, edited by George Saintsbury, in a new and particularly charming form. The first volume contains a general introduction and a classification of the novels, while each has its special prefatory essay and etched frontispiece.

The New Americans

By ALFRED HODDER, author of "The Adversaries of the Sceptic," etc. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

The hero and the heroine are a modern Benedick and a Beatrice, in that they both "made light of love"—a Benedick and a Beatrice who have made light of it too long, and have been taken in its snare too late for the course of true love to run smooth.

Calumet "K"

The Romance of a Grain Elevator

By MERWIN-WEBSTER, authors of "The Short Line War," "The Banker and the Bear." Illustrated, cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

Calumet "K" is a two million-bushel grain elevator, which Charlie Bannon builds against time, business rivals and "walking delegates." Bannon is one of the men without whom American commerce could not get on. The heroine is his typewriter.

The Works of Thackeray

Edited, with an introduction, by WALTER JERROLD. The set will be complete in thirty volumes. Each volume to contain eight illustrations by C. E. BROCK, together with portraits and views in photogravure.

Now Ready

VANITY FAIR. 3 volumes. Cloth, 12mo, $3.00.

To Follow Shortly

PENDENNIS. 3 volumes. *Uniform in style and price.*

ON ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY

Hubert von Herkomer, R.A.

A Study and a Biography

By A. L. BALDRY, Author of "Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., P R.A.: His Art and Influence," "Albert Moore: His Life and Works," etc.

Imp. 8vo, cl., $15.00 *net*. *Limited Edition.*

Contains 16 photogravure plates and about 90 half-tones. A special binding, designed by Prof. von Herkomer, has been used.

Handbooks of Art and Archaeology

A New Edition

The Destruction of Ancient Rome

A Sketch of the History of the Monuments

By RUDOLFO LANCIANA, Professor of Ancient Topography in the University of Rome. Fully illustrated.

12mo. Cloth, $1.50 *net*.

A New Volume.

Roman Public Life

By A. H. J. GREENIDGE, A.M., late of Hertford College, Lecturer at Erasenose College, Oxford.

8vo, cloth, $2.50 *net*.

The object of this book is to trace the growth of the Roman Constitution and to explain its working during the developed Republic and the Principate.

LITERATURE

The Beginnings of Poetry

By FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, Professor of English in Haverford College. Cloth, 8vo, $3.00 *net*.

This book undertakes to set forth the facts of primitive poetry, so far as they can be ascertained, and to establish some conclusions, not about the origin of the art as outcome of an individual creative fancy, but about the beginnings and development of poetry as a social institution, as an element in the life of early man.

William Shakespeare:

Poet, Dramatist, and Man.

By HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE, author of "My Study Fire," "Under the Trees," etc. Fully illustrated with 8 full-page and 100 text illustrations. A new edition at a popular price. Cloth, 12mo, $2.00.

"Mr. Mabie has endeavored to portray Shakespeare as a man living in an intensely interesting age and among an active and growing race; a man first and foremost, as his contemporaries knew him. The life is profusely illustrated with portraits of his contemporaries, with views of places and buildings connected with the drama in his time and with beautiful reproductions of the landscape of Shakespeare's country."—NEW YORK HERALD.

The Boy's Odyssey

By WALTER COPLAND PERRY. With illustrations by Jacomb Hood.

Crown 8vo. Cloth, with decorated cover, $1.25.

Published at the special request of several Headmasters of Preparatory Schools who desired to use it as a stepping stone to the admirable prose translation by Butcher and Lang.

SOCIOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

Inductive Sociology

A Syllabus of Methods, Analyses and Classifications, and Provisionally Formulated Laws.

By FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, Professor of Sociology in Columbia University. Author of "The Principles of Sociology," "The Elements of Sociology," "Democracy and Empire," etc., etc. Cloth, 8vo. *Just Ready*

Via Christi

An Introduction to the Study of Missions.

By LOUISE MANNING HODGKINS, Editor of "The Woman's Missionary Friend."

Cloth, 12mo, 50 cents *net*; paper, 30 cents *net*.

This suggestive and valuable little book is published under the auspices of The Central Committee of the United Study of Missions of the Woman's Board of Missions. It gives all the facts of use to the mission worker.

An Introduction to Psychology

By MARY WHITON CALKINS, Professor of Philosophy and Psychology at Wellesley College.

Cloth, crown 8vo, $2.00 *net*.

This book is in the first place a text-book, clear and simple in style, for college students in psychology, and constant effort is made to stimulate students to independent and careful observation of their own consciousness.

NEW TESTAMENT HANDBOOKS

Edited by SHAILER MATHEWS. *New Volume.*

The Teaching of Jesus

By GEORGE BARKER STEVENS, Ph.D., D.D., Dwight Professor of Systematic Theology in Yale University.

Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents *net*.

*** Note.—The price of the previous volumes of this series has been changed to 75 cents *net* per volume.

A Student's History of Philosophy

By ARTHUR KENYON ROGERS, Ph.D., author of "A Brief Introduction to Modern Philosophy," etc.

Cloth, crown 8vo, $2.00 *net*.

An introduction to the history of philosophy, from its beginnings with the Greeks to the present century, intended both for class use and for the general reader.

Highways and Byways of the English Lakes

By A. G. BRADLEY, author of "Highways and Byways of Wales," etc. With illustrations by JOSEPH PENNELL.

Cloth, crown 8vo, $2.00 *net*.

Few districts are more marked in those human and historic interests about which authors find pleasure in gossiping as well as in natural beauty.

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

Supplement in Three Volumes.

Edited by SIDNEY LEE. Cloth, 8vo, $5.00 *net* each. (Volumes I. and II. now ready.) This completes the monumental work begun under the direction of Mr. LESLIE STEPHEN.

NOTE.—The price of the Dictionary of National Biography has been changed to $5.00 *net* per volume.

FOR COMPLETE LISTS OF NEW BOOKS ADDRESS THE PUBLISHERS

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

66 Fifth Avenue, New York

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and cooler; southerly winds shifting to westerly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,151. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1901.—Twenty-four Pages and Magazine Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Schnadhorst Revelations Fail to Discredit Mr. Rhodes.

MORE CRITICISM OF THE WAR

Fears of an Uprising in Afghanistan by No Means Allayed.

"Capt. Tommy" Bowles on the Cecil Family—Settlement of French Congregations in Jersey Likely to Cause Trouble—Sir Charles Dilke and Trades Unionism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The belated publication of the Rhodes-Schnadhorst correspondence has served temporarily to divert attention from the various pitiful details of the South African controversy, and is consequently welcome. As was expected, it proves to have been greatly exaggerated by the emotional journalist who supplied the information to The Spectator, and indicates merely that Cecil Rhodes gave a handsome check to the Liberal campaign fund and expressed the opinion that Egypt should not be evacuated, which was the opinion of a small majority of his compatriots in both parties.

Of course, The Spectator sticks to its point that campaign contributions are immoral, but they are likely to continue so long as parties exist. As for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, their prompt denial that any such correspondence existed is generally explained on the theory that the true British statesman like the average British journalist invariably assumes things he does not know as nonexistant. After all, this tale of a campaign contribution in the last century is rather ancient for people to get excited about now.

There has been little news from the seat of war lately except the confirmation of the rumors that Botha had successfully elude pursuit and had reached safety again, but the second anniversary of this bloody conflict, which was officially declared finished a year ago, and finally declared off by a proclamation in the middle of September of the present year, and still goes on, has been rather sorrowfully but volubly celebrated both in England and on the Continent, where delight at England's seeming discomfiture is not concealed.

***

FUTILE CRITICISM.

Of adverse criticism of the Government because of the conduct of the war, this week has had a full and tiresome share, but as usual it is unenlightening. No critic supplies an intelligible plan for improvement, and the most favored idea that the Cabinet Ministers should not take their holiday when a war is going on seems effectively demolished by Sir Edward Grey, who, employing the Lord Chancellor's qualification concerning the war, declares that there is no Cabinet, "only a sort of Cabinet."

"Capt. Tommy" Bowles was listened to in the early part of the week with an attack on his own party, which was very amusing and worthy of Mr. Dooley himself in its ironical summary of the talents of the Cecil family, who are so conspicuous in all the branches of the Government, but the English people do not seem to get excited about Lord Salisbury's appointment of members of his own family to all their offices, and regard the Cecils as wise and as able as their associates, which they probably are with few exceptions. Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles is ore of those reformers whose honesty of purpose is undisputed, but whose humor and emotion frequently run away with him. Moreover, the Right Hon. William Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, had given a splendid answer to all such criticisms of the present Government's inactivity. The war is in the hands, he says, of the soldiers, and for the Cabinet to meet and meddle with them would indicate to the public that the Government lacked confidence, which is not true.

***

"PRINCE HULLABALOO."

The week ends with a seeming feeling that the death of the Ameer will not be followed by any trouble, and the new potentate, whom jesters have already renamed "Prince Hullabaloo," from his name Habib Ullah, certainly seems to have taken up his cares of state with a will to continue the amicable relations with England which his father found it prudent to maintain. England, at present, is not yearning for a further extension of territory, while Russia is never satisified with what she has. England's word may be trusted, while the Near East, like the Far East, distrusts Russia. Still, the conditions for much and long-continued trouble exist in Afghanistan, and the new ruler needs all the skill and firmness of his predecessor.

There are no fewer than four claimants likely to appear any day, and the partition of the buffer State is what the Anglo-Indian Government has always dreaded, and not half the alarm and trepidation that has been felt here in the week has been expressed in print. Indeed, if it were true that in spite of the frequent tales of Abdur Rahman's illness his death was unexpected, it is not likely that much wise hope can be based on the peaceful accession of Habib Ullah. There has been no time yet for an uprising.

Ameer Abdur Rahman, as long as he lived, was a mighty power, and conspiracy in his dominions, which has been taking a long rest, is likely to be reawakened now. The best that can be hoped is that the trouble will be deferred until England gets the South African problem off her hands.

***

FRENCH EXILES IN JERSEY.

England has another little difficulty suddenly developed which may lead in time to larger ones, and this one is particularly delicate to deal with. Of the religious orders practically expelled from France by the new Associations act, a large number intend to seek a final harbor of refuge in the Island of Jersey, which is French geographically and by origin, although the larger proportion of its inhabitants are nevertheless intensely English in sentiment, and Jersey, of course, belongs to England. The question which confronts the local Legislature is not religious, for no objection is made to the "emigrés" because they are Catholics, but for political reasons, as all are closely allied to the French Nationalist Party, which is the strongest enemy that England has on the Continent, and although powerless at present in France, it may yet come into power. The action taken by the local Legislature is considered ample and wise in prohibiting a further settling of religious orders, but there is danger of interference from the office in Whitehall, which people have come to believe, in common with most branches of the Government, looks at matters from the least wise point of view.

***

LABOR WITH A CAPITAL L.

Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., continues to use his brilliant ability in behalf of labor agitators, and spoke as eloquently as usual at the Irish Trades Union Congress the other night in Dublin. He is in favor of trades unions and the influence they exert in Parliament, and he urged the delegates to watch closely the increase of naval and other Government work in Ireland and see that the work was so placed as to favor Irish industries and Irish workmen. The Congress passed resolutions calling on all wage earners to join the unions and secure a greater representation in Parliament.

Yet labor with a capital L—the aggressive political Labor—has had setbacks this year, although keen observers believe that new legislation is still needed to restrict its powers for the good of the whole country, including that of honest and hard-working men.

E. A. DITHMAR.

ENGLAND COMMENTS HARSHLY ON BULLER.

His Speech in Defense Considered a Mistake—War Officials Say His Command Was Given to Him Reluctiantly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Gen. Sir Redvers Buller has replied to his critics in a speech so lacking in judgment as to justify the harshest criticisms upon it.

The tenderness of treatment that Buller has received in view of the common idea of his work in the field has been really remarkable; the public has always liked him, but it did not want him returned to a high command. The comments of the press on his appointment as commander of a new army corps were therefore perfectly just; they were also temperate, which his reply in an after-dinner speech assuredly was not.

In ordinary circumstances it is inconceivable that he should keep his command after such a show of temper and indiscretion; but the circumstances are not ordinary. From the first Buller has received extraordinary treatment, and, as The Spectator points out to-day, the Government should have censured him for his action at Ladysmith, not leaving that task to the press. As a matter of fact, Sir Redvers's new command is, like those of the Duke of Connaught and Sir Evelyn Wood, largely on paper, and it is not likely that he will ever see active service, so the matter is practically unimportant.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The South African campaign has a curious effect on British Generals. Public attention is centred on Gen. Buller's extraordinary exhibition, while society is gossiping about the remarkable action of another General. This one is a Knight Commander of the Bath, holding a high command in South Africa. He is over sixty years of age, has been a widower for two years, and has engaged himself by letter to marry a woman of fifty whom he has not seen in twenty years. The bride-elect, who is an Irishwoman, is preparing to go to South Africa.

As for Gen. Buller, he seems to have forever shattered every vestige of his reputation. Previous to Gen. Buller's speech of Thursday he had received several plain hints from the War Office, expressing the hope that he would not accept invitations to make speeches. His appointment to the command of an army corps was made in a spirit of generosity. It was thought that Gen. Buller could not do much harm in the two years remaining before he was to be retired. Failure to appoint him would have signified a public disgrace, which the War Office was not willing to inflict on him, believing that Gen. Buller had done the best he could.

One of the highest officials connected with the administration of the army said to-day:

"The utilitarian spirit of the age has taken away those sinecures, such as Governor of Tilbury, and Commander in Chief of Berwick, with which, a hundred years ago, Gen. Buller might be shelved and at the same time rewarded. We had no alternative but to reward Gen. Buller's long and conscientious period of service by kicking him out or giving him a command which his rank demands. Of the two evils we chose what we thought was the least. Our justification is, perhaps, somewhat sentimental. But no army can be run without a certain amount of sentiment.

"As for the public dissatisfaction with our progress in South Africa, I fear that Lord Roberts and other optimistic prophets are, unintentionally, more to blame than any one else. No one got up and said the Burmah war was over, or that it would be over in a foolishly short space of time. It lasted nearly four years, and the British public took it as a matter of course.

"The South African war has probably got another two years to run, developing, like the Burmah affair, into a subaltern's campaign. Continual local disturbances are being put down by the small garrisons. To supervise such work we know of no one better than Lord Kitchener. His chief difficulty, which seems to have missed the attention of the critics, is that, having noncombatant natives populating the war area, he is prohibited from destroying supplies to any degree of military thoroughness. If we could concentrate or deport the natives I think an effective devastation would quickly end the campaign."

Some of the Pan-American excursions offered by the Hudson River Day Line are most attractive and reasonable.—Adv.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES RECIPROCITY TREATIES

Senators Cullom and Frye Visit Him to Arrange for Action.

Subsidy Bill and Cuban Relations Were Also Considered—Cuban Representatives Received.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The visit to-day of Senators Frye and Cullom to the White House has excited some interest here, and not a little curiosity as to the subject discussed has been shown. So far as can be learned the conversation was not confined to the one topic of reciprocity, but that question, about which the President is seeking for information from as many leading men as he can meet, was the principal one discussed.

Mr. Cullom repeatedly has expressed his hope that some progress can be made toward reciprocity with the countries that have negotiated treaties with the United States, and probably will go further than Senator Frye, who feels the opposition of some interests in the Eastern States that will object because such treaties will accomplish indirectly that reduction of tariff duties that otherwise would be secured by revision of the tariff.

It is understood that there was some reference also to the plans of Mr. Frye in the Senate. He will be obliged to occupy the chair most of the time next session, as there is no Vice President to attend to that business. He is and may continue to be the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, which has charge of the bill to encourage the merchant marine, better known as the Subsidy bill. He is in the line of advancement, according to the seldom-broken tradition of the Senate, to the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is learned that probably he will decline the Foreign Relations chair, in which case the position will fall to Senator Cullom, who desires to hold it.

With Mr. Cullom at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee there will be at least an effort to get those treaties out of the committee and into the Senate. It is hoped by their friends that the committee will be made up of as many of the friends of reciprocity as possible, so that should the President advise ratification his recommendations shall not be totally disregarded. Something will depend, it is admitted, upon the attitude of the Finance Committee, which assumes that if it is entitled to assist in making protective tariffs it should be permitted to advise in the ratification of treaties designed to unmake tariff rates.

The committee of last session will remain, on the Republican side, unchanged, except in one instance, that of Senator Wolcott, the expiration of whose term has afforded some Senator a chance for advancement to an influential committee.

Senator Cullom, having the expectation of being Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is anxious to have an agreement with his associates in the Senate by which action, in accord with the recommendations that the President may offer to Congress, shall be followed. He is not disposed to be dictatorial about the terms of the treaties, but is desirous that something affirmative be done.

Another subject said to have been discussed was legislation for the encouragement of the merchant marine. Mr. Frye is hopeful as ever of obtaining a bill similar to that which failed last session. Mr. Cullom has behind him a constituency that is divided on the question.

There were other visitors to the White House who talked reciprocity.

Frank D. Pavey of New York and L. V. De Abod of Havana called upon the President. Mr. De Abod is the representative in this country of the economic organizations which united in Cuba last Spring to secure reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Cuba.

Mr. Pavey is the counsel in the United States of the association of merchants and manufacturers of the Island of Cuba. It is the purpose of the Cubans to make an appeal to Congress at the next session for legislation which, without waiting for the establishment of a Cuban government, will establish reciprocity between that Island and the United States.

Mr. Pavey's and Mr. De Abod's call upon the President was to explain the wishes of the commerce organization of the island, and their plans for their appeal to Congress.

When asked as to the results of the interview, Mr. De Abod said:

"All that I can say is that the President gave us a most satisfactory interview. He takes the liveliest interest in the affairs of Cuba. When our definite plans are submitted he will give them careful consideration."

LIFE INSURANCE TAX.

Kentucky Franchise Valuation Basis Fixed—To be Tested in the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 12.—Life Insurance companies operating in Kentucky promise to be hard hit for license tax. The State Board of Valuation and Assessment, composed of the Auditor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer, has adopted the basis upon which the franchise valuation of the various life insurance companies will be reached and the assessment for tax purposes made. The basis is to find what per cent. of the receipt goes to the stockholders and to the surplus fund, which is estimated at 25 per cent., and to capitalize this at 6 per cent.

On this basis the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York would have to pay an annual franchise tax to this State of $9,000, and this assessment being retroactive since the enactment of the franchise law of 1893, it would have to pay into the treasury $81,000. This is the only one of the companies on which the board figured to arrive at a basis.

Counsel for the companies secured from the board permission to suggest at some time between this date and Oct. 31 a different basis for arriving at the franchise valuation.

No other State assesses a franchise tax against this class of corporations, and there is no precedent to follow in the matter. The question as to whether the franchise tax law applies to this class of corporations will be tested in the courts.

CROKER BOYS QUIT CORNELL.

Petty Annoyances Forced Them to Leave, Their Father Says.

Richard Croker, Jr., and Herbert Croker have returned to New York from Ithaca and will not continue their studies at Cornell University this term. Richard Croker said last evening at the Democratic Club that his two sons had been forced to leave college because of the petty annoyances to which they were subjected.

In explanation Mr. Croker said that a newspaper had published the pictures of Rodney Stone and Bromley Crib, the two prize bulldogs owned by his sons, which cost $5,000 and $4,000, respectively, and the newspaper stated that when the boys went to Ithaca they took the animals with them. Mr. Croker said that people came from all sections of the country near Ithaca and pestered his sons about the bulldogs, which, in fact, were never taken to Ithaca, so that the boys became disgusted and left the college.

Mr. Croker said that his sons were not in public or political life, and he thought it hard lines that they should be annoyed.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and café car service.—Adv.

A NEW STEEL PLANT.

One May Be Built at Newport News by the Republic Company—Officers Inspect Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 12.—A. W. Thompson, President of the Republic Steel and Iron Company of Chicago, accompanied by Messrs. J. F. Taylor, W. E. Taylor, and Williams of Chicago, and E. N. Ohl of Newcastle, Penn., all Directors of the Republic Company, and Col. J. W. Skelton, Chief of Gov. Tyler's staff, and W. N. Page, a prominent New River coal operator, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning on a special, consisting of a locomotive and Mr. Thompson's private car Lucullus.

General Superintendent C. C. Walker of the Chesapeake and Ohio preceded the party earlier in the night, but had his car removed to Old Point before the Steel magnates arrived. At 8:15 o'clock the Chicago party boarded a tug, and after making a rapid inspection of the piers, proceeded to the shipyard, where they were met by General Superintendent Post, who showed them through the plant and held a conference with them lasting about an hour.

At 11 o'clock the private car with party aboard was attached to the west-bound train. It will be taken to Washington, where one of the number will leave the party, the remainder going to Pittsburg. The visitors came here from Birmingham, Ala., via Richmond. They refused absolutely to discuss their business, but it may be stated with some certainty that they are looking for a place to locate a steel plant, and have visited Birmingham and Newport News with that object in view.

It may also be stated that they were pleased with their inspection of this place, and there is reason to believe that it will be selected for the plant. Definite information cannot be given at this time on the subject.

MORAN WILL CASE.

Executor Files Motion for New Trial of Delia Flynn's Suit for a Share in the Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Delia Flynn of New York, although having established to the minds of a Baltimore jury the fact that she is the daughter of Mary Moran, who died two years ago, leaving $18,000 to churches and charities, has only begun a long legal contest for her share in the estate. Counsel for the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, executor of the Moran will, to-day filed a motion for a new trial. Miss Moran in her will declared she had never been married.

It was claimed by Miss Flynn that the certificate of her mother's marriage was destroyed in the burning of a church in Ireland. Photographs of Mary Moran, which Miss Flynn said were sent her by her mother, and pictures of Miss Flynn, which were in possession of Miss Moran when she died, played the most prominent part in establishing Miss Flynn's claim to being the daughter of the testatrix. The question of a new trial must be settled before Miss Flynn can prosecute a suit to break the will.

The bequests in Miss Moran's will were as follows: Ten thousand dollars to the Catholic University of America, at Washington, as an endowment for the Celtic Chair, to preserve the Gaelic language; $1,000 to the Convent of Mercy, in County Galway, Ireland; $1,000 to the Cathedral of Loughrea, Ireland, and smaller amounts to cousins in Ireland and a colored servant. The residue of the estate, amounting to about $3,000, was left to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys at Baltimore.

UPPER YUKON FURS.

Dawson Exports 40,000 Peltries Annually to the London and New York Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Consul General McCook at Dawson, under date of Sept. 9, writes to the State Department, giving some interesting facts about the furs of the Upper Yukon. He says:

"Dawson is the central market for a vast extent of fur-bearing country, stretching from the Mackenzie Basin to the coast range and from the Porcupine to the Hootalinqua. In this area perhaps 1,000 men are engaged in hunting and trapping, exclusive of the Indians, and from Dawson fully 40,000 peltries are annually exported to the great fur markets of London and New York. The industry yields a revenue every year of nearly $350,000.

"The season is now at hand when the hunters and trappers are moving their outfits to the various rivers and streams where they will Winter, and men are leaving town almost daily for their long sojourn amid the 'great white silence.' In most cases, the work of reaching their destination is of an intensely arduous nature, as they must pole their canoes to the head waters of the swiftest streams, make long portages, and penetrate pathless woods. But no hardships daunt these Yukon trappers, and they well deserve the success they so frequently achieve.

"In the local fur market, London quotations govern. These are fixed twice a year—March and August—by a board of principal dealers in that city, and prices are gauged according to that scale in all parts of the world except Russia. The present rates, compared with last years prices, show an increase on bear, beaver, otter, and mink, and a decrease on silver-gray fox, marten, wolf, and wolverine.

"On most other peltries quotations are the same. A wide difference is often noted between the maximum and the minimum figures; this is due to variations in the shade and quality of the fur, and to the time of the year in which the animal was caught.

"Local dealers say the pelts in this vicinity are of better quality and obtain higher prices than those taken along the Lower Yukon and on the Alaskan coast. The hair is softer and more glossy in appearance.

"In varieties, marten are the most numerous and black fox the scarcest. The latter is the most valuable of all, a good pelt readily bringing $300; and muskrat is the least costly, being worth only 4 cents." Beaver pelts range from $3.50 to $7; mink, from $1.50 to $3; marten, from $3.50 to $12; otter, from $4 to $8, and foxes range according to color, red bringing from $1.25 to $2.50; cross, from $3 to $10; silver gray, from $100 to $200; black, $200 to $300."

MYSTERY IN A ROMANCE.

Baltimore Girl Says She Is to be Married; the Man Says Not.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—Society and club circles were exercised to-day over an announcement that a license had been procured yesterday for the marriage of Jesse Tyson, Jr., and Miss Jean Frances McIntosh of Baltimore, a member of a prominent Maryland family.

Mr. Tyson denies that he has any intention of being married, and treats the subject as a joke. He is visiting his mother, Mrs. Richard Tyson, at Roslyn, her country home, and expects to leave shortly for Pittsburg, where he is to engage in business.

Mr. Tyson recently returned to Baltimore from South Africa, where for the past two years he has been serving in the British Army. Prior to that he was in the army in England. Miss McIntosh is a daughter of the late Temperance McIntosh of Westminster. U. S. Brady, Deputy Register of Wills of Baltimore County, obtained the license, and Bayne Dukehart had a team in waiting until midnight to meet the couple at the point in Baltimore County, but they came not.

When Mr. Tyson to-day said it was a joke, Miss McIntosh seriously declared they were to be married next week. Miss McIntosh said that the reason the marriage did not take place last evening as had been arranged was because she would not get married on Friday. He is thirty-five years old, and she nineteen.

Own Your Own Home.
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. See real estate.—Adv.

Winter Tourist Rates South.
Commencing Oct. 15th, Southern Ry. will sell round-trip tickets to the resorts South, Florida, and Cuba. Perfect dining and sleeping car service. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

SECOND DAY OF THE CITY'S REGISTRATION

Gain Made in the Total Figures Compared with 1897.

In Brooklyn It Was 25 Per Cent. and in Manhattan and Bronx 30 Per Cent.—The Democratic Showing.

The registration figures were practically completed at 1:30 A. M. to-day, showing the registration for New York City to be 148,678, or 86,253 for Manhattan and the Bronx, 52,031 for Brooklyn, 6,998 for Queens, and 3,396 for Richmond.

The total for the city for two days' registration was 379,713.

In Brooklyn the gain yesterday was 25 per cent. over 1897, and in Manhattan and the Bronx nearly 30 per cent. In Manhattan and the Bronx there was a marked gain in Democratic districts as compared with Friday.

The following tables and data furnish, with the results of yesterday's, the second day, registration for 1901, full information on registration in former important political years with statistics on the proportion of votes to registration. In the case of the Borough of Brooklyn the registration by wards in the past has by expert accountants been divided so as to accurately figure in the present Assembly district division for the purpose of comparison:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.
Second Day.

Assembly District.	1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.	1896
1st.....	1,056	1,281	1,155	1,082	1,218
2d.....	2,000	1,826	1,670	1,478	1,555
3d.....	1,343	2,131	1,785	1,515	1,774
4th.....	1,816	2,141	1,902	1,759	1,909
5th.....	2,110	2,285	1,857	1,679	1,785
6th.....	2,305	2,095	2,002	1,577	1,808
7th.....	2,090	1,942	2,081	1,685	1,932
8th.....	1,425	1,537	1,250	1,164	1,359
9th.....	2,263	2,449	1,929	1,782	1,952
10th.....	2,080	2,303	1,928	1,892	1,997
11th.....	1,795	1,982	1,640	1,518	1,714
12th.....	1,729	2,141	1,880	1,583	1,750
13th.....	1,442	1,760	1,727	1,414	1,538
14th.....	2,068	2,354	2,104	1,889	1,919
15th.....	1,888	2,110	1,749	1,575	1,705
16th.....	2,252	2,200	2,105	1,879	2,088
17th.....	1,841	1,930	1,706	1,555	1,796
18th.....	2,123	2,200	1,964	1,737	1,851
19th.....	2,677	3,181	2,646	2,254	2,368
20th.....	2,288	2,410	1,901	1,740	1,855
21st.....	4,568	4,966	3,890	3,108	3,006
22d.....	2,199	2,175	1,881	1,730	1,927
23d.....	4,200	4,340	3,081	2,380	2,440
24th.....	2,042	2,113	1,828	1,648	1,779
25th.....	1,975	1,998	1,799	1,574	1,884
26th.....	1,944	2,310	1,886	1,703	1,680
27th.....	1,595	1,719	1,638	1,503	1,605
28th.....	2,140	2,221	1,945	1,869	1,717
29th.....	2,488	2,712	2,706	2,023	2,121
30th.....	2,588	2,786	2,518	2,164	2,287
31st.....	4,518	4,887	3,498	2,720	2,539
32d.....	2,958	3,286	2,584	2,388	2,433
33d.....	2,114	2,263	2,068	1,925	2,099
34th.....	4,459	4,928	3,755	3,811	3,200
35th.....	6,491	6,963	4,960	3,670	3,781
Annex...	1,124	1,063	1,082	789	787
Total 2d Day.	86,253	92,671	77,270	67,250	70,982
Total 1st day.....	133,508	144,177	94,601	111,507	139,019
Total Two days..	219,756	236,848	171,871	178,757	210,001
Four days.		868,375	316,827	624,789	390,619
Vote..., ...		848,720	297,628	301,883	306,190

Borough of Brooklyn.
Second Day.

Assembly District.	1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.
1st.....	1,882	1,996	2,409	1,760
2d.....	1,841	2,189	2,373	1,745
3d.....	1,622	1,702	1,972	1,446
4th.....	2,596	2,823	3,126	2,308
5th.....	2,316	2,730	3,029	2,245
6th.....	2,612	2,859	2,699	1,995
7th.....	3,753	4,206	3,273	2,105
8th.....	1,495	1,716	1,797	1,290
9th.....	1,703	1,998	2,069	1,448
10th.....	1,980	2,168	2,698	2,012
11th.....	2,693	2,739	2,819	2,078
12th.....	3,016	2,998	2,905	2,149
13th.....	2,757	3,153	2,858	2,162
14th.....	1,983	2,485	2,359	1,770
15th.....	1,741	2,065	2,072	1,608
16th.....	3,095	3,247	2,019	2,74
17th.....	2,495	3,009	2,692	2,025
18th.....	3,415	3,207	2,773	2,159
19th.....	1,987	2,289	2,172	1,688
20th.....	3,311	3,696	2,961	2,315
21st.....	3,799	4,024	3,298	2,538
Total 2d day..	52,081	57,349	54,373	41,291
Total 1st day.	83,650	92,493	69,227	75,167
Total 2 days.	135,681	149,782	123,600	116,458

	1900.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Four days..	220,459	201,816	204,318	207,382
Vote.....	220,844	189,473	180,807	198,017

Borough of Queens.

	Second Day. 1901.
First Assembly District.....	3,029
Second Assembly District.....	2,670
*Third Assembly District.....	893
Total second day.....	6,998
First day.....	9,301
Total for 2 days.....	16,799

First two days, 1900, 1,819; 1898, 13,299. Four days, 1900, 29,318; 1898, 25,476.

*Balance in Nassau County.

Borough of Richmond.

Ward.	Second Day 1901.	Second Day 1900.	Second Day 1898.
1st.....	1,121	.....	1,145
2d.....	646	.....	729
3d.....	727	.....	707
4th.....	450	.....	555
5th.....	452	.....	420
Total 2d day.....	3,396	.....	3,556
Total 1st day.....	4,581	.....	3,028
Total 2 days.....	7,977	8,282	6,584

Four days, 1900, 13,982; 1898, 12,665.

Recapitulation.

SECOND DAY'S REGISTRATION, 1901.

Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.....	86,253
Borough of Brooklyn.....	52,031
Borough of Queens.....	6,998
Borough of Richmond.....	3,396
Total for city, second day.....	148,678
Total first day.....	231,035
Total two days.....	379,713
First two days 1898, 306,160; 1900,	412,988.
Four days 1897, 567,636; 1898, 1900, 641,070.	553,262;

BROOKLYN LEADERS PLEASED.

Both the Democratic and Fusion leaders in Brooklyn expressed themselves yesterday as being joyful over the registration figures for the first day.

"It looks like an old-time Democratic majority for Shepard," was said at Democratic headquarters.

"The figures show that Kings County will give Low a big majority," was declared at Republican headquarters.

"The registration figures for the first day," said James Shevlin, the Democratic leader, "give me the greatest confidence in the result. They mean a big vote for Shepard in this county. I felt from the first that Brooklyn would not go back on an honest, able Democrat like Edward M. Shepard."

Hugh McLaughlin said briefly that he believed the figures indicated Democratic victory in the county.

John L. Shea, Chairman of the Democrat Campaign Committee, said:

"I see by a morning paper that the registration in all the boroughs of the city indicates that the vote this year will fall below that of the last Presidential election only. Here in Brooklyn the figures show that about two-fifths of the total vote was registered on the first day, and the slight falling off in comparison with the corresponding day last year is chiefly in the strong Republican localities. In the ten Assembly districts carried by the Republicans last year the decrease in the registration thus far is about 25 per cent. greater than in the eleven Democratic districts. This means that the Democrats of this county are more interested in the Mayoralty contest this year than the Republicans. It looks to me as if Brooklyn would give Mr. Shepard a heavy majority."

Chairman Jacob Brenner of the Republican Campaign Committee declared that he was pleased over the figures.

"The increase," he said, "is largely in the Republican sections of the borough, and while I do not pretend to argue that the increase is exclusively Republican, I think the friends of good government may take considerable satisfaction from the showing made yesterday. It is particularly gratifying that in the heavy Democratic districts, such as the Second, the Fourteenth, and the Fifteenth, there has been a marked decrease in comparison with the figures four years ago."

EDUCATION OF THE BOY.

High School and Early College Training Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The announcement that President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University and President Eliot of Harvard were to discuss the question, "How far is the present high school system and early college training adapted to the nature and needs of adolescents," sufficed to fill the Boston Latin School hall to-day. The occasion was the annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools.

President Hall, after citing results in physics, English, and Latin, declared that the condition of High School work at present in this country is eminently unsatisfactory, and is not improving.

"We have lost much time and effort," the speaker said, "and must do many things over again. The old dignity and independence of secondary teaching must be restored, and this can be done only by reversing the present almost feudal dominance of college influences."

President Hall raised considerable laughter when he declared that "The boy in his middle teens is often a walking interrogation point, with a gravitation toward the frontier, where the great masters know as little as the boy does."

He spoke of what he called the "feudal dominance" of American colleges and universities in the matter of entrance examinations, and pointed out that this system no longer prevailed in France, Germany, or other European countries.

"When the public high school becomes the true people's college," said President Hall, "permeated with the idea of fitting for life by the largest development possible for every community and with plenty of local color, our education will then become popular."

"With the greater part of what has been expressed by President Hall," said President Eliot, "I cordially agree. So much so, that it would not be interesting to you if I should survey at all the greater part of his lecture. So I shall confine myself to a few of the points touched on by him with which I do not find myself able to agree.

"President Hall believed there was a period which might be called boyhood, which was well adapted to habituation or drill, and this was suggested by a well-defined period called adolescence, which was succeeded again by a period which might be called maturity, itself well defined.

"That is where I stagger in my effort to follow President Hall. I don't believe there is any period of human life between birth and death which should be particularly characterized by a process of habituation or drill, and I don't know any period of human life less adapted to drill than boyhood. The adult is infinitely more capable of advantageous drilling than the child. Drilling is a highly mechanical process which is at its best in a factory, and at its next best in the army.

"It does not seem to me likely that God meant human growth should be retarded after twenty more than before. It does not look likely. Is not the cause of the slower development at the older age rather due to the morbidity of the older person, the stunting of the older person?

"It is not, therefore, I submit, sure that the adolescent period is a period of remarkable power and growth. It may be that that growth takes place at that time simply because the human being is then beginning to develop these powers of growth and force which as years go on and the necessity of making a livelihood is brought home leaves us all short of the promise of our youth."

The condition of physics in the secondary schools, President Eliot said, must be deplorable, if they were as described by President Hall. He said that his experience in Harvard College in the past ten years did not bear out that belief, and he thought the results had been highly creditable to those schools which had carried out laboratory physics in their programme.

In closing, President Eliot pointed out that as regards entrance examinations for colleges being abolished in Europe, that was because there was a Government examination of children when leaving the higher schools, which made entrance examinations to the colleges unnecessary. That condition does not prevail in the United States, although it is slowly coming about, and in the meantime the colleges and universities are doing their best to supply the want by enforcing their entrance examinations.

WELCOME TO SIR THOMAS.

Chicago Clubs Plan Dinners and Receptions for the Cup Challenger.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Preparations for Chicago's welcome to Sir Thomas Lipton upon his visit here next week are nearing completion. The principal feature of Sir Thomas's welcome will take the form of a banquet to be tendered him by the Chicago Athletic Association. The dinner will be held on the evening of Sir Thomas's arrival on Tuesday. The feature of the dinner will be the presentation of a loving cup to the club's guest.

Two other entertainments are in preparation. The Columbia Yacht Club has arranged a reception for Sir Thomas on Tuesday afternoon, at which it intends to present him with a massive silver key to the clubhouse. The Chicago Bankers' Club has arranged a banquet for the night of Saturday, with Sir Thomas as its guest of honor.

THROUGH WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

Nissen Makes the Trip in Full-Decked Whaleback Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 12.—A large crowd of spectators witnessed Peter Nissen's daring trip through the whirlpool rapids this afternoon. He made the trip in the smallest full-decked whaleback steamer in the world, passing under the bridges at 3:40 o'clock.

The first wave knocked off his smokestack and sent it to the bottom. For all that it was heavily weighted, the boat rolled frightfully in the waves, and Nissen was well shaken up. It took just three minutes to go through the breakers to the whirlpool, and when his boat was in quiet water Nissen raised the hatch, and waving to the people retired back inside.

In two minutes he was one on deck, riding this way quite a distance about the pool. At 4:05 o'clock men on the Canadian side secured hold of the boat as it swept close in shore and at 4:08 o'clock Nissen leaped to the rocks. To-morrow he will get up steam and take a ride about the whirlpool.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Special 5-Day Tours to Washington.
Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Friday, October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $15, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore. New York to Buffalo and return, October 18th, 25th, and 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

MR. SHEPARD TALKS OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Addresses Big and Enthusiastic Meeting in Brooklyn.

Declines to Make Promises and Criticises Mr. Low—Mr. Coler Says Mayoralty Candidate's Election Will Mean Democratic Party's Reform.

Edward M. Shepard, Tammany

is due to you that I also pronounce it to be false.

"I have been chosen by the Democratic Party as its leader in this campaign. That choice was made for what I have been and what I have said. If for the sake of a short and fleeting power in public affairs I could be guilty of treason to all this, I should merit a really dread condemnation. But the worst of all condemnation would surely come from those who have honored me with this nomination. I shall, if I know myself, be true to the confidence which the Democratic Party has that I will not in the future be different from what I have been in the past. With those who do not believe me, I have no argument. To those who do believe me, but do not yet see the political situation as I see it, I have much to say, and beg that they will listen with an open mind.

HIS POLITICAL CONDUCT.

"I am told that at the Republican, or fusion, meeting held here last Thursday night the only attacks upon me concerned my political conduct, which is certainly fair subject of discussion. I am glad of this, for the meeting was held among those who have long known me. I am not, however, so well known or so close to life on the other side of the East River, where the other night my honored competitor seems to have been tempted to treat me in far different fashion.

"In his speech at the Grand Central Palace, after laying the stress of his argument upon the fact that I had stood for him in the past and had attacked in strenuous fashion what I had thought wrong in my own party, he saw fit, and for no other reason than that I do not now support him, to say that I was in the 'final stage of decrepitude,' that I needed to 'consult some specialist upon nervous diseases' and to take the 'Keeley cure.' I have not the fortune to be a graduate of Columbia University or to have been its President; my education came from public schools of this city and its free college. I may truthfully say, however, that I was not there taught to make such imputations upon a man who, whether right or wrong, whether in the best way or a mistaken way, was according to his own best light doing what he could to purify the administration and elevate the politics of the community in which he lives, and to help make the party of his lifelong loyalty an efficient and worthy instrument of good government.

"I shall leave to those who hear President Low and his orators in Manhattan to determine how much of what has been or shall be there said by them is well and truly said of me. I gladly concede that, whatever his own change of political relations since 1897, nothing of this kind can be rightly said of him. I believe him to be the same Seth Low I have known so long, nor shall I intentionally say of him one word inconsistent with what I have, during many years and in public, said of him and said sincerely.

"The present campaign has an especial interest, because for the first time in Greater New York, there is to be chosen a Mayor with adequate, and, legally speaking, absolute power to control the departments of the City Government during all of his administration. Until now the appointees of the Mayor have, after a short period, become themselves independent heads whom the Mayor could not control because he could not dismiss them. Their tenure has been as secure as his own.

"The next Mayor, on the other hand, will have absolute power of dismissal. He cannot, even if he were weak enough or timid enough to wish to do so, shelter himself behind denial of his power to deal with abuses. When any department is corrupt or inefficient or oppressive, the corruption, inefficiency, and oppression belong to the Mayor himself, if, after learning of them, he refuses to abate them by the removal of the guilty officer. It is with this specific view of the Mayor's office that I have entered this campaign. It is with this specific view that I shall take office, if I be elected.

"I find myself overwhelmed with the questions pressing for discussion. In this, the first speech of my campaign, there is time to deal specifically with but three of them, which I shall take up in this order: First, the police; second, the schools, and third, the question of partisanship as between President Low's campaign and my own.

AS TO THE POLICE.

First, the police. In President Low's speech last Wednesday evening he spoke of the Police Commissioner and the Superintendent. With rather singular humor he compared them with St. Denis, a holy character and the patron saint of the great French people, and declared that, if he were elected, their official heads would, "as soon as practicable after the 1st of January, roll upon the ground." There is no doubt pre-election advantage in this pledge. It is, however, so far as I know, in American politics, a mode of electioneering without precedent so far in any worthy candidacy for a President, or Governor, or Mayor of a great city. Until now I believed that all responsible statesmen of our land from the time we became a democratic republic would have stood against such a violation of the fundamental rule governing public elective office, in a democracy governed by law.

"If I do not mistake the people of Greater New York and their conception of the honor and effective usefulness of the office of Mayor, they will resent the position which President Low has overlooked. The Constitutional amendment of 1874 requires the successful candidate, before he may take office, to solemnly swear, among other things, that he has contributed no money or valuable thing 'as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which' he 'was elected to said office,' and that he has 'not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote.' And the obligation is something far beyond technical requirement of law:

"This oath, fellow-citizens, represents the fundamental theory of our democracy, where the referendum does not prevail; that, when an especial servant of the people enters upon his public duties he shall do so subject to no personal pledge, promise, or mortgage which will prevent his acting in office with an absolute freedom upon the facts as he shall then find them to be, and upon his conscience. The wrong of an unfit promise by a candidate during his election has in our State been affirmed by solemn judicial judgment of dismissal from office.

"Fellow-citizens, I, too, am asked to give a promise like that given by my competitor. The temptation upon me to give it is strong, very strong. I am asking you for your votes, and I really wish them. I wish the many votes and the able support of those who offer them if I will give the pledge, and I now publicly answer the inquiry. I have not given, nor until the people shall have vested me with power and until my oath shall have been taken with a clear conscience will I give any pledge or promise of any character that I will, if elected, appoint any man to any office or that I will remove any man from any office that he now holds. Let there be no mistake about this. You are not to elect me Mayor unless your conception of my faculties makes you wish me, and apart from the plain obligation of the Constitution and law, to be absolutely free on the 1st of January to use the powers of my office according to my conscience and the facts which I shall then rigorously ascertain at first hand.

"If you ask me whether I will retain in office all who are now in office, or any man who is now in office, I answer that I will give no promise. If you ask me what is my general expectation, I answer that it would indeed amaze me, if, entering the Mayor's office, I should, in the City of Greater New York, find and for the first time in the history of great cities, that no drastic reform was necessary, that no changes needed peremptorily to be made.

WILL DO INJUSTICE TO NO ONE.

"No man, whatever my present impression or opinion of him, and howsoever strong my impression, may be now, shall, by any promise I now give, be deprived of the right to submit to me as a sworn Mayor in office ready with an unclosed mind to hear his defense if he has one. For all the votes in Christendom I will not preclude myself if I become Mayor from listening to any defense of any subordinate officer with a fair and intelligent mind and a resolute will. If, notwithstanding the present opinion or certainties of other men, or of myself, I should find the charges against him to be imaginary, I would not, fellow citizens, whoever he was, if my self-respect should be preserved to me, hesitate for one moment, to do him absolute justice.

"Think soberly what all this means. Imagine a citizen to enter a jury box with an impression, an opinion, weak or strong, or even a moral assurance of the guilt or innocence of the man to be tried before him, and imagine that he take, as he must, an oath to do justice, and that he is therefore bound to listen so that he may do justice. What would you think of such a juror if, before he had entered the box, or heard a word of the defense, he had by a promise to convict, given that he might secure to himself the power and emolument of jury service, deprived himself of the complete liberty to act fearlessly, and with a complete intelligence according to his own conscience?

"If, fellow-citizens, you wish me for the sake of the Mayoralty and for the cheers of an audience, I confess I like to please, to play the part of such a juror, then I tell you that I refuse here and now. Instead, I repeat words already said by me in solemn good faith:

"'I promise the Democratic Party of the city and its entire people if my nomination be ratified at the polls, that from the 1st of January, 1902, until the 31st of December, 1903, the Police Commissioner of the City of New York, if I shall live so long, shall, barring interference from Albany, be in effect the man who is Mayor of the city, acting through a competent, honest, resolute citizen, who shall at all times, whether in season or out of season, whether by day or by night, practically enforce the standard which the Mayor himself, upon his sole conscience, and in view of his own undoubted power and responsibility, sets up for police administration.'

"If I be elected Mayor the Police Commissioner will, therefore, whether in season or out of season, whether by day or by night, represent the ideas of public order, public morality, and public decency which are held by Edward M. Shepard. Thus far will I go by way of public pledge. Nor will I, for the office of Mayor, or for all the offices in the land, go one jot or tittle further in the surrender of the free will and the obligation of conscience and intelligence which shall, if I hold it, belong to the Mayoralty of Greater New York.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

"Second—The Schools: If public order and decency and a rigorous, just, equal, merciful administration of justice be the first care of the Mayor to the full extent of his lawful power, and for the reason that those things are prime conditions of the wholesome existence or continuance of civil government, surely next in importance come the free schools of the city.

"Some of you may remember that a chief reason for my break several years ago with the Democratic organization in Brooklyn arose out of my belief that the free school system of the city was not administered with that efficiency to which, in my opinion, it was entitled. Whether I were right or wrong then is of no consequence. But the standard which I then set up for school administration I hold as strongly now as I did then.

"President Low, on Thursday, by way of somewhat belated postscript to a speech dedicated almost entirely to lamentations upon the career of his Democratic competitor, declared for ample school accommodations. He shall not, however, speak more emphatically or plainly on that subject than I do. The teaching of the children of the city and of all the children and of every child of the city, their teaching not a few hours now and a few hours then, but their teaching fully and systematically, their teaching in wholesome, well-lighted, well-heated, well-aired schoolhouses, not unduly ornamental or expensive, but meeting every essential condition—all of this should, after the maintenance of public order and decency and the administration of justice, come nearest to the heart and brain of the Mayor. If I am elected I will give to that problem the best of my ability.

"I am, as I have said, myself a product of the free school system. I admire our admirable private institutions of learning, like Adelphi College, the Polytechnic Institute, the Packer Institute, Columbia College, St. John's College, the University of New York, and many others; they surely are among the glories of the metropolis. But, after all, they pale in importance before our system of free schools.

"The school teacher, faithful and hard worked, is in the long run the most useful of all of those who serve the city. For from him or her must come the moral character and intellectual standards which are to determine the wonderful future of our city. Their rights, their just interests, should be a clear and special care of any administration.

"But there is more in the school question, at least for Brooklyn, and on this subject I wish to be explicit, for to it I have during the past year or two had much reason to give attention. I declare for a Brooklyn autonomy for Brooklyn schools. I believe in the largest practicable control of the schools of this great borough by its own men and women, subject only to the general financial safeguards of the city and the establishment of proper standards.

"I have looked and I look now with hostility upon the necessities now said to exist of referring the determination of Brooklyn problems to some distant point in the Borough of Manhattan. Such inconvenience is unbearable. It is better for Manhattan and it is better for Brooklyn that Brooklyn should, to the uttermost that is consistent with wise, general rules, administer its own affairs. The schools of Brooklyn will, if I am elected, have from me and my official power the most earnest efforts to promote the largest practicable measure of borough autonomy.

THE MATTER OF PARTISANSHIP.

"And now, third, the matter of partisanship. Fellow-citizens, I am the Democratic nominee, and to that extent confess—or rather assert—that I am a party candidate. I am here because the Democratic Party has asked me to lead. I stand unflinchingly for a Democratic Party, with its face sincerely, and, as I hope and believe, triumphantly set to a future of good administration under the auspices of men of its nomination, and intending by such an administration to secure before the people an honorable and fruitful prestige. If this be partisanship, then let our Republican adversaries make the most of it.

"Is there not, however, a measure of effrontery in their charge of partisanship? It has been said that I was guilty of a 'gross perversion' of the facts when I said in my speech of acceptance that President Low is a partisan candidate. There was no perversion of facts. I renew the charge. Since the main stress of my competitor's campaign is laid upon its supposed non-partisanship, I propose at this outset of my campaign once for all and thoroughly—and at the risk of wearying you—to deal with this claim. I declare to be without just foundation, however sincere he may be in asserting it, President Low is in every real and substantial respect a partisan Republican candidate. For, surely, we are concerned with realities and not with mere names of forms.

"In his speech, made on this platform on Oct. 9, 1897, President Low asked you to 'consider how the State machine in the Republican Party threw itself into the struggle here in the organization in order that the result of the primaries might work out the will of the State rather than the will of the city.' He asked you whether that were 'the sort of home rule that the people of Brooklyn want.' Five days later in the ring he said: 'We find ourselves opposed to Tammany Hall for the same reasons that we are opposed to the Republicans, because that is an organization absolutely under the control of one man.' Has the Republican Party changed since 1897?

"He told the people of Manhattan Borough that he did not know that home rule was 'any better when it comes from Tioga County.' Has the Republican organization changed since then?

"On Oct. 17 he told the people of Manhattan that the interests of the city and the interests of the Republican organization were widely different, that that organization wanted the spoils and wanted 'the spoils primarily to build up the machine in relation to its National functions.' Gentlemen, is now the Republican Party which has changed or is it Seth Low who has changed?

"We know that since his defeat in 1897 my distinguished competitor openly made his peace with his party organization, and submitted to the Senator whom he called its 'presiding genius.' He has become a partisan if I know what that word means. I am not condemning him, but I condemn the denial of a public, conspicuous fact.

STANDS ON SAME PLATFORMS.

"It is idle to quote the declarations of some of the many platforms upon which he stands, that the city must be administered in the interest of the whole people; that the time and money of the city must not be used or consumed by those in power for partisan purposes. For all of that his Democratic competitor stands, has always stood, and will always stand.

"That does not make him non-partisan or a non-partisan candidate any more than it makes me one. Let him and his supporters be frank. His candidacy is as partisan as mine. Mine is no more partisan than his. The difference in partisanship is between Republican partisanship and Democratic partisanship of candidacy. What, indeed, is a partisan candidate except one whose nomination is dictated by a political party? And can any one, not infantile in his political innocence, unless with a smile worthy of a Roman augur, defy that President Low's nomination was the sheer dictation of his party, in view of his recantation since 1897?

"But, they tell us, besides the Republicans there were other parties to his choice, the Citizens' Union, the Coffey Democrats, the Sheehan Democrats, the O'Brien Democrats, and a half dozen different bodies of German Democrats. Let me begin with the Citizens' Union.

"It has been widely believed that in this great metropolis, as indeed, in other great cities of our country, there are wrongs which ought to be, and must be, reformed. High-minded men, not all of them always the most practical, but still high-minded, for the purpose of compelling good nominations and of thus raising the standard of public service, formed that Union. When the matter of the practical consideration of nominations was reached, that body and other bodies associated with it declared that it was wise that the nominee of the proposed office should this year be a Democrat. There were sense and fairness as well in this.

"The greater City of New York at the Presidential election last year had pronounced by a majority of very many thousands for the Democratic ticket, and that notwithstanding serious Democratic withdrawals. The Republican Party was in control of both the National and State administrations. Other things being equal, it was not well that power at Albany and local power here should be in the same hands. Independent Democrats had, in 1893 and 1894, supported and elected Republican Mayors of Brooklyn and New York. They had done so with a generous abatement of a natural and wholesome partisanship, which surely called for some reciprocity. It needed that some pledge of good faith be given them by their proposed Republican allies. For non-partisanship surely ought to mean something different from the support by Democrats of a Republican minority. I myself believed that the Republican Party would give up its partisanship. The distinguished senior Senator of our State, who from the rural seclusion of Tioga County accords the Republican Party of this city what is sometimes called 'absent treatment,' made this clear last Spring.

THE TURNING DOWN OF MR. COLER.

"When the obvious nomination of that Democrat presiding, who in practical administration of the second office of this city, had demonstrated his fearless and independent ability, was proposed to the Senator, he publicly declared that the Republican Party would support no one for the Mayoralty who in 1900 had supported for President the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan. Those guilty of that crime could be tolerated only as humble voters. In other words, the election of our Mayor must, the Republican Party decreed, proceed upon lines of National politics.

"I do not forget that the Republicans said that they were willing to take a 'Democrat,' but this was a mere move in the game to soothe and lead on the unsuspecting gentlemen of the Citizens' Union. And it was made clear that the eligible Democrat must be one who had voted the Republican ticket, and had of late years abstained from condemnation of Republican policies. President Low, having in effect withdrawn, the savage condemnation which in 1897 he had visited upon the Republican organization, and having made it clear that hereafter he meant to be 'regular,' it was determined by those in control of Republican politics that no one of some Republican of equal regularity, and having an equal intention to have in the future a Republican political career, should be the candidate.

"It was necessary for the purposes of the game, to speak lightly of this and to act cautiously, for Democratic support was necessary at the polls. Don't understand me as imputing any such management to President Low. Far from it. He was as innocent as he was of the real operation of many of the provisions of the charter of 1897, to which he gave his assent. Some of the men who in 1900 had, in delusion of crime, voted the Democratic ticket, had now to be brought to support the Republican local ticket. The bird must be had, and the snare, therefore, must be spread.

"Never, surely, did politicians more dexterously conduct their business. For weeks and months it was cleverly affected and announced that the candidate must and would be a Democrat. Several distinguished Democrats with more or less satisfaction found their names treated with seeming hospitality in high Republican circles. Then the happy device was adopted of reducing the Citizens' Union to something close to practical nonentity.

"It included many high-minded men, both Republicans and Democrats, who had intended, in the interest of real non-partisanship, to preside over and direct the composition of a fusion ticket. If they had done so the ticket, whether for the city at large or for this borough, would have been, we have the best of reason to believe, in nearly every single respect, from the top to the bottom, a different ticket from that which to-night those who remain in the Citizens' Union still feel bound to support.

THE MEN IN BUCKRAM.

"A dozen different organizations were discovered or invented to outvote and thwart the Union. Men in buckram called James O'Brien Democrats, other men in buckram called Sheehan Democrats, others called Coffey Democrats, others called one kind of German Democrats, others called another kind of German Democrats, and so on, carried on this merry game with the Citizens' Union and one serious and respectable German body. The Republicans were willing—ah, fellow-citizens, so very willing—to take a Democrat, but always provided that the various bands of men in buckram could agree.

"For some reason not at all mysterious to any one who has watched the devices of politics these various bodies could never agree. No matter how able or high-minded the Democratic citizen proposed, some reason was found against him by other Democrats. The Citizens' Union, being reduced in its vote to a small minority and worn out, found control to rest with the motley array of its allies, and, at the last, and in due and expected time, it appeared that, as the Republican organization had intended from the beginning, the candidate must be a Republican.

"And so he is. Thus far the partisanship is clear enough. If it were not honest, plain, straightforward partisanship, it was partisanship none the less, and none the better.

"But, our adversaries tell us: 'We are non-partisan because, for some offices, we nominated some Democrats.' Does it make non-partisanship, fellow-citizens, that a party in a hopeless minority, as is the Republican Party, should under the stress of sore necessity secure allies by nomination for office?

"Does the nomination of Mr. Grout, the President of our borough, make the Republican ticket non-partisan? Four years ago he supported all the programme now pronounced to have been so iniquitous and abhorrent, and for which my own vigorous condemnation of it is so often quoted. He saw then no objection to the acceptance of office from the Democratic organization. He has held and now holds office by virtue of that nomination. He has been in the administration of the past four years, with every opportunity of knowledge and criticism, but, so far as we know, remained mute upon the evils and abuses which he now denounces until his term of office was nearly over and a nomination against his own party was offered him, when his nomination make the Republican ticket non-partisan?

"Or take the Fusion ticket presented to us in this borough. Senator Michael J. Coffey is, I am told, well represented there, and that to his insistence, or rather to the Republican insistence for him, our friends of the Citizens' Union yielded with real grief. Then on the Manhattan side, there are candidates named by the Sheehan Democrats and others. Do these nominations, not made because the nominees are distinguished citizens, and not made without regard to their politics; do these nominations, which in themselves represent no desire to improve political conditions, but mere prices for the political support of discredited and dissatisfied secessions from the Democratic Party; do these accessions turn into non-partisanship what would otherwise have been partisanship?

"No, fellow-citizens, it is not non-partisanship at all, but a trading and I may say unworthy partisanship. It is a mere combination of incongruous partisanships, each one seeking its own cheerly partisan purposes. From this combination I except only the Democratic portions of the Citizens' Union and one German body, both of which support the Fusion ticket with a loyalty most reluctant.

CLAIMS OF THE FUSION TICKET.

"Fellow-citizens, every sound interest of the city and of good politics requires that the seal of popular condemnation be set upon the pretense that in the composition of this Fusion ticket no standard has been set up except one of good citizenship without regard, direct or indirect, to political relations. I hesitate to advise my Republican fellow-citizens, but I cannot refrain from saying this to those of them who may choose to listen to me. If they are to be called upon to vote for Democrats may it not be as well for them to determine for themselves who are the Democrats for whom they shall vote, who are the Democrats that are commended to them by their character or public service?

"In President Low's speech in Manhattan on Wednesday evening he made very much—indeed it was well-nigh the leading chapter in his narrative—of my imaginary support of him for Mayor of Brooklyn in 1885. He excused my opposition to him in 1881 upon the score of my youth and ignorance. But in 1883 he said, after I had grown in stature and knowledge and had viewed with satisfaction his non-partisan administration of public affairs, I then was constrained to support him.

"It is well that President Low on Thursday evening in this house corrected his error. I did not support him in 1883. On the contrary, I supported his Democratic competitor, Joseph C. Hendrix; and I did it upon the express ground that Mayor Low had on the whole made his administration partisan. You remember well that his appointees were nearly all Republicans, several of them like Gen. Jourdan and Corporal Tanner, chosen because of their partisan standing, and that those who were Democrats were chosen simply for the reason that they had supported him in his campaign. I fail to see any higher standard of public service in the rule that a Mayor shall choose his appointees from those who have helped him to honor and power, than it is that he should choose his appointees from among those who share his political opinions.

"Let us, then, free our minds of cant. Let President Low and his associates not deny their partisanship, but stand upon its merits, whatever they be. The people of the city have to choose between a ticket nominated by the Republican Party and a ticket nominated by the Democratic Party. Let us turn, therefore, from this really empty and narrow question upon which the Republicans would decide this municipal election, and to which I have no doubt given too great a consideration. Let us refuse to surrender the whole programme of honest and efficient government and of constructive and creative work for this splendid metropolis during the years 1902 and 1903 to the mere question whether you will condemn this man or that man, whether you will disintegrate this political organization or that.

"Is not the City of Greater New York entitled to something better? Has not the time come to make of this American metropolis a real and fruitful unity, united in all things in which unity is helpful; a unity sustained and strengthend by the maintenance of all those autonomies which are helpful to local pride?

THE MAYORALTY AND BROOKLYN.

"While the Republican Fusion ticket was under consideration we were, as I understood the public declaration, officially advised that for some reason or other the chief magistracy of Greater New York could not be assigned to the Borough of Brooklyn. I regret to know that even in this borough there were those who, with a humility most ill-placed, thought it wrong that Brooklyn should be so honored. Was not this real treason to the whole theory of the Greater New York? Every part of Brooklyn, every part of the Bronx, or of Queens, or of Richmond is as truly part of the City of New York as is the City Hall itself across the bridge, and subject to no exclusion or subordination.

"I should doubtless be unworthy of your respect or of your votes if, because I, a Brooklyn man, were chosen by the Democratic Convention, I should for a moment contemplate preferences to my own borough at the cost of the other boroughs. On the contrary, it is only just for me to say that, for the very reason that the Boroughs of the Bronx and of Queens and of Richmond are less well known to me, I shall feel bound, if elected, by every consideration of good faith, to give their affairs a consideration, if possible, even more particular and loyal than that which I give to the affairs of this borough or of Manhattan, with both of which I am intimately familiar. But, if, indeed, by long and special local knowledge of Brooklyn can be of service in the use of those municipal facilities which should be accorded to her, I shall certainly rejoice. If I be chosen I shall, however, without any discrimination for my neighbors or any region, be Mayor of the whole city.

"If my vision be not obscured by the excitement of this campaign, I see the growth of a Greater New York, wholesome and wonderful to the last degree, and the opportunity to us all to promote it. I see the development of its educational and the extension of its transit facilities. I see the vast improvement of its streets, so that no one of the globe shall in that respect be better equipped than our own city. I see the addition of those wise and merciful sanitary provisions for the less favored of our people, with respect to which some foreign cities have made progress so much greater than our own—I see all of these things. I see them limited only by the sober treatment of its finances and a lightening of burdens now too great.

"Not that I promise to accomplish them all. My faculties are not equal, I confess, to all that I would do. But I can, and if you chose to trust me I shall, do much. And if in the honor and prestige which the high-minded, efficient, and economical administration of the American metropolis by my candidature upon the Democratic ticket and myself shall bring to the Democratic Party, that party shall find help, recruitment, inspiration, to a sounder, larger, finer, more fruitful conduct of its own career here and throughout our State, what citizen, surely, of Greater New York, be he Republican or Democrat, can find fault?"

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.

Ratification of City and County Democrats Encounters Opposition—Warm Greeting for Mr. Coler.

After the crowds had thronged the orchestra and all the galleries to overflowing and the procession of prominent Democratic politicians had ascended the stage, the band played patriotic airs and the audience cheered itself hoarse. Then Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea stepped forward to start the evening's speechmaking.

"Mr. Shepard," he said, "will be here in a few minutes to discuss before you the course to which the Democrats of Greater New York stand committed. [Cries of 'Shepard's all right!'] All of us should feel proud that a Brooklyn man will be Chief Magistrate of this city for the next two years. We should feel additionally proud of the fact that the ability and character and experience of Edward M. Shepard are to be brought into the high office. It is the wish of the Democratic Campaign Committee in this county that the Chairman of this meeting be Bird S. Coler. I now introduce him."

Before Mr. Coler could step forward, some one in the audience shouted: "Three cheers for our next Governor!" The cheers were given with a will, and then Mr. Coler said:

"I am very much obliged to you. I thought I was a dead one. [Laughter and more cheering.] Your reception of me tonight more than repays me for anything I may have been able to accomplish."

Mr. Coler read his speech slowly, hesitating now and then to give the audience the time it forced him to give by its applause. Before he began and when he finished the demonstrations for him were enthusiastic. His allusion to Ramapo provoked prolonged cheering. When he declared that the Democrats should have a Mayor in whom they would have confidence, a voice came from the gallery:

"We have confidence in you, boy."

This seemed to please the Controller, as did the ensuing cheers.

When the speaker called Mr. Grout "the enemy of Ramapo from a distance," there were hisses at the name of the fusionist candidate for Controller. There was much cheering when Mr. Shepard came in during Mr. Coler's speech.

"What's the matter with Shepard?" cried several.

"Oh, you mean what's the matter with Coler?" came a response.

"Coler! Coler! Coler!" came from all sides, and then there were cheers for both the Controller and Mr. Shepard.

MR. COLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Coler's speech was as follows:

"We are likely in this campaign to hear something from our political opponents about non-partisanship. Whenever the Republican Party thinks it can gain anything by being frankly partisan, it is never backward about proclaiming its Republicanism. Down in Philadelphia, which is a Republican stronghold, there is a fight going on to overthrow the corrupt ring that has misgoverned and looted that city for the past generation, and the ringsters are almost trying to make the people believe that they are voting to sustain or defeat the National Administration. Up here it is different. This is a Democratic city, and the people naturally prefer a Democratic Mayor if they can get one in whom they have confidence. The Republican Party has to disguise itself. Its leader endeavors to hide his familiar features behind the benign but more intermittenly recognized countenance of Mr. Low.

"The people have a great deal more sense than the politicians give them credit for. When Mr. Low ran for Mayor four years ago he seemed to stand for a principle, and his opposition to bossism was loudly proclaimed to be as much directed against that kind which bears the Republican label as against any other kind. The people believed in him and he received a great many votes, but when, as during the past year or so, the people have seen almost day by day new evidences of the desire—of the anxious desire of the Republican Party to nominate Mr. Low for Mayor of the City of New York—they naturally began to speculate as to the cause of this astonishing change of base.

"Skillful politician as the Republican leader is, he could scarcely conceal his eagerness for Mr. Low. Something must have changed; what was it? Has the State Republican machine changed? Has it really become solicitous for the welfare of the city? Has the same party that year after year in the Legislature treats the City of New York like a wheezy old cow to be milked dry and then kicked out to grass—has this same party suddenly become imbued with the spirit of altruistic piety? I hardly think so.

MR. LOW'S ASSOCIATES.

The other evening there was a strange love feast to be witnessed at the Grand Central Palace, in Manhattan—Mr. Low, Mr. Grout, and Gen. Tracy speaking from the same platform. Gen. Tracy, former President of the Ramapo Water Company, and then President of our Owego gentleman's original Charter Commission; Mr. Grout, the energetic enemy—from a distance—of the Ramapo scheme—in fact, the man who while in Europe really killed Cock Robin. These three gentlemen were thoroughly harmonious. Ramapo was, of course, not once mentioned during the course of the evening. That might have wounded somebody's feelings. Not the least reference was made to the happenings of four years ago.

"Political deals are not in these modern days the subject of contracts written and under seal, and I am certainly not in a position to assert that Mr. Low has made any kind of a deal, express or implied, but here we have a situation which every man must interpret for himself, and if the Republican boss does not occupy a prominent position in the foreground of the picture, he certainly seems to be at least tolerably well pleased with it.

"Now, contrast with this the situation in the Democratic Party which led to the nomination of Mr. Shepard. Has there been any person or faction in the Democratic Party planning and plotting for the nomination of Mr. Shepard for the past two years—for the past year, for the past six months, for the past month, even? If there has been, I know nothing of it, and I have yet to meet the first person to advance such a theory. Mr. Shepard was nominated because in character, attainments, knowledge, and ability he has no superior, and because the party needed such a man to win with. Commercialism has no place the day Mr. Shepard goes in. The lines of battle have been drawn, and on the Republican side at least there is no vestige of that non-partisanship which was proclaimed so loudly four years ago.

"The proceedings leading to the nomination of Mr. Low are of too recent date to be readily forgotten by the people. Every independent Democrat whose name was suggested for the nomination was howled over promptly and unceremoniously by those acting in behalf of the wily Republican leader. He was represented in all so-called conferences by Tiny Tim and Trusty Mike, and if you cannot guess whom I mean turn to the pink-vest page of the Elite Directory. No a few of these Democrats were in all respects the peers and equals of Mr. Low, but the cards had been—well, carefully stacked—the game was made, and at no time was there a genuine possibility of any Democrat being selected to play an important part in this Republican plot to capture a Democratic stronghold.

THE OPPOSITION'S CAMPAIGN.

"Have you stopped to consider the character of the campaign which our opponents are conducting—its extravagance of denunciation, its intolerance, its insult to a majority of the people of our city? The Republican candidate for a great political office has publicly declared that he refused to discuss issues—that there were no issues to discuss—that the only question was between honesty and dishonesty, of putting dishonest men out and honest men in. This is surely the complacency of mental aberration, but, for all that, this frank utterance really sounds the keynote of the whole Republican campaign. No Democrat can be honest so long as he remains a Democrat. The majority of the people of our city are thieves, and any one who attempts to represent them is unclean'—these are the shrill cries of those half-maddened tools, dupes, or henchmen of the Republican dictator, who wishes to see trouble in our city in order to give his Legislature an excuse to make a grab.

"The great bulk of the Democratic voters of this city are every bit as honest as the mass of the Republican voters. The campaign is full of issues, and they will be discussed whether our opponent likes it or not, and the people will hear them and decide. Does our house need putting in order, and I am sure it does? Very well; we will do that ourselves, for the Democratic Party can reform itself if the Republican Party never does.

"In this connection I would not be telling you half the truth if I did not impress upon you the whole of the opportunity which lies before you. There is more to be obtained by the election of Edward M. Shepard than the temporary welfare of the city for the next two years. Important as that is, there is yet more to be secured. We will take up the work of freeing ourselves from the paralyzing thralldom of Republican ascendency at Albany, which is the one supreme menace and blighting influence on the prosperity of our city. There must be a State fight also, just the same as Tilden made before New York is really free. Mr. Shepard's knowledge of constitutional law will be invaluable in checking the raids of the Legislature. But above all, the Democracy of this city can itself be elevated and purified by the leadership of Mr. Shepard, and for myself I believe that the destruction of some baneful tendencies which have lately threatened danger to the Democratic Party constitutes an end to be striven for, more important because more lasting in its effects than the mere retention of power.

"Upon the character and tendencies of the Democratic Party depend the character and tendencies of the Municipal Government which will be given to our citizens in nine years out of every ten. Is it not, therefore, of the utmost importance to take the nomination of Mr. Shepard for what it really is—the yielding of the leaders of the Democratic Party to an overwhelming demand from the voters of the party for its reconstruction and betterment on lines of true and lasting reform? Will the people welcome and accept this opportunity or will they reject it?—that is the principal issue of this campaign."

When the Controller had concluded his speech the Secretary of the meeting read resolutions ratifying the nominations of the City and County Democrats. Mr. Shepard's choice was made the subject of a special, separate clause. The vote that was taken to accept the resolutions was not unanimous, many people saying "No."

MR. DRIGGS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Coler made a stir when he nominated the last speaker, Mr. Driggs, candidate for the office of President of the Borough of Brooklyn. In the introduction he said:

"For the last four years we in Brooklyn have had a Borough President (Mr. Grout.) Doubtless some of you didn't know we had one at all. I myself did not know it officially. As a member of the Rapid Transit Commission and the Board of Estimate I did not know Brooklyn had a President. That President never came before the Rapid Transit Commission to urge the tunnel to Brooklyn from Manhattan. And he never once came before the Board of Estimate to ask for any public improvement for the borough of which he was in theory the President."

Mr. Driggs made some remarks complimentary to Deputy Police Commissioner Bernard York, which were received with moderate applause. His remarks about Mr. Grout were interspersed with hisses. Mr. Grout's name was, altogether, hissed four times during the meeting. Of him Mr. Driggs said:

"He is the greatest political acrobat of the last twenty years."

Mr. Driggs told that he once knew of a primary of independent Democrats, composed of eight voters, where Mr. Grout had asked to be recommended for District Attorney. Having gotten the recommendation, the speaker said, the applicant was "turned down" by the party from which he wanted the nomination.

"Up in the air Mr. Grout has now gone," cried Mr. Driggs, "and he is now trying to climb upon his last elephant, the 'G. O. P.'"

Mr. Driggs eulogized Mr. Shepard, declaring him to be "a man of the greatest ability, absolute honesty, and the most stalwart independence. This was the type of man demanded by the Citizens' Union," he said. "This is the type of man the great Democratic Party has nominated."

He then briefly sketched the characters of the other Brooklyn candidates and added:

"Up to this minute I have made no pledges of any sort. I now make my first pledge to all the people of Brooklyn, that if elected I will oppose in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Board of Aldermen all attempts at discrimination on the part of other boroughs against the Borough of Brooklyn."

He promised, too, that he would give contracts for street work to the lowest responsible bidders, and declared his belief that fitness should govern the appointments which, as Borough President, it would fall to him to make. He continued:

"As for the public schools, I believe each borough should control its own. If this could be, subject to adequate safeguards given the Borough Presidents for the construction of new schools wherever needed, the more rapid educational advancement of our children would result.

"The great majority of candidates on our ticket are young men. If we fail, the cause of young men in public life will be seriously retarded. If we win, the gates open wide and the way is paved for the entrance of many a good, able, young man into public life."

In conclusion, Mr. Driggs said:

"Bird S. Coler has shown you what sort of a man the Controller ought to be. There is as much difference between the honorable Grout and Mr. Coler as there is between a little babbling brook, afar off in the wilderness, and the mighty, unending ocean."

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting were as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the County of Kings and Borough of Brooklyn, in mass meeting assembled, ratify the nominations made by the Democratic City Convention of Edward M. Shepard for the office of Mayor; William W. Ladd, Jr., for the office of Controller, and the Hon. George M. Van Hoesen for the office of President of the Board of Aldermen, and also the following by the County Convention for our borough and county offices:

For Borough President—EDMUND H. DRIGGS.

For Sheriff—HENRY HESTERBERG.

For Register—MATTHEW E. DOOLEY.

For County Clerk—CONRAD HASENFLUG.

For Surrogate—GEORGE B. ABBOTT.

For County Judges—WILLIAM B. HURD and DAVID F. MANNING.

For Coroners—Dr. JOHN HARRIGAN and Dr. CHARLES PFLUG.

For Magistrates at Large—Judges EDWARD J. DOOLEY and FRANK E. O'REILLY.

Resolved, That we hail with especial satisfaction the nomination of Mr. Shepard for the Mayoralty, not merely because of the honor done to Brooklyn in placing him at the head of the ticket, and thereby giving a guarantee to this county that its needs will be intelligently recognized and its best material and social interests promoted, but because we know him to be exceptionally well qualified to deal with the problems that confront the metropolis as a whole.

Resolved, That against the pretense of our opponents that this is a non-partisan campaign, we place the undeniable fact that the chief forces arrayed behind the Republican candidates have been consistently the enemies of home rule for Brooklyn and New York; are notoriously bent upon subordinating the welfare of these communities to the purposes of the political machine of which Senator Platt is the controlling spirit; that they have in many respects deprived the larger city of the power to regulate its own affairs for no other reason than that it is Democratic, and that never more scandalously than by the present Governor and the recent Legislature were the wishes of the people of the city, as expressed through their duly elected officials, either disregarded or overridden.

Resolved, That never before in its history was it more important for the City of New York to have an administration truly Democratic, liberal, upright, frugal, and progressive than at the present time—an administration such as the party is pledged to promote with every power not taken from it by Republican administration in Albany, and such as the record and well-known character of Edward M. Shepard justify us in confidently anticipating at his hands.

Resolved, That we single out for special condemnation the attack made on the school system of Brooklyn by the Platt machine, at the instance of a small coterie of theorists, against practically the united protest of Brooklyn, as attested by the recorded utterances of its press, its pulpit, and its professional educators, without exception.

Of the gentlemen nominated for the chief offices, judicial and executive, in this borough it is unnecessary to speak in detail, known as they are with hardly an exception to be eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties contemplated, and standing as they do in most marked contrast to the motley squad who have been arrayed against them by Mr. Platt's representative lieutenants, and their allies of shady antecedents, on this side of the river.

Resolved, That it is an affront to the people of Kings County, which good men of both parties are bound to resent at the polls, that they should have been asked by the Platt machine to vote for the obscurities it has had the audacity to name against Surrogate Abbott and Judge Hurd.

Resolved, That to the Democratic nominees, without exception, we pledge our earnest support, convinced as we are that the Democratic City Convention and the Democratic Conventions of the Borough of Brooklyn and County of Kings have behaved in a manner that to an unusual degree entitles them to the approbation of Democrats and independents alike.

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING.

The following acted as Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting:

VICE PRESIDENT

MR. UNGER'S REPLY TO JUSTICE JEROME

The Candidate Denies Any Connection with Frank Farrell.

SAYS JUSTICES INDORSE HIM

He Defended Bissert at Mr. House's Request—His Answer to District Attorney Philbin.

Henry W. Unger, the Democratic nominee for the office of District Attorney of this county, said yesterday that he considered that he would be stooping to a matter beneath his notice if he undertook to make any general answer or denial to the attack made upon him on Friday night by Justice Jerome in the speech he made in the Murray Hill Lyceum, in which the Justice said that Mr. Unger was the selection of Frank Farrell and the gambling syndicate. Justice Jerome's reference to the nomination of Mr. Unger was as follows:

"Whom did Tammany Hall take for their nominee for the office of District Attorney? Whom did they take for the Supreme Court? They took the man who Murphy says is responsible for the administration of the police in the city, a police force which produces Bissert and Glennon and many others whose names are familiar to you. They took for District Attorney the man who was the attorney for this same 'Wardman' Bissert, Henry W. Unger.

"They took him in preference to a man who fairly earned the dignity of the nomination. They took him in preference to James Osborne, a Tammany Hall man for years, and an honored practitioner of the bar of this State when Mr. Unger was not known. They put aside Mr. Osborne, who prosecuted this fellow and brought about his conviction, and who had every claim to the nomination by reason of services and by reason of sterling honesty and merit, and they nominated a man who stood for that system.

"They challenged the issue. Well, we are ready to meet it. I state it now. I shall not give any reasons why I state it. I shall ask you to believe that I would not state it unless I had grounds to believe so. But I tell you that the nomination of the Tammany Hall candidate for District Attorney was dictated by Frank Farrell, the head of the gambling combine in this city, and I ask you to take my word for it, and if you will ask those that are in position to know, they won't deny it.

"Now, if they want to make this issue, if they want to make this issue whether the city is to be left at the mercy of a gang of corrupt gamblers, or whether it is to be ruled by the citizens whose lives have been clean, and whose lives have been lived before you, and if you don't want to take it up and champion the cause of that which is best, and honest, then you will have an opportunity during the coming administration to stew in your own grease. Then, by gracious! if they don't fry the fat out of you, I don't know the combine."

Mr. Unger, after listening to the reading of Justice Jerome's remarks, was asked if he had any statement to make in regard to them. He replied:

"I would not dignify the remarks imputed to Justice Jerome by giving them any consideration."

"Have you anything to say in regard to his statement that your nomination was dictated by Frank Farrell and the gambling syndicate?" Mr. Unger was asked.

"I have this to say," said Mr. Unger. "I have heard that there was such a man as Frank Farrell. I have read much in the public prints about his supposed connections, but I can honestly say that I am not sure whether or not I have the acquaintance of the gentleman. I may have met him on some occasion, as I meet thousands of other men, but I do not know him intimately, in fact, I do not think that I would be able to classify him as my friend unless he had happened to befriend me in any way and, if such is the case, I know nothing of it. I imagine from reading Justice Jerome's statement that he knows much more about Frank Farrell than I do.

"However," continued Mr. Unger, smiling, "I number among my friends a Mr. Edward Farrell, who, I believe, is in the furniture business; maybe that establishes the connection."

Mr. Unger was then asked if he had anything to say in regard to Mr. Jerome's reference to the Bissert case.

"Well," said Mr. Unger," I was a practicing lawyer, admitted to the practice of law in this State. Mr. Frederick B. House, counsel for Bissert, who was a personal friend of mine when he found himself physically unable to continue his duties in the case, for he was laid out on his back by a serious illness, asked me to represent him in the trial of his client, and I did so.

"Before I took up the case I had never seen Bissert in my life. Was there anything more reprehensible for me, as a lawyer, to represent Bissert, than there was for my opponent, Mr. Jerome, to act as counsel for Charles W. Gardner, the Superintendent of the Parkhurst Society, who was convicted of an attempt to extort money from keepers of disorderly houses?

"All I could or would say in reference to such a subject would be to recall my fifteen years' service in the District Attorney's office. During that time I was called upon to deal with all classes of criminals and all sorts of crimes, from murder to Sabbath breaking, and in addition to that I may humbly say that I have fortified myself with some knowledge of the criminal law and of criminal procedure."

Mr. Unger said that he had no comment to make on the remark of District Attorney Philbin that the cause of decency would suffer more by his nomination than it would had Col. Asa Bird Gardiner received the nomination. Pressed further, Mr. Unger replied:

"I don't wonder that Mr. Philbin is severe on me. I have met with some success in the practice of criminal law."

Mr. Unger was asked if he had any idea, since he denied any connection with Frank Farrell, who was responsible for his nomination.

The candidate said that the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of General Sessions, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and hundreds of others might answer as to that.

Mr. Unger was asked if he referred to the letter Senator Depew had written to District Attorney Philbin, in which he recommended, in the strongest language, that he retain Mr. Unger on his staff. Mr. Unger said that he referred to that letter and to a great number of other letters written to Mr. Philbin by Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the General Sessions bench, and many prominent men.

Justice Jerome was asked yesterday if he would explain more fully or supplement his statement of Friday night in regard to Mr. Unger. The Justice declared that he had said all that he cared to say at the present time on that subject.

NEW YORK TIMES'S EXPOSURE.

First Detailed Account of the Gambling Syndicate and of the Tribute Officials Received.

THE NEW YORK TIMES in March, 1900, published an article in which were laid bare the operations of the "Gambling Combine," that Justice Jerome has referred to so often since he became one of the principal factors in the reform movement in this city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES then stated that $3,095,000 was paid every year by gambling house keepers of this city for the protection afforded them by the police and the other departments of the City Government. This statement, which was based upon reliable information received by THE TIMES, said further that the revenue from vice was received monthly by representatives of a "gambling commission," composed of the head of a city department, two State Senators, and the dictator of the poolroom syndicate, who was before the Mazet committee and who is allied with Tammany Hall.

This commission, it was said, met weekly in apartments of one of its members, not far from Forty-seventh Street and Broadway. In order to obtain recognition from the "combine" it was necessary to pay an initiation fee of $300 to a Police Captain, who would refer the case to the commission, which, after considering the applicant, would give its decision as to whether or not the applicant should be accepted.

The annual income of the commission was tabulated as follows:

Poolrooms, 400 at $300 per month, $120,000 per year	$1,440,000
Crap games, 500 at $150 per month, $75,000 per year	900,000
Gambling houses, 200 at $150 per month, $30,000 per year	360,000
Gambling houses, large, 20 at $1,000 per month, $240,000 per year	240,000
Envelope games, 50 at $50 per month, $2,500 per year	30,000
Policy	125,000
Total	$3,095,000

A REPLY FOR MR. HAFFEN.

His Part in Preparing the Map of the Bronx—Claim of Mr. Wells's Friends.

The campaign managers of James L. Wells, fusion candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx, have issued a statement saying that Louis F. Haffen, his Democratic opponent, is claiming credit for the preparation of the official map of the Bronx, alleging that the original plates of this map bear the signature of Louis J. Heinz, now dead, who was the first Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Dr. F. L. Gillespie, Vice President of the Tammany Central Association of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, and a friend of President Haffen, has made an official examination of the records of the Borough President's office, and in reply to the charge of Mr. Wells's friends, makes this statement:

"It is untrue and unjust to say that Mr. Haffen is claiming credit for work not performed by him, and it is equally untrue to charge him with the humiliating task of trying to deprive any one else of credit for any noteworthy public achievement.

"It is, however, a matter of public record as to who prepared the map of the Borough of the Bronx. This map is divided into twenty-eight sections. It was completed and filed in the early part of 1896, two years after the death of Mr. Heinz. Reference to this map shows that twenty-three sections were made and supervised under the administration of Mr. Haffen, and they bear his signature. Five sections only bear the signature of his predecessor in office.

"When this map was filed a dinner was given Mr. Haffen in honor of its completion. The principal speaker at the banquet was Mr. Wells, who then publicly complimented Mr. Haffen on its completion and paid a glowing tribute to the work he did in preparing it. Since then he has on innumerable public occasions referred in very complimentary terms to this noteworthy achievement of his present political opponent."

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION.

The tables which follow are the corrected official returns of Friday's registration in New York City, with comparative columns in nearly every instance of the two last Presidential campaigns and those for the first New York City Mayor and that which resulted in the election of Gov. Roosevelt:

Manhattan and the Bronx.

FIRST DAY.

Assembly District.	1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.	1896
1st	1,706	2,107	1,671	1,721	2,358
2d	3,004	2,977	2,417	2,340	3,108
3d	2,844	3,009	2,375	2,610	3,503
4th	2,156	2,580	1,928	2,306	3,290
5th	3,654	4,068	2,040	2,952	3,949
6th	3,237	3,550	2,728	2,591	3,420
7th	3,612	3,852	2,553	3,016	3,996
8th	1,786	2,106	1,573	1 681	2,204
9th	3,774	4,138	2,621	3,284	4,043
10th	2,794	3,180	2,412	2,619	3,424
11th	2,944	3,200	2,241	2,471	3,200
12th	3,030	3,482	1,788	2,047	2,812
13th	2,165	2,583	2,014	2,192	3,152
14th	3,066	3,330	2,507	2,917	3,574
15th	2,678	3,264	2,485	2,901	3,469
16th	2,332	2,855	2,011	2,488	3,348
17th	2,622	3,128	2,403	2,749	3,354
18th	3,659	4,016	2,845	3,219	3,561
19th	5,553	6,298	4,841	4,437	5,799
20th	3,385	4,047	2,605	2,898	3,676
21st	3,705	3,641	4,719	5,839	6,540
22d	3,215	3,722	2,040	2,883	3,518
23d	6,345	6,462	3,928	4,648	5,124
24th	2,944	3,210	2,294	2,510	3,224
25th	3,733	4,501	2,800	2,956	4,207
26th	2,605	2,765	2,100	2,488	3,075
27th	3,492	3,846	2,659	2,723	3,841
28th	3,043	3,212	2,366	3,026	3,562
29th	4,733	5,034	2,592	3,636	4,797
30th	3,576	4,044	2,879	3,380	4,288
31st	7,459	7,864	3,901	4,996	5,902
32d	3,723	3,905	3,021	3,588	4,268
33d	3,290	3,628	2,383	3,061	3,958
34th	6,307	7,300	4,523	5,497	6,251
35th	8,478	8,101	4,396	5,573	6,210
Annex	1,510	1,668	778	1,225	1,089
Total	138,508	144,177	94,601	111,507	139,019

The total registration in Manhattan and the Bronx in 1896 was 331,214; 1897, 324,784; 1898, 317,658, and 1900, 367,124. The vote in 1900 in Manhattan and the Bronx was 348,720. The vote in Manhattan and the Bronx in 1897 for Mayor was 290,689, of which Seth Low received 74,986, Van Wyck 138,216, and Gen. Tracy 35,594. The total vote on Mayor in the City of New York was 521,767.

Borough of Brooklyn.

FIRST DAY.

Assembly District.	1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.
1st	4,019	4,471	2,840	3,414
2d	3,185	3,780	2,923	3,324
3d	2,895	3,197	2,424	2,552
4th	4,790	5,503	3,664	4,507
5th	3,630	4,811	2,738	3,642
6th	4,118	4,5 0	2,759	3,620
7th	5,453	5,775	3,481	4,515
8th	2,564	2,881	2,212	2,542
9th	2,539	2,883	2,006	2,449
10th	3,955	4,608	3,117	3,830
11th	4,671	4,903	3,423	4,086
12th	4,964	5,205	3,832	4,186
13th	3,844	4,436	3,043	3,857
14th	2,937	3,582	2,483	3,206
15th	2,376	2,909	2,004	2,569
16th	4,569	4,989	3,102	3,968
17th	5,179	5,460	3,246	4,475
18th	5,806	5,644	2,751	3,930
19th	2,708	3,018	2,199	2,751
20th	4,336	4,873	3,065	3,637
21st	5,061	5,525	3,349	4,169
Total	83,650	92,433	60,127	75,177

The registration in the Borough of Brooklyn for 1897, 1898, and 1900 was recorded as from 32 wards. To reconcile these figures with the present 21 Assembly districts, as above, it became necessary to employ a corps of expert accountants, who succeeded in accurately establishing what was desired.

The total registration in the Borough of Brooklyn in 1896 was 207,333; 1897, 203,987; 1898, 201,340, and 230,550 in 1900. The vote was 219,197 in 1900, and the Mayoralty vote in 1897 was 188,638. Seth Low received 64,933, Van Wyck 76,353, and Gen. Tracy 37,037.

Borough of Queens.

	First Day, 1901
First Assembly District	4,921
Second Assembly District	3,887
*Third Assembly District	493
Total	9,301
*Balance in Nassau County. First day, 1897, 8,762; 1898, 5,828; 1900, 10,297. Four days, 1898, 25,442; 1900, 29,234. Vote in 1900, 28,131. Vote on Mayor, 1897, 22,289.	

Borough of Richmond.

Ward.	First Day. 1901.	First Day. 1900.	First Day. 1898.
First	1,687	1,676	1,096
Second	911	904	644
Third	857	940	572
Fourth	690	675	421
Fifth	427	521	295
Total	4,581	4,776	3,028

First day, 1897, 4,122. Four days, 1897, 12,511; 1898, 12,596; 1900, 13,930. Vote in 1900, 13,258. Vote on Mayor, 1897, 11,231.

Recapitulation.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION 1901.

Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx	133,503
Borough of Brooklyn	83,650
Borough of Queens	9,301
Borough of Richmond	4,581
Total for city	231,035

Total city registration, first day: 1897, 199,588; 1898, 165,584; 1900, 251,683.

FRANCIS L. STETSON FOR MR. LOW.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Francis Lynde Stetson, in reply to a question concerning his attitude in the Mayoralty campaign in New York, said to-day:

"I support Low. The primary duty is to defeat the Tammany idea of municipal government for Tammany's benefit. The fine personal qualities of Mr. Shepard might mitigate, but they cannot alter, the pernicious theory of the Tammany organization of which he becomes candidate."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:15 A. M.—39 West Ninth Street; Mary Fuller, owner; damage, $100.

5:45 P. M.—35 West Eighth Street; Bynar & Strauss, owners; damage, $500.

5:50 P. M.—150 East Seventy-fifth Street; Joseph Rosen, owner; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—223 West Thirty-ninth Street; James Arenstein, owner; damage, $5.

6:25 P. M.—6 Park Place; J. J. Rogers, owner; damage slight.

THE FUSION CAMPAIGN AND ITS MANAGEMENT

How Difficulties Involved in Its Direction Are Overcome.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF 11

Scenes at the Headquarters of the Citizens' Union and the Republicans—Complicated Details of the Work.

The management of the Fusion campaign is a complicated task. The alliance is made up of more than a dozen organizations, differing radically, in some instances, in political creed, past political affiliations, and social ideas. The bringing together of all these various organizations has required an unwavering determination on the part of those who were leaders in the movement that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of success.

The general direction of the campaign is in charge of an Advisory Committee of Eleven, made up of representatives from all the leading organizations which have indorsed Mr. Low's candidacy. The headquarters of this committee are at 41 East Twenty-third Street, where the three candidates on the city ticket, Messrs. Low, Grout, and Fornes, also have rooms. Meetings of the Advisory Committee are held every afternoon, reports from all the various organizations in the Fusion movement are received, and plans for the carrying on of the campaign are considered and determined.

The Advisory Committee does not assume, as its name would indicate, any absolute authority in the direction of the campaign. It merely makes suggestions to the various organizations for more effective work. Each one of the allied organizations works in a perfectly independent way. Each one attends to its own enrollment and each one gets out its own literature. The lead in the Fusion campaign is, of course, taken by the Republican organization and the Citizens' Union. These two organizations have many bureaus, each with its own line of work.

From Room 403 in the big building at 1 Madison Avenue is put in motion the machinery which results in the Republican meetings held nightly in the five boroughs of Greater New York. This is William Leary's office. The sign on the door reads, "Meetings and Speakers," but this gives only a faint idea of the work that Mr. Leary puts in from 9 o'clock in the morning until anywhere from 6 to 10 o'clock at night.

Before he had been at his desk in Room 403 twelve hours Mr. Leary had secured the refusal of every large meeting hall in Manhattan and the Bronx for all the open dates up to and including the Saturday night before election day.

Later on that same day Tammany Hall agents looked for options on Carnegie Hall, Grand Central Palace, Cooper Union, and other large halls, and learned that after Mr. Leary had selected what dates he wanted they could choose from what was left.

MR. LOW'S PROGRAMME.

Seth Low's engagements to speak are part of Mr. Leary's records. But besides the candidate for Mayor, and all the other Fusion candidates, there are hundreds of volunteer speakers already enrolled on Mr. Leary's books. Dates, locations, and speakers for every meeting of the campaign under Republican auspices are arranged in Room 403. The assignment of certain campaign speakers to certain meetings is a small part of the work; there is the printing and advertising, the advance press notices, the hiring of bands—union bands exclusively—the designing of tickets, programmes, and dodgers with suitable political epigrams.

Mr. Low will speak in each of the five boroughs, and will make at least one speech a night from now to election day; the last two weeks of the campaign he will probably speak at two meetings every evening. At least two meetings in each Assembly district are being held nightly; before the campaign is finished there will be 100 meetings every night. Arrangements for all of these are made in Room 403.

"There is enough of this executive work to keep you occupied, isn't there, Mr. Leary?" suggested a friend yesterday.

"Enough to keep me from nodding in my chair," was the prompt reply. "But the real work is answering telephone calls. They average 250 a day."

The press work of the Republican Campaign Committee is in charge of Philip R. Dillon. As the Republican Press Bureau is now constituted, the work ranges from the preparation of a text book to the preparation of an election district circular in the Roumanian language, directed to the inhabitants of a single block on Forsyth Street. In general, the work includes the preparation and printing of all campaign literature in the form of books, pamphlets, folders, circulars, banners, posters, advertising cards, &c. Aside from this, the daily paper service has grown within recent years to be the most important feature of Press Bureau work.

Thus far the most important piece of literature issued from this bureau was the Republican campaign book or text book, designed primarily for the use of speakers. Ordinarily a work of this character would occupy a long time in preparation; the fact is, that the book was prepared in one week.

REACHING ALL VOTERS.

"In a cosmopolitan city like New York," said Mr. Dillon yesterday, "it is necessary to reach thousands of voters through the medium of many languages. We have already printed and distributed the Republican platform, Mr. Low's letter of acceptance, and half a dozen other pamphlets containing vital information in German, Yiddish, Hebrew, Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian, Slovak, Polish, Roumanian, and French. To do this work rapidly it was necessary to have at hand reliable men who translated from the English and read the proofs. These men are not only scholars, but are and must be—tried and true Republicans, vouched for in every case by their district leaders.

"There are printed in New York City a great many newspapers in foreign languages, and these publications must also be taken care of by the Press Bureau. The majority of them are professedly independent in politics, and contracts must be made and rates established for the publication of campaign matter. Usually our regular corps of translators attend to the writing, but many able articles have been offered directly to the committee by Yiddish, Italian, Hungarian, and German writers. Curiously enough, in every case the writer sent his article in English, explaining that it was a 'literal translation.' I have been obliged to return the manuscript and inform the writer that I wanted his article in the original language in which he prepared it.

"We have the material for a campaign song book. I might say that we have the material for a number of campaign song books, and will probably take up the matter next week.

"One day last week an intelligent looking man, who proved to be an Italian, came in quietly and offered me two songs written in Italian. I have forgotten much of the poetry of Dante and Ariosto and could not tell very much about the merit of the poetry. The words, however, explained to me in his limited English vocabulary that the songs recited the heroic doings of Mr. Croker in England. He had not set the words to music, and seemed to think the tune was of minor importance. I suggested the tune of 'Marching Through Georgia' for one of them, but he evidently had never heard of the song, and shook his head. When I asked him for suggestions as to tunes to which the Italian songs could be sung in this campaign, he replied offhand, suggesting rapidly lively airs from 'Boccaccio,' 'Fatinitza,' and other bright Italian operas.

"We have also been offered a number of very good German campaign songs, and there will be no difficulty in getting good soul-stirring tunes for them."

ONE CAMPAIGN SONG.

Here is a sample of the songs received by Mr. Dillon:

Good bye, Dickie, you must leave us,
When we've elected Mister Low.
O gosh! How sorely it will grieve us,
To see you and Devery go.
Perhaps your dear friend Albert Edward
Will welcome you to England's shore,
All we ask, oh, Dickie dear, is
That we won't see you any more.

Mr. Dillon has received some curious suggestions for the campaign, but the queerest visitor he has had called on him Friday afternoon. The man was totally unlike the usual type of "tipster" seen around the political headquarters of both parties in every campaign. He looked like a scientific man in hard luck. His suggestion gave Mr. Dillon a whirring in the head from which it took him hours to recover. The man had a game which he called "Progressive Tammany Politics."

The game was played with dice on a cardboard which had many squares, which were thus labeled: "Naturalized Citizen," "Saloon Keeper," "Precinct Captain," "District Leader," "Mayor," "Tammany Hall Boss," "State Boss."

The man tried to persuade Mr. Dillon that if the Republican County Committee purchased 100,000 of these games at 50 cents apiece and distributed them to the voters of the city the community would be so convinced of the iniquity of Tammany Hall that the election would no longer be in doubt.

The central organization of the Citizens' Union does not attempt to control its district organizations any more than the Advisory Committee of the allies attempts to control the action of the different anti-Tammany associations. Each district organization in the Citizens' Union is a distinct entity. Many of the district organizations of the Union even print their own special literature. The campaign literature of a general character they of course receive from the central body. Like the Republican organization, the Citizens' Union has separate bureaus to carry on its different lines of campaign work.

The Committee on Meetings and Speakers occupies three rooms at the headquarters, 34 Union Square—one on the ground floor and two in the basement. R. W. G. Welling is the Chairman of this committee, and the Secretary is J. D. Merriman, who held this position in the campaign of 1897.

Some time before the Citizens' Union nominations were announced the "Book of Halls" in Manhattan and the Bronx was brought down to date, the unengaged dates being also noted, and Cooper Union being secured long in advance for the first big mass meeting, which it was known would occur on the Saturday after the date of the convention. This was the opening gun of the campaign, and the committee prided itself on having every seat occupied by 7:30 o'clock, the meeting being actually called to order at 8:02 o'clock.

FILLING THE LARGE HALLS.

As a general rule posters and newspaper advertising are sufficient in a campaign of such great popular interest as the present one to fill the largest hall. A violent storm is of course the thing most dreaded by the Chairman of the Committee on Meetings, and it is a load off his mind when at any one of the large halls in this city at 7:15 o'clock he finds a crowd clamoring for the doors to be opened.

The committee employs a stenographer and two typewriters, two messengers, and a clerk, in addition to the two Assistant Secretaries.

In addition to the mass meetings, three of four smaller Assembly district are planned for each district. These are more particularly under the charge of the Secretary, Mr. Merriman, and are held in halls seating from two to six or seven hundred.

Speaking from trucks and from wooden stands, of which the committee has a large quantity, is carried on under the auspices of each Assembly district, but with the assistance of the Committee on Meetings.

The committee has a branch in its magic lantern work, which consists of the reproductions of newspaper cartoons with appropriate mottoes. A large number of stereopticons are operated about the city.

The committee employs a large number of speakers, usually without remuneration, although it has been found that to secure certainty in keeping engagements for outdoor speaking the paid speaker is more to be depended upon.

Later on in the campaign it is expected that much work which was practically impossible with horses and carriages will be accomplished by the motor vehicle. The committee is at present using them to transfer speakers from one meeting to another.

AN EAGER INQUIRER.

Great numbers of people come into the headquarters of the Citizens' Union every day for campaign literature. The other day there was a visitor who created a great deal of amusement. He said he had a leaning toward the Fusion ticket, but before he decided he wanted fully to inform himself as to just what the Fusionists stood for in the present contest. He asked to be provided with copies of all the literature the Union had issued. His request was complied with, and he sat down to read the documents. He pored over them for an hour or more. He was apparently convinced, when his eye happened to fall upon a circular on the table which was headed:

"Programma Politico della Citizens' Union del 1900."

"What's that?" he asked.

"That is a circular for the Italians," he was informed.

"Well, what is in it?" he inquired.

He was told it was exactly similar to one of the circulars printed in English which had been given to him.

"Well, I'll take it along with me and find out," he said. "I'm agin granting any special privileges to the Italians. Sure they've got all the work on the tunnel already."

MR. LOW'S RENEWED PLEDGES.

He Receives Delegations from the City Democracy and the Municipal Ownership League.

Seth Low received delegations yesterday afternoon from two additional organizations which have indorsed his candidacy and the whole Fusion ticket. These organizations are the City Democracy and the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League. The committee from the league was first received. The Chairman was Robert Stewart. In addressing Mr. Low, Mr. Stewart said that the present campaign was a contest between justice and right on the one side as against oppression and wrong on the other.

"We give you our indorsement, Mr. Low," Mr. Stewart declared, "because we believe you are in sympathy with the principles of our organization. We are confident that if you are elected your administration will bring about a moral and political purging of the city."

In response Mr. Low, after expressing his thanks for the indorsement of the league, said:

"My own opinions on the issues of the campaign were expressed in my letter of acceptance. This campaign is for good government as against bad government."

The delegation from the City Democracy was composed of John J. Murphy, Chairman; Julius Bernstein, Henry Campbell, Andrew J. Carson, P. H. Maher, Charles Schneider, Alfred M. Vernon, Eugene McGuire, J. Frobisher, John J. Reilly, and Alfred B. Post. In his address to Mr. Low, Mr. Murphy said, in part:

"The City Democracy has given you its indorsement for the reason that it believes, if you are elected, you will discharge the duties of your office in a manner which will be creditable. We believe that you will give us a liberal administration. We are confident that charge which is made that you would be narrow is a misrepresentation. We would have preferred an independent Democrat for the head of the anti-Tammany ticket, but we are satisfied, believing that you will display true democracy in your public action.

"For the indorsement which we have given we ask nothing in return. We are fighting for the principle for which our leader has contended for forty years—the destruction of bossism. We feel certain that if you are elected bossism will be destroyed. Our organization is not a mere paper organization. We have 25,000 voters enrolled, and every one of them will be faithful to the pledges the organization makes."

In response Mr. Low said:

"You are aware of the platform which has been adopted by the Fusion organization. I think it breathes the spirit of your organization. I will stand on that platform in good faith. If I am elected, I promise to give a non-partisan administration of the city government. My administration will strive to put an end to the evil which is popularly known as 'Crokerism.'"

Before the delegation departed it was photographed with Mr. Low and Mr. Fornes standing in the centre of the group.

GEN. SICKLES FOR MR. LOW.

As a Democrat He Will Advocate the Candidate's Election.

Seth Low received the following letter yesterday from Gen. Daniel E. Sickles:

No. 23 Fifth Avenue, Oct. 5, 1901.

Dear Mr. Low:
I shall vote for you and advocate your election because I am a Democrat. Very sincerely,
DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Mr. Low to Speak in Brooklyn.

A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Kings County Republican Committee, will be held at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Charles A. Schieren will preside. Addresses will be made by Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, Charles V. Fornes, and Job E. Hedges.

MR. E. M. SHEPARD'S "AT HOME"

A Feature Was that He Was Absent Most of the Time.

He Declines to Say Whether He Advised Mr. Low About His Taxes—His Other Remarks.

There was a marked falling off yesterday in the attendance at Edward M. Shepard's daily afternoon "at home" reception to political reporters. This was not taken, however, as indicating that these charming little kettle-drum-like gatherings were losing their popularity. It was quite agreed among those present that it was to be expected on a Saturday, when there is so much going on here and there, that there should be a smaller attendance.

A peculiarly novel feature of Mr. Shepard's "at home" of yesterday was that the host was not at home most of the time. This odd departure from the conventional form of such affairs excited much lively comment on the part of the guests, who were quite taken with the originality of the idea.

It was remarked that Mr. Shepard's absence from his "at home" served a double purpose. It made it unnecessary for Mr. Shepard to be continually trying to please his guests by urging them to talk on anything but politics and also relieved them of the necessity of striving not to appear dull and uninteresting to their host by talking to him of nothing but politics.

The guests were at first loth to believe that their host was really absent. They suspected that he might be somewhere about preparing to give them a little surprise by suddenly appearing and catching them talking on a subject other than politics. They agreed that it would be embarrassing if he should come to know that they really only talked politics to him, because they felt that that was his favorite topic.

At the end of an hour, however, it became certain that Mr. Shepard was really absent, and the novelty of the situation then began to appeal to the guests. Most of them looked about for their hats. Just as the reception was about to break up of its own accord Mr. Shepard appeared. He looked at his guests with surprise. It was not clear, however, whether he was surprised at their staying powers or at their preparation for departure.

Mr. Shepard explained that he had gone out on some personal business in the afternoon, and, hurrying to get back in time to greet his guests and entertain them with some fresh political news, he had been caught in a trolley block on Fulton Street. He assured his guests, however, that if they had any questions to ask him there was still ample time for him to decline to answer them.

One of the reporters suggested that as they had been unable to put any questions for which Mr. Shepard had answers, it might be a good scheme for Mr. Shepard to give the reporters a lot of answers first and then let them find questions to fit them. It would save time and be a pleasant change perhaps. Mr. Shepard showed no enthusiasm over the proposition.

Mr. Shepard said that there had been some misunderstanding as to a statement he had made as to whether the Police Department should be in politics.

"The language used in the newspapers," he said, "was either not strictly correct or I failed to express myself accurately. What I intended to express was the idea that the administration of the police was a matter of common morality, without a difference of policies or politics. Upon this all good citizens should and can agree, however they differ upon other municipal or political questions."

Mr. Shepard was asked if there was any truth in the report that he was Mr. Low's adviser in the matter of the latter's assessment for taxes.

"All I will say on that subject," he replied, "is this: The relations of any client to any law office are those of sacred confidence, so far as concerns the lawyer. He may not without a fundamental lack of good faith and the worst breach of honor discuss in any form or to any persons his client's affairs or even refer to the fact that he is a client except as the client may permit.

Only the client is permitted to use any statement of advice he may have received from his counsel. I have not one word to say as to whether any citizen of any degree or name has received advice from me."

In reply to a question Mr. Shepard said that he had no comment to make on the assertion of Justice Jerome that the gambling syndicate dictated the nomination of Mr. Unger for District Attorney.

"I assume that to be just as true as some of the things said of myself," said Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Shepard registered yesterday at the corner of Warren and Henry Streets. While he was walking to and from the registry booth he was waylaid by a lot of camera fiends, who took snap shots of him.

Mr. Shepard said that he would not receive the newspaper men to-day, and that the usual afternoon "at home" would be omitted for the day. He added that, although headquarters for him had been opened in the Hoffman House, he had not changed his plans as to receiving the newspaper men at a certain hour each afternoon at the home of his sister, in Congress Street, Brooklyn.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL OF COLUMBIA PRAISES MR. LOW.

The Progress of the Institution Attributed Largely to His Activity—The Question of His Successor.

A special meeting of the University Council of Columbia was held yesterday morning in the library, and resolutions concerning the resignation of Mr. Low were passed. The Council adopted a minute, expressing its regret at the loss of Mr. Low to the university, and commending him for the twelve years of service that he has devoted to Columbia.

According to this minute, Mr. Low's Presidency has been one of almost unprecedented growth and prosperity for the university. Almost every department has doubled in size and importance since Mr. Low came to the university in 1889. The number of students has increased from 1,100 twelve years ago to 4,400 at the present time. The wealth of the university is now $18,000,000, as compared with $11,000,000 in 1889. There are now eight faulties; then there were three. In 1889 Columbia occupied one city block; now it has spread itself over four. This growth and progress is attributed almost entirely to Mr. Low's activity.

A committee of five trustees, consisting of Edward Mitchell, John B. Pine, W. C. Schermerhorn, Francis S. Bangs, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, has been appointed to consider the question of Mr. Low's successor and to present names at the next meeting of the Trustees in November.

MAYOR SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

He Pledges Opposition to Biennial Legislative Sessions in New Jersey If Elected.

William B. Gourley, Chairman of the New Jersey State Democratic Committee, yesterday gave out at Jersey City Mayor Seymour's letter accepting the nomination for Governor.

Mayor Seymour says in part:

"I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the representatives of the Democratic Party of the State of New Jersey. If elected, I shall enter the office free from every personal desire except to promote the welfare of the State and its people, and to prove worthy of the confidence reposed in me.

"I will favor the repeal or the modification of unjust or bad laws so as to eliminate their objectionable or oppressive provisions. Every citizen of this State prizes the time-honored privilege of a separate local election each year for the selection of municipal officers each year. The custom had its origin almost at the birth of the Republic.

"Last Winter, for purely partisan reasons, local, State, and National elections were consolidated in one. No other reason for this change has been assigned than an intent to discourage independent balloting. And it seems to be reasonably certain that that result has been attained.

"If elected I shall do all an Executive can to restore separate local elections through the people of this State.

"An amendment to the Constitution has been passed by the Senate and House of Assembly which makes the term of office of the Governor four years. Legislative sessions are to be held bi-annually instead of annually. The purpose of the amendment is to take from the people the power to properly punish offending lawmakers and remove the legislative power further from the electorate.

"No thoughful citizen of the State wants such a change, and I shall do all I can to compass the defeat of the proposal.

"Nearly 500,000 people who live in the Valley of the Passaic ask relief from the menace of pollution in that stream. I pledge myself, if elected, to hasten the solution of this question."

BROOKLYN'S COMMITTEE OF 100

A. A. Healy Makes Public the List of Independents Who Will Support Mr. Shepard.

A. Augustus Healy, Chairman of the Independent Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, has made public the names of the members appointed under the direction of the meeting of independents held on Tuesday evening last, at the home of Herman A. Metz, 253 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. The committee is to prosecute a vigorous campaign in support of Edward M. Shepard for Mayor.

The membership of the committee is largely made up from among Mr. Shepard's old supporters, together with a number of citizens unaffiliated with the regular Democratic organization. The labor element receives attention in the appointment on the committee of Henry George and Alfred B. Cruikshank, each of whom headed rival labor tickets in the '97 campaign. Another prominent labor leader on the committee is Edward H. Kerwin, who is President of the Kings County Workingmen's Club.

The committee will meet at its headquarters, 361 Fulton Street, on to-morrow evening, for the purpose of organizing and issuing an address to the public.

Following is a full list of the committeemen as appointed:

Charles F. Adams,
John C. Andresen,
Richard A. Arnstaedt,
Richard W. Bainbridge,
Theodore M. Banta,
John Beet,
Gabriel L. Behrisch,
James L. Bennett,
Peter J. Brady,
Walter H. Bunn,
Chester D. Burrows,
Walter C. Burton,
Alexander G. Calder,
Henry R. Chittick,
William E. Cleary,
Francis G. Coates,
William J. Coombs,
John Condon,
Alfred B. Cruikshank,
Joseph P. Curtis,
John M. Danaher,
James S. Davis,
Thomas F. Davis,
John J. Donnelly,
Martin J. Dowling,
Silas W. Driggs,
John H. Dunack,
Charles J. Edwards,
William F. Eno

GERMAN-AMERICANS CHEER SETH LOW

The Candidate's First Speech to These Allies of Fusion.

HIS TRIBUTE TO NEW YORK

To Break Down Government by Blackmail, the Purpose of the Reform Forces, He Declares.

German-Americans gathered at the Maennerchor Hall, on Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, last night, to welcome Seth Low, candidate for Mayor on the Fusion ticket, at his first appearance in this campaign before such an audience.

Mr. Low made his appearance on the platform during the speech of C. V. Fornes, the Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Fornes had just mentioned Mr. Low's name to an accompaniment of "hurrah" when the form of the candidate was discovered by some one in the hall. In a moment the auditorium was in an uproar, cheer following upon cheer.

Suddenly a man cried, "Hoch soll er leben!" The leader of the band took up the air of the song and in a moment the whole audience, led by the Chairman, sang:

Long may he live,
Long may he live.

Three times again!

Then there were some more cheers called for from various parts of the house. The audience cheered for "our next Mayor," for Mr. Fornes, for Justice Jerome, and for every one they could thing of, and it was fully ten minutes before sufficient quiet was restored so that the Chairman could formally introduce Mr. Low, as "the next Mayor of New York."

MR. RINGLER CHAIRMAN.

The meeting began with the election of a Chairman. F. A. Ringler was chosen unanimously and then the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the meeting, which was held under the joint auspices of the German-American organizations, were elected:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Edward Uhl,	A. Wolf, Jr.,
L. F. Thomas,	Benno Loewy,
Dr. R. M. Mueller,	Gustav Seidenberg,
Carl Fischer,	Solomon Guggenheim,
G. J. Kraemer,	Joseph Winter,
Edward B. Amend,	Casimir Tak.
A. Kosmack,	George V. Skal,
C. C. Wehrum,	H. Beinlicke,
Gustav Deisler,	C. F. Bonn,
Charles Lutz,	Dr. L. K. Bonn,
Paul Pfotenhauer,	Edward J. H. Tamsen,
J. M. G. Durrach,	Alfred Beinhauer,
Joseph Wolf,	Herman G. Friedman,
Charles F. Rose,	Paul Goepel,
Fritz Kuertler,	Fred. Jockel,
Emil Klappert,	Gustav Loeb.
Benjamin Igelheimer,	John P. Voelker,
Henry Allen Jacobs,	Andrew Zerban,
Herman Ridder,	Ernst Pfarrius.

SECRETARIES.

George H. Davis,	Henry Meier.
Edgar Francken.	H. W. Metzing.

Resolutions were then adopted which said, in part:

"Resolved, That we combat with all our strength the candidates which Tammany has nominated, as the nomination of a personally respectable man has been made only in order to make possible the election to important offices of other notoriously corrupt and ill-famed men; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we advocate an honest, respectable, liberal, and absolutely nonpartisan administration of this city, and that we declare ourselves for the support of the candidates nominated through the fusion of the various organizations, in whom we recognize men capable of bringing about the desired reform, and that we earnestly implore all our fellow-citizens to free the city of this unspeakable filth by voting for the ticket at the head of which stands the name of Seth Low."

MR. LOW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Low, after the adoption of these resolutions, spoke as follows:

"Approaching for the first time before a representative meeting of German-Americans, I wish to say that I stand unreservedly upon the fusion platform in letter and spirit. [Cheers.] One of the provisions of that platform is its non-partisan declaration, and if I am elected my administration will be non-partisan and not in the interest of any party, person, or clique. [Cheers.]

"As a candidate for the office of Mayor I wish to say that I am proud of this great city and of what it may become. This city ought to have a Government which will carry its fair fame around the world rather than a Government which makes its name a by-word for all that is bad in city politics. Our city is destined to be the metropolis of the world in not far distant time as it now is the metropolis of America.

"Its citizens include some of the best blood of every civilized country in the world. I sometimes think it is the special function of this city to interpret Europe to America. When there is trouble in the Berlin money market or the Paris Bourse, aye, even in the City of London itself, where is it that they look for assistance? To New York. [Applause.] And it is the centre of science, of art, of literature in this country.

"It is the educational centre of the country also. No other city has such universities as Columbia and New York University. [Applause.] And yet, as I said in my letter of acceptance, what is the city but the people?

"What New York is yet to be baffles the imagination. This only we can say, that while nothing can stop its onward progress, it can be aided or impeded by the character of the government. I think that from what I have said you will see that I consider this city in very truth a Weltstadt, [much applause,] and the people of a world city should not be governed according to narrow ideas. Each man should live happily and enjoy his liberty.

"Why, then, should the Government of such a city be in the hands of those who only seek to make money out of it? That is degrading every ideal purpose. That is, however, Croker's idea, and just as long as the people will let Croker continue to rule it, either from the Democratic Club, Fourteenth Street, Tammany Hall, or Wantage, it will be for pillage only.

HIS THRUST AT MR. CROKER.

"From what other class of men would you expect to see an attack made upon a man because he has devoted a large part of his fortune to building up a great university? [Prolonged applause.s One would not, however, expect that Mr. Croker would have a very high idea of a university, since he is working for his own pocket all the time."

Mr. Low then read an extract from a book, which, he said, had been suppressed. In this reference was made to Deputy Commissioner York's success in preventing the effort to "Deveryize" Brooklyn. Mr. Low continued:

"Are you willing to have Manhattan continue to be 'Deveryized'?" [Cries of "No! No!"]

"This pamphlet," he continued, "was suppressed because it told the truth, and there is nothing of which Tammany is so afraid as of the truth. [Laughter.]

"We do not want to find fault and put the city in a bad light. We want to break down government by blackmail. [Cheers.] We want to make a city where the meanest citizen can go about his business without paying blood money. [Cheers.]

"In my first utterance on the campaign I compared Mr. Croker to George III. But I spoke better than I knew. I wish to read something about George III. from the pen of that sturdy Democrat Thomas Jefferson." [Cheers.]

Mr. Low then read from the Declaration of Independence, "he has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the terms of their office." He referred to the treatment of Judge Daly and then remarked that Mr. Croker had now nominated for the bench "our calm, judicial, equable-minded Mayor." [Laughter and applause.]

"It would be bad enough," he continued, "if Mr. Croker did this at home, but it adds insult to injury when he does it from Wantage. Would Baron Steuben and De Kalb have drawn their swords to aid in setting up such a Government as that? I do not think they would, and I do not think their descendants and fellow-countrymen will assist in maintaining it. [Applause.]

"Such government is utterly ignoble and base. A man who thinks only in dollars and cents is a man without nobility, character, or idealism. When such a man is in power nothing but baseness can be expected.

"This Government is hopelessly unjust. Divine laws do not respect persons but Tammany does. It respects the strong and abuses the weak, it respects the man who pays and applies the law with an iron hand if he does not. Such a monstrous parody of a government ought to be swept off the face of the earth." [Great applause.]

MR. FORNES'S APPEAL.

Mr. Fornes, in his speech, the first half of which was in German and the last half in English, said that no clear stream could flow from a filthy fountain. The stream of government in this city had, he declared, flowed from a fountain as polluted as possible, and no candidate who could dare drink from it could hope to preserve his citizenship immune and do good work. He then called on the German-American citizens to do their part, as they always had, for the right cause.

"Perhaps," he said jokingly, "if the business of this town were tranacted in German it would be better. It has been always done in English, and it has been done very badly."

This remark was greeted with laughter and applause.

As the entrance of Mr. Low interrupted the speaker, he was afterward invited to finish his speech, which he did, making a special attack on the Street Cleaning Department.

When Mr. Low had finished speaking the following amendment to the resolutions, previously adopted, was offered by Herman Ridder:

"Resolved, That every person present to-night will support the Fusion ticket and work from now until election day for its success among relatives, acquaintances, and friends."

The amendment was passed amid great enthusiasm.

Jacob A. Cantor, fusion candidate for President of the Borough, pledged himself to a thoroughly non-partisan administration if elected, and said:

"Tammany has raised the false cry that the present contest is one on partisan lines. In this fight there are no Democrats—no Republicans, it is a battle for decent government and for the preservation of our homes."

Mr. Cantor declared that the scene of New York's government had followed Mr. Croker during the past three years, but that if Mr. Low is elected it will be in the City Hall. He contrasted Mr. Shepard with Samuel J. Tilden, and said that while the former has surrendered to Tammany, Mr. Tilden resisted the offered bribes of the ring and fought and defeated the forces or corruption.

The speaker asserted that Mr. Shepard is pledged not to attack Tammany if elected, and said that he would be powerless, in such event, to curb his colleagues in a Tammany administration.

Others who addressed the meeting were Dr. Gustav Scholer, Fusion candidate for Coroner; Carl Hausen, and Joseph Winter.

ELECTION DEPUTIES' ARRESTS.

Supt. McCullagh's Men Charge Several Persons with Illegal Registration.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh's office, at 585 Broadway, was a busy place last night, and the Superintendent himself could give but a moment or two to the many persons who called.

Following are some of the cases handled by the election deputies yesterday:

Peter Norman Toy of 315 Broome Street, after being arrested was held for examination by Magistrate Crane in the Essex Market Court in $1,000 bail. It is alleged that Toy registered illegally in the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. The deputies say he has only been in this county three and a half months.

Edward Tomblin, who claims a residence at 86 Chrystie Street, was held for examination in $500 by Magistrate Crane in the Essex Market Court. He is charged with illegally registering in the Third Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. Catherine Desmonde, the housekeeper of the house at 86 Chrystie Street, in which Tomblin says he lives, testified against him in court. She said he paid no rent for room in the house, and had, she said, only slept on the roof when the weather was warm.

Last night deputies arrested Hugh Delaney of 72 Bowery. According to the deputies Delaney registered illegally under different names in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Election Districts of the Second Assembly District, and in the Fourth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District.

Edward Ehlers was made a prisoner last night because he registered from 148 East Fourteenth Street in the Twenty-second Election District of the Fifth Assembly District. The deputies make the charge that the house in which Ehlers says he lives is a gambling house. They say Ehlers voted last year in Baltimore, and that he is now living with his family in Brooklyn. Deputy James Wilson made the arrest.

George Ginsberg of 103 East Twelfth Street, just of age, was held by Magistrate Brann, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempting to register without having naturalization papers. Ginsberg said he came to this country when twelve years old and had been told he could vote.

Word was sent to Superintendent McCullagh last night that Matthew Gold, Chairman of the Registration Board of the Second Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, was conducting himself illegally. An investigation was made, and Superintendent McCullagh announced that he would make a further examination next week.

It is charged that David Wilson, who lives in Brooklyn, attempted to register as living at 73 Bowery at the Third Election District of the Sixth Assembly District. It is alleged that Wilson read his address from a slip of paper and later confessed to living in Brooklyn. He was locked up in the Mulberry Street Station.

James McGee, who said he lived at 168 East Thirty-second Street, was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station by Deputy Thomas McGee. It is charged that McGee attempted to register in the Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District, and that he does not live at the address.

Election Deputy James Keyes last night arrested Philip Case, twenty-five years old, in the polling place of the Twenty-third Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, at 76 Third Avenue. This was where John D. Smith shot and killed himself. Deputy Keyes charged Case with registering illegally.

MONUMENT TO GEN. KILPATRICK

Will Be Unveiled in West Point Cemetery on Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A monument to Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, of civil war fame, who died in Chile while Minister there, will be unveiled on Wednesday in the cemetery at West Point, where he was buried. His grave was unmarked, and the monument is the result of a fund started by the Rev. E. A. Hamilton of the First Mounted Rifles and David G. Montross of Peekskill, a member of the Harris Light Cavalry, officially the Second New York Volunteer Cavalry. On Wednesday the annual reunion of the survivors of the Harris Light Cavalry will be held, and the association will take part in the unveiling ceremonies at West Point.

At West Point there will be a parade, of which Col. S. A. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, will be grand marshal.

The monument is a plain stone weighing fifteen tons and about ten feet in height. The only inscriptions are the word "Kilpatrick" on the base and on the face of the die the words "Erected by his comrades and friends." On the obverse of the die is a bronze medallion with Kilpatrick mounted on a horse. George L. Hughson of Peekskill was the designer and builder.

BEES BLIND A SMALL BOY.

Backed a Wagon Into a Kalamazoo Apiary—Two Horses Stung to Death.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 12.—A special from Mishawaka, Ind., says: "The ten-year-old son of John Hellis, living south of Mishawaka, accidentally backed a team of horses into an apiary, upsetting the hives.

Thousands of bees attacked the boy and horses. The boy lost the sight of both eyes as the result of stings and may die. Both horses were stung to death.

To Decorate Grave of Elihu Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 12.—At the instance of the students of Yale, arrangements have been made to decorate the grave of Elihu Yale, in Wrexham, North Wales, at the time of the bi-centennial of the university, Oct. 20-23. The vicar of Wrexham, the Rev. W. M. Fletcher, who will be present at the celebration in New Haven, has prepared, in connection with a student committee, a suitable order of exercises which the school children of Wrexham are to carry out. There will be hymns, and the grave is to be covered with wreaths of laurel and bunches of violets.

MISS BOSWELL MAKES A SPEECH IN THE BOWERY

Addresses a Meeting in the Down-Town Republican Headquarters.

Says that Tammany Is Known Even in India—Speaks on the School Question.

At a political meeting held in the Down-Town Republican Headquarters, at 274 Bowery, last evening Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the Women's Republican Club, made the first woman's speech of the campaign in Manhattan. She is a young woman of pleasing appearance, and for nearly an hour held the men who filled the big room in close attention. They cheered her frequently, and occasionally, when her remarks were unusually feminine, laughed and applauded uproariously. In part she spoke as follows:

"You gentlemen have a double, and a triple duty to perform. You have to cast your votes for yourselves, and for us women and for the children. But we are going to work in this campaign. We are going into the homes, and try to show the women there that it is their duty to influence their husbands to vote against Tammany Hall. In this city, which should be the most excellently governed in the world, we are presented with conditions of corruption which are appalling.

"What has Tammany Hall done for the schools? Fifty thousand children are unable to get their rights in education, simply because certain Tammany leaders must grow rich. Those heads of departments go down there to see the Mayor—what nice times they seem to have when they all get together, and they tell him how much money they want, and he makes his budget—and they talk about how many schools have been opened. Do they remember that these are the schools for which the contracts were made during the Strong administration? Not one school has this administration made a contract for.

"And then observe what a Tammany rule has done for the streets. Their condition is perfectly terrible. In the east side the awful filth and rottenness of the pavements is the cause of the sanitary conditions, which have caused an appalling increase in the death rate. What has Tammany Hall done for the little children, when it allows the greed of its members to permit the diseases of uncleanliness to kill them?

"When I look at the Police Department, I feel that there are as good men in it as there are in the world. I like the big policeman who helps me across the street, and I know that he is a good man. And I know that they would all be good men, as nature intended them, were it not for the system. And I know that the system is made by its head. There is where we want to strike. Remove the head of the police system, and it will become under the right leadership what it was intended, and what it by nature is, the best in the world.

"We women are going to fight this campaign along the right lines. This is not a campaign of parties or politics. It is a campaign in defense of the home. There is where we will make our fight. I heard a speaker ask why Mr. Shepard was a bachelor. I call attention to the fact that Mr. Van Wyck is a bachelor, too. Now I believe that this significant situation is due to the fact that Tammany finds single men more to its needs, and had no use for good theoretical and practical family men.

"We will not make any endeavors in the kid-glove neighborhoods. Our efforts will be down here on the east side and the west side and everywhere where the homes of the people are the centres of the life of the city. I am not afraid to go right into the homes of the Sullivans and others and tell the women what is right.

"No wonder that Croker stays away from New York most of the time. It is too bad even for him. I remember a man whom I knew who went to Benares, the worst city in the East. And he was riding with a wealthy Indian, who asked him what was, in his opinion, the worst city that he had ever visited. My friend replied that he considered Benares the most depraved, physically and morally, that he knew of. 'And you come from New York, where you have Tammany and Tim Sullivan?' answered the native citizen of Benares. They know all about Tammany even in India.

"The tenement house evil is the worst blot on the face of New York City. It is horrible that the children, the boys and girls of the tenements, should be forced to know all the crime and depravity which exists under the roofs where they live. When New York should be a white light shining on a hill, under Tammany she is known only by the red light."

Miss Boswell spoke highly of all the fusion candidates, and closed with an appeal to the voters to declare their allegiance to a better government for the city.

"And I know you will be men and vote your convictions, for the women's sake, won't you?" she ended.

The Bowery audience cheered her enthusiastically when she finished her speech.

J. Francis Tucker made a speech, in which he told of "Steve" Brodie's visit to the Democratic Club, in the dress suit which he owned in common with "Chuck" Connors, and of Brodie's inability to address his audience because "the clincher to his sparkler was sticking through his porous plaster." Mr. Tucker was in sympathy with his audience, and when he delivered himself of a general attack upon Tammany he was well listened to.

Pratt Brown and others also spoke, and a stringed band played lively selections. Charles H. Treat presided.

MAINE GRANITE QUARRIES.

Cost of Exporting Stone to England Subject of British Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 12.—The Maine State Labor Commission has lately received through the British Vice Consul at Portland a request from a builder in England for information concerning the granite quarries of this State. The writer states that he is informed that there are in Maine several quarries where the stone produced is equal in quality to that the Aberdeen, Scotland, quarries, whence is taken most of the supply of first-class building stone used in England. The Maine stone, it is said, can be landed in Liverpool as cheaply as, or more so, than the Scotch granite can be laid down there. The English builder asked for information as to the ability of Maine quarrymen to supply the British market.

It is true that there are several quarries in Maine whose product is equal, if not superior, to that of the Aberdeen quarries, and arrangements are now being made to send an experimental cargo to Liverpool. These Maine quarries are on Islands in Penobscot Bay, where the stone can be loaded directly into large vessels, and thus much expense saved. It is thought that in the course of a few years a large export trade can be developed. At one of the Penobscot Bay quarries recently, a slab of granite was loosed from its bed which, upon measurement, was found to contain not less than 60,000 tons of white granite, almost flawless.

INSURANCE MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Accused of Forgery at Elmira, He Escaped and Took Carbolic Acid.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Peter P. Conroy, a well-known insurance agent of this city, committed suicide to-day by taking carbolic acid. Conroy received two drafts for $1,584 on fire insurance awards due Mrs. Robert Stephens of this city. He turned into the Second National Bank the drafts bearing an indorsement purporting to be that of Mrs. Stephens. The amount was deposited to his credit.

After waiting months for payment Mrs. Stephens placed the matter in the hands of an attorney. Conroy was called to the bank and confronted with the charge of forgery last night. He was allowed to go out on an errand under surveillance, but escaped and was found dead to-day by his wife.

Starts Across Mediterranean in Balloon.

TOULON, Oct. 13.—Comte de la Vaulx, the aeronaut, who has for some time been preparing for an attempt to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon, started on his trip at 11:10 o'clock last night.

WELCOME TO ROYAL PARTY.

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Cheered Heartily on Their Way to Niagara-on-the-Lake.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Oct. 12.—The progress of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York throughout Western Ontario to-day was characterized by a series of very hearty ovations. From the time of leaving Toronto at 9 o'clock in the morning until the arrival of the train at Niagara-on-the-Lake there was hardly a half hour of the day in which a demonstration of some charactar did not occur.

At Brampton, where the royal train stopped, the Duchess received a handsome basket of flowers. At Guelph, London, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Hamilton, Grimsby, Petersburg, St. Catharines, Stratford, and Niagara they were cheered heartily.

At London, where the greatest demonstration took place, there were many thousands of enthusiastic citizens to welcome the royal party. Immediately the royal train stopped the Duke and Duchess entered the State carriage and were driven to the pavilion, which had been erected in the royal visitors' honor at Victoria Park.

Upon the arrival of the Duke and Duchess at the dais, Mayor Rumball read an address, and his Royal Highness replied. Two Indian chiefs of the Muncie tribe presented addresses, and afterward several prominent London citizens were presented to the Duke and Duchess.

On arrival of the royal party at Niagara-on-the-Lake the Duke and Duchess immediately retired to their hotel. To-morrow they will visit Niagara Falls, Ontario.

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—Two large silver shields of very elaborate design were shipped to-day from a factory here to St. John, N. F., to be presented by the citizens of Newfoundland to the Duke of Cornwall and York.

SAID THEY PICKED POCKETS.

The Plan of Peddlers to Sell Cheap Goods at High Prices—Discharged in Court.

Self-confessed pickpockets are Frank J. Lang of 337 West Thirty-second Street and William Casey of 29 Second Avenue, yet, when arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the West Side Court, yesterday morning by Detective Herzing of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, they were promptly set at liberty, and the four watches, ten chains, forty-one rings, six keyrings, and a handful of watch charms which they told the policeman they had stolen were returned to them.

When it came to the point in court the men proved that they were simply trying a new scheme to sell cheap goods at high prices, and were the natural successors of the men in steamship uniforms who, a few years ago, reaped a rich harvest by selling cigars by the box for twenty times what they paid the manufacturers for them on the representation that they had just smuggled them in from Cuba.

Detective Herzing, who has been on the force only six weeks, was standing at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street Friday night, when the men approached him with an air of secresy and told him that they were pickpockets and had just "worked" a crowd gazing at a Tammany stereopticon four blocks below and wanted to turn the fruit of their labor into cash without the risk and expense of disposing of it through regular receivers. Magistrate Cornell looked at the stuff curiously.

"Mercy me!" he said. "Here's a watch so light I can barely hold it down. There's enough to stock a shop, but I wouldn't give 5 cents for the lot of it."

"That watch, they told me, they had taken from a 'swell's' pocket; and that it was solid gold," said the detective.

The prisoners, who were represented by counsel, smiled feebly, but they produced badges showing that they were regularly licensed peddlers, and a bill proving that the things on the desk had all been bought and paid for.

KILLED AFTER A DANCE.

Kansas Merrymaking Broke Up in a Fight, After Which Two Men Were Burned to Death.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 12.—As a result of a quarrel at a dance in Lane, a little town in Pottawatomie County, early to-day, two men were burned to death; one is at the point of death from an injury, and another is hopelessly insane.

The dance was attended by a large number of the rougher young men of the county. About 1 o'clock this morning a general fight started. When it was over, it was found that John Teehan had been struck on the head with a blunt instrument and fatally injured.

When it became known how seriously Teehan was hurt, the others scattered. One of them, Eugene Cronan, went to his office to sleep, and was accompanied by J. McDonald. During the early hours of the morning the office was set on fire by some of the other dancers and the two men were burned to death. The father of Cronan has become violently insane.

RAILROAD WAGES RAISED.

Increase for Illinois Central Employes Decided at Conference.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Five thousand employes of the Illinois Central Railroad, including practically every conductor, brakeman, switchman, and yardman, except those in the far South, will receive an increase in wages within the next month. This was decided on in a conference between the officers of the road, representative of the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. It involves an increase in expenses on the part of the company amounting to between $400,000 and $500,000 annually, the largest single increase in wages granted by a Western road for ten years.

According to the new arrangement, all freight conductors will be allowed pay for overtime, something that has not been done heretofore. Their hours of work are reduced from twelve to eleven a day, and as this does not include a lowering of wages, it means practically an increase of pay. For overtime they are to receive 33 cents an hour.

The local brakemen are also to have their hours shortened to eleven from the old period of twelve, and for each hour of overtime they are to receive 22 cents.

The difference in wages due to absorbing of "feeders" was felt chiefly in the switch yards, of which there are over 100 throughout the system. The men employed in these yards were getting from $50 to $55 a month. Under the new schedule they will receive from $60 to $65. The foremen will receive a uniform wage of $65 a month and the helpers $60.

GOV. ODELL VISITS NIAGARA.

Makes a Trip Around the Falls in a Private Car.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Gov. Odell and Mrs. Odell and a few friends, including Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Warren and Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, visited the Niagara frontier to-day as the guests of W. C. Ely, President of the International Traction Company, and Mrs. Ely, in the former's private car.

After luncheon at the residence of James R. Smith at Clark Hill, Ontario, the special car was again boarded for a trip down the Canadian side of the gorge to Queenston, across the gorge to Lewiston, and up the American side of the gorge to Niagara Falls, and to Buffalo.

The Governor left for Newburg late tonight.

Col. Astor Libels the North Star.

Col. John Jacob Astor filed a libel against the steamship North Star of the Maine Steamship Company, in the clerk's office of the United States District Court yesterday for damages to his yacht Nourmahal, which, he claims, was run into by that ship on Sept. 2 during one of the races for the America's Cup. His claim is for $15,000, together with the costs of the action, and he also charges that the North Star after the collision steamed away without offering assistance.

Big Deficit in French Budget.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A final estimate fixes the deficit in the budget at 50,000,000f., half of which the Treasury proposes to meet by an issue of short-term bonds, the remainder to be met by suppressing payment of the public debt sinking fund.

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday, Oct. 14th, the following will be offered:

PANNE Zibelines, Panama Suitings, Basket Cheviots, Broad Cloths, Vicunas and Camel's Hair; Crêpe de Paris, Voiles and Panné Cloths, comprising the newest fabrics, for Autumn and Winter wear.

Black Etamine Suiting,
(Sponged),
50 inches wide, . . . per yard, 65c.
(Black Dress Goods Dep't, First Floor.)

Colored Henrietta Cloth,
4,000 yards, Imported, All-wool, desirable shades, 44 inches wide,
Regular Value 85c. per yard, at . . . 58c.
(Rear of Rotunda—First Floor.)

IN addition to a select assortment of Suits, made of the latest Autumn Fabrics, models of Corduroy and Velveteen are shown; also a number of new styles in the close fitting skirt.

Walking and Golf Suits,
With Norfolk Coat, satin lined, . . $21.00
With Double-breasted Eton Coat, satin lined, 17.50
(Costume Department, Second Floor.)

DAMASK Table Cloths and Napkins, Hand-Embroidered Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Cases, many of the designs exclusive.

Table Cloths and Napkins
of Heavy Double Damask.
(Exclusive Designs.)

Table Cloths, 2x2 yards,	. .	each,	$2.50
" 2x2½ "	. . .	"	3.25
" 2x3 "	. . .	"	3.75
Breakfast Napkins, to match,	.	per dozen,	2.75
Dinner Napkins, "	. .	"	3.90

(Linen Department, First Floor.)

Lace Edges, Galoons, Insertings,
15,000 yards, Ecru or Black,
AT ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.
(Lace Department, First Floor.)

Lamps, Clock Sets, Etc.

Pottery Lamps, complete with globe, . .	$8.50
Limoges Porcelain, Plaques, ...	4.00
Clock Sets, consisting of Clock and Candelabras,	26.50

(Bric-a-Brac Department, Third Floor.)

Fur Department.
(Second Floor.)

An exceptionally fine Assortment of Furs and Fur Garments is now offered, including

Broadtail, Persian Lamb and Alaska Seal Coats.

Fur Lined Kimono Coats, Paletots, Capes and Ulsters.

Fashionable Neckpieces, Scarfs, Boas and Pelerines, in long and short lengths.

MUFFS in the New Auto, Melon, Globe and Cushion shapes.
FUR TRIMMINGS and CHILDREN'S FURS.

Also a collection of FUR SKINS, comprising Natural Black and Silver Fox, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla and Mink,

From which Garments and Fur Pieces may be made to order.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Furnishings.

SCHOOL SUITS, double-breasted, fine brown mixed cheviot; $4.65 special value,

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS, all wool fast color blue cheviot, hand silk embroidered; sizes, 3 to 10, $5.00

Also of All Wool Brown Checked Cheviot, trimmed with silk soutache braid and embroidery; $5.00 sizes, 3 to 10,

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, all wool and fast color blue cheviot; sizes, 7 to 16, $5.00

Also of All Wool Mixed Cheviots in plaids, checks and fancy mixtures; sizes, 7 to 16, $5.00 to $7.50

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFERS, all wool blue chinchilla; sizes, 5 to 15 yrs., $6.75

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED BOX-OVERCOATS, all wool blue frieze, with velvet collar and wool lined; sizes 4 to 12, $9.75; sizes, 12 to 16, $10.50.

Same, of All Wool Dark Gray Frieze; sizes, 4 to 12, $11.50; 12 to 16, $12.50.

GIRLS' [SAILOR SUITS, fine serge, blouse has broad round collar, trimmed with rows of stitching; 4 to 12 yrs., $4.75 to $7.75 according to size,

EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES, in pink, blue and red; 85c sizes, 30 to 34,

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER COATS of camel's hair cloth, two round capes with velvet collar and $10.75 cuffs; 4 to 14 yrs.,

GIRLS' READY-TO-WEAR HATS, in felt, cloth, camel's hair and beaver, $1, $1.50, $2.75 & $3.85 up

DRESS HATS of velvet and beaver.

INFANTS' CREAM SILK CAPS, lace ruche and top trimming; sizes, 1 month to 3 years, 69c. & 85c

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL STOCKINGS, special 25c. pair value, all sizes,

Full Lines of COTTON AND WOOL HOSIERY, at the lowest prices.

WOOL SCHOOL GLOVES, 25c. & 44c. pair

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL MITTENS, 25c. pair

Complete line of Cartwright's & Warner's UNDERWEAR.

LONG WAISTED NAINSOOK SKIRTS, hem and four tucks; 55c sizes, 2 and 3 yrs.,

IMPORTED FINE WOOL WOVEN SKIRTS, pink, blue and white; 2 to 10 years, 79c., $1.00 & $1.29

GIRLS' FINE PIQUE GUIMPES, clusters of hemstitched tucks, neck finished with embroidery; 4 to 6 yrs., $1.25; 8 to 12 yrs., $1.48.

BABIES' SEAMLESS DRAWERS, entirely new patterns; muslin, 50c Canton Flannel, 55c.

NURSES' APRONS, good quality lawn, hemstitched hem and 69c tucks; wide ties,

BABIES' CREEPING APRONS, fine gingham, blue and white $1.25 or pink and white check,

INFANTS' COLORED CLOTH COATS; sizes, 2 and 3, $4.00

INFANTS' COLORED EIDERDOWN COATS; sizes, 1, 2 $4.75 and 3,

LONG SLIPS of nainsook, yoke prettily trimmed with tucks, ruffle of embroidery on neck and 69c sleeves,

BABIES' JERSEYS, standing collar, with narrow stripes on collar, cuffs and around bottom; colors, light blue, navy and scarlet; $1.65 sizes, 2 to 8 yrs.,

BABIES' SWEATERS, buttoned from collar to shoulder, easy to slip on or off, in pink, light blue, white, navy, scarlet and cardinal; $1.90 sizes, 6 months to 6 years,

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL UMBRELLAS, fast black, steel rods, paragon frame, natural wood handles, 50c

HATS for Boys or Girls, camel's hair effect, stitched brims, in red, navy, beige, brown and castor, 69c

TAM O' SHANTERS of fine all wool cloth, various pretty silk designs embroidered on cap, in red, navy, brown and green, $1.00

BOYS' GOLF CAPS, in checks, plaids and neat effects, 50c

FOOTBALL SUITS of heavy duck, breeches well padded, $2.00 Also cheaper grade, $1.25.

BABIES' CARRIAGE ROBES of Iceland lamb, quilted, sateen $3.50 lined,

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

School Shoe, calf foxed, heavy extension soles, spring heels, button or lace; sizes, 8 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $2.75; 2½ to 4, $3.50.

For Larger Boys who wear heels, extra strong and very serviceable; sizes, 12 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 5½, $3.00.

A More Dressy Shoe, with excellent wearing qualities, box-calf, bull-dog last; sizes, 11 to 2, $3.00.

Special Made Shoes for First Walking, with light spring heels and medium weight soles, in several styles; black or tan, lace or button, $1.35, $1.50 & $1.75, according to style.

The Best Orthopedic Last is perfect in shape, quality and finish; are made button and lace, tan and black; dongola with patent leather tips; sizes, 8 to 10½, $2.50; 11 to 2, $3.25.

Tan Russia Calf, sizes, 8 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00.

Black Calf for hard wear; sizes, 8 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $2.75.

60-62 West 23d St.

THE LIE PASSED AT THE SCHLEY INQUIRY

Capt. Lemly Accuses Mr. Rayner, Who Retorts.

Admiral Dewey Settles the Trouble—Testimony as to the Dispatches Relating to Cervera's Movements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Charges of fraud and falsehood exchanged between Judge Advocate Lemly and Mr. Rayner furnished an exciting incident at the Schley court to-day. Capt. Lemly charged Mr. Rayner with reading into documents words which were not in them, and Mr. Rayner declared that Lemly was uttering a falsehood.

Subsequently Mr. Rayner demanded an apology, and Capt. Lemly disclaimed any intention to be offensive. His explanation of his charge was that it referred to a case in which Mr. Rayner had started to ask Capt. Chadwick a question and had then altered the question before Chadwick answered it.

This clash is the climax of a long series of outbursts from Capt. Lemly. For several days past he has shown great irritation and has frequently made insinuations against Mr. Rayner in a tone indicating extreme anger. Some days ago Mr. Rayner protested against Capt. Lemly's "intemperate outbursts of passion," as he called them, and he referred again to Capt. Lemly's irritability in his address to the court demanding an apology.

The failure of Rear Admiral Sampson to notify Commodore Schley of the positive information received from the spy at Havana, to the effect that Cervera was in Santiago, was the chief topic to-day. Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. S. A. Staunton were the witnesses. Staunton was Sampson's flag Lieutenant, and is said to have been the author of Sampson's dispatch beginning, "The fleet under my command."

Staunton said that it was about 8:30 or 9 o'clock on the morning of May 20 that Col. Allen of the Signal Service told him of the news received from the Havana telegraph operator. The confirmatory dispatch was received at 7 o'clock that night. It was about dusk the next day, May 21, when Sampson sent the Hawk to Cienfuegos with a dispatch telling Schley to go to Santiago.

This dispatch did not give the information that the Havana operator had sent, and with it, as Capt. Chadwick testified to-day, went the dispatch which indicated doubt whether the Spaniards were in Santiago or Cienfuegos. These contradictory dispatches were delivered to Schley at the same time.

After that, Staunton testified, Sampson continued to receive dispatches confirmatory of Col. Allen's information every day; but nothing was done to communicate the information to Schley for six days. Then, on May 27, Sampson did send a dispatch to Schley by the Wasp, saying that daily confidential reports were being received making it certain that the Spaniards were at Santiago. This dispatch Schley did not get until June 10, twelve days after he had located the Spaniards in Santiago and nine days after Sampson had arrived there and taken command.

Mr. Rayner brought out the facts about the Wasp's dispatch in spite of attempts made by Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna to keep that dispatch out. Mr. Hanna attempted to break the force of Mr. Staunton's testimony about the Wasp's dispatch by asking why no dispatches were sent during these six days.

Mr. Rayner promptly warned him to stop, saying: "If you can go into the reasons why they were not sent, we can go into the reasons why they ought to have been sent."

This plain intimation that Sampson would be brought into the case was enough for the court, who are on the alert to prevent anything of the sort, and Mr. Hanna's question was ruled out.

Aside from Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Staunton the only witness was Lieut. M. C. Twining, another of the long list of watch officers whom Capt. Lemly is calling. His testimony was a repetition of that given by all the other watch officers, except on two points. He said the weather off Santiago was generally clear, with occasional short rainstorms.

This contradicts the officers who have testified that the weather was so bad that Schley could not have seen the Spaniards if they had come out. He also contributed his quota to the endless series of contradictory testimony about just how far Schley's blockade was off shore. He made it six miles.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Capt. F. E. Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's Chief of Staff during the war with Spain, continued his testimony before the Schley court of inquiry to-day. He was under cross-examination by Mr. Rayner when the court adjourned yesterday, and that gentleman continued his interrogatories when the court convened at 11 o'clock this morning.

Other witnesses of the day were Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton, who was Capt. Chadwick's principal assistant, and Lieut. Nathan C. Twining, who was aboard the battleship Iowa during the Santiago campaign. Most of yesterday's witnesses were recalled for the purpose of correcting their testimony.

There was only one session of the court to-day, a decision having been reached yesterday to adjourn at 1 o'clock to-day until Monday. Capt. Lemly said to-day that he expected to be able to conclude the presentation of the Government side of the case by the close of the session on Monday. It is understood that Mr. Rayner will be prepared to immediately begin the introduction of Rear Admiral Schley's witnesses, and it is his present intention to press the case forward as rapidly as posible.

When Capt. Chadwick took the stand Mr. Rayner formally addressed the Court, requesting permission to ask the witness two questions, which he outlined. He called attention to his question put to Capt. Chadwick yesterday concerning a telegram of congratulation which Rear Admiral Sampson had sent to Commodore Schley on May 28. He had asked the witness if he remembered that message, and the witness had replied that he did remember it very well, adding: "Because I protested against his congratulations."

Mr. Rayner said that this last expression was purely voluntary on Capt. Chadwick's part, and was not necessary in response to the inquiry. The questions which he stated to the Court were as follows:

"First. When did you first learn of the existence of dispatch No. 8?

"Second. Did you then, in protesting against the sending of this congratulatory dispatch, refer to his blockade of Cienfuegos in dispatch No. 8?"

Admiral Dewey stated the Court had no objection to the question, and Capt. Lemly said he would not object, providing he could cross-examine on the points raised. Mr. Rayner did not concede this right, but before the point was decided Mr. Rayner asked his first question as previously given to the Court. After reading the dispatch in question, the witness said:

"I was informed of its purport at the time it was sent to the Marblehead."

"Did you see it when it was sent to the Marblehead?"

"I did not read it."

"When did you first read it?"

"I did not read the original dispatch until the answer was received from Commodore Schley, brought by the Hawk."

"Was not that on May 20, when your ship was at a point between Havana and Cape Francis, in the vicinity of Cape Pedras?"

"Yes."

CAPT CHADWICK'S PROTEST.

"Did you have the blockade of Cienfuegos in mind when you protested against the sending of the congratulatory dispatch?"

"May I ask if you mean I had that only in mind?"

"I do not mean that. I mean whether you had it in mind at all."

"I can say I had it partially."

After Mr. Rayner had formally asked his second question Capt. Chadwick offered a written reply, but Mr. Rayner objected, saying: "I must first read what he has written before he answers. It might be something very objectionable. Suppose he did protest. How does that effect the case? What we wanted is the congratulatory dispatch. Now he brings in something entirely different. If the witness in answer to my second question says 'Yes' or 'No' I wont object, but if he says anything else I would like to have the opportunity of seeing what he has written."

Capt. Chadwick then tore up his written reply and answered verbally: "I had it partly in mind."

On redirect examination Mr. Hanna brought out the information that the telegram of congratulation to Commodore Schley had been based partially upon the capture of a collier with coal for the Spanish fleet, which capture was made by Capt. Sigsbee.

Capt. Chadwick also said that he had drafted Admiral Sampson's second dispatch of May 21, the one sent from Havana, and while the dispatch from Key West, designated as No. 8, was sent at 3 o'clock, the second was sent between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Capt. Chadwick was then excused and Lieut. Commander Sidney A. Staunton was called. Before the witness took his seat Judge Advocate Lemly asked and received permission to put in as evidence Admiral Sampson's official report made at Guantanamo Bay Aug. 3, 1898.

Lieut. Commander Staunton related the particulars of his securing information of the presence of Cervera's fleet at Santiago. He said that while the fleet under Admiral Sampson lay at Key West on the morning of May 20, he went ashore. While in the office of Admiral Remey, he said that Capt. Allen of the Signal Office, had called him aside and told him that he had received information of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, which he believed to be correct. The information was to the effect that the fleet had entered the harbor on May 19.

THE FLEET AT SANTIAGO.

The information came from an employe of the telegraph office at Havana, who could only send his information at 6 o'clock when others were absent from the office there. Capt. Allen had, the witness said, asked that great secrecy be observed for the protection of the operator, only agreeing that the Commander in Chief and his staff should be informed. Later the witness had returned to Key West and received confirmatory information.

He then stated that on the next morning, May 21, the fleet proceeded to the blockade of Havana. Admiral Sampson being satisfied that the information concerning the presence of the fleet at Santiago was correct. The Admiral accordingly had called up the Hawk and forwarded his dispatches to Commodore Schley.

Capt. Lemly—Tell the court fully from what source the information was received concerning the arrival of Cervera's fleet in Santiago. I would like you to identify the dispatch put into cipher at that time, to which you refer."

"The dispatch I referred to as having been drawn up by Capt. Chadwick, in my presence, is the dispatch known as the memorandum that accompanied Dispatch No. 8."

Mr. Rayner—The Hawk carried No. 8, is that right?

"The Captain of the Hawk was called on board, and I remember his instructions were to proceed with all speed until he met the Vesuvius, and transmit the dispatch to her as she was a faster vessel. As to whether No. 8 was inclosed with this, I was not secretary and did not inclose it."

"When did the Hawk leave?"

"She left the Havana blockade some distance west of Havana about dusk on May 21, probably about 6:30 o'clock."

"Then you received this information on May 30 at 8:30 in the morning, and the Hawk left at dusk May 21?"

"That is correct."

The witness said in reply to questions that the memoranda beginning, "The inclosed instructions will reach you," had not been sent by the Iowa, as the dispatch was dated May 21, and the Iowa had left on the previous day.

Mr. Rayner—Was not the Hawk the first vessel that carried that memorandum?"

"To the best of my knowledge, the Hawk was the first and only vessel that carried that memorandum?" replied the witness.

"The Hawk left on May 21, and the first information you had was about 8:30 or 9 o'clock on the 20th. When did you get this second confirmatory information you speak of?"

"I got it on shore at Key West about 7 o'clock on the evening of May 20."

"Then the confirmatory dispatch, as I understand it, was received some twenty-four hours before the Hawk left with this memorandum to Commodore Schley. Is that right?"

"Yes, at Key West, and the Hawk was sent from Havana."

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY DISPATCHES.

"Can you give me any subsequent dispatches or memoranda that passed between Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in reference to the Spanish squadron being at Santiago?"

"I do not think I can refer you to any. After Rear Admiral Sampson heard that the fleet of Commodore Schley had not left Cienfuegos—in other words, after he got a reply from the commander of the Flying Squadron—he sent the Wasp, I think, about May 26, to Cienfuegos with an additional dispatch, but she, of course, did not arrive there until Commodore Schley had left for Santiago, and I do not remember what those dispatches were."

"Was that the Wasp?"

"Yes."

"What date?"

"My impression is she left by the old Bahama channel May 26."

"Then I understand that between the time that the Hawk carried this information to Commodore Schley at dusk on the evening of May 21 and the time when this dispatch was sent from the Bahama Channel on the 26th, there was no communication between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in reference to the Spanish squadron at Santiago. Was there?"

"I thought I repelled there was no opportunity for any."

After further effort on Mr. Rayner's part to elicit information as to correspondence between the two commanders and objection on the part of Mr. Hanna to bringing in dispatches which had no immediate bearing upon Commodore Schley's conduct, Mr. Rayner said there was no communication between them between May 21 and May 27. He then quoted the dispatch of May 27 as the first positive knowledge conveyed to Commodore Schley of the presence of the fleet at Santiago. This dispatch was as follows:

United States Flagship New York,
St. Nicholas Channel, May 27, 1898.

Sir: Every report and particularly daily confidential reports received at Key West from Havana state Spanish squadron has been in Santiago de Cuba from the 19th to the 25th inst., inclusive, the 25th being the date of the last report received. You will please proceed with all possible dispatch to Santiago to blockade that port. If on arrival there you receive positive information of the Spanish ships having left you will follow them in pursuit. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON.

Mr. Hanna—What is the first positive order?

Mr. Rayner—May 27.

Mr. Hanna—Did he receive it on the 27th?

Mr. Rayner—He never received it on the 27th. (After being prompted by Admiral Schley:) He got it on June 10.

Mr. Hanna—How is it possible then that he can be affected by an order after all that lapse of time?

WHAT SCHLEY WANTS TO PROVE.

Mr. Rayner—That is just what we want to prove, that he had no orders except those contained in dispatches Nos. 7 and 8.

Mr. Rayner then repeated his desire to offer the dispatch of May 27 in evidence, and after a colloquy between Mr. Rayner and Judge Advocate Lemly Mr. Hanna remarked that there was no objection to putting it in except that it was "obviously intended to reflect on a person who is not under inquiry."

To this Mr. Rayner responded that it was not intended to reflect on any one, but that it was intended "to prevent a reflection on Commodore Schley."

It was decided that the dispatch was already in evidence, and Mr. Hanna took the witness for redirect examination.

He began by asking if he knew the reason for the lapse of five or six days between the sending of dispatches by the Hawk and the Wasp. To this inquiry Mr. Rayner objected, and there was quite a prolonged argument on the part of counsel on both sides as to the admissibility of the question.

Mr. Hanna stated in the course of his argument that the matter could be fully explained, but said that if the court objected he would not press the matter, whereupon Admiral Dewey remarked, "You had better not ask that question.

Mr. Hanna—I will ask whether the witness does not know something about it. I think I can develop facts which he does not know as to the circumstances under which they were sent.

Admiral Dewey—As I have stated before, we want facts, facts.

Mr. Hanna—I will say, if the Court has no objection, that the question I have in mind is whether or not this order of May 21, this memorandum, was sent under circumstances of exigency as a hurried order, and that that fact was communicated to the man who carried it, and that he was instructed to deliver it as such, and to so inform Commodore Schley.

Mr. Rayner—You have to prove that Commodore Schley was informed. What was the occasion of a hurried order? It could not have been hurried very much. This is an important branch of the case. These are official communications, and we ought not to be bound here by what took place hundreds of miles away from where we were. Here are the dispatches. Why, any verbal testimony on this opens the whole field in this case. If you can go into it, we certainly ask to do so.

TWO LETTERS FROM SCHLEY.

The incident was closed by the withdrawal of the question. At this stage of the proceedings Capt. Lemly introduced as a part of the record two letters from Commodore Schley to Admiral Sampson, both dated May 23, 1898, the first saying that he was by no means satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, and the second telling of the information he had received through the British steamer Adula. He said that he presented them because they bear upon this matter of the receipt of dispatches.

A somewhat exciting incident here arose between Judge Advocate Lemly and Mr. Rayner. When Lieut. Commander Staunton was excused, Mr. Rayner asked leave to present as evidence a supplementary chart prepared by Lieut. Dyson of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, showing the speed of the vessels of the Flying Squadron. Capt. Lemly objected on the ground that this evidence was not pertinent at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Rayner replied that it had been agreed between counsel that it should be put in and that he wanted to introduce it before the testimony got too far away from the evidence bearing upon the coal supply. Capt. Lemly said he had a witness present and wished to proceed with the taking of verbal testimony.

Admiral Dewey—What objection is there?

Capt. Lemly—I do not think it is the time to do it, Sir.

Admiral Dewey—The witness can come down Monday. Unless there is some reason why it should not go in now, it is a courtesy due to the counsel. What objection is there? We want to know the objection.

Mr. Rayner here undertook to read a document accompanying the chart, when Capt. Lemly, rising, addressed the court, saying, with reference to Mr. Rayner: "He is not accurate in his statements, if the court please. On the contrary, he is very inaccurate. He holds a paper before him and reads what is not on that paper. He has repeatedly done it."

There was a ripple of laughter through the room when this statement was made, and some persons inside the railing joined in it, but it was noticed that Mr. Rayner did not accept the remark as intended to be good-natured. His face was flushed when he replied, which he did without rising, saying:

COLLOQUY BETWEEN COUNSEL.

"If he states that outside the court, I will say it is false."

Capt. Lemly—If he states that outside the court, it is another matter, but if he states it in the court it is highly improper.

While counsel were still talking back and forth at each other Admiral Dewey arose and administered the oath to the next witness, Lieut. Nathan C. Twining, formerly of the battleship Iowa, who had been awaiting to be called while the colloquy was in progress. Lieut. Twining's testimony covered points already brought out relating to the siege of Cienfuegos and the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon in the harbor at Santiago on May 31.

When Lieut. Twining had concluded and the court was about to adjourn, Mr. Rayner arose, and addressing the court, said: "I would like to call the attention of the court to what I consider a very disagreeable attack of the Judge Advocate. I have conducted myself with the utmost degree of courtesy and politeness. It has not occurred once, but over and over again in this case. The least little objection that comes in brings in the most irritable humor possible on his part.

"All I ask is this: He made a statement this morning which reflected on me; that we read things in the court that did not exist and did not read things that did exist. Any man with any degree of sensibility would object to that, and I do not think my brother wants that statement to go to the court. They have tried the case impartially and fairly. There has been no statement about their trial of the case at all, but when I have read a report, not thinking the last part would bear on the case, the point was made that I did not read the whole of it. These things are very objectionable to Admiral Schley and myself, and I think the gentleman owes us a statement in regard to that."

Capt. Lemly—If the court please, I have to stand upon the record in this matter. It was not my intention to be offensive, and when counsel speaks of my temper I must say to him, "Neighbor, remove the beam from your own eye before you attempt to take the mote out of my own." I referred more particularly this morning to the matter of the written question which he presented and then read the question differently, without any intention of giving offense, but in the earnestness of debate.

Admiral Dewey—I think that ought to be enough. The statement of the Judge Advocate should be enough. The court understands that the Judge Advocate had no intention of wounding the feelings of either of you, and the court now adjourns.

Accordingly at 1 o'clock the court adjourned until Monday.

WARSHIP LABEL DISAPPEARED.

Impossible to Keep Sign on New York's Model Saying the Vessel "Took Part" in Santiago Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—An interesting story is told at the Navy Department about the naval exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. That exhibit is one of the most popular at Buffalo, and next to the interest manifested in the types of ordnance used in the navy, it is reported that the models of vessels of different types attract the crowds that linger longest.

These models are arranged in part in two groups, the Olympia, Baltimore, Atlanta, and Petrel, that "took part" in the fight in Manila Bay, making one group, and the Oregon, Iowa, Texas, New York, and Brooklyn forming another group of vessels that "took part" in the battle of Santiago. Cards were put upon the cases in which the models are kept to inform the spectators of the facts of interest about the originals of the models, and the man who looked after the models began to notice that the card on the New York, describing that vessel as having "taken part" in the battle of Santiago was as regularly removed as it appeared.

He mentioned the daily loss to an officer of the navy, who told him to watch the card and see that it was not removed, and to ascertain who was removing it. The card still continued to disappear, and the watchman declared that he had not seen it taken. When an explanation of this singular occurrence, or these occurrences, was asked for, the officer of whom the explanation was requested declared he had none to make.

He did not believe there was any prejudice against the New York, or that the card was taken away because it was valued for its historical accuracy or vice versa. "I only know they can't keep a card on the model to say that the New York 'took part' in the battle of Santiago." This naval exhibit, by the way, is the only one of the departmental exhibits of the Government that the Charleston Exposition people have asked to have transferred without cutting off one article.

PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES.

They Leave Washington for the City of Mexico—To Stop at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The delegates to the International Conference of American Republics, to be held in the City of Mexico, left here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The start was made over the Pennsylvania Railroad in a handsomely appointed train.

With the exception of a day spent in St. Louis, the trip to Mexico City will be made direct, the train being scheduled to arrive there on the morning of Oct. 18. The train was made up of Pullman cars. A large contingent of the South American members of the Diplomatic Corps was at the station to bid the delegates farewell.

ARTILLERY HAS NOT MEN TO OPERATE MINES

Lieut. Coy. Story Reports on This Deficiency in the Service.

Suggests a Volunteer Reserve Officered by Electrical Engineers for This Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, in his report for the last fiscal year says that since his last previous report he has visited and inspected, with a few exceptions, all the posts in that department. He was much gratified at the progress made at all the artillery posts where modern armament has been installed. The barracks at the infantry and cavalry posts he found inadequate in size, and he recommends an enlargement.

The feature of the report is an appendix by Lieut. Col. J. P. Story, Artillery Corps, dealing with ordnance and artillery. He says that the most important problem now pressing upon the artillery is how to provide a sufficient number of officers and men qualified to operate the mining defenses of our harbors.

To operate these mines in the harbors of the United States and its distant possessions will require about 70 officers and 2,700 soldiers. At the time of the immediate planting, an addition of 5,000 men as laborers and boat crews will be needed temporarily. All officers employed on this work ought to be expert in electricity.

With respect to the officers now being appointed to the artillery from the army, their examination for appointment does not include even an elementary knowledge of electricity, and it is probable that few, if any, of them ever will be qualified for this work.

If a sufficient permanent establishment cannot be established, then a volunteer reserve must be organized, and officered by electrical engineers, graduates of technical schools. This appears to be the only feasible plan of securing enough officers sufficiently qualified for the work for this special service. The advisability of creating volunteer organizations for mining service should receive early consideration. Col. Story advises a prompt establishment of an artillery school of mines.

Mining material is now in general cared for by civilians paid from the appropriations of the Engineer Department. It would be much more economical, and probably more efficient, if these civilians were replaced by electrician Sergeants, and it is recommended that one additional electrician Sergeant be authorized by law for each harbor of the United States equipped with mining material.

In an appended report Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, commanding the District of Porto Rico, says as to the canteen:

"The sale of beer at the post exchanges, recently prohibited by act of Congress, will not, I fear, result to the best interests of good discipline in Porto Rico; the low price of native drinks, their injurious effects, and the degrading influences which surround here their sale all tend to the undoing rather than the uplifting of the enlisted man; the number of places where these drinks are sold is greater than in the United States, thus affording more opportunity for drunkenness; again, the cost of beer and other beverages outside of the post exchange is so great as to compel the soldier to purchase the cheaper and more injurious native drinks."

SUPREME COURT TO OPEN.

Philippine "Fourteen Diamond Rings" Case and Another Porto Rican Insular Case to be Decided.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The United States Supreme Court will assemble on Oct. 14 at 12 o'clock for the Fall term. As usual on such occasions, when the President is in the city, the court will adjourn and formally visit the White House to pay its respects to the Chief Executive. This will be all the business transacted that day. The court will proceed to regular business on Tuesday. As Monday is the usual day for handing down decisions, it is not expected there will be any decisions on Tuesday. The time will probably be occupied with motions for admissions to the bar, for the advancement of cases, and for writs of certiorari. Then such cases as have been set for argument will be heard.

Several important cases are to be argued early in the term. The lottery cases, one from Chicago and another from Cincinnati, which involve the validity of the anti-lottery law, will be heard early. Another important case to be taken up soon is known as the "Mixer" case, the Carnegie Company vs. the Cambria Iron Company, involving rights in a patent process for making steel.

When the court adjourned last Spring there were twenty-eight cases which had been argued, but not decided. The most important of these were two insular cases, one being another Dooley case from Porto Rico, which involved the right of the United States to levy and collect duties on goods going from this country into Porto Rico, after the Foraker law went into effect.

There is pending also the "fourteen diamond rings" case, which is the only one affecting the Philippines. This cause arose upon the arrest of a soldier who brought fourteen diamond rings from the Philippines into the United States without paying duty. No law having been passed relative to tariff rates to and from the Philippines, the Government has asserted its right to levy and collect taxes on all articles coming from the Philippines, charging the full Dingley rates. The opposing counsel argued that, as the Philippines became United States territories, there could be no customs duties on goods from the islands. It will be remembered that in the Downs cases the court held that until the Foraker law was passed goods from Porto Rico were entitled to free admission, and some believe that this opinion is really a forerunner of the decision in the diamond rings case, although many lawyers hold that the continued military control in the Philippines may have some effect in determining the issue. At all events the opinions in both of these cases are awaited with interest.

The Senate Judiciary Committee room, where the court will meet temporarily, has been fitted up and made as convenient as possible for the distinguished tribunal.

CABLE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

President Roosevelt Considers Request of Pacific Commercial Company to Lay It—Delays Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Attorney General Knox had a long conference with President Roosevelt to-day in regard to the application of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company to lay a cable from the United States to the Philippines by way of Hawaii and Guam. Mr. Knox advised the President to take no action at present, but to await further information as to the purpose of the company after its cable was completed to the Philippines.

It is deemed desirable to know whether it will extend its own line to China or will make some arrangement with the English company that already has a cable from Hongkong to Manila. The Attorney General regarded it as very important that there should be a complete line from the United States to the Philippines and the continent of Asia, as in case of war it might be necessary for the United States not only to control a cable line to the Philippines, but also to control a line from the Philippines to China or some other point in Asia.

The matter of the Spanish concession, granted in 1898 to the English company, giving it an exclusive franchise for cable connections in the Philippines, was considered carefully. Attorney General Knox advised the President that this exclusive franchise would not hold. He cited the recent action by the Transvaal Commission, which held that the concessions granted by the Boer Government in the Transvaal would not be recognized as valid by the British Government.

The probability is that no definite action will be taken by the President in relation to the company's proposition until the company shall have made clear its intentions regarding the cable line between the Philippines and China.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The President has appointed Ulys Robert Webb an Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

Dates for Cuban Elections.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—The elections for all officers except President will be held Dec. 21 next, and that for President will take place Feb. 24, Cuba's national holiday.

McKINLEY MOURNING ENDS.

All Departments Except the State Will Cease to Display Signs of Sorrow After To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The thirty days of mourning ordered by President Roosevelt in memory of President McKinley will expire to-morrow, and the flags on all the Government buildings which have been half-staffed since the murder, will be placed again at full staff beginning Monday morning.

With the exception of the State Department, the use of black-bordered mourning paper in official correspondence will be discontinued in all the Executive departments after to-day. By a special order issued by the Secretary of State the diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States, as well as the officers of the State Department, will continue the usual symbols of public mourning for thirty days longer.

SOUTH CAROLINA APPOINTMENT

President's Decision to Name Dr. Clayton Not Due to McLaurin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Republicans, old and new, in South Carolina appear to be in confusion about the selection of the Collector of Internal Revenue. A few days ago it was announced that Loonris Blalock, a new Republican, had been decided upon. He had been opposed by other candidates and their friends, but the opposition having been withdrawn, and that fact being reported to the President, it was made known that Blalock would be appointed with the approval of those who had opposed him.

Yesterday came another announcement. The President, it was learned by South Carolina men here, had changed his mind about Blalock and concluded that it would be wiser to name Dr. V. P. Clayton of Columbia, once Postmaster of that city, for Collector. This decision, made by the President, it is said, for the reason that he considered his later selection one likely to prove advantageous to the service, stirred up an excitement among the organization men. John G. Capers, District Attorney of South Carolina; Dr. Clayton, the man whom the President is disposed to appoint, and Dr. J. F. Ensor, Postmaster of Columbia, called upon the President to urge him to adhere to his original determination to name Blalock.

The explanation obtainable of this movement is that the report had got about in South Carolina that Blalock had been displaced, in the estimation of the President, by Senator McLaurin, although it is authoritatively asserted that McLaurin has had nothing to do with the matter. To some of his visitors to-day the President said that his reasons for selecting another than Blalock were entirely beyond the influence of Senator McLaurin. Blalock says that he will continue to be friendly to McLaurin whether he gets the appointment or not.

PHILIPPINE COURTS-MARTIAL.

A Chinaman, a Native Scout, and Two Insurgent Officers Get Heavy Sentences.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—More interesting records of court-martial trials in the Philippines were received at the War Department to-day.

Sia Se Co, a Chinaman, was tried on a charge of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. Sia Se Co entered the house of Sia Chul Cao, another Chinaman, and requested a loan. When it was refused him he drew a knife and stabbed Sia Chul Cao to death. At his trial he claimed that the killing was justifiable.

Pasquinto de Leon, a native employed as a scout by the United States forces on the Island of Masbate, was tried on charges of murder and violation of the laws of war. Pasquinto was shown to have killed a native with no apparent justification, and also to have aided the insurgent cause by sending ammunition and letters containing valuable information to the rebel army. He was sentenced to be hanged.

Two insurgent Lieutenants ordered their soldiers to capture and kill a native named Carlos, whom they suspected of being an American spy, and the soldiers promptly executed the order. A military commission sentenced the Lieutenants to be hanged, but, upon the recommendation of the commander of the Department of Northern Luzon, Gen. Chaffee commuted the sentences to life imprisonment.

LIBERAL NAVAL POLICY.

Secretary Long to Urge Congress to Order More Warships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It is probable that a liberal building policy with respect to naval ships will be urged upon Congress at the approaching session. No authorization for new construction was given by Congress at the last session, owing in part to a disagreement as to the respective merits of single and superimposed turrets. Congress contented itself with a direction to the Navy Department to submit full plans for two battleships and two armored cruisers to it at the approaching session, so that the body could itself choose between the designs.

Secretary Long, however, does not regard himself as estopped by this direction from recommending the construction of additional warships, and as a full year has been lost in the execution of the naval building scheme laid down by the Policy Board and as more time has been lost through the great delay in construction of the ships already authorized and contracted for, owing to the steel strike, a considerable increase must be recommended in order to avoid falling hopelessly behind in the erection of the ideal American Navy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned to regiments as indicated after their respective names, and will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders:

First Lieut. William F. H. Godson, Tenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Arthur G. Sharpley, Twelfth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, Seventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Lieut. Godson will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Lieut. Sharpley will report to the commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Lieut. Seigle will report to the commanding officer at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Lieut. Andrews will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding General of that department to join his proper station.

Lieut. Spiller will report to the commanding officer, Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered by the commanding officer of that post to join his proper station.

Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, and will return to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

Navy.

Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett is detached from the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and from all other duty when the Prairie is placed in commission and ordered to that vessel.

Assistant Surgeon Francis M. Furlong is ordered to the naval hospital, New York, N. Y., for treatment.

Chaplain Sylvester D. Boorom is ordered to the Columbia, navy yard, New York.

Lieut. Edward T. Witherspoon is ordered to the Philippine Longitude Expedition.

Naval Cadets Luke E. Wright, Jr., and John H. Furse are ordered from the New York to the Philippine Longitude Expedition.

Paymaster Harry R. Sullivan is ordered from the Cavite Station to the Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Brooklyn arrived at Che Foo Oct. 11.

The Leonidas arrived at Norfolk Oct. 11.

The Essex sailed Oct. 11 from Lisbon for Gibraltar.

The Eagle sailed Oct. 11 from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York.

The Monterey sailed Oct. 12 from Hongkong for Shanghai.

The Leyden sailed Oct. 12 from Newport for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Buffalo sailed Oct. 12 from Kiel for Plymouth.

The Alabama arrived at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 12.

The Commander in Chief, Asiatic Station, reports the following distribution of the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands:

The Princeton and Quiros at Cavite.

The Don Juan de Austria is patrolling the coast of Mindoro.

The Panay is at Catbalogan.

The Samar has been placed out of commission.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Great and Brilliant Fall

Sale of Silks and Velvets.

New and Exquisitely Beautiful Fabrics

At Wonderfully Moderate Prices.

Ready to-morrow with one of the finest and most fascinating Silk and Velvet displays seen in many seasons. Every kind that fashion favors. To launch a sale of this magnitude and importance with such

A Splendid Assembly of Rich, Lustrous Silks and Elegant Fancy and Plain Velvets

has required lengthy and exceedingly careful preparation. We offer staple and fancy Silks in almost bewildering profusion. The Main Aisle will shimmer with them to-morrow.

These silks were obtained from foremost American manufacturers and high-class importers in such great quantities as to allow us the

Most Extraordinary Price Concessions.

Every yard is new and beautifully stylish. In the matchless Novelty Silks all the gorgeous and elusive fancies of the rainbow are poetically blended. The rich, stately elegance of the Taffetas will command the unqualified admiration of keenest critics. The wonderful art of the silk weaver is typified in high degree.

Special attention is called to the sale of the celebrated Guinet All Silk Black Velvet at $1.95 a yard. This quality is universally sold at $4.50 a yard.

COLORED NOVELTY SILKS.
350 pieces of COLORED NOVELTY SILKS, consisting of plaids, hemstitched stripes, braided taffetas, lace stripes, corded taffetas, etc.; fine styles and colorings; 85c., $1.00 and $1.25 values; we mark them at the uniform price per yard of 50

PRINTED WARP TAFFETAS.
24-inch all silk PRINTED WARP TAFFETAS, in new designs and colorings, fresh from the loom; $1.25 values at just half price, 63

CREPE DE CHINES.
Some more of those beautiful meteor finish all silk CREPE DE CHINES that sold so splendidly last week will be offered Monday in every new and desirable color, $1.25 values, per yd., at 75

BLACK PEAU DE SOIES.
21-inch Black PEAU DE SOIES, a regular 95c. quality, per yd., at 65
22-inch; much finer and better quality; $1.00 is the regular price; in this sale per yd., at 75
27-inch (extra wide) fine grade ALL SILK BLACK PEAU DE SOIE; regularly sold at $1.50; now, per yd., 95
36-inch (one yard wide) ALL SILK BLACK PEAU DE SOIE; $1.75 quality, per yd., at 1.25

BLACK DRESS TAFFETAS.
36-inch (one yard wide) ALL SILK BLACK TAFFETA; the regular $1.00 kind; at, per yd., 75
36-inch extra fine quality guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK; $1.35 quality; at, per yd., 98
54-inch (1½ yards wide) guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK; $2.25 goods; in this sale at, per yd., 1.65

BLACK NOVELTY SILKS.
100 pieces of BLACK FANCY SILKS, consisting of hemstitched, brocade and corded Taffetas; values up to $1.00; for this sale, per yd., at 50

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE.
24-inch All-Silk fine quality Black Crepe de Chine; regular $1.25 goods; in this sale, per yard, 69
45-inch extra fine quality Satin Meteor Crepe; one of the most beautiful and fashionable fabrics of the season; $3.50 is the price all over the city; our price per yard, for this sale, 2.50

BLACK LOUISINE.
20-inch ALL-SILK BLACK LOUISINE SILK, 75c. quality, per yd., at 40

BLACK LINING TAFFETAS.
19-inch all-silk, good, strong quality LINING TAFFETAS; 55c. goods, per yd., at 39
36-inch (one yard wide) ALL-SILK BLACK LINING TAFFETAS, per yd., at 58

BLACK SILK GRENADINES.
45-inch ALL-SILK BLACK LACE GRENADINES; now in great demand; a regular $1.25 quality, per yd., at 75

BLACK AND WHITE SILKS.
In addition to the above we show a grand assortment of those neat and fashionable BLACK AND WHITE SILKS in checks, stripes, braided, lace, swivel, plaid brocade, and Jasper effects, taffeta granite, satin, peau de soie and crepe grounds, yd., from 59c. to 2.00

THE FAMOUS GUINET ALL-SILK BLACK DRESS VELVETS.
Greatest bargain ever offered by an American store—a quality that is regularly sold at $4.50 per yard—Monday at this wonderful price, yd., 1.95

FANCY VELVETS.
200 PIECES OF FANCY VELVETS, for Waists and Fall Costumes, 75c. and 90c. values, at 49c. and 59

Fine Lace Robes.

What Woman Wouldn't Be Interested?

Lace Robes are in great demand. We never sold so many before in October. The stocks are complete and elegant. Prices are marvels of littleness when you consider the high merit of the Robes and their brisk freshness.

BRETONNE NET; applique bodice and sleeves; each, 8.25
ESCURIAL AND POINT D'ESPRIT, cream and white, each, 17.50
ORIENTAL AND LIERRE ROBES, with app

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 13, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times.
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.13
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES,
WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
AND
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

In the long address which Mr. SHEPARD made in Brooklyn last evening he managed to avoid absolutely even the mention of the name of Tammany.

He devoted himself to three topics—the police, the schools, and the partisanship of Mr. Low's nomination. As to the schools, he made a fervid, definite, and elaborate statement of his feelings and his views. It was entirely creditable to him. With his passionate declaration for autonomy in the school system of Brooklyn we certainly cannot agree, but with the exception of that his statement was one admirable in itself, and interesting, if there were the slightest essential difference between his views and those of Mr. Low, or if the Mayor had, as he has not, the amendment of legislation relating to the schools. So far as administration goes no one doubts that the limited powers of the Mayor would be as safely employed by one as by the other candidate. As to the partisanship of Mr. Low's nomination Mr. SHEPARD showed more of the ingenuity of the trained advocate than of logic or candor. We might readily concede that his statements and intimations were founded in fact—as clearly they were not—and it would not change the character of the party organization of which he is the candidate. Of that he was absolutely silent. He well might be.

Concerning the police Mr. SHEPARD renewed the declaration of his speech of acceptance. He added that he would give no specific pledges. He is persuaded that the law will not allow him so to do. As a client he seems to have consulted himself as a lawyer, and he accepts the advice that it would be in the nature of bribery to ask votes on the promise to remove from office the unspeakable DEVERY and his "fence," MURPHY. Even if he were not deterred by his view of the law from making such a promise, he insists that he must hear first what DEVERY and MURPHY have to say. He assumes that he is to go into the Mayor's office as into a jury box, with a mind as clear of prejudice or information as the law is supposed to require a juryman's mind to be. This amazing set of propositions Mr. SHEPARD set forth with much feeling, with an amount of emotion, indeed, which may explain his inability to see how nonsensical they are.

We shall not question Mr. SHEPARD'S sincerity in the attitude he has chosen to take. But if he is sincere he is blindly so. If he cannot judge to-day of the fitness of DEVERY and MURPHY for the places they abuse and disgrace, he cannot be trusted ever to reach a sane judgment on that fact. The cobweb reasoning with which he surrounds and confuses the simple question is but another evidence of the incapacity of his intellect to deal with plain realities when the interests of his party, or the party of which he has consented to become the candidate, are involved. He is asked to give us a concrete example of his standard of selection for Police Commissioner and Deputy, and he straightway plunges into an unintelligible dissertation as to the duties of a juryman and the iniquity of getting votes by promising to relieve the voters of two vile and vicious officers. If this is the way he starts out where, in the name of common sense, will he fetch up?

Of the men on the ticket with him Mr. SHEPARD spoke, without naming them, in flattering terms. They give his sensitive conscience no uneasiness. He indicates no distrust of their ability to use honorably the large powers over which he, if elected, can have not the slightest control or influence. We have said that he did not mention the name of Tammany. He gave no sign that he is dissatisfied with Tammany. Tammany has, so far as any word of his is concerned, no reason to be dissatisfied with him.

THE CASE OF MR. UNGER.

Justice JEROME made a most startling addition to the stock of public knowledge concerning the present temper and intentions of Tammany in his speech at the Murray Hill Lyceum Friday evening. He affirmed with positiveness that it was within his own knowledge that "this nomination of the Tammany Hall candidate for District Attorney was dictated by FRANK FARRELL, the head of the gambling combine in this city." Mr. JEROME'S statement carried conviction to the minds of his audience, and there is no reason to doubt that he knew what he was talking about. This is decidedly the most shocking and at the same time a most valuable revelation of the spirit by which Tammany is actuated in the campaign. Only those who were willfully or foolishly blind accepted the nomination of Mr. SHEPARD as an evidence that CROKER was penitent and of a reforming mind this year.

We had looked upon the nomination of Mr. UNGER as showing the desire of Tammany to have as the prosecuting officer of this county a man it could control. Mr. JEROME'S statement shows that the case is far worse than that. It is not Tammany, merely, the patron and protector of the vicious; it is vice itself in the person of FARRELL that has brought about the nomination of Mr. UNGER. Mr. FRANK FARRELL is a gambler—the chief gambler of New York City, we suppose. He is known as the Poolroom King. The business to which he owes his bad eminence, and in which he gains his living, is carried on in violation of law. His gambling places have enjoyed the protection of the police, we presume, on the usual terms. He is an intimate, personal friend of Mr. W. S. DEVERY, the Deputy Police Commissioner of New York. One of the familiar spectacles in an up-town hotel is Mr. FARRELL, DEVERY, JOHN F. CARROLL, and Commissioner of Health JOHN B. SEXTON, dining amicably together and discussing financial opportunities under Tammany rule.

It has often been asserted that the "gambling combine" is the real controlling power in Tammany Hall. The nomination of UNGER at the behest of FARRELL tends to confirm this belief. CROKER desired the rehabilitation of his friend GARDINER. FARRELL, like most gamblers, is devoid of sentiment. He wants a District Attorney who will not make trouble for him.

The inference is most damaging to Mr. UNGER. It is also most damaging to Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD, unless he shall forthwith denounce the nomination of UNGER as one not fit to be made. Mr. SHEPARD cannot keep silent about this infamy unless he is willing to connive at the election of Mr. FRANK FARRELL'S candidate. He is engaged in the active and detailed discussion of the public affairs of this community. Certainly the nomination of Mr. UNGER is not a detail too minute for his attention. We are unable to admit that his own candidacy for Mayor absolves him from any of the duties of good citizenship, and no good citizen can fail to view with apprehension this audacious attempt of the gamblers to take possession of the office of District Attorney.

The Public Prosecutor is in a position of real control over proceedings for the punishment of criminal acts. He can refuse to bring violations of law to the attention of the Grand Jury; he can fail to find or present evidence as a basis of indictment; he can connive at the disappearance of witnesses, or make a weak presentation in court; he can accept worthless bail, and he can pigeonhole indictments. These things are very well known to Mr. FARRELL, whose motives in forcing the nomination of Mr. UNGER are too plain to require elucidation.

How is it possible for the voters of this county to go wrong in making their choice between the two candidates for District Attorney? Upon one hand we have Mr. UNGER, a former Assistant District Attorney, who was the counsel of BISSERT, the wardman, convicted of corruption. We have it upon the authority of Mr. JEROME that he was nominated at the demand of a notorious gambler. This is surely enough to be said in his disqualification. The Fusion candidate is Mr. JEROME himself, an able lawyer, a man of superb courage and tireless energy, which he has for months put at the service of the city in seeking to destroy the corrupt alliance between the Tammany City Government and the violators of law. He has ideal qualifications for the office of District Attorney; the very man for the place, clearly designated by his own traits of character and the crying need of the time. He is, moreover, a most interesting and active figure in the campaign. His speeches betray the vigor and stern convictions of his mind. His audiences listen to him with the utmost interest and pleasure, and he is doing a giant's work for the anti-Tammany ticket. But the demerits of Mr. UNGER, as he now stands revealed to the community, will make his defeat crushing and exemplary if virtue and decency have not altogether departed from the minds and hearts of a majority of the legal voters of New York County.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

It is all very well for the new Ameer of Afghanistan to assure Lord CURZON that he will "follow in his father's footsteps." Any gratification which may be felt in England over that assurance must be dashed by the simultaneous announcement that, in case there is a dispute about the succession, which seems inevitable, the Ameer will appeal to the Czar.

With the best will in the world, it is not very likely that the new Ameer will succeed in following in his father's footsteps. For ABDUR RAHMAN displayed great statesmanship, of the Afghan kind, in keeping the hill tribes and their turbulent chiefs in order and in maintaining the position of his country as a "buffer State." During his reign it was almost as thoroughly neutralized in Asia as Belgium is in Europe. There were a few threatening episodes, such as that dispute between England and Russia over the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, which was so memorably described by Mr. GLADSTONE as "a case for preparation." But there would have been much more trouble if the Ameer had not been a vigilant and resolute man.

It is necessary to know what Russia desires in order to form any opinion of what she is likely to attempt. It is to be said for Russian statesmen that they are commonly pretty clear as to what they want and do not waste time and trouble on the pursuit of objects the attainment of which would do them no good. It is in the last degree unlikely that Russia contemplates an invasion of British India. But it would undoubtedly be convenient for Russia in many ways if she could reduce Afghanistan to that condition of a Russian protectorate to which she has already reduced the khanates on the north. With that advantage, she could put an effective pressure upon England in any controversy that might arise between the two countries, not only on the Indian frontier, but elsewhere.

And, of course, it must be owned that England is in a much worse position than she was in ten years ago to withstand or counteract Russian designs. Nobody, we suppose, imagines that Russia would have gained possession of Manchuria with so little effective opposition if England had not had her hands full elsewhere, if, to repeat Lord SALISBURY'S dismal joke, her "teeth" had not all been in South Africa. When the uprising against foreigners took place in China the British contingent was taken from the Indian army. That would probably have been done in any case, on account of the proximity of India and the pressure of time, just as our own contingent was taken from the Philippines. But, in fact, England had no other place from which to take troops. She was forced to weaken her Indian army. And her position shows that a Russian demonstration on the Indian border would keep the Indian army at home and leave Russia with a free hand in North Asia, provided the British Navy could not be brought into play, as it could not be with much effect to resist Russian acquisition of Manchuria, or even of Korea. We may at least be sure that the new Ameer of Afghanistan will be worked by Russia for all that he may be found to be worth, and that her operations in Afghanistan will not be directed to making the position of England more secure.

"TREASON" IN CAPE COLONY.

The conviction of Commandant LOTTER for treason and Gen. KITCHENER'S confirmation of the sentence to death in his case will put a new face on the South African war. It is quite true that what is now for the first time to be done has for some time been threatened. The Boers of Cape Colony and Natal have had ample notice that they were to be dealt with differently from the Boers of the two late republics, and more severely. It is true that the Boers of the late republics have been warned by proclamation that they were carrying on what "Mr. Dooley" has aptly characterized as a "non-union war," and were liable to be denied belligerent rights. But we have no evidence that that has troubled them much. It is not likely that any effort will be made to enforce it, so long as the Boers are likely to have in their hands quite as many prisoners upon whom to make reprisals as Great Britain has upon whom to enforce the British policy.

But it has all along been maintained by British publicists that the inhabitants of Natal and Cape Colony were on a different footing and, being born British subjects, were bound to render allegiance to Great Britain. Mr. KIPLING advocated severe treatment of them in a vigorously silly article entitled "The Sin of Witchcraft." From a strictly legal point of view no fault can be found with the conviction of and condemnation for treason of the Dutch inhabitants of the British colonies. It is a question of policy. The severe treatment of these Boers is expected to intimidate others who might be tempted to follow their examples. But it is very questionable whether it will have that effect. Certainly the disaffection of the Boers of the British colonies has become more marked as the severity of the British toward the Boers of the Transvaal and the Orange River has increased.

It is to be borne in mind that a Boer, whether in a British colony or in a Dutch republic, regards himself as much more a Boer than a British subject, and has more feeling of fellowship with a Boer in another country than with his British fellow-subject in his own. Practically the whole rural population of South Africa is Boer. The British are mostly confined to the seaports and the mines. And all the population of Dutch descent is united in disliking British rule. Moreover, they are more numerous than the British, and they are increasing much faster. It is by no means creditable to the British gift for conciliation, nor hopeful for the future of South Africa, that Cape Colony, which has been ostensibly British for a century lacking five years, should even now be as "disloyal" as the Transvaal, which was founded by Boers who betook themselves to it to escape British rule. If, in these hundred years, the British have so demeaned themselves that the descendants of the Dutch colonists hate them, and are restrained only by fear from rising against them, how long will it take to convert into loyal British subjects the Boers of the two republics?

We cannot blame the British for exercising severity against those who are born British subjects. But it is plain that no Boer regards himself as a British subject, when the question is between the British and men of his own race. Commandant LOTTER will be regarded as a martyr by the whole Boer population of South Africa, and his execution, for taking the part of his own people, will be another of the measures that tend to make it impossible for the two races to live amicably together in South Africa. That is one of the misfortunes of this most deplorable war. It is a war "that can have no triumphs" in an even deeper sense than was meant by Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON, when he quoted LUCAN'S famous line against Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Whatever Great Britain does now, whether in the way of leniency or in the way of severity, seems destined either to enfeeble her in the conduct of the war or to render more distant the hope of a durable peace.

VIRCHOW AT EIGHTY.

One of the greatest minds of Germany is honored to-day with congratulations hastening from all the ends of the earth, because to-day RUDOLF VIRCHOW is eighty years old. He might be cited as an example of the sustaining effect of intellectual labor, for since his student days at Berlin when preparing himself for medicine he has accomplished the work of three men. In pathology, in anthropology, and in politics he made his mark before Germany became an empire, and since then he has kept his place in these three lines as if he were still young.

Born in the quaint little town of Schivelbein, in Pomerania, but a Berliner for the greater part of his life, he has excelled as much as an organizer as a high priest of science. The Pathological Institute of Berlin, which has done so much for the study of disease and the human body, and the Anthropological Society of Berlin, which studies man in the past and present, owe everything to his indefatigable industry, his clear view of intricate subjects, and the stimulating quality of his character. As President of these two organizations, his influence has been felt far beyond the confines of Germany during the past forty years. Very conservative by nature, he has been often in opposition to ideas hailed by men of science, but it has been a healthful opposition, which has forced scientists to review their arguments with care before exposing them to his calm but caustic examination.

As a member of the Landtag of Prussia, and for thirteen years also a member of the German Reichstag, he has been a leader of liberalism without permitting his opposition to high-handed measures to disturb his mental poise. He passes from his laboratory, where he may be investigating the traces of some obscure disease left on the bones of a prehistoric man or weighing the evidence presented by the remains of a diluvian monkey on the current theories of evolution, and enters the Landtag to deliberate on Prussian affairs of State. In the evening he presides, it may be, over a meeting of scientists with just the same acumen and alertness of mind.

As a mark of the consideration in which he is held by the scientific world a substantial fund has been collected which will be spent in some foundation to bear his name. Characters like VIRCHOW break down the barriers between nations. All countries are at one in hailing this octogenarian of science and wishing him many years of the new century to add to those of the old, during which he has done so much for the benefit of mankind.

The Financial Supplement of THE TIMES, which has hitherto been published on Mondays, appears as a part of to-day's issue. It will hereafter be published on Sunday instead of Monday, giving to the reader the advantage of receiving the financial news and price quotations which it contains twenty-four hours earlier than under the former plan of publication on Monday.

GENERAL NOTES.

The last request of an old Kansas soldier who died the other day was that one of his army comrades should throw the last shovelful of earth upon his grave. The comrade did as he was requested.

* * *

William H. Eder, an old resident of Elkton, Md., cheerfully informs The Philadelphia Public Ledger that he has read every issue of that paper from its first number, published in 1836. He has a copy of the first issue.

* * *

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record announces that it will shortly issue its twentieth anniversary number, and it promises that it shall be in a general way the best and most comprehensive publication devoted to the upbuilding of any section of this country which has ever been issued.

* * *

A seat on the Toronto Stock Exchange was sold last week for $10,000. The Toronto Monetary Times says that not long since the sale of a seat for $6,400 was thought remarkable, and later $7,500 was obtained, "but this $10,000 sale beats the record."

* * *

Ex-State Senator Charles C. McChord of Washington County, Ky., has been chosen as the head of the committee which is to direct the Democratic campaign in the Blue Grass State this Fall. He is spoken of as one of the most successful campaigners, as he is one of the most popular men in the Democratic Party of the State.

* * *

Chicago has named a new park McKinley Park. It has an area of forty acres, and along its southern edge an artificial hill has been built up, the only elevation for nearly a mile around. In one corner of the park a wading pool has been made and near it a large swimming pool, about eight feet deep in its deepest part.

* * *

The Agricultural Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis will be 700 by 2,000 feet and will cover over two acres more of ground than did the big Manufacture and Liberal Arts Building at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. In this thought the St. Louisans take great delight.

* * *

A memorial church has lately been erected and dedicated on the site of Jefferson Davis's birthplace in Fairview, Ky. A slab of Tennessee marble set in the wall bears this inscription: "Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was born June 3, 1808, on the site of this church. He made a gift of the lot March 10, 1886, to Bethel Baptist Church as a thank-offering to God."

* * *

Fred Krist, who is one of the unhappy men in Auburn Prison under a sentence of death, has written a letter to the Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick of Rochester to contradict the oft-reiterated assertion that Czolgosz was jeered at by those in the condemned cells when he was conducted into the prison. He says it is "a bold, brazen lie, and adds: "There is not one man in the condemned cells that has spoken one word to him, [meaning Czolgosz,] neither has he spoken one word to us. Neither have any of us made a remark for him to hear. I have not as yet heard him speak one word since he has been here. I have troubles enough of my own without making insulting remarks to him."

* * *

The Canadian authorities have chosen Thursday, Nov. 28, as the day for the annual Thanksgiving in the New Dominion, coinciding with the date usually selected in the United States. Heretofore the Canadian Thanksgiving has usually been appointed for a day in October. Some Canadian papers say that the holiday now will take place at a very unseasonable period of the year for that country.

POLICE PROTECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While residents of some portions of this city have had no room for complaint of lack of police protection—for instance, the denizens of the "Tenderloin"—there are others, whose lines are cast elsewhere, who fare far otherwise. At Riverdale, in a nearby ward of the city, the enterprising burglar is a-burgling continuously, and has been doing so for the past three months with unbridled license and in utter disdain alike of dogs and Dogberrys. Practically every house has been either entered or attempted, and now a second round has been commenced, one residence having been broken into anew only two nights ago, with others also similarly twice visited. In all this time no check whatever has been achieved by the police, and even the salutary restraint of newspaper publicity has apparently been smothered, no notice of any of these multiplying robberies having reached the press until yesterday, when an inexact humorous article appeared, illumined with brilliant coruscations of the Prince of Wits, Mr. Mark Twain, who, from not having moved into the Appleton mansion until after it had been duly looted like the rest, might well make merry at his escape.

But there is a soberer thought for the citizen, and a campaign text as well, in the reflection that burglars can thus take possession of and hold so long under tribute a small residential section of the city suburbs comprising not more than a square mile, and, although repeatedly seen by residents and known to travel the roads with a rubber tire runabout, be wholly invisible to the "lynx-eyed minions of the law." With local municipal police, both foot and mounted, supplemented with a bevy of special headquarters "detectives" from Mulberry Street, there has not in the whole three months been any arrest made, any clue developed, or any single article of stolen property recovered—and the housebreaking still goes on, night after night, with an audacity and nerve that pay poor compliment to the safeguards expected to be encountered.

VICTIM.

New York, Oct. 12, 1901.

ONE PLAN FOR THE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your course with regard to the projected change in the Park Avenue tunnel cannot but be commended by all good citizens. There is one simple and effective plan which the New York Central could and should adopt and thus do away with the obnoxious odors and gases—substitute electricity for steam as the motive power from the Grand Central Station to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. As to the measure proposed, it is likely to intensify the present evils, except possibly as to ventilation in the outer tunnels, but this would be at the expense of owners and occupants of property on and near the avenue.

Why should our Board of Health aid the New York Central in delaying the work of adapting the tunnel to the needs of to-day?

The Central has great advantages by reason of its route through the heart of the city. New York has some rights, even against the Central, and these rights should be enforced.

Park Avenue has a beauty of its own in the broad street with the stretch of parks intelligently planned and nicely kept. In 1897 the surface of the avenue was properly graded and paved. Beneath the parks is the tunnel with openings on every block as far as Eighty-sixth Street. It is not only a tunnel, but a yard where trains are kept standing at intervals, with the engines blowing off. "The evils we have" are grave enough, but we fear to "fly to those we know not of" when Mr. Sexton gives orders, for the sake of the comfort of sundry passengers for Peekskill, that the health of everybody living on or near the avenue be put in jeopardy.

I hope THE TIMES will continue the good work.

HOMESTEAD.

New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

PELF AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Semper avarus eget: certum voto pete finem. (The miser is always in want: stake a certain limit to your wishes.) This motto should be put over the door of entrance to the medical profession. East or West, it is the same. The honest practice of medicine gives only a beggarly sustenance. Whatever we get over that is not worth the candle. Here is a letter from a Kansas lawyer:

"Dear Doctor: My son W. is practicing medicine at Fairbury, Neb., a town of about 5,000 inhabitants. He has, as I hear, the largest practice of any physician in town. He writes me that he gets no money: I think he made a mistake in settling in the arid region. The people there have raised nothing for two years, and cannot pay doctors. I believe they have a corn crop this year. He would like to get a letter from you. I have always thought you had something to do with his studying medicine."

And here is my reply:

"I am naturally glad to hear that W. has such a good practice. Of course, any physician worth his salt should be able to live on air for a long time. He is at any rate acquiring experience and self-reliance, and his day of material grandeur is sure to come. Yet none of my sons will become a doctor. Practice is as hard here as it is in Nebraska. There are not over 100 doctors in New York honestly making $10,000. The largest office practice here averaged but $07,000. There are probably not more than 2,000 making between $2,500 and $5,000. The majority of conscientious physicians are just able to meet expenses. Yet I think for a young man, with a few years' experience, a cosmopolitan city like New York offers all, a more promising field, that is, if he has been tried long enough to be proof against professional temptations. He can lay up here, above all, what moths cannot destroy nor corruption rust. Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver and the gain thereof than fine gold."

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.

New York, Oct. 10, 1901.

A McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been recently proposed to erect a hospital in Washington in memory of our beloved President. Beautiful as this idea may be, I believe that a little memorial hospital is really not a great enough tribute to a Nation's President such as was William McKinley.

Permit me to suggest, instead of a general hospital in Washington, the creation of a large seaside sanatorium, or rather series of sanatoria, where the many scrofulous and tuberculous children of poor parents may receive treatment. We have in the United States virtually no institution doing this kind of work. To realize the urgent need of such seaside sanatoria, which, according to European statistics, produce about 75 per cent. of cures, one must have visited the crowded tenement districts of our great cities and seen the large number of scrofulous and tuberculous children there and the many who bear on their pale little faces the stamp of candidates for consumption.

There are in some States laws prohibiting tuberculous children from attending public schools, but as far as I know none of these States has provided places where tuberculous children could receive the education to which they are entitled, much less where they could be treated. Yet it is now universally conceded that tuberculosis is a preventable, and in many of its forms a very curable, disease.

While there is now in nearly every State a very laudable movement on foot to create sanatoria for tuberculous adults, nothing is done for the little ones afflicted with the same or other tuberculous diseases; yet to treat these little sufferers or to prevent a child with a hereditary tendency from developing consumption may mean the saving of the life of a perhaps very useful future citizen.

The creation of a National seaside sanatorium in memory of William McKinley, with a pavilion for every State, for the treatment and prevention of a disease with which so many American children are afflicted, would surely be a most fitting memorial to this great man and lover of children.

The name McKinley will embody a world of meaning to the little inmates of these houses of hope for many a suffering mother's heart. McKinley's fortitude during the last days of his life would teach them what all patients need: Trust in God, confidence in their physician, patience. His words of forgiveness to the very man who slew him would show to these little children the nobility of his character. McKinley's life as a man, citizen, patriot, and President will exemplify to them all that is truly American.

Let the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts be lined with such institutions, with good schools attached to them, so that the intellectual development of the children may not be neglected. There will be found in every community responsible and patriotic citizens to take this matter in hand and bring it to a successful issue. Let old and young, all who can afford, contribute toward such an urgently needed, beautiful, and appropriate memorial to our beloved McKinley.

S. A. KNOPF, M. D.

New York, Oct. 9, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD AND TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shepard says the rule of Tammany is corrupt and for years he has so declared, and because of such declarations and his untiring efforts for good government, Mr. George Foster Peabody asserts he has been nominated by the Democratic Party as its candidate for Mayor.

To those citizens who are not, as Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody claim to be, convinced of the desire of Tammany for good government and of its intention to give the City of New York such government if Mr. Shepard be elected, it appears that something more than the promise of good government by the candidate Mr. Shepard and his friends outside of Tammany Hall is necessary to elect him.

The administration of Mayor Van Wyck, which has been denounced by the Citizens' Union, which is composed of members of all political parties, and Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody, was indorsed by the convention that nominated Mr. Shepard as one of which the City of New York should be proud.

Is not Tammany Hall now, as it has been for nearly four years, in a position to give the City of New York that good government which its refusal to supply caused Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody in the last few months to so vigorously denounce it?

Can Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody as men of honor advise the people to place Tammany again in power?

Must not Tammany Hall keep its pledges to members and supporters to continue present methods which to them are so satisfactory?

Does Tammany now refuse to introduce those reforms which Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody have advocated because it has not in the office of Mayor a man such as Mr. Shepard?

The reasoning of Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody forces one to reach this conclusion: That Tammany Hall is unable to get that good government which it so much desires because Mayor Van Wyck, whose highest ambition Tammany hopes to gratify by electing him to the high position of Supreme Court Judge, has refused to perform his part in the great undertaking, and, therefore, Tammany is disconsolate.

With this Tammany declaration "Tammany rule is just rule" ringing in his ears, what miraculous power will Mr. Shepard, if elected Mayor, employ when, by the aid of Tammany, he begins the work of purifying Tammany?

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

AWAITS MR. CARNEGIE'S ANSWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering the reputation of this great man of affairs, I cannot believe that he ever asserted that New York City is "the best governed city in the world."

Mr. Carnegie has been among us for years, and is a man who reads and thinks, and has had great opportunities to study the economies of a great establishment, like that over which he has held the reigning hand.

To make such a statement as the above one can only imagine that he must have been declared by a commission of "inquirendo lunatico" to be in a state of non compos mentis, or laboring under temporary aberration of the mind. The same admission would have been made, provided a group of "Tammany" politicians held new police revolvers at his head.

Mr. Carnegie is in honor bound on account of the esteem in which he is held as a public benefactor to answer the public who are anxious to know the whole truth; by silence they will accept the answer in the affirmative.

Personally I believe it a campaign lie; otherwise he would not have so fatally arranged the conditions of his gift to New York City, to prevent politicians from ever placing their rapacious hands on the Carnegie fund. Now, on the other hand, if he had said that New York City was the worst governed and most shamelessly robbed of any city in the world, there would have been no necessity to publish this letter. I do hope that Mr. Carnegie will favor the community with a response, and once more establish his reputation for veracity in the minds of his countrymen. For my part I do not believe he made such a statement.

GEORGE J. SEABURY.

New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

Demands Reduced City Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent correspondent of yours called attention to the fact that Mr. Seth Low had made no promise concerning the reduction of expenses of administering the affairs of the City of New York.

This is a very important matter of vital interest to the mass of the people. There's great stress laid on police doings, gambling houses, &c.; these latter obtain only willing victims, as no one is obliged to enter them. The mass of the people, however, robbed of their earnings to support an outrageously expensive Government, are in a very different position and are entitled to the first and chief consideration. Let Mr. Low say definitely that if elected he will remove every superfluous placeholder and reduce the salaries, as far as it is in his power to do so, to amounts which correspond with salaries paid in the business world for similar talent and effort. The salary list weighing on the taxpayers is abominable in its excess. All of the departments—education, police, fire, and clerical—are excessively overpaid, far more than their places could be filled for.

This is one feature among several that Mr. Low should declare himself on in no uncertain tone.

CLEMENT C. MOORE,

Brooklyn, Oct. 12, 1901.

SOME CRITICISM OF MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A steadfast, but reasonable opponent of Tammany Hall, I was extremely surprised to read the letter of Mr. Seaman in this morning's paper. The entire letter, from beginning to end, is not based upon facts, but merely what Mr. Seaman considers to be the case.

It is true that Mr. Shepard "has come to be considered the ideal candidate for any office." The reason, however, is very obvious. Mr. Shepard dodges almost every issue, and thus seeks to prevent himself from being attacked and possibly to control the doubtful voter, who may rely upon what has heretofore been known of Mr. Shepard's past.

The fact that Mr. Low has inherited wealth, while it might have been an inducement for his nomination, and for his election as President of Columbia, yet Mr. Seaman and every one else knows too well that Mr. Low received his nomination for the Mayoralty on the strength of his past, on his record as Mayor of Brooklyn, and on the honest, upright, and intelligent manner in which he has supervised the affairs of Columbia, and by which he became distinguished in the last election for the Mayoralty.

There is no "bunkoing" on the part of the Citizens' Union or the reformers in this campaign, as they took the lead in calling together the other organizations, and as they made all organizations which were opposed to Tammany Hall unite with them on their ticket. There is not a man on the entire ticket of the Citizens' Union whose character can be assailed and whose opinions are not known to be those of independent men and reformers.

The mere fact that Mr. Shepard lends his name to Tammany Hall and permits himself to be placed upon their ticket, on which there are placed such a class of decided Tammany organization men, shows that it is "up to" Mr. Shepard to purge himself of any suspicion of complicity in this insolently disingenuous performance."

Mr. Low owes his nomination to no boss, and he will enter the Mayoralty chair with his hands free, and his wealth is sufficient guarantee of his honesty during his continuance in office.

M. H. E.

New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

Mr. Shepard Speaks Like Ulysses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shepard's claim that he is "no man's man" seems to have a parallel in the earliest classics—where a similar claim was made for purposes of deception.

In the ninth book of Homer's Odyssey, Verse 365, et seq., when Ulysses, in the cave of Polyphemus the Cyclops, is asked who he is, he replies "Outis," which is translated "No man." This is perhaps the oldest pun in literature now reproduced and used as a fetich in Mr. Shepard's campaign.

H.

New York, Oct. 8, 1901.

Commends The Times's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials, reviewing the nomination of Mr. Shepard as the candidate of that notorious offspring of the devil, Tammany Hall, are the most effective and unanswerable arguments that I have read in any of the metropolitan papers that are now supporting Mr. Low in the interest of decency and Christian living.

May your efforts in the direction of all that is decent in our politics be crowned with success.

E. F. P.

Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1901.

Finds a Case of "Sour Grapes."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "A. J. E.," who airs his political grievances through your columns under date of Oct. 10, 1901, in reference to the nomination of Mr. Shepard for Mayor of Greater New York, permit me to ask him one question. I, myself, have been a voter for years, and never questioned the nominations of my party when made of such stuff as Mr. Shepard is, but by reading his letter any sane man can see that "A. J. E." is not fair-minded.

According to his own words, Mr. Coler was his personal choice. Let me ask him this question: Had Tammany Hall nominated Mr. Coler, would he have been so prejudiced against Tammany Hall as he now is? I think not. His is, I think, another case of sour grapes.

By giving this the same attention in your columns as that given to "A. J. E." you will oblige one who is not ashamed to subscribe his name.

JOHN C. SCHNEBBE.

New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 11, 1901.

A "Revised Version" for Mr. Shepard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to make a revision of the last four lines in the combined quotation of "M. F. H." in your issue of Oct. 8, current. In view of Mr. Shepard's past record as to Tammany, I think the "revised version" more than applicable:

Vice is a creature of such beauteous mien
That to be loved needs but to be seen;
And seen so oft, familiar with its face,
We first admire, enraptured, then embrace.

For forty years I have puzzled would-be literati by affirming these lines to be the poet's original thought, and modified in editing to suit personal fancy, as has been done in sacred hymns so-called. The revelations as to Tammany in an immediate past make the "revision" fit Mr. Shepard like a glove, as it were.

NORMAN D. SAMPSON.

Oradell, N. J., Oct. 11, 1901.

Indorsement of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is nearly ten years since I began to read your paper, and I wish to congratulate you on the semi-centennial anniversary of your existence. I have read many daily newspapers, but prefer THE TIMES to any other. It maintains a high standard of ethics, political and social, and is withal brilliantly edited; as critical daily literature your leaders rank very high.

Your scathing arraignment of Mr. Shepard in yesterday's issue is richly merited. The contest for non-partisan municipal administration is ideally led by Seth Low, is of moment to all our cities, and will be watched with the deepest interest. Your courageous championship of this good cause and that other cognate one of the destruction of Tammany will do yeoman service for the right. May a merciful Providence grant it success!

F. C. EATON.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1901.

Another Roosevelt Rhyme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue I notice your article on the difficulty of rhyming any word or words with Mr. Roosevelt's name, and giving an example of the Philadelphia poet (?) While reading this, there flashed through me an inspiration (?) such as must have given the poet his lines, which, when put on paper, are as follows:

Up San Juan thro' the bushy-belt
Charged the redoubtable Roosevelt.
No fear felt he tho' the bullets flew,
He followed behind the boys in blue.

The word blue is used poetically. Khaki does not rhyme as well, of course, though more truthful.

G. C. FERRIS.

New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

NUGGETS.

He Knows It All.

Chimmie—Is he much of a scrapper?

Chonnie—Say, wot he don't know about boxin' can't be learnt in a box factory.—Philadelphia Record.

Worked Over.

"Why is it 'p-l-a-y-w-r-i-g-h-t instead of p-l-a-y-w-r-i-t-e?' asked the critic's wife.

"Because," he answered promptly, "a good many of them don't write them at all; they just adapt them from the French or the German."—Chicago Post.

Too Good a Thing to Throw Away.

Tess—If you don't love him, why don't you let him know it?

Jess—Well, he sends me flowers and takes me to the theatre, you know, and—

Tess—But, gracious! I don't see how you can play with his affections that way.

Jess—Play? I call that "working" them.—Philadelphia Press.

The Cook's Warning.

Wife—Well, John, I'll have to do the cooking now. The cook left without warning this afternoon.

Husband—Not exactly without warning. She told me this morning I had better bring home some dyspepsia tablets to-night, but I didn't quite catch on to what she meant.—Judge.

Too Popular.

"Did you say every member of the company speaks well of that actor?" asked the manager.

"Yes."

"Well, I don't know that it is in his favor. He must be a pretty bad actor not to have made anybody jealous."—Washington Star.

THOSE "OFF" DAYS.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

There are days when every single thing
You try to do goes wrong;
You cannot even twist your necktie right;
You cannot get your hair to part exactly
as it should;
Your breakfast will not coax an appetite;
Every finger that you have seems to be
made into a thumb;
Your brain cannot be brought around to
think,
And everything you try to do goes just the
other way—
And then you stick your pastebrush in
the ink!

There are days that come to all of us when
matters take a twist;
The very morning paper makes us mad;
We do not like the way the sun comes
slinking from the east;
We vow our luck's the worst we ever had;
The man we want to pleasantly impress
does not appear—
Instead there comes some one from whom
we shrink;
And, taken altogether, life is such a hollow
thing—
'Tis then you stick the pastebrush in the
ink!

Now, that's the fiercest climax to all these
unlucky things;
It coaxes all our swear words to the
front—
To jab the blasted inkwell with the idiotic
brush
Will make a man arrange a swearing
stunt.
And then it is the jingles fall to jingle as
they should,
And pointless jokes are all that one can
think.
Of all unlucky days, the hoodoo settles on
the one
That sees us stick the pastebrush in the
ink!

AMUSEMENTS OF A WEEK IN ENGLAND

Rush to Secure British Copyright of "Monsieur Beaucaire."

Clement Scott Receives Odd Congratulations on the Beginning of His Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The programmes of the Leeds Musical Festival this week have been largely historical, and the aim of the makers seems to have been to sort out and review the music of the nineteenth century, consequently there have been few new works. The selections ranged from Sir William Sterndale Bennett, whom current music criticism in England still compares to Schumann, to Wagner's "Parsifal," and included much of merit between the two extremes.

Among new or comparatively novel works were Glazoumon's "Memorial Cantata," Brahms's "Rinaldo Cantata," and a setting by Charles Wood of Walt Whitman's "Dirge for Two Veterans."

Among the conductors were Charles Villiers Stanford, Dr. Elgar, and Frye Parker, while the chorus, made up entirely of Yorkshire singers, was highly and even extravagantly praised. Among the soloists were Joseph Joachim, David Bispham, and Ben Davies.

London theatre managers thought they had overcome the objections of the County Council to the structural peculiarities of some of their houses, but it is now divulged that the Lord Chamberlain has renewed certain licenses for a short period only, and the managers are urged to reconstruct their theatres and make them safer. The fashionable West End theatres are affected, and a meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. Beerbohm Tree will be held next week to consider the matter. It will sit with closed doors, the press being barred.

Not much money, if any, has been made by plays in this over-theatred metropolis lately, and the managers feel sore because some of the newspapers lately printed certain criticisms of foreign architects on their houses. But London theatres are built primarily, it seems, with the one idea to avoid draughts in the auditorium for the benefit of women in décolleté, and are all, up stairs and down, with narrow, winding passages. It is awful to think of a panic in some of them!

The renewed talk as to the new avenue between Holborn and the Strand begins to take the shape of an endowed local theatre therein, under the direction of the County Council, which seems an almost hopeless scheme from an artistic point of view; yet certainly something of the sort is needed if the drama as an art is not to expire. Such plays as "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," produced by actors such as Wyndham, in the best theatres show a pitiful decline.

It is pleasant in these circumstances to learn that Sydney Grundy will have a new play produced about Christmas time called "A Love Match," and it may be acted in New York before it is seen here. He also has another piece, a domestic drama, in hand.

Following "Sherlock Holmes" at the Lyceum in the Spring, Martin Harvey appears in what is, after all, a new dramatisation of Bulwer's "Eugene Aram."

It is reported that Forbes-Robertson will produce in London in January the late George Boker's "Francesca da Rimini," acting the rôle of Lanciotto, at about the same time that Alexander's production of Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca" will be due, and Mme. Bernhardt will be acting in Paris in a play on the same subject by Marion Crawford, translated by Marcel Schwob. D'Annunzio's Francesca play will be acted in Rome next month with Duse as the heroine. So Dante's brief tale of illicit love will have a wide rehearsing, but of all the known plays in English on the subject Boker's is by far the most actable, and it only needs the elimination of a little imitation Elizabethan humor to be acceptable to present-day audiences.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Beerbohm Tree has been released by her husband, and shortly joins the Kendals in "The Likeness of the Night," taking the part of Mary.

"Sherlock Holmes" has been so successful that arrangements have been completed for four or five touring companies to do the provinces when Mr. Gillette closes in London. Since the opening here the dramatic rights to the play have been sold for Belgium, Austria, Russia, Germany, and Norway, while Coquelin is expected to produce it in France.

"Monsieur Beaucaire," in its dramatized version, was copyrighted in England this week under curious circumstances. According to the English law all pieces must be performed before the rights can be secured. Mr. Tarkington's agents Monday heard that some apparently unauthorized persons had procured a license from the Lord Chamberlain to produce a piece entitled "Monsieur Beaucaire," and they immediately sought the Censor of Plays. After an exciting chase they found him in the country, gave him the play to read, secured a license, and, Tuesday morning, issued posters announcing that the play would be produced at a suburban theatre. They engaged a cast and gave a performance that afternoon. On the same day another suburban theatre also produced "Monsieur Beaucaire." Whichever performance commenced first secures the copyright, and it appears to be a controverted question of minutes.

Clement Scott has had a characteristic celebration of his sixtieth birthday and the first anniversary of his paper, The Free Lance, in which appear many congratulatory messages from theatrical and literary people. Among this shower of eulogiums there crept in, it would seem almost unawares, judging from the amusement they have created in London, two letters, one from W. S. Gilbert and one from Mrs. Kendal. Mr. Gilbert writes:

"Dear Scott: Your ideas as to the duties and privileges of a dramatic critic are so diametrically opposite to mine that I think we had better let matters rest as they are, nor do I think the fact that you have achieved sixty years a reason for general jubilation. I am sixty-five, and nobody seems to care. I bear no ill-will towards you, but I have an excellent memory."

Mrs. Kendall was equally frank. She wrote:

"Should any poor actress have ever forgotten to send an invitation for a tea and muffin party to your wife, your's is the privilege of writing of her next performance, and you can say: 'This actress is unconvincing,' one of your favorite phrases.

"Should an author have snubbed one of your sons or nephews, you have, again, the advantage, because you can speak of his style and dialogue as 'in no manner to be compared with the late T. W. Robertson,' another of your favorite remarks. Indeed, you so often mention Tom Robertson's name that I sometimes feel sorry we ever had to fight over his grave. But I won, did I not? To err is human, to forgive divine."

A really excellent farce, "A Tight Corner," was produced by an English company at Terry's Theatre to-night. James Welch, who has been in the United States, but is an immense favorite with Strand audiences, took a leading part in the play, and was enthusiastically received. At the conclusion of the performance, however, despite vigorous applause from other parts of the house, the "gallery gods" utterly refused to let the manager announce even that the author of the play was not present. This was understood to be a demonstration against the American performers in the play.

The withdrawal of Henry E. Dixey from "The Whirl of the Town" is likely to have its sequel in the courts on the ground of a violation of contract. Messrs. Morton and Kerker alleging that Dixey's refusal to appear at two rehearsals of the new version of the play left them no alternative but to secure a substitute. Mr. Dixey, pending action by his solicitors next week, reserves his explanation.

"THE LOVE MATCH."

Miss Bertha Galland in a New Play at the Lyceum Theatre.

"The Love Match," a new play by Sydney Grundy, author of "Sowing the Wind" and other popular dramas, was produced last night at the Lyceum Theatre. There was a large audience, as there is always sure to be at the first performance of any play selected by the accomplished manager of the Lyceum Theatre, and the performance was followed with every evidence of kindly feeling. The new play was chosen as a medium for the exhibition of the talents of Miss Bertha Galland, who is the "star" now to be seen at this theatre. The opportunities offered to her were less striking than those found in "The Forest Lovers," but the play itself was less pretentious and on the whole more expertly made.

The story deals with the fortunes of a young woman who has married in haste against the advice of her parents only to learn afterward that he husband is entirely unworthy of her or of any good woman. She strives to bury her sorrows in a far land, but is forced at last to leave her husband. When she returns to her home her parents are dead, and she finds her maiden aut, Harriet, the legatee of her father, in possession and supreme command. She is forbidden by this autocratic aunt to mention her husband, and compelled to assume her maiden name. The result is that she has suitors and is in deep difficulties. These difficulties reach their climax when she herself learns to love one of these suitors.

She naturally rejects his proposal, but he perceives that there is something behind the refusal and keeps a watch on the girl. Then the wicked husband turns up and tries to get money from the aunt. Being refused, he enters the house at night to steal a valuable portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Unfortunately for him, he stumbles upon his own wife, who, contemplating flight, is in the act of addressing a long and quite unnecessary speech to the portraits of her parents. The Sir Joshua is cut from the frame and left on the floor, while the shamed and repentant husband, who in what he calls his own blackguard way loves his wife, goes off and kindly drowns himself.

Then comes the last act of this sad, eventful history, in which it transpires that on the back of this same painting by Sir Joshua was engrossed and properly executed a second will by the father of the unhappy wife, leaving all his property to her instead of to the maiden aunt. And now the wicked husband being drowned and the maiden aunt's fangs drawn, there is nothing to prevent the unfortunate wife, now a widow, from becoming again a wife, this time of the man she loves.

In telling this story, Mr. Grundy has shown his unfailing expertness in construction. Especially in the art of preparation does he show to advantage in this drama. The incident of the picture is very cleverly prepared indeed. The return of the wicked husband is managed with great skill, but his sudden repentance is rather hard to accept, and his suicide is almost beyond belief. But Mr. Grundy wanders furthest from the path of true dramatic skill when he makes the young widow say when she learns of the suicide, "I always knew there was some good in him."

This line was very naturally received with amusement. But the play is, on the whole, a pretty one, though it lacks spontaneity and the note of conviction. It is best in the first two acts. The third and fourth are less successful. This, of course, is to be regretted.

The performance, except for some slight uncertainties among the actors as to their lines, was excellent. Miss Galland, who has shown herself to be a capable actress of clearly marked limitations, with a mobile and attractive countenance and a manner of interesting sincerity, acted the rôle of the young wife with charming touches of comedy in the first act and some moments of real feeling in the later scenes. She is a well-schooled actress, and to her knowledge of the methods of the stage she adds a charming personality.

The production served to bring once again to the local stage that sterling actress Mrs. Charles Walcot, who as the utterly selfish and autocratic maiden aunt, added one more to her already long list of admirable assumptions. Miss Deronda Mayo, a daughter of the once favorite actor Frank Mayo, acted with spirit and no little strength in the rôle of Daisy, the younger sister of the heroine.

Frank C. Bangs lent the polish of his finished style and the unction of his natural humor to the rôle of Roland de Castro, the good-hearted uncle, under the will of the aunt. The other members of the cast were equal to their tasks and the play was in general adequately presented.

Harriet de Castro	Mrs. Charles Walcot
Pansy de Castro	Bertha Galland
Daisy de Castro	Deronda Mayo
Mary	Miss Prince
Roland de Castro	Frank C. Bangs
Max Beresford	Harry B. Stanford
Ned Warrender	William Sauter
The Rev. Mr. Wilcox	Charles F. Gotthold
Mr. Blake	Owen Fawcett
Dr. Whitehead	James Otley
Sturgeon	Louis Hendricks
Pringle	L. F. Morrison
Dick Renshaw	Stephen Wright

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

J. Sheldon Landon, who was business manager for William Collier last season, will act in a similar capacity for Howard Gould, who will star en tour with "Brother Officers."

Arrangements have been made whereby Cinquevalli, the juggler, will begin a second engagement at Keith's Union Square Theatre, beginning Oct. 28.

The American rights to "The Chinese Honeymoon," which was produced in London on Oct. 5 last, have been placed with Frank W. Sanger for disposal.

Marie Celeste has been engaged by Edwin H. Price to play the title rôle in "San Toy." Miss Celeste was the original of this character in the American production during its long run at Daly's Theatre last season. Paula Edwards has also been engaged for the part of Dudley, the singing and dancing soubrette rôle in "San Toy." Miss Edwards will sing the latest song introduced in "San Toy" in London, "Coochee-Coo."

E. G. Gilmore of Gilmore & Tompkins, proprietors of the Academy of Music, has completed a contract with Frank McKee for the production at this theatre next season of Ramsey Morris's play of Indiana life, "Ninety-and-Nine." The theme of the new piece is taken from Ira D. Sankey's famous hymn of the same title. The opening date has been fixed for Oct. 6, 1902, the contract contemplating a long run and holding the entire season for this production.

Klaw & Erlanger will present "The Bostonians" in De Koven & Smith's new opera, "Maid Marian," a sequel to their famous success, "Robin Hood," at the Chestnut Street Opera House, in Philadelphia, Nov. 4. A very strong cast has been engaged for this production, which will include many of the old "The Bostonians" favorites and several new artists of acknowledged ability. Adele Rafter will sing one of the most important rôles in the new production.

Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum company, who are expected to arrive here from England next Tuesday on the steamer Minnehaha, will begin an engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday, Oct. 21, which will be limited to three weeks. The répertoire for the first week will be as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings and Saturday matinée, "King Charles I."; Friday evening, "The Merchant of Venice," and Saturday night, "Louis XI." The répertoire for the second and third weeks will not be announced until Mr. Irving's arrival. The management of the Knickerbocker Theatre has decided to open the sale of seats for Mr. Irving's engagement next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Will Represent Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Henry W. Green of the class of '01 has been appointed to represent Princeton officially at Yale's bi-centennial, in the place of M. Taylor Pyne, '77, who has found it impossible to attend.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

It would seem, if present prospects are any promise for the future, that the coming Winter season will be most brilliant. There will be many more foreigners in town than New York has entertained for a long time. The advantages of this city and the hospitality and charm of its people are growing upon the English. Now a few weeks at least in New York is as correct and as much a part of the fashionable year as the Cowes season, the shooting in the country, and Scotland, the taking of waters at Hombourg, and Carlsbad. Already one hears of many London people of fashion who will spend a part of the Winter here. These, however, do not number in their ranks many American women who have married English titles. Strange to say, these women, especially if they have married strawberry leaves or in the very haut monde, prefer the land of their adoption to that of their birth.

***

This week there have arrived in New York Mrs. Adair, who was here some years ago in behalf of the hospital fund for the Boers; Mrs. Smith Barry, her sister, who were the Misses Wadsworth before they married; Mrs. Michael Herbert, the beautiful and clever daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, and the Earl of Meath, and the Princess d'Arsoli Massimo. Mr. Samuel Newhouse, who only left the other day, is returning, and Mrs. Newhouse will come with him. Mrs. Newhouse was here last Winter, and was very much entertained. She is quite a pretty woman, with charming manners, and she dresses with much chic. She belongs in the Astor set, and is a great friend of Mrs. Orme Wilson, who, by the way, is also returning with her husband and children after a three months' visit abroad.

***

The marriages of the past week were numerous, and the more important were celebrated out of town. That of Miss Beatrice Waldburg Barclay and Stockton Beekman Colt, which took place at Thornfield, the country residence of the bride's parents—Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Moore Barclay—at Cazenovia, N. Y., was of much interest, the Barclays being one of the oldest of the New York families. The bride wore a gown of white satin and chiffon and a tulle veil bordered with Brussels lace. She carried lilies of the valley. Her younger sister, Miss Cornelia Evelyn Barclay, was her maid of honor, and was in pink and carried white flowers. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Van Cortlandt Colt, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, Miss Adelaide Mott Barclay, daughter of James L. Barclay, and Miss Elizabeth B. Oakley. Their gowns were made of white nun's veiling, and they carried pink carnations and wore pink flowers in their hair. Boudinot Colt was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Morgan Colt, Arthur Turnbull, George B. Post, Jr., and Dr. Harold Barclay. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John T. Rose of Christ Church, Cazenovia, and an informal reception and a breakfast followed the ceremony, which was celebrated at 12:30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Colt started on a driving trip, which is to last several weeks, and on their return will go to Newark for the Winter.

***

The wedding of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden and Joel Nott Allen, as announced in this column on Friday, will take place in the Church of the Ascension, in lower Fifth Avenue at 4 P. M. on the afternon of Wednesday, Oct. 30. It is to be a quiet wedding, as an aunt of the bride died a few months ago, and there will be no reception. As announced on Friday, Miss Ogden will have no bridesmaids, but Miss Janet Craven de Kay, daughter of Mrs. Sydney de Kay, is to be the maid of honor. Mr. Allen's best man is to be his brother Edward Ashley Allen, and the ushers selected are Augustus Davies, Charles Wisner, Carl C. Nott, Jr., a cousin of the bridegroom-to-be, and Rufus R. Graves. Bishop Potter, who is a cousin of the bridegroom, is coming back from California to officiate, and will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Octavius Flagg.

***

Tuesday will bring the wedding, at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, this city, of Miss Helen Van Wyck of West Neck, L. I., and Myron Augustus Lockman of Boston. Miss Van Wyck is the daughter of the late Whitehead H. Van Wyck, and Mr. Lockman is a descendant of Govert Loockerman, who married a sister of Ahneke Jans.

***

On Wednesday, Oct. 16, the marriage of Miss Margaret Cress, daughter of Mrs. William Cruger Pell, and Ridgeley Hunt will take place at Highland Falls, N. Y.

***

Another of Wednesday's out-of-town weddings will be that of Miss Mary H. Swords, daughter of Mrs. Charles R. Swords, (Miss Sarah W. Willis,) and James Frederick Bacon, son of Francis McNeil Bacon. It is to take place in Zion Church, at Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Miss Swords will have no attendant, and her brother, Charles R. Swords, will give her away. The best men will be Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., and the ushers selected are Roger H. Bacon, Wentworth C. Bacon, William Fellowes Morgan, Guy Richards, W. Willis Reese, and William F. Ward. The Rev. Prescott Evarts is to perform the ceremony.

***

The annual musicale given yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Edwin Gould at Ardsley to aid the Robin's Nest at Tarrytown was a success and netted a neat sum. The Robin's Nest is a free home for convalescent children from the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, this city, and was founded by Miss Helen Gould. Thirty children can be accommodated in the present building, and the management is desirous of building a permanent and larger home. The Dannreuther Quartet played and Mrs. Horne, Miss de P. Roberts, and Felix Hughes sang.

***

Mr. Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham and Miss Annie Ingraham, who were last Summer at Lausanne, Switzerland, have gone to London for the Winter.

***

Ellerslie is being made ready for ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and family, who are to arrive there next week. Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller have settled at Castle Hill, their country seat near Rhinebeck, for the Autumn.

***

The Valiant left Southampton on Friday. It is reported that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will sail in her and will arrive here in about two weeks.

***

Politics are among the topics of conversation in society just now. Much interest is taken in the Low campaign, and women are enthusiastic at the various meetings. The Knickerbocker Club has several workers on either side in the field. Macdougall Hawkes is on the stump in his district for Mr. Low, and Cambridge Livingston, a brother of Miss Caroline Livingston, who married Maxwell Stevenson last week, is a candidate for the Assembly on the Tammany ticket.

***

The Misses Leiter have arrived in England. Their sister, Lady Curzon, is in Bombay, which she reached this week after an uneventful voyage.

***

The season at Dinard has finished. Mrs. Hughes Hallett gave one of the last dinners of the year. Mrs. Platt and the Misses de Gasquet James have gone to Dresden for the Winter. Mrs. Ballard Smith remains at Le Chatelet Dinard until December.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived late yesterday at Garden City, where they have taken rooms at the hotel for a month.

***

Although at first there seemed to be a paucity of débutantes, this dearth seems but a mirage as the season begins to dawn. There will be almost as many as last year. The names of the principal ones have already been given. To the list is to be added Miss Coleman Drayton, who was at several small entertainments last year, and whose father has taken a house to entertain this season; Miss Helen Roosevelt, her cousin, and both granddaughters of Mrs. Astor. Miss Jessie Sloane, the daughter of Mr. Henry Sloane, and Miss Fannie Iselin, the second daughter of Mr. C. Oliver Iselin. Miss Randolph is also another débutante. She is the daughter of the second Mrs. William C. Whitney by a former marriage, and she possesses all the charm of the May girls, who have been such belles. Miss Beatrice Goelet will not make her début.

***

The advent of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate after a long stay abroad will be quite an event, and before Mr. Choate returns he will be the guest at a number of entertainments given in his honor. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Mortons are returning by the same ship. The Count and Countess de Tallyrand-Périgord remain on the other side of the water, and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis will also pass the Winter in London. Henry White, being in charge of the Embassy during Mr. Choate's absence, neither he nor Mrs. White will leave for the south of France, as has been their custom. They have just moved into a new London house and they will remain there for the season.

***

The week in New York has been distinguished for entertainments in the suburbs, horse shows, and golf matches. There will yet be another horse show this month, taking place at the country place of William R. Grace, near Great Neck. Yesterday the Oyster Bay people had their show. It was arranged rapidly, but it was nevertheless a success, and it proved the crowning event of the season on the North Shore.

***

The week closed with dances at Morristown and Ardsley. The week to come has a few suburban weddings, including that of Miss Swords and Mr. Bacon, which will take place on the 16th at Wappingers Falls. The wedding of Chauncey M. Depew and Miss May Palmer is to take place in London, and the date of the ceremony is arranged for a few weeks from now—about Christmas time. Mme. Von Andre returned to London recently after a two months' stay in this country.

***

It is now the era of house parties. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have been among those who have entertained this week. At Tuxedo all the cottages are crowded and the clubhouse is filled. Chatsworth begins its season on the 17th with a very large list at both clubhouse and the cottages attached to it. The Lakewood hotels are all opening within a fortnight, and the new hotel at Garden City has attracted many who want to be in the heart of the Meadowbrook country without taking a house. The Hot Springs of Virginia is also another point toward which many fashionable people turn. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French have opened Baton Lodge and are entertaining there. The Lenox season will not close until after Thanksgiving, although Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are coming to town by Nov. 1. Small family house parties have been entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are to take with them quite a party to the South, and Jekyll's Island season begins in November.

***

As in the Spring, Morristown has become quite the centre of a very gay little colony. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are doing much for it, and Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. John Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Pitney, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud have entertained a great deal. Near Morristown are Mr. and Mrs. W. Alston Flagg and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers. There are constant dinners and small reunions, and the club dinners at the County Club once a week are very merry affairs. The week which has just closed with the Horse Show has been one of the gayest in Morristown.

***

Three hunts a week at Meadow Brook and polo sandwiched between makes a very good Autumn showing. Meadow Brook itself has become elastic. It is stretching literally from shore to shore, and Roslyn and Port Washington have long ago been taken into the fold. The southern extremity at Rockaway still has its own little set. There are to be dances of an informal kind all this Autumn at the Rockaway Hunt, and during last week there was a flower show at Lawrence and polo and golf. The Rands, the Franckes, and the La Montagnes are all at their country houses, and the Autumn has been extremely lively. Further down, at Babylon and Islip, society has busied itself chiefly with dinners and cards, although the wedding of Miss Livingston and Mr. Stevenson, now almost a fortnight ago, was one of the gayest and most picturesque affairs of the Autumn. The Hudson is a bit troubled with stories of burglars, especially in the neighborhood of Riverdale, where live the Delafields, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, the Webbs, and the Randolphs. John Rockefeller, Jr., brought his bride to Tarrytown, and they are spending their honeymoon at the Rockefeller estate. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are at Hyde Park, and Mr. Elliot Shepard is at Scarborough-on-Hudson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will go to Westbury after a short stay in New York, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are to be at the Garden City Hotel. Mrs. Vanderbilt is at present in town with her sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. They have been stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.

***

Mrs. Astor will be in town the first of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson did not come to town to meet their daughter, Mrs. Michael Herbert, who on her arrival went at once to Newport. Mrs. Wilson will probably return to town the last of this week.

***

London has had quite a gay air, since the King and Queen returned there from the Continent, and even the visit to Scotland did not make the old town dull, although people have always said that it was absolutely dead in October. There are many new plays, and people are coming up to town for all kinds of little jollifications. Although a long way off, London is already preparing for the coronation. Many of the peeresses will wear ancestral robes and family heirloom jewels. New carriages are being built, and state coaches and chariots are being done up. It is said that the Duke of Marlborough's coach is quite superb, with deep red coloring and fittings of real silver. It has old Sheffield plate lamps, and is a bright dark blue and white. Mr. Eugene Zimmerman sailed last week for England. He is to visit his daughter, the Duchess of Manchester, at Downs Place, Maidenhead, where Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, is also staying. A very interesting event is daily expected. The Duchess of Marlborough, who was abroad, has returned to England. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, is at Deepdene, where she has taken much interest in cat shows. It is rumored that she will again be married. Slowly the Duke of Marlborough's house is being built. William K. Vanderbilt, who has been detained abroad, is with his daughter at present.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, on hospitality forever bent, are giving house parties at Balmacaen, as is their usual custom. Lady Zavile, who is known in this country as the beautiful Mrs. Helyar, who was such a favorite at Narragansett some years ago, was one of the guests at a recent affair of the kind. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay have been visiting the Earl and Countess of Harrington. Miss Van Wart is busy with a new club for assistants in shops. Lord and Lady Clandeboye and Mr. John Davis, Lady Clandeboye's father, have been at Brighton.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The first Autumn afternoon musicale, followed by a dance in the evening, took place in the Tuxedo Club to-night. The ballroom and dining room were beautifully decorated, and a number of dinners were given at the club. The great number of young people who are in the park made the affair a very successful one, and it is the intention of the club to have a dance every Saturday during the season.

Among those who entertained at the club were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Von Nostrand, D. T. Worden, George R. Gibson, and Mrs. F. H. Benedict. Among others present were Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Candler, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Davies, Mrs. Charles A. Gardiner, G. A. Van Nest, H. E. Pierrepont, Jr., Sumner K. Gerard, Stephen Peabody, G. F. Baker, Jr., Miss Candler, Miss Gibson, Miss Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Biddle, J. F. Talmage, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Loew, E. S. Willard, Miss Sybil Kane, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., the Misses Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, J. Coleman Drayton, Miss Drayton, Richmond Talbot, M. Dwight Collier, A. D. Heney, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, G. L. Ingraham, W. C. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Miss Dinsmore, and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Conkling.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge entertained Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fahnestock, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Collier entertained at their cottage Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Coats, and Mr. and Mrs. F. De P. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting also entertained at their cottage.

T. Suffern Taller has given up his horses and has taken to the automobile.

Mrs. G. Gouverneur Kortright has taken the Alfred Seton cottage.

Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., has rented the Grenville Kane cottage for the season.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George William Douglas have returned from abroad and are occupying their cottage.

The guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson at dinner to-night were Miss Sybil Kane, Miss Natalie Knowlton, Miss Marie Louise Gibson, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Eugene Willard, and Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.

Mrs. Stuart A. Coats gave a large bridge whist party at her cottage this afternoon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 12.—Mrs. William Astor closed Beechwood to-day and went to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunter gave a birthday party to-day in honor of their daughter. All the principal cottagers were present. The guests were entertained in a large carriage house decorated with Autumnal flowers. The horse and stall were also decorated. In the corners were sheaves of wheat, corn, and barley. The floors were covered with cloth to admit of dancing, and a handsome souvenir in honor of the event was given to every juvenile guest. Around the dance hall were fancy fowls, birds, donkeys, and the pony of the young woman in whose honor this original entertainment was given. All were decorated. The principal orchestra of the place was engaged for the occasion.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Mrs. Reginald Norman.

The Rev. Arnold Greene of Princeton, N. J., will preach at the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

G. H. Redmond of New York has arrived at the Robinson cottage.

F. J. Otis, William Cutting, Jr., and Elisha Dyer, Jr., have returned from New York.

S. S. Palmer, a New York banker guest of Henry A. C. Taylor, returned to New York this afternoon.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas Ryan, Miss Margaret Sumnor, and Mrs. Sumnor sailed for Europe on Oct. 2. Miss Sumnor will visit Mrs. Frank Russak.

Miss Henriette Cady is to give a small musical soiree at her apartment, 253 West Forty-second Street, on Thursday evening for Miss Wilson of Baltimore.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Edith Rush Miller, daughter of Benjamin R. Miller of Ridgewood, N. J., to Mr. Murray Ogden Giles of New York.

There is to be a housewarming at the Colonia, in West Thirty-third Street, on Tuesday. Miss Harman-Brown, Mrs. Southgate Chase, Miss Swift, the Misses Moran and Thornton, and Burr McIntosh are interested in the affair.

The managers of the New York Diet Kitchen Association are to have a Christmas sale early in December at the Waldorf. It is the aim of the managers to have this sale meet the requirements of the Christmas shoppers, and a large number of useful and artistic articles will be on sale.

Irby—O'Keefe.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 12.—Col. John S. Irby, a well-known newspaper man, formerly of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Harriett Ryland O'Keefe were married in this city to-day. The bride is a daughter of Dwight Ryland, an ex-Governor of California, and a granddaughter of Gen. Bancroft, the California pioneer, who was also a former Governor of that State.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Antoinette Schedler, daughter of Edward Schedler of 118 East Sixty-second Street, to Richard Dudensing, Jr., son of the late Richard Dudensing. The wedding will take place in January.

Jenny Hunter Alumnae Meeting.

The Jenny Hunter Alumnae Association held its annual meeting yesterday at the Jenny Hunter Free Kindergarten rooms, 219 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The object of the association is twofold: to provide social and business meetings for members and to support a free kindergarten. Visitors are always welcome at the kindergarten.

BLOCKS YALE IMPROVEMENT.

Woman Asks Prohibitive Price on Property, So College Will Wall It In.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—Real estate men are much interested in the outcome of an attempt by Yale College to secure desirable property on Willet Street on the line of improvement necessitated by the erection of the new bi-centennial buildings. The college purchased the surrounding lots this Summer at reasonable prices, but Mrs. Laura Vail, owner of this piece, set a prohibitive price on her property of $30,000, or over three times the assessed valuation.

Yale refused to pay the price asked and has now begun to wall in the house from the college property, with the evident intention of settling the matter that way. The college is upheld in this course in the unique way of dealing with the situation.

DR. G. S. MOTT DEAD.

Nearly Half a Century an Active Presbyterian Minister and Teacher—His Religious Works.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12.—The Rev. Dr. George Scudder Mott, for nearly half a century an active minister in the Presbyterian Church, died this morning at his residence, 4 Winthrop Terrace, East Orange, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. He had been an invalid for two years past. Dr. Mott was born in New York on Nov. 25, 1829. His father, Lawrence Scudder Mott, was one of the founders of Mott Haven, and with Jordan L. Mott established the J. L. Mott Iron Works.

Dr. Mott was graduated from New York University in 1850, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1853. He entered the Presbyterian ministry, and in October of that year he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Rahway. He later served as a pastor in Newton and Flemington, N. J., serving the latter church for many years. He was elected a Director of Lincoln University at Oxford, Penn., in 1872, and a year later was appointed Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the same institution, but this position he declined. He served as a Director of the university for several years. In 1874 Princeton University conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him.

Dr. Mott was particularly interested in the cause of Sabbath observance. He was the President of the New Jersey Sabbath Union for ten years, was one of the founders of the American Sabbath Union, and its Vice President until the death of the President, Elliott F. Shepard, whom he succeeded. He held the Presidency until failing health compelled him to resign. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society for many years, and its Second Vice President for some time. He was also the Commissioner of the State Reformatory at Rahway. For years Dr. Mott had made a study of penology, and had visited reformatory institutions in various parts of the country. Articles written by him appeared in a number of papers devoted to penological matters.

Dr. Mott contributed extensively to the religious press. Three books of his "The Prodigal Son," "The Resurrection of the Dead," and "The Perfect Law," published between 1866 and 1872, had a large sale, and were translated into several languages. A tract entitled "Holding on to Christ," published by the American Tract Society, had a circulation of 250,000 copies, and is still being distributed by missionaries throughout the world.

Dr. Mott leaves a wife and a son, Lawrence S. Mott, and two daughters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Matthew Gault Emery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Matthew Gault Emery, the last Mayor of the City of Washington under the old form of government, died here to-day.

Mr. Emery was born at Pembroke, N. H., Sept. 28, 1818. He received his education there, and when eighteen years old moved to Baltimore, where he apprenticed himself to a stone cutter. In 1840 he secured his first Government contract, which was the cutting of stone in quarry for the Post Office Department Building at Washington.

In 1842 he took up a permanent residence in Washington. In the capital he received many important contracts, one of them being for a part of the stone work on the Capitol and another for the cutting and laying of the cornerstone for its extension. On the Fourth of July, 1848, he laid the cornerstone of the Washington Monument, which he prepared, cut, and squared. When the war between the States began he organized a militia company, of which he was made Captain, on May 16, 1861. He later took charge of the work of caring for the sick and disabled soldiers from New Hampshire at Washington, and gave up his residence at Brightwood for that purpose. He was at one time Treasurer of the New Hampshire Soldiers' Aid Association at Washington.

He was elected Mayor of Washington in 1870, which office he held until the Territorial form of government was adopted by Congress for the District of Columbia and the office of Mayor abolished. In 1872 Mr. Emery sold his business interests to his brother, Samuel, thus fulfilling an intention he announced many years previously of retiring at the lapse of thirty years of business life.

After retiring he gave his attention to private affairs. During his career in Washington Mr. Emery was identified as an incorporator, Director or officer with nearly all of the fire and life insurance companies organized there since 1845, as well as trusts, banks, gas and electric light companies, &c. He was for a number of years President of the Second National Bank.

Mr. Emery was at one time or another President of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, Regent and Vice Chancellor of the American University, and a Trustee of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT I. DALRYMPLE, a well-known citizen of Albany, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Heart disease was the cause.

HENRY PRENTISS, Jr., a well-known resident of Rutherford, N. J., and a member of the Prentiss Tool and Supply Company of this city, died Friday at the residence of his father, Henry Prentiss, in Ruthherford. Mr. Prentiss was prominently identified with church and social affairs.

HENRY J. SCHILE died at his home, 612 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, yesterday morning. Mr. Schile was born in the Black Forest seventy-three years ago and took part in the revolution of 1848 in Germany. When that was suppressed he came to this country, and had lived in this city ever since. Being himself an artist of no mean ability, he became a dealer in pictures and furniture and prospered. His wife, who died five years ago,

Letters from Readers on Various Timely Topics

APPEAL FOR CHRISTIAN ARMENIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of Oct. 9 a letter speaking of missionary work in China and Turkey as a farce undertaking, and saying that the semi-civilized, the barbarian, the savage were not on a plane sufficiently elevated to assimilate this religion, and that each of them had a religion superior (for them) to the Christian religion.

The writer, Mr. F. M. Lehman, concludes: "Let the benighted heathen live in peace and happiness." Mr. A. Constantian may have reason to answer him with regret (in THE TIMES of to-day.) In illustrating the efficacy of missionary effort in Turkey, he may assure Mr. Lehman that "peace and happiness" are not to be found in countries where the light of the Gospel does not shine. The only remedy for heathenism and its accompanying misery (not peace and happiness) is the glorious Gospel of Christ.

I would repeat the words of Mr. Constantian as to missionary work in China, but as to Turkey his arguments are wrong. How many "heathen" have the missionaries of the American Board converted in Turkey? It is a fact that those they have converted were already as good Christians as the preachers themselves. The Armenians in Turkey, as well as the Bulgarians, have their own national church, founded by the Apostles and persecuted through nineteen centuries and defended with the blood of thousands of martyrs. So "the light of the Gospel" has been shining on the Armenian people since the very first century of Christianity.

I know that religious education is necessary in that country, but how to afford such education—in the meaning of that expression according to the interpretation of the present century—is the question. It is a country which has a continual struggle, with the most horrible persecutions and massacres. The simplest primary education is not now tolerated there under the barbaric régime of Turkish rule. The American Board would be the best friend of poor Christian Armenia if it would use its influence to give the children of the country the simplest education, without dividing the national church into two denominations, hostile to each other. Such division causes a controversy worthy of the Middle Ages. Such a division is favorable to the Great Assassin, the Sultan; for in Turkey the standard of a nationality is its religion.

This is the way matters stand in Armenia to-day: The "Catholic Nation" (Roman Catholic Armenians) is under France's protection; the "Protestant Nation" (Congregational Armenians) is protected by America, or the American Board of Foreign Missions; the Armenian Nation (the majority of Armenians, members of the national church,) has no protection.

I call these facts to the generous attention of the American Nation, which spends millions for missionary work in Turkey. It is my opinion that all Americans who have money to spend for a good work will do well to spend it in giving to the Armenians arms with which to defend themselves, to protect themselves in a fight that involves continual massacres. It would be well for this money to be spent to prevent the systematic effort to dissolve a nation more than 3,000 years old, a nation with its own civilization, its progressive character, and its Christian church.

The Armenians are grateful for the noble and unselfish deeds of many missionaries, but they do not want to have their national spirit divided, to lose a great number of their sons for the fight against tyranny. I have facts to warrant my saying that in most of the missionary schools of Armenia the Armenian children are educated to be rather cosmopolitan Christians than Armenian Christians. And this is in spite of the desire of the whole nation to see its children useful in the national cause and national Church.

I am ready to prove my statements with trustworthy documents. One of the latest works bearing on this line I will mention—Mr. H. F. Lynch's "Armenia: Travels and Studies," which may be found in the public libraries and in book stores. In spite of the author's optimism about the American missionaries, he has thought it well to write as follows:

"Their activities are practically confined to the Armenian population professing the Gregorian religion, (i. e., members of the Armenian National Church.) But I understand that the making of proselytes is no special and paramount object of the teaching which they dispense. If perchance these lines should reach an American public, I would venture to entreat the supporters of the mission to emphasize rather than to check this wholesome spirit of abnegation among the devoted men and women who serve their interest so well. The Church is at the present day the only stable institution which the Armenian people possess. No Armenian of education—whether priest or layman—doubts that it is in need of reform. Reform will come from within as a result of the growing enlightenment which the Church herself is engaged in propagating under extraordinary difficulties among her scattered communities. To wean her children from her, while she is still in the stress of a noble purpose, would be to promote that cruel spirit which lurks in all religions when they are assailed in their instincts of maternity from without. Such an endeavor would be at once in a high degree impolitic and alien to the highest principles of Christianity—mutual tolerance, humanity, love. The Armenians are scarcely less Protestant than themselves in their attitude toward the Church of Rome. * * *"

If right and richly patriotic that the Americans are excited over the danger an American woman, Miss Stone. But how great is the difference, in point of view of Christian unity and love and human brotherhood, between one person captured by brigands and 500,000 Christian lives of men, women, and children lost in ever-recurring massacres! Do you let pass such an insult against Christianity and civilization? Read the French bi-weekly paper, Pro-Armenia, published in Paris, and you can find the latest news of every-day massacres.

Christian Armenia cries for help. The people do not need bread; they are strong enough to earn that. They do not need "the light of the Gospel"; they have it already—they keep it, and they die for it every day. They do need arms to defend themselves against the destructive power of the Satan of civilization, the Turkish tyranny. M. V. PAPAZIANTZ.

An Armenian Priest.

New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD AND TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a curious situation, that which Croker has devised to the discomfiture of Shepard, and a yet more remarkable complication which McLaughlin has invented for the embarrassment of Tammany Hall. It is even ludicrous. We are reminded of a funny minstrel sketch in the old Cal Wagner days. An Irishman and an Ethiopian used to appear nightly before the footlights, each attached to the other by a ligature, in the astonishing character of the Siamese twins. The incongruity of the physical connection in this instance was scarcely more conspicuous than is the present political connection between Shepard and Croker.

As THE TIMES has indicated, one must inevitably destroy the other; either Shepard or Croker must infallibly perish. It would seem from any point of view that Shepard has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. When Shepard and Croker ostensibly unite, the damage to Shepard from affiliation can never be offset by any compensating advantages to Croker. As for the New York public, it may thereby be amused; it can never be placated. The bagging of Shepard by Croker is a saving device for himself. He is also put up as a shield to ward off from Tammany Hall the impending destruction.

The attempt of Croker to hide behind Shepard recalls the hunted ostrich vainly thrusting his head in the sand. As for Tammany itself, it is a case of the pirates and the captive Bishop all over again. In the extremity of shipwreck the panic-stricken crew forced the good man to go through the ceremonials of the mass for their especial benefit. They did not, of course, take the Bishop seriously themselves, but they hoped that the Lord might do so. By this cunning device they thought to achieve thereby a modicum at least of the desired absolution.

The Brooklyn reformer's attitude at this crisis in our municipal politics is as absurd and grotesque as any which his bitterest enemy could possibly devise. Not unlike the man who was notoriously regular in his irregularities, Shepard has now the reputation of being the most consistent citizen alive in his political inconsistencies. In his itch for public office he has brought the name of reform within the pale of suspicion at least. We have been accustomed to look for reform within the ranks of reformers, and nowhere else. Ministers of the Gospel seek for converts among the irreligious denizens of the slums, without the necessity of becoming one of them in their raids upon person or property.

The corner-stone of our American system of government is the fact that in every organized community the good people outnumber the bad. That the latter are permitted to pursue their evil course for a period does not disprove this fact; it merely obscures it. Ordinary villainy may be endured; it is never condoned. Extraordinary infractions of the criminal law are punished by the courts. Extraordinary political turpitude can only be punished by the people themselves. By people we mean the good people only. We do not believe that one political desperado will ever seek the punishment of another except from motives of revenge.

During the past three years the moral sense of the community has been outraged by protected vice. The commercial interests have been gravely threatened, and property values put in extreme jeopardy by wilful waste and robbery. The sanctity of the home has been invaded by the brazen agents of a moral leprosy, and the security of the person impaired by a police who are in sympathy with footpads and other criminals. By these atrocities of civic mismanagement our citizens are finally roused from their wonted lethargy. An indignant public sentiment animates all residents of respectability; for once all party lines have been completely obliterated, all factional claims cheerfully relinquished, all personal ambitions ruthlessly stifled. And at this criticial juncture, when Tammany is at its worst estate, we behold the amazing spectacle of Edward M. Shepard waving aloft the polluted flag of these political Mussel-men. E. D.

Brooklyn, Oct. 12, 1901.

ASPECTS OF SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An ounce of misunderstanding makes more misery than a ton of malevolence. I am well aware that the epigram habit is an unfortunate one; but the idea having occurred to me, I thumped it out on the typewriter almost mechanically, as a sort of "boiled down" commentary upon a letter printed by you on Oct. 10, entitled "Socialist Policy Defined."

Agreeing fully with the position taken by your correspondent, it is impossible for me to fail to see how utterly inadequate to express the real truth of the economic system of the future (and probably the very near future) for which the word "Socialism" stands, his article has been. Most unfortunately he has employed a word to indicate the guiding spirit of a new and better civilization, of all words perhaps the most misleading, even most repellant to the ordinary citizen. I mean the word "Government" as applied to the conduct of affairs. To speak of "Government officials" is to conjure up at once the spectre of a "well-graded corps" of office holders, big with the insolence of office, separate and apart from the common people. The average man revolts at the idea of a supremacy thus indicated. He desires, not more government and stronger government, but rather fewer laws, and more equitable, and these better and more promptly enforced. He sees (or thinks he sees) a growing host in livery, charged with an authority over his movements and his possessions, which must become, he is sure, in the end subversive of all liberty. He has had perhaps some unfortunate experience with a saucy clerk in the Post Office, been mistreated by a constable in a rural or by a policeman in an urban locality, and his gorge rises instantly at the idea of being environed by similar petty tyrannies.

Intuitively this man's notion of "Socialism" is colored by these reflections. He knows that now the employes of express companies are none too civil or accommodating; what would not their manners and service become were they clothed with governmental authority? For insolence and inefficiency he has now that opportunity for redress offered at the company's office, and an appeal to some personal and approachable manager. But how (he asks himself) would it be under the "red tape" of the State or the Nation? Under the present competitive system, grinding as the conditions often are, he can at least reckon upon the self-interest of a corporation or an individual. With "Government" in control the self-interest would be at a minimum, and quite remote and intangible.

The phrase (used by your correspondent) "The Government ownership and exploitation of all capital" is enough of itself to mislead any man of customary modes of thought who, above all things, desires, not license, but untrammeled liberty of action.

Then, too, another ghost obtrudes its hideous form; this simple, sedate, conservative citizen, who, with many like him, constitutes the majority whence come all laws and all changes of law, perceiving, as he must, the pernicious effect of politics of subserviency in officials in municipalities, in State, and in the Nation, is naturally totally averse to having an additional army of public servants, whose votes and influence would, he cannot but believe, be at the behest of high officials to retain them (and themselves) in office, perhaps perpetually. This citizen may have considerable confidence in an abstract "civil service," to be gradually organized on a permanent basis of merit and good conduct. Such methods of administration of public affairs commend themselves to his judgment as against the fluctuating inefficiency of "rotation in office." But he draws the line sharply between what he deems the rightful prerogatives of "Government" and those which Socialism seems inclined to foist upon the people.

The average man is, we must remember, no profound student of sociology. But he has that faculty with which philosophy must reckon as its chief factor—what is vulgarly known as "horse sense." Permit me, then, (for we all ought to do our little part,) to briefly show what the conditions of Government now are, developed from what they were originally, and to point out the direction which the onward march of civilization must necessarily take. At first, ages ago, the functions of Government were simply a rude and tyrannical exercise of irresponsible power. Gradually the rudeness and the tyranny gave way to a certain responsibility; abstract law slowly replaced personal despotism. Magna Charta, bills of rights, constitutions, limited monarchies, thrones surrounded by republican institutions, and now democracies, such have been the steps up the stairway of political freedom. Abstractly speaking, through all these varying phases of public control, even to the present day, the one aim and object of Government has been the preservation of order. If wars have come, the reason (though it may have been the personal ambition of Princes) has been put plausibly to the people that thus a more enduring peace could be secured.

In the course of time, however, and more and more within comparatively recent years things alien to this purpose of the conservation of order have been grafted into the governmental growth. Let us take our National authority as an example. The houses of Congress, the judicial machinery, the Executive; these three ostensibly devoted to this and no other object. In the administration of the Federal Government the State Department negotiates for peace; the Treasury Department seeks to utilize trade; the Department of Justice supplies the erudition to guide its enjoyment, and the Departments of War and of the Navy (if necessary) to enforce it.

But we have other departments whose functions have little or no immediate bearing upon either foreign peace or domestic order. The Department of Agriculture, Patent Office, Labor Bureau—this, that, and the other excrescence, but, mere pronounced, as illustrating the new progression than any other, is the Department of the Post Office.

In the Post Office we find a function of pure "business"—a certain sort of transportation, filched from the people, and by stringent laws from all competition, but to which, because of manifest and great utility, the people give cheerful and unqualified approval. There is no occasion for alarm at the aspect of Socialism here, for in this familiar face none recognizes the demon that, coming in another mask, they so much dread. And yet the Post Office is purely socialistic. Many other examples readily occur, some as beneficent as this, some less so. The control of the State canals is one; the Croton water supply is another, of which we are all cognizant. Need you fear "Socialism," now that you find how friendly, how useful, and how practical some, at least, of its endeavors have been and are?

Forty years ago, radiating from the city—then a village—of Newburg, were at least four highways, owned, controlled, and maintained by corporations or individuals, and utilized for personal profit by the collection of tolls. It was not only in Orange County, but quite universal throughout the country, that such were established, corduroy roads, plank roads, stone roads; all constructed by private capital—because of a demand—and maintained as long as public utility was served by them. In the course of time, however, with the growth of the country, the exactions and trouble of toll paying came to be considered an oppressive burden. There was no "revolution," but instead discussion, (of the calm character that I am endeavoring to aid,) because of which, and of the sense of justice latent in all human relations, it was ultimately resolved that the toll roads must go. And they did go, till now on the "Shore Road" and the "North Plank" Road and the "South Plank" Road the farmer drives his team unvexed to the wharves of Hudson's River.

But the stockholders in those corporations did not suffer; no edict of confiscation went forth against them. The public bought the roads and paid for them, and so made them—as all public utilities ought to be—"thenceforward and forever free."

The principle which has proved so beneficent in one public utility must, in the end, inevitably be applied to all. We need not claim to be seers or prophets, but in history, as in astromony, points on the orbit of the past determine the path of the future. Whatever the shape the new civilization may take we may be sure that the obstacles are numerous and strong. They are not to be overcome by any amount of theorizing, nor speedily, as the Socialist Party desires. They must be got past as John Halifax got past the quickset hedge; it was too high to leap over; it was too long to go round; it was too stout and too thorny to break through. So he set himself the task of breaking twigs and thorns, one by one. WILLIAM J. ROE.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1901.

THE OPTICIAN'S DEFENSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the unsupported statements of a few prejudiced medical eye specialists (oculists) there has been built up a feeling of fear against an honorable and useful body of men, viz., opticians who examine eyes for glasses. This feeling is wrong because based on erroneous ideas; accepted without proof, and is unfair both to opticians and the public.

Eyes are examined for glasses by methods based on well-fixed principles in optics, which are purely mathematical, mechanical, and have nothing to do with the science of medicine. Eyes are either in or out of focus. If out of focus lenses are so "fitted" as to bring rays of light in focus on the retina; the percipient part of the eye. Glasses simply act as mechanical agents in refracting light before it enters the eyes and in assisting the eyes to focus correctly and easily, thus maintaining without effort or strain their function.

No one can do more than this by means of glasses, whether oculist or optician. The final judge of the fitness of the glasses is the person wearing them.

Now, of late years a number of opticians have, by special study and practice, acquired the art of examining the eyes for glasses, and are doing this work satisfactorily, and incidentally saving their clients time and money. These opticians, in common with the oculists, are using the approved modern methods for ascertaining the focus, and also for detecting those diseased conditions of the eyes that require medical treatment.

In addition to special study and general fitness, opticians have been working and organizing into societies until there are now, in effective running order, optical societies in nineteen States, besides a National association, and a number of local societies, one of the latter meeting every month at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York City.

In view of the unblemished character and standing of the opticians composing these societies, it is time to give the opticians' side of the question a fair hearing, and not base a prejudiced view on the unsupported statements of a few selfish, narrow-minded oculists.

In Minnesota a new optical law specially licenses opticians to examine eyes, after passing a State Board of Opticians. This is only common sense and will extend to other States, I hope. Prejudice and abuse cannot drive out of business men who are useful and pursuing a legal and honorable calling, and the refracting optician exists and increases because there is a need for his inexpensive services, and because he has fitted himself specially for his work and understands examining eyes for glasses and the detection of eye diseases.

LOUIS B. HILBORN.

Member A. A. O., N. Y. C. O. S.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 12, 1901.

NEED OF MEN IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, published this morning, gives "warning to Congress, for the third year in succession, of the absolutely imperative need of the navy for more officers and men." There is no question that the number of vessels are increasing all the time, and the duties at the naval stations are also increasing in consequence thereof, hence the need for a larger personnel.

When attention was called to Congress two years ago that there were more officers needed it tempted a partial remedy by amending the Revised Statutes so as to provide that "during a period of twelve years from the passage of this act any navy officer now on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore," &c. Following this becoming a law, it is said that a large number of officers on the retired list who believe themselves capable of performing duty of some nature, i. e., not wholly incapacitated for duty that the navy requires, made application for details, but only a very few—and these only of the line, pay, medical, and warrant officers' corps, have been accepted. Of course, those who had applied to be tried were disappointed.

Would it not be a good thing to order more or the retired officers to duty to test their physical capacity? Then Congress would learn whether a mistake had been made or not. NAVY.

New York, Oct. 12, 1901.

The Degrees of Intoxication.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Possibly Dewey J. of Boston would thank THE TIMES for calling his attention to the following lines, handed down to us, I believe, from the good old days when boozing was in flower and valorous "three-bottle men" occupied the centre of the stage:

Not drunk is he who from the floor
Can rise again and drink once more,
But drunk is he who prostrate lies
And cannot either drink or rise.

W. WINGATE CARVER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 12, 1901.

THE TIMES'S ANNIVERSARY.

Readers Still Sending in Their Kind Words of Congratulation.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES still send in their congratulations for the Jubilee Number, issued on Sept. 25, in celebration of the paper's fiftieth anniversary. Some of these letters of commendation contain the following extracts:

Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER—It gives me great pleasure to see your semi-centennial edition. I was a little boy, visiting in New York, in September, '51, and I remember, as though it was yesterday, seeing the great posters stuck up, "NEW YORK TIMES will be published to-morrow, 1 cent."

LOUISE LLOYD—Allow a New York chorus girl to add her congratulations to the many. How often have I, on the morning after a first night, anxiously scanned THE TIMES to see what it had to say, and then to judge by its invariably just criticism whether we would, from then on, draw our weekly salaries or be resigned to the horrible fate of another month's rehearsal—to try again. No one not in theatrical life appreciates the enormity of not so much the first night, as the verdict of the morning papers. My father was for years a contributor to THE TIMES. I could not improve on his selection of a paper, now that I am my own judge. I think THE TIMES cannot be excelled. "Long live THE TIMES."

I. S. SCOFIELD of Johnstown—I fear it may now seem rather late, but I cannot, in justice, withhold the expression of my gratitude at the undoubted success of my old favorite, THE NEW YORK TIMES, so elegantly displayed by your pretty Jubilee Number of the paper, 1851-1901. As a correspondent of THE TIMES in those days, and a frequent contributor almost from its inception, it was my good fortune to become well acquainted with its founder, Henry J. Raymond, whose manly ways and eminent abilities were always actuated by reason and prudence that never left him.

From an Early Subscriber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel it my duty as well as pleasure to congratulate you on your Jubilee number of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It has been particularly interesting to myself, as when a lad I had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Henry J. Raymond. He was a guest at my father's home in Vermont for a few weeks, I think in the Summer of 1847 or '48, when he was on the staff of The Courier and Enquirer.

I was in San Francisco in 1851 when I received the first number of the California NEW YORK TIMES edition. In the January following I was in New York, and subscribed for THE DAILY TIMES. Since then I have been a yearly subscriber.

The excellence of THE TIMES in "all that's fit to print," its very able editorials, its clean and high standards in all newspaper work, are most elevating and instructive to your many readers. Feeling that you will retain this high standard, I most sincerely wish you continued prosperity. I. S. BOSTWICK.

St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 11, 1901.

PAN-AMERICAN AWARDS.

Medals for Architecture Distributed by Fine Arts Jury—Special Diploma for Saint Gaudens.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—At the Fine Arts Exhibition of the Pan-American Exposition yesterday, the report of the jury of awards for architecture was given out as follows:

"It greatly regrets that it is prevented from expressing its judgment concerning the work of the eminent architects who have designed the buildings of the exposition, because certain of them have been unwilling to have their buildings placed in competition as part of the architectural exhibit. The space for architectural exhibits being limited, these architects voluntarily and generously agreed to take no part in the exhibition of photographs of works already constructed elsewhere, considering that the quality of their work would be sufficiently represented in the buildings upon the exposition grounds, and the withdrawal of these from competition has made it impossible for this jury to indicate adequately their opinion of the skillfulness and artistic merit of any of their works.

"The jury feels itself at liberty, however, to express its high appreciation of the architectural value of the exposition buildings, and of the scheme of arrangement as a whole, and to say that had the work of these architects been placed in competition it would have been their pleasure to recommend that awards be given to all of them, and that several of them be specially honored by very high expressions of approval.

"The photographic exhibit of existing buildings, to which this jury has been compelled to limit their consideration, seems to them to warrant the following medals and mentions, which they hereby recommend to be awarded:

GOLD MEDALS.

McKim, Mead & White, Cope & Stewardson, Ernest Flagg, | Ferry & Clas, F. Miles Day & Bro., Wilson Eyre, Jr.

SILVER MEDALS.

Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. | Hunt & Hunt,

BRONZE MEDALS.

Boring & Tilton, | A. W. Longfellow, Jr.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Little & Browne, Elsner & Anderson, | T. Henry Randall, Edwin L. Lewis, Jr.

"This jury begs also to join with the other juries of artists in commendation of the color decoration of the buildings and of the illumination of the buildings and grounds; and it further desires to record its concurrence with the other artists upon the general jury in the award of the special diploma and medal of honor to Mr. Augustus Saint Gaudens."

The report is signed by William R. Ware, Henry Rutgers Marshall, and Cass Gilbert.

VENEZUELAN SOLDIERS SICK.

Have Little Food and Can Find Little to Seize—Angry Indians Mutilate Prisoners.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curaçoa, Oct. 12.—Advices received here to-day from Maracaibo, under date of Oct. 10, say the Venezuelan troops are intrenched at various points on the Peninsula. A majority of them are in the vicinity of Maracaibo. The conditions at the front are indescribably confused. The Venezuelan soldiers are ravaging as if in an enemy's country. Being practically without commissariat, they are compelled to live on the country and take possession of everything in sight.

The country is also rapidly becoming deserted, resulting in a lack of food supplies of any kind, and a consequent increase of hunger, distress, and suffering among the soldiers, who have no shelter. Sickness is spreading rapidly among them and they have no medical attendance or medicines.

The Guajira Indians are becoming more incensed against the Venezuelans on account of the outrages committed by the latter, and have shockingly mutilated over a score of Venezuelans who have fallen into their hands. The advices from Maracaibo conclude with saying that fighting there seems improbable.

Porto Rican Merchants Coming Here.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 12.—Fifteen representative merchants of this city and a delegation of Porto Ricans and Americans selected from various parts of the island will sail for the United States next Tuesday. They will be guests of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Starting from New York they will make a tour of the most important cities east of St. Louis under the auspices of Major G. W. Fishback, the Porto Rican Commissioner to the Buffalo Exposition. The local Chamber of Commerce named the delegates and the Governor appointed them.

KLAYER'S PETITION DENIED.

Court Refuses to Order License of Aetna Insurance Company Revoked.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—In the Supreme Court to-day the motion of H. H. Klayer to file a petition for mandamus to compel Henry Yates, State Superintendent of Insurance, to revoke the license of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was denied.

The Court held that a private citizen has not the right of mandamus to compel performance of such duty, it being a matter affecting the people, and said action should have been brought through the Attorney General. Klayer made serious charges against Suprintendent Yates, alleging he was conspiring with the Aetna and Col. Van Cleave to defraud the State out of lawful taxes due from the company, and that he was conniving at violations of law. Klayer was formerly an agent of the Aetna Insurance Company.

EDWARD MARTENS INCOMPETENT.

A Trustee of His Estate Will Now Be Appointed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Commissioner Herbert D. Lent of Tuckahoe and a Sheriff's jury this morning considered the mental condition of Edward Martens of Mount Vernon. Dr. Charles E. Phillips of New York testified to having attended the young man last April, when he was seriously sick, and that his mind had become so affected that he was incompetent now to control his affairs.

It was shown that he has a life interest in $100,000 left him by his father, which nets him about $3,600 a year. He also has two life insurance policies worth $20,000. He has no real estate or personal property. He has a wife, Adelaide Martens, who was the petitioner in this inquiry. They have no children. A trustee of his estate will now be appointed to take charge of his property. His father, when he died some years ago, was worth about $500,000.

EX-JUDGE OLCOTT'S FEE.

Obtains Judgment for $10,805 for Prosecuting Capt. Herlihy.

W. M. K. Olcott, ex-City Court Justice and District Attorney, obtained judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday against the City of New York for $10,805 for services rendered by him in prosecuting the charges made against Police Capt. J. D. Herlihy at the instance of Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Paddock for permitting disorderly houses to exist in the "Red Light" district.

Mr. Olcott claimed that his services were worth $20,000, and sent in a bill for that amount, but Controller Coler refused to pay it, and he brought suit to recover his fees. Corporation Counsel Whalen subsequently offered to confess judgment for $10,000, together with sums due for expenses, costs, and interest, and Judge Olcott accepted the offer.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

An English Observer Had Amusing Experiences Here, but Nevertheless Formed Favorable Opinions.

From The London Times's Special Correspondent Lately in America.

As I put my foot on the quay and landed in America, from the Celtic I was accosted by an intelligent-looking young man, who raised his hat and said, "Mr. —, I should be very glad to have your views on America." With becoming modesty I explained that I should require at least twenty-four hours' residence before coming to a definitive opinion on the whole subject of his question. "But at least," he said, "you must have been shocked by the news of the attempt upon our President." I replied that I was naturally very much shocked at the outrage. The next morning in a leading journal of New York I read, in characters of a size which you will not allow me to reproduce, first my own name, then "His first words on land," then "His inexpressible horror at outrage on President"; and then followed about a third of a column in which on the whole I was generously treated, for if it said much that I had not said it said nothing with which I disagreed. On another occasion I was "bagged" by an interviewer so dextrously that I think it should be recorded to his credit. He was an innocent and retiring young man; by a card he "extended the courtesies of the New York —, and begged the honor of an interview." I explained firmly but courteously that I had nothing to say and could answer no questions. He said he was sorry, as that prevented him from asking the single question he had intended to ask. I reflected that one question which I was not bound to answer could do no harm, and my curiosity prompted me to ask him what it was. "I had intended," he said, "to ask you whether you considered that the assassination of President McKinley was due to the toleration afforded to Anarchists by England." The supposition was so preposterous that I blurted out an indignant disclaimer before I realized that I had been caught out. I have no doubt that a startling account of the interview appeared the next day, and my only consolation is my firm conviction that that ingenuous youth would have produced it even if I had said nothing, for the interviewer has often no hesitation in telling you with a frankness that has an almost irresistible charm that the interview has to be printed whether you contribute to it or not.

When it became known that at Buffalo I had been received by Mr. Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet, the chase became fast and furious. I was assured more than once that I could secure a "nice little sum," either by reporting what they had said to me, or, if I felt any delicacy in the matter, by saying "anything interesting that would occur to you as probable." I venture to think that those last words, "anything interesting that would occur to you as probable," furnish a key to a right understanding of the American press.

The English journalist, whatever he may do, professes to be seeking after facts—the drier and duller those facts the more likely he is to get a reputation for depth and accuracy. He knows that if his statements prove incorrect he will be contradicted, and he knows that his editor does not like a contradiction of what appears in his columns. He has, moreover, a healthy fear of the law of libel, which tends to curb even exaggeration. As a result his imaginative powers are allowed no play; they get blunted for want of use, and perhaps this is why the English journalist is regarded as something of a bore, who requires facts, and who is not to be put off with vague generalities.

His American brother lives in an entirely different atmosphere, and is therefore an entirely different product. He is not required to concern himself overmuch with facts—at most they are pegs on which to hang a general conversation. He just sustains and directs the conversation, but indulges in no Socratic cross-examination. He will accept any reason you give him, or can invent it for you if you have not got one. If you have no ideas he has plenty, and he puts them into your mouth with no foolish reservation of copyright. If he makes your talk nonsense it is generally interesting nonsense, for with much practice he gets to know what he thinks you ought to say even if you do not say it. His object and his editor's object is to make his paper interesting. "We publish a daily paper and not a daily encyclopaedia, Sir," said one of them. The American journalist has to supply copy, and the three requisites, as quoted to me by a very intelligent reporter, are (1) that it shall be good reading; (2) that it shall be connected with some individual or event of note; (3) that it shall be probable. Within those limits the field is all his own. The way of a man with a man becomes prominent; he must be made to speak. He is dull and sententious; he must be made interesting. He knows or will say nothing on the subject upon which he is questioned; he must be made to express strongly what would probably be his view if he had any. The next day the man interviewed may wish to deny all he has been made to say. Nothing is easier; the same or another reporter of the same or another paper is at his disposal. He wants perhaps merely to deny the previous interview; he would be a poor journalist who confined himself to that. He is made to express opinions diametrically opposed to those he expressed yesterday; the same paper will publish the two, will make no attempt to reconcile them, no apology, and the public may choose between the two versions, whichever it thinks the more probable. As a matter of fact the public reads both, is amused by both, and attaches no value to either.

In America the press is distinctly a commercial enterprise. It is printed to sell, and success is measured by its sales and its sales alone. A very much larger number buy newspapers than in England. The interest of the masses in politics (State, Federal, and Imperial) is much larger. The intelligence of the masses is much higher, and they are much more apt to form their own opinions from facts given to them than, as in England, to take them ready-made from their papers. As a result the news portion of the paper is a far more important feature than the editorial. The "news editor," as he is called, is really far more important than the political editor or leader writer. It is the news editor who has to make the paper readable to the masses who buy, while the editor is merely a sort of Greek chorus. Formerly the news editor was expected to collect and publish such items of so-called news as told on the side which the political editor supported. Anything inconvenient to those views was suppressed, (as it is today in most of the French press,) but with the importance of the news editor has grown, the necessity of giving both sides of a question has been recognized as an act of policy if not of justice, and the news editor has come to be independent of the political views of his editor. That is a distinct advance, but the result has been that the editor, who in England is responsible for the whole paper, who gives to it its tone and character, who is the guardian of its consistency and reputation, exercises in America much control over the news portion of the paper. If his own reporter is declared a liar he prints the declaration without comment, and considers that he has proved the impartiality of his journal. The individual character of a paper, as we understand it in England, is hardly known in America; for, though many papers have their very strongly marked characteristics, they apply to the editorial portion of the paper only, and the most sober, temperate, and statesmanlike leading articles appear side by side with the wildest, most sensational, and contradictory news.

But that the American press is improving and is bound to improve cannot, I think, be doubted by any one who has come in contact, as I have done, with the men who make it. However much one may differ from their standpoint or deprecate their methods, it is impossible to deny their quick intelligence and breadth of view or the thorough earnestness and uprightness of purpose by which the conductors of the press are actuated; while in that which makes a press great—in independence and incorruptibility, financial, political, or social—the American can compare on equal terms with the English press.

Hitherto I have been speaking only of the better class of the New York press; there is another class of which it is difficult to write in language which you would admit in your columns. It is that yellow press, the apostle of which boasts openly, and I believe with truth, that it enjoys the largest number of readers. A faithful description of it would hardly be believed in England; it is, I am glad to hope, becoming discredited in America. The yellow journalist would appear to combine the qualities of the area sneak, the blackmailer, and the chucker-out. The best epitaph upon him may perhaps be quoted from Macaulay on Barère: "Whatsoever things are false, whatsoever things are dishonest, whatsoever things are unjust, whatsoever things are impure, whatsoever things are hateful, whatsoever things are of evil report, if there be any vice, and if there by any infamy, all these things are blended" in yellow journalism.

MRS. OAKES MAKES ANSWER.

Her Husband Wants $15,000 Worth of Personal Property Which She Says Is Her Own.

A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Adeline Estelle Sullivan Oakes, who is the defendant in an action for an absolute divorce begun by Francis J. Oakes, the President of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, yesterday served her answer on her husband in another suit against her in which he is the plaintiff, and in which he seeks to recover certain property valued at $15,000, which his wife with refusing to return to him.

Oakes, in his complaint, drawn by Evarts, Van Cott & Erskine, says Mrs. Oakes stored the goods and chattels in the warehouse of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, and wrongfully caused the receipts to be issued in her name. Oakes demanded the goods on June 14 last, but Mrs. Oakes denied that he had any right to them, and the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company would not give them up without Mrs. Oakes's consent or an order from the court. Oakes wants himself declared the owner of the property and asks that the safe deposit company be directed to give him up the goods on his paying the charges due the corporation.

Mrs. Oakes in her answer declares she is the owner of all the articles claimed by her husband, with some of which she was presented by him, and others of which she purchased with her own money.

Mrs. Oakes was awarded $25 a week alimony recently pending the result of her husband's divorce suit. Oakes applied to Justice O'Gorman to be permitted to give a bond for the payment of the alimony pending an appeal taken by him to the Appellate Division. Mrs. Oakes's counsel, in opposing the motion, said if Oakes's application were acceded to, Mrs. Oakes would have to wait for alimony until the ruling of the Appellate Division was made, and that she could not live in the meantime on her husband's bond. Justice O'Gorman denied Oakes's motion.

SHOT HIS WIFE IN THE HEAD.

Wounded Woman's Husband Says the Affair Was an Accident.

Mrs. Annie Schoffel, twenty-eight years old, who lives at 238 Second Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening in a serious condition, the result of being shot—accidentally, it is claimed—in the right temple. The woman's husband, Reuben, twenty-five years old, a coppersmith, is a prisoner in the Union Market Station charged with attempted homicide, and a boarder, Benjamin Kronbaith, an Austrian, is being detained as a witness.

According to Schoffel, he returned home from work yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, three hours earlier than usual. He found Kronbaith unpacking a trunk. Among the articles lying on the floor was a revolver. Schoffel picked the weapon up and was showing it to his wife, he said, when it was discharged and the bullet struck her.

Patrolmen Neily and Moriarity, who were summoned, arrested Schoffel and sent his wife to the hospital in an ambulance. Kronbaith, who does not speak English, has as yet made no statement.

POISONED TOMATOES EATEN.

Brothers Who Partook of Them Narrowly Escape Death.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Francis Kerr of Annandale and his brother, John Kerr, came near losing their lives as a result of eating tomatoes that had been sprinkled with poison to keep bugs from devouring the vines. Francis was taken suddenly ill at the Central Railroad station and became unconscious. The other brother was similarly affected, and at the same time. Both young men remained unconscious for several hours.

Other members of the family who had eaten less heartily of the tomatoes were not affected by the poison.

Bank President Charged with Fraud.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 12.—William K. Lacey of Niles, the President of the defunct First National Bank of Niles, was arrested on a warrant issued under an indictment by the Federal Grand Jury. He was brought here this afternoon and arraigned in the United States District Court. The indictment contains two counts, charging "aiding and abetting in the making of false entries in the books of the bank," and making false reports to the Controller of the Currency. Lacey furnished bail in the sum of $10,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. R. Drexel, Newport; Dr. M. Kirkwood, Musselburgh, Scotland; Arthur Brabazon, M. P., London; F. W. Rutter, Liverpool; Samuel N. Griffith, London.

HOLLAND—Watson Blair, Chicago; John St. Maur, London; Lincoln W. Bates, Chicago; A. J. Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia; C. B. Smith, Cape Town, South Africa; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass.; J. G. Whytlaw, Glasgow; John Aldcraft, London; Robert W. Allan, London.

CAMBRIDGE—I. W. Woodfield, Winchfield, England; Truman Monroe Dodson, Bethlehem, Penn.; Eads Poitevent, New Orleans.

MURRAY HILL—B. R. Bishop, Boston; S. Bowman Wheeler, Philadelphia.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—Michael Davitt, Ireland.

VICTORIA—Peter Gill, Boston; William J. Jordan, Pittsburg; E. W. Bourne, Birmingham, England.

HOFFMAN—E. E. Shafford, United States Navy; Luis Paiel, Caracas, Venezuela; David Jenner, Milwaukee; James Potter, Philadelphia; A. M. Proctor, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Robert Bruce Smyth, Dublin; Thomas Gallagher, Belf

KIDNAPPERS NAME PLACE FOR DEPOSIT

Miss Stone's Ransom Must Be Paid in Bulgaria.

Bulgarian Government, on the Other Hand, Says Brigands Have Never Left Turkish Soil.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—According to reports received here from Sofia, the captors of Miss Stone demand that the ransom shall be deposited at Samokoff, Bulgaria.

A Bulgarian cattle drover who was an eye-witness of the kidnapping, has been arrested upon suspicion of complicity in the outrage, at the instance of the United States Consul.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 12.—An official communication which has just been issued here indignantly protests against the assertion that the Bulgarian Government has been conspiring with the Macedonian Committee in regard to the abduction of Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary. The note points out that, while nothing is positively known of the composition of the brigand band, it was undoubtedly formed in Turkey.

Miss Stone was captured near Mehomia, a short distance from a Turkish post, and her captors were seen, Oct. 9, in the hills between the Turkish villages of Eleschnitza and Jakorunda. All these facts tend to show that she has never left Turkish territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—Since the brigands who abducted Miss Stone were located on the mountain of Gultepe, (on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, near Dubnitza,) the approach of the troops induced them to change their retreat. They are now hiding on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, ready to cross to either side, as circumstances demand.

The decision to suspend the movements of the troops was partially due to the difficulties of operating in the mountainous country, and partly owing to fear that a further advance might endanger the life of Miss Stone, hence the American desire to try to negotiate for the payment of a ransom. It is hoped this will result in the release of Miss Stone in a few days.

The officials of the United States Legation are much gratified at the Russian action in the matter. The Russian Ambassador, I. A. Zinovieff, is supporting the American demands and the steps taken by the Secretary of the United States Legation, Spencer Eddy, in every way possible.

The situation in the case of Miss Stone to-night is that Missionaries Baird and Haskell are still trying to get in touch with the brigands in order to agree on the amount of the ransom. It is scarcely likely that this agreement will be reached for some days. So soon as word comes from the missionaries that the amount of the ransom has been determined upon a member of the United States Legation will start for the place named with the money.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Kidder, Peabody & Co., who are handling the funds for Miss Stone's ransom, said to-day that they would be unable to make public anything concerning the amount of money in their hands in spite of the new appeal for contributions made last night, owing to an understanding with the United States Government.

In speaking of the ransom to-day the Rev. Judson Smith said: "In my judgment, the only safe way to act is to have all the money demanded by the brigands as a ransom on hand in Turkey at the earliest practicable moment."

SHORT EPISCOPAL SESSION.

Bishops and Deputies Adopt Reports on Christian Education and Marginal Readings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The House of Bishops of the triennial Episcopal Convention adopted the report of the Conference Committee on marginal readings, recommending that all readings in the report of the joint commission taken from the new English version, the new American version, and the marginal readings of the King James version be authorized; also that the commission be permitted to substitute for readings in its report not taken from one or the other of these sources, other readings taken from those sources, which shall be hereby authorized.

The Bishops this morning voted in favor of the appointment of a joint committee, to consist of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three laymen, to consider the subject of prohibited degrees of marriage. On the part of the House of Bishops, the Bishops of South Dakota, Delaware, and Iowa were appointed as members of this committee.

The Bishops of Montana, Central Pennsylvania, Lexington, Washington, and the coadjutor Bishop of Virginia were appointed to act with a similar number of Presbyters and laymen on a committee to nominate a Board of Managers for the Board of Missions.

It was agreed to amend the former rules, now a part of the constitution, which provides that a Bishop retired by reason of advanced age or bodily infirmity arising therefrom, shall be entitled to an honorary seat in the House of Bishops, by striking out the words "arising therefrom"; that Bishops incapacitated by other causes than age might not be barred.

The Bishops, on adjournment, proceeded to the House of Deputies to sit with that body in hearing the report of the joint committee on Christian education. This report was adopted. The next session of the House of Bishops will be held on Monday.

An hour and a half of the morning session was consumed by the House of Deputies in discussion and action on rules of order and various routine matters. The nominations of missionary Bishop were formally received from the upper house, and were made the order of the day on Monday at 3 P. M., when the house will sit with closed doors.

The Conference Committee on Marginal Readings made its report recommending that all readings in the report of the joint commission taken from the new English version, the new American version, and the new marginal readings of the King James version be authorized.

It was also recommended that the committee be permitted to substitute for readings in its report not taken from one or another of those sources other readings taken from those sources, which shall also be authorized. It is understood the Bishops acceded to this departure from the original report of the joint commission with great reluctance, and only in order to secure some action on the subject by this convention. There was also a strong expression among the deputies in favor of another opportunity to vote on the report as it came from the joint commission, but no way was found for it, and so the house divided upon the report of the Committee of Conference, with the following result; Clerical vote—Yeas, 54; nays, 4. Lay vote—Years, 47; nays, 3; divided, 2. The report was declared adopted. A report favoring certain new marginal readings was adopted.

The delegates to the convention enjoyed excursions by water to the various points of interest on San Francisco Bay.

CAREER OF THE REV. C. H. BRENT.

Sketch of the Man Nominated as Missionary Bishop in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The Rev. Charles H. Brent, who has been nominated by the Conference of Episcopal Bishops at San Francisco as a Missionary Bishop in the Philippines, has for the past ten years been connected with St. Stephen's Mission, in the south end of this city, and during this time has been one of the foremost workers among the poorest and most needy classes in this city. Prior to that he was actively engaged in mission work in the west end for four years.

He was born in New Castle, Ontario, in 1862, his father being the Rev. Canon Brent of St. James's Cathedral, Toronto. He was educated at the Trinity College School of Port Hope, and later at the University of Trinity College, in Toronto, where he received his degree in 1884. He was ordained a deacon in 1890, and a priest in 1887 at Toronto.

His first clerical labor was at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Buffalo, where he was an assistant for the first year after his entrance into the ministry. In 1888 Mr. Brent came to Boston to work in the high church parish of St. John the Evangelist, under Father Hall, who later became Bishop of Vermont. In 1891 on Father Hall's elevation to the Bishopric, Mr. Brent was transferred to St. Stephen's Church on Florence Street, where he has since remained.

St. Augustine Episcopal Church on Phillips Street, in the west end, is a monument to Father Brent's untiring zeal and energy among the colored people of Boston.

CONGREGATIONAL BODY MEETS.

National Council Holds Its Opening Session—Moderator's Address and Secretary's Report Heard.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 12.—With Scripture reading and prayer for divine guidance in its proceedings, the National Congregational Council began its triennial meeting in the State Street Congregational Church here to-day. The Council being the supreme governing body of the denomination, held its last meetings at Portland, Ore., in 1898. The sessions here will continue until next Friday. The programme embraces many important features and subjects of deep importance will be taken up, especially those involving the methods considered necessary to meet the changing conditions of the people, both in and outside of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Noble of Chicago, the Moderator, opened the first session to-day by calling upon the Rev. D. P. Bradley of Michigan to read the Scriptures. The Rev. Dr. Mason Smith of Chicago, a blind delegate, was led to the pulpit, and offered a fervent prayer.

About 350 delegates, representing every State and Territory of the Union, were present at the opning session.

The report of the Secretary, the Rev. Asher Anderson of Meriden, Conn., was presented in substance as follows:

Total number of members of Congregational churches in the United States, 639,957; Sunday school members, 749,216; members of young people's societies, 187,933; number of churches, 5,724. These statistics include Cuba and Hawaii. They show a net loss of 13,991 Sunday school scholars, although 69,673 members of independent Sunday schools are reported.

On confession of faith there have been added to the churches 76,804 members. There has been a net loss of 32,105 members of Endeavor Societies.

"How Far Preaching Ought to be Modified to Meet the Changed Conditions of the Time" was the theme of the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, the retiring Moderator. In his address he said:

"In certain important respects the pulpit of to-day stands face to face with new conditions. The attitude of thought toward spiritual, and especially toward supernatural, verities is not what it was once. There are three facts of gravest import with which ministers of the Gospel must reckon—higher criticism, the theory of evolution, and Christian Socialism."

A recommendation by the Trustees to discontinue the Ministerial Relief Committee and give to the Trustees the distribution and handling of this relief fund precipitated some discussion and created no little illfeeling. The matter was finally table until Monday.

When the Rev. Dr. Bradford of New Jersey, the newly elected Moderator, took the chair he requested that business be temporarily suspended and a memorial service for President McKinley be held. This suggestion was adopted, and after a period of prayer the delegates joined in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The Moderator was instructed to forward a message of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley and to offer the support of the council to President Roosevelt.

The Committee on Charter Revision, of which Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford is Chairman, recommended that the corporate organization be simplified so as to put in the hands of the Trustees many of the duties now performed by other boards and committees. No action was taken to-day.

During the afternoon the Rev. Daniel F. Bradley of Grand Rapids, Mich., spoke on "How far does the application of doctrine to practical life constitute effective preaching?"

In the evening President Williston Walker of Yale and the Rev. James G. Vose of Providence, R. I., delivered addresses.

PROF. VIRCHOW HONORED.

Receives Letters and Presents from the Kaiser and King of Italy on His Eightieth Birthday.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Prominent men of science from all parts of the world assembled here to-day to join in the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Prof. Virchow. Newspapers this morning devote columns to his eulogy.

This evening there was a banquet given in the lobby of the lower house of the Prussian Diet, which was attended by a distinguished gathering. Prof. Waldeyer, Secretary of the Academy of Science, presented Prof. Virchow with 50,000 marks subscribed by the medical men of Germany to increase the endowment of the Virchow Institute.

Prof. Studt announced that Emperor William had conferred upon Prof. Virchow the Great Gold Medal for Science, and read the Emperor's letter accompanying the decoration, which said in part:

"You have broken new ground and laid fresh foundations for medical science. Your name is written boldly upon the tablets of history, and is honored far beyond the borders of the Fatherland."

The King of Italy sent Prof. Virchow a gold medallion bearing a portrait of himself.

During the afternoon three Americans, Messrs. Hohan, Dickie, and Burtis, called on Prof. Virchow, and, after tendering their congratulations, interrogated him as to when he would visit the United States. In reply to their inquiries the professor said he would make the visit when he was ninety years old.

ESCAPES FROM A TRANSPORT.

A Private, Sentenced to Life Imprisonment, Jumps Overboard at Iloilo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Thomas Brennan, a private soldier under sentence of life imprisonment for killing an officer, escaped from the transport Kilpatrick while she was lying in the Harbor of Iloilo.

Brennan was being brought to this city to serve his sentence. He cut through the bars of his cell, eluded the guards, jumped overboard, and swam for the shore, two miles and a half away. A careful search on shore was without result.

Barnum's Circus Men Fight in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—A free fight between circus men belonging to the Barnum & Bailey Show and a crowd of people occurred yesterday near Liege, where the circus has been performing. Several persons were injured, and a number of arrests were made. The fight grew out of a quarrel between the Belgian ticketsellers and the staff of the circus. Many stones were thrown at the carriages by the mob as the audience was leaving the circus tents.

Turkish Students in Paris Rebellious.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The Ottoman students in Paris, who are generally secret agents of the Turkish Government, have telegraphed to the Sultan demanding the immediate payment of their allowances. Otherwise they threaten to launch an agitation which, they say, will endanger the throne.

Herbert Brice Taken to a Sanitarium.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Herbert Brice, son of the late Senator Calvin S. Brice, has been taken to a sanitarium at Niles, Mich., for treatment. Last week while on his way here he fell from a train after it left Hamilton, and was badly shaken up. He was missed, and large searching parties were sent along the railroad, but he had wandered to the home of his sister, Mrs. S. Ritchie, at Wyoming.

Proceedings Against Cartoonist Dropped

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Public Prosecutor has dropped the proceedings against the artist, Jean Webber, recently instituted because of an indecorus cartoon by him of King Edward, published in The Assiette au Beurre, which aroused the indignation of Great Britain, giving as his reason for the step that there are not sufficient grounds on which to base a prosecution.

DUTY ON RUSSIAN SUGAR

Countervailing Tariff Charge Upheld by Federal Court.

Judge Morris Decides in Downs Case that Russian Tax Is Virtually a Bounty on Exported Sugar.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Judge Morris of the United States Circuit Court to-day handed down his decision in the Russian sugar bounty cases, upholding the action of Collector Stone in levying an extra tariff duty of 70 cents a hundred pounds on sugar imported to this country from Russia by Robert E. Downs, a commission merchant of this city.

Mr. Stone's action was taken in accordance with a circular order of the Treasury Department dated Dec. 12, 1898, which levied this additional duty, claiming that the Russian Government allowed a bounty of that amount.

The attorney for Mr. Downs, in his argument before Judge Morris, claimed that Russia paid no bounty on sugar, and that the legislation in that country which gave rise to the action of the Treasury Department was simply an attempt to avoid the evils of overproduction.

To do this it was enacted that all sugar produced above a prescribed amount should be taxed double. This prescribed amount is distributed among the different manufacturers proportionate to their total production. Seaport manufacturers in the practical operation of the law are allowed to exchange their surplus sugar for an equal amount of the free sugar of an inland manufacturer without the goods passing.

The District Attorney for the Government argued that the Russian Government practically said to its manufacturers;

"The more sugar you produce the more you may sell at home," and gave to every exporter a certificate which had a market value on the Exchanges of 2 cents a pound, and that this was virtually a bounty on exported sugar.

The argument of the case brought out the fact that the Sugar Trust has changed front in the matter. This is believed to be due to the conflict with the beet sugar interests now going on.

Robert E. Downs was among the first to pay the countervailing duty under protest, and he appealed the case from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers in New York, which had sustained the position of the Treasury Department. At the outset it was ascertained that the Sugar Trust urged the Treasury officials to impose the countervailing duty, whereas now the trust has gone over to the other side.

The Sugar Trust people had a legal representative here during the trial, and this same attorney was very active in the matter at previous hearings, and on this occasion appeared to be seeking for points to show that the Treasury's standpoint was wrong.

The Sugar Trust has given the defendants to understand that henceforth it will not be instrumental in establishing the fact that Russian sugar is subject to a countervailing duty. The position of the Sugar Trust has been reversed, and it is now ready to ally itself with the National Association of Manufacturers in having the courts decide that Russian sugar is not subject to an additional duty.

THE CHINESE EMPRESS NOURISHES VENGEANCE.

But the Country Is Notified that Many Important Western Reforms Are to be Instituted.

PEKING, Oct. 12.—The Dowager Empress has issued two edicts, one of which establishes three new boards and abolishes many minor offices. The other admonishes officials to enforce the reforms decreed in recent edicts, and says: "Myself and the Emperor for the past year have slept on wormwood and eaten gall"—a Chinese metaphor for nourishing vengeance.

The edict goes on to say that the Board of National Administration, Yung Lu, Controller General of the Revenue Board, and others, urge the Court to inform the whole empire that it is determined to execute reforms, and enjoins officials to study and adopt the Western methods recommended by Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung.

"No trifling measures," says the edict, "will restore prosperity. The destiny of the Government, whether for happiness or destruction, is involved in these reforms, which will make China independent."

The Foreign Ministers at a meeting to-day determined to evict foreign merchants occupying houses without the consent of the owners. The Chinese do not desire to disturb those who were established before the siege.

It was decided also that the question of opening Peking to foreign trade shall be taken up when commercial treaties are negotiated, and that meanwhile the Chinese shall collect an octroi equivalent to the transit dues of 21 per cent. on goods not paying the latter.

Munitions of War Shipped Into China?

CANTON, Oct. 12.—The Viceroy of Canton has received an intimation from the Chinese Minister in London to the effect that large quantities of dynamite, arms and ammunition have been shipped to China, presumably for the use of the reformers.

SULTAN RECEIVES GEN. PORTER.

Mrs. Porter Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Chefakat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The Sultan yesterday received Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Porter. He presented a valuable souvenir to Ambassador Porter and decorated Mrs. Porter with the Grand Cordon of the Chefakat.

His Majesty also received Edward Williams Dodd, the author, and his wife, Anna Bowman Dodd, the authoress, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and conferred on Mr. Dodd the Order of the Osmanieh of the second class and on Mrs. Dodd the Order of the Chefakat of the second class. The whole party afterward took tea in the Yildiz Park.

French Editor to be Prosecuted.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Le Soleil is authority for the statement that the Mayor of Bourges will be prosecuted for an article which recently appeared in a paper of which he is the manager, approving the Vaillant outrage in the Chamber of Deputies and the assassinations of President Carnot, King Humbert, and President McKinley, and grossly insulting President Loubet.

Ambassador Choate Sails.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and his family sailed for New York to-day from Southampton on board the American Line steamer Philadelphia. The members of the United States Embassy and many personal friends bade Mr. and Mrs. Choate farewell at Waterloo Railroad Station here previous to their departure for Southampton.

To Study American Steel Industry.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—Major Gen. Retink, manager of the Baltic Shipyards, is going to the United States to study the American steel industry. He says the construction of the American-built Russian cruiser Variag has surprised him.

Denmark to Borrow Money.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—The Landsthing to-day passed a bill authorizing a new State loan.

Pope Receives Apostolic Delegate.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The Pope to-day received in audience Archbishop Chapelle, who was Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines.

SUIT INVOLVES CECIL RHODES.

Alleged to Have Indorsed a Note for £2,000 of the Princess Radziwill—His Lawyers Deny It.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—Sensational developments are expected from a case which was heard in the Supreme Court to-day, in which Thomas Louw obtained judgment in £1,150 against Princess Radziwill. The money was advanced on a promissory note for £2,000, drawn by the Princess, and purporting to have been indorsed by Cecil Rhodes.

The latter's lawyer made an affidavit to the effect that he had written to Mr. Rhodes on the subject, and that Mr. Rhodes repudiated the indorsement and all knowledge of the affair. The Court allowed the case as against Mr. Rhodes to stand over until Nov. 1 pending the arrival of Mr. Rhode's affidavits.

Princess Radziwill, who was present in Court, has been a frequent visitor to South Africa, and the case has aroused all the greater interest because the Princess has, apparently, always been on the most friendly terms with Mr. Rhodes and the circles of which he was the leader.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The London Times on Aug. 8 published the following:

"We understand that attempts have been made to negotiate certain promissory notes purporting to have been indorsed by Mr. Cecil Rhodes. We are instructed to state that if any such instruments are in circulation they are forgeries."

This notice was inserted by B. A. Hawkesley, counsel for Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Hawkesley said to-day that he had heard early in August that somebody was trying to pass some such notes.

"Mr. Rhodes," said Mr. Hawkesley, never signs notes. If he wants to give money away he gives a check. The note at Cape Town is of course a forgery. Who forged it I cannot of course say, but whoever did so ought to be held on that charge. Mr. Louw is a tradesman on whom the note was passed. The mere fact that only £1,150 was paid shows there was something fishy in the transaction."

The Princess Radziwill in question is a member of the German branch of the Radziwill family. She was sued and tried before Justice Kennedy and a special jury in the Queen's Bench Division in London on July 26, 1900, by a firm of drapers, who recovered from Princess Radziwill the sum of £207 3s 4d for an infant's outfit supplied to her daughter, the Princess Blucher, in 1896.

There was a dispute between mother and daughter as to which was liable for the amount of the bill. The jury, without leaving the box, found that the Princess Radziwill was the person liable to the plaintiffs, and his Lordship gave judgment accordingly.

The Princess Blucher concerned in the suit was Princess Wanda, who married Prince Blucher in 1895. Count Ferdinand, a son of Prince Blucher by his first wife, married Miss Alma Loew of Milwaukee some years ago. The Prince Radziwill who married Miss Milmo of Monterey, Mexico, is of a different branch of the family.

CECIL RHODES VERY WEAK.

Acts at Times as If His Death Was Near.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Cecil Rhodes is living almost absolutely alone at a quiet hotel, suffering from heart disease. He is no longer the robust man of former times; yet he never missed a day this week at the office of the British Chartered South African Company, busying himself in details and conducting long, tedious meetings without complaint or mention of his illhealth.

Yet, after these, in the quiet of his hotel, he seems to have become almost a wreck, "like a man liable to die at any moment," as one of his few visitors said on coming out from his room. Usually Mr. Rhodes is supremely indifferent to public sentiment, preferring rather to ride roughshod over criticism; but in the matter of the Schnadhorst letters he has exhibited the keenest desire to head off adverse comment.

CLASH OVER BOER WAR HONORS.

Earl of Minto and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Said to be at Odds.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Daily Chronicle declares that the little time which the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, spent with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York is merely one of the evidences of the friction existing between the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Governor General.

This is partly due, says The Chronicle, to the Earl of Minto's refusal to sanction Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recommendations that the Mayor of Montreal and the Premier of Quebec receive the decoration of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and also to the Earl of Minto's interference with the Canadian militia matter. As an instance of this, he claimed the commissions in the British Army which Lord Roberts set aside for the Canadians as being his personal gifts, instead of the Ministry's. Lord Roberts eventually had to step in and make the appointments himself on the recommendations of the Canadian Government.

CAPE REBEL HANGED.

Accused of Numerous Crimes Against the Laws of War.

MIDDLEBURG, Cape Colony, Oct. 12.—Commandant Lotter, the Cape rebel whose commando, consisting almost wholly of rebels, was captured south of Pietersburg in September, and who was sentenced to death, was hanged yesterday morning.

Commandant Lotter had been tried and found guilty on eight counts, including sedition, the murder of colored, unarmed scouts, the murder of troopers in action, the blowing up of railroads, and the cowhiding of British subjects and Europeans. Lotter pleaded that he was a citizen of the Orange Free State, but this was disproved.

COMMANDANT SCHEEPER CAUGHT.

The British Had Been Pursuing Him for Two Weeks.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office from Pretoria, under to-day's date, that Gen. French's columns have captured Commandant Schneeper.

Lord Kitchener does not state whether Schneeper's commando, which has been so active in Cape Colony, was captured or not. The British have been in pursuit for a couple of weeks. Schneeper himself was so ill that he was obliged to travel in a buggy.

Two Boer Soldiers Hanged.

MIDDELBURG, Cape Colony, Oct. 12.—Two farmers who had twice joined the Boers have been hanged at Vryburg. The death sentences of a number of other condemned men have been commuted to penal servitude.

Big Fire in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—The Colonial Mutual Assurance buildings were gutted by fire last night. The damage is £200,000.

Eighteen Boer Officers Banished.

PRETORIA, Oct. 12.—Eighteen more Boer officers, captured since Sept. 15, have been permanently banished from the country.

LIBERIA'S WISHES GRANTED.

England Consents to the Navigation of the Manna River.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Liberian officials who arrived in England early in August with the object of obtaining from Great Britain the right to navigate the Manna River, have been successful, despite the fact that Great Britain was unwilling at first to grant the request of the republic.

In addition to this the envoys discussed with the Colonial Office other and more important propositions. These were put in the form of a memorandum, which is now being submitted to the Liberian Government. If, as is thought most probable, this memorandum is ratified, Liberia's international status will, it is believed, be considerably strengthened.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Injured.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Vulture, another torpedo-boat destroyer, has buckled in heavy seas, while on her way from Portsmouth to Portland. She had to return to Portsmouth, where it was found that several of her plates were broken in.

Lady Curzon Reaches Bombay.

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the Viceroy of India, arrived to-day from Europe.

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP

Demand for Modification of Tariff Taxes Widespread.

PROTECTIONISTS TO RESIST

Two New Brigadier Generals to be Named—Record of Col. Hayes—The Army Uniform—A New Union Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Just what will come out of all the talk about tariff revision and reciprocity it would be difficult to predict. The President is discovering, in his conversations with Senators and Representatives, that there is a widespread demand, in his own party, for some manner of modification of the taxes that are imposed for revenue and for protection, but he also learns from nearly everybody who talks about such modifications, that there is almost unanimous aversion to tax reduction that will interfere with the measure of protection enjoyed by producers of natural or manufactured goods, with which foreign producers could compete with us if any degree of protection were taken off. The growers of citrus fruits would not care very much if reciprocity were to trim off some of the protection afforded to the makers of knit goods, who insist that their "infant" shall not be menaced by giving French makers of knit goods a concession of 20 per cent.

But the growers in the United States of tropical fruits are to make common cause with the manufacturers of iron and steel, with the producers of beet sugar, with the Eastern makers of cheap jewelry, with the men who make fortunes out of domestic tobacco, and who fear the effects of concessions to Cuba that will permit Cuban sugar and Cuban tobacco to deprive the people of this land of that protection, which Speaker Henderson declares he finds himself more attached to after a trip abroad than he did before he left this country.

There seems to be no doubt whatever that a revision of the tariff will be absolutely avoided. The Ways and Means Committee is yet to be made up, but the Speaker will be Mr. Henderson, Mr. Payne will be Chairman again, and several members who will be entitled to resume work with that committee have expressed themselves as opposed to attempting any revision of the tariff "at present." Whatever is done in the way of reduction of rates must be done indirectly, and through the Senate, which is limited even in approving reciprocity treaties by the terms of the Dingley law.

The Senators who would favor tariff revision will favor reciprocity arrangements, if they can get nothing better. The Senators who are opposed to tariff revision are also against reciprocity, just as they were during the last session of the Senate, when they stubbornly refused even to consider the treaties sent to them by President McKinley.

President Roosevelt has not been altogether unacquainted with the complications involved in this important question, but he has not hitherto been called upon to express what he believes to be public opinion on the subject, as he will be in about seven weeks. Already he has spoken plainly to say that he accepts and will follow the principles that guided his predecessor. He will not go any further, when he addresses the Congress "on the state of the Nation," than to declare certain broad principles, avoiding, as McKinley properly did, the suggestion of any details of legislative action that should be prepared by the Congress. But much may depend upon how the subject of reciprocity, even when treated generally, is presented to the Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt will not speak to the Senate and the House, but to a Nation of 76,000,000 people, and his audience will be composed of a vast number of persons who have an abiding trust in his fearless love of truth, his habit of being right on many questions that interest the people, and his reputation for not shunning a conflict if it is in an honorable cause. As between an honest and positive President and a sullen and selfish Senate, governed by excessive regard for the classes that find it profitable to insist upon the very utmost protection that the people will stand, there is no doubt in which direction public opinion will lean when the new Congres meets. Leading Republicans who have been here admit that it will not be safe or wise to conform all tax legislation to the greed for excessive profits enjoyed by the men who made the schedules that would be somewhat reduced by the ratification of any one of the reciprocity treaties now pending in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

It is believed that the President's message to Congress, when it touches the subject of reciprocity, will be a characteristic appeal to the country as well as to the Congress, to heed the injunctions of President McKinley, not only because that wise leader gave them, but because they were sound, because the country will be better off for heeding them, and not least important, that the party will be safer for following such a course.

***

Early next month the President will have to appoint two new Brigadier Generals to fill vacancies that will be created by retirements. There are many requests for these promotions, and behind every request there are strong influences, social, political, and personal. There are some excellent men among the candidates for promotion. One of them will interest the President greatly as being perhaps the most thoroughly seasoned and natural cavalryman in the army.

Col. Edward M. Hayes, now in command of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry at Fort Meade, S. D., may be inconveniently distant from the White House or the War Department, but his record is accessible, and if the President has read it he has become acquainted with the history of a "rough rider" who has been in the saddle practically since he was thirteen years of age. A Cleveland boy, he became bugler of the Second Cavalry, and won high commendation for his services in the war with the Comanches in Texas. When the civil war came on he was again in the saddle as a volunteer officer, serving in the Western armies and marching through Georgia with Sherman. Transferred to the regular army after the civil war, he was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry, and his name as a fearless Indian fighter became familiar all over the plains and mountain country. When President Arthur visited the Wind River country and crossed the divide to get into Yellowstone Park, Gen. Sheridan being his host, Capt. Hayes was selected to command the escort. His services in the war with Spain were useful but not hazardous, but when he reached the Philippines he faced hardships and dangers with Lawton, who held him in highest esteem for his courage and endurance, and commended him as one of his stanchest and most effective supporters in the campaign of occupation. "The place for a cavalryman," he said to Gen. Bates, when that officer warned him of his tendency to recklessly expose himself, "is in the saddle. If he is to be killed, that's where he should be when the time comes." There are plenty of politicians and society influences to commend other applicants for promotion. This is what might be said for a modest and brave officer, if he were to depend for his promotion upon "influence" rather than his record.

***

Since the return of Major Gen. Corbin to the Adjutant General's office he has worn a uniform while at his desk, coming from his home in plain clothes and exchanging the street coat for an undress uniform coat bearing the insignia of his rank. During the war with Spain Secretary Alger issued an order that all army officers on duty in this city should wear their uniforms, and until some time after the peace protocol was signed the order was observed strictly. By degrees it ceased to be obeyed, although it never was revoked, and presumably is just as binding to-day as it was in July, 1898. Gen. Corbin's resumption of his uniform has been noticed by some of the newspaper correspondents, and the writer asked him if he feared to explain why he had put it on again.

"No objection in the world," he answered. "When I was at Manila Gen. Chaffee talked with me earnestly about his regret that the officers of the army had fallen into careless habits about their appearance. The natural desire to get rid of the stiff and sometimes cumbrous clothing prescribed to be worn by the army led them to go to the extreme of becoming slouchy. This had its effect upon the men, for they were also willing to wear anything rather than the things provided by the Government, and so the whole establishment was looking as if dress was a matter of go-as-you-please. The General was determined to correct the trouble, if possible, and he thought that it would be easier to get the men to wear uniforms and to look neat instead of slouchy if the officers would set them the example. So I determined to do what I could to help Chaffee's plan. I have thought that officers on army duty ought to wear uniforms whether at army post or in Washington. Of course, it is sometimes irksome, and until we have remodeled the dress and got rid of a number of superfluous burdens loaded upon the uniforms it might be more comfortable. But there are many reasons for insisting that the soldier on duty shall wear clothing and insignia to indicate his profession and his rank."

***

Once more the project of a union station for Washington has been discussed, evidently with information from the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio corporations, indicating that they are inclined to ask Congress to provide for one station in this city for both roads and their tenants, and to secure the right to erect a magnificent structure on the site of the present Baltimore and Ohio station and abandon the present Sixth Street station of the Pennsylvania Company. As the Pennsylvania controls the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the acquiescence of the latter company seems to have been not difficult to secure. Should the Congress grant the modification of legislation already enacted to authorize two expensive stations, the gain to the controlling company will be very great. As to the matter of public convenience, the stations are now but a few blocks apart, and the new site is as accessible by street railroads as the Sixth Street station.

To the promoters of the new parking plans of Congress, the establishment of a single station at the proposed site will be highly satisfactory, as it will result in the restoration of a part of the Smithsonian reservation to the parking system, take away many railroad yards that would prove eyesores in a scheme of landscape gardening, and permit the full realization of one of the most ambitious of parking schemes. As the Pennsylvania's original plans contemplated an expenditure of some $6,000,000 to improve the Sixth Street terminal, that company will be gainer by the difference it would have expended on the Sixth Street and the Baltimore and Ohio improvements. Should the Union Station be provided as suggested, all trains entering and leaving Washington would be found in one station. The plans discussed indicate the purpose of the Pennsylvania Railroad to construct a model station. Trains from the south will reach the new station by way of a tunnel to be cut under Capitol Hill.

E. G. D.

ISTHMIAN CANAL REPORT.

Ex-Senator Pasco of the Commission Confers with the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Ex-Senator Pasco, now a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, for a short time to-day discussed with the President matters relating to the coming report of the commission. This report will not be submitted to the President until some time next month, as it is desirable that the latest facts and information may be incorporated in it.

Although the commission is not advised fully as to the treaty negotiations between the Secretary of State and the British Government, it is expected that before the report is made the commission will have information which will enable it to make its report conform with the new treaty.

KILLED HIMSELF IN A BOOTH.

John D. Smith Shot Himself in a Place of Registration at 76 Third Avenue.

John D. Smith, fifty-five years old, shot and killed himself last evening in a registration booth at 76 Third Avenue. Smith lived for the past four years in the house of Mrs. Charles Powell, at 104 East Twelfth Street. He did not work, but received every month a check, which was cashed by a Mr. Major, manufacturer of artificial eyes, on the second floor of the Twelfth Street building.

For some time past Smith had been drinking heavily, and was on the verge of delirium tremens. Yesterday Mrs. Powell called in her family physician, Dr. Van Gimm, of 244 East Thirteenth Street, to treat Smith. Later he left the house to register, remarking that he was afraid to go to the booth as he feared some one would kill him.

The man arrived at the registration place shortly before 6 o'clock. He registered, and was then given a blank to qualify for the primaries. Smith entered the inclosed booth for the purpose of marking the blank, and had been inside but a few seconds when a shot was heard, and Smith's body fell to the floor. Patrolman Wustrow of the Fifth Street Station, on duty at the booth, hurried to where the body lay, saw the wound, and then summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, but Dr. Train, the surgeon, said that Smith had died instantly, the bullet having entered the right temple. His body was taken to the Morgue.

FIGHT AT DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Andrew Freedman and Maurice Untermyer Exchanged Blows.

Richard Croker denied last evening that he had made any threat of expulsion from the Democratic Club to any member, or that he had called any member of the organization to account for a personal quarrel which occurred between two members one morning last week. No charges have been made to the Board of Directors or the House Committee and the friends of the disputants said last evening that no charges would be made.

The trouble was between Andrew Freedman and Maurice Untermyer. From one of the disputants it was learned last evening that blows were struck. The encounter was stopped by club members.

American Engineer Dead in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 12.—John L. Thornike, a well-known American engineer, died here to-day. Mr. Thornike came to Peru in 1868 with Henry Meiggs and took an active part in the construction of the Oroya and other railways.

Altoona Embezzler Sentenced.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 12.—James H. McCullough, ex-City Collector of Altoona, Penn., who embezzled $30,000 of public funds, was sentenced by the Blair County Court to-day to pay $5,000 fine and go to jail for one year.

A. JAECKEL & CO.
FURS
Coats in Seal, Persian Lamb, and Chinchilla. Boas, Muffs and Scarfs in all furs.
37 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FOR COUNTRY HOUSES
INDEPENDENT PLANTS . . . .
Brilliant Electric Light for Less than the Cost of Gas or Kerosene
SAFE SIMPLE ECONOMICAL
Advise us as to the number of lights desired and we will promptly furnish complete estimates.
CATALOG ON APPLICATION
THE UNITED STATES BATTERY CO., 552-558 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IT IS MUCH BETTER FOR YOUR HEALTH
to drink *STRAIGHT* Whiskies, either Scotch or American. Our Scotch Whiskies,
BONNIE BRIER BUSH
very old, or our
SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND,
old, are the best made in the Glenlivet district. They are fully guaranteed, clean and fine flavors, not vatted or blended. Try them, they will not disappoint you.
H. B. KIRK & CO., N.Y.

Bon Ami
Used for all kitchen cleaning and polishing; keeps floors, paint, pots, knives, forks, tin and agate ware clean, bright and wholesome.

FISHING CLUB'S NEW HOUSE.

South Jamaica Organization Having Plans Prepared for House at Mill Creek.

Architect Robert Nurz of Jamaica is preparing plans for a clubhouse to be erected by the South Jamaica Fish and Game Club, on land purchased by the latter at Mill Creek, South Jamaica. During the Summer season it will be used as a hot-weather home by the members and their families, and in the Winter will be used as headquarters for those of the members who are devotees of the gun. The land on which the house is to be built is about an acre, and takes in a shore front on the creek of a considerable extent. The structure is to be two stories in height, and as already intimated will be built in view of the requirements of the members in both seasons of the year

MISS HECKER IS CHAMPION

She Triumphs Over Miss Herron by Five Up and Three to Play.

CROWD ON BALTUSROL LINKS

Golf Rivals Nervous at First, but Soon Play in Bogey Figures—Miss Porter Wins the Consolation.

Miss Genevieve Hecker stepped to the highest round of the golf championship ladder yesterday when she added to her former two-year title of metropolitan champion that of National champion. It assures her the right to be acknowledged for the forthcoming year as the premier woman golfer in the United States, and her game throughout the week has entitled her to that honored distinction. Miss Hecker becomes the sixth victor of the Cox silver trophy, which was presented by the late Robert Cox of Edinburgh, Scotland, and at one time a member of the British Parliament. His interest in golf caused him to present the cup to the United States Golf Association in 1896, when it was won by Miss Beatrix Hoyt at Morris County.

Miss Hecker beat Miss Lucy Hayes Herson of the Cincinnati Country Club by 5 up and 3 to play. The score was higher than had been looked for, in view of Miss Herron's magnificent short game of the day before, but in that respect the young Westerner was deficient yesterday, displaying fatal weakness on several holes which left little doubt of her defeat when the local champion stood two holes in the lead at the close of the first half. The winner had the professional services of John Harrison, who has carried her clubs and coached her during the week. Miss Herron was content with an amateur, having W. D. Vanderpool, a former Princeton golfer, as her caddie.

A LARGE GALLERY ON HAND.

A crowd of nearly 1,000 persons crowded around the first tee in a wide, black semi-circle as the fair players stepped out and tossed for the honor. Miss Hecker won the toss and sent the longer drive. Miss Herron topped her next and her third was short. Miss Heoker was short in reaching the green and lost what appeared to be a sure hole for her, halving it in 7. Nervousness was again noticeable on the next, Miss Herron topping another shot from high grass and Miss Hecker allowed the hole to be halved in 6. The girls got down to better golf on the next, Miss Herron having the better drive as Miss Hecker went into high grass. The Cincinnati girl ran up dead to the hole in three and won in 4 to 5, securing the first lead. Miss Hecker's powerful long game was displayed to grand advantage on the next hole, her drive and brassie being marvels of perfection, and she was nicely on the green, 488 yards, in three. Miss Herron was weak in getting up and lost the hole in 5 to 6, honors again being even.

The following hole was halved through a poor put by Miss Hecker after a drive by Miss Herron into the bunker had given the former a decided advantage. The next two holes, however, went to the local golfer by superior work in every department of the game. She was both straighter and longer on the long game and steadier in the short plays. Miss Herron pulled her drive on the seventh tee and running amid the fringe of trees had to resort to an iron to get out in the open for a long shot. Miss Hecker was on the green, 525 yards, in four and won in 6. Miss Herron had the best of it on the hill hole, the eighth, but execrable putting lost her certain victory and Miss Hecker managed to get a half in 6, poor golf for a 283-yard hole. Miss Herron had the better of the drive to the ninth, but it availed nothing, and the hole was halved in 4. Miss Hecker being 2 up.

The Cincinnati girl gave her friends some encouragement on the picturesque tenth hole, driving over the pond and down hill in faultless style, nearly reaching the green, 184 yards, in two, and going down in three. Miss Hecker taking the bogey 4. Poor up-hill play to the eleventh cost Miss Herron her little advantage, and Miss Hecker was able by superior approaching to return to her former lead of two. The next was halved in a par 4. Each cleared the ditch nicely in two, going up to the thirteenth hole, 321 yards, and Miss Hecker earned applause by running down a six-foot put to win in four, a stroke under bogey. Miss Herron being in the unusual position of making the hole in her bogey score only to lose. The local champion gave her opponent a grand opportunity to win the next hole, as she drove her ball out of bounds and had to play two from tee. To the amazement of the gallery, Miss Herron showed miserable weakness at what was considered the strong point of her game, the approach, and made two abominably short shots, going into the bunker for a climax. Miss Hecker was able to recover her lost stroke and won as she pleased in six, after Miss Herron missed her seventh shot to go down.

THE MATCH'S DECIDING STAGE.

The metropolitan champion was now four up, with but four to go, and the only question was how long Miss Herron could prolong her defeat. She only lasted one hole more, giving another painful exhibition of short work after sending her ball from the tee out of bounds. She needed another eight for the hole, while Miss Hecker won with something to spare in six, and had the match. The rivals for the highest woman's golf honors in the United States shook hands good-naturedly on the green and then the new champion was taken in hand by her friends and escorted in triumph to the clubhouse. The cards are:

Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County—		
Out	7 6 5 5 6 5 6 6 4—50	
In	4 4 4 6 6 —28	78
Miss Lucy H. Herron, Cincinnati—		
Out	7 6 4 6 6 6 7 6 4—52	
In	3 5 4 5 5 5 —33	85

The new champion first came prominently to notice as a golfer of more than ordinary ability two years ago last Spring at Morristown when she won the first women's metropolitan championship, beating Miss Underhill in the final. Last Spring she defended her title successfully at Nassau, beating Mrs. H. B. Ashmore by one hole. She learned the game on the Wee Burn Club links, near Noroton, Conn., four years ago, and until this year always played from that club. She first entered the National championship in 1899, when she qualified, but was beaten in the first round. Last year she also qualified, but was beaten in the second round by Miss Eunice Terry.

Miss Elizabeth S. Porter of the Oakley Country Club, near Boston, won the Consolation Cup, beating Miss Elsa Hurlbut of the Morris County Golf Club by one hole. Boston, therefore, secured some consolation to lessen the loss of the greater victory. Miss Hurlbut had been picked to win, and her defeat was a big disappointment to the Morristown set. Miss Porter got a lead of two holes on the first nine, making the third, 204 yards, in 3 from a ten-foot put. Luck also favored her in the drive to the tenth hole, 184 yards, her ball stopping within five feet of the hole, and she went down in 2, the second time in the tournament that a 2 has been recorded, Mrs. N. P. Rogers making the same hole in 2 on the first day. Miss Hurlbut, by playing in bogey figures, managed to tie the game on the fourteenth green. Miss Porter won the next in one under bogey, but a grand 4 by the Morristown girl squared accounts on the seventeenth hole. Execrable play on the home hole lost her the match, as she drove into the ditch and then went into the yawning chasm guarding the green. Miss Porter played faultlessly and won in a bogey 4 and the match. The scores are:

Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, Oakley, Mass.—		
Out	6 6 3 3 5 5 5 6 6 5—52	
In	5 5 6 6 6 7 5 4 4—45	97
Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County—		
Out	7 6 4 7 6 6 9 5 4—54	
In	5 5 4 5 5 6 7 4 7—48	102

It is significant of the consistent play by the four medal winners during the week to note that all were among the first seven positions in the qualifying round. Miss Herron, Mrs. Manice, and Miss Curtis were three of the four women who tied for the low score prize at 97 and Miss Hecker was in seventh place, with 101 strokes. The tournament was splendidly managed by the Baltusrol Club, and the large crowds during the week have been entertained with comfort to all.

President's Cup at Apawamis.

The sixteen members of the Apawamis Golf Club who qualified for the President's Cup two weeks ago played the first match play round yesterday on the club links at Rye. The results are: Simeon Ford beat C. T. Sherman 6 up and 5 to play, J. L. Pool beat G. R. Meeker 6 up and 5 to play, Frank M. Freeman beat C. L. Lowther 4 up and 3 to play, J. S. Downing beat H. B. Kiddy 7 up and 5 to play, G. H. Wiegin beat J. H. Clark 4 up and 3 to play, J. W. McBride beat H. Beebe 3 up and 1 to play, W. H. Pool beat W. S. Bowles by default, Maturin Ballou and J. A. Peck unfinished. The second round will be played next Saturday.

Jersey City Golfers Busy.

Four competitions kept the members of the Jersey City Golf Club busy yesterday. The most important from a club standpoint was the second round for the club championship. George H. Bowly beat George F. Perkins, Jr., by 6 up and 5 to play; W. F. Pyle beat W. C. Ridgeway by 1 up, B. H. Pelzer beat Daniel Bowly by 4 up and 3 to play, Eugene Newkirk beat Frank Hodson by 2 up and 1 to play. The results of the second round for the Consolation Cup were: Eugene Leake beat W. L. Jones by default, R. L. Fleming beat Walter Eager by default, C. C. Harmstead beat M. Tilden, Jr., by 2 up and 1 to play; A. R. Drayton beat C. Lee Myers by 4 up and 3 to play. The winners will meet in the semi-final round next Saturday. In the bogey contest for the Hulshizer Cup the point winners were: W. C. Post, 3 up, 3 points; J. H. Bumstead, 2 up, 2 points, and A. I. Drayton and H. R. Scott, even with bogey, tie for 1 point. In the handicap competition for the Gifford Cup the leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
W. C. Post	84	8	76
J. H. Bumstead	87	11	76
A. I. Drayton	84	6	78
C. C. Harmstead	91	12	79
George H. Bowly	89	9	80
B. H. Pelzer	82	2	80
D. Le Roy Culver	85	2	83
W. C. Ridgeway	86	2	84
H. R. Scott	103	18	85
R. L. Fleming	92	5	87
Eugene Leake	91	3	88

Golf Events on Colonia Links.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 12.—A variety of events held the attention of the members of the Colonia Golf Club to-day. Two of the events were for women, and among them one final round was played, being in the contest for the Greens Committee Cup. The trophy was won by Mrs. Frederick C. Wheeler, who beat Mrs. Ida Peterson by 1 hole. In the Vice President's Cup event for women, Miss M. Edgar beat Miss Cruikshank by 3 up and 1 to play, Mrs. Frank A. Pettison beat Miss Helen Savage by 1 up in 19 holes, Miss Woodruff beat Miss Elizabeth Cone by 3 up and 2 to play, Miss A. Collins beat Mrs. Edward S. Savage by 4 up and 3 to play, and Miss Grace Cone beat Mrs. F. C. Squier by default. The Cotton Exchange Handicap Cup competition for men was won by I. C. Wheeler in a net score of 91. The winners in the Cruikshank Cup contest for men were W. F. Smith, J. Riordan, H. R. Anderson, and E. R. Roberts.

Richmond County Golfers Win.

Richmond County took the Westchester Golf Club badly into camp yesterday in the return team match played on the Richmond County Club links, Staten Island. The home talent won by 28 holes, and did not allow their opponents to score a point. The results are:

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	WESTCHESTER.	Holes
A. E. Patterson	3	R. L. Redfield	0
T. T. Stout	4	Alexander Moffat	0
E. C. Schuyler	6	T. C. Ennever	0
C. W. Taintor	6	A. D. Compton	0
C. V. Pierson	6	Dr. Savage	0
J. C. Cassell	6	T. C. Trask	0
H. C. Plimpton	2	G. Fox Tiffany	0
Total	28	Total	0

The semi-final round for the President's Cup was also played, A. E. Patterson beat R. B. Wrenn by 1 up and 6 to play, and T. T. Stout beat W. P. Lusk by 6 up and 5 to play. The winners will meet in the final next Saturday.

East Orange Golf Team Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12.—The East Orange Golf Club played the closing match in the East Jersey Golf League series on its links this afternoon with the Forest Hill Golf Club of Newark, and won by the score of 12 to 6. The score:

EAST ORANGE.	Holes.	FOREST HILL.	Holes.
Harold Griffen	3	R. Hunter	0
S. H. Colgate	3	M. Bingham	0
C. Colgate	2	E. A. Geoffrey	0
T. Bradshaw	3	A. W. Taylor	0
A. A. Decker	0	H. Giles	3
R. D. Reynolds	1	P. Hiller	0
N. W. Ambrose	0	W. T. Stiles	3
Total	12	Total	6

Senator Reed Leads in Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 12.—State Senator Charles A. Reed strengthened his hold on the President's Cup in the weekly play for the trophy at the Park Golf Club course this afternoon. He finished third and scored one point. L. W. Hallock and Arthur H. Serrell captured the first and second honors. Their scores were: L. W. Hallock, 106-21-85; Arthur H. Serrell, 101-15-86; Charles A. Reed, 110-23-85. In the competition for the Golf Committee Cup this afternoon at the Hilliside Club W. R. Richards carried off the honors, winning his first game in the contest. Dudley H. Barrows was the lead for the trophy by 13½ points. The scores were: W. R. Richards, 96-14-82; Robert Abbott, 88-5-83; W. L. Glenny, 84-0-84; D. H. Barrows, 96-12-84; Howard Wright, 85-0-85.

Hillandale Mixed Foursomes.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 12.—Edward Leavitt and Miss Sowers won the mixed foursomes for a prize offered by Mrs. J. J. Alexander at Hillandale to-day. Mr. Leavitt and Miss Sowers beat Samuel Cook and Miss Gertrude Leavitt by 6 up and 5 to play in the finals. On Monday the qualifying round for the women's championship will be played. At Innis Arden the finals for the club cups were played. L. L. Sledge beat Clifford Lutkens for the first cup by 3 up and 2 to play. Mr. Cooke beat Mr. Best by 1 up for the second cup, and the third cup went to Mr. Goodwin, who was 5 up on Mr. Nichols.

Handicap on Crescent Links.

The club handicap at the Crescent Athletic Club links yesterday, near Bay Ridge, was won by G. S. O'Flynn in a net score of 73 strokes. H. S. Bowns, who came second, made the lowest gross score, 82. The results are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
G. S. Flynn	83	10	73
H. S. Bowns	82	8	74
I. Rhett	89	13	76
W. Nash Read	90	13	77
C. B. Van Brunt	87	10	77
H. A. Tucker	88	11	77
E. B. Knowlton	91	12	79
G. B. Adams	90	11	79
W. R. Simons	95	15	80
C. M. Bull	92	11	81
J. R. Ross	100	12	88

Morris County Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 12.—The first match play round was the only event of interest to-day at the links of the Morris County Golf Club. Charles F. Watson beat R. H. Williams by 5 up and 4 to play, W. D. Vanderpoel beat John G. Bates by 5 up and 4 to play, W. H. Dixon beat George J. Little by 1 up in 19 holes, Howard A. Colby beat Alfred Macy by 7 up and 6 to play. The semi-final round will be played next Saturday, and the women will begin their Fall championship on Monday.

Cycling Runs To-day.

Cycling club runs have been scheduled for to-day by prominent local clubs as follows:

Columbia Wheelmen of Manhattan, to Princess Bay, Staten Island.
Iola Wheelmen of Manhattan, to Coney Island.
Stuyvesant Wheelmen of Manhattan, to Ridgefield, N. J.
Vigilant Bicycle Club of Manhattan, to Rye, N. Y.
Ariosa Wheelmen of Manhattan, blind run.
Madison Wheelmen of Manhattan, to Bergen Point, N. J.
Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn, to Valley Stream, Long Island.
Evergreen Wheelmen of Brooklyn, to Tottenville, Staten Island.
Fountain Wheelmen of Brooklyn, to Lake Success, Long Island.
Greater New York Wheelmen of Brooklyn, to Coney Island.
Penn Glen Wheelmen of Brooklyn, to Huntingdon, Long Island.
Seaton Wheelmen of Brooklyn, to Seaford, L. I.
Tallytown Wheelmen of Brooklyn, to Amityville, Long Island.

American League Meeting Postponed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Owing to present unsettled conditions in baseball it has been decided to hold the annual meeting of the American League in this city Dec. 2, instead of next Wednesday, the date set in the league constitution. By December it is thought the personnel of the teams will have been perfected.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Ninth Supplementary Practice of the National Guard Marksmen.

SHARPSHOOTERS QUALIFIED

A Puffy Wind Bothered the Militiamen at Times During the Day—500 and 600 Yards' Ranges.

The ninth supplementary practice day of the season for the marksmen of the State militia was held at Creedmoor yesterday. The shooting was in the sharpshooters' class at 500 and 600 yards. The attendance was fair and a 5 o'clock wind was blowing throughout the day, but was rather puffy at times, and proved troublesome to the shooters. Major Prentice of Gen. Roe's staff visited the range and qualified as a sharpshooter.

Oct. 26 had originally been set for the marksmen and expert classes, but only marksmen's class will shoot that day. Oct. 30 and 31 has been set for experts. Next Saturday, Oct. 19, sharpshooters. The shooting and issuing of decorations yesterday was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, ordnance officer N. G. N. Y. Scores follow:

HEADQUARTERS, N. G. N. Y.

Name.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
A. D. C. R. R. Prentice	5 4 4 4 5—22	5 2 4 4 5—20	42

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF.

Major G. M. Carnochen	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 4 5 4—21	43

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

G. P. Macias, Co. E.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 4 3 4 5—21	43
1st Lt. P. R. Towne, Co. A	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 5 4 3—21	43
W. S. French, Co. E.	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 2 3 4 5—19	42
A. S. Barrett, Co. F.	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 4 4 3 4—20	42
Sgt. F. X. O'Connor, Co. C	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 5 3 3 5—20	43
J.W. Lawrence, Co. B.	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 2 5 5—20	43
L. Corp. A. S. Pulling, Co. E.	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 2 5 5 3—19	42
M. Scudder, Co. K.	5 5 5 3 3—23	4 2 5 5 3—19	42
Sgt. C. G. Alleyn, Co. B	4 4 5 5 5—23	5 4 4 3 3—19	42
W. Reid, Jr., Co. G.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 3 5 4 5—21	43
J. R. Lynes, Co. D.	5 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 3 4 5—21	43
J. L. Christy, Co. G.	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 4 5 4 2—19	42
Corp. L. H. Cutter, Co. D	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 4 4 3 4—19	42
Corp. A. C. Briner, Co. G	5 4 5 5 4—23	5 2 5 4 5—20	43
H. D. T. Spencer, Co. D	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 5 5 3 4—21	43

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

H. M. Grossman, Co. B	3 4 5 5 5—22	4 4 3 4 5—20	42
Lieut. M. G. Hatfield, Co. I.	5 5 5 3 4—22	5 4 5 3 3—20	42
P. G. Rouse, Co. B.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 3 5 5—20	42
R. Brower, Co. D.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 5 4 4 4—22	44

NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. A. H. Silsby, Co. K	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 5 5 4 4—23	45
M. Smith, Co. E.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 3 4—20	42

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. F. Loughlin, Co. C.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 5 4 3 4—20	42
Lieut. R. L. Fosier, Co. G	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 3 4 4 4—19	42
Sergt. J. T. Verdon, Co. E	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 5 5 5—23	45
Capt. T. P. Pillott, Co. H	4 5 5 4 5—23	5 4 4 5 4—22	45
E. S. Keen, Co. I.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 3 4—20	42
J. J. Houlihan, Co. B.	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 3 4 5 4—20	43
A. F. Ackerman, Co. E	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 4 4 4 4—20	44
H. F. Statesir, Co. C.	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. I. Taylor, staff	5 5 4 5 3—22	3 4 4 5 5—21	43
Capt. J. T. Ashley, Co. G	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 5 5 5 4—23	46
W. E. Hull, Co. G.	5 6 5 5 4—22	5 2 5 5 3—20	42

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

P. J. Molitor, C.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 5 3 4 4—20	42
J. E. Rowe, C.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
1st Lt. J. T. Griffin, D.	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 5 4 5 4—23	45
W. F. Wines, M.	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Lt. F. E. Goodale, C.	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 3 4 4—19	42
Sergt. J. J. Dean, H.	4 5 5 5 5—23	5 3 5 4 4—21	44

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

W. A. Bowles, E.	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 5 4 4 5—22	45
C. W. Martyne, E.	4 5 4 5 5—23	3 4 5 4 4—20	42
B. E. Wilcox, G.	5 5 4 5 5—24	5 4 5 4 3—21	45
A. H. Evans, A.	5 4 5 4 5—23	5 4 3 5 5—22	45
F. H. Trimble, G.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 5 5—22	44
C. W. Stevens, I.	5 5 4 5 4—23	4 4 5 4 4—21	44
Sgt. H. G. Gosman, E	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 4 4 4 5—20	42
D. S. Martin, E.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 5 5 3—22	44
E	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 5 5 3—22	44
Corp. F. L. Lichtenstein, A.	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 3 5 4 5—22	44
Corp. J. F. Chapman, K.	4 5 5 4 6—23	4 5 2 4 4—19	42

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. C. P. Dillon, staff	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 5 3 4 5—21	43
T. P. Daly, Co. E.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. J. Maddock, Co. H	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 4 5 5 5—23	47
Corp. E. M. Kirkpatrick, Co. G.	5 5 5 4 5—22	3 4 5 3 5—20	42
P.F. O'Reilly, Co. E.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 5 4 3 3—20	42

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergt. E. H. Madlenger, Co. H.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 3 4 4 4—20	42
H. J. Joyce, Co. E.	3 5 4 5 5—22	3 5 3 5 4—20	42
Capt. F. H. Weyman, staff	4 5 4 5 5—23	2 5 4 3 5—19	42
Corp. J. T. Bevridge, Co. K.	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 5 3 3 4—19	42
J. W. Farrell, Co. E.	5 4 5 4 5—23	3 4 4 4 4—19	42
S. Eben, Co. B.	4 4 4 5 5—22	5 4 4 3 5—21	43
G. C. Davy, Co. C.	4 5 4 6 5—23	4 3 4 4 4—19	42
L. Corp. E. F. Greis, Co. B	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 3 5 4—20	42
R. Saunders, Co. H.	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 4 4 5 4—22	44
F. J. Meyer, Co. G.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 5 3 4 5—21	43
Sergt. W. U. Moore, Co. B	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 4 4 3 4—19	42
Col. W. G. Bates, field.	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 3 5 3 5—20	42
Sergt. J. J. Kyle, Co. E	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 5 3 4 4—20	42
B. P. Caine, Co. D.	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 3 4 4 5—20	43

FIRST REGIMENT, (ELEVENTH SEPARATE.)

R. Warner, Co. B.	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 5 5 4 3—20	42

SQUADRON A.

W. H. Powers, Tr.	2 5 5 4 5—23	2 4 5 4 4—19	42
Corp. H. S. Kip, Tr.	3 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 3 4 5—20	41
Sgt. F. L. Slade, Tr.	2 4 4 5 4—22	5 5 3 3 5—21	43
Corp. A. W. Booram, Troop 3	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 4 4 4—20	43
Corp. F. Olmer, Troop 2	5 5 4 3 4—21	5 4 4 4 4—21	42
A. W. Putnam, Tr.	2 5 4 5 3—20	4 5 5 4 2—20	41
Com. Sergt. E. M. Cary, Troop 3	4 4 5 5 5—23	3 3 5 4 4—19	42

TROOP C.

C. A. Brown	4 3 5 5 5—21	3 3 5 4 4—20	41
Corp. R. Trickler	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 4 4 4 4—20	41
Sergt. G. J. Morgan.	5 5 4 4 5—23	5 3 3 4 3—18	41

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. P. Erlandsen.	5 4 4 5 5—23	5 5 3 3 5—21	44

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

W. T. Sowers	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

G. C. C. R. Carter,	4 4 3 5 5—22	4 3 4 5 4—20	42
Lt. H. N. Fletcher,	5 5 4 4 5—22	3 5 3 5 4—20	42

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

C. M. W. A. Winquest,	5 5 3 4 5—22	4 3 4 5 5—21	43
P. C. Lery,	1 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 4 5 3—20	42
R. L. Haring,	4 4 4 5 5—23	4 5 5 2 3—19	42
R. A. Camp,	1 5 5 5 4—23	4 4 5 4 4—21	44
G. H. Smith,	1 5 5 5 4—23	4 3 5 5 4—21	44
Ensign W. R. Griffith,	1 4 5 4 4—22	4 5 4 4 3—20	42
W. B. Smith,	3 4 4 5 5—23	4 4 3 4 5—20	43
C. Q. M. A. I. Perry, staff	5 4 5 5 3—22	3 5 5 3 5—20	42

Crack Light Jockey Under the Ban.

The suspension of the popular lightweight rider, H. Michaels, "for alleged fraudulent practices", was announced yesterday at the Morris Park race track. The Stewards of the meeting, who took this action against Michaels, also have referred the case to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for further consideration. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, also held yesterday, the suspension of Steeplechase Jockey Hueston was continued indefinitely, and the suspension of Steeplechase Jockey Dayton was continued for the remainder of the Westchester Racing Association meeting.

The action against Michaels is said to have been taken in connection with the boy's riding on the horse Wild Pirate in the sixth race last Wednesday, when Wild Pirate, was third to Alfred Vargrave and Rowdy. According to reports, a jockey's valet and a Western betting man who has figured as a "plunger" are implicated in the case, but no announcement of action against them has yet been made. Michaels, who is the son of the man who has the peanut and candy stand privileges at the race track this season, has won recognition as one of the most capable lightweight riders the turf has known since Maher's lightweight term. But for the scandal connected with his name, young Michaels easily could command a ten-thousand-dollar contract for next season.

Irish Runners Beat American.

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 12.—George B. Tincler, the well-known Irish runner and the holder of many English and Irish championships, defeated Thomas L. Williams of Somerville in a three-mile run at Tufts Oval this afternoon by one yard in 16:55. The race was for $150 a side and gate receipts, and there was also a special wager between the runners.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Only Two Men Missing from Last Year's Track Team—Lacrosse Practice Begins.

Track athletics at Columbia face brighter prospects for the coming season than at any time in the last half dozen years. Only two of last year's team are lost, I. B. Smith and Stephen Barker.

In addition the team will be considerably strengthened by the advent of several new athletes, some freshmen, and others those who were debarred from competition last season by the one year eligibility rule governing intercollegiate contests.

Among the sprinters in the 100-yard dash the most important addition is that of P. J. Dalsheimer, who has an established record of ten seconds for the short dash. There are also Harold Weekes, H. R. Steeves, and John F. Thompson, in the hundred. Weekes holds the Columbia indoor record for the distance and Thompson the outdoor mark. Weekes's best performance is 0:10 1-5. These four men will also compete in the 220-yard dash. Weekes is the foremost in this with a record of 0:22 2-5.

In the quarter-mile Columbia is not especialy strong, as her ablest runner, O. M. Bishop of last year's relay team has not done better than 0:51 1-5. W. P. S. Earle, also of last season's relay racers, and R. A. W. Carleton are the best men in this event.

G. C. Atkins, with a mark of 2:02, E. D. Oppenheimer, W. M. Van Cise, and C. E. Scharps are Columbia's representatives in the half-mile. Scharps has developed considerably since last season, and is regarded as one of the coming half milers.

Columbia's Captain, C. B. Marshall, will be her mainstay in the half mile. He was regarded as a likely competitor for first place in the intercollegiate mile last year, until he lost his shoe in the second lap and had to quit. Up to that contest he had never been beaten, and he is now looked upon as Columbia's best point winner for this season. He is also an excellent quarter and half miler. C. A. Baker is only a short distance behind Marshall in prowess. W. F. Rollins, H. J. Bartholomae, and H. A. Keeler, who are doing well, will also be entered in the mile.

C. W. Kennedy, the intercollegiate champion broad jumper, is again in college, to look after this event in Columbia's interests. He will be ably backed up by A. C. Breneman, Victor Godwin, and R. Stangland, all of whom have done over twenty-one feet.

Fred Squires, formerly champion pole vaulter of the New England Association, will be Columbia's pole vaulter.

The track association will meet this week to organize and elect its managers.

The university's basketball team is planning its schedule for the coming season. It is expected Yale, Harvard, Cornell, and Princeton will be played. Two matches have already been arranged with the New Jersey university, one to be played in New York and the other at Princeton.

One of the most important features of the season will be the innovation of a Christmas trip through New England. The plan includes contests at Boston, Brockton, Providence, Brookline, Williamstown, and Springfield.

Trips will also be taken from time to time up the Hudson to play representative teams in the towns of Troy, Vaughkeepsie, Tatsill, Hudson, Schenectady, and Newburg. Short journeys will also be taken to New Jersey and other near-by places for matches with military and Young Men's Christian Association fives. The bulk of the games will be played away from home.

The lacrosse team began its season's activity yesterday with preliminary practice in South Field. William Boyd, who has recently been elected Captain, directed the work, assisted by Arthur Hays of last year's twelve. The men at practice, mostly from the 1901 freshman team, were Lyfort, Boyd, Lindeman, Benjamin, Benedict, Reed, Ashley, Campbell, Rogers, and Whitin.

Of last season's combination, Hoguet, Bandler, Bigelow, Cogesshall, Stewart, and Major are still in college, while De Witt, Lindsay, Colwell, and Pfletschinger have gone.

Athletics at N. Y. College of Dentistry.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association of the New York College of Dentistry held yesterday afternoon, W. F. Garner, Jr., was elected manager and J. W. Hagemiller Captain of the basketball team for the coming season. It was also decided to organize a track team and an indoor baseball nine.

The basketball schedule is now being arranged, and dates may be scheduled by addressing the manager at the New York College of Dentistry, 205 East Twenty-third Street.

On the Local Creases.

The cricket season of 1901, so far as New York is concerned, was brought to a conclusion yesterday at Bergen Point, where two teams of the Knickerbocker A. C., under the leadership of Alexander Forbes and J. D. Boyd had a contest on which the payment of a dinner for both teams depended. The Boyd men, through good work on the part of H. Tattersall and F. B. Hunter, gained the day, and won by 40 runs after an interesting and enjoyable contest. The score:

A. FORBES'S TEAM.

C. Dalton, b. Kelly	10
W. F. Lewis, b. Tattersall	2
W. Hall, c. and b. Kelly	1
W. Gennett, b. Tattersall	1
A. Forbes, c. Adam, b. Tattersall	3
A. Backus, b. Kelly	0
W. Adam, run out	2
A. Gunn, b. Tattersall	4
J. Forbes, b. Tattersall	1
R. M. Asterly, b. Tattersall	0
W. West, not out	9
Byes	7
Total	31

JAMES D. BOYD'S TEAM.

F. B. Hunter, c. Gunn, b. Dalton	15
T. F. Handy, b. A. Backus	8
N. Vickers, b. A. Backus	3
J. D. Boyd, run out	0
E. R. Grant, c. Adam, b. Dalton	0
H. B. St. Clair, run out	7
H. Tattersall, b. Dalton	17
C. H. E. Griffith, b. Dalton	0
R. T. Forbes, c. and b. Adam	1
C. W. Simmons, run out	7
F. F. Kelly, not out	7
J. Adam, b. Dalton	1
Byes	6
Leg byes	1
Total	71

Another game which excited considerable interest yesterday at Bergen Point was a contest between the juniors of the Manhattan and Knickerbocker Clubs. It was the first regular game of the kind that has ever taken place between the boys of New York, who have taken up the game, and indicates that a movement is on foot to follow Philadelphia in the methods which have placed cricket upon so firm a basis in that city. The game was contested with the utmost enthusiasm by its youthful participants, and eventually resulted in a victory for the Knickerbocker team by 21 runs. The totals were: Manhattan, 23; Knickerbocker, 44.

The Kings County Cricket Club has resolved to withdraw from the New York Cricket Association and play only in the Metropolitan District Cricket League next season. This action was taken at the annual meeting of the club held last week at the residence of Dr. E. C. Huskinson, 804 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

The election of officers for next season was also carried through at the meeting and resulted as follows: President—Dr. E. C. Huskinson; Vice President—Frank E. Fisher;

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Harvard Ran Up Big Score Against Columbia.

PRINCETON WON EASILY

Yale's First Appearance at Annapolis—Pennsylvania's Scoring All Done in Second Half.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 12.—Harvard made her biggest football score of the season against Columbia this afternoon on Soldiers' Field. The score was: Harvard, 18; Columbia, 0. Fierce line plunges by Mifflin, Putnam, Ristine, and Kernan, followed by long end runs, kept the ball in the territory of Columbia all through the contest, and at no time was Harvard's goal in danger. Twice Harvard fumbled, but held stubbornly for downs, forcing Columbia to kick.

A cold east wind was blowing when the game began. Harvard won the toss and chose the east goal, giving Columbia the ball. Columbia kicked off to Graydon, who ran back with the ball to the fifty-five yard line before he was downed. Harvard's backs then plunged into the Columbia line. These plays were directed at tackles and guards, and were followed by ten and twenty yard end runs by Putnam and Ristine.

Harvard carried the ball to Columbia's eight-yard line, where she lost it on a fumble. Failing to gain, Columbia punted, and again the crimson worked the ball down the field, this time for a touch-down, Putnam making a sensational thirty-yard run, after which he was shoved through centre for a touch-down. He kicked an easy goal.

On the second kick-off Campbell ran the ball back to the fifty-yard line. Steady line plunging and end runs soon advanced the ball to Columbia's goal line, which Mifflin crossed, after going through left tackle with the ball. Putnam kicked the goal. No further scoring as done in this half.

During the half Columbia had possession of the ball only three times—once on the kick-off and twice on fumbles. In the second half Columbia took a more determined stand, and once made distance by a line play with the tackles back. An interchange of punts gave Harvard ten yards. Again Columbia punted, and Harvard went at her old line tactics, soon sending Kernan over for the final touch-down. Time was called a minute later, with the ball in Harvard's possession on her own fifty-yard line.

Morley, said after the game that Harvard has a fast set of backs and a heavy line, and that Columbia expected to score at least. Harvard, however, was too strong all around. Coach Sanford of Columbia had no comment to make, but he was bitterly disappointed.

The line-up:

Harvard. 18.	Positions.	Columbia. 0.
Campbell.....	Left end...	A. Boyeson, Wolff
Graydon, Blagden.	Left tackle.....	Smythe
Riggs, Hovey.....	Left guard.....	Ache
Green, Sargent.....	Centre.....	Bruce
Barnard.....	Right guard.....	Lancon
Randolph, Lawrence.....	Right tackle.....	Irvine
Motley.....	Right end...	Van Hoevenberg B. Boyerson,
Matthews.....	Quarter back.....	Goodman
Putnam, Kernan.	Left half back.....	Weekes
Ristine.....	Right half back.....	Morley
Mifflin.....	Full back.	Fisher, A. Boyerson

Touch-downs—Ristine, 2; Putnam. Goals from touch-downs—Putnam, 2; Kernan. Umpire—Paul Dashiel. Referee—Mr. Deland. Timekeeper—Mr. Wood. Linesmen—Messrs. Hallowell and Wolff. Time of halves—15 minutes each.

PRINCETON, 35; LEHIGH, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 12.—Princeton defeated Lehigh this afternoon in a one-sided football game by the score of 35 to 0. Lehigh was outclassed in every department of the game, and only at one time did they have any chance to score. By a poor kick of Foulke's and an offside play of Princeton, Lehigh had the ball on Princeton's twenty-yard line. At this point Princeton braced and forced Fuller to try a goal from the field, which was spoiled by the centre's bad pass.

Princeton played brilliant football, but it was marred a number of times by costly fumbles and the forgetting of signals. The interference was above reproach, as the many long end runs will testify. Dewitt, Brown, and S. McClave were the principal ground gainers in this way for Princeton. Very little line plunging was tried, as the end runs were more profitable.

Princeton scored four touchdowns in the first half, the first two being scored in the first six minutes of play. In the second half the last touchdown of the game was made on two plays. Freeman secured the ball on the kick off, and by clever dodging gained the centre of the field. On the next play Dewitt shook off the Lehigh tacklers and secured the touchdown. Bailey for Lehigh put up a splendid defensive game, stopping many gains through the line. The teams lined up as follows:

Princeton, (35.)	Position.	Lehigh, (0.)
Henry, Roper.....	Left end.....	Hinckle
Fell, Brown.....	Left tackle.....	McFarlane
Dana, Fisher.....	Left guard.....	Waters
Butkiewlen.....	Centre.....	Johnson
Mills.....	Right guard.....	Kelly
Dewitt.....	Right tackle.....	Jones
Davis.....	Right end.....	Barnard
Meier, Freeman, Pearson.....	Quarter back.....	Dow
McCord, Foulke.	Left half back.....	Smart
S. McClave.....	Right half back.....	Bailey
Underhill, Foulke, Meier.....	Full back.....	Fuller

Touchdowns—McCord, Dewitt, (2,) Foulke. Goals from touchdowns—Dewitt, 5. Referee—Charles Young of Cornell. Umpire—M. Bergen of Princeton. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

PENN., 26; BROWN, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Brown went down to defeat on Franklin Field this afternoon, Pennsylvania winning by the score of 26 to 0. All of the Quakers' scoring was done in the second half with a strong wind in their favor. In the first half Brown played Pennsylvania to a standstill, and carried the ball from her own forty-yard line to Pennsylvania's one-yard line, and seemed sure of a touchdown, when a fumble gave it to Pennsylvania. This was Brown's only opportunity to score. Later in the first half the Quakers had Brown on the run, and seemed likely to make a touchdown when time was called.

In the second half Pennsylvania played good football. She was aggressive, and got off her plays before the Brown players could get in their positions. She combined with this quickness an interference that was irresistible. Advances were made at whatever point against the Brown line the play was directed, and in less than three minutes after the kick-off Pennsylvania had carried the ball across Brown's goal. After several substitutions were made, Pennsylvania's play deteriorated somewhat, but nevertheless she continued to make large gains. Davidson, Butler, Snook, and Gardiner doing the work. The line-up:

Pennsylvania. 26.	Positions.	Brown, 0.
Metzgar, Crowther...	Left end.....	Cann
Corley, Crowther....	Left tackle.....	Webb
Anderson, Bennett.....	Left guard.....	Hall
Jordan.....	Centre.....	Colter, Cobb
Teas.....	Right guard..	Fleming, Colter
Piekarski.....	Right tackle.....	Savage
Gardiner, Corley....	Right end.....	Abbott
Howard.....	Quarter back.....	Scudder
Butler.....	Left half back.....	Dennicoe
Snook, Dale.....	Right half back.....	Hatch
Davidson, Kellar....	Full back.....	Bates

Touchdowns—Piekarski, Snook, Teas, Bennett, Butler. Goal from touchdown—Bennett. Referee—W. H. Corbin, Yale. Umpire—M. J. Whiting, Cornell. Timekeepers—Richard Blanding, Brown, and C. Williams, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—20 minutes.

U. OF CHICAGO, 5; PURDUE, 5.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The football team of Purdue University to-day held its own against the University of Chicago, each side scoring five points after fifty minutes play on a gridiron more fit for a regatta than a football contest. Already a pond after hours of rain, the field was converted into a veritable morass by a game which took place between two "scrub" elevens before the championship game. This condition was favorable to the Maroons, who outweighed the boys from Indiana. In the first half neither side scored, and time was called with the ball on Chicago's twenty-yard line. Chicago started the second half with renewed vigor, and succeeded in forcing Sheldon across Purdue's line for the first touch-down of the game. Purdue rose to the occasion, and toward the end of the game forced the ball over the line. Both sides missed a goal, tieing the game. Rain fell incessantly throughout the game, making fast play impossible.

YALE, 24; ANNAPOLIS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—The football team of Yale University made its first appearance on the Naval Academy gridiron today, and won by a score of 24 to 0. The Yale players were too heavy and strong, and their plays too snappy and united for the Cadets to do much with them, and Yale, therefore, scored two touch-downs in each half, and kicked all four goals. In the first half, Wilhelmi, who played a great ground gaining game throughout, scored both touch-downs. In the second half the burly tackle, Hogan scored the other two after brilliant runs. Olcutt kicked the four goals, two of which were at difficult angles.

The game was called at 2:30 and was played on the temporary grounds. Belknap kicked off to the Yale twenty-yard line, and Chadwick ran the ball back thirty yards. Hart took it for fifteen yards more on the next play, and Chadwick again came to the front with three more. Yale was now on the Cadets' forty-yard line, and she began a series of tackle back plays which soon resulted in a touch-down. The work of Capt. Gould, particularly, and other members of the team in assisting the man carrying the ball was very noticeable, far exceeding anything seen here before. The line-up:

Yale. 24.	Position.	Navy. 0.
Gould.....	Left end.....	S. Read
Goss.....	Left tackle.....	Fretz, Rodgers
Glass.....	Left guard.....	Carpenter
Holt.....	Centre.....	Oak, Fretz
Olcutt.....	Right guard.....	Belknap
Hogan.....	Right tackle.....	Adams
Swann, Rafferty...	Right end.....	Soule
De Saulles.....	Quarter back.....	C. E. Smith
Chadwick.....	Right half back.....	Strassburger
Hart.....	Left half back....	Land, Weaver
Wilhelmi.....	Full back.....	Nicholson

Referee—Mr. Thompson of Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Ely of Yale.

MASSACHUSETTS, 6; WESLEYAN, 0.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 12.—Wesleyan suffered defeat this afternoon at the hands of the Massachusetts State College eleven by the score of 6 to 0. On account of the hard game with Yale last Wednesday, Wesleyan was in rather poor shape, and could do nothing with the strong defense of the Amherst Aggies. O'Hearn scored for the visitors, making a run of 57 yards around Wesleyan's left end. Line-up:

Wesleyan, 0.	Position.	M. S. C., 6.
Nethaway, Eyster...	Left end.....	O'Hearn
Day.....	Left tackle.....	Schnell
Pike.....	Left guard.....	Franklin
Espy.....	Centre.....	Hatch
Sullivan.....	Right guard.....	Craighead
Ackhart, Goode..	Right tackle.....	Halligan
Garrison.....	Right end.....	McCobb
Nixon.....	Quarter back.....	Brooks
Calder.....	Full back.....	Munson
Coreaden.....	Right half back.....	Whittaker
Parker.....	Left half back.....	Bodfish

Referee—Mr. Halligan of Amherst. Umpire—Mr. Yale of Wesleyan. Halves—Fifteen minutes each.

ORANGE, 5; P. R. R. Y. M. C. A., 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Oct. 12.—The Orange Athletic Club began its football season to-day with a victory, defeating the Pennsylvania Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia by a score of 5 to 0. Orange scored in the first half and carried the ball to the one-yard line in the second half, where the Pennsylvania players held. Peitz, Torrey, Allen, and B. Miller did the best playing. The line-up:

	P. R. R.
Orange, 5.	Position. Y. M. C. A., 0.
Clark, Lueters.....	Left end... Hayes, Widdowes
Torrey.....	Left tackle..... Uffenheimer
Dailes.....	Left guard..... Compton
Mohor.....	Centre..... Patterson
G. Miller.....	Right guard..... Geiger
Peitz.....	Right tackle..... Weest
Kyle, Mason.....	Right end..... Miller, Hayes
Work, Fitzgerald.	Quarter back..... McKee
B. Miller.....	Left half back..... H. Sims
Allen.....	Right half back..... F. Sims
Whyte, Graden.	Full back..... Griffenberg

Referee—F. A. Wenck, Yale. Umpire—L. Decasanova, Crescent A. C. Linesmen—A. W. Kuecher and W. McFarland. Timer—E. W. Pierson. Ttouchdown—B. Miller.

R. DAVIS A. A., 17; NEWARK, 0.

At the St. George's cricket grounds, Hoboken, yesterday the R. Davis Athletic Association football team defeated the Newark Athletic Club by 17 to 0. The features of the game were the runs of Kinkead and Coogan of fifty and thirty-five yards, respectively, and the hard tackling by Smith and Lawler. The line-up:

R. Davis A. A., 17.	Newark A. C., 0
Reeder.....	Left end..... McManus
Commerford.....	Left tackle..... McDermott
Smith.....	Left guard..... Payne
Kennell.....	Centre..... Smyth
Lawler.....	Right guard..... Bentford
Hughes.....	Right tackle..... Moorehead
Corbett.....	Right end..... Wright
McGrath.....	Quarter back..... Jones
Kinkead.....	Left half back..... Wright
Coogan.....	Right half back..... Alpaugh
Walsh.....	Full back..... Moore

Referee—D. Edwards, Princeton. Umpire—J. Coyne, Lehigh. Linesman—M. Lacey. Timers—M. Halpin and A. E. Brown.

CARLISLE, 6; BUCKNELL, 5.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 12.—Bucknell and the Carlisle Indians played a fierce and most evenly contested game here to-day, the Indians winning by the score of 6 to 5. The Indians touchdown was made in the first half by Johnson, who made a fifteen-yard run on a double pass.

In the second half Capt. Wheelock was compelled to retire from the game owing to injuries and the Carlisle line was greatly weakened. McMahon made Bucknell's touchdown after carrying the ball nearly thirty yards. The touchdown was made far to one side and the punt out for a try at goal was missed.

LAFAYETTE, 5; SYRACUSE, 0.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—In two twenty-minute halves Lafayette could score only 5 points against the Syracuse University eleven here to-day, the score being 5 to 0. After twelve minutes and thirty-six seconds of play in the first half Ernst was sent over for a touch-down. Bachman missed an easy goal. Lafayette used the modified form of the guards' back play, but won only by the hardest kind of work. The features of the game were a twenty-yard run by Weier, the Syracuse right end, and the local eleven's holding for downs twice on its own one-yard line.

WEST POINT, 17; TRINITY, 0.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Military Academy football team completely shut out Trinity College to-day by a score of 17 to 0. Daly, West Point's quarterback, was not in the game to-day, he being in the hospital suffering from an abscess on the hand. Only fifteen minute halves were played. West Point scoring 11 in the first half and 6 in the second. Buncker, Graves, and Hackett each made a touchdown, and Bartlett and Farnsworth each kicked a goal.

DARTMOUTH, 20; TUFTS, 0.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 12.—The Dartmouth football team was too much for Tufts to-day, easily getting two touchdowns in each half. In the second half Dartmouth played seventeen substitutes. Tufts could gain her distance but once or twice during the whole game, although she gained ten yards at two different times on a quarter back kick.

Near the close of the game Tufts threatened Dartmouth's goal, Knight running the kick-off back forty yards for a clear field, and being finally downed on the ten-yard line.

CORNELL, 24; UNION, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Cornell's football team defeated Union at Percy Field this afternoon by a score of 24 to 0. Twelve points were made in each half. Coffin, right halfback was sent over the line for a touchdown after four minutes of play, and the second touchdown was made late in the first half. Purcell's 65-yard run and Taussig's chase down the field after the ball had rolled by Union to her 10-yard line, were features of the second half.

HARVARD, '04, 0; PHILLIPS E., 6.

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 12.—The Harvard freshman football team was beaten by Phillips Exeter Academy this afternoon 0 to 0 in a game far more one-sided than the score would indicate. Exeter's tendency to hold prevented the score from being trebled, a touchdown in the second half being disallowed on this account.

YALE, '04, 42; ST. PAUL'S, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—The Yale freshman football team defeated St. Paul's School of Garden City, L. I., in a one-sided game this afternoon by the score of 42 to 0. The Garden City boys had the ball only twice during the game.

MICHIGAN, 33; INDIANA, 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 12.—Michigan to-day defeated Indiana by the score of 33 to 0. With a wet, heavy ground and a light rain falling continually, Michigan ran up a large score by straight line bucking.

Scores of Other Games.

At Orono, Me.—University of Maine, 12; Colby, 0.
At Burlington, Vt.—University of Vermont, 12; Middlebury, 0.
At Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 11; Clarkson Institute, 5.
At Milwaukee—Wisconsin, 40; Beloit, 0.
At Tiffin, Ohio—Ohio Wesleyan, 39; Heidelburg, 0.
At Geneva—Hobart, 17; University of Rochester, 12.
At Andover—Andover, 17; Williston, 0.
At Lewiston—Bates, 6; Boston College, 0.
At Burlington—Middlebury, 12; University of Vermont, 0.
At Morristown—Morristown, 46; Polytechnic Preparatory of Brooklyn, 0.
At Stamford—Brooklyn High School, 18; Betts Academy, 0.
At Buffalo—University of Buffalo, 6; Case School of Cleveland, 0.
At Richmond—University of Virginia, 24; Gallaudet, 0.

Standing of Football Teams.

A better showing was made by the principal college teams yesterday than on the preceding Saturday, when three of the four strongest teams were scored against. All of the "Big Four" teams played one-sided games yesterday, Princeton leading with 35 points scored against Lehigh, Pennsylvania coming next with 26 points captured from Brown, Yale scoring 24 points against Annapolis, and Harvard scoring 18 points on Columbia.

Princeton leads in the competition to date, not only with the largest number of points, but also in the fact that the debit side of the account is yet clean. Cornell, with 136 points to the good and none lost, is a good second. Pennsylvania is next, with 111 to 6, while Yale has 105 to 5, and Harvard 73 to 6. Columbia, more owing to ill-luck and Faculty restriction than to any weakness of the team, has won two games and lost two, and the scores are but a little in her favor, 32 to 23.

The West Point team still has a clean record, though it has played but two games, but the Annapolis cadets have almost as many points on the wrong side of their account as on the right. The scores to date of the principal teams follow:

WEST POINT.		ANNAPOLIS.	
20—Franklin & M.....	0	0—Georgetown	0
17—Trinity	0	28—St. John's	2
		0—Yale	24
37	0	28	26
NEW YORK. UNIV.		MANHATTAN.	
16—St. Paul's School.	0	11—Rutgers	0
0—Princeton	22	5—Brown	6
16	22	11	6
HARVARD.		YALE.	
16—Williams	0	23—Trinity	0
12—Bowdoin	0	5—Amherst	0
16—Bates	6	29—Tufts	5
11—Amherst	0	24—Wesleyan	0
18—Columbia	0	24—Annapolis	0
73	6	105	5
PENNSYLVANIA.		CORNELL.	
28—Lehigh	0	17—Colgate	0
6—Franklin & M....	0	50—Rochester	0
23—Penn State	6	6—Bucknell	0
28—Swarthmore	0	39—Hamilton	0
26—Brown	0	24—Union	0
111	6	136	0
COLUMBIA.		PRINCETON.	
0—Buffalo	5	35—Villa Nova	0
27—Rutgers	0	47—Haverford	0
5—Williams	0	23—New York Univ..	0
0—Harvard	18	35—Lehigh	0
32	23	140	0
BROWN.		PENN STATE.	
12—Boston	0	17—Susquehanna	0
16—Colby	0	27—Western Penn.....	0
0—Syracuse	20	6—Pennsylvania	23
6—Manhattan	0		
0—Pennsylvania	29		
34	51	50	23
CARLISLE.		LEHIGH.	
28—Lebanon Valley..	0	0—Pennsylvania.....	28
19—Gallaudet	6	0—Buffalo	16
5—Gettysburg	0	0—Princeton	35
16—Dickinson	11		
6—Bucknell	5		
74	28	0	79

BOSANQUET'S TEAM WON.

Visiting English Cricketers Beat Canadians Easily with an Innings to Spare.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 12.—B. J. T. Bosanquet's team of English cricketers brought their game with All-Canada to a conclusion here to-day. The game was under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and was largely attended by the fashionable of the city.

The Englishmen won as they pleased, with an innings to spare. The score:

CANADA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. H. Cooper, b. Bosanquet.....	21	b. Crawford.....	1
H. S. Lounsborough, b. Bosanquet.....	1	c. Crawford, b. Johnson.....	4
H. G. Bristowe, st. Parkin, b. Dowson.	6	c. Wilson, b. Crawford.....	18
J. H. Forrester, b. Dowson	4	b. Priestley.....	3
F. Beatty, c. Priestley, b. Dowson....	1	c. Schwarz, b. Johnson.....	5
G. S. Lyon, l. b. w., b. Dawson.....	0	c. Wilson, b. Harrison.....	49
F. Guthrie, b. Bosanquet	12	b. Johnson.....	7
H. B. McGiverin, b. Dowson	6	c. Bosanquet, b. Priestley	6
F. S. Chambers, b. Dowson	0	not out	2
F. Edwards, st. Parkin, b. Dowson.....	19	c. Crawford, b. Harrison	2
J. Hynes, not out....	2	c. Parkin, b. Priestley	6
Byes	16	Byes	7
Leg byes.....	4	Leg byes.....	3
Wides	1	Wides	1
Total.....	97	Total.....	114

ENGLISHMEN.

W. E. Harrison, c. Lyon, b. Bristowe.....	5
A. M. Hollins, c. Cooper, b. Bristowe.....	22
B. J. T. Bosanquet, b. Bristowe.....	97
A. Priestley, c. Bristowe, b. McGiverin.....	1
V. F. S. Crawford, c. Forrester, b. Chambers.	33
R. O. Schwarz, b. Bristowe.....	11
L. J. Parkin, not out.....	22
E. M. Dowson, c. Lyon, b. Edwards.....	4
R. E. More, c. Chambers, b. Edwards.....	10
E. R. Wilson, c. and b. Edwards.....	0
P. R. Johnson, st. Guthrie, b. Edwards.....	3
Byes.....	3
Leg byes.....	2
Total.....	218

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

A Remarkably High Individual Score Made in Bank Clerks' Tournament.

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League on Reid's alleys last night Gross of the Mount Morris Bank team made the remarkably high score of 254 pins, making seven strikes, three spares, and no breaks. This is the highest score yet recorded this season. The Brown Brothers team won two games, the Mount Morris team won one game and lost one, and the Colonial Bank team lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Mt. Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 134; Livermore, 90; Spaulding, 139; G. McKeever, 144; Gross, 170. Total, 677.

Brown Brothers & Co.—Woodcock, 129; Shirley, 132; Brown, 137; Meeker, 103; Ogden, 139. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.—Mt. Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 148; Livermore, 100; Spaulding, 113; G. McKeever, 197; Gross, 254. Total, 812.

Colonial Bank—Timpson, 148; Blake, 83; Paul, 95; Carr, 90; Augerman, 110. Total, 511.

THIRD GAME.—Brown Brothers & Co.—Woodcock, 154; Underwood, 145; Brown, 156; Meeker, 120; Ogden, 190. Total, 764.

Colonial Bank—Timpson, 145; Blake, 98; Paul, 92; Carr, 141; Augerman, 128. Total, 604.

Lefferts Council won two games, Commonwealth Council won one game and lost one, and Brooklyn Council lost two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Commonwealth Council—Brown, 152; Mulhausen, 132; Folk, 148; Falleck, 164; Ebbetts, 167. Total, 763.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 128; Carshaw, 203; Hickok, 167; Dodez, 131; Cooper, 181. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.—Commonwealth Council—Brown, 161; Mulhausen, 215; Folk, 127; Falleck, 172; Ebbetts, 158. Total, 806.

Brooklyn Council—Claus, 159; Tabor, 124; Brouard, 138; Murray, 120; Halloran, 154. Total, 690.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Council—Claus, 158; Tabor, 138; Brouard, 162; Murray, 116; Halloran, 186. Total, 758.

Lefferts Council—Seifers, 165; Carshaw, 157; Hickok, 139; Dodez, 173; Cooper, 200. Total, 832.

Date for National Bowling Contest.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—The Western New York Athletic Association has entered into an agreement with the American Bowling Congress to hold a National bowling contest in this city on Jan. 20 to 26, 1902. Two thousand dollars in prizes, of which $1,800 will be in cash and $200 in championship medals will be provided for.

MOTOR VEHICLE AWARDS

Bishop Has Highest Average for the Rochester Run.

HONORS FOR THIRTY-SEVEN

Committee Admits the Hill-Climbing Test Was a Failure—Little Said on the Racing Question.

After a great deal of anxious waiting by the automobilists who took part in the test run to Rochester last month to learn what the actual results were in the awards of merit given by the Automobile Club of America, the committee in direct charge of the run made public its report yesterday. David Wolfe Bishop, as was expected, comes in for high honors with a clean record of fifteen miles an hour for the entire run, the maximum limit. He used his French machine, a thirty-horse power Panhard, and was the first to finish each day's run. A fraction below him, with a total average of 14.18 miles per hour, comes Elmer Apperson. Five machines finished the trip below the minimum rate, making a total of forty-two vehicles from eighty starters that reached Rochester.

These vehicles, with their awards of merit in order, are:

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(Average speed from 12 to 15 miles per hour.)

Description and Entry.	Average Miles Per Hour.
30 H.-P. Panhard, David Wolfe Bishop....	15
8 H.-P. Haynes-Apperson, Elmer Apperson.	14.18
8½ H.-P. Haynes-Apperson, Haynes-Apperson Company	13.78
12 H.-P. Packard, Ohio Automobile Co.....	13.70
6 H.-P. White, White Sewing Machine Co..	13.68
16 H.-P. Robinson, J. R. Robinson, Jr.....	13.63
6 H.-P. White, White Sewing Machine Co..	13.48
6 H.-P. White, White Sewing Machine Co..	13.48
6 H.-P. Foster, Foster Autcmobile Mfg. Co.	13.19
6 H.-P. White, White Sewing Machine Co..	13.07
12 H.-P. Panhard, A. R. Shattuck.....	13.05
9 H.-P. Gasmobile, Albert T. Otto.....	12.91
14 H.-P. Packard, A. McMurtry.....	12.83
12 H.-P. Packard, Ohio Automobile Co.....	12.79
5 H.-P. Motorette, De Dion Bouton Motorette Co.	12.64
6 H.-P. Hydrocar, American Bicycle Co....	12.60
3½ H.-P. Locomobile, C. Arthur Benjamin.	12.58
16 H.-P. Packard, Truman J. Martin and Elliott Evans	12.57
9 H.-P. Lane Surrey, Lane Motor Vehicle Co.	12.25
9 H.-P. Gasmobile, Alexander Fischer.....	12

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(Average speed from 10 to 12 miles per hour.)

4½ H.-P. Columbia, Jefferson Seligman.....	11.92
6 H.-P. Winton, Percy Owen.....	11.91
4½ H.-P. Columbia, George B. Pettengill.....	11.09
6 H.-P. Foster, Foster Automobile Mfg. Co..	11.68
3½ H.-P. Locomobile, Locomobile Co. of America.....	11.62
7 H.-P. Long Distance, F. E. Lewis 2d.....	10.91
2½ H.-P. Pierce, G. N. Pierce Co.....	10.89
5 H.-P. De Dion Motorette, C. J. Field.....	10.38
7 H.-P. St. Louis, St. Louis Motor Carriage Co.....	10.17
12 H.-P. Packard, John M. Satterfield.....	10.11

THIRD-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(Average speed from 8 to 10 miles per hour.)

12 H.-P. Winton, Alexander Dow.....	9.99
12 H.-P. Gasmobile, Jacob Astor.....	9.78
8½ H.-P. Autocar, Louis S. Clarke.....	9.60
9 H.-P. Gasmobile, Sidney Dillon Ripley.....	9.64
3½ H.-P. Locomobile, Locomobile Company of America.....	9.47
8 H.-P. Duryea, Duryea Power Company.....	8.71
4 H.-P. Knox, Knox Automobile Company..	8.50

The following vehicles finished at Rochester, but averaged for the whole distance less than 8 miles per hour:

9 H.-P. Holyoke, C. R. Greuter.....	7.65
4½ H.-P. Locomobile, Locomobile Company of America.....	7.62
Stanhope, Grout Brothers.....	7.21
9 H.-P. Century, C. H. Metz.....	5.93
6½ H.-P. Toledo, American Bicycle Company.	4.21

The run started from the Plaza Square on Sept. 9 and ended at Rochester Sept. 13. It was the intention to have completed the run at Buffalo on the following day, but the news of President McKinley's death caused an instant abandonment of the run, and the averages were taken for the distance covered. The total distance was 394.3 miles, instead of 464.2 miles.

The committee in charge of the test consisted of William M. Power, Winthrop E. Scarritt, and Harlan W. Whipple. An exhaustive report precedes the mention of the awards, in which considerable interesting matter for an automobilist is stated, including severe comment for the abominable condition of many roads. The worst section of road found was in Ossining, and on this subject the committee says:

"At times the roads were so rough and so dangerous that your committee considers that the contest over the so-called roads was entirely too severe. No person owning an automobile for pleasure or for business would undertake to drive over the roads in such a dangerous condition. The contestants deserve the greatest praise for their courage and endurance in unflinchingly keeping at their self-appointed task."

The racing tendency as well as the lack of proper management in arranging the hill climbing contest have called forth considerable criticism since the run. The committee practically admits that the hill climbing test was a failure, as attention is called to the inefficiency of the flagmen in warning competing machines when to start and a recommendation is made that in future a special half day should be set aside for the hill contest and that the road should be broad enough to admit of passing a carriage to one side when it fails to make the ascent or breaks down.

The committee only makes one radical suggestion that may make considerable difference in future runs of a similar character. This is that in future competing machines be allowed to carry along only such new material for repairs as can be placed in the vehicle itself. Some of the contestants had a large supply of spare parts sent on by train or carried in supply wagons that accompanied the competitors. Others had expert machinists who traveled by train and then spent the night making repairs on the vehicle for the next day's run.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The Ixia Wheelmen will have a run to-day to Coney Island, leaving the clubhouse, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, at 10 A. M. and Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second Street at 10:30 A. M.

The next National meet of the League of American Wheelmen will probably be held at Torrington, Conn., in connection with the Good Roads Convention, to be held at that place next August.

The Claflin Cycle Club of Manhattan will hold a century run to-day over the usual Long Island roads, which will probably be the last affair of the kind this season. The start will be from the Bedford Rest, at 6 A. M., and the route will be to Coney Island, Jamaica, Freeport, East Williston, Hicksville, Amityville, Freeport, Valley Stream, Richmond Hill, and Bedford Rest. Entries will be received at the starting point up to the departure of the last division.

The run of the Madison Wheelmen to-day will be to Bergen Point via Fort Lee, leaving the clubhouse at 9:30 A. M. The Madisons have entered in the 100-mile road tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, and a bowling club is also being organized and may enter some of the tournaments later on in the season. The evening of Oct. 27 has been set aside as the first ladies' night.

The bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs will open the latter part of this month. Eight clubs will contest for the prize offered by the association, and the games will all be played on the new alleys of the Century Wheelmen, which are among the best in the city.

The pool tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York is now under way at the clubhouses of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, the Madison Wheelmen, the Century Wheelmen, and the St. George Wheelmen. The Associated Cycling Clubs have offered a club prize to be given to the club winning the largest number of games —three members from each club to constitute a team—and the President of the Associated Cycling Clubs, Alderman Joseph Oatman, has offered a special prize for the best individual winner.

The St. George Wheelmen of New York, which is a branch of the Sons of St. George, and has affiliation throughout the United States, will give their annual ball at Lyric Hall on Dec. 5. To-day this club will visit Trenton, N. J., where there will be a reunion of the various American divisions. The New York division will be joined at Newark by the local divisions from that city and make the ride to Trenton by wheel.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New York is the most representative cycling organization in the United States. Every important cycling club in Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs is affiliated, and at the next meeting to-morrow evening, applications of the New York Athletic Club and the Century Road Club Association will be considered.

The principal feature of the weekly cycling meet at the Valisburg track, Newark, N. J., to-day, will be a twenty-five-mile professional race, with prizes to the winner of every lap, special purses at five, ten, fifteen, and twenty miles, and five main prizes at the finish. Every good professional cyclist in the East, from Champion Frank Kramer down, has entered. There will be several amateur races and an exhibition by Albert Champion, the French rider, on his tricycle.

Cresceus's Many Trotting Engagements.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 12.—George H. Ketcham, owner, trainer, and driver of Cresceus, made the following statement to-day:

"I have taken off thirty pounds since the 1st of May, and if I could only get to 135 pounds I would drive Cresceus in 2 minutes. I will take the horse to Columbus Monday and he will try to reduce his record next week on that track. I will take him from Columbus to Kansas City, and will visit Minneapolis, St. Louis, Pueblo, Denver, Salt Lake, Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, El Paso, Albuquerque, and the City of Mexico, which will make a very pleasant and profitable trip. He is booked for trotting exhibitions solid until the stud season will open."

MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW.

Brilliant Conclusion of Annual Society Event at Morristown Field Club.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 12.—The fourth annual horse show of the Morristown Field Club, which began on Thursday at the old race track out on South Street, came to a brilliant conclusion to-day. The weather was perfect on all three days of the show, and in consequence a record-breaking attendance resulted. The restriction of all the classes to horses owned in New Jersey, and the limiting of some of them even further to horses owned in Morris, Essex, Union, or Somerset County, increased the interest in the exhibition. Practically all the fashionable society of the four counties named was present to-day.

Two sessions were held to-day, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon respectively. Nineteen classes were judged, and the prizes were well distributed, few of the exhibitors obtaining more than one blue ribbon and none of them winning more than two during the day. The double winners were J. W. Ogden, who also obtained a second and two thirds; Thomas B. Hidden, who won two firsts, three seconds, and one third; W. P. Bliss, who also obtained two seconds, and the Blairsden Stables, which also won a third.

The day's sport was marred by a serious accident to Richard Newton, Jr., who was thrown by his mount while exh

SUBURBAN HORSE SHOWS

First Annual Exhibition of Centre Island Association.

ELEVEN CLASSES WERE JUDGED

Mrs. George Bullock Captures Three Blue Ribbons—Keen Competition Among Jumpers—Morristown's Show.

With entries from nearly all the prominent residents of Centre Island, Oyster Bay, and Glen Cove, the first horse show of the Centre Island Horse Show Association was held yesterday on the grounds of George M. Fletcher at Centre Island. The idea of holding a show originated with George Bullock, Walter T. Owen, Charles W. Wetmore, Colgate Hoyt, Mr. Fletcher, and D. Le Roy Dresser, all of whom have Summer homes on the north shore of Long Island. Everything was carried off so successfully yesterday that there is little doubt that the show will become an annual fixture.

In nearly every case the horses were shown by their owners, as everything was strictly on an amateur basis, no professional riders or drivers being allowed to enter. The place selected for the show is very prettily situated and is almost entirely surrounded by tall trees. The customary tanbark was missing, the grass ring being well adapted for the show.

The most successful of the exhibitors was Mrs. George Bullock. In the morning she captured a blue ribbon in the lady's saddle horse class with Highboy. In the tandem driving contest held in the afternoon she demonstrated her superiority over George E. Fahys, D. Le Roy Dresser, D. F. Bush, and Miss Clarisse Coudert. She also won a blue ribbon for the best harness tandem. F. P. Moore won two blue ribbons, as did Percy Chubb.

From a spectacular point of view the four-in-hand class, judged in the afternoon, was easily the feature of the show. Seven four-in-hands were shown before appropriate brakes, and as they had plenty of space to manoeuvre some very clever driving resulted. D. Le Roy Dresser drove, accompanied by his little daughter, while Mrs. Wetmore accompanied C. W. Wetmore. W. D. Guthrie was the only owner represented in this class who did not drive his own horses, and his horses, driven by William Fuller, took the blue ribbon.

At the morning session six classes were judged, and in the afternoon five more were disposed of. F. S. Hastings and J. T. Hyde, the Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, were the judges, and they did their work quickly. As soon as the morning session was concluded a recess was taken, and the exhibitors became the guests of George Bullock, C. W. Wetmore, Colgate Hoyt, Walter T. Owen, and D. Le Roy Dresser at a luncheon served at the clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

On one side of the show field was the Oyster Bay Band and all the sightseers of the neighborhood, while on the other the exhibitors, their guests, horses, and vehicles took up practically all the space. Roaming about could be seen Mr. and Mrs. George E. Stedman and Miss Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Busby and Miss Busby, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Leeming, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burgess and Miss Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Montant, and Miss Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Maxwell, Mrs. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Guthrie and Miss Guthrie, Walter E. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. George Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt and Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, James Beekman and Miss Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smithers, nearly all of whom had horses entered in the ring.

Wit hthe judging of green jumpers the show ended. In this class the horses were required to make six jumps over hurdles three feet six inches in height, and the jumping as a general rule was very poor. The best of the lot proved to be H. Warner's Oxford, ridden by S. Van Schaick, a member of Squadron A. Of the six jumps he made three clean jumps. The competition for second place was exceedingly keen between George Fahy's Reveille and Mrs. Bullock's Highboy, the horse with which she captured the blue ribbon for the ladies' saddle class. At the first trial each horse made two clean jumps, Percy Chubb guiding Mrs. Bullock's horse. The judges then ordered the two to go around the ring once more, and each knocked off the top rail. The award was then given to Mrs. Bullock for conformation. This was the most keenly contested class of the day. Summary:

Horse and best-appointed runabout.—Won by F. P. Moore's Rye, D. F. Bush's Ventura second.

Lady's saddle horse.—Won by Mrs. George Bullock's Highboy, Miss Renee Coudert's Pandora second.

Pair of horses over 14 hands and under 15 hands 2 inches; suitable for spider "T" cart or lady's phaeton; horses to count 75 per cent., turn and appointments 25 per cent.—Won by D. F. Bush's Toreador and Matador, F. P. Moore's Scotch and Rye second.

Gentleman's saddle horse.—Won by Percy Chubb's ch. g., unnamed; Colgate Hoyt's Jinks second.

Pair of horses 15 hand 2 inches or over, suitable for "T" cart, Stanhope, or Victoria; horses to count 75 per cent., trap and appointments 25 per cent.—Won by Colgate Hoyt's Mayfair and Beaufort, George Fahy's Spider and Fly second.

Horse and best-appointed two-wheel cart.—Won by F. P. Moore's Scotch, D. F. Bush's Toreador second.

Best harness tandem, the wheeler to have substance and action; the leader to be showy, well-bred, and all around actor, with good mouth and manners.—Won by Mrs. George Bullock's Chester and Highboy, F. P. Moore's Scotch and Rye second.

Tandem driving contest.—Won by Mrs. George Bullock, D. Le Roy Dresser second.

Best four-in-hand road team shown before suitable brake; horses to count 75 per cent., brake and appointments 25 per cent.—Won by W. D. Guthrie's horses driven by William Fuller, James Beekman second.

Four-in-hand driving contest.—Won by Percy Chubb, George Fahys second.

Green hunters, to be ridden over six fences, 3 feet 6 inches high, conformation to count 25 per cent., performance over fences 75 per cent.—Won by H. Warner's Oxford, ridden by S. Van Schaick; Mrs. Bullock's Highboy, ridden by Percy Chubb, second.

CROWD WATCHED ALL NIGHT.

Stood in the Street Waiting for a Jersey City Building to Fall.

That nearly 300 persons should stay up all night, standing in the street, to see a four-story brick building fall, seems improbable, but that is exactly what happened in Jersey City. The house is at Jackson Avenue and Forrest Street—unless it fell last night—and is owned by Moritz Kornblum of Manhattan. It is valued at $8,000.

It was in good condition until Friday night. Then Herman Roehrer, who has a printing shop on the first floor, discovered a crack in the rear wall, the consequence, he alleges, of an excavation being made at the south side of the building by Michael Nolan, a contractor, for a bakery he has been employed to build on the adjoining property. Roehrer notified the police. They immediately ordered the three families occupying the upper floors to vacate. They were not even given time to remove their furniture. A police guard was posted to see that no one was allowed to enter the building.

Thus matters stood until yesterday, a great crowd watching the building all night. Then the attention of the Street and Water Board was called to the matter. Nolan claimed that he was not responsible because the law allowed him to dig down seven feet for the cellar of the building he proposed to erect, and as he had kept within the law, it was not his duty to shore up the wall.

Then the city authorities proposed to turn a stream of water under the building and wash out enough of the foundation to cause the structure to fall. This was tabooed by Walter Mumford, the agent for the property, who said that if this were done he would hold the city responsible.

Shortly after noon yesterday the front wall of the building cracked from the top down to the second story, but up to a late hour last night the building was still standing. The Jackson Avenue branch of the North Jersey Street Railway Company was obliged to suspend traffic because of the danger.

Horner's Furniture.

A Veritable Exposition of everything that is new, meritorious and artistic in the Furniture and Upholstery arts, fittingly describes our stock. Eight spacious floors are devoted to it. Includes everything of merit and fashion in the Furniture world.

We emphasize the "merit" of our stock, because not a single piece or a single suite is placed on our floors unless of known quality. Exclusiveness is also a characteristic of it. We also aim to give the very best value at every price we quote, from the plainest dressing table to the richest, from the unpretentious parlor or bedroom suite to those of regal magnificence, and so on through the entire stock.

Hundreds of articles specially adapted for WEDDING PRESENTS.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

THE LUCANIA IN A FOG.

Received and Sent Messages by Marconi System While Anchored Down the Bay.

The Cunard liner Lucania, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, did not get to her pier in North River until past noon, having been compelled to anchor down the bay, owing to the dense fog. While waiting for the air to clear the Marconi operator on the liner received a message from the Umbria, which was bertned at the company's pier, signed by Vernon H. Brown, and asking him where he was. About 9:30 A. M. he sent a return message to Mr. Brown, telling him the liner was under way.

The successful transmission of these messages was considered very gratifying, as it was thought the iron structures along the water front would deflect the current and prevent connection being maintained between the instruments.

Tuesday, while in mid-ocean, the Lucania succeeded in getting in communication with the east-bound Cunarder Campania. A distance of 120 miles separated the vessels, and several messages were successfully exchanged between them.

On Friday the surgeon of the Lucania announced to the passengers that there was an extra passenger on board. The addition was a boy who was born in the steerage. Mrs. Turnbull was the mother. Mrs. Turnbull had heard so much talk of the wireless telegraph on the Lucania that she decided to name her baby in honor of the system's inventor, and he will henceforth be known as William Marconi Turnbull.

A passenger on the Lucania was Gen. E. C. O'Brien, who was President of the Dock Board during Mayor Strong's administration. Gen. O'Brien has been in England in reference to a suit brought by the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company against the United Railways of Cuba, which is an English corporation. The suit was for breach of contract, which consisted in the railways carrying express matter after having given a contract to the express company not to do so. The case went through two courts and one Board of Arbitration in the space of seven months, a record proceeding for the English courts. The express company won its case in all of them.

Another passenger was R. W. Allen, the artist, who is one of the judges in the forthcoming Carnegie Institute Exhibition at Pittsburg.

LINER ST. LOUIS ARRIVES.

Senator Lodge and ex-Senator Wolcott Among Her Passengers.

The American liner St. Louis, which got in yesterday, brought many well-known people. Among them was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and ex-Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado. Neither would talk for publication.

F. Hopkinson Smith, the engineer-artist-author, also came home in the St. Louis, as did C. Burroughs Torrey, the portrait painter. Mr. Smith said he had been working in England and Holland, and that his new story, "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," will soon appear. Mr. Torrey said he had been painting in Paris and Venice.

Others on the St. Louis were Lieuts. H. Williams and H. T. Wright and Assistant Naval Constructors J. E. Bailey, G. A. Bisset, and H. M. Gleason, United States Navy, and Mrs. Mary Caswell of the Marlborough Female Seminary of Los Angeles, who was chaperoning a party of ten Western schoolgirls.

THE MAN WITH $250 CHECKS.

He Appears Again in the Office of the Treasurer of the Citizens' Union Campaign Fund.

The man with the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar checks is the mystery now perplexing Dr. E. R. L. Gould, the Treasurer of the Citizens' Union campaign fund. Dr. Gould had another visit from this mysterious stranger yesterday. He came into Dr. Gould's office with the same not-a-minute-to-spare manner which characterized him on the occasion of his first visit Friday.

"'Mornin'," he said to Dr. Gould.

Dr. Gould looked up, and, recognizing his visitor, at once arose and extended his hand.

"Here's another," said the man, producing a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar check.

"Thanks. You'll give me your name today, won't you?" asked Dr. Gould.

"No; too busy," said the man, making for the door.

"Well, call again. I would like to see you every day," shouted Dr. Gould after him.

"I would certainly like to know who that man is," said Dr. Gould; "but, of course, as he evidently does not want his identity known, I shall not try to find out. I have no idea whether he is contributing the money himself, or is representing others as well as himself. If he was making the contributions himself, it would seem that he would have preferred to give a lump sum instead of bringing in two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar checks daily. However, that is his business. One thing is sure—whoever he is, he is a good friend of the cause."

Dr. Gould received a number of contributions in his mail yesterday, many of which came anonymously. One generous contribution was accompanied only by a slip of paper on which was written: "May it do some good."

HUSBAND SAYS SHE IS INSANE.

Mrs. Ella Taylor Removed to Bellevue Hospital—Others Say that She Is Sane.

Mrs. Ella Taylor, thirty-five years old, who with her husband came to this city from Bradford, Penn., yesterday and went to a boarding house at 341 West Fifteenth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening, being, according to her husband, violently insane. Others who have interested themselves in the case say that Mrs. Taylor is sane.

The Taylors have stayed before at the boarding house on Fifteenth Street. Last evening Mr. Taylor asked the assistance of the police in having his wife removed to a hospital, as he said she was violent. Mr. Taylor said he had come to this city to take steps to have his wife admitted to Bloomingdale Asylum. Dr. Schults of the New York Hospital was called through the assistance of the police, and he agreed with Mr. Taylor. The patrol wagon of the West Twentieth Street Station was used in conveying Mrs. Taylor to Bellevue.

After Mrs. Taylor had been taken to the hospital two young men who said they were James Vogel and Charles Carroll called at the West Twentieth Street Station with a letter from Patrick H. Kehon, the politician, which asked Capt. Moynihan to "do what he could for the young men." The young men said that Mrs. Taylor was not insane, and that they knew it, because they live in the boarding house and had seen her many times. They wanted to know what they could do to get her out of Bellevue.

The young men told Capt. Moynihan that Mr. Taylor was a member of the firm of Wright, Gray & Taylor of 1,123 Broadway. There is a firm of contractors, an incorporated concern, of that name at 1,123 Broadway.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

REDUCTIONS.

Our new six story building which we are erecting in 21st Street to be used in connection with our present stores is nearly completed. Several of our stocks are to be moved to the new building, in consequence of which marked reductions are being made, notably in the dinner ware and plate departments, both of which are to be moved to the new building. To avoid transferring and handling reductions will be made through the entire month of October. Several thousand rich plates in assorted decorations and sizes have been reduced to 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c and $1.00.

IN THE DINNER WARE DEPARTMENT. We are closing out several quite attractive lines of dinner ware. Plates at 15c each, cups and saucers 15c each, &c., &c.

50-54 West 22d Street.
51 and 55 W. 21st St.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

HANKINSON

CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
Largest and most complete.
No connection with any other house.
No Branch. No Annex.
Address all orders to
WM. H. HANKINSONS
ONLY Offices, 15 East 27th St.
(ESTABLISHED THERE SINCE 1861.)

AMES MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Stained and Plated Glass to Honor Oakes Ames and His Sons.

The little town of North Easton, not far from Boston, has a little church like many other places of its size, but owing to certain glass in its windows the little church is often sought by artists and lovers of the arts. The chief reason for a pilgrimage to North Easton is to see a great stained-glass window by John La Farge, the figures in which symbolize Charity holding out a hand to Sorrow and offering drink to Need. The same artist has finished a window of the same size, to balance the one already there. He is showing it for a few days at the shop of the glassmakers, in South Washington Square, and will send it on Wednesday to the National Arts Club, where it will be erected in the big window place arranged for such objects and remain for several weeks at the club.

Opinions may differ as to the new window and the old, whether that in place is finer than its coming pendant, but it is difficult to imagine anything more splendid in color, rich in architectural effects, and imposing by reason of its human figures. Until this window is placed at North Easton it will be impossible to decide which is the better piece of work. The new one is perhaps more realistic, so far as the faces of two principal figures are concerned. It is more modern and stands further off from the religious window.

Wisdom is the beautiful mature woman who sits like a Madonna in the centre of the composition on a curule chair, with an oval window in the wall of the colonnade behind that suggests a halo, but is not a halo. So the legend that assists the symbolism, running round the entire window in a light border which might easily be suppressed at no loss to the whole, utters the well-known words: "Wisdom is more precious than rubies and all the things that thou canst desire are not to be compared with her. Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honors. Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." The dedication is to Oakes Ames and his sons Oakes, Angier, and Oliver Ames, and the donors are grandsons of Oakes Ames.

Wisdom enthroned on a magnificent dais or pedestal of ruby, crushed green and dark olive, is clad in a body garment of changing green-gold, over which she has a robe the color of the lees of red wine. Part of this robe, or a cloak of like texture and color, goes over her head. With her fingers against her face she rests her right elbow on a globe glass, symbolizing the world of change, the sphere of Fortune, while her left hand is turned and rests with its back against her hip. The folds of her garment are complicated, and very marvelously wrought out in the glass. Where the material with its wavy design has been insufficient, the glass is plated over to make the right shadow or gain the necessary depth of color. Wisdom seems to reflect on the situation as it develops before her between the old white-bearded man on her right and the young soldier with sword and corselet on her left. These two figures are standing on a much lower level than Wisdom. Their bearing is very different. The youth is the man of action, ready with his sword to solve all the problems of life; the old man has the gesture of the introspective person, as of a man who thinks long before he acts. Perhaps "Knowledge of Life" would be a better name for the symbolic figure on the throne. The suggestion is natural that the donors of this picture wish to have certain characteristics of their fathers and grandfathers indicated by an allegory in these three figures, the gist of it being that active as they were their activities were always controlled by wisdom.

The old man in his red skullcap looks like a Venetian Doge, with his turquois-colored toga, which falls in beautiful, complicated folds. His right hand lies against his breast, and with his left hand he holds the drapery up. The youth in golden corselet and gold shoulder pieces has his long, straight, two-handed sword in front of him, with the point to the ground. He is clad in red close hose, like the young men in Montegna's pictures. But the architectural background is as sumptuous in color as the figures, or the throne. In the rear is a colonnade of square fluted columns, but the throne is under the vaults of a colonnade of round fluted columns, Ionic in essence, but treated with all the fancy of the Renaissance as to capitals, flutings, architraves, and groined vaults. This architectural extravaganza is mainly greenish and lilac. A long festoon of leaves and flowers runs above Wisdom's head, and high up over all, on the front of the canopy formed by the vault, are two winged angels holding a garland.

This window is seventeen feet high and twelve across. It is one of the most superb ever made, and will remain as one of the proofs that the United States excelled all countries in the art of stained glass for windows during our present epoch.

TERRORIZED BY BURGLARS.

Michigan Town Overrun—Night Watchman Used as a Shield.

SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 12.—Early this morning burglars, who had previously blown open the safe in the office of the United States Graphite Company and secured $30 in cash and $600 in checks, terrorized the inhabitants of the village of Fosters, near here. They captured Night Watchman Jones and bound and gagged him. Then they took him to Harden's hardware store, where they blew open the safe.

Unable to open the strong box, they made the watchman conduct them to Harden's home, expecting to compel Harden to go to his store and open the cash drawer of the safe. Harden was prepared for them and opened fire. The burglars used the captive watchman as a shield to Harden's fire. Jones was shot in the hand, but none of the burglars was hit. The shooting aroused the villagers, and the burglars fled.

Cure before cost, of course; but, besides being a wonderful curative for Throat and Lung diseases, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is about the least expensive remedy; it takes so little of it.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

Are now showing large assortments of

Ladies' Costumes

In Laces, Spangled Net, Corduroy, Velutina, Cheviots and Cloths suitable for the present season
and for to-morrow will offer

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits of Camel's hair Cheviots, new three-quarter length coats, silk lined throughout, the value is $40.00 — **$32.50**

in their

Silk Departments

to-morrow

Colored Taffetas— 3,750 yards in the desirable shades including white and ivory, **48c** yd.

Black Taffeta, 1,575 yards, superior grade, imported, 27 inches wide, **75c** yd.

Dress Goods Sections

A SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF

200 PIECES **French Henrietta Cloth** 44 inches wide in all the popular shades

ALSO

150 PIECES **Imported Poplins**—One of the desirable dress fabrics of the season in colors for street wear Values 75c & 85c

48c the yard

Infants' Outfitting Departments

Long and Short Dresses, Caps, Bonnets, Guimpes, Veils and pillow cases Long and Short Cloaks
and in addition to-morrow

Short Dresses, sizes 6 months to 2 years — **50c, 69c, 98c, $1.35**

Misses' French Underwear

exceptionally large assortments to select from

The New Maxim Waists

of Flannel, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne and velveteens
and a large purchase of

French Flannel Waists with stock collars and bishop sleeves, — **$1.98**

Specials for to-morrow in the

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

American Point Arab, $6.00, $6.75, $9.50 pair
Irish Point $5.75, $7.00, $8.50 pair
Marie Antoinette, $7.50, $9.00, $11.50 pair
Renaissance, $8.50, $11.50, $16.50 pair
Marie Antoinette Bed Sets, $27.50, 29.50, 37.50 set

Lace Departments

Exceptional inducements

BLACK GUIPURE DE GENE—POINT DE VENISE NET TOP AND SIENE LACES

with insertions and bindings to match.
2 to 6 in. wide **20c, 25, 30** yd. | 7 to 18 in. wide **35c, 48, 55** yd.
Former price 45c to $2.25

BLACK HAND RUN MARQUISE ALL-OVERS,
27 inches wide, **$2.50, 2.98, 3.45** yd.
Former price $4.50 to $6.75

Real Lace Robes

Cream Point Applique / Black & Ecru Renaissance — $35.00, 48.00, 55.00 — Former price $75.00 to 98.00

ALSO

White Taffeta with Silk Flax Lace — $25.00
Ecru Batiste with Bruge lace, gold embroidered — $35.00
Black Chantilly embroidered with silk — $48.00
Former prices $45.00 to $125.00

For Misses & Girls

on the second floor

Girls' Three-quarter Coats, of English Kersey in tan, castor, blue, red or brown, velvet collars & cuffs, 4 to 14 yrs Value $9.75 — **$7.95**

Misses' Walking & Golf Skirts of Priestley's Cravenette cloth, sizes 14, 16 & 18 yrs, — **$7.95, & $9.75**

Misses' Suits, tailor-made, of blue, brown or black cheviot serge, stitched satin bands. Norfolk Eton Jackets, silk lined, velvet collar, skirt over silk drop skirt, 14, 16 & 18 yrs. Value $26.50 — **$18.75**

Raglan Rain Coats, velvet collars, blue & brown serge & fancy mixtures, 6 to 18 yrs. Value $5.50 — **$3.85**

Cravenette Coats & Walking Suits.
for girls & misses. A large collection at remarkably low prices.

Upholstery Department

On the Third Floor.

A most desirable collection of BROCHES, SILK DAMASKS, ARMURES & TAPESTRIES, also ready-made curtains & portieres at prices to meet the requirements of all

ArmurePortieres, bordered & corded, pr. $5.75
ArmurePortieres Lace borders & edges pr. $7.75
Damask Curtains, bordered pr. $12.25
Embr'd Velour Curtains pr. $18.75

HANGINGS & COVERINGS--FOUR SPECIALS

Armures, Imported, 50 in. wide, were $2.50 — yd. $1.95
Gobelin Tapestries, 50 in. wide, were $3.75 yd. — $2.75
Silk Damasks, 50 in. wide, were $6.50 — yd. $4.75
Tapestry Screens, three panels, were $10.75 — yd. $7.75

Japanese Teak Wood & Damascus Stands
French Inlaid Tabourettes

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

New Fall Styles in
TAILOR-MADE SUITS, JACKETS, WAISTS and SKIRTS.

Tailor-made Suits with latest model Jackets in Eton, Blouse, double breasted, tight fitting and fly front; Skirts with flare and flounce effect; in Oxford, Brown, Blue and Black, Just for an Opening Price, **$11.98, $12.98 and $16.00** Real value $16.00, $18.00 and $21.00.

PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS—Single and double-faced cloth, in Black, Navy, Oxford and Tan, just for this showing **$4.95** The real value is $8.50.

SHIRT WAISTS.

New line of Corduroy Shirt Waists, finished with large white pearl buttons; Tan, Green, Gray, Red and Cadet, at **$5.50**
French Flannel Waists, large variety of styles to select from at **$2.50 and $3.25**
Taffeta Silk Waists, Colored and Black, **$4.95**

Special prices in GLOVES for Monday.

Ladies' 1-clasp Mannish Gloves, tan or red, were marked to sell for 1.35, at **95c. pair**
Ladies' 1-clasp pique Castor Gloves, tan, black or gray, were marked to sell for 1.25, at **93c. pair**
Men's 1-clasp, cape skin Walking Gloves, outseam stitching, tan and red, imported to retail for 1.50, for this sale **95c., pair**

AUTUMN RIBBONS

Especially desirable at present for the trimming of Children's Hats are the New Foreign Plaids, in 14 combinations, 3½ inch, **19c.** yd.; 6 inch, **35c.** yd.; 6½ inch, **39c.** yd.
Rich Metallic Taffetas, 3¼ inch, **10c.** yd.; 4 inch, **13c.** yd.
All New Colors Are Represented.

Soft Weave Louisine in White, Blue, Pink, Turquoise and Black, 5 inches wide, value 29c. yd., at **19c. yd.**

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.

1,500 yds. 40-in. Fancy Apron Lawns, **10c., 12½c. & 15c.** yd.
1,000 yards 40-inch Victoria Lawn at **10c., 12½c. & 15c.** yd.
500 yards 27-inch Nainsook Flouncings; dainty patterns, for Children's short dresses, at **50c. & 65c.** yard
500 pieces Edgings and Insertions, Cambric and Nainsook, at **12½c.** yard

THE ABOVE ITEMS ARE ALL FINE, FRESH GOODS AT SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Fall and Winter styles of Caps, Bonnets, Hats, Coats and Dresses. A very attractive assortment now on sale in this department at specially low prices.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Rich Laces.

Lace Robes, Real Lace Wedding Veils,
Point Lace Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
New French Ruffs, Scarfs, Fichus, and Squares.

Feather Boas.
Linen Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas.
Gloves.

Broadway & 19th Street.

GOLD MEDAL.

The highest award by the Commissioners of the

Pan-American Exposition

in recognition of an unexampled display of

Furs and Fur Garments

was given to

John Ruszits Fur Co.,

[ESTABLISHED 1851.]
73, 75, 77 Mercer Street, N. Y.,
near Broome Street.

CARPETS

ROYAL WILTONS.
The best wearing carpets made.
The finest line ever shown.
Also Lowell, Bigelow and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.

Special Sale (THIS WEEK).
275 PIECES AXMINSTERS, " WILTON VELVETS, " BODY BRUSSELS.
at about 1/3 less than regular prices.

New Hartford Rugs
the best domestic rug made.
in large carpet sizes.
Also Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs (in carpet sizes),
at about ½ price.

Inlaid Linoleums
and **OILCLOTHS** (18 feet wide)
at a great reduction.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—Special Furniture and Curtain offerings this week; 3 and 5 piece Mahogany Parlor Suits; also endless variety in Lace Curtains.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Illustrious Mahogany Designs

whose forefathers were the highest art known at the Courts of Caesar—Cleopatra—of Louis Quinze—the Emperor Napoleon—of Elizabeth—Charles I., and of the Colonial era here.

The place of honor in American homes of to-day is given to our copies of these historical designs, made in every accuracy of ancestral art, but to stand this climate. Four-post bedsteads $71.00. Bureaus $71.00. Chests of Drawers $58.00. Light-stands $8.00.

Modern designs, too, in the most beautifully marked wood. 3 pce. suites $79.00—many others also at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 49 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.
Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 34 East 23d. Telephone, 1268—18th.

Sunday
October 13, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Monday's Catalogue of Impressive Values.

Magnificent Lines of Velvets—Spacious Department now on Main Floor.

Lyons and Crefeld Velvets, all latest colorings, plain and miroir.
Every possible shade of Panne Velvet, durable qualities for Dressmaking.
The best of Velour du Nord and wide Cloaking Velvets—rich and choice.
Over 25 grades of Black Velvets—for Millinery and Dressmaking uses.

AND THESE PRONOUNCED VALUES:—

1,000 yards of Black Silk Lyons Velvet, specially adapted to dressmaking—the kind we retail at $3.25 yard—Monday 2.25

1,500 yards of Fancy Panne Velvets, in Cashmere and other designs, the styles so very desirable. Their value is fully $2.00 . . . . . 1.45

SALE OF WOMEN'S TAILOR SUIT HATS, 3.45

THREE SHAPES—Straight brim Sailors, rolling brim Sailors, soft brimmed flats—made of mohair, stitched crowns and brims, welt seams, self colors and contrasted effects; blue and white, black and white; gray and white; trimmed with silk velvet bands, breasts and pompons. Best types of $5.50 hats.

Annual Autumn Sale of Imported TEA GOWNS.

From the Full Importations---Matchless in Beauty and Originality.

FEATURES, FACTS, POINTS. The Tea Gown is, par excellence, the most essentially womanly garment. They permit of infinite variety in color scheme, general effect, and charming trimmings. Artists create them for our special behalf—our presentation ranges from the most elaborate home dinner gown by Doucet, Worth or Beer, to the unpretentious robe for bathroom or bedchamber wear.

Prominent Leaders of This Sale.

27.00, 45.00, 98.00 150.00.

Beautiful models from the exclusive Parisian houses, each, individually, a reflection of the artist's genius . . . .

Imported Negligees of Crepon and Silk 19.50

Imported Flannel Negligees, pretty and practical 12.50

Adaptations of Imported Models from Our Own Work Rooms.

In Crepon and Empire effects, with elaborate lace trimmings 13.50

Copies of the Imported—in Cashmere and Crepon 11.98

Cashmere House Gowns, Empire effects, elaborate trimmings of lace and velvet ribbons 7.50

Cashmere House Gowns, with heavy cream lace yokes 5.75

Cashmere House Gowns, with ribbon and braid trimmings 4.67

Kimona Wrappers.

Of French Flannel, blue, pink, red and helio 7.50

Silk Faced Crepon Kimona Wrappers 2.75

Eiderdown Kimona Wrappers, with wool girdle 3.75

Flannelette Kimona Wrappers, with satin revers 1.27

Morning and Bath Gowns.

In Eiderdown and Chinchilla—specials at 2.75

Art, Richness, Economy IN The Rarest Upholsterings.

The veriest novice in appraising values would swiftly see the extraordinary attraction of

The Finest Weaves Imported, at Positively Far Below Wholesale Prices.

We need not go over the ground; how we purchased; how the sale startled conservative dealers and buyers. Its opportunities are again set forward in a matchless list of superb fabrics, at preposterously small prices on such high grade merchandise.

Livonia Silk Damask: actual value $6.50, at	$3.25
Organzine Silk Damask; actual value $5.75, at	$2.45
All Silk Damask; new art designs; actual value $3.50, at	$1.65
Silk Neva Damask; value $4.00, at	$1.95
Figured Jute Velours; value $5.00, at	$1.95
Verona Velours; value $3.75, at	$1.95
Figured Milan Velours; value $3.75, at	$1.95
Flax Velours, in a choice line of colorings; actual value $2.00, at	95c
Reversible Figured Rep; value 90c., at	55c

Sale of

Lace Curtains.

We shall offer to-morrow the following splendid values. Duplication, in our opinion, is impossible.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, graceful, all over figured effects; value $5.00, pair at 3.45

Irish Point Lace Curtains, elaborately worked borders, plain and detached figured centres; value $7.00, pair at 4.95

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, pretty edgings and insertions; value $5.00, pair at 3.95

Point Arabe Curtains, exceptional values, value $6.00 and $10.00; pair at $4.45 and 7.45

Point Arabe Stores Bonne Femme, deep valances; value $9.00, per window at 6.45

L'Art Nouveau Couch Covers, entirely new in color scheme and design, 60 inches wide, 9 feet long; value $8.50, at 5.95

Satin Plush Portieres.

Embroidered with Point Arabe cord in 6 beautiful colorings; the ideal Curtain for boudoir or parlor; actual value $35.00, at 24.50

Silk Mercerized Portieres; value $8.50 pair, at 6.95

Bagdad Portieres, in L'Art Nouveau designs; value $6.75 pair, at 5.25

Ottoman Tapestry Portieres; value $5.50 pair, at 3.95

Odd lots of Portieres, consisting of one and two pairs, at marked reductions from usual prices.

Rug Department.

Best grade Wilton Rugs, magnificent wearing qualities, in rich Persian and Turkish effects, size 9 ft. by 12 ft.; usually sell for $35.00, at 23.50

All Wool Art Squares, extra quality in soft rich greens, reds and tans.

Size 6 by 9, worth $4.75, 3.65
Size 7.6 by 9, worth $5.75, 4.45
Size 9 by 10.6, worth $8.00, 6.25

Silk Petticoats.

Silk Petticoats made with a graduated accordion plaited ruffle. Black and colors. Special Value 4.95

Fine Quality Taffeta Silk Petticoats, made with fancy ruffle, very fluffy; handsome colorings. Special Value 6.75

Taffeta Silk Petticoats made with accordion plaited ruffle and silk dust ruffle; black and colors. Special Value 4.25

OUR MONOPOLY OF REAL

IRISH CROCHET LACES.

The situation has not changed. Still all the selling centres here, where only ALL the styles and ALL the kinds are to be found. Our invitation to supply other Retailers still holds good; they may share with the public. Many new patterns added to this very full stock of

Insertings, Edgings, Galloons and All-Overs to Match.

Ladies' Neckwear.

Taffeta Stock Ties, tucked and turn over effects, fancy spoke stitching, two tone and self colors, correct lengths, latest Fall styles; excellent values for 30c

Novelty Boas.

Latest Paris Models and original designs by home talent; net, Liberty and chiffon, in all black, black and white, white and black, particularly good values at 5.98 and 3.98

Suits and Wraps in the Forefront of Fashion.

The extreme—the conventional—the aristocrat, and the everyday garment—all fully represented in a stock that meets every possible requirement at every possible point.

Some Prices—All Below Ruling Rates.

Long Coats for evening and street wear, in tan, red, black and gray, trimmed with satin ribbons or panne velvet, two "Francis" models, the pick of this season's importation 75.00

Evening Capes in the prevailing light shades, embroidered and fur trimmed, quilted linings in contrasting colors, three-quarter and full length; prices

15.00 to 47.50

Long Coats of good quality Oxford material, yoke effect, velvet collar, cloth cuffs, stylish and practical, value $15.00 . . . . . 10.75

Tailor Jackets, of fine all-wool black cheviot, satin lined, faced with peau de soie, 32 to 48 bust, always good style 12.00

Tailor Coats, three-quarter lengths in Oxford, tan and black, satin lined and extra fine quality cloth, a $27.50 value 22.50

Furs.

The most luxurious era in the world's history is reflected in the superb, exclusive pieces we exhibit. We have culled the rarest specimens of Fur Artists' creation.

$150 Persian Lamb Coats $105.

Choice selected skins, good lustre, mink or chinchilla flare collars and revers, plain or fancy silk linings—latest style.

If preferred, customers may select the skins from our stock, and we will make the Coat to order at the exceedingly low price $105

Two Specials in Scarfs.

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarf 5.00
Mink Scarf, fox tails 7.50

High Class Suits, reproduction of two of the best Paris models shown this season, in broadcloth and veilings, best materials and linings, the originals sold at $150; special at 75.00

Tailor Suits of black cheviot, double breasted tight-fitting effect, silk lined throughout, drop skirt; also fly-front effect in medium and large sizes, for 26.75

Dress Skirts of medium weight black cheviot, with silk-lined drop skirt, flounce effect and finely tailored, for 12.75

Same on percaline 7.75

Walking Skirts in gray and Oxford plaid-back material; also in black melton cloth 5.00

Walking Skirts of best quality black vicuna or in plaid-back materials; colors brown, gray and Oxford, for 12.50

Art Needle Work. Hand Embroidered Sofa Pillows.

Embroidered Linens, Cushion Tops, Table Covers, Buffet Scarfs, etc.

New designs in Stamped Linens, with net combination, tinted butterfly effects, unique floral creations.

Lithograph Pillow Tops, embracing popular subjects of the day.

Tapestry Squares, with figure and conventional subjects.

Silk Velour and Liberty Satin Squares. Many exclusive designs.

Largest assortment of Stamped Renaissance Patterns. New ideas in Robe Patterns.

Made in Paris from our own models, insuring a perfect fit for American figures.

Irish Crochet Collars.

Just received a collection of Real Irish Crochet Collars, in new shapes.

At Dress Net Counters.

In large demand, dotted, ring spot and figured nets for dresses, Boas, Capes, etc.; assortments are very large; prices very low.

Fine raised dot, best French manufacture, 45 inches wide, all pure silk; black, $1.48 values for 95c

Complete collection of Ecru Venise Lace All-Overs, 18 inches wide, desirable for waists, half sleeves, guimpes, yokes, &c., a number of patterns in $1.35 to $1.75 values, for 1.20

Tuckings.

Mousseline and Liberty Chiffon Tuckings, with lace insertings, scalloped edges and fancy hemstitching; solid mousseline de soie tucking, black, white and cream, 18 inches wide, 60 tucks, $1.25 to $1.48 values for 1.10

Chiffons, Mousselines, &c.

Excellent values in Chiffon, Mousselines and Liberty Chiffons, all pure silk, best Lyons weave and finish; black, white, cream and colors, 75c. values, for 55c

Complete Ignoring of Value in

DRESS GOODS.

The lots that follow do not yield even the cost of weaving and handling.

All Wool Plaid Suiting, in handsome combinations, at . . . 25c

Camel's Hair Zibeline in stylish fall mixtures, at 50c

50 inch Covert, Venetian and Camel's Hair Suiting, in tints of gray, brown, blue, tan and Oxford, at 58c

50 inch All-Wool high steam finished Broadcloth, in new fall shades and black, at 79c

50 inch Pure Worsted Cheviot, high finish and excellent quality—black only 59c

The above lots are positively less than cost of production.

Note—Black Goods Department Now on 4th Floor.

Notions.

Great Values—Tiny Prices.

Pure Gum Shields, sizes 3 and 4; worth 12½c pair—now 7c

Double-faced Satin Belting, 10-yd. piece; worth 1.10 piece—now 79c

Cotton Glace Belting, 10-yd. piece; worth 18c. piece—now 11c

1¾-inch Velveteen Binding, black only; worth 5c. yd.—now 3c

S. H. & M. Shell Edge Skirt Binding; worth 7c. yard—now 2c

Featherstitch Braid, 6-yd. pieces; worth 12½c. and 15c. piece—now 7c

Hose Supporters, all silk, frill elastic and button catch; worth 50c. pair—now 29c

Our Special Spring Hook and Eye; worth 5c. card; now 2c

12-yd. English Tape; worth 10c. to 15c. apiece—now 7c

Blankets and Spreads.

For housekeepers on the largest or smallest scale. For hotel furnishers, and every purchaser for individual or public use. The sale is comprehensive—the values sweeping.

Wool Blankets.	Marseilles Spreads.
10-4 size—1.89, 2.45, 3.25.	1.45, 1.89, 2.50.
11-4 size—2.50, 3.25, 4.50.	Crochet Spreads,
12-4 size—3.50, 3.98, 5.50.	89c., 98c.

A Furore in Flannels.

All-Wool—Handsome Designs and Plain Shades.

Dots, Rings, Blends, Solid Shades, Black, Blue, Red Grounds.

Sale on 4th Floor. 35c

This Sale brings fine, dainty Lingerie to a price-level with Domestic Garments. Trimmings are most tasteful—each piece is a model of shaping.

Sale of French Underwear.

Made in Paris from our own models, insuring a perfect fit to American figures.

French Chemise, lace and hand embroidered trimming, at 1.45

French Chemise of fine Nainsook lace, hand embroidered and ribbon trimmed, 2.25, 2.98, 3.98

French Corset Covers, square neck, lace trimmed back and front, finished with beading and ribbons 95c

New French Bolero Corset Covers, with fine lace tucks and ribbons 2.50

French Drawers, lace and hand embroidered trimming 1.45

French Drawers of fine Nainsook lace, hand embroidered and ribbon trimmed, 2.25, 2.98, 3.98

French Gowns of fine Nainsook, with tucked front, feather stitching and Real Torchon lace trimming 2.98

French Gowns of fine Nainsook, with Jabot front and Valenciennes lace trimming . 3.75

Matched Sets of 4 pieces, gown, chemise, drawers and corset cover 9.70

Matched Sets of 3 pieces—gown, skirt length chemise and drawers 14.40

Nineteenth St. **Sixth Avenue.** **Twentieth St.**

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Quick Sales NOT Large Profits.

A new season with us does not mean striving for profits—on the contrary, we take pleasure in naming Lowest Prices at which Goods of merit can be sold.

THESE OFFERINGS APTLY ILLUSTRATE THE POINT:

Oriental Curtains

Originality and good taste are particularly noticeable when applied to home furnishings, both of which can be exercised in selections from our stock of Moorish, Persian, Bagdad and Turkish Curtains—not alone can fancy be suited, but the most modest purse as well.

ORIENTAL ART CURTAINS—Choicest designs and colorings, copied stitch for stitch from the rarest Persian and Turkish Draperies that took months of painstaking hand labor to make—wonderful effects 6.98

ORIENTAL STRIPE CURTAINS—also Mikado effects in rich colorings—light and dark 4.98

ORIENTAL CURTAINS—Crescent and Mosque designs; also Persian and Panel striped effects; value $5.00 to $6.50 . . . . . 3.98

BAGDAD STRIPE CURTAINS—five to nine variegated stripes to width—heavy fringe 2.98

When hung at home, mid appropriate surroundings, one could scarcely believe that such artistic draperies could be obtained at so small a cost—in every detail, even to fringes, correctly Oriental.

To harmonize with Curtains:

Oriental Couch Covers . . . . . 1.79 to 7.98
Oriental Table Covers . . . . . .98 to 3.98

Dress Goods

More good values than we can mention here, and more when you come than we ever tell of.

Here you find goods displayed in such profusion that it is difficult to know what not to buy . . . . Fame of department is constantly increasing,—here are more causes for popularity:

FINE CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOTS—Black and Navy—50 inches wide—steam sponged and shrunk—firm and heavy—75-cent quality 59

Needless to speak of their general utility, for almost everybody knows there is nothing better for year round wear than good cheviots.

ALL WOOL GRANITES—Strictly all wool—silky lustre—black and about 40 shades—value .50 . . .39

ALL WOOL PLAIDS—38 inches wide—this season's choicest combinations—subdued and bright colorings—zibeline finish—value .39 . . .25

A FINE LOT OF TAILOR CHECKS—Dark and medium mixed effects—splendid styles, copies of imported goods that sell at five times as much . . .19

Don't judge by price—See the goods first.

45 INCH HENRIETTAS—Imported goods of pure wool—we make a specialty of these at 59

Same qualities as are elsewhere sold at 75 to 98 cents.

Not a broken up assortment, but complete range of high colors, evening and street shades, also white and black.

HEAVY GOLF SUITINGS—Plain Colors and New Stripes—Oxford, Brown and Navy—54 inches wide—value 1.25 98

Excellent Values in Silks

Upon their merits as reliable silks at specially low prices we submit the following for this week:—

Plain and Striped Taffetas; also Fancy fig'd Brocades in light and dark colorings—newest effects—value 50 to 65 cents 49

New Warp Printed Taffetas—rich Persian and Jacquard effects—also satin striped Taffetas in a variety of colorings 98

New Figured Satin Libertys—elaborate floral designs in rich combinations . . . . . .79 and .98

Black Satin fig'd Gros Grains—twenty-five dressy designs 49

36 inch Black Taffetas—extra quality and lustre—value 1.25 98

Rich Black Brocaded Silks and Satins—soft finish—elaborate allover floral designs—value 1.25 98

Organdies for Winter

Pretty, dainty styles for evening gowns, for fine Sheer Cottons will be extremely popular the winter through for dressy wear.

Choice Assortment of Fine Organdies, Silk Muslins and Batistes, in Rose, Pink, Green, Primrose, Helio, Gray, Cardinal, French and Light Blue—dots, stripes and plain colors . . .15 to .37

Finest French Organdies—neat Dresden designs for Children's dancing and party dresses . .29

In Wash Dress Fabrics—Basement.

Fleeced Napped Fabrics

And other Autumn Wash Fabric Specialties in assortments unequaled by the largest stocks of any other three houses combined.

Outing Flannels—fluffy nap—pretty checks and stripes, for Ladies' and Children's Night Gowns and Dresses—elsewhere .10 . . . . . .7½

Cotton Elderdowns—extra heavy—fancy stripes in floral effects, also allover designs—light, medium and dark combinations—value 18 cents 12½

New Fall Sateens—pretty for House Dresses—also special patterns for quilting—value .15 . . . . . .9¾

Yard Wide Percales—extra quality—light and dark—endless variety of styles—better than elsewhere sold at 11 and 12½ cents 9¾

New Fall Percales—32-inch—newest colorings and designs—value .10 . . . . .5¾

Underwear Flannels

Just enough for Monday of the following:

Heavy Cantons—bleached and unbleached—30-inch—never less than .13 . .8½

Yard wide White Domets—extra heavy—usually 12½ 8¾

White Saxony Flannels—for babies' wear—yard wide—just enough cotton to prevent shrinking—value 40 cents 29

Economic Offerings in Ladies' Jackets, Coats, Capes

BOX COATS AND JACKETS—Black Kersey—newest shape—scallop bell sleeves—also Oxford Frieze—carved pearl buttons—velvet collar—slashed side pockets 5.98

Fine Kersey—Black, Tan and Castor—jaunty Jackets or Box Coats with yoke backs, satin strappings and velvet collar, or straps in pointed effects—fine satin linings . 9.98

LADIES' LONG COATS—Oxford Covert Raglans—yoke back—also Tan Covert, fitted back 9.98

Raglans of Black and Oxford Kersey—velvet collar—richly lined with satin—Value $25.00 . . . . . 16.98

LADIES' CLOTH CAPES—Golf Capes of handsome Rug Plaids—all colors, with hoods and reverse of contrasting plaid—Black and White—full stitched—value 6.50 . . . . . 4.98

Black Kersey Capes—with and without inverted pleat back—lined and unlined—stitched or strapped—medium and extra long . 5.98

LADIES' NEARSEAL JACKETS—Beautiful close fur, short even nap—finished and lined precisely the same as the most expensive Alaska Sealskin—As an early season value we offer these elegant Fur Jackets at 27.98

All sizes 32 to 44. Cannot be matched under $40.00.

LADIES' NEARSEAL CAPES—Close, even nap—richly lined with Satin—extra long—high storm collar of Sable—Sable fur down both sides of front—value $45.00 . . . . . 29.98

Rather early for Fur Garments, but not too early to buy at prices like above.

Special Sale of Large Ostrich Plumes

Amazon and French Curl—rich glossy Black, also Pure White and Black and White Combinations—long flues—all plumes specially selected—no imperfect goods.

Plumes elsewhere 3.98 . . . . . here 2.98
Plumes elsewhere 4.98 . . . . . here 3.98
Plumes elsewhere 5.98 . . . . . here 4.98
Plumes elsewhere 8.00 . . . . . here 6.98
Plumes elsewhere 12.00 . . . . . here 8.48

In connection with above Fine Silk Velvet Covered Hats—Black and Colors 2.48

White Goods for Underwear

For making of underwear and Bridal Trousseau, there is much demand for soft finish Cambrics, Long Cloths and Nainsooks . . . . For all of these we name exceptionally low prices.

Long Cloths—by yard . . . . . 9¾ 12½

Nainsooks—by yard—6 qualities . . . . . .12½ to .39

Long Cloth—pc. of 12 yards . . . . .98 to 1.59

Nainsooks—pcs. of 10 and 12 yards . . . . 1.29 to 2.29

Soft Finish Cambrics—by yard . . . . . 6¾ to .25

In same department.

40-inch White Lawns—hemstitch finish with cluster stripe border—specially made for Nurses' Aprons and Infants' Long Dresses—value .19 15

Satin Apron Check Nainsooks—extra strong and firm—shilling grade 9¾

Canton and Outing Flannel Garments for Ladies and Children.

Good qualities, perfect shapes, full sizes, strong sewing and low prices make us headquarters for everything in this line—most extensive stocks in New York.

As "Extra Values" We Offer:

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns—pretty stripes, plain color yoke—silk corded collars and cuffs—value .95 69

Ladies' Flannelette Skirts—silk scallop ruffle; also woven skirts—fleece lined—value .69 49

Ladies' Flannelette Dressing Sacques—navy blue, with white dot—ruffled collars and cuffs—usually .89 49

Ladies' Flannelette Kimonas and Dressing Sacques—contrasting color bands, silk scallop or fancy knit edge—very effective—value .98 79

IN CHILDREN'S SECTION

Silk fleece lined Night Drawers—with feet—something new—good to look at and very comfortable—2 to 10 years 49

Outing Flannel Night Gowns—1 to 6 years 29
8 to 14 years 49

Outing Flannel Night Drawers—1 to 8 years 39

Canton Flannel Night Drawers—1 to 5 years 49
6 to 10 years 59

Good Canton Flannel Drawers—Cambric ruffle—1 to 6 years 19
7 to 16 years 29

Outing Flannel Skirts—Umbrella flounce, lace edge—2 to 16 years 29

Some idea of our assortments of Outing Flannel Garments can be gained from the fact that space of a full city lot (25x100—2,500 square feet) is necessary for their proper showing.

Two Splendid Values in Unbleached Muslins.

We have a surplus of two widths—an excellent make—and to effect quick clearance, will sell

42-inch . . . . . 10½ cent quality at 6¾
Six quarter . . . . . 12½ cent quality at 9¾

FEATHER PROOF TICKINGS—A. C. A.—the name tells quality 12½
German Linen—Plain Red 21

Window Shades

Always something specially good here. To-morrow:

Fine Opaque Shades—linen lace or fringe finish—worth .45 to .69 39

CHANGES IN THE "DEED OF GIFT"

Columbia-Shamrock Races Have Stirred Up Old Controversies.

Many Requests for Information as to Conditions Under Which a Cup Contest Is Sailed.

Ever since Columbia and Shamrock II. finished the last race of the series that has just been completed, letters that raise the old controversies brought up by the changes in the "deed of gift" of the famous trophy have come to THE TIMES. Many of these letters ask the reasons why some of the changes were made. Others imply that the alterations from the original deed were made to make it more difficult for a challenger to win the series. Still others state that it is impossible, in the opinion of the writers, ever to take the cup from this side of the water.

So many have requested information that THE TIMES herewith gives a brief history of the circumstances that led to the change in the three deeds of gift, the last one being dated Oct. 2, 1887.

The original "deed of gift" was drawn at a time when it was impossible to foresee the importance which the document would one day attain in the way of defining the rights and privileges of a challenger. It was a simple little document, hardly longer than 250 words, and it seemed at the time that it would be impossible ever to misconstrue the meanings of the donors of the cup and the spirit they wished to pervade the contests. Like many another simple document, however, it was found that many different constructions could be put on its various provisions.

The first suggestion for a change came when the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club of Belleville, Canada, named their challenger Atalanta, and asked the New York Yacht Club whether, as theretofore, the New York Yacht Club would nominate one yacht to defend the cup, or whether on the day of each race it would name a yacht to sail against the challenger for the race of that day. The defending club at once ruled that it would nominate "a yacht to defend the cup," thus forfeiting the advantage to which the club was entitled, to pick any one yacht enrolled in the fleet to sail against the challenger on any one particular race day.

Thus the first leeway that was allowed by the club was one that was calculated to work against it rather than in its favor. But no change was made in the deed at this time. It was not until after the Atalanta had arrived here that it was found changes for future matches would be desirable. The America, in order to win the cup, had to sail across the Atlantic on her own bottom, and it was argued that a challenger, in order to be in the same class, should do likewise, from her port of hailing to the scene of the race. The Atalanta, however, was transported to New York via the Oswego and Erie Canal and the Hudson River. It was the opinion of the New York Yacht Club that when the original deed was drawn the fact that the yacht was to cross the sea or an arm of the sea was understood by the donors of the cup, and as nothing definite was provided in the deed it was seen that the document would require revision.

Moreover, about this time there had been a remarkable increase in the size and capacity of ocean steamers, and it was no longer impossible that a yacht should be loaded on the deck of a steamer and be freighted to the finish line. But another trouble arose. The cost of building a defender, though by no means comparable to the expense now involved, was a heavy one, for the New York Yacht Club was then far from what it is to-day, both in membership and income. The Atalanta had been beaten to a standstill by the American boat, and showed conclusively that she was not in the same class. Still, at the end of the races her owner announced that he would lay his yacht up during the Winter, so as to have her handy in the Spring and to get her into shape so as to have another try at the cup. It then became apparent that it would be necessary to limit the number of times that a challenger might hope to race a defender within a given time. There seemed little use to the New York Yacht Club men in spending time and money in defending the cup against a boat that had shown conclusively that she had no chance.

For these reasons the New York Yacht Club restored the cup to George L. Schuyler, the only survivor of the original donors, and a new deed of gift was framed, requiring a yacht to cross the sea or an arm of the sea on her own bottom, limiting the challenger to a certain size, requiring six months' notice, (for the building of special defenders required due notice and time,) and providing also for the clause that no vessel that has once been defeated could again be selected to challenge for the cup until after the expiration of two years or until after a contest with some other vessel had intervened.

The new deed of gift vexed the Canadians as it barred the clubs along the great lakes from challenging, but it also prevented the further transportation of yachts down the canals.

In 1887, after the Volunteer-Thistle races, the cup was again returned to Mr. Schuyler, for it had been found that further revision of the deed of gift was desirable. The races ought to be sailed on open water courses, in the ocean, for even if the former course in the lower bay was favored, it was argued that it was not fair to a strange skipper to locate his yacht on a course where a knowledge of winds and shifts is necessary, as is bound to be wherever a course is landlocked. Further, it had been found that ten months' rather than six months' notice was required to turn out a yacht, the time for building the vessels having increased considerably with the speed and delicate workmanship in the construction. Likewise, it was found that the dimensions of yachts could no longer be satisfactorily judged from a mere mention of a waterline measurement and other dimensions, to give a clearer idea as to what the defenders might expect the challenger to be, were required in the new deed. Then the dimensions of the yacht, instead of being within limits designated by tons, were changed to so many feet on the waterline.

There was a storm of protest in England when the new deed of gift was made known. The following clause was the chief objection:

"Accompanying the ten months' notice of challenger there must be sent the name of the owner and a certificate of the name, rig, and the following dimensions of the challenging vessel: Length on load water line, beam at load water line, and extreme beam and draught of water, which dimensions shall not be exceeded." This requirement, it was argued, was to compel the owner of the challenger to disclose the plans of his vessel and it enabled the defending club to use the dimensions of the challenger, requiring only that the dimensions be improved upon.

Instead of making the conditions more difficult, the New York Yacht Club did the only sportsmanlike thing that could be done under the circumstances. It waived, in a preamble, the requirement of divulging the measurements and announced that the Genesta-Puritan, the Galatea-Mayflower, and the Thistle-Volunteer terms of sailing would be satisfactory to the club on condition that if the New York Yacht Club lost the cup, when its turn came to challenge the conditions objected to by the Englishmen would then be enforced against the challenger.

HEREFORD CATTLE HERD.

Arrival of Forty Head Ordered Last Spring by the Late K. B. Armour.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—Had the late K. B. Armour, the great Kansas City packer, lived until next January he would have seen the greatest ambition of his later life realized, for it is expected that by that time the greatest herd of Hereford cattle in the world will be gathered together on the Meadow Park Farm, near Kansas City, where Mr. Armour has spent vast sums in improvements. There have just arrived in this country the largest importation of Herefords ever sent from England, the home of that breed, to America. The importation consists of nineteen breeding Hereford cows, forty young Hereford calves, and three Hereford bulls. The entire quarantine station at Baltimore will be given over to them for the quarantine period of ninety days from the time of leaving England, and they will reach Kansas City about Jan. 3.

Early last Spring Mr. Armour ordered the importation. Among the great English Herefords from which cattle were drawn are those of King Edward VII., from which two heifers (one of them a winner at the royal show this season) was chosen. The Earl of Coventry contributed the prize-winning three-year-old herd bull Mercury, Admiral Brittain a number of cows, W. T. Barneby, Salt Marshe Castle, six cows; James Smith, Thinghill Castle, the prize-winning bull Majestic, a number of cows, and the Robinson bred yearling bull Pluto.

G. H. Green, Wigmore, sold Mr. Armour a dozen cows, among whom were the four persistent prize-winning heifers of this season's showing. H. F. Russell of Pembridge, George Pitt of Stagbatch, Thomas Fenn of Ludlow, P. Baldwin of Worcester, Richard Edwards of Pembridge, J. R. Hill of Orleton Court, Thomas Nott of Leintwardine, H. Hawood of Blakemere, and Aaron Rogers of Presteigne also contributed specimens of this cattle.

In fact, a few from most of the best herds that have been famous for the past century. The list includes some forty head of animals that have distinguished themselves in the show ring.

MRS. McKINLEY IMPROVING.

She Rides Much and Visits the Late President's Tomb Daily.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Secretary Cortelyou, who came here from the meeting of the Trustees of the McKinley National Memorial Association at Cleveland, left for Washington at 10:45 o'clock to-night. He spent most of the day with Judge Day, who, with Secretary Cortelyou, is administrator of the estate of Mr. McKinley.

Mrs. McKinley's condition has not greatly changed since Mr. Cortelyou was here the last time, but such change as has occurred is for the better. This is most noticeable in the active part she has been able to take in the matters of business presented to her. She continues to do much driving and visits Mr. McKinley's tomb nearly every day. Mrs. Barber, her sister, is with her constantly.

The memorial Trustees, it is understood, will not attempt to determine the form of the memorial at present, but will devote all their energies to raising funds. Mrs. McKinley so far has expressed no preference as to the form.

LUMBER COMPANIES' AFFAIRS.

Report of Creditors' Committee on the Condition of Embarrassed Concerns—A Reorganization Plan.

It was announced by Charles E. Cockran last night that the committee appointed some weeks ago by the creditors of the Chequasset Lumber Company of New York and Boston, the American Hardwood Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn.; the Muskoka Lumber Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y.; the Sylvania Lumber Company of Philadelphia; the Daniels & Collin Company of Pittsburg, the Chesapeake Lumber Company of Baltimore, Md.; the Storcke Lumber Company of Baltimore, Md.; the Baltimore Lumber Company of Baltimore, Md.; the Manor Lumber Company of Corbett, Md.; the Parkton Lumber Company of Parkton, Md.; the Suburban Coal and Lumber Company of Garrison, Md.; the Towson Lumber and Coal Company of Towson, Md., and Dail & Co. of New York, after making a thorough examination of each of the above concerns has completed its report.

The report contains an exhaustive review of the individual condition of each of the companies, and shows the causes that led to the embarrassment of each. A plan of reorganization is proposed in the report. It provides for the organization of a million-dollar corporation to absorb the assets of all of the companies and to assume and pay in full their liabilities.

LOUISVILLE TRUST MERGER.

Proposition to Consolidate Two Kentucky Banking Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—A plan is on foot to consolidate the Fidelity Safety Vault and Trust Company and the Louisville Trust Company and to capitalize the consolidated concern at $2,000,000. The Fidelity has made a proposition to pay $150 a share for Louisville Trust stock and to make other concessions in the matter of retaining certain officers at stipulated salaries. These stipulations make the offer really on the basis of $160 a share, and some holders want that price.

An independent syndicate is said to be forming to offer $170 a share for the stock. The capital of the Fidelity Trust Company is $1,000,000, and that of Louisville Trust $800,000. The Directors of the Louisville Trust Company will consider the Fidelity's offer next week.

WHERE IS MURRAY WATKINS?

Was Formerly a Sailor, and Is Said to Have Inherited $225,000.

Simon McFarland, colored, who said he was a gunner's mate on the United States battleship Wisconsin, was in Jersey City yesterday looking for Murray Watkins, also colored, who, he said, recently secured an honorable discharge from the United States Navy. McFarland said he had been sent to look for Watkins by Lieut. William P. C. Muir of the Wisconsin, who had received a cablegram from London saying that Watkins's father had died leaving an estate of $225,000, to which Murray Watkins is probably the sole heir.

Watkins is about twenty-three years old, and during the Spanish-American war served as a signal boy on the flagship New York. At the time of his discharge he was a gunner's mate on the Columbia. His father, Daniel Watkins, McFarland says, was employed as an astronomer by the British Government.

Any one knowing Watkins may communicate with Lieut. Muir, whose ship, the Wisconsin, is now lying off Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

An Unusual Offer.

We have taken in exchange a large number of good Upright Pianos as part payment for new

WISSNER PIANOS

1 **Steinway & Sons** medium sized Upright Piano, ebonized case, about 12 years old . . . $180

1 **Chickering Sons** Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, rosewood case, about 15 years . . . $140

1 **Whitney & Co.** medium sized Upright Piano, has a pure, sweet tone and is nearly new, ebony case . $140

1 **Huntington** Piano (Upright), ebony case, modern in every way . . . $60

1 **Johnson** Upright Piano, handsome walnut case, in nice condition . . . $50

1 **Gilbert** Upright Piano, old style, but will make a good practice Piano . $35

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT

Rent Allowed if Purchased.

WISSNER HALL,

Fulton St. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn

NEW YORK WAREROOMS:
25 East 14th St.

NEWARK, 603 Broad St. | JERSEY CITY, 29 Newark Ave.
STAPLETON S. I., 264 BAY ST.

OPEN EVENINGS.

JUDGES ARE OPPOSED TO NEW CRIMINAL LAW

Judge Foster Says It Abrogates Courts' Discretion in Sentencing.

It Is the "Indeterminate Sentence Law," and Gives Parole Board Power to Shorten or Lengthen Criminals' Sentence.

The Judges of General Sessions are in doubt as to how to interpret the "indeterminate sentence law," a law passed by the last Legislature and included in Section 687 A of the new code.

According to Judge Foster, it presents to the court a problem almost without precedent in criminal jurisprudence. By this law an indeterminate sentence of not less than one year must be given to first offenders, convicted of crimes punishable by not more than five years' imprisonment in State prison. This takes from the Court, the Judges say, its inherent right to fix the extent of punishment for a certain class of offenders and relegates it to the State Prison Parole Board, made up of the Prison Commission, which, after the prisoner has served one year's imprisonment in State prison, can at its own discretion release him or keep him there indefinitely.

The first case of a convicted prisoner to be sentenced under this law came up before Judge Foster, sitting in the Court of General Sessions, early last month. Judge Foster simply sentenced the man to State prison under the law without recommendation. No prisoner can be sent to State prison for less than one year, so that the man the Court sentenced must at least serve one year. How long he will serve is a question which the Parole Board will have to determine. Judge Foster says that never before in the history of our courts has such a state of affairs existed. When he sentenced the prisoner he asked the prisoner's counsel and the District Attorney to make a test case and to carry it before the Appellate Court in habeas corpus proceedings and on a writ of certiorari. They did not follow the Court's suggestion, and the man was taken to State prison to serve his indeterminate term.

When the prisoner arrived at Sing Sing, sentenced simply to State prison, the prison authorities did not know how to classify the convict. There was no way for them to tell whether he was simply a one-year man, a two-year man, a three, a four, or a five year man. They referred the case to the Attorney General, requesting that he inform them how to classify the prisoner.

The Attorney General wrote to Judge Foster, saying that he thought the court should have fixed some definite term of imprisonment. The Attorney General said that in his opinion the court could fix the minimum and maximum of the sentence. Judge Foster says that if such is the case the court could, by acting upon the Attorney General's advice, nullify the law.

Thus far nothing has been done in the matter, and in the meantime two similar cases have arisen, one a red-light case, where the Court says the prisoner should have been sentenced to the full penalty for his crime. This is the case of David Dunn, who was sentenced by Judge Foster on Sept. 25 to State prison. By order of the court, however, Dunn was kept in the Tombs pending a conference of the Judges at which they will fully discuss the new law, to arrive at its proper interpretation. The full penalty for Dunn's crime is five years and $1,000 fine. The fine was added on to his sentence, and if not paid he will have to serve one day for each dollar unpaid.

In condemning the law, Judge Foster says:

"Not in my experience nor in that of my colleagues either at the bar or on the bench has such a complex problem been presented. I say without reservations that this law unquestionably will do more harm than good, for it will open to prisoners an avenue of escape from the punishment that their crime deserves. Where this law undoubtedly will work harm will be in cases of clever criminals who, though they have committed innumerable crimes, have operated in such a way as to escape conviction. Such men, when they are sent to prison, are clever enough to insinuate themselves in the good graces of the prison authorities and win from them a recommendation of mercy to the Parole Board, and the Parole Board, acting on the suggestion of the prison authorities, will act without the full knowledge of the facts of the man's crime, such as are always brought to the attention of the court before passing sentence. The law practically abrogates the court's discretion in passing sentence and relegates it to an organization not even of a quasi-judicial nature.

"The first case brought up before me which required a sentence under this new law was that of a prisoner who for many years had been an expert criminal, but had managed to evade punishment for his crimes. He was technically a first offender, and the crime for which he was convicted was punishable by not more than five years' imprisonment in State prison, and therefore I was compelled to sentence him under the indeterminate sentence law. That prisoner deserved the full penalty for his crime, but as I was unable to fix the maximum, I simply sent him to State prison under the law, and he may serve only one year and a day, within the discretion of the Parole Board.

"Where this law undoubtedly will work the most harm will be in those red light cases which involve a class of criminals than whom there are no more atrocious offenders against law and morals. This class of criminals has been condemned by the bench in the strongest possible language. In such cases, every Judge who has had to pass sentence has remarrked that the legal punishment was not heavy enough, and that such men should be sent to prison for a much longer term.

"Instead the law has been so changed that these criminals can almost feel secure from the punishment that they deserve, for if they are sent to prison under the indeterminate sentence law they will know that if they conduct themselves well while in prison they may be paroled after serving a light sentence. There is no doubt but that they will take advantage of their opportunity."

The indeterminate sentence law reads:

A person never before convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison who is convicted in any court in this State of a felony, the maximum penalty for which, exclusive of fines, is imprisonment for five years or less, and sentenced to a State prison, shall be sentenced thereto under an indeterminate sentence, the maximum of which shall not be less than one year, or in case a minimum is fixed by law, not less than such minimum, and the maximum of which shall not be more than the longest period fixed by law for which the crime is punishable of which the offender is convicted. The maximum limit of such sentence shall be so fixed as to comply with the provisions of Section 697 of the Penal Code.

Criminal lawyers are awaiting with interest the conference of the Judges to decide the proper interpretation of this law.

IN RUDOLF VIRCHOW'S HONOR.

Men of Science and Medicine Gather to Celebrate the Coming of His Eightieth Birthday.

Coincident with its observance by scientific men throughout the world, the eightieth birthday of Rudolf Virchow, which occurs to-day, was the occasion last evening for a dinner in his honor at Sherry's. About 100 men prominent in medical and scientific circles attended, and the evening was given over to reminiscent and complimentary talk concerning the eminent German pathologist.

Dr. William Osler of the Johns Hopkins University presided. In his opening remarks he referred to the contributions that Prof. Virchow has made to the world's scientific attainment, and read a cablegram of congratulation which had been sent to him from his American friends.

At the conclusion of Dr. Osler's remarks the guests arose and sang in German a verse of "Long May He Live."

The toasts and those who responded to them were as follows: "The Pathological Work of Virchow," Dr. William H. Welsh; "Virchow the Archaeologist," Dr. William Osler; "Virchow the Citizen," Dr. Abraham Jacobi; "Personal Reminiscences," Dr. Andrew H. Smith.

Among those at the guests' table were Dr. Frederick Shattuck of Harvard, Profs. Dureum, Flexner, and Wilson of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Henry Huhn of Albany, Prof. Roche of Harvard, Dr. Carmalt of Yale, Dr. E. G. Janeway, Prof. Bernard Sachs, Dr. C. L. Dana, Dr. George F. Shrady, and Dr. John A. Wyeth.

SAID SHE HAD BEEN CHOKED.

Coroners' Physician Refuses to Grant a Burial Certificate.

Mary Crosby, forty-three years old, of 509 West Nineteenth Street, who since Oct. 8 has been a patient in the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from stricture of the oesophagus, died in that hospital at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The death was reported to the Coroners' office and later in the day, after the body had been viewed by Coroners' Physician Weston, he announced that he would not grant a burial certificate until he had investigated the case.

Before Mary Crosby died she told Dr. Cooney, who was attending her, that she had been choked by some one with whom she had lived, but she would not give any names. This fact was told to Dr. Weston.

Their Own Estimate.

"How can you tell a poet from a mere versifier?" asked the ignorant one.

"Well, replied the literary reviewer, "there is no certain rule; but if a man tells you that he writes poetry it is more than a reasonable supposition that he turns out a poor quality of verse, while if he says that he occasionally writes a little verse there is a fair presumption that at least some of his work is entitled to be called poetry."—Chicago Post.

REINDEER IN ALASKA

Lieut. E. Bertholf Brings a Herd of 254 from Siberia.

His Long Trip Over Ice and Snow a Wonderful Story—How the Deer Are Cared For and What They Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 12—Dr. Francis H. Gambell, Superintendent of Government reindeer stations in Alaska, arrivod this week from Cape Nomo bringing a full account of Lieut. E. Bertholf's arrival in Alaska from Siberia, with a new herd of 254 reindeer.

The Lieutenant's safe arrival with his herd is the culmination of a most remarkable trip, which in its various stages has attracted the attention of the Government and the world since November, 1900. Leaving New York he went to London, thence to St. Petersburg, and on to Irkutsk by rail, thence forward by Russian reindeer and dogs to Orla, on the Bering Sea coast. There the Lieutenant gathered his herd, and, driving them aboard the steamship Prosper, carried them across to Teller or Port Clarence, where they were disembarked, whence they are to be distributed to the various herds scattered over Alaska.

The new deer are of a different breed or variety from those previously brought over, and are expected to add much to the value of the herds. Dr. Gambell's account of the Lieutenant's experiences and his assembling the herd is most interesting.

"We have now over 4,000 deer in Alaska," said the doctor. "Those previously brought across are of a smaller variety, secured from the Chuckees tribe in the northern part of Siberia. Those brought over recently by Lieut. Bertholf are from Orla, on the southern coast of Siberia. They are larger than the others. The Chuckees deer are vari-colored, being white, spotted brown and dun, while Bertholf's deer, the Tonguse, are more rangy and of a dark brown color. They are heavy enough to carry a man on their backs, and Lieut. Bertholf, who weighs over 200 pounds, rode one through the deep snows while gathering his herd. These deer haven't as large horns, but have neater heads and thicker necks and longer legs.

"At Orla Lieut. Bertholf had an account with a Russian firm, and through them did most of his trading with the natives. The Chuckees tribe in Northern Siberia has little idea of the value of money and seek to do business altogether by barter. Hence, the Government, when buying deer, had to trade powder, flour, crackers, &c., directly with the natives. The Tonguse know what money is, and there are also Russians there who make it much easier to deal with the natives. Lieut. Bertholf had an account with one house, and this gave supplies for deer and turned them over to the Lieutenant. The price for each deer was $6.50. Lieut. Bertholf became somewhat proficient in the use of the Tonguse dialect and did his trading direct on his own account. One man had a herd of 10,000 deer, being a very rich native in the eyes of his neighbors.

"After collecting his herd and chartering the Prosper at Vladivostok, Lieut. Bertholf had some trouble in securing natives to accompany the herd over on the ship. Despairing, he resorted to his authority, as shown by his letters from home and from St. Petersburg, and used it.

"'Here,' said he to some natives, 'I am big man. You must go with me.' Two natives were overawed and consented, and these two fed the deer and looked after them on the way over. He was ten days from Orla to Port Clarence, and part of the time there was a rough sea that tossed the deer from side to side, killing a few. It was the first time the two natives had ever been out to sea, and the Lieutenant, when they were well over, asked the two men if they enjoyed the trip.

"'Thank God,' they replied in Tonguse, 'we are nearly across.' After they landed and had a look at the Alaska herd they were mightily pleased.

"Lieut. Bertholf brought over all his Siberian clothing, his traveling sled, &c. In Russia they drive two deer to a sled, while in Alaska but one deer is driven. The Lieutenant, while traveling, slept, cooked and ate and lived in his sled. His arctic clothing was made wholly from reindeer skin and worn over his European garments. He took photographs all along the route and has a wonderful collection.

"After landing his deer he returned by the Prosper to Vladivostok and will return to America about November by way of Japan and Hongkong."

Dr. Gambell gives the following report of the reindeer now in Alaska, the figures being approximate:

Point Barrow, Rev. Marsh, Superintendent	250
Point Hope, natives	150
Kotzebue Sound, Rev. Samms	200
Cape Prince of Wales, W. T. Locke	1,000
Teller reindeer station, T. D. Breng	700
Sinrock, natives	500
Golovin Bay, Carl Lynd	250
Eaton Station, A. E. Calson	700
Bethel Station, S. Romig	250
St. Lawrence Island, Dr. E. O. Campbell	100
Total	4,100

"The Bertholf deer are to be scattered equally among the stations, to increase the efficiency of the Chuckee deer," continued the doctor. "All the deer so far brought over amount to less than 1,000, but next year the Government hopes to add another 1,000 from Siberia. The herds are all increasing very fast and are beyond the experimental stage. A few of the males are being killed for food, but no females. The Eskimos in Alaska are taking kindly to them and are serving apprenticeships at the stations. Four of the Laplanders who came from Norway in 1898 have been given herds of 100 each on a five-year contract. They are at the end of that time to return the original number to the Government and keep all the increase. Alaska natives are serving them as apprentices. The Government is to assist the Laplanders in getting their supplies, but they must pay their own way. The four men have sent to Norway for their families and relatives, and propose to live in Alaska."

Dr. Gambell has lived three years in Alaska, and has been at all stations save Point Hope and Point Barrow. He used deer in traveling, save in Winter, when the crust and ice prevented, and dogs were resorted to. His home is at Winfield, Iowa, but he will winter in Washington.

During the present Winter the local superintendent at Eaton will drive a herd to Nulato for the Catholic mission to look after for the natives, and another herd to the Episcopal mission on the Tanana, 240 miles above Nulato. In this way the Government will gradually cover all of arctic Alaska with reindeer. They eat the moss with the same relish they do in Siberia, and seem to thrive anywhere.

HONOR JEFFERSON'S MEMORY.

Delegation of St. Louis Jefferson Club Journeys to Monticello to Unveil a Memorial Shaft.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—Two hundred and fifty members of the Jefferson Club of St. Louis, Mo., together with a great throng of citizens from Albemarle County and other near-by points, assembled to-day at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

The Missouri organization came to unveil at the home of Jefferson a beautiful memorial shaft of red Missouri granite which they brought with them. In years gone by Virginia had contributed a gray granite shaft, which formerly marked the grave of Jefferson, to stand on the campus of the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Mo. The new monument bears the following inscription:

Thomas Jefferson, citizen, statesman, patriot; the greatest advocate of huban liberty, opposing special privileges.
He loved and trusted the people.
Erected by the Jefferson Club of St. Louis, Mo., on their pilgrimage Oct. 12, 1901.
To express their devotion to his principles.
To commemorate his purchase of Louisiana.

The formal exercises at Monticello began at 10 o'clock, but the long line of carriages containing the Missourians and others filed into the grounds shortly after 9 o'clock. The visitors were welcomed to Monticello by Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, who alluded to Jefferson as "the greatest statesman and profoundest thinker of any time or country." Responses were made by Harry B. Hawes, President of the club, and Lieut. Gov. Lee of Missouri.

The presentation of the monument was made by M. E. Benton, Congressman from the Fifteenth Missouri District. The gift was accepted by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri spoke on "The Declaration of Independence."

RURAL CARRIERS DISSATISFIED.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 12.—The rural mail carriers of Fairfield County organized here last evening for the purpose of securing salaries commensurate with their services. Forty-eight out of the fifty-three carriers in the county were present, and talked the matter over with Congressman E. J. Hill and Postmaster Marigold.

Each carrier receives a salary of $500 yearly; the longest route is thirty-eight miles, covered daily by a Stamford carrier, and the shortest is twenty-three miles, a Sheldon man being the lucky one. The salary is so small, considering a horse has to be kept, that fifteen carriers have already resigned, and many others have threatened to do likewise. The farmers are so pleased with the system that they will not consider a proposition to return to the old way of visiting the country store for their mail.

The carriers told Congressman Hill last night that they wanted the pay of a city carrier, and Mr. Hill promised to do all in his power to secure it. The carriers first accepted the positions with the understanding that they could sell papers and merchandise along their route. The revenue the hustling ones thus received was as good as the salary, but the Government has concluded that the carrying of papers and parcels is interfering with their business, and has accordingly issued orders that soliciting must not be done.

Carrier Wickford of Bridgeport was elected President of the Rural Mail Carriers' Association of Fairfield County last night. One carrier last night showed figures that proved he had not paid expenses the last month.

TO APPEAL MILLER'S CASE.

District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn said yesterday that he intended to appeal at once to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, reversing the conviction of William F. Miller of the Franklin syndicate.

"This question, on which the bench seems to be divided," said Mr. Clarke, "ought to be settled once and for all by the highest court in the State. A criminal case has preference in the Court of Appeals, and I hope to have the appeal disposed of within a month."

Mr. Clarke said that if application for the admission of Miller to bail pending the appeal and decision of the Court of Appeals was made, he would insist that the amount of security be made as large as the Court will allow, and that the bondsmen be men of substantial means and responsibility.

Magistrate Flammer's Condition.

Magistrate Flammer, who is ill with pneumonia at his home, 853 West End Avenue, was said to be very low late last night, but hope is still entertained of his recovery.

A Persian Courtyard.

From The Fortnightly Review.

I found myself in a courtyard open to the sapphire sky. At first I could see but dimly, for the sunshine was so dazzling as almost to deprive me of the use of one sense, while the perfume of countless flowers wooed another in a fashion so dreamy and so seductive as to cheat me to believe that I had strayed by mistake into the boudoir of some Persian Princess. But when my eyes had accustomed themselves to the light I saw that the courtyard was oblong in shape and tricked out in guise of a garden. A paved way runs round the four walls; all the windows are shaded with awnings embroidered with the national emblem of the sun rising over a lion's back; and color and light hold possession everywhere, save where the canvas casts its grateful shade and cool. The playing of water, most soothing of sounds in a dry land, was the next thing to attract my attention. Turning in the direction of the drip, I discovered a fountain in the middle of a dais spanning the courtyard at one of the narrower ends. The water rose to a considerable height, then fell into a shallow basin of porphyry in which goldfish were darting hither and thither. Bees, wasps, and hornets flew, buzzing, from flower to flower; they struck me as being at once bigger and more brilliant in color than the European species. Facing the dais, at the other and narrower end, is a wall painted in red and blue arabesque, and covered all over with the strongly keeled horns of the Persian ibex or bezoar goat, which have fallen to the Prince's gun. The Divan Khane occupies two wings at right angles to each other: the longer one runs from end to end of the courtyard and faces a blank wall pierced by two curtained doorways—the entrances to the sacred precincts of the harem; the other and the shorter wing is built along the dais.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Prompt Delivery Service to All Parts of Brooklyn and Long Island Is an Important Feature of This Establishment.

H Batterman

Daily Piano Recitals in Music Department, Second Floor. All the New Vocal and Instrumental Selections, 18c

MRS. SARAH TYSON RORER will commence the Fall Series of Cooking Lectures Tuesday, October 15, 2.30 P. M. Subjects, Diet for Children, Best Method for Cooking Cereals, Whole Wheat Bread, Simple Dessert. Friday, Oct. 18.—Subject, Vegetable Cookery: Beans, Tomatoes, Norman fashion; Egg Plant, Stuffed Peppers. Tuesday, Oct. 22.—Subject, Four Ways of Cooking Chicken: Fricassee, Ragout, Broiled, Italian style. Friday, Oct. 25.—Subject, Small Fish Dishes: A la Creme, En Coquille, Cutlets, Halibut a la Bearnaise.

A CONCERT PRECEDING EACH LECTURE, 1.30 TO 2.30. FOURTH FLOOR.

Our Master Stroke of Autumn Prices

Art Embroidery
Fine Linen Scarfs, drawn worked and heavy fringed, some over 2 yards long, sold elsewhere at 40c., 50c. and 60c.: on centre table Monday, 25c
Fine Lambrequins in plush, silk, sateen, full length, heavy fringed, from 48c up.

Another Big Sale of Boys' Clothing.
Boys' 2-piece Suits, 7 to 16 years, worth 2.98, 1.50
Boys' 3-piece Suits, 10 to 16 years, worth 4.98, 2.95
Chinchilla Reefers, 4 to 16 years, worth 6.00, 3.00
Blue Serge Sailor Suits, 3 to 10 years, worth 3.98, 2.50
Young Men's Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, worth 7.95, 5.95
OXFORD GRAY OVERCOATS, long cut, 5 to 16 years, worth 5.95, 3.95
Two-Piece Dress Suits, 7 to 16 years, worth 5.00, 2.50
Overcoats, Oxford long cut, sizes 15 to 20 years, worth 10.00, 7.50

Lace Curtains and Draperies
Nottingham Curtains, 79c and 1.35
Nottingham Curtains, value 3.00, 1.98
Imitation Renaissance, 2.98
Irish Point, value 4.00, 2.98
Irish Point, value 6.50, 4.98
Irish Point, heavy borders, value 14.00 and 18.00, 9.98 and 12.50

Tapestry Portieres
All New Designs and Colors
Value 3.00, 1.98 Value 4.50, 2.98
Value 7.50, 5.00 Value 10.00, 7.50

Monday's Special.

India Stool.
Mahogany finish, forest green, golden oak, Flemish oak,
59c.

Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums
Lower Than Ever Offered
Velvet Rugs, 27x54, 1.25
Smyrna Rugs, 30x60, 89c
Smyrna Mats, 18x36, 39c
Sheepskin Mats, all colors, 1.25
Cocoa Mats, wool borders, 98c
Ingrain Carpets, 25c and 35c
Nairn's Inlaid Linoleums, 98c

Comfortables.
Bed Comfortables, full size figured Silkoline, one side plain, the other tufted, white cotton filling, 79c

White Blankets.
HALF WOOL
10-4 2.89, 11-4 3.50, 12-4 4.50
ALL WOOL
10-4 3.98, 11-4 5.50, 12-4 7.50

Greatest China Offer
PORCELAIN TEA SETS, 56 pcs., pretty floral decorations, with gold lines, reduced from 4.98, 3.98
PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, 112 pcs., including large soup tureen, pretty spray design, with gold tracing, reduced from 10.00, 7.98
PORCELAIN TOILET SETS, 10 large pieces, new shapes and floral decorations, reduced from 5.00, 3.74

Household Linens.
Full bleached all linen Table Damask, 68 inches wide, 8 choice designs, 59c
Damask Napkins, full bleached, all linen, 24 inches square, 1.49
Hemmed Linen Huck Towels, with colored borders, 18 inches wide, 34 inches long, 10c
All Linen Huck Towels, Satin Damask Border, hemmed ready for use, 19 inches wide, 38 inches long, 19c

Bed Ticking.
A complete line of Fancy Ticking and Bed Feathers at very lowest prices.

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

The Sterling Piano

is a reliable piano, a safe investment, and trustworthy to a degree of certainty that inspires confidence. Manufactured and sold by a house of 41 years of the highest financial and commercial standing. Our guarantee means absolute protection and satisfaction.

Art in Piano Manufucture.

The perfect piano of to-day is the result of many years of labor, experience and experiment. Good pianos are not accidents, they are planned by mechanical artists of ability, and every detail is worked out and executed by skilled mechanics of long experience.

Sterling Reputation.

Sterling reputation is best illustrated by the generous and constantly increasing demand of the musical public. In 1860 we manufactured about 50 instruments, last year we made and sold more than 8,000. This we consider strong evidence of Sterling quality and popularity.

Place your faith and put your dollars in a piano of known reliability and tested worth.

Our Methods of Selling.

All prices are marked in plain figures and as low as the quality of our pianos will permit. Our three-year payment plan enables those who so desire to purchase on monthly payments at the marked price. No advance even though you have a piano to exchange.

Huntington and Mendelssohn Pianos

We make them and know their true worth. They are artistic in design, faultless in construction, and possess a pure tone of great volume, in fact, they are built for long years of constant use and retain their sweet singing tone as long as any piano made; are superior in many ways to most "so called" high grade pianos. Prices are moderate.

Pianos for Rent.

We rent only new high class instruments. Our rental prices are exceedingly low. There are other advantages about renting here which you ought to know.

Some Desirable Bargains,

too varied to enter in lengthy detail. There are a few new Pianos of last season's design, beautiful instruments in every way. Some concert used Uprights of rich tone, a few returned rentals and about 15 Uprights, which came to us in exchange for our own make. We reconstructed and refinished them and guarantee them for five years. All marked at quick selling prices. Some good used Uprights for $125, $140 to $175. 7 NEW UPRIGHTS, discontinued styles, for $150, $160 to $200.

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire Building, four floors),
536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. Look for the name STERLING.

GREAT ALASKA POTLATCH

Indian Tribes, Hostile for Generations, Bury the Hatchet.

Klukwan, on the Chilkat River, Scene of the Assembly — Preparations Made by Chief Kutawat.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 12.—The greatest potlatch in the world will be given before October ends by Kutawat, Chief of the Chilkat Indians of Alaska. It will take place at Klukwan, the capital of the tribe, situated fifteen miles up the Chilkat River, on the trail to the Porcupine placer camp. The Chilkats for centuries have been the most warlike and powerful of Alaska Indian tribes.

An address to President Roosevelt and Congress on the encroachments of the gold seekers will be prepared. The big potlatch will also commemorate the death of a former illustrious Chief, the succession of Kutawat to the throne, and celebrate a burial of the hatchet and a reunion of Alaska tribes which have been hostile for generations. It will be the most important Indian assembly that ever took place in Alaska. Thousands of natives will be there with painted faces and picturesque festival costumes.

A hundred years ago the Indians of Alaska were more bloodthirsty and quicker to go to war than they are in the present generation. Vancouver, the noted voyager, discovered this fact to his regret on his first voyage into the inland waters of Southeastern Alaska. He had a battle with the Chilkats off Point Retreat and Shelter Island, near Chatham Straits, and was beaten and compelled to retreat for shelter behind the island. Hence the nomenclature of those places. All ships now going to Skagway pass those points.

The three allied tribes, the Chilkats, the Hoonahs, and the Sitkas, have not intermarried with the Fort Wrangel and Stickeen Indians for more than a century. This is all the more remarkable from the fact that many a laughing and buxom Minnehaha may be found among the Wrangels, whose women are probably the most comely of all the Alaska tribes. One may not infrequently see, however, a handsome maiden of straight limbs and regular features among the Chilkats and Sitkas.

Ten decades ago the warriors of the allied tribes made ostensibly a friendly visit to the Wrangels in their great canoes. More than two hundred miles they came, down through Stephen's Passage, Frederick Sound, and Wrangel Narrows, bearing gifts of "meat and wine." The army from the north was well supplied with "hoochinoo," the native distillation, which is more vile, villainous, and intoxicating than Chinese gin. A grand feast was spread by the Wrangels. The crafty guests urged the Wrangels to drink deep, but guzzled little or none themselves.

When the Wrangel bucks were stretched out in drunken sleep or stupor, the comparatively sober allies, at a given signal, sprang upon them with club and hatchet, and continued the butchery till none were left alive for the old men. They then seized the squaws, the maidens, and the children, carried them captives back to Klukwan, and made them slaves. About three hundred bucks are said by tradition to have been massacred. The Wrangel tribe has not recovered in numbers from that assault to this day, and this is what has made the Wrangels and the Chilkats, the Hoonahs and the Sitkas enemies down through a hundred years.

Honkon, a Chilkat chief, predecessor to Kutawat, was the son of the man who led the massacre on the Wrangels. Honkon ruled many years among his people to be at last ignominiously drowned one Summer day six years ago. He was a distant cousin of Kutawat. Then came intrigue and struggle for the dead chief's throne. Kutawat seized the sceptre and by virtue of his wealth, prominence, shrewdness, and distant relationship, has held it ever since.

Kutawat has been hoarding his money and quietly preparing for this October potlatch during the six years since Honkon was fatally immersed. It will cost him between $5,000 and $6,000 and piles and piles of blankets, but that counts as nothing as compared with the glory and honor that will be his through parting with all his earthly possessions before the assembled tribes and giving the most elaborate potlatch in the world. It will, too, tend to silence his enemies and give him a powerful prestige.

The Wrangels have been invited. They have signified their intention to come and try to forgive and forget. Even the poor Sticks, who live in the interior beyond the divide, and have not for generations been permitted by the Chilkats to come down to tidewater to trade their furs, the Chilkats meanwhile acting as middlemen with great profit to themselves, have been notified by runners that they may come over and participate.

The great potlatch will also be made an occasion for an important council on the subject of the encroachments of the whites on Indian country and waters. The Alaska salmon, millions of dollars worth of which are caught and canned annually by the Alaska Packers' Association and the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, rare, fresh and dried, the staple food of Alaska coast natives, just as the potato and wheat are staple foods of the white man. The pale face in general and the gold seeker in particular, pollute the streams, destroy the spawning grounds and scare away the fish, so that the salmon catch, especially as regards the quantity necessary to be caught and cured for Winter use, has become a serious matter with the natives of some parts of the coast. In several instances the Indians have complained of actual suffering from hunger in the Winter time. The packing companies, while interested in the proper protection of the salmon, now monopolize many of the former fishing grounds of the natives.

Kutawat proposes to memorialize "the big white chief," President Roosevelt, and Congress on the subject, and ask if the thousands of pale-faces who come in ships from beyond the rising sun seeking gold, are to be permitted to bring starvation and suffering to his native people of the North. For three years or more a sentiment has been growing in favor of a coming together of all the tribes for mutual protection, and the consideration of this question in council is understood to be the great purpose of the biggest potlatch in the world. The Indian population of Alaska is about 30,000, most of which lives on the coast.

COMPLAINANT THEN PRISONER.

Harry Stitch Said He Was Robbed—The Police Say He Robbed Another.

Sergt. Bower had just taken the desk at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, when at 1 o'clock this morning a well-dressed man ran in and said he had been robbed in a house near by. He demanded that detectives be sent with him to raid the place and arrest the guilty person. He refused to tell his name or the location of the house, but said he could lead the police to it.

When Sergeant Bower declined to act without information on these points, the man abused him and said he had a personal acquaintance with Deputy Commissioner Devery, and could have him put off the force. While they were talking Detectives Duvanney and Farrell entered and the first at once seized the man, saying that he was Harry Stitch, and that he had robbed a man of his watch and chain recently in Broadway.

Stitch was then locked up as a suspicious person. His picture the police say is in the Rogues' Gallery.

TENNESSEE LABOR PARTY.

Effort to be Made to Form a Workingmen's Political Organization.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

A meeting composed of delegates from every trades union in this city was held Sunday afternoon, Oct. 6, for the purpose of settling up all affairs connected with the Labor Day celebration and to consider the formation of a State labor party. Dorr Benn, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, made a short talk in relation to the needs of the laboring men and the necessity of labor being recognized by the lawmaking bodies of the State. He stated that a call had been made by the laboring men of this State for a labor party. Already four other cities have begun the work of organizing an independent party to be known as the Tennessee Independent Union Workingmen's Club.

A committee consisting of five members of the Chattanooga branch of the club was appointed to go to Nashville upon the call of the State Secretary, and there formulate a platform. This platform will embody a number of principles for which organized labor has been fighting for a number of years. Directly after the meeting in Nashville a meeting of all the unions in the city will be called and the result of the meeting at Nashville will be announced. As soon as a permanent State organization has been formed money will be raised and work begun. Tickets will be made out and candidates will be selected. An active campaign will be instituted, and every member of organized labor will be asked to assist.

Woman Aeronaut's Body Found.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

LA SALLE, Ill., Oct. 9.—Hunters to-day found in the weeds in Illinois River the body of Mrs. L. A. Seeley, the aeronaut, known as Lillian Lefay, and cleared the mystery that has existed since the woman disappeared from this city in a balloon at dusk last Wednesday. She was seen to make the parachute leap. Five hundred men and boys engaged in a search for the woman for several days, and abandoned their efforts only when the belief became general that she was seeking notoriety and had arranged the disappearance.

HOW WATER IS WASTED

Expert Points Out Drains Upon the City's Supply.

Office Buildings, Apartments, and Hotels, Especially Those with Ice Plants, Use More Than Their Share.

Croton water, according to Reginald P. Bolton, a mechanical engineer of 35 Nassau Street, is being wasted in vast quantities in the modern office buildings, apartments, and hotels of this city, and is being put to uses therein never expected by the authorities when the water rate was fixed.

Mr. Bolton has given the subject of Croton water waste much thought, and has compiled statistics showing the gallons of water wasted from New York's drinking water supply each month.

"The water demands of tall buildings, apartment houses, and hotels," said Mr. Bolton to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "are not only on the increase from ordinary causes, but in still greater measure through the use of Croton water for commercial purposes.

"Refrigerating machines in the modern hotels and apartment houses, and also in office buildings, require large quantities of water circulating through the refrigerating apparatus to cool the pipes. This water is in large measure run into the sewers after use. The water is paid for at the usual city meter rate of one dollar per 1,000 cubic feet, but purchasers who use it to obtain the refrigerating effect secure a considerable profit thereby. That is, they can and do make ice at one-third less than the market price. This could not be done if Croton water was not used, so naturally this consumer doesn't mind paying one dollar a thousand cubic feet. The question consequently arises: Can the city afford to sell water at one dollar per 1,000 cubic feet for such purposes when millions have been spent to secure Croton water for absolutely necessary uses?

"Under these circumstances it is doubly shameful that water used in such a way should be thrown to waste. In several large hotels and apartment houses installations have recently been constructed, so arranged as to use again the water utilized in cooling the ammonia coils. After warming, this water may be used in hand basins, in swimming pools, baths, &c.

"As an instance of the amount of water used in refrigerating, and which, as I said, for the most part runs to waste, it is only necessary to know that each ton of refrigerating capacity, upon which ammonia machines are rated, will use from twenty-five to forty gallons of water per minute. Machines now commonly installed run twenty to twenty-five tons capacity. This gives you a minimum of 30,000 gallons per hour. This steady drain kept up for sixteen hours or for twenty-four hours uses up a vast quantity of water.

"There are many other ways in which water is shockingly wasted here. Among them are automatic flush tanks in the toilet rooms of large office buildings. There are all the way from thirty to forty closets in each with tanks which flush every three to five minutes. Not infrequently they run day and night. The rules of the Building Department require the use of a flush tank of a particular kind in closets, and will allow the use of no other device.

Mr. Bolton gave some interesting statistics regarding the amount of water used in a modern skyscraper.

"An ordinary sixteen-story building, with an area of 4,000 square feet, will use upwards of 15,000 gallons of water a day. A large skyscraper will use as much as 350,000 cubic feet per month.

"The Dun Building, for instance, is fifteen stories high, and has a restaurant and refrigerating plant. They formerly used 2,000,000 cubic feet of water per year, about 50,000 gallons per working day. The owners of the building were enterprising enough, however, to sink a well and maintain a plentiful supply of water, which they utilized for all purposes except drinking and hand basins. In this way they cut just in half their Croton bill.

"The Postal Telegraph Building used one month in Winter 120,000 cubic feet of water, and for one Summer month 190,000 cubic feet, or 1,425,000 gallons. This by good management was reduced to about 36,000 gallons per day."

Regarding fountains Mr. Bolton stated that the rules of the Water Supply Department forbid the use of Croton water in fountains on the Island of Manhattan.

"What is the use of rules, however," said he, "when plans for buildings with fountains are passed by the Building Department, and the Water Supply Department is never notified. Fountains are designed and kept in operation all the same. It doesn't seem right to put Croton water to such wasteful uses.

"One thing the Water Supply Department has never provided is a proper system of filtration. The water, filled with sand, comes through the pipes and the sand cuts the fixtures, and countless leaks result. Innumerable thousands of gallons are wasted annually through this cause."

Here Mr. Bolton advanced a theory designed to reduce waste.

"Where a man erects a building upon a certain area," said he, "which site is entitled to the use of city water in proportion to its size, he should pay an increased water rental, for the water he uses over and above his proportionate share. Water famines would then be averted or at least be long deferred.

"To illustrate this theory more clearly. If, on a site of an ordinary four-story building a given amount of water is used, and on the spot a building four times the size of the four-story building is erected for the sake of largely increasing profit, then the increased use of water at that site is worth more to the owner and should be paid for in proportion."

OLD NEW ENGLAND TAVERNS.

The Gatherings in Them Had Great influence in Public Events.

From The Boston Transcript.

At the first meeting of the Bostonian Society for the season, George Leslie Nichols read a paper on "Old Taverns," which it appears, had an important effect on the development of New England. In ante-Revolutionary days the tavern was "the centre of events and the centre of alarm." John Adams writes somewhere of putting up for a night in a tavern at Shrewsbury, where the political discussion of the farmers over their pipes and bowls amazed him in its penetration and comprehensiveness. "American independence is close at hand," was the great patriot's conclusion after pondering over tavern discourses.

In old tavern days rum, or "killdevil," as it was known at the time, was the almost universal New England drink. One old New Englander, however, wrote from Philadelphia: "Whisky is used here instead of rum, but I can't see but it is just as good." An ancient Massachusetts statute forbade the selling of rum to drunkards, and an official was in attendance at the tavern to determine when a man had drunk enough. As early as 1622 two gallons were confiscated from a Boston tavern keeper for a violation of this law, and sold by the deacons for the benefit of the poor. In the early Colonial days the sale of strong water was forbidden to the Indians, but a later generation decided "that it was not fitting to deprive the Indians of any lawful comfort," and repealed the statute.

Partisanship in Universities.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

If Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University has been guilty of the partisan act attributed to him, he is open to severe censure. It is said that while he has permitted a Republican organization of students to use the university buildings, he has decided to grant a Democratic organization of students the same privilege. A man standing at the head of an educational institution ought to exhibit a more judicial and tolerant mind than that. Of what value is culture and learning or anything else to be had in a university if they do not cause the chief representative of that institution to treat the different political views of the students under him with the strictest impartiality? What Chancellor Day should have done, if he did anything, was to prohibit the use of the university buildings for any political purpose. But having granted their use to the Republican students, he was bound to grant their use to the Democratic students. He ought not to be guilty of the partisanship that has impaired the efficiency of several Western State universities.

Wisdom's Ways.

Peoule don't agree as to wisdcm, A. F. Martin says the wisest thing he ever did was to have his leg cut off.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Carpets and Upholsterings

Bargains All Through the Homefurnishing Store.

Our best 85c. Tapestry Brussels at 55c. and 65c.! Our regular $4.75 Irish Point Lace Curtains at $3.39!

As fairly as anything can, these represent to-morrow's underpricing in this Store of Homefurnishings. In each case our regular prices are the lowest prices anywhere and throughout these broad and complete stocks there is a fourth or more to be saved on our regular prices.

The stock throughout is the largest and finest ever shown in Brooklyn. The prices are much the lowest prices ever quoted anywhere.

However little or large your furnishing need may be, there is interest in the list that follows:

Carpetings.

We have made four especial bargains for to-morrow:

Our Best 85c. Tapestry Brussels at 55c. and 65c. a Yard.

Patterns suitable for any part of the house—one of the most serviceable and long wearing Carpets made.

$1.10 and $1.35 Velvets at 85c. and 95c. a Yard.

A very large and beautiful display of patterns and colorings.

$1.45 and $1.65 Axminsters and Savonneries, $1.00 to $1.25.

The famous Bigelow Axminsters and Smith Savonneries, in a superb line of patterns.

$1.35 and $1.50 Inlaid Linoleums at $1.00 and $1.25.

The Linoleums that never wear out. Some 20 patterns, all well seasoned.

Rugs, Fourth to Third Underprice.

Our stock of Rugs was never so large and fine as it is now. And never were prices so advantageous for prompt buying.

Wilton Rugs, the best of their kind, and hundreds to choose from; mostly dark, rich and lustrous Oriental designs and colorings:

18x36 inch, at	$1.25
36x36 inch, at	$2.45
27x54 inch, at	$2.45
36x63 inch, at	$4.25
54x78 inch, at	$9.45

Body Brussels Rugs, the very best made:

8 ft. 3x10½ feet	$17.25
9x12 feet	$19.50
9x15 feet	$25.00
Royal Velvet Rugs, one piece, 9x12 ft.	$25.00

All wool reversible Smyrnas, the best:

9x9 feet, at	$11.00
7½x10½ feet, at	$15.50
9x12 feet, at	$21.50

Third floor, East Building.

Upholsterings.

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Curtains, in choice pattern effects of Renaissance and Brussels designs, heavy, well made Curtains, underpriced at **$1.10, $1.65, $2.75 and $3.39**

Irish Point Lace Curtains, the best values we have ever offered in this ever popular style of Curtain, artistic designs, made on the best grade of Swiss net, very low priced at **$3.39, $4.39, $4.95, $5.95 and $7.98**

Renaissance Lace Curtains, strong and effective patterns, made on heavy bobbinet, our own importations, at **$3.49, $4.50, $5.95, $7.45, and $9.48**

Arabian Lace Curtains, splendid showing of these choice Curtains in simple and elaborate effects, very special values at **$16.75, $23.50, $31.50 and $37.50**

Portieres.

150 pairs handsome two toned mercerized Portieres; effective goods, in a choice line of colors, full width and length, fringed top and bottom, value $7.50 pair, at.... $5.75

200 pairs self colored armure weave Portieres; full line of desirable colors, fringed top and bottom, a most effective hanging, value $4.75, at..... $3.75

Couch Covers.

Couch Covers, in Bagdad effects, extra fine patterns, 60 inches wide, the best low priced Couch Cover we have ever offered, value $2.50 each, at..... $1.95

Heavy tapestry Couch Covers, copies of fine Oriental designs, value $5.98, at.... $4.75

Tapestries.

Furniture Tapestries, fine gobelin weave, handsome designs and colorings, a splendid material for re-upholstering, value $2.00 yard, at..... $1.29

300 yards of fine cotton Tapestries, in allover foliage designs, value $1.75 yard, at.. 98c

2,000 choice tapestry and damask Squares, 24x24 inches, splendid values at 19c., 25c., 39c., 49c., 69c. and 98c

Third floor, front, Central Building.

85c. to 95c. Hairy Hats for 69c.

The fad of the season—an arrangement with a dealer from whom we buy thousands of Hats each year makes this special offering possible. Some have stitched brims and quartered crowns, others have plain crowns and brim with welted edge. They are in solid black, Oxford and brown mixtures, and a breast, a pompon or a simple light silk drapery will make them ready to wear.

These Hats are selling as fast as the makers can turn them out at 85c. to 95c. each. While this quantity lasts the price here will be 69c. each.

$2.25 to $2.75 Black Silk Velvet Hats, $1.78.

Forty dozen more—the last of our order. Last week's supply went with the telling and there will be no more at this price when these are gone. Dress shapes in fine silk velvet are the especially favored Hats this season and much as the maker counts on this business, he could not duplicate our order at the same price. They are Toques, sailors and Gainsborough effects with the full draping that takes very little trimming, $2.25 to $2.75 value, at $1.78.

Millinery Trimmings Small Priced.

Feather Pompons..... 25c. to 95c

Black feather Breasts, Paris made, fine black, well made, regularly 75c., at..... 55c

Black feather Breasts, made of small fine feathers, desirable for small hat trimming, regularly 59c., at..... 39c

Black feather Breasts, extra long, well made, each feather wired, making them most durable; regularly $1.25, at..... 75c

Green Parrots, desirable for trimming the slashed brims of outing Hats; regularly 59c., at..... 45c

Black Parrots, long tails, best black, Paris made, regularly 49c., at..... 39c

Velvet and silk Roses, 3 in bunch, most desirable for underbrim trimming; all the wanted colors; regularly 49c. to 75c. bunch, at..... 39c. and 59c

Velvet and muslin Rose Foliage, Paris made, in two shadings of green, regularly 59c. spray, at..... 45c

Paris made millinery Novelties, such as fancy feather Pompons, Breasts, Birds, Wings, Quills and many pretty designs; the lines of these goods have been broken, leaving but one or two of a color, and we have gathered them together and have marked them much under their regular prices for quick clearance; prices have been $1.25 to $3.75, now..... 69c. to $5.75

Main floor, center, East Building.

Men's $35 to $40 Suits to Measure, $25

Of the very finest imported woolens—the best chance to save that has ever come to men who like exclusiveness in their clothes.

There are 29 styles of the finest cheviots that the famous English mills make—*mostly just enough for one Suit of a style.* That is the reason for the little pricing, but it will make the Suits even more exclusive.

Variety enough to suit every taste—but more of the refined sorts than the very lively patterns. Browns, greens, olive, gray and Oxford mixtures in all this season's patterns—checks, stripes, plaids and overplaids. They will be made to measure in sack suits on the latest model with workmanship and trimmings of the highest class. The lucky men who come promptly will save from $10.00 to $15.00 on these Suits at $25.00.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Good Timekeepers.

There is a very large stock in the Jewelry Store and prices are very modest for the worth they express. From the inexpensive, knockabout Watches at $1.18—which keep better time than you would expect—to those cased in gold with jewels and with movements adjusted to fractions of seconds, the assortment is complete. A hint in this little list:

Women's or misses' Watches, gun metal open face, Swiss movement..... $2.68

Women's or misses Watches, sterling silver, with inside cap, open face, plain polished, engine turned and fancy engraved case, Swiss movement..$3.84

Women's or misses' Watches, sterling silver, hunting case, assorted finishes and entirely plain, with jeweled Swiss movement of good grade..... $5.95

Women's or misses' Watches, gold filled, open faced, hard enameled, in assorted colors, jeweled Swiss movement..$5.35

Women's or misses' Watches, gold filled, delicately enameled in L'Art Nouveau designs, with pin to match, a pretty novelty, in velvet case..... $11.20

Women's Watches, 20 year quality, gold filled, hunting case, engine turned, engraved and plain polished cases, Waltham or Elgin movement... $12.10

Women's Watches, 14k. solid gold, hunting case, engine turned and engraved cases, Waltham or Elgin movement, $15.95

Men's and boys' Watches, gun metal, open face, Swiss movement..... $2.97

Men's Watches, sterling silver, hunting case, engine turned and engraved cases, Waltham or Elgin movement.... $7.60

Men's Watches, 20 year quality, gold filled, hunting case, plain polished, engine turned or engraved finishes, Waltham or Elgin movement..... $12.65

Men's or boys' Watches, 20 year quality, gold filled, open face, screw back, engine turned, engraved or polished cases, Waltham or Elgin movement..... $8.20

Men's or boys' Watches, 14k. solid gold, open face, plain polished or engine turned cases, Waltham or Elgin movement..... $20.20

Men's Watches, 14k. solid gold, hunting case, plain polished, engine turned or engraved cases, Waltham or Elgin movement..... $26.50

Our own staff of experts is here to keep them right and to make anything in the line of repairs or alterations which is possible and practicable. Prices are most reasonable.

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Housefurnishings.

The Best . . For the Least Cost.

Perhaps your exact need isn't in the list. We might print a very long list and miss it. But be sure that it is here, that what is here is of first quality, that the price is the lowest anywhere.

These that have space to-day are specially small priced even here:

Grey Enameled Steel Ware.

Lipped Saucepans, long handle, 10c., 15c., 27c., 31c

Fry Pans..... 15c., 19c., 22c., 36c

Lipped Kettles, bail handle, 14c., 23c., 29c., 36c

Tea Pots..... 22c., 24c., 29c., 34c

Buckets..... 19c. and 22c

Covered Saucepans..... 27c. and 35c

Rice Boilers..... 39c. and 55c

Coffee Pots..... 29c. and 34c

Dish Pans..... 39c

Tea Kettles..... 39c

Japanned Tin Ware.

Sugar Boxes..... 12c., 15c. and 19c

Flour Boxes..... 12c., 15c. and 19c

Tea and Coffee Boxes..... 8c. and 10c

Dust Pans, very heavy... 19c. and 25c

Crumb Sets..... 24c. and 32c

Salt Boxes..... 24c. and 39c

Spice Sets..... 17c. and 24c

Bath Room Fixtures.

Handsomely nickeled in brass, wide variety.

Bath Robe Hooks.... 16c., 39c. and 99c

Whisk Broom Holders..... 23c. and 43c

Match Holders..... 42c. and 99c

Soap Dishes..... 49c., 57c. and 69c

Towel Rods..... 49c., 59c. and 69c

Bath Tub Soap Holders. 89c. and $1.05

Tooth Brush Holders.... 99c. and $1.39

Toilet Paper Holders... $1.69 and $2.75

Sponge Holders..... $1.39 and $1.74

Combination Sets, $1.37, $1.74 and $2.44

Cutlery.

Meat Knives..... 8c

Nut Picks, six in set..... 9c

Skewer Extractors..... 15c

Patent Cork Pullers..... 19c

Pastry Tubes..... 7c. and 10c

Pastry Bags..... 17c

Joseph Rogers' Scissors..... 37c

Joseph Rogers' Shears..... 99c

$5.50 Chafing Dishes at $3.96.

Our "1901" Chafer is an example of the correct equipment. It is high grade in every respect, every part nicely finished and well fitted, and it has the desirable "Perfection" lamp, value $5.50, at..... $3.96

F. D. Matthews Sons

BIG VALUES IN THE NEW SILKS.

The latest importations, the newest American fashions, the richest and prettiest effects, at prices that bring them within the reach of all.

Black Silk Peau de Sole, 24 inch, double faced, lustrous and heavy, to duplicate elsewhere cost $1.10, a yard..... 89c

Black Gros de Lion, 24 inch, very fine dress silk, value $1.10, a yard..... 89c

BLACK TAFFETA.

36 inch (very wide) black Taffeta, a yd. 69c

20 inch black Taffeta, good weight, a yd. 34c

20 inch black Taffeta, fine and lustrous, a yard..... 49c

36 inch black imported Satin, a yd..... 98c

BLACK HEMSTITCHED SILK.

27 inch extra wide black hemstitched Silk, actual value $1.15, a yard..... 75c

WHITE AND CREAM TAFFETA.

A yard..... 44c., 49c., 54c., 69c., 79c

BLACK BROCADES.

45 pieces rich quality black brocaded Silks and Satins, in the new designs, actual value 85c. to 90c., a yard..... 69c

$1.00 PLAID SILKS AT 49c.

2,000 yards black Taffeta Satin Plaids, in black and white and desirable colors; guaranteed perfect in every respect; the regular $1.00 quality at, yd..... 49c

COLORED LOUISINE.

20 inch, all silk, very fine, a yard. 49c., 69c

GLACE TAFFETA.

1,500 yards best quality changeable Taffeta Silks, actual value 79c., a yard..... 49c

FANCY SILKS.

Only the Newest.

Stripe printed warp Louisine, Roman effects, a yard..... 98c

Printed warp Persian Louisine, good value at $1.25, a yard..... 98c

VELVETS.

UNEQUALED VALUES IN OUR VELVET DEPARTMENT.

22 inch fine Corduroy, large and fine welts, good value at $1.10, a yard..... 98c

Fancy stripe and metallic Velvet, a yd. 49c

158 pieces new shipment of black and colored Velvets, a yard..... 59c

We sell the best $1.00 colored Velvet in the city.

THE NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER DRESS GOODS

To offer new and elegant fabrics at the prices we are quoting demonstrates anew that the methods of this store are entirely in accord with our former popular policy—materials of the latest styles, the most wanted kinds, at prices that make them the best of all "SPECIAL OFFERINGS."

$2.25 GOLF CLOTHS AT $1.48.

2 inch very fine Golf Cloths for capes, etc., a regular $2.25 quality, at, per yd. $1.48

HOMESPUNS.

60 inch all wool, worth 55c., per yd.... 39c

COLORED CHEVIOTS.

Another shipment of 148 pieces 40 inch all wool steam sponged and shrunk Cheviots, in full line of Autumn colors, per yard..... 49c

GRANITE SUITINGS.

38 inch fine all wool Granite Suitings, instead of 50c., per yd..... 39c

40 inch all wool Granite Suitings, mill sponged, per yd..... 49c

NEW ZIBELINES.

40 inch fine all wool Zibeline Cloth, per yard..... 49c

LADIES' CLOTH.

50 inch all wool Ladies' Cloth, per yd.. 49c

HABIT CLOTH.

36 inch all wool Habit Cloth for waists and house wrappers, per yd..... 35c

CLOTHS.

58 inch colored Kersey Cloth for capes and jackets, in the desirable shades of castor, tans, mode, browns and blues, per yard, $2.25 and..... $2.75

56 inch black and blue Beaver and Kersey, at, per yd..... $2.19, $1.98 and $1.69

SATIN PRUNELLAS.

48 inch Satin Prunellas, new colors, per yd., $1.49, $1.25 and..... 98c

IRISH FRIEZE.

Heavy and extra fine for skirts and jackets, Oxford gray mixtures, per yard, $1.19 and..... $1.59

VENETIAN PLAID BACKS.

56 inch very fine plaid back Venetian Cloth for skirts, worth $1.98; per yd..... $1.59

54 inch double face Venetian, instead of $1.50, per yd..... 98c

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS SMARTLY REDUCED

Women's fine tailor made Suits, of cheviot, homespun and Venetian, in blue, black, castor and gray; the very newest designs, both double breasted and Eton effects; regularly $22.50; special Monday..$15.00

Women's fine tailor made Suits of Venetian and broadcloth, in blue, black and brown; both in blouse and Eton effects, with vests handsomely trimmed with braid and taffeta bands; skirts with graduated flounces; these Suits were regular $23.50; special for Monday only..... $21.00

A Full Line of Fine Imported Suits, Jackets & Wraps Now On Exhibition.

JACKETS.

Women's fine Kersey Jackets, in navy, castor and black, 27 in. long, half fitting back, with storm and notch collar; sizes from 32 to 42; prices... $5.50, $7.50, $10.00

SKIRTS.

Women's fine all wool Walking Skirts, in mixed and stripes, regular $5.98, special, Monday..... $3.49

Women's fine cheviot and broadcloth Skirts, some tucked and satin trimmed, graduated flounce, special, Monday. $7.50

WAISTS.

Women's all wool French flannel Waists, in all the leading shades; sizes 32 to 42; special, Monday..... 98c

Women's fine taffeta silk Waists, tucked and hemstitched, all the newest shades; special for Monday..... $3.98

FURS.

Sable fox Scarf, with two full brush tails, special at..... $6.75

Alaska sable Scarf, with six fine tails, special at..... $5.98

Fine mink Scarf, with eight full tails, special at..... $7.25

A full line of the finest Furs in Alaska sable, sable and Isabella fox, stone marten, mink and chinchilla; prices ranging from $18.00 to..... $45.00

FUR JACKETS.

Women's fine Persian lamb Jackets, special at..... $125.00

Women's fine nearseal Jackets, special for Monday..... $49.00

600 Pairs of Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.29 a Pair

(Broken sizes only.) Made of vici and dongola kidskin, in button and lace, with heavy extension and light-weight turned soles, opera, bulldog, round and mannish toe shapes, with kid or patent leather tips; sensible, seasonable Shoes, every pair of which is warranted to give the best of service. It will pay you to look them over, and if your size is here you save more than one-half the regular retail price. On table for easy choosing Monday at $1.29.

Men's Waterproof Shoes, $1.98 Pair.

We introduced this Shoe to the men of Brooklyn two years ago, and have sold over 60,000 pairs of them, which is a testimonial of their splendid wearing qualities. This season they are better than ever, and we guarantee them to be the best Shoes ever offered at the price. Made of kangaroo calfskin, three heavy soles, with rubber and oilskin vamp and sole linings, leather lined to the toe, English backstays, slugged heels, quilted soles and all seams double stitched and reinforced to insure extra wear. Warranted waterproof, warm, serviceable and comfortable; sizes 6 to 11, widths C, D, E and EE, at, a pair . . . $1.98

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Men's $1.50 Wool Underwear, 98c.

The maker says they have imperfections—cuts a third off the price for that reason. But the maker is more particular than you will be—indeed, it will be hard to find imperfections in any of these garments. They are splendid all wool Underwear of the medium weight wanted now and later, and they are

The Season's Most Unusual Offer.

Steel gray and camel's-hair color Shirts and Drawers of a wool that is fine and soft—almost velvety. Make and finish of the best, even to silk suspender tapes. Sizes to fit everybody and a bargain to-morrow at..... 98c

Main floor, front, East Building.

Warm Night Gowns.

It will soon be time for every one who wears warmer Night Gowns in winter to make the change. These are very dainty sorts of good flannelette in pretty pink and blue stripes, with Mother Hubbard yoke and pointed collar. They are trimmed with braid and little priced at 45c.

Knitted Skirts.

Another very sensible device to keep the limbs warm in cool weather. These knitted Skirts are made with yoke band and finished with stitching at bottom. In solid pink, blue, lavender, red, black and ecru; low priced at..... 49c

Second floor, East Building.

50c. Sheet Music, 14c.

The most popular melodies of the day are in this litttle list at much less than half price. This Music Store is growing more and more into wide favor in Brooklyn.

"Wedding of Reuben and the Maid."
"Don't Wear Your Heart on Your Sleeve."
"Hello, Central, Give Me Heaven!"
"In the House of Too Much Trouble."
"Our Rulers," March.
"Cupid's Garden," Intermezzo.
"One for All and All for One," March.
"Rose of Mexico," Waltz.
"Aide-de-Camp," March.
"Au-to-mo-bubble March" and two-step.

The full score of "Florodora," containing all the words and the music of that beautiful opera, regularly $2.00, at $1.49.

Evans' complete line of teaching pieces always found in the Music Store.

Fourth floor, West Building.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
68 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
10 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Write for reports on the speculative issues.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

$250,000
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Southwestern Coal & Improv. Co.
Dated July 1, 1889. Due July 1, 1929.
FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., N. Y., Trustee.
Principal, Interest, and Sinking Fund Unconditionally Guaranteed by
Missouri, Kans. & Tex. Ry. Co.
INTEREST HAS BEEN PROMPTLY PAID ON THESE BONDS FOR TWELVE YEARS.
A copy of mortgage may be seen at the office of Lawrence Barnum & Co.
WRITE FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR GIVING PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS, 135 Broadway, New York.
North American Trust Co.,
New York.

MEXICAN NAT. RAILWAY CO., Limited
Series "A" & Series "B" London Certificates,
REPRESENTING
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE 6% "A" AND "B" BONDS LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Under the Plan of Readjustment of the Mexican National Railroad Company the above English Certificates will be exchanged for new Mexican National Railroad Company securities.
We are prepared to deal in the London Certificates in this or in the London market and will furnish all detailed information on application at our office.
WE WILL ALSO TRADE IN
Mexican Nat. new Prior Lien 4½% bonds
Mexican Nat. new First Cons. 4% bonds
Mexican Nat. new Preferred Shares.
ASIEL & CO.,
52 BROADWAY.

TO MORTGAGE INVESTORS.
I have several purchase money mortgages second to conservative bank loans, on the most handsomely improved property in Brooklyn. Streets paved with asphalt. Houses occupied by owners. Total mortgages do not exceed 75 per cent. of valuation, and are accompanied by good bonds. Interest and discount make the investment equal to ten per cent.
Full particulars at
Room 1510, Home Life Insurance Building,
257 BROADWAY.

Fort Worth, Texas, Bonds.
Holders of **Fort Worth, Texas, City Bonds**, any issue, are requested to communicate with **"Secretary Bondholders' Committee,"** care NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 46 Wall Street, New York.
Holders who desire to take advantage of the united action of the Bondholders' Committee should at once deposit all unpaid coupons with the Secretary of the Committee.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

INTELLIGENT HELP FOR THE BUSINESS MAN
An American, 35, married, at present occupying an executive position of trust, is open to an offer. Liberal education, expert accountant and correspondent; energetic, broadminded, good judge of human nature. In a private and confidential capacity or head of a department. Satisfactory references. Interview solicited. K. P. E., Box 142 Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL.

A PERSONAL STATEMENT.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 7.

"Mr. Seep telegraphed to a business associate in this city. Message received as follows: There is absolutely not a word of truth in what Joseph B. Keegan says in his letter to E. R. Holden & Company about the Sand Fork Extension Oil Company or any other. I have never had any conversation with this man Keegan about the Sand Fork Petroleum Co. or the Sand Fork Extension Oil Company. The National Transit Co. has furnished his church and school with free gas at Crown, Pa. Some time ago our Mr. Church, Supt. of that District, informed him that we could not furnish it any longer and I so wrote this man, Keegan, but have never had any conversation with him, whatever, regarding this Sand Fork Extension Oil Co. or any other company.
"JOSEPH SEEP."

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 7.

Mr. Seep telegraphed as follows to a business associate in this city:

Have had Joseph B. Keegan on our wire at Crown and the following explains itself:

I repeated his letter that appeared in the N. Y. papers and asked him if he authorized it. He replied as follows:

"Having made application to the Company for shares I was asked to mention a friend in the Standard Oil Co., and intended to see you (Mr. Seep) last week, but found it impossible, so mentioned your name with the strict orders not to publish the transaction until I had seen you. I hope I have not done wrong."

I replied: "You know that there is not a word of truth in it, as I have never spoken to you about, much less advised you to buy stock in these companies. Am going to prosecute these parties, as it does a great injury, not only to myself, but to the innocent purchasers of stock. You have got yourself into trouble, as I will not allow this matter to rest the way it is."

Keegan replied: "I sincerely hope that you will keep my name out of this affair. Will you let the matter rest in this particular case? You can understand my reasons. I shall have nothing to do with these companies hereafter."

I replied: "No, Sir, I cannot. It is of too great importance and does an untold injury to thousands of poor people that buy this stock. You have evidently told an untruth and must suffer consequences."

Keegan has evidently written the letter that appeared in the papers, but it is an absolute falsehood, and if it can be contradicted in any way, please do so over my signature.

JOSEPH SEEP.

REV JOSEPH B. KEEGAN'S STATEMENT.

The Oil City Derrick, Oct. 11th, contains this statement from Joseph B. Keegan:

"I did not realize the bad light my letter put Mr. Seep in. Presuming on Mr. Seep's advice to buy stock in the Sand Fork Extension Oil Company, through the extensive advertisement of his name in connection with this company, I have unwittingly and probably been the means of the unauthorized injury done this man's reputation. I have also written Sand Fork people recalling my letter and forbidding any further use of same, and return stock on mature consideration.

"JOS. B. KEEGAN, Rector."

To The PUBLIC!

The advertisement over our name, which appeared in this paper early in the week relative to expected "moves" in "four active stocks," was inserted by mistake, having been rejected by the management, as being contrary to the fixed policy of our company, to mislead by false claims of superior knowledge, based on "inside information" of "sure things" to happen.

The Haight & Freese Company gives its clients the benefit of the best data obtainable relative to the stock market, together with its candid opinions, for what it is worth, and nothing more.

HAIGHT & FREESE
Established 1890. CO. Main Office, 53 B'way, N.Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 BROADWAY.
PRINCIPAL BRANCHES.
Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Worcester, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Newark, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Montreal, Toronto, Reading, Atlantic City, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Detroit, Providence, Lowell, Hartford, Springfield.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 35 Congress st., Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.; 640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
Every day gives facts you ought to know before you invest money in Wall Street. It keeps you posted on securities. It is cheap insurance on investments. $8 a year. For sale at all newsstands. Published by Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St., New York, the oldest News Agency in Wall Street.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad Company Readjustment.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCK OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.:

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage (Prior Lien) Gold Bonds due 1927.
Six Per Cent. Second Mortgage Series "A" Bonds due 1917.
Six Per Cent. Second Mortgage Series "B" Bonds due 1917.
Six Per Cent. Income Mortgage Bonds due 1937.
Capital Stock (Voting Trust Certificates.)

The undersigned, representing large amounts of the various securities of the Mexican National Railroad Company, held by themselves and others, have made a careful examination of the affairs of the Comapny, and have, after consultation with an expert independent of the present management, reached the conclusion that the future prosperity of the road depends upon the changing of the gauge, and the making of necessary improvements, in order to establish a standard gauge main line from the City of Mexico to Laredo, Texas, as otherwise the railroad will probably lose most of its through traffic, and become almost entirely dependent upon its local business.

The expert estimates that the cost of making the main line standard gauge, and other necessary improvements, including the building of the El Salto extension, will amount to about $10,200,000 U. S. currency, that, within two years after these improvements are completed, the net earnings of the road will amount to about $4,600,000 Mexican currency, equal, at the present rate of exchange, to about $2,100,000 U. S. Currency, and that thereafter the net earnings will gradually increase from year to year.

A readjustment of the finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company therefore becomes necessary in order to enable it to raise new capital to accomplish the above purposes, and to provide adequate means for present and future requirements.

With these objects in view, the undersigned have formulated a Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated October 8, 1901, and have agreed to act as Readjustment Managers as stated therein. A Syndicate has been formed by the undersigned to provide all the cash requirements under the Plan.

The Plan of Readjustment has been approved by the Directors of the Mexican National Railway Company, Limited, (of London,) who hold on deposit a very large majority of the Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. Second Mortgage Series "A" and Series "B" Bonds, and its acceptance has been unanimously recommended by them to their certificate-holders.

The Plan of Readjustment provides for the creation of the following new securities:

FIRST.* $20,000,000 *PRIOR LIEN 4½ PER CENT. GOLD BONDS DUE 1926.

These bonds will bear interest from October 1, 1901, free of all taxes which the company may be required to pay or retain therefrom, and are to be secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust upon all the railroad, terminals, and equipment of the Mexican National Railroad Company now owned or of which it or the new company may become possessed through the expenditure of the fund provided for in this readjustment, and also upon the securities of the Texas Mexican Railway Company. Including the proposed El Salto extension, the mileage would consist of about 953 miles of standard gauge track and about 452 miles of narrow gauge track.

The right will be reserved to increase the above issue by an amount not to exceed $3,000,000 for the general purposes of the company under proper restrictions, but no bonds forming part of this increase are to be sold before January 1, 1904, except to meet any unexpected increase in the expenses in connection with making the road standard gauge and building the proposed El Salto extension.

The right will also be reserved to call in and redeem all or any part of the said Prior Lien Bonds upon six months' notice at 105 per cent. and accrued interest.

The Prior Lien Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing bonds	$10,779,000
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of Plan	9,221,000
	$20,000,000

SECOND.* $15,000,000 *FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1951.

These bonds will bear interest from October 1, 1901, free of all taxes which the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom, and are to be secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust upon all the railroad and properties covered by the Prior Lien Mortgage above mentioned, subject to the lien and conditions of that mortgage, and by a first mortgage lien on all property thereafter acquired or constructed, other than that acquired or constructed pursuant to this plan.

The right will be reserved to increase the amount of these bonds by $15,000,000, of which $6,000,000 may be used for betterments and improvements of the railroad and properties covered by the first consolidated mortgage, or for the acquisition of equipment for use thereon, at the rate of not exceeding $500,000 a year, and $9,000,000 thereof for acquisitions of new property and for extensions at the rate of not exceeding $10,000 per mile of standard gauge line, or $7,500 per mile of narrow gauge line, on which the consolidated mortgage will be a first lien.

The right will also be reserved to issue not to exceed $23,000,000 of these bonds, in addition to said $30,000,000 thereof, to retire, at or before maturity, an equal amount of the 4½ Per Cent. Prior Lien Bonds, bond for bond.

The First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange of existing securities	$11,404,687.50
Purchase by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of Plan	3,595,312.50
	$15,000,000.00

THIRD.* $25,000,000 *4 PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.

This stock will be entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at a rate not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum, before the payment of any dividend on the common stock, but shall not be entitled to any dividends in excess of 4 per cent. per annum.

This stock will be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing securities	$20,663,625
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of Plan	1,000,000
In compensation for surrender of all rights of the Mexican National Construction Company, its successors or transferee, under their agreements with the Mexican National R. R. Company, heretofore acquired by Speyer & Co. and associates, purchased by Syndicate.	1,400,000
	$23,063,625
For contingencies (any surplus to new Company)	1,936,375
	$25,000,000

FOURTH.* $33,350,000 *COMMON STOCK.

This stock will be applied in exchange for existing capital stock at the rate of dollar for dollar.

PROVISION FOR ACQUISITION OF MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The right will be reserved to issue in addition to the bonds and stock above specified, not to exceed $7,000,000 of the New First Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and not to exceed $7,000,000 of the New 4 Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of the new Company, so as to provide means for acquiring securities of the Mexican International Railroad Company (which shall include at least a majority of the capital stock of that company) in case the Readjustment Managers or the New Company shall consider such acquisition advisable.

Provision is also to be made in the mortgages securing the New Prior Lien 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds and the New First Consolidated 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds that, in case the Readjustment Managers or the New Company, after such acquisition of the controlling interest in the Mexican International Railroad Company, deem it advantageous to unify the bonded debts of the Mexican International Railroad Company and of the New (Mexican National Railroad) Company, the latter may issue such additional amounts of either or both classes of its bonds as may be necessary for the purpose of taking up, bond for bond, the corresponding classes of the then existing mortgage bonds of the Mexican International Railroad Company.

VOTING TRUST.

In order to establish such control of the New Company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years, both classes of Stock of the New Company (except such Shares as may be disposed of to qualify Directors) shall be vested in three VOTING TRUSTEES, to be appointed on or before completion of Readjustment, by the Readjustment Managers for five years and for such further period (if any) as shall elapse before the Preferred Stock shall have paid 4 per cent. cash dividends per annum for two successive years, although the Voting Trustees in their discretion may deliver the Stock at an earlier date, as provided in the Trust Agreement. In the meanwhile the Voting Trustees are to deliver their Certificates in the usual form.

The basis of exchange of existing Securities is shown in the following table:

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF CASH AND NEW SECURITIES DELIVERABLE IN EXCHANGE FOR DEPOSITED SECURITIES:

EXISTING BONDS AND STOCK TO BE DEPOSITED.	EACH $1,000 WILL RECEIVE				
	Cash.	New 4½ Per Cent. Prior Lien Gold Bonds.	New 4 Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds.	Voting Trust Certificates for New 4 Per Cent. Preferred Stock.	Voting Trust Certificates for New Common Stock.
Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. First Mortgage (Prior Lien) Gold bonds, due 1927	*$20.00 *$15.00	$1,000			
Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. Second Mortgage Series "A" Bonds, due 1917	‡$21.88		$937.50	$625	
Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. Second Mortgage Series "B" Bonds, due 1917				$900	
Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. Income Mortgage Bonds, due 1937				$300	
Mexican National Railroad Company Capital Stock (Voting Trust Certificates)					$1,000

*Payable on the Plan being declared operative. †Provided they are deposited within thirty days from the date hereof. ‡Payable on completion of the Readjustment.

Non-interest bearing scrip, exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of New Bonds and Stocks.

First Mortgage 6% (Prior Lien) Gold Bonds due 1927 must carry all Coupons (or claims for interest on registered Bonds) maturing on and after December 1, 1901.

Holders of MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY 6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE (PRIOR LIEN) BONDS, DUE 1927, deposited under the Plan, will, on the Plan being declared operative, receive in cash $20 per bond of $1,000, being 6 per cent. interest thereon from June 1, 1901, to October 1, 1901, **and also, provided they are deposited within thirty days from the date hereof, a bonus of $15 per bond of $1,000** in addition to the bond to which they are entitled upon completion of the Readjustment as above stated. In connection with the accomplishment of the plan of Readjustment, the right to call in and redeem the said Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. First Mortgage (Prior Lien) Bonds at par and accrued interest, may be exercised.

Second Mortgage 6% Series "A" Bonds, due 1917, must carry all Coupons (or claims for interest on registered Bonds) maturing on and after March 1, 1891, (the latter Coupon half paid).

Holders of MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY 6 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE SERIES "A" BONDS deposited under the Plan will receive, with the new securities upon the completion of the readjustment, $21.88 in cash per bond of $1,000, being equal to 4 per cent. interest from March 1, 1901, to October 1, 1901, on the face value of the new bonds, to which they are entitled as above stated.

The new bonds delivered under the Plan will bear interest from October 1, 1901.

POSITION OF THE NEW COMPANY.

(United States Currency.)

The annual fixed charges after readjustment (it is estimated) will be:	
Four and a half per cent. on $20,000,000 Prior Lien Gold Bonds	**$900,000**
Four per cent. on $15,000,000 first consolidated mortgage gold bonds	**600,000**
	$1,500,000
The net earnings for the year ending December 31, 1900, were, according to the annual report of the Company	**$1,208,634**
To which may be added items for capital and other extraordinary expenditures which had to be charged to operating expenses or against current income, but are properly chargeable to capital account, (according to the statement of the President of the Company, confirmed by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.)	**363,932**
	$1,572,566
Estimated net earnings after the main line has been made standard gauge, the proposed El Salto extension built and other improvements accomplished, about	**$2,100,000**

It thus appears that the fixed charges of the new Company will, on completion of the Readjustment, be well within the net earnings of the property.

Messrs. **SPEYER & COMPANY** of New York will act as DEPOSITARY, under the Plan, and Messrs. **SPEYER BROTHERS**, of LONDON, and Messrs. **TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, AMSTERDAM**, will act as their Agents in Europe for the purpose of receiving deposits.

ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK MAY DEPOSIT THEIR SECURITIES ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 14, 1901, either with Messrs. **SPEYER & COMPANY** at their office, 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. **SPEYER BROTHERS**, 7 Lothbury, London, and Messrs. **TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS**, Amsterdam, and will receive Certificates of Deposit therefor.

Deposited securities will be placed with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, or its agents in Europe, AS CUSTODIAN.

Application will be made in due course to list such Certificates of Deposit upon the New York, London, and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities as above within such time as may be fixed by the Readjustment Managers, and the Plan will embrace only securities so deposited. Copies of the Agreement and Plan of Readjustment are now ready for distribution and all security holders are invited to obtain them from the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular, and the Plan and Agreement set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular but which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the proposed Readjustment is fair to all interests and advantageous to the holders of the Bonds and Shares, and we urge prompt acceptance and deposit of the securities.

SPEYER & CO., New York,
KUHN, LOEB & CO., New York,
SPEYER BROTHERS, London,
} READJUSTMENT MANAGERS.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

A GREAT DEAL
has been said about the big men disagreeing, and that they are likely to fall out and fight. We think not. Sensible men do not fight. The Spaniards fought America—and the Boers England, with so-called patriotism, (lack of sense,) resulting disastrously. But England did not fight after the Venezuela message—because hard heads and not sentiment decided that it would be very disastrous to do so. We think Morgan and Rockefeller have as good heads as Salisbury, and that therefore there will be no struggle between those forces after careful deliberation of the issue. In April the tipsters all told you about the community of interests, and the market went to pieces on breach of faith and fight. Now, the papers all speak of friction, and we think the bears will go to pieces on the community-of-interest plan. The wealth and intelligence of this great community naturally stands closer together since the shooting of our beloved President a few weeks ago than ever before, and neither Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Morgan have any more sympathy for "Anarchists" or "bears" than any other sensible, good, intelligent man. So we say again look out for the greatest deal in the history of railways. MORVAN ROCKHILL, Room 22, 13 Broadway, N. Y.

CURB
William C. Neefus
BROKER IN OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN WALL STREET,
FIVE YEARS IN BROAD STREET.
OFFICE
E. S. Chapin & Co., 44 Broad St.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED
For building and equipping railways, water-works, electric-light plants, developing mines, meritorious inventions and good business enterprises.
HENRY VOGROE BRANDENBURG & CO.
BANKERS, 9 WALL ST., N. Y.

ACCOMPANYING THIS ISSUE
OF THE
NEW YORK TIMES
IS THE
Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement
WHICH HAS BEEN HITHERTO GIVEN OUT WITH THE MONDAY MORNING PAPER.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE
To the Owners of Bonds Outstanding under the Mortgage dated May 1, 1901, of the Electric Vehicle Company and Others
TO
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Pursuant to Article VI. of said mortgage, a general meeting of the bond owners is hereby convened, to be held at the office of the Trustee, 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of November, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the exercise by the bond owners at such meeting of all or some of the powers conferred upon the bond owners by said Article VI. of the mortgage, if and as the bond owners at such meeting shall see fit. The right of any person to appear and vote as a bond owner at such meeting must be established in conformity with the mortgage.

Dated New York, October 8, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By J. K. CORBIERE,
Second Vice-President.
H. M. FRANCIS,
Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.

The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
Secretary, President,
J. D. CRARY. R. S. WHITE.

Dividends.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street.
New York City, October 7th, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable November 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business October 12th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed from noon on Saturday, October 12th, until the morning of Monday, October 21st.

G. O. WATERMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Friday, Oct. 18, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1901.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

Bankbook No. 432,418 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Some surprises crept into Wall Street last week. Stock Exchange business started off under a good deal of pressure. Pessimism was rampant. All the professional talent was on the bear side, most of the trading element on the bear pyramiding short sales. Commission house business was at a standstill; a good deal of liquidation had been forced; and commission house customers were, if not disconsolate, certainly indisposed to take on new lines. On every side was heard the representation that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller were in conflict and that their respective allies were engaged in warfare bound to hurt security market values severely. The chief leaders of the financial world were declared really anxious to see lower prices, perhaps even conspiring to bring about a panic. Then there were proclamations of worry over money market conditions; both the West and the South were credited with still making tremendous drafts upon New York, with a probability that their demands for accommodation must further enlarge to such extent that Wall Street would be bare of funds. European difficulties were exploited; bankruptcy of Germany, the nervousness of France's controlling financiers, manifold business and political embarrassments for Great Britain—all these scarecrows were given gloomy parade. But what veteran observers gave incidental attention to was that stock market quotations had stopped going down.

This suggestion that prices were bumping around on bottom was not lost, apparently, upon those who have been most important in the effective bear campaigning under way from early in September; and in one important instance at least it was pretty clearly shown that an important interest could quickly swing from one side to the other—Mr. Keene being credited throughout Wall Street with having not only covered extensive lines of shorts at the low prices of the early part of the week, but the same Wall Street gossips had it that he had coincidently gone largely long of a variety of conspicuous issues. However this may be, the market, under some exceptionally influential leadership, suddenly assumed activity and buoyancy; and (though in the final hour of the week's business quotations receded somewhat from their best figures) net changes for the week figure chiefly on the side of advances, and in some instances these advances were substantial. One fact clearly disclosed is that United States prosperity is not to be snuffed out by Stock Exchange hysteria and manipulation. The current resiliency of the market makes just that exhibit.

Of actual business developments during the week, what commanded most attention on the Stock Exchange was the action of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway in advancing the dividend rate upon their common stock. The price of Atchison shares have since somewhat advanced, but this can hardly be taken as really evidencing conservative approbation of the dividend increase. A speculative pool having the support of a group of Wall Street millionaires, operating successfully in Atchison shares for a year past, is credited with having exercised some influence in this development of the corporation's dividend policy. The action seems wholly to set aside the factor of crop damage affecting Atchison territory. And it is this element which seems to make the distribution of extra allowances just now seem incongruous.

That the loss in Kansas and other Western corn territory is grave enough to be considered a catastrophe is no longer in dispute. Government crop calculations make the showing worse materially than earlier seemed probable; and though the original wild exaggerations of Wall Street have been proved false, it is none the less deplorably clear that traffic-making power is so diminished that earnings must begin before long to reflect the blight that last Summer's devastation wrought. Against such actual incurable damage to traffic prospects it is idle to attempt the offset of either the manipulation of quotations on the Stock Exchange or the making of benevolent distributions out of past earnings. Atchison shareholders have fared well enough to be able to bear with patience still some further postponement of bigger dividends—while yet it is to be tested whether a bigger dividend is a dividend that can last.

Largely influential in creating a better Wall Street sentiment—from the investment even more than from the speculative standpoint—is the accumulated evidence that there is progress in the mooted plan for concentrating railway ownership in the West. Authorities entitled to consideration may even be quoted as forecasting the early accomplishment of this plan. Professional Wall Street, inclined always to be cynical, is in this matter obliged to take cognizance of developments that cannot be sneered aside. There is a stupendous "deal" afoot, whose chief important feature contemplates the consolidation of Western and Southwestern railway properties into two or three important unified groups; and the strongest financial interests in the country are not only committed to approval of such a deal, but their representatives are earnestly at work upon details looking to the gigantic plan's early consummation. And this is not an ambition suddenly dreamed; it crystalizes a purpose based on calm surveys along the strictest business lines and from the most unsentimental standpoints. It is the size of the transaction in prospect which dazes Wall Street and gives to doubters opportunities to scoff. Yet not one whit more surprising, not at all more "impossible," is this railroad consolidation than less than a year ago all the oracles of Wall Street were declaring steel trade concentration to be. This railway combination is past the problematical point, and the announcement of its accomplishment involves now only the taking of time for the working out of details.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky has been licensed to do business in the State of Florida.

Lee W. Bort has been appointed Ohio State agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York.

F. H. Rindge has been elected President of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles to succeed D. W. Edwards.

The shareholders of the Atlas Assurance Company of England and the Phoenix Assurance Company of London will meet on Oct. 23 to act upon the proposed consolidation of the management of the two companies, and in the meantime no further announcement as to the details of the proposed plan is expected.

The Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati has been incorporated with a capital stock of $300,000 by A. K. Murray, W. K. Briggs, F. F. Murray, F. D. Prentice, and Judge Donnelly. H. A. Sutton is named as the attorney of the new company.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with a view to the consideration of policy forms now in use in order to bring about uniform fire underwriting practices, has named a special conference committee to meet representatives from the Western Union, the Southeastern Tariff Association, the New England Exchange, and the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department. The Executive Committee also adopted a revised telephone form.

INTERNATIONAL SALT.

The following circular has been sent out by the International Salt Company to stockholders of the National Salt Company:

In view of the fact that the Directors of the National Salt Company have not as yet acted upon the matter of the next quarterly dividend on your stock, and in justice to those stockholders who have deposited their

stock for exchange, and in lieu of such dividend, this company has decided and hereby agrees to pursue the following course in respect to stock of your company deposited with the North American Trust Company under the terms of the instruments entitled—"International Salt Company. Plan of organization and subscribers' agreement to exchange securities."

Within ten days after the plan set forth in the above mentioned papers becomes effective by the deposit with said Trust Company of at least $6,000,100 at par of your stock, the North American Trust Company on behalf of this company will be authorized to pay, and will pay in cash, to the holders of trust certificates issued by it for stock so deposited, and on presentation to it of said trust certificates for proper indorsement, 1¾ per cent. upon the amount at par represented in trust certificates issued for your preferred stock, and 1½ per cent. upon the amount at par represented in trust certificates issued for your common stock.

We have also been informed that many stockholders of the National Salt Company are abroad or so situated that their stock cannot be deposited at the present time, and to cover this contingency we have this day extended the time for deposit of securities until the 25th day of October, 1901.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 12	500,225
To date this year	222,328,242
Corresponding date last year	84,443,140

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 12	$2,009,000
To date this year	$794,886,120
Corresponding date last year	$362,045,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Canadian Pacific	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf	1
Chi. & Nor. pf	⅝	National Salt	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Nat. Salt pf	1
Diamond Match	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Dul., So. S. & A.	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	½
Illinois Central	1½	North American	1
Int. Pump	⅝	Pacific Coast	2
Int. Pump pf	3	Rubber Goods	½
Kan. & Mich	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	½
Lake Erie & West	2	Texas Pac. land tr	2½
Long Island	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅛	Manhattan Beach	4½
Am. Sugar	1	Manhattan	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	Met. Street Ry	2¾
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y. Central	⅛
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅛	N. Y. Ont. & West	⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½	People's Gas	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅛	Reading	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Republic Steel	½
Consolidated Gas	1½	Rep. Steel pf	1½
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	St. L. & San Fran.	½
Erie	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Erie 1st pf	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf	½	Union Pacific	1½
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Glucose Sugar	1	Wabash	⅜
Iowa Central	½	Wabash pf	1¼
Louisville & Nashv.	1½		

***

Net changes in bonds quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	1
Mex. Nat. 2d inc., A	3½
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
Wabash deb. B	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

After a display of decided strength in the first hour of trading yesterday, in which there were further evidences of the substantial buying which had advanced the market on Thursday and Friday, prices held steady for a time, only, following the publication of the bank statement, to break sharply, under the lead of St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Metropolitan, this last-named stock having been significantly heavy all day.

There was no actual news to explain the selling which occasioned the break, the explanation advanced being that it was mainly because of disappointment that the bank statement did not show more than $2,650,000 decrease in loans. The repayment of large city loans being borne in mind, the Street looked to see a loan decrease, apparently, of not less than $5,000,000, and therefore professed disappointment at the smaller decrease. The desire to take profits was another material factor in the decline. The market declined even more sharply than it had risen, with the following conspicuous net losses showing at the close: Amalgamated Copper, 1⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 1¾; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1⅛; St. Paul, 1⅞; Consolidated Gas, 1½; Erie, 1; General Electric, 4; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Manhattan, 1⅝; Metropolitan, 2⅜; Missouri Pacific, 1½; People's Gas, 1; Union Pacific, 1½, and Wabash preferred, 1¼.

On the other hand, only a few prominent stocks showed advances, chief of these being the Nickel Plate issues, the common advancing ½ and the second preferred 1¼, while Illinois Central rose 1½. In minor and industrial shares chief gains were made by the National Salt securities, New York Air Brake, International Pump, and Texas Pacific land trusts.

Inasmuch as there was no news affecting special stocks, it is hardly necessary to refer to any of them in detail. The marked weakness of Metropolitan, however, was sufficient to attract a very considerable attention, and all manner of "explanations" was offered, from the suggestion of an unfavorable franchise tax law decision to a reduced dividend. What really seems to have inspired the selling is the belief that when Manhattan is equipped with electricity traffic which Metropolitan now receives may be diverted to the elevated system.

There was good buying of St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Missouri Pacific on the decline, while Atchison, Amalgamated Copper, and Sugar were steadily sold. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the best supported of the local railway shares, and in the coal group Morgan buying of the Eries was conspicuous. Keene brokers were the largest purchasers of Southern Pacific.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made a favorable showing in that it showed a gain in cash, an increase in surplus reserves, and a decrease in loans. Reserves increased $1,923,150, loans decreased $2,657,500, specie increased $2,147,300, legal tenders decreased $440,200, and deposits decreased $864,200. The decrease in loans was, however, not as great as the Street had been led to expect in view of the repayment of large city loans, and hence the selling of the stock market following the publication of the statement. The gain in cash indicates that the movebent of currency to the interior is ceasing, while the increase in surplus reserves puts the total surplus reserve beyond the $17,000,000-mark.

***

The stock market had been decidedly strong preceding the publication of the statement, but broke sharply in the last half hour on profit-taking and on selling, because of professed disappointment that loans had not decreased more.

***

The weeks averages of the banks' compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$870,900,700	$807,855,000	$705,899,900
Deposits	942,688,900	861,588,700	774,946,200
Circulation	30,983,800	30,283,600	15,586,900
Specie	182,501,900	160,259,200	145,337,700
Legal tenders	70,653,500	59,601,900	49,576,200
Total res.	$253,155,400	$219,861,100	$194,913,900
Res. required	235,672,225	215,397,175	193,736,900
Surp. res.	$17,483,175	$4,463,925	$1,177,350

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Decrease.
Loans	$873,558,200	$870,900,700	$2,657,500
Deposits	943,553,100	942,688,900	864,200
Circulation	30,618,100	30,983,800	*365,700
Legal tenders	71,093,700	70,653,500	440,200
Specie	180,354,600	182,501,900	*2,147,300
Reserve	251,448,300	253,155,400	*1,707,100
Res. required	235,888,275	235,672,225	216,050
Surplus	15,560,025	17,483,175	*1,923,150

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,550,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,550	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	28,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,858,825	30,871,275	37,462,675
Feb. 9	20,350,025	27,887,575	35,511,225
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,265,600
March 16	10,002,900	2,886,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,550	24,175,900
April 27	16,559,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,127,025
May 18	13,289,925	10,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,225	43,033,725
June 1	21,253,650	20,125,275	42,710,600
June 8	15,341,500	18,374,250	39,325,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	02,043,350
July 13	12,370,375	19,960,125	10,638,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,375	27,595,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,050
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,036,250	2,458,025
Sept. 14	7,110,550	29,856,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,634,300	16,552,325	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,560,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,463,925	1,177,350

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$17,483,175	1895	$14,176,900
1900	4,463,925	1894	60,847,325
1899	1,177,350	1893	33,986,050
1898	19,091,150	1892	539,050
1897	13,485,500	1891	6,639,475
1896	15,590,200	1890	3,155,225

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened with a good tone on encouraging New York advices. Later business was undecided on realizations, but prices closed steady. Internationals were generally dull. Brazilians were a trifle harder. Rio Tintos were in active demand for London account, closing below the best of the day. De Beers and Kafirs were easier.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 85c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c. for checks.

Spanish 4s, 70.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Home funds were maintained on the Boerse to-day. Italians hardened. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were higher on New York advices. Local securities were weak, owing to unsatisfactory reports from the manufacturing districts, especially from Upper Silesia, where efforts are being made to reduce the output, in accordance with lesser consumption.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The market today was only moderately active. The tone was steady. There is an outside inquiry observable, though as yet there has been little outside buying. The public feeling, however, is better, which accounts for the resistance which the market is showing against further decline. In to-day's trading there were only three issues that suffered declines. All the balance either held steady without change or else scored gains running from ⅛ to ⅝. Seaboards figured well, the ten-year 5 per cent. bonds and the 4s both moving up an eighth. United Railways evinced a better undertone, though only the 4 per cent. bonds scored a fractional gain. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,031 shares of stock and $85,500 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Bonding	92	92	92
20	Cotton Duck	16	16	16
8	C. & Farmers' Bank	118	118	118
1	Consolidation Coal	63	63	63
20	Fidelity & Deposit	166½	166½	166½
100	Seaboard	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
325	Seaboard pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
470	United Railway	15⅞	15¼	15¼
10	Mechanics' Bank	31	31	31
$12,500	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
4,000	Georgia & Ala. Cons.	107½	107½	107½
35,000	Seaboard 4s	82¾	82¼	82¾
7,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
10,000	United Railway Inc.	71¼	71¼	71¼
10,000	United Railway 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Money loaned at the Clearing House this morning at 3 per cent. and was in abundant supply. An offer of 2½ per cent. was made, but the banks preferred to take home their funds rather than loan them at that figure. New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $26,320,833; balances, $2,306,706. Money on call rules at from 3½ to 4 per cent. Time money is quoted from 4½ to 5 per cent. for four to six months, according to the character of collateral. Year money is 4 to 4½ per cent. In business paper the movement is not very active. Best names sell from 4½ to 5 per cent. Factory paper goes readily at 4 to 4½ per cent.

The trading during the two hours was of an indifferent character for the most part, with fluctuations narrow. The copper group was affected somewhat by rumors just at the close to the effect that the Amalgamated people had thus far been unable to secure any agreement from any of the large producers to curtail the production of copper, and that serious doubts were again being entertained as to the ability of the Amalgamated people to hold the price of the metal as they originally proposed. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Atchison	79⅛	78½	78½
182	Atchison pf	97⅛	96½	96½
3	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
30	Boston Elevated	169	168	168
2	Boston & Providence	301	301	301
300	Conn. River scrip	100	100	100
8	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	212	212
4	Nor. & Worcester	230	230	230
1,775	Union Pacific	100⅝	99½	99⅝
15	Union Pacific pf	88½	88½	88½
10	West End	93	93	93
5	West End pf	113	113	113
	TELEPHONES.			
295	Am. Tel. & Tel	160	159½	159½
10	Erie	40	40	40
65	New England	134	134	134
	ELECTRICS.			
30	Edison	247½	247½	247½
99	Massachusetts	36½	36	36
35	Massachusetts pf	92	92	92
100	Westinghouse	72½	72½	72½
200	Westinghouse pf	78	78	78
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
100	Am. Ag. Chem	22	22	22
4	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	82	82	82
40	Am. Pneu. Service pf	30	30	30
860	Am. Sugar	119½	118⅝	118⅝
15	Am. Sugar pf	116⅝	116½	116⅝
40	Am. Woolen pf	75	75	75
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	20½	20½	20½
10	N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	5½	5½
108	Pullman	218	217	218
9	Swift Pack. & Prov	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
80	United Fruit	85	85	85
420	Un. Shoe Machine	41⅝	41½	41½
100	Un. Shoe Machine pf	27	26⅞	27
940	U. S. Steel	43¾	42⅝	42⅞
560	U. S. Steel pf	94⅞	94	94
	MINING.			
506	Adventure	25¼	24½	25
707	Allouez	2⅝	2	2½
4,519	Amalgamated	90¼	88¼	89⅛
100	Am. Zinc	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
50	Anaconda	36¾	36¼	36⅜
10	Arcadian	9	9	9
225	Atlantic	35	33¼	35
365	Baltic	47	46½	47
150	Bingham	31¼	31¼	31¼
500	Breece	1	1	1
20	Cal. & Hecla	680	680	680
20	Centennial	21½	21¼	21¼
400	Copper Range	82	81½	81½
700	Dom. Coal	46	45½	46
105	Franklin	17¾	17½	17¾
1,776	Quanajuata	9	7⅞	7⅞
410	Isle Royale	27	26½	26½
2,285	Mass	28¾	27½	27¾
1,850	Mayflower	5⅝	5	5⅛
385	Michigan	15¼	14¾	14¾
470	Mohawk	45¾	45½	45½
735	Old Colony	5½	5	5
370	Old Dominion	29¾	29	29
410	Osceola	104	103	103
110	Parrot	40½	40¼	40¼
10	Phoenix	7	7	7
11	Quincy	165	165	165
10	Santa Fé	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Tamarack	305	300	300
50	Trimountain	43½	43½	43½
485	Trinity	27½	26½	26½
465	United States	17⅜	17½	17⅜
209	U. S. Oil	14¾	13¾	14¼
90	Utah	24⅝	24½	24⅝
720	Victoria	8¾	8½	8½
385	Wolverine	62	61½	61½

British Columbia, 12½ bid, 13½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The local market hesitated somewhat, owing to the disturbed state of the market in Wall Street, but nevertheless there was a broadening tendency in the local issues. Choctaw common, which closed regular at 72½ last night, opened at 65, ex dividend and rights, this morning, but advanced to 66. Four years ago it sold at 6. Cambria Steel receded ⅛ and Union Traction advanced a like fraction; Pennsylvania Steel preferred advanced 1½ in response to the declaration yesterday of the first dividend. All the arbitrage stocks declined.

Money has been very steady throughout the week, there being practically no variation in rate, and business only fair. On call the quotation has uniformly been 5 per cent. Time funds are quoted at 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper has been in good demand at 5 per cent., rates being in exceptional instances shaded a fraction lower. Paper has been good, chiefly from out of town, and brokers have done a fairly good business. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Cement	6½	6½	6½
40	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
900	Cambria Steel	26¼	26	26
380	Choctaw tr. certs., ex. div.	66	65	66
125	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	70½	70	70
100	Con. Trac. of Pittsburg	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Con. Trac. of Pitts. pf	63½	63½	63½
52½	Diamond State Steel pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Erie	41½	41½	41½
300	Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	34½
69	Lehigh Navigation	71½	71½	71½
200	Marsden Co.	5½	5½	5¼
15	Minehill Co.	61	61	61
212	Penn. Steel pf	89¼	89	89¼
325	Palmetto Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	Philadelphia Elec.	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Pennsylvania	73 1-16	72¾	73⅛
10	Phila. Traction	96	96	96
200	Phila. Co.	49½	49½	49½
200	Phila. Co. pf	47½	47½	47½
1	P., W. & B.	108	108	108
8,965	Reading tr. ctfs	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
300	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	38 3-16	38 3-16	38 3-16
1,400	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	25 15-16	25¾	25¾
200	Susq. Iron & Steel	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Tidewator Steel	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
250	United Gas Imp.	114½	114½	114½
100	Union Traction	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
620	U. S. Steel com.	43⅞	43¼	43¾
100	United Trac. of Pitts. pf.	50¾	50¼	50¼
100	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—New York exchange was at par to-day—4½ to 5 per cent. was charged for call and time loans. The local traction stocks were weak on reports of a coming decision upholding the franchise tax law. Metropolitan Street Railway declined under the execution of two moderate selling orders. Room traders sold and offered down Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but met buying orders on the decline from interests identified with the present management. There was a fairly active trade in Tin Can and Diamond Match, but prices for these showed no decided tendency either way. Aside from these stocks, there was practically no business. Complete Stock Exchange transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,535	American Can	20⅝	20½	20½
255	American Can pf	68	67⅝	68
50	American Strawboard	24	24	24
300	Chicago Union Traction	18	18	18
450	Diamond Match	133	131½	131½
200	National Biscuit	43¾	42½	43⅜
5	South Side Elevated	109¾	109¾	109¾
50	West Chicago	100½	100½	100½

WHEAT CROP OF FRANCE.

Agricultural Department Statement Places It Next to That of Russia—Decrease Less than Expected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Department of Agriculture has given out the following statement, prepared in the office of the statistician of the department:

"Next to the wheat crop of Russia, that of France is the largest in Europe, and the official estimates in regard to it are always looked for with considerable interest. The preliminary official estimate of the crop of 1901 has recently been issued, as also has that of the crops of rye and maslin, the crop last named being composed of wheat and rye grown together.

Crops.	Bushels, 1901.	Bushels, 1900.
Wheat	304,210,055	326,082,604
Maslin	8,880,140	9,115,118
Rye	62,385,577	59,276,715

"All three crops are below the average for the ten years from 1891 to 1900, inclusive. In the case of wheat the deficit is 21,872,549 bushels in comparison with last year, and 9,384,518 bushels in comparison with the ten-year average.

"That the unfavorable meteorological conditions of the present year have not caused a larger reduction in the wheat crop than the estimates indicate is attributed by the Bulletin Des Halles to an increasing use of fertilizers, as a consequence of which there would, under normal conditions, have been an increased yield, while under actual conditions the effect is seen in a yield not so far below the yield of previous years as the character of the season would have led one to expect.

"The estimate for maslin as given above makes the crop only 224,979 bushels less than that of 1900, but 2,159,575 bushels less than the ten-year average. The rye crop, as now estimated, exceeds that of last year by 3,088,862 bushels, but falls short of the ten-year average by 2,520,286 bushels."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was fairly active for a half holiday. Several issues were traded in to a considerable extent, among them the common stock of the Mexican National Railroad, which is to be issued under the plan of readjustment. Prices as a whole showed improvement over those of Friday, although the Can stocks, the most active issues of the day, were again weak. In several instances net gains of several points resulted from the day's transactions, some of the advances being made by stocks which recently have been very inactive.

***

AMERICAN CAN, which for several days has been under considerable selling pressure, suffered further losses yesterday. The bulk of the trading was in the common stock, which sold from 20¼ down to 19⅝, closing at 19⅝ bid, and showing a net loss of three-quarters of a point. Over 3,000 shares of the stock were dealt in. The preferred stock, which sold to the extent of about 1,000 shares, sold down to 67, a decline of 2 points from Friday's closing bid. The impression prevailed that the decline in these stocks is partly the result of an effort to secure cheap stock.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL new preferred and common stocks were quoted. There was no trading in the preferred, which at the close stood at 38½ bid, but the common was active to the extent of 1,100 shares, all of which sold at 15½. These are the stocks which are to be issued under the plan of readjustment which has just been published.

***

INTERNATIONAL SALT sold up to 33¼ and closed with a net gain of 2 points. About 1,000 shares of the stock changed hands during the day.

***

NATIONAL CITY BANK stock advanced to 620 bid, a gain of 20 points over the price prevailing two or three days ago. Very little of the stock was offered.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold to the extent of about 500 shares at 7, and more stock was offered at this price at the close. Insiders appeared to be buyers.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT, which had been very dull for some time, and which on Friday was offered as low as 16, yesterday jumped up to 20. It advanced to this price on the purchase of only 500 shares and closed at 20 bid. No transactions were reported in the preferred stock.

***

STANDARD OIL made a further net gain of five points. It closed at 735 bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	19⅝	20	20⅜	20⅝
American Can pf	67	68	69	69¾
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	32	30	32
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
Amman Typefounders	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	12¾	13½	12¾	13
British Exchequer 8s	99	99⅝	99	99⅝
*California Copper	⅝	½	⅝	½
Camden Land	¼	1	¼	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6¾	5	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33½	32	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12½	15	12½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire 5s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15	15½	15	16
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	41	39	41
Detroit South. 5s	33	34	33	34
Dominion Securities	74½	75½	73½	74
Electric Boat	20	21	10	16
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¾	2	2½
Electric Vehicle	1½	3	1½	3
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼	1	1¼
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅞	1	⅞	1
General Chemical	57½	65	57½	65
General Chemical pf	98½	99	99	100
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	94¼	96	94¼	96
Western Gas 1st 6s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	16	18	15	17
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112¼	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	40	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97	98

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.07	.07
Best & Belcher	.14	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.28	.28
Challenge Con.	.11	.10
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	.68	.66
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.05	.06
Gould & Curry	.03	.03
Hale & Norcross	.15	.15
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.16	.15
Occidental Con.	.05	.05
Ophir	.71	.69
Overman	.03	.04
Potosi	.06	.06
Savage	.10	.10
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.14	.14
Standard	4.00	3.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.03	.03
Union Con.	.14	.14
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.05	.05
Silver bars	57⅝	57⅝
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 12—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
Alamo	13½	14½	8½	10
Argentum	9	10	13½	14¼
Anaconda	27	30	27	28
Battle Mountain	17¼	18½	17¼	18½
Blue Bell	13	14½	13½	14½
Butterfly	30	35	30	35
C. C. Con.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Coriolanus	8½	9½	7⅝	8½
C., C. & M.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	8
Dante	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Doctor Jackpot	55¼	56	54¾	55¼
Elkton	165	168	165	167
El Paso	63½	64¼	63¾	64
Fanny Rawlings	17	18½	17	18½
Findlay	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Gold Dollar	17⅛	18	17⅛	18⅛
Golden Cycle	63	65¼	63½	65
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Gold King	82	87½	82	87½
Gold Knob	5½	5⅝	5⅝	6
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4	3¾	4
Gould	14½	15½	14⅞	16
Hart	7½	8	7½	8
Highland	12¾	12⅝	12	12⅞
Isabella	43	43½	42½	43
Jackpot	36	39	36	38
Katinka	38½	50	38½	50
Keystone	8

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,156,200	Bank of New York	$19,510,000	$3,275,000	$1,088,000	$19,556,000	$988,000
2,050,000	2,083,600	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,720,000	5,973,000	1,950,000	28,520,000	.....
2,000,000	1,136,700	Merchants' Nat.	12,970,600	2,142,000	1,776,100	15,350,400	.....
2,000,000	2,317,200	Mechanics' Nat.	14,764,000	2,512,000	1,034,000	15,212,000	.....
1,500,000	3,497,000	Bank of America	18,958,100	2,727,300	2,505,400	21,693,300	.....
1,000,000	257,800	Phenix Nat.	4,822,000	1,089,000	240,000	4,845,000	47,000
10,000,000	6,650,500	National City	113,411,900	33,448,700	5,932,700	133,280,300	4,230,900
300,000	7,000,400	Chemical Nat.	23,801,500	3,122,500	2,586,700	24,450,600	.....
600,000	258,800	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,053,700	872,900	553,700	5,404,800	225,000
1,000,000	1,864,700	Gallatin Nat.	9,948,000	995,200	956,300	7,162,800	998,100
300,000	72,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,129,200	256,000	70,200	1,264,400	49,500
400,000	133,000	Mechanics' & Traders'	2,547,000	244,000	250,000	2,860,000	.....
200,000	184,100	Greenwich	1,012,500	104,000	198,000	948,800	.....
600,000	515,800	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,365,800	872,700	183,000	4,176,300	494,000
1,200,000	554,100	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,456,800	554,200	356,900	4,291,400	.....
5,000,000	3,411,200	Am. Exch. Nat.	29,242,000	6,366,000	1,320,000	24,540,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,084,500	Nat. Bank of Commerce	70,716,700	8,084,500	6,615,900	80,470,600	7,508,100
1,000,000	1,587,300	National Broadway	6,456,800	1,891,000	345,200	6,571,900	185,500
1,000,000	1,301,800	Mercantile Nat.	14,248,200	2,252,000	1,546,900	15,036,500	989,800
122,700	512,400	Pacific Bank	2,751,700	187,300	361,500	3,314,400	.....
450,000	977,000	Chatham Nat.	6,067,700	702,100	936,200	6,214,200	50,000
300,000	358,800	People's	2,253,700	152,900	424,900	2,775,200	.....
1,000,000	1,025,800	Nat. Bank of N. A.	11,724,600	1,809,100	1,208,300	12,064,300	720,900
3,000,000	5,655,200	Hanover Nat.	46,755,300	9,454,400	6,092,700	53,237,100	2,934,900
500,000	475,200	Irving Nat.	4,501,000	624,200	404,300	4,652,000	217,800
600,000	383,500	National Citizens'	3,332,700	635,000	274,900	3,702,100	497,500
250,000	280,800	Nassau	2,779,200	285,800	289,200	3,045,300	.....
300,000	1,012,200	Market & Fulton	5,849,800	1,108,700	711,700	6,237,300	50,000
1,000,000	225,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,973,600	780,100	294,400	4,452,400	49,800
2,000,000	1,849,700	Corn Exchange	22,256,000	3,864,000	2,205,000	26,122,000	.....
200,000	408,900	Oriental	2,068,200	185,900	327,000	1,986,000	.....
1,500,000	6,114,400	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,180,000	4,181,000	1,370,000	22,331,000	42,800
2,000,000	1,988,700	National Park	48,151,000	14,255,000	2,561,000	61,179,000	49,900
250,000	160,000	East River Nat.	1,190,300	130,700	181,400	1,284,900	50,000
3,000,000	2,565,200	Fourth Nat.	22,928,500	4,129,500	2,616,500	24,577,400	50,000
1,000,000	585,200	Central Nat.	10,740,000	1,755,000	1,320,000	12,189,000	560,000
200,000	966,000	Second Nat.	9,393,000	1,555,000	1,106,000	10,349,000	259,000
200,000	71,600	Ninth Nat.	2,084,200	364,600	242,400	2,284,500	49,500
10,000,000	11,407,900	First Nat.	75,178,600	20,301,400	2,152,200	76,309,000	1,491,600
300,000	128,300	New York Nat. Exch.	3,588,300	638,200	372,100	3,869,700	266,800
250,000	743,700	Bowery	3,215,000	353,000	313,000	3,359,000	.....
200,000	664,200	New York County Nat.	3,951,000	810,600	405,200	4,647,200	50,000
750,000	404,500	German-American	3,592,700	559,600	281,900	3,461,500	.....
1,000,000	2,657,300	Chase Nat.	40,871,100	11,155,200	1,882,500	49,446,900	800,000
100,000	1,407,900	Fifth Avenue	9,019,500	2,201,800	339,300	10,131,400	.....
200,000	584,800	German Exchange	2,413,800	200,000	737,700	3,187,500	.....
200,000	866,700	Germania	3,116,700	415,700	441,400	4,622,200	.....
1,000,000	1,134,800	Lincoln Nat.	13,650,400	1,840,000	1,977,300	15,994,300	246,300
1,000,000	1,158,100	Garfield Nat.	7,770,300	1,411,800	333,000	7,778,100	49,500
200,000	371,700	Fifth Nat.	2,158,900	511,200	158,600	2,483,500	194,800
300,000	1,110,700	Bank of the Metropolis	6,924,500	1,298,500	595,800	7,868,600	.....
200,000	436,600	West Side	2,957,000	403,000	392,000	3,048,000	.....
500,000	1,015,800	Seaboard Nat.	12,558,000	1,758,000	1,991,000	14,917,000	50,000
2,000,000	2,728,000	Western Nat.	36,428,400	8,269,900	2,677,400	42,874,500	50,000
300,000	520,400	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,541,000	538,000	844,000	4,943,000	75,000
500,000	759,000	Liberty Nat.	6,395,700	1,150,400	426,000	6,114,600	488,400
1,000,000	443,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,401,300	770,600	351,900	4,347,600	.....
250,000	893,200	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,957,600	1,611,100	608,600	9,268,600	99,500
750,000	418,500	Astor Nat.	5,312,000	794,000	184,000	4,221,000	350,000
500,000	389,100	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,636,400	501,000	105,800	1,977,500	380,000
70,550,000	83,374,300	Total, National banks.					
11,172,700	15,469,400	Total, State banks.					
81,722,700	98,843,700	Totals	870,900,700	182,501,900	70,653,500	942,688,900	30,983,800

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 30, 1901; 18 State banks, Sept. 12, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Oct. 12, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,700,500.00	$32,800.00	$140,500	$215,700.00	.....	$1,025,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,562,000.00	140,000.00	105,000	178,000.00	$3,000.00	2,657,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,479,473.02	67,577.48	60,286	195,045.97	25,000.00	1,357,699.56
Fidelity	200,000	437,370.00	9,779.00	25,950	55,180.00	.....	374,387.00
Fourteenth Street	200,000	1,326,900.00	66,200.00	60,600	191,000.00	.....	1,467,800.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,382,127.04	19,830.00	69,229	145,970.20	2,711.85	1,466,053.51
Hamilton	200,000	1,536,300.00	105,800.00	104,000	145,900.00	5,000.00	1,761,000.00
Jefferson	200,000	631,482.00	4,085.00	62,235	112,560.00	204.00	678,888.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,313,200.00	136,100.00	86,100	137,300.00	52,200.00	2,767,500.00
Mutual	200,000	1,445,627.00	32,075.00	117,353	205,263.00	165,239.00	1,601,222.00
National Commercial	300,000	644,851.00	49,820.00	14,665	33,600.00	52,834.00	411,508.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,526,562.00	24,765.00	160,678	399,750.00	109,227.00	1,967,117.00
Plaza	100,000	2,395,600.00	149,000.00	288,000	143,000.00	.....	2,752,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,026,850.11	19,532.71	85,696	77,423.06	.....	1,088,782.80
State	100,000	2,661,100.00	238,000.00	151,000	125,000.00	133,000.00	4,064,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,408,300.00	34,600.00	173,600	91,000.00	.....	1,809,800.00
Union Square	200,000	2,420,428.19	42,082.73	231,011	91,358.88	.....	2,717,520.27
Varick	100,000	900,700.00	12,700.00	50,000	111,000.00	400.00	932,900.00
Washington	100,000	703,776.00	9,122.00	44,125	46,030.00	6,476.00	683,237.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,469,900.00	71,900.00	141,800	98,400.00	10,000.00	1,475,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,188,135.00	13,575.00	99,506	157,543.00	100,547.00	1,337,012.00
Broadway	100,000	1,648,938.21	14,018.20	169,784	284,392.99	.....	1,875,567.84
Eighth Ward	100,000	535,300.00	4,600.00	40,900	138,800.00	25,300.00	387,400.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	739,800.00	36,100.00	33,500	74,900.00	17,100.00	691,000.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,706,600.00	346,800.00	184,500	492,000.00	.....	3,427,300.00
Mechanics'	500,000	4,015,900.00	170,800.00	187,400	343,300.00	10,000.00	4,348,900.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	992,459.87	19,227.00	74,802	91,815.52	109,481.10	1,029,883.18
Merchants'	100,000	730,405.00	11,200.00	53,500	78,000.00	.....	780,000.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,800,000.00	187,000.00	302,000	467,000.00	42,000.00	4,087,000.00
National City	300,000	2,726,000.00	124,000.00	250,000	502,000.00	50,000.00	3,186,000.00
North Side	100,000	888,287.61	9,208.46	50,293	54,861.54	72,713.57	846,208.65
People's	100,000	965,800.00	32,300.00	33,900	41,200.00	87,900.00	1,033,200.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	642,200.00	8,125.00	49,475	95,580.00	14,443.00	632,938.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,173,800.00	101,800.00	9,500	162,400.00	43,000.00	1,042,700.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	597,934.00	13,767.00	16,902	143,650.00	2,197.00	592,466.00
Union	100,000	652,300.00	31,848.00	63,600	61,500.00	51,200.00	758,600.00
Wallabout	100,000	837,700.00	37,700.00	29,500	55,800.00	34,700.00	839,500.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	611,750.00	18,800.00	33,880	175,350.00	30,000.00	795,250.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	755,612.93	37,369.00	25,000	147,182.87	.....	780,237.66
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,292,000.00	227,900.00	184,800	828,800.00	$98,000.00	6,089,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,267,325.00	72,682.00	67,264	139,722.00	60,759.00	1,875,759.00
Second National	250,000	1,208,100.00	67,900.00	22,400	136,700.00	.....	1,048,800.00
Third National	200,000	966,266.98	38,094.15	67,851	334,780.26	33,209.49	1,125,066.40
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,147,800.00	104,900.00	34,400	142,800.00	99,500.00	1,950,200.00
Second National	125,000	964,983.00	28,815.00	30,971	57,680.00	1,671.00	823,761.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,740	Amal. Copper	86¾	90	85¾	88¾
30	Am. Car & F.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
20	Am. Smelting	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
4,180	Am. Sugar Ref.	119	119¾	118	118¼
4,960	A., T. & S. F.	78⅞	80⅛	78½	78⅞
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,080	Brook. Rap. Tr.	61¼	59⅝	55⅞	55⅞
120	Chi. Gt. West.	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
16,630	Chi., M. & St. P.	166⅜	167½	164¼	164¼
10	Chi., R. I. & P.	143⅝	143¾	143¼	143⅜
4,030	Erie	42¾	42¾	41	41¼
410	Iowa Central	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	40⅜
80	Louis. & Nash.	104⅜	104⅜	103⅜	103⅜
990	Manhattan	120⅞	121	119	119⅜
30	Mex. Central	23⅝	23⅝	21⅝	21⅝
410	Mex. National	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4,140	Mo. Pacific	96⅝	96⅝	96	96
100	N. Y., O. & W.	34	34¼	33½	33¾
40	Norf. & West.	56¼	56¼	55⅞	56
160	Pacific Mail	43⅜	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
200	People's Gas	107	107	105⅜	105⅜
2,040	Reading	41	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝
20	Reading 1st pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅛	79⅛
50	Rep. Steel	15¾	15⅝	15½	15½
20	St. Law. & Adir.	122¾	122¼	122¼	122¼
16,180	Southern Pac.	59⅜	60⅜	59	59
1,630	Southern Ry.	33¼	33¼	32⅛	32⅛
10	Southern Ry. pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
1,740	Tenn. C. & I.	61	61¼	60¼	60⅝
110	Texas Pac.	40⅞	41	40⅞	41
16,480	Union Pac.	100⅜	100⅞	98⅜	98⅜
80	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
3,180	U. S. Steel	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43⅝
130	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅛	94⅜	93⅜	93⅜
90	Wabash	20½	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞
1,310	Wabash pf.	38½	38¾	37¾	38⅛
90,670					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Reading gen.	85½	85½	85½	85½
5,000	Wabash deb.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
$9,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$165,874,619
Gold	100,334,426
Silver	18,325,500
United States notes	8,584,178
Treasury notes of 1890	74,094
National Bank notes	9,093,204
Total receipts this day	2,354,271
Total receipts this month	19,880,377
Total receipts this year	102,009,265
Total expenditures this day	1,900,000
Total expenditures this month	18,575,000
Total expenditures this year	142,744,824
Deposits in National banks	110,143,772

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$311,021,089
Silver dollars	443,093,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,025,102
Silver bullion of 1890	41,407,808
Total	$796,547,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$311,021,089
Silver certificates outstanding	443,093,000
Treasury notes outstanding	42,433,000
Total	$796,547,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,899,270
Gold certificates	26,435,150
Silver coin and bullion	12,448,261
Silver certificates	5,477,239
United States notes	8,584,178
Other assets	18,304,931
Total in Treasury	$145,549,038
Deposits in National banks	110,143,772
Total	$255,692,810
Current liabilities	89,818,191
Available cash balance	$165,874,819

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Oct.	$51,470	$43,189	$41,825
From July 1	627,389	538,727	551,076
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,641	1,524
1st week Oct.	166,305	106,000	130,720
From July 1	1,919,971	1,856,054	1,546,833
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,491	1,478	1,445
1st week Oct.	$24,249	$23,936	$21,966
From July 1	4,618,811	4,246,351	3,542,067
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
6th week Sept.	164,235	135,647	174,535
From July 1	1,380,033	1,228,780	1,269,684
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
1st week Oct.	67,026	51,551	.....
Rapid Railway system:			
1st week Oct.	6,104	5,867	.....
Total	66,130	57,418	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
1st week Oct.	19,821	16,714	13,294
From July 1	269,524	230,550	180,226
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,675	1,660	1,551
1st week Oct.	338,687	307,603	248,303
From July 1	4,518,913	4,316,184	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,738	6,735	6,277
1st week Oct.	767,260	738,831	642,257
From July 1	9,787,780	9,237,225	8,164,288
CENTRAL PACIFIC for July—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,844,294	1,733,655	110,639
Op. expenses	1,011,249	963,253	57,996
Net earnings	833,045	780,402	52,643
COLORADO MIDLAND for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,385,184	2,197,037	188,147
Op. expenses	1,701,969	1,555,597	146,372
Net earnings	683,215	641,440	41,775
Other income	34,269	.....	34,269
Total	717,484	641,440	76,044
Fixed charges	515,769	505,001	*40,292
Surplus	201,775	76,439	125,336

*Decrease.

Imports of Specie, New York, Oct. 5 to Oct. 11, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Prins Willem V.	Guanta	$570
Helvernon	Port au Prince	30,775
Zulia	Curacao	14,720
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	70
Monterey	Vera Cruz	229
American Silver Coin—		
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	590
New York	Puerto Plata	2,775
Monterey	Vera Cruz	25
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Prins Willem V.	Guanta	30
Zulia	Curacao	280
Adirondack	Porto Colombia	2,200
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	18
Monterey	Vera Cruz	1,202
Gold Bullion—		
Alliança	Colon	1,050
Adirondack	Porto Colombia	2,250
Seneca	Tampico	10,108
Finance	Panama	325
Finance	Colon	2,333
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	63,486
Civilse	Amapala	66,903
Total		$199,930

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Oct. 7 to Oct. 12, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Oct. 7	K. Maria Ther.	London, S. B.	$330,965
Oct. 7	K. Maria Ther.	London, S. C. (Mex.)	6,300
Oct. 8	St. Paul	London, S. B.	150,225
Oct. 8	St. Paul	London, S. C. (Mex.)	7,000
Oct. 9	Aug. Victoria	London, S. B.	128,280
Oct. 11	Umbria	London, S. B.	58,100
			$681,470

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Oct. 2	Esperanza	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	$2,000
Total			$683,470

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

The Binghamton Brush Company; capital, $3,000. Directors—H. R. Benfoey, T. B. Crary, and Marion R. Christian of Binghamton.

Pacific Coast Press of New York City; capital, $75,000. Directors—Robert Appleton, H. F. Ballantyne, and Robert Dickson of New York City.

The Westboro Weaving Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. J. Wright, W. W. McMeckan, and J. R. Fridlington of Brooklyn.

The Climax Kiln Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. H. Porter, Jr., Richmond Talbot, and Francis Blossom of New York City.

General Securities and Trading Corporation of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. H. Craig, H. W. Martin, and Casper Wittman of New York City.

The Richards-Fielding Amusement Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—H. S. Richards of Bergen Beach; R. J. Fielding and M. J. Fielding of Brooklyn.

The National Wardrobe Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. H. Raynor of Demorest, N. J.; J. M. Shaw and E. L. Hunt of New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Boston Seam Face Granite Company; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Horace F. Gould, and Eva J. Dudley.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS

Steps Toward Possible Rearrangement of Transfer Methods.

Committee Appointed to Consider Question of Providing Facilities—Fee at Present Paid to the Secretary.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have taken steps looking toward some possible rearrangement of the present and long-existing method of transferring memberships in the Exchange through the personal efforts of the Secretary.

The resolution adopted by the Governors and posted on the floor for the information of members follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the Exchange provides that under stated conditions a member may transfer his membership;

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to consider the question of providing facilities to persons desiring to acquire or dispose of memberships in the Exchange. Such committee is authorized to consult counsel and is requested to make early report thereon.

Rudolph Keppler, President of the Exchange, declined to be quoted regarding the resolution. It was learned elsewhere that the resolution has to do with the custom of new members in paying a fee in the neighborhood of $150 to the Secretary for his personal services in bringing together eligible prospective purchasers and members who wish to part with their Exchange seats.

The resolution, however, does not indicate necessarily that any change will be made, as the committee is instructed to consider the question. Its report is expected to be laid before the Governors at their next regular meeting.

The present practice is a growth which developed after Stock Exchange memberships in the seventies became valuable privileges. The term "seat" was applied to a membership in the days when the members sat in chairs placed in the shape of an amphitheatre and stocks were called from the rostrum, and has been the popular term for membership ever since.

So far as the Exchange itself as a body, unincorporated as it is, has had to do with the transfer of seats, the action taken by it or its Governors has been as to the eligibility of the applicant, the credit and outstanding obligations of the member who wished to retire, the exaction of an initiation fee of $1,000 and a payment of $10 to the gratuity fund.

In addition to the initiation and gratuity fund fees, the amount paid by a new member goes to the retiring member, and is equivalent to a personal bonus paid by an eligible man in order to create a vacancy. During the days of Secretary Ely, a commission of about $100 was generally paid to the Secretary as a middleman, and this commission was regarded as private business. Since the prices paid for seats began to exceed $60,000 within the last year, the fee has more often been $150.

MORSE'S TELEPHONE PLANS.

Reorganization of the Company of Which He Has Secured Control—Competition with the Bell Interests.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Telegraph, Telephone and Cable Company of America, which will be held to-morrow, a plan of reorganization prepared by Charles W. Morse, who recently obtained control of the company, will be put into effect.

It is expected that the membership of the Directorate will be cut down from twenty-one to nine by the retirement of Directors who have disposed of their holdings to Mr. Morse.

The company proposes through three of its eleven constituent companies to take immediate steps to inaugurate competition with the Bell interests in New York, as well as in Boston. The Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company will extend its operations here, as will the Massachusetts Telephone and Telegraph Company in Boston, and the long-distance lines between these two cities are to be operated by the Boston and New York Telephone and Telegraph Company.

CUBA'S TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Both Exports and Imports Show a Large Increase.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Cuba has been increasing steadily her purchases from Germany since the cessation of hostilities in the island, according to a report to the State Department from Consul General Guenther at Frankfort, Germany, dated Sept. 1. During 1895, 1896, and 1897 Hamburg shipped to Cuba between $470,000 and $700,000 worth each year; in 1898 $400,000 worth was sent; in 1899 the amount had risen to $1,400,000, and last year goods to the value of over $2,000,00 were sent to Cuba from this German port.

These exports to Cuba from Germany cover no less than 130 groups of goods, of which rice, articles of iron, malt, cotton goods, hosiery, passementerie goods, paper, and toys have shown notable increases. On the other hand, the exports from Cuba to Hamburg have increased also, having risen from $1,500,000 in 1898 to $3,142,000 in 1900.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76⅞
Corn, No. 1 mixed	.62½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.39
Flour, Minnesota patents	3.70
Cotton, middling	.08½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05⅛
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.08⅝@.08¾
Lard, prime	9.87½
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Steady; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $2.90@$3.30; clears, $2.60@$3; Spring specials, $4; patents, $3.25@$3.35; straights, $2.70@$3.10; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67¼@68c; No. 2 red, 70¼@71c; No. 3 oats, 36c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c; No. 3 white, 37¼@38c; No. 2 rye, 55¾@56½c; fair to choice malting, 55@57½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45@$1.49; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.52; mess pork, per bbl, $11@$11.05; lard, per 100 lb, $9.42½@9.45; short ribs sides, (loose,) $8.25@$8.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7⅝@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.60@$8.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—The start of the market was innocent enough to allay the fears of the most suspicious bear, and even the bulls saw nothing on the opening to call forth special comment or self-congratulation. But before the session closed the efforts had good reason to fear for the worst, while the longs were stimulated to look for decidedly better things during the immediate future. The cables were about as expected, spot cotton in Liverpool being down 1-32d on sales of 5,000 bales, while futures were unchanged to 1½ points higher and easy in tone. Receipts at the ports again fell far short of those for the same day a year ago, but as the movement has been running along in this shape for the last six weeks little significance was attached to these figures. As for crop reports, they were as bullish as ever, and have now come to be taken as a matter of course. Firm advices from Southern spot markets and bullish news from Fall River received some attention, as did the summary of crop weather conditions during the past week in the belt by the Chronicle. But the chief influence of the day was the weather news. This gave rise to fears of killing frost over the Northwestern belt to-night and possible spread of cold weather over the entire northern belt before Monday. Should this occur, particularly after the present cold rains, now falling, the crop would undoubtedly be cut down decidedly, and perhaps fall below ten million bales. With the New York and Liverpool stocks now almost down to a famine basis, and with spinners very bare of supplies, it is difficult to foretell the full effect of killing frost upon prices at this time in the season. Ocean freight engagements for some 10,000 bales or more in New York gave cause for additional fear, and called attention to the fact that New York prices are the lowest in the world, and led to belief that our meagre stock will last but little longer at best. The start was steady in tone in the local pit this morning, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher. The close was steady at a net rise of 5@8 points, with the best prices of the day showing a rise of 7@10 points. Local sentiment was very bullish in the last hour, and stanch operators absorbed all offerings made by timid holders. Europe, the South, Wall Street, and shorts figured as buyers all through the session. In the local spot market prices advanced 1-16c. to 8½c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 760 bales. Southern markets reported a firm undertone, with prices unchanged to ⅛c higher. The estimates for Monday's receipts were smaller than expected; New Orleans, 12,000 to 14,000 bales, against 9,625 bales last week and 25,761 bales last year; Houston, 20,000 to 21,000 bales, against 13,937 bales last week and 18,279 bales last year.

The range in contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.04	8.12	8.04	8.10@8.12
November	8.05	8.11	8.05	8.10@8.11
December	8.07	8.15	8.07	8.13@8.14
January	8.05	8.13	8.05	8.12@.....
February	8.04	8.09	8.03	8.09@8.11
March	7.99	8.07	7.99	8.07@.....
April	8.01	8.07	8.00	8.04@8.05
May	7.98	8.05	7.98	8.04@8.05

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—Cotton—Spot, limited demand, prices steady; American middling, 4 15-16d. The sales of the day are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export. Receipts, 6,000 bales, including 5,000 American. Futures quiet but steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 44-64d; October and November, 4 33-64d; November and December, 4 28-64d; December and January, 4 27-64d; January and February, 4 25-64d; February and March, 4 25-64d; March and April, 4 25-64d; April and May, 4 24-64d; May, 4 24-64d.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The week in wheat wound up with a bad scare of shorts and a strong advance that left prices higher than they have been in some time, and ½@⅝c above even Friday's firm close. Trade was active all the forenoon, bears losing much of their old time confidence as prices mounted upward, with bulls correspondingly encouraged. For its origin the advance had a number of influences, among them being the relat

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Eight Concerts and Public Rehearsals of the Philharmonic Society.

MME. LILLI LEHMANN COMING

New Works for the Boston Symphony Orchestra—E. H. Sothern's New Play "If I Were King" Will Be Produced To-morrow Night.

The Philharmonic Society of New York will give its usual eight concerts, preceded by public rehearsals, in the coming musical season. The concerts will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday nights, Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 15, and April 5. The public rehearsals will take place on the preceding Friday afternoons. The soloists engaged up to the present are Messrs. Josef Hofmann and Harold Bauer, pianists; Jean Gerardy, 'cellist; Fritz Kreisler, violinist; Pol Plancon, basso, and Mme. Schumann-Heink, contralto. The programme for the first concert and rehearsal is as follows:

Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
Prelude, chorale and fugue.....Bach-Abert
Concerto in D minor for piano and orchestra..
Rubinstein
Mr. Josef Hofmann.
Symphony, "Barbarossa," (new)..
Siegmund von Hausegger

The new symphony was successfully produced last Winter in Leipsic and was highly recommended to the Philharmonic Society by Richard Strauss of Munich. Emil Paur, who will continue to conduct the Philharmonic concerts, is enthusiastic about the new work. It is descriptive music, and is said to be built on broad lines and richly orchestrated. Other new works to be played by this society are Napravnik's "Demon" symphony, Josef Suk's "Fairy Tale" suite, and Max Schillings's symphonic prologue to the "Oedipus" of Sophocles.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Music lovers, and especially those with predilections Wagnerian, have the season's treat in near view, for the cable dispatches tell of the sailing of Mme. Lilli Lehmann for America by the Auguste Victoria on Oct. 24. Mr. C. L. Graff, who has secured Mme. Lehmann for a tour in Wagner and song recital through the United States, announces the first appearance of his star at Carnegie Hall, New York, on the afternoon of Nov. 8.

What pleasurable reminiscences will this announcement of the advent of the great singer evoke in the breasts of her many admirers! This season, it is true, they will greet their favorite garbed, not in the wonted costume of Brünhilde, but in the orthodox gown of the concert singer. But, perhaps this appearance of Mme. Lehmann in propria persona will bring to her admirers all the keener pleasure, and will bring singer and audience into more intimate relation. And, as a matter of fact, there are few singers who owe so little to the factitious aids of "make-up" or costume as does Lilli Lehmann. An interesting anecdote, illustrative of this point, comes from across the water.

Mme. Lehmann spends her Summer at Scharfling am Mondsee, in the Austrian Tyrol. There she has a charming Summer home, and there she sets conventionality and the whims of the fashionable dressmaker at defiance, and roams about the beautiful countryside and among her beloved mountain peaks dressed in the picturesque and comfortable garb of the Austrian peasant. This past Summer her retreat was invaded by a fashionable Summer colony. Toward the close of the season these fashionables determined to get up a concert for charity. Mme. Lehmann was asked to sing. Charity to her is sacred, and seldom does she fail to respond to its appeal. But this time she was in a quandary. Like Miss Flora McFlimsey, in the poem, she had "nothing to wear." Her concert gowns, her evening dress, were all in Berlin. Before her modish petitioners she put the alternative: she must be allowed to sing in peasant costume, or she could not sing at all.

They were glad to accept her on any terms, in any costume. So Mme. Lehmann confronted her audience of silks, satins, and jewels, of white shirts and evening coats, in the dress of an Austrian peasant. For a moment she was not recognized, but only for a moment. The first notes of her voice, the second glimpse of her carriage, caused the audience to pay homage to the singer. Her rustic costume seemed to accentuate her powers, and never did she receive a warmer greeting. The triumph achieved by Mme. Lehmann in her peasant garb will, it is safe to say, always be one of her most pleasant memories.

The following letter from the eminent French composer Camille Saint-Saëns to Fred R. Comee, assistant manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will be of interest to the musical world. An account of the interview between M. Saint-Saëns and Mr. Comee in Paris this Summer was sent by the latter to several American papers, and finally reached M. Saint-Saëns, who replied as follows:

Paris, Oct. 1, 1901.

My Dear Friend and Confrere:

It is with great pleasure that I have read the story of our interview in Paris and that I see therein the proof of the friendship with which you have honored me. I hope that I shall have the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance, and that my compositions will continue to appear in the programmes of your magnificent concerts, in which I so much regret that I cannot possibly take an active and personal part.

Allow me to give you herewith the assignment of parts for my new opera, "Les Barbares": Floria, Mlle. Hatto, (soprano;) Livie, Mme. Hégion, (contralto;) Marcomir, M. Vaguet, (tenor;) Scaurus, M. Delmas, (bass;) Le Veilleur, M. Rousselière, (tenor;) Hildibrath, M. Riddez, (baritone.)

The rehearsals are very well advanced, and the first performance will probably be before the end of the month.

Thanking you again, please accept my assurances of gratitude and friendship. Cordially yours. C. SAINT-SAENS.

61 Faubourg St. Honoré.

***

Patrons of the concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in this city during the coming season will be very much interested in the following list of novelties selected by Mr. Gericke during the past Summer for performance in the Boston concerts. There will not, of course, be the opportunity to perform all of these new works in this city, but as many will have a place on the programmes as is consistent with the number of concerts given:

Symphony No. 5, in B flat major, Anton Bruckner; symphony for orchestra and piano, Vincent D'Indy; symphony in D minor, Walter Rabel; symphony No. 1, in C, S. Tanelew; suite in F, No. 6, Sebastian Bach; suite, "Raymonde," Glazounow; symphonic variations, Georg Schumann; symphonic poem, "Festklange," Liszt; "Ein Heldenleben," Richard Strauss; symphonic poem, "Oedipus," Max Schillings; "Viviane," Ernst Chausson; concert overture, "Cockaigne," Edward Elgar; overture, "La Fiancée du Tzar," Rimski-Korsakow; overture Solennelle, Glazounow, and overture, "Der Kuss," Smetana.

***

Frieda Stender, who appeared with the Maurice Grau and Savage Opera Company will not sing in opera this season, she has been engaged for a number of concerts and festivals in the West and commences her tour under the management of L. M. Ruben Oct. 28 in Detroit. On Nov. 7 and 8 she will sing in New York City.

"IF I WERE KING" AT THE GARDEN

E. H. Sothern's presentation to-morrow evening of Justin Huntly McCarthy's new play, "If I Were King," at the Garden Theatre, it is announced will be one of the most elaborate productions this actor has made in some time. It is said that the comedy of the play, if anything, surpasses the dramatic element on which the story is based. The scenes of the play are laid in old Paris, and at the Palace of Louis XI., when that monarch ruled over France. Mr. Sothern will assume the rule of Francois Villon, a vagabond and writer of verses, who, inspired by the love of a famous beauty in favor at Court, raises himself to a high position. Miss Cecilia Loftus will enact the rôle of Katherine de [illegible] whose love Villon wins. Mr. McCarthy will witness the first production. The cast, which is unusually large, follows:

Francois Villon.....E. H. Sothern
Louis XI.....George W. Wilson
Tristan L'Hermite.....Arthur R. Lawrence
Olivier le Dain.....John Findlay
Thibaut d'Aussigny.....Norman Conners
Noel le Jolys.....Henry Carvill
Rene de Montigny.....Sydney C. Mather
Guy Tabarie.....Rowland Buckstone
Colin de Cayeuex.....Herbert Ayling
Jehan le Loup.....William Park
Casin Cholet.....William J. Sorelle
Robin Turgis.....Frederick Lotte
Trois Echelles.....Malcolm Bradley
Petit Jean.....George C. Raye
Poncet de Riviere.....Fred B. Hanson
De Nantoillet.....B. B. Belcher
Tolson d'Or, Burgundian Herald.....Charles Vane
Montjoye, French Herald.....Francis Powell
Captain of the Watch.....Charles Redmund
Katherine de Vaucelles.....Cecilia Loftus
Mother Villon.....Fanny I. Burt
Huguette du Hamel.....Suzanne Sheldon
Jehanneton de Belle Heaulmiere.Clara Blandick
Blanche.....Charlotte Deane
Guillemette.....Helen Logan
Isabeau.....Rachel Crown
Berthe.....Annette Huntington
Queen.....Margaret B. Caskie

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett still appears here in "Don Caesar's Return."

SAVOY THEATRE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman remain but two weeks longer at this house in "The Red Kloof."

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—The veteran J. H. Stoddart is appearing in "The Bonnie Brier Bush" before large audiences.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" begins the last week of its run at this theatre.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske will enter upon the fourth week of her engagement in "Miranda of the Balcony."

VICTORIA THEATRE.—It is promised that "Sweet Marie" will be rewritten and almost a new revision presented soon.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The Rays will present their mélange of fun, "A Hot Old Time." Variety will be interspersed.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey begins his second week in the play, "A Message from Mars," to-morrow evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Four Cohans, in "The Governor's Son," will entertain west siders for the coming week.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy," contrary to all traditions of his business, is on for what seems to be a long run.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—"Hoity Toity" and "Deplorersy" still remain here, together with other musical burlesques.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—The attraction this week will be Bartley Campbell's play "Siberia," presented by the stock company.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" appear here nightly. The dormitory scene is received with applause at every performance.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"A Blank Page," a German farce, which proved successful at this theatre, will remain the attraction for one more week.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" will move up town to this theatre after its long run at the Casino. The prices will also move up to the "Florodora" standard.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew enters upon his seventh week in R. L. Marshall's comedy, "The Second in Command." He may remain in New York till the new year.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly, the eccentric comedian, begins his second week at the head of "The New Yorkers" to-morrow. Virginia Earl shares the honors with Mr. Daly.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" is still attracting large audiences at this theatre. Mr. La Shelle is arranging to send an "Arizona" company to London about the holiday time.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" is playing to the capacity of the house at all performances. "The Auctioneer" will probably be here for many weeks to come.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Sardou's play "La Tosca" will be given, with Jessaline Rogers and James E. Wilson in the leading rôles. "Ted" Marks will give his usual Sunday concert this evening.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham begins his eighth week in "A Royal Rogue" at this theatre. The Empire Theatre stock company will witness the performance in a body on Wednesday afternoon.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night ushers in the last week of John E. Kellard's engagement at this theatre, where the final performance of "The Cipher Code" will be given next Saturday evening. A rural play called "New England Folks" will follow.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The fifth and last week but one of the Castle Square Opera Company will be given to the production of two operas—Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" and Pouchielli's "La Gioconda," with the usual cast, including Josephine Ludwig, Joseph Sheehan, Ethel Houston Dutre, and F. J. Boyle.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company, which has been on its annual tour since July, returns to New York at this theatre, beginning to-morrow night. "Mrs. Dane's Defense" will be presented, with Charles Richman and Margaret Anglin in the leading rôles.

CASINO.—The F. Ziegfeld, Jr., musical comedy company opens here to-morrow evening, presenting Anna Held in De Koven & Smith's new musical comedy, "The Little Duchess." Mr. Ziegfeld has surrounded his star with a cast including Charles A. Bigelow, Joseph W. Herbert, George Marion, Sydney Barraclough, the English baritone, his first appearance in America; Charles Swain, Joseph Welsh, Eva Davenport, &c. The piece is on the order of "Papa's Wife," in which Miss Held made such a decided artistic hit two years ago, and the costumes and scenery are from plates and pictures selected by Mr. Ziegfeld in Paris.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Burlesque and vaudeville will be given this week, including a new piece called "The Dainty Duchess." Regular concert to-night.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Morlan, whose combined weight is 912 pounds, will be on exhibition, together with many other freaks. The usual vaudeville performance will be given.

EDEN MUSEE.—Things of interest to children and amusing to their elders will be shown this week. The story of "Little Red Riding Hood" will be told by means of moving pictures.

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Williams and Walker and their own company are booked for this week's attraction here. There will be new songs and dances. The usual concert will take place this afternoon and evening.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Macarte's performing dogs and monkeys will be presented here this week. Other acts are Katherine Bloodgood, contralto; Hall and Staley, in The Twentieth Century Burglars; "Maxwell Quintette: Dick and Alice McAvoy, in "A Waif's Christmas Eve;" Forrester and Floyd; Koler and Mann, German Comedians; Signora Rita Marlo, violinist; Kennedy and Quatrelli, comedy jugglers; Fred Stuber, banjoist; Biograph and Stereopticon.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—At the Twenty-third Street house the stock company will present "My Friend from India," with vaudeville. At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street place Mlle. Pilar Morin will appear in the rôle of "Cho Cho San" in "Madame Butterfly." There will also be vaudeville. The Fifth Avenue will present "What Happened to Jones." Sandow will appear as the chief attraction at the Fifty-eighth Street theatre. There will be performances this afternoon and evening at all the Proctor houses.

The Appointment of ex-Gov. Jones.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

The first telling evidence that President Roosevelt's announced policy was to be put in force came in recently telegraph news saying that the President had appointed Thomas G. Jones, twice Governor of Alabama, as Judge of the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama to succeed Judge Bruce. It is immaterial from what source came the influence which resulted in the appointment of Gov. Jones to fill a vacancy on the Federal bench in this State. It is enough for the people of Alabama to know that in his selection President Roosevelt has chosen a man who has won the esteem and admiration of the people of his own State, and that as a Judge of a Federal court of their State they know they not only will have a man and a lawyer fully equipped and qualified to preside, but that at his hands no interest of the State or of the people will suffer. Well done, President Roosevelt.

The Purifying Stream.

From The Boston Watchman.

In an autobiographical sketch the late Dr. William C. Gray, editor of The Chicago Interior, wrote: "The first thing that I remember was a beautiful stream, pure, cool, dimpled, and set with flowers. My brother led me to it, and dipped my bare feet in it. Possibly the first thing I shall remember in the spiritual world will be that same brother leading me to the side of a stream more pure and beautiful, to dip my feet in it, and take away the soil and fever of the long and weary pilgrimage."

CHANGES MADE BY AMENDED CHARTER

Mayor and Presidents of Boroughs to Have Different Powers.

Board of Aldermen to Have Greatly Enlarged Rights, Except as to Bond Issues.

The powers vested in the Mayor, the Presidents of the Boroughs, and the Board of Aldermen by the amended charter, under which the officials elected this Fall will hold office, are radically different from the powers which these officials possess at present. Under the original charter of Greater New York the Mayor was given the power to appoint the heads of all city departments and all deputies in charge of the branches located in the boroughs. This power centralized in the Mayor the absolute control over every department of the City Government during the first six months of his term of office. After that period the Mayor could not remove any official except on charges.

The Mayor's patronage power under the amended charter is limited. He is authorized on Jan. 1, 1902, to appoint a Commissioner of Bridges, a Commissioner of Street Cleaning, a Commissioner of Water Supply, who shall have control over all matters referring to gas or electricity; the Park Board, to consist of three members to be known as Commissioners of Parks; a Fire Commissioner, and he will also have the appointment of a Commissioner of Docks. The last-named Commissioner will receive a salary of $6,000 a year. All the other Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor will receive $7,500 a year. All Commissioners appointed by the Mayor are removable at will.

The original charter gives to the Mayor control of the Board of Estimate through his own vote and those of the Corporation Counsel and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, whom he appoints to office.

The amended charter reduces the voting power of the Mayor in the Board of Estimate, and places him on a par with the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen. The new Mayor will not have the power to force through the Board of Estimate any bond issue. The Mayor now has through his voting strength in the Board of Estimate the power to fix the salaries of city officials whose terms of compensation are not fixed by enactment.

The Borough Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx are, under the present charter, mere figureheads. Those to be elected this Fall will force themselves largely into view after Jan. 1, and they will become political personages of importance with unlimited patronage at their disposal. They will occupy a position analogous to that of the former Commissioner of Street Improvement of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. They are not removable by the Mayor, and only by the Governor, under charges.

Complaints for inefficiency in the city service outside of the Water, Park, Fire, Bridge, and Dock Departments can only be referred to the Presidents of the boroughs or the appointees of those officials. If the Mayor is determined to remedy any inefficiency in the administration or enforcement of the building laws, or to the streets, pavements, sewers, public buildings, and other matters incidental thereto he can only make his will effective if he meets with the opposition of the Borough President by an appeal to the Governor of the State.

POWERS OF BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

The powers of the Borough Presidents are sweeping under the new charter, and the practical effect is to create a Mayor with power in each borough. The salary of the Borough Presidents of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn are increased from $5,000 a year to $7,500. They have the power to appoint and remove at pleasure a Commissioned of Public Works for each borough who will discharge all the administrative powers of the President of the Borough relating to streets, sewers, and public buildings and supplies, and in the absence of the Borough President the Commissioner of Public Works shall assume the duties and have the powers of his superior. The Borough Presidents have the power to appoint secretaries, assistants, clerks, and subordinates subject to the Civil Service laws.

The amended charter provides that the Borough President shall, within the borough of which he shall have been elected, have cognizance and control:

Of regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, and guttering of streets and laying of crosswalks.

Of constructing and repairing public roads.

Of paving, repaving, resurfacing, and repairing of all streets, and of the relaying of all pavements removed for any cause.

Of the laying or relaying of surface railroad tracks in any public street or road, of the form of rail used, or character of foundation, and the method of construction, and of the restoration of the pavement or surface after such work.

Of the filling of sunken lots, fencing of vacant lots, digging down lots, and of licensing vaults under sidewalks.

Of the removal of incumbrances.

Of the issue of permits to builders and others to use or open the streets.

Of the construction and maintenance of all bridges and tunnels which form a portion of the highways thereof, except such bridges as cross navigable streams.

Of all subjects relating to the public sewers and drainage.

Of the construction, repairs, cleaning, and maintenance of public buildings, except school, fire, and alms houses, penitentiaries, and police stations and others specially provided.

Of the location, establishment, care, erection, and maintenance of public baths, comfort stations, &c., and the placing of all street signs.

The list of the duties of the Borough Presidents indicate how busy they will be looking out for political places. All the men appointed to positions by the Borough Presidents are removable at their pleasure within civil service restrictions. Some politicians fear that these officials, vested with such vast power, will start to build political machines to make themselves powers in party politics.

Besides the patronage of their offices the Borough Presidents will have millions to spend. Mayor Van Wyck estimated that they would have the handling in 1902 of $21,000,000, to be spent for public improvements, and he said that as the officials who would have control of spending the money also had the power to vote the amounts which would be spent by passing bond issues through the Board of Estimate, the cost of the Municipal Government would increase $10,000,000 under this system during the first year of the new charter.

The Presidents of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond have power, in addition to the above. They will have charge of cleaning the streets and highways of their boroughs and the removal of snow, ice, and garbage.

The President of the Board of Aldermen, in addition to having three votes on all matters brought before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, becomes Mayor in case of a vacancy.

The powers of the Board of Aldermen are greatly enlarged except in so far as they relate to bond issues. The Board of Aldermen has the power to make and repeal all ordinances or rules relating to the police, health, park, fire, and building regulations. This board also has power to acquire additional waterworks. They have power to provide for the acquisition of parks, parkways, the building of bridges and tunnels, the acquisition of land for public buildings, including schoolhouses.

The Board of Aldermen, after the passage of a bond issue by the Board of Estimate, must take action within six weeks, and on failure to take action the bond issue "shall be deemed to have been passed by the requisite vote of the Board of Aldermen."

In addition to the general powers conferred on the Board of Aldermen there are special provisions of importance enumerated in the new charter. For instance, the Board is charged with the prohibition and suppressing of all gambling houses and places of gambling in the city. They are also empowered to provide for the more effectual suppression of vice or immorality and the preserving of peace and good order. They have power over every building used as a hotel.

CHANGES IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The head of each administrative department of the city is entitled to a seat in the Board of Aldermen, and shall, whenever required, attend its meetings. The head of any city department must answer all questions put to him by any member of the Board of Aldermen, provided he shall have received a previous written notice forty-eight hours before of the questions to be put. The heads of the city departments have the right to take part in the discussions of the Aldermen, but have no vote.

One of the most important powers conferred on the Board of Aldermen is to appoint committees whose duty is to inquire whether the city officials are faithfully discharging their duties and also to examine and report whether there are any unnecessary, inefficient, or unfit officials or any excessive salaries or compensations being paid.

It is also within the power of the Board of Aldermen to fix the salaries of all city officials paid out of the City Treasury other than day laborers, teachers, heads of city departments, and members of the uniformed forces of the city. The Board of Aldermen has the power to reduce but not to increase salaries of officials. The initiative action in regard to salaries must be taken by the Board of Estimate.

The new charter perpetuates the tenure of office of the Police Commissioner at the will of the Governor. The Aqueduct Commissioners are expressly excepted from the general power of removal in the new charter. Under the present charter the Aqueduct Commissioners are forbidden to begin the construction of new work, and their terms of office ended with the completion of work now in hand. This limitation is stricken out and the effect is to permit these Commissioners to begin any new work they may deem necessary and continue to be public officials as long as they live.

Under the new charter the Board of Estimate, which is given much greater power than the present board, will be made up of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

The new charter introduces a peculiar method of voting at meetings of the Board of Estimate. The Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen have three votes each. The Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn have each two votes, and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Bronx, Richmond, and Queens have each one vote. The Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen have nine votes, and the Borough Presidents aggregate seven votes.

LE SPORT—ENGLISH STYLE.

British Chaff of French Athletes—"Le Costume c'est le Sport."

"What is all this Monsieur—theatricals?" I asked.

"Theatricals, theatricals!" (tear-treacles he pronounced the word; but he has spent two week-ends in Albion at different times, and he invariably corrects my cockney accent.) "Theatricals! I go myself of it to the chase, mon cher."

When not engaged in the chase, writes a Paris correspondent, many ardent Frenchmen practice with great fervor the "rallye-paper," that well-known "sport of the most English," which we call stag hunting. When going in the rallye-paper Monsieur not infrequently dresses himself in green velvet. He wears high elastic-sided boots of a light yellow leather, with soft crinkled tops to them, green velvet breeches, and green velvet coat, trimmed with gold braid, a large horn slung over his right shoulder, which bumps on his back as he rides along, and, needless to say, a long-peaked jockey cap of green velvet and gold braid upon his head.

Of late years the "sportsman very Parisian," as he calls himself, has gone in largely for our English games. There are, of course, innumerable Frenchmen who play cricket and football as we play them, but the exceptions—and they are not uncommon—indulge both in original methods and remarkable costumes. As a rule a real French "criquette game" is a thing of joy to the caricaturist. I once saw a "oulcquette-stoppère" dressed for the game as though he were about to enter upon a dangerous combat. He did not, it is true, wear a shirt of mail, but his legs and body were very much protected, as much almost as if the balls were bombs and dangerous to life. "La criquette is a game play and not war," he apparently thought, "why should I hurt me?"

Not long ago I happened to be compelled to travel by a very early train from the Gare du Nord in Paris. I was a few minutes before my time, and I saw a large party of French anglers on their way out for a day's sport. The English fisherman's appearance is, of course, familiar. His costume does not differ much from the clothes of non-fishing mortals. Not so the Frenchman. Whatever sport he practices, Monsieur must dress the part, and when he goes a-fishing, whether it be a long way from the capital or from a bridge across the Seine, nobody could possibly mistake him for aught but a fisherman.

The anglers I saw were indulging in a perfect orgie of light gray alpaca. Alpaca trousers billowing in the breeze (the morning was a cold and windy one,) alpaca coats, alpaca waistcoats, (when they wore a waistcoat,) alpaca everywhere that alpaca could be worn. The shirts were embroidered in blue or red down the fronts, a monogram being neatly worked upon the "sportman's" portly bosom, and blue or red embroidery adorned the collar. Intertwined with the alpaca was a fearful and wonderful network of line, bags, fishing rods, bait boxes, and what not. How any of them ever got untwisted to sit down is a riddle. When he plays lawn tennis, Monsieur is mostly sash an d smile, and, if he has one, he wears a diamond ring upon his little finger, which sparkles in the sun when he—as he would say himself—"agitates the racquette before those demoiselles." There is no greater tragedy for the French lawn tennis player than the almost inevitable one of a header into the net, when, running to get a volley some way above his head, he tips up on the fringe of his long sash and flies headlong across the court. The onlookers do not laugh at such a tragedy as this. "The poor one! But he is very beautiful—he is magnificent!" they say. "He is a Brave! See, he cries not!" and they clap their hands and cheer him on again. No Frenchman ever goes a-sporting without boots of yellow leather. They are a sort of hall-mark to him, and many of him even wear them when they go a-fishing. Not always, though, for I have seen French fishermen in embroidered slippers by the riverside, and sometimes—but these were sportmen quite exceptionals—in high "sea-boots. For wading? Oh, dear, no—le costume c'est le sport.

Columbia's Banking Facilities.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State.

The announcement that the capital stock of the State Bank and Trust Company is to be increased to $100,000, and that it is to take its place among the larger and more active financial institutions of Columbia will be gratifying to those who know the need existing here for increased banking capital and facilities. This addition enlarges the aggregate capital stock of Columbia banks to $650,000, exclusive of surplus and undivided profits. This figure is very much greater than the total of several years since, but it is still inadequate to Columbia's requirements. We are doing here two to three times the business that was done ten years ago, yet our banking capital is hardly one-third greater than it was then. Columbia banks have to meet not only the requirements of a rapidly growing city, but those of a large area of interior South Carolina. Because of the extensive building operations that have been going on this year there was a demand for money last Summer that could hardly be met, and the community is actually embarrassed by its own growth. A million dollars of banking capital would not be now too much for profitable employment in Columbia.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins..Props. & Mgrs
3rd Month OF THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION IN THE CITY.
ARIZONA
40 HORSES, 200 PEOPLE
IN THE THRILLING CAVALRY SCENE.
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EVENING, 8:15.
EXTRA—The First of a Series of GRAND TO-NIGHT POPULAR CONCERTS.
The following artists will appear:
Lydia Yeamans Titus, Le Roy & Clayton, Bachelor & Bells Quartet, Collins & North, Kittie Mitchell, Newell & Niblo, Jack Norworth, J. W. Winton, Beecher & Mills, and W. J. Cooke.
PRICES 25, 50, 75c., $1.00.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presents Victor Mapes's New Play,
DON CÆSAR'S RETURN.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1902.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.....President
A practical Training School in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N.Y.

3D Ave. Thea. Mats. Mon., Thur., Sat. | THE Tioperary Christening
TO-NIGHT Sacred Concert. | Nat. M. Wills, The Donovans, Frederick Bros. and Burns, Bonnie Thornton and others.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
7TH WEEK.
"Mr. Drew scores a hit."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew wins a decisive victory."—Sun.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
Second in Command
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Great success."—Evg. World.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. Broadway.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MOST DISTINGUISHED TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED.
"Great Success."—Herald.
"Success Assured."—Sun.
"A Success."—World.
"Emphatic Hit."—Tribune.
"Delightful."—Journal.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CHARLES HAWTREY
And an ENTIRE LONDON Organization
in Robert Ganthony's Comedy Success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS
"A Great Hit."—Evg. Sun.
"A Great Hit."—Evg. Journal.
"Unqualified Triumph."—Telegram.
"No Doubt of Success."—Evg. Post.
"Eve-ybody will see 'A Message from Mars' and will like it."—Tribune.
Seats four weeks in advance.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
Evgs. at 8:30.
3D CROWDED MONTH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GREATEST ROMANTIC SUCCESS NEW YORK HAS EVER KNOWN.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"Faversham was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—Evg. World.
"AN EASY VICTORY."—EVE. SUN.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors.
LAST 6 NIGHTS
EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY
The Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company
with GUS and MAX ROGERS
in J. J. McNally's new Farce,
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
MONDAY, OCT. 21.
Engagement Limited to 3 Weeks.
HENRY IRVING MISS ELLEN TERRY
AND
THE LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY
FIRST WEEK.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY EVGS. AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
KING CHARLES I.
FRIDAY EVG.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SAT. NIGHT.—LOUIS XI.
Repertory for the 2d and 3d weeks will be announced later.
SEAT SALE FOR FIRST WEEK BEGINS THURSDAY, 9 A. M.
As more orders than could possibly be filled have been received for the opening week of Mr. Irving's engagement, it has been decided that in absolute fairness to all and without favoritism to any, to present to the public next Thursday morning a perfectly clean box sheet.
FIRST COME. FIRST SERVED.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. and Broadway
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
LAST TWO WEEKS.
"Louis Mann's work is as artistic in its way as Joe Jefferson's 'Rip Van Winkle.'"—Eve. World.
"IT IS AGAIN TO LAUGH."
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN
in Paul M. Potter's Comedy of Boer Life,
THE RED KLOOF
"Complete success."—Herald.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
MONDAY, OCT. 28 Charles Frohman will present
E. E. Rose's dramatization of Irving Bachelier's novel,
EBEN HOLDEN.
Seat sale beings Oct. 24.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE B'way & 24th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
"Starts with a big, big boom."—Sun.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS
Presenting Harry B. Smith's new Musical Comedy,
THE LIBERTY BELLES
Etta Butler, Sandol Milliken, Harry Davenport, John Slavin, Harry Gilfoil, and 40 others.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
Monday at 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN
(Management of Daniel Frohman,)
In the new 4-act Romantic Comedy-drama written for him by Justin Huntly McCarthy, entitled,
If I Were King
E. H. SOTHERN....as....FRANCOIS VILLON and MISS CECILIA LOFTUS, SUZANNE SHELDON, ARTHUR LAWRENCE, ROWLAND BUCKSTONE, HENRY J. CARVILL, NORMAN CONNIERS, GEORGE WILSON, and many others.
SEATS FOR THREE WEEKS READY.

LYCEUM-GALLANT BERTHA
4th Av. & 23d St. Matinée Thurs. & Sat.
Evenings at 8:15, the new 4-act Comedy-drama by Sydney Grundy,
THE LOVE MATCH
THE LOVE MATCH
THE LOVE MATCH
THURSDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK OF THE FOREST LOVERS with MISS GALLAND.

Daly's B'way & 30th Street.....At 8:10
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
FIFTH CROWDED WEEK. MATINEES WED. & SAT. AT 2.
Messrs. NIKON & ZIMMERMAN Present
Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Theatre Success
THE MESSENGER BOY
with MR.
JAMES T. POWERS
"Has imprinted itself upon the hearts of the populace."—N. Y. Times.
"The Best of Seven London Gaiety Farces."—Sun.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MON. EV.
—ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY—
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
Including Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin, presenting Last Season's Greatest Success,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE,
By Henry Arthur Jones.
ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION.
WEEK OF OCT. 21st, VIOLA ALLEN and company, presenting "IN THE PALACE OF THE KING."
SPECIAL WED. MAT. OCT. 23D.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Ev'gs, at 8:20.
This Week every eve. the great comedy success,
"DAS UNGESCHRIEBENE BLATT."
(A BLANK PAGE.)
Matinee Sat. (pop. prices,) "Maria Stuart."

AMUSEMENTS.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES

23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AV. Low Prices { 15c, 25c, 50c.
SUNDAY CONCERT
ALL TO-DAY HITS.
CONTINUOUS.
2 P. M.—10:30 P. M.
NO WAITS.
TO-MORROW,
"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."
And the Best Vaudeville

5TH AV. B'WAY 28TH ST. Broadway's Only Popular Prices 25c, 50c
POPULAR CONCERT
BIG To-day ACTS.
CONTINUOUS.
2 TO 10:30.
TO-MORROW,
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES."
Great Comedy.
Continuous Vaudeville.

58TH ST. NEAR Third Av. Only { 15 & 25c. Aft. 15, 25, 50c. Evg.
Sunday "Pop" Concert
ALL To-day STARS.
FROM 2 P. M.
To-morrow The Great
SANDOW
ALL WEEK
LIVELY COMEDY,
"Turned Up"
Vaudeville Always

125TH ST. NEAR LEX AV. Prices { 15 and 25c. Aft 15, 25, 50c. Eve.
BIG To-day STARS.
Continuous Big Concert
From 2 to 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW,
The Beautiful Mme. Butterfly
Produced personally by Mr. David Belasco,
"Her Last Rehearsal"
All Star Vaudeville.

KEITH'S
Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
MARCART'S Marvellously Trained DOGS & MONKEYS. Al Bellman & Lottie Moore.
KATHERINE BLOODGOOD, The Gifted Contralto. HALL & STALEY.
JOS. MAXWELL & CO. in "The Fire Chief." BIOGRAPH.
30——BI

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Volume of Current Business Not an Unfavorable Sign.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Important Partition Offerings Announced—This Week's List for the Salesroom.

Last week witnessed little change in the general tendency of the market toward inactivity. The element of dullness in the present situation is not to be denied, but, on the other hand, it is a natural condition, and not one so remarkable that it needs to be explained or accounted for.

Those who express surprise at the small amount of current business seem to occupy a wholly unwarranted position. It makes a very attractive theory to assume that the real estate market should follow a sort of a geometrical progression—that because last Spring was unusually active, followed by a Summer with more than a normal amount of dealing, hence, this Fall should be a record breaker. In a word, the present market is subject to criticism principally because it has not quite fulfilled the promises of its advance agents. This is not saying that business will remain at a standstill for the next two or three months—on the contrary, conditions point in the opposite direction—but it is certainly a little early to complain because the looked-for revival does not justify some too roseate expectations, or because it has not arrived exactly on schedule time.

Much, indeed too much, has been expected of the new realty corporations, but many brokers have doubtless discovered that these companies are the most particular sort of buyers. Said the President of one of them one day last week:

"We have $1,000,000 in cash ready for anybody who wants to sell us the right kind of property. Plenty of 'stuff,' sometimes twenty or thirty parcels a day, is submitted to us, but we are not buying the wrong kind just for the sake of making a purchase. Rather than do that, we will sit still and let the $1,000,000 stay in a trust company at a low rate of interest."

So far as last week's actual business is concerned, it produced little that was even interesting, not to say important. Rumors of the sale of the Bryant Building at Liberty and Nassau Streets caused something of a flurry until overwhelmed by denials. Leon Tanenbaum's purchase of 21 to 25 Mercer Street indicates a continuing confidence in that district on the part of one who has had much experience with it. The leasing of an entire corner building at Mercer Street and Washington Place, to George Legg, now a tenant on Broadway, is also significant in this connection.

The Riverside Drive section still continues to command more than its share of attention from residence buyers, last week's purchases including 338 West Seventy-first Street, 313 West Seventy-sixth Street 330 West End Avenue, and 306 West One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for a Mr. Taylor for about $60,000 the five-story American basement dwelling 315 West Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan to Joseph Dillon the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 218 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 100.5.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Sarah J. Mead the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 105 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 99.11; also, for Levi S. Tenney, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 50 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, abutting upon the foregoing, 100 by 99.11.

Bloodgood & Hayes have sold for a Mr. Wolffe the private stable 47 West Forty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100. The buyer is a client of the firm of A. W. McLaughlin & Co.

William R. Ware has sold for R. W. Thacher the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 138 West Seventy-fifth Street, 21 by 58 by 102.2.

Bertha A. Haigh has sold to James T. Barry the four-story tenement 331 East Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5, the buyer giving in exchange the four-story brick flat 1,228 Fulton Avenue, 28 by 89.8 by 27.11 by 91.10.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for H. Maschmedt, 466 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story building, with store, 25 by 95 by 100, to E. A. Adams, who gives in exchange a farm of seventy-five acres at Bloomfield, N. J.

The same firm has also sold for Isaac L. Dunn the four-story triple flat 753 Tinton Avenue, 27 by 100 by 135, the seller taking in part payment the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; also, for the Kountze estate, to a Mr. Albrecht, for immediate improvement, the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Morris Avenue, 350 feet south of Burnside Avenue.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Mrs. C. F. Tripler the two-story frame dwelling 2,388 Morris Avenue, 37.6 by 120.

Among leases of residence property recently effected, John N. Golding reports the following: 989 Fifth Avenue, for Byram L. Winters to Hugo R. Johnstone; 22 East Sixty-ninth Street, for Julio Hidalgo to Lloyd M. Scott; 4 West Fifty-third Street, for Col. Daniel S. Lamont to Fritz Achelis; 32 East Sixty-seventh Street, for William Bondy to Charles W. Haskins; 116 West Fifty-eighth Street, for Mrs. Edward Perry to Louis A. Ripley; 108 West Fifty-eighth Street, for Mrs. Emily L. Browne to George K. Dunscomb; 38 East Sixty-ninth Street, for Charles E. Merrill to Howard P. Frothingham; 14 West Tenth Street, for Robinson & Brown to Charles W. Wetmore; 22 East Seventy-sixth Street, for Mrs. Annie E. Miller to J. M. Hawley; 12 West Fortieth Street, for Seneca D. Powell to Mrs. A. E. Colby; 2 West Fifty-sixth Street, for Andrew C. Zabriskie to Walter Jennings; 34 East Fifty-eighth Street, for A. T. Gillender to M. Koster.

Mr. Golding has also leased the following private stables: 118 West Fiftieth Street, for Frank Tilford to William Thorne; 124 East Thirty-second Street, for M. A. C. Levy to William G. Loew; 50 East Fifty-first Street, for W. K. Aston to H. Harkness Flagler.

The Auction Room.

Buyers were found last week for an offering of low-priced lots in the William's Bridge section, but the greater part of salesroom business continues to be of purely routine character. In the near future, however, there will be the partition sales of the holdings of the late Lippman Topliltz, as well as of several parcels on Duane, Thomas, Leonard, and Broome Streets, belonging to the Bates estate. The Topliltz estate properties were sold at auction in March, 1900, for a total of about $460,000, but as the result of litigation among the heirs, a resale has been ordered.

Among this week's voluntary offerings are 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue, to be sold on Tuesday, 41 West Ninety-fourth Street, on Wednesday, and 143 West Twentieth Street, on Thursday. By administrator's orders Richard V. Harnett & Co. will sell on Wednesday the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

A large sale of Brooklyn suburban property is announced by Auctioneer Ryan for next Saturday, involving 266 lots at Homecrest, situated between the Ocean Parkway and Coney Island Avenue.

There were recorded last week 215 mortgages for $2,192,300, of which 76, for $1,004,270, were at 5 per cent.; 97, for $345,030, were at more, and 42, for $623,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 109 mortgages for $2,140,503; of which 68, for $586,243, were at 5 per cent.; 87, for $795,460, were at more, and 44, for $758,800, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 301 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 90 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,337.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 192 Hester Street, south side, 50 feet east of Baxter Street, 25 by 75.4, five-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Agnese Volpe on Nov. 20, 1900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Sheriff's sale, 318 Broome Street, north side, 35 feet east of Chrystie Street, 22.6 by 100.8, four-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest to Rose Sonneberg on April 16, 1901.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 105 to 109 Walker Street, and 145 to 149 Centre Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, two seven-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $120,000.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 300 and 302 Washington Street, west side, 21.8 feet south of North Moore Street, 44 by 75, two and three story brick buildings.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 534 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 320 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,956.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 836 Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $21,629.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., referee, 15 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 216.10 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 78.3 by 25 by 78.6, six-story brick building, with stores; 20 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Union Place, 25 by 92, eight-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $25,313; on the latter, $27,344.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 143.10 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 41.2 by 99.11, six-story brick store. Due on judgment, $32,043; subject to other mortgages for $66,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 2,331 and 2,333 Washington Avenue, west side, 55.2 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, each 15 by 84.9, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on Judgment on each $2,105.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 181 East Tenth Street, north side, 80.8 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 20.6 by 80.4, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,708.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 41 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 355.6 feet west of Central Park West, 17.9 by 100.8, three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 269 Water Street, south side, 126 feet west of Dover Street, 24 by 82 by 21 by 82, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., administrator's sale, 1,389 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 21 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Nohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.6 by 26 by 100.1, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,817.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,202.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 6 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 99.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,749.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 1,070 Brook Avenue, east side, 725 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, running through to the New York and Harlem Railroad, 106 by 49.11 by 100 by 79.8, two-story frame dwelling.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehmann, referee, 514 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,956.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James A. Lynch, referee, 2,735 Eighth Avenue, west side, 31 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 112.6, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,191.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 143 West Twentieth Street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, 22.6 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 405 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,308.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 73 Convent Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick and stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $30,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph T. Ryan, referee, 13 Horatio Street, north side, 61.6 feet west of Fourth Street, 18.6 by 87.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,434.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $89,435.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 242 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 218.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, Astor leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Willis, referee, 18 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,600.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 268 lots at Homecrest, Borough of Brooklyn, lying between the Ocean Parkway and Coney Island Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 217.6 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store; 37.6 by 88.11; Robertson & Grant of 245 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, owners; Joseph C. Cocker of 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $28,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 197 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a one-story brick automobile barn, 16 by 18; Catharine A. Lavelle of 725 Cauldwell Avenue, owner; John H. Lavelle of 725 Cauldwell Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

Nos. 180 and 182 Park Avenue, to two five-story brick lodging houses, with stores; Louisa M. Gerry, Newport, R. I., owner; John B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $50.

No. 401 Gramercy Park, to a five-story brick tenement; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner; Arthur A. Hodges of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $25.

Two Hundred and Second Street and Concourse, northeast corner, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Joseph A. Woof of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $800.

Third Avenue, west side, 53 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Robert D. Tape of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and St. John's Place, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 171 West Tenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John H. Hudson, premises, owner; John C. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 47 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Robert H. Greene, premises, owner; William S. Miller of 141 East Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 147 Thompson Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick tenement; the Rev. Anadetus De Angelus, premises, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Sixty-second Street and West End Avenue, northeast corner, to a three-story brick bakery; Frederick Ezler of 396 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architect; cost, $500.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 38.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street; proposed, to two two-story frame dwellings with stores; Florence Simmons, premises, owner; Francis R. Thayer, premises, architects; cost, $100.

Nos. 95 and 97 Pitt Street, to two five-story brick tenements with stores; Solomon Robertson of 314 Grand Street, owner; Sars & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 343 and 345 East Fifth Street, to two six-story brick tenements; Lowenfeld & Prager of 115 Broadway, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 83 and 85 First Street, to two six-story brick tenements; Lowenfeld & Prager of 115 Broadway, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 224 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement with store; John Opp, premises, owner; Henry Regelman of 132 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $250.

Eathgate Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mathilda E. Robertson, premises, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Oct. 12.

LOTS 177 AND 178, map of Prospect Hill estate; Horace Anderson to William B. Ewing; (B. & S.) $1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 165.7 ft s of 165th St, 50x258.10 to Stebbins Av x 52.2x 249.2; A. D. Parker to City of New York, R. S. 1

RIDGE ST, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Rosie Beck to John Adler, all title, (mtg $25,500) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 45 ft n of 136th St, 30x100; Hellen J. Twigg to Herbert S. Taylor, (mtg $750) 1

TRINITY AV, w s, 188 ft s of 149th St, 57x68x40, gore; Martin Schmeckenbecher to Marie Schmeckenbecher, (mtg $2,000) 1

VILLA AV, e s, 400 ft n of Potter Place, old line, 16x100; Thomas A. Briggs to Teresa Tangrede, (mtg $1,650) 2,500

3D AV, 3,870, e s, 25x125; David R. Cohen to Marie L. Lichtschein, (mtg $16,250) .. 100

11TH ST, 103.3 ft e of 5th Av, 23.6x 103.3; Richard S. Emmet, executor, to William E. Finn, (R $ $15.50) 1

11TH ST, n s, 173.6 ft e of 5th Av, 23.6x 103.3; Mary W. Lillie and another to William E. Finn, (R $ $15.50) 1

29TH ST, 44 West, 20x98.9; Charles Perceval to Camille O. A. Perceval, (mtg $18,000, R S $9) 1

30TH ST, s s, Lot 465, map of Cornelius Ray, 25x98.9; John Dawson to Ellen M. Dawson, (mtg $5,000) 5,700

109TH ST, 337 East; 110th St, 336 East; Leon Rosenblatt, with Simon Uhlfelder and another, contract 46,000

115TH ST, s s, 80.6 ft w of Park Av, 24.6x100.11x irregular; Flora A. Beck to Benedict Beck, (mtg $12,000) 3,000

133D ST, 54 West, 16x99.11; Amelia Blumenthal to Helen A. Pierce, (R $ $3, mtg $6,000) 100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 63; Charles F. Young to Ernest Winterhoff; 4 9-12 years ..$600

2D AV, 1,121, s w corner of 59th St; Josephine Schmid to Thomas Kelly, 10 years 2,000

8TH AV, 630; Ignatius Radler and another to the United Cigar Stores Company, 5 years 1,500

136TH ST, 865 and 867, East, 50x100; Eugene Spadan to Michael J. Egan, 2 years 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FINN, William E., to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 11th St, 13 and 15 East, 1 year, 6 per cent $60,000

O'CONNOR, Jeremiah, to Henry Levy; Boston Road, or 3d St, or White Plains Road, s w corner of 5th Av, 1 year 500

ROGERS, Charles F., to John O. Baker; 7th Av, e s, 75.5 ft s of 56th St; 55th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $485,000, demand, 6 per cent 49,230

ROGERS, Charles F., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 56th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 480,000

SCHMECKENBECHER, Martin, to Maria Blechner; Trinity Av, w s, 188 ft s of 149th St, 1 year 500

TANGREDI, Teresa, to Thomas A. Briggs; Villa Av, e s, 400 ft n of Potter Place, original line, 2 years, 6 per cent 450

WAINWRIGHT, William, and wife to Emma B. Levin; Hewitt Place, e s, 175 ft n of Leggett Av, 3 years, gold 3,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Joseph Wolf; 95th St, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 61,500

WOLF, Morris, to Louis Wolf; Hester St, 74, all title, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADY, Francis X., to William E. Ewing ..... Nom.

HILLENBRAND, Mary, to Edward Hillenbrand $1,500

LINCK, Katharina, to Gibson Putzel 2,500

MULLANEY, William, to Thomas R. A. Hall and another 1,100

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Gibson Putzel. 5,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Elizabeth S. Brice 3,000

THE STATE BANK to Charles M. Rosenthal ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Goshen Savings Bank 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Juliette W. Murray 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Dry Dock Savings Institution, 2 assignments 54,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Louise F. Burt 7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, whole block front between 73d and 74th Sts, —x162; Henry R. Worthington against W. E. D. Stokes and Onward Construction Company, owners; Milton Schnaier Company, contractor $191

BROADWAY, w s, whole block front between 73d and 74th Sts, 239.7x123.6; H. P. Read Lead Works against Onward Construction Company, owner; Milton Schnaier Company, contractor 148

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 84th St, s e corner, 112.2x26.8; H. P. Read Lead Works against D. & H. Harde, owner; Milton Schnaier Company, contractor 856

31ST ST, 120 to 122 East; H. P. Read Lead Works against Otto Grimmer, owner; Milton Schnaier Company, contractor 256

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x100; Meeker, Carter & Booraem against Thomas P. Sinnott, owner and contractor 100

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 60x100; James O'Connell Lime Company against Thomas P. Sinnott, owner and contractor 1,676

106TH ST, s s, 84 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; William T. Hookey against Antonio Cirrito, owner and contractor 645

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

7TH AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 56th St, 75x100, and 55th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 117.2x25.1x115.2; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Charles F. Rogers 430,000

93TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; Joseph Wolf, with Lorenz Wieher 61,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, whole front between Teetaw and Sedgwick Avs, 920x 1,930; Laing & Moonan against Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and another, Oct. 11, 1901 ..... $518

Lis Pendens.

10TH AV, n s, 155 ft e of 2d St, 50x114, Bronx; Elizabeth Illensworth against Maurice J. Sullivan and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dutton & Kilkheimer.

81ST ST, s s, 306.8 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Alice Bevan against Peter J. Hagan and another, (partition;) attorney, B. Patterson.

134TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Ellen H. Cotheral against Kate C. Mann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Rose.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES GUTERMAN.—Charles Guterman, dealer in general merchandise at 53 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Ellis Holzman. The liabilities, it is said, are less than $5,000.

THE MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.—Judgment for $32,715 was entered yesterday against the Manhattan Automobile Company of 502 West Thirty-eighth Street, in favor of J. Overton Paine, stock broker, of 7 Wall Street, for money which he advanced to the company between Feb. 12 and Aug. 21. Mr. Paine was one of the incorporators of the company, which was organized under New Jersey laws on Oct. 20, 1900. Deputy Sheriff Murray has been in charge of the factory of the company for several weeks past on executions and attachments. The value of the property there is estimated at about $6,000. James A. Hands is the President of the company.

ROBERT SCHWERTER.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received two executions against Robert Schwerter, jeweler, of 52 Fulton Street, in favor of Charles F. Droste for $352 and William O. Saxton for $333, and a keeper was placed in the store. Max Schlesinger has put in a claim at the Sheriff's office that he is the owner of the property in the store under a chattel mortgage made on Oct. 10. Mr. Schwerter has been in the jewelry business for several years, and on March last also went into the butter and egg business at 54 Fallabout Market, Brooklyn, which venture it is said was not successful. His liabilities are reported to be about $8,000, and he has offered to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY STEINER.—Henry Steiner, clerk, of 133 Essex Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,109 and no assets.

LOUIS N. GROSS.—Louis N. Gross, a clerk at 7 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $50,635 and no assets. He was formerly of Neumark & Gross, manufacturers of colors, who dissolved in January, 1890. Of his liabilities $4,393 are to the Pacific Iron and Nail Company of San Francisco on a judgment obtained in this city in 1891, and $1,338 to Percival Roberts of Philadelphia on a judgment obtained here in 1894, both claims being on account of the firm of Neumark & Gross. He owes J. & W. Seligman, bankers, $53,701 on his note, made in 1888.

REUBEN, ROSENBERGER & CO.—A petition in involutary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Hyman J. Reuben and Samuel M. Rosenberger, who composed the firm of Reuben, Rosenberger & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at 101 and 103 Wooster Street. Prior to the filing of the following creditors: Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co., $5,184; Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $2,626, and Fenkart & Co., $503. It was alleged that they are insolvent and on July 9 conveyed the greater portion of their property, consisting of stock, fixtures, and book accounts; that they also made preferences by paying $11,000 to the Central National Bank on July 3 and 6, and to the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank $3,723 on July 2. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Clarence S. Houghton temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $6,000, and granted an order restraining James J. Nealis, the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court, from disposing of or interfering with the property. Mr. Houghton has been in possession of the assets, which are estimated at $6,000, for the past three months under a petition filed against the firm on July 10, which was dismissed by Judge Adams on Oct. 10. Stern, Singer & Barr, who represented the petitioning creditors in the first petition, said yesterday that they intended to appeal from the decision of Judge Adams dismissing their petition to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The second petition filed yesterday was to keep the assets in the hands of the receiver appointed by the United States District Court. The firm's liabilities were about $135,000. Creditors have been unable to find Mr. Reuben since the failure, and it is said that he is in Canada.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BABCOCK, W. Williard, and Walter I. Rusher—E. Graham $10

BERLIAUB, Joseph—C. H. Clark, executor 263

BEEDE, Orlando—A. M. Stein and another 724

BAKER, James H., and Henry F.—A. Hufpel 120

BOGATIN, C. and Fannie, and Sophia R. Zinkin and Joseph Schmidt—J. Strauss and another 3,470

CARR, Daniel—M. H. Moses 183

CASSIDY, James, and Frank A. Clark—New York Insulated Wire Company.... 171

COLE, Louis A.—I. S. Deming 386

CROSHER, Henry P.—Collapsible Tube and Metal Company 140

CONWAY, William L.—S. M. Hamilton & Co 655

DICKINSON, Oscar—F. W. Jesup 28

DIETSCH, Charles H.—F. Levinstim.... 47

KOHNSTAMM, Lorenzo J.—H. O. Houghton and another 196

LESSER, Louis J., and Albert L. Woarms—G. Becker 9,251

MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY—J. O. Paine 32,715

MAILLARD, Henry—W. Compors 1,051

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Geary, administrator..... 15,084

PETERSON, Olof L.—W. McManus and another 75

PHELAN, Thomas A., and George L. Woodruff—E. G. Byrnes, assignee..... 472

ROGERS, George W.—F. F. Burr..... 149

RIDER, Herbert C.—A. Gilbert..... 91

SHONNARD, Harold W.—A. Abraham and another 117

SHAYNE, David—B. Lifshits and another. 104

SMALL, Benjamin F.—J. Butler..... 458

STERLING, Charles—D. Krebs..... 198

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. M. R. Olcott 10,805

THOMPSON, Harry W.—J. J. Straus..... 258

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK—O. Witzel 830

WHITE, John S.—Thomas C. Edmonds & Co..... 156

WASHBURN, U. Le Roy—W. T. Davenport 77

WOLFF, Philip E., and Charles C. Schaefer—J. E. Orr and another, costs. 128

Real Estate at Auction. | Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double. | 10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHENOMENAL AUCTION SALE.

226 CHOICE LOTS AT

HOMECREST,

4TH ADDITION,

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THE GROUNDS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1901,

AT 1 P. M.

TERMS: 10% Down. Balance 5% per Month or Cash.

This Is Your Chance,

Don't Fail to Investigate It.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

These premises, beautifully situated on the HIGHEST POINT of the 31st Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, are between Ocean Parkway (cycle path) and Coney Island Avenue, and are surrounded by ideal homes and all city improvements.

The location of these lots possesses unusual facilities for HEALTH and PLEASURE, on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the ocean, within a short walk of Sheepshead Bay and BRIGHTON and MANHATTAN BEACHES.

HOW TO GET THERE—TAKE SMITH ST. (CONEY ISLAND CAR) FROM PARK ROW, N. Y., or Franklin Ave. Car from 23d Street Ferry, Brooklyn, and get off at AVENUE S and DALEY'S LANE.

FOR MAPS AND PARTICULARS WRITE

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New York City,

On Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1901, 12 o'clock noon

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

ESTATE OF ANNA M. CORNING,

SITUATED AT RYE, N. Y.,

Consisting of a large residence lined with brick, and land, 195x296 feet. The house contains 19 rooms, and is in good order, three-quarters of a mile from Rye station, on the Boston Post Road, 45 minutes from 42d Street; 49 trains daily; also ten building lots, 54x188, adjoining. The property has gas and water in front of it, and macadamized roads. 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at 5 per cent.

For maps and photographs apply to
Herbert A. Sherman, 9 pine St. & 532 5th Av.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, October 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
6-story brick tenement, with stores and lot,
No. 417 West 39th Street.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BROADWAY STORE | **NEAR WAVERLY PLACE.**

34,000 square feet, with rear shipment. Possession Feb. 1st; rent, $20,000.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

JACKSON BUILDING,
Union Square North.
31 East 17th St., adjoining Broadway.
Elevators and entrances from both streets.
Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
THE SLATER BUILDINGS,
42d St. West, at 5th Ave.
Rents include Steam Heat, Light, Electric Elevator, and Janitor's services.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

TO LET,
696-702 Broadway, cor. 4th St.
FIRST AND TOP (7TH) LOFTS.
The above space in this modern fire-proof building offers the greatest facilities for office, sales and work room. The ceilings of both lofts are unusually high. Additional space can be had.
Apply to the Agents.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.
To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with glass-roof extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or owner, J. H. WELLER, Yonkers, N. Y.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. COR. LEONARD. Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.

MADISON AV., ADJOINING 34TH ST.
Large mansion, suitable for alteration for high-class business.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

721 Third Av., cor. 45th St.—Large corner store and basement. Prominent location. Rent only $1,000.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Attractive Broadway store, near Waverley Place; 34,000 square feet; possession February 1st; rent asked, $20,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

A.—Broadway, corner offices; large and small; good advertising space; on line "L," Broadway, 6th Av., all cars. P. S., Treacy Building, 1,929 Broadway.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable five-story building, south side 23d St., near Stern's; rent reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000 that will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desk room, furnished, $10 monthly; stenographer, typewriter, telephone; modern building, choice location. 203 Broadway, Room 507.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets.
LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 44 Water St., near Market Slip, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Five-story warehouse or factory, 246-247 South, through to Water, 43x100. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Lofts to let, with and without power; all prices. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Stores to Let.—A large number. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT AND UNDER DIRECTION OF HENRY THOMPSON,

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

IS the only property in Greater New York with all the following improvements: Sewers in every street, with house connections to each plot; water, gas and electric light wires, with all connections; asphalt pavements, not to be opened; cement curbs and sidewalks of uniform width; beautiful parkways and shrubbery in every street, with provision for permanent care. If you are satisfied with anything short of the best in artistic surroundings and elite society for your family, Prospect Park South is not your place. We cater only to the best. Fifteen houses of distinctive architecture now building. The Kings County L Brighton Beach train will take you to the property in 22 minutes from the bridge, or Smith St. or Franklin Ave. trolley. Handsome illustrated booklet from

DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York

ELEVEN SOLD

of my new houses, just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century for one-third the price of a house equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings. Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
FLATBUSH.
We own extensive sections.
Restricted and Improved lands.

EVERY ONE KNOWS
High character of our houses.
Ranging in price from
$7,000 to $10,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.
$11,000 to $20,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE EAST.

B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Owner and Builder.

Office, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, or on property, 297 East 15th Street, near Beverly Road. Take any Flatbush car at Bridge.

FLATBUSH MORTGAGE SALE.

A Colonial residence, exceptionally well built, containing 16 rooms, all artistically decorated, trimmed in selected hard woods, rubbed down with pumice stone and oil to a smooth furniture finish; exposed beam ceiling in dining room; mahogany, maple, and quartered oak parquette floors in hall, reception, dining, and drawing rooms; mantels made from special designs; cathedral glass windows; also photographer's dark room, with sink and running water; in every respect a model suburban home, which will be sold without profit to mortgagee. Price $8,900; terms to suit. Come expecting this advertisement to be literally verified. Mortgagee on premises, 2,114 Avenue G, near Ocean Avenue.

W. FRED. STEINMETZ,
Builder, 850 Flatbush Ave.
HOUSES.
AT DITMAS PARK, (FLATBUSH.)

The choicest section; thoroughly restricted; detached houses.

Lots 50 and 60x100 feet. East 16th and 17th Streets and Avenue D.

Latest improvements, hardwood trim, tiled bath.

14 Rooms, (3 Toilet.)
$10,000 AND UPWARD.
Houses on 16th St.; all improvements.
$6,500 AND UPWARD.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

WASHINGTON AV., $20,000.
SPACIOUS HOUSE;
WINDOWS ON THREE SIDES.
MODERN PARLOR FLOOR, WITH EXTENSION DINING ROOM, RECEPTION ROOM, 2 PARLORS, LIBRARY, AND SPACIOUS HALL; 9 BEDROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHTING; HARDWOOD FLOORS; LOT 41x125; HOUSE 33x40 AND EXTENSION; 2 BATHROOMS. THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN WHEN ALL IS CONSIDERED.
FRED. M. SMITH,
180 MONTAGUE. TELEPHONE 3,040 MAIN.

PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR SALE

Our office nearest main entrance. We have the choice houses; many great bargains both for sale and rent. Look at what we have before deciding. Price $6,000 to $60,000. Rents $240 to $1,800. Also some very fine new apartments, $23 to $65.

A. PEACE & SON,
335 FLATBUSH AV., OP. 7TH.

$500 CASH.

If you own a lot $500 is all the cash you need to build a model home with all modern improvements, such as open nickel plumbing, cabinet mantels, parquet floors, and tile bathrooms, &c.; only $500 cash, balance on monthly installments. Plans and specifications furnished free; over 800 to select from. Geo. Hitchinger, Architect and Builder, 848 Flatbush Av. Phone 499B Flatbush.

PARK SLOPE BARGAIN.

Grand new 4-story and basement dining room extension stone-front dwelling nearly 22 feet wide; one of the finest in this section; owner must sacrifice.
EDWARD P. SMITH,
260 Flatbush Ave., cor. St. Mark's.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN.
PLOT 545 FEET FRONT OR LESS, FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN; FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

Special for a Butcher.

New corner store property, 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood; Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, Builder.

Being in urgent need of money, I will sacrifice 8 two-story houses, brick filled, all rented, and 3 lots of ground, centre of all L and trolley lines, for $15,000. V., Box 480, Advertising Office, 1,004 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Nos. 37, 39, 41 Maspeth Av., Brooklyn.—Factory and tenement property free and clear, (growing in value as the new bridge to Brooklyn nears completion.) Apply 193 Greene St., near Bleecker, Manhattan, ground floor.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY.
Cash, $5,000; price, $15,500; rented $1,500 yearly; magnificent 4-story store property; splendid location; superb condition; superior investment. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

Hancock St.—Three-story white-stone flat, steam heated, up to date; actual rents, $1,150 per year; asking $10,500; want offer. Boerum & Henry, 409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Open Monday evenings.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 10 rooms, low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Macon St., between Ralph and Patchen Avs., finest blocks in 25th Ward; handsome 2-story, basement stone house, decorated, perfect order, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,650. Ketcham Bros., 139 Ralph Av.

For Sale.—My up-to-date 2-family house, 486 12th St., Brooklyn, near Prospect Park; call and examine; would exchange for small house in Brooklyn or country home up the Hudson.

Modern houses for sale, rent, or exchange, Brooklyn, Flatbush, Borough Park, Bensonhurst, Bay Ridge, and surrounding residential section. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

6-Room Queen Anne cottage, all imp.; plot, 40x100; price, $4,500; on easy terms; fine location and great bargain. Realty Exchange, 1,331 Rogers Av.

House on Avenue C; 8 rooms; all imp.; plot 60x100; price, $3,500; on easy terms; don't fail to see house. Realty Exchange, 1,331 Rogers Av.

Rare opportunity, three-story house, large store, well located; business avenue; bargain. Reynolds, 616 Manhattan Avenue.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BOROUGH PARK
ON THE 5TH AVE. **"L" ROAD.**

Twenty-eight minutes from Park Row. A very convenient place for a business man's home; new modern schools, cement sidewalks, best improvements; 500 houses occupied. Why you

SHOULD BUY NOW.

We built over 250 houses before the advance in building material. We have only a few left, which we will close out at low prices, several hundred dollars less than they would cost if built now. Open nickel plumbing, tiled bathroom, porcelain tub, hardwood finish, beautifully decorated, and can be secured on small cash payment down, balance same as rent. Send postal for map and particulars, or better, call.

BOROUGH PARK COMPANY.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres't.
49th St. & 12th Ave., Brooklyn.
No. 277 Broadway, N. Y. No. 22 Court St., Brooklyn.
Take 5th Ave. elevated Bath Beach train at the Bridge; Fare, 5 cents; time, 28 minutes.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Elegant apartments, 7 and 8 large outside rooms and bath; also choice corner, suitable for physician; extra entrance; elevator; all improvements; liveried attendants; rents $600 to $1,100 annually; very best residential part of Brooklyn Borough; convenient to leading churches, stores, parks, amusements; twenty minutes from Manhattan City Hall, Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries. Apply on premises, The Clinton, northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

A.—$27,00 only; absolutely the best and largest seven light rooms in Brooklyn; modern improvements; unsurpassed neighborhood. Owner, 825 Park Place, corner Nostrand Av.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Three and four rooms and scullery in the
FRANKLIN COURT BUILDINGS.
Hot and cold water, range, shower baths; rents, $2.10 to $2.80 weekly. Office, 885 Kent Av.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES

Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land values advancing.
Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Tunnel under East River.
Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough.
New York freight rates established.
Write, if you can't call,

NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE COMPANY
107 JACKSON AVENUE,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

JOHN A. DAVIES
RICHMOND HILL.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED

High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

RICHMOND HILL.

Pretty cottages; desirable location; convenient to cars; 6 rooms, bath, and large attic; plot 41.5x100; all improvements; price, $3,200; easy terms; can be seen Sundays. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica and Briggs Aves., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down; must sell. Jewell, 39 East 42d St., Manhattan.

Morris Park.—9-room modern residence, $3,750, $250 cash; correspondence solicited. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Five acres on the crest of one of White Plains' seven hills; all improvements; accessible; price reasonable. Westchester Land Exchange, 5 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.

Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d St.; cheap lots at station; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Yonkers.

A GREAT SPECULATION.
Will sell acreage and lots at very low prices in
RICHMOND PARK, Yonkers.
Lots 50x125; asking $900.
The close proximity of the Empire City
NEW TROTTING PARK, YONKERS,
will greatly enhance values.
JEROME AV. TROLLEY
PASSES THIS PROPERTY.
WARE ESTATE, 451 COLUMBUS AV., N. Y., OR MR. BRENNAN, ON PREMISES.

Mamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry.
Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley.
No interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE. Beautifully located, new, all improvements. Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. George Hayes, 61 Claremont Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$29 A LOT.

Right in Bay Shore.

$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY.

Go out on our excursion, next Sunday, and see these beautiful, high, dry and level lots, within fifteen minutes' walk of depot and water. Fine bathing, fishing and sailing all the year around. Place for a home. Only one hour out by rail. Free tickets and maps.

W. H. MOFFITT,
155-157 BROADWAY.

Bayside.—Half hour from 54th St.; near station and water; two or more lots; house just completed; nine rooms and bath; hardwood finish; reasonable terms; monthly payments. For photographs and particulars address A. M. McKnight, Produce Exchange.

$50 per acre, 250 acres, near centre of village; long frontage on main road; high ground, with view of bay and ocean, sloping to beautiful trout stream; 1 mile from bay, ½ mile from depot. J. S. Valentine, Brookhaven, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.
Your attention is called to the following new law, which went into effect September 1st, 1901:
"In cities of the first and second class, any person who shall offer for sale any real property without the written authority of the owner of such property, or his attorney in fact, appointed in writing, or of a person who has made a written contract for the purchase of such property with the owner thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Property placed on my books can have the advantage and assistance of the Board of Brokers' eighty members. Wm. Henry Folsom, Agent, Broker, Appraiser, 14 West 20th St.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 72d; principals only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention!—Wanted, real estate to sell and exchange; quick replies. Louis D. Barchfeld, 1,225 Madison Av.

WANTED to purchase, private house, 42d and 59th Sts.; would consider leasehold.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Houses, Lots, for sale, to let, or exchange; send full particulars. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHY PAY RENT?
OWN YOUR OWN HOME
AT
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.;
HIGHLY RESTRICTED PROPERTY

Select your lot. We will do the rest. Preliminary sketches furnished free. High elevation and all City improvements, including trolley through property.

45 Minutes from City Hall, N. Y.
by rail or trolley. 94 trains daily.

Lots for investment, $5 monthly.

Titles guaranteed. Transportation free to look at property. Send for booklet, free railroad tickets and all information:

WILLIAM C. GILES, General Agent,
WILLIAMS LAND & BUILDING CO.,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone, 4756 Broad.

AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY, N. J.
ON ERIE R. R.
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE.

Containing 12 rooms and laundry, two bathrooms and toilets, billiard room, conservatory, sun parlor, heater, gas; artistically decorated; exposed sanitary plumbing; large, open fireplaces; every modern improvement; grounds are beautifully laid out in park style; located on high bluff overlooking surrounding country; near station and trolley; will sell for one-half cost, on easy terms; bargain for immediate purchaser; photos at office. WM. A. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

FOR SALE.—Gentleman's farm; one hour from N. Y. City by C. R. R. of N. J.; close by growing town; no malaria; good society; about 140 acres, mostly in grass; this year's first crop, 235 large two-horse wagonloads of hay; second crop, 100 large two-horse wagonloads of hay; home market; modern buildings, chance for speculation in building lots; owner having taken up his residence in Europe; will sell this place below value. For circular, address owner, Frederick Loeser, Personal, Brooklyn, N. Y. R. E. agents please inclose their card.

Nutley, N. J.—45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; $4,000; easy payments. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 161 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Long Branch, Vicinity.—Sale or rent, furnished cottages, hotels, farms; reduced prices. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Richmond Real Estate For Sale.

For Sale—To close estate, 20-acre country seat, Manor Road, near Ocean Terrace, Staten Island; 14-room modern dwelling, with improvements, barn, fruit, shade trees; five minutes' walk from Midland trolley; fifty minutes from Battery; ten-cent fare; ripe for subdivision in building lots. Apply, for permit or descriptive circular, Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A BROADWAY INVESTMENT.
7-story new elevator store and apartment house,
Near 105th St. Underground Station.
Mortgage $100,000, 4 per cent.; will exchange equity for lots or free and clear country.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., AT 81ST ST.

To Exchange—Well located, unencumbered residence and business property; partly improved; in Syracuse, N. Y., and Kansas City, Mo., for a strictly modern apartment house in first-class location in New York City; give full particulars. Would pay considerable cash or assume mortgage. A. H. Wilson, 1,900 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Can save you expense of altering your old tenements under the new tenement house law; we can exchange them for new modern apartment houses; let us know what you have and we will get you a proposition. F. R. Wood & Co., 412 Columbus Av. 'Phone, 178 Riverside.

Want good farm near by and near station for equity of $7,000 over first mortgage on two fine three-family flats, best location Tremont, always rented, all assessments paid. Submit, offers, with full particulars, to I. Rosenberg, 1,976 Webster Av., N. Y.

$5,000 cash buys fine paying avenue store property; two buildings, netting 17 per cent. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED, for rent—$1,500.
113-133 W. 117th St.

Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.
PORTER & CO.,
OF 150 WEST 125TH ST.

No. 241 West 76th St.
Four-story Dwelling, 19 feet wide; butler's pantry extension; asking $1,800.
No. 266 West 77th St.
Four-story Dwelling, 18.9 feet wide; butler's pantry extension; asking $1,800.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

9th St., 4 story	$2,200	12th St., 4 story	$2,400
15th St., 3 story	1,500	20th St., 4 story	3,300
17th St., 4 story	3,500	83d St., 4 story	1,400
46th St., 3 story	900	55th St., 4 story	1,450
80th St., 4 story	1,800	98th St., 4 story	1,000
Riverside Drive, 4 story	2,000	Lex. Av., 4 story	1,500

And many others. Call or write for permits.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

72D ST., WIDE BOULEVARD,
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues,
Elegant Dwelling.
Immediate Possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th St.

337 WEST 84TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive, handsome American basement dwelling, elegantly decorated throughout, $1,800 per annum; caretaker on premises. Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Street.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive four-story English basement, 4 East 37th; perfect order; rent $4,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

House.—East 90th St.; half block Park; 20x90; 20 rooms; low rent. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

A few houses left to let at reduced rents, from $700 to $950. M. H. Meyers, 2,531 8th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

AN ARTISTIC HOUSE

124 East 27th Street, to rent for only $250 a month; superbly furnished; 25 feet wide. VOORHEES & FLOYD, 51 Maiden Lane.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

506-514 West 133d St.
NEW APARTMENTS.

The above apartments are of four large and light rooms, and contain all modern improvements, such as hot water supply, gas and coal ranges, open sanitary plumbing, etc.

RENTS $13 TO $16.

These apartments must be seen to be appreciated, and will be rented only to small desirable families. For further particulars see janitor on premises, or
FOLLOW THE STAR
THOMAS & SON,
1,742 AMSTERDAM AV.

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH,

$23 to $27; all improvements; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; newly decorated; do not rent elsewhere before seeing these. 475 Lenox Av.

Morningside Heights.—Model 5-room apartment, elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; reference required. 509 West 112th St.

Seven rooms and bath, all improvements; finest location in the city. Janitor, 172 West 133d St., corner 7th Av.

A.—235 3d Av., near 20th St., first floor, 4 large rooms; rent $22; two family house.

18th St., 241 West.—4 rooms and bath; all light and outside; no children; $20. Janitor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE LAURISTON"
89th St. and Madison Ave.

A few choice apartments still for rent.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail.

Permanent light on all sides is insured, owing to restrictions existing against the erection of buildings on adjoining property.

Situated in the most healthful and also the most desirable and sought after section of the city.

Send for booklet.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

THE ORMONDE,
Broadway, West 69th St., to West 70th St.
A MODERN
HIGH-CLASS
APARTMENT BUILDING.

The tone of these apartments is perfect. All improvements and innovations have made the Ormonde-Seminole home-like and satisfactory from the family point of view. Every convenience, including artificial refrigeration; apartments of eight to ten rooms each.
SELECT, EXCLUSIVE, and CENTRALLY LOCATED. RENTS, $2,200 TO $3,000.
J. P. LENNON, Mgr. Office on premises.

THE ARBUTUS,
N. W. Corner West End Av. and 91st St.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Situated on high ground, with view of picturesque country and the Hudson; a magnificent modern building of seven stories, in the most beautiful section of West End Av. It is an avenue of homes; many of the finest private houses are near. The delightful location makes this house very desirable.
RENTS, $1,800 TO $2,000.
WM. CROWLEY, Mgr. Office on premises.
JAMES BUTLER, Owner.

A new Family and Bachelor Apartment House in Suits of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms and Baths.

The BINGHAM
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.,
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, with the latest Improvements and All Up-to-date Conveniences.

Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room; rent,

$400.00 TO $1,200.00.

Applications for Apartments are invited. They will be received at the office in the building. Open for Inspection Day and Night.

A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM,
Builders and Owners on Premises.
R. C. LOVERIDGE, Mgr.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

The Broadway
Southwest Cor. of 40th Street.
Attractive Two and Three Room Apartments
with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.
(8768)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

THE GANOGA,
35-37 East 27th St.

A few one and two room Apartments, with bath, to let, unfurnished, in this new and select Apartment Hotel; private telephones, electric lights, superior restaurant, all night elevator and full hotel service. Call, day or evening, or send for descriptive booklet.

PARK MADISON,
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St,
Facing Madison Square.

An unusually bright, attractive apartment, consisting of 3 extra large rooms and bath; attendance, &c.
For plans and particulars apply to (8773)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

A light apartment of 7 rooms and bath, Steam heated and hot water supply, $80-$85.

156 WEST 105TH ST.

Other improvements; desirable block; special provision for Election.
A. H. MATHEWS,
(557) 82 Nassau St., or janitor.

471-2-3 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner of 107th St.

Comfortable, handsome apartments, 8 rooms and bath; well planned, well located, southeast exposure; decorated to suit tenant; ample closets, servants' toilet, electric lights, hot water, &c. Rents $720-$800-$900-$960. Apply on premises, or at the office of E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

SALOME APARTMENTS,
151 West 105th St.
JUST COMPLETED, WITH ELEVATOR;
SIX ROOMS, TILED BATHS; $650.

Electric light; telephone; butler's pantries; servants' toilets; hardwood floors; all light; one block station; must be seen to be appreciated.

RENTS $13 TO $16.

These apartments must be seen to be appreciated, and will be rented only to small desirable families. For further particulars see janitor on premises, or
FOLLOW THE STAR
THOMAS & SON,
1,742 AMSTERDAM AV.

THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AVE., CORNER 63D ST.

Splendid Apartments, eight rooms and bath-room; elevator, hall attendance, etc.; fuel supplied; rent, $1,000 and $1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44 St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

New nine and bath, elevator, every convenience, $1,500.
Eight, $1,000, for immediate use, 127, near 85th.

A.—586 Park Av., near 63d St. First flat, six large rooms and bath; rent, $30. Single house. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., br. 68th St.

117 WEST 84TH STREET,
Wide House.

Desirable apartment of eight rooms and bath-room; steam heated; all modern conveniences; rent, $55.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply 134 E. 134.

Studio and bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
A Selected List of High Class Apartment Houses.

THE
CHATILLION,
Riverside Drive and 94th St.
New high class Apartments, 7, 8, 10 rooms.
Rentals from $1,800 Upward.

Riverside Drive, with its magnificent view of the Hudson, has appealed to the tastes of many who have been able to own a residence in any section they chose. But few Apartments have been built on the Riverside Drive. To meet the great demand, Messrs. Potts & Partridge have erected the most modern of all Apartment houses, on the attractive, high corner of 94th St. The Apartments are planned to give the comfort only found in a home. The large, airy rooms will appeal to many who now occupy houses. Tenants selecting their Apartments now can have decorations of their own choosing.

6 rooms and bath.

THE IOWA, 135 West 104th St.,
a new seven story elevator house, with large, magnificent entrance; 6 rooms, with butlers' pantries; the service is the very best, and every room is light. $600 to $790

8 rooms and bath.

THE ARLINGTON, 146 West 82d St.
a new 25 foot single flat, with elevator; located between private houses, which insures light on four sides; the location is most central and the Apartments are the most comfortable, cheerful, and best planned of any on the west side.....$1,000 to $1,200

8 rooms and 2 bathrooms.

The Buena Vista, 325 Central Park West,
is a new modern building, situated in a delightful part of Central Park West; very select; elevators, electric lights, &c.; first-class service day, night; every room light; reduced rentals.....$1,000 to $1,200

8, 9 rooms, all light, with bath.

81st St., 265 West, is a most central location; this nine-story fireproof building has every modern convenience; high-class service in every respect; separate passenger, servants' elevators.....$1,200 to $1,500

8 rooms and bath.

85th St., 345 West, modernly equipped and handsomely appointed Apartments, with elevator, electric lights, improvements.
$1,000 to $1,200

8 rooms and bath.

91st St., 252 West, elevator, electric light; convenient to elevated station..$900 to $1,000

Single flats of 8 rooms and bath.

82d St., 139 to 147 West, a most central location and convenient to 81st St. "L" station .....$600 to $720

2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath.

7th Av. Drive, 1,867-1,869, 113th and 114th Sts.—A unique Apartment building for small, desirable families; all up-to-date conveniences; elevator service day and night; laundry, ironing and steam drying rooms .....$360 to $900

7 rooms and bath.

79th St., 202 and 204 West.
A beautiful location, on a wide street; hall service and open plumbing.....$45 to $65

5, 6, 7, 8 large light rooms and bath.

7th Av. Drive, 1,845 to 1,851.
Entire block front, 112th to 113th St.; extra wide private halls and rooms, adapted for large furniture; electric elevators, lights, &c.; superior service.....$780 to $1,500

6 and 7 rooms and bath.

Manhattan Av., 312 to 320, block front, 113th to 114th St., facing Morningside Park.—High-class elevator Apartments; parquet floors, electric fixtures, &c.; the situation, fronting Morningside Park, gives to these Apartments the most delightful view.....$660 to $900

Applications for apartments may be made at the various buildings or at our offices, where courteous attendants will be found.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 COLUMBUS AV., corner 81st St. TEL. 3,807—RIVER.
1,855 7TH AV., corner 113th St. TEL. 1,141—HARLEM.

751 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEAR 58TH ST.
First Floor Apartment to Rent

Extra large rooms, with or without housekeeping facilities; will decorate to suit tenant.
GEO. R. READ, (6778)
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

WATT COURT
WEST 140TH ST., 7TH & LENOX AVS.

Apartments, six rooms and bath; all modern improvements; Otis elevator; electric light; telephone each apartment; mail chute; liveried hall service.
$35 TO $50.

CORNER FLATS, 317 W. 121st St.
N. E. Corner Manhattan Av.
Second and fifth floors, seven rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; rooms all light; location desirable; also inside flats; on Manhattan Av., same number of rooms, conveniences, &c.; rents $29 to $45 per month. Apply to janitor, or J. C. Hull, Jr., agent, 175 2d Av., New York City.

A.—"PLYMOUTH,"
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE
Suites of six rooms and bath; all conveniences.
RENTS ONLY $44 TO $52.
CAN'T BE EQUALLED.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.,
near "L" station and trolley cars; eight large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, etc.; rent, $55 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44 St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
98th St., 58 West.—Apartments of 6 large, light rooms, with bath; all conveniences; rent $27. Apply janitor, or Agent POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

"THE MARGUERITE,"
2,731 BROADWAY, NEAR 104TH ST.
Desirable apartments, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rent, $42.50.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A.—Corner apartments and others, equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam; heated; rents, $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept; a block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 86th St.

174 WEST 58TH STREET,
BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVES.
Six rooms and bathroom, steam heated, $45 and $55 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44 St.

2,193 BROADWAY,

77th St.; 8 rooms, bath; perfect order; just done over; immediate possession; only three left; most desirable in market; sure to please. Agent, premises.

64 WEST 133d ST.,
near Lenox Av.

Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply; rents, $17@$19. See janitor, or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

47th St., West of 5th Av.—Handsomely decorated apartment of seven large, light rooms, with bath; all improvements; best location in New York City; rent $1,200. Agent, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-244 EAST 15TH ST.
A short distance from Broadway.
One (ten-room) apartment; very large and light; rent, $75 per month.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A.—105-107 East 123d St., 70 feet frontage. We have only unrented an apartment on the first, second, and third floors; 7 and 8 large rooms; steam heat, hot water; rents, $27.50 to $38.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 300-308 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $40. Apply 109 Convent Av., corner 146th St. Agent, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

New up-to-date flats, 105-117 West 138th St.; six rooms and bath; rent, $24; special inducements to those hiring before Oct. 15th.
WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 14 West 29th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

RODNA--LATHAM.
Morningside Ave., between 122d and 123d Sts.
Directly opposite the most picturesque part of Morningside Park.

Just Completed, and Covering an Entire Block Front.
The most satisfactory Apartment House on the famous West Side.

VERY COMPLETE APARTMENTS.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms,
Elegant marble baths, every improvement and many features not found in other elevator apartment houses.

There is no more artistic Park in New York than Morningside, and the best perspective is obtainable from here. This location has the desirable features of seclusion with instant accessibility to elevated and surface cars.

Telephone in each apartment, and filtered water used throughout the building. From the standpoint of rentals, there is no combination of rooms as satisfactory or economical.

FROM $35 TO $80.
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

Superb New Apartment House
at the N. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE SQUARE ON WHICH MR. CARNEGIE IS ERECTING HIS NEW RESIDENCE AND IN THE HEART OF THE MILLIONAIRE DISTR

TRUTHS FROM "TRUTH."

Its Editor Offers Suggestions to Other Editors How to Make Their Papers Readable.

From London Truth.

It has occurred to me that the modern newspaper might be enlivened by writers adopting a more frivolous style. The following paragraphs might serve as examples:

LADIES' INTELLIGENCE.

There is none.

THE AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

October opens quietly, the women being engaged with the general making up in connection with the approaching country house season. Lady — passed out of the dressmaker's hands yesterday on completing her Autumnal outfit. She has been fitted with all the latest improvements.

THE REPAIRING OF A DUCHESS.

The work of repairing and redecorating the Duchess of — is being rapidly proceeded with. Arrangements have been made to paint her without interruption. The color of the neck and shoulders is to be creamy white, while the cheeks are to be a delicate pink. Three coats of paint are to be given.

THE MANAGEMENT OF HUSBANDS.

X. Y. Z. writes: "Many useful things are now taught in schools. Would it not be well to teach girls something of the management of husbands? Elementary lectures delivered by experienced wives might afterward be the means of saving many a home, of sparing unnecessary suffering, and not impossibly life-long misery. Any one, I think, who has seen the well-intentioned mistakes too often made by young married women must have felt the need of some teaching of the kind."

PRESENTATION TO A "SOCIETY BEAUTY."

A movement has been inaugurated, and is meeting with general support, to present Lady —— with a testimonial in recognition of her sixty years' service as a "Society" beauty.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Yesterday, amid manifestations of deep sympathy, Miss —— was married to Sir —— at St. George's Church, Hanover Square. R. I. P.

MATRIMONIAL PROSPECTS.

The country house season has opened with every prospect of success. "A Dowager" says that, generally speaking, eligibles are plentiful, strong, and well-conditioned, though in some districts the number of engagements may not quite attain the high standard of the years before the war. The stage now annually carries off a certain number of eligible bachelors, and the long spell of war has affected the class from which the yeomanry and militia are recruited. Later reports from all the leading country houses give favorable accounts of this year's bachelors, though some of them have become a trifle wild owing to the comparative scarcity of marriageable men. The débutantes are in splendid condition, active and eager for flirtation.

ACCIDENT AT A THEATRE.

Last night a fashionably dressed youth, described as a gentleman, fell in love with Miss ——, the actress. He was removed in a cab to his lodgings in Mayfair in a critical condition.

A WOMAN OF BUSINESS.

The following refusal to a proposal has been received by a well-known West End detrimental:

"Sir: I am directed by my daughter to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date of Sept. 25, and to say that she regrets that another engagement will prevent her from accepting your proposal. I am to add that she sympathizes with all her unsuccessful admirers, whose courage, patience, and attention make them an example for every unmarried man throughout the world. Yours faithfully, ——."

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN HYDE PARK.

A shocking domestic tragedy occurred in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon. A rough-looking peer cut his mother-in-law. No reason can at present be assigned for the act. The victim of the outrage is said to be in a dangerous condition.

Mr. Arthur Balfour's motto: When in doubt, play golf.

The Mediaeval system has divided the community into the bad and their betters.

In marriage man begins by being a lover and ends by being a husband; woman begins by wanting a husband and ends by wanting a lover.

When the bell peals the husband rejoices; when the bell tolls, the wife.

Liberal imperialism is intermediate Toryism.

Lesson of the war: Do not go to war.

Life is like John Gilpin's horse—at the beginning of the journey it walks most soberly; later it breaks into a trot; at middle age it goes at the gallop, and toward the end it bolts.

Chemicals to be Carefully Handled.

From Chambers's Journal.

The members of one high-class drug firm said that if they could do so without giving offense they would never sell another ounce of chloride of lime. On one occasion, when they had some at the back of the premises, a door had inadvertently been left open, and a strong gust of wind blew a quantity of it over some little children playing near by. The amount of compensation they had to pay for injury to the children and their clothes amounted to more than the profit derived from its sale during a period of several years.

There are many articles sold by the chemist which cannot be handled with impunity. Strong caustic potash, for instance, will readily blister the skin; but it is in daily requisition from wholesale druggists. Corrosive sublimate or perchloride of mercury is also objectionable, being likely to create irritation in the throat. So is arsenic. A chemist in Wales nearly caused the death of his porter, when, with a view to saving expense, he set him to pulverize a lump of it in a mortar. Another pharmacist suffered a good deal in grinding cantharides (commonly known as Spanish fly) in a small hand mill, getting intensely irritated by the blistering particles which flew in his face.

The author of "Lorna Doone" in his "Clara Vaughan" has depicted the agony which his heroine suffered from pressing her face against a pane of glass which had been smeared with a liquid which, by its effect, must have been hydrofluoric acid; and indeed such contact would be productive of exquisite torture; but this acid has to be sold in comparatively small quantities. It is much used in the stained-glass trade, and manufacturers are required to have it put up in gutta-percha bottles of various sizes, ranging usually from four ounces and upward, at prices which seem somewhat inadequate, considering the nature of the article.

Book Collecting.

From The Fortnightly Review.

In book collecting the extremist is always wrong. The omnivorous collector is an excellent friend of the bookseller, but the posthumous sale is often a very sad commentary on this disease of acquisitiveness minus judgment and taste. I could name, if necessary, dozens of illustrations, but two will suffice: they have no sort of connection with one another, either in regard to the character of their libraries or in the systems adopted of making a collection of books. I refer to Richard Heber and Prince L. L. Bonaparte. At his death Heber had in England and abroad eight houses full of books, to say nothing of several minor collections in various parts of Germany. Thousands of these books he never examined, and he could scarcely have seen more than their backs when stacked in huge heaps. This vast accumulation cost about £90,000, while its sale, in twelve portions, and carried over a number of years, produced only £57,000. The lesson taught by the second illustration is yet more striking; the late Prince Bonaparte's unrivaled philological collection is said to have cost him about £40,000; after his death it went a-begging for several years at various lights, until it dropped to about £6,000, and was only sold a few weeks ago to a Chicago library.

Both Heber and Prince Bonaparte were bibliomaniacs of an unusually pronounced type, although there was a good deal of method in the madness of each. Heber bought books, one might almost say, by the ton, but the notes which he wrote in the very large number of volumes which he actually examined prove that his knowledge was extensive and his learning great. The late Prince Bonaparte's mania differed as greatly as possible from the form in which it attacked Heber; the Prince was consumed with the desire to possess works in every language and every dialect under the sun; in this he was approximately successful, and the library is consequently unique. Although his linguistic knowledge has been impugned, there can be no question as to the richness of his library.

Carnegie's Scotch Scholarships Not Wanted.

From The London Mail.

The gift of £2,000,000 which Mr. Andrew Carnegie recently promised to provide free education in four Scottish universities has not met with that appreciation in his native country that was expected.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held under the Presidency of Lord Elgin, at Edinburgh, recently, the Treasurer reported that the bonds had arrived from America, but it further transpired that the paucity of applicants was surprising.

It was suggested that this being the first year students were not aware of the last date originally fixed for receiving applications, and it was accordingly resolved to entertain such applications as may be lodged with the Secretary up to Tuesday, Oct. 15, when the list will be finally closed for the Winter session.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS CONNECTED WITH WESTMINSTER HOTEL.

16th ST. AND IRVING PLACE, N. Y.

BOTH AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

ARRANGED IN SUITES, PRIVATE HALLS; SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES.

Each apartment contains modern improvements and recently refitted.

Before locating for the winter we ask a visit of inspection. T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

HOTEL JEFFERSON,

102-104-106 EAST 15TH ST.

American and European Plans. Central, Homelike, Comfortable. A few desirable suites at attractive prices for permanent occupancy.

J. E. CHATFIELD.

Sevilla APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.

Two apartments of four rooms, $800 to $1,000. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

FALL SEASON, 1901.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

NOW OPEN.

SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

Atlantic City.

SEASIDE HOUSE

This well-known Beach Front Hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including Hot Salt Baths in house, &c. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 300 guests. All GOLF privileges.

CHAS. EVANS & SON.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Excursions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—Al Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:00 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N.R., foot Spring St. Weekdays only 5:30 P.M. Strs. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers RICHARD PECK and CITY OF LAWRENCE.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company

ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.

General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40
West 22d St. 9:00

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.

Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands,

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

American Maru...Oct. 23|Gaelic.....Nov. 7
Peking.....Oct. 31|Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES

To the Mediterranean and the Orient

by the twin-screw express S. S. Auguste Victoria

FROM NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1902, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada, Alhambra, Tangiers,) Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice Monte Carlo,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo, the Nile,) Beyrouth, (Damascus, Baalbek,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem, Dead Sea,) Constantinople, Piraeus, (Athens, Corinth,) Nauplia, Syracuse, Catania, (Taormina,) Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 73 days.

RATES FROM $400 UPWARD.

To the West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico.

From New York Jan. 4 and Feb. 8, 1902,

by the new Twin-Screw cruising yacht

Prinzessin Victoria Luise OF 5,000 TONS.

All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc. Hamburg-American Line, 37 Bway, N.Y.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†Lahn...Oct. 19, 10 AM|†Hoh'st'f'n.Nov.16,10AM
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 23|*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23
†Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM|†Trave..Nov. 30, 10 AM
*Columbia.....Nov. 9|†Aller....Dec. 7, 2 PM

sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser, Oct. 22, 10 AM|Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM
Kronprinz, Oct. 29, 9 AM|Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM
Kaiserin, Nov. 5, 10 AM|Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM

Pier 52, North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN

Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon|K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise, Oct. 24, noon|Bremen....Dec. 5, noon
Bremen....Oct. 31, noon|Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM|D'tschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM|*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM|Patricia, Nov. 23, 9 AM
Fenn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM|Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM
Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM|*Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis..Oct. 16, 10 AM|Friesland..Nov. 6, Noon
Philadelphia....Oct. 23, 10 AM|Philadelphia....Nov. 13, 10 AM
St. Paul..Oct. 30, 10 AM|St. Paul..Nov. 20, 10 AM

do not call at Algiers.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon|*Zeeland, Oct. 30, noon
Kensington, Oct. 23, noon|Friesland, Nov. 6, noon

*New twin-screw steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.....Oct. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Oct. 26, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 2, 10 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

The Standard of Excellence—38th Year.

GAZE'S

ORIENTAL TOURS

76 DAYS, $620 93 DAYS, $740

122 DAYS, $975

Leaving on North German Lloyd Express steamers Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 22, 1902.

Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Greece, and Italy. Itineraries embracing every interesting and historical spot on the Mediterranean and in the Orient. Berths reserved in advance for GAZE'S NILE SERVICE. For rates and particulars apply to

HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.

EGYPT DE POTTER'S HIGH CLASS EXCURSIONS.

Est. 1879. Select. Superiorly conducted. Jan. 25th, 1902—Annual Party to Mediterranean, Egypt, Holy Land, Syria, Turkey, Greece. Unequaled itinerary and arrangements. A royal tour throughout. JANUARY 31ST—FINE TOUR TO EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, sailing January 25th. MARCH 1ST—EARLY SPRING PARTY TO ITALY AND FRENCH RIVIERA. ALL PROGRAMMES FREE. COST OF TOURS INCLUSIVE.

A. DE POTTER, Tourist Director, 45 Broadway, New York.

COOK'S TOURS.

MEDITERRANEAN the Riviera, Italy, Paris, London, etc. Pleasant tourist parties leave Oct. 19 and Nov. 27 (for Xmas in Rome.) Moderate inclusive fares.

SOUTHERN TRIPS Old Point, Washington, Richmond, Natural Bridge, Luray, etc. Five and eight days, from $27.50, all expenses included. Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.

Amasis.....Nov. 19|Amasis.....Dec. 10
Rameses the Great..Dec. 3|Rameses III....Dec. 17

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S., 10,500 tons — STATENDAM
Saturday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S., 13,000 tons — RYNDAM
Saturday, Oct. 26, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons — POTSDAM
Saturday, Nov. 2, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Astoria...Oct. 19, noon|Furnessia...Nov. 2, noon
Anchoria...Oct. 26, noon|Ethiopia...Nov. 16, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 2nd up. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navegazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.

Nord America...Oct. 29|Citta di Torino...Nov. 19

Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Dec. 30, Mch. 24, May 26

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MOANA.....Nov. 15|MIOWERA.....Dec. 13

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point and Newport News, connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9 Daily, †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12:45, d 12:45, e 7:45, s 3:25, t 4:10, x 6:15.

	Lv. N.Y., A.	Lv. N.Y., B
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	*7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*c12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	*3.35 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 241, 355, 1205 and 1561 Broadway, 1526 5th Ave., 125 Union Square West, 219 Columbus Ave., L. I.: 391 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 369 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:53 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8.55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT, COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10 and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penns. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent. 10-8-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*2:15 a. m. Mail and Paper Train.	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m. Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m. Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m. Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m. Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m. Exposition Express.	*9:30 a. m.
†10:30 a. m. Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m. Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m. Albany and Troy Flier.	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m. Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m. Day Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m. St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m. Western Express	*3:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m. Adir'dack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:30 p. m. Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m. Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m. Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m. Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York-Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon.	5:40 p. m.
†12:00 noon.	3:18 p. m.	8:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	2:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Easton Local	15:45 p. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	15:30 p. m.
Lakewood & Atl'tic City	9:40 a. m.	.....
Lakewood & Atl'tic City	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	13:55 p. m.	14:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	14:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	6:30 p. m.	.....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

*†4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *†1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

*†4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *†1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. through to Point Pleasant; 8:00 p. m. to Long Branch only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 201, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 155 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 96 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

†From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*6:30 AM.	.....	
Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
†Royal Limited

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 22d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

200 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory. Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso Head Master.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 226 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place. Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.

NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL.

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, High School, Regents, languages, proofreading, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and degree of LL. D.; also business and real estate law. Day and evenings. Begin any time.

Homestead Academy, College Point.

Boys guaranteed thorough education in all departments; perfect supervision; home life; amid enviable circumstances, at reasonable rates; highest testimonials. Rev. J. Hamilton Stirling, A. B.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 Madison Avenue.

29th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
Do you wish thorough instruction with actual experience in office of public stenographer at reasonable cost? Room for two. Positions guaranteed. The Reliable Stenographer, Room 67, 20 Nassau St.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 56th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

INSTITUT TISNE,

533 West End Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
63 West 48th Street.
October 1st.

Educated young French lady gives lessons in French grammar; conversation. B. D., 10 [illegible]

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE PACKARD NIGHT SCHOOL
Enter at any time.
The Right School for those who would Earn while they Learn. Catalogues (Day or Evening Sessions) at Packard Com'l School.
BOOKKEEPING; BUSINESS ARITHMETIC PENMANSHIP; CORRESPONDENCE; SHORTHAND; TYPEWRITING.
4th Av. and 23d St.

F. LUSK'S

Practical Training School for Expert Stenographers.
32 BROADWAY.
Qualifies stenographers for positions paying double the salaries of those graduating at regular theoretical shorthand schools. The only shorthand school controlling a public shorthand and typewriter copying business in New York. Supplies all the lawyers, brokers, and large banking houses in Wall St. and the great financial district with stenographers by the day, substituting, etc., or permanently. Details advanced pupils upon actual work until experienced and expert, and guarantees absolutely every stenographer a position after passing an examination. Pupils may pay a good share of their course by working for customers. You will always regret at least not sending for catalogue describing the handsomest and most practical shorthand school in the world.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
36 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Home of MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL, a Teacher of Long Experience, Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
109 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, } Headmasters.
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL,

WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.
Shorthand in half the time; half the cost of other systems.
NO SHADED LINES.
NO POSITIONS FOR WORDS.
NO FAILURES IN THIS SYSTEM.
DAY CLASSES. EVENING CLASSES.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION,

Genevieve Stebbins, West Side Branch Y. M. C. A.
F. Townsend Southwick, Building, 318 W. 57th.
Elocution, Oratory, Physical Culture, Pantomime, Artistic Statue Posing, Public Reading, Recitation. Dramatic Art. Chartered by Regents—New York State University. (Opens Oct. 8.) Special classes now organizing.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

FRENCH ACADEMY, 106-108 East 23d St. Professor BERGER of Paris. French and Spanish tuition. Best native teachers. Pupils pay at each lesson; should never bind themselves for any term, to avoid trickery, poor teaching, or the unforeseen. Circular and charming story, "Mêlle" Free, mailed on demand.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
Evening classes in elementary and advanced electrical engineering. Laboratory work a special feature. Classes are now forming for the term. Apply to American Institute, 19-21 West 44th St.

Teacher, good disciplinarian, wanted as head of down-town free elementary night school, with special assistants; youth of both sexes. Send qualifications, experience, references, and terms, which must be moderate, to "Practical," Box 123 Times Office.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

Lessons in oil painting, crayon, pastel, photo-coloring, and photography; best method; reasonable rates. Prof. Ehrlich, artist and photographer, studio, 157 East 76th St.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

First-class boarding school will take boys for remainder of school year at reduced rates to fill a few vacancies. "Discipline," Box 240, 1,242 Broadway.

A young lady, musical, linguist, desires home in New York in exchange for several hours' instruction daily; references exchanged. Harmony, 1,242 Broadway.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Berger's French Academy, 106 East 23d St. French and Spanish. Ask for circular; story "Mêlle" mailed free.

French lessons by graduated literary Frenchman. Address Lanaye, Box 124 Times Office.

Instruction—Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.
Twelfth year begins Oct. 21, at University Building, Washington Square N.
Mrs. JOHN F. MUNN, President.
Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice-Pre't.
Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circulars address PROF. ISAAC F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Europe.

Party visiting London for coronation can secure medium-sized nicely furnished house within fifteen minutes' ride Victoria Station, (near Westminster;) services if required. Address Frampton House, Box 75, 1,242 Broadway.

Teachers.

A tutor, thoroughly experienced in college preparatory, wishes pupils. Address Yale and Columbia Graduate, 1,620 Broadway.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale.—Small black poodle bitch; just come from France. Valet, 161 West 4th St.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.—All kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; cartage free. 184th St., Marion Av.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Milliner.—Remodels; ladies' own materials; trims to order; exclusive styles; will call by appointment. Florence, 216 West 83d St.

Musical.

The National Conservatory of Music of America.

Founded by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber.
Chartered in 1891 by special act of Congress.
128 E. 17th St., N. Y.
ARTISTIC FACULTY—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Eugene Dufriche, Leo Schulz, Henry T. Finck, Max Spicker, Chas. Heinroth, and others.
Supplementary Entrance Examinations
SINGING, PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, 'CELLO, and all other ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—Oct. 14th, (Monday,) from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 9 P. M.

NEW YORK
GERMAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
23 West 42d St., near 5th Ave.,

L. G. PARMA, DIRECTOR.
THE SIGHT SINGING CLASS

will open Wednesday, October 16.
Terms, $5 Quarter. Free to Pupils.

The Grand Conservatory of Music,

THE FOREMOST OF MUSIC SCHOOLS.
356 WEST 57TH ST.,

23 YEARS ON 23D ST.
Superior instruction in all branches of music; confers degrees by special act of the Legislature; open day and evening. DR. E. EBERHARD, President.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

303 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York City.

S. C. BENNETT,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION,
326 CARNEGIE HALL.
Method unexcelled for developing purity of tone and breath control. Send for booklet, "Educational Principles in Voice Production."

M. L. PINKHAM MUSICAL BUREAU

87 & 88 Decker Building, 33 Union Square West.

VOCAL SIGHT READING CLASS
at the
NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128-130 East 58th St.
commences Saturday morning, Oct. 26, at 11.
Terms, $5 per quarter.

PERRY AVERILL.

BARITONE, CONCERT, OPERA, & ORATORIO
vocal instruction. Studio, 220 West 59th Street. Telephone 1097 Columbus, New York City.

Mr. & Mrs. John Dennis Mehan. VOICE PRODUCTION.

CARNEGIE HALL, (SUITE SEVENTY.)

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. —Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Jurege, 904 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

REGINALD BARRETT,

ORGANIST, COMPOSER, TEACHER.
Church or Concert, 10 E. 17th St., N. Y.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

W. A. HUDSON,

SCIENTIFIC VOICE TRAINING. ART OF BREATHING. 489 FIFTH AV.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOMPANYING, CARNEGIE HALL.
Heinrich W. Meyn, Tenor; Rosetta Wiener, Studio 301-2.

LEGRAND HOWLAND

Vocal and opera, mise-en-scene, etc. 98 5th Av.

Charles Frank, bass-baritone; vocal instruction; opera, concert, and oratorio; free trial. Studio, 226 East 69th St.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specialty successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

BENJAMIN MONTEITH,
Vocal Instruction.
Studio, 277 5th Av., opposite Holland House.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Good voices; competent young students Ladies Glee Club; opportunity; terms moderate. Social, 257 West 42d St.

Flute instruction (Boehm system) given by an expert flutist. Studio, 157 East 75th St.

Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, teacher of singing, 268 West 43d St., near 8th Av.

C. B. Hawley, vocal instruction. Studio, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lanciers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 22d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 269 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

H. Fletcher Rivers, 444, 446 Amsterdam Av., (81st St.)—Adult and juvenile classes commence Wednesday afternoon and evening; circulars.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 West 125th St., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,403 AMSTERDAM AV.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st St.

Furs.

All furs remodeled into latest styles; old sables blended; prices low. Barker, 116 West 39th St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Will rent beautiful large room, four windows, party of gentlemen; excellent table; reasonable rates; 21st St., near 5th Av. Address P., 116 Times.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

11th St., 263 West.—Handsome parlor, closets, hot, cold water, heat, $6; large room, $4.50; medium, $2.50.

11th St., 27 East, near 5th Av.—Superior rooms; sunny; excellent table; reasonable; references.

12th St., 128 West.—Gentlemen will find pleasant, sunny, good-sized rooms, with excellent table; moderate terms.

16th St., 116 West.—Gentlemen will find pleasant rooms and excellent home cooking; moderate rates; private house.

19th St., 339 West.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with or without board; under new management.

30th St., 157 East.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; bath adjoining; moderate.

38th St., 348 West.—Respectable woman wants grown-up child to board at $6 month.

44th St., 208 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; hot and cold water; with excellent board.

47th St., 10 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; parlor dining room; table board; references.

50th St., 222 East.—Refined Jewish family has pleasant, spacious room, with satisfactory board, for single gentleman or genteel couple; terms moderate; references exchanged.

50th St., 28 West.—Handsome second floor front, large, small room, connecting, with board; references.

58th St., 416 West.—In private family, choice of two large rooms; excellent table; gentlemen preferred.

72d St., 208 and 210 West.—Richly furnished rooms; superior table; references given and required.

74th St., 228 East.—Couple; no children; would like to board child; good home. Sohmer.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

91st St., 81 East.—Room and board in private family of adults.

97th, 93 West.—Large sunny front room for two, $12; hall room, $6; gentlemen.

112th St., 67 East.—Room and board for two in American family; heat, bath; reasonable; private.

113th St., 560 West.—Suite of rooms and bath-room, with board; private family; modern house; references.

122d St., 122 East.—Large nicely furnished second-floor room, with board; terms moderate.

126th St., 169 West.—Elegantly furnished room; large closets; running water, hot and cold; suitable for one or two gentlemen; excellent board; private house.

126th St., 149 West.—Two double sunny rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; no children; references.

126th St., 122 West.—Large second-story front alcove room, with board; moderate.

127th St., 45 West.—Second floor; entire, separate; other desirable rooms; best table; Jewish family; moderate.

128th St., 126 West.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure, running water; board optional.

132d St., 44 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board.

134th St., 280 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; private house; gentlemen.

141st St., 160 West.—Lady having handsomely furnished apartment, rent suite, two rooms, to refined couple; exceptional opportunity; strictly private family; home comforts. Dingleman.

313 LENOX AV., NEAR 125TH ST.
Handsomely furnished large and small sunny rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; terms moderate.

Bachelor apartments; furnished, unfurnished, singly, en suite; high-class elevator apartment; restaurant; telephone in building; accessible 116th L; moderate. Metzler, 400 Manhattan Av., cor. 117th St.

Gramercy Park, 39.—Rooms, singly and en suite; newly furnished; fine table; fine location; private park.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 694.—Beautifully furnished rooms and board; first-class; also back parlor, suitable for doctor.

Lexington Av., 326, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)—Large rooms, with board; table board; central; references.

Madison Av., 67.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; open plumbing; central location; table boarders; transients desired.

Sheridan Square, 5, opposite Washington Place.—Near all cars; newly furnished, large room for gentlemen or couple; private (German) house; references.

Small private family wish to rent second floor of house to two or three gentlemen who desire comfort and privacy of an exclusive home; no other boarders; upper west side; near elevated station and electric cars; references essential. Address A. L. B., Times Office.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 71.—Single, also connecting, double rooms, suitable small family, or party friends.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—Room and board in private family, German preferred; Yorkville. Address, with full particulars, Box 44, 1,563 3d Av.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

7th Av., 2,192.—2d floor, in flat; furnished rooms; ladies; references exchanged. Mrs. L. A. Guile.

8th Av., 151, Near 18th.—Rooms; hot, cold water, bath; gas; private family; gentlemen; moderate. Cantwell.

12th St., West.—Large room; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen only. W. L., 154 6th Av.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; steam heat; large closets; hot and cold running water.

21st, 204 West.—Square front room for light housekeeping; running water; closets; no children.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; all improvements; references.

23d St., 322 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; family private; reference.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and Sixth Av.

27th St., 43 East.—Two handsomely, newly furnished sunny rooms in apartment; bath; breakfast optional; reference.

28th St., 4 West.—A charming front room, with private entrance; breakfast if desired; rent moderate; gentlemen. Ben-Yusuf.

29th St., 14 East.—A large furnished room, with private bath; also hall room; gentlemen; references.

30th St., 7 East.—Nicely furnished rooms to let; gentlemen only; reference.

30th St., 10 East.—Furnished rooms, double and single; separate or en suite.

51st St., 330 West.—Front and back parlor, suitable for doctor; first floor. McE.

31st St., 20 East.—A very handsome furnished room.

33d St., 47 West.—Dentist's office; also single and square room; newly furnished house; gentlemen; references exchanged.

42d St., 288 West, near Broadway.—Large handsomely furnished room, running water; gentlemen only; references.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room, (private bath,) suitable for two gentlemen; reasonable to acceptable tenants.

43d St., 13 East.—Very desirable large, sunny room, with private bath; reasonable to an acceptable tenant.

44th St., 310 West.—Established physician's office, southern exposure, finish floor; other rooms; private family.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references required.

48th St., 134 West.—Well-furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; good attendance; also office for doctor.

48th St., 223 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms, large and small; all conveniences.

62d St., 246 East.—Small furnished rooms; all improvements; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

76th, 182 West.—Handsomely furnished parlor, two connecting rooms, sunny, all light; every convenience. Marron.

83d St., 56 West.—Gentlemen; private family offers two fine square rooms, singly or en suite; also bath.

84th, 205 West.—Desirable sunny front bedroom, suitable two gentlemen; modern apartment; also small bedroom. Cotter.

98d, 70 West.—Pleasant parlor and bedroom; modern apartment; gentlemen or married couple; breakfast optional. Foley.

98th St., 121 West.—Gentlemen can find two connecting rooms; private family; board optional. Barmore.

129th St., 11 West.—Furnished large and small rooms; private house; select neighborhood; board optional; gentlemen preferred.

182d St., 74 West.—Comfortably furnished front room; private house; private family; one or two gentlemen.

134th St., 228 West.—Handsome back parlor, suitable physician or dentist; running water; closets; private house; moderate.

135th St., 212 West.—Handsome second floor front furnished room; running water, heat; two gentlemen; private house.

136th St., 249 West.—Large, square, furnished room; running water; southern exposure; 1 or 2 gentlemen; private family.

A most desirable, well-furnished apartment for gentlemen; excellent location, between 8th and 9th Avs.; few minutes' walk from 33d St. L station. U. W. B., Box 72 Times, 1,242 Broadway.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone, separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 533.—One or two large furnished rooms; moderate rates; private house. Owner.

Mount Morris Hotel, 32 Av. and 130th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night up.

To Let to a gentleman, a desirable furnished room on Convent Av.; private family; express trains. L., Box 148 Times Office.

Unfurnished Rooms.

25th St., 121 East.—Parlor floor, unfurnished; doctor, dentist, dressmaker; heat, gas, water; all conveniences; good location.

83d St., 216 West.—Two pleasant front rooms, unfurnished, second floor flat. Florence.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished room or board with private family near 15th Street, by young business woman; references exchanged; state terms. B., Box 112 Times Office.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—By a bachelor, one large, or two medium-sized unfurnished rooms, with light, heat, and care; terms not more than $30 per month; somewhere near 23d St. and 10th Av. C. F., 460 West 126 St.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; 10m minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 248 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

CORPORATION CHARTERS
PROCURED
under the laws of South Dakota are the most inexpensive and most satisfactory of any State; no franchise, annual license, or capitalization tax whatever exacted. For information or circular matter address the National Incorporating Company, Pierre, S. D., or their New York representative, Ernest W. Cushing, 1,709 Washington Life Building, 141 Broadway, New York.

A.—Manufacturing business for sale. Making an article in daily use, covered by patents lately issued. Owner is compelled to dispose of same. Satisfactory reasons given. Address, letter only, Toiletine Mfg. Co., 1,045 3d Av.

A RETAIL LUMBER YARD IN MANHATTAN

for sale. Over twenty-five years in present location. Stock and fixtures in good running order. Bargain to prompt purchasers. Box 51, 268 West 125th St.

Rare chance for A1 business man to invest capital and take active part in the manufacture and sale of new high-class toys, games, very cheap commercial typewriter, and other useful articles; two articles patented; one toy successfully in market since July; no agents. Address "Manufacturer 3,000," Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

A party dealing with department stores and the trade in general can make valuable connection; small capital necessary, at half interest; A1 investment; no scheme. Address "Business 600," Times.

Buyers, are you looking for any good legitimate business? We sell only what can be guaranteed. Call. We have a long list of opportunities. No charges. Simpson & Co., 150 Nassau St.

Steam Laundry—Yearly business $70,000; over $12,000 profit; will stand any investigation; price, $40,000; reasonable terms to reliable man. Ball, 115 Broadway.

Fine bakery, ice cream, and confectionery; rare chance for worker; about $5,000, on easy terms; will sell property if desired; want to retire after 25 years. H. R. Schoenborn, Hackensack, N. J.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$3,000 wanted to extend established practice curing chronic and hopeless invalids without medicine; 50 per cent. profit for investor. Doctor, 1,522 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

California Lands.—Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved; also oil lands in producing districts. Owner can be seen at Jonah Taylor's, 203 Broadway.

Wanted—A party with $5,000 to engage in promoting business; a personal interview will satisfy the most prudent man. H., Box 60 Times.

All kinds of wood cuts and photo engravings made in first-class manner; lowest rates. Crescent Engraving Co., 206 and 208 Canal St.

Wanted—A manufacturer of good record, who is able to enlarge his business by capital at very low rates. Honest, Box 119, Times.

MONEY ADVANCED to manufacturers and merchants at low rates. Z., Box 124 Times Office.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 28 Duane St.

Half-tones, 98c., or 10c. inch; photozinc engraving, 5c. inch; electrotyping, 2c. inch. Moko, Park Row Building.

Wanted—A lady partner with means to set up boarding house; I have furniture, &c.; references exchanged. Box 254, 1,269 Broadway.

For Sale.—Good paying dyeing and cleaning store; old established; will take partner. M., Box 151 Times Office.

Have party who will buy saloon or restaurant that stands investigation. S. Walters, 45 East 42d St.

Capital seeks business, invention or mine, showing large, quick returns; might loan. Address H Box 166 Times.

Have you uncollectible debts? I will collect same; no fee unless successful. Lawyer, Box 121 Times.

Restaurant.—Choice down-town location; receipts $200 daily; price, $10,000; very rare opening. Ball, 115 Broadway.

Wanted—Businesses of every description; 62 buyers on our lists; call. Simpson & Co., 150 Nassau St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Established business requires $10,000; profit guaranteed. Active, 147 Times Office.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Dress Waist hands wanted on fine silk waists. D. I. Ullman, 107 Bleecker St.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers. Evening classes.
FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 5 W. 14th St.

Intelligent lady, expecting to learn stenography will be taught under court reporter with permanent position. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Operators.—Inside hands on boys' wash kilt suits; good operators on infants' and children's dresses may apply Piddian & Wormser, 149 Wooster St.

Very desirable cook for out of town; wages, $30; desirable place. Call, Monday and Tuesday, Wild, 18 West 34th St., Room 27.

Wanted—Young lady now studying stenography; will be finished in court reporter's office, where she will be assured permanent position when expert. F. Lusk, 321 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent lady's maid, speaking French; must be under 40, good sewer, and traveler. Apply 40 Park Av., between 4 and 5, Monday.

Wanted—Competent cook and laundress in family of three; apartment; references required. Call 10 to 12, 209 West 58th St.; elevator.

Wanted—A middle-aged or elderly woman who would like a pleasant home in family of two; duties light. B. L., Box 112 Times Office.

Wanted—Book gatherers, folders, and pasters. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York City.

Wanted—Refined woman accustomed to cooking to assist in making delicacies in diet kitchen. A., Box 259, Times.

Wanted—A lady wishes a first-class family cook. Call Monday, from 10 to 12 at 49 East 20th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING A POSITION who has large acquaintance and can give bond and good references should apply immediately to George J. Wight, Manager The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 71 Broadway.

Agents.—Corsets, skirts, girdles, shirtwaist materials, &c; splendid profits; valuable prizes. J. E. Wood & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Agents make 150 per cent. handling our line; write us. Nickicold Pen Co., New Haven, Conn.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Home work; good pay; no canvassing. Mercury Thread Guide Co., Toms River, N. J.

I can help any man who has the commercial spirit and willing to work to make a satisfactory income. Apply at Room

POLICEMAN CLUBBED HIM, MUNSTERMANN CHARGES

Says Officer Lewin Blacked His Eye and Bruised His Face.

Also Saw the Bluecoat Drinking Beer in a Saloon, and He Has Laid Charges Before Mr. Devery.

A police clubbing of a citizen occurred in Inspector Harley's district, at Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, last Wednesday. The victim was a prominent church member, and he has been busy getting his case in shape to take it before Deputy Commissioner Devery, who will sit at the police trial on Thursday next. George Munstermann of 221 Ninth Avenue was the person assaulted, and Policeman Abraham Lewin, No. 6,478, attached to the West Twentieth Street Station, was the officer who made the arrest.

Munstermann, who is the proprietor of the Franklin Laundry at the address given, is a prominent member of the Metropolitan Temple. When seen yesterday Mr. Munstermann's left eye was black, purple, and yellow, and the cheekbone on the same side of the face showed an abrasion as large as a twenty-five-cent piece.

According to his story, Munstermann was driving down Eighth Avenue in his light delivery wagon, the horse moving at what he called a moderate trot. He was about to turn from Eighth Avenue into Twenty-fourth Street toward Ninth Avenue when suddenly a policeman jumped at the horse and, shouting at the driver, pulled at the bridle. The horse, which was young and spirited, became frightened and dragged the policeman thirty feet before he could be stopped. That seemed to enrage the policeman, and when he released his hold on the bridle he came alongside the wagon and poured a volley of oaths at Munstermann until the crowd that had collected began to take the part of the assailed.

Munstermann said that he had learned since that the policeman had been posted at the intersection to aid school children in crossing and that as the wagon approached he had raised his hand to stop. Munstermann said that if this was so he did not see the motion, nor even the policeman. As the crowd began to laugh at Lewin he became still more infuriated and tried to jump on the seat.

He told Munstermann that he was under arrest and that he must drive to the station house with him. Munstermann protested. He said that he would accompany Lewin as soon as he had taken the names of several witnesses. At the suggestion Lewin became more abusive than ever. He pushed Munstermann back into the body of the delivery wagon, and called upon a young man in the crowd to jump to the seat and take the reins.

Munstermann said that he would rather drive himself and when he tried to take the reins from the stranger Lewin punched him in the chest with his elbow and knocked him into the delivery wagon. Once inside, Munstermann said, Lewin began to punch him about the body and the face. Again and again, he said, the policeman struck him with his club as he lay prostrate.

At the station house a charge of disorderly conduct was preferred against Munstermann and he was arraigned that same afternoon before Magistrate Pool, who held him in $200 bail so that the officer might get his witnesses to prove the complaint. Lewin was given subpoenas and promised to have his men on hand next morning.

At the hour set for the hearing, however, none of the policeman's witnesses appeared, and the prisoner was discharged by Magistrate Pool, who said that he believed the story of Munstermann, and that as far as he could see the prisoner had been brutally assaulted. When Munstermann was released finally his eye was almost closed and the abrasion on his cheek was bleeding.

That afternoon he saw Lewin enter a saloon on the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. Munstermann followed the officer, saw him stand up to the bar, and drink a glass of beer in company with two other men. He timed the officer and said that he remained off post two minutes. On coming out of the saloon Munstermann saw the Roundsman and reported the case. The Roundsman referred him to the station house, where Sergt. Tims referred him to Police Headquarters. Munstermann went to see Inspector Harley at once. A complaint was drawn up and the case set down for trial before Deputy Commissioner Devery at the next hearing.

Lewin was seen at 120 Seventh Avenue, where he was on duty at a registering booth.

"Well, I guess I'm in for it, and just because I did my duty," he said. "I had to fight that fellow all the way down to the station. When I first saw him coming along there were at least fifteen children on the crossing, and I tried to hold him up to give the youngsters time to pass. As it was, they had to scatter all over. Then, when I tried to get up on the seat with the man, he kicked me in the chest. I had to call a bystander to drive the wagon.

"In the wagon the man fought me all the way down, and I had to put my arm over his chest to keep him from taking the reins out of the hands of the driver. I never punched him or assaulted him. I just held my arm across his chest and clutched one of the uprights of the wagon top."

Lewin denied that he had been in a saloon. He said that this was the first time that he was charged with an offense since he joined the police force. He was appointed last January.

MR. CARTER'S TORPEDO BOAT.

At Anchor in City Island Harbor—To Go Into Winter Quarters.

The electric submarine torpedo boat recently built by J. T. Carter of Stamford, Conn., and which during a test Thursday nearly proved disastrous for the inventor and his assistant, James Moran, arrived in City Island Harbor and anchored off the Jacob yard Friday night.

All information regarding her movements and the intentions of the inventor was refused by Mr. Carter's assistant yesterday. It was learned, however, that arrangements were being made with Robert Jacob to lay her up for the Winter. All day craft of every description flocked around the boat.

PASSENGER BECAME INSANE.

Michael Brady Was a Raving Maniac When the Madiana Arrived.

Michael Brady, a sugar planter of St. Croix, who was a passenger on the steamship Madiana, which arrived yesterday, was a raving maniac when the steamer got in port. Mr. Brady boarded the steamer at St. Croix, and soon after leaving that place he showed symptoms of insanity.

During the voyage his condition became so serious that Capt. Frazer was obliged to confine him in the ship's hospital. On the ship's arrival at Quarantine Capt. Frazer notified the company's agents to send an ambulance to the German-American Stores, Brooklyn, where the steamer docked.

MR. HYDE'S COACHING TRIP.

An Odometer Shows that the Party Covered 224 Miles.

So that a correct measurement of the distance might be made, an odometer was attached to James H. Hyde's coach, recently driven by Mr. Hyde and Alfred G. Vanderbilt from New York to Philadelphia and back in one day. The record of the odometer, which is certified to by Brewster & Co., shows the distance covered by the coach between New York and Philadelphia to be 112 miles, instead of 99 miles, as hitherto understood.

Calculating the speed on a basis of 99 miles from New York to Philadelphia, the party made exactly 12 miles per hour; but the odometer shows that the party covered 112 miles instead of 99, thus making the rate of speed 14 miles an hour. The odometer shows the total distance covered on the round trip to be 224 miles.

Burglars Rob a Connecticut Bank.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Oct. 12.—Burglars looted the vault of the Southington Savings Bank last night, but secured only $200, the rest of the money being in a safe which they were unable to open. The vault doors were blown to pieces. A hole was drilled in the cashier's safe, but the thieves were frightened away before they had time to use dynamite on it. The Southington Bank is insured against loss to the extent of $5,000.

LATE LENOX SEASON.

Golf Course Thronged Daily—House and Dinner Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 12.—There is now a large number of people enjoying the late Lenox season, and large house parties are being entertained. The golf course is thronged daily, and the principal form of entertaining is dinner giving. One of the largest of the dinner parties of the present week was given by Mr. John Sloane at Wyndhurst. Mr. Sloane is entertaining a few people, among whom is Lord Provost Samuel Chisholm of Glasgow, Scotland, and on Monday he had twenty guests at dinner, including Gov. Crane of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane are giving a succession of house parties at Elm Court. On Tuesday evening they gave a large dinner, at which the guests included Mr. Henry Sloane and his daughter, Miss Jessie Sloane; Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Rawson, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, and the Messrs. Hare. On Thursday a large house party arrived at Elm Court, the guests including Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Lawrence of Croton, and Mr. James Lee. This evening a number of the cottagers were invited in to dinner, the guests numbering twenty-four. Several large dinners have been arranged for next week, and it will be the 1st of November before people began to turn toward town.

At the Lenox Golf Club this week the principal topic of conversation was the excellent record made by Mrs. Edward A. Manice by leading the field in the qualifying round for the woman's championship. Mrs. Manice has been playing excellent golf and has been in constant practice on the Lenox links. She will spend a portion of the Winter in town as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Fraser of East Sixty-seventh Street. Miss C. R. Barnes is the other Lenox representative in the tournament. Miss Barnes, by the way, won the last Saturday handicap tournament at the Lenox Club. Some of the other players were Miss Maude Curtiss, Miss Kate Hall, Mr. Lindsay Fairfax, Mr. S. Parkman Shaw, Mr. R. F. Phifer, Mr. Richard Cranch Greenleaf, Mr. Jack Greenleaf, Mr. Sidney L. Smith, Mr. A. Newbold Morris, Mr. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. J. M. Hare, and Mr. Girard Foster.

A large automobile party of Boston society people were in Lenox this week. They had two motor carriages, and were touring the Berkshires. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Oakes Ames, the latter an especially pretty woman; Mrs. M. F. Ames, Mr. F. E. Ames, and Miss E. Ames. They spent several days exploring the country in the vicinity of Lenox, and will make the entire trip back to Boston by automobile.

Mr. Ward G. Foster of St. Augustine, Fla., is spending a few days in Lenox. Mr. Francis Bullard of Boston is one of the Lenox cottagers, who has just arrived for the Autumn season. Miss Stokes is entertaining Miss Jessie Mann at Shadowbrook. The entire Stokes family, with the exception of Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., are now here, after a pleasant Summer in the Adirondacks. Mr. F. L. V. Hoppin of New York is the guest of Mr. Edward R. Wharton. Mr. James W. Beekman has been visiting at Girard Foster's. Mr. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston is the guest of Mr. William Douglas Sloane. Mr. Thatcher Adams, Jr., is spending a few weeks in Lenox. Mr. F. Waterman has been the guest of Mr. Charles Lanier.

GAYETY AT TUXEDO.

Preparations for the Annual Ball—Entertaining by the Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Tuxedo is now full of life, every one is entertaining, and great preparations are being made for the annual Autumn ball on Oct. 25. Tuxedo is gayer this Autumn than usual, as the younger set are entertaining largely, and the ball this year will be well patronized, especially by the younger Tuxedo colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander accompanied James H. Hyde on his record-breaking coach, Monday, to New York, previously to starting for his Philadelphia trip with A. G. Vanderbilt on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish entertained at dinner on Friday at their cottage. Also Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon entertained the younger Tuxedo colony at their new cottage on Saturday evening. After dinner they visited the club, where dancing was held. Among the guests were:

Miss Marie Gibson, Miss Muriel Robbins, Miss McAnerney, Miss Preston, Miss Dodge, Miss Hull, Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, Jr., Mr. R. Walton Goelet, Mr. Bertram Cruger, Miss Cruger, and others.

Mr. James Henry Smith has arrived from abroad, and is now at the Tailer cottage.

Mrs. Clarence Cary arrived from the South on Saturday, and is now stopping at the club, also James Brown Potter, from Newport, is visiting at the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell vacated the Coudert cottage this week, and are now stopping at the club, before going to Boston. Mrs. Coudert will occupy her cottage during the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane have leased their cottage to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Kane are stopping with Mrs. John Wolfe at the Wolfe cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Conkling, who occupy the Stokes cottage, entertained a house party throughout the week. Among her guests was Miss Barron.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Biddle of Chicago are the guests of Mrs. Daniel T. Worden at the club annex. Mrs. R. P. Huntington is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dinsmore in the Jones cottage. Mrs. William Bent of Baltimore is visiting Mrs. J. W. Henning. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord arrived from abroad this week, and are now at their cottage, where they will entertain during the Autumn. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. George William Douglas are stopping at the club previous to opening their cottage next week. Miss L. Heaning of Louisville and W. H. Patterson of New York are visiting Mrs. J. W. Henning.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander entertained numerous guests at dinner Saturday evening. Among those present were Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster, Miss McCook, Charles Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. John Woodbury, and others; and also Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell on Thursday entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Main Post, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander.

Mr. J. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton, Almeric Paget, and George S. Rives passed Saturday and Sunday at Keewaydin as guests of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr. Among the late arrivals in the cottages are Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Prentice in the small Cutting cottage; Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright in the Alfred Seton cottage, Mrs. George Preston, from Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow in the Watrous cottage. Those who are now at the club are W. Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Mr. Charles W. Gould, Mr. G. W. Vannest, Mr. Cecil Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Flamen B. Candler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Vannostrand, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Brown, and others.

BUILDING OPERATIONS RECORD.

Total Amount in New York, $3,576,625—In Chicago, $2,914,169.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Statistics of building operations in nineteen cities are published in The Construction News to-day. In all the larger municipalities the record for the first nine months of 1901 easily surpasses those of a similar period during the past decade. During September, 4,845 permits, involving an expenditure of $15,914,533, were taken out, as against 4,493 buildings, that cost $12,675,887, for the same period last year—an increase of 35% structures and of $3,238,648 in their cost, or a general increase of 26 per cent.

In point of total amount New York leads with $3,576,625, and Chicago is second with $2,914,169, while Brooklyn, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia are close up. As regards highest percentage, Milwaukee is first, with 295 per cent. increase over September of 1900.

Hudson River Steamers Crash.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Hudson River steamers Mary Powell and Dean Richmond crashed in a heavy fog early this morning between Milton and Marlborough. Neither boat was damaged seriously and no one was hurt. Both vessels were running at reduced speed and were blowing their whistles frequently. The bow of the Richmond struck the Powell on the port side, tearing away a small portion of the joiner work. The Mary Powell was bound for Albany and the Richmond was going to New York.

WILL FIGHT TO REPEAL TENEMENT HOUSE LAW

Owners of Buildings Object to Light and Air Requirements.

Lawrence Veiller Says Their Efforts Will Be Fruitless—Tells How the Law Can Be Obeyed at Small Cost.

The associations and individuals who were most active in their opposition to the new tenement house law passed by the last Legislature are now working for the repeal of its most important sections. Already they are laying out a campaign to be waged when the Legislature meets again in January. The real estate associations are leading the movement, and are making every effort to enlist the support of all property owners whose holdings have been affected by the provisions of the new law. Among the leading spirits in the movement are William J. Freyer, Adolph Bloch, George B. Christman, and Henry Markus. It is said that the repeal of the law is being made an issue in the campaign, efforts being made to get candidates for the Assembly to pledge themselves to work and vote for its repeal or its modification.

The chief objection to the law is its application to old tenements. It is said that this is an interference with vested rights. Lawrence Veiller, the Secretary of the Tenement House Commission, in speaking of this phase of the subject, said yesterday:

"The assertion that the new law is an interference with large vested rights will not make much of an impression upon those who know the facts. There are in the City of New York 82,000 tenements. By far the greater part of these are what are known as dumb-bell tenements. These are the tenements which have a long airshaft in the centre. In this class of tenements no alteration is necessary. They comply with the new law in all respects. The only tenements in which alteration is necessary to comply with the law are the old style tenements, six rooms deep. In these tenements there are two rooms without any light or means of ventilation. It is said that to alter these tenements, so as to comply with the provisions of the law, an expenditure of at least $5,500 will be required. As a matter of fact, these tenements can be made to fulfill the light and air requirements at a small cost.

"The law requires that all rooms in a tenement must open on a street, yard, or airshaft, the latter to be at least 25 feet in area, or must have a glass window between it and another room which opens into a street, yard, or airshaft. It is further provided that every room must have at least 600 cubic feet of air space, and at least 60 feet of floor area. In the four-room tenements it is plain that all that will be necessary will be to put glass windows in the partitions between the front and the back rooms. In the six-room old-time tenements, of which there are not more than 3,000 in New York, the problem of complying with the law seemingly is difficult, but is really not so.

"One way to comply with the law would be to close up the two inner dark rooms. This, of course, the owner does not want to do, not wishing to lose the rent. Another way of complying with the law would be to take down the partition between the second and third rooms and the fourth and fifth rooms and use curtains. The two large rooms thus created could then be lighted and ventilated in the same way that I have suggested for a four-room flat—that is, by putting in a glass window between the first and second rooms and the two rear rooms.

"It is a fact that in many instances these six-room dark tenements adjoin a house which has an airshaft. In such cases the law could be complied with by the cutting through of windows on to this airshaft. This is a point which the opponents of the law have carefully obscured. They wish to make it appear that every owner of a dark six-room tenement would have to build an airshaft for his house. The main object of the agitation against the tenement house law seems to be to build up the various property associations.

"The constitutionality of the law is being attacked because of the changes which it makes necessary in tenements already existing. The opponents of the law have small chance of sustaining this contention. The case of the Board of Health against the rector and Wardens of Trinity Church to compel them to comply with the law which provided that there should be running water on every floor of a tenement settles that point. In the Trinity Church case the highest court in the State sustained the law and forced the Trinity Corporation to comply with the law. This meant a far greater expense than will be necessary to comply with the provisions of the tenement house law objected to. The decision in the case brought by the Trinity Church Corporation was that the law compelling the putting in of plumbing for running water on every floor of a tenement was a proper exercise of the police power of the State. It was deemed necessary to the health of the people living in the tenements that the occupant of each floor should be provided with running water.

"Light and air as means of preserving the health of the occupants of tenements are just as necessary as running water. Dr. H. M. Biggs, an eminent authority on tuberculosis, testified before the Tenement House Commission that there were 20,000 cases of tuberculosis in New York every year, and 8,000 deaths from this cause alone. A large proportion of the cases, he said, were due to bad housing. Light and air, he said, were essential to keep people out of danger of contracting this disease. The statistics of the Board of Health show that in one of these poorly lighted and badly ventilated tenements there were twenty-two cases of tuberculosis in five years.

"Another claim which the opponents of the law are making is that it is unconstitutional because, as they say, it amounts in some cases to at least partial confiscation. This contention is answered by citing the fact that the Building Department has the authority to tear down any house which is in danger of falling and can assess the cost of the demolition against the owner of the property. A house which is unsafe might perhaps be a menace to the lives of one or two, or, say, half a dozen persons. A tenement such as that in which there were twenty-two cases of tuberculosis in five years is a much greater public menace."

The owners who do not comply with the provisions of the new law have until April 12, 1902, to make the necessary alterations. Shortly after the passage of the law the Department of Health sent out a circular to the owners and lessees of tenements merely calling attention to the provisions of the new law. It is said that in few, if any, cases has an attempt been made as yet to comply with the law.

The Tenement House Commission does not come into existence until Jan. 1. The commission will at once notify the owners of offending tenements to comply with the law's provisions. At the same time that the Tenement House Commission comes into being the fight to curtail its power before the Legislature will be begun with vigor.

CROWE READY TO SURRENDER.

Alleged Kidnapper of Young Cudahy Will Give Himself Up If $50,000 Reward Is Withdrawn.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—Chief of Police Donahue has received from Patrick Crowe, through a friend of the latter, an offer to surrender if the reward of $50,000 for his arrest and conviction for the alleged kidnapping of Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., is withdrawn.

Chief Donahue did not accept the proposition, but made a counter offer to waive the reward himself, saying nobody else could secure it. The Chief says Crowe is tired of being hunted. He says Crowe is less than five hundred miles from Omaha.

When Edward A. Cudahy, Sr., was asked if the reward for Crowe would be withdrawn, he said:

"Yes; we will do anything to secure Crowe. I still believe Crowe was one of the abductors of my son, but if he surrenders he shall have a fair trial, and if he gives himself up under the circumstances named the reward will be withdrawn at once."

FLOWER SHOW PROGRAMME.

Exhibits from Several States and Canada Will Be on View.

The Flower Show and Horticultural Exhibition at Madison Square Garden will open a week from to-morrow, and remain open day and evening for a week, under the auspices of the New York Florists' Club.

There will be over $5,000 in premiums given. The general display of plants, fruits, and vegetables will be on the opening night and next day, and special showings of roses and violets, carnations, decorative and made-up cut flower work, and of chrysanthemums will follow on the succeeding days.

Among the exhibitors will be the National Botanical Garden, Washington, D. C.; New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, Prospect Park, Brooklyn; H. McKee Twombly, Madison, N. J.; D. Willis James, Madison, N. J.; Samuel Thorn, Millbrook, N. J.; Samuel Untermeyer, Yonkers, N. Y.; Talbot J. Taylor, Cedarhurst, L. I.; G. D. Adams, Seabright, N. J.; Theodore A. Havemeyer, Hempstead, L. I.; John Crosby Brown, Orange, N. J.; C. F. Dietrich, Millbrook, N. J.; J. C. Eastman, Tarrytown, N. Y.; J. C. Bowne, Oakdale, L. I.; H. I. Terrell, Seabright, N. J.; W. Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y., and W. H. Wood, Greenwich, N. Y.

The special exhibits from Philadelphia and Baltimore will be strong in roses and orchids, the New England exhibits will be prolific in violets and chrysanthemums, and from Long Island and up the Hudson River and the centre of the State will come plants of all kinds. Canada is also entered in competition for the prizes, and the exhibits from the far Southern States will occupy much space.

CHICAGO'S RICHARD CROKER.

Downfall of Robert E. Burke, Accused of Embezzling City Funds, a Blow to the Democratic Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Robert Emmet Burke, indicted for the embezzlement of $23,000 in his office of City Oil Inspector, has been the most prominent local figure of the week. Burke was the Richard Croker of Chicago, and held almost as absolute sway here as does the Tammany leader in New York. His downfall was a great blow to his political friends and the Democratic organization. It is even said that the Democratic Party would be in a hopeless position if obliged to face a Mayoralty campaign. Fortunately for it, Carter H. Harrison has still a year and a half to hold office, and there will be time to find a new leader.

In his forty-six years of life in Chicago "Bob" Burke has risen from a poor uneducated lad, selling papers in the streets, to the position of dictator of the policy of the Democratic Party in Cook County. He has made Mayors, Aldermen, and city officials. As a boy he peddled papers from a small store owned by his mother. Later he worked as printer's devil and compositor in a printing office down town, and on Sundays and holidays he made extra money playing baseball. He gradually worked into ward politics.

It is Burke's memory for names and faces that has been largely responsible for his rise to power. He never was an orator, but he knew men and never forgot them. He could always pick out the humblest ward workers, and knew just how to deal with them. He remembered them from one campaign to another. He knew how to spend money, and make it count. Before the days of the Australian ballot and the Crawford primary law he was known as one of the best manipulators at a primary or an election. He was then able to land small political jobs.

Burke first appeared as a campaign manager for the elder Harrison, father of the present Mayor. Once he was defeated, but at the next election he was successful, and was rewarded with the position of City Sealer, which carried with it the position of official head of the City Hall. There he was enabled to wield the greatest influence. He has lost his grasp but once since then, and that was when the elder Harrison was assassinated and John P. Hopkins took his place. Hopkins retained Burke as City Sealer, but soon after they had a quarrel, and have never since been friends.

When John Barton Payne became a candidate for Mayor in 1897 Burke was looked to as the man who would put him in office. Carter H. Harrison was a firm supporter of Judge Payne. Then there was trouble with A. S. Trude, who wished to become the candidate of the party, and Burke turned about and brought the present Mayor to the front. He was rewarded with the office of Oil Inspector, and again became the real head of City Hall affairs.

Burke fared well in his new position. His salary was only $3,000 a year, but he left the unpretentious dwelling in which he had been living, and built a handsome residence on La Salle Avenue. His fortune is estimated now at anywhere from $100,000 to $500,000.

Burke's action in immediately putting $30,000 into the hands of the City Treasurer when it became evident that the indictment would be brought, and his resignation from office have made people more lenient in their criticisms of him.

The Burke affair has led to a general investigation of the conduct of city departments which in any way come into possession of funds intended for the city. The abolition of the fee system is one of the results that will probably be brought about. Controller McGann has a plan for the appointment of one receiving agent for all the money paid to the city, which he thinks would do away with the possibility of embezzlement of funds. Any business house, he points out, would have such a system.

The School Board is affected by the spirit of investigation, and will ask that interest be paid on all the money held by city or county officials.

R. B. P.

CARPENTERS OUT ON STRIKE.

Men in the Borough of Queens Demand More Pay and Shorter Hours.

Building operations throughout the Borough of Queens have been at a standstill since the strike of the carpenters was begun some days ago. Work has been stopped on about two hundred buildings. As a result of this state of things the boss carpenters and builders have decided to give the men until to-morrow to return to work, and if they do not then go back the bosses say they will employ new men and refuse to reinstate any of the strikers.

The strikers demand $3 for a working day of eight hours. The prevailing rate has been $2.50 for a nine-hour day. The bosses say they are willing to grant an eight-hour day, but not the $3 rate.

The Hon. F. J. Lascelles Acquitted.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 12.—The Hon. Francis J. Lascelles, brother of the Earl of Harewood, has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter, but was committed to the Provincial Asylum. He killed his Chinese cook at Golden, B. C., while insane. His friends will try to take him to England.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Real Harvest of Lowest Prices.

The money you pay us for your purchase doesn't close the transaction. Of course we are in business to make money, but we haven't rendered you the service for which this store stands until you are perfectly satisfied. It's human nature to make mistakes. Always let us know of any dissatisfaction; better for you and better for us.

As for to-morrow's harvest of good things, it will crowd opportunity to its best achievements. The cold weather may be a laggard—warm weather may raise the thermometer—but it brings us merchandise from timid dealers at prices that have been forced to zero—and it is merchandise that you will want, too, before many days. Every purchase you make is surrounded and safeguarded by the best goods that skill, knowledge and training can procure, and by the broadest guarantee in the world. To-morrow prices in many cases are lower than cost of making.

The Curtain Rises on New Silks

And Prices That Are Incomparable.

Shopping cannot be a drudgery with such alluring pleasures as our surpassing line of new silk fabrics. Here is one of the brightest sides of our business. Silks never lag in interest—they are always rich and handsome and fashionable and sought for. As for our assortment of novelty silks, there is not a prominent silk weaver anywhere who has not contributed something, if the kinds were such as to please you.

Warp print ideas are prominent in striped and figured effects; black and white, white and black, very popular, of course. Brocades rich and rare in coloring and designs—an immense variety for fur and overgarment linings. But here are prices that speak real economies better than words:

Warp print novelties, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

Brocaded silks, $1.25 to $4.50.

Black paillette de soie, 69c., 79c.; formerly 89c. and 98c.

Reversible black peau de soie, 79c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.

Guaranteed black taffetas, 59c., 69c., 91c, 89c., $1.00, instead of 75c. to $1.25.

Black satin crepe de chine, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, instead of $1.50 to $2.00. Slight imperfections which may be styled characteristic of crepe de chines exist in these, but nothing serious.

Colored liberty satins, full line of colors, at 49c., 65c., 89c. and $1.00.

Colored taffetas, 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c.; come to us for the scarce shades, we have them.

Colored crepe de chine at 79c., 98c., $1.25; beautiful lines of colors—none but good shades.

Colored paillette de soie at 89c. and $1.00—all colors.

"Sappho" satin, in all colors and black, at $1.00.

White ivory and cream silks for wedding gowns, including duchesse, peau de soie, paillette de soie, Louisine, regence, satin and silk crepe de chines, Liberty and Panne satin, and at prices that make our silk store unequalled.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Continued Unsurpassed Opportunities.

Second floor, New Building.

The best dress fabrics from the best makers in the best countries of the world are here in a tasteful assortment at lower prices, we believe, than you can buy anywhere, and we have made an exhaustive investigation. For instance:

29c. for 50c. Henriettas.

All that's left of that matchless offer of last week. 1,000 yards all wool Henrietta cloth, new perfect goods, but in cream only.

59c. for 79c. Plaids.

Silk and wool plaids, the very prettiest bright color combinations, just the thing for waists and children's dresses.

Canvas Cloth and Zibelines at 75c.

An immense assortment of canvas cloth and mixed zibelines, all the new autumn shades and mixtures, 45 to 50 inches.

Angora Zibeline at $1.00.

A very attractive fabric; a splendid copy of the imported $2.75 quality, 50 inches wide, light gray, Oxford green, navy and brown mixtures.

Cheviots at 98c. and $1.25.

48-inch basket and canvas cheviots, a full range of the new autumn mixtures and plain colors.

Showerproof Cloth at $1.75.

54-inch showerproof covert cloth for raglans, ulsters and street gowns; a water shedding, wear resisting fabric; castor, Oxford, navy and cadet mixtures.

Pedestrian Skirt Cloths at $1.95 to $2.75.

The finest and most popular cloths this season for pedestrian skirts are mixed Kersey cloths with broadcloth finish; we have them in medium grays, dark Oxfords, navy and brown mixtures, from $1.95 to $2.75 yer yard.

49c. for $1.00 Zibeline.

1,850 yards 50 inch silk finished zibeline, deep rich black.

Black Broadcloth $3.00 and $3.50 Yard.

52-inch imported broadcloth with satin lustre, needs no sponging, will always retain its brilliancy.

Waist, Skirt and Dress Lengths.

4,000 waist, skirt and dress lengths of black and colored dress fabrics from 2 to 7 yards each, including Henriettas, serges, prunellas, plaids, zibelines, satin cloths and silk and wool novelties at prices that will cause a change of ownership in a jiffy.

The Best Showing of Waists Yet.

We believe this to be the best gathering of the most popular waists to be found anywhere—designs that will be taken for tailored-to-order—and the prices are like a clearing sale at the end of the season.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—All-wool flannel waists, cardinal, light blue, pink, nile green, navy, gray and black, full front, gilt buttons, tucked back, detachable stock collar.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—500 French flannel waists of the celebrated Derby make, pink, light blue, cardinal, rose, green, royal blue, gray and black, made with 6 tailor-stitched tucks, French back, fancy stock collar, gun metal buttons.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—A variety of models in plain French flannel waists, some velvet trimmed, other handsome embroidered effects on the flannel.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—Corduroy waists in assorted colorings, also plain velveteen waists in navy, myrtle, tan, gray and brown, button back or front.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00—Taffeta silk waists in black, white, light blue, cardinal, gray and navy, yoke effect of hemstitching and tucks, stock collar, bishop sleeves.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50—350 assorted peau de soie and taffeta silk waists in 9 different models, open front or button back, splendid hemstitched effects, new and dainty models.

Wrappers.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.25—Flannelette wrappers in medium and dark colorings, ruffle over shoulder, flounce on skirt.

AT 89c.—Eiderdown dressing sacques in cardinal, gray, light blue and pink, crochet edge, ribbon at neck.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.45—Kimons sacques in Persian pattern, border to match.

Colored Petticoats.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—Black mercerized sateen petticoats in a number of styles, including some with accordion pleated flounce.

AT $5.98, REGULAR $8.00—Silk petticoats in black and colors, accordion pleated flounce.

Muslin Underwear.

AT $1.98, REGULAR $2.49—Women's night dresses of nainsook, four styles, low neck, high round yoke effect, square empire and V. These are prettily trimmed with embroidery or laces.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.49—Corset covers of nainsook, low neck, French body, lace, embroidered and ribbon trimmed.

Baby's Weal.

AT 29c., REGULAR 49c.—Infants' shirts, winter weight, wrapper style, long sleeves, crocheted edge, 5 sizes.

AT 29c., REGULAR 49c.—Infants' shoes, black and tan.

AT 49c., REGULAR 69c.—Infants' caps of China silk, made with hemstitching and lace ruche.

AT $1.98, REGULAR $2.49—Infants' long coats of eiderdown, made with circular cape, and edged with silk cord.

AT $1.98, REGULAR $2.49—Short coats of Bedford cord, made with cape effect, trimmed prettily with silk braid.

Our Incomparable Laces.

And Prices Lowest Anywhere.

Our notable collection of the newest lace creations for this season is being added to daily and the new things are always seen here first. Real expert lace knowledge, guided by a correct taste, have gathered a stock of laces here that is not approached by any house in Greater New York, either in quantity, quality, variety or price. It will always pay any one who has anything whatever to do with laces to at least examine our display. Real laces that are real laces—and machine made laces that are sold as such—laces that are worth treasuring. These prices are the lowest anywhere—in fact, in many cases more than half less—just compare them:

AT 15c. TO $3.98—Imitation Arabian galloons; butter, white and Arabian colors.

AT 23c. TO $2.10—Escurial laces and galloons, black and white.

AT 75c. TO $4.50—Guipure galloons, all silk.

AT 45c. TO $5.98—Chiffon applique galloons in black and white.

AT 39c. TO $1.29—Net top laces in cream and ecru.

AT 69c. TO $2.15—Real applique in white and cream.

AT 49c. TO $8.49—Real Arabian galloons.

AT 29c. TO $9.50—Imitation Irish crochet laces, galloons and allovers, mostly in sets.

AT $1.50 TO $5.25—Escurial allovers in white and black.

AT $1.69 TO $3.00—Embroidered mousseline, 45 inches wide, for evening wear, in black and white.

AT $1.49 TO $11.50—45-inch chantilly allovers in black and white.

AT $5.98 TO $33.50—Real Duchesse and Bruge allovers.

AT $1.98 TO $35.00—Real Irish crochet laces, galloons and allovers.

AT $22.00 TO $25.00—White esprit robes, tucked and plain, with rows of ruffles.

AT $75.00—Black chantilly net robes, trimmed with liberty silk ruffles, appliqued with velvet; in fact, all the newest, and silk robes with two rows of ruffles appliqued with velvet.

AT $22.00 TO $35.00—White and cream Lierre robes with circular flounce.

AT $30.00 AND $45.00—Black grenadine, plain and with flouncing.

AT $30.00—White mousseline de soie robes, trimmed with chantilly insertion and velvet dots.

AT $35.00 TO $149.00—Black peau de soie black spangled robes, all new shapes.

At 5c. to 29c.—Under ½ Value.

All arranged on special table where they may be easily selected. They are chantilly galloons, black silk sorts; point de Paris laces and insertions, Normandie valenciennes laces and insertions, imitation galloons of Arabian kinds and imitation torchon laces and insertions, all at 5c. to 29c.—worth more than double the price.

Steamer Rugs Under ½.

At $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, Value $6.00 to $12.00.

A fortunate circumstance has put us in possession of about 250 steamer rugs. They are useful for traveling and driving. Many in shades made especially for carriage use with evening dresses, as well as for golf capes, pedestrian skirts and a dozen other purposes. They are the reversible kind.

$1.65 for $2.75 Velvet Hats.

Second Floor, New Building.

A lot of the most popular velvet hats—brims are tucked and velvet draped—others have velvet crowns and silk brims—they are $2.75 hats at $1.65.

Imported pompons at 39c. to $1.75.

Imported breasts, black and colors, at 39c. to $5.00

Sale of Curtains and Portieres.

Many Prices Below Making Cost.

Our facilities for making the home beautiful were never surpassed—there's something to interest everyone and prices to suit everyone. Experts who know just how to develop and beautify interiors at a cost within your dictation. An assortment of the very new merchandise that is vast and comprehensive. But note this special sale of curtains and portieres—of interest to all.

Renaissance Lace Curtains—Several small lots, 2, 3 and 4 pair of each pattern to close out, some at less than one-half price.

1 lot, $7.25 per pair, reduced from $11.50, $13.50 and $16.00.

1 lot, $9.95 per pair, reduced from $17.50 and $18.50.

1 lot, $12.75 per pair, reduced from $21.00 and $25.00.

White Irish Point Lace Curtains—12 styles, $4.50 for regular $6.50; 14 styles, $6.95 for regular $10.00 and $12.00.

Heavy Reversible Tapestry Portieres—Solid and mixed color effects. 20 styles to choose from. $3.25 and $3.98 per pair, reduced from $5.00 and $6.00 per pair.

Silk Finished

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1901. 24 PAGES.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

H. McK. TWOMBLY was standing at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets the other day, engaged in earnest conversation with the senior member of a prominent Wall Street firm. One of the "pikers" of the curb thought he saw an opportunity to get a tip, so he sidled up in such a way as to catch any stray remarks that might give him some inside information. And this is what he heard Mr. Twombly say:

"I have just harvested my crop of potatoes, and I figure up that they cost me about 4 cents apiece, but they are the finest potatoes I ever ate, and I will sell you your Winter supply at the market rate, whatever that is."

Mr. Twombly is raising garden truck at his country home, in New Jersey, as a pastime.

◆ ◆ ◆

When George Gould was leaving with his family for the West the other day Kingdon Gould found a very dilapidated looking brown and red pup dodging in and out among the trucks of the cars on the station platform. With a boy's spirit he ran and picked it up with expressions of sympathy at its starved and dilapidated looking appearance. It was a mangy looking pup and was apparently an outcast. When the Gould boy picked the pup up his governess raised a protest and appealed to Mr. Gould to sustain her in her order to let the dog go.

"Oh, he looks so hungry that I'd like to give him a good meal, papa," pleaded young Gould.

With the proviso that Kingdon should not handle the dog, but turn him over to the porter, to be cleaned, young Gould was allowed to put the pup aboard the private car, and that lucky animal is now travelling around over the West with the Gould family.

◆ ◆ ◆

James R. Keene was asked the other day by a lady for a "point" on a certain stock that he is reported to be manipulating in his own peculiar way of a lightning change from the bear to the bull side.

"There are times," he said, gallantly, "when one must keep his plans to himself. When I tell you to buy, you buy, and you'll make some money. And the same when I tell you to sell."

"But I want to know what you know," she persisted, adding, "and get in before the rise."

"—Or fall?"

"I think you are just mean," she continued, petulantly, with flashing eyes aimed at the doughty warrior of so many Wall Street battles.

"Now, see here," retorted Mr. Keene, continuing, "I know what I am going to do—"

"Yes—yes—and you might tell me!"

"Well, then, I am 1—and now you want to know—"

"Yes—yes—please—"

"That would be another 1—now two is together make eleven, and 11 could never keep a secret—especially when No. 2 in the secret is a woman!"

"Oh, you are too mean for anything!"

"But," added Mr. Keene, gallantly, "send me a check for the amount you wish to risk—and I'll promise you that there will not be a loss."

"Well, I will; I'll trust you with my money," she replied, "even if you won't me with your secret!"

◆ ◆ ◆

A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railway, was making a quiet tour over one of the branches of the system recently, and wandered into an out-of-the-way switch yard, where something one of the yard men was doing did not meet with his approbation. He made some suggestion to the man, who asked:

"Who are you that's trying to teach me my business?"

"I am an officer of the road," replied Mr. Cassatt.

"Let's see your switchkey, then," said the man, suspiciously.

Mr. Cassatt pulled from his hip pocket his key ring, to which was attached the switch key, which no railroad man in service is ever without. It was sufficient proof for the switchman, who then did as he was told.

◆ ◆ ◆

The old guard at the Hoffman House have the laugh on Major McLaughlin, Eugene D. Wood, and William Sautter. As they sauntered out of Mr. Sautter's brokerage office the other day they espied a fat-looking but well-worn wallet on the floor. It was also seen by a bell boy, who grabbed it and without opening it turned it over to Col. John Peacock, who was behind the men. Col. Peacock was sure at the pocketbook contained a two-dollar bill. Mr. Sautter, not to be behindhand, added a like amount.

The next moment Col. Peacock opened the wallet, to find it stuffed with a lot of paper of no value. Now Messrs. Wood, McLaughlin, and Sautter are wondering if they were victims of a practical joker.

◆ ◆ ◆

"For Mayor, Edward M. Shepard. No Man's Man," is the slogan invented by the Democratic leaders in Brooklyn. A day or two ago the leader of one of the up-town Assembly Districts dropped into the Willoughby Street auction room and buttonholed one of the county leaders.

"Say," he said, "that motto about Shepard being no man's man is all right enough in its way, but why not add that he's no woman's man, either?"

"How's that?" asked the buttonholed one, interested.

"Why, he's a bachelor, ain't he?"

◆ ◆ ◆

According to popular tradition, Russell Sage sustains life when down-town with a cracker, a red apple and a glass of water. This is as wide of fact as are many such stories about prominent men. Mr. Sage is not only "nice" in regard to what he eats, but a hearty trencherman and an excellent authority on all that goes to make up a satisfactory meal. He is always punctual in going to the Western Union building at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Here on the fourth floor is a refectory and Mr. Sage often finds himself at the same mess table with the Goulds, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, and the other high officials of the Gould Railroad systems and corporation. The menu is always an elaborate one and takes in all the market luxuries.

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. Alexander P. Ketchum's bonhomie and wit are much admired and at the cup yacht races he sustained his reputation as a humorist. One of his stories showed that he had not only the gift of gracefully submitting to a story against himself, but that he could point his shaft in that direction and enjoy the thrust.

"I married," he said, "Miss Clara, one of the three charming Dwight girls. Now just see how chance runs as to punning combinations. The others married W. I. Walker and T. A. Leggett. So you get the combination, Walker, Leggett and Ketchum. Progression, isn't it? Yes, a whole Rocky Mountain detective agency shooting match."

◆ ◆ ◆

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad Company indulged in an exciting impromptu foot race at Billings, Mon., the other day, and the army officer won easily.

In company with Senator W. A. Clark they were on their way to Canton, Ohio, to attend the late President McKinley's funeral, in Mr. Hill's private car. They were standing on the platform at the extreme rear end of their car, talking to some friends. The engine crew ahead was busy fixing a hot box on one of the tank's wheels. Suddenly and without warning, the train began to move, and the two men thought it was starting out of town.

The train was short, and the engine a powerful one, and in a half-coach length would be moving at a ten-mile rate. To get on board they must either climb over the high iron railing that surrounded the observation platform or make a run of sixty feet to the front platform of the car. In an instant and without consultation, both decided to run for it, and they started even. It was a hot race while it lasted, and Gen. Miles distanced the railway man, winning by seven feet.

Just as they had mounted the platform the train came to a standstill. The engineer was simply pulling down to where the station platform was lower in order that he might work on the hot box to better advantage.

◆ ◆ ◆

Helen Gould's charities are not unknown. She has a handsome way of doing things. This was bound to cause favorable comment, and what she did was certain to be printed in the newspapers as of importance in the events of the day. Her lesser charities do not find their way into print, for they are done very quietly and with a studied avoidance of publicity. It is only fair, however, to other young women of means and with the same desire to be helpful to their less fortunate sisters to tell of one of her thoughtful pastimes.

The other afternoon she was seen by a [illegible] along with about twenty young women. Miss Gould was as modestly dressed as her companions. The butcher she told of the proper manner of cooking and serving.

It was a lesson of the utmost value to the young women. They were working girls, knew the pinch of poverty, and had little time for careful bargaining. They were learning how to get the most for their money. To the many who knew Miss Gould it would be superfluous to add that none of the meat used in the practical illustration was wasted and that the butcher's delivery boy carried parcels to addresses distant from his usual route.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Not shy on venison this year," said A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, one day last week as he entered its office with a messenger boy tagging after him with a big parcel. Mr. Hepburn had just returned from a wild region twenty miles from Musquoboboit, Nova Scotia, where he shot a fine moose, and the parcel contained some of its meat which was generously distributed among his banking friends. A friendly shooting rivalry exists between Mr. Hepburn and Henry W. Cannon, President of the bank, who probably have no equals in the banking world when it comes to skill with a sporting rifle on big game. Mr. Cannon had, when they were called from their camp on their Adirondack preserve of 3,000 acres, the Massawepie Club, by the news of President McKinley's death, secured a fine buck. Mr. Hepburn was "shy" then, but he redeemed his record in Nova Scotia.

◆ ◆ ◆

Fifth Avenue church parade garb and patent leather shoes are hardly suited to a shore casting striped bash fisherman, but Giovanni P. Morosini, banker, society man, and son of the financier of that name, who was one of Gen. Garibaldi's intimate friends, sometimes affects such a "rig." Mr. Morosini, who lives with his father at Riverdale, has been called the King of the North River fishermen. He has often been "high rod" of the season with bass of over twenty pounds, and his outfits are the most costly that can be obtained. He always has several worth from $100 to $150 each. Mr. Morosini as a fisherman ignores class distinctions and is generous almost to a fault. In several instances he has taken a fancy to a chum in humble life and fitted him out with one of his sets of fishing paraphernalia, going the next day to his tackle dealer to replace it.

◆ ◆ ◆

Consul General Charles M. Dickinson, whose negotiations with the brigands who captured Miss Stone are now in progress, is the author of the celebrated poem "The Children," quite generally attributed to Charles Dickens. There arose at one time quite a controversy over the authorship of the verses, which was finally set at rest by a letter from the English author giving full credit for the production to the American.

Despite his literary tendencies—and he is the author of considerable other verse—Mr. Dickinson is a cool, diplomatic man of affairs, whose friends are sure he will leave nothing undone to save the captured missionary. He is editor and proprietor of The Binghamton Republican. It is Consul General Dickinson to whom credit is due for the establishment of the American warehouse in Constantinople, which has done much to introduce American flour and other products into the Levant.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Sampson-Schley controversy was under discussion by a party of Kentuckians in which were ex-Gov. Proctor Knott, Internal Revenue Collector John W. Yerkes, and Col. "Jack" Chinn. Mr. Yerkes supported the Sampson proposition, whereupon ex-Gov. Knott remarked:

"John, I am very glad to hear you express yourself. When a lad I went to the woods with a boy younger and smaller than myself. We jumped a rabbit that ran into a sink hole. We waited in vain for two hours for the rabbit to reappear, and I advised my companion to smoke him out while I sought other game. When I returned the boy had the rabbit, and I took it away from him. And that is just what Sampson has been trying to do with Schley."

◆ ◆ ◆

"I'm not 'high rod' at West Island this year," said Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, last week. This active banking and Clearing House authority is an expert striped bass angler, and West Island is the headquarters of the most select fishing club of the northeast coast. The season for 1901 has been a fine one, but no record was broken with the largest bass taken, one of thirty-eight pounds. Mr. Tappen landed many fine fish, but none were over twenty-one pounds. He is a clever fly caster, and had some fine trout-fishing at the Bartlett Club at Greenbank, L. I., in the Spring.

◆ ◆ ◆

to do at home in the evening. When he planned his beautiful home on East Eighty-ninth Street, he arranged that the library should be on the second floor and off the street. Visitors would not thoughtlessly drop in there, and he could avoid the necessity of occasionally informing the thoughtless that their presence would be preferable somewhere else. There is no danger of the library becoming a sitting room.

◆ ◆ ◆

Former Fire Commissioner William C. Bryant, manager of The Brooklyn Times and Secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was the first speaker at a dinner on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm a few days ago. He said he expected to be called upon to speak, but not so early in the proceedings. The occasion recalled to him the epitaph on the monument erected to a twenty-eight-year-old man in Connecticut, which read: "I expected this, but not so soon."

◆ ◆ ◆

The number of prominent men who are endeavoring to reduce their weight by various methods is astonishing as well as amusing when they narrate their experiences—of how one works several hours at parlor calisthenics; of another who skips his breakfast; of a third who imbibes a gallon of Croton per diem, while a fourth fasts almost into starvation.

"Beware how you trifle with yourselves," observes Dr. Girdner. "Past fifty a man does not want to lose too much flesh. Nature gives him his allowance. Eat less, drink less, and let nature do the rest. Or go to my sanitarium—the walk around the reservoir in Central Park—and get good air, good exercise. Dickens said our parks are breathing spots for the public, and this walk around the reservoir in Central Park is the greatest breathing spot in the world, Sir!"

◆ ◆ ◆

During the convocation of the University of the State of New York last Summer State Historian Hugh Hastings drifted into the corridor where the pedagogues were wont to congregate. The sides of this corridor in the Capitol were hung with pictures such as are used in educational work. These attracted the eye of Mr. Hastings, especially some photographs of Rome and its vicinity. Mr. Hastings wore a slouch hat, no vest, and carried himself with a negligent air. As he looked at the pictures the man in charge of them for the publishers said:

"Those pictures are pretty nice."

"Yes," answered Mr. Hastings, "they are the best views of Rome that I have ever seen. By the way, have you any views of the Mausoleum of Hadrian?"

"Where may that be?" asked the man, answering Mr. Hastings.

"Why, it is on the Appian Way, one of the most famous structures of the early Christian era, built, I believe, in the second century after Christ."

"No," replied the man, "I can't say that I ever heard of the structure."

Mr. Hastings departed, with the remark: "I have always been anxious to get a good picture of the tomb of Hadrian, and your pictures are so fine I was in hopes of securing one when I saw the display here."

When Mr. Hastings was gone, the man in charge of the pictures turned to an orderly and said: "That rube thought he was going to have some fun with me, but I didn't bite."

"Don't you know who that is?" asked the orderly. "No? That is State Historian Hastings, one of the best read and most extensively traveled men in New York State."

"That's the how, is it?" murmured the other, as he rapidly hurried to the further end of the corridor.

◆ ◆ ◆

William Leverich Brower tells a story of the recent annual meeting of the Particular Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, in this city. A friend passed the church, at the portal of which a newsboy was reading the afternoon papers.

"Can you tell me what is going on in the church, my lad?" asked Mr. Brower's friend.

"Yep; dey's a meetin' o' de Particular Sinners in dere," readily responded the newsboy, who couldn't understand why the inquirer smiled.

◆ ◆ ◆

That corporations are not always soulless was proved a few days ago by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company when they removed the old bell from Locomotive 236 and put in its place a new one.

The sound of the old bell as it clanged by the home of Mrs. Otto Brantigan recalled to the mother's mind the death of her son, who was an engineer on that engine, which runs on the Jeffersonville, Md., division of the road. While leaning from his cab window her son had been

of the bell on 293 from all others. By its sound she knew when her son had returned from a run, and its echoes were messages of joy that made her glad. This gladness was now turned to sorrow, for each time 293 passed it reminded her that her boy was no more.

The order to replace the bell with a new one was issued as soon as the Superintendent received the appeal.

◆ ◆ ◆

A young man left Columbia University library one evening last week, and was walking toward Amsterdam Avenue, when a beggar approached him. The young man listened with expressionless features while the usual hard luck tale was forthcoming. Then he looked at the beggar and said in the most matter of fact tones:

"Arma virumque cano."

"Sir"? exclaimed the astonished mendicant.

"Trojae qui primus ab oris," said the young man, with rising inflection.

The beggar showed signs of wilting, but rallied enough to venture:

"Parlez vous Francais?"

Still the man from Columbia maintained an impassive countenance, and launching out in the language of Cicero's famous invective, exclaimed:

"Quo usque tantem abutere. Catalina, patientia nostra."

This was too much for the beggar, who vanished as beggars will. The Columbia man went his way, remarking that at last he had discovered a use for his classical education.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. William Astor tells this good story of a clever retort made by one of her coachmen. She had been out driving in Central Park, where it is her habit to take a turn every afternoon when the weather is fine. The coachman, owing to a too lively use of the whip, had nearly run into another vehicle, and had displayed bad judgment generally.

"James," said Mrs. Astor, after returning to her residence, "you were very careless to-day. What was your head given you for if not to use?"

"Mem," said James, "if I had any head, sure I'd not be here working fer you at thirty-five dollars a month."

◆ ◆ ◆

A somewhat sanctimonious acquaintance of Charity Commissioner John W. Keller stopped him on the street a few days ago and began to lecture him about betting on horse races. He told the Commissioner of the evils of the turf, and the horrible harm horse racing was doing to the rising generation.

Several friends of Mr. Keller enjoyed the man's lecture and the Commissioner's poorly suppressed annoyance. Finally Mr. Keller asked:

"Did you ever see a horse race?"

"No! ! !" horrifiedly.

"Do you know any turfmen?"

"No! ! ! Indeed! ! !"

"Well, then, here is a little conundrum for you," said Mr. Keller, in evident anger. "Why are you, a man who has no acquaintances in the sporting world, like the only excuse for a man's bad manners?"

"I—I—I do-oo-n't know," stammered the sanctimonious one.

"Because he knows no better," and the Commissioner and his friends walked away, leaving a man with a red face and open mouth standing on the sidewalk.

"Do you think he tumbled, John?" asked one.

"I hope so, and I think he will keep his lectures for some one else," replied Mr. Keller.

◆ ◆ ◆

When he entered the room everybody looked at him. If he had been on the stage he would have been accused of overdoing his part. People would have said that it was an exaggerated combination of the older Sothern's Lord Dundreary and of his son's Lord Chumley. He was waiting for some one in the reception room of a Broadway hotel. His strut and look of being fatigued with everything, and his air of utter self-contentment, excited the interest of two young men. One of them commented on the Britisher, wondering if, as he expressed it, "he is the real article."

His companion was ready to bet against this, and declared him "imitation." Just then another young man entered and joined the critics.

"For Heaven's sake, boys," he said, "don't be stupid, as well as rude. That is Lieut. Col. A. L. Bayley of His Majesty's Army, now stationed in Bermuda, several times commended by Lord Roberts for conspicuous gallantry in the South African campaign, and a jolly good sort."

Then he joined the British officer, and as the two walked away the Englishman, without glancing at his critics, said with a weary drawl:

"Jack, old chap, you really must introduce me to some of your real sort American friends before I go, don't-cher-know."

◆ ◆ ◆

A man was taken ill with appendicitis not long ago in the parish of a certain prominent Presbyterian minister of Brooklyn. The patient desired the services of a minister of the Gospel, but asked his brother to summon an Episcopalian from another district, saying there was nothing in the Presbyterian prayer book applicable to his case. The Episcopal minister remonstrated against intruding upon another's field, but was finally persuaded to attend the bedside of the sick man. The latter explained that he was very ill with appendicitis, and did not think the Presbyterian Prayer Book contained anything that would console him. "Why, yes it does," replied the Episcopalian; "you'll find that in the appendix."

◆ ◆ ◆

"James J. Hill has two fads," said a friend of the railroad President a few days ago. "The first is the collection of paintings. In his home in St. Paul he has a large number of paintings known all over the world. His other amusement is the collecting of unset jewels. He usually carries a handful of valuable jewels with him in a trousers pocket, and often carelessly takes them out and displays them to his friends."

◆ ◆ ◆

Among the few people at the Holland House in the gray dawn of Wednesday morning to see Alfred Vanderbilt start on his coaching trip to Philadelphia was John Drew. The chill air of the morning put a blanket on any enthusiasm that otherwise might have existed, which caused Drew to remark to Vanderbilt:

"This is a beastly hour for an opening performance and I'm afraid you can never make it popular."

"But you will admit, Drew, that it's original," and then turning and looking around at the muffled figures of the several shivering members of the younger set of the 400, continued, "There are no dead heads in the audience and I can certainly feel sure that whatever criticism may be written about it will be on the level."

◆ ◆ ◆

Henry F. Gillig declares that his failure some years ago in London was caused by the late William H. Vanderbilt's attempt to help him. Mr. Vanderbilt had lost a trunk on one of the railroads, and sought the aid of Gillig's American Exchange to recover it. Gillig personally instituted a search, which, with the American system of checking, would have been a simple matter, but which required a special train and several days' industrious overhauling of the luggage in various way stations before the missing trunk was recovered. Mr. Vanderbilt wished to remunerate Mr. Gillig, who declined any pay, but requested Mr. Vanderbilt to register at the Exchange. Mr. Vanderbilt, complying with this request, also forwarded a check for $100,000 for deposit. Now, Mr. Gillig kept his account with the conservative banking house of Junius Morgan, paying out in his check on this bank, and when such a large deposit as Mr. Vanderbilt's was offered the veteran financier decided to clip the enterprising American's financial wings, and declined to receive it, on the ground that his agency could not do a banking business. Gillig returned the check to Mr. Vanderbilt with explanations, and soon after found that he had lost the financial friendship of the Morgan house, and traces his subsequent failure to his inability to obtain from them aid when he had heretofore always received it.

◆ ◆ ◆

A nice little boy from Philadelphia, who was in Washington a few days ago, seeing some of the sights under the guidance of his uncle, made an inquiry that may have revealed the impression entertained by a large number of American boys of his age—about ten. He had been through the great building to the west of the White House, had seen the State Department Library, the models of soldiers in the War Department, and the three or four models left of the Navy Department's big fleet of type models. As he was leaving the building he turned with a very anxious look in his eyes of his uncle guide:

"Say, uncle," said he, "you haven't shown me where they keep Rear Admiral Schley locked up!"

The boy evidently imagined that Schley is a prisoner, brought out each day to be carried to court. The uncle pointed out the Arlington Hotel as he walked along Pennsylvania Avenue, and explained that Schley for the present lives there, and that he was not likely to get to prison as the result of the investigation which he is undergoing. But the inquiry suggested wonder as to whether there are not other boys who imagine that the man who was at Santiago is living behind bolts and bars.

◆ ◆ ◆

An elderly couple who were "doing" Washington were riding on an open car in that city the other day. They were gentle, placid, amiable, and interested in everything. In front of them was a man in a blue uniform, and the couple evidently thought he was a conductor or other railroad employe. Presently the old man leaned forward, and tapping the uniformed man on the shoulder, asked him politely if he would tell them when they got to the Congressional Library.

"With pleasure," replied the uniformed man.

"Thank you, my good man," said the gentle old tourist.

When they reached the Congressional Library the uniformed man looked up from his newspaper and pointed it out to them. They got out and the car started. The uniformed man turned around to see that his charges were going in the right direction, and saw them heading toward the Capitol. He turned around and roared out to them: "No, no! You're going to the Capitol! That's the library, over there!"

And having made sure that they were headed right, he again became immersed in his paper. The old couple, so intent on seeing all the "sights of Washington," went their way ignorant that the man who had directed them was himself one of the "sights." He was Capt. Sigsbee, late of the Maine, in full dress uniform on his way to testify before the Schley court of inquiry.

One on Senator Pettigrew.

EX-SENATOR PETTIGREW of South Dakota continues to be extremely pessimistic, especially on the trust question. He was in St. Paul this week, and at one of the hotels a group gathered about him.

"The combinations already formed," he remarked, "together with those forming, are forcing the country toward Socialism with great rapidity. It is singular that the leaders of the Republican organization cannot discern this potent fact, and that if there is really the virtue in the competitive commercial system which this generation has been taught to believe, the support given trusts and overwhelming combinations of capital by the predominant party is rapidly and certainly destroying the competitive system. It is altogether inexplicable," said the Senator, shaking his head gravely and lasping into thought.

Then the irrepressible J. Adam Bede, former United States Marshal, injected himself strenuously into the conversation thus:

"The Senator, having been successful under the competitive system, hates to see it destroyed. Did you ever hear how he crushed a Minneapolis lawyer on a real estate deal? Now that he's here, I'll tell it. Back in the early days the Senator's eagle eyes rested upon a piece of real estate made valuable by being in proximity to his home, Sioux Falls. Nobody seemed to own the land, or bothered to pay taxes on it, so the Senator was contented to lie still and watch, until one day a Minneapolis lawyer slipped in quietly and purchased the tract at a tax sale. Then the Senator started on the war path, and found that a Sioux half-breed near Mendota, Minn., held the fee simple to the property. He came quietly to St. Paul and, proceeding to Mendota, found the Minneapolis lawyer negotiating with the owner of the land. The Senator waited outside in the bushes until the lawyer had finished his transaction and then slipped in with a quitclaim deed all prepared and ready for execution.

"'I have just sold him to Batteese,' said the half-breed.

"'Oh, that makes no difference; sell him again to me,' said the Senator. 'If you will sign this deed I'll give you all this,' and he exhibited five twenty-dollar gold pieces.

"The temptation was too great, and the half-breed fell—and executed.

"When the Senator reached the train he found the lawyer aboard, and while the cars were speeding toward Sioux Falls he pondered how he was going to get his instrument on record ahead of his legal competitor. When the train was within four or five miles of Sioux Falls, Pettigrew went forward and climbed on to the engine.

"'Say,' he remarked to the engineer, 'ain't your old machine here out of order?'

"'What machine?'

"'This old tub of an engine. Don't it need immediate repairs?' and the Senator slipped another twenty-dollar gold piece into the hand of the astonished engineer, and then held a whisperced communion with him. The engineer winked at the Senator, slowed up the train and called up the conductor, telling him the engine was very close to a wrecked condition, and that he would be compelled to drop the train for half an hour while he ran into Sioux Falls to have a screw or two tightened and the old tub braced up.

"The Senator rode with the engineer, while the Minneapolis lawyer remained on the car away out on the prairie, and the Senator's deed went on record first. Oh, yes! Senator Pettigrew would not have the competitive commercial system destroyed—not on your life!" and Bede laughed.

"There is more truth in that story than in most of them they tell on me," dryly remarked Mr. Pettigrew.

Gov. Hogg s Hard-Luck Story.

EX-GOV. "JIM" HOGG of Texas is in town on his annual Fall visit to the city. The Governor has been very successful in business the past year, but never misses the opportunity to tell one of those hard-luck stories of his early career, which, given with such genuine feeling, always deeply impresses his auditors. His latest is that of the early days when Mr. Hogg had first commenced the practice of law in his Texan home, after his return from the civil war.

He was decidedly hard up for a board bill amounting to $50, and was on the limits of landlady leniency. Sitting in his office one day, wondering how he could raise the needed sum, a man entered and informed him he wished legal advice.

"Fifty dollars, Sir," exclaimed Mr. Hogg almost involuntarily as he saw visions of a financial windfall.

"Oh, you want your fee in advance? All right, Sir," and the client took a roll of bills from his pocket and handed him a $50 bill.

The visitor then announced that he contemplated some "crooked work"—nothing short of the robbing of a private banking house.

Mr. Hogg while considering his duty to his client also was mindful of that as a good citizen, and gently but firmly dissuaded his visitor from his proposed crime, raising all the legal obstacles he could, rather than facilitating the other's scheme to escape by his aid the penalty if detected. The man left not so much discouraged as Mr. Hogg thought he ought to be, while Hogg himself hastened to his boarding house joyously to liquidate his board bill.

His surprise and disappointment when he did not find the aforesaid $50 in his pocket, where he had placed it when he received it from his client, may be imagined. It cannot well be described. A thorough search of his clothes, his office, and the route he had taken did not discover the missing Treasury note. He fancied at the time that his landlady did not believe his story, but learned afterward that in this he did her an injustice, as she was convinced by his sincerity. Returning to his office later he found under his door a scrawl on a bit of paper to the effect that the party did not consider the advice given worth the sum charged, and that before leaving he had therefore stolen the bill from his pocket. "Don't talk to me," the Governor exclaims in concluding this story, "of honor among thieves."

The Governor pronounces his name as if spelled "Hogue," but the unsophisticated pages will go about the corridor shouting "Letter for Gov. Hog!"

To Tempt the Appetite.

"WHAT a relief from the weariness of having to study a bill of fare," exclaimed a guest of one of the members of the Midday Club as he sauntered through their handsome rooms in the Broad-Exchange Building. On a sideboard arranged for the purpose were temptingly displayed huge joints of beef, mutton, ham, and other meats ready for "cold cuts," a huge cold salmon, a few birds and chickens, and salads and tid-bits of various kinds. All were tastefully decorated, and immediately suggestive of just what would satisfy an appetite that was neither equal to a course luncheon, nor in condition to be jogged into activity by a line of type on the carte du jour.

"A growing custom in the city, and so sensible a one," commented the business man, "that it is a wonder how we have consented to become slaves of a bill of fare, and have heretofore refused to shake off its fetters. The Ardsley Club adopted it some time ago, and with the growth of dining clubs this custom of displaying food to tempt appetite, much as a dry goods house displays its bargains to tempt the bargain hunters, is becoming universal. Cafés have adopted it, and for the man who wants a luncheon but doesn't know just what he wants, the plan has everything to commend it and nothing that I can think of to condemn it."

He Knew Sage's Habit.

ONE of the younger proprietors of one of the big department stores up town that advertises "bargain sales" or a special preannounced day every week has been winning all his expenses by betting with his coterie in Delmonico's that Russell Sage would be one of the first to arrive at his store on the morning of the marked-down disposals. He knew from experience that the veteran financier rarely in the Spring and Fall misses one of these "clearings out." Mr. Sage picks up bargains in all sorts of things which he can find use for, from a pair of trousers ($3.50—original price $7) to small kitchen utensils marked down from 5 cents to a penny apiece.

"If every one would be as judicious in their buying as I am," Mr. Sage once observed to the narrator of this true story, "there would be less poverty and the mortification and suffering resulting therefrom. Nearly every one is living beyond their means."

Boldt's Only Regret.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR was stopping at Mr. Boldt's hotel in Philadelphia. On leaving he casually observed to mine host: "Mr. Boldt, some day I may build a hotel on the site of my mansion on Fifth Avenue, and when I do I shall want you to take it."

"I do not think my wife will ever consent to my leaving Philadelphia," responded Mr. Boldt, with complete truth, taking the statement of Mr. Astor as a passing compliment, which is often paid popular bonifaces, he avers, with characteristic modesty and acumen of human nature.

So long a time—several years—elapsed before he heard again from Mr. Astor that he had almost forgotten the circumstance, when he was one day summoned to New York to confer with an architect about the proposed hotel—the Waldorf. This is the true story of how Mr. Boldt became the lessee of the famous hostelry.

Mr. Boldt admits now that he entered on his new sphere of activity with some misgivings—probably he would not have accepted Mr. Astor's offer but for the urgent counsel of his wife—and also that the first six months he lost money in what the papers at the time characterized as his "colossal enterprise."

"But the day of losses is past," Mr. Boldt exclaims, adding, "and my only regret is that the hyphenated hotels do not cover the entire block!"

Board of Public "Imps."

"The abbreviation fiend is a nuisance and ought to be suppressed by law," said a man in the office of the Board of Public Improvements, "but the limit was reached the other day when a letter came in here addressed: "Mr. So-and-So, Board of Public Imps.'"

"Maybe that was neither a joke nor the result of carelessness," returned one of his associates. "Perhaps the man meant it, 'on the level.'"

Not Bad, Eh?

Wilkins—If the Shamrock should happen to sink here, they'll never be able to raise her.

Bilkins—Why not?

Wilkins—Well, they can't raise Shamrocks in this country, you know.

1901

A RACE TRACK STRATEGIST

MAGINNIS sat smoking his pipe on his doorstep as I strolled his way on a particularly sultry evening of a particularly sultry August week. The day had been a hard one and I felt the need of entertainment. Consequently I turned to Maginnis.

When Maginnis is disposed he is a fountain of inspiration. At other times he is as unprofitable as he tells me the automobiles have made the hack business, and he knows, for it was while a driver for Pat Sheehy that Maginnis laid the foundation of his fortune. Now he owns the apartment house he lives in—and he looks like the janitor.

Maginnis is probably the most naïve, soft-hearted rogue east of Third Avenue. His prosperity was not made with hands but with feet, the feet of a cross-grained, sour-tempered, unsound, evil-eyed, stable hack, long since converted into soap and glue, and, according to Maginnis, never a horse needed conversion more thoroughly. It is a tale the Irishman loves to tell and one that I love to hear.

"'Tis a fine evening, Mac," I said by way of starting an argument.

Maginnis cocked one eye at me over the bowl of his pipe.

"It is so," he said, "av ye don't care what ye say an' say ut quick. A fine evenin' ut is f'r the poor babbies that's dyin' like s' manny flies all t'roo this blissid foornace ye call N'Yark."

I saw that the heat had told on him. Maginnis was in no mood for story telling. I was compelled to resort to strategy.

"I went down to Sheepshead Bay today," I remarked tentatively, taking a seat on the rail. No reply was deigned. Things looked unpromising, but I tried again.

"I suppose you heard about the fourth race?" I continued as the roar of a passing Second Avenue train died away.

"I did not," he growled.

"Hundred to one shot," said I.

"Ye don't say," he exclaimed, showing signs of interest at last. "Were ye on?"

"Unfortunately no," I replied truthfully.

"I might av known ut," he murmured, as one who says "I told you so." "Now, in th' ole days at Fairley I'd a been on 'um, ye bet on that." Then followed a long silence. I had begun to give up hope when at length he said:

"Did I iver tell ye about Doc?"

"Never," said I mendaciously.

"Will, now, dhere was a horse wud set ye up in th' saloon business. I mind th' time I fir-rst shook a line over his skinny back. 'Twas whin I was drivin' f'r Pat Sheehy, dead now a matther av tin years—rest his sowl, he was a good lad.

"Doc was a goat whin ye hooked him up, but as quiet as a lamb whin ye tuk him out. 'Twas kin'lin' wood he made av t'ree av Sheehy's waggins, an' Pat was goin' f'r t' give um away. They was two av us bhoys playin' th' races dose days, an' we fancied ourselves, ye bet, on phwat we knowed about horses. We see th' beasht lacin' ut out t' beat fire injines an' ambilinces an' we put our hids tergither f'r t' make a shtrike. We give Sheehy tin dollars f'r th' brute, an' mighty glad he was t' git ut. Thin we tuk um t' Jairsey an' fed um up f'r a matther av a 'moont' or more.

"D' ye catch th' idee? We made a race horse out av um—him whose ancisthry was shrouded in gloom. But th' shpalpeen cud run an' wud run—that's th' on'y t'ing he wud do, av ye'd let um."

"And you made money by running him?" I hazarded.

"Not at ahl, not at ahl," said Maginnis impatiently. "How d'ye make money out av roonin' hor-r-ses? Answer me that, Sor?"

"I wish I knew," I replied with strict regard for truth.

"By not lettin' thim roon. 'Tis Gawd's trut'. An' that's th' way we done wid Doc, on'y we had th' divvle's own time shtoppin' th' shtate.

"Me an' Jawnnie (that's t'other feller's name) knowed all th' owners an' jockies an' thrainers at Fairley, an' wan av th' rizzhers ye injooced f'r t' put on his way time a-thrashin' av Doc, fittin' him in f'r a thir-r-d number av th' shyndikit. By th' time av th' openin' av the Fall meet at Fairley Doc was cooler than iver an' burnin' up th' thrack.

"No," he went on hurriedly as I was about to interrupt, "th' shtate was niver a shtake horse, but they was not manny av th' sillin' p'athers oud give um tin pounds in th' mile that saison. Phwiere he got th' shtrake I dinnah, but th' scoundril's heels was light as fithers a'long'e ye cud dodge thim. Wanst," he added, holding out a wiry wrist, "I just missed dodgin' thim.

"They was great days at Fairley thim. The public was sat' 'sf'; rit, an' all the bookies and owners an' their friends had all kinds o' money. Jawnnie an' me divarted us f'r to distributhute a bit av it ourself, thought ayc two, dives and Pharoah, that's the reason I mintioned it ye, a'ready. Anyhow, f'r Fairley, 'Th' ole Reliable,' as manny av th' papers called it, was a rale a'ristocratic shpot, an' ye cud see all th' best people in the land there, an' they was all long f'r t' git ont' her coorves, ayether, an' 'tis to her I owe more than she'll iver know. I was in th' bettin' ring wan day whin I see her bettin' man puttin' a bit on a long shot. Th' long shot win, an' av hr had anny right t' win I'm a Filipyno. Annyhow, he win, an' I done some tall t'inkin'.

"Two days afther that Doc was intered f'r th' thir-r-d race at the mile an' a sixteent'. He was carryin" light weight be raison av his writchid performancis whin he was full o' wather an' traillin' shoes like ferryboats. Jist afther th' secon' race I wint down t' th' bettin' ring. Doc was on all th' shlates at twinty t' wan, and there was no play on um. Jist as I was havin' th' ring I see the bettin' man av th' Prisidint's wife comin' in. I sleuthed along afther him, an' th' biggar puts fifty on wan shlate an' a hundrid on another on Doc!

"I cuddent git back t' th' paddock fast enough. Av iver I wished f'r wings, 'twas thin. Jawnnie was talkin' t' Jim Bennett, wan av th' Shtewards av th' thrack.

"'Jawnnie,' I says, 'kim here a bit,' an' thin I whishpers, 'Have ye anny money?'

"'Twenty-five,' he says.

"'Twenty-five!' I groans. 'Is that ahl?'

"'Yis,' says Tim, 'but here's Jim Bennett wants t' buy Doc.'

"'What'll ye give?' says I t' Bennett.

"'What d'ye say t' sivin hundrid?' he says.

"'Make ut eight,' I says, 'we need th' money.' Bennett was a man av few wuruds an' good wans.

"'Sivin-fifty,' he says, draggin' out a roll ye cud choke a cow wid.

"'He's yours,' I says, an' grabbed th' money. I faded away faster than Tenney iver run a fooriong. Twinty t' wan was still on th' shlates whin I got back t' th' ring. I mosied along fr'm wan board t' th' other, puttin' fifty here an' twinty-five there, an' makin' no fuss about ut. But th' best I cud do th' bookies got t' rubbin', an' be th' time th' sivin-fifty was gone, Doc was down t' fifteen an' twilve t' wan. Whin I kim back be th' joodges' stan' I see th' Prisidint av th' thrack talkin' t' th' shtaa-rter.

"'Ah!' says I to mesilf, 'there's more than wan fox kin live in a hole,' I says. I wint into th' paddock and first I knewed in kim th' other fox an' says somethin' t' th' bhoy that was t' ride th' favrite. Wanst more I shuk han's wid mesilf.

"Over in wan corner av th' paddock was Doc. Whin I kim up he laid wan ear back an' sidled aroun' fir t' take a shy at me av th' fates was propitchous. They was not.

"'Gilhooley,' I says, t' th' bhoy, 'take um out at th' flag an' mind ye take um out fir-rst. Av ye git fined be th' shta-arter I'll shtand f'r th' fine, but mind ye git away fir-rst. Ye niver kin tell what's go'n' t' happen, av ye don't know,' I says.

"'What's that?' says Gilhooley, f'r he was a bright lad.

"'Niver you mind,' I says, an' don't ye fergit,' I says, 'what I'm tellin' ye,' I says. 'Take um out,' I says, 'or,' I says, ''tis patent lither I'll be makin' out av yeer back,' I says, 'whid I have th' time,' I says. 'An',' I says, 'I'm not fixpictin' f'r t' be ixeedin' busy,' I says.

"Will, Sor, av that bhoy didn't beat th' flag a len'th an' a halluf, thin Ireland has no wrongs. It tuk th' boonch th' best pairt av t'ree foorlongs t' git to his heels, which was flyin' as I never see thim fly before an' as they niver flew agin. Aroun' the bind, th' favrite kim up an' made his bid, but I losht no shleep at ahl about that shkate, remimbrin' the Prisidint's talk wid the bhoy. He follied ordhers ahl right. Whin he struck th' shtretch he was nick an' nick wid Doc. Ahl at wanst he shoots clean acrost th' thrack to th' outer rail, but Doc runs true an' shtrait f'r th' wire, with th' rist av the boonch lumberin' along in his dust safe a len'th an' a halluf behind. Th' favrite kim back ag'in an' his bhoy begin t' ride him f'r kaeps, but 'twas no use thin, as he knowed ut would be. He got t' Gilhooley's saddle as Doc wint under th' wire a winner.

"How ut happened I niver cud tell, but th' nex' t'ing I knowed th' favrite run Doc into th' rail an' throwed him. Gilhooley wint over into th' field and shcrambled to his feet, but Doc didn't git up. He'd run his last race. His shoulder was bruk an' they had t' shoot um an' cart his cogly carcass off th' thrack.

"Will, Sor, it tuk me half an hour f'r t' collect me winnin's. Whin I wint back t' Essex Shtreet that night I had more money than I cud git in me hat, I did that, an' ther was no wan dollar bills there, ayether.

"That night, Sor, I wint t' see Molly Maloney. We wint f'r a her-ree in ar ride, they was no thrubles thin. Whin we got t' Forty-second Shtreet I says, 'Mollie,' I says, 'will ye marry me?'

"'Tim,' she says, 'ye know I will.' An', s'help me, Sor, I t'ink I did.

"We was sittin' on th' front seat an' jist thin ivery wan was lookin' at a fight bechune a couple o' tarriers on th' back seat, an' while they was lookin' I shtole me fivver alse from Mollie Maloney's lips. Ahs!" he added, with a sigh, "an' ahl that was twinty-wan years ago comin' Labor Day.

"Will, Sor," said Maginnis, after a long, long silence, "there's more t'an money won't buy me, as yeh av thim's thin days back sidle up, Mollie—I'll niver see Mollie again anyhow, calm—

"Unless!" ... after another long ... Sweet ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

MRS. FISKE'S AMBITIONS

The actress says there is no public taste and wants to appeal to people who do not care for sensationalism.

THERE are many interesting "inside" things which people do not see at the remodeled Manhattan Theatre as well as those outside which they do. The arrangements "behind the scenes" include many conveniences not to be found in older theatres.

Mrs. Fiske's own dressing room is a dainty little bower in blue, something, perhaps, like the dressing rooms of which stage-enraptured maidens dream, but which in reality are not often found. There is blue everywhere, from the tapestry on the walls, a mass of field flowers with blue for the keynote, to the silk draperies at the windows and the flowered velvet carpet on the floor. The furniture is of a pretty, light wood.

Dressing rooms for the other members of the company have many attractions and conveniences in pretty, bright draperies to hang over the gowns, electric lights arranged upon tall standards to be moved about at will, and big mirrors, the tops fastened to the wall with a hook and chain to be pulled up straight or tipped forward at any angle that is desired.

There is to be an important new feature at the Manhattan which has not been mentioned and which will be a great assistance in the work that is to be done there. A library is being arranged on one of the upper floors of the building, and Mrs. Fiske's large library of some 6,000 or 7,000 books, a large proportion of them relating to the stage, is to be there. The library will be ready for use in a few weeks.

Mrs. Fiske, in speaking of what she intends to do, said she is not planning to do anything better than has been done in New York, for the good work of the past cannot be excelled. Her idea is to present a certain line of work in a certain way which will appeal to a certain class of playgoers.

This is where her views in regard to the public taste come in. She is not planning to propitiate any supposititious monster, for her definition is a negation: There is no public taste. There is an enormous theatregoing public in New York, but a public made up of all classes and kinds of people who demand all kinds of plays. There is the sympathetic and sensitive class which demands plays of the highest type and which will not have sensationalism and false and tawdry appeals to the emotions. They will support a theatre which will give the better class of plays. There is a public big enough to support all kinds of plays. It is to the better class of playgoers that "Miranda of the Balcony" appeals, she thinks, and she expects to produce plays which appeal to the people who do not care for sensationalism.

Mrs. Fiske likes comedy exceedingly. When she is asked why, if this is the case, her répertoire has included so many serious plays, she confesses that there may be some chance in it, and, again, that it is, perhaps, easier to find such plays than good comedies. It may be chance, too, she says, that she has been more successful in American plays than in those by foreign authors. She believes American plays are quite as good as the English, although we have not as yet had time to develop a dramatic literature, but that the French are masters of stagecraft, while the Italians, as well as the Germans, are far ahead of us.

In "Love Will Find a Way," which was one of the most successful of her plays, there is much conversation, and for that reason a failure was foretold for it.

"In an Italian play," said Mrs. Fiske, for this is a subject which interests her greatly, "two people will have a long conversation upon the stage and the audience will listen to it with great interest. An American audience would not do this. It demands more action."

On the German stage she recalled one actor who talked through an entire act, telling a little story, and the audience enjoyed it. In "La Femme de Claude," Rebecca makes a fifteen-minute speech, speaking upon the most serious of subjects. Duse never cuts a line of this speech, and the play is one of her best. But an American actress playing the part before an American audience must cut it into shreds.

Mrs. Fiske is a great admirer of the Italian plays, but, while she is a strong believer in German stagecraft, she admits that she found "Magda," when she played it, a little heavy. One central idea which she is following in her plays is that of getting away from everything that is mawkish and sentimental, from the stage women who devote their lives to a consideration of their own griefs. She believes that on the stage life should be represented in its highest and noblest aspects, according to the standards of everyday life; that the ideal of the play should be the highest and best, as in every other art.

In rehearsals, which are often considered drudgery, Mrs. Fiske takes great pleasure. With her company she "rehearses eternally," and it is in the development of the play at rehearsals that she finds the most interesting part of stage work. She has in mind certain results for which she strives, and herself directs the rehearsals of her company.

A long run has no attractions for her, though Becky Sharp she played for years. The change of audiences in a run of this kind helps to sustain the interest in the play.

Contrary to what seems to be an accepted belief with many people, Mrs. Fiske has a strong faith in the sincerity of the interest of professional people in their work, aside from any feeling of personal vanity. To any one who is inclined to disbelieve this, she points out her experience with her own companies, whose members, she says, have worked with the greatest fervor, without an effort at self-seeking, but with a united attempt to bring about the best results in the play as a whole.

And, now, turning from more serious things, one may talk for a time about gowns, the gowns of "Miranda of the Balcony," and they are worth talking about, for despite that young woman's troublous life, or perhaps because of it, she developed a very pretty taste in frocks. The American woman may read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest.

The gown which Mrs. Fiske wears in the first act is both beautiful and interesting. It is quite out of the ordinary in being an American-Paris gown. It is one made by a New York firm and taken to the Paris Exposition, where it received the prize. It is an elaborately simple gown. The lines are all of the simplest, and the elaborateness is in the pearl embroidery, which is exquisite. It is appropriately done in a design of American wheat, large sprays of which cover the gown, the wheat proper being of large pearls and the stems of smaller ones. The foundation is of white satin, and on either side of the front the gown is opened, showing soft lines of white net embroidered with pearls, paillettes, and rhinestones. On either side of the back there are two more narrow lines of the net, these widening a little as they reach the train. There is a band of embroidery outlining the satin on either side of the inlets of the net.

The waist is also simple, pointed ever so slightly, back and front, at the lower edge. The embroidery is put on in a deep point in both back and front, wide at the top of the corsage and tapering down to the waist. The embroidery is in the sprays of wheat in these points, and single pearls, like single grains of the wheat, cover other parts of the bodice. There is a little insert of the embroidered net at the top of the corsage in soft undulating lines and a bit of tulle finishes the exact edge. On the left of the front of the corsage, which opens in the back, are big purple orchids. Straps of the pearls fall over the top of the arm, and the lower edge of the bodice is finished with pearl embroidery.

Lavender nun's veiling forms the second gown, which is also simple and exceedingly pretty. This is a house gown, made with an upper skirt, pointed back and front and showing shaped flounces where it lifts at the sides. The material meets in a bias seam in the centre of both back and front. The only trimming to the skirt is a pattern of flowers, which falls in a very pretty but peculiar way over the hips and a fringe of iridescent beads on the lower edges. The flowers in a curve, like a bent bow, are carried over the hip from back to front. The pattern is appliqued on the under side, white stitched all over with tinsel thread, which shows only imperceptibly on the right side; the only stitching which is carried through is of black and stitches the cloth to the veiling, outlining the edges of the pattern. The effect of the cloth beneath is to give a deeper shade to the lavender on the top.

There is an effect of a straight little bolero jacket over a tucked bodice in the waist, the tucks showing a little, like a yoke at the top and imperceptibly at the lower edge. The little bolero is edged with a fringe of iridescent drops to match those which edge the skirt. The drops blend with the changeable blue silk which forms the belt, with a knot and ends at the back. The stock is combined with cream lace, and there is a plaited band with several rosettes around the sleeve. The sleeve is a pretty one, tucked at the top, a deep puff following, the silk finishing the sleeve of the material, while the cuff, reaching to the wrist, is of tucked net fastened with small lace buttons and loops.

The next gown is of black and white chiffon, a pattern gown of white with long lines of black, with here and there a flower, forming festoons around the lower edge of the frock. The black is outlined with paillettes of silver. The waist is of the black and silver in the same design. There are sleeves of cream lace, and more of the cream lace around the front of the corsage at the right, fastened with a buckle in the centre and carried down to the waist line. On the left side is a big bow of pale green, and the same green outlines the lower edge of the bodice and is finished with a knot and ends at the back. The outward and visible chiffon is made up over white satin, with plain white chiffon over that.

The last gown is one of the most striking of them all, and a most elaborate frock, though simple in its outlines. It is termed a tea gown. It is all in black, a princesse frock of long lines of alternating black paillettes crossing the bands of net of the foundation diagonally, and chenille bands filled in with chenille in points, long, pendent from the top of the bands, about an inch and a half wide, continuing in that width to the waist, and from there widening gradually to the lower edge of the skirt, where they are some four inches wide. The top of the corsage is finished with very large rosettes of jet, exceedingly smart, with long danglers of the same material, pretty, indescribable things, like hanging buds upon a black vine.

The sleeves of this frock are most effective. They are of black net set with the black paillettes, and fall open to the floor. They are carried down over the arm to half way between the shoulder and elbow, where they are held by a band of jet, and from there fall away, leaving the arm bare. It is an exceedingly smart, chic gown, and one of the most becoming, if there is a choice.

As Others See It.

An Englishman, recently returned home from a journey to this country, to his many interrogators describes the Tammany tiger as an animal which infests the city, has customs and habits, but no manners.

ONE of the speculators in front of the Knickerbocker Theatre asked a young woman the other day to buy two reserved seats for him. He told her he would give her a quarter for her trouble. When she assented he handed her a $5 bill.

Alf Hayman happened to be in the box office and saw the transaction. When she asked for the seats he took the treasurer's place and asked her what priced seats she wanted.

"How much are they?" she asked.

"From 50 cents to $2. You can get two reserved seats for a dollar and keep the difference."

The young woman saw the point and got two in the back row in the gallery. She turned over the tickets in an envelope and a dollar to the speculator. He hastily slipped the seat checks in his pocket, fearing detection by the theatre offices, and gave the girl a quarter. She disappeared.

Five minutes later the speculator exploded with wrath. The crowd, attracted by his oaths, laughed at him when they learned the cause of his trouble. That night he moved further up the street.

HAWTREY AND HIS MESSAGE FROM MARS

SOMETIMES the habitual attendant at the theatres, if he be inclined to hope that the drama may be a form of art, is thoroughly discouraged by the attitude of the general public toward the playhouse. There is only one serious artistic essay now successful in the City of New York. All the rest, it may as well be frankly confessed, are failures. Some of them are apparently doing a fair business, but the box office returns would not bear publication. On the other hand all the frothy, nonsensical entertainments are drawing crowds, and their managers are reaping a green and bounteous harvest of dollars. This sort of thing is not inspiring to the student of the drama nor to the manager who would prefer to be artistic. Such managers, it must be admitted, are not numerous in these days. A man must have a love for the theatre, a love for the drama, a love for the art of acting, before he will cherish artistic ideas in regard to these things, and the man who drops into the theatrical business as a speculation is not likely to have such love. That is a love which belongs to the actor-manager. But the speculator in control of a theatre, though he may have little artistic conscience, certainly has business sense, and he will not endeavor to force upon the public something which it does not desire. If the public wishes for good entertainment of a high order, it will get it. There is no question about that. Not a single season goes by that an abundance of such entertainment is not offered. Not a single season goes by that much of it is not rejected by the public, even when it is tolerably good, while the meaningless rubbish of the so-called musical comedies is received with joy, even when it is intolerably bad.

***

With theatrical matters in such a condition it is a matter for congratulation that such a pretty and amusing entertainment as "A Message from Mars" has come to us from the other side of the water. It is not any better because it had to originate in London, though its long career there must have stimulated the curiosity of the knowing in regard to it. And it was received last Monday night at the Garrick Theatre with that cordiality which is characteristic of our audiences. There was no mistaking the nature of the applause. It was the genuine sort, the sort that means that the people who have come to the theatre with open minds, and not for the purpose of giving the thing a "send-off," have been honestly pleased. And in this case the applause was earned by a really artistic performance. The play is not one of a specially high order, but it is a good specimen of stage craft as it is commonly practiced, and it enjoys the unusual distinction of preaching a sermon without offensive illustration. There is nothing in "A Message from Mars" which should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of modesty. Young women and very old men can go to it in perfect safety.

As has been already hinted, the story is not unlike that of Dickens's Christmas tale, in which the hard-hearted old Scrooge is taken out and shown the bitternesses of life among the poor and softened so that he becomes a better and more generous man. The same objection has been made to both stories. It is that the radical nature of a character cannot be changed. A selfish man may be made less selfish, but not utterly unselfish and self-sacrificing. Certainly the change in the character of Horace Parker in "A Message from Mars" is radical. But this is just one of those points about which the general public obstinately refuses to think. Of the stage holding the mirror up to nature there is little consideration. "Let us be amused," is the cry, and, as "A Message from Mars" is amusing, and at the same time has a pretty way of making a man feel as if he had been listening to a sermon and had been benefited thereby, it ought to be immensely successful.

The presentation of the man from Mars as a superior being, with a knowledge of the state of development of humanity here and a profound pity for our backwardness is interesting, and it is thoroughly suitable to the plan of the comedy. The neat play upon phrase in the remark of the Martian, "In Mars we do not mind our own business," is an instance of the felicitous manner in which the author has treated the dialogue in so far as it relates to this particular part of the play. The impersonator of the visitor from the realms of space is especially well suited to the part. He is very tall, and has a face which appears to uncommon advantage tinted a kind of leaden blue. His voice is a deep bass, and he speaks most of the time in its upper middle register, which gives the tones a peculiar half ventriloquial character, admirably adapted to the expression of the aloofness of the part.

Stage mechanism, too, is used with good effect in this play. The shaking of the walls of the room and of the furniture in the first act under what the Martian calmly refers to as his employment of certain powers of dynamics unknown to us, is excellently done, and the transformation of Parker in the second act from a prosperous and comfortable looking gentleman in a fur coat to a ragged beggar is wonderfully clever. Stage managers of opera organizations addicted to the habitual performance of "Faust" ought to go and see this. But if it were done in the opera, Faust would have to sacrifice his lovely wig, and perhaps the ladies would object to that.

Last, but, of course, not least, there is Mr. Charles Hawtrey, the head of the company and the impersonator of the selfish Parker. Mr. Hawtrey may aptly be described as a deft actor. He is a master of the finesse of the stage, with certain limitations. He speaks in a manner which conveys the impression of absolute spontaneity. And this illusion of naturalness extends to his action. For the purposes of comedy, and especially of the comedy in which he appears, this gift, or accomplishment, whichever it is, is of immeasurable value. It lends to almost every one of the ingenious speeches with which the author has equipped the actor a remarkable verisimilitude. It creates a perfect illusion.

With all this naturalness Mr. Hawtrey never loses a point. He makes every one in the part, and that, too, without ever stepping out of the picture or destroying the nicety of proportion which marks his characterization. In the second act he builds a very clever climax out of his transformation to a ragged and hungry beggar. This scene brings to the local stage one of the most satisfactory pieces of acting seen in recent years. The demands of the scene are not extreme, or else it might easily run beyond the measure of Mr. Hawtrey's powers, for he is apparently devoid of the tones of pathos. But as it stands the scene is wholly within his limits, and he adapts his abilities to it with a delightful skill. On the whole, Mr. Hawtrey is an exceptionally clever light comedian, and he will certainly be popular here.

In the scene just referred to he has the capable assistance of Mr. Robert Bateman as a tramp. This part figures throughout the play, and Mr. Bateman's acting of it is of the most admirable kind. He has tenderness, pathos, and humor. They lie not far apart in the true art of acting.

Miss Jessie Bateman as the heroine has the advantage of possessing a cheerful and attractive countenance, a very excellent thing in woman, and she has also commendable ability as an actress. On the whole, "A Message from Mars" is a most pleasing entertainment, and should be seen of men.

***

It seems almost superfluous to refer again to the weird production entitled "Sweet Marie," which was brought to birth on Thursday night at the Victoria Theatre. But there is a well-defined rumor that both book and music were written by the indefatigable Oscar Hammerstein. It will be recalled that once upon a time Mr. Hammerstein bet that he could write both book and music of an operetta in twenty-four hours, and that he not only did so, but caused the results of his work to be placed before the public. Let it now be recorded that "The Koh-i-Noor," Mr. Hammerstein's operetta of a day, was better than "Sweet Marie." And now let those who are fond of speculation wonder how long it took him to write the new piece.

OCT 100

1901

Croker a Gad to Reform

That's What Silas Larrabee Says

At a meeting last night of the Ogunquit Reform Society, a resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to purchase at a cost not exceeding $2 a photograph of Richard Croker, to be framed and hung upon the wall of the society's meeting room.

Before the resolution was adopted Prof. Eleazer Davis, Principal of the East Ogunquit Seminary, asked for information.

"I wish to inquire, Mr. Chairman," said he, "whether, in the view of the mover of this resolution, its adoption by our society should be construed as an adulatory act."

The whole society turned pale. In the account of the affair given in to-day's issue of The Ogunquit Advertiser, it also is stated that a "great hush fell upon the assemblage."

"That's a horse on Ogunquit," whispered Lawyer Pratt to Prof. Davis. "That word 'adulatory' has knocked the wind completely out of the old town. Let 'em down, Professor; for Heaven's sake, let 'em down!"

Taking the floor again, the Professor put his question in a simpler form: "If we hang Mr. Croker's picture in this hall, do we thereby express our admiration of the man? That's what I wish to know."

"Mr. Secertary," said the Chairman, "whose is that 'ere resolution?"

"Silas Larrabee's," the Secretary replied.

"Then I call on Mr. Larrabee," the Chairman said, "to answer the gentleman's question."

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Larrabee, "the Ogunquit Reform Society needs no argymunt from me to convince it that the reformers of the United States of Amerikv owes an awful sight to the gentleman whose pictur' it is proposed by this 'ere resolution to put on exhibition here. No man livin' has done so much as Richard Croker to stir up the reform sentiment of the country. A decent man can't read the story of his career without havin' the feelin' spring up inside him that he'd like to jine in a grand political house cleanin' all the way from Ogunquit to Californy."

"May I ask the gentleman a question?" demanded the professor from East Ogunquit.

"Well, yes," Mr. Larrabee replied, "provided you don't ask it in words more'n a mile and three-quarters long."

"I would like to have the gentleman tell this society," queried the professor, "why he considers Richard Croker a friend of good citizenship and good government. To my mind he represents all that is detestable in politics. He is the head of an organization which antagonizes every precept of honesty, violates every mandate of morality, tramples upon decency, mocks at civilization, and undermines the principles upon which the American Republic rests. He is, in my view, the ne plus ultra of political scoundrelism, the incarnation of everything that is brutal, vicious, immoral, and unmoral in the politics of the American metropolis. And you speak of him as though he were a great reformer?"

"I am much obleeged," responded Mr. Larrabee, "for the powerful way in which my friend has expressed his idees about Mr. Croker. I sorter feel's though I ought to set down and let him go on. He reminds me of what Parson Barrers said once to a feller that seen him the day after they dedercated a meetin' house over to South Berwick.

"'Mr. Barrers,' says the feller, 'I hearn you prayin' yesterday up to the dedercation. It was a terrible good prayer, Mr. Barrers.'

"'I could have done a good deal better,' says Barrers, 'if I hadn't been so squatted for time.'

"Our friend from East Ogunquit was a the same box with old man Barrers. He, too, was squatted for time—had to empty his heart in about a minute and a half. But he can take some other time, I suppose. Maybe he'll feel like finishin' up after I git through answerin' his questions.

"Prob'ly it will surprise the gentleman from East Ogunquit when I say that in my jedgmunt he has sized up Richard Croker fair and accurate. On the other hand, I wish to say to the gentleman that he ain't quite ketched the drift of my remarks if he thinks I look upon Mr. Croker as a great reformer.

"Supposin' they wasn't nothin' but angels in Tammany Hall, with Mr. Croker the nicest, sweetest, moralist angel of the whole mess; he wouldn't amount to nothin' to reformers. He wouldn't make men's blood bile every time he flopped his wings.

"He's ginger to the reform sentiment of the country now; he wouldn't be sweet-smed water to it if he was a political angel. He's like a god with an ash and a squatter hand in it now; the cattle could go to sleep and never budge a hoof all day long for all of him. If he wasn't nothin' worse than a good citizen of New York. He is the peskiest, meanest critter that was ever let loose into the streets of the body politic of his city and nation. He's the spreadin' corn and calamus-eatin' flies of the country, multiplied by billions of dog days and scattered over the whole face of the earth. He's the—

"Now, what that ere bear done for the Anti-Bear Association of Sandwich, Richard Croker has done for the people of New York City, that has been fightin' agin Tammany Hall without gettin' much to show for it. Richard Croker is scarin' folks into 'jinin' the reform movement. They's bears in the mountings—everybody says so now.

"It's a big mistake to think that Crokerism is a thing that teches New York City and nowhere's else. As my friend the professor says, it is undermining the foundations of the American Republic. It's a thing that conserns New York City to begin with; but it don't stop there. If the political life of the American metropolis is rotten, the whole country feels it in more ways than one. If the fight agin Tammany is won they ought to be bonfires from one end of the United States to the other.

"I ain't worryin' half so much about the Anarchists as I be about fellers of the 'Croker breed,' that is in politics for the good of their pockets. It ain't easy to ketch one of that kind in a trap and put him on exhibition so's everybody can come and look him over and see if it ain't wuth while to hunt out the rest of 'em and enter on an ery of good government.

"I don't suppose they's an intelligent man in the country that hasn't had a pooty correct idee of Croker and Crokerism. They ain't been no doubt, so fur's I can find out, how he come by his good clothes, his horses and bulldogs, his house over to England, and the pile of money that he can shovel into as hard as he likes without runnin' the resk of gittin' to the end of it. They ain't been much of anybody in New York, accordin' to everything I can here, that hasn't been satisfied Mr. Croker has got rich through bein' the head of Tammany Hall, which is the saint's sayin' they've been satisfied his acts had been such that he don't deserve to be mentioned the same day of the week with a respectable yaller burglar or hoss thief.

"That's been the popular idee of Croker for some time, but it hasn't seemed to ketch a real strong hold of folks until this year. It's all his own doin's. He knowed they was after him. Why didn't he lay low instead of goin' on from wuss to wuss? I reckon the bitin' that's in him made a fool of him.

"But however it come about they've got him in a cage now where everybody can look at him. If New York ain't pure agin she'll be saved this year, saved by the very feller that has fetched her down so low that her condition is a disgrace to the American people, a blot on modern civilization, and a mockin' on the face of the Christian sky.

"Some folks says that when Richard Croker [illegible] he'll [illegible] Croker will discover [illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Genial General Passenger Agent

HOW HE CAME INTO BEING, HIS EVOLUTION, AND THE CHANGES THAT HAVE COME

THERE is probably no railroad official who is more distinctly American than the general passenger agent. In England he does not exist. There the ever-ready smile, the outstretched hand, and the jovial greeting of the G. P. A., as he is abbreviated in the railroad directories, are unknown. But here the general passenger agent is one of the most important officials of the transportation companies.

People in general hear and see but little of the President of a great railroad corporation. He sits behind double doors, with secretaries, assistants, clerks, and office boys to guard him against all superfluous visitors. But the G. P. A. must be more easily accessible in order to fulfill his mission. His name, appearing on every ticket, timetable, poster, or advertisement of any kind, is well known to all the patrons of the road from the commuter up. He stands between them and the corporation.

On him they vent all their wrath when the train is a few hours late, and he gets all the praise and congratulation when the Vampyre Rate Express makes up a few seconds lost, and rolls puffing and spouting into the station on time. It is to the G. P. A. to whom the politicians and all others who consider themselves entitled to ride as "deadheads" apply for that most flattering of things—the free pass.

The G. P. A. it is whom the Boards of Trade and others associations of the small towns ask to attend the banquets and other affairs, as the representative of his company to respond to the toast, "The Age of Transportation."

Such is the General Passenger Agent, or, perhaps it will be said, such he has been. For there is a change coming, slight as yet, nevertheless quite perceptible. The times are past when a General Passenger Agent would act simultaneously as Postmaster of Chicago as Col. R. A. Gillmore of the Rock Island did in 1867.

The duties of the General Passenger Agent are becoming more exacting. His superiors require more information from him on rates per passenger per mile, and other intricate statistics, and the more serious demands are beginning to tell. The old General Passenger Agents are slowly beginning to disappear, and a new generation is taking hold; men often with a college education, not all grown up from the ranks, with broader minds, in a way, to meet the broader demands. The places of the old style of General Passenger Agent are gradually being taken in a manner by the advertising agents.

This must be apparent to many of the so-titled officials who have just been assembled in Asheville, N. C., at the convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents. This association has been in existence, practically, for forty-six years, although during the first twenty years of its life it was known as the National General Ticket Agents' Association. The title General Passenger Agent did not come into general use until well along toward the end of the sixties. Before that time the customary title was General Ticket Agent, and the first man who appeared on the records of the various associations with the title of General Passenger Agent was John J. Houston of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

But while the titles were different, there are a good many points of similarity to be found between those early days of American railroad history and the present. Many of the troubles which the old ticket agents had to combat are still disturbing to the peace of their more modern successors. They had rate disturbances then as to-day. Disagreements over percentages for the division of fares among the roads that connected were just as usual then as they have been since. Yet a great many questions which in those days seemed to be unanswerable have been solved.

That there were outside dealers in tickets, known as scalpers, almost from the beginning is apparent, for during the first convention in 1855 a resolution was adopted to prevent dealing in unused tickets. This resolution, however, did not do much good, for it was followed by numerous others. These resolutions were generally forgotten as soon as the members started for home. This forgetfulness may have been due to the manner in which conventions were conducted in those days. They were gay affairs and the ticket agents were more on pleasure bent than on the solving of knotty problems. Some idea of their gayeties may be gleaned from a bit of rhyming for which Lewis L. Houpt, General Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was responsible:

> Each ambitous bottle holder
> Sought to pass a resolution;
> But it happened very often
> That the mover and the motion
> Both, were laid beneath the table,
> When they woke they found that real pain
> Had resulted from the "champagne."

Such indulgence might perhaps find some excuse in the fact that often it was not an easy matter to reach the place of convention. In April, 1850, when the convention met in Boston, adjournment for a day had to be taken, because of the "non-arrival of trains from the West."

While, however, the members were convivial and friendly enough, this friendship did not prevent them from heaping insult and abuse on each other in the efforts to advertise their roads. This became so bad that in 1858 the following resolutions were passed:

> Resolved, That the General Ticket Agents be requested to publish, in future, the truth and nothing but the truth, and to avoid animadversion or invidious comparisons in the preparation of their bills; and
>
> Resolved, That any road is entitled to make known the facts in regard to its line, if shorter or run in quicker time than any other route to the same place, but this shall be done without rivalry or slander.

One of the great problems of those days was the question of how to prevent conductors from "knocking down" 94 per cent. of their collections. The extent of the custom seems hardly credible to-day, when cash collections are small and each passenger expects a receipt of some kind from the conductor, when he pays cash, having had no time to buy his ticket. In the early days, however, there were few tickets sold; almost the entire revenue from passenger trains went through the hands of the conductors, who grew wealthy while the stockholders suffered. On this question a report was submitted by a committee in 1855. The committee suggested several remedies, all of which were considered unsatisfactory. One proposition was to fence up train platforms, and the committee's reasoning against this method would be considered very naïve to-day. After stating that the expense would be too great, considering the few passengers from most of the stations in smaller towns, the report says: "Besides, at points where the amount of travel is large the rush made for the doors, coupled with the fact that many of those seeking egress are ladies, and to whom a degree of deference is always shown by our courteous conductors, must of necessity interfere with the strict enforcement of the rule 'Show your tickets as you pass out.'"

Proving again the proverbial gallantry toward the fair sex, the report continues: "Those of the softer sex are generally permitted to pass uninterrupted, especially if they be blessed with a bright eye or rosy mouth—no uncommon occurrence nowadays."

Another proposal was to place two conductors on a train, one to collect fares, the other the tickets issued therefor. It was objected, however, that if they should connive they could rob the company still better.

Reducing fares 10 cents as an inducement to passengers to buy their tickets in advance was also discarded as useless, because people liked to take the chance of being skipped by the conductor, or, knowing the conductor, would expect to be allowed to ride free.

The employment of spotters was also discussed as a remedy. This method, since worked to perfection by the street railways, had then just been tried by an Illinois railroad, as an experiment. It had been successful, but the report would not commend it, as it reflected publicly on the honesty of conductors, whose dishonesty the committee had been called to consider.

These were only a few of the questions which have been disposed of since then. In their consideration, however, the association grew and expanded except during the period of the civil war, when the Southern Road's representatives did not appear until 1865. At that time the convention adopted a resolution expressing its satisfaction at meeting again the Southern members. Since then the association has gone through the regular course of evolution, as have its constituent members, until to-day it is among the foremost bodies of American railroad men.

A Sea Going Hobo

Yarns, Spun by a Wayfarer in Odd Corners of the Earth

BILL DELANEY is an amphibious tramp. He is a fact—not fiction—and I met him first on a sailing vessel going to South Africa. He was a sailor aboard, and I learned that he had been brought to this country from Ireland when two years old.

When sixteen he had run away with a party of tramps and finally found himself down in New Orleans, where he shipped on a cotton-carrier for Liverpool. Since that time he had managed to get back to the United States nearly every Spring, and as soon as his sea pay was "blown in," would go on the tramp until the approach of cold weather, when he would make for a seaport and ship for a cruise in warmer latitudes. In this way he had four times crossed from the East to the Pacific Coast, or vice versa, and had made two tramp trips into Old Mexico. He knew the Middle West and Atlantic States like a book, and was a perfect encyclopedia of life, from the standpoint of the "knight of the road."

On the second or third time I came on the forecastle I remarked as he came toward me:

"Bill, I have only one drink for you to-night; will you have it now?"

"No, thank ye, Sir, I'll wait till you're going, but if you don't mind, just put the flask on the deck where I can see it."

"But won't it make you more thirsty?" I inquired.

"Indeed it will, Sir, but I'll enjoy it the more when I get it. Haven't you ever seen a man tease himself with a drink like that? Sure, that's common. You ought to see them do it in the West Indies. Once in Barbados I saw a sugar-estate overseer who'd been in the sun all day sit down and tease himself for about half an hour with a big whisky and soda. He'd shake the glass and make the ice in it clink, then he'd smell it and set it down again and look at it. The Captain of our ship was sitting at a table near him, and he up and asks him why he didn't take his drink, seeing there was lots more where that came from. 'Why,' says this fellow, 'I've got a thirst on that I wouldn't sell for five pounds, and as soon as I take this drink it will be gone. I'm a poor man, and I can't afford to destroy valuable property without thinking twice about it,' says he.

"I guess I'll take that flask now, Sir, though; for, if I don't give the wind a chance to blow it away, some of those Dutchmen below will be getting a smell of it, and then there'll be growling about favorites aboard ship."

"How is it that sailors growl so much, Bill?" I asked. "Are they always discontented?"

"No, Sir; it isn't exactly because they're discontented, though they would be if they couldn't growl. It's just this way. Most men like to talk, and give other people their ideas about what's happening, but aboard a ship there isn't much to talk about except the grub and the work, and if you said you liked them, you couldn't get anybody to believe it; so you've naturally got to growl or not talk at all.

"I remember once I shipped in a bark hailing from Saco, Me. The Captain and the mates were good people, no hazing or working-up jobs, or anything of that sort. The cook was a Cape Ann man, and there ain't many to beat a Gloucester cook. The grub was fine, plenty of potatoes and onions, pork and beans twice a week, and canned fresh meat Thursdays and Sundays. There wasn't anything aboard of that hooker to kick at, except the soft bread. Nothing the matter with that, either, but when he hasn't anything else to jump on, a sailorman will always fall foul of the bread.

"Well, the Captain had his wife along with him that trip. It was the first time she had ever been to sea, and she was always going into the galley and fixing up fancy cooking for the cabin table. Now, anything that you said in the forecastle they could hear in the galley, and the old lady got to listening to the forecastle talk about the bread, which the crew made pretty strong, because they knew the cook could hear. After a little she began to believe it all, and she went to the old man and says: 'Tis a shame to give those poor hard-working sailors such bad bread. I'll tell you what I'm going to do,' says she, 'You know I had the name of being the best breadmaker in Saco. Now, I'm going to give those poor men a treat, and bake a batch of the best bread I know how.' 'Go ahead,' says the Captain, laughing. 'But I bet you a new Spring hat that they'll kick about it all the same, if I know sailors, and I guess I do.' So she started to work in the galley, and she turned out as fine a lot of bread as you ever saw in your life. It was white as snow inside, and it smelled and tasted as sweet as nuts. On the outside it was the prettiest brown you could want. I don't believe there was any better bread ever made.

"The old man had got an auger, and made two little holes from the carpenter's shop into the forecastle to look through; they could hear well enough anyway. As soon as the watch went to dinner he and his wife hopped into the carpenter's shop and stuck their eyes to the holes. Well, all the hands knew about the new bread, of course, and when they sat down they didn't say much. They cut one of the loaves up, looked at it, smelled it, tasted it, like they expected something bad in it, and went to eating, not saying anything. But there was one old shellback who sniffed a little harder than any of the rest, and just as he was going to eat he stopped quick, pulled out his sheath knife, and jabbed one of the loaves which had not been cut. He held it up in front of him on the end of the knife, turning it round and round. Just on one side was a little place about as big as a penny, where some dry flour had stuck, and so wasn't quite as brown as the rest. 'Huh,!' I though so,' says he, and he made an awful howl about that.

"The Captain nearly hurt himself a-laughing, and the old lady told the cook that the only bread fit for sailors was 'dog-biscuit.'"

I asked Bill what sort of a job would suit him.

"Well," said he, "there are lots of nice easy jobs, but you've either got to have a pull or an education to get them. Take it all in all, I guess a Hoogly pilot's berth would suit me down to the ground. I see you don't know about them. Well, they're the pilots that meet you in the Bay of Bengal, and take you up the Hoogly to Calcutta. Those New York pilots look to be pretty comfortable, but their eyes would stick out if they saw the way the Calcutta pilots travel. No little schooners for them. They cruise off the coast in full-rigged brigs, with a crew of Lascars big enough to man every rope on them at once. Besides that, every one of those pilots has a 'matey' to steer for him, and two or three niggers to bring him drinks, pull off his boots, and such like.

"Coming up the coast on a tramp steamer from Singapore once the brig backed her foreyard and swung out a big double-ender boat, like a whaleboat, and half a dozen Lascars jumped in and took the oars. Then they let down a regular gangway and the pilot and his niggers got in. When they came alongside we had only a ladder out, and the niggers had to help their man up. He was a big fat fellow, with a red beard and hair, and as soon as he got aboard he sat down, blowing like a grampus on the main hatch. His chief nigger went to the steward and got a big steamer chair and put that up on the bridge. Then two of them started and boosted their "Sahib," as they called him, up on the bridge and into the chair, he cursing all the while, part in English and part Hindustani. After they'd got him settled, with a glass of brandy and water and a big Indian cheroot, his matey took the wheel. We were in soundings, but that pilot, after finishing his grog, went off to sleep and didn't wake up till we were well in the Hooghly. All the way up to the port he didn't move from that chair and spent his time sleeping, drinking brandy-pani, and cursing his matey for the laziest rascal on the river. That's the sort of a job that don't seem to need much to fit you for it, except feeling pretty tired all the time, and I guess I'm all right on that point.

"Those Lascars make pretty good sailors if you treat them right," he went on, "but cold weather seems to take the snap right out of them. They always have their own cook and their own boatswain, and if you don't do anything that seems to hit at their religion they'll treat you all right. I've heard tell of their being pretty handy with their knives, but all I know is that they'll give a man a hand sometimes when white folks won't.

"About six years ago I was in Cape Town. I'd been on a big drunk for a week and got kicked out of my boarding house and my bag stolen. I hadn't had anything to eat for two days and guess I was a pretty tough-looking case all around. I tried my luck for a meal on six or seven hookers at the docks, but it wasn't any good, and the mate of a Geordie collier chucked a bucket of slush over me. What with the liquor dying out in me and being hungry, I was about as low feeling as I ever got. I sat down on the stringpiece and I was about making up my mind to take a jump that night and finish the whole job. There was a British India Company's steamer lying at the next pier. I don't know what she was doing in Cape Town; she'd likely come down on a charter, but there she was with her Lascar crew. I saw them a-watching me over the rail, but I hadn't tried her, as I didn't think it any use.

"By and by, when it got a little dark, I heard a step, and I looked up and saw her serang—that's the Lascar boatswain.

"'What's the matter?' says he. I told him. Then he grabbed me by the arm and says, 'You come along a me—perhaps we make you all right.' He ran me over and into her forecastle, and called out something in his Hugo to the cook. In about ten minutes the cook and his boy came in with a lot of dishes, and when I sat down every man of them cleared out of the forecastle and left me to enjoy myself. Most white people when they give you anything want to stop and see you eat it. I guess it makes them feel good, but those niggers were afraid of making me ashamed by hanging around and looking at me. I tell you that feed was good. There was fish and rice, little chunks of mutton roasted on a stick, bread, and a quart bottle of English ale.

"When I'd finished the serang and his men came in. They gave me a bunch of cheroots, and the serang opened my pocket and put in a little cotton bag with money in it. There was 12 shillings I found afterward. I tried the best I knew how to thank them, but the serang said: 'My people feel bad for you. Never mind, some day perhaps you help us when we come to your country.' I tell you I couldn't spend a cent of that money on grog, and I've done two or three hard-up Lascars a good turn since then."

After arrival at Port Elizabeth Bill jumped the ship, and started tramping it for the Transvaal. HENRY B. LEE.

Too Much for the Ostrich.

IN the Belle Isle Zoo, at Detroit, some one threw the bottom of a broken beer bottle into the ostrich yard. The big ostrich, which had perrormed such feats as swallowing glass marbles, slate pencils, spikes, and tennis balls, promptly tackled the new food. It disappeared into the bird's mouth and spectators saw the moving lump in the ostrich's throat which showed the course of the tit-bit.

Then the movement stopped and the ostrich looked unhappy, twisted its neck this way and that way, and started to run frantically about the yard. Finally it stopped and drooped its head after the manner of a sick hen. Next morning it was dead and a piece of ragged beer bottle sticking out through his windpipe told the tale.

No! Do You?

Sportyman—Hardly any poems on golf. Strange, isn't it?

Jocus—Not at all. Know any word that rhymes with "golf"?

OCT

ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISHES.

The Indian's "Magic Eye."

"THE first time I fished in the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids," said Frank Griswold, the well-known Lake Keuka sportsman, "I landed in an hour twenty-one brook trout that weighed forty-five pounds, so I was ready and willing to believe anything I heard or read about the possibilities of those waters or the astounding things that men who fished in them were able to do.

"Consequently I believed what they told me about the marvelous feats the Indian fishermen of the Sault Ste. Marie could perform in the way of netting whitefish. Few who have toured the great lakes have not heard of those same feats, witnessed them, and, of course, could do nothing but go away believing that they were all they seemed to be.

"Particularly will they marvel, as I did, at the Indian whitefish fisherman's magic eye, with which he seems to look down through ten feet or more of foaming, rushing water, and see whitefish that to the white man's eye would be invisible five inches beneath the surface. It would have been strange if I had not marveled at it, having witnessed more than once manifestations of its alleged power. That was before I talked with old Guide Garron.

"The astounding feats of the Indian whitefish netters of the Sault Ste. Marie that the guide books and the hotel keepers and steamboatmen insist on telling tourists about are performed by two Indians in a canoe. One occupies the stern and manipulates the paddle to keep the canoe's head pointed up stream. The Indian in the bow, standing upright, uses a pole to aid in propelling the canoe or in keeping it steady.

"Lying ready to his hand is a dip net four feet in diameter, fastened to the end of a pole, perhaps fifteen feet long. The fishing is done at the foot of the rapids, where the water boils and tumbles furiously. With his pole the Indian in the bow keeps the boat moving about in the rapids, and gazes constantly into the water, which is often ten feet or more deep.

"Suddenly the Indian in the bow will seize the net handle with one hand, never ceasing to manipulate the canoe with his pole in the other, nor for an instant removing his staring gaze from the water. The net is not more than in his hand before he has plunged it perhaps ten feet distant from the boat, thrusting it at the same instant to the bottom. Then he gives it a peculiar twist, draws it up, and surrendering the care of the canoe for the moment to the Indian with the paddle, he draws the net up, never without from three to half a dozen glistening whitefish in it, frequently weighing five pounds each.

"The wondering spectator, seeing nothing but the boiling water, the sudden start of the Indian, and his quick and dexterous plunging and drawing up of the net with its invariable load of whitefish, can do nothing but acknowledge to himself the necromancy of the Indian's piscatorial art. I know that I did, and for two seasons gave myself away to the fascination of that mysterious fishing. Then, one day, I marveled at it greatly to Guide Garron, the shrewd and cunning old Frenchman who knows every rock and eddy and whirlpool of the rapids, and all the wiles and tricks that any other guide knows, and a whole lot that no other one does know, and Garron's little black eyes twinkled.

"'Ah!' he chuckled. 'Zat mageeck hye! He von gr-r-r-and homboag!'

"Then he explained, in his voluble and picturesque patois, the apparent mystery of the Indian whitefish fisherman's magic eye. Whitefish are natural denizens of the still, silent waters of the great lakes. To get from Lake Huron to Lake Superior these fish must fight their way up the fierce and stubborn Sault Ste. Marie Rapids. In doing this they travel by easy stages. They can brave the rapids but a short distance at a time, when, almost exhausted, they drop into the shelter of the friendly rocks that pile the bottom of the rapids.

"Huddled sometimes by the score behind these rocks, getting wind, as it were, to overcome another stage of their journey, the whitefish, if the water is not too deep can be lifted out by the hand of the fisherman, they are so nearly exhausted. The Indian as well as the white fishermen know this, and knowing well the location of these sheltering rocks, have only to thrust their nets down behind them and draw them up filled with fish.

"The cunning of the Indian led him long ago to give visitors the impression that he could penetrate the troubled depths of the rapids with his gaze and discover the whitefish on the bottom. The wonder of it spread, and it has been one of the fondest and best-paying fictions of the 'Susan Mary,' as the natives give you the pronunciation of the Sault Ste. Marie."

A Ferret's Elopement.

JOHN WETZEL, an old hunter, who had a cabin in the mountains back of Fort Montgomery, bought a ferret four years ago to use in catching rabbits. One day he put the ferret into a hole where he had chased a rabbit, and, though he waited for several hours, the animal did not come out. He finally went home, and on the following day found the ferret's track leading from the hole, and with it the track of a mink. As the mink track led only out his conclusion was that the animal had been in the hole when the ferret went in. The mink and ferret are so nearly alike that but for their color no one but an expert would be able to tell them apart. The ferret, lonesome for the companionship of its fellows, had struck up an acquaintance with the mink.

Wetzel tracked the two for several miles, both tracks running, as mink will, along a stream, through a swale, and into every hole, nook, and corner that might contain food. He finally gave the animals up and went home.

Last year he was trapping in the same region and caught two animals looking just like mink, except that their backs and tails had the creamy color of a ferret. He has kept a close watch, and during the past Summer saw another animal similarly marked. He believes firmly that these strangely marked animals are the offspring of his ferret and the mink.

When the Dog Laughed.

THE last of the Summer residents at Central Valley saw an interesting contest the other day between a thoroughbred fox terrier and a sort of game which fox terriers are not supposed to hunt. Some one saw a skunk go under a culvert, and in a spirit of waggishness sent the terrier after it. There was a barking, a growling, and a disgusted snorting.

Then a badly demoralized fox terrier came out like a shot, and without stopping so much as to take a look around curled up his legs and skimmed over the grass after the manner of a man sliding to first base. When the impetus of the first rush was spent he took another run and slid again, jumped up, and began to rub his nose in the grass in the most frantic manner. Then he bent over and slid along the ground, first on one shoulder and then on the other.

After a while he seemed to be temporarily satisfied, and again he went under the culvert, with the dash of a man who has a disagreeable job before him and wants to have it over. There was more growling and more snorting, and a peculiar vibrating sound that told of a small animal being shaken by a dog. Then the terrier shot out and went through the same slidings and rollings and tumblings as before. Back again with the same lightninglike haste, and in a minute more he backed from the hole, shaking a black-and-white animal with a long, bushy tail. Then the onlookers scattered as though a bomb had fallen among them, and it was the dog's turn to laugh.

Fighting Owls.

OWLS have a habit of dealing with game they have killed that leads some observers to think that, like dogs, they prefer fowls that have not been too recently slain. One of the birds will often leave a chicken or rabbit for a day or two before eating it. An old trapper says he has often had muskrat traps robbed by owls, only a part of the rat being eaten.

When he finds a trap so disturbed the trapper leaves the rat where it lies and sets another trap beside it. In all probability the bird will return the second night, in which case it will be more than likely to be in the trap when the owner comes next morning. An owl in a trap will offer to fight, and if it gets a chance, will peck at its captor or his dog unmercifully.

A farmer who caught one of the birds by setting a trap alongside of a chicken that had been killed, injudiciously reached out to catch it by the feet. The free foot executed a movement that was entirely beyond the farmer's comprehension, and the next minute the latter found his wrist gripped in a set of claws to which the trap was as nothing. He was obliged to kill the bird, and then found that the claws had penetrated to the bone.

Killing Alligators in Louisana.

UNLESS something is done to put a stop to their slaughter the alligators of the Louisiana marshes seem doomed to extinction. The effect is seen at commercial centres in the rise in the price of alligator skins. It is well nigh impossible to buy young alligators nearer to Louisiana than the Florida resorts, and one may go far out among the bayous without ever catching sight of one of the animals. On a trip through the bayou country below New Orleans during the past Summer in the boat of a professional fisherman, the writer saw alligator hunters and alligator skins, but no alligators. The hunters are picturesque persons, almost always tall and swarthy. They speak French and call themselves "Cajans," though authorities differ as to whether they are really Acadians or the descendants of the pirate brood that once made these marshes a hiding place.

The Captain of the league, who was also something of a trader, said he remembered a time when the marshes lay on the banks of the bayous as the boats passed and when the skins he carried out averaged more than seven feet in length. Now it is rare that he gets a single one as long, and no alligator is as long as he knew them to be.

There are two methods of hunting them, the most common is by night when a jack. One hunter sits in the stern of the pirogue to paddle while the other kneels in the bow with a shotgun. The jack sends a stream of light into the blackness and the animals allow the hunt to approach, just as do the deer when men go "shining" in the North. The man in the bow sees a pair of glistening eyes upon the water, and sitting as still as a statue awaits the silent paddle to bring him near. Then he raises a shotgun to his shoulder, a thunderous report goes roaring down the bayous, and if the shot has been a good one an alligator turns on its back in death, to lie until the hunters return next day. Then the skin is nailed upon the side of a hut to dry and the carcass adds its portion to the awful stagnation of the dismal swamp.

The other method of hunting alligators is to find their holes in the edge of some bayou. These holes are not unlike those made by the muskrat along streams of the North. The hunter stands before a hole and rams into it a stout pole on the end of which is fastened a sharp hook. If the 'gator be at home he resents this sort of intrusion and snaps at the stick after the manner of an angry turtle. A jerk on the pole and the animal is hooked as securely as a trout on the fly. Now it is dragged out and killed with an axe. This style of "'gator" hunting has its dangers. The work of the axe must be swift and sure. The "'gator" must be struck a killing blow in the forehead before it can whirl its tail to strike. The blow of even a medium sized alligator's tail is like that from a sledge hammer. A hunter pulled an alligator from its hole and missed when he swung the axe. Next minute the tail of the saurian knocked him down, and before he could get up the alligator was chewing at his arm. His partner was at hand and put an end to the animal with a charge of buckshot.

In an earlier day it was a common thing for hunters to tie a pup to a tree on the edge of a bayou. The howlings of the pup were to the alligators what the dinner bell is to a hungry farm hand. They would go for the pup and run counter to a charge of buckshot. But that style of hunting is ancient history now. The animals are too scarce and too shy and more radical measures are required.

The Predatory Red Squirrel.

ACCORDING to old hunters who have for many years observed the habits of squirrels, a war has been long in progress with the insignificant little red squirrel on one side and the fox squirrel, gray squirrel, and black squirrel on the other.

Fifty years ago the hardwood regions of the Middle West were overrun with squirrels of the larger varieties. One saw them everywhere. Then the red squirrel began to make its appearance. It made the hunter a deadly enemy by setting up a chattering every time he appeared in the woods. As soon as the hunter was almost within gunshot of a deer, that unerringly chattering would begin; the deer would raise its head and the next minute go bounding away.

It made no less an enemy of the farmer, for it not only invaded cornfield and wheat shock, but went into the granary and ate grain that had been put aside for the Winter. Then it began to antagonize the nature lover by going into birds' nests and eating the eggs. Next the hunters saw that it was making war on the fox squirrel and others of the larger squirrel kind. More active and more aggressive than its larger brothers, it would attack them as the kingbird attacks the crow, darting in and away again. It was not an unusual thing to see one of the larger squirrels running away from the smaller. Whether it ever killed one of its rivals in open war remains to be seen, but it would drive them out of their nests and appropriate the latter to its own use. More than this it would kill the baby squirrels that had been left at home; and, finding where its enemies had hidden their Winter's supply of nuts, would carry these to its own storehouse. The result has been to drive away the larger squirrels, and in very many of the mid-Western regions where they once abounded one finds only here and there a stray specimen.

An Unsportsmanlike Coon.

COUNTRY clubs, particularly in the Middle West, are asking if it may not be possible to popularize the sport of coon hunting, so as to make it a social feature somewhat as fox hunting has been since early times. The proposition grows out of the fact that coon hunting has a social place in some parts of the South, particularly in Virginia and the blue grass region of Kentucky. The method of hunting the animals is almost the same as they practiced by the boon hunters who hunted them for their pelts.

The hunters go into the woods at night with coon dogs which will follow the quarry until it is treed. Then the tree is either felled or some one is detailed to climb it and shake the coon down. In any case the animal is wounded in the ground, and there is a merry fight until it has been killed by the dogs.

In Kentucky, where hunting party consists of men and women, they have also the most unique way to treat their game. The coon is roasted whole, and good horsemen find no difficulty riding through it, so the party usually takes horses and follows the baying hounds in the saddle.

When the time comes to rest the horses are turned toward a part of the woods where, according to previous arrangement, a detail of colored servants awaits with roast chicken, corn bread, and hot coffee.

The failure so far in introducing this sort of sport into the country clubs has been in the lack of raccoons. At attempt was made by one club just north of Chicago to give coon hunts in its own grove. The trees were mainly oak and maple, and the last raccoon had been killed years before. But this made no difference. The promoters of the sport made arrangement with some professional hunters further west to catch a few of the animals and send them to the club. A raccoon was promptly delivered, a party was made up, coon dogs were purchased, and the game turned loose in the grove. The hunt was certainly a beautiful thing to look upon, for the wood was full of bobbing lanterns, which gave light enough to furnish just a hint of pretty hunting costumes and pretty faces above them. But as sport it was a dismal failure. The coon had been caught by the professional hunters when a baby, and had always lived in a box. Consequently when the baying of the hounds came too near it, it did not climb a tree, but looked for a box and found refuge in a dog kennel. There it remained until killed. The promoters of the hunt are still objects of laughter.

Snake Skins for "Rheumatiz."

RATTLESNAKE hunting is becoming an industry among a certain class of backwoods hunters in the mountains of New York. Walking along a mountain road in Sullivan County recently, some one shouted, and a patriarch of the mountains appeared, beckoning.

"Wait a minute," called the patriarch. "I've got something to show you." The something was in the patriarch's barn and proved to be a snakeskin some two feet long.

"Don't you want to buy it?" asked the man.

"What in the world would I want it for?"

"Don't you come from the city? Most all the folks that come out here from the city are lookin' for snakeskins. They make belts of 'em, and the belts drive off rheumatis. I got a whole bottle of oil out of this here one. I'll sell you the oil for a dollar and the skin for another dollar."

In the Ramapos, between Suffern and Haverstraw, there is a clearing set down in a stony little hollow, and about a log cabin played half a dozen dirty-faced youngsters.

"Where's your father?" was asked.

"Off catchin' snakes," was the answer.

Snake catching was their father's business. To prove it, a boy led the stranger to a barrel that stood under a tree near the corner of the house, and, lifting the lid, showed seven rattlesnakes, large and small, curled up or crawling about on the bottom.

"What does he do with them?"

"Sells 'em," said the boy. "Some of 'em he kills and sells the skin and oil. Some he sells alive to show people who want to show off how they can handle 'em. They ain't got no teeth. You see, dad sees a snake and puts a forked stick over its head so's it can't get away. Then he ties it to the stick so he can carry it home. 'Bout that time the snake's awful mad, and when dad puts a piece of leather up to its mouth it sticks its teeth into it, and when dad jerks the leather away the teeth comes out, and the snake can't hurt a baby."

Three Antelope at One Shot.

ONE of the most remarkable shots ever reported was made by the late Dr. J. B. Welch of Hudson, Mich.

Welch was hunting antelope in Montana, and was surprised one morning to see a herd of the animals appear upon a ridge some 400 yards from camp. At the first movement they scampered away. Welch ran to the top of the ridge and saw that after going a short distance directly from the camp the antelope had turned and were running so that their broadside was exposed. They were nearly a quarter of a mile away, and Welch did not expect to hit when he opened on them with his high-power rifle.

His astonishment may therefore be imagined when on seeing one drop and going to the spot he found three dead antelope, each shot through the head. The three had been running side by side, and one bullet had pierced the trio.

Bird Hunting on Horseback.

KENTUCKIANS of the blue grass region, hunt birds on horseback. A Kentuckian's hunter must not only be willing to stand while the horse disappears and goes or look after a cloudy of birds, but must also allow the horse to live a shortened from its head.

A good deal of the hunting in the blue grass region is done just in this way, and many of the fox-hunting set of sport of bird shooting from the saddle as fox hunting.

FISHERMEN OF THE DOCKS.

THE small boy who, when asked by his teacher to define the word "wharf," said it was a "place by the river where folks can go and fish," probably expressed the definition that holds sway in the minds of a great many other small boys, and perhaps a few large ones. For the dock is to the boy of the city what the creek is to his country cousin—a place where he may "go a-fishin'." A comparative study of dock fishermen might very well begin on the East and North Rivers, where daily almost throughout the year boys, small and large, young and old, idle and busy, clean and dirty, go to throw into the water lines that range from the water-proof silk to a string of wrapping twine, in the hope of pulling out fish. It would deal with the fishing from docks on the great lakes, where the principal difference would be that the boys on the lake docks would mave many more fish.

They would have strings of perch ranging in weight from three ounces to a pound. Then it would be interesting to go down the Mississippi and watch the fishermen from the wharf boats. Here the difference would become more decided, for the boys and men would be mostly black and the lines large and heavy affairs, with huge hooks on the ends, and the fish taken would be chiefly cats, some of them great things, big enough to pull a small boy off the dock. Then the Gulf of Mexico and its docks would come in for consideration, and we should find white boys and black sitting on the same board more nearly equal than anywhere else in the world, for angling is a most democratic recreation, and there is no caste among fishermen.

The antiquity of the sport could not well be traced. It undoubtedly began when the first dock in the world was built, away back in Tyre or Sidon or some other place, and there are no photographs nor accurate descriptions of the crowds that in those days sat along the wharves. However, it would be pretty safe to conclude that when the workmen were driving the bronze nails into the cedar plank that made the first dock, a dozen men with poles and lines or with lines without poles sat out upon the timbers, throwing their lines into the water and pulling them out again.

Of all the American docks, those of New York City are the most interesting, for the reason that they have the most cosmopolitan fishermen. The white man has the black man on one side and the yellow on the other, and one may hear half a dozen languages spoken without stirring from his place. But whatever their color, race, or nationality, one common purpose dominates.

That purpose is not companionship, for they seldom exchange a word; their faces all speak of the intensest interest in something down there in the river, and in their eyes is the far-off look one sees in those of the hypnotic subject.

There is the big fat man with a rod. He reels in his line, look at his bait, and turning round gives the rod a flip that sends the heavy sinker and the hooks attached flying out a hundred feet into the river. His rod is so heavy that he would scarcely feel the struggles of even a heavy fish. It is the sort an expert angler calls a "lobster rod," referring not to the sort of game taken, but to the fisherman who takes it.

There is the small boy, who looks carefully over the half dozen sandworms for which he paid a precious nickel, and estimates just the number of baits they will make. He pulls off a small portion of one, and puts it on a hook big enough for three whole worms.

Then there is the tough-looking young man, who spits on the bait and swears at the fish for not biting. He has three lines, and no rod at all. He throws out a line and ties the shore end to a nail in the dock, and runs it through a little "line holder" made of wire with a tiny bell on the top to ring when a fish begins jerking. And again there is the man with the wire trap for crabs, and the man with shedder crabs for eel bait, and all the rest of the series.

They have little to say. Now the small boy with the sand worms catches a four-ounce "lafayette," and his fellows look about with a vacant stare in their eyes, saying nothing whatever. The tough-looking young man unexpectedly catches a crab. He asks his neighbor for a match, and proceeds to "plug" the crab's claws so that it cannot pinch. This is an operation very painful to the crab, and the neighbor who furnished the match asks the tough young man if he does not know it is against the law to "plug" a crab, to which the tough-looking young man replies, "T'ell wid de lawr."

Now the man with the wire trap pulls up a crab, and puts it into his square wicker basket. Other boys take now and then a "lafayette," and the man with shedder crabs catches an eel, which he drops into a small washtub brought along in lieu of a pail.

As evening approaches the big, fat man winds up his line, looks at the bait remaining in his can, and, turning to the small boy at his left, says: "Say, young feller, do you want these worms?" and puts his rod into a canvas bag. He looks a little foolish as he starts for home, and remarks, half to himself and half to the assembled fishermen, that he got a good deal of fresh air even if he did not take a load of fish. Then the tough-looking young man winds up his lines, says "T'ell wid such fishin'. I'm too t'irsty to stay here," and goes for the nearest place where thirst may be quenched. The man with shedder crabs takes a sharp knife, and after much difficulty succeeds in getting sufficient hold upon his slippery catch to make a few cuts and pull off the skin, which he lays aside with the statement that it will be mighty good for rheumatism. Then he takes his tub and goes.

The small boy with the sand worms finds himself alone. No fish has bitten for an hour, and he does not expect to catch another, yet there he stands glaring down into the river with the hypnotic look on his face. Something makes it hard for him to go. He is not thinking about the close rooms in the tenement where he lives; in fact, he is not thinking about anything, and if you ask why he is remaining he cannot tell, but the strange influence in the fresh breezes that come up out of the ocean is wonderfully sweet, and holds him chained to the spot, and when at last he does shake himself and hurry to wrap up his tackle he feels without knowing it that there is something good in the world that makes life worth living. The half dozen tiny "lafayettes" are not worth carrying home, yet he considers the day well spent and is sure to come again. And when he does he will find the fat man and the man with the shedder crabs and the tough-looking young man, and when he grows up he may wish he knew who invented dock fishing, so that he could build a monument to one who gave men a chance to be boys.

How the Watchman Lost His Job.

THE gang boss roared his last order down into the yawning, ragged chasm in upper Broadway, where the tunnelers were burrowing. The derrick foreman raised his signaling hand for a final uprising of the great bucket and the giant forearm creaked loudly as hoisting cables tightened over the drum.

Loiterers by the inclosing fence watched with unflagging interest the great beam slowly lift, halt a moment for aim, and with almost human intelligence swing its load of broken rock over to the dumping platform, deliver it with one tilt into a truck alongside, and sheive the empty bucket for the night. Then the vital current ceased and it became a lifeless thing of wood and iron again.

A procession of carts had been all day heaping side by side small broken stone and red molders' sand. Great three-horse trucks delivered the heavy bags of cement that were stacked by the track fence, and convenient to these a small sheet-iron hopper opened into a chute running to the bottom of the tunnel.

The little gang of workers prepared carefully the mixture of these three materials in exact proportion before shoveling them into the hopper, beside which stood a large water barrel with a pipe leading from its bottom down below.

The water boy plunged his pails into the brimful barrel, peeled off his wet overalls, and went whistling down the street. Ten minutes after 5 o'clock the federation of organized labor had ceased its noisy activities and the block seemed almost deserted.

Upon this scene appeared suddenly five immaculate, innocent-looking small boys, the oldest not more than eight; every one as sweet and clean in white knee pants and fresh shirtwaists as if he was starting for a Sunday school picnic. They scrambled over the sand heaps, wriggled through the fence, and dodged a cable car, to peer into the dark cavern that looked so very deep.

Coming back to that inviting red sand they spied two stray shovels that had somehow been overlooked in the tool housing. Such a chance to do real work—men's work—could not be lost. With furious zeal they set in, not a workman in sight to hinder. How fast the sand flew down that chute, first from the tempting square heaped in front of the hopper, then from the big pile as they took turns at the shovels. Then the older boys, to lose no time, began on the wafer barrel—hoisting up pailful after pailful, and tumbling it down the chute, sometimes alone, sometimes with the sand, splashing his own and his neighbors' white legs. As the water in the barrel began to sink out of reach came the bright thought of filling in sand to raise it. So the shovels delivered into the cistern instead. Thus the good work went on for half an hour, till the sand covering was well honeycombed, the water barrel hopelessly choked, the faces and pretty suits well stained. Only then came a note of danger, one warning cry, and they scampered off, carrying the shovels down to the end of the block as they ran and tossing them over into the ditch.

All was quiet and deserted once more as at 6 o'clock the watchman strolled down the west track hanging his red lanterns along the route.

"Faith, I'd like to swap jobs with ye this weather, McQuade," says the engineer, who had finished banking his fire and was locking the coal bunker. "If ther's anny cool in it ye'll get it be night!"

"That's a thrue word, Mr. Murphy—but divil a cool I'll get this night, an' ye have to kape walkin' to kape yourself awake."

"Save yer shoe leather, Mac; ye might slape well for all the burglars 'ud do to this piece o' property. Shure, there's padlocks on everything but the hole itself! It's easy money ye're gettin', me b'y, an a long job this night."

"Oh, I ain't worryin'," said McQuade trudged ahead.

The hoisting engine had been snorting and puffing some time when the gang flocked to work again the following morning. It was the water boy who first scented trouble—because he was a little ahead of time, and fishing for his pails, pulled up the first full of wet sand. The other was not visible, but when he felt for it the barrel was half full of the same. Here was a mystery!

Then the workmen began to swear over the state of the "prepared pile," which required to be screened and remeasured. At the

The inspector happened along just in time to hear his tale of woe as he came swearing over the ladder top.

"The matter? Why, the fresh stuff laid on below was spoiled with water—the water pipe is all choked up with sand, and some fool has filled up the barrel, dumped a load of dirt down the chute, stolen two shovels, and made a general mess with this concrete business. I s'pose it's some work. One of those dages I turned down yesterday—he'd know just where he could damage us most—curse him!"

Perhaps the mud-stained cherubs went to bed supperless, but—McQuade lost his job!

BAD DAYS FOR MASCOTS.

TO those who had the pleasure of sharing the hospitality of Sir Thomas Lipton on board the steam yacht Erin during the last cup races, the result of the contests not only proved the superiority of American yacht building, but also went far toward completely overthrowing the belief in charms, omens, mascots, and the like. There has probably never before been such a thorough trial of these superstitious agencies as was given by the owner of the Shamrock, and his recent experiences must prove a serious blow to these world-old superstitions.

Before starting from the other side Sir Thomas had provided himself with an assortment of mascots sufficient to have brought the Shamrock over the finish line with flying colors in every race, if they had any merit.

For ages the dog has been looked upon as providing an almost infallible mascot, and the Shamrock's owner laid in a full supply of this style of luck bringer. On board the Erin were two Scotch terriers, beribboned in green, and looking the picture of good luck. Besides these fortunate canines from the land of the heather there were two Irish terriers, and one of these was so ugly of shape and gait and demeanor that it was hoped that his bare presence on the bridge of the Erin would add at least ten minutes to the Shamrock's speed.

In the first day's race this dog, "Pat," came, in the language of the sporting fraternity, very near, "making good." When the two yachts were stretched away before the wind and Columbia was in the lead, the wind suddenly deserted the American yacht and the challenger floated past her just as "Pat" came up from the decks below and seated himself at the feet of his owner on the bridge of the Erin. Sir Thomas stooped down and patted the mascot affectionately, but later on the Columbia sailed ahead again and "Pat" left the bridge in disgust.

But the dog contingent was reinforced by an array of able bodied mascots in the fowl line. Two lusty lunged parrots, the color of the Shamrock, were placed in advantageous positions, and by their screeches seemed to be "pulling" hard for the challenger. Strutting near the parrots was a chicken that had been dyed green, a color that was supposed to bring out to its full the subtle power of the fowl as a mascot. To hear that chicken crow at a critical moment in one of the great races was sufficient to fill the followers of the Shamrock with the utmost confidence. It crowed lustily during the second race, just before the Shamrock turned the second buoy in the lead of her rival, but the challenger was hopelessly beaten on the run home.

During the first race Sir Thomas carried a silver miniature of the America's Cup with the expectation that it would help out in the general result. He discarded it on the second day of the series and fell back on that old reliable fetich, the rabbit's foot, which was presented to him by a firm friend. When the rabbit's foot fell from its pedestal as a charm the undaunted Shamrock owner turned to a new American copper cent which he had affixed to his watch chain, and this was thoroughly tried on the third day's race. The result proved that, in America, a man with only a copper cent between him and failure is badly off indeed.

But if ever there were power in charms and omens the last race of the series would have gone to the boat from over the sea. As the Erin was speeding out to the scene of the start there came floating over the glistening seas from somewhere out of the ethereal blue a tired butterfly. The beautiful creature floated gracefully toward the bridge of the white steam yacht and settled on the rail of the bridge. Sir Thomas Lipton saw it and smiled the confident smile of the victor. The beautiful creature was caught, and, strange to say, the prevailing color of the gorgeous lacework wrought upon its wings was green. It was released and floated away in the direction of the Shamrock. An hour later a bewildered bird flew in from some far distant point and settled on a lady's dress on board the Erin and was caught. The wings of the tired bird were tinted with the color of the Shamrock. Surely, it was thought by the anxious ones on board the Erin, these were auguries of victory, but they like all the others failed in the face of the swifter yacht of the Yankees, and when the finish line was crossed the sailors' superstitions of centuries were shattered.

Hayman Buys "The Buzzard's Nest" for $10

ABOUT ten years ago "Alf" Hayman was advance agent and was billing one night stands in Colorado. In the course of his journeying he had to make an all night's ride from Buena Vista to Gunnison, which is in the most remote southwestern part of the State. Railway service in that part of the country at that time had not attained the stage of perfection of to-day. It was a long, dreary ride, and sheer ennui forced Hayman into a conversation with a quaint looking, big, bearded man who sat opposite him.

During the conversation Hayman had occasion to refer to the fact that he was a theatrical man, which caused the stranger, who described himself as William Budd Hanthy of Tin Cup, Col., to produce a bunch of old and yellow manuscript. It was a play he had written and carried about for years in the hope of finding some one who would have it produced for him. The title of it was "The Buzzard's Nest," and, according to Hanthy's description, many of the characters in it were men who had become famous in the history of the early days of Colorado. With nothing better to do Hayman listened to a reading of the manuscript, and to say that it was weird, wild, and woolly would be putting it mildly. Out of politeness Hayman told Hanthy, when he left him at the end of the journey, that he would see what could be done toward getting the play produced. Then he forgot the incident.

A couple of years later Hayman was standing on the platform of the station at Ogden, Utah, waiting for a train. He was accosted by a man whose general appearance was quite familiar.

"Of course, you remember me—my name is Hanthy," he said, and then recalled the incidents of the journey to Gunnison. Without any formalities in the way of conversation, Hanthy dragged from his inside pocket a bundle of yellow-looking manuscript, and with the manner of one who simply continues a conversation but a moment before begun, took up the part where they had left off several years before. Then he began to tell him of the additions and changes he had made in "The Buzzard's Nest." Hanthy boarded the east-bound train with Hayman, and before they had reached Grand Junction he had succeeded in getting Hayman to again promise that he would see what he could do about getting the play produced. Among other things Hanthy told Hayman it would only be in the nature of an investment of time and whatever expense he might be put to because he (Hanthy) had a prospect town at Tin Cup that he expected to turn out a bonanza any minute, and that it was only a matter of time until he would have all kinds of money.

This incident left somewhat more of an impression on Hayman's mind, so much so, that when, a year later, a quaint-looking bearded man considerably older than when he had seen him before accosted him in the lobby of the Brown Palace Hotel, in Denver, and, without any formalities at all, said: "Hayman, I want you to see how I have strengthened this third act since I saw you last," Hayman had a full appreciation of the situation. He took the would-be dramatist into the café and played host, while Hanthy read him some of the "strong" scenes he had built up. With a view to placating his conscience, and with a feeling of sympathy for the queer old man, Hayman thereupon gave him some practical suggestions as to changes, and the old man went away walking on air.

Shortly after this Hayman was called to New York to take charge of the executive office of the Frohman-Hayman enterprises, and trips to the West have been of infrequent occurrence.

The other day he received from Tin Cup, Col., a huge roll, the outer wrapper of which was part of a gunny sack. A letter accompanied the parcel. The letter in effect ran something like this:

My Dear Mr. Hayman: I read in one of the Denver papers that you were now the boss of all Mr. Frohman's shows. I have made all those changes you suggested to me in the Brown Palace Hotel, and I have made some more of my own. I have put so much work and care on "The Buzzard's Nest" that there is no doubt in my mind that the first night it is produced my fame as a play writer will be made. My prospect here, which I have named "The Buzzard's Nest," in honor of my play, is getting better every day. I have not been able to make the developments I wanted to, owing to a lack of ready capital, and now, Mr. Hayman, I want you to do this: I want you to advance me $10 on "The Buzzard's Nest," to be taken out of any proceeds that will surely come from the play. Hoping to receive a favorable reply, I remain yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM BUDD HANTHY.

Hayman wrote to Hanthy and told him he would buy the play from him outright for $10, but could give no assurance that it would ever be produced, owing to the press of plays on hand. Hanthy sent back a bill of sale and a letter of thanks, and concluded by saying that he knew patience was a necessary quality in the progress to greatness and that he was perfectly willing to wait until such time as it might be convenient to produce "The Buzzard's Nest."

OCT

1901

FREE DISPENSARY SCENES

Where Poverty and Sickness Walk Arm in Arm.

IT is an average afternoon at one of the greatest of the dispensaries of New York's east side, nothing more. Though, from the flood of suffering humanity that continually pours through the hospitably open door, one unaccustomed to the sights and scenes among the city's foreign poor might well imagine that almost an epidemic of physical misfortune had fallen upon these people at this hour. The misery and the ills stalk in a never-ending procession, until it seems as if affliction must, after all, be the common lot of these distant tens of thousands that most New Yorkers seldom see.

And the figures—this being a case where figures tell only the plain, unvarnished truth—go far to confirm this impression. At a little desk shut in by glass panels, faced by a quadruple row of benches, there sits all day long a sharp-eyed, keen clerk. He is continually doling out colored cards to the men and women that shuffle and shamble in, one to each person who is to be treated, the color indicating the department they are to go to, and the especial staff of doctors that are to attend to them. The card is, besides, the visible sign that the executive force of the dispensary has accepted him or her as a patient, the one bit of red tape. With this bit of pasteboard clutched between their grimy fingers, man, woman, or child can pass at will over the building, with all its science at their disposal.

The day is a light one, somewhat unprecedented in the annals of this dispensary, if over 300 of these tickets are not handed out through the little window rubbed by many calloused, broken hands. Four hundred is much more likely to be the number reached. There have been days, indeed, when the number has gone far over this. The statistics of the year 1900 show a fifth of a million visits to this dispensary, a total of over 90,000 patients treated, and 125,000 prescriptions filled. And this is but one of many such institutions, its scenes to be duplicated at many places elsewhere, chiefly interesting here because they are set upon such a large stage and the drama is on such a large scale.

"Well, missus?" says the clerk. It is one of his stock forms of salutation. Year in and year out at a desk like this teaches a man to know his people almost infallibly at a glance. Before a word is spoken he greets the newly arrived, strange immigrant in German, Yiddish, or Russian. He has picked up enough of foreign lingos to catch the drift of every sorrowful tale, no matter what its dialect, to distinguish what is meant in the husky, mumbled sentences, half under voice, that most of those speak who go to New York dispensaries.

It is a Lithuanian woman this time who stands before him. Her shapeless, uncorseted body marks an early middle age; face, hands, and clothing were dirty; her pose in front of the window has an air of patient dejection and suffering. A soiled rag about her neck tells its own story. Still mumbling, she unwraps it. Taking a buff card from its pile the clerk pushes it toward her.

"Zehn cent," he says.

Half English, half German, as the phrase is, the woman understands it only too well. Her arms drop dejectedly to her side. She is in despair. In muttered Yiddish she explains that her husband is out of work; that she has no money; that she and her children can hardly get bread.

As she mumbles the clerk watches her closely. It is his duty to decide if she is one of those for whom the spending of 10 cents, even for medical purposes, would be a hardship, perhaps an impossibility. There are hundreds such in the city's poor quarters, tens of hundreds, on the other hand, who, with unblushing faces, feign empty pockets and the direst distress to save this little sum of money, telling pitiable stories that seem to be the truth.

But here the signs are too evident. There is bitter poverty and struggle in every line of this woman's face. The clerk quietly nods and says a few words in Yiddish to her, pushing the ticket over. Wearily though gratefully the Lithuanian picks it up, and drags herself across the asphalt floor to the elevator.

"Thirty," says the clerk, half to himself, half to a brisk man who has come out of an inner room, the Acting Physician in Chief; "thirty frees." He writes a number in a scratch book beside him. The brisk man looks over his shoulder.

"Thirty," he echoes, "out of how many?"

The clerk looks up another record on the desk. "Ninety," he answers; "it's high so far to-day."

Which being interpreted means that the percentage of "frees" (the name that free cases go by) is larger than the normal average by considerable to-day, being one-third of the total. In dispensary work generally, for economic reasons and that the most good may be done for the greatest number of the destitute, an attempt is made to distinguish between the "frees" and those who can afford to pay, theoretically allowed to pass the desk without paying. The idea of a month's work at the dispensary is that the "frees" shall not exceed, if it can be managed, 10 per cent. of the total. But, on the other hand, it is understood that the promptings of humanity are not to be passed over, that those really poor are to be regarded.

"I never turn away old people or sick babies," says the little clerk. "There may be lies told, but I won't take the chance there."

The acting physician in chief nodded. These men in their white duck coats were pleasant figures against the dreary, dull, faded, worn skirts, jackets, and trousers of the changing crowd of the unfortunate.

"But again and again they deceive us, don't they, Smith?" said the doctor. "They come in and tell the straightest stories of misfortune, of bad luck, of no work. Sometimes it is easy to see that it is true. Then again it is doubtful. What are we to do?

"It's wonderful, isn't it, Smith, the number of women that find money in the street, just in front of the building? These are cases where it has looked as if the women were really able to pay. So Smith there, after talking with them, has refused to put them on his list of 'frees.' If he is very doubtful he can always refer the case to us in the office. But he very seldom needs to. This type of woman, having pleaded over and over again that she has no money, goes out, half in tears. In a few moments she is back and lays 10 cents down on the desk. She found it in the street, she says. We know as well as if she had told us, and she knows that we know it, that she has had it in her pocket all the time.

"Over and over we have had this played upon us, and the trick never seems to grow too old. There are others who come back and say that they met a friend outside who lent them the money. Anything to keep up the bluff. But of course there are hundreds who simply haven't the 10 cents we ask for, to whom 10 cents is a great amount of money. It is these we are constantly trying to discover through all the tissue of lies that come before us every day."

Another doctor, in speaking of this later, gave it as his opinion that, in the course of a year, many of the deserving were sent away from the dispensaries of New York untreated; that others, under the searching examination, paid when the 10 cents meant bread or fuel to them, when they should really have been taken in without charge.

"There are, each year," he said, "hundreds of these unfortunates, made so because of those who constantly impose upon the dispensaries."

"Now these," went on the white-coated doctor in chief, pointing to a row of smudgy babies and untidy mothers on a long settee, "are cases of no pay, no treatment. These are babies to be vaccinated, and we charge 25 cents each. If the mothers really can't afford it the Board of Health will vaccinate free for them, and we tell them so."

As he spoke he beckoned to a stout German mother, and a moment later a fat child had its sleeves rolled up and a vaccine point rubbed across its arm.

"Watch its face," said the medical man.

The laugh, gurgle, and coo increased as the doctor "took notice" of the infant. Of a sudden it died out. For an instant the child's face wore a questioning expression that grew quickly into one of pain. Another second and its mouth opened in a loud howl.

The mother patted the baby, but to no purpose. The howling increased even after the doctor had passed on to the next. As baby after baby was vaccinated the mother, in every case, carried it back to the settee, settled herself there, and calmly nursed her offspring until its cries had died away.

Before the desk the line lengthened. By far the greater majority had their 10 cents' ready almost before the card was pushed toward them. They knew dispensary ways and manners, and realized that 10 cents here was far cheaper than the half dollar that would otherwise have to be paid to some east side doctor. Adroit questioning on the part of the clerk punctured many a little tale of poverty. There were even some housewives who took their 10 cents from pocketbooks that looked well filled. But now and again would come into the line some wreck of humanity, pitiable with tottering step, needing free help if any one ever did.

Young working girls without hats were here and there in the line, having stolen a half hour from the factory. Up in one of the surgical rooms a long bearded old Pole, a "Policker" of traditionary picturesqueness was feebly struggling into his coat. It was a beautiful scene of the domestic affections, the way the bewigged little woman at his side, his old wife, tenderly helped him. In all these rooms dispatch was the order of the day, surgeon and doctor handled each case with a precision that was military. Through the building streamed the crowd of people, to sit on benches in the wide hallway of each floor until their cases were called.

Another scene came to view almost in the twinkling of an eye after the schools were out. With pails and little buckets in their hands hordes of children hurried to the second floor. In these pails were bottles that once had held sterilized milk. They were now to be filled at prices that barely paid the cost, and should a poor mother have an empty purse she could get milk for her baby for nothing. Out of a total of 400,000 bottles distributed in a year, nearly 60,000 were given away.

However critical, however keenly on the lookout for fraud the dispensary people might be, however suspicious of tales of poverty, the worn, tired mother, the peaked baby always had the benefit of the doubt.

SOME OLD-TIME INVITATIONS.

RECENTLY while the writer was on a visit to a Maine farmhouse the hostess showed a collection of letters, invitations, and cards, the property of one of the family who had been a Representative in Congress from 1819 to 1825. The deceased Congressman was graduated from Harvard in the same class with John Quincy Adams, and when the two classmates met years afterward in Washington there was something more than political interests to draw them together.

The invitations to dine at the White House are numerous, and their execution in the matter of engraving is as well done as that of the present day. One invitation, which is inlaid on cream-colored bond and runs the long way of the note paper is worded as follows:

> The President
> requests the Honor of
> Mr. ——'s
> Company at Dinner on
> Friday next, the 15th of December, at
> 5 o'clock.
> The Favor of an Answer is Requested.

The day of the week and month, and the hour "5" are written, though 5 as an hour of dining was then as customary that it might quite as well have been engraved.

It is curious to note how our modern hours for dining and "toning" have exactly changed places with dinners and teas in the twenties. Now, it is tea at 5 and dinner at 7; or 7:30. Then it was dinner at 5 and tea at 7:30, as witness an invitation dated Washington, Dec. 6, 1822, in which Mrs. Adams requests the honor of Mr. ——'s company at "Tea on Tuesday evening, the 10th of December, and every Tuesday during the Session of Congress, when agreeable, at half past seven o'clock."

That little phrase, "when agreeable," is slightly ambiguous. Did it refer to the weather or the hostess, or must Congress have been agreeable when Mr. —— went to tea at Mrs. Adams's, or was Mr. —— to drop in some day Tuesday when he was disagreeable? If the last is the interpretation then it was a happy thought of Mrs. Adams to surround herself with cordiality, absolute frost, and no doubt those Tuesday evenings that Congress was in session of Congress were solemn and delightful occasions, with the most welcome the "agreeable" people only.

A great many of the cards must have been sent out [illegible] Mr. Joshua, for convenience—were chiefly for evening parties, and her guests were bidden to assemble at 7 o'clock. Of what sort of military evolutions Mrs. Gen. Brown put them through during the course of the evening, we have no hint.

None of these invitations, by the way, are enclosed in envelopes. They are folded and addressed and sealed, and evidently sent by messenger. Many of them had H. R. (House of Representatives) under Mr. Joshua's name, and it is evident that every one then in Washington must have known where every one else lived, for no street or number appears in any of the invitations.

People change more in their intimacies (if the word be permitted) than in their formalities, for while the invitations of 1820 to 1825 might, as to wording at least, pass, but for their yellowed appearance and fine writing of the superscription for the invitations of to-day, the letters which the Honorable Joshua quill-penned to his wife could never be stub-penned in the present generation. He addressed her as his "dear friend," and relates how on one of his drives he was overset and suffered a "severe contusion on one of his limbs," and also "tore a very great rent in his shirt." The stub pen of the present would doubtless halve dear Mistress Brown going down; barked my shin, and tore my shirt." Certainly Mr. Joshua's way of phrasing it calls up the picture of a more dignified accident.

The visiting cards of the collection were not wholly uninteresting. There is a correctly engraved card of a Mr. Van Rensselaer—probably, as there is no Christian name prefixed, "the" Mr. Van Rensselaer of his time. Except that the type of capital letter is a little quaint the card might be presented by a Mr. Van Rensselaer of to-day, so modern is its appearance.

There are several engaging cards of the Diplomatic Corps. One heavily engraved is as follows:

> Mr. Minister Count
> His Excellency Monsieur
> Envoy Extraordinary and
> Minister Plenipotentiary of
> [illegible]
> Requests the
> Honor of the Company of
> [illegible]
> Dinner on [illegible]

The card of the Russian envoy is a curiosity in its way. It is cheaply printed in large type on a small piece of coarse pasteboard, which had not even been cut straight. Russia must have been "dark" indeed in those days for a diplomat to be satisfied with such work.

One curious little card was autographic, and bore on its face written in a fine hand on an uphill slant the name of A. Jackson, Tennessee. This plain A. Jackson had his notions of elegance, for the card is gilt-edged, and shines forth, the only one of the kind, in the whole collection.

Webster's Freshman Days at Yale.

THE observance of Yale's bicentenary has been the means of calling to mind many odd bits of her past history the record of which might never otherwise have been unearthed from obscurity.

One that may be noted is the printed report of an off-hand Sunday school address made by Noah Webster when he was a very old man at a Fourth of July celebration in New Haven in 1840, on which occasion he gave a most interesting account of Washington's visit to New Haven in 1775, when Mr. Webster was a student at Yale College.

The original publication recording this narration of sixty-odd years ago, as current news in a newspaper, was recently put into the possession of the Secretary of the university, with other reminiscent matter, and received a cordial acknowledgment as being of sufficient worth to preserve with care in the archives of Yale. While the account contains nothing historically new, there is yet a certain homely interest in learning from so good authority as Noah Webster what kind of brain food the steward of the college furnished the class of 1775.

It also adds a realistic touch to be taken back by one leap through the simple medium of a Sunday school address to the presence of Washington:

"Celebration at New Haven, July 4, 1840.—More than 2,000 Sabbath school children, connected with Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational churches, assembled in a grove near this beautiful city on the Fourth, where they had music, addresses, and other appropriate exercises. * * *

"The venerable Dr. Webster next addressed the children three or four moments. 'In the year 1775,' said he, 'I was a freshman in Yale College. In June of that year Gen. Washington passed through New Haven on his way to take command of the army at Charlestown, and lodged at the house of Deacon Beers, now occupied in part as a store by Mr. Bryan. In the morning he reviewed the military company of the college. Gen. Lee, who accompanied him, and who had been a British officer, cried out with astonishment at their skill and promptness.

"'That company of Yale College students had the honor of first escorting Gen. Washington after his appointment to the American Army. They accompanied him out of town as far as Neck Bridge, and he who now addresses you went with them as one of the musicians. Sixty-nine years ago I shouldered my musket to go to Albany to meet Burgoyne. My father and two brothers were already in the army, and thus my mother and sisters were left entirely alone. Provisions at that time were very scarce. The steward of the college, I well remember, could not procure enough for the students to eat, and many on this account were obliged to return to their parents. It was a common thing to cut up corn stalks, and by boiling make a kind of syrup for sweetening.

"'After the Revolution I turned my attention to compiling books. They have been extensively used in this country, and thus in one sense I may call most of you my pupils. Permit me in conclusion, my young friends, to wish you much happiness and usefulness.'" C. 2. S.

Wee Jockeys in Demand.

There was never before in the history of the American turf a time when so much of the race riding was done by light-weight boys as at present. The old-time jockeys seem to have dropped out of sight completely. The small riders are a constant source of amusement to the racing crowd, who watch the struggles of the boys, removing saddles and staggering to the scales after each race. Some of the midgets ride amazingly well, too.

The most prominent of the new fights of the pigskin are H. Michaels, the eighty-pound son of the peanut vendor at the race track; Cochran, who is under the management of his father; "Jack" Martin, sixty pounds in weight, who has twice run away from his employer because his allowance for caramels was not large enough to suit him, and Redfern, who looks as if he belonged in a kindergarten, but who rides with the cool courage of a veteran. Each of these boys in fit steady demand, and would command six months a day if permitted to ride that often by those who control them.

One for Stilly.

"I understand," said Stilly Stubby, leaning up from his lunch, and keeping a forefinger temporarily between the pages of his history, "that there is only one man between whom the Czar de Russie would take off his hat."

"Why, you—that's me. Your uncle has informed me that 'Who are we, with you?'"

"Oh, fudgemonger," said Stilly, resuming his book.

PROBLEMS OF THE EGG.

Testing and Preserving of Its Freshness a Fruitful Field of Inquiry.

FROM time immemorial the egg has been a problem to tax the wisdom of the greatest. No man has yet been able to solve the ancient conundrum of which was made first, the egg or the chicken, nor has any one found a way to make the egg stand on end—a problem as ancient and puzzling as that of perpetual motion.

But latter day sages and philosophers have more practical ideas, and they leave those hoary speculations to the half-witted while they devote their time to the solution of more important problems connected with the egg. When the egg is fresh it is highly nutritious and palatable; but when it grows stale it loses its virtues. The deception which nature practices in concealing the actual age of the egg from human knowledge until the shell has been broken has been responsible for much misery in the world, and thousands have sought means and methods of determining the condition of the egg prior to its destruction. The question of arresting its premature decay is another subject for investigation. Some eggs in hot weather show a surprising tendency to lose all virtues within a few hours or a day. Others remain fresh until they can be disposed of.

The importance of these and other problems is emphasized when we read in the official statistics that the United States produces some 10,000,000,000,000 eggs annually, and then, not satisfied with this output, taxes Canada, Spain, Italy, and China for some 15,000,000 dozen more. Such egg gluttony seems appalling, but since eggs are recommended by modern physicians as the best food we can eat, there is some good excuse for our indulgence.

New Yorkers alone, it is estimated, eat more eggs than the inhabitants of any other city in the world, the daily consumption amounting to the nice little total of 2,160,000 eggs.

Handling eggs in such a wholesale manner naturally increases the problem of those who would supply us with absolutely fresh eggs, and none save those in the business begin to comprehend what has been accomplished in reducing the uncertainties of this food product.

Sorting and classifying eggs is a business of considerable magnitude in any great city; but the problem of ascertaining the relative age of an egg is one that is still in its primitive stage of solution. A century ago the farmers held their eggs up before the sun, and by squinting at them with one eye they would tell their age nearly as well as a horseman can estimate the years of a trotter by examining his teeth. To-day the expert egg testers hold their eggs up before candles in dark rooms to find out the same results. The candles, in some cases, are merely powerful lights shining through an aperture into a dark room; but the eggs so tested are called "candled."

From this dark room the "candled" eggs come in a steady stream classified as firsts, seconds, and thirds. Then there are checks and dirties, which are separated by themselves. Refrigerator eggs form another division entirely distinct from so-called fresh eggs. The freshness of an egg is not always a question of time. Heat more than age causes decay. In hot weather eggs in transit to market will sometimes spoil within twenty-four hours. In the great refrigerators thousands of eggs two weeks and more old will thus be fresher in taste and appearance than the new-laid eggs that have been exposed to the heat. A high temperature stimulates the growth of the germs which cause decay in the egg, and a low temperature correspondingly checks the growth. Consequently Summer laid eggs placed in a refrigerator immediately after being laid may be kept several months, and still sold for fresh refrigerator eggs.

This is one of the solutions to the egg problems. Store the eggs immediately in a cold place, and they will keep. This simple knowledge is annually worth millions of dollars to the country. The mammoth storage houses all over the country preserve the eggs of Summer, when the hens lay freely, until they are needed for Winter consumption. If it were not for this storage supply the country would have to go egg hungry many weeks in the Winter. No year do the hens begin to lay sufficient eggs in Winter to meet the demand.

No one has yet been fortunate enough to find an adequate solution of the question of preserving the eggs for indefinite periods. Reports reach us occasionally that the Chinese, centuries ago, discovered how to preserve eggs indefinitely, and when Earl Li visited this country a few years ago it was said that he brought with him eggs fully a quarter of a century old. All the information given concerning this remarkable occurrence was that they had

If the total exclusion of air from the eggs would preserve them for a few centuries we should long since have had a few millionaire egg preservers. Americans have experimented with all sorts of preservatives, but none has proved satisfactory. Eggs have been buried in all sorts of material, which would exclude air far more effectually than clay, and yet they decayed. The fact is each egg contains a little air inside the shell, and this is sufficient in time to cause the germs of decay to multiply. The exclusion of all outside air tends to reduce the process of decay, and if the germs are furthermore kept in a very low temperature the eggs will keep a long time.

Combining these two facts of experience, marketmen and farmers find it not a difficult matter to store Summer eggs for Winter use. Limed eggs and refrigerator eggs are common on the market. The former are kept in salt brine until the high prices of Winter induce the owner to bring them forth. Eggs packed in salt, coated with paraffine wax, and oil, are also kept for weeks and months. Yet storage eggs, limed eggs, and preserved eggs are all inferior to fresh eggs. While they are not spoiled, they generally have a musty flavor which prohibits their use on the breakfast table. They cannot compete with the new-laid eggs, which, even to-day, defy all imitation.

The storage and preserved eggs, however, have their uses. Bakers, confectioners, and cheap restaurants use them on an enormous scale for cooking purposes. No one would imagine that they were eating eggs several months old, but such is often the case when they eat baker's bread, cakes, and pies. There is no reason to complain of this, either, for, from a health point of view, they are just as nutritious and desirable as the fresh eggs.

There is another method of keeping eggs which has in recent years been adopted in this country. Of the millions of eggs that come to a market like New York thousands of them are sure to get broken, either in transit or in handling after they arrive. Some of these eggs are merely slightly cracked or checked, and they are sold direct to bakers as checked eggs at a slight discount. But when the shells are broken so that the contents leak out, they must be used immediately or lost. Formerly the loss was considerable in this way, especially in the big refrigerating houses; but now all such waste is saved. The broken eggs are collected together and their contents poured in a big receptacle, and every day they are canned by experts and sold as "canned eggs." These canned eggs are perfectly fresh, clean, and wholesome, but as the whites and yolks have all run together their appearance is not easily observed. Canned eggs can be shipped to distant hot countries without decaying, and it is believed that in time a trade will actually be built up in canned eggs. The eggs so prepared for local consumption are merely put in airtight cans and sealed up; but those canned for shipment have been steamed and even cooked, as an expedient to destroy all life germs, and thus insure perfect keeping qualities. Cooked eggs that have been canned for a few months may not sound well to speak of, but far worse things are spread before us on our tables. They are certainly free and clean from all dirt and germs of decay, and it is more the imagination that prejudices us against them; but it may be within the recollection of some still living that canned meats were at one time looked at askance and considered hardly fit to eat.

Owing to the increased consumption of eggs the work of classifying them is becoming not only expensive, but too slow and clumsy. The man who works all day long candling eggs must greatly increase the cost to the consumer. Some are quick and rapid workers, manipulating the eggs in the dark room in a way that would surprise an outsider. Yet there has long been experienced a feeling that something should be done to expedite this work.

In Europe there is in use a sorting and testing machine that is a great improvement upon the American way. The Danish producers were practically the inventors of this sorting machine, and its use in England is largely in the interests of those who ship millions of eggs from Denmark to the English markets. There is both a classifying and testing machine. The former simply separates the large and small eggs in two different inclosures. The testing machine carries the eggs in rows by an endless jointed, metallic belt into a dark box in which the operator is placed. Inside of this box there is a lighted lamp whose rays strike clearly upon the rows of eggs as they appear. Instead of handling a single egg, the operator has a row of a dozen mechanically brought between him and the light. A single glance is sufficient to tell him whether all in the row are fresh, and to spot those which will not stand the test. The operator can touch a little wheel and drop all the eggs which are defective, while the good ones pass on with the belt to another receptacle. So remarkable is this little machine that five girls can test and pack twelve cases of 100 eggs each in thirteen minutes. Improvements have been lately made on the machine so that the work can even be increased. In several of the English storage houses it is said that four girls can classify and pack 1,440 eggs in ten minutes. Such rapid manipulation seems almost like the miraculous, but if true it tends to show that the egg problem is gradually reaching a more complete solution as each year rolls by.

G. E. WALSH.

Appearances All Against Him

An Incident in the Life of a Claims Agent

HOW fallible is circumstantial evidence was very clearly demonstrated a short time ago in the claims department of one of the telegraph companies.

The claims agent was bending over his work one morning recently when a gentleman entered the office and inquired for the "man in charge." This visitor, who may be called Mr. Smith, was laboring under great mental excitement and was nervous to a remarkable degree. Drawing a chair up to the desk of the claims agent, in a very low tone he related his grievance.

"I am in a terrible pickle," he said, "over a telegram that I sent over the wires of your company recently, and I came here to see if I could get you to do me a great favor."

"I shall be pleased to render you any service that I can," said the diplomatic claims agent, "but you know that we are held under very rigid regulations concerning the business done by this company."

"Well," said Mr. Smith, "I will tell you my trouble and you can then advise me. About two months ago I was in this city on my annual trip to purchase supplies for my factory, and was being entertained by some of the gentlemen with whom I was doing business. One evening while we were dining at the Hoffman House my friends told me that they had made all arrangements to go on a sort of slumming expedition that night, after which they had planned to do the gambling houses.

"Now, you see, I had been married but about a year, and had promised my wife when I left home that I would be very circumspect in my conduct while in New York. Now, I knew that if I went out with those fellows that evening something would surely happen that, in effect, at least, would be a breach of the promise I had made, so I determined not to go out with them.

"I was in a pretty mess for an excuse to leave the party. I had known them for several years and had often been out on stag affairs with them before I was married. They knew that I had nothing else to do that evening, but I did not have the courage to tell them that I did not care to go or to tell them why. Suddenly the idea came to me that I could go out to the telegraph office and send a telegram to myself that would be a sufficient excuse for my not going. Excusing myself, I hurried to the telegraph office nearest the hotel and sent a message to myself worded as follows:

"'Meet me at Delmonico's at 12 to-night without fail.'"

"To this I signed the name Clara, paid the tolls, and went back to the hotel, relieved to think that I had done a smart thing, and without offending my friends, was rid of their company. In the course of half an hour or so, and while we were discussing the plans for the evening, in came my telegram. I turned to the gentlemen and read the dispatch, saying that I should have to disappoint them, as I positively must keep the appointment made by the message. After a few toasts to the good health of 'Clara,' I broke away and went to my room and to bed, conscious of having been able, by a great stroke of diplomacy, to keep my promise to my sweet little wife.

"The next day I went home. My wife greeted me with the utmost affection, and you cannot know the sense of righteousness that I felt when, with pardonable pride, I told her how good I had been while I was in this wicked city.

"A couple of days after that I came home rather early from the office, and was dumfounded to find the house topsy-turvy. Everything was in disorder, and it looked as though a cyclone had struck the place. Right in the middle of it all stood my wife, white with rage and covered with a cloak of dignified frigidity.

"'What on earth is the matter, Martha?' I said. 'This is not housecleaning time. Do you expect company?'

"'Don't speak to me, you wretch! Get out of here. I am going home to mamma. I will not live under the roof with you for another hour.'

"I was completely knocked out. I couldn't understand it at all. Finally, I managed to recover myself sufficiently to ask: 'What do you mean, dear?'

"'Don't dear me, please, Mr. Smith. I want you to understand that I know all about your perfidy. You cannot blind me to your faithless conduct. I won't stand it any longer.' With that she burst into tears and fled from the room.

"After a while I managed to muster up courage enough to go to her and ask her to be calm long enough to tell me what was troubling her.

"'Mr. Smith,' she said, 'I am as calm as any wife could be who possessed positive proof that her husband of one year was a traitor and a bad man.'

"'What do you mean?' I asked again.

"'I mean exactly what I say,' she replied. Waving a piece of yellow paper at me, she cried: 'Mr. Smith, I hold in my hand the indisputable proof of your duplicity. "Meet me at Delmonico's at 12 to-night without fail. Clara." There is the proof of your villany.'

"I saw it all now. I had forgotten to destroy that infernal message, and had thrust it into my dress coat pocket, where she had found it.

"Well, I burst out into a roar of laughter and danced about the room in my joy at finding that that was the cause of all of the rumpus. My wife stood in perfect amazement at my actions, and it was her turn to think that some one was a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. Finally, when I had recovered my composure I frankly told her the truth about the message, expecting that she would at once join in the laugh as soon as she knew the truth. But she didn't. That's why I am here. Do you know that she wouldn't believe that I had sent that message to myself?"

"My dear Sir," responded the claims agent, "I don't blame her, for I assure you, I don't believe you, and you cannot get me to help you out of such a scrape as this."

There was a moment of profound silence immediately after that. Mr. Smith sat as one transfixed and mute, with a baffled purpose. The claims agent partially resumed his labors, apparently awaiting a further move by his caller. Finally, Mr. Smith said in a sad tone: "Young man, I cannot comprehend your density. I cannot see why you doubt my veracity in this matter. I assure you that I am a man of excellent repute at home and possessed of a record that ought at such a time as this to stand me in good stead."

The air of the man was so genuinely honest and sincere that the claims agent was for the moment deeply interested. "Mr. Smith," he said, "I will tell you what I will do for you. I will send up town to our local office and request that the original of your message be sent down here at once, and you can return this afternoon, when we will compare the handwriting with samples of your own. If the test is satisfactory I will try to arrange some way to aid you."

Mr. Smith left the office with unsteady steps, to return again at a later hour for his vindication. The original message was there. Smith wrote a similar dispatch at dictation, which was so exact a duplicate of the one in question as to leave no room for doubt in the mind of the claims agent that Mr. Smith had told him the truth, and was, after all, a much-abused man.

After the demonstration the claims agent said: "Mr. Smith, the only thing I can do to aid you in this matter is to send this original message up to our manager at Y., where your wife can call and satisfy herself as to the truth of your assertions."

After a moment's reflection Mr. Smith said: "That is all right, my friend, but if you do that every one in town will know of the joke on me, and it will cost me a small fortune to buy the amount of liquid refreshment that will be necessary to quench the thirst of the fellows that will hound me over this matter. Can't you let me take the blamed thing home? I will promise to return it in a few days."

The tones of despair in which the appeal was made so impressed the claims agent that he was touched, and a brotherly feeling moved him to say: "Well, I can't let you take the message. That's against the rules, but if I should drop this paper by accident and you should find it there is no power I know of that can take it away from you until you have had the opportunity of showing it to Mrs. Smith."

Thereupon the message fluttered to the floor of the office, and was grabbed by the elated Mr. Smith with the same avidity that characterizes the descent of a hen on a June bug.

There were sundry winks and nods that evidently were understood by both gentlemen, and a very few moments later saw them standing side by side at a near-by bar, where the success of Mr. Smith in his undertaking was deeply drunk.

The fifth morning after the departure of Smith for home a package was received by the claims agent that contained a quart bottle of champagne, around the neck of which was tied the original Smith message and a note worded as follows:

"Everything O. K. Many thanks. We shall name the baby Clara. SMITH."

Not Worth Encouraging.

Closely akin to the man who "didn't know it was loaded" is the one who tries to drive a swollen shell into his shotgun by pounding it with the back of his jackknife. He is not so dangerous to society, however, for while the former kills the person toward whom he points the gun, the latter merely causes the cartridge to explode in his own face. Sometimes he dies and sometimes merely loses his sight.

Another Howl Coming.

Bill Barnacle—The anti-imperialists may raise a howl over the result of the contest for the America's Cup?

Ben Bowline—How so?

Bill Barnacle—The Constitution didn't figure in it.

LITTLE STORIES FROM ALL ABOUT TOWN.

Where Are the Old Timers.

A MAN well known about town created quite a sensation in Delmonico's the other evening by asking a friend in a tone that could easily be overheard by those around them, what had become of such a one, mentioning the name of a gentleman who was several years ago well known as a man about town with Wall Street proclivities.

"I don't know," responded the other. "Seems to me, he's dead."

"No; I should know it if he were dead," interposed a listener.

"No," said the first speaker, adding: "He's in a sanitarium at ——. I saw him last week, while there seeing about placing my brother there."

"I had quite forgotten him."

"He was a flier in his day."

"Yes. But now completely forgotten."

"Well, where do you suppose Ben —— is?" asked one of them.

"Oh, he went to South America when he went under," said one.

"No," continued the other. "He is a clerk in an east side lodging house."

"Great Heavens! How the mighty fall!"

"Those gentlemen," interjected Philippe, who had just approached, "were great spenders at the old place, on the corner of Twenty-sixth Street."

"Yes, indeed, they were. But, alas! now completely forgotten."

The little coterie then fell to an accounting for the absence of various friends of days gone by who had been "fliers," but who had failed and disappeared, and were now quite forgotten, and it was considered singular and remarkable that, excepting in one case of death, all the "old fellows" were still alive and bravely battling for existence under the most discouraging circumstances. A man who was once very prominent as a successful speculator is now, in middle age, gray and enfeebled, night watchman for a contractor.

Police Station Pets.

CAPT. JOHN WIEGAND of the Morrisania Police Station is a great lover of pets, and the grounds surrounding the station house, which is situated in the triangle formed by the junction of Third, Washington, and Brook Avenues, gives him an excellent opportunity for indulging in his hobby. The police station is the old Morrisania Town Hall, and until quite recently had a spacious and well-kept lawn in front of the building, with trees, shrubbery, and pretty flower beds. The widening of Washington Avenue has cut off a large section of the westerly portion of the ground. There is, however, enough of the lawn left undisturbed to form the grazing ground for a pet sheep, which can be seen every pleasant day contentedly nibbling the short grass. In the midst of a heavy snowstorm last Winter this sheep was found wandering about on Washington Avenue almost frozen to death. The policeman on post brought the animal to the station house, and sheltered it in the adjoining stable. All attempts to find its owner proved futile, and the sheep was adopted by the men at the station house and has remained there ever since.

In one corner of the lawn a colony of rabbits have been installed, to the great delight of the children of the neighborhood. A number of discarded wire bed springs from the men's dormitories have been utilized to fence in the ground devoted to the rabbit hutch and make a secure habitation for the long-eared pets. Here several families of black, white, and brown "bunnies" are passing a happy and contented existence, fed and petted by the youngsters. Not far away there is a hen with a brood of chickens, and a proud and ear-splitting voiced rooster lording it over his numerous family with the imperiousness of his kind. The collection of animal life in front of the police station attracts a great deal of attention, and the people living near by are wondering whether a performing bear or a herd of monkeys will be the next addition.

Jamaica Ginger Me Drink.

"THERE goes my ginger customer," said "Charlie," one of the popular concoctors of beverages at the Hoffman House bar.

When asked what he meant by his ginger customer he explained as follows: "That man who just left used to be a hard drinker, and he took the gold cure. After the effect of the cure had worn off he felt a yearning for strong drink again, and with the remembrance of the condition that drink had brought him to, he tried all sorts of beverages to take the place of liquor. He tried almost everything in liquid form that he could think of or that was suggested to him, but found nothing to fill the bill. One day he drank a good-sized dose of Jamaica ginger for medicinal purposes, and, in addition to the original purpose for which it was used, he found that it touched the spot that had been hankering for liquor.

"He came in to me one day and asked me if I could keep Jamaica ginger on hand for him. I put a couple of bottles for him and he comes in regularly now three times a day and drinks it neat. He has discovered the fact practically until now the ordinary drink is a novelty about the same as a man would look upon a glass of plain whisky, which he knows at present is pulp. The amount he drinks each day would burn out the stomach of an average hard drinker.

"The other night he seemed to be despondent about something. And he came in here and leaned up against the bar and took small quantities of ginger until he was in a condition that approached a jag, and to all appearances was as tipsy as a man who had forgotten to go home to dinner and stood around drinking high balls because he wanted them. I cannot understand what kind of a stomach the man has, for he seems to be as chipper and as well as a man at his age could be expected to be, and he certainly is not a day under sixty."

The Sidewalk Minstrels.

FOUR small newsboys were waiting for the early morning papers. Sitting in a circle upon the iron skylights set in the sidewalk, and warmed with the heat from the big furnaces and boilers that made the great presses of a morning paper go, they amused other boys and men who, having finished their labors of a night, stood in a circle about them.

One of the urchins had a set of bones, another a battered flute, a third a jew's-harp, and the fourth whistled in a marvelous manner through his fingers. They were playing at "nigger minstrels." The biggest boy was the interlocutor. As the writer joined the constantly growing crowd of laughing spectators, the interlocutor was saying:

"Mister Muggsy, der east side Boo Brum'l will sing that old chestnut, 'She Wuz Born on der Bowery.' That disposed of, he asked:

"Mister Swipes, why is Sousa der fastest man in der world?"

"I give 't up. Why?"

"Because he beats time! See? Mister Mickey will now sing ther song of sixpence, or how ter git a nickel fer a one-cent poiper."

Mr. Mickey's song was unintelligible. At the conclusion the interlocutor again asked:

"Can any of yer tell me whose ther most designin' men in New York?"

"No; who?" came in chorus.

"Horgan & Slattery."

"How's that?"

"Because they're archertects. See?" and the crowd applauded.

Then the full chorus, with orchestral accompaniment, played and sang "On the Bowery," most vociferously. In the middle of the rattling chorus one stopped and called out:

"Say, Muggsy, easy with them bones."

"But I'm playin' abligarter," said Muggsy.

"Well, I didn't say yer wasn't, but you needn't drown my tremoler."

The interlocutor asked:

"Who's the most imposin' man in New York?"

"Give it up," came in a chorus.

"De Police Magistrate, when he fines you."

"Tumble, git, de cop!" shouted a shrill treble voice on the outskirts of the ring, and the amateur show came to a sudden and untimely end.

Sufficient Unto Themselves.

THERE is a heavy-set, clean-cut, conservative-looking man who crosses Madison Square at about a quarter of 6 every day of the year, excepting Sunday, makes his way into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, goes modestly to an obscure part of the bar, and takes two drinks. He is always accompanied by a big, fine greyhound, that usually wears a neatly embroidered blanket. To those who are in the habit of stopping in the Fifth Avenue before going home to dinner, the time of the day is marked by the appearance of the dog, who circles around the café where the bar is located and makes his way decorously to the table where the roast ham is placed every day after 4 o'clock. Some one is always ready to feed the dog, which is generally satisfied with one or two pieces of the lean part of the ham. When he has gently manifested these he makes his way back again to his master, who has finished his libations by this time, and they go out together with the same calm demeanor with which they entered.

The attachés of the café in the hotel say that the dog and his master have not missed a daily visit for several years. Who the man is is a mystery. He comes from east of Madison Square and disappears in the same direction, excepting on the particular time referred to. No one knows his name and he never seems to be recognized by any one who may be in the café at the time when he is there. No one so far has had sufficient excuse to find out exactly who he is, although there are a dozen conjectures and a half dozen alleged titles for him. He is always oblivious to the comments made when he and the dog come in.

A Link of the Past.

IN the tenement districts of the east side are a few houses unique in several respects. One of these, one which typical of all, is Tony's police station in a quarter where no Judge Hoyer's influence should. It was built nearly three-quarters of a century ago for the sons who still occupy it. Within are all the accompaniments of refined household life—plate, china from France and Saxony, furniture of rich mahogany, toned and restored finely wherever able by time; pictures that if placed upon the market would fetch noteworthy prices, and rugs and carpets that shame the modern product.

Yet the old house that contains these treasures is surrounded by forbidding tenements. The street where it stands throbs night and day with the movement of penned-up humanity. Often it is impassable, the living stream becoming a barricade. Not an hour of the day or night, scarcely a minute passes, that a part of this stream does not rush toward the low, old-fashioned porch of the police station, eager to watch some scene of misery, crime, or excitement.

With the weight of years—far more than the allotted number—resting lightly upon her, the owner of this home does not see this blighted life about her. She dwells in the past. She came as a bride to the house and her wishes had ruled in its construction. Gentle fields then led down to the East River, and the old trees of Colonial times shaded its banks. This is the picture the old woman sees as she sits in her upper room.

Her friends and children would chafe and soon seek far up-town quarters, but they know that to move her from old Madison Street would kill her. Thus they let her stay in peace till the angel of death comes.

There are other homes in New York like this, but they are fast vanishing. The staid old fronts, brick or stone, the arched windows, the prim-looking steps will soon be seen no more. In their stead tenements arise that make the heart sad and the mind rebel.

The Boss Painter's Little Game.

"IT happened some ten years ago, when I still belonged to the order of 'Knights of Toil,'" said a man who has worked his way up.

"I was then a painter, working with several others in a mansion on Fifth Avenue. We were decorating the ceiling of the parlor.

"One day the owner, a leading clubman and prominent member of the Stock Exchange, came into the room to take a look around. He was a pleasant man, democratic in his ways, and we liked him.

"'Fine work,' he began.

"We nodded.

"'And fine pay, too!' he added.

"We exchanged surprised glances.

"'Do you think so?' one of us asked.

"'Why I should say so,' he replied in an emphatic tone. 'Johnson [the boss] tells me you people get $10 per day. Now, take that all the year around and you'll find out, gentlemen, that it is more than the average doctor or other professional man makes!'

"Of course, by this time the crowd of us were 'on,' as they say, and we perceived the neat little game the boss was playing with the clubman, and, incidentally, with us, by which he made $6.50 a day on each of us. But naturally we had sense enough to hold our tongues.

"Not so the boy, or helper, however, who had listened to this conversation with open-mouthed amusement, and was rather untrained in sophism. Before we could prevent it, he ejaculated:

"'Why, mister, you're mistaken. These gents only get $3.50 a day, and I only get $1.50!'

"I wish you could have dropped in on us just then, and you would have seen some confused expressions and met an oppressive silence! But the most confused and surprised was the rich owner.

"'Gentlemen,' he said impressively, 'I ask you as one gentleman asks another, is what that young fellow says a fact?'

"Well, after that, what could we say?

"'You heard what he said, Mr. S.,' I answered, 'and may draw your own conclusions from it.'

"'I thank you, gentlemen, I thank you,' he replied. 'Further, I apologize, for I have done you an injustice. Good morning, gentlemen!'

"The sequel is briefly told. The boss lost his contract, the knowing boy his job, and there was one rich man less who thought that mechanics were overpaid!"

Clarence Mackay As a Builder.

THE turf, racquets, and polo are very well in their respective ways, but it is doubtful if the three combined, and he is deep in all three, provide as much amusement to Clarence H. Mackay as he finds in the construction of his new country house at Roslyn, L. I. When that house is completed Mr. Mackay will have had no small share in the actual work of its construction. Of late he has neglected the race track, the Racquet and Tennis Club, and the polo field, but his friends understand the reason for his absence.

The building at Roslyn has been a great task, chiefly because Mr. Mackay knows exactly what he wants and insists on having it. No part of the construction has escaped his personal attention. At times he takes a hand at working himself, to show just how he wants things done. At first he dressed and watched over laborers, but that is past now, and every one there knows that Mr. Mackay is "boss-ing the job."

When complete, the house will be one of the most remarkable of the many great country houses in the vicinity. It will have in it twenty-six separate suites, each completely isolated from the others. A novelty planned by Mr. Mackay himself will be the baths in each suite. These baths will resemble the plunges in the Turkish bath houses in size and will be flush with the floor.

With the Tide.

"Few people have any idea of how fast the tide runs or of how far it will carry an object in a very few hours," said the Captain of one of the Dock Department's steam launches. "Not very long ago a raft of forty or fifty piles broke up and went adrift one night at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street. As these piles cost all the way from $8 to $20 apiece, they were worth chasing, so just as soon as the loss was discovered in the morning I started out.

"The search continued down the East River and along the Brooklyn side through Buttermilk Channel, but without results. Over on the south shore of Governors Island we found eight or ten of the missing sticks. We ran along down by Bay Ridge, and had about decided to abandon our efforts, when we reached Fort Hamilton. But we thought we might as well make a good job of it, and a little way further on, just beyond the Narrows, and around on the north side of Gravesend Bay, we found about half of the wayward piles. They had traveled down there, a distance of about ten miles, on one tide, and I thought at the time that it is small wonder that so many drowned bodies are never recovered in these parts."

Bells Out of Fashion.

BELL manufacturers are practically going out of business. There is scarcely any call for large bells any more. Of the few that are made, most are exported to the Latin countries of Europe, where they play a part in the religious ceremonies. So many bells are silent and out of use today that they are taken down from their belfries and resold upon demand. These old bells ring as clear as the new and sell in their stead.

A few chimes still ring in this country. "Chimes" consist of eight or more bells; fewer than that number are called "peals." In England the word "peal" is used for almost any number of bells in a set. It is the result of the custom of simply striking changes on the bells in the old English style, where it required a ringer to each bell, who was for the time being known and addressed only by the note his bell represented. This modus operandi was called "pealing the bells."

This disuse of bells has affected many, principally the bellmaker, who learned the art of wiping out with a straw wipe the bell mold in the sand. Molds can be wiped out so exactly that the bell when cast will sound to within a fraction of the note intended. It is all fallacy about putting gold and silver in bells to better the tone. Bell metal consists of 75 per cent. new ingot copper and 25 per cent. pure block tin. These two ingredients will make the best bell in the world.

Some time ago a broken bell was sent here from Brazil to be recast, the parties believing it to contain large quantities of gold and silver. It was an unnecessary expense, as the bell contained neither, and there was no use recasting an ordinary cracked bell.

There is still a demand for bells for ocean liners as at sea they are used to mark the hours and the change of crews. On land clocks are set according to observatory time by electricity, and watches are timed accordingly; but at sea passengers must depend entirely on their watches or be governed by the ship's bells.

Besides ship-bells there is some demand for fire-alarm bells for small towns; for academy, factory, and small church bells ranging from 100 to 350 pounds; plantation and farm bells from 25 to 100 pounds are in demand; clock, log, steamboat, locomotive, escribly, altar chimes, and bell-buoys are among the others used.

These, it may be noted, are not city bells. In the large towns bells have given way largely to rotary and signal gongs, which are made in an entirely different way. There will always be a demand for something noisy with which to signal.

The largest bell in the world is the Czar Kolokol, or Great Bell of Moscow. This huge piece of metal is more than 21 feet in length and diameter, and weighs 193 tons. It was cast in 1734, but during a fire in 1737 fell down and was injured. Owing to its great weight it sank into the earth, but was dug out. This bell has never been hung, and was probably cast on the spot where it now stands.

The largest bell ever made in this country weighed 22,000 pounds, and, before it was fractured, hung in the City Hall in this city. On one or two occasions in the night, when the city was comparatively quiet, this bell was heard up the Hudson River thirteen miles.

The most renowned bell in this country is the Old Liberty Bell. "Bells," said an old bellmaker, "date back to remote antiquity. Cathedrals before the Christian era, cymbals and handbells were used in religious ceremonies. There has always been a sentiment about them. In Roman Catholic countries their voice blessed by their mother

American Indians as Farmers

Increasing Interest of Redskins in Agriculture with Resultant Advantages.

IT requires a certain class of individuals to develop into good farmers. A man may be raised on a farm and yet become a good business man, and again he may have been brought up behind the counter and in the later years of life turn out to be a successful agriculturalist. The American Indian is of that physique that he would and has in many cases become an expert in farming. Within the past few farming seasons his strides in that direction have been even remarkable. More redskins are taking to the plow than the public is aware of. Seldom, now, does the young but ambitious buck seek out a medicine man and pay him for a series of lectures on how to become a medicine man or warrior. Instead he takes up with the manners of the white people and goes into the field.

In ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred the young Indian returning from his school takes up farming in preference to the professions. But it should also be recorded that 20 per cent. of those who have passed through a college return to the reservation and don the blanket again. It is easy enough to teach the Indian, but making him remember what he learns is the trying part.

One may travel through any Indian reservation in the West nowadays, and, in the growing season, will see more or less redskins at work in the field. It may seem odd to see a blanketed buck hoeing corn or running a binder, but such is not an uncommon sight in Oklahoma, Dakota, or New Mexico. In the Indian Territory, the home of the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and other tribes, I have driven for miles through vast fields of wheat cultivated by fullblooded Indians. In the elegant country homes which dotted the landscape I found a hospitable people, industrious and progressive.

The Government first came to the conclusion that manual labor would exercise a greater influence toward civilizing the redman than anything else as early as 1887, when the first lands were allotted to them. It was then believed that the proper way to go about teaching Indians to farm was to place them on a quarter section of good land, saying:

"You must get a living out of this or starve."

In a few years the untutored savage was quite willing to starve or fight. In most cases he was more anxious to do the latter. Some of the most atrocious crimes along the Indian border have been committed by these same reservation redskins who had been placed on a certain tract of land and told to work it out. It was after this that the Government learned that the Indian had to be taught. His ability to grasp the farming situation was indeed slow of development. But after years of patient teaching red men in farm life have become a matter of course. It is their shortest cut to civilization.

Up in the Sioux country, once a battle ground for the wildest Indians on the Western plains, one now sees farms well developed and raising good crops. Redmen who have fought in deadly combats march stoically behind the plow and harrow. The march of civilization among the redskins is to the fields.

In the United States to-day there are 38,900 Indians who earn their living by farm work. Last year they sold their farm products to the amount of $1,408,865, over and above their expenses of living. This was nearly forty dollars per capita, which is very good, considering the fact that 30 per cent. of them had never before farmed an acre of land. Some of the Indian farmers never did a day's work in all their life before. Some have been at work raising their own crops for five or six years.

One farmer, a Kiowa in Oklahoma, raised wheat making twenty-six bushels to the acre and corn running sixty bushels. He tilled the fields alone, except in the harvest time, when he engaged a number of white men to assist in gathering in the sheaves. His income from last year's crop was $3,500. His farm is a model for any one to follow. Originally the land was set aside to him by the Indian Agent, 600 acres in extent. It lies in the valley near the Washita River and the soil is well watered and rich. In the edge of a patch of trees which border on the farm was erected a neat five-room cottage, where Mr. Kiowa and squaw reside. One might see a cleaner house inside, but this is the fault of the squaw. In the barnyard everything is neatly arranged and the barn is filled with alfalfa and corn the year around. Only the fattest of horses and best breed of cattle are kept in this Indian's barn. He sows his entire crop alone, working on an average of seven months in a year. This is even longer than the most industrious farmer in the famous Kansas wheat belt.

While one cannot say too much for this particular Indian as concerns his farming ability, he retains his inherited thirst for red liquor, and whenever it is possible he will remain drunk for weeks at a time. He even wears a blanket in Winter and takes part in the medicine dances after harvesting season. While the Government has tamed him in a way, they have yet a great deal to accomplish. His steps are therefore slow and halting. As it is with this Kiowa farmer, one will find it with a great many of the other tribes. They cannot take too long strides in a year; not even five seasons will see any great change in their condition. To make a good farmer out of a young warrior I have been told by observers that it requires no less than seven years.

While there are 38,900 Indians who earn their own living, 55,906 live on allotments. There have been allotted since 1887, 6,736,504 acres of land to the redskins. Of this amount 343,351 acres are under cultivation, while 500,000 acres have been leased to cattlemen and white farmers. The remainder of the land lies idle.

Leasing the land to whites is one of the evils of the Indian system, for the reason that it allows those who would to get out of work. A clause of the law says that if the Indian allottee is unable to cultivate the land he may lease it and pocket the proceeds. The word inability has been a loophole through which many strong bucks have escaped work. They live on the lease money and what else they can persuade the Indian Agent to give them.

Another thing which keeps a great many from working in the fields is the ration system. Last year the Government fed 45,270 Indians the year around, paying out for them about $1,250,000. Of this number fully two-thirds were able-bodied men and women who could make their own living, but who had not yet become started in farm work. In a few years from now they will have been persuaded to enter the farm life and earn their own bread and meat. This will require lots of patience and many kind words.

There are to-day about 267,000 Indians in the United States, of which 229,000 do not work. Only 7 per cent. of the entire Indian population earn their own living. This is, indeed, quite an improvement over five years ago, when not 3 per cent. were capable of shifting alone in the world. A gain of nearly 1 per cent. annually is no mean figure indeed.

There are to-day 85,750 members of the five civilized tribes of Indian Territory. These are the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminole Indians. They yet retain their land in severalty, but it will be allotted before another year. These are called educated Indians, and last year they earned $1,500,000 from the sale of beef and cattle. They are self-supporting, of course, and if added to the reservation redskins who manage for themselves, would make a grand total of 124,650 self-supporting Indians. One does not consider them with the reservation Indians, however, as they adopted years ago all the manners of white people, and very few of them even resemble Indians. The girls of the tribes are as white and many of them as beautiful as some of our own white belles.

It costs this Government from four to five million dollars every year to educate the redskins and set them up in farming business. The Indian appropriation seems to grow larger every year instead of less, notwithstanding the Indians are on the decrease. Last year $8,000,000 was spent on Indians, which is about $235 each. It costs about $750 to teach the Indian the art of farming. He will waste tools to the value of $500. He will allow crops to the value of $250 to go to waste because he has not yet learned that weeds must be cut before they choke out the grain.

Several years ago a number of plows were given to the Ponca Indians. One subchief, Kicking Bear by name, refused to toke his plow in at the end of the season. He was told that it would rust and be unfit for use next year, but he only grunted and said in a knowing way:

"Uncle Sam wants Indians farm. He give me heap plows."

But he was never more mistaken, for when the agent heard of this boast he ordered the arrest of Kicking Bear. After lying in jail three weeks he was told to go home and place all of his farm implements in the shed. A failure to do so, he was told, would mean more jail life and a scanty living next Summer. The Indian obeyed, and now all of the Poncas who do their own farm work keep their plows and binders in the two-room house built by the Government for their convenience. They live in tepees themselves.

The Osage Indians, which tribe is also said to be the richest, are the most industrious in farming. They have 20,000 acres of land cultivated, from which last year they raised 100,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of oats, and 500,000 bushels of corn. They also put into their hay barn 20,000 tons of alfalfa and sold to produce merchants 11,000 pounds of vegetables. The squaws made 2,000 pounds of butter for sale, besides that for their own consumption. The value of their last year's products amounted to over $35,000.

The Sioux outnumber the Osages two to one, hence the value of their products was more than the Osage. But the Sioux go in for cattle raising, having sold 12,000 head in one season and made $53,000 therefrom. The Cherokees are also great cattlemen in the Cherokee country, the chief revenue in the Cherokee country, the chief revenue coming from 40,000 to 60,000 annually on beef cattle. They are educated Indians and do not always use their own capital alone.

Practical methods in farming are now being taught in a great many Indian schools, especially in the Southwest. An experiment of much value was attempted among the Cheyennes several years ago. An Indian Agent wished the schoolboys to milk cows for him and agreed to give to each one a calf if he would do the milking for three months. Fifteen started, but as they were ridiculed by the older men, twelve gave it up. Three won the calves, and the pride of being owners of cattle served as quite an incentive in getting other Indian children to try. After a year twelve boys had won calves and the agent then asked them to plow corn for him, agreeing to give them all the corn they could grow. Ten boys volunteered to raise corn and from their efforts came 3,000 bushels, which were sold, and for which thirty-five head of steers were obtained. Each steer was branded with an individual brand chosen by the Indian boy. This made them prouder than ever. When the boys were in possession of their cattle it made others jealous, of course, and the spirit of industry at once became intense. Every boy at the agency wanted to work, and to-day the Cheyennes are among the most industrious farmers of Southern Oklahoma. The young Cheyennes take great pride in the quality of their wheat and import new seed every year for the purpose of making a better growth.

At the Seger Colony school in Oklahoma the main features of the plan to educate the young redskin in practical farm life are: Three room families from each tribe, boys and girls of mutual assistance to each other in their farm work. Upon locating they are required to sign a contract by which they agree to remain on the farm at least three years, to haul the lumber and build a suitable house on the premises, to keep at least one cow, one hog, and a small amount of poultry; to give half of their crops toward the support of the school, and that not more than one of the four shall be absent from home at a time, so that others may look after the stock. The Indians must earn the horses they need, but all implements necessary to farm are furnished by the school.

The first year the land is planted in cotton, the next in wheat. When the cotton is well up, the cattle may be allowed to run on it without damage. The interval between the planting of the cotton and the picking time is about three months, and during this period work is provided for them in the shop, so they can make a living. The proceeds of the crop are divided equally between the one raising it and the school. The profits are invested in cattle. Seventy per cent. of the Indians who have commenced under this plan have become good and prosperous farmers and evince no desire to return to their wild and indolent life.

There are just three things now which keep the Indian from advancing more rapidly in farming. These are rations, leasing the allotments, and annuity payments. So long as the Government fosters these the Indian for the most part will know he cannot starve and will therefore be rather backward about working for his living.

WILLIAM R. DRAPER

Records of Criminals

Valuable Adjunct of Detective Bureau Little Known to Outsiders

THERE is a branch of the New York Detective Bureau that is seldom written about, and of which few people ever hear. It is the Record Department. It is an adjunct of the Rogues' Gallery, but has a much wider and more far-reaching sphere. At the present time it contains about 30,000 records, and only within recent years have those connected with the Police Department in an executive capacity begun to realize its immense importance.

The Record Department had its conception in the mind of "Tommy" Adams, who entered the Detective Bureau at about the time Byrnes had begun to make it a distinctive feature of the police force. When Byrnes began to build up the Detective Bureau he asked for ideas from those about him that would help him in his ambition. One of the suggestions given to him was the one that a comprehensive record department should be established, which could in time be made invaluable. As a matter of course, the work devolved largely on the originator of the idea, and, for many years, Adams gave all possible attention to the filing of miscellaneous information appertaining to criminal cases that came to the notice of the department. As the number of newspapers increased, and the handling of the news of criminal cases became more thorough, the task of keeping the records became so great that it was necessary to appoint men to help in the work. Adams, who is a genius in a modest way, had in the meantime patented several methods as applied to rogues' galleries.

Detective Sergt. William P. Sheridan has charge of the Record Department at present, and he is referred to by those around Headquarters as the statistician. The librarian is J. H. Allen, who is Sheridan's assistant. Detective Sergt. Grady, who is in charge of the Detective Bureau when Capt. Titus is away, takes a deep interest in the Record Department, and, with Sheridan, has endeavored from time to time to get recognition from the Police Commissioners to secure funds to further the work.

The files of the Record Department are interesting. In the envelopes containing the history of the cases of the time that the department was begun one may find old yellow clippings from newspapers with marginal notes here and there made from the statements of those connected with the cases. And they recall many exciting events. There are probably not many persons of to-day who will recall the famous case of "Dannie" Driscoll, the leader of the "Whyo Gang." Driscoll, who has no prototype in the city at the present time, was a famous character, and furnished many a chapter in the police court records of his day. Driscoll murdered a man, and was hanged for it in 1806. At first thought one might wonder why a record would still be kept of a case that ended with the execution of the principal actor in it. But it appears that at the time of Driscoll's career there were associated with him young fellows who gave every promise of being as bad as he. When the Driscoll case was being exploited many of these were mentioned in connection therewith, and in some instances writers paid especial attention to describing many of them. One of these now holds a position in the City Government, is a prominent member in his church, and in every way appears to be a good citizen. One other who is mentioned in connection with this case has had a bad career, and has succeeded in getting an envelope for himself in the Record Department, but when he was arrested the first time, several years after the Driscoll case, and tried to set up a false story of his past life, a reference to the Driscoll case, which some one remembered he had something to do with, brought out the truth, and made a starting point for a clear story of his doings for several years.

One of the interesting old records is that of the case of "Mike" Sliney. Sliney had murdered a man by the name of Lyons. Lyons and Sliney both had strong political influence, and the attempt to convict Sliney made a long, hard-fought legal battle. De Lancey Nicoll was District Attorney at that time, and, in addition to the case itself, there was continual mention of the men who were connected with it and their political affiliations. One can easily see how valuable these records are when some new case or issue comes up for discussion.

Other cases that occupied the entire attention of the community are fully recorded, such as those of Carlyle Harris and "Frenchy," whose real name was Ali Ben Ammer. Another interesting record is that of a man by the name of "Handsome Harry" Carlton, who was a member of the gang that frequented a resort known as Corcoran's Roost. Carlton was convicted, and then the police turned their attention to his comrades. The newspapers, in describing the events leading up to the breaking up of the gang, fully described all the members, and to-day detectives occasionally find it convenient to refer to the records of the Harry Carlton case to show to some one under suspicion charged with something that his career of that time is known. A case that the police had to deal with and which attracted much attention was that of Anne O'Delia Dis De Bar. Miss Dis De Bar had a meteoric career as a spiritualistic medium and was unmasked. She later went to London and for some time was lost sight of. Her reappearance to the public notice in a London police court the other day caused the keeper of the records in the detective bureau to make additions to the plethoric envelope given over to her history.

The Record Department is of great value to the District Attorney's office, and presiding Judges of trials frequently make use of it.

After Byrnes left the detective bureau and became an Inspector the now Inspector McLaughlin had charge of the bureau. There are records of his management of the department. After McLaughlin came McCluskey, who recognized the importance of the department and did what he could to make it still more thorough. After McCluskey came Capt. Steven O'Brien, the "man of mystery," who took an unusual interest in the department, and after O'Brien McCluskey took charge again. Capt. Titus, who now has charge, says that it is too bad that this branch of the detective bureau cannot be made as nearly perfect as such a thing could be made. He says that in case of fire the care of years would be undone in a moment. The records are all stored in well-seasoned wooden drawers, which would be no protection to them at all.

OCT

1901

CLOUDS

WHAT THEY SHOW TO A THOUGHTFUL OBSERVER

DWELLERS in cities have often envied their country cousins the weather wisdom which results from the more or less intelligent observation of the ordinary phenomena of nature, and have excused their own lack of judgment in such matters on the ground that one with nothing but sidewalks and asphalt pavements and brick or stone walls for his environment has no opportunity to gain the knowledge which the "bucolic intelligence assimilates as readily as a child learns the language of its mother.

Since seven-eighths of weather wisdom consists in observing the sky, and as the city has as much sky per square mile as the country, the inability of the average city dweller to know more about the weather than he can learn from the local forecast in his morning newspaper results from failure to cultivate his powers of observation in cloud study. Clouds are, after all, the only guides in weather judgment which are of much value. The many little things the farmer notices and talks about, such as the way smoke drifts, the way birds fly, the dew on the cobwebs, the procedure of the family cat in the performance of her toilet, the way the house dog scratches his ear, and the like, are mostly superstitions, and as weather indices are subordinate to the clouds and the wind. When the farmer steps outside his door and prepares for an oracular deliverance on the subject of the weather, he studies the sky first, and what else he notices only serves to confirm, emphasize, or modify the conviction which he gains from the study of the clouds and the direction of the wind.

Before proceeding to lay down certain general rules for weather judgment, it is proper to remark that to be weather-wise one must become familiar with the cloud phenomena of his own locality, which can be done only by observation. The sky readings at or near the seashore are quite different from those of districts too far inland to be affected by the meteorological phenomena of the coast. A few weeks of careful observation, with notes for comparison from day to day, will enable one to know with an accuracy almost infallible when to take his umbrella down town and when he may safely leave it at home and guy his less intelligent friends on their excessive and inconvenient caution. The generalizations of the succeeding paragraphs will be found useful to one living in or near New York.

Certain conditions of wind are invariably coincident with certain appearances of cloud forms, so that from one the other may almost always be inferred. To the weather prophet a cloudless sky on a windless day indicates practically nothing except what is a matter of experience to every one, that the day is especially fine. How long it will stay so is a matter of judgment, which may be greatly aided by reading the weather news from other points and learning what they have to tell as to storms elsewhere and their direction. The weather prophet also needs a thermometer and a barometer, and should arrange both in such a way that he can see at a glance whether the temperature has risen or fallen, and whether the barometric pressure is more or less than it was a few hours previously. If inclined to be scientific and to make a serious study of the phenomena of the weather, he will find a hygrometer useful. However, if he knows how to use such an instrument he probably knows more about meteorology than an article of this kind can tell him.

Clouds have the habit of grouping themselves in certain characteristic and typical forms. They sometimes change character rapidly, and occasionally merge from one form into another, but as a rule the clouds at any particular time belong to one or other of the distinct varieties of forms which are recognized and named. From these forms a very fair weather prognosis may be made.

The detached clouds which give variety to an otherwise clear sky and float high are known as cirrus. They are light and feathery, and are rarely found nearer the earth than three miles; frequently they are as high as four to five miles. They usually show a disposition to take the form of plumes, throwing out what the farmers call "mares' tails," and when they do this and have ragged edges and look frayed and torn, it is a safe prediction that the sky will soon be completely overcast and rain or snow follow, according to the season and temperature. At such times the barometer will indicate that the atmospheric pressure is increasing, and a very slight drop in the temperature should be followed by rain.

Stratus clouds are clouds which present a stratified appearance, such as one sees in certain geological formations of sedimentary rocks. When obviously high they are not indicative of weather changes, but the prospect turns to the polar, will [illegible] whole sky is obscured, and the more rapidly this thickening process goes on the nearer the storm is at hand.

Cumulus clouds are of two kinds—those known to weather prophets as fair weather cumuli and those which are distinctly indicative of rain. The fair weather cumuli have level bases and usually rest upon stratified clouds along the horizon. They are compact clouds and hold themselves well together. Usually their edges are well rounded and few fragments are detached. Such clouds commonly follow the clearing off of rainstorms and may be accepted as fair weather signs.

The typical cumulus clouds, suggesting masses of cotton from a picker piled up on a mill floor, and showing dazzlingly white against darker masses in the background, indicate that the clouds are forming around a central ascending column of warm air, and that local rains or thunderstorms will surely follow in a few hours.

Cirro-cumulus clouds, which perhaps most resemble wool on a sheep's back, and incline to dispose themselves in wide bands across the sky, are distinctly fair weather clouds.

The nimbus formation illustrates what the late Starr King described as "the tumultuous bombast of the clouds." They are the "thunder heads" of the sailor's nomenclature, and mean trouble for those who have left their umbrellas at home. They may "pass over" or "go round," but they carry a flood in their capacious maws, and will drop it where they find the conditions favorable.

The wind needs to be noted to intelligently observe the clouds. The east wind is usually certain to bring a storm, which in this part of the country will last until it changes to the west. The direction of the change, however, has much to do with the clearing. If the wind works around to the west by way of the north, clearing weather is not to be expected. This is what the sailors call "backing round," and is not an honest change, being as untrustworthy as the person described in the parable who entereth not by the door, but climbeth up some other way. When it works around to the west by way of the south the storm is over, and we may hang up our mackintoshes with confidence that we shall not again need them that day. The south wind sometimes brings rain, but this depends a good deal upon the season. It will do it more often in Winter than Summer. The west wind is usually a dry wind, except when it brings thunder showers, which commonly announce themselves without waiting for introductions

On this simple code of rules, supplemented by observations of phenomena which are strictly local, any one may construct a system of weather forecasts which, if not predicated for too long ahead, will be nearly infallible. The Weather Bureau would be right ninety-nine times in a hundred if it did not have to predict for more than four or five hours in advance. No one is wise enough to guess right every time for twenty-four hours to come.

Meanwhile, there is much in the clouds to repay study, quite outside of their indicative character as weather signs. They are probably the most beautiful things in nature, and not the least interesting if considered as phenomena connected with the general circulation of water on the earth's surface. If in a flight of fancy one should imagine the earth a living creature it would be in harmony with the thought to believe that water is its life blood, ever coursing through veins and arteries back to the ocean's heart, from which it is pumped again to the extremities.

At the ocean voyager approaches the equator he enters a belt of transparent calm, and places under a cloud canopy which encircles the earth like one of the zones of Saturn. This is the great cloud factory of the world, which bears to other cloudmaking plants about the same relation which the United States Steel Corporation bears to a cross-roads blacksmith's shop. But for the wholesale supply of clouds here furnished, the world would go dry in a short time, since the slower and less constant evaporation of the cooler latitudes would not suffice to maintain more than a fraction of the rainfall now enjoyed. The evaporation in this equatorial cloud belt is beyond computation. As the clouds ascend and encounter the cooler upper currents they are in part condensed and returned to the sea as rain; what escapes condensation and precipitation is carried by the air currents toward the poles. Thunder compares this to the generation of power in a steam plant. "Thus," he says, "a great distillation is at work all over the earth's surface, the burning rays of the equatorial sun acting as the fires in the furnaces which heats this gigantic boiler. The equatorial ocean is the boiler, the higher regions of the air carry the condensed steam (heat), the icy mountains of the north and the frozen seas [illegible] streams, water courses, and rivers are the injectors by which the water of condensation is returned to the boiler."

When the earth was a molten mass, maintained at an intense heat by active combustion, one result of this combustion was undoubtedly water—the hydrogen uniting with the oxygen to form it. The water thus formed was maintained as a vapor by the heat of the earth's surface. As the fires died out from lack of fuel and the earth's surface cooled, it was condensed and precipitated as torrential rains. Into the wrinkles and depressions due to irregular cooling and unequal contraction the waters gathered, forming seas and oceans, continents were drained, and the earth, new made, was ready for the blessing of the sun. Now, it is evident that had the separation of land and sea been absolute and permanent, the only parts of the land capable of sustaining life would have been along the shores of bodies of water. It was necessary in the economy of nature that the water which had drained from the continents and islands should be carried back and distributed over the land. It would not flow back, so it must of necessity be pumped back. Then, as now, pumping represented the conversion of power into energy; energy meant motion, and motion was only another term for heat. The heat needed for the enormous pumping work demanded in redistributing over the earth the waters which had gathered in the great hollows of the superficial conformation the earth had parted with in cooling. The nearest available source of heat was some ninety-two millions of miles away, but that was near enough.

The gentle sunshine smiled upon the waters and sent by invisible couriers the whispered message, "Come with me." But they were held close in the embrace of gravitation, and must be carried away by force, as the Roman soldiers bore away the Sabine virgins. So the sunshine seized upon the waters and bore them aloft in triumph. The winds at play upon the deep wafted them landward, whirling them in mad dance and grouping them fantastically in great frolic.

And the waters loved their new companionship, for they waved adieus to the sea and hurried landward. But as they swept long, the desolate mountains held up appealing hands, the colder atmosphere of the highlands changed their wanton mood, the sun's smile no longer tempted them, and in pity for the barren earth they faded out in tears. The thirsty earth lapped them up with parched tongues, and they sank from sight—but only for a little while. The warmth of the sunshine drew them again to the surface. Slowly they found their way into the valleys, mingling as they flowed, and gathering force and volume until, as mighty rivers, they swept back again to the sea, blessing the earth as they passed and leaving behind not the barren land they had wept over, but verdure-clad hills and valleys bursting into bloom.

The "pumping duty" of the sun is a very simple calculation for one familiar with the elements of physics. In the Middle States the average rainfall is between 43 and 44 inches, giving an average precipitation of, say, one-one hundredth of a foot per day. The daily average precipitation upon one square mile is, therefore, about 278,784 cubic feet of water, or 2,085,500 United States gallons. The average height of the clouds may be taken as two miles. To raise 2,085,500 gallons of water to the height of two miles requires a force which may be stated as 174,240,000,000 of foot pounds, or pounds raised one foot. Dividing this by 1,440, the number of minutes in a day, and again by 33,000, to reduce foot pounds to horse power, we find that to raise to the height from which it fell the water which descends upon one square mile of New York as rain, the equivalent of 3,367 horse power must be continuously employed. The best types of large pumping engines in use in water works show an average duty of probably 800,000 foot pounds per pound of coal. Taking this as our standard of comparison, by dividing the sun pumping for one square mile by 800,000, we will find that with the very best pumping engines the makers of such machines know how to build, we should need to consume 218,000 pounds of coal per day, or 35,000 gross tons per year. This is for one square mile only. The six anthracite producing counties of Pennsylvania have an area of about 4,000 square miles, and to pump the water which falls on them in one year would consume the entire anthracite product for about five years.

These are large figures, and are calculated to give us an immense respect for the sun as a performer of work of a strictly mechanical nature. And yet we are considering a rainfall of less than 44 inches per annum. Where would our calculation lead us if we should attempt to deal with portions of Southern Asia, where a precipitation of 600 inches has been measured? It detracts nothing from the merely sensuous pleasure of admiring the beauty of the clouds, to think of the part they play in the economy of nature and of the unalienable forces to which they owe their being.

JAMES G. BATTLE, Ph. D.

[illegible]

Mining Camp Free Schools.

THE only considerable anthracite coal deposits in this country outside of Pennsylvania are those in Colorado, at the eastern base of the Rockies. There stretches a long line of thirty-five coal camps, running a distance of 1,650 miles, from Sunrise, in Wyoming, to Gallup, New Mexico. In these camps Mrs. J. A. Kebler of Denver, wife of one of the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which owns the property, has been fostering kindergartens, conducted in connection with the public schools of the camps, but the expense paid by the company.

Mrs. Kebler has also secured for the benefit of some of the camps the traveling libraries sent out by the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, which were placed in care of the kindergarten instructors. During the past Summer the company enlarged this work, and made it general throughout the camps. It created a department unique in the history of corporations—a Department of Sociology. In charge of this it has placed Dr. Richard W. Corwin, who had long been the chief surgeon of the company. To assist him Dr. Corwin has chosen Harold J. Wilson, who took a post-graduate course in practical sociology under Prof. Harper at the University of Chicago.

With the opening of September began the practical work of the new department. This included the establishment of kindergartens, night schools, and courses in domestic science; co-operation with an improvement in the free public schools; establishment of lecture courses, libraries, reading rooms, and art exhibits; encouragement in the founding and maintenance of clubs of all kinds, and assistance in the organization of entertainments and social gatherings of all kinds.

In short, the company proposes to provide educational facilities wherever the operatives and their families show the slightest inclination to make use of them. All the expenses are provided for by the company, and the children of the coal camps given as good opportunities as are to be found in city schools.

The night schools are for the benefit of the men working in the mines. The common branches are taught, the elements of a business education, and also the principles at the base of the coal and iron industries. Practical instruction in economical and hygienic cooking, sewing, and other household branches is given to the women wherever they desire it.

The lecture courses are specially devoted to the two great industries in which the company is interested, but art, hygiene, travel, history, and, in fact, any subject that seems popular and valuable, will be included in topics discussed. All lectures will be treated from a strictly popular standpoint, and illustrated with the stereopticon. Circulating picture galleries, after the plan of the traveling libraries, containing inexpensive but artistic reproductions of the world's masterpieces, as illustrated in the stereopticon lectures, will be sent through the camps.

A free reading room, with all the current literature, is to be provided in every camp, and circulating libraries will be established which the employes and their families may enjoy at the expense of a small fee. Dr. Corwin believes that club life of every description will have a beneficial effect upon the life of the camps. The company believes that the efficiency of their men is at present actually impaired by the objectionable character of their amusements and the low grade of social life among them. Any group of women, also, desiring to organize a woman's club may have courses of study or teachers at the expense of the company. In no case will instruction be forced on any person. The most the company will do will be to provide facilities for self-improvement and respectable enjoyment. The men and their wives must do the rest.

The company claims to have established this department for purely business reasons, believing that it will eventually increase the efficiency of the men and the output of the mines. It will endeavor in all its work to make its methods not paternal, but stimulative.

Kentucky Church's Prized Bell.

IN the picturesque little town of Bardstown, Ky., there is situated one of the oldest Catholic church buildings in that State. It has been enriched by rare paintings by old masters, and the altar piece alone is valued at $100,000.

But the article in the possession of the church which is most prized is a bell, the gift of Louis Philippe. When that monarch was obliged to flee from France he sought the little Kentucky town, where the hospitality of Father Flaget, the first Bishop of Kentucky, welcomed him. Bishop Flaget had met the monarch in France.

Through his efforts Louis Philippe was enabled to start a small class in French, and he taught his pupils in a building still standing on St. Joseph's College grounds. When Philippe was restored to the throne he remembered the kindness shown to him in Bardstown, and gave evidence of its gratitude in presents of several valuable pictures and the bell, the work of Paul Frères of Lyons, France.

On one side of the bell is the coat of arms of the royal family of France, and in relief on the other side is a representation of the crucifixion. The bell has an [illegible]

Old English Game Fowl

With Invincible Courage They Combine Many Qualities that Make Them Attractive to Breeders

THERE is something in the pheasant tribe of birds which appeals to the liking of people of all sorts. Wonderful grace of form and movement, plumage exquisitely disposed and of colors most pleasing, a certain wildness of aspect, suggestive always of the shadowy copse or sunbeaten heath—these are the distinguishing traits which make the pheasants attractive.

Few lovers of fowls have escaped the dream of at some time owning a few of these beautiful birds. In most instances, however, the dream remains a dream; for the pheasants do not prosper in the care of a novice. Perhaps, then, the question may be asked whether the lover of beautiful fowls can find a substitute fully equal to his taste and requirements. To this question it is possible to give an affirmative reply. Fowls very nearly as beautiful as the pheasants, and not so difficult to rear, may be had, with the added attractions of fearless tameness and remarkable intelligence. But the seeker for such pets must not look for them among the great, hulking Asiatic varieties—the Brahmas, or Cochins—nor even among the more dainty European varieties—the Hamburgs, Minorcas, or Andalusians. While there is much to admire in the forms and colors of the breeds last named, they merely represent the refinement of the ordinary domestic fowl; they have nothing about them suggesting the game nature of the pheasant. The game attribute belongs only to the pheasants, and to those valorous chickens called game fowls, and in both cases beauty of form, plumage, and carriage lure the eye.

The character of that splendid bird, the English game cock, has been assailed by a host of unfair enemies. The utilitarian declares that he does not meet the requirements of the farmer and the poultryman; the humanitarian declares that his pugnacity encourages a cruel sport; all of his traducers unite in censure without a word of praise.

Condemnation without defense should excite suspicion. When we say that the game fowl is born a fighter and is ready to die as he was born—the case against him is summed up in full. But when we would speak in his favor we require more than the limits of a sentence. With invincible courage he has other invincible qualities.

When Caesar's army invaded Great Britain it was natural that the legionaries of the conquerors should take with them their favorite fighting pets of Greek or Persian decent, for Greece, Persia, and Media produced many famous varieties of game fowls, alike celebrated for their courage and the fine delicacy of their flesh. Usually it is supposed that our game fowls are the descendants of the Gallus bankiva, or wild cock of the jungle, but, although the jungle cock is game in its native haunts, it is the most untamable of all birds, and even in the rare instances when its offspring has been raised in confinement the traits obtained were not those of our game fowls. It may be assumed, therefore, that the original line of descent of the old English games has been lost.

Nevertheless it is safe to say that they have an admixture of pheasant blood. Instances of crossing the English pheasant with the common hen are well known. By several successive breedings the stock is brought to a close resemblance to the regular game fowl. To the contrary, if the pheasant is mated with a game hen, an excess of the pheasant strain is exhibited, and the progeny is more wild than tame. This statement may be considered by some authorities as erroneous. If so, let them put it to the test, and obtain proof for themselves.

Of all the varieties of game fowls the duckwings are accorded the highest rank for beauty; still, as every variety is beautiful, differences of individual taste would occasion differences of judgment.

The black-breasted silver duckwing, once known as Lord Hill's breed, has a black breast and tail and a blue bar across the wing; the neck-hackle, shoulders, and saddle are a clear, silvery white. In the hen the breast is fawn colored, the back silvery gray, inclining to blue, the neck silver white, and the tail dark. The beaks and legs are white.

The yellow or golden duckwing has the feathers on the neck of a bright straw color, those on the saddle a shade darker, while those on the shoulders are of the color of old gold; the wing is crossed by a steel-blue bar, and is tipped with a snowy triangle; the breast, thighs, and tail are a deep black; the legs yellow or willow.

The hen resembles the silver duckwing, but in deeper shades.

The black-breasted light reds, with white legs striped with pink, are known as Lord Derby's breed. For more than a century they have been bred at the country seat of the family, Knowsley Park, Lancashire.

The breast and thighs of the Derby game cock are charcoal black, the feathers of the neck and sadle golden, and the shoulders deep, rich red and maroon; the tail is full and broad, black, but changing in the light to lustrous green or purple; a tuft of snowy down adorns the root of the tail; below the blood-red shoulders are the lower wing coverts, glossy and brilliant; and then come the flight-feathers of a clear chestnut, often decorated with pure white. The beak is pale, and the legs are flesh colored. The markings of the Derby hens range from a resemblance to the partridge through soft and rich shades of brown. The feather shafts are white.

The beautiful breeds of Lords Sefton, Anson, Lowther, and De Vere have also been celebrated for distinctive traits.

All told, the list of Old English games includes more than a score and a half of varieties, among which are Birchens, Black Reds, Brown Reds, Ginger Reds, Piles, Duns, Hennies, Furnaces, Muffs, Tassells, and true Blacks and Whites. From what has been said it must be inferred that the fancier can make a wide choice of colors and characteristics to suit his taste.

Game fowls require absolute liberty the year round. Their natural activity and liveliness make them unfit for confinement. Ordinary fowls become old at four or five years. The writer has seen game hens of ten and twelve years laying egg and raising their young. He has in his yard this season two cockerels and three pullets bred from a Derby hen in her ninth year. A Cochin or any other Asiatic fowl in its third year would not be as active.

The flesh and eggs of game fowls are superior in quality and flavor—a fact long recognized by epicureans. The late L. Delmonico at one time entertained the idea of providing them exclusively for his guests.

Game fowls are more intelligent than any other variety.

The writer once had a pile gamecock and four hens stolen. They were gone a month. One morning the cock returned, bringing with him every hen. The feathers of all had been cut and painted black, to disguise them in the event of detection. In another instance a Derby hen was lost in the act of removing from one house to a place distant half a mile. She was missing for two weeks, and then found out her companions in their new quarters. It would be interesting to know how many poultry yards this bird-wife visited before she heard and recognized the crow of her husband!

Game fowls study the expression of their keeper's face; if he appears good-natured they will come close to him; if cross, they will keep away. A moment's show of ill-temper will undo the gentleness acquired in a long period of amiable treatment. Roughness of any sort—of look, word, or manner—makes them wild. When they are lifted from the perch by placing the fingers under the body, with the thumbs over the wings, they will hardly make a struggle or utter a sound; but, if they are seised by the legs in chicken-thief fashion, they will flutter and fight to the last. They are intelligent enough to think that impoliteness cannot be well meant.

A game hen will lay as many eggs the year round as any other hen, excepting, perhaps, the silver-spangled Hamburg. In proportion to her own weight she will probably lay a greater weight in eggs than some of the much-vaunted perpetual layers. A basketful of game eggs once greatly surprised some owners of the gigantic Asiatics; moreover, three game, or Hamburg, hens will live on the fare of one Cochin, or Brahma, or Plymouth Rock.

If the game fowls have so much to make them attractive, the question may naturally be asked, Why are they not more often kept?

The most practical reason is that they will not agree in large numbers. Two adult male birds cannot be kept in the same flock. The limit is one male to ten females. To any one desiring a flock not larger than that, and having a place for them to run at liberty, they should be the most attractive of all fowls.

The game varieties must not be reared with patented incubators and brooders. Let the game hen hatch her game eggs. In this connection, however, a hint might be taken from France, where the industrious little hen is much aided and abetted by her large cousin, the American turkey.

The thrifty Gaul takes the turkey hen, and after giving her a drink of wine perforce, sets her over a nest of false eggs. When Madame Turkey's intoxication wears away she knows that something strange has happened, and that somehow she has come into the possession of a clutch of handsome eggs; so, having nothing better to do, she gradually settles down to incubation. When her crafty owner is sure that she will be steady, he replaces the false eggs with good ones; and when the little chicks come out after twenty-one days, he renews the setting, and so keeps his living incubator going for three or four months.

With the advent of the little chickens comes a fresh exercise of ingenuity on the part of the unscrupulous Frenchman. He catches his stately gobbler and administers to him a dose of the same potent wine; afterward plucking from his ample beard many feathers, leaving the skin quite bare. When Monsieur Turkey comes to himself he also feels queer, but does not know why; he therefore takes kindly to his master's plan for converting him into a living brooder. Sixty or seventy nestlings are put under

---

The game-fowl fancier must guard his pets well. They are a temptation to the vulgar and the cultured thief. One country gentleman watched zealously, hoping that one of his neighbor's high-bred hens would overstep her boundaries and hide her nest on his side of the hedge. As the season advanced, and this good fortune did not befall, his anxiety increased, and he determined to arrive at his purpose by a method more direct. Accordingly, he clothed himself in a suit of fine linen, and visited his neighbor often. The other man feared that some ulterior design was back of this daily friendliness, and so watched as he would for a burglar. Anything of the size of an egg would have looked like a mountain in one of those well-starched linen pockets; but how about that capacious straw hat? One day it perched higher on the wearer's head than usual. With an excess of good-humor the suspicious fancier slapped it well down on the sconce. A stream of eggs, perspiration, and apologies followed!

But as a rule fanciers know in their own hearts how it is, and are lenient in judging. Now, concerning the care of fowls in health and distemper—are not instructions written down in many books? Nevertheless, let us speak a word in general.

Game-fowls are grain-eating birds; feed them good sound wheat, barley, buckwheat, cracked corn, and occasionally split peas; do not feed them rye, or oats in the husk; and, above all, do not give them mush. Bread soaked in ale is an excellent tonic food for them when they are sick. Scatter their feed very wide, and do not throw down quite as much as they will eat. They require lime and small stones in their diet; a bushel of pebbles and broken shells will keep them supplied for a year. The luxury of some meat chopped fine is also greatly relished by them. It should be fed to them in moderation, care being taken that each fowl gets a little.

Neither coops nor henhouses should have a board floor; a high and dry earthen floor is the best. Liberty, cleanliness, sound grain, and pure water will insure the health of game-fowls. Pride in their beauty and well-being will compensate the owner for any extra care he may take of them. They are brave, cheerful, companionable pets; clear-voiced, clear-eyed, and loyal.

E. O. WEEKS.

Yale's Greatest Jubilees

YALE has had three jubilees in her history, and is now all but ready for her fourth, and greatest of all. In splendor of spectacular event, in attendance of distinguished men, in literary and musical programmes, and in the conferring of degrees on famous scholars and statemen the coming commemoration will surpass in every detail its three predecessors.

Never in the annals of the university have such elaborate plans been made. The city and campuses of the university will be ablaze with light at night and gay with bunting and flags by day, while for varied and unique costuming and spectacular features the torchlight procession will be a scene unparalleled in American university history. Everything is being planned on a magnificent scale, making the spectacle of previous commemorations dwindle in comparison.

The first occasion which Yale celebrated was that of the second commencement held in New Haven. While the college was actually founded in 1701 in Saybrook, its early history was so erratic and discouraging that it could hardly be said to exist at all, until the move was made that transferred the property to New Haven in 1717. This had been done not without serious quarrels, and even personal encounters, such as the famous fight at Saybrook in 1716, when the books of the college were forcibly removed to New Haven by a Sheriff's posse, and the Saybrook citizens spiked the wheels of the oxcarts in which the books were carried, let loose the oxen, and maltreated the drivers, besides making way with hundreds of rare and precious volumes and countless valuable college papers. The commencement in New Haven, therefore, in 1718, marked a joyous end of all the bickerings that had accompanied the final location of the college.

From the accounts to be found in the college library, most of which are in almost illegible manuscript, it would seem that the first Yale jubilee was a matter of great moment. Previously to that year the commencements had been held in the parlors of the rector's house, the reverend Trustees occupying the few chairs in the room, while the dozen or more students to be graduated had places on settees behind or in the hallway. But in 1718 the first college building had been finished, and a public ceremony of much impressiveness was arranged. This building, torn down in 1782, stood on about the present site of Osborn Hall and was a large structure of wood, painted blue. A letter of the time describes it as a "splendid collegiate house," 170 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 30 feet high. It was three stories high and had a steep-pitched attic roof and dormer windows. The interior was divided into a chapel, which was also used as the common dining hall, a library, a kitchen, and twenty suites of rooms for the students. It was in the chapel section that the commencement was held.

A score or more of distinguished guests were invited to be present by Rector Andrew of Milford, among them Gov. Saltonstall, Deputy Gov. Gould, "sundry of the worshipful assistants," the Circuit Judge, and a great number of the "reverend ministers" of the colony. Among the guests was also the Hon. William Taylor, who appeared as the representative of Gov. Elihu Yale. At 11 o'clock in the morning the Trustees met for the first time in the chapel of the new college building, and there "solemnly named the building Yale College," to perpetuate, as is stated in a contemporary account, "the memory of the Hon. Gov. Yale, Esq., of London, who had granted so liberal and bountiful a donation for the perfecting and adorning of it."

After the formal ceremony a procession was formed that proceeded to the First Church on the Green, where the usual commencement exercises were held. "All which ended," says an old account, "the gentlemen returned to the new College Hall, where they were entertained with a splendid dinner, and the ladies were also entertained at the same time in the new library room. After which they all sang the four first verses of the Sixty-fifth Psalm, and so the day ended."

An interesting feature of this commencement was that it was the building and not the institution that was called Yale College. For years the title was ignored by enemies of Yale, and it was not until 1745 that the title for the college was legalized.

The first commencement at New Haven, grand as it was, had a ludicrous drawback to its splendor. On the same day with the New Haven celebration the band of students under Elisha Williams, who had withdrawn in dudgeon to Wethersfield, held a similar festivity in that town, and five students were given degrees, in contemptuous indifference to the proceedings at New Haven. This angered the "reverend ministers" at New Haven considerably, and the diplomas were judged null and void, but were afterward acknowledged to secure harmony when Williams led his recalcitrant flock to New Haven in 1719.

It was fifty years from the date of the founding of the institution that the second jubilee was held, and this was also the first commemoration celebration. It was rather a celebration of what Yale promised to be at that date in its history than a recognition of what it had been. No reference to the history of the institution was made, but Tutor Ezra Stiles, afterward President, delivered a long peroration in Latin covering almost the entire range of human knowledge. Stiles was in such delicate health that a fellow-tutor took the trouble to commit the entire address to memory, so that if his friend was unable to deliver it "this era might not pass without celebration." It was a celebration, to Stiles's mind, like the triumphs of the Roman Emperors, His address contained a vast array of historical facts, and related chiefly to the promulgation of knowledge among the Chaldeans, Chinese, and Phoenicians, and the rise of colleges in several fabulous localities.

It was the third celebration and the last which Yale has ever held, however, that was the nearest in spirit and programme to what Yale will now attempt. President Woolsey occupied the chief executive's chair in 1850, when that celebration was held. But one day was given up to it. The graduating class commencements were held later in the year at that time. There were present several hundred alumni, and a considerable list of invited guests, representing, as this year, the leading educational institutions. The graduates assembled at 9:30 in the morning of Aug. 14, on the campus and elected Prof. Silliman, Sr., President for the day. A procession was then formed in order of college graduation. This was the longest ever known at Yale, consisting of 1,500 men, though nowadays at an ordinary commencement there are several thousand. This procession proceeded to Centre Church, where President Woolsey delivered his historical discourse, which for breadth of view and hopefulness of outlook has since then been prized among the greatest of Yale's documents. After the address the graduates marched to the campus, where they sat down to an alumni dinner on the lawn in front of the library. Large tents were placed here, and in the middle an immense field tent, where portraits of past Yale officers and benefactors were hung. This tent was decorated with greenery and flowers, and around the top of the tent ran the words of Yale's shield, "Lux et Veritas."

After the dinner there was speaking, ex-President Day responding to "Yale," Prof. Felton to "Harvard," Dr. Leonard Bacon to "The Clergy," Daniel Lord of New York to "The Bench," Dr. Alexander H. Stevens of New York to "Medicine," the Hon. Howard Bates of Missouri to "The West," Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, "a professor in Harvard," to "The Poets of America," and William T. Gould of Augusta, Ga., to "The South." After singing four verses of the Sixty-fifth Psalm, the assembly broke up, and evening was given over to the regulation graduate celebration.

OCT

1901

A POOR ICE CREAM SEASON

TWO thousand or more caterers and shopkeepers in New York who supply ice cream to hotels, boarding houses, and homes, are balancing up their books for the season just ended. Their comment upon the situation is one of complaint, for they say it has been a very bad ice-cream season. Last year there was so much hot weather and it lasted for so long a time that the ice-cream dealer flourished. But this Summer it has been different.

The season has been paradoxical. In June, when usually there is a tremendous demand for anything frozen, this year there was too much cold weather. August and September, too, were unusually cool months, and the demand for ice cream was bad. In July, as one dealer expressed it, the demand was "too good." This particular purveyor put his woes in this way:

"In July the weather was so hot that we simply could do nothing with the trade. Orders overwhelmed us. We hired about a hundred horses in addition to the three hundred we regularly use. But even with that we couldn't supply the demand. The weather was so hot that we had to be careful about working our men and horses too hard, and even as it was we lost a dozen or so horses, and one of our workmen dropped dead."

New York is normally the greatest ice-cream eating place in the world. Chicago is its nearest competitor for this disunction. In the great cities of Europe ice cream is used to an extent scarcely to be compared at all with the consumption in this country. In London, for example, said an ice-cream man who has traveled, a few days ago, there are almost no soda fountains, while in this country, and especially in New York, the small drug-store soda fountain has in recent years taken a tremendous quantity of ice cream from the caterer.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of ice cream used in the metropolitan district on a Summer's day. There are about two thousand men who for one reason or another make claim to be called caterers. The most important of these concerns supplies about 20,000 quarts a day. It is a long step from that concern to the small Greek ice-cream peddler, but the aggregate msnufactures a vast quantity of the frozen cream. An idea of the magnitude of the business of a firm which sells 30,000 quarts of ice cream is to be gained from the fact that in Summer about seventy-five tons of ice are handled by the employes of the house. This ice must all be cracked, salted, and packed into the ice cream tubs.

Although the ice cream business has increased tremendously in the last ten years, the economies of production have increased but little, and the ice cream manufacturer says it is more expensive to produce the best ice cream to-day than it was a decade ago. And this for the reason not that the cream, the ice, the salt, the flavoring, or the labor is more expensive, but that more labor is required. What troubles the ice cream manufacturer more than anything else at the present time is the delivery of the product.

This would seem to be a simple matter, judged by the simplicity of delivering goods from large establishments in general. And the main trouble of delivering ice cream is not the taking it from the store to the wagon, carrying it in the wagon, or taking it from the wagon to the house in which it is to be delivered, but it is in fixing it after it has been taken into the house in a way that will be satisfactory to the purchaser. Customers appear to be very capricious about the way their ice cream shall be stored in their houses. Many insist that it shall be packed away in their ice boxes, and packed in their own peculiar way. Others demand a certain kind of tub or box to keep the cream in while it is waiting for use on the table.

Purchasers have been led to believe that ice cream can be made so quickly, too, that they make the most unreasonable demands about its delivery. According to one dealer, he has had people telephone to him time and time again at 6:15 o'clock in the evening saying they wanted a gallon of ice cream promptly at 6! He has had telephone messages, say at Twenty-third Street, from a house on East Seventy-fifth insisting upon a delivery of cream within fifteen minutes. And the delivery men often encounter great difficulty in getting into places. One customer telephoned to a dealer not long since that she had waited half an hour for her ice cream, and it had not yet arrived, when for just thirty minutes the delivery man had been trying to get into the place with his product.

The competition in the ice cream business at the present time is so great that deliveries must be made with unusual dispatch, even if the impossibilities that are demanded cannot be complied with. This makes it necessary to employ two or three men on a wagon, where before one man could do the work. More labor must be employed in the manufacture of the product proper, too.

The idea of delivery of ice cream has developed wonderfully in the last few years, however. At all the large ice cream places brides of the season are now found in small pasteboard boxes, in a dozen. These same New York carry home ice cream for their dinners in this way every night under their arms. One large dealer said a few days ago that he had spent the Summer in one of the Oranges, and that nearly every night he had taken home his frozen dessert in one of these pasteboard boxes.

There are few private families in New York who make their own ice cream, even among the class which is able to employ expensive chefs. Fifth Avenue homes are regular patrons of caterers which are accustomed to supply the rank and file of the population with their cream. The more important hotels, equipped as they are with plenty of chefs and cooks, make their own ice cream. This is not the case with Summer hotels, however, and the New York ice cream dealers supply an enormous amount of their product to the Summer resort hotels within a hundred miles of New York. Atlantic City, Long Branch, Larchmont, Newport, even, get nearly all their ice cream from New York.

But when ice cream has been shipped a hundred miles it begins to get very dear. Express companies charge a little higher rate for the cream. The main expense of course is not for the carriage of the cream itself, but to carry the product very far so much ice is necessary and a large quantity of ice requires a very large tub. A dealer said a few days ago that it would cost as much to ship forty quarts of ice cream to Harrisburg, Penn., say, as it would for an adult passenger to go to the same destination, riding on a parlor car and carrying a hundred pounds of baggage. Then, in addition to the first cost of the express, the tub must be returned at further expense. For these reasons, ice cream dealers cannot hope to compete with village caterers very far from New York. Occasionally, however, a patriotic New Yorker wishes to give a dinner or a reception, and insists upon having ice cream from this city, even if he is in Pittsburg or Cleveland, and it is sent to him at a fairyland price. There is on record one large order for New York ice cream from as far away as Chicago.

Although the product itself cannot be shipped at very great distances, the raw material from which it is made must be gathered from everywhere. This problem of getting good cream is the most important one in the business of a high-class ice cream establishment. Good cream must have at least 3 per cent. of butter fat in it, but the best ice cream houses demand that their cream shall have 3½ or 4 per cent. of butter fat in its constitution. Houses with a reputation for manufacturing good ice cream are requested every day, either personally or by letter, for the recipes by which they make their product. They cheerfully furnish them. Those wanting the information usually say they have used good material, but that they can't secure the result which the manufacturer does. The solution is usually to be found in the quality of the cream used by the householder.

Many ice cream establishments have contracts to take the entire cream product of certain dairy farms. It is hard to make such contracts, for the dairyman as a rule would rather sell his milk at $1.50 a can than his cream at $10 a can. Skimmed milk is not so valuable proportionately. A new use for skimmed milk—the manufacture of a product called casein, somewhat similar to shellac and used for the sizing of paper and similar purposes—has recently been invented, and this has helped the ice cream dealer very materially, for it makes the dairyman able to better dispose of his product after he has let the cream go.

Great care is necessary in the manufacture of ice cream upon a large scale, and very experienced men must be employed to exercise it. The product is all frozen by machinery in forty-quart freezers. It takes just about fifteen minutes after the freezer has begun to revolve to turn out the finished product. The old days of the hand freezer are over. Nothing more modern is now used for the freezing, however, than plain ice and salt. No ammonia or other quick-freezing preparation is used in the making of the best ice creams.

The old-fashioned flavors, too, are still in greatest demand. Vanilla holds its own by a large proportion. The French ice creams are popular, but their popularity is not increasing by any great strides. American ice cream dealers are not inclined to the "French" variety, anyway, even if it does sell at a higher price than the American product. The distinction of the "French" article is that it has eggs in it. Only the yolks of the eggs are used, and it is a matter of great difficulty to separate the yolks and the whites. A sort of custard must be made and the product cooked before it is put through the freezing process. One dealer said that many people liked the French ice cream only for show, and that he would tell when his patron appeared to prefer the dinner by the fact that it was "French" ice cream of the evening.

The [illegible] of refrigerator [illegible] in homes. When the custard is cooked the slightest touch of rusted or uncleaned copper is liable to cause verdigris, and this will taint a whole gallon of cream.

An Old Bell Identified.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 3.—The article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of several weeks ago on "Interesting Story of a Bell," has been the means of identifying a church bell in this city, the history of which had never been known to the church members. That article told of a bell in Ellicottsville, N. Y., in an Episcopal church, which was one of a cargo of bells brought as ballast from Spain by a sea Captain in 1837. These bells were taken from monasteries in Malaga, in 1832, by insurrectionists, and left lying by the roadside. The sea Captain, with probably Yankee shrewdness, saw a chance for speculation and purchased several, which he brought to New York City. The Ellicottsville bell, it was stated, was bought by a Nicholas Devereux and taken to that place, where it now is.

In THE TIMES of Sept. 22 appeared the following letter:

I was greatly interested in the account (Aug. 25) of the Spanish bell in Ellicottsville, N. Y., as it probably answers a question I have asked many times in relation to a bell in Norwich, Conn., which for many years I heard ring with great pleasure, as its tones were different and more melodious than any in town—and, indeed, from any I had then heard. All I ever learned was that it was a confiscated bell from a Spanish convent and was bought in New York for the new Universalist (I think) Church.

I will send the article to the minister of that church and he may be a person who will be interested to hunt up its history, and at least tell if there is any inscription or relief as on the one mentioned. SARAH E. WEBB.

Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1901.

The above letter and the article referred to were seen by a member of the Universalist Church here and an investigation was made. The bell is indeed of Spanish origin, and bears marks which prove beyond doubt that it is one of the same bells brought from Spain by the sea Captain. It has on one side an ornamental Roman cross, set on a pyramid, which is seen also on the Ellicottsville bell. Around the top, within two raised lines, is the inscription, "A Honor de Mass Ma del Carmen-Ano-1825." On the side opposite the cross is a circular design somewhat indistinct, surrounded by rays in groups of six. Under this is the inscription "Ramon Roses y Luis Manes Meicleron." The first inscription shows it to have been a memorial bell and the last named is quite evidently the names of the makers.

The church in which it hangs was built in 1841, and some of the older members remember that the bell was purchased in New York City during that year. It is in perfect condition, and has a most musical tone.

Diplomatic.

First Author—Why did you omit the dedication line in your new book? Couldn't you find any one to honor with its dedication?

Second Author—That was the whole trouble. I had promised at least a dozen of my women friends that I would dedicate it to them, so I left it blank, and tell each of them now it was meant for her.

A Fee Simple.

The $5 fee paid to a Christian Scientist for a cure for the toothache.

The Duke of Cornwall's Yachts

THE most talked of steamship in all England and her colonies to-day is the royal yacht Ophir, on board which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are making their tour of the British dominions beyond the seas. In the minds of many the Ophir, like King Edward's yacht the Victoria and Albert, was built with the special object of accommodating personages high in British royal circles. Such is not the case, for prior to the time she was converted into a royal yacht the Ophir was one of the Orient Line passenger steamships plying between England and Australia.

The difference between the Ophir, as she is to-day, and what she was when engaged in the regular merchant trade, is about the difference that exists between the great Hamburg-American liner Deutschland and the single screw craft of ten and twenty years ago. The Ophir has six decks, and the alterations that were introduced were such as to give the Duke and Duchess a maximum of luxury and comfort, and at the same time to make the ship as nearly safe under any and all conditions as possible. In the bridge house two cabins were turned into one to form a sitting room for the Duke and Duchess. This little apartment is a model of comfort and luxurious furnishing. The promenade deck is 252 feet long. Forward of it is the royal drawing room, a magnificent apartment taking up about 1,200 square feet. This apartment is paneled in the finest of rose and satin woods, with an inlay that is harmoniously beautiful. The furniture, of which there is one or more pieces of nearly every known design, is satinwood Sheraton, upholstered in the daintiest of blue and white silk damask. The floor is carpeted with deep Saxony of a delicate fawn color. Just aft of the drawing room are the grand staircase and the two writing rooms, the upholstering in the latter being of blue leather. Amidships on this deck is the Duke's smoking room with panels in oak. The upholstering is of green.

The upper deck is reached by the grand staircase, a wonderful winding affair, which forms one of the most ornate appointments of the splendid craft. On the upper deck are the private apartments of the Duke and Duchess. Aft of the grand staircase is the dining saloon. Large square windows furnish side lights, while a lofty dome of stained glass allows the light to permeate from above. Under the arched spaces at each end of the dome are the shields of Great Britain and her four principal Australian colonies, each of which is supported by figures which represent their principal industries. The carpetings are Turkish and the chairs are copies of the old Chippendale model. The upholstering is of "post office" red leather. If it is desired to turn the room into a theatre or concert hall the arrangements are such that the tables can be placed in the wings and elsewhere, leaving a horseshoe space in which fifty-six persons can be seated. Aft of the dome is a space for a stage.

A Modern Version.

New York Policeman to His Son—That cherry tree has been felled. You have a hatchet in your hand. Did you do it?

New York Policeman's Son—Father, I have been splitting wood for mother. However, I have been caught with the goods. I am ready to take my medicine.

New York Policeman—Brave and noble son! (They embrace.)

A GOOD PLACE FOR NUTTING PARTIES.

FEW of the nutting parties that travel to Bronx Park nowadays and come back happy in the possession of a few pocketfuls of chestnuts know of the hundreds of well-laden trees in the wooded hills that mark the eastern boundary of the Saw Mill River Valley, a few miles north of Van Cortlandt.

A half hour's ride on the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad will take one to the little village of Chauncey. This consists of a very pretty railroad station, an abandoned hotel, three empty stores, and ten cottages, mostly unoccupied. Alighting from the train, one crosses the Nepperhan River on a plank footbridge and strikes the Saw Mill River Road. By going north about a quarter of a mile and climbing the hills on its eastern side, one will strike the second ridge woods, which though second growth are far denser than one would expect to find in such close proximity to New York.

In these woods chestnut trees are so common that it is almost impossible in a fifteen minutes' walk for even a novice to fail to locate two or two worth shaking. The nuts are fairly abundant this year, and the woods so little frequented that the nutting party which relies on its pockets to carry the spoil will turn back regretful at having to leave so many behind. Black walnuts and butternuts are also plentiful, and the brisk winds of the last week have strewed the ground with them. Hickory nuts in that section are scarce.

There is no prettier bit of country in this vicinity than offers itself for exploration by a nutting party. The Saw Mill River flows between a high ridge on the west-ward, and on the east a series of hills rise one above the other to a plateau. From the summit of which the former side of the [illegible] may be seen for many miles. A few [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] necessity to burden one's self with a lunch basket, as nothing may be had to eat nearer than Ardsley, about two miles north of Chauncey, and even there it is extremely likely that a couple of sandwiches are all that the so-called village hotel will have to offer in the way of solid refreshment.

Another way of reaching the same woods, less laborious than climbing the hillsides of Chauncey, but at the same time lacking the pretty views obtained by so doing, will be to continue on the train until Ardsley Station is reached, crossing the stone bridge over the Nepperhan River, and turning down the Saw Mill River Road, where, just past the village, a road goes over the hills from the left. This cuts through the heart of the woods, and is a quicker as well as easier way of reaching them.

Nuts are so plentiful that it is advisable to take a laundry bag with one. This will not carry as much as an empty feed sack, which may be procured from any farmer, but it is more calculated to suit the fastidious taste. A still better scheme would probably be, riding to Dobbs Ferry on the main line of the Central Railroad, taking a wheel along in the baggage car, and riding over the macadamized road which joins Dobbs Ferry to Ardsley. Wheels could be left in the latter village, and the return trip made on the Putnam Road.

A prettier but longer route may be taken by riding from Yonkers to the Saw Mill River Road, which is in splendid condition for the most part of the way, and riding up the valley to either Chauncey or Ardsley. There are some pretty views to be had on the hills and some pretty bits of the river, which would make it worth while carrying a camera along. It was not so long ago that these hills furnished good squirrel and rabbit shooting, while the [illegible] were not considered [illegible] at woodcock [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Elastic Battleship

Always Room for Something More When Loading for Sea

WHEN a battleship receives orders to prepare for sea a good many interesting things happen.

A battleship is a complete town within itself; almost every form of human industry and endeavor is represented, and in order that this floating town may have its affairs conducted in an orderly, not to say ship-shape manner, it becomes necessary to anticipate all probable wants and as many possible ones as experienced fore sight can look ahead to.

The battleship Indiana is now preparing for a lengthy cruise at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is scheduled to sail on Oct. 15 for a cruise of several months, with a couple of hundred landsmen, recently enlisted, who are to be trained into ordinary seamen and seamen, with an opportunity to afterward advance to such petty officers' billets as they may prove themselves capable of filling.

This will be the first time a modern steel ship of this type has been used for training purposes, and the experiment will be watched with much interest by the navy officials and others. It will be a test of the idea that young men for our modern navy should be trained under the most modern conditions, and not in wooden sailing ships or in converted merchant ships, as has been the case heretofore, both under the systems for training apprentices and landsmen now in use in the service.

This practical demonstration may be valuable as a help to decide the matter in the minds of those who now hold opinions on one side or the other.

As soon as preparatory orders come for a ship to prepare for sea, if she be at a navy yard, she is placed in dry dock as soon as possible. Her bottom is scraped carefully and then painted with care with two or three coats of special paint. This done, she leaves the dry dock and is tied up at a dock or wharf, while navy yard workmen complete such repairs as may be necessary or desirable, and while stores are being taken on board.

Included among the stores are several hundred tons of coal. Coaling ship is one of the bits of work that a navy man does, because he has to, not from choice, and the sooner it is over the better every one likes it, for it cannot be confined entirely to one part of the ship; every officer and man must take a share of the penetrating dust and the general dirtiness that is always associated with coaling operations in navy ships. Because of its dirt, coaling is the first thing done. Then, as soon as the ship is cleaned up again, the other stores come aboard.

Next to coal comes ammunition, many tons of it, of all the calibres and sorts required for the guns of a modern ship of war, even when engaged in the peaceful work of preparing for war. Target practice will use up a good deal of it during the next few months, for the navy believes more than ever in target practice, and plenty of it. This is especially so now that foreign navies have accepted the lesson well taught them by the United States Navy, that naval gunnery efficiency can only be obtained by much regular practice and the expenditure of all the money the ammunition may cost.

It will take two or three days to stow all the ammunition needed for a battleship of the Indiana class. It is carefully stowed in the shell rooms and magazines below decks, under the armored plating, ready to be sent up to the guns in the turrets and on deck, when needed. Smokeless powder has come to be the common article now, and it is taken in in liberal quantities.

Having received coal for the boilers that furnish steam for the great engines that run the ship, and for the eighty-odd auxiliary engines that find room in the ship for various purposes, and the projectiles and powder for the 13-inch, 8-inch, 6-inch, the 6-pounders and the 1-pounder rifles and automatic guns, and for the rifles and revolvers used by the individual officers and men, the ship takes in a formidable list of provisions.

To feed 500 men for six months the stock of a good-sized grocery store and meat market must be stored within the steel sides of the ship. For instance, there are 6,000 pounds of ham, 6,000 pounds of beef, the same of corned beef, the same of navy salt beef, (the latter familiarly known in the service as salt horse,) and as much fresh meat, usually beef, as the cold storage facilities of the ship will permit. The fresh beef is received, of course, as short a time as possible before the ship actually sails; the other meats mentioned are canned and will keep a long time.

Then there are thousands of pounds of granulated sugar in small barrels, hundreds of barrels of flour, beans to be baked, coffee, tea, potatoes, a small mountain of them, in sacks; onions, rice, butter, and the many small quantities of less important staples of food. All these things go with the regular Government ration allowance, but as no ship's crew lives on Government rations alone, except when stern necessity compels them to, there must be a liberal addition of private mess stores for the men and more for the officers' messes.

Besides the food stores there are others, such as soap, 5,000 pounds; tobacco, 2,000 pounds; cotton waste and oil by the dozen bales and barrels for the use of the engineer department and the electrical room, medicines and surgical articles for the medical department, clothing and small stores for the paymaster, various stores for the construction, equipment, navigating, and ordnance departments of the ship, and the small parcels of personal necessities and luxuries for the individual uses of officers and men. All these stores come on board in constant streams for several days previous to sailing time, until one is led to wonder where anything more will be put if it comes. But a ship is much like the old-time omnibus—always room for one thing morg.

An incident that happened not long ago illustrates this fact. A ship was preparing to sail for a long cruise during which she was to meet other ships and touch at shore stations, and she therefore had the extra duty of taking stores for them. Her storage space was filled up so quickly that the captain discovered that if he kept taking all that was coming there would be no room in the ship for his own stores. So he filed an official objection to taking more. The objection was sustained with a proviso: that he should stop taking stores at a certain hour on a designated day, no matter what might be left behind. Somehow, work did not seem to progress so rapidly after that permission was given, but it may have been only a coincidence. At any rate, the appointed day and hour arrived and found the dock near the ship holding a collection of articles sufficient to fill a seagoing tug to her gunwales. Not a bit of it would the captain touch, for, with watch in hand, he called "time" at the appointed minute.

At that time the hold of the ship was so full that the hatch covers could not be put on and all the storerooms of the ship were equally well filled. The Captain congratulated himself and retired to his cabin, leaving the various storekeepers and heads of departments who had stores left out to settle things by themselves. They did the not unusual thing of appealing to headquarters. The next morning the Captain received a telegram from Washington directing him to take on board a complete sea-water distilling plant and storage tank that was then waiting on the dock. Now any one who knows what a distilling plant is knows it is not so very small. On the dock the tank loomed up as big as a small house and its accompanying parts covered much space alongside it. Where it was to be put was a question. The executive officer suggested, with an outburst of his innermost thoughts that wouldn't look well in print, that the thing be stowed on deck and left to take chances of being washed overboard. But it was finally stowed below decks and in the hold, where a few hours before there seemed room for not even a piece of salt-water soap to go. This incident only shows how like an omnibus a ship is.

But other things besides stores are needed to prepare a ship for sea. There must be the men for her crew and the officers to run her. All come by orders from the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, at Washington, until all vacancies in the ship's complement, fore and aft, are filled. In addition, in the case of the Indiana on her present cruise, there are the landsmen for training. They come from receiving ships where they enlisted, in drafts of various sizes, with the bags and hammocks on their backs, a miscellaneous-looking lot of young men, usually, who are to be made into navy sailors during the coming six months. It seems quite an undertaking in some cases in spite of the weeding-out process that the recruiting officers always resort to, before accepting landsmen for enlistment, and the further handicap a recruit has to pass before the surgeon, but no matter how green a recruit may look when he gets shifted into his first outfit of navy clothes he will undergo a wonderful alteration by the time he is able to tell with certainty which side of the ship carries a red running light and why.

The last day before going to sea is always interesting. There are sure to be more or less eleventh-hour stores that some behindhand storekeepers have neglected to deliver on time. They often come after the last gangway has been hauled ashore and nothing connects ship and shore but a single line ready to be cast off. A few minutes of hustle lands everything on the quarterdeck, there to remain until there is more time later on to stow it. Then there is the last batch of mail to go ashore, both private and official, and the pilot to be received, if he has not come on board before this time.

Casting off from the dock, the navy yard tugs take hold and swing the big ship into the stream, where her own engines can be used and her own rudder utilized to guide her down the East River and out to sea. And this is the way a ship obeys an order to sail. E. S. DALE.

PRACTICAL CHARITY IN NEW YORK'S GHETTO.

AMONG the many charities in the districts of poverty and wretchedness throughout New York there are many which have been carried on entirely unknown to the general public. One of the most striking examples of such an organization is that of the Jewish Agricultural and Aid Society, whose field is in the Jewish ghetto of the east side and whose work has for the last six months been carried forward on a gigantic and constantly growing scale, and yet so quietly that it may be said to have been discovered but recently by observers without the membership of the Jewish synagogues and societies.

Few people know that the swarming ghetto on the lower east side, with its poverty and wretchedness, ignorance and vice, is being depopulated gradually and its inhabitants scattered to the furthermost points of the country. Almost every day Jewish artisans are being transported from the crowded sweatshops and tenements and sent to less thickly populated towns and cities, where there is a real demand for their labor and where they have elbow room in which to work out their destinies.

For many years indigent Jewish workmen have in sporadic instances been sent from the crowded east side to provincial towns and into the country by various regular Jewish charities of the city. The Hebrew Charities Society has from time to time engaged in the work, and the B'nai B'rith has gone into it on a larger scale. The management of the Baron De Hirsch Fund, in connection with its agricultural aid work, have also given some attention to the transportation of semi-indigent Jewish workmen from New York to other districts; but these efforts were not systematic, and could hardly be considered steps in the giant task of dissipating the great Jewish ghetto of the metropolis.

It was not until the Spring of 1900 that these three great charities united their efforts and attacked this great removal problem in earnest by the incorporation of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, the officers of which were composed of the leading officials of the three charities named above. Julius Goldman was elected President and the following committee was appointed to have direct charge of the removal work: Nathan Bijur, Vice President of the United Hebrew Charities; Leo N. Levy, President of the Executive Committee of the Order of B'nai B'rith; Prof. Morris Loeb, Eugene S. Benjamin, and Frederick Stein.

The undertaking was placed under the management of William Kahn, long connected with the Baron De Hirsch Fund, and offices were established at 621 Broadway. Then the great work was begun in earnest. Since the beginning of the work of the new organization more than 2,400 Jews have been taken out of the east side district and sent to no less than 250 cities and towns from Key West, Florida, to Portland, Oregon. Since last March alone there have been 1,400 persons transported to more promising fields of endeavor and the work for the last four months has been going on at the rate of 250 a month.

It is expected that by the beginning of the year this monthly average will have increased to more than 300. Already the society has two agents traveling throughout the country seeking out opportunities for poor Hebrews, and as fast as these opportunities are discovered men and women competent to grasp them are sent forward. It is planned to have no less than six traveling agents, and these will be kept constantly scouring the country for openings for ghetto dwellers.

It is hoped in time to scatter the element composing the ghetto of New York throughout the country. The problems confronting the society are of course complex. The object in each case, as said yesterday by the President of the society, is to prevent semi-indigent Jews from becoming or remaining ghetto dwellers.

"Every family raised in that home of horrors," said he, "faces the great peril of crime for its sons or shame for its daughters. Thousands of these people prefer such risks, but there are many who will go elsewhere to avoid them and to better their financial and social status. There is room for all such in this country, and they can be distributed and established by devoting to that end the necessary money and personal service. All that is now required to complete the work is the co-operation of the Jews throughout the land with those who are devoting so much of their time and effort in New York."

The methods adopted in this work of removal vary considerably to suit individual cases and conditions, but in the main it is as follows: Aside from the main offices of the society on Broadway there is what is called a "removal station," at 59 Second Avenue, in charge of George David, assistant to General Manager Kahn. This station is for the reception of the chosen applicants for a chance to better their condition and for the transaction of the immediate business of transportation, such as the securing of tickets, checking of baggage, and forwarding of furniture, &c.

The Order of B'nai B'rith, having a lodge in nearly every city of importance in the country, is as yet the principal means of finding openings for ghetto dwellers. The members of these various lodges are on the lookout for positions for their unfortunate coreligionists and when such positions are found the information is sent to the central office of the society here. The society then draws from its list of applicants to fill the proffered positions.

It is required that the applicant come with reference as to character and ability, and these references are carefully verified. At the removal station the applicant is also subjected to a more or less cursory physical examination to ascertain that he is not likely through physical inability to become a burden upon the community to which he is sent. If the applicant is found acceptable he is forwarded to his destination, and finds employment awaiting him. His progress in his work and life is noted, and if at the end of from four to six weeks he proves that he is properly settled and satisfied the society forwards, also free of charge, his family and household furniture.

General Manager Kahn, in discussing the situation yesterday, stated that his statistics showed that 70 per cent. of the men thus transported by the society remained in the towns to which they were sent and prospered. The remaining 30 per cent. was not composed of failures, as many subsequently removed from their original destination and settled in other towns or cities nearby. An extremely small percentage drift back to New York.

"It is but natural," said Manager Kahn, "that a few worthless characters should drift in, but it has been a surprise to the management of the enterprise that the percentage of impostors has been so small. It is a rule of the society never to furnish return transportation, and our instructions to the communities to which such men may be sent is that if they are useless to proceed against them with the utmost rigor. We use the greatest care to select a class for removal that has the ability to succeed and are only hampered by their surroundings, moral and physical, in the crowded east side district, where the conditions are not favorable to the development of citizenship. They are of good stock, but simply unable to get on here.

"We do not desire to send the very best class of Hebrews out of New York and we do not do so for the reason that the prosperous have no desire to change their place of residence and do not apply to us. On the other hand we do not mean to foist upon outside communities a class of residents who will remain undesirable. Our margin therefore is rather limited and requires the greatest care in the prosecution of our enterprise. But that we have succeeded thus far is abundantly proved by the records of those we have transported. They have succeeded so well that it will be only a short time when these pioneers will play an important part in the distribution of Jewish immigration throughout the United States.

"The families we are distributing now all have conections in the old countries whence they came and their influence will have a tendency to draw these incoming compatriots in their direction and divert them from the New York Ghetto. These pioneers are further aiding us by their involutary missionary efforts in getting their former fellow Ghetto dwellers away to the small towns and cities. For instance we sent a man to Richmond, Va., last March. A very short time later he sent for his family. He was able to make a visit here two weeks ago and took back with him four friends for whom he had found good positions. We had a letter from him last Saturday asking that we send on another man.

"Another case I have in mind is that of a man whom we sent to Petersburg, Va. He had been working in New York at his trade of busheiman for twenty years, and in all that time had not been able to save enough money to purchase a sewing machine. After he had been there a short time he wrote us a complaining letter, saying that in such a small town he was not able to get a job, although he could get on if he had money enough to open a shop of his own. He said that he was walking the streets and asked for transportation back to New York.

"We refused to send transportation, but instead sent him a second-hand sewing machine at a cost of $18. A short time afterward we got a letter from him, saying he had opened a shop and had all the work he could do. Last week he sent us word that he was overwhelmed with work, and asked us to send him a man to whom he would give $10 a week and board all the year round. These are but examples that come to my mind of the great possibilities open to the Jews of the Ghetto who are willing to break with their old surroundings.

"Our last semi-annual report showed that the cost of transportation averages about $16 a person, and we are prepared to send unlimited numbers out of the New York Ghetto in the future. What we desire most is the co-operation of communities all over the country in seeking out opportunities for poor Jews. As I said before, we are not unloading undesirable people on the outside communities, but only those who are able to work and who have a good record. Our hope and expectation is that the work will grow in every way."

A Definition of Armistice.

Small Boy—Say, Pop, what's the meaning of armistice?

Father—An armistice is when two parties who are fighting clinch and hold tight, each being afraid to let go first.

OCT

1901

French Canadians in New England

A CONSTANT increase of its French-Canadian population is becoming a matter of vital interest to New England. It is yet uncertain whether it should be regarded as a menace or a promise of good for the future, but some effect it must have, for the exodus from Quebec has been one of the most remarkable of the recent emigration movements, and owing to their convenient situation and the welcome their manufactories give to unskilled labor, the New England States have received a large proportion of the emigrants. The other border States, chiefly New York, Michigan, and North Dakota, have shared them with her, it is true, but the census of 1890 showed that New England alone contained more than 200,000 people of French-Canadian parentage. Since then the railroads have been bringing them to her manufacturing centres in ever-increasing numbers. Moreover, French-Canadian families are remarkably large, and there is reason to believe that the twelfth census will show an enormous gain upon these figures. It is commonly estimated that, if we include the children of those who, although American born, naturally speak French in their families, there are now more than 500,000 French-Canadians in New England.

These people have not scattered over the country; they gather in certain localities where there are opportunities for unskilled labor, and form French settlements which speedily increase in size, occupying the field and crowding out competitors. Northern Maine might now reasonably be called French-Canadian, and along the Merrimac, where the textile factories offer work which does not even demand a knowledge of the language, they seem in a fair way to establish themselves as they have on their own historic streams, "to increase and multiply and possess the land." In Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, and Lawrence there are French settlements, which, although they are still young, are already sufficiently large and distinctive in character to be important factors in the social and industrial life, and if the tenacity, the grip, of the French-Canadian is to be judged of by the firm hold he has kept upon Quebec and his increasing influence in the other provinces of Canada, the French element is destined to great importance in New England in the future. Much of her welfare will depend upon the assimilative capacity of the so-called "Canucker," his power to fit himself to the conditions of American civilization and to make of himself an American citizen in reality as well as name, and we can judge of this capacity only by observing the results where the experiment has been tried.

It has been tried most completely in Northern Maine, where the timber lands have for many years been worked almost wholly by French-Canadians, but unfortunately the conditions here cannot be regarded as fair. The lumberman's life does not lend itself to the development of citizenship, his work keeps him for the greater part of the year in the woods, removes him from the restraints of public opinion, discourages the formation of family ties, and gives him no education in habits of thrift and care of money; accordingly, when he is thrown from time to time idle with his accumulated pay upon a more or less strange community, if he squanders his money like a child or a sailor, misbehaves, and gets a bad name with persons of more regular life and morals, it is not because he belongs to one race or another, but because his life has made him something of a savage. It would be manifestly unfair to regard this Maine lumberman as an example of the Americanized French-Canadian citizen. We should look rather to the Canadian sections of the towns, which are surrounded by American influences, and present conditions fairly favorable to assimilation. None of these towns is more worthy of study than Manchester, N. H.

It is the first of the great manufacturing centres on the way from Quebec to the States, and receives the emigrants fresh from the farms before they have learned the first rudiments of English or adapted themselves in the slightest degree to American conditions. The great cotton factories offer a kind of work to which the most ignorant feels equal. The poor habitant does not need even manual dexterity before he can get pay which will support life. His work is paid by the piece, and sufficiently to procure him from the first his customary cheap and pointy diet of rye bread and sour milk, with pea soup and fat pork and potatoes for "piece de resistance." Accordingly, he and his fellows crowd into the town until there is no room for more to be had. Then the overplus, the unemployed, the adventurous, and enterprising, push on to other cities, and French communities spring up. They carry into America, too, that tendency to live apart from their English-speaking neighbors that distinguishes them in Canada, and the quarters of the city that they frequent become as essentially French, as if they were suburbs of Quebec. Their solidarity impresses even the most casual visitor.

French signs appear along the streets—Magasin de nouveautés, M. Ladouce, Modiste; Mlles' Dumas, Modistes; C'est ici le Magasin du Monton d'Or, these are a few of the signs on one block in Manchester, advising the emigrant that there is some countryman ready to supply his every want. He buys his first peas and pork at a French grocery, where the stock is displayed with admirable taste and scrupulous neatness; his bread comes from a French baker, and his wife's first fine dress from a French dry goods merchant, whose tempting array of cotton-backed satins and modish finery tempts her frugal soul beyond resistance the first time she has money in her pocket to buy. He finds a flourishing French church at a convenient distance, and, being a devout Catholic, he attends regularly; and the curé, if he has put off something of his authority and no longer wears the awesome soutane of Quebec, is yet a Frenchman, who perhaps takes the Montreal Presse and talks Canadian politics with never-failing interest. The children find playmates in the dark-skinned little creatures who swarm upon the sidewalk, chattering the familiar patois, and by and by a Sister of Sainte Marie comes to ask him to send them to the convent school.

It is all very natural and very homelike—quite like Canada. Besides, he has made friends who live in the French quarter and speak French like himself, and his wife has her ties there. So they all remain, or, if they move to better lodgings, keep to the vicinity of their countrymen. The little community, when it outgrows its first bounds, overflows into the neighboring houses and streets, crowding out their former occupants, but remaining itself intact, for it is an axiom in New England that what the French once take hold of they will never give up. The process goes on with remarkable rapidity, scarcely five years being required after their first invasion to change a thoroughly American locality into a French quarter. The history of one such transformation will give an idea of how it is worked. Rather a small house on a pleasant street was put on sale a few years ago and bought by a Frenchman, and soon after another a short distance from it changed hands in the same way. Two families came to live in the first house, and there were a good many children who played on the sidewalks; the men sat on the porch in their shirtsleeves on warm days, the women leaned out the windows in curl papers and talked to each other, some one got an accordion, and there seemed always to be babies crying. Some of the neighbors found the babies unpleasant and moved away. A sign "Maison de Pension" was put out on their houses and an addition was put up in the yards. French people, although they are personally clean and tasteful, do not as a rule keep their houses in good condition, and presently the paint began to come off from all these houses, the fences got rickety, and the street began to look dilapidated. When the French church across the river was burned a corner lot in this neighborhood was bought by the parish. They had little money at first, so they put up only a basement, in which they held crowded services, and the air that came out of the doors and windows was unpleasant to the passersby. A Protestant parsonage on the corner became the residence of the curé, and the rest of the street speedily became Canadian. Now, walking down the street, it is difficult to conjure up the picture of what it was a few years ago. It is a French quarter, like the others.

This tendency to confine themselves to the society of their own countrymen very much retards the Americanization of the French. Neither business, convenience, nor pleasure urges the emigrant to the difficult task of learning the English language, and he is usually content to leave that to his children. He knows well enough that he is thus made an alien, deprived of such political education as is afforded by American newspapers, and debarred from taking any active part in the affairs of the community—in short, shut up in a kind of voluntary ghetto; but this fact does not often trouble him greatly. There are, of course, Canadian-born Frenchmen who learn English and become prominent in municipal affairs, but as a rule their affections cling to the land from which poverty alone has driven them, and to which they are inclined to hope they may some day return with a competence. After years that would have turned the Irishman into an ardent American and made him a violent Democrat, the Frenchman will very likely describe himself politically as a Liberal, and the election of a Canadian Premier will occupy more conversation in thousands of New England homes than the election of an American President. The interests of the people ignorant of the fundamental institutions in American institutions are prettily illustrated by the remark one of them made when asked by the Judge who was naturalizing him for satisfaction what Congress was. He replied that it was a place where they made beds. Such ignorance as this may be curious to people making enjoyment of all nationalities, but it is unfortunately true that the French-Canadian Americanizes more slowly than do most of the others that come to us. It is by no means an uncommon thing to find men who have lived for twenty-five years or more in New England and have grandchildren quoted in the census records as of American parentage who speak English either with great difficulty or not at all, and whose presumably native-born grandchildren enter the primary schools unable to understand the simplest English sentence.

This apparent lack of adaptability may be attributed to several causes. In the first place, the Frenchman is naturally strongly tenacious of his own language and customs, while the mere fact of his having a new language to learn makes naturalization much more difficult for him than it is for the Irishman or the British-Canadian. Again, freedom from military service and the independence of America have no glamour for him, as they have for many foreigners, for he had them both in Canada. His old home, too, is far too near; friends come and go too constantly, and it is too easy for him, when the mills shut down for a month or so, as they often do in the Summers, to return for a visit and renew his old associations; the old ties are not broken as they are in the case of the expatriated European, and he does not feel the need of making new ones. He values his adopted land very largely for its material advantages, and dreams of a return to Canada some day with money enough to buy a farm in Quebec or Manitoba; and therefore he hoards his gains instead of investing them and adding to the prosperity of the town in which he lives. It is noticeable that the French rarely buy houses. In a recent map of the City of Manchester, which gives the names of the householders, none of the French quarters, except perhaps, McGregorville, could be distinguished as French. Even there, although it is almost entirely a French community, and has been put up for them very recently, there are more Irish and American than French names on the map. The French population is at present essentially a shifting one, that does not as a rule buy land, hold office, or pay large taxes.

It becomes a question of great interest to New England, and, indeed, to the country at large, whether it is to continue to be a shifting population. If so, it may well be a serious menace, for a shifting population is always unpopular and uninfluential and tends to become a dangerous element. On the other hand, the French-Canadians may bring valuable elements to our civilization. They have thrift, industry, and tenacity, gayety combined with good sense, and a certain talent for making life graceful and agreeable which any one who has known them in their homes will recognize and which is greatly needed among us. When the tide of immigration gradually abates—as it must, since the supply is limited—will the Canadian element tend to become more settled, allow itself to be to some extent assimilated, and take greater interest and a most important part in public affairs? This certainly is a sufficiently important question. Another perhaps equally so is this: Can nothing be done to hasten such a consummation—for instance, by making the public schools more attractive to French children and so alluring them away from the distinctively French parochial schools which tend to prevent their assimilation?

P. G. WIGGIN.

AN INSTRUCTIVE CAPITAL

SEVERAL weeks ago I happened to visit the interesting Dom Museum at Riga, the capital of Livonia, and noticed a unique example of northern architecture, in the shape of a Norman capital. It is assigned by experts to A. D. 1300, and is doubtless the work of a native sculptor, for the material in Esthonian marble from the deposits at Wassalem. The relic was found imbedded in the foundations of the ancient city walls, and considering its ignoble surroundings, is in a state of remarkable preservation.

The ornamentation is singular. One side shows in high relief a monk before a rather indistinct mural structure intently regarding and evidently straining his ears to catch the notes of a singing bird perched on the bough of a tree. Its beak is wide open and the expression of its eyes uncommonly striking. The other side of the capital represents the same monk in a state of bewildered consternation. The whole execution is telling.

A slip of paper pasted on the stand which holds the capital furnishes in rather faded and very small German script an official explanation of the sculpture.

The monk, according to the legend, here given from other sources besides the aforesaid notice, was a certain Urbanus, noted for his skepticism. He doubted the reality of eternity and was greatly troubled concerning the true import of the Apostolic teaching that "one day with the Lord is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day." It was a great and sore difficulty, which perplexed him, and gave him no rest day and night. He was wont to seek a shaded spot in the convent garden to meditate on that wonderful saying, which long before St. Peter's day had been set forth by the sacred penmen of the older economy.

Deep in his reverie, he heard one afternoon the voice of a singing bird. The melody it warbled fascinated him. He rose to catch the bird, but it eluded his grasp and flew over the garden wall into the adjoining forest. Passing through the gate he followed the bird, which, flying from tree to tree, continued its wonderful song, and spared him to the very depth of the forest. He listened to the strains until he heard the vesper bell summon him to the convent. At its sound the enchanter bird suddenly vanished. Retracing his steps to the convent he found the gate shut and knocked for admittance. In the dim twilight the gate, the wall, the building, looked altogether different. Their aspect perplexed him, and when the porter came, scanning him from within and asking his name and errand, his voice sounded different from that he knew so well.

"I am Brother Urbanus," cried the monk, "let me in." The porter reluctantly admitted him. The service had begun; for the church was lighted up, and he hurried to his seat in the choir. Another monk sat in it. Amazed, he looked around upon many faces, but he failed to identify the choir and the brethren. They were all strangers. They in their turn were astonished at the presence and temerity of the unknown monk who had ventured to rush into their midst at the vesper service.

"Who art thou?" sternly asked the abbot. "What brings thee hither?"

"I am Urbanus, the monk, and have the right to be here. I left hardly an hour ago and followed a singing bird into the forest, but hearing the vesper bell hastened back."

The Abbot and the brethren stood aghast. Urbanus offered another word, but the book was brought, and they read that the last brother of that name lived 300 years before.

"Yea," said the Abbot, "Urbanus is a forbidden name with us. Monk, thou hast heard what is written in the book. Three hundred years ago there was a monk called Urbanus. He disbelieved the word of God and vanished in the forest. If thou art that Urbanus, know that God by a great miracle has preserved thee to teach thee the truth concerning eternity. Miraculum!"

"Miraculum! miraculum!" cried the monks.

Terrified by these words, Urbanus stared in bewilderment and became dumb. The shock sapped his strength; his hair suddenly grew white, and he would have fallen had not the brothers held him up. Recovering speech, he said: "Yea, one day with the Lord is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." Then he died.

Such is the legend, which, however, belongs not to the Dom at Riga, but to the convent, afterward the famous Cistercian abbey, of Heisterbach, in the romantic regions of the Seven Mountains on the Rhine. The abbey took one-third of a century in building and was completed in 1233. In the thirteenth century the legend was already old, and one of the favorite traditions of the establishment. The Dom at Riga was not built until the beginning of the next century. In view of the great distance from the Rhine to the Düna, of almost impassable roads in the country north and east of the Hansa cities, and of hardly any intercourse with that region, it is startling to find at that early period the legend of the Rhine on the bank of the Düna.

The matter, however, is easily explained. Berthold, the pioneer Bishop, was a Cistercian, and had probably come from Heisterbach. He and his immediate successors were warriors and undertook the conversion of the North less by the evangel of love than by that of force. They and the Crusader knights in their train offered the pagans the religion of the Cross. If they refused to accept it, they compelled its acceptance by the argument of fire and the sword. Whatever layman or ecclesiastic dared to express doubt on anything they taught was doomed to destruction.

Remembering this, the sculptured legend of Urbanus was an appropriate symbol on the portals of the church built by the Cistercian Bishop.

It is well known that Washington Irving was familiar with mediaeval lore, and may be supposed to have known the story of Urbanus. I am not prepared, however, to affirm that Urbanus is the prototype of Rip Van Winkle, although the experience of the one suggests or recalls that of the other. Rip may be an undesigned coincidence, the pure creation of Washington Irving's genius. J. F. MCDERMOTT.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 7, 1901.

Unremarkable Pups.

Papa—Now, Betty, put your doll away, come to the table like a good girl, take off your napkin, eat your soup, don't talk, and be a good little girl.

Betty—Oh, papa, you have the easy wishes!

Death Would Be Easy.

Jones—Been feeling queer all day. Had chills like operating like malaria. Bring, by gum, of Dolly's sanatorium, yesterday.

Smith—Don't worry; it'll be dead easy, death.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

THERE was a little comedy which had a touch of tragedy in it played in one of the big Brooklyn shops last week. The woman who goes shopping with her baby was the victim of untoward circumstances, the baby played leading lady or gentleman, and the villain was a kind-hearted woman with more kindness than judgment. The mother being alone, was obliged to leave the baby outside in the carriage, and the little one, becoming lonely after a time, set up a pathetic wail. It was Monday, the shop was crowded with bargain hunters, and every woman who entered or left stopped to say a kind word to the baby and express her opinion upon all mothers in general who were cruel enough to leave their babies outside in a carriage, and upon this one in particular. This had been going on for some time, when the kind hearted woman appeared. She, too, petted the baby and made savage remarks about the mother, all to no avail. But being a woman of action she was not content with this; that baby should not be left to break his heart if she could help it, and, bravely taking the screaming child in her arms, she marched into the shop after the mother. It was hunting for a needle in a haystack to find anw one in that crowded place and the baby's missionary was not fortunate. Still she hunted, and in the meantime baby's mother returned to find an empty baby carriage. Then the trouble really began. Baby's mother wept, sympathising strangers soothed her and called the officious stranger all the hard names they had been calling the mother before. The mother was wild with despair and nothing could prevent her entering the shop again in search of the stranger and the baby. Then there was a lost mother as well as a baby. One of the kind-hearted strangers minded the baby carriage and it was getting well on to closing time, the various sympathizers departed, and neither mother nor baby had put in an appearance, so what the climax was only the mother, the baby, and the kind-hearted woman know.

New York women's tailors have the reputation of being the best in the world. Modistes of other countries may have a better reputation, but the tailors here are generally acknowledged to be superior to those of England, France, or Vienna.

Boston has something new in the way of a saleswoman in one of its shops. Ada Sockbeson, an Indian girl, has taken that position. Boston may not yet be aware of this important bit of news, for the announcement has been made only in The Redman and Helper, an Indian paper brought out at an Indian school where Miss Sockbeson was formerly a pupil. It will be interesting to know the success the young woman makes in her work. The young Indian woman educated is very much like any girl of her age, and there is not a bit of doubt that after she is thoroughly initiated she will turn off her customers with the calmness of the ordinary shop lady while she talks of Tom, Dick, or Harry and the theatre of the night before like the rest of her kind.

A small boy who saw the Shamrock in dry dock the other day was much interested. The dock was one of the deep ones with stone sides. The boy was only a little fellow, but he did know that yacht was a boat and that the normal condition for all boats was to be in the water. He meditated upon the subject for some time before he hazarded a remark. Then he turned to his father:

"Why don't they take that boat out of the bathtub?" he asked.

New York bachelors when they are about to enter domestic life in a small way abjure club life to some extent and restaurants entirely as far as possible, and get a Frenchwoman to keep house for them. French servants are difficult to find in New York—the kind required for the all-around duties of a small establishment—but when a middle-aged woman can be found she is a jewel. She takes the responsibility of everything, does the buying, keeps every part of the house in a livable condition, and her cooking is sure to be both appetizing and economical.

Luxury in dress is increasing every year and there is more and more demand for fine hand work, which increases the cost of gowns greatly. The money which is put into elaborate wardrobes is sometimes startling. Moralists are apt to talk of Sodom and Gomorrah and the downfall sure to come after undue extravagance, but working women take a different view of the increase in expensive tastes.

"Hand embroidery which is put into the beautiful gowns of New York women is a means of livelihood to many people," says a woman in the business. "I know one small establishment which supports twenty-five women and more individuals, for several of the women have families. I cannot think that anything is extravagant that is honestly bought and paid for, and which furnishes work to many people."

At one of the performances of Mrs. Fiske at the Manhattan Theatre the other day a quiet little woman stole in before the play had commenced and took a seat in the rear of the theatre. She was small, with gray hair, done in an old-fashioned little coil at the back of her head, while over her face the hair had been cut and was curled slightly. She was dressed entirely in black, and as she seated herself she removed a plain little black bonnet and silk boa. She was a plain, motherly-looking woman, with a quiet face which gave the impression that its owner might have some sense of humor, but this was not particularly noticeable. The last thing any one would have thought of her was that she was an actress, but a man who sat near recognised her.

"I have not seen her for twenty years, I believe," he said, "but I am sure that is Annie Yeamans."

And it was Annie Yeamans, who is still creating Irish characters as she did twenty years ago on the Harrigan and Hart stage. No one was more enthusiastic in applauding scenes in "Miranda of the Balcony" which pleased her than Mrs. Yeamans.

"Typewriter brains," said the down-town business man, speaking of the gray matter of the young woman who operates the type machine and not the machine itself, "are developed largely by a diet of beans. Beans, judging from the quantity of them used in the cheaper restaurants, may be called a National article of diet. I have been investigating the down-town restaurants lately and I find that the young women in the offices live largely upon this nutritious food. In one restaurant alone, which the office girls frequent, they use every week in Summer nine barrels of dried beans—that means an enormous quantity when cooked—and eleven barrels in the Winter. The relation of diet to conditions of life is interesting, and the next thing to do is to learn the quality of the brain thus fed, to discover if the food is a satisfactory one."

It is a great joke on the man, but, being a bachelor, how could he be expected to know better! However, his friends do not take this point of view and jeer unmercifully whenever they meet him. They would never have known of it if, living in a small suburban place, he had not had trouble with the mails and confided his trials to them.

"Don't try to send me a letter which requires an immediate answer," he complained, "for I shall be sure not to get it until it is too late. Things are in a dreadful muddle at my house. I went to the post office yesterday, for, before she left, mother had given me card reminders for me to mail to her every day. She said reminders are the best way to send."

But here the young man was interrupted by shrieks of laughter from the friends who had caught a glimpse of the card or cards for there were two. One was of ordinary size and bore the words, Mr. and Mrs. John Brown Smith, while that in one corner with a white ribbon was a tiny card which also bore the name of John Brown Smith, and upon close examination the abbreviation "Jr." could also be seen.

"Poor fellow," said the married man; "I suppose you thought this small card in the corner bore the name of that nice girl's husband, but you will see if you look carefully that it is her son, and it is lucky that you did not receive it in time to send regrets for Sept. 20."

They said it was just like a woman, and whether it was or not it was funny enough to be worth repeating. There was a large amateur orchestra which had been invited to play certain selections for a mission service. They had been very glad to accept the invitation, had gone through the programme, and were about to depart when one of the amiable missionaries, a woman who was one of the chief workers of the place, came around with a big package of hymn books in her hands and deposited one upon the music rack before each man:

"Won't you please play us a few hymns before you go?" she asked, smilingly. The leader took the hymn book and looked it through and turned to the members of the orchestra, who also had books in their hands, and each a smile upon his face:

"Madam," he said, seriously, "we should be very glad to, but you see we play by note and not by words, and there is not a note in one of these books."

"I can't think how it is that you seem to enjoy Mr. Bore's conversation so much," said the first young woman to the second. "You listen to each word as if it were a gem of great price and you take a genuine interest in it. You don't put it on, and I can't understand it."

"It is a scheme I have," said the second young woman, "and I find the most stupid conversation fascinating. I translate it into French. Every sentence I put into French as quickly as possible, and I can usually keep up with the conversation, make the proper answers at the proper time, and it is wonderful practice in getting up a French vocabulary. It is a stimulating mental exercise, too. I get wonderfully interested, and it has another advantage, that the most stupid people like me, for I let them do all the talking and they have the feeling that I am really interested in what they are saying, which is true enough."

HAND EMBROIDERIES THE RAGE.

EMBROIDERY is the cry of the hour, and nothing that can be done in the way of handwork to beautify coats, jackets, waists, and blouses is neglected. All materials are used for these beautiful waists, which form such an important part of a wealthy woman's wardrobe. Money is essential for them, except for the fortunate woman here and there who can make her pretty frocks herself and embroider them, for comparatively simple little waists will cost $45 and $50, and they will vary from this, according to the elaborateness of the design, to $100 and $125. Less expensive garments can, of course, be found in the handwork, but the best are made from original designs, embroidered frequently for the individual. While designs may be used more than once, they are not allowed to become common, and if one is by any chance copied and can no longer be controlled, it is put aside by the original designer.

Cloths and silks are used for the fancy waists and blouses which may be for street, for house, or for evening wear, according to the elaborateness of the style and workmanship. Peau de soie, louisine, liberty satins, satin finished crêpes de Chine, the regular crêpes, nun's veilings, broadcloths, serges—there is hardly a material that may be mentioned which is not made up and more or less elaborately hand embroidered.

White continues to be the best in these waists and embroidered in white, while colored waists are embroidered in self colors. These are the best styles, but they are varied to suit the individual taste, which may be a contrasting color or combination of colors. The designs of the embroidery vary as much as a clever and ingenious designer can make them, but if there is anything in general to be said of them it is that flowers are taking the place of conventionalized designs, though these are also used to some extent.

Thin waists have not entirely disappeared with the return of cool weather, and many women are having the pretty little handkerchief linen blouses hand embroidered and made up for house wear. These are the same little garments they were wearing during the Summer, but they are too pretty and convenient to be laid aside. This depends, however, upon the woman. The advantage of wearing thin waists in the house is that there is not so decided a change from these to dress for the evening, and houses which are well heated do not necessitate the wearing of heavy frocks.

It was thought in the early Spring that the last word had been said about fancy collars. They had been so much worn that it did not seem possible that they would be in demand for another season, but more elaborate work than before is being put into the Winter jackets and coats. Collars and lapels are embroidered, vest fronts, straps of all kinds to match them, and even the long fronts of automobile coats are finished with hand embroidery. While a great part of this work is done from original designs, the woman who has Paris for her watchword brings over garments showing a smart effect in machine embroidery and has them duplicated in handwork on this side, or such models may be brought over by the tailors. It would surprise many people to know how much of the embroidery upon smart frocks of Parisian design is done by clever American workingwomen.

Pompadour is the design par excellence for the heavy embroidery in colors this year. This is after the style and designs worn by the beautiful Mme. de Pompadour, which suited her delicate beauty and were worthy of preservation in the annals of fashion and of being reproduced. The genuine Pompadour design is in small pink and blue flowers upon a white ground, with a bit of gold. Like everything else, many variations of this style are made and the original is recognized with difficulty, though there is always a general characteristic remaining.

Nothing but the delicate colors are used in the Pompadour designs. It may be pale pink upon a pale green ground, or pink may be combined with pale green upon white, or there may be blue and pink upon a pale blue ground; there is a bit of gold introduced, and—this is Parisian, if not Pompadour—a bit of black, which brings out the beauty of the delicate colors, a few knots here or a delicate line there. And few people would say the last condition of the Pompadour style was not better than the first.

With the Pompadour there is the continued use of the Persian designs, the combination of many rich and beautiful shades in direct contrast to the more delicate tints of the Pompadour embroidery and with a more decided note of the gold frequently. The conventionalised palm leaf is seen in some of the more beautiful designs, that familiar effect which is always beautiful.

Louis XIII. collars are worn over handsome coats, and offer unlimited opportunities for fine needlework and original designs. These may be all of lace or they are combined with several kinds of Swiss embroideries, tucking, and handmade lace. Velvet coats, with which the collars are frequently worn, make a beautiful foundation for the large round collars which fall over them, and the full effect of the needlework is obtained.

THE other day a man who had occasion to send a message to a friend found that he had nothing on the premises in his desk but a return card, or "postal card with paid reply," as it was labeled. The message did not require an answer, and being of a frugal turn of mind, it seemed needless to idle man to waste a penny by sending the double card. So he cut off the reply card, put it in his desk, wrote his note on the other, and mailed it. It was never delivered, and on inquiry at the General Post Office he discovered that his separation of the cards was deemed a "mutilation," and hence his message had been held up as unmailable.

If Uncle Sam is willing to carry a postal card with paid reply through the mails and then carry the reply card back again, why won't he carry the postal card without the paid reply? Is it that he thinks it impropriety for postal cards unaccompanied by a chaperon in the shape of a reply card to travel abroad?

The ordinary single postal cards are permitted to go all by themselves, anywhere in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Philippines, Tutilla, Canada, and Mexico, as the postal regulations have it.

But perhaps the postal authorities recognise the existence of sex among postal cards, and the tender postal cards with paid replies, which are not permitted to travel with the indiscriminate riff-raff of the mail pouches, unless accompanied by a paid reply, are the ladies, while—being gentlemen, the gay bachelor postal cards may wander unquestioned and undisturbed. The paid replies, when detached at their destination, have free transportation back, and, having left wifey or cousin safe and well, travel soberly home with a message for the folks. One can imagine a dainty specimen of postal card femininity saying:

"Yes, I saw him first in the Boston-New York mail pouch. I was traveling with Cousin Jack—he was my Paid Reply, you know. I remember noticing how handsome he looked and how beautifully the writing on his back fitted. I was wearing my costume of black ink—the one I have on now. In the Post Office at New York I lost sight of him, but what should happen but that we should meet again a week later in Parch & Tatement's office. It was a case of love at first sight. We were married ten days later in the Pigeon Hole Around the Corner by a lovely fat Letter with postage due stamps all over his surplice, and we have the dearest letter-file flat in a lovely neighborhood. And now I must show you our little Postal Card. He's just the image of his father."

Does Courtesy Always Pay?

THE fact that street car courtesy is not a question of sex, but of careful rearing or innate good breeding was aptly demonstrated the other day in one of the Sixth Avenue express trains. A young lady, well dressed and rather good looking, was fortunate enough to find the last seat in the coach at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station. At One Hundred and Sixteenth Street a man, two women, and two children boarded the train. One of the children was an infant in arms, the other a child of perhaps six years.

Standing in the Sixth Avenue L, especially in the course of its many curves and turns, is a difficult task under any circumstances—with a baby six months old in one's arms it is a feat well nigh impossible. The young lady waited a reasonable length of time for several men in her vicinity to volunteer their seats, then she rose and gave hers to the woman with the baby. Seemingly stung to a realizing sense of his rudeness a young man quickly rose to his feet. Before the girl could acknowledge the courtesy—if courtesy it should be called—the second woman of the party had slipped into the vacant place and was admonishing the small boy to "hold on to papa."

Just the faintest suspicion of a smile played on the girl's face, but the young man was indignant. The worst blow came when the other seat beside the woman with the baby became vacant, for, without a moment's hesitation, she put her hand in the place while her companion tugged at the man's coat with "Hurry, here's a seat." Without a word "papa" slipped into the seat, and the kind-hearted girl and contrite young man stood side by side in the aisle all the way to Bleecker Street, swaying backward and forward like broken reeds, toppling into each other's arms every time the train gave a lurch, and finally treading cheerfully on each other's toes. In their own minds each was apparently trying to solve the question, "Does it always pay to be polite?"

Horses' Instinctive Fear.

Among the surprises of modern city life nothing astonishes the man from the country more than the indifference of the horses to the speeding electric cars, noisy elevated trains, and swift motor vehicles. Things that would have terrified and stampeded all the horses of the city not so many years ago are regarded with complacency, and yet the animals have not lost certain instincts of dread.

In an open express wagon coming down Third Avenue last week there loomed up a gigantic polar bear. He was stuffed—the sign of a furrier—being taken to the taxidermist for repairs. As he slowly moved down the avenue there was an equine panic. The sparks flew from the granite blocks where the iron hoofs struck as the most pacific horses reared and plunged.

1901

Handsome Gowns of Well Known Women

MME. VON ANDRE, whose sister, Miss May Palmer, is to marry Senator Depew, at a dinner given recently at one of the fashionable restaurants, wore an exquisite gown of pale gray. The material was soft, clinging, and silky, and the gown was Princesse in effect, the skirt sweeping out in a long train. This part of the costume was trimmed with medallions of steel, perhaps three inches long and two across, at intervals of a foot or so apart. On the bodice portion the steel was arranged vertically in threadlike lines. The sleeves were also trimmed with the steel. The hat worn was of black, faced with white, with black plumes resting on the brim. As Mme. Von Andre is slight and rather tall, with gray hair and clear-cut features, the gown was especially adapted to harmonize with her coloring and style.

Mrs. James W. Gerard dined at Sherry's a few nights since in an all-black costume. The material was black net. The skirt, which trained a trifle, was gathered very full, and was formed of three deep overlapping flounces, each edged by a five-inch band of heavy black silk. The bodice was of the net, the yoke and elbow sleeves unlined and the lower part of the waist done in the tiniest of shirred tucks. Running from back of the shoulder seam to the inside bend of the elbows, the sleeves had several crossing tucks. Six-inch frills of net at the elbow met the black gloves. The stock was of black net, with a bow of the material. Mrs. Gerard's hat was of black net over chiffon, and was ruched and puffed.

Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury was lunching at Sherry's in an all-black frock, and wore a loose coat of cream-colored cloth, full at the bottom and laid in box plaits, with a cape and bagging sleeves trimmed with wide straps. Her hat was a rather flat affair of light sky-blue felt, the crown formed of a carelessly gathered piece of the blue cloth sprinkled with large black velvet polka dots.

One of the prettiest and simplest frocks seen during the week was worn by a young girl at a small dinner at Sherry's. It was of white chiffon over white taffeta. One-inch polka dots of black velvet were applied at intervals of a foot or more apart. The skirt was cut with an applied flounce, plaited in front but straight in the back, and was headed by a band of beech leaves in delicate black lace. Around the waist ran a six-inch band of white lace, and perhaps two inches below the waist line a second band of the lace leaves was appliqued. The bodice was tucked lengthwise, the yoke was outlined by a band of the leaves, and the sleeves, also tucked a bit, were banded three times by the lace leaves—just below the shoulder, immediately above the elbow, and about four inches above the wrist. A double puff of the chiffon over white lace formed the finish. A small toque of white chiffon, with a short ostrich plume on the left, faced with black velvet, topped an ideal frock for a young girl.

Lillian Russell was seen the same evening in a Princesse gown of cream-colored Irish point over white chiffon and silk. The sleeves and yoke were unlined. Around the plain high stock of lace a single string of pearls was clasped, and a bunch of red roses was worn at the bust line. Miss Russell's hat was a large one of white chiffon, the brim piped with black velvet and two immense white ostrich plumes swept around the brim.

Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary was seen during the week in a black broadcloth frock. The long sheath skirt was braided around the bottom up in points to a distance of eight inches. The Eton coat, tight fitting, was braided all over, and the sleeves were also heavily braided. The hat worn was a broad-brimmed black felt, the front and sides covered with black feathers, and in the back turned up abruptly and caught with orous of black edged with white. The bodice worn was pale blue satin, striped with cream-colored lace, the lace and satin being arranged in longitudinal stripes an inch wide. The sleeves matched the bodice and both were close fitting.

Mrs. David McClure was lunching at Delmonico's in satin-finished sable broadcloth. The long skirt had a border fully sixteen inches in depth of flower-shaped sprays of black taffeta silk, the edges outlined with fine jet. The coat was tight-fitting and extended about sixteen inches below the waist line, in a straight-around effect. The coat was nearly covered with the small black taffeta flowers edged with jet, and the sleeves and collar were flowered and jetted to match. A rather flat black hat, more oval than round in shape, faced with white and trimmed with ostrich plumes applied flatly to the brim, was worn.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell was lunching at the Waldorf-Astoria in a frock of fine black and white cloth. The skirt, nearly plain, did not hang, merely turned the floor. The tight-fitting, indefinite bodice came to a little point in front. Three fl[illegible] buttoned loosely over the bust. The [illegible] collar was of black velvet. The sleeves were coat-shaped. Mrs. Campbell's hat was a small hat on the Amazon order, flat, black, and trimmed with black feathers.

Mrs. Richard Irvin was driving in a black costume relieved with white. The material was plain cloth. The skirt was striped from waist to hem at distances of about four inches apart with black silk tape. The skirt was cut to flare about eighteen inches from the bottom, and this flare was headed by a four-inch band of black and white basket work, which at a little distance resembled black and white braid. The jacket was a close-fitting Eton, describing a point in front, and had a narrow band of black and white basket work around the edge. The same lacing formed the collar and finished the sleeves at the wrist. A small black straw hat trimmed with black chiffon topped the gown.

Miss Atherton Blight also wore a black broadcloth gown at a luncheon. The coat was the popular Eton. It was tight fitting and the body was formed of four overlapping horizontal bands, each having near its lower edge a narrow band of scalloped black silk braid. The fronts closed under an ornamentation on each side of black silk passementerie frogs, from the centre of each of which depended fine cord with clusters of berrylike pendants. The sleeves flared a wee bit half way below the elbow, and the upper cloth sleeves were edged with silk braid. The under sleeves were of black velvet, and the wristbands were of velvet stitched. The collar, rather narrow, and turned back, was of black velvet, with white velvet flowers appliqued on it. The blouse worn was the simplest possible shirt waist of white bengaline silk. The hat worn was a medium-sized gray affair, with a black bird perched on it.

One of Miss Ethel Barrymore's favorite gowns is a black foulard, thickly sprinkled with tiny white stars. The skirt touches all around and is laid in clusters of rib-tucks. These clusters are, say, six inches across and six inches apart. These run to the top of the ten-inch applied flounce, which is plain. The bodice fits tightly in the back and blouses in front. It has several clusters of tiny tucks—the clusters not over two inches across, in the back. There is no yoke. The stock is of the foulard with a narrow turnover collar of embroidery, and the tie worn matches the frock. The Bishop sleeves are tucked and puffed a little above the wristbands, over which are usually placed narrow embroidered muslin cuffs. With this simple dress Miss Barrymore usually wears a broad-brimmed black hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes of the same shade.

Mrs. Frederick O. Beach was seen at Sherry's in a charming frock of rough wool, pale lavender in hue. The skirt was long and absolutely plain. The bodice was plain in the back, but pouched the merest trifle over a belt, also of the wool, and in front it bloused still more. The front was laid in fine narrow, graduated box plaits. The toque worn was flat and of lavender velvet, trimmed with lavender coque feathers.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly was seen at the tea given at the Baltusrol Golf Club house on Tuesday in a frock of black and white India silk. The background was a broken black and white mosaic in effect, broken by a large scroll design in white. The skirt was tucked slightly around the hips to fit, and was finished at the bottom in overlapping applied flounces. There were two of the applied flounces, which, by the way, did not flounce a bit, but were more like straight pieces. They overlapped, and each of the two was edged by a quarter-inch fold of white silk. The upper one had the skirt itself overlapping it, also piped with white, and this edge lapped over about two inches—that is, the upper flounce was stitched to the foundation skirt two inches above the skirt's lower edge. The bodice was tight-fitting. The back had running down each side of the centre a three-quarter-inch band of black, with a quarter-inch piping of white. The front of the bodice came to a point below the waist line, but did not blouse. There was a deep-pointed vest of creamy white lace over white chiffon. The stock was of black and white, and had a narrow turnover of muslin, embroidered. There were short revers of the silk, turning back from the vest, and these were piped with black and white. Turning up from the armholes were semicircular tabs of the silk, piped with the black folds, and these tab-like pieces ran nearly to the stock. The sleeves flitted closely to within six inches of the wrists, and there the silk stopped, to be succeeded by a lower sleeve of lace over chiffon, gathered into a narrow band. Mrs. Twombly's hat was a small one of black, the flat crown of which was covered by a gray and white bird, whose head rested on the narrow brim in front.

Miss Twombly, who was with her mother, wore a shepherd's plaid costume in black and white. The skirt covered the ground a couple of inches and was plaited, with a wide, box plaited [illegible] front of the box. It closed [illegible] with [illegible] plaits and was cut on the bias. The bodice [illegible] with [illegible] belt in the back and opened in front over a bodice of pale blue silk that was tucked straight down the front and had a little turnover collar of embroidered muslin over a blue silk tie and bow of the same shade as the blouse. The lower fronts of the jacket were pointed and the sleeves were plain. Miss Twombly's hat was a low-crowned, dark brown alpine of rough surface, trimmed with a fold of brown velvet around the crown and pheasant feathers on the left.

Among the players Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati wore one of the most effective costumes. The skirt, which cleared the ground barely two inches, was of two shades of dove gray. The stripes were a half inch in width. The skirt did not flare at all and its only finish was a deep hem. The blouse was a simple white one, and over it was worn a sleeveless bolero of brilliant scarlet, bordered an inch or more all around with vivid green. The hat topping the costume was a broad-brimmed pale gray felt, with a rolling brim and a medium high crown, the latter swathed with folds of gray satin of the same shade, and at the left front a big soft gray feather pompon was placed. Black ties and black stockings clocked with green of the same shade as that bordering the jacket were worn.

Another pretty golf suit was seen on Miss Willis. It was a rich castor-brown corduroy, one of the fine cords. The straight short skirt, which cleared the ground perhaps four inches, had as its only finish rows of stitching at the top of the five-inch hem. The jacket or coat was a modified Norfolk jacket. It had a deep pointed yoke, and two curved and graduated box plaits ran from either side the point to the bottom of the jacket, which extended perhaps ten inches, straight around, below the waist line. The hat worn was a saucer-brimmed light gray felt. Around the crown ran shaded red ribbon, which formed stiff, wide bows across the front.

Miss Maude Wetmore also wore a distinctive, but sober costume. The skirt was of so dark a gray as to be almost black, and was extremely scant, and, like most of the skirts worn, showed no flare or applied piece at the bottom. It was also very short, probably six inches from the ground, and showed the black marnish ties and the openwork black stockings. The blouse worn was a tight one of white pique, the body laid in inch plaits, and the sleeves tucked above the narrow cuffs. The hat, worn slightly on one side, was a dead white clock straw, the narrow brim was bound with black, and a straight black band ran around the crown.

Miss Louise Ward McAllister wore at the Baltusrol tea a frock of pale gray broadcloth. The skirt had an applied flounce headed by a creamy shade of silk braid. The short Eton coat, with pointed fronts opening over a white blouse, was also braided around the edges with the silk braid. The hat worn was a small black toque; on the left were placed small ostrich feathers, and on the right a band of black chenille over white; pearl pins were used to fasten it. Miss McAllister had as a wrap a deep cape of black and white striped wool. The stripes were an inch wide, and the black stripes were crisscrossed by hair lines of white. The cape was bordered with black, and the hood, besides black cords, had a trimming of black guipure.

Mrs. Trenor L. Park lunched at Sherry's early in the week in a quiet black silk costume. The skirt swept the floor a trifle in the back, and closed with invisible plaits. Two bias applied flounces, each about 10 inches wide, their lower edges finished with rows of black stitching, trimmed the bottom. A black silk blouse tucked from the neck to the narrow black belt was worn. The jacket was Eton in cut, matching the skirt, with slightly flaring sleeves and a round white lace collar, not very deep. From under the front edges of the collar, which barely reached the bust line, came long scarf ends of black liberty silk with full ruched ends, which fell nearly to the floor. Mrs. Park's hat was a flat broad-brimmed affair, all black, trimmed with green parrot wings thrust in through the crown from the left.

IN THE DAYS OF OUR GRANDMOTHERS.

IN LOOKING over a file of old Connecticut newspapers I came across the following excerpt from an English treatise on "Diet and Regimen" that warmed the cockles of my heart.

"The skipping rope, a toy which is discarded by the young girl when entering a premature womanhood, but which ought to be looked upon as a necessary article in every "boudoir" or a private room occupied by a woman of civilized life and civilized habits, is one of the best, if not the very best, kind of gymnastic exercise that I know. It exercises almost every muscle in the body. There are few women who do not neglect exercise. Thousands upon thousands of English women never cross the thresholds of their houses oftener than once a week, and then it is to attend to the public worship of their Maker. And it is seldom that in town the distance to the church or chapel is such as to occupy more than ten minutes in going thither."

It may be presumed that this extract is intended to draw the attention of American women not only to their neglect of physical exercise, but also to the superiority of the skipping rope as an implement to assist in stirring their sluggish circulation.

From the lips of an old lady who was in her early girlhood at the time this treatise was written (1835) I obtained the following graphic description of one article of dress worn by women in every station of life at that period:

"I was a vigorous, romping girl of thirteen, who hated restraint of any kind, above all that of dress, and was commonly in disgrace because of my careless habits in regard to clothes. However, my older sister Martha was determined to bind me into a proper shape with 'stays.'

"One Sunday, in spite of protestations, I was laced into that cruel instrument of torture and started on a two-mile walk to 'meeting.' Did you ever see a pair of 'stays'?"

From a drawer in a mahogany chest the old lady drew out a pair of old-fashioned corsets beautifully made out of a kind of buckram, covered with fine white linen. Small gussets were set in the front, and it was stiffened by sixteen cords carefully stitched between the materials. The opening was in the back, where ivory or horn eyelets were provided for the lacings. The front was reinforced with a sort of pocket, two inches wide, open at the top, for the insertion of the "busk" or "board," which was literally a piece of thin board, a "straight front" such as we never dreamed of. The stays measured sixteen inches around the waist.

"Such agony as I endured before that long morning service was over!" continued my old friend, as she carefully replaced the stays. "Noon came at last, however, and when I went out to eat my cookies I rushed behind the meeting house, jerked out that board, and after breaking it in two threw it away. I was soundly whipped for doing it, but children in those days expected whippings.

"When I was fifteen or sixteen years old my sister and I used to help each other lace our stays on Sunday, and we did not take them off until the next Saturday night."

An examination of the fashion books of this period confirms this story of tight lacing. The illustrations conjure a constant impression of pinched waists, tightly laced bodices with high necks, tight sleeves, and skirts with flowers "drooping in the neck," and voluminous skirts "gauged with one or two rows half an inch apart with care that they hang evenly and well," solemnly skipping rope in the privacy of their boudoirs.

The prevalence of recipes for lotions and pastes for the complexion and the universal use of paints and powders leads to the conclusion that there were defects to be covered that might have been removed by the use of the skipping rope or other exercise, assisted by the lavish use of soap and water.

The value of physical culture as an aid to health and beauty was not known in the first half of the nineteenth century, nor fully appreciated until within the last few years. In 1850 Sarah J. Hale, in an editorial in Godey's Lady's Book, urges her readers to keep themselves "independent of doctors of every degree" by an exercise of the arms known as the "sceptre" exercise. An illustration shows us a full-skirted young woman with tight waist going through an exercise with a stick. Dio Lewis was one of the first in this country to impress upon women the benefit to be derived from systematic gymnastic exercise. His disciples were among the first to adopt a sensible costume while in the gymnasium. Without doubt the unaccustomed ease of movement enjoyed by the members of these classes served to bring about an evolution in dress. A lady now living who was a member of one of the first classes formed by Dio Lewis for physical culture said when it became known that what is now the conventional dress in gymnasiums was actually worn by the ladies of his class, people looked upon them with much the same horrified censure as was aroused by the pioneer woman bicycle rider or the wearer of the rainy-day skirt.

The girl or woman of this generation, moving about with the glorious freedom made possible by the short skirt, loose waist, and stout shoes, is as different physically from the woman of preceding generations as the bird that enjoys the full freedom of the heavens is different from the one that is caged and whose wings are clipped.

The ten-minute walk taken once a week in "prunella shoes" has lengthened to a ten-mile walk taken in shoes her brother might wear. The skipping rope wielded in the privacy of her "boudoir" has been replaced by the golf stick wielded in the open air. The sixteen-inch waist has expanded to twenty-five inches. It is within the power of this fine creature to overcome her inheritance of weak nerves and the tendency to hysteria, the natural revolt of nature against tight lacing, thin shoes, and lack of physical culture. It is also within her power, if she will cultivate repose as assiduously as she cultivates out-of-door exercise, to eliminate "nerves" and "hysteria" from her vocabulary, and the children of future generations might search with curiosity for the meaning of these obsolete words in old dictionaries that have found a place by the side of the "stays" and the "Treatise on Diet and Regimen" in the ancient chest of drawers.

AGNES H. BLANCHARD.

Expensive Find.

"Husband dear, I went to the dentist's yesterday and I found something."

"Wife—You darling!"

"Husband—Yes; I found that confounded [illegible] cavity, that's [illegible]

Morals, Manners and Laws

In the Light of Recent Events

By the Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D.D., Bishop of Albany

CLOSER than at first sight seems is the relation among these three—for morals are the expression of laws and manners are the expression of morals. It is a forgotten fact that these first two words in the Greek are really synonyms, that the same word stands for them both, that the thought of ethics, which, in the minds of most men, relates only to morality, includes in its wide sweep manners as well. And those who are tempted to confine morality to the ten commandments must be reminded that the law as fulfilled in and by the Gospel is the only morality in the Christian world acceptable to God. The decalogue is not destroyed, it is fulfilled, partly by an evolution into the deeper and higher meaning of its commandments and its prohibitions, and partly by being filled full of a richer and more real motive. So that to a Christian man to-day it ought to be plain that manners are the expression of morals and that morals are the expression of the law.

When William of Wykeham wrote his great sentence, "Manners maketh man," he had this larger thought in mind. There is a thin veneer of carriage and compliment and courtesy, only skin deep, superficial, external, unreal, which passes for manners in our day. Taught by the dancing master, reaching no further in or deeper down than actions and attitudes of the body, they are unsatisfactory and uncertain. No man can be a gentleman because of his bow, and no woman a lady by reason of her curtsey. In contrast and by comparison with the real thing, these are only the imitations of a mocking bird and the prattle of a parrot. Sadly lacking in our day are even these external courtesies in the relation between men and women, between boys and girls, between young people and their elders.

To an old man like me, the liberty and familiarity between men and women, the utter lack of chivalrous consideration for girlhood or womanhood, the free and easy attitude which girls allow boys, and women to men, the absence of all courteous consideration of what used to mark a gentleman's relations to a lady, and the loss of the old time mingling of young people with older people in society, by the shelving and setting aside of grown-up men and women, and by the obtrusiveness and self-assertion of callow youth, are tokens of degeneration and deterioration painful to see. The athletic girl, with her sweater and her swagger, is losing her womanhood in her aping of mannish ways, and the boy whose muscles are enlarged out of all proportion to his brain is perhaps a highly developed animal, but with the intellectual and spirtual element left out and laid aside, and yet the outdoor life with active exercise is wholesome and valuable.

The only remedy I see for this is that we should realize that what are called good manners, meaning thereby merely attitude and address, are not good manners, because they are not rooted and grounded in moral principles; any more than a stick which a child puts into the ground is a tree; and the bad manners cannot be cured by the application of mere external polish, but must be treated by a radical removal of the immorality which underlies them. Good manners mean purity, charity, self-respect and respect for others, unselfishness, consideration, sincerity, sympathy and a reverence for God, and for man as made in the image of God.

We stand almost aghast with fear, lest the strong impulse which flung this nation on its knees a few weeks ago; lest the uplifting of those days of hope, which seemed an answer to the whole world's prayer, now that the words of our supplication seem thrown back upon our hearts, like the mocking echo from the hard rock, now that the gift which was almost ours has been taken away; one fears lest, like the sweep of a retreating tide, all this should react into distrust and denial and the dethroning of God from our hearts. This would be the childish pettishness of rebellion which refuses the discipline of the Father's hand. The manhood of real and robust faith knows that because the event has issued from the will of Him in Whom all power mingles, with all wisdom and all love, therefore He has given us, not what we longed and hoped for, but what was right for us to have, and the lesson lies for us to learn, and publish and proclaim, "it is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth to Him right." God save us from the spiritual anarchism of the atheist, the agnostic, the unbeliever who "saith in his heart there is no God."

The relation of law to morals is as searching and suggestive a study as the other. The attempt to make men moral by the enactment of law is as futile as the imagination of morality without reference to law as it is developed, illustrated, and applied in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. For instance, the great difficulty of legislation about the supreme question of temperance lies here. Neither will prohibition prevent drunkenness, nor will the mere signing of a pledge make a man temperate. Just as restraint, helped undoubtedly by a promise, is essential to the individual, so restriction seems the only legal remedy for excess. Laws there must be in aid of this phase of morality, against the disproportion of places where liquor is sold, against the supreme prerogative of liberty and protection which the sellers of this most dangerous article of commerce claim for themselves, against the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards or intoxicated people or minors, against the sale of adulterated and poisonous stuff. But the only protection lies in the lessons, the example, the influence of the moral principle and of religion, in inculcating the fact that the root element, as in almost every sin, is excess; in impressing upon people the sacredness of the body as the temple of the Holy Ghost, as the outward shape and semblance of the Incarnate Son of God, which may not be profaned; in protesting against the desecration, to disgusting uses, of that which is sacred to Christendom as the Holy Eucharistic symbol, and which is used in the Bible as the type and sign of holy cheerfulness and joy.

I speak, I think, none too strongly of the too prevalent tendency in our time to violent personalities of speech, presuming to assign motives, to condemn character and to assail the individual under pretense of criticising methods and opposing policies. There can be no question that in an atmosphere of embittered violence, the murderer gets the inspiration which chooses a bullet or a dagger instead of the weapons of "tongues," which are "spears and arrows and sharp words." Out of the reek of all this licentious and unbridled speech come the spawn and the sputum of the Anarchist and the assassin. But when we are seeking to heal disease, to eradicate evil, we have need to get at the roots and germs. And I am constrained to look for these in earlier lives and quieter places than in the grown-up censoriousness of self-conceit and unbridled partisanship, or in the halls of public harangues and offices of the public press. I am compelled to look for them in the attitude of the nineteenth century childhood and the atmosphere of the nineteenth century home. Parental indulgence, parental indifference, parental impatience, parental inconsistency; the inconsiderateness with which we let our uncontrolled tempers, our unbridled tongues, our unguarded actions betray the unreality of our characters, in which we are proposing to mould the clay of childhood in its plastic time; the proxy bringing up of children because fathers are too busy and mothers too lazy for position; the utter earthliness of aims and ambitions, of training, and example; the jaded look, the anguished cloudy for prayer; the uncertainty and variableness of discipline, and the silence in the very commonest sense of the word, of the Holy Spirit of God, as it finishes its work with the shame of divorce.

Christmas and Christmas, indoors and thanksgiving, are occupied in the effort to counteract this preaching work. The increase of divorce in America between 1870 and last year was 70 per cent, while the increase of population was only 60 per cent. And very many more divorces were granted in America during these ten years than were granted in all Europe, with Australia and Canada thrown in. Surely this is a condition or peril in which manners and morals and laws are all involved.

First of all morals, because the underlying element of the whole matter is a moral question. The blessed grace of purity, the solemn obligation of faithfulness to vows, the ethics of unselfishness and sacrifice, are the foundations of it all. Strange perversion of words it is, to call celibacy chastity, as if the marriage estate was not chaste in its very essence. Stranger perversion of ideas, that counts the woman impure and sets no stigma of uncleanness upon the incontinent man. The morals of marriage are binding evenly upon both parties, and are its very root and cornerstone.

And then the manners. It would be very hard to say how far the immoralities of divorce and marriage have often grown out of the lack of manners; when the chivalry of the lover is lost in the rudeness and neglect of the husband, passing, sometimes, into coarseness and brutality, and when the tenderness and attractiveness of the wife is tired out, into slovenliness and ill temper and frivolity, which takes the shape of the ill-savored and vulgar word "flirting." And the law has need to intervene to protect men and women against themselves. It cannot make them pure or patient or faithful, but it can set standards; it can lift up warnings, it can embody principles, it can imply ideals, it can compel a pause of sober thought, to prevent the evil consequences of rash and hasty action.

In brief, let the laws be made and enforced, not merely for the punishment of criminals, but as a warning against crime. Let law be counted as the mirror of Christian morals and the manifestation of Christian principles, and let men realize that the great end of their life is such obedience to law as issues in morality, set forth and shown in the concrete expression of manners—that is to say, in character, which is the crown, the completion, the consummation of every life.

Sir Henry Irving's Personal Side

Little Stories From the Life of the Actor, Told in a Reminiscent Vein, by J. E. Dodson.

IN circumstances that would enrage a less gentle and finely balanced man, Sir Henry Irving never loses his temper for a moment, but simply indulges in a sly bit of sardonic humor.

Old Tom Meade, beloved by all English players, and the best stock ghost that any company ever had, was much given to reading in his dressing room between cues. "Hamlet" was on one night, and after Tom had made his first entrance and exit he went to his room to enjoy the long wait before the closet scene. With his heels on the dressing table, his stub of a black clay pipe in his mouth, and his silver-rimmed spectacles astride his nose, he was soon lost in a chapter of deep philosophy and oblivious to all else. The call boy gave him notice of his cue.

"Um, yes," he said, without looking up from his book.

A few moments later there was feverish excitement in the wings, and emissaries from the stage manager came pouring into Tom's room. Down below the light had been lowered, the stage was enveloped in a blue haze, but there was no ghost!

Throwing his book aside, Meade jumped for the stage. In his haste he entered on the wrong side almost behind Hamlet. It was too late to go around to the other side, and in a husky whisper he called to Mr. Irving:

"Here, Sir; here, behind you."

Just about this time the man who operated the calcium light succeeded in locating the dilatory ghost and threw the blue haze upon him as Hamlet exclaimed:

"See where he goes e'en now, out at the portal."

Poor Tom Meade was in agony until he had an interview with Mr. Irving.

"Gov'n'r," he faltered, "Reading in my dressing room. Call heard and forgotten. Rushed to wrong side of stage, Sir. Very sorry, Sir. Never happened before, Never will again, Sir. And after all it didn't look so bad, Gov'n'r."

For a moment Mr. Irving looked him through and through. Then in icy terms he answered:

"Yes, Tom, but I like it bettah the othah way."

***

One day Mr. Irving happened to meet McIntyre, a sound old actor with whom he had played in the provinces in his early struggling days. They had not met for years, and Irving's marvelous eyes beamed with delight, as they always do when he encounters an old-time companion.

"Well, well, McIntyre," he asked, "what are you doing?" and he led the man into Haxell's, where they might have a quiet chat over cigars and brandy and soda.

"Nothing," said McIntyre.

"Have you settled on anything?" persisted Mr. Irving.

Then his old friend confessed that he was expecting to play something at the Holborn. Before they parted Irving remarked:

"You must come down and have seats in the house so you can tell me what you think of us."

Next day he sent his servant to the Holborn with a delightfully cordial letter, containing tickets for two of the best seats in the Lyceum, and an urgent invitation for another chat. As if in the nature of an afterthought was this postscript: "Forgive me for handing you a £10 note as a loan at your convenience. No doubt you may need to get something new for the play."

When the money reached McIntyre he actually did not know where his next meal was to come from.

***

Mr. Irving has found in the maintenance of an extravagantly large company a field for generosity. He retains faithful old members of his company long after their services might have been dispensed with if only business considerations prevailed. One of the most touching cases of this character was that of "Daddy" Howe, who died in Cincinnati some years ago while the company was touring here. Although the old man had been on the stage more than sixty years, he had only three engagements during that period, most of which time he served Mr. Irving, and will be remembered best in the part of Antonio in "Much Ado About Nothing."

At one of the most memorable dinners given to Irving by the members of the profession, "Daddy" Howe arose, and with tears streaming down his face, told how his proposal to retire had been received. At this time he was eighty years old. When Howe learned that the company was to come to America, he realized that the expense would be greatly increased, as he would have to be paid a much larger salary. Not receiving an answer, he brought the matter up at a period interview.

"Dear me. Ah, yes. Well, I'll let you know presently," was Mr. Irving's evasive reply.

"Gosh!" Howe thought from this that he was undoubtedly doomed to retirement. With trembling fingers he opened a note that came from Mr. Irving the next day and read:

"Of course I expect you to go, and I hope that the increase in your salary will indicate my appreciation and good wishes."

***

Mr. Irving is devotedly fond of children. When he was playing "Olivia," the juvenile part was taken by a little lad about nine years old. The little fellow kept himself very tidy, but his clothes were old, and it was evident that he was extremely poor.

"Where do you live, my boy?" asked Mr. Irving one night.

"Beyond Hemmersmith," answered the lad.

"And how do you get home?" continued Mr. Irving.

"I walk, Sir," was the answer, with surprise at the inquiry.

"Yes, yes. But after this you must ride." And Mr. Irving gave orders that the lad's 'bus fare was to be paid thereafter. Some time later he noticed that the little fellow had a troubled look on his face. He asked him if he enjoyed riding. That brought forth the fact that the boy had been saving the 'bus fare, as his mother was ill and his father out of work.

Mr. Irving immediately ordered that the child's salary be raised. Through the Summer, although the company was not playing, the child received his salary just the same, at the personal order of his great patron.

***

The most whimsical of all Mr. Irving's affairs with children occurred while he was doing a one-act play, "Cramond Brig," in which there is a supper scene in the cottage, where the King is in hiding. A steaming sheep's head and an oat cake are brought in, and the cotter's boy is supposed to do boyish justice to the feast. The little fellow, who was playing the part, didn't look as though he had eaten more than the allowance. Of course, the sheep's head, being prepared for stage purposes, was indifferently cooked, the main point being that it should send up a cloud of steam and look piping hot. One night Mr. Irving observed that the boy entered into the spirit of the scene with great realism.

"Like it, me boy," he inquired, as he smiled with amusement at the lad's energy.

"Ah, yes. I thought so. All boys are always hungry."

No sooner was the boy out of hearing than he gave orders that the sheep's head and oak cake were to be carefully cooked and seasoned in the future, and he instructed the players that the supper scene was not to be hurried, but that its length was to be governed by the boy's appetite. And the way that boy did enjoy it. But Mr. Irving seemed to get quite as much fun out of it as the lad.

***

"Old John," Mr. Irving's personal servant, used to go on a spree about once a year and he chose a night when "The Lyons Mail" was on the bills for his regular dissipation. This was unfortunate, as Mr. Irving had to make a quick change in that play. About 9 o'clock, just as the change was in order, poor maudlin John stole in and stood in the wings with comb, brush, and other toilet articles hugged to his breast. His figure was immensely ludicrous, and as Mr. Irving made his exit, he quickly grasped the situation. Mildly, very mildly he said to the runaway:

"John, you're tired. Go home."

***

Mr. Irving twice refused his title, and finally agreed to being knighted only after he had been convinced that it would redound to the advantage of the profession at large. He is surrounded by an aristocracy of brains, and has done more for the stage in a social way than any man who ever lived. He will not be patronized, and has done so much to make himself respected that he has achieved wonders for the dignity of the actor's calling.

His large dinners on the stage of the Lyceum and his small luncheons at the Beefsteak Club have passed into history. Often he does not retire until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and is up again for rehearsal at 10. His social engagements are bewildering. To attend to all the labor which he so easily discharges requires an executive genius equal to his artistic endowments.

***

Some persons are unable to understand why a man of Mr. Irving's great earning capacity should be in comparitively poor circumstances and without a substantial fortune at his command. The incidents already mentioned are but a few of those which, as a result of the promptings of his big heart, have caused thousands of pounds to pass from his pocket.

He lives simply in rented rooms, not indulging in the luxuries of a house, horse, and carriage, and all that would go with an establishment of his own. His only extravagencies have been in his personal charities, in his books, and in the expenditures of a purely professional kind, calculated to contribute to the perfection of his art, and to the honor of his profession. But the bigness of his heart is largely responsible for the fact that Henry Irving is not a rich man.

1901

Occupations That Kill..

Death Rate Influenced Largely by Men's Pursuits, but Mortality of Non-workers Greatest of All

IT has long been recognized by life insurance companies that there are certain occupations which are almost absolutely certain to bring life to a premature end. So important is the settlement of the question of the effects of various occupations upon the duration of life regarded by insurance concerns that, at the present time, the actuaries of America are engaged in an effort of magnitudinous proportions to collect exact statistics on the subject.

Constant revision of life insurance estimates is rendered necessary by the varying effects of improvements in modern industries. In England, revision of mortality tables has been in active progress for nearly ten years, and the final results will soon be announced. In this country, since the effects of occupation have not been so definitely established, insurance companies are attempting to solve the problem by placing hazardous risks in a class by themselves. Policemen, for example, will be charged the same rate for their insurance as men engaged in less risky occupations, but the dividends which will be cleared on this class will be much less, and the final cost of the insurance will be greatly increased. By observing results of this kind, valuable experience has been accumulated.

The actuary deals essentially with averages. He takes the experience of many insurance companies and sees what effect certain causes have upon men of every age and occupation. The tables which estimate the effect of occupation upon the duration of life are made up of the experience of companies with regard to all men regularly engaged in a specific occupation. All occupations with which the companies have had experience are included. Men with no occupations are placed in a class by themselves and an exclusive average thus obtained. It is found that so many men out of every thousand with a regular occupation die every year. The average occupied man is then said to die with this average rapidity. Specific occupations are then grouped, and the average death rate in each of them is computed. The experience of American companies has not been as completely set forth as those of English concerns, so insurance in the United States must be based in so far as occupation is concerned, largely upon the result of English experience, which must be slightly different from what it is here, though not enough to make more than a fractional difference in the average percentages.

A well-known New York actuary said a few days ago that the latest compilations which have been made show that the cutlery manufacturing trade is one of the most dangerous of all occupations. In every factory where cutlery is made the air is laden with invisible metal dust caused by the grinding of the steel, and this being carried into the lungs, produces asthma, and eventually consumption. The grinders bending over their work inhale such enormous quantities of the dust that they rarely live above the age of forty, while a needle polisher who begins to work at his trade at seventeen may feel that he is unusually fortunate if he is alive at thirty-seven.

All metal trades, in fact, says this actuary, are very hazardous. Phthisis, or tubercular affections, and respiratory diseases are the principal penalties of these pursuits. Records show that filemakers are dying more rapidly year by year. Files are now being manufactured in much greater abundance than formerly, and the mixture of metals from which they are made is more injurious to the human system when inhaled than was formerly the case. Filemakers are beginning to suffer from chronic lead poisoning, a disease with which in former years they were not troubled at all. The lowest mortality for metal workers is among blacksmiths.

Experience of recent years shows that the mortality among those connected with the supply of liquors is enormous. Brewers, for example, die about 50 per cent. faster than the average man who works at a regular calling. Brewers, contrary to the general impression, die extensively from alcoholism, while gout is an enemy which makes itself sorely felt in this occupation. Brewers are also more than ordinarily subject to diabetes, liver diseases, and Bright's disease. The general mortality among saloon keepers is just twice as high as the average, and saloon keepers die from alcoholism just seven times as fast as do the average of other men of occupations, six and one-half times as fast from diseases of the liver, six times as fast from gout, and more than double as fast from diseases of the urinary system, from rheumatic fever, from diabetes, and from suicide.

One of the most terrible diseases is that which attacks wool sorters and all who handle untanned skins, for not only do they breathe the poisonous fumes which arise from the skins before they have been preserved, and which invariably cause consumption or diphtheria, but they are also subject to anthrax. At the time of being killed, the animal may not have been in a healthy state, and therefore poison lurks in the skin. Then, if the worker chances to have a cut on his hand, some of the moisture touches the wound, and anthrax follows inevitably. The worker sickens, goes into delirium, and after suffering the most terrible agony for several days dies.

Among butchers, the mortality is usually very high. Strange to relate, the butcher's trade seems to be one which leads him particularly to alcoholism. The latest statistics, too, show that there were twice as many deaths among butchers from alcoholism as was the case in the reports of a decade ago. The effects of the butcher's trade proper seem to be most manifest in the diseases of gout, rheumatic fever, diabetes, and cancer.

Bakers, too, are more than normally subject to premature death. In the first place, there is great danger from accident in the striking of a match or taking a light into a room in which flour dust is floating. In case this is done, there follows an explosion which is likely to be very dangerous. Then in the flour itself there is a very small microbe which eventually has its effect upon the teeth, causing them to break away at the roots. This little microbe also attacks the drums of the ears and causes deafness, to say nothing of fanning the spark of consumption. Bakers, unlike butchers, do not die much from alcoholism, but they are peculiarly subject to diseases of the liver, rheumatic fever, diabetes, and urinary troubles.

All the building trades are very dangerous. The plumber, the painter, and the glazier, according to the actuary interviewed on this subject, show a very high mortality. With the development of these trades of recent years, too, the mortality does not seem to decrease. These workers suffer very severely from lead poisoning, this being the principal cause of their excessive death rate. The painter is paralyzed through mixing paints owing to the large quantities of arsenic and white lead which they contain. The occupation of the plumber is also subject to an undue mortality from phthisis, cancer, and rheumatic fever.

The glass blower, no matter how strong his constitution, cannot long escape the certain death of his trade. Life insurance companies are now extremely reluctant to take risks in this occupation at all. These workers are assailed by a multitude of troubles. In all glass factories millions of jagged fragments of glass are constantly floating in the air. These, being inhaled, wound the lungs, causing hemorrhage, and premature death. Glass workers are also apt to grow dumb through a peculiar complaint induced by handling the glass, and which attacks the jaws and ends in paralysis. In mirror factories, in addition to the dangers already mentioned, there is that of mercurial poisoning. This deadens the sight, crumbles away the jaws, and ultimately kills long before death is due. The average mortality among those who have worked in glass for more than twenty years is, according to recent actuarial tables, more than 60 per cent. Glass workers, in addition to the dangers of their work proper, are apt to be led into alcoholic troubles and nervous diseases. They suffer from these twice as much as do persons following ordinary occupations.

The occupation of the miner is dangerous both from its liability to accident and from his inevitable susceptibility to certain dread diseases. No other class of men suffer so heavily from consumption, and the life underground is apt to produce blindness and ague. Paralysis follows if work is persisted in after these ailments first manifest themselves. Sometimes the loss of reason is the next step. In lead, copper, and quicksilver mines the results are even more disastrous. Mineral poison becomes injected into the system, and besides originating blindness and paralysis, causes the teeth to fall out, while a "copper canker," as it is called, eats into the flesh in precisely the same way as does leprosy. Coal miners are the healthiest of all miners. They are unusually free from phthisis, and they suffer inappreciably from alcoholism. In recent years, too, the liability among coal miners to accident has decreased very considerably.

The actuary said that one of the most curious problems life insurance companies had been called upon to consider in recent years was the matter of insuring the lives of divers. Divers do not live long, and those who dive to great depths are of extremely short lives. The diver generally dies from accident. The first warning the deep-sea diver has of the effect that the high pressure he has undergone is about to end his life is copious bleeding of the nose, accompanied by occasional fits of giddiness. From this, in case he escapes alive, two results may accrue: either total collapse of the nervous system or a disease known as diver's palsy. Both of these result in the victim becoming a permanent invalid.

The man who works on high places seems to suffer from troubles very similar to those of the diver. The man who works in cellars and basements, on the other hand, is liable at any time to be struck down by a malignant fever. If he escapes from this he is left weak and decrepit for the remainder of his life. The mortality among ordinary laborers exceeds that among the average of men by about 25 per cent.

The layman might suppose that sailors, living as they do in air where there is always so much ozone, would be of an unusually healthy class. As a matter of fact, however, sailors are subject to scurvy, a most malignant disease, which either brings its victims to an early grave or leaves them weak and helpless during all the rest of their lives. Moreover, the lack of shade during the hot weather at sea and the brilliance of the sun upon the water impair the eyesight, and in later years the sailor may, without the slightest warning, go suddenly blind.

Chemists and druggists seem to be peculiarly addicted to suicide. From rheumatism those engaged in these occupations die twice as fast as the average, while they are four and one-half times as susceptible to gout. Among tobacco dealers the mortality from diabetes is double as high as is the case among the average of men. Dairymen are peculiarly subject to gout, while a large number of them commit suicide. Among grocers and keepers of fruit stands, diabetes seems to be a very prevalent cause of death. Drapers die faster than the average from phthisis, influenza, and rheumatic fever. The jeweler is liable to suffer from the most violent of all solid poisons, diamond dust. Cataracts and loss of sight are common ailments among those who set jewels.

The worker in match factories suffers from a peculiar complaint known as "phossy jaw." This was at one time the most deadly of all trade maladies, but matchmakers studied the problem and they now use a newly invented kind of phosphorus which reduces the number of fatal cases to a minimum. Nevertheless, a large number of workers in these factories succumb to this trouble every year, and insurance companies are extremely loath to insure the life of any man in a match factory. The symptoms of "phossy jaw" are a crumbling away of the jawbone, this ending ultimately in total paralysis and death.

Dyers, bleachers, and all who labor in factories where chemicals are largely used seldom reach their fortieth year. The chlorine, used so extensively by dyers and chemists in general, attacks the lungs and burns them away gradually but surely. Those occupied in making chlorine gas are well aware that if they continue in that employment they cannot expect to live more than ten years. Hatters, shoemakers, and tailors show very high mortality from phthisis.

Physicians die just a little faster than their patients, upon an average. Only three causes of death in this occupation show a lower proportion than is the case in the average occupation: phthisis, diseases of the respiratory system, and accident. On the other hand, mortality from diseases of the liver, of the circulatory and urinary systems, as well as from suicide, appear to be greatly in excess. From gout and diabetes, physicians suffer about three times as heavily as do the average men of occupations. Among doctors and members of the legal and clerical professions diseases of the heart are the most frequent of all causes of death.

Lawyers are most generally subject to influenza, cancer, nervous diseases, diseases of the liver, Bright's disease, and diabetes. Diabetes is the principal disease in this occupation. The profession suffers less severely than the average of occupied males from phthisis, heart disease, lung disease, and their mortality from accident is much below the average.

Among commercial travelers the mortality is very high. This is due to the nature of their employment and the large proportion of time they must spend in the open air in all kinds of weather. Not so many of them die from accident as might be supposed. Diseases of the liver, alcoholism, diabetes, cancer, and Bright's disease are particularly prevalent as the causes of death in this occupation, which, however, suffers less than the average male population from phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs. The railway employe does not die nearly so rapidly as might be supposed, his mortality being below that of the sailor and the miner.

The profession in which there is the lowest mortality is the clergy. Insurance men say that many people consider that there is a Providential provision in this. The mortality in this class from phthisis and respiratory diseases is represented by figures which are, respectively, only 36 and 31 per cent. of the average of all classes. On the other hand, the clergy experience more than double the average mortality from diabetes and one and a half times the average from rheumatic fever. They suffer slightly more than the average from influenza, and also from diseases of the digestive organs other than the liver. Among local diseases, affections of the circulatory system are collectively the most frequent cause of death among the members of this calling.

Among the causes of death of occupied men in general, phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs most generally cause death. Alcoholism, gout, cancer, and suicide are more common in city life, while in rural and industrial districts diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems are more than ordinarily frequent. Phthisis and alcoholism are far below the average among agricultural workers. Records of recent years show that cancer is increasing slightly, while phthisis and all other tuberculous diseases are decreasing.

What is probably the most peculiar of all mortality facts is that insurance companies had rather take a risk on a man with an occupation than upon a "gentleman of leisure." The latest compilation of experience in both the United States and England is to the effect that the mortality of unoccupied men exceeds that of the average of occupied men by 132 per cent.

Testing Color Scenes at Annapolis.

"I WOULD just give one piece of advice to any young fellow who is trying to go to the Naval Academy at Annapolis," said a man who has been there, "and that is to make sure that his color sense is perfect. Some old maid aunt may tell you that you are all right because you can tell the colors in a crazy quilt that she is making, but don't be satisfied with that. Go to an oculist, or some other person qualified to make an examination, and if you are not absolutely perfect in distinguishing colors, you had better not start in the direction of Annapolis.

"For, with its close relation to signaling and lights, a defective color sense is the one thing that they will not 'stand for' down there. They will sometimes take a near-sighted man, if his case is not too bad, for he can be fixed up with glasses, but there is no known way of helping a man who is color blind.

"And there are a surprisingly large number of people who are deficient in this respect—not totally color blind, but partially so—that is, unable to distinguish between certain colors, and yet with a perfect eye for others. It is perfectly safe to say that scores of people are going about the streets of New York every day, men and women of mature years, who are partially color blind, and yet do not know it, simply because they have never been subjected to a test that is in any way conclusive. They may look at a multi-colored poster and say, 'That part is red' and 'this here is blue,' and so on, but that doesn't prove that their color sense is perfect by any means.

"How is a color test made? Well, I'll tell you how it is done at Annapolis.

"On a table there is a tumbled-up and confused mass of worsteds, probably waste from a worsted mill—odds and ends of every conceivable color and shade. At one side there are several full skeins of yarn, one for each of the principal colors—red, blue, green, yellow, and so on. The examining doctor picks up one of the latter, we'll say, for instance, the red one, and asks, 'What color is that?' You say 'Red.'

"Then he points to the big pile and tells you to pick out such pieces as appear to you to be of the same color as the large skein. You go ahead and select the reds of various shades.

"'All right,' interrupts the doctor. 'Now, what is this?' at the same time handing you another of the skeins.

"'Green,' you answer.

"'Well, pick some out of the pile like it.'

"You place at one side several of the small pieces which look green to you and the doctor, pointing at your selections, says: 'Now, do all these seem to you to be of the same color?' You answer in the affirmative, and your next experience is to get an envelope containing a small slip of paper, with instructions to report at the commandant's office. There the envelope is opened, and you are told that you have been rejected, because you are partially color blind, and that you do not distinguish readily between green and brown.

"The matter of nomenclature is of no importance whatever in such an examination. I mean by this that the doctors do not expect a man to know the name of the various shades of a color. In fact, they would not care if you knew one of the primary colors by a wholly wrong name. When the red skein is given to you, you may call it blue if you want to. It would be a comparatively easy thing for you to change your name for the color—just as easy as it would be for you to stop calling a man Green, after you learned that his right name is Brown. So long as you pick out only reds, when the test skein of that color is before you, you are all right, but the minute you take up a bit of green or any other color you are lost, for it shows, beyond a shadow of doubt, that your sense of color is imperfect.

"In the imaginary case to which I referred a moment ago I made it appear that your difficulty came with the selection of greens. That, of course, was only for illustration. People are color blind in all sorts of degrees, and in all sorts of combinations; that is, some men who would never fail to recognize a red might mix up blues and greens, or greens and browns.

"It is usually the hardest job in the world to convince a man that he is color blind; in fact, there is no way to convince him, unless he is willing to take other people's word for it. It's just as impossible to give a person with a defective color sense any adequate conception of colors as it is to describe the beauties of a landscape to a man who has been blind from birth. There is a physical defect in the eye or brain of those afflicted with color blindness which cannot be remedied in any way."

The Youngest Vice President.

The youngest Vice President was John C. Breckinridge, who was elected in 1856. He was born near Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1821, and was thirty-six years old when he presided over the United States Senate.

He was the candidate of the Southern Democracy for President in 1860, having been nominated by a divided party. Had he been the nominee of a united Democracy he would have been President, but as it was he received the electoral vote of seven States, thereby losing the distinction of being the youngest President

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

The Cuckoo.

Strange, reserved, unsocial bird,
Flitting, pearing 'mid the leaves,
Thy lonely call a twofold word
Repeated like a soul that grieves,—
"Kou-kou," "Kou-kou"—a solemn plaint
Now loud and full, now far and faint.

A joyless winged anchorite,
Or hapless exile in the land,
Oft intoning in the night
A rune I fain would understand,—
"Kou-kou," "Kou-kou," a boding cry,
When night enfolds the earth and sky.

With eye and motions of the dove,
And throat that swells and heaves,
Thy life seems quite untouched by love,
Or by the spell that passion weaves.
"Kou-kou," "Kou-kou," a doleful note,
From out a smooth and dovelike throat.

Thy nest a little scaffolding
Of loosely woven boughs,
Compared with nests of birds that sing,
A hut beside a house.
"Kou-kou," "Kou-kou," unsocial sound,
When blithe and festive calls abound.

Art prophet of the coming rain,—
The raincrow-wise in weather lore?
Or dost thou try to say in vain
The words of thine of days of yore?
"Kou-kou," "Kou-kou," a weird call,
When happy skies are over all.

"Kou-cou," "Kou-cou," repeated oft,
Like one who half recalls the chimes
Of "Cuckoo," "Cuckoo," in wood and croft,
Across the seas in Wordsworth's times.
"Kou-kou," "Kou-kou," a cheerless strain
That to country folk forebodeth rain.

Thy voice hath lost its blithesome tone,
Thy ways have changed from gay to grave;
Do nesting cares make thee to moan
Since finchie now is not thy slave?
"Kou-kou," "Kou-kou," in voice forlorn,
As if thy breast were on a thorn.

But thou hast gained in love, I ween,
And gained in hue a burnished brown;
In thicket dense thy nest is seen,
And love of young is now thy crown.
"Kou-cou," "Kou-cou," a call of love,
Though doleful as a mourning dove.

—JOHN BURROUGHS in Country Life in America.

How She Helped Herself.

From The Academy.

The woman sat with her back to the wall in the little French restaurant near Piccadilly, and the man faced her on the opposite side of the table. They were French; they were obviously man and wife; and they had the appearance of being modestly prosperous. Yet there must have been some need of small economies, for, with the meal that was just ended, they had divided between them a half bottle of ordinaire at sixpence. The woman's glass was empty, the man's half full; and so they sat, not ready to go yet, having no apparent reason for staying. They did not talk; they seemed to be considerably bored. The waiting at the little restaurant is as bad as the food is good; two men cannot do the work of five, however willing they may be. I was patiently expecting the arrival of my fish, and, for lack of a better occupation, I watched these two who interested one another so little. Chained to the leg of the table on the right of the man was a singularly naked black-and-tan toy terrier. It had been quiet to begin with, but at last it became querulous and attracted my attention. Looking at the woman again, I observed a curious change in her expression; it appeared that she had somehow recovered her interest in life. She said something to the man, who promptly bent down and patted the dog, as if to quiet it. She instantly took his glass, emptied the contents into her own, and drank the wine at a gulp. When the man looked up again she was leaning back against the wall, listless, absent-minded, utterly bored.

The Japanese and Their Shirt Collars.

From Chambers's Journal.

The increase of stature among the Japanese is very perceptible; and the substitution of tepid and even cold water for the hot baths among many of the people is responsible for an increasing floridity of the complexion. Before the advent of military discipline on European models the Japanese were notable as the smallest-necked race in the world, a firm of London collarmakers with a large trade to Japan asserting that thirteen inches was the normal circumference of a full-grown Japanese's throat. In a little over twenty years, owing to more athletic development, the average has risen an inch and a half! To athletic development should also be added greater avoirdupois, inasmuch as a more generous diet and abstention from parboiling is bringing its reward in an accumulation of muscle and tissue.

Nobility—Gentleman.

From Notes and Queries.

Frenchmen may well be puzzled at the vague ideas and confused terminology of English people with regard to their noblesse. This confusion is one of the results of the isolation imposed upon Englishmen in the sixteenth century. In the main, however, the question is rather one of terms than of things. On the Continent "noblesse" means the condition of gentility by royal grant or by descent. In England "nobility" means the peers and their immediate descendants. The stilted English phrase "gentlefolk" is, perhaps, the nearest equivalent to the foreign term. The vague and almost sentimental significance of the word "gentleman," as now used, retains but little of the original meaning, though "gentilhomme," "gentilhomo," still imply what all three first meant, namely, a man entitled to armorial bearings. When all has been said, this remains the actual test of "gentilitas," whether in England or any other country of Christendom. Poetry apart, if you are legally entitled to coat armor, you are a "gentleman"—or, as they say on the Continent, a "noble." In this primary sense of "gentlesse," the country squire's youngest grandson is the equal of the premier Duke. In England, just as abroad, titles are a mere matter of precedence inter pares. The term "nobleman" was restricted to the peerage in this country at the time when, if a gentleman could not stifle his conscience sufficiently to share in the plunder of churches, abbeys, and hospitals, and say "Amen" every time the King said "For ever and ever," he might as well never have been born at all.

The Empress Frederick.

From The Fortnightly Review.

In Germany they never understood her, never knew her; and she remained timid and cautious-looking to the end. Almost her last public appearance southwest of the Elbe was at the unveiling of her dead husband's statue upon the battlefield of Wörth, in the Autumn of 1893. She arrived at Strasburg the day before the ceremony. The precautions taken to guard royal personages in Germany appear much less elaborate than over here. It may be that the crowd of people who flocked round the very beautiful Strasburg station that September afternoon were most of them members of the secret police. That fact, as the present writer will vouch for, made it no more easy for the Dowager Empress to reach her carriage. The crowd was not unmannerly; it was merely there, and consequently obstructive. At last her gentlemen had to carve a lane; and the coachman had to start the horses very slowly so that horses and carriage and the shrinking, unhappy Empress might get through the crowd of onlookers without damage. If her appearance then can be taken as any criterion, the publicity must have been painful to her. It was the same next day at the grand unveiling ceremony, when she had the support of her son, and her daughter-in-law, the reigning Empress, very serene and smiling beside her. The departure of these two royal ladies after the ceremony was over occasioned a gracious little incident, which at least one onlooker will always remember. According to etiquette, the Empress Victoria Augusta entered the carriage first; but she remained standing until her mother-in-law had also entered and was seated; and even then she did not sit down herself until she had arranged a shawl round the Dowager Empress's shoulders. Then for a little time the curious, noticeable shrinking disappeared, only to return when any attention was directed toward her, as, for instance, when, in the course of a speech, the Emperor spoke in clangorous accents of "Meine Hohe Frau Mutter." True, her last fatal illness was upon her, accounting for the appearance of pain that enveloped her in her drives abroad round Cronberg and Homburg during the Summers of 1897 and 1898. But that habitual suggestion of timidity, of keeping her words and emotions locked up from the outside world, came to her very early in her married life.

The Time for Planting Bulbs.

From The New-Lippincott.

There is no definite rule to be laid down as to the length of time in which bulbs should be left in cold storage. As a general thing, top growth will not begin until root growth is completed. This nearly always takes from six weeks to two months. It is therefore generally safe to begin bringing October-planted bulbs to the living room in December. Those desired for later flowering can be left in cold storage, where they will remain dormant as to top growth. By bringing bulbs to light and warmth at intervals of a week or ten days we secure a succession of bloom which makes it possible for us to brighten our windows with their beautiful flowers during the greater part of Winter.

Voices and Nationalities.

From The Musical Record and Review.

Is the Neapolitan musical? I think not; the repetition of two tunes without seeking a change proves something, and the rancorous character of the Neapolitan voice proves more. It is a subject for the scientist, this matter of type of voice. Is it food, climate, or mode of use that affects it? For example, Russia is the natural home of the basso profundo; Spain is the country of tenors, and has been from the time of imperial Rome, when the Gaditanian (Cadiz) singers brought high prices in the slave market; France produces mezzo sopranos in profusion; England, contraltos; America, sopranos; Naples, pure screamers—and no one as yet knows why.

The Paris Bourse.

From The Forum.

Except, perhaps, around the Casino at Monte Carlo, there is no army of monetary rats as large as that which prowls around the Paris Bourse. Few spectacles are more affecting than that of such men—once, doubtless, prosperous in legitimate pursuits, with a healthful view of the world and possessing in full that inestimable gift of life, le bonheur d'être—so shattered in character and degraded in morals; always mental and often physical wrecks; men with broken volition, with lost purpose, with professions they can no longer exercise; with strenuously acquired commercial experience which has been hopelessly vitiated by the terrible dissipation of thwarted speculation; men whose sole idea and possession is a "system" of playing the market which they themselves can never play—like the Vieux Professeur at Monaco who, moyennant une faible rétribution, will cast you a beautiful horoscope with his infallible diagrams and apparatus. Men—but they are not men. They are ghosts—pitiable, miserable apparitions who haunt the purlieus of the relentless, inexorable monster that destroyed them.

These, with a few old women, are the dregs and lees of the Paris Bourse, and they are known as the pieds humides—wet feet. The old women carry old handbags, and in the old handbags are "securities." The insecurities are as cheap and as degraded as the dealers in them—the engravings issued by insolvent corporations, by corrupt companies, by counterfeit concerns that were never intended to develop beyond their charter, and by South American mining companies that never visited an ounce of ore. Yet this worthless mass of paper finds a market occasionally. Sometimes a bank or cognate financial institution fails. Among its assets are found the contents of the old handbags. Usually these were bought not long before the failure. The failure is not explained by the contents; the contents are explained by the failure. Probing deeper, we discover that the officers have speculated, not in handbag rubbish, but in the officially listed securities, and, when bankruptcy was inevitable, purchased the refuse to "give themselves a countenance."

Finance Romance of Egypt.

From The North American Review.

An element of romance attaches in most countries to the annals of national debts in respect of the struggles and vicissitudes to which they relate, but in Egypt, a land where finance spells politics, the story of the public debt is pre-eminently romantic. Recklessly and prodigally contracted, that debt has for years pressed with crushing severity upon the docile Egyptian peasantry; but the astonishing feature of its history is that, in the end, out of evil came good. The public debt, with its associations of grinding taxation and of the koorbash, was destined itself to become the salvation of the fellaheen. Foreign intervention in the interest of the creditors brought with it the foreign control which has secured the Egyptian peasantry better conditions of life than they have enjoyed for centuries, possibly better conditions for the mass of the people than have ever been known on the Nile. Reform in Egypt grew out of the necessity of protecting the labor of the fellaheen and of securing them such immunity from extortion and maltreatment that the fruit of their toil would suffice to meet the obligations imposed upon them without their knowledge and without their assent. And this proposition stands, although it is true that foreign intervention has bound the burden of debt tightly upon Egypt, whereas other countries, it is argued, if placed in similar circumstances would have repudiated their obligations and proceeded after long years of haggling to some illusory compromise with an exhausted creditor. This was not possible in Egypt; the cause of the foreign creditors was espoused by the most powerful Governments of the Old World, and the irresistible voice of Europe insisted on full measure being paid.

Ranchmen and Tenderfoot.

From Longman's Magazine.

Ranchmen get a good deal of fun out of the tenderfoot, and nearly always a chance to make a little money out of him. They sell him a horse, or possibly a ranch. If there is a saloon in the neighborhood, and the young gentleman is of a sporting turn of mind, not improbably he will lose a little money at poker. If he plays with them he will almost certainly lose, he may make up his mind to that. In any or all these ways a little money will be put into circulation, his performances as a laborer, stock rider, or teamster will for a time afford them gratification, and therefore, I say, his advent should be welcomed by the natives rather than resented. But the English ranchman, the old-timer to whom the tenderfoot is accredited when he first arrives from the old country, contemplates the new-comer's manoeuvres with other feelings than those of amusement pure and simple. He can never tell where he will break out next. I myself had at one time a young fellow staying with me from whom it is hardly any exaggeration to say something remarkable might be expected every day. My few English neighbors used to ask with breathless anxiety for the latest news of him as soon as they saw me. At all events, he gave us something to talk about. This was several years ago, but within the last two years I have seen and known—but not, thank goodness, been responsible for—a still more extraordinary specimen. This youth transcended all experience. It was a case of Eclipse first and the rest nowhere. His stay in our neighborhood did not extend over a year, but his reputation will last a generation.

Parade of the Mail Coaches.

From Good Words.

The great day of the year for the mails was the King's birthday, when all the coaches were paraded in Lincoln's Inn Fields and drove through the chief streets of the West End, before the more serious business of the evening commenced. For the occasion all coaches were made splendid with fresh paint and varnish, and the horses had new sets of harness, while the coachmen and guards donned their new liveries of scarlet and gold and wore mighty nosegays. Special teams of horses were used on this great occasion—many gentlemen, lovers of the road, lending their own teams to join in the procession—all gayly decked out with flowers and ribbons. Sherman's mails were drawn by black horses, which on this day wore handsome harness of red morocco. In the front of the procession rode the Inspectors of Mails; then came the Bristol mail, as the oldest on the road, the rear being brought up by the mail carts. Numbers of gentlemen interested in coaching rode with them on horseback.

The Street Market, Cologne.

From The Catholic World.

This street market is a peculiarly democratic institution, and one rapidly becomes friendly with the saleswomen, or even a chance passer-by, entrapped unawares and becomes a purchaser like one's self. Thrift and sturdiness are the distinguishing characteristics of these Rhineland peasants. They know well how to drive a bargain, but they are honest to a pfennig and good-humored to a fault. Very interesting is their babble about the flocks and the crops, very quaint they look clad in their national costumes, and most delicious are the mountain strawberries, fresh cheese, and thick cream which these clever housewives bring in from the country, especially to tempt hotel-weary travelers. One eats the little luncheon, with leckerly sweet cakes—in the shade of the green trees which line the Kölle Markt, gazing on the tiled houses which give it about, and catching a glimpse of the cathedral's slender spire, pointing ever aloft, rising above all, "patiently remote," and in its superb proportion of matchless architecture making one, as Lowell says, "own himself a happy Goth."

Rapid Transit in London.

From The Engineering Magazine.

Briefly summarizing, rapid transit in London and its suburbs depends upon a widespread and radical application of electricity, and this is of even more importance than the creation of new tunnels. The latter should be built according to well-matured plans, under a central authority, and form a network following main arteries of traffic and connecting busy centres with other centres, and with outlying districts and suburban stations. The roads should form part of a general system, under a single management and responsibility. Classes should be abolished, one regular rate of fare established, with workmen's fares in limited hours, and there should be free exchange except on limited routes, or within two zones. Locomotive practice should be abolished, and trains operated in small units which could be combined at will. Electric trams should be provided in place of many of the 'bus lines on crowded streets, and radiate from every terminus of tubular railways and from most of the suburban stations. Every steam railway should equip at least its suburban service with electricity on a plan which permits of variable train lengths, plural control, high schedule speeds, and the maximum of existing trackage.

Baby Stars: A Child's Song.

The souls of little girls who die
God sets up shining in the sky.
But what becomes of little boys?
I ask of nurse, and she replies
That little boys are born without—
Just born to scuffle and to shout,
To play rough games, hit hard, and die.
I'm glad I'm not a little boy.
I think I'd like to be a star,
If God would set me not too far
Away from Daddy—so that I
Might send him kisses from the sky,
And shine upon his bed at night
With such a lovely little light;
And if he felt too lonely there,
I'd unwind all my golden hair,
And make a little shining stair,
For him to climb and sit by me—
Oh Dads, how lovely that would be!
And perhaps, if I asked God for you
He'd change you to a star, dear, too.

—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE in Harper's Magazine.

The Smart Mother Plover.

From St. Nicholas.

One day some men came to the part of the beach where the plover family lived. The little ones were much frightened, so they sat very close to the sand, and the men did not see them. Father and Mother Plover were quite uneasy, however. They flew near the men and cried, and tried to get the intruders to follow them away. The mother bird even pretended to be lame. When the men saw this, one of them said: "Look at that bird; she has a nest of young ones near here, or she would not act so. I have seen partridges on the mainland act in the same manner when I was near their young."

Then they began to search among the shells. This alarmed the parents so much that they determined to try their last and best trick. The little mother ran up close to the men, fell on her side, and fluttered and cried as if she were dying. The father bird and two other plovers, who had a nest further up the shore, ran to her and rubbed her with their bills as if they were very anxious and so sorry about her sickness.

"Look there," said the man who had spoken before, "that bird really must be hurt. I have seen many kinds of birds pretend to be injured, but have never seen two play different parts in the same trick." So they started to catch her.

But Mrs. Plover seemed to get better, and ran on for fifteen or twenty yards, and then appeared to fall ill again. The other plovers gathered about as before, and put their bills under her as if to raise and help the sick one. The men went hurrying on; but the lady bird again recovered enough to run for a little distance. The young plovers saw the group pass off among the dunes, the four birds in front and the men following after. Twenty minutes later the shrewd old birds were back with their children, and the men, entirely outwitted, were far down the beach toward their boat.

Pretense of injury or lameness is a common habit with many species of birds to attract a supposed enemy from the vicinity of their nests.

The Brahmans.

From The Contemporary Review.

Let us consider for a moment the white Brahman. As we know the Brahmans today they are a race of immense intellectual energy, but of no large creative force; not productive of great poetry, great dramas, great pictures, great policies, great undertakings. Yet their mental force is high and indubitable. We shall therefore find them as the intellectual exponents of the three other Indian races—as they are today the intellectual instruments of the race which governs India.

When we first meet the Brahmans, they have a definite form of faith and ritual. But what it shares with the faith of the yellow races is much more important than are the points of difference. Like the yellow races, whether in Korea, in China, or in the Vindhyas and Eastern Ghats, the white Brahmans built up their life on a foundation of the invisible; they perceived the other world behind this, not in a general and indefinite sense, but specifically, as the abode of their dead fathers and

1901

grandfathers; and "the way of the Fathers" is the accepted description for their belief during a whole period of India's life. They lay the greatest emphasis on the special temperament which gives access to that hidden world, and the whole tenor of their life is directed toward heightening this temperament. They feel about them everywhere this hidden world, with its viewless dwellers, and they consider all earthly possessions as valuable only in so far as they make for communion with that other world; so much so that in the civil law which grew from this belief, and which governs India to-day, the right to inherit and the duty of sacrificing for the dead are one and the same thing. For us, this dwelling ever on the threshold of the other world is hardly intelligible; but the fault lies with us, not with their belief. We lack imagination, we lack insight; we lack that vision, that inner fervor, which lifts the veil. But what is hidden from us was revealed to them.

Nothing greater exists, or can exist, in this our life, than the sense of our immortality, our triumph over death, our rising from the tomb. And this great and vital truth was the heart of the most ancient Brahmanism—using the word in its true sense, as the special belief of the white Brahmans.

The English Hop Harvest.

From The Saturday Review.

This very season we happen to see that a firm of Oregon hop brokers reports that that single State hopes to harvest from 90,000 to 100,000 bales. English hops have the solitary advantage that the best brewers consider them superior in delicacy, though they are said to be inferior in preservative value. Before heavy import duties were removed things were very different. Hop growing then was speculative, as now, but there were fabulous prizes and far fewer blanks. Neither thought, nor science, nor skill can reckon with the caprices of nature or the infinite variations of soil and shelter. One district, or even one particular garden, may do admirably well, while all around are dismal failures. In the old days the fortunate gatherer of a good crop in a bad season could almost fix his own prices. Now the prices can never rise above a moderate level. Formerly, the most primitive practices were still in force; the gardens were generally left to the mercies of Providence, and no special precautions were taken against the gales, the blight, the lice, and the red spider. Now screens of canvas or netting are set up against the winds from the prevalent quarter, and at Odiham and elsewhere hedges of great strength and height are carefully cultivated; the tendrils are trained on string from pole to pole, in the fashion of the giant hops of Würtemberg or Baden; and the vines, when they show symptoms of disease, are carefully washed with chemicals and hand pumps. Even manures of various kinds and qualities are scientifically applied, so as to force or check the growth, according to the promise of the weather. Consequently the ignorant poor man goes to the wall, and even the wealthy grower, when he records a brilliant success, finds a deal of the gilt gone from his gingerbread. And, if British hops are to hold their own against cheaper foreign imports, both care and expenditure must go on increasing. It is only the leading brewers who will pay for a first-class native article, and the brewers with a great reputation are fastidious. What they want is a well-ripened hop, skillfully dried and carefully managed, so as to leave the cone unbroken, that the resin and other aromatic qualities may be preserved.

Christian Art.

Chas. de Kay in The Catholic World Magazine.

Art should be made an important thing in the early years of those who intend to become priest or pastor. Seminaries should make the fine arts a feature of their lecture courses, and their pupils should be encouraged to add this refining and broadening influence to their lives. It is scarcely realized how many are the adults, not to speak of children, who find the story on the walls or in the windows which they will never learn from a book or sermon. Priest and pastor should not feel themselves above joining the artists in their societies and clubs, but should aid them in their efforts to make the world more beautiful and worth inhabiting. Their responsibilities are increasing as wealth increases and congregations make ready to build new churches. When the plan is conceived the clergyman should have the education to realize that a satisfactory result can only be obtained if the architect and sculptor and decorator are of one mind, and shall have each his say from the start, and shall have each his budget of expense laid down. Only in this way can the harmony of the building within and without be secured. Only by the intelligent co-operation of clergy, artists, and capital can we revive in our day the triumphs of Christian art, not copies of what the world has seen before, but art as living as that of any epoch, as living as the music, letters, and thought of our age.

Sick of Tigers.

From The Athenæum.

A cynical old man once found himself in the company of a large number of Anglo-Indians, and he proceeded to ask each guest if he had shot a tiger. At last one gentleman declared he had never even seen the royal beast. "Thank God!" exclaimed the questioner; "may I sit next to you at dinner? I am so weary of hearing about the deaths of tigers."

Prayers for President McKinley.

Cardinal James Gibbons in The Independent.

We have prayed for the President's life. But it did not please God to grant our petition. Let no one infer from this that our prayers were in vain. No fervent prayer according to the throne of heaven remains unanswered. Let no one say what a lady remarked to me on the occasion of President Garfield's death. "I have prayed," she said, "for the President's life. My family have prayed for him, our congregation prayed for him, the city prayed for him, the State prayed for him, the Nation prayed for him, and yet he died. What, then, is the use of prayer?" God answers our petitions either directly or indirectly. If he does not grant our desire we ask he grant us something equivalent or better. If the last has been denied the life of the President he preserves the life of the Nation, which is of infinitely greater value than the life of an individual. He has infused into the hearts of the American people a greater reverence for the head of the Nation and a greater abhorrence of assassination. He has intensified and energized our love of country and our devotion to our political institutions. What a beautiful spectacle to behold prayers ascending from tens of thousands of temples throughout the land to the Throne of Mercy! Is not this universal uplifting of minds and hearts to God a sublime profession of our faith and trust in Him? Is not this National appeal to heaven a most eloquent recognition of God's superintending Providence over us? And such earnest and united prayers will not fail to draw down upon us the blessings of the Almighty.

The Hamlet of Edwin Booth.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

Through his Hamlet Edwin Booth made, upon the whole, his deepest and surest impression. In his performance of the part there was retained to the last, consciously and deliberately, more of the old-fashioned formality and precision of style than he permitted himself in other impersonations, and the effect was sometimes that of artifice. But Mr. Booth elected to represent Hamlet in a style far less familiar and far more remote from ordinary life than he used for any other character in his large repertory. It was not that his Hamlet was all in one key; that its moods were not many and diverse; that the actor did not finely discriminate between the son, the Prince, the courtier, the friend, the lover, the artist, and the wit. The contrary was true. It was as full of delicate and just differences as one could wish. But, through its prevailing quality, made constantly prominent by the tragedian's methods, certain definite and necessary results were reached. Hamlet differs from Shakespeare's other tragic heroes both in his supernatural experience and in his unique spiritual constitution. * * * To Hamlet, by the conditions of his life and his soul, is given the largest opportunity for choice and the smallest power of choosing. * * *

After all, there is a fine fitness in that closeness of association between Edwin Booth and Hamlet the Dane, which is to abide as long as the man and his art and his life are remembered. In his largeness and sweetness, his rare delicacy and sensibility, he was nobly human to the core, after the pattern of the most human of all the creations of the poet. Like the melancholy Prince, he was required to drink the bitter water of affliction, and to hold his peace when his heart was almost breaking; and, in its extraordinary depth and reserve, his soul, even as Hamlet's and as Milton's,

Was like a star and dwelt apart.

Is the Hackney Going Out of Favor?

From Scribner's.

There has been of late years a good deal of talk against hackneys. But there is a place for these horses. It is said that they have not the force and courage of trotters. That may be, but for that reason they may suit people who wish especially to have safe and quiet horses. An Englishman who has been a great exhibitor of show horses in this country, and who began with a natural preference for hackneys, told me that he now preferred trotters. As showing the superiority in courage of trotters, he said that, when his trotters were lying down in the stall he could get them up with a word, but that he had to take a whip to get the hackneys up. I don't see that that objection would be serious to people anxious to have safe horses, which are at the same time strong, handsome, and have good action, qualities which hackneys certainly have. A breeder of hackneys to whom I mentioned this incident said: "What nonsense that is!" And he added: "Of course, hackneys have not great speed, but they can go as fast as carriage horses ought to go." He made this further claim for hackneys, that he could win in the show ring with a mare or gelding of hackney breeding, while nearly all the trotting-bred prize winners are stags—that is, animals kept as stallions long enough to get the crest of a stallion. I believe it is true that most trotting-bred prize winners are stags, and that hackney mares sometimes win, as was the case with this black mare at Toronto, which also took first prize at the Syracuse State Fair.

The Endless Race.

The waves come rollicking up the beach,
Each day for the same wild race
That the first grand sunrise touched with gold
When earth swung into space.

The strong wind strives with the thundering surf,
A victor careless and free,
For he sweeps on while the surging main
Is balked by the tide's decree.
—FRANCES DU BIGNON in The New Lippincott.

All Hands Smoking.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Tobacco is in Tehuantepec a great industry. One evening some of our party of sixteen were kindly given a night's shelter, Mexican fashion, at a hacienda or farmhouse. Hotels—except in the large towns—are unknown. It was about 9 P. M. when we arrived. Sitting on the wide verandah to receive us we beheld the entire family. On the right of the door was the lady of the house in a white cotton gown, smoking a cigar; below her were the daughters and hand maidens, also smoking. On the other side of the door was the ranchero or master himself, with his sons and men servants. Every one was employed in rolling the tobacco leaf into cigars, and every one was smoking, including a little boy not quite three years old, who had a full-sized cigar in his baby mouth, which he puffed at most professionally, while in his left hand he held a banana from which he took bites between the puffs, occasionally stopping to play with a small puppy dog! "Does he often smoke?" I asked in amazement. "Sí, Senora, he smokes three or four cigars a day; all our children have done so at that age." Adaptability of temperament to climate!

Water in the Air.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

It is seldom realized, save by aeronauts and mountaineers, how much watery haze the human eye can pierce. Blue itself is but the ultimate fading out of haze, and when white lower layers of the atmosphere are surrounded the blue above is more than before only by virtue of the haze there becoming more attenuated. The result of the most recent investigations carried out chiefly by high-flying kites goes to show that though at great heights the air may be spoken of as dry, this is but a relative term. Commonly about one-half of the water vapor in the air is left below by the time the first mile and a half is climbed; but the actual moisture present varies with circumstances. Thus up to a few thousand feet the air is drier during Winter and at night and damper during Summer and by day than it is near the ground.

In the light of these facts it becomes easy to conceive how in certain conditions of moist weather and on a dark night the light of a large town reflected in the heaven may be seen even at a long distance. Under the clear skies of other lands reflection may be seen on the under surface of a cloud over great ranges; thus the cloudheaps over thunderstorms on the American prairies may sometimes be seen at night on the horizon at a distance amounting to some 200 miles. Again, it will be easy to grasp the further fact that haze in the air is more clearly manifested to the observer who, whether in a balloon or on a mountain side, has climbed above its lower moister levels. Here the explanation is simply that from his new point of view the haze is seen against the dark earth, while being itself illuminated by the light from the sky above.

Disinfecting a Ship.

From Leslie's Monthly.

When the vessel has tied up to the wharf in New Orleans the first step is the removal of the bedding, clothing, and cushions and other cloth fabrics to the quarantine shed. Here they are hung on a framework consisting of a series of racks suspended from a long car running on a track and so arranged that when the racks are filled the whole thing may be run inside one of the three great disinfecting cylinders with which the station is equipped.

These cylinders are enormous steel boilers, 50 feet in length by 8 feet in diameter, and fitted inside with continuous coils of steam pipe. The cylinders are covered with asbestos and swathed in felt, and when the cylinder caps are on they are airtight. When the clothing has been placed inside and the cylinders closed dry heat is forced through the pipes at a temperature of 180 degrees, and this is followed by moist heat raised to a temperature of 230 degrees. The pressure of from six to eight pounds put upon this steam heat is sufficient to force it through heavy mattresses or bundles of clothing.

After a period which varies from thirty minutes to an hour the cylinders are opened, the racks are run out, and the rapid evaporation which follows causes the clothing to dry almost immediately. The clothing is unharmed by this process, and the moist heat is a thorough germicidal agent. It is an interesting fact that if a freshly laundered linen shirt or collar is put into the cylinder it will emerge thoroughly moist and apparently in need of another starching. The evaporation is so rapid, however, that it is immediately restored to its original condition, not even the gloss being removed.

The Girl Who Grew Prettier.

From Chambers's Journal.

Mr. Charles Whymper, the well-known engraver and animal painter, told the following anecdote a few years ago: "I dined at Mr. So-and-So's at Highgate last night, and as a mark of honor his eldest daughter was assigned to me to take down to dinner. She's a bright girl, and I got along very nicely with her and Lady Bletherington on the other side, until the ladies were on the eve of retiring to the drawing room. I was talking about the beautiful scenery near the house, the views from the windows, the fine air, when Miss —— suddenly said, 'I think I get prettier every day—don't you?' What could she mean? I did not dare to answer her, so I said, 'I beg your pardon. What did you say?' 'I said I think I get prettier every day.' There was no mistaking her words, so I answered, 'Yes, indeed, you get prettier; and no wonder, in such fresh air, and'—just then she caught her mother's eye, and, with the other ladies, she left the room. As she went out she looked over her shoulder with such a withering scorn in her eyes that I knew I had put my foot in it somehow. Then it flashed upon me that I had misunderstood her; she had dropped an "h." What she had said was not a silly compliment to herself; the sentence really was, 'I think Highgate prettier every day.'" Mr. Whymper's hair is quite gray now.

Great Liberality.

From The Homiletic Review.

One day in November, 1900, I was called upon to conduct the funeral of an aged bachelor, who had three brothers all noted for their stinginess. I drove twelve miles to the church house, conducted a service, and then drove one mile to the graveyard. After burial one of the brothers asked me to stop at his home for dinner. On taking my leave he asked me what I charged for my service. I told him I never made any charges, but always left it to the liberality of the friends. After saying that "a preacher who drives twelve miles to a funeral deserves something good," he went and brought two of the largest sweet potatoes I ever saw. As he put them in the buggy he said: "Now, don't you and your wife eat till you make yourselves sick."

Rome and the Pope.

From The Westminster Review.

Leo XIII., even when more than a middle-aged man, has known Rome as a papal city, and yet we are told that it is wrong and childish for him to cling to the dream of the temporal power! We see nothing foolish and unnatural in the desires and hopes of the French for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, lost to France almost contemporaneously with the seizure of Rome by the Italians, though these provinces were only added piecemeal to modern France in the seventeenth century; but of course for the papal party—and it is a party to—dare to hope for the recovery of Rome, which the Popes have ruled for so many centuries, with scarcely an interruption, and which was theirs but yesterday, is in the last degree absurd and even culpable! This may be put down, of course, as a peculiar personal respect for the subject of the Papacy to "work" with the present Government of Italy. And so much gentleness to be utterly ignored by the other? Is it not rather a regard for treating the adversary party all the more delicately, carefully, and generously? But this is exactly what the Italian Government has refused to do in the case of the City of Rome. The feelings of the Pope and the Clerical Party with regard to the city which has been theirs for so many hundreds of years have been harrowed without stint, so much so that we may fairly conclude it has been the special object and desire of the present régime to humiliate and annoy the Vatican in every possible way. Churches have been torn down on the flimsiest of excuses; papal scutcheons, often of fine workmanship and great historical interest, have been purposely destroyed or defaced; a statue of Giordano Bruno has been erected in the Campo de' Fiori, with an insulting inscription on its pedestal for all the country folks from the Campagna and the Hills to read; but of course in the eyes of Protestant Europe all these are trifles, mere pinpricks of the ruling powers in Rome to vex the overthrown priesthood, and therefore quite fair and excusable.

Carnival in the North.

Arm in arm, their branches twined,
Tall maples drink the mountain wind;
Reach out with eagerness to seize
Flagons of cool October breeze.

Bravely decked in yellow and red,
Maples stand at the bright throng's head,
And summon the firs to give their aid
To make this forest masquerade,—
Summon even the solemn firs
To join the ranks of roisterers!

Spruceland woodsmen, Pierre and Jean,
Now with your gayest songs lead on!
Join in the revel the trees make here,
For woods will be sad for half a year;
Riot a little—Summer is spent,
And all the Winter the woods keep Lent!
—FRANCIS STERNE PALMER in The Atlantic.

The Spirit of Japan.

From The Century.

"Yamato Damashii." In Japan the ear soon catches this constantly recurrent phrase, "The Spirit of Japan." To the native this phrase seems to account for everything we find so incomprehensible in the Japanese character.

A nation that places so little emphasis on personality would not be likely to create any such genial, beneficent characterization of the national traits as we find in Brother Jonathan and Uncle Sam.

The spirit of Japan is the soul of the Far East. Of this the samurai in the older days were the guardians. To us, with our less subtle ideas, they seem its embodiment. It is perhaps vain repetition to add that under the feudal system, overthrown only so short a time as thirty-three years ago, the samurai were the soldiers, the scholars, the priests of the great lords whose dismantled castles still perch on the crags of Japan. They received their pensions, greater or less, from their daimios. In return their services were his.

Thus there existed a large body of men who spent their days in adventure, travel, and study, accomplished in the arts of peace as in those of war, receiving all those advantages that come from contact with the world—their little world—and cherishing with passionate devotion the honor and glory of their lord and their country.

These were the men who accomplished the fall of the shogunate and the restoration of the Emperor from the shadow to the substance of power. Although in the new peerage they may be Marquis, Count, and Baron, it is the samurai who are in power to-day, from the Premier down to the dignified little policeman in his immaculate white duck who stands on the corner.

The stories of our bobbin boys, our rail-splitters, our tanner boys, our mill boys of the Slashes are peaceful pastorals compared with the stories of the men of the Restoration, as it is called. These are as full of hairbreadth escapes, swords, and knives as dime novels. It is interesting to add that these personal narrations invariably begin, "When Commodore Perry first sailed up Yeddo Bay," spoken as one might speak of a new birth. The older men—Saigo, Kido, Okubo—are gone, but their succession remains. Their lieutenants are still in charge.

The Future of Morocco.

From The National Review.

It is impossible to write on the subject of Morocco without some mention of its future. There is no need to enter into speculation—and it is all speculation—as to what that future may be. It need only be pointed out that, in the interests of all the powers of Europe, it is necessary to maintain the status quo. The internal condition of the country is not satisfactory. The recent long series of arrests, imprisonments, and confiscations has disturbed the tranquillity of the governing classes, who do not know whose turn may come next, while it must be confessed that the young Sultan's European tastes have not increased his popularity. That a general upheaval may take place is extremely unlikely, but there is certainly a strong existing feeling of unrest, which tends to let loose the wilder spirit of the people, who see an opportunity of paying off old scores and making new ones, and who are not slow to turn their hands to robbery and pillage. So long as they keep these national amusements to themselves there is little or no danger, but directly the interests of European traders are affected—and their cattle feeding in the interior are often looted—then the question becomes one in which the powers are interested. Claims are made against the Moorish Government in accordance with treaty rights. These claims are always disputed and often refused, and difficulties invariably arise, sometimes ending in naval demonstrations and shaking the very foundations of the rotten fabric of the decaying country.

An Injudicious Text.

From The Homiletic Review.

A church was a considerable time without a pastor. A great number of persons of varied talents preached to them with a view to obtaining the post. A very ambitious young man was asked to supply them for a Sabbath. All went well until he gave out the text: "See that ye refuse not him that speaketh." Imagine the consternation the people experienced when he read out the text in a lofty and [illegible] manner. He was aware of the meaning of the phrase. The people did the opposite. They did not refuse, and [illegible]

OCT

1901

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Russia and Armenia. In spite of the fact that the Porte will probably make extraordinary efforts to prevent any further massacres in Armenia this Autumn, owing to the notoriety which the atrocities at Sassun have already excited in European Chancelleries, there is little doubt in Continental diplomatic circles that the Armenian question, in a purely political form, will be one of the leading topics of the Winter. The charge made by certain St. Petersburg papers that England was responsible for the renewed agitation of the Armenian question has been re-echoed by the Austrian Russophile press with the general charge that England, alone of all European nations, is the one great obstacle to peace. A recent number of the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg declares that while England means well, the agitation she encourages and promotes simply rebounds with fatal effect upon the Armenians themselves. "England," continues the Russian journal, "began to work in that direction immediately after the Berlin Congress by encouraging aspirations for a great and independent Armenia." Russia, however, means to have no more slaughter so close to her frontier, and so she will shortly give the Armenians the opportunity of becoming members of a Russian protectorate, or will forever leave them to their fate "and the machinations of the English."

While it is not believed in diplomatic circles abroad that Russia has any intention of presenting the alternative mentioned by the Novoe Vremya, particularly as Germany would stand in the way of its execution on the protectorate basis, still it is deemed significant as showing the entering wedge that Russia would make use of if the time were auspicious for her to expand her territory in Western Asia. But the alleged Russian proposal has also had another effect. It has drawn from the Armenians themselves expressions of contempt for Russia and of gratitude toward England. It is pointed out by the Armenian committees through their European organs that on at least two occasions—the signing of the treaty of San Stefano in 1878 and the signing of the treaty of Berlin seven years later—Great Britain accepted under protest the guarantees for the future safety of Armenians, which Russia deemed amply sufficient. If, say the Armenians, Russia really had our welfare at heart, how does she account for the treatment of our national Church in Russian Armenia and in the Caucasus, and of our national or sectional schools, founded, endowed, and maintained by our own private funds, and of our national press—all this is not destined to encourage us to propitiate her and turn our backs upon the whole of the Western nations and devote ourselves to cultivating her good-will alone.

Russia, it is declared by the Armenian committees, practically puts on Armenians a pressure similar to that of Turkey. Turkey says either embrace Islam or we will overtax you, leave you without protection before the passions of the Kurds; and Russia says either set aside Article LXI. of the treaty of Berlin and give up your connection with Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the United States, or remain in your present plight.

The Alleged Mutiny on a German Cruiser. The reports that have come to this country by cable in regard to alleged acts of mutiny on board the German cruiser Gazelle, which took part in the recent naval manoeuvres at Dantzic, give only a vague idea of the excitement that is being caused in Germany over the affair. In unprejudiced quarters it is believed that the whole affair is included in the story that certain members of the crew, being denied shore leave, took revenge by throwing overboard several pieces of small arms, together with some of the breech blocks of the guns, and other property belonging to the Government.

The Socialist press of Germany hail the event with delight as showing that the same cruelty exercised by army officers over their subordinates has now established itself in the navy, with the result that the navy has produced a school of martinets which is rapidly becoming as notorious as that of the army. Even the sometime semi-official organs, like the Cologne Gazette, deplore the affair, and, commenting upon the various and contradictory stories afloat concerning the incident, urge the German Admiralty to make a full statement of the case.

In the full heat of criticisms and appeals for explanations an article has appeared in the North German Gazette which is believed to have been inspired by the Ministry of Marine. It declares that the offense on board the Gazelle was simply one of mischief (uebermuth) brought about by the carelessness of petty officers. It then fully discusses the trouble and arrives at a series of conclusions, which it groups as follows: The question of mutiny cannot be considered. There was nothing to prove that the commander granted only very little shore leave, but it should be borne in mind that during the manoeuvres there was little opportunity to grant leave. The service on board the Gazelle was not more exacting than it has to be on any vessel, of which much is demanded when it has just been put in commission. It is incorrect to say that the vessel was placed under arrest at Dantzic, although, as a matter of course, the vessel had to be isolated during the investigation. The statement that it was not considered advisable to let the ship sail alone needs no refutation, or the Gazelle is on service with the First Squadron, and had, therefore, to remain with that squadron. And, finally, there never were fifteen men in custody pending inquiries, and the men of the reserve were disbanded like those of all other ships at the time appointed.

The Late Felix Faure and England. The last of the series of the conversations with the late President Faure of France appeared a few days ago in Le Figaro. M. Faure's "Boswell" has him say a good deal concerning his personal opinion of Great Britain in the light of possible Anglo-French complications. The late President is reported to have said on one occasion: "I know the English well. Deep in the heart of the nation, as in ours, there evidently still remains an old leaven of national animosity arising from historical recollections. But the rivalry which the British fear, economic rivalry in industrial and commercial competition, they will no longer meet in France, but in Germany. * * * If we had entered into arrangements with the Germans in view of the possibility of events taking place in East Africa, we should have created still another point of contact with the British, a point where the contact would have been very disagreeable. They would then have had a right to say to us, 'You have no business in this part of the world. What right have you to come here to impede our expansion?' * * * We did a very wise thing in leaving the British and Germans to settle matters between themselves in that part of Africa. They will not always live in harmony there."

As to the Newfoundland shore question, M. Faure said that he had his own ideas on the matter. He would say to the English: "You want to abrogate the Treaty of Utrecht. So do we. But first of all, what we are going to give up to you is worth money. We must indemnify our fishermen who are to be evicted. Meanwhile the Treaty of Utrecht has fallen to the ground with the clause forbidding us to fortify St. Pierre and Miquelon. Therefore, we intend to carry out all the works we need in order to create a basis for operations and a sure coaling station in seas where we were without these advantages." The Treaty of Utrecht, M. Faure considered, should be torn up, and England allowed full freedom of action in Newfoundland, France having equal liberty in the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Savings Banks in Belgium. Certain Belgian political economists who predicted a long period of business depression in Belgium on account of the scheme of old-age pensions, recently introduced, have, they think, strengthened their argument by facts cited to show that affairs are extremely unsettled. A recent report, however, made by the Government shows that, although this is the case, the country was never as prosperous as now from the point of view of the wealth of the inhabitants, and that hence, although great changes in the trades and industries are constantly taking place, these changes simply signify a period of transition and not one of actual business depression. Although the population of Belgium is not quite twice that of Greater New York, the savings bank deposits, which in 1885 amounted to $37,500,000, in 1900 exceeded $120,000,000, a very considerable sum per head.

The New Jamaica Flogging Law. Some interesting developments of a minor order are deemed likely to grow out of a three-cornered correspondence carried on between the British Colonial Office, the Jamaica Government, and the Humanitarian League of Great Britain. It seems, according to the league, that last Summer the Jamaica Legislature passed a law, now awaiting the approval of the King, which empowers the Jamaica Agricultural Society or any affiliated body to order any person suspected of praedal larceny to be flogged with not more than eighteen stripes, if under the age of sixteen, and thirty-six stripes if over that age, which punishment is to be inflicted with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and in cases where the offender is convicted a second time may be ordered in addition to or in lieu of imprisonment.

When the information of the passage of this law reached London the Humanitarian League hastened to address the Colonial Office, expressing the hope that "his Majesty's Government will not give its assent to the measure in question." The Colonial Office, in replying to the note from the league, declared that the law "of course does not enable any person to be flogged by the order of the Jamaica Agricultural Society or otherwise than in due course of law; that the maximum number of strokes allowed to be inflicted under the law is twenty-four for an adult, and twelve for a person under sixteen years of age, and that, in the latter case, the cat-o'-nine-tails. I am to add that the law will not come into operation until his Majesty has signified his intention of not disallowing it, and that the provisions will be very carefully considered by Mr. Chamberlain before he tenders any advice to his Majesty on the subject."

The Jamaica Legislature has now attached a rider to the law explaining its purpose, while a resolution has been adopted and dispatched to the British Humanitarian League inclosing a printed copy of the law, and informing the league that copies of all acts of the Jamaica Legislature may always be obtained in Downing Street for the asking. Incidentally, the resolution imparts the information that the administration of affairs in Jamaica is solely a matter between his Majesty's Government and the local Legislature.

The British Income Tax. Some interesting figures have just been furnished by a report of the British Inland Revenue Commissioners, which give a fair idea of how the income tax is being operated. In ten years it has been doubled, rising from 6d. in 1891 to 1s. in the pound in 1901, and in spite of the exemptions and abatements which have recently been made to relieve persons in receipt of £700 or less a year, the produce of every penny impost has increased from £2,238,000 to £2,426,000 in the same period. The report shows that nearly a third of the total inland revenue receipts comes out of the pockets of those who are held to have taxable incomes. Last year the amount thus collected was £27,561,160, an increase of £8,603,824, due almost entirely to the increase of 4d. in the pound. Most of this extraordinary sum was drawn from England, Scotland contributing less than £3,000,000 and Ireland less than £1,000,000. A significant feature of the following statistics is the comparatively small number of persons, who, according to their own estimates, enjoy large incomes:

Exceeding	And not Exceeding	Persons.	Firms.	Public Companies.
£160	£200	107,345	5,204	862
200	300	68,253	6,486	1,560
300	400	28,102	8,144	1,104
400	500	14,180	5,258	1,254
500	600	7,092	3,291	760
600	700	4,040	2,142	453
700	800	3,657	2,329	593
800	900	1,825	1,382	430
900	1,000	2,417	1,967	778
1,000	2,000	5,392	7,253	2,926
2,000	3,000	1,221	2,940	1,717
3,000	4,000	511	1,509	1,167
4,000	5,000	284	979	819
5,000	10,000	403	1,805	2,027
10,000	50,000	163	1,028	2,341
50,000	50,000	12	80	563
Not exceeding £160, but not exempt		103,534	6,143	5,843
Total		348,411	57,980	25,228

The foregoing table shows the number of "persons, firms, public companies, and municipal corporations" assessed, while the following, still more interesting and significant, deals with "persons assessed in respect of incomes from employments" under Schedules D and E:

PERSONS "IN EMPLOYMENTS."

Exceeding	And not Exceeding	Sched. D.	Sched. E.	Total.
£160	£200	37,554	55,425	92,979
200	300	25,328	63,449	91,777
300	400	7,003	25,284	32,287
400	500	2,890	14,329	17,228
500	600	1,155	7,068	8,223
600	700	472	3,908	4,380
700	800	405	2,972	3,377
800	900	178	1,486	1,664
900	1,000	247	2,567	2,814
1,000	2,000	368	3,784	4,152
2,000	3,000	46	495	541
3,000	4,000	8	144	152
4,000	5,000	5	99	104
5,000	.....	3	68	71
Not exceeding £160, but not exempt		13,800	130,636	144,436
Total		92,471	311,414	403,885

By Land from Paris to New York. Beginning Dec. 10 next, Harry de Windt, the well-known author and explorer, will again attempt to traverse an overland route from Europe to North America. On that day he will leave Paris and travel by the Trans-Siberian Railway direct to the present eastern terminus of the line at Irkutsk, which he hopes to reach on Dec. 20. Thence he will proceed to Yakutsk, a distance of 1,500 miles, involving a three weeks' sleigh journey. Here he will take a rest, proceeding in the third week in January, in a northeasterly direction over a comparatively unknown country to Nijni Kolymsk, the most remote settlement of Siberia, on the shores of the Arctic. At Nijni Kolymsk Mr. de Windt hopes to fall in with a Tchuktchi fur or ivory caravan returning to one of the small settlements on the shore of the Bering Strait. He will make for the East Cape, 120 miles to the north, and 1,500 miles from Nijni Kolymsk, reaching there in the middle of April. Thence he will cross on the ice to Cape Prince of Wales, the most westerly point of North America, where Bering Strait is only about the same width as the English Channel between Dover and Calais. Then he will travel southeast either by way of the Yukon or Mackenzie River, to San Francisco, Winnipeg, and New York, which he hopes to reach by June, 1902.

This will be Mr. de Windt's third attempt to make the overland journey between Europe and America. On the first occasion he traveled northwestward from New York, and managed to reach the Asiatic Coast, where he was captured by Koari, the Tchuktchi chief, and barely escaped with his life. Last year he attempted to make the journey from west to east, but he got no further than the Amur, when Count Lamsdorff forced him to turn back, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Manchuria and Northeastern Siberia. For his projected journey Mr. de Windt is said to have obtained the promise of all possible and reasonable assistance from the Governments. In case the ice conditions are not favorable in Bering Strait, it is said that the United States revenue cutter Bear will call for the explorer and convey him across the strait. From the Russian Government Mr. de Windt has received a special commission to survey the country to the northeast of Yakutsk, to which point the Government is projecting a railway from Irkutsk. Yakutsk would be made the junction of the Manchurian and Siberian systems. Mr. de Windt will also report to the Washington Government upon the feasibility of digging a tunnel under Bering Strait at its narrowest point, the American side of which will shortly be the western terminus of the northern extension of the new Klondike railway.

Military vs. Civilian Witnesses in France. A case recently tried before a court-martial in Nantes has caused considerable comment in the French press, as in it, as in the Dreyfus affair, the military and civil jurisdictions were at variance. An artillery bombardier, named Cogis, was charged with having set fire to a farm granary in which he and about forty other soldiers were billeted, while on their way for gunnery practice. The civil authorities made an investigation of the cause of the fire, in which nine artillerymen lost their lives, and came to the conclusion that the fire had been caused by the imprudence on the part of one of the soldiers, who had thrown a lighted cigarette on the straw littered about the granary.

Then the military authorities took a hand and arrested Cogis, who was a pardoned deserter. His principal accuser was a soldier named Pigree, who testified to his having thrown down two lighted matches in the granary. Cogis vehemently repudiated the charge, and said that he had not been in the granary at all, as there was room for him in the cantonments, and that he had received the burns visible on his person in an attempt to rescue his comrades from the burning building. Several civil witnesses testified in a way tending toward a confirmation of his alibi, while two sous-officers came forward and stated that, despite what was said to the contrary by other military witnesses, the prisoner was a good soldier; that he had been under their orders for some time, and had always acquitted himself of his duties in a satisfactory manner.

In spite of the overwhelming evidence in the prisoner's behalf, the prosecuting advocate, Col. Lemoine, asked for a conviction on the ground that, as there had been serious discrepancies between the civil and military witnesses, it was only necessary to believe the latter. The Nantes barrister, who defended Cogis, having successfully refuted the charges brought against his client, remarked that, while the method of repudiating the testimony of civilians for the benefit of those of the military might prevail in a certain foreign country, where a notorious trial had just been held, and the prisoner found guilty on questionable military testimony alone, he did not believe that a court-martial of the French Army would resort to such a system. Ultimately the court declared Cogis not guilty by a vote of 5 against 2.

The Problem of British Citizenship. The Parliamentary Committee recently appointed to examine into the present law regarding what constitutes a British-born subject, with a view to recommend certain changes more in accordance with the principles of foreign nations, is finding some difficulty in adjusting the various acts of Parliament relating to the matter. It is pointed out by the committee that "to the common law belongs the fundamental principle that any person born within his Majesty's dominions is from the moment of his birth a British subject, whatever may be the nationality of either or both of his parents, and however temporary and casual the circumstances determining the locality of his birth may have been." Also, the son of the King is always a British subject wherever he may be born. With this exception the acquisition of the status of a British subject by parentage rests on the statute law.

A person whose father or paternal grandfather was born within his Majesty's dominions is deemed a natural born British subject, although he himself was born abroad. To the category of persons who are British subjects by reason of their birth having taken place within his Majesty's dominions is added those who are born on board a British ship.

Some doubt is said to exist as to the extent of this rule, but there seems to be no doubt, the committee remarks, that a person is a natural born British subject who is (1) born on board a ship of war, wherever such ship may be; (2) born on board a British merchant vessel on the high seas. It is suggested that a simple rule should be made that any child born on a foreign ship while in British waters should not be deemed a subject of Great Britain, owing to this accident of birth, but, on the other hand, an infant who first looks on life under the Union Jack, wherever it may fly afloat, is apparently a subject of the King, "though he be as black as ebony or his father be Britain's most deadly enemy."

"BEGINS RIGHT, ENDS RIGHT, IS RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE."—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	4	Iowa Central	2
Am. Bicycle pf.	2⅝	Iowa Central pf.	4
Am. Car & Foun. pf.	1	Kan. & Michigan	3
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Keokuk & D. M.	1½
Am. Ice	1¼	Lake Erie & West.	6½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	4	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	2½	Louisville & Nash.	1
Am. Loco. pf.	1	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Minn. & St. L.	3½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	3	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5½
At. Top. & S. F. pf.	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	1	Mo. Pacific	2
Can. Southern	3½	New Central Coal	3
Can. Pacific	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	4⅜	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	3½
Chi. & Alton	1⅞	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	6¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1
Chi. Gt. West.	1¼	Norfolk & West.	1⅜
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1	North American	3½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	North. Pac. pf.	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	2½	Pacific Mail	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	5½	Pennsylvania	2
Chi. & N'w'n	3⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	3½
Chi. & N'w'n pf.	7	Peoria & Eastern	4⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3½	Pressed Steel Car.	1
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	3½	Pullman Co.	5
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	3½	Reading	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅛	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Col. Southern 1st pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Col. Southern 2d pf.	1½	Rubber Goods Mfg.	3½
Col. & Hock. Coal.	1⅞	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	2½
Consolidated Gas	4¼	St. L. & Adir.	1⅝
Delaware & Hudson.	4	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Del., Lack. & W.	1⅜	Southern Pacific	4
Denver & Rio Gr.	2½	Southern Ry.	1⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	3½	Tenn. C. & I.	2¼
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Texas Pacific	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	2⅜
Erie	1⅜	Union Bag & P. pf.	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific	3½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
General Electric	5	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Gt. Northern pf	9½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
Illinois Central	3½		
Int. Paper	1⅞		
Int. Paper pf.	2⅝		
Int. Power	1		
Int. Steam Pump.	2½		
Int. Steam Pump pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	3½	Manhattan Beach.	4½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	4	Met. Street Ry.	4
Am. Ice pf.	1½	National Salt	2
Am. Linseed pf.	3	Nat. Salt pf.	11¾
Am. Woolen pf.	1⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Brook. Un. Gas.	2	Pacific Coast	1½
Buff., Roch. & P.	1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	4
C., St. P., M. & O.	5	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	1
Cent. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. Southwest. pf.	2¾
Diamond Match	3	Texas Pac. land tr.	4½
Glucose Sugar pf.	3	Wabash pf	1
Kan. City Southern.	1		
Kan. City. South. pf.	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s.	2	Mex. N. 2d, inc. A.	1½
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1½	Mex. N. 2d, inc. B.	6½
Balt. & O. conv. 4s.	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1
B'klyn, Q. Co. & S. 5s	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2⅝
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1	Mo. Pac. con. 6s.	1
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	1	Moh. & Mal. inc.	1
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	2½	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.	1¼	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s.	1
Consol. Teb. 4s.	2½	Nor. Pac. Gt. N. j't 4s	1¼
Erie gen. Ben.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	5½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½	Rio Gr., So. 4s.	2
Gal., H. & H. 5s.	5½	St. L. & I. M. 4s.	1
Lake Shore gen. 3½s.	1⅝	St. L. & S. W. 1st.	1
Leg. Av. & Fav. Ry. 5s	1½	San A. & Nor. Pac. 1st	1
Long Island gen. 4s.	1¼	South. Pac. 4s.	1
Long Is. unif. 4s.	1	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	1
Met. Elev. 1st.	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s.	1½
		U. S. Leather 6s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s.	1	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.	1¼
B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1
Cent. Br. Ms. P. 4s.	1	Ind., Dec. & W. 1st.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1¼	L. E. & W. 1st.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	Met. St. Ry. 5s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	N. Y. C. L. S. 3½s, reg.	1¼
		Rich. & Dan. 6s.	1
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.	1	Third Av. 4s.	1
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s.	1⅝	Ulster & Del. 5s.	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	5½	Wabash deb. B.	2½
		W. U. R. E. & ref. 4½s	1

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 12.	3,732,250
Same week last year.	1,259,672
To date this year.	222,328,242
Corresponding date last year.	84,443,140

Bonds for the week.	$18,030,500
Same week last year.	$4,686,200
To date this year.	$794,886,120
Corresponding date last year.	$362,945,560

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@4; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

How the Treasury Managed the Money Market.

Unruffled in Spite of a Payment of 15 Per Cent. on the New Consols—The Market, However, Is Only Easy Superficially—Exports of Gold Now Seem Inevitable Owing to the Excess of Imports Over Exports.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Our Treasury is managing the money market with ar. adroitness that is almost equal to that of your Mr. Gage. An installment of 15 per cent. fell due on our new consols last Thursday and required fully £4,000,000 to meet it, allowing for the amount of stock already paid up in full. Dealers in credit had made preparations for a squeeze on pay day and were astonished to find the market unruffled, with week to week loans still at 1½ per cent. Not a penny, therefore, was borrowed from the Bank of England to help the transaction through, and the day after the market was still sufficiently, if not excessively, in funds.

How was this done?

First, the payment came five days after the quarterly dividends were disbursed, and next the Treasury made the market flush by discharging an accumulation of its current liabilities, borrowing £1,500,000 from the Bank to enable it to do this. Consequently the installment money was all in the market before it was wanted, and every calculation of lenders and borrowers was upset. Is our market, then, really comfortable?

No, its very superficial ease indicates that it continues nervous, and there are various causes for that likewise. Its position on foreign commerce begins to be increasingly unpleasant. As figures already published have made known, on the nine months to Sept. 30 the excess of imports over exports was about £134,500,000, or nearly £12,000,000 more than last year. As we possess fewer foreign investments, the heavy obligations thus represented must one day involve exports of gold, and we fear these are coming now. It were better for us if money had been a trifle dearer, and were discount going up instead of groveling around 2¼ per cent., but the market seems helpless.

Those capable of forming a reasonable estimate say that, including investments in consols and other British stocks, we have now some £80,000,000 French money in this country. Throughout the past Summer discount in Paris has been something like one-half of 1 per cent. under London, and sometimes more. Last week the Paris market suddenly hardened and became slightly dearer than London. At the same time Continental Exchanges have been gradually going more against us, and for weeks we have been unable to retain any of the bar gold imported. It has all been sold to foreign purchasers. Should the rate of discount in France advance a little further it will not be imported gold alone which will leave us, but more or less important amounts from the stock of the Bank, and the fact that we have use for so much French money will make these exports the easier to arrange and the more difficult to check.

Such are the essentials of our market's position, and you must not lose sight of them amid the superficial indications of improvement such as the recent successful issue of domestic and colonial loans and the occasional advances in prices on the Stock Exchange.

In the absence of bad news from South Africa we have been quite cheerful recently, and when the mid-monthly Stock Exchange settlement was passed without failures or a sign of weakness the stock jobbers put the quotations higher in all directions. The Street even went to dealing again in your railroad shares, but only in a very subdued fashion.

Our official record of business done is, at best, poor compared with your systematic register of all bargains, and it does not show any appreciable expansion of outside buying. Our market, like yours, is professional and movements in prices reflect the humor of a limited class and not the activity of a nation eagerly busy.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 14.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable Nov. 1 to holders of record this date.
Navarre Hotel and Improvement Company—Special meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividend on common, first and second preferred.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Aberdeen Copper Company—Books close.
American Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Type Founders' Company—Dividend payable.
American Waltham Watch Company—Dividend payable.
Associated Merchants' Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Park, North and East River Railroad—Annual meeting.
Cherry Hill Gold Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland, Elyria and Western Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Copley Cement Manufacturing Company—Books close.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Annual meeting.
Empires State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on common.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Penn-American Plate Glass Company—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Reece Button Hole Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rochester Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Dividend payable on common.
Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company—Dividend payable.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machine Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Steel Corporation—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.

American Woolen Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Breece Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Distilling Company of America—Annual meeting.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—Books close.
Illinois Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Annual meeting.
Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, Oct. 17.

Central Union Telephone Company of Chicago—Special meeting.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Annual meeting.
Pullman Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Oct. 18.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Oct. 19.

American Pneumatic Service Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 12, total transactions included 3,732,250 shares of stock, $18,030,500 bonds, including $76,000 Government bonds and $5,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 13, 1900.	Oct. 12, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$1,259,672	$3,732,250	$2,472,578
Mining	.....	600	600
Banks	65	.....	*65

BONDS.

	Oct. 13, 1900.	Oct. 12, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$4,686,700	$17,949,500	$13,262,800
State	52,000	5,000	*47,000
Government	47,500	76,000	28,500

*Decrease.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 12, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 12. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Oct. 12, 3,732,250.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Oct. 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Ago. Year	Sales Week Ended Oct. 12, '01.
90½	80¾	100	June 17.	83¾	Oct. 7.	89¾	83¾	+ 4	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	$133,827,000	July 29, '01.	12	Q	84	90¼	83¾	89¾	...	358,065
...	...	35	June 13.	21	Oct. 10.	21	23	— 2½	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,715,000	...	...	...	21	21	21	21	...	100
...	...	91	June 18.	80	Sep. 30.	81	83	— 4	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Oct. 1, '01.	3	SA	81	81	81	81	...	500
...	...	5¾	Apr. 23.	1¾	Sep. 25.	2¼	...	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,300	...	...	...	2¾	3	2¾	3	...	200
...	...	35	Apr. 22.	10	Sep. 30.	10	...	+ 2½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	3,254,000	...	...	...	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¾	...	100
25½	12½	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	25¼	25¾	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	24,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	15¾	9,420
72	57¾	80½	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	80	81	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	79¾	81½	79¾	81	81½	2,187
37¾	26	33¾	June 17.	24	Mar. 6.	30	31	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 1, '00.	2½	A	29½	30¾	29¼	30¾	34½	1,230
191	145	205	Apr. 10.	170	Jan. 12.	183	185	+ ½	American Express Co.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	188	188¼	188	188½	153	200
43½	27½	41¾	Mar. 15.	25¾	Oct. 2.	27¾	28	+ ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	26¾	28	26¾	27¾	33¾	2,365
78½	60½	77¾	Mar. 22.	62	Oct. 10.	62	64	— 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,527,200	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	62	62	62	62	69	100
60	34½	68	July 8.	31	Jan. 24.	45	46	— ⅝	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	...	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	51½	300
7⅝	3	8	June 28.	4	Feb. 4.	6¼	6¾	+ ¾	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	2¾	700
31½	15½	30	June 28.	27½	Feb. 2.	27	28	...	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	...	25¾	28	25¾	28	28	20
56½	34½	60	Apr. 20.	35¾	Oct. 7.	43¼	43¾	+ 4	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	30,000,000	...	...	...	39¾	44¼	39¾	43¾	39¾	22,670
90	85	104¾	June 20.	86	Feb. 26.	97¾	98	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	36,000,000	Oct. 6, '01.	1¾	Q	96	98	95	98	89	4,050
...	...	32½	July 2.	23¾	Aug. 12.	25	27	+ 1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	...	...	...	25	29¾	24½	29	...	30,600
...	...	69	July 6.	52¾	Oct. 2.	52¾	53¾	— 1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	...	...	...	50¾	55¾	50¾	55¼	...	5,115
...	...	90	June 14.	78	Apr. 17.	84	85	— ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	85½	85¾	85¼	85¾	...	300
140	96½	155	June 5.	112¾	Oct. 7.	113	115¼	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	110¾	116¾	110¾	115	117¾	38,210
...	...	6	Sep. 28.	2¾	Oct. 7.	3	3¼	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. rights	...	...	...	...	...	3	3¼	2¾	3¼	...	2,000
118	105	130	July 10.	114	Sep. 30.	...	...	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	34,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	116	116	115	116	116	1,700
...	...	167¾	Sep. 4.	138	Oct. 3.	...	...	+ 1½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	73,527,000	July 15, '01.	1½	QJ	139	139¾	139	139¼	...	1,500
77	73	93¾	July 1.	70	Mar. 22.	76½	76	— ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	QJ	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	...	100
53¾	37¾	94¼	Apr. 16.	31	Aug. 26.	36¾	37	+ ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	24	30,000,000	Apr. 26, '01.	*2½	...	35	37¾	35	37¾	...	1,100
30¾	20¾	38¾	Jan. 4.	25	Aug. 26.	25¾	26	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 15, '00.	1½	SA	25	26	25	25¾	24	1,000
108¾	89¼	126	May 6.	70	May 6.	102	97	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	144,139,800	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	94½	97¾	94	97	97	34,000
89¾	82¾	100¾	May 4.	87¾	Feb. 4.	97	97	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	57,000,000	Dec. 2, '01.	1	Q	96¾	97¾	96¾	97	97¾	11,200
96	78¾	97	June 4.	87¾	Feb. 4.	97	98	+ ¾	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	53,000,000	Dec. 2, '01.	1	Q	96¾	97¾	96¾	97¾	97¾	24,000

OCT 1901

Par Value	Stocks	Last Dividend Declared	Date	Rates Per Year 1901.			Range of Prices in 1901.			Sales in 1901.	Range of Prices in 1900.			Sales in 1900.	Range of Prices in 1899.			Sales in 1899.
							High.	Low.	Date.		High.	Low.	Date.		High.	Low.	Date.	
$				$														
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.						68¾	65¾	Oct.									
100	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.						178	170	Jan.	18								
100	Brunswick, Dock & Ch'l'st'n Imp. Co.						94	94	Mar.	10								
100	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg																	
	Canada Southern																	
100	Central Railroad of New Jersey						270	270	Jan.	1								
100	Chesapeake & Ohio						61¾	57¾	May	6								
100	Chicago & Alton						177	177	May	1								
100	Chicago & Alton pf.																	
100	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.						155	155	Jan.	1								
100	Chicago Great Western						22¾	21¼	May	6								
100	Chicago Great Western pf. A						84	84	Jan.	1								
100	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville						41¾	41¾	Jan.	2								
100	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.						71¾	71¾	Jan.	2								
100	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul						164¾	164¾	Jan.	2								
100	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.						191½	191½	Jan.	2								
100	Chicago & Northwestern						196	196	Jan.	2								
100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.																	
100	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific						142¾	142¾	Jan.	2								
100	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.						21	21	Mar.	11								
100	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.						50	50	Mar.	11								
100	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis						97¾	97¾	May	15								
100	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling						80	80	Jan.	2								
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron						39¾	39¾	Jan.	2								
100	Colorado Southern						24¾	24¾	Jan.	2								
100	Colorado Southern 1st pf.						54½	54½	Jan.	2								
100	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron						14	14	Jan.	2								
100	Consolidated Gas Co.						217	217	Jan.	2								
100	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.						115½	115½	Jan.	2								
	Delaware & Hudson																	
100	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western						224½	224½	Jan.	2								
50	Denver & Rio Grande						43	43	Jan.	2								
100	Denver & Rio Grande pf.						82	82	Jan.	2								
100	Detroit United Railways																	
50	Detroit City Gas						78	78	Jan.	2								
100	Diamond Match Co.						132	132	Jan.	2								
100	Distilling & Cattle Feeding Co.						21¼	21¼	Jan.	2								
100	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.						19¼	7	Jan.	2								
100	Distilling Co. of America																	
100	Distilling Co. of America pf.						27¼	26	Jan.	2								
100	**Erie**						41¾	41¾	May	2								
100	Erie 1st pf.						60¾	60¾	Jan.	2								
100	Erie 2d pf.						61	61	Jan.	2								
100	Evansville & Terre Haute																	
	Fort Worth & Denver City																	
100	**General Electric Co.**						255¾	247½	Jan.	10								
100	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.						49	47	Jan.	4								
100	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.						104	104	Mar.	6								
100	Great Northern pf.						193½	183	May	6								
100	**Hocking Valley**						53¾	52	May	6								
100	Hocking Valley pf.						74	73	Jan.	2								
100	**Illinois Central**						140	140	May	9								
100	International Power Co.						78	78	May	9								
100	International Paper Co. pf.						80	80	May	9								
100	International Power Co.						41	41	Jan.	2								
100	International Power Co. pf.						90	90	Jan.	2								
100	International Steam Pump Co. pf.																	
100	Iowa Central						21¼	21¼	Jan.	2								
100	Iowa Central pf.						70	70	Jan.	2								
100	**Kanawha & Michigan**						34	34	Jan.	2								
100	Kansas City Southern						17	17	Jan.	2								
100	Kansas City Southern pf.						38½	38½	Jan.	2								
100	Knickerbocker Ice Co.						107	107	Jan.	2								
100	**Lacl'de Gas Co.**						90	90	May	9								
100	Lake Erie & Western						75	75	Jan.	2								
100	Lake Erie & Western pf.						129	129	Jan.	2								
100	Long Island						70	70	May	6								
100	Louisville & Nashville						103½	103	May	6								
100	**Manhattan Beach**						8	8	Oct.	12								
100	Manhattan Elevated						121¾	119¾	May	6								
100	Metropolitan Street Railway						130¾	129¾	May	6								
100	Mexican Central						15¾	15¼	Jan.	18								
100	Mexican National certificates						10¾	10¾	Jan.	2								
100	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.						100	100	Jan.	2								
100	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie						127¼	127¼	Jan.	2								
100	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.						79	79	Jan.	2								
100	Missouri, Kansas & Texas						27½	26½	Jan.	2								
100	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.						57	57	Jan.	2								
100	Missouri, Pacific						105¾	105¼	May	6								
100	Morris & Essex						189	189	Jan.	2								
	National Biscuit Co																	
100	National Lead Co						42	41	Jan.	21								
100	National Salt Co. pf.						100	100	Feb.	28								
100	New Central Coal						34	33	Oct.	10								
100	New York Air Brake						141	141	July	8								
100	New York Central						154¾	152¾	Jan.	21								
100	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.						97	97	Mar.	1								
100	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.						84	84	Feb.	14								
100	New York Mutual Gas						205	205	Jan.	2								
100	New York, Newhaven & Hartford						213	213	Jan.	2								
100	Norfolk & Western						53¾	53¾	Jan.	2								
100	Norfolk & Western pf.						80	80	May	10								
100	North American						97	97	Jan.	2								
100	Northern Pacific pf.						95	95	May	7								
	Ontario Mining Co.																	
100	**Pacific Coast**						65	63	Jan.	8								
100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.						60	60	Feb.	1								
100	Pacific Mail						40	40	Jan.	8								
100	Pennsylvania Railroad						146	146	Jan.	2								
100	Peoria & Chicago						107	101¼	May	6								
100	Peoria & Eastern						102¾	102¾	Jan.	2								
100	Pressed Steel Car Co.						38¼	37¾	May	6								
100	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.						78½	78½	May	6								
100	Pullman Co.						219	214¾	May	6								
	Quicksilver																	
100	**Reading**						41¾	38¾	Jan.	2								
50	Reading 1st pf.						79¾	79¾	Jan.	2								
50	Reading 2d pf.						49¾	49¾	Jan.	2								
100	Republic Iron & Steel						14¾	14¾	Jan.	2								
100	Republic Iron & Steel pf.						82	82	Jan.	2								
100	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.						75½	75½	Jan.	2								
100	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.																	
	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.																	
100	St. Louis & Cuba						30	30	Oct.	10								
100	St. Louis & San Francisco						51¾	51¾	Jan.	2								
100	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.						78	78	Jan.	2								
100	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.						67¾	67¾	Jan.	2								
100	St. Louis Southwestern						37½	37½	Jan.	2								
100	St. Louis Southwestern pf.						80	80	Jan.	2								
100	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.						94¾	94¾	Jan.	2								
100	Southern Pacific						61¾	61¾	Jan.	2								
100	Southern Railway						25	25	Jan.	2								
100	Southern Railway pf.						81½	81½	Jan.	2								
100	Standard Rope & Twine Co.						3½	3	Mar.	6								
	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.																	
100	Texas Pacific						40¾	40¾	Jan.	7								
100	Texas Pacific Land Trust						39½	39½	Jan.	8								
100	Third Avenue						118	118	Jan.	2								
100	Toledo, St. Louis & Western						21¾	21¾	Jan.	2								
100	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.						39½	39½	Jan.	2								
100	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.						97	97	Mar.	6								
	Union Bag & Paper Co. p						72¾	72¾	Jan.	2								
100	Union Pacific						88¾	88¾	Jan.	2								
100	Union Pacific pf.						87¾	87¾	Jan.	2								
100	United States Steel Corporation						42	41¾	May	9								
100	United States Steel Corporation pf.						94¾	94¾	Jan.	2								
100	United States Leather pf.						12	11¾	May	6								
100	United States Rubber pf.						85	85	Jan.	2								
	Wabash						21	20¾	Jan.	2								
100	Wabash pf.						40½	39¾	Jan.	4								
100	Western Union Telegraph Co.						81¾	81¾	Jan.	2								
100	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.						82	82	Jan.	2								
100	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.						44	44	May	9								
100	Wisconsin Central						24¼	24¼	Jan.	2								
100	Wisconsin Central pf.						47¾	47¾	Jan.	2								

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. Sales of less than 100 shares, including an extra dividend of 2 per cent, including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. ‡Including an extra dividend of 4% of 1 per cent. ††Including an extra dividend of 3% of 1 per cent. ***Including an extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent. A stands for annual, SA for semi-annual, Q for quarterly, and M for monthly.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 12, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Oct. 12..$18,630,500

Week Ended Oct. 12.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	4
American Bicycle 5s	66	66	63	66	22
American Hide & Leather 6s	90	91	90	91	11
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	96	96	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	102¼	103⅜	102¼	103⅜	832⅞
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s, reg.	102	102½	102	102½	21
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97	98	97	98	108
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	95	95⅝	94⅝	95⅜	225
Atlantic & Danville 4s	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝	23
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95	95¼	95	95¼	594
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, coupon	101⅜	102⅛	101⅝	102	152
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	89½	88	88⅝	65
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	104⅝	106⅞	104⅝	106	107
Beech Creek 1st 4s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	122	122	122	122	3
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	85	85	85	85	2
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103⅛	104½	103½	104¼	29
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100	101	100	100⅝	100
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	73	74	73	74	7
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105⅝	103½	105⅝	2
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	107	106½	106½	27
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, 4s	90	90	89½	89½	8
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106½	107	106½	106½	34
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	73	73	73	73	37
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	27	27	26	26	25
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	16½	16½	15	15	88
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130½	130⅝	130½	130⅝	21
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝	71
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101½	101	101½	56
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	103	103	103	103	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	115	115	115	115	25
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108	107	108	107	81
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121¼	121¼	121	121¼	13
Chicago & Alton 3s	86½	88	86½	87⅝	291
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85	85	84½	84⅝	69
C. B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s	96⅝	98	96⅝	98	1,907
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds, reg	95½	96¾	92½	96½	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122½	122½	122½	122¼	6
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	122⅝	124	122⅝	124	12
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110½	110½	110½	110½	28
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	105½	105½	105½	105¾	15
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	106½	106	106½	14
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	139½	139½	139½	139½	50
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93	93½	93	93½	13
Cin., Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104	104½	104	104½	11
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	102	102	102	102	15
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	3
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80	80½	70½	80½	87
Colorado & Southern 4s	87⅜	88	87⅜	87⅞	115
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	62⅝	65⅞	62⅝	65	1,133
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	14
Denver & Southwestern 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	15
Detroit Gas 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	100
Distilling Co. of America coll. tr. 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½	6
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Equitable Gas & Fuel Co. of Chicago 1st 6s	104	104	104	104	5
Equitable Gas of New York 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	7
Erie general 4s	87	88	86½	88	57
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97½	98½	97½	98⅝	58
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92½	94	92½	93⅝	91
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	102½	103	102¾	103	13
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	85½	87	85½	87	18
Galveston, Houston & Hend. 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Green Bay & Western deb. certfs., B	9	9	8	8	29
Hocking Valley 4½s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105¼	105½	105¼	105¼	50
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝	2
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100⅝	100½	100¼	100⅝	16
International Paper 6s	100	100	100	100	6
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116½	117½	116½	117¼	6
Jefferson 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	66⅝	66⅞	66½	66½	1
Laclede Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Lake Shore general 3½s	109¼	110¼	109¼	110¼	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	14
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Long Island unified 4s	98	98½	98	98½	1
Long Island general 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	22
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	102	102⅞	102	102⅜	28
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	115¾	116½	115⅝	116	32
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84½	84½	84	84	94
Mexican Central 1st income	30	31½	30	31¼	290
Mexican National 2d income, A	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	35
Mexican National 2d income, B	32	33⅞	32	33⅞	179
Michigan Central con. 7s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Minn., Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103	103½	103	103½	54
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	95½	96	95	96¼	27
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80	80⅝	80	80⅛	14
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	105	104⅞	103	104⅞	72
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅞	5
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	114	114	114	114	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	125	125	125	125	10
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104	104	104	104	34
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130	130	130	130	5
Mobile & Ohio collat. 4s	93	95	93	95	1
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	106¼	107⅜	106¼	107⅜	390
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	138	138	138	138	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	127½	127½	127½	127½	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96	96⅞	95½	96	36
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94½	94½	94½	95½	18
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	7
New York Central general 3½s	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106½	106½	106	106	13
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	98	99½	95¾	98½	138
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅝	20
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101½	102½	101½	102⅝	81½
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	121½	121⅝	121½	121⅝	6
Northern Pacific 3s	71⅝	72⅜	71⅝	72⅜	114½
Northern Pacific 3s, registered	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	2
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104½	104	104½	247½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102⅜	103½	102¼	103¼	18
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109¾	1
Peoria & Eastern income	72	76½	71	76	203
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100¾	103¼	100¾	103¼	5
Pittsburg Junction 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Reading general 4s	95	96	94⅝	96	208
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s	152	152	152	152	5
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	22
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	6
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	127	127	127	127	2
Rochester & Pittsburg con. 6s	126	126	126	126	15
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114⅝	115¾	114⅝	115¾	28
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94⅞	95	93⅝	95	165
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	22
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	77½	78½	77½	78½	167
St. Paul & Duluth 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Manit., East Minn. 1st 6s	168	168	168	168	24
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	127	127½	125	127½	64
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88	88	88	88	1
San Francisco & Northern Pacific 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
Shore Valley & Pacific 5s	118	118	118	118	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Southern Pacific 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
Southern Pacific 4s, stamped	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, tr. stamped	104½	104½	104½	104½	1

BONDS.

Week Ended Oct. 12.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Southern Railway 5s	117½	117½	117	117½	64
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	97⅜	98½	97⅜	98½	27
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	51	52	51	52	10
Standard Rope & Twine income	5½	6¼	5½	6¼	24
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debardeleben 6s	100	101	100	101	25
Terminal Ass'n of St. Louis 1st 4½s	113½	113½	113½	113½	11
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119½	119½	118	119½	19
Third Avenue con. 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81½	81½	81	81½	49
Ulster & Delaware con. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105⅝	104⅞	105¼	173
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105¼	107½	105½	107	3,672½
United States Leather 6s	115	115	113	115	1
Utah Central 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Wabash 1st 5s	119½	119⅝	119¼	119½	37
Wabash 2d 5s	111	111	110¾	110¾	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	59¾	60⅞	55½	57⅛	3,545
West Shore 4s	112½	113¼	112½	112⅝	38
Western New York & Pennsyl. 1st 5s	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	2
Western Union Tel. ref. & r. e. 4½s	107	107	107	107	1
Western Union Tel. coll. tr. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90	90	90	90	26
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88¼	88½	87⅝	88½	65

Total sales.....$17,940,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 12, 1901.

United States 3s, coupon	108½	108½	108½	108½	74½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112	112	112	112	1½

Total sales.....$76,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 12, 1901.

North Carolina consolidated 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	5

Grand total.....$18,030,500*

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109½	Oct. 2	105½	Jan. 21	109½	Oct. 2
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon. Q. Jan.	108½	June 29	105½	Jan. 17	107⅝	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114¼	Jan. 10	112⅜	Oct. 3	112⅜	Oct. 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	115⅜	Mar. 30	112	Oct. 12	112	Oct. 12
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	137	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	136⅝	Aug. 6	139½	Oct. 4
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	109½	July 22	109½	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108½	Aug. 1	108½	Oct. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small. Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108½	June 6	108⅝	Aug. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108⅝	Aug. 15
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 25	125	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. Jan.	97½	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108	Sep. 13	108	Sep. 13
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.					109¾	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 29
Alabama currency funding 4s. J. J.	100	Aug. 23	100	Aug. 23	100	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug. 1	109⅜	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910. J. J.	105⅝	Oct. 9	105	July 26	105⅝	Oct. 9
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	130½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	130½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	90¾	May 2	95½	Sep. 10	95½	Sep. 10
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	94½	Sep. 10	94½	Sep. 10
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs.	10¾	Mar. 30	7¼	July 30	7¼	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96⅝	Jan. 17	95½	July 1	96½	Sep. 20

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	When Close.	When Open.
A., T. & S. Fé com. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 2	Nov. 12	Dec. 13
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 12	Oct. 21
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Nov. 27	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
Chi., Ind & L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
C., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 29	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 29	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Chi., R. I. & Pac. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
Choc., Okla. & Gulf com. 10 (stock)		Oct. 31	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
C., Okla. & G. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
Cin., Ham. & Dayton new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 6	Oct. 18	Nov. 9
Cin., San. & Clev. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 22
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 21	Oct. 3	Oct. 21
Evansville & Terre Haute pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 16	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Ga. R. R. & Banking Co. (quarter)	2¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Grand Rapids & Indiana	1	Oct. 25	Oct. 16	Oct. 25
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
Mexican Southern	2½	Nov.		
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Northern Pacific common (quarter)	1	Nov. 5	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 18
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 16	Sept. 25	Oct. 9

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn City (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15		
Central Traction (Pittsburg)	1½	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
Cleve., Elyria & Western (quarter)	¾	Oct. 15		
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf.	3	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Duquesne Traction (Pittsburg)	2	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York, (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 26	Oct. 16
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg com., (quarter)	1½	Oct. 21	Holders of record	Oct. 3
Pittsburg Traction	3½	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6

BANK STOCK.

New York Produce Exchange Bank	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16

TRUST COMPANIES.

Land Title & Trust Co. (Phila.)	3	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 19
New York Security & Trust, (quarter)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aberdeen Copper Co. (quarter)	$1	Nov. 4	Oct. 15	Nov. 18
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 28	Sept. 27	Oct. 14
American Car & Foundry Co.	¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
Am. Ice Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Am. Locomotive Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 21
Am. Pneumatic Service Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 19	Sept. 28	Oct. 21
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 16
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
American Type Founders Co.	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 10
American Window Glass com.	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 26
Am. Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 16	Oct. 2	Oct. 16
Anaconda Copper Co. (semi-annual)	$1.25	Oct. 25	Oct. 9	Oct. 30
Associated Merchants' Co. 1st pf., (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
Associated Merchants' Co. 2d pf., (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$15	Oct. 21	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Cherry Hill Gold Mining Co.	½c.	Oct. 15		
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 16
Copley Cement Mfg. Co. (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Edison Ed. Ill. Co. of Boston	2½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 14
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (monthly)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 8
General Electric Co. com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
H. B. Claflin Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 2	Oct. 19
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 4	Oct. 16
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (monthly)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 9	Oct. 20
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (extra)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 9	Oct. 20
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for 1901

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arb 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J 101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	96 Oct 11	96 ..
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1950	A O* 103¼ Sep 25	101¼ May 14	103¾ Oct 12	103 103¾
Do registered	A O* 104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	102¾ Oct 12	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov. 92 Jun 14	86¾ Jan 2	96 Oct 11	97½ 98
Do do registered	Nov. 93 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 17	.. ..
Do do registered	Nov. 93	Jun 29	90 Jan 28	95¾ Oct 11	95 ..
Do stamped	96¾ Jun 29	90 Jan 28	95¾ Oct 11	95 ..
Atl., Knox. & Nprth. 1st g.5s,1946	J D* 108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J* 97¾ Jun 28	94¾ Sep 13	95½ Oct 12	95 ..
Do do registered	95¾ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	95 96½
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O 103 Mar 11	99 May 4	102 Oct 11	101¾ 101¾
Do do registered	104 Mar 8	101¼ Sep 20	101¼ Sept 20	.. ..
Do do registered	104 May 3	100¾ May 15	100¾ Oct 12	100 ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S 110 May 3	100¾ May 15	106 Oct 12	89 90
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J 92 Jun 24	85¾ Jan 21	86¾ Oct 12	.. ..
Do do registered..r.	J 92 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90¾ June 4	.. ..
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925	M N* 91¼ Mar 18	87¾ May 23	89¾ Sept 9	88 90
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1990	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	111 May 22,00	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jun 5, 99	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jne 5, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S* 118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	117¾ Sept 4	116 118¾
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A 131 Jun 3	127 Oct 8	127 Oct 8	126¾ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J* 130 Feb 7	128 Oct 8	128 Oct 8	126¾ ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943	*J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 97,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Buf., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1926	J D 108¾ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	103¾ Oct 8	105¾ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934	*A O 127¾ Mar 10	119¾ Jan 15	125¾ Sept 24	126 ..
Do do registered	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	117 No 20,00	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s,1921	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ De 6, 00	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J 100 Jun 27	103¾ Jul 1	106¾ Oct 10	104¾ 107
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S 111 Jan 23	107 Sep 4	107¾ Oct 4	108 109
Do do registered	*M S 108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	107 Aug 5	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D 93 Mar 27	91 Aug 9	91 Aug 9	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937	*M N 103¾ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	103 Oct 12	101¼ 102½
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945	F A 120¾ Mar 23	110 Feb 7	120¾ Mar 25	117 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N* 105¾ Mar 26	101 Jan 21	104¾ Jan 10	106¾ 107
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N* 105¾ Sep 18	103¾ Sep 18	103¾ Sept 18	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc.g.5s,Nov.,1945. Oct.	1 84 Aug 28	69 Jan 9	72 Oct 12	.. 72¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct.	1 36¾ Mar 7	29 Jan 8	27 Oct 8	.. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct.	21 21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	15 Oct 9	15¾ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 27,00	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 29,00	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oc 24,00	106 ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N* 108 Mar 30	104¾ Jul 24	104¾ July 24	103 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J* 137¾ Mar 2	127 Jan 22	130¾ Oct 10	130¾ ..
Do do registered	Q J 137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	130 July 24	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912	Q M 100 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 July 9	101½ ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March 11¼ Jun 4	112 Jul 23	112 Jul 23	114½ Oct 3	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J* 111¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 23	114½ Oct 3	.. ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908	A O 117 Apr 10	113¾ Jun 8	114 Aug 22	111 113¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O 117 Feb 19	115 Oct 8	115 Oct 8	116 117
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*A O 122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	121¾ Oct 11	121¼ 122
Do do registered	*M N 121 Jun 24	119 Apr 30	116 July 15	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S 108¾ Jun 13	104 Jan 4	107 Oct 12	106¾ 107
Do do registered	*M S 102 Apr 18	103 Sep 9	103 Oct 8	103 104½
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J 107¼ Apr 30	103 Jan 11	107 Sep 18	103 ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*J J 103 Jan 11	99 Jul 13	99 Sept 23	98 ..
Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 20,00	.. ..
Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29,99	104 ..
Eliz. Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	*M S 102½ Jan 14	100 Sep 11	100¾ Oct 8	100¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N 103¾ Jan 9	103½ Jun 4	103½ June 4	.. ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct. 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1940	A O* 94 Jan 12	86 Oct 1	87¾ Oct 11	87¾ 88
Do certificates of interest	.. 93 Jan 3	83¾ Jan 3	83¾ Jan 3	85 ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J* 87¾ Jun 21	83½ Jan 14	84¾ Oct 12	84¾ 85
Chi. Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J* 109½ Jun 28	106¾ Jul 8	107¾ Oct 7	107¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N 103¾ Apr 16	101¾ Jul 29	101 Oct 12	101 ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O* 115¾ Aug 30	111 Apr 12	115¾ Aug 30	112¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O* 107 Mar 8	104¼ Apr 17	105¾ July 22	103¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A 105¾ Jan 7	101 Sep 26	101¾ Oct 11	100½ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S* 104¾ Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4	100½ ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J* 104¼ Jan 28	104¾ Jul 13	102¾ Oct 10	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*J J 111 Jan 4	107 Jun 28	111 Oct 11	111 113¾
Do do registered	*M N 112¾ Apr 17	109¾ Aug 9	109¾ Aug 9	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*M S 123¾ Feb 23	121 Mar 15	121 June 23	118¼ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D* 115 May 10	112 Aug 1	112¾ Sept 18	112¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J J* 140 Mar 29	135¾ Jan 15	137¾ Aug 14	135 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N* 127 Apr 26	115 Jan. 2	122¾ Oct 8	122 122¾
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Mr 11,00	.. ..
Chi & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J 125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	120½ Oct 3	120½ ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—				
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J* 117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	114 Sept 10	.. ..
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 5s, 1947	J J* 114½ Jun 6	110¾ Jan 31	111½ Aug 14	110¾ 115
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J* 126¼ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	124 Oct 10	121½ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902	J J* 102½ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	.. ..
Do 7s, £, 1902	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	172¾ Ap 10,00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	*J J 100 Jan 28	183½ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1903	J J 104 Apr 29	180 Jul 23	182¾ Sept 23	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*J J 188 Apr 6	183¾ Jan 14	188 Apr 9	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J* 117¼ May 22	113 Jul 30	113 Aug 8	114¾ 118
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 6s, 1910	J J* 119 Jun 4	117¾ Jan 2	118 June 14	117 119
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J 119¼ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 10	115½ Oct 4	116 118¼
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J 128¾ Apr 13	120¾ Aug 12	120¾ Aug 12	123 ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J 110¾ May 24	110¾ Jan 10	110¾ May 24	108¼ ..
Do 1st Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J 110¾ Feb 7	116 Sep 10	116 Sept 28	116 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	*J J 122 Mar 5	116¾ Aug 8	117¼ Oct 7	117¼ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*J J 122¾ Apr 1	118 Aug 8	119 Sept 30	119 ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J 110¾ Jan 9	108 Jan 9	108 Jul 30	110 ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921	J J* 121 Apr 13	116¾ Jul 1	116½ July 1	117¾ 120
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J* 120 Feb 27	116¾ Jul 9	117¼ Oct 4	117¾ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	*J J 115¾ May 2	111½ Aug 15	113¾ Oct 12	113¾ 114
Do 1st g. 4s, 1949	J J 103 Jan 2	97 Jul 18	97 Sept 23	97 ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O 111¼ Jun 18	110¾ Oct 8	110¾ Oct 8	110 111
Do do registered	*A O 112¾ Feb 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N 103¾ Jun 20	103¾ May 3	102 Oct 8	.. ..
Do registered	*M N 104 Jun 20	104 May 3	102 Oct 8	.. ..
Dan. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1955	*J J 111 Jun 20	107 Jan 10	104¾ Jan 10	102¾ 102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J 111 May 20	109 Jan 10	111 June 11	108¾ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D 118 Sep 20	118 Jan 10	118 Sept 20	107 ..
Den. & Southw. gen.s. f.s.5s,1929	J D 101 Jan 23	92 Sep 6	95½ Dec 9	.. 94
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g.5s,1917	M N* 111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 15	111 Feb 28	106¾ ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D 102 Jun 22	102 Jul 22	102 July 22	90 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D 91¾ Mar 28	91¾ Mar 28	91¾ Jan 30	91¾ 92
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O* 116 Sep 3	110¾ Jan 16	116 Sept 25	113 ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1929	J J 115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	112¾ Fe 11,99	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J 115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N 112¾ Apr 18	111¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N 119¾ Jan 7	114¾ Jan 23	119¾ Jan 23	.. 111
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	*M N 121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 15	120¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S 118 Jan 28	111 Jul 29	111 July 29	.. ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O* 124 Feb 11	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	.. ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D* 107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S* 140¾ Feb 20	139 Sep 26	139¾ Sept 25	139¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S* 135¾ Mar 20	135¾ May 17	135¾ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O 140 Feb 28	137¾ Jun 22	137¾ Aug 29	134½ ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D 138¾ Apr 8	136¾ Apr 8	136¾ Apr 8	138¾ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan. 1909	A O 108 Jun 3	106 Apr 10	107 Sept 28	108 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*J N 123 Apr 14	120 Jan 2	121¾ Sept 25	123 ..
N.,L.E.& W.,D.&I.1st c.6s,1913	J J* 121 May 22	118¾ Aug 7	118¾ Aug 7	111 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 27, 98	115 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J 101¼ Jun 26	95¾ Jan 21	98¾ Oct 12	98 98¼
Do registered	*J J 99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	16 ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J 91 Jun 24	82¾ Jan 21	88 Oct 11	87¼ 88
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A 96¼ Jun 13	92¾ Apr 12	93¾ Oct 12	93¾ 94
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937	J J 119 Oct 1111	Jan 119	Oct 119	.. 119
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	M S* 94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A* 107¼ Oct 5	100 Mar 6	107¾ Oct 11	107½ ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N 115¾ Jun 3	113¾ Jun 3	115¾ June 8	.. ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	J D 117¾ Jan 24	97¾ Jan 15	117¾ Sept 24	110 ..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910	*A O 118¾ Mar 15	115¼ May 16	116 Oct 10	113 116
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	93 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	*J J 126 Jun 6	125 Jul 8	125 July 8	123 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O 111 Mar 15	107 May 28	109 Aug 27	.. ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 May, 93	100 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	95 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926	*J J 114 Aug 26	108 Feb 21	114 Aug 26	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	106 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	96¾ May 96	102 ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941	J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,08	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den.City 1st g.6s,1921	J D* 111 May 20	76¼ Jan 4	103 Oct 11	102¼ 103
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J* 92 Jan 6	67 Jan 21	87 Oct 9	86 ..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O 103¾ Oct 9	101 May 31	103¾ Oct 9	103¾ ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.6s,1945	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1945	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98½ No 27,00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98½ Ja 22, 00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	67¾ Feb 14	65 Jan 2	67¾ June 25	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	11¾ Apr 22	7¾ Jan 7	8 Oct 12	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999	J J* 109¼ Jun 27	103¼ Jan 7	103¾ Oct 10	106¼ ..
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948	A O* 106¾ Feb 6	104¾ May 18	105 Sept 28	103¾ ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1804-1951	*J J 115¾ Apr 3	115¾ Apr 3	115¾ Apr 3	.. ..
Do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J J 107¾ Mar 28	104 Aug 14	104 Aug 14	.. ..
Do do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*A O 100 Jul 8	104 Apr 12	105 July 24	.. ..
Do do registered	102 Oct 4	102 Oct 4	102 Oct 4	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N* 106 Apr 10	102 May 16	103¾ Oct 11	.. ..
Do do registered	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	98 Ja 9, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A* 115¾ Jan 20	111¾ Aug 26	113¾ Sept 26	111½ ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J J* 103 Mar 4	100½ Jul 8	102¾ Oct 2	.. ..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Sep. 96	.. ..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	123 My 24,99	118½ ..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g.3½s,1951	J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 7, 00	.. ..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	J J* 91 Mar 23	90 Mar 5	90¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	J J* 102½ Jan 15	102 Jan 28	102¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do do registered	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Oc 23, 00	.. ..
C. St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	*J D 115 Jan 12	112¾ Jan 17	112¾ Sept 27	107¾ ..
Do do registered	*J D 124 Sep 24	123¾ Feb 14	124 Sept 24	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J D 115 Jan 15	101¼ Oct 3	101¼ Oct 3	99 ..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g.4s,1951	J D* 107 Jan 16	106 Oct 3	106 Oct 3	.. 100½
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	*J D 124 May 16	124 May 16	124 May 16	.. ..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ No 16,00	103 ..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	96 No 22,98	.. ..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	*J J 107 May 27	105 Mar 20	105¼ Oct 7	106 ..
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st g. 4s, 1950	J J* 99¾ Oct 2	96¾ Apr 25	96¾ Oct 2	.. ..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	M N* 128 Aug 28	124 May 24	124 Oct 1	125¼ 127½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	M S* 103 Aug 27	90 May 13	100¾ Oct 10	100 ..
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	M S* 80 Aug 30	65 Mar 6	80 Aug 30	78 ..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D 118 Jun 24	115¼ Jan 21	117¾ Oct 11	117¾ ..
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	*A O 72¾ Mar 14	66¼ Oct 9	66¾ Oct 10	67 68
Do registered	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	63¾ Oc 16, 00	.. ..
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*J J 124¼ Apr 3	118¾ Jul 17	120¼ Oct 8	120¾ 123
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	J J* 120 May 27	117 Jan 21	118¼ Oct 8	118½ 122
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	A O* 115¼ Jan 9	110 May 13	110 July 16	110 112
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997	*M N 110¾ May 13	110¾ May 13	110¾ May 13	.. ..
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s,1940	J J* 111¼ Apr 9	108¾ Jul 10	110 Aug 13	109 ..
Do registered	J J* 111 Mar 25	109¾ Jan 24	111 Mar 25	.. ..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	A O* 114½ Oct 8	114½ Oct 8	114¾ Oct 8	114½ ..
Do registered, 1941	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Oc 18, 99	.. ..
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1933	*J J 109 Jun 27	109 Jun 27	109 June 27	107 ..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	M S* 100 Mar 26	93 Jan 29	98¾ June 4	.. ..
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	98 Feb, 93	103 ..
Long Isl. 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	*J J 121 Jan 10	121 Jul 23	121 July 23	120 ..
Do gold 4s, 1932	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 Dc 1, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	*J D 103 Mar 30	100 Sep 26	101¼ Oct 9	100 102¼
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	*M S 101 Mar 21	97¼ Mar 2	98¾ Oct 12	97½ 98¾
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	J D 105 Feb 15	85 Feb 15	85 Feb 15	85 ..
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	*M S 105 Jan 2	102¼ Mar 20	105 June 24	.. ..
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd.5s,1911	*M S 110 Feb 26	106¾ Jun 17	106¾ June 17	.. ..
N. Y. & Rway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	105 My 4, 00	.. ..
N.Y., L. & W. B. 1st con.5s,1935	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	101 Jn 29, 99	.. ..
L.I..N.S.B.1st cn.gtd.g.5s,Oc.1932	Q J	.. ..	.. ..	113 De 28,00	.. ..
Louis. & Nash. Cecil. Br. 7s,1907	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 31,00	.. ..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	J D 130¾ Jun 11	130 Jan 19	130 Sept 25	130 ..
Do do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J J* 119¾ May 17	111¾ May 17	119¾ May 17	.. ..
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	J D* 116 Apr 9	116 Apr 9	116 Apr 9	.. ..
Do gen. 6s, 1930	*J D 120 Jan 23	112 Jan 2	119¾ Oct 3	119¼ ..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	115 De 5, 00	.. ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*M S 126¾ Jan 22	122¾ Jan 22	126¾ Jan 22	124½ ..
Do do 2d 3s,1980	J J* 75¾ Aug 26	71¾ Aug 26	75¾ Aug 26	73 ..
Do s. f. (S.&N.Ala.) g. 6s,1910	*A O 94¼ Jan., 92	.. ..
Do g. 5s, 1937	*M N 114¾ Jul 16	111 Jan 24	114 Sept 5	113½ ..
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18	*A O 99¾ Mar 22	90 Apr 12	99¾ Oct 4	99 99¼
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	J J* 104¾ Jun 20	98¾ Jan 7	101¾ Oct 11	101½ 101¾
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A* 117 Sep 27	111½ Apr 12	117 Sept 27	112¾ 117
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	M N* 114¾ Jun 26	110¾ Jan 4	113¾ Sept 10	.. ..
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g.4½s,1945	M S* 112 Jan 10	110¾ Mar 26	110¾ Mar 26	108 ..
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	F A* 115 May 28	111 Aug 29	111 Aug 28	111 ..
Do S.& N.Ala.cn.gtd.g.6s,1936	F A* 115¾ Aug 27	110 Feb 28	115 Oct 2	110¾ ..
Ky. Cent. Ry g. 4s, 1987	J J* 102 Jun 12	96¾ Jun 10	96¾ Sept 18	100 ..
Louis. Ry Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Mr 19,98	.. ..
L. & N. - C. & Lx. g.4½s,1931	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ja 18,98	.. ..
L. & Lef. Bdge Co. gtd. g. 4s,1945	*M S 100 Mar 19	100 Mar 19	100 Mar 19	97 ..
Manhattan Ry con. g. 4s, 1990	*A O 106¾ Feb 5	102 Oct 4	102¾ Oct 12	102¾ 102¾
Do registered	*A O 105¾ May 7	105¼ May 7	105¼ May 7	.. ..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J J* 117¾ Mar 114	Sep 9	116 Oct 12	116 ..
Mex. Cent. con. g. 4s,1911	J J* 90 Jun 25	84½ Jan 10	84 Oct 12	84 84¼
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July 26¾ Jun 17	20 Jan 21	31¾ Oct 12	31 32¾
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10,1939	July 27 Jun 17	13 Jan 17	30½ Oct 8	20 21
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	M S* 91¼ Jun 25	82¼ Mar 12	90¾ July 29	.. ..
Mex. National 1st g. 6s, 1927	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Ap 19,00	.. ..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, A. July, 1917, con. due Sep. 1. '97,stpd.,1% p.c.pd.	M S 99½ Oct 12	83 Jul 1	90¼ Oct 12	90 ..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, B. July, 1917	A O 33¾ Oct 12	23 Jun 6	33¾ Oct 12	33 ..
Mex. North. 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	105 My 2, 00	103 ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*J D 147½ Feb 15	147½ Feb 15	147½ Feb 15	145 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	M N* 117¾ Oct 1	115½ Jan 10	120¾ Oct 7	120¼ 121
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*M S 105 Jul 1	97 Mar 5	103¾ Oct 11	.. ..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*J D 122½ May 22	119 Jun 13	119 June 25	116¾ ..
Do Southwest. ext. 1st 7s,1910	J D* 122½ Feb 7	122¾ Feb 5	122¾ Feb 5	124 ..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*J D 123¾ Apr 3	122¼ Apr 3	122¼ Apr 3	124 ..
Minn. S. St. M. & Atl. 1st 4s, 1926	J J* 103¼ Apr 8	98 Oct 8	98 Oct 8	.. ..
M., S.P. & S.S.M. 1st conv.4s,1938	J J* 98 Apr 3	98 Apr 3	98 Apr 3	95 100
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	J J* 99¾ Jun 12	99¼ Jan 19	99 Oct 10	98¼ 99
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A 87 Jun 17	77 Jan 4

1901

) LIST.

of bonds which do
er alphabetical or-
nd Quotation List."
. Opposite each is
ystem under which
ole referred to:

ONDS.
System.
Southern Railway.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Delaware & Hud.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Southern Pacific.
Michigan Central.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Illinois Central.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie.
Erie.
Illinois Central.
Seaboard & Roan.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Southern Pac. Co.
Erie.
At., Top. & S. Fe.
Illinois Central.
Pennsylvania Co.
C., C., C. & St. L.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Pennsylvania Co.
Southern Railway.
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & West.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & Northwest.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Southern Railway.
Cncs. & Ohio.
Lehigh Valley.
Pennsylvania Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Pere Marquette.
St. L. & San F.
Southern Pac. Co.
Southern Railway.
Southern Pac. Co.
N. W. C.
Pennsylvania Co.
St. Louis South.
Chi., Bur. & Q.
N. Y. N. H. & H.
Southern Pac. Co.
Southern Pac. Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Erie.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
Tol. & Ohio Cen.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
St. L. & San F.
Louis. & Nash.
Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Southern Railway.
Central of N. J.
Central of N. J.
Missouri Valley.
Erie.
Chicago & Alton
Chi., Ind. & Louis
Lake Sh. & M. S.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Manhattan Rway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Erie.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Bur., C. R. & N.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Chicago & Alton.
Southern Railway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Baltimore & Ohio.
St. Paul & Man.
Southern Pac. Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
Louis. & Nash.
N. Y. N. H. & H.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Pennsylvania Co.
Long Island.
Erie.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Del., Lack. & W.
N. Y. N. H. & H.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Long Island.
Erie.
Southern Pac. Co.
Chi. & Northwest.
Lake Erie & West.
Southern Pac. Co.
C., St. P., M. & O
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Union Pacific.
Southern Pac. Co.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Chi. & Northwest.
Missouri Pacific.
Louis. & Nash.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Pennsylvania Co.
Grand Rapids & I.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Delaware & Hud.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Mobile & Ohio.
Missouri Pacific.
Mex. Nat. R. R. of St. L.
Illinois Central.
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific.
C., St. P., M. & O
Southern Pac. Co.
Norfolk & West.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Southern Railway.
Louis. & Nash.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Del., Lack. & W.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Southern Pac. Co.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Rio Grande West.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & W.
Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Southern Railway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Erie.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Chi. & Northwest.

OUS BONDS.
Tenn. C., I. & R.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Tenn. Coal & Iron.
N. Y. Gas & Elec.
L. H. & P.
Manu. Co. St. L. & P.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Pac. G. & C. Co.
Western Union.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do deb. g. 4s, 1905-1905	*J D	103¾ Apr 30	102¼ Jan 16	103¼ Apr 30	..	102
Do do registered	*J D	102½ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103⅝ Apr 30	101 Jul 26	101 Aug 1	..	..
Do do registered	*M N	....	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	..	103
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1897	J J	110¾ Apr 24	107⅛ Sep 11	108⅜ Oct 9	109	..
Do do registered	J J	100¾ May 20	100¾ May 20	109¾ May 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¾ Jan 15	93¾ Aug 1	93 Oct 10	95	96
Do do registered	*F A	97 Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	96 Jan 23	95 May 16	96 Oct 12	96¾	97
Do do registered	*F A	97¾ Jan 2	96 Oct 10	94½ Dec 10	94¾	96
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116¾ Mar 5	111 Jul 11	112¾ Oct 12	113	113¾
Do registered	*J J	115¾ Mar 28	110¾ Jul 12	112 Sept 20	..	113
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J	112¾ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111¼ Oct 10	..	..
Do registered	J J	....	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. B.C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A., 1940	J J	....	....	93 Jul 29,98	..	..
Do do registered	....	....	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	....	....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	....	....	102 Fe 3, 00	103	..
R.W.& O.con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	129 Sep 11	125½ May 20	128 Sept 11	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	....	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	....	....	113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & S. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J	....	....	110 Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	....	....	107¼ Jul 6, 00	..	..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	109¾ Aug 30	99¼ Aug 6	107¾ Oct 12	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	117	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	....	....	....	....	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117¾ May 15	117 Feb 13	117¾ May 15	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110¾ Feb 27	108¾ Jan 11	108¾ Aug 7	109¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111 May 2	108¾ Sept 16	108¾ Sept 16	109½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D	111¼ May 17	108¾ Jun 11	110¾ Oct 12	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	....	....	110¾ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Erie 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901	*A O	....	....	106 De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128 Jun 19	128 Jun 19	128 June 19	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	149¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	146	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	105¾ Mar 15	104½ Apr 20	104½ Oct 7	104¾	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¼ Mar 11	101⅞ Sep 24	101⅞ Sept 24	101¾	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119 Jan 3	118¾ Apr 10	119 June 20	118	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M N	131⅛ Jun 25	127 Jul 29	130 Aug 15	125½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	....	....	126 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	..	..
Do do registered	....	....	....	106⅝ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109¾ Mar 14	106 Apr 12	106 Oct 9	106	..
Do registered	A O*	107 Apr 8	105 Sep 26	103 Sept 26	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	126¼ Jul 29	106 Apr 11	101¼ Oct 5	201	..
Do registered	....	....	....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	....	200 Oct 2	103 Feb 21	200 Oct 2	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134⅛ Sept 26	133½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	....	....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	....	....	114 Ja 5, 00	108	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110 Apr 12	108 Sept 27	108 Sept 27	..	..
N.Y.O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108 Jan 9	101¼ Oct 2	102¾ Oct 12	102½	103
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	....	....	101¾ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112½ Mar 28	110¾ May 14	112¾ July 23	113	..
Nor. & W. R. con. g. 6s, 1931	*J D	134 May 21	132 May 21	134 Dec 31	134	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	134 Aug 20	131 Apr 4	131¾ Oct 11	131	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133¼ Apr 23	129¾ Sep 25	129¾ Sept 25	131	..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107¾ Jun 3	107½ Jun 3	107½ July 1	106⅝	..
Scl. Y. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103¼ Mar 14	99 Jul 16	102 Oct 9	100¾	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104 Mar 9	99¼ Jan 21	102¾ Oct 11	102¾	103
Do registered	A O*	....	....	97¾ Jul 18,00	..	..
N. F. Ry p.l.n.ry.&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1907	Q J	106 Mar 7	103 Jul 15	104¼ Oct 11	104¼	104½
Do registered	Q J	103¾ Mar 26	103¾ Jul 12	104 Oct 2	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73¾ Apr 30	69¼ Jan 27	72⅝ Oct 12	72½	73⅝
Do do registered	Q F	72¾ Jan 9	70 Aug 28	71⅜ Oct 8	70	72⅝
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102 May 23	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	101 Apr 30	95 Sep 7	98 Oct 12	..	..
Do do registered	....	96½ Oct 10	95¾ Oct 8	96½ Oct 10	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131¼ Feb 18	128 Sep 3	128 Sept 3	128	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	....	....	132 Jul 29,00	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	....	....	88¾ My 31,00	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122½ Feb 18	122¼ Feb 18	122¾ Feb 18	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	110 Oct 7	110 Oct 7	110 Oct 7	111¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	106 Jul 12	102 Feb 13	106 July 12	103	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119 Jun 20	111¾ Jul 8	116 Sept 24	116	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112¾ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112¾ June 3	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	....	....	95 De 12,00	102	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	....	....	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	109¾ Oct 12	110	..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	....	....	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17	105 Aug 10	101¾	107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115¾ Mar 12	112 Jul 22	113 Oct 3	112	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114¾ Mar 8	110¾ Jul 16	110¾ Jul 16	110	112
Do gtd. 3½g.col.tr.reg.cts., 1937	M S*	....	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126¾ Mar 22	121¼ Oct 3	121¼ Oct 3	119	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	....	....	121 Oc 22, 00	120	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½g, 1940	J J*	....	....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½g,A.,1940	A O*	118 Mar 28	114 Sep 12	114 Sept 12	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾ Feb 13	113 Jun 6	114 July 2	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116½ Feb 14	116¼ Feb 14	116¼ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾ Jul 24	106¾ Jul 24	106¾ July 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	90¾ Apr 18	97 May 16	97 May 16	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	135¾ Feb 11	132¾ Sep 23	133 Sept 23	133	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾ Apr 12	135 Apr 1	135½ Apr 12	133	135
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136¾ Jan 28	126¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	....	....	108 May 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	....	....	117 My 1, 00	116½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	....	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112½ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	111	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	....	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¼ Jan 28	133¼ Jan 22	133½ Jan 28	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	....	....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—	....	....	....	....	..	..
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	120¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	*M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	114 Aug 10	..	115
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115½ Mar 28	109 Jan 19	114½ Aug 22	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	....	....	137 No 26,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	....	....	107½ Oc 22, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	120 Oct 11	120 Oct 11	120 Oct 11	120	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	....	....	114 Mar., 93	111	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	....	....	90 Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118¾ Sep 11	113¾ Mar 8	118½ Sep 11	116¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	....	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¾ Sep 30	99 Jul 15	100¾ Oct 7	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	....	100¾ Apr 29	98 Jan 21	100 Aug 8	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121½ Mar 12	121 Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	119¼	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	93 Jun 21	92¼ Jan 3	96 Oct 12	93⅝	96
Do registered	*J J	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	103⅜ Jan 23	98¼ Jan 3	100⅜ Oct 11	100	101¼
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*A O	96¾ Jun 12	93¼ Apr 5	96 Aug 14	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	90 Oct 10	90 Oct 10	90 Oct 10	91	95
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	107½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	94 Mar 27	90½ Feb 18	93 Oct 11	88	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼ May 23	92¾ Jan 3	92¾ July 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 6-4s, 1947	*J J	98 Jun 19	89½ Jan 11	94 Sep 24	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112¾ Feb 14	111 Aug 8	111 Aug 8	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114¾ May 31	111⅜ Jun 22	114¾ June 6	..	116
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	115⅜ Apr 20	111¾ Jan 8	114¾ May 23	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	....	....	113½ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136¼ Jun 25	125 Aug 12	128¾ Sept 12	127⅜	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119 May 31	112¾ Jan 3	113¾ Sept 23	114¾	116
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O	....	....	102½ Oc 17, 00	105	..
Ft. S. & V. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910	J J	....	....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101¼ Apr 23	91¼ Jan 2	96¼ Oct 10	95	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100⅞ Sep 5	100¼ Sep 5	100½ Sept 5	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100 Apr 29	98 Feb 3	100 Apr 29	..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1990	*A O	102⅜ Jan 22	97 Apr 9	100 July 23	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¼ Mar 14	95¾ Jan 23	98¾ Oct 12	96¾	98¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82¾ Jun 8	71 Jan 18	78⅝ Oct 12	78½	79½
St. P., Minn. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	115¾ Feb 20	113¾ Sep 11	117¾ Oct 1	114	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¾ Feb 25	116 May 17	116¾ Aug 27	116½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142 Feb 11	139 Jul 2	141 Oct 1	139	142
Do do registered	J J*	....	....	137¾ Fe 23,00	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¾ Jun 18	115 Jul 15	114 Oct 7	114	115
Do do do registered	J J*	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107¾ May 6	102¾ Oct 2	105 Oct 8	105	..
Do do registered	J D	106 May 6	106 May 6	106 May 6	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	....	....	128 Ap 6, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140 May 24	132 Jan 21	138¾ Oct 2	..	..
Do registered	J J*	....	....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122 Mar 6	121 Apr 22	121 Aug 16	121¾	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O	110 Feb 14	106 Oct 11	108 Oct 11	..	..
Wis. & Sioux F. 1st g. 6s, 1938	*J D	....	....	120 Ap 11,98	122	..
Do registered	*J D	....	....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	111 Aug 15	104 Jan 9	111 Aug 15	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	111¼ Oct 7	110¾ Aug 9	111¼ Oct 7	112	114
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	....	....	128¾ Ja 15, 99	124	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	....	....	112 Mr 17,99	100	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94¾ Feb 15	94 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	M N*	106¾ Feb 28	106¾ Feb 28	106¾ Feb 28	..	..
Brunsw. & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	97 Jan 12	97 Jan 12	97 Aug 22	97	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¾ Jun 3	91¼ Jun 3	91¾ June 3	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	....	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	110	..
Southern Pacific Company—	....	....	....	....	..	..
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼ May 31	98¾ Jan 24	100¾ Oct 10	100¼	101¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95¾ Feb 19	93 Jan 9	92¾ Oct 12	92	92½
Do do registered	J D	....	....	95 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	103¾ Jul 12	100 Feb 14	101½ Oct 10	101	101¾
Do registered	....	....	....	99¾ Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1939	J D	89¾ Jan 15	89¾ Jan 15	89¾ Oct 11	89¾	91
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 5s, 1910	F A*	110¾ Jun 24	106¾ Mar 22	106¾ Sep 9	102¾	111¾
Do 2d 7s, 1905	M N*	107¾ Feb 25	107¾ Feb 25	107¾ Feb 25	107	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1931	*M N	107¾ Sep 20	107¾ Sep 20	107¾ Sept 20	108	107¾
Mex. Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1997	J J	113¾ Jun 27	110 Jan 3	111¾ Oct 3	111¾	..
Mex. Cen. 1st con. inc. g. 4s, 1997	J J	94¾ Jun 27	94 Jan 3	94¾ Oct 3	..	..
Mex. Int. 1st con. g. 4s, gtd., 1977	A O	110¾ Apr 30	110¾ Apr 30	110¾ Apr 30	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 4s, 1977	A O	94¾ Jun 27	94 Jan 3	94¾ Oct 3	..	..
Mex. N. 1st g. 6s, 1927	J J	113¾ Jun 27	113¾ Jan 3	113¾ Oct 3	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, 1917	A O	110¾ Apr 30	110¾ Apr 30	110¾ Apr 30	..	..
Mex. R'way 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	J J	94¾ Jun 27	94 Jan 3	94¾ Oct 3	..	..
Mex. So. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J J	94¾ Jun 27	94 Jan 3	94¾ Oct 3	..	..
Mex. Tex. & Pac. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J J	113¾ Jun 27	110 Jan 3	111¾ Oct 3	111¾	..
Mex. Un. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	94¾ Jun 27	94 Jan 3	94¾ Oct 3	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	270	275
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	410	435
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	130
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	S	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	620	630
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	315	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	353	357
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	425
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	103	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	$25	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	725	750
Fourteenth St	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	220	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	26	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	26	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	2	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	160	170
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	675	705
Hide & Leath. Nat.	800,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	580	590
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	510	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	140	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	650	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	150	160
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1400	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	315	325
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	215	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	165
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	90
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	207	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	190	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	207	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	590	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	400	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	670	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	235	250
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	300	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	605	635
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	220	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	280	290
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1880	1925
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	510	540
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	375	410
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	435	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1480	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	5	S	Sep. 30, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	300	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	415	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	23	S	Aug. 1, 01	328	335
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	275	290
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	455	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 01	955	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	230	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	505	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1275	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	975	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	240	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	365	380
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	515	535
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Oct. 10, 01	1380	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	460
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1680	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	395	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112¼	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 01	67	69
Do 1st 5s, 1922	700,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95½	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	89	91
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92	93
10th & 23d St	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	39	40
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	19	20
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	89	92
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	32
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,905,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	70½	72½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106½	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	79	80½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	71	73
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,800,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1901	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,900,000	2	S	June, 1900	60	66
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	93½	161½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	100	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	160,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	99	101
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	52¾	54
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	84	85
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	130	135
Do prefesred	4,295,700	3	S	July, 1901	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	94½	96
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107	108

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1900	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	89	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,473	2½	S	July 1, 01	4	4¾
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	54	55
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	62½	64
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep., 1901	98	100
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68½	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*12¾	13½
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	99	99¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅜	½
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	100,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99	101
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 2, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,156	1	S	Aug., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Sep. 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	12½	15
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	25	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	5½	6
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	348,000	25	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,927,800	..	..	.....	20	21
Do preferred	1,630,300	..	..	.....	40	50
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	1½	3
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	3	5
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	57½	65
Do preferred	8,068,700	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	98½	99
Havana Com'e'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	40	45
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¾
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'sey & E'rahan	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	116	121
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	2¼
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	168	170
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	27	28
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 01	82	85
Nat. Gramaphone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 01	100	105
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	30	31
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	93	96
Peo., Dec. & Evs.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
P. B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33	36
Planters' Compr'n	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	340	350
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	205
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	100	100½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	146	150
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	26½	26⅝
Singer Mfg	14,625,300	..	..	.....	55	56
Do 1st 4s, 1936	13,655,000	2	S	Oct., 1901	82	82½
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	225	240
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,492,000	2½	..	Sep., 1901	90	91
Standard Cooper	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	8	Q	Sep. 16, 01	735	740
Stor. Power ($50)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	5½
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 30, 01	105½	107¾
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*15½	16
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 25, 01	75	..
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	240,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	S	1899	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 10, 01	65	72½
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	4¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	92	95
De 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 01	119	120¼
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 01	115	118
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	5	6¾
Do preferred	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	32	33½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	45	..
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	92	96
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	28	Q	Oct. 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	3,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	118	119½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	112	120
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	615	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	360	365
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	132	137
Home	3,000,000	47	S	July, 1901	295	302
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	150	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	99	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	195	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	140
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	130
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	340	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	470	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1959	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	240	245
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	240	242
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1905	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108½	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	119½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen.P.N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	180	..
Columbus Ry	3,500,000	..	..	.....	41	45
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	100	104
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14	Q	Aug. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	109	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	126
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	114	116
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	101	103
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	405
42d St., Man. & St.	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	980,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98¾
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	28	31
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	25¼	26⅛
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1908	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	173	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	117	119
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	93	98
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1929	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	102	105
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1906	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb.,

1901

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,900	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,453,675
Feb. 9	30,363,625	27,897,575	35,511,525
Feb. 16	12,862,450	24,015,675	34,373,525
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,000
March 2	14,801,100	13,941,550	24,576,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,293,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,517,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,484,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,016,525
April 13	7,933,200	10,060,375	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,864,350	24,175,000
April 27	16,758,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,525
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	24,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	15,812,225	42,833,725
June 1	21,283,050	20,125,275	42,710,000
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,322,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,026,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,659,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,805,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	21,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,975	8,110,000
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	16,421,900	20,857,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,146,100	17,893,925	12,272,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,453,025
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,054,225	15,552,325	2,993,700
Sept. 28	16,253,025	12,942,900	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,580,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,485,175	4,463,925	1,177,350

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	10,061,550
Oct. 20	2,047,700	1,441,075	22,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,033,625	28,091,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,006,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,989,775	*312,025	16,067,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,025,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,971,125	6,859,525	16,743,200
Dec. 15	6,325,175	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,524,900	11,168,075	19,150,975

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 12	$1,321,044,023	$93,346,135
Oct. 5	1,282,803,248	74,939,737
Sept. 28	1,314,026,367	69,577,911
Sept. 21	1,226,590,571	53,839,116
Sept. 14	1,374,840,425	79,039,703
*Sept. 7	997,339,631	60,308,405
Aug. 31	1,135,831,498	53,716,014
Aug. 24	964,503,079	46,990,648
Aug. 17	1,028,605,992	54,914,852
Aug. 10	1,149,003,358	74,016,022
Aug. 3	1,154,155,610	73,874,142
July 27	1,251,520,071	67,322,812
July 20	1,582,096,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,391,146,456	95,568,818
*July 6	1,185,609,389	64,705,639
June 29	1,515,457,123	84,721,039
June 22	1,547,398,355	74,085,782
June 15	1,537,329,385	92,939,..
June 8	1,449,534,384	87,535,030
*June 1	1,177,423,185	61,910,343
May 25	1,481,515,091	97,625,9..
May 18	2,152,413,350	92,319,158
May 11	2,851,085,385	104,940,709
May 4	2,494,025,081	77,882,423
April 27	2,187,471,507	84,300,731
April 20	2,194,902,892	76,114,784
April 13	2,148,247,450	70,064,457
April 6	1,687,724,457	60,985,377
March 30	1,610,110,806	56,422,433
March 23	1,746,810,777	55,282,000
March 16	1,444,714,941	61,679,437
March 9	1,577,967,890	81,601,024
March 2	1,392,316,787	64,254,593
*Feb. 23	1,220,797,794	65,595,706
*Feb. 16	1,350,021,488	58,117,892
Feb. 9	1,630,097,950	65,725,052
Feb. 2	1,490,507,396	64,306,083
Jan. 26	1,474,272,222	67,276,020
Jan. 19	1,730,045,434	80,301,196
Jan. 12	1,889,627,717	87,008,209
*Jan. 5	1,501,518,292	66,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,048,988	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,109,219	61,291,388
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	51,123,411
Dec. 8	1,419,984,299	61,614,938
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,526,339,179	54,414,100
Nov. 17	1,541,392,775	54,458,881
*Nov. 10	1,070,024,397	45,294,511
Nov. 3	1,972,849,688	83,180,019
Oct. 27	1,141,477,570	51,273,725
Oct. 20	1,792,262,191	71,736,534
Oct. 13	928,320,551	52,852,...

*Five days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $291,414,014; balances, $10,252,830; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $458,181.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for short bills and 2⅛@2 3-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.85¾; cables, $4.86⅜; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15¾ and 5.14¾; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 13-16 and 95⅞@96 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Night, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked. Oct. 12.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Range in 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.
180	195	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29	147 Jan. 19		175 July 22, 1901
..	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..		*205 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			30 June 11	24⅞ May 10		26 July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1½	79 July 11	77 Jan. 7		79 July 15, 1901
180	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 3, 1901	5	180½ Sept. 26	180 Apr. 8		180½ Sep. 26, 1901
88	90	Am. Cotton Oil pf	10,196,600	June 1, 1901	3	91½ Jan. 8	83 Apr. 10		90 Sep. 24, 1901
33	36	Am. Dist. Tel	3,945,000	May 15, 1901	1	40 May 31	32 Oct. 4		32 Oct. 4, 1901
15	20	Am. Linseed	16,750,000	..	..	30½ July 9	5½ Jan. 24		18 Sep. 23, 1901
..	46	American Snuff	11,001,700	..	..	49⅞ June 8	26 Mar. 18		46 June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,983,300	..	..	2½ Mar. 20	2 Jan. 10		2½ Mar. 20, 1901
98	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sep. 16, 1901	1¼	100 Apr. 13	95 Mar. 8		99 Sep. 17, 1901
142½	..	Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	2	150 July 12	137 Jan. 2		150 Oct. 4, 1901
15	17	Am. Woolen	20,501,000	..	..	21⅞ Jan. 2	13¾ Mar. 15		15⅛ Sep. 27, 1901
..	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	30 Apr. 22	20 Feb. 20		22⅝ Sep. 28, 1901
..	..	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	..	64 Apr. 22	50 Sept. 25		52½ Sep. 27, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1901	5	..	..		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1901	1	..	..		100 Oct. 31, 1833
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,428,000	July, 1901	2	..	..		106⅛ Nov. 14, 1900
123	125	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	3	128½ June 24	116 Mar. 1		126 Oct. 2, 1901
130	140	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	3	136 Sept. 24	120 Feb. 25		136 Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1	103⅜ Jan. 9	103¾ Jan. 9		103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..		20⅞ Oct. 15, 1895
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	..		39 Apr. 28, 1900
120	130	Chi. & East. Ill	7,197,800	July 1, 1901	3	135¾ Apr. 29	91 Jan. 2		126 Oct. 4, 1901
91	93	Chicago Great West. deb	22,577,000	July 15, 1901	2	94¾ March 15	90 July 27		91 Sept. 5, 1901
175	200	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1901	3½	201 April 11	180 March 29		*180 Aug. 20, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1901	2	..	..		102½ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1901	1½	..	..		120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. & Union Traction	20,000,000	..	..	20⅜ May 23	12 Jan. 17		18⅝ Oct. 5, 1901
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1½	60 May 23	54⅝ Feb. 11		(9) June 5, 1894
116	120	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1901	1½	121 Apr. 19	115¾ Jan. 12		119 Sep. 20, 1901
37	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	37 March 6	27⅝ Jan. 7		32 Aug. 27, 1901
192	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1901	1¾	*195 May 4	*189 June 24		*189 Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000	..	..	..	..		1⅝ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	..	..		⅞ Oct. 31, 1900
127	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	23,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901	4	142½ April 29	116 March 19		131 Sept. 1, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	..	..		11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,900	..	..	..	..		29 June 12, 1900
170	180	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1901	1¾	189 May 7	168½ Feb. 16		183 July 11, 1901
63½	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63 Aug. 2	58½ Jan. 30		63 Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			27⅞ Feb. 15	24⅞ May 10		24½ May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 15	81¼ Feb. 26		82 Mar. 27, 1901
..	69	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1½	71 June 27	65 Sept. 12		65 Sept. 12, 1901
..	69	Den. & Southwest. pf	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1¼	69 July 29	69 July 29		69 July 29, 1901
115	117	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130 April 1	123 Feb. 13		130 April 1, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	405 Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1½	..	..		*100 Dec. 20, 1900
85	90	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95 April 1	81 Jan. 4		94 Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	**Fort Worth & R. G**	3,108,100	..	..	29 Feb. 8	25 Jan. 29		29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co**	2,000,000	..	..	101⅝ June 19	25 Oct. 3		25 Oct. 3, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Telegraph	5,000,000	Oct., 1901	1½	..	..		*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	50½ Apr. 9	50 Feb. 18		50⅝ Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 12	110 Jan. 10		110 Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	..	..		*102⅜ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..	..		*108 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			..	..		*105 May 20, 1899
98	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Sep. 25, 1901	50c	100 Apr. 16	75 Jan. 8		95 June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106 Mar. 30	105 Jan. 22		106 Mar. 30, 1901
30	38	International Silver pf	5,107,500	Apr. 2, 1900	1¾	46⅞ Sept. 11	24½ Jan. 22		35 Sept. 13, 1901
..	..	**Keokuk & Des M.** pf	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	45½ Sep. 30	24 Jan. 2		44 Oct. 2, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	..		*24 Jan. 23, 1899
8	9	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,500	..	..	11 Aug. 14	8 March 6		11 Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar. 13	47 Mar. ..		50 Mar. 13, 1901
40	57	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62½ June 14	50½ April 26		57 Aug. 27, 1901
100	105	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1901	2½	102 Sep. 17	95 Jan. 21		102 Oct. 4, 1901
270	290	Lake Shore	40,466,500	July 29, 1901	2½	*290 Oct. 5	*280 Apr. 11		*280 Oct. 5, 1901
65	75	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75 June 6	70 May 16		75 June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901	2½	..	..		*162 May 31, 1899
38	40	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,948,700	..	..	40 Sep. 27	27 Jan. ..		40 Sep. 30, 1901
90⅛	92⅛	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1901	2	93 Sept. 18	70¾ Jan. 15		92⅛ Sep. 28, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	13,738,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¼ Mar. 4	107 Mar. 4		107⅛ Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18		118 Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..	..		..
..	..	Nat. Lead pf	14,904,000	Sep. 16, 1901	1¼	*75 June 10	*70 June 11		*75 Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000			93⅞ June 13	81 May 16		86 Oct. 4, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Oct. 1, 1901	5	430 Apr. 3	420 April 1		430 Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Lack. & West	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1¼	130 Feb. 21	130 March 29		136 Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	1,500,000	July 15, 1901	1½	*173 June 3	*173 June 5		*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1901	..	..	..		*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901	1	1700 May 9	77¼ Jan. 21		88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..								122½ Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 3, 1901	1	..	..		*24 Dec. 13, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	(21,000	..	..	..	..		7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,336,900	July 2, 1898	1	..	..		*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,123,400	July 1, 1901	2	..	..		75½ Oct. 7, 1899
88	95	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	98 April 26	80 Feb. 25		95 Aug. 29, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 28, 1901	2	..	..		*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Company pf	5,000,000	Sept. 2, 1901	1¾	..	..		*110 June 26, 1899
..	..	Père Marquette	14,145,500			75 June 18	33¾ Jan. 9		75 Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	Père Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1901	2	86 June 17	72 Jan. 2		86 June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	100 May 27	90½ Mar. 22		104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,600,000	Oct. 1, 1901	2	..	..		*117 May 10, 1899
..	71	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	12,500,000	Apr. 1, 1901	1	80 June 17	57 Jan. 30		70 Sept. 13, 1901
101	102½	Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf	22,649,200	July 15, 1901	2	105 May 7	93 Jan. 4		102 Sept. 3, 1901
190	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi	10,714,200	Oct. 8, 1901	1¾	*190 June 21	*188½ June 8		*190 June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..	..		*135 Mar. .. 1899
9¼	10	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	May 10, 1901	½	12¾ May 28	7 Mar. 20		10 Sep. 27, 1901
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	..	..		200 Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	2,377,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	105 June 19	98 Feb. 16		100 July 12, 1901
137	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1½	140 Apr. 24	135 Jan. 5		137¾ Sept. 24, 1901
10	12	**St. J. & Grand I.**	4,000,000	..	..	15¾ Jan. 8	7⅞ Jan. 21		10 Oct. 4, 1901
21	25	St. J. & Grand I. 2d pf	3,500,000	..	..	36 June 5	20 Jan. 24		22 Oct. 4, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certfs	..	..	..	65¼ Jan. 8	60⅜ Mar. 28		60 Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	3½	..	..		200 Mar. 10, 1899
29½	31	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	7,500,000			41½ April 2	10½ Feb. 5		30 Sep. 16, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	999,535	July, 1901	2½	..	..		100 Feb. 17, 1893
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,462,400	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..		*14 Apr. 16, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..		*80 Mar. 8, 1901
9⅛	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,978,300			10 Jan. 17	10 Jan. 17		10 Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rap. Transit pf	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1¾	157 Sept. 10	147 Aug. 28		157 Sept. 10, 1901
15¾	18	**Union Bag & Paper**	10,000,000			19¾ June 17	12 Apr. 12		15 Oct. 4, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	3	..	..		*200 Oct. 4, 1901
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1901	3½	..	..		..
90	95	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1901	1½	225¾ Aug. 8	178 Sept. 24		278 Sept. 24, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,600	Sep. 30, 1901	3½	100 Apr. 10	94 Jan. 25		90 Oct. 4, 1901
..	..								100 1899
88½	90	Va.-Car. Chemical	12,000,000	Sep. 2, 1901	1	72 Apr. 1	51 July 12		59 Oct. 4, 1901
119½	120½	Va.-Car. Chemical pf	12,000,000	July 15, 1901	2	125 Aug. 30	116 Apr. 26		122½ Oct. 5, 1901
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,200,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..		*171 Nov. 11, 1899
169	175	Wells-Fargo Express	6,000,000	July 15, 1901	3	169 Sep. 11	125 Jan. 21		125 Sept. 11, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	12,100,000	Aug. 15, 1901	2½	..	..		129 Sept. 25, 1901
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	2	..	..		*98 Mar. 19, 1901

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way." ‡Highest price "cash." ‖Ex. 100 per cent. ¶Ex. 50 per cent. Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Detroit City Gas, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is 100. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $50 par.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Continued from Page 5.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks. Close.	Bks. Open.
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 14	Nov. ..
Parrot Silver & Cop. Co. (quarter)	$1	Oct. 25	Oct. 12	Oct. 25
Penn-American Plate Glass (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 4	Oct. 16
Pennsylvania Salt Co	5	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Pittsburg Coal pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 12	Oct. 16
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17
Railway Equip. Corp. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	..	..
Rome, Wat. & Ogd. R. R. Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 5	
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 5	
Standard Rope & Twine pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Street's Western Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Tonopah Mining Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Union Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Wells-Fargo Express (quarter)	3	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 16
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Wheeling Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Wisconsin Central pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Worthington (H. R.) pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Wrought Iron Bridge (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Yukon Gold Co. (quarter)	½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Mineral Land Co	..	..	Oct. 21	Annual
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Annual
American Type Founders' Co	..	..	Oct. 23	Annual
Breece Mining Co	Oct. 11	Oct. 21	Oct. 16	Annual
Chi., Peoria & St. L. Ry	..	..	Oct. 15	Annual
Central Union Telephone Co. (Chi.)	..	..	Oct. 17	Special
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 22	Annual
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Ry	Oct. 16	Nov. 1	Oct. 30	Annual
Consol. Ice & Cold Storage Co	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Annual
Galena & Chi. Grain Railroad	Oct. 1	Oct. 24	Oct. 15	Annual
Detroit Southern Railroad	..	..	Oct. 26	Annual
Distilling Co. of America	..	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Annual
Federal Mining & Smelting	Sept. 24	Nov. 1	Oct. 28	Annual
Federal Trading Co.	..	..	Oct. 28	Annual
Galveston, Texas & Hou.	..	..	Oct. 28	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
Kansas Coal Co.	..	..	Oct. 21	Annual
Manhattan Ry.	Oct. 11	Nov. 14	Oct. 31	Annual
Mexican Central Railway	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
Mexican Northern Railway	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
Mexican Railway	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
Missouri Pacific Railway	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. Ry	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
National Lead Co.	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
New York Central & Hudson River R. R.	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
New York, Chi. & St. L. R. R.	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
New York, Lack. & West. Ry	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
New York, Ont. & West. Ry	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	..	..	Oct. 22	Annual
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	..

United States Trust Company of New York.

43 & 45 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,265,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.
Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and Individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres*
JAMES B. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer R. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely,	George G. De Witt,
Lispenard Stewart,	Henry E. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$10,337,265
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	9,840,345
From Jan. 1, 1901	435,066,335
From Jan. 1, 1900	420,584,618

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 8, 1901	$9,128,738
Week ended Oct. 9, 1900	10,916,163
From Jan. 1, 1901	328,365,083
From Jan. 1, 1900	418,932,979

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$66,152
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	25,604
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,996,142
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,778,044

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$2,000
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	13,334
From Jan. 1, 1901	31,319,076
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,289,839

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1901	$27,322,934
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,491,795

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	64,151
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	11,700

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$133,779
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	35,146
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,960,012
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,762,620

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$981,470
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	1,118,716
From Jan. 1, 1901	38,043,200
From Jan. 1, 1900	40,499,140

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$547,691
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	1,081,570
From Jan. 1, 1901	35,083,188
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,736,529

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$199,930
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	60,240
From Jan. 1, 1901	6,956,154
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,540,664

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$983,470
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	1,132,050
From Jan. 1, 1901	69,362,276
From Jan. 1, 1900	87,788,988

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1901	$483,540
Week ended Oct. 12, 1900	1,071,810
From Jan. 1, 1901	62,706,122
From Jan. 1, 1900	82,226,324

Fidelity Trust Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,477,212.92

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT moved to new vault in Prudential Building. Boxes to rent at $5.00 per year and upward, according to size.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.
AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.
RENTS SAFES AND STORES valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fire-Proof Vaults.
GUARANTEED TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.
Acts as Trustee under Mortgage Registrar and Transfer Agent of stocks and bonds of corporations.

OFFICERS.

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice President
Jerome Taylor..
2d Vice President & Trust Officer
Frederick W. Egner.Secretary and Treas.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
$2,000,000.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President
JOHN KEAN, } Vice-Presidents,
AMOS T. FRENCH, }
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. HORTH DUANE, Treas

DIRECTORS, 1901:

Francis R. Appleton,	James J. Hill,
August Belmont,	J. H. Latham,
George T. Bliss,	Oliver H. Payne,
H. W. Cannon,	E. D. Randolph,
A. J. Cassatt,	Grant B. Schley,
R. J. Cross,	James O. Sheldon,
Rudolph Ellis,	Edward Tuck,
Amos T. French,	R. T. Wilson,
John Kean,	John I. Waterbury.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers' LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,

Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
N. Y. BRANCHES { 12 East 23d St. 330 Broadway.
Ladies' Department, 12 East 23d St.
Brooklyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
STOCKS, BONDS GRAIN, COTTON
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1945 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,

Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,

Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE, NO. 4820 CORTLANDT.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY

Investment Securities.
Chicago, 238 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.
We make a specialty of Mexican Investments.
Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers

CHICAGO. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS, - - - - - - 71 BROADWAY.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Dealers in { High-Grade Investment Securities.
Cable Address, Hultch, New York. Telephone 2770 Cortlandt.

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.
Letters of Credit.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.
Investment Securities.
Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

Letters of Credit

IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital ... $1,500,000
Surplus ... 2,100,000
Deposits . 32,000,000

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. cor. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
427 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

L. J. McCORMACK & CO.,

Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Tel. No. 634 Cortlandt.
TEMPLE BAR BUILDING—Brooklyn.
Tel. No. 3578 Main.

Wm. B. Franklin, George Isham Scott, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exch.
Ellis Wainwright, Special.

Franklin, Scott & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Aster Building { 10 Wall St. Baltimore Office, 9 Pine St. 215 E'st German St
DEALERS IN BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Telephone 5870 Cortlandt. Cable Address "Franscot."

WARNER & CO.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

HAVEN & STOUT

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

F. P. Moore & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 Broadway, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

A. M. Kidder & Co

BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

OCT 1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; winds west to southwest.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,152. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CHINESE NOW TREAT ALIENS COURTEOUSLY

Journey to Sian-Foo Made by a British Officer.

Was Received Everywhere with Marked Cordiality—The Court May Winter at Kai-fong-Foo.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says Major Pereira, an officer of Brig. Gen. A. E. Creagh's staff, has completed an interesting journey from Tai-yuen-Foo to Sian-Foo, and thence to the Yang-tse River. He and his party were everywhere received by the officials and people with marked courtesy and cordiality, proving that the attitude of the people throughout China toward foreigners is dictated and controlled by the Government and the high provincial authorities.

Despite the terrible effects of the famine in the Province of Shen-Si and the floods in the Yang-tse region, the Chinese Court appears determined to make the journey to Kai-fong-Foo as a splendid imperial progress, involving heavy expenditure.

According to the opinion of native officials, the Court will winter at Kai-fong-Foo and proceed to Peking in the early Spring.

THE SHAN-HAI-KWAN RAILWAY.

Negotiations Going On for Its Return by Russia to the Chinese.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that pourparlers are proceeding between M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, and the Chinese envoys for the restitution to the Chinese of the Shan-hai-Kwan-Niu-Chwang-Sin-min-Ting Railway under conditions which it is expected will be entirely satisfactory.

Though the agreement is still unsigned, and therefore subject to modifications, the terms broadly are that China will undertake to repay to Russia the outlays incurred while the railway was occupied by the Russians, and will police the extra-mural railway with none but Chinese troops. No foreign military engineers are to be employed in construction. The railway is not to be continued beyond the scope provided for in the contract with the British bondholders. The Chinese system is not to be continued beyond the Liao River, which is not to be bridged, as intended, at Niu-Chwang.

The estimate for the outlays incurred is being prepared. It is understood to be considerably less than £100,000.

It is believed that China will be required formally to recognize the additional note to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1899, regarding the construction of the extra-mural railway.

The Chinese hope that the railway will be restored to them within a fortnight.

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer Habib Ullah Takes Prompt Measures to Check Disorder—Europeans in Kabul Guarded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Simla to The Times says the announcement that to-day (Monday) will be a day of mourning for Ameer Abdur Rahman throughout India will be generally approved, as the death of an ally of the British Government demanded recognition. It will also bring home to the native population a realization of their friendly alliance with the ruler and people of Afghanistan.

Special precautions are being taken along the frontier to prevent undesirable persons crossing from India into Afghanistan.

Habib Ullah shows himself already fully alive to his responsibilities. His instructions to the Afghan district commanders to be ready to hold the Shinwaris, Kafirs, and other turbulent tribes in check, says the correspondent, are timely, and they will convince the tribesmen that no opportunity will be granted to them to engage in predatory actions.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Simla to The Daily Mail says:

"A large Afghan force has been assembled around Kabul, and is maintaining order.

"Habib Ullah Khan has appointed a special guard for each European in Kabul, directing that the guards shall answer with their lives for the safety of their charges.

"The Indian Government has postponed the usual move to Calcutta, and Lord Curzon has definitely postponed his projected tour."

THE CARLIST ACTIVITY.

Rumor at Barcelona of a Rising Proves to be Unfounded—Riot at Gijon.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says a meeting on Friday of the authorities at Barcelona caused a rumor that a Carlist movement had broken out, and led to much discussion in political circles. The rumor, however, was semi-officially contradicted, and later proved to be unfounded.

The provincial authorities are vigilant. Tranquillity continues, and it is believed that there is no cause for alarm.

By The Associated Press.

GIJON, Spain, Oct. 13.—While a procession was issuing from the Church of St. Pierre this afternoon it was hooted by the crowd looking on. The gendarmes charged the crowd, which responded by throwing stones.

Several persons were injured in the melee, and Señor Dubizaretta, who was carrying a revolver, was arrested. He is a well-known Carlist Deputy, and the crowd shouted "Viva Carlos!"

AMERICA'S MARRIAGE LAWS.

London Times Thinks the Problem May Be No Nearer Solution Twenty-five Years Hence.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—An editorial article in The Times to-day comments on the discussion regarding the marriage and divorce question by the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at San Francisco.

The Times says it sympathizes with the Bishops in the difficulties which they and the clergy throughout America have to encounter. The condition of the marriage laws is a subject whereon enlightened Americans, however confident of their institutions they may be, speak despondently, though they may justly retort to criticisms that the marriage laws in England are not above reproach.

The most obvious reform in America, says The Times, would be to pass a national law on the subject, but, apart from the constitutional impediments in the way of such a step, the condition of public opinion does not encourage such legislation. Twenty-five years hence another Protestant Episcopal Convention may be debating the same problem, with no clearer prospect of its solution than exists to-day.

TURKISH TROOPS DESPERATE.

Those in Albania, Unpaid for Months, Periodically Plunder the Villages.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the situation in Albania is evidently going from bad to worse.

The shadow of authority still retained by the Sultan continues to be defied. The Turkish troops have not been paid for many months, and periodically plunder the villages, seizing all the food and money they can lay their hands on.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Constantinople to The Times says the Sultan is not fully convinced of the intention of Great Britain to occupy Koweit or to interfere with his suzerain rights, but he will oppose the transfer of those rights to another power.

BOTHA'S FORCE SPLIT UP.

Failure of the Attempt to Invade Natal Will, It Is Expected, Have Some Effect on the Boers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Dundee, Natal, to The Times says heavy rains have temporarily interfered with communication between the columns in the field.

As was feared, the Boer force, in trying to make good its escape, has melted into small groups. Commandant Gen. Botha and the main body of burghers, accompanied by three Commandants, have reached Pongola Forest, near Luneburg, Transvaal. The remainder of Botha's original force is split up between Vryheid and the border of Zululand.

Even if the Boers succeed in gaining the open country west of Piet Retief, says the correspondent, the complete failure of the attempted invasion of Natal will not be without influence on the enemy, inasmuch as Botha's force comprised details from nearly all parts of the Transvaal.

AUSTRIAN ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

Daughter of the Late Crown Prince Rudolf to Wed Prince Otto Windisch-Graetz.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says that Prince Otto Windisch-Graetz, who will marry the Archduchess Elizabeth, only child of the late Crown Prince Rudolf, is a scion of the younger branch of the princely house of Windisch-Graetz, which has equality of rank with the reigning houses.

The Archduchess is now nineteen years old, and the Prince ten years her senior. The Prince is a First Lieutenant in the Lancers.

As in the case of the Countess Lonyay, her mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth is about to contract what is known as a love match. It is supposed that the engagement has been favorably regarded by the Emperor from the first.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—The consent of Emperor Francis Joseph having been obtained, announcement was made to-day of the betrothal of Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolf, to Prince Otto Windisch-Graetz. His Majesty will formally announce the engagement to-morrow at a family dinner at Schoenbrunn.

Prince Otto belongs to an ancient, but poor family, and, while the marriage will not be regarded as morganatic, the Archduchess will certainly wed beneath her. The acquaintance of the couple was made at a Court ball two years ago. It is quite a love match.

GIRLS ACCUSED OF ARSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Emma Ahn and Anna Derr, who were arrested last night on a charge of setting fire to the Magdalen Home, Twenty-first Street, above Race, were committed to prison without bail to-day. Both girls admitted that they had planned the act and that they had started the fire in five different rooms.

The fire was quickly discovered and extinguished before much damage had been done. Emma Ahn is sixteen years old, and her parents live in this city. Her companion is seventeen years old. She was brought to the home from Sunbury, Penn., several years ago.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

THIEVES STILL ROB RIVERDALE HOUSES

Visit G. D. Eldridge's Home for the Second Time in Two Weeks.

John Kennedy's Amusing Experience with the Sweetheart of His Wife's Nurse—Took Him for a Burglar.

Robberies still occur almost nightly in and about Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, notwithstanding the efforts of a corps of private detectives and the regular police force. So far not a single arrest has been made, but there have been several chases, one of which ended in a rather unexpected manner.

John Kennedy, a wealthy resident of Riverdale, congratulated himself that his residence was one of the few in the village that had not been entered by thieves, but he told a friend that he expected them, and had prepared for them a warm reception.

For some days Mrs. Kennedy has been ill, and Miss Couron, a trained nurse, is attending to her wants. On Saturday evening Mr. Kennedy retired earlier than usual. He was awakened about 11 o'clock by the sound of voices under his window. He arose and listened, but could distinguish nothing that was said. A stealthy step on the porch and the opening and closing of a door aroused him to action, for he believed that the robbers had finally paid him a visit.

Snatching a revolver, he started down stairs cautiously, and on reaching the front porch saw the figure of a man running across the lawn. He called to him to halt and leveled the revolver. The stranger obeyed instantly, and begged Mr. Kennedy not to shoot.

"What are you doing around my house at this hour of the night?" asked Mr. Kennedy.

"I came to see a friend of mine in the house," declared the stranger, trembling from head to foot.

"I don't believe it, and the best thing I can do is to hunt up a policeman and turn you over to him."

At this point Miss Couron appeared upon the scene, and explained that the "burglar" was the man she was to marry, and that he had come from the city to visit her and was running to catch the last train when he was held up.

Mr. Kennedy apologized for his mistake and promised to make amends when the wedding took place.

On Friday evening about 11 o'clock the residence of George D. Eldridge, First Vice President of the Mutual Life Association, in Palisade Avenue, Riverdale, for the second time in two weeks was broken into and robbed. The accidental breaking of a china vase by the thieves aroused the household. Entrance was gained to the house by forcing a rear window. The thieves had been at work some time, as there were several bundles of valuables found packed up ready for removal.

The crash of the china awakened the servants, who told Mr. Eldridge. He at once summoned aid from the stable by pressing an electric button and went gunning for the burglars. The commotion caused by the servant frightened the thieves, and they left the house in the same way they entered it. They were seen fleeing across the lawn, and several shots were fired at them, none of which took effect.

Another victim is Charles H. Bernhard of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Morris Avenue, whose house was entered on Saturday afternoon and robbed in broad daylight in the same manner in which the residence of William Hobson, at 2,436 Morris Avenue, was robbed earlier in the week. A man, accompanied by a woman, called at the house and found the family out and the servant about to leave. He waited until the servant left, and then forced an entrance and ransacked the house while the woman stood guard outside. They got about $250 worth of silverware and jewelry.

TO BUILD A NEW TOWN.

New Jersey Zinc Company Makes a $10,000,000 Mortgage to Carry Out Its Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13.—The New Jersey Zinc Company has filed in the Essex County Register's office a mortgage for $10,000,000 in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. Part of this mortgage is to secure the payment of an issue of 4 per cent. twenty-five-year bonds.

Of the money, $4,000,000 is to be devoted to developing property now owned by the company, while the remainder is to be used to secure new plants in Western States. One of the schemes is the completion of the town of Palmerstown, near Bethlehem, Penn., which is being built around a newly acquired zinc mine.

The company will spend no money in New Jersey. A. B. Cobb, the Secretary, says that the company does not intend to spend the entire $10,000,000 at once, but will use it to gradually enlarge the company.

Palmerstown, Penn., is named for the President, S. S. Palmer. A large plant is to be situated there, many buildings being now in course of erection. This company says that it controls all the zinc-producing property in the East. Its object is to secure many Western zinc mines.

WANTS THE WHITES TO RULE IN MARYLAND.

Chairman of Democratic State Committee Says the Negro Question Is the Issue of the Present Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Chairman Murray Vandiver of the Democratic State Committee has issued a statement defining the negro question as the issue of the campaign. He says:

"The Democratic Party does not intend to deal unjustly with the colored populace, but the fact is, that the enfranchisement of the race, so little prepared for citizenship, has resulted in all the States, from Maryland south, in disturbing the peace and good order of every community in which they hold the balance of power, and where they regard themselves as factors in controlling the policies of State government.

"Thirty years ago they were enfranchised without our consent and against our wishes. For purely political purposes they have been consolidated, caught, and coerced to vote in solid phalanx against the Democratic Party, thus making for purely partisan purposes a race issue. It has resulted, as was inevitable, in inducing the ignorant and vicious elements of this race to believe that the political success of the party to which they are attached means license to disregard all the rules which are necessary for the peace and order of the community.

"This condition is recognized everywhere they exist in large numbers, and the States south of us have been compelled, with the approval of the best thought of the country, to eliminate them as factors until such time as they shall have reached the point where they can exercise their citizenship with discretion and prudence and without race prejudice.

"In other words, the Anglo-Saxons in Maryland, as in Virginia, will control and keep the destinies of the Commonwealth. To those of us in Maryland this condition appeals with peculiar force. It must be met and disposed of in such a manner as to prevent the control of the State from passing out of the hands of the white population."

Reduced rates every day to Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Inquire of ticket agents. A train every hour.—Adv.

MINE OWNER PERSECUTED.

W. H. Meahly Removed to an Unusually Offensive Mexican Prison—No One Allowed to See Him.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 13.—W. H. Meahly, the American mine owner of Northern Mexico, who was arrested a few days ago and thrown in prison at Monterey, was taken from Monterey last evening and transferred to the jail at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, State of Coahuila, Mexico.

At Ciudad Porfirio Diaz he was thrown into a cell reeking with filth and having a mud floor. This act occurred twenty-eight hours after the expiration of the Constitutional limit of imprisonment for contempt of court, which is the charge against Mr. Meahly. Bail is denied him, and all applications of his friends for an immediate hearing is refused.

A telegram from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz says that the United States Consul at that place was refused admittance to the jail when he called to see the prisoner. The American residents of Mexico are greatly stirred up over this matter. A petition in behalf of Mr. Meahly, signed by 5,000 members of the American colony in Monterey, has been wired to President Roosevelt. In a letter written in his cell at Porfirio Diaz last night, and received by one of his close friends here to-day, Mr. Meahly says:

The Norias De Bajan mining properties were not taken from me by the courts, but by an arbitrary decision of the Minister of Finance. He outrageously rescinded the decision promulgated in the official Government organ and refused to let the case be tried in court. They took and hold the properties arbitrarily by right of might.

Another wealthy American resident of Monterey writes:

In all my twenty years in Mexico, this is the boldest attempt at a hold up. A short time ago they arrested an American at Lampasos and immediately offered to release him for $1,500. In the Meahly case they trumped up a charge of contempt of court. The Mexican authorities have boldly refused to accept bail on a charge, which even if he were guilty, would incur a penalty of a fine of ten to one hundred dollars.

A letter received here from Mr. Meahly to-day, written just before he started for Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, says:

I was not sure what they were driving at until about an hour after I had been locked up. They sent for my attorney and offered to release me and guarantee that I would be free from all further molestation in this country if I would sign a document relinquishing all claims against them and transfer to them properties of mine valued at about a million and a half dollars.

The next day they said they must also have the Lehigh, a fine mining property of mine. Lehigh is valued at about three hundred thousand dollars more. Their object was as above, and the case they shaped up was to cite me on Dec. 14 last to go to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz to give evidence in a search they were making for some papers. I had eight days to go in, but being ill on the 18th, at an expense of $150 I sent my attorney to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz with a doctor's certificate to explain to the Court that I was ill.

My attorney found that four days before my time was up the Judge had issued an order for my arrest. This action astonished us all. There was nothing to do but apply for amparo, (habeas corpus,) which was granted. This was supposed to close the matter until my recent arrest.

It is alleged by Mr. Meahly and his friends that powerful influences high up in official circles of the Mexican Government are behind the persecution that is being waged against him.

NEWS OF THE MANCHESTER.

Wreckage of the Ill-Fated Oil Vessel Found on a Barren Island in the Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 13.—Steamship Glenroy brings news from Hongkong that wreckage has been found on Bikar Island, a small uninhabited member of the Marshall group. This proves that the British ship Manchester came to grief there.

The Manchester, Capt. N. F. Clemens, left New York loaded with kerosene, shipped by the Standard Oil Company, about one year ago. Her destination was Yokohama, but she has never been seen since. She was a steel ship with four masts, and of 2,851 tons register. She was splendidly equipped, and commanded by one of the best-known skippers sailing out of Liverpool.

She was first posted as missing by Lloyds, and later given up as lost, shipping men agreeing that she must have been lost in a typhoon. The news from Bikar Island is the first information received as to her fate. Many cases of kerosene were scattered about the beach, together with wreckage, some of which had the Manchester's name on it.

Footprints and marks of two boat keels on the sand, together with other signs, make it certain that Capt. Clemens, his wife, two children, and crew had been on the island, and, being unable to find water, had pushed off again. Plainly marked in the sand were the footprints of a woman and children. The body of one sailor was found in a scrubby growth of trees near shore.

There were also found the bodies of birds which had apparently been sucked for their blood to allay the terrible thirst from which Capt. Clemens and his crew must have suffered. They were wrecked during the dry season when there was scarcely the possibility of rain to afford relief from the terrible heat of that cloudless spot in the Pacific.

A small schooner engaged in trading among the Marshall Islands came across these traces on Bikar Island about three months ago, and as no sign has since been found of Capt. Clemens and his family and crew, it is supposed that they died of thirst before reaching inhabited islands.

The Manchester carried a crew of twenty-five, most of them being British sailors. The value of the ship and cargo was nearly $500,000.

MEAT HIGH IN CHICAGO.

Said to be Due to a Recently Formed Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The retail price of meats in Chicago is higher than it has been for years. It has been charged by some of the retailers that big packing companies have formed a combination for the advance of the prices of all meats, but this is denied.

Those said to be in the reported combination are Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company. The representatives of the concerns named point to the higher prices of corn and the scarcity of the grain and the high prices of cattle as the real cause of the higher prices of the product.

There is a feeling of uneasiness among the retailers for fear that prices will go still higher before the Winter is far advanced. December and January usually mark the highest prices of the year in the beef market, and should the same rule hold good this season the prices of choice grades of beef will mount to dismaying figures by the time the holiday season arrives. Mutton, veal, and pork have steadily followed the course of beef.

W. T. Stead and the "Horoses."

LONDON, Oct. 14.—William T. Stead writes to the papers to-day in indignant protest against being described as a friend of "Mme. Horos" (Ann O'Delia Diss-Debar) by a South African paper. He says that the woman and her husband called upon him last year without an introduction, and subsequently had letters addressed to his office for themselves without his consent, but that he knows nothing of them, and ultimately had their letters returned to the Post Office.

Special 6-Day Tours to Washington. Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Fridays, October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $18 round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,200 Broadway.—Adv.

PAT CROWE'S OFFER TO SURRENDER HIMSELF

Remarkable Letter of Alleged Cudahy Kidnapper.

Demands that He Be Released in $500 Bail Until After Trial—Wishes Rewards Withdrawn.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13.—Chief of Police John J. Donahue to-day received a letter from Pat Crowe, naming the terms on which he will surrender. The letter came in care of an Omaha newspaper, in which it is published, and covers fifteen closely written pages of manuscript. The postmark is illegible, but the letter was mailed at 8 o'clock in the morning and reached this city at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, indicating that it had not traveled a long distance.

In the letter Crowe agrees to give himself up at once and stand trial for the kidnapping of Eddie Cudahy, provided he shall not be locked up until a jury shall adjudge him guilty. He says he is unable to furnish bond in excess of $500, and demands that bail be fixed in that sum.

Chief Donahue, when asked his opinion of the genuineness of the letter, expressed himself as quite satisfied that it came from Crowe. Donahue has known Crowe for several years, is accustomed to his manner, handwriting, and style of speech. The Chief also received to-day a letter from Crowe's uncle at Manchester, Iowa, submitting similar terms for Crowe's surrender, which lead the police to believe that they are dealing with the right man.

In his letter Crowe takes the detective agencies to task, defying them to attempt his arrest, and continues:

Now, Mr. Donahue, let me tell you all I want is justice, a fair trial by twelve men, citizens of Douglass County, Neb., not Herod or any of his kind. Their god is gold, and with that power they rule the world. Donahue, all I ask is a square deal. Grant my request, and I will give myself up. Mr. Cudahy has known me for thirteen years. He now believes me guilty. Nevertheless, I think he will give a fair trial, as all he wants is the public to know the truth.

He then says he has known Gov. Savage ever since he was a barefooted boy on a farm in Iowa, and says the Governor has identified him at the banks in South Omaha when Crowe was in business there. The letter expresses regret that he has fallen into ill repute, and then lays down the conditions of his surrender as follows:

Now, Mr. Donahue, I will give myself up to you if you will promise me upon your word of honor that I will not be locked up until the jury says guilty. And if the jury says that, I will take my punishment like a man without a murmur.

I will give a bond for $500, and that is all. If the Court will not accept that, I am a fugitive from injustice.

Your answer to this must bear the signatures of Edward Cudahy, Gov. Savage, Sheriff John Power, Attorney Shields, Chief J. J. Donahue, and the Judge that fixes that bond. Mr. Donahue, I want you to understand that I am not afraid of the combined wealth of all the Cudahys on earth, and the united efforts of all the detectives and their money can hire. The man that tries to "pinch" me will bite the dust, for I am ready to die in the mix. I will not be kangarooed.

You say it is your business to deal out justice. You will take you at your word. Give me a square deal. Leave it to a jury of twelve citizens. Chief, I ask but I do not expect to get justice. There is some one who wants to put me away, and I know the god of gold.

The letter then states that the Chief would not know him; that he weighs 200 pounds, and is looking fine. He says he has been in South America, and Africa, fighting with the Boers, and expresses his disgust with Great Britain and his sympathy for the Boers. He closes the main part of his letter by saying he regrets that Mr. Cudahy should suspect him of kidnapping the boy, and hoping soon to receive a reply from the chief which he directs should be made through a local paper.

This part is signed "Pat Crowe," but the signature is partly erased, and four pages of manuscript added, in which Crowe says if his offer is not accepted he will return to a foreign country, from which he probably will never come back.

To-day Chief Donahue received a letter from an uncle of Crowe, whose name he refuses to reveal, and who lives in Manchester, Iowa. The letter offers terms for Crowe's surrender, and is as follows:

As there is a reward of $50,000 hanging over the head of Pat Crowe, he wishes to state to you and the police of Omaha that if the reward is withdrawn he will surrender himself and stand a fair trial in the courts of Omaha, State of Nebraska. Reward to be withdrawn on or before Nov. 1.

This letter was written on the letterhead of an Iowa railroad. Chief Donahue said to-night that he would request the city and Mr. Cudahy to withdraw the rewards which have been offered for Crowe's arrest and conviction, with the provision that Crowe surrender himself. He said if Crowe should give himself up he would be given all the advantage the law provides, and would be afforded time and every facility for securing such witnesses as his attorneys may deem necessary.

He said the fight which the attorneys of James Callahan, now held in connection with the kidnapping, are making does not anticipate the return of Crowe, and that Callahan knows no more of Crowe's whereabouts than anybody else.

Edward A. Cudahy was asked what action he would take with relation to the suggestion of Patrick Crowe that the bonds for his appearance pending his preliminary hearing and trial be fixed at a sum not to be $500. He said:

"That is a matter over which I certainly have no jurisdiction, and, therefore, cannot enter into any agreement to have the amount fixed at any limit, even to accommodate Mr. Patrick Crowe. That is for the courts to decide. Personally I would favor a strong bond, one that would hold him; for instance, with a ball and chain attachment.

"Not having consulted with my attorney to-day I was unable to have prepared the 'personal' to appear in the newspapers as suggested by Pat Crowe. It will be prepared Monday and inserted.

"I am opposed to entering into any special negotiations for the return of Crowe. It is only a matter of time when he will be apprehended. However, I will withdraw the reward offered for his arrest and conviction."

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 13.—Several months ago a prominent attorney of this city, who had formerly been employed by Pat Crowe, received a draft from Pat Crowe from South Africa for legal services rendered.

TWO MEN BREAK INTO THE JAIL AT WAYLAND.

Captured by the Constable and Locked Up—Supposed They Were Bent on Releasing Tramp Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13.—In the village jail at Wayland are two strangers, who, although they entered of their own account, are likely to be confined for many months.

Late last night Constable Frank D. Pursell, who sleeps in the jail, was awakened by a noise outside his bedroom window. Looking out he was amazed to see two men sawing off the iron bars, evidently with the intention of entering. The Constable aroused his son, and the two awaited the entrance of the intruders.

Cautiously raising the window one of the men leaped into the room, quickly followed by the other. Both men, upon feeling revolvers pressed to their heads, put up their hands and allowed themselves to be locked in a cell.

They gave their names as "Hank" Rogers of Boston and George Butler of New York. They said they mistook the jail for a bank, but it is thought they were bent on delivering several tramp prisoners confined in the jail, not knowing that the Constable slept in the building.

The Pan-American Exposition is now open. The New York Central and West Shore will average a train every hour to Buffalo. Every one who is interested in American progress should go.—Adv.

M. DE LA VAULX'S VOYAGE.

His Balloon Sighted by a Steamer—He Hopes to Reach Algeria by Thursday Morning.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Considerable interest is manifested in the attempt of the Comte de la Vaulx, the aeronaut, who left Les Sablettes, near Toulon, last night on a balloon voyage across the Mediterranean, with a view to testing the possibility of using balloons between France, Corsica, and Algeria in time of war.

The success of the experiment has been frequently endangered of late by hitches in the arrangements. Comte de la Vaulx has received semi-official support in the shape of subscriptions from the Ministers of Marine and War. The former had promised a cruiser as a convoy, and also loaned the inflating apparatus. A fortnight ago, however, Minister de Lanessan decided that the season was not propitious for the experiment, and withdrew the cruiser and the apparatus.

Comte de la Vaulx with difficulty replaced the apparatus. Then a portion of the balloon shed collapsed in a gale and tore the balloon. This damage was repaired, but a few days ago another accident delayed the aeronaut's departure.

Finally the aeronaut's luck changed. Weather and wind improved, and at the last moment M. de Lanessan revoked his decision and ordered the second-class cruiser Du Chayla to convoy the balloon, which is also convoyed by a private yacht.

The Count is accompanied by two other aeronauts and a naval Lieutenant. He expects to reach Algeria on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. He took with him seventy-five carrier pigeons, to be released in three batches daily. The balloon, which is decorated with the tricolor, carries accumulators for electric signal lamps and an electric pump to draw up water for ballast whenever necessary by tubes immersed in the sea.

Comte de la Vaulx, by a system of floats, intended to keep about forty feet above the water.

A dispatch from Toulon says a carrier pigeon arrived there at 5 o'clock this evening from the balloon of Comte de la Vaulx, bearing the report that the balloon was being driven by a north-northeast wind and going at a fair speed, the weather being very fine. All were well on board.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 14.—A steamer which has arrived here reports having sighted the balloon of Comte de la Vaulx yesterday (Sunday) about 12:30 P. M. The balloon was about fifty miles from Marseilles and shaping its course for Algeria. The car was about sixty feet above the sea.

Comte de la Vaulx signaled that all was well.

KILLED BY BLACK DAMP.

Two Sons and Their Father Meet Deaths in a Neglected Pennsylvania Air Shaft.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 13.—Three lives went out in a little air shaft, only 2 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, but filled with black damp, at the mines of the Juniata Coke Company, near Juniataville, to-day. The dead are: John Gilleland, a miner, aged fifty years, and his two sons, James and Winfield, aged eleven and fifteen, respectively.

All three bodies were rescued, but in the effort John Nicholson, mine foreman at Juniataville, and John Baker, a mine fire boss, were seriously overcome by black damp.

Near the home of the Gillelands is a deserted air shaft. To-day the two boys were playing around the shaft, which is boarded up for about two feet from the ground. James climbed to the top, shouting to his brother. Then he leaned over the top of the shaft. A sudden gust of the death fumes struck him, and with a scream he fell forward into the pit.

His brother rushed to the top of the shaft and started down a rickety ladder that years ago served the miners as a means of descent. From the home, not many yards away, the elder Gilleland saw his boys go down the shaft. Realizing their danger, he rushed to the pit, and, regardless of his own safety, hurried down the hole.

By this time a number of other inmates of the house hurried to the shaft. They went to the top and peeped in, but only faint groans were heard. About half way down the little shaft the body of the father had lodged. The news of the tragedy quickly spread over the farms of Dunbar and Franklin townships, and in a few hours the whole countryside had flocked to the scene of the deaths.

The difficult problem of how to descend the death trap to recover the bodies was finally solved by John Nicholson, mine foreman, who rigged a farmer's windmill, used for cleaning wheat, in such a way as to fan pure air into the hole. Nicholson and John Baker, who had for years worked beside Gilleland, were then lowered into the shaft with ropes around their bodies.

Gilleland's body was soon hoisted to the top from where it had lodged, and at the bottom were found the bodies of the two boys, entwined in a death embrace. After the dead came the rescuers to the surface, and as soon as they reached the pure air the effect of the gas was evident, and both fainted.

Late to-night physicians say the men are in a serious condition. Gilleland leaves a wife and several children.

BARON ACCUSED OF BIGAMY.

He Married an American Woman, Leaving, It Is Said, Another Wife in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 13.—Rudolph Felix Liebich, better known here as Baron von Liebich, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of bigamy. It is said that Liebich has a wife and child at Christiania, Norway.

She arrived in New York last August, but became ill and was forced to remain there several weeks. She wrote to her husband of her illness, asking him to send her funds or to come to her at once. In a few days Liebich appeared upon the scene, accompanied by Mrs. Frona R. Hale, whom he introduced as a nurse he had brought to care for her.

On Wednesday last Mme. Liebich came to Burlington. This afternoon Liebich and Mrs. Hale, who still insists she is his lawful wife, went to the home of the Sheriff at his invitation. Mme. Liebich was concealed in an adjoining room. After certain financial matters were discussed the officer informed Liebich of the rumors which had reached him concerning a wife and child left behind in Europe.

The professor said that his alleged European marriage was not legal. Mme. Liebich then rushed out and grabbed him by the throat. Wife No. 2 went into hysterics. Mme. Liebich said:

"I was born at Christiania, Norway, in 1865. I went to London to finish my musical education. There I met Rudolph Felix Liebich, who held the position of piano teacher. Rudolph was a player of marked ability, and I became infatuated with his music. We were both young and enthusiastic in our work, and after an all too brief acquaintance we agreed to become man and wife.

"On Sunday morning, Jan. 4, 1899, we went to St. Paul's Church, Islington, where we were married by the Rev. Mr. Mackey, the rector, the witnesses being his daughter Kathleen and a Mr. William Lyons. Fifteen months after our marriage a son was born to us, and when the lad was six months old we were compelled by sheer poverty to go to the home of my parents in Norway, where my boy and I have since resided."

At leading New York restaurants at dinner a quart bottle of Saratoga Arondack Water is considered the proper portion for three.—Adv.

RUSSIA DREADS THE APPROACHING FAMINE

Government Takes Measures to Relieve the Suffering.

Many Railroads to be Built—Petitions for the Remission of Taxes and Closing of Saloons.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.—It can now be foreseen that the widespread crop failures, the consequent famine, and the relief work of the Government and of philanthropists will be engrossing subjects in this empire during the approaching Winter. The word famine is not used in the official publications, which speak of famine-stricken districts as "places that are in an unfavorable condition as respects the harvests," but the facts that are freely admitted show that the struggle to keep the peasant population alive until the new harvest will be harder than has been known since 1891-2, and will probably obscure the memory of that terrible year.

The extent of the disaster can be vaguely surmised from comparison of the Government report, which merely names the Province of Viatka as among those where there was an "insufficient harvest," and which gives the amount of Governmental assistance required as 782,000 poods of rye, with the following from the St. Petersburg Viedomosti, Prince Oukhtomsky's paper:

"The extraordinary session of the Viatka Provincial Assembly (zemstvo) closed Sept. 2. It met to debate measures against the evils resulting from the crop failure," [euphemistic for famine.]

"The report to the Zemstvo described the misfortune that has overtaken the province as colossal and comparable only to the bad years 1891 and 1898. The crop failure embraces every district and all grains and grasses.

"The indispensable requirement of the province is 105,000,000 poods of grain and fodder annually, and the harvest this year supplied 17 per cent. less than this minimum. Of 310 districts 158, with a population of 1,566,000, are in desperate straits. The zemstvo voted 570,000 rubles and ordered a detailed inquiry into the condition of all localities as a basis for a loan."

The Ministry of Railways has decided to contribute to the relief work by hastening the surveys and estimates for the St. Petersburg-Vologda-Viatka and the Bologoye-Polozk-Zedlitz Railways, so that a part of the population of the adjacent provinces may be employed this Winter in clearing the right of way, collecting stone, and preparing ties and bridge materials.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Finance has given a permit for the construction of the following branch lines: By the Moscow-Kazan Company, of a line from Moscow to Kyshtym; by the Riasan-Oural Company, of a line from Komyshin to Astrakhan, along the left bank of the Volga; by the Vladikavkas Company of the so-called Black Sea-Caucasus line which shall begin near Yekaterinodar, pass Sochi and Sukhum, and connect with the Trans-Caucasus line at Poti. These lines have already been laid out, and it is likely that some of the preliminary work can be done this Winter.

All the Provincial Assemblies and Governors of provinces which have had bad crops are studying the question of providing labor by means of public works, particularly roads. Among the Governments which will suffer most from famine this year is Kherson, where there were crop failures in some districts in 1899 and 1900 also.

The lack of horses, which the peasants were forced to sell on account of want of fodder, has resulted in the addition of 16 per cent. to the number of peasant proprietors who are forced to let their holdings and become hired laborers.

A new law requires the peasants to contribute four poods of rye, or 2.16 rubles, annually per person to the famine fund. In one of the Oural districts the Zemstvo petitioned the Minister of Finance to raise the price of spirits (vodka) in the Government liquor shops and to devote the peasants of the contribution. The Samara Government Zemstvo requestes the entire closing of the liquor shops in the famine districts.

RUSSIAN TOPICS OF INTEREST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.—Statisticians are still waiting, with such patience as they can command, for the results of the census of the population of the Empire which was taken in 1897. The Central Statistical Committee has spent the 4,000,000 rubles allowed for the sifting and tabulation of the matter handed in by the census takers, but appears to be no nearer daylight than when it began. It now is asking for an additional appropriation of about the same amount.

The Finance Minister allowed 300,000, and appointed a commission to investigate the committee's progress. It is stated that this commission found matters so muddled that it recommended the appointment of a commission of specialists to help the committee. Why specialists were not intrusted with such technical work from the beginning is not stated.

On April 30 Lieut. Klykoff of the Third Seventh Dragoons and a certain nobleman, Malinkoffsky, had an exchange of words in the local zoological garden. Lieut. Klykoff placed his hand on the handle of his revolver and ordered Malinkoffsky to desist from addressing him. Malinkoffsky did not at once obey, and the Lieutenant drew his weapon, and after a scuffle fired three times.

Malinkoffsky died from the effects of one of the bullets. Klykoff has been tried in a military court and condemned to a year and a half imprisonment. The court itself petitioned the

MANY ARRESTS BY M'CULLAGH'S DEPUTIES

Persons Charged with Violation of the Registry Laws.

One Man Falls in an Epileptic Fit When Arraigned in Court by the Officers.

John E. Frazier of 107 East Twelfth Street was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Brann, charged with a violation of the registration law. Frazier was challenged Saturday when he attempted to register in the Twenty-third Election District, Fifth Assembly District, by one of Chief McCullagh's deputies.

He was taken before Chief McCullagh, where it was said by Emil Fuchs, who appeared in court to prosecute those accused of illegal registration, that Frazier had made several statements to the Chief and had then fallen in an epileptic fit, necessitating his removal to Bellevue Hospital. He was sufficiently recovered to be brought to court yesterday morning and arraigned before Magistrate Brann.

He appeared anxious to explain to the Magistrate the statements which it is alleged he had made to the Chief, and when his case was postponed until this afternoon for examination, his bail being put at $1,000, he fell in another fit, creating a commotion in court. He is a giant in build and no one in the court dared go near him. One of his friends who stood too near was severely kicked in the face during the man's struggles. He was again removed to Bellevue.

In the same house from which Frazier registered, John Brady, alias Philip Case, attempted to register in the Twenty-third Election District, Fifth Assembly District. He gave his name when registering as Phillip Case, and was promptly challenged by Deputy Keyser. It is said that he afterward admitted that his right name was John Brady. Magistrate Brann, sitting at the Yorkville Court, held him in $1,000 bail for examination this afternoon.

James McGee, twenty-four years old, of 168 East Thirty-second Street, was also held in $1,000 bail for examination this afternoon by Magistrate Brann for alleged illegal registration in the Thirteenth Election District, Twentieth Assembly District.

A fourth case before Magistrate Brann was Edward Ehlers, thirty-four years of age, who attempted to register in the Twenty-third Election District, Fifth Assembly District, giving his address as 148 East Fourteenth Street. This address is said to be a saloon. Ehlers was challenged by Deputy James Wilson, to whom it is said he admitted that he lived with his wife at 333 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn. He said that he worked on Fourteenth Street. He was held by Magistrate Brann in the sum of $1,000 for examination this afternoon.

Herbert Delaney of 72 Bowery was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday morning by McCullagh deputies, and was held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge of false registration. The deputies alleged that he registered both in the Eleventh Election District of the Second Assembly District and in the Fourth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday David Wilson, forty years old, of 73 Bowery, was discharged by Magistrate Zellar. There was no evidence to sustain a charge of illegal registration. Emil Fuchs, a McCullagh deputy, made the charge that Wilson had attempted to register from the Third Election District of the Sixth Assembly District.

MORE TROUBLE FOR MR. DEVERY

Brooklyn Managers of the Fusion Campaign Will Show Moving Pictures of Him.

There is more trouble coming for Deputy Commissioner of Police William Devery. The managers of the Fusion campaign in Brooklyn are preparing to get after him with moving picture machines. Pictures of the portly Commissioner, showing him in various positions, are to be shown upon screens in the streets and public squares of the borough. The nature of these pictures the campaign managers refuse to divulge, but they say that some of them will surprise the Deputy Commissioner as well as the multitudes of Brooklyn folk who are expected to view them.

"We have so much to say to the voters," said Chairman Jacob Brenner of the Brooklyn Republican Campaign Committee, "that we can't put it on posters or on all the fences of the city. We have decided, therefore, to give the greatest display of moving pictures, stereopticon, and general lantern shows the borough has ever seen. We have thousands of very interesting pictures. They were taken from life and show the condition of the streets in this borough, the dens in Manhattan, and several personal pictures of Devery and his henchmen. Some of these pictures will surprise Devery."

The first big mass meeting of the campaign under the auspices of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee will be held to-night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Clermont Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren will preside at the meeting. The speakers will include Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, Charles V. Fornes, and Job E. Hedges.

MANY REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Six to be Held in This Borough To-day—List of Places Where Seth Low Will Speak.

This week promises to be a big week in the campaign. Both parties will hold a number of meetings every night. The Republicans have arranged for no fewer than six meetings in Manhattan to-day as follows:

Camp Seth Low, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—Speakers, Frank Moss, Jacob Cantor, and J. Leslie Gossin.

The Republican Club, 374 Bowery.—L. J. Abrams and George W. Potter.

The Liberal Republican Club, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.—F. W. Dickinson.

The Union Republican Club, 1,004 Boston Road, Corner One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.—Senator C. C. Hunt.

The Jaffray Building, 350 Broadway, at Noon. C. H. Treat and Alfred E. Ommen.

No. 40 Second Avenue, Corner Second Street.—Charles O. Maas.

Seth Low will address a Republican meeting to-night at Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, and to-morrow night at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, 334 West Forty-fourth Street. Other Republican meetings at which Mr. Low will speak, so far as arranged, are as follows:

Oct. 16—Carnegie Hall.
Oct. 17—Camp Seth Low, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.
Oct. 18—Zeltner's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue.
Oct. 19—Brooklyn, Eastern District.
Oct. 21—Cooper Union.
Oct. 22—St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue.
Oct. 23—Cooper Union.
Oct. 24—Cooper Union. German meeting.
Oct. 25—Brooklyn.
Oct. 26—Grand Central Palace.
Oct. 28—Carnegie Hall.
Oct. 29—Staten Island, Prohibition Park.
Oct. 30—Zeltner's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue.
Oct. 31—Thalia Theatre.
Nov. 1—Durland's Riding Academy, 8-17 West Sixty-sixth Street.
Nov. 2—Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Nov. 2—Cooper Union.
Nov. 2—Grand Central Palace. German meeting.

An effort is being made by the Republican County Committee to induce Thomas B. Reed to deliver at least one speech for Mr. Low during the campaign. If he consents one of the biggest halls in the city will be engaged for him.

REPUBLICAN CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Charged with Beating Tammany Opponent with an Umbrella.

The feeling which has been manifested in the Twenty-second Election District of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District over the coming election came to a climax Saturday night, when the two Captains of the district became involved in an altercation at the registration place, on Third Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets. The Tammany Hall Captain is Thomas Haviland of 436 Third Avenue, while the Republican interests in the district are looked after by Henry R. Cooper of 1,235 Lexington Avenue.

During the altercation between the men it is said that Cooper beat Haviland over the head with his umbrella. Cooper was arrested, bailed from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and arraigned in Harlem Court yesterday morning. His attorney asked for an adjournment for a few days, stating that the matter would in all probability be amicably adjusted.

Magistrate Mayo acquiesced, and put Cooper under bonds of $500, which were promptly furnished. The examination was set down for Wednesday.

TWO DAYS OF REGISTRATION.

Figures Show an Increase in Manhattan and the Bronx Over 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Corrected and complete figures for the second day's registration in the various boroughs of New York City were announced yesterday by the Bureau of Elections.

The official figures show that the total for the first two days' registration is 380,355. In 1900 the total for the first two days' registration reached 412,988.

In Manhattan and the Bronx the first two days' registration has fallen below that of 1900, but exceeds that of the first two days of 1898, 1897, or 1896. In Brooklyn the registration so far is lighter than in 1900 or 1898 during the first two days, but is considerably heavier than during a similar period in 1897.

The official figures of this year's registration to date, with comparisons in detail, follow:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Second Day.

Assembly District.	1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.	1896
1st	1,056	1,281	1,155	1,082	1,218
2d	2,010	1,826	1,670	1,478	1,555
3d	1,848	2,131	1,785	1,515	1,774
4th	1,816	2,141	1,802	1,759	1,909
5th	2,110	2,295	1,857	1,679	1,785
6th	2,205	2,086	2,002	1,577	1,808
7th	2,099	1,942	2,081	1,695	1,932
8th	1,425	1,537	1,250	1,164	1,359
9th	2,263	2,449	1,929	1,782	1,952
10th	2,038	2,308	1,928	1,892	1,997
11th	1,795	1,982	1,640	1,518	1,714
12th	1,729	2,141	1,830	1,583	1,760
13th	1,442	1,769	1,757	1,414	1,588
14th	2,068	2,354	2,104	1,889	1,910
15th	1,888	2,110	1,749	1,575	1,705
16th	2,252	2,200	2,105	1,879	2,088
17th	1,841	1,980	1,706	1,555	1,793
18th	2,128	2,200	1,964	1,737	1,851
19th	2,877	3,131	2,646	2,254	2,983
20th	2,286	2,410	1,901	1,740	1,855
21st	4,563	4,966	3,580	3,108	3,006
22d	2,199	2,175	1,831	1,788	1,927
23d	4,327	4,840	3,031	2,980	2,440
24th	2,042	2,119	1,828	1,648	1,779
25th	1,975	1,996	1,799	1,574	1,834
26th	1,944	2,310	1,895	1,703	1,680
27th	1,595	1,719	1,698	1,508	1,605
28th	2,140	2,221	1,945	1,869	1,717
29th	2,486	2,712	2,766	2,028	2,121
30th	2,588	2,786	2,518	2,164	2,287
31st	4,518	4,897	3,488	2,720	2,580
32d	2,953	3,286	2,534	2,338	2,488
33d	2,114	2,263	2,063	1,925	2,099
34th	4,573	4,923	3,755	3,811	3,200
35th	6,431	6,898	4,690	3,670	3,781
Annex	1,124	1,063	1,082	780	787
Total 2d Day.	86,504	92,671	77,270	67,250	70,982
Total 1st day	133,508	144,177	94,601	111,507	139,019
Total Two days	220,007	236,848	171,871	178,757	210,001
Four days	.....	383,276	316,827	324,739	380,619
Vote	.....	348,720	297,623	301,883	306,190

Borough of Brooklyn.

Second Day.

Assembly District.	1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.
1st	1,882	1,996	2,409	1,760
2d	1,841	2,139	2,373	1,745
3d	1,622	1,762	1,972	1,448
4th	2,596	2,823	3,126	2,308
5th	2,316	2,730	3,029	2,245
6th	2,612	2,859	2,699	1,995
7th	3,753	4,206	3,278	2,105
8th	1,495	1,716	1,797	1,290
9th	1,703	1,998	2,069	1,448
10th	1,980	2,168	2,698	2,012
11th	2,698	2,739	2,819	2,078
12th	3,016	2,998	2,905	2,149
13th	2,757	3,153	2,956	2,182
14th	1,983	2,485	2,359	1,770
15th	1,741	2,065	2,072	1,608
16th	3,065	3,247	2,019	2,574
17th	2,465	3,009	2,692	2,020
18th	3,415	3,207	2,773	2,159
19th	1,987	2,389	2,172	1,698
20th	3,811	3,696	2,961	2,815
21st	3,799	4,024	3,298	2,888
Total 2d day	52,032	57,349	54,373	41,291
Total 1st day	83,650	92,483	69,127	75,167
Total 2 days	135,682	149,782	123,500	116,458

	1900.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Four days	280,459	201,816	204,818	207,885
Vote	220,844	169,478	190,807	198,017

Borough of Queens.

	Second Day. 1901.
First Assembly District	4,212
Second Assembly District	2,803
*Third Assembly District	398
Total second day	7,408
First day	9,801
Total for 2 days	16,709
First two days, 1900, 1,819; 1898, 18,299. Four days, 1900, 29,318; 1898, 25,476.	

*Balance in Nassau County.

Borough of Richmond.

Ward.	Second Day 1901.	Second Day 1900.	Second Day 1898.
1st	1,121	.....	1,145
2d	648	.....	729
3d	707	.....	707
4th	430	.....	555
5th	452	.....	420
Total 2d day	3,376	.....	3,556
Total 1st day	4,581	.....	3,028
Total 2 days	7,957	8,282	6,584
Four days, 1900, 15,982; 1898, 12,665.			

Recapitulation.

SECOND DAY'S REGISTRATION, 1901.

Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx	86,504
Borough of Brooklyn	52,032
Borough of Queens	7,408
Borough of Richmond	3,376
Total for city, second day	149,320
Total first day	231,085
Total two days	380,855
First two days 1898, 306,100; 1900, 412,988.	
Four days 1897, 507,638; 1898, 558,262; 1900, 641,070.	

FUSION LEADERS PLEASED.

Say that the Large Registration Is Favorable to Their Side.

The leaders of the Republican end of the Fusion campaign made a study yesterday of the registration figures and reached the conclusion that the big registration was a favorable indication for the success of the Fusion cause. Chairman Robert C. Morris of the County Committee, commenting upon the registration, said:

"I have made a study of the registration figures in all of the districts and I find that in the Fusion districts there has been a gain of from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. over the increase in the Tammany districts. The election districts of the city may be divided into three classes—Fusion districts, Tammany districts, and districts which are uncertain. The Republican County Committee has made unusual efforts this year to bring about a big registration.

"The returns from the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Districts show that the efforts which were made have produced satisfactory results. It is to be remarked, however, that in the districts which have been classed as uncertain there has also been a large increase in the registration, and just what this increase means no man can tell. Speaking generally, I think the fusionists have good reason to believe that the increase in registration as a whole is favorable to the fusion ticket."

Chief Van Dusen of the Metropolitan Election District said yesterday that there had been over 3,000 challenges made on the two days of registration. He said that he was handicapped in his work by not having enough men. Chief Van Dusen does not believe that there has been any greater attempt to colonize voters this year than there was at the Presidential election.

The great increase in the registration in the Second District has attracted attention, and has created the impression that if there has been any colonizing done in the city the most of it will be found in the Second District. Thomas Foley is the Democratic leader of this district, and the Democrats explain the large registration in the district as due to Mr. Foley's desire to make a good showing in the first year of his leadership.

FRANCIS L. STETSON FOR MR. LOW.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13. — Francis Lynde Stetson, in reply to a question concerning his attitude in the Mayoralty campaign in New York, said yesterday:

"I support Low. The primary duty is to defeat the Tammany idea of municipal government for Tammany's benefit. The fine personal qualities of Mr. Shepard might mitigate, but they cannot alter, the pernicious theory of the Tammany organization of which he becomes candidate."

THE CHURCH AND POLITICS

Dr. Eckman Says a "Brutal Oligarchy" Rules New York.

Declares that a Man Cannot Be a Good Christian and Vote for a Bad Cause.

"Christian Politics" was the subject of a sermon by the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman yesterday in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The devil," said he, "has no subtler temptation with which to beguile men from righteousness than the suggestion that religion has no necessary connection with what are termed the secular interests of mankind. Cardinal Gibbons said years ago in one of our great reviews, 'A man is answerable to God for his political as well as his private life.' Yet it is notorious that the Christian public cannot be trusted always to support good causes. There is not a moral or social question now being discussed on the political solution of which the Church can be massed as a solid phalanx. The Church needs to teach more industriously that a man cannot be a good Christian and vote for a bad cause, no matter how unctuously he prays or how liberally he pays for the support of religion.

"In the last hundred years, we are told, nearly a billion heathen have been brought within the reach of Christian civilization. Pagan superstitions are rapidly declining, temples of error are crumbling to dust in the Orient, the era of barbarism is closing everywhere, and humanity is being universally emancipated from every form of despotism. The irony of our situation in New York lies in the fact that, while these things are true over the largest areas of this planet, they are false here at the gateway of the Western world.

"We preserve the gauds and trappings of liberty, but we are virtually slaves to a brutal oligarchy. Not capacity, but incapacity; not integrity, but the lack of it, are the qualifications of our masters. We are under the dominance of men who remind us of those dissolute nobles of the court of Henry II. of France, who organized a notorious bodyguard called 'The Brave and the Bad,' to which no one could be admitted unless he had committed some crime and who brazenly gloried in the shame of constituting the wickedest Court in Europe.

"The revelations of the past few months have distinctly shown us that we are in the control of those who ought to be in the custody of the police if being there themselves the custodians of our rights. Not a few of these men are on the wrong side of prison walls because they are on the right side of our absentee plutocrat.

"Brigandage across the sea has aroused our indignation and provoked our generosity during the past week. But we need not traverse Europe to find our duty. The brigands are in our city in their grasp. They have demanded an enormous ransom, which we have repeatedly paid. But the city is still in captivity. Paying and pleading are useless. Let us overwhelm them with a storm of white ballots, as the old Roman Emperor destroyed his enemies with showers of roses."

QUESTION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The Rev. Dr. Slicer Talks of This Issue of the Present Campaign.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, minister of All Souls' Church, (Unitarian,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, preached yesterday on "Personal Liberty: Its Use and Abuse." Mr. Slicer said in part:

"So dear is personal liberty to the average man that in the contest for municipal office now under way the candidates upon both tickets are eager to define their positions upon this as an issue of the campaign.

"Upon the one side the claim is made that the effort to preserve order and suppress vice is an invasion of personal liberty. This view is held by criminals, lawbreakers, evil livers, and those who grow rich upon the spoils wrung from the vicious, from the poor, and from public office.

"On the other hand, the candidates of the law-abiding part of the community seek to disabuse the people of the idea that they intend to inaugurate a reign of Puritanism in the restriction of personal liberty.

"Now what are the conditions of personal liberty, and what is the reasonable use of personal liberty?

"The law makes for personal liberty when honestly framed and intended to be honestly enforced. The Raines law was not honestly conceived. It was intended to be a means for the promotion of the spoils system for the party then in power. This purpose was in part defeated by the control of the appointments under it by the civil service law, after a contest in which the champions of the civil service won.

"We have here in New York a population of such foreign origin and habits that to inflict upon it a Puritan Sabbath amounts to an attack upon the habits and training of generations. The laws founded upon Puritan convictions will obtain few convictions in the courts. The tendency of such laws is to make a generation of sneaks, perjurers, and dishonest officials.

"There is no final cure for vice except a change of character in the whole people. The administration of the City of New York is not only the protector of vice, but its patron and partner. The standard of personal liberty is transferred from the ranks of law-abiding citizens, and he only is free who pays for the privilege of violating the law. Thus a despotism is created which binds the good citizen and liberates the vicious."

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Lines of Battle Drawn Between Honesty and Dishonesty, Dr. Savage Says.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, spoke of the municipal campaign issues in his address to his congregation yesterday morning.

"If there ever was a clear-cut issue between God and Baal," said he, "it is now and here in the City of New York. Let us all put it in all simplicity and frankness, and say that the lines of battle are being drawn between honesty and dishonesty, honor and dishonor, decency and indecency, righteousness and unrighteousness.

"It is of the utmost importance to us that the government of the city should be clean, honest, true, helpful to the highest possibilities of manhood and womanhood. We want to put men in office who will, so far as possible, equitably tax the citizens. We want the city policed and guarded so that honest men can carry on their business honestly, unmolested, not interfered with, not blackmailed. We want—and this perhaps is more important than anything else—adequate provision for the schooling, the education of our children."

MR. SHEPARD'S POSITION.

Views of the Rev. Dr. Baylis, Pastor of a Brooklyn Church.

The Rev. Dr. Baylis, pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, at Bushwick Avenue and Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, last night preached before a large congregation on "Is Ruffianism and Thug Ruled Doomed?" Among other things, he said:

"On all sides we hear to-day that the glory of our city has departed. We are the laughing stock of the English-speaking world, while every city, town, and hamlet in our fair country points the finger of scorn toward our city now ruled and owned, yes, owned by the absent English Squire just returned to still fatten on the spoils coming from poor and rich alike in our city. The reign of Tammany has been one of the most high-handed robbery and most shameless corruption of modern times.

"Mr. Shepard is the choice of Tammany Hall and has publicly promised if elected to refrain from using his office for the disintegration of any party or organization, and that was all Tammany needed. Be assured a man cannot rise above the company he keeps. A Shepard cannot hope to make a tiger as gentle as a lamb."

"THE TAMMANY TIGER."

"Rend It to Pieces" the Advice of the Rev. Dr. Banks.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening, spoke on the question, "What Shall We Do With the Tiger?" His answer was: "Do what Samson did when the young lion roared out against him in the vineyards of Timnath—rend it in pieces and fling it to the earth." Continuing he said:

"The issue is very plain and clear. The Tammany tiger stands for the beast in man. The combination that is against it stands for the man against the beast. The tiger stands for the privileges and the rights of a certain clique of conscienceless, crafty, corrupt politicians, to levy taxes on the people, and to fatten on them as though it were their rightful plunder. The combination fighting the tiger stands for the rights of the people to public officers who shall be their honest and faithful servants in the execution of the laws for the public good. The tiger stands for the levying of blackmail on permitted vice which is not permitted by the law, but permitted by the secret license of a corrupt police. The combination fighting the tiger stands for a police force which shall be a terror to the wrongdoer and a defender of the law-abiding citizen.

"Every man and woman who loves home and church and decency and good morals and good government should use every ounce of influence to strengthen the arm of the combination that stands ready to rend the Tammany tiger in pieces."

THE CITY'S "UN-AMERICAN RULER"

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Discusses Tammany Domination.

"There is not to-day in the pagan world any political organization so utterly abominable as the one which dominates New York City to-day," said Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur in his sermon at the Calvary Baptist Church last night.

"Probably there never was in the history of the human race a political organization so thoroughly corrupt.

"It is utterly un-American that one man not elected by the people to any office should be the absolute dictator in our city. We have thus all the disadvantages of a monarchy without any of the advantages. There is no Emperor or Czar in Germany or Russia so absolutely a dictator as is this illiterate and un-American ruler of New York. He rules with an iron rod, and the people bow their heads to the yoke."

AS DR. LYMAN ABBOTT SEES IT.

Tells a New Jersey Congregation New York's Condition Is Horrible.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York preached in the First Congregational Church here today, and in the course of his sermon likened the conditions which he said obtain in New York to those which Paul found in Rome.

New York, he declared, is in a horrible condition in every way. The streets remain uncleaned and are filthy, there are not enough school houses to accommodate the children who clamor for education, political corruption is notorious, the police are corrupt, and vice and crime stalk the streets. He predicted that right and decency will triumph in New York as it did in Rome, but said the fight for it must be never-ending lest the wrong again get the ascendancy.

CALL TO CIVIC PATRIOTISM.

The Rev. Dr. Stinson Appeals to Young Men to be Up and Doing.

"The call to civic patriotism as illustrated in the resignation of President Seth Low from Columbia University to accept the candidacy for Mayor of New York," was the subject on which Dr. William C. Stinson, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, preached last night. In the course of his remarks he said:

"This municipal campaign that we are just entering on is one of righteousness. Righteousness is the only issue of the hour. There is no other. No so-called political questions are involved. That is why so many members of the clergy are bringing it into the pulpit.

"Mr. Low, as President of one of the leading universities of the country, might have remained in comfort and in ease and surrounded by associations appealing to him. He surrenders all this ease, and for what? To clean out an Augean stable. I do not believe that since the days of Hercules has such a task been set for a man to do as the cleansing of this city.

"Mr. Low's example opens up the field of politics for young men, and they should enter it. There is no field more promising for the young men of the day and one of the reasons for the present horrible condition of affairs is the prevailing distaste among young men for politics and public life.

"What is needed is a new civic patriotism. We want a civic patriotism that will substitute statesmen for demagogues; that will put principle above party and that will smash the machines. Should Mr. Low reach the Mayor's chair, by his virtue he will transform that chair into a throne, and every young man will be thrilled with a desire to occupy it.

"God, give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands,
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie,
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Committee of One Hundred Organized to Work for Seth Low's Election.

Some of the members of the Brooklyn Democratic Club have organized a committee to work in behalf of the candidacy of Seth Low. They will style themselves the Seth Low Democratic Committee of One Hundred. A. H. Eastmond, President of the club, has been elected temporary Chairman of the committee. A meeting will be held to-morrow night, and a permanent organization effected. An enrollment of members of the committee is now in progress, and the members expect to secure a large following. An address was given out by the organization last night, which was as follows:

"The Seth Low Democratic Committee of One Hundred, standing true to their past attitude in municipal affairs, loyal to the cardinal Democratic principle of local self-government, and mindful of the best interests of those who profess themselves Democrats, declare that Tammany Hall under its present domination, and with its record of the past four years, is a menace to sound, decent government, is undemocratic in spirit and method, and unworthy of the confidence and support of all citizens seeking the first good of the community. That Seth Low, twice Mayor of Brooklyn, the standard bearer of the Citizens' Union in 1897, backed by their suffrages 150,000 strong, now reinforced by the adhesion of the minority party to the principle and the candidate then contended for, holds out the only assurance for municipal government that shall be responsible to the entire citizens of the community.

"For these reasons the ticket headed by Seth Low is entitled to and should receive the hearty indorsement of all who favor advanced and progressive democracy."

Mr. Eastmond said last night that all talk about a split in the Brooklyn Democratic Club, owing to the difference of opinion in regard to the local political situation, was nonsense. Those of the members who saw fit to support Mr. Low, he said, would not resign.

VIEWS OF POLITICIANS ON MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Huntington Answers Remarks About the Citizens' Union—Praise by Democrats — Messrs. Platt and Croker Silent.

In political circles yesterday the main topic of discussion was the speech which Edward M. Shepard made at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Saturday night in opening his campaign for the Mayoralty. Neither Richard Croker nor Senator Platt, however, could be induced to comment upon it. Mr. Croker, at the Democratic Club, said he didn't care to talk about it. Senator Platt, seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was asked what he had to say in response to Mr. Shepard's claim that the ruling out of Mr. Coler from consideration by the fusion conference was due to the declaration by the Senator that the Republican organization would not stand for Mr. Coler because he had supported Mr. Bryan.

"I have no response to make to anything that Mr. Shepard said," was the Senator's reply.

Francis C. Huntington, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, had the following comment to make:

"Let me say, first, that I believe in Mr. Shepard's sincerity of purpose and I have the highest regard for his ability and his character. When he states his own intentions, I believe he states them truly, but when he makes statement of facts I reserve the right to examine the evidence. I can find nothing to support his statements to the effect that Mr. Low is a Republican partisan candidate, dictated by the Republican machine and destined to give the city a partisan administration, except hearsay and Mr. Shepard's imagination.

"If Mr. Shepard, avowed Democratic partisan as he is, were standing on the Citizens' Union platform and should say that he intended to give the city a non-partisan administration, I should believe that he spoke the truth, even though Tammany were to nominate him also and give him votes. I have that much confidence in Mr. Shepard as a man. Why deny the same belief to Mr. Low? He, too, is a man of honor, and he makes this definite statement of his non-partisanship. Mr. Shepard in this very speech says of Mr. Low:

"'I believe him to be the same Seth Low I have known so long, nor shall I intentionally say of him one word inconsistent with what I have, during many years, and in public said of him, and said sincerely.'

"I challenge Mr. Shepard to produce a single ground for refusing to believe Mr. Low's statement of his non-partisanship.

"Now as to the method of his nomination. Briefly the facts are these: The Citizens' Union at the outset determined that it would insist on no one man as its candidate, but would accept any man whose record and character were such that it could trust him for a non-partisan administration, and the Citizens' Union at the very start named four such men, of whom Seth Low was one. The other three were Democrats.

"I am a Democrat myself, but I have yet to learn that no man but a Democrat is capable of giving this city a non-partisan administration. Mr. Shepard himself in this very speech argues the Citizens' Union case when he points out that a Brooklyn man may yet be a New Yorker.

"Mr. Shepard pictures the Citizens' Union in the conference as overwhelmed by numbers, but the conference was not governed by a majority vote. It was not a caucus. Nothing passed that conference without the consent of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Low was a Citizens' Union candidate. That he proved to be also acceptable to the Republican ticket does not make him a Republican partisan in city affairs.

"Both Mr. Shepard and Mr. Low intend to do the best that is in them for New York, one as a partisan the other as a non-partisan. In motive they are alike. But the situations that will confront them in office are different. Mr. Low will have a backing that will make it possible to carry out his intentions. Mr. Shepard will have a majority against him in the Board of Estimate and in all the rest of the Tammany ticket. If Mr. Shepard has any influence with Tammany Hall, would he have permitted that ticket?"

"It was a splendid speech and a great meeting," said Hugh McLaughlin.

"Mr. Shepard's speech," said James Shevlin, "was a manly and forceful one. It should convince every one of the sterling character of the man, of his earnestness and sincerity."

"Mr. Shepard's speech was in every way satisfactory," said Chairman John L. Shea of the Brooklyn Democratic Campaign Committee. "It should satisfy every Democrat that Edward M. Shepard's election as Mayor will insure to New York an able, clean, and honest administration of its affairs. I am more than ever convinced of his strength with the people."

TAMMANY MAN FINED.

He Is Charged with Assaulting a Republican Watcher.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday a Republican watcher in the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Assembly District made a charge of assault against Edward Lehman, a Tammany Hall inspector. It was alleged that Lehman struck the watcher a blow in the face while in the polling place. Lehman denied the charge, but was fined $5 by Magistrate Zeller.

The defendant did not have the money, and Isaac Cohen, Tammany candidate for Assembly, felt in his pocket, but did not have the amount. Charles Adler, the Republican candidate opposed to Cohen, offered to pay, but this was not allowed by the Tammany men in court. Finally a Tammany man in the audience paid the fine and the defendant left.

Money for Campaign Betting.

John Considine said yesterday that he found it impossible to place even money on Shepard. He said that he had $75,000 in Shepard money, which had been awaiting takers at even money for over a week. Mr. Considine expressed the belief that before the week was out the Shepard men would have to give 10 to 7 if they wanted to make any bets of large amount.

ART in SILVER

The beautiful examples of Martelé shown at the warerooms of The Gorham Co. will appeal especially to those who are in search of a unique and highly artistic

WEDDING GIFT

of Sterling Silver. No possibility of duplicates.

THE GORHAM CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND NINETEENTH STREET AND 21 & 23 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

PERRY BELMONT IS FOR MR. SHEPARD

He Would Have a Lawyer for the Mayor of New York.

Thinks, Too, that the Candidate Would Have Much to Do in Rehabilitating the Democratic Party.

Perry Belmont yesterday announced his intention to support the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard in the present campaign. Mr. Belmont, in giving expression to the reasons which had led him to come out for Mr. Shepard, said:

"As a Democrat, I earnestly wish the success of Mr. Shepard. I prefer him because he is a lawyer, and an exceptionally good one. The first city charter has broken down. A new one, made on radically different lines, has been constructed, which is to be put in operation by the new Mayor. An executive interpretation of the new charter at the outset, which will be sustained by the courts, will be beneficial, and no one can deny that for such work Mr. Shepard is more capable than his competitor. Experience in interpreting statutes, and familiarity with the tendencies of the courts will be useful for the new Mayor. The charter now provides, it is true, for a Corporation Counsel and a large staff of law officers, but every one can see that the work will be better done if the Mayor is a lawyer, competent to be a natural chief of the law department of the municipality.

"The police force is a department of the City Government greatly needing instant and radical reform, and adequate supervision by a Mayor who is familiar with the Penal Code which it is the duty of the police to enforce. Mr. Shepard has given a significant pledge that he will be in effect his own Police Commissioner. No one can deny, or question his efficiency for that. His promise goes to the root of the greatest of the present trouble and entanglements of Greater New York, growing, in the past, out of two-party responsibility.

"A formidable objection to Mr. Low's candidacy is the fact that it is the product of a coalition between the Republican leader, Senator Platt, and Democrats, who had reason, at the outset, to be dissatisfied with the doings of a majority of members of the Democratic General Committee for the Borough of Manhattan, the cause of which dissatisfaction disappeared with Mr. Shepard's candidacy.

"Where there are only two political parties, a coalition to obtain offices between a minority party and a section, or faction of the majority party, has, as a general rule, worked badly, and for the reason that there is no party responsibility for incompetency or venality.

"If Senator Platt and the shrewd Republican leaders had permitted the anti-Tammany forces to fuse on the Mayoralty nomination of Mr. Coler or Mr. Shepard, and on a good ticket made up throughout of Democrats like them, and in good standing the situation might have been different.

"As it is, the Democrats who have accepted places with Mr. Low on the Fusion ticket, probably intend to assert membership in the Democratic Party, despite continual co-operation with the Republican machine and Senator Platt to defeat Mr. Shepard, but that assertion will affirm an unnecessary coalition.

"When the members of the Democratic General Committee for the Borough of Manhattan seemed to be under influences politically depraved, there was need of drastic measures by all good Democrats, but when reform had been so far accomplished as to put in nomination Mr. Shepard, the real cause of the origin of the various anti-Tammany groups within the Democratic Party had disappeared.

"The fact that Mr. Shepard's nomination is the beginning of a beneficial reform in the National Democratic Party much like that begun by Tilden and O'Conor thirty years ago in New York, ought to urge sound Democrats not to desert him in his Mayoralty struggle, which promises ulterior possibilities for the Democracy similar to those which led up to the candidacies of Tilden and Cleveland. To be sure, the reform in the character of all Democratic nominations for the city is not as complete as that of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, but an entering wedge has been inserted, which will, in due time, be driven further and enable Greater New York safely to remain under its legitimate Democratic rulers.

"Mr. Shepard's candidacy should appeal with irresistible force to voters known as 'Cleveland men.' Those voters who do not personally know Mr. Shepard can by a little inquiry and by reading his biography of Van Buren satisfy themselves that he will, if chosen Mayor, be as determined, as courageous, as self-reliant in office as was C

ALLEGED "SHAKE DOWN" IN WATER DEPARTMENT

Timothy Healey Asserts that Employes Are Assessed Monthly.

Says that If They Do Not Pay Up They Are Transferred to Distant Points.

According to Timothy Healey, delegate of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, the Police and Street Cleaning Departments are not the only ones in which an alleged "shake down" system exists under a Tammany administration. In a report made to the Central Federated Union yesterday Delegate Healey charged that the employes of the Department of Water Supply are "shaken down" monthly after they receive their pay by a collector, whose name he gave.

"The employes," he said, "get all the way from $800 to $1,200 a year, and are taxed in proportion to their earnings. The collector comes around three or four days after pay day, and the money collected ranges from $6 up to $12, according to the salaries. Each man is supposed to put the amount in an envelope, and if any of them put in less than the proper amount they are transferred."

Healey said that this transferring was a disagreeable thing, and was generally avoided by the men paying up. When they were transferred it was to some distant place on the water line.

Surprise was expressed by some of the delegates at Healey's report. Others denounced the "shake down" system generally, and Healey declared that he could get affidavits to prove his statements. A Committee of Five was appointed to investigate the charges and see Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton on the subject.

Delegate Pallas, spokesman of the committee to investigate the charges of "shaking down" and other abuses in the Street Cleaning Department, said that all he could do was to report progress.

"I received from Delegate McNulty of the street cleaners a list of questions to submit to Commissioner Nagle," he continued. "I could only see his secretary, who told me he was busy and to call this week."

Delegate Pallas was then instructed to submit the questions to Mr. Nagle this week. It was learned from Delegate McNulty that the questions were fourteen in number.

Commissioner Nagle was to be asked, among other things, why he laid off 700 men for two months during the hottest part of the Summer, when garbage accumulated more than at any other time, and where the money thus saved went to, as according to McNulty he ought not to have overstepped the appropriation. He was also to be asked, McNulty said, why he did not let out the contract for uniforms to the lowest bidder, why he failed to keep a promise to stop the "shake down" system, and why the men had to work on Sundays.

The delegate of the Pavers' and Rammers' Union had also a shot to fire at Tammany Hall. He reported that members of his union had been requested to go or send other members to ex-Senator Featherson, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, to get tickets entitling them to work for Contractors McCaul & McEvoy. These contractors, he said, were well acquainted with Mr. Croker and were wanted to take the places of union men at the Kingsbridge Road and other places.

"But," continued the delegate, "my union stands on its own footing. It's not to be dictated to by any set of men, by either ex-Senator Featherson or—"

"Hurrah!" said a delegate, and a burst of applause followed to the speaker's apparent surprise.

"Or the Squire of Wantage," he concluded."

More applause followed, and it was declared to be the sentiment of the meeting that no one should be sent to take the places of other workers, no matter who wanted them. The delegates of the pavers and rammers then declared that none of his union would be sent to Mr. Featherson if he knew it. He was once more applauded and sat down looking happy.

HIS FALSE TEETH MISSING.

Laborer Thought He Had Swallowed Them and Went to a Hospital.

After remaining in the Hudson Street Hospital for over five hours believing that he had swallowed his false teeth, Martin F. Callahan, a laborer, of 66 Elm Street, found that it was but a dream. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Callahan walked into the hospital and told the attendant that he had swallowed the teeth.

He said that three artificial incisors attached to a plate had strangely left his mouth while he was asleep, and he was almost certain they had gone down his throat. He discovered the loss when he woke up with the sensation of choking. To make matters worse, he had been dreaming that he had swallowed his teeth.

Dr. Beckwith, who examined Callahan, gave him an emetic, but the teeth were not forthcoming. Callahan insisted that he could feel the teeth in his stomach, and so he was put to bed to wait until to-day to be placed under the Röntgen rays.

A little after 6 o'clock last evening Callahan's wife ran into the hospital with the teeth in her hand, which she had found on a shelf, where her husband had placed them before going to bed. Callahan at first would not believe that the teeth which his wife brought were his, but finally he was convinced and went home.

HEARD $10,000 DAMAGE SUIT.

Justice Smith Reserves Decision in Case Growing Out of Seizure of ex-Wall Street Broker's Furniture.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 13.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court, sitting here yesterday in Special Term, heard the ten-thousand-dollar damage suit by Julius Newton of Patchogue, formerly a Wall Street broker, against ex-Deputy Sheriff Edward M. Dooley of this place. The action was based on allegations of fraud and grew out of an alleged conspiracy between Dooley and his wife to obtain certain articles of furniture belonging to Newton, which were seized and sold on June 12 by Dooley under an execution in favor of Dr. Wetmore of the Oakdale bachelor apartments, at 36 West Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

The testimony showed that Newton had become indebted to Dooley to the amount of $240 for money loaned, for board at Dooley's Hotel on Main Street, and for expenses incurred by Dooley in his capacity of constable in obtaining Newton's furniture, which Newton had in storage in New York City.

Dooley shipped the goods to his place of business in Patchogue, and, knowing that Dr. Wetmore had a judgment against Newton, he, it was claimed, advised James Merickes, a fellow-Deputy Sheriff, to seize the furniture. Merickes did so, and at the sale of the furniture, which was said to be worth $812, the lot was knocked down to Mrs. Dooley for $68. Of this amount Sheriff Wells paid Mr. Wetmore $40.25, after deducting the costs. Judge Smith reserved decision.

CLERK HAD WOMAN ARRESTED.

She Acted So Queerly at the Manhattan Hotel that He Sent for the Police.

A well-dressed woman about thirty-one years old walked into the Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, last night, and asked the clerk for a room. She acted so queerly that the clerk called Policeman Jacob Bochian of the East Fifty-first Street Station. He arrested her and took her to the station, where she became so violent that three policemen hardly could hold her.

She gave her name as Annie Appleman, and when searched by the matron a pocket book was found in her pocket in which was a small photograph. On the back of it was written: "Anna Appleman, 20 Rhode Island Avenue, Providence, R. I." The photograph bore a striking resemblance to the prisoner.

The Sergeant sent her to Bellevue Hospital in the patrol wagon. She fought the policeman all the way there, and her shrieks could be heard for blocks. The woman, who is handsome and stylishly dressed, will be examined by the insanity experts in Bellevue to-day.

YOUNG THIEVES CAUGHT.

Three Boys That the Police Say Are Guilty of Twenty-five Robberies Held for Trial.

Three young men that the police think are responsible for the petty thieving which has been going on in Morrisania for th last few months, were arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Crane. They were James Dockery, aged eighteen, of 536 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; Henry Schaefer, aged seventeen, of 6 Teasdale Place, and Harry Anwander, aged fifteen, of 631 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

The three boys were charged with stealing $10 worth of tools from the basement of August Schmidt of 753 Tinton Avenue. Dockerty and Schaefer confessed to the crime and implicated Anwander in the theft. Magistrate Crane held each for trial in the sum of $300 bail.

Detectives Foster and Everett, who made the arrests, said that these boys were responsible for the robbery of twenty-five storehouses and basements during the last month. In nearly every case they carried off tools.

A fourth prisoner was William Dorn, a dealer in second-hand tools. Dorn was charged with receiving stolen property. He pleaded not guilty. He was accused by Dockery and Schaefer of receiving their plunder. They said that he had cautioned them to be careful and not to get caught, and if caught, not to mention his name. Despite his denials Magistrate Crane held him for trial in $500 bail.

BOSTON BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Three Men and a Woman Made Prisoners—A Quantity of Their Booty Recovered.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Three men and a young woman are locked up in the Tombs with nearly fifty charges of breaking and entering hanging over the heads of the men, and that of disposing of stolen property over the young woman. She is the wife of one of the men.

Not since the days of the famous Barrett and Chaffee cases of burglary has such a display of stolen property been exhibited. It is estimated that the amount recovered will reach $5,000 and that the amount stolen in all is between $8,000 and $10,000.

The persons under arrest, with the exception of the woman, have confessed, Chief Watts says. They give their names as Herbert Sumner Dudley, twenty-four years old; Annie Dudley, twenty-eight years old, his wife; Albert Reynolds, twenty-two years old, of Cleveland, Ohio, who says he is a salesman by occupation, and Frank B. Gordon, twenty years old, of Utica, N. Y., who says he is a waiter.

The men could not tell where all the burglaries were committed, but said they were all outside of Boston. At the house of Senator Parry of Cambridge a sealskin sack, valued at $400, and a Masonic jewel valued at $700, were stolen. The jewel has been broken up, but the sack was recovered. In their confession the men told Chief Watts that they had been operating almost every night.

All of the prisoners deny having been arrested before, and so far as the Boston police know they never have been.

INSANE WOMAN TRIES TO KILL A NURSE.

Chases Her Through a House with a Carving Knife, but Is Finally Subdued.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—Miss L. Cox, a nurse in the Essex County Insane Asylum, had a narrow escape from death a couple of days ago at the hands of an insane woman who had been ordered removed to the asylum. Miss Cox had driven to the woman's house to accompany her. She expected to meet the woman's husband and doctor at the house.

When Miss Cox rang the bell the insane woman answered the call and invited the nurse into the parlor, the latter not suspecting for a moment that the woman was the lunatic. As soon as the nurse had entered the room the lunatic seized a carving knife and warned the nurse that she was going to kill her, claiming that she was after her husband. Miss Cox was chased from one room to another by the lunatic, who vainly tried to cut her. Finally the pursuer fell and the knife dropped from her hand.

Miss Cox seized it and then succeeded in subduing the woman. When she had calmed her she drove to the doctor's office who had prepared the commitment. There she found the woman's husband. He had been driven from the house by his wife before the nurse arrived. The two returned to the house and the woman was invited to take a ride. She did so and was landed in the asylum without further trouble.

REV. DR. LORIMER HESITATES.

Asks for More Time to Consider Call of Madison Avenue Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—Between $8,000 and $10,000 was raised at Tremont Temple to-day at the morning and evening services through popular subscriptions and by collections, making the total amount subscribed to liquidate the church debt about $38,000. The scene during the collection hour at both services was a stirring one. From choir, gallery, and balcony, from platform and from seats on the main floor of the auditorium, pledges came thick and fast.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, the pastor, preached a short sermon in the morning on the subject, "God's Providence in Individual Life," following which he read a letter in which he informed the congregation that he did not entirely approve the methods of the committee in making such pressing appeals for money. He also stated that the raising of the $100,000 was not the determining factor in the problem of his leaving the church.

He further said that had it not been for the remarkable happenings of the past few weeks, he would have gone to the General Committee and insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation, but there had been such a remarkable expression of public sentiment that he had decided to ask for a few days to further consider the question of accepting the New York call, and to hold conference with the board of the Madison Avenue Church.

REIGN OF TERROR AT NOME.

Mining Town the Scene of Robberies and Violence.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Oct. 12.—Reports from Nome brought to-day by the steamer John S. Kimball state that a reign of terror prevails there. Hold-ups and robberies are of nightly occurrence. Men are being sandbagged and robbed in broad daylight, when caught in lonely places. Sluice box robberies are frequent, and several mines have been robbed of from $500 to $2,000.

Business houses have been entered, and even women walking on the streets are made victims. On Sept. 29 two masked men entered the store of Mrs. S. M. Hovey, and, at the point of a pistol, forced her to give up $500.

BIG FIRE AT LOS GATOS, CAL.

Entire Business Section of the Town Wiped Out.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 13.—The most destructive fire in the history of Los Gatos occurred early this morning. The entire business section of the town was wiped out. The area covered by the fire is estimated at about four acres. The property loss is estimated from $100,000 to $150,000.

A dozen business blocks, several manufactories, a livery stable, a church, and many dwellings were burned. The Fire Department was powerless to cope with the flames, which stopped only when practically all the fuel at hand was exhausted. A number of men were injured, but none seriously.

Driver Hurt by His Own Wagon.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—John Bamberger of 310 West Sixteenth Street, New York, a driver, is in a critical condition in St. Michael's Hospital with a fractured skull, a broken jaw, and other injuries. Bamberger, while driving over the Kearny Turnpike on his way from Newark to Hoboken late last night, fell from his truck and the wheels passed over his head. He was discovered some time afterward and taken to the hospital.

PUZZLE FOR A CORONER.

Two Men Shoot at Negro at Same Time—Which One Killed Him in Doubt.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—Two men, John T. Doyle and Martin Clark, both white, are in jail here charged with killing a negro named Henry Campbell to-day. Each surrendered, believing that he had fired the fatal shot.

After being ejected from a saloon in which both white men were clerking, Campbell went home, secured the rifle which he carried in the civil war, and returning, opened fire from the doorway. Clark secured a pistol and Doyle a Winchester, and each shot once.

The negro fell dead, a bullet having passed through his body. The bullet could not be found, and the Coroner's jury could not place the responsibility.

FUSION CAMPAIGN MOTTOES.

Extracts from Speeches by Edward M. Shepard Concerning Tammany Hall.

When William Leary, the head of the Republican County Committee's Speakers' Bureau, arrived at the headquarters of the committee on Madison Square yesterday and found that the elevator was not running, he indulged in some un-Sabbatharian reflections. Then it struck him that perhaps the stoppage of the elevator might be turned to good account. There being no elevator running it followed, as a natural consequence, that there would be few visitors to the headquarters, which are on the fourth floor. When Mr. Leary had caught his breath after his climb to the fourth story he suggested to his co-laborers that it was a good day for all hands to turn to and see what they could do in the way of producing catchy campaign mottoes. The incubation of ideas continued throughout the afternoon, and it was said that the supply obtained was sufficient to satisfy the demand for at least several days to come. The supply doled out last evening for Monday's consumption was as follows:

We know Seth Low's intelligence, his honesty. Those qualities need no other argument than enthusiastic praise.—EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Oct. 25, 1897.

The Tammany ticket represents the most insolent and audacious, as well as the most reckless assault we have yet known upon the welfare of Greater New York.—EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Oct. 23, 1897.

If you will put Tammany Hall into power Tammany Hall will give you the same kind of government that Tammany Hall gave you in 1894. They are the same men, the same bosses. —EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Oct. 25, 1897.

Again and again in political life we say men with unblushing effrontery presume with easy confidence upon popular forgetfulness.—EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Oct. 25, 1897.

William Waldorf Astor has just turned in $377,000 to the New York Treasury in taxes. The other Americo-Anglican gentleman, Squire Croker of Wantage, doesn't turn in as much, but probably takes out more.—Boston Transcript.

Croker needs the money; so pay! pay!! pay!!!

How much of next year's city budget will Croker spend in England?

How much longer are the New York taxpayers to support Croker's English racing stables?

No public expenditure for private profit.

Who advised Seth Low to swear off taxes in New York? Answer: Edward M. Shepard.

Who swears off his taxes in New York and pays taxes to England? Answer: Squire Croker.

Does Tammany Hall love Andrew Carnegie? No. Why not? Because Carnegie will not let Tammany spend one cent of the money Carnegie gives New York for public libraries.

Voter—Mr. Shepard, will you remove Devery if elected?

Mr. Shepard—I make no promises, except that I will be a good Mayor.

The band then played "Go Way Back and Sit Down," but John Doe stood up.

If Shepard should be elected Mayor who would run New York City? Would it be Shepard or Richard Croker?

Can a man be greater than his maker?

Shepard is Richard Croker's man—
But the man don't care—
Made up on the honorable plan—
The man don't care;
He used to call Tammany Hall a disgrace
But that was before he was seeking a place,
It's a hard one to say how he musters the face—
But the man don't care.

One of the posters which will be used by the Fusionists represents a shepherd's crook with the motto underneath, "The Sign of the Crook."

TAX COLLECTOR'S ODD METHODS.

East Orange People Complain and One Resident Sues for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 13.—Attention has lately been directed toward the method of collecting poll and personal tax in East Orange, and it has been charged that such taxes are collected by the intimidation of women. The authorities employ Albert Howe to collect these taxes, and his custom, it appears, is to call at a house when the men of a family are not at home. This is strongly objected to and numerous complaints have been made.

G. De Lisle Zimmermann of 69 Evergreen Place says that Howe entered his house without waiting for the maid to open the door and then shouted out in a loud tone of voice that he had a tax bill to collect and a warrant for Mr. Zimmermann's arrest if it was not paid. Mr. Zimmermann's mother paid the bill then. While no one objects to the collection of the tax, the complaint is as to the conduct of Howe.

As a result of a recent experience of the collector a suit for trespass has been brought against him, the damages being set at $500. John W. Sanger of 61 Evergreen Place is the complainant. He alleges that Howe called at his house on Sept. 26 and presented a bill for poll tax for Robert Wright, a well-known and well-to-do contractor, who lives at Mr. Sanger's house. Howe was accompanied by two negroes, who drove a wagon which was backed up against the curb and which bore a legend showing that it was used by the Collector of Delinquent Taxes.

Mr. Wright was not at home, and it is charged that Howe demanded the tax anyway in a threatening manner, and when Mrs. Sanger told him that Mr. Wright would not be home until dinnertime he demanded to be shown Mr. Wright's property. Mrs. Sanger declined to accede to this demand, and thereupon Howe carted off several porch chairs which did not belong to Mr. Wright, but were the property of Mr. Sangers. For this action the suit has been begun. It will come up for trial in the Essex Circuit Court.

In reply to the charge that he purposely calls at houses during the day when he knows the men are not at home, Howe says he is obliged to make a levy before sundown. "Besides," he adds, "it is impossible to call when the men are at home because many men in East Orange do not get home until a few hours before sunrise."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and cooler; winds west to southwest.

The temperature has fallen in the Gulf States, Eastern Tennessee, and thence northeastward to the lower lake region. The weather will clear rapidly in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, with lower temperature to-day. In the lake region cloudy, unsettled weather will continue to-day, with rain Tuesday. The temperature will fall east of the Appalachians from New England to the Carolinas. It will rise generally in the Northwest, the Upper Missouri, and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh westerly. On the lakes fresh west to northwest winds will continue to-day, becoming variable Tuesday. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh west to southwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	60	63	63
6 A. M.	60	65	65
9 A. M.	62	68	72
12 M.	66	70	76
3 P. M.	67	67	72
6 P. M.	66	67	70
9 P. M.	63	64	70
12 P. M.	59	66	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1900	63
Corresponding date for last 25 years:	56

At 8 A. M. the thermometer was 65, and at 8 P. M. 67. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 97 per cent. at 8 P. M. 95 per cent. The maximum temperate was 70 at noon, the minimum 63 at 3 A. M.

GOLF COMPETITIONS FOR WOMEN PLAYERS

Club Events Arranged for Them This Week.

Informal Matches on the Morristown Links—Qualifying Rounds at the Morris County Golf Club.

Golf presents many interesting features for the coming week. The women, having practically usurped local interest by their national championship at Baltusrol last week, will not relinquish their hold upon the game and an unusually large number of club competitions for the fair players is scheduled. The officers of the Morris County Golf Club have invited the championship competitors to visit the Morristown links to-day, and a number of informal matches will be played. The Morris County women will also meet in the qualifying round for their semi-annual club championship, and the first eight will be eligible to continue at match play rounds on following days. The final round will come on Thursday. The present holder is Miss Marie G. Bryce, but she will find strong opposition in Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Miss Anna E. Kip, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore.

The women of the Richmond County Club, Staten Island, will play their second medal play championship tournament on Wednesday. The winner will hold the medal presented last year by James Park for the coming year. The women of the Jersey City Golf Club will bring their championship tourney down to the final round on Wednesday, and other events for the fair lovers of the game will be held at Apawamis, Englewood, Nassau, and Colonia.

The big event of the week will be the invitation tournament at the Westbrook Golf Club, near Islip, L. I. The club is a popular one with local golfers, and in the past some of the most prominent players in the metropolitan district have been seen on the Westbrook links. The entries will close to-morrow with H. B. Hollins, but enough have already entered to insure an excellent field for the Westbrook cup event. The opening round will be a thirty-six-hole match from which the leading sixteen will be picked to play for the Westbrook cup and the second sixteen will continue for the consolation cup. A four-ball foursome will be the feature on Friday, and the final for the big cup will be thirty-six holes, to be played on Saturday. A handicap for gross and net score prizes will be the additional closing feature.

The annual tournament of the Produce Exchange golfers will be another of the interesting features of the week. The Produce Exchange numbers many enthusiasts of the links in its membership, and they are as loyal to golf as the Stock Exchange members have been for over five years. The coming event will be the fourth annual handicap of the Produce Exchange, and a special kickers' cup has been given by George L. Wooley. First and second handicap prizes have also been offered, and there will be plenty of fun as well as golf of varying degrees of excellence.

Of the minor club tournaments, one of the interesting ones will be the annual championship of the Dutchess County Club of Poughkeepsie. The programme calls for a qualifying round to-day, in which the first eight will be eligible and match play rounds will be held on each following day, the final coming Thursday. The winner will then meet the present club champion, John Smith, on Saturday in the deciding match for the coming year. A consolation cup has been offered by J. Leverett Moore, to be played for by the second set of eight on the same days as the championship rounds. The programme for the week presents a large array of events, and nearly every local club will have something in the competitive line before the close of the week. The list is:

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

Morris County—Women's championship, qualifying round.
Hillsdale—Women's championship, qualifying round.
Dutchess County—Men's championship, qualifying round.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

Essex County—Women's competition.
Harbor Hills—Women's monthly handicap.
Morris County—Women's championship, first match play.
Dutchess County—Men's championship, first match play.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

Westbrook—Annual invitation tournament.
Nassau—Mixed foursomes.
Morris County—Women's championship, semi-final round.
Englewood—Mixed foursomes.
Richmond County—Women's championship.
Dutchess County—Men's championship, semi-final round.
Jersey City—Women's championship and handicap.
Colonia—Women's handicap.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

Westbrook—Annual invitation tournament.
Knollwood Country—Produce Exchange tournament.
Apawamis—Team match, men vs. women.
Morris County—Women's championship, final round.
Dutchess County—Men's championship, final round.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

Westbrook—Annual invitation tournament.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

Westbrook—Invitation tournament, final rounds.
Morris County—Men's championship and Captain's Cup.
Jersey City—Men's championship and handicap.
Nassau—Long driving contest.
Newark Athletic—Final for McCarter Cup and Scotch foursomes.
Van Cortlandt—One iron club competition.
Ardsley—Handicap, Classes A and B.
Englewood—Final qualifying round for championship.
Apawamis—Team match with Oakland.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Harbor Hill—Fall match play event.
Flushing—Bogey contest.
Elizabeth—Team match with Flushing.
Hillandale—Team match with Innis Arden.
Fairfield—Second round for Peat's Cup.
Westchester—Club championship.
Colonia—Cotton Exchange handicap.
Dutchess County—Handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Fox Hills—Club handicap.
Hillside—Handicap Cup contest.
Yountakah—Club handicap.

RESERVOIR FLOOD IN OHIO.

Ten Million Gallons of Water Let Loose at East Liverpool — Damage Amounts to $150,000.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Oct. 13.—A reservoir containing 10,000,000 gallons of water burst to-day and the ensuing flood caused great damage. No lives were lost, but a score of persons had narrow escapes. The money loss will reach probably $150,000.

The reservoir, which is owned by the city and which was completed only a few days ago, was filled this morning for the first time. It was taxed to its utmost capacity when the break occurred.

The basin is located 500 feet above the pumping station on the highest hill in the city. When the wall gave way the water shot down the incline with a roar. The noise warned the occupants of a number of houses directly in the path of the flood, and they rushed to a place of safety. A party of children were playing in a road, though caught by a portion of the rushing water, they were rescued unharmed.

Dozens of large trees were torn from their roots and carried down the hillside with lightning rapidity. A number of the trees were jammed against the walls of the Harker Pottery Company's plant, and the main building and several smaller structures were badly wrecked. Two large kilns and sheds were dashed to pieces and $25,000 worth of ware was ruined.

The tracks of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad were covered with thousands of tons of debris, blocking traffic. The street car line running parallel with the railroad suffered severely, and traffic on a half mile of the track had to be abandoned. The pumping station was filled with wreckage, which so damaged the engines they cannot be used. Several houses were moved from their foundations, outbuildings were carried away, and a number of freight cars on a sidetrack were overturned.

Boy Accidentally Shot to Death.

ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 13. — James L. Kearns, fifteen years old, was killed instantly this afternoon by a ball from a rifle in the hands of a companion, James Dacy. Dacy, who is thirty-five years old and married, gave himself up to the police. The shock of the accident has unbalanced his mind. Kearns and his brother, Edward, in company with Dacy, were using a rifle at a target. Dacy loaded the rifle with a .32-calibre cartridge, and was handing it to James Kearns when in some manner the weapon was discharged. Edward Kearns was wounded, and his brother killed instantly.

CHINA and GLASS

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd

Invite inspection of their FALL IMPORTATIONS. An unequalled variety to select from.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

DR. SIMPSON COLLECTS $51,000

Receives That Sum for the Missionary Alliance—This Exceeds Last Year's Collection by $11,000.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, collector of funds for the Missionary Alliance, preached his annual missionary sermon yesterday and received in cash and pledges $51,000, or $11,000 more than he collected last year. Of this sum $47,000 was received at the morning services at the Gospel Tabernacle, at 692 Eighth Avenue, near Forty-fourth Street.

The tabernacle was crowded in the morning and a look around showed that the majority of those present came from the humbler walks in life. When the time to make donations came everybody seemed in the auditorium of the tabernacle anxious to be among the first to add his contribution for the aid of the missionaries. Men and women either contributed in cash or pledged the amount they desired to contribute, giving a kind of promissory note to bind their intention.

Dr. Simpson took his text from the sixteenth to the eighteenth verses of the ninth chapter of Corinthians.

After showing the debt of the people to God, Dr. Simpson said that contributions for the support of God's Word were necessary and just. He dwelt upon the responsibility of man to God for all that is received here below. He told stories illustrating this.

The meeting yesterday was the last of eleven that have been held throughout the United States. The total amount collected at these meetings was nearly $175,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Fire which occurred to-day in the notion house of John A. Horner & Co., 204 West Baltimore Street, caused a loss of $70,000; fully covered by insurance. The damage was confined almost entirely to the stock.

DU BOIS, Penn., Oct. 13.—Fire to-night at Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, burned over a block and a half of the business section, gutting fourteen business places, including the Hotel McConnell and four dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there is insurance of only $17,000. The fire started in Tapper's livery stable, and is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The heaviest losers are F. J. Black, Hotel McConnell, $15,000; Thomas Tapper, livery stable and dwelling, $8,000; Ezra Hartman, blacksmith's shop and dwelling, $4,000; E. W. Eiser, building, $4,000; Swartz Brothers, grocers, $3,500; E. T. McGaw, building, $6,000; F. A. McConnell, building, $3,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

9:45 A. M.—446 East Tenth Street; Annie Weiss; damage, $25.

10:10 A. M.—53 First Street; Philip Hoffman; damage slight.

11:40 A. M.—144 Hester Street; E. Montels; damage slight.

6:00 P. M.—309 East Eighty-second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—211 East Ninety-seventh Street; Tony Parrinso; damage, $150.

8:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $250.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. B. Campbell, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss L. J. Conn, ladies' wear; 477 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Schlisinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, laces, trimmings, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Landauer, silks and dress goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.
Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Jenner, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; D. Jenner, millinery; Hoffman House.
Nordlinger, E., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Cyracuse, N. Y.; Miss Spendlove, ladies and infants' wear and corsets, 66 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Boos, children's cloaks, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Tootle Kessler Millinery Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; R. H. Kessler, milinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Friedman Bros., Cleveland, Ohio; H. Friedman, clothing; Hoffman House.
Chapman, T. A., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. Wagner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 57 White Street; Holland House.
Beifeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Beifeld, woolens; Hotel Savoy.
Steiner, Lobman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; N. Lobman, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Moas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; I. L. Kemper, laces; Hotel Netherland.
Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohman, San Francisco, Cal.; W. S. Kohlberg, dry goods; 320 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. Gillooly, laces, leather goods, notions, and ribbons; Hotel Cadillac.
Anning, H. M., Chicago, Ill., woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.
Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Reinerth, W., & Co., New Orleans, La.; W. Reinerth, hats; Hotel Marlborough.
Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, woolens; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Netherland.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing; 721 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, notions; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Stix, Louis & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gerwin, dress goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Lyon, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sturtevant, H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloths, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Steinberg, toilet articles and druggists' sundries; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Schmitz & Schroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, clothing; W. L. Schmitz, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—E. Austin Jenkins, Baltimore; P. C. Larkin, Toronto; Lieut. Commander W. B. Diehl, United States Navy; E. M. Dupont, Johnstown, Penn.

HOLLAND.—J. T. Dardin, Chicago; William Bacon Schiller, Pittsburg; Andrew W. Edward, London; Lieut. Cleland Davis, United States Navy.

NAVARRE.—D. F. Kronacher, Paymaster, United States Navy; A. N. Forbes, United States Consul at Kobe, Japan.

MURRAY HILL.—W. C. Campbell, Prescott, Arizona; Dr. Harold Sidebotham, Santa Barbara; P. H. Gillespie, London.

NETHERLAND.—E. Siegel, Baltimore.

IMPERIAL.—Arthur J. Dean, Minneapolis; H. W. Westcott, Richmond; A. C. Hunter, London.

HOFFMAN.—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis; Cornelius Jay Kane, Pittsburg; William S. Granberry, Nashville; Count Hardenberg, Dresden; Baron d'Borch, Dresden.

VICTORIA.—George H. Whiting, Lexington, Ky.; S. Bingham, Liverpool.

GILSEY.—C. T. Crane, Baltimore; P. E. Allison, Chicago; Arland S. Isbell, Denver; E. C. Hammond, Wheeling.

STURTEVANT.—A. d'Hennes, Paris.

ALBEMARLE.—M. Massie, Oxford, England; Howard De H. Ross, Wilmington, Del.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Theodore Voss, Dantzig, Germany; William McEwen, Edinburgh; Norman Vilas Morse, Chicago; F. B. Frego, Jackson, Mich.

MANHATTAN.—E. E. Caine, Seattle; Francis H. Lloyd, Lichfield, England; Gov. J. B. Lowndes, Maryland; J. T. Fotheringill, Boston; J. E. Davidson, Newcastle, England; C. A. Harrison, Hexham, England.

PLAZA—William Bereton, London; F. W. Penfield, Chicago; Scott King, London.

SAVOY.—J. J. Eagan, Oakland, Cal.; Dr. J. J. Lawrence, St. Louis; Ellhu A. Sanger, Dallas, Texas; L. H. Balfour, London.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn importations of selected

Oriental Rugs

Are worthy the careful inspection of the most critical buyer. The stock is practically unlimited both as to variety and price.

Broadway & 19th Street

B & K TRADE MARK

Not High-Priced.

It is true that our clothing is Very Good, and all made in our own work-rooms.

But, for all that it is not high-priced—quite the contrary, in fact; as a lot of people are finding out. New Styles in Suits and Overcoats:

$12.00 to $20.00, and up to $32.00

Hats and Furnishings, in tasteful selections, at very moderate prices.

Browning·King·& Co

Cooper Square W., (nearly opposite Cooper Union) New York.
Brooklyn Store: De Kalb Ave. and Fulton Street.

EVERETT PIANOS

Distinct Art Creations.

Imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments, we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Burmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

It's to Your Advantage To Buy Your FURNITURE and CARPETS of Us

We offer a better class of goods at from *10 to 20 per cent. lower prices,* show you a superior assortment and fill your order with more despatch than you'll obtain in downtown establishments.

High-grade Oak Dining Chair, Box Seat,

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The PIANO QUESTION
And the Wanamaker Answer

Since the taking over of the selling of Chickering Pianos in New York and Philadelphia by our two stores there has been brought about an evolution in the matter of Piano selling. The revolution foolishly prophesied by people who did not understand Wanamaker methods did not materialize. The new methods were given time to properly ripen. We secured the best brains in the Piano trade to manage the business for us. We gave the fullest respect to all the artistic traditions that the Chickering experience of three-quarters of a century had embodied in piano trade ethics. We provided the most spacious and artistic surroundings ever known for the displaying of our pianos.

We assembled here the Chickering, Vose, Crown, Campbell—each of undisputed supremacy in its class.

Our selling organization consists of expert men who are able most fully to interpret your wishes.

The assembling of so many varieties of pianos for such liberal comparison, is unusual; but wonderfully satisfying, as comparisons must be made side by side in order to properly judge between two or more pianos.

We made the selection more satisfying than ever before; and then we eliminated the uncertainty about price.

Previous to the advent of the Wanamaker Piano business, no purchaser of a piano ever knew what was the fair price for any piano. Some fortunate ones knew what friends had paid, and if the salesman discovered this fact, a price was quoted accordingly. If not, a haggling contest, disagreable to people of refinement, was necessary unless the buyer submitted to outrageous overcharge.

The Wanamaker Piano Store dispensed with price mystery, and uncertainty. Prices were plainly marked on every instrument, for all the world to see. Courageous? Not at all. Simply fair. Simply the knowledge that the price was absolutely right; and because the fair price was quoted alike to all.

On the artistic side, we bow to every musical tradition.

On the mercantile side, we protect the purchaser. First, by supplying none but worthy instruments, however low the price; and making the price always as low as consistent with the profitable conducting of the business.

The Result;

Pianos that satisfy the musically cultivated taste.

Prices and terms that make the buying safe, economical and easy.

The Chickering—The highest accomplishment in piano making.

The Vose—A superb piano of most artistic quality and construction.

The Crown—The "Piano of many tones," that has no rival in its peculiar field.

The Campbell—The best piano ever made at its price—$180.

The Wanamaker answer is here. But the voices of the pianos themselves must be heard. They are most fully ready to speak their pleasing arguments today.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Brilliant Silver-Plated Ware
Superb Variety---Small Prices

This store has won a reputation for rapid distribution. Manufacturers of Silverware that have a surplus of fine wares which they wish to sell without hurting their regular trade, seek us, to put their goods on the market quickly. Naturally we make our own terms and take only goods of high character.

The most remarkable feature about the present sale is its timeliness. Hundreds of housekeepers will welcome this announcement, because they have purchases of silverware to make, even if they had to pay full prices. Hundreds more will see a rare chance to pick out wedding or holiday presents, and save about half the usual cost.

One feature of the present collection is a group of fancy China Cracker jars and other pieces, with silver-plated mountings.

Here is a list of the handsome pieces of

Quadruple Plated Ware—

3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50
Chocolate Pots, $1.75, $2
Water Pitchers, $3, $3.25
Fruit Dishes, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25
5-piece Tea Sets, $8.50 to $13.75
Baking Dishes, $2.25, $2.85, $3.75
Children's Cups, 50c, 75c
China Salts and Peppers, 15c each
Spoon Holders, $1.25
3-piece Dessert Sets, $4.50
Fruit and Nut Bowls, $1.25, $2, $2.25
Butter Dishes, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50
Biscuit Jars, $2
Salad Bowls, $2.50
Kettles, $4.50
Candlesticks, $1
Cake Baskets, $2.50
Syrup Pitchers and Plates, $1.75
Pickle Jars, $1.25, $1.75
Tureens, $2.50, $3.75, $4.25, $4.75
Marmalade Jars $2
Fern Dishes, $2
Castors, $1.25
Waiters, 65c to $4.25
Call Bells, 35c, 50c
Crumb Sets, $1.75
Knife Rests, 25c
Salad Castors, $2.50, $3.25

Genuine Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons—

Tea Spoons, $1 dozen
Table Spoons, $2 dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.75 dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.35 dozen
Triple Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each
Soup Ladles, $1.15 each
Mustard Spoons, 10c each
Preserve Spoons, 45c each
Cheese Scoops, 50c each
Fish Knives, 85c each
3-piece Children's Sets, 50c each
Dessert Spoons, $1.75 dozen
Table Forks, $2 dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen
Butter Spreaders, $1.50 dozen
Oyster Ladles, $1 each
Berry Spoons, 65c each
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Pie Knives, 65c each
Fish Forks, 50c each

Main and Ninth street aisles.

TABLE and COUCH COVERS

Couch and Table Covers, in a broad variety of effective designs, materials and colorings, are here in a comprehensive collection that will satisfy the most precise housekeeper.

Prices are uniformly reasonable, but here are three values that are especially tempting:

At $6.50—English Tapestry Table Covers, in quiet colorings and attractive designs; 2 yards square.
At $8.75—German Velour Table Covers, in rich colors; 2 yards square.
At $10.50—Couch Covers, in Kelim designs; very handsome and in striking colorings.

Then there are dozens of other attractive lines, of which some indication follows:

TABLE COVERS—imported and domestic; in a large variety of designs and colorings.

Tapestry: 1½ yards square, at 95c to $4.75 each.
2 yards square, at $1.50 to $12 each.
2x2½ yards, at $2 to $10 each.
2x3 yards, at $2.50 to $11.50 each.

French and German Velour: 1 yard square, at $4.25 each.
1½ yards square, at $4.75 to $6.50 each.
2 yards square, at $8.75 to $12 each.
2x2½ yards, at $11.75 to $15 each.
2x3 yards, at $14.50 to $18.

COUCH COVERS—A complete assortment in Tapestry and Oriental designs and colors, and fringed all around; $2 to $22.

Imported Real Bagdads at $4.50, $8.50 and $9 each.

Third floor.

About Sideboards
And Some Price News

Our gathering of Dining-room Furniture has never been more signally complete than it is at present, either in regard to variety of patterns or range of prices.

In Sideboards and Buffets alone there are 175 styles, from a well-finished sideboard, of moderate size in oak, at $20, to an elaborate one of oak in German Renaissance, at $315. Of mahogany sideboards in Colonial style, with dull or polished finish, there is an excellent assortment; as well as in golden, Flemish and weathered oak.

Of especial interest today is an offering of eighteen handsome Sideboards, in three styles, at these reduced prices:

At $40, from $60—Six golden oak sideboards; Colonial design; 5 ft. 6 in. high; base 48 x 23 in. on top; four drawers and closet; claw feet; top has one shelf and French plate mirror, 40 x 16 in. A sideboard of medium size; nicely finished.

At $50, from $70—Six mahogany sideboards of Colonial designs; full swell-front base; top 55x25 in.; long linen drawer; 6 small drawers; 2 closets; claw feet; top has 4 shelves, is neatly carved; French plate mirror, 46x20 in.; highly polished and of fine construction.

At $50 from $70—Six quartered golden oak sideboards; base, 54x24 in.; claw feet; 5 drawers and 2 closets; ornamental carved top with 4 shelves and 3 mirrors; largest mirror is 24x26 in.; the sideboard is 5 ft. 6 in. high; fine construction and highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Made-to-Measure
Sack SUITS That Fit

If the material is of your own choosing, and wears well; if the suit is made to your measure, and fits well; if the style is of the latest, and looks well—do you mind saving $20 or so on a custom-made suit?

Women's CAPES
In Superb Variety

This is a showing of Women's Golf, Opera and Cloth Capes, that for broad and rich assortment of beautiful styles has never been equaled in America.

Foremost designers have contributed to it liberally of their best. There are golf capes, practical, but luxurious,

That is just the proposition this Wanamaker Clothing Store offers you—stylish, handsome, perfectly-fitting clothing, which the smartest tailor in town can hardly improve upon, except in point of increased price. And what an increase!

You'll concede the force of our argument when you see the splendid showing of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, in the latest designs and most popular colorings, from which we will make you a suit for $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits and Waists

You will thank us for telling you of these excellent suits for boys, when you see them. They are everything that clothing for a lively, active boy should be, and worth every bit of their price, and more.

There are handsome Sailor Suits, for instance, of blue serge, trimmed with white and black braid, and with extra trousers; sizes 3 to 12 years, at $5.

New Three-piece Suits, of blue or mixed cheviots; made especially for us; sizes 9 to 16 years, at $5.

Boys' Shirt-waists and Blouses, in excellent assortment; of outing flannels, 3 to 13-year sizes, and of colored percale, sizes 5 to 14 years, at 50c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Piece-Dyed DRESS GOODS

Here in a vastly more plentiful assortment of attractive weaves and colorings than ever before. And many of these piece-dyed, self-colored fabrics, that are priced at 37½c to 85c a yard, are kinds that you have been accustomed to find among goods at $1 and $1.25 a yard. Economies in manufactures and liberality in placing orders have wrought the change. The Dress Goods mentioned here represent over two hundred weaves and colorings:

At 37½c yard—All-wool Cheviot, 36 inches wide.
At 50c yard—All-wool Cheviot, 40 inches wide.
At 50c yard—All-wool Granite, 40 inches wide.
At 50c yard—All-wool Serges, 38 inches wide.
At 60c yard—All-wool Melrose, 40 inches wide.
At 60c yard—All-wool Whipcord, 42 inches wide.
At 60c yard—All-wool Granite, 42 inches wide.
At 65c yard—All-wool Surah Twills, 45 inches wide.
At 65c yard—All-wool Granite, 46 inches wide.
At 65c yard—All-wool Serges, 44 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Sharkskin, 44 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Satin Soleil, 40 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Melrose, 42 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Paquin Serges, 44 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Prunella, 42 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Granite, 44 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Cheviot, 50 inches wide.
At 75c yard—All-wool Serges, 50 inches wide.
At 85c yard—All-wool Prunella, 44 inches wide.
At 85c yard—All-wool Melrose, 42 inches wide.
At 85c yard—All-wool Sharkskin, 42 inches wide

Tenth street.

Attractive FLANNEL WAISTS

Nothing can surpass a Flannel Waist, in point of all-around usefulness, combined with good looks, for Fall and Winter wear. There's an extremely well-chosen collection of them here for your approval.

Colorings are light and dark, in large variety, including black; styles are attractive and offer liberal room for choice; and the price-range has, as extremes, $1 and $12, with many prices between. Details:

At $3.25—Buttoned at the side; French back; collar and shield, trimmed with white brilliantine.
At $3.75—Front of stitched plaits, forming yoke; plaited back and cuffs.
At $4.25—Cluster plaited front, in between plaits; fancy braid; stock collar of taffeta silk; buttoned in the back.
At $5—Full front; lower part of waist stitched with white; buttoned in the back; stock collar, trimmed with white taffeta and buckle.
Many other styles in light and dark colors and black, in stripes and dots or plain; plaited, with white or fancy stitching, embroidery, Persian effects or applique. $1.50 to $12.

Second floor.

These in the Basement:

KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES—
25c, worth 50c—Of lawn, in neat figures and stripes; finished white lawn border.

PETTICOATS—
25c—Of flannelette, in stripes and checks; deep hem and yoke band.

Cloth CAPES

Of soft, warm Montagnacs and Himalayan cheviots, in striking effective new shades; cloth capes in great variety of material and trimming; sumptuous opera capes and capes of Velour du Nord that are almost regal.

The gathering is well worth seeing, if only as an object lesson. Here are some detailed hints of each group:

Three excellent values in Black Capes:
At $8—Of black kersey; extra length; high flaring collar; cape trimmed with satin bands.
At $13—Of black kersey; high turnover velvet collar; cape finished with wide bands of stitched cloth.
At $21—Of imported kersey; bottom and high flaring collar heavily stitched; cape finished with floral design of satin, edged with braid.
Others, $5 to $66.

Three attractively-priced Golf Capes:
At $10.50—Of double-faced material; flaring collar with stitched cloth; single-breasted; 38 inches long.
At $12—Of soft double-faced cheviot; flaring collar and hood, edged with stitching; 40 inches long.
At $13.50—Of fine double-faced cheviot; double-breasted; high turnover collar, edged with velvet, and trimmed with braid; 40 inches long.
Others, $10.50 to $13.50.

Three noteworthy styles of Opera Capes:
At $10—Of vicuna chudda; full length; mouffion collar; quilted lining.
At $25—Of vicuna chudda; mouffion collar; pretty shoulder cape; lined with quilted satin.
At $40—Of Ottoman silk; jabot and collar of chiffon; lining of quilted silk; cape 42 inches long.
Others, $20 to $112.
A superb collection of imported Velour du Nord Capes, $45 to $130.

Second floor.

Two Excellent Offerings of Women's SUITS

We might tell you of a hundred handsome suits; but brevity is strength; and a close look at two suits is better than a casual glance at several score. Judge the entire stock by the value measure of these:

Tailor-made Suits at $17—
Of black cheviot serge, with jaunty double-breasted jacket; peau de soie revers, inlaid velvet collar; gored skirt with flounce outlined with stitching; taffeta drop, with 10-inch knife-plaited ruffle.

These at $22.50—
Suits of black or blue cheviot serge; stylish single-breasted blouse jacket, vest effect; belt, cuffs and high flaring turnover collar of velvet; gored skirt, with graduated flounce; taffeta drop, with plaited ruffle.

But in the multitude of other suits shown every possible wish can be supplied. Suits range in price from $11 to $170, with the best styles and values produced in every grade.

Second floor, Broadway.

New SILKS and VELVETS

The Silk Store holds constant reception for new beauty these days. Fine Silks are arriving daily from both foreign and American makers, and only the most important groups can be given proper mention, and these too briefly.

These are some of the very latest:

Rich Black Brocaded Silks—
Comprising both satin and moire brocades on grounds of Satin de Lyons, Argentine, Armure and Taffeta. Some of the designs are extremely rich and elaborate, others in medium effects. Prices, $1.50 to $3 yd.

Royal Moire in Colors—
A moire silk with a beautiful mousseline finish in all newest evening shades and a few in medium colors; excellent quality at $2 a yard.

Duchesse Mousseline—
Is a very elegant quality of Liberty satin in ten splendid light shades, such as white, ivory, cream, pink, corn, gray, Nile, lavender and rose; one of the finest imported, at $1.65 a yard.

Pompadour Silks—
These are Gros de Londres with plain or glace ground, with neat vines and dots of black and pompadour figures in pink and green; in light or dark colors. Prices, $2 and $2.50.

Novelty Velvets—
Our first importation went in a jiffy. These are even prettier, and the variety is larger than the first. The most-wanted neat effects are here in plenty, in dots, figures or stripes, and the new colorings are superb—browns, grays, black-and-white, greens, cardinal and white-and-black; adapted for whole gowns or waists. Prices, $2 to $3.

Rotunda.

LAMPS

Metallic Lamps have sprung recently into pronounced favor; largely on account of the rich variety and beauty of the designs in which they are made, and the effective nature of the different styles of finish.

Hence this offering has timely interest:

At $5, worth $8.50

Metallic Reading Lamps, in a variety of handsome new designs, splendidly made and finished, with best quality of burners. Complete with pink, green or yellow shade.

Here is further news of artistic Lamps and Silk Shades, at moderate prices:

Metallic Reception or Reading Lamps, $3.75, $4.50, $5, $7.50 to $13.50.
Metallic Banquet Lamps, in all leading classic designs and finest finishes, $6.75, $9.50, $13.50, $15, $22.50 to $40.
SILK SHADES—On most of the banquet lamps, you will notice silk shades different from those used some years ago—$5.75, $7.50, $9.75, $13.50 to $16.50.

Basement.

REFRIGERATORS
One-Third Below Value

Here are some more of those excellent Refrigerators—forty-five of them—which you have taken so willingly when we have told you about them before.

They are the wind-up of the manufacturer's this-season's stock, and we obtained them at a figure which enables us to mark them

A Third Below Value

They are substantially made of hardwood, zinc lined, and thoroughly insulated with charcoal sheathing. Patent air flues insure a perfect circulation of cold, dry air.

These dimensions and prices:

Width	Depth	Height	Ice Capacity	Price
29 in.	22 in.	58 in.	115 lbs.	$11.25, from $17.50.
34 in.	22 in.	48 in.	95 lbs.	$12.25, from $18.50
36 in.	23 in.	50 in.	125 lbs.	$13, from $20.
40 in.	24 in.	51 in.	175 lbs.	$16, from $24.

Second floor, Broadway.

LILLIAN CORSETS
Paris-Made

In these newest "Lillians," corset-making has reached the highest stage of perfection yet attained. The Paris corsetier that designed and made them is a master in his craft.

The styles do not depart radically from other recent models—they are all straight-front, in a variety of exquisite shapes, from which the most stylishly dressed woman can be suited perfectly. They abound in little refinements, little touches of grace and beauty, which differentiate them from other corsets.

Some definite descriptions:

At $3.50—Of fine coutil; low bust, short hips, no side steels.
At $5.50—Of fine coutil; low bust, very flat over abdomen; garters attached; long over hips; same in dainty silk batiste, $8.75.
At $6—Of fine coutil; daintily trimmed with lace; short hips; same in silk coutil, in white, blue and pink, $9.50; and same model in silk batiste, with blue and pink dots, $10.50.
At $10.50—Of pink and blue silk batiste; medium high bust; straight front; short over hips.
At $11.50—Of very fine coutil; medium low bust; extended tailored hips; garters attached; trimmed with fine lace.
At $15—Of fancy silk figured coutil; in blue and lavender; low bust; extra extended hips with garters attached.

Second floor.

Then, in the Basement Store, there is excellent picking, at sharply reduced prices from among these odd lots of good corsets; about two hundred in all:

Lillian Corsets, of white coutil and fancy materials.
At $2.50 and $3—Of coutil; worth $3.50 and $6.75.
At $5—Of coutil and fancy materials, also black sateen; worth $11 to $15.
At 75c—H. H. corsets, straight front, white and drab; worth $1.
At 75c—L. R. corsets, in black and white; worth $1; not all sizes in the lot.

Basement

Silver and Silver-Plated TOILET ARTICLES

This is an attractive group of the various implements that are needed on every dressing-table—combs, hair and cloth brushes, whisk brooms, and the like, all attractively mounted in sterling silver, in a variety of effective designs.

There are also some comb-and-brush sets with handsome quadruple-plate mountings.

The collection offers suitable field for the selection of gifts.

STERLING SILVER TOILET ARTICLES—
Hair Brushes, $1.50 to $7.75. Military Brushes, $2.50 to $16 pair.
Nail Polishers, 45c to $2.75. Cloth Brushes, $1.50 to $8. Hat Brushes, $1.50 to $4. Bonnet Brushes, $1.75 to $5. Whisk Brooms, 85c to $4.50. Mirrors, $5 to $15.50.
Comb-and-Brush Sets, put up attractively in boxes, $2.75 a set.
Three-piece sets—Comb, Brush and Mirror, of best quadruple plate, $5.

Tenth street.

Framed PICTURES

News of interest comes from the Picture Store. It concerns an offering of Etchings and Pastels in charming landscape subjects. They are matted, and framed in handsome gilt sweep frames, with outside ornaments of burnished gold; size 20 x 30 inches.

They are such pictures as sell regularly and readily at $7.50 and $8.50; but their price today is

$4.75 Each.

Fifth floor.

Mattresses, Springs
And PILLOWS Under-Price

Every man owes it to himself to make his hours in bed as restful and as beneficial to him as possible. Good bedding is an important consideration.

These Mattresses, Springs and Pillows are the best of their respective kinds that can be obtained at their full prices. Therefore, when these prices are reduced by a liberal amount, the values become more exceptional than ever.

All these articles of bedding are made up to your order from fresh, new materials. Prices:

At $15, worth $20—A full-size pure horse-hair mattress, in plain or fancy ticking; one or two parts; 40 lbs.
At $10, worth $12.75—A good mixed hair mattress, full size; plain or fancy ticking; one or two parts; 40 lbs.
At $9.50, worth $10.75—Rabbet edge Box Spring, upholstered with hair top; plain or fancy ticking; for metal beds.
At $8, worth $9.25—Shelf Box Spring, upholstered with hair top; plain or fancy ticking; for metal beds.
At $8, worth $9.25—Single border Box Spring, upholstered with hair top; plain or fancy ticking; for wood beds.
At $1.50, worth $1.80—Prime geese feather Pillows; 20x30 in., 3 lbs.
At $2.50, worth $3—Prime geese feather Bolsters; 20x56 in., 5 lbs.

Fourth floor.

Small Oriental Rugs
Much Under-Price

Hamadan, Guenje and Beloochistan Rugs, are made in two or three grades. The lowest grades, which we do not carry, usually sell elsewhere at about $7.50, $10.50 and $15, respectively.

Today's offering of four hundred rugs consists exclusively of the first grade, of which we have a large stock, and recommend highly. The weave is substantial, the colorings and designs are Oriental, in attractive variety. Values are better than any similar offering ever made before in this city, as prices are much lower than those asked even for the cheapest grade.

The sizes range from 4 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. x 3 ft. The prices are:
Hamadan Rugs, $4.75 and $5.50.
Guenje Rugs, $8, $10 and $12.
Beloochistan Rugs, $8, $10, $12 and $14.

Third floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2238 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1931 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3365 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
755 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

Butter is to be the great attraction during the next three days. To make new friends for the Butler Stores and to demonstrate to our old customers that we are always ready to offer the most attractive bargains in high grade Groceries, we announce to-day this big Butter Sale.

VERY BEST FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER

For This Sale 21 Cents A Pound.

Butter such as ours is, indeed, a treat, as but few stores attempt to match the Famous "Butler Butter Quality." The reason for this is that we are in direct contact with the best creameries in America, who ship us only their choicest grade. Naturally the best comes to us—the best always goes to the largest purchaser. 100,000 pounds a week (50 tons) is our output under ordinary conditions, but with a price like this, 120,000 pounds (60 tons) of the finest creamery Butter in the world will be no surprising sale. Quantity, we know, has no bearing on quality, but we speak at this particular time of the great quantity of Butter we handle solely for the purpose of demonstrating that our Butter is known and appreciated in thousands of homes.

HERE IS AN ATTRACTIVE LIST OF FINE GROCERY STAPLES:

TEA.
BUTLER'S VERY BEST.
Our Stock Consists of All Kinds of the Highest Grades of Tea Sold.
A Pound, 35c.
BUTLER'S CHOICE TEA is Equal to the Best Tea Sold in Other Stores.
A Pound, 29c.

California Apricots, Essie Brand, finest packed, a can 17c
California Pears, Essie Brand, finest packed, a can 19c
Salmon, Sport Brand, Fancy Sock Eye, 1 lb. tall can 15c
Salmon, Purity Brand, Fancy Sock Eye, ½ lb. flat can 10c
Kippered Herring, Gilt Edge Brand, new pack, a can 13c
Mustard Sardines, new goods, very fine, ¾ can 8c
Maine Corn, Essie Brand, finest packed, a can 10c
Jersey Tomatoes, Essie Brand, extra large can 10c
Asparagus, California, Golden State Brand, 24c.; Amadore Brand 15c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph Brand, plain or in sauce, a can 10c
Honey, Best California, a 1 pound bottle 15c

New Figs, finest Smyrna, new crop, a pound 11c
Evaporated Peaches, finest California, a pound 10c
Evaporated Apricots, finest California, a pound 12c
Olives, Fancy Queen, 10 oz. bottle, 14c.; 18 oz. bottle 18c
Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, our best, 1 lb. can, 9c.; ½ lb. can, 15c.; ¼ lb. can 8c
Lemons, juicy Messina, a dozen 11c
Black Pepper, Butler's Best, ¼ lb. can 6c
Cocoanut, Peerless Shredded, ½ lb. box 9c
Catsup, Peerless Brand, our best, pint bottle, 15c.; ½ pint 8c
Gelatine, XL&R Brand, special, a package, 5c.; or 3 for 13c
Syrup, Finest Golden Drip, a quart bottle 10c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Best Imported, 1 lb. package 8c

Laundry Starch, best quality, 3 lb. box 12c
Laundry Soap, Nickel Brand, 18 oz. cake, 5c.; or 2 cakes for 9c
Floating Soap, Fairy Oval Cake, special 4c
Silver Polish, the famous Silver-Shyne Brand, 10c. box for 5c
Enameline Stove Polish, special, a 5c. box for 2c
Potash or Lye, Butler's Best, large can 8c
French Square Blue, best for laundry, 6 squares for 10c
Ammonia, Butler's Best Concentrated, large bottle 10c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, box of 500 4c
Salt, Best quality, free running, a large bag 5c
Cheese, Best New York State, a pound 13c

COFFEE.
BUTLER'S NO. 1
MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE,
A Pound, 25c.
BUTLER'S NO. 1
COMBINATION COFFEE,
A Pound, 15c.
Or 2 Pounds, 25c.

PRICES QUOTED DO NOT APPLY TO SUBURBAN STORES.

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
289 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2043 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

389 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

WIDE-OPEN GAMBLING HOUSE IN HARLEM

Was Next Door to the Rev. Dr. M. St. C. Wright's House.

POLICE IGNORED COMPLAINTS

Residents of the Block Disturbed Nightly by Patrons Looking for the Gambling Place—Its New Location.

Despite the statement recently made by the police to the effect that there was not a poolroom or gambling house open in Harlem there is a gambling house in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street within a few doors of Eighth Avenue that has been in operation for years. Its character is well known to the residents of the block, who have repeatedly appealed to the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station without avail, and so brazen have the proprietors of the place become of late that when they moved from 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street several weeks ago to their new quarters at 267 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street the paraphernalia of the place was carried out in broad daylight and loaded upon trucks. The removal of the concern came as a great relief to the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, who occupied the adjoining house, at 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and who for two years was subjected to all kinds of annoyances. The family was not only kept awake at night by loud talking and scuffles, but on frequent occasions their door bell was rung at all hours of the night and early morning by questionable characters who had made a mistake in the house and who insisted on being admitted.

Other residents on the block have had similar experiences, and so frequent were these mistakes in locating the place, the house being one of a row, that the residents in despair and as a last resort appealed to the gamblers to place some distinguishing mark in order that their many friends might find them without difficulty. The gamblers received the envoy graciously and promised to remedy the matter at once. This they did by painting the lower panel of the front door white and placing upon this background large black numbers that could be seen distinctly on the darkest night.

Before the residents became reconciled to the place they raised such a commotion that the proprietors, fearing they would have to close their doors, offered "hush money," and, it is alleged, approached Thomas Wilson, the father-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Wright, through an agent, offering him a handsome bonus for the lease of 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. In this way they hoped to get rid of a very disagreeable neighbor and the leader of the fight against them, but the proposition was scorned.

Dr. Wright, when seen at his home last evening by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, told of the annoyances he had been subjected to during the two years he had gamblers for neighbors. When asked why he had tolerated it so long he said:

"Why, just this: Myself and neighbors became weary in making appeals to the police, as no attention was paid to them, and finally we became reconciled. It was the greatest relief imaginable to me when I found that the gamblers were going to move, for it happened very frequently that men mistook this house for the gambling house, and on several occasions they insisted that it was the place and tried to brush by me or the servants and enter. Other tenants in this row of houses were subjected to similar experiences, and finally we appealed to the proprietors of the place, who very considerately painted their door and increased the size of the number of the house. They did not attempt to bribe us directly, but I am of the opinion that it was one of their agents who approached my father-in-law and offered him an exorbitant price for the lease of the house.

"I am glad to get rid of them, but the only trouble is that they did not go far enough. They are now at 267 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and I learned recently from friends who are in a position to know that the house they now occupy was rented with the understanding that it was to be used as a gambling house. Everybody in the vicinity knows it is there, and I have no doubt that the police do. If they don't they are deaf, dumb, and blind.

"For example, as to the annoyance I was subjected to and am still suffering from. It was only a few nights ago that I was standing on my stoop talking with an applicant for aid when four men walked up the stoop, and, with a pleasant nod, attempted to pass me and enter the house.

"'Where are you going?' I asked indignantly.

"One of the party spoke up, and with a broad grin on his face, said:

"'Why, you know us; we've been here before often enough.'

"I told them that they were mistaken, and that I did not know them.

"'Oh, quit your foolin',' broke in another one of the party; 'why, I knew you in Twenty-sixth Street years ago. Ask Sam Strauss to come out; he'll vouch for us.'

"They then attempted to enter the hallway, but I barred their way, and matters were rapidly approaching a climax when my first caller spoke up and explained that I was a minister and that they had made a mistake. The quartet were very much crestfallen and profuse in their apologies, especially when I informed them that the gambling house had moved to No. 267.

"But this is only one of many similar instances. We are sick and tired of trying to rid the block of this nuisance, as the police give us absolutely no aid. The city is positively rotten, and until the citizen and voter shall place in power men who will respect and enforce the laws, gamblers will continue to flourish openly."

MISS ROGERS'S FUNERAL.

She Was the Private Secretary of Miss Maude Adams.

Funeral services over the body of Miss Lillian Constance Rogers, who for ten years was private secretary to Miss Maude Adams, the actress, were held yesterday from the residence of Miss Adams's mother, 22 East Forty-first Street.

Miss Rogers died on Thursday last. The funeral services yesterday were strictly private, being attended by a few of the more intimate friends of the deceased and of the Adams family. Miss Adams is touring in the West, and could not come on to attend. The Rev. Dr. Steele of St. Bartholomew's Church, conducted the services. The interment was in the Adams plot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

RUNAWAYS FROM ALLENTOWN.

Four Boys Found in a Freight Car in Jersey City.

Allentown, Penn., lost a small proportion of its juvenile population yesterday, but the delegation was found in a freight car of the Central Railroad at Jersey City, where the train on which the youthful adventurers had hidden themselves arrived shortly after daylight. They were Frank Cleveland, fifteen years old; John Biser, thirteen; Frank Kanning, fifteen, and William Smith, seventeen.

They said they had run away from home because they were tired of life in a country town and were on their way to New York, where they expected to find work. They were handed over to the police and sent to the woman's prison. The Allentown police were notified. They sent word that the parents of the boys would go to Jersey City to-day and take them home.

LA BRETAGNE ARRIVES.

A Passenger on Board Has a Gold Nugget Weighing Four Pounds.

On the French steamer La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday, there were among other passengers P. A. Oster, who is going to Victoria, B. C., to represent La Société Minière de la Columbia Britannique at an exhibition to be given there of local minerals. Mr. Oster brought with him a nugget of gold to exhibit called the "Jumbo." It weighs four pounds and is valued at $1,000. It was found on Boulder's Creek, near Atlin Lake, B. C.

Others on La Bretagne were M. Amand-Jean, the artist, who will act as a in Pittsburg, and H. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce.

GIRL HAD A LONG CHASE.

Followed a Supposed Burglar from One Hundred and Eighth Street to City Hall Station and Back Again.

Charles V. McCarty, aged twenty-one years, of 157 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was arraigned in the Harlem Court before Magistrate Mayo yesterday morning as a suspicious person. Two girls were present to prosecute him. They were Fannie Jacobs, aged eighteen, and her sister, Esther Jacobs, aged twenty-one, both of 173 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

Miss Esther was at home Saturday night, awaiting the return of her sister, Fannie, who had gone out shopping. Between 10 and 11 o'clock she heard some one fumbling at the front door, but did not investigate the cause. A little later she heard her sister's voice and opened the door. She found her sister waiting to get in, and also McCarty, who was sitting on the stoop. Esther told her sister about the sounds which she had heard at the door, and they came to the conclusion that McCarty had been trying to get into the house. They spoke to him, but he gave no answer and walked away.

Throwing down her basket Fannie ran after the man. She followed McCarty to Third Avenue. Here she was joined by Edward Charmak, whom her sister Esther had sent after her. McCarty continued down Third Avenue, to One Hundred and Sixth Street, where he boarded an elevated train. Fannie and her escort followed him, and, entering the same car, they rode down to City Hall, where the man got off, followed by the two pursuers.

He then boarded an up-town train. The two shadowers followed him and started up town. No policeman had yet been seen, but at Thirty-fourth Street Policeman Hubbard got on the train, and he arrested McCarty on the complaint of Miss Jacobs.

When arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday morning McCarty denied that he had attempted to get into the Jacobs home. He said that he had been drinking and had sat down on the stoop to rest awhile.

The girls were sure that they had captured a real burglar, but as there was no evidence to hold him Magistrate Mayo fined him $10 for being drunk and then let him go.

LABOR MEN HAVE HOT WORDS.

The Lie Passes and Excitement Prevails at Central Federated Union.

The quarrel between the International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers led to hot words between the representatives of the two bodies at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has its headquarters in England, and has only a branch organization in this country. Several tilts have taken place between representatives of the two bodies, owing to the failure, it is alleged, of the Amalgamated Society, which has a number of machinists in its ranks, to co-operate with the International Association of Machinists during strikes.

The Amalgamated Society was suspended by the Building Trades Section of the central body last week for failing to strike in sympathy with the machinists. George H. Warner, delegate of the International Association, started hostilities yesterday by demanding that the action of the Building Trades Section be sustained.

Delegate Hawkesworth of the Amalgamated Society took exception to some of Warner's remarks. Warner retorted hotly, and the lie passed twice between the two delegates, who furiously denounced each other. There was much excitement, but the Chairman stopped all further personalities by declaring the debate closed. The whole question was referred to the affiliated unions for a vote.

Trouble in the Tunnel Averted.

The Central Federated Union's Committee on Rapid Transit Tunnel Work reported yesterday that the new trouble which had been threatened in the tunnel had been averted. The committee had conferred with the representatives of all the unions having members at work on the tunnel last Tuesday, when a list of eleven grievances was made out. The grievances were submitted to the contractors the next day, and they promised to see that all differences were adjusted.

A WOMAN'S NOVEL SCHEME.

She Is Charged with Stealing from Her Employers by an Ingenious Method.

One of the employes in a Sixth Avenue department store was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning charged with stealing from her employer. She gave her name as Bessie Henderson of 11 Horatio Street. She came to New York only a few weeks ago, and secured a position with the firm by giving as a reference Dr. Palmer M. Chase of 11 Horatio Street.

She had been there only a few days when, according to Store Detective Bernard, she took a lambrequin valued at $15.45. The following day she sent the lambrequin back to the store by a messenger boy with a note signed with the name of one of the store's best credit customers, in which she said that the lambrequin had been purchased by a servant and did not suit. She requested that a credit check be sent her for $15.45, which was done. She then presented the credit check and bought 35 cents' worth of ribbon, receiving the difference in cash.

On another day she got $20.26 in the same manner, and at other times secured other amounts, always using the same plan.

When she was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Dr. Chase was there and said that he had married the girl in Philadelphia on June 6 last. He also said that she had wealthy relatives in the Quaker City, who would look after her, as she was a kleptomaniac and had been guilty of the same offense several times before in Philadelphia. She was held in $500 bail for trial.

ENGLISH RAILROAD MEN HERE.

They Arrive on the Celtic and Will Study American Lines.

The White Star liner Celtic arrived yesterday morning, after a rough but otherwise uneventful passage. Among her passengers was a party of English railroad men, who come to this country to inspect the American railway systems.

Those in the party are George S. Gibb, General Manager of the Northeastern Railway of Great Britain, and Norman D. Macdonald, T. M. Newell, and Wilson Worsdell, Directors. Mr. Gibb, in speaking of the plans of the party, said:

"We intend to inspect American railroads, and will go as far West as Chicago. We will study the handling of freight and the systems of signals in use. You will have to wait until we conclude our inspection before I can say whether I think we will adopt any of the features of the American system. We will return to England in four weeks."

Other passengers on the Celtic were Gen. Clinton P. Paine of Baltimore and Laurence Hutton of Princeton.

BUILDING DID NOT FALL.

Jersey City People Disappointed as the House Was Shored Up.

Many of the persons who on Saturday watched for the fall of the four-story brick building at Jackson Avenue and Forrest Street, Jersey City, continued their vigil until late at night. When they retired others who had been attracted to the scene took their places, and there was a crowd of curious persons about the house until morning. From that time the crowd grew and lingered until the rain began to fall at about 1 o'clock P. M., and compelled them to seek shelter.

Some few refused to flee from the storm, however, and found refuge under awnings and in doorways. The building did not fall, and in the afternoon it was decided to make an effort to shore up the walls and make it secure. The work was done under the direction of the Fire Department, and builders expressed the opinion that it would be safe provided no further excavation should be attempted.

Brooklyn Church's 54th Anniversary.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the North Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, was celebrated yesterday. Among the attendants were many of the old members of the church. The present pastor is the Rev. Lemuel Richardson. The Rev. W. C. Wilson, a former pastor of the church, participated in the anniversary exercises.

MRS. FAIRCHILD ENTERTAINED.

Was the Guest of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter D. A. R.

The first meeting of the season of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., was held at the Buckingham Saturday. The chapter had as its guest Mrs. Charles W. Fairchild, President General of the National Society of the order.

Mrs. Fairchild spoke a few words of welcome and made an eloquent appeal to each Daughter to be more zealous than ever before in working for true patriotism in America.

After the meeting a lunch was given at Delmonico's in honor of Mrs. Fairchild.

A "BANJO KING" DEAD.

John L. Dore, Well Known in the Vaudeville World, Dies of Pneumonia.

John L. Doré, one of the well-known "Banjo Kings" of that name, died Saturday, after a brief attack of bronchial pneumonia. He was born in New York thirty years ago, and at sixteen he began his career as a banjo player and instructor.

There were originally four of the Doré brothers, who appeared in most of the large amusement houses of New York and made extensive concert tours across the continent. Mr. Doré played at a banquet tendered to Russell A. Alger in Detroit on the occasion of his appointment as Secretary of War.

The brothers were always ready to give voluntary performances in aid of charity, and much good was accomplished through their generosity in that direction. In 1896 they played at the Lakewood home of Grover Cleveland in a benefit given for the New York Kindergarten Association. They appeared by invitation at the homes of the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, of Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hicks Lord, and Mme. de Barios.

John Doré was the instrumental instructor of Mrs. Potter Palmer. His last public appearance was at the Proctor theatres in March of this year. Two of the brothers—Benjamin and George—are still living at the Doré home, 657 Sixth Avenue, the eldest of the quartet, William C., having died in 1897, just before an engagement for which he was booked at the Alhambra Music Hall, in London.

John Doré was unmarried. He is survived by both parents, who are of French birth, and by two younger sisters and two brothers. The funeral will take place at 2 P. M. to-day.

MR. COLER IN YONKERS.

He Urges Young Men to Do Something Good in Life.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Bird S. Coler made an address this afternoon before the Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association. He made no reference directly to politics. He took as his text "Thy will be done on earth," from the Lord's Prayer. He urged that each of the young men do something good to make himself famous and great.

He said New York had had many great men, men who did wonderful work for mankind. He referred, he said, to men who founded great institutions such as the big museums and similar buildings and charitable asylums, men who had contributed to charity and good works. Her many famous men had made New York great, and in saying that he did not refer, he said, to her Mayors or her politicians. It was the man who gave or worked for the greater glory of God and the benefit of mankind who was really great.

He referred to the cosmopolitan features of New York, saying that in the city there were more Germans than in Berlin, more Irish than in Dublin.

Benevolent Society's Treasurer Gone.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—Edward F. Kohn, Financial Secretary and Acting Treasurer of Marion Lodge, K. and L. of H., has disappeared, and his accounts show what seems to be a shortage of about $100. Kohn sent the books of the lodge to Recording Secretary J. E. Ballore with a note saying that he had to leave the city suddenly. An investigation of Kohn's accounts subsequently were begun, and his bondsmen have been notified of his disappearance.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

The Most for the Least.

Every day this store stands pre-eminent in values—yet now and again a trade turn puts unusually rich things in your way at the price of common.

We act as your agent, giving you the best in quality and price.

Extra value for usual prices makes a bargain, but if the goods are right in demand at the moment there's emphasis added to the bargain.

It is the emphatic bargains we offer you to-day.

Imported model hats $20 each—*All those exquisite creations of Heitz-Boyer, Pouyanne, Virot and Berthe—which were shown at our opening, will be sold to-day at the uniform price of $20 each. This is the most sweeping reduction, as these models cost from $30 to $45 to land here. In connection with this sale our own productions, in many instances adaptations of the foreign models, will be offered at surprisingly low prices.*

An extraordinary sale of furs—*In this varied assortment of furs and fur garments are all the very latest styles of French and English models. Many new features are embodied. Some exclusive with us. The wide rever cuffs and bell sleeves; the stylish circular collars are here; all the garments are lined with plain or fancy satin; special values are to be found in genuine sealskin jackets, $125—either from stock or made to order; goods that are sold as high as $200—Persian lamb combination garments, $85—with large collar of mink; also full revers; worth fully $150—genuine bear sets, $39, consist of a large thick fluffy boa, 90 inches long; and a large fluffy muff; real value $65 to $75. By paying a small deposit we will store and keep, free of charge, any garment selected, until wanted.*

Women's suit bargains—*The specials in this department to-day embody style, serviceability and most exceptional money-savings. One is a type of many, for example—all wool hopsacking or etamine cloth, $16.00—regular $22.50 value; in the season's prevailing shades; newest style kilt front flounce skirt; habit back; made over nearsilk; trimmed with satin bands and fancy black braid; the Eton coat is cut with dip shape; has shawl collar and peaked revers; beautifully trimmed with satin bands and flat braid; lined throughout with taffeta; sizes 32 to 48.*

Lace curtains at half—*The beginning of our second week in the great lace curtain sale reveals many exceptional bargains. In part, the stock comprises ruffled Swiss muslin curtains, 35c. to $4 per pair; Nottingham lace curtains, 33c. to $5 per pair; Irish point lace curtains, $2.58 to $15 per pair; Renaissance lace curtains, $3.50 to $50 per pair; Arabian point lace curtains, $4.50 to $125 per pair; Bonn Femme curtains, $6.50 to $50 pair. Also bed sets, sash curtains and lace piece goods. No mail orders can be filled during this sale. With every pair of lace curtains at $1.25 or over, we will give poles and fixtures free.*

Sharp reductions in Oriental rugs and carpets—*These are the choicest products of Eastern handicraft at the lowest prices possible compatible with their value. For example—250 extra silky Daghestans, $11.98, average sizes 5 ft. 6x3 ft. 6, usual value $15 to $20; 125 antique silky Caucasians, $14.98, average size 8 ft. x 3 ft. 6, usual value $20 to $25; also an unusual lot of very narrow hall strips, average size 10 ft. x 2 ft. 6.*

Newest books 85c.—*The list contains at least one you have not read, and you will do well to secure it at this great money-saving. For example—"Circumstance," by S. Weir Mitchell; "The Victors," by Robert Barr; "The Eternal City," by Hall Caine; "D'ri and I," by Irving Batcheller, and others of equal prominence.*

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times.
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.13
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.55
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

MR. SHEPARD AND DEMOCRACY.

Mr. SHEPARD on Saturday evening made but one claim on the votes of his fellow-citizens, in comparison with Mr. Low—that he is a Democrat "through and through."

This claim has two phases. One is that it is for the interest of the whole country that the Democratic Party shall have control of the administration of the city. The other is that it is best that the corruption of the regular Democratic organization in New York shall be "reformed from the inside." The first proposition is one that has been rejected unanimously by the great body of those who have been striving for sound municipal government in this and in the other large cities of the country, including multitudes of Democrats. It was rejected in 1897 by Mr. SHEPARD himself, who unreservedly supported Mr. Low for the Mayoralty as the representative of the principle of the entire and permanent divorce of city government from all parties. The basis on which this principle solidly rests is the experience of all American cities, which is that the government is bad in proportion as it is in the hands of a party, no matter which one. The issues of city government are not those of National parties, and cannot be. The views and policy of a candidate on the tariff, the currency, or expansion can have nothing to do with his efficiency as the Executive of a great city. The vice of partisan administration in a city is that the interests of the party necessarily control, and those of the city are sacrificed. No man can serve two masters, and when the party is acknowledged as entitled to the first service the city will suffer. We have had this idea applied to this city for half a century by both parties, and it has worked abominably. We have been tormented and bled at Albany for the advantage of the Republican Party, and we have been cheated and robbed at home for the advantage of the Democratic Party. We are sick of it. We want a chance to manage our own affairs in our own way and for our own safety. It is outrageous for Mr. SHEPARD to desert the cause of home rule as he understood and defended it four years ago and try to turn this city over to the Democratic Party as a part of its National assets.

As to the second phase of Mr. SHEPARD'S claim, it is impertinent. The only way to reform Tammany is to destroy it. The only way to destroy it is to take away from it the offices it uses for the plunder and the pollution of the city. You cannot reform it by joining it and helping it to keep the larger share of its power. Even if Tammany professed any willingness to be reformed from the inside, its actions show that it means to go on in the old way, as fast and as far as it can. It has not put up for a city or a county office on the ticket with Mr. SHEPARD one single decent man. Every candidate is a defiance of Mr. SHEPARD'S professed purpose. Every one represents directly and fully the alliance with vice and crime and will do the bidding of those "high in the councils of Tammany" whom Mr. NIXON found in the syndicate for the protection of vice and crime, and as to whom Mr. SHEPARD has had ample opportunity to inform himself. For a man of Mr. SHEPARD'S standing and past career to try to reform Tammany in the manner he has chosen is only to rescue it from the destruction that awaited it. Whatever his own motive, he was taken as a candidate for that purpose only. He would not have been taken for any other. Tammany is a better judge than he as to its own intentions and interests.

How can the rescue of Tammany help the Democratic Party? It can only degrade and imperil it. Never in our history has such a curious hallucination possessed a politician of honorable record. Tammany is not a Democratic organization. It is a thieving and swindling organization. It has betrayed the Democratic Party whenever that party interfered with its thieving and swindling, and it will always do so. Mr. SHEPARD can do his party no worse wrong than to aid in saving Tammany from the doom that was impending when he took its nomination. And the saddest feature of his terrible error is that it sets back the cause of honest government. It is a sore blow to the movement that has been so faithfully and unselfishly pursued for righteousness in city government, and which he supported in the past. Whatever his own view of his purposes, the great body of the public regard him as either recreant or almost incredibly foolish, as cheating or cheated. In either case the cause he had so long sustained is hurt. Men will say—they are saying by the thousand—What is the use of reform movements when one of the chief reformers acts in this way? The answer to that not unnatural query must be made at the polls. The men who are neither deceived nor deceiving in their opposition to Tammany, who see what it really is and how alone it is possible to get rid of it, must unite in such strength that the mask will be torn from its face and it will be driven wholly from power. Let us join to prove to RICHARD CROKER and the vile gang he marshals that not even the name of our honored former comrade can save them. And let us teach Mr. SHEPARD that his sophisticated and fallacious reasoning shall not persuade us to interpose the high purposes of true Democracy to cover what he has called "the most burning and disgraceful blot upon the municipal history of the country."

THE RECIPROCITY PROBLEM.

There seems no reason now to doubt that Senator CULLOM has taken up with seriousness the task of securing some substantial degree of reciprocity in our foreign trade relations, to which the President is giving the closest attention. The conference at the White House on Saturday with Senator CULLOM and Senator FRYE is but one of the many steps of the President toward obtaining the fullest information as to the question and as to what it may be practicable to get through Congress. Mr. CULLOM, on account of his long experience and his present and prospective position in the Senate, should be able to give valuable aid in this work. He is, moreover, the representative of the most important State of the Middle West, with the possible exception of Ohio, and his State has always been inclined toward a progressive policy with reference to the tariff. With the extraordinary development of the past ten years in the export trade other than that in cereals, the attachment of the Republicans in the West to the old tariff ideas has been considerably weakened, and reciprocity has obtained much intelligent support.

The question, however, is still a thorny one in politics, and the difficulties that hedge it about in Congress are many. The protective tariff is no longer really a question of National policy, for its intelligent advocates in the past now concede that the tariff has done all that could fairly be expected of it and that in its present form it is a hindrance to our commercial prosperity and a menace to our cordial relations with foreign nations. The tariff has become simply the source of profit to special interests, which cling to it with selfish and greedy tenacity. There is not an important industry in the country that is not in reality entirely independent of protection and abundantly able to hold the home market against all foreign competitors. There are numerous industries which are not only able to do this, but also to enter foreign markets and meet the foreign competition there, with all the advantages of distance, time, freight, and knowledge of local demands in favor of their rivals. And many of these industries are actually doing this at a satisfactory profit while they are extorting from the consumers at home prices higher than are accorded abroad. It is peculiarly absurd to claim that, in such instances, the tariff is in any sense a protection to American industries. It is simply a help to the oppression of American consumers, and as nearly all these consumers are themselves engaged in some form of home industry, it is oppression of the interests it pretends to benefit.

But the protected interests are nevertheless very strong. They have the most powerful motive for resisting any reduction of the favors they enjoy. The men at their head are active, energetic, experienced in the management of politics and of politicians, often unscrupulous, having much money at their command, and holding mortgages of one sort or another on a large number of the members of the Senate and the House. They are fighting for their pockets and they will exhaust all their resources before they will accept reform. The interests requiring relief from the tariff, on the other hand, though in the aggregate far more extensive and important, are scattered, and there is no such number of influential men directly involved in the movement. The movement for the reduction of the tariff is that of a vast body of men whose aggregate interest is very great against a smaller but more compact body with far greater personal incentive. Obviously, in politics, the latter have an advantage.

President MCKINLEY had definitely arrived at the acceptance of the principle of tariff reduction through reciprocity. He had learned the lesson of progress in the school of experience, and his originally narrow view had broadened as his mind was called on to study and deal with the wider relations of the country with other countries, and to contemplate the future. He had come to regard with some distrust, if not disgust, the plea of infancy on the part of a Nation that had forcibly taken its place in the front rank of the world Powers. He was, at the moment of his untimely death, engaged in the formulation of a policy to carry out the principle he had adopted. President ROOSEVELT inherits the task, and there is no room for doubt as to the care and intelligence he will devote to it. He will not be rash. He understands the powers and the legitimate rights of the Senate in a matter as to which it is by the Constitution the adviser of the President. How far he will be able to succeed in advancing the work bequeathed him by President MCKINLEY will depend largely on the clearness and force of the expression of popular opinion on the subject. To that the Senate will listen, as a matter of both expediency and duty. Public opinion will be shaped to a great extent by the action of the leaders in commerce and industry. If there is a sufficient manifestation of desire for reciprocity from the organizations of this class, we shall get reciprocity. If it is left solely to the protected interests and the politicians, the result will be more doubtful.

THE DEPRESSION IN INDUSTRIALS.

The attempt to explain the success of the recent bear raid on industrials by attributing it to the unsettlement of public confidence resulting from the decision of the Court of Appeals affirming the constitutionality of the Donnelly act, commonly designated as the anti-trust law, deceives nobody and quite fails to divert public attention from the fact that there is a growing distrust among conservative investors of the methods followed in the management of combines conducted on the blind pool principle. A year ago, and even more recently, industrials were the most popular investments offered to capital. Desirable railroad securities were scarce, and were held at so high a price that their interest earning power was cut down below what relatively small investors considered satisfactory. The choice railroad securities were held in strong hands, and as their possession was necessary to the control of the properties, the casual offerings did not possess any of the characteristics of bargains, since buying orders were held by the brokers under instructions to take all they could get at a price. This condition accounted for the readiness with which the industrials were capitalized, and as a movement once started in Wall Street is likely to go to an extreme before a reaction sets in, the eagerness of investors for industrials accounted for the readiness with which a number of schemes were floated which would not have borne close or critical scrutiny.

Promoters took advantage of this overconfidence to initiate policies of management which were apparently imitated from those of companies floated in France during the memorable days of the South Sea bubble. The blind pool may be popular when investors are too eager to think what they are doing, but when they take to watching the tickers for news and are excited or depressed by every chance rumor started for stock-jobbing purposes, confidence suffers and even sound and profitable enterprises are distrusted. This seems to be the condition at the moment. It is by no means probable that all the enterprises which are at present under a cloud are sound or profitable. Indeed, some are known to be in positions of difficulty and embarrassment. But distrust is usually unintelligent and undiscriminating, and, like overconfidence, is born not of sober judgment but largely of sentiment. The remedy for the condition which has given the bears a chance for a raid on industrials is plain enough, but it is not likely to be followed by the management of the combines most under suspicion. The plain truth as to their condition, whether good or bad, would eliminate the gambling interest of the fluctuations of their stocks from day to day. In the case of some of them, more money is to be made on 'Change than in the marketplace where their products are dealt in.

Meanwhile, it is well to remember that stock market fluctuations do not always reflect general business conditions. They are not doing so at the moment. It is perhaps surprising that stockholders in the great industrials are becoming timid at a time when they have more reason for confidence than ever before, but this is a familiar phenomenon, and it would be a waste of time to try to explain it.

NEW LIFE FOR THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

The news that the Comité de Lecture of the Comédie Française has been abolished and that the selections of plays will in the future be in the hands of the Government Director of the institution marks the most important event of the season in French literature and art.

Under the old régime, a committee of six sociétaires, presided over by the Director, heard the reading of plays and made selections. Owing to the personnel of this famous Comité de Lecture, it was impossible to have those pieces presented which, while admirable in an artistic sense, should also prove profitable ventures. The whole number of sociétaires is twenty-two. They are elected by the committee, and on election contract to play for twenty years, when they retire on pensions. Sometimes they are first prize winners at the Conservatoire; sometimes they are elected from the pensionnaires or salaried actors of the theatre. The sociétaires have a co-operative interest in the fortunes of the house. Constant friction must necessarily exist on the committee between the old and new members, the former full of the traditions of the past, and the latter naturally eager to improve their pockets as rapidly as possible in the twenty years before them. Nor was this condition much better in the early days when personal jealousies were also active. BEAUMARCHAIS'S "Mariage de Figaro," although accepted in 1781, was not produced until 1784, and VICTOR HUGO'S "Hernani" encountered similar resistance from the classicists among the sociétaires, when submitted nearly half a century later. Again, in these conditions a well-known playwright whose piece has an assured run with big profits at another theatre could hardly be expected to let its fate rest on the whim or prejudice of the contending factions among the sociétaires, who were quite capable of taking an opposite view from that of the public and cutting short its profitable career by a cycle of RACINE or CORNEILLE. But the sociétaires were not alone the sufferers. With the curtailment of their profits, which some might be ready to sacrifice in the cause of art, it became necessary to reduce the salaries of the pensionnaires. The immediate predecessor of M. CLARETIE, M. EMILE PERRIN, reduced them to a starvation basis, and so, for some time managed to satisfy the sociétaires. M. CLARETIE was more conscientious. Realizing that the source of the trouble was the Moscow decree, he left no stone unturned to secure its abrogation.

Another feature of this decree is its opposition to the star system and the consequent forcing of individual genius to contribute toward augmenting the excellence of the ensemble, without personal prominence, advancement, or gain. It was this sacrifice, which they were required to lay upon the altar of dramatic art, that caused BERNHARDT and COQUELIN to kick over the traces, quite as much as monetary considerations. It is the perfect ensemble, however, that is more desirable in a home of national dramatic art. Individual achievement is ultimately weighed at its true worth by Parisian audiences. Even now it does not seem best to sacrifice the ensemble that a star may shine. But one thing is certain, the abrogation of a clause of the Moscow decree has made possible a truly representative theatre of the French drama, which can now be financially as well as artistically successful.

In accordance with previous announcement, the Financial Supplement of THE TIMES, which is now published on Sundays instead of on Mondays, appeared as a part of yesterday's issue.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With the close of the vacation season there has been as usual a marked increase in the number of typhoid fever cases here, and sensationalists, again as usual, have indulged in reckless talk about an epidemic of the disease. There has, of course, been nothing approaching an epidemic, for, unsatisfactory as is our municipal sanitation in some respects, it has been sufficient to prevent any appreciable extension of the malady beyond those who brought it back with them from the places where they went in search of rest and health. Typhoid, however, is not the only peril encountered by the vacationist, and the latter, even though his chosen retreat may be in a locality where up-to-date ideas in regard to drainage and water supply have been introduced, may yet return not only with unincreased strength, but feeling less fit for work than when he went away. The most frequent mistake, probably, is failure to remember that a holiday, to be of much or any value, must be "a change," and the more complete the change the more likely are the effects of the holiday to be beneficial. A writer in The Lancet, discussing this point, says: "Those whose lives are sedentary should exercise themselves when on their holiday, while he who is always running about when at work will do well to lie on his back on the soft meadow, or, pillowed by the shelving beach, listen to the lazy lapping of the waves. It is a trite enough observation that a holiday should be a change, yet it is one very often disregarded. Men become so molded into the habits which they form that, though conscious of the advantage of a temporary cessation of their usual activities, they do not make the effort to secure it. The hard reader takes his books with him, the man who is always on his legs goes away and climbs, few seek as recreation the opposite of their usual occupation, and many a holiday longed for as the opportunity for renewing health and vigor turns out a disappointment because the time was not spent with that alteration of interest that should be the feature of all real leisure." There is nothing new in these remarks, but they put the facts well and the authority is high.

—Among the placards for the exhibition of which, in the cars of the elevated railway and elsewhere, the eminently practical financiers who nominated Mr. SHEPARD have deemed it judicious to spend a considerable amount of money, is one which begins with the statement that "The credit of the City of New York at the present time is the best in the world." This ignores the fact that the word "credit" has several meanings, and not even in the one of them intended is it exactly true, but it does well enough for an introduction to the rest—"You can't sell a bond of the Republican City of Philadelphia except at a great sacrifice. You can't buy a bond of Democratic New York City except at a big premium." That, too, ignores a lot, including the important fact that the men who have injured Philadelphia so cruelly are only pretended Republicans, just as the men who have not yet been able seriously to affect the greater resources of New York are only nominal Democrats, but it is nevertheless a campaign argument of a sort, and rather better than not a few others that pass current. But the curious feature of the placard is the concluding line, which reads—with a star at each end: "Vote under the Democratic emblem." In other words, this comparison between the prices of Philadelphia and New York bonds, for that is what it amounts to, is avowedly addressed to voters who are guided in marking their ballots by the "emblems"—by the device which is a concession to illiteracy! Now, what are bonds and municipal finances to voters to whom the printed names of parties and candidates supply only dubious guidance or none at all? He who votes "under an emblem" is interested in other matters, and his action is determined by other arguments than these.

—Many a son has been charged with living on the reputation of his father, and more have been suspected of doing it, but it has remained for the son of TOLSTOI to complain that the work out of which he ought to be making a reputation for himself is adding to, or at least prolonging, the paternal fame. Young TOLSTOI, who also is a LEO, says, according to one of our cable dispatches, that the publishers of Germany and other countries issue translations of his books and sell them without a hint to the public that they are not the productions of his distinguished sire. The complaint is refreshing for its novelty, but the youth must be of an egotistical and sordid nature, else would he see a compliment in the very possibility of selling his work as that of his father, and if he were anything of a humanitarian he would feel at least a spark of gratitude to the publishers who are giving him an opportunity to prove that the stigma of inferiority usually attached to great men's sons is not always deserved. Evidently he is not a believer in art for art's sake, and is not content that his ideas should get upon paper and fly about the world. He knows only that he is not receiving credit for what he writes, and does not take into account the fact that perhaps he is escaping savage criticism. It would be interesting to hear what the elder TOLSTOI has to say about the stratagem of the publishers. Perhaps he, if he were to speak out, would reveal a grievance even more bitter than his son's, for it is just possible that the younger LEO is neither prolonging nor adding to the literary and philosophical repute of the elder LEO. As for the publishers, they will have to reckon with the public, which also has cause for complaint and is getting no advantage of any sort.

—M. SANTOS-DUMONT continues to amuse himself with his "dirigible balloon," and Paris continues to take him with apparent seriousness, so it is a mistake to describe his often recurring efforts as failures. They are complete successes in the way of keeping the name of M. SANTOS-DUMONT in the minds of many people in many countries, and there is little or no evidence that he aspires to anything more than that. Of course, if he has any sort of luck and his money does not give out, he will at last start his machine on a day when the meteorological conditions are perfectly adapted to it—when the air is absolutely still, that is—and when none of his rods or cords or wheels happens to break. Then will he triumphantly sail around the great tower and back to his point of departure. That will win the twenty-thousand-dollar prize offered by M. HENRY DEUTSCH, and after that the "dirigible balloon" can be consigned to the scrap heap, where so many of its predecessors repose. The contrivance of M. SANTOS-DUMONT is 111 feet long and 19 feet in diameter, and its motor is of sixteen horse power. Those statistics tell just how much probability there is that the so-called invention will ever be of any practical use. Balloons have their uses, but there is not the slightest relation between them and aerial navigation, properly understood, and it is more than a little irritating to see the amount of attention paid to the absurd claims of this shrewd young notoriety hunter from Brazil.

How to Relieve Bridge Congestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those new McCarren elevated suggestions may be very fine, but it will take a very long time to get them into working order. Why not connect the Park Row elevated railroad with the bridge elevated tracks, something that can be done in a few weeks? Our municipal managers seem to be trying awfully hard in finding a way how not to do a thing.

The connection of the Manhattan Borough elevated with the Brooklyn elevated would be an immense help in relieving the congestion at the bridge. T. W.

New York, Oct. 11, 1901.

The Last Roosevelt Rhyme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the various attempts to furnish rhymes for the variant pronunciations of the President's name, none has struggled with that particular euphony which the writer has most frequently heard. Not to allow the collection to be in so far deficient, I send you the following variation on a theme already used:

The office-seeker was in pain:
No tongue could tell the woes he felt
When told he need not call again
To worry Mister Roze-e-velt.

New York, Oct. 12, 1901. MAC.

A Far Western Appreciation.

From The Cripple Creek (Col.) Times-Citizen.

The semi-centennial number of THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the handsomest, as well as one of the most remarkable, papers ever issued. There are men alive to-day who remember the first issue of that paper, the causes that brought it into being, and how well its mission has been fulfilled. When started it was for the purpose of publishing "for an indefinite number of years," but, judging from its present tone and its popularity among the people who purchase a newspaper for the facts it contains, and its fairness and justice in its dealings with all men and affairs, it will be in existence as long as there are men who read and follow the events of the day through the columns of the daily press.

THE TIMES is an honest paper—a party paper, when its party is honest, but a paper that exposes and punishes the rascals within its party with the same alertness that it does the rascals outside of it. That is what made THE TIMES great.

It calls its present edition a jubilee, and truly it should be in more senses than one for the people of New York owe more perhaps to THE TIMES than to any other newspaper, for it has in the past served them better and more faithfully than any other agency dedicated to the welfare of the people at large.

The Times's Good Influence.

From The Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has played an important part in the political history of this country. During the civil war it was one of the most conspicuous and powerful of the journals supporting the Union. At a later period it exerted a great influence in breaking down the Tweed ring of infamous memory. It has always been a clean and able paper, and no other in America has a more intelligent or more respectable class of readers.

NUGGETS.

Birthday Privilege.

Children in Chours—Many happy returns of the day, grandpa, and mamma says if you give us each 50 cents we musn't lose it!—Harlem Life.

Sizing Him Up.

"Yonder goes that short story writer."
"I knew that he was short, but didn't know that he wrote."—Atlanta Constitution.

Consolation.

"Do you miss your husband as much as when he first went away?"
"No, I am becoming reconciled. You see he sent me a power of attorney."—Brooklyn Life.

Where Danger Lies.

"I want to be famous," said the boy.
"Well, you'll have to be mighty careful," answered the father. "There are more people who make fools of themselves trying to be famous than in any other way."—Chicago Post.

The Incomprehensible.

"Brown doesn't spell correctly."
"Yes."
"Is fearfully absent-minded."
"Quite true."
"No business ability."
"None at all."
"Writes an unreadable hand."
"True again."
"And I don't know what to make of him!"
"My dear friend, what on earth can you expect of a great genius?"—Atlanta Constitution.

COME AGAIN.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

Come again, Sir Thomas, with another golden yacht,
For the cup will still await you, and you'll win it, like as not;
There'll be spindrift flying leeward and a gale upon the sea,
And a stanch defender straining at her moorings eagerly;
Come again, and spread your canvas off old Sandy Hook once more,
And the fates may smile more kindly than they have done heretofore;
You are not the kind of sailorman to give a contest up,
Come again, Sir, for we want you, badly as you want the cup.

Come again, Sir Thomas, for the tides that ebb and flow
Change no more than shifting fortunes, as they come and as they go,
Long the lane that has no turning, and the one on which you are
Journeying just now, Sir Thomas, has been traveled very far;
Build another boat and better, for a million more or less
Never will be missed a minute from the shekels you possess;
Build a slender single-sticker, stanch and strong, from keel to truck,
Fly a third green shamrock from her, and here's wishing better luck.

Come again, Sir Thomas, for a gentleman like you
Can't be found wherever winds are fresh or light, and skies are blue,
And if haply we shall beat you, we shall be most happy when
You have told us that another year will see you here again.
Half a century we've sheltered that old bit of silverware,
But we'll send it forth with you, Sir, if we send it anywhere.
Come again, and if you lift it some time in the future years,
Uncle Sam will speed you homeward with a tiger and three cheers.

Come again, Sir Thomas, you alone have made us feel
We have met up with a foeman worthy of our bronze and steel,
You have raced us to a standstill in a blow and in a breath,
And we'll tell you—just between us—that you had us scared to death.
Meanwhile, we shall not be idle, we will build another boat,
That will be the best and swiftest we have ever seen afloat,
And we'll give you, if you triumph, in addition to that cheer,
Just as hard a run, Sir Thomas, as you've given us this year.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE TROUBLE AT KOWEIT.—In spite of the fact that Paris papers like Le Temps and Le Journal des Débats are declaring that any augmentation of the British force at Koweit on the Persian Gulf would be "a violation of the laws of neutrality," in diplomatic circles the affair is considered merely a question between the Sheikh of Koweit and the British Government. It is believed that the dispatch of the 3,000 Turkish troops now concentrated at Busra, where the Sultan has another quarrel on his hands, even admitting that the British war vessels would permit them to land at Koweit, would be the signal for a rising of the tribes throughout Arabia. It is a well-known fact that six years ago France, through agents in Arabia, attempted to produce just such a situation as that which Great Britain now finds herself obliged to face without any intriguing on her part.

The Sheikh of Koweit has for several years had a standing quarrel with the Arabian department of the Porte, for the Sultan's officials, who have more than once instigated him to attack other Arab chiefs, recently urged another chief to attack him. This chief was Ibu-el-Rashid, and the result was a great battle fought last Winter in which the casualties on both sides amounted to about 5,000 killed and wounded. The discovery that Turkish officers had planned the attack for Ibu-el-Rashid did not tend toward increasing the Sheikh's confidence in the Turkish authorities.

Although Koweit, like other Arab centres of trade and population, owed allegiance to the Ottoman Empire in the time of Suleyman the Magnificent, its chief enjoyed perfect independence up to 1870, when the late Midhat Pasha, then Governor General of Bagdad, on an expedition to capture Nejid, in Central Arabia, made the ruler of Koweit acknowledge the suzerainty of the Sultan—according to the Turkish interpretation of the agreement. The agreement was only the acceptance of an alliance from the Arab point of view. After the fall of Midhat all the measures taken for centralizing the Turkish administration in Arabia fell through, and while the neighboring Sheikhs gave a passive acknowledgment of the authority of the Sultan, particularly on the point of religion, successive Governors General of the Bagdad district took no further interest in Arab affairs than to wring taxes from the caravans. Thus Koweit was practically left to himself, until quite recently, when an Armenian Minister of the Sultan's civil list, in his efforts to raise more money for his department, began to pay more attention to the districts on the coast of the Persian Gulf. This has culminated in a more serious attempt on the part of the Yildiz Kiosk to make its influence in this part of Arabia more profitable, but the proceeding has been strongly objected to by the Sheikh of Koweit, who is supported not only by his own people, but by the tribes throughout the territory which on paper is known as the Bagdad Provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

***

A FINANCIAL CRISIS SAID TO BE IMMINENT IN FRANCE.—The French Nationalists, through the financial papers with Nationalistic proclivities, have begun a new campaign against the Government, which they hope will have great influence in the general elections which take place next April. It is charged that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has been overextravagant in every department, and, not only this, but that it has squandered money on pageants intended to augment its popularity. Among these is mentioned the recent visit of the Czar and the dinner in Paris given to the Mayors of the communes a year ago. Great stress is laid on the deficit in the budget, which, for the first nine months in 1901, amounts to $12,000,000, and which for the entire year is likely to exceed $20,000,000.

Speculators are made to declare in the Nationalist press that there is absolutely no business being transacted on the Bourse, while tradesmen say that they have never, not even during the Dreyfus excitement, been so pushed to find money with which to pay their rents. It is true, however, that the $8,800,000 which the Bank of Fance had on its books at the beginning of the year, representing tradesmen's accounts, now shows a diminution of over $5,000,000.

An examination was recently made by Edmond Thiery of 151 of the best investments, or those quoted as first-class stocks on the Paris Bourse. He arrived at the startling conclusion that on these 151 securities there had been, during the first half of 1901, an aggregate loss of nearly $10,600,000. It is also declared by the Nationalist financial writers that the persistent fall in the credit of the Bank of France is only a reflection of what is taking place all over the country. French capital is also said to be emigrating at an alarming rate—a statement which is more or less confirmed by recent cable dispatches from the financial correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in London. A typical instance of what is going on was recently given by a prominent Lyons banker, who estimated at 310,000,000 the amount of money that had left the district of Lyons alone within the last eighteen months.

It is also a fact that since the introduction of the new taxes something like £24,000,000 has been invested in foreign stocks and real estate, in preference to French investments. All these disquieting signs are expatiated on by the Nationalists, who are trying their best to aggravate the situation in a way that shall hopelessly embarrass the Government between now and next April.

***

THE RESTORATION OF ST. ANGELO.—In his latest novel, "The Eternal City," Mr. Hall Caine has the Pope traverse the distance between the palace prison of St. Angelo and the Vatican through an underground passage. The author has been criticised in certain quarters for so doing. It has been said that the passage had no existence outside the imagination of Roman chroniclers, or, that if it ever had existed, all evidence of it had long since disappeared. According to La Tribuna di Roma the famous castle of St. Angelo, the round tower of which on the bank of the Tiber is represented in most collections of Roman photographs, is shortly to be turned into a national museum, and for this purpose workmen have for some months past been employed in restoring the edifice. The passage leading to the Vatican has been found and the accumulated rubbish of ages cleared from it. At the Vatican end it was found to be still walled up. And, although it is not impossible that some future Pope may traverse the passage, he will find at the other end a museum and not a prison.

The edifice, which was originally constructed as a sepulchre for Hadrian, has been successively the habitation of Marozia, who left for herself an infamous memory; a fortress of various Popes, the refuge of one, the royal residence of three, the storehouse of the Papal treasure, barracks for the French soldiers of Berthier and the Neapolitan ones of Murat, a State prison in later Papal days, and still later the barracks for the troops of the King of Italy, and in recent days a jail for political prisoners pending their trial.

The restoration of the historic pile began last February, and now it is practically accomplished. In the old Roman bastions, which correspond to a ground floor, will be collected all that refers to the mediaeval history of the Eternal City. The documents and objects which refer to the castle itself will be arranged in the two salons called "Clement VII.," which open on the great court; while above, in rooms which, until the fall of the temporal power of the Pope in 1870, were cells for political prisoners, and afterward officers' quarters, will be devoted to an Italian military engineering section. It will include an exhibit of models, drawings, histories of mediaeval and later fortifications, in which Italian engineers were masters. To these new interests will be added those already there, such as the cells of Beatrice Cenci, Benvenuto Cellini, and other famous prisoners, the treasure room containing the great iron-bound chests, the torture chamber, and the entrance to the passage leading to the Vatican, which visitors will not be allowed to penetrate.

***

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN ICELAND.—The recent dissolution of the Icelandic Althing, or Legislature, by the King of Denmark, following, as it did, the fall of the Conservative Ministry of M. Sehested, in Copenhagen, has left the question of Icelandic home rule in a curious and complicated state, particularly in regard to the island legislators themselves. It seems that in midsummer Dr. Guedmundsson, the leader of the Moderate Party in Iceland, introduced in the Althing a Home Rule bill which had the complete approval of the Sehested Ministry. This bill, which was the result of a compromise, arrived at after lengthy negotiations, provided for the appointment of a special Minister for Iceland, responsible to the Althing, who must be an Icelander and reside at Reykiavik during the session of the Legislature, taking his seat in the Ministerial Council in Copenhagen during the rest of the year.

The bill was passed by the Althing, but in the meantime the Sehested Ministry had gone out of office and had been succeeded by a Radical Cabinet, with M. Deuntzer as Premier. As there is no telegraphic communication between Denmark and Iceland, the change of Ministry became known too late to influence the Althing in passing the bill, although certain amendments had been made which gave it a more radical character. Now the Icelanders are sorry that they passed the bill at all, as they believe that the new Cabinet is more favorable to Icelandic aspirations than the old one was. And two leaders of the Radical Party, MM. Haffstein and Gunnarsson, have gone to Copenhagen to see what can be done with the new Ministry.

The Radical proposition is that the Minister for Iceland shall reside in Reykiavik all the year round, also that he should not have a seat in the Danish Ministerial Council, so that he may be independent of political movements or Ministerial changes in Denmark. At the same time the Radical Icelanders are willing to submit to the establishment of an Icelandic bureau in Copenhagen, and to the Danish Government's exercising a right of vote in cases of legislation which affect the foreign relations or the Constitution of Denmark.

THE McLEAN PAINTINGS.

A Batch of Pictures from the Haymarket, London.

One of the oldest firms of picture dealers in London, Thomas McLean of the Haymarket, has sent a batch of miscellaneous paintings to New York, and will show them at the Wunderlich Gallery, on Fifth Avenue, until the 26th of the month. Old masters, Barbizon landscapists, modern Dutch cattle pieces, and French canvases, recent and less new, crowd the little gallery, where one is accustomed to find etchings and engravings. There is something for every taste, from a work of genius to the commercial painting that imitates a second-class master because his pictures sell. The idea that presided over the selection of the pictures seems to have been this: New York is a big city full of rich people, whose taste in pictures is generally bad, but there are some few who will ask for a better quality; so here is a chance for all and several.

The picture that stands out in the throng is a portrait by Cornelis Jansens, or by some old Dutch master who was his equal and wrought in his style. The face is marvelously modeled, without hurry or tricks, simply, and in a perfectly workmanlike way. The smooth, simple, deep cambric collar, the inconspicuous dress, the absolute yet living quiet of the expression, the dreaming eyes, as of a man in a brown study, make this little picture perfect in its way. One may easily overlook so unpretending a thing and thus lose the gem of the collection. It stands on the floor crowded off the wall by big, garish moderns whose only title to the name of artist is their present vogue and the big prices they get because they are just now in fashion. Cornelis Jansens van Keulen painted at the Court of James and Charles I, and returned to Holland in 1648. His portrait of a plain burgher, unknown to fame, has made the latter immortal.

The star picture as to price is a landscape by Rousseau, painted in his earlier vein, without anything dramatic or striking in the scene—just a pond in an open landscape, a herd of cows issuing from the water, a few trees scattered about, and one or two little figures of peasants. The late light strikes the under sides of clouds to the west and turns them to gold. The picture has the repose and much of the minute faithfulness of Hobbema. It also is very unpretending compared with the work of landscapists since his day, and in many ways unlike his own landscapes of later date.

Here, too, is a Jules Dupré, with an old oak as jagged as to stem as forked lightning; a landscape with sheep by C. Jacque, a little Fontainebleau forest view attributed to Diaz, and a Daubigny with lively cloud effects. Several Cazins there are, including one large moonlight showing a windmill and low-lying hamlet flooded with cold yet brilliant light, a remarkable specimen of a painter who is held in high esteem in France at present and whose pictures have gone soaring as to price since his death.

Of living French artists there are specimens of Henner, Ziem, and Harpignies. Two marines by Clays and three cattle pieces by Anton Mauve, together with a charming little fisher girl seated on the strand, by Blommers, and a large Verboeckhoven interior of a barn with a he-goat, sheep, and chickens represent Holland and Belgium. The Verboeckhoven is one of the finest on this side of the water. The animals are less hard in painting than is usual with this one-time favorite of collectors, and the distance, seen through the window of the barn, is charming.

British art starts with two antique figure pieces by Sir L. Alma-Tadema, one being Mark Antony seated in his study in a red cloak, reading from a scroll, the other a Roman mother seated at the foot of a statue watching her infant in a basket cradle. There is a Scottish loch with a herd of short-horn Scottish cattle by Louis Hurt, very carefully painted as to cattle, water, and gray hillside. A George Morland with sheep and two women is a good example. A portrait of a gentleman holding a letter, assigned to Gainsborough, and formerly in the collection of Capt. Stewart Robertson, does not explain the tremendous prices fetched by some of that master's portraits at recent auctions in London, especially his portraits of ladies. These will serve to indicate the great variety of pictures Mr. Thomas McLean has sent over. The Jansens would look well in the Metropolitan Museum.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Estimated to be Larger than for Either 1899 or 1900—The Poor Cereal Crops in Russia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Department of Agriculture announces that the three most important estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1901 so far made agree that the crop is larger than that of either of the two preceding years. The estimates follow:

Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, 2,671,360,000 bushels of 60 pounds; Beerbohm's Corn List, London, 2,711,600,000 bushels of 60 pounds, and Bulletin des Halles, Paris, 2,790,310,000 Winchester bushels.

The department withholds its opinion as to the degree in which the world's crop has been approximated in these estimates until a considerably larger number of official returns is available.

The official Hungarian estimate says the crop exceeds last year's by 209,881,000 bushels of 60 pounds, or by 212,430,000 Winchester bushels. According to Beerbohm, the excess over last year's crop is 200,200,000 bushels of 60 pounds, and according to the Bulletin des Halles the excess is 113,777,000 Winchester bushels. The principal increase is credited to the United States, Canada, and India, though various other countries are credited with larger crops than they had in 1900.

Official reports from the Russian Ministry of Finance received at the Agricultural Department state that not for a long time have meteorological conditions in Russia been so unfavorable to the cereal crops as during the season concluding with the harvest of 1901. These advices estimate the following yield for 1901:

Wheat, 391,221,000 bushels of 60 pounds, against an average of 415,736,000 for the years 1895-99 and of the final official figures of 422,993,000 for the total wheat crop in 1900. The rye estimate is 709,357,000 bushels of 56 pounds, and that for oats 756,110,000 bushels of 32 pounds, against 920,132,000 and 853,695,000, respectively, for 1900.

Settlement of George T. Clark Estate.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Judicial settlement of the estate of George T. Clark of this city is about to be made by Surrogate Howell. Clark made bequests to several large benevolent and religious institutions, including the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, the Five Points House of Industry, New York, and Clark's Memorial Presbyterian Church at Danbury, N. C.

TURKISH INTRIGUE AGAINST FRANCE

Agents Sent to Organize an Arab Revolt in Algeria.

The Rising Was to Materialize in the Event of a Declaration of War Between the Two Countries.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Français publishes a dispatch from Susa, Tunis, announcing that a Turkish officer was recently arrested there on a charge of swindling, and that an investigation disclosed the fact that he had received instructions from the Ottoman Minister of War to organize a rising of the Arabs in South Algeria in the event of the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey, resulting in a declaration of war. It was conclusively proved that his presence at Susa was due to these instructions.

According to the same advices, the incriminated officer is only one of several who were intrusted with the same mission.

The French Vice Consul in Monastir, European Turkey, according to a dispatch from Salonika, was recently attacked by Turkish soldiers. His assailants were arrested, and the military commandant apologized for the outrage.

THE DISORDERS IN ARMENIA.

Russian Ambassador Tells the Sultan Those Guilty Must Be Punished.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—M. Zinovieff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, had an audience of the Sultan on Friday. The conversation dealt chiefly with the deplorable situation in the Mush District and the persecution and murders of Armenians.

The Ambassador insisted that Turkey should punish the guilty parties.

THE VIRCHOW CELEBRATION.

Closes with a Reception in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The celebration in honor of the eightieth birthday of Prof. Virchow came to an end at 1 o'clock this morning with a reception following the banquet in the lobby of the lower house of the Prussian Diet. The octogenarian savant declared that he was not fatigued.

Among the last addresses presented was one from the Chicago Medical Society.

Many of those present at the reception were in uniform, and the women appeared in elaborate toilettes. Speeches in numerous languages were made, some of them in Latin.

At 10 o'clock to-day the guests were conducted to the Museum of Ethnology, and at noon they visited the Kaiser Friedrich Hospital for Children.

Prof. Mommsen's Jubilee.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Prof. Theodor Mommsen to-day celebrated the jubilee of his professorship. He received many visits of congratulation.

BISHOP McFAUL'S ADDRESS.

He Advocates Making Parochial Schools Part of the Public School System.

The cornerstone of St. Patrick's new parochial school, on Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, which was put in place on Saturday, was yesterday blessed by Bishop O'Connor. Owing to the storm, the exercises that were to take place on the school grounds were held in St. Patrick's Church.

The sermon was delivered by Bishop McFaul of the Trenton Diocese. He paid a glowing tribute to President McKinley, and said that his assassination was the outcome of anarchy, which in its turn was begotten of ignorance.

He advocated making the parochial schools a part of the public school system, which he said could be done by placing them under State supervision, with a Superintendent who should inspect the parochial schools at stated intervals and see that nothing inimical to the American school system was done or taught. This, he thought, could be done without any conflict of religion. Protestants and Catholics having but one object in educating their children.

FILIPINO MAJOR CONDEMNED.

Braganza to be Hanged—Gen. Malvar Planning a Campaign—Congressman Weeks Criticised.

MANILA, Oct. 13.—Major Braganza, the insurgent officer who ordered the execution of 103 Spanish prisoners and personally superintended the carrying out of the order, has been sentenced to be hanged.

The military authorities have received word that Gen. Miguel Malvar, the insurgent leader, is believed to have left the Province of Batangas, Luzon, and to be planning an operation in the Province of Bulacan, where insurgent conscription has been progressing recently. The country there is mountainous and well adapted to guerrilla warfare. Capt. Pitcher has practically stamped out insurrection in the Island of Mindoro.

The police force at Banan, Province of Batangas, has been disarmed; and the Chief of Police and several others have been placed under arrest on a charge of longing to an insurgent society and using their offices to obtain information for the insurgents.

There is intense feeling among the natives in San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, over the killing of a native by a soldier. Strong patrols are out in both San Fernando and Bacolor to prevent a hostile demonstration.

There is considerable criticism here of the recent statements of Congressman Edgar Weeks of Michigan regarding Filipino character and possibilities. Members of the commission refer to his remarks as "too sweeping" and as "based upon too short an experience." The native press condemns the conclusions of Mr. Weeks as "unjust and viciously false."

POPE LEO'S INTENTIONS.

May Deliver Allocution at Opening of Quarter-Centenary Jubilee — No New American Cardinals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—In well-informed Catholic circles here it is believed that the next Consistory of the Catholic Church at Rome will be held in February, when Pope Leo XIII. attains the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. While there have been no definite advices to this effect, it is thought likely that this assembly will open a jubilee to signalize the closing of the quarter century of Pope Leo's régime and that he will take advantage of it to deliver an allocution, taking a strong position on the question of assassination among other things.

Cardinal Martinelli will remain in office here until about the time for the Consistory. No authoritative word has yet reached here regarding the successorship. In view of his past experience, it is quite likely that Cardinal Martinelli will be assigned in Rome to the congregations of the Holy Office, known as "The Inquisition."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Information gained from one in close touch with the Vatican is to the effect that no new Cardinals will be created at the coming Consistory; but if any names are presented no prelate in the United States will be honored. This information is in harmony with what is said to be the intention of Pope Leo that no other American Cardinal will be created as long as Cardinal Gibbons lives.

VANCOUVER STEAMER AGROUND

The Hating, with 170 Passengers Aboard, on the Rocks on an Uninhabited Islet.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 13.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Hating, from Skagway to Vancouver, went ashore in a dense fog yesterday afternoon at Tucker Bay, Jarvis Island, and is now hard and fast on the rocks. The place is a small, rocky islet, lying to the northeast of Lasquette Island, at the entrance to Sabine Strait, forty-nine miles north of Vancouver.

When the steamer went ashore Capt. Gosse was on watch. The fog at the time was so dense that it was impossible to see ten feet in any direction. The Hating had on board 170 passengers, of whom 130 were first-class and 40 second-class.

There was no panic and the passengers were soon made aware that no immediate danger was to be apprehended. After an examination of the steamer, when it was found that she could not get off the rocks by her own efforts, the captain started Pilot Gunns off to Vancouver in a ship's boat with four men. They had rowed thirty-five miles of the distance when a tug picked them up and brought them in this afternoon.

As soon as the news of the accident was received here the Canadian Pacific office wired to Nanaimo to have the steamer Joan dispatched to Jarvis Island to take as many passengers as possible from the Hating and bring them to Vancouver.

The collier Maude was also dispatched to Jarvis Island, starting at 6 o'clock this evening. She carried a number of Canadian Pacific officials, who will ascertain the Hating's condition and arrange to get her off the rocks if possible. The passengers will probably reach here to-morrow morning.

The Hating is a particularly good boat, having been brought from Hongkong for the northern trade about eight months ago. Her estimated value is $240,000.

Plot Against President of Brazil?

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Lisbon correspondent of La Patrie says a telegram has been received at the Portuguese capital from Rio Janeiro asserting that two Italians were arrested last Friday evening in the corridor of the Presidential palace by an officer of the guard. Both were armed with revolvers and daggers. In Rio Janeiro it is believed that they are Anarchists and intended to assassinate President Campos Salles.

Pensions for Spanish Veterans.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—In the forthcoming budget, according to El Imparcial, Gen. Weyler, Minister of War, will ask an increase of expenditure exceeding 2,000,000 pesetas ($386,000) for the payment of pensions and military rewards in connection with the war with the United States.

Bishop of Elphin Coming Here.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Right Rev. John Clancy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, sailed on the Cunard liner Etruria from Queenstown to-day for a short vacation in the United States.

Italian King to Visit Russia.

ROME, Oct. 14.—It is announced by the semi-official press that King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena will soon visit St. Petersburg.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Every other woman seen in the big restaurants in the last warm days has worn a white waist.

***

One pretty young woman wore one with big polka dots of black set here and there upon it. With it she was wearing a boa or ruff of tulle, black and white, two or three ruffs of the black and then two or three of the white. These are always becoming, and this one with the waist was particularly so.

***

But warm weather has not kept the wearer of red at home. One woman driving down Fifth Avenue wore a small hat of red poppies and buds. The entire front of the hat was of the blossoms, and the centre and back of the gray green buds, showing tips of the red. A black and white feather boa around the neck relieved the brightness of the hat.

***

The red broadcloth gown of a young woman who was walking was very simple. The skirt was plain and the short jacket pointed. There was a turndown collar of velvet to match the cloth. "A very pretty gown," said a woman who saw it, "but think of feeling obliged to wear anything so pronounced all Winter."

***

Here is something in jewelry, and certainly the last word seems to have been said in woman's ornaments. This is what one of the jewelers offers for a dog collar. It is Egyptian in design, of a dull brown gold, and set with small scarabs of turquoise, three rows of them, for the collar is wide. There is just enough blue, and with the dark gold it is charming. The conventionalized lotus flower is a feature of the design in the gold.

***

Cuff links are attractive, of curved oval, pink tinted, baroque pearls, each pearl held with four little clamps of gold. It is much prettier than a solid setting of gold.

***

Opals are being set with more variation than heretofore. A large oblong square opal in a ring is encircled by small emeralds, and the emeralds in turn encircled by small diamonds.

***

Another ring in which the stones cover nearly as large a surface has an oblong square opal, but quite small, surrounded by rows of good sized emeralds, and outside of these rows of still larger diamonds.

***

Emeralds, amethysis, topaz of different shades, and sapphires help to give variety to a lorgnette chain, into which they are set at inlervals.

***

A pretty, fancy little watch and chatelaine pin are in pansy designs. The pin is a single blossom, and one side of the cover of the watch is enameled to represent another.

***

Queer little bracelets fastening with a clasp are made of rough lumps of turquoise matrix strung together with beads of gold, pendants of the matrix being added to some of the bracelets.

***

For the man of the family there is an interesting search for the scarab as well as the ring of gold. In other rings large scarabs are in green opaque stones.

***

Beautiful things for the writing or smoking table come in bronze in soft brown and gray green tone. In the latter are flat oval trays, at one end of each a female which has the appearance of being submerged in floating tresses of hair which flow down close around the face and out beyond into the lines of the tray. The handles of paper knives are made in the same design.

***

Even more beautiful perhaps are the trays in soft brown in the shape of a lotus leaf. Reclining at one side lengthwise of the leaf is a female figure supporting in its arms a beautiful jar in this same soft tone. The jar may be either a matchholder or with a cover an ink well.

***

Beautiful work in metal is to be seen combined with glass. A quaint little vase of blue in a fine glass has a round bowl at the base and long, slender neck. It is finished with silver at the inside of the top and two fuchsia blossoms droop gracefully over the edge.

***

In the new umbrella handles there are carved animals and heads in the natural colored wood. One handle shows a parrot or cockatoo perched on the end, and another umbrella has a crooked handle in the form of a serpent, or one should say an asp in these days of a Cleopatra revival.

***

Men's umbrellas show large and massive designs in silver and ivory. The ivory is always the most beautiful. There are animals' heads, a horse with a metal bridle, which is not a new design, and a group of pierots' heads, a large sharp point of ivory carried beyond forming the crook. One beautiful handle with the large ivory crook has carved in relief upon it a kneeling man with a gun done in the ivory tones and a soft brown.

A New French Postmark.

From The London Times.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Post Office has introduced a small but noticeable reform. The postmark, instead of stating the number of the daily collection of letters from the boxes, which did not greatly enlighten the recipient, will give the hour. The hours, moreover, will be numbered, as in Italian and other railway time tables, from 1 to 24, or rather to 0, which will signify midnight. This will dispense with the "M" and "S" to indicate morning or afternoon. Unfortunately, postmarks in France, as in England, are too often illegible, but in time this fault may be remedied.

PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN AID OF MISS STONE

Collection Taken Up to Add to the Ransom Fund.

The Rev. Dr. Creegan Says that President Roosevelt Is Taking Deep Interest in the Case.

A public meeting of sympathy and prayer for Miss Stone, the missionary who is now a captive of brigands in Turkey, was held last night in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Dr. O. H. Plumb of Boston. It was under the auspices of Dr. Creegan that Miss Stone went to Turkey, and it was Dr. Plumb who received her into the church on confession of faith.

A collection was taken up at the meeting to be added to the fund for the ransom of Miss Stone. The congregation contributed liberally. In his address Dr. Creegan said that the case of Miss Stone had excited the sympathy of the whole Protestant world.

"I can't recall," he said, "anything that will quite parallel it. What can we do to relieve this noble Christian woman—this heroine? I think every hard-headed business man in this country believes that it will be a bad precedent to establish to give money to these bandits. But Miss Stone must be rescued, and I think everyone, after deliberation, will have the feeling of ex-Mayor Hewitt, who came to my office and said: 'I never gave any money to any missionary in my life, and I thought at first that it would not be proper to give these bandits money. But the more I thought of it, it took this shape, what would I do if it was my own daughter?' He put down his check for $100.

"When our own President Roosevelt, in whom we all place confidence, takes as much interest in this case as if Miss Stone was his own daughter, it is time for all Christians to act. The Acting Secretary of State said to me: 'We would advise you to meet the conditions of these bandits, hoping that through diplomacy the money may be returned in due time.'

"I am not at liberty to say what the Government has in mind, but you may rest assured that President Roosevelt, with his capable Cabinet, will not leave a stone unturned to return Miss Stone to her freedom. We will take the advice of the President and Secretary of State, and do the thing that is before us."

After speaking of the early childhood of Miss Stone and of the time when he received her into the Church, Dr. Plumb, in his address, said:

"In reflecting upon the case of Miss Stone, we must remember that she was carried off in the providence of God, for some wise providential reason, and we are waiting to learn what these reasons are. But we have this assurance, that it brings before the whole Christian world the question of missionary work and the principles which underlie the progress of missions and the things which occasion this exposure to harm. It is impossible for the missionaries to avoid exposure to bandits among the heathens. The missionaries love life, but they understand perfectly that they go at the risk of their lives. It is the only way that the Sultan's power can be broken and Christianity planted there.

"The Government says that the condition is alarming, and that if Miss Stone's life is to be saved, the ransom must be paid. The Government can take such action as to prevent the bandits from making a business of carrying off missionaries. All the world is looking at this Nation. This is the first time that all Christian nations have been thus brought together upon the ground of a heathen country. Underlying this is a confidence in God."

SOFIA CONSUL'S OPINION.

Thinks Macedonian Committee Partly Responsible for Miss Ston'e Capture —Demands Arrest of Members.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Sofia, dated yesterday:

"United States Consul General Dickinson has received no instructions to pay the ransom. He is afraid a dangerous precedent would be created by payment. As he is now fully convinced that the brigands were merely instruments acting under the instigation of late members of the Macedonian Committee, he has made strong representations to the Bulgarian Government asking the arrest of these instigators.

"Should this be done," he says, "Miss Stone would doubtless be released on payment of a moderate indemnity and assurance of freedom for her captors. Some Macedonians have already been arrested here."

The Reuter Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Constantinople, dated Oct. 13:

"There have been no further developments in the case of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary. It is reported that Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople, received to-day a dispatch from Washington advising him that a sum of money which should suffice for the ransom [would be forthcoming?]"

The text of Reuter's advices is ambiguous.

Risley—Sackett.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 13.—Miss Winifred Fitch Sackett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Darius Parmalee Sackett of Summit, was married to Edwin Everett Risley, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hills Risley of Utica, at the Central Presbyterian Church, this place, at noon yesterday.

The Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen White, D. D., performed the ceremony. Miss Sackett was attended by Mrs. Louis Stephen Paulmier of Summit as matron of honor, and the Misses Miriam Leonard Hart of Detroit and Grace Woodruff Holt of Farmington, Conn., as bridesmaids. James H. Foster of Pittsburg was best man.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served on the lawn of Mr. Sackett's residence. Mr. and Mrs. Risley received many handsome presents. After an extended bridal trip, they will take up their permanent home in Michigan.

Emperor William's Health.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—With reference to the assertions of French and British papers that Emperor William is suffering from extreme nervousness, The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says: "We have reliable information that there is no foundation for these rumors; the hunting excursions of the Emperor are the best proof that he is in good health."

Magistrate Flammer's Condition.

Magistrate Flammer, who is ill with pneumonia, was resting easily last night. At his home, 853 West End Avenue, it was said that he is in no immediate danger.

Prescott H. Butler's Illness.

Prescott Hall Butler of the law firm of Choate & Beaman, who is dangerously ill with rheumatism at his home, 22 Park Avenue, was said to be resting easily last night.

Police Captain Kear Better.

Capt. Frank Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, who is ill at Roosevelt Hospital, was said last night to be much improved.

Contractor Dies at Nome.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—A telegram was received in this city to-day announcing the death at Nome, Alaska, on Sept. 28, by drowning, of Mr. Robertson, a former resident of this city. He was engaged as a contractor in furnishing supplies to the miners.

Doctors on Strike.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

VENICE, Oct. 2.—A singular strike has just taken place at the Civil Hospital in Venice. The junior medical staff, twenty-seven in number, on Sept. 23 sent an "ultimatum" to the Governors demanding a complete reorganization of the sanitary conditions of the hospital, an increase of their own salary, and an augmentation of their numbers. Failing a satisfactory reply by Oct. 1 they threatened to strike in a body. The Governors, supported by the municipal and Government authorities, besides refusing any concession, have determined to replace all the signatories, who are at the same time held criminally responsible for leaving their posts before their successors are appointed.

MEMORIAL TO NAVAL OFFICER.

Window Unveiled in Annapolis Honoring the Memory of T. B. M. Mason.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 13.—The window erected in the Naval Academy Chapel in memory of Lieut. Commander T. B. M. Mason was unveiled this morning. Chaplain H. H. Clark of the Naval Academy conducted the ceremonies, and delivered an address, in which he drew lessons from the symbols of the window. The design for the window was by M. Fred Wilson, and the window was executed at his studios in New York.

The general subject is "Sir Galahad," the Knight of the Holy Grail. Sir Galahad, representing the knightly type of Christian, is clothed in armor. Two angels in the background carry emblems of truth, knowledge, and victory. On the left hand of the lower panel is the Mason coat of arms. On the remaining part is the memorial text and the inscriptions, "I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in Me shall never die," and "In memory of Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy, January 8, 1848, Oct. 16th, 1899. A man of unblemished integrity, spotless character, and a true gentleness and purity of life; an officer whose courageous example will ever serve as an inspiration to all who admire perfect manliness and unflinching heroism."

LORENZO SNOW BURIED.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 13.—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, today paid its last tribute to the memory of Lorenzo Snow. The personal popularity and official eminence of the deceased President drew to the city Mormons from every corner of the State, as well as many Gentiles who had known the leader.

From 7 until 10 o'clock more than 2,000 persons viewed the remains at the Snow residence. Promptly at 10 o'clock the casket was raised by the Twelve Apostles and borne to the Tabernacle, where not less than 20,000 people had gathered for the funeral ceremonies.

Tabernacle and Temple choirs, combining 500 voices, rendered several selections. The Tabernacle service was concluded at 12:30 o'clock, and the procession was formed for the railroad station, where the funeral party started for Brigham City, for many years the home of the deceased. At that place the organizations marched behind the casket to the cemetery, where the casket was placed in a specially constructed vault.

DEATH OF E. M. HUGENTOBLER.

Emil Montgomery Hugentobler, who was run down by a carriage at Broadway and Thirty-third Street on Friday night, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning without regaining consciousness. His wife, who is blind, was fetched from their home at 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to the hospital soon after the accident, and remained at his bedside to the end.

Mr. Hugentobler, who was forty-seven years of age, was the son of Emil and Amelie Hugentobler, née Peroz. He completed his studies at the University Engineering School in Paris, and after graduation was for six years a Chief Engineer's Assistant in the United States Navy. At the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia Mr. Hugentobler was chosen as engineer in charge of the boiler tests. He had since occupied responsible positions with prominent engineering concerns. He was chief engineer of the Abendroth & Root Company for several years, and an equal partner in the firm of Frank D. Moffat & Co., engineers and exporters. At the time of his death he was chief engineer of the Smokeless Combustion Company of this city.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, and one of the city's most prominent women, died at her home here to-day, aged eighty years. Her father, William John Duane, was Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, and was summarily removed by the President for refusal to comply with his order to remove the public funds from the Bank of the United States.

Mrs. Gillespie was always prominent in Philadelphia society, and was a leading spirit in the organization of the Colonial Dames and other associations of women. She was also deeply interested in charity. She was President of the Women's Committee which was appointed to co-operate with the Board of Finance in securing money for the Centennial Exposition.

Mrs. Gillespie was the wife of Lieut. Gillespie of the United States Marine Corps, who died in 1859. Last Spring she unveiled a tablet to the memory of Franklin in the Hall of Fame of the New York University.

Lansing Warren.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—Lansing Warren, editor and publisher of The Milwaukee Sentinel, died to-day from an attack of typhoid fever. Lansing Warren had been actively engaged in newspaper work for more than twenty years, and previous to his connection with The Sentinel was business manager of The Chicago Inter Ocean. He was graduated from Princeton in 1880, and in that year went to work on The Inter Ocean.

After eighteen months of service he was compelled to go abroad on account of ill health. After spending considerable time in Australia he returned to Chicago, where he accepted a position on The Daily News. In 1884 he was tendered the place of financial editor of The Inter Ocean and served in that capacity until 1891. He then went to Denver and filled the place of city editor of The Evening Times. In the Fall of 1896 he went back to Chicago. Two years later he was made managing editor of The Inter Ocean, serving in that capacity until August of last year, when he was made business manager. He was a son-in-law of the late Judge Blodgett of Chicago.

Henry Mills Day.

Henry Mills Day died very suddenly of pneumonia on Saturday evening at his residence, 6 East Forty-fourth Street. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 20, 1838, being the son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Noble Day, long identified with the interests of Yale University, and a member of the well-known New England family of the same name.

Mr. Day was graduated in 1859 from Western Reserve College, and the degree of A. B. was subsequently conferred upon him by Yale College. He studied law in the office of Bates & Scarborough in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1861. After several years' practice he removed to New York, became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in February, 1870, and three years later he formed the firm of Day & Heaton.

Mr. Day was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, University, Union League, Riding, and other clubs. In 1869 he married Sarah Vallette of Cincinnati, who, with a daughter, Laura, and two sons, Harry V. and Sherman, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Major W. T. Parsons, a well-known banker and for twenty years a member of the National Guard, died at Buffalo yesterday. Major Parsons served with the Two Hundred and Second Regiment during its campaign in Cuba. His death was due to disease contracted there.

Jerome Graves, aged seventy-two years, for forty years transfer agent for the New York Central and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroads at Skaneateles Junction, Watertown, and Rome, died on Saturday at Rome. He was once a member of the Rome Board of Education and Common Council.

Col. William T. Dennis of Richmond, Ind., died yesterday. He was born in New York State in 1816. He went West early in the forties. He was military agent for Indiana for the Army of the Potomac. He was a member of the Richmond City Council, and was Indiana Fish Commissioner for two terms.

Orville A. Pratt, eighty-three years old, died at his home, 122 West Eighty-fourth Street, Saturday night. He had been ill with pneumonia less than a week. He served in Company K of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, New York Infantry, during the civil war. The body will be taken to Saratoga, where Mr. Pratt spent most of his life as a carpenter.

George W. Howe, a well-known Cleveland, O., business man and army officer, and former Secretary of the Cleveland National Baseball Club, died yesterday of kidney disease, aged sixty-nine years. He had been decorated with the Order of Franz Josef by the present Emperor of Austria-Hungary. Mr. Howe was a son of George Howe, the inventor of the truss bridge, and a cousin of Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine. He was a high degree Mason.

ANNUAL SERMON TO THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL

Preached by President Tucker of Dartmouth College.

"Absolute Loyalty or Faith of a Generation Measured by Its Attitude to Christianity."

PORTLAND, Oct. 13.—The annual sermon of the National Congregational Council was preached at the State Street Church this morning by the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College. Dr. Tucker, in the course of his sermon, said:

"The absolute loyalty or faith of a generation must be measured by its intellectual attitude to Christianity; by the depth of its moral passion, and by the timeliness of its action.

"It does not seem probable that the Church will ever be subjected to any intellectual tests of its faith more severe than those through which it has recently passed. After great conflicts the world grows still. We miss the outward call. Duty becomes less attractive as it becomes less imperative.

"The present danger from imperialism does not lie in financial prosperity and its attendant evils of social inequality, luxury, and gilded vice, but rather in the disproportionate absorption of the force, the thought, the ambition, the mind, heart, and will of the better life of our generation. We cannot afford to accept the substitution of means for men. The Church, at least of our order, can find no equivalent for the pulpit. We must maintain the places that stand for the expression of moral passion. We must see to it that personal power is utilized to the last degree in the interest of truth and righteousness.

"The next revival of religion will stand for the recovery of personality. Religion will call men back to its service and will accept nothing in place of themselves.

"It is very serious business for a generation to pass its obligations and burdens on those which follow, or even to leave its opportunities for belated improvement. The path from neglect and delay leads straight to impatience, doubt, and unfaith.

"The great interferences of God in the affairs of this world are not made through wrath, but through mercy. His mightiest interference was at Calvary.

"That the Church of the twentieth century finds itself so largely in arrears in the work of righteousness argues unfaith, at many critical times, in the power of Christianity. The estrangement, if not alienation, of the larbor population of Christian nations is chargeable to the unfaith of the Church.

"The chief problem and opportunity of our time has grown out of the vast changes of population. The occupation of new territory, whether in this country or in the colonies of England, has been followed almost without exception by timely Christian effort."

MANY BISHOPS PREACH.

Large Crowds Attend Services in San Francisco—Bishop Doane Prominent in the Exercises.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—As on last Sunday, the pulpits of all the Protestant Episcopal churches in this city and adjacent places were filled to-day by eminent divines, who are here as delegates to the triennial general convention of the Church. The congregations everywhere were large, and included many members of other denominations.

At the Church of the Advent high mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by the Right Rev. F. W. Taylor, Bishop Coadjutor of Quincy, Ill. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart of Connecticut, Secretary of the House of Bishops. His subject was "The Church—the Body of Christ."

Bishop T. F. Gailor of Tennessee preached to-night at the Church of the Advent, the celebrant being the Right Rev. R. H. Weller, Jr., Bishop Coadjutor of Fond du Lac, Wis.

At Trinity Church the morning sermon was preached by Bishop Satterlee of Washington. In the afternoon there was a special meeting to consider the subject of "Christian Unity." Addresses urging the necessity of a closer union of the Christian world were made by the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald of Trinity Church, Boston; the Rev. R. H. McKim of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington; the Rev. Samuel D. McConnell of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Charles Olmsted of Pennsylvania.

At the evening service the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay Smith of St. John's Church, Washington, preached the sermon.

At Grace Church the morning sermon was preached by the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, and the evening sermon by the Right Rev. W. M. McVickar, Bishop coadjutor of Rhode Island.

A sermon in behalf of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was preached at St. John's Church in the morning by Bishop A. C. A. Hall of Vermont. In the evening a missionary service was conducted there, the speakers being Bishops Abiel Leonard of Utah, Wells of Spokane, and Funsten of Boise. Bishop Holly of Hayti preached at the First African Methodist Episcopal Church.

This afternoon there was a largely attended meeting in St. Paul's Church, Oakland. Business sessions of the convention will be resumed to-morrow.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

Plan for a Protestant Episcopal Commission to Study Relations of Employer and Employed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—An important resolution, to be presented to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, will be one drawn up by the Committee on the State of the Church, relative to the disagreements between employers and employes. After a brief preamble, stating that it is the divine mission of the Church to be a mediator, the resolution continues:

"Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that a joint commission of both houses, to consist of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three laymen, be appointed, the Bishops in such manner as the House of Bishops shall determine, and the other members by the President of this house, as a standing commission upon the relations of capital and labor, whose duty it shall be:

"First—To study carefully the aims and purposes of the labor organizations of our country.

"Second—In particular to investigate the cause of industrial disturbances as may arise; and,

"Third—To hold themselves in readiness to act as arbitrators, should their services be desired, between the men and their employers, with a view to bringing about mutual conciliation and harmony in the spirit of the Prince of Peace.

"Resolved, That the said commission shall make report of its proceedings to the General Convention.

"Resolved, That it is desirable that the above-named commission should be named by reappointment every three years."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING.

Father McGillicuddy Addresses Nearly 4,000 Persons on Temperance in Paulist Fathers' Church.

Nearly 4,000 people assembled last night in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, to listen to an address by Father D. F. McGillicuddy of Worcester, Mass., President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The lecture was one of two planned to be delivered on the work of Father Mathew under the auspices of the Catholic University of Washington.

All the Catholic temperance organizations of the city were represented at the meeting either by their members in full force or by committees. They marched into the church in the order assigned to them, and when the services, which included prayers and hymns, had concluded, the main part of the audience waited for them to parade out again. Besides being one of the two meetings in honor of Father Mathew, the gathering was the beginning of the Winter's temperance crusade among Catholics here.

The two lecturgs above mentioned were stipulated when the Father Mathew Chair of Mental and Moral Science was founded at the Catholic University by the gift of $25,000 from the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. Father McGillicuddy, who has a wide reputation as an eloquent speaker, said in the course of his talk:

"Even the murderer and the slanderer of his neighbor have a chance of forgiveness from God, but it is not so with the man who dies in his drunkenness and knows not his God. Dying in sin, he has no hope."

"We find not the American folly of drinking among the people of Europe," said Father McGillicuddy. "The habit among us over here is not confined to the saloon, but is to be witnessed at the soda fountain, in the restaurant, and, in fact, everywhere. Yet no man invites another to 'have a pair of shoes' with him. There is sociability to this degree only in the matter of drinking."

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America has a membership of 87,411, organized in 1,022 societies. It is the largest fraternal Catholic society in the country.

AFTER AUTOMOBILE RECORDS.

Bostwick, Vanderbilt, and Fournier Will Race at Narragansett This Week.

Albert C. Bostwick, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Foxhall Keene, and the French champion, Fournier, and probably Charron, will be among the contestants in the automobile races to be held on Thursday on the Narragansett Park track, near Providence, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Automobile Club. The track has a mile circuit, and some fast records are looked for. Fournier holds the mile world's record at 1:06 2-5, made last week at the Empire City track. Bostwick has done 1:13 2-5 on the same track, and young Vanderbilt rode a mile last week on the Narragansett track in his famous "Red Devil" in 1:16⅘. Every one of these three is anxious to lower his figures, and this aggregation of skillful as well as almost fearless automobilists is expected to result in some sensational racing. It would be no great surprise to see some new figures established, for Fournier has said that he believes the Narragansett to be a trifle faster than the Empire City track. It is expected that Alexander Winton, who made a mile at Detroit last week in 1:12 2-5, will also be present.

The Rhode Island Club has offered a generous array of prizes, the silver cups aggregating a value of $1,200, and a $500 championship cup will be raced for by the winners in the different class events. The events will be five miles for steam carriages of twelve horse power and under, two cups; gasolene carriages of twelve horse power and below, five miles, two cups; electric carriages of twelve horse power and below, five miles, two cups; all carriages over twelve horse power, ten miles, two cups; sweepstakes and championship for winners, ten miles. A special race for motor tricycles under six horse power has been added.

A delegation of enthusiasts from the Automobile Club of America will attend the race meet. Owing to this event the proposed attempt of Bostwick and Fournier to make another effort at the Empire City track to lower their former records has been postponed until the following week.

HURT IN OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.

Party in Spencer Trask's Carryall Thrown Out, Returning from Church.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Margaret McElrone was seriously injured in an accident this noon at "Yaddo," the Union Avenue country seat of Spencer Trask, the New York City banker. Two of Mrs. McElrone's ribs were fractured, and she was otherwise badly hurt.

She, with eight others, was in one of the "Yaddo" carryalls, returning from church. While ascending a steep hill in the spacious park, the giving way of a portion of the harness frightened the horses, which plunged, overturning the vehicle. The omnibus then rolled to the bottom of the embankment. Besides Mrs. McElrone five others were painfully injured.

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

Officers Elected for the Season at Liederkranz Hall.

The first meeting of the committee having in charge plans for the German Charity Ball, to be held in January at the Waldorf-Astoria, was held last evening at Liederkranz Hall. The following officers for the ensuing season were elected: Chairman—Charles Forster; Treasurer—Hubert Cillis; Secretary—Charles J. Gunther; Corresponding Secretary—Frank Thorn.

These were elected to the "Bachelor Circle Liederkranz:" Charles Forster, Joseph Halk, Emil H. Schwed, H. H. Hartmann, W. H. Rudolphy, Harry Eschwege, H. G. Friedmann, and Frank Brickelmeier.

New members of the "Jung Arion" were elected as follows: William Holzderber, William B. Anderson, Frank Fechteler, Charles F. Vollmer, Charles J. Gunther, Louis E. Nouman, Jr., John J. Schmitt, and George H. Diehl, Jr.

New members of the "Beethoven Bachelors" were elected as follows: August G. Schmitt, Henry E. Rau, C. T. Klein, Gustavus J. Fox, F. F. Thenleben, Max G. Jentzen, Frank Thorn, and George L. Fritzel.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At East Orange, Oct. 11, 1901, Annie Crommelin, wife of Edward Clinton Adams, and daughter of the late Edward Crommelin.
Funeral services from her late residence, 61 Hawthorne Av., Monday afternoon, Oct. 14, at 4 P. M.

BARRINGTON.—On Saturday, Oct. 12, Kate Walker Barrington, beloved wife of Benjamin Barrington.
Funeral services at her late residence, 212 East 35th St., on Monday at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Kindly omit flowers.

CARLETON.—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Israel Putnam, Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 11, George W. Carleton of this city, aged 69 years.
Funeral services at residence, 27 West 37th St., at 10 A. M., Monday, Oct. 14. Interment private.

DAY.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Saturday night, Oct. 12, at his residence, 6 East 44th St., Henry Mills Day, in his 63d year.
Funeral services at the house on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 10 A. M.

EPPENSTEIN.—On Oct. 13, Edgar L. Eppenstein, at the New York Hospital, aged 27 years 7 months and 5 days.
Funeral to be held at Kingston, N. Y.
Kingston papers please copy.

HUGENTABLER.—On Sunday, Oct. 13, 1901, at 7:50 A. M., Emil Montgomery Hugentabler, aged 47, beloved husband of Mary Hugentabler, nee Evans.
Funeral notice hereafter.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

IRVING.—On Saturday, Oct. 12, Mrs. Eliza Yeates Irving of Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 18 Cranberry St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn at conv

Mellin's

Food nourishes the whole system and provides for a perfect and normal development.

Pictures of well nourished babies in our free book. Send for it.

Mellin's Food Co., Boston, Mass.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

The First Sought and The First Bought

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

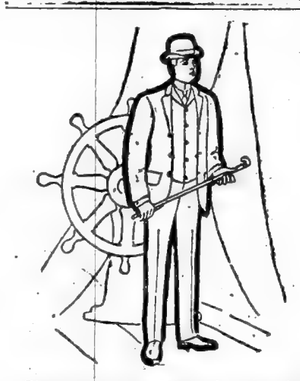

Strangers are welcome to our store. You can have no better souvenir than a suit or overcoat from us.

Suit to order, from $16 to $40; overcoat, from $18 to $40. If value, material, style or fit is not to your liking, express them back to us; money refunded.

Samples, Fashion Booklet and Measuring Guide mailed anywhere.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

The Apollo

Piano Player has succeeded in giving the Piano a NEW POWER. If occasion requires, it can convert the Piano into a stormy orchestra; another moment you will hear the unbroken succession of multi-colored harmonies, reminding one of the magic tone-colors and mystic sounds that come up from the invisible Wagnerian Orchestra at Bayreuth. *The* APOLLO *is very easy to understand*—anybody can play it. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

The APOLLO Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Streets.)

$45.00 DIAMOND RINGS $25.

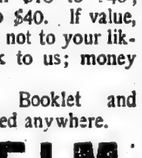

These diamonds are guaranteed in every respect old mine gems that cost $90.00, mounted in old-fashioned eardrops. They were bought in London many years ago when great care was taken in cutting and polishing rare gems. The owner exchanged with me for a large diamond. I have put one in a lady's solid 14-karat gold Tiffany ring setting, the other in a gent's heavy Belcher ring setting of solid 14-karat gold. They cannot be duplicated to-day at the above price. Size altered to fit free of charge. Several other bargains in diamond jewelry this week. KEENE'S, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6. "Saturdays included."

LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

The Pivot Clip

FOR EYEGLASSES

Excels all others in appearance and comfort.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 West 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

The Silk Hat You Want, $5

CHAPIN'S,
(Established 1884)
13 Astor Pl.—Four Doors West of Broadway Bros.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALASIA

Slow Progress Made by the Commonwealth Parliament.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW GUINEA

Australia Wants to Control It—New Zealand's Excessive Expenditure Likely to Lead to a Deficit.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 5.—In these colonies we are somewhat prone to effect our legislation in haste and amend it at leisure. The new Commonwealth Parliament seems to have determined to depart from the established methods, and as a result it is being freely abused for what its critics are pleased to call waste of time. It would scarcely be advisable, one would think, to put through in any hurry such important measures as those which are occupying the attention of the people's representatives during this first session; and even if the whole of the time spent upon them is not profitably spent, there is at all events less likelihood of weaknesses and anomalies being left in the acts after such lengthy and detailed criticism as they are receiving.

The real secret of the criticism is that the people, and especially the free traders, are anxious for the Federal tariff to make its appearance, and they are growing restive over the delay in introducing it. Naturally the framing of a tariff for the newly constituted nation is not the simplest of work, and it is not to be accomplished with a few strokes of the pen. Speaking recently at the town of Bendigo, the Prime Minister, Mr. Barton, stated that the Federal tariff was "practically framed." The expression was too indecisive for his critics, and Mr. Barton was driven to explain his meaning more clearly. It appears now that the tariff has been drafted by the Minister of Customs and the Federal Treasurer, its general proposals being on lines agreed upon by the Cabinet. The details, however, have not been finally settled by the Ministers concerned, and have therefore not yet been submitted to the Cabinet. Mr. Kingston, the Minister of Customs, and Sir George Turner, the Treasurer, are still engaged in consulting the vast tables of statistics prepared for their guidance by the customs officials, and in recasting the tariff where it appears necessary to do so.

The Imperial Government has been approached by the Federal Premier on the subject of the administration of New Guinea, but as yet no reply to his communications has been received. Mr. Barton informed the imperial authorities that New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland were favorable to the control of New Guinea by the Federal Government, and asked if the British Government would contribute some $33,000 toward the annual expenditure, which will total about $105,000. The matter is to be submitted to the Federal Parliament before being finally settled.

At the request of the Federal Government Admiral Beaumont, who commands the Australian squadron, has furnished a scheme of naval defense. The Admiral's proposals are for an immediate practicable scheme. He considers that Australia requires at least six cruisers in commission, two to be first-class ships of 7,000 or 8,000 tons' displacement, and the rest second-class cruisers of the improved Highflyer type. In addition there should be two vessels of the latter type in reserve. These vessels should be replaced by more modern vessels as the development of naval construction or the increase of foreign fleets makes it necessary. The ships should all be under the Admiral in command of the station, and the crews should be subject to the Naval Discipline act, and under the same terms of engagement as men in the Royal Navy. The headquarters of the fleet should be Sydney, but secondary bases at other ports are also recommended. This scheme, the Admiral thinks, cannot be considered to be within the capacity of the Commonwealth itself as yet, but should be the result of arrangements with the Imperial Government. The scheme proposed is practically an extension of existing arrangements. The Admiral does not favor the organization of a permanent Australian naval force or naval reserves, holding that the service would be too costly and not so efficient as one provided by the Imperial Government.

The financial statement for 1901 has been made in the New Zealand Parliament, and is provoking a lengthy and exhaustive debate. The excessive expenditure of recent years is beginning to tell, and the estimated returns for the current year indicate a probable deficit. This is a situation which might be expected to provoke considerable criticism in Parliament, for the colony has grown used to surpluses of $2,500,000 or so every year. This year, however, on the estimates now before the House, the Treasurer, who is also the Premier, can only show a surplus of some $750,000, and out of that have to come the amounts for the supplementary estimates. Last year the supplementary estimates swallowed up over $1,150,000, so that the prospects of a surplus this year are very remote.

There has, of course, been some considerable extraordinary expenditure in connection with the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York, and also in connection with the colony's contingents serving in the South African war. In face of the probable deficit it is surprising to notice that there are proposals for large increases in departmental salaries this year. These increases alone total some $200,000.

In the course of the Financial Statement various proposals for works to be undertaken during the year are outlined. These include the opening of a State coal mine to supply the Government departments, such as the railways, with coal, and so render them independent of private suppliers. Another proposal is that of assisting the producers of the colony by erecting cold stores in South Africa, for the more satisfactory storing there of produce and meat exported from New Zealand.

With reference to the mail service to the United Kingdom, via America, the Treasurer states that the subsidy asked by the Oceanic Company is too high to be considered reasonable. At present mails are paid for by weight, but the company is anxious to enter into a contract for a definite period. Mr. Seddon considers that it would be inadvisable to discontinue the San Francisco service if it can be continued on fair terms, but he would like also to secure communication via Vancouver if that can be brought about by giving a reasonable subsidy. No definite plans with respect to either service are yet made, but proposals are to be laid before Parliament this session.

Forest Fire in California.

SALINA, Cal., Oct. 13.—A forest fire is raging near Pacific Grove and Monterey. The damage already done is estimated at $100,000. Many thousands of acres of brush and timber have been burned over. Two messengers have arrived from Pacific Grove with an urgent request for assistance. The fire is in the vicinity of the Seventeen-mile Drive of Delmonte.

JAPANESE NEWSBOYS.

They Make the Streets of Tokio Echo with Their Word for "Extra."

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

There are newsboys in Japan, just the same as in America, and they cry "extry" in Japanese, for the Japanese newspapers are conducted very much on the American plan. M. Osame Komori, newspaper man and special correspondent from Japan, who was in St. Paul Wednesday on his way to Springfield, Mass., told of the paper with which he is connected, the Miroku-Shimpo of Tokio, conducted by born subjects of the Mikado. It has a daily circulation of 100,000 copies. Mr. Komori, in addition to his newspaper work, owns a store in Springfield.

"My paper," he said, "follows methods used in the United States to a very great extent. It is made up according to American ideas and much machinery from this country is used in our office. We illustrate our articles extensively and feature prominent men and happenings much as papers in the United States do.

"When President McKinley was assassinated we published an extra with his picture and that of Mr. Roosevelt. The papers were taken up almost before the paper sellers could make change.

"When the news is sensational we publish 'extras,' which are taken into the streets by men who make a business of selling them. They cry 'Gogai, gogai'—'Extra, extra'—at the top of their voices and dispose of large numbers.

"Japanese are becoming almost as fond as are Americans of their daily papers. All classes are inveterate newspaper readers, and therefore are usually well informed."

Many of the Japanese on the Miroku-Shimpo, he said, were educated in the United States.

ACCUSED SUPPOSED HUSBAND.

Woman Who Says He Took Her Money Thought Canceled Insurance Policy Was a Marriage Certificate.

Lena Greenberger, twenty-four years old, of 105 Forsyth Street, a working girl, who speaks but little English, called at the Eldridge Street Police Station last night to complain that Morris Katz, whom she supposed to be her husband, had by force taken $92 from her. As a proof that she was married to Katz she showed to the police a canceled insurance policy. After her story had been investigated three arrests were made, and the police were anxious to find Katz.

The girl told the police that she had paid $7 for the paper she supposed to be a marriage certificate, and that she had been urged to marry Katz by Herman Gross and his wife, Becky, of 51 Orchard Street. She had bought the document, shaken hands with Katz, and then supposed she was a wife. They went to live together at 105 Forsyth Street. After the supposed marriage the girl gave to Katz $100.

Later she thought she had made a mistake in giving all her money to him and asked him to give it back. He returned $90. She alleges that Katz threw her down yesterday morning and took her money away from her, while another man held the door so she could not escape should Katz not succeed in overpowering her.

Detectives Mahoney and Kerr arrested Frank Rubenstein, twenty-five years old, of 204 Broome Street, and he was identified by the girl as the one who had held the door to prevent her escape. They also arrested Herman Gross, who is twenty-four years old, and his wife, Becky, who is twenty-three years old. They are charged with being a party to the false marriage. The detectives say they will arrest Katz.

WIDOW COMMITS SUICIDE.

Was Melancholy Because She Had No Friends to Comfort Her.

Melancholy and despondent because she had no relatives or friends to comfort her, Mrs. Evelyn Loomis, a widow about twenty-five years old, committed suicide shortly before midnight last night at 223 West Twenty-fourth Street, where she had a furnished room. She swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid, and died while an ambulance surgeon was working over her.

James McQuinlan, who rooms in the house, heard the woman groaning in her room, and forcing the door, he found her lying on the bed, partially dressed, in an unconscious condition. He summoned Policeman Siffert of the West Twentieth Street Station, and an ambulance was called from the New York Hospital.

Dr. Chittenden responded, and while working over the woman she died. The vial that had contained the acid was found on a bureau, also a pawnticket and some change. The housekeeper said that Mrs. Loomis had been rooming at the house about one year, but that little was known of her. She was refined and educated and a talented musician. Her husband, who was a physician, died a few years ago, and since then the young wife had been forced to support herself. They said that she had been employed in an office down town.

WAS EXPELLED FROM HOSPITAL

Caught Smoking a Cigarette a Prisoner Patient Was Sent to Police Station.

Samuel Freedman, twenty-six years old, a Russian, of 451 Grand Street, was expelled last night from Gouverneur Hospital, where he had been a patient, because he was caught smoking a cigarette in one of the bathrooms of the institution.

On Oct. 3, it is alleged, Freedman attempted to take his life by drinking carbolic acid. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital a prisoner and has since been convalescing. He was feeling so well last night that at 11:15 o'clock he decided to smoke a cigarette which he had obtained in some unknown manner. He was caught by an orderly, who reported this infringement of the rules to the House Surgeon.

The latter called Policeman Schrieber of the Delancey Street Station from his post and told him to take the prisoner-patient away. Schrieber called the patrol wagon and Freedman was taken to the station house and locked up.

RANCHMAN KILLS A BOY.

Fatally Wounds Another—Says Shotgun Was Accidentally Discharged.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 13.—The town is wild with excitement over the killing to-day of one boy and the fatal wounding of two others by Jesse Sherman, a ranchman living near here.

Sherman caught the boys supposedly poaching upon his rabbit preserve, and started after them with a shotgun. Edward Dorrington, sixteen years old, was killed; Earl King, aged seventeen, was fatally wounded, and James Considine, aged fourteen, was shot through the back and hips.

Sherman took the three boys to town and gave himself up. He asserts that the gun was accidentally discharged while he was running. He was arrested on the charge of murder.

Sherman and his family are among the most respected people in this part of the country.

Attacks Daughter and Kills Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—At the Agnew Stock Farm to-day, Charles Douglas attacked his wife and fifteen-year-old stepdaughter with a heavy water pitcher and severely injured the latter. When the Sheriff came to arrest Douglas, he shot and killed himself. Mrs. Douglas was the widow of H. J. Agnew, who made a fortune as a sugar planter in the Hawaiian Islands, and who later established the Agnew Stock farm.

Utica Woman Struck by a Train.

UTICA, Oct. 13.—The wife of Dr. T. James Owens of Steuben, ex-Assemblyman, and at present Assistant State Dairy Commissioner, and her nephew, Clark Jones, were struck by a milk train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road near Remsen to-day. Mrs. Owens is probably fatally hurt.

$80,000 Fire in Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 13.—Fire to-day destroyed buildings occupied by the Bangor Beef Company, (agents for the Swift Dressed Beef Company of Chicago,) the C. M. Conant Company, and other concerns. Loss, $80,700.

Smuggling Extraordinary.

From The London Telegraph.

An amusing charge arising out of a lady's attempt to smuggle a dog into England on the Ostend-Dover mail boat was heard by the Dover Magistrates yesterday, and a fine of 6 guineas and costs was inflicted. Mr. Max Muller of 68 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, London, had acknowledged the ownership of the dog, and the summons was issued against him. The lady had given an address in Leicester Square, which proved to be wrong.

Walter John Haines, examining officer of his Majesty's Customs, stationed at Dover, said that early on the morning of Aug. 31 he was present at the landing of the passengers at the Admiralty Pier, Dover, from the Belgian mail packet Princess Henriette. He noticed a lady and gentleman land, and challenged the gentleman as to whether he had any hand baggage to be searched, and he replied "No." As the lady passed witness, she stumbled, and he at once came to the conclusion that she had something concealed under her dress. Witness directed them to proceed to the small shelter house on the pier, and requested her to produce whatever she had concealed or he would send for the female searcher. The lady and gentleman were left in the shelter house with the door secured on the outside, and a reasonable time was given them to produce the concealed article. On entering the shelter again the witness was surprised to find a fair-sized fox terrier running about gasping. Apparently the dog had been tied from the lady's waist, and evidently a cloth had been placed over the animal's mouth to prevent it barking or biting. Witness asked the couple why they had not applied for a license, and the gentleman replied that they did not want the dog placed in quarantine. He was of the opinion that the dog belonged to the lady, who gave the name of "Gretzenger." He sent the dog back to Ostend. The animal did not seem as if it had enjoyed the trip. The lady and gentleman were both foreigners. The dog must have been placed under the lady's clothes before she went on the boat at Ostend. The Bench, in inflicting the penalty, commended the customs officer on his smartness.

BANK SAFE LOOTED.

Robbers Use Nitroglycerine and Get More Than $11,200.

RANTOUL, Ill., Oct. 13.—The Bank of Marysville, at Potomac, a village twenty miles east of this city, was entered by robbers early this morning, and between $11,200 and $11,500 in currency taken. To get into the safe two charges of nitroglycerine were used.

A young man by the name of Moorehouse heard both explosions, and started to ascertain the cause. As he reached a position near the bank he was stopped by one of the robbers, and was held prisoner until the men escaped on a handcar.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	6:10	Sun sets	5:22
		Moon sets	6:31

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	8:25	Gov. Isl'd	8:51	H. Gate	10:47
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	8:46	Gov. Isl'd	9:02	H. Gate	10:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Calabria, Naples	.....	10:00 A. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ragusa, Brazil, Argentina, &c	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
New York, Dominican Republic, and Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

Amazonense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. §13 and up to Oct. §19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. §19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francsico, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 14.

Astoria, Glasgow, Oct. 3.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 11.
Coronda, St. Lucia, Oct. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Maracaibo, San Juan, Oct. 9.
Minnehaha, London, Oct. 5.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 6.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Oct. 8.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 28.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Oct. 11.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

Alene, Port Limon, Oct. 10.
El Norte, New Orleans, Oct. 10.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 9.
Huberi, Para, Oct. 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Oct. 8.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 5.
Orizaba, Colon, Oct. 8.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

Catania, Hamburg, Oct. 2.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 13.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Oct. 5.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Oct. 9.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 5.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

El Valle, New Orleans, Oct. 12.
Hesperides, Liverpool, Oct. 3.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

Elswick Manor, Hamburg, Oct. 3.
Island, Christiansand, Oct. 6.
Palatia, Hamburg, Oct. 6.
Patria, Algiers, Oct. 4.

Arrived.

SS Dudley, (Nor.,) Eriksen, Kingston, Oct. 5, with oranges to I. B. Mercadante. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool, Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Murchison, Trinidad, &c., Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool, Oct. 4, and Queenstown, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:42 P. M., 12th.

United States gunboat Eagle, Lieut. Commander Diehl, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 11.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Allx, Havre, Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Thiedemann, Copenhagen, &c., Sept. 25, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Rambusch, Santos, &c., Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davies, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans, Oct. 6, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville, Oct. 10, and Charleston, 11th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam, Oct. 3, and Boulogne, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Philadelphia, in ballast to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) King, Bristol, &c., Sept. 25, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south southwest, strong breeze; raining.

Sailed.

SS Thyra, (Br.,) for Anjer.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.
SS Martello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Guyandotte, for Newport News and Norfolk.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Gsr.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 10:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from Antwerp for New York, sld. from Southampton at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday and passed Isle of Wight to-day.

Notices to Mariners.

NEW JERSEY.

NORTHEAST END LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on October 3, 1901, Light Vessel No. 44 was returned to her station, off the coast of New Jersey, near the northeasterly end of Five-Fathom Bank, and Relief Light Vessel No. 11, temporarily marking the station, was withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 44 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance. (Lighthouse Board notice to mariners No. 105 of 1901, and Bulletin No. 123, Paragraph 16.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 98, No. 471, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1901," Pages 10 and 20.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GREAT ROUND SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on Oct. 7, 1901, Light Vessel No. 42 was replaced on her station to the southward of Great Round Shoal, southeasterly entrance to Nantucket Sound, and Relief Light Vessel No. 58, temporarily marking the station, was withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 42 as to characteristics of lights and fog signals, or general appearance. (Lighthouse Board notice to mariners No. 118 of 1901, and Bulletin No. 124.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 44, No. 148, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1901," Pages 72 and 75.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO ENTRANCE—NOONDAY ROCK WHISTLING BUOY.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Feb. 15, 1902, a whistling buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes and marked "Noonday Rock" in white, will be permanently substituted for the bell buoy off Noonday Rock, about 14½ miles S. by W. ½ W. from point Reyes Lighthouse, off the entrance to San Francisco. The whistling buoy will be moored in the same position as the present bell buoy, about 1,200 feet SW. ¾ S. from Noonday Rock, and about 3 miles W. ½ N. from North Farallon Island. Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1901," Page 18.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave., 22d to 23d St., New York.

6-Day Merchant Tailor Offer.
25.00 Winter Overcoat Made to Your Measure for 11.99

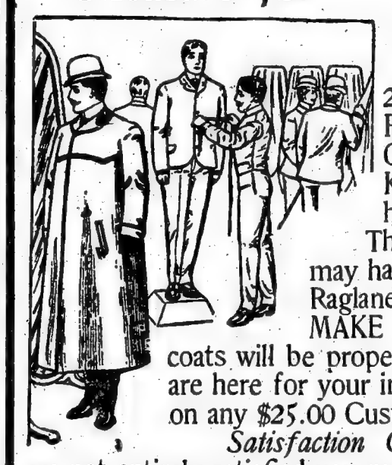

Sale Begins To-day and Ends Saturday.

We have secured enough Overcoatings to make 2,000 Coats, and you may select from 25 of the newest Fall Overcoating Fabrics, such as Irish Friezes, in Oxford, Cambridge, Olive, Blue and Black English Kersey, in shades of Black, Blue and Brown, and a handsome line of Fancy Colorings and Mixtures.

These garments will be cut by expert cutters. You may have any style coat made, such as the Yoke and the Raglanette, for we place NO restrictions AND DO NOT MAKE EXTRA CHARGES OF ANY KIND. These overcoats will be properly lined—farmers' satin, serge or plaid lining. They are here for your inspection, and the workmanship will be the same as on any $25.00 Custom Garment.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.—If after your overcoat is finished you are not entirely satisfied you may return the garment to us and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Remember this is only a six-day offer. The chance of the year. A 25.00 Overcoat made to your measure for 11.99

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1339 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.

MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

IT DON'T PAY TO BUY BARGAIN COUNTER SHOES.

LIVE OAK

There must be some reason for selling a shoe at one price to-day and another price to-morrow. The real reason usually is that the shoe is not worth the regular price and a "bargain sale price" is needed to sell it.

Regal Shoes are sold at the one and only price of $3.50 the country over all the year around. No "bargain counter" methods are needed to push Regals—more Regals are worn in New York than any other shoe. When you buy at "bargain sales" you are pretty sure to get badly fitted—if you are particular about your feet you can't get satisfaction in bargain counter sizes. Buy Regals—$3.50—all the time—no more, no less—and you can't buy better shoes if you pay $12 or $14 to a custom boot-maker.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

SYMPHONY SELF-PLAYING ORCHESTRAL ORGANS

Produce with the perfection of a good orchestra both classic and popular music.

"I am surprised and pleased with the possibilities of the instrument. The voicing of the reeds is really wonderful."—WILLIAM C. CARL.

"I cannot find words to fittingly describe the very great pleasure derived from the Symphony. Its ready response, unequalled beauty of tone, make the Symphony a paramount necessity in every refined, cultured home."—F. N. INNES.

"The variety of tone and power of the instrument is astonishing."—S. G. PRATT.

MARY HOWE-LAVIN, one of the world's greatest vocalists, writes: "The tones of the Symphony are beautiful, and the expression and execution simply marvellous."

The Symphony is the highest achievement in the world of instrumental music. As a musical educator it stands supreme; as an accompaniment to the human voice it is incomparable. The Symphony has a quality of tone that is sweetness itself.

You do not require a musical training to play the Symphony. The price of the Symphony ranges from $75 to $1,500. Visit our warerooms, and let us demonstrate its supremacy.

MANUFACTURED BY

WILCOX & WHITE CO.,
164 Fifth Ave., near 22d St.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY, MERIDEN, CONN. Send for booklet.

THE **Coward Good Sense Shoe** For Children.

Look At It Once!

Do you know of anything in the world more in need of the right protection and support, than a child's little tender foot? A shoe that preserves the natural shape, strengthens the arch, wards off all foot-ails, and positively insures "Good Feet For Life." You'll find it here, and only here. No extra cost.

Infants' - - - - *65c. to $1.00*
Children's - - - *$1.30 to $1.65*
Misses' - - - - *$2.00 to $2.75*
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N. Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

New Publications.

"But, he, Sir, had the election."

Have you read how the future "Boss" of New York stole his first election by fraudulent ballots, in

THE VICTORS
By ROBERT BARR?

New Publications.

"His dishonesty appears."

Read about the trickery of the peddler who subsequently becomes the "Boss" of Tammany, in

THE VICTORS
By ROBERT BARR.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Harvard's Improvement Shown in Game with New York Collegians.

COLUMBIA PLAYERS RETURN

Bayard Boyesen and Smythe Injured in Saturday's Game—Strength of "Big Four" Problematical.

The results of the football games played Saturday furnished no great surprises, and in the opinion of those who care to critically observe the football situation the positions of the teams of the "big four" colleges are still problematical, although Harvard seems to stand out more prominently because of her decisive victory over Columbia. Against Columbia, Harvard played her best game of the season. Minus the services of several good men, Harvard scored more points against Columbia than she did in any of her other games. As Columbia is admittedly stronger than Bowdoin and Bates, and has already beaten Williams, which Harvard defeated by the score of 16 to 0 with an eleven by no means as strong as that presented against Harvard, it shows that there has been a steady improvement going on at Cambridge since the beginning of the season. Princeton still continues to run up high scores, and this despite the fact that the men played listless football all last week. In Saturday's game she succeeded in bettering Pennsylvania's score against Lehigh by seven points, playing brilliant football at times. This, however, was occasionally marred by fumbles and the forgetting of signals.

As Annapolis has not played any of the big teams as yet, except Yale, no line on the latter's form can be obtained from Saturday's result. The Yalensians in this game executed all their plays with dispatch, not giving Annapolis a moment's rest, and to this more than anything else is due the large score made by Yale. Admittedly weak, Brown proved no match for Pennsylvania, although she managed to keep Pennsylvania from scoring in the first half, and even forced the ball down to Pennsylvania's one-yard line, only to lose it on a fumble.

LOCAL TEAM'S SERIOUS CONDITION.

Very much disappointed the members of the Columbia football team drifted into town, several of them coming in by boat, the remainder by train, yesterday. With the exception of Smythe and Bayard Boyesen, the members of the team are all in fair condition, although all feel the effects of the hard game Saturday. Smythe's leg, weakened by an injury at Branford, gave out and had to be placed in a platster cast. Boyesen's leg had to undergo the same treatment. As neither man is hurt badly, both will be back on the gridiron before long. While off, however, their loss will be a serious one to Columbia, Boyesen being the best quarter back in Columbia, and Smythe the university's best tackle.

The result of Saturday's game proved that Columbia's line at present lacks the strength necessary to prevent ground gaining by any one of the "big four." As most of the men in the line, however, are new to Columbia, Sanford has not had the time to drill them into proper working order. In Saturday's game Columbia missed the services of big "Jack" Wright, the great guard of last year. The guards this year, while not at all satisfactory in Saturday's contest, are big, willing, and strong, and much may be expected of them before the season ends.

Columbia's left end is another position that will bother Sanford for some time, although A. D. Weekes may fill the place after he has some practice in the position. Algy Boyesen was not able to hold his own in that position Saturday, and Wolff, who succeeded him, did little better. Fisher, Capt. Berrien's successor at full back, was not able to advance the ball Saturday, but for that matter neither could Morley, usually a consistent ground-gainer. A rather severe tackle right at the start of the game slightly strained Morley's back, and he was not able to do himself justice. Harold Weekes played his usual brilliant game.

Harvard's coaches are elated over the showing against Columbia. They had expected Columbia to hold the Crimson stubbornly, and the scoring of three touchdowns was a complete surprise to them. Previous to the game they had considered Harvard's team as a decidedly unknown quantity. Now, after its showing against Amherst and Columbia, they regard it as a strong and formidable team, and while they do not say much about the matter, the big games with Pennsylvania and Yale are not worrying them a bit.

Harvard's next big game will be against Carlisle. From now on the players will be given the strictest individual attention, the main object of the coaches being to build up a strong and aggressive line. Naturally light, the Crimson's centre men must be taught quickness and the power to play low before they will be able to stop the heavy formations of the larger teams, and this is just what the coaches are going to work upon the next few days.

THE SITUATION AT YALE.

With the Southern trip ended, the Yale football eleven will enter the second stage of the season's practice work to-day. Yale has now played four home games, two of which contained surprises, Amherst forcing Yale to play rather hard football to win and Tufts by scoring on a Yale player's muff. Yale finds herself, with a month of the football season gone by, still confronted by several serious problems. The line, while heavy and fast, is green, while the backfield, with two exceptions, is entirely unsatisfactory. To go through the remainder of the season as Brown's eleven did last Fall will take a lot of hard work for Capt. Gould's men, and whether it can be done depends on the players and coaching. The situation is not at all hopeful for any but a very average season's play.

Yale lacks competent substitutes badly. Last year the team was backed up by fine second team players, who have this year become 'Varsity men, and few have appeared to take their places. Several times the second team has had to be bolstered to make the 'Varsity play ball.

The first eleven, however, is regarded as being pretty well selected, even this early in the season, and is a fairly strong aggregation. Holt has been playing centre, and is the only real problem that the line presents. His work is not satisfactory. Olcott and Glass are the guards, at least until Sheldon returns, and they may keep the places through the season. Glass is individually the most remarkable man on the eleven. He does ten men's work each game, but will stand a deal of coaching to make him more scientifically aggressive. Glass without help dragged a Yale runner ten yards in the Wesleyan game, with nearly every Wesleyan player clinging to him, and his physical prowess is remarkable. He will keep his place unless some circumstances arise to keep him out of the game. Hogan and Goss are the tackles. The former is a freshman and a fast line fighter, but is slow on the tackle back formation. He is not useful enough in open work either for a 'Varsity tackle, and may not keep his place. Goss at the left tackle has been alternately doing wonders and slumping. Gould will play left end and right end will go to Swan, Ferguson, or Rafferty.

Behind the line the month's work has shown De Saulles at quarterback to be head and shoulders above his rivals. He is extremely fast, runs the team with excellent judgment, and interferes well. Hart and Chadwick have been the 'Varsity half backs. Both are light, but are good end runners, while Chadwick bucks the line in his old-time form. Easton, Fox, Wilhelmi, and Hinkle are fair substitute half backs. At full back not a man has been found who can punt or buck the line as did Hale last year. It looks as if Olcott would have to be taken from the line and put at full back, and the next two weeks will decide this definitely. In the big games Yale will need a punter, and some hard work may have to be done to secure one.

The Carlisle Indian football team will pay quite some attention to perfecting its team work during the week. The necessity for unity of action was thoroughly demonstrated in the game with Bucknell. Coach Warner has made up his mind to change a great many of his men around, and his experimenting with line-men among the backs, and vice versa. Flores and Scoggs have not been able to play their respective position of left tackle and centre during the past few days on account of injuries and the resulting weakness of the team is apparent. Both players will probably be able to appear against Cornell at the Buffalo Exposition, however. Bowen is improving as a guard and Coach Warner has about decided to place him permanently at left guard, sending Capt. Martin Wheelock to left tackle—a position in which the latter is perfectly at home.

Fielder, who has been laid up in the school hospital with malarial fever, turned out to practice last week, but has been worked lightly. He will probably develop into a tackler, but at the most will not be in shape inside of two or three weeks. Williams is also convalescing, and expects to play this week against Haverford College. Chesaw, who has been taking centre in place of Scroggs, will have to play a better game then he has been doing if he wants to hold his position. His light weight necessitates hard work. Chatfield has proved to be a disappointment. Coach Warner thinks that he is too slow for half back, and contemplates working him in at centre. His weight is 170 pounds, about the same as Chesaw's. Of the other players, Saul, though heavy, is slow and poor, notably in defense work. He was thought to be a good man at first, but it is now seen that he does not know how to use his weight properly. He and Chatfield are very poor tacklers. Decora is a little faster than these men, but is in bad physical condition, having had a slight hemorrhage lately. He has shown up poorly in defense work. Lubo has the mental characteristics of a good football player. Coach Warner thinks that he has very little natural aptitude for the game, but has forced himself to play energetically. Williams is much the same kind of a player.

Yarlett worked hard during the last week. He is speedy, good in defense, and plays with the interference probably much better than any of the backs. Hare plays a lively game, and knows the points of the game, but lacks practice. He has a number of minor faults, the principal one of which is tackling too high. A new candidate named Laroy is blossoming into a first-rate probability for a half back, but might be used at an end in view of his extraordinary speed. Capt. Wheelock is in good condition now. Working practice of three-quarters of an hour on signal drill and two hours in the evening on passing and falling on the ball, dummy tackling, and line-up against the second team was the order for last week. Warner has been trying some new plays, and trying to work the interference more smoothly than heretofore. Preparations are being made for the Cornell game at the Buffalo Exposition Stadium, and the game with Haverford will be in the nature of practice.

BASEBALL LEAGUE AVERAGES.

Standing of Players Who Took Part in Fifteen or More Games.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Young of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs to-day made public the batting records of those League players who took part in fifteen or more championship games during the past season:

	Runs.	Batting P. C.	Stolen Bases.
Burkett	139	.382	27
Delahanty, (Philadelphia)	109	.357	28
Keeler	124	.355	21
Sheckard	116	.353	42
Wagner	100	.352	48
Van Haltren	83	.342	25
Hartsel	110	.339	46
Hedrick	94	.339	35
Fliek	111	.339	26
Crawford	89	.324	12
Douglass	16	.323	10
Beaumont	118	.322	32
Wallace	49	.322	17
Green	82	.317	35
Clarke	118	.316	22
Peltz	24	.311	3
Daly	87	.310	34
Kelley	77	.309	20
Davis, (New York)	69	.309	26
Wolverton	40	.308	13
E. Demontreville	83	.305	23
Thomas	99	.305	26
McCreery	46	.302	19
Beckley	80	.300	6
Nichols, (Boston)	16	.299	..
Leach	62	.298	16
Richey	66	.298	16
Donovan	91	.294	24
Farrell	26	.295	7
McGuire	28	.293	4
Hamilton	70	.292	19
Selback	89	.292	10
Strang	55	.291	39
Davis, (Pittsburg and Brooklyn)	100	.289	27
Chance	37	.289	30
McCann	72	.288	16
Hickman	43	.287	6
Schriver	18	.286	2
Orth	14	.281	3
Kitson	22	.281	..
Dexter	46	.278	23
Tenney	63	.278	11
McFarland	33	.278	10
Dobbs	70	.276	18
Bransfield	92	.274	28
Krueger	78	.274	10
Jennings	38	.274	13
White	15	.273	11
Dolan	63	.272	20
Cooley	30	.270	11
McBride	46	.269	3
Harley	69	.268	37
Yeager	9	.267	1
Kling	25	.266	7
Doheny	11	.263	1
Dahlen	80	.261	21
Lowe	47	.259	19
P. Childs, (Chi. & St. L.)	81	.258	5
C. L. Childs, (Chicago)	23	.257	3
Waddell	16	.255	2
Padden	72	.253	1
Magoon	48	.251	14
Menefee	19	.251	3
Steinfeldt	38	.250	7
Murphy	11	.250	..
Nichols, (St. Louis)	49	.247	11
Mitteridge	24	.247	2
Doyle	19	.241	11
Slagle	55	.240	23
Phillips	11	.238	..
Warner	19	.239	5
Long	55	.238	19
Crolius	20	.238	4
Poole	6	.237	1
Barry	35	.236	13
Raymer	41	.235	17
McCormick	44	.214	13
Gattings	20	.229	6
Tannehill	18	.226	..
Irwin	50	.224	17
Zimmer	16	.222	7
Ganzell	41	.220	6
Ely	19	.219	4
Murphy, (Boston-N. Y.)	23	.218	7
Kahoe	21	.210	6
Bowerman	20	.217	3
Taylor, Chicago	12	.217	..
Moran	12	.216	4
Matthewson	10	.211	..
Richardson	7	.211	1
Gammons	11	.211	5
Phillippi	11	.211	2
Chesbro	9	.210	..
Jones	10	.209	1
Deneen	13	.209	..
O'Brien	1	.208	..
Bay	23	.205	5
Nelson	10	.205	4
Donovan, (Brooklyn)	17	.200	2
O'Connor	16	.200	3
Cross	50	.197	22
Ryan	28	.196	5
Hallman	46	.194	13
Willis	8	.192	1
Bernard	12	.192	3
Corcoran	13	.184	7
Hughes, (Brooklyn)	17	.178	..
Phyle	8	.178	..
Delahanty, (Chicago)	4	.174	4
Hahn	9	.173	..
Harper	13	.172	3
Bergen	15	.172	2
Sudhoff	11	.171	..
Leever	10	.169	1
Smith, (New York)	10	.168	2
Duggleby	9	.166	2
Newton	10	.164	..
Howell	14	.161	..
Gannon	2	.159	5
Smith, (Boston and Pittsburg)	6	.156	2
Eason	4	.138	1
Miller	3	.136	1
Taylor, (New York)	12	.125	..
Buelow	8	.112	..
Pittinger	3	.110	1
Hughes, (Chicago)	7	.109	1
Townsend	4	.105	1
Donahue	11	.097	..
Stimmell	1	.080	..

IMPORTANT STAKES TO CLOSE.

Valuable Racing Events at Brighton Beach and Sheepshead Bay.

Six of the chief stakes of the Brighton Beach Racing Association's Summer meetings of next season and the year following are announced to close to-morrow, three of these being for two-year-olds and three for three-year-olds. For next year the events that will close are the ten-thousand-dollar Brighton Junior, six furlongs; the five-thousand-dollar Neptune, six furlongs, and the three-thousand-dollar Venus, five furlongs, all for two-year-olds. For 1903, the stakes to close are the ten-thousand-dollar Brighton Derby, one mile and a quarter; the five-thousand-dollar Iroquois, one mile and a furlong, and the thirty-five-hundred-dollar Brighton Oaks, for fillies, one mile and seventy yards, all for three-year-olds.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced a list of nine stake events, all to close on Monday, Nov. 18, for meetings at the Sheepshead Bay track next year and the seasons following. Of the fixtures announced, two are for two-year-olds, to be run the June meeting of next season, these being the Foam, estimated value $4,000, at five furlongs, and the Surf, estimated value $4,000, at five and a half furlongs. For the June meeting of 1903 stakes to close are the twenty-thousand-dollar Tidal, at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds, weight for age; the five-thousand-dollar Mermaid, for fillies three years old, at one mile and a furlong, and the thirty-thousand-dollar Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds, at one mile and five furlongs. For the Autumn meeting of that same year the twenty-thousand-dollar Great Filly stakes, for two-year-olds, at six furlongs, and the Century Stakes of $20,000, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a half, weight for age, will close, together with the Annual Champion Stakes of $25,000, at two miles and a quarter, entry to this last event entitling the horses entered to start for that fixture in all subsequent years. The entry of weanlings to the Lawrence Realization Stakes of 1904, estimated value $40,000, will close on the same date.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Standing of the Teams as a Result of the Week's Games.

NEW TOURNAMENTS TO START

Corinthians Lead Columbia League—Drug Trade League to Start the Season This Week.

Few of the local bowling tournaments have completed their first rounds, and so the standing of the teams, as shown by the games to date, is not complete, as in a number of cases some of the strongest teams have yet to roll their first games. In others the teams have all rolled, but the luck of the draw has failed to bring the strongest teams together, so that a real test of strength is yet to be had. On account of these reasons, there doubtless will be many marked changes in the standing of the clubs before the teams get into form.

In the Columbia League series, the Corinthians, last year's winners, lead, with four games won and none lost, and no less than eight teams have scored two victories and no defeats. In the Harlem League, the Bronxdale, Hyperion, Lafayette, and Century Wheelmen teams have each won two games and lost none.

The Warren Wheelmen, Bushwick Wheelmen, Unknown Wheelmen, and Logan Wheelmen have each won two games and lost none in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. The records follow:

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Corinthian	4	0	Standard	1	1
Century	2	0	Audubon	1	1
Oriental	2	0	Empire City	1	3
R. A. Wheel.	2	0	Owl	1	3
Yonkers	2	0	Aurania	1	3
Agreeable	2	0	Belvidere	0	2
Linwood	2	0	Columbus	0	2
Mohawk	2	2	Enterprise	0	2
Rosedale	2	2	Iwago	0	2
Landwurster	1	1	Phoenix	0	2
Cyclone	1	1			

Highest team score—Mohawk Bowling Club, 946; highest individual score—H. Bellmer, Rosedale Bowling Club, 227; highest average—Setzer, Cyclone Bowling Club, 210¼.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bronxdale	2	0	Premier	1	1
Hyperion	2	0	Standart	1	1
Lafayette	2	0	Washington Heights		
Century W.	2	0	Audubon	0	2
Corinthian	1	1	Central Park	0	2
Friendship, (Bronx)	1	1	Knickerbocker	0	2
Morris Club	1	1	Lotus	0	2
New Rochelle	1	1			

Highest team score—Hyperion Bowling Club, 915; highest individual score—Smith, Corinthian Bowling Club, 235.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Warren	2	0	Montauk	1	1
Bushwick	2	0	Euclid	1	1
Unknown	2	0	Greater New York	0	2
Logan	2	0	Tamaqua	0	2
Mutual	1	1	Prospect	0	4
Oxford	1	1			

Highest team score—Logan Wheelmen, 905. Highest individual score—Landmann, Bushwick Wheelmen, 206.

PLUMBERS' AND STEAM SUPPLY BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Behrer & Co.	2	0	Dimock & Fink	1	1
John Simmons Co.	2	0	H. P. Read Lead Works	1	1
Locke & Smith	1	1	Edward S. Keating	0	2
Ronalds & Johnson Co., (Brooklyn)	1	1	Central Foundry Co.	0	2
Ronalds & Johnson Co., (New York)	1	1			

Highest team score—Ronalds & Johnson Company, (Brooklyn,) 697. Highest individual score—Burg, (Dimock & Fink,) 198.

FOUR NEW LEAGUE SERIES.

Four more local bowling leagues are scheduled to begin their games this week. To-night the opening games of the National Bowling League will be rolled on Starr's alleys; to-morrow the Fire Insurance Bowling League will begin on Reid's alleys, and the Fifth Avenue tournament in Brooklyn, and on Saturday afternoon the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association will start their season on Reid's alleys.

The National tournament this year will include the following ten teams: Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Roseville Athletic Association of Newark, Caledonian Club, Our Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Fidelia, Metropolitan, Excelsior, National, Yonkers, and Defender Bowling Clubs. Two teams will roll three games each evening, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays excepted.

The Fifth Avenue tournament, which will be decided on Ehler's Fifth Avenue alleys, Brooklyn, comprise the following clubs: Warren Wheelmen, Logan Wheelmen, Vauna Boat Club, Brooklyn Bank Clerks, (two teams,) and Palace, Invincible, Fulton, Olympia, Howard, Amersfort, Garfield, Peerless, Ivy Leaf, Benedicts and Bachelors' Bowling Clubs. Three teams will roll each night.

The Fire Insurance and Drug Trade Associations will include the usual teams. The schedule for the week in the principal local leagues follows:

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

American National Bowling Tournament—Knickerbocker, Corinthian, and Columbia Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Belvidere and Cyclone Bowling Clubs and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Colonial, Phoenix, and Grove Hill Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Metropolitan and Yonkers Bowling Club. Starr's Alleys.

Plumbers' and Steam Supply Bowling League—F. N. Du Bois & Co., Crane Company, and Manufacturer's Salesmen. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Reinecke, Monarch, and Amersfort Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Grand Central and Echo Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League of Brooklyn, Class B—Alert, Morning Star, and Welcome Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

American National Bowling Tournament—Spartan, Hyperion, and American Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Yonkers, Phoenix, and Landwurster Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Belvidere, Cyclone, and Friendship Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Excelsior and Defender Bowling Clubs. Starr's Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—F. Victor & Achelis, Arnold Print Works, and Calhoun, Robbins & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Western National and American Exchange National Banks, and United States Sub-Treasury. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Warren, Oxford, and Waverley Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Monarch, Prosperity, and Belmont Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League of Brooklyn—Class A—East New York, Fort Greene, and Fulton Councils. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

American National Bowling Tournament—Fidelia and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs and Newburg Wheelmen. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Linwood, Corinthian, and Iwago Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Central Park and Lafayette Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Roseville Athletic Association, (Newark,) and Our Council, Royal Arcanum. Starr's Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Alfred Benjamin & Co., Niles Tool Works, and R. G. Dun & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Central, Fulton, and Bensonhurst Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League of Brooklyn, Class B—Benefactor, Adirondack, and Ridgewood Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

American National Bowling Tournament—Empire, Standard, and Bleecker Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Belvidere, Enterprise, and Audubon Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Friendship, (Bronx,) New Rochelle, and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—National and Fidelia Bowling Clubs. Starr's alleys.

Plumbers and Steam Supply Bowling League—Behrer & Co., Dimock & Fink Company, and F. N. Du Bois & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Reid's Church Street alleys.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Montauk, Bushwick, and Mutual Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Fraser, Montauk, and Templeton Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League of Brooklyn, Class A—Philadelphos, Stuyevsant, and De Long Councils. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

American National Bowling Tournament—Phoenix, Orchard, and Palace Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Empire City, Columbus, and Standard Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Audubon, Premier, and Corinthian Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Caledonian Bowling Club and Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Starr's alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Hackett, Carhart & Co., American Woolen Works, and F. Butterfield & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Templeton and East New York Bowling Clubs and Carroll Park Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Prosperity, Imperial, and Oriental Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League of Brooklyn, Class B—Gramercy, Commonwealth, and Empire State Councils. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Goldman, Sachs & Co., Union Square Bank, and Western National Bank. Reid's Church Street alleys.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—Reid's Church Street alleys.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League of Brooklyn, Class A—Philadelphos, Stuyevsant, and De Long Councils. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

BOY BILLIARDIST IN TOURNEY.

"Willie" Hoppe to Play Professionals at Daly's Academy Next Week.

"Willie" Hoppe, the boy billiardist, is to make his début in a professional tournament beginning at Maurice Daly's billiard academy next Monday night. Opposed to him will be "Tom" Gallagher, Ora Morningstar, and Edward McLaughlin. To win Gallagher, Morningstar, and McLaughlin must make 300 points, Ortiz 250, and Hoppe 225, and the contests are to be played with an eighteen-inch balk line, one shot in. This will be the first tournament of consequence held in this city this year. Last year Gallagher and McLaughlin undertook to concede 100 points to Morningstar in a fourteen-inch balk line tournament, but were unable to win, Morningstar beating them without having to rely on his handicap. Later in the year Morningstar beat Ortiz and last week Gallagher downed the Spanish player.

"Willie" Hoppe is well known to the frequenters of Daly's, where he spent most of his time two years ago. Since then he has traveled over most of the United States, giving exhibitions in the principal cities. He has beaten nearly every amateur of note in the country, including Ferdinand Poggenburg and Frank A. Keeney. Last week he played several games in Brooklyn. At present Willie is much too small to play the game without jumping on the table, and to make some shots he has to lay prone on the table. He plays a very nervy game, and can be relied on to make a good average.

LAKE YACHTSMEN MEET.

Action Taken Protesting Against Racing Machine Type of Boat.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes was held this afternoon at the club house of the Cleveland Yacht Club, those present being Commodore E. W. Radder of Cleveland, Chairman; John R. Rathbone of Detroit, Secretary and Treasurer; Commodore Amelias Jarvis of Toronto, J. Frank Monck of Hamilton, Ontario; C. B. Howes of Buffalo, E. P. Warner of Chicago Yacht Club, and E. T. Balcom, Columbia Yacht Club, Chicago.

The most important business transacted was the instruction to the Construction Committee to frame a new set of rules governing the classes of yachts. It is the opinion of the delegates that the yachts should have greater living space aboard, and should not be mere racing machines. The committee will report at a special meeting to be held at Buffalo probably next month.

The union also took up the case of Arthur Pettie and James Gore, Detroit yachtsmen, who were said to be professionals, sustaining the protests against both. Pettie was one of the crew of the Cadillac in her races against the Canada. Action was taken, however, whereby Pettie may be reinstated within a year.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: J. Frank Monck, Hamilton, Chairman; John R. Rathbone, Detroit, re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. The next annual meeting will be held at Hamilton.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The First Monday Handicap, for all ages; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Knight of Rhodes, 120 pounds; Carbuncle and Chuctanunda, 116 each; Smoke, 105; Paul Clifford, 104; Chilton, 103; Himself and Setauket, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Blue Girl Stakes, for maiden fillies two years old, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Somersault, Trauer, Electress, Bijou, Mint Bed, Lux Casta, Pretoria, Wild Bess, Nissequogue, and Tenagra, 109 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—The Yankee Handicap, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500 at the time of entry; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Quigleyware, 112 pounds; Igniter, 111; Namtor and Flora Pomona, 107 each; Glenwater, 106; Lord Quex, 100; Setauket, 98; Lady Godiva, 97, and Locket, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1901, special weights and allowances; the Withers mile. Lady of the Valley, 104 pounds; Elkin, Lue Kyr, Round Up, and Fonsolee, 100 each; Handicapper, Nanine, Althea, Ringleader, and Aislke, 97 each; Brandy Smash, Lord Pepper, Rappenecker, and Sentry, 95 each; Little Daisy, Sadie S., Beggar Lady, and Agnes D., 92 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; the Withers mile. The Armazon, 113 pounds; Prince Richard and Red Path, 109 each; Bold Knight, 108; Malster, 104; Fonsolee, 102; Alpen and Lucky Star, 99 each; Astor and Brandy Smash, 97 each; Mynheer and Walt Not, 96 each; Dolando and Lee King, 93 each; Knight of the Garter and Animosity, 91 each; Tonicum and Ethics, 88 each; Criterion, 86, and Courtesy, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—The Over the Hill Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. Advance Guard, 121 pounds; Ten Candles, 120; Hernando, 108; Chuctanunda, 107; The Rhymer, 102, and Himself, 85.

Pastime Athletic Club Election.

At a meeting of the Pastime Athletic Club, held on Saturday evening, Trustees were elected as follows: H. E. Fribourg, J. J. McHugh, R. F. McKinnery, J. J. Brown, Frederick Ernst, Dr. D. Lehane, G. M. L. Sachs, and Arthur Kent. Immediately after the election the Board of Managers met and elected A. J. Murburg, Lieutenant, and J. J. McHugh, H. E. Fribourg, and R. F. McKinnery to constitute the Games Committee for the ensuing year. The club voted to sustain President John P. Boyle in the attitude which he assumed in the matter of the recent election of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, in which the club failed to obtain representation on the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association, and the President and the Executive Committee were given authority to act according to their discretion in the matter.

DIES OF FOOTBALL INJURIES.

Edwin Longenecker, Student in Brown Preparatory School, Philadelphia, the Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Edwin Longenecker, aged twenty-one years, quarter back on the football team of the Brown Preparatory School, this city, died last night in a hospital as a result of injuries received in a game last Tuesday.

Longenecker, who was preparing to enter Cornell University, was thrown heavily, fracturing his spinal column. He became paralyzed and an operation was performed on him last Friday. He suffered a relapse yesterday and died at midnight.

CHAS. JONES,

Housefurnishing, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Crockery and Glass.

Kitchen Furniture and Cooking Utensils.

Laundry and Pantry Goods.

Brushes, Brooms and Door Mats.

Fire Irons, Fenders and Dogs in Brass and Iron.

Brass Wood Boxes and Baskets.

Refrigerators.

Of the Best Quality only.

920 BROADWAY, Cor. 21st St.

902 & 904 6th AV., Cor. 51st St.

THE SCOPE of the PIANOLA

The Pianola offers to *every one* full enjoyment of the musical literature of the world.

The Pianola question is an important one. There is need of an assistant for playing the piano. The Pianola supplies this need. Its popularity attests this in the most forcible manner.

THE Pianola does not appeal *alone* to the scholar of the more intellectual grades of music. A child can rattle off a bright march or rag-time selection; his older brother or sister can play dance music or sentimental songs with as good effect as possible. But the great mission of the Pianola is in giving thousands of musical temperaments an opportunity to enjoy to the utmost the great music of the world.

The Pianola puts this power of expression into the hands of every one.

The notes indicated by the composer on the score are struck unerringly by the Pianola's felt-covered fingers, while there are provided means for obeying and giving full value to all the marks of "expression" which the composer put in his original score. The touch, phrasing, the delicate modulations of time, the accents here and there, and the pedal effects, and all the other details of piano expression are under the control of the Pianola-player. He is given the technique—the mechanical part—and the power of "expressing" the thought of the composer, or rather his own interpretation of it, just as well as if he were the most gifted piano-player in the world.

ACCOMPANYING THE VOICE WITH THE AID OF THE PIANOLA.

The price of the Pianola is but $250. For this investment every one can play upon his piano any composition ever written, no matter if he literally does not know one note from another.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,

18 West 23d Street, N. Y. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. 657 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

John Wanamaker

For One Week Only

SAVE One Payment by joining the Music Club NOW!

The sets will not be ready for delivery till after October 22nd. By a special concession from the publishers we are allowed a discount on all applications for membership sent us before that date. This discount we pass on to you—BUT!

You must apply before October 22nd.

On and after that day the regular Club prices and terms (as below) will be in force.

Best Musical Library in the World

This Musical Library is the 1901 edition of *Famous Composers and Their Music*, edited by Theodore Thomas, John Knowles Paine and Karl Klauser. Musical instructors and the foremost musicians universally recognize it as the best of all musical libraries. It is the standard of the world, and over 50,000 sets of the earlier (six volume) edition have been sold at more than double our price per volume. There are sixteen Imperial Octavo volumes, measuring about 9x12 inches—six of reading matter and illustrations, and ten of music. The text volumes contain all you want to know about the history of music itself—the different schools of music, Italian, French, German, and so forth; the complete stories of all the great composers, their private lives and their public careers; clear and full accounts of the special peculiarities of every composer's work, and how each of them differed in essential points from all his fellow-craftsmen, yet made important contributions to the total. In short, they really form a complete

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phœnix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
Telephone 3098 Broad.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
97 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
54 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {New York Produce Exchange} Est. {Consolidated Stock Exchange} 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
N. Y. BRANCHES { 12 East 23d St. / 320 Broadway.
Ladies' Department, 12 East 23d St.
Brooklyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1945 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Write for reports on the speculative issues.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.

In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in adition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

THE TICKET!
THE TICKET!
THE THREE-CORNERED TICKET ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS LEAF MAY INTEREST YOU.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad Company Readjustment.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCK OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.:

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage (Prior Lien) Gold Bonds due 1927.
Six Per Cent. Second Mortgage Series "A" Bonds due 1917.
Six Per Cent. Second Mortgage Series "B" Bonds due 1917.
Six Per Cent. Income Mortgage Bonds due 1937.
Capital Stock (Voting Trust Certificates.)

The undersigned, representing large amounts of the various securities of the Mexican National Railroad Company, held by themselves and others, have made a careful examination of the affairs of the Comapny, and have, after consultation with an expert independent of the present management, reached the conclusion that the future prosperity of the road depends upon the changing of the gauge, and the making of necessary improvements, in order to establish a standard gauge main line from the City of Mexico to Laredo, Texas, as otherwise the railroad will probably lose most of its through traffic, and become almost entirely dependent upon its local business.

The expert estimates that the cost of making the main line standard gauge, and other necessary improvements, including the building of the El Salto extension, will amount to about $10,200,000 U. S. currency, that, within two years after these improvements are completed, the net earnings of the road will amount to about $4,600,000 Mexican currency, equal, at the present rate of exchange, to about $2,100,000 U. S. Currency, and that thereafter the net earnings will gradually increase from year to year.

A readjustment of the finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company therefore becomes necessary in order to enable it to raise new capital to accomplish the above purposes, and to provide adequate means for present and future requirements.

With these objects in view, the undersigned have formulated a Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated October 8, 1901, and have agreed to act as Readjustment Managers as stated therein. A Syndicate has been formed by the undersigned to provide all the cash requirements under the Plan.

The Plan of Readjustment has been approved by the Directors of the Mexican National Railway Company, Limited, (of London,) who hold on deposit a very large majority of the Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. Second Mortgage Series "A" and Series "B" Bonds, and its acceptance has been unanimously recommended by them to their certificate-holders.

The Plan of Readjustment provides for the creation of the following new securities:

FIRST. **$20,000,000** *PRIOR LIEN 4½ PER CENT. GOLD BONDS DUE 1926.*

These bonds will bear interest from October 1, 1901, free of all taxes which the company may be required to pay or retain therefrom, and are to be secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust upon all the railroad, terminals, and equipment of the Mexican National Railroad Company now owned or of which it or the new company may become possessed through the expenditure of the fund provided for in this readjustment, and also upon the securities of the Texas Mexican Railway Company. Including the proposed El Salto extension, the mileage would consist of about 953 miles of standard gauge track and about 452 miles of narrow gauge track.

The right will be reserved to increase the above issue by an amount not to exceed $3,000,000 for the general purposes of the company under proper restrictions, but no bonds forming part of this increase are to be sold before January 1, 1904, except to meet any unexpected increase in the expenses in connection with making the road standard gauge and building the proposed El Salto extension.

The right will also be reserved to call in and redeem all or any part of the said Prior Lien Bonds upon six months' notice at 105 per cent. and accrued interest.

The Prior Lien Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing bonds	$10,779,000
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of Plan	9,221,000
	$20,000,000

SECOND. **$15,000,000** *FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1951.*

These bonds will bear interest from October 1, 1901, free of all taxes which the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom, and are to be secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust upon all the railroad and properties covered by the Prior Lien Mortgage above mentioned, subject to the lien and conditions of that mortgage, and by a first mortgage lien on all property thereafter acquired or constructed, other than that acquired or constructed pursuant to this plan.

The right will be reserved to increase the amount of these bonds by $15,000,000, of which $6,000,000 may be used for betterments and improvements of the railroad and properties covered by the first consolidated mortgage, or for the acquisition of equipment for use thereon, at the rate of not exceeding $500,000 a year, and $9,000,000 thereof for acquisitions of new property and for extensions at the rate of not exceeding $10,000 per mile of standard gauge line, or $7,500 per mile of narrow gauge line, on which the consolidated mortgage will be a first lien.

The right will also be reserved to issue not to exceed $23,000,000 of these bonds, in addition to said $30,000,000 thereof, to retire, at or before maturity, an equal amount of the 4½ Per Cent. Prior Lien Bonds, bond for bond.

The First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange of existing securities	$11,404,687.50
Purchase by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of Plan	3,595,312.50
	$15,000,000.00

THIRD. **$25,000,000** *4 PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.*

This stock will be entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at a rate not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum, before the payment of any dividend on the common stock, but shall not be entitled to any dividends in excess of 4 per cent. per annum.

This stock will be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing securities	$20,663,625
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of Plan	1,000,000
In compensation for surrender of all rights of the Mexican National Construction Company, its successors or transferee, under their agreements with the Mexican National R. R. Company, heretofore acquired by Speyer & Co. and associates, purchased by Syndicate.	1,400,000
	$23,063,625
For contingencies (any surplus to new Company)	1,936,375
	$25,000,000

FOURTH. **$33,350,000** *COMMON STOCK.*

This stock will be applied in exchange for existing capital stock at the rate of dollar for dollar.

PROVISION FOR ACQUISITION OF MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The right will be reserved to issue in addition to the bonds and stock above specified, not to exceed $7,000,000 of the New First Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and not to exceed $7,000,000 of the New 4 Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of the new Company, so as to provide means for acquiring securities of the Mexican International Railroad Company (which shall include at least a majority of the capital stock of that company) in case the Readjustment Managers or the New Company shall consider such acquisition advisable.

Provision is also to be made in the mortgages securing the New Prior Lien 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds and the New First Consolidated 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds that, in case the Readjustment Managers or the New Company, after such acquisition of the controlling interest in the Mexican International Railroad Company, deem it advantageous to unify the bonded debts of the Mexican International Railroad Company and of the New (Mexican National Railroad) Company, the latter may issue such additional amounts of either or both classes of its bonds as may be necessary for the purpose of taking up, bond for bond, the corresponding classes of the then existing mortgage bonds of the Mexican International Railroad Company.

VOTING TRUST.

In order to establish such control of the New Company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years, both classes of Stock of the New Company (except such Shares as may be disposed of to qualify Directors) shall be vested in three VOTING TRUSTEES, to be appointed on or before completion of Readjustment, by the Readjustment Managers for five years and for such further period (if any) as shall elapse before the Preferred Stock shall have paid 4 per cent. cash dividends per annum for two successive years, although the Voting Trustees in their discretion may deliver the Stock at an earlier date, as provided in the Trust Agreement. In the meanwhile the Voting Trustees are to deliver their Certificates in the usual form.

The basis of exchange of existing Securities is shown in the following table:

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF CASH AND NEW SECURITIES DELIVERABLE IN EXCHANGE FOR DEPOSITED SECURITIES:

EXISTING BONDS AND STOCK TO BE DEPOSITED.	EACH $1,000 WILL RECEIVE: Cash.	New 4½ Per Cent. Prior Lien Gold Bonds.	New 4 Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds.	Voting Trust Certificates for New 4 Per Cent. Preferred Stock	Voting Trust Certificates for New Common Stock.
Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. First Mortgage (Prior Lien) Gold bonds, due 1927	*$20.00 †15.00	$1,000			
Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. Second Mortgage Series "A" Bonds, due 1917	‡$21.88		$937.50	$625	
Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. Second Mortgage Series "B" Bonds, due 1917				$900	
Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. Income Mortgage Bonds, due 1937				$300	
Mexican National Railroad Company Capital Stock (Voting Trust Certificates)					$1,000

*Payable on the Plan being declared operative. †Provided they are deposited within thirty days from the date hereof. ‡Payable on completion of the Readjustment.

Non-interest bearing scrip, exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of New Bonds and Stocks.

First Mortgage 6% (Prior Lien) Gold Bonds due 1927 must carry all Coupons (or claims for interest on registered Bonds) maturing on and after December 1, 1901.

Holders of MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY 6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE (PRIOR LIEN) BONDS, DUE 1927, deposited under the Plan, will, on the Plan being declared operative, receive in cash $20 per bond of $1,000, being 6 per cent. interest thereon from June 1, 1901, to October 1, 1901, **and also, provided they are deposited within thirty days from the date hereof, a bonus of $15 per bond of $1,000** in addition to the bond to which they are entitled upon completion of the Readjustment as above stated. In connection with the accomplishment of the plan of Readjustment, the right to call in and redeem the said Mexican National Railroad Company 6 Per Cent. First Mortgage (Prior Lien) Bonds at par and accrued interest, may be exercised.

Second Mortgage 6% Series "A" Bonds, due 1917, must carry all Coupons (or claims for interest on registered Bonds) maturing on and after March 1, 1891, (the latter Coupon half paid).

Holders of MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY 6 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE SERIES "A" BONDS deposited under the Plan will receive, with the new securities upon the completion of the readjustment, $21.88 in cash per bond of $1,000, being equal to 4 per cent. interest from March 1, 1901, to October 1, 1901, on the face value of the new bonds, to which they are entitled as above stated.

The new bonds delivered under the Plan will bear interest from October 1, 1901.

POSITION OF THE NEW COMPANY.

(United States Currency.)

The annual fixed charges after readjustment (it is estimated) will be:	
Four and a half per cent. on $20,000,000 Prior Lien Gold Bonds	**$900,000**
Four per cent. on $15,000,000 first consolidated mortgage gold bonds	**600,000**
	$1,500,000
The net earnings for the year ending December 31, 1900, were, according to the annual report of the Company	**$1,208,634**
To which may be added items for capital and other extraordinary expenditures which had to be charged to operating expenses or against current income, but are properly chargeable to capital account, (according to the statement of the President of the Company, confirmed by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.)	**363,932**
	$1,572,566
Estimated net earnings after the main line has been made standard gauge, the proposed El Salto extension built and other improvements accomplished, about	**$2,100,000**

It thus appears that the fixed charges of the new Company will, on completion of the Readjustment, be well within the net earnings of the property.

Messrs. **SPEYER & COMPANY** of New York will act as DEPOSITARY, under the Plan, and Messrs. **SPEYER BROTHERS,** of LONDON, and Messrs. **TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS,** AMSTERDAM, will act as their Agents in Europe for the purpose of receiving deposits.

ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK MAY DEPOSIT THEIR SECURITIES ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 14, 1901, either with Messrs. **SPEYER & COMPANY** at their office, 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. **SPEYER BROTHERS,** 7 Lothbury, London, and Messrs. **TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS,** Amsterdam, and will receive Certificates of Deposit therefor.

Deposited securities will be placed with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, or its agents in Europe, AS CUSTODIAN.

Application will be made in due course to list such Certificates of Deposit upon the New York, London, and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities as above within such time as may be fixed by the Readjustment Managers, and the Plan will embrace only securities so deposited. Copies of the Agreement and Plan of Readjustment are now ready for distribution and all security holders are invited to obtain them from the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular, and the Plan and Agreement set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular but which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the proposed Readjustment is fair to all interests and advantageous to the holders of the Bonds and Shares, and we urge prompt acceptance and deposit of the securities.

SPEYER & CO., New York,
KUHN, LOEB & CO., New York, } READJUSTMENT
SPEYER BROTHERS, London, } MANAGERS.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

THE COLORADO IRON WORKS
of Denver is now building for the

California King Gold Mines Co.

the largest cyanide plant in the U. S., and the Company is building five miles of railroad from its mines to this plant.

For this purpose TREASURY Stock is offered at

$3.00 PER SHARE, PAR VALUE $5.00

Full information, showing profits of operation and giving reports of eminent engineers and assayers, on application to

CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.,
32 BROADWAY, - - NEW YORK.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc.
Being the largest lender on mortgage in the State, it has unequalled facilities for investing funds held in trust in FIRST MORTGAGES on New York City real estate. The market offers no investment of equal security paying so high a rate of interest. A large number always ready for immediate sale.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Ass't Treas.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Ass't Sec'y
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
TRUSTEES.

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
Elihu Root,	Woodbury Langdon,
Charles S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller,	Robert Olyphant,
John Jacob Astor,	Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles R. Henderson,	William J. Easton,
Frederick Potter,	John D. Hicks,
Charles Richardson,	Charles Matlack,
Ellis D. Williams,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
	Frank Bailey.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,895,000
BRAXTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop,	Richard Mortimer,
William L. Bull,	Dudley Olcott,
Albert C. Case,	John E. Parsons,
Haley Fiske,	Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
Morris K. Jesup,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	John T. Terry,
Pr[illegible]ley Martin,	Samuel Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Geo. Henry Warren.	

MEXICAN NAT. RAILWAY CO., Limited
Series "A" & Series "B" London Certificates,
REPRESENTING
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE 6% "A" AND "B" BONDS LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Under the Plan of Readjustment of the Mexican National Railroad Company the above English Certificates will be exchanged for new Mexican National Railroad Company securities.
We are prepared to deal in the London Certificates in this or in the London market and will furnish all detailed information on application at our office.
WE WILL ALSO TRADE IN
Mexican Nat. new Prior Lien 4½% bonds
Mexican Nat new First Cons. 4% bonds
Mexican Nat. new Preferred Shares.
ASIEL & CO.,
52 BROADWAY.

Fort Worth, Texas, Bonds.
Holders of **Fort Worth, Texas, City Bonds,** any issue, are requested to communicate with **"Secretary Bondholders' Committee,"** care NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 46 Wall Street, New York.
Holders who desire to take advantage of the united action of the Bondholders' Committee should at once deposit all unpaid coupons with the Secretary of the Committee.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $30,00,000
Surplus . . 3,500,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

IF YOU DO NOT READ
THE BOSTON NEWS BUREAU
YOU ARE NOT FULLY
INFORMED IN FINANCE

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ANGEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. RANSIER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:
That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 132,000 new shares of $100 each, from 660,000 shares to 792,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $79,200,000.
Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:
First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Moultrie, and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.
Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.
Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs,) of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana—there connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vanderburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vanderburgh including also (if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described to New Harmony in the same county, known as the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

NOTICE
To the Owners of Bonds Outstanding under the Mortgage dated May 1, 1901, of the
Electric Vehicle Company and Others
TO
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Pursuant to Article VI. of said mortgage, a general meeting of the bond owners is hereby convened, to be held at the office of the Trustee, 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of November, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the exercise by the bond owners at such meeting of all or some of the powers conferred upon the bond owners by said Article VI. of the mortgage, if and as the bond owners at such meeting shall see fit. The right of any person to appear and vote as a bond owner at such meeting must be established in conformity with the mortgage.
Dated New York, October 8, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE,
Second Vice-President.
H. M. FRANCIS,
Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
Secretary. President.
J. D. CRARY. R. S. WHITE.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1901, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 6th, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which has been hitherto given out with the Monday morning paper, was issued with The New York Times yesterday. It will continue to be published on SUNDAY instead of MONDAY.

Whatever may be the immediate course of prices on the Stock Exchange, one fact stands out very clearly, to wit, that, despite "official" denials, some important railroad deals are on, having to do with properties in which the largest financial interests in Wall Street are concerned. Any denials that this is so are but technical—are much of the same nature as those denials which preceded every important railroad consolidation the financial district has seen, whether reference be had to the transfer of the Southern Pacific, to the sale of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, to the Jersey Central deal, or to the Burlington-Northern Pacific-Great Northern alliance. It may be, indeed, as in some quarters is suggested, that the time is not ripe for the carrying out of the various projects under way, and that action may be deferred until such time as the money market situation is entirely clear. But this is as far as any denials of "deals" really go—this on the authority of several of the most important banking interests in the financial district. Whether they be carried out a week hence or a month hence or be delayed even until January, the fact remains that the plan of financing the Great Northern-Northern Pacific-Burlington project is being shaped at conferences almost daily being held; that important developments in connection with Union Pacific and mayhaps, though not necessarily, St. Paul are pending; that the Vanderbilt plan of readjustment has not been abandoned, and that there is a strong probability of some new and favorable developments in the anthracite coal trade.

It is clear, however, that properly to develop these projects takes time. Great financial undertakings cannot be rushed through with undue haste. The times and the conditions must be favorable, and the details must be carefully worked out. It may be, therefore—it is probable, in fact—that some time may elapse before any official announcement in respect to any of these pending plans may be made. But as to what the stock market may do in the interim, it is pointed out that that market has a peculiar way of discounting all such happenings.

Not much that is valuable is to be concluded from the rush-up of prices on Thursday and Friday, and the sharp decline on Saturday. The movements may have been largely professional, or they may not have been. However, one thing clearly developed, and that is that whensoever it be desired it is a simple matter to put the market up and to discomfit short sellers. It is quite conceivable, also, that had the powers behind the market desired to tempt public buying at this time they could readily have done so by holding the market firm on Saturday and opening it up with a rush this morning. Such a movement, if precedent goes for aught, would have induced not a little public "nibbling." That no such procedure was followed may indicate that the financiers responsible for last week's rise have not yet got as much stock as they desire and, likewise, are willing to let the public in at a low level that, so the wiseacres say, will be made on the initial dealings to-day.

The character of Saturday's bank statement discloses that unless the unexpected happens the banks from this time on will strengthen their position. The counter-movements of interior money—the outgo and the income—about balance, and expert opinion is that the shipments of currency to the interior for crop-moving purposes are hereafter likely steadily to decline. Inasmuch as the banks now hold over $17,400,000 surplus reserve as compared with $4,400,000 at this time last year, and $1,100,000 in 1899, it would seem that the money

Dividends.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
New York, October 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend (being Dividend No. 2) on the COMMON stock of this Company, of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share, payable December 2, 1901, out of the surplus net profits of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, to holders of COMMON Stock, as registered at the close of the transfer books on November 12, 1901. The transfer books for the COMMON Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on November 12, 1901, and will be reopened at the close of the Annual Meeting, to be held on December 12, 1901.
Dividend checks will be **mailed** to holders of COMMON Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
59 Cedar Street, New York City.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street.
New York City, October 7th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared payable November 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business October 12th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed from noon on Saturday, October 12th, until the morning of Monday, October 21st.
G. O. WATERMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Friday, Oct. 18, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1901.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

Lost.—$25 reward; package of legal papers marked McNaught & Redding, 35 Nassau St., on Saturday evening about 7:30, between Amsterdam Av. and West End Av., on 102d St. If returned to the above address $25 will be paid; return before 10 o'clock if possible.

Bankbook No. 442,418 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

market position, in this event, is certain measurably to improve.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The financial article in The Times to-day says the money market was quiet on Saturday. A slight demand was reported in some quarters, but most lenders found little inquiry, and rates were easy.

The discount market was quiet and steady. A slight tendency to recovery was reported in Paris checks, but little importance is attached to the movement, and a decline to the gold point is regarded in well-informed quarters as a possibility to be reckoned with.

Four hundred thousand pounds in bar gold arrived on Saturday from the Cape, and was secured for Austrian account.

On the Stock Exchange the general tendency was cheerful, prices being higher on balances in most departments, though in many cases there was a slight relapse before the close. American rails fully maintained Friday's rise, the most noticeable feature being the sharp rise in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul shares on the movement in Wall Street on Friday. In a few other stocks, especially Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, there was a further upward movement. Consols were unchanged for cash, and were one-sixteenth lower for account, at 93 3-16. South American bonds opened firm, but relapsed in most cases from the prices of Friday night. The general mining market was quiet, but prices were very firm. The South African market was firm on the whole.

No gold operations were reported at the Bank of England. The silver market was neglected, the tone being weak and the price of bars unchanged.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The outlook for the money market is fairly easy now. The rate of discount outside the Bank of England last week did not go above 2 per cent., and settling day, thanks to generous Government dividend disbursements, passed without strain. There is a strong probability, however, that Paris soon will demand a considerable portion of the gold of which London has had the use for some time.

The Stock Exchange closed with a rally during the last three days of the week, after a decidedly unpromising opening. The recovery followed the upward turn in Wall Street, which was the only bright spot on the horizon. As a matter of fact London operators thankfully accept encouragement in these days from whatever quarter offered. Certainly there is little here or in South Africa that would stimulate a boom.

There was little interest in the fluctuations of the week. Canadians were bought with some freedom. Mexican National improved slightly. The Speyer reorganization plans were responsible for this.

The American section rose generally on the talk of a compromise of some sort which is believed to be imminent in connection with the Northwestern lines, thereby releasing large amounts of money heretofore tied up by the Northern Pacific dispute.

Home rails strengthened slightly after a sharp decline coincident with the copper scare. Incidentally Anaconda and Rio Tinto were both up fractionally.

The most interesting feature in industrials was the flutter in tobacco shares, some of which rose sharply on the protective arrangement between the United Tobacco Dealers' Alliance and the biggest British wholesale dealer, with the object of fighting the invasion of the American trust. However, seeing that the London retailer now sells about the worst tobacco at the highest price known to any civilized community, the invaders have a fine field in which to experiment.

While the immediate conditions of the Stock Exchange are rather stagnant and negative than alarming, a look into the future shows but small cause for optimism. The Statist, in the course of a long article on the trade outlook, takes the Government severely to task for mismanagement, and for not looking the South African situation squarely in the face. It predicts a further depreciation in securities, especially in home rails, owing to the shrinkage in trade, the decreased earning capacity and the increased wage expenditures.

The fact that the trade crisis in Germany continues and that Russia is only keeping her factories going by Government contracts, judiciously placed, indicates, in the opinion of The Statist, a poor Continental market for British products, with increasingly keen competition, because Continental manufacturers are forced to sell at almost any price they can get.

On the other hand, the Government must apply for further funds, The Statist believes, to carry on the operations in South Africa, while the mere fact that Great Britain has begun the third year of a seemingly interminable war adds to the gloom of an outlook already cheerless. The public is anxiously waiting to discern the effect of the more rigorous policy inaugurated, but there are those who fear that, instead of breaking down the Boer resistance, it may lead only to reprisals in kind.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—"After the brief revival which marked the week previous," begins the Frankfurter Zeitung's Boerse report, "there followed last week complete depression and despondency, worse than had been thought possible. The optimistic hopes which many had begun to cherish again proved deceptive. Neither in industry nor anywhere else was the slightest trace of permanent improvement perceptible. On the contrary, such strikingly bad news came that there is absolutely no cause for wonder that universal despondency is increasing."

The bad news referred to was the reduction of dividends or the passing of the same by many first-class companies in the iron trade. Such instances are multiplying. Moreover, the annual reports of the iron companies express gloomy views as to the situation, declaring that the crisis has not yet been reached. The strongest proof of declining consumption is supplied by each day's events. The home market places very few orders, and the companies therefore are compelled to work on foreign orders at unprofitable prices.

The Rothe and Erde Iron Works passed the dividend, as compared with a declaration of 12 per cent. last year. The Huldschinsky Iron Works declared a dividend of 4 per cent., against 12 last year, and the Bochum and Gusstahl Iron Works declared 13 1-3 per cent., as against 16 2-3 per cent. last year. The latter reports orders on hand for 77,000 tons, as compared with orders for 164,000 tons at the same time in 1900. Iron shares fell heavily upon these announcements, and there was considerable short selling.

Coal shares were weak, on the arrival of American coal at Hamburg, and the prospect of lower coal prices depressed shares. It is believed that the forthcoming arrival of American anthracite coal at Stettin, partly for Berlin, will prove the forerunner of good business. A large Berlin dealer went to New York a few days ago, intending to order from 100,000 to 200,000 tons of anthracite coal.

Transatlantic securities generally were neglected, with the exception of Canadians and Northern Pacifics. The tendency for the first half of the week was downward, upon heavy realizations, especially in Canadians. But a strong reaction in both classes of shares occurred Friday, and this was maintained yesterday, Canadians closing at 109.37 and Northern Pacifics at 98.

Domestic loans were weak, upon rumors of new imperial loans and a private sale of 35,000,000 of 3 per cent. already sanctioned. It is admitted semi-officially that large German loans may be expected next Spring. The Russian railway loan issued Thursday was a great success, and already is quoted well above the issue price. Other Russian securities were sold in exchange for it.

The meeting of the creditors of the Mecklenburg-Strelitz Mortgage Bank resulted in a decision which is equivalent to gradual liquidation by the holders of the obligations.

The production of raw sugar during September was 63,158 tons, as compared with 58,183 tons in September, 1900, and that of refined sugar was 48,537 tons, as compared with 35,900 tons in September of last year. The Central Bla Fuer die Zucker-Industrie estimates Europe's production as follows: Germany, 2,125,000 tons; Austria, 1,225,000 tons; France, 1,190,000 tons; Russia, 1,000,000 tons; Belgium, 350,000 tons; Holland, 200,00 tons; other countries, 450,000 tons; total, 6,540,000 tons, as against 6,069,000 tons last year. The improvement in the sugar market continues.

Duesseldorf will issue a loan of 20,000,000 marks.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 13.—The local market is nervous and unsettled, owing to the state of cotton. The Liverpool stock statistics show only a two weeks' supply for the needs of Lancashire, and the quantity at sea is much smaller than at the same time last year.

The Lancashire spinners as a rule have bought lightly, although last week they purchased more freely than usual. The prospect, however, is that the rest of the month will prove an anxious and harrassing period, with part of the machinery stopped and the turn-over unsatisfactory. The advance in cotton well-nigh precludes negotiations until a steadier state of things shall have been established. Not until then will it be possible to do business in a satisfactory way.

The demand from the large India markets was fairly encouraging, but the advance asked put an end to the negotiations. China inquiry has fallen off considerably. Buyers are generally in a position to wait until the prospects as to future values take more definite shape. Trade with the Levant and South America continues restricted.

Yarns were firm throughout the week, but business was difficult and the turn-over poor.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease, 2,464,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 9,656,000 pesetas.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 12th day of October, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$311,021,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$311,021,089
Silver dollars	443,093,000	Silver certificates outstanding	443,093,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,025,102		
Silver bullion of 1890	41,407,803	Treasury notes outstanding	42,433,000
Total	$796,547,089	Total	$796,547,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,899,276.29	
Gold certificates	26,435,150.00	
Standard silver dollars	11,867,791.00	
Silver certificates	5,877,239.00	
Silver bullion	580,470.13	
United States notes	8,584,178.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	74,094.00	
National banknotes	9,033,204.89	
Subsidiary silver coin	8,722,755.45	
Fractional currency	153.37	
Minor coin	474,725.96	
		$145,549,038.09
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$102,954,082.01	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,933,569.14	
Total	$108,887,631.15	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,256,141.09	
		110,143,772.24
Total		$255,692,810.33
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,920,072.95	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,469,484.83	
Disbursing officers' balances	55,435,425.05	
Post Office Department account	7,096,603.02	
Miscellaneous items	4,906,604.39	
		89,818,191.14
Available cash balance		$165,874,619.19

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$998,386.72	$9,192,032.90	$71,078,780.82
Internal revenue	864,092.12	9,464,070.79	82,272,009.93
Miscellaneous	491,592.48	1,204,273.68	8,658,355.03
Total receipts	$2,354,271.32	$19,860,377.37	$162,009,265.78
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	1,065,000.00	5,860,000.00	32,377,353.72
War	145,000.00	4,110,000.00	35,805,674.35
Navy	180,000.00	1,795,000.00	18,630,838.41
Indians	10,000.00	385,000.00	3,154,239.33
Pensions	500,000.00	5,025,000.00	41,057,156.55
Interest	.....	1,000,000.00	11,520,182.29
Total expenditures	$1,900,000.00	$18,575,000.00	$142,544,824.65
Excess of receipts over expenditures	454,271.32	1,285,377.37	19,464,441.13
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	739,078.29	8,330,350.34	60,226,632.86
Internal revenue	1,001,474.74	11,410,613.39	87,953,477.23
Receipts from all sources last year	1,777,743.21	21,083,955.60	166,032,198.50
Expenditures last year	1,660,000.00	19,955,000.00	163,604,823.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	60,000.00	1,161,745.00	4,678,615.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	65,457.00	541,842.50	3,867,663.00
Notes received for current redemption	446,905.00	4,157,724.00	40,761,726.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$45,762,588.00	$4,114,238.00	$49,876,826.00
This fiscal year	4,305,218.00	306,913.00	4,612,131.00
This month	619,120.00	47,137.00	666,257.00
This day	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	45,762,588.00	4,114,238.00	49,876,826.00
This fiscal year	4,305,218.00	306,913.00	4,612,131.00
This month	619,120.00	47,137.00	666,257.00
This day	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

Newark Advertisements. | Newark Advertisements.

HAHNE & CO. NEWARK, N.J.

Our Store offers the same wide choice as the biggest New York stores, and gives you lower prices on the same goods. Come and see us in our New Building with its vast stocks.

Fur Garment Opening.

To emphasize the opening of our magnificent New Fur department this week we shall make these price concessions:

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, Leipzig dye, lined with finest Satin or Brocade,
125.00 value for 75.00
145.00 value for 115.00

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, with revers of Chinchilla or Mink,
175.00 value for 125.00

ALASKA SEAL COATS, Rice's London dye, lined with finest Satin or Brocade,
150.00 value for 125.00
225.00 value for 175.00

The largest, fullest and greatest collection in the State of Fine Nec, Pieces and Muffs, made from the leading furs—Bear, Sable, Fox, Minkk Chinchilla, etc.—at satisfactory low prices.

Sale of Real Lace.

We shall demonstrate this week the excellency of our Lace Stock, which is the equal of any shown in New York.

We show you real and exact copies in Irish Crochet, Venise, Cluny, Arabian, Point d'Alencon, Duchesse, etc., newest designs; also Medallion and Festoon Effects in Galloons, Escurial and Chantilly Laces and All-Overs to match.

Real Duchesse Laces, 2.98 to 15.00 yd.

Straight, Irregular and Festoon Effects, 98c. to 3.98 yd.

45-inch *Dress Nets,* in Chantilly, Escurial and Venise, 98c. to 5.00 yd.

Venise All-Overs, in White, Butter and Ecru shades, 98c to 5.00 yd.

Black Escurial Inserting, Straight Medallion and Irregular designs, 49c. to 1.98 yd.

Paris Pattern Hats.

We offer a new lot of High Creation Paris Pattern Hats, in the most fascinating combination of design, style, material and construction, imported to sell at 40.00 to 65.00. Our price this week, on these hats, will be

25.00.

HAHNE & CO., Newark, N.J.

Surrogate Notices.

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901.
ELIZABETH WIESEN, Executrix.
HOWARD SIMMONS, PICE WORK, Executors.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s9-1aw6mM

Looking for a New Planet.

From The London Telegraph.

Astronomers are on the outlook for a new planet, beyond the orbit of Neptune, which is at present the outermost member of the solar system. It has not been seen, and perhaps never will be, but its existence is suspected because apparently some large body in its supposed neighborhood has interefered with a famous comet. In 1264 this comet was observed; in 1556—that is to say, 292 years later—the visitor came again; but instead of returning in 1848, it came back four years earlier, in 1844. In other words, the comet of 1844 is believed to be the one that was due in 1848. Its path had been shortened and calculations render it probable that about the year 1705, while rushing through space, it came so near to a large body that its parabolic orbit was changed to an ellipse. Prof. G. Forbes, in a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, computes that this hypothetical planet is considerably larger than Jupiter, which is by far the hugest of the sun's attendant worlds, and is about 100 times further from the sun than our earth —or about 9,300,000,000 miles. It is altogether a fine speculation, and will call for delicate observation and high mathematics to confirm it.

"Not to be Taken Away."

From The Paris Messenger.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Dean of Norwich states that when the Sunday evening nave services in the cathedral were commenced the Bishop of Exeter gave 1,000 hymn books of a class which he had edited. Since then 2,000 copies of the same hymn book had been added; but upon stock being taken it has been found that 1,750 copies of the hymn book have disappeared, although each hymn book bears the printed label "Not to be taken away."

Surrogate Notices.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KENEBEL, MARIETTA Z.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNETTA L. EDWARDS, Francois V. Kenebel, Thomas Siegrist, William Siegrist, Louis Siegrist, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARIETTA Z. KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annetta L. Edwards and Francois V. Kenebel, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are rsquired to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ISAAC V. SCHAVIEN, Attorney for Executors, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28d day of May, 1901. ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix. J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.
IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—NATHAN HOLCOMBE LORD, as Trustee for the benefit of Thomas Lord, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1901, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, (West,) distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue with the said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 4, in Block Number 1226, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, 5 October, 1901.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
LUIS JAMES PHELPS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

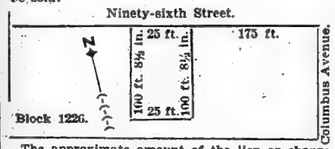

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,850 09-100, with interest thereon from 4th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $412.82, with interest from 4th October, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,462 15-100, and interest.

Dated New York, 5 October, 1901.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
oct7-2aw3wM&Th&oct28

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. BOYNTON, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. OSTEN, John Doe, and Richard Roe, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, (the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, the real names of the heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Ernest Osten, deceased, being unknown to the plaintiff,) the People of the State of New York, and all other persons having or claiming to have any interest in the real property of which said Ernest Osten, deceased, died seized, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1901.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

ROBT. LESLIE MOFFETT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To John Doe and Richard Roe, the said names being fictitious, representing the only heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, and all other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, as grantees, devisees, heirs at law, or next of kin of any person having any share or interest in said premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the object of the above-entitled action is the foreclosure of a mortgage dated August 6th, 1898, made and executed by defendant Catherine M. Osten and Ernest Osten, her husband, to Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife, to secure the payment of $1,000.00 and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 9th day of August, 1898, in Block Series (Mortgages) Section 11, Liber 47, Page 1, and indexed under Block Number 3,104 on the Land Map of the City of New York, which said mortgage was thereafter duly assigned to plaintiff herein by said Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife.

That the mortgaged premises affected by said foreclosure were, at the time of the commencement of this action, situated in the County of New York, City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and described in the complaint as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being part of the lot known and designated as and by the number (151) one hundred and fifty-one on a certain map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1851, and now on file in the Register's Office of Westchester County, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Taylor Avenue with the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and running thence northeasterly along the westerly side of Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly in a line parallel with Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence southwesterly in a line parallel with said Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and thence southeasterly along said northerly side of Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the first-mentioned point and place of beginning.

ROBERT LESLIE MOFFETT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York s23-1aw6wM

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDBERG, individually and as partner of the firm known as GOLDBERG & COHEN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,955.

Abraham Goldberg, individually and as partner of the firm known as Goldberg & Cohen of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Abraham Goldberg, individually and as partner of the firm known as Goldberg & Cohen, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 9th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER J. WALDMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 4,186.

Alexander J. Waldman of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Alexander J. Waldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 4th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. MURRAY, Bankrupt.—No. 4,150.

John A. Murray of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said John A. Murray was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 9th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & ADLERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY A. BOGERT, as trustee, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. MURRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street two hundred and ninety-five feet six inches east of the northeast corner Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence north parallel with Amsterdam Avenue through a party wall thirty-three feet two inches; thence northeast twenty-two feet one inch to a point distant three hundred and three feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue and fifty-four feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence southeast twenty-two feet three inches to a point distant thirty-three feet two inches north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence south parallel with Amsterdam Avenue through a party wall thirty-three feet two inches to the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west along the same fifteen feet to the point of beginning, and known by the street number 151 West 98th Street.

Also the easement of the uninterrupted use of all the land lying between the buildings known by the street numbers 140 and 153 West 98th Street, and extending north from the rear of the above-described premises to the north or rear boundary of the lots on which said buildings stand, for the purpose of furnishing light and air to the mortgaged premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1901.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.
HENRY L. BOGERT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

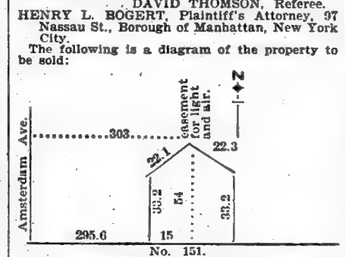

No. 151. West 98th Street.

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,850, with interest from the 7th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $354.10, with interest from the 11th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens, which are to be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is $355.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1901.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.
o12-14-17-21-24-28-31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CORNELIA K. MANLEY, plaintiff, vs. JAMES MEEHAN, Catherine Meehan, John Shea, Mary Shea, and Simson Wolf, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of September, 1901, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the easterly side of the Avenue St. John, distant seventy-two and sixteen-one-hundredths (72 16-100) feet southerly from the point where the easterly side of the said Avenue St. John intersects the easterly side of Prospect Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with Dawson Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-four and thirty-three-one-hundredths (94 33-100) feet; thence southerly at right angles to Dawson Street twenty and twenty-two-one-hundredths (20 22-100) feet; thence westerly parallel with Dawson Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-three and thirty-four-one-hundredths (93 34-100) feet to the easterly side of Avenue St. John; thence northerly along the easterly side of Avenue St. John twenty and twenty-eight-one-hundredths (20 28-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 9 St. John's Avenue:

No. 12 West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is fifty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-nine and 38-100 ($57,289.38) dollars, with interest thereon from July 23, 1901, together with the plaintiff's costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and thirty and 90-100 ($330.90) dollars, with interest thereon from July 31st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three thousand two hundred and eighty-four and 54-100 ($3,284.54) dollars and interest.

Dated New York, October 8th, 1901.

EUGENE SMITH, Referee.
o14-2aw3wM&Fr&nov7

Surrogate Notices.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK, D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-1aw6mM

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.
HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Referees'

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. Week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,334, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.
10c8-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	*7:00 a. m.
7:50 a. m.	10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	*6:25 p. m.
8:20 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	*9:30 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
†11:00 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	*1:30 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 253 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 158th St. Station, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	5:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	2:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:—
7:10 A M—For Interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*5:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—ForSyra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at 10:45 A M; 2 at 12:05 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at 11:20 A M; 2 at 12:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

P. S. BLODGETT, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Easton Local	25:45 p. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	45:30 p. m.
Lakewood & Atl'tic City	9:40 a. m.	.....
Lakewood & Atl'tic City	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:33 p. m.	44:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	6:30 p. m.	.....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

†4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §4:00, §4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

†4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. through to Point Pleasant; 8:00 p. m. to Long Branch only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,334 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

†From Liberty St. only. *Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	.....	.....
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 N't.	*12:10 N't.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 N't.	*12:10 N't.	.....
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	*10:00 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:00 PM.	*12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 N't.	*12:10 N't.	.....

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B. Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12:25, d 12:45, e 7:45, a 7:25, b 6:10, x 6:15.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Easton Local	*6:25 A M	*6:20 A M
Buffalo and Western Express	*7:40 A M	*7:50 A M
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9:55 A M	*10:00 A M
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11:55 A M	*12:10 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12:40 P M	*d12:50 P M
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	*3:55 P M	†4 10 P M
Easton Local	*5:10 P M	*5:20 P M
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5:55 P M	*x6:10 P M
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7:55 P M	*8:00 P M

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23d St. Five minutes later from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Virginia Hot Springs.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches for above points.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. SATURDAY.

*Lahn...Oct. 19, 10 AM
*Fr. Bismarck...Oct. 26, 2 P M
*Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
*Columbia...Nov. 9
†Hoh'z'l'n...Nov. 16, 10 AM
*Fr. Bismarck...Nov. 23
†Trave...Nov. 30, 10 AM
*Aller...Dec. 7, 2 PM
sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser, Oct. 22, 10 AM | Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM
Kronprinz, Oct. 29, 9 AM | Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM
Kaiserin, Nov. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM
Pier 52, North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN
Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon | K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise, Oct. 24, noon | Bremen....Dec. 5, noon
Bremen....Oct. 31, noon | Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM | Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM | D'tschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM | *Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*Patatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM | Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM
Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM | Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM
Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM | *Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM
*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, Oct. 16, 10 AM | Friesland...Nov. 6, Noon
Phila....Oct. 23, 10 AM | Phila....Nov. 13, 10 AM
St. Paul...Oct. 30, 10 AM | St. Paul, Nov. 20, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon | *Zeeland, Oct. 30, noon
Kensington, Oct. 23, noon | Friesland...Nov. 6, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Oct. 26, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Amasis.....Nov. 19 | Amasis.....Dec. 10
Rameses the Great, Dec. 3 | Rameses III....Dec. 17
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S., 16,500 tons STATENDAM
Twin-Screw S. S., 12,000 tons RYNDAM
Saturday, Oct. 26, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons POTSDAM
Saturday, Nov. 2, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria...Oct. 19, noon | Furnessia...Nov. 2, noon
Anchoria...Oct. 26, noon | Ethiopia...Nov. 16, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM | Germanic...Oct. 30, noon
Celtic...Oct. 22, noon | Cymric...Nov. 5, 1 PM
Teutonic, Oct. 23, noon | Majestic...Nov. 6, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 North River.
Lucania...Oct. 19, 9:30 AM | Umbria...Nov. 9, 2 PM
Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM | Lucania, Nov. 16, 8:30 AM
Campania, Nov. 2, 10 AM | Etruria...Nov. 23, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
American Maru...Oct. 23 | Gaelic.....Nov. 7
Peking.....Oct. 31 | Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A.M.; W. 129TH ST. 10 A.M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company
ARE DELIGHTFUL.
Special Rates to Sportsmen.
Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. " 9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano— $150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS

5th Ave., corner 16th St.

Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 23 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANOS

in new and elegant styles can be purchased direct from the factory. Call or write for latest catalogue, and one with full particulars will be forwarded by return mail.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Manufacturers. Established 1836.
548 & 550 WEST 23D STREET.

1837 — STECK — 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."

PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

PIANOS TO RENT.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BRIGGS PIANOS,
AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.
Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or instalments; easy terms; tuning and repairing.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

A—POSTAL CARD—A
Mail one to us with your name and address, and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.

NEEDHAM,
FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH STREET.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos of different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 26 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Stock, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, instalments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; instalments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$75 BEAUTIFUL upright Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Excursions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—At Foster, steamer Angler, E. 23d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Bayberry, 9:05 A. M. Genta, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Miscellaneous.

"Abandoned Farm Found"; see Oct. Century; deserted farm catalogue free. Box 1344, Boston.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER.
will sell by auction

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, OCT. 16 & 17.
at 11 o'clock A. M.,

ON THE PREMISES, 22 EAST 57TH ST.,

By order of M. A. BERNHEIMER, Esq.,

THE CONTENTS OF HIS MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, REPRESENTING EXCLUSIVENESS TO A HIGH DEGREE IN A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PURCHASES WHICH GO TO MAKE UP THE HOME OF A CONNOISSEUR AND EXPERT.

THIS MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION
comprises
THE FURNISHINGS OF DRAWING ROOM, MUSIC ROOM, DINING ROOM, LIBRARY, ETC., and consists of

LOUIS XVI. SUITE DE SALON, IN GENUINE OLD AUBUSSON TAPESTRY, RUSTIC SUBJECTS, SUMPTUOUS CARVED GOLD CHAIRS, UPHOLSTERED IN RICH BROCADE, FROM THE ITALIAN PALACE DE BORGHESE.

GRAND SPECIMEN OF VENETIAN CARVED SIDEBOARD.

CHIMING HALL CLOCKS FILLED WITH ELLIOT MOVEMENTS. STEINWAY GRAND PIANO IN EXCELLENT CONDITON.

RICHLY GILT AND CARVED PARLOR AND LIBRARY CABINETS. GRAND PARLOR SUITES BY POTTIER & STYMUS. FINELY INLAID BEDROOM SUITES BY ROUX.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED WHOLE CARPETS AND RUGS, IMPORTED BY SLOANE. FLEMISH OAK LIBRARY SUITE, BY HERTS BROTHERS. DINING ROOM SUITE COMPLETE BY ROUX.

CRITICALLY SELECTED COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, INCLUDING EXAMPLES OF EARLY AMERICAN ARTISTS, THOS. DOUGHTY, DAVID JOHNSON, GEO. INNESS, ARTHUR PARTON, AND OTHERS.

CH. CHAPLIN, BEAUQUESNE, LOUIS ROBBE, MADOU, MUNIER, CAPOBIANCHI AND MANY OTHER CELEBRATED PAINTERS OF EUROPE.

A RARE COLLECTION OF EXCLUSIVE EXAMPLES IN SIGNED BRONZES, (SALON EXHIBITS,) "ARTICLES DE VERTU," PORCELAINS, OLD SEVRES, IVORY CARVINGS, ETC.

FINE CARARA MARBLE, SIGNED PIECES CHISELED BY GREAT ARTISTS, STERLING SILVER, SHEFFIELD PLATE, CHINA AND GLASS, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

EXHIBITION:

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 14TH, 7 TILL 10:30.
TUESDAY, OCT. 15th, 8 A. M. TILL 10:30 P. M.

Admission by Card Only, Obtainable in Person, or Delivered on Application to Auctioneer's Office, 1404-1406 B'way, 'Phone 2790—38th St.

SALES AT AUCTION.
FIRST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON.
THE F. WOODWARD COLLECTION
OF
OIL PAINTINGS

with additions from various estates, artists and private owners. Exhibition opens Monday, Oct. 14th, and pictures will be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 17th and 18th, commencing at 3:15 P. M. each day.

FOREIGN ARTISTS REPRESENTED.
E. Pettijean, A. Perez, C. Quinton, C. Pujol, A. Penot, G. Haquette, L. Richet, P. Schaan, C. Vandien Eycken, G. Washington, C. Van Leemputten, W. Baird, L. P. Picardet.

AMERICAN ARTISTS REPRESENTED.
Ed. Moran, Thos. Moran, J. B. Bristol, H. P. Smith, F. K. M. Rehn, Louis Moeller, James M. Hart, Thos. B. Craig, James C. Tyler, Frank J. Boston, Ed. C. Connell, Wm. Hart, C. S. Truesdell.

AT THE
O'BRIEN ART GALLERIES, 33 and 35 Liberty St.
John Fell O'Brien, Auctioneer.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, 9 A. M., public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, 110 East 41st St., Borough of Manhattan. By order of mortgagees.

Auction Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 12 M., at Dickel's Riding Academy, 130 West 56th St., by virtue of lien, horse, &c.

R. E. Sherwood sells books at auction to-day at 12 M., 144 Fulton St.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N, 277 Broadway, Room 408.

CORPORATION CHARTERS PROCURED
under the laws of South Dakota are the most inexpensive and most satisfactory of any State; no franchise, annual license, or capitalization tax whatever exacted. For information or circular matter address the National Incorporating Company, Pierre, S. D., or their New York representative, Ernest W. Cushing, 1,709 Washington Life Building, 141 Broadway, New York.

A.—Manufacturing business for sale. Making an article in daily use, covered by patents lately issued. Owner is compelled to dispose of same. Satisfactory reasons given. Address, letter only, Toiletine Mfg. Co., 1,045 3d Av.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Fine bakery, ice cream, and confectionery; rare

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE.

THIS ENTIRE BLOCK

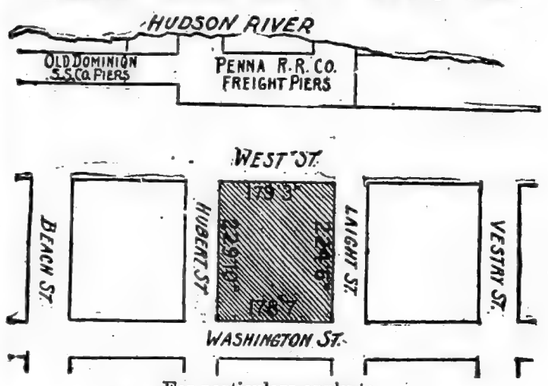

For particulars apply to

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
160 Broadway, New York.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bath-rooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER ON PREMISES.

A beautiful American basement residence,
315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.: the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

Two flats, one situated 120th St., near 2d Av., Manhattan, 25x65x100, with stores; rental, $1,872; mortgage, $9,500. Another, on Metropolitan Av., near Roebling, Brooklyn, 27.6x67x94, with stores; rental, $1,320; mortgage, $5,000. Will sell both for $13,500 over mortgages; 2d mortgage of $3,500 if desired. Owner, K Box 142 Times Office.

WEST 81ST,
near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100. $65,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

FOR INVESTMENT.
FACTORY PROPERTY, 75x100, PAYING OVER 18% ON EQUITY. BARGAIN.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 11G WEST 42D ST.

WEST 72D,
an elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

74th St., No. 16 East, For Sale.—Location unsurpassed. Parties looking for a home, with plumbing perfect, with furniture that includes paintings, bric-a-brac, billiard table; with position in the middle of the millionaire district, are invited to examine the premises and the price. Open ten to four.

Corner on Riverside Drive,
5-Story American Basement.
A well-built, attractive, corner on Riverside Drive; most central and on the best part of Riverside Park. $90,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

337 WEST 84TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive. Handsome American basement dwelling; elegantly decorated throughout; price, $27,000. Caretaker on premises. Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Street.

Detached houses, improvements, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $6,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Bronx.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375.
Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; $10 monthly. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

For Sale or Rent—Residence and stable, 48 White Plains Av., one block south of William's Bridge Post Office. F. Washington, 45 West 125th St. (Seen any time.)

A.—Handsome three-story and basement limestone house, 17x52x100, 16 Jumel Terrace, near 162d St., West. Key at WM. W. WATKINS'S, 437 West 162d St.

Owner has placed in my hands two-family brick house at a great bargain; best neighborhood in Bronx. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av., 161st St.

1,750.—Bronx, two-family house, 8 rooms, all improvements; 5 minutes elevated. Stricker, 948 3d Av., 156th St.

Bargain.—Bronx flat, on avenue, near 3d Boulevard; 5 stories; all rented. K., P. O. Box 322.

Bargains in one, two, and three family houses. W. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av., near 161st St.

R you looking for property in Bronx? If so, call at this office. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS
35 Minutes from 42d Street.

THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY.

SINCE WE BEGAN ADVERTISING OUR PROPERTY WE HAVE BEEN GRATIFIED AT THE LARGE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES AND THE INTEREST MANIFESTED IN WHITE PLAINS PROPERTY. A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVE MADE THE STATEMENT THAT THEY ARE OFFERING PROPERTY IN THE FINEST LOCATION AROUND NEW YORK, AND AFTER VISITING MANY SECTIONS, THEY HAVE SETTLED AT WHITE PLAINS. CALL AT OFFICE

New Netherland Realty Company
503 5TH AVE., COR. 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain.—$300 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d St.; cheap lots at station; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Hamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry. Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley. No interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Lawyers.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, claims, matrimonial difficulties, estates adjusted by experienced attorney. Lawyer, Box 128 Times Office.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ELEVEN SOLD

of my new houses, just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century for one-third the price of a house equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
FLATBUSH.
We own extensive sections.
Restricted and Improved lands.
EVERY ONE KNOWS
High character of our houses.
Ranging in price from $7,000 to $10,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.
$11,000 to $20,000,
in
BEVERLY SQUARE EAST.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Owner and Builder,
Office, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, or on property, 297 East 15th Street, near Beverly Road. Take any Flatbush car at Bridge.

WASHINGTON AV., $20,000.
SPACIOUS HOUSE;
WINDOWS ON THREE SIDES.
MODERN PARLOR FLOOR, WITH EXTENSION DINING ROOM, RECEPTION ROOM, 2 PARLORS, LIBRARY, AND SPACIOUS HALL; 9 BEDROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHTING; HARDWOOD FLOORS; LOT 41x123; HOUSE 33x40 AND EXTENSION; 2 BATHROOMS. THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN WHEN ALL IS CONSIDERED.
FRED. M. SMITH,
189 MONTAGUE. TELEPHONE 3,049 MAIN.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN. PLOT, 545 FEET FRONT OR LESS, FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN, FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,434 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

Special for a Butcher.

New corner store property, 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood; Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms, low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,677, New York.

Macon St., between Ralph and Patchen Avs., finest blocks in 25th Ward; handsome 2-story, basement stone house, decorated, perfect order, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,650. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

New frame house for sale cheap to close an estate; all improvements; no incumbrance; terms easy. James Bolton, 104 Van Siclen Av., B'klyn.

Rare opportunity, three-story house, large store, well located; business avenue; bargain. Reynolds, 616 Manhattan Avenue.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES

Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land values advancing.
Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Tunnel under East River.
Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough.
New York freight rates established.
Write, if you can't call,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE COMPANY
167 JACKSON AVENUE,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

RICHMOND HILL.

Pretty cottages; desirable location; convenient to cars; 6 rooms, bath, and large attic; plot 41.8x100; all improvements; price, $3,200; easy terms; can be seen Sundays. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica and Briggs Aves., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Morris Park.—9-room modern residence, $3,750, $250 cash; correspondence solicited. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A Fine Home.—Choice modern house, eleven rooms and bath, thorough repair; all newly painted and decorated; good neighborhood; Bergen Av., Jersey City, one block from trolley; will sell $200 down and $30 monthly, covering interest and principal. Earle Insley, 239 Washington Street, Jersey City.

Nutley, N. J.—45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; $4,000; easy payments. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Farm for Sale—116 acres, beautiful site, one mile from City of Dover, N. J.; fine fruit orchard of 5 acres; 2 dwellings, one nearly new and modern; 9 rooms; object of sale to close estate. J. H. Pollard, executor, Fair Haven, Vt.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 17 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Can save you expense of altering your old tenements under the new tenement house law; we can exchange them for new modern apartment houses; let us know what you have and we will get you a proposition. F. R. Wood & Co., 412 Columbus Av. 'Phone, 178 Riverside.

Want good farm near by and near station for equity of $7,000 over first mortgage on two fine three-family flats, best location Tremont, always rented, all assessments paid. Submit, offers, with full particulars, to I. Rosenberg, 1,976 Webster Av., N. Y.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

$5,000 cash buys fine paying avenue store property; two buildings, netting 17 per cent. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wanted—Houses, Lots, for sale, to let, or exchange; send full particulars. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, October 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Referee,
2 three-story and basement brick tenements, with lots
Nos. 128 & 130 Orchard Street,
between Delancey and Rivington Streets,
4-story and basement brick tenement, with lot
No. 272 East 10th Street.
For maps, etc., apply to Alexander C. MacNulty, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 132 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 143 WEST 20TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the five-story brick building,
with store and lot,
NO. 1,468 AMSTERDAM AVENUE
between 132d and 133d Streets.
For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, October 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Referee,
2 three-story and basement brick tenements, with lots
Nos. 128 & 130 Orchard Street,
between Delancey and Rivington Streets,
4-story and basement brick tenement, with lot
No. 272 East 10th Street.
For maps, etc., apply to Alexander C. MacNulty, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 132 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 143 WEST 20TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the five-story brick building,
with store and lot,
NO. 1,468 AMSTERDAM AVENUE
between 132d and 133d Streets.
For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Water Power for Sale—23 miles on Erie, near depot; good stream; brick factory, two mills, engine, boiler; residence; 6 acres. Thomas Terheun, Hoboken, N. J.

For Sale—At a sacrifice, a beautifully located home at Lake Como, Fla.; just the place for a family needing a change of climate; eight-room house; quantities of fruit; healthy; fine lake views, &c. James E. Dean, Winsted, Conn.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

FARMS! FARMS! LARGEST LIST OF THE finest New England Farms. Catalogue Free. Hawley & Butler, Springfield, Mass.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,
for rent—$1,300.
113-133 W. 117th St.

Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.

PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.

337 WEST 84TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive, handsome American basement dwelling, elegantly decorated throughout, $1,800 per annum; caretaker on premises. Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Street.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A four-story brownstone house, 66th St., near Madison Av.; fine location; possession Nov. 1, and lease. W. H. Falconer, 100 4th Av.

House.—East 90th St.; half block Park; 20x90; 20 rooms; low rent. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

A few houses left to let at reduced rents, from $700 to $950. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TUXEDO,

Northwest cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents $420 to $480 per year. Superintendent, on premises.

ELEGANT SINGLE FLATS.

7 rooms and bath, at 58 to 66 East 96th St., $36 to $48, wide street and entrance to Park. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Newly decorated, extra large single flat; 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam heated; hot water supply; $32, worth $40. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st.

KANEDALE,
Madison Av., northeast cor. 88th St.; eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

Five elegant, extra large, light rooms; bath; hall heated; choice location; rent, $16. 527 Lenox Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET,
696-702 Broadway, cor. 4th St.
FIRST AND TOP (7TH) LOFTS.
The above space in this modern fire-proof building offers the greatest facilities for office, sales and work room. The ceilings of both lofts are unusually high. Additional space can be had.
Apply to the Agents,
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. COR. LEONARD, Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.

721 Third Av., cor. 45th St.—Large corner store and basement. Prominent location. Rent only $1,000.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Attractive Broadway store, near Waverley Place; 34,000 square feet; possession February 1st; rent asked, $20,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets.
LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 440 Water St., near Market Slip, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Five-story warehouse or factory, 246-247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Lofts to let, with and without power; all prices. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Stores to Let.—A large number. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.
45 Minutes, Chambers and 23d St Ferries.
Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $275, $300, $400, $450, $600; shaded grounds, stables, golf links. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J.
45 Minutes, Chambers and 23d St. Ferries.
House of 13 rooms, with studio, 26x30; north light; for rent, $550; five minutes' walk from station. Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or JAMES DAY, Maple Place, Nutley, N. J.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.—All kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; cartage free. 184th St., Marion Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House
at the N. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE SQUARE ON WHICH MR. CARNEGIE IS ERECTING HIS NEW RESIDENCE AND IN THE HEART OF THE MILLIONAIRE DISTRICT.

A MAGNIFICENTLY appointed apartment house constructed to meet the requirements of the most particular and fastidious tenants. The suites are most skillfully laid out and consist of 9 rooms, foyer hall, 2 bathrooms and butler's quarters, and are equipped with every conceivable convenience. The sleeping rooms are iso ated from the living apartments, which insures all the privacy of a private dwelling. Noteworthy among the special features are steel safes and telephones in each apartment. Two electric elevators will run night and day and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel. An inspection of this building is respectfully invited.

Floor plans and other information may be had of

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Telephone 641—79th St. Madison Avenue, Cor. 86th St.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
A Selected List of High Class Apartment Houses.

THE
CHATILLION,
Riverside Drive and 94th St.
New high class Apartments, 7, 8, 10 rooms.
Rentals from $1,800 Upward.

Riverside Drive, with its magnificent view of the Hudson, has appealed to the tastes of many who have been able to own a residence in any section they chose. But few Apartments have been built on the Riverside Drive. To meet the great demand, Messrs. Potts & Partridge have erected the most modern of all Apartment houses, on the attractive, high corner of 94th St. The Apartments are planned to give the comfort only found in a home. The large, airy rooms will appeal to many who now occupy houses. Tenants selecting their Apartments now can have decorations of their own choosing.

6 rooms and bath.
THE IOWA, 135 West 104th St.,
a new seven story elevator house, with large, magnificent entrance; 6 rooms, with butlers' pantries; the service is the very best, and every room is light..$600 to $780

8 rooms and bath.
THE ARLINGTON, 146 West 82d St.
a new 25 foot single flat, with elevator; located between private houses, which insures light on four sides; the location is most central and the Apartments are the most comfortable, cheerful, and best planned of any on the west side.....$1,000 to $1,200

8 rooms and 2 bathrooms.
The Buena Vista, 375 Central Park West,
is a new modern building, situated in a delightful part of Central Park West; very select; elevators, electric lights, &c.; first-class service day, night; every room light; reduced rentals.....$1,000 to $1,300

8, 9 rooms, all light, with bath.
81st St., 265 West, is a most central location; this nine-story fireproof building has every modern convenience; high-class service in every respect; separate passenger, servants' elevators.....$1,200 to $1,500

8 rooms and bath.
85th St., 345 West, modernly equipped and handsomely appointed Apartments, with elevator, electric lights, improvements. $1,000 to $1,200

8 rooms and bath.
91st St., 252 West, elevator, electric light; convenient to elevated station..$900 to $1,000

Single flats of 8 rooms and bath.
82d St., 139 to 147 West, a most central location and convenient to 81st St. "L" station .....$600 to $720

2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
7th Av. Drive, 1,857-1,869, 118th and 114th Sts.—A unique Apartment building for small, desirable families; all up-to-date conveniences; elevator service day and night; laundry, ironing and steam drying rooms .....$360 to $800

7 rooms and bath.
79th St., 202 and 204 West.
A beautiful location, on a wide street; hall service and open plumbing.....$45 to $65

5, 6, 7, 8 large light rooms and bath.
7th Av. Drive, 1,845 to 1,851.
Entire block front, 112th to 113th St.; extra wide private halls and rooms, adapted for large furniture; electric elevators, lights, &c.; superior service.....$780 to $1,500

6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Manhattan Av., 312 to 320, block front, 113th to 114th St., facing Morningside Park.—High-class elevator Apartments; parquet floors, electric fixtures, &c.; the situation, fronting Morningside Park, gives to these Apartments the most delightful view.....$360 to $900

Applications for apartments may be made at the various buildings or at our offices, where courteous attendants will be found.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 COLUMBUS AV., corner 81st St. TEL. 3,307—RIVER.
1,865 7TH AV., corner 113th St. TEL. 1,141—HARLEM.

The De Leon,
48, 50, 52 West 112th St.
100 ft. East of Lenox Ave.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $600
Ready for Occupancy Oct. 15.
This magnificent 7-story, high-class elevator apartment house, one block from Central Park, 5 and 6 rooms. Every known modern improvement. One block from Madison Ave. cars; one block from Rapid Transit Subway station; half block from 110th Street crosstown cars; 116th Street cars connect by transfer to all parts of the city.

For further particulars apply to
L. A. LIEBESKIND,
Owner & Builder on prem. Tel. 2,702 B, Harlem.

THE WHARFEDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.
Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $720 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises. WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE STUART.
A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

SALOME APARTMENTS,
151 West 105th St.
JUST COMPLETED, WITH ELEVATOR;
SIX ROOMS, TILED BATHS; $650.
Electric light; telephone; butler's pantries; servants' toilets; hardwood floors; all light; one block station; must be seen to be appreciated.

2,193 BROADWAY,
77th St.; 8 rooms, bath; perfect order; just done over; immediate possession; only three left; most desirable in market; sure to please. Agent, premises.

64 WEST 133d ST.,
near Lenox Av.
Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply; rents, $17@19. See janitor, or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference: $24.00-$27.00.

THE URANIA.
238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $45. Premises or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Rodna-Latham.
Morningside Av., between 122d-123d Sts.
Just Completed,
Covering Entire Block Front.
The most satisfactory Apartment House on the famous west side.
VERY COMPLETE APARTMENTS.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms.
Elegant marble baths; every improvement. There is no more artistic park in New York than Morningside. This location has the desirable feature of seclusion, with instant accessibility to elevated and surface cars. Telephone in each apartment and filtered water used throughout the building.
From $35 to $80.
Builder and Owner on Premises.

THE "HANOVER,"
N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.
Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent on premises.

A new Family and Bachelor Apartment House in Suits of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms and Baths.
The BINGHAM
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.,
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, with the latest Improvements and All Up-to-date Conveniences.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room; rent,
$400.00 TO $1,200.00.
Applications for Apartments are invited. They will be received at the office in the building.
Open for Inspection Day and Night.
A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM,
Builders and Owners on Premises.
R. C. LOVERIDGE, Mgr.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

The Patterson,
56-58-60 West 47th St.
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
New Family Apartment Hotel.
Fireproof, Steel Construction
Most modern in its appointment.
Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.
The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. The Restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests, and will be maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. House is open for inspection until 10 P. M.

LOOK AT THESE
Most Desirable Apartments,
ASK OUR TENANTS ABOUT THEM.
7 UP-TO-DATE ROOMS
CONVENIENT TO BOTH "L" AND SURFACE ROADS.
207 and 209 West 81st St.
RENTS, $480 TO $660.
REFERENCES REQUIRED.
WILLIAMS & HAIG,
1,910 7TH AV., AT 116TH ST.

471-2-3 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner of 107th St.
Comfortable, handsome apartments, 8 rooms and bath; well planned, well located, southeast exposure; decorated to suit tenant; ample closets, servants' toilet, electric lights, hot water, &c. Rents $720-$800-$900-$960. Apply on premises, or at the office of E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

"THE CRITERION,"
10TH ST., 60-62 West.—New house, now ready for occupancy; suites of four rooms and bath; all large, light rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; electric elevators, liveried hall service, &c.; rents $45 to $55. Inquire premises.

A $40, 8 ROOMS, BATH.
One vacancy, Broadway, below 80th St.; this is a bargain. Apply, Hughes, 229 West 42d St.

124th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Morningside Heights.—Model 5-room apartment, elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; reference required. 509 West 112th St.

4.—235 3d Av., near 20th St., first floor, 4 large rooms; rent $22; two family house.

18th St., 241 West.—4 rooms and bath; all light and outside; no children; $20. Janitor.

Studio and bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Long Island City.

ECONOMY.
Steam Heat—No coal bills.
4 large room flat, $13.50 to $14.00.
Call Real Estate Office,
167 JACKSON AVENUE,
Long Island City.
No car fares.
7 minutes' walk from Ferries.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FLORENCE,
105 East 18th St.
A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

9th St., 42 West.—Second floor furnished apartment; owner going abroad; rent, $1,300. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Machinery.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GASOLENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-130 KOTT ST., N. Y.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House
at the N. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE SQUARE ON WHICH MR. CARNEGIE IS ERECTING HIS NEW RESIDENCE AND IN THE HEART OF THE MILLIONAIRE DISTRICT.

A MAGNIFICENTLY appointed apartment house constructed to meet the requirements of the most particular and fastidious tenants. The suites are most skillfully laid out and consist of 9 rooms, foyer hall, 2 bathrooms and butler's quarters, and are equipped with every conceivable convenience. The sleeping rooms are iso ated from the living apartments, which insures all the privacy of a private dwelling. Noteworthy among the special features are steel safes and telephones in each apartment. Two electric elevators will run night and day and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel. An inspection of this building is respectfully invited.

Floor plans and other information may be had of

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Telephone 641—79th St. Madison Avenue, Cor. 86th St.

Frank L. Fisher Co.
A Selected List of High Class Apartment Houses.

THE
CHATILLION,
Riverside Drive and 94th St.
New high class Apartments, 7, 8, 10 rooms.
Rentals from $1,800 Upward.

Riverside Drive, with its magnificent view of the Hudson, has appealed to the tastes of many who have been able to own a residence in any section they chose. But few Apartments have been built on the Riverside Drive. To meet the great demand, Messrs. Potts & Partridge have erected the most modern of all Apartment houses, on the attractive, high corner of 94th St. The Apartments are planned to give the comfort only found in a home. The large, airy rooms will appeal to many who now occupy houses. Tenants selecting their Apartments now can have decorations of their own choosing.

6 rooms and bath.
THE IOWA, 135 West 104th St.,
a new seven story elevator house, with large, magnificent entrance; 6 rooms, with butlers' pantries; the service is the very best, and every room is light..$600 to $780

8 rooms and bath.
THE ARLINGTON, 146 West 82d St.
a new 25 foot single flat, with elevator; located between private houses, which insures light on four sides; the location is most central and the Apartments are the most comfortable, cheerful, and best planned of any on the west side.....$1,000 to $1,200

8 rooms and 2 bathrooms.
The Buena Vista, 375 Central Park West,
is a new modern building, situated in a delightful part of Central Park West; very select; elevators, electric lights, &c.; first-class service day, night; every room light; reduced rentals.....$1,000 to $1,300

8, 9 rooms, all light, with bath.
81st St., 265 West, is a most central location; this nine-story fireproof building has every modern convenience; high-class service in every respect; separate passenger, servants' elevators.....$1,200 to $1,500

8 rooms and bath.
85th St., 345 West, modernly equipped and handsomely appointed Apartments, with elevator, electric lights, improvements. $1,000 to $1,200

8 rooms and bath.
91st St., 252 West, elevator, electric light; convenient to elevated station..$900 to $1,000

Single flats of 8 rooms and bath.
82d St., 139 to 147 West, a most central location and convenient to 81st St. "L" station .....$600 to $720

2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
7th Av. Drive, 1,857-1,869, 118th and 114th Sts.—A unique Apartment building for small, desirable families; all up-to-date conveniences; elevator service day and night; laundry, ironing and steam drying rooms .....$360 to $800

7 rooms and bath.
79th St., 202 and 204 West.
A beautiful location, on a wide street; hall service and open plumbing.....$45 to $65

5, 6, 7, 8 large light rooms and bath.
7th Av. Drive, 1,845 to 1,851.
Entire block front, 112th to 113th St.; extra wide private halls and rooms, adapted for large furniture; electric elevators, lights, &c.; superior service.....$780 to $1,500

6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Manhattan Av., 312 to 320, block front, 113th to 114th St., facing Morningside Park.—High-class elevator Apartments; parquet floors, electric fixtures, &c.; the situation, fronting Morningside Park, gives to these Apartments the most delightful view.....$360 to $900

Applications for apartments may be made at the various buildings or at our offices, where courteous attendants will be found.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 COLUMBUS AV., corner 81st St. TEL. 3,307—RIVER.
1,865 7TH AV., corner 113th St. TEL. 1,141—HARLEM.

The De Leon,
48, 50, 52 West 112th St.
100 ft. East of Lenox Ave.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $600
Ready for Occupancy Oct. 15.
This magnificent 7-story, high-class elevator apartment house, one block from Central Park, 5 and 6 rooms. Every known modern improvement. One block from Madison Ave. cars; one block from Rapid Transit Subway station; half block from 110th Street crosstown cars; 116th Street cars connect by transfer to all parts of the city.

For further particulars apply to
L. A. LIEBESKIND,
Owner & Builder on prem. Tel. 2,702 B, Harlem.

THE WHARFEDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.
Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palis

Special at O'Neill's To-day! | Special at O'Neill's To-day! | Special at O'Neill's To-day! | Special at O'Neill's To-day. | Special at O'Neill's To-day! | Special at O'Neill's To-day! | Special at O'Neill's To-day!

Sale of Hosiery.

Women's heavy black cashmere Hose, extra fine quality, double heels and toes, worth 65c.,

50c. pair.

Handkerchiefs!

A special lot of very fine embroidered and lace Handkerchiefs, heretofore sold at 25c. each, reduced for to-day to

15c. each.

O'Neill's

Sixth Avenue, Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets.

Visit Our Restaurant.

You'll find it to be one of the best equipped Dining Rooms in New York City—an excellent bill of fare and very attractive prices.

Free Delivery.

☞All Cash Purchases except sewing machines and bicycles delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Trimmed Millinery Dept.

A new and exceedingly attractive collection of Trimmed Hats for street and evening wear will be shown to-day in our Millinery Parlors on second floor. It comprises the very latest imported models and a host of beautiful and exclusive designs originated in our own workrooms. The prices will be unusually tempting.

Special Sale of Women's and Children's

Ready-to-Wear Hats

On Main Floor, To-day.

A Special Assortment of

Fine French Felts.

Best quality, handsomely trimmed, like cut,

4.98 each.

Many other designs equally attractive at the same price.

Children's Hats.

A choice variety of the latest and best shapes, tastefully trimmed with materials of the best quality, including designs like the above,

2.98 each.

Another Great Dress Goods Bargain!

5,000 Yards of Strictly All Wool Imported Crepe Albatross.

An ideal fabric for Shirtwaists, Kimonos and House Gowns and made by one of the best manufacturers in France. This lot is the balance of the stock of an Importer who has sold thousands of pieces of these same goods, and they have never before been sold for less than 50c. yard. The shades are cream, pink, rose, sapphire, two shades of heliotrope, cadet, tan, castor, cardinal, royal and brown.

29c Yard

☞ Also Important Values To-day in Black and Colored Broadcloths.

In the Housefurnishing Dept.

Basement.

Special Sale of Dinnerware with Three Great Bargains.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, handsome floral decorations, gold handles, large Platters and Soup Tureens, assorted designs to choose from . . . **9.98 Set**

100 piece Dinner Sets of American Porcelain, beautiful underglaze green border decoration, very handsome . . . **11.55 Set**

Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, fine floral decorations in assorted designs, value 20.00 . . . . . **14.98 Set**

Two Quick Selling Specials in Tea Sets!

American Porcelain Decorated Tea Sets, pieces all gold lined, floral effects . . . . . **3.98 Set**

Austrian China Tea Sets, handsomely decorated floral effects, three colors to choose from . . . . . **5.98 Set**

A Special Bargain in Toilet Sets.

We will place on sale to-day fifty 9-piece Toilet Sets, underglaze decoration and your choice of three colors, at the remarkable price of

2.25 Set.

Fine Line of Jardinieres,

in all the new color blendings, and prices ranging from 25c. upward.

Cut Glassware.

Our new stock is now complete. It is the largest and richest we have ever gathered, and includes all the choice American cuttings. The prices are unusually attractive.

These are Special:

Water Bottles	1.98
Tumblers to match, doz.	2.65
Bowls, 8-inch	3.98
Vinegar Cruets	60c
Vinegar or Oil Cruets	98c
Handled Nappies, 5-inch	1.25
Sugar and Cream Sets	4.98

Flower & Feather Dept.

Special Sale of Pompons, Breasts and Birds.

50 dozen Coque Pompons in black and black and white, regular value 55c.,

35c. each.

A special assortment of green and black Parrots, worth from 70c. to 1.00, on sale to-day at

48c. and 65c. each.

Fancy Breasts, short and long effects, worth from 98c. to 1.75 each, reduced for this sale to

35c. and 98c. each.

Gloves!

Our new fall importation of the celebrated Jouvin & Cie Kid Gloves just received and will be shown to-day.

MEDAILLE D'OR 1849 JOUVIN & Cie MEDAILLE D'OR 1867

It embraces all the latest Paris styles and autumn shades in suede and glace.

Special Sale of

"Perrin" Gloves,

Real kid, two and three clasp,

1.10 each.

Formerly 1.95.

Special Sale of

Lamps!

We place on sale to-day a recent purchase of 100 handsomely decorated Lamps with best quality mounting in new finishes. They have 10 and 11 inch globes and are worth 6.50 to 10.00. While they last we will sell them at

4.98 each.

5,000 Framed Pictures

25c. each.

The lot comprises both colored and plain subjects, framed in one inch gilt frames with fancy corners.

Also 1,000 Remarque Proof Etchings, framed in 1½ inch gilt frames, size 19x28, worth 1.50,

98c. each.

Rugs!

Our Rug Dept. is better equipped to serve you than ever before in our history. A well selected stock, plenty of salesmen and lowest of prices. As a special inducement for this week we offer a special lot of

Axminster Rugs, 9x12,

sold elsewhere at prices ranging from 27.50 to 30.00, at

23.50 each.

Also imported values in Oriental Rugs of all sizes.

An Important Offering of Silks.

We place on sale to-day a special purchase consisting of 4,000 yards of

Black Taffeta

full yard wide and guaranteed regular value 1.50, at the extraordinary price of

98c Yard

Unusual Values in Flannels.

SCOTCH STRIPED FLANNELS, desirable for pajamas, 32 inches wide and worth 35c yard,

25c Yard

2,500 YARDS SAXONY FLANNEL, in stripes and plain colors, worth 50c yard,

38c Yard

1,500 YARDS PLAIN FRENCH TWILLED FLANNEL, with Persian silk embroidered bands and allover embroidered dots and figures.

☞Regular price, 1.35,

98c Yard

High Grade Groceries

A Special sale with prices that will Interest Every Thrifty Housewife

Hams and Bacon.

Choice Sugar-cured Hams, lb. 14c
Choice Boneless Bacon, lb. 14c
HOME-MADE PRESERVES, in 1 lb. glass jars—Strawberry, Raspberry, Quince, Peach, Apricot, Damson, Green Gage and Pineapple, jar. . 15c
FORMOSA, OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST AND MIXED TEA, equal in quality to any Tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents; lb. 35c
Three pounds for $1.00
CHOICE INDIA CEYLON, lb. . . . 40c
Three pounds $1.15
BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, lb. 25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb. . 20c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 1-lb. bags. 16c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 3-lb. bags. 45c
Prunes, the thin-skinned kind, delicious flavor, large size, fifty-two to the pound, 25-lb. boxes $1.00
2-lb. cartons, each 10c
Fancy Maine Corn, can 10c.; doz., $1.15; case $2.25
Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, can, 10c.; doz., $1.15; case $2.25
Early June Peas, can, 11c.; doz., $1.25; case $2.40
O'Neill's Baking Powder, 1-lb. can, 29c.; 5-lb. can $1.29

Mince Meat and Pie Crust.

Condensed Mince Meat, pkg., 9c.; doz. $1.04
Mince Meat, finest quality, 5-lb. pail 75c
Mince Meat, finest quality, 3-lb. jars 50c
Pie Crust 10c

Olives.

Queen Olives, finest quality, gal. crock $1.80
Baby Olives (Manzanilla), bottle . . 9c
Baby Olives, stuffed with peppers, bottle . . . . . 10c., 20c. and 30c

All groceries guaranteed as represented.

Women's Suits.

Our stock of Women's Tailor Made Suits is one of the largest in New York and includes all the latest styles and materials, as well as a number of exclusive novelties. None but the best makers are represented.

Three Special Values For To-day's Selling.

Cheviot Serge Suits
double breasted Eton jacket lined with taffeta; new flounce skirt lined with French percaline,

16.50

Broadcloth Suits
with double-breasted tight-fitting jacket lined with taffeta; new flounce skirt made over silk drop, double knife-plaited ruffle,

25.00

Costumes of Canvas Suiting.
Waist made with neat tucks, trimmed with embroidered silk, silk epaulets over shoulder, foreign model skirt made over silk drop,

39.75

A complete assortment of

Women's Jackets, Skirts and Waists

at very attractive prices.

Furniture Dept.

Specials!

Rockers.

We place on sale to-day a special sale of mahogany finish rockers, saddle seats, carved tops.

☞ Regular price, 4.50,

Special, **2.89**

Morris Chairs.

Quartered oak or mahogany finish Morris Chairs, carved feet, broad arms, spring seat, hair filled cushions covered with plain or fancy velours.

☞ Regular price, 12.00.

Special, **7.98**

Beds & Bedding

Great Bargain in a Complete Outfit.

It consists of one white enamelled Bed, brass trimmed, one long hair mattress with French edge, one or two parts, in A. C. A. or fancy ticking, and one all-iron spring.

☞Regular value, 35.00

For **26.25**

Buy Your Lace Curtains To-day!

Extraordinary values are offered in Irish Point, Point Arabe and Nottingham goods. These curtains are all of our own importation and comprise the newest designs.

Irish Point Curtains.

Regular 6.19 quality	4.98 pair
Regular 7.50 quality	5.98 pair
Regular 8.98 quality	6.75 pair
Regular 9.89 quality	7.98 pair

Point Arabe Curtains.

Regular 5.98 quality	4.69 pair
Regular 7.50 quality	5.98 pair
Regular 9.25 quality	6.98 pair
Regular 12.50 quality	9.75 pair

Equally attractive values in Nottingham Curtains.

Another Sale of Velours!

Two Unmatchable Values.

No. 1—Double faced Velour 50 inches wide, in crimson, moss, cerise, nile and dark blue, equal to any 3.00 quality sold by any house in New York,

1.39 Yard

No. 2—Verona Velours in artistic embossed designs in solid colors, 50 inches wide and specially desirable for portieres and furniture covering.

☞Regular price elsewhere, 2.50 yard,

Our Price **1.25** yard.

Misses' Ready-to Wear Suits and Jackets

VENETIAN CLOTH SUITS, Eton jacket, satin trimmed and finished with velvet vest effect, lined with taffeta; new flounce skirt finished with rows of stitching,

15.00

MISSES' BOX COATS of fine quality Kersey, in castor, black and navy, finished with rows of stitching, lined with heavy satin,

12.98

A Great Bargain in Children's Long Coats

COVERT CLOTH LONG COATS with double cape, collar cape and cuffs finished with stitched velvet bands; seams all bound; six to 14-year sizes,

8.98

Sale of Housekeeping Linens

Begins this morning. If your linen supply needs replenishing, better come to this sale—you'll save money if you do. Note these prices:

DAMASKS.

25 pieces bleached Irish Damask, regular value 65c. . . . . 50c. yard
50 pieces bleached satin Damask, 70 inches wide, worth 75c. . . . . 59c. yard
50 pieces bleached double Damask, regular value 98c. . . . . 75c. yard

NAPKINS.

500 dozen 5-8 Damask Napkins, worth 1.25 dozen . . . . . 98c. dozen
250 dozen 5-8 Damask Napkins, worth 1.50 dozen . . . . . 1.25 dozen
500 dozen 3-4 Damask Napkins worth 2.65 dozen . . . . . 1.98 dozen
One thousand hemmed Huck Towels, worth 1.50 to 2.75 dozen,

10c. to 19c. each.

One thousand embroidered **Flannel Waist Patterns,** nicely put up in boxes, 2½ yards plain and 2¼ yards Persian silk embroidery,

1.55 each,

Regular Value 2.25.

Blankets, Comfortables and Bedspreads.

An offering to-day that gives you an opportunity to purchase these cold weather comforts at a great saving—read and judge for yourself:

Five hundred pairs of "O'Neill's" popular El Monte

California Blankets

at these special prices:

10-4 size—3.98, 4.98 and 5.98 pair.
11-4 size—4.98, 5.75 and 7.00 pair.
12-4 size—6.25, 7.00 and 9.98 pair.

150 Pairs Blankets

slightly soiled through being displayed in our show windows, at

One-Third Less Than Regular Prices.

Snowflake Comfortables, full size,

98c., 1.35 and 1.98 each.

Eiderdown Comfortables, covered with sateen and figured silks,

4.25, 5.25 to 16.00 each.

Marseilles Bedspreads

Extra heavy and large, hemmed, and with double knotted fringe, worth 1.85,

1.35 each.

Large Assortment of Fire Goods At Exceedingly Attractive Prices.

Black Iron Andirons	1.20 up	Brass Andirons	2.98 up
Black Iron Fenders	5.25 up	Brass Fire Sets	7.98 up
Black Iron Fire Sets	2.50 up	Brass Fenders	5.50 up
Black Iron Fire Screens	1.80 up	Brass Fire Screens	4.88 up
Gas Logs, 14 inch	3.78 each		

H. O'NEILL & CO., SIXTH AVENUE, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST STREETS.

Baggy breeches that give a boy as much freedom of movement as does a gymnasium suit.

Make them with many of our double-breasted jacket suits; with all our yoke Norfolk suits.

For boys of 7 to 14.

The very short sack coat is passing away; and its passing is not to be regretted; for to the average man it can scarcely be said to have been becoming.

Men's sack suits cut as they should be cut.

In England, larger derbys are all the go—you'll find them here.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

The Iran, Kermansha Rug Sale.

An extraordinary opportunity to secure the finest specimens—as follows:

Lot No. 1, $37.60.

Lot No. 2, $27.60.

The above will be stored free of charge until the holidays.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

HANKINSON

CARPET CLEANING WORKS.

Largest and most complete.
No connection with any other house.
No Branch. No Annex.
Address all orders to
WM. H. HANKINSON'S
ONLY Offices, 15 East 27th St.
(ESTABLISHED THERE SINCE 1861.)

Fall Overcoats.

Some at $18, $20, $25 and $30 that have been reduced from prices $5 to $10 higher. Early bargains and all the better for that reason.

The whole overcoat stock says "Come." Never have shown a better in our 56 years—nor better values.

Looking for good things in heavier underwear? You need look no further than any of our stores. We have them galore—$1 to $15 a garment; especially at $1 to $3.

Your hat's here.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Flemish Quarter.

'Tis a region enchanted, where every Autumn bride should loiter, and learn to conjure inexpensive schemes of picturesqueness for her realm.

To make the scheme complete, you should have one-toned crash for wall-coverings (50 cts. per yd.) A variety of handsome tapestry hangings from $1.35 and Oriental rugs $6.50.

Delightful furniture in dark unpolished oak—Cellarettes, with complete interior arrangements, $16.00. Others have carved claw feet, and doors with curious scrolls and figures in low relief. Tables $18.00, with legs connected by odd curved pieces, like modern Tyrolean specimens. Chairs with cow-hide seats $7.75.

All perfectly suited to modern needs, yet so artistic that, with the factory prices, they are irresistible.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place. 40 HORSES. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

NEW YORK B'way 45th St. To-night, 1st time, Fisher Triley's FLORODORA

CASINO TO-NIGHT ANNA HELD FIRST TIME, THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2:15. David Belasco Presents David WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. Every Eve., "Das Unbeshriebene Blatt." (A Blank Page.) Mat. Sat., "Maria Stuart."

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. The Tipperary Christening

Amusements.

LYCEUM—BERTHA GALLAND. 4th Ave. and 23d. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2. To-night at 8:15. The New 4-act Comedy-Drama by Sydney Grundy. THE LOVE MATCH. THE LOVE MATCH. THE LOVE MATCH. *.*THURSDAY MATINEE "THE FOREST LOVERS," with MISS GALLAND & CO.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Greatest of London Gaiety Theatre Successes. "Has imprinted itself upon the hearts of the populace."—N. Y. Times. Nixon & Zimmerman's elaborate production of THE MESSENGER BOY with JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S 58TH ST. Comedy & Vaudeville Shows. Big Bills—All Laughter. SANDOW THE MAN OF MUSCLE. "Turned Up." Always Great Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S 125TH ST. "Mme. Butterfly" Beautiful Belasco Play. "Her Last Rehearsal." Big Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S 5TH AV. "What Happened to Jones" Com'dy Continuous Vaudeville. Great Shows. "My Friend From India." Lively Comedy. BEST VAUDEVILLE.

POPULAR PROCTOR PRICES: 15, 25, 50c.

Amusements.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way. Last Week but One, Castle Sq. Opera Co. To-night at 8:15, Bohemian Girl TO-MORROW La Gioconda Prices, 25, $1. Next & Last—Mikado-Tannhauser.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day. Broadway Burlesquers Female Minstrels, "On Broadway."

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail, boats steam heated, always comfortable. See advs. Day Line, stmbt & exc. cols.

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tue., Sat. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

HURTIG & SEAMONS Matinee To-day. 125th St. & 7th Av. WILLIAMS & WALKER And Their Own Big Co.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. LA TOSCA.

14th St. Theatre, nr 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK, Jno. E. Kellerd—The Cipher Code. Next Week—A new play—"New England Folks."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. A GREAT SHOW. BEST IN TOWN. Prices, 25c., 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Empire Theatre Co. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. Mrs. Dane's Defence.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 43d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. RICHELIEU, with DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

GRAND—THE FOUR COHANS THE GOVERNOR'S SON.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS . . . . . 25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK LA TOSCA. | SIBERIA.

Amusements.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. "A STRONG DRAMA."—The Times. MRS FISKE and Her Company in the New Play, MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Saturday at 2:15.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Mat. Wed & Sat. MR. DAN DALY and the Geo W. Lederer Company in the Big Success, THE NEW YORKERS

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. John Drew's Greatest Triumph. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. at 8:30. Only matinée Saturday. CHARLES HAWTREY | A Message from Mars. "A Great Success."—Herald.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., n'r B'way. LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. THE RED KLOOF, by Paul A. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Klaw and Erlanger's Troubadours. THE LIBERTY BELLES

GARDEN THEATRE 27TH ST. AND MADISON AVE. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager To-night at 8:15. Matinee Saturday. MR. E. F. SOTHERN (MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN) In the new 4-act romantic comedy drama written for him by Justin Huntley McCarthy, entitled IF I WERE KING.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. Positively Last Week. The Rogers Brothers in Washington. NEXT MONDAY—FOR 3 WEEKS. SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M. No orders accepted. First Come, First Served. HENRY IRVING, ELLEN TERRY. Repertory for first week:— Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday Evenings, Saturday Matinée. KING CHARLES I. Friday—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Saturday Evening—LOUIS XI.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES

AUTUMN MEETING, 1901.

6th Day, Monday, Oct. 14th.

FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.

First Monday Handicap, The Blue Girl. The Yankee Handicap, Over the Hill Handicap, and two other races.

Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.

MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Clearing and cooler; fresh northwesterly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,153. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

WHAT SANTOS-DUMONT HAS ACCOMPLISHED

He Has Solved the Problem of Steering a Balloon.

But His Machine Is Unable to Combat the Wind and Would Be Overweighted by Passengers or Freight.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—According to the estimate of the Paris correspondent of The Times, M. Santos-Dumont, the Franco-Brazilian aeronaut, has solved one-third of the problem of aerial navigation. A means of combating the wind has not been discovered by him, neither has a means of conveying passengers and freight, the weight of which would render his balloon powerless. He has, however, says the correspondent, solved the question of steering.

In the trial yesterday, (Monday,) M. Santos-Dumont's machine mounted, descended, and turned backward and forward with wonderful precision. The machine also remained motionless in the air whenever M. Santos-Dumont desired it to do so.

Whether or not the young inventor gains the prize of 100,000f. offered by M. Deutsch for a dirigible balloon, says the dispatch, he has made a forward step in human progress.

THE GERMAN TARIFF SCHEME.

Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Says It Is a Great Danger to the Country's Prosperity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce has submitted a report on the new tariff scheme to the Hamburg Committee of Commerce and Shipping.

The Chamber expresses a strong desire that the tariff scheme will not obtain the assent of the Legislature. It points out that the commission employed to prepare the new tariff did not contain adequate representation of the non-protectionist commercial and industrial interests. The German Chambers of Commerce, it is declared, were not consulted by the commission, which kept its proceedings secret.

The report finally describes the tariff scheme as constituting the greatest danger that has menaced Germany's economical prosperity for many years.

RUSSIA'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

The Recent Boxer Troubles Caused an Enormous Decrease in It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The correspondent of The Times at Odessa says recent returns in regard to Russia's trade with China bear eloquent testimony to the severity of the blow dealt to Russia by the outbreak in China. In the first four months of this year the trade by the Kiakhta route amounted to 850,000 rubles. ($437,750,) as compared with the trade in the corresponding months of last year of 6,800,000 rubles.

In the light of these figures, remarks the correspondent, the attitude of the Russian journals toward the restoration of Manchuria to the Chinese is intelligible. Such difficulties as disaffection in Manchuria are ruinous to Russia's economic position.

THE PANAMA CANAL WORKS.

Estimate of Their Value Being Prepared for the Isthmian Canal Commission.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says the Directors of the new Panama Company, in a circular to the shareholders, say that Colombia has expressed its readiness to sanction the transfer of the canal to the United States.

An estimate of the value of the undertaking is therefore being prepared, at the request of the Isthmian Canal Commission. It will be ready by the time Congress meets.

FRANCE TO BE ECONOMICAL.

Budget Committee Strikes Out Vote for Three New Ironclads.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Budget Committee, in spite of the remonstrance of M. de Lanessan, the Minister of Marine, at its meeting yesterday struck out the vote for three new ironclads.

M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finance, announces that the Government will oppose with extreme energy any proposal to increase the expenditure.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c.; cotton, middling, 8 9-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 21. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 15.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 15.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

NEWS OF THE CONGO REGION.

District of Welle Pacified—Agent Guilty of Atrocities Recaptured After Escaping.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Boma, quoted by the Brussels correspondent of The Times, announces that the District of Welle, Congo Free State, has been pacified.

The motor car has been introduced successfully for transport in the upper Congo region. One such car conveyed a load of three tons over a road too hilly to admit of any other method of conveyance.

A contradiction is given of the report that M. Leflers, an official of the French Congo, has gone to Lake Chad, commanding fifty Sengalese, with the idea of emulating the recent exploits of some other French officers. The report is declared to be a malicious invention, and it is stated that M. Leflers will have no trouble in clearing himself of the charge when he returns to France.

The agent Moray, who escaped after he had been found guilty of a share in the Mongalla atrocities, has been recaptured and taken to Boma.

A small rebellion in the neighborhood of Lake Kassali has been checked by Major Malefey. The rebels, who were few in number, were all dispersed.

The River Welle is the name given to the upper portion of the Ubangi. This region, before the revolt which has just been suppressed broke out, had not shown open hostility to the concessionaires, but the various agents were only able to do business by the exercise of the most constant vigilance and diplomacy. The region is called the Sultanates. It is divided up among a number of potentates, who rule over a semi-Arab population.

The region is an immensely wealthy one. Last year, for instance, M. de Mézières led a pacific expedition there, and returned to Brazzaville with thirty-five tons of ivory, worth about $140,000. The Sultans were told that the traders only went out to make them great and powerful rulers, and this policy succeeded for a time.

The recent alleged outrages by Europeans in the Congo region are said to be among the worst that have occurred there. M. Basset, in a recent article, gave as a sample anecdote the following:

A native girl twelve years old was pulled out of the river by a steamboat party. She told the interpreter that she had escaped from the cannibals, to whom she had been sold by a white man for ivory. Her statement was fully corroborated. It was proved that this Frenchman had captured five or six natives to provide a cannibal feast.

One concessionaire is charged with arming and instigating a cannibal tribe to attack other villages, there to find human victims for themselves and ivory for him.

The suppression of the two revolts mentioned in the foregoing does not leave the Congo region entirely pacified. Another outbreak occurred recently in the French Congo. Factories on the Ogowe, in which there were fifty Europeans, mostly Belgians, were surrounded by 18,000 Pahuins. In view of the absence of a militia force in that part of the country, the French gunboat Alcyon was ordered to proceed to the assistance of the Europeans, but it could not ascend the Ogowe, which was dry. It was reported that four Europeans had been killed.

AUSTRIAN ANTI-CATHOLICISM.

"Emancipation from Rome" Movement Receiving Help from Abroad.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the leading Catholic organs call attention to the fact that the "Emancipation from Rome" movement is receiving subsidies from abroad, notably from the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar.

A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Evangelical Alliance at Breslau last Thursday causes indignation on the part of the Austrian Catholic press. The resolution expressed "grateful satisfaction at the blessed progress of the evangelical movement in Austria." The General Assembly sent hearty greetings to the Austrian evangelicals.

The correspondent says the emancipation movement forms an integral part of the programme of the Austrian Pan-Germans. Last week the Burgomaster of Vienna declared that the movement was dangerous to the State, as it was intended through proselytism to facilitate the absorption of Austria by Germany.

SNAKE SERUM PARTLY FAILED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says it has been found necessary to amputate one of the fingers of Dr. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute, on account of a bite from a cobra from which he was extracting the venom. It is presumed that the serum invented by Dr. Calmette after his studies in Cochin-China saved his life, but after three weeks amputation was necessary.

STRANDED AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says there has been a renewed influx lately of poor people who hope to reach Johannesburg. Those stranded in Cape Town include many Russian Jews. Efforts are being made to stop the immigration, as the immigrants must be supported by public charity.

BELGIAN MINE STRIKE ENDING.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Brussels says the settlement of the miners' strike is now only a question of a few days. In a small number of pits the men hold out, but most of the workers have accepted the reduction in wages of 5 per cent., in accordance with the decision of the Miners' Federation at Liège.

Just a Day's Journey
From New York to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves West Twenty-third Street daily at 9:55 A. M., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets at 10:00 A. M.—Adv.

Special 5-Day Tours to Washington.
Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Fridays, October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

RESCUED FROM A WRECKED STEAMER

Two Hundred Passengers Taken from the Hating.

$250,000 IN GOLD DUST SAVED

Engineer Brewer Says the Accident Could Not Have Been Avoided—Praise for the Captain and Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 14.—Two hundred passengers and a quarter of a million dollars' worth of gold dust, rescued from the wrecked steamer Hating, arrived in Vancouver this afternoon by the steamer Willipa. All the stories told by the passengers vary slightly, but the main facts are the same.

W. M. Brewer, the well-known American mining engineer, said that the accident could not have been avoided; that the illluck following the Canadian Pacific steamers had overtaken the Hating, and that the cleverest navigator in the world could not have prevented the accident.

"I was in the bow of the boat," he said, "when the vessel struck, and although the shore was fifteen feet away, the fog was so dense I could not see it. When the Hating rammed her nose on the rock the women screamed. One of them seized a life preserver, while the Chinese cook rushed from below with an ugly carving knife in one hand and a life preserver in the other and shouted at the passengers, 'You go in boat, me go too.'

"His song died away by force. The men passengers were as cool as if they were on a Sunday school picnic, though with the long list of disasters to Klondike steamers in their minds they expected the worst."

J. B. McGregor says: "I was in the bow directly under the pilot house when we struck. Capt. Gosse, the mate, and a quartermaster were on the bridge peering ahead. All afternoon we were running into dense billows of fog. Just as we reached the narrowest part of the channel we ran into a pocket. A hundred passengers peered over the bow. One could not see a foot ahead. Then the fog lifted just a little, and Capt. Gosse was the first to see rocks to the right, fifty feet ahead.

"He signaled to reverse the engines, but it was too late. The steamer with her own headway scraped upon the rocks just as a natural groove between two jagged ridges thirty feet either way. Had the engines not been stopped when they were the steel ship would have been split in two and gone down in 130 fathoms with all on board."

A dozen other passengers told similar stories, and of how the Captain assured them that the steamer was wedged fast, and sent them ashore down the side ladders with the precious gold dust. While they were on shore the wreck was examined. It was found that the steamer's entire forefoot was ripped off and a six-foot hole stove in her plates, and that she was leaking badly. If left as she was she would turn turtle with the rising tide. She was then tied tight with hawsers to trees on the isle where she had run ashore and the passengers returned to the ship.

A testimonial to the Captain was passed around to the effect that the passengers held him blameless and believed him an able and careful navigator. Twenty-five out of the 175 did not sign the testimonial, among them being Senator Lynch and Mr. Karl, German Consul at Dawson.

The Hating cost the Canadian Pacific Railroad $233,000 at the beginning of the season, and she was to have been taken off the run at the end of this trip.

GIANT RAILROAD COMBINATION.

J. J. Hill Reported to Have Come to New York to Perfect the Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 14.—An evening paper published this statement on what it declares to be good authority:

"It is announced here that J. J. Hill's mission to New York, where he arrived tonight, is for the purpose of organizing the United States Railroad Company. The purpose of the organization, to quote an attorney, is 'the acquiring of railroad shares and railroad property, steamship lines, and for the operation of the same within the United States and on the inland lakes, and on the high seas, to maintain shops and factories for the building of railroad equipment, and steamships, and to carry on the business of coal mining, &c.

"The Great Northern controls immense coal fields in British Columbia, and in one or two Western States, and the new combine would control the output and its transportation throughout the West. The company will vastly increase its ocean fleet and ultimately form a transcontinental line as well as a formidable line of freight carriers across the Atlantic. This may have been planned when J. P. Morgan bought a line of freighters this Summer.

"Again, it is said to have been a part of this great plan that Mr. Hill secured thousands of acres of coal land ore property about the same time, and entered into a partnership arrangement with Canadian capitalists who control the Northern Road, now nearly completed between Montreal and Winnipeg, and which company was then negotiating for the purchase of the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba, and which they since acquired."

ANOTHER VICTIM IN BULGARIA?

German Said to Have Been Kidnapped as Part of the Macedonian Committee's Programme.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—"It is announced from Bucharest," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Vienna, "that Herr Rosenthal, the representative of a German firm, has been kidnapped by Bulgarian bandits at Silistria. The Roumanian Government has sent a protest to Sofia, and the Bulgarian Government has ordered troops to pursue the brigands.

"It is rumored that the Macedonian Committee has decided to capture every foreigner within reach, in order to attract European attention to the bad state of public security in Macedonia."

THISTLES FED TO CATTLE.

Hay Scarcity in Kansas Leads to a Use of Queer Food.

Special to The New York Times.

COLBY, Kan., Oct. 14.—Owing to the scarcity of hay in Western Kansas farmers are feeding Russian thistles to their stock. It has been discovered that Russian thistles make good food for cattle, and cattlemen have gathered them the same as hay and stacked them for Winter feeding.

During certain parts of the season cattle pasture on the thistle, and seem to do well. In Thomas County, Kansas, they are being cut and stacked just like hay. A rick of these thistles looks as woolly as the back of a porcupine. They have millions of fine spines, each of which is as sharp as the point of a needle. But cattlemen in the section where they flourish say that when damp, cattle eat them readily, and get a good deal of nutriment from them.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated. —Adv.

"To Washington in Five Hours"
from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and café car service.—Adv.

THINKS SENTENCE ON MOST IS INADEQUATE.

London Times Says There Is Too Much Leniency Toward Offenses Such as His, both Here and in Europe.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—In an editorial article to-day discussing the sentence on Johann Most, in New York, The Times says the sentence appears entirely inadequate to such a gross outrage on public feeling and morality, especially as there can be no doubt of the tendency of the doctrine that Most has for many years been preaching. The editorial proceeds:

"We cannot say that either in England or America are these incitements to crime treated with the severity they merit, though perhaps the leniency extended in France to M. Taillade's shocking appeals to violence is more to be condemned. Both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic there is no disposition to grasp the nettle; there is a feeling that the freedom of the press is somehow placed in jeopardy if even incitements to crime and eulogies of criminals are not allowed to be given free circulation. Yet the people of the United States of America, mourning for Mr. McKinley, cannot be satisfied with a state of things permitting the deliberate, systematic encouragement of criminal designs under the pretext of free public discussion.

"The Irish-Americans who lately welcomed Mr. Davitt and who will receive Mr. Redmond, have not recanted anything they said in the days when attempts were made to carry out their teaching in London by the dynamite gang. If such outrageous incitements to crime are tolerated, is it surprising that the Anarchists better the instruction, and send their fanatic emissaries to strike down the elected head of the State in the heart of the Republic itself?"

QUIET ON AFGHAN BORDER.

Habib Ullah Tells His People He Means to Continue in Alliance with the British.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says a report from the British political officer at the Khyber Pass shows that everything is perfectly quiet on the frontier, and traders are passing through.

The scene at the funeral of the late Ameer at Kabul was a dramatic one. The Chief Kadi, addressing the people at a durbar, declared that Abdur Rahman could not be buried until the new Ameer had assumed power. Then he wound the turban round Habib Ullah's head, and saluted him as Ameer.

Habib Ullah addressed the multitude, proclaiming his intention of maintaining his father's kingdom unlessened and unincreased, and of continuing in alliance and friendly relations with the British Government.

These sentiments were applauded.

THREE MONARCHS TO MEET.

King Victor Emmanuel, the Czar, and Emperor Francis Joseph to Discuss the Balkan Problem.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that King Victor Emmanuel will not meet the Czar at St. Petersburg, but at some other city, where Emperor Francis Joseph will also be present.

It is believed that the chief object of the meeting is to examine the situation in the Balkans, with a view to the antagonism growing between Italy and Austria-Hungary and the anxiety of Russia to avoid complications.

The date for the meeting has not yet been determined. The King will be accompanied by the Premier and Foreign Minister.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Times says that, in spite of the warlike publications regarding the strategic roads made by Chile in disputed territory and the hostile atmosphere created by the Chilean war party, the President of Chile has made emphatic declarations that a friendly and peaceful solution of the difficulties can be reached within the terms of the treaties and agreements between the two republics.

INVESTIGATING CAPT. GANNON.

Grand Jury Considers Charges Due to His Being Found in the Webster House.

District Attorney Philbin, through his assistant, Mr. Garvan, yesterday submitted to the Grand Jury the charges of neglect of duty against Police Capt. Gannon, which were based upon the finding of the Captain in the Webster Hotel in East Fifteenth Street on the night the Parkhurst Society and Assistant District Attorney Sandford raided the place as a disorderly house.

The Grand Jury finished its investigation yesterday after examining more than a dozen witnesses. Assistant District Attorney Sandford testified as to the finding of Capt. Gannon in the Webster Hotel. The Grand Jury did not report the result of its investigation.

District Attorney Philbin when asked what the Grand Jury had notified the District Attorney's office that it would do in the matter, exclaimed rather irritably:

"The Grand Jury has refused to indict."

Mr. Philbin went out of the room for a moment, and then returned hurriedly and said.

"I did not mean to say that. The Grand jury heard the charges against Capt. Gannon, but did not report the result of its investigation to Judge McMahon in General Sessions to-day. I do not know what action the jury will take in the matter. The report on the charges will be made to-morrow."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

Take the Day Line str. en route to Buffalo; the Hudson is at the height of its beauty. Music. —Adv.

MR. SHEPARD CONFERS WITH RICHARD CROKER

They Meet by Appointment at Democratic Headquarters.

Mr. Shepard Declares He Is Glad to Meet Tammany Men, as They Will Make the Fight with Him.

Edward M. Shepard met Richard Croker yesterday by appointment in the Hoffman House and they shook hands in private and talked politics. This was the second meeting in their lives between the Tammany leader and Mr. Shepard. The first time they met was on a platform in Madison Square Garden in the last Presidential campaign. Cheers for Mr. Bryan were ringing in their ears, and as Mr. Shepard stepped forward to preside at the meeting he shook hands with Mr. Croker and a few words were exchanged. The interview yesterday lasted half an hour.

Mr. Croker was asked after the meeting:

"Was the interview satisfactory?"

"Yes, but I have nothing to say," was the reply.

Mr. Shepard said:

"I am not going to discuss the talks I have with any of the Democratic leaders. I am here to meet all the leaders."

"Has any policy for the campaign been laid out, or any agreement reached?" was asked by a reporter.

"No; none whatever. While I am here I expect to talk with many gentlemen. No plans have been made as yet, and I have only talked to the gentlemen in a social way."

The events which led to the meeting between Messrs. Shepard and Croker are these: Mr. Shepard had arranged to appear for the first time at his headquarters, Rooms 81 and 83 in the Hoffman House, in the afternoon. Word was sent to all the Tammany leaders that they could shake hands with the Democratic candidate for Mayor between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock.

Mr. Croker was at Tammany Hall, and when he was asked as to whether he expected to see Mr. Shepard he said:

"Yes, I understand Mr. Shepard is to be at his headquarters at 3 o'clock."

The appearance in the Shepard headquarters of the Tammany leader was the signal for activity. Mr. Shepard had not appeared. The hour of 3:15 o'clock arrived and there was a ringing of telephones and many whispered conversations between John Mason, who is in charge of the headquarters, and the Tammany leaders.

"He will be here in fifteen minutes," said Mr. Mason to Mr. Croker. Then the Tammany leader found the number of ex-Senator Murphy's room and he made a call on his political associate from Troy.

The headquarters were filled with leaders and before 4 o'clock Tammany men jammed the small rooms. Deputy Police Commissioner Bernard J. York was in the corridor of the hotel anxiously awaiting the coming of Mr. Shepard.

MR. SHEPARD'S ARRIVAL.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Mr. Shepard arrived and was escorted up to the crowded rooms. He shook hands with a number of the leaders, but did not meet Mr. Croker, who was in an inner room.

"Newspaper men first," said Mr. Mason, who ushered about twenty reporters into the small reception room. Mr. Shepard stood in the centre and said with a laugh:

"Now, fire ahead!" By a strategic move Mr. Shepard then backed two steps and placed himself so that each questioner was in full view.

"Have you met Mr. Croker yet?" was the first query put by a bold questioner.

Mr. Shepard placed one hand between the buttons of his frock coat and, drawing himself up to his full height, looked down on the questioner and said, in a quick, sharp voice:

"I am not going to say anything as to persons I meet or have met from now until after the campaign. Any citizen has the right to talk with me, and you will have to assume that you are not going to get any information about those folks."

"Mr. Croker expected to be here at 3 o'clock," said a reporter.

"I was unavoidably detained. Before I made this appointment to be here I made another appointment," said Mr. Shepard, quietly.

"Will you have stated hours at these headquarters?" asked the same questioner.

"It will suit my personal convenience to be here between 3 and 5 and 8 and 10 o'clock every afternoon. Perhaps some days I may not be here until 4 o'clock. I intend to discontinue meeting the gentlemen of the press in Brooklyn in the afternoons, and will be glad to meet such as desire to call in the afternoons here."

"What about Dev—" a stout reporter, in a loud tone of voice, began.

"I will say that I do not intend to answer any questions about politics," said Mr. Shepard, interrupting. Then he smiled blandly at the stout reporter.

"Do you believe in keeping the saloons open on Sundays after 12 o'clock?" asked the stout reporter, undaunted.

Mr. Shepard smiled. His brows became furrowed, and he said:

"Several days ago I informed you that anything which relates to politics would be said from the platform in public speeches. I am willing to discuss my personal movements."

"Then, did you come over here to see Mr. Croker?" asked another reporter.

"I am afraid that verges on politics," said Mr. Shepard, while all joined in a laugh. "I will tell you about my arrangements. I hope to speak in Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, and in Arion Hall, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening. From now until the end of the campaign I expect to make speeches every evening."

"How are you feeling?" asked a reporter with a dyspeptic look.

"Very well to-day," said Mr. Shepard, smiling.

"You have probably been asked the question before, but I have not seen the answer. Do you still retain your connection with the Rapid Transit Board as counsel?" asked a reporter.

"I am counsel. I have not resigned from that position," he said.

Then Mr. Shepard added in sharp tones:

"I should correct that. I am not the counsel to the Rapid Transit Board. I should rather say that my firm is counsel. I am the member of my firm who has given particular attention to such matters."

"Do you care to say anything about your previous business connections?" asked a reporter.

"I can't imagine what relation to the Mayoralty my professional business can have."

"Will you give up your connection with the firm so far as the rapid transit matters are concerned?"

"I shall not do much business between now and Nov. 5, of that you may be assured," said Mr. Shepard quickly.

Mr. Shepard said that he had received a large number of letters from prominent citizens which would be given out as soon as specific permission to make the documents public was obtained from the writers. Mr. Shepard explained that the letters were from friends of his.

"Have you received any letters from prominent Republicans assuring you their support?" asked one of the most persistent of the reporters.

"I positively decline to answer that question," said Mr. Shepard.

"In the event of your election will you sever your business relations with your law firm?" asked the persistent reporter again.

"I shall cross that bridge when I come to it," said Mr. Shepard smiling, as if to induce the questioner to think again. Then Mr. Shepard suddenly changed his whole aspect of countenance and voice, and said seriously:

"I am afraid you gentlemen have me at a great disadvantage. Lawyers as a rule make the worst witnesses. I have never seen a lawyer on the witness stand I did not think was a very poor witness. You see, I am here on the witness stand and the questions are fired at me."

"Well, but you are a good cross-questioner yourself," said the persistent reporter sadly.

"I know—I know, but that is different," said Mr. Shepard, again smiling. Then the interviewers were asked to call again and ask more questions. There was a quick shift from the pleasantries of the campaign to the more serious side.

THE CONFERENCE.

"McNeil, stand by the door," ordered Manager Mason in loud tones. The door was banged. Three times the key was turned in the lock and the bolt was slipped into its socket from the inside. The Tammany leaders in the outer office had received the word. Mr. Croker, who had been sitting in an out of the way corner, walked through a long passageway and in the room which the reporters had left he met Mr. Shepard. Those who were present said the meeting was cordial, and that Mr. Shepard and Mr. Croker sat in a corner and talked quietly without interruption. John F. Carroll sat in one corner and Deputy Commissioner York in another corner. Mr. Mason stood guard to prevent all comers from intruding.

The interview between Mr. Shepard and Mr. Croker had not progressed fifteen minutes before Mayor Van Wyck and Col. W. W. Ladd, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Controller, arrived and walked into the room. They did not interrupt the conversation Mr. Croker was having with the Democratic candidate, and when it was over all shook hands. Mr. Croker left immediately.

Many of the leaders of larger physique towered over Mr. Shepard, especially Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. One after another they greeted him and open pledges of support were made. Charles H. Knox told Mr. Shepard that his Saturday night speech was making thousands of votes and that the Democratic candidate would be elected by 70,000.

James J. Martin and Philip Britt had a talk with Mr. Shepard.

"Does it seem natural to be in a political fight again?" asked Mr. Martin.

"This fight seems a little strange to me," said Mr. Shepard with a laugh.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Britt, "you have fought on the outside of the breastworks."

In reply to one salutation Mr. Shepard said:

"I am glad to meet Tammany men. They are going to make the fight with me."

A good-natured exchange of compliments was kept up for half an hour, when Mr. Shepard left his headquarters to go to Brooklyn, accompanied by Deputy Commissioner York.

Among the men who shook hands with Mr. Shepard in his headquarters were Health Commissioner Sexton, President Randolph Guggenheimer, M. Warley Platzek, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Nicholas J. Hayes, James J. Frawley, Mayor Van Wyck, Senator George W. Plunkitt, President Louis F. Haffen, Willis Holly, Commissioner of Corrections Lantry, Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton, Councilman Cassidy of Queens, Coroner Zucca, Patrick Keahon, and T. C. T. Crain.

WATTERSON A CANDIDATE.

Kentucky Editor Wants to Run for Governor in 1903 and for President a Year Later.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.—Henry Watterson, editor of The Courier-Journal, will be a candidate for Governor of Kentucky in 1903, and may also be a candidate for President in 1904. Mr. Watterson has made no formal announcement of his candidacy, but his intimate friends know he is in the field. The first public statement is the following publication, displayed in The Evening Post, this evening:

"The most interesting political event of the past few weeks is the announcement by Mr. Henry Watterson of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. During the past week Mr. Watterson has told a number of gentlemen in this city that he is already a candidate for the nomination before the next Democratic Convention, and has solicited their support. So far, his canvass has been much in the nature of a still hunt, and it was doubtless intended to keep it a secret for some time longer. The friends of other aspirants for the Governorship were not slow, however, in hearing of the work being done in this city to pave the way for Mr. Watterson's candidacy, and upon making inquiries have learned that Mr. Watterson is an avowed candidate.

"Not only is Mr. Watterson a candidate for Governor at the present time, but he is said to cherish the most profound ambitions for future preferment. He now desires to be the candidate of the Democratic Party for President in 1904, and believes that if he can carry Kentucky in 1903 he will put himself in line for the nomination for President one year later. With this in view, he is doing all in his power to ingratiate himself with the men in this State whom he has opposed in the past. He is working hard to induce the Silver Democrats of the State to forget the past, and is also holding out the olive branch to the business men of Louisville."

Mr. Watterson to-night refused to deny that he was a candidate.

DISCOVER A WATERFALL.

Explorers in Hawaii Find One with a 600-Foot Drop.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Oct. 8.—The Bishop Museum has an exploring party in the field surveying and measuring the rainfall and water supply of this region in order to determine whether it is practicable to store water in the mountains and carry it to sugar plantations in flumes. The endowment of the museum includes lands in Kohala and Hamakua, on the Island of Hawaii, in which are Waipio and other gulches that extend from the sea to the highest points of the Kethala Mountains.

The party has made a number of important geographical discoveries. The source of Waipio River has been found to be several miles further up the mountain than was supposed and a waterfall that has one sheer fall of 600 feet, and in this exceptionally dry season runs 8,000,000 gallons per day.

The party reached this waterfall only because of the low water, which permitted the explorers to ascend the bed of the stream. The forest growth was nearly impenetrable and the trail had to be cut through the tropical jungles. They were probably the first white men to see this magnificent waterfall.

SHERMAN ESTATE MAY BE SUED.

Claim for $263,928 Back Taxes on Bonds Owned by Late ex-Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Charles W. Fritz, Auditor of Richland County, has placed on the tax duplicate against W. S. Kerr and M. M. Parker the sum of $263,928 back taxes on the estate of the late ex-Secretary John Sherman.

The sum is said to cover bonds on which no return was made during the life of Mr. Sherman.

County Treasurer Brumfield will probably bring suit to collect the amount.

Big Day for Fish in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Fully a million and a quarter pounds of fish were brought to this city to-day. The wharf prices were: Haddock, $1.50 to $1.75 per hundredweight; large cod, $2.65; market cod, $1.75; pollock, 85 cents; gray halibut, 9 cents per pound; white halibut, 13 cents. The few swordfish brought in sold for 15 cents per pound.

Ordering Evans' Ale
shows that nothing but the best will do.—Adv.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 18th, 25th, and 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

The Route to the West
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Fast express trains at convenient hours for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis leave West Twenty-third Street, Desbrosses, and Cortlandt Streets.—Adv.

Luxurious Train to California.
the "Overland Limited," provides the best of everything, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 257, 349, and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Saratoga Arondack Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—152 Broadway—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 423 St.—Adv.

SETH LOW ANSWERS EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Tells Brooklyn Audience He Is Not a Partisan Candidate.

REPEATS HE WILL OUST DEVERY

Edward M. Grout Discusses Mr. Shepard's Promises—Addresses by Messrs. Fornes, Schieren, and Hedges.

Seth Low, for the second time in the present Mayoralty campaign, spoke in Brooklyn last night. Before a great crowd that filled the Clermont Avenue Rink to the doors he talked about what Edward M. Shepard had said last Saturday night and about campaign issues in general. The occasion was a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee, and the other speakers were Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, who acted as the Chairman; Edward M. Grout, anti-Tammany candidate for Controller; Charles V. Fornes, nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Job E. Hedges.

Each of the speakers took as his text the statements made by the Democratic candidate on Saturday. Mr. Low reiterated his pledge to oust Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Devery from office, adding that he did not consider that pledge a promise to get votes, as Mr. Shepard had called it, but a frank avowal of policy. He explained that he did not even want to listen to Devery after coming into office, but that he had already made up his mind.

After making a new denial that he was a partisan candidate, Mr. Low said that among the Democrats from whom he had received an assurance of support was Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. This was greeted with much applause. Then the speaker took up the question of the Brooklyn Democratic organization's recently issued campaign book, saying that the statement therein concerning Deputy Police Commissioner York had appeared bold, but that "it was suppressed in two short days." In the course of his remarks about the corruption in Tammany the speaker said:

"If all the city knew Tammany in all its vileness, that organization would not carry a single district of the city."

One assertion of Mr. Low that evoked much interest was the statement that he had heard yesterday morning that no man could obtain work on the rapid transit subway without promising to vote for Tammany.

The speech of Mr. Grout elicited more enthusiasm from the audience in the way of applause and cheering than did any other. He said that, although Mr. Shepard claimed it to be unconstitutional to make promises, he had made some. He said, too, that "Mr. Shepard did not dare to promise to remove Devery and Murphy for fear that their friends would cause his defeat."

A feature of the meeting was the applause that followed a mention of Controller Coler's name by Mr. Fornes.

Mr. Hedges announced that the reason of Mr. Shepard's nomination by the Democrats had not been made clear to the meeting, and that it had really been the desire on the part of Richard Croker and Tammany Hall to have themselves "judged by the virtues of their nominee." In fact, he said, Mr. Shepard "is what may be consistently called a political burnt offering for Mr. Croker."

From the opening of the meeting the audience was enthusiastic, applauding liberally each speaker. Chairman Brenner of the Republican Campaign Committee of the County of Kings started the ball rolling after the Twenty-third Regiment Band had played several popular airs and the audience had amused themselves with the usual calls. He introduced ex-Mayor Schieren as Chairman.

MR. SCHIEREN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Schieren said in part:

"The question is Tammany or anti-Tammany. It ought to be easy for the people to decide between them, to choose Seth Low. [Applause.] He has been selected as our man irrespective of party, and he has the eminent qualities that a Mayor of the city should have. Our opponent is our prominent fellow-townsman, Edward M. Shepard. [Here the speaker was interrupted by some applause, but this was drowned by hisses and calls of "Put 'em out!"

"Mr. Shepard says he is ready to save his party. How does he account for the lifelong Democrats that are with us in this fight? Here are Grout, Fornes, and Swanstrom. Are they less Democratic than he? Or is he the only Democrat? Does that really mean to save the Democratic Party? No, no. If elected, he will save Tammany and its misdeeds, not the party.

"Can he point out a good thing Tammany has done in the last four years? [Voice from the hall: "He doesn't try."] Can he say how he will save us from Tammany? [Voice: "State's prison." You're right. Can he account for Tammany use of our money? [Voice: "Buying bull-pups!"]

"We are grateful for what he has done in the past for good government, but he cannot now expect the support of good citizens when he takes up the cause of this organization that is against the interests of the people. We have had enough. This election must and will put Tammany out of business. Shepard says he is a Democrat; but there are others as well. One of them I introduce to you—Mr. Grout."

POINTS MADE BY MR. GROUT.

The candidate for Controller was received with cheers. He said at first that he wanted to make some person

such prince. But perhaps Mr. Shepard will really be his own Police Commissioner, as he says he will if Mr. Low appoints him."

MR SHEPARD'S PROMISES.

There was prolonged laughter after this. Then Mr Grout called to mind what Mr. Shepard had said about making no promises. However, Mr. Shepard had in reality make a promise in the next breath, Mr. Grout contended. He had promised "to be his own Police Commissioner."

"It is safe to make the promises he made," said the speaker. "Everybody wants the tunnel finished and the schools improved and the bridges built. But it is not so certain that everybody wants Mr. Devery removed. It is not certain at all. There are many who do not want that. Mr Shepard dares not promise it, for he fears lest Mr. Sullivan and the rest of Mr. Devery's friends would cause his defeat.

"His speech of acceptance fairly bristles with promises, although he says he will not make any. He promises autonomy for the Brooklyn schools. But that is something he can't give. Only the Legislature can change the charter. In short, Mr. Shepard is promising what he cannot do, but he is refusing to promise the thing he can do."

Mr. Grout said that Devery was not simply a man. He was the personification of "Deveryism," which was all that is bad in the Police Department of the city. The people should settle whether or not Devery should be removed before the day of voting is over. Their votes must decide the question.

As to whether Mr. Shepard made any pledge, express or implied, to Tammany Hall Mr. Grout had this to say:

"There is Mr. Shepard's express and deliberate promise, made as such and intended to give Tammany Hall the assurance which it wanted from him. In his speech of acceptance he said: 'It no doubt was assumed that if I were a man of honor, as they believed me to be, I would heed the obligations, which I should expressly and publicly assume. As to those obligations, I shall be explicit. I am, as I have said, a Democrat, and I am the nominee of a Democratic Convention. I shall not use the powers of the Mayor, if they come to me, for any partisan purpose, either to destroy or to disintegrate, or to build up any political organization, Democratic or Republican, or of any name whatsoever. This is the interpretation of it: "I shall not use the powers of the Mayor to build up or to destroy or to disintegrate Tammany Hall."' [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Grout concluded by saying that he was not fighting Democracy, but that he was as good a Democrat as Mr. Shepard. Then there took place the incident that caused more tumult than anything else at the meeting.

"Who elected you four years ago?" cried a loose voice from the rear.

There was loud shouting of "Put him out!" Mr. Grout raised his voice and said:

"What is that, Sir?"

"Who elected you four years ago?" again asked the hoss voice.

After the uproar that followed this had subsided, Mr. Grout said:

"I tell you, Sir, that I was elected in the Borough of Brooklyn, not by Tammany Hall. I never had an alliance with Tammany, and I never will."

The applause was deafening and lasted several minutes.

Mr. Furness spoke briefly. He referred to Mr. Shepard as "the noble son of this borough." He said that if Mr. Shepard were elected he would be lost in City Hall and the Tiger would still live. Then he mentioned Mr. Coler's name and there was applause. He said that Tammany had not wanted the "Bird" because it tried to fly too far afield.

SPEECH BY MR. HEDGES.

Mr. Hedges spoke in part as follows:

"I have read the campaign book that was issued here for a few moments [laughter in Brooklyn. They almost said something, [laughter,] and if they had been given five minutes more they would have: That Mr. York, who was the Police Commissioner from Brooklyn, saved this borough from being Deveryized. Well, if he did, I don't know what he did to New York.

"On the first day of January, 1898, Chief McCullagh was made Acting Chief in the Greater New York. On the sixth day of January that year he was made permanent Chief of Police and received his instructions from the President of the Police Board, Mr. York, and those instructions were that he should do his duty, and as long as he did Mr. York would stand by him. Mr. McCullagh made a mistake. I have since advised him so. He did his duty. [Laughter and applause.]

"And as soon as he had begun to do it there was trouble, and there were talks of his removal, brought about by that great political purist, Mr. Sullivan, and he went to Mr. York about it. Mr. York had to choose between being retired himself or retiring McCullagh, and Mr. Shepard will have to make the same choice. [Applause.] And if Mr. York selected Mr. Shepard it is a pretty close analogy what Shepard would do.

"The most consistent man in all this campaign, other things being equal, is Mr. Croker; Mr. Croker never lied to the public. He said he is in for what there is in it all the time. [laughter and applause,] and so he is, and the only thing that makes me think that Croker may not be loyal to Shepard is that there is not much left, and for the life of me I do not see how they are going to get enough to go round.

"They have got everything on Manhattan Island; they have got the bench; they have got all the departments; they have got almost everything the taxpayer started with, and they are gradually getting the rest, and I am told that everybody has been tipped off to put on speed between now and the first of January; and if there is anything left on the last day of December, it is because the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall has failed in its physical strength, that is all."

MR. LOW'S SPEECH.

Seth Low was next introduced, and when the greeting cheers had subsided sufficiently to enable him to be heard, he said:

"I begin to think that it is a pretty serious business contesting an election with a gentleman who has no sense of humor. [Laughter.] Before the campaign ends I may be obliged to resort to tactics of Artemus Ward, who used to follow his witty sayings with this remark: 'This is sarcastic.' [Applause.]

"I endeavored the other night in Manhattan to illustrate my sense of the real incongruity of my friend Mr. Shepard by a humorous illustration. I am sorry to find by his speech of Saturday evening that he thought that I was serious. [Laughter.] Some of his friends have at least thought that in the way I have expressed myself I did him a real injury; for that I am very sorry. Nothing is further from my wish, nothing is further from my thought; but I do hope that if the Democracy and those who follow Mr. Shepard in this campaign, Tammany Hall and its allies, have no sense of humor left, they will try to be as cheerful as they can until the end of the campaign. [Applause.] Because if the citizens of New York understand their own interests, I am very confident that after the 5th of November they will be in any frame of mind to be humorous at all. [Applause.]

"Mr. Shepard intimates that I have broken the Constitution because I have stated distinctly that if I am elected Mayor Mr. Murphy will not remain Police Commissioner and Mr. Devery will not remain the Deputy Commissioner very long. [Great applause.] He calls that a promise made to secure votes. I call it a frank, outspoken definition of policy. Mr. Shepard has propounded the preposterous idea that when the people of the city are electing a Mayor they are selecting a juryman. You are the jurymen, fellow-citizens, and Mr. Shepard and I are the advocates. You elect us to carry on the City Government, if you can find out in ways that we shall tell you.

"I propose to do in the Police Department, because I stand in this campaign as an aggressive opponent of Deveryism and everything it represents. [Great applause and shouts of "Good!"] Mr. Shepard, with the caution of a lawyer, intimates that he has not yet made up his mind that he wants to be able to listen to Mr. Devery after he has become Mayor. I don't. [Laughter.] My mind is made up now, and because it is made up, I am before you now as a candidate. If you want a change in the Police Department, you know you can get it by electing me. If you don't know what you want, and want to be told what you ought to have, you can get it, perhaps, by electing Mr. Shepard.

NO PARTISAN CANDIDATE.

Mr. Shepard adheres to his proposition also that I am the partisan candidate in this campaign. Well, that I deny. I stand upon an anti-Tammany fusion platform, one of the corner stones of which is non-partisan, and I claim by virtue of my whole life in this community to be believed when I say I stand as a non-partisan in this campaign. [Applause.] Undoubtedly Mr. Shepard thinks, or would like to think, that I do not, and he will try to persuade others that I do not; but Mr. Lincoln by one of his homely anecdotes illustrated the whole policy of Mr. Shepard's position.

"Some delegation waited upon Mr. Lincoln, and in their talk Mr. Lincoln said to them, 'Gentlemen, how many legs has a sheep?' And they said, 'Four.' 'Well,' he said, 'suppose we call the tail a leg, how many legs will it have then?' They said, 'It will have five.' 'No,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'you cannot make a leg a tail by simply calling it so.' [Applause and laughter.]

"Other Democrats, quite as well entitled as Mr. Shepard to have an opinion on the subject, differ with him absolutely. I received a letter the other day from Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, a Democrat who lost his leg by fighting for his country on the great field of Gettysburg. Mr. Sickles said to me: 'Mr. Low, I shall vote for you, and advocate your election, because I am a Democrat.' [Applause.]

"I noted this cutting in to-day's paper—a telegram from San Francisco of an interview with Francis L. Stetson, former partner of President Cleveland, he said: 'I support Low; my primary duty is to advocate the Democratic idea of municipal government for Democrats. The personal character of Mr. Shepard might mitigate but cannot alter the pernicious theory of the Tammany organization, of which he becomes the candidate.'

"Now, gentlemen, let us see what Tammany rule for the City of New York means to it. I speak now of the great city, with its five boroughs, the City of New York, that is already great, and the City of New York; that is destined to be greater still. Already it numbers 3,500,000 people; already it exceeds in population every other city on the American Continent, already it is only second in size to the great City of London. Nature has given no such advantage to any other city in the world as it has to this City of New York; its great harbor is the centre of commerce, its resources and its great wealth outpouring from America, from the Atlantic Coast, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico.

"And this city, that is so great in material power and resources, is not given less credit than all it represents on the side of that artistic and literary power. Nowhere else in the United States are there so many good artists. Nowhere is there such a collection of art as in the Metropolitan Museum. Nowhere are there so many men of science or so many schools of science. Nowhere are there so many literary men. Nowhere is there so great an educational centre as right here in the City of New York.

"All of these powers are made by the influx into the city of men and women of power from all over the United States—aye, from all over the civilized world. Because New York receives so much it is in honor obliged to give to the world a fair return. In commerce it does, in finance it does, in literature it does, in education it does, in art and in sciences it does, but when we come to government, that noblest of all the arts of men, I ask you whether the lesson that New York teaches, whether the example which it sets, is one of which you are proud as citizens of this great and marvelous city?

THE ROLE OF NEW YORK.

"I sometimes say that it is the especial function of New York among the cities of America on the one hand to interpret America to Europe, and on the other hand to interpret Europe to the United States. What sort of an idea of this free land of ours do you think the poor emigrant gets when he comes into New York and sees life only as Tammany Hall reveals it to him? Is it not worth striving for to set up in place of that government a government that shall illustrate to the poorest of its citizens just, humane, considerate, and kind treatment?

"I am sure that that is your conception of what government in New York ought to do, but practically we have had during the last four years government of Tammany Hall, which means the government by its chief, and that conducted for the most part how? I must say that it makes my blood boil to think that one man, who spends three-fourths of his time in England, is more powerful in every office of the City Government at a time than any other citizen in it. The very Mayor of the city, who ought to inculcate the powers of the City Government, had not been elected a month before he went down to Lakewood, in New Jersey, to learn the people whom he was to appoint to office at the lips of Richard Croker.

"That was the first absentee government. It was bad enough for us, for New York, to be governed by New Jersey, but I would rather be governed from New York than from Wantage. [Applause.] But that is only one side of it, only one aspect of it. If the government that we had or that we received, if it was good and upright, I don't know how long people would shut their eyes to the fact that it was absentee government, but added to that fact that it is imposed upon by ourselves—carried on for us instead of by ourselves; added to all that is the fact that it is absolutely an ignoble government, and it must be because the prevailing doctrine, the prevailing idea, of the man who conducts it is to make money for himself by doing so.

"I wonder if you have ever heard the story of old Major Blucher, that Prussian General who fought with Wellington at Waterloo. After the battle he was taken to England, taken into St. Paul's Cathedral and up to the top of the dome. As he looked down he saw the great city of London stretching out beneath his feet in every direction.

"He realized that it was then, as perhaps it still is, the centre of the world's wealth, and this old soldier looking at this great metropolis, the very centre of civilization of the known world at that time, could only say this: 'What a city for pillage!' I submit to you that it is an absolutely fair equivalent of Mr. Croker's statement that he is in it for his pocket all the time. How can you expect good government; how can you expect good influences to proceed from a Government that is conducted upon that level?

"Where else in the civilized world, in what other city known to man under the sky of Christendom, would it have been thought legitimate or advantageous to attack a man for giving a large part of his fortune to establish in the city a great university? The people of Berlin are prouder of nothing than they are of the Berlin University; England is proud of its Oxford and its Cambridge, and the City of New York ought to be proud and I believe is proud of its great university. But are you surprised that the Government that is committed to make money for political leaders is not proud of it? A university never made any money since the world began; it exists to serve man, and of course those who are out to make all the time cannot understand how anybody will do such a thing as that.

"Now, Mr. Grout has referred to what he called this play 'Called Back.' I also have a copy of the little book. I think of giving it to the booklovers' library after the campaign, for you know probably that no book is so much cherished by the booklover as a book that has been suppressed. Well, now, in speaking of the Police Department, this book says that at this time Mr. York was President of the Board of Police, and to fight this evil it was necessary to fight both police and political pull. That is the way in which Mr. McLaughlin refers to Tammany Hall, and I don't know of anybody more competent to speak with authority. Mr. York did not hesitate a moment, but threw down the gauntlet to both police officials and politicians.

"It will be recalled that in this fight Mr. York had the warm support of the leader of the Kings County Democracy, the Hon. Hugh McLaughlin, and of the entire press of Brooklyn. The fight was waged long and earnestly on both sides, and in the end Mr. York and the Brooklyn Democracy triumphed, and the attempt to Deveryize Brooklyn failed.

"Well, that sounded like a very bold statement, but it was suppressed within a couple of days. I want you to notice that I have not suppressed my own statement, that if I am elected Mayor, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Devery will go. [Applause.] Mine was not made to be suppressed, but this was suppressed because it told the truth. And nothing is so fatal to Tammany Hall and to Willoughby Street as the truth."

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

"I assure you that if every voter in the City of New York could really know, as some know, what Tammany Hall government is in all its ugliness, in all its abuse of power, in all its tyranny, and in all its vileness, they would not carry one Assembly district in the City of New York. Not one. [Applause.]

"Why, they have banners across the street in New York telling what Andrew Carnegie said and what he did. They say that he said New York was well governed and that he gave five millions and a half to the City of New York during this administration for free public libraries. So he did, but Tammany, which is an expert in the art of suppression, did not say how he gave it. He gave it under a deed of trust so drawn that no Tammany official in any part of the great City of New York should handle one cent of the money.

"In speaking the other night, I recalled the story of a Scotchman who went to the railroad office to ask the price of a ticket to Edinburgh. They told him eightpence; he said, 'I will give ye sixpence.' He wanted to get the worth of his money, and that is a national trait. When Mr. Carnegie wanted to be sure that every dollar of the money that he gave for free libraries should be used for free libraries, and for nothing else, he took very good care that not one officer of a city government, controlled by Tammany Hall, should touch one dollar of his money. [Applause.] What do you think of that as a commentary on the city Government for the last four years?

"There is one feature of this Government that is inexpressibly base, as I think about it, and that is a Government of blackmail. If this Fusion ticket is elected we shall have no duty more sacred, as I can see, than to try to bring to an end in every direction this dreadful blackmailing which has become a part of the daily life and experience of so many of the people of the city. It is levied on the merchant doing legitimate business; it is levied on the wages of sin; it neglects nothing.

"Mr. Coler, in his article on commercialism in politics, said very well, that given a Government that wanted to do such things, that wanted to make money, and arm it with the natural and inevitable powers of government, and every man in it, from the millionaire down to the newsboy, could, in one way or the other, be made to contribute to the welfare of those who thus abused governmental powers. And it makes men timid. It makes them cowards: they are afraid to protest against it, because they know of the power of this adversary.

"I was told to-day that no man can get a place on the rapid transit tunnel who doesn't promise to vote for Tammany Hall. Think of it? Think of using the public works, which we all pay for, in order to extract from them the power to keep themselves in governmental control for their benefit! Could any government to be imagined be more objectionable than that—but that is only a part of it. A government that exists for the benefit of those who conduct it, rather than for the people, is in its essence absolutely the most injurious government known to man.

"It is a part—it is one of the characteristics of the justice of God that it is no respecter of persons, and government given to us by Tammany Hall is the precise opposite to that. It is altogether a government that respects persons; first, it respects Mr. Croker, then it respects the district leaders, and it respects the strong and takes advantage of the weak, and then it respects those who pay what it demands, and then it comes down with all the weight of the law on those who refuse to pay. That is precisely the government, gentlemen, that we have had for the last four years.

"Now, Mr. Shepard comes forward and accepts a nomination which I perceive he likes to call a Democratic nomination. I have not noticed that he is so careful about anything except not to say what he will do with the police, as not to mention the name of Tammany Hall. He knows as well as we do that Tammany Hall is just what he said four years ago that it was, the greatest blot upon American municipal history. [Applause.]

"Really, for myself, I cannot imagine his accepting a nomination at the hands of that organization; for in politics votes count, and the convention that nominated him was dominated by Tammany Hall, and by its leader, Mr. Croker. If Mr. Croker said one word Mr. Shepard could not have been the candidate for Mayor. Therefore he stands, despite all that he says, in this campaign as the representative of Tammany Hall, and if he does not, then Tammany Hall has no representative in this campaign, and I venture that to ask us to believe that is to ask us to believe what passes belief.

"But let us suppose that Mr. Shepard as Mayor can accomplish what he hopes to do, for I credit him still with integrity of purpose. I think that he has made one of those blunders, which in politics have been said to be worse than a crime; but still I credit him with the integrity of purpose.

IF MR. SHEPARD IS ELECTED.

"Now, let us consider what he can do if he is elected. First of all, if he is elected, his entire ticket will be elected with him. The Controller on the Tammany ticket is Mr. Ladd, who was Deputy Chamberlain of New York when Mr. Croker was the Chamberlain. Later we have known him as the private counsel of Mayor Van Wyck; Judge Van Hoesen, candidate for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, glories, as I understand it, in being a Tammany man.

"The President of the Borough of Manhattan is a Tammany man undisguised, so if Mr. Shepard is elected and his ticket with him, Tammany will control the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Mr. Shepard's powers will be limited not only by the fact that he does not control the appropriations, but by the further fact that Tammany having control of the appropriations can absolutely stop the wheels of government unless he will do what he tells them to do. Therefore, at the very best, Mr. Shepard as the Mayor of the city, in case of his election, will have an enterprise upon his hands, the outcome of which is fraught with uncertainty.

"But already his nomination, it is evident, will hand over the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to the same sort of Tammany rule that I have outlined to you. Their candidate for District Attorney was publicly stated by Judge Goralemon the other day in my hearing to have been nominated at the dictation of a gamblers' clique. They said in dictating, as I was told, or as the public statement was made, 'We have got to furnish the great part of money for this campaign, and we want the District Attorney's office.'

"Judge Jerome, entering the room later, stated the same thing. That is to say, he said that Mr. Unger was the nominee of the gamblers' syndicate upon the same ticket. In the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in the County of New York, they have placed in nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court the present Mayor. [Hisses.]

"Now, in my letter of acceptance, or in my first speech, of acceptance, I referred to Mr. Croker as a second George III. I had in mind the simple fact that he governed New York like a Crown Colony from England. I did not realize how true my statement was in some of its deeper applications. Listen to these words from the pen of that old Democrat, Thomas Jefferson: 'The history of the present King,' he says, (that is, George III.,) 'is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations. He has obstructed the administration of justice. He has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices; he has created a multitude of new offices, and sent forms of offices to harass our people.' The last two clauses of that indictment apply literally to Mr. Croker.

"We have Thomas Jefferson indicting George III. for doing those things, and that was made the ground for declaring this country free and independent. The question that I want to ask the people of the City of New York is this, Is it not equally good ground on which to declare this city free and independent and bring to an end this rule from England and this miserable rule that is carried on to enable political rulers to become rich at the expense of the city?"

BROOKLYN FUSIONISTS MEET.

Independent Democrats and Members of Citizens' Union Organize a Campaign Committee.

A meeting of independent Democrats and members of the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn was held yesterday afternoon in the Directors' room of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Montague Street, to organize a committee to work for the success of the Fusion ticket. About sixty persons were present. James McKeen was elected Chairman, Frank L. Babbitt Secretary, and Alfred T. White Treasurer. A Committee of Seventy was named to work with other anti-Tammany bodies for the election of the Fusion ticket.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union in Manhattan, was present at the meeting. Mr. Cutting said that the promise of Fusion victory at the polls was bright. He feared, however, the effect of overconfidence. He urged those present to exert every effort until election day for the success of the ticket.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five to outline the work to be done by the Committee of Seventy. Among those present at the meeting were F. W. Hinrichs, A. H. Eastmond, Henry W. Maxwell, Col. Willis L. Ogden, A. J. Boulton, Ludwig Nissen, James A. Doherty, Albert J. McDonald, J. Warren Greene, Isaac M. Kapper, Gottfried Westernacher, and Truman J. Backus.

ITALIANS FOR MR. LOW.

Delegates from the Democrats' League of Kings County Give Their Reasons for Supporting Him.

The support of the Italian Independent Democrats' League of Kings County was yesterday pledged to Seth Low, the fusion candidate for Mayor, by a delegation from that body, headed by Francis Corrao.

The delegation waited on Mr. Low at his Twenty-third Street headquarters. In assuring Mr. Low of the hearty support of the Kings County Italians, Mr. Carrao said:

"The Brooklyn citizens of Italian birth and extraction feeling the common indignation against the Government, which cannot be characterized as other than tyranny, have come to you to-day to pledge to you their earnest support.

"We charge Tammany and Willoughby Street with permitting the sanctity of our homes to be attacked by the infamous practices of the east side. We charge that they have kept the streets in the Italian quarters in such filthy condition as to threaten pestilence. We charge that they have denied our children school accommodations, and that they have neglected to enforce the truancy law, in consequence of which we have found numbers of our boys crowding the public thoroughfares in search of boot blacking, in derogation of their welfare and their duty to the Commonwealth.

"We share, Sir, with the citizens of this city the high regard in which you are justly held. We believe with them that if you are elected, which is our most fervent prayer, you will abate these evils and discharge every duty of your office in the interest and for the welfare of the whole people."

Thanking the delegation for their expressions of confidence, Mr. Low said:

"You all know my platform. If elected I will try to live up to it, and endeavor to continue to merit the confidence you have expressed."

CAMP SETH LOW ASTIR

First Guns of the Campaign in the Thirty-first District.

MR. MOSS ATTACKS DEVERY

His Definition of the Issue, "Deveryism"—His Living Illustration of a Case of Police Brutality.

The first guns of the municipal campaign in the Thirty-first Assembly District were fired at a meeting last night in Camp Seth Low, known during the last Presidential campaign as Camp McKinley. The "camp" consists of a huge three-pole tent 70 feet wide and 110 feet long, erected at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The meeting was opened at 8:05 o'clock by Edward S. Clinch, who presided in the absence of Gen. B. F. Tracy. At that hour every seat in the big tent was taken, a considerable number of women being present. Mr. Clinch welcomed the visitors on the ground where, he said, had been the fighting headquarters of the district in behalf of a President now mourned as a martyr.

Frank Moss was introduced as the first speaker. When he arose to speak he was cheered loudly, and from men in the audience came such cries as these:

"Give it to 'em, Moss. You're the boy that can do it!"

"I hold," he said, in beginning, "that it is the prerogative of every honest citizen that after a fair day's work and a night's rest he can get up in the morning and look into the glass without blushing.

"I was asked the other day, shortly after the candidates for the Mayoralty had been announced, which of the two I intended to support. By a queer misunderstanding I was quoted to have come out in favor of Mr. Shepard, and I went home that night laboring under the thought and thinking to myself if there was any possible excuse why I could reconcile myself to come out for the man from Brooklyn.

"Then, way in the small hours of the morning, as I lay awake, it occurred to me that any man who could support a candidate who had paid the Judas price for a nomination was not fit to be supported by a well-meaning citizen—he would never again be able to look at himself in the glass without blushing.

"I made up my mind that if Shepard wins in this contest he is worse damned than if he loses it.

"It is one of the indexes of the political management of a city to watch the administration of the police department of a big city. If the government is crooked, the police will be the same. If, on the other hand, the government is straight, then policemen can walk the streets with heads erect, independent as kings, and none need feel ashamed to ask an officer the name of a street. For my part, I am willing to make the entire issue of the campaign one of the police department issue—in short, Deveryism, and it is on that that I wish to talk to you to-night.

"In 1882, in 1886, and in 1894 the political storm centre was the Police Department. And who was the storm petrel on that occasion? Who then was the personification of evil and wickedness?

"Down in the Eleventh Precinct there was a Police Captain. His district reeked with filth and vileness. Poolrooms were wide open. Houses of ill-repute flourished as openly as did the few churches that struggled for existence within the limits. Even children were obliged to imbibe with their lessons at school the daily lessons of infamy and vice. And when decent people went into the district to help the poor Jews that lived there, they had to fight not only the persons who were making the neighborhood a hole of iniquity, but the bluecoats who were paid by the city to keep the place clean and who were ordered by their Captain to levy the taxes which were to go to him and to his 'heelers' and masters.

"Who does not know that that Captain's name was Devery? To-day he is the one for whom the Mayor and Richard Croker hold themselves responsible. If ever there was a city crying aloud for the deposition of any one man that man was William Devery. And what is he? All you need to do is to look at him—all you need is to stand behind the door as he opens his mouth.

"Here is the wonderful spectacle of a whole city calling upon its Mayor to depose a Chief of Police, if you please. A whole city calling on its Police Commissioner to remove the viper at the official head. They are Commissioners and Mayor only in name. The real head is not in the of either puppet. And where is the main master? Away in England, tugging at the skirts of a royal master. Things became so that the city awaited the coming of the boss. 'He will relieve us of Devery,' people said. 'He will have to do it; he will not have the face to do otherwise. He, the astute general, will know that it is time to quit and that he has gone as far as he dares in the infliction which he has put on the city.' But what that astute general did was to protect the puppet. And why? Because he could not well remove the man who was the provider of his pocket. Such an efficient provider."

The speaker then told how a widow came to his house two days ago, accompanied by her fourteen-year-old son. The woman told him, he said, that a policeman had broken her son's arm the night before while he was playing with some boy friends in the streets in the front of her home. The policeman had ordered the boys away, and when they refused to move on had forced them to. Her son, she said, was thrown down, and the policeman, in her sight, had roughly taken him by the arm and, raising him to his feet, had clubbed him with his nightstick. The boy's arm had been broken by the treatment.

"If you don't believe this," said Mr. Moss, I will show you the boy."

Mr. Moss then beckoned to a boy who was sitting in the front row of seats beside a woman dressed in mourning. The lad had one arm in splints.

"There he is," shouted Mr. Moss. "Stand up and let them see you. Stand up on your chair."

"This boy," said the speaker, after the demonstration that followed his words had subsided, "was struck down by a brutal policeman in sight of his mother. That is the result of the present police system in New York. The policemen individually are not brutal; it is the men who copy after him who is at the head of the force. After this son's arm was broken his mother, a poor widow, took him to the hospital, where the physician who looked at his arm inquired the circumstances of his injuries.

"When told that a policeman had done it he refused to have anything to do with the case until he had made an investigation on the outside. When the mother returned with her son that afternoon he said he could not set the arm. Then was that widow obliged to take her son to a practicing physician, whom she had to pay $10 for medical attendance."

The next speaker was J. L. Goffin, who enlivened the occasion by delivering humorous campaign poetry. Ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor was the last speaker, after which there was an announcement that from now on the meeting at Camp Seth Low will take place nightly until election day.

A STEREOPTICON EXPLOSION.

Mishap to the Machine Used to Aid in Routing Fusion Forces in the Thirteenth District.

A stereopticon machine used for campaign purposes by the Democrats of the Thirteenth Assembly District and located in a room on the second floor of the building on the southwest corner of Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, exploded last night, setting fire to the furniture and carpets in the room and creating considerable excitement among the occupants of the building, a four-story tenement house.

The floor on which the machine was located is occupied by William J. Larkin and family. The front room had been sublet by Larkin to Peter J. Dowling, the Democratic leader of the district. On the southeast corner Dowling's brother, James J. Dowling, has a saloon. In front of the upper stories a large white screen has been placed and on this views adverse to the Fusion forces are thrown.

Several hundred persons were standing in front of the screen last night when the operator placed on the screen a cartoon representing Seth Low standing in a waste and showered with Tammany votes. Underneath was the inscription, "Low after election."

The crowd was watching the cartoon when, suddenly, there was an explosion and a cry of fire. A man sent in an alarm and in a few moments several engines were in front of the house. The fire was soon put out.

It is believed that the insulation from the wires had ignited some light material near the machine and that the intense heat resulted in the explosion.

POLITICAL MEETINGS TO-DAY.

FUSION MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Cooper Union mass meeting, under the auspices of the City Vigilance League, (evening.) Speakers—Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, Justice Jerome, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Wheeler H. Peckham, Otto Kempner, and Frank Moss.

Greater New York Democracy Ratification Meeting, 364 East Sixty-ninth Street—Speakers: Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, Julius A. Bernstein, and others.

Pequod Club, 207 West Twenty-fifth Street, meeting under the auspices of the Greater New York Democracy—Speakers: Justice Jerome, Jacob A. Cantor, W. H. Russell, and W. W. Cutcheon, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Minnesota.

Wendel's Assembly Rooms, 334 West Forty-fourth Street—Seth Low, E. M. Grout, C. V. Fornes, and others will speak.

West Side Republican Club, 2,307 Broadway, near Eighty-fourth Street; first ratification meeting, (evening)—Speakers: Julius Seymour, William S. Bennet, D. M. Holmes, Armitage Mathews, William B. Douglas, Charles N. Taintor, Abraham Gruber, John C. Coleman, John Van Vechten Olcott, J. S. Leahmaier, Charles H. Treat, and C. N. Bovee, Jr.

Camp Seth Low will hold a meeting at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The speakers will be John S. Wise, C. H. Treat, Alfred Conklin.

The Republican Club meeting at 274 Bowery. Speakers—Samuel H. Guggenheimer, Arthur M. Silber, H. G. Bocklus.

Col. T. H. Roberts and J. McCabe will speak at 105 Avenue A, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets.

At Pythagoras Hall, 177 East Broadway, there will be speeches by Charles H. Moore and the Rev. Morris Epstein.

Speeches will be made at Progress Assembly Rooms, 28-30 Avenue A, near First Street, by J. M. Wall and W. C. Roche.

Harrison Republican Club will hold a ratification meeting at Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The speakers will be Pratt A. Brown, Thomas Ronan, and George L. Weeks.

The Republican Club at 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street will have as speakers Thomas Clegg, William Farley, Abraham Jordan, F. C. Tanner, and S. H. Mildenberg.

The German-American Republican Club will ratify at Teasdale Place and Boston Road. The speakers will be Joseph Belhilf and Richard McCann.

The Tremont Republican Club, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streeet and Third Avenue, will have as speakers Alexander R. Gulick and J. W. Uppercu.

The Republican Club at 241 East Fifty-seventh Street. Speakers, Jacob Kemple, Clarence Pullen, and Col. W. C. Plummer.

Justice Jerome will address a workingmen's meeting at 517 West Fifty-seventh Street to-night. Other speakers will be Major William H. Romer. Fusion candidate for the Assembly, and James Carroll, candidate for Alderman.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Citizens' Union Mass Meeting, Adelphi College Hall, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place—Speakers: Seth Low, R. Fulton Cutting, Edward M. Grout, J. Edward Swanstrom, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, Frank Harvey Field, and P. Tecumseh Sherman.

Seth Low Democrats' Committee of One Hundred will hold an organizing meeting.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Notification meeting at the Democratic Club, Fifth Avenue, near Fiftieth Street. All the nominees of the County and Borough Conventions will be present and officially notified of their candidacies.

CAMPAIGN ORATORS' FLIGHTS.

Mr. Croker Laughs When He Hears Stories of Their Blunders on the Stump.

There is plenty of fun in a Tammany campaign, and many of the district leaders like to bring to Richard Croker the stories of "breaks" made by young campaign orators. The first batch of these stories was talked of around Tammany Hall yesterday.

A young spellbinder down on the east side was yelling about the qualifications of Charles W. Dayton, candidate for Supreme Court Justice. He shouted:

"Why, his ancestors worshipped at the grave of Democracy."

"We told him all right," said District Leader Harburger, "that he meant the grave of Thomas Jefferson. That 'break' won't be made again."

An Italian meeting was in progress when a fiery talker shouted:

"Zucca—Zucca—he a granda man. Mr. Zucca. The blood of Caesar, the great Julius Caesar, runs through his body."

Coroner Zucca is a candidate for re-election, and when the story was told to Mr. Croker yesterday a Tammany leader said:

"That Caesar was something of a politician himself, I hope his blood relation Zucca, candidate for Coroner, will not get into one of those blood-letting election games which carried off his illustrious ancestor."

There was a laugh all around. Coroner Zucca really claims descent from the Caesars, and his Italian friends regard him with extreme deference.

Another campaign orator was speaking of the ability of Coroner Hart, who is also a candidate for re-election.

"He has helped himself, and by helping himself he has helped Tammany Hall," said the speaker, who had not weighed his words.

There was a hearty laugh when Mr. Croker heard this story.

"That must be the way all these stories about corruption in office are spread around," said one of the leaders. Mr. Croker laughed. Another young lawyer in eulogizing a candidate for Justice, said:

"He jumps from peak to peak of the mountain ranges of the legal profession."

A RUMOR ABOUT MR. DEVERY.

Report Started in Brooklyn Says that He May Resign Before Election Day.

A rumor was started yesterday that Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery was to resign from office before election day. Some politicians went so far as to claim that reference was made to Deputy Commissioner Devery in the talk had yesterday between Richard Croker and Edward M. Shepard. To a personal friend Mr. Shepard said that no such matter was discussed, and that Deputy Commissioner Devery was not mentioned.

Mr. Croker was seen last evening at the Democratic Club. When asked about the rumor, he said:

"I have nothing to say."

The efforts to trace whence the rumor came developed the fact that it started in Brooklyn. There are many leaders who think that Deputy Police Commissioner Bernard J. York will be placed at the head of the Police Department if Mr. Shepard is elected. Commissioner York denied to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that there was any foundation for such rumors.

GERMAN DEMOCRACY'S ACTION.

Indorsement of the Party Ticket—Arrangements for Meetings.

At a meeting of the German Democracy at Terrace Garden last night the entire ticket recently nominated by the Democratic organization was indorsed. Sheriff Grell, who is the leader of the organization, was present, and introduced the resolution approving the ticket. Capt. Louis Wendel presided and Charles L. Miller acted as Secretary.

It was also decided to hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union on Nov. 1, in which all the German organizations of the city will be invited to participate. Meetings will be held in every Assembly district from now until the election.

Election Bets in Wall Street.

Edward Wasserman bet $4,000 to $5,000 yesterday that Mr. Low would be elected Mayor. All of the other wagers made in the Wall Street district were at even money, as was the case last week. Mr. Wasserman bet $5,000 and $10,000 even on Mr. Low. Cooke & Judge took the Shepard end of these bets at even money: $1,000, with Bunnell & Buchanan; $500, with W. J. Bryan, and $500, with F. A. Gensler.

Accused of Illegal Registration.

John Brennan, a waiter, of 552 Second Avenue, was arrested last evening by a McCullagh deputy, charged with illegal registration on Saturday. It is alleged that Brennan has not lived at the address given the required length of time. He was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station.

CAMPAIGN WORK IN MR. CROKER'S HANDS

He Examines Registration Returns and Summons Leaders.

Interviews, Mr. Croker Says, He Will Not Grant Because He Fears His Utterances Would Be "Twisted."

Richard Croker went to Tammany Hall yesterday and the leaders declared that the Mayoralty campaign was on in earnest. There was a large congregation of the district heads and workers, and many important details were discussed.

A circular was issued by the direction of Mr. Croker to all the district leaders containing instructions not to have any political meetings on Friday or Saturday next, as every effort should be made to get every Democratic voter in the districts to register before the close of registration on Saturday evening. There was also a complaint made directly to several leaders that the figures showed a falling off and that there should be an improvement.

Mr. Croker arrived at Tammany Hall at 12:15 o'clock. He found John F. Carroll at the desk in the back room near which is the desk at which John Kelly conducted many Tammany campaigns. Mr. Carroll rose from the chair which is now recognized as the seat of power in Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker sat down. He glanced over several letters and then walked up and down the room, while the district chiefs gathered in groups and talked.

Then Mr. Croker settled down to business. He first had a long conference with John McQuade, who is the Treasurer of Tammany Hall. Among the first to greet Mr. Croker were Senator Patrick F. Trainor, Tax Commissioner E. H. Sheehy, Bernard F. Martin, and Vincent J. Slattery, of Horgan & Slattery, architects.

Mr. Croker next began a comparison of the registration figures from tables prepared for him. He scrutinized the showing made in several Democratic districts, comparing it with the gains made in Republican districts, and he had sent word to the leaders that they would have to appear and talk over matters.

In speaking of the reports that Mr. Croker's health was not of the best, Dr. John H. Cosby of the Health Department, who is the personal physician of the Tammany leader, said:

"I want to say in the words of an old Tennesseean that Mr. Croker is 'holding his equilibrium.' He is like Tammany Hall. Neither is in need of a doctor."

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan called to see Mr. Croker, and in discussing the situation said:

"This talk of Mr. Low that he will remove any one in the

CAPT. COOK EXPLAINS THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP

Says Vessel Was Turned to Head Off Spaniards.

Tells the Schley Court About the Retrograde Movement and the Commodore's Anxiety to Coal—"Disobedience" Dispatch Explained—Government's Case In.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Judge Advocate Lemly to-day finished his presentation of testimony in the Schley inquiry, and Mr. Rayner put on the stand the first witness for Rear Admiral Schley. This was Eduardo Nunez, the Cuban pilot, who gave testimony to show why Schley did not believe the Spaniards were at Santiago. He said that when he went on board the Brooklyn he told Schley that the Spaniards were probably not in the harbor, because vessels of that size could not get in. The water was not deep enough and the channel was too narrow.

Nunez also testified that on July 1 Schley sent him to the Cuban camp to find out whether any Spanish ships but the Colon were there, and he got from the Cubans a list of the vessels in the harbor. He reported this to Schley, who ordered him to report it to Rear Admiral Sampson, who had arrived.

The last witness for the Government was Albert Beall, who served as a volunteer officer during the war and was a Lieutenant on the Harvard. He testified to the dates on which Capt. Cotton received his dispatches and cleared up the mystery attending Schley's "disobedience of orders" dispatch. In the Navy Department publications this appears as a defiant and almost insolent dispatch from Schley. When Secretary Long drew up the precept he assumed, as a matter of fact, that Schley had disobeyed orders. Schley protested, and asked to have the precept changed, but his request was refused on the ground that his dispatch confessed disobedience of orders.

When the case was opened Schley put in evidence the dispatch he really wrote, which was of a pacific tenor, and indicated that he and all his Captains had labored hard to obey the orders, but had been prevented by physical conditions. Mr. Beall explained this difference. He was the officer who turned the dispatches into cipher. In doing so he did not always use the exact language given him, but sought to give the same result by using equivalent phrases which were easier to put into cipher. In this way he unintentionally, and in perfect good faith, gave the dispatch the defiant twist for which Schley has been criticised. He read from his notebook the original dispatch, which was exactly the same as the one Schley offered in evidence.

The most interesting witness of the day was Capt. Francis A. Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn, and who was called by the Judge Advocate. He told the whole story of the campaign in a simple, direct, sailorly fashion, and the interest was intense. He cleared up the question of the Brooklyn's loop. He said that when the Brooklyn was close to the Spaniards he saw that they were steering for the open space between the Brooklyn and the Texas. To foil this manoeuvre he gave the famous order to port the helm. A moment afterward Schley called out either "Cook, hard aport," or "Is your helm hard aport?" He replied, "The helm is hard aport, and we are turning as rapidly as possible."

The turn was very quick, and the helm was not eased up at all until it was completed. When it was finished they were apparently alone on the ocean with the three leading Spanish ships. They could not see any other American ships, and Cook said he was astonished, and could not understand how the Brooklyn had got so far ahead. The Oregon, however, came up and joined them, and then he felt assured. He said that during the turn the possibility of colliding with the Texas never occurred to him. He was 400 yards from her. He was asked to describe Schley's bearing and manner under fire, and replied that it was that of "an enthusiastically brave and patriotic officer."

Cook also disposed of the story that after the retrograde movement he compelled Schley to return to Santiago by pleadings, warnings, and threats. He repeated the conversation, and there was nothing in it of the kind. He simply told Schley that he thought they could coal, and Schley gave the order, either before or after Cook made this remark, he could not remember which. They both reached the conclusion that they could coal and return at about the same time.

The Cuban signal lights at Cienfuegos, Cook said, tended to convince Schley that the Spaniards were there. Not knowing the McCalla code, he thought the Spaniards along shore were signaling to Cervera. He told of Schley's plans to get the truth from the Adula, and of how her failure to come out tended still further to convince Schley that the Spaniards were there. He also told of how Schley mentioned to McCalla when the latter arrived those signal lights, and McCalla was so astonished that Schley did not know the code that he gave a start of surprise and threw up his hands. He then told Schley what the lights meant, and Schley sent him at once to communicate with the Cubans.

The reason why Schley kept his ships in motion at Santiago, instead of keeping a stationary blockade like Sampson's, was that he thought the ships should be full of coal and steaming all the time, so as to be ready for fight the instant the Spaniards came out. As to Schley's anxiety about coaling, it was a hobby of Schley to have his ships so well coaled as to be ready for any emergency. He was not concerned about the amount he had on the journey, but about the amount he would have on arrival. Cook said the weather was bad, and that in all his experience he never saw a sea so bad for coaling as they had off Cuba during that journey.

The court wanted to know why the Brooklyn could not make her full speed during the battle, and Cook said it was because the ships had been ordered by Rear Admiral Sampson to keep their engines uncoupled. Schley's purpose was to chase the Colon with what speed he could make, on the chance of catching her, and then, if she seemed to be going away, he would stop, couple his engines, get up full speed, and try to catch up with her.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Capt. Francis A. Cook was the first new witness called before the Schley court of inquiry to-day. He was called by the Navy Department, but as he also is on Admiral Schley's list of witnesses, he was considered, like Lieut. Commander Hodgson and Lieut. Doyle, as a witness for both sides. During the war with Spain Capt. Cook was commander of the flagship Brooklyn, and Admiral Schley's chief of staff, thus occupying the same relative position to Admiral Schley that Capt. Chadwick occupied to Admiral Sampson.

The first of the witnesses recalled for the correction of testimony was Lieut. Commander Staunton, formerly of the New York, who made an addition to his statement as to the first news he received from Capt. Allen at Key West on May 20 concerning the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. The addition was as follows: "The information obtained at that time from Capt. Allen and reported to the Commander in Chief some time near noon was not considered sufficient at that time to cause a change in the plan that had already been adopted." Capt. F. E. Chadwick also returned to the stand for the purpose of correcting his former evidence. Then Capt. Cook was called. He was questioned by Mr. Hanna and responded in clear and distinct tones. He said he had been at Key West on May 19.

"What information did you have at that time concerning the whereabouts of Cervera's fleet?" asked Mr. Hanna.

"My impressions now are simply from rumor, that they had left the Canary Islands, and a part of them had been sighted at Martinique, and from Consular information, or perhaps information sent by the Harvard, that they had gone to Curacoa. That is all from impression."

Giving the reasons for the departure of the Flying Squadron for Cienfuegos, Capt. Cook said the squadron had been sent to that port "to intercept and meet the Spanish squadron, it having been determined, as we believed at that time, by them to make Cienfuegos their objective point." He had understood that the Spanish fleet carried munitions of war for Havana, and it was believed that they would go to Cienfuegos because of its accessibility to Havana.

Capt. Cook detailed a conversation between Commodore Schley and Capt. Chester, while the squadron was en route to Cienfuegos. He said there had been talk between them about coaling on the southern coast of Cuba. "The only thing I recollect," he said, "was that Commodore Schley questioned Capt. Chester very closely as to the facilities for coaling ships on the south side of Cuba."

"Do you know what information was received?"

"I think they consulted a chart at the time, and something was said about Cape Cruz. I recollect afterward looking at the chart there, and it did not seem to be a favorable place. I know the subject of coaling was early considered, even before leaving Key West."

Admiral Dewey—Was your answer that Cape Cruz did or did not look like a favorable place. I did not quite understand that.

"I said I recollect very well my impressions at that time were that Cape Cruz did not seem a favorable place for coaling ships from colliers."

Mr. Hanna—Perhaps the Court would like to hear why you thought so.

"I could not well see how the larger ships could get far enough in there so that the colliers would be smooth enough to go alongside and coal a ship."

Capt Cook recalled the meeting of the Marblehead with the Flying Squadron en route to Cienfuegos, but could recall only very indistinctly the fact that the Scorpion had delivered to the Brooklyn any information from the Eagle at that time. "I did not receive any information," he said, "and did not consider the incident important."

Capt. Cook said that upon arriving off Cienfuegos on the morning of May 22, a blockade was immediately established, as the firing of guns was heard, and it was believed that Cervera had arrived and a fête in honor of his appearance was on. Earthworks on the shore also were seen, but they were not fired upon because it was considered desirable not to unnecessarily expend ammunition.

SIGNALS ON THE BEACH.

"I think, between that time and the arrival of the Adula; it was presumed that the whole beach was occupied," he said. "We saw cavalry and others on the beach. The possibility of a boat landing was talked of. The idea was that we would have to go in pretty well to the westward and at night. I may have had some conversation with the Commodore about it, but I do not recollect. On the arrival of the Adula, we fully expected to get all information."

"Did you see any signal lights on shore while you were there?"

"Yes, the first thing after we arrived, on May 22."

"Where were those signal lights, and what were they?"

"I judged them to have been about six or seven miles to the westward, three lights, one ahead of the other, very distinctly, and the discussion that took place on the ship, in which I think the Commodore took part, was pretty clear evidence that it was a signal of some kind to assist that fleet, and that he certainly had them in there. I know he felt doubly sure at that time that he had them there. There was some discussion whether these were signals that they were going there, or whether they were already there. But of one thing I am very positive, that the Commodore was satisfied he had them in there at that time."

"There could have been no doubt whatever, from the arrangements of those lights, that they were intended as signals?"

"Oh, no, their appearing at the time they did and remaining so long, but we could not determine from whom or to whom they were sent."

Mr. Hanna questioned the witness concerning the arrival of the Iowa and the Dupont off Cienfuegos. Capt. Cook said they had brought dispatches, and he had gathered from conversation with Commodore Schley, after their receipt, that it was the idea of both Sampson and Schley that they should continue to hold Cienfuegos. He did not, he said, recall the receipt of the McCalla memorandum mentioning a landing place near Cienfuegos. After reading the dispatch he said: "I never saw or heard of it. It may have been received, but if I had seen it, I certainly would remember it."

In this connection he said that while he was not formally appointed as chief of staff to Commodore Schley, he had often acted in that capacity, and the Commodore had, he said, always communicated very freely with him.

Mr. Hanna asked, "Were you present at any interview between Capt. McCalla and the Commodore?"

"I was in consultation."

"Briefly, and exactly as you can give it, what occurred?"

"We talked on various subjects at first. I think Capt. McCalla informed him he had material for the insurgents, and he added that he was going to communicate with the insurgent camp. We brought up the question about the camp, and where it was, and then the Commodore said to him. 'We had seen three peculiar lights, one ahead of the other, here, but we cannot make out what they are, and I believe it is something in connection with the Spanish fleet.' Capt. McCalla gave a start, threw up his hands, and said: 'That is the signal from the insurgent camp. They want to communicate with you,' and added, 'Well, I can go there and find out at once.' The Commodore told him to go, to get off as soon as possible, and added, 'You can send a boat across and let me know as soon as possible.'

SCHLEY ANXIOUS TO COAL.

"Then the subject of coaling came up again, about the great difficulty we were going to have in coaling from colliers, and Capt. McCalla said: 'You need not be at all concerned about me. I will get coal if there is any coal to be obtained.' He was always cheerful about everything. He started from the ship almost immediately and said, 'I must get off.' In the meantime, closely connected with that, was the arrival of the Adula. This steamer came in from Jamaica and reported that the Spanish fleet had gone into Santiago and had left on the 19th. I recollect that particularly, because that seemed to confirm the Commodore's idea that they had reached Cienfuegos. It was a suspicious craft. They did not give any clear reason for going in, except they wanted to communicate with their subjects, and in my conversation with the Commodore my impressions were that he looked upon that as entirely suspicious.

"Not understanding the matters, and not knowing exactly his object, I said something to him about letting that steamer go in. He said, 'I don't care anything about that steamer, but I am bound to get information from her. If the Captain does not give it, I will certainly get it out of some of the passengers.' It was arranged that when she came out the officers should go aboard and question the passengers and get information from them. She did not come out. That confirmed him still more that they were there. Then the Eagle came down in the evening and reported that they had communicated with the insurgent camp and that the Spanish squadron was not in Cienfuegos."

"That information was given in positive form, was it?"

"Positive."

Speaking of the coal supply of the vessels of the Flying Squadron while at Cienfuegos Capt. Cook said that his only anxiety was concerning the Texas, whose supply was light. It had been found difficult to coal that ship on account of its sponsons. He said in this connection that Commodore Schley had always been persistent in keeping the ships as full of coal as possible, availing himself of very opportunity to take on fresh supplies. In reply to questions, he said he had not been especially anxious about the coal supply of the Brooklyn, and never had been, "though," he said, "there were times when I should have been glad to have more."

Capt. Cook said he recalled the arrival of the dispatch boat Hawk on May 24 with dispatches. He was told that the information was to the effect that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, "but," he said, "I was not especially impressed with that fact, as I had heard it before." He was, however, told that this information was more positive than any which had yet been brought. The Commodore, he said, had told him that the Hawk had brought orders to the effect that the squadron should proceed to Santiago if he (the Commodore) was satisfied that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos, but, he said, Commodore Schley had said, "I am not satisfied that they are not here. I still believe they are here."

"If satisfied that the Spaniards were at Cienfuegos, why did you leave there?" asked Mr. Hanna.

"Because of McCalla's report from the insurgents on shore."

"That, then, made it clear that the Spaniards were not there?"

"Entirely."

WEATHER BAD FOR COALING.

Describing the departure of the Flying Squadron for Santiago, the Admiral said that it was made after dark, in order to conceal its intentions, and that the lights were darkened for the same purpose. The run on the night of the 24th was, he said, fairly good. The next day the weather was squally and stormy, with a sea which was "moderate to rough." On the 26th the weather moderated, but there was a "long and nasty sea," with the ships rolling a good deal. They had been compelled to slow up in order to accommodate the Eagle, the Commodore desiring to keep the fleet intact as it was in column formation.

There was then, he said, considerable talk on the part of the Commodore concerning the coal supply, he feeling that if the then present expenditure was to continue it would not continue long. He was still especially concerned about the Texas, and had said to him (Capt. Cook) that "We must keep the ships in fighting trim." They had consulted charts and talked over the case, looking for a favorable place for coaling. Finally, he said, they had hit upon Gonaives Bay and had decided to lay a course for that point. "The idea," he said, "was that we should proceed in the direction of Santiago, and that if we found the sea such that we could coal we would immediately institute the blockade, but if not practicable to do that we would proceed to Gonaives Bay and coal there."

"What, if anything, did you say to the Commodore after he started toward Santiago?"

"He started as soon as he found the Texas had enough coal. My impression is that he said he should go to Santiago, that he found it practicable to coal from colliers, and there he should stay. If they got too short of coal he would go to Gonaives Bay or try somewhere else."

"What did you say to him?"

"I think I said: 'You decided wisely.'"

"Did you say: 'I congratulate you'?"

"I don't recollect. I may or may not. I think it was a subject of congratulation."

Capt. Cook related in some detail the occurrences of May 26, 27, and 28, including the retrograde movement from a position south of Santiago toward Key West and the return of the fleet to the vicinity of Santiago on the evening of May 28. This period also covered the meeting with the Harvard and the scoutboats St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Yale. Referring to the retrograde movement, Capt. Cook said that he had not been consulted with reference to it, and speaking of the visit on board the Brooklyn of Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul, he said that officer had brought the Cuban pilot Nunez aboard.

In reply to an inquiry from Commodore Schley as to whether he had information concerning the Spaniards, Nunez replied that he had been close near the entrance of Santiago Harbor and had seen nothing of the Spanish fleet. "I once," he said, "had an impression that he said he knew nothing of the Spanish fleet, but I recollect now, from conversation with him, that that is what he said."

Capt. Cook also related the details of the orders to the Yale to take the collier Merrimac in tow because the collier was disabled. Coming to the incident of May 27 and the return movement to Santiago, Mr. Hanna asked:

"What took place to delay the westerly movement there?"

The witness replied: "It was the attempts to get the line to the Merrimac. We were waiting for the Yale to take the Merrimac in tow."

THE TEXAS GETS COAL.

Capt. Cook said that he and Admiral Schley watched the weather closely, and on the evening of May 27, the weather having moderated, witness said that he remarked to Commodore Schley he believed they could coal. The Commodore, the witness said, evidently thought so himself, and made signal for them to coal.

"You say you told the Commodore you believed the Texas could coal?"

"Yes."

"That was when?"

"The weather overhead had been good, as I recollect it, for twenty-four hours. The sea was good and quite moderate, and I knew the Commodore wanted to get coal as soon as he could. I spoke to him about it at that time. I think that at that time he had given orders for the Texas and Marblehead to coal. He may have given these to me. At any rate, the signals were made. The Marblehead commenced coaling at once. Signal was made to the Texas. That was the only ship we were particularly anxious about, and I presumed they were watching the weather, too, but they did not ask, so the Texas was signaled to coal, and the answer came back that she would do so. That is the wig-wag. They did try, and succeeded in coaling."

"Referring a moment to this conversation or report, whatever it was, what were the circumstances? Where were you when you had this conversation, and, as nearly as you can state it, what did you say to Commodore Schley about the coaling conditions?"

"It was a perfectly informal conversation. We several times had talked about it, perhaps on deck and perhaps in his cabin. At this particular time I have reference to, it was along toward evening. We found that the repairs to the collier were such that she could steam with her own power, so there was no difficulty about handling her. The sea was very much smoother, very moderate, and I simply said to him I thought the weather was such I could coal, but he had evidently come to the same conclusion, because he had given the order."

"Was that order to coal the Texas given before or after that conversation?"

"I really cannot say. I would not like to say he was controlled by anything I said, because I know that his anxiety was greater than my own. He had the responsibility and I did not. The only solicitude was about the sponsons of the Texas—whether she would be able to lay alongside the Merrimac. The Merrimac was quiet and able to keep up with such sea as they had, and they commenced coaling. They signaled that they were getting coal on board and conditions changed at once."

"So that when the sea became smooth on the evening of the 27th—"

"I did not say 'smooth.' I said the sea was better. There was always a long swell there."

"This matter of coaling ships at sea is not a very easy matter under any conditions, is it, Captain, so far as you know?"

"No; I think not. Our experience changed our opinions a good deal, but I must say that in all coaling down there I never did see as bad sea as we had there. We never had anything like it afterward, according to my recollection, a sea that was so troublesome for a collier to go alongside."

"On what date?"

"The 25th. The 24th I do not think it was practicable to coal. It was a bad day. The next day and up to the 27th there was a bad sea. I think possibly if the Texas had attempted the trial a little before on the 27th she could not have done so."

Replying to questions concerning the blockade of Santiago Capt. Cook said that Commodore Schley's constant idea was that the vessels should be kept well supplied with coal and kept moving constantly, as his theory was that the Spanish fleet would come out of the harbor.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

"Why was the circular blockade not adopted?" Mr. Hanna asked.

"There are many forms of blockade, and I have nothing but praise for the circular blockade," replied the witness, "but the idea was to get the Spaniards to come out and to have our ships moving and ready for action."

"What were your orders of battle from May 19 to June 1?"

"We did not have any. The fleet was always in condition for action."

"Do you call that a battle order?"

"It is possible to have an order for battle, if you know just what conditions you are going to meet. The idea with us was to be able to fight the Spanish fleet whenever we should meet it. I think that was understood by all. I certainly so understood it."

"If the fleet had come out of the harbor previous to June 1 what would you have done?"

"We would have obeyed the orders of the commanding officer."

"Were the fighting ships always in order for battle?"

"I always supposed they were; the Brooklyn was always in excellent order."

General interest was manifested throughout the courtroom when Mr. Hanna began his inquiries about the battle of July 3. He asked: "Were you on deck when the fleet came out of Santiago Harbor on July 3? When were they first sighted?" The reply was in the negative. Capt. Cook said he had at that time been in the cabin. The next question was: "How did you first learn the fleet was coming out?" The reply to this brought out Capt. Cook's story of that engagement, as follows:

"'I heard the executive officer call out, 'Clear ship for action,' and, as I had given directions to have the ship ready for inspection, I knew at once something was happening. I went on deck immediately."

"Had you had any intimation the night before that the fleet was coming out?"

"No; I turned in the night before, about midnight, feeling rather the other way, all hope of their coming out having been given up."

"When you came on deck where were the Spanish vessels? What were they doing?"

"When I first arrived on the forecastle there were two in sight. The third one was just outside the entrance, and the fourth appeared immediately afterward."

"What did they do when they came out? Which way did they head?"

"We were to the westward. The entrance, to us, was about northeast by north. The fleet came out south and turned as they left the entrance to four points southwest, so that they turned in our direction. When I first got on deck the helm had been starboarded, heading a little to the northward. When I saw the fleet they were heading southwest, and seemed to be coming straight for the interval between the Texas and the Brooklyn. I went in the conning tower and directed the helmsman. I told him what I wanted to do was to keep straight for the fleet. They wavered a little. Sometimes they turned one way, and then another. We shifted helm once or twice, but very little, indeed, and, finally, when we were getting up fairly close—say between 1,500 and 2,000 yards—it seemed to me clear that they wanted to pass between the Texas and the Brooklyn.

BEGINNING OF THE LOOP.

"The Texas was well on our starboard hand, and she was headed to the northward and westward. All ships were carrying out the instructions of the Commander in Chief, and that was to head in for the entrance. We were well to the westward and headed to the northeast. When I saw that, I ported the helm, perhaps half way over. She was swinging starboard very rapidly. The Spanish fleet was coming straight for this interval. I stepped out of the tower on the port side to get a good look at this fleet, to see just what they were going to do as to our relative positions, and I saw they evidently put helms hard aport and were turning to the westward.

"We were then turning very rapidly to starboard with port helm, and we had turned, I think, almost to the east. The Texas was well on our starboard side. I then gave the order 'Hard aport' to the helmsman, ran through the opening between the shield and the conning tower to the other side on purpose to see our own fleet and our relative positions. Quicker than I could tell it the Commodore called to me, 'Cook, hard aport,' or 'Is your helm aport.' I answered, 'The helm is hard aport, turning as rapidly as possible.' As I watched the Texas the bow of the Brooklyn seemed first to point to her port bow. I never saw the starboard bow of the Texas, and, changing her bearing very rapidly, the bow of the Brooklyn passed along the port side of the Texas until there was a clear opening between us and the stern of the Texas.

"We made a complete turn, a very quick turn, with helm hard aport until we came around and paralleled the fleet on the other side. As we paralleled the Spanish fleet the Viscaya—"

Admiral Dewey—May I interrupt? How near did you pass to the Texas?

"I never thought of a collision. It never entered my head. I never for a moment had one idea or fear in that respect. We passed, I judge, about 400 yards. I had handled the ship under all circumstances, and got so I could judge pretty correctly, and my impression was that we were about the distance we sailed in squadron. But a collision I never thought of. She turned perfectly clear of the Texas, came around, and then we had the Viscaya on our starboard bow, and about abeam was the Oquendo, and then the Colon. At the time I thought it was the Teresa, but I soon discovered this vessel was dropping out and heading for the beach.

"That was about the hottest time of the action. It was a critical time. There was not any time for indecision, and I do not think there was any. I have always felt in my mind, in studying the positions, that the chances would have been for a disaster had we shifted helm at such a time. However, we got around, and we had those three vessels. I looked and could see nothing but smoke astern, and vessels seemed enveloped in this smoke.

"I could not understand it. I could not understand exactly how we got there. They were all three firing on the Brooklyn, when almost immediately, faster than I could tell it, I saw a large white bone in the water, and through this smoke I saw the bow of a vessel. I exclaimed at the time, 'What was that?' The navigator, who was near me, said it was the Massachusetts, or something to that effect. I said that she was away, and then said, 'That is the Oregon.' I felt perfectly assured from that moment. She came up very rapidly. She was making more speed than we were at that time. She had all her boilers on; had shifted boilers that morning from forward to aft. She had steam and hot water on."

NO FIRE BLANKETED.

"Where was the Oregon with respect to the Brooklyn at that time?"

"I estimated 600 yards. She passed in between the Texas and the Iowa. She got in between that opening, came to the northward of the Texas, and came out about 800 yards from us. I mean a perpendicular course, and that would account for just what we made to the southward in turning. We made more than the tactical diameter because we passed part of that distance with helm half aport."

"What is the tactical diameter of the Brooklyn?"

"About 650 yards."

"Was it easy to handle the ship under such circumstances?"

"I never have seen one equal to her."

"Was the starboard engine of the Brooklyn reversed during that turn?"

"It was not. There was some question about that. The reason I feel positive of that is in recalling the circumstances. My impression is, it may have been the Commodore or the navigator, one of the two, said something about backing the starboard engine. My reply, I remember very well, was I did not want to lose the speed of the ship. That she was turning all right and rapidly, and I wanted to keep the speed of the ship."

"At the time you saw the Oregon coming up out of the smoke, was she on your starboard?"

"Starboard quarter."

"And between you and the Spanish ships?"

"Never between us and the Spanish ships."

"Where were the Spanish ships at that time?"

"There never was anything between us and the Spanish ships. She was on our starboard quarter."

"Nearer in shore?"

"Yes."

"Referring back now to certain points in the story, as I did not care to interrupt you, you state you heard the Commodore say at one time, 'Hard aport.' That was after you had begun to make the turn and the helm was hard aport?"

"Yes, the helm was aport, but not hard aport. My impression is now, although it was not at the time, it was about as near the same time as has been given. There was perfect understanding between the Commodore and myself. Never a question of any kind during the action."

"I will ask if your recollection is clear as to whether the helm was put hard aport by yourself first, or that you did it in obedience to an order from the Commodore?"

"I gave the order on my own responsibility. No question about that. It was not after having heard the Commodore. He called out to me as I have stated, which I now think was simply to confirm himself in the idea that she was turning with a hard aport helm."

"At that time, did you hear any conversation between the Commodore and the navigator?"

"I did not."

"Did you see any torpedo boats?"

"I did not."

"Were you afraid of being rammed at the time the turn was being made?"

"No. There was something said about it, but I did not give it a second thought, from the fact that I knew they could not ram, unless they got within my turning circle."

"Were you afraid of blanketing the fire of our fleet by turning one way or the other?"

"We might have done it by turning the other way."

"Had you turned with a starboard instead of a port helm, would such action have advanced you so far as to bring you within the line of movement of the enemy's ships?"

SCHLEY'S BEARING.

"Provided they had taken advantage of it; that is to say, if they had continued on their course southwest straight for us, and we had turned so as to bring them within our turning circle, it would have made ramming possible, certainly."

"How were they heading when this order hard aport was given?"

"They were heading southwest."

"Were they then headed so, had you gone the other way—"

"And they discovered the movement? Yes, I think they would. The chart distance given at the time was 1,100 yards. I estimated 1,500 yards, and so made it in my report. In the first place, we must have lost by shifting helm at such a time. Then, if we had turned the other way we must have gone 700 yards. They would not have had much distance to run to get entirely within our turning circle. That is all conjecture."

Mr. Hanna—What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley while under fire on such occasions that you had the opportunity of observing?

"I always regarded him as an enthusiastically brave and patriotic officer. Never in any other way."

At this point the court took its usual recess for luncheon. At the afternoon session of the court Capt. Cook continued his testimony in response to interrogatories by Mr. Hanna, who asked:

"At the time the turn of the Brooklyn was made, were you in such a position that you could observe whether or not the engines of the Texas were backed or reversed?"

"I think I ought to have seen it at the distance she was from us."

"Did you see any such?"

"I did not."

"In reference to Lieut. Commander Hodgson's conversation with the Commodore, you say you did not hear the conversation between them?"

"Not one word of it."

"Did Hodgson make any suggestions to you, or have any conversation with you during the battle?"

"Quite a number of times."

"Did he have that conversation or the substance of it with you?"

"The only thing I recollect, which I recollect clearly, is that this Summer when I was with him at Newport he asked if I recalled it, and I recalled that at the time we were turning, after we had been turning some time, and after the helm was put hard aport he came across to me and said: 'Captain, do you see the Texas?' She was the nearest ship at that time. I was looking directly at her, and just about then we were pretty well clear of her. I said: 'Oh, yes,' and he told me that entirely reassured him, and he walked away."

"He did not make any suggestion to you or you to him respecting going in any nearer to be rammed; the danger from torpedo boats or anything of that kind?"

"No."

"Did you use any expression or language which could have been understood by him as meaning 'Damn the Texas?'"

"Me? Oh, no. I had every reason to bless her, not damn her."

THE ALTERED LOG.

"How was the turn of the Brooklyn written in the log?"

"So far as I know, with port helm. I never observed the erasure, which I suppose you are coming to, until it was shown to me here in Washington, and I did not understand it then. I could not recall anything in connection with it. It was the custom on board the Brooklyn for the smooth log, when it was written, to be read by the officers and signed by them, afterward by the Navigator, when it was submitted to me. I sometimes had time to look at it, and sometimes did not.

"I do not believe I looked at the log within three or four days after that battle. I may have looked at it, but the first real recollection I have of it was when my attention was called to the fact that the Navigator wanted to make it more full and complete. I said, 'Write it up as you recollect it, and submit it to me, but no changes are to be made under any circumstances in the log as it stands now. It can be added to, but not any changes in the original log.' So he wrote this, and I signed it. I have since read it and do not know which is the best account."

"You refer now to the addendum?"

"Yes. At that time there was no question about the way the ship turned. I suppose I would have noticed it had it been different, but I probably did not, see it until after that change was made. I certainly would have seen it before."

"Do you recall a visit of Mr. Sharp to the Brooklyn, and an interview at which the Commodore and yourself were present, about the direction in which the Brooklyn turned on that morning?"

"No. I may state I was not present at any such interview."

"If the court please," interjected Mr. Hanna, "I should like to hand to the witness a letter apparently signed by himself and dated Sept. 26, 1898, the letter which was referred to by Admiral Evans when he was giving his testimony, and which he desired to read at that time. An objection was made then, counsel suggesting that the proper course would be when Capt. Cook went on the stand." Mr. Hanna then handed the letter to Capt. Cook.

Admiral Dewey—Has the letter anything to do with any of these specifications?

Judge Advocate—Not specifically.

Admiral Dewey—Then it better not be read.

Capt. Cook—Mr. President, I would like to have it read for this reason: it has been referred to and seems to convey the idea that there was an issue between Capt. Evans and myself. I think, as it is on the record that such a letter has passed, there should not be any doubt about this matter.

Admiral Dewey—I do not think it has anything to do with the case.

Capt. Cook—It is my letter, and my signature.

Admiral Dewey—Admiral Evans is not on trial; Capt. Cook is not on trial.

Capt. Cook said there was no issue between himself and Admiral Evans. The letter was not read.

THE CIENFUEGOS BLOCKADE.

The court here asked a number of questions of Capt. Cook, which, with the answers, were as follows:

"How did you become aware of the orders under which the Flying Squadron sailed May 19 to Cienfuegos?"

"Conversation with Commodore Schley."

"What general orders were issued by Commodore Schley regarding the blockade of Cienfuegos?"

"I cannot recall that there was any written order. I think it was (of course I understood, being in command of his flagship,) understood in consultation with the Captains in a general way."

"Was any effort made by boats of the Flying Squadron to find a landing place near Cienfuegos prior to the arrival of the Marblehead?"

"None, that I know of."

"Did any conversation take place between you and Commoder Schley in regard to obtaining information from Commander McCalla when the Marblehead passed the Brooklyn while the last-named vessel was en route to Cienfuegos?"

"None that I can recall."

"What reasons did Commodore Schley give you for his belief that Cervera's squadron was in Cienfuegos?"

"In the first place, upon leaving Key West he was quite enthusiastic at having been given the command of the south side of Cuba, and he said he expected to catch that fleet, that both he and Commander in Chief Sampson believed Cienfuegos was the objective point. I think I have already stated that he believed he would find them there. On Saturday night he had heard, or some officers had reported to him, what sounded like a salute in the afternoon. I never have known what that was. Certainly something of the kind occurred, and he said it sounded as if they were having some kind of a jubilee.

"When he arrived at Cienfuegos there were the signal lights that misled us all. We thought they had something to do with the Spanish squadron either coming or being there. And again, the arrival of the Adula and her strange action. I believed at that time they were there, and I thought this was a ruse to get some communication to them. That is all I can recollect."

"Did the Brooklyn have a fleet night-order book?"

"I am not able to answer that question. On the Brooklyn I received my instructions, of course, direct from the flag officer. I had my own night-order book, and what orders I received I put in that."

ORDERS TO THE SQUADRON.

"Did you examine the sailing directions for information regarding the possibility of coaling ship near Cape Cruz?"

"Yes."

"What orders were given by Commodore Schley to the ships of the Flying Squadron for their guidance in the event of Cervera's squadron arriving at the harbor of Cienfuegos in the event of Cervera's squadron being sighted at sea, and in the event of its coming out of the harbor of Santiago?"

"I know of no written order that would cover the case, but in consultation with the commanding officers it was understood that at nighttime we should be in column and ready. In the daytime we had our assigned positions. That he should attack wherever we found them, and, I presume, be governed by circumstances."

"Had any vessel taken coal at Cienfuegos prior to the time when Commodore Schley discussed the supply of coal with Commander McCalla?"

"I do not know. I think not."

"At what distance from the entrance to Cienfuegos did the large ships lie while blockading both by day and by night?"

"From four to six miles, I should judge. Closer at night."

"Does the chart show that there is an anchorage at Cape Cruz where large ships would be protected from easterly or southeasterly winds while coaling?"

"My impression is that it does not. That was my observation at the time."

"Do you know why the squadron was headed for a point twenty or thirty miles from the entrance to Santiago, instead of near the shore?"

"Because, as I understood at the time, if the weather conditions were such that we could not coal off Santiago, we should continue to Gonaives Bay, but upon arrival off Santiago, if the conditions were so that we could coal from the collier, we would go up off the entrance."

"Were you ordered by Commodore Schley to shape the course of the squadron for a point off Santiago, May 24?"

"Yes."

"What was the direction of the prevailing wind from May 22 to June 1?"

"It was southeast and southwest, I think. I think the wind on the 25th was northeast. It is all a matter of log. The fresh winds were from the northeast. The other winds were from the southeast to southwest."

"Was the Brooklyn using a full power during the fight of July 3?"

"No. We did not have full power until the end of the action, until just about when the Colon went ashore."

"Why not?"

"The order required us to keep steam for moving eight or nine knots, I think, with some of the engines uncoupled. We used the after engines. In the early part of the action we had steam enough to make twelve knots, and we kept on increasing the steam until we had all the steam we could use with the two engines. We continued to get steam with the idea that if the Colon should go beyond the point we would lose time in coupling up all the engines. It would have taken twenty-five minutes to couple up. We had all the steam we could use in the after engines."

SIGNALS WERE MADE.

"What orders were given by Commodore Schley to the fleet, by signal or otherwise, during the battle of July 3?"

"Quite a number of signals were made, but I only recollect a few of them. The first signal made was the formulated signal to close in. Afterward there were signals made; a great many wig-wags were made to the Oregon. There is a record, I believe, in the logbook. I did not pay any attention to the signals during the action, except such as affected me."

Admiral Dewey: "The witness has spoken of the order requiring them to keep steam up for moving, with some of the engines uncoupled. Was that order by Commodore Schley?"

"It was the order of the Commander in Chief while lying on blockade."

"Did the Spanish ships head to the westward of southwest before the Brooklyn made the turn with port helm?"

"They did not."

"Was the helm of the Brooklyn steadied or eased at any time during the turn after the order 'Hard aport'?"

"No; not until she was around and parallel with the Spanish fleet."

"No, not until she was around and parallel with the Spanish fleet."

"What ships would have had their fire blanketed had the Brooklyn turned with starboard helm?"

"It is possible it might have blanketed the fire of the Texas; it is possible it might have interfered with the movements of the Oregon, as they were both coming up in that direction in the space in which we turned. I will say that I never considered for one moment any other thing but turning that ship to starboard."

"How far were the vessels of the Flying Squadron off the entrance of the Port of Santiago while on blockade, first by day and secondly by night?"

"The blockade was closer and closer all the time. The first night I should say that it was between five and six miles off, and about seven miles off at day. They steamed in a circle from five to six miles from the entrance, and from four to five miles each side, so as to cover the entrance.

THE COLON AGAIN.

Capt. Cook was then excused. Mr. Rayner did not cross-examine, saying that he would desire to call the Captain later for examination in chief for Admiral Schley. Lieut. Commander W. F. Fullam, who was the senior watch officer on the New Orleans during the Santiago campaign, was next called. He said the New Orleans had joined the Flying Squadron on May 30, finding the squadron lying about seven miles out from Santiago. The distance of the line outside the harbor under Commodore Schley's command had been from six to eight miles, and at night the vessels had steamed back and forth. He had heard of no orders except the order from the commander of the New Orleans to keep it always ready for action.

Describing the engagement with the Colon on May 31, he said that, while the orders were to go in to within 7,000 yards of the Colon, the American vessels did not go nearer than 10,000 yards. All the shots fired, with one exception, had fallen short. The Colon was in sight for only two or three minutes at a time. The Colon and the shore batteries fired at the American ships, but no damage was done. The land batteries, he said, were weak.

Commander Fullam also testified concerning the stadimeter, saying that he had found it was not reliable beyond 2,000 yards, and that it was necessary to verify measurements by it with the sextant.

The witness also described the bombardment of the shore batteries on June 14, when, he said, the New Orleans went within 2,000 yards of the eastern battery. On that occasion both the eastern and the western batteries were silenced.

In reply to a question by the court Commander Fullam said he knew of no means being used on board the New Orleans to determine the distance of the Colon, except noting the fall of the shots.

Referring again to the distance out of the blockading line at Santiago, the witness said it was about the same at night as in the day time, and at night he could distinguish the mountains on shore, but that other objects could not be distinguished. Commander Fullam was then excused and Joseph Beale was called. He said he had formerly been in the navy, but resigned in 1895, returning to the service as a volunteer during the war with Spain. He had served as an officer on the Harvard. He detailed the meeting of the Harvard with the Flying Squadron on May 27, when that vessel carried dispatches to Commodore Schley from Mole St. Nicholas.

There were five of these dispatches, which had come in cipher, and which he had translated. One was from Admiral Sampson, and the other four from Secretary Long. The last one from the Secretary was received at Mole St. Nicholas at 8:30 A. M., May 26, and was the dispatch directing the Commander of the Harvard to "proceed at once to inform Schley that all the department's information is that the Spaniards are at Sant

INDEPENDENTS' WORK FOR MR. SHEPARD

Permanent Organization Effected by the Committee of 100.

Brooklyn Allies of the Democratic Nominee Issue an Address to Voters—The Citizens' Movement Condemned.

A permanent organization of the Committee of One Hundred, formed on Tuesday night last by Democrats who were associated with Edward M. Shepard in independent politics, to further his candidacy for Mayor, was effected last night at a meeting held at 361 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. R. W. Bainbridge was elected Chairman, Herman A. Metz Vice President, James O'Neill Secretary, and Theodore F. Miller, Treasurer.

It was decided to organize an executive committee to be composed of one member from each Assembly District in the county. A mass meeting under the auspices of the organization will be held at the Clermont Avenue Rink on next Monday night, at which, it is expected, Mr. Shepard will be the principal speaker. The committee plans to carry on a vigorous campaign in the interests of Mr. Shepard's candidacy.

It was announced that J. Herbert Watson, George Foster Peabody, Robert H. Roy, Charles Frederick Adams, Walter H. Bunn, Everett Greene, Sanders Shanks, and Herman A. Metz would speak under the auspices of the committee during the campaign. The organization last night issued an address to voters, which says in part:

"Though Democrats in National affairs, we have been wont to vote independently in municipal elections. In Brooklyn we have frequently supported the Republican candidate for Mayor, though we have never been able to induce Republicans in any large numbers to support an independent Democrat for that office in a Democratic city. The votes of Democrats twice elected Seth Low Mayor of Brooklyn, but neither the Republican organization nor individual Republicans in any considerable numbers have reciprocated when asked to support a Democrat.

"The votes of independent Democrats, under the leadership of Edward M. Shepard, elected Charles A. Schieren Mayor in 1893, but neither the Republican organization nor any considerable number of independent Republicans would support the candidacy of Mr. Shepard in 1895. The result was the election of a partisan Republican Mayor that year, the scandals of whose administration are fresh in the memory of our citizens.

"This year we have again the old story. A citizens' movement was organized last Spring with the avowed purpose of combining the various elements of opposition to Tammany Hall. A willingness to nominate an independent Democrat was repeatedly declared in order to attract the support of independent Democrats, which was absolutely essential in a city normally Democratic by 100,000 majority. It is now perfectly evident that there was no such intention among the real managers of the movement, who remained in the background. They shrewdly guided affairs so as to bring about the nomination of a Republican for Mayor.

"In the Spring it was significantly announced that Platt was willing to accept Seth Low as the candidate. Mr. Low, by his utterances in 1898, having made himself acceptable to the man whom he complimented as the 'presiding genius of the Republican Party.' It was at the same time declared that Senator Platt would under no circumstances take Controller Coler.

"The result was that when the time for action approached, Coler was promptly shelved. The other excellent reform Democrats who had been suggested for the nomination were also put aside as fast as decency would permit, and Seth Low was nominated. If the original purpose of the movement had controlled throughout, Controller Coler would have been nominated and complete success thus assured.

"Independent voters should not permit their judgment to be confused and the issue obscured by shrewd appeals to their prejudice against Tammany Hall. When in 1884 the election of Mr. Cleveland as Governor appeared certain a cry was made that he, too, was the candidate of Tammany Hall.

"What is the issue? It is, which of these two candidates is most fit to be Mayor of this Democratic city?

"We do not wish to detract from the estimation in which Seth Low is justly held by his fellow-citizens. To judge of his qualifications for the Mayoralty of Greater New York we must go back to the four years from 1881 to 1885 when he was Mayor of Brooklyn. His administration at that time, while eminently respectable, cannot truthfully be said to have been able and efficient.

"Edward M. Shepard for twenty years has been well known as a political reformer, able, sincere, energetic, and courageous. It is not too much to say that no one of our citizens is better qualified for the important position of Mayor.

"But there is a strong additional reason for supporting the candidacy of Mr. Shepard. Any reform in a city government made by Mr. Low as Mayor would be but temporary. His party is in a hopeless minority in the city, and at the expiration of his two years' term of office, power would almost certainly pass to the party which for more than half a century has been in almost continual control. The election of Mr. Shepard would give promise of far greater permanency of reform. It is probable that the Democratic Party of the entire city would be elevated, and made a more 'efficient and worthy instrument of good government.'"

Organized Labor Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the bodies of organized labor will meet at the Hotel Bartholdi to-morrow night. George Blair, Chairman of the committee, said last night: "We shall meet on Wednesday, and while we may have something to say about the pending municipal contest, our main purpose is to prepare a series of questions to be presented to candidates for the Legislature. We want to know where they stand on the question of manufacturing in tenement houses, and on the prevailing rate of wages law."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Associated Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District will wait upon Seth Low at the fusion headquarters this afternoon and pledge to him their hearty support in the coming election.

Carl Schurz will speak at a mass meeting to be held in the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, under the auspices of the Citizens' Union and the Good Government Club, in the Nineteenth Assembly District, (Commissioner Sexton's,) on the night of Oct. 22. George Haven Putnam will preside. Seth Low, Justice Jerome, and Prof. Felix Adler will also speak.

John C. Sheehan denied last night that W. Bourke Cockran would speak at the mass meeting of the Greater New York Democracy, to be held next Monday night. Mr. Sheehan said he was unaware of Mr. Cockran's attitude in this campaign, and that there was no authority whatever, so far as he knew, for the statement that Mr. Cockran would speak. The speakers, so far as arranged, will be Messrs. Low, Grout, Fornes, Cantor, William Hepburn Russell, John B. Keenan, and William D. Hornblower.

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia has offered his services to Seth Low during the present campaign. In a letter wishing the fusion candidate success, Mr. Wise refers to Mr. Shepard, and then tells of the Confederate soldier who was captured by the Federal troops, and thereupon took the oath of allegiance. Shortly after he fell into the hands of the Confederates, and after renouncing his allegiance he asked for a pardon of the Confederate Government on this ground. Mr. Wise said that his father spoke of this man as having been in the turn-coat business so long that he could turn quickly enough to leave the seat of his trousers in front.

Frank E. Bowen, who is in charge of the Republican campaign speakers, said yesterday that he had received offers from a great number of persons to speak during the campaign for Mr. Low and the fusion forces. Included in this number, he said, are forty Democrats and a number of prominent persons who stumped several States for President McKinley last year. So many have volunteered that Mr. Bowen will be unable to make use of all of them.

MR. SHEPARD'S ADDRESS IN TAMMANY HALL.

He Expressed a Desire to Speak There, He Says, and Then Received an Invitation.

When Mr. Shepard was seen at his home in Brooklyn early last evening, after his return from Manhattan, he had little to say on political matters. He was asked by one of the reporters if he would address the meeting in Tammany Hall on Thursday. He replied that he would do so.

"In fact," he added, "I expressed a desire to speak there, and have received an invitation to do so."

Mr. Shepard was asked if he had in mind a plan to make use of the armories for school purposes in the event of his election.

He replied that as the question related to the administrative functions of the office of Mayor he thought it best not to discuss the matter. Besides, he thought it, he said, merely a matter of detail.

Asked is he had received a letter from ex-President Cleveland relative to his candidacy, Mr. Shepard said that he had not.

Mr. Shepard apparently is determined to guard carefully his health in the campaign. "I hope," he said yesterday, "that I shall not be asked to speak too often, especially at night. On Thursday night I expect to speak in Tammany Hall, and in Brooklyn on Wednesday. I shall follow the assignments of the Campaign Committee. I desire to give as much time as I can to Manhattan as well as to the Bronx and Queens. I was greatly pleased with my reception at the Academy of Music Saturday night, as well as with the whole aspect of the meeting."

DESERTS DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Robert J. Lowry, Georgia Banker, Says It Is Necessary that Republican Principles Prevail.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Robert J. Lowry, head of the Lowry National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., Colonel and Chief of Staff of the Democratic Governor of his State, in an interview this afternoon admitted that he had become a Republican. He is here attending the convention of the American Bankers' Association, is a former President of the organization, and a member of the McKinley Memorial Association. He said:

"The old Republican Party is composed of negroes, chronic office holders, and a few poor whites. Now, however, whites of the better class are joining the party. I was a Democrat before 1896, now I am a Republican. I think, and many former Democrats think with me, that it is necessary for the good of the country that a Republican principles should prevail. We believe in expansion, sound money, the Nicaragua Canal, a ship subsidy, and other commendable things in the Republican platform.

"I had a talk with the President the other day, and told him that he would find a good many friends in Georgia. The Republicans carried thirty-five or forty counties in the campaign of 1896. We have the greatest respect and confidence in President Roosevelt. His mother was raised within twenty miles of Atlanta.

"As regards our section of the country," continued Mr. Lowry, "we are in the most prosperous condition we have been in since the war. Cotton is bringing a good price, factories are being built, and coal and iron mined."

CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY.

Democratic and Republican Candidates for Governor Touring the State.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—Both the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor left here to-day for campaign tours of the State. Mayor James M. Seymour of this city, the Democratic nominee, was accompanied by some of the best Democratic speakers in the State, and will visit each of the twenty-one counties. The trip will last eighteen days. Mayor Seymour spoke at Newton, Sussex County, this afternoon, and at Washington, Warren County, to-night, and then at a mass meeting at Phillipsburg. To-morrow he will speak at several meetings in Hunterdon County.

Franklin Murphy, the Republican candidate, spoke at Bound Brook, Somerset County, this afternoon and to-night at Somerville. To-morrow he will make speeches at different places in Bergen County. Among those who will assist on his tour are United States Senator John Kean, Jr., Congressman Fowler, and State Senator Thomas N. McCarter.

Large Registration in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—There is promise of a largely increased vote in Westchester County this Fall over that of a year ago, judging from the figures of the first two days of registration. In Mount Vernon the registration was 2,923, which is a very large number with two more days of registration yet. Similar advices come from the towns of Rye, New Rochelle, Ossining, White Plains, and, in fact, all towns in the county. No falling off is reported from any.

ASK PASTOR TO RESIGN.

Vestrymen of a Baltimore Church Rebuke Their Rector for Causing Organist's Arrest in Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Ten days ago the Rev. Francis H. Stubbs, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Waverly, this city, caused the arrest in the church, at choir rehearsal, of Prof. J. C. Bowerman, the organist. The rector had requested the organist to resign, but the latter had declined, on the ground that he had been appointed by the Vestry, and not by the rector. Six of the seven Vestrymen have taken up the cause of the organist and sent this letter to the Rev. Dr. Stubbs:

As members of the vestry of St. John's Church, bound by our solemn oaths to care for the welfare and best work of the church and the congregation, we feel that it is incumbent upon us to enter our earnest protest against, and to show our deep abhorrence of the arbitrary, uncharitable, unchristian, and unpriestly act committed in the church on Friday evening, Oct. 4. The nature of the provocation did not for a single moment justify you, as a priest of the church, and a teacher of the divine doctrine of love and charity, to all, in ordering that an arrest be made in the house of God.

We feel that this church we love has been disgraced, and that you acted entirely at variance with your position as the rector of the church, and with your teachings and advice from the pulpit. The congregation has been stirred up by the uncharitable act, as never before. Many members denounce your conduct as outrageous in the extreme, and declare that they will no longer attend the services of the church, or contribute to its support. Therefore, we record our conviction that your usefulness as rector has ceased, and that it is best for the church and for the congregation and the entire neighborhood that you tender your resignation at an early day.

Dr. Stubbs to-night declined to make any statement. The organist has tendered his resignation. Dr. Stubbs took charge of St. John's Church in 1879. He came from New Brunswick, N. J., and was highly recommended by Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey. His father was a well-known Episcopal clergyman, and his brother is a composer of church music.

CUBAN POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

The Fiscal Makes Recommendations as to Penalties.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—The indictments in the Post Office fraud cases have been sent by the Fiscal to the Audiencia, but have not yet been made public. It is known, however, that the Fiscal has asked that C. F. W. Neely, Estes G. Rathbone, and W. H. Reeves, the indicted officials, be sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from twenty-four to twenty-six years.

Each of the accused men is charged with from fifteen to eighteen offenses. The counsel for the defense have twenty days in which to file answers to the indictments.

Senator Clark Buys a St. Paul Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 14.—Announcement of the sale of The St. Paul Globe, owned by James J. Hill, to J. S. M. Niell, publisher of The Helena (Montana) Independent, was made to-night, and it is said Senator W. A. Clark is the purchaser. Democratic politicians say Senator Clark was induced to buy the paper to give the Democrats a party organ. Under Mr. Hill's ownership the paper has supported the National Republican Administration and opposed Bryan.

TYPHOID FEVER PREVALENT.

Unusual Amount of the Disease Throughout the Country—Unusual Increase in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The weekly bulletin of the City Health Department, issued today, calls attention to the unusual prevalence of typhoid fever throughout the country, and ventures the opinion that the first year of the new century will be known as a typhoid fever year.

Commissioner Reynolds urges increased caution in diet and in the use of untreated hydrant water by the young and non-immune, and calls upon physicians to have the diagnosis of the disease confirmed by bacterial examinations in the department laboratory. These examinations, he states, will be made and reported upon promptly by telephone without charge.

Typhoid fever is more prevalent in Chicago than it has been at any previous time since the Health Department began to make records. The record here shows that the typhoid mortality for the past three months is four times what it was during the corresponding quarter last year. In Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Washington more than the usual Autumnal increase is reported. Regarding the epidemic in Chicago, the Health Department says:

"In this city the record of typhoid mortality for the third quarter of the (July, August, and September,) shows an increase of 279 per cent. over that of the first six months. The average Autumnal increase in this region is about 70 per cent., so that Chicago's full increase this year is very nearly four times greater than usual.

"There is no obvious local cause during the third quarter for this excessive increase. It is true that the first six months of 1901 were dryer than usual. Up to the close of June there had been 5.4 inches less rain than the average since 1871, and the ground water was correspondingly lowered. But it is not yet conclusively proved that the stage of the ground water affects the prevalence of typhoid, and it is less likely that it should do so in Chicago, with its water supply direct from the lake. Finally, the exhaustive studies of the department fail to reveal any connection between this increase and either the milk or the ice supply of the city."

HOSPITAL STAFF RESIGNS.

Trouble in a New Rochelle Institution —Board of Governors' New Retirement Rule.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The physicians comprising the medical staff of the New Rochelle Hospital met this evening and adopted a resolution notifying the Board of Governors of the institution that after Nov. 1 next they would no longer serve as the physicians at the hospital, and that this action would not be reconsidered unless the board rescinded a recently passed resolution which is distasteful to the doctors.

The hospital is managed by the Board of Governors. The ten leading physicians of this city formed the medical staff. They gave their time and services without recompense. The doctors claim that at the inception of the hospital it was agreed that once a physician was appointed to the medical staff he should enjoy a perpetual tenure of office.

A short time ago the Board of Governors adopted a resolution that changed this. The new rule made the tenure of office one year. The terms of all the physicians on the staff were declared terminated on Oct. 31, and their successors were to be elected. It is possible that all would have been re-elected for another year, but the doctors claim that the spirit of the agreement has been broken, that the resolution was prompted by the desire of some of the Governors to get rid of one or two physicians against whom they could not bring sustainable charges.

The hospital is supported by money voluntarily contributed or raised by fairs and entertainments among the wealthy residents of this city and the near-by villages. Among the members of the medical staff are Dr. T. P. Berens, Dr. Z. Edwards Lewis, Dr. C. Nelson Raymond, and Dr. D. J. Roberts.

DESERT TO AVOID ARREST.

Soldiers Who Rioted in Village Street Run Away—Abolition of Canteen Blamed for Drunkenness.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 14.—Several members of the Eleventh Cavalry stationed at Fort Ethan Allen deserted within the last two days in order to avoid arrest for drunkenness and riotious conduct in the village of Winooski, about a mile from here. It was pay day at the fort Saturday, and that evening the soldiers swarmed to Winooski and in a short time were on the streets riotously drunk. The civil authorities were asked to maintain order, but the soldiers overpowered them, took away the prisoners, and would have committed further violence upon the Sheriff but for the arrival of the provost guard, which took the soldiers back to their quarters.

The civil authorities have Eugene Gemett and John Wallace in custody for drunkenness and riotous conduct, and Emile Herbig is arrested on the charge of illegally furnishing liquor. More soldiers are wanted, but they have escaped from the fort. Three deserters have already been captured, and the search is still in progress.

Never before have the soldiers been so disorderly on the streets as this season since the abolition of the canteen, and many persons attribute this change for the worse to the absence of the proper conduct of the sale of beverages at the military post.

Mistaken for a Deer and Killed.

Special to The New York Times,

HOULTON, Me., Oct. 14.—William Bowley of Skowhegan, aged nineteen years, was accidentally shot and killed by Edwin L. Vail of Houlton yesterday at West Hastings Brook. Bowley was mistaken for a deer. Vail and a companion were walking along the bed of the brook when they saw what to them appeared to be a deer lying in the grass near the dry bed of the stream. Vail fired and the bullet struck Bowley in the side of the face, coming out at the back of the head and passing through the hat worn by a companion. Bowley died instantly.

Alexis E. Frye Has a Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexis E. Frye, at their ranch at Highland, Cal., are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter. Mr. Frye was the first Superintendent of Schools in Cuba after the American occupation. While acting in that capacity he organized the expedition of Cuban teachers which spent the Summer of 1900 at the Harvard Summer School. One of these teachers subsequently became the wife of Mr. Frye. The child will be named Pearl Eliot Frye, the middle name after President and Mrs. Eliot of Harvard.

Bigamist Lubin Again Pleads Guilty.

Isaac Lubin, alias Samuel Freedlander, entered two pleas of guilty to bigamy, in the Supreme Court, Queens Borough, yesterday. This makes the third plea of that kind entered by him. No more indictments will be found against him, and he will be sentenced by Judge Marean. Nine women are known to have gone through the marriage ceremony with the prisoner. The two indictments to which he pleaded yesterday were for marrying Lizzie Greenblatt of Newark, on June 21, 1901, and for marrying Dora Seigel of Jersey City, in September, 1898.

Fusion Candidate Withdraws.

A meeting of all the leaders of anti-Tammany organizations in the Sixth Assembly District was held yesterday in the rooms of the James E. March Association, Spring and Marion Streets, to nominate a candidate for Assembly in the place of George Lapp, the Fusion candidate for the district, who has withdrawn. Mr. Lapp sent a letter of resignation to Mr. March, the Republican leader of the district, stating that his business would not give him time to go to Albany. Jacob Friedenthal, harness manufacturer of Mott Street, was nominated in place of Mr. Lapp.

NEW SUBSIDY BILL TOBE INTRODUCED

Senator Frye Will Present a Compromise Measure.

The Senator's Views on Canal Treaty—Department of Commerce Likely to be Created.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Senator Frye is still interested in the effort to improve the merchant marine, and to-day expressed a very distinct preference for service at the head of the Commerce Committee rather than that of Foreign Relations, which he might have by asking for it. His talks with the President have increased his confidence in the strength of his opinions.

Upon his favorite topic, the Shipping bill Senator Frye said that the measure had been filibustered to death in the last Congress, but as the session approaching was to be a long one, a duplication of that performance would not be so easy.

"Will the same bill be introduced by you?" he was asked.

"That I cannot say," he replied. "Some objections were made to this bill by the friends of the principle of subsidies. I shall try, if I can do so without injury to the bill, to meet these objections. But what the features of the bill will be I do not desire to say at this time. I shall undoubtedly be prepared to present a bill upon the assembling of Congress. I do not believe I shall be able to present any better measure than the old bill."

"So the concessions you will make in framing your bill will not meet your unqualified approval?"

"In my opinion they will not improve the bill, but they will improve its chances of adoption. The old bill was drastic, so drastic that it frightened a good many people, but the disease is one that requires drastic remedies. Our merchant marine was never in so bad a condition as it was last year."

"What occurred since last year to show the still greater necessity for a measure of this kind?"

"England seems to be very greatly alarmed at the progress Germany is making on the ocean. Germany is exceedingly busy. She has established lines of ships everywhere there is trade to be looked after in the future, and has secured port facilities in all South American States. Our necessity for reaching foreign markets is greater every day, as the increase in our production indicates."

"Do you regard this country as having special opportunities at this time for securing trade in China?"

"Undoubtedly there are special opportunities for this Nation. We, with our new possessions, have the best position of any country in the world for Chinese trade. The friendly feeling that exists on the part of China and Japan for our country makes our opportunity still greater.

"I think Congress will do something about the Nicaragua Canal in the coming session. If the newspapers correctly state the nature of the treaty which is to be presented to the Senate, I fail to see how any Senator can object to it. I myself was in favor of the old Hay-Pauncefote treaty. I regard the objections made to that as absurd.

"I never believed in a canal which was not neutral. The idea of fortifying such a highway to me was always very absurd, and the privilege to do so is of no value whatever. The right to close it in time of war against any nation hostile to us seemed to me equally absurd. No nation would dare put her four or five million dollar cruisers into a canal if she was at war with us, and nothing would delight us more than for them to be in there. I think all the objections to that old treaty were sentimental."

Senator Frye has some confidence that the Congress will make an effort to establish a Department of Commerce, a bill for which was reported from the Commerce Committee last Winter. He also hopes for the passage of a bill that will permit the retirement in the revenue marine service of officers who have reached the age at which retirement is compulsory in the navy. He speaks most cordially of the service, saying, "This is one of the best services in the entire country."

The absence of permission to retire officers keeps the top of the service congested with men who cannot be dismissed and who cannot be retired. "Whenever there is a war," said Senator Frye, "these officers are on a par with officers of the navy."

The Senator declined to discuss the probability of the ratification of any of the reciprocity treaties, because there is a bare possibility that he may be Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

WANTS NEW CURRENCY LAW.

Mr. Overstreet Will Reintroduce His Silver Exchange Bill—Favors Some Tariff Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Representative Overstreet of Indiana, who at the last session of Congress introduced a bill which was afterward reported favorably by the Committee on Banking and Currency, to make the silver dollar exchangeable for gold and putting the burden for such exchangeability upon the reserve fund in the Treasury, had a long talk with the President to-day. He would not repeat the conversation with President Roosevelt, but expressed great satisfaction in having met him. And he will reintroduce his bill of the last session and hopes for its passage.

"The bill which I advocate," he said, "would make absolute the Gold Standard act and settle all questions in connection with it for all time. I regard the prospects for the passage of the bill as good. Every day demonstrates the wisdom of the gold-standard law, and the people are convinced that it was a wise measure of legislation. We cannot do too much to make it secure."

Mr. Overstreet was asked whether he considered the present large surplus in the Treasury in any way a menace to the financial situation.

"By no means," he answered. "I am glad we have the surplus, and I am not one of those in a hurry to spend it. The country, in 1894, became worried over a surplus and made a change of administration. That source of worry was promptly removed, however, as the people will remember, to their cost. I do think, however, that the surplus points to the desirability of some changes in the taxation. I noticed at the last session, greater reduction of the war revenues, and thought that $50,000,000 reduction was not too much. We may find it advisable to make further reductions in internal revenue taxation.

"It may be wise, also, to take off some of the schedules of the existing customs tariff. Understand me, not for a moment would I advocate wavering from the principles of protective tariff, of which the Republican Party has been the exponent. I would not do anything that savored of departure from these principles. But I can see where it might be well to reduce the tariff on articles that no longer need high protection."

"Steel products, for instance, in line with the Babcock bill?" he was asked.

"Yes, possibly steel. I am in favor of Mr. Babcock's idea. He does not propose an onslaught upon the tariff, by any means. In other words, I would advocate modifying the tariff on articles that do not need protection, the modification to be accomplished without interfering with the spirit and true intention of the Republican doctrine of protection to American industries."

New Minister from Chile Arrives.

Señor Don Joaquin Walker Martinez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Chile to the United States, who was recently appointed to succeed the late Señor Don Carlos M. Vicuna, was a passenger on the steamship Orizaba, which arrived last evening from Colon. Señor Martinez is accompanied by his family and staff. When the vessel docks this morning they will go directly to Washington and thence to Mexico, where Señor Martinez will represent his country at the Pan-American Congress.

Supreme Court Calls on Mr. Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Supreme Court met to-day in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, its own quarters being in the hands of mechanics, for the October term, and adjourned without transacting any business. The court then went in a body to pay its respects to President Roosevelt.

This advertisement is worth $1.00

on the purchase of any mattress, bedstead, spring or cushion, if presented THIS WEEK ONLY. We wish to test the relative values of the daily papers this way.

Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, $15.

(Small sizes at smaller prices)

can be bought at only one store in the world—that is our own. Or it is sold by mail, express prepaid. Either way, we sell on

Thirty Nights' FREE Trial.

Your money returned if dissatisfied. Handsome 72-page book mailed FREE on request.

OSTERMOOR & CO.,

132 Bowery through the block to **116 Elizabeth St.**

Just a few doors above Grand St

THE APPROACHING AUTUMN.

Thoughts on the Season Which May Soften Regrets for the Loss of Summer.

Sir Edwin Arnold in London Telegraph.

How difficult it would be for English people if another judgment of Paris were appointed to decide to which season of their year they would give the palm! And how yet more difficult it would seem to find the Paris who should have discrimination enough to award the golden apple to the fairest and most delightful! The goddesses, it is true, were three in number, while the English seasons are four; but to make the comparison more complete, I suppose Winter might be left out entirely as what the French call "hors concours." Of the trio thus remaining Spring might very fairly stand for

Idalian Aphrodite beautiful,
Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphian wells.

Summer, of course, would represent the majestic Juno, queen of the year, with sweeping peacock's train of purple and gold and full-blown blossoms; while Autumn, with her sober colors and maturity of fruit and harvest, would naturally take the place of Pallas Athene, the ripened wisdom and tranquillity of the year, as Spring personified grace and freshness and youth, and Summer the power and splendor of Queen Juno. The Greeks had, indeed, a special deity to personify the autumnal season. He was called Vertumnus, and was prettily made to be in love with Pomona, to whom, in virtue of her being the presiding genius of all orchards and vineyards, the golden apple would almost have of right belonged. Thus Keats makes them say to Endymion in heaven:

Taste these juicy pears,
Sent me by sad Vertumnus when his fears
Were high about Pomona.

And on the whole, perhaps, I think the prize would finally be given by dispassionate and competent judges to Autumn, in spite of all the charms of May, and all the glory and richness of July. Perhaps there might be some, who, in the character of Oenone, watching the difficult competition, would be inclined to claim a share in it for Winter also. But a Greek shepherdess would not do this because it is only the chilly North and its indoor life which have made a Winter that anybody could praise or welcome. People who could give the apple to Winter over the heads of her three sisters are mostly middle-aged or elderly persons who have overlived the poetic illusions about the coming of Spring, the splendors of Summer, and the pleasures of the Autumn, upon which, indeed, there is never any great reliance to be placed in this changeable climate. The Winter they would crown is the artificial one which is created in comfortable houseboids when the oak logs blaze and sparkle on the hearth and the lamps are lighted, and after dinner the easy chairs are drawn up around the fireplace. Then, with a good book and pleasant company, men may travel wherever they please and enjoy a temperature not depending upon the caprices of the sun. If the Greeks and Romans had known of such a Winter they would no doubt have chosen Vesta to personify it, the goddess of the hearthstone and sacred flame for ever kept burning, the nearest approach to the genius of home to be found in ancient mythology. And, although Vesta would have run no chance of being named the winner on the sunny slopes of Mount Ida against Venus, Juno, and Minerva, she might safely be "backed" at long odds as a most promising outsider if the contest were to take place in northern zones, with wintry blasts whistling through the bare trees and the silent snow whitening the outside world.

But the golden apple would have to go, I believe, to Autumn in any such competition of the seasons. Spring in England seems to have forfeited much of the ancient high character since Chaucer praised her so enthusiastically, and a lover could say without fear of inviting his mistress to contract a terrible cold, "Come, my Corinna, let us go a-maying." There are days, no doubt, sometimes even weeks, in April and May when life is a luxury amid the awakening joyousness of Nature. And perfect Summer mornns and noons and evenings in these islands are not to be outdone for beauty and physical felicity by the weather of any tropical or semi-tropical paradise. But if Spring can sometimes sparkle like the diamond and Summer often glow like living gold. Autumn in these our latitudes almost always brings with it some faultless periods, which might be called the silver season of the year. I only know one country which has a September like that which is usual in the United Kingdom, and it is Japan. There, also, after somewhat greater heats than we experience here, the air grows suddenly cooler, without chilling, and the sky is suddenly softer without losing its glory and brilliancy; the restless hum of insect life dies away from the trees and the fields, the harvest ripens, and the fruit mellows in a placid and tranquillizing atmosphere, to breathe which is like drinking warm wine. Everywhere around are signs of the reaping of what has been sown, the reward of what has been labored for, and in the rich reposing landscapes, lest you should petulantly miss the loveliness of the faded roses, the vastness of the vanished lilies, and all the tints of garden and meadow, the trees and the climbing vines and wayside creepers take on their harlequin dress of the time, so that forest and coppice and mountainside glow, like the dying dolphin, with new and wonderful tints, and October comes in almost more splendidly arrayed than June or August.

A perfect British day in late September or early October in England or Japan, or countries similarly situated, can scarcely be surpassed, I think, by any specimen of the world's weather. If there be better, if one would taste any presentation of earth and air fairer to view and pleasanter to exist in than this, I should be inclined to name it in those early hours of India in her cold season, between the first glimpses of the rising sun and 9 o'clock of the morning, when the painted grouse fly to drink for the day. From November to March that delightful spell of faultless atmospheric conditions may be enjoyed from the moment when the "wolf's tail," the gray streak of dawn, comes first into the sky until the sun has shot above the palm trees, and put an end to the delicious interval of early daylight. Perhaps the best of all things is to have changes in them, and one certainly observes abroad less realized pleasure in the varying moods of Nature among peoples who reside in regions having only two seasons, the hot or cold, and the wet or dry. So that taking all things into consideration I am inclined to think that Autumn would win the golden apple by a considerable majority of votes in a competition of the seasons, and that if we all had to select some one month which should be rendered perpetual in the calendar, supposing such a thing were possible, September would be the month which an enlightened jury of public opinion would decide to make Queen of the twelve.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH ST

How Money Can Be Made.

If a penny saved is equal to two earned, you can make a creditable showing in your bank book if you shop here to-day. Every item is the best value possible. Actual merit and lowest price form the happy combination that should attract here all of prudent inclinations.

Women's Taffeta Underskirts.—*All the desirable kinds for street and evening wear. Two noticeable specials are fine grade taffeta underskirts, $6.98, made with graduated accordion plaiting, finished with double ruffle, drop and dust ruffle; extra quality taffeta underskirts, $7.98, made with graduated accordion plaiting, knee flounce, trimmed with pink ruffles and Vandyked plaiting.*

Women's and Children's Shoes.—*A very special sale of shoes adapted for use at the present time. Correct styles; many of them samples. Women's $4 and $5 shoes $2.48, made of the highest grade of Foedorer's vici kid, all have welted and stitched soles, most excellent styles; boys' shoes $1 per pair, wearable and strong; little girls' shoes 98c., run in sizes up to number two; worth regularly $1.50. In connection with the shoe sale we offer women's storm rubbers, 25c.—no one should be without these much needed foot coverings at this very exceptional price.*

Infants' Bengaline Silk Bonnets $1.50.—*A very dainty bit of juvenile headwear, created by one of the most famous makers of infants' bonnets; made with three rows of shirring around head; frill trimmed with fold of velvet; edged with chiffon; all colors.*

"For Love of Crown," by A. W. Marchmont, 85c.—*This is one of the latest books and has caused the most favorable comment in literary circles. You should read it to be in touch with the trend of current literature. Published at $1.50.*

Remarkable Furniture Selling.—*In the furniture department to-day will be found many surprising values; for example—an all brass bed $17.88—has bow extension foot, and husks on uprights; value $25. A handsome sideboard $19.98, of solid golden oak; four feet wide; six feet nine high; has swell-shaped top drawers; fine carvings and polish finish; fitted with two French bevel mirrors; one 18x36, and one 8x36; well worth $28. A substantial Morris chair $6.48—in polished mahogany finish; others in oak; back is adjustable to four positions; fitted with finely made reversible cushions; covered in Belgian velour, all hair filled; value $9. Others of equal merit.*

Special Fur Sale.—*In this sale you will have a chance to buy handsome fur garments at a guaranteed saving of 25% to 50%. They have all the new touches in the cut of sleeves, wide rever cuffs, and stylish circular collar. All the new French and English models; garments lined with plain or fancy satin; examples of the great values offered are Persian lamb jackets, $65—sold last year at $100. Genuine sealskin jackets $125—either from stock or made to order. Goods that are sold as high as $200. Persian lamb combination garments $85, with large collar and full revers of mink; worth fully $150.*

New Publications. | New Publications.

By GILBERT PARKER.

THE RIGHT OF WAY

The Best-Selling Book in the United States.

Illustrated. $1.50

A Study of the most fascinating and original character in English fiction.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Sq., New York.

Royal Company Comes High.

From The London Telegraph's Paris Letter.

King Leopold of Belgium, who is known in France as the Roi Chauffeur, owing to his love for traveling by motor car, has been taking a cure at Luchon, where he was very popular among the visitors. These, however, had one thing to complain of owing to the presence of the monarch in their midst. The King, who dislikes solitude, rarely took his meals in the rooms of his hotel. He preferred to mingle with the people at the table d'hôte, and to join in the general conversation. The visitors were flattered and pleased by the kingly condescension at first, but they found, to their intense surprise, that they had to pay for it. The landlord of the hotel, it is said, increased the prices of the luncheons and dinners every time King Leopold was at the table. Some of the visitors, accordingly, wished that the monarch would eat in his rooms all the time and let them have their meals at the ordinary prices. They objected to having to pay extra for the privilege of lunching or dining in company with a King, just as some of the ordinary frequenters of Bignon's, in Paris, long ago complained, because they had to disburse heavily at the establishment owing to its occasional patronage by Grand Dukes and Princes of Royal blood who were passing through or temporarily staying in the capital. The story was that when Bignon's every-day habitués grumbled at having to pay 5f. for a peach or 25f. for a pineapple the famous caterer used to point to a Muscovite Grand Duke or a royal personage who might happen to be in the establishment, and say: "My dear Sir, look at the company you keep while you are here."

Baltic-Black Sea Canal Proposed.

From The London Times.

ODESSA, Sept. 27.—The correspondent of the Odessa Listok is responsible for the statement that a syndicate of Belgian capitalists is at the present moment petitioning the Russian Government to approve a new project for joining the Baltic and Black Seas by means of a canal. The estimate of the petitioning syndicate provides for the construction of the canal at a total cost of 140,000,000 rubles. The syndicate proposes to take its quid pro quo in the form of a concessionary right to the exploitation of the canal for a stipulated number of years. The exact number of years has not been disclosed, but the term demanded by the Belgian projectors of the waterway is generally supposed to be a long one. If report be correct the Russian Government considers the syndicate's demands excessive, and in certain quarters it is averred that it will not only refuse to accept the syndicate's terms in the present instance, but will refuse to entertain any other offer emanating from private capitalists. It is felt that the canal, if it is ever constructed, will most probably be constructed by the Russian Government itself as a national work. The canal would then, as Russians say, be a monumental Government work complementary to its monumental predecessor, the Siberian Railway. The depth of water provided for by the Belgian syndicate was 17 feet minimum, which is at any rate instructive as showing approximately what the Russian Government's own idea in respect to the question of depth would be.

Irish-American League for Mr. Low.

The Irish American League held a meeting yesterday in the Clarendon Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, at which resolutions were passed to support Seth Low for Mayor. James Shea and others made speeches in which they praised the candidacy of Mr. Low and predicted that he would be elected by a large majority. There was a very enthusiastic feeling in favor of Mr. Low among the members of the league.

Anybody Can Play It.

The **APOLLO** is the interpreter of the Piano. Anyone can play it from the start. Come and hear it talk. It's the greatest individual player—an individual player of distinction. It responds to your Highest expectations. The best argument we make is through the **APOLLO** itself. Hear it. Examine it. You're welcome.

The APOLLO Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Sts.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Exhibition of Fine Furs

Furs, always sumptuous in themselves, have caught the decorative spirit this season. Or is it that Paris has seized upon the present season's liberality in the matter of style, to show how exquisitely Furs can be treated by her artistic skill?

Some fine specimens are on view today—notably an ermine evening wrap at $1000; a chinchilla wrap, full length, at $1500; and an entirely new style of Russian sable belted blouse coat—three-quarter length, with exceedingly full sweep of skirt, at $3000.

But there are scores of other handsome pieces; and hundreds of the more popular styles, at the lower prices—for our stock is, above all, a practical one. The most elegant things that Russia in furs and Paris in design can produce, are here for those who want them; yet the coats and wraps at most modest prices, are shown in profuse variety. All are of carefully selected furs, and made in worthy manner.

The collection of Fur Scarfs is very broad, and includes everything from the simplest pieces to the most elegant sets.

Even among the medium-priced furs there are garments and pieces in styles that will not be duplicated. The selection today is better than it can ever be again.

Some fine garments are shown in a Broadway window. The main display is on the Second Floor.

Newmarkets and Raincoats
For Women.

It takes a stormy day like yesterday to prove beyond gainsaying the value of a long coat to the woman who has to venture out-of-doors. But such weather represents the extreme of the usefulness of such a coat—for traveling, evening and theatre wear, or as an ordinary street wrap they are excellently adapted, and stylish withal, according to the present fashion.

The Newmarkets and Raincoats which we have gathered here in prodigal variety embrace the most popular materials—most of them light in weight, and therefore not burdensome to wear—and the newest colorings. Styles are practically identical, save that the Raincoats are made of fabrics that have been water-proofed in the yarn—a process which does not in any wise affect the appearance of the material, but renders it impervious to the hardest showers.

And so great is the steady demand for these sensible coats, that it is but rarely, as today, that we can accumulate enough to be able to talk about them.

Newmarkets, $20 to $130
Raincoats, $12.75 to $42

An Unusual Offering of
BlackHenriettasUnder-Price

This is a most remarkable opportunity to obtain, at sharp reductions from standard prices, bright, perfect Black French Henriettas that are as staple, and held as stiffly as to price, as calico.

And the concession is the more important, because Fashion has this season sanctioned a much larger use of Henrietta as dress goods than for some time previously.

Standard prices for these popular goods are regulated by the fineness of the twill; and the price for which we obtained the present lot from the importer, who was closing out his stock before going back to Europe, makes possible the following reductions from standard valuations for goods of equal fineness:

At 45c, instead of 55c, 37 in. wide At 60c, instead of 70c, 43 in. wide
At 55c, instead of 65c, 37 in. wide At 65c, instead of 75c, 43 in. wide
At 75c, instead of 85c, 43 in wide

And they are all of a deep rich black. The bare mention of such a chance will suffice to make sagacious women snap the goods up in a trice—for there are only 4,000 yards in the entire lot. Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Our Double Track SHOE STORE

Two trunk lines that carry vast traffic for the clothing of the feet of thousands.

One store that supplies broadest variety of specially made shoes, that represent the highest achievements in shoe production; and all sold at fair prices—values not equalled elsewhere.

Another store, entirely apart, in the basement, receiving its prestige and power from our regular shoe business, yet winning its tremendous popularity by reason of selling shoes made for the regular trade, at a third to a half below the prices for which such shoes were made to sell.

In Our Main Shoe Store—

There are Shoes at $5 that are a full dollar's worth better than that price can buy in other stores. The growth of our shoe business has proven abundantly that the public has tested us and been fully satisfied. This synopsis:

Men's Shoes at $5—
Leathers: Wax calf, box calf, Russia calf, patent leather, enamel leather, Ideal kid, chrome kid, storm grain. Styles: Lace, button, Congress, Oxford, Blucher. Details: Oak tanned sole leather for inner and outer soles; counters and heels hand labor wherever it adds grace or utility; lasts fashioned to our ideals.
Careful salesmen to fit correctly and to give advice if asked.

Women's Shoes at $5—
Same variety, same goodness, with the necessary changes of description, which we shall not take space to give here.
The Women's Shoes at $4 and $3 are equally remarkable. Likewise the Men's Shoes at $3.90 and $3.
You can judge them better as we show them.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

In the Basement Store is a constant succession of special offerings such as is unknown in any other store. Today's particular news follows:

Women's Shoes at $1.50—
Black kid, lace; full round toes; stout soles, welted and stitched; regular price, $2.50.

Women's Shoes at $1.80—
Patent leather, lace and button, in most stylish shapes; also kidskin, with welted soles, and heavy box calf lace shoes for hard service; values $2.50 and $3.

Children's Shoes at $1—
Sizes 7 to 2; all with spring heels and worth at least half more; for dress or school wear.

Men's Shoes at $1.90—
A thousand pairs added today, and there is scarcely any shoe-need that cannot be met by the variety in this lot; values average $3 a pair, but lots of shoes worth still more are in the lot.

Men's Shoes at $2.85—
A new lot of patent leather lace shoes, in several new toe shapes; these shoes in shape and material and workmanship are better than any shoe we know of for less than $4, outside of this store.

Basement.

John Wanamaker

Only Six Days More

Save One Payment by joining the Music Club Now!

The sets will not be ready for delivery till after October 22nd. By a special concession from the publishers we are allowed a discount on all applications for membership sent us before that date. This discount we pass on to you—BUT!

You must apply before October 22nd

On and after that day the regular Club prices and terms (as below) will be in force.

Famous Composers and Their Music
Best Musical Library in the World

This Musical Library is the 1901 edition of *Famous Composers and Their Music*, edited by Theodore Thomas, John Knowles Paine and Karl Klauser. Musical instructors and the foremost musicians universally recognize it as the best of all musical libraries. It is the standard of the world and over 50,000 sets of the earlier (six volume) edition have been sold at more than double our price per volume. There are sixteen Imperial Octavo volumes measuring about 9x12 inches—six of reading matter and illustrations, and ten of music. The text volumes contain all you want to know about the history of music itself—the different schools of music, Italian, French, German, and so forth; the complete stories of all the great composers, their private lives and their public careers; clear and full accounts of the special peculiarities of every composer's work, and how each of them differed in essential points from all his fellow-craftsmen, yet made important contributions to the total. In short, they really form a complete encyclopedia of all musical knowledge, not written like an encyclopedia, but like a simple history or biography.

6 Volumes of Text—10 Volumes of Music

"The Cavalier"

George W. Cable's Most Dramatic Novel

When an author who has won fame by his beautiful stories of a country he loves and knows so well, paints a new picture, and fills it with the fire of romance, of love and war, his old admirers are filled with delightful anticipations and new readers wait anxiously to receive him.

In "The Cavalier" we have just such conditions. Here is a master craftsman in the writing of stories of Dixie-land. He sets his scene in the Confederate camp during their days of victory before the disasters of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Yes "disasters," for so delicately does he draw us into his net, with never a word to anger us or set us on our guard, that we, too, rejoice in the victories of "Ferry's Scouts," and forget that they were enemies of our flag.

What marvelous tact it was that made a Southern traitor the villain, and made such a hero of Captain Jewett, who stood for the North on those fascinating pages.

In "The Cavalier" we read "The Crisis" from the Confederate side; and we marvel that the characters in either could have been enemies to the other.

"The Cavalier" is a book of pure literary quality: a rare and vivid picture of Confederate camp life and fighting; and a romance of depth and fascinating interest equaled by few recent productions.

The illustrations are by Howard Chandler Christy, and are some of the best he has ever produced; and when we say that his theme was love and war, with American women and soldiers, there is nothing beyond to say.

"The Cavalier," $1.

Among the other recent publications are these:

Lias's Wife. Martha Baker Dunn. 90c.
The Marriage of Mr. Merivale. Cecil Headlam. 90c.
Up and Down the Sands of Gold. Mary Devereux. $1.
The Argonauts. Eliza Orzeszko. $1.
Fables for the Fair. Josephine Dodge Daskam. $1.
The Golden Arrow. Ruth Hall. $1.25.
Some Women I Have Known. Maarten Maartens. $1.
For Love or Crown. Arthur W. Marchmont. $1.
The Benefactress. By the author of Elizabeth and Her German Garden. $1.
The Wage of Character. Julien Gordon. 90c.
Dunstable Weir. By Zack. $1.
A Japanese Nightingale. Onoto Watanna. $2.
What Happened to Wigglesworth. W. O. Fuller. $1.10.
Time and Chance. Elbert Hubbard. $1.
Love the Harvester. Max Pemberton. $1.
Warwick of the Knobs. John Uri Lloyd. $1.
In Our County. Marion Harland. $1.10.
Deborah. James N. Ludlow. $1.
The Fall of the Curtain. H. Begbie. $1.25.
Rosalynd's Lovers. Maurice Thompson. $1.
Rosa Amorosa. George Egerton. $1. Book Store, Ninth street.

Of CHINA

Tremendous past business and preparations for enormous business ahead produced first the odd lots, and now the discovery of them, and this decisive action to get even such fine things as these out of the way for bigger interests that demand space and attention.

Rare opportunities are these:

Decorated China—

Plates, $3 dozen; were $5.50 and $7. Salad Bowls, 60c; were $1.25; 75c, were $1.50. Cake Plates, 75c, were $1.50. Marmalade Jars, 75c; were $1.50. Pudding Sets, $2.75; were $5.50. Olive Dishes, 25c; were 50c.

PLATES at 50c—Broken dozens or but few more than a dozen of a kind. All sizes; reduced from $11 to $15 a dozen.

PLATES at 25c—Limoges and Austrian china Tea and Bread-and-Butter sizes; worth $4.50 and $6.

CUPS AND SAUCERS at 25c—Decorated with gold border and garland of roses.

Dinner Sets—

At $5.50, worth $7.50—American porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations.

At $10, from $14—American porcelain; 112 pieces; flower decorations; traced with gold.

At $12.50, from $21.50—English porcelain; 112 pieces; garland of roses with filigree border and gold edges.

At $17.50, worth $22.50—Limoges china; 100 pieces; flower decorations.

At $22.50, worth $30—Theodore Haviland china; 100 pieces; garland decoration with gold on handles.

At $25, worth $35—Charles Field Haviland china; 101 pieces; wide pink border decoration.

At $35, from $50—Charles Field Haviland china; 114 pieces; flower decoration; gold clouded edges. Basement.

Girls' Dresses and Coats

The Dresses are the charming "Cadet Girl" Suits, of a handsome quality of dark blue cheviot. Chevrons on the sleeve, and effective embroidery on shield and collar give these popular suits a distinctly military air. They are intended for girls of 6 to 16 years old, and are priced at $14.

The coats are three excellent values, chosen at random from our varied stock of Fall and Winter out-of-door garments for girls; and representative of the scope of the collection. These:

$11.50—Three-quarter length box reefers of dark blue chinchilla; lined with heavy satin; chevron on sleeve; brass buttons. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

$12—Three-quarter length box reefers of kersey; lined with satin; gold emblem on sleeve; military buttons. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

$15—Jackets of dark blue kersey; fitted back; notched collar; lined with satin. The colors of your favorite college embroidered on sleeve. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

Real Books Are Almost Sheet Music Size.

The entire contents of the text volumes consist of articles *specially written for this work* by such men as Oscar Commettant, Director of the Paris Conservatoire; Edward Dannreuther, the distinguished musical critic of London; the late John Fiske, Philip Hale, Adolphe Jullien, who stands at the very head of the Parisian critics; Dr. Louis Kelterborn, Dr. Philipp Spitta, of Berlin; Henry E. Krehbiel, of New York, and many others equally famous. Each subject has been written about by the one particular person in the whole musical world who is best qualified to deal with it, and the cost to the publisher of all these special articles was enormous.

The 10 Music Volumes contain nearly 1700 pages of sheet music chosen by Theodore Thomas and Karl Klauser. The pieces are neither too easy nor too difficult. Plenty of them can easily be mastered by pupils of a year or two's experience. Yet Paderewski bought five sets of the first edition—one for his own use and four for gifts to his friends. Among the hundreds of professional musicians and musical instructors who have *purchased* and strongly endorsed the work are Frank Damrosch, Franz Kaltenborn, Emma Eames, Emil Paur, Rafael Joseffy, Arthur Nikisch, Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Gerrit Smith, John C. Mullaly, Carl Faelten, Emil Mollenhauer, Dr. Carl E. Dufft, and C. Whitney Coombes.

All worthy composers of all schools and lands for the last 400 years—Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Verdi, Rossini, Donizetti, Mascagni, Sullivan, Mozart, Liszt, Rubinstein, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Grieg, Gluck, and scores of others, too many to even mention here—are represented, some by a few, others by a dozen or more selections.

In a word, this library is so carefully selected and arranged that one who never played or sung or heard a single piece excepting those contained in it might still be ranked as a person of *cultivated musical taste*. And its contents, if purchased separately in sheet form, would cost you not less than $250.00.

For Young Musicians this work is invaluable. It does not preach; it is not full of "Don'ts"; it does not attempt to teach how to play or sing; it does not try to take the place of a musical instructor. But after one has owned the Library a while, dipped into its reading volumes and wandered through its hundreds of music pages, there grows up insensibly a love for what is really good and an aversion to what is bad in the great world of melody and harmony.

Beautiful Illustrations

To the number of over 500 are scattered through the volumes. Many are magnificent colored plates of rare and interesting musical instruments, 234 of them are portraits of the great composers, while others are facsimiles of their music manuscripts, views of the towns they lived in, their birthplaces, and notable scenes in their careers.

Half Price, Little Payments

The set consists of sixteen Imperial Octavo volumes, measuring about 9x12 inches, bound in classic vellum cloth, with rolled gold tops and gold-lettered and decorated backs, and the music volumes will lie open perfectly flat on a music rack, with no bothersome tendency on the part of the leaves to turn over of themselves.

The publishers' price of the set is $68.00. *Our club price is just one-half of that*, with the club fee ($1) added. The payments are $1 (Club fee) down and $2 per month for 17 months. **The Full Set is sent when you join the Club and pay the first dollar.**

Use that ticket

A specimen book will be sent you free of cost if you feel that you must have further details before joining, but you must be if you want to take advantage of the extra discount.

Quick

John Wanamaker

**Broadway and Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.**

CUT THIS TICKET OFF.

T—10-15

**JOHN WANAMAKER,
New York.**

Enclosed find $1 club fee. Upon my acceptance as a club member send me one set Famous Composers and Their Music, in 16 volumes, vellum cloth binding. I agree to pay to your order 17 monthly payments of $2 from date. Title to books is not to pass to me until fully paid for.

Name.....

Address.....

You may change "17" monthly payments to "16" if you order before Oct. 22

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Mr. Sothern Appears as the Poet Francois Villon.

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S NEW PLAY

Anna Held in "The Little Duchess" at the Casino—Daniel Bandmann as Richelieu.

Mr. E. A. Sothern produced at the Garden Theatre last night a new play by Justin Huntly McCarthy, entitled "If I Were King." As is invariably the case when this actor comes forward in a new part, the theatre was filled by an interested and friendly audience, which observed the progress of the performance with close attention and numerous evidences of warm approval. The announcement that in this play the actor would have more ample opportunity than he of late had had for the display of his fascinating abilities as a comedian no doubt had much to do with the attitude of the assembly.

Perhaps, too, those of litefary tastes were moved by the knowledge that the central figure of the drama was to be François Villon, the vagabond poet of France, a character presented with remarkable power and picturesqueness in one of the most exquisite of those pieces of literature which Robert Louis Stevenson brought forth in the shape of short stories. The tale may be found in the collection known as "The New Arabian Nights," though it is not one of the series grouped under that title, and it is a specimen of literary workmanship not exceiled in the English language.

But Mr. Sothern's new play has no relation to this story. It tells a wholly different incident in the career of the poet, one which is evidently the invention of Mr. McCarthy. Villon was in jail at the time of the accession of Louis XI., in whose reign the story is laid, and owed his freedom to a general pardon following the coronation of the monarch. Not long after this time he quite disappeared from history, and so the playwright was free to treat his life as he chose.

Of Stevenson's story we hear just a hint in a mention of the murder of Thevenot Feguette, the incident with which the story begins. Of history we get a hint in the rumors of a war made by the Duke of Burgundy on Paris. But it is not history that this villain Duke was defeated in battle by a French army under the leadership of Francois Villon, a "poor Master of Arts" of the "Rose of Christendom"—the University of Paris.

For in the play Master Francois becomes a great man. In a ballade recited in the first act in the tavern where the King in disguise is watching his subject, this arrant rogue and trickster of the slums tells what would be the graces of France were Francois Villon King. And the rest, too, we learn that Francois is in love with a noble lady far above him, while he is beloved by a creature of the legion of the lost, who still has a heart to lose.

This noble lady, who has received a copy of verses from the poet, laying his devotion at her feet, comes to the inn and gently requests him to serve her by slaying one Thibaut d'Aussigny, no less a personage than Constable of France, who has insulted her. To this Francois assents, and presently learns that this same Thibaut is a traitor to his country. So when Francois fights and wounds him, he is serving not only his lady, but his country.

The King now carries out a little joke. He orders Francois, unconscious from drink, to be taken to the palace and dressed as a nobleman. When the beggar-poet wakes he finds himself a Count and Constable of France, vice Thibaut, who has fled openly to the enemy. It is in the guise of the Constable, with seven days to live and play his part, with a week to show what he would do were he the King, that Francois discovers the great spirit which lay dormant in him.

He defies the Duke of Burgundy, dispenses justice, fights a battle, wins it, saves the life of the King from treachery, and wins the love of the beautiful woman of whom as a poor poet he had become enamored. But he reveals to her his identity, and she, in her first indignation, scorns him. King Louis had promised him that if the lady should love him he should live. But all the time this crafty King is gloating over the poet's surely approaching death.

In the last act the poet returns from his victory and drops his disguise. His time is up and he must die. The populace rises and the army mutinies, but Louis is inexorable. He asks if any one will give his life for Francois, and in this extremity Katherine, the noble lady, comes forward and proclaims her love for Francois, even though stripped of his assumed nobility, and offers to die for him. Suffice it to say that no one has to die, and the two lovers are united, as all lovers should be.

But this brief and insufficient outline of the story cannot convey any idea of the excellence of Mr. McCarthy's play. It is one of the finest romantic pieces that have lately found the stage. It is positively brilliant in the beauty of its story, which is developed with admirable ingenuity and with a mastery of stagecraft and a literary force not often combined.

The four acts are absorbing in their interest. Each contains incidents of potent dramatic force, climaxes of stirring power, and suspense enough to make the fortunes of lesser plays. In characterization, too, Mr. McCarthy has shown himself an adept. His studies of Louis and Francois and the unfortunate creature who loves the poet and does die for him, though not at the behest of the King, are masterly. True, there is nothing new in the cunning and malice of Louis, but they have never been brought to the stage with higher skill than that of the present author.

The play came as a surprise to the audience. The vigorous first act awoke the house to a humor of enthusiasm which grew as the play went forward. It seemed as if a climax had been reached too soon when this act had ended, and as if there must be a decrescendo, but the second act was simply fascinating in its treatment of the wonder and mystification of the poet followed by his resolve to play his part nooly and his resounding defiance of Burgundy. After that the audience settled itself down to the realization of the fact that it was assisting at the birth of a dramatic masterpiece, and the evening went on to its conclusion with gladsome accessories.

Mr. Sothern was most happy as Villon. He had to show the nature of a real poet sunk into evil ways, but not lost to all sense of nobility, wrought to high deeds and splendid spirit by the sudden thrust of grave responsibilities and the more sudden flaming of a master love. It was an opportunity for romantic acting of the most attractive sort, and Mr. Sothern was in the vein. He achieved a full and satisfying success, and all the many recalls he received were but the just due of his notable impersonation.

Mr. Wilson's Louis was admirably conceived and perfectly carried out in all its details. Miss Loftus was charming and womanly and gracious as the noble Katherine, and Suzanne Sheldon gave a touchingly pathetic performance of the lost one. Her death scene was extraordinarily effective. The play was mounted beautifully and richly, and the stage management presented a series of groupings of gorgeous appearance. On the whole it was a most significant night in the history of the Garden Theatre and of Mr. Sothern.

Francois Villon ..... E. H. Sothern
Louis XI. ..... George W. Wilson
Tristan L'Hermite ..... Arthur R. Lawrence
Oliver Le Dain ..... John Findlay
Thibaut D'Aussigny ..... Herman Conniers
Noel Le Jolys ..... Henry J. Carvill
Rene De Montigny ..... Sydney C. Mather
Guy Tabarie ..... Rowland Buckstone
Colin De Cayeulx ..... Herbert Ayling
Johan Le Loup ..... William Park
Casin Cholet ..... William J. Serrelle
Robin Turgis ..... Frederick Lotto
Trois Echelles ..... Malcolm Bradley
Petit Jean ..... George C. Raye
Du Lau ..... Frederick Courtenay
Poncet De Riviere ..... Fred B. Hanson
De Nantoillet ..... B. B. Belcher
Tolson d'Or ..... Charles Vane
Montjoye ..... Francis Powell
Captain of the Watch ..... Charles Redmund
Katherine De Vaucelles ..... Cecilia Loftus
Mother Villon ..... Fanny I. Burt
Huguette Du Hamel ..... Suzanne Sheldon
Jehanneton Le Belle Heaulmiere ..... Clara Blandick
Blanche ..... Charlotte Deane
Guillemette ..... Helen Logan
Isabeau ..... Rachel Crown
Denise ..... Annette Huntington
Queen ..... Margaret B. Caskie

"THE LITTLE DUCHESS."

Anna Held in a New Production at the Casino.

It has become a habit more or less general in the reviewing of the perennial light musical pieces to say, "It will not be long before the airs will be whistled all over town." Not to depart too far from the accepted model and yet state facts, it is only necessary, in speaking of "The Little Duchess," produced at the Casino last night, to change the tense—the music, credited to Reginald De Koven, has been whistled and sung all over town for—ever so long. It is tantalizingly familiar, and though it would take the keen perception of one of those for whom ragtime and the popular melodies are food and drink in the way of music to lay a finger on the exact location of its counterpart, even the uninitiated will not be long in doubt as to whether he has heard it or not.

Taking "The Little Duchess" as a whole it is an entertainment that will appeal to those who like that sort of thing and like plenty of it. On the score of quantity there can surely be no complaint. It illustrates the introduction of the four-ring circus and "two Marks, two Little Evas, Uncle Tom's Cabin" idea into the theatre.

Its predecessor at this house enjoyed much popularity, largely on account of a sextet of pretty maidens. But this entertainment has two sextets, and in addition it has double sextets and quadruple sextets.

Then it may be recalled that in a play, "Naughty Anthony," produced a season or two ago, a mild sensation was caused by a girl who removed her stocking. Well, six girls do that in "The Little Duchess," and lest any one should be deceived, let it be added that it is a perfect innocuous exhibition, though tastes will differ as to just the degree of the vulgarity. Still, after a first act, showing a bathing beach at Ostend, where the chief object seems to have been to present a picture that would cause talk, the audiences who go to hear and see the new affair will probably be prepared for anything.

Harry B. Smith is put down as co-author with Mr. De Koven, so it is only fair to mention him in connection therewith. The authors have attempted to make a plot. For a definition of it just consult any dictionary that happens to be at hand, and run down the page until the finger touches the word "inane." For a description of the dialogue the same book of words and the one spelled "vacuous" will answer. There is nothing in the way of humor to lighten up the attempt to write in a play between the melodies.

What, then, remains to be said in favor of "The Little Duchess"? There are several really pretty stage pictures, the one at the climax of the first act being notable, though a fine taste might object to the gowns and the colors as a bit garish. The second act, especially, showing a boudoir done in pink, in which a lot of girls in rosebud dresses gyrate about the stage, though it is throughout no more and no less than a vaudeville entertainment, has a setting that is pleasing.

Charles A. Bigelow, a comedian whose methods as a rule are more nearly legitimate than most of those who appear in the sorts of entertainment, had little opportunity last night.

Sydney Barraclough sang one song, "Violets," in a manner that evoked repeated encores. Joseph Herbert appeared in a French beard and dialect that it would be impossible to describe. George Marion, on the other hand, gave a really excellent performance, and in a dancing specialty with Anna St. Tel was received with enthusiasm.

Of Anna Held, who is the star of the aggregation, it will be difficult to say anything that is not already known by those who have seen her. For those who have not, it may be mentioned that she is a little woman who has learned to roll her eyes and go through a varied number of mechanical motions that on the vaudeville stage often pass for grace and beauty. She did all those things last night. She posed, too, in front of a divan for minutes at a time while the limelight man threw his brightest rays on her scintillating jewels, and the cruel authors of the piece, possibly hoping to develop new talents for her, wrote in several little scenes of maudlin pathos.

Gustave ..... Charles A. Bigelow
Maurice de Champignon ..... Joseph W. Herbert
Capt. Ralph Edgerton ..... Sydney Barraclough
Count Casabinca ..... George Marion
Baron Koffupsky ..... Charles Swain
Baptist ..... Joseph Welch
Director ..... Harold T. Morey
Alfonso ..... B. McGahen
Drum Major ..... Robert Fairchild
Baroness ..... Eva Davenport
Annette ..... Billy Norton
Georgette ..... Bessie Wynn
Philomene ..... Anna St. Tel
The Little Duchess ..... Mlle. Anna Held
Claire de Brion ..... Mlle. Anna Held

Changes in "The Cipher Code."

"The Cipher Code," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, entered upon the final week of its enagagement last night. The play has been improved by certain alterations made by Charles Klein, the author, and Mr. Mangus, the stage director. The play as changed was offered for the first time last night. John E. Kellerd and Maud Hoffman pleased the crowd and were applauded heartily.

"Florodora" at the New York Theatre.

"Florodora" was transferred last night to the New York Theatre, where it was played to a crowded house. Leslie Stuart, the composer of the score of "Florodora," received a warm reception when he appeared, baton in hand, to lead the orchestra.

AT THE THEATRES.

COLUMBIA THEATRE (Brooklyn).—The stock company revived Bartley Campbell's "Siberia."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—The farce, "A Blank Page," began its second and last week.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The Rays in "A Hot Old Time," began a week's engagement.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—This is the last week of the Roger brothers at this theatre.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Four Cohens in "The Governor's Son," delighted a large audience.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey began the second week of his great success, "A Message from Mars."

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield, in "The Auctioneer," judging by the large audiences, is in for a good run.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Don Caesar's Return," James K. Hackett's success, continues to draw large crowds.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" entered upon the ninth week of its run here. It has five more weeks to continue.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Second in Command" begins his seventh week. The play still pleases.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, in "The Red Kloof," are crowding this pretty amusement place.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy" is drawing large and fashionable crowds, James T. Powers and May Robson are funny.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The Irish farce, "A Tipperary Christening" played to a large house and will be the attraction for the week.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—A crowded house greeted Mrs. Fiske in "Mironda of the Balcony." This is the fourth week of her engagement.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly began his second week as a star in "The New Yorkers." The new songs are becoming popular.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Du Maurier's play, "A Royal Rival," with Mr. Faversham and Miss Opp, still remains a good drawing attraction.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Balfe's tuneful opera was sung by the Castle Square Company last night. To-night "La Gioconda" will be heard.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles," Harry B. Smith's comedy, is being well patronized. It is one of the musical successes of the season.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—The usual crowded house witnessed the laughable performance last night of "Hoity Toity" and "Depleurisy."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Sardou's play, "La Tosca," was revived by the stock company. Jessaline Rogers and James E. Wilson carried of the honors of an altogether smooth performance.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The Empire Stock Company performed "Brother Officers" and delighted a large audience of Harlemites. Charles Richman was seen in the roll played last season by Mr. Faversham. Margaret Anglin gave her usual excellent portrayal of the rôle she appeared in last season.

The Ticket! The Ticket! The Three-Cornered Ticket — on the other side of this leaf MAY interest you.

SIR HENRY IRVING HERE

English Actor and Miss Terry Arrive on the Minnehaha.

Tells of the Success of Americans in England and Gives His Opinion of the Play of the Future.

"'Is it the sort of play you would like your sister to see? Would you take your mother or your sweetheart to see it?' Those are questions, to my mind, that will decide the real popularity of the present plays and plays to be. More than that, if the managers can only see it, and I believe they do, these questions will determine, or rather do determine, the play houses where decent people will congregate."

This was the comment of Sir Henry Irving at the Hotel Bristol, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, last night, when he was telling what pleasure it had given him in looking over the theatrical advertisements of the paper brought on board the steamship Minnehaha to see that, so far as he knew, the impure and suggestive had been avoided in New York.

Sir Henry, Miss Terry, Lawrence Irving, and the sixty-nine members of the Lyceum Company arrived on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer from London late last evening. Accompanying them were three hundred sets of scenery and stage machinery. Both Sir Henry and Miss Terry said they were in splendid health and eager for their seventh tour of the United States.

"There is one thing that I feel is a mission," said the English actor, "and that is to correct the idea that American actors are not being well used in London. That is positively untrue, and emanates from those who would decry all that is of the stage.

"William Gillette in 'Sherlock Holmes' is a triumphant success, and I am proud that at my suggestion it was produced in London. All the other plays meet with tremendous favor. 'Are You a Mason?' is meeting with the greatest favor, and Nat Goodwin to the English is simply inimitable. The only trouble, and that was on the opening night, was when some boys in the gallery made a noise in the Lyceum and were ejected.

"There is absolutely nothing whatever in the stories that the English are resenting an 'American invasion.' Why, you have welcomed us for years. I played with Charlotte Cushman and with Edwin Booth in the old days, with Booth in the sixties, and what a splendid, virile actor he was, full of fire and splendid imaginative conceptions. American actors in England date back to the days of the sailing ships, and this talk of English dislike of American success is sinfully untrue. We two peoples are very much alike.

"What you like we are very apt to care for, and vice versa.

"We will open next Monday night at the Knickerbocker Theatre for three weeks, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evening and Saturday matinée we will present 'King Charles I.'; Friday and Saturday evening we will give 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'Louis XI.' The programme is not definitely settled for the other two weeks, but the other plays will be 'Mme. Sans Gene,' 'The Bells,' 'Waterloo,' and 'Vance Oldfield.'

"'King Charles I.' is one of my favorites. He would have made a very good King in these days, when he would not have too much power. He was a lover of art and the beautiful. He more than loved—he understood art. He was a gentleman, and I like to represent him. The play will be almost new in America, for it will appeal to a new generation.

"We shall not attempt 'Coriolanus' as the tremendous stage effects and the number of supers need the greatest drilling, requiring more rehearsal than we have time to give. Another thing, I do not want to meet in America an experience I did in England when after I had drilled the 'supers,' scene shifters, and carpenters until they were desperate, a carpenter advised his fellows to 'heave a brick at him.'

"When I return home I intend to revive 'Faust' and 'Thomas à Becket,' and that reminds me of the two most remarkable audiences I ever met in America. I played 'Faust' before the cadets at West Point. They were threatened with severe punishment, dungeon cells, and the like, when they grew enthusiastic and threw their caps in the air, breaking all rules of military discipline.

"The other time was the night of the blizzard in 1888. I thought that, of course, we must perform though the snow was in some places three stories high. We performed, but my only auditors were actors, and they protested that I had not closed the house, as every one else in town had done."

Sir Henry Irving was asked if it were true that he and Sardou had quarreled as had been reported.

"Well," he said, "if that is true, it is strange that he is so anxious for me to appear as Dante."

"You could be Dante without a make-up," was suggested.

"Now, my face is my own and not open to jest, but I think the theme a fine one and I like the idea of Dante."

Miss Terry avoided interviewers at the pier and hurried away to the home of friends in the city. Bram Stoker will manage the Irving-Terry tour, and Julian Magnus will be the advance agent.

MR. BANDMANN AS RICHELIEU.

Daniel E. Bandmann, the tragedian, appeared last night at the Murray Hill Theatre in the title part of Sir Bulwer Lytton's famous drama, "Richelieu." The years have passed lightly over Mr. Bandmann, for he has apparently lost none of his old-time fire. He drew the character of the Cardinal Prime Minister with delightful delicacy, with fine humor, and much unction.

In fact his portrayal resembled a Rembrandt portrait mellow with age, yet strong and full of life. To most of those in the audience Mr. Bandmann was probably unknown in fame, but there was a goodly sprinkling of people who greeted him as an old friend. Both those who knew and those who did not, appeared equally charmed by this splendid stage picture and the plaudits were long and emphatic.

Mr. Bandmann was well supported by the Henry V. Donnelly stock company, which rendered the familiar lines with commendable understanding. Especially deserving of praise was the stage management for the artistic manner in which the many groups and stage pictures were arranged. Among those in the cast, Robert McWade, Jr., achieved a success as Joseph, the sly and trusty Capuchin. William Bramwell was well liked as de Mauprat, and N. Sheldon Lewis made an acceptable Baradas. John S. Robertson was sufficiently blasé and puppetlike for any King of the house of Bourbon. Alice Johnson's portrayal of Julie de Montemar was a little uneven. Some scenes she did very well, while in others she was not convincing.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The Curio Hall and the vaudeville performance were well patronized.

DEWEY THEATRE.—"The Dainty Duchess," a burlesque containing many variety acts, drew a large house.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—The Russell Brothers in "Sweet Marie" began the second week of their engagement at this theatre.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The colored comedians and dancers, Williams and Walker, with a large and excellent company, began a week's engagement before a crowded house.

EDEN MUSEE.—"Little Red Riding Hood" and her forest adventures were shown by the means of moving pictures. The wax figures and other features continue to delight old and young.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Macarte's performing dogs and monkeys, Katherine Bloodgood, contralto; Hall and Staley, are the top liners of a large and exceptionally good bill. The biograph and stereopticon still remain.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—Twenty-third Street—"My Friend from India" and vaudeville; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—Mlle. Pilar Morin, in "Madam Butterfly," also vaudeville; Fifty-eighth Street—Sandow, the strong man, is the chief attraction and heads a long variety programme; Fifth Avenue Theatre—"What Happened to Jones," with specialties between the acts.

A. E. AARONS BANKRUPT.

Theatrical Manager's Liabilities Given as $27,597—No Assets.

Alfred E. Aarons, theatrical manager, residing at 200 West Seventieth Street, whose last venture, "The Ladies' Paradise," at the Metropolitan Opera House, was unsuccessful a few weeks ago, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $27,597 and no assets except two suits of clothes valued at $50, which are exempt.

This is Mr. Aarons's second experience in bankruptcy, he having filed a petition on March 2 last, with liabilities of $85,392, and receiving a discharge on April 17. All but $2,100 of his present liabilities are for salaries, $9,250 are for salaries to five actors and actresses now in New York, contracted in June in London, and the balance of the salaries were contracted in this city in August and September last. In the schedules are the names of 150 men and women to whom he owes form $18 to $113 each for salaries.

The debts contracted in London are to David Lewis, $4,500; Richard Carle, $3,000; Templer Saxe, $500; Lydia West, $900, and Ethel Gordon, $350. Among the list of creditors are the following actors and actresses: Mlle. Tortajada, $1,600; Josephine Hall, $400; Queenie Vassar, $375; Max Knauer, $1,300; Louis Wesley, $450; Harry Corson Clarke, $450; Alexander Clark, $450; William Parry, $600, and L. Albertini, $750. He owes the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union $400 for services of musicians, and Everett J. Evans, or the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, $720 for salaries of forty musicians; Edwin H. Low, $275 for steamship tickets; L. J. Finch, $800 for advertising, and R. Ryley, $250 for merchandise.

PATRICK MUST STAND TRIAL.

Judge Foster Denies Application of His Counsel for Dismissal of Murder Indictment.

The application for the dismissal of the indictment for murder against Albert T. Patrick, charged with killing millionaire William Marsh Rice, was denied yesterday by Judge Foster, sitting in General Sessions. The application was made by Cantwell & Moore, counsel for Patrick.

Mr. Moore said in making his application that the District Attorney showed no inclination to bring the defendant to trial, and that there was not sufficient evidence to try him upon. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan opposed the application, arguing that the District Attorney was compelled to send to Louisiana and Texas and foreign countries in search of evidence in the case. He said that he would be ready to move the trial of Patrick in the first week in December. The Court said in denying the application:

"While there has been a wrong and an unusual delay in bringing the defendant to trial, the facts urged in explanation seem to justify it. The case is one of unusual importance, and is extremely complicated, and I am justified that the interests of public justice neither permit nor justify any interference of the Court at this time."

NATIONAL GOSPEL CAMPAIGN.

Twentieth Century Committee Begins a Series of Prayer Meetings.

Under the auspices of the National Central Committee of the Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign a series of noon-day prayer meetings were begun yesterday. The meetings were held at 46 John Street, 113 Fulton Street, and 281 Greenwich Street. They will be held each day at these places between 12 and 1 o'clock for one month. They will be in charge of the Rev. Dr. Theodore S. Henderson of the Simpson M. E. Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, and the Rev. J. F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.

The services will consist of prayer and song, and each day the work of progress of the gospel campaign will be reported. The persons having the meetings in general charge will be assisted from time to time by the more prominent clergy of Manhattan and Brooklyn, as well as of other cities.

The National Central Committee will send throughout the United States to-day an appeal calling attention to the "supreme importance of a National gospel awakening," the need of an evangelistic reformation of the entire Church of Christ," "of a revival of evangelical teaching and preaching," and "the need of prayer for God's blessing upon and leadership of the entire campaign," as being conducted by the National Central Committee.

NAVAL MILITIA COMPETITIONS.

Fourth Division Won Saturday's Drills at Whitestone, L. I.

Annual boat competition and landing drills of the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, held Saturday and Sunday at Whitestone, L. I., resulted in a victory for the Fourth Division, commanded by Lieut. Eugene N. Robinson. This carries with it the distinction of being the "Honor Division" for the ensuing year, and also as a further prize a sailing cutter with cabin accommodations for twelve or fourteen men, which the winners will have for their exclusive use during the year.

The Fourth Division also won the artilery competition last year. The judges in his latest competition were Commander Washington Irving of the New Jersey Naval Militia, Commander Robert P. Forshew, Lieut. Commander Ford, and Lieut. Eugene M. Harmon of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The trials were exhaustive, comprising every feature of the work from landing an expedition equipped for a long journey ashore to an inspection of accoutrements on board the New Hampshire, the old frigate which does duty as the battalion headquarters.

DENIES MR. HEALY'S CHARGES.

Commissioner Dalton Says that There Is No Truth in the Story of His Employes Being Assessed.

Timothy Healy, candidate of the Citizens' Union for the Assembly in the Twentieth District, was seemingly not as positive yesterday as he was the day before that "shake downs" were the rule among the collectors of the Department of Water Supply. Mr. Healy is a delegate of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, and as such in a report to the Central Federated Union charged that the employes of the department paid liberally to avoid being transferred from the districts of their accustomed labor.

He asserted that he could produce affidavits to prove his statements of wholesale corruption. A committee was appointed to call on Commissioner William Dalton. Mr. Healy and three other committeemen made their call yesterday afternoon. Later Mr. Healy said that he had not produced the affidavits because he was not empowered to do so without the permission of the Central Federated Union. Mr. Dalton said last night:

"I am willing to stand on record as stating that there have not been over five or six transfers in the last year. To despoil these underpaid men would be the greatest outrage, and there has been nothing of the sort. There has never before been any such charge against my department, and it is untrue."

RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSION.

Commissioners Appointed to Determine the Question of the Brooklyn Branch.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, through Edward M. Shepard as counsel, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the board, ought to be constructed and operated between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The court appoints William C. Bryant, Richard H. Laimbeer, and Frederick R. Kellogg as Commissioners.

The application for the appointment of the Commissioners was made by Mr. Shepard for the Rapid Transit Board a week ago. Mr. Shepard said at that time that the necessary consents for the construction of the tunnel had been obtained from only a small proportion of the property owners along the proposed route, from Whitehall Street, Manhattan, to the Brooklyn Borough Hall and the Long Island Railroad station at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues.

FOR A SUB-POWER STATION.

Rapid Transit Company Secures Property on City Hall Place.

By taking title yesterday to the property 29 City Hall Place, the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company has acquired part of what will be the site of one of the sub-power stations of the underground railroad. It is understood that two adjoining parcels in City Hall Place are already under contract to the company, and that title will pass in a few days.

The sub-power stations, of which there will be eight in all, will, it is said, be attractive-looking structures. As described yesterday by one of the subway company's engineers, the buildings will be about fifty feet in height, with an exterior of buff brick. They will contain no boilers or engines, but simply the transformers for converting the high-power current generated at the central power station into one of a lower voltage suitable to be used as a railroad motive power. At the big power plant to be erected at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street an alternating current of 11,000 volts will be generated. This will be conducted by huge cables to the various sub-stations, and there transformed into a continuous current of about 600 volts. In the purchase of the City Hall Place property Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. acted as brokers.

NEW HAVEN DOCTOR KILLED.

Dr. D. R. Hinckley Accidentally Shoots Himself in Northampton, Mass.—He Was a Yale Graduate.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—With a bullet in his head from a revolver that lay by his side, Dr. Donald R. Hinckley of New Haven was found lying upon the floor of a room in his father's home in this city this morning, and died half an hour later. The weapon which caused his death was one that he had brought from New Haven, and one with which he and a younger brother had been practicing at a target during the past few days.

His friends believe that the doctor was examining the revolver in his room, and that it was discharged accidentally, as he had appeared unusually cheerful during his visit. He was to have returned to New Haven to-day to enter upon his duties as an Inspector in the Yale Medical School.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Dr. Donald R. Hinckley was one of the best-known of the younger physicians of this city. He had an office at 35 College Street. He was graduated from the Academic Department of Yale University in 1892, and immediately entered Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated with honors in 1896.

He then entered the Boston City Hospital, maintaining a high stand there for two years, after which he came to New Haven. He had built up a good professional practice here.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM'S NEEDS.

Appropriation of $503,298 Asked of the Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate devoted most of yesterday's session to considering the estimates for the public library system in the five boroughs. The amount asked for last year by the Trustees of the New York Public Library was $299,662.30, while for 1902 the amount of $503,298.70 will be needed.

George L. Rives spoke briefly about the necessity for increasing the library appropriations. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland said that a large portion of the increased appropriation was owing to the State law allowing 10 cents per volume of circulation. It was also explained that private subscriptions would be cut off now that the libraries come under the city's control as outlined by Andrew Carnegie in his gift of $5,200,000, which placed on the city the duty of maintaining the institutions. Several increased appropriations were allowed the New York libraries.

Ex-Mayor Boody said that the circulation of the Brooklyn Public Library last year had amounted to 100,000, which would be increased this year to 105,000, and that twelve new branches would be opened. The Harlem Library has increased from 124,000 to 136,000 and the Webster Library from 80,000 to 110,000. The total circulation of the libraries in the city was said to be 1,770,306.

POLICEMAN NESBIT ARRESTED.

Capt. Thompson's "Wardman" Charged with Interfering with Agents of Committee of Fifteen.

Policeman John J. Nesbit, the "wardman" of Capt. Thompson, now in command of the Mulberry Street Station, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge preferred from the District Attorney's office, accusing him of interfering with agents of the Committee of Fifteen, who were raiding a disorderly house. He was arrested by Policeman Farrington, attached to the Special Sessions Court, on a warrant issued by Justice Holbrook. The same charge has been laid against another "wardman" of the Mulberry Street Station, and a warrant issued. The second warrant, however, has not been served.

The charges against Nesbit and another were prepared by Assistant District Attorney Sandford, on the complaint of Henry Von Metzong and Isaac Silberman, agents and detectives of the Committee of Fifteen, who allege the two men gave information to the inmates of a disorderly house that a raid was about to be made by the committee's agents. Assistant District Attorney Sandford refused last night to discuss the charges.

The warrant was served on "Wardman" Nesbit at the Mulberry Street Station, and in less than an hour he was admitted to bail in the sum of $500. The bondsman was Vincenzo Orlando, an Italian storekeeper of 48 Spring Street. The policeman is to appear in the Court of Special Sessions this morning.

For the last few days Capt. Thompson has been transferred about between the Delancey and Mercer Street, the City Hall, and Staten Island Police Stations, and in every instance Nesbit has accompanied his commander. Neither the Captain nor the policeman would discuss the arrest last night.

Policeman Nesbit is about thirty-five years old, and lives at 2 Mangin Street. He was appointed to the force on April 27, 1894. He is said to have a good record.

A MUCH-MARRIED FAMILY.

Ex-Husband of His Own Stepsister, Sees Her Married to Another Man at a Triple Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The first triple wedding that ever occurred in this village was announced here to-day, and three of the contracting parties were of the same household. The first bride was Mary Ellen Horrower, a daughter of Mrs. Joshua B. Jones by a former marriage. Her husband is Le Roy Dewey, an Erie trainman. The second bride was Edith Jones, daughter of Mr. Jones by a former wife, and therefore stepsister of bride No. 1. Her husband is George Drew, an Erie machinist. The third bride was Ella Rudolph, who wedded Charles Horrower, brother of bride No. 1 and stepbrother of bride No. 2.

Each couple was attended by a bridesmaid and a best man, all of the same family. The ceremony was performed late Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jones by the Rev. W. A. Chadwick, pastor of the Methodist Church.

Among the guests was Frank Jones, a son of Joshua B. Jones and brother of bride No. 3. Two months before Mr. Jones, Sr., married Mrs. Horrower young Frank married Mary Ellen Horrower, who was bride No. 1 in the triple wedding. Three weeks ago Judge Dickey, at a special term of the Supreme Court at Goshen, granted an annullment of marriage between young Jones and his wife, as it was proved to the satisfaction of the Court that they were married while under age and without the consent of the parents.

So by the marriage of young Jones's father to the mother of his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones became stepbrother and stepsister, and after their marriage was annulled Frank attended this triple wedding and saw the woman who was once his wife, but who is still his stepsister, become the wife of another man.

Monmouth County's Big Potato Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 14.—Smiles of contentment are wreathing the faces of the farmers in Monmouth County, who went in for a potato crop this season. The crop has been a great success there and the agriculturists have received big prices because of the dearth elsewhere. In the three banks of Freehold there is more money on deposit than in any previous year in the town's history. Thousands of barrels of potatoes have been shipped from the Freehold station. Wilson Clayton got 7,072 barrels from twenty acres, and he sold these for over $4,000. Benjamin Hayes got 100 barrels of potatoes to the acre on his farm and received over $4,000 for his crop.

To Wear the Purple Cassock.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Rev. J. A. O'Grady, rector of St. Peter's Church in this city, who was recently elevated by the Pope to the position of Domestic Prelate, will be invested with the purple cassock on Oct. 27, when Bishop O'Connor of Newark is expected to be present, as well as Bishop McFaul of Trenton.

A Chicago Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Tom A. Sampson, a well-known commission merchant at the Union Stock Yards, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. His debts were placed at $140,000. His assets amount only to $3,000. The debts are old, having been contracted when Mr. Sampson was in the cattle business in Texas several years ago.

Safe Blowers Destroy a Mill.

BLUFFTON, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Burglars early to-day blew open the safe in the office of the Bluffton Milling Company here with a large charge of dynamite. The building caught fire, and the entire plant was destroyed, causing a loss of $25,000. It is said the burglars secured nothing as the safe was empty. They made their escape.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now prepared to offer in their Shoe Department new lines designed expressly to meet the Shoe requirements of the finest trade.

Slippers have been made a prominent feature.

Orders taken and executed with the greatest precision for all high-class footwear.

Shoe Department on Third Floor.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Quitting Retail Business. Fine Clothing at 60 cts. on the Dollar.

We are positively going out of the retail business this Fall and are sacrificing our entire stock of brand new, fashionable, reliable Fall and Winter clothing at exactly 60 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Thousands of beautiful business suits—among them being many of our celebrated "Strand" suits, cut with broad shoulders and military fronts; long, loose, broad-shouldered Fall overcoats and Winter overcoats; silk-lined full-dress and Tuxedo suits; silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests made of the finest imported vicunas. All of them have been tailored by hand in our own workshops, are beautiful and trustworthy, but all now go at exactly 60 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Several hundred of our finest $15, $18 & $20 suits are now marked down to

$8.50 each.

They include beautiful unfinished worsted suits in black, blue, and grey; fancy cassimeres and worsted suits in neat checks and tasteful plaids; imported black thibet and diagonal suits, &c.

Several hundred of our finest $15 and $18 overcoats are now reduced to

$7.50 each.

Among them are overcoats in light and dark shades; fine black thibets and oxford-grey vicunas, &c. Many are cut in the long, loose, broad-shouldered style now the fashion. Some silk lined.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

New Publications.

New Publications.

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER'S "HISTORY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR" is the one thorough story of the war. It is not a compilation—it is a story. Authoritative, but thrilling as a romance. It has the "story-telling" quality. Thorough and accurate as only the Secretary of War could make it, it is the one permanent record of the decline of one nation and the rise of another. It is bigger than personalities. It is history. It is published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Its price is $2.50 net.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Sizes of the Great Buildings and Architects Who Are to Design Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The development of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition along many lines during the last few days has been quite appreciable. A statement of the sizes of the principal exhibit buildings has been issued. The largest of these will cover thirty-two and a half acres, and will be devoted to agriculture and allied industries. Seven other buildings will cover about seventeen acres each, and four others about nine acres each. The total space now provided for will amount to about 187 acres. These figures give some idea of the magnitude of

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Daily Practice and Prospects of Principal College Elevens.

COLUMBIA'S SPIRITLESS WORK

First Chance This Season to Play in Rain—Shake-Up at Princeton—Harvard Encouraged.

For about the first time this season the college football teams had a chance yesterday to play in the rain on a slippery gridiron with a soaked ball. Under these discouraging circumstances the Columbia squad did fairly well, but the men lacked spirit, and did not get into the plays as well as they might

Up to their ankles in water, the Pennsylvania football players were kept busily at work punting and catching the ball, and then Coach Woodruff concentrated his efforts to developing a centre. The rain interfered with the work at New Haven, the practice being short. At Princeton, however, a hard practice game was played, and before it concluded a change was made in almost every position. Harvard's work still continues encouraging, although several changes were made as a result of the Columbia game.

The Columbia football players had a chance to demonstrate their ability as mud horses yesterday. The going was very slippery, while the rain which fell at intervals made matters still more disagreeable. Despite these drawbacks, Coach Sanford kept the men hard at work for nearly two hours, most of this time being spent in efforts to bolster up the weak points shown in the Harvard game. Falling on the ball started the practice, and the men were kept at this for quite some time. Tackling then took up the coach's attention, Irvine especially coming in for coaching at this branch of the game.

Picking out a scrub team, Sanford had several members of the 'Varsity oppose them. End runs were then started, it being the duty of the tackle on the side opposite to that against which the play was directed to down the runner. The men did not seem to enter into the spirit of this, in fact, they lacked energy all afternoon, although they improved considerably toward the close of the practice. In one of these scrimmages Van Hoevenberg received a severe crack on the nose and retired from the practice. Weekes was called in by Sanford to play defensive half, a new feature of the game to him, as he has always played full back on defense. His work at first in this direction was rather poor, but after a while he broke up the scrub interference in great shape, and came in for commendation from Sanford.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in showing Lancon, the giant guard, how to utilize his great strength in breaking through the line. With work of this character the men were kept agoing until nearly 6o'clock, when Sanford terminated the practice for the day. Dismissing the squad, he called upon Irvine and Lancon to remain. Standing to one side he told them to go back about twenty yards. Picking up the ball, he yelled to them, "Let's see how fast you can come." With a rush Irvine came along, but Lancon was not quite so successful, a slip causing him to lose his stride right at the start. Gathering himself together he kept on, however, a few paces in the rear. As Irvine approached Sanford he sprang in the air and caught Sanford about the legs, throwing him heavily to the ground Lancon, not to be outdone, also landed on top of Sanford with his two hundred and forty odd pounds of weight. Sanford had very little wind left after this experience, but he managed to explain to Lancon and Irvine that he had meant to run past him at top speed. Everybody smiled at this, Sanford especially. The men raced each other three or four times, Lancon running strongly, despite his great weight. This concluded the practice for the afternoon, and the crowd of students seemed to enjoy it most of all.

COLUMBIA'S INJURED PLAYERS.

A most encouraging feature of the practice yesterday was the interest displayed in it by the students, not a few of whom staid to watch the men at work. Standing apart from these were two of the men hurt in the Harvard game, Smythe and Bayard Boyeson, each with his leg in a plaster cast. Smythe's leg is the weaker of the two, and it will be a week before the casts are removed from their legs. A severe wrenched side also kept Morley out of the practice yesterday, and may keep him out of it for the next week or so. With the Yale game but two weeks away, these injuries may prove a severe drawback to Columbia.

A muddy field and a pouring rain did not prevent Princeton from playing a hard practice game of two fifteen minute halves, in each of which the 'Varsity succeeded in scoring a touchdown. The poor work of the past week and the none too favorable work in Saturday's game has stirred up the coaches and in yesterday's practice the 'Varsity was given a shaking up. Almost the entire line-up was changed. To eliminate the lack of weight at the centre position and still make good use of his aggressiveness, Butkiewicz has been moved to right tackle. Fisher, the big post-graduate, is being played at centre. In order to make more use of Dewitt's excellent line plunging, the former Lawrenceville lad has been moved to the full back position.

Pearson and Freeman are filling the quarter back position in good shape. Both are speedy and cool-headed. "Dutch" Meier has been moved to left-half back as McCord's first substitute. The coaches all say these are mere experiments, but they were pleased at the showing of the men in their new positions. The practice yesterday was necessarily a little poor on account of so many radical changes, but there was a little less of the fumbling and better knowledge of the signals. The 'Varsity used line plays almost exclusively, gaining in the majority of instances, but the judicious use of kicking by the scrub kept the score down. "Nat" Poe, '97, and "Garry" Cochran, '08, were on the field yesterday assisting in the coaching.

Because of the rain yesterday the Yale 'Varsity had very little practice, and that merely on signals. During the day, however, an important change was made in the 'Varsity line-up. Olcott was taken from left guard and placed at left tackle. The change is likely to be permanent, and may strengthen the left side of the line.

Stillman was the only coach out. The second and third elevens had a scrimmage in which one new man, Smith, from Andover, showed up well at half back. Weymouth, Captain of last year's freshman crew, will join the 'Varsity squad to-day and try for full back. Up to the present Weymouth's low college standing has kept him out of the game. He has now passed off his conditions, and warmed up yesterday in the gymnasium for to-day's work. If Weymouth comes up to expectations Yale's need for a line-bucking, punting full back will be over. Weymouth has the same build as Perry Hale, the full back last year, and is expected to make a good showing in the big games. Heffelfinger and Hickok join Yale's coaching forces to-day.

THE PRACTICE AT HARVARD.

Harvard's practice in the rain yesterday was sharp and snappy and altogether encouraging. Before lining up on the field the players went through a short signal practice in the batting cage. After twenty minutes of this kind of work the 'Varsity lined up against the scrub on Soldiers' Field. One touch-down was made by Barnard, who broke through and blocked the scrub's attempt to kick, and then carried the pigskin over the goal line.

Kernan and Ristine played splendidly, and on a wet, slippery field carried the ball forward for some long gains. Kernan made two runs of 15 and 20 yards. The game with Columbia Saturday caused some changes in the line-up yesterday. Dodge, who has been playing tackle, was put in at full back, and Roberts was at centre in the place of Sargent. Green, who has been pushing Sargent for this place, was tried at tackle. Lee, last year's big guard, was out for the first time. Cutts also, who has been laid up with a bad shoulder, came out and was in the 'Varsity line-up. Putnam, Motley, Riggs, and Randolph were injured in the contest Saturday, and will not be able to get in the line-up for several days.

Thirty-one candidates for the University of Pennsylvania football team had the novel experience yesterday of practicing on the gridiron at Franklin Field with a wet, slippery ball, and up to their ankles in water. Nearly all the 'Varsity players were out, and Wilson Potter, John Gardiner, "Sam" Goodman, and J. E. Garnett of the Graduate Board of Coaches gave them plenty of exercise in punting and catching the ball. This proved to be a good display of wisdom, as a man who can punt and catch a wet, muddy pigskin is generally rated as a sure catch under more favorable conditions. Although Coach Woodruff was not satisfied with the day's work, it was good experience for the "green ones," and he hopes they will profit by it.

Woodruff does not go into ecstasy over Jordan's work at centre, and is now giving special instructions to Pier, Karski, Nelson, and McKee, and from the trio and Jordan he expects to select a regular man for the position. Metzgar and Dale are also receiving special attention in quarter back play, with a view of having a good reliable understudy to Howard, in the event of the latter getting injured. No additional men, it is believed, will be sent to the training table this week, as there is very little room, and the new men chosen will replace others who may be relegated to the scrub.

Cornell's football managers to-day made an extra effort to secure the assistance of graduate coaches. Several old football players were wired, and two or three were asked to report immediately. Taussig, '96; Fennell, '96, and Mason, '94, are expected to be here for the last three days of this week. The game with Carlisle in Buffalo next Saturday is attracting attention, and a large delegation of under-graduates will leave here Friday with the team to witness the game and visit the Pan-American Exposition.

Tie Football Game at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Colgate and St. John's Military School played two fifteen-minute halves of football at Manlius to-day to a score of 0 to 0.

A BALKAN DREIBUND?

VIENNA, Oct. 14.—The Reichswehr announces that a conference will shortly be held in Belgrade of the diplomatic representatives of Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro, and that a Russian Minister will be present.

It is believed here that the conference is a Russian move toward the formation of a definite Balkan Dreibund.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago; Senator A. J. Beveridge, Indiana; E. Rollins Morse, Boston; Capt. Heneage, London.

HOLLAND—George Carnegie, Pittsburg; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy.

CAMBRIDGE—Spencer Biddle, Paris; A. Priestly, M. P., London; Col. Henry May, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. J. J. Estey, Brattleborough.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, United States Navy; Col. C. Howe, United States Army; Dr. Obed Yost, Cleveland; Dr. M. Bopp, Germany.

HOFFMAN—Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy.

ALBEMARLE—William Barnes, Albany.

VICTORIA—Dr. J. W. Dellard, Lynchburg; I. Bradbury, M. P., Liverpool; I. Shaw, M. P., Liverpool; Col. James Perkins, Butte, Mont.; ex-Mayor P. B. Hicks, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Dr. J. H. Dow, Buffalo.

MANHATTAN—J. A. Leggett, Postmaster, Troy; Senator E. L. Schofield, Connecticut; T. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. John Henshall, Los Angeles.

PARK AVENUE—W. P. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Capt. R. A. Cameron, India.

STURTEVANT—Dr. Milton Smith, Baltimore; Col. G. W. Bragg, Nashville.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; M. C. Wick, dry goods and notions; Holland House.

Arensberg, J., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. E. Arensberg, dry goods; Holland House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Thompson, underwear; 443 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. Hagen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, china, lamps, and glass; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Holcombe, silks, dress goods, wash fabrics, and linings; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; V. C. Fry, ladies' and infants' wear, laces, white goods, and notions; Hotel Albert.

Doeplitz, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, fancy goods; H. Doeplitz, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Bahr, cloaks and suits; 533 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and embroideries; A. L. Fletcher, notions and small wares; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lindike, Warner & Schuermeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. B. Hubbard, notions, fancy, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery, ribbons, and trimmings; Hotel Normandie.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. A. Morton, silks and dress goods; S. J. Waite, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, silks and dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Hengee, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Halle, hats; Hotel Normandie.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, waists, and notions, ribbons and trimmings, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss E. T. Dyer, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Friedman, N. & M., Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. Friedman, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Bancroft, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; B. J. Rockwood, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. G. Maher, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Wilson, Larabee & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. F. Larabee, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Rosenthal, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommers, books; 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9 P. M.—838 Canal Street; George Stemman; damage, $350.

9:45 P. M.—2,199 First Avenue; Bernard Aperwitz; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Oct. 14.—Two business blocks in the village of Galien, in the southern part of the county, were destroyed to-day by fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—A fire occurred to-night on Camp Street, in which the large furniture store of the Union Company was destroyed and the Teutonic Insurance Company ruined. Loss on furniture stock, $40,000; on buildings, $80,000. The furniture store belonged to Tulane University.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Clearing and cooler, fresh northwesterly winds.

Rain is indicated for the upper lake region and New England to-day, also on the east Florida Coast. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-morrow, except probably on the Florida Coast, in the Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and in the middle Rocky Mountain region.

The temperature will rise in the middle and eastern districts, and fall in the Northwest. Fresh to brisk northwesterly winds will continue on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, becoming variable to-morrow. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh northerly, probably increasing to-morrow. Light to fresh south to southwest winds are indicated for the lakes to-day, becoming light and variable to-morrow.

Steamers which depart Tuesday for European ports will have brisk northwest to north winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	THE TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	60	63	63
6 A. M.	58	62	64
9 A. M.	58	61	63
12 M.	61	60	63
3 P. M.	62	59	62
6 P. M.	60	59	62
9 P. M.	58	59	61
12 P. M.	58	57	59

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level;

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1900	59
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	55

The thermometer registered 60 degrees at 8 A. M. and 57 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 63 degrees at 3 A. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity was 92 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 97 per cent. at 8 P. M.

A. A. U. METHODS ATTACKED

Colonization and Professionalism Are Openly Charged.

J. E. SULLIVAN CRITICISED

Strong Protests Against Present Management Made at the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club.

Nine of the ten clubs which have been vigorously protesting against the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union since the last annual meeting, when representation on the Board of Managers was denied to some of the clubs most active in the encouragement of athletics, were represented last evening at a meeting held in the rooms of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, 209 East Forty-second Street. The meeting was the outcome of the ill feeling which has been engendered since the last meeting of the Metropolitan Association, but it was plainly stated by several of the speakers that there was no intention of breaking away from the parent body. Protests, and strong ones, were made regarding certain methods of the present management.

The question of amateur standing also came up for considerable discussion, and it was very clearly brought out that the Amateur Athletic Union has no concise definition for an amateur. President John Boyle of the Pastime Athletic Club, who has been one of the most prominent protestants, spoke at considerable length on this subject, and said that a demand for a proper amateur ruling should be made from the Amateur Athletic Union.

"The only amateur definition now, he added, was that of a competing amateur, but he attacked the principle that an amateur may receive money for acting as an official at athletic games, or be paid for other athletic duties, and yet be accepted as an amateur. He thought the policy was a bad one and subject to many abuses in the athletic world. The other delegates all seemed to agree with him to a unit. Instances of money making by prominent members of the Amateur Athletic Union were cited, one member mentioning two men whom he declared made a neat sum from the swimming races held two years ago at the Sportsmen's exhibit in Madison Square Garden.

AMATEUR IMPROPERLY DEFINED.

Up to 1891 an amateur athlete, it was stated, was defined in the book of rules, but about that time A. G. Mills was high in official rank in the Amateur Athletic Union. The rule, when Mr. Mills became attached to the New York Baseball Club, was expunged from the rules, and no good definition has since been substituted.

William Brittain, representing the Avonia Club, called attention to the case of George Foster Santord, the Columbia College football coach, who has been declared a professional by the Amateur Athletic Union. "He was declared a professional because he had certain football brains more than somebody else," said Mr. Brittain. "I don't see wherein Mr. Sanford is any more a professional than James E. Sullivan, the leader of amateur athletics in this country. Nor do I see where the old Yale athlete is any more a professional than is the man who receives $10 a day for serving as clerk of the course, or in any other official capacity, at a set of athletic games."

"Mr. Sullivan receives money for his work in amateur athletics, but when asked why he is not a professional he tells us that he receives his money simply because he has the executive ability to do certain things."

It was declared the sense of the delegates that any man who held a lucrative position as the result of athletics in any form was a professional.

The second point, which brought out warm talk, in which the delegates did not mince matters, was that of representation on the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association. In fact, this has practically precipitated the trouble, for three of the clubs most active in the local athletic district failed to receive representation on the board at the last meeting, while it is charged that one club that did have a delegate elected to the board is more of a social club than an athletic organization, and that it never has conducted a set of games. F. W. Rubein of the St. George Club advocated sending a request to the Metropolitan Association that every club in its membership should have a delegate on the Board of Managers, or at least twenty-five members should constitute the board. Another member added that only clubs with clubhouses should have representation on the Governing Board, and spoke of the unfairness of giving clubs with few members and no fixed home as much voice in the conduct of local athletics as those that have devoted more time and energy to the matter.

HOW HANDICAPPER WAS ELECTED.

It was openly charged that colonization of the worst order was connived at by the Metropolitan Association in bringing in several clubs from New Jersey, whose only purpose, exclaimed one heated member, "was to help elect the handicapper." This sentiment was generally approved. The handicapper who was elected is Thomas O'Brien of the Warren Athletic Club of Jersey City.

"Let Mr. O'Brien come over to New York to live. He can do that if he wants the office," said another delegate. It was also proposed that the method of electing a handicapper should be changed so that all the delegates at the annual meeting should have a voice in the matter.

The delegate from the West Side Ramblers made the statement that his organization had made application for membership to the Metropolitan Association over a year ago and had sent the initiation fee, $7.50. At the annual meeting the application was not acted upon, and the club never had the money returned that accompanied the application. Instead, when the club went to President J. E. Sullivan and wanted to know why the application had not been acted upon, he referred them to some one else. This was kept up until the club grew tired bothering about the matter. The application of the Warlow Athletic Club of Whitestone, L. I., which has a large clubhouse and is active in athletics, received similar treatment, it was alleged.

Mr. Boyle stated that since the grievances had been aired he had received letters from clubs in Pittsburg and other places commending the New York members for their stand in trying to purify and renovate athletic legislation as pursued in the Metropolitan Association, and pledging support, if needed. After a wide discussion, in which every member present had something to say of interest, the meeting adjourned, after instructing the Secretary of the meeting to request the President of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association to call a special meeting for the purposes of allowing the grievances in the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs to be stated before all the delegates, and so trying, if possible, to adopt measures that will obviate them.

The clubs with delegates present were: Pastime A. C.—John P. Boyle, J. J. Lynch, and Arthur H. Kent. St. Bartholomew A. C.—Thomas Nevins; Avonia A. C.—Thomas Burke and William Brittian; Grace A. C.—Burke and William Brittian; St. George A. C.—F. W. Rubin; Hollywood Inn A. C.—C. Ludwig; Grace A. C.—W. Stumpf; Union Settlement A. C.—P. J. McNab; West Side Ramblers—A. J. Dargin, W. Russell, M. Gorodess; Eighth Regiment A. C.—P. Umstadter. The only prominent absentee was James J. Frawley of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club. He is thoroughly in accord with the spirit of protest and was absent on account of business.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ACCUSED.

Death Certificate Assigns the "Faith Cure" as a Contributing Cause of the Disease.

CHELSEA, Mass., Oct. 14.—In a certificate of death filed at the Board of Health to-day these words are used: "Disease, chief cause, typhoid fever; contributing cause, Christian Science." The death was that of James Herman Eustis, thirty-eight years of age, of Chelsea. Mrs. Eustis and her family are prominent Christian Scientists.

Mr. Eustis was ill for weeks, at first mildly, as if from an ordinary cold. In the third week his family called in a regular practitioner, who found typhoid fever to be the trouble and he summoned an eminent physician from Boston. The Christian Science practitioner did not abandon her treatment, although the medical men did not recognize her.

Mr. Eustis died last Saturday. Dr. Leeds said that while it was not certain the patient would not have recovered, the delay in calling competent medical aid reduced his chances of survival, hence his indorsement of the death return as stated.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn importations of

SCOTCH CHENILLE AXMINSTER and EXTRA WIDE ENGLISH PLAIN VELVET CARPETINGS

will prove attractive to purchasers desiring something unusually rich and serviceable. No more desirable floor coverings for libraries or reception rooms are made.

Broadway & 19th Street

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BURLINGTON'S NEW LINE.

Surveying Party Going from Billings, Mont., to Great Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

BILLINGS, Mon., Oct. 14.—If further confirmation were needed of the intentions of the Burlington Railroad relative to its proposing to build north to Great Falls and the Pacific Coast, it was received here this afternoon when a Burlington surveying crew arrived in the city and immediately began to make arrangements for a trip through the northern country.

The crew consisted of seven men under S. Henry Dio of Lincoln, Neb., who has been in the employ of the Burlington for several days. Mr. Dio was non-communicative as to the intentions of his gang, but from one of the members it was learned that the surveyors had just arrived from Lincoln and would leave in another day, their destination being unknown, but their route being through the northern country in the direction of Great Falls.

Supplies were awaiting the arrival of the crew in this city, and this afternoon they were kept busy packing goods and getting ready to start out on their work. The present crew will be augmented in a couple of days by another composed of nine men, which will make one crew comprising sixteen men. In addition to the men are three teams and wagons, which carry all the necessary supplies, such as eatables and the other things necessary to lay out the survey lines.

General Superintendent T. E. Calvert of Lincoln, who always gives his personal supervision to the laying out and the surveying of new lines, is expected to arrive in the city to-night from the South and accompany the surveying crew on a portion of its route. The Burlington has a civil engineer in the city laying out new yards.

It is believed among those in close touch with the officials in this city that the surveying crews starting out from this city are to meet the one which started out from Great Falls a few weeks ago.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PLANS.

Managers to Discuss Schemes for Faster Transcontinental Trains.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 14.—President Horace Burt, General Traffic Manager Stubbs, and all the department heads of the Union Pacific Railway have gone to Salt Lake, where they will to-morrow meet E. H. Harriman and the heads of the Southern Pacific.

The meeting is considered an important one. The matter of a new transcontinental limited, which is expected to reduce the running time between Chicago and San Francisco nearly a day will be one of the subjects considered.

A Cincinnati-Dayton Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad Company of Cincinnati was incorporated to-day with $100,000 capital stock, by J. W. Daly, George H. Argus, Jr., E. C. Carter, Wade Cushing, and J. F. Maddux. They propose to build, acquire, own, lease, and operate a steam railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton, passing through the Counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, and Montgomery.

Reading Officers Re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Annual meetings of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the companies subsidiary to these bodies were held here to-day. The old officers were re-elected in each case. The Reading Company also held an adjourned meeting and approved the annual report, presented last June.

$15,000 ROBBERY DENIED.

Mrs. Graeme Harrison's Brother Says She Lost But Little, and Has Found That.

The story published yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Graeme Harrison, a sister of Frank Storrs of Rye Lake Farm, White Plains, had been robbed on a railroad train of $15,000 worth of jewelry and $1,500 in American and Canadian money was denied by Mr. Storrs. Mr. Storrs, in speaking of the story, said:

"It's ridiculous. The amount involved was very much less. I will not enter into particulars. All I will say is that my sister mislaid some property, and it has been found, and that ends it. She is here at my house and is to sail for Europe on Wednesday on the Oceanic.

Mrs. Harrison, it was reported, called yesterday at the office of the Oceanic's pier to make inquiry about six boxes of valuables which had been shipped by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and found them safe.

FOR MISSIONS, $58,820.

The Total Sum Collected by the Christian Alliance.

With reports of rescue mission work the annual meeting of the Christian Missionary Alliance drew to a close last night, in the Gospel Tabernacle, in Eighth Avenue, where its sessions have been held. Among the speakers were the Rev. J. B. Hallimond of the Bowery Mission, H. D. Winant of the Margaret Strachan Home, and the Rev. Dr. H. Wilson, assistant pastor of the tabernacle, who spoke on the work of the Salvation Army.

The figures for the collections of the annual missionary offering of Sunday, as given out yesterday, show a total of $58,820 for three sessions, and the Rev. Dr. Simpson, who preached the morning sermon, said that this might be swelled by contributions and gifts sent in by mail.

THE TRIAL OF CALEB POWERS.

All Persons to be Searched for Arms Before Entering Court.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 14.—After the jury was completed this afternoon in the trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, as accessory to the murder of William Goebel, the defense challenged the entire jury, charging it with political bias, and the officers of the court with packing the jury for the purpose of conviction. Both sides presented affidavits and arguments, after which Judge Cantrill overruled the motion of the defense to disqualify the jury and also a demurrer to the indictment, to which the defense took exceptions. The trial then proceeded.

At the afternoon session Judge Cantrill announced that at future sessions of the court during the Powers trial all persons, whether lawyers, jurors, or spectators, will be searched for arms before they will be allowed to enter the courtroom.

Russian War Minister at Merv.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.—The Minister of War, Gen. Kouropatkin, has proceeded from Ashkabad to Merv.

Merv is about 275 miles north of Herat.

FLAMES CAUSE EXCITEMENT.

Amusement Resort Near the Brooklyn Post Office Ablaze—Crowds Block Car Traffic.

A fire which caused a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn Borough Hall occurred last evening in the four-story building at 266 Washington Street. The building was recently opened as an amusement resort by Klein & Scholtz. The fire, which started on the third floor, was caused by a lace curtain coming in contact with a lighted gas jet. The proprietors place their loss by the fire at $10,000.

The building in which the fire occurred is on Washington Street, between Johnson and Tillary Streets, opposite the Brooklyn Post Office and the Columbia Theatre and a few doors from the Clarendon Hotel. The flames were discovered about 6 o'clock, a time when Washington and Fulton Streets were crowded with people hurrying home from business. Because of the danger from the fire to the Post Office and other buildings two alarms were sent in.

The crowd which gathered completely blocked Washington Street, down which most of the trolley cars which cross to Manhattan travel on their way to the bridge. This caused a tie-up of traffic on the street and for a time seriously interfered with the operation of cars across the bridge. Until the block in Washington Street was raised cars were sent down Fulton, Adams, and Jay Streets to the bridge.

CUDAHY REWARD WITHDRAWN.

Rumor that Pat Crowe Will Surrender in Chicago.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 14.—Edward A. Cudahy to-day withdrew unconditionally the reward of $25,000 which he offered ten months ago for the arrest of the abductors of his son.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cudahy and Chief of Police Donahue, the City Council will take the matter up to-morrow night, and it is expected, will withdraw its offer of $25,000 for the arrest of the kidnappers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Pat Crowe, central figure in the Cudahy kidnapping case, may give himself up to the Chicago police at any time. This was the rumor that reached Chief O'Neill's office to-day. It is said it all depends upon whether the police of Omaha will conform with the requests which have been made of them concerning the reward and the probable trial.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Henry M. Andrews, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Kansas City on official business pertaining to the inspection of Government animals to be delivered under contract at that place.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business pertaining to the Ordnance Department.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Alfred C. Markley to the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Oct. 5, vice Bisbee, appointed Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Daniel Corman to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, to date from Oct. 5, vice Markley, promoted Colonel.

Col. Markley and Lieut. Col. Corman will join their respective regiments.

Transfers in the Seventh Cavalry: Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, from Troop H to Troop B; Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, from Troop B to Troop H; First Lieut. Robert B. Powers, from Troop A to Troop I.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, from the One Hundredth Company Coast Artillery to the Twenty-second Company Coast Artillery; Capt. John W. Ruckman, from the Twenty-second Company Coast Artillery to the unassigned list. Capt. Ruckman will proceed to Fort Totten for duty at the Torpedo School.

First Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, Fourth Infantry, upon the expiration of his sick leave, will proceed to Fort Sill for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Meade, and will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Capt. Frederick F. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed for the examining of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the army, to take effect Oct. 31, vice Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Keefer, upon being thus relieved, will return to Fort Monroe, Va.

The following named First Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, will report Nov. 1, at the Army Medical Museum Building, for the course of instruction prescribed in regulations: Jerome S. Chaffee, Charles C. Geer, E. L. Ruffner, E. R. Whitmore, Conrad E. Koerper, Robert U. Patterson, Roderic P. O'Conner, George P. Heard, Roger Brooks, Jr., Arthur M. Line, Verge E. Sweazey, Matthew J. Delaney, H. L. Bloombergh, Paul S. Halloran, Kent Nelson, R. Smart, Lloyd Le R. Krebs, William P. Woodall, and Herbert M. Smith.

First Lieut. Alexander H. Davidson, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, is assigned to the Thirteenth Cavalry.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned to regiments as indicated, and will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders: First Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, Twelfth Cavalry; First Lieut. Thomas F. Ryan, Eleventh Cavalry; First Lieut. George E. Steunenberg, Thirteenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. George A. Purington, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. Talbot Smith, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. Blanton Winship, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieut. William H. Point, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles C. Allen, Thirtieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. William F. Screws, Nineteenth Infantry. Lieut. Cass will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. Ryan will join his regiment at Fort Myer. Lieut. Steunenberg will join his regiment at Fort Meade. Lieuts. Purington, Winship, and Allen will join their respective regiments; Lieuts. Smith, Pike, and Screws will proceed to Fort McPherson for temporary duty; Lieut. Point will proceed to Fort Crooks, Neb., for temporary duty; Lieut. Sykes will proceed to Fort Wayne for temporary duty.

Assignments in the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed: First Lieut. Ellison L. Gilmer, Fourteenth Company Coast Artillery; Second Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, Ninety-fourth Company Coast Artillery; Second Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, Ninety-first Company Coast Artillery.

Chaplain E. J. Vattmann, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will report to the Acting Secretary of War for consultation.

Contract Surgeon M. Manley Waterhouse is relieved from further duty on the transport Logan, and from temporary duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Wadsworth for duty.

Navy.

Lieut. William C. Cole is detached from the Washington yard and command of the Sylph and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Leigh C. Palmer, Dudley W. Knox, and Mark St. C. Ellis are commissioned Lieutenants from May 6.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Buffalo sailed Oct. 12 from Kiel for Plymouth.

The Philadelphia sailed Oct. 12 from Santa Barbara for San Pedro and San Diego.

The Hannibal arrived at Nipe Bay Oct. 13 and sailed for Havana.

The Leyden arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 13.

The Monterey arrived at Amoy Oct. 13.

The Eagle arrived at New York Oct. 14.

The Essex arrived at Gibraltar Oct. 14.

The Kearsarge sailed Oct. 14 from Barren Island on a trial course for Tompkinsville, via Hampton Roads.

The Kentucky sailed Oct. 14 from Che-Foo for Woo-Sung.

The Brooklyn sailed Oct. 14 from Che-Foo for Chemulpo, Korea.

The Saturn sailed Oct. 14 from Che-Foo for Chemulpo, Korea.

The Massachusetts nautical training school ship Enterprise has arrived at Boston from her European cruise.

The Chilian warship General Baquedano, arrived at Philadelphia Saturday.

The Hannibal is towing Coal Barge No. 1; the latter will be stationed at Havana.

The **Crawford Shoe** For Women too

No longer do the men monopolize the greatest shoe on foot—there are ladies' and gentlemen's Crawfords now. Only $3.50.

Cor. Nassau and Fulton Sts., 825 Broadway, 150 West 125th St., Manhattan; 433 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Thin Blooded People

These are they with pale faces and flabby muscles, whose vitality is low and pulse weak. They are ill-nourished, these people, and can't seem to gather strength. The most trifling task is almost insurmountable and life contains little of interest to them.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract takes hold of thin-blooded people and builds them up. It does not do this by any mysterious means or strong drugs. It does it through the food they eat. Nearly all the difference between the strong man and the weak man is that one gets the full benefit of his food and the other doesn't.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

helps the stomach digest food and sends the nutriment through the blood. This is the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times.
508 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.15
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

CITY OR PARTY.

The shape taken by the canvass in this city is a striking example of the soundness of the principle that municipal elections should be conducted without reference to party lines.

The candidate of Tammany at present holds the opposite view. He asks for votes on the ground that he is a Democrat, and has nothing against his opponent except that he is not a Democrat, but the nominee of the Republican organization. What is the result? The avowed party candidate is forced to evade the discussion of the most serious and significant facts bearing on the interests of the city. He cannot discuss the conduct of the officer to whose place he aspires. He cannot discuss the character, the career, the intentions, or the relations of the organization that has put him in nomination. He cannot speak to his fellow-citizens as one of themselves on matters of vital concern to all of them. He is shut out from such debate on city affairs as would inform the minds and appeal to the consciences of all New Yorkers, without regard to party. He is obliged to draw a veil before the things of deepest import in the history of the last four years. To him as a party candidate everything stamped with the party name must be respected. However mischievous, however revolting, it may be, he cannot denounce it, he cannot promise specifically to reform it; the most that he can do is to pass it by in silence.

He is conducting, and is obliged to conduct, his canvass for the Mayoralty of the city in substantially complete indifference to the matters that relate to the city. What could better suit the men who wish to cloak their evil deeds and designs? What could be more illogical, impracticable, injurious? What could be worse for the city?

THE TAMMANY IDEA.

I support Low. The primary duty is to defeat the Tammany idea of municipal government for Tammany's benefit. The fine personal qualities of Mr. SHEPARD might mitigate, but they cannot alter, the pernicious theory of the Tammany organization, of which he becomes candidate.—FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON.

Mr. STETSON is as good a Democrat as Mr. SHEPARD. We suppose he might be described as a Democrat of the Tilden school. In beliefs and associations he is of the best type of Democracy. Yet he repudiates Tammany as not Democratic, as having no relation to the principles, the policies, or the re-creation of the Democratic Party.

"I support Low. The primary duty is to defeat the Tammany idea of municipal government for Tammany's benefit." That sturdy sentence sweeps away the fine-spun sophistries of Mr. SHEPARD'S plea for support as a Democrat nominated by Democrats. The "Tammany idea" is not the advancement of Democratic principles, not the upholding of the traditions of JEFFERSON, VAN BUREN, and TILDEN, it is not the triumph of the party in the State and Nation. The "Tammany idea" is the administration of the affairs of this city "for Tammany's benefit." Our own pockets all the time, and to fill them in the dirtiest and vulgarest way—that is the whole creed and unvarying practice of Tammany.

Now every Democrat of principle and conviction knows that this is the plain truth about Tammany. "Municipal government for Tammany's benefit"—Mr. STETSON has described with perfect fairness and truth the policy and performance of CROKER'S organization. How Mr. SHEPARD deceives himself as to his position is one of the darkest mysteries of politics. But it would seem to be impossible that he should deceive anybody else by these hollow phrases:

> Fellow-Citizens: I am the Democratic nominee, and to that extent confess—or rather assert—that I am a party candidate. I am here because the Democratic Party has asked me to lead. I stand unflinchingly for a Democratic Party, with its face sincerely, and, as I hope and believe, triumphantly, set to a future of good administration under the auspices of men of its nomination, and intending by such an administration to secure before the people an honorable and fruitful prestige. If this be partisanship, then let our Republican adversaries make the most of it.

The credulity of the Tammany candidate is astonishing. "I am here because the Democratic Party has asked me to lead," says Mr. SHEPARD; "I stand unflinchingly for a Democratic Party, with its face sincerely, and, as I hope and believe, triumphantly set to a future of good administration." Sincerity and good administration are words Mr. SHEPARD has not been accustomed to use in speaking of Tammany Hall. Like other honest men, he has always denounced the organization as foul and irredeemable. Of a sudden he takes its nomination, begins to speak of it as the Democratic Party, refuses to pledge himself to dismiss the corrupt and incapable men it has placed in office, and assumes a tone of most unwonted optimism in picturing forth its future good behavior.

Some of Mr. SHEPARD'S Democratic friends, after protracted struggles and with manifest difficulty, have decided to support him. He is making it hard for them, just as Tammany has made it hard for him. CROKER nominated SHEPARD for Mayor because he felt the imperative need for a respectable head for his ticket. A man of his own kind would have been repudiated by the people, and he knew it. But the other candidates upon the ticket with Mr. SHEPARD are of CROKER'S kind—VAN WYCK for a Judge of the Supreme Court; UNGER, the gamblers' "selection" for District Attorney; FROMME, for Borough President of Manhattan, and VAN HOESEN, for President of the Board of Aldermen. These are, in truth, a pretty tough lot for Mr. SHEPARD to carry along with him, though he forces himself to stoop so low as to say a pleasant word for them as his "coadjutors." The shame and embarrassment which CROKER has put upon him by these nominations he puts upon his loyal friends by his strained, empty, and unworthy arguments about the Democratic character of the nomination he has received.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

A writer in The London Daily News has been setting forth his belief that the Parliament prorogued in August will have to be summoned again shortly in order to provide means for carrying on his Majesty's Government. He gives his reasons in detail, and they seem to us pretty good reasons.

In short, they come to this, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has overestimated his income and underestimated his expenditure, and that the "factor of safety" he allowed himself has proved to be insufficient. The revised estimates, when Parliament was prorogued, showed a deficit of current income applicable to current expenditure, in round numbers, of $233,000,000. Against this there was provided an issue of bonds, $300,000,000 of consols, which would produce, at 94½, about $283,000,000, or only about $50,000,000 more than the amount of the deficit.

This "factor of safety," according to this writer, entirely disappears in view of the overestimate of income and the underestimate of expenditure. He goes through both sides of the account in some detail. We need not follow him through the detail, but the conclusion is that the revenue has fallen short of the official estimate by $15,000,000, while the expenditure has overrun the official estimate by $88,000,000. That would leave the deficit at $345,000,000, and would wipe out the avails of the bond issue altogether.

Of course, the estimates were based on a false expectation in regard to South Africa. As the writer in The London News grimly puts it: "This characteristically optimistic estimate was based upon the expressed belief that the war, which was quite over in October, 1900, would be virtually over in October, 1901." It is at least evident to everybody outside of the British Islands that the diplomatic methods of the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN are expensive luxuries and that the British Empire must pay dearly for them, by no means in money alone, or even chiefly.

AMERICAN MARRIAGE LAWS.

It is quite natural that The London Times should think that the "most obvious reform" to be applied to the defects of the marriage laws in this country "would be to pass a National law on the subject." A considerable number of our own people are inclined to the same remedy. They have not, however, the sound judgment that inspires The Times to suggest that "apart from the Constitutional impediments in the way of such a step, the condition of public opinion does not encourage such legislation."

It is not only true that public opinion does not encourage such legislation, but it is equally true that our present system, which leaves such legislation to be determined by the several States, is much better adapted to the needs and conditions of the population than National control would be. It is quite probable, though it is very far from certain, that the action of Congress in regard to divorce, if it had the power of action, would be in accordance with a higher standard of marriage obligations than the standards of some of the States. But it must not be forgotten that such National legislation would have to encounter the influence of the laxer opinion that now shapes State laws. It would be extremely difficult to enforce adequately any National law which was not sustained by public opinion in a matter of this sort. Undesirable as some of the State laws are, it is far better that they should be left to the influence of education and progress in the opinion of the States themselves than that an effort should be made to impose on the States a National law of greater strictness. Our decentralized Constitution has its drawbacks, but in matters of this sort it is more workable than its opposite could possibly be.

EVIL AND CRIMINAL PUBLICATIONS.

Men in their right senses will agree with the declaration of Justice HINSDALE in the case of MOST, that "it would be well if the laws of this country were such that it could be said with truthfulness that no Anarchist can breathe the free air of America." It is of much greater importance, however, that we should know now or soon whether the existing laws of this country do actually forbid Anarchists to preach their doctrine.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, speaking in the opinion of Justice RINSDALE, are clearly of the opinion that it is unlawful to publish or utter extreme Anarchistic sentiments. For publishing in his paper an article entitled "Murder Against Murder" they have sentenced MOST to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. MOST'S counsel have declared their intention to carry the case to the Supreme Court on appeal. It is much to be desired that an appeal should be taken and that the Court of Appeals itself should be asked to give an authoritative interpretation of the law of this State as to evil and criminal publications of this nature.

It is with no disrespect for the learning of the Court of Special Sessions that we say that the reasoning upon which they base their decision in the case of MOST is far from convincing. The principles involved are much too important to be regarded as settled by the opinion of the court of first instance. The reconciliation of the Constitutional prohibition of laws abridging freedom of speech and the press with the manifest impolicy and danger of giving freedom to the tongues and pens of persons who preach the doctrines of anarchy and murder is a serious judicial work. Public opinion, aroused and intensified by the murder of the President, demands that a stop shall be put to the public preaching of these bloody doctrines. The immediate question is whether a stop can be put to it under existing laws or whether the need must be met by new and more stringent laws. For the elucidation of that question an opinion must be had for which diligent study and deliberation by high judicial minds would be the only adequate preparation. And these views are not incompatible with the utmost detestation of the character and doings of MOST.

TO PUNISH ANARCHISTS.

We observe with interest, but without sympathy, the reported remark of the Warden of the State Prison at Auburn, that he does not know how to reconcile the legal restriction upon the number of witnesses of a public execution with the number of applications that have reached him for permission to be present at the execution of the assassin of President MCKINLEY.

Our advice to the perplexed official in question would be not to make any effort to reconcile them. If the assassin could foresee that his last public appearance would be witnessed by a large number of persons and chronicled by a considerable proportion of them it would be a comfort to him. He would probably try to "brace up" and make an appearance worthy of chronicle. This is undesirable.

A commission of well meaning but not entirely sagacious persons once submitted to the Legislature of this State a proposition that no newspaper should be allowed to tell anything about an execution except the fact that it had taken place, and their recommendation was made law. In consequence of which many newspapers were induced to defy the law, and to make long reports of electrical executions, including highly exaggerated criticisms of the manner in which they were conducted, just to show that they had a right to do so. Which was what the imperfectly sagacious lawgivers should and might have expected.

But this case is different. All the diagnoses of Anarchist murderers agree that, in whatever they differ, they have in common a morbid desire for notoriety. Deny them the notoriety and you deprive them of one of their leading motives to crime. If it could be managed that, from the moment when the law laid its heavy hand upon an Anarchist criminal, he should disappear from human ken, that would be an ideally perfect way of dealing with him. "Nothing," says MONTAIGNE, who was a shrewd observer of human nature, "nothing is more disagreeable than to be obscurely hanged." And no criminal finds obscure hanging so disagreeable as the Anarchist assassin. For which reason an obscure hanging should be his portion. Let the Warden of Auburn therefore cut down his invitations to the lowest number, and let him not include therein any more representatives of the press than he is obliged to include. For our own part, we should say that one representative of the press would be quite enough. What people want to know about the man is that the sentence of the law has been duly executed upon him. A certificate to that effect is all that any newspaper which understands the situation and does not mean to encourage Anarchistic crimes would care to publish. It follows that a conscientious Warden should be particularly on his guard against bestowing "passes" to the execution upon representatives of any of our esteemed yellow contemporaries. Such representatives will doubtless apply in large numbers, equipped with large, if not accurate, vocabularies, and sharpened pencils. The prospect of their able and eloquent reports would doubtless cheer the last moments of the assassin. What is more and worse, it would "encourage the others" to commit crimes which should insure a celebration of which the ungrammatical and otherwise defective character would not be obvious to them. By all means let the Warden of Auburn limit himself strictly to the official witnesses whom he is compelled to invite to the execution.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

We publish in another column a letter from "An Early Member of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." He complains that no satisfactory statement has been made of the disposition of the fund accumulated in the time of President BERGH; that much of the means of the society has been locked up in an unremunerative building, and that, while calls for funds are renewed, the work of the society is not done in the aggressive and effectual fashion of former times.

We do not feel competent to pass on these complaints, but they are of a kind that are not infrequent, and it would seem that all cause for them could be and should be removed. The work of Mr. BERGH in his lifetime was most excellent, and was everywhere in evidence. The impression prevails that it is not kept up with the same vigor and persistency. The points made by our correspondent are worthy of attention.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An interesting suggestion made to the Navy Department by Gen. GEORGE P. HARRISON, Major General of the Alabama Division, United Confederate Veterans, is that the battleships Kearsarge and Alabama should be selected to represent the United States Navy at the time of the coronation of King EDWARD. "The names of these two war vessels," wrote Gen. HARRISON to Secretary LONG, "are so closely connected in the naval history of our country that the presence of one without the other would be to rob the old ships of their just glory and the new of the sentiment and fraternity expressed in their construction. The effect these two ships would produce at these exercises would be very great, and would go far to show the European nations we are a united people in fact as well as word. They would further show to the whole world that, although in June, 1864, the old Alabama and Kearsarge used their guns and men against each other in deadly conflict, yet in 1902 their namesakes, representing the new navy and the new spirit of brotherly love, will in unison concentrate their forces and fire upon the nation that attempts to insult the Stars and Stripes, or that interferes with our nation in its efforts to secure to its citizens and their posterity the blessings of liberty in the truest and noblest sense." Replying to this letter, Acting Secretary HACKETT said that "while the department appreciates the force of your suggestion and will be glad to accede to your recommendation if the exigencies of the service permit, it is at present unable to state definitely that it will be possible to order these vessels, since no invitation has been received from his Majesty's Government to send vessels to participate." There are several criticisms that might be made on this correspondence, but perhaps it will be sufficient to state again with great emphasis that though the new Kearsarge is named after the old Kearsarge, the new Alabama most certainly is not named after the Alabama with which the old Kearsarge once had a memorable controversy. The mistake which Gen. HARRISON makes in his reference to "namesakes" is a somewhat irritating one, and, though it may not have been a part of Mr. HACKETT'S official duty to correct that mistake for him, one cannot but regret that the Acting Secretary did not, in some way or other, remove all reason to suspect that he is himself laboring under a delusion much too common in the North as well as in the South.

—We told, the other day, how the managers of the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged, over in Brooklyn, had been much amazed, and apparently no less horrified, by requests for permission to get married that have come to them of late from several properly assorted pairs among the ancient inmates. Not only were the requests refused, but the Board of Managers met in solemn council and adopted regulations of a nature to take away from the aged inmates the opportunities for falling in love with each other which they have hitherto had—and utilized. One of our readers, who says she has been a wife for fifty years, and has outlived all her family except her husband, found nothing amusing in this story. Instead, her sympathy went out to those old and lonely people in the Brooklyn "home," that is, after all, no home at all, as she understands the word, and she has written us a pathetic letter in which, after referring to her own experiences, she asks: "Why should those lonely ones be deprived of the companionship which is almost the only form of happiness within their reach? They would eat no more married than single, and they would occupy no more room in the universe where GOD gives all a place." One can, we think, be pardoned for seeing at first glance only the humorous phases of these belated romances in the Brooklyn retreat, but, when the reason for objecting to them is asked in this serious way, the reason is not easy to find. Possibly enough, the refusal to permit the marriages may have been based—unconsciously, of course—on the feeling which is, alas! so common among the officers of such institutions, that the inmates shouldn't be allowed to do much of anything they want to do. To be sure, this particular institution has long had a rule providing that any inmate who marries after entering shall forfeit all rights acquired at entrance and at once depart, and rules must be observed, but that does not answer our correspondent's question, for it does not explain why the rule was adopted.

—All the emphasis of first place on the first page of its current issue is given by The Railroad Gazette to a new and curiously simple explanation of the recent breaking of "suspender rods" on the Brooklyn Bridge. The report of the experts who investigated the condition of the bridge stated that these rods were of ample strength to withstand the tension to which they were subjected, and that "the failure must have been due to other causes." The correspondent of The Railroad Gazette rejects "extreme heat," "vibration," and the like that have been suggested as among the "other causes," and declares that the breaks were due to the fact that the rods are made of steel, and that the screw threads on them were cut V-shape. "It is a well-recognized characteristic of steel," he says, "that when a crack starts, it will creep through the metal, as will a crack in plate glass, by the repetition of slight strains, whether the strains are caused by changes of temperature, by vibration, or by any other influence. These cracks may start from the slightest flaw in the metal, or, as in this instance, from the sharp bottom of a V-shaped thread. To avoid this danger it is customary in more recent practice either to make such suspenders of fibrous wrought iron, where the fibre will prevent the crack from traveling, or else, when a stronger metal, as steel, is required, to fillet the bottom of the thread, so as to avoid the sharp cut." Decision as to the merit and adequacy of this theory must be left, of course, to professional engineers, but it seems reasonable enough to the lay mind, particularly as the originator of the explanation adds, first, that the ends of steel pins of railroad bridges, under the vibration of passing trains, have broken off, apparently without strain, and the fracture showed rings of rust, indicating that the pin had broken in small increments, and, second, that the fractures of the suspender rods occurred in the thread, and showed similar rings of rust.

—When The Animals' Defender, a Boston publication whose mission it is to oppose the extension of medical knowledge and the suppression of smallpox, replied to something we had said about vaccination by the insinuation that there is "a closer financial relation than is generally supposed" between such remarks as ours and "the 'golden shower' which every smallpox scare forces from the pockets of the nervous and the ignorant," we were moved to exclaim: "In other words, the doctors pay us to advocate vaccination, and the doctors vaccinate for the money there is in it." Our Bostonian critics are apparently much disturbed by this plain and therefore self-destructive statement of their contention. "We are astonished," they now say, "that THE TIMES should indulge in such language; we have always had an idea that it prided itself on its subtlety of composition and delicacy of suggestion, which was wont to amuse even if it did not charm. We would inquire, why the necessity of such brutal frankness?" And then comes the following remarkably enigmatic explanation of what they really meant: "Be it known that there is a mysterious impersonality haunting the abodes of men which is responsible for many an act of cowardice, meanness, and wrong, and the name of this impersonality is 'It.' This 'It' pays many people, including some self-styled humane and spotless journalists, to take certain sides on vital questions, and the way 'It' pays its agents is often in a very roundabout but practical manner." That certainly doesn't have the fault of "brutal frankness," but, so far as we can understand it—which isn't far—the difference from our own periphrasis of The Animals' Defender's original charge lies in the substitution of "It" for "the doctors." For all we know, that may be very important, and it fills us with deep grief not to have the faintest idea as to what our antagonist is really driving at.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writers of the numerous letters sent to THE TIMES during the early part of the present year relating to the management of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have waited in vain for some information about the alleged unnecessary expenditure of a large fund accumulated during the Presidency of the late Henry Bergh.

Since the first communication five months have passed, and five numbers of Our Animal Friends, edited by the President of that society, have appeared, and still no explanation about misapplied cash. Yesterday, however, there appeared another sidelight in the shape of a second urgent call, within a year, for more money. In explanation of present conditions, a note attached to this second appeal, giving reasons for spending about $100,000 for a palatial official residence for an official, whose services, seemingly, have been of doubtful value, would have been in exact order.

In one respect this autocratic President must remind us of the Emperor Sigismund at the Council of Constance, who, when the Bishop of Basel complained of his bad grammar, announced that he was "super grammaticum." So it is now with our little Emperor who happens to be at the head of the humane society founded by Henry Bergh. His silence under fire from many directions proves as plainly as possible that he wills that the information about the large sum of money once under his control shall be withheld from the members of the society, who are its supporters and whose contributions must be relied upon to pay its current expenses.

From general reports we might believe that the present management has for its motto "Inoffensive gentility"—its affairs seem to be conducted in such a very conservative and quiet, gentlemanly way. The old ways were actively belligerent against offenders of a particular kind, and a considerable portion of the civilized peoples of the world knew that "Bergh's society" was doing the great work for which it was founded.

A most interesting exhibit displayed at the old headquarters in Twenty-second Street was a large collection of instruments of torture and stuffed animals and birds, showing the various results and methods of inflicting cruelties. These were in glass cases and placed in the only room to which the public had access. They attracted the interested attention of thousands of people every year, and brought them face to face with startling facts connected with cruel practices as it could not have been done in any other way. This useful object lesson has disappeared, and along with it the name of Henry Bergh, and all reference to him, even by the least indirection. In this palace, a probable monument to personal vanity, now occupied by his successor, it is fittingly appropriate that no place can be found for any reminder of the founder, who devoted many years of his life to the active promotion of a noble cause which, his friends believe, has made his name immortal.

AN EARLY MEMBER.
New York, Oct. 10, 1901.

WASHINGTON'S OCTOBER RIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many instructive and interesting articles in your paper there are none that receive from me earlier attention or leave a more pleasing and lasting impression than those of a historic nature. Through your timely notice of the two hundred and fiftieth birthday celebration at Norwalk, Conn., I spent a most enjoyable day in the old town, although it and all people to me were strangers. I am following up your articles on Yale's bi-centennial at New Haven with like interest, and purpose taking a day "off" to visit the City of Elms.

A double interest now attaches to Yale's celebration, for, as I read, Washington shortly after the adjournment of the First Congress, set out on his journey to New England on Thursday, Oct. 15, at 9 o'clock. Dinner at King's Bridge, on through East Chester, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, to Mrs. Haviland's tavern at Rye, where he stopped for the night; started at 7 Friday, through Horse Neck, Stamford, Norwalk, to Fairfield, where he dined and lodged; Saturday left a little after sunrise, to Stratford, Milford, West and New Haven, where he arrived before 2 o'clock, and staid over Sunday, going twice to church, and taking tea at the house of Mayor Ryer Sherman. "New Haven was awake early on Monday morning, as Washington left at 6 o'clock, accompanied a considerable distance by a troop of cavalry and many of the most prominent citizens on horseback." On to Wallingford, Middletown, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, to Boston, and other places, returning through New Hampshire by the way of New Haven, to his home in Franklin Square, which he reached Nov. 15, "his horses looking as fresh as if they had not been traveling for a month."

As I stood at Norwalk, during its celebration, by the old Boston Post Road, perhaps the most historically interesting in the country, and saw the fine processions march by, the thought arose what a wonderful change since the Father of His Country went that way 112 years ago, and what a delightful Autumn outing it would be; not to race as the sports did to Philadelphia, which was a laudable effort, successfully accomplished, but jogging leisurely over the old road Washington went and stopping as he stopped. What food for thought in such a delightful journey!

You do nobly, Mr. Editor, to give place to historic matters. To the Niagara of just and favorable opinion of your semi-centennial issue I wish to add my drop, and I have two copies laid away for future use.

DAILY READER.
New York, Oct. 13, 1901.

MERITS OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Criticisms that have been made in regard to the law which prohibits the opening of meat markets on Sunday, wherein it has been asserted that the law is burdensome and unjust to the poorer classes, move me to present the other side of the question.

The bill received thorough consideration by both houses of the Legislature and by the Governor before it was adopted; it was not looked upon from a political standpoint, but from a viewpoint that should apply to every bill in the interests of labor—namely, the humanitarian one.

I have in my possession hundreds of indorsements from various clergymen of every denomination, saying that the enactment of such a law would prove of great benefit to the whole community, and especially to those who buy meats on Sunday mornings.

The cry against closing the meat markets on Sunday mornings is heard particularly from the lower east side and from a class of people who observe Saturday for worship. The question now arises, should the 40,000 men connected with the meat industry be deprived of their free Sundays simply because a few observe another day?

The majority of the poorest people are satisfied with the law. Since it has gone into effect it has made thousands of mothers and children happy. Why? In some families the man of the house forgot all about his family and home on Saturday nights, remaining away all hours of the night and spending every dollar of his earnings for some unnecessary purpose, notwithstanding the fact that he knew there were those waiting at home who wanted to buy food. Now the time has come when such men must go home earlier or do without their Sunday dinner. Every man who has any respect for his family will admit that this is a great benefit.

The butchers, bakers, and grocers are now doing more business on Saturday than they have at any time previous to the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law. This proves that the people have more money on Saturday nights and can therefore make larger purchases.

The question that is a forceful one concerns the fact that the poor people cannot buy ice. This is quite true. Ice is a great necessity, especially in the Summer, and therefore it should be the duty of every poor person to set aside a portion of the earnings to provide for it. If the ice were bought on Saturday night instead of Sunday morning it might often be the means of saving a life.

If the members of organized labor would stop to consider how unjust it is to make others do that which they themselves do not like to do, I do not doubt that the proprietors of places of business open on Sunday would willingly close and there would be no attempt made to add laws to make them close.

I appeal to THE NEW YORK TIMES and its readers to assist the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers in their effort to retain the law of Sunday rest, so that we may continue to observe the first day of the week, without jeopardizing the interests of the poorest man and those of his family who believe that all should enjoy the same rights.

GEORGE PFAEHLER, JR.,
President Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers of Greater New York.
New York, Oct. 12, 1901.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your permission, a farewell word as to American missionary work in foreign leads. Over date of Oct. 6 THE TIMES printed a short letter of mine under the heading "Against Missions for Turkey and China," to which letter Mr. A. Constantian replied, in which reply I was "turned down" on the expression, "Let the heathen live in peace and happiness," and, in turn, the Rev. Mr. M. V. Papazlantz "turned down" Mr. Constantian with respect to his contention as to American missionary work in Turkey. I cannot enter the field of religious discussion with either of these gentlemen, as each seems to be professionally familiar with the details of the subject, and I am not—professionaly or otherwise.

The real kernel of my first letter (made short to maintain the virtue of brevity) was not touched upon by Mr. Constantian, which was this: That the religious spirit is inborn, (divine,) not only that of the Christian religion, but of all religions; that in each distinct segregation of mankind this instinct crystalizes in a form of religion adapted to the needs of the state of civilization of that segregation, and that the semi-civilized, the barbarian, and the savage are not in a receptive condition for the higher form of the Christian religion. This would seem to imply the sentiment, "Let the heathen," &c.

As stated in the foregoing, I am not an authority on the details of missionary work in either Turkey or China, but, judging from the news we have had from China during the last year or so as to the many murders of Christian Chinamen and the persecutions they are subjected to, the sentiment expressed that the heathen be let alone seems to me not inapt. In Armenia the massacre of Christians appears to be completed by the rule of the Turk, and I would suggest the donation of guns instead of Bibles. F. M. LEHMAN.
New York, Oct. 13, 1901.

GLANCING AT ELECTION RETURNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to an editorial in your issue of yesterday, (Oct. 12,) a glance at election returns extending back many years shows that the Democratic vote in New York County has never been more than 60 per cent. and the Republican vote never less than 37 per cent. of the whole vote cast. In 1898 Roosevelt (for Governor) polled nearly 38 per cent. and Van Wyck only 58 per cent., although there was no division of the Democracy and Tammany had all the city patronage, and (having been out of power for three preceding years) had no vile record to overcome, as it has now.

Judging by the registration, about 325,000 votes will be polled in New York County at this election. Under normal conditions, they would line up about as follows:

Democrats, 60 per cent.	195,000
Republicans, 37 per cent.	120,000
Democrats over Republicans	75,000

In New York County there are some 50,000 Democrats who will not vote for Tammany Hall whenever they get a fair chance to vote against it, and assuredly there will be many more this year. But, even on this basis, taking only 50,000 out of the 195,000 Democrats and accrediting them to support of the fusion ticket, we find:

Democrats 195,000, less 50,000, 145,000—Tammany vote.
Republicans 120,000, plus 50,000, 170,000—Fusion vote.

In 1894 Grant (Tammany) polled only 41 per cent., while Strong polled 58 per cent., of the whole vote, giving Strong 45,000 plurality on a fusion ticket against Tammany.

In 1897 Van Wyck polled less than 47 per cent. of the whole vote of New York County, although the opposition was split into fragments.

It can hardly be doubted that Mr. Low will hold the 120,000 Republican votes, and it is hardly credible that the Citizens' Union, the Greater New York Democracy, the several German organizations, the City Democracy, and the other associations in the fusion will not furnish at least 50,000 Democratic votes out of the 195,000. This seems to me a most conservative estimate. No unbiased student of political affairs in this city and of the attitude of our great daily newspapers will dispute the fact that more than 50,000 Democrats in New York County will vote against Crokerism this year.

Besides, it must be remembered that the fusion county ticket is largely Democratic, not to speak of the borough, Assembly, and Aldermanic tickets, and that in the history of New York this is the first time that a union has extended to and embraced the minor local offices.

Brooklyn has only about 12,000 normal Democratic majority. Low and Grout should carry it by at least 15,000. In 1897 the combined Low and Tracy vote in Brooklyn exceeded the Van Wyck vote by 27,000.

The Democratic majorities in Queens and Richmond are so insignificant or uncertain that the fusion ticket should be easily carried in these localities.

MATTHEW P. BREEN.
New York, Oct. 13, 1901.

A VIEW OF THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very gratifying to the supporters of Mr. Shepard to know thus early in the campaign that Republicans and Indipendents are in hearty accord with Democrats in believing in the entire sincerity of Mr. Shepard's statements as to what his policy, if elected, will be. There has been no suggestion that he is not perfectly honest, there has been almost unanimous consent to the proposition that if he carries out the line of policy outlined in his letter of acceptance the City of New York will have a better administration than it has ever had. No intelligent observer, whether politician or plain citizen, can be ignorant of the fact that Mr Shepard's record of opposition to all that is bad in political life, and his sturdy and persistent fight for a betterment of political conditions, has been made perfectly clear.

The strange thing about it all is that up to the present time it has seemed possible to fool some of those who have always been accounted as independent citizens with the idea that the issue in this campaign is the destruction of Tammany Hall. Is it possible that any one who witnessed, or has read of, the rise and fall of the Strong administration in New York or the Wurster administration in Brooklyn can be made to believe that the election of Mr. Low means the destruction of the political organization that opposes him? If the realization of any such dream were possible, would you not be among the first to decry it and to urge that a perfected and organized opposition to the Republican Party is an absolute necessity? The conclusion that must be reached in the minds of independent citizens is that the contest is between the adherents of two organizations, and that the hope of citizens for better government lies in the direction of improving the conditions within the organizations by the nomination of a good candidate and not in an idle attempt to break down organizations.

The election of Mr. Low means the accession to municipal power of an organization no less corrupt than Tammany Hall is pictured by its enemies to be, and at the head of which presides a leader who was described by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst as "more dangerous than Croker."

Why not cease the silly cry of down with Tammany Hall, since Tammany Hall will continue to exist and will be a synonym for good or bad government according as the tone of the Democratic Party is high or low; why not cease the effort to fool the people into the belief that the conglomerate political aggregate which is fighting Mr. Shepard is not the same old Republican machine, which, as Lieut. Gov. Woodruff puts it, is now to be made as powerful as the Pennsylvania organization.

Let us then get down to the only practical questions for Democrats and independent citizens to consider before their votes are cast. Conceding, as you do, that Mr. Shepard is perfectly honest and trustworthy, and that the record of his life has demonstrated that he is capable, courageous, and persistent in working for the best interests of his fellow-citizens, are you willing to array yourself against him in the struggle to elevate the character of Democratic politics, and to make this campaign mark the beginning of a new era of deserved success for the Democratic Party?

J. HERBERT WATSON.
Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 1901.

THE PROMISE OF MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you will permit the expression of an opinion at variance with your own. In to-day's editorial headed "Consequences of a Tammany Victory," you make the assertion that Mr. Low is in much the better position before the decent voter in regard to the Police Department than is Mr. Shepard. The voter, you say, "has the bond of Mr. Low, not even the promise of Mr. Shepard."

This strikes me as distinctly unfair. Nothing could be more plain than Mr. Shepard's promise in this matter, nothing more broad, more vigorously stated, or more convincing. He has declared that the Police Commissioner will be, in effect, "the man who is Mayor of the City, acting through a competent, honest, resolute citizen, who shall at all times, whether in season or out of season, whether by day or by night, practically enforce the standard which the Mayor himself, upon his sole conscience and in view of his own undoubted power and responsibility, sets up for police administration."

Mr. Low says he will, if elected, remove Murphy and Devery. It was unnecessary for him to say that. But he has not indicated what manner of man he will appoint. This is an assurance of far more importance than the removal of two officials, which will be effected (and every one knows it will be effected) in any event. The future administration of the department is the question of moment, and in this connection we have the "bond" of Mr. Shepard, "not even the promise" of Mr. Low.

E. WALLACE MCADAM.
New York, Oct. 12, 1901.

A Plea for Mr. Shepard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After skimming through Mr. Shepard's speech this morning, I turned to your editorials to see what you would say about it, and I must admit that I am disappointed. That you should continue to support Mr. Low is no ground for complaint on the part of a Democrat. The contest this year is between the Democratic Party and the Republicans, assisted by McKinley Democrats, and, as you have so definitely aligned yourself with the latter, you can scarcely be expected to desert them in this crisis.

But that you should treat Mr. Shepard's statement on the Devery incident of the campaign as you have done is scarcely fair. Leaving out of consideration the fact that there are more important questions at issue, except, perhaps, in the estimation of such eminent reformers as John C. Sheehan, Gen. "Dan" Sickles, and "Jimmy" O'Brien than that of who shall be Deputy Police Commissioner, what Mr. Shepard has said amounts simply to an assurance that he will be fair in considering any charges that may come before him; fair to the accused as well as the accuser. You would insist on that in a Judge, you should not object to it in a Mayor.

E. J. SHRIVER.
New York, Oct. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Adaptability.

Customer—The chair is very pretty, indeed, but I want one with three legs to fit in a corner.

Furniture Dealer—Vell, madam, I vill saw von leg off.—Boston Journal.

If It Had Come in July!

"We're having a good deal of rain, ain't we?"

"Yes; if we had had it last July, poor old Kansas would have had to use corn for fuel this Winter."—Indianapolis News.

Noah's Luck.

"It's a good thing," mused Noah, as the ark whirled around for the two hundredth time, "that this voyage isn't occurring five or six thousand years later. We have already made more loops than there are in a crochet pattern."—Baltimore American.

For His Good.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "there is one favor I want to ask you. I hope you will realize it is for your own good and not get angry."

"What is it?"

"I want you to solemnly promise me that you will never bet on a horse that isn't going to win."—Washington Star.

The Left by the Lift Are Many.

Borus—Naggus, I'm writing a story I would like a name for. It's somewhat on the plan of "Ships That Pass in the Night," but I want the title to be as different from that as possible.

Naggus—How would "Elevators That Pass in the Daytime" do?—Chicago Tribune.

TO THE CHRONIC KICKER.

E. A. Brininstool in Los Angeles Times.

Oh, you pessimistic growler, stop your awful, awful cries!
Quit your telling all your troubles; cease your irritable sighs;
Don't be all the time unhappy, and so miserably blue.
You've no right to be complaining when there's better things to do.
What's the use of all this whining, 'cause the earth don't rock and shake
Like a fellow with the ague at each wabbly step you take?
You will find the whole wide world will be much better off alone,
When you're shuffled off forever, and have groaned your final groan.

What a place of woe and sorrow this old planet here would be,
If 'twas filled with just you kickers who with no one can agree!
If we waited for such fellows to enlighten this broad earth,
Why, there'd never been progression since man first was given birth!
Get a hustle on your carcass! Don't stay stranded on a snag;
You will never find your level, if you stop to chew the rag;
There'll be more and more of sunshine, things will wear a brighter tone,
When you've shuffled off forever, and have groaned your final groan.

It was surely not intended by an all-wise Providence,
That you lose in him your faith, as well as all your confidence;
Take whatever is your portion, knowing all is for the best,
And just trust the Great Creator to attend to all the rest.
Go ahead and do your duty, with a smile upon your face,
You're a soldier in life's battle, and should try to fill your place;
If you're bound to be a "knocker" we can fight it out alone,
And be better off without you when you've groaned your final groan.

Oh, you pessimistic growler, will you never try to rise,
Where the glorious sun is shining up above the cloudy skies?
Will you always be so ready to relate your tale of woe,
And to carry gloom and sadness everywhere you chance to go?
Don't let pessimistic notions permeate your diaphragm,
Keep "a-tootin' on yer bugle, if you never sell a clam!"
Be a hustler while you're living; better quit if you're a drone,
For we're better off without you when you've groaned your final groan.

DEPUTIES INDORSE NEW MARRIAGE CANON

Committee of the Whole Passes It by Close Vote.

The Episcopal Delegations Must Now Act—Result Uncertain—Missionary Bishop Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, sitting as a committee of the whole, to-day adopted the proposed canon prohibiting the remarriage of divorced persons for causes not arising previous to their former marriage. The canon was adopted as it came from the House of Bishops. The vote stood 182 for, 158 against.

The amendment of the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of New York, making an exception in the case of the innocent party of a divorce granted on the ground of adultery, was rejected by a vote of 158 to 173. The result of the vote in the committee of the whole was reported to the House of Deputies, which will vote on the matter.

The result, however, may not be the same, for in that house the vote of thirty delegations is required to carry a measure, the divided delegations virtually counting among the nays. No time was set for a final vote by the house, but it presumably will be taken to-morrow.

Previous to this action in Committee of the Whole the House of Deputies adopted the resolutions presented by the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim of Washington, providing for a standing joint commission of both houses to consider the relations of labor and capital. It is to consist of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three laymen, and shall report its proceedings to each General Convention.

A letter was sent to the Synod of Mexico, stating the terms, which must be complied with before Bishops for that country can be appointed. Several canonical questions were discussed and settled by the Bishops during the day, the further revision of the canons being then referred to the next General Convention.

In the House of Deputies this morning the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim had the resolutions providing for a permanent committee on capital and labor taken from the calendar by a two-thirds vote, and they were adopted almost unanimously.

The committee of the whole resumed discussion of the proposed canon of the solemnization of marriage. The Rev. Hudson Stuck of Dallas, Texas, deprecated certain changes that had been made in the moral condition of society in Roman Catholic countries on account of the non-permission of divorces.

Dr. McKim cited high authority for his own position that Christ did not intend to absolutely deny to the innocent party the right to marry again, and declared that he had the uniform authority of the Reformed Episcopate in his position. He said it had not been shown that a stringent canon would operate to conserve the purity of the home.

On motion of James C. Buxton of North Carolina it was decided to take a vote on the subject at 12 o'clock.

VOTE ON THE CANON.

The vote on the Huntington amendment, which excepts the innocent party to divorce from the prohibition to remarry, was defeated by a vote of 155 to 173. Then the original section was adopted as it came from the House of Bishops by a vote of 182 to 158.

After the result of the vote on the canon concerning marriage and divorce was announced the committee of the whole rose, but was immediately reconvened. The amendment to the constitution adopted by the House of Bishops as a substitute for Canon 37, referring to the discipline of persons marrying again after divorce, was placed before the committee for consideration. Without action the committee again arose, and after it had reported progress to the house a recess was taken until 3 P. M.

The afternoon session of the House of Deputies was held behind closed doors and was devoted entirely to consideration and voting on the five nominations for Missionary Bishops handed down from the House of Bishops.

The election resulted in the choice of the following: The Rev. James Addison Ingle, District of Hankow; the Rev. Charles H. Brent of Boston, District of the Philippines; the Rev. Frederick William Keator, District of Olympia; and the Rev. William Cabell Brown, District of Porto Rico.

The only nomination rejected was that of the Rev. Charles Caleb Pierce, to be Missionary Bishop of North Dakota. The House of Bishops to-day created the missionary district of Honolulu, the order to become effective April 1, 1902. Consent was given, the House of Deputies concurring, for the election of a Missionary Bishop for this district during the interval between this session and the next general convention.

The House of Bishops, so far as its action goes, has settled the Hawaiian Church problem through the conference of its committee, consisting of the Bishops of Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and California, with Bishop Willis. The terms of settlement, in brief, are the resignation of the Bishop of Honolulu, to take effect the first of next April; the formation of the Hawaiian Islands as a missionary district, to be placed, for the present, in charge of a Bishop designated by the Presiding Bishop.

The House of Bishops took up the report of the joint committee on revising the canons.

It was decided to limit the time for the election of a Bishop to three months. If the dioceses voting shall not be heard from in that time the result is to be announced.

The next decision was that if a missionary Bishop becomes permanently disabled his position may be declared vacant.

BISHOPS PERMANENTLY DISABLED.

It was agreed that before a Bishop for a foreign country shall be chosen the Bishops must have evidence that he has been duly elected and will follow a form of worship in accordance with established usage. In case of disagreement between a Bishop and a parish, it was voted that in the future a council of conciliation may be called by the Bishop.

It was provided that when a Bishop shall resign between sessions of the General Convention the House of Bishops shall meet as a House to consider the resignation.

The Bishops adopted a canon providing that no woman can be formally set apart as a Deaconess until she shall have attained the age of twenty years, and declaring that marriage renders her position vacant.

All the remaining portions of the report of the Committee on Canons were recommitted by the Bishops, to be reported at the next General Convention.

The House of Bishops agreed to the conference report of marginal readings, already accepted by the House of Deputies, and also to the McKinley memorial resolutions. The following amendment to Article X. of the Constitution was adopted:

"Provided, that nothing in this article shall be construed as restricting the authority of the Bishops of the Church to take such action as may be provided by the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer and by the canons from the General Convention for the use of special forms of worship."

This is intended to apply especially in case of Swedish congregations in the Northwest.

The Bishops having declined to divide the dioceses of Springfield and Kansas, it was agreed to appeal for the appropriation of more funds from the general funds for missionary work in these dioceses, and also to ask for special concessions.

In response to a communication from the Synod of Mexico, requesting the appointment of Bishops, the draft of a letter on the subject, prepared by the Bishops in Council, was adopted. A committee consisting of the Bishops of Maryland, California, and Los Angeles was appointed to consider and decide the question of the consecration of not more than two Bishops for Mexico, when all the necessary preliminary conditions shall have been complied with. The Church in Mexico is to be amenable to the canons and constitution of the Episcopal Church of the United States.

CONGREGATIONALISTS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

Sympathy for Mrs. McKinley—Discussions of Various Matters of Church Work.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 14.—The National Congregational Council to-day sent the following letter to President Roosevelt:

Called as you have been by strange Providence to the responsibilities and duties of the exalted position you now occupy, we hasten to assure you of our hearty sympathy in the different tasks you have to perform, and of our unquestioning confidence in the integrity of your purpose, in the loftiness of your aims and in your ability, under the guidance of God, to meet successfully the high demands of your great office.

We invoke God's choicest blessings upon you, and we promise to do our best to hold up your hands, and our best also to create a public opinion which will hold up your hands in every attempt you may make, in every measure you may urge, and every policy you may attempt, which has promise in it of advancing this great people, over whose destiny you now preside in knowledge, in righteousness, in the true appreciation and the prompt use of liberty, and in all the elements and qualities which bring the National aspirations more into line with the manifest purposes of Him whose kingdom ruleth over all.

The council also sent the following to Mrs. McKinley:

In common with the Nation at large, and with all people throughout the world, we share with you in the inexpressible grief of this sad bereavement, and assure you of our tenderest sympathy. In view of his rare manly qualities, his clear thinking, his spotless integrity, his exemplary domestic life, his unfailing kindness, and his long, faithful, and eminently successful service to his country, he was sure of an enduring fame, but martyrdom has set the seal of an immortal remembrance to his name and fixed his place forever among the great and good of the earth.

The Council to-day listened to a number of addresses relating to the work of the Church. Prof. George K. Moore of Andover, Mass., spoke on "The Rightful Claim of Theological Seminaries on the Churches." His argument was that a thorough general and professional education for ministers was never more necessary than to-day. In the course of his address he said:

The Theological Seminary is the instrumentality which the Church employs to prepare men for its service in the ministry of the Gospel. The seminaries must look to the churches for the men whom they are to educate, as the churches look to the seminaries for the men who are to serve them. Unless the Church dedicates the best of its sons to this service and enough of them, it must suffer from the deterioration of the ministry.

It is discouraging to find that associations freely license, churches call, councils ordain and install men without any education at all and that there is a constant influx of ministers from other demominations, who have had very scanty preparation and little sympathy with our ideals.

Prof. Moore's address started up a discussion which resulted in bringing up the famous Andover controversy, it hingeing on his statement that the claims of the seminaries upon the churches were not being fully met. The Vice Chairman first made reference to it, and then the Rev. Dr. Waterman of Terre Haute, Ind., spoke of the old-line theology, saying that the people "demanded as much honesty in a seminary as they did in a peanut stand."

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Brooks of South Paris, Me., warmly seconded Dr. Waterman, saying that if men who have taken a solemn oath to teach certain things cannot see their way clear to do so, they should go out and build a seminary of their own and hunt for money to support it.

Dr. Smith of Minneapolis tried to steer the debate away from the danger point. He said that so far as he could see there was no trouble with the theology taught in the seminaries, except that it was too hollow and external. The students do not seem to have any earnestness.

Finally the controversy was brought to a close for the time by the time limit set by the moderator.

W. W. Stetson, State Superintendent of Schools in Maine, read a paper entitled "What Help May Our Churches Expect from the Public Schools?" In the course of his paper he said:

No school is worthy of the name it bears unless the children therein come to have a sense of their personal, community, and National responsibilities. This knowledge will show them that every violation of laws and rules, every instance of malicious destruction of property, every manifestation of vandalism, all exhibitions of impudence and indolence, all forms of disrespect for persons, places, positions, sacred things, help to make possible the birth of an anarchist and the act of an assassin.

The child has a right to know quite as much about the Christ who was born in a stable, cradled in a manger, who lived in a peasant's cottage, worked at a carpenter's bench, was so poor that He had nowhere to lay His head, and yet was heard gladly by the common people because He brought life and light into the world, as he is required to learn of the unsavory details of the gods of the so-called heathen nations.

The Rev. Dr. Willard Scott of Worcester, Mass., reported for the Committee on Councils and Pastorate. He said, in part:

"On the question of whether it is wise to continue the custom of installing pastors there is a silent but effective revolt among the churches against the installing council system."

Dr. Scott presented fourteen reasons why the system is unpopular and ineffective in bringing about the results anticipated in its adoption.

VENEZUELA READY FOR PEACE.

But, Castro Says, Until Colombia Replies to Proposals, Troops Will Be Kept on the Frontier.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Oct. 14.—Gen. Cipriano Castro, President of Venezuela, made a statement to-day regarding the Venezuelan-Colombian situation, in the course of which he said:

"I earnestly desire peace between Venezuela and Colombia; but I consider that, by reason of the Venezuelan memorandum and our requests, communicated diplomatically through Dr. Rico, (Colombian Minister to Venezuela,) for an explanation of the invasion of Tachira in July by Colombian troops, Venezuela has taken the first step toward a peaceful settlement.

"It would be against the national dignity and honor of Venezuela to take another step in this direction until an explanatory answer had been received. The invasion of Tachira was the first openly aggressive act in this trouble. It was the act of Colombia, and, therefore, she should to-day follow up our initiative toward a peaceful settlement.

"I do not consider Colombia's acceptance of the offer of the United States to extend its good offices and to mediate between the two countries, which has been reported in the press here, as a conciliatory answer to our diplomatic requests through Dr. Rico. If Colombia would officially notify Venezuela that she had accepted the United States as a mediator, Venezuela could, and would, gladly consider the advisability of addressing the United States as the representative of Colombia, with the idea of reaching a peaceful settlement.

"While awaiting Colombia's answer, we most decidedly cannot, directly or indirectly, approach Colombia again in a conciliatory manner. In the meantime, we shall continue to guard our frontier against invasion. If Colombia does not answer, difficulties will doubtless arise. With two lines of armed men face to face on the frontier, this is to be expected.

"As for the present incipient revolution in Venezuela, I shall crush it so severely that there will never be another in this country. Every spasmodic uprising has thus far been rapidly and effectively suppressed. Already I have imprisoned many Nationalists, and I shall continue to imprison them. Within two months the movement against me will be crushed. It is costing us much money to maintain our present army on the frontier. Nevertheless, the country must defend order, preserve the national dignity, and be ready to repel invaders."

The feeling is growing in Caracas, especially in official circles, that the mediation of a third party will eventually be required, and that the United States Government is logically the best qualified to act. Venezuela will probably be able to maintain her present armed footing on the frontier for six or eight months, ere the finances of the country will require the issuance of paper money or a resort to forced loans.

Colombian General's Roundabout Trip.

One of the passengers who arrived here last evening on the Hamburg American Atlas Service steamship Alene, from Colombia, described himself as Gen. J. P. Penaloza of the Colombian Army. He explained that he is on his way to the Island of Curacoa, and by taking this roundabout route expects to avoid the Venezuelans and the Colombian revolutionists. Curacoa is not very far from Cartagena, the port from which Gen. Penaloza sailed for New York.

Donation Acknowledged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $10 from "Cash" as a donation to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO RANSOM MISS STONE

Board of Missions Asks American People for Immediate Aid.

Cablegram from Constantinople Causes Alarm for the Missionaries' Safety —$50,000 Is Needed.

A cablegram about Miss Stone was received from Constantinople yesterday by the Rev. Charles C. Creegan of this city, who is District Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Except to say that the cablegram conveyed serious news, Mr. Creegan would say nothing of its contents or authorship.

It was said by others to be from a confidential agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions who has been negotiating for the release of Miss Stone. On receipt of the communication a meeting of the local board was called at once and an urgent appeal for financial aid in the ransom of Miss Stone issued.

The appeal is particularly directed to the people of New York and is as follows: To the American People:

The case of Miss Stone, now in the hands of the Turkish brigands, has undergone no material change. In the office of the American Board and among her immediate friends the greatest anxiety prevails. Our Government at Washington has not modified the opinion, uttered by President Roosevelt, that there is but one thing to do, and that is to raise the sum demanded for her ransom as quickly as possible. Of this sum $60,000 has already been subscribed, far the larger part of it in Boston and the immediate vicinity.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that a prolonged respite has been given by the brigands, and that she might be saved by the action of the Turkish military. There is no good ground for confidence in this report; military action will certainly put her life in immediate peril, and if instituted, has already been checked.

The fact that a considerable amount of money was pledged last week at Hartford to pay the debt of the American Board has no effect upon the situation. The payment of the existing debt of the board leaves no fund available for any other use, and the board can do no more now than it could at the beginning. Furthermore, it never has guaranteed to its missionaries immunity from danger, and cannot do so now. They go abroad simply as American citizens, under the reasonable protection of our flag, the board assuring them only of financial support.

In any hour of danger or of need their appeal can only be that of other Americans to their Government, and that failing, to the American people. Our Government, with the intensest feeling of sympathy and interest, can, in the nature of the case, do nothing in the way of ransom, but only in the way of fixing accountability and of securing ultimate indemnity. It remains, therefore, for a noble woman in the greatest peril in a distant land to appeal to the Nation whose name she bears and for whose honor she stands. Surely she is not to be abandoned in this hour of her extremity. She has done nothing worthy of death or of reproach. She was engaged in her daily and noble service in carrying all that is best in the civilization and religion of her country to the ignorant and destitute women and children of another land. To do this she has turned from the comforts of home and the pleasures of life, which are so dear to us all, and to attain which people of all lands are flocking to our shores.

A multitude of her neighbors in every condition of life have poured their gifts into the Boston office for her deliverance, but it is not sufficient. Fifty thousand dollars more are required. We appeal now to those among us who, by the blessing of God, have larger financial ability to supplement the contributions of their neighbors, that the necessary sum may be reached.

We appeal, and not without hope, for a response so immediate and so sufficient that the terrible uncertainty concerning this dear woman may be brought to a quick end.

An answer is anxiously awaited at the office of the American Board, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York, where subscriptions to the undersigned will be received.

C. C. CREEGAN,
District Secretary.

TURKISH TROOPS WITHDRAW.

United States Legation Advised that Miss Stone Would Be Killed If Military Activity Was Continued.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—It is learned that the Turkish commander had completed arrangements to surround Miss Ellen M. Stone's captors at noon Saturday last. Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Legation, however, received information that further activity would result in the death of Miss Stone. At 3 o'clock Saturday morning he proceeded to the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, and demanded the immediate retirement of the Turkish troops.

This was acceded to, and the Bulgarian forces followed suit. Mr. Eddy's action has the unanimous approval of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who are convinced that efforts to liberate Miss Stone by force will undoubtedly result in her murder.

Neither Mr. Baird nor Mr. Haskell, the missionaries, has as yet been able to get in touch with the brigands in order to arrange as to the amount of the ransom for Miss Stone.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Daily Express has received the following from Vienna: "Todaroff, the driver who accompanied Miss Stone when she was kidnapped, has arrived at Sofia. He says her captors are Turks. The Bulgarian police, who are not satisfied with his statements, are keeping him under surveillance."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—All that can be gained from the State Department officials respecting the case of Miss Stone, the missionary who is held by brigands in Bulgaria, is that she is alive and that efforts are continuing for her release. The officials while declining to indicate the nature of the measures they are pursuing to this end, still have hope of ultimate success.

KNOWS BRIGANDS' METHODS.

British Consul in Boston Once Aided in Procuring Freedom of One of His Countrymen.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—J. E. Blunt, C. B., the British Consul for Massachusetts, while representing Great Britain in the Consular service at Salonica in 1890 was directly concerned in a case similar, in some respects, to the one which the United States Government is now endeavoring to bring to a satisfactory solution. The case, which was handled by Consul General Blunt, was that of Col. I. H. Synge, an Englishman, who was captured by brigands, under the command of the notorious Capt. Nicko, at Tricovista, in the Caraferia district of Macedonia.

Eventually Col. Synge's release was effected by the payment of a heavy ransom, after all the machinery of the British Government, including the dispatch of several British warships, had been employed.

The assistance of the Turkish Government and that of Greece was also given, but at no time while Col. Synge was in captivity was there an attempt made to run the outlaws to earth with soldiery. Col. Synge himself soon after his capture specifically warned the British authorities against the employment of troops, as he was certain that such action would mean his death.

The ransom was paid by the British Government, Nicko's relatives were released, the Greek Government agreeing to do this, as the charges against them were not of unusual importance. Throughout the negotiations Consul General Blunt was ably assisted by the Turkish authorities, who afterward took steps toward apprehending the brigands. During the last stage of the negotiations his Majesty's ship Condor was at Salonica, and Commander Edward F. Day gave able assistance. Mr. Blunt and Commander Day were both thanked by Lord Salisbury for the successful part they took in the affair.

Col Synge was well treated by the brigands during his captivity. Had soldiers been sent after Nicko and his band, however, the Colonel stated that the brigands would not have hesitated to kill him.

The situation which is the outgrowth of the capture of Miss Stone appears to be much the same, and those who are acquainted with the ways of Eastern brigands believe there is little chance of securing her release without the payment of a ransom, much as it might encourage brigandage in the future.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Monday is always dull, even when the season is at its gayest. Yesterday, with its downpour, was a dreary day. There was absolutely nothing done in society. The great house parties which had assembled at Mrs. John Jacob Astor's and at Mrs. William D. Sloane's, came into town. The weather prevented driving on the avenue or in the Park. It put an end for the time even to shopping. The fashionable restaurants were deserted.

***

Mrs. Astor is in town. She arrived on Saturday, and she is installed for the season. Mrs. Astor does not like the country. She will not go to Ferncliff, the residence of her son, Col. John Jacob Astor.

***

Mrs. Michael Henry Herbert arrived on Saturday on the same ship with Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. She has gone to Newport to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are to close their Newport house at the end of the week and come to town.

***

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies has been absent from New York since early Spring. She will open her town house immediately and remain in New York during the season. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, after a short stay in New York, will go to their place on Long Island until after Thanksgiving.

***

Among those sailing on the Columbia are Lieut. Baron von Seuter, F. Hamilton Lane, and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Payne. The Columbia sails to-day. Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant, the Misses Pomeroy, and A. A. Blow sailed on Saturday on the Umbria.

***

Col. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel and their English guests are at Bryn Mawr, where they are entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel.

***

Gen. and Mrs. Henry Burnett are at Cooperstown, N. Y., where they will remain until the late Autumn. They have had several house parties and one of these in the future will include among other guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman of this city.

***

To-day in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy in West Fifty-seventh Street, Miss Helen Van Wyck, daughter of the late Whitehead H. Van Wyck, will be married at 12:30 o'clock to Myron Augustus Lockman of Boston. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the church, will read the service.

***

The wedding of Antonio Terry Ponvert, a nephew of the late Antonio Terry, and Miss Mabelle Stuart Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Nash, (Miss Alice J. Peters,) will take place Oct. 30. It is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 19 West Seventy-third Street. Mrs. Lewis M. Gibb is to be Miss Nash's matron of honor. Eric L. Ponvert will be best man, and Francis Terry of Paris, George L. Woodruff, Warren B. Nash, and Adams C. Summer will be the ushers.

***

Another of to-morrow's town weddings will be that of Miss Grace Rogers White and Louis- Hasbrouck Newkirk. It will be celebrated at 3 o'clock in Grace Church, and the Rev. Eliot White, rector of St. John's Church, Worcester, Mass., a brother of the bride, is to officiate. Miss Mabel F. Newkirk is to be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Adele Wilcox and Miss Elizabeth P. Rockwell of New York and Miss Ellen Marvin and Miss M. A. Marvin of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Newkirk's best man is to be a brother of the bridge, Ernest Devereaux White, and the ushers selected are Basil Major, L. B. Case, Robert J. Gibson, Leavitt J. Hunt, Frederick L. Durland, and W. B. Maynard.

***

Lady Sarah Wilson, who came over from England some weeks since, is booked to return to England to-morrow, as is also Mrs. George Keppel. Mr. and Mrs. Keppel gave a dinner at Sherry's on Friday evening last for Sir Thomas Lipton, at which Lady Sarah was one of the guests.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster are at Lakewood. Miss Anna Depew Paulding, niece of Chauncey M. Depew, has returned to Washington. Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt has returned from a two years' stay abroad, and is at Mr. Roosevelt's country place, Roosevelt Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt purpose spending the Winter in town.

***

Dr. T. A. Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, Henry C. Emmet and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, William V., Irving, and Howard C. Brokaw, Mrs. John R. Harris, and her daughter, Miss Cornelia Harris, Dr. M. Du Bois and Mrs. Du Bois have all been staying at Lakewood.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 14.—The Hon Mrs. Herbert, wife of the Hon. Michael H. Herbert of the British Embassy at Copenhagen, has arrived here to visit her mother, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, and her sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. She was accompanied from New York by her father. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner for sixteen at Beaulieu this evening in honor of Mrs. Herbert.

Gerard Lowther, Chargé d'Affaires, British Embassy, arrived from New York tonight, and to-morrow will close the embassy Durham cottage here and go to Washington for the Winter.

Miss Alice Blight and Miss Georgiana G. King arrived from New York to-day.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has joined his family here after a two weeks' stay in New York.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs gave entertainment to-day in honor of the anniversary of the birth of her younger daughter, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, the anniversaries of the two sisters being only one day apart. Miss Oelrichs received many gifts, including a number of floral offerings.

Miss Schenck of New York, who has been visiting Mrs. Frederic Neilson at the Tiffany cottage, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French are guests of Mrs. Francis O. French at Harbour View.

Mrs. Devereux Clapp and Miss Clapp closed their cottage to-day and have taken apartments at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. J. G. Johnson has returned from Lenox and is at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Francis J. Otis has gone to Buffalo.

Mrs. Jules Reynal, who has been the guest of Mrs. James P. Kernochan at Sea View, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot gave a dinner Saturday night at the Durfee Tea House in Portsmouth.

Mrs. John S. Hayes and Miss Stella D. Hayes closed their cottage to-day and went to Allegheny City, Penn.

Story—Baker.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Miss Mary Allien Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Baker of this place, was married at 8 o'clock to-night to Clarence Lee Story, son of the Rev. G. L. Story of Richmond, Vt. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Fisher Lewis. The bride wore white tucked liberty satin trimmed with chiffon and carried white Bride rorses. The bridesmaid was Miss Anna Wilson, and the maids of honor were Misses Claire and Edith Baker, sisters of the bride. The best man was John N. Tilden, Jr. The ushers were Bertram Baker, brother of the bride, and Richard Story, brother of the bridegroom.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served to about 100 of the most prominent people of Peekskill. The bride and bridegroom left on an extended wedding trip. On their return they will live at Richmond, Vt., in a house presented to the bride by her father.

Miss Charlotte P. Purser Engaged.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Charlotte Priscilla Purser to George Thompson Aldrich on the evening of Oct. 24, at the residence of Miss Purser's brother, George H. Purser, at 16 Cedar Place, Yonkers. Miss Purser's father was closely associated with John Kelly while the latter was the leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Aldrich was born at Walpole, N. H., and is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the Columbia Law School.

FRENCH COAL MINERS VOTE ON STRIKE PLAN

Referendum Shows a Big Majority Failed to Go on Record.

Strike Not Likely, Although 40,000 Voted in Favor of It and 10,000 Against—110,000 Did Not Vote.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The result of the coal miners' referendum on the question of a general strike is that 40,000 voted in favor of the strike and 10,000 against it. About 110,000 men did not vote.

The announcement of the result makes it extremely doubtful whether the long-talked-of strike will break out on Nov. 1.

The Journal des Débats considers that the attitude of the foreign miners had an important influence on the prospects of the strike. It says:

"The American miners, who care little for what happens in Europe, refuse to listen to the proposals to aid the Frenchmen by restricting their output. It is useless, therefore, to count on their support. The English miners put forward the attitude of the Americans as evidence that an international understanding is impracticable. Therefore there is no longer any doubt that American and English coal is only waiting for the opening of a strike to make offers to replace the French product."

The French miners have been voting on the question whether to strike on Nov. 1 if their demands for an eight-hour day, a minimum wage, and a pension of 2f. a day after twenty-five years of work, do not receive sufficient consideration.

ARMY CORPS TO BE READY IF NEEDED BY KITCHENER.

29,000 Men at Aldershot to Prepare for Active Service — More Colonial Troops Being Enlisted.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette of yesterday said:

"Orders have been received at Aldershot to hold every available man in readiness to proceed on active service. The garrison totals 29,000 men."

This is interpreted as meaning that the Government is desirous of reassuring the public, and not as foreshadowing an immediate demand for the services of the First Army Corps.

A dispatch from Cape Town says that owing to the restrictions of martial law the pro-Boer South African News has been obliged to suspend publication.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14.—No passengers are allowed to sail from Cape ports without military permits.

Four additional squadrons of colonial troops are enlisting for active service.

RIOT AT KILMAINE, IRELAND.

John O'Donnell, M. P., Arrested After Trying to Address His Constituents.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—John O'Donnell, M. P., (Nationalist,) attempted to address his constituents to-day at Kilmaine, County Mayo, the scene of recent evictions. He was dragged off the platform five times by the police, and finally, after a fierce struggle, was taken to the barracks.

One hundred and fifty police were present at the meeting. The crowd hurled stones, and several persons were injured.

John O'Donnell is a young tenant farmer, and a protége of William O'Brien, M. P. He is Secretary of the United Irish League, and was first returned to the House of Commons for South Mayo in February, 1900, succeeding Michael Davitt.

KING LEOPOLD COMING HERE.

Tells the Antwerp Burgomaster He Will Visit New York—Hopes to Get Hints Useful to Belgian Ports.

ANTWERP, Oct. 14.—King Leopold has decided to visit New York. He announced this decision at an interview granted to the Burgomaster on Saturday.

His Majesty expects, among other advantages, to obtain in the United States many suggestions regarding the handling of shipping which will prove beneficial to the ports of Belgium.

ANARCHIST LEADER CAPTURED.

Romas, Arrested in Eastern Galicia, Afterward Kills Himself.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Cracow to The Daily Mail says:

"Romas, the leader of a notorious band of Anarchists who have destroyed various public and other buildings during the last few months, was arrested in Stanislavow, Eastern Galicia, after a fierce struggle, in which he and a gendarme were wounded, and a child was accidentally killed. Romas hanged himself in the guardhouse."

Austro-Hungarian Trade Depression.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—In the course of a long description of the depression of trade in Austria-Hungary, the Vienna correspondent of The Standard says: "There are fears of a serious economic crisis. The worst sign is the fact that the largest industrial undertakings in all branches have been compelled to resort to considerable reductions of establishment. The Premier today promised the President of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce that orders would be placed for large public works, and that all available means would be employed to assist the suffering industries."

High Honor for Prof. Virchow.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—It appears that the Gold Medal for Science, conferred by Emperor William upon Prof. Virchow in connection with the celebration of the latter's eightieth birthday, is possessed by no other member of the medical and law Faculties of the University of Berlin, and by only three members of the Philosophical Faculty, including Dr. Mommsen, the historian.

Interview with Lord De Blaquiere.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Daily Chronicle publishes to-day an interview with Lord De Blaquiere, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the post of Governor General of Canada. He says he has not been and does not expect to be approached officially on the subject, declaring that among many reasons why he could hardly accept the position even if asked to do so is the fact that his fortune is not large enough.

FOUR FREE ITALIAN PORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—"In order to encourage the development of trade," says the Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, "the Italian Government has decided to create a number of free ports. The first will be Genoa, Venice, Naples, and Catania, which will be placed outside the customs boundary."

De la Vaulx's Balloon Sighted.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The balloon of Comte de la Vaulx, which left Les Sablettes, near Toulon, on Saturday night on a voyage across the Mediterranean, was reported yesterday near the Balearic Islands, with all on board well.

An Anglo-American Engagement.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Morning Post today announces the marriage next month of Capt. H. A. Leverson of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Miss Hortense Macdonald, daughter of Dr. A. E. Macdonald of Boston.

British Protectorate Over Koweit?

LONDON, Oct. 15.—"It is reported in Teheran," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from the Persian capital, "that Great Britain has declared a protectorate over Koweit."

The Kaiser Back in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Emperor William returned to Berlin to-day after three weeks of hunting at Rominten and Hubertusstock.

MAJOR J. W. DECAMP DEAD.

Passed Away in the House Where He Was Born Eighty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 14.—Major Jonathan William Decamp died on Saturday night at Roseland, in the house in which he was born eighty years ago. The funeral services will be held on Wednesday morning in the Roseland Methodist Church, which he joined when it was started fifty-five years ago. The Decamp family is the oldest in Roseland, the first member to settle there being Benjamin Decamp, father of Jonathan Decamp. The former served in the war of 1812, and his son won distinction in the rebellion.

In early life Major Decamp learned the trade of shoemaking, and also that of a mason. He followed the former calling in the Winter and the other in the Summer. When the civil war began he organized Company D of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. It was made up of recruits from Livingston, Roseland, and Caldwell. After the company was mustered into the United States service the line officers elected him Major. He was a member of Bartlett Post, No. 39, G. A. R., of Caldwell.

IN THE SHOPS.

In a bright light blue is a smart boa of satin ribbon, combined with pyramidal rosettes of embroidery. The boa is formed by clusters of loops of the blue ribbon, with blue roses to match set in at intervals. Long streamers of ribbon form the ends; intersected here and there by clusters of loops or rosettes of the ribbon upon which are built these great pyramids of embroidery. These pyramids—no other word describes them—are seen in the smartest effects this year.

***

A charming muff is of deep cream chiffon, plaited—everything is plaited, from hats to lingerie—with a soft puffed centre. The deep plaited ends, formed by several rows of the chiffon plaitings, have below them—or inside one should say, for it is next the hands when they are in the muff—a shaped ruffle or flare of white silk, the edge bound with black velvet and appliqued on the inner side of it narrow feathers of a deep cream lace.

***

Muffs with plaited ends frequently have the top rows of the plaiting brought up over the top of the muff, where they meet, and are held with a bow or a big brass buckle. One black muff has the plaitings held with a black velvet bow, and from this curled ends of the plaiting hang for five or six inches.

***

Another muff of white silk has the edges of the silk forming threads, finished with narrow bands of sable and tiny ruchings of tulle. The fluted ruff around the neck is finished in the same fashion; there are long plain ends of the silk in front, finished at the lower edge with bands of sable and narrow ruchings of tulle.

***

One of the most charming hats that has been seen this year is a pink felt trimmed with black silk, black velvet, and apple blossom-tinted roses. Possibly the flowers are intended for apple blossoms grown on a large scale. The hat is of the regulation wide-rimmed sailor type, but of a soft felt, with a drooping rim. It has the effect of an entirely natural droop, but its arrangement is artificial. Pink silk-covered wires on the under side regulate the shape. These hold part of the rim up from the face and allow the insertion of the roses in the front, three or four of them ranging in color from the deep apple blossom pink to white. On the top the hat is trimmed with a low, looped bow of black silk across the front of the hat, and just back of this on top of the crown a bow of black velvet ribbon, two inches wide, perhaps, its loops spreading over the crown and two ends carried across it to the edge of the rim in the back.

***

One of the features of an elaborate evening coat of black is the jabot of cream lace down either side of the front, the lace edged with a narrow band of sable. There is a yoke to the coat of shirred cream net, and the lace down the front is a net applique. The showy and expensive filet lace is also introduced into the coat.

***

Here is another hat, a smart little hat of black and white feathers, only a bit of black velvet and white chiffon being used for trimming in addition to the feathers. The whole flat top of the hat is of these straight black wing feathers which are put on in a circle radiating from the centre. The under edge of this top shows a line of white feathers put on like the black. This flat of feathers is raised a little at the left side to show a number of small black wings, above which, just under the crown, a fold of white tulle is carried around to the back. Black velvet finishes the headpiece on the other side of the hat.

***

There are a number of these flat-crowned hats, some of them having the top covered with velvet, and beneath the edge two rows of flowers making solid wreaths encircling the head, one row of small white roses, perhaps, and below that a solid row of larger pink ones, and in this case the crown may be covered with pink velvet.

***

An unusual effect is given to a fancy velvet gown, which is finished in the back and front of the skirt with stitched bands of cloth running the full length. The long bands are crossed at the lower edge of the skirt, both back and front, with similar short stitched bands. From these bands the skirt lifts to show flounces at the side, three of them, and dips again in the back, giving an arched effect on either side. It is a variation from the deep shaped flounces encircling so many skirts.

***

A simple blouse is made with a stitched band down the centre, and side tucks running the full length of the waist about half an inch wide. These tucks are free, not stitched to the waist, but covered with rows of stitching. They are set their own width apart.

***

Another waist of flannel which is made in something the same style has quite a different effect. There are only two rows of stitching to the plait in the front, but there are side plaits or tucks not stitched and set close together.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph B. Falk.

Joseph B. Falk, one of the oldest insurance agents in this city, died early yesterday at his home, 25 West Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Falk was born at Wurzburg, Bavaria, in 1807, and came to this country in 1848. He had been in failing health for some time, but was up and around until Friday last.

Mr. Falk was prominent in civic and social bodies. He was for several years President of the New York Lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and an ex-President of the Grand Lodge. He was one of the charter members of the Mendelssohn Benevolent

TEN CANDLES ROMPED IN

Weidener's Horse Easily Won the Over-the-Hill Handicap.

RACES RUN IN DEEP MUD

Disagreeable Weather and a Bad Track Hampered the Sport at the Morris Park Course.

The most surprising feature of the racing at the Morris Park track yesterday was the attendance. The condition of the course and the state of the weather justified empty benches, while the programme offered fell so far short of real attractiveness that racegoers seemed to regard each other with wonder while on the trains en route to the track. The programme boasted four cheap stakes, and, regardless of the damp, cold, and mud, fair fields ran for all of these, with the result that the racing was vastly better than all promise, while the finishes in several of the events seemed to justify the demonstrations made by the crowd. If there was a feature of the afternoon it was the race for the Over-the-Hill Handicap, the last event on the card, one mile and a sixteenth around the outer course, which drew to the post but three horses, but, nevertheless, made the best betting contest of the day. Of the trio, the Western colt, Hernando, was always the favorite, while J. E. Weidener's horse, Ten Candles, with the top weight, was as consistently the second choice, The Rhymer being the outsider from first to last. The race was run when the weather was at its worst, and the track deep in sloppy mud, a slight rain falling at the same time and serving to keep the spectators in doubt as to who was in the lead until the competitors had made the circuit of the course and were almost on the post for the run home. From the moment the turn into the straight was made, Ten Candles actually had the race won. Hernando was not dangerous at any point, while The Rhymer was hard ridden through the last half mile, but was never able to gain an inch on the pacemaker, who galloped in an easy winner by a length and a half.

In the race for the Blue Girl Stakes, five added starters made up a field of twelve after three of the original entries had been withdrawn, but, while the additions served to stimulate the betting, they made absolutely no difference in the race, for the smart filly Lux Casta, who ran a most creditable race for the Futurity, was always the favorite, and, racing to the front early, held her field safe all the way, Lux Casta winning at the end by four lengths from Octoroon, one of the added starters, who finished second.

In the Yankee Handicap, Igniter and Setauket were equal favorites in a field of six runners, but Namtor, a Belmont bred colt, proved to be much the best, he racing in the front rank from end to end at the finish, having enough left to draw away from Igniter, who there challenged, Namtor winning finally after a little shaking up by a neck from Igniter.

The largest field of the day ran for the fourth race, a consolation event, with Lady of the Valley, but 2 to 1 favorite, but Lady of the Valley was never dangerous, while Handicapper, from the Canadian tracks, and ridden by Martin, won after a fighting finish with Lord Pepper, ridden by that other clever lightweight, Redfern. Criterion was a strong favorite for the fifth race, and this time justified the betting by racing away from his field at will and winning in any old way, in the easiest possible style, with Animosity second. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The First Monday Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,000 in 1901; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. g., 3 years, by Lisak-Trousseau, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 6, won easily by two lengths; T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, b. g., 4, by Stuyvesart-Garnet, 116, (McCue,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 5, second by eight lengths from W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. g., by Himyar-Felicitie, 90, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:30. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $805. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—The Blue Girl Stakes, for fillies, two years old, maidens at the time of entry, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. The Albermarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., by Donavan-Lucasta, 100, pounds, (Wonderly,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by four lengths; August Belmont's Octoroon, ch. f., by Hastings-Ortegal, 109, (Mounce,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a length and a half from F. E. Gardener's Blanche Herrmann, br. f., by Albert-Lady Longstreet II., 109, (J. Woods,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. Tenegra, Bijou, Pretoria, Wild Bess, Mint Bed, Electress, Flirtineer, Early Eve, and Gay Girl also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Lux Casta always the favorite. Winner trained by P. Wimmer.

THIRD RACE.—The Yankee Handicap for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500 at time of entry; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. August Belmont's Namtor, ch. c., by Hastings-Nineveh, 107 pounds, (Mounce,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; A. Featherstone's Igniter, b. c., by Lamplighter-Triana, 111, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by two lengths from H. M. Ziegler's Setauket, br. c., by Lord Hartington-Mary Greenwood, 98, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:22¾. Glenwater, Lady Godiva, and Locket also ran. Value to the winner, $725. Igniter and Setauket equal favorites. Winner trained by J. J. Hyland.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800 in 1901, special weights and allowances; the Withers mile. Alexander Shields's Handicapper, br. g., 4 years, by Strathmore-Zola, 97 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; the Pepper Stable's Lord Pepper, b. c., 3, 95, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from F. H. Sullivan's Sadie S., b. f., 3, 92, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:44⅘. Lady of the Valley, Fonsalee, Lou Rey, Round Up, Alethea, Alaike, Ringleader, Brandy Smash, and Beggar Lady also ran. Value to the winner, $630. Lady of the Valley the post favorite at 2 to 1 and 7 to 10. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; the Withers mile. W. M. Barrick's Criterion, blk. c., 5 years, by Faraday-Alta Blue, 86 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by five lengths; Andrew Miller's Animosity, ch. f., 3, 91, (G. Thompson,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by a half length from J. Tabor's Astor, b. c., 6, 97, (R. Henderson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Knight of the Garter, Bold Knight, Alpen, and Courtesy also ran. Value to the winner $650. Criterion always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—The Over-the-Hill Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. J. E. Weidener's Ten Candles, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Tenerine, 120 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5 and out, won easily by a length and a half; J. A. Monahan's The Rhymer, b. c., 3, by The Bard-Equipoise, 102, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and out, second by a length from W. H. Landeman's Hernando, b. c., 3, by Hanover-Retrieve, 108, (Odom,) even and out, third. Time—1:48⅘. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner $675. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Somerset and The Outcast, 115 pounds each; Gertrude Lodge, The Abbe, Kemare, and Kalif, 112 each; Thicket, Cespedes, Timothy Foley, and Historian, 110 each; Anna Darling, Elegy, Tour, Wayward Boy, Johnny of Navarre, Mintage, and Biff, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1900 or 1901; to be ridden by apprentices, who have never ridden a winner other than in a selling race, or at a distance of a mile or more; special weights, with penalties; the Withers mile. The Amazon, 107 pounds; Gold Fox, Raffaello, and Hammock, 105 each; Isis, 100; Alsike, 97; Guesswork 95; Criterion, 90; Piederich and Punctual, 87 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances, six furlongs on the Eclipse course; Whisky King 122 pounds, Igniter and City Bank 109 each, Leonora Loring 106, Price and Luck and Charity 103 each, King Edward, Emshee, and Brunswick 100 each, Champagne 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fairview Stakes, for three-year-olds, selling, allowances, one mile and a sixteenth over the hill; Paul Clifford, 105 pounds, Himself 101, and Rowdy 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 16, selling, allowances, the Withers mile; Red Path 115 pounds, Hammock 110, Bold Knight 108, Lee King and Speedmas 105 each, Donna Henrietta 102, Trebor, Oread, and Nanine 101 each, Anecdote 99, Marcihen 97, King Lief 91, Piederich and Guesswork 88 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, over the Withers mile; Herbert 126 pounds, Knight of Rhodes 118, Roxane 109, Cervera 98, Latson 97, Potente and Belle of Lexington 93 each, The Amazon 92.

Wax Taper Lost on St. Louis Track.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—R. R. Rice's colt Wax Taper received a sound beating today, finishing a distant second to Petit Maitre in the feature event at the Fair Grounds. The going was heavy and holding. The card was rather evenly divided among favorites, second choices, and long shots.

Judge Fisher of the St. Louis Circuit Court refused to-day to issue a temporary injunction against the bookmakers at the Fair Grounds race track, in the suit filed by Attorney General Crow to prevent them from operating under licenses alleged to be illegal. The case will now go over for a final hearing, to be held in December.

Fall Race Meeting for Newport.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14.—It is stated on good authority that if any meeting is held this Fall on the Newport race track it will follow the Latonia meeting. It is said a number of prominent owners have sent in applications to the Western Jockey Club for reinstatement to enable them to race at Latonia.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Mazette Won the 2:06 Pace in Straight Heats—May Allen's Johnston Stakes.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—The Grand Circuit harness races, postponed from Saturday, took place here to-day. The track was slow. Mazette won the 2:06 pace in straight heats, leading the field around in each.

Shadow Chimes, favorite at $100 to $70 for the field in the first heat, and $50 to $27 for the field in the second, challenged the mare in the stretch, but could not be kept on his feet. Lameness caused Country Jay, the favorite, to be drawn in the Johnston Trotting Stake. Leola was then sold as favorite, but had to surrender to May Allen, after five exciting heats. Henrietta won the 2:25 trot. She was $50 to the field's $20 before the first heat and $50 to the field's $6 before the third.

William Tell was heavily played in the betting. In the first heat Henrietta won by a short head from William Tell, while Happy Jack, third, was so close that few ventured the opinion as to the result before the decision of the judges. Summary:

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

Mazette, blk. m., by Tennessee Wilkes, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Riley B., blk. h., (Ervin)	2	5	2
Shadow Chimes, b. h., (Geers)	4	2	4
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest)	5	4	3
Major Muscovite, br. g., (McMahon)	3	3	ds

Time—2:13¼; 2:10¾; 2:10½.

The Johnston Stake.—Purse, $2,000.

May Allen, ch. m., by Queen Allen, (McDonald)	1	4	5
Leola, b. m., (Hutchings)	3	1	1
Belle Kuser, br. m., (Rites)	5	3	2
Chase, b. g., (Hussey and Irwin)	2	5	4
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow)	4	2	3
Marique, ch. g., (Kenney)	7	6	7
Lilly Sligo, b. m., (Highfield)	6	7	6

Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:16¾; 2:14¼; 2:16½.

Country Jay, ch. g., (Macey,) drawn on account of lameness before the race.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Henrietta, blk. m., by Idol Gift, (Young)	1	1	1
William Tell, b. g., (Beachey)	2	4	2
Happy Jack, b. g., (Jamison)	3	2	4
Wentworth, blk. g., (James)	5	3	3
Freebooter, ch. g., (Collins)	4	5	5
Betsy Tell, blk. m., (McDowell)	6	8	6
Kingsclere, ch. g., (Squires)	9	7	7
S. B., ro. g., (Murphy)	7	9	8
Conna, b. m., (Ames)	8	6	ds

Time—2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:17.

Notes of the Turf.

J. B. Haggin has notified the Westchester Racing Association that he will add a trophy in plate worth $500 to the value of the stakes in the race for the Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds, to be run at the Morris Park race track this afternoon. The stake in question was named in honor of Mr. Haggin's great breeding farm in California.

The horse trainers of the Metropolitan race tracks have begun a movement to present to William C. Whitney, as a testimonial of appreciation for his efforts for the welfare of the turf, a painting in oil of the great colt Sysonby, the most prominent colt in the Whitney barn, and said to be the favorite horse of the millionaire turfman. The picture is to be painted by the horse artist, Henry Stull.

The largest stable on the American turf next season, unless plans go wrong, will be that of the California and Kentucky breeder, J. B. Haggin. Mr. Haggin has now in training one hundred and twenty horses, all two years old, while he also has in the several stables that train horses for him a large number of older animals. All that are to be raced in the Haggin colors are picked material, sixty head being trained in the stable of Charles Littlefield alone. Mr. Haggin has been out of racing for several years until this season, but he now intends to engage in the sport on a larger scale than ever before.

SIR THOMAS OFF FOR CHICAGO.

The Irish Knight to be Entertained by Athletic Club.

Sir Thomas Lipton, with David Barrie, his New York representative; Dr. F. Reid Mackay, and Secretaries Westwood and Duncan left for Chicago yesterday.

"I expect to reach Chicago," said Sir Thomas, "at 2:50 P. M. to-morrow, and I shall probably remain there the rest of this week. I am looking forward with great pleasure to my visit to Chicago, where I am to be entertained by the Athletic Club. The Shamrock will be laid up here at the Erie Basin, and the Erin will sail for England when I return."

Win or Lose Won Yacht Race.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Oct. 14.—The second in the series of three match races between the cabin catboat Mollie S., owned by Arthur Bradley, and the cabin cat Win or Lose, owned by the Hatch brothers, for the championship of these waters, was sailed Saturday off the local harbor. Win or Lose was the winner over a fifteen-mile course by about nine minutes. The race was sailed in a fair sailing breeze from the southeast. The start was made off the Stamford Yacht Club's house, and the course was to Eatons' Neck and back.

Win or Lose got away first, and gradually widening the gap at the finish was fully a mile ahead. The first race was sailed a week ago and was won by Mollie S. with a margin of two and a half minutes. The decisive race will be sailed on Saturday next.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. Meeting.

At a regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, held yesterday at 120 Broadway, the club's membership limit of 500 was reached by the election of Harvey Murdock and George Lorillard as members of the club. At this meeting the House Committee's report was read and accepted, the document showing the club to be in a highly flourishing condition. Vice Commodore Colgate Hoyt presided in the absence of Herbert L. Satterlee.

Yachts Priscilla, Ruby, and Medea Sold.

Huntington & Seaman, yacht brokers, have sold the schooner yacht Priscilla, formerly owned by Robert J. W. Koons of Philadelphia, to F. R. Hoisington of that city; George E. Edward's knockabout Ruby to Charles Longstreth of Philadelphia, and Charles A. Van Iderstine's alco-vapor launch Medea to Thomas Lindsey of New Rochelle.

Notes of College Athletics.

G. C. Patterson, 1904, has been elected Captain of the sophomore baseball team at Cornell.

A match has been arranged between the Yale University Golf Club and the St. Andrew's Golf Club, for Oct. 26.

E. W. C. Jackson, 1902, has been elected Captain of the Newell Boat Club at Harvard, in place of M. R. Brownell, 1902, who had resigned.

Shirley Ellis, 1901, Harvard, who played half back on the Crimson team last year, is coaching the Phillips Andover Academy football team.

No candidate for either the university or the freshman football squad at Harvard was allowed to take part in the freshman-sophomore rush.

Tufts College defeated Wesleyan at football this year, for the first time since 1892, and the victorious eleven was welcomed with an enormous bonfire and a general celebration.

The Cornell Chess Club has the titles of champion of the Tri-collegiate Chess League and of the Intercollegiate Chess League to defend this year. Two members of last year's team, L. C. Karpinski and P. W. Soukatschoff, have been lost by graduation, and the outlook for this season is not as favorable as it was last year.

The fall training of the candidates for the track team has begun at the University of Pennsylvania under the direction of Dr. J. K. Shell. Thirty-five men have reported so far, and the prospects for a strong team are very bright. The Fall schedule has been arranged as follows: Oct. 19, trials; 26, novice trials; Nov. 2, interclass championships; 16, interclass cross-country run; 28, junior cross-country run; Dec. 2, intercollegiate cross-country championship.

The second annual football kicking contest for the Burr Cups was held last week at Harvard and the cups were won as follows: Punting, A. W. Ristine, '02; drop kicking, W. W. Taylor, '03; place kicking, H. S. Rainsford, '02. The contest was conducted by the coaches, and accuracy, quickness, height, placing, and distance were considered. The cups become the property of the winners, and as they are offered to develop kickers, no one is allowed to win more than one cup in the same event in successive years, or more than one cup in one year, although he may enter in all three events. A man who won in punting one year can compete another year only for place and drop kicking, and one who won in drop kicking this year could compete next year in punting and place kicking. The cups are given by I. Tucker Burr, Jr., '79; Winthrop Burr, '84, and Allston Burr, 89. About forty men entered the competition.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Metropolitan Team Wins Two of Three Games in National League Series.

The opening games in the National League tournament were rolled last night on Starr's National alleys between the teams of the Metropolitan Bowling Club of Manhattan and the Mutual Bowling Club of Yonkers. The Metropolitans won two of the three games. The scores:

METROPOLITAN B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Breen	199	108	176
Sherwood	157	186	141
Oest	208	189	185
K'ig'hoffer	183	187	166
Arnold	183	181	165
Total	928	911	823

MUTUAL B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Sch'kb'ger	161	164	147
Shave	149	190	180
Eyler	163	187	212
Mitchell	231	202	174
Butler	119	..	..
Bond	..	165	148
Total	823	908	870

The Belvidere bowlers won two games, the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen won one game and lost one, and the Cyclone team lost two games in the Columbia League tournament on Schlussing's Columbia alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Rehbein, 145; Page, 190; Wagner, 136; Howard, 157; Lockwood, 173. Total, 801.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 147; Littlejohn, 154; Cook, 160; Doncourt, 132; Cantrell, 157. Total, 750.

SECOND GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 166; Littlejohn, 184; Cook, 178; Doncourt, 157; Cantrell, 158. Total, 843.

Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 193; A. Boettjer, 150; Le Beau, 140; Johansmeyer, 150; Setzer, 181. Total, 823.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Rehbein, 219; Page, 199; Wagner, 213; Howard, 152; Lockwood, 198. Total, 951.

Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 178; A. Boettjer, 155; Le Beau, 146; Johansmeyer, 139; Setzer, 165. Total, 783.

In the tournament of the Plumbing and Steam Supply League, on Cadieu's Monarch Palace alleys, last night, the Crane Company team won two games, the F. N. Du Bois & Co. team won one game, and lost one, and the Manufacturers' Salesmen lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co.—Myers, 153; Frean, 157; Renner, 140; Fawcett, 119; Haff, 157. Total, 726.

Manufacturers' Salesmen—Stein, 99; Fielder, 164; Brown, 143; Miller, 102; Wilson, 194. Total, 702.

SECOND GAME.—Crane Company—Grimshaw, 145; Van Steenberg, 120; Marx, 104; McCleary, 115; Good, 162. Total, 646.

Manufacturers' Salesmen—Stein, 142; Fielder, 120; Brown, 121; Maddock, 65; Wilson, 169. Total, 617.

THIRD GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co.—Myers, 142; Frean, 130; Renner, 91; Fawcett, 120; Haff, 141. Total, 624.

Crane Company—Grimshaw, 133; Van Steenberg, 125; Marx, 124; McCleary, 142; Good, 178. Total, 702.

The Phoenix bowlers won two games, the Colonial team won one game and lost one, and the Grove Hill five lost two games in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 177; McLean, 168; Young, 176; Gross, 160; Diederick, 172. Total, 853.

Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 189; Schaefer, 128; Ruhe, 139; Fleming, 89; Vogel, 190. Total, 735.

SECOND GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 149; Schaefer, 157; Ruhe, 152; Treu, 106; Vogel, 298. Total, 772.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigt, 148; Robitzek, 175; Bayer, 142; Eckstein, 190; Soffel, 121. Total, 736.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 208; McLean, 201; Young, 156; Gross, 140; Diederick, 174. Total, 879.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigt, 209; Robitzek, 190; Bayer, 103; Eckstein, 170; Soffel, 165. Total, 837.

The Corinthian bowlers won two more games, the Columbia team won one game and lost one, and the Knickerbocker five lost two games in the American National tournament at Thum's White Elephant Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 184; Walsh, 149; Holme, 172; Smith, 179; Schaefer, 179. Total, 863.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Geisler, 156; Vieser, 129; Snyder, 182; Meyer, 138; La Forest, 198. Total, 913.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Geisler, 155; Vieser, 165; Snyder, 145; Meyer, 200; La Forest, 156. Total, 821.

Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 171; Smith, 159; McNally, 213; Taylor, 170; Roche, 193. Total, 906.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 179; Smith, 184; McNally, 170; Taylor, 169; Roche, 206. Total, 908.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 221; Walsh, 127; Holme, 182; Smith, 150; Schaefer, 193. Total, 923.

In the Grand Central tournament, on Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Grand Central team won two games, the Bushwick Council bowlers won one game and lost one, and the Echo five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Grand Central Bowling Club—Remple, 190; Wallace, 190; Holden, 191; Meyer, 156; Jackson, 169. Total, 896.

Echo Bowling Club—Blake, 120; Elwell, 115; Van Slyck, 156; Ely, 145; Cooper, 158. Total, 694.

SECOND GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—Blake, 170; Lilly, 179; Van Slyck, 130; Ely, 169; Cooper, 180. Total, 828.

Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—L. Linz, 184; Scharfenburg, 194; Gunderman, 169; Riddenhoff, 148; Baker, 202. Total, 869.

THIRD GAME.—Grand Central Bowling Club—Remple, 171; Wallace, 178; Holden, 177; Meyer, 172; Jackson, 168. Total, 866.

Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—L. Linz, 178; Scharfenburg, 125; Gunderman, 148; Riddenhoff, 197; Baker, 191. Total, 839.

The Monarch bowlers won two games, the Amersfort team won one game and lost one, and the Mutual five lost two games in the Greater New York series on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Mutual Bowling Club—Gerkin, 155; Reddy, 136; Wiley, 169; Bischoff, 170; Murphy, 186. Total, 816.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 174; Walters, 193; Boemermann, 214; Arps, 147; Schwarje, 199. Total, 927.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Bowling Club—Seyd, 158; Gerkin, 192; Reddy, 177; Bischoff, 143; Murphy, 174. Total, 849.

Amersfort Bowling Club—Bennett, 173; Ryder, 150; Gallussere, 179; Potter, 197; Buek, 179. Total, 878.

THIRD GAME.—Amersfort Bowling Club—Bennett, 171; Ryder, 138; Gallussere, 187; Potter, 185; Buek, 162. Total, 843.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 212; Walters, 185; Boemermann, 192; Arps, 200; Schwartje, 185. Total, 974.

All three teams tied in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament, Class B, on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Alert Council—Richter, 165; Cook, 132; Bill, 147; Wolff, 146; Siddall, 153. Total, 742.

Morning Star Council—Kimball, 213; Reed, 104; Marques, 119; Nobrega, 106; Bernard, 212. Total, 754.

SECOND GAME.—Alert Council—Richter, 148; Cook, 152; Bill, 148; Wolff, 171; Siddall, 187. Total, 806.

Welcome Council—Roscoe, 133; Pohlman, 156; Holmes, 150; Ellis, 154; Ochs, 145. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.—Morning Star Council—Kimball, 161; Reed, 131; Marques, 130; Nobrega, 160; Bernard, 183. Total, 765.

Welcome Council—Roscoe, 154; Pohlman, 169; Holmes, 155; Ellis, 154; Ochs, 145. Total, 738.

Date for Postponed Athletic Games.

The annual Fall track and field games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, which were to have taken place at Celtic Park, L. I., on Sunday, had to be postponed for one week, owing to the inclement weather. The Games Committee, seeing that it would be impracticable to attempt outdoor athletics in a drenching rainstorm, wisely decided to wait until next Sunday, and the long list of entries in the various events will stand until that day. The number of athletes entered for each contest is unusually large and representative, including champion performers, such as Arthur F. Duffy, the sprinter; J. Pierce, the Indian long-distance runner; John Flanagan, in the hammer and weight events, and Peter O'Connor, the world's champion broad jumper. Thirty-one novices with championship aspirations have entered for the half-mile run.

Handball in Jersey City.

It has been decided to hold the handball match between M. Egan and P. Flaherty of the Jersey City Handball Club on one side and P. Casey and Dr. Gillen of Brooklyn comprising the other team on Thursday in the court of the Jersey City Club, three best of five games. The games in the latter club yesterday resulted as follows:

F. Fleming, 21, 21, 21; M. Kenney, 14, 17, 17.

M. Kenney, 21, 21, 13; Joe Hopkins and T. Laffey, 20, 14, 21.

J. Hanlon and J. Egan, 18, 21, 21; T. McCabe and P. Logan, 21, 15, 12.

P. Durkin, 21, 21, 15; J. Kennedy, 19, 18, 21.

W. Lenhan and J. Flaherty, 21, 12, 21; C. Flynn and W. O'Mara, 14, 21, 17.

M. Egan, 18, 21, 21; P. Hanlon and T. McCabe, 21, 19, 16.

P. J. Flaherty, 21, 20, 21; T. Jackson, 14, 21, 16.

Wrestling Match Postponed.

The wrestling match between George Bothner of this city and "Jack" McCormick of Philadelphia, which was to be held last night at the New York Turn Hall, was postponed until next Monday evening. It was said that a license for the entertainment was not applied for in time.

AMONG LOCAL OARSMEN.

Sculler Titus May Leave Union Boat Club to Join N. Y. A. C.

It is rumored that Charles S. Titus, the Union Boat Club sculler, who won the association senior single scull race at the last National regatta, will leave the Unions and join the New York Athletic Club. Since the announced retirement of E. H. Ten Eyck from amateur rowing, Titus has been generally considered to have succeded to the championship in single sculls, having won in both the Middle States and Metropolitan regattas. He is desirous of going to Henley next year to try for the celebrated "diamond sculls," and has made no secret of his desire. The expense of the trip, however, will be considerable, and it is said that the Union Boat Club is unwilling to assume the responsibility, and that in consequence Titus will transfer his activities to a club more able and willing to gratify his ambition.

Titus rowed second to John Rumohr in the association singles race at the National Regatta at Boston in 1899, and in 1900 was defeated by Ten Eyck on the Harlem. He rowed as a member of the Young Men's Gymnastic Rowing Club of New Orleans at these regattas, but after the National Regatta of last year he remained in this city and subsequently became a member of the Union Boat Club.

Secretary C. M. Delaverge of the Harlem Regatta Association has issued a call for a meeting of delegates from the various Harlem River rowing clubs for the purpose of taking action to induce the city to reserve permanently the water front on the east bank of the Harlem River in front of Macomb's Dam Park as a site for the rowing clubs of the city. Five clubs, the Nassau, Wyanoke, First Bohemian Boat Clubs, Metropolitan and Harlem Rowing Clubs, are now located in front of the park, but have no guarantee of permanency, and may be evicted by the city authorities at any time.

The Dauntless and Nonpareil Rowing Clubs and the Union Boat Club, which are located on the west bank of the river, near the foot of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, will be compelled to move their houses back within the pier lines or to move away altogether in consequence of the construction of the new bridge at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and as to move the houses back from their present sites would cost as much as to move them up to a new site in the new "Scullers' Row," the removal to the latter place would be favored if there was a prospect that the move might be a permanent one.

The Dauntless, Wyanoke, Union, Harlem, and Metropolitan Clubs have their handball courts erected and practice has begun for the annual inter-club tournament which will be held during the Winter.

Meeting of Cycling Clubs.

At a meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night, the New York Athletic Club was elected to membership in the association. The various regular committees made their reports and a special committee was appointed to arrange a bowling tournament. A pool tournament is already under way.

The Lama Bible.

From The London Times's Tokio Letter.

The principal Buddhist sect in Japan has just placed in its splendid temple, Hongwan-ji, in Kioto, a most interesting object, namely, the Scripture of Lamaism. There is some obscurity about the manner of this great sutra's coming into Japanese possession. Printed in the Wanlieh era of the Ming dynasty from wooden blocks which were subsequently destroyed by fire, it lay for over three centuries at the Lama Temple, in Peking, where some Japanese Buddhists who accompanied the military expedition of last Autumn had an opportunity of seeing it. Their natural desire to remove the precious volumes to Japan was not approved by Gen. Yamaguchi, who commanded the Japanese forces, but some arrangement seems to have been subsequently effected, to which the Lama priests were evidently assenting parties, as is proved by the recent visit of the Lama himself to Japan, where he was the guest of the very sect now in possession of the sutra. It is a Scripture of huge dimensions. The volumes number some thousands and weigh about thirteen tons. Each tome measures 1 foot by 3, and is magnificently bound in gold brocade, having a finely painted religious picture on the cover. With the sutra came also two lecterns of red sandalwood, elaborately carved in a design of dragons and vine-scrolls. One lectern measures 18 feet in length by 3 feet in width and 4 feet in height. Such a slab of sandalwood is a curiosity, worthy to be used by readers of the great sutra.

Deacon's Donation.

First Deacon—I'm in favor of givin' our new preacher a donation of eatables.

Second Deacon—I don't think he deserves it.

First Deacon—Yaas, but if we giv' him a donation, we won't have t' pay him all of his salary.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:10	Sun sets...5:21	Moon sets...7:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:00	Gov. Isl'd...9:23	H. Gate...11:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:18	Gov. Isl'd...3:33	H. Gate...11:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Calabria, Naples	.....	10:00 A. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ragusa, Brazil, Argentina, &c	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sailor Prince, Antilla	.....	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	.....	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Dominican Republic, and Turks Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

Amazonense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Monday's for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 13 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (

EXECUTION OF CZOLGOSZ.

Request to State Department to be Represented—26 Witnesses to be Admitted—1,000 Applications.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Superintendent Cornelius V. Collins will send a request to Secretary of State Hay to designate an official representative of the Government to be present at the execution of Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley. There will be but twenty-six witnesses in the chamber of death when the sentence of the law is executed.

Warden Mead of Auburn Prison has sent to Superintendent Collins the requests he has received for permission to attend the execution—over 1,000 in all. The Superintendent will decide who the witnesses will be.

It was stated at the State Department of prisons to-day that statements to the effect that Czolgosz is in a continuous state of collapse and that he breaks down and weeps every time anything is said to him concerning the execution are false. Superintendent Collins had a talk with the condemned man some days ago, and at that time Czolgosz said he knew that he had to die.

He expressed no fear as to the execution, but said that he would not care to go outside of the prison, for he believed that the people would kill him. Since his confinement at Auburn Prison several thousand letters have been received for him at the prison, as well as a large number of express packages containing flowers and fruit.

Neither the letters nor the flowers nor the fruit have ever reached the condemned man. The flowers and fruit, it is learned, have been sent by Christian societies, as have a number of letters intended to console him in his last moments. Other letters have come from cranks, who have written about the species of torture to which they would put him if they had in control the execution of justice.

It is stated, however, that it would be a matter of surprise if the names of senders of fruit and flowers were made public. The State Prison Department has pursued a uniform policy in regard to Czolgosz. An effort has been made to prevent the murderer from gaining any notoriety while awaiting death and to secure for him as perfect an isolation from the world as possible.

Woman Convicted of Murder.

Mary Jennings, the woman who has been on trial before Justice Barrett in the Criminal branch of the Supreme Court for the murder of Kate McVeight, was convicted yesterday of murder in the second degree. She will be sentenced Monday. The penalty is life imprisonment. The women worked in a restaurant as dishwashers. After a quarrel the two girls woman stabbed her fellow-worker with a potato knife. She died in a few hours.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Supreme Court of the United States:

The Chief Justice announced that all motions noticed for to-day would be heard to-morrow, and that the court would begin the call of the docket to-morrow pursuant to the Twenty-sixth Rule.

Call for Tuesday—2, 5, 6, 8, 9, (and 236,) 11, 14, 17, 20, and 23.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Admiralty.

123—Dailey vs. Canaib't. 130—Wilhelmsen vs. James Palmer. Perry.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 388, 392, 394, 397, 398, 362, 881, 382.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

83—Sims vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
36—Leeson vs. City of New York.
31—Washington vs. B'k for Savings.
87—Osborn vs. Gilliams.
38—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Price.
30—Crooks vs. Scott.
28—Blady vs. Rothschild.
26—Fox vs. Powers.
30—Ward vs. Work.
34—Bank of Metropolis vs. Jarvis.
4—Cullinan vs. Trolley Club.
40—Hitchings vs. Kayser.
41—Kuns vs. Fitzgerald Bros. Brew. Co.
42—Hauser vs. Brunjes.
43—Columbia Bank vs. Birkett.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated matters.

1—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Pacheteau.
2—In re Walton Av.
3—Sloane vs. Adler.
4—Moss vs. Cheney.
5—Killian vs. Killian.
6—Wendell vs. Bachman.
7—Giglio vs. Dodd & Childs Express Co.
8—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Rosen.
9—In re Joseph.
10—In re Barker Silver Co.
11—Central Trust Co. vs. Colonial Brew.
12—Yard vs. Tilford.
13—Gunn vs. Boyle.
14—In re Newcomb.
15—Treacy vs. Kamax.
16—Fletcher vs. McKeon
17—Castalano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
18—Mahony vs. same.
19—Cohen vs. same.
20—Brosnan vs. same.
21—Hochman vs. Hauptman.
22—Griffiths vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
23—In re Cullinan.
24—Nattress vs. Toelberg.
25—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
26—In re Vernon.
27—In re Smith.
28—Ligourt vs. Jacobson.
29—Ralli vs. Halstead.
30—Hart vs. Rothfeld.
31—Wile vs. Howard.
32—In re Schneider.
33—Kellogg vs. Nassau Ferry Co.
34—Becker vs. Brady.
35—Brady vs. Becker.
36—In re Brown.
37—Brick vs. Brick.
38—Harris vs. Draper.
39—Toplitz vs. Toplitz.
40—J. Ellwood Lee Co. vs. St. Mark's Hospital.
41—Brienza vs. Rofrano.
42—In re Belmont Av.
43—Buchanan vs. Braman.
44—People, &c., vs. Greiner.
45—People ex rel. Berardini vs. Wallach.
46—In re N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.
47—Leonard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
48—Lehman vs. Mayer.
49—Reed vs. Netling.
50—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Marion.
51—Cuthbert vs. Jempson.
52—Childs vs. Childs.
53—Scott vs. Conn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

70—In re Bathgate Av.
76—In re Orchard St.
85—In re Albany Road.
80—In re E. 17th St.
82—In re Walton St.
130—In re Elm St.
767—In re Woodlawn Road.
770—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
773—In re E. 135th St.
837—O'Connor vs. Egan.
849—Williams vs. O'Connor.
861—Engel vs. Engel.
695—In re W. 116th St.
845—In re Burnside Av.
71—In re Mount Hope Place.
862—In re Osborn Place.
853—In re E. 182d St.
854—In re Sedgwick.
855—In re Two Public Places at East 170th St.
856—In re E. 172d St.
857—In re Union Av.
858—Goldstein vs. Levenson.
859—Banner vs. Banner. Demurrers.
1670—Wilson vs. Murphy.
1664—McNally vs. Fitzsimmons. General calendar.
2760—Braning vs. Goldenberg.
3145—Gerofsky vs. Gerofsky.
3285—Ferson vs. Stoll.
3035—Gallick vs. Emerelhardt
3050—Barrett vs. Barrett.
3057—Camp vs. Kashare.
3348—Saunders vs. Saunders.
3417—A. A. Griffing Co. vs. N. Y. Realty Co.
3567—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Weltner.
3570—Same vs. same.
3605—Fishel vs. Reilly.
3651—Bernaschiff vs. Roeth.
3445—Rosenkranz vs. Adler.
3454—Feist vs. City of New York.
3602—Jacobs vs. McCafferty.
3603—McCafferty vs. Jacobs
3662—Hurawitz vs. Hurawitz.
3406—Lubitz vs. Lubitz.
3437—McGuire vs. Hall.
3435—Kenny vs. Sentner
3478—Dittmar vs. City of New York.
3572—Earley vs. Keegan
3616—Meyer vs. City of New York.
3675—Kane vs. Wimple.
3629—Moran vs. Lynn.
3204—Hoffmann vs. Berman.
3173—McDonald vs. McDonald.
3247—Lozano vs. Lozano
3287—Darrin vs. Riverside Stable Co.
3426—Browning vs. Ramno.
3456—Thomas vs. Thomas.
3150—Hoyt vs. Easton.
3078—Greer vs. Johnson
2501—Sommerfield vs. Sommerfield.
2906—McCann vs. McCann.
3077—Droege vs. Ahrens & Co.
3254—Blaurock vs. Heisler.
3259—Goldstein vs. McDonnell.
3288—Gregory vs. Langley
3565—Von Armin vs. Moore.
3665—Goobe vs. Waterson.
3681—Marquet vs. Marquet.
3281—Rufner vs. Rufner
3430—Quinn vs. Metzger
2057½—Boehm vs. Mass.
3415—Green vs. Green.
3430—Jacob vs. Saunders.
3338—Sierichs vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
3339—Same vs. same.
3028—Linehan vs. same.
3695—Wallach vs. same.
3408—Hafker vs. Winter
2936—Clark vs. Clark.
2935—McGee vs. McGee.
2952—Schreck vs. Donohue.
1529—Merello vs. Merello.
471—Eisert vs. Umbach
1867—Sheer vs. Am. Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan for the people.

1—Mathew V. McGrann. 2—Genaro Spadetto.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

10075—Walsh vs. Sickels. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

10672—Jones vs. Moss.
10879—Cannon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10515—Benfari vs. same.
3296—Farmolo vs. Marasco.
9820—Coffin vs. Clark.
11081—Grandjean vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
10921—Ambrose vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3339—Callahan vs. same.
3340—Callahan vs. same.
7725—Brennan vs. same.
3044—Cansalvo vs. same.
10856—Rauscning vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
2326—Hedges vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10107—Frey vs. same.
9700—Kahn vs. same.
11121—Marx vs. Levi.
2524—Schotenfels vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5509—Allen vs. Kahn.
10897—Woodruff vs. Hanson.
10950—Briebach vs. P. P. & J. H. Staats.
10906—Union Trust Co. vs. Drake & Stratton Co.
10987—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10823—Quirk vs. Roberts
11015—Courtright vs. Briggs.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

10077—People, &c., vs. Scrunck.
10095—Riordan vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
6823—Hudson vs. Barnes.
6824—Same vs. Perfecta Packing Case Co.
2634—Powers vs. Tower.
10062—Pettinati vs. Corto.
11126—D. Stevenson Br. Co. vs. Martin.
3081—Werner vs. Dinkelspiel.
2300—Penniman vs. Kn. Ice Co.
11157—Am. Charcoal Co. vs. Salisbury Carbonate Iron Co.
11094—12th Ward Bank vs. Samuels.
10959—Bloomingdale vs. Reed.
11065—Hahn vs. City of New York.
11026—O'Brien vs. Leary.
11027—Same vs. Leary.
11099—Madigan vs. Berwind White Coal Mining Co.
2427—Gruen vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
10097—Rouss vs. Sagor.
2391—Ettlinger vs. Weil.
2724—Donaldson vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
2473—Merlo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7657—Seabold vs. City of New York.
8419—Robertson vs. Sully.
2601—Buchanan vs. Braman.
10597—Golubow vs. Darker.
3099—Trauber vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7091—Kane vs. Consol. Ice Co.
7992—Duffy vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers. Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Barry Werner.
2—Anthony Gorman.
3—Fanny M. Smith.
4—Jacob Lerch.
5—Crescentia Foes.
6—William Stacom.
7—William Stacom.
8—Stephen H. Martling.
9—William Beaumeister
10—William Stacom.
11—Joseph J. Meierhofer
12—David E. Foley.
13—Sigmund Schneitacher.
14—Elizabeth B. Sands.
15—Joseph Friedman.
16—Marks Leopold.
17—Jacob Klein.
18—Lawrence B. Lynch.
19—James G. Smith.
20—Louisa V. Mount.
21—H. Timothy Sowle.
22—Thomas Monaghan.
23—Joseph J. Lawrence.
24—Henry L. Wright.
25—Joe Friedman.
26—Getta Scholle.
27—Erastus H. Munson.
28—John Foster.
29—John L. Williams.
30—George Vogler
31—Julia Ann Blackledge.
32—Ph. Charlier.
33—Mary O'Rourke.
34—Same vs. Same.
35—James Hernon.
25—Florence G. Smallwood.
36—Alexander P. Irvin.
37—James Crowley.
38—Hannah Burt.
39—Edwin B. Trott.
40—Otto D. Steinhardter
41—Mary A. E. Braithwaite.
42—William H. Dooley.
43—Hampton S. Lynch and others.
44—Anna Callagy.
45—Sabina E. Wells.
46—James Hernon.
47—Patrick Walton.
48—Siegfried Cruner.
49—Susan H. R. Van Nort.
50—Edward Hatton.
51—Jacob Belsel.
52—Minnie R. Dyker.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

George Pries.
Allen W. Campbell.
Magdalena Schussler.
Herbert F. Palmer.
Moses Willis.
Lucretia L. Jones.
Martha L. St. John.
Mary E. Danfield.
Frances E. Daley.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will. Case on. 1573—Eugene G. Cruger. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1558—Simmons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1412—McCullough vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1479—Richard vs. Freeman.
1757—Stefani vs. Sroka.
368—Markowitz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
382—Muelster vs. same.
304—Martin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2647—Quigley vs. same.
2648—Herrman vs. same.
2702—Grusky vs. Safier.
800—Immergluck vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
1932—Elgolstein vs. Cohen.
1953—Santoli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1934—Brieser vs. Haupt.
1933—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1036—Greenwald vs. same.
1937—Abelsen vs. Shapiro.
1938—Murray vs. Met. Fire Proofing Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1128—Solowye vs. Hazlett.
692—Kline vs. Katzenstine.
1205—Schloendorff vs. Cook & Bernheimer Co.
1389—Boeff vs. Rosenthal.
1111—Blake vs. Person.
815—Smilovitz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
804—Pedden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2395—O'Brien vs. same.
1201—Bondy vs. Platt.
220—Sabiston vs. Brady
1872—Coleman vs. Dunham.
1473—Isaacs vs. McCutheon.
1242—Albert vs. Hart.
947—Isaacsen vs. N. Y. Cond. Milk Co.
1873—Rosendt vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1874—Tripler Liquid Air Co. vs. Feil.
1875—Kolnarsky vs. Hecla Iron Works.
1876—Rush vs. Klein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2478—Wilkenfeld vs. Man. Supply Co.
2669—Meyers vs. Stenger.
2017—Barnes vs. Tripler Liquid Air Co.
2032—Marcella vs. Redfern.
1883—Hazen vs. Armstrong.
1884—Same vs. same.
1698—Allien vs. Reynolds.
1694—Same vs. same.
2645—Oppenheimer vs. Weingreen.
2942—Ratzer vs. Martinsen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 10. Day calendar for Oct. 15, 1901.

60—Thompson vs. Steb-bin.
41—Roumage vs. Robinson.
57—Stevens vs. same.
69½—Carmody vs. Un. Ry. Co.
66—Cooney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1095—Miller vs. same.
951—Harrison vs. same.
1367—McArthur vs. same.
1368—Cohen vs. Glaskin.
1371—Deering vs. Volkening.
1373—Weby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1374—Goldstein vs. Harris.
1377—Lewis vs. Goldberg.
1383—McGuire vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1385—Meyers vs. Anthony.
70—Veitch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
77—Kelly vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
Un. 118—Bercovitz vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1396—Bab vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
A. M. Case on.
1397—Britting vs. same.
1398—Stein vs. same.
1399—Masterson vs. same.
1900—Curley vs. same.
1901—Marone vs. same.
1902—Walsh vs. Sakolsky.
1903—Gardner vs. Reinken.
1904—Martell vs. Cook.
1905½—Michaels vs. Ruff.
1906—McCaffery vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1907—Walsh vs. Meierdiercks.
1908—Loewy vs. Everrett.
1909—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1910—Selden vs. same.
1911—Ungard vs. same.
1912—Monsky vs. Wilkins.
1913—Martin vs. Johnson Cement Coaling Co.
1915—Appel vs. Barnum.

The following cases being on the Day Calendar for the first time, will be passed for the day if marked "Ready":

10—Butler vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
68½—O'Brien vs. New York City.
133—Cruce vs. Amsterdam Con. Co.
142—Townsend vs. Bring.
153—Reeves vs. Ark-wright Club.
160—Allen vs. Short.
177—Brophy vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
184—Continental Biscuit Co. vs. O'Brien.
185—Ferguson vs. St. Paul Ins. Co.
188—Durkin vs. Stinson.
190—Wade vs. Westches. Elec. Ry. Co.
194—Gordon vs. Pruser.
195—Kiley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Biler. 196—Rosenfeld vs. Gray.
197—Rivers vs. Mosher.
198—Clegg vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
199—Same vs. same.
201—Cont. Biscuit Co. vs. Eggers.
202—Romano vs. Columbian Fire Proofing Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—Garrett J. Nugent.
2—Patrick Delaney.
3—William Dorfman.
4—George Wilson.
5—J. Norton Pugh.
6—Martin Cantwell.
7—Nora Silvin.
8—William Merchant.
9—William Clemence.
10—Herman Jacobs.
11—Rose Murphy.
12—Mary Chambers.
13—Patrick Martin.
14—John Doreski, Hannah Doreski.
15—Pietrino Fego.

Pleadings.

1—Solomon Feldstein.
2—Solomon Feldstein, Alexander Lansis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier for the People.

1—William H. Connors. 2—John P. Reilly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—George Brown.
2—Jacob Bernard.
3—Edward Costello.
4—Jeremiah Sheehan.
5—Andrew J. Baxter.
6—Frank Hamilton.
7—Bartholomew Powers
8—William Kratky.
9—Gabriel Bernstein.
10—James A. Hayes.
11—Harry Harris.
12—John Paris.
13—John O'Connor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Monks for the People.

1—Michael McCarthy.
2—Daniel Gannon.
3—Robert Isaacs.
4—Benjamin Fatnall.
5—David Winstein.
6—Carrie Payne.
7—James Carter.
8—Sophia Johnson.
9—Charles Johnson.
10—Samuel Ehrlich.
11—Arthur Lavin, Harvey Gardner.
12—Annie Fitzgibbons.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Jacob Tabolsky vs. Isaac Eisenstein—James J. Nealis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Fox vs. Rafferty—George W. Ellis. New York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Ruland—Charles W. West. Seaboard Realty Company vs. Foster—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Draper vs. Iskiyan—William Strauss. Barnes vs. Weiss—George Haas.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Sondheim vs. Lutjen—Paul L. Kiernan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

161—Brock vs. Shipless.
178—Rose vs. Rose.
179—Chambers vs. Seymour.
180—Hammond vs. Ebbets.
181—Gaines vs. Gaines.
183—Kene vs. Hill.
184—Malone vs. Weill. Enumerated day calendar.
622—Cutting vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
454—Bensinger vs. Q. C. Ry.
499—Fenwick vs. Mitchell and Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Mattice, J.; Part IV., Hooker, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

5769—Southard vs. Haff.
1716—Schneider vs. B. H. R. R.
1943—Wright vs. B. H. R. R.
1084—Pierce vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
1992—O'Neill vs. B. H. R. R.
1998—Goldberg vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1302—Marlow vs. City of New York.
1828—Brown vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
896—Prendergast vs. Barber.
2017—Meurer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2025—Lohr vs. City of N. Y. and others.
2030—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.
2031—Cohen vs. same.
2032—Werbelowsky vs. same.
2037—Whalen vs. same.
2040—Tooker vs. same.
2041—Bishoff vs. Puls.
2043—Steinberg vs. Glass.
1504—Sears vs. City of New York.
804—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed over the day Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

576—Levy vs. Kelter et al.
1010—Rosenstein vs. Zimmerman.
1760—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
1953—Williams vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1916—Palcheski vs. same.
1991—Reynolds vs. Greenpoint Sav. B'k.
1744—Skelly vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2079—Cooke vs. same.
2081—Dee vs. same.
2082—Brennan vs. same.
2085—Imperiale vs. same
2090—Goldberg vs. same.
2092—Saron vs. Gellis.
2089—Schmidt vs. City of New York.
1535—Broad vs. same.
1708—Moody vs. B. H. R. R.
1823—Beechman vs. Weedman Brewery.
1997—Baldwin vs. Hardenbrook.
1970—Schrank vs. Cassell.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2117.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Keogh, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

307—Wagner vs. Wagner.
311—Wollney vs. Ammann.
114—Butcher vs. Musica.
210—Davenport vs. Phillipeau.
245—Rocker vs. Rocker.
249—Jones vs. Jones.
180—Garcia vs. Garcia.
256—Eccardt vs. Eisenhauer.
225—Slee vs. Kings Co. Savings Bank.
232—Esposita vs. Esposita.
253—Mullon vs. Mullon.
187—Simon vs. Levin and others.
27—Naul vs. Naul.
259—Devereaux vs. Embury.
260—Butler vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part —Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. De Witt. Same vs. Lavender.
Same vs. Harris. Same vs. Martin.
Same vs. Perkins. Same vs. O'Rourke.
Same vs. De Witt (2). Same vs. Casey.
Same vs. Harris. Same vs. Donato.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar—Hurd, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

754—Hagerty vs. Alster. 805—Flock vs.
965—Scholz vs. Kiendl. Sierwright.
795—Nixon vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co. 808—Tighe vs. Namm.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.

The wills of John Metzger, Thomas J. Johnston, Patrick Barrington, Albert Dredge, Theodosius F. Secor, and James Wynne.

The administration in the estate of Anton Schwarz.

The guardianship of Hazel Ellis.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—48—The will of Agnes E. Prothero.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—In re Thorn—Henry B. Ketcham, to take account. Hyde vs. Hyde—Arthur C. Salmon, to take proof. Schumacher vs. Heinrich—Jacob Brenner, to take proof. Newcomb vs. Stewart—Walter T. Bennett, to compute. Long Island Title Guarantee Company vs. Mackay—Henry M. Post, to sell. Pohl vs. Schittig—H. S. Jacobson, Jr., to compute.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Day calendar.

70—Hendrickson vs. Crandall.
117—Burns vs. S. I. Midland R. R. Co.
119—McFarland vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.

The following cases appearing on the day calendar for the 14th, will be held until Wednesday, the 16th.

59—Quinney vs. City of New York.
170—Tuite, as administrator, vs. Hart et al.
135—Lynch vs. S. I. Midland R. R. Co.
138—Farrell vs. S. I. E. R. R. Co.
197—Mersereau vs. City of New York.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10. Day calendar for Oct. 15, 1901.

41—Roumage vs. Robinson.
57—Stevens vs. same.
69½—Carmody vs. Un. Ry. Co.
77—Kelly vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
113—Crosto vs. Lipman.
118—Bercovitz vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

The following cases being on the Day Calendar for the first time, will be passed for the day if marked "Ready":

10—Butler vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
189—Sylvestri vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
68½—O'Brien vs. New York City.
190—Wade vs. Westches. Elec. Ry. Co.
194—Gordon vs. Pruser.
195—Kiley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Biler. 196—Rosenfeld vs. Gray.
153—Reeves vs. Ark-wright Club.
197—Rivers vs. Mosher.
198—Clegg vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
160—Allen vs. Short.
199—Same vs. same.
177—Brophy vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
201—Cont. Biscuit Co. vs. Eggers.
184—Continental Biscuit Co. vs. O'Brien.
202—Romano vs. Columbian Fire Proofing Co.
185—Ferguson vs. St. Paul Ins. Co.
188—Durkin vs. Stinson.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

984—Graven, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
926—Lesnowski vs. Lindner.
927—Kroll vs. same.
505—Yeager vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
201—Maynard vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
933—Brooks vs. N. Y. & North Shore R.
935—McKay vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
938—Cregan vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
939—Satoris vs. same.
941—Regan, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
943—Szparadowski vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 962.

944—Same vs. same.
953—McCloskey vs. Woodruff.
962—Hertenstein vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
767—B'klyn Hills Imp. Co. vs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
866—Vanderbeck vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
754½—Ellis vs. Thomas et al.
878—Conway vs. Merritt.
879—Berthelf vs. same.
880—Reynolds vs. same.
881—Southworth vs. same.
882—Wolfe vs. same.
876—Ward vs. Naughton & Co.
920—Dellmer vs. Bellmer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES F. AND ELIZABETH DOLAN.—Deficiency judgment for $6,411 was docketed yesterday against James F. and Elizabeth Dolan in favor of the Twelfth Ward Bank, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 58 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

THE MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.—There was a chattel mortgage sale yesterday of automobiles belonging to the Manhattan Automobile Company, at 502 West Thirty-eighth Street, under a chattel mortgage of $3,500. The sale, it is said, realized $5,500, and Deputy Sheriff Murray served a notice on the auctioneer to hold the difference of $2,000 on account of the attachments against the company.

JOSEPH ELFENBEIN.—Joseph Elfenbein, doing business as Joseph Elfebein & Co., manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 105 and 110 Bleecker Street, made an assignment yesterday to Emilius W. Scherr, Jr., without preference. He began business in 1897, and since then has had three partners. In August, 1900, he formed the Joseph Elfenbein Company, with a capital stock of $10,000, but withdrew in December, 1900. After the assignment was filed a writ of replevin was issued against him for $883 in favor of Eugene H. Block.

EISENSTEIN & TABOLSKY.—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver of the assets of Eisenstein & Tabolsky, who did business as the Manhattan Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of women's wrappers, formerly at 62 Greene Street, in a suit brought by Jacob Tabolsky against Isaac Eisenstein for a dissolution of the partnership. The partnership was formed on April 15, 1898, each contributing $300 cash capital, and they separated on June 15 last. Mr. Tabolsky stated that in January last they entered into an agreement with Michael Cooper to manufacture wrappers for him, Mr. Cooper to supply the materials and money. He advanced money and materials to the amount of $7,271, and Mr. Tabolsky alleges that Mr. Eisenstein disposed of goods and wrappers to the amount of $1,000 without the consent of Mr. Cooper, and that Mr. Cooper is about to sue both of them.

Out of Town.

PHILLIP POTTER.—Phillip Potter of Springfield, Mass., a lumber dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His schedule shows liabilities to the amount of $450,043 and nominal assets of $247,720. Of the liabilities, $213,071 are reported as secured to about 100 creditors.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS FARBER.—Louis Farber, contractor, of 3,816 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $903 and no assets.

YETTI GOLDBERG.—Yetti Goldberg of 261 Second Street, who formerly kept a beer saloon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,076 and no assets. The liabilities are to seven creditors for liquors and borrowed money.

SALO D. AND MYRON STRAUS.—Salo D. Straus and Myron Straus, clerks, at 65 Broad Street, who formerly composed the firm of S. Straus & Sons, manufacturers of shell goods and novelties at 33 Howard Street from 1887 to 1890, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,837 and no assets.

JAMES C. WITTER.—James C. Witter of 26 West Thirty-third Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,740 and assets consisting of cash, $2.50, and 279 shares of stock of the J. C. Witter Company, in dissolution, of no value. The J. C. Witter Company was in the art publishing business at 26 West Thirty-third Street.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to the following bankrupts: William H. Burroughs, who did business as the Burroughs Cycle Company, dealer in bicycles, at 7 Barclay Street, whose liabilities were $8,397; Patrick McShane of Middletown, N. Y., liabilities $13,325, and Joseph Rosner, shoe salesman, of 584 Eleventh Avenue, liabilities $1,687.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATTERBURY, Anson P., executor—J. Souza, costs	$71
BROWN, Charles A., and John Fleming—Hudson River Stone Supply Company	341
BUSSEL, KEY & SON—Edward Bilck	49
CONDON, Edward—O. McGivney	204
COMISKY, Charles, marshal, &c.—H. Adelson	127
CLOYD, Edwin C.—J. Dodson and another	37
CAHILL, James, and Thomas Eagleton—People of the State of New York	1,500
CHAPMAN, George S.—The City of New York, costs	136
DEXTER, Mary.—H. Bell	53
DENTON, Henry M.—W. B. Dupree	404
DELON, Elizabeth A. and James F.—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York	9,411
DARCEY, Elizabeth—M. Loeb and another	843
DE REVERE, George B. and Lenora F.—E. F. Dewey	2,077
EGGERS, Bernard C.—M. F. Fleck	370
ELTERICH, George O.—Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company	477
FRANCIS, John—Grace & Hyde Company, costs	111
FORTGANG, Henry—L. Renner	832
FERNANDO,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000

Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
John Sloane,	Samuel Sloan.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices: 3 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg. 621 Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

J. L. McLEAN & Co.
Broad-Exchange Bldg., New York
MEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
N. Y. CONS. STOCK EXCHANGE
BRANCHES: BROADWAY & SPRING STS. N.Y. MADISON AVE. & 58TH ST., N.Y. BOSTON.—PHILADELPHIA.
SPECIAL LETTER MAILED DAILY AT 4 P. M. FREE.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG
Members of N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Telephone 1294 Cortlandt.
STOCKS, BONDS and GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. C. Charry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., Asst. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Emery McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Grigg,
Jas. M. Donald.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of the Lombard Investment Company
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared payable at this office on and after October 15th, 1901, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	5 per cent.
U. S. A	15 per cent.
U. S. B	15 per cent.
U. S. C	15 per cent.
U. S. D	15 per cent.
U. S. E	10 per cent.
U. S. G	10 per cent.
U. S. I	10 per cent.

The Debentures should be forwarded in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as you may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Atlantic Building, Wall & William Streets, New York City.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of the Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co.
are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after October 15, 1901, on Debentures of the following series:

No. 1	10 per cent.
" 2	10 per cent.
" 4	5 per cent.
" 12	10 per cent.
" 13	10 per cent.

The Debentures should be forwarded in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as you may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Atlantic Building, Wall & William Streets, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By Order of Executors.
200 shs. United States Express Co.
98 shs. Adams Express Co.
5 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. People's Bank, Brooklyn.
2 shs. Newport Casino.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
17 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
20 shs. Safe Deposit Co., N. Y.
4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
26 shs. American Ordnance Co. common.
52 shs. American Ordnance Co. pfd.
$1,000 Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Con. Mtge. 4½ p. c. A Bds., 1940.
1 sh. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
50 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
24 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
6 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Law Institute.
$1,500 American Mutoscope Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
15 shs. American Mutoscope Co.
18 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
21 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
20 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 City of Key West, Fla., 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1925.
12 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
8 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
210 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'r.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
100 shares Marine Sugar Co. of Marine City, Mich., $10 each, (hypothecated.)
20 shares Electric Patrol Indicator Co., $1 each.
50 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Washington Traction and Electric Co.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Agreement for the reorganization of the Washington Traction & Electric Company, dated August 1, 1901, the plan of reorganization, forming part of said agreement, is hereby declared and certified to be operative.
More than 93% of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage bonds of the said Company have been deposited with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company under said agreement.
The time for the deposit of Collateral Trust bonds and stock of the Washington Traction & Electric Company under said agreement is hereby extended to and including the 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1901, after which date no further deposits of said bonds or stock will be received, except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.
Dated New York, October 14, 1901.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee of Reorganization.
RICHARD M. HURD, Secretary, 59 Cedar St.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the International Paper Company, dated October 6th, 1898, the Trustee has this day designated by lot the following bonds, issued under said Deed of Trust, to be redeemed at the office of the Trustee on November 8th, 1901, at par and accrued interest, viz.:
Nos. 16, 67, 81, 90, 151, 167, 177, 208, 238, 263.
Interest on said bonds will cease from November 8, 1901.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
30 Broad Street, New York.
October 4, 1901.

DURHAM COAL AND COKE COMPANY First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 2 P. M. on October 30, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds issued under the First Mortgage dated October 6, 1899, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.
Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York.
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
New York, October 15, 1901.

IF YOU DO NOT READ
THE BOSTON NEWS BUREAU
YOU ARE NOT FULLY
INFORMED IN FINANCE.

Dividends.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 11, 1901.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1901, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
23 Wall Street, New York, September 11, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
On October 16, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as sam appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
New York, October 7, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending December 1, 1901, payable December 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on November 8, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on November 8, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 16, 1901.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1901.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
100 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the outstanding consolidated bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, 1901, with coupon due same date, will be paid at maturity at the Central Trust Co. of New York.
Notice is also given that all interest on said bonds will cease on and after Nov. 1, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Oct. 10, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. has been declared on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check November 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of that stock will be closed Oct. 21st and reopened Nov. 2d, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Friday, Oct. 18, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1901.

Lost and Found.

Bankbook No. 432,418 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Meetings and Elections.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
Public notice is hereby given that at such meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the following proposition:
That in order to provide the necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades and changes of alignment; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions, and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 132,000 new shares of $100 each, from 660,000 shares to 792,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $79,200,000.
Public notice is likewise given that at such meeting there will also be submitted for the approval of the Stockholders the three following propositions:
First: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Pekin, in the County of Tazewell, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Tazewell, Logan, Macon, Moultrie, and Coles to the City of Mattoon, in said County of Coles.
Second: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the railway in the State of Illinois belonging to the Mattoon and Evansville Railroad Company, (now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines,) beginning in the City of Mattoon, in the County of Coles, and extending southeasterly, through or into the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Richland, Edwards, and White, to the boundary line between the County of White, in the State of Illinois, and the County of Posey, in the State of Indiana.
Third: A proposition for the purchase by this Company, (in the event of its acquiring the ownership and continuing in the operation of the railways mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs,) of the railway in the State of Indiana extending from the boundary line between the County of White in the State of Illinois and the County of Posey in the State of Indiana—Liners connecting with the railway mentioned in the last preceding paragraph—through or into the Counties of Posey and Vanderburgh, to the City of Evansville in said County of Vanderburgh including also (if found practicable) the branch railroad extending from a connection at Stewartsville in said County of Posey with the railway last described to New Harmony in the same county, known as the New Harmony Branch; the same (including the branch) being part of the railway line composed of the different divisions or sections mentioned in this and the two preceding paragraphs, lately belonging to the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, and recently sold pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois and the District of Indiana for the foreclosure of certain mortgages or deeds of trust.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, October 3rd, 1901. Secretary.

NOTICE
To the Owners of Bonds Outstanding under the Mortgage dated May 1, 1901, of the Electric Vehicle Company and Others
TO
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Pursuant to Article VI. of said mortgage, a general meeting of the bond owners is hereby convened, to be held at the office of the Trustee, 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of November, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the exercise by the bond owners at such meeting of all or some of the powers conferred upon the bond owners by said Article VI. of the mortgage, if and as the bond owners at such meeting shall see fit. The right of any person to appear and vote as a bond owner at such meeting must be established in conformity with the mortgage.
Dated New York, October 8, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE,
Second Vice-President.
H. M. FRANCIS,
Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 7, 1901.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 22d day of OCTOBER, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 23d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Office of
The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company,
De Kalb and Franklin Aves.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 7th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, October 21st, 1901. Polls open at 11 A. M. and close 12 M. The transfer books of the company will close Thursday, October 10th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, October 22nd, at 12 M.
DUNCAN B. CANNON, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Thursday, October 17, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at 49 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the Company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
New York, September 17, 1901.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF ALFRED DE CORDOVA & CO., composed of Messrs. Alfred de Cordova, Frederick E. Ballard, and Eustace de Cordova, doing business as stock brokers at No. 25 Broad St., in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred de Cordova, whose interest in the firm ceases to-day. The business will be continued by Messrs. Frederick E. Ballard and Eustace de Cordova under the firm name of BALLARD & DE CORDOVA, at No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 1st, 1901.
ALFRED DE CORDOVA,
FREDERICK E. BALLARD,
EUSTACE DE CORDOVA.

New York, October 9th, 1901.
The firm of SELIGSBERG & CO., by the death of Mr. THEODORE HELLMAN, is this day dissolved. A new copartnership, between the undersigned, has this day been formed, under the firm style of SELIGSBERG & CO., with offices at No. 70 Broadway.
ABRAHAM SELIGSBERG.
EDGAR A. HELLMAN.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Maritime Association and the Canal.
At a special meeting of Directors of the Maritime Association called yesterday at the request of Gustav H. Schwab, Albert Kinkle, and Louis T. Romaine to consider proposed canal improvements, a resolution committing the association to the advocacy of a 1,000-ton barge canal, as recommended by the Greene committee, appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, was defeated by a vote of 9 to 3. The Executive Committee of the Maritime Association recently withdrew from membership in the Canal Association of Greater New York and declined to attend the Commerce Convention to be held at Buffalo today so that it might be able to take independent action in regard to the canals.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 14	513,040
To date this year	222,842,182
Corresponding date last year	85,043,245

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 14	$2,164,700
To date this year	$797,050,820
Corresponding date last year	$364,013,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.
Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio	1½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	North. Amer.	2
Consol. Gas	1	Pacific Coast	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Erie	½	Quicksilver	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Quicksilver pf.	1½
General Electric	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Southern Pacific	⅞
Gluc. Sug. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Manhattan	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Man. Beach	1	Wabash	½
Met. Street Ry.	½	Wabash pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Express	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Ice	¾	M & St. L.	2¾
Am. Locom. pf.	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Smelt. pf.	⅞	pf.	½
B., R. & P. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T.	½
Canada South	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Nat. Salt	½
Chi. & Alton	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Great West.	½	North. Pac.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	North. Pac. pf.	1
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	½	Peoria & East.	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅞	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Diamond Match	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	½		

***
Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s, stamped	1	West. Un. & E. & ref. 4½s	1¼
St. P., M. & M., Dak. ext. 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Nat. Starch deb. 5s	2¾	Texas Pac. 2d	6½
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1¾		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of quotations in the stock market yesterday was decidedly irregular, though after a display of weakness in the early trading the trend of prices was unmistakably to a higher level, under the lead of St. Paul. The dealings, however, were almost wholly professional, and reflected, not any news developments, but rather the changing and uncertain views of the operators and traders who for the moment control the market. In no other way can satisfactory explanation be advanced for the early break of 1¾ points in St. Paul, followed by a four-point recovery; for the 1½-point drop in Amalgamated Copper and its subsequent two-point appreciation; for the sharp drop of nearly 4 points in Missouri Pacific and its equally sharp recovery, and for point or more losses in such stocks as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Manhattan, and Metropolitan, with substantial recoveries toward the close.
The truth is, if conservative testimony be accepted, that the speculative element is much at sea, and seems to be uncertain of its position on either side of the market, though unquestionably in the last few days sentiment has very much improved, and even the most audacious bear is inclined to go slow in his campaign looking to the depression of market values. This is because it is now an undisputed fact that progress is making toward a final and satisfactory adjustment of the Northern Pacific control, though it is by no means clear that the matter is being rushed through with as much expedition as certain elements in the Street appear to desire. In fact, the selling of the market early yesterday was because of professed disappointment that no definite statement of progress was forthcoming. Only when it was disclosed that the selling had failed to dislodge any real stock did the pressure cease. Later, when a rather spirited demand for the better kind of securities appeared, traders hastily shifted their position and went "long" of the market. But this buying was no more significant than had been the selling, though what did not fail to impress was some little independent buying credited directly to Standard Oil, Morgan, and Vanderbilt brokers.
In this connection the revived activity on an advancing scale in the shares of the United States Steel Corporation was a feature, the attendant talk being that the next quarterly statement of the company will show earnings larger than either of the two previous quarters. The strength of St. Paul, too, was considered a good omen, though the stories telling of a "deal" in this property are without the least foundation—this on the authority of leading interests in the company.
One of the developments of the day not lost sight of was a decline in the sterling exchange market under the larger offerings of cotton bills. Exchange, however, is still far from the gold importing point, and foreign bankers declare that there is no reasonable basis at this time for expecting any material decline, so as to bring gold imports within the bounds of certainty—assuredly so so long as cotton bills are held off.
London sent over lower prices at the opening here, and followed them by sales of about 20,000 shares, principally in Atchison and Southern Pacific.
Western operators were more in evidence in the market than for some time past, being credited with not a little of the buying in St. Paul.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.
Wall Street was at a loss yesterday what interpretation to put upon the published interview of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston in which he confided to the public that he was "long" of 140,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper and had not sold a single share preceding the recent 30-point break. Some traders contended that the interview had been put out for stock market effect in order to induce a short selling campaign, arguing that it might be a catch, and that the better policy would be not to "gun" for Mr. Lawson's stock—only to discover later that he might not have it. Accordingly they either let the stock alone or bought it. A few, however, went short of it when it broke below 87½, only later to have it sharply advanced.
The close was at 88⅛, a fractional net gain on dealings in 31,000 shares.

ST. PAUL AND UNION PACIFIC.
The buying which advanced St. Paul and Union Pacific yesterday—St. Paul, after an early decline, selling up 4 points from the low figure and closing with a net gain of 2¼ while Union Pacific also was strong—was on the persistence of the report of a St. Paul-Union Pacific "deal." Interests connected with both properties denied that there was any basis for the reports, but the denials were not accepted as final.
The Street insists that in any event some important developments are pending in respect to Union Pacific.

THE RISE IN ERIE.
The only really active stock in the coal group yesterday was Erie common, which rallied 1¼ points from the low figure of the day on what was said to be buying for Morgan and Keene brokers.
During the day the financial district heard a story to the effect that a transfer of the property to other interests is in contemplation, one report having it that it would not be surprising were control of the property eventually to be lodged with Union Pacific. Inquiry fails to disclose any foundation for such a suggestion.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.
One of the weakest stocks on the list yesterday was Missouri Pacific, which broke at one time nearly 4 points on relatively few transactions. Gould brokers were credited with selling, though there was no news to explain the decline. Toward the close of the day the stock rallied, the final figure showing a fractional net gain.

VANDERBILT STOCKS.
Vanderbilt brokers were more active yesterday than for some time, their purchases being chiefly responsible for the rise in the Nickel Plates.
Because of lack of official confirmation of the projected Vanderbilt consolidation plan, traders, whenever the Vanderbilt issues show strength, put out a short line of the securities, and it was such selling yesterday that forced the declines in Lake Erie and Western and Canada Southern.

UNITED STATES STEEL.
A sudden demand for the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation in the last half hour of trading yesterday was responsible for the advances in those issues, carrying them up each a point from the low figures of the day. The buying was said to be for syndicate account and, it was declared, was predicated on the excellent earnings of the company and the statement of Chairman Gary that the company has orders on hand sufficient to keep all the mills running for several months. The trade, it is said, is largely domestic, and no effort is being made to push the foreign trade.

***
In relation to the affairs of the trust and having particular reference to the recent earnings report which, it was semi-officially stated a few days ago, was not a cash statement, but an earnings statement, the following letter has been received:
To the Editor of The New York Times:
During the strike the officers of the Steel Corporation claimed they did not control the operations of the manufacturing companies, which was and is true. As the assets of the corporation consist of stocks only, the operations of the Corporation are limited to the collection of dividends declared by the manufacturing companies—when due and payable and distribution of same.
The official statement (in respect to earnings) was misleading; as the man in the Street would construe it, as the operations of the Steel Corporation. It is now admitted that it was not a cash statement of the operations of the corporation, but merely a bookkeeping statement of the manufacturing companies. As the by-laws of the Steel Corporation—Page 17—limit the Directors to the declaration of dividends from the net surplus of the profits of the company, every one of them is individually liable for declaring dividends from surplus profits as shown by bookkeeping entries of the manufacturing companies. The risk is trifling now, but if the practice is continued they may meet such a sudden thunderbolt as struck the General Electric when Thomas W. Lawson exposed its fallacious bookkeeping, which the Directors, in their next annual report, 1894, explained as caused by misleading statements of the officers of the companies taken over, whom they commended highly in the 1893 report. ANJOTH.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.
Keene brokers were the heaviest purchasers of Southern Pacific, the buying being based on the large earnings of the company and the belief that dividends on the stock cannot long be deferred.
Much of the buying of Sugar came from Boston, the report being in this connection that the purchases had in some way to do with Mr. Lawson. The advance in the price of Sugar had reassuring effect, and it is now said the beet sugar war will in no sense of the word be disastrous to the trust.
A determined effort was made to depress the local railway shares, but on any decline very good buying appeared, easily rallying the stocks. All sorts of bear "tips" were afloat in the form of expectations of an unfavorable decision in the franchise tax case, but the general opinion was that they were put out for stock jobbing purposes and hence little heed was given to them.
There was steady selling of certain of the industrials, notably International Paper and American Locomotive. Greatest strength in this group was shown in General Electric, Consolidated Gas, and Glucose Sugar shares, singularly enough all three advances being credited to Standard Oil buying.

TIDEWATER STEEL.
It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that Charles T. Schoen, formerly President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, but now Chairman of the board of that company, has been elected a Director of the Tidewater Steel Company. It is said extensive developments are to be made to the Tidewater Company.

7TH NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS.
The Reorganization Committee of the Seventh National Bank, according to a statement made yesterday, will meet today, when it is expected that the Directorate of the bank will be completed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Presidency of the reorganized Seventh National Bank of New York City was to-day refused by State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn of Malone. He had had under consideration for several weeks a proposition from the Board of Directors of the bank to accept its Presidency.

BONDS AND GOLD.
The Sub-Treasury yesterday purchased Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $185,000, which had been accepted under the former order of the Secretary, and paid $149,765 for Klondike gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Sharon (Penn.) dispatches the Shoenberger Coal Company purposes to invest $1,000,000 in additional land and plant.
Incorporation in New Mexico of the Alcazar Copper Company, capital $1,000,000.
London Stock Exchange to remain closed next Saturday.
Statement that permanent officers will be elected and a complete organization of the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company effected this week.
Reports from Louisville (Ky.) that a plan is on foot to consolidate the Louisville Trust Company and the Fidelity Safety Vault and Trust Company, with $2,000,000 capital.
Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $1,050,000 first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds of Southern Ohio Traction Company.
Special meeting of the stockholders of the Congo Coal and Mining Company to be held Nov. 15 for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to dissolve the corporation.
Bituminus coal deal in Ohio and Indiana said to be rapidly nearing completion.
Official returns showing that the gross earnings of the New Haven Railroad for August were the largest in the history of the company.
Shipments of 435,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.
Reserve of outside banks $967,450 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, against $1,357,975 below in the previous week.
Special meeting of the stockholders of the American Bicycle Company called for Oct. 30 to act upon a resolution to reduce the authorized capital of the company from $80,000,000 to $26,986,400, the amount at present outstanding.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.
Money on call, 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.
Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for all periods.
Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $138,129,858; balances, $6,868,952; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $680,943.
Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 1-10@2¼ per cent

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside market yesterday showed more life than it had in a long time. The transactions recorded during the day were not exceptionally heavy, but business was well distributed and a number of issues came into prominence which for a long time have supplied little or no business. For the most part, the day's course of prices was upward, quotations in several notable instances showing advances of several points. Considerable interest attached to the trading in the new Mexican National securities which are to be issued under the recently announced plan of readjustment. Practically no declines occurred during the day—none at all events of special importance. The greater strength of the market seemed to indicate a partial revival of interest in the outside market, which for some time past has given few or no signs of any public interest.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL common advanced to 15⅝, and closed at 15½ bid. Only a few hundred shares of this issue changed hands. Greater activity was shown by the preferred stock, which advanced from 39½ to 40¾, the latter figure being reached just at the close. Trading in the new bonds was very limited, the 4½ per cent. bonds ending the day at 101 bid and the 4s at 79 bid.

***

AMERICAN CAN was less active than it had been for several days, the transactions in the common stock amounting to only 1,500 shares. This issue sold between 19⅝ and 20¼, and closed at 19⅞ bid. The preferred stock, which closed on Saturday at 67 bid, rose to 69½ before a sale was effected. At this price about 400 shares changed hands, and then the bid dropped back to 68, where it stood at the close, showing a net gain of 1 point.

***

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was strong, and led the list of net gains. The common, the trading in which was small, closed at 15 bid, a net gain of 3 points. About 1,000 shares of the preferred stock changed hands, the purchasing of which caused an advance of 10 points from 40 to 50. Yesterday's buying of this stock was the first purchase on any large scale that has been made in a long time. Both issues closed at the top prices of the day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold up to 14 and closed at that price, showing a net gain of 1¼ points. In the rest of the copper group business was light and prices somewhat irregular.

***

ELECTRIC LEAD REDUCTION advanced from 2 to 3 and closed at 2½ bid.

***

NATIONAL CITY BANK sold up to 650, an advance of 30 points over the best bid made at the close of last week. This gain was made on the purchase of about 25 shares.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES were active to the extent of 500 shares. They sold up to 75½ and closed at 75 bid.

***

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS.—The annual report of the American Type Founders' Company shows the past fiscal year to have been the most prosperous in the company's history. Over and above all fixed charges and deductions for doubtful accounts, and in addition to a sum exceeding $450,000, charged for maintenance and improvements, the company paid 4 per cent. in dividends and carried over as the year's addition to the surplus account a sum equal to a little more than 4 per cent. additional. The surplus now amounts to $838,000, being about 15 per cent. of the capital stock of the company.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT sold up to 22 and closed at 22 bid. At the close no stock was offered under 25.

***

INTERNATIONAL SALT closed at 31½ bid, as compared with 32⅜ bid on Saturday. About 1,000 shares sold.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	19⅞	20	19⅝	20
American Can pf	68	69	67	68
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	32	30	32
American Malt 6s	93	94½	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	14	14½	12⅝	13½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99½	99	99½
*California Copper	½	½	½	½
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-iron Pipe	5	6¾	5	6¾
Cast-iron Pipe pf	30	33½	32	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12½	15	12½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf			26½	
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	23	24	23	24
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	104½	104	104½
Cramp & Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	14½	15	
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	75	76	74½	75½
Electric Boat	22	25	20	21
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2⅞	2	2¾
Electric Vehicle	1½	2	1½	3
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	6
*Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼	1	1¼
Empire Steel	3	9	3	9
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅞	1	⅞	1
General Chemical	57½	65	57½	65
General Chemical pf	98½	99	98½	99
German Treasury 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½
Green Consol. Copper	27	29	27	29
Hall Signal	33½	35	33½	35
Havana Commercial	13	15	10	12
Havana Commercial pf	50	51	40	45
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Salt Cfs	31½	32¼	32⅜	34
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74⅞	75¼	75¼	75⅝
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84½	85	84½	84⅞
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	40¼	40½	38½	39½
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101	101¼		
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	79	79¼		
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	27	28	27	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	103
New England Transport	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7	7½	6¾	7
Otis Elevator	30	31	30	31
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	93	96
Peo. Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	72
Ritchie				
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100½	100	100½
Safety Car Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	203¼	204	203½	203¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82½	82½	82	82½
Seaboard Air Line	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
Singer Manufacturing	220	225	240	
Southern Light & T. 5s	80	81	80	81
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	730	735	734	740
Storage Power	4	5¼	4	5½
Tennessee Copper	15½	16	15½	16
Tidewater Coal	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72¼
Union Copper	4¼	4½	4¼	4¾
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter pf	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¼	89	89⅜
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80	80⅞	79⅞	80⅜
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	31½	24	31½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	34	36½	34	36½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63	64½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	20	10	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	50	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	189	192	188	192
White Knob	14½	15	14¾	15
Worthington Pump pf	121		118	119½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106	104	106
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. R	240	242	240	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	41	45	41	45
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	101	103	101	103
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82¾	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric	95½	96½	95½	95½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$167,496,741
Gold	100,307,044
Silver	18,582,010
United States notes	7,842,068
Treasury notes of 1890	189,516
National banknotes	8,876,344
Total receipts this day	2,132,024
Total receipts this month	21,902,402
Total receipts this year	164,141,290
Total expenditures this day	1,050,000
Total expenditures this month	20,525,000
Total expenditures this year	144,949,824
Deposits in National banks	110,314,957
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	515,193
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,476,383
Customs	565,985
Miscellaneous	49,655

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$311,501,089
Silver dollars	444,007,000
Silver dollars of 1890	565,795
Silver bullion of 1890	41,813,205
Total	$797,977,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$311,501,089
Silver certificates outstanding	444,007,000
Treasury notes outstanding	42,379,000
Total	$797,977,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,879,064
Gold certificates	26,528,880
Silver coin and bullion	11,460,189
Silver certificates	7,121,890
United States notes	7,842,068
Other assets	18,069,877
Total in Treasury	$144,901,969
Deposits in National banks	110,314,957
Total	$255,216,927
Current liabilities	87,720,185
Available cash balance	$167,496,741

MINING STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.07	.07
Best & Belcher	.14	.12
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.28	.28
Challenge Con	.11	.11
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	.69	.68
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.01	.01
Gould & Curry	.04	.03
Hale & Norcross	.15	.15
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.16	.16
Occidental Con	.04	.05
Ophir	.71	.71
Overman	.03	.03
Potosi	.06	.06
Savage	.11	.10
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.13	.14
Standard	3.80	4.00
Syndicate	.07	.07
Union	.03	.03
Union Con	.14	.14
Utah Con	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.05	.05
Silver bars	.57⅝	.57⅝
Mexican dollars	.47@47½	.47@47½
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
Alamo	13½	14¼	13½	14½
Argentum	9	10	9	10
Anaconda	24	27½	27	30
Battle Mountain	17½	18½	17½	18½
Blue Bell	13⅜	14⅜	13	14½
Butterfly	25	35	30	35
C. C. Con	7⅞	7¾	7½	7¾
Coriolanus	6	6	6	6
C. C. & M	7½	7⅝	7½	7½
Columbine Victor	6	8	7	8
Dante	3⅞	4½	4	4¼
Doctor Jackpot	55¼	56	55¼	56
Elkton	165	168	165	168
El Paso	60⅞	67	63½	64½
Fanny Rawlings	16	17½	17	18½
Findlay	7	8	7⅜	7⅞
Gold Dollar	18	18½	17½	18
Golden Cycle	60	62	63	63¼
Golden Fleece	36	40	35	40
Gold King	80	90	82	87½
Gold Knob	5½	6⅞	5½	5⅝
Gold Sovereign	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	4
Gould	14½	15¼	14½	15½
Hart	7	7	7	8
Ingham	12½	13	12⅝	12⅞
Isabella	43½	44	43	43½
Jackpot	37	40	36	39
Keystone	7½	8¼	8½	8½
Katinka	40	50	38½	50
Last Chance	60	65	60	65
Lexington	6¼	7	6¼	7
Little Puck	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Mint	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	21	23	21	22
Mollie Dwyer	5⅝	6¼	5¼	6¼
Mary Cashen	9	10¾	10	10½
Moon Anchor	28	30	28	29
National	2½	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Nugget	14	16	15	17
New Haven	4¼	4¾	4½	4⅝
Orphan	19½	21	19¾	20½
Pharmacist	6⅛	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Pinnacle	7½	8½	7⅞	8
Pointer	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
Portland	298	306	300	305
Rose Maud	5½	6	5¼	5¾
Rose Nicol	6	6½	5	6¼
Republic	3⅞	4½	3⅜	3⅞
Rocky Mountain	3	3½	3⅜	3½
Sedan	5⅛	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Vindicator	115	120	110	113
Work	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12¾
Zoe	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	.109	109½	Erie 2d pf	55½	57
2s, c., 1930	.109	109½	Ev. & T. H.	60½	64
5s, r., 1918	.107½	108¼	Ev. & T. H. pf	98	
3s, r., 1918	.108	109	pf	85	90
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Homestake	98	
4s, r., 1907	.112	112¾	Ill. C., l. l.	102	
4s, c., 1907	.112	112¾	Int. P. Co. pf	78	78½
4s, r., 1925	.140	140	Int. Silver	6¼	7
5s, r., 1925	.139	140	Int. Sil. pf	30	38
5s, r., 1904	.107½	108½	Joliet & C.	175	
5s, c., 1904	.107½	108½	Kan. & M	33	33½
D. C. 3-65s	.125		K. C. So	17⅝	21
Adams Exp	.180	195	K. C. S. pf	37½	43
Alb. & Sus	.215		K. & D. M. pf	40	44
Alle. & W	.120		Kn. Ice, Chi	15½	22
Am. Ag. Ch.	21	22½	K. I., C. pf	40	57
A. A. C. pf	81	83	Lacl. Gas	91	95
Am. Blc.	2½	5	Lacl. G. pf	98	105
Am. Blc. pf	15	20	L. & W.	12	14
Am. Coal	.180	220	L. & W. pf	125	129
A. C. O. pf	88	90	Lake Shore	270	300
Am. D. Tel	33	36	Long Island	68	71
A. I. Co. pf	62	63½	Md. C. pf	65	75
Am. Lin. Co	15	20	M. W. S. El.		
A. L. L. pf	45	50	pf	38	40
Am. M. Co	6¼	6½	Chi.		
A. M. Co. pf	25	27	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf	89	91
Am. Snuff	..	45	Mich. Cent	108	108
Am. Sn. pf	84	86	Mor. & Es	195	198
A. S. R. pf.	115½	120	N., C. & St. L	75	100
A. T. & C.	99	100	Nat. Bis	42	42½
A. T. & T.	158½	160½	Nat. Bis. pf	100½	101½
Am. Tob. pf	142⅝		Nat. Lead	20	20¼
Am. W. Co	15	17	Nat. Lead pf	85	90
A. W. Co. pf	74	77	N. Y. Air B	65	70
Ann Arbor	22	22½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	115	120
B. & O. pf	93½	94	N. Y., L. & W	135	138
B. A. L. pf	106		N. Y., O. & W.	26	30
B. Un. Gas	208	215	N. Y., O. & W. pf	90	95
Bruns. City	10⅛	11	Ont. Mining	10½	11⅛
B., R. & P.	94	94¾	P. C. 1st pf	88	95
B., C. R. & N.	130	140	P. C. 2d pf	65	70
Cent. C. & C.	40		P. C., C. & St. L		71
C. & E. Ill.	120	126	P., C., C. & St. L. pf		102½
C. & E. Ill. pf	135	138	P. Ft. W. & C.	190	
C. G. W. pf	91	98	P. Ft. W. & C. pf	72	72½
C. I. & L. pf	72		C. sp	185	
C. & N. W.	195	197	Rens. & Sar	204	215
C. St. P., M. & Om	130	140	R., W. & O.	37½	
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf	175	200	St. J. & G. I.	10	12
C., C., C. & St. L.	120		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	56	58
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	40		St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	21	25
C., L. & W. pf	71	75	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	78	79
Clev. & P.	192		St. L. S. W.	27½	28½
C. F. & I. pf	127	132	S.-S. S. & I.	29½	31
C. & H. C. & Iron	17	18	S.-S. S. & I. pf	78	80
Com. Cable	170	184	S. R. & T.	4¼	4½
Consol. Coal	68½		Third Av	118	121
D. & R. G. pf	69		T., P. & W.	8¼	
D. & S. W. pf	69		Tol., St. L. & W. pf	36¾	38¾
L. E. & W.	223	225	T. C. R. T.	100	101
D. & R. G. pf	70	71½	U. B. & P.	14½	15
D. M. & Ft. D.	91¾	92½	U. B. & P. pf	70	71½
D. pf	115	150	Va.-C. C. pf	118½	125
Det. C. G.	70	73	W.-E. Exp.	160	175
D., S. S. & A.	11¾	11⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf	48	50
D. of A. pf	26½	28	W. & L. E. 2d pf	23¾	30

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year:

Chi., Ind. & Louisville	$5,948
Cin., N. Orleans & Tex. Pac	8,133
Louisville & Nashville	28,165
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	42,003
Père Marquette	18,807
Total increase, 5 roads	$103,145
Increase previously reported	412,909
Total increase, 28 roads	$516,054
Decrease:	
Toledo, Peoria & Western	$2,264
Decrease previously reported	61,597
Total decrease, 10 roads	$63,861
Net increase	$452,008

$50,000 Suit Settled Out of Court.

A suit brought by John C. Calhoun against the Atlantic Transport Company for $50,000 commission for selling several vessels belonging to the company to the United States Government during the Spanish-American war was settled out of court yesterday. The terms of settlement the parties to the suit refused to state.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Beginning to-morrow, securities of the Mexican National Railroad Company, under the plan of readjustment, may be deposited with Speyer & Co. of New York, Speyer Brothers of London, or Teixeira de Mattos Brothers of Amsterdam. Deposited securities will be placed with the Central Trust Company of New York or its agents in Europe, as custodians. Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit, to be issued by the several depositories, upon the New York, London, and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

The Reorganization Committee of the Washington Traction and Electric Company gives notice that more than 93 per cent. of the first collateral trust mortgage bonds having been deposited with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company under the plan of reorganization dated Aug. 1, 1901, the plan is declared operative. The time for the deposit of bonds and stock under the agreement is extended to Oct. 31, after which date no further deposits will be received, except upon such terms as the committee may prescribe.

Particulars of a dividend declared by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and of the maturing of bonds of the same company falling due on Nov. 1; also of interest payable on bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company, will be found in the advertising columns.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 14, 1901.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	88⅝	89	31,700	Amalgamated Copper	88⅝	89¼	87¼	88¼	− ⅞
	25½	26	1,100	Am. Car & Found. Co	25½	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
	80	81	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	81	81	80½	80½	− ½
	30	31	300	American Cotton Oil	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	− ⅛
	188	193	550	American Express	190	190	188	188	− ½
	27	27½	200	American Ice Co	27½	27½	27	27	− ¾
	25½	25⅝	2,200	American Locomotive	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝	− ¼
	84	84⅝	300	Am. Locomotive pf	85¼	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	− ⅛
	43¼	43⅝	4,475	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	43¼	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ¼
	96⅞	97½	550	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97½	97½	97	97⅜	− ⅛
	118	118¼	12,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	117½	118⅝	116⅝	118¼	+ ¾
	36¼	36½	2,300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	36¼	36⅞	35⅝	36½	
	52	53	100	Ann Arbor pf	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52¾	+ ⅛
	78¼	78¾	20,100	At., T. & S. F	78	78⅝	77⅝	78⅝	+ ½
	96½	97	2,700	At., T. & S. F. pf	96⅝	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	+ ⅛
	101⅝	102	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅛
	40⅜	60¾	22,975	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	59½	60½	58½	60⅜	+ ⅞
	124	125	100	Buff., R. & P. pf	125	125	125	125	− 1
	82	83	100	Canada Southern	82½	82½	82½	82½	− 1
	110⅜	111	900	Canadian Pacific	110⅜	111	110½	110½	
	160	165	100	Central R. R. of N. J	162	162	162	162	− 2½
	45½	45⅝	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	45	45½	45	45½	+ ⅛
	37	37½	1,000	Chicago & Alton	37⅝	37⅞	36⅞	37	− ⅛
	77⅓	78	400	Chicago & Alton pf	77	77¾	77	77¼	− ¼
	22⅜	22½	1,000	Chicago Great West	22⅜	22½	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
	84	85⅞	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	86	86	85¼	85¼	− ¼
	41¼	41⅝	1,420	Chi., Ind. & Louis	41	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅛
	166⅜	166⅝	81,710	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163⅝	166⅝	162⅜	166⅝	+ 2¼
	187	188	210	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	187	187½	187	187½	− ⅜
	142	142¼	1,230	Chi., R. I. & Pac	141¼	142	141¼	142	− ⅛
	21	21	800	Chi. Term. Trans	21	21	20¾	20¾	− ¼
	38⅛	39	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38⅛	38¾	38⅛	38¾	+ ⅛
	97⅛	97¾	400	C., C. & St. L	97⅜	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
	92⅜	93	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	92¾	93	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
	133	137	100	Colorado Southern	133	137	133	137	+ ⅜
	54	54½	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	
	24¼	24½	300	Col. Southern 2d pf	24¼	24¾	24	24	− ½
	217½	218½	2,300	Consolidated Gas	216	218	215½	218	+ 1
	115	116	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	115½	115½	113½	113½	+ 1½
	164¾	165	200	Delaware & Hudson	165	165	165	165	− 1
	45	45¾	300	Denver & Rio Grande	45¼	45¾	45	45	− ⅛
	41½	42	3,800	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	41	42¾	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛
	129	133	100	Diamond Match	130	130	130	130	− 2
	6⅞	7	425	Dist. of America	7	7	6⅞	7	
	20¾	21½	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	21	21	21	21	− ¼
	41⅝	41⅞	17,800	Erie	41¼	41⅞	40⅝	41⅞	+ ⅝
	70	70½	1,500	Erie 1st pf	69⅝	70½	69¼	70½	+ ⅞
	256¼	257	700	General Electric	257½	257¾	255	256½	+ 1½
	46¾	47	630	Glucose Sugar Ref	46	46¾	46	46¾	+ ½
	101	104	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	101	101	101	101	+ 1
	102¼	103	1,000	Great Northern pf	102	102	101	102	− 1½
	53	54	200	Hocking Valley	53	53	53	53	− ¼
	74	75	100	Hocking Valley pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	− ⅛
	145¼	146	500	Illinois Central	145¼	145⅞	145	145½	− ⅝
	22¼	23	1,200	International Paper	23½	23⅞	22	22⅝	− ⅛
	89½	90	300	Internat. Power Co	89½	89½	89½	89½	
	40⅝	40⅞	1,400	Iowa Central	40⅝	40⅞	40	40	− ½
	78	78⅜	100	Iowa Central pf	78	78⅜	78	78⅜	+ ⅜
	47	47	300	International Pump	47	47	47	47	
	86¾	87	50	Internat. Pump pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	
	16½	17	1,200	Keokuk & D. M.	16½	16½	16½	16½	
	70¼	70⅝	1,200	Lake Erie & West	70¼	71⅛	70¼	71	− ⅛
	15⅛	15⅝	200	Louisville & Nashville	15⅛	15⅝	15	15	
	50	53	35	U. S. Rubber pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
	57	59¼	100	Va

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Joseph F. Cullman Adds to His Fifth Avenue and 85th Street Plot—Yesterday's Other Dealings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for ex-Mayor William R. Grace to Joseph F. Cullman the private stable 2 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2. Mr. Cullman already owned the six-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 52.2 by 100, together with an adjoining Fifth Avenue lot, so that he now controls a plot fronting 77.2 feet on the avenue by 125 feet on the street. Mr. Cullman said yesterday that he had no definite plans for the future of the property.

Buek & Crawford have sold, for about $35,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 619 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for W. G. Demorest the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 48 East Seventy-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

William A. White & Sons and H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for Mrs. Rosalind C. Richmond the three-story building 491 Hudson Street, 20 by 72.

William H. Beardsley is the buyer of the dwelling 315 West Seventy-fourth Street, sold recently through L. J. Phillips & Co.

Katz & Co. have sold to Samuel Fleck, Sr., for $100,000, the two six-story double tenements 80 and 82 Allen Street, Mr. Fleck giving in trade the Lexington Hotel, at Hammel's Station, L. I. The same brokers have also effected a resale of the latter property to L. Jacobson for $40,000.

It is reported that William Arenfeld has sold the five-story building 220 Eldridge Street, 25 by 88.

Thomas Farley reports that he has sold 1,227 Tinton Avenue to Mrs. Louisa G. Miller, and the adjoining house, No. 1,229, to Mrs. Matilda H. Hafich, completing the sale of a row of nine two-family dwellings recently erected.

John P. Kirwan has sold in connection with William Richtberg, for Conrad Alheith, the four-story brick tenement, with store, size 24.8 by 70, 852 Eighth Avenue.

Harry M. Goldberg has purchased, through Broker Julius Bernstein, from M. S. Bernheimer the five-story brownstone flat 1,575 Madison Avenue.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

201 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 50 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Florence A. Hyde.....$19,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 360 and 362 Washington Street, west side, 21.8 feet south of North Moore Street, 44 by 75, two and three story brick buildings.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 534 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 320 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,956.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, trustee, 8636 Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $21,329.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Ashbel P. Fitch, jr., referee, 15 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 216.10 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 78.3 by 25 by 78.8, six-story brick building, with stores; 20 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Union Place, 25 by 92, eight-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $25,313; on the latter, $27,744.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 1,458 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 145.10 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 41.2 by 99.11, five-story brick store. Due on judgment, $32,043; subject to other mortgages for $56,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 2,331 and 2,333 Washington Avenue, west side, 35.2 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, each 15 by 84.9, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment on each $2,105.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 181 East Tenth Street, north side, 80.8 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 80.4, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,708.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 21 Clinton Place, for a seven-story brick loft, with store, 25 by 88.6; Lawrence Cavinato of 445 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; C. Cavinato of 445 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 997 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel; Charlotte Lake, premises, owner; John P. Voelker of 979 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 145 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel, with store; Mary Booth of 3,275 Third Avenue, owner; James J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 324 West Twenty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; E. Rinteleu of 697 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; William C. Solls of 238 West Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 123 to 129 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick automobile and carriage house; Wendel estate of 177 Broadway, owner; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,0000.

William E. Reis Buys a House.

William E. Reis, President of the National Steel Company before the absorption of the latter by the United States Steel Corporation, has purchased the new five-story American-basement house 18 East Eighty-second Street, for about $200,000. The house is one only recently completed by Builders McCafferty & Buckley. Occupying a twenty-six-foot lot, it has an ornamented front of light stone, and in its interior appointments is said to be the equal of any of the new dwellings east of Central Park. The purchase was negotiated through S. Osgood Pell & Co.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $5,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $5,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Oct. 14.

ALLEN ST, 165, w s, 24.6x46x irregular; Henry Kellus to David Klein, one-half part, all liens.....$1

ATTORNEY ST, 52, e s, 20x50; Conrad Muller and another, executors, to Lena Scheinberg, (R S $2.75).....7,800

BAILEY AV, e s, at n s of 231st St, all part e of Bailey Av; Archibald M. Shrady, to Charlotte G. Shrady, (R S $1).....1

BROOK AV, 1,468 to 1,472, e s, 75x100.8 x75x100.7; Max Marx to the Northern Improvement Company, (R S $1.75, mtg $22,500).....100

BROOK AV, 1,468 to 1,472, e s, 75x100.8 100.11; Max Marx to the Northern Improvement Company, (R S $1, mtg $17,150).....100

BROOME ST, 126, n s, 55 ft e of Pitt St, 20x87.6; Bernard Wolfarst to Aaron Asen, quitclaim, (R S $25).....1

CAULDWELL AV, 813, w s, 25.3x100; Helene Tremberger to Margarethe Stein, (mtg $6,000, R S $1.50).....100

CLAY AV, w s, 772.4 ft n of 169th St, 16.8x89x16.9x87.3; Charles R. Thornton, and another, to Henry L. Beck.....1

CLINTON AV, n e corner of Bronx River Road, 85.4x200 to s s of Willard Av x 122x215; Patrick V. Christopher to Mary Mullaly, all liens.....1

CITY HALL PLACE, 29, s s, 19.10x99.11x 20x99.11, with land adjoining on e s; Eliza R. Tucker to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (mtg $6,000, R S $6.75).....22,000

COLLEGE AV, s e corner 146th St, 25x-x-x65; College Av, e s, 25 ft n of 148th St, 50x100; College Av, e s, 75 ft n e of Villa Place, 50x100; Eva M. Glendenning to Edward L. E. Phipps, (R S $2.25, mtg $18,000).....1

MARKET ST, 33, w s, 25x88; Irving L. Kempner and another to Rachel Silbermintz, (mtg $13,500, R S $1.50).....1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Jennie Orr, trustee, (R S $5.25).....13,000

UNION AV, e s, 154.9 ft s of 158th St, 18.9x93.6x18.9x93.8; Marcus Nathan to Louis Smadbeck and another, executors and trustees, quitclaim.....1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 206 ft n of 176th St, 58x99.6x58x89.5; Elizabeth C. Slayton, to David M. Williams, and another, (mtg $25,000).....1

WOOSTER ST, w s, at centre of Amity Lane, runs s 50.4x w 100x n 75.4 to lanex e 104, Rufus R. Rand, to Cora C. F. Dwight, all title, (R S $28.75).....1

187 AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 25.2x 100, Margaret McCabe to Mary Callaghan, (mtg $30,000).....Omitted

2D AV, 2,426, e s, 20x80; Eva Wegner to Christiana Stellar, (mtg $6,000).....100

2D AV, s w corner 59th St, 18.5x65; City Hall Place, 34, n w s, 24.6x87.6; City Hall Place, 29, s s, 19.10x99.11x20x99.11; Robert H. Tucker and another, executors and trustees, to Eliza R. Tucker, re-recorded, (R S $57).....57,000

57TH AV, e s, at centre of 96th and 97th Sts, runs s 25.2x100; Ella G. Kennard, to William G. Park, E & S.....

107TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 270 and e ½ of Lot 315, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Fanny Johnson to Jacob Berg.....

127TH ST, 142 West, 2nd s s; Susan Q. Chambettaz to Michael Coleman, (R S $6.25).....1

74TH ST, 315 West, 25x70.7x25x69.7; Samuel Taylor, jr., to William H. Beardsley, (R S $8.75, mtg $30,000).....1

77TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Maria Blanke to August Blanke, (mtg $12,000).....1

93D ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 25x143.11x25x144.8; Hugo Scheller to Robert A. Chesebrough, (R S $5).....100

104TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Annie Levin to Jennie Levin, all liens.....1

104TH ST, 166 West, 25x100; Annie Levin to Jennie Levin, all liens.....1

108TH ST, s s, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Annie Levin to Jennie Levin, all liens.....1

116TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; Lewis W. Boynton to Charles S. Kohler, (mtg $12,000, R S $5).....

136TH ST, 135 West, 15.6x89.11; John J. Bell, individually and as trustee, to Mary W. Beekman, all liens, (R S 50 cents).....100

165TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x105.10; James B. Gillie, to Gustav Lange.....1

165TH ST, s s, 38.4 ft w of Forest Av, 19.6x100; Otto Dalmar, to Clara Decker, (mtg $3,500).....

180TH ST, 363 East, 16.8x100; Charles H. Thornton and another to George B. Pattison, (mtg $2,350).....

181ST ST, n s, east half lot 12, Map Wardsville, 25.5x99.5x25x95.10; William Steinmetz, to George M. Allen.....

182D ST, s w corner of Park Av West, 15.8x76.4x18.9x74.11, (mtg $3,250); Park Av West, w s, 245.6 ft s of 182d St, 30x 92.10x30x91.6, (mtg $5,000); Park Av West, w s, 317.6 ft s of 182d St, 25x 95.1x23x94.2, (mtg $3,000); Park Av West, w s, 367.6 ft s of 182d St, 25x30x 25x86.1, (mtg $4,000); the Northern Improvement Company to Max Marx, (R S $1.25).....100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,096; the American Missionary Association to Max A. Schimpf, 5 years.....$600-$1,000

CLINTON ST, 66; Margaret Schmidt to Morris Hocaberg and another, 4 8-12 years.....960

GRAND ST, n w corner Clinton St, 15.6x 25; Jacob Teichel to Mary E. Sullivan, 5 years.....2,200-2,400

LAND UNDER WATER on North River, between Watts St and Desbrosses St; the City of New York, by the Board of Docks, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 10 years.....13,920

SUFFOLK ST, 136; Sigmund I. Herschman to Harry Bernstein, 3 years.....3,190

3D AV, 2,856, n e corner 140th St; Augusta Dorn to Charles L. Bullwinkel, 8 years.....2,100-2,700

5TH AV, n e corner 118th st; David Richey and another to Joseph F. Wall, 5 years.....1,000-1,100

115TH ST, 411 East; Rocco D'Onofrio to Frank Utano, 5 years.....300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, George M., to Charles P. Hallock; 181st St, n s, e ½ of Lot 12, map of Wardsville, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....$3,000

ALLEN, George M., to Charles P. Hallock; 181st St, n s, e ½ of Lot 12, map of Wardsville, 1 year, 6 per cent.....250

ANDREWS, Peter, and another to Ainitra S. Mathews; 224th St, n s, 435 ft w of Katonah Av, Woodlawn Heights, 3 years.....900

ASEN, Aron, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Broome St, 126, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

BADER, Lazare, and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 8th Av, 2,113, 5 years, 4 per cent.....47,000

BADER, Lazare, and another to Charles Hornuna, executor; 8th Av, 2,113, prior mtg $17,000, due Jan. 2, 1904.....3,000

BECK, Henry L., to Charles H. Thornton and another; Clay Av, w s, 772.4 ft n of 169th St, prior mtg $2,500, installments.....800

BRANDT, Frederick, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 150th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent, gold.....50,000

BRANDT, Frederick, to Jessie Gillender; 150th St, n s, 68 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, gold.....50,000

BRANDT, Frederick, to Bradley & Currier Company; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 150th St, prior mortgage $100,000, due Nov. 9, 1901, 6 per cent., gold.....12,655

EWINKEL, Charles L., to Beadleston & Woerz; 2d Av, 2,856, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....2,000

CALLAGHAN, Mary, to Edward Herrmann; 1st Av, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., to Hugo Scheller; 93d St, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.....10,000

COLEMAN, Michael, to Susan Q. Chambettaz; 27th St, 142 West, 3 years.....8,000

FOERST, Joseph, to George Ehret; Lawrence St, 84, mtgs $10,500, 1 year, 4 per cent. and 5 years.....7,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Nicholas C. Benziger and another, executors and trustees; Monroe St, 95, 5 years.....3,000

INGERSOLL, Nettie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, 915, 3 years, 4 per cent.....15,000

IRVING, Constance, and another to Letitia A. Greene; 61st St, 110 and 112 West, 27 months, notes.....6,000

KLEIN, Hannah, to Elizabeth Glease; Houston St, 287, leasehold, installments, 6 per cent.....2,000

LANGE, Frederick, to Henry Bruning; 203d St, n s, 250 ft e of Anthony Av, 5 years.....1,100

MACDONALD, George A., to J. Hampden Dougherty; 38th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....7,500

MITCHELL, Carrie, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Watts St, n s, 200.4 ft e of Hudson St, prior mtg —, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....3,000

MULLIGAN, John, to Peter Doelger; 3d Av, 1,806, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.....3,500

PATTISON, George B., to Charles H. Thornton and another; 180th St, n s, 41.8 ft w of Tiebout Av, installments, $15 per month, 6 per cent.....775

PERRIMAN, William J., to Annie O'Brien; Evadna St, s s, 194.5 ft e of Main St, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent.....300

REISS, George, to Augusta Werrick; White Plains Road, n w corner of Bronx Park Place; White Plains Road, n w corner of Lucy Place, 5 years, 6 per cent.....10,000

ROTH, Uslena, to James J. Curtin; St. Lawrence Av, w s, 256.4 ft s of West Farms Road, Mapes estate, demand, 6 per cent.....300

SCHENBERG, Lena, to American Mortgage Company; Attorney St, 50 and 52, prior mtg —, 5 years.....6,000

SILBERMINTZ, Rachel, to Irving I. Kemper and another; Market St, 33, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,200

STONE, Abraham L., to Max Frankenheim; 52d St, s s, 237 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.....5,500

TAYLOR, William J., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 97th St, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....250,000

THE JOHN KRESS BREWING COMpany to Gustav F. Taussig, executor and trustee, and others, executors and trustees; 2d Av, s w corner of 54th St, leasehold, installments, $500 per annum.....6,000

TUCKER, Eliza R., to William J. Duane; City Hall Place, 34, prior mtg $8,500, due Jan. 31, 1905, 4½ per cent.....5,000

WOOLSON, Loretta, to Elizabeth Rhoades, as trustee; Field St, w s, 200 ft s of Beech St, 3 years.....700

ZIMMERMAN, Morris, to Samuel Levy; Avenue D, 97 and 99, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENJAMIN, Henry, to Isidor Monheimer.....$1,500

CALLAGHAN, Francis, to Mary Callaghan, ½ part.....2,000

CALLAGHAN, Francis, to Edward Herrmann, ½ part.....Nom.

CALLAGHAN, Mary, and another to Ida M. Hahn.....Nom.

DANN, William, to Mehry R. Loeb, executrix.....6,000

FINE, Harris, to Harris Mandelbaum and another.....Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Metropolitan Trust Company.....26,500

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Eleanor M. Greacen.....Nom.

MAMLOCK, Albert, to R. Reed Moore.....Nom.

MONROE, Virginia M., executrix, to Cleveland H. Dodge, guardian.....Nom.

STRAUSS, Henry W., to Catharine M. O'Brien.....18,200

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Irving Grennell and another, trustees.....10,500

Mechanics' Liens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 84th St, s e corner, 112.3x120.5; the Peck Brothers & Co. against D. & H. Harde, owners; Milton Schnaler & Co., contractors.....$1,072

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 54th St, s e corner, 126.8x112.3; Isseks Brothers against D. & H. Harde, owners; Milton Schnaler Company, contractor.....85

RIVINGTON ST, 305; Esther Szerlip against Joseph Cohen, owner; Jacob Sommer, contractor.....50

WEBSTER AV, 1,227 to 1,247, and 961 East 163th St; Mary A. Howden against Adolph Wexler, owner and contractor.....715

45TH ST, 31 West; Isseks Brothers against John Doe, owner; Milton Schnaler Company, contractor.....38

45TH ST, 57 West; the Kenny Company against L. B. Mosher, owner; Milton Schnaler & Co., contractors.....378

51ST ST, 510 and 512 West; George Pfister against Alexander Andalaft, owner and contractor.....210

51ST ST, 510 and 512 West; C. A. Stock & Co. against Alexander Andalaft, owner and contractor.....136

90TH ST, 102 East; Louis D. Retman against Morris Wiederman, owner and contractor.....175

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; L. Aronowitz against Richard Ryan, owner and contractor; Patrick J. Moffatt, contractor.....250

105TH ST, 149 and 151 West; William Cohen against Charles and Joseph Paterno and Vito Corabone, owners; Cesare Casanova, contractor.....93

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Comes & Bunt against J. Tuckmann & Sons, owners and contractors.....875

60TH ST, 138 East; M. S. A. Wilson against H. B. Stein, owner and contractor.....400

140TH ST, 167 and 171 to 175 West; the Siegel-Cooper Company against the Collins Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor.....320

161ST ST, 880 East; Joseph Bernaschoff against David Schlesinger, owner and contractor.....593

182D ST, s s, 108.3 feet e of Belmont Av, 51x100; David R. Bolster against Robert Pickens, owner and contractor.....233

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 28, under laws of 1900.....1

BROOME ST, n s, 55 ft e of Pitt St, 20x 87.6; Sender Jarmulowsky with Aron Asen.....$10,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.....1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft s of 52d St, 60.5x90; Joseph Rowan & Bro. on trustees of Swedish M. E. Church to Standard Plumbing Supply Co.....$200

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, 266; Gustav Boehm against Katharine Krasch, Dec. 11, 1900.....$575

BROOK AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 26.1x104.9x25.11x104.9; Giuseppe Ropisarda against George H. Anderson and another, Nov. 28, 1899.....364

BROOK AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 26.1x104.9x25.11x104.9; Joseph Bologna against George H. Anderson and another, Nov. 28, 1899.....151

BROOK AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 26.1x104.9x25.11x104.9; Rosa Pisciotta against George H. Anderson and another, Nov. 28, 1899.....345

4TH ST, 73 East; Isaac Bloon against Samuel Makransky and another, June 28, 1901.....25

101ST ST, 317 to 329; Ravitch Brothers against Samuel Ginsberg, Oct. 10, 1901.....3,300

115TH ST, 15 West; Patrick Reddy against Hyman D. Baker, Sept. 27, 1901, by bond.....1,596

159TH ST, 479 and 481 East; Richard J. Cullen against Frederick Brandt, June 28, 1901.....185

Lis Pendens.

MORRIS ST and Prospect Av, s e corner, 100x 184x irregular; Anna H. Gerding against William B. Schorer, (injunction, &c.;) attorneys, Darlington, Crane & Jenkins.

PARK AV and 95th St, s e corner, 20.8x69; Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c., against Mary Hennessy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Bogert.

PROPERTY, &c., of estate of James Bogert; Charles Morrison against Louis Bogert Wright and another, surviving trustees, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. W. & C. J. McDermott.

VAN CORTLANDT AV, s s, Lots 653 and 654, map of property of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, adjoining the N. Y. City private park, 24th Ward; Maria I. Thompson against Katharine Marinus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. W. Pollock.

62D ST, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.5; Henry A. Smith against Lena Moses and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Smith.

183D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x74.11; William Himmelmann against Alfred Greeling and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS

35 Minutes from 42d Street.

THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY.

SINCE WE BEGAN ADVERTISING OUR PROPERTY WE HAVE BEEN GRATIFIED AT THE LARGE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES AND THE INTEREST MANIFESTED IN WHITE PLAINS PROPERTY. A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVE MADE THE STATEMENT THAT WE ARE OFFERING PROPERTY IN THE FINEST LOCATION AROUND NEW YORK, AND AFTER VISITING MANY SECTIONS THEY HAVE SETTLED AT WHITE PLAINS. CALL AT OFFICE

New Netherland Realty Company

503 5TH AVE., COR. 42D ST., N. Y.

Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d St.; cheap lots at station; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 high and dry.

Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley.

No interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Nutley, N. J.—45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; $4,000; easy payments. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Farm for Sale—116 acres, beautiful site, one mile from City of Dover, N. J.; fine fruit orchard of 5 acres; 2 dwellings, one nearly new and modern; 9 rooms; object of sale to close estate. J. H. Pollard, executor, Fair Haven, Vt.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at 122-130 Centre Street, New York City, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the James Reilly's Sons Company.—Dated Sept. 23, 1901.

THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY,
By JAMES REILLY, President.
R. J. DONOVAN, Attorney, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ROSS ATTACHMENT AND MACHINE COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1901, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to THE INTERNATIONAL BLIND STITCH COMPANY.

Dated New York City, October 15, 1901.

THE ROSS ATTACHMENT AND MACHINE COMPANY.
S. K. DE FOREST, President.

Surrogate Notices.

ALBRO, SOLOMON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Solomon W. Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 123 West Sixty-first Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1901. ELLEN ALBRO, Administratrix. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s30-1aw6mTu

HERTH, SOPHIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA L. BERTH, late of the County of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Moody & Getty, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1901. W. ROYAL BERTH, Executor. MOODY & GETTY, Attorneys for Executor, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

EDMUND GUILBERT,
ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN,
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT,
My14-1aw6mTu Executors.

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1901. CHARLES H. WILSON, Administrator. EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Administrator, 80 Broadway, New York City. jy23-1aw6mTu

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. au6-1aw6mTu

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, October 22, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF THE

Choice and Valuable Property

NO. 5 CHATHAM SQ.,

Between Mott and Doyers Streets.

ALSO

4 and 5 story brick and stone buildings with lots,

Nos. 58, 62, 64 and 66 WATER STREET

Between Coenties and Old Slips.

For maps, &c., apply to Robinson, Biddle & Ward, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 160 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot.

NO. 143 WEST 20TH STREET.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY

AMERICAN BASEMENT

PRIVATE DWELLINGS,

317, 319, 321, 325

WEST 100TH ST.,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' rooms in fourth story. The houses have three bath-rooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

JAMES LIVINGSTON,

BUILDER ON PREMISES.

A beautiful American basement residence,

315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

Two flats, one situated 120th St., near 2d Av., Manhattan, 25x65x100, with stores; rental, $1,872; mortgage, $9,500. Another, on Metropolitan Av., near Roebling, Brooklyn, 27.6x67.94, with stores; rental, $1,320; mortgage, $5,000. Will sell both for $13,500 over mortgages; 2d mortgage of $3,500 if desired. Owner, K Box 142 Times Office.

WEST 81ST,

near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100. $65,000

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

WEST 72D,

an elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

74th St., No. 16 East, For Sale.—Location unsurpassed. Parties looking for a home, with plumbing perfect, with furniture that includes paintings, bric-a-brac, billiard table; with position in the middle of the millionaire district, are invited to examine the premises and the price. Open ten to four.

Corner on Riverside Drive.

5-Story American Basement.

A well-built, attractive, corner on Riverside Drive; most central and on the best part of Riverside Park. $90,000

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe, 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also, fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap, or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

12% ON INVESTMENT $15,000.

Five-story flat, 25x87x100.

Price $30,000; mtg. $15,000 at 4½%.

Near L station. This is a decided bargain. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 B'way, 107th St.

337 WEST 84TH STREET, near Riverside Drive. Handsome American basement dwelling; elegantly decorated throughout; price, $27,000. Caretaker on premises. Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Street.

A.—Handsome three-story and basement limestone house, 17x52x100, 10 Jumel Terrace, near 162d St., West. Key at Wm. W. WATKINS'S, 437 West 162d St.

Detached houses, improvements Westchester, Bronx Borough, $5,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Bronx.

For Sale or Rent—Residence and stable, 48 White Plains Av., one block south of William's Bridge Post Office. F. Washington, 45 West 125th St. (Seen any time.)

Owner has placed in my hands two-family brick house at a great bargain; best neighborhood in Bronx. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av., 161st St

$4,750.—Bronx, two-family house, 8 rooms, all improvements; 5 minutes elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Bargains in one, two, and three family houses W. Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av., near 161st St.

R you looking for property in Bronx? If so, call at this office, Wilkens, 1,105 Westchester Av.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Short Cut To a Home.

Our system of short-term, payments is the shortest possible method of owning a home.

SAVE CAR FARE. TIME.

Homes $2,000 to $3,975 in Borough of Queens. Write if you can't call.

NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,

167 Jackson Avenue,

Long Island City.

FACTORY SITES.

SINGLE LOT AND ACREAGE; RAIL AND WATER FRONT COMBINED; NEW YORK FREIGHT RATES. BRIDGE, TUNNEL AND GOOD FERRIES. WITHIN GREATER NEW YORK, IN BOROUGH OF QUEENS. Address,

NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,

167 Jackson Avenue,

Long Island City.

RICHMOND HILL.

Pretty cottages; desirable location; convenient to cars; 6 rooms, bath, and large attic; plot 41.8x100; all improvements; price, $3,200; easy terms; can be seen Sundays. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica and Briggs Aves., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Morris Park.—6-room modern residence, $3,750, $250 cash; correspondence solicited. Jones, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Water Power for Sale—23 miles on Erie, near depot; good stream; brick factory, two mills, engine, boiler; residence; 6 acres. Thomas Terhoun, H

Instruction.

30c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LEXON AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.

Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray,

NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

13STH YEAR.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, } Headmasters.
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL,

WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.
Shorthand in half the time; half the cost of other systems.
NO SHADED LINES.
NO POSITIONS FOR WORDS.
NO FAILURES IN THIS SYSTEM.
DAY CLASSES. EVENING CLASSES.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1280—Riverside.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 109 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.

Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker,) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St. REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 100th St. Day School, 305 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,

66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM, 51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil. Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field. Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 24TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

Elocution, speeches, voice strengthening, recitations, debating, conversation; highest references. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, 8 East 15th St.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Teachers.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia,) 316 West 59th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. —Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 304 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York. Vocal, piano, violin, mandolin, guitar, bandurria; first-class tuition; modest charges.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Sig. Sebastian.—Your voice placed in 10 lessons; hearings 1 to 2, Saturdays. 10 East 17th St.

Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, teacher of singing, 268 West 43d St., near 8th Av.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lancers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 80 & 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 289 West 88d St.; see circular; class and private tuition: children, adults.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 West 125th St., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

EMPIRE, 250-254 West 110th St.; (largest hall;) waltz guaranteed, 6 private lessons, $5; 24 lessons, $5; open daily.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free, at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st St.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

CORPORATION CHARTERS PROCURED
under the laws of South Dakota are the most inexpensive and most satisfactory of any State; no franchise, annual license, or capitalization tax whatever exacted. For information or circular matter address the National Incorporating Company, Pierre, S. D., or their New York representative, Ernest W. Cushing, 1,709 Washington Life Building, 141 Broadway, New York.

A.—Manufacturing business for sale. Making an article in daily use, covered by patents lately issued. Owner is compelled to dispose of same. Satisfactory reasons given. Address, letter only, Toiletine Mfg. Co., 1,045 3d Av.

HIGHEST CASH PAID for all kinds stores, merchandise, furniture of flats and houses; strictly confidential. Rose, 576 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Fine bakery, ice cream, and confectionery; rare chance for worker; about $5,000, on easy terms; will sell property if desired; want to retire after 25 years. H. R. Schoenborn, Hackensack, N. J.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$3,000 wanted to extend established practice curing chronic and hopeless invalids without medicine; 50 per cent. profit for investor. Doctor, 1,522 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

$1,000, partner in established wholesale and retail cigar store; no special qualifications required except honesty and stability. P. O. Box 1,097, New Haven, Conn.

Wanted—A manufacturer of good record, who is able to enlarge his business by capital at very low rates. Honest, Box 119, Times.

Wanted—Partner, tea store; invest $1,500; make big money; can draw $40 weekly, with further profits possible. Flood, 112 Front St., Room 2.

$250 to $1,000 to invest, without services, in established business. State full particulars. Cash, Box 206 Times.

MONEY ADVANCED to manufacturers and merchants at low rates. Z., Box 124 Times Office.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Half-tones, 98c., or 10c. inch; photozinc engraving, 5c. inch; electrotyping, 2c. inch. Moko, Park Row Building.

For Sale.—Good paying dyeing and cleaning store; old established; will take partner. M., Box 151 Times Office.

Capital seeks business, invention or mine, showing large, quick returns; might loan. Address H Box 166 Times.

Have you uncollectible debts? I will collect same; no fee unless successful. Lawyer, Box 121 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale—Small job printing office, with established trade. Ferenbach, 79 Bleecker St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,

529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Miscellaneous.

"Abandoned Farm Found"; see Oct. Century; deserted farm catalogue free. Box 1344, Boston.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano— $150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS

5th Ave., corner 16th St.
Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANOS

in new and elegant styles can be purchased direct from the factory. Call or write for latest catalogue, and one with full particulars will be forwarded by return mail.
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Manufacturers. Established 1836.
548 & 550 WEST 23D STREET.

1857 — STECK — 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFE-TIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

A——POSTAL CARD——A
Mail one to us with your name and address, and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.

NEEDHAM,

FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH STREET.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.
High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Stock, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$75 BEAUTIFUL upright Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, claims, matrimonial difficulties, estates adjusted by experienced attorney. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.—All kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; cartage free. 184th St., Marion Av.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Milliner.—Remodels; ladies' own materials; trims to order; exclusive styles; will call by appointment. Florance, 216 West 33d St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,

AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL THE ENTIRE FURNISHINGS, WHICH ARE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES.

NO. 105 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Between 82d and 83d Sts.,
TO-DAY, Oct. 15, also Wednesday & Thursday, 16 and 17.
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., Sharp, Each Day.
(House for sale by Slawson & Hobbs, No. 284 Columbus av.; low cash offer will be accepted.)

Name of owner is withheld from publication, but will be given to buyer after sale on request.
PARTIAL SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.
PARLORS
are furnished in the most modern manner and include unusually rich Louis XV. bronze mounted cabinet, two old Capo di Monte plaques, several exquisite pieces of Sevres and Royal Vienna, magnificent ormolu mounted empire drawing room suites, that originally cost over $1,200, and over 100 lots of fine miniatures, carved ivories, marbles, old Meisseu glass and small bronzes. The pictures are good examples of the artists represented. The floor covering is of fine Kirmansha and silk rugs. Draperies of blue velour, with Point Arabe lace applique. Steinway upright piano.
DINING ROOM
is solid mahogany, in carved Colonial style, and includes sideboard, table, chairs, crystal closet, Elliot chime clock, sterling silver, Coalport china, Dorflinger cut glass, fine tone tubular dinner gong, and a variety of decorative pieces, such as plaques, steins, deer heads, &c., &c.
ENTRANCE HALL
is furnished in weathered oak, tables, chairs, &c., to match; also mantel chime clock.
LIBRARY.
Bookcases, davenport, and chairs are very fine examples of the carver's art, and are in mahogany. Books number about 400, and the accompanying fixtures are in perfect keeping.
BEDROOMS
furnished in mahogany and maple, and, as the house was furnished within the last six months, they contain only very desirable fittings. Brass beds, bureaus, couches, rockers, chairs, etchings, &c.
Sale commences with the kitchen, contents of which will be sold as two lots.
Catalogues on application at the auctioneer's office, 33-35 Liberty St. Telephone 3213—John.
NOTE.—ON ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT NUMBER OF LOTS, WILL SELL THE LIBRARY ON FIRST DAY.
PARK CARRIAGES PASS THE DOOR AND CAN BE MET AT THE 72D ST. ELEVATED STATION.
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, executed by Josie Levi to Hunter L. Betts, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 10 o'clock, at the foot of Coenties Slip, East River, Borough of Manhattan, the canal boat C. F. Still and all her appurtenances thereto annexed, the same to be sold subject to all liens and claims thereon, by order of Hunter L. Betts, mortgagee.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray,

MADISON AVENUE AND 62D ST.
Brevoort House,

5TH AVE. AND 8TH ST.
Under one management,
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON OR YEAR.

THE CHASTAIGNERAY is a new fireproof, high-class family hotel, with public restaurant and cafe, American plan and a la carte.
THE BREVOORT is a particularly conservative and home-like hotel. Entirely renovated.

WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS

CONNECTED WITH WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th ST. AND IRVING PLACE, N. Y.
BOTH AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
ARRANGED IN SUITES; PRIVATE HALLS; SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES.
Each apartment contains modern improvements and recently refitted.
Before locating for the winter we ask a visit of inspection. T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE

NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Surrogate Notices.

MORGAN, DANIEL.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH MORGAN, John Morgan, Margaret Morgan, James Morgan, Margaret Morgan, Christina McKay, William Morgan, Mary McKay Kennison, the heirs and next of kin of Daniel Morgan, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Burnett C. MacIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Daniel Morgan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
1aw7wTu

NORTH, SARAH A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Laura Moore, Susan Nesbit, Sheridan S. Nesbit, three of the heirs and next of kin of SARAH A. NORTH, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Edward North of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah A. North, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
o8-1aw6wTu

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F. 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month. And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free, Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

LESS THAN 20c. PER DAY
BUYS A NEW TYPEWRITER.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER MADE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO.,
18 BROADWAY.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged, RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

Two aquarium, large bird cage, centre table; also music stand and some other articles, for sale, cheap. 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Singer sewing machine, latest drophead, 5 drawers, all improvements, $25. 173 3d Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

REMOVAL NOTICE!!!—LENOX AUCTION ROOMS, formerly West 125th St., now Madison Av. and 119th St. BARGAINS IN FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2138 Cortlandt.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Yachts and Vessels.—Mianus Motor Works, Mianus, Conn.; bargains; slightly used engines, our own and other makes. Riverside Station.

Horses and Carriages.

Bargain.—5 working horses, $40 upward. Coal yard, 1,122 Madison St., near Central Av., Brooklyn.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references.

Royal Baking Powder has not its counterpart at home or abroad. Its qualities, which make the bread more healthful and the cake of finer appearance and flavor, are peculiar to itself and are not constituent in any other leavening agent.

JOHN MOST SENTENCED

Anarchist to Serve One Year in the Penitentiary.

Comments of the Court on the Inflammatory Article for the Publication of Which He Was Convicted.

John Most, the Anarchist, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of circulating inflammatory literature in Die Freiheit, the newspaper of which he is editor, in violation of Section 675 of the Penal Code, and sentenced by Justices Holbrook, Hinsdale, and Wyeth to serve one year in the penitentiary. Application of his counsel for a certificate of reasonable doubt was denied by the court. The certificate of reasonable doubt would have acted as a stay of execution of the sentence. The editor's counsel said after their motion was denied that they would bring the matter before the Supreme Court of the State. Most was taken to the Tombs, whence he will be transferred to the penitentiary with the next batch of prisoners, unless his counsel succeeds in obtaining a stay.

John Most was tried and convicted on charges growing out of an article published in the issue of the Freiheit which appeared on the day of the assault on President McKinley, in which, the complaint against him alleged, anarchistic views of the most radical and violent character were expressed. These charges were to have been heard some time ago, but the case was postponed as the defendant was then in the Queens County jail, where he was imprisoned for uttering anarchistic remarks before a public gathering in Flushing.

Most appeared in court yesterday in company with his counsel. The man appeared to be extremely nervous. He clutched the bar of the railing before the court and trembled so that he seemed hardly able to hold on. Justice Holbrook, who read the sentence of the court, leaned far over the bench in delivering the sentence and spoke directly at the prisoner. He said:

"The Court has considered every phase of this case carefully and at length, and the decision has been reached after deliberation. It is the sentence of the court that you be sent to the penitentiary for one year."

The prisoner was apparently dazed, and swung back and forth in his clutch on the railing so that two court officers jumped up to him and grasped him on either side. He made no remark and was taken immediately to the Tombs.

The decision of the court was reached after the Justices had concurred in an opinion written by Justice Hinsdale, which in part is as follows:

"It is impossible to read the article [referring to the editorial in Die Freiheit] without deducing from it the doctrine that all rulers are the enemies of mankind, and are to be hunted and destroyed through 'blood and iron, poison and dynamite.' It is no answer to the evil and criminal nature of this article to claim that it was written for the purpose of destroying crowned heads. It inculcates and enforces the idea that murder is the proper remedy to be employed against rulers. The fact that it was published fifty years ago and republished fifteen years ago only emphasizes that and gives added point to the criminality of publishing it. It shows the deliberate intent to circulate and promulgate the doctrines of the article. This we hold to be a criminal act.

"It is not necessary to trace any connection in this late article with the assassination of the late President. The offense here in the eye of the law is precisely the same as if the event had never occurred. The murder of the President only serves to illustrate and illuminate the enormity of the crime of the defendant in teaching his diabolical doctrines.

"Such articles and doctrines have no proper place in this free country. They stimulate the worst possible political ideas and passions, and, carried to their logical conclusion, would destroy the Government.

"It was said by a distinguished Judge in the celebrated Somerset slave case that 'no slave can breathe the free air of England.'

"It would be well if the laws of this country were such that it could be said with truthfulness 'that no Anarchist can breathe the free air of America.'"

Most, when seen in his cell in the Tombs, spoke of his sentence as an outrage. The man said that one side of his face was paralyzed and one shoulder. He seemed hardly able to support himself as he stood up to answer questions.

"My sentence is not only an outrage," he continued, "but it menaces free speech and the freedom of the press which this country has enjoyed under its democratic government. I was simply arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and have been at liberty under $500 bail for five weeks. Now they sentence me to a year's imprisonment on a technical charge and call that justice!"

SAYS ANARCHISTS ARE INSANE.

Dr. Noyes Places Them Between the Criminal and the Lunatic.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence had its one hundred and sixtieth regular meeting last night at the Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third Street. Vice President Theodore Sutro was in the chair. The attendance was rather light, less than twenty members voting on the election of the six candidates for admission to membership. The vote, however, was unanimous. The new members are George S. Coleman, Abraham L. Gilbert, Julius M. Mayer, Walter M. Rosebault, Louis J. Vorhaus, and John B. Huber.

Dr. William B. Noyes read a paper on "A Case of Moral Insanity," in which he showed that there is a wide difference between legal and medical insanity. The speaker classed all Anarchists as more or less insane through the cultivation of one idea.

"Between the ordinary criminal and lunatic come the Anarchists of the type of Czolgosz," he said. "The Anarchist is a specimen of modern society standing near the criminal on the one side and the lunatic on the other. He is morally insane, yet legally responsible."

There was a vote of thanks to Dr. Noyes for his paper, and then a dinner, after which the meeting adjourned.

Grand Jury to Reconsider Mulcare Case.

Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday signed an order giving permission to the District Attorney to resubmit to the Grand Jury to-morrow the case against Detective Sergeant Mulcare, who was arrested in July on a charge of murdering James Buckly on West Street, near Tenth Street. The Coroner's jury exonerated the detective and the September Grand Jury refused to find an indictment.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR BISSERT.

Justice Gaynor Grants the Writ Sitting at White Plains—To Hear Argument To-day.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court, sitting in White Plains, Westchester County, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus for Wardman George Bissert, now in the Tombs under sentence of five years and six months' imprisonment for accepting a bribe from the keeper of a disorderly house, and who since his sentence has appealed unsuccessfully to the Supreme Court of this county and the United States District Court for a stay of proceedings, and has an appeal from the decision of the United States District Court before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The petition of Bissert, made through his counsel, upon which Justice Gaynor granted the habeas corpus writ, sets forth that the District Attorney refuses to allow any appeal proceedings for Bissert to go on in this county or State pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The District Attorney's contention, which the petition alleges is in error, is that the appeal made by the former wardman of Capt. Diamond from the decision of Judge Lacombe of the United States District Court, denying the motion for a writ of habeas corpus, acts as a stay of all possible proceedings in the case until the United States Supreme Court has decided the appeal.

On this ground Mr. Philbin refused to accept the papers in the case on appeal to the Appellate Division submitted to him by Bissert's counsel. Bissert contends further that the District Attorney's refusal to accept the proffered case on appeal renders his detention in the Tombs void. He alleges that, therefore, because of his illegal conviction and detention in jail, and the attitude of the District Attorney, he should be admitted to bail. Argument on the writ will be heard before Justice Gaynor tomorrow morning.

Assistant District Attorney Gans, who has represented Mr. Philbin in the Bissert case, went to Washington Saturday to make inquiries regarding the appeal before the United States Supreme Court. He learned there that the arguments would be heard by that court early next month, and decision rendered a few weeks later. Counsel for the convicted wardman have stated that the United States Supreme Court would not hand down its decision in the matter for at least a year. Mr. Gans said yesterday that he was assured that the decision would be rendered within a few weeks after election.

Capt. Diamond's Case Postponed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Justice D. Cady Herrick to-day postponed until to-morrow the conference at which it will be decided when the case of Capt. Diamond of the New York police force will be tried. The postponement was due to the inability of District Attorney Philbin to attend the trial session to-day, at which Justice Herrick presided. Capt. Diamond was represented by Frederick House of New York City and ex-Judge J. Rider Cady of Hudson.

APPEALS TO THE MAYOR.

The Merchants' Association Demands that He Place Commissioner Murphy on Trial.

The following letter, prepared in accordance with the resolution adopted by the special committee of the Merchants' Association in charge of the matter, was delivered yesterday to Mayor Van Wyck. It was signed by D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association:

"This association respectfully calls your attention to the fact that no reply has been received from you in response to our letter of Oct. 3, wherein we charge Police Commissioner M. C. Murphy with misfeasance in office, and demand that you place him on trial, in order that such misfeasance may be shown by proof.

"It should be unnecessary to point out to you that the issue presented by this association involves a fundamental right—namely, the right of the people to a hearing. This right cannot be subordinated to executive discretion without endowing public servants with tyrannical power, and exempting them from all question for any official misdeeds not actually criminal. That is to say, if a superior may lawfully refuse the people a hearing, may lawfully refuse to consider evidence showing the misdeeds of subordinates, then the people are without redress against a large class of official abuses which cannot be reached through the courts. No rational person will contend that executive discretion is rightfully exercised if it suppresses proper inquiry into alleged official misconduct, debars evidence that is tendered in good faith, and overrides a fundamental political right which is one of the foundation stones of good government.

"An eminent jurist [Edward M. Shepard] has recently characterized such abuse of executive privilege as a 'monstrous proposition * * * that a man in public place, sworn to serve the whole people and vested by law with ample power, is to be blind to corruption, oppression, or wrong of any character, if, indeed, it be practiced by members of his own party.'

"The refusal by Commissioner Murphy to accord a proper hearing to this association is well described by this language, and we have therefore appealed to you as his superior for redress of this wrong. We have not presented this request as a plea, but as the assertion of a right, and we now hereby renew our demand that we be accorded a hearing upon this issue, and be given an opportunity to prove and support the charges by evidence.

"We therefore earnestly request that you will at once reply to this and our former communication, and inform us of your intentions respecting our proper demand."

EXPERTS IN CRUGER CASE.

Dr. C. L. Dana Testifies that the Testator Was a Paretic.

Dr. Charles L. Dana was called as an expert yesterday in the contest of the will of Eugene Guido Cruger before Surrogate Thomas.

In answer to the hypothetical question detailing Mr. Cruger's life, the doctor said: "In my opinion he was suffering from paralytic dementia—a form of paresis."

The witness was shown a number of photographs of the testator, which had been taken about a year before he died. He said that the face in the pictures was a typical paretic face. Several other witnesses were called for the contestants, who told of Mr. Cruger's eccentricities. An adjournment was then taken until this morning.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was in the courtroom ready to be called as a witness for Olga Salomea Heitz, the beneficiary under the will, in an effort to show Mr. Cruger was of sound mind when he made his will.

Advertised in Jersey City for 1,500 Men.

The Uvalde Asphalt Company of Jersey City yesterday advertised for 1,500 men. Superintendent Crichfield said in explanation that the men were needed for contract work the company has in progress in New York. Applicants were requested to apply at the Jersey City office merely to suit the convenience of the company's officials.

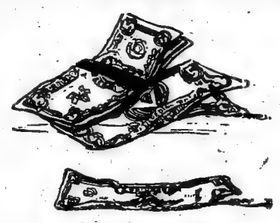

The C. O. D. swindle.

One who escaped begs us to repeat the warning which saved her.

Do not send money down a dumbwaiter for a C. O. D. package before you get the package.

The game is to call at an apartment house at an hour when husband or brother is liable to be away; cry up the dumbwaiter "a package for so-and-so from—mentioning our name or that of some other reputable firm, C. O. D. charges so much; please send down the money and I'll send back package."

Nothing comes back.

When we send clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings, we send them to your very door.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Reminiscences of Watteau.

The charming little scenes that Watteau delighted to paint grace whole swarms of gay and whimsical pieces on our drawing room floor.

Naïve little cabinets in gold, yet coated with lacquer in Vernis-Martin style, and painted with the most delicate scenes of fairyland, are especially conspicuous, $39.00. Desks, the essence of daintiness, with decorated lids and sides, $32.00; even chairs, whose shell-shaped backs show irresistable paintings, $14.00.

All in thoroughly acclimated wood—but select at once, as, owing to our enormous business this year, those who procrastinate will not be able to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS MUST PAY.

Court Says Woman Whose Brother-in-Law Was Buried from Morgue Is Entitled to His Insurance.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Bridget Murphy obtained a verdict for $2,000 and interest against the Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America.

Through her counsel, Alfred and Charles Steckler, Mrs. Murphy had sued to recover the above amount on a policy of insurance in her favor on the life of her brother-in-law, Edward Corrigan. Mrs. Murphy had identified a photograph at the Morgue as that of Corrigan, and claimed the insurance.

The Catholic Knights declared she had not furnished sufficient proof of death, and refused to pay the claim, hence the case which was on trial before Justice Fitzgerald.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF UNDUE INFLUENCE.—William Huffman and his wife, on May 24, 1892, conveyed by deed to their foster daughter, Mary E. Sharer, a farm of 160 acres in Whiteside County, Illinois. The expressed consideration was $1,000. The deed contained a clause permitting the grantor to retain possession and collect the rents during his lifetime. About thirteen months after the execution of the deed Mr. and Mrs. Huffman went to live with their foster daughter and her husband, and remained with them for about one and a half years. The Huffmans then removed to another home. Five years after leaving his foster daughter, Mr. Huffman brought a suit against her to cancel the deed of his farm, alleging undue influence in its execution, and also that the defendant had agreed to support him and his wife during their natural lives. At the time of the execution of the deed Mr. Huffman owned horses, cattle, and farm implements, and had about $2,000 in money. The only evidence of an agreement by Mrs. Sharer to support the Huffmans consisted of a remark made by Mr. Huffman while the deed was being prepared, that he "was going to keep the use of the farm as long as he and his wife lived, and they would live at the farm as long as they could, and then they expected to go and live with the defendant."

Mr. Huffman was ninety-one years old at the time of the trial, and his testimony showed that his mind was greatly impaired by age and his memory weakened. The Supreme Court of Illinois has affirmed a judgment dismissing the complaint, holding that the evidence was not sufficient to show that the deed was obtained by undue influence under an agreement by defendant to support and care for plaintiff and his wife during their lives.

***

WORDS PASSING THE FEE IN A HIGHWAY.—At a partition sale of the premises, 483 Eighth Avenue, just north of Thirty-fourth Street, the purchaser, James P. Robertson, refused to accept the referee's deed, claiming that the latter could not give title to the rear part of the property, which includes the easterly half of what was formerly known as the Greenwyck or Fitzroy Road, and also a portion of the westerly half of that road. The premises in question formed part of a farm situated on both sides of the ancient road, and owned by Jacobus Van Orden, who, when he died, in 1782, devised it to his daughter, Magdalena. The latter in 1791 conveyed the farm to John Watts. The deed contained two descriptions. One conveyed the part west of the road, and the bed of the westerly half of the road, and the other described the part east of the road in courses and distances, "beginning on the east side of Greenwyck Road, at the northwest corner of the land of Lewis Scott, (adjoining on the south,) * * * and is known in a division of the estate of Jacobus Van Orden, deceased, by Lot No. 2, and is bounded * * * to the westward by Greenwyck Road."

Justice Blanchard, at Special Term, held that the latter description sufficiently conveyed to the grantee the fee of the bed of the easterly half of the road. The case was taken to the Appellate Division, and the appeal was heard there last week. Mr. Robertson contended that because when the daughter of Mr. Van Orden conveyed the part east of the road she did not mention the bed of the road, the title to that part of the road is still in her heirs. The designation by her of the "side" of the road, Mr. Robertson also contended, excluded the fee to the soil of the abutting road. The respondents contended that there is a title by adverse possession which is abundantly and completely proved. Decision was reserved.

Portland, Oregon, Handbook.

The publishers of The Portland Oregonian have issued a small and very attractive illustrated "Handbook" of their thriving city. It is finely printed and handsomely illustrated. The Oregonian is an excellent newspaper, and its handbook is quite up to its own standard of excellence.

O'Neill's

An Extraordinary Offering of

Ribbons!

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of fifty thousand yards of bright new goods just from the looms of one of the greatest of American manufacturers

At the Lowest Price Ever Quoted for Ribbons of Standard Quality.

The assortment comprises
SATIN PEAU DE CYGNE,
SATIN ROYAL and
SATIN MOUSSELINE,
All six inches wide and in a complete line of the New Fall Shades.

29c. Yard.

These Ribbons have never before been sold for less than 45c. yd.

We will also offer in connection with this sale a large assortment of Double Faced Satin Ribbons at these Sacrifice Prices!

Nos. 16 and 22, 10c. yard. Nos. 30 and 40, 15c. yard.
Moire Ribbons of Extra Quality,
5c., 10c. and 15c. yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Imported Lace Curtains.

French Renaissance.
A comprehensive showing of exclusive patterns in bordered and insertion designs, at
$6.00, $8.00,
$10.00, $12.50 pair.

Point d' Arabe
Hand-made French Lace in the natural lace colorings,
$7.50, $9.00,
$12.50, $17.50 pair.

Lace Bed Sets.
White Irish Point,
$5.50 to $25.00.
Renaissance,
$7.50 to $60.00.
Point d' Arabe,
$20.00 to $125.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS
Great Special Sale of
PLAIN FILLINGS
in Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, and Ingrains, (ALL COLORS.)
A fortunate purchase enables us to offer this lot
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

A REWARD FOR SOLICITORS.

Manager of Actors-Artists' Ball Game Seeks to Discover Men Who Collected Subscriptions Fraudulently.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, on Oct. 10, called attention to the fact that certain persons, having absolutely no authority to do so, had been soliciting subscriptions for the ostensible purpose of endowing a hospital bed for newspaper artists and actors, and at the same time representing that they were connected with this and other papers. Such persons, it was pointed out, were not connected with this or any of the newspapers they said they represented.

A. Stone, who managed the actors-artists' baseball game at the Polo Grounds on Oct. 7, and who has denied that he was in any way responsible for the operations of these fraudulent solicitors, said yesterday that he has discovered that their operations were conducted on a large scale. He declared that he was endeavoring to sift the matter to the bottom, and to that end has advertised as follows:

$100 REWARD!

For information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons representing themselves as newspaper reporters, who solicited or obtained subscriptions in the name of the Actors and Artists' Hospital Bed Endowment Fund. Apply Room 24 World Building. A. STONE.

Mr. Stone further says that he would like any persons who were approached by the solicitors for the Actors-Artists' Endowment Fund who claimed to represent THE TIMES or any other newspaper, to communicate with him at Room 24, World Building, or with any of the newspapers mentioned by those who sought to get money, in order that the identity of these solicitors may be discovered. The names of those who do so will not be made public.

Jumps to Death from Lake Steamer.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—A well-dressed man, whose name was not known, about forty-five years of age, jumped overboard from the steamer City of Buffalo early to-day while the vessel was en route from Buffalo to Cleveland. The steamer was stopped and a search made for the man, but he could not be found.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
4th Floor.

Lace Curtains.

About 200 pairs,—fine hand-made point Arabe long curtains. Handsome patterns.
$11.50, 15.00, 19.50 and 30.00 per pair.

Renaissance Lace, mounted on French Grenadine or Scrim,—Full length curtains.
$10.50, 16.75 and 24.50 per pair.

Sash curtains to match all full length designs.

Lace Bed Sets.

Point Arabe Lace Sets,—full size, numerous novelty patterns.
$35.00, 40.00 and 50.00 per set.
usual price 45.00 to 85.00.

Portieres.

Imported Velours Portieres,—richly embroidered in "Period" designs.

Colors,—Empire red and green, nile, moss, rose, Burgundy and turquoise.
$16.75 to 25.00 per pair.

About 175 pairs,—Venetian Velours, edged with heavy rope cord,—reversible.

Colors, reseda, old rose, empire red and green, pink, sage and blue.
$7.50 per pair.

Brass Bedsteads and Bedding to order.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BLANKET DEPT.
4th Floor.

Eastern Wool Blankets.
Single bed size, 3.00 and 3.75 per pair.
Double bed size, 3.75 and 4.50 per pair.
Extra large, 4.75 and 6.50 per pair.

California Wool Blankets.
Single bed size, 5.00 and 6.00 per pair.
Double bed size, 6.00 and 7.50 per pair.
Extra large, 7.50 and 9.00 per pair.

Down Comfortables,—covered with figured mercerized sateen. Full size.
5.50 each,
Value $7.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.
Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2950—18th.

O'Neill's

Semi-Annual Sale of

La Vida Corsets

At Half Regular Prices!

Thousands of expectant women will receive this announcement with enthusiastic welcome.

As certain as the turn of the calendar, twice a year, do we hold forth the treat of La Vida Corsets at precisely one-half the standard prices. This sale includes samples and styles in which the materials used in their making cannot be duplicated, in all about seventy-five dozen. Here are the prices:

Regular 7.93 quality	3.99
Regular 4.93 quality	2.49
Regular 4.50 quality	2.25
Regular 3.00 quality	1.50

Sale begins this morning and will continue until the stock is exhausted, after which the standard prices will again prevail.

We will also offer a special lot of W. B. Erect Form Corsets, formerly 2.00 and 4.00, at a corresponding reduction.

Early Buyers Will Secure Best Choice.

Sixth Ave., Twentieth to Twenty-first St.

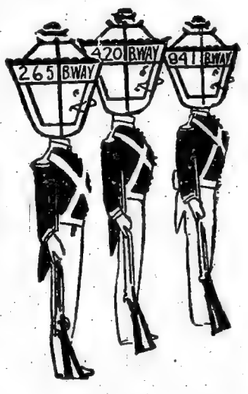

Soldierly Bearing

often comes from well-fitting clothes.

If you look well, you can't help throwing your chest out—you know how that is.

It's a feeling that comes to every man in one of our "Yale" Sack Suits. Broad shoulders, shapely back, full over the hips, short, "smart," but not ultra. Twenty different patterns—$15 to $30.

Same cut in Young Men's Suits, $10 to $25.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

Fine Haberdashery.

We have a greater stock of beautiful and dainty styles at lower prices than any other store.

Fine Linen Collars, 10c.
Rich Neckwear, 49c.
Heavy Gray Gloves, 98c.
White Dress Shirts, 59c.
French Percale Shirts, 1.49.
Camel's Hair Undershirts, 49c.
Fancy Colored Wool Underwear, 79c., worth 1.50.

Amusements.

LYCEUM—BERTHA GALLAND.
4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:15 and Sat. Mat. at 2.
THE LOVE MATCH, by Sydney Grundy.
THURSDAY MATINEE "THE FOREST LOVERS," with MISS GALLAND & CO.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Greatest of London Gaiety Theatre Successes.
"Has imprinted itself upon the hearts of the populace."—N. Y. Times.
Nixon & Zimmerman's elaborate production of
THE MESSENGER BOY
With JAMES T. POWERS

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
"A STRONG DRAMA."—The Times.
MRS FISKE
and Her Company in the New Play,
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Saturday at 2:15.

PROCTOR'S 58TH ST. Comedy & Vaudeville Shows. Big Bills—All Laughter. THE MAN SANDOW OF MUSCLE. "Turned Up." Always Great Vaudeville.
125TH ST. "Mme. Butterfly" Belasco Play. "Her Last Rehearsal." Big Vaudeville.
5th Av. 23rd St "What Happened to Jones" Com'dy Continuous Vaudeville. Great Shows. "My Friend From India." Lively Comedy. BEST VAUDEVILLE.
POPULAR PROCTOR PRICES: 15, 25, 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Satv only. ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS.
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

BIJOU David Belasco Presents David B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2:15. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
40 HORSES. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY MUSIC B'way at 8:10. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue., Sat. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. LA TOSCA.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. A GREAT SHOW. BEST IN TOWN. Prices, 25c., 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. Every Eve., "Das Unbeshriebene Blatt," (A Blank Page.) Mat. Sat., "Maria Stuart."

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. John Drew's Greatest Triumph. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. at 8:30. Only matinée Saturday.
CHARLES HAWTREY | "A Great Success."—Herald. A Message from Mars.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN | THE RED KLOOF, By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Klaw and Erlanger's Troubadours, THE LIBERTY BELLES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
Positively Last 5 Nights.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.
NEXT MONDAY—FOR 3 WEEKS.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.
No orders accepted. First Come, First Served.
HENRY IRVING, ELLEN TERRY.
Repertory for first week:—
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday Evenings, Saturday Matinée, KING CHARLES I.
Friday—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Evening—LOUIS XI.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
MR. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Company in the Big Success, THE NEW YORKERS

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
"Best Don Cæsar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way. Last Week but One. Castle Sq. Opera Co.
T'ngt. Wed., Fri. Ngt. Sat. Mat. La Gioconda | Wed. Mat., Bohemian Girl
Prices, 25, $1. Next & Last—Mikado-Tannhauser.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day, Broadway Burlesquers
Female Minstrels, "On Broadway."

14th St. Theatre, nr 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK, Jno. E. Kellerd—The Cipher Code.
Next Week—A new play—"New England Folks."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

GRAND—THE FOUR COHANS
THE GOVERNOR'S SON.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
RICHELIEU, with DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. Empire Theatre Co. Mrs. Dane's Defence.

3RD AVE. NEXT Mat. Thurs. A Tipperary Christening

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
NEXT WEEK LA TOSCA. | SIBERIA.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING, 1901.
7th Day, Tuesday, Oct. 15th.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
The Rancho del Paso, The Fairview and four other races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, fresh westerly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,154. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HOW THE LATE AMEER PROVIDED FOR PEACE

Had His Successor Chosen Three Days Before His Death.

Abdur Rahman's Sons, with the High Personages of the Kingdom, Declared for Habib Ullah.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says that Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, has replied to the message from the new Ameer of Afghanistan, Habib Ullah. The reply acknowledges Habib Ullah as ruler of the Afghans. The Viceroy has also transmitted to Kabul a message of condolence and congratulation from King Edward over the death of Abdur Rahman and the accession of Habib Ullah.

It is said that Abdur Rahman suffered a paralytic seizure in the third week of September, and that his illness was kept secret. On Sept. 28 he summoned his family, the exalted personages of the kingdom, and the chief priests. All his sons were present with the exception of Afzul Kahn, a boy thirteen years old. The Ameer spoke to the gathering in a feeble voice, as follows:

"When a King becomes old and infirm and nears his end he always desires to nominate his successor. I wish to have my successor chosen now. Consider among yourselves whom you believe to be fit to succeed me and name him to me."

The listeners, who were so much affected that they shed tears, all declared for Habib Ullah, who, they said, had administered State affairs well for eight years. The dying Ameer then directed Habib Ullah to receive his (Abdur Rahman's) sword and belt, his precious stones, and a volume containing his will and instructions for the management of the State. He then ordered his younger sons to place the crown on Habib Ullah's head, and they did so.

Ameer Abdur Rahman died on Oct. 1. His death was kept secret for two days in order to permit Habib Ullah to arrange for his peaceful succession to the throne.

Until the ceremony described in the foregoing, the late Ameer forbore making any public declaration as to who should succeed him. In his "Autobiography" Abdur Rahman stated that some people supposed that the succession would go to Habib Ullah, while others thought that Mohammed Umar Jan, a younger son, but whose mother was a Barakzai, would be the heir. It is now evident that Abdur Rahman waited until he was near his end in order that the decision regarding the succession should be made amid the most solemn surroundings.

The late Ameer, however, made no secret of his desire that Habib Ullah should rule. In the "Autobiography" Abdur Rahman, after telling how, at the time of Ishak Khan's rebellion in 1887, Habib Ullah was left in charge at Kabul, says:

"He governed the country so wisely, cleverly, and in accordance with my wishes that I conferred two orders upon him, one for his distinguished services in the administration of the kingdom; the second for having very bravely put a stop to a mutiny which was caused by my own soldiers of the Kandahar-Hazara Battalion. He acted most bravely on this occasion, riding alone into the midst of the rebellious soldiers without showing any fear of their injuring him."

Since that time, the Ameer added, Habib Ullah had been authorized to hold the public durbar in the Ameer's stead, "as I have full confidence in his tact and wisdom."

AUSTRIAN TRADE DEPRESSION.

It Is Partly Caused by the Bank Failures in Germany.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the rapid succession of failures of important banks in Germany during the last few months has unfavorably affected the business of Austria. Moreover, the proposed new German customs tariff threatens to be fatal to the Austrian export trade to Germany, and may cause Austria-Hungary to resort to energetic reprisals.

The present commercial and industrial position of Austria-Hungary, says the correspondent, is more unsatisfactory than for years past.

The Austrian Premier, Dr. Koerber, replying to the outcry for a remedy, has announced that every effort will be made to meet the industrial requirements. A Ministerial conference is to be held in a few days.

MORE GERMAN MUTINEERS.

Men on the Ironclad Hagen Cut Ropes and Destroy Fire Hose.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says acts of insubordination have been perpetrated on the German iron-clad Hagen as well as on the small cruiser Gazelle.

The new commander of the Hagen curtailed the men's shore leave. The men then secretly cut the ropes and destroyed the fire hose. An official report of the affair has not yet been received at headquarters.

The inquiry into the insubordination on the Gazelle has not been concluded.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61⅞c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 39c.; cotton, middling, 8 9-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 21½c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

The russet gold of Autumn and the multi-colored "Highlands" make the Day Line trips better than ever.—Adv.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN SEVILLE.

Strikers Burn the Octroi Office and Commit Other Acts of Violence—State of Siege Proclaimed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says that at Seville yesterday groups of men and women, consisting of either unemployed or striking working people, went to the factories still in operation, intimidated the workers, and compelled the shops to close.

The workmen then stopped tramway and cab traffic, attacked the residence of the Jesuits, and burned the office where the octroi tax is collected.

The civil authorities have resigned the control of the city to the military. A state of siege has been proclaimed.

A later dispatch from Madrid says the rioters at Seville attacked the market, broke the windows of the university and other buildings, and set fire to the doors of a convent.

Troops dispersed the rioters and extinguished the fire.

Many arrests have been made.

THE HUNT FOR GEN. BOTHA.

Rain Interferes with British Operations—Rumor that the Boer Commander Has Been Captured.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The correspondent of The Times at Dundee, Natal, says rain has again interfered with Gen. Lyttelton's operations to intercept the retreat of Commandant Gen. Botha's force.

An attempt by Col. Spens, on the night of Oct. 11, to surprise a number of Boers, with stock and wagons, hidden in a kloof in the northwest part of Ngome Forest, was frustrated by mist and rain. At daybreak the Boers were seen trekking southwest, but the roads were so heavy that Col. Spens was unable to overtake them.

Gen. Botha's main body is in the neighborhood of Pongola Forest. A certain number of Boers have undoubtedly escaped west and north, accompanied by a few cape carts, but with no guns and no wagons. It was at first thought that Gen. Botha was with some of these Boers, but it appears that he has returned to the neighborhood of the Pongola.

Probably a large amount of the Boers' stock, with men, families, and wagons, is sheltered in the Shangaple Hills.

British troops entered Piet Retief on Oct. 11. They found the town empty.

Prisoners say that the Boers' losses in the encounter between Gen. Botha and Gen. Kitchener on Oct. 6 were heavy.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A rumor was started on the Stock Exchange yesterday morning that Gen. Botha, the Boer Commander in Chief, had been captured.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria on Monday evening, however, contains nothing more important than the weekly summary of the captures; a reiteration of the statement that Gen. Kitchener's columns are moving against a considerable force of Boers near the Natal frontier, with which Gen. Botha is supposed to be, and the announcement that Commandant Scheeper's commando in Cape Colony has been broken up.

THE FRENCH ESTIMATES.

Cabinet Refuses to Cut Down Ecclesiastical Vote—Deficit of 50,000,000f. Shown by 1902 Budget.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Cabinet has resolved to accept the reductions of expenditure proposed by the Budget Committee with the exception of the ecclesiastical estimates for the embassy to the Vatican and the subsidies for Catholic missions in the Orient.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The French budget for 1902, as read to the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, shows a deficit of 50,000,000f., of which amount the sum of 20,000,000f. is due to sugar bounties.

The committee adopted a proposal giving to the State a monopoly of petroleum refining.

INSURE KING EDWARD'S LIFE.

Precautionary Measure of Tradesmen Who Will Lose If the Coronation Does Not Take Place.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Daily Chronicle learns that a syndicate of tradesmen and others, who would lose largely in the event of the coronation not taking place, has effected an insurance upon the life of King Edward for a year for a very large sum at Lloyd's, at the high rate of 10 guineas per cent.

LIVELY HAZING AT TUFTS.

Freshman Compelled to Do Strange Things by Obdurate Sophs—"Co-Eds" Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Sophomores of Tufts College last night accomplished one of the most complete hazings that college has ever known. They captured about a dozen freshmen, and then set out for Arlington by way of West Medford. Most of the freshmen were clad in their night clothes.

The sophomores were not particular about what route they took, and the freshmen were dragged through marshes and potato patches and over muddy roads. When they had gotten so far away from the college that they had no fear of interruption, they stopped. The exercises included cock fights, boxing mills, swimming races, through the long wet grass, debates, singing, and many other pastimes.

The freshies were made to propose to trees, forced to woo hydrants in most affectionate and pleading terms, and to make love to and kiss each other. The mob was turned into a Salvation Army meeting. All dropped on their knees and the freshmen were called upon to lift up their voices in prayer. The meeting was closed by the singing of the doxology.

Then the party started back over the road they had come, till they reached Metcalf Hall, the girls' dormitory at College Hill. Here the exercises began with a serenade, which brought the "Coeds" to their windows. Then followed a variety of antics which were kept up till about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Special 5-Day Tours to Washington.
Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Fridays, October 18th and Nov. 1st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

$5 to Buffalo and Back.
Lackawanna Railroad sells tickets Oct. 18, 25, and 30. Good three days. 429, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. M'KINLEY'S DOCTOR READS HIS REPORT

Dr. Mann Says He Does Not Know What Caused Death.

Thinks It Was Atrophy of the Walls of the Right Ventricle of the Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—It was the privilege of the physicians of Rochester, or, rather, those doctors who belong to the Academy of Medicine, to hear first the official report of Dr. Matthew D. Mann of the Buffalo Medical College, who performed the operation on President McKinley.

This report was read last Wednesday, but only after Dr. Mann had insisted that no part of it be published. The local physicians agreed to this, but to-day one of them consented to give a synopsis of the report. Dr. Mann took up the history of the case from the time he was called to attend Mr. McKinley on the Pan-American grounds, until the patient died. The most significant statement made by Dr. Mann was this:

"Gentlemen, I do not know what killed the President, but I think that the cause of death was the fact that the walls of the right ventricle of the heart were very thin and atrophied."

Dr. Mann laid particular stress upon the fact that the right ventricle was afflicted with acute brown atrophy, and he seemed to wish the physicians to infer that this trouble was the real cause of death. He said that he had been sent for immediately after Czolgosz had fired the fatal bullet, and that he arrived at the Pan-American Emergency Hospital wholly ignorant of what was expected of him.

Dr. Mann found that the Emergency Hospital was not equipped with the necessary instruments for the performance of a difficult operation. The lack of these aids to efficient surgical work hampered Dr. Mann and his assistants considerably, although he did not think that the case was prejudiced by the fact. He said that all during Mr. McKinley's illness his pulse was rapid, but this symptom was not considered to be alarming, because Dr. Rixey had stated that Mr. McKinley possessed a normal pulse of 90, which became rapid under the least excitement. He also emphasized the fact that the President had never taken any exercise beyond that obtained in walking.

The doctor said that on the morning of the day before Mr. McKinley died the latter was very cheerful, asking one of the doctors for a cigar. Dr. McBurney said to the President: "No, Mr. President, you cannot have a cigar to-day." "Very well," said Mr. McKinley. "There are some cigars down stairs, and you gentlemen may smoke, if I cannot."

On the second day after the shooting Dr. Mann said he found that two of the stitches in the President's abdomen had pulled out. Nothing was thought of this fact, because the spreading of stitches is common in such wounds. Dr. Mann's report also touched upon the failure of the surgeons to use the X-ray in their endeavor to locate the bullet.

He did not think that it would have been wise to use the X-ray under the circumstances, holding that it would have put the President to a great deal of inconvenience, and that there was not one chance in twenty of the machine's revealing anything of importance. Dr. Mann said that if the bullet had lodged against the spine, for instance, the X-ray would not have disclosed it. The use of the machine would without doubt have killed the President at the time, without disclosing anything of value the surgeons.

Dr. Mann, in his report, gave the President's blood count day by day, and said that all during the Chief Magistrate's illness the physicians felt uneasy because of the fact that the patient's blood condition remained normal. Under the circumstances, and if the patient was making favorable response to treatment, there should have been a noticeable increase in the white blood corpuscles. This was not the case, and the lack of such an increase gave the doctors their first scare.

The autopsy revealed several important facts that helped in a way to explain Mr. McKinley's demise. In searching for the bullet the surgeon's knife revealed, back of the stomach and in the region of the spleen, a small pocket containing necrotic tissue, the origin of which remains a mystery to the physicians. Even in the bacteriological examination following the autopsy no evidence of septic poisoning was found, disproving the assertion that surgery could have prevented death. None of the germs usually responsible for death from blood-poisoning were found even in the pocket containing the dead tissue.

Twice during the reading of his report the doctor called attention to the fact that the President's blood count failed to show the desired increase in the white corpuscles, which was absolutely essential to recovery in a body undergoing a process of repair. He also laid particular stress upon the fact that the wall of the right ventricle was atrophied, but he did not state what, in his opinion, caused the atrophy.

He stated, however, that the failure of the surgeons to find the bullet in the autopsy was due to the fact that the relatives of the President positively forbade them to go any further after they had only fairly begun their exploration. He said that it was the physicians' desire to find the bullet and that had they not been molested the autopsy would have revealed its location.

Dr. Mann considered the necrotic condition of the kidney, which was lacerated by the bullet, and the atrophy of the heart chiefly responsible for death. He did not think that it lay within the power of any surgeon to save Mr. McKinley's life in view of the defects in his bodily organism mentioned above.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Is Begins Its Annual Sessions at the Academy of Medicine.

The semi-annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York began its sessions in the New York Academy of Medicine, at 17 to 21 West Forty-third Street, yesterday.

The meeting attracted eminent practitioners from all parts of the State and a number of prominent members of the medical profession from other parts of the country. The programme, which is to be continued to-day, and which will conclude with a reception to-night, includes some fifty papers and discussions. The morning sessions began at 9:30 o'clock with Dr. Henry I. Eisner of Syracuse, the President, in the chair.

The official report of the physicians in attendance upon President McKinley after he was shot was read in part by Dr. Matthew D. Mann of Buffalo.

THREE FREIGHT TRAINS CRASH.

Bad Smash-up Near Fanwood, N. J.—Three Men Slightly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 15.—Another bad wreck occurred on the Central Railroad about 3 o'clock this afternoon, a short distance south of the Fanwood station. An east-bound freight train was run into by a second freight train, which, in turn, was run into by a train following it. The accident was caused by a defect in the air brakes on the first train.

Before the third freight train, which was on a down grade, could check its speed the three trains were in a confused heap. Ten or twelve cars were wrecked and the south-bound tracks were blocked. Four locomotives were badly damaged and the engineers and firemen were compelled to jump for their lives. No one was killed, but three of the brakemen were slightly injured.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 18th, 25th, and 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

KILLED BY STONE KIDNAPPERS.

Three Women Mission Workers and Two Native Christians Murdered, Says a Vienna Report.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—"Pastors Dimikroff and Zirkoff, with three female mission workers,' says a dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Express, "have been killed by the band that kidnapped Miss Stone."

M. DE LA VAULX FAILS.

His Balloon Was Driven Out of Its Course, and the Cruiser Du Chayla Took the Aeronauts Aboard.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The attempt of Comte de la Vaulx to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon, which left Les Sablettes, near Toulin, on Saturday night, has failed. The cruiser Du Chayla, which was escorting the balloon, has returned to Toulon with the balloon and her passengers, which she picked up ten miles east of St. Laurent Lighthouse.

The result of the experiment did not cause any surprise, in view of the news brought to Marseilles by incoming steamers this morning that the southeast winds which were blowing out at sea would carry the balloon to the coast of Spain or to Gibraltar. Moreover, the latest news from the passengers of the balloon indicated that it was proceeding very slowly.

TOULON, Oct. 15.—When Comte de la Vaulx landed here to-day he said the weather was bad yesterday. A hard east wind drove the balloon toward the coast of Spain, and a heavy rain also fell.

The passengers in the balloon eventually sighted the St. Laurent Light, near Port Vendres, and, fearing that the balloon would be blown ashore, they decided to abandon the voyage. They therefore signaled to the Du Chayla, asking to be taken on board. This was done with only slight damage to the balloon and no injury to the passengers or scientific instruments.

The voyage lasted forty-two hours.

DUKE OF ALBA DIES AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE.

Had Come Here as Sir Thomas Lipton's Guest—Was a Grandee of Spain.

Don Carlos Maria Isabella Stuart, Duke of Alba, a Spanish grandee and one of the most noted noblemen in Europe, died in his apartments at the Holland House yesterday afternoon, after an illness which had been severe only since last Friday.

He had come to this country as the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton to witness the races for the America's Cup from the deck of the Erin, having always been an enthusiastic yachtsman and a member of the Cowes Yacht Club. His full title was Duke of Alba and Berwick, for he was a direct descendant of the royal house whose name he bore.

He was fifty-one years old, and it is said old paintings showed him to have borne a striking resemblance to his ancestor Charles II. He was a diminutive figure, weighing scarcely 100 pounds, and was of very swarthy complexion.

The Duke's mother was the Countess Montijo and his wife the Countess Surielo, and he was also a nephew of the Empress Eugénie of France. He had for years been a sufferer from chronic asthma, and his love for yachting may have been due in some degree to the fact that he never was in such good health as when upon the sea. He spent a great part of his time upon the ocean, but when ashore lived either in Madrid or London, being as well known in one capital as the other.

He reached New York a few days before the yacht races and went to the apartment in the Holland House where he died. During the period of the races he lived on board the Erin. He caught a cold last Thursday, and on top of this came a fever which lasted for three days.

On Friday he consulted Dr. Holbrook Curtis of 118 Madison Avenue, who had been in almost constant attendance upon him since. The Duke seemed well on the way to recovery on Monday, the fever having left him and also the asthma.

On Monday the Duke received several friends, among them Mr. Riano of the Spanish Embassy, who had come from Washington to inquire as to his health. He said then he felt stronger than he had for some time. Yesterday he suffered a recurrence of the asthma. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon his nurse, Miss Golding, from the New York Hospital, left him to take two hours' repose. His temperature then was 99 degrees, his pulse 120.

"I called at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon," said Dr. Curtis last night, "and the Duke informed me that it fatigued him much to expectorate, and that he felt very tired. He, however, took a small glass of champagne and 1-100 of a grain of nitro-glycerine. I asked his permission to call in Drs. Delafield and E. J. Janeway in consultation, to which he consented. I telephoned to Dr. Delafield's office, and was told it was impossible for him to come at once to the patient, and I drove to the office of Dr. Janeway to find that he had been called to Brooklyn.

"In returning I stopped at the hotel, and upon entering the room found the Duke's valet sitting at his bedside, the Duke apparently asleep. Perceiving a marked cyanosis of the hands and face, I moved him into what I thought would be a more comfortable position, when suddenly, with one, two, or three breaths he expired at 4.50 o'clock.

"The valet said that the Duke had apparently fallen into a quiet sleep, and that he did not suspect that he was near his end. The Duke had had several of these attacks prior to this, and was not in the least worried as to his condition."

The Duke has three children, two of them sons, and all are now said to be with the Duchess in Belgium. A cable message was sent apprising them of his death. The death is officially stated to be due to the inability of the heart to overcome the asthma.

Aldred & Son, undertakers at 359 Fourth Avenue, took charge of the body. Mr. Riano, who had returned to Washington, was expected to reach the city some time during the night to take charge of the effects of the dead nobleman. He will also complete arrangements for the shipment of his body to Spain, for which country it will leave by to-morrow or Saturday's steamer.

FIFTEEN SUICIDES IN A FAMILY.

M. Jay Briggs of Danbury, Conn., Latest Member to Kill Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 15.—The body of M. Jay Briggs, a well-to-do farmer of Sherman, was found Saturday afternoon hanging from a tree in a small patch of woods near his house. He was the fifteenth of the family who committed suicide.

Several years ago his cousin, Andrew M. Briggs, was found drowned in a mill pond. A short time before that Mrs. Harris Haviland, a sister of M. Jay Briggs, shot herself. Mrs. Smith Knapp, another sister drowned herself in Ball's pond, near here.

Royal, the elder brother of the man who committed suicide Saturday, hanged himself in a barn ten years ago. George Briggs, the father of the last suicide, drowned himself in a shallow brook, and Heusted Briggs, a cousin of the latter, shot himself. The Briggs family has been noted for suicides for generations, and it is thought that the total list will far exceed the fifteen that are known.

Alleged Will on an Envelope.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The contest of the American Female Guardian Society of New York, legatee under the will of Mrs. Laura C. F. Kimball, against Charles F. Kimball, for an accounting of his mother's estate, assumed a new phase to-day by the filing in the Probate Court of a new will, making the son the sole legatee. The new will was written on the back of an envelope.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BAR ASSOCIATION CENSURES MR. VAN WYCK

Says He Is Conspicuously Unfit for Judicial Office.

Also Condemns the Renomination of John P. Schuchman for Judge of the City Court.

The Bar Association of the City of New York, at an adjourned regular meeting at its headquarters, in West Forty-third Street, last night, by an almost unanimous vote, condemned the nominations of Robert A. Van Wyck and John P. Schuchman for Justices, respectively, of the Supreme and City Courts. Mr. Van Wyck was declared "conspicuously unfit for judicial office."

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by John E. Parsons, President of the association, who announced that the business of the assemblage was the presentation and consideration of the report of the Committee on Judicial Nominations. About 250 members were in attendance.

In the absence, by reason of illness, of William E. Curtis, the Chairman of the committee, the report was read by Henry W. Hayden, the Secretary. The full text of the report is as follows:

"To the Association of the Bar of the City of New York:

"Your Committee on Judicial Nominations reports: In accordance with former precedent, prior to the nomination of candidates for judicial offices by the county conventions of the various party organizations, it sent to the Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, to the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and to the President of the Citizens' Union, the usual letters offering to confer on proposed nominations. Owing to the fusion of the Republicans with the Citizens' Union and other political organizations, it was found impracticable to confer formally.

"The renomination of Morgan J. O'Brien was urged informally upon the members of the Fusion Committee, and they were informed of the principles heretofore adopted by the association for observance in its action upon the candidates nominated for judicial office.

"In accordance with an invitation from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, a special conference committee from that organization received a special conference committee from your committee, and at this meeting the general subject of nominations for judicial office was thoroughly discussed and the attitude of the association clearly stated. Contrary to the former custom of that organization, no names were suggested to your committee, and your committee adhered to the position heretofore taken that it could suggest no names for discussion other than those of candidates for re-election then occupying judicial positions.

"Your committee strongly approved the candidacy of Morgan J. O'Brien for the Supreme Court, and called the attention of the conferees to the action of this association in 1899 in respect to the City Court, and mentioned the fact that criticisms had been made to your committee of the manner in which Judge Schuchman conducted the business of his court.

COMMITTEE AGREED UPON REPORT.

"Immediately after the final nominations for judicial offices had been made, your committee met, and, after several sessions and considerable investigation, has agreed upon the report now presented.

"Your committee feels that the bar and the community generally cordially indorse the nomination of Morgan J. O'Brien for re-election to the Supreme Court, and that this association is entirely justified in declaring that he not only fulfills all the requirements of that position, but, in addition, enjoys an experience and reputation which no other candidate for that office at this time shares. The nominations of James A. Blanchard and John Proctor Clarke meet the stated requirements of the association, since they are both 'judges who have acceptably discharged the duties of their office.' The nominations of Charles W. Dayton, Samuel Greenbaum, and Charles H. Knox meet the approval of your committee, and, in its opinion, their legal attainments, reputation, and long experience at the bar, justify the indorsement of the association.

"In referring to Robert A. Van Wyck, it seems hardly necessary or possible for your committee to aid the association or for the association to aid the people in forming a just estimate of his character and fitness for the office for which he has been nominated. For the last four years he has exhibited himself in a most conspicuous position in the plain view of all citizens, and they have had the amplest opportunity to form a correct judgment on his mental and moral qualities and his manners.

"To enter into a detailed inquiry respecting his record as Mayor would lead to a discussion of some of the issues of the pending campaign, involving the association, contrary to its settled policy, and to which we believe to be its best interests, in political or semi-political controversy.

"The committee therefore contents itself with referring to what all citizens know of Mr. Van Wyck, and making a report from which they believe few members of the association can dissent, that he is conspicuously unfit for judicial office.

"In the report of your committee, adopted in October, 1899, the judicial standard of the City Court was severely criticised and a change for the better in its personnel was recommended. Attention was called to a lack of ability, learning, and judicial dignity, and your committee finds that there are still complaints by many members of the bar that there has been no improvement in this court in this respect. It is also advised that, in the opinion of members of the bar practicing before Judge Schuchman, he has not acceptably discharged the duties of his office according to the standard heretofore adopted by this association; 'that Judges who have failed to reach the standard of ability, learning, and character demanded by their position, and who have therefore failed to earn the approval of the general profession, should not be re-elected.' Your committee, while not intending to reflect upon Judge Schuchman's character, cannot approve his candidacy for re-election as Judge of the City Court.

"In respect to the candidacy of Samuel Seabury for Judge of the City Court, your committee desires to call attention to the language of its report in 1899 regarding his candidacy for a similar position. It then stated that he and another candidate were not of such prominent at the bar as to make it easy to pass upon their merits that he had been but a short time admitted to practice, but that he was otherwise well qualified for the position as far as the committee could learn. Your committee is of the opinion that, with his qualifications and his additional experience at the bar, his candidacy should now receive the approval of the association."

DOES NOT APPROVE MR. VAN WYCK.

The following resolutions are reported for submission to the association:

Resolved, That the judicial career of Morgan J. O'Brien has been of such a character that he is entitled to the unqualified and hearty indorsement of this association in his candidacy for the Supreme Court;

That James A. Blanchard and John Proctor Clarke have acceptably discharged the duties of their office, and are proper candidates for election to the Supreme Court;

That Charles W. Dayton, Samuel Greenbaum, and Charles H. Knox are proper candidates for election to the Supreme Court;

That this association does not approve the candidacy of Robert A. Van Wyck for election to the Supreme Court;

That this association does not approve the candidacy of John P. Schuchman for election to the City Court;

That Samuel Seabury is a proper candidate for election to the City Court.

New York, Oct. 15, 1901.
WM. E. CURTIS,
WM. N. COHEN,
HENRY W. HAYDEN,
JAMES BYRNE,
PAUL CRAVATH,
ROBERT W. DE FOREST,
R. G. MONROE,
WM. G. CHOATE,
THOMAS N. RHINELANDER.

The report was at once accepted on the motion of Albert Stickney.

Paul D. Cravath then moved the adoption of the resolutions, whereupon ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain took the floor and said:

"Mr. President, I desire to oppose the adoption of the fourth resolution referring to Robert A. Van Wyck. The resolution itself is unlike those offered on previous occasions. It is barren of all comment. The significance to be attached to it comes from the comments in the report. I oppose its adoption because the history of this association demonstrates the futility of the passage of such a resolution, because it is without weight with the public and influences no man. I oppose it also on the ground that as a member of this association I believe the adoption of such a resolution is calculated to injure the association itself.

"Some years ago a resolution similar in character, equally strong in language and presented with a great deal of eloquence, was offered regarding a Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court. That resolution was adopted, but the issue was fought out at the polls with the result that the gentleman who was attacked here had a majority several thousands larger than any other candidate for a similar office.

"I refer to Justice David Leventritt. I question very much whether any man within the sound of my voice, who, in the light of the experience he has had with Judge Leventritt, does not regret the part he took in the framing or adoption of those resolutions. The same sort of practice has been followed for years by this association.

SAYS THEY CENSURE DEMOCRATS.

"The practice, too, has been very ingenious in picking out some Democratic candidate for a qualified measure of praise, and then to make the sting as sharp as possible to pick out one Democrat as a mark for the censure of this association.

"Of the 1,200 or 1,500 members of the association some 200 attend the meetings of this character. They adopt a report, and while not more than 200 vote for it, their action goes out to the world as representing the sentiment of the majority of the 10,000 lawyers in this county. Your attack does the man at whom it is aimed no harm. It does not injure him one iota. But you do a grave and serious injury to the association, and the injury grows greater each time the action is taken.

"The action of this association mystifies the public, who ask themselves where shall we find men who are not partisans for places on the bench. It is my firm conviction that if the fourth resolution is omitted the report will more truly express the real sentiment of the 10,000 lawyers of New York. The members of the bar should manifest their strong personal approval of Mayor Van Wyck, based on their personal knowledge of his fitness for judicial office. I move to lay Resolution No. 4 on the table."

Resuming his seat, Mr. Crain, who had made no reference whatsoever to Justice Schuchman, created a laugh by adding "and No. 5," which refers to the nominee for the City Court. The motion to table the resolution received not more than half a dozen affirmative votes and was declared lost.

Elmer E. Cooley, securing the floor, said the association had been in the habit of adopting resolutions and then neglecting to provide for their enforcement. The custom was very much after the manner of those who formed new resolutions every New Year's Day and forgot all about them on Jan. 2. He moved the appointment of a committee for the purpose of laying before the voters the views of the association. It was not his object, however, he said, to promote the candidacy of any men or men. The people would not tolerate dictation from any source.

President Parsons ruled the motion premature until the report had been disposed of.

On motion of Julien T. Davies the resolutions and the report were adopted with less than a dozen votes in the negative.

Mr. Cooley then offered the following resolution, which on motion of L. L. Delafield was referred to the Committee on Judicial Nominations:

Resolved, That a general committee, consisting of twenty-five members of this association, be appointed by the President, with power to add to their number such other gentlemen as they deem wise; that such committee take such steps as may be deemed proper to inform the voters of New York County of the unfitness of any judicial candidate declared by the association to be unfit for judicial office, but it shall not promote the canvass of any particular candidate or candidates.

The meeting then adjourned.

It was the general impression that the committee would not take any action on the resolution. Ex-Judge W. N. Cohen, one of the members of the committee, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"It is not the province of this association to engage in politics. It is my opinion that the committee will not act on Mr. Cooley's resolution. That is my sentiment and I think others share it."

THIEVES TRICK THEIR VICTIM.

Pretend to be Gas Company Employes, Bind Two Rochester Women and Rob Their House.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Three young men, who, under the pretense of being employes of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company were admitted into the home of Mrs. John French at 136 Scio Street, late this afternoon, assaulted, gagged, bound, and robbed Mrs. French and her aged sister, Mrs. Gardner, and then made good their escape. Mrs. French and her sister live alone on one of the principal residence streets, and are reputed to be quite wealthy.

In answering the bell, Mrs. French readily admitted the three men, who carried a new gas meter. No sooner was the door closed than all three jumped upon the women, felling them to the floor unconscious, after which they thoroughly ransacked the house, securing $100 in money and three times that sum in diamonds and jewelry.

After taking everything of value the two women were dragged down to the cellar, securely bound and gagged and left in the coal bin. Their moans aroused a neighbor and they were released shortly after 6 o'clock.

WHIPS READY FOR WAGERS.

Philadelphia Men Willing to Bet $25,000 They Can Beat the Time Made by Vanderbilt Party.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—When the Vanderbilt coaching party completed the recent round trip between New York and Philadelphia, William H. Hyde announced that he was willing to wager $1,000 that the time of the Tantivy could not be beaten. Philadelphia whips say $1,000 is too small a wager for them to consider. Twenty-five thousand dollars is the figure at which the Philadelphia men are willing to crack their whips over the backs of speedy coachers, and if the Vanderbilt party want a challenge race they can have it at this figure. One of the city's coaching enthusiasts said to-day:

"If the Vanderbilt party will wager $25,000 that their time cannot be beaten, it will be covered with Philadelphia money. A thousand dollars is not worth the effort nor the cost of running eighteen or twenty-four fours between here and New York; but $25,000 would make a tidy sum to go to the victor. I am not at liberty to say just how far matters have progressed, but I know our men are ready for a trip on such a wager."

The accident which befell Gen. Morrell, and which has confined him to his house, has prevented his participation in the plans to date. The others interested desire that he shall have charge of the run, and are awaiting his recovery with no little impatience.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Reduced rates every day to Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Inquire of ticket agents. A train every hour.—Adv.

Chicago, $12.00; Buffalo, $3.50. Blum's Tourist Agency, 457 Broadway.—Adv.

The blue and white of the Saratoga Arondack Water label is familiar on the tables of the better cafés—Notably the Hoffman House.—Adv.

MOLINEUX WINS IN COURT OF APPEALS

All Justices Agree in Granting Him a New Trial.

BARNET CASE THE ERROR

Opinion Says All Testimony Regarding Barnet is Incompetent.

Three Justices, However, Would Let In Some of This Testimony—Court Also Passes on the Question of Handwriting Experts.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—Roland B. Molineux, since Feb. 16, 1900, under sentence of death for the killing of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, will have a new trial. The Court of Appeals today handed down a decision reversing the judgment of the lower court. All the Justices who heard the argument on appeal agree on the finding, which is based on the admission of evidence regarding Henry C. Barnet, although the Court is not a unit as to how much of this evidence was incompetent.

The Court also refers to the rule regarding the admission of expert testimony on handwriting, and the prevailing opinion holds that none of the "Barnet" letters should have been used. Justices Parker, Haight, and Gray are those who concur in the result but dissent as to some of the points decided.

The prevailing opinion is written by Justice Werner of Rochester, his principal ground for reversal being that the lower court erred in admitting evidence as to another alleged crime, the death of Barnet, and thus merged two issues. Justices Bartlett, Vann, and O'Brien concurred in the prevailing opinion, and for the expunging of the Barnet testimony. Justices Parker, Haight, and Gray did not believe that the Barnet evidence should be kept entirely out of the case.

The Court gave out a condensed statement of the reasons for granting the new trial. They say:

WHERE COURT AGREES.

Every member of the Court of Appeals agrees for the reversal of the judgment of conviction of Molineux on the ground that the trial court erred in receiving in evidence the declarations of Barnet made to Drs. Phillips and Douglass, that he had received Kutnow powders through the mail.

All agree that since the amendment of Section 2 of Chapter 36 of the laws of 1880 by Chapter 555 of the laws of 1888, genuine writings may be received in evidence as standards of comparison with a disputed writing, although such writing may not be the issue on trial, but simply a fact relevant and material to that issue. That the genuineness of such writings must be established to the satisfaction of the court by common-law evidence, and when that is done handwriting experts may compare the disputed writings with the genuine writings and give their opinion thereon, but they cannot select and establish the standards of comparison, and then compare them with the disputed writings.

All writings proved to the satisfaction of the court by a preponderance of evidence in civil cases, and beyond a reasonable doubt in criminal cases, (1) by witnesses who saw the paper written or to whom it had been acknowledged, (2) by witnesses familiar with the handwriting of the person charged to be the writer and who are able to testify from their familiarity to a belief respecting its genuineness, (3) on which writing is shown

proved to have been written by the defendant. We will therefore assume that all of these letters were all properly received in evidence and proved to have been written by the defendant. We will therefore assume that all of these letters were properly in evidence, that they were written by the defendant, and that he was, therefore, guilty of the crime of forgery in the use of each of these names.

"Is there anything in any of the 'Barnet' letters which sheds a ray of light upon the question of motive for the attempt to kill Cornish? Not a word. Is the mere fact of forgery sufficient to establish a motive for the forger's alleged attempt to kill the man whose name he had forged? If so, we are at a loss to understand what probative force there is in the 'Barnet' letters, which does not also inhere in the 'Cornish' letters. If the 'Barnet' letters were forged, so were the 'Cornish' letters. If the latter bore no intrinsic evidence of motive against the life of Cornish, this was equally true of the former.

THE INTENT APPARENT.

"It will thus be seen that under no hypothesis, upon no assumption, can the 'Barnet' letters be held to contain any evidence as to the motive for the attempt to kill Cornish that is not also to be found in the 'Cornish' letters. What has been said about the 'Barnet' letters is true of all the evidence relating to the alleged killing of Barnet. Even if it be admitted that it proves the commission of an independent crime with an adequate motive behind it, it contributes nothing to the subject of motive in the case at bar.

"As to intent—The intent ascribed to the defendant in the alleged killing of Mrs. Adams, was to kill Cornish. This is precisely the same as though he had succeeded in committing the particular crime he had planned. If A undertakes to kill B, and, in the attempt kills C, the crime committed is no less a murder than it would have been if B had been killed. The agency employed to encompass the death of Cornish was cyanide of mercury, a poison so rare and deadly that it is not kept on sale in places where strychnine, arsenic, and other poisons are sold. It was disguised in an effervescent salt called 'bromo seltzer,' which is a much-used remedy for headaches and other trifling human ills. The bottle containing this mixture was carefully prepared to create the impression that it contained nothing but the harmless 'bromo seltzer.'

"Could such a foul and cunningly devised act have been innocently done? Could proof of any number of repetitions of this act add anything to the conclusive inference of criminal intent, which proof of the act itself affords? Can it be possible that, in the face of such irrefragable indicia of murderous intent, it is still necessary or proper to prove the commission of other similar crimes to establish intent? These questions carry their own answers.

"Throughout the length and breadth of the testimony relating to the death of Barnet there is not a suggestion of a fact which throws any light upon the intent with which the poison was sent to Cornish, or which serves to support or strengthen the inferences, as to intent, which may be drawn from the evidence tending to show that the defendant sent the poison to Cornish.

"As to accident and not intent—the poison used is clearly and positively identified. The analysis of the contents of the bromo seltzer bottle, the glass from which a portion thereof was taken by the victim, and of her internal organs, point unerringly to the swift and terrible agent of death employed by the murderer. It is sent by mail on the eve of that great holiday when the spirit of generosity and good-will pervades the land; when friendships are renewed and enmities are forgotten; when distrust and suspicion are allayed by the higher and kinder impulses of human nature.

"Was this poison sent by mistake or accident? Are not utter depravity, venomous malignity, murderous design, fiendish cunning indelibly stamped upon every fact and circumstance connected with the act? It would be a travesty upon our jurisprudence to hold that, in a case of such appalling and transparent criminality, it could ever be deemed necessary or proper to resort to proof of extraneous crimes to anticipate the impossible defense of accident or mistake. The same irrefutable logic of fact and circumstance that establishes felonious intent as clearly negatives the possibility of accident or mistake.

"As to a common plan or scheme—the two deaths were caused by the same means, at different times, inspired by separate motives, and charged against one person. Is there any connection between the two crimes? It is said that the connection is established by the 'Barnet' and 'Cornish' letter box correspondence. The 'Barnet' letters should not have been received in evidence for any purpose, but again we shall assume, for the present, that they were competent for all the purposes for which they were used.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF POISONS.

"It is urged that the poison which caused the death of Mrs. Adams was one which could only be secretly and successfully produced and administered by a person who had the requisite knowledge and skill, and therefore it was proper to show the use of the same poison in a previous case. Other evidence had been properly admitted to show that the defendant had the knowledge, skill, appliances, and opportunity to produce the poison used in the Adams case. It is as plain as that two and two make four that the man who could produce it in one case could do so in another. But the naked fact that the same means were used in the two cases simply proves that two distinct crimes may have been committed by the same person by similar means.

"There is not a factor or circumstance in the Barnet case that, taken by itself, legitimately tends to prove any essential fact in the Adams case until we come to the subject of the handwriting of the 'Barnet' and 'Cornish' letters, and that will be considered under the head of handwriting evidence.

"As to the identity. What is there in the evidence of the alleged killing of Barnet that tends to identify the defendant as the person who poisoned Mrs. Adams? Assuming Barnet to have been killed by the defendant, the crime has its own separate motive, intent, and plan. This is equally true of the crime charged in the indictment. The mere fact that the two crimes are parallel as to the methods and means employed in their execution does not serve to identify the defendant as the poisoner of Mrs. Adams, unless his guilt of the latter crime may be inferred from its similarity to the former.

"Such an inference might be justified if it had been shown conclusively that the defendant had killed Barnet, and that no other person could have killed Mrs. Adams. But no such evidence was given. The evidence tended to show that the defendant had the knowledge, skill, and material to produce the poison which was sent to Cornish. But he was not shown to be the only person possessed of this knowledge, skill, and material. Indeed, it is common knowledge that there are many such persons. Therefore, the naked similarity of these crimes proves nothing.

"As briefly as possible and yet, perhaps, at greater length than was necessary, we have discussed each of the five foregoing exceptions to the general rule, in the effort to exclude them, one by one, from application to the case at bar. If, as we think, we have successfully eliminated each of them, then they are all removed from the case, and it necessarily follows that none of the Barnet evidence was relevant or competent to prove the murder of Mrs. Kate Adams.

"Before leaving this point it may be added that even if the evidence relating to the death of Barnet were generally competent for the purpose of proving the murder of Mrs. Adams, yet there was fatal error in the admission of the statements made by Dr. Douglass as to what Barnet had told him with reference to receiving the box of Kutnow powder by mail. This evidence was clearly incompetent.

"There was, therefore, no competent testimony in the case that Barnet ever received Kutnow powder through the mail, and as there was nothing in the 'Barnet' correspondence to show the defendant had ever written for Kutnow powder in the name of Barnet or in any other name until the Cornish letter of Dec. 22, 1898, was written, the record is barren of evidence which tends to connect the defendant with the killing of Barnet. At this point it is proper to observe also that even if it could have been proper to prove the distinct crimes with separate motives, there was an utter absence of evidence of motive in the Barnet case.

HANDWRITING EXPERTS.

"As to handwriting—it is clear that it was an error to receive or use as standards of comparison the 'Barnet' letters. They were inadmissible because (1) they constitute a part of the 'Barnet' evidence, none of which was competent or relevant to the issue, under the indictment herein; (2) and being neither competent nor relevant to the issue, they could not be received solely as standards of comparison, because they were obviously prejudicial to the defendant.

"As to the 'Cornish' letters, it is sufficient to say at this time that the general rule on the subject of handwriting expert testimony which we have laid down herein will probably guide the Trial Court in the disposition of the questions which may arise as to them upon another trial.

"It was further urged at the bar in behalf of the defendant that the statutes of 1880 and 1888, authorizing comparison of a disputed writing with any writing proved to the satisfaction of the court to be genuine, are unconstitutional. We are clearly of the opinion that the proper construction of the statutes requires the submission to the jury of th genuineness of the standards with which the disputed writing is compared.

"Another point urged upon our attention by counsel for the defense, is that the learned trial court erred in admitting in evidence upon the trial the testimony of the defendant given at the Coroner's inquest. This question must be decided for the guidance of the court below upon another trial. It appears that the defendant attended the inquest and testified thereat, pursuant to a subpoena issued to him by the Coroner, and that the defendant was threatened with punishment for contempt if he refused to testify.

OTHER CONTENTIONS PASSED.

"The Coroner had the right to issue a subpoena for the defendant and to punish him if he disobeyed it. (Section 776, Code of Criminal Procedure.) The law presumes that a party who is called upon to testify as a mere witness knows his rights. He may decline to testify to anything that may tend to incriminate him. This the defendant could have done had he chosen to claim his privilege. Having failed to do so, he cannot now complain.

"Among the questions urged upon our attention there are several which may be grouped together for the purpose of such brief consideration as we deem it necessary to give them. They are: (1.) That the court erred in its charge to the jury and in its refusal to charge the requests submitted by counsel for the defendant, (2.) that prejudicial error was committed in the opening and summing up of the District Attorney; (3.) that the trial court erred in admitting incompetent evidence and excluding competent evidence, over the objection of the defendant, and (4.) that the defendant did not receive that fair and impartial trial to which he is entitled under the law.

"The first and third of these points need not be discussed. Many of the exceptions taken to the charge, the refusals to charge, and to rulings admitting or excluding evidence, have been disposed of in the conclusions that the 'Barnet' evidence was inadmissible.

THE COURT'S CONCLUSION.

"The claims of defendant's counsel that error was committed in the opening and summing up of the District Attorney,' and that 'the defendant did not receive that fair and impartial trial to which he is entitled under the law,' have been so urgently presented that we should be inclined to discuss in detail the many grounds of error assigned under these heads, were it not impossible to do so, fairly and impartially, without a full and critical review of the 12,000 folios of this record for that sole purpose. Such a review would extend this opinion beyond all reasonable and useful limits, and, in view of the result reached, we deem it unnecessary to discuss or decide the questions raised as to the conduct of the Recorder and the District Attorney upon the trial.

"And, finally, counsel for the defendant contends that the verdict of the jury is not supported by the evidence. In view of the fact that a reversal of the judgment herein is required by the decision reached upon the two questions discussed in the earlier pages of this opinion, it would be obviously unprofitable and improper, in the face of the new trial which must be had, to express our views upon the weight of the whole evidence, and we, therefore, pass defendant's fourth point without further mention.

"In conclusion, we desire to express our sense of obligation to counsel for both the prosecution and the defense upon this appeal for the fairness and ability with which the case was presented and for the diligence in research, and painstaking arrangement of details which have contributed so materially to lighten the labors of the Court.

"The judgment of the court below is reversed and a new trial ordered."

JUSTICE PARKER'S OPINION.

Justices Parker, Haight, and Gray voted for a reversal of the judgment on the ground that the Court erred in receiving the testimony of Drs. Douglass and Phillips to the effect that Barnet stated to them in his last illness that he had received a box of Kutnow powder through the mail, but dissented from that part of the prevailing opinion which in effect holds that, had the fact been established by competent evidence that Barnet had taken a dose of Kutnow powder containing cyanide of mercury, which he had received through the mail, nevertheless the evidence tending to show that the defendant mailed that Kutnow powder to him is inadmissible on the trial of the defendant for the killing of Mrs. Adams. Chief Justice Parker says:

"The identity of Molineux in the Barnet case having been established, the people were at liberty to show that the facts and circumstances in the Barnet case and the Cornish case were of such a character that they must necessarily have resulted from the action of a single mind."

After detailing the proof that Molineux hired the letter boxes in the names of his intended victims, Justice Parker says:

"These facts and circumstances, standing wholly uncontradicted and unexplained, as they do in this record, force the mind almost irresistibly to the conclusion that the same man desired the death of both Barnet and Cornish, and plotted and worked to accomplish it. Certainly, a jury are at liberty to draw that inference, and if they do, the conclusion will necessarily follow that Molineux was the criminal actor in the Cornish case, because he was positively identified as the actor in the Barnet case, both by the testimony of Heckman and by Molineux's description of himself in the diagnosis blank.

"The evidence in the Barnet case, therefore, tends to identify Molineux as the sender of the poison package in the Cornish case, thus supporting the evidence of the lay and expert witnesses who testified that the address on the poison package sent to Cornish was in the handwriting of Molineux. The Barnet evidence, therefore, is strictly within one of the exceptions referred to in the prevailing opinion.

"This argument, however, has proceeded on the assumption that it is necessary to establish every element in the Barnet crime in order to justify the retention of the evidence relating thereto, which necessarily includes the receipt by Barnet of Kutnow powders through the mails. Hearsay evidence to that effect was admitted by the Court, and its admission was error, but we cannot assume that on the new trial which is about to be ordered, the people will not be able to establish that fact by competent evidence, and great care should be taken not to close the door against such evidence, if it exists, for that justice which the safety of society requires and the law demands, has not as yet been meted out to the murderer of Mrs. Adams."

GEN. MOLINEUX'S JOY.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in granting a new trial to Roland B. Molineux was received by his relatives and friends with much rejoicing. Gen. Molineux, the father of the prisoner, was unable to restrain his tears.

"Just what I expected, but thank God the strain is over," he said. "The news has added years to my life. It was dreadful, and more than human creatures are called upon to bear. I never feltwfully what the strain was until this moment that it has been removed.

"What will we do now? Of course, we all will move back into our home in Brooklyn. As you know, we have been living in a cottage in Sing Sing, so that Roland could at least have the comfort of seeing his folks as often as the rules of the penitentiary allowed. I have but praise for the kindly treatment accorded to all of us by the Warden and the officials of the penitentiary, but it will feel good to get him out of the shadow of that death cell and to know that he is once more in the city, where he will soon be set free.

"Do I think he will be acquitted? Of course I think so. Even on the evidence that served to send him to the death cell he should have been acquitted. I knew it all along. His friends knew it. None that ever knew him well doubted for a moment his honesty. No, I doubt if I would feel pleased if it were decided to let him off without another trial. This thing has gone too far. To 'let him off' would be to brand him for life with the suspicion that has been thrown upon him, and it is that point, the point of honor, that must be satisfied. I'd rather a thousand times see him pass through the ordeal of another trial than have my son set free without a complete vindication."

Gen. Molineux, as soon as he could get away, left for Ossining to join his wife and daughter-in-law.

When the news reached the office of Weeks, Battle & Marshall, the lawyers of the alleged poisoner, Bartow S. Weeks rushed out to see if he could get copies of the court's decision. The Associated Press report was handed to Mr. Weeks, and, with Mr. Battle, he began studying the decision. Mr. Weeks said:

"Of course, our client will be brought from Sing Sing to the Tombs just as soon as we can get out the necessary papers, and that will hardly be later than Thursday. Of course, we expected all along that the decision would be reversed, and some time ago we made arrangements to associate with us in this case the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. Ex-Gov. Black and ex-Assistant District Attorney Olcott will both appear on our side in the next trial, and will continue to act in a legal capacity with us until our client has been set free."

"Will there be a second trial, in your opinion?" was asked.

"That depends entirely upon the District Attorney. As far as we can see now, the very keystone of the prosecution has been smashed by the decision of the Court of Appeals. The evidence in the Barnet case was what the prosecution built upon, and with that barred, I do not see where they have a leg to stand upon."

Asked when the case would, in the course of ordinary events, come up for trial, Mr. Weeks said:

"That is hard to say because of the political situation. It makes little difference which District Attorney is elected, it is quite safe to say that James Osborne will be retained on the staff of assistants, if for no other reason than to take charge of this case. He is now busy with police cases, and the Patrick trial will also go to him, and it is safe to say that for a time at least he will be occupied with this work. Also, the case will require at least two months for trial, as far as the State's testimony is concerned. The trouble to get a jury in the first case is still too fresh to require rehearsing. This time it is safe to say there will be even more difficulty in choosing twelve men."

In answer to the question as to whether he would apply for bail for his client, Mr. Weeks said he knew of no case where one accused of murder had been admitted to bail before the end of a second trial. "Of course," he added, "it is within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to admit such a prisoner to bail, but whether we will ask that, we have not yet decided."

In the opinion of lawyers it is unlikely that the case will be tried again before Recorder Goff. According to the statement of a lawyer who was closely connected with the case it would be against precedent to retry a case before the Court whose decision has been reversed. Lawyers in general doubt whether under the ruling of the Court of Appeals the case will ever be brought to trial. With the testimony limited to the lines prescribed by the higher court it is, in the minds of lawyers, doubtful whether a conviction could be secured. Assistant District Attorney Townsend, speaking only from the standpoint of a lawyer and not for his office, said:

"I should say that it would be very difficult to obtain a conviction of Molineux on a second trial. I say that because the Court of Appeals has ruled against the admission of the Barnet testimony. The case against Molineux was made up by analogy to the Barnet case. Cut that out and what remains?

District Attorney Philbin said he could not talk about the case for publication until he had consulted with Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne and Recorder Goff, and had read the full text of the decision. Mr. Philbin said that he was not prepared to say at the present time if Mr. Osborne would again have charge of the case.

From a lawyer interested in the case it was learned that the first trial of Molineux cost the county $225,000. A retrial of the case it was estimated would cost the county no less than $100,000.

MOLINEUX NOT INFORMED YET.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Roland B. Molineux does not yet know that he is to have a new trial. His father reached Ossining this evening, but it was then too late for him to go to the prison, which closes its doors at 5:30, and after which hour no person may enter unless he be a prisoner brought in. Warden Johnson refuses to carry the news to the young man until such time as he receives the official papers from Albany.

Asked if he would allow Gen. Molineux, or his wife or Mrs. R. B. Molineux to inform the prisoner of the change in the aspect of his case, the Warden replied that if members of his family sought an interview with the young man they were entitled to it, and if they told him it would be their privilege.

As to the procedure in the case after the arrival of the papers in the case, Warden Johnson said the case would follow the usual course. On receipt of the papers he would notify the prisoner and then no further change would occur until such time as the proper officers demanded the prisoner from him. He would then transfer Molineux to the custody of the person sent from New York City to take him to the Tombs.

Mrs. Molineux, Sr., did not call at the prison to-day. She remained at the home of Henry G. Miller, where she has boarded ever since her son was brought to the deathhouse. She refused to be seen this evening after receiving word that a new trial had been granted.

JOHN G. MILBURN GRATIFIED.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—When John G. Milburn, who argued the case of Molineux before the Court of Appeals was apprised of the action of the Court, he said:

"Of course I am gratified, but I expected no other decision. When I reviewed the evidence in that case I was convinced that the judgment would not stand, and I argued the case upon that conviction."

CASE OF CAPT. GANNON.

Grand Jury Fails to Find Evidence Warranting Indictment—The Prosecution's Charges.

The Grand Jury yesterday reported to Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions, that it had failed to find sufficient evidence in the complaint against Capt. Gannon, formerly of the East Twenty-second Street Station, upon which to base an indictment.

Capt. Gannon was charged with neglect of duty for his failure to suppress an alleged disorderly house known as the Webster Hotel, at 240 East Fifteenth Street. This place was twice raided as a disorderly house, and on the last occasion when it was raided by the Parkhurst Society, Assistant District Attorney Sandford, who took part in the raid, found the police Captain in conversation with one of the women in the place.

Among the papers which were introduced as evidence against the house was a letter signed by thirty residents of the neighborhood, in which they condemned the hotel as a public nuisance. After the last raid Capt. Gannon was transferred from the East Twenty-second Street Station to the Central Park command.

BIG LINER'S NEW RECORD.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Crosses In 5 Days, 17 Hours, and 37 Minutes—Cabin Passenger's Death.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen and Cherbourg, arrived yesterday morning, with a new westward record for the transatlantic passage to her credit. The Kaiser's time from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook was 5 days 17 hours and 37 minutes, which is twenty-five minutes better than her best previous performance. Capt. Hogemann took a great deal of pride in the achievement. The average speed maintained by the vessel was 22.23 knots over a distance of 3,050 miles.

One of the cabin passengers, Mrs. Julia Spielmann, of Chicago, died of consumption, Sunday. She was being brought home by her daughter, Miss Jeannette Spielmann. The body was brought to port.

In the steerage on the same day there was one addition to the passenger list. The little one is a girl, the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Prehle, a Bohemian. The baby was named Wilhelmina in honor of Holland's Queen.

A passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was M. Maurice Hutin, consulting President and Director General of the Panama Canal. M. Hutin went at once to Washington and will, it is said, attempt to induce the Government to purchase the canal. He declined to discuss the matter.

Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, was another passenger. He has been away for two months on a vacation. He said he had enjoyed himself immensely, and was enthusiastic over the many signs of friendship exhibited by Europeans for America.

OHIO BANKS BLOWN OPEN.

Robbers in Two Towns Partly Demolish Buildings and Then Effect Their Own Escape.

GALION, Ohio, Oct. 15.—The vault of the Farmers and Citizens' Bank at Tiro, a small town near here, was wrecked early this morning by six robbers, who secured the contents and escaped. It is said the vault contained $40,000. The men used nitro-glycerine.

The doors of the vault were blown completely off and the building partially demolished. The explosion awoke the people of the town. All who approached the bank, however, were driven away by the robbers, who were armed with rifles.

Having secured their booty, the safe blowers went to a livery stable, where they bound and gagged the owners. They then took several rigs and drove away rapidly.

DANVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 15.—A daring attempt to rob the bank was made here early to-day, but so far as known little of value was secured. Eight robbers effected an entrance into the bank building and blew open the safe with dynamite. The building and the vault were wrecked.

The explosions aroused many citizens, who hurried to the scene, and a battle ensued. It is thought that one robber was wounded, but all succeeded in escaping in vehicles which they had in readiness. Pursuit was at once taken up and shots were exchanged until Adrian's Woods were reached, where the vehicles were abandoned by the robbers, who then took to the woods.

CANDIDATES OF THE DEMOCRACY NOTIFIED

Mayor Van Wyck Attacks Fusion Nominees for Justiceships.

HIS PLEDGES IN ACCEPTING

Justice O'Brien Declares Tammany Hall Exacts No Promises—Mr. Unger Defends His Record and Defines His Proposed Policy.

The Democratic candidates for Supreme Court Justices, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and the county officers gathered at the Democratic Club last evening to be notified officially of the action of the convention.

Richard Croker said the occasion was unique in the history of the notification of candidates, as the men who made the speeches in convention were present to inform each nominee and ask for their acceptance. There was a delay in the proceedings until nearly 9 o'clock.

It was said that this was caused by the absence of ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain, who was supposed to be at the meeting of the Bar Association. Mr. Crain arrived before 9 o'clock, and Mayor Van Wyck stood up in the Red Room under a large oil painting of himself which adorns the centre of a side wall. Mr. Crain spoke eulogistically of the Mayor.

Mr. Croker was seated on a sofa near, as were John B. Sexton and John F. Carroll.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Mayor Van Wyck, in accepting the nomination, made his first speech outside of the Mayor's office since he has been at the head of the municipal affairs of the city. He said:

"This is the fifth time that a nomination has been tendered to and accepted by me from the Democratic Party of the City of New York, and, although I never sought nor received a Republican nomination or indorsement, I have twice been elected Justice of the City Court and once the Mayor of Greater New York by the people of the entire city.

"I accept this nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, coming as it does from the lawfully organized convention of the Democratic Party, with absolute confidence that the people will ratify this nomination at the polls.

"Much is now being said about the Republican ticket being a non-partisan ticket. Let no Democrat be deluded into this belief. James A. Blanchard, one of the Republican nominees for Justice of the Supreme Court, is an active Republican partisan politician, a former President of the Republican Club, who has been on the bench for a few months, not by election by the people, but by appointment from a Republican Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Smyth, an ever-loyal Democrat and the greatest criminal Judge this city has ever had.

"Another Republican candidate for the same office is John Proctor Clarke, a Republican partisan and a vindictive and unrelenting foe to the Democratic Party and Democratic officials. Although now sitting in the court, he, too, is not the elect of the people, but fills by the appointment of a Republican Governor the seat of a dead Judge elected by the people.

"This vindictive and bitter Republican partisan was selected by his party to harass and annoy for partisan purposes before the Mazet committee, by examination and cross-examination in defiance of all rules of evidence and principles of justice, Democratic officials elected to office by nearly one hundred thousand plurality.

"These are but samples of that non-partisanship in the administration of the city's affairs of which the Republican candidates for office are now talking loudly so as to delude and mislead the Democratic voters.

"The Republicans may preach non-partisanship in public office, but this is the non-partisanship they practice. When Judge Martine of the General Sessions died a Republican Governor appointed in his place Thomas Allison, a Republican. When he sought the office from the people he was defeated at the polls.

"When Judge Fitzgerald was elevated from the General Sessions to the Supreme Court, a Republican Governor appointed in his place in the General Sessions the same James A. Blanchard, now a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and he also was defeated by the people at the polls.

"In the present campaign the Republican Party, led by the hope of electing a Republican to judicial office in the Democratic Borough of Brooklyn, has turned down and refused to indorse Surrogate Abbott, who has twice been elected for terms of six years, and has faithfully for twelve years administered his judicial office, dealing even-handed justice to all.

"This is Republican non-partisanship.

"I want to tell the Democratic people of Greater New York, the greatest stronghold of the Democracy in this country, that if they allow themselves to be deluded and hoodwinked into turning the administration of this city over to the Republican Party no living Democrat will ever see the Democratic Party triumphant in State or Nation.

"You can rest assured that the Democratic people of this great city will not be deceived by this insincere and dishonest twaddle of the Republican candidates.

"When the people elect me Justice of the Supreme Court, as I am certain they will, they can rest assured that I will administer the duties of that judicial office in the same painstaking, conscientious, fair and upright manner in which I discharged for eight years the duties of Justice of the City Court."

When Mayor Van Wyck finished speaking Mr. Croker left the room. Mr. Crain then notified Justice Morgan J. O'Brien in a short speech of his renomination for Supreme Court Justice. Justice O'Brien replied that it gave him great pleasure, after fourteen years of service, to return to the organization and the people who put him in office the first time. Continuing, Justice O'Brien said:

"The head of this organization and myself have been the closest friends for twenty years, and the devotion and friendship he has shown I take this occasion to recall.

"It has been generally thought outside of the organization that any one to accept a nomination does so with an implied or expressed pledging of a pledge. I need not say that I would not be here if that were so. Both parties have nominated me for this high office. I pledge myself to faithfully carry out the duties of my office and to bring no discredit on the organization which has nominated me."

Rollin M. Morgan notified Charles H. Knox of his nomination for Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Knox accepted the nomination, and spoke at length of the pleasure of his services in the interest of the public schools of New York City.

Judge Henry M. Goldfogle was chosen to inform Charles W. Dayton of his nomination for Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Dayton stood while the other candidates were being notified. Judge Goldfogle said in part:

"No man has the respect of the working classes more than you. You have been a busy lawyer, and as a referee you have so conducted yourself that your decisions have been praised by both sides. Tammany Hall exacts no pledges and asks no promises except that you show no favor to one side or the other."

Mr. Dayton said in reply:

"No lawyer can look forward to a higher close of his career than the Supreme Court bench of this city. It is an honor which falls to but few. Born and bred a Democrat, I am doubly honored and doubly proud to be nominated by this organization. I am faithful to these doctrines, and shall ever be grateful to the organization."

Isaac Fromme, candidate for President of the borough was informed of his nomination by Joseph Mulqueen. Mr. Fromme said in accepting:

"I have no friends to reward and no enemies to punish. I am mindful at all times that he serves his party best who serves the people best. I stand for New York for New Yorkers."

Congressman William Sulzer then informed John T. Oakley of his nomination. Lindsay J. Gordon notified Frank J. Goodwin, the nominee for Register, and V. J. Dowling spoke briefly to George Fahrbach, the nominee for County Clerk, who accepted in a twelve-word speech.

Philip J. Britt, counsel to the Sheriff, then notified Henry W. Unger of his nomination for District Attorney. Mr. Britt referred to Mr. Unger's reputation as blameless, and then spoke in severe terms of Justice Jerome, the Fusion candidate for District Attorney.

Mr Britt said, in part:

"The Democracy has selected you as a man of sound judgment, a gentleman, and not a man who seeks to outrival the exploits of one Sherlock Holmes.

"You are not a notoriety seeker like your opponent. He goes about seeking the kind of notoriety which comes to a soubrette."

MR. UNGER'S ANSWER.

Mr. Unger replied in a carefully prepared speech. He said, in part:

"The prize might well be the crowning reward of a career more conspicuous than has fallen to my lot, and I trust the willingness to accept the weighty responsibilities attendant upon success at the polls will not be regarded as a presumptuous undertaking. I had a long and intimate connection with the office of District Attorney in every branch of its operations, during which I have shared the trust and confidence of its various incumbents.

"With this record of strictly public professional services to which the industry and the vigor of my best years have been given, I can unreservedly assert a freedom from every form of association and influence which could inspire a criminal prosecution to attain a political end, or improperly shield any offender from deserved punishment for crime.

"I have never sought by spectacular enterprise in any field to attract public notoriety or attention. There is nothing in my life or record which would justify any man in asserting that my administration would be utilized to foster or protect any species of crime. Unsolicited and unexpected, was the action of the convention. I have neither pledges to make nor promises to offer, as an inducement for the suffrage. With my party associates I shall always maintain my democracy. I shall always hold that there is no partisanship in crime. I shall never knowingly impugn judicial motives, integrity, or capacity, by any Quixotic deviation from the methods and procedure sanctioned and sanctified by law.

"Every honest man, and every good citizen, is interested both for himself and for the community, that the stigma of criminal accusation should not attach to any individual, whatever his rank or station, with unseemly precipitation, or without careful investigation.

"Prompt prosecution should follow presentment for crime. Celerity of punishment is probably a greater deterrent of crime than the punishment is itself. I confidently believe that the existing machinery of the criminal law in this county is amply sufficient to cope with its criminal business, and there could be no excuse on my part, in the absence of an epidemic of crime, to suffer any unreasonable delay in the trial of accused persons.

"Natural justice and our sovereign law entitle the accused to a speedy trial. Particularly is this imperative in cases affecting human life, and were I to suffer an undue accumulation of that class of cases for any cause I would be lacking in official ability, or official integrity.

"To all men should be granted a fair trial, to no honest man should be denied the redress of a just grievance.

"With these conceptions of duty, I still remember the infirmities of human nature and the obstacles which must beset my path, especially emphasized by the cosmopolitan character of our county."

Gustave H. Rogers notified Justice John H. Schuchmann, nominee for City Court Judge. Coroners Fitzpatrick, Bausch, Hart, and Zucca were notified by the men who placed their names in nomination at the County Convention.

BETTING ON THE ELECTIONS.

The election betting in Wall Street yesterday was mostly at odds of 10 to 8 on the chances of the election of Mr. Shepard. Charles Minzesheimer bet $3,000 to $2,400 on Mr. Shepard, the Low end being taken by Allen, Wood & McGraw. As Mr. Minzesheimer has wagered $15,000 on Mr. Shepard, it is being presumed in the financial district that he is acting for some Tammany politician. He has also placed some Low money. A number of smaller bets, most of them at 10 to 8, were also reported.

Fred H. Brooks offered $10,000 even on Shepard, with no takers.

A bet that Seth Low would carry Kings County by 28,000 was made in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. The men who made the bet declined to allow the use of their names. The Low man put up $1,500 against $2,500 wagered by the other man.

Nominated for the Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 15.—The Democrats of the First District of Onondaga County today nominated William H. Boggs of Onondaga for member of Assembly in place of John Q. Fellows, who declined the nomination.

PURSUING TRAIN ROBBERS.

Woman Arrested in Nashville Supposed to Have Been Implicated in Great Northern Hold Up.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Annie Rogers, alias Maud Williams, aged twenty-six, is in the custody of the police here, and General Superintendent Taylor of the Pinkerton agency at Chicago, who is in Nashville, believes her arrest will lead to the apprehension of the gang who on July 3 last, held up a Great Northern Express train near Wagner, Mont., securing over $40,000 in bank notes.

The woman under arrest here came under suspicion by her actions at the Fourth National Bank Monday afternoon, when she presented a large roll of new bills of small denomination, asking for large bills in return.

Noting the bills closely the teller became suspicious, and while she was engaged in conversation the police were called. When arrested, the woman refused to make any explanation of where she got the $550 in her possession. The bills were on the Bolenn Bank, and, though signed, their serial numbers coincide with those given in the Pinkerton circular advertisement of the robbery.

A warrant was sworn out against the woman charging her with attempting to pass forged banknotes. She declines to tell of herself further than to assert that she was born in Texas and that she arrived here Sunday night, from where she does not say.

SCARCITY OF STOVEPIPE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15.—Chicago is suffering from a scarcity of material for stovepipe, and the price has increased from 35 1-3 to 45 per cent. over that in force before the strike of iron, steel, and tin workers in July. The material is made by the American Sheet Steel Company, which was greatly affected by the strike.

The wholesale prices prevailing before the trouble began and at present are as follows: Common black iron, old price per joint, 9 cents; new price per joint, 12 cents. Russia iron, old price, 27 cents; new price, 37 cents. Elbows, common iron, old price, 3½ cents; new price, 5 5-6 cents. Elbows, Russia iron, old price, 6 2-3 cents; new price, 12½ cents.

CAN A WOMAN THROW STRAIGHT

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The accuracy of a woman's aim in throwing is all that stands between William Levis of 82 Cottage Street and a favorable verdict in his $2,000 suit for damages against Mrs. Rossana Rice of 44 Cottage Street. The point for the jury to decide is whether a woman, standing a few feet from a door, could hurl a lamp through an opening just large enough for the lamp to pass through, with such accuracy as to strike a man standing several feet from the door on the outside.

The jury was highly amused with their case at first, but after listening to a day's testimony of experts, they have become more puzzled than ever, and Mrs. Rice may be required to give an example before the Court of her abilities as a thrower.

For
AUTUMN WEDDINGS
GORHAM STERLING SILVER
will meet the approval of the most critical.
FOR distinguished artistic beauty and assured Intrinsic Value it has been the accepted standard for more than fifty years.
THE GORHAM CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY & NINETEENTH ST. AND 21 & 23 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

MR. PEABODY'S ADVICE TO RICHARD CROKER

The People, He Declares, Want Plain Statements About Reform.

Mr. Shepard Says Mr. Peabody Is Working in His Interest—The Candidate Confers with Tammany Leaders.

Richard Croker and George Foster Peabody of the Committee of Fifteen and a personal adviser of Edward M. Shepard, held a long conference in the Hoffman House headquarters yesterday. The discussion was carried on in full view of all comers. The subject of the conference was in part made known by interviews given afterward. Mr. Peabody told Mr. Croker that the "cleaning up" and the "clearing up" of New York was the important issue of the Mayoralty campaign, and the one issue about which the people wanted plain statements.

It was the first time Mr. Croker had ever met Mr. Peabody. Of the latter's work as a member of the Committee of Fifteen the Tammany leader was apparently informed, and also of Mr. Peabody's interview given out a short time ago in which he said that, as a friend of Mr. Shepard, he felt that the Democratic candidate for Mayor could be relied upon to oust Police Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery from office if elected.

Mr. Croker's chair was close to that of Mr. Peabody during the conference, and clenching his fist the Tammany leader more than once tapped Mr. Peabody's knee. Mr. Peabody looked fixedly at Mr. Croker and replied to him in determined tones.

During the interview Mr. Shepard was busy at his desk within five feet of Mr. Croker's chair, but he paid no attention to the conversation, as he was receiving delegations. At the close of the discussion Mr. Croker shook hands with Mr. Peabody, and, advancing, shook hands with Mr. Shepard.

The Tammany leader then left the headquarters. Mr. Peabody said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"We had a very plain talk. It was the first time I had ever met Mr. Croker in my life. I don't know whether he knew me or not, but I suppose he did. I spoke very plainly to him about the issues of the campaign."

"What is your opinion of Mr. Croker, now that you have met him?" was asked.

"He is a man of ability. He is just about the type of a man I thought he was."

"Will you give any information as to the matters talked of?"

"I was very plain. I told Mr. Croker that the people were in earnest and wanted to see the city cleaned and cleared up. The most important point is to show the voters that the Democratic candidate is thoroughly in earnest in this matter, and I so told Mr. Croker."

"Was anything definitely settled on those lines?"

"Mr. Croker did not disagree with what I said. He did not say that he agreed with me, but that must be his attitude, or he would not have agreed to the nomination of Mr. Shepard for Mayor."

"What do you mean by cleaning up the city?"

"Just read the records of the Committee of Fifteen," said Mr. Peabody, pleasantly. "The documents of that committee outline fully the conditions."

"Did Mr. Croker agree with you on this point?" was asked.

"He did not disagree with me, and I did not ask him to give me a certificate," said Mr. Peabody.

Mr. Croker was asked as to his conversation with Mr. Peabody. He said:

"This is the first time I ever met Mr. Peabody. He did most of the talking."

"What subjects were discussed?"

"I can't remember all the matters talked of—I can't remember it all—but most of them."

Mr. Croker would not discuss the conference further.

The second day spent by Mr. Shepard in his Hoffman House headquarters was a busy one. He arrived shortly before 4 o'clock, and the rooms were crowded with Tammany leaders and politicians, who called to offer their services or hold consultations with the Mayoralty candidate. In his daily talk with the reporters Mr. Shepard still held to the rule not to discuss politics. Some pointed questions were asked, which Mr. Shepard declined to answer.

"I don't know of anything new to do—nothing at all," he said, good-naturedly.

When asked what arrangements had been made for speeches this week, he said:

"On Wednesday evening I will make two speeches in the Eastern District of Brooklyn—one at Arion Hall and another in a hall nearby. On Thursday evening I will speak in Tammany H

ALLEGED DISCLAIMER BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

Said to Have Called Tammany's Claim to His Praise an Affront.

LETTER READ AT MASS MEETING

Addresses by Seth Low, Senator Ellsberg, Charles V. Fornes, and Edward M. Grout at Wendel's Assembly Rooms.

Extracts from what purports to be a personal letter from Andrew Carnegie regarding the prominently displayed quotation from remarks of his, now shown in Tammany placards in street cars, on elevated stations, and street banners, was read last night at the Republican mass meeting in Wendell's Assembly Rooms, 344 West Forty-fourth Street.

The letter is alleged to have been received by one Lincoln Wellington Kent of Brooklyn in reply to a communication sent by him to Mr. Carnegie concerning the following statement attributed to Mr. Carnegie on political posters throughout the city.

"What Andrew Carnegie said: New York is the best governed city in the world. New York City is splendidly handled. Her streets, parks, public schools, and public institutions are magnificently managed. What Andrew Carnegie did: He gave to the city, under the present administration, $5,200,000 for public libraries. Vote the Democratic ticket."

In the alleged letter Mr. Carnegie declares that the statement was made by him during the administration of the late Mayor William L. Strong, and referred to Mayor Strong's administration.

The portion of the letter read is as follows:

"It was not my intention that my sentence should serve to mean or to apply to anything but a government of domestic order and peace such as ruled in Col. Strong's time when I uttered the expression.

"My corporate management, it seems to me, is a personal refutation of the unfair and unmanly assertion that I gave to any partisan cause, excepting the people of New York City, a bag full of money for public libraries. Observe—that it should be doubted where I stand upon the so termed issues of Crokerism. Deveryism, with its annex of Van Wyckism—I take as a personal affront. ANDREW CARNEGIE."

These extracts were contained in a missive from Mr. Kent handed to George W. Wanmaker on the stage of the hall. Mr. Kent in his missive declared that Mr. Carnegie had intimated to him the intention of communicating with those who placed his name upon public banners, kindly suggesting that they remove his name. The letter was read by Samuel W. Cohen. The audience after its reading cheered long and loudly.

Mr. Wanmaker said afterward: "I must admit that I never saw the man who handed me that letter, and could not recognize him again. The handwriting was entirely unknown to me. I must also admit that I would not be able to recognize Mr. Kent again if I saw him. It simply occurred to me to-night when I got this letter on the stage in the hall that I remembered having met such a man as Kent, and so I offered it to the meeting."

Lincoln W. Kent's address was given as 208 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. The only similar name in the Brooklyn City Directory is that of Lincoln Kent, a machinist at 985 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican County Committee. The audience filled the large auditorium from platform to entrance, standing room only in the rear of the hall. Mr. Low's arrival was heralded by cheers from the street which followed him to his seat on the platform.

William J. Matthews called the meeting to order. George W. Wanmaker was chosen Chairman. Thanking the assemblage for the honor conferred he said:

"But a few moments ago I received a very gratifying letter. For some days all of you have seen throughout the city these immense banners erected by Tammany Hall and bearing the famous motto attributed to Mr. Andrew Carnegie. I am glad to be able to say to you to-night that we have the good wishes and sympathy of Mr. Carnegie in this fight. [Cheers.] And if Mr. Carnegie were to be present in New York City on the 5th day of November I am satisfied—and you will agree with me when you hear his letter—that his first choice for Mayor of New York would be the Hon. Seth Low." [Applause.] Samuel W. Cohen then read the letter, and when he had concluded the audience cheered long and loudly.

Another enthusiastic demonstration was accorded Mr Low when he was introduced by Mr Wanamaker as "the next Mayor of New York." As he arose to speak men stood up and shouted and waved their hats and canes. Women clapped their hands excitedly and added their voices to the noise of the greeting, which lasted some seconds. Three times three cheers were given after the first outburst, led by a man in the gallery.

SPEECH OF MR. LOW.

Mr. Low's speech, in full, follows:

"I read in the papers this morning what four years ago certainly would have been thought a singular statement—that Mr. Shepard had had a confidential talk with Mr. Croker [laughter] and that at the end of it Mr. Croker expressed himself as satisfied. [Laughter.] He would have been a bold prophet who in 1897 had ventured the prediction that Mr. Shepard would this year be the Tammany Hall candidate for Mayor. The time was when many of us loved him for the enemies he had made. Some of us love him still; but we cannot love him for the new friends he has made. [Laughter and applause.]

"He claims to have accepted his nomination because he thinks it in the interest of his party. But I remember that in the days of Tweed and that great Democrat Samuel J. Tilden declined precisely the same invitation. I think I am correctly informed, or I heard it stated the other day upon the platform by Senator Cantor, or I read it in the press, I have forgotten which, that he was offered by Mr. Tweed the nomination of the Mayoralty, and was told he might say anything against Tammany Hall that he liked. But Mr. Tilden's reply to an invitation to become the representative of Tammany Hall in disgrace was couched in some such language as this, 'I would rather take my stand with the plundered people.' [Loud applause.]

"I was very much interested by that letter, which was read at the opening of this meeting if I understand it correctly to be a personal letter from Mr. Carnegie to Mr. Kent, in which Mr. Carnegie stated that these words of commendation about the City Government of New York were uttered during Mayor Strong's administration. That is a new illustration of what I stated the other evening, that Tammany Hall fears nothing so much as the truth.

"Now, think of that placard as illustrative of Tammany's presentation of facts. It begins with that statement, that the Government of New York is excellent, and that statement unaccompanied by Mr. Carnegie's commentary would naturally be interpreted as applying to the present Government of the city, whereas, we are now told that it applied to the Government of Mayor Strong. How disingenuous that is! What an attempt to make capital out of the credit that belongs to some one else! Shakespeare said, 'Who steals my purse steals trash, but who takes my good name takes from me that which is invaluable.' [Applause.] Tammany Hall has spent itself in ridicule and condemnation of the administration of Mayor Strong, and it does not hesitate to take his good name and the praise given to his good deeds and claim them for itself.

SUPPRESSION OF THE TRUTH.

"I also pointed out the other evening that the second part of that banner was equally misleading. They said that Mr. Carnegie had given five millions and a half for free libraries to the City of New York during this administration. That is true, but that involves the use of the logical fault, which is known as the suppression of the truth. It is true as far as it goes, but it withholds a vital part of the fact. Now, what is that vital part? Only this—a mere trifle when Tammany is attempting to make a statement—that Mr. Carnegie gave that money under the terms of a deed of trust so drawn that not one office of the City Government could handle a dollar of it! [Applause.] What do you think of that as a commentary on the confidence to be placed in a Tammany Government?

"While I am speaking upon Tammany's expertness as a suppressor of vital facts, I think I may as well refer for a moment in passing to the campaign book which was issued by the Willoughby Street Democracy in Brooklyn, and which remained at large for two days. [Laughter.] Then that, too, was suppressed, like these other things that I have been speaking of, and that was suppressed because it called attention to the fact, and plumed itself upon the fact, that Deputy Commissioner York, who is in charge of the police force of Brooklyn, had been successful in his effort to prevent the Deveryising of Brooklyn. [Laughter.]

"Now, of course, I understand that that is singular treatment of a Siamese twin. It is a curious way to go into a fight, to have the Democrats of Brooklyn pluming themselves that at any rate they have not let Tammany do all that it wanted to across the river. But I submit to you that it is a confession, it is an open admission on the part of the Democracy of Brooklyn that these things which we allege against Tammany as regards the police force are true, and they know it. [Applause.]

"It seems to me that the issue of this campaign now that it is clearly defined, remains what it was at the beginning and that which I defined it as being, namely, Crokerism. Now, what is Crokerism, as distinguished from Mr. Croker's personality? First of all, it stands for absentee government of the City of New York. I say first of all, because I think that adds insult to injury. It is bad enough to have one-man rule through an organization, but when he claims the right to do it and does do it away from New York, he reduces us to a condition as a political community against which every free man must rebel. [Applause.]

"You remember what happened four years ago, when Mr. Van Wyck was elected? Almost immediately after the election Mr. Croker set up what The World called his court at Lakewood, N. J. and the Mayor of your city, the man who had been chosen to administer the government of the city in your name, went out there and took his orders from the head of Tammany Hall as to who should be appointed to the great administrative offices of the city. Those who wanted positions went there and consulted not the Mayor, but the man who claimed the right to control the Mayor and the man who exercised control, not of the Mayor alone, but of every department of the city from that day to this. That was the beginning of absentee government. We Americans are rather fond of jokes at the expense of New Jersey, but whoever would have believed it possible that the great City of New York should be ruled and conducted from a place called Lakewood, in the State of New Jersey?

COURT REMOVED TO ENGLAND.

"But that was only the beginning, the location of the administration in Lakewood at that time. It soon became desirable, I suppose for personal reasons, to change the headquarters of the court from Lakewood to Wantage, in England. And from that day to this Mr. Croker has conducted the affairs of Tammany Hall from Wantage, and through Tammany Hall he has controlled the administration of the City of New York with an authority far exceeding that of George III., to whom I compared him in my speech of acceptance. Now, gentlemen, is not that outrageous, and do you want—does any American want to put his stamp of approval on that sort of thing by electing the candidate for Mayor whom Mr. Croker has named no matter who he may be?

"But that is only one count in the indictment against Crokerism. The other count is this: That the entire City Government has partaken of the spoils, which was to have been expected the moment that Mr. Croker publicly said that he was in politics for his own pocket all the time. I used to hear it said of Fernando Wood, another leader of Tammany Hall, that he would not let anybody else steal, but he made every man whom he appointed pay him either a sum down or a large percentage of his salary. That was considered moral then by the leader of Tammany Hall, and in that way, or in others, the present Chief of Tammany Hall—I cannot undertake to say how in detail, but in some way—has administered the city for his own pocket all the time, and in doing that he has had imitators all the way down.

"You know the old saying, 'Like master, like man,' it must be, and the history of the City of New York for the last four years has been one depending entirely on that method of administering the city government. In the first place, we know by the testimony of many of our friends, by what we see in the press, by the admission, if you please, of the Brooklyn Democracy, that blackmail has prevailed all along the line; that is what Mr. Cotler had in mind in his article on 'Commercialism in Politics.' He said: 'If you give the city government its natural and inevitable power and then let it be animated by the desire to make money for itself by the use of those powers, every man in the city, from the millionaire to the bootblack, can be made in some fashion or another to pay out money either to keep the privileges to which he is entitled, without embarrassment or hindrance or delay, or to secure privileges to which he is not entitled or which are forbidden by the law.' In other words, we have had a government by blackmail, and I conceive that the candidates upon the fusion ticket, if they are elected, will have no more sacred duty than to try to uproot that system of blackmail wherever it exists. (Applause.)

"That is one form in which government for the pockets of political leaders manifests itself. I was told the other day by a man whom I personally know that he had been asked if he did not want to go on the police force; and he was told that if he wanted to go and would pay $400 to a certain man he would get on. Now, think of it. If nobody can get on the organized police force without paying for the privilege, which is his right as an American citizen, if he is found eligible under the civil service laws, if nobody can get that privilege or that opportunity to serve the city as a policeman without paying for it illegitimately, see what another avenue for building up private fortunes in the hands of political leaders is opened up.

MERELY PART OF THE SYSTEM.

"Do you suppose that that is limited to the police force? Many of you know far better than I do how far that system reaches. You heard Mr. Fornes say that every laborer in the tunnel is obliged to give a part of his salary to the campaign fund and to—I don't know what. I only know that it is part of a system by which government that is intended to benefit all becomes a perfect tyranny and a perfect outrage.

"Now, let me give you another illustration, the facts of which I am prepared to vouch for personally. I know of a man on the east side who had two stands in front of his store. They were there contrary to law, but his neighbor had seven stands there under the same conditions. This gentleman having two stands is in favor of my election. When that became known he was notified to remove his stands. That notification was followed by the suggestion that if he would join Tammany Hall the stands might stay there. Well, he cared more for his rights as a free man than he cared for his stands, and he told them that he opposed to vote for Mr. Low and to work for Mr Low. [Great applause.]

"He preserved his freedom, but he lost his stands. The very next day the officers of the law were there to remove those two stands, as they had a right to do, but they left on the sidewalk the seven stands of his neighbor, which were there against the law just as much as his, because his neighbor does not propose, as I understand it, to vote for Mr. Low. [Laughter.]

"Now, do you call that free government? I thought that men came to this country from under every sun in heaven because they thought that they enjoyed here free speech, free thought, and freedom of action in larger measure than in any other civilized land in the world. [Applause.] In some ways and in some directions they do. But I submit to the people of the City of New York that they have allowed a government to be built up here that gives to the poor and the weak and the timid almost none of the fundamental privileges of American citizens

THE SCANNELL INDICTMENT.

"Then, another form in which this government for the pockets, this government for private gain, for the pockets of the political leaders who control the offices, has been suggested by the indictment of the present Fire Commissioner. That indictment, it is true, has been quashed. But it was not quashed upon its merits. It was quashed simply upon the technicality that a lawyer who had no right to go before the Grand Jury was in the room when the indictment was found. But the Judge in quashing the indictment gave the District Attorney specific authority to ask for a new one. And the original indictment was found upon the charge that merchants could no longer deal with the Fire Department except through a man of the name of Marks; that when they made bids direct or in any other way they got no consideration; that when they made bids through Mr. Marks their bids were accepted, although sometimes at higher prices.

"You see the method by which political leaders who want to use the powers of government to enrich themselves can do so, almost without limit. I have a letter here which speaks of a contract made with the Dock Board. The gentleman who writes it gives that as an illustration of what in his own judgment happens everywhere.

"'A man wishes to hire something the city has to let. He applies to the proper board and states his case, but they put it off again and again. The applicant finds he will never get an answer so long as he deals with the city legitimately. He therefore goes to some middleman and agrees to pay him a large bonus, and the lease goes through at once at a much higher rent than the applicant is willing to pay. The difference goes to the middleman.'

"Can there be any doubt, under the circumstances stated, that he divides with the public officials, or some of them, and that a slice finds its way into the Tammany Hall treasury? It does not follow that every official is corrupt, but some are, and the rest wink at it and ease their conscience with the old cry, 'Thou canst not say I did it.' [Laughter.] I feel confident that I must have made the impression that I have been trying to make that, given the head of a Government, a man who is in it for his own pocket all the time and who is determined to use every facility of that power given him for the purpose of enriching himself, and you have a government as the result just as unfair, as unjust, as sordid, and as bad as any human government can be. [Applause.]

IF MR. SHEPARD IS ELECTED.

"Now, I may be told by some that Mr. Shepard is too much of a man to permit that sort of thing to go on. Well, let us give to Mr. Shepard the benefit of every doubt. The first thing I want to call your attention is this—that if he is elected, his success insures the success of the entire Tammany ticket in the County of New York—its Borough President, its District Attorney, and everything else. There is not the slightest dilution of Shepard in the Tammany Hall programme. So, if he be elected, whatever he may be able to do for the city as a whole, he cannot help the County of New York, the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx one iota. Mr. Croker has taken very good care to perpetuate—to be able to perpetuate in the old County of New York—precisely the system for which he is now responsible all over the greater city.

"The next point is this—that if Mr. Shepard is elected the city ticket will be elected with him, and Tammany Hall has taken very good care to secure the Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen whom it can control, and, through their votes and the votes of the Borough Presidents, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. For the new charter that goes into effect differs importantly from that which is in force now. Under the existing charter whoever elects the Mayor controls the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Under the charter as now amended the Mayor will have three votes out of sixteen. Therefore, give to Mr. Shepard the credit of all the good intention and of all the high power that he would have, still he could not control the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; that will be in the hands of an unregenerate Tammany.

"I ask you to think for yourselves. How much can a Mayor do when he cannot even control the appropriations? They will be able to say to him, 'We will stop the wheels of government unless you do what we ask you to do.'

"Then, there is one other—there are two other—limitations upon Mr. Shepard's powers that deserve consideration. The first is the fact that he has accepted this nomination upon the Tammany Hall platform, a platform which indorses everything that has been done during the last four years and which apologizes for nothing. The gentleman who presided at the Tammany City Convention was effulgent and effusive in his praise of the present administration. The gentlemen who notified Mr. Shepard of his nomination indulged in the same praise.

"So that Mr. Shepard, when he undertakes to curb Tammany Hall, in case he is elected, will find himself, as it seems to me, in this dreadful predicament for an honest man. [Applause.] He has either got to be false to his own good self, or he has got to be false in honor to those whose nomination he has taken. [Applause.]

"If Tammany Hall had come to Mr. Shepard and said, 'Mr. Shepard, take our nomination, make your own platform, secure your own running mates, designate your own running mates, and all the rest of them,' Mr. Shepard might, indeed, claim that he would then be master of the situation.

MADE ITS OWN PLATFORM.

"But Tammany Hall has done no such thing. It has not asked him to devise the platform; it has not asked him to select his colleagues, but it has made its own platform, it has chosen his colleagues for him, and Mr. Shepard has accepted the nomination with no other protest whatever than that he has not changed. Why, gentlemen, how can a man honorably take a nomination on a platform in which he does not believe, and spit upon that platform? [Applause.]

"There may be those who think that good city government for the City of New York can be obtained under those conditions, but we do not think so. We, on the Fusion platform, stand out as aggressive, open, defiant adversaries of Crokerism and all its works. [Applause.] We stand opposed to Deveryism and all its works. [Applause.] And if the people of New York want to be sure that the spirit which will animate the new administration of the city from the top to the bottom is the exact opposite of Crokerism and Deveryism, then the plain, simple thing to do is to elect the ticket which has been placed in nomination by the anti-Tammany forces.

"That leads me to say this one word in closing. I have already pointed out to you that the Mayor will have only three votes out of sixteen in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. You will perceive therefore that it is just as important to elect the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen on the city ticket of the anti-Tammany fusion forces as it is to elect the Mayor, and I beg every man who votes for me to vote the straight ticket of the Fusion forces from top to bottom, [applause,] and, as I make this appeal for the city ticket, I make it for the county.

"The office of the District Attorney is hardly less important than that of Mayor. I am not at all sure that if Tammany Hall felt compelled to take a choice it could make its own choice, that it would rather lose the Mayor of the city than the District Attorney. Therefore, I beg of you to vote for Mr. Jerome, [great applause,] for if we can place him in the office of District Attorney at the same time that you elect the city ticket of the Fusion forces, I think we can promise you that it will be a very long time before Crokerism and Deveryism can get a new hold upon the City of New York."

SENATOR ELLSBERG AND OTHERS.

State Senator Nathaniel A. Ellsberg, the next speaker, received an enthusiastic welcome when he was introduced by Chairman Wanmaker.

He excited a great outbreak of applause when he said: "The effort of Tammany Hall to give itself the badge of decency by nominating a candidate whose reputation has been in itself respectable and honorable is far too old a dodge to work. You cannot put a good apple into a crate of rotten ones and make the bad ones good. Every schoolboy knows that just the contrary is true, and that the good are all spoiled."

Regarding Mr. Carnegie's letter, Mr. Elsberg said: "After listening to the letter which we have just heard read, I think they will have to inscribe a new question upon the banners in the morning: Who Carnegie did, instead of what Carnegie did." (Applause,) and the answer will be: Croker and Devery and Shepard." (Applause.)

Charles V. Fornes, fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, denounced the blackmail of men in humble life and asserted that laborers employed in the construction of the rapid transit tunnel are compelled by the contractors to pledge themselves to vote the Tammany ticket and to contribute to the Tammany campaign fund. He appealed to the workingmen of New York to rebuke such practices on Nov. 5.

Edward M. Grout, Fusion candidate for Controller, who was the last speaker, said, in part: "I learned by what Mr. Fornes said that it is claimed that Mr. Low's election will mean the stoppage of public improvement. The answer to that pretense is, to call to your mind what Columbia College was twelve years ago when Mr. Low became its President and what it is today. In many respects I have never seen a campaign in which there has been so much false pretense as that which is put forth by our opponents now.

"The first and the main charge which is made is that this is a fight between Republicans and Democrats. There are two falsehoods in that charge. The first falsehood is because they ignore the fact that the fusion ticket is half Republican and half Democratic, and will be elected by probably as many Democratic votes as Republican. [Applause.] And the second falsehood is the assumption that Tammany Hall and Richard Croker are the Democratic Party of this great city. Honest Democrats this city over will resent that assumption."

Mr. Grout accused Mr. Shepard of bad faith in refusing to pledge himself to remove Murphy and Devery.

At the meeting was breaking up a great crowd surged around Mr. Low, cheering him and trying to get near him. To save Mr. Low from the crush half a dozen policemen formed a circle about him, and keeping back the enthusiasts, escorted him from the hall.

FUSIONISTS SHORT OF FUNDS.

The response to the appeal which was made by the Citizens' Union for contributions to the fusion campaign has not been satisfactory. It is said that unless more money comes in the campaign work of the Fusionists will be hampered. Thomas A. Fulton, the Secretary of the Citizens' Union, said yesterday that the Citizens' Union needed all the money it could get to carry out the line of campaign work which has been planned. Unless the responses made to the call for financial aid are more numerous and more liberal some of the work contemplated may have to be abandoned.

The Republican organization is said to be able to command the money needed for carrying on its end of the campaign, but the smaller organizations are lacking in funds. Few of them have been able to raise more money than was required to cover the expenses of organization and enrollment. The understanding was, it is said, that each organization which came into the fusion movement was to conduct its own campaign and raise the money for it.

BUSY NIGHT CAMPAIGN OF JUSTICE JEROME

Fusion Candidate for District Attorney Makes Four Speeches.

Tells Longshoremen that He Is "On the Level" and Asks Them to See His Opponent.

Justice William Travers Jerome, in championing the cause of the Fusion ticket last night, disregarded the announced programme of his speech making, and though he disappointed several gatherings, where he was to have been the principal speaker, yet he pleased one meeting where he had not been expected.

Just before he was to start on his prearranged tour of the west side it was announced that "Smithy the Wharfinger," employed at Pier 1 and a politician utterly opposed to Tammany Hall in one of her strongholds, called at the Justice's headquarters, Canal and Baxter Streets. He insisted that the candidate go with him to talk with his friends. They gathered to the number of several hundreds at 195 Greenwich Street.

The coming of Justice Jerome was not hailed with applause.

He began his speech by saying that he was not there to talk intricate politics, but to speak to them "on the level." He was assured that he was on "the level," but to "go on." Then he said, in part:

"I shall not discuss the issues of the campaign with you. You can read all about them in the papers and you will judge for yourselves, regardless of what I may say. I might as well talk about the backwoods of New Hampshire. What I want is to see you and meet you, and such impression as I make will last, not what I say. Go to see my opponent and then judge between us which is on 'the level.'"

Justice Jerome was assured that it seemed to be the sense of the meeting that he was on "the level."

The candidate for District Attorney then went to the meeting of the Pequod Club, Twenty-fifth Street near Eighth Avenue, where he addressed an indoor and an outdoor meeting. He was listened to by large crowds in both places, and interrupted very rarely, and then only in approval. He said in part:

"Many Democrats like myself cannot bring themselves to train with the few men that dominate Tammany Hall. It is control'd by a few grafters, and I am sorry for it. Timothy D. Sullivan, Patrick Keenan, I know they are decent men and that they have never received a dishonest penny; but they are like Mr. Shepard—in bad company. They have about as much domination in Tammany Hall as a yellow dog. But there will be a time when we Democrats will have something to say in the government of New York City.

"I make a personal appeal to you. It was said that I was nominated that I might be a drag to the Fusion ticket. I judge by your attitude and attention that I may add some strength to it. This city is rotten in all its administrative departments. It is not a question of the social evil, but of the grafters and blackmailers. Sexton and others have brought on this city a gang of Western crooks and they are shaking them down. It is that I have set my face against.

"I shall not constitute myself the Chief of Police if I am elected District Attorney, but I shall be against the gamblers and grafters. I am no crusader—no old woman—no 'Carrie Nation' Jerome; but there are conditions in a certain part of this city that will occupy my attention.

"I have given you a chance here to size me up to see whether I am romping around breaking into people's places or not. If you have gathered the impression that you can stake me and have done something wrong you will get what is coming to you. I believe in fair treatment of the police, for the great majority are honest men, but I cannot stand for the shame they suffer at the hands of Tammany Hall. We want them to be proud of rather than ashamed of their uniforms."

Justice Jerome then hurried away to complete his evening in Cooper Union with the last speech of the evening.

SETH LOW RECEIVES TWO DELEGATIONS.

Italians Pledge Themselves to Support Him—His Reply to Associated Republicans.

Seth Low received two delegations at the fusion headquarters, on Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The first party to call was an Italian delegation led by G. N. Francolini. Other members of the delegation were G. Lordi, F. Pitelli, F. Cocci, H. Culzo, N. Yuzzulino, A. Stabile, A. Conte, and L. Rocca. Mr. Francolini, the Chairman of the delegation, in addressing Mr. Low, said:

"This committee is composed of the representative element of the Italian colony in financial, commercial, and industrial pursuits. These men have united with one purpose in mind, namely, to indorse your candidacy and all that it implies. We know that if you are elected Mayor of this City of New York you will not permit dishonorable men to fill high places of influence and power and be protected by corrupt district leaders and the police force. Our Italian localities in this city have been infested by men and women of disrepute for the past number of years. The children are without school accommodations, the streets are unclean, and the people demoralized.

"Knowing your past career, we are confident that these evils will be corrected as far as lies in your power."

The second delegation represented the Associated Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District. This delegation was led by Congressman W. H. Douglas and Lucius M. Stanton, the Chairman of the association. In introducing the delegation to Mr. Low, Mr. Stanton said that the association which they represented was composed of about 1,000 members, every man of whom was Mr. Low's friend, and had been his friend in the campaign four years ago, when the espousal of his cause meant more to a Republican than it does now.

Congressman Douglas said that the association would uphold Mr. Low's hands in the present contest, as it was the belief of all the members that if he were elected Mayor he would give the city such a good administration that at the close of his term every disinterested citizen of New York would be his friend. In response to Congressman Douglas's address, Mr. Low said:

"It is certainly encouraging to have the indorsement of your association, and I am particularly pleased with the assurance which you gave of support for the whole fusion ticket. That is as it should be. The whole ticket is worthy to be elected, and should be. But I must caution you against overconfidence. It is a good thing to go into a fight with courage, but overconfidence has lost many a battle. Leave nothing undone to get out every vote. Regard every vote you can get out as the vote which is necessary to insure victory."

CITIZENS' UNION'S POSITION.

Everett P. Wheeler Issues a Reply to Mr. Shepard's Assertions.

Everett P. Wheeler yesterday issued a statement in reply to what he calls "Mr. Shepard's assault on the Citizens' Union." In his statement Mr. Wheeler says:

"We invited to confer with us all the anti-Tammany Democratic organizations which were believed to have any substantial support among the voters. It is easy to call them men in buckram. If they are, then, no doubt, Mr. Shepard will be elected, and the whole of his ticket. But if, as we believe, they represent a great body of Democratic voters who are disgusted with the greed and selfishness of Croker and with the brutality and unspeakable vileness of Devery, then he will be defeated by a large majority.

"At any rate, they are Democrats, many of them Bryan Democrats. No line was drawn on Bryan, either in the choice of candidates or of conferrees. What Mr. Platt may have said on the plazza of the Oriental, I neither know nor care. I am very sure that Mr. Shepard does not know. But I do know what the representatives of the Republican Party said and did on the conference, and I know that they made no objection to any candidate on the ground that he voted for Bryan. I know that they expressed a preference for a Democrat if the Democrats could agree on a candidate. Unfortunately, the differences in the Democratic Party that began during Mr. Cleveland's last Administration have left many wounds that are not healed. And, after very full discussion, we found that Mr. Low was the candidate on whom the most cordial union could be effected.

"And why not? Mr. Shepard says himself: 'I believe him to be the same Seth Low I have known so long.' The people share this belief. The strongest pressure for Mr. Low came from the Tenth Ward—from the people that came to know him in 1897 and thought him the best leader in the present campaign, against that sum of all villainies, the blackmailing and encouragement of vice, from which the fathers and mothers of the red light district are determined to be free."

CAMPAIGN VERSEMAKERS REAPING A HARVEST.

Republican County Committee Is Overstocked with Songs—Citizens' Union Mottoes.

There was no dearth of offers of campaign verse at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee yesterday. In fact, Press Agent Dillon was obliged to dismiss a number of the campaign-verse vendors with the reply that he was overstocked with that sort of material.

Among those who came to the headquarters to dispose of campaign songs were the two little girls, Bertha and Martha Glidden, who succeeded last week in inducing John C. Clark, Mr. Low's Secretary, to purchase a song which had been written by their father. Yesterday they brought two songs, and Mr. Dillon bought both of them. One of them, called "The Citizens' Battle Cry," is written to be sung to the tune of "Hold the Fort," and begins as follows:

Citizens, awake to glory!
Hear the battle cry,
For we now are all united,
Victory is nigh.

The second song which the two little girls brought is entitled "We Must Have Decent Government," and is written to be sung to the tune of "The Wearing of the Green." It starts thus:

We must not let a man get power
Who'd be a boss's tool.
We must have decent government,
We must have honest rule.

Another gem which Mr. Dillon secured is entitled "Down with the Spoilers." It runs thus:

We will rally round Seth Low, men, we'll rally once again,
Calling to rid us now of Croker!
We are springing to the call, and this city will this Fall
Cast off the satellites of Croker!
Down with the spoilers!
We hear the people cry—
Out with the rascals
Who decency defy!
For we want to have this city ruled with credit to us all;
And Seth Low's the man who will do it.

Some of the mottoes evolved at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union yesterday, to be used on transparencies, were as follows:

According to the reports from the "Four Corners," Devery has "pleurisy in the side." For all ailments, especially "pleurisy in the side," apply warm doughbags.

"Who is Frank Farrell?" asks Unger. Can it be possible that the Tammany candidate for District Attorney never reads the racing reports?

"The most burning and disgraceful blot upon the municipal history is the career of Tammany Hall."—Shepard in 1897.

"I am glad to welcome Brother Shepard back to the ranks, and I trust that he will sin no more."—Boss McLaughlin.

Shepard's nomination is but a step from the attorneyship of the Ice Trust and the Vice Trust.

MR. SHEPARD THE ISSUE.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Says that Tammany Is Using Him for a Mask.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, in discussing the political situation yesterday at Republican headquarters in Brooklyn, declared that events had forced Edward M. Shepard to the front as the issue before the people.

"The real issue in this fusion campaign," said Mr. Woodruff, "is unquestionably whether the people can stand any more of Tammany. That is the fusion fight. Events, however, forced Edward M. Shepard to the front as the issue before the people, which is precisely what Tammany desired when it presented Mr. Shepard as a mask for its iniquities. When we talk Croker and Deveryism, Mr. Shepard dodges these things and immediately the talk of the day is of his evasion. That makes the issue Shepard. We talk of Mr. Shepard's hobnobbing with the rankest of Tammany officials and leaders at the Hoffman House and Mr. Shepard again becomes the issue.

"That is the reason why it is impossible to measure the result. That is why I say it all depends upon the depth of feeling for Mr. Shepard as he was, and for Mr. Shepard as he is. That is not as it should be, but that it is as Tammany planned it should be is unquestioned. The fact that it is the situation cannot be denied. If we could set Tammany before the people as it is there could be no question of the result. But Tammany is hidden behind Shepard and the campaign orators are compelled to discuss Shepard and his inconsistencies, rather than Tammany and its iniquities."

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. HEALY.

The Contention Between the Fusion Forces in the Twentieth Assembly District Ends.

Timothy Healy yesterday sent a letter to R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, resigning as a candidate of the union for the Assembly from the Twentieth Assembly District. Mr. Healy's resignation ends the contention between the fusion forces in that district.

Mr. Healy was chosen as the candidate of the Citizens' Union for the Assembly at the district convention held on Oct. 3. On Oct. 7 the Republicans of the district met and nominated William J. Whitaker, a Republican, for Alderman. The convention, after a long discussion as to the advisability of indorsing Mr. Healy for the Assembly, adjourned without a decision to Oct. 9, when it was decided that it would be unwise to indorse Mr. Healy, for the reason that the district ticket would then have two enrolled Republicans on it. The convention accordingly nominated Bernard Fitzpatrick for the Assembly.

In his letter of withdrawal, Mr. Healy says:

"All my strength and all my sympathy are enlisted in the cause of honest government as against Tammany Hall. This is the issue. With heart and soul, I shall work for the fusion ticket, from Mayor down."

DEMOCRATS FOR MR. LOW.

Those Who Have Signed or Will Sign the Certificate of the Greater New York Democracy.

The following is a list of Democrats who have either signed or who have agreed to sign the certificate of nomination of the Greater New York Democracy and will support the Fusion ticket at the coming election:

E. Ellery Anderson,	James L. Conway,
Roger A. Pryor,	James G. Collins,
Hugh R. Garden,	Albert F. Seligsberg,
George L. Rives,	James J. Slevin.
Louis M. Fulton,	Thomas F. Duffy,
Chas. E. Fairchild,	Matthew P. Breen,
Wm. H. Russell,	Louis Munzinger,
John C. Sheehan,	John Jordan,
William B. Hornblower,	Lyman W. Reddington,
John De W. Warner,	William H. Walker,
Rastus S. Ransom,	Horatio S. Harris,
George H. Putnam,	John Jeroloman,
Miles M. Dawson,	Marcus R. Mayer,
Franklin Pierce,	Gen. J. H. Chapelle,
George Headly,	Gen. Daniel E. Sickles,
Edward B. Whitman,	William Caldwell,
Clarence E. Sexton,	N. Taylor Phillips,
Joseph F. Daly,	Louis Hannemann,
William J. Hayden,	John H. Knoeppel,
John D. Crimmins,	

A Brooklyn Poster for Low.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club is posting a placard all over the borough, on which is printed the following:

"I am clear in my mind that the welfare of this city requires the election of Seth Low.—Edward M. Shepard, Oct. 27, 1897."

Capt. Kear's Condition.

Police Captain Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was said last night to be very low. His disease has developed into double pneumonia. The Captain has been a private patient in the Roosevelt Hospital for the last week.

Magistrate Flammer's Condition.

Magistrate Flammer, who is ill at his home, 853 West End Avenue, was resting easily last night.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Features of Our Children's Shoes:

EXACT FIT, made possible by a greater variety of widths and sizes than other houses carry.

CORRECT ANATOMICAL SHAPE, insured by the Best lasts, not obtainable by other houses.

SUPERIOR DURABILITY, due to extra pains in selection of leather specially suited to Children's needs.

BETTER APPEARANCE—for a longer time. Shoes keep their shape—retain their distinctive style.

MODERATE PRICES, made possible by the magnitude of our business.

60-62 West 23d Street.

TAMMANY DENOUNCED AT COOPER UNION

Big and Enthusiastic Meeting of the City Vigilance League.

Wheeler H. Peckham, Rev. Dr. Peters, Rev. Mr. Slicer, Otto Kempner, Justice Jerome, and Frank Moss the Speakers.

Cooper Union was the scene last night of one of the largest Anti-Tammany mass meetings held since the present fusion ticket was placed in the field. The meeting was held under the auspices of the City Vigilance League of New York. Every seat in the big auditorium was filled fully a half hour before the time set for the meeting, and by the time the first speaker was announced a black fringe of humanity was jammed several deep in the rear aisles, and were giving some trouble to the corps of policemen on hand to keep the centre aisles cleared.

Notwithstanding the unsuppressed disappointment over the failure of President Low and Edward M. Grout to attend, the audience kept its place until the last address had been delivered, and with cheers and groans and laughter reflected the spirit of the speeches that took up one by one the figures that are prominent in both ranks of the campaign.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Matthew Beattie, President of the league, who introduced Wheeler H. Peckham, the Chairman of the evening.

Mr. Peckham in his opening address said that thirty years of his public life had been given to the work of attempting to correct corruption and misrule in the city, and that he could say truthfully that for corruption and total depravity he believed the present Tammany Government could not be equaled by any Municipal Government on the face of the earth.

"There has never been a single hour," said the speaker, "when Tammany Hall has had an office holder or a system that would not call the blush of shame to a man in speaking of his country. But I am humiliated that in defeating Tammany Hall in this campaign we are also called upon to defeat my lifelong friend and coworker in reform, Edward M. Shepard." Mr. Peckham's voice was husky from emotion at this point, but at the mention of Shepard's name the audience broke into a storm of hisses.

MR. SHEPARD'S SELECTION.

"But we must defeat Shepard," continued the speaker, "for it is not only he who would be elected but the very men whom he and we have been denouncing for years would be kept in power. Tammany saw the necessity of placing the name of an honorable man at the head of its ticket. It was seen that if the ticket was headed by a man of the Van Wyck order [hisses] or the Gardiner order [jeers and hisses] it would be dragged down to certain defeat.

"These leaders of Tammany, knowing that the Nemesis of judgment was close at hand, cringed and crawled before the man who had beaten and battered them in days gone by and asked him to be their candidate, and it humiliates me to the bottom of my soul that he accepted. The world would have rung with applause for him had he spurned them. But he did not spurn them.

"And on that ticket which he heads all the heelers and cormorants of the organization are spread. Shepard now asks us to rush forward and put in power those particular men whom we and he have been denouncing for twenty years."

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the next speaker, said in part:

"I am not a campaign orator, it is my business to preach the Gospel, but I am here for that very reason. There are some things that a clergyman is bound to go into in order to help his people.

"Mr. Isidor Straus complained to Mr

The daily story of rapid merchandise movements gives more than usual interest to our Store News this week.

To day's offerings at Wanamaker's

Wanamaker's Store is Everybody's Store. People come and go, walk and talk, buy or not, just as they please. And all equally welcome.

Ideas and Results

Cant, affectation, sham, are plentiful in advertising. They usually intensify dullness and drive the commonplace downward into actual stupidity. Thus all advertising is handicapped. Each advertiser must gain an audience in spite of general prejudice. "Advertising" is a good word that has lost some of its character.

This is a short preface to some remarks about this business. It is a business of ideals---no cant in that. The plans for the future are far wider than any present attainment. But even now we present to public confidence a range of merchandise and completeness of service never before attempted.

Faults? Yes, enough of them---our organization is human. Progress? Yes, the business would not show continuous cumulative growth unless it was constantly improving.

The point to be made is that the growth of great retailing is a vast public benefit—we and the Public are natural partners. Together we will solve the question of how to make the buying power of money greatest.

What does the prodigal son care for prices? Can any home-maker afford to disregard prices?

Men's Light OVERCOATS
An Anomaly

It is a tradition of this old Stewart Store that its builder was an adept at losing money wisely. And so we learned the lesson.

Quick losses to keep clean stocks. It is the nimble sixpence and all that sort of thing.

Autumn is hardly here and yet big sales of light overcoats for Fall wear have so broken fresh lots as to leave some remainders—*mind you,* the early season broken lots represent the aristocracy of the stock.

A collection of these broken lots represents new values at from $12 to $20—but they are to be sold at

Ten Dollars

Each a prize, but the prizes vary in value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS---An Exception

How it all came about? We will not bore you. You get that sort of talk *ad nauseam.* They are here—that's enough.

But note the facts—if you own boys between 7 and 16 years.

Dark blue twilled cheviot. All wool. Seams silk sewed.
Jackets double-breasted, and *two pairs* of short trousers to each suit.
Two hundred suits in all.

If these suits were priced at $5.50 regular they would be cheap. To inspire interest in our Boys' Clothing Store they are to be sold at

$3.85 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

Mattresses, Pillows, Bed Springs
A Repetition

There is power in repose. But repose is dependent upon comfort. Tired nature has a right to demand comfort in bed as a means to restful sleep. Hence good bedding is a necessity.

Believing this, it would be sublime folly for us to supply anything but first-class Mattresses, Pillows and Bed Springs.

Excuse the question: Would it not be equal folly for any intending purchaser of these articles to ignore the following offerings of bedding, that will be made to order from fresh and best materials:

At $15, worth $20—A full-size pure horse-hair mattress, in plain or fancy ticking; one or two parts; 40 lbs.
At $10, worth $12.75—A good mixed hair mattress, full size; plain or fancy ticking; one or two parts; 40 lbs.
At $9.50, worth $10.75—Rabbet edge Box Spring, upholstered with hair top; plain or fancy ticking; for metal beds.
At $8, worth $9.25—Shelf Box Spring, upholstered with hair top; plain or fancy ticking; for metal beds.
At $8, worth $9.25—Single border Box Spring, upholstered with hair top; plain or fancy ticking; for wooden beds.
At $1.50, worth $1.80—Prime geese feather Pillows; 20x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.50, worth $3—Prime geese feather Bolsters; 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.

Fourth floor.

Handkerchiefs Low-Priced
For Men and Women

That the Handkerchiefs are not cheap in quality as well as low-priced is due to the peculiar manner in which we run our handkerchief business. By taking advantage of especially favorable opportunities we are able to offer you pure linen handkerchiefs, of the quality of which we are assured, at prices that cannot be matched for lowness elsewhere.

But you are chiefly interested in effects, not causes. These Handkerchief offerings for Men and Women are some of the effects:

Handkerchiefs for Men—

12½c each—Initialed hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand-worked letter; pure Irish linen, unlaundered; not to be equaled at the price.
12½c each—Plain, fine linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fully laundered; the very best handkerchief at the price.
16c each—Plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, much finer quality, in three widths of hems, ¼, ⅛ and 1 inch; $1.75 a dozen.

Handkerchiefs for Women—

$1 a dozen—Initialed hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand-worked letter; of pure linen, unlaundered; 50c a half dozen.
$2 a dozen—Hemstitched plain Handkerchiefs, extra fine quality; our regular $3 goods; with ½-inch hems only; $1 a half dozen.
12½c each—Hemstitched plain Handkerchiefs, with drawn work above hem; fully laundered; excellent value.

Broadway.

Store News Items

The Annex enlargement proceeds slowly, and yet you may find compensation even now in a walk through the Subway to the south of Ninth street. There will be more to tell of the Annex soon, and it will be interesting.

Thousands of people have been much pleased with the Harvest Home in the Rotunda. Its days are numbered—only three remain.

The Fur Garment Show, second floor, is very attractive; so is the collection of Opera Wraps.

Visitors will make a mistake if they fail to visit the furnished apartment on the fourth floor.

The furnished apartment is intended to introduce you to the Furniture Store. It is our opinion that an equal assembly of the latest art novelties in Furniture cannot be found elsewhere in this city.

The perfect Piano Store, Fifth Floor. Chickerings lead. In the world of pianos the Chickerings hold the post of honor.

The Picture Gallery. A never-failing place of amusement and instruction.

Bric-a-Brac in the Basement Art Room, Chinaware and Cut Glass just outside. A vicinage that abounds in color, in crystal and in art forms.

The Center Aisle, Main Floor, is brilliant with Silver-Plated Ware, but the bargain prices are rapidly eclipsing its glory.

Embarrassed by BOOKS

In a recent issue of the *New York Times Saturday Review of Books* over one thousand new books were announced for publication before December First. To properly receive, arrange, store and display such an array of book novelty taxes the utmost capacity of the great Wanamaker Book Store.

For illustration of the peculiar activity of book production we print herewith a selected list of fifty new books that have been received since October first. They are classified as "Miscellaneous" and "Fiction." You'll find them mostly on our New Book Table.

Always here, any book that can reasonably be demanded. Any book not here will be promptly got.

Fables for the Fair. Josephine Dodge Daskam. $1
Marriage of Mr. Merrivale. Cecil Headlam. 90c
A Japanese Nightingale. Onoto Watanna. $2
Lias' Wife. Martha B. Dunn. 90c
Wage of Character. Julien Gordon. 90c
The Benefactress. Author of Elizabeth and Her German Garden. $1
The Argonauts. Eliza Orzeszko. $1
The Golden Arrow. Ruth Hall. $1.25
Some Women I Have Known. Maarten Maartens. $1
For Love or Crown. Arthur W. Marchmont. $1
Up and Down the Sands of Gold. Mary Devereux. $1
What Happened to Wigglesworth. W. O. Fuller. $1.10
My Host, the Enemy. Franklin Welles Calkins. $1
Because of Conscience. Amy E. Blanchard. $1
Glass and Gold. James O. G. Duffy. $1
Time and Chance. Elbert Hubbard. $1
Love, the Harvester. Max Pemberton. $1
Warwick of the Knobs. John Uri Lloyd. $1
In Our County. Marion Harland. $1.10
Deborah. James N. Ludlow. $1
A Fickle Wheel. Henry Thew Stephenson. $1
Rosalynd's Lovers. Maurice Thompson. $1
Rosa Amorosa. George Egerton. $1
Bitter Fruit. Mrs. Lovett Cameron. 90c.
Mistress Brent. L. M. Thurston. $1
For the Religion. Hamilton Drummond. 90c
The Survivor. E. P. Oppenheim. 90c
The Sign of the Prophet. J. B. Nalor. $1
Confessions of a Young Man. George Moore. 75c
The Price of a Wife. John Strange Winter. 90c
The Spanish-American War. Gen. Russell A. Alger. $2.50
The True Thomas Jefferson. William Eleroy Curtis. $2
The Ruling Passion. Henry Van Dyke. $1.
A Multitude of Counsellors. J. M. Larned. $2
The English Pre-Raphaelite Painters. Percy Bates. $2.25
The Spinster Book. Myrtle Reed. $1.50
Grand Opera in America. Henry C. Lahee. $1.10
The Stars. Simon Newcomb. $2
Century Book for Mothers. L. M. Yale. $2
Etiquette for All Occasions. Mrs. Burton Kingsland. $1
Highways and Byways of the Lake District. Arthur Bradley. $1.50
Two Treaties of Paris. Sydney Webster. $1.25
The Affirmative Intellect. Charles Ferguson. 90c
A Day with a Tramp, and Other Days. Walter Wyckoff. $1
Asia and Europe. M. Townsend. $2.50
Story of Manhattan. C. Hemstreet. $1
The Queen's Comrades. Fitzgerald Molloy. 2 vols. $6.50.
South Africa a Century Ago. Anna Barnard. $2.50
Abelard. Joseph McCabe. $2
The French Revolution and Religious Reform. W. M. Sloane. $2

Book Store, Main floor.

UPHOLSTERY
Artistic Draperies

Textiles for wall coverings, for furniture and for curtains. Our stock is large, the styles are elegant and up-to-date. They include:

Silk Velours, 50 in., $3 to $7.50 yard.
Silk Damasks, $3 to $8.50 yard.
Silk Tapestries, $2.75 to $6.50 yard.
Armures, $1.35 to $2.50 yard.
Cotton Tapestries, 95c to $3.50 yard.
Jute Tapestries, 50c to $1.25 yard.

Upholstering is a fine art. To properly select figures and combine colors, to arrange draperies and design decorations needs intelligent professional ability. Such help we are prepared to furnish upon request. If this service is desired write or telephone to our Upholstery Store and our representative will respond promptly. Wall papers, grille-work, parquetry flooring, painting and frescoing are all included in our decorative work.

Third floor.

SILKS That We Don't Want—Though Thousands Do

Odd lots—short lengths—Summer Silks—everything that a live silk stock should get rid of quickly, in order to give every inch of space to new goods.

Yet every bit of Silk here offered would be of use to hundreds of women for the present season—even the Summer silks have an all-year-'round usefulness.

You'll be helped to discover uses for these bright Silks by the stirring new prices named below:

Now 50c, formerly 85c to $1—

About three thousand yards of Fancy Silks, in light, medium and dark colors; embracing twenty different styles in stripes, checks and figures. Of some styles there are as many as a dozen colorings, of others only one or two; but about every coloring in the lot, and silks that are suitable for almost any occasion.

Now 50c, formerly 85c to $1.25—

Printed Summer Silks, in very large variety. About five thousand yards in all, consisting of more than thirty designs in Satin Liberty and Foulards: counting designs and colors there are fully a hundred styles to choose from at this little price. The silks are all fine qualities and in good colorings; and many will be bought for gifts or for next season's wear—although many are buying them every day for present use.

Now 65c, formerly $1—

700 yards of 24-inch white Taffeta, of a reliable quality that we have sold for one dollar.

Now 75c, formerly $1.25—

1,000 yards of 24-inch guaranteed white Taffetas; a splendid value at this price—too many of this quality is the reason for marking them so low.

Now 95c, formerly $2 to $3—

Novelty Silks in light and dark shades; suitable for evening waists or street dresses, in twenty-five styles and colorings.

Rotunda.

BLANKETS
An Opportunity

Blankets are a highly important specialty in this business. Stock big, variety great, economy unmatched. Only the best mills in the country are represented.

The collection of Blankets offered here today is worthy of the thought and attention of every housekeeper. The range of qualities reaches up to the finest.

Six sorts are very special. At yesterday's prices they were under-priced—most positively cheap. Today they are *twenty per cent.* cheaper—unquestioned bargains. Study them:

At $2 a pair—Heavy pure white wool filling Blankets; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs. Were $2.50 yesterday.
At $3.25 a pair—Heavy pure white wool filling Blankets; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.; very warm. Were $3.75 yesterday.
At $4.50 a pair—Heavy pure white all-wool filling and warp Blankets; 80x90 inches.; 6 lbs. Were $6 yesterday.
At $4.75 a pair—Heavy very pure and soft white wool filling Blankets; 80x84 in.; 6 lbs. Were $6 yesterday.
At $7 a pair—Extra, carefully selected, very pure and soft white wool filling and warp Blankets; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs. Were $8.50 yesterday.
At $8.50 a pair—Heavy, carefully selected California white wool filling and warp Blankets; 78x86 inches.; 6½ lbs. Were $10 yesterday. Made by the famous Mission mills at San Jose, California.

Our business in Blankets is so large and so carefully managed as to bring our choice selections to the housekeeper as cheaply or more cheaply than dealers can buy them at wholesale of jobbing houses. This point deserves consideration.

You should remember that the market abounds in false blanket labels, especially counterfeits of California mills. They also give false sizes. One *lies* before the writer marked 11 quarters, 99 inches, the blanket to which it was attached measures 84 inches. Our sizes are always given in inches, not quarter yards.

Third floor.

A Sale of BRUSHES
Hair Brushes, Hat and Cloth Brushes

This is a collection of a good many hundreds of very fine Brushes. They come from a factory that is extremely careful about the perfection of all brushes sold at regular prices; and these are those set aside this season because not entirely perfect.

Yet there are no apparent defects. The backs are nicely shaped and handsomely finished; and the bristles are of high quality and perfect in every way.

The technical defects are all in the wood, and do not affect the practical qualities of the brushes at all.

The collection includes Military, Cloth and Hat Brushes, in real ebony; and Hair Brushes in assorted woods. Regular values are $1 to $2. These at

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH

You'll find it hard to discover the defects, and harder yet to see why you should pay so much more for the regular kinds. But be prompt—these will sell quickly.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
At Half Regular Prices

Although you have taken liberal advantage of this opportunity to supply your needs of handsome Silver-plated Tableware at half its value, there is still, thanks to the ample quantity, an excellent assortment of pieces from which to choose holiday or wedding gifts.

Manufacturers have grown to appreciate the value of our large purchases of silverware as a means of disposing of their surplus stocks; and we share with you the resulting benefits of price-concessions averaging a half, on bright, new tableware of latest patterns.

Good choosing among these today:

Quadruple Plated Ware—

3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50
Chocolate Pots, $1.75, $2
Water Pitchers, $3
Fruit Dishes, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25
5-piece Tea Sets $8.50 to $12.50
Baking Dishes, $2.25, $2.85, $3.75
Children's Cups, 50c, 75c
Pickle Jars, $1.25, $1.75
3-piece Dessert Sets, $4.50
Fruit and Nut Bowls $1.75
Butter Dishes, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75
Biscuit Jars, $2 Marmalade Jars, $2
Salad Bowls, $2.50 Fern Dishes, $2
Kettles, $4.50 Casters, $1.25
Candlesticks, $1 Waiters, 65c to $4.25
Call Bells, 35c, 50c Crumb Sets, $1.75
Syrup Pitchers and Plates, $1.75
Tureens, $2.50, $3.75, $4.75

Genuine Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons—

Tea Spoons, $1 dozen
Table Spoons, $2 dozen
Dessert Forks $1.75 dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.35 dozen
Triple Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen
Gravy Ladles 45c each
Soup Ladles, $1.15 each
Mustard Spoons, 10c each
Pre erve Spoons, 45c each
Cheese Scoops, 50c each
Fish Knives, 85c each
3-piece Children's Sets, 50c each
Dessert Spoons, $1.75 dozen
Table Forks, $2 dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen
Oyster Ladles, $1 each
Berry Spoons, 65c each
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Pie Knives, 65c each
Fish Forks, 50c each

Main and Ninth street aisles.

Winter Oxford Shoes
For Men and Women

The fashion of wearing Oxford shoes all year 'round seems to be gaining ground. It is sensible, too, as any fashion is that is based on comfort. And there's no question that Oxfords are the most comfortable of shoes.

We're ready with a splendid showing of winter-weight Oxfords, made on lasts that are nicely calculated to give the extreme of comfort and good looks even with the heavier leather and thicker soles that are called into requisition.

Here's an indication of some of the styles for men and women:

FOR MEN—

$3.90—Black wax calf Oxfords; double soles; wide extension; stitched heels.
$3.90—Patent leather Oxfords; full toes; extension soles on outside; small heels.
$3.90—Enamel grain Oxfords; heavy double soles, wide extension; full orthopedic last.

FOR WOMEN—

$3—Patent leather Oxfords; heavy extension soles, welted and stitched; full round toe last.
$3—Kidskin Oxfords; heavy soles; welted and extended; medium Cuban heels.
$4—Dull oxide kidskin Oxfords; heavy welted soles; full round toes.
$4—Ideal kid (the new patent leather) Oxfords; heavy soles and square heels; extended toe last.
$5—French calfskin Oxfords; mannish last; heavy soles, stitched and extended.
$5—Patent calfskin Oxfords, with thick soles, medium extended; modified military heels.

Main floor, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

FOR More than a Quarter of a CENTURY

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes placed side by side with $5.00 and $6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5 and $6 shoes.

Sold by 63 Douglas shoe stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; also by best shoe dealers everywhere.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas STRONG MADE $2.00 shoes; Youth's $1.75. Best Calf, Kangaroo Kid, and Lewis Patent Leather. Best in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made on improved lasts that fit the foot. Wear them and you will always be free from corns and bunions, and have perfectly natural feet. Style, comfort and wear guaranteed.

How to Order by Mail. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy medium or light soles. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Always Black Hooks Used

13 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 13

NEW YORK CITY: 43 Cortlandt Street. 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th. 2259 West 125th Street. 2305 Third Avenue, c. 130th. 95 Nassau Street. 423 Broadway, cor. Howard. 1849 Broadway, cor. 58th. 241 Third Avenue. 146 Bleecker Street. BROOKLYN. 708-710 Broadway. 1367 Broadway, c. Gates Av. 421 Fulton Street, c. Pearl. 494 Fifth Avenue. JERSEY CITY. 16 Newark Avenue.

If you are looking for exclusive patterns in men's suits—for real modish things, they're here.

Exclusive patterns in fancy undressed worsteds and the new bronze-browns and greens.

A very tempting lot at $18.

And the long, loose overcoat, with great broad shoulders and full wide sleeves with just the correct swing—it's here.

And every other thing to dress you well.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH AVE.

TEL. 1132—38TH ST.

Est. 1863. T. M. STEWART.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION -MEETS AT MILWAUKEE

Speakers Pay Tribute to Mr. McKinley's Memory.

Recommendation for a Law Against Anarchy—Committees Report on Legislatio and Fidelity Insurance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 15.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers' Association began here at 10 o'clock to-day, with bankers from nearly every State in the Union in attendance. President Alva H. Trowbridge of New York City called the convention to order. David S. Rose, Mayor of Milwaukee, welcomed the bankers to the city, and J. W. P. Lombard, President of the Milwaukee Bankers' Club, extended a welcome on behalf of the local bankers.

The reply to addresses of welcome and the annual address of President Trowbridge followed. President Trowbridge said:

"We are gathered to-day, where we expected to have gathered three weeks ago to-day, in a business session of the association. As we were preparing for meeting at the earlier date the world was shocked by a terrible crime at Buffalo, which cost the life of our beloved Chief Magistrate. There are no more loyal citizens than the bankers; there are none to whom law and order are more precious and important. As we have stood over the bier of our dead, anger at the murderer has softened in the admiration and veneration for the man. He had done for us in the development of our commercial and financial greatness what no man has done before.

"To have the world acknowledge, as it has in the past month, that the United States could produce such a man adds immensely to the glory of our country. Some of us enjoyed personal friendship with the illustrious dead, and so are personally bereaved. To such we offer condolences which might be congratulations in that they have had intimate associations with such a man.

"Turning from the past to the present, it is our duty to see to it that further crimes of this character become impossible in this land. The greatness of the Union is so thoroughly established that even this great calamity cannot hinder our progress, and the man who presides in our highest office for this cause has undoubtedly come into the world for such a time as this."

James R. Branch then presented his annual report, showing the membership and resources of the association to be as follows:

"Sept. 1, 1900—Paid membership, 4,391; annual dues, $50,700; Oct. 10, 1901—Paid membership, 5,504; annual dues, $60,850.

"In the past year 200 members were lost through failure, liquidation, and withdrawal from the association, reducing the membership to 4,191; 1,313 members have joined since Sept. 1, 1900, a net gain over last year's total membership of 1,113. The roll now embraces 5,504 members, whose capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregate $1,718,727,441; combined deposits, $6,-288,035,200; total, $8,007,682,641."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORT.

The report of the Executive Council was presented by Caldwell Hardy, the Chairman. It stated that the membership had grown from about 1,500 in 1895 to 4,500 in 1900, an increase of 200 per cent. in five years. The report alluded to the work of the Protective Committee as one of the most important features of the association, and the committee is credited with accomplishing decided results in the line of the "ceaseless warfare which we have declared and carried on against professional criminals and in securing immunity for our members from these deft and light-fingered gentry."

On the subject of uniform laws, the report stated that the negotiable instrument law has been enacted in seventeen States. After referring to the repeal by Congress of the revenue tax on bank checks, the Executive Council promises renewed efforts at the coming session of Congress toward securing repeal of the tax on capital and surplus of banks.

The report declared that "the question of a suitable currency system, adapted to our needs and our banking system, is one of the living issues of the day, and will so continue until it has been intelligently solved."

A. B. Hepburn presented the report of the Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. The committee was appointed for the purpose of having a reduction made in existing internal revenue impositions upon banks. The report states that the resulting legislation is well known, and while not all that the committee desired nor all it was entitled to had been secured, still the committee felt that the association might well congratulate itself upon the results accomplished.

Col. Robert J. Lowry reported for the Committee on Bureau of Education, the substance of which was an indorsement of the correspondence school of the American Institute of Bank Clerks.

Frank Tracy, Chairman of the Committee on Uniform Laws, submitted its report. The report set forth that the negotiable instrument law had been considered in many Legislatures last Winter, but was successful in only one—Pennsylvania. Efforts have been made to educate the people in the different States in regard to the law. The lawyers from the smaller towns are opposing it, as one of them said: "Because it would probably take away my bread and butter." The law has been adopted in seventeen States, and the committee recommended that the work of educating the people be continued.

EXPRESS COMPANY TAXES.

F. W. Hayes, the Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Taxation of express companies. The committee stated that it was unable to report any substantial progress as the result of its efforts to "compel the express companies and their numerous agencies to pay a license tax for the privilege of conducting a banking and brokerage business.

"The principal object in the way has been the opinion of the Attorney General, holding that the express companies are not transacting either a banking or a brokerage business within the meaning of the war revenue law."

The committee recommended action with the view of arranging for a suit to be brought, which may, if necessary, be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"If the courts," it was stated, "should hold that the express companies were not subject to the tax under the existing laws, it will then be in order for this association to promote such legislation as will compel all persons and corporations who are engaged in what is clearly a banking business to pay the tax imposed upon bankers, even though they may, at the same time, be ostensibly carrying on some other business."

Col. A. C. Anderson, Chairman of the Committee of Fidelity Insurance, submitted the report of that committee. It was stated that a standard form of bond had been provided, and nine surety companies were now prepared to furnish it. The report contained the following:

"Numerous and heavy as were the defalcations for the year 1900, it should be borne in mind that the combined office force of our members exceeds 30,000, and among those that were covered by corporate suretyship, for each bonded man that strayed from the path of rectitude, there were over 999 that remained faithful. It is to be noted that the heavy defalcations last year were mostly by men not covered by surety bond.

"Without intimating that the companies do not, as a rule, pay their losses, we regret to report that during the year 1900 61 per cent. of the losses reported to us were resisted, contested, or otherwise unpaid by the companies who had accepted the premiums and issued therefor something that was called fidelity insurance, the losses to our members from this source being in a single year several times the average annual loss sustained by our members from the depredations of burglars, robbers, and 'hold-ups' since 1894."

The Treasurer, George M. Reynolds, reported receipts of $67,791 and expenditures of $66,932, the balance on hand Aug. 2, 1901, being $63,084. The disbursements on protecting account were $20,956.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports several representations were read and referred to the Executive Council, among which are the following:

Asking Congress to re-establish the charters of 1,700 National banks which will expire next year.

Asking Congress to legislate for the return of checks on which revenue stamps have been canceled.

Requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to change the contract now existing between itself and express companies in such manner that the owners of unsigned certificates shall be indemnified in case such certificates are lost in transit.

Requesting Congress to repeal Paragraph 1, Section 2, of the War Revenue act of 1898, thereby removing the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, also other forms of certificates.

By unanimous consent a resolution presented by James A. Willock of Pittsburg was received and adopted by the convention relating to the punishment of Anarchists. The resolution recites that there exists an imperative necessity for the enacting of laws by Congress to punish assassins and for the suppression of anarchy by providing:

First—Capital punishment for those convicted of murder or attempted murder of officers in high public positions.

Second—Adequate punishment by imprisonment of all parties counseling violence to those in authority.

Third—Laws to prevent Anarchists from entering into this country.

Fourth—That we urge upon Congress and the State Legislatures action that shall keep our land free from the charge of fostering conspiracies against rulers of foreign lands.

Secretary Branch, through the Executive Council, was authorized to send a message of greeting to President Roosevelt. President Trowbridge appointed Messrs. Kaufman, Herrick, Whiting, Pugsley, and Mulvaine a committee to prepare a memorial on the late President McKinley.

Adjournment was then taken until to-morrow.

The Committee on Nominations held a meeting to-night and decided upon the following list of officers for the ensuing year:

President—Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Vice President—Caldwell Hardy, Norfolk, Va.; Chairman of Executive Council—Frank G. Bigelow, Milwaukee; Secretary—James R. Branch, New York City; Treasurer—George M. Reynolds, Chicago.

New Members Executive Council—Ralph Van Vechten, Iowa; J. J. Sullivan, Ohio; John L. Hamilton, Illinois; James R. McAllister, Pennsylvania; Frank H. Bigelow, Wisconsin; E. E. Sweeney, Missouri; F. H. Fries, North Carolina; J. M. Donald, New York; P. C. Kaufmann, Washington.

The trust section will name an additional member of the Executive Council to-morrow.

7TH NATIONAL BANK TO REOPEN

Announced After Stockholders' Meeting that It Will Resume Under Its Present Name.

The shareholders of the Seventh National Bank, as reorganized, held a meeting yesterday and voted to accept the scheme of reorganization, which had already received the approval of the Controller of the Currency. Those present were Forrest Raynor, the National Bank Examiner and receiver for the bank; W. Nelson Cromwell, special counsel to Mr. Raynor; representatives of the Thomas-Gould interests, E. R. Thomas, son of Gen. Samuel Thomas and successor to W. H. Kimball, President of the bank when it failed; W. H. Taylor, Vice President of the Bowling Green Trust Company, and E. K. Stallo of Cincinnati, son-in-law of Alexander McDonald, the Standard Oil man.

When the meeting adjourned Mr. Cromwell said that the bank would resume business under the name it had held—the Seventh National—for sixty-three years. He hoped it would open its doors by Nov. 1.

A certificate of deposit, showing $1,750,000 of fresh capital, Mr. Cromwell said, was exhibited. This, he explained, with the old capital, will be enough to pay all the depositors and leave more than $1,500,000 surplus.

Carpenters and painters were at work all day renovating and decorating the interior of the bank's offices, at Broadway and John Street.

Empire State Bank Begins Business.

The Empire State Bank, which was recently incorporated, opened for business yesterday in the Empire Building, at 71 Broadway. Leroy W. Baldwin is the President and Clinton E. Braine Cashier.

Movements of Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $500,000 in currency to New Orleans and $300,000 to St. Louis for crop-moving purposes.

NO FIGHT AGAINST MR. EVANS.

Pension Commissioner Satisfactory to Grand Army Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—All talk about the displacement of Pension Commissioner Evans has ceased since the defeat of Gen. Sickles and the election of ex-Judge Ell Torrence of Minnesota as Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. A different result might have imposed upon the President an unpleasant responsibility, but just now he seems to be free from any concern about the occupant of the Pension Commissionership.

As for Commissioner Evans, he appears to be quite acceptable to the new Commander of the Grand Army. The Commissioner went yesterday to the White House to call on the President. In the reception room he found Judge Torrence, who had been invited by the President to come and talk with him. He had held a very satisfactory conversation with the President, and after he had met Commissioner Evans accepted the invitation of that officer to go with him to the Pension Bureau, where the two discussed for two hours the business of the office.

Judge Torrence had no complaints to utter, no suggestions of change of policy to make, and no controversy to provoke or revive. It is now known that President McKinley had made no promise before his death to appoint ex-Representative Peters of Kansas to succeed Commissioner Evans. He had been urged thereto by Senator Burton and others, but had given them no satisfactory reply.

Whether those politicians understood that a promise was made or not, President Roosevelt does not assume that he is under any responsibility to fulfill an expectation that was not backed by a distinct promise, nor does he feel bound to carry any promise into effect if it involves any injury to a faithful officer or indifference to service well performed. The number of unfulfilled promises of which President Roosevelt is daily reminded is getting to be so large as to strike everybody as a joke except those who bring the promises to the President's attention.

As a matter of fact, no one who knew President McKinley well ever believed for a moment that he would change the head of the Pension Bureau in a way to discredit Commissioner Evans, for the President appreciated the fact that he could not do that without inviting criticism of himself. His assurances to Commissioner Evans from time to time were such as to lead that officer to hear without concern the evil predictions of his foes.

DUTCH NAVAL EXPERTS ARRIVE.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 15.—Commissioners appointed by the Government of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland arrived here last night to investigate the workings of the Holland submarine torpedo boat for the purpose of making a report to the Holland Government as to the advisability of adding one or more to the navy of Holland. The commission consists of Admiral Tadema, Chief of Staff; Capt. Wuntholtz, Chief of the Bureau of Torpedoes, and Naval Constructor Rappe.

To-day the commission went on board the Holland Torpedo Boat Company's steam yacht Giralda, and, in company with the firm's officers, spent the time at the proving grounds at New Suffolk, where the company's machine plant is situated. The torpedo boat Fulton was inspected as she lay at the wharf and the principles of the craft were explained.

The Commissioners returned to Greenport to-night. They will go to New Suffolk again to-morrow. Later they will separately be taken under the surf in the Fulton.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh westerly winds.

Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts east of the Rocky Mountains to-day and probably Thursday, the only exception being on the east Florida Coast, where rain is probable on both dates.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh west to northwest, except on the South Atlantic Coast, where fresh northerly winds will continue, becoming northeasterly Thursday. On the upper lakes fresh to brisk northwesterly winds will prevail. On the lower lakes fresh southerly winds will shift to westerly and northwesterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	59	54	58
6 A. M.	58	52	58
9 A. M.	60	54	60
12 M.	67	60	63
4 P. M.	73	63	65
6 P. M.	69	62	62
9 P. M.	64	57	58
12 P. M.	61	56	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59½
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1900	64
Corresponding date for last 25 years	55

The thermometer registered 52 degrees at 8 A. M. and 57 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 63 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 50 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 68 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

1901 PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

GOLD MEDAL BUFFALO 1901 — PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901

Gold Medal

AND DIPLOMA AWARDED TO

Mellin's Food

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901 — PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901 — GOLD MEDAL BUFFALO 1901

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

IMPORTANT WESTERN RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

Harriman System Officials Meet Northwestern Representatives—Various Important Plans Discussed.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 15.—Executive officers and heads of departments of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and the Oregon Short Line, composing what is known as the Harriman system, together with representatives of the Chicago and Northwestern, held a conference in this city to-day for the purpose of arranging the Winter schedules of those railroads, cementing traffic arrangements, and discussing passenger traffic, train service, innovations, and possible extensions.

Just what was proposed to be accomplished was not made public and the meeting will be continued to-morrow, when George J. Gould and General Manager Russell Harding of the Missouri Pacific are expected to arrive. In all some thirty officials were present. In explaining the object of the meeting, General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific, said:

"Instead of cutting down the time on our fast trains, the intention is possibly to reduce the running time a shade for the Winter schedule. Of course, when the cut-offs on the Southern Pacific are completed the time will be greatly reduced, but that consideration is too remote for immediate action."

President Burt was silent upon the matters under discussion. He stated, however, that the Aspen Tunnel would be thrown open to regular traffic at midnight to-night and the Bear River-Leroy cut-off would be used from to-day on, thereby cutting down the mileage of the Wyoming Division over nine miles and greatly reducing the grade and curvatures.

The visit of George J. Gould and General Manager Russell Harding of the Missouri Pacific is regarded as significant by local officials, and important arrangements are expected.

TO DO NO CORNERING.

George J. Gould Will Devote His Attentions in Colorado to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 15.—George J. Gould, to-day, previous to his departure for Ogden, denied emphatically any intention of cornering the railroads of Colorado, and asserted that the Rio Grande systems would receive the greater part of his attention. He said:

"I have no interest whatever in the Colorado and Southern, nor in any part of its system. I have not tried to secure a controlling interest in the property, nor do I expect to do so. There have been, I know, frequent statements made that I was interested or was about to become interested in the property, but they have been without foundation. All my efforts in Colorado will be devoted to the Rio Grande road.

"We expect to place the Denver and Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western upon a standard as high as can be attained on mountain railroads. I have always maintained a progressive policy, and believe that by always keeping up to date in rolling stock and roadbed I am increasing the value of the property.

"Colorado stands very high in Eastern financial circles. Eastern money is turning to the State as the best in the country in which to make investments. I believe that there is more Eastern money now here and coming than in any other two Western States. Colorado has varied resources, and all investments thus far made have yielded big returns."

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

J. E. Simmons and R. T. Wilson No Longer Directors of the Company.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 15.—The annual election of the Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at the adjourned stockholders' meeting to-day resulted in the choice of this board:

George J. Gould, Jacob H. Schiff, E. H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, and Arthur Coppell, New York; Edward T. Jeffery, Denver; C. G. Warner and Russell Harding, St. Louis. Mr. Warner is Second Vice President of the Missouri Pacific, and Mr. Harding is General Manager of that system. They succeed J. Edward Simmons and Richard T. Wilson of New York on the Denver and Rio Grande Board of Directors.

A meeting of the board for the election of officers will be held at New York early next month. Mr. Gould, who attended the meeting to-day, said no change would be made in the officers of the company, and that there would be no change in the policy of the management.

Mr. Gould and party, accompanied by President Jeffery, left to-night for Ogden. Several stops will be made en route, and Mr. Gould will thoroughly inspect the Denver and Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western roads.

JAMES J. HILL IN TOWN.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, arrived in this city yesterday, and spent most of his time at the office of the company, in Pine Street. Mr. Hill was asked whether he would say anything regarding the proposed scheme of a proprietary company to control the Great Northern, but he said he would rather not discuss that matter at the present time. He did say, however, that the reports which connected the Northern Pacific with the proprietary scheme were not founded in fact.

Regarding the reported sale of his holdings in Erie Railroad stock, Mr. Hill asserted that he had not disposed of the same. Concerning the contemplated resignation of President Underwood of the Erie Railroad, Mr. Hill said that Mr. Underwood would not go to the Great Northern at present.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has compiled a pamphlet in memory of President McKinley containing, among other things, a composite editorial, a composite sermon, and a composite eulogy, the various parts being taken from newspaper editorials, reports of sermons, and eulogies by well-known men.

The new docks of the Lackawanna Railroad Company in Jersey City will soon be completed. The work will cost about $2,500,000, and when completed the Lackawanna will have about the longest water front of any road entering Jersey City. The length is over 2,600 feet, while the dockage is 35,000 feet. The docks will be provided with all the latest improvements.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:30 A. M.—1,032 Third Avenue; Thomas Dillon; damage, $500.

3:35 A. M.—1,032 Second Avenue; Marie Bolando; damage, $100.

3:50 A. M.—64 Avenue C; Klein Kolisch; damage, $150.

6 P. M.—100 West Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. John Sullivan; damage, $50.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY.

CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

We trade almost exclusively with the man whose principal asset is his "power to earn." We are willing to accept that as security and extend the privilege of our NO-EXTRA-CHARGE system.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $2 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above 10th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Younker Bros., Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, suits and jackets; 55 Franklin Street.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Dillemuth, dress goods; 648 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Annewalt Bros. & Co., Allentown, Penn.; W. H. Annewalt, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, millinery, ribbons, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Casper, C., & Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Casper, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Ullman, Moses, Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ullman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Fordyce, George L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dress goods, silks, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear, and millinery; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. G. C. Armany, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. L. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, men's and boys' clothing, Broadway and Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; S. A. Mester, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Griggs Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. M. Griggs, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Dole, toys, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. F. Eldredge, stationery, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Mells, dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. M. Webster, furnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Ordway, Jr., dress goods, 396 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Posner, dry goods; Holland House.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Fox, underwear, hosiery, and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; I. Zwilling, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Geraghty, notions, trimmings, laces, books, and stationery; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, laces, millinery, ribbons, and trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancy, notions and jewelry, 47 Lispenard Street; Rossmore Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. A. Slattery, dress goods and silks, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions and linings; 57 White Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Thorne, hosiery; 113 Worth Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Bigler, shawls; 113 Worth Street.

Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. D. Marks, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; I. Pollak, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Worms, S. E., & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. E. Worms, notions, 43 Leonard Street.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, domestics; 335 Broadway.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, notions and furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Kincheloe, leather goods and toilet articles; 346 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. — Rafael Zaldivar, United States Minister from Salvador; Capt. F. M. Pascow, Stamahlo St. Louis; Judge Fedor d'Martens, St. Petersburg; R. H. Hanna, Indianapolis; Count d'Chambrun, Paris.

HOLLAND.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; William Allen Hayes, Boston; Arthur Glangow, London.

IMPERIAL.—Consul J. T. Green, London; C. Bremer Bremer, Yokohama; Liep Pelisan, St. Petersburg; Engineer M. Kouratsahkine, St. Petersburg; Dr. T. Eisenmem, Germany.

VICTORIA. — Ex-Judge Walter B. Duffy, Rochester; Major J. A. Murray, Toronto; City Councilman Harry Lipper, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN.—N. A. Demyon, Salt Lake City; A. Ambiard, Madrid, Spain; M. A. Cabello, Havana.

ALBEMARLE.—Senator P. Taliaferro, Florida; Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE.—L. M. Vogel, Rotterdam; U. S. Grant, Jr., San Diego, Cal.; Joaquin Gunia, Paris; J. C. A. Henderson, London; John P. Douglas, Scotland.

GRAND UNION.—James E. Galbraith, Manila; H. D. Carlisle, St. Albans, Vt.

MANHATTAN.—David B. Hill, Albany; J. Mathews, Liverpool; R. M. Horn Payne, London; Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, Pleasantville, N. Y.

GRAND.—C. R. Woodruff, Philadelphia; Raymond D. Knight, Jacksonville; J. S. Westervelt, South Carolina.

GILSEY.—Oscar Reynecke, Paris; Capt. H. Graham and the English cricket team; Asa A. Watkinson, London; P. D. Zacharias, Athens, Greece; M. F. De Moneley, Amsterdam, Holland.

MURRAY HILL.—R. W. Gribbon, Belfast; A. S. Crane, Boston; George M. Moulton, Chicago.

PLAZA.—J. Walker, Chilean Minister from the United States; Alegardo Alvarez, Chile; W. S. Coggeshall, London.

SAVOY.—A. S. Von Wenzel, Holland; J. F. Sieberling, Akron.

NETHERLAND.—J. J. Bennett, London; F. R. Horstman, Rotterdam; David Kline, San Francisco.

HERALD SQUARE.—C. T. Lindquist, Sweden; Frank McMahon, San Francisco.

NAVARRE.—Joseph Wells, San Francisco.

ASTOR.—Capt. J. Strauss, United States Navy; Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego; H. A. Dennison, Pittsburg.

EMPIRE.—Dr. Dyk, Chicago; J. B. Davis, Sacramento; Edgar Holliday, Paris; Gilbert Parker, Philadelphia.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 15.—Fire at Beaumont to-day destroyed the McFadden Block. Loss estimated at $200,000.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

What Sets the Pace.

With Bloomingdales it is not competition that sets the pace in values—it is their past splendid records that must be lived up to and even surpassed.

Day after day we are spurred onward, former successes being the incentive to greater effort. Therefore there is not a day in the week that does not present opportunities more brilliant, values more convincing, than those of the preceding days, no matter how wonderful those others may have been.

The appended list emphasizes this most specially to-day.

Sale of women's dress skirts—*In this large assortment will be found all the newest styles and materials at prices the lowest in New York for equal excellence. Here are excellent black velvet skirts at $12.75—handsomely trimmed with nine rows of graduated stitched satin, over finest nearsilk lining; also the finest grade black broadcloth skirts $18.75—the flounce has graduated tucks, running lengthwise; with cluster of tucks around bottom and stitched fold on top of flounce; made over taffeta silk drop; with deep accordion plaiting; elegantly tailored; regular $25 skirt. A full assortment of extra sizes constantly in stock of all materials and prices to suit your pocketbook.*

The lace curtain sale—*This great sale continues to attract all judges of good value. Every desirable make and pattern are here at most attractive prices. For example:—Nottingham lace curtains, $1.50 and $1.65 per pair; of fine Brussels and Irish point design. Real Irish point lace curtains, in exquisite effects, $16 grade for $11. Bonn Femme curtains, $12.98 each. French Renaissance curtains, $11.50 per pair; exquisite designs, superior quality. French Point Arabe, $10.75 to $95.75. With all of the above curtain poles and fixtures free.*

Children's winter underwear—*Exceptional value in the finest grades of underwear for children, at 25c—extra heavy natural wool gray vests, pants and drawers, silk tape binding; pearl buttons; shirts and drawers guaranteed not to shrink in washing.*

"The Cavalier"—by George W. Cable—85c—*This much discussed book is one of the regular $1.50 publications. You should not fail to read it if you are anxious to keep up with the march in literature.*

Portable gas reading lamp, 98c—*Consisting of a heavy slate base; brass column center; Argand burner; tripod and chimney shade; six feet of tubing; goose neck and socket; would be good value at $1.75.*

Royal Bonn porcelain clocks, $3.95—*These dainty time keepers are in a variety of Louis XV. and rococo designs; beautifully decorated with flowers and gold ornamentations; worked out in red, heliotrope, royal blue, etc., they strike the hour and half hour on cathedral gongs; and are thoroughly tested and regulated; guaranteed to keep perfect time; these clocks are sold abroad as high as $15.*

To-day's grocery offers—*In the list of specials you will find French mushrooms, per can, 16c. 22c and 27c; California asparagus—heavy stalk, 22c per can; and other delicacies and staples at the very lowest prices.*

PIANOLA RECITAL

To-day, WEDNESDAY, October 16th, at 3:00 P. M.

Admission Complimentary to All.

No cards of admission necessary.

SOLOIST:

Mr. HANS KRONOLD, Violoncellist.

The playing of the Pianola in my house last evening was a treat as well as a surprise, and I thank you for the entertainment afforded. Nothing of the kind I have heard before can approach it. In the hands of a competent player, all the shading, crescendo, as well as modification of tempi are remarkably accurate.

EMIL PAUR.

I have been delighted and astonished to find that real musical interpretation can be put into the playing of this ingenious little instrument. Every one who loves music should have a Pianola or an Aeolian, of both of which there is no more sincere admirer than I. EMMA CALVE.

PROGRAM:

Zampa, Overture.....Herold
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
Villanella, op. 89.....Raff
PIANOLA.
(a) Reverie.....Bottesini
(b) Mazurka, op. 11, No. 3..Popper
MR. KRONOLD.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Cantique d'Amour.....Liszt
PIANOLA.
Marche Religieuse.....Gullmant
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Walther's Prize Song...Wagner
(b) At the Fountain, op. 20, No. 2.....Davidoff
MR. KRONOLD.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 W. 23d St., N. Y.

New Publications. | New Publications.

THE VICTORS

Robert Barr's Masterpiece.

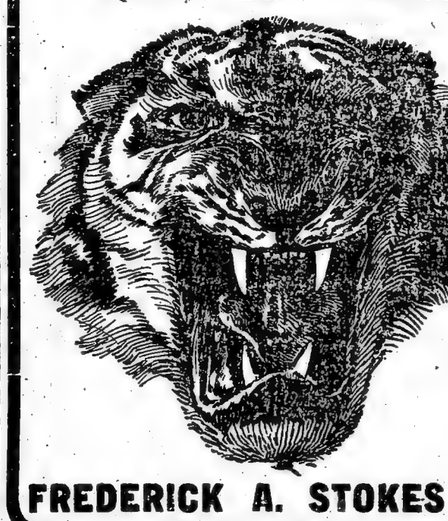

The Future "Boss"

of New York began his political career by slugging Mike Rafferty, Tammany heeler. Read about the episode in

THE VICTORS

By ROBERT BARR

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.

NOVEMBER Number Out To-day.

THE SMART SET

A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

Among the contributors to it are Edgar Fawcett, Julien Gordon, Clinton Scollard, Caroline Duer, Theodosia Garrison, Stephen Fiske, Prince Vladimir Vaniatsky, Charles G. D. Roberts, Countess Loveau de Chavanne, Lady Violet Greville, Baroness von Hutten and Lady Katharine Morgan.

PRICE 25 CENTS. | Sold by dealers wherever English is spoken. Any newsdealer will gladly forward your subscription. | $3.00 PER YEAR.

Ess Ess Publishing Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ACCOUNT OF THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT

Capt. Cook Tells Why Schley Started and Returned.

Rear Admiral in Battle Described as Cool, Brave and Enthusiastic— Court Asks Questions on This Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINTON, Oct. 15.—Lieut. Commander James H. Sears, who was Commodore Schley's Flag Officer at Santiago, was the only witness to-day, except Capt Cook, who responded to some questions when he was called to correct his testimony. Capt. Cook then brought out an entirely new point in regard to the retrograde movement.

It has been assumed that when Schley left Santiago and started for Key West, and then turned back to Santiago in a few hours, his action was the result of vacillation and indecision. Capt. Cook testified that it was not. He swore that Schley intended, when he started westward, to do exactly what he afterward did—turn back as soon as the weather moderated. His reason for signaling "Destination Key West" was that if the weather remained as it was, or grew worse, he did not mean to stop until he got where he could coal, even if he had to keep on as far as Key West.

This came out as the result of another effort by Capt. Lemly to get from Capt. Cook something resembling the story that he threatened, or pleaded with Commodore Schley. Cook was asked to tell his conversation with Schley at the time the retrograde movement began. He recited it in full, and the statement about Schley's destination was its most important feature.

Capt. Cook was asked by the court to describe more particularly Schley's manner and bearing at the battle of Santiago. He said he could not imagine any conduct more admirable in battle; that it was cool, brave, and enthusiastic from the beginning to the end of the fight. Commander Sears said he had been under fire with Schley five times, and was with him more than any other officer. He testified that Schley's bearing under fire was "A model for anybody, worthy of all emulation," and that on such occasions his faculties seemed even clearer and more thoroughly under control than at other times. Schley never showed excitement, and was absolutely cool and calm.

A new point brought out by Sears was that just before the loop was made the Viscaya was only 900 yards from the Brooklyn. Ellis, the yeoman who was killed in the battle, and who was an expert with the stadiometer, fixed the distance, and Sears verified it by observation, and then reported it to Schley. Schley gave the order, "Hard aport," and Cook replied, "It is hard aport." He did not hear any further conversation on the subject. The helm was kept hard over till the turn was completed. She was completely clear of the Texas. Sears looked at the Texas and saw that there was no possible danger of collision. There was a wide gap of water between when the Brooklyn crossed, and he estimated the distance at 600 yards.

As to the reconnaissanceof May 31, Sears said Schley had discussed it with him several times before making it, and always spoke of it as a reconnaissance. Schley ordered that the range should be fixed at 7,000 yards. It has been shown that, in fact, the ships were much further away, and Sears testified that the range was fixed by Lieut. Commander Potts, the officer who has testified that Schley was a coward. Sears was with Schley all the time, and heard nothing of the conversation about white suits, which was described by Potts. After the affair was over Schley expressed his satisfaction with the reconnaissance.

The blockade of Santiago, Sears testified, was from three to five or six miles off shore, and closer in at night, and also in thick weather. Sears also disclosed the origin of the story that Schley drew off twenty-five miles at night. It appears to rest on the fact that at night he sent his colliers away to about that distance, directing them to return at daybreak.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The presentation of Rear Admiral Schley's side of the case was continued in the Schley Court of Inquiry to-day. When yesterday's witnesses had been recalled and had made the verbal corrections necessary in their testimony, they were promptly dismissed, and, at the instance of Mr. Rayner, the Judge Advocate summoned Lieut. Commander James H. Sears, who, as Lieutenant, was Admiral Schley's flag officer on board the Brooklyn during the war with Spain.

Admiral Schley thinks it quite probable that the presentation of the testimony in his behalf can be completed this week and next. He will be the last of the witnesses to be heard, and when he goes on will make a review of the entire campaign, covering the points in controversy.

Eduardo Nunez, the Cuban pilot, was among those who were called to correct former testimony. He added to his statement of yesterday that he had seen the Brooklyn firing on May 31, the day of the bombardment of the Colon, whereas the records show that that vessel was at that time coaling and did not participate in the engagement. He also made a correction in his former statement concerning his conversation with Commodore Schley on first meeting him. His corrected statement of that incident was presented by his interpreter in written form and read as follows:

"During the conversation I had with Commodore Schley, I said, not that the water was not deep enough, but that in accordance with the information I have had in Kingston, Jamaica, in regard to the dimensions of the Spanish ships, they were of such a large size that they could not get in the harbor in consideration of the narrowness of the channel and the quick turn they had to make at the 'diamond shoal' in front of the entrance, and I still believe that vessels of such size cannot enter Santiago, not being under the most favorable conditions of weather.

"I also was asked by Commodore Schley if I thought his flagship could enter the harbor, and I answered him that I did not consider it advisable, for the conditions before mentioned, and because there were no buoys to mark the channel, for the Spaniards had picked them up to prevent the American fleet from coming in the port, and besides that they had too many torpedo lines across the entrance."

FOOLED BY THE ADULA.

Lieut. Commander Sears followed Nunez. Mr. Rayner questioned him, saying at the beginning of the examination that he would ask him concerning the points of the precept, and requesting that replies should be as concise as possible. Mr. Sears said that when the Flying Squadron arrived off Cienfuegos he knew nothing of a code of signals for communication with the Cuban insurgents. Questioned concerning the McCalla memorandum he said that it had been brought to Commodore Schley by the Hawk, and by no other vessel to his knowledge. Commander Sears gave a detailed account of the encounter with the British steamer Adula, the examination on this point being as follows:

"Now, coming to Cienfuegos, give us the principal incidents that took place while the fleet lay off Cienfuegos, and especially an incident with which you are familiar, the coming in of the Adula."

"The Adula arrived off the port there and was boarded at first under orders from Commodore Schley by the Castine, and after Capt. Berry of the Castine had made his report to the Commodore, the Commodore sent one of the officers of the Brooklyn aboard her. After he had returned and made report, the Commodore directed me to go aboard the Adula and see if I could contrive some manner of inducing the Captain of the Adula, an Englishman, to put himself out a little to tell us something about what was going on inside of Cienfuegos. The Captain said, of course, he would be very glad to do it, as he was coming under some authority from our fleet in Jamaica.

"He suggested that when he came out on the next day we should bring him to with a shot, so that anybody observing it from shore would see that he was acting under force, and that anybody who could speak Spanish could find out all they pleased from the refugees he had on board."

"With what understanding did they go into the port? Was there any understanding with you?"

"That he was to come out the next day, and it would be possible for us to get that information, in fact, that it would be very easy to do so."

"Did he come out the next day?"

"He did not."

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The witness also stated that Commodore Schley had told him that Capt. McCalla had brought a code of signals for communication with the insurgents on shore near Cienfuegos. Describing the blockade of Cienfuegos Commander Sears said that it had been maintained from one to four miles out, and that the Dupont was stationed inside, with instructions to keep close in to the mouth of the harbor and maintain careful watch, reporting any suspicious incidents.

The witness, in giving the details of the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago, said the weather was boisterous, with a heavy sea, and that coaling at sea would not have been safe before May 27, when it was undertaken. He also said that on this voyage the squadron had been delayed by the Eagle and other small boats and that the ships had also been slowed up on one occasion when a merchant vessel was sighted; also that the collier had to stop several times to make repairs to her machinery.

With reference to the blockade at Santiago, the witness said that it had been maintained at varying distance of from three to six miles, to suit the Commander in Chief. In thick weather and at night the distance was less than in fair weather and in the daytime.

The witness also described the reconnoissance of May 31, when the Colon was fired upon, and giving his conclusions with reference to that event, he said it had developed the strength of the land batteries, and they had proved to be stronger than he had supposed they were. Commodore Schley had, he said, told him that his purpose was to ascertain what the batteries were. He said he had been with Lieut. Commander Potts on the Massachusetts on that day, and had not heard any conversation between that officer and Commodore Schley.

ANOTHER BATTLE STORY.

The witness then described the engagement of July 3. After stating the preliminary incidents he said:

"I was in my room when I heard the cry of the executive officer, 'Clear ship for action!' I knew what that meant, and ran to the quarterdeck. I looked aloft to see if the prescribed signal 'Enemy is escaping' was up, and saw that it was. I met the Commodore on the quarterdeck. He directed the signal, 'Clear ship for action,' followed by the signal to close in, all of which were made.

"From my position I had a good view of the entrance. Our ship was heading at the time. I should say, to the westward of north, not on her regular heading, which was about northeast by north. The engines had been started by the time I got on deck, and she was gaining way and swinging toward the enemy. The first vessel, which proved to be the flagship Maria Teresa, came out. She was directly on our bearing from the entrance to the port.

"As the ships swung toward the Teresa she swung slowly around. To me the Teresa appeared to not hold an exactly straight course, and the helm of our ship was eased one way or the other to keep our ram pointing toward the Teresa. The Teresa shortly turned squarely toward the westward, and as she did so I got a view of the next ship following in her wake. It was my observation that the Brooklyn was then held up to meet the second ship approaching. Of course we ported helm.

"The second ship passed in the wake of the first one, and I said to the Commodore that it looked as if the second one was going to try to ram us. He, I think, assented. At any rate, the Brooklyn was held toward her, and she appeared to me to be uncertain in her course. The Brooklyn was handled by the Captain and Quartermaster. She turned after she had passed to the southward of the Teresa's wake and followed her, and then it was generally remarked on the tower bridge they were all going to try to escape to the westward.

CLEAR OF THE TEXAS.

"Just about the time the Viscaya turned, Yeoman Ellis, who was a trained observer with the stadiometer, came to me on the platform and said that his stadiometer showed 900 yards to the Viscaya. I immediately took an especial look at the Viscaya with that in mind, and my judgment confirmed the stadiometer. I said to the Commodore, 'I think we are about our tactical diameter from that ship now,' and he said, 'I think so, too,' or 'We are.' Then the order was 'hard aport.' I am not positive who gave that order. I think the Commodore said 'hard aport,' and Capt. Cook said, 'It is hard aport.' The helm was kept hard aport, and the ship swung rapidly in her turning circle.

"When the order was given 'hard aport,' I looked at the next vessel in our fleet—the Texas—and in my judgment we were completely clear of her, and as we turned we passed well clear of her. After the turn was completed we found ourselves abreast, or perhaps a little abaft, the beam of the leading Spanish ship, with a slowly converging course toward the leading ship. The smoke at this time was very dense, but there were two ships in plain sight, and occasionally we could get glimpses of the third.

"Shortly afterward the smoke lifted to the rear, and I saw the Oregon coming toward us, and also got a momentary glimpse of the remainder of our fleet and the whole of the Spanish fleet. I saw the torpedo boats, and I sent one of the Commodore's orderlies to the after guns to notify them that they might look out. At that time I saw the Vixen on our port side, which gave me a feeling of satisfaction that she would also protect us from torpedo attacks.

"The course of the battle was continued on these lines with varying distances. It is my impression we held a very straight course. The navigator was trying to maintain this course, to keep our guns to bear to the best range. After about ten to twenty minutes we were very hotly engaged with those three vessels. The Oregon was astern of us, and the Texas astern of her. The Viscaya began to blaze up; the flames would rise and subside, and she turned in toward shore. Shortly previous to this she had made what appeared to us a change in her helm, so as to bring her out toward the Brooklyn. It was taken by us to mean an attempt to ram us. The Brooklyn's helm was handled to give the ship a sheer toward her. This she did, I think, twice. The Viscaya then resumed her course, and we did also.

"The Commodore spoke of the advisability of signaling through the Oregon to the Texas to stay by the Viscaya when she turned in and insure her surrender, but after a moment's thought he said, 'Philip will know enough to look out for that,' and then we proceeded. While we were engaged on the beam of the Viscaya the Colon had passed inside of the Viscaya, firing, but gradually drawing away. We were increasing our speed as rapidly as the fires could be forced, and after the Viscaya had gone in we continued to chase after the Colon.

THE END OF THE COLON.

"The forcing of the fires told presently, and we began to overhaul her or else she began to slacken her speed. We estimated the distance to the Colon to be fully 12,000 yards. It was beyond the extreme range of the stadiometer. After we began to gain upon the Colon the Commodore directed the Oregon to try her guns at her. Then the Oregon and Brooklyn fired deliberately at the Colon. After our fire she began to waver in toward the shore. Her course was unsettled, and the Commodore said he thought she had enough of it, and was looking for a soft spot to lie upon, which proved to be the case. She fired occasionally at us, rather rapidly at first, and then it became weaker. She was close into shore at that time, and at 1:15 hauled down her flag. Capt. Cook and Lieut. Wells were sent on board the Colon to receive the surrender."

When Commander Sears had concluded his description of the battle, Mr. Rayner asked him if Commodore Schley had given him a dispatch to be sent to the Navy Department making a report of the battle. The witness replied in the affirmative. Admiral Dewey then asked if this dispatch had been sent, and was informed by Mr. Rayner that it had not been forwarded to the department, although it had been taken to the cable office. The Court decided that, as the dispatch had not reached the department, it could not appear.

"Suppose it was not Commodore Schley's fault that the dispatch was not forwarded?" asked Mr. Rayner.

To this inquiry Admiral Dewey responded: "You can't ask questions of the Court. We are not in the witness box. Commodore Schley's report is in evidence and that is sufficient."

Mr. Rayner then passed to other points of the inquiry, asking as to the distance between the Brooklyn and the Texas when the former made her turn. The witness replied that he had only given sufficient attention to see that there was no danger of a collision between the two vessels, and did not feel able to give exact figures. He was sure there was a wide gap of water, possibly about 600 yards.

SCHLEY'S BEARING A MODEL.

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness again concerning his association with Lieut. Commander Potts on the Massachusetts, and asked if he had heard the Commodore say, on the occasion of the Colon reconnoissance and in the presence of Mr. Potts, anything concerning the conspicuousness of the uniforms of the officers as they stood on the turret during the firing of the enemy's batteries. The witness replied in the negative.

"Was the Commodore behind the conning tower on that occasion?"

"He was both behind and in front of it; he was moving about."

In reply to a question, Commander Sears said he had been with Commodore Schley in five engagements all told. He was then asked as to the bearing of that officer under fire, and replied:

"His bearing to me was a model for anybody, worthy of emulation at all times. Under fire his faculties, if it were possible, seemed to be clearer and he was more in possession of them than at any other time."

"Was he in any state of excitement?"

"Not the slightest."

"Was he cool and calm?"

"Absolutely."

"How about points of danger? Would he get away from them or did he expose himself to them?"

"He was always putting himself in exposed positions. I requested him many times not to expose himself, as it was useless to do so."

Judge Advocate Lemly conducted the cross-examination of the witness, who said, in response to the questions, that he had reached the understanding that Cienfuegos was a Spanish stronghold early in the war. He also said that beyond the standing in of the American fleet at Cienfuegos and the sending in of the Adula no effort had been made before Capt. McCalla's arrival to discover whether the Spaniards were in the harbor there. He also said that he could not admit the possibility of the receipt of the McCalla memorandum by any other vessel than the Hawk or on any date before May 23.

Commander Sears said that Commodore Schley had discussed the coal situation freely with him, and that when the retrograde movement was begun the Texas had only a little more than enough coal to carry her to the nearest coaling station. He had, he said, been averse to the westward movement. The witness continued by saying that he had probably had as many as half a dozen conversations with the Commodore concerning the return, but he could not give the particulars of those talks. He had at Commodore Schley's instance made the signal for the move westward. The witness said, so far as he knew, there were no general circular orders of battle.

THE WITNESS POSITIVE.

"Were there any orders for special contingencies?"

"None, to my knowledge."

"You would have known if there were?"

"That does not follow."

When asked about the range given for the firing of the American guns on May 31 Commander Sears said he had given it at 7,000 yards, under direction of Commodore Schley. Asked if he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley concerning that range, he replied in the negative.

"Did you not state otherwise in the wardroom of the Massachusetts?" Mr. Lemly asked.

"That question is inadmissible," interjected Admiral Dewey, before the witness could reply, "unless Admiral Schley was present."

Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna contended for the admissibility of the question, and Mr. Rayner conceded that it was proper on cross-examination for the purpose of impeachment. The Court then allowed it to go in, and Capt. Lemly asked it more specifically than before, saying: "I want to know if you did not state otherwise with regard to that range in the wardroom of the Massachusetts on the day of the action of May 31 than you have stated here; that is, you have stated here you have said nothing about it."

"I have no recollection of stating anything else," replied the witness.

"Are you positive?"

"I am positive."

"Now, refresh your memory. I ask if you did not say in the wardroom of the Massachusetts: 'For God's sake don't discourage him. It is all we have been able to do to work him up to this,' or words to that effect?"

"No. I never said anything of the kind," replied the witness.

In reply to further questions, the witness said that while no conclusion could be reached from the signal fires on shore at Santiago, on July 2, that the Spanish fleet was preparing to escape, yet the situation was obvious that Commodore Schley felt something unusual was going to occur. The court then took recess for luncheon.

CAPT. COOK RECALLED.

The afternoon session of the court began with the recall of Capt. Cook, for the purpose of correcting the testimony given by him yesterday. While he was on the stand Judge Advocate Lemly asked him the following questions:

"What conversation, if any, did you have with Commodore Schley about the retrograde movement, either before or after the signals were made and the order given, on May 26, to return to Key West?"

"As near as I recollect the circumstances, there was a conversation, after the message had been brought to me that signal had been made, 'Bound for Key West by Yucatan Channel.' I did not understand the signal and do not recollect that, at that time, anything had been said about that. I went in to see the Commodore about it. I asked him what the signal meant, and he said that he must coal his ships; that he must seek some place to coal them, and that he was going toward Key West until he could find an opportunity to coal from the collier, and if he did not find that he must be near a coal base to keep the ships coaled. I made some remark concerning the weather conditions that I thought they would be more favorable later. He said, 'Until they are, and until I am able to coal from the collier, I must keep within striking distance of coal.'

"I said that I recognized that he felt the responsibility as no one else could, and that it was a serious question. He answered that he recognized that fact, but that he must act in accordance with his judgment, whether right or wrong; that personal consideration was of no account when the safety of the fleet was to be considered. That is about all I recollect."

"Was anything further said at any other time on this subject between you and the Commodore?"

"Not except what I have stated in regard to the fact of having gotten coal aboard the Texas."

"Can you state whether this conversation took place before or after the signal was made regarding the coaling of the Texas?"

"This conversation took place, if my memory serves me right, between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of May 26, after the signal had been made that we were to return to Key West."

"When did the conversation between you and the Commodore take place, with regard to coaling the Texas?"

"That was on the evening of the 27th."

SCHLEY IN BATTLE.

The Court asked the witness the following questions:

"What instructions did you receive from Commodore Schley regarding the movement of the Brooklyn after it was discovered that Cervera's squadron was coming out of the harbor of Santiago?"

"The Commodore was on deck when the discovery was made, and when I went forward the ship was moving toward the enemy. Everything had been connected in the conning tower and he was at his post, or the place he had elected to stand, which was near the conning tower, to be in easy communication with me. I do not recollect any specific instructions. We were standing for the enemy."

"Please repeat any conversation that took place between Commodore Schley and yourself from the time the Spanish squadron came out until the Brooklyn was steadied on her westerly course in chase."

"He several times spoke of the position of the enemy. At one time he spoke of the turning of one of the ships from the line. I saw it, the Viscaya I think, turn out, and then turn in again. He spoke of that. He said to me at one time to look out for the torpedoes or torpedo boats—torpedo boats, I think. I know at that time that the executive officer had come from below, and I turned to him and said: 'Look out for torpedo boats,' or 'torpedo attack.' He said: 'Aye, aye, Sir,' and left me. I have no recollection of seeing them. I did not concern myself much about them.

"Then there was the conversation as to putting the helm aport, which I have already stated. He spoke frequently to me during the action about cautioning the men at the batteries to fire steadily and slowly, not to lose their shots. He called out a number of times, loud enough to be heard in the turret, and to be heard on the lower deck by the men manning the auxiliary batteries, to fire steady, especially at a time when the ships were doubled on each other, as, for instance, the Colon passed from third to first place inside of the other ships.

"He spoke to me a number of times, asking me if I could not edge in on them. I recollect that distinctly, because I was anxious to keep a straight and steady course, believing we gained by that, and we had them at all times under an easy range. We had their range completely and our shots were landing. Theirs were not."

CAPT. COOK'S PRAISE.

"Please state what was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley during the battle of July 3. The answer to this question previously given by you does not refer specifically to this date."

"I cannot imagine any conduct in battle more admirable. He was cool, brave, and enthusiastic, from the beginning to the end of the action."

The Judge Advocate—What specific orders were given you by Commodore Schley with regard to the handling of the vessel under your command, other than such as you have already given relative to the turn to the westward?"

"I do not see how I can add anything to what has already been said. The whole thing passed so quickly there was not much time for consultation. I will say that whatever I did was done either under his direction, or, so far as I know, his direct approval."

"This refers to the battle throughout and to the orders that may have been given you in regard to the handling of the vessel?"

"It does."

Mr. Rayner—What damage or injury was done to the Brooklyn on the day of the battle by the Spanish ships?

"My recollection is that she was struck twenty times. She had the marks of some forty injuries, but examination showed twenty shot holes. She was in such a condition at the end of the battle that, so far as the ship herself was concerned, she was ready for action again. She was not materially injured. The most injury was done by a shot that entered the midships compartment, and tore things up pretty badly. There were shots through the smokestack that might have interfered with her draught. Of her five-inch battery there were seven out of twelve of the carriages that had been injured to such an extent that we could not elevate them. In fact, at the end of the action we were lifting with pieces of board, in imitation of old chopping blocks."

By the Court—Were those injuries you last referred to caused by the shot?

"No. They were caused by the fire of the guns and spring of the elevating gear."

Mr. Rayner—Was Commodore Schley's position on the Brooklyn on the day of the battle one of danger?"

"Yes, as much as any one on board. He was in the open all the time."

By the Court—How far was the Colon from the Brooklyn when the turn to starboard was completed?"

"Two thousand or two thousand five hundred yards."

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

When the Court concluded its questions, Capt. Cook withdrew and Lieut. Commander Sears continued his recital of the details of the Santiago campaign, being under cross-examination. The examination was conducted by Mr. Hanna, who asked especially concerning the meeting of the Flying Squadron with Capt. McCalla, when the squadron was on its way to Cienfuegos, but the witness could not recall any conversation with Commodore Schley relating to that occurrence. Speaking of the Adula, the witness said the papers of that vessel were all right; he had looked into that matter himself.

Speaking of the arrival of the Hawk at Cienfuegos with dispatches on May 23, the witness referred again to the McCalla memorandum, which stated there was a good landing place thirteen miles from Cienfuegos, but, he said, in reply to questions, that no effort had been made prior to the arrival of Capt. McCalla on the 24th to find this landing place.

Continuing, the witness said that instructions were given immediately after Capt. McCalla's report that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos, to proceed to Santiago. He had not heard that Commodore had other intentions than to leave forthwith, and he knew nothing of an alleged letter written on that date by Commodore Schley saying that he would not leave until the 25th, the next day. The witness, with reference to the alleged difficulty of coaling the Texas at sea, said that he had had the authority of Capt. Philip for that statement.

Speaking of the speed of the Brooklyn in the chase of the Colon, the witness said it had been increased gradually. The record made of the revolutions of the engine showed that the vessel had covered forty-nine miles on that occasion.

Mr. Hanna asked why the Yucatan Channel rather than the Windward Passage had been selected in making the retrograde movement. The witness replied that his opinion was that the selection had been made because of the general feeling that the ships of the enemy might have gotten out of the harbor at Santiago and gone to the westward. In that event, it was felt that the Yucatan Channel route would be the better. The impression that Cervera had left Santiago, he said, had been created by information received from the Adula, but he could not now recall just what that information was.

The witness said that the fleet under Commodore Schley never had been withdrawn from Santiago to a distance out at sea at night. As a rule, the ships were further inside at night than during the day. The ships never had gone further off than six miles. On one occasion the colliers had been sent twenty-five miles away. The court asked a number of questions of the witness, which, with the answers, were as follows:

"Were you present when Capt. Cotton delivered dispatches to Commodore Schley off Santiago?"

"I met the Captain at the gangway, but whether he gave the dispatches to the Commodore then I cannot say."

"If you heard those dispatches read, or read them yourself, please state their purport."

"The dispatch he brought, I think, contained the most positive information we had had that the enemy was in Santiago. I remember that dispatch as being the first information of any positiveness that we had had since leaving Cienfuegos. I could identify the dispatch if I saw it."

"Did you hear any conversation that may have taken place between Commodore Schley and Capt. Cotton? If so, please give it."

"I did not."

"Was any boat sent from the squadron to examine the shore at Cienfuegos, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of landing?"

"Not to my knowledge."

ORDERS FROM THE FLAGSHIP.

"What orders, if any, were signaled to the squadron by the Brooklyn from the time the Spanish squadron appeared coming out until the Colon ran ashore?"

"The prescribed signal was that the Spanish fleet was escaping. The next signal was, 'Clear ship for action'; the next signal was, 'Close in.' There was a signal when the Viscaya was hopelessly out of it for the Oregon to cease firing. The next signal was to the Oregon to open fire with thirteen-inch guns. There were signals then made between the Oregon and the Brooklyn. When the Oregon would fire we would notify her of the fall of her shells. When we fired, the Oregon notified us. Then, upon the approach of the New York, when she was observed, signal was made, I think, to the Texas, to be repeated, notifying the Commander in Chief that we had won a great victory."

"Were these signals answered and these orders obeyed by the ships of the squadron?"

"The orders were obeyed. I do not know whether the signals were answered or not. I could not see. Later signals, those that had nothing to do with the squadron at the end of the battle, were all answered."

"Was any examination of the coast, east and west of Cienfuegos, made with a view to finding a place where the Texas might be protected from the sea while coaling?"

"No."

"Did you observe smoke in the harbor of Cienfuegos? If so, describe it."

"I do not recollect any smoke at Cienfuegos."

"What orders were issued by Commodore Schley regarding the blockade of Cienfuegos?"

"I know of no orders."

"What signals were made to the Flying Squadron by Commodore Schley on May 31 regarding the movement of the ships?"

"The range at which we were to fire was signaled, also the speed. I do not recollect whether 'Cease firing' was made or not."

"Did the Teresa turn to the westward before the Brooklyn commenced her turn to starboard?"

"The Brooklyn was forging ahead, gaining speed, and as stated, from my recollection of that event, the helm was eased. The Teresa, before she turned to westward, appeared to move herself to keep her ram toward us. It is my impression that Capt. Cook kept our vessel that way. The helm was only very slightly aport or eased up and sometimes a little starboard. That was my observation. I did not hear any orders. They were given out of my hearing."

"Did you observe the turn of the Brooklyn from the time the helm was put hard aport until she headed to the westward on a course parallel to that of the Spanish vessels?"

"I did."

"Did the Brooklyn turn steadily and rapidly through all points, or did she head longer on some points than on others?"

"From the time the Viscaya turned to westward nearer us than the Teresa, the turn was complete, and the helm was not touched, from my observation. It was a complete turn at the speed we had."

SPANIARD TRIED TO RAM.

"What were the relative positions of the Viscaya and the Brooklyn when the Brooklyn commenced her turn with port helm?"

"As I stated before, we were forging ahead, gaining all the time in that direction with helm being eased and held down, hard aport and not hard aport. The relative positions were 900 yards apart."

"At what period of the action did the Viscaya change her course as if she intended to ram the Brooklyn?"

"Shortly before she gave up. The fight had developed into a very open one at that time."

"What were the relative positions of the Colon and the Brooklyn when the Brooklyn commenced her turn with port helm?"

"I had not seen the Colon."

"What were the relative positions of the Brooklyn and the Colon when you discovered that the Colon was 12,000 yards distant from the Brooklyn?"

"She was well ahead of us, off our starboard bow, inshore."

"At the time the Brooklyn turned to starboard, was her distance from the Texas more or less than what is known as distance when ships are in column?"

"It was not far from distance."

"You stated that the Brooklyn's position was 6,000 yards southwest by west from the Morro. How long and at what speed had the Brooklyn steamed when Ellis told you she was 900 yards from one of the Spanish ships?"

"That would be a very bare estimate. I was not watching that just then."

"Was not a signal made May 31 which stated the object of the engagement on that day?"

"I do not recollect it. There is a signal record book, wherein a careful record is kept."

"Have you, as Flag Lieutenant, any recollection of the signal timed 11:20 A. M., Massachusetts, flagship, to the squadron?"

The witness recalled such signal, which he read, as follows: "The Massachusetts and New Orleans and Iowa will go in after dinner to a distance of 7,000 yards and fire at the Cristobal Colon with eight, twelve, and thirteen inch guns. Speed, ten knots."

THE BATTLE SIGNALS AGAIN.

The Judge Advocate—Do you know which of the vessels on July 3 first hoisted the signal, "Enemy escaping"?

"I do not know of my own observation. The report was the Iowa got it up first."

"That was the alarm signal to be hoisted, not as an order, but as a general alarm or warning to the fleet?"

"That was in the orders of the Commander in Chief."

"With regard to clearing ship for action, to which you refer, were not the ships practically cleared for action all the time they were on the blockade?"

"Practically, but there were some things left to be done, always."

"But it was not like clearing ship for action under ordinary circumstances?"

"No."

"It does not appear before the Court as evidence that there was a signal directing the Oregon to open fire with thirteen-inch guns. Can you point out where a record of that can be found?"

"No, unless it is in the Brooklyn's signal book."

"Can you state as to the time this signal was made, whether the Oregon had before that time not used her thirteen-inch gun?"

"I cannot."

"Do you recollect the signal at 2:05 P. M., on May 31, from the Massachusetts to the squadron, 'Don't go in any closer'?"

"I do not recollect the signal."

"Do you know whether the Brooklyn crossed the bow of the Texas?"

"She did not."

By the Court: "Did the vessels close up July 3 in obedience to the signal made from the Brooklyn, or was there a standing order for them to close up in case the enemy was seen attempting to escape?"

"There was a standing order that if the enemy attempted to escape the squadron must close in and destroy it, or words to that effect."

When the Court concluded its questions Commander Sears was excused, and the court adjourned for the day.

PNEUMATIC MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Tells Philadelphia Committee He Will Ask for Its Reinstatement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A committee from the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, which was appointed to convey to the President and to the Postmaster General a strongly indorsed petition asking for the reinstatement of the pneumatic tube service at Philadelphia, called at the White House to-day and delivered to him the petition, after which a conference was held with the Postmaster General and a copy delivered to him.

Postmaster General Smith told the delegation that he would recommend in his annual report the re-establishment of the pneumatic tube mail service in the cities where it formerly existed, viz., Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and its extension as far as practicable to other cities. The Postmaster General will ask Congress for $500,000 to cover this work this year.

The extension, in the event of the re-establishment of pneumatic service, contemplates Chicago and St. Louis, as recommended to Congress by a committee of postal clerks last Winter.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The President has made the following appointments of army officers:

First Lieutenants of Cavalry—William Albert Garnell, William L. Lowe, Augustus C. Hart.

Second Lieutenants of Cavalry—Joseph Cottrell Righter, Jr., Frank Elliott Sidman, Goss Livingston Stryker.

First Lieutenants of Infantry—William Brownlow Aiken, William S. Faulkner, John J. Miller.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry—Lorenzo D. Gasser, William Penn Kitts, Frederick W. Mills, Jr., William B. Wallace.

First Lieutenants in the Artiley Corps—William Ray Harrison, William H. Tobin, Harry C. Barnes, Edward Newton Meekins, John Lovering Roberts, Jr., Frederick W. Stopford, Albert Clifton Thompson, Jr., Augustus Bennett Warfield, Richard Howard Williams.

Assistant Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant—Wilfrid Turnbull.

Provisionally First Lieutenants in the Philippines Scouts—Lindsay E. Cheatham, Robert A. Caldwell, Charles E. Boone, Frank Nickerson, Harry R. King, William D. Huston, Robert M. Smith, Rowland Whitely, Frank Sklevaski, Maurice Manade, Julian De Court, George Smith.

Provisionally Second Lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts—Samuel Caldwell, Alfred M. Allen, James B. Hutchinson, Henry H. Moore, William D. Shepard, James R. Moxley, John L. Finlayson, George F. Abbott, Adolph K. Berners, Gustavus J. Hasson, John W. Ward, Frederick Koch.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Philip P. Powell, Ninth Cavalry, is directed to report to Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco.

Major Charles D. Parkhurst, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Lieutenant General commanding the army.

First Lieut. Henry S. Kiersted, Assistant Surgeon, now on duty in the field with Troop H, Fifteenth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines and from temporary duty in the Department of California, and upon his return to the Presidio of San Francisco from duty in the field will proceed to Fort Lawton to relieve Contract Surgeon Arthur I. Boyer, who will proceed to New York City and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for annulment of contract.

Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster, will proceed from Omaha to Sturgis on official business pertaining to the inspection of horses purchased under contract by the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson is transferred from the Thirteenth Cavalry to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop G; First Lieut. Louis R. Ball from the Ninth Cavalry to the Thirteenth Cavalry; Lieut. Ball will join his regiment and will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander.

Transfers upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: Capt. William J. Pardee, from the Twenty-fifth Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry, Company B; Capt. George W. Kirkman, from the Twelfth to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company I.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed from New York City to Fort Du Pont, Fort Delaware, and Fort Mott, on official business pertaining to the inspection of armament at the posts named and the work of mechanics thereon.

Second Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, Fifteenth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop F of that regiment, vice Second Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, who will remain unassigned until further orders.

Officers of the Artillery Corps are assigned to companies in the Coast Artillery as follows: Capt. Malcolm Young, Fifty-fifth Company; Capt. Laurence C. Brown, Forty-fourth Company; Capt. Harry L. Steele, Twenty-third Company. Capt. Brown will join his company. Capt. Steele will remain unassigned to a company until further orders.

Navy.

Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to command the torpedo boat Farragut.

Lieut. Arthur T. Chester is detached from the Washington yard, Oct. 20, and ordered to the Wabash with the crew of the Prairie, and to that vessel when in commission.

Lieut. Edward H. Watson is detached from the Bureau of Navigation, Oct. 20, and ordered to the Wabash with crew of the Prairie, and to that vessel when in commission.

Lieut. Orlo S. Knepper is detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence, Oct. 20, and ordered to the Wabash with crew of the Prairie, and to that vessel when in commission.

Ensign Mark St. C. Ellis is ordered to the League Island yard, Nov. 1.

Ensign Alfred C. Owen is ordered to the Massachusetts Nov. 1.

Ensign Edgar B. Larimer is detached from the Michigan and ordered home to wait orders.

Chaplain Robert E. Steele is detached from the Hartford, upon arrival in the United States, and ordered home, and his resignation is accepted to take effect Dec. 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Monongahela arrived at Villefranche Oct. 14

The Wisconsin sailed Oct. 14 from Bremerton for Tutilia via Honolulu.

The Chicago sailed on Oct. 15 from Genoa for Leghorn.

The Indiana sailed on Oct. 15 from New York for Tompkinsville.

The Leyden sailed on Oct. 15 from Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport.

The Biddle sailed on Oct. 15 from Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport.

The Brooklyn arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, Oct. 15.

The nautical schoolship St. Mary's has arrived at New York from her Summer cruise

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

WEDDINGS

Handsome China and Rich Crystal are desirable Wedding Presents, and least likely to be duplicated.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

W. & J. Sloane

Classical Furniture

Some of the finest pieces of Classical Furniture in the English museums have been most successfully reproduced and are to be seen in our extensive collection. In addition to the English schools of furniture, we have many distinguished pieces from the celebrated French makers.

Our entire Second Floor is devoted to this characteristic display.

Broadway & 19th Street

The Blood Serum. The Blood Serum.

THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Registered by U. S. Patent Office.

in Uric Acid Conditions, Gout, Rheumatism, etc., etc., far superior to the Lithia Tablets and other extemporaneous solutions of the Lithia Salts.

THE REASON WHY.

By John V. Shoemaker, M. D., LL. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, etc., in The New York Medical Journal*, June 22, 1899, says:

"Abundant experience has shown that the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER by virtue of its lithia and the associated salts, is much more effective in some very important particulars than extemporaneous solutions. It exerts, for instance, A SOLVENT ACTION upon RENAL, HEPATIC, and VESICAL CALCULI more powerful than could be expected from a mere inspection of its chemical analysis. By SWEEPING URIC ACID RAPIDLY out of the system it alleviates the MISERIES of GOUT. It is efficacious in RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, D

SULLIVAN NOT TROUBLED

A. A. U. Official Attempts to Scorn the Protesting Athletes.

WILLING TO GRANT A MEETING

Thinks Complaining Members Have Chosen Late Hour to Show Anxiety for Amateur Purity.

President James E. Sullivan of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union did not seem to be greatly perturbed yesterday when he was asked what he had to say regarding the meeting of the discontented athletic clubs in the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. He affected to treat the whole matter not only lightly, but with scorn.

"What those fellows say is not worth replying to. They are sore because they were fairly beaten in a game of politics. They wanted their man elected handicapper, and because he was beaten at the customary meeting of delegates, they feel sore and threaten all sorts of things. Their talk is not worth replying to. Why," continued Mr. Sullivan, "here they are wanting to increase the number of the Board of Managers to one for each club or twenty-five members at the minimum. Well, that's just what we tried a few years ago, and some of those very malcontents were among the men who voted to reduce the board to fifteen, the present number. Twenty-five were found so unwieldly that it was almost impossible to do any business. You could hardly get a quorum together, and the number was reduced for greater convenience, and better results have been obtained since it was done."

Mr. Sullivan was asked if he would oppose a meeting such as the representatives from the nine clubs who met Monday night in the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club decided to request from the Board of Managers, a meeting where there might be a fair interchange of ideas and a settlement of some of the grievances, if possible.

"No, of course not," returned President Sullivan. "I would not oppose the calling of such a meeting at all. Let the meeting be held, by all means. Just as soon as the managers receive the proper communication it will be accorded proper treatment at once. The meeting could do no harm, and if a number of the clubs want one I shall be in favor of granting it."

The claim put forth that the clubs in New Jersey were practically in the Metropolitan Association for colonization purposes, Mr. Sullivan ridiculed as nonsense.

"Those very Jersey clubs are bigger, some of them, and do more real athletic work than some of these malcontents who think they are being treated shabbily. There is the Entre Nous Club of Paterson, which possesses its eighty-thousand-dollar clubhouse; the Fourth Regiment Athletic Club of Jersey City, which always gives games; a big club in Newark, and the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, all of which are well known in the local athletic world for activity and encouragement of athletics. They take as much interest in the Metropolitan Association as many of the clubs in this city, and if the principle of owning houses were to be put into operation before representation could be had, as I see one or two of the speakers suggested, I would like to know how many of those clubs could come up to the standard."

Referring to the subject of purifying the amateur standard of athletics and forming a more comprehensive definition of an amateur, President Sullivan said that was what all the clubs were working for and had been working for, the desire to improve the amateur standard. He thought it odd, however, that the protesting members had not commenced the agitation for a better amateur definition when some of those very members were on the Board of Managers, instead of waiting until this late day when they are out, and then discovering that the amateur status is not all that they pretend to wish for.

POLITICIANS IN BASEBALL.

T. D. Sullivan and Frank Farrell Said to be Back of American League Project.

The latest baseball rumor and one that is accepted as truth by a number of people who ought to know something of the local baseball situation, credits State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and the Tammany turfman, Frank Farrell, with having accepted the duties and responsibilities of backing the proposed American League baseball scheme in New York, in opposition to the long-established National League team, while other rumors in the same connection have gone so far that they already have an American League team established in the metropolis.

The report that the American League would attempt to get a club into New York has been in circulation for a month or more now, but the alleged intention of the rival association to the National League found few believers until Messrs. Sullivan and Farrell were named in connection with the plan. Now baseball enthusiasts are looking ahead eagerly to the development of the situation, and it is said that even the owners of the New York club franchise in the National League are becoming interested. According to the latest story concerning the American League's intended venture into the metropolitan territory, the holders of the franchise have planned to secure the lease of property at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street, where a baseball park will be laid out regardless of threats that no rival to the National League club can obtain a foothold in New York City. When approached on the matter State Senator Sullivan simply smiled and declared that he had nothing to say. Frank Farrell could not be seen yesterday.

Basket Ball Headquarters.

Headquarters for local basket ball players have been established at the Cosmopolitan Casino, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the opening games will be played this evening between the Silent Five and the All-New York teams and the Hiawatha Athletic Club and Defiance Basket Ball teams. Games will be played on every Wednesday evening during the season.

Barnard College Girls in Athletics.

Barnard College girls are discussing the formation of a general athletic association. A graduate committee of ex-Barnard athletes has been appointed and will shortly confer with the undergraduates on the practicability of uniting the basket ball and tennis clubs into one general association.

The tennis club has elected the following officers for the year: President—Miss Chapin; Secretary—Miss Eggleston; Treasurer—Miss Frothingham.

The Barnard girls will have the use of the Columbia gymnasium for two nights a week this year.

PETER STIRLING'S BIG VICTORY.

The Winner of the Trotting Futurity Captured the Louisville Prize Easily.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.—The trotter Peter Stirling won the $10,000 Louisville prize to-day without a touch of the whip and holding his gait like a piece of superb machinery. The winner of last Tuesday's $10,000 Futurity passed under the wire first in each heat, with a length to spare. Royal Coat led him to the strech in the first heat, and finished second, with Hawthorne third. In the next heat two bad breaks caused Royal Coat to get the flag. Peter Stirling was never headed in the second, though Hawthorne clung to his sulky wheel. The favorite got away at $50 to the field $20 in the first, and $50 to the field $9 in the second heat.

Onward Silver, the winner of the Transylvania, and Dolly Dillon had their second bitter struggle of the meeting in the four-thousand-dollar McDowell Stakes. Before the race Silver was the favorite at $50 to the field $42. In the first heat Dolly Dillon showed the fine condition she was in, while three breaks indicated that Silver was not in good temper. The mare sold at $50 to the field $22 in the second. She fought with Lita W. around to the three-quarters post. Silver then took up the chase from third position, and Geers made a hard drive down the stretch, but was not able to reduce the dividing length. In the third heat Dillon was at $50 to the field $10. Onward Silver was heavily backed in the betting. As in the two previous heats, the field was sent away abreast. Again Lita W., with Togstad driving, set the pace to the half. Dolly Dillon then forged to the front, Silver pursuing in third place. In the stretch Silver broke, but was on his feet in time to finish second. Each heat was trotted in 2:10 and a fraction. Summary:

Louisville Prize.—Trotting. Purse $10,000, for foals of 1898.

Peter Stirling, ch. g., by Baronmore, (Chandler)	1	1	
Hawthorne, ro. f., (Hudson)	3	2	
Carrie Bell, b. f., (Thayer)	5	3	
Gravatta, b. f., (Reapy)	4	4	
Royal Coat, b. c., (Macey)	2	ds	
Boralma's Brother, br. c., (Ryan)	Dis.		

Time—2:15¼; 2:12.

Walnut Hall Farm Cup, 2:15 Class.—Trotting. Purse $3,000.

Captor, br. g., by Electric Bell, (Marvin)	1	1	1
Neva Simmons, b. m., (Price)	2	4	2
Lady Thisbe, blk. m., (Kenney)	9	2	3
Susie J., ro. m., (McKey)	8	3	4
Ozanam, br. m., (Benyon)	3	8	5
Wauburn, gr. g., (Curtis)	4	6	9
Iva Dee, b. m., (Geers)	5	9	6
Allie Wood, b. h., (Beackey)	7	6	7
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macey)	6	7	8

Time—2:10¾; 2:11½; 2:09¾.

The McDowell Stakes, 2:10 Class.—Trotting. Purse $4,000.

Dolly Dillon, b. m., by Sidney Dillon, (Saunders)	1	1	1
Onward Silver, ch. h., (Geers)	4	2	2
Toggles, br. g., (Clark)	2	4	4
Lita W., br. m., (Hutchings)	3	3	3
Miss Sligo, b. m., (Highfield)	Dis.		

Time—2:10½; 2:10¾; 2:10¾.

Harness Races at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 15.—The October meet of the Worcester Driving Park Company opened this afternoon. The feature of the day was Casque's racing in the 2:24 trot. He finished first in five straight heats, but was set back in the first and third for breaks. May Smith was the favorite in this race at big odds, and Casque won a lot of money for his backers. Birdie Hal was favorite in the 2:17 pace, and won after dropping the first heat to Belle Mine. The 2:20 pace is unfinished, Harry H. having won two heats. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Birdie Hal, b. m., by Tom Hal, Jr., (Swan)	2	1	1	1
Belle Mine, b. m.	1	2	2	4
Harry Hotspur, b. g.	4	6	3	2
Uncle Angus, b. g.	6	3	5	3
The Governor, b. h.	3	7	6	5
Tamoline, b. m.	5	4	4	6
Arius, b. g.	7	5	*	
Jessie S., br. m.	†			

Time—2:16; 2:15½; 2:16; 2:16½.

*Withdrawn. †Distanced.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Casque, br. h., by Stranger, (Richardson)	5	1	2	1
May Smith, br. m.	1	2	1	2
Speedwell, ch. g.	2	4	4	3
Miltonia, br. m.	4	3	5	5
Eager Bird, b. m.	3	5	5	4

Time—2:23½; 2:22½; 2:22½; 2:24; 2:23½.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $300; (unfinished.)

Harry H., ro. g., by Follett, (Swan)	1	1	
Hetty Green, b. m.	2	2	
Beacon, blk. g.	5	3	
Chum Boy, ch. g.	3	6	
May, b. m.	6	4	
Hale B., b. g.	4	7	
Unnamed, blk. s.	7	5	
Eserine, b. m.	*		

Time—2:20¼; 2:18½.

*Distanced.

Automobilists to Race To-morrow.

Tournier, the French automobile champion and the holder of all motor vehicle records from one mile to six miles, will leave to-day for Providence, where he will try to establish new world's figures in the race meet to be held to-morrow on the Narragansett track, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Automobile Club. Provided the weather is good, many members of the Automobile Club in this city expect to see his record for a mile of 1:08 4-5, made last week at the Empire City track, reduced. Albert C. Bostwick will also start to-day, and other prominent contestants will be W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Foxhall Keene, and David Wolfe Bishop. J. Dunbar Wright, one of the Vice Presidents of the Automobile Club of America, will lead a delegation from this city, and a large party is expected to go up this evening by boat.

Challenge for the America's Cup.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is reported that John Erskine, a merchant of Belfast, asserts that he is the Chairman of a syndicate of fourteen organized to challenge for the America's Cup.

Notes for the Yachtsmen.

Perry Belmont's auxiliary yacht Satanella has been laid up for the Winter in Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn.

The steam yacht Aquilo, owned by William P. Eno of the New York Yacht Club, has sailed for Boston to be fitted out for a cruise to the West Indies.

The steam yacht Vald, owned by J. Eldridge, New York Yacht Club, has sailed for Boston to lie up for the Winter.

George G. Duryea's schooner yacht Wayward, New York Yacht Club, has been laid up for the Winter at McIntosh's Basin, South Brooklyn.

The steam yacht Surf, owned by C. K. G. Billings of the New York Yacht Club, has gone out of commission at Tebo's Basin, South Brooklyn.

The United States Lighthouse Board announces that new lights have been established in local waters as follows: Mill Rock Northerly Beacon Light—A fixed red post lantern light, about 13½ feet above mean high water, on a red post with a white top, with a red oil house at base, on Great Mill Rock, Hell Gate, on a concrete block built on the rock ledge projecting northerly just above high water; Mill Rock Southerly Beacon Light—A fixed red post lantern light, about 15 feet above mean high water, on a red post with a white top, with a red oil house at base, on Little Mill Rock, Hell Gate, on a concrete base built on the southerly end of the rock ledge just above high water.

American Jockeys Rode Stake Winners.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Osboch (Maher) won the Champion Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile and three-quarters, at the Newmarket Second October Meeting to-day. George Faber's Pietermaritzburg was second and Doricles finished third.

Maher was also the rider of Ard Patrick, which won the Clearwell Stakes, for two-year-olds; distance, five furlongs and 140 yards.

Volpone ("Clem" Jenkins) won the Royal Stakes, a post sweepstakes of 200 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward; distance, one mile and two furlongs.

SIR THOMAS IN CHICAGO.

Loving Cup Presented to the Shamrock's Owner by Chicago Athletic Club —Dinner in His Honor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—At the Chicago Athletic Club this evening a banquet was given in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton, and he was also the recipient of a massive silver loving cup presented by his friends in Chicago.

President J. K. Armsby made a brief speech of welcome, and then in the name of the club presented the loving cup to Sir Thomas. Sir Thomas replied in a brief speech of thanks for the honors that had been shown him in Chicago, and alluded feelingly to the many kind messages he had received from all parts of the country since he arrived for the yacht races.

Sir Thomas and the Royal Squadron.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Nothing is known in reliable quarters here regarding the rumor, circulated by a news agency in the United States, that it has been practically settled that Sir Thomas Lipton is to be admitted as a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Such an event is at the least exceedingly problematical.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Approval of Bond Issues Delayed for Over a Year—The Widening of Fifty-ninth Street.

The members of the Municipal Council yesterday passed many ordinances for public improvements which have been delayed for over a year. President Guggenheimer presided. A bond issue for $300,000 for an addition to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was approved after several roll calls.

Commissioner Francis J. Lantry of the Department of Corrections was present to induce the members to vote in favor of a bond issue amounting to $175,000 for his department. The money is to be spent for a wall around the new city prison on Centre Street, for flagging and grading, and for a stairway in the prison. The bond issue was approved. A bond issue of $55,000 was approved for repaving walks in Central Park.

The widening of Fifty-ninth Street between Fifth and Eighth Avenues was then discussed. This matter has been under consideration by the city officials for over a year. The bond issue was passed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on March 29, 1901. A protest was made by property owners in the neighborhood. The trees which line the street on the Park side will have to be destroyed under the plan which has been adopted and the sidewalks will be much narrower than at present. A driveway on each side of the railroad tracks has been planned. There was no discussion of the matter yesterday, and the Tammany members of the Council put the bond issue, amounting to $45,000, through.

Councilman Goodwin brought up a resolution providing for the expenditure of $45,000 to erect public convenience stations in the parks of Manhattan. The resolution was approved.

ROXANE AN EASY WINNER

Kentucky Mare Beat Strong Favorites in Last Race.

W. C. WHITNEY'S HORSE BID UP

Rowdy's Victory in the Fairview Stakes Cost the Value of the Race at Morris Park.

There were drawbacks to good racing at the Morris Park track yesterday that cut the prospective fields by an average of about a half, while the knowing among the patrons of the turf, anticipating these shortcomings, on their own part reduced the attendance in about the same proportions. Thus it happened that much smaller fields than the average competed for the six events of the regular programme, while a crowd that was made up chiefly of the regular racegoers and the professional betting men watched the contests.

On the track the fields in the several races contended in mud that was so thick and holding that careful trainers examined their horses after each race to make sure that the stiff mud had not pulled off the racing plates, while such of the mud as was cast up by the hoofs of the galloping horses bruised and plastered the jockeys in a manner most uncomfortable.

The race that caused the most talk in the course of the afternoon, however, was by no means the best contested, for the Fairview Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds, held the place of honor in that line, in spite of the fact that it was to all practical purposes a walkover for the Whitney entry, Rowdy, who was a prohibitive favorite over the only other horse that ran, W. C. Daly's hard-used campaigner Himself. Every man on the race track conceded that Himself had no chance to beat Rowdy, while the majority of the crowd seemed to think that Mr. Whitney had withdrawn his other entry, Paul Clifford, simply to make a race and give the Daly horse a chance. As results proved, "Father Bill" did not really want a chance, however, as he had made his plans in advance and was certain that he would do quite as well as if he had won the stakes. As anticipated, Rowdy galloped in front all the way, and won with great ease, after having seemed at one point on the straight to be in trouble. Daly's horse was a poor second, but as he was entitled to second money regardless of how had a second he was, Daly had no complaint to make. The owner of Himself was ready when Rowdy, entered to sell for $600, was offered at auction, and enjoyed the unusual privilege of bidding up the horse of a turf pillar as if he found it a most gratifying experience. With ample protection from the fact that his own horse had been second, Daly bid Rowdy up to a sum equal to the entered price of Himself, or $1,400, after which he withdrew, while Trainer Rogers retained the horse for the usual advance of $5, at a total of $1,405. As the value of the stakes was only $905, Daly, by his bid up, managed to make the running second worth more than it would have been worth to win.

With a prize in plate added by J. B. Haggin to the stakes in the Rancho del Paso, that race made a much better contest than had been anticipated. Leonora Loring was the choice for this event, with Whisky King the second in favor, while long prices were laid against the others. Leonora Loring proved totally unequal to the task, however, and after racing close up on Whisky King for about three furlongs, died away and left Whisky King galloping in front. As the horses approached the grand stand in the run home Brunswick closed on the pacemaker with a rush, and, getting up close on the post, won, after a spirited brush with Whisky King, who beat the third horse, Campagne, by five lengths. The third choice, Roxane, slipped away in the lead in the last race, after Belle of Lexington had taken a short turn as pacemaker, Roxane at the end drawing out and winning easily by a length and a half, while Potente was second. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. John E. Madden's Wayward Boy, b. g., 7 years, by Brambler or Kingston-Lady Wayward, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a length; R. W. Walden & Son's Tour, b. f., 3, 107, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a half length from J. B. Haggin's Elegy, ch. f., 3, 107, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:23. Somerset, Kalif, Zemara, Gertrude Lodge, The Abbe, Timothy Foley, Historian, Cespedes, Thicket, Johnny of Navarre, and Anna Darling also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Wayward Boy the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1900 or 1901 to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner other than in a selling race or at a distance of a mile or more, special weights, with penalties; the Withers mile. J. Tabor's Raffaello, ch. h., 5 years, by Farandale-Jennie S., 105 pounds, (Mulholland, 3 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a length; P. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, b. f., 4, 107, (Miller,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by a length from J. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 4, 105, (Downing,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:43¾. Nanki Poo, Isla, Alsike, Guesswork, Punctual, and Piederich also ran. Value to the winner, $550. Raffaello and Isla equal favorites. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. The Pepper Stable's Whisky King, ch. c., by Kantaka-Genevieve, 122 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; Clarence H. Mackay's Brunswick, ch. g., by St. Carlo-Sloe, 100, (L. Smith,) 30 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by five lengths from J. B. Haggin's Champagne, br. f., by George Kessler-Breakdown, 97, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. Igniter, Leonora Loring, Luck and Charity also ran. Value to the winner, $1,480 and $500 in plate. Leonora Loring the favorite at 11 to 10 and 1 to 3. Winner trained by C. Davis.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fairview Stakes for three-year-olds, non-winners of $2,000, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. William C. Whitney's Rowdy, b. g., by Lisak-Lady Royster, 93 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., by Himyar-Felicitie, 101, (D. O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and out, second. Time—1:50⅗. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner, $950. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 16, selling allowances; the Withers mile. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Red Path, ch. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, 115 pounds, (Mounce,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by a length; T. D. Sullivan's Trebor, b. g., 6, 111, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a head from Belmont's Gead, br. f., 4, 101, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Speedmas, Marathen, King Lief, and Donna Henrietta also ran. Value to the winner, $550. Red Path always favorite. Winner trained by W. McDaniels.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. The Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. f., 4 years, by Perbaise-Ondina, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 11 to 10, won handily by a length and a half; J. McCafferty's Vicente, b. c., 6, 93, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length from G. Walbaum's Latson, br. h., 6, 97, (J. Martin,) 30 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Herbert and Belle of Lexington also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Herbert and Potente equal favorites at the post. Winner trained by C. Davis.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of three or more races in 1901, selling allowances; about two miles. Doctor Eichberg, 160 pounds; Boisterous, 159; Baby Bill and Cheesemite, 153 each; Linstock, Owalssa, Salesman, and Sifter, 148 each; Eophone, 142.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Cervera, 130 pounds; Isla, 128; Francesco, 125; Otis, 120; Grail, 117; Keynote, 115; Setnaket and Slipthrift, 114 each; Esrene, Judge Wardell, and Ringleader, 111 each; Ante Up, 110; Connie, 106.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Stakes for fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000 in 1900 or 1901, selling allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Ashes and Mintage, 105 pounds each; Beggar Lady, 103; Templeton, 102; Glennellie, 101; Princess Pepper and Animosity, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200; selling allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Ben Howard, 110 pounds; Andy Williams, 108; Keynote, 106; Justice, 105; Bessie McCarthy, 102; Gibson Light, 100; Locket, Fried Krupp, and Trump, 95 each; Hayward Hunter, Athesia, Barouche, and Joymaker, 92 each; Last Knight, 90; Arrahgowan and Tact, 87 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; over the Withers mile. Dublin, 126 pounds; Lord Pepper, 108; Setterlon, 105; Sentry, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1900 or 1901; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Astor, 107 pounds; Lee King, 105; Alpen, Fonsolee, and Eloim, 104 each; In Shot, 97; Sentry, 96.

2,000 Guineas for a Colt.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—R. S. Siever's crack bay colt Duke of Westminster, by Ormegantlet, has been purchased by G. Faber for 21,000 guineas, the record price for a two-year-old.

Golf Championship.

To-day's Commercial Advertiser will contain detailed description and diagram showing every stroke in semi-final match between Miss Hecker and Mrs. Manice at Baltusrol.—Adv.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Pennsylvania's Coach Has Invented a New Form of Kick-Off.

SHELDON OUT OF THE GAME

Columbia's Practice Broken Up by Cane Rushes—As a Result Sanford Discovered a Likely Candidate.

The football elevens of the different universities will have another chance to demonstrate their ability in games to-day. Wesleyan, recently defeated by Yale, meets Harvard at Cambridge, while Bowdoin, an eleven already beaten by Harvard, plays Yale at New Haven. One of the strongest teams of the South, the University of Virginia, will struggle with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, while Dickinson contests a game with Princeton at Princeton. Haverford and the Carlisle Indians are to play at Carlisle and Lafayette and the Orange Athletic Club at Orange. Columbia has no game scheduled for to-day.

The developments on the various gridirons yesterday are likely to have a permanent bearing on the game in the future. It was announced at Yale that Sheldon, their great guard of last year, will more than likely be unable to play at all this season, on account of illness.

George Woodruff, University of Pennsylvania's paid coach, put his new idea of the kick-off into practice, which is intended to revolutionize a certain department of the game.

Columbia's practice was broken into by the students indulging in their cane rushes, though the diversion will probably result beneficially after all, for Coach Sanford discovered a likely looking young man in the person of Benham, and if he enters into football as earnestly as he did into the horse play of yesterday one of Columbia's weak positions will be filled.

The above features of the day's doings on the gridiron may or may not materially affect the future football situation. Time alone will determine this.

Coach George Woodruff of the University of Pennsylvania football team has for the past two years been the target for adverse criticism because he could not evolve any new play to supplement "guards back," which, while successful for several years, utterly failed last year and the preceding one, when used against teams who had studied a good defense. Some surprise was therefore occasioned when the candidates lined up for the practice to-day on Franklin Field when Woodruff gave a very impressive exhibition of fertility of mind in football inventions. He is responsible for an introduction which promises to revolutionize the kickoff. The ball is placed horizontal with the goal posts.

Instead of kicking the ball as far into the opponent's territory as possible, care was taken to have it go just beyond the ten yards required by rule. The ball was placed on the mark denoting the centre of the field, parallel with the line instead of at right angles, one end being raised slightly higher than the other.

By thus placing the ball and kicking on either end it would produce a revolving motion and shoot off to the opposite side to which it was kicked. With the side kicking off having all its players on a line with the ball, the chances highly favor the team getting the ball again if it just goes within the ten-yard limit.

This is true for two reason. First, because it is much easier to fall on a ball while running with its motion than to attempt to gain its possession by meeting it in an opposite direction, and second, the side kicking off has all its men on a line with the ball, while the opposition is spread over the half of the field. This is quite a unique play, and should be worked with success a few times in each game.

It will in all probability be tried to-day in the game with the University of Virginia, and should the attempt meet with any degree of success, it will likely be used for the remainder of the season. The early practice this afternoon was devoted to this new kick, and it was found to be highly successful. The ends got well down the flend and did excellent work. The new tackling dummy has been set up on the practice field, but will not be given a test until after to-morrow's game.

CANE RUSHES AT COLUMBIA.

Only sixteen men turned out yesterday for football practice at Columbia, and but few of these were members of the regular 'Varsity squad. This in itself was rather discouraging, as the day itself was an ideal one for football, and no line-up could be had. Sanford, therefore, devoted all of his time during the afternoon to the development of a new quarter back, now that Bayard Boyeson is unable to get into the game for the time being. This work, however, came to an abrupt end. The freshmen and sophomore classes crowded on the field and indulged in a can rush, and most of the football players took a hand in it. As the boys struggled over the ground Sanford glanced over them critically, and finally took a hand in the scrap himself. After rather a severe tussle he succeeded in yanking out of the heap a freshman named Benham, much to the latter's astonishment. Drawing him one side, he told him he was wanted for the football team. Sanford obtaining his promise, went back to look for some more material, but found none.

A cheer greeted the football players when they made their appearance on the field. Hastily glancing the men over Sanford picked out eleven men, and then selecting Wolff from this number, he had him run the eleven through signal practice, while he sent the ends to catch punts. Menocquez doing the kicking. Weekes did his work very well, and was called upon occasionally to join the eleven whenever Sanford wanted to whip up things. Wolff, who has heretofore played an end, showed plenty of spirit when he undertook his new position, but at first he did not seem to be able to pass the ball and keep with the runners at the same time. Wilson, the captain and quarter back of the 1899 team of Columbia, was on the field and helped Sanford coach Wolff, and between the two Wolff was getting along nicely when most of the spectators were seen to withdraw to the Western end of the field and form in two knots. Soon the cries, "1904 this way" and "1905 this way" rang out across the gridiron, and they were responded to with vim. The football players looked at Sanford appealingly, and he called off practice for the time being. When the rushes ended it was too late to take up any more practice.

The first rush took place on top of a lot of loose red dirt but recently dumped on the ground. The rain of Monday had soaked it well, and most of the contestants showed the effects of it long before they got through, for a more dilapidated lot could rarely be found. With no apparent leadership, the two factions sprang at each other and fought for nearly one-half an hour. Along the outside of the big heap various impromptu wrestling matches took place, but the contestants in these were pulled to their feet and sent back into the struggle. The crowd gave way every few minutes to let those that had lost their wind get out, and not a few of these were stretched out on the field to recover. With a view to settling the controversy, Sanford, Weekes, and one or two others tried to separate the contestants. Their work was cut out for them, and it took some time for them to pull off the rushers on top of those who held the cane. When this was done a count was made, and the freshmen were declared victorious, as they had twelve hands on the cane to the sophomores' ten.

After a short rest the classes had another and better organized rush. Half Back Morley presided over this, and the men were allowed five minutes to scrimmage, a student named Lockwood keeping time. Stow was the leader of the sophomores and Louis Spence led the freshmen. The holders of the cane before the rush were mostly the football players of each class, and Duden's eligibility as a freshman was questioned by some. This was finally decided satisfactorily to both sides, and the rush started. The men fought even more desperately in this rush than they did in the first, and the persons receiving superficial injuries were of course larger; but no one was at all seriously hurt. At the end of the five minutes the men were separated and the hands counted, and this time victory rested with the sophomores, they having twenty-one hands grasping the cane to the freshmen's fifteen.

The recovery of the players injured in the Harvard game is much more rapid than was expected, and they may be back in the game within a short time. As Columbia has no big game until the 26th, when Yale will be played, the loss of players at this time is not as serious as it might be. The plaster cast was removed from Smythe's leg yesterday, but that on Bayard Boyeson still remains.

An atmosphere of gloom and disappointment seemed to hang over Princeton supporters last night, and fears even of Dickinson's winning are not scarce. The practice game of a twenty and a fifteen minute half was the most miserable exhibition of football that a Princeton eleven has ever put up. The 'Varsity did not gain the necessary five yards for a first down twice in succession in the entire thirty-five minutes. Changes are still being made in the line up. Meier went back to his old position at quarterback, and McCord is in at full back. Dewitt is playing left half back now, with S. McClaves in at his old position. The early part of the practice was devoted exclusively to the formations and plays of the remolded team. Every coach carefully watched the men and studiously drilled them into their new places. The game was a succession of fumbles and bad passes. At one time the 'Varsity secured the ball on the scrubs' five-yard line, but a fumble placed the ball in the scrubs' hands, and Underhill immediately punted out of danger.

The scrub put up a good game and repeatedly doughed through the 'Varsity for good gains. Their only touchdown, however, was secured by Roper, who secured the ball on one of the first eleven's many fumbles and ran the length of the field for a touchdown. Capt. Cutts was badly cut about the left eye in one of the scrimmages and had to leave the game.

Yale went through a long afternoon of hard practice yesterday, with a bevy of coachers looking on, among them being Bull, '1888; Heffelfinger, 1891; Stillman, 1900; Cutten, 1897, and Mike Murphy.

Only one half was played by the 'Varsity, but it was a hot one.

The new arrangement decided upon last night was put into operation.

Olcott and Goss changed places at left tackle and left guard; Rafferty and Moorehead interchanged at right end, as did Ferguson and Gould at left end. The change worked very smoothly and bolstered up the left side of the line. A very strong second team was put in, including Bloomer and Francis at tackle; Hamlin, centre; Johnson, guard; Hinkle and Hox at half backs, and Ward at full back.

The scrimmage was fierce and a touchdown was made only after the hardest kind of line work of the season by the 'Varsity. When the second team had the ball the 'Varsity gave them only ten yards altogether. Wilhelm played very well, making good headway through the 'Varsity line and following his interference. Hogan was out of sorts and blundered several times on the tackle back plays, and he received some sharp coaching. Weymouth was out yesterday for the first time and put up a fair game at tackle, where he played on the Bucknell College team two seasons. He was given some punting work and by Thursday will be tried at the line. He promises to be a coming star at Yale.

The line-up for the graduate game for next Tuesday was announced last night, subject to a few revisions. Hall, the famous end of the '96 and '97 teams, and Coy of the champion 1900 team will take the end positions, with Frank Hinkey, Moyle, and Tomkins as alternates; at tackle will be Stillman, this year's coach, and Capt. Chamberlain, '98, one of the fastest tackles who ever played at Yale; at guard Heffelfinger, the famous '91 guard, and Hickok of the '95 eleven; at centre Harry Cross, '96, and Cutten, '97; for quarter back Ely, '98, will play; at half back will be Sharpe of last year's eleven and Armstrong of the '95 team, while at full back will be Ferry Hale, the star of the 1900 team.

Harvard's practice on Soldiers' Field yesterday afternoon was the sharpest and best that has been seen this season. Four touchdowns were made against the scrub in the ten minutes of play, and the work of the 'Varsity team when it lined up in regular form showed the result of former practice of Monday and yesterday. The men played together like clockwork, helping each other along and forming an interference that was like a stone wall. Kerna, Ristine, and Cutts played star ball. The latter was tried at tackle, his place at guard being taken by Lee of last year's team, who joined the squad Monday. Cutts was in every play, and in the third kickoff, by magnificent interference aided Marshall to run through the entire second team, ninety yards, for a touchdown. It was the most brilliant run of the year. The line-up yesterday shows that Harvard intends to avail herself of all the heavy men that she can lay her hands on. With Lee in at guard, Cutts will play at tackle, and Graydon, the tackle on the other side of the line, will go in at full to give way to Blagden, a heavy man of more than ordinary line ability.

Although the Carlisle Indians' football team plays Haverford to-day, the stress of yesterday's practice was mainly directed at the Indian-Cornell game to be played in the Pan-American Stadium on Saturday. The team has improved in the last few days.

Two new men of some experience, White Face and Shepard, have arrived from South Dakota, and give fair promises for the line. Wheelock, although practicing yesterday afternoon, will not play until Saturday, and Scrugges, the new centre, will probably not be able to play against Cornell. One notable feature of the Cornell game will be that the Indians' coach is a brother of Capt. Warner of Cornell.

Princeton Freshmen Football Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The final and revised schedule of games for the freshman football team was announced today. The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 16, East Orange High School at East Orange; 19, Princeton Preparatory School at Princeton; 26, Mercersburg at Mercersburg; 30, St. Paul's School, (Garden City,) at Princeton.

Nov. 2, Lawrenceville School at Princeton; 6, Montclair Military Academy at Montclair; 8, Yale Freshmen at New Haven; 13, Hill School at Pottstown.

Golf at Westbrook To-day.

Over forty golfers have entered for the invitation tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club, which will open this morning on the links near Islip, L. I. Champion Travis, former champion Findlay Douglas, C. M. Hamilton, Charles H. Seely, Louis Livingston, Jr., Arden M. Robbins, J. M. Knapp, Devereaux Emmet, Daniel Chauncey, James A. Tyng, Robert C. Watson, Jr., Charles H. Tappin, George E. Watson, and Hugh K. Toler are among the leaders who will start in the qualifying round. The opening round will be thirty-six holes, and the first sixteen will be eligible to play for the Westbrook Cup, the second sixteen playing for the Consolation Cup. The final rounds will be at eighteen holes, except the final round for the chief trophy on Saturday, which will be thirty-six holes. A four-ball foursome will be a special attraction for Friday afternoon. The Westbrook Club has never failed to hold a big golf event every year since its organization. Last year the cup was won by Louis Livingston, Jr., who beat Charles Hitchcock, Jr., of Yale by 2 up and 1 to play in the final round. The Consolation Cup was won by George E. Watson. The low qualifying score was 171, made by Louis Livingston, Jr. The course consists of nine holes, and is in splendid playing condition.

Handicap Golf at Harbor Hill.

A handicap competition was played yesterday by the women of the Harbor Hill Golf Club on their links at Staten Island. Miss Luce was the winner, with a net score of 93, but Miss Margaret Worth, who came second, had the lowest gross score, 96 strokes. The results are:

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1901

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times.
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 50 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

The administration of the office of the District Attorney under Mr. GARDINER was not efficient. In that administration Mr. UNGER had a large part. He is generally accepted as "the brains" of the office. He is a more capable lawyer than Mr. GARDINER, a man of cooler temperament, shrewder judgment, greater reticence, more wary, and less vain. Had he been at the head of the office, instead of Mr. GARDINER, it might not have been more a terror to the protected vice of the city and to the protectors of vice, but it would have been less ludicrous. What it would have been under him, he in turn being under Tammany, it may be expected to be if he is elected District Attorney.

The peculiarity of the work of the office under Mr. GARDINER was that it never reached beyond or above the lower ranks of the bribetakers and peddlers of protection to the vicious. The same limitations will exist if Mr. UNGER is elected. It was the fortune of Mr. GARDINER to be presented by the Grand Jury which sat in March of last year for failure to aid and co-operate with the Grand Jury in the prosecution of its duties. The Grand Jury that made this most unusual presentment was one made up of exceptionally able and careful men. Its foreman, Mr. PUTNAM, is a citizen of unblemished reputation, who has given much time in the most unselfish labor for the public good, and he had had extraordinary experience in the task to which he was assigned. By the character of the Grand Jury and by the nature of the cases it had before it, and the evidence adduced, the presentment it made to the Court carried great weight. It fully agreed with and largely explained the situation which had become and is still notorious. The organized system of crime and vice in this city, under the eyes of the police, could be carried on only with the assent of the police, and the police could do their part in it only with the District Attorney's office in sympathy and practically in partnership with the syndicate of powerful Tammany politicians behind the lawbreakers. The relation of the District Attorney's office to this monstrous conspiracy would not be different under Mr. UNGER. If it were possible that it would be changed, and especially if it were possible that it would be changed in the interest of the law, Mr. UNGER would not have been nominated by Tammany.

We have only to compare the record and the character of Judge JEROME, the anti-Tammany candidate for District Attorney, with those of Mr. UNGER to understand what the effect of the election of one or the other would be on the breaking up of the partnership between the authorities and the violators of the law. Mr. JEROME is substantially the opposite of Mr. UNGER, save in the fact that both are capable lawyers. Mr. JEROME, in the relatively modest office of Justice, with little originating power, and acting only in co-operation with private citizens, has managed to bring to light and to punishment a number of precisely those protected crimes on the proceeds of which Tammany supports itself. He has closed many gambling places, under circumstances that made it perfectly plain that the police could have done the same thing had they not had corrupt reasons for not closing them. He has secured the exposure and in a number of cases the punishment of men and women engaged in the vile traffic in the bodies and souls of young girls on the east side. He has been instrumental in sending to prison some of the unspeakable creatures whose revenue comes from the wages of women they have seduced and driven into a life of shame. He has aided directly in the conviction of one of the bribe collectors of the police, the confidential agent of a Captain. For weeks, until Tammany took heart at the success of its device to hide behind a decent candidate for the chief city office, it was to Judge JEROME that was due the terror of the gamblers, pimps, procurers, and keepers of houses of ill-fame which checked the ostentatious display of vice as it has not been checked since the election of the latest—Heaven grant that he may be the last—Tammany Mayor. It is as certain as day what Mr. JEROME will do if he shall be the next District Attorney. It is equally certain that Mr. UNGER will do nothing of the sort.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

The latest and most trustworthy estimates of the wheat crop warrant the prediction of a satisfactory and profitable export demand for this most important of the food staples. The London estimates made by trade authorities of equal acceptability as guides to business judgment give the total production of the world in the harvest just finished as from 2,699,000,000 bushels to 2,711,000,000 bushels. Of this total the United States has produced about 650,000,000 bushels and carried over a surplus from last year of about 50,000,000 bushels, making a total of 700,000,000 bushels, or, say, 26 per cent. of the total. The world's consumption is estimated at 2,560,000,000 bushels. BROOMHALL estimates that the European yield is about 100,000,000 bushels below that of last year. American wheat-growing countries other than the United States will produce about 346,000,000 bushels. Asia will add about 307,200,000, Africa about 42,400,000, and Australasia about 46,800,000.

How much of the wheat product of this country can be spared to make up the shortage of Europe and Australasia is still indeterminate. Under ordinary conditions the consumptive requirements of the United States are estimated at 350,000,000 bushels, or one-half the now available supply; but owing to the shortage of corn in parts of the West and South it is likely to be somewhat greater this year, say, by 50,000,000 bushels. The requirement of the reserve for seed purposes will be covered by probably 70,000,000 bushels—together 470,000,000 bushels—leaving about 230,000,000 bushels which can be spared if needed for export. That it will all be needed is rendered probable by the situation in Europe. The impression prevails in the wheat market that as the season advances prices are likely to stiffen on the strength of a more exigent export demand than can now be definitely predicted. The normal ratio of increase in consumption this year as compared with last should call for a total of about 2,600,000,000 bushels, which will clean up the reserve more thoroughly than is desirable, in view of the possibility of a scant harvest next year. The process of reducing the reserve cannot safely go on indefinitely, and for this reason it is to be hoped that the crops of this country and Argentina are not somewhat overestimated, as some statisticians of the trade have claimed.

THE MOLINEUX DECISION.

The cause of justice is served and respect for law enhanced by the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the judgment of conviction in the case of ROLAND B. MOLINEUX, who has now for one year and eight months been under sentence of death for a crime for which he was not convicted by due process of law.

The Court of Appeals bench is unanimous in the opinion that a reversal must be ordered on the ground that the trial court erred in admitting reported statements of BARNET concerning the receipt by him through the mail of drugs supposed to be poisoned. The Judges agree, also, that an error was made in permitting the terrible mix and muddle of expert testimony as to handwriting. The majority of the Court—Judges O'BRIEN, BARTLETT, VANN, and WERNER—hold that evidence tending to show that MOLINEUX caused the death of BARNET should not have been admitted. From this opinion Judges PARKER, GRAY, and HAIGHT dissent, believing that the evidence implicating MOLINEUX in this case tends to fix upon him the guilt of the murder of Mrs. ADAMS.

It will be remembered that the so-called handwriting experts labored long and diligently with MOLINEUX, causing him to write under their eyes and direction copies of the address upon the poison package and many detached words and letters, going so far as to induce him to conform to the supposed requirements of their art in the slant and manner of holding the pen. Specimens thus produced of the handwriting of the accused were afterward used by them as standards of comparison, contrary to common sense and safe procedure, as was commonly observed at the time, and now it appears contrary to law. The law on this subject is very clearly laid down by the Court of Appeals in its opinion. Genuine and attested specimens of handwriting may be admitted for comparison with disputed writings by witnesses. Restricted within these limits, the wrangles of experts will be much less likely to lead to such scandals as that of the prolonged and futile discussions of the Molineux case. The rule is salutary and it is well that it has been affirmed, for the abuse was a growing one and plainly tended to the perversion of justice.

It ought to be clear to every mind that a man on trial for one crime should be sheltered against the introduction of evidence going to show that he committed another crime not mentioned in the indictment. This view is held and set forth with positiveness and admirable lucidity in the majority opinion. The Court brushes away the false theories by which the attempt was made to justify the admission of evidence relating to BARNET. The motive set up in the Barnet case was wholly unrelated to the motive alleged in the attempt supposed to have been made against the life of CORNISH, resulting in the death of Mrs. ADAMS. There can be no assumption, therefore, that the two crimes were related. The one throws upon the other no light which the Court and jury needed for guidance, and the exclusion of the Barnet evidence was the only safe and reasonable course.

The very largest latitude was permitted to the prosecution in the trial court. The prosecuting officers did about what they pleased, and the Court was a law unto itself. The procedure was astonishing, and the setting aside of the results was the only issue of the appeal looked for by those most competent to form an opinion. If the reversal of this conviction and the reasons for it are a severe reflection upon the quality of wisdom exhibited in the trial court, it cannot be said that the rebuke is unmerited or without its valuable lesson. If the accused had gone to the electric chair in pursuance of the terms of the sentence now set aside there would have been a general belief that he had suffered the punishment of death without having enjoyed his Constitutional right to a fair trial and a conviction obtained by due process of law.

THE TASK OF SENATOR FRYE.

Senator FRYE is not to be congratulated on the task which he avows that he has accepted—the preparation of a ship subsidy bill that will avoid the objections which were fatal to the one of last Winter.

He confesses that it will not be easy. In fact, the things that secured the death of the former bill he thinks were really "good." He will abandon them with reluctance, not to say pain. They were certainly intended to be good for the backers and beneficiaries of the bill. That is what they were put in for. They were bad for the people who have to pay the subsidies, and that is why the bill was killed. It is all very well for Mr. FRYE to say that the bill was filibustered to death. It was. But the reason was that there was a certain number of Senators and Congressmen who found it pleasanter to keep the bill from coming to a vote than to vote openly against it. But the same popular feeling that made it desirable for them to kill the bill by delay will doubtless compel enough of them to vote against it, if it should reach a vote, to kill it outright.

So far as we can see, Mr. FRYE is in an unpleasant dilemma. If he shears his bill of the outrageous provisions intended to satisfy the greed of extensive shipowning and shipbuilding interests they will cool toward it. If he retains those provisions, the popular resentment against it will make it impossible to get enough votes for it in Congress. The situation at the present time makes the plea of helplessness on the part of American shipowners and shipbuilders not only ridiculous but offensive. The purchase of an extensive fleet of merchant vessels in Great Britain by American capitalists on the sole ground that they can make more money with them than their former owners could is not encouraging to the prayer for public money. It points too straight to the only legitimate means of promoting an American merchant marine under the American flag. Let the right of American owners to the flag be acknowledged without regard to where they get their ships.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

That is a gratifying intimation from Kentucky that Mr. HENRY WATTERSON is a candidate for the Governorship of that State. It is true that there is to be no election for Governor until for two years. In the interval Mr. WATTERSON'S purpose may cool or the situation may completely change.

But we have no hesitation in saying that it would be a good thing for Kentucky and would raise the recent standard of its Governorship, both morally and intellectually, if Mr. WATTERSON should be elected. By consequence it would be a good thing for the country at large. The recent political history of Kentucky is not, in fact, what any patriotic Kentuckian, Republican or Democrat—and all Kentuckians are patriotic—can contemplate with much State pride. While Mr. WATTERSON is one of the most patriotic of Kentuckians, he sees very clearly those things in which the Commonwealth could with advantage imitate some of her sister States. He has never hesitated to set forth these things, with a vigor which has put him, as a leader of opinion, quite at the head of his party in his own State. While his Democracy has never been impeached, it has never descended to undiscriminating partisanship nor prevented him from sympathizing with and representing the most advanced and progressive Americanism. His election would be honorable and useful to the people of Kentucky.

DEALING WITH ANARCHISTS.

We have already expressed a desire that the case of MOST should be taken higher than the Court of Special Sessions, which has alone thus far been occupied with it. Before we can make any intelligent alterations of the existing laws of the State respecting Anarchists we need to be authoritatively informed what protection we now have under the existing law against such incitements to violence and lawlessness as MOST has all his life made his living by publishing, in speech or writing.

The comments of The London Times upon the sentence of MOST are doubtless due to want of information concerning the jurisdiction and powers of the particular court which tried MOST. That journal finds his sentence inadequate. But it went the extreme length to which the Court of Special Sessions is allowed by law to go. When MOST was imprisoned for the first time, at least on this side of the ocean, the then Recorder, the late Judge SMYTH, expressed his regret that the law had provided no punishment more adequate to the offense than that which he took pleasure in inflicting. Evidently that was also the feeling of the Justices of Special Sessions. But their court is a court of summary jurisdiction. It is in effect a Police Magistrate's court, excepting that three Justices sit instead of one. In order to guard against the abuse of their powers these are limited to the power of imprisonment for a year. The Justices, therefore, went to the limit of their power, excepting that they might have added a fine to the imprisonment.

Of course, nobody has any sort of sympathy with MOST. There is even a sense of irritation that so detestable a person, who proclaims himself against all law, should invoke the protection of the law which he affects to despise. Upon his own principles MOST would have no cause of complaint if anybody who disliked him should shoot him or blow him up with dynamite. It is not at all on his account, but on account of the law itself, that it is desirable to have an authoritative judicial decision whether he was lawfully condemned. The only way of obtaining such a decision is to bring his case before the Supreme Court by a writ of certiorari. That course would be so costly, and the issue of it so doubtful, that it is unlikely MOST will himself take it. He will probably prefer, or be compelled, to serve out his term. But it will still remain highly desirable to know whether the offense with which he was charged comes fairly within the meaning of the provision of the Penal Code under which he has been sentenced. Until we know what the law now permits and what it prohibits, we repeat that we cannot know what amendments to it, if any, are needed in order to discourage the public utterance of such sentiments as those MOST makes a trade of professing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to the dispatch which revealed the fact that since CZOLGOSZ has been in Auburn Prison many express packages containing flowers and fruit and addressed to him have been received there, it is stated that much surprise would be created if the names of the senders of these gifts were revealed. This is something more than an intimation that people generally regarded as both reputable and sane have been indulging in a most sickening display of perverted sentimentality, but such exhibitions have been made so often in the past in behalf of lesser criminals that it is doubtful if anybody would be much surprised to learn that the would-be consolers of the President's assassin are neither jailbirds nor Anarchists. Indeed, jailbirds and Anarchists never do things of this sort, the Anarchist being particularly philosophical when members of their "groups" get into trouble by making practical application of the doctrines of the sect, refusing, on principle, to supply them with money for legal defense. The "comrade" sent on a murderous mission is regarded by them as already dead, and though, after his execution, they may talk a lot about him as a "martyr," they make no attempts to ornament his cell with flowers or to ameliorate the prison fare with fruit. Disgusting nonsense of that description they leave to those who, like themselves, can see only one side of a case, but who see the side which does not interest anybody who has ever come in contact with the harder side of life. The prison authorities have done well in refusing to publish the names of those who are trying to confirm the belief of CZOLGOSZ that he is a person of consequence and interest. The revelation might create something of a sensation, but it would be far from edifying, and public denunciation would have no effect upon those guilty of an act the very perpetration of which was proof of complete disregard for public opinion.

—With the decent people of New York City as thoroughly aroused and as well informed as they are in regard to municipal conditions, it was hardly necessary for Mr. FRANK MOSS, when speaking at Camp Low Monday night, to "prove" a story of police brutality by telling a boy with his arm in a sling to stand up on a chair and show himself. As an intelligent man who is also a lawyer, Mr. Moss knows perfectly well that by doing this he did not prove anything at all, and there was good reason for him to fear lest realization of that fact might lead his auditors to suspect that there was something queer about a story which otherwise they would not have thought of doubting. Surely, there is no inherent improbability in a tale of a New York policeman who used his club recklessly and then brought "influence" to bear in order to escape the consequences of his act. And, as surely, nobody doubts that Mr. Moss has had unusual opportunities for hearing about such things. Why, then, did he hurt his good case by resorting to an expedient which instantly brought to mind those occasionally tried in minor courts for the purpose of influencing juries specially selected for their lack of information and intellectual power? The jury before which the great issues of this campaign are now on trial is not composed of men of that kind, and their decision will not be affected in that way. Even good causes—and certainly none could be better than that to which Mr. Moss is at present devoting his large energies and many abilities—can be hurt by injudicious advocacy, however well intentioned it may be. Fables are oftener "proved" than facts by such arguments as the boy on the chair. This is not by any means saying that the boy was not injured exactly as Mr. Moss said he was, but it is saying that the boy's exhibition there was better calculated to inspire doubt than conviction, and that, therefore, it should have been omitted.

—For an absolutely accurate statement of the status of American missionaries abroad, one need go no further than to the appeal just issued by the New York representatives of the American Board of Foreign Missions. After saying that the board has no funds out of which it can legally pay, either in whole or in part, the ransom demanded for Miss STONE, the appeal continues: "It has never guaranteed to its missionaries immunity from danger, and cannot do so now. They go abroad simply as American citizens, under the reasonable protection of our flag, the board assuring them only of financial support. In any hour of danger or of need their appeal can only be that of other Americans to their Government, and, that failing, to the American people. Our Government, with the intensest feeling of sympathy and interest, can, in the nature of the case, do nothing in the way of ransom, but only in the way of fixing accountability and of securing ultimate indemnity." That puts the situation exactly as it is, and leaves the decision as to the wisdom of paying a ransom to those who alone have either the right or the power to raise the money which those mysterious brigands—or politicians—perhaps the difference is not great—over in the Balkans are demanding. That the humiliating payment will be made seems to be certain, unless Miss STONE'S captors are poorer business men than their conduct up to this time indicates. Immediate danger to her life seems to lie only in attempts on the part of the Turkish or Bulgarian authorities to rescue the prisoner by force of arms, and that plan, according to report, has been abandoned. If the money is to be paid at all it ought to be paid at once. Everybody appreciates the arguments against submitting to blackmail, but unfortunately humanity and logic are at deadly odds in cases like this one. There are good precedents for yielding and paying. The Britishers did both in a case precisely similar, the details of which we published yesterday.

—In the opinion of the eminent representative of The London Times in Paris, M. SANTOS-DUMONT has solved one-third of the problem of aerial navigation—that is, the young Brazilian can steer his balloon but he cannot combat the wind, and he cannot carry freight or passengers! Isn't there a curious disproportion between the third of the problem that has been solved and each of the thirds still unsolved? Some observers would state the situation this way: M. SANTOS-DUMONT has repeatedly demonstrated that a large silk bag filled with a gas lighter than air will raise itself and a little more from the surface of the ground and remain aloft for a greater or less number of minutes or hours. He has also demonstrated that when the atmosphere is still, or nearly so, such a bag can be slowly moved by means of revolving fans. And that is all. Nobody since the days of MONTGOLFIER has doubted the possibility of doing these things in the weather mentioned, and those who have hoped to do more with balloons have only wasted their time and money, and occasionally their lives, in proving over and over again the mathematically certain proposition that the other things cannot be done—that way.

A CORRECTION.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 12 printed a dispatch from Hackensack in which it was stated that James E. Duross of the law firm of Holt & Duross, 220 Broadway, this city, had been indicted for criminal conspiracy by the Bergen County Grand Jury, in connection with the troubles that exist between the stockholders of the Carlstadt Chemical Company. Mr. Duross is the Democratic candidate for re-election as Assemblyman from the Seventh Manhattan District.

The information sent to THE TIMES and published regarding Mr. Duross was wholly untrue. He was not indicted, as stated, nor even was any charge preferred against him. The Standard News Association furnished the report and it was printed in good faith by THE TIMES.

A REPLY TO BISHOP POTTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bishop Potter, in his address delivered at San Francisco, asks this question: "If the present Administration has promised the laborer and mechanic protection, why do they not put a protective tariff on Japanese, Chinamen, and foreign labor, the same as they protect the manufacturer and the merchant?"

The answer is easy. It is because these self-same "manufacturers and merchants" will not allow this Administration or any other Administration to consummate the act. The platform of the Republican Party, in convention assembled on June 19-21, 1900, stated, under the head of "Labor": "In the further interests of American workmen, we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands; the extension of opportunities for education for working children; the raising of the age limit for child labor; the protection of free labor as against contract convict labor, and an effective system of labor insurance."

Let us ask, as has the renowned Bishop, what do these platform promises in their entirety mean? Or were they for local consumption only?

The restriction of immigration is sadly needed right now. In fact, it could with propriety be suspended altogether for a term of years. This would be a good thing for this American country, as well as a blessing to all the foreign countries, for reasons which space prevents enumerating.

The extension of opportunities for education for working children would be accomplished only through the extension of the age limit whereby these infants are turned into the factories. And this means that the employers of this class of labor will not submit to this extension.

An "effective system of labor insurance" will not be accomplished unless these powerful insurance trusts are allowed to handle the business. Thus it is easy to see how powerless these platform promises become.

WILLIAM S. WAUDBY.
Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 1901.

THE SALARIES OF FIREMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to answer your correspondent, "Clement C. Moore," who demands a reduction in the salaries of employes of the city, especially of the Police and Fire Departments. He says that the mass of the people are being robbed to support these employes. This is a cruel statement. Furthermore, he asks Mr. Seth Low to state definitely that if elected he will reduce these salaries. I wish to say that I think Mr. Low too much of a man to take notice of this cruel request, especially after having in his letter of acceptance referred to the Fire Department as follows:

"In particular, the Fire Department should have at its head a man who can conduct the business side of the department without subjecting himself to indictment; for a finer, braver body of men is not to be found in the city. It is a stinging shame that the official head of such a force as this should himself subject this entire department to criticism."

Clement C. Moore forgets that these men are ever on the alert, and ever prepared to sacrifice their lives to save our loved ones. Had this reformer read the graphic account in THE TIMES of Oct. 9 describing these men entering the burning hold of a vessel laden with 30,000 cans of petroleum and 250 kegs of gunpowder, he would have discovered that in fighting fires it is courage and bravery that are necessary—not talent.

If Mr. Low is elected and finds it necessary to reduce the expenses of administering the affairs of the City of New York he will undoubtedly do so, but to reduce the salaries of firemen and policemen—never. These men are not, and never can be, overpaid, considering the duty they are obliged to perform. Furthermore, the Mayor could not fix their salaries, as they are fixed by law.

I cannot understand how at the present moment, when the respectable element hopes to overthrow an undesirable government, Mr. Moore or any fair-minded person can by unjust demands endanger Mr. Low's election. ALFRED F. ZIMMER.
New York, Oct. 14, 1901.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Carlyle very truly says that "a fact is the kernel of the thing." Now what is the one great central, luminous fact in the present Mayoralty controversy? It is this: That stripped of all subtle sophistical reasoning, Tammany, or to be strictly accurate, Crokerism, is the outward and visible embodiment of all that is vile and vicious in municipal Americanism.

It is an organized hypocrisy, trading, under the semblance of civic government, on the weaknesses, cupidity, and depravity of the baser sort. No precious ointment in the shape of a Shepard can heal this canker; it needs the knife of a Low. That high-minded, able, estimable men like Mr. Shepard should ally themselves for the nonce with the rank and file of Tammany in no way alters the fact: had it not been for such a saving remnant Tammany Hall would long ago have dropped to pieces of its own inherent rottenness. Tammany is the antithesis of reform. It is morally putrid, and you cannot make it sweet or savory by grafting on to it a clean, wholesome citizen now and then.

Mr. Shepard's Brooklyn speech was an admirable effort, but it showed unmistakable evidence of a determination not to flash the searchlight of truth into Tammany's hidden recesses, but, on the contrary, to palliate, waive, or deny its blighting and baneful influence. The closely interwoven connection between the police and the ignoring or shielding of vice, is an enormity too hideous to be veiled under moral platitudes or the prospective successes of the Democratic Party. All voters should make any reasonable concession to party regularity, but no honest citizen is called on at the present juncture to place such a strain on his conscience and his candor. The majority of our people, rich and poor alike, desire, on a broad, liberal basis, an era of moral civic regeneration and righteousness, and if once the public conscience is thoroughly aroused the Tammany career of blundering and plundering will speedily end.

Toward this end, let every man in his place and within his capacity put his shoulder to the wheel. B. M.
New York, Oct. 14, 1901.

ADVERSE VIEW OF MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shepard in his exceeding virtue condemns Mr. Low for the latter's fair warning to Devery. And in his criticism of Mr. Low's candor he denounces as unlawful that which he knows to be absolutely lawful. If Mr. Shepard is to use his uncommon holiness to screen Devery during the campaign only, he can say so plainly if he will. But he exposes what seems to be his real purpose if elected.

In a flood of fine words he said Saturday night that he will, if elected, maintain "an unclosed mind" (whatever that actually means) as to accused officials, and will hear their defenses. In plain words, we assume he means he will remove all who are proved guilty by legal evidence. Now, this is what plain people do not want. We have had quite enough of ineffective "legal evidence" and police trials and indictments. We want actual results, and quick decapitation. We want no resignations on half pay, and no weak plea that this or that police rogue is not yet proved guilty, although Grand Juries have charged the fact. Besides, Mr. Shepard as a lawyer may want to leave these matters to the courts now developing the "stay" fad.

Judge Giegerich in the Capt. Diamond case says that all New York believes the police to be corrupt. But it is clear that Mr. Shepard's opinion was not consulted; and it is manifest that Tammany's platform praising its police administration had no weight with the learned Justice.

The question is, Can New Yorkers who want to kill Deveryism safely vote for Shepard? The answer from Brooklyn is, "I (E. M. S.) will follow the ideas of public decency held by Edward M. Shepard." This may be sufficient to the Brahmin class of voters who admire a top-heavy culture dwelling in monumental conceit. But the plain people who understand but plain talk will never rely upon "Edward M. Shepard" as a platform, without further explanation. The most conspicuous fact now is that he consistently fought Tammany until promised a great office. And this phase of his life means more to the "common people," as he loves to phrase it, than a deluge of fine words and good intentions. They only know that he seems to continue to hold his very high regard for himself. ROBERT J. MAHON.
New York, Oct. 13, 1901.

A JEFFERSONIAN'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In refusing the Mayoralty nomination to Bird S. Coler, Mr. Croker has forfeited the support of all Democrats who believe in the traditions of the party. I mention this concrete fact because it serves to display in entirety the pernicious possibilities of the policy of personal rule which has too long served to disgrace and degrade the Democratic organization of this city.

On the one hand there was an energetic business man of strict integrity, whose efforts for four years as the highest financial officer of the municipality, besides maintaining the best standards of efficiency in routine work, had foiled schemes of public plunder so gigantic that conception of them amounted almost to genius. On the other, a professional politician, avowedly deriving his income from revenues incident to his political power, whose time or attention has never been given and never will be given to the protection of the taxpayers of New York, who himself is a taxpayer of the United Kingdom, who has spent the major portion of the past four years there, and who has shown himself in his personal characteristics to be divorced from the ideas which distinguish the American gentleman. Yet, upon the return of this landed English Squire to handle the Democratic campaign in New York (!) his mere word was sufficient to withhold merited honor from a deserving public servant, thus overruling the desires of the most astute and faithful of our leaders and the demands of the two-hundred-odd thousand of voting Democrats in this city.

Shades of Jefferson, Seymour, and Tilden! Has the Democratic Party come to this? Can the personal spite of a single man, galled by just criticism, be permitted to thwart the wishes of the members of the party in this stronghold of democracy? Not unless we are going to surrender the ship to the pirates who appear to be temporarily in control, and nailing the Jolly Roger to the mast, join with the cockney Captain and his crew in singing:

Three men running an open town,
With a yo, ho, ho, for Old King Ice,
Tear the grand old colors down
And up with the pennant of Crime and Vice!

For my part, I have been taught to believe that the best efforts of a Democrat are due, after his country, to his party, and in looking over the men whom we are proud to call Democrats, I find none who would not blush to see the conditions in this city associated with the party name.

It is futile to expect better conditions from the election of a nominee who, after exhausting all the resources of invective in denouncing the present powers that prey, links himself with their policies by accepting a nomination at their hands.

The shafts of criticism are useless weapons against the resilient armor of confirmed egotism, which encases those in the high places in politics.

We must, therefore, in order to restore the party to its natural standard, turn out the men who are prostituting it to their own selfish uses. The way to do that is to defeat the ticket this Fall. The interests and the good name of the city as well as our own consciences and our party pride demand it. Let the work be done noiselessly, that it may be the more stunning in its effects to those who, with smug satisfaction, await the delivery according to their orders, of the votes of honest men. New York is a strongly Democratic city. We will, therefore, be able with certainty to prove that the democracy needs no other reformative influence than the conscience of its own sons.

In speaking thus I am voicing the sentiments of an individual, not a member of any anti-Tammany movement, but whose vote will make a difference of two in the result; and I hope that my words may reach some old-line Democrat, like a sentinel's call through the darkness, assuring him, if he feels as I do, that he is not alone in his fidelity to the best there is in the ancient principles. A JEFFERSONIAN.
New York, Oct. 14, 1901.

A Candid Friend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know whom I am most distressed about, Mr. Shepard or Miss Stone.
A FRIEND OF MR. SHEPARD'S.

NUGGETS.

Liberality.

A woman believes that she is "liberal" in her religious views if she makes a cake for a social at the other church.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Schley.

Jimson—I understand Schley is retired.
Jester—Yes, but his enemies are trying to puncture him again.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Excusable Because of the Weather.

"Hit wuz a mighty cold day," said the old Deacon, "en dey wuz some excuse fer de passon makin' dat big mistake in his text, fer stidder sayin' 'Many is called, but few is chosen,' he give it out, 'Many is cold, en a few is frozen.'"—Atlanta Constitution.

Her Triumph.

"Have you had any stage experience?" asked the theatrical manager.

"Well," said the fair applicant, blushing modestly, "I do not like to speak of my triumphs, but I was the leading lady in a Sunday school cantata once, and my friends said I acted beautifully."—Boston Post.

His Scheme.

"So you want a general redistribution of wealth!"

"I do," answered the man with schemes for reorganizing society.

"On what plan?"

"On a plan that would enable me to get rid of a lot of things I don't want and to get possession of a number that I have taken a fancy to."—Washington Star.

ONCE IN A WHILE.

Nixon Waterman in Boston Globe.

Once in a while the sun shines out,
And the arching skies are a perfect blue;
Once in a while, 'mid clouds of doubt
Hope's brightest stars come peeping through,
Our paths lead down by the meadows fair,
Where the sweetest blossoms nod and smile,
And we lay aside our cross of care
Once in a while.

Once in a while within our own
We clasp the hand of a steadfast friend;
Once in a while we hear a tone
Of love with the heart's own voice to blend;
And the dearest of all our dreams come true,
And on life's way is a golden mile,
Each thirsting flower is kissed with dew,
Once in a while.

Once in a while in the desert sand
We find a spot of the fairest green;
Once in a while from where we stand
The hills of Paradise are seen;
And a perfect joy in our hearts we hold,
A joy that the world cannot defile;
We trade earth's dross for the purest gold
Once in a while.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER GIVES $200,000 TO BARNARD

College Must Raise a Similar Amount by January, 1902.

John D. Rockefeller has promised to contribute $200,000 toward the endowment fund for Barnard College. The gift is subject to the condition that by the 1st of January, 1902, $200,000 additional must be raised by the Trustees of the college.

Mr. Rockefeller's offer came about through a letter which George A. Plimpton, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Barnard, wrote to the financier some time ago. The letter was followed by a visit of Mr. Rockefeller's counsel to the office of Mr. Plimpton, at 70 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Plimpton was informed that Mr. Rockefeller had money to give to institutions by which the public is benefited, but that it would have to be demonstrated to him that the purpose for which it was spent was the best one known.

Mr. Plimpton relied upon an exposition of the fact that Barnard College was the best institution to which Mr. Rockefeller could give his money, by laying before him through his counsel, the work which Barnard has done since it started out in 1889 with thirty-six students, and then picturing to him what its needs were at the present time. He told the need of a dormitory, a students' building for social and study purposes, and the absence of a well-equipped gymnasium. He spoke also of the pressing need of an adequate endowment.

Mr. Rockefeller made a thorough investigation of the financial condition of Barnard on his own account, until, as Mr. Plimpton said yesterday, he knows as much about its finances as the Treasurer does himself. Still he was not fully satisfied. He wanted to know who the men and women were who take an interest in the institution, and he wanted to know, too, just how deep their interest in the college was. As Abram S. Hewitt is the Chairman of the Trustees and the others on the board are equally as well known, there was no trouble along that line. To prove also that the persons interested were not mere figureheads Mr. Plimpton also produced the record of the Trustees' meetings for a year or more.

Mr. Rockefeller expressed the idea that perhaps Barnard was doing precisely the same work which Vassar and Wellesley are doing, and that with those colleges available there was no great need of such an institution here in New York. For fear of detracting anything from the reputation of the two colleges mentioned, in his desire to aid Barnard, Mr. Plimpton would not say much along that line. He merely laid the catalogues of the three colleges before Mr. Rockefeller, through his counsel, and asked him to look over the lists of students who were registered from New York. He pointed out that Barnard was often selected because parents have come to the conclusion that college life and home life need not necessarily be separated.

The proposed gift of Mr. Rockefeller is toward the endowment fund, but the $200,000 which it is expected will be raised additionally can be used, according to him, for any purpose the Trustees think best. It will, so Mr. Plimpton thought yesterday, in all probability be used for an enlargement of the college building, and an increase of its facilities.

ENLISTED MEN PROMOTED.

Gunners In the Navy Pass the Required Examinations and Will Receive Commissions as Ensigns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Two enlisted men of the navy are about to cross the line between forecastle and quarterdeck, without having been qualified to be line officers at the Naval Academy. The last Congress authorized the examination of applicants for examination, and determined that as many as six enlisted men might, upon proving their full qualification for the rank of Ensign, be appointed each year by the President.

This did not meet with unanimous favor in the navy, Rear Admiral Sampson being made to appear averse to the introduction of enlisted men into the line without subjecting them to the preparation given to academy cadets. He refused to recommend a gunner named Morgan for reasons set forth at the time in a letter to the department.

Morgan was ineligible, however, because he had passed the age limit at which officers can be taken in. Gunner Francis Martin has been under examination for twelve days at the navy yard, before a board consisting of such officers of experience as Rear Admiral John G. Walker, retired; Rear Admiral Watson, and Capt. T. F. Jewell.

The character of the examination was about as severe, it is stated, as that to which a cadet at Annapolis is subjected prior to his graduation, and the degree of satisfaction enjoyed by the examining board can be assumed from the fact that when they had completed their examination they extended their hearty congratulations to Gunner Martin for the manner in which he had responded to their severe catechising.

The appointment of Martin will encourage other enlisted men to strive to overcome a hitherto impassable barrier in the navy. The papers for a gunner named Soule, who has been before a board at San Francisco, have also been received with recommendation that he be commissioned.

SENATOR ALLISON ON TARIFF.

Any Changes, He Says, Should Be Made to Secure Better Markets Abroad —Favors Reciprocity.

TAMA, Iowa, Oct. 15.—United States Senator Allison made a two-hour speech here to-night, in the course of which he said:

"I do not wish to be understood as saying that the tariff duties on important articles shall not be subject to change. But when they are changed it should be with reference to the advantage of our markets over those of other countries. These duties, indeed, ought to be changed as conditions change, so as to help our people to better markets abroad, and also for the benefit of consumers of these products in our country, whereby, if monopolies are created, they can be checked and reasonable prices only exacted.

"Modifications of the tariff laws must be expected, but such modifications must not be accomplished at the cost of domestic markets to the good of foreign markets. We must not lose the substance in seeking the shadow. The most fertile field is in the South and West. We can hardly expect to increase our market in Europe."

Referring to reciprocity, the Senator said: "These treaties now pending should be promptly considered, and if practicable, and, so far as practicable, other treaties should be made, and when made it may be assumed that wise treaties will be promptly ratified by the Senate, and that they will be promptly acted upon by the two houses passing the laws to carry them into execution."

CHANGES AT PRINCETON.

Grover Cleveland Elected a Trustee—Alumni Trustee Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The regular annual Fall meeting of the Trustees of Princeton University was held this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Grover Cleveland was elected to the board to fill the chair made vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves. Mr. Cleveland was informed of his election by a committee composed of H. Stafford Little, J. A. Stuart, M. Taylor Pyne, and Bayard Henry. Mr. Cleveland accepted, expressing his pleasure for the honor bestowed on him.

The alumni Trustees also received their term of appointment. James Laughlin of Pittsburg will serve one year, D. B. Jones of Chicago two years, J. S. Cadwallader of New York three years, John D. Davis of St. Louis four years, and Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia five years.

H. G. Duffield of the class of '81 was elected to the Treasurership of the university, to succeed E. C. Osborne, deceased. J. McN. Thomson, '94, of Albany was appointed to the office of Curator of Ground and Buildings, a position also left vacant by Mr. Osborne.

It has been decided to eliminate the ceremony usually held on the anniversary of the granting of the charter to the university owing to Yale's bi-centennial celebration falling on the same date

EPISCOPALIANS REJECT ANTI-DIVORCE CANON

Proposed Law Defeated by Close Vote in House of Deputies.

DR. GREER PROPOSES NEW PLAN

Effort Will Be Made to Secure Uniform Practice Among All Churches Concerning Marriages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The troublesome question of marriage and divorce was set at rest for another three years to-day by the action of the House of Deputies of the Triennial Protestant Episcopal General Convention in rejecting both of the amended canons on the subject which were passed by the House of Bishops.

The greatest fight of the convention has been over Section 4 of proposed Canon 36, virtually forbidding the remarriage of a divorced person by a priest of the Church. This had passed the House of Bishops and been adopted by a yea and nay vote in committee of the whole by the House of Deputies.

When the committee rose and reported its work to the house a decisive vote was taken on the adoption of the first three sections of the proposed Canon 36. They were carried by a large majority. The vote was by orders and dioceses.

Section 4 of the proposed canon, which would forbid the remarriage of persons divorced for any cause not existing before their former marriage, was then taken up and defeated by a small majority. The vote was as follows: Clerical—Yea, 30; nay, 19; divided, 10. Lay—Yea, 15; nay, 24; divided, 9.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the first three sections of the proposed canon had been adopted. This led to a parliamentary tangle, causing considerable discussion. Finally, a vote was taken on concurring with the report of the committee of the whole adopting the first three sections of the canon, resulting as follows: Yeas—Clerical, 0; lay, 0. Nays—Clerical, 58; lay, 47. Divided—Clerical, 1; lay, 1.

The result was the defeat of the whole canon. The substitute for Canon 37, presented by the House of Bishops, referring to the remarriage of persons marrying again after being divorced, was taken up and defeated by a viva voce vote.

The Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer of New York then presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee consisting of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three laymen, to confer with official representatives of other religious bodies with a view to establishing among them a uniformity of practice in the subject of matrimony and divorce. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The House of Deputies passed an amendment of Article X. of the constitution, permitting modified forms of worship which, in spirit, is similar to the famous Huntington amendment, recently defeated. The amendment, though credited to the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim of Washington, was in reality presented to the convention of three years ago by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington. The Bishops have yet to act before the amendment can become part of the constitution.

Both houses to-day appointed members of a standing committee on capital and labor, which is to investigate the subject with a view to the peaceful settlement of disagreements between employers and workingmen, and report to each general convention.

TO BE BISHOP OF NORTH DAKOTA.

The Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann of Kansas City was nominated to be missionary Bishop of North Dakota, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Pierce, who failed of election in the House of Deputies.

A general missionary meeting, with special reference to work among the colored people, was held at Trinity Church to-day. Addresses were made by several prominent Bishops and priests interested in work in the South, in Haiti, and in West Africa.

In the House of Deputies this morning President Lindsay appointed the following members on the part of the House of Deputies on the joint committee on the subject of the transfer of Bishops from one diocese to another:

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, Brooklyn; the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. S. D. Seymour, Connecticut; W. M. Grosvenor, New York; John W. Randall, Maryland, and William H. Adams, Western New York.

The following were chosen as members from the House of Deputies on the Committee on Prohibited Degrees: The Rev. T. S. Olmsted, Pennsylvania; the Rev. William K. De Witt, Chicago; W. Bayard Cutting, New York; Edward L. Temple, Vermont, and B. L. Wiggins, Tennessee.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey of Albany of the Committee on the General Theological Seminary reported what he called the very satisfactory financial condition of the institution. He noted that the number of incoming students this year was unusually large. New buildings had been erected and the library greatly enlarged. A number of endowed scholarships had also been founded.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that all appointments to scholarships be based on competitive examinations, also that fellows of the seminary be encouraged to pursue their studies abroad, also that provision be made for courses of instruction in missionary work.

The committee on the division of the dioceses reported that they found themselves unable to recommend setting off a portion of the Diocese of Springfield, Ill., as a missionary district, but they recognized the claim of Springfield to some sort of relief in the evangelization of its great territory, and advised that if possible such relief be given by the Board of Missions.

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

The Committee on the State of the Church presented its report, which included the following statements:

The number of confirmations during the three years was 121,345, which was, however, 3,896 fewer than in the preceding period; the number of baptisms also was 13,832 less. The number of the clergy increased by 6 per cent, while the communicants increased 9 per cent. The number of parishes and missions increased by 592, which was pronounced satisfactory.

Attention is called to the lack of sufficient candidates for the ministry. There had been a total revenue from all sources of $45,690,715, an increase of about $6,000,000. The contributions for foreign missions had increased $78,000, and for diocesan missions $327,000. The funds for the relief of disabled clergy and the widows and orphans of the clergy had also largely increased.

The committee on the validity of the orders of the Reformed Episcopal Church reported that it was not prepared to make a final report, and was continued.

The Rev. Dr. F. P. Davenport of Tennessee for the Committee on Canons, reported an amendment, which was adopted, providing that a missionary Bishop may be chosen as diocesan or coadjutor Bishop of a diocese only after having been at least five years in his missionary district, except it be a diocese formed out of his missionary district.

A resolution was adopted intended to prevent, in the future, the making public of any nominations, by the House of Bishops, of missionary Bishops until the Deputies shall have acted upon them, and to prevent in any case the publishing of the name of a nominee not elected.

Resolutions were adopted finally completing the action providing for marginal readings.

The House of Deputies appointed the following members of the Joint Committee on Relations of Capital and Labor: The Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges of Maryland, the Rev. C. D. Williams of Ohio, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of New York, Samuel Mather of Ohio, and Jacob Riis of New York.

The House concurred with the House of Bishops in the enactment of a number of amendments to the canons. Among these were provisions for allowing resignations in the ministry by a minister notwithstanding he may be under charges; governing the resignation of Bishops, and relieving a missionary district in the case of its Bishop becoming permanently incapacitated.

QUESTION OF MODIFIED RITUAL.

The proposed marriage canon was then disposed of, after which the question of permitting the use of modifications of the ritual by churches under the care of the Bishop but not in full communion with the Church came up.

On motion of Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of New York the house took up the amendment to Article X. of the constitution reported by the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim of Washington, and, with the exception of slight verbal changes made by the committee, is identical with the amendment proposed by Dr. Huntington in the General Convention of 1898 permitting the use of modified forms of worship.

The amendment was adopted by the following vote: Clerical—Yea, 38; nay, 15; divided, 5. Lay—Yea, 37; nay, 10; divided, 3. The Chairman announced that the amendment had been adopted by a constitutional majority. It is as follows:

But any Bishop of this Church, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of his diocese or missionary district, may take in his spiritual oversight any congregation of Christian people not theretofore in communion with his Church which accepts the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed, and whose minister, having received Episcopal ordination, approved by this Church, shall covenant as may be prescribed by canon of the General Convention to use in public worship in the said congregation such form or directory as the said Bishop shall set forth and authorize as follows:

Such form or directory shall contain or enjoin nothing contrary to the direct line of this Church, shall make provision for the Apostolic rite of confirmation, and shall require in the administration of sacrament of baptism and the Supper of the Lord the unfailing use of the words, acts, and elements ordained by Christ Himself.

Provided further, that the same be approved by the House of Bishops, and provided also that no such congregation shall be admitted into union with a diocesan convention until it has organized as a congregation of this Church in accordance with all canonical requirements, and until it has been duly certified that the Book of Common Prayer is the use of such congregation.

After adopting this resolution the deputies adjourned until to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The House of Bishops to-day agreed with the House of Deputies in accepting the report on marginal readings. The rejection of the nominee for Missionary Bishop of North Dakota having been reported from the House of Deputies, other nominations for the place were received.

The Bishops of Maryland and Delaware were appointed a committee to confer with a committee from the House of Deputies regarding the proposition not to make public the names of persons who may be nominated and not elected Bishops.

The report of the joint committee on the orders of the Church in Sweden were read and referred to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Conventions. It was resolved to give all aid possible to missionary work among Scandinavian immigrants.

The joint committee on the validity of the orders from the Reformed Episcopal Church reported progress and was continued.

The following were elected Trustees of the general relief fund: Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker of Pennsylvania; Bishop C. B. Brewster, Connecticut; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, New York; R. F. Alsop, Long Island; William A. Smith, New York; E. C. Chauncey, New York, and George C. Thomas, Pennsylvania.

It was recommended that the new version of the Prayer Book in German be approved and permission given for its use.

Bishop Potter of New York was selected to prepare the pastoral letter for 1904, his assistants to be the Bishops of Southern Virginia and Albany.

The House of Bishops nominated the Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann of Kansas City to be Missionary Bishop for the missionary district of North Dakota, and sent his name to the House of Deputies for election. The election of the Missionary Bishops for Hankow, Philippines, Porto Rico, and Olympia was concurred in.

The resolution of the House of Deputies, proposing the appointment of a standing commission on capital and labor were adopted, with a few verbal changes, and the Bishops of New York and Massachusetts and the Bishop Coadjutor of Chicago were appointed members of the commission.

Only three days remain for the transaction of business by the general convention. A number of important questions remain to be disposed of, but it is thought by limiting the time of the speakers much can be accomplished before adjournment.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 15.—Arthur T. Kemp has rented for the season 1902 the Parker cottage, in Parker Avenue, which he occupied the past Summer. Mr. Kemp a year ago purchased a lot on Harrison Avenue, overlooking the harbor, and it was said that he would build a villa, to be ready for occupancy this year. Practically nothing has as yet been done toward building the house.

Mrs George R. De Forest and Egerton L. Winthrop gave dinners to-night.

Baron de Moroques, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Peters, Mrs. Thomas Hackett, Mrs. H. L. Willoughby, and Mrs. E. C. Gayley went to New York to-day.

Arthur B. Emmons and family, Mrs. Julian T. Davies, and Miss Ethel Davies arrived from New York to-day.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. S. B. Luce returned to-day from the Adirondacks, and their daughter, Mrs. Boutelle Noye, from Tannersville, N. Y., and are at their cottage, in Rhode Island Avenue.

Mrs. H. Fred Pierson has gone to Lenox.

Mrs. James Hopkins and Dr. W. Barton Hopkins have closed their cottage and gone to Philadelphia.

Miss Wetmore, who has been the guest of Mrs. Robert Goelet, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones returned to-day from New York on the steam yacht Narada, which later in the day left again for New York.

Lloyd Phoenix's steam yacht Intrepid arrived from New York to-day, and Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson's steam yacht Wanderer arrived from Boston, where it has been under charter during the Summer.

The Wanderer will be fitted out here for a long cruise among the West Indies and in foreign waters.

NAVAL OFFICER'S WIFE DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Parmenter, wife of Lieut. Henry E. Parmenter, a naval officer on duty here, either fell or threw herself from a fourth story window in the Portland flats this morning and struck on a stone sidewalk fifty feet below.

The woman's injuries were so severe that death resulted within an hour after her fall.

The Coroner certified that the case was one of suicide. The Coroner learned from the family physician that Mrs. Parmenter had been under treatment for some time for melancholia, and came to the conclusion that the act was committed at a time when her mind was affected to the extent of making her wholly irresponsible for her actions. Friends, however, assert that the death was the result of accident.

Mrs. Parmenter was a niece of Rear Admiral Irwin, who died recently.

TWAIN'S ATTACK ON MISSIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Evidently the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions does not share the feeling of the Christian Foreign Missionary Society, which yesterday, in its convention at Minneapolis, held Mark Twain responsible for a falling off in its receipts. It was against a missionary of the American Board, Dr. Ament, that Mark Twain directed his attack.

"We answered the charges so superabundantly," said the Rev. Dr. E. E. Strong, one of the secretaries, this morning, "that I think they affected very few of our givers. I cannot exactly see why they should affect the Christian churches. Of course, they made a difference with some who had no inclination to look into the matter. On the other hand, they helped us financially. Directly after the attack was made one man sent us a thousand dollars as a mark of his confidence in Dr. Ament."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Horace Bigelow.

Dr. Horace Bigelow of 17 East Thirty-eighth Street, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday of typhoid pneumonia. Dr. Bigelow was twenty-eight years of age, and came to this city from Fayetteville, N. Y., where he was born. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. Dana W. Bigelow, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Utica.

Dr. Bigelow was a graduate of Amherst College, class of '93, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, this city, class of '96. In September of last year Dr. Bigelow married Miss Anna S. Wells of Fayetteville, who survives him.

His funeral will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the chapel of the Brick Presbyterian Church. The interment will be at Fayetteville.

Charles Henry Brown, M. D.

Charles Henry Brown, M. D., for many years managing editor of The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, the official organ of the American Neurological Association, and the New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago Neurological Societies, died yesterday. Dr. Brown was born in New York June 18, 1856. He was a graduate of New York University, class of '79, in which he took the highest honors. Dr. Brown was a son of Dr. Henry Weeks Brown, who died in 1864, and a grandson of Dr. Stephen Brown, a well-known physician of early days in New York. During his life Dr. Brown was connected with the New York Dispensary, the Post-Graduate, and the Presbyterian Hospitals and the outdoor work of Bellevue Hospital. He was a member of the County Medical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Wood—Sterling.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 15.—In Trinity Congregational Church, on Harrison Street, East Orange, at 12:30 o'clock to-day, Miss Edith Warren Sterling, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Sterling of 51 East Park Street, East Orange, was married to Dr. Francis Carter Wood of New York. The Rev. Dr. Fritz W. Baldwin, pastor of the church, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a rich gown of white satin, trimmed with old point lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Eleanor A. Sterling, the bride's sister. Miss Alice Barber, Miss Lois Kerr, Miss Charlotte Kerr, and Miss Isabelle Wood of Englewood; Miss Roberta Brown of New York, Miss Brainard of Hartford, and Miss Ould of East Orange were the bridesmaids. Seward Prosser of Englewood was best man, and the ushers were John G. Mitchell of Columbus, Ohio; John C. Kerr and John M. Woolsey of Englewood, Col. William E. A. Bulkeley of Hartford, Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Jr., and Dr. Norman E. Dittman of New York.

Following the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride. Dr. and Mrs. Wood will live in New York upon their return from a bridal trip.

Lockman—Van Wyck.

Myron Augustus Lockman of Boston and New York and Miss Helen Van Wyck, daughter of the late Whitehead H. Van Wyck, were married at 12:30 o'clock yesterday in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. The Rev. William M. Geer of St. Paul's Chapel, assisted by the Rev. James F. Aitkins of St. John's Church, Huntington, L. I., officiated. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her cousin, Charles Edgar Mills, was gowned in point lace over cream white satin, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Her hat had the brim covered with white and pink roses and a pale pink plume across the left side. She had no attendants. Mr. Lockman's best man was E. Willard Beam, and the ushers were E. Whitehead Van Wyck, William Van Wyck, George Coffin, and Ralph G. Law. Two receptions are to be given at the Walnuts, New Rochelle, on Nov. 23 and 30, by Mr. and Mrs. Lockman.

Fisher—Gassaway.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 15.—Lieut. R. Earle Fisher of the Fourteenth Cavalry, and Miss Ellen Brewer Cassaway of this city were married here this evening at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. Joseph P. McComas. A reception was held this evening at the home of the bride's brother, L. D. Cassaway. The Lieutenant left to-night with his bride for Fort Grant, Arizona, where he will join his cavalry company.

Wellesley College Tea Room.

The Wellesley Tea Room, an adjunct of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey yesterday, the articles having been filed at Jersey City. The capital stock is $25,000. The incorporators are Mary Esther Chase, May Matthews, and Caroline Wright Rogers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There are to be several weddings to-day. One of the more important is that at Wappinger's Falls of Miss Swords and Mr. Bacon. The present Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon is the stepmother of the bridegroom and a sister of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.

***

The wedding of Miss Phyllis Langhorne and Reginald Brooks will take place on Nov. 14 at Basic City, Va. The wedding will be celebrated at the Brandon, a Summer hotel which has been taken for the occasion. Special cars will take the guests from New York and Richmond, and the bridal party will come from the Langhorne homestead in Albemarle County the evening before. Mr. Reginald Brooks will give his farewell dinner in this city on Nov. 11. The wedding ceremony will be performed at 6 o'clock P. M.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams are booked to sail to-day for Antwerp on the Vaderland. Mrs. Tams's daughter by her first marriage, Miss Violet Cruger, will sail with them. Miss Cruger will return to make her debut later in the season and Mr. and Mrs. Tams will only be away a short time. On the Vaderland are also booked Mr. and Mrs. George H. Southard, Mrs. Elizabeth Trumbull and the Misses Trumbull, and the Count and Countess de Chambrun of Paris.

***

On the St. Louis, which sails this morning, are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bicknell of Philadelphia, B. J. T. Bosanquet of London, Mrs. J. Donald Cameron and Miss Cameron of Beverly Falls, Mass.; John G. Long, the United States Consul General at Cairo; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter and Miss Porter, A. L. Parmelee and Mrs. Parmelee and Miss Parmelee, George Westinghouse of Pittsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Vander Oudermeulen of Buffalo.

***

There will be a meet of the Orange Hunt at Goshen to-day. The Westchester Hounds met yesterday at Rye, and the run was well attended. The races at Morris Park are now being well patronized by society, and the tennis tournament at Ardsley is also occupying a great deal of attention. The amusements are all suburban, and whatever entertaining there is, except small dinners and parties to the play, is done at the present time in the country.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri will be the guests for this week's party at Lenox of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have returned from their visit to Lenox and are at Ophir Hall.

***

The wedding of Mrs. Mary H. Swords, daughter of Mrs. Charles R. Swords, to James Frederick Bacon, son of Mr. and Mrs Francis McNeil Bacon, will be celebrated to-day at Wappinger's Falls. It is to take place in Zion Church, and the officiating clergymen will be the Rev. Prescot Evans and the Rev. Dr. Otis, the latter being the present rector of the church at Wappinger's Falls. After the church ceremony there will be a reception at Wind Ridge, New Hamburgh, the residence of the bride's mother. Only the families of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends have been invited to witness the marriage. Miss Swords will enter the church with her brother, Charles R. Swords, and will have no attendants. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are William Fellowes Morgan, Roger M. Bacon, Wentworth C. Bacon, W. Willis Reese, Guy Richards, and William F. Ward.

***

Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs Mcrris (Katherine Clark) have returned from the West, where they made an extensive tour, and are at their apartment in West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Everett M. Culver, Mrs. Morris's sister, will not return to town until the middle of November.

***

Mrs. George Keppel and Lady Sarah Wilson will sail to-day for England. Mr. and Mrs. Keppel gave a small luncheon at Sherry's yesterday. Lady Sarah and William C. Whitney were among the guests.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are to close their Newport cottage on Oct. 20.

***

Several dinners were given at Sherry's last night, and among those dining there were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Alice Babcock, Miss Polly Whittier, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, William C. Whitney, Mrs. George Keppel, Lady Sarah Wilson, and Mrs. Charles Marshall.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has returned to town for the season and has opened her house, at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

***

There arrived yesterday, among others, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Mr. and Mrs. George A. Audenreid, Mrs. G. S. Benedict, Major John Biddle, Unied States Army; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Corbin, William Adams Delano, Mr. and Mrs. F. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. A. R. Howland and Miss G. Howland, Mrs. A. C. McClurg, Ogden T. M. McClurg, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham M. Morris and Miss Vera Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Potter, William Whitridge, and Cadwallader Washburn.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, are expected to arrive to-morrow in New York and will then open their house, Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will make a visit to their camp in the Adirondacks before they settle in town for the Winter.

MISS STONE IS HIDDEN IN A CAVE

Band of Brigands Dissolved, but Captives Are Guarded.

Russian Government Repeats Its Offer to Aid the United States in Rescuing Miss Stone.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 15.—The parents of Mme. Tsilka, the Bulgarian teacher who was captured by brigands with Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, have received another letter from their daughter urging the step already taken—namely, stopping the military pursuit, because the brigands threaten the prisoners with immediate death in the event of danger to themselves.

The writer says that she and Miss Stone are hidden in a subterranean retreat, and are treated courteously. She also says the only means of securing their release is to pay the ransom demanded.

Although the time fixed by the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, for the payment of the ransom demanded, expired a week ago, no one has appeared at Samakoff to claim the money or to announce the fate of the captive. It is now learned that the band has dissolved, but that Miss Stone is kept under surveillance at some distance from the frontier.

This is due to snow and cold weather rendering the mountains uninhabitable. The efforts of the police to arrest Saraoff, formerly President of the Macedonian Committee, who is suspected of complicity in the kidnapping, are still unavailing. The failure is due to the sympathy of the inhabitants and local authorities.

***

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—The Russian Government has repeated its expression of a desire to assist the United States Government by all practicable means in rescuing Miss Stone. The other powers are equally solicitous, but Russia is the best able to bring the necessary pressure to bear.

Messrs. Baird and Hackell, the missionaries, have not yet succeeded in getting into touch with the brigands or opening negotiations.

***

LONDON, Oct. 16.—"The belief is growing here," says a dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople, "that the Bulgarian, and not the Turkish, Government is responsible for the retention of Miss Stone, whose capture was committed with the connivance of Macedonian agitators, if not with that of the higher authorities. The attitude of the latter toward brigand bands is most suspicious, and very different from what it was during the time of Stambuloff."

STONE DRIVER ARRESTED.

Servant Who Was With the Missionary When She Was Kidnapped, Accused of Connivance.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Times has the following from its Vienna correspondent:

"The Sofia correspondent of the Pester Lloyd says that Todaroff, the driver who accompanied Miss Stone when she was kidnapped, has been arrested on suspicion of connivance. The correspondent is a Bulgarian Protestant, from a Macedonian village, and his statements are regarded as authentic.

"Todaroff asserts that Miss Stone, accompanied by Zirkoff and his wife, by Dimitroff, and three women teachers, all Bulgarians, was stopped by brigands Sept. 6, toward 6 o'clock in the evening, in a narrow pass in the road leading from the village of Bankso to Dinmala in Turkey. The brigands took Miss Stone and Mme. Zirkoff away and left men to guard the others. This guard, however, disappeared the following morning, leaving all the luggage and horses behind.

"Todaroff's attempt to represent the brigands as Turks is considered suspicious. The fact that the brigands left the luggage untouched is held to confirm the belief that their sole object was to fill the empty pockets of Macedonian adventurers. Todaroff declared that the closing of the frontier in those districts is quite illusory, as he crossed without a passport, and declares htat he did not meet any frontier guards."

CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAY.

"The Way of the World" Produced Before a Large Audience in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In the presence of a very large, interested, and indulgent audience in the Columbia Theatre, George W. Lederer's company of players, with Miss Elsie De Wolfe as the leading lady, to-night presented for the first time Clyde Fitch's "The Way of the World."

It is a play about a lawyer's venture in running for Governor against his wife's wishes, but afterward with her approval, but the candidate is so absorbed in his political ambitions that not until the eve of the election does he discover that his intimate friend, who has been using his own wife badly, was giving the lawyer trouble by having his name linked in newspaper paragraphs with scandalous reports about the lawyer's wife. It all comes right for the lawyer and his innocent wife in the fifth act, but there is no assurance that the villain gets what the gallery would demand for him.

Miss De Wolfe was Mrs. Croyden, the lawyer's wife, and Frank Mills was the husband and candidate. They both contributed largely to the realization of Mr. Fitch's idea in making this play, while Harrison Hunter and Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, as a pair divorced and reunited by the efforts of Mrs. Croyden, were called for at each parade of the company before the curtain, which occurred at the close of each act except the last.

The first act is remarkable in that the talking is all done by people who are supposed to be riding in Central Park in an automobile, the machine standing with whirling wheels, while a panorama of the west side of the Park moves by. Mr. Fitch made a brief speech of thanks at the end of the fourth act.

"CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE" FAILS.

Company of Which Peter F. Dailey Is the Star Will Disband.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15. — "Champagne Charlie," in which Peter F. Dailey is starring at the Walnut Street Theatre, will be withdrawn at the end of the present week, and the company will be disbanded. The play was written by Augustus Thomas expressly for Dailey, and was supposed to afford him an opportunity to display the talents which have made him popular in farce comedy. It was structurally weak, and despite the ability of the company failed to please the public, and from its opening has been adversely criticised. The company is said to have played to losing houses from the outset.

Mr. Dailey, it is reported, already has two very desirable offers awaiting his acceptance. One of these is from Weber & Fields, who desire him to join their company under a two years' contract at $500 a week. The other is from Robert Grau, who offers Mr. Dailey $500 a week for a fourteen weeks' engagement.

CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.

The Castle Square Opera Company produced Ponchielli's "Gioconda" at the Broadway Theatre last night. The audience was not a large one, which is to be regretted, for the opera is one which ought to be heard and appreciated. Perhaps the only serious objection that can be urged against it as a representative of the Italian school is that it is so reminiscent of the works of Mascagni, Leoncavallo, and Puccini. But as Ponchielli wrote his opera before they wrote theirs he was quite unable to prevent this. If he had known that Puccini was going to write the lovely cantilena of his first act and that Leoncavallo was going to employ a certain marked descending passage in the prelude, he certainly would not have composed them. But in many ways Ponchielli failed to foresee what his successors were going to do.

Aside from these reminiscent melodies and much that is imitative of the same composers in instrumentation and treatment of the voice parts, Ponchielli managed to conceive several beautiful ideas which are not found in the later works. It is not the fashion in these days to allot to tenors such lovely solos as that of Enzo in the second act, and duets like that of Gioconda and her mother are quite out of style. It is a pity that some of these old fashions are not revived; they were very becoming to singers.

Last night's performance was on the whole creditable. What the Castle Square people lack in finish and delicacy of detail in their presentations they atone for to some extent by their earnestness and by the seriousness with which they undertake their tasks. High intelligence and deep artistic insight their performances do not show, but so long as they sing generally in tune and with as much attention to the utterance of their text as they showed last evening, there is reason for their popularity.

The cast embraced Miss Norwood as Gioconda, Miss Du Fre as La Cieca, Miss Ludwig as Laura, Mr. Sheehan as Enzo, and Mr. Pruette as Barnaba. All of these singers are in high favor with the audiences which attend the Castle Square performances, and as they are beloved in spite of their obvious faults it would be idle to discuss their work. It is at least possible to say of all of them, and especially of Mr. Pruette, that whatsoever they find to do they do with their might. The orchestra might easily have been better, and the conductor might have helped the spirit of the evening much by enlivening some of the phlegmatic proceedings. It really does not pay to do everything slowly in an opera. The chorus was weak and uncertain in all its work. "Gioconda" will be sung again to-night and Friday evening and at the Saturday matinée.

Harlem Opera House Attraction.

At the Harlem Opera House, Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company is presenting "Mrs. Dane's Defense," and not "Brother Officers," as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

Boston Girl's Debut at Berlin Opera.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Miss Geraldine Farrar of Boston, Mass., made her début to-night at the Royal Opera as Marguerite in "Faust."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company is arranging to produce "Winchester" in this city immediately after the holidays for a run.

The opening performance of Maude Adams's new play, "Quality Street," which was given at the Valentine Theatre, Toledo, Ohio, last Friday, drew $1,700.

Howard Gould, who will star this season in "Brother Officers," under the direction of W. M. Wilkison, left with his company for Louisville yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gould will begin his season at Macauley's Theatre on Thursday, Oct. 17.

Next Monday night Virginia Harned begins her starring tour under Charles Frohman's management. She will appear in "Alice of Old Vincennes" at the Opera House in Cleveland. The first night's receipts will be given to the fund for the proposed McKinley monument at Canton.

Manager Augustus Pitou started yesterday for Chicago to visit his star, Chauncey Olcott, who is filling an engagement in that city. Manager Pitou is to read to Mr. Olcott a new romantic Irish drama, which he has just finished. Owing to the success of "Garrett O'Magh," the new play will not be produced until next season.

The following engagements have been made for the support of Kathryn Kidder, who will star this season in "Molly Pitcher": Lester Lonergan, Olive Oliver, Mabel Roebuck, T. C. Hamilton, D. L. Williams, Alfred Hollingsworth, Orr S. Cash, Seymour Stratton, Jean Chambiln, Tessie Williams, W. T. Burdette, and Harry Fields. The company when completed will number sixty people.

In addition to "A Royal Rival," in which William Faversham is appearing nightly at the Criterion Theatre, a new one-act play will be presented next Tuesday evening. It is by Capt. R. Marshall, author of "The Second in Command," which John Drew is playing at the Empire Theatre, and is entitled "Prince Charlie." As the title suggests, it deals with the romantic character of the young pretender. Though the English rights of the play are the property of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, it will be the first presentation of "Prince Charlie" on any stage. The cast will include Julie Opp, Edwin Stevens, Prince Lloyd, James Kearney, Mrs. Fisher, Joseph Webber, Frederick Raymond, and Charles B. Harris.

IN THE SHOPS.

Gauntlets for riding, driving, or automobiling can be found separate from the glove, and may be worn for their particular use with any street glove. They cost $2 a pair.

***

Pajamas for women's wear, though heard of occasionally, are generally relegated to very little women. In a good wash flannel these can be found for the small girl of five or six, costing $5.50. They are made with a yoke, plain, standing neck band and sleeves, and legs gathered into other plain bands. The flannel is usually of some light stripe.

***

Cloth is used with good effect in trimming fancy silk waists. One of these of white, of a French design, made up with hand embroidery, has a bit of pale blue cloth introduced into it. More than a little would be heavy. There is a small round yoke of lace to the waist, and this is edged with a scroll of the blue cloth, quite narrow, and outlined with a line of embroidery in blue, finished with embroidered blue dots. There is more of the blue on the collar and other narrow embroidered scrolls on the wrist bands to the sleeves.

***

Blue velvet is introduced into the embroidery of another waist. There is a deep yoke formed of tucks, and half way down this yoke is a line of embroidery, blue velvet forming the foundation. There is an edge of the embroidery, which is done in white silk, at the top of the velvet and a deep silk fringe to fit below. More of the embroidery, with the velvet, finishes the lower edge of the yoke, and there is a touch of it on the sleeves and collar.

***

A princesse tea gown in black and white is most effective. It is made of fine black crêpe and broad bands of a heavy open-work black lace over white, bands of the crêpe and lace alternating and running the full length of the frock, from the low-cut neck to the edge of the skirt. The gown is half low at the neck, and finished with a fichu of the crêpe, which is carried around the shoulders and falls in long ends nearly to the floor. The sleeves are deep and flowing, having the effect of triple sleeves, and the inside sleeve in the same flowing shape of white. This solid white with black massed against it gives a distinctive appearance to the gown.

***

Deep yellow lace in insertions and edgings is used to trim a matinée or dressing jacket of white silk. Nearly half of the jacket is of the lace. A pale blue jacket attractively made is trimmed with a heavy linen-colored lace.

***

Here is another hat. A simple one of velvet of a cerise, or as it is more properly called, ox blood, is trimmed only with a few black wings under one side.

***

Very effective is a hat at a man's hatter's. It is of a fine dark felt, trimmed with two wings and green and blue velvet. The wings are placed on either side of the crown of the hat, in the rim, well to the front with the shoulders up. These shoulders show delicately the blue and green peacock shades, the body of the wings being dark. In the front of the hat are two narrow standing knots of blue and green velvet, and narrow loops of the velvet are carried up over the crown of the hat, just inside the wings. Green and blue are always good when well combined, and this, with the green of rather a bright shade, is excellent.

***

Another hatter's hat is trimmed with piece velvet of a beautiful shade of golden brown and a spreading black wing. The velvet forms a big loose knot at the front, and is carried around the right side in loose careless folds. The wing extends on the left side of the hat to the back from the knot on the front. A great part of the beauty of this hat is in the exquisite quality of the velvet. Both hats are low.

***

Panne velvet is frequently to be seen on children's coats. It is soft and youthful in effect.

***

Wide chenille braid binds the edge of a child's hat of fine white, felt and more loops of the braid are combined with a small figured white silk, and a white ostrich feather to trim it. The crown of the hat is covered with good effect with a puffing of the white silk. This is gathered around the lower part of the crown, drawn up over it, and gathered again closely, leaving only a small round spot in the centre uncovered.

***

Large flowered velvets in bright colors are used in some stocks, which are very attractive.

***

Changeable or two-toned broadcloth is something new.

***

Jeweled trimmings afford opportunity for new effects. A dinner gown which has the top of the corsage finished with jeweled trimming is worn with a jeweled dog collar, while a couple of jeweled chains are draped from the collar in front to the corsage.

HENRY SIEGEL MAKES A $4,000,000 DEAL

Buys Out Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's Business.

Is Head of a Syndicate that Will Run Their Store—William Crawford to be Interested.

The business, stock, and real estate of the dry goods and department store of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson will Jan. 15, 1902, be transferred to a corporation which may be known as the Simpson, Crawford & Simpson Company. William Crawford, the sole surviving member of the firm and owner of the property, will be, as a bondholder, interested in the corporation.

Henry Siegel, who recently decided to retire as head of the Siegel-Cooper Company, to be succeeded by Benedict J. Greenhut, conducted the negotiations which yesterday resulted in the consummation of a deal and the signing of a contract by which the Simpson, Crawford & Simpson business and property pass in their entirety to a syndicate of capitalists, headed by Mr. Siegel, who will form the corporation. With Mr. Siegel are likely to be interested Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, and other capitalists.

Mr. Crawford last evening confirmed the story of the termination of the negotiations.

"I have," he said, "disposed of all that pertains to my business, and everything will be transferred to those who acquire it, the properties and good will, Jan. 15 next. It is untrue that I shall cease to be interested in the business. I shall be interested in it as a hol

CAPT. DIAMOND'S TRIAL.

Mr. Philbin Anxious to Proceed Soon—Sees Justice Herrick in Albany, but No Day Is Fixed.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—No agreement was reached this morning as to when the case of Capt. Thomas A. Diamond of the New York City police force will be tried in this county. In order to have the trial come off immediately an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court may be called by Gov. Odell or a further order obtained by which the trial may take place in some other county.

Justice D. Cady Herrick told District Attorney Philbin to-day that it would be impossible for him to hold the trial until the third Monday in November. Mr. Philbin later held a conference on the matter with the Governor and left for New York City without making any announcement. The Governor said there was nothing to say about the matter. It is believed that an effort will be made to bring the trial in some county where it can take place at once.

District Attorney Philbin, when seen last night, said that he had seen Gov. Odell in connection with the trial of Capt. Diamond, and had asked him if he would help to bring about a speedy trial. Mr. Philbin said that he explained to the Governor that the county was under an expense of $70 a day in looking after the witnesses against the indicted police Captain. Gov. Odell assured the District Attorney of his hearty co-operation in any matter he believed directly within his jurisdiction. He added, however, that he believes sincerely in home rule.

Mr. Philbin will return to Albany on Saturday and try to arrange a definite day for the trial.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

244—The United States, appellant, vs. A. D. Morgan, master, &c.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellant.

257—Ferdinand Eidman, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Miguel R. Martinez, &c., and 296—Frank R. Moore, as Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Max Ruckgaber, as sole executor, &c.—Reassigned for argument Nov. 1 on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the plaintiffs in error.

16—James D. Patton, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. J. D. Brady, Collector, &c.—Motion to vacate order of publication and to dismiss submitted by Assistant Attorney General Beck in support of motion and by William L. Royall in opposition thereto.

[illegible] City of Galveston, petitioner, vs. the United States Mortgage and Trust Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Submitted to D. W. Baker and J. B. Stubbs for the petitioner and by Julien T. Davies, R. S. Lover, and Brainard Tolles for the respondents.

425—George L. Whitman, petitioner, vs. Kate A. Norton; 426—George L. Whitman, petitioner, vs. John Watts, as receiver, and 427—George L. Whitman, petitioner, vs. the Citizens' Bank of Reading, Penn.—Petition for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by William G. Wilson for the petitioner and by C. E. Hughes and Arthur C. Clounds for the respondent in 425, and by W. B. Hornblower and McCready Sykes for the respondents in 426 and 427.

388—N. O. Murphy et al., appellants, vs. James L. Utter et al.—Motion to advance submitted by John F. Dillon, Harry Hubbard, John M. Dillon and W. H. Barnes in support of motion, and by Rochester Ford in opposition thereto.

290—William E. Hale, as receiver, petitioner, vs. Edward P. Allinson et al.—Motion to advance submitted by John F. Dillon for the petitioner.

291—Kate Tootle et al., petitioners, vs. R. R. Coleman et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by J. W. Adams and R. E. Ball for the petitioners, and by David Smyth for the respondent.

294—Lottie F. Powers, petitioner, vs. Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Arthur H. Russell for the petitioner, and by Solomon Lincoln for the respondent.

71—Charles Stewart, appellant, vs. The Washington and Alaska Steamship Company et al.; 154—The Pacific Steam Whaling Company, appellant, vs. The United States; 155—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, appellant, vs. The United States; 156—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, appellant, vs. The United States, and 157—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance for argument, with No. 53, submitted by S. M. Stockslager for the appellants.

215—E. Bement & Sons, plaintiffs in error, vs. The National Harrow Company.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Andrew Wilson for Edwin A. Risley in support of motion, and by Edward Cahill, Clark C. Wood, and Henry J. Cookingham in opposition thereto.

234—Rubert Cole, plaintiff in error, vs. F. S. Garland et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by J. H. Ralston in support of motion, and by Rublee A. Cole in opposition thereto.

432—Henry Nelson, claimant, et al., petitioners, vs. H. Buchanan, claimant, et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by J. H. Ralston for the petitioners.

94—The Huguley Manufacturing Company et al., appellants, vs. the Galveston Cotton Mills et al.—Suggestion of diminution of record, and motion for writ of certiorari submitted by John T. Morgan for the appellants.

432—John N. Stewart, petitioner, vs. Village of Ashtabula, Ohio, et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Morrison R. Waite for the petitioners, and by James H. McGiffert for the respondent.

253 of October Term, 1900—Pin Kwan, petitioner, vs. the United States, and 254 of October Term, 1900—Ping Yik, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Motion to reinstate cases resubmitted by Heber J. May for the petitioners.

424—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, petitioner, vs. the Honorable Robert Graham Dun, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by William G. Wilson for the petitioner and by C. E. Hughes and Arthur C. Clounds for the respondent in 425, and by W. B. Hornblower and McCready Sykes for the respondents in 426 and 427.

388—N. O. Murphy et al., appellants, vs. James L. Utter et al.—Motion to advance submitted by John F. Dillon, Harry Hubbard, John M. Dillon and W. H. Barnes in support of motion, and by Rochester Ford in opposition thereto.

290—William E. Hale, as receiver, petitioner, vs. Edward P. Allinson et al.—Motion to advance submitted by John F. Dillon for the petitioner.

291—Kate Tootle et al., petitioners, vs. R. R. Coleman et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by J. W. Adams and R. E. Ball for the petitioner

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Private Sales Involved Only Small Properties — The Day's Results in the Auction Room.

William R. Ware has sold for M. S. Wise for $30,000 the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 102 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 21 by 55 by 102.2.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold to Louis Dreyer the six-story tenement 21 and 23 First Avenue, 37.8 by 100 and irregular. In part payment Mr. Dreyer gives the two four-story brick flats 159 and 161 East Ninetieth Street.

H. T. Moxley has sold for C. W. Turner to Louis C. Hahn the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 56 Hamilton Terrace, 18 by 100. This property had been announced for sale at auction yesterday by William M. Ryan.

Jacob Leitner has sold for Max Marx to C. A. Becker the two four-story flats 1,522 and 1,524 Brook Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for the estate of John D. Heins to Lowenfeld & Prager the two five-story double flats 453 and 455 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 25 by 85 by 95.8.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for Charles F. Pfizenmayer to a client the five-story tenement at the southeast corner of Bleecker and Barrow Streets, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $16,100.

Catherine Wilson has secured a building loan of $310,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on her property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, 100 by 149.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

534 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 320 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Herman Kertcher.....$21,950

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

536 Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Robert C. Watson and others, executors.....20,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

15 East Seventieth Street, north side, 216.10 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 78.8; by 25 by 78.8, six-story brick building, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand W. Herz.....88,729

20 East Seventieth Street, south side, 290 feet west of Union Place, 25 by 92, eight-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand W. Herz.....120,042

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 143.10 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 41.2 by 99.11, six-story brick store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand W. Herz.....

2,331 and 2,333 Washington Avenue, west side, 53.2 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, each 15 by 84.9, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harlem Savings Bank.....5,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 41 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 255.6 feet west of Central Park West, 17.9 by 100.8, three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 260 Water Street, south side, 126 feet west of Dover Street, 24 by 82 by 21 by 82, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., administrator's sale, 1,389 Third Avenue, southeast corner of 87th Street, 21 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Nohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25.3 by 100.11 by 25 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,817.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,282.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 6 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 99.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,749.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Sylvester J. H. Ward, referee, 1,070 Brook Avenue, east side, 725 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, running through to the New York and Harlem Railroad, 106 by 49.11 by 100 by 70.8, two-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 302 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling; 21 by 47.6; Dennis L. Jones of 114 Woodycrest Avenue, owner; John J. McMillan of 111 East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 1225 Third Avenue, for a six-story brick shop, 24.8 by 91.7; L. Teitelbaum, premises, owner; Michael Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Broadway, southeast corner of Forty-second Street, for a fourteen-story brick hotel, 102.6 by 180.6; Interborough Construction Company of 51 Wall Street, owner; Marvin & Davis and Bruce Price of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, southeast corner of Bainbridge Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Margaret Mooney, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 3,852 Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $500.

No. 361 East Fourth Street, to a two-story brick store; William Cohen, premises, owner; Henry Rockmore of 292 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 440 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Katherine A. Patrick, premises, owner; John R. Voelker of 979 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

No. 29 East Ninety-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; L. M. Simson of Ninety-second Street and Madison Avenue, owner; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Arthur Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Joseph Secors, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $50.

Villa Avenue, north side, 334.11 feet north of Southern Boulevard, to a two-story frame dwelling; W. Cully of 537 Third Avenue, owner; A. J. Connell of 537 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 452 West Street, to a one-story brick boiler room; George A. Morgan of 442 West Street, owner; T. Bloodgood, Jr., of 8 York Street, architect; cost, $1,100.

First Street, west side, 150 feet south of Eighteenth Avenue, to a one-story frame greenhouse; William Nielson, Nineteenth Avenue and Harlem Railroad, owner; George H. Budlong of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 311 and 313 East Fifty-seventh Street, to two five-story brick tenements; David H. Hyman of 315 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; T. R. Cutler of 11 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

The New Hotel on Site of the St. Cloud.

The new hotel to be erected on the St. Cloud site, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, will be fourteen stories in height, according to the plans which were filed yesterday at the Building Department. The corporate name of the group of Philadelphia capitalists, J. E. Pennock and others, who are behind the enterprise, is the International Realty and Construction Company. The structure has been designed by Bruce Price and Marvin & Davis, and according to their estimate will cost $2,500,000. The building will have an exterior of brick, Indiana limestone, and terra cotta and will have frontages of 136.6 feet on Broadway and 186.6 feet on Forty-second Street.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $5,000. Twenty-five cents additional is requred for each $500 of consideration over $5,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

AVENUE B, 248, w s, 20x80; Gustave A. E. Meyer to Rosalia Meyer, all liens.... $9,000

AVENUE B, s w corner of 6th St, 40.2x 76x40.2x89; Isaac R. Hopper to Julius Miller. (R S $1, mtg $86,190).....1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, s w s, 136.2 ft n w of 158th St, 19.1x79x18x72.9; Francis J. Schnugg to William W. Bainbridge. (mtg $10,000).....1

CHERRY ST, 157, s s, 20x80; Arthur H. Hamann to Louis Habener. (mtg $15,000).....1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 36th St, 24.8x100; F. Norton Goddard to Alice W. Goddard. (mtg $40,000, R S $6.25).....Gift

LOT 27, map of Van Nest Park; Mary Ryan to Pierce Ryan, all liens.....1

LOTS 569 and 568, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; Grace M. McDowell, widow, to Edgar L. Cottell.....2,500

LOTS 569 and 568, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; Edgar L. Cottell to Henry D. Carey.....2,500

LUDLOW ST, 116, w s, 20x87.6, with strip adjoining; Max Bordewitz to Barnett Levy. (mtg $24,000).....20,500

MADISON AV, 871, e s, 32.2x63; Adelaide E. Baylis to William F. King. (R S $43.75).....1

NASSAU ST, 84, e s, 16.6x50; Rosina M. Cropper to John Cropper, 1-3 part. (R S $8.25).....19,000

SULLIVAN ST, 136, w s, 25x100; Alesandro Di Giacoma to Maria N. Petrino, ½ part. (mtg $12,250).....1

THOMPSON ST, 110 and 112, e s, 38x 70.9x38x70; Joseph Rosenberg and another to Harris Levy. (mtg $35,000, R S $1.25).....100

TINTON AV, 1,220, w s, 20.5x110; Thomas Farley to Matilda H. Haffen. (mtg $6,000, R S $3).....1

UNION AV, e s, 66.8 ft n of Dawson St, 20.10x92.10x20.10x92.8; Augusta Kretsch to James McKenna. (mtg $8,000, R S $1.50).....1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 75 ft s of Clark St, runs s 125x e 235 to w s of Tiebout Av x n 200 to s s of Clark St x w 125x s 100x w 25x n 25x w 85; Felix H. Levy, referee, to Ferdinand R. Minrath. (R S 25c, mtg $30,056).....3,000

3D AV, e s, 70.5 ft n of 123d St, 20.5x105x irregular; Herman Rausch to Anthony Smyth. (mtg $20,000, R S $5).....1

87H AV, 2,119, w s, 25.2x100; Ernest Girardin to Siegfried Kraus. (mtg $20,000, R S $4).....100

8TH ST, 53, n s, 177.7 ft e of 6th Av, 25x94.10; Marie A. Kessler to Francis Hessels. (mtg $21,000, R S $10.75).....100

11TH AV, e s, 42.2 ft s of 45th St, 19.7x 70; Jere. J. Campion to Jacob Barthel. (R S $4).....10,100

17TH ST, 453 West, 23x92; John H. Armstrong to Wilson M. Main. (R S 25 cents, mtg $7,000).....1

26TH ST, 136 East, 19x49.4; Nellie E. Rogers to Sarah Bell. (mtg $7,500, R S $2).....1

46TH ST, 108 West, 20x100.5; Felix H. Levy, referee, to Ferdinand R. Minrath. (mtg $10,000).....9,000

46TH ST, s s, 145.3 ft e of 3d Av, 15.3x 100.5; Nellie C. Conry to George D. Ebermayer. (mtg $2,000, R S $2.50).....1

47TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 100.5; 134th St, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Isaac May to Selon May and others. (R S $3).....6,500

48TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Mary A. T. Fitzsimmons to Hattie C. Chace.....5,000

53D ST, 238 East, 20x100.5; Maurice Cohen to Joseph Wittner. (mtg $10,000).....1

76TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Margaret R. Thompson and another to Emil J. Stehli. (R S $31.25).....100

82D ST, s s, 117 ft w of Park Av, 16x100; Leopold Herrmann to Charles Schramm. (mtg $21,000, R S $6.25).....1

82D ST, s s, 284.8 ft w of Avenue B, 13.4 x102.2; Paula Moltasch to Lillie Mayer. (mtg $2,500).....100

85TH ST, n s, 62.11 ft e of Lexington Av, 24.10x82; George D. Ebermayer to Nellie C. Conry. (mtg $9,000, R S $2.75).....1

91ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Esther A. Wheaton to F. J. Schnugg. (R S $8, all liens).....1

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 181x 100.11; Samuel J. Ruth and another to Abraham Ruth. (mtg $147,000, R S $0)..1

106TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of Manhattan Av, 30x100.11; Francis Hessels to Marie A. Kessler. (mtg $3,000, R S $6.75).....100

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 261.10 to 110th St; Leon Rosenblatt to Albert Klinkowstein, all title.....1

112TH ST, 155 East, 25x100.11; Richard Neville to Annie Marder. (mtg $20,000, R S $4.50).....1

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Eliza E. Golden to Eliza Golden, ½ part. (R S 75c).....1

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Eliza E. Golden to James Golden and another, ½ part. (R S 75 cents).....1

115TH ST, 29 West, 25x100.11; Samuel Hoffman to James A. Milligan and another. (mtg $20,000, R S $3.75).....30,000

119TH ST, n s, 36 ft e of 4th Av, 18x 75.7; Adeline C. Kelly to Kate V. Pettit. (quitclaim. (R S 55c).....1

131ST ST, 214 West, 16.8x99.11; John M. Rosseau to Evelyn G. Rousseau. (R S $3, mtg $4,000).....1

136TH ST, 218 West, 16.8x99.11; Henrietta Blondheim to Josephine E. Jossler. (mtg $12,500, R S $2).....1

141ST ST, n s, 27 ft w of Cypress Av, 54x100.6; Henry F. A. Wolf to August Oesting. (mtg $26,000, R S $4.75).....100

146TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100; Louis Meister to Clara Wottrich. (mtg $16,000).....1

156TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, 73x94.7x74.9x64; Wilber McBride, referee, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger. (mtg $18,000).....1,000

158TH ST, 846 East, 18.6x85; Frank Thorn to Philip Thorn, all liens, (R S 25 cents).....100

169TH ST, s s, 154.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 26x143.7x irregular; Thomas Farley to Patrick J. D. D. Borden, quitclaim.....1

235TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Katonah Av, 25x100; Marian M. Caterson and another to Margaret V. I. Ryan, all liens.....800

Recorded Leases.

BROOK AV, 871, n w corner of 3d Av; Edgar Ketchum to E. V. R. Ketchum, 1 year and renewal.....$3,600

FULTON ST, 25; Trustees of Julia Rhinelander and others to Abe Krim, 3 years. 1,500

LENOX AV, w s, 25 ft n of 137th St, 25 x—; J. Flockhaus, Sohn & Sons to Ralph B. Robbins, 5 years.....800-900

WASHINGTON ST, 161; Levi Jacobs to Korgg Brothers Company, 5 years.....4,000

49TH ST, 510 West; John F. Asmussen and another, executors, to Michael F. Clark, 3 years.....600-680

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BADER, Robert, to Frederick E. Saward; Rogers Place, e s, 300.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 years.....$3,000

BAKER, Herman D., to Sender Jarmulowsky; 115th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....25,000

BARTHEL, Jacob, to Ida Campion and others; 11th Av, e s, 42.2 ft s of 45th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....7,000

BERGIN, Zadok, to Philip Semmer Glass Company, Limited; 349 and 351 East 17th St, due as per bond.....5,000

BOSTWICK, Henrietta M., to New York Life Insurance Company; 60th St, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.....21,000

CHACE, Hattie C., to Joseph McGillicuddy; 48th St, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 5 years.....3,000

CONDIE, Emma A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 302 West 89th St, due Nov. 6, 1906, 4 per cent.....14,000

DAY, John H., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Rivington St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....16,500

EBERMAYER, George D., to Mabel R. Cushing; 46th St, s s, 145.3 ft e of 3d Av, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

GOETCHIUS, William F., and wife to Jennie S. Anderson; Pell St, w s, 66.8 ft s of Huguenot Av, 3 years, 6 per cent, gold.....1,250

GUNDLACH, Henry, and another to John C. Hegelein; 119th St, n s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, prior mortgage $7,000, secures mtg, demand, 6 per cent.....10,000

HESSELS, Francis, to Marie A. Hessler; 8th St, 53, or Clinton Place, 125, 3 years.....14,000

KING, William F., to Robert W. Tailer, as trustee; Madison Av, e s, 50 ft s of 73d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent, 50,000

LARKIN, Catharine, to Albert I. Sire; 4 West 103d St, (prior mtg $42,000,) 3 months, without interest.....1,000

LEVY, Bertha, to Hettie Bear; 3d Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 65th St, leasehold, prior mtg —, 3 years.....2,305

LEVY, Harris, to Joseph Rosenberg and another; Thompson St, 110 and 112, 5 years, 6 per cent.....3,750

MAYER, Lillie, to Paula Moltasch; 82d St, s s, 284.8 ft w of Avenue B, 2 years, 6 per cent.....400

McKENNA, James, to Augusta Kretsch; Union Av, e s, 66.8 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....925

MILLIGAN, James A., and another to Samuel Hoffman; 118th St, 29 West, prior mtg $20,000, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent.....4,000

MONSKY, Morris, to Jacob Weinstein; 81st St, n s, 256.2 ft w of 3d Av; also 81st St, 151 East, demand, 6 per cent...10,190

MONSKY, Morris, to Annie Simon; 81st St, n s, 256.2 ft w of 3d Av; also 81st St, 151 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....5,000

MONSKY, Morris, to Jacob Weinstein and another; 82d St, 225 East, demand, 6 per cent.....3,500

MORDAUNT, Sarah E., to City Real Estate Company; 288 Houston St, (prior mtg $1,100,) due Sept. 10, 1903, 6 per cent, gold.....1,000

MORRISON, John, to Mary J. Peck; 39th St, s s, 154.4 ft e of 9th Av, instalments, 6 per cent.....1,250

RAUSCH, Herman, to Anthony Smyth; 125th St, 49 and 51 West, prior mtg $30,000, due Jan. 28, 1904, 4 per cent...10,000

ROCKWELL, Susie F., to Louis Stettauer; 10 West 71st St, 3 years.....25,000

RUTH, Samuel, and another to the Jefferson Bank; 102d St, s s, 31 ft w of Park Av, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....22,500

SALAS, William B., to Exchange Real Estate Credit and Audit Company; Beach Av, n e corner of Kelly St, due Dec. 2, 1901.....3,000

SCANLON, James, and others to Dennis Harrington; 39th St, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years, no int, 3 months.....9,000

SCANLON, Patrick, to Dennis Harrington; 65th St, 38 and 40 West, secures note, 3 months.....9,000

STEHLI, Emil J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 76th St, 13 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....35,000

STRAUSS, Hermann, to Henrietta Pannenheimer; Park Av, n w corner of 63d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....30,000

STREET, Hannah F., and another to William J. Donald; 133 Maiden Lane, 3 years, 4 per cent.....18,000

TAYLOR, William J., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 67th St, n s, 325 ft e of Columbus Av, correction, 1 year, 6 per cent.....125,000

TOWNSEND, Emily H., to Henry G. D. De Mell; Lexington Av, 344, 3 years.....20,500

WILSON, Catherine, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....310,000

WILSON, Catherine, to Joseph Wolf; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....14,000

WRIGHT, Emily L. and another to Eleanor M. Greason; Clinton Av, n e corner of 169th St, ¼ part, 1 year, 6 per cent...2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees.....Nom.

CONSTANT, Alice S., to Louis Cohen.....$10,020

CRAWFORD, Alice, and others, executors, to Nellie H. Lathrop.....Nom.

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Ernst G. W. Woerz.....50,000

HUNTINGTON, Mary J., executrix, to Clara A. Ferdinand.....2,000

NATHAN, Harmon H., and another, as trustees, to United States Trust Company.....Nom.

NOBLE, Henry, to Max Marx.....3,150

SCHELAND, Herman F. H., administrator, to Oscar Hauger.....10,000

SIMON, Annie, to Harry Fischel.....9,000

TESORO, Filomena, to John F. Steeves...1,080

THORNTON, John H., to William McCourt.....500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Institution, two assignments.....50,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Samuel Katz. Nom.

WILSON, Mary C., to Louis Cohen.....3,507

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,181; Hans Clausen and Anton W. Hoffmeyer against Samuel Werner, owner; A. H. Price, contractor. $148

46TH ST, 146 East; Isaak Lilien against J. C. Mary Blum, owner; the Samuelson-Lilien Contracting Company, contractors 220

51ST ST, 119 West; Hugh M. Reynolds against Lillian S. Gillespie, owner; Anderson & Melvin, contractors.....781

56TH ST, 33 West; Nusseberger & Co. against Edward Wasserman, owner; Greene & Ward, contractors.....481

90TH ST, 160 East, New York House Wrecking Company against Morris Wiederman, owner; Northwestern Wrecking and Salvage Company, contractor... 419

90TH ST, 160 East; Northwestern Wrecking and Salvage Company against Morris Wiederman, owner.....419

102D ST, 60 to 68 East, and 1,344 Park Av; Meisel, Danovits & Co. against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors.....4,000

106TH ST, s s, 84 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Clarke & Hogan against Antonio Cerrito, owner and contractor.....155

114TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 75x 100.11; Clarke & Hogan against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor.....478

118TH ST, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, 44x 100.11; John Gilmour against Ida Hahn, owner and contractor.....62

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Karl Mathisen against Jacob Tuchman & Son, owners and contractors.....350

140TH ST, 169 to 175 West; Siegel-Cooper Company against Collins Building and Construction Company, owners and contractors.....320

150TH ST and Mott Av, n w corner; Nussberger & Co. against New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners; Greene & Ward, contractors...65

159TH ST, 682 and 684 East; Expanded Metal Company against Emma Horenberger, owner; Charles J. Quigley and Herman Horenberger, contractors.....314

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS. CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY and 97th St, n e corner, 100.11x149.7x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Catherine Wilson.....310,000

BROADWAY and 97th St, n e corner, 100.11x149.7x irregular; Joseph Wolf with Catherine Wilson.....14,000

Says Mechanics' Lien Is Unjust.

Ida Hahn says that the lien filed yesterday against her property on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 241 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by John Gilmour, is unjust, and that it will be bonded at once.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,892 to 1,896; Alexander Cruikshank and another against Elizabeth C. Slayton and another, Oct. 1, 1901.....$418

WEBSTER AV and St. Paul's Place, n e corner, 24.6x90; Rosa Pisciotta against George H. Anderson, Nov. 28, 1899.....129

WEBSTER AV and St. Paul's Place, n e corner, 24.6x90; Joseph Bologna against George H. Anderson, Nov. 28, 1899.....340

WEBSTER AV and St. Paul's Place, n e corner, 26.2x100.2x irregular; Rosa Pisciotta against George H. Anderson, Nov. 28, 1899.....470

WEBSTER AV and St. Paul's Place, n e corner, 26.2x100.2x irregular; Joseph Bologna against George H. Anderson, Nov. 28, 1899.....80

WENDOVER AV, 691 and 693; W. J. Gaddis against Herbert Aldhous, Sept. 30, 1901.....606

8TH ST, 385 to 389 East; Oltarsh & Rabinowitz against Morris Jacobson and another, Aug. 7, 1901.....532

10TH AV, 657; Henry Catherine against Adolph J. H. Meyer, Oct. 4, 1901, by bond.....2,315

90TH ST, 162 East; Louis D. Retman against Morris Wiederman, Oct. 14, 1901.....175

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 13th St, s w corner, 24.10x 110; Rebecca A. MacDonald against Abraham Valentine, (action to recover possession;) attorney, W. J. Walsh.

EAGLE AV, s s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 20x115; Andrew J. Lockwood against Julius Sehledon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Feltretch, Silkman & Seybel.

LOTS 119 and 120, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate, Henry Eugene Duschs, receiver, against Andrew Greunewald and another, (partition;) attorneys, Delafield & Howe.

TINTON AV, w s, 27 ft n of Westchester Avenue, 27x117.6; James S. Bryant against James F. Meehan, (specific performance;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.

5TH AV and 12th St, s e corner, 38x125; Rebecca A. MacDonald against Mary A. Fitzgerald, (action to recover possession;) attorney, W. J. Walsh.

5TH AV, 60; Rebecca A. MacDonald against Ida M. Ryan, (action to recover possession;) attorney, W. J. Walsh.

5TH AV, w s, 51.10 ft s of 13th St, 25.9x115; Rebecca A. MacDonald against the Macmillan Company, (action to recover possession;) attorney, W. J. Walsh.

5TH AV, 57; Rebecca Ann MacDonald against Robert B. Roosevelt, (action to recover possession;) attorney, W. J. Walsh.

5TH AV and 13th St, s w corner, 26x115, and 13th St, s e corner of 5th Av, 10x77.2; Rebecca A. MacDonald against George A. Plimpton, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, W. J. Walsh.

12TH ST, 7 East; Rebecca A. MacDonald against Henry L. Burnett, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, W. J. Walsh.

12TH ST, n s, 325.1 ft e of 5th Av, 25x104.3; Rebecca A. MacDonald against Julia C. S. Grant, (action to recover possession;) attorney, W. J. Walsh.

12TH ST, s w s, 175 ft s e of 5th Av, 25x103.3; Rebecca Ann MacDonald against Peter R. Bonnett, (action to recover possession;) attorney, W. J. Walsh.

12TH ST, 31 and 31½ West; Rebecca Ann MacDonald against George A. Hearn, (action to recover possession;) attorney, W. J. Walsh.

76TH ST, s s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 100x108.9x irregular; Edward A. Ihlenburg against Madison G. Hawke and another, (action to establish lien;) attorney, S. Bernstein.

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50 x100.11; Louis Brandt and another against Edwin C. Chamberlin and another, (action to declare lien and cancel mortgage;) attorney, L. W. Stotesbury.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DENNIS F. COSTELLO.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received another attachment against Dennis F. Costello, liquor dealer at 1,809 Lexington Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for $3,500 in favor of M. Groh's Sons, brewers, for balance due on a note of $4,500 made by Mr. Costello on July 15 last. It was obtained on the ground that he had threatened to dispose of his property and leave the State. It was stated that he could not be found at his place of business, and has been absent for about ten days.

Out of Town.

HENRY M. DENTON.—Transcript of a judgment from Genesee County was filed here yesterday against Henry M. Denton for $13,527 in favor of the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company.

ORLANDO BEEDE.—Ex-Assemblyman Orlando Beede of Keene, Essex County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His assets are roughly estimated at $75,000 and his liabilities at $50,000. Much of the property is in forest lands, which are increasing in value. The amount of the secured creditors' share is $106,000, of which the International Paper Company has $50,000, the Citizens' Bank of Port Henry $3,000, and Prime Brothers of Upperjay, N. Y., $14,000. On accommodation paper the Merchants' Bank of Plattsburg has a claim of $26,000. The total amount of the unsecured paper $114,135.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS SHAPIRO.—Louis Shapiro, salesman, residing at 1,689 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,405 and no assets. He was formerly in the liquor business.

JACOB OPPENHEIMER.—Jacob Oppenheimer, real estate broker, residing at 1,787 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,413 and nominal assets of $205 in debts due him.

ELIAS M. GREENSPAN.—Elias M. Greenspan, peddler, of 100 Stanton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,503 and nominal assets of $500 in a debt due him by Harry Greenspan for board.

ADOLPH GROSSMAN.—Adolph Grossman, a manager, residing at 1,626 Avenue A, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,281 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1880, when he was in the shoe business.

DE WITT W. MERTZ.—De Witt W. Mertz, who resides at 274 Penn Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here to get rid of liabilities contracted as a partner in the De Miracle Company, manufacturer of a remedy for superfluous hair, at 19 East Fifteenth Street, the other partners in which were Louis Rothenberg of West End, N. J., and Frank B. Ketchum of Washington, D. C. The firm's liabilities are $1,385, and assets $337, consisting of stock, $33; office fixtures, $50; two City Directories, $4; outstanding accounts, $246, and cash in bank, $4. The individual debts of Mr. Mertz are $47.

THE KINGSTON LIMESTONE QUARRYING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against the Kingston Limestone Quarrying and Contracting Company, whose office is at 20 Broad Street, this city, and plant in the town of Ulster, near Kingston, N. Y., by the following creditors: Jerome Palen of Kingston, $342; Giles G. Delamater of Kingston, $85; R. & C. I. Le Fever of Rosendale, $36, and the Nitro Powder Company, $429. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and that on Oct. 10 permitted two creditors to obtain judgments against it under which the Sheriff levied upon the plant. The plant has been shut down since Oct. 1, and the company is in arrears to its employes for wages. It was also stated that Eugene J. Beals, the Treasurer, has been negotiating with the creditors for an extension. The company was incorporated on Nov. 21, 1900, with a capital stock of $100,000, and one of the incorporators was James A. Simmons of Sixth National Bank notoriety eleven years ago. The company never had any rating at Bradstreet's.

FRANCIS B. THURBER'S CREDITORS MEET.

Have a Long Discussion as to Who Shall Be Trustee of His Property.

The creditors of Francis B. Thurber are having considerable difficulty in agreeing who shall be the trustee of his property in the bankruptcy proceedings now on. Some time ago the creditors met at the office of N. A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, and Henry M. Shrivers, a lawyer, were suggested as trustee. Mr. Thurber opposed this, and another meeting was set for yesterday.

Mr. Thurber was present at the hearing with a member of the firm of Shipman, Larocque & Choate as his counsel. Numerous creditors were represented by counsel with power of attorney.

As soon as Referee Prentiss called the meeting to order Mr. Thurber's counsel asked that it be adjourned to some future date, as he represented thirteen creditors who could not be present and vote. The other creditors objected, and the referee sustained them. The name of Mr. Shrivers was then withdrawn, and Jervis S. Haslam was named as trustee. Mr. Thurber's representative named Edward S. Davis.

Counsel for Mr. Thurber had a majority of creditors for his candidate, Mr. Davis, while the opposition had much more than a majority of the value of the claims represented. Under the law the trustee must not only receive a majority vote of the creditors, but the majority of the value of the claims.

According to those who wanted Mr. Haslam named, the chief contention is over certain real estate which Mr. Thurber transferred. They claim the transfers will not stand, and that the property should come in as part of the assets. There are actions now pending in the State courts to set aside these transfers, but as the United States courts take precedence of the State courts, these creditors want a trustee who will seek to set aside the transfer in the United States court.

The discussion would have continued indefinitely if Mr. Prentiss had not suddenly declared the meeting adjourned. He announced that he would select a trustee later. No date was set for the neext meeting.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court granted discharges in bankruptcy to Julius, Ely, and Joseph Herzog, who composed the firm of Herzog & Co., merchant tailors at 44 Fulton and 31 Whitehall Streets, whose liabilities were $12,357, and to Morris J. Cohen and Michael Levvy, who composed the firm of Cohen & Levvy, dealers in men's furnishing goods, formerly at 190½ Bowery, whose liabilities were $2,334.

Against the Lebanon Foundry Company.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has receeived an attachment for $4,000 against the Lebanon Foundry Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, in favor of Crocker Brothers, for merchandise sold to it from July 1 to Oct. 5. It was obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation, and was served on two parties here to attach accounts,

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMBUSTER, Leopold—H. Gunther.....$320

BIRDSEYE, Clarence F.—J. I. Blain and another.....672

BOROUGH REALTY COMPANY—A. L. Mordecai and another.....1,015

BARNARD, John C.—Tiffany & Co.....84

BLOCK, Joseph—H. B. Claflin Company..141

BISSELL, William L., and John Browne —Carey Printing Company.....50

BAUMANN, William—W. Kander.....91

BURROWS, Frank S.—D. C. Beerman...125

BEYER, Meyer—John W. Keller, Commissioner.....31

BARNES, William E.—J. H. Hudson, trustee.....125

CHATTERTON, Walter S.—P. Hanenstinn and another.....632

COCHRAN, William H.—M. F. Friederichs and another.....144

COCTIER, James E.—Wilber Mercantile Agency.....30

CAHILL, James—Noe, Trahan & Co.....75

CITRON, Herman and Nathan—M. Warnier and another.....5,778

CONNORS, Thomas ——A. G. Hufel.....750

CORTELYOU, George—E. R. Bedford....89

DENTON, Henry M.—Batavia and New York Wood Working Company.....13,527

DE WITT, Peter—E. De Graw.....36

DE BOST, A. Brunell—W. R. Otis.....86

EISENBERG, Abraham M.—P. Rees.....129

EDELMAN, Morris—A. Duboff.....89

FEINMAN, Joseph—J. W. Keller, Commissioner.....18

FEYER, Benjamin—G. W. Smith and another.....210

FRIER, Arthur P.—W. D. Sporborg.....45

FLAGG, George—A. Liedeker.....130

FORT, Frank A.—C. C. Beerman.....95

GREEN, Grant—American Ice Company..50

GRIMM, Bertha—M. J. F. Mahoney.....268

GULDNER, Frank P.—P. J. Hickey.....273

GOODRICH, Stephen W.—American Ice Company.....38

HUGHES, Bernard—J. Long.....150

HERD, Anderson T.—Edward Thompson Company.....112

HINES, Michael—W. Newman and another.....260

HEINEMANN, Charles—M. H. Rosenfeld.1,162

HORN, Leo and Harry—A. Rabinowitz.....602

HARRIS, Herbert W.—M. F. Westergren.321

HILL, James—J. H. Helmken.....142

ISAACS, Walter L.—H. Kahn & Co.....14

HENDERSON, Frank S.—D. Michel.....1,867

LICHTENSTADTER, Samuel—E. Charles and another.....477

JACOBS, Harry—American Ice Company..45

J. C. DO

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Richmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
Telephone 3085 Broad.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

GUARANTEED STOCKS INVESTMENT BONDS
DEALT IN BY
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
33 Wall St. and 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE, 5 WEST 27TH STREET.
New York Telephone. 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.
Broad Exchange Bldg., New York
MEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
N. Y. CONS. STOCK EXCHANGE
BRANCHES: BROADWAY & SPRING STS. N.Y. MADISON AVE. & 59TH ST. N.Y. BOSTON.—PHILADELPHIA.
SPECIAL LETTER MAILED DAILY AT 4 P. M. FREE.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est.
{ Consolidated Stock Exchange } 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
84 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 580 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor. Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Write for reports on the speculative issues.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES.
49 WALL STREET.
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or intercst coupons on said bonds will bo paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits. $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Laroque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,346,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, October 1st, 1901.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company, as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in adition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Offices. { 66 Broadway, 234 Fifth Avenue, 100 West 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50

OFFICERS:
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary & Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. L. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

BOSTON NEWS BUREAU
ON
LAWSON - STANDARD OIL - AMALGAMATED,
TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1901.

AMALGAMATED.

N. Y.—F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE spent the entire Summer in New York with his lawyers, fighting the Standard Oil and the Amalgamated, all the way from Montana to New Jersey, but one of his brightest lieutenants, P. A. O'Farrell, the distinguished journalist, spent the Summer in England and Ireland.

These men had not been separated in New York before. The mystery of their separation is still unexplained, and has given rise to false rumors that Heinze was negotiating with the Amalgamated. Mr. O'Farrell was one of Heinze's ablest lieutenants in the Montana campaign, which so signally defeated the Standard Oil and Amalgamated in that State in the last election. Of all Mr. Heinze's friends, none are so bitterly hated by his enemies as P. A. O'Farrell, for his pen has unmercifully lashed all the Amalgamated officials, lawyers, and allies in the syndicate of papers in the Northwest and Canada, for which Mr. O'Farrell writes.

He arrived in New York a few days ago, and as his first letter to his Western papers deals with a subject now as much discussed in Boston as anything else, a copy of the letter which he has just mailed west has been obtained for the Boston News Bureau.

Beyond this view of Lawson and the Amalgamated from the Heinze camp, the striking fact of the letter is the declaration that the

AMALGAMATED HAS ACCUMULATED 162,000,000 POUNDS OF COPPER.

The letter is as follows:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1901.

T. W. Lawson, of Boston, has issued a most extraordinary statement in reference to Copper stocks and his holdings therein. It is an apologia that should be illustrated and hung up prominently in the office of every speculator in copper stocks. Not since De Quincy's "Confessions of an Opium Eater" appeared has such a revelation been given to the public.

According to this extraordinary document, Lawson conceived and brought forth individually and alone the Copper Trust. William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers were merely the wet nurses for Tom Lawson's progeny. It was Tom Lawson's syren song that charmed the Standard Oil people into accumulating 162,000,000 pounds of 17-cent copper. So, too, it is Lawsonian influence that still dictates the policy of buying all copper offered on the market below the trust's minimum selling price. It was Tom Lawson, and not the Standard Oil, that established the 17-cent copper market.

But a Nemesis has appeared. A 17 cent copper market has restricted the consumption of copper in every country of the globe, savage and civilized. The Parsee and the Siamese is pulling down his idols made of copper and unloading on Tom Lawson's copper trust. The copper kitchen utensils used for generations in the villages of Europe are being sold on the inflated price of copper, created not by the Standard Oil, but by Tom Lawson. Copper specifications are being eliminated or curtailed in construction work of all kinds, and Lawson's manipulation has driven engineers and scientists hunting for and creating substitutes for copper. No wonder, therefore, that the copper surplus should be accumulating. According to Senator W. A. Clark, this copper surplus is now 162,000,000 pounds. Lawsuits and half time for miners, and a thousand other devices, have cut the copper output of Montana almost in two. Had Montana been able to run to the full capacity of its mines, the trust would now have an accumulation of 400,000,000 pounds of copper, or $68,000,000 worth, on hand.

LAWSON'S SCHEME

for keeping up the price of copper was modeled on the plan of the United States Government for keeping up the price of silver. But the Government of the United States failed in its effort to uphold the price of silver, and all the money of the Standard Oil cannot compel a 17-cent copper market. But there was method in Lawson's madness. A copper boom enabled him to float • • • (Coppers). • • • Hundreds of millions of wildcat copper stocks are now in the hands of bankers and brokers and a gullible public. And these would not be there but for Lawson and his copper pipe dream. Mr. Lawson gulled Rogers and Rockefeller into the copper mania, but they saw the gulf yawning beneath them; they hatched the great Amalgamated boom and unloaded on their friends, the public. A year ago the National City Bank of New York was groaning under the weight of copper stocks. Now $155,000,000 of Amalgamated stock is distributed among the bankers and brokers in every town from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Lawson himself is staggering under the load. Rogers and Rockefeller have made untold millions, but they are out from under and indifferent to the fate of coppers or copper. A mere tyro in economic science could have told Lawson that copper could not be cornered. As fast as production has been restricted by blackmailing lawsuits consumption has been equally curtailed, and the Lawsonian trust has had to take care of the accumulation.

Lawson's Copper Trust has shut down the best mines of Butte. It has kept thousands of honest miners walking idly about, hurling anathemas at the man or men that blasted the great industry of Montana. A campaign of villification and calumny has been carried on for two years against every man who refused to approve of Lawson's Copper Trust and against every man who tried to expose his methods. The last State election in Montana was fought out on the issue of the expulsion of Lawson's Copper Trust and of the

STANDARD OIL.

From Montana. At that election, by an overwhelming majority the people decided that the Standard Oil and Lawson's Copper Trust should quit the State. W. A. Clark was chosen and elected United States Senator on the distinct pledge that he would aid in ridding Montana of Lawson's Copper Trust, but Mr. H. H. Rogers told Mr. Clark that the Standard Oil had the votes of thirty-eight United States Senators in his pocket, and that unless Mr. W. A. Clark saved the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana he would never be permitted to take his seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Clark weakly and foolishly succumbed, and for a time the Amalgamated was saved. But Senator Clark's influence in Montana is gone. He can never again save the Lawsonian gang as he saved them last Winter. Both the State Executive and the State Judiciary have demanded from the people to save the State from the Copper Trust, as the most deadly enemy of its best interests. The Copper Trust has blighted the fortunes of the richest mining camp in the world. It has by forsworn testimony endeavored to besmirch and befoul the judiciary of Montana. Judges who refused to be corrupted and defiled by the gold of the trust were punished by the circulation of the vilest calumnies distributed all over the United States. But the truth has begun to shine brightly at last. You can't dam the Mississippi River with a pitchfork; neither any human power go contrary to the laws of nature and maintain a 17-cent copper market. Butte alone can produce enough copper at 10 cents a pound to supply the whole American Continent. H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller know this now. They were learning wisdom while Tom Lawson was building the "Independence," and when they saw the deluge coming they saved themselves and left Lawson to his fate. The Calumet and Hecla, and Rio Tinto and Heinze have reaped a golden harvest from the 17-cent copper market. They were selling copper while the Parrot and Anaconda and the Boston and Montana were accumulating it for the benefit of Lawson's Copper Trust. When the deluge bursts, Anaconda and Parrot will share the fate of Lawson, and so will the unsophisticated bankers and brokers who have followed the vaticinations of Lawson. The National City Bank and Rogers and Rockefeller have escaped the fate of Secretan, but their victims are legion in every State of the Union.

(Signed.) P. A. O'FARRELL.

HOW MUCH LONGER?
BUBO--BUBO--BUBO--BUBO--BUBO

EXONERATED.
We are pleased to inform our friends and the public that after a thorough investigation of the unwarranted and malicious charges brought against us, the case has been dismissed upon examination and our business methods completely vindicated. Our honorable discharge ends a series of persecutions which would have severely strained the courage and resources of any banking house, but our friends have been loyal, and have stood by us nobly. To-day we are stronger than ever before, and continue to invite the confidence and patronage of all who desire to avail themselves of the splendid facilities which we offer them for the prompt and satisfactory execution of their orders.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. R. VERMILYE & CO.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, LONDON.
MAIN OFFICES, EXCHANGE COURT BUILDING, Rooms 205, 209, 210, 211, 212.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
NEW YORK BRANCHES: Criterion Hotel, 41st Street and Broadway. (Private Room for Ladies.) Mercantile Exchange Building, Harrison & Hudson Streets. 30 West 23d Street. 40 West 34th Street.
BROOKLYN OFFICE: TEMPLE BAR BUILDING, COURT & JORALEMON STREETS
LONDON OFFICE now open at Salisbury House, E. C.
Private wires to our Branch Offices at Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Williamsport, Harrisburg, and Hartford.
WE WILL CARRY STOCK ON A MARGIN OF 5%.
Interest charges never exceeding 6% in any Money Market.
HIGHEST BANKING REFERENCES.
Send for our DAILY HINTS, issued at 4 P. M. and mailed gratis.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE
To the Owners of Bonds Outstanding under the Mortgage dated May 1, 1901, of the
Electric Vehicle Company and Others
TO
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Pursuant to Article VI. of said mortgage, a general meeting of the bond owners is hereby convened, to be held at the office of the Trustee, 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of November, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of the exercise by the bond owners at such meeting of all or some of the powers conferred upon the bond owners by said Article VI. of the mortgage, if and as the bond owners at such meeting shall see fit. The right of any person to appear and vote as a bond owner at such meeting must be established in conformity with the mortgage.

Dated New York, October 8, 1901.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By J. K. CORBIERE,
Second Vice-President.
H. M. FRANCIS,
Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Society of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at St. Luke's Hospital, Cathedral Heights, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on St. Luke's Day, October, 18, 1901, at half-past four o'clock P. M.
HOFFMAN MILLER, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By Order of Executors.
200 shs. United States Express Co.
98 shs. Adams Express Co.
5 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. People's Bank, Brooklyn.
2 shs. Newport Casino.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
17 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
20 shs. Safe Deposit Co., N. Y.
4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
26 shs. American Ordnance Co. pfd.
52 shs. American Ordnance Co. common.
$1,000 Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Con. Mtge. 4½ p. c. A Bds., 1940.
$100,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
1 sh. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
50 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
24 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
6 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Law Institute.
$1,500 American Mutoscope Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
15 shs. American Mutoscope Co.
18 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 City of Key West, Fla., 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1925.
12 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
8 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
210 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.

Washington Traction and Electric Co.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Agreement for the reorganization of the Washington Traction & Electric Company, dated August 1, 1901, the plan of reorganization, forming part of said agreement, is hereby declared and certified to be operative.

More than 93% of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage bonds of the said Company have been deposited with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company under said agreement.

The time for the deposit of Collateral Trust bonds and stock of the Washington Traction & Electric Company under said agreement is hereby extended to and including the 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1901, after which date no further deposits of said bonds or stock will be received, except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

Dated New York, October 14, 1901.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee of Reorganization.
RICHARD M. HURD, Secretary, 59 Cedar St.

Reports of National Banks.

Market and Fulton National Bank
of New York. Statement Sept. 30, 1901.
Capital and surplus.....$1,930,000.00

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,694,779.94
U. S. bonds—market value	54,500.00
Other bonds and stocks	47,384.09
Banking house	700,000.00
Cash items	3,293,026.59
	$9,789,690.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$900,000.00
Surplus	1,030,669.60
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	7,809,021.02
	$9,789,690.62

OFFICERS.
ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT BAYLES, Vice President.
THOMAS J. STEVENS, Cashier.
JOHN H. CARR, Assistant Cashier.

Pennsylvania Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PEOPLE'S BANK OF WILKES-BARRE
at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$811,899.08
Stocks, bonds, &c.	841,440.36
Banking house, fixtures, and other real estate	103,557.31
Cash	141,274.59
Due from banks and bankers	210,253.38
	$2,108,424.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	325,126.42
Deposits	1,521,089.25
Due to banks and bankers	12,202.25
	$2,108,424.92

Prompt attention given to all collections.
JOHN W. HOLLENBACK, President.
F. J. LEAVENWORTH, Vice President.
A. A. STERLING, Cashier.

Dividends.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.
30 Broad Street, New York City.
October 11, 1901.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 21st.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, October 21st, at 3 P. M., and reopened Saturday, November 2d, at 10 A. M.
C. A. SPOFFORD, Secretary.

Homestake Mining Company.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, October 15th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 323.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for September, payable at the Transfer Agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 324) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 10th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. D. ASBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1901.

International Steam Pump Company. Preferred Stock Dividend No. 10.
New York, October 15th, 1901.

The Directors of the International Steam Pump Company have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half (1½%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable November 1st, 1901. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close October 19th and reopen November 2d.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

Henry R. Worthington, Incorporated.
New York, October 15th, 1901.

The Directors of Henry R. Worthington, Incorporated, have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half (3½%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable November 1st, 1901. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close October 19th and reopen November 2d.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will open Nov. 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Friday, Oct. 18, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

American Malting Company.
63d Street and East River.
NEW YORK, October 15th, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY will be held at its registered office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M., October 22d, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on November 15th, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. F. NEIDLINGER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 15	714,731
To date this year	223,556,913
Corresponding date last year	85,580,094

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 15	$2,827,000
To date this year	$790,877,820
Corresponding date last year	$367,076,060

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	¾	North American	¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	3	Pacific Mail	⅛
Crucible Steel pf.	3¼	Penn. R. R.	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Pullman Co.	2½
Den. M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. Law. & Ad.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. L. & C. L. 1st pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
General Electric	2	Standard R. & T. pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	2
Met. Street Ry.	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Mexican Central	½		
Minn. & St. L.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Sugar	1	Long Island	1
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅞
B'klyn R. T.	¾	National Salt	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Quicksilver	½
Diamond Match	1	Rep. Steel	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	1½
Glucose Sugar	6	Union Pacific	½
Glucose Sugar pf.	3½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Int. Power	¾	U. S. Steel	½
Int. Pump	½	Wabash pf.	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	1¼	Gal., H. & S. A. 1st	1½
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	Mex. Nat. 2d inc. A	1½
Chi. & N. W. ref. deb. 5s, 1933	1	Nat. Starch 1st 6s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	N. Y. Cent. Term. 1st	1
		Tex. Pac. 2d	1½

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Nor. Pac. 3s, reg.	1¼		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The action of yesterday's stock market, strength developing in the early dealings and weakness in the later, reflected merely a continuation of the professional operations under which the market lately has moved, now up, now down, but with no decided tendency one way or the other. There were no developments of a positive nature having appreciable market effect, and hence traders had little to guide them in determining their market action. Those bearishly inclined found consolation in the reduction in the Butte and Boston mining dividend from $5 to $3 per share; in the fact that as yet nothing of an official nature has been forthcoming in respect to the Great Northern-Northern Pacific deal; and to the further fact that yesterday some $800,000 was transferred to the South, the suggestions being that this might mark the beginning of a large currency movement to the South.

Those, on the other hand, taking a more hopeful view of the situation, pointed out that the position of the banks at this time, in respect to their surplus reserves, now over the seventeen-million-dollar mark, is much better than in the corresponding week in either 1899 or 1900; they declare with emphasis that though no announcement of progress in the Northern Pacific matter has been made, conferences are regularly being held to adjust and progress that affair; and they add, also, that if money is being sent to the South, this will be followed by larger offerings of cotton bills which, by depressing exchange, may lead to gold imports.

And so the matter stands, with arguments on both sides, and with this fact clear that though the larger interests do not appear disposed to encourage any great activity in the market at this juncture they are nevertheless not prepared to allow any material decline. This being so, it is a reasonable conclusion to suppose that until such time as these interests purpose to put their hand to the market in the way of advancing it—and it is promised that that will be their policy, for these interests have the stocks and, having confidence in the situation and the continuing prosperity of the country, believe prices ought to go higher—the market will remain merely a trading and professional one, to be bought when weak and to be sold when strong.

London traded in this market yesterday to the extent of about 25,000 shares, of which about 15,000 shares were sales.

UNION PACIFIC.

Wall Street continued to discuss yesterday the rather interesting fact that on the day previous certificates of stock of Union Pacific—about 5,000 shares in all—standing in the name of John Jacob Astor and bearing the transfer date of May 21 had been delivered in Wall Street. Bears on the stock shook their heads sagely and declared that this was "inside selling," and signified much. Banking interests connected with the property laughed at these suggestions and said that they were ridiculous and that so far as Union Pacific was concerned the sales reflected nothing. It was declared also that the transfers do not in any way affect the holdings in the property of William Waldorf Astor, whose representative, Charles A. Peabody, was last week elected to the Union Pacific Board.

According to the quoted prices of Union Pacific on Monday and on May 21 last, Mr. Astor came out about even as a result of the transaction.

Generally the opinion is that the importance attached to the transfer is not warranted, it being pointed out that were the Street to give heed to all the sales of stock made by large interests it would be kept busy offering and suggesting "explanations."

Yesterday's operations in Union Pacific seemed to be almost wholly by professionals.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

The selling in Amalgamated Copper yesterday morning which broke that stock 3 points from the high figure recorded in the early trading came from Boston, and inasmuch as the orders were given out by a house which usually acts for Mr. Lawson there was a suspicion in the Street that he was behind the move—this despite his declaration to the public that he is "long" of some 140,000 shares of the stock, which, supposing the shares to cost, on an average, par, would represent $14,000,000.

No news appeared to explain the weakness in the stock until the late afternoon, when announcement was made from Boston that the Butte and Boston Company, recently taken over by Amalgamated, had declared a dividend of $3 a share, as compared with the previous, and first, dividend of $5 declared last December.

The stock rallied from the low figure of 87½, and closed at 88¾, a net loss of ½ on dealings in 63,000 shares.

THE RISE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The financial district was yesterday treated to a small-sized sensation when, activity suddenly developing in Pennsylvania stock on the suggestion that the dividend for that security is to be established on a regular 6 per cent. basis, very large blocks of the stock came out as single transactions. One block of 3,000 shares was followed by 2,000 shares, which in turn was succeeded by a transfer, in one transaction of 8,000 shares, representing at going prices an outlay of $1,168,000—one of the largest single transactions in a high-priced security recorded since the boom days preceding the May panic. After that many other large transactions in the stock were made, carrying the price up from 145½ to 147¾. At the high figure heavy profit taking appeared, one broker alone disposing of 20,000 shares, the issue closing at 146½, a net gain of

home funds were weak. Foreigners were quiet. Chinese were firm on London advices. Americans were quiet. Banks and mines were active owing to favorable Westphalian and Silesian reports.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 37½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

The private rate of discount rose to 3 per cent, owing to the settlement of maturing bills at the Reichsbank. Foreign bills were offered more freely because of the lowness of the rates. Leading Berlin banks have received unusually large amounts of French bills for discount during the last few days.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—Spanish 4s closed today at 77.70. Gold was quoted at 42.60.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3@2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $25,883,534; balances, $2,071,340.

Money on call is offered freely now to best borrowers at 3½ per cent. In some cases loans have been made as low as 3 per cent., but by lenders other than National banks. Some banks still quote 4 per cent. Time money is quoted all the way from 4 per cent upward for four to six months, according to the character of the collateral. Good mixed loans will find free buyers at 4½ per cent. In business paper 4½ per cent. is generally the quoted rate for best names on four to six months, though note brokers are beginning to list paper at 4½ per cent. Factory paper will sell at 4 per cent. for all dates up to a year.

The stock market was off again to-day, with prices lower. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Atchison	79	78	78
7	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
150	Boston Elevated	168½	167½	168
10	Boston & Lowell	244	244	244
1	Boston & Maine pf	179	179	179
32	C. J. R. & S. Y.	156	156	156
20	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	131	131	131
92	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
4	N. Y., N. H. & H	214	213	214
5	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
10	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
770	Union Pacific	100	98⅝	98⅝
103	West End	93	93	93
200	Wisconsin Central	21¾	20⅝	21¾

TELEPHONES.

189	Am. Tel. & Tel	159	157	157
35	Erie	40	40	40

ELECTRICS.

2	Edison, (ex div.)	245	245	245
51	Mass., chusetts	36½	36	36½
65	Massachusetts pf	92	91½	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

475	Am. Ag. Chem	23½	22½	22½
138	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	82	81	82
25	Am. Pneumatic Service	8	8	8
100	Am. Pneu. Service pf	28½	28½	28¾
997	Am. Sugar	119	117	117½
152	Am. Sugar pf	116½	116	116
19	Am. Woolen	15¼	14	14
292	Am. Woolen pf	75¾	75	75
20	Dom. Iron & Steel	22½	22½	22½
25	Mergenthaler	173	170	170
155	Pullman	220½	218	220
5	Reece Button Hole	6	6	6
623	United Fruit	85	83	84
174	United Shoe Machine	41½	41½	41½
67	United Shoe Mach. pf	27	27	27
100	U. S. Leather	13¾	13¾	13¾
3,712	U. S. Steel	43⅞	43¼	43⅜
361	U. S. Steel pf	93½	92½	92½

MINING.

505	Adventure	23¾	24¾	24¾
1,065	Alloues	2¾	2¾	2¾
12,067	Amalgamated	90	87¼	88¼
966	Arcadian	8	6	6
565	Atlantic	37	37	37
300	Baltic	46	44	44
231	Bingham	32	30	30
25	British Columbia	13	13	13
15	Calumet & Hecla	680	675	675
725	Centennial	21¾	21¼	21¼
160	Cochiti	4	4½	4½
2,600	Copper Range	62	59	59½
20	Daly West	37	36½	36½
2,154	Dominion Coal	50	48¾	49
1	Dominion Coal pf	118	118	118
1,225	Cousolidated	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,328	Isle Royale	28	26¼	26½
3,485	Mass	28¾	27	27¾
3,735	Mayflower	5¾	5	5½
622	Michigan	15½	14¾	14¾
720	Mohawk	44	42	43
1,101	Old Colony	5¾	4½	5⅜
420	Old Dominion	28½	28	28
685	Osceola	103¾	101	101½
153	Parrot	40¾	39¾	39¾
515	Phoenix	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	Quincy	165	165	165
50	Rhode Island	4¾	4¾	4¾
275	Santa Fé	5	4¾	5
1	Tamarack	300	300	300
270	Trinity	26	25¼	26
50	U. S.	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,075	U. S. Oil	13½	12	12¾
440	Utah	24½	23¾	24
785	Victoria	8¾	8	8¼
22	Wolverine	62	62	62

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The Choctaw shares were the feature in the Philadelphia market. The common during the morning advanced 3½ points, to 68¾, equivalent to 77½ with the stock and cash dividend included; the preferred gained 2½ points. Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg was elevated a full point, and Pennsylvania rose 2¼ points. Other than these, the net variations were of no importance, though the tone was stronger. Electric Company of America appeared for the first time in three days.

Money is steady and inactive, few loans being reported. On call the quoted rate is 5 per cent., and on time 4½ to 5 per cent. Commercial paper is buying and selling at 4½ to 5½ per cent., but thus far this week little business has appeared.

Complete transactions for the week are as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Bethlehem Iron, ex div.	60¾	60¾	60¾
1,150	Cambria Steel	26½	26	26
4,544	Choctaw tr. certs	69¾	67¼	69¼
1,156	Choctaw pf. tr. certs	65	64	64
725	Cons. Lake Superior	27½	27	27½
142	Cons. Lake Superior pf	70¼	70	70
200	Cons. Trac. of Pittsburg	23⅜	23¾	23¾
1,618	Cons. Trac. of Pitts. pf	64¾	64	64¼
20	Diamond State Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
325	Elec. Co. of America	7	7	7
66	Insurance of N. A	24¼	24¼	24¼
28	National Asphalt pf	9	9	9
50	North. Pennsylvania	108	108	108
845	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5¼	5¼
1,291	Pennsylvania	73¾	73	73¾
280	Philadelphia Co	49¼	49¼	49¼
15	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
800	Philadelphia & Erie	40	40	40
11	Phila., Wil. & Baltimore	104	103½	104
6,756	Reading 1st pf. tr. certs	20¾	20¾	20¾
140	Read. 1st pf. tr. certs	38¼	38¼	38¼
2,600	Reading 2d pf. tr. certs	26½	25⅝	25⅝
100	Rochester Ry	34	34	34
1,700	Susq. Iron & Steel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Southern Pacific	50½	50½	50½
412	Tidewater Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾
251	United Gas Imp	114⅝	113⅞	113⅞
30	Union Traction	28¼	28¼	28¼
2,500	United States Steel	43¾	43¼	43⅜
8	U. S. Steel pf., ex div	93	93	93

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The market today was more active and more generally strong than had been the record for many weeks. Nineteen out of a total of twenty-five different securities scored advances, while only three suffered declines. The net gains ranged from ⅛ to 4 points, and they revealed the presence of a good investment demand with some tentative purchases for speculative accounts. The whole tone was better. Seaboards were all higher. The common and preferred, as well as the 4 per cent. bonds advanced ¼, while the ten-year 5s were ¾ better. G. B. S. Brewing issues figured more largely in the trading and were pronounced bull features. The common only gained ⅛, but the incomes jumped 4 points and the 4s 3⅝. Continental Trust and Maryland Trust both lifted 2 points, and there was a better feeling all through the trust company group. The investment demand for bonds generally carried them up from ⅛ to 1½ points.

Money on call was easy at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,825 shares of stock, $168,700 worth of bonds, and $3,044 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Atl. Coast Line pf	108½	108½	108½
50	Continental Trust	230	228	230
50	Canton Company	98	98	98
125	G. B. S. Brewing com.	11	9¾	10
10	Maryland Trust	212	212	212
200	Seaboard common	26¾	26¾	26¾
600	Seaboard pf	50¾	50¾	50¾
6	Union Bank	116	116	116
670	United Rys. common	15½	15½	15½
100	Citizens' Bank	28½	28½	28½
$10,000	Col. Greenville 1st	122	122	122
10,000	Carolina Central 4s	94½	94½	94½
42,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	108¼	108	108¼
10,000	Ga., So. & Fla. 5s	114	113¾	114
5,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	109	109	109
6,200	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	38	35	39
24,250	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	49	46¾	48⅞
37,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103¾	103¾	104
34,000	Seaboard 4s	82¾	82½	82¼
1,000	Seab'd & Roanoke 5s	114	114	114
3,000	United Rys. 4s	96	96	96
4,000	United Rys. incomes	71¾	71¾	71¾
2,000	Anacosta & Potomac 5s	97	97	97
1,000	Virginia Midland 5s	116	116	116
700	City 3½s, 1928	100½	100½	100½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—New York exchange was at 15 cents discount to-day. Interest rates for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Tin Can was the active feature on the Stock Exchange, and prices for both the preferred and common stocks showed some improvement, the former selling at 69 and the latter at 20½. The Street, however, is still entirely in the dark in regard to the condition of the company, and the intentions of the management relative to the preferred stock dividend. Diamond Match continued to show a weak and heavy tone, dropping a point, to 120, on light sales shortly after the opening. The rest of the list showed hardly and change from yesterday, and the trading in most of the miscellaneous stocks was light and scattered.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,820	American Can	20¾	20⅛	20⅜
1,115	American Can pf	69⅛	69	69⅛
150	American Strawboard	24	24	24
85	Chicago City Railway	203	201	201
5	Chicago Edison	165	165	165
7	Chicago Tel., ex rts	240	240	240
489	Diamond Match	120½	120	120
350	National Biscuit	42⅞	42⅜	42½
53	National Biscuit pf	101½	101⅛	101½
17	National Carbon	19	18	19
152	Northwestern Elev	41	40½	41

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
17	West. Air Brake	179	179	179
805	Crucible	24½	24½	24⅝
3,510	Crucible pf	85¼	84½	85½
470	Cons. Traction	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
632	Cons. Traction pf	64½	64	64½
150	National Fire Proofing	33½	33¼	33¼
10	Nat. Fire Proofing pf	43	43	43
256	National Glass	18	18	18
100	Pittsburg Brewing	25¼	25½	25¼
65	Pittsburg Brewing pf	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
$10,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	111½	111½	111½
445	Pittsburg Coal	28⅞	28½	28½
225	Pittsburg Coal pf	93	92½	93
250	Elec. 2d	72	71¾	71¾
451	Window Glass	58¾	58½	58¾
110	Philadelphia Co	49¾	49¼	49¼
$2,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
50	Cons. Ice pf	35¾	35¾	35¾
65	Amal. Copper	89¼	88	88
100	River Coal	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10	U. S. Steel	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
100	U. S. Steel pf	93	93	93
$2,000	U. S. Steel 5s	112	112	112

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.07	.07
Best & Belcher	.15	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.32	.28
Challenge Con	.11	.11
Chollar	.07	.05
Confidence	.69	.69
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.06
Gould & Curry	.03	.04
Hale & Norcross	.14	.15
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.16
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.77	.71
Overman	.03	.03
Potosi	.06	.06
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.16	.13
Standard	3.90	3.80
Syndicate	.07	.03
St. Louis	.04	.03
Union Con	.15	.14
Utah Con	.03	.02
Yellow Jacket	.06	.05
Silver bars	57⅝	57⅝
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.05
Telegraph	.10	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
Argentum	13½	14¼	13¾	14
Argentum	9	10	8	10
Anaconda	26	27½	24	27½
Battle Mountain	18	18½	17½	18½
Butterfly	25	34½	25	35
C. C. Con	7¼	7¾	7¾	8
C. C. & M	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	7	8	8	8
Dante	3½	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
Doctor Jackpot	55	55¾	55½	56
Elkton	165	169½	165	166
El Paso	68½	69	66¾	67
Fanny Rawlings	16	18	16	17½
Findlay	7½	7¾	7	8
Gold Dollar	17⅞	18	18	18⅜
Golden Cycle	92	93	92	93
Golden Fleece	35	39½	36	40
Gold King	75	88	80	90
Gold Knob	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞
Gold Sovereign	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
Gould	14⅝	15	14½	15¼
Hart	7	8	8	8
Ingham	12½	13½	12½	13
Isabella	47	47¼	43½	44
Jackpot	39¼	40	37	40
Katinka	35	50	40	50
Keystone	7	8¼	7½	8¼
Last Dollar	55	63	60	63
Lexington	6⅝	7	6½	7
Little Puck	5⅞	6½	5⅝	6
Mint	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	21	22	21	23
Mollie Dwyer	5⅝	5⅞	5¾	6¼
Mary Cashen	8	10	8	10¾
Moon Anchor	28	29	28	30
National	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Nugget	15	16½	14	16
New Haven	4¼	4¾	4	4¾
Orphan	19¾	21¼	19½	21
Pharmacist	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅞
Pinnacle	7½	8½	7½	8½
Pointer	5½	6	5⅝	5⅞
Portland	800	305	298	305
Rose Maud	5⅝	5⅞	5½	6
Rose Nicol	5	6½	5	6½
Republic	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Rocky Mountain	3	3¼	3	3¼
Sedan	5¼	5½	5½	5⅝
Vindicator	120½	125	115	120
Work	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Zoe	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the

Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$167,706,216
Gold	100,022,714
Silver	18,041,725
United States notes	7,825,459
Treasury notes of 1890	63,298
National banknotes	8,739,858
Total receipts this day	1,312,129
Total receipts this month	25,304,531
Total receipts this year	165,453,420
Total expenditures this day	1,235,000
Total expenditures this month	21,760,000
Total expenditures this year	145,729,824
Balance in National banks	110,279,726
National banknotes received for redemption	531,661
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	473,027
Customs	806,295
Miscellaneous	32,800

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Cresset Company of New York City, to do stereotyping and electrotyping; capital, $4,500. Directors—J. T. Harper, New York City; J. A. Farrington, Jr., and Landon Gurlitz, Brooklyn.

W. M. Davis Lumber Company of Cazenovia; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. M. Davis and Mary C. Davis, Cazenovia; Jacob Mortenson, Oak Park, Ill.

Domestic Credit Company of Brooklyn, to do a pawnbroking business; capital, $1,000. Directors—Harry Simmons, Rahway, N. J.; W. J. McComb, and J. W. Stopford, Brooklyn.

J. L. Shields & Co. of New York City, to manufacture hats and caps; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. F. Luttrell, F. T. Manning, and T. L. Crystle, New York City.

Columbia Contracting Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Warren Roosevelt, Mount Vernon; J. J. Miller, New York City; George W. Reiss, Brooklyn.

Corporate Agent Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. G. Brown, New York City; R. D. Duller, Little Falls; H. L. Fuller, Schenectady.

Knickerbocker Engraving Company of New York City; capital, $4,000. Directors—A. G. Kitabdjian and D. L. Dadirrian, New York City; B. C. Eggers, Richmond Hill.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A. M. Waldron has been appointed Philadelphia agent of the Buffalo German Insurance Company.

Frank L. Woodruff has been elected Georgia General Agent of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company.

J. H. Labelle has been commissioned second assistant Canadian manager of the Royal and Queen Insurance Companies.

Sylvester Clark Dunham has been elected President of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, to succeed the late James G. Batterson.

The Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters has named C. B. Rogers, H. R. Bush, and Frank G. Snyder as a committee to confer with the Governing Committee of the Western Union in regard to the revised mercantile schedule.

An increase of 25 cents in the fire insurance rates on Cleveland lumber yards is before the Ohio Inspection Bureau for consideration, and its enactment is regarded as doubtful, because of opposition on the part of the local fire insurance agents.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Improvement in prices continued in the outside market yesterday, and, while most of the previous day's gains were held, advances occurred in several other issues. Business was fairly well distributed, but no one issue was as active as were some few stocks during the recent period of relative dullness in the general list. This widening of the market was looked upon as a favorable sign and served to encourage those interested in various issues which have been lifeless for some time. Attention was given to the copper stocks, and these shares were more active than they had been for some days.

⁂

MEXICAN NATIONAL securities were again watched with considerable interest, but none of them showed activity. Only a few hundred shares of each issue of the stock changed hands, and transactions in the bonds were also very limited. With the single exception of the 4½ per cent. bonds, the closing bids for the several issues were all below those of Monday. The 4s sold just at the close at 78¾ and remained offered at that price.

⁂

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred was fairly active between 50 and 50⅜. About 1,000 shares changed hands between these prices, and at the close 50⅜ was bid, showing a small net gain over Monday's price. The common stock also closed fractionally higher in the bid price, but this issue was extremely dull.

⁂

ELECTRIC BOAT, which advanced sharply on Saturday, continued its upward course yesterday and sold as high as 23. It closed at 22 bid, after dealings in about 500 shares. The preferred stock, which has not shared the recent activity of the common, was quoted some five points higher at 45 bid.

⁂

HAVANA COMMERCIAL sold up to 14⅛, but later dropped back to 13¼. It closed at the latter price, with a net gain of one-quarter of a point. No transactions in the preferred stock were reported.

⁂

UNION COPPER sold down to 4⅛, but subsequently rose to 4½. At the close it stood at 4½ bid, showing a net gain of a quarter of a point. Transactions in the stock amounted to about 1,000 shares.

⁂

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was another of the copper shares to end the day with a net gain. It sold up to 15 and closed at 15 bid, as compared with 14 bid the previous day. On the advance there were sales of 1,500 shares.

⁂

ELECTRIC LEAD REDUCTION sold up to 3 and closed at 3 bid.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	20½	20½	19⅞	20
American Can pf	68	69¼	68	69
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	32	30	32
American Malt 6s	93½	95	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	20	23	20	23
*British Columbia Copper	15	15½	14	14½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
*California Copper	⅝	½	⅝	½
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6¾	5	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	33	30	33
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12½	15	12¾	15
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		28½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Continental Tobacco pf	99	99¼	98	99
Detroit Southern, w. i	14	14½	14½	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	38	40	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	75	76	75	76
Electric Boat	22	23	22	25
Electric Boat pf	45	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	3	3⅛	2½	2⅞
Electric Vehicle	1½	2	1½	3
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼	1	1¼
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	¾	1	¾	1
General Chemical	57½	65	57½	65
General Chemical pf	99½	100	99½	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
Green Consol. Copper	27	29	27	29
Hall Signal	33½	35	33¼	35
Havana Commercial	13¾	13⅝	13	15
Havana Commercial pf	48	51	50	51
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Salt Ctfs	31½	31⅞	31½	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74¾	75	74⅞	75¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84½	85	84½	84⅞
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i	39¾	40¼	40¼	40¾
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i	15¼	15½	15½	15⅝
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101½	102	101	101⅜
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	78½	78¾	79	79¼
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	27	28	27	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	103
New England Transport	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Qns. E. L. & P	26½	27½	28¼	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	6¾	7¼	7	7½
Otis Elevator	31	33	30	31
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	93	94
Peo. Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Rutsof		50		50
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100¼	100	100¼	100¼
Safety Car, Heat & Light	138	143	140	145
St. Louis Transit	25¾	26⅜	25¼	26¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82½	82½
Seaboard Air Line	26⅜	27	26½	26⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¾	51	50¾	51
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	80	81	80	81
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	727	732	730	735
Storage Power	4	5¼	4	5½
Tennessee Copper	14½	15	15½	16
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4½	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¼	85	85½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81	81½	80	80¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	28	24	31½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	34	36½	34	36½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	62	63½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i	20	20	10	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	20	50	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	182	188	182	192
Whits Knob	14½	15	14½	15
Worthington Pump pf	121		121	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	240	242	240	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	220	225	205	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	41	45	41	45
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	110	110	110	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	83¼
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Defender Team Won Three Games in National League Tournament.

In the tournament of the National Bowling League on Starr's National Alleys last night the Defender team won three straight games from the Excelsior five, exceeding 1000 in each game, and making an average of 942. The scores:

DEFENDER B. C.				EXCELSIOR B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Meyer	180	195	201	Hueter	156	172	196
Fleckenst'n	210	168	151	Rue	188	184	183
Hilds	174	175	186	Russell	159	174	149
Eck	192	184	178	Evans	145	155	154
Starr	211	214	207	Totten	178	213	160
Total	967	936	923	Total	821	899	852

The Yonkers bowlers won two games, the Phoenix team won one game and lost one, and the Landwurster five lost two games in the Columbia League tournament on Schlasing's Columbia Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 184; Heins, 165; Meyer, 134; De Ronner, 137; Brinkaman, 154. Total, 772.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 148; Volrath, 123; Church, 176; Haviland, 172; Clute, 213. Total, 842.

SECOND GAME.—Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 169; Heins, 191; Meyer, 172; De Ronner, 132; Brinkaman, 170. Total, 834.

Yonkers Bowling Club—Barnes, 180; Steadman, 168; Shave, 150; Mitchell, 157; Kellock, 200. Total, 864.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 166; Volrath, 161; Church, 125; Haviland, 145; Clute, 182. Total, 789.

Yonkers Bowling Club—Barnes, 166; Steadman, 150; Shave, 170; Mitchell, 154; Kellock, 194. Total, 834.

In the Harlem Bowling League series on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night the Friendship Bowlers of Manhattan won two games, the Belvidere team won one game and lost one, and the Cyclone five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 189; Hunken, 161; Buckbee, 172; Hobbein, 167; Lockwood, 179. Total, 886.

Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 133; Schoales, 151; Le Beau, 134; Johannsmeyer, 151; Setzer, 146. Total, 705.

SECOND GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 158; Schoales, 151; Le Beau, 125; Johannsmeyer, 179; Setzer, 108. Total, 779.

Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan)—Dewes, 213; Brown, 158; Higbie, 157; Ebling, 136; Brodbeck, 200. Total, 864.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan)—Dewes, 220; Brown, 200; Higbie, 161; Ebling, 200; Brodbeck, 169. Total, 952.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 115; Hunken, 173; Buckbee, 148; Helles, 178; Lockwood, 158. Total, 772.

The Spartan team won two games, the Hyperion bowlers won one game and lost one, and the American five lost two games in the American National tournament on Thum's White Elephant alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 154; Howell, 175; Schultz, 209; Gerdes, 156; Lehrbach, 175. Total, 869.

American Bowling Club—Anselm, 167; Beinert, 112; C. Boehe, 131; Jackson, 164; J. Boehe, 141. Total, 715.

SECOND GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 168; Howell, 168; Schultz, 139; Gerdes, 207; Lehrbach, 169. Total, 851.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 173; Schlett, 143; Stiefel, 148; Fecher, 186; Loehr, 172. Total, 822.

THIRD GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 194; Schlett, 207; Stiefel, 202; Fecher, 205; Loehr, 179. Total, 987.

American Bowling Club—Anselm, 134; Beinert, 190; C. Boehe, 149; Jackson, 131; J. Boehe, 153. Total, 729.

In the Commercial Bowling League tournament last night on Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys, the Arnold Print Works bowlers won two games, the F. Vietor & Achelis team won one game, and lost one, and the Calhoun, Robbins & Co. five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Arnold Print Works—Bennett, 152; Weiss, 138; Richardson, 139; Curtis, 180; McNeal, 183. Total, 796.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Flakner, 129; Rehmbeck, 177; Rappelyea, 137; Dewes, 143; Lawrence, 171. Total, 759.

SECOND GAME.—F. Vietor & Achelis—Schmidt, 191; Burg, 142; Mertz, 146; Gallussere, 215; Buek, 198. Total, 882.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Falkner, 157; Rehmbeck, 159; Rappelyea, 107; Dewes, 128; Lawrence, 162. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.—Arnold Print Works—Bennett, 180; Weiss, 144; Curran, 184; Curtis, 128; McNeal, 176. Total, 792.

F. Vietor & Achelis—Schmidt, 144; Burg, 164; Mertz, 191; Gallusiere, 153; Buek, 173. Total, 825.

In the opening games of the Fire Insurance Bowling League, which were rolled last night on Reid's Church Street alleys, the German-American Fire Insurance Company team won two games, the Phenix Fire Insurance Company team won one game, and lost one, and the Northern Fire Assurance Company team lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Witpen, 157; Schopp, 143; Metz, 153; Ormsbee, 182; Elston, 173. Total, 808.

Northern Fire Assurance Company—Leahy, 147; Wild, 181; Beckmann, 155; Pratt, 126; Sullivan, 168. Total, 777.

SECOND GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Witpen, 151; Schopp, 170; Metz, 155; Ormsbee, 202; Elston, 136. Total, 814.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Rushmore, 135; Swan, 232; Saddington, 148; G. Story, 123; W. Story, 120. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.—Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Rushmore, 174; Swan, 158; Saddington, 128; G. Story, 150; W. Story, 138. Total, 746.

Northern Fire Assurance Company—Leahy, 146; Wild, 121; Beckmann, 160; Pratt, 158; Sullivan, 129. Total, 714.

The Western National Bank bowlers defeated the American Exchange National Bank team and both scored on games forfeited by the United States Sub-Treasury team in the Bank Clerks' League games on Reid's Church Street alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Western National Bank—Stout, 189; Hoffmann, 140; Keller, 141; Leabagh, 122; Stoddard, 185. Total, 797.

American Exchange National Bank—Armstrong, 146; Lindsay, 127; Siebert, 128; Lee, 143; Frazee, 183. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Armstrong, 137; Lindsay, 145; Lamb, 138; Lee, 151; Frazee, 130. Total, 701.

United States Sub-Treasury—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—Western National Bank—Stout, 164; Hoffmann, 160; Keller, 115; Leabagh, 121; Stoddard, 107. Total, 719.

United States Sub-Treasury—Forfeited.

The Waverley Wheelmen won two games, the Warren Wheelmen won one game and lost one, and the Oxford Bicycle Club lost two games in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Warren Wheelmen—Claus, 155; Hardenburgh, 146; Keenan, 207; Saubel, 205; Hempstead, 183. Total, 896.

Oxford Bicycle Club—Buermeister, 188; Patchen, 147; Beadle, 111; Robinson, 147; Zipp, 174. Total, 767.

SECOND GAME.—Oxford Bicycle Club—Buermeister, 211; Patchen, 147; Beadle, 162; Robinson, 140; Zipp, 123. Total, 782.

Waverley Wheelmen—Townsend, 150; J. Callahan, 166; Buehler, 181; Oettler, 177; Koch, 178. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.—Waverley Wheelmen—Townsend, 161; J. Callahan, 174; Buehler, 176; Oettler, 161; Koch, 186. Total, 858.

Warren Wheelmen—Claus, 162; Hardenburgh, 163; Keenan, 166; Saubel, 182; Hatton, 168. Total, 841.

The Prosperity bowlers won two games, the Monarch team won one game and lost one, and the Belmont five lost two games in the Grand Central tournament, on the Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME. — Monarch Bowling Club—Schwartje, 162; Boemerman, 179; Seyd, 157; Walters, 190; Silver, 188. Total, 876.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Albert, 182; Goodman, 172; Buckholz, 154; Sohl, 225; Wolff, 161. Total, 894.

SECOND GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Schwartje, 188; Boemerman, 168; Seyd, 178; Walters, 161; Silver, 227. Total, 922.

Belmont Bowling Club—Batch, 138; Haller, 158; Berg, 138; Canute, 132; Davis, 169. Total, 735.

THIRD GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Albert, 165; Goodman, 193; Buckholz, 203; Sohl, 186; Wolff, 173. Total, 925.

Belmont Bowling Club—Batch, 129; Haller, 192; Berg, 171; Canute, 170; Davis, 181. Total, 843.

East New York Council won two games, Fulton Council won one game and lost one, and Fort Greene Council lost two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament, on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. G. Moore made a new high individual score of 244. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 134; W. Moore, 180; G. Moore, 207; Meyer, 185; C. Kiefer, 215. Total, 921.

Fort Greene Council—Granger, 161; Wallace, 145; Snow, 139; Russ, 129; Spencer, 220. Total, 796.

SECOND GAME.—Fulton Council—Ludlow, 172; Schmidt, 211; Blue, 144; Heibert, 170; Feinbach, 206. Total, 903.

Fort Greene Council—Granger, 118; Wallace, 206; Snow, 140; Russ, 137; Spencer, 138. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.—Fulton Council—Ludlow, 157; Schmidt, 182; Blue, 176; Heibert, 140; Feinbach, 184. Total, 848.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 181; W. Moore, 177; G. Moore, 244; Meyer, 141; C. Kiefer, 150. Total, 893.

All three teams tied in the opening games of the Fifth Avenue tournament on Ehler's Fifth Avenue Alleys, Brooklyn. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Johnson, 189; Dinsmore, 183; Carroon, 186; Dickson, 180; Beinert, 180. Total, 918.

Invincible Bowling Club—Wall, 121; Sweeney, 129; Hertzog, 172; Dumas, 148; Kinkel, 173. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME.—Bank Bowling Club, Team No. 1—Slandorff, 15; Tumsuden, 148; Wilkins, 162; Thompson, 153; Ehler, 159. Total, 773.

Invincible Bowling Club—Wall, 176; Sweeney, 174; Hertzog, 163; Dumas, 162; Kinkel, 155. Total, 830.

THIRD GAME.—Bank Bowling Club Team No. 1—Slandorff, 171; Tumsuden, 174; Wilkins, 148; Thompson, 226; Ehler, 182. Total, 901.

Palace Bowling Club—Johnson, 179; Dinsmore, 167; Carroon, 162; Dickson, 140; Beinert, 201. Total, 849.

A New World's Bowling Record.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—In a contest between teams in the Chicago Bowling League here last night the world's record of 997 1-3 was broken. The Tosettis bowled 1,006, 994, and 1,051, an average of 1,017.

September Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The monthly statement of the imports asd exports of the United States for September, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows:

Merchandise—Imports, $67,390,405, of which $29,489,120 was free of duty. Increase in total as compared with September, 1900, $7,731,805. Exports, $106,895,274, decrease of $8,000,000.

Gold—Imports, $11,642,070, increase of $3,750,000. Exports, $162,012; decrease of $644,000.

Silver—Imports, $2,460,820, decrease of $1,700,000. Exports, $4,835,133, decrease of $900,000.

As to merchandise, the statement shows that during the last twelve months there was an excess of exports over imports of $640,568,065.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday: 100 shares Marine Sugar Company of Marine City, Mich., $10 each, (hypothecated.) at $1 per share.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:13	Sun sets...5:19	Moon sets...7:53

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:34	Gov. Isl'd...9:54	H. Gate..11:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:54	Gov. Isl'd..10:05	H. Gate..12:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Paso, New Orleans...	.....	2:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Dominican Republic, and Turks Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Fayal	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

Amazonense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 13 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 17; Shanghai, Sept. 21; Yokohama, Sept. 28, and Honolulu, Oct. 8, which reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, were dispatched east Oct. 14, at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 16.

California, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
Catania, Hamburg, Oct. 2.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 13.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Oct. 5.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Oct. 9.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 28.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 9.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

Cavour, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.
El Valle, New Orleans, Oct. 12.
Hesperides, Liverpool, Oct. 3.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
Elswick Manor, Hamburg, Oct. 3.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 10.
Island, Christiansand, Oct. 6.
Palatia, Hamburg, Oct. 6.
Patria, Algiers, Oct. 4.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

British King, Antwerp, Oct. 7.
Comal, Galveston, Oct. 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 12.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Oct. 12.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Oct. 12.

SUNDAY, OCT. 20.

Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
El Cid, New Orleans, Oct. 15.
Menominee, London, Oct. 10.
Oleta, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Oct. 12.

Arrived.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Oliphant; Para Oct. 3 and Barbados 8th, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 12:01 A. M. Oct. 16.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Volger, Bremen Oct. 5 and Cherbourg 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 11:35 P. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Hagemann, Bremen Oct. 8, and Southampton and Cherbourg 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:32 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS George W. Clyde, Staples, Georgstown Oct. 10 and Wilmington, N. C., 12th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Defianuo, Ford, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Oct. 12, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Excelsior, Matson, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Oct. 3 and Moville 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 1:07 A. M.

SS Glenelg, (Br.,) Hart, Fernandina Oct. 11, with phosphate rock in transit to H. Vogemann & Co. Will finish loading for Hamburg.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Thompson, Antwerp Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. East of Fire Island at 8:40 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 15, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) for London.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Hesperia, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Arapahoe, for Charlestown, &c.
SS Calabria, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Taff, (Br.,) for Port Maria.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship Loch Finlas, (Br.,) Dean, from Tocopilla for New York, was spoken Sept. 25 in lat 7 south, lon. 39 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 8:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 12:55 A. M. Oct. 16.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York, arr. here to-day.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHENOMENAL AUCTION SALE.

226 CHOICE LOTS AT

HOMECREST

4TH ADDITION.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THE GROUNDS, AT 1 P. M.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1901.

Terms:—10% Down; Balance 5% per month or Cash.

This is Your Chance, Don't Fail to Investigate It.

LUNCH SERVED PRIOR TO SALE.

HOW TO GET THERE:—TAKE SMITH STREET (CONEY ISLAND) CAR FROM PARK ROW, N. Y., or Franklin Ave. Car from 23d St. Ferry, Brooklyn, and get off at AVENUE S and DALEY'S LANE.

FOR MAPS AND PARTICULARS WRITE

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
149 Broadway, N. Y., or
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall St., N. Y.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, October 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE
Choice and Valuable Property
NO. 5 CHATHAM SQ.,
Between Mott and Doyers Streets.
ALSO
4 and 5 story brick and stone buildings with lots.
Nos. 58, 62, 64 and 66 WATER STREET
Between Coenties and Old Slips.
For maps, &c., apply to Robinson, Biddle & Ward, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 160 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, October 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Referee.
2 three-story and basement brick tenements, with lots
Nos. 128 & 130 Orchard Street,
between Delancey and Rivington Streets,
4-story and basement brick tenement, with lot
No. 272 East 10th Street.
For maps, etc., apply to Alexander C. MacNulty, Esq.; Plaintiff's Attorney, 132 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
NO. 143 WEST 20TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, October 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
6-story brick tenement, with stores and lot,
No. 417 West 39th Street.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Investors.
This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Rent reduced one-half, account absence.—Beautiful country place, richly furnished, delightful community; within hour Madison Square or Wall St.; 20 large, sunny rooms; wood fireplaces; steam heat; all improvements; fine stables; to let or for sale; bargain; superb scenery, golfing, fine drives; no dust or noise; good schools. Sacrifice, Manhattan Club, New York.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE! Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FARMS! FARMS! LARGEST LIST OF THE finest New England Farms. Catalogue Free. Hawley & Butler, Springfield, Mass.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Can save you expense of altering your old tenements under the new tenement house law; we can exchange them for new modern apartment houses; let us know what you have and we will get you a proposition. F. R. Wood & Co., 412 Columbus Av. 'Phone, 178 Riverside.

A fine brick double flat, imprv., on Webster Av., 169th St., mortg. $9,500, (savings bank,) to exchange for flat or tenement in Yorkville, east side. Kretsch, 1,556 Avenue A.

Bargain.—Four-story tenement, brick, all improvements, opposite Claremont Park, for Brooklyn or Long Island property; equity $5,500. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnaband & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

$5,000 cash buys fine paying avenue store property; two buildings, netting 17 per cent. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
41 WEST 94TH ST.,
Three-story, basement and cellar, high-stoop brick and brownstone dwelling, with two-story extension; hardwood trim, gas fixtures, decorations, &c. Size of lot, 17.8x100.8½. Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent. for one year. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A beautiful American basement residence,
315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER ON PREMISES.

WEST 81ST,
near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100. $65,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe, 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also, fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap, or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

WEST 72D,
an elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, one macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Dudeh, Bronxville, N. Y.

Corner on Riverside Drive.
5-Story American Basement.
A well-built, attractive, corner on Riverside Drive; most central and on the best part of Riverside Park. $90,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

A.—Handsome three-story and basement limestone house, 17x52x100, 16 Jumel Terrace, near 162d St., West. Key at WM. W. WATKINS'S, 437 West 162d St.

100x70, corner plot on prominent avenue, in a building locality. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

Bronx.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375. Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; $10 monthly. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FEW GENUINE BARGAINS
In detached cottages, from $1,500 to $5,500; $200 down, balance on simple interest; high, healthy locality; 22 minutes out; 94 trains; fine schools. Anson, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; $4,000; easy payments. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Sacrifice! Sacrifice!—$3,900; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Farm for Sale—116 acres, beautiful site, one mile from City of Dover, N. J.; fine fruit orchard of 5 acres; 2 dwellings, one nearly new and modern; 9 rooms; object of sale to close estate. J. H. Pollard, executor, Fair Haven, Vt.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS
35 Minutes from 42d Street.
THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY.
SINCE WE BEGAN ADVERTISING OUR PROPERTY WE HAVE BEEN GRATIFIED AT THE LARGE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES AND THE INTEREST MANIFESTED IN WHITE PLAINS PROPERTY. A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVE MADE THE STATEMENT THAT WE ARE OFFERING PROPERTY IN THE FINEST LOCATION AROUND NEW YORK, AND AFTER VISITING MANY SECTIONS THEY HAVE SETTLED AT WHITE PLAINS. CALL AT OFFICE
New Netherland Realty Company
503 5TH AVE., COR. 42D ST., N. Y.

Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d St.; cheap lots at station; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Wamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry.
Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley.
No interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

South Midwood.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF FLATBUSH.
The most perfect suburb of New York—for those seeking a home midst exclusive and restricted surroundings, 35 minutes to the city.
$9,800 WILL BUY THIS IMPOSING new residence; with hall in centre, containing 11 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry, and storage rooms; cabinet hardwood trim; best nickel-plate open plumbing; hot and cold water between chambers; large butler's pantry with Cooper's refrigerator; fine large kitchen with celebrated "quick meal" combination range; double parquet and comb grain pine floors. Magnificent new arrangement of rooms; oak beam ceiling in Dining Room; handsomely decorated; plot, 50x100 (or more ground if desired.) Only $1,000 required; balance like rent.
A. W. SCHMIDT.
South Midwood Office, 1364 Flatbush Ave., (Cor. Foster Ave.)

HOMES IN FLATBUSH
Idea: American Homes. All that can be desired in plan, finish and location.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.
297 E. 13th St., B'k'l'n
99 Nassau St., M'h'tn.
BEVERLY SQUARE EAST, BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.
Short term payments same as rent.
All our land restricted.
Have you seen our 10 Houses ready for inspection?
Write if you can't call.
Any Flatbush car at Bridge to Beverly Road.

WASHINGTON AV., $20,000.
SPACIOUS HOUSE:
WINDOWS ON THREE SIDES.
MODERN PARLOR FLOOR, WITH EXTENSION DINING ROOM, RECEPTION ROOM, 2 PARLORS, LIBRARY, AND SPACIOUS HALL; 9 BEDROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHTING; HARDWOOD FLOORS; LOT 41x127; HOUSE 33x40 AND EXTENSION; 2 BATHROOMS. THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN WHEN ALL IS CONSIDERED.
FRED. M. SMITH.
189 MONTAGUE. TELEPHONE 3,049 MAIN.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN. PLOT 545 FEET FRONT OR LESS, FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN FULLY IMPROVED, EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

Special for a Butcher.
New corner store property, 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood; Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms, low price; rare terms an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Macon St., between Ralph and Patchen Avs., finest blocks in 25th Ward; handsome 2-story, basement stone house, elevated, perfect order, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,650. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

New frame house for sale cheap to close an estate; all improvements; no incumbrance; terms easy. James Bolton, 104 Van Sielen Av., B'klyn.

B

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
2660 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Nice boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

EASTMAN,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also **Brooklyn School** under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

Senftner School,
13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

The Weingart Institute
OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE **GYMNASIUM**
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray,
NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, } Headmasters.
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BERKELEY,
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.
Shorthand in half the time; half the cost of other systems.
NO SHADED LINES.
NO POSITIONS FOR WORDS.
NO FAILURES IN THIS SYSTEM.
DAY CLASSES. EVENING CLASSES.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls,
735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.
Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 53d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 50th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
60 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM.
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 42 West 59th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos, 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

INSTITUT TISNE,
533 West End Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE **Wilson & Lyon** School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

The Loyola School,
65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. **Reopens Monday, Oct. 7.** For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.
Genevieve Stebbins, WestSide Branch Y.M.C.A.
F. Townsend Southwick, Building, 318 W. 57th.
Elocution, Oratory, Physical Culture, Pantomime, Artistic Statue Posing, Public Reading, Recitation, Dramatic Art. Chartered by Regents—New York State University. (Opens Oct. 9.) Special classes now organizing.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 62d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., } Principals.
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

THE VELTIN SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT,
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
Do you wish thorough instruction with actual experience in office of public stenographer at reasonable cost? Room for two. Positions guaranteed. The Reliable Stenographer, Room 67, 20 Nassau St.

THE MISSES WREAKS
thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

E. E. Mull, Colonial Building, Broadway and 66th St., gives private lessons at appointed hours; bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, correspondence, arithmetic, penmanship, spelling, English.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Elocution, speeches, voice strengthening, recitations, debating, conversation; highest references. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, 8 East 15th St.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

Instruction—Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Twelfth year begins Oct. 21, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice-Pre't. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circulars address PROF. ISAAC F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Teachers.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia,) 316 West 56th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS.—Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, piano, violin, mandolin, guitar, bandurria; first-class tuition; modest charges.

BENJAMIN MONTEITH,
Vocal Instruction.
Studio, 277 5th Av., opposite Holland House.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 138 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 518A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Jeanne Arone, authorized vocal teacher of Florenza d'Arona's method; special teachers' course. 1,210 Madison Av.

Sig. Sebastian.—Your voice placed in 10 lessons; hearings 1 to 2, Saturdays. 10 East 17th St.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th.—Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lancers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 22d.—Waltz, scottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES. Ellerslie Rooms, 90, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES. (WALTZ.) 135-137 West 125th St., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

EMPIRE, 250-254 West 116th St.; (largest hall;) waltz guaranteed, 6 private lessons, $5; 24 lessons, $5; open daily.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free, at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st St.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American. — Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1; bath, references. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Milliner.—Remodels; ladies' own materials; trimmings to order; exclusive styles; will call by appointment. Florence, 216 West 83d St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano— $150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS
5th Ave., corner 16th St.
Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER
PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

1857 — **STECK** — 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY, THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

A——POSTAL CARD——A
Mail one to us with your name and address, and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.
NEEDHAM,
FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH STREET.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

COLUMBIA COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE. DANCING SCHOOL.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Stock, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$75 BEAUTIFUL upright Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Sunday evening, between 6 and 6:30 o'clock, between 57th St., 6th Av., and elevated station, 6th Av., 58th, lady's gun metal WATCH, open face; suitable reward if returned to 6 West 18th St.

Lectures.

Lectures on Egypt, New York University; students are invited to enroll; consultation hour Oct. 21, 3 P. M. University Building, Washington Square East, tenth floor, Room 2.

Horses and Carriages.

Bargain.—5 working horses, $40 upward. Coal yard, 1,122 Madison St., near Central Av., Brooklyn.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.—All kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; cartage free. 184th St., Marion Av.

Miscellaneous.

"Abandoned Farm Found"; see Oct. Century; deserted farm catalogue free. Box 1844, Boston.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F..... 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and instalments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

LESS THAN 20c. PER DAY BUYS A NEW TYPEWRITER.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER MADE.
THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO.,
18 BROADWAY.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums. I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 59/6 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Singer sewing machine, latest drophead, 5 drawers, all improvements, $25. 173 3d Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

REMOVAL NOTICE! ! !—LENOX AUCTION ROOMS, formerly West 125th St., now Madison Av. and 119th St. BARGAINS IN FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

Don't sell your household furniture, pianos, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Single books and complete libraries bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
520 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Yachts and Vessels.—Mianus Motor Works, Mianus, Conn.; bargains; slightly used engines, our own and other makes. Riverside Station.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Will rent beautiful large room, four windows, party of gentlemen; excellent table; reasonable rates; 21st St., near 5th Av. Address P., 116 Times.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

16th St., 116 West.—Gentlemen will find pleasant rooms and excellent home cooking; moderate rates; private house.

44th St., 208 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; hot and cold water; with excellent board.

47th St., 10 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; parlor dining room; table board; references.

50th St., 23 West.—An elegantly furnished second floor and other rooms, front, with board; reference exchanged.

60th St., 144 East.—Large sunny room; running water; also hall room; house attractively furnished, and under new management; table board.

91st St., 81 East.—Room and board in private family of adults.

65th St., 66 West.—Pleasant sunny rooms, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.

126th St., 128 West.—Large front room, newly furnished; running water; heated; excellent table; one, two gentlemen.

128th St., 164 West.—Large and small pleasant rooms; excellent table; table board also.

126th St., 134 West.—Large and small newly furnished rooms, with first-class board.

127th St., 275 West.—Large square room in private house; board optional; every convenience; moderate.

134th St., 261 West.—Two medium sized rooms, together or separate; gentlemen preferred; board optional; private family.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 684.—Beautifully furnished rooms and board; first-class; also back parlor, suitable for doctor.

Lexington Av., 326, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)—Large rooms, with board; table board; central; references.

Madison Av., 87.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; open plumbing; central location; table boarders; transients desired.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 71.—Single, also connecting, double rooms, suitable small family, or party friends.

WEALTHY BACHELOR, TIRED LIVING ALONE, DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR SIMILARLY SITUATED, OR CONGENIAL MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, TO LIVE WITH HIM; POSITIVELY NO OTHER BOARDERS; NO HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED; NEW, MODERN RESIDENCE. DELIGHTFULLY LOCATED, LOWER WEST SIDE, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE; THIS IS NO BOARDING HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT, AND ONLY THOSE WHO DESIRE A QUIET HOME TO THEMSELVES AND UNDERSTAND THE COST OF LUXURIOUS LIVING NEED ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX 699, NEW YORK CITY.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes board in refined, cultivated family; boarding houses kindly not answer; A1 references. Student, Box 176 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—INVALIDS wishing pleasant, comfortable home, with care and attention of two trained nurses; terms reasonable. Apply BRUCE, 132 West 109th St.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square.—Large front room, furnished, in a private family for gentleman.

17th Street, 55 West.—Parlor, physician, dentist, or refined family; front basement suite, trained nurses; references; telephone.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; steam heat; large closets; hot and cold running water.

21st St., 22 East, near Broadway.—Large and small furnished rooms.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

27th St., 43 East.—Two handsomely, newly furnished sunny rooms in apartment; bath; breakfast optional; reference.

31st St., 358 West.—Large and small; every convenience; reasonable; private family.

33d St., 47 West.—Dentist's office; also single and square room; newly furnished house; gentlemen; references exchanged.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room, (private bath,) suitable for two gentlemen; reasonable to acceptable tenants.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references required.

60th St., 215 East.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; private family; gentlemen only.

62d St., 246 East.—Small furnished rooms; all improvements; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

63d St., 35 West.—Two rooms, fully furnished; bath; second floor; gentleman wishing comfortable surroundings, private family.

108th St., 214 West.—Desirable rooms, suitable for one or two; private bath; steam heat; private family. Beck.

119th St., 30 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room; superior board.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone, separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Mount Morris Hotel, 3d Av. and 130th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night up.

Widow wishes to let a fine room in high-class apartment to respectable gentleman. B., Box 145 Times.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

HIGHEST CASH PAID for all kinds stores, merchandise, furniture of flats and houses; strictly confidential. Rose, 576 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

For Sale.—First-class boarding house near Union Square; established 15 years; 25 rooms handsomely furnished; full all the year round; great bargain; $3,000 cash; owner going to Europe. Opportunity, Box 48, 1,242 Broadway.

The Wizard System detects errors as they are and enables your bookkeeper to get out his trial balance the first addition; price, $5.00. For particulars address Wizard System, 162 East 23d St.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$1,000, partner in established wholesale and retail cigar store; no special qualifications required except honesty and stability. P. O. Box 1,097, New Haven, Conn.

$250 to $1,000 to invest, without services, in established business. State full particulars. Cash, Box 206 Times.

MONEY ADVANCED to manufacturers and merchants at low rates. Z., Box 124 Times Office.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Printing, letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Half-tones, 8c., or 10c. inch; photozinc engraving, 5c. inch; electrotyping, 2c. inch. Moko, Park Row Building.

For Sale.—Good paying dyeing and cleaning store; old established; will take partner. M., Box 151 Times Office.

Capital seeks business, invention or mine, showing large, quick returns; might loan. Address H Box 166 Times.

Have you uncollectible debts? I will collect same; no fee unless successful. Lawyer, Box 121 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway

DENY MR. MOSS'S CHARGES

Policeman Accused of Breaking Bruch's Arm Says the Boy Fell.

His Statement Corroborated by Witnesses of the Affair—Hospital Surgeon Declares Bruch Refused Treatment.

Frank Moss, during the course of a speech at Camp Seth Low, on Monday night, produced before his auditors a boy, Charles Bruch of 312 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who had his arm in a sling. Mr. Moss stated that the boy's arm had been broken by a blow from a policeman's night stick. Mr. Moss said that the boy had been thrown down, and then, in the sight of his mother, a widow, he was clubbed by the policeman.

"After her son's arm was broken," continued Mr. Moss, "his mother, a poor widow, took him to the hospital, where the physician who looked at his arm inquired the circumstances of his injury. When told that a policeman had done it he refused to have anything to do with the case until he had made an investigation on the outside. When the mother returned with her son that afternoon he said he could not set the arm. Then was that widow obliged to take her son to a practicing physician, to whom she had to pay $10 for medical attendance."

Mr. Moss was asked by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday for the name of the hospital. He said that it was the Harlem Hospital, and when asked why a physician attached to this institution should refuse to treat a patient because a policeman had assaulted him, said:

"It is very plain. The fear of consequences is all-pervasive in the entire civil service of this government by district leaders through Commissioners. The Charities Department and the Police Department are co-ordinate. A physician would not desire to testify against a policeman. Tammany hits back hard when any one injures any of them."

Inquiry at the Harlem Hospital elicited the information that Ambulance Surgeon Slevin had seen the Bruch boy come into the hospital on Wednesday morning, several hours after he had been hurt. Although he was not on "bench" duty, Dr. Slevin asked the boy to take off his coat that he might see his injury.

"He refused," said Dr. Slevin, "saying that he knew we would pull his arm. With difficulty I persuaded him to stay a little while and let Dr. Canby, who was on 'bench' duty, see him. He went away, however, saying he would go to a private physician. He told Dr. Canby that he had money enough to go to his own doctor."

Mrs. Bruch, when seen, said her son had gone to the hospital three times. The first time, she said, he was told the doctor was not there, on the second visit that the doctor was operating, and the third time that he could not be treated. Mrs. Bruch did not go to the hospital with her son. She said she had seen the policeman strike her son, and that later when she saw the policeman he had abused her.

Patrolman McGrath of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was the officer referred to. He denied that he struck young Bruch, who, he said, is about eighteen years old. Mrs. Bruch says he is sixteen. The boy, said McGrath, was under the influence of liquor, and while running away fell, striking on his wrist. He denied abusing Mrs. Bruch.

The policeman's statement was corroborated by John Boyle of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. Boyle says the boy fell before the policeman reached him and that the officer did not strike him. Charles McCarthy, on the corner opposite, stated that Bruch, assisted by two other boys, was running down the street, and as the policeman was gaining on them the two let go of Bruch, who fell to the ground. "Bruch," continued Mr. McCarthy, "told me himself, no later than yesterday, that he hurt his arm by falling down."

Mrs. H. Seligmans of 257 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street said:

"Bruch's reputation is very bad in this block. He was lying drunk on my cellar door before the officer came. He and several boys crush the can nightly and commit other nuisances at our door. Tuesday night the janitor sent for the policeman. He came, and they all ran, with the officer after them. When the officer brought Bruch back I did not make a complaint against him, as my husband was sick up stairs, and I did not want to leave him to go to court. The janitor is in the Street-Cleaning Department and he did not wish to lose a day's pay by going, either."

Young Bruch could not be found.

JERSEY CITY WOMEN ANGRY.

Young "Girl" Who Won a Bowling Prize Was a Boy.

There are several angry young women in Jersey City. They are connected with a society which gave a fair on Saturday last for the benefit of the German Hospital and Dispensary. A feature of the entertainment was a prize bowling match.

One of the contestants was a young woman who was a stranger. She declined to give her name. When the contest was over the judges declared her the winner of the third prize, a gold watch. There was considerable speculation as to the identity of the young woman, and it was the solution of the puzzle that made her opponents angry when they learned who she was.

"She" proved to be Joseph Kaiser, Jr., son of one of the promoters of the affair, who returned to his home after escorting his mother to the fair. Then he attired himself in the garb of a young woman who boarded with his parents and who had gone away on a visit to relatives in another city.

The explanation was due to young Kaiser making a confidant of a friend of the family, who promptly informed Mrs. Kaiser.

ALDERMEN'S LIVELY SESSION.

Bond Issues for Water Improvements Not Approved—The Board Receives Thanks from Emperor Francis Joseph.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply was before the Board of Aldermen yesterday trying to get the members to approve bond issues amounting to about $2,500,000 for water improvements which have been delayed for several months in this branch of the Municipal Assembly. He did not succeed in having action taken on any of the issues at the session.

There was a lively tilt at the opening of the meeting when Alderman John McCall, the Tammany leader, tried to force the joint committee of the Municipal Assembly to make a report on the West Tenth Street franchise, which passed the Council last week. Alderman Byrnes claimed that many of the members of the committee were absent and no action should be taken. Alderman Bridges, Democrat, of Brooklyn said:

"Before I vote for this franchise I want to know something about it. I believe it should be investigated. I don't see the object of the Democratic leader on the floor of this house in seeking hasty action. It does not look right."

Alderman McInnes of Brooklyn said:

"I understand that cars are already being operated on West Tenth Street, and I don't think any member of this board should vote to give a franchise to a corporation which has so violated the rights of the people."

The franchise matter was sent back to the committee by a vote of 37 to 10.

A resolution prepared by President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council setting forth the dangers to pedestrians from the operation of motor vehicles at too high a rate of speed and requesting the Police Department to enforce the sped ordinances was passed unanimously.

The thanks of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria were conveyed to the Board of Aldermen in a letter from Charles V. Herdlik, Secretary of the United States Legation at Vienna, dated Sept. 28. The letter stated that the Emperor had received the album containing the resolutions of condolence passed by the Board of Aldermen on the assassination of the Empress of Austria.

DRESSMAKING ORDER DEP'T.

Wedding Dress.
Ball and Dinner Gowns.
Tailor-made Suits and Riding Habits.

New models, latest materials, and an expert Staff comprise the equipment for this department.

Fall Season 1901.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
New York.

Somewhat difficult to decide just the right style in Fall overcoats—almost any style that suits you is right.

Long, medium and short overcoats in light and dark Oxfords, blacks, tans, stripes, and that latest fashion ripple from overseas—overplaiding.

$15 to $32.

Who cares for a Fall suit? Here in plenty. Correct.

$15 to $38.

Just because we haven't been talking $3 Derbies, don't imagine we haven't any.

Our $3 Derby is here—in wear, in appearance, just as good as it ever was, the best $3 Derby ever put upon the market.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

THE RUSSIAN SUGAR BOUNTY DECISION.

E. A. Bigelow Will Go to Baltimore To-day and File an Appeal from It.

E. A. Bigelow, who argued the Russian sugar bounty case before the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, received a copy of Judge Morris's opinion yesterday, in which the Judge sustains the opinion of the Board of General Appraisers.

The announcement that the Judge had sustained the board was made several days ago, but the full text of his opinion shows that he was inclined to rule against it, and only gave his present decision in order to hasten action by the United States Supreme Court.

The case grows out of the Collector of the Port of Baltimore levying a countervailing duty on an importation of Russian sugar made by Robert E. Downs. The countervailing duty was levied on the ground that Russia was paying a bounty on sugar exported, and the duty levied was supposed to equal the amount of the bounty.

On a protest being made to the Board of General Appraisers the Collector was sustained, and the appeal to the Circuit Court followed. A similar ruling was made on an importation at this port, but it has not yet reached the courts.

After reviewing the Russian system, by which the amount of sugar produced for home consumption is practically limited, the Judge concludes his opinion as follows:

"In view of the inevitable appeal of this case and of the importance of hastening its final decision, I shall not delay its decision in this court by taking time necessary to full consideration and a carefully stated written opinion. This is a test case involving but a small amount, but it is of great importance that the question be authoritatively and finally decided. It is not important in view of the certainty of appeal how it is decided in this court. I am free to say that the question appears to me a very close one, and that I incline to the view expressed in the dissenting opinion of General Appraiser Tichenor. But on this appeal I take the carefully considered ruling of the majority of the Board of General Appraisers as not to be set aside unless I am prepared to say their decision is clearly wrong."

Mr. Bigelow will go to Baltimore to-day and file his appeal from this decision, and expects to get the appeal argued before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., at the November term.

It said yesterday the report that the American Sugar Refining Company (the Sugar Trust) had counsel at the argument before Judge Morris was an error. When the case was first started the Sugar Trust was against the importers of Russian sugar. Mr. Bigelow said that now the Sugar Trust was fighting the beet sugar interests he presumed that the trust was in favor of his clients' contentions, as it was the beet sugar interests which were opposing the admission of Russian sugar.

THE CRUGER WILL CONTEST.

Testimony Offered to Prove that He Was Sane.

The contestants of the will of Eugene G. Cruger have rested their case before Surrogate Thomas. Yesterday was given up to the taking of testimony offered by the proponent of the will, Olga Salomea Heitz, to contradict the claims of the contestants that Mr. Cruger was a paretic when the will was executed.

A number of depositions were offered showing that his mind was clear up to a short time before his death. Testimony showing that he had provided for his children liberally while he was alive was also admitted. The hearing will be continued to-day.

The Robbery of Government Money.

So far as is known at the Sub-Treasury the abstraction of $5,200 from the $7,700 money package sent to this city about a month ago by Collector Brendel of Buffalo, has not yet been explained. Collector Brendel visited yesterday Assistant Treasurer Jordan, and it is claimed that the Collector offered proof that the theft could not have been at his end. The United States Express Company is reported to have claimed that the agent here received and delivered the package in good order.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That is the way with a Cold. A few little doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT often saves a long sickness, if not something more serious.—Advertisement.

LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR.
2nd floor.

Black Wool Tights,—medium or heavy weight,—knee or ankle length.

95c.

Flannel Under-petticoats, French shaped—trimmed with lace edged flounce. White and colors.

$1.50.
Value $2.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

CORSET DEP'T.

"LA PRINCESSE" is the latest Parisian Novelty Corset

This corset is absolutely new and has been designed,—after much experiment,—to meet the requirements of the fashionable figure of the present season.

Made of coutil or batiste-soie.

"The Margai" straight front, ribbon corset, in various lengths. Pink, white or pale blue.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Strengthens the Weak; Preserves the Strong.

Jaeger WOOLENS.

Only True Sanitary Underwear.

23 Years' Success.

All Weights for All Wants.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

NEW YORK: 16 West 23d Street. 155-157 Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.

GEORGE E. TILFORD'S PLEA.

Asserts that He Cannot Live on $4,000 a Year, as He Was Brought Up in Idleness.

An effort was made in the Supreme Court yesterday to get hold of a portion of the income of George E. Tilford. Under the will of his father, Charles R. Tilford of the grocery firm of Park & Tilford, the young man receives an annual income of $6,000.

George B. Yard, a judgment creditor of Mr. Tilford, asked Justice MacLean to limit the allowance to $4,000 a year until the claim was paid. Mr. Yard holds a judgment for $556.41, which he secured in June, 1896. He wants the referee's fees and other costs paid as well.

In his answering affidavit Mr. Tilford said that his father had left an estate worth about $1,000,000.

"I have been brought up in idleness," continues Mr. Tilford, "under the idea that I was to inherit a large estate. I have never learned any business habits so as to fit me to acquire property or to enable me to take care of it.

"I have never been in any business except many years ago, when I was a boy, when I was for a short time employed in one of the stores owned by my father. For many years prior to my father's death I was not employed, but lived on a large and liberal allowance made to me by my late father. I am a married man. My wife, prior to our marriage, was an actress by profession, and was in receipt of a large salary. My wife, ever since our marriage, has retired from the stage and is now entirely supported by me. My wife was brought up, educated, and reared in luxury, and we have one child seven years old.

"Should I be deprived of any portion of my income I will be plunged into debt anew."

Justice MacLean reserved decision. Mr. Tilford's wife was prior to their marriage Miss Rita Selby, a member of the "Trip to Chinatown" company.

O'Neill's

IMPORTANT SALE OF
Kid Gloves.

We are now offering at Special Sale a large purchase of the celebrated Perrin Kid Gloves in two and three clasps and all the newest shades at 1.10 Pair.

☞ *Heretofore 1.95.*

These are fine dress gloves and must not be confounded with those of the coarser quality.

Also LADIES' NAPPA PIQUE GLOVES, two-clasp, desirable tan shades, 95c. Pair.

And in addition a most complete stock of the newest styles for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children for all occasions at exceedingly attractive prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

WILL OFFER TO-DAY—WEDNESDAY

LADIES' RAGLANS

Of Waterproof Coverts, in Tan, Oxford and Gray, loose or half fitting, value $16.50, $10.00

LADIES' WALKING SUITS, Norfolk Jacket, in Meltons, Hairline Stripes. Value $22.50 - - - - - - - - $15.00

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS—of Meltons and Hairline Stripes. Values $8 to $10, $5.00

BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

Top Coats---All Kinds.

Want a Top Coat? It's here. Want any particular kind or style? It's here. Do you insist on any specific detail in length, shade, fabric, collar or shoulder? That's here, too—if it's anything good.

Bargains? Certainly! Top Coats in tan covert, gray Oxford and black cheviot, with $5 to $10 cut off the prices.

Men's coats, boys' coats, livery coats, rain coats; any coat and all coats.

All prices except "fancy" prices.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

Priestley's "Cravenettes"
(IN BLACKS AND COLORS)
COME IN

Coverts, Meltons, Vicunas, Cheviots, Soleils, Satins, Suitings, Skirtings, Mixtures, Venetians, Prunellas, Broadcloths and many other weaves.

THIS CIRCULAR TRADE MARK

"Cravenette"

STAMPED ON BACK OF EVERY YARD.

RAIN WILL NEITHER WET NOR SPOT THEM.

"Discrimination"

in the selection of furniture, is the term that separates the ideal from the commonplace. In our showing of pieces from beautifully moulded designs, we merge character and meaning to a great degree!

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,
(Incorporated)
34th St., West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

A Sale in
Rug Dept.

200 Small Persian Rugs, $6.00 each.

And

200 Turkish & Persian Carpets, $80 to $100.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's

HOUSEFURNISHING DEP'T.
(Basement.)

Great Sale of Dinnerware!

Beginning to-day, we will offer a special lot of American Porcelain and Austrian China Dinnerware, all new goods, and all beautifully decorated, at prices that cannot be duplicated by any retail house in New York. If your china closet needs replenishing, this is your opportunity, for these are, without question,

The Greatest China Values Ever Offered!

AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS of 100 pieces, handsome floral decoration, gold handles, large platters and soup tureen, assorted designs to choose from. 9.98 Set.

100 PIECE SETS OF AMERICAN PORCELAIN; beautiful underglaze green border decoration, very handsome and most extraordinary value, at..... 11.55 Set.

AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS of 100 pieces; exquisite floral decorations in assorted designs; cannot be duplicated elsewhere under $20.00..... 14.98 Set.

Handsome Tea Sets Underpriced.

American Porcelain Tea Sets, handsomely decorated in floral effects, pieces all gold-lined, 3.98 Set.

Austrian China Tea Sets, handsomely decorated, three colors to choose from, far underpriced, at 5.98 Set.

Also special values in Decorated Toilet Ware.

Rich Cut Glass at Deeply Cut Prices.

Water Bottles	1.98
Tumblers to match, doz.	2.65
Bowls, 8 inch	3.98
Vinegar Cruets	60c
Handled Nappies, 5 inch	1.25
Sugar and Cream Sets	4.98

Fine line of Jardinieres in all the new color blendings at from 25c. upward.

Brass and Iron Fire Goods Specially Priced!

Black Iron Andirons	1.20 up	Black Iron Fire Sets	2.50 up
Brass Andirons	2.98 up	Brass Fire Sets	7.98 up
Black Iron Fenders	5.25 up	Black Iron Fire Screens	1.80 up
Brass Fenders	5.50 up	Brass Fire Screens	4.88 up

A Large Assortment of Gas Logs at Very Attractive Prices!

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

Sixth Ave., Twentieth to Twenty-first St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SIDEBOARD HISTORY.

Go back a few centuries and you will find Milton mentions sideboards. Their like is in our Autumn stock—with all the best styles of the generations since. Heavy English oak in black finish.

Sheraton designs in mahogany. The simplest refinement, with a bordering line of inlay and the typical "urn."

Chippendale—in Congo wood, $87.00—the "wood-brown" tones, softened by tropical suns—striking the happy medium between oak and mahogany.

Colonial pieces to delight the hearts of Revolutionary Dames—by the antique effect of the dull-finished mahogany, $51.00.

Golden oak, in original designs, $15.00.

Renaissance, Empire, Dutch, marqueterie—every good style reproduced accurately at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES HAWTREY | "A Great Success."—Herald. A Message from Mars.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN | THE RED KOOF, By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Klaw and Erlanger's Troubadours, THE LIBERTY BELLES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. WEDNESDAY MATS. BEGIN NEXT WEEK. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Sat.
Positively Last 4 Nights.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.
NEXT MONDAY—FOR 3 WEEKS.
SEAT SALE TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.
No orders accepted. First Come, First Served.
HENRY IRVING. ELLEN TERRY.
Repertory for first week:—
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday Evenings, Saturday Matinée.
KING CHARLES I.
Friday—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Evening—LOUIS XI.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saty only. ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Female Minstrels, "On Broadway." Matinee To-Day, Broadway Burlesquers

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TO-DAY & Saturday, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Last Week but One, Castle Sq. Opera Co. Mat. To-day Bohemian Girl To-night La Gioconda Thurs. & Sat. Mat. La Gioconda
Prices, 25, $1. Next & Last—Mikado-Tannhauser.

GRAND—MATINEE TO-DAY 25c., 50c.
THE FOUR COHANS

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. A GREAT SHOW. BEST IN TOWN. Prices, 25c., 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
RICHELIEU, with DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Empire Theatre Co. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. Mrs. Dane's Defence.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. Every Eve., "Das Unbeschriebene Blatt." (A Blank Page.) Mat. Sat., "Maria Stuart."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Mat. To-day
MR. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Company in the Big Success, THE NEW YORKERS

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gericke Ternina Olive Mead Harold Bauer Hofmann Kreisler Gregorowitsch Gerardy and others.

A permanent orchestra maintained solely for Concert performances

Five Evg. Concerts. Thursday, Nov. 7, Dec. 12, Jan. 16, Feb. 20, March 20.

Five Matinees. Saturday, Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.

Change of Programme each performance.

Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location.

Subscription sale now open at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1901—Sixtieth Season—1902.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS on Friday afternoons—Nov. 15, Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, March 14, April 4.
EIGHT CONCERTS on Saturday evenings—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 15, April 5.
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 21 to Oct. 26.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after Monday, October 28.
DETAILED PROSPECTUS, with Reportory, Soloists, and Prices on subscription at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PROCTOR'S 58TH ST. Comedy & Vaudeville Shows. Big Bills—All Laughter. SANDOW "THE MAN OF MUSCLE." ("Turned Up." Always Great Vaudeville.
125TH ST. "Mme. Butterfly" Beautiful Belasco Play. "Her Last Rehearsal." Big Vaudeville.
5th Av. 23rd St "What Happened to Jones" Com'dy (Continuous Vaudeville. Great Shows. "My Friend From India." Lively Comedy. BEST VAUDEVILLE.
POPULAR PROCTOR PRICES: 15, 25, 50c.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
"A STRONG DRAMA."—The Times.
MRS FISKE
and Her Company in the New Play,
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Saturday at 2:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St Mat. to-day & Sat., 2:15. Evgs. at 8:20. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. to-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
40 HORSES. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mat. to-day & Sat. Ev. 8:15
Extra—Grand Concert Sunday Eve., 50c, 75c.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. And Their Own Big Co.
Matinee To-day. WILLIAMS & WALKER

WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC B'way At 8:10. Mats. HALL, & 30th, Tue., Sat.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | LA TOSCA.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail, boats steam heated, always comfortable. See advs. Day Line, stmbt & exc.cols.

14th St. Theatre, nr 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK, Jno. E. Kellerd—The Cipher Code. Next Week—A new play—"New England Folks."

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

HUBER'S 14 ST. MUSEUM. Mr. & Mrs. Morton, 912 lb. Couple. 40 others. Theatre, 10c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK LA TOSCA. | SIBERIA.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING, 1901.
8th Day, Wednesday, Oct. 16th.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
The McGruthiana and five other Races, including Steeplechase.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Rain and cooler; southwest winds, becoming westerly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,155. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NEW CHINESE-RUSSIAN MANCHURIA AGREEMENT

Is on the Same Lines as the Convention Withdrawn in April.

But Is More Cleverly Worded—Yang-tse Viceroys Again Trying to Prevent Signing of the Treaty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the new convention between China and Russia regarding Manchuria is on the same lines as that withdrawn last April, but more cleverly worded, in order to "save the face" of the Chinese. It has been for some time the subject of negotiations between M. Lessar (Russian Minister at Peking) and Li-Hung-Chang.

Jealous secrecy in regard to the negotiations has been observed, but it is known that the convention legalizes Russia's occupation of Manchuria. The negotiations were intrusted to Li-Hung-Chang alone, and, says the correspondent, he can be trusted to serve the interests of Russia in a way which other Chinese statesmen would not dare to imitate. The convention has now been sketched out, but has not taken final shape.

Prince Ching declares that he has been kept in ignorance of the negotiations, and professes indignation at such being the case. Both the Yang-tse Viceroys have twice protested against the negotiations, and the same powerful opposition as before is endeavoring to prevent the signing of the convention.

The promise that Russia will restore the Shan-hai-Kwan Railway is, says the correspondent, a powerful lever in the hands of M. Lessar.

Having learned that Russia was prepared to permit China to grant mining rights in the Provinces of Mukden and Kirin to subjects of other powers than Russia, provided the assent of Russia were obtained beforehand, Teng-Chi, the Tartar General at Mukden, promptly memorialized the Throne not to allow such rights in his province except to Russians. The Tartar General in Kirin presented a similar memorial. Both Generals are strongly pro-Russian.

The old agreement between Russia and China regarding Manchuria provided for Russian control over the country, similar to that which is exercised by Great Britain over the native States of India, but some of the provisions even withdrew from China some rights possessed by the Indian potentates.

The Chinese soldiery were to be disarmed and disbanded, and all forts and defenses not occupied by Russia were to be dismantled under the supervision of Russian officers. The Chinese were to maintain order by means of local police.

A Russian political resident was to have general powers of control, and the Tartar Generals were to notify him of any important measure.

No railway, mining, or other concession was to be granted to any person not a Russian, and China herself was not to be allowed to construct railways.

THE POLES IN PRUSSIA.

Their Growing Prosperity Causes Alarm—A Posen Editor Arrested.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A telegram from Breslau, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, states that Dr. Rakowski, editor of the Posen Polish journal Praca, was arrested on Tuesday. Herr Biedermann, publisher of the same paper, went to Breslau to arrange for Polish agitation in view of the approaching elections in Upper Silesia. His baggage was searched, and a box containing political documents was confiscated.

The Polish agitation, the growing prosperity and influence of the Polish middle classes, and the expansion of the Poles in Prussia, says The Times's correspondent, all continue to cause anxiety.

Simultaneously, the dispatch says, there is going on a remarkable and ever-increasing immigration of Czechs into Saxony. The growth of the Czech element in Dresden is particularly observable.

DISORDERS IN SICILY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Telegrams from Trapani, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, report a ferment among the Sicilian peasants. Troops are being drafted into the island, but their numbers have hitherto been insufficient.

NOT TO VISIT THE CZAR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Rome to The Times says the semi-official Tribuna asserts that the report of an impending visit by King Victor Emmanuel to Emperor Nicholas is totally unfounded.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks heavy. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cotton, middling, 8 9-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 21½c. Commercial World.—Page 13.

Country Produce.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Chosen by Connoisseurs.
The Pennsylvania Railroad's trains to the West are composed of the finest equipment possible to obtain and run on rapid schedules.—Adv.

$5 to Buffalo and Back.
Lackawanna Railroad sells tickets Oct. 18, 25, and 30. Good three days. 429, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

PLAN TO BOYCOTT BRITISH SHIPPING.

Dutch Committee Hopes to Bring Pressure to Bear Which Will Restore the Boers' Freedom.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says a Dutch committee has just been formed for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on Great Britain by paralyzing her shipping trade, and in this way inducing her to restore independence to the Boers.

The proposal seems to have been put forward in good faith, and receives a certain amount of encouragement in the Dutch and Belgian press. The promoters belong to the laboring classes.

The idea is to issue notices to the dock laborers of Belgium, France, and Holland, calling on them to refuse to work for British ships. The merchants are also to be asked not to ship freight by British vessels. It is thought that if this were done the British shipowners would compel the Government to relent.

The workmen do not seem to know, remarks the correspondent, that half the carrying trade of the world is in British hands.

REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

The New Ameer Increases the Pay of the Soldiers and Will Reduce the Land Taxes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says Ameer Habib Ullah has increased the pay of the Afghan soldiers and promises a reduction of the taxes on land. He is likely to spring into immediate popularity.

The Afghans presumably hope that Habib Ullah will depart from the fiscal policy of his father and abolish the heavy imposts on trade and the State monopolies. The removal of the transit duties and the abolition of the monopolies would cause an immense revival of trade between India and Afghanistan along the ancient caravan route.

FRENCH LABOR AGITATION.

Government Alarmed by the Discovery of Arms at Montceau-les-Mines.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Times dwells at great length on the discovery of 3,000 guns and revolvers, with ammunition, at Montceau-les-Mines, a hotbed of Socialist agitation. He remarks that an article in the Temps shows that the Government is uneasy over this seemingly trivial affair.

The fear of a general strike of miners and other labor troubles grows. M. Baudin (Minister of Public Works) yesterday (Wednesday) decreed that railway laborers must not work more than twelve hours a day, and must have one whole day of rest every month.

MORE RIOTING IN SEVILLE.

No Further Damage Done—Anti-Clerical Demonstration in Oviedo.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Dispatches from Madrid to The Times say the rioting at Seville continued yesterday, but no further damage was done. The troops dispersed the crowds. Attempts to remove the tramway lines were stopped by cavalry.

It was rumored in Seville last night that Anarchists intended to attack the convents. The military took precautions to prevent this, and nothing happened. The town was tranquil last evening, though troops were still patrolling the streets. Some manufacturers reopened their factories yesterday.

Bakers from Cadiz and other towns have arrived to take the places of the strikers. The workmen's clubs are closed.

A jubilee procession at Oviedo on Tuesday resulted in collisions between the paraders and the crowd and an anti-Clerical and anti-Carlist demonstration. The town guards restored order.

PROPOSED FRENCH MONOPOLY.

Budget Committee Thinks Petroleum Consumers Would Be Benefited.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris refers to the proposal for a State monopoly of petroleum refining. The members of the Budget Committee, says the dispatch, believe that this would be preferable to the protective duty, which falls on the consumer and favor the refiners.

M. Caillaux, Finance Minister, protests that the system could not be put in operation by the new year.

BRIDGE ACROSS RARITAN RIVER.

It Will Connect Perth Amboy with South Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 16.—The long debated project of spanning the Raritan River by a bridge to connect this city with South Amboy is at last in definite shape. The Freeholders have now the right to spend $150,000 on the work, but those who oppose the bridge claim the cost will not be less than $250,000.

Freeholder Haney and five other men have personally paid for the surveys and plans, thus reducing the cost to the county. The bridge will be approached by causeways on either side.

The total length of the structure will be 4,350 feet, and all but 900 feet of this will be on spiles. On each side of the draw there will be steel spans 220 feet long. The draw will be 200 feet long, with clearance on either side of 110 feet. To further reduce the cost, the bridge will not be built in the city, where the cost of the approaches would be greater, but just outside, and it will terminate in Mechanicsville, which is a part of South Amboy.

Saratoga Arondack Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—102 Broadway—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

Take the Day Line str. en route to Buffalo, the Hudson is at the heighth of its beauty. Music.—Adv.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM WILL GET $5,000,000

Rogers's Heirs Will Receive $250,000 to Settle Their Claims.

Mr. De Forest Thinks that No Tax Should Be Imposed on Such Bequests to Public Institutions.

By the payment of $250,000 to the heirs of the late Jacob S. Rogers all litigation in contest of the will has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Metropolitan Museum of Art will in a short time come into possession of its legacy of upward of $5,000,000.

R. V. Lindabury, who has represented the heirs in the contest, states that out of this settlement all of the heirs who have valid claims will receive their share, the division of the sum having been privately agreed upon between them.

Robert W. De Forest, counsel for the Museum, gives the following information in regard to the settlement:

"The amount paid in settlement was $250,000, about 5 per cent. on the amount involved, and not much more than a year's normal income on this amount of property. Mr. Rogers's testamentary capacity has been fully vindicated by the decision of the Chancellor of New Jersey admitting his will to probate, and the withdrawal of any charges of lack of capacity by those of his heirs who appeared in that proceeding. While further litigation over his will was quite possible at the instigation of other members of his family, the chief subject of settlement was the claim made against his estate that by making the Museum his residuary legatee he had violated an agreement alleged to have been made between himself and his deceased brothers, whose surviving children are his next of kin, whereby these brothers, in default of issue, were to make mutual wills and were to leave their property to the others or to their issue.

"There is some reason to believe that an agreement of this general character once existed, though it is certain that if it existed Mr. Rogers did not suppose it to be operative at the time he made his will in favor of the Museum. That such an agreement might have been made at some time respecting the family interests in the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson would not have been unlikely. These works, which were the foundation of the Rogers fortune, were established by the father of Jacob S. Rogers, and handed down to him by his sons, and a desire to keep these works in the family would not have been unnatural.

"In any case, the amount paid is unquestionably less than the expense and loss incidental to protracted litigation for five, however successful, and even if family claims have by this settlement been recognized to a greater extent than under the will, (his legacies to members of his family aggregated $250,000, and by this settlement these legacies are practically doubled,) the available amount of Mr. Rogers's public bequest is unquestionably increased, and the time within which the public can benefit by his bequest is materially shortened.

"The settlement has been made with the full acquiescence and assent of Mr. Rogers's executors, and with the approval of all those members of his family who, however disappointed by the terms of his will, were ready to have his testamentary intentions carried out because those intentions were his."

When asked whether the Museum would be obliged to pay a legacy tax on Mr. Rogers's bequest, Mr. De Forest said:

"Both the States of New Jersey and New York are claiming such a tax. The law is not finally settled in either State, and I would not wish to hazard an opinion as to the ultimate result. On one point I have a strong opinion, and that is that no such tax should be imposed on bequests to public institutions like the Museum, which are doing public service and are supported in large part by public funds.

"It is proper public policy to encourage, not to discourage, such benefactions. It is not proper public policy to diminish by State taxation the resources which must be supplied by city taxation. The Museum, in common with other like institutions, has, until a recent obscure amendment of the inheritance tax law, the effect of which could not have been apprehended by the Legislature, been unquestionably exempt from legacy tax, and public opinion should be sufficient to alter the law if necessary to continue the exemption.

"European museums receive large amounts of money from direct Government grants for the very purposes for which Mr. Rogers in America gave his private fortune, and while it may not be American policy to make such grants from money raised by taxation, it should not be American policy by taxation to diminish the gift or discourage future gifts of like character."

THE DUTY ON RUSSIAN SUGAR.

Decision on Countervailing Charges Made to Facilitate Final Settlement of the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—From a transcript of the decision of Judge Morris of the United States District Court in Maryland, in the case involving the validity of the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar, it is ascertained that, while the Judge affirmed the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, he did so only to expedite a final decision from the highest tribunal.

The document was to-day received by Edward H. Sanborn, general manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, and therein Judge Morris states that he is inclined to believe that Russian sugar should be subject only to the specific duty and that the additional tax is wrongfully imposed, as the Russian Government does not pay a bounty on sugar raised in that country. In his decision Judge Morris says:

"I am free to say that the question appears to me a very close one, and that I incline to the views expressed in the dissenting opinion of General Appraiser Tichener. But on this appeal I take the carefully considered ruling of the majority of the Board of General Appraisers as not to be set aside unless I am prepared to say that their decision is clearly wrong."

This finding was thought the best method of bringing the case up to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at the earliest time, so as to get the matter up to the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication as rapidly as possible. The appeal will be heard at the November session of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., where it will be given special consideration.

ST. LOUIS FAIR'S WOMAN'S BOARD.

Commission Selects Miss Helen Gould as a Member at Large.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The World's Fair National Commission to-day selected Miss Helen Gould of New York as a member at large of the Board of Women Managers, and to-morrow will complete the formation of the board. Twenty members, in addition to Miss Gould, are to be selected, two by each of the eight Commissioners and four at large.

Commissioner Glynn announces his nomination from New York to be Mrs. John A. McCall, wife of the President of the New York Life Insurance Company. Commissioner Scott announces that he will nominate Mrs. Frederick Hanger of Little Rock, Ark., the President of the Federated Clubs of Arkansas. Commissioner Betts said he will name Miss Anna L. Dawes of Pittsfield, Mass., a daughter of ex-Senator Dawes, and Mrs. John M. Holcomb of Hartford, Conn., wife of the President of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and café car service.—Adv.

DYSPEPSIA BRINGS COUPLE INTO A DIVORCE COURT.

Man Who Suffers Says Ailment Makes Him Nervous, but Love for His Wife Survives.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 16.—In the divorce case of Mrs. Annette Reinert against Franklin B. Reinert, heard before Judge Endlich to-day, some extraordinary testimony was given. Mrs. Reinert asked for a divorce from her husband on the ground of cruelty. She testified that on one occasion her husband wished to bet a house on the election of McKinley for President, and because she refused to sign the deed of conveyance he struck her. Another time, she said, he grabbed the butter dish from the table and threw it against the wall of the dining room because he said there was not enough salt in the butter.

Mrs. Reinert also testified that simply to annoy her and drive her away from home her husband built a church for the Salvation Army next to their home, hoping the noise would accomplish his purpose.

The trial was brought to a sudden termination this afternoon by Reinert declaring that he loves his wife still, but that he suffers from dyspepsia and that he is nervous. The couple agreed to drop the divorce suit, but to live apart. An agreement to this effect was drawn.

HAZING AT CORNELL STOPPED.

Students Declare Against All Forms of the Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The students of Cornell University held a mass meeting to-day and adopted resolutions declaring all forms of hazing and unorganized rushes detrimental to the interests of the university, and absolutely prohibiting the practice henceforth. Hereafter there will be but one annual flag rush, which is to take place on Halloween Night, under the direction and supervision of a committee of upper classmen.

This action of the students was occasioned by the reported clashing between the freshmen and sophomores since the opening of the year. Rushes attended by personal injuries have been frequent, and students have been taken by force to gatherings, where they were made the sport of the throng. President Schurman regards the latter practice as interfering with the rights of the students, and says that the practice must be stopped.

M. HUTIN IN WASHINGTON.

Panama Canal President Confers with Rear Admiral Walker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—M. Maurice Hutin, President and Director General of the Panama Canal Company, reached this city this afternoon. Soon after his arrival he called upon Rear Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, remaining with him for some time. He declined all invitations to tell what his conversations with Rear Admiral Walker were, and the Chairman of the Canal Commission would give no information except that M. Hutin and himself talked about canal business.

It was expected that M. Hutin would submit to the United States, through the Canal Commission, a proposition for the sale of the Panama work and concession, and that the Canal Commission would report any offer that might be made to the Congress for its consideration and action. The commission will first inform the President of any suggestion that may be offered by M. Hutin on behalf of the Panama corporation.

STRIKE STOPS CAPITOL WORK.

Washington Iron Workers' Trouble Affects Statuary Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — Orders have been issued by Assistant Architect Wood of the Capitol discontinuing work on the roof of Statuary Hall, once the Hall of Representatives. This step became necessary owing to the inability of the contractors to supply the iron work, steel beams, and other metal on account of the strike among ironworkers.

The hoisting machinery, which had been placed in position, will be taken down, and it is not probable from present indications that the work can be resumed until next Spring. The operations on the Supreme Court Chamber are being pushed as rapidly as possible.

CARTOONS CAUSE TROUBLE.

Tammany Men Object to Stereopticon Views Shown by the Citizens' Union.

Stereopticon views portraying in cartoons and other pictures Tammany's alleged misgovernment caused a fight in front of the headquarters of the Citizens' Union of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, at 298 Willis Avenue, last night, which threatened to assume serious proportions before the exhibition was brought to a summary close.

Several hundred people were watching the pictures when a party of Tammany men came along, headed by a man who was recognized by Chairman Roth of the meeting as Deputy Commissioner of Bridges Matthew Moore of the Borough of the Bronx. This man gave the horse attached to the wagon in which was the stereopticon a sharp blow with his cane. The animal did not budge, but before he could repeat the act Roth and the man were pummeling each other. They were separated, and the Tammany men appealed to Policeman Loomis of the Alexander Avenue Station to arrest Roth or stop the show. This the policeman refused to do, saying that a permit had been issued for it.

Lively words followed between Roth, the supposed Deputy Commissioner, and the policeman, when a boy said to be Henry Kahn, son of Max Kahn, private secretary to Park Commissioner Moebus, who had reached the roof of the building unobserved, cut the cord which held the sheet on which the pictures were shown, and it fell to the ground. Then the stereopticon man hurriedly packed his goods and drove away.

CROW TOOK THE GOLF BALL.

Amusing Incident of a Play on the Links Near Islip.

John Mott of Bellport had a peculiar thing happen to him yesterday, while playing golf in the Westbrook Club tournament near Islip, L. I. He drove a good ball, and, while going forward to the hole, saw two crows fly away from the spot where his ball was supposed to lie.

As the crows flew toward the woods, one suddenly dropped something white, and upon investigation, as the ball could not be found where it ought to be, it was discovered that the crow had picked up the round mass of gutta percha, evidently expecting it was an egg. There was a good laugh all around at this singular rub of the green.

A similar case happened to a player last Winter while on one of the Florida links.

Saved His Mother from Pauper's Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—Too poor to pay for a last resting place for his mother, and unwilling that she should be buried as a pauper, George W. Hunter of East St. Louis, took the body of Mrs. Sarah N. Hunter to the city cemetery in an open wagon to-day and buried her in a grave which he had helped to dig.

Services at the grave were conducted by the Salvation Army. The city supplied a pine box for a coffin.

James Rizzolo Found Guilty.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—James Rizzolo, who was on trial for the murder of Luigi Megara, Sept. 15 last, was found guilty of manslaughter to-day. Judge Gummere sentenced the prisoner to two years and a half at hard labor in State prison.

An Itinerant Hostelry.
The Pennsylvania Limited offers all the grandeur and convenience of a great modern hotel. Rapid schedule from New York to Chicago.—Adv.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY

Secretary Long Wants $98,910,984 for Next Fiscal Year.

Will Ask for an Additional Battleship—$3,475,000 Required for the New York Navy Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The naval estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, were made public to-day. They are larger by about $21,000,000 than the appropriation for the current year. Secretary Long said this afternoon, in speaking of his plans for naval extension, that he would propose an increase over last year of one battleship, making the extension plan provide for three battleships and two armored cruisers. The authorization given last year was for two battleships and two cruisers. Mr. Long believes that Congress, in calling upon him for his views about the new ships, did not limit him to the submission of but one plan for each type of vessel. He will therefore present a number of plans, varying in their arrangement of turrets and batteries. He will also recommend the construction of a number of small gunboats.

The estimates for 1903 amount to $98,910,984.63, while the appropriations for 1902 amounted to $77,924,535.60. The largest single increase is in the estimate for public works in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Last year $6,775,010 was appropriated for this purpose. The new estimate is for $20,781,375. The new items amount to $16,638,375.

Last year $3,000,000 was appropriated for the Naval Academy. This year only $1,400,000 is asked for. For the pay of the navy, the increase is $1,297,915 over last year. For public works in the Bureau of Ordnance, $318,100 was appropriated last year, and $1,457,300 is now asked for. The appropriation for the Naval Militia is the same as last year, $60,000.

One of the new items is for a twelve-hundred-dollar librarian at the New York Navy Yard. There is also to be at the New York yard a master of tugs at $1,500 a year and a copyist at $1,000. A large number of repairs to the yard are included in the estimates. The new buildings for which estimates are made are an ordnance storehouse on the cob dock, $90,000; two officers' quarters, $16,000; a storehouse for equipment material, $60,000, and barracks for enlisted men, which will in the long run cost $500,000, and for which $200,000 is now asked. There are also a great many estimates for extending, repairing, and reconstructing buildings, and the railroad plant is to be extended.

One item is for $200,000 for a plant for housing and storing torpedo vessels, to cost $550,000 when completed. Two million dollars is wanted for the purchase of land. The total amount estimated for the New York yard is $3,475,000, as against an appropriation this year of $1,009,000. It is the largest amount estimated for any yard. Portsmouth comes next with $1,947,575.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair asks for $9,925,824.25. This year it got $7,980,824.25. Included in this is an estimate of $50,000 for improving the construction plant at New York. This is just double what was appropriated for the same purpose this year. The bureau also wants to put in a new steel derrick barge at the New York yard, to cost $35,000. The Marine Corps wants $3,500 appropriated for electric light at New York.

The placing of some of our new possessions under naval control has resulted in the inclusion among the estimates of a number of items which read strangely in a naval estimate. For example, the Bureau of Yards and Docks includes in its estimate the pay of two school teachers, to be appointed at Tutuila, Samoa. They are to get $600 each. For the Island of Guam the bureau wants one school teacher and adds, in parentheses, "American." This teacher is to get $1,500 a year. Repairs to the school will cost $500. Other items in the bureau's estimate for Guam are one Deputy Collector of Customs and crew, at $1,200, and one Judge of the Court of First Instance, at $2,000. A telephone system is to be put in at Tutuila, to cost $2,000. The Bureau of Yards and Docks wants $5,000 for a schoolhouse, books, furniture, and other equipment.

At Cavite $15,000 is wanted for a fire-protection system and $200,000 for a refrigerating plant. The estimates for the new naval station at Olongapo, Philippine Islands, amount to $1,443,000. A naval hospital at Canacao, Philippine Islands, is wanted by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The cost is to be $50,000.

A PLUCKY LAKE CAPTAIN.

His Crew Went on Strike and He Made a 500-Mile Voyage Assisted Only by a Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Capt. Peter Blake of the two-masted schooner R. Kanter is today the talk of lake vesselmen. The R. Kanter, which is 112 feet long, sailed from Chicago on Oct. 1 for Pine Lake, Mich., where she took on board a cargo of lumber. In Chicago Capt. Blake's crew went on strike, and he decided to make the voyage only with the assistance of a sixteen-year-old hand.

The round trip is 500 miles. The schooner carries an immense spread of canvas, and the voyage was unusually rough. Both Captain and boy passed an almost sleepless time, but they brought back to Chicago the largest cargo for a two-master that has been reported here for years.

FORGERIES OF $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Receiver Horace G. Allen of the firm of F. Abraham & Son, tobacconists, made a startling report to the court to-day. The senior partner committed suicide last month, and his son, the junior partner, has since been committed to an insane asylum. Mr. Allen reports that the liabilities are $240,933.60. The assets consist of the stock in the store and factory, valued at $28,509.34; bills receivable Oct. 1, $11,054.01; cash on hand, $2,500; total, $42,163.35.

He has discovered, he says, that forgery and other irregularities have been committed. Of the total liabilities shown by the return to the court, more than $200,000 are represented in notes, drawn and realized upon by the firm of F. Abraham & Son, on the strength of indorsements of reputable individuals and concerns, practically all of which are alleged to have been forged by Leopold Abraham. Mr. Allen says it will probably be some time before it can be figured out just how much on the dollar can be paid to creditors.

WANT NO DUTY ON HIDES.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The Free Hide League of New England is the name of an organization formed to-day at the headquarters of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

The league is auxiliary to the Free Hide League of the Shoe, Harness and Leather Trades of the United States, of Chicago. Its object is to secure the repeal of the duty on hides at the coming session of Congress. Charles H. Jones of Boston was unanimously elected President.

Monument to Gen. Kilpatrick Unveiled.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The monument erected in the West Point cemetery to the memory of the late Major Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was unveiled this afternoon. Col. A. L. Mills was grand marshal and Major Hamilton of the First New York Mounted Rifles was master of ceremonies. There was a great throng of people in attendance, including five or six Grand Army of the Republic posts.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 18th, 25th, and 30th. Good only on coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

THIRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Prof. Norcenskjold Sails from Sweden—Tierra del Fuego to be Explored.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Oct. 16.—Prof. Otto Nordenskjöld's South Polar vessel Antarctic sailed this morning. All the members of the expedition were on board with the exception of Lieut. Duse, who will join the vessel at Falmouth.

The Antarctic was warmly cheered by thousands of people who assembled to bid her farewell.

Baron Nordenskjöld, who died on Aug. 12, took a great deal of interest in the expedition of Prof. Otto Nordenskjöld, his nephew, to the Antarctic regions, and suggested many of the plans which have been adopted.

The Nordenskjöld expedition will work in conjunction with the British and German expeditions—at least to the extent of not clashing with either. The Swedish expedition is to explore the region south of the Atlantic Ocean; the British expedition will confine its attention to the region south of the Pacific, and the German expedition will journey south of the Indian Ocean. Tierra del Fuego will be included in the territory to be explored by the Nordenskjöld expedition, and it is expected that results valuable to science will be obtained by the thorough work which is intended in that region.

Prof. Nordenskjöld is accompanied by Prof. Ohlin, the well-known explorer, and M. K. A. Anderson, as zoologists; Dr. Bodman, hydrographer and magnetician; M. Skottoberg, botanist, and Dr. E. Ekolof, medical officer. Capt. Larsin, a Norwegian, who has already made several voyages to South Polar regions, is in charge of the Antarctic.

Prof. Nordenskjöld recently made a statement regarding his plans. He said:

"From Gothenburg we shall proceed to England, and thence to Buenos Ayres and Tierra del Fuego, whence we shall make our way to the Antarctic regions. We shall endeavor to push as far south as possible with the Antarctic; and, when Winter comes on, we shall send a party on shore to Winter. That party will probably consist of six persons, of whom I shall be one. We shall build a small hut for ourselves, and engage in meteorological, magnetic, hydrographic, and other scientific observations. As soon as we have landed the Antarctic will return to Tierra del Fuego, and a scientist, who will sail with her, will conduct the researches in that hitherto little explored country. In this way we shall be able to work in two detachments and make as much use of our time as possible."

TROOPS AT ALDERSHOT FIGHT.

Feud Between the Worcestershire and Durham Regiments Results in a Serious Affray.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A long-standing feud between the Durham and Worcestershire regiments of infantry culminated on Tuesday night in a serious affray at Aldershot.

The Worcestershires, with fixed bayonets and ball cartridges, attacked the quarters of the Durhams. Severe fighting followed, in which many of the men were injured.

A number of the Durhams are suffering from dangerous bayonet wounds.

KING LEOPOLD'S VISIT HERE.

Nothing Known in Brussels Court Circles in Regard to When He Intends to Start.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16.—In regard to King Leopold's proposed visit to the United States, it is understood here that his Majesty has entertained the idea for some time, though absolutely nothing is known in Court circles as to when he intends to carry out his purpose. There is no sign of preparations being made for the King's departure.

Members of the royal household consider that, as the Chambers have been convoked and Parliamentary work is in full swing, the present is not the time for a prolonged absence of the King from Belgium.

WHY THE COBRA SANK.

Court of Inquiry Decides that the Vessel Collapsed for No Cause Except Structural Weakness.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The court of inquiry which has been taking testimony regarding the loss of the torpedo-boat destroyer Cobra, (in the North Sea, on Sept. 18, while on her way from the yard of her builders at Newcastle to Portsmouth, resulting in the loss of nearly seventy lives,) found yesterday that the vessel simply collapsed in the sea because she was structurally weak, that she did not touch ground, and that there were no errors made in her navigation.

The purchase of the Cobra for the Government is condemned by the court.

THE CASE OF MME. DISS DEBAR.

She and Her Husband Hissed in London Court—Testimony Such that Papers Cannot Print It.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—When the hearing of the charges against Theodore and Laura Jackson (Ann O'Delia Diss Debar) was resumed in the Police Court to-day the woman entered the dock dressed in spotless white. She closed her eyes and placed her hands together before her face in the attitude of prayer.

The hearing was devoted to testimony in regard to the behavior of the male defendant toward a young woman, who was one of the victims of the pair. The alleged deceptions were seemingly accompanied by hypnotic influence.

As the prisoners left the dock they were hissed by the spectators. Jackson cried: "Keep quiet, you reptiles."

The testimony was of such a character that the London papers, which usually print verbatim reports of sensational criminal trials, say that in this instance they are unable to do so.

Cannibals Eat Seven Spaniards.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—Advices received here from Rio Muni, Spanish West Africa, say that some cannibals who recently captured seven Spanish marines have eaten the prisoners.

TO FIND REFUGE IN MARYLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The expected exodus from France of the religious orders on account of the law of associations which went into effect last week, is much discussed in this city, as it is expected that a number of the exiled priests will come to the United States. It is reported in Catholic circles that the Jesuits will establish themselves in this State.

New religious orders cannot settle in this country without permission of the Bishop in whose diocese they wish to take up their residence. Nevertheless, "regulars," as they are termed, once established, cannot be disturbed if they wish to increase their working staff. Hence if the Jesuits from France come here there is likely to be no difficulty about their finding homes at Woodstock, Frederick, St. Inigoes in Baltimore, or at any of the Jesuit houses in the Maryland-New York province of the order.

Greenwich Couple's Golden Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 16.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Dayton to-day several hundred of their friends congratulated them on their golden wedding. Among the visitors were Controller and Mrs. Coler of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Elias C. Benedict, Nathaniel Witherell, Andrew Foster Higgins, Richard A. White, Robert M. Bruce, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Acker of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton have each lived seventy years here. Mr. Dayton has held many public offices. For twenty years he has been Superintendent of the Greenwich Water Company. Many valuable presents have been received by Mr. and Mrs. Dayton.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

ITALIAN BRIGAND MUSOLINO CAPTURED

Accused of Having Committed Twenty-five Murders.

Government Had Offered Big Rewards for His Arrest—Taken After a Desperate Resistance.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The notorious brigand Musolino has been captured after a fierce resistance at Urbino. He had long terrorized Calabria, and is credited with having committed twenty-five murders.

Owing to the sympathy manifested toward him by the peasantry Musolino had always escaped capture, despite the immense reward the Government offered for his arrest.

Giuseppe Musolino, who styles himself a "gentleman brigand," has been a fugitive from justice for two years. He claims to be the victim of a judicial conspiracy.

In October, 1898, Musolino, who is a man of good family and education, met Vincenzo Zoccoli, one of his political opponents. A quarrel arose, and Zoccoli stabbed Musolino over forty times in the hands and arms. Musolino was lying dangerously ill from his wounds when Zoccoli was shot from ambush. Musolino was accused of the crime, and dragged from his bed to prison. The presiding Justice was a notorious protector of the opposing faction, and Musolino was convicted and sentenced to twenty-two years at hard labor.

Musolino managed to escape before long, and has since been remorselessly enforcing the threats to kill those responsible for his conviction made at the time he was sentenced. His sole motive for leading the bloodthirsty life which has made him famous seems to have been vengeance. He is said to have killed twelve out of the fifteen men who appeared on the stand against him.

FATAL RUSSIAN BREAD RIOTS.

Starving Peasants Become Desperate in Various Localities, and a Number Are Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Lemberg papers report bread riots at Taraskova, Eastern Russia.

"In Samara the starving peasants stormed the municipal buildings and the residences of wealthy persons, setting some on fire. Troops were summoned, and fourteen peasants were killed.

"Similar riots, in which several persons were killed, occurred at Anderweska, where two land owners have been murdered, and also at Pestrawka and elsewhere in the same district."

A FRANCHISE TAX DECISION.

Justice Herrick Says a City May Attack the Valuations of the State Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—A decision handed down by Justice Herrick to-day in a Buffalo special franchise tax case is one of the weightiest yet developed by the extensive litigation following the passage of the tax law. Its main importance lies in the fact that it gives the right to cities, after the State Board of Tax Commissioners has fixed the tax upon the special franchise of a corporation, of intervening to have that assessment set aside or corrected, if it can show that it sustains an unjust loss of revenue thereby.

The action was originally brought by the Buffalo Railway Company and the Cross-Town Street Railway Company of Buffalo to have the tax levied upon their franchises by the State Board reduced. The companies claimed that the assessments were unequal upon the ground that the City Board of Assessors assessed other city property upon a 70 per cent. basis, whereas their franchises had been assessed for their full value. This reason appearing a valid one and the Attorney General consenting, Justice Herrick granted an order for the relief was asked, reducing the assessment 30 per cent.

The present case

MR. SHEPARD SPEAKS TO BROOKLYN PEOPLE

Tells Them He Stands Where He Stood In 1897.

HE WARNED TAMMANY MEN

When the Nomination Was Offered to Him He Declared His Former Speeches Defined His Attitude Toward Official Corruption.

Edward M. Shepard made two speeches in Brooklyn last evening. The first was in Arion Hall, Wall Street near Broadway. In this place were gathered about 2,000 people, and outside were several thousand others who could not gain admission to hear the speeches. Mr. Shepard's reception was hearty, and several times during his speeches he was interrupted by cheers.

The second meeting at Teutonia Hall, Harrison Avenue, near Bartlett Street, was not marked by enthusiasm. About 1,000 persons were there, but many empty seats could be seen in various parts of the place. No crowd awaited Mr. Shepard outside, and in this place he delivered a short speech. H. B. Sharman presided in Arion Hall.

MR. SHEPARD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Shepard's speech was as follows:

"I am more grateful than I can well express at the warmth with which you have received me, even though I be, as I am tonight, a long way from my own home in distance, but, I find, a short distance in the friendship and in the sympathy with which you have greeted me.

"Your Chairman, my dear friend presiding here to-night, and I have been in many a struggle in Brooklyn. We have both always been Democrats, through and through. [Applause.]

"When I read what comes from these gentlemen of the press about me I am sometimes reminded that I have been rebellious and incorrigible, and I am afraid there is something in the charge. [Laughter and applause.]

"Perhaps if my friend here was in my place I fear he would have to listen to a charge very like that which is brought against me. Whatever the charge—whatever the rebellion, I think no one can fairly say that I have not, in season and out of season, in the best light that has been given me, stood for those simple and inexorable American laws of Democracy upon which this great party of ours is founded, upon which it has won its victories in the past, and by which and through which it must win its victories in the future.

"We are told on the other side that this is no party or partisan conflict. It seems, if I understand aright, that when a Republican politician, powerful to the uttermost throughout this State, determines in his party wisdom and knowledge on a candidate for Mayor, it is not because that candidate has advocated his party independence, but has taken upon himself those obligations which are described by the term party regularity.

"I say that when a politician—a powerful Republican politician—has reached a conclusion as to a party candidate, that candidate becomes in no true sense non-partisan. Here and there a Democratic ingrate may be found who for purely factional reasons comes to the support of that ticket, but he yields himself to help elect a candidate of the Republican organization.

"My competitor, whom I shall always speak of in terms of honor, does not become an independent candidate because John C. Sheehan, with his followers, supports him—because Mr. Sheehan remembers his political quarrel and uses this election only to repay his partisan vengeance. President Low does not become a non-partisan candidate because Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn, burning and angering for the wrongs he supposes he has suffered within his party, having himself no love whatever for all these things for which the Republican candidate is said to stand, chooses to support that candidate.

"You may have a bi-partisanship, you may have a tri-partisanship, if you make up a party out of one great party, out of a series of vacations from another party. I say you may have a bi-partisanship or a multi-partisanship but never that ideal of non-partisanship upon which the opposition in this election claims to stand. [Applause.]

FRUITS OF ALLIANCES.

"On the contrary, fellow-citizens, it is not true to your knowledge or to your experience, but it is true that the most corrupt and most disintegrating of all political conditions and movements are those which are made up of alliances for the mere purpose of a single election.

"Here we are told that there is but one thing involved in this campaign—that it is the destruction of a great political organization on the Manhattan side of the East River.

"I read the other night in The Evening Post, a paper vigorously supporting the Fusion movement, that the Fusionists were agreed upon no other thing except this: that they were here, if they could, to destroy that organization in Manhattan to which I have referred.

"Fellow-citizens, what is it we are voting for? Is it not the City of New York and its good government, its magnificent and wholesome development during the years 1902 and 1903? Are we to listen to it that you, whether you be Democrats or Republicans, you whose homes are here, you whose lives must be lived here, you who look to ability and to character, and to a far-sighted vision in dealing with the affairs of this great city, are to be concerned in this election wholly with one partisan faction in order to put an end to an organization that you dislike or may like? Is that the legitimate end of a great municipal election?

"I read the speeches of Mr. Low with interest—every one that he delivered—almost from the beginning to the end of them, his talk upon this politician or that politician upon the Democratic side, and his quotations from the talks which I have made and which I have not taken back. Those speeches of my adversary are made up of this, and with delightful humor and wit he illuminates his speech.

"How much further do you go? How are we told what is to be done with the affairs of this great borough? What are we told of the intercommunication between the boroughs? How much time is given to the success—how much time is given to that great question of personal liberty—[applause] how much time, fellow-citizens, is given to that constructive and creative treatment of the City Government in which you and I, not only in the next two years, but in all the years to come of our lives, must find our advantage and our livelihood?

"All of that is subordinated to a cry. The idea that everything is to turn upon the destruction, if you please, of Tammany Hall on the other side of the East River. [Applause.] I say to you that the Mayor of this city, governing and controlling the moneys received from public taxation and representing the labor and the hardship and the saving of the plain people of this great city—I say to you that the Mayor vested with power to use for all the people, Democrats and Republicans—I say to you that a Mayor does not sit there to build up any political party—to build up any political faction, nor is he there to break down or destroy or disintegrate any political party or faction whatsoever. [Applause.]

"He is not chosen for that purpose. He is chosen to be Mayor of the whole city, to elevate and conserve the whole city, and not to serve any man or set of men, any faction or party, nor himself use the powers of the great office to build up or destroy, except only in season and out of season, first, last and all the time, to build up this dear city in which we live and to which we must look for our welfare. [Applause.]

"The Chairman has made it plain that this battle goes on very rapidly to a point at which the Democratic Party stands on one side and the Republican Party stands on the other. And may I not refer briefly, if you will forgive me, for I cannot say all the things here that I would to-night, for I have another meeting and other engagements to which I must go—may I not, however, refer to two or three questions of vital difference between these two parties? I come myself of Democratic blood.

GOVERNMENT AND IDEAS.

"From the time that I first knew anything of public affairs, I was taught that the cardinal principle upon which this Government of ours was founded was the principle of equal rights. To that the Democratic Party holds allegiance. I was taught from the time I was taught anything at all, to pay my utmost duty to the party that stood for that inexorably.

"I have my own tastes; I have my own prejudices; I have my own religion. All of these things in the proper association, in clubs, and churches, and the like I will preach there; but government here stands for something very different. In New England, in which I find my ancestry, the Democratic Party was for a long time in the minority, and indeed in the political history of the Democratic Party it has rarely been successful in that section—and why?

"Not that the people of New England are not high-minded and honorable—not that they are not intelligent and good citizens, but it is that they have more than the people of any other part of our country the idea which they have made sacred—that it was the right and the duty of men having an idea on a matter of religion—on a matter of social life or intelligence to enforce their ideas with the power of government upon their own citizens if they could find a majority to agree with them.

"Now, that is the very root of the Republican Party—for which that party and its preceding parties stood, and they stood steadfastly for that proposition that the power of government is to be used by me—if I am in power—to enforce my idea of social life, of morality, or of habits, or the rest. Now, my honored adversary can no more escape from that atmosphere than he can escape the air he has always breathed. He stands for that idea because his party stands for that idea.

"Now, he tells us again and again that he is liberal. I think he means to be liberal. He tells us this, and says it well. But, fellow-citizens, he represents the party upon which the statute book at Albany has put this code of restraining and constraining laws—the laws which destroy personal liberty, and which destroys and affronts that principle of manhood which leaves it for every decent citizen to settle for himself. [Applause.]

"Now, against all that, I stand from the beginning, and when I am here a candidate, I stand as I stood from my early boyhood, I am opposed root and branch to sumptuary legislation. [Applause.] I am opposed root and branch to all the agglomeration of statutes which undertake to put into acts which are themselves innocent a criminal intent and to punish the violations of such acts with criminal punishment.

"I stand against that whole code of laws, and if you vest me with the power I tell you that the influence of my office, so far as that influence may be legitimately used, shall be used to bring to a lawful and orderly end the whole idea that it is the duty of one man with the force of government, to make another man moral, or to alter his position in life according to the will of the man who has the power.

"I said the other night that when you have order in a city, when you have an honest, vigorous, and rigorous, merciful police, when you have a police force the right and manhood and dignity of every member of which is sacredly respected by those in authority over them, when you have justice administered, more especially in these smaller courts, which are the courts of the poor and oppressed, which courts are of vastly more value than those which nominally rank in dignity above them; when you have order and decency in administration of justice, then I say that next to the heart and the brain of the city should come the schools of the city.

HIS SCHOOL PLEDGES.

"I am myself a product of the public schools of Brooklyn. To them I owe my education. I would see them and equally with them the schools of all the other four boroughs of this great city the very best schools that any city of Christendom can produce. I will dedicate, if you choose to give me power, my best energy in season and out of season to the end that every child shall find as of right his seat in the public school and his seat in the public school for all the regular hours of instruction. I shall stand for the borough autonomy of the schools. I look with hostility, fellow-citizens, upon this—that you who are here in the Eastern District of Brooklyn must go to Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue in New York with respect to the administration of your schools here or in respect to their Superintendents. I would see that the development was consistent with a general efficient administration of the schools of the city; I would see this state of affairs that each borough cares for its own concern in the education of its own children.

"I have traveled about Brooklyn during my life a great deal. My political campaigning, whether regular or irregular, has brought me here to this hall more than once before to-night, and I believe there is no part of Brooklyn with which I am not measurably familiar.

"We were told that when the Fusion nomination was under consideration that it was against public policy, or rather against the political policy which governed that aggregation of citizens, that any one from the Borough of Brooklyn or any borough except the Borough of Manhattan, should be chosen to the Chief Magistracy of the city. I said then, not having any idea of where I was going to be to-night—I said then, 'Is that not complete treason to the fundamental idea which governed the consolidation of these various boroughs into one city?' Was it not meant that they were to be and the people in them in all senses one city, Brooklyn equal to Manhattan, Queens and Richmond equal to Manhattan, and the Bronx equal to Manhattan, all alike parts of one great city, not discouraging any at the expense of the others, not exalting any at the expense of the others, not discouraging any at the expense of the others? No, I should affront your intelligence and I certainly would my own self-respect if I would say for a moment here that I contemplated, if I should take the Mayor's chair, the possibility—that I could or for a moment would use my ear for this borough, where my affections are naturally more immediate and familiar.

"No, fellow-citizens, I must be frank with you. There are boroughs which I do not know and boroughs which I have not loved as I do this borough of Brooklyn, and it would be my first duty to familiarize myself with that wonderful upper part of the Borough of Manhattan, with the Bronx, and the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens before I should be able to feel that the full field of action had been opened out to me.

"Nevertheless, it has rejoiced me, when I found what share of public administration and of the public treasury of right belonged to the Borough of Brooklyn. My special knowledge and long familiarity with the affairs of the Borough of Brooklyn might be of some use, provided always that I should not in any way trespass upon or forget the rights of the other boroughs.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

"Now, there is one thing which we must remember here. We are a part of a wonderful metropolis, and we are in years to come to be a part of a metropolis vastly more wonderful because the plans of intercommunication and rapid transit will be developed with the most foreseeing vision, with the utmost patience, and the utmost wisdom.

"One hope of mine, when I contemplate the possibility of my election, is that I may open this great bridge which is coming to your shores here and is to change, and change enormously, to your great advantage, the condition of transportation in this part of our Borough of Brooklyn. I hope, fellow-citizens, that that will be a commandment to the Chief Magistrate of the city, no matter whatever his wishes may be, no matter whatever his ambition, whatever his own sympathy for the wants and desires for the people of this borough or any other borough, most inexorable, that is that he will remember the tax burden and the burden of debt upon these boroughs. He must remember, when these problems come to him and he is pressed here and pressed there to do this or to do that, to develop this part of one borough or that part of another borough, he must remember that the burden is to fall upon all alike. Therefore he cannot be extravagant. Therefore he must to the utmost be economical and subject to all the fellow-citizens.

"He can, if he be wise, if he read the lessons of experience, he can go on with this plan of intercommunication between the boroughs so that no part of this great city shall be as far, if you please, from the City Hall in the Borough of Manhattan, as from there to the ferries which you use, those of you, who go to the Borough of Manhattan for your business. There should be transit in ten minutes—fifteen minutes, or at the utmost twenty minutes. All of that can be accomplished by tunnels, all of which should be laid out with a careful regard for the equal rights of all the boroughs, and with a careful regard to that burden of debt and taxation to which I have already referred.

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: I have talked longer than I meant to. I have other speeches to make. I can, in conclusion, say only this: I was nominated for this office upon the record of what I have said and what I have done. When they came to me two weeks ago Tuesday morning with the suggestion that this nomination might perhaps be made, I said: 'Gentlemen, I want first to know whether you have read my speeches delivered in 1897 and my speeches delivered before and since that time? I want to know whether you and all others who are considering that nomination read those speeches and the other records of my ideals of public life and political behavior. Until you have read these and until you know that they speak the idea of the man you ask to be Mayor, I ask that you offer me no nomination. [Applause.] For until it is known that the ideals and the policies upon which I insisted then I insist upon now, and if you make me Mayor—I don't ask you to make me Mayor—but if you do, make me Mayor upon the understanding that the man that is to be Mayor is the same Edward M. Shepard of old. Where I stood then I stand now, and if you put me into the Mayor's chair, there I shall stand inflexible until I go out of it on the 31st of December, 1903." [Applause.]

The last part of Mr. Shepard's speech was delivered rapidly and with great force of utterance. The audience was roused to a pitch of enthusiasm, and as he hurried from the hall with Sheriff William Walton Mr. Shepard was cheered until he disappeared down the stairway. Then the crowds in the streets started and kept cheering until Mr. Shepard drove away.

THE SECOND ADDRESS.

In Teutonia Hall Edmond H. Driggs, candidate for President of the Borough of Brooklyn, was speaking as Mr. Shepard entered. Mr. Shepard said:

"You will forgive me if I am rather brief, because I have other appointments. I have learned that a candidate for office does not have his own time nor does he control his actions. He has to do what the campaign managers tell him to do, but when he enters the Mayor's office he must not and shall not—if I am elected I shall not—be dictated to in anyway or be swerved from his path of duty by the actions of others.

"My adversary in the interesting speeches which he is making claims that the great controversy and the main issue in this campaign is whether a great political organization on the other side of the East River shall be destroyed and disintegrated. I have nothing to say on that subject. I will not enter into the merits of that controversy, but I will say that the welfare of the people of this great city and the welfare of these five boroughs in 1902 and 1903 should be made the important issue in the campaign.

"The decision should not be based on partisan or factional motives. The Mayor and the Controller should place the welfare of the city above party politics, and he should have at least one motive, that equity and wisdom and justice and fairness to all the people of the City of New York should be the distinguishing feature of his administration.

"The powers of his office should not be used to destroy or disintegrate a political organization. The Mayor swears to do his duty to the whole people, and in his mind, and in no other mind, there should be no motives of party vengeance or party control.

"I have been nominated by the Democratic Party and no one can question my Democracy. [Applause.] I stand for the party of equal rights; for the party of personal liberty, not immorality or undue license, but the complete personal liberty of the individual when he does not transgress the laws passed for the protection of the community. My administration will stand hostile to all features of sumptuary legislation.

"My competitor stands in favor of the principles of the Republican party, and he cannot escape from that issue. It is in the web and the woof of that party which is in control at Albany. I stand on a position of hostility to all the sumptuary legislation passed at Albany. (Applause.)

"I would like to discuss with you this evening the question of the schools and other matters but my time is very limited. The question of improvements is an important one. I hope that the magnificent bridge which is now spanning the East River will be finished before the term of the next Mayor of New York is over. If I am elected I shall devote the best efforts in my power to the constructive work now going on all over the city.

"It is not the destruction of a political organization, but the upbuilding of the city and the welfare of the people which should be the end and aim of the Mayor. He should aim to make the great American metropolis even a greater metropolis, and if you elect me Mayor I shall not be found lacking in the performance of my duties to the people of the city as announced by me on public platforms."

WORKINGMEN'S LEAGUE MEETS.

Indorses the Democratic Municipal Ticket and City Administration.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Political League of New York, held at the Bartholdi Hotel last night, the Democratic Municipal ticket was indorsed in its entirety, and the present city administration praised in resolutions which were adopted. The league is made up of members of various labor unions in Greater New York.

Among those present at last night's meeting were George Blair, H. O. Cole of the Bricklayers' Union, Coroner Jacob E. Bausch, who is a member of the Wood-carvers' Union; Robert M. Campbell, Charles E. Weiss, George Wall, John H. Delaney, and John Ennis.

Resolutions offered by Charles E. Weiss, defining the position of the league in the present campaign were adopted after an hour's discussion behind closed doors.

The resolutions indorsed the administration of Mayor Van Wyck in its relations to labor, declaring that the workingmen of the city have been widely benefited by the labor furnished by a large number of important public improvements and the strict observance of the eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages laws on municipal works.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

Frederick Oakes Wagers $25,000 to $20,000 that Mr. Shepard Will Be Elected.

The largest election bet made thus far in Wall Street was reported yesterday, when it was announced that Frederick Oakes had wagered $25,000 to $20,000 that Mr. Shepard would be elected Mayor, the Low end being taken by H. F. Brooks. Other wagers made yesterday were:

John Considine, $10,000 to $9,000 on Mr. Shepard, the other end taken by Hugh L. Smyth & Co.; Charles N. Minzesheimer, $2,000 to $1,600 on Mr. Shepard, and two bets of $500 to $400 each, the Low end of the first of the latter two being taken by Feuchtwanger & Co., and of the second by Payne & Van Antwerp; S. Schuyler, $1,000 even on Mr. Shepard, of which $500 was taken by F. F. Ames.

Lawrence McCormick bet $1,000 to $800 on Mr. Shepard with Frank Philips. James S. Clarke bet $500 even on Mr. Shepard with Joseph Mallon.

A WORD FROM RICHARD CROKER.

What He Says of the Bar Association's Criticism of Mr. Van Wyck.

Richard Croker consented to be interviewed yesterday for the first time in this campaign, to a greater extent than a single sentence. He was at the Democratic Club early in the morning, and his attention was called to the action of the Bar Association in protesting against the nomination of Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck for Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Croker said:

"The Bar Association did the same thing two years ago, with the nomination of Justice Leventritt. There is no more popular Supreme Court Justice on the bench to-day than Justice Leventritt. He is so popular and fair minded that lawyers try to get their cases before him. The action of the Bar Association will not have much influence when it treats honest, fair-minded, and able Judges in that way. The lawyers of New York do not always agree with what the Bar Association says."

Political Meetings To-day.

The Tammany Hall ratification meeting will be held this evening in Tammany Hall, with stands outside for the overflow. It will be addressed by Edward M. Shepard, W. W. Ladd, Jr., Henry W. Unger, George Van Hoesen, and others. Camp Seth Low will hold a meeting at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street this evening, which will be addressed by Seth Low, E. M. Grout, C. V. Fornes, and others.

Assembly Nominations.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—First District, Walter L. Edson, (Dem.,) vice F. H. Sylvester, with drawn.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—First District, George T. Russell, (Dem.)

Sleepwalker Impaled on Trellis.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Isabelle Lamonte, ten years old, daughter of George Mason Lamonte, had on several occasions walked in her sleep, and it is believed she was wandering about the house this morning while asleep when she fell from a window on the second story. In her descent she landed upon one of the uprights of a trellis, the pointed part of which was driven into her abdomen. Physicians think the child cannot recover.

Guard for Judge in Caleb Powers Case.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 16.—The friends of Judge Cantrill, before whom the second trial of Caleb Powers on the charge of complicity in the Goebel assassination is proceeding, are guarding him closely, as it is reported that threats have been made against his life.

MR. SHEPARD'S CONFERENCE

With Mr. Croker and Tammany Leaders He Discusses Plans.

He Repeats that Mr. Peabody Is Not Authorized to Speak as His Representative.

Edward M. Shepard was late in appearing at his headquarters at the Hoffman House yesterday. When he arrived, about 5 o'clock, he found Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, James Shevlin, ex-Sheriff Frank Creamer, and Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee ready to discuss politics.

Mr. Croker was seated in an inside room with the other leaders when Mr. Shepard appeared. They shook hands cordially, and soon a consultation was in progress as to plans for the campaign. Mr. Shepard, after a short talk, granted his usual afternoon interview to the reporters. He said:

"I must apologize for being late. You must remember that I am inexperienced as a candidate as yet, and I don't know just how to manage my time."

"Have you noticed the interview with you in reference to removing ash barrels from the street?" was asked.

"If I am elected I shall be very particular to search for a vigorous man for the Street Cleaning Department. We must not go very far into that, however, as I am afraid that is very slightly over the line of politics."

"How close does Mr. Peabody stand to you in an official way?"

"He stands in no official way," said Mr. Shepard in a sharp tone.

"I thought he might represent you in some matters?" suggested the reporter.

"No one represents me. I represent myself. Mr. Peabody is a close personal friend of mine. We were members of a conspicuous independent organization in Brooklyn and have been close friends for years."

"You don't recognize him as your official representative?"

"I don't recognize any man as my official representative, and there is no man nor any kind of a man authorized to speak for me. What I have to say I shall say for myself," said Mr. Shepard.

"Have you read the account of the interview between Mr. Peabody and Mr. Croker?" was asked.

"No. I have not," said Mr. Shepard quickly.

The presence of Mr. Shepard was then desired by the Democratic leaders in an inner room. He hurried away, after stating that he had two meetings to attend in Brooklyn and that he would have only a few minutes to spare.

LABOR MEN FOR SETH LOW.

The Trades Union Political League Opens Headquarters on West Forty-second Street.

Campaign headquarters were opened yesterday by the Trades Union Political League, composed of members of the unions in the building trades, at 140 West Forty-second Street. Philip Weinseimer, delegate of the Amalgamated Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Society, and Secretary of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades, is in charge of the headquarters, and will make arrangements for meetings. He announced last evening that at a meeting of delegates representing the league from every Assembly district it was decided to support Seth Low for Mayor and the entire Fusion ticket.

Though the league is composed of members of unions in the building trades, the members did not join it as representatives of any particular union, but simply as union men in the building trades. This was done in order to avoid any conflict with the rules of their respective unions which prohibited the unions from taking part in politics as organizations.

The league was originally started by members of unions in the Board of Walking Delegates, who are opposed to the present city administration. It has now a trades union political club in every Assembly district, and will give special support to William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union, the Fusion candidate for Sheriff.

AUSTEN G. FOX FOR MR. LOW.

He Makes Public a Letter to a Prominent Independent Democrat Supporting Mr. Shepard.

Seth Low received a letter yesterday from Austen G. Fox, promising him his support. In his letter Mr. Fox said that while he was in the Adirondacks a few days ago he received a letter from a prominent Independent Democrat who has espoused Mr. Shepard's cause, asking him to declare himself for Shepard. In response to this request Mr. Fox wrote his correspondent as follows:

My duty seems to me plain. The renaissance of a true Democratic Party is, of course, much to be desired, but the emancipation of New York from the misrule of Tammany is the business now in hand, and I refuse to lend my aid to any one who seeks to prolong Tammany's power.

Either Croker has abandoned hope of electing his nominees or else he counts upon a continuation of the large share of power in himself and rightly, too, for victory means his control of the District Attorney, an official than whom, as you know, none wields a greater power for good or evil.

Whatever else you and Shepard may think that you can secure you are lending yourselves to Tammany to help it to this end. It staggers one to think of you working to do the city this harm.

The name of the Independent Democrat who wrote to Mr. Fox, requesting his support for Mr. Shepard, was not given out by Mr. Low, but he is supposed to be George Foster Peabody.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

Nominate a Ticket and Adopt a Platform at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—The Republicans of the State met in convention to-day. In their platform they indorsed the acts of the party since the civil war, and the gold standard, advocated an Isthmian Canal, and legislation to build up American merchant marine, and nominated a State ticket. The candidates who were chosen without contest, are:

Governor—WILLIAM GREGORY of Wickford.
Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES DEAN KIMBALL of Providence.
Secretary of State—CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence.
Treasurer—WALTER A. READ, Gloucester.
Attorney General—CHARLES E. STEARNS, Pawtucket.

Charles C. Humford of Warwick was Chairman and C. H. Howland of Pawtucket, Secretary and Treasurer.

Michigan Congressman Elected.

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 16.—George D. Jackson of this city, Democratic candidate for Congressman from the Tenth Congressional District, to succeed the late Congressman Crump, admits his defeat in yesterday's special election by from 200 to 300 majority. The majority of H. H. Aplin, the Republican candidate is estimated at over 800.

THE NEW BURLINGTON COMPANY.

Has $100,000,000 to Acquire the Lines of the Old System.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 16.—Articles of incorporation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company were filed here to-day, the capital stock being $100,000,000. The object is stated to be to acquire the lines and property of the Burlington system, composed of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company of Illinois and numerous other roads and branches in Western States, and to combine them under one management. The ultimate object is not given out, but it is thought the intention is to turn the consolidation over to the Morgan-Hill syndicate.

Charles Brown Convicted of Murder.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 16.—The jury in the case of Charles Brown, accused of complicity in the murder of Washington Hunter, an aged farmer at Riverside, in January last, brought in a verdict this afternoon of murder in the first degree. He and John Young, who was convicted a few weeks ago of complicity in the same crime, will be sentenced on Monday next.

MAYOR VAN WYCK CONFIDENT.

Declares at the Board of Estimate Meeting that He Never Fails at the Polls.

Mayor Van Wyck, at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, declared that he would be elected a Supreme Court Justice, and that he always had been successful in politics. He added:

"If we ever get a Republican Mayor with a Republican Legislature, God help the City of New York."

The meeting was held to give citizens an opportunity to present their views as to the budget for 1902, and also to protest against items being placed in the budget.

J. L. Bogert of the Flushing Association of Property Owners appeared to protest against any cut in the estimate of the Department of Highways for 1902. He complained about the water supply of Flushing and asked that the purity of the water be restored.

A delegation from the Borough of the Bronx appeared to ask for an appropriation for the Crotona Parkway, which they described as the gateway of the Zoological Garden in the Bronx.

W. W. Niles, Jr., said that the people wanted the Crotona Parkway. The Mayor replied:

"I want a great many things that I don't get. I always get what I want politically. I never fail at the polls."

Charles B. Stover of the Outdoor and Recreation League appeared to ask for an appropriation for the maintenance of the gymnasium in Hamilton Fish Park and also in De Witt Clinton Park. He said that the buildings cost $80,000, and there has been no money appropriated for maintenance.

"Is this system of gymnasium the same as in other cities?" asked Deputy Controller Levy.

"It is the same in Boston," replied Mr. Stover.

"You know they went bankrupt in Boston," said Mayor Van Wyck. "They could not float a bond issue of $200,000. That is what destroyed Rome—furnishing amusements for the populace. Now, if we have got to have vaudeville shows for the people of New York it will not be long before New York will be destroyed."

A delegation of volunteer firemen from Queens made their appearance and asked for more money for 1902. Mayor Van Wyck reminded them that they had not allowed the Commissioners of Accounts to examine their books.

Dr. Frederick Sturgis appeared and protested against appropriations being given to several charitable institutions.

FIREMEN RISKED DEATH.

Stood Upon a Ladder Enveloped in Flames and Fought Fire—Spectators Cheered Them.

While trying to get a hose into the upper floors of a burning building last night three firemen were very nearly burned. The firemen had placed a ladder against the building, and, although the flames seemed at times entirely to envelop them, they clung there until they had subdued the fire at that point.

The fire was in the building 5 North William Street, which is a five-story brick one. It is occupied on the ground floor by Frederick Sauter, a taxidermist. Sauter also occupies the floor above. The three other floors are occupied by Herman Behlen & Brother, dealers in painting materials.

This firm had a lot of oils and inflammable stuff stored there, and the firemen were in constant fear of an explosion. The police reserves of the Oak Street and Old Slip Stations were called out, and they kept the crowd back for a distance of nearly two blocks.

Patrolman John McConville of the Brooklyn Bridge police was the first to discover the fire. He is stationed on the south roadway. McConville shouted to Policeman Pless of the Oak Street Station, who was on the corner, and Pless turned in an alarm.

When the firemen arrived the three upper floors were ablaze. Owing to the nature of the material stored in the building it was deemed necessary to turn in another alarm. This brought Chief Croker and the water tower. The heavy stream from the tower soon drowned out the fire, but completely spoiled the stock of the taxidermist. His stock of birds, animals, &c., was ruined.

It was just before the turning in of the second alarm that the ladder with the three firemen was placed against the building. The crowd in the street, numbering between three and five thousand, applauded the bravery of the firemen.

The interior of the building was almost destroyed. Chief Croker placed the damage at $40,000. The greatest damage was suffered by Sauter, the taxidermist. Chief Croker said that the police at this fire had done their work in a very efficient manner.

NEW METHODIST CONSTITUTION

Fears that the Admission of Women to the General Conference May Defeat the Measure.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate, the organ of the Methodist Church in the West, in to-day's issue states that of the 119 conferences of the Church, 103 have voted on the new constitution adopted at the General Conference held in Chicago last May. The vote stands: In favor, 7,378; against, 2,450.

This gives only seven more than the three-fourths vote necessary to adopt; but sixteen other conferences, with about 900 votes, are yet to be heard from, and The Advocate says that leading churchmen realize that a shift of sentiment in any one conference may change the result.

"If the constitution is rejected," The Advocate says, "the reef upon which it will be wrecked will be that of the relation of women to the governing bodies of the denomination."

The new constitution, among other things, authorizes the election of women to the General Conference.

FAITH CURISTS INDICTED.

Medical Attention Might Have Saved Daughter's Life, It Is Said.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The Butler County Grand Jury to-day reported indictments for manslaughter against Sylva Bishop and his wife, Leota, faith curists. Last July their eight-year-old child Esther was terribly burned by a gasoline explosion and the Bishops refused to call a doctor.

They surrounded the child's bedside, offering prayers for recovery. Coroner Sharkey in his verdict said that medical attention would have saved the girl's life. A second indictment for criminal neglect was returned against the father.

Death of a Veteran Policeman.

John P. Kelly, a patrolman of the Harlem Court Squad, died yesterday at his home, 121 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, from kidney trouble. Kelly was fifty-four years old. He had been a policeman for thirty-one years and was once a Roundsman. He was a big man, and for a time was on the Broadway Squad, and he became known to the force as "Honest John." He leaves a wife and three children.

A Bryan Democrat's Support of Low.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to E. J. Shriver in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, in "A Plea for Mr. Shepard," I want to inform him that he has another guess coming to him, if he thinks only McKinley Democrats are adding support to the Low ticket.

He is mistaken. The contest is between decency and corruption, right and wrong.

Mr. Shepard may be an honest man. If so, he is deceiving himself. His former utterances to the effect that any Tammany Mayor would be compelled to act at the command or influence of that organization must still be in his memory, or has he all at once become all powerful, an Ajax or Hercules, capable of wresting that power from them.

"I cannot see how any man who is a thinker, an observer, or who has the least self-respect, can vote any ticket dominated by Croker and his henchmen. It is a foul, dishonest element, "a robbers' roost." Vote for Low, and let at least decency prevail.

A BRYAN DEMOCRAT.

New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

HARDMAN PIANO.

Do not imagine that the excellence, high standing and great reputation of the Hardman Piano mean a corresponding price. A call at our warerooms will satisfy you to the contrary and will also show the finest Autumn stock of these matchless instruments that we have ever offered to the public.

Easy monthly payments if Desired.

Rich Tone, Exquisite Finish, Artistic Casings, (all woods,) Unique Durability.

Pianos to Rent a specialty, city or country. Tuning, Carting. Tel. 674—18th.

WRITE OR CALL FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,

FIFTH AVE. & 19TH ST.

Brooklyn Representatives:—Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St.

SENATOR PLATT RECALLS M. J. DADY FROM CUBA

Says that He Is Needed at the Bureau of Elections.

His Departure Left the Board in Control of Tammany Hall—Bogus Citizens' Ticket Filed.

Senator Platt sent the following telegram last night to Col. Michael J. Dady, who is in Havana, Cuba:

Michael J. Dady, Hotel Ingleterra, Havana, Cuba:
Your duties at the Bureau of Elections require your immediate presence. Return by the first steamer. Answer. T. C. PLATT.

The telegram was sent by Senator Platt after a conference with Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee and William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was also communicated with, and his view as to the necessity of Col. Dady's presence here ascertained. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff agreed with the other Republican leaders that it was prejudicial to the interests of the fusion cause to have Col. Dady away.

Up to a late hour last night Senator Platt had received no reply from Col. Dady, but it is not doubted by the Republican leaders that the Colonel, upon the receipt of the Senator's message, will lose no time in taking passage for New York.

Col. Dady left New York for Havana last Saturday afternoon. He is interested in the letting of a contract involving several million dollars, bids for which are to be opened in Havana on Oct. 21. His departure has left the bi-partisan Board of Elections created under the new charter in the control of Tammany Hall. The board is composed of four Commissioners, two of whom are Democrats and two Republicans. The Democrats on the board are John R. Voorhis and John McGuire, and the Republicans Col. Dady and Charles B. Page. Several things have come up since Col. Dady sailed away, which convinced the Republican Commissioner, Mr. Page, that, with Col. Dady away, the interests of the fusion ticket might suffer seriously. It was Mr. Page who initiated the movement among the party leaders to have Col. Dady recalled.

The Board of Election Commissioners receives the certificates of nominations, has the power to change the localities of election booths, and is all powerful in naming the Inspectors of Election. An instance of the harm which Col. Dady's absence might be to the fusion cause developed yesterday in Queens County.

When the members of the Citizens' Union of Queens went to file their list of nominations yesterday, they were informed that a Citizens' Union ticket had already been filed. On making an examination of this ticket they found that for the name of Robert B. Lawrence, the regular Citizens' Union nominee for the office of President of the borough, there had been substituted the name of Henry Doht, and for the name of Robert S. McFarlane, the regular Citizens' Union nominee for the office of Coroner, there had been substituted the name of Frederick T. Hallett. Substitution had also been made among the sponsors. For the name of R. Fulton Cutting the name of Charles W. Garden had been substituted, and for the name of Jacob Jarvis the name of John W. Weed appeared on the bogus ticket.

The officers of the Citizens' Union organization of Queens at once filed a protest against the acceptance by the Board of Election Commissioners of the ticket which had been filed without proper authority as the ticket of the Citizens' Union. This protest will have to be considered by the Board of Election Commissioners. This is one of the reasons why the Republican leaders concluded they must have Col. Dady return to his post of duty.

There were mysterious hints around last night of another and more important reason. It was said that Superintendent of Elections McCullagh had obtained evidence of colonizing on a large scale in some of the lower districts in Brooklyn.

SOME CAMPAIGN PROPOSITIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I submit the following propositions in connection with the present campaign:

First—The parties to the present contest are not Republicans and Democrats, but, on either side, fellow-citizens irrespective of party. This is true in fact and logically true; for, first, on the side of Mr. Low his supporters and fellow-candidates are men of both the principal parties and independents; and second, no party issue of State or National policy is involved in this canvass.

Second—The issue is reform in city government—a purely local issue which concerns all citizens alike.

Third—Mr. Shepard, no less than Mr. Low, recognizes this as the issue.

Fourth—But Tammany Hall, which nominated Mr. Shepard, does not acknowledge this to be the issue, because it does not admit that any reform is necessary. To do so would be a confession of its guilt.

Fifth—This condition of things places Mr. Shepard in direct antagonism to his supporters.

Sixth—If Tammany Hall does not concede that it needs to be reformed, it will not consent to be reformed, and no power on earth, much less one man, can reform a single man without his consent and co-operation, much less a whole body of men.

Seventh—If Mr. Shepard is elected, Tammany Hall must, in all consistency, resist his efforts to effect a reformation in the municipal administration.

Eighth—This would make Mr. Shepard almost an idle, certainly an impotent, spectator of official corruption during his entire term of office; he would be a mere figurehead; his personal respectability would have served its purpose and become functus officio.

Ninth—Tammany could not afford to elect Mr. Shepard if his election implied genuine reform according to his high standard. The sacrifice would be too great, even the loss of all for which it prizes its control of the city government, namely, the spoils of office.

Tenth—If, therefore, Tammany had believed that the election of Mr. Shepard meant reform it would not have nominated him. But it knows that, if he is elected, it will be easy enough to defeat his good purposes and keep him of what he now is, a figurehead of respectability.

Eleventh—If expedient, Tammany can find a way now to sacrifice Mr. Shepard in the interest of the rest of its county ticket.

New York, Oct. 16, 1901. F. C. C.

Wealthy Contractor Killed by a Train.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 16.—David Latham, eighty-five years old,

SETH LOW SPEAKS IN CARNEGIE HALL

Compares Mr. Shepard's Candidacy to Horace Greeley's.

RETRACTS CARNEGIE LETTER

Great Enthusiasm Over Justice Jerome's Speech—Men Weep at His Description of the Poor.

Speaking in Carnegie Hall last night, Seth Low said that he believed the alleged letter from Andrew Carnegie, which was read at an anti-Tammany meeting on Tuesday evening, was unwarranted. He added that he wished to withdraw any currency he had contributed to a belief in the letter's genuineness and to retract the argument he had based on the document.

Shouts of approval greeted this statement. People in the audience cried "Bravo! Bravo!" and at only two other times during the meeting was the enthusiasm more apparent. The other outbreaks occurred when Justice Jerome's name was first mentioned by one of the speakers and when the Justice made his appearance later.

The height of the crowd's enthusiasm was reached during Mr. Jerome's speech, when he upbraided the "people who live in brownstone houses" of this city for not taking enough interest in the affairs of the city. He said that if these people would go into the east side and see the misery there, they would know really what a state of government had been reached here.

The shouting at the close of the Justice's speech was tremendous. Men in the audience were seen weeping after listening to his description of the poor quarter of the city. As he left the hall the crowds surged around him, and would not let him get into his cab, but insisted on crushing against him and giving him repeated cheers.

Edward M. Grout also talked and was well received. Jacob A. Cantor and Charles V. Fornes were likewise cheered, and the latter evoked much laughter by his remarks about the indigestibility of Tammany as a pill swallowed with Mr. Shepard as the sugar coating.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican Club, and the large hall was well filled, which means that nearly 5,000 people were gathered in it. The crowd was at most times unusually quiet for a political audience, and there were many women both in the lower floor seats and the boxes. The higher galleries were jammed with men. On the stage behind the speakers and on several hundreds of seats arranged in tiers were numerous prominent citizens and more women.

Outside the doors of the hall small boys were distributing cards that read like this: "Rebuke the unscrupulous attempt to destroy the people's confidence in the Brooklyn Bridge for partisan purposes." Inside, at every seat, were cards on which was written: "Vote for home rule and Seth Low, if you don't want New York governed from Wantage." "What Andrew Carnegie did—He gave New York City $5,500,000 for public libraries, and he tied it up so that no Tammany official could touch one cent of it. Carnegie knew his business."

COMPARES SHEPARD TO GREELEY.

Mr. Low said in his speech that Mr. Shepard could not possibly be true to "his old self" and at the same time true to those who had nominated him for Mayor. He discussed Mr. Shepard's promises, compared the Democratic Mayoralty candidate with Horace Greeley, declared that the great bulk of Mr. Shepard's supporters would be men who did not know him, and said that, if his opponent should succeed, that opponent would have done more to make party government permanent in the city than any other man of the generation.

The speaker said that he and his followers were glad to have enlisted the support of so many welcome allies, "among whom the most important is the Republican Party." This was much cheered. Mr. Low's appeal for campaign funds "with the name of the giver" elicited enthusiastic applause.

When the first speakers and their escorts arrived at 8:10 o'clock, the hall was already full. Mr. Low walked on the stage accompanied by Gen. Henry E. Tremain, Mr. Cantor, James W. Hawes, Donald McLean, and several others. The band played "Marching Through Georgia," and the crowd cheered and applauded, but not boisterously.

Mr. Hawes introduced Gen. Tremain as the Chairman, and the latter said, in part:

"An eminent lawyer of our city has said that 'the most burning and disgraceful blot in the history of the country is the career of Tammany Hall.' The fact remains true. The gentleman who stated it has changed. He thinks he can change facts. He is confronted now by his own diagnosis of the case and stands for the forces that support him and the conditions that surround him.

"What are those forces? Language cannot describe them. What are those conditions? Political imagination cannot depict them. It has not entered the mind of man to conceive the crimes of modern Tammany."

Gen. Tremain then compared Mr. Shepard with the bell-wether of a flock of sheep, running on the Democratic candidate's name. The "bell," he said, was heard in Brooklyn the other night, and "all New York listened to see what kind of a tinkle it would make." Mr. Shepard said that there were simply Democratic and Republican tickets in the field. Gen. Tremain asked his hearers if this indictment was not so palpably foolish as to be quashed immediately. "Yes, yes," came from the crowd.

"Confidentially," continued the speaker, "some of the people do really prefer a straight, old, everyday Republican ticket. But this ticket of ours is not a Republican ticket. We Republicans are holding five meetings to-night and many others on other nights, and each of these gatherings is addressed by Democratic speakers. We'll show the people that the Bell of Brooklyn will toll on the night of Nov. 5.

"Even if it were a Republican ticket it would be a citizens' ticket. The Republican Party could engage in no better work than to go into this fight. I introduce to you the man with the best and shortest name that ever went on a ballot."

SETH LOW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Low rose amid the hearty cheering and hand-clapping of the audience. His speech was as follows:

"Fellow citizens, the anti-Tammany Fusion ticket in this campaign stands for clean-cut issues. We are openly and aggressively in antagonism to Crokerism and all its works. [Applause.] We are determined to put an end once and for all, if you give us power to do so, to Deveryism and all that that implies. [Applause.] We do not approve but we publicly condemn the sort of City Government which New York has had during the last four years. [Applause.]

"That is what we stand for. Every man who can read, every man who can think, the wavering man, though a fool, cannot misunderstand it if he tries.

"Now what is the condition of the ticket opposed to us in this campaign? Having been nominated by a city convention dominated by Mr. Croker one would be justified in assuming that it stood for Crokerism pure and simple. Having been nominated upon a platform that indorses the administration that we condemn, one would suppose that it indorsed this administration and all that it is responsible for. That would be the ordinary, straightforward, plain significance of the facts of the situation in ordinary American politics.

"But Mr. Shepard, the candidate for Mayor upon that ticket, who four years ago openly denounced in anticipation this very administration, has been nominated, and he says that he takes back nothing whatever of what he has freely said and thought. It becomes necessary therefore in the presence of that extraordinary attitude of the candidate upon the other side to consider to what extent if at all his past and his admirable personal character justifies the people in believing that the issue is in any way changed.

"The first observation to be made, I think, is this, that in all American experience, certainly in any experience which men of middle age can personally recall, no candidate has ever come before the American people under such conditions, unless it be the candidacy of Horace Greeley in 1872. Horace Greeley had been a lifelong Republican. He had spent his life in denouncing the Democratic Party, and suddenly, to the dismay of his friends and the astonishment of his enemies, he was nominated by the Democracy for President of the United States. Let me read you a few extracts from what The Brooklyn Eagle, a Democratic paper, said of that candidacy a few nights ago. It said:

Mr. Greeley was an earnest, able, upright, and ingenious man. He was very diligent and very adroit in seeking to reconcile the irreconcilable, to explain the unexplainable, and to show the possibility of the impossible. His addresses were the marvel of the campaign. But men do not think that a great party or a great man should repudiate all past doctrine, renounce all past positions, put a premium on stultification, or accept the idea that sincerity, consistency, and straightforwardness are of less than little value when the chance of a success against morals was presented by putting a paradox above principle in politics.

"Again," continued Mr. Low, "it says: 'The true, plain-speaking, unhumbugged American people were too old-fashioned to adjust themselves to any such state of things.' [Applause.]

MR. SHEPARD AND HIS PLATFORM.

"Now, is it probable that the people of the great City of New York are any more capable of adjusting themselves to the state of things that is presented by our adversaries in this struggle? Let me call your attention to some of the effects that are already evident as a result of this incongruity between the candidate for Mayor, the platform upon which he is running, and the forces that have placed him in nomination.

"Any one who reads Mr. Shepard's utterances of four years ago—and many of them have recently been reprinted [laughter]—must be struck with their incisiveness, their candor, their vigor, and their outspokenness. They preserve those qualities under four years of disuse, the words that he then uttered. How differently they sound from the utterances of the man who, when he was asked whether he would remove Devery or not, hid behind the Constitution. [Laughter.]

"It was a Tammany statesman, I think, who said to Mr. Roosevelt, [applause,] 'What is a little thing like the Constitution betwixt friends?' [Laughter.] Mr. Shepard and I are friends. We have been and I trust we shall continue to be, but I think that little thing called the Constitution that he placed between his plain statement differentiates him most importantly from the candid and outspoken Mr. Shepard of four years ago. [Applause.] Indeed, saying that he would give no pledge, he proceeded to give one, but he gave it in such language that those who know him would believe one thing and those who did not know him would believe another. I think the pledge that I myself have given, which I prefer to call in the presence of the Constitution a definition of policy, has been couched in such language that nobody, friend or foe, can mistake it. [Applause.]

"Now, the charge that lies against that particular utterance that it is capable of being misunderstood by one or the other body of his supporters, lies against his entire candidacy. A few of those who know him well will vote for him because they do. I think I venture nothing whatever in saying that the great bulk of the votes that he will get will come from men who vote for him because they do not know him, and therefore do not believe him. [Applause and laughter.]

"He has ventured to say that my candidacy upon this Fusion platform is a partisan candidacy. Well, let us look at that in the light of facts. With the exception of the very few like Mr. Shepard himself and his personal following who voted for me four years ago, I think it may be taken absolutely for granted that those who voted for me then will vote for me now. [Applause.] And they will do so because they believe that I stand now for precisely the same thing that I stood for then. [AApplause.]

NEW AND WELCOME ALLIES.

"Most happily for the city and for every one concerned, we have this year new and most welcome allies, among which the most important is the Republican Party [applause] speaking through its official organization. But we have also other allies, others distinctly Democratic as that is Republican. [Applause.] The Greater New York Democracy is a body of men who have been regular from the Democratic point of view. But they value their Democracy above their regularity, and therefore they propose to vote to free the city from Crokerism and Deverysim and all that those words imply. [Applause.] On the other hand, Mr. Shepard will receive a small vote from his personal following and friends. But the great bulk of his support will come from men whom he antagonized and denounced four years ago, and who are voting for him now because he has changed his platform. [Applause.]

"I think that in striving to change the issue as he has from the salvation of the City of New York to a question between parties he is doing the great City of New York a very great and perhaps a lasting injury.

"Everybody that has given close attention to municipal politics, to the history of municipal government in the United States, I say everybody—perhaps I ought to say almost everybody—appreciates that there is no single force which makes the obtaining of good government in cities so difficult as that some parties seem to change, as Mr. Shepard seems to believe. It it because the Republican Party is in such overwhelming domination in the City of Philadelphia that that city has persistently such bad government. And it is because the Democratic Party here is in such overwhelming numbers that this city has so long had bad government. [Applause.] And the reason lies upon the surface. If men will vote on the merits of municipal issues they will turn out a bad government whenever it is bad, and they will keep in office a government whenever it is good.

"But if, instead of voting on the merits of the municipal situation, they are going to vote according to their beliefs on tariff or free trade, you will perceive that they give to the party management almost a free hand to do what it pleases in local matters. Now, so good a Democrat as Samuel J Tilden [applause] called attention to this fact in May, 1873, in a special message to the Legislature. From that date this sentiment has been growing, that if our great cities are ever to have permanently a city government of which they can be proud, the local elections must be separated from the State and the National elections in time, and just as far as men can be persuaded to do so in the issue upon which they turn.

"Mr. Shepard, in attempting to turn it into a question of party politics, which it is not, is doing all that he can to turn back the hands of the clock. If he succeeds, I think he will have done more than any other one man in our generation to make permanent bad government in the City of New York. Thus far my argument has proceeded upon the theory that Mr. Shepard will be able to do what he would like to do, if he be elected. But that theory is subject to very important modification. Let me ask your attention to some of the limitations upon him.

MR. SHEPARD'S COUNTY TICKET.

"In the first place, Mr. Shepard is running upon a city ticket in company with a county ticket, so far as the County of New York is concerned, which has not one single trace of Mr. Shepard's character or qualifications in it. [Applause.] Mr. Shepard declared that he believed in civil service reform, and the county ticket which is associated with him, nominated by Tammany Hall, is running on a plank that openly says that it does not believe in civil service reform.

"So the incongruity of the situation comes out in detail as well as in the large. If Mr. Shepard is elected, it may be taken for granted that the New York County ticket will be elected, too, and the New York County ticket of Tammany Hall is precisely such a ticket as you would expect that organization to put up when it is dominated by Mr. Croker and was determined to have Crokerism control in the Borough and County of New York, wherever else it might lose its power. Therefore, Mr. Shepard's candidacy, so far as it confuses the issue and leads some men to vote for him who are thoroughly sick at heart of Crokerism, if it succeeds at all, is bound to succeed at the expense of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

"They are thrown overboard like Jonah to the whale, and the ship keeps on without regard to what may happen to them. That is the first limitation, that even if he is elected and is able to do just so much as he wants to do so far as his own powers are concerned, he will be confronted with the absolute sacrifice of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. How do my fellow citizens enjoy that prospect?

"In the next place, if Mr. Shepard is elected, his whole ticket will be elected with him. That means that Mr. Shepard will control his own three votes in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, while Mr. Croker is likely to control the other thirteen. Possibly Mr. McLaughlin, in that event, would control the two votes of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn. But Mr. Croker and Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Croker by himself as a matter of fact, would control the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Now, think that that body controls the purse strings. Think of what a power it places in the hands of Mr. Croker.

"Mr. Shepard would have to contend with his policy and judgment different from that of Mr. Croker against odds that no sensible man would willingly put himself in a position to encounter. Then he is limited again by his platform. He has accepted a nomination upon a platform that indorses precisely the sort of city government that we have had, indorses explicitly this very administration. How can Mr. Shepard be just to his old self, his friends who know him, and to those who put him in nomination upon that platform? I do not see how he can escape from that dilemma.

"If he is to be true to his old self, he must be dishonorable to those whose nomination he has accepted. If he stands by the platform, how can he be true to his old and better self? And then, he is very limited by his own pledges, for he has said in his speech of acceptance explicitly that the powers of the Mayor should not be used either to destroy or disintegrate either the Democratic organization or the Republican organization, or any other political association whatever.

"Now, Mr. Shepard is amusing himself, but not deluding the public by the notion that he is the candidate of the Democracy and not the candidate of Tammany, all pure and simple. So that, when he said the 'Democratic organization,' it is quite conceivable that he did not intend to cover Tammany Hall. When he said the 'Republican organization,' he evidently did not intend to cover Tammany. But when he said 'any other political organization whatever,' what else could he have meant except Tammany Hall? [Applause.] So that, besides accepting the platform, which violates all for which he contended four years ago, without any other reservations, except that he remained the same man that he was then, he has given that explicit assurance that he will not use the powers of the Mayor's office either to destroy or disintegrate Tammany Hall.

"Now, see what that means when considered in detail. There are at the present moment eight Tammany Hall district leaders who are heads of departments in the City of New York. Suppose Mr. Shepard wants to remove one of those district leaders, is not Mr. Croker in a position to say to him: 'Mr. Shepard, you cannot do that without disintegrating Tammany Hall in that district'? And how is he to escape from the position in which he has put himself that the powers of the Mayor shall not be used to destroy or to disintegrate Tammany Hall?

"I conclude that he himself has described what will certainly happen if he is elected. He did it no longer ago than last December in a speech delivered at the Reform Club in these words:

Even Tammany Hall, with all the execration that has been heaped upon it, has given us some good men, notably Hewitt, Grace, and Coler, but as soon as Tammany Hall discovered that a man was fit for the position he occupied, it found that he was unfit for Tammany Hall.

ILLUSTRATION OF CROKERISM.

"I have referred to Crokerism in the early part of this address, and I have defined it elsewhere as absentee government and government for private gain. Now let me give you a historical illustration of how government can be conducted for private gain.

"In the fourteenth century one of the cities of Holland—I think it was the City of Utrecht—had an overlord, I presume the Count of Holland. Between the Count and the city was an officer known as the Margrave, who had the hereditary right to appoint all the officers of the city. His method of appointing them was to sell the places at public auction. That was a method in simplicity and directness that might be likened to that of Mr. Tweed. But the people did not like the results of this process. They thought that they got bad government from the officers thus selected, and on one occasion when the overlord wanted some money from the city the city replied that it would furnish the money if he would induce the Margrave to give up the practice of selling its offices at public auction. He did so.

"The next time the officers were appointed by the Margrave the whole city was delighted. For the first time their offices had been filled by men who had paid nothing for them, as they supposed. Two weeks later the joy of the citizens was greatly curtailed by the discovery that the Margrave had effected a large loan from each of the officers whom he had appointed. The comment of the historian is this: 'So the boss had his boodle just the same.' In other language, those words 'boss' and 'boodle' signify the owner and his property. So the owner had his property just the same.

"Now, this illustration will make it clear to you how it is possible by indirection for a man who controls the right of nominating city officers to become rich through the possession of that right. I do not say that is Mr. Croker's method—nor is it the only method. But it illustrates the power, the possibility rather, of converting that power of nominating our city officials into hard money.

"When Mr. Croker said that he was in politics all the time for his own pocket, I took it that he meant that by the use of his political influence he obtained an interest in companies and in other ways obtained the wealth which we see he now has. That is one element in Crokerism. If it stopped there it would be much less serious than it is. But when the man who is able to control every city office is animated by the desire to make money out of his control and influence, we may be sure that spirit goes all the way down to the bottom.

"Let a company of soldiers have a gallant commander, and they will walk right into the jaws of death, but let a coward be at their head, and they will run away. So, when that spirit dominates the City Government, you need only your imagination to tell you how it can be converted into money at every point. No one has stated the case clearer than Mr. Coler, who said in his article, 'Commercialism in Politics,' 'Given that spirit and given governmental power, every man in the community, from the millionaire to the newsboy, could be made to contribute.' [Applause.]

"Do you think that a man who has been nominated by Mr. Croker upon the platform that I have discussed and with the pledge that he himself has given, will be in a position, if elected, to put an end to that state of Crokerism?

"If the city wants to end that sort of thing—and I believe it does—is not the best way, is not the direct way to vote for the Fusion ticket that is in open and deadly war with that very thing? Deveryism is one detail of that system. It stands also for two things in the public mind. It stands for a connection of some kind between the Police Department and protected lawbreakers that can be turned into money. I do not know that any more graphic demonstration of the existence of that relationship has been given than when the City Vigilance League closed up ten, twenty, or thirty poolrooms at once through a telephone message to Police Headquarters.

"Now that is the thing we are contending against. We have not the slightest idea that every misdemeanor should be treated as though it were a crime, but we believe it is possible for New York to hold its head up like the presence of its sister cities, that it is possible to break up that connection between police officials and those that are defying the law. That leads me to the campaign book of the Brooklyn Democracy, which, like an invalid, was given an airing for a couple of days. [Laughter.]

"That book congratulated Deputy Commissioner York that he had fought successfully against the effort to Deveryize Brooklyn. I have always thought that was rather ungracious treatment of a Siamese twin, and I have not especially wondered that Tammany Hall wanted the book suppressed. But do you not perceive that it sustains from the inside every charge that we make against Deveryism? It is something so well recognized, according to this Brooklyn handbook, and so obnoxious in Brooklyn that every one there has known of it. I suppose that book was suppressed because it told the truth, for I have noticed that Tammany shrinks from nothing so much as from the truth. And that leads me to refer to the banners touching on what Mr. Carnegie said and what Mr. Carnegie did.

THE ALLEGED CARNEGIE LETTER.

"In that connection I have one word to say before I approach the subject on its merits. At a meeting which I attended last night a letter was read purporting to give an extract from a personal letter received from Mr. Carnegie. I knew nothing of the letter or of the purpose to read it until I reached the meeting. Naturally I supposed, when it was publicly read, that it was authentic. From what I have learned to-day I believe that it was not authentic. [Great applause.] I do not certainly know, but that is my belief. Therefore I wish to withdraw from the letter whatever currency I may have given to it by referring to it, and I wish to withdraw the argument which I based upon that letter. [Prolonged cheering and clapping.]

"When I am in a campaign I fight as hard as I can, but I never knowingly or intentionally fight unfairly. [More applause.]

"Now, gentlemen, a word especially to this audience and to those who may be reached through this audience. One of the worst charges against this sort of government that we are trying to throw off is that it makes cowards of so many men. Many of our richest citizens are desperately afraid of incurring the hostility of Tammany Hall. There are so many ways, as Mr. Coler has said, in which the millionaire as well as the bootblack may feel its antagonism. [A voice from the hall: "That's true."] I want to give you an example.

"Some friends of mine were driving by the house of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt a few years ago. The cab driver said as he passed: 'Cornelius Vanderbilt lives there. I honor him as much as any man in the City of New York.' Upon inquiry as to the reason the answer was: 'Because he dared to make a public subscription under his own name when the interests of the city were involved in some struggle to overthrow bad government.'

"I remember the incident well myself. Mr. Vanderbilt was asked to make a subscription, and he said at once that he would do it. Some of those near him remonstrated and said: 'Mr. Vanderbilt, don't you think you had better put it down in the name of some one else or as cash?' 'Why,' asked the simple-minded man. 'Because,' was the reply, 'you have so many interests that may be attacked.' 'That,' said he, 'is the very reason that this subscription is going down in the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt.' [Applause.]

"When our men of wealth will show some such spirit as that, and when they will say 'millions for defense and not one cent for tribute,' then the time will come when New York can hope to be permanently relieved of such a government as we now hope to overthrow. I saw in a paper the other day that the Citizens' Union wanted funds. I know that the Republican organization needs funds, I know that the Greater New York Democracy needs funds. And I hope that the men who believe that this fight is worth fighting, that it is a fight for everything that good citizenship holds dear, will see to it that all of those organizations and every one of them receive the money that they need and receive it with the name of the giver. [Applause.]

"Now, one word more, and I will conclude. In my election district there are some seventy houses, the occupants of which have not yet come to town. I do not know that the occupants may not have been here to register. I only speak of it to call the attention of the audience to the fact that there are still many people in this part of the city who have not yet returned for the Winter.

"The last days of registration are Friday and Saturday of this week. Will not every man and woman in the sound of my voice try to see to it that one or more of these absent people who may not have registered yet come back to register before the end of the week?

"I have pointed out to you how helpless Mr. Shepard will be, in my judgment, if he is elected. Do not forget that the Mayor of the anti-Tammany fusion ticket will be almost equally helpless, unless his colleagues are elected with him. My last word to you therefore is: Vote the entire city ticket and the entire county ticket. I do not know whether you have heard Mr. Jerome—" [Tremendous applause, so that Mr. Low sat down without completing his sentence.]

MR. GROUT'S ADDRESS.

Edward M. Grout, being introduced by the Chairman, was given a splendid welcome. From the beginning of his speech until its conclusion his remarks were punctuated by long and loud applause. He said in part:

"It is a comforting thought to a candidate that success seems hopeful from the first. I was interested a fortnight ago when Abram S. Hewitt said that now was the greatest time for the defeat of Tammany, and with a complete fusion of the anti-Tammany forces.

"It has rarely happened that our municipal elections should come when there are no State and no National election questions. The truth is that, while all the Republicans are on one side, at least one-half of the Democrats are on the same side.

"In addition, there are the Democrats of Queens and Richmond, in which there are a larger percentage of plain and middle-class people than in any of our boroughs, and from them we rightly look for an addition to the anti-Tammany forces.

"I would not be on the platform to-night if it were a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties. I take the position I do, because Tammany Hall is not the Democratic party of New York. Richard Croker is not. Tammany has never been consistent to the Democratic party. That party has no room for a boss. The great danger in this campaign is that the anti-Tammany forces be led to believe that there is nothing else to meet but Tammany and Croker. They are behind the good name of Shepard.

"Croker would go out of business if the man he has nominated for Mayor had not promised not to destroy his business investment—Tammany Hall. It is Croker and Tammany Hall all the time. They don't propose to elect a Mayor to call up Devery and ask him of the terms he uses toward policemen.

"I am glad of this contest and that Croker has come forward. We are to have a fight with all the anti-Tammany forces on one side and Tammany in full strength on the other side. I believe it will be possible to re-elect Seth Low, or another good man, and in time to save New York, not for a day or two, but for a generation."

Charles V. Fornes made a short and humorous speech, which was constantly interrupted by laughter and applause.

SENATOR CANTOR'S SPEECH.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor was warmly greeted and said, in part:

"I came here to hear Jerome, not to speak. To-night I escaped the great applause which greeted him. The other night I appeared just as he was about to speak and I got the ovation.

"You have been listening to-night to Democrats with one exception. I am a Democrat, but I forget the platform. I wonder if Shepard knows what Democracy is. What are his settled convictions? Does he know? If some of the old Tammany chieftains can look down to-night they will want to know where the hall is. They would not know 'the club.'

"Why, Shepard has not yet once mentioned Tammany Hall. Shepard is satisfactory to Croker, and the Tiger smacks his lips. Shepard is no Tilden, who said to Tammany Hall, 'There is no compromise with crime.' Then Tilden drove the Tweed ring from power.

"We are substantially in the same fight to-day. If Shepard had been Tilden, the same sort of a Democrat, he would have been found on this platform advocating Seth Low's election to-night.

"There are tens of thousands of Democrats who decline to bow to Richard Croker, and they will vote for the Fusion ticket. They are opposed to the alliance of vice and Tammany Hall. You will find Democrats and Republicans one, as in the Spanish war, shoulder to shoulder, marching against the enemy."

SPEECH OF JUSTICE JEROME.

Justice William Travers Jerome's ovation surpassed any he has ever received. As he told his story of Tammany and Devery, men cried with anger and yelled for revenge. He even called the Grand Jury "debauched." He dealt with unprintable crimes, though there were women present, and he spoke of them as matter of fact and data of evidence. For five minutes after the conclusion of his speech his auditors applauded and hailed him. Even on the street his cab was surrounded by a shouting mob, and it was with difficulty that he escaped from the crush of those still applauding him. Justice Jerome said in part:

"When we started out in this campaign it seemed to me that we might have to fight a defensive campaign. I was mistaken. The people have understood perfectly the questions. I was afraid of the partisan cry. I wronged men who are really Democrats. They saw the sole issue in the old commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"If it be only a question of decency against decency, honesty, or theft, what can you say in the way of argument? The only thing is to show that the members are a gang of thieves. My weary lot of nine months is no longer weary, because the people understand me, and I have the evidence that in the Police Department it is all corruption.

"There was a gang of gamblers at 111 East Fourteenth Street. When things began to get warm they moved, and then wanted to get back again. So valuable was the 'good will' of the establishment that those who rule went to the powers that dictate, and they said that Police Captain Dean must be transferred. Gannon was brought down to take his place, and the gambling place was opened by the gambling syndicate.

"This was proven by documentary evidence. I raided the places. I sent for lights and the police force. For over an hour there could be no light, and we found our prisoners with matches. We found one important gentleman on a coal heap. We found in a coat a check for $5,000 payable to Frank Farrell, Devery's and Croker's friend.

"A day later Michael McManus was arraigned before a man named Devery. The charge was absence from duty for three months. His record was horrible. He disappeared. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children investigated his family and found his wife left without suppoprt, his four children destitute. They were committed to charitable institutions. This man was reappointed to the police force. He was to pay $2 a month for each child, but he did not do it. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children made complaint against him. He was arrested and taken to the Court of Special Sessions. He owed for the support of his children $1,320 to the city. He had paid $40. He served three months in the penitentiary and was 'absent from duty without leave.' He came out at the time of the raid. They put him on trial. Devery started in to make short work of McManus. His lawyer said: 'Jerome sentenced this man.'

"'Justice Jerome! This complaint is dismissed. It is about time to call a halt.'

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

"I think it is. And more than time to call a halt on the man who has disgraced the office of Mayor. He has called Devery the best police officer. Do you want Van Wyck added to your judiciary? I have heard a lawyer call a Supreme Court Justice a tout for Richard Croker's insurance company, and the Supreme Court Justice does not dare reprove him. He is silent.

"I say the condition of life in this city, where the judiciary is not respected by the lawyers before the bar, makes it no time to send Van Wyck to judicial office. I agree with Mr. Devery. A halt must be called.

"Then there is the Grand Jury. They might indict me. They won't indict anybody else. The Grand Jury system of your city is debauched.

"Think of it, thirty-one citizens complained of Capt. Gannon and of a disorderly house. We raided the place and found the police Captain in the back room. They bring a charge of neglect of duty against him. It goes before the Grand Jury. The first list was of gentlemen who could not serve—some away and some very ill. The acting Grand Jury refused to find an indictment.

"You who live in the brownstone district, what is it to you? You who won't give a night to help your city. In the crowded tenement districts, there you will find a response and a help you cannot find among the people among whom I was born and bred.

"You who should be leaders, do you feel a personal responsibility? Have you tried to make it a cleaner and a sweeter place? Until you feel that it is your individual responsibility, you may put any one up you please, and you can't have the sweet and the true thing in this city. Oh! give your money and your time for the redemption of your city."

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The versifiers of the Republican Committee yesterday set themselves to answer "The Spotters' Town" series issued by Tammany. Here are some samples of their production:

This is the Ruler of Spotted Town,
And known as such the world around;
He doesn't care for such repute,
For all he's after is the loot;
But will he get the needed dough?
Well—hardly, for we'll win with LOW.

This is the Squire of Wantage Town,
Whose horses are of wide renown;
His dogs they cost £1,000,
And in New York he's seldom found;
To keep this up he needs the dough,
Who'll knock him out? JEROME and LOW.

Here are some poetical efforts in other meters, which have been accepted for use on posters:

From over-seas our over-seer,
Comes back to us every year.
It is not that he thinks us nice,
It is because he needs the price;
So much it costs to be a Squire,
Soon permanently he'll retire.

And greatly to New York's advantage,
He'll live forevermore at Wantage.

A shepherd on the field of green,
Has one crook and no more;
But in Dick's field our Shepard's seen
With crooks and crooks galore.

The following political aphorism is to be displayed by means of posters and stereopticons:

Tammany's waste makes New York's want.
But
Croker's Wantage makes New York's wastage.

One of the humors of the campaign is to be found at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. On a dead wall at that corner there is a sign of a real estate broker. The top line of the sign is "For Sale; On Easy Terms," and the last line is "Your Own Broker." There was something in between these lines, but, whatever it was, it has been completely covered over by a political poster, and the whole sign now reads:

For Sale, on Easy Terms.
The Regular Democratic Nominee
For Alderman, _____.
Your Own Broker.

Smallpox Spreads in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 16.—Physicians no longer deny that smallpox is slowly but surely spreading through the city, and the growth of the disease is viewed with grave apprehension. In the Fifteenth Ward, which has heretofore been exempt, there are now five cases. The fifth was discovered yesterday. Since Sept. 1 there have been reported nearly 200 cases and 23 deaths.

POMMERY

The favorite the world over among thoughtful drinkers.

CHAMPAGNE

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

101 RETAIL BRANCHES.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

WHY PAY MORE?

The housewife who buys her groceries in a Butler store saves anywhere from ten to fifteen per cent. This is a bold, broad statement to make, but we do more than the mere making of the statement—we quote prices to prove it. Take Butter, for instance. In other stores you pay anywhere from 23c. to 27c. a pound for it—in our stores 21 cents; and the Butter we sell, remember, is far and away superior to the kind you get elsewhere—the best that the best creameries in America can produce is our kind.

VERY BEST
FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER
A Pound, 21 CENTS.

Peerless Cod Fish Threads, freshly packed, a box	6c	Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, best packed, 2-pound carton	9c
Cheese, very best New York State, a pound	13c	Corn Starch, X L C R Brand, fine quality, package	5c
French Peas, choice Petit Pois, a can	12c	Prepared Flour, Peerless Brand, 3-pound package	8c
Potted Ham, best brands, ½-pound can	4c	Prepared Buckwheat, Peerless Brand, new crop, 3-pound package	8c
Prunes, fine meaty Santa Clara, a pound, 6c., or 3 pounds	15c	Molasses, best New Orleans, quart bottle	10c
Malt Breakfast Food, special, a package	12c	Maple Syrup, extra fine, pint bottle	15c
Cocoa, Butler's Best, ½-pound can	17c	Thyme, Sage or Marjoram, a package	2c
Fancy Carolina Rice, large grain, 3½ pounds	23c	French Mustard, Butler's best, large bottle	8c
Peaches, Patapsco Brand, a 3-pound can	10c	Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, in moisture-proof carton	5c

HERE IS A BARGAIN IN SIX OF OUR STANDARD ARTICLES:
1 Pound Very Best Tea, all kinds.
1 Pound Very Best Mocha and Java Coffee.
1 Can Essie Jersey Tomatoes.
1 Can Essie Maine Corn.
3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar.
ALL FOR $1.00.
And with this we give
FREE, A MASON JAR OF JELLY OR APPLE BUTTER.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Prices Quoted Do Not Apply to Suburban Stores.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

REGAL SHOES $3.50

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1339 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
141 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

REGAL SHOES FOR WOMEN

LIVE OAK

are made in mannish shapes and in dainty womanly styles. You can get just what you want in Regals.

You are sure of fit in Regals because you can get all sizes and widths. You are sure of wear—if you care for wear—and some folks do—because Regals are made of the best materials and by the best workmanship.

Come in and see the new Fall styles. Women's Regal Shoe Stores at

166 WEST 125th STREET, CORNER 7th AVENUE.
1339 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE HERALD BUILDING.

THE REGAL

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau Street and 291 Broadway.

THE VICTORS

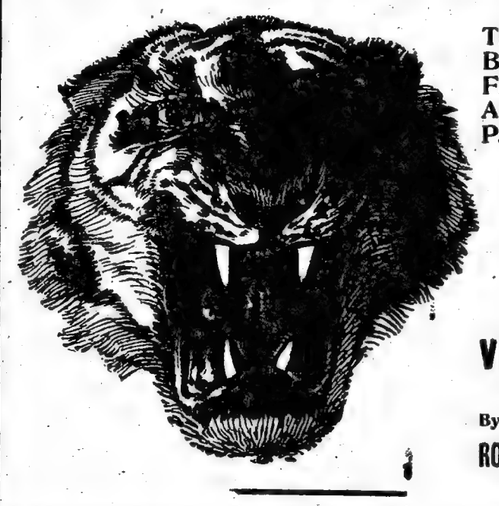

The "Boss" Buys a Fifth Avenue Palace

Read about "where he got it" in

THE VICTORS

By ROBERT BARR

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The World's Best Pianos

In the World's Best Piano Store

CHICKERING.

There is nothing above, or beyond it. Money cannot buy higher artistic perfection today. Human effort has here attained the highest possibilities in piano-making: it has never gone higher than the present product of *Chickering & Sons.*

The world's best pianos are here, you'll agree, of course; but do you know that the finest, most artistic, most extensive piano show-rooms in the world, are on our Fifth floor? Have you visited them? Have you sat in the large *Chickering Room* and listened to the pure rich tones of these marvelous instruments?

Have you visited the *Vose Room,* and seen and heard these superb pianos?—no less remarkable for their tone quality than for the ornate architecture and finish of their cases, which are noted for the highest artistic character.

Another room holds the "*Crown Pianos*"—those wonderful pianos of many tones. First of all, a piano of a high quality, exceeded by few other pianos. In addition, playing the tones of a harp, or other stringed instruments at the will of the player.

Here is also shown the *Angelus*—the most remarkable mechanical piano-player. Not only automatically playing any piano, under the control of the operator; but combining, in itself, the possibilities of adding the orchestral tones of a pipe-organ. One who understands music can do marvels with it; and one who understands not one key of the piano from another can operate it successfully after a few minutes' instruction.

Of course we have other pianos, at lower prices. The most notable is "The Campbell" Piano at $180. A marvel of piano-making at the price; and selling so rapidly that we have much ado to keep it in supply.

But the fine array of best pianos in every grade is only one of three reasons for buying a piano at Wanamaker's.

A second reason is, that here is the best place in the world to know just what you are buying in a piano. First, because of the private testing rooms—just about the size of an ordinary parlor—where several pianos can be played and compared under the same conditions as you will be likely to have at home. Then your discussion with the salesman is entirely private. He will tell you the exact truth about all our pianos. He will give you trustworthy advice to aid you in getting the most suitable piano at the price you want to pay. Then, as to price, a little child can buy as safely as an expert, for the price is fixed absolutely by the marking of the ticket on each piano.

The third reason for buying at Wanamaker's is, because while the cash price is the lowest obtainable anywhere for equal pianos, anyone can buy at that same price, and pay for the piano in small monthly sums—paying no premium for this favor, except the slight interest of four per cent. per annum on the amount unpaid.

This makes it easy for anyone to buy a really worthy and artistic piano. And you enjoy the piano while saving the money to pay for it.

Best pianos. Best show-rooms. Best terms.

Do you wonder that our piano business grows so marvelously? Yet we have not departed from the high artistic standards set for us by Chickering & Sons.

We invite you to visit our Piano Store, whether you have piano-buying in mind or not.

Fifth floor.

Our Solution of the

Frock Coat Problem

When you prove its correctness—an easy matter—you'll agree with us as to its entire adequacy.

Of course you need a Frock Coat—every well-dressed man does, as much as he needs evening dress. With the approach of the Winter social season, you have been puzzling how to get the sort of a frock coat you know you ought to have, without paying the price you think you'll have to pay.

The answer's here, in this superb stock of Frock Coats. They are every whit as correct and perfect, as to materials, tailoring and style, as the output of the most exclusive custom tailor—with this remarkable difference: The custom tailor is apt to charge you as much again as we do. And his fit's no better. We see to that before you get a chance to wear the coat. Hadn't you better accept our solution?

Links in the argument:

Of black Thibet, serge lined and silk faced, at $20.

Of same material, silk lined throughout, at $25.

Of Oxford unfinished worsted, silk lined throughout, at $25 and $30.

Of imported English black Vicuna; silk lined with best quality Skinners' pure-dye silk; the workmanship is equal to that of the best custom tailor; at $35.

We are showing a splendid Prince Albert or Frock Coat Suit, of black worsted diagonal, serge lined, at $22.50 a suit.

Men's Worsted Trousers, to be worn with these coats and waistcoats, at $5 to $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dollar Percale Shirts

For Men

Men who know our Dollar White Shirt know too what an unusually big dollar's worth of quality, appearance and comfort we crowd into them. In fact, they are nearer worth $1.50. That's because we have been keeping relentlessly after the man who makes these shirts for us, until we're satisfied that they can't be made any better.

These Colored Percale Shirts are from the same maker, and have all the distinguishing family traits of the white shirts. Besides, they have a specific trait—lots of handsome new patterns and colorings. All sizes, from 14 to 17; with one pair of detachable cuffs. $1,

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

The Reduced SILKS

Many yards of these Silk odd-and-ends found delighted purchasers yesterday; but the assortment was so large, that there's lot of good news left for today's telling, with new items added.

One customer expressed a general opinion yesterday when she said: "I don't see why they reduce such pretty silks." For they are precisely the silks you are apt to want and, at their new prices—which reflect our anxiety to get rid of them this season—they are really treasure-trove.

Today's news:

85c to $1.25 PRINTED FOULARDS AND LIBERTY SATINS at 50c—
This season's styles at an average of Half Price; practically all colors in the lot and a very satisfying variety of designs. There were 100 styles and colors to start with yesterday, and qualities are excellent.

85c TO $1 FANCY SILKS at 50c—
In light and dark colors, in both striped and figured effects.

$1 WHITE TAFFETAS at 65c—
24-inch guaranteed silks; mousseline finish; ivory white; splendid for linings.

$1.25 WHITE AND COLORED TAFFETAS at 75c—
Mostly in ivory white, with a few colors, such as lavender and maize; 24 in. wide and guaranteed for wear.

$1.50 to $3 NOVELTY SILKS at 95c—
Fancy Taffetas, open-work silks and diagonal weave French silks, for waists or dresses.

Rotunda.

A Superb Collection of French Bronzes and Electroliers

And Viennese Terra Cotta Figures

From the foremost ateliers of Paris our art connoisseur has brought over the richest and most elaborate collection we have ever shown of French Bronzes and Electroliers. They are of exquisite workmanship and true artistic merit. Vienna contributes a gathering of Terra Cotta Figures of great beauty of modelling and in a new and striking finish—"the XXth Century."

The Bronzes—genuine pieces—are works of art by the best artists, in a variety of charming subjects, that range from clever little figures of animals to superb pieces of large size.

The Electroliers are shown in a number of new designs of extreme originality and effectiveness. There are dainty little flowers and other small figures for the desk or library table; tall standards, for the floor, with glowing plants and huge butterflies; and a broad range of sizes and designs between.

But an accurate description would necessitate a catalogue of the whole collection; for no two pieces are alike. A window at Broadway and Tenth street holds a superb showing, and the rest of the pieces are in and adjoining the Art Section in the Basement.

More detailed news of the pieces:

Real Bronzes—

Some of the figures and their prices:
Grande Dame Patricienne: Florentine, XVI. Siecle, $150.
Cavalier, XIV. Siecle, $120. Juge Au Conseil des Dix, Venise, $100.
Soiree, $75. Virgo, $150. Sonate, $55. Chant, $45.
Vase Oeillet, $25. Danseuse Etoile, $15.
Papillon Etain, $10. Poules et Rat, $8.50.
Souris, $3.50.

French Bronzes—

These are mostly large pieces, hollow or half cast:
Chanson, $10. Les Rameaux, $17.50.
Le Miroir Indiscret, $25. Le Gui, $32.50.
L'Histoire, $62.50. Crepuscule, $87.50.

Viennese Terra-Cotta Figures—

Tanagra figures, in a variety of subjects, $3.75 each.
Jeunesse, $10. Ivy, $13.50. Im Bade, $20.
Nymphen Tanz, $27.50. Wasserblume, $30. Ernte, $40.
Night, $45. Triumph, $68.50.

Electroliers—

Hardly two alike in the lot:
Electric Bronze Figures, holding one light, $10 to $30; two lights, $15 to $25; three to seven lights, $20 to $135.
Metal Vases and Baskets, holding plants, such as roses, lilies, mistletoes; the blossoms of which contain lights; with four to seven lights, $85, $100, $135, $160.
Floor Standards, in large variety, plain and elaborate; holding three to nine lights; $40 to $225.
One Floor Standard represents an arbor covered with vines; on which rest two large butterflies with gorgeous jeweled wings; the flowers contain lights; $175.
On another large Electrolier are pond lilies and lily pads; on which sit frogs, illuminated from within: over all are three silk umbrella shades; $140.
Electric Desk Lights in new designs, $8.75, $13.50, $22.50, $32.50.
Electric Side Bracket Lights, for one to three lights, $20 to $65.
Hanging Electric Fixtures, with five to nine lights, $85, $90, $125.

Women's Stockings

In Silk and Lisle Thread

This beautiful collection of Women's Silk and Lisle-thread Stockings, which we have just received from abroad, shows that hosiery with open-work or "lace" designs is evidently going to retain its great popularity throughout the winter; particularly for house and evening wear.

The present showing is a splendid one, in a broad variety of entirely new designs and favorite colors of silk and lisle thread. The price-range includes a number of excellent values, beginning at 50c, for stockings of fast black lisle thread, in handsome allover lace patterns and running up to $3.75. Other equally good values:

At $1 pair—English fast black and Yale blue lisle thread; lace ankle in pretty designs. English fast black, Yale blue and cardinal, allover lace ingrain lisle thread, in handsome patterns.

At $1.50 pair—English lisle thread in fast black and Yale blue; neat and pretty designs in lace ankles and crepon, and lace allover effects.

At $1.75 pair—English ingrain fine gauge crepon and lace effect lisle thread stockings in fast black and Yale blue.

At $3 pair—French pure silk stockings, in assorted designs in lace ankles; in black, white, cardinal, pink, sky blue, navy blue, Yale blue, gray, lavender, bronze and tan.

Broadway.

Unbleached Canton Flannel

6¼c a Yard

Every year we place large orders for this excellent unbleached Canton Flannel with the manufacturers, and every year we sell it to thousands of customers to whom the brand, "R. W. P.," is as well and favorably known as the brands of famous muslins are. And with reason—for it is a quality, the equal of which regularly sells elsewhere for 10c a yard; while this Canton Flannel is but 6¼c a yard, or "sixteen yards for a dollar."

Fourth avenue.

Eiderdown ROBES

These Eiderdown Wrappers or House Gowns have the merit of being at once warm, comfortable and exceedingly attractive in appearance.

There is a well-chosen gathering of them here, in a variety of pretty colorings and numerous new styles. Some of them are most attractively trimmed with applique and lace. Some prices follow:

$3.25—In solid colors—pink, blue, red and gray; fitted back; full front; fastened with two frogs; girdle at waist.

$4.50—In neat stripes; fitted back; full front; collar, cuffs and pocket bound with satin; girdle at waist.

$5—In solid colors—pink, blue, red and gray; fitted back; full front; collar trimmed with ruffled ribbon; front fastened with frogs; girdle at waist.

$6.50—In solid colors—pink blue red and gray; fastened at the side with revere; finished with satin and buttons; high collar; girdle at waist.

Many other styles, with applique up to $12.

Second floor.

"The Little Friend of All the World"

KIM

It was so that his companions called the street gamin of Lahore, around whom Kipling chose to build his literary masterpiece.

And he will grow to be just what this title calls him, as the world comes, one by one, or thousand by thousand, to read this fascinating but marvelous book.

For all must read "Kim." It is not a book of a day, or year. Kim is to be the playmate of boys for the ages—a boy whose pranks and cleverness will delight men or women who tire of ordinary books.

Give a boy Ivanhoe, Robinson Crusoe, Tom Sawyer and KIM—you'll soon learn not to miss Kim.

You'll learn, too, that Kim is doubly fascinating to those who are older in knowledge of the world. **Kim, $1**

Book Store, Ninth street.

ORIENTAL RUGS

An enchanting atmosphere of mysticism is exhaled by these wonderful products of the Orient. We Occidentals are, for the most part, but vaguely aware of it, and appreciate dimly, if at all, the conditions under which such a rug had its origin, how it faithfully reflects the personal history of its patient maker, his hopes and his fears, which he has woven into its curious, often apparently hap-hazard designs and colors.

To the initiated, seeming trifles mean much. Where the nap has worn away by years of use, a colored bead is discovered—a charm against evil spirits, woven deep into the fabric. Or a black line, crossing the rug apparently without reason, which chronicles the death, perhaps of the original maker, perhaps a member of his family.

But even to those who value them more as articles of merchandise than as the objects of art which they are, their beauty is fascinating.

All lovers of Oriental Rugs will be attracted by the showing of beautiful specimens of Antiques that throngs the Broadway front this morning. And that is but an earnest of the richer, more comprehensive collection in the Rug Bazar in the Third floor.

There are hundreds of fine specimens of undoubted antiquity gathered from the remotest corners of the Orient by our Rug expert, and priced by us at merely a narrow margin of profit.

There are Daghestan, Shirvan, Kazak, Mosul, Senneh, Kirman, Goravan, Tabris, Serapi, Sarac and Persian Silk Rugs, in sizes and prices that vary from 4 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in., at $10, to 16 ft. x 12 ft., at $2,800.

Of Modern Rugs our stock is equally complete. It embraces the Turkish Rugs in Ghoirdes, Akhissar, Gulistan and Herise weaves; Persian Rugs of the fine Savalan texture; Goravan Rugs, the most finely woven modern rugs in the market, and India Rugs—among these the celebrated Candahar Rugs in delicate light colorings of pinks, blues and greens.

Besides these, there are a few splendid specimens that are decidedly reduced in price; duplicates of which, imported this year, sell for a quarter to a third more:

Turkey Rug, 18x13 ft., $225.
Turkey Rug, 14x12 ft., $75.
India Rug, 16x11 ft., $185.
Persian Rug, 15x11 ft. $70.
Turkey Rug, 20x11 ft., $160.
Turkey Rug, 14x11 ft., $95.
Persian Rug, 18x14 ft., $110.
Persian Rug, 25x12 ft. 6 in., $390.
Turkey Rug, 14x10 ft., $85.
Turkey Rug, 14 ft. 6 in. x11 ft., $100.

Women's Tailored Suits

Semi-tailored would be a more accurate description of them; for they differ materially from the prim, severe suits of former seasons.

They are much more feminine in appearance, though none the less stylish. Indeed, there's something winsome and decidedly *chic* about these gowns of cloth, silk and velvet, and their endless variety of trimmings.

Our superb collection of them is a prominent feature of stock of Women's Garments. Prices run from $21 to $225.

Description of four:

At $35—Of velvet; blouse waist; attractively trimmed with buckles and silk; skirt with gored front and circular flounce.

At $40—Of taffeta; plaited waist; yoke, collar and cuffs of ribbon and feather-stitching; skirt has yoke effect and is trimmed with folds of silk; drop-lining.

At $45—Of velvet; blouse waist; bands of taffeta forming yoke, back and front; collar and sleeves trimmed with same; flounced skirt trimmed with taffeta bands; silk drop-lining.

At $45—Of peau de soie; yoke waist; sleeves plaited; trimmed with bands of silk and discs of velvet; flounced skirt, edged with braid and velvet discs.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Coats

Our word today is more particularly of the Box and Three-quarter Length Coats, which crowd the Newmarkets and Raincoats very close in popularity.

Never has a better, more complete showing been gathered beneath the Wanamaker roof than the present one. Every sort of rich, handsome material is represented, fashions are the latest, and in the best styles that skilled designers can evolve, from the simplest to the most elaborate.

The price-range is astonishingly wide—from $7 to $150, the latter for an elaborate trimmed cloth coat. Here are some splendid values at moderate prices:

At $18—Of black kersey; double-breasted box front; semi-fitting back; hip pockets; lining of satin; 30 inches long.

At $23.50—Of imported black kersey; fly-front; tight-fitting coat back; finished with piping of silk braid; 30 inches long.

At $30—Of black melton; fly-front; tight-fitting back; handsomely tailored and lined with satin; 36 inches long.

At $40—Of black kersey; double-breasted; Persian collar and revers; semi-fitting back; lining of satin; 36 inches long.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MOLINEUX NOTIFIED OF HIS NEW TRIAL

Warden Johnson Tells Him of Court of Appeals' Action.

Prisoner Says that He Does Not Wish to be Admitted to Bail, but Wants to be Vindicated.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Roland B. Molineux, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams in New York, was notified by Warden Johnson in Sing Sing Prison this morning that the Court of Appeals had granted him a new trial. When the Warden told him the news that meant so much to him, Molineux laughed pleasantly and thanked the Warden for bringing him word of his good fortune. He was seemingly only slightly agitated, and said that he had looked for a decision in his favor.

Warden Johnson said yesterday that he would not inform Molineux of the Court's decision until he had received the official papers from Albany, but a telephone message from Mr. Battle of the firm of Weeks, Battle & Marshall, counsel for Molineux, last night caused him to change his mind. Mr. Battle made what was practically an official announcement of the decision of the court, and the Warden then decided to communicate the news to the prisoner this morning.

Molineux arose about 5 o'clock and acted as if he expected to receive news of importance, although he did not seem at all excited. At 6:30 Warden Johnson went to the chamber in which men condemned to death are confined, and as he entered the room Molineux arose from his cot, on which he had been sitting, and looked at the Warden expectantly. Warden Johnson, approaching Molineux's cell, said:

"Well, Roland, I have good news for you. The Court of Appeals has granted you a new trial."

Molineux flushed slightly, then laughed and said: "That's good news, Warden. But I have expected it for several days." Then he thanked the Warden for having brought him the important information.

The men in the other cells, when they understood the news that Molineux had received, shouted out their congratulations to him. Warden Johnson said he thought it probable that a Deputy from the Sheriff's office in New York will bring the transfer papers to the prison, and on his arrival Molineux will be released from the "death house" and be placed in charge of the Deputy, who will take him back to New York.

Leslie Molineux, Roland's brother, came from New York this afternoon. He called on his mother at Mr. Miller's house, and afterward visited his brother in the death house. He remained with his brother about half an hour. When he came out of the prison he refused to talk further than to say that he had come here as a representative of his father. He said that Gen. Molineux would not come to the prison to-day and that he had come here to inform his mother and brother of the fact. After leaving the prison he returned to New York by the next train.

Lispenard Stewart, President of the State Prison Commission, and State Treasurer J. P. Jaeckel visited Molineux in the death house this afternoon. After the interview they said that Molineux was in good spirits and appeared to be in good health, although a trifle pale.

In talking of his case Molineux said that he did not want to be admitted to bail. What he wanted was a new trial, so that he could clear his record before the world. He said: "I will not accept any bail if it is offered to me. What I desire is a new trial. I wish to be vindicated, and wish to remove the stain from the name of my family that has been cast upon it by this accusation against me. I would rather remain here in the death house than be taken to New York and be released from prison on bail. I would like to go to the Tombs Prison in preference to remaining here, but what I desire practically is a new trial and complete vindication."

Molineux asked Messrs. Stewart and Jaeckel, who are members of the State Board of Parole, which is now investigating the many applications on file here, to be lenient in their treatment of the prisoners who have asked for parole.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The remittitur of the Court of Appeals in the Molineux case was to-day sent by Clerk William H. Shankland of that court to the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions in New York County. The remittitur contains the decision of the court and will form the basis of the order for Molineux's transfer from Sing Sing to New York City.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Conferences to Begin Soon Between Ambassador Choate, Secretary Hay, and Lord Pauncefote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Secretary Hay returned to Washington to-day from his Summer home in New Hampshire and resumed his duties in the State Department. Ambassador Choate is expected to arrive in Washington early next week, and Lord Pauncefote is due the following week, so that the final stages of treaty preparation will soon begin.

At present this convention exists only in the form of protocols, representing the various stages of the preceding negotiations, and while these protocols include substantially all of the points to be treated, still they must yet be reduced to the form of a treaty, and this work will engage Secretary Hay's attention at once.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

The President and Senator Morgan Discuss the Issue.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Senator Morgan of Alabama talked with the President today about the prospects of the Nicaragua Canal bill at the coming session of Congress. The President told Senator Morgan that he would submit to the Senate a new treaty on the subject which more nearly met his views than the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but he did not go into particulars.

Speaking of the President's policy in regard to Southern appointments, Senator Morgan said: "It is the policy of reconciliation, the policy of appointing the best men to office."

SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTRY.

More than 17,000,000 Pupils Enrolled in All Institutions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—About 21 per cent. of the total population of the United States attend public schools, and 2 per cent. of the rest attend private schools, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Education.

The grand total in all schools, elementary, secondary, and higher, public and private, for the year ended July 1, 1900, was 17,020,710 pupils, an increase of 282,348 over the previous year. Of this number the enrollment in public institutions supported by general and local taxes was 15,443,462. Special institutions, such as evening schools, Indian schools, schools connected with asylums, reform schools, and other institutions more or less educational in their character, increase the total number by half a million pupils.

The statistics, as interpreted by the Commissioner, show a uniform consensus of public opinion throughout the Nation in favor of providing secondary education at public cost. Public high schools have increased from 2,526 in 1890 to 6,005 in 1900.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:35 A. M.—137 Pitt Street; Herbert Kline; damage, $25.

3:40 A. M.—135 Pitt Street; John Kipler; damage, $5.

5:00 A. M.—663 Lexington Avenue; J. A. Johnson; damage, $50.

3:15 A. M.—18 Bleecker Street; Drew & Co.; damage, $150.

3:55 A. M.—30 West Forty-sixth Street; Mrs. R. S. Allen; damage, $100.

7:10 P. M.—6 Gramercy Park; R. J. Woodward; damage, $50.

7:00 P. M.—13 Market Street; Moses Kramer; damage, $35.

7:00 P. M.—131 Cannon Street; Solomon Jones; damage, $20.

7:10 P. M.—306 West Ninety-third Street; owner unknown; no damage.

SECRETARY ROOT IMPROVES.

Expects to be Back at His Desk in Washington Next Week—Mrs. Root's Preparations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A letter received at the War Department from Secretary Root says that he expects to resume his official duties in Washington about the middle of next week. Secretary Root has been recuperating at ex-Secretary Whitney's place in the Adirondacks, and his convalescence has been so rapid that he has been out hunting or fishing every day for the last week.

Mrs. Root and their invalid son, who was ill with typhoid fever, were with the Secretary up to Friday last, when they returned to New York City. She left New York this morning for this city. Her purpose in coming to Washington is to prepare the family residence for the Winter.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A Contest on Foot for the Control of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad.

A contest is on for the control of the management of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. This became known yesterday when the Stock Exchange firm of Thomas & Post sent out a letter asking for proxies for the annual meeting, which is to be held next Monday. Edwin S. Hooley, of the Stock Exchange firm of Rolston & Hooley, is also trying to secure a majority of the proxies, and the present management, unwilling to lose control of the road, is making strenuous efforts to preserve for itself the support of those who have so far placed their confidence in it. Neither Thomas & Post nor Mr. Hooley would talk about the matter or give any reasons for their action. It is believed, however, that some of the stockholders are dissatisfied with the dividend returns on their investments. The last dividend was 1½ per cent., and was paid in May last. Some interests, it is asserted, are asking for a higher rate, believing that the earnings would warrant such action.

So far the struggle has not been reflected by any rise in the stock market through attempts to buy up the stock. On the contrary, the stock, which scored a rise last week of 3 points, fell off 2 points yesterday on small transactions.

There have many rumors of attempts to secure the control of the road by some of the large systems. At various times reports have been circulated that the Illinois Central and the Pennsylvania were acquiring the road, but these rumors have never been confirmed. The present President of the road is H. C. Barlow, and the Directors are John Hone, H. C. Barlow, Gen. Hiram Duryea, F. Roosevelt, Schuyler L. Parsons, John W. Sterling, W. H. Goadby, and E. O. Hopkins. The road operates 307 miles of track, mainly between Evansville, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute. The capital stock outstanding is $1,282,417 preferred, and $3,087,383 common stock.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL MEETING.

Capital Stock to be Increased to $79,200,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad, held here to-day, the following Directors were elected to succeed themselves: B. F. Ayer, Walter Luttgen, John W. Auchincloss, and J. T. Harahan. An increase in the capital stock from $36,000,000 to $79,200,000 was authorized.

The additional capital will be used in physical betterments, including the double tracking work now in progress between Chicago and New Orleans, in purchasing new locomotives and cars, and in purchasing three small proprietary roads. These roads are the Peoria, Decatur and Mattoon, the Mattoon and Evansville, and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville.

New Haven Directors Re-elected.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—At the annual meeting of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company today the old Board of Directors was re-elected, except M. Edward Milner of Mossup was chosen to succeed the late C. P. Clark. There were twenty-five stockholders present, representing 302,420 shares.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Currier, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, silks and dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Naylor, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. G. Naylor, notions and furnishing goods; J. S. Naylor, laces and white goods; 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGraw, notions, furnishing goods, and laces; W. H. Jones, linens, white goods, hosiery, and gloves; Westminster Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, furnishing goods, dress goods, and silks; T. A. Malone, notions and small wares; 60 Lispenard Street; St. George Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. Roy, silks and dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; H. M. Schaske, ribbons and ladies' neckwear; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions; Gilsey House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; L. S. Good, furnishing goods; 358 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, art novelties, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, fancy and leather goods, jewelry and art goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Cauffman Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Kaufman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods, notions, laces, and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Maxwell, McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; S. L. McClure, notions; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Cowperthwait, school stationery; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss C. C. Sichel, leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Mark, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Charles Mark, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; L. Grauer, candy, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Oppenheimer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; G. Anderson, dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Swofford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Mendenhall, hosiery, ladies and infants' wear and furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; H. C. Jones, domestics, linens, and white goods; F. E. Shifter, dry goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss G. O'Brien, children's underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Webber, W. G. & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits and waists, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and cooler; southwest winds, becoming westerly.

Fresh southwesterly winds will continue on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts, becoming westerly Friday. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh east to northeast. On the upper lakes the winds will be light and variable, mostly northwesterly. On the lower lakes fresh northwest to north winds will prevail.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light southwesterly winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	59	53	56
6 A. M.	57	51	53
9 A. M.	59	54	60
12 M.	70	60	62
3 P. M.	75	65	65
6 P. M.	57	63	63
9 P. M.	48	61	60
12 P. M.	44	60	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....59½
Weather Bureau.....58½
Corresponding date 1900.....58½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.56

The thermometer registered 52 degrees at 8 A. M., and 61 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday; the maximum temperature being 65 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 49 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY & SONS respectfully solicit inspection of a large and varied assortment of

Upright Pianos

in Rosewood, Mahogany, English Oak and Ebonized cases, either plain, enamelled or gilt; also some

Magnificent Art Cases

richly carved, inlaid and hand painted to satisfy the most fastidious taste.

Steinway & Sons Warerooms: 107 and 109 E. 14th Street, and Fifth Avenue, Corner 40th St., New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army; William P. Palmer, Chicago; A. Hart McKee, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND.—J. L. Hampton, London; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington; Hobart Ames, North Easton, Mass.

IMPERIAL.—Col. C. E. Wood, Washington; Dr. J. McDonald, Mobile.

GRAND.—Dr. Yeatman Wardlow, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. G. V. S. Quackenbush, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL.—Paul Crocker, Boston; R. D. Cushing, Boston.

NETHERLAND.—Leopold Speier, Frankfort-on-Main; John Christie, Liverpool; Robert Harwood, Dolton, England.

MANHATTAN.—J. Edward Addicks, Claymont, Del.; J. B. Castle, Honolulu.

PLAZA.—W. D. Uptegraff, Pittsburg; Dr. C. Biddle, Philadelphia.

SAVOY.—Charles B. King, Detroit; Jacob Hanley, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA.—Mrs. James H. Hurst, Paris; Capt. Lucian Young, Havana; W. J. Kingsley, London.

HOFFMAN.—J. J. Norman, Winston, N. C.; Frank Campbell, Bath; D. de Castro, Santiago de Chile; W. H. McCorkle, Lexington, Ky.; S. P. Mayo, Richmond.

ALBEMARLE.—W. A. King, Chicago; Edwin F. Atkins, Boston; Lieut. Col. A. L. Bayley, Bermuda; Harry Childs, Jr., Pittsburg; Henry Chalfant, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Potter Palmer, Chicago; John C. Cattan, London; Gen. Felix Agnus, Baltimore.

ASTOR.—Thomas J. Henderson, Illinois; E. Zappert, London.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned to regiments as indicated, and will be assigned to troops and companies by their regimental commanders: First Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, Second Cavalry; First Lieut. William J. Kendrick, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. Brice P. Disque, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieut. Walter C. Bowman, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, Fourth Infantry. Lieuts. Smith and Wilson will proceed to Fort Myer for temporary duty; Lieut. Kendrick will proceed to Fort McPherson for temporary duty; Lieuts. Disque, Bowman, and Goodwin will proceed to Fort Thomas for temporary duty.

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, are announced: First Lieut. Carl K. Mower, First Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Samuel G. Shartle, Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery. Lieut. Mower will join his company at Fort Totten; Lieut. Shartle will join his company at Fort Howard.

Cadet Charles M. Sweeny, Third Class, United States Military Academy, having been reported deficient in conduct and recommended by the Academic Board for discharge, is discharged from the service of the United States.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Jacob B. Rawles, (Artillery Corps,) Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis, (Corps of Engineers,) and Major Crosby P. Miller, (Quartermaster,) will convene at the Presidio of San Francisco on Oct. 25 for the purpose of considering and reporting in detail upon the acquisition of additional lands considered necessary for fortification and garrison purposes, at Laguna de la Merced Beach, south of Cliff House, Golden Gate Cemetery, and Lobos Creek, with estimates of cost and recommendation as to routes of communication with other posts in that vicinity.

Capt. Guy Carleton, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. He will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capt. James Canby, Paymaster, upon his relief from duty in the Division of the Philippines, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Paymaster General for duty.

Major George F. Downey, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty.

Capt. Thaddeus Varney, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco.

Major Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymaster, is relieved from duty at San Fransico, and will proceed to St. Paul for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department.

Capts. Charles J. Bailey and John T. Martin, Artillery Corps, are detailed for duty under such instructions as they may receive from the Artillery Committee of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, to represent the board in all tests and experiments conducted at that place upon the recommendation or under allotments of said board. The officers named will take station at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, will repair to Washington on official business pertaining to the Judge Advocate General's Department.

First Lieut. Evan P. Howell, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, is relieved from duty at Fort Duchesne and will proceed to Fort Clark for duty.

First Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from temporary duty as recorder and disbursing officer of the Board of Engineers, and will transfer to Capt. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, the funds and duties pertaining to that position, and proceed to New London, Conn., and resume his duties under the immediate orders of Major Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers.

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, Eighteenth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty.

Capt. William N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, Oct. 15, is announced.

Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, is detailed as lecturer on the result of gunshot injuries at the Army Medical School in Washington.

Capt. Hamilton Rowan, Artillery Corps, is detailed as Recorder of the examining board convened at Governors Island, vice Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps, hereby relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander Sidney A. Staunton is detached from command of the Yankton, on relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander Austin M. Knight is detached from duty in connection with the Olympia and ordered to command the Yankton, Oct. 19.

Lieut. Commander William R. Rush is detached from the War College at Newport and ordered to the Marietta as executive and navigator.

Lieut. William H. Standley is detached from the Marietta and ordered to San Francisco, in charge of the branch hydrographic office.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Hannibal arrived at Havana Oct. 15 with Coal Barge No. 1.
The Leyden arrived at Newport Oct. 15.
The Biddle arrived at Newport Oct. 15.
The Potomac arrived at Norfolk Oct. 15.
The Chicago arrived at Leghorn Oct. 15.
The Philadelphia arrived at San Diego Oct. 15 and sailed for San Francisco.
The Peoria arrived at New London Oct. 15 from New Bedford and sailed for Boston, where she arrived Oct. 16.
The Monadnock sailed Oct. 15 from Hongkong for Canton, arriving at Canton Oct. 16.
The Essex sailed Oct. 16 from Gibraltar for Madeira.
The Glacier sailed Oct. 16 from Sydney for Townsville.
The Alax sailed Oct. 16 from Norfolk for Lambert's Point.
The Amphitrite sailed Oct. 16 from New Bedford for Boston.
The Kentucky arrived at Woosung Oct. 16.
The Dixie arrived at Gibraltar Oct. 16.
The Saturn arrived at Chemulpo Oct. 16.
The Buffalo arrived at Plymouth Oct. 16.
The Caesar arrived at Port Said Oct. 16.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The Industrial Building at the Epileptic Hospital was burned last night; loss $100,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. No inmates were in the building.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Edgewood Inn, a Summer hotel on Lower Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, was completely destroyed by fire early this morning. It was owned by the Ampersand Hotel Company. Loss $10,000; partly insured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The residence of John J. Albright, in West Perry Street, was burned this morning. Mr. Albright succeeded in saving most of his valuable paintings and other works of art and much of his furniture. Loss $50,000; insured.

Not Inappropriate After All.

Mr. T. Totaler—My dear, I do not think it is very appropriate for you to wear that wine-colored silk to the W. C. T. U. convention.

Mrs. T. Totaler—Oh, but it is watered silk, you know.—Baltimore American

CARL H. SCHULTZ

PURE AND CORRECT MINERAL WATERS. NONE BUT DISTILLED WATER USED IN THEIR MANUFACTURE.

Carl H. Schultz's Artificial Vichy, Seltzers, Carbonic, Club Soda, etc., used in the homes of over 1,200 physicians, by the leading Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals and first-class public places.

CARL H. SCHULTZ,
430-444 First Ave., New York.

Established 1862. Tel. 142 Madison Square.

B. Altman & Co. will hold a Special Sale this day of

LACE CURTAINS; also DRAPERY MATERIALS

consisting of Tapestries, Moquettes, and Silk and Satin Damasks.

(Third Floor.)

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

CONNOR PIANOS
HIGH GRADE. MEDIUM PRICES.
Easy terms. Renting; exchanging. Catalogue mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

Wanamaker

Only 3 Days More

You must join before Tuesday next in order to make the extra saving of one payment on the Music Club. The sets will not be ready till after that day. By a special concession from the publishers we are allowed a discount on all applications for membership sent us before that date. This discount we pass on to you---BUT! You must apply before Tuesday. On and after that day the regular Club Half-Price, and terms as below, will be in force.

Best Musical Library and Encyclopedia for Young Students.

This Musical Library is the 1901 edition of Famous Composers and Their Music, edited by Theodore Thomas, John Knowles Paine and Karl Klauser. Musical instructors and the foremost musicians universally recognize it as the best of all musical libraries. It is the standard of the world and over 50,000 sets of the earlier (six volume) edition have been sold at more than double our price per volume. There are sixteen Imperial Octavo volumes measuring about 9x12 inches—six of reading matter and illustrations, and ten of music. The text volumes contain all you want to know about the history of music itself—the different schools of music, Italian, French, German, and so forth; the complete stories of all the great composers, their private lives and their public careers; clear and full accounts of the special peculiarities of every composer's work, and how each of them differed in essential points from all his fellow-craftsmen yet made important contributions to the total. In short, they really form a complete encyclopedia of all musical knowledge, not written like an encyclopedia, but like a simple history or biography.

6 Volumes of Text—10 Volumes of Music.

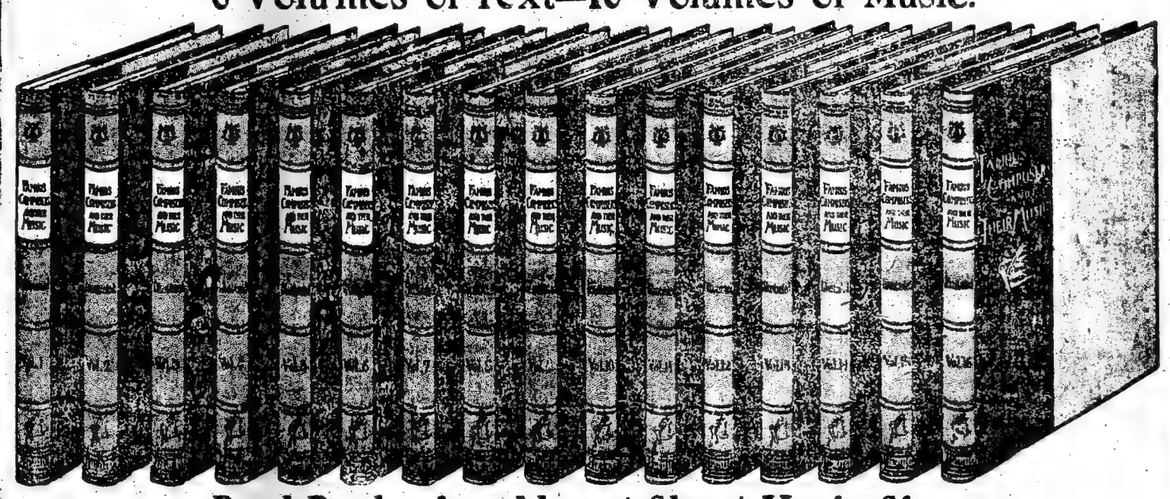

Real Books Are Almost Sheet Music Size.

The 6 Text Volumes

The entire content of the text volumes consists of articles *specially written for this work* by such men as Oscar Comettant, Director of the Paris Conservatoire; Edward Dannreuther, the distinguished musical critic of London; the late John Fiske, Philip Hale, Adolphe Julien, who stands at the very head of the Parisian critics; Dr. Louis Kelterborn, Dr. Philipp Spitta, of Berlin; Henry E. Krehbiel, of New York, and many others equally famous. Each subject has been written about by the one particular person in the whole musical world who is best qualified to deal with it and the cost to the publisher of all these special articles was enormous.

The 10 Music Volumes

contain nearly 1700 pages of sheet music chosen by Theodore Thomas and Karl Klauser. The pieces are neither too easy nor too difficult. Plenty of them can easily be mastered by pupils of a year or two's experience. Yet Paderewski bought five sets of the first edition—one for his own use and four for gifts to his friends. Among the hundreds of professional musicians and musical instructors who have *purchased* and strongly endorsed the work are Frank Damrosch, Franz Kaltenborn, Emma Eames, Emil Paur, Rafael Joseffy, Arthur Nikisch, Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Gerrit Smith, John C. Mullaly, Carl Faelten, Emil Mollenhauer, Dr. Carl E. Dufft, E. N. Catlin, Theo. Bendix, J. Walter Davis, B. J. Lang, Wm. L. Whitney, C. Whitney Coombes, and over sixty members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

All Worthy Composers

All worthy composers of all schools and lands for the last 400 years—Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Verdi, Rossini, Donizetti, Mascagni, Sullivan, Mozart, Liszt, Rubinstein, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Grieg, Gluck, and scores of others, too many to even mention here—are represented, some by a few, others by a dozen or more selections.

In a word, this library is so carefully selected and arranged that one who never played or sung or heard a single piece excepting those contained in it might still be ranked as a person of *cultivated musical taste*. And its contents, if purchased separately in sheet form, would cost you not less than $250.00.

For Young Musicians

this work is invaluable. It does not preach; it is not full of "Don'ts"; it does not try to take the place of a musical instructor. But after one has owned the Library a while, dipped into its reading volumes and wandered through its hundreds of music pages, there grow up insensibly a love for what is really good and an aversion to what is bad in the great world of melody and harmony.

Beautiful Illustrations

to the number of over 500 are scattered through the volumes. Many are magnificent colored plates of rare and interesting musical instruments, others are portraits of the great composers, facsimiles of their music manuscripts, views of the towns they lived in, etc.

N.Y.T.—10—17.

Half Price
Little Payments

The set consists of sixteen Imperial Octavo volumes, measuring about 9x12 inches, bound in classic vellum cloth, with rolled gold tops and gold lettered and decorated backs, and the music volumes will lie open perfectly flat on a music rack, with no bothersome tendency on the part of the leaves to turn over of themselves.

Only $1 to Pay
Before full set is sent

The publishers' price of the set is $68.00. *Our club price is just one-half of that.* with the club fee ($1) added. The payments are $1 (Club fee) down and $2 per month for 17 months. The Full Set is sent when you join the Club and pay the first dollar.

Use that ticket

A specimen book will be sent you free of cost if you feel that you must have further details before joining, but you must be quick if you want to take advantage of the extra discount.

John Wanamaker

CUT THIS TICKET OFF

JOHN WANAMAKER,
New York.

Enclosed find $1 club fee. Upon my acceptance as a club member send me one set Famous Composers and Their Music, in 16 volumes, classic vellum cloth binding. I agree to pay to your order 17 monthly payments of $2 from date. Title to books is not to pass to me until fully paid for.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

You may change "17" monthly payments to "16" if you order before October 22.

SCHLEY'S CONDUCT IN BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

Officers of the Brooklyn Tell Incidents of the Fight.

Commodore Stood on the Platform and Encouraged His Men—How Sampson Received News of the Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The incidents on board the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago were told at the Schley court today by Commander N. E. Mason and Lieut. Edward McCauley, Jr. Mason was executive officer and McCauley signal officer. On cross-examination of Mason Mr. Hanna brought out the fact that the five-inch guns had been damaged prior to the fight and were not in good shape. This appeared to be a point against Schley until, in response to a question from Capt. Parker, Commander Mason said: "The muzzles were swelled, but we fired them and kept on firing all through the battle." Mason said that Schley's bearing in this battle, as on every occasion when Mason saw him under fire, was excellent in every particular; that he was calm, collected, and brave.

Lieut. McCauley is a very grave and serious young officer. He was asked whether Schley said any encouraging words to his officers, and replied: "Yes; he said 'Give 'em hell, bullies,' several times." The answer was given in such a profoundly grave manner that it evoked a roar of laughter, in which the Court and Rear Admiral Schley joined.

Lieut. McCauley said that Schley was "perfectly cool and steady" throughout the action. When Yeoman Ellis was killed he was standing by McCauley's side and Schley was about fifteen feet away. The shell struck Ellis in the face and took his head off. McCauley and another officer picked up Ellis's body and started to throw it overboard, when Schley interfered and prevented them. "Don't throw him overboard," said Schley; "cover him up with something."

When the Oregon caught up with the Brooklyn Schley signaled "God bless the Oregon." Later, as the Oregon had not been using her thirteen-inch guns for some time, Schley ordered her to do so, and she obeyed. Again he signaled to the Oregon, "Well done," and when the Colon surrendered he directed her to keep her guns trained on the Colon while Capt. Cook went aboard to receive the surrender. After it was over Schley signaled the Oregon: "Congratulations on the great victory. Thanks for splendid assistance," and Capt. Clark replied: "Thank you more than words can express."

Then the New York came up and Schley signaled: "We have won a great victory. Details will be communicated." Rear Admiral Sampson's reply to this was: "Report your casualties." After doing so Schley signaled: "It is a great day for our country," and Sampson replied: "Ascertain as far as possible position and strength of the enemy's forces and report without delay." Then Sampson sent the Brooklyn and Oregon to chase a supposed Spanish ship and signaled that he would "remain in charge of prize."

Testimony was also given by Capt. Cook, Lieut. Commander Sears, and Lieut. Charles Webster of the Bureau of Navigation, who was a watch officer on the Brooklyn. Aside from the battle, not much was developed that was new. The blockade at Santiago was put at from four to six miles off shore by Commander Mason and at from four to five by Lieut. Webster. Mason said it was closer in at night and Webster thought there was no difference. Webster said that the weather was very favorable for seeing the Spanish if they had come out.

McCauley said that during the journey to Santiago the sea was moderate and the weather bad; Mason that the sea was a short, choppy sea on May 25, which became a long, rolling swell on May 26. There was more testimony about how the Eagle, Vixen, and Merrimac delayed the squadron.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Schley court of inquiry began proceedings to-day as usual with the correction of testimony given on the previous day, the witnesses summoned for this purpose being Capt. Cook and Lieut. Commander Sears, who testified yesterday.

When Capt. Cook occupied the witness stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony, Mr. Hanna asked him:

"Referring to your statement in regard to the steam required to be kept up in connection with the uncoupling of the Brooklyn's engines, that it was the order of the Commander in Chief while lying off Santiago on the blockade, was that a written order?"

"My recollection is that it was a bulletin. The exact words I do not remember."

"The particular point was with respect to the uncoupling of the engines. Was there anything in that order on this subject and in pursuance of which it was done?"

"It is my impression that there was. They all, as I understand it, had their engines uncoupled."

"It is a general recollection of it only?"

"Yes, that we should have our forward engines uncoupled all the time."

"Can you aid us in any way in identifying the bulletin from your impression?"

"No. We could not have moved the four engines with the steam we carried. I know that we had an order about the speed, and it was in a circular bulletin, I think."

Capt. Cook also was questioned again concerning the voyage of the Flying Squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago, as follows:

"Did the Flying Squadron, when proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago, proceed with all dispatch?"

"Throwing out of consideration the surrounding circumstances and conditions that have already been testified to, I should say no."

Mr. Rayner—But putting in the surrounding circumstances and conditions, you would say "yes," would you not?

"Yes."

"What do you mean by 'the surrounding circumstances and conditions'?"

"I mean that, as I understand the question, we could have gone from Cienfuegos to Santiago and arrived there the next day after we left Cienfuegos, with some, if not all, of the larger vessels."

"What were the circumstances and conditions you speak of?"

"The coaling conditions that existed at the time. We certainly could not have made dispatch by turning back."

"What do you mean when you speak of turning back?"

FLYING SQUADRON'S VOYAGE.

"I mean that we went to the eastward with the two colliers, and that then, being unable to coal the Texas, as I have stated before, we turned back for that purpose. If you had thrown that consideration out, we would have made dispatch. I mean in this sense: We did not go in the quickest possible time from Cienfuegos to Santiago."

Mr. Rayner—I think that either I misunderstood the question or you misunderstood both questions, especially by the other side. I thought my reference was from Cienfuegos to Santiago, leaving out reference to the retrograde movement.

Mr. Hanna—I did not intend to leave that out at all.

Mr. Rayner—I know, but I want to bring it in between Cienfuegos and the point you reached south of Santiago before you started on the retrograde movement. What were the circumstances, if any, that impeded?

"Bad weather."

"What was the condition of the Vixen and Eagle, and what effect did they have upon the progress of the squadron?"

"The Eagle was unable to proceed on account of the sea, unable to make her speed."

Judge Advocate—Did the Vixen delay the squadron at all on that first passage?

"I think not, considering that we were running slow for the Eagle. The Vixen was a very much better sea boat."

Mr. Hanna—One of the circumstances was the condition of the coal supply of the Texas?

"I said so."

"Did the Texas have coal enough to get to Santiago."

"Yes."

Mr. Rayner—Do you recollect an accident to the Vixen on the voyage between Cienfuegos and Santiago?

"Yes. I think it was at the time she signaled the blowing out of her gasket manhole, or something of that kind."

Lieut. Commander Sears also made a correction in his testimony for the purpose of explaining the disposition of the colliers at night while Commodore Schley was in charge of the blockade of Santiago. He said these vessels had been sent a distance out each night, and every night in different directions, on account of the fear of torpedo attacks. The Judge Advocate then asked the following questions:

"In regard to the conversation in the wardroom of the Massachusetts, as alleged, on May 31, in order to refresh your memory in regard to that matter, you are informed that Lieut. Potts, Lieut. Grant, Lieut. Glennon, and Major Wood are supposed to have been present and participated in that conversation."

"I do not recollect it at all. It could not be possible I said such a thing. They have misunderstood what I said. I was irritated at the delay. In the wardroom talk something might have been construed in that way, as statements often are, but it is entirely impossible that I could have said that. I was impatient, excited perhaps, it being my first engagement, and I might have made some remark. It is something some one might have misunderstood, but that remark I never made."

"What do you mean by 'irritated at the delay'?"

"Delay of not going immediately into this work."

"Explain what you mean by 'immediately.'"

Mr. Rayner—Just one moment. Does the state of his irritation enter into this case? He said he never had such a conversation. Suppose he was irritated about it? Does that affect this case?

HIGGINSON'S DESIRE.

Judge Advocate—If the Court please, it is not the irritation I am directing questions about, but it is the delay. He says he was irritated at the delay. I think it is fair to the witness, fair to the applicant, that he should state what delay he has reference to; whether it is the delay on that particular day in going in, as we understand there was a delay on that day, or whether it is the general delay as compared with previous days while the vessels were in that vicinity.

Mr. Rayner—I do not object to that.

The Witness—As I recall, I was irritated at Capt. Higginson's request to delay the reconnoissance until after the men's dinner. I remember that very well.

The Court questioned Commander Sears on various points covered by his testimony of yesterday. He said, in reply to these questions, that on the morning of July 3 the Brooklyn had begun turning to starboard immediately after the engines were started; that the helm of the Brooklyn had been put aport when the helm of the Viscaya had been put aport. "It was," he said, "a practically simultaneous movement." He also said that when he had said to Commodore Schley during the battle that he thought the Brooklyn was about its tactical diameter from the Vizcaya he did not mean that the distance was less than had been reported by Yeoman Ellis. The tactical diameter of the Brooklyn had not then been determined and he had supposed it to be about 750 yards. The Vizcaya had been passed long after the Brooklyn's turn, and they ran along together for some time.

After the Colon had passed the Vizcaya she had outfooted the Brooklyn, and it was then that she was 12,000 yards from the Brooklyn, as indicated by the stadimeter, which the witness said he did not consider an accurate instrument. After that time the Colon, having exhausted her best coal, lost her speed and the Brooklyn gained upon her.

Asked how much time had been consumed in the Brooklyn's turn, Commander Sears said he had never been able to reach a satisfactory conclusion on that point. The time had seemed very short to him; it might have been fifteen or twenty minutes. On the morning of July 3, but previous to the battle, he had, he said, noticed that all the ships were near the positions assigned to them, except the Texas. That ship was outside her assigned place, and was, at the time, headed to the eastward about as much as the Brooklyn was to the northward. The official chart putting the Texas well inside the Brooklyn and the Iowa, he said, was contrary to his observations.

SCHLEY'S BLOCKADES.

The last of the court's questions was concerning the relative positions of the Brooklyn and the Oregon during the chase of the Spanish ships up the Cuban coast. The Oregon was not, he said, so near the Viscaya as was the Brooklyn, but might have been nearer the Oquendo. "We were always nearer the Colon during the chase," he said; "nearer during the chase and at the surrender." Lieut. Commander Sears was then excused and Commander Newton E. Mason, who was executive officer of the Brooklyn, was called as the first new witness of the day.

Commander Mason, in detailing the siege of Cienfuegos, said that on the first day of their arrival the vessels were kept in column, and about sundown steamed in slowly to within two or three thousand yards of the entrance and then sheered out. After that the blockade was between three and seven miles. He said that the squadron was kept steaming slowly at all times, but that it occasionally drifted in at night. The torpedo boat Dupont arrived the morning of the first day, and that night performed picket duty inside the squadron. The Castine was on picket duty the next night.

Referring to the blockade of Santiago, the witness stated that the vessels were in column, steaming slowly, perpendicular to the north and south line of the harbor, at a distance of from four to six miles.

"The custom was," he said, "to steam a certain distance to the eastward, turning in toward the shore or out, and then to the westward, the total run being about two hours. As the Brooklyn could not steam slower than three knots, I should say that the length of the line would be from six to six and a half miles, that is, three miles each side of the entrance."

Mr. Rayner asked the witness how many times he had seen Commodore Schley under fire, to which he replied: "During all the engagements."

"What was his general conduct, manner, and bearing on these occasions?" Mr. Rayner asked.

"Excellent, in every particular. He was calm, collected, and brave."

MASON'S BATTLE STORY.

Asked to give a brief account of the battle of July 3, Commander Mason, after giving the preliminaries, said:

"When I saw the leading ship of the enemy coming out I gave the order 'Clear ship for action.' What was done to the engines I do not know, although my impression is they were started at once. As soon as I reported the battery to Capt. Cook in the conning tower, I asked him if we should commence firing. He replied: 'Fire as soon as you are ready.' I immediately gave the order to Lieut. Simpson, the senior officer of the forward turret, to fire as soon as he could, giving him a range of 3,500 yards.

"I think the first gun was fired within five minutes, or very close to five minutes, after the first alarm. The rest of the battery took up the fire at once, and continued to fire on the port bow until the ranges commenced to get down to 1,800 and 1,600 yards. I asked Capt. Cook as to which way he was going round, it being necessary for me to know on account of changing the battery below, shifting from one side to the other. He answered that he was going with port helm. I gave the necessary orders on deck and went below.

"As I arrived in the aftercabin the after five-inch gun was fired for the last time on the port side, and the starboard gun took up the fire immediately. The starboard battery then was engaged for the rest of the action. The range at the time we turned, as far as I remember, was about 1,400 yards, although I have a recollection of 1,100 yards being sent to me once. I will say here by way of explanation that the ranges were sent to me if I was near at hand; if not they were sent direct to the officers of the divisions.

"After swinging around the range went from 2,400 to 2,800 and 3,000 yards. I saw none of our vessels after the first signal alarm. As to the position of the enemy, they were on the port bow outside of the harbor when we made the turn with the port helm. At the end of the turn they were on our starboard beam and quarter, with one of them a little ahead. The Maria Teresa very shortly after this, or about the end of the turn, dropped astern and sheered in for the shore, the Oquendo following along some short time later, leaving the Viscaya and Colon.

"I made the statement a moment ago about not seeing any of the vessels of the squadron. It was just about this time I saw the Oregon coming out of the smoke. After the Oquendo got ashore we had a running fight with the Viscaya for some time, the Colon going ahead of her and on the inside. The Viscaya finally, when well forward on the beam, put her helm hard starboard. It looked as if she was going to turn and go for us, or cross our path; then immediately shifted to hard aport, went clear around the circle, and started ashore. After that we had a chase of some time with the Colon, in which, for a time, she made better speed than we did, when gradually we managed to overhaul her."

THE BROOKLYN SENT EAST.

Mr. Rayner—What time was it when the Colon ran ashore?

"I took no time. I only know by the report at the time that it was about 1:15 P. M."

"What did the Brooklyn do immediately after the surrender of the Colon?"

"She stopped about a mile or a mile and a half from the Colon, and started at once to send officers in to receive her surrender. We had trouble in getting a boat out, many of them being disabled."

"After the surrender was accomplished, where did the Brooklyn go?"

"When Capt. Cook returned on board we were sent to the eastward at once by the Commodore to intercept a Spanish man-of-war that was reported first by the Resolute and then by the Vixen."

"Did you intercept any Spanish man-of-war?"

"About dusk we met the Austrian cruiser Maria Teresa."

"Was that the vessel you were ordered to intercept?"

"I imagine that it was the vessel, because we had some difficulty in distinguishing the difference between the Austrian and Spanish flags when they were not holding out straight, so much so that the commanding officer of the Austrian hoisted an international signal, 'We are Austrians.'"

On cross-examination Commander Mason said he had not made the coal supply his especial concern. He had not discussed the question with the Commodore, nor had he any conversations with him on any other official matters. He was quite sure that the Brooklyn was not particularly short of coal.

After the turn of the Brooklyn, the lowest range was 2,300 or 2,400 yards. The starboard five-inch guns had been slightly deranged by previous engagements, rendering it difficult to elevate them; but this defect had been remedied by the ingenuity of the men, and none of the guns was put out of action, though the rapidity of the fire was reduced.

Mr. Hanna asked about the Oregon in the chase. The witness said that her course was about 500 yards from that of the Brooklyn and on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter. In reply to Capt. Lemly the witness said he had first seen the Colon lying in the harbor at Santiago on May 29, the day after the arrival of the Flying Squadron. In reply to a question from Capt. Parker, Commander Mason said: "The muzzles of three of the five-inch guns were swelled, but we fired with them and kept on firing, notwithstanding this trouble."

EAGLE DELAYED SQUADRON.

The Court asked a number of questions before dismissing the witness. In reply to these, Commander Mason said that beyond sending men aloft, and having Capt. McCalla go ashore, no effort had been made by the Flying Squadron to determine whether the Spaniards were in the harbor at Cienfuegos; that he knew of no American ships being between the Brooklyn and the Spanish ships when the Brooklyn was turning to starboard July 3; that when the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor the Brooklyn was near her regular blockading position, which was 6,000 yards from the Morro; that on the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago the fleet had been delayed by the smaller vessels, especially the Eagle, and that but for those vessels better speed could have been made; that he had observed the bombardment of the Colon from the foretop of the Brooklyn as she lay coaling several miles away, and had noted that some of the shots from the American ships fell short, while one, at least, of the shots by the Spaniards fell outside the American vessels; that he had concluded from this engagement that the guns in the Spanish shore batteries were of calibre not to exceed six or eight inches. Commander Mason was then excused, and the Court took a recess for luncheon.

The first witness at the afternoon session was Lieut. Edward McCauley, Jr., who, as an ensign on the Brooklyn during the Cuban campaign, served as Commodore Schley's signal officer. He had a diary in which he had made notes of the progress of events during the war, and frequently consulted it to refresh his memory. He said that on May 23 the British steamer Adula had reported that the Spaniards had left Santiago. He also spoke of the weather on the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago, saying that it was bad, and that both the Eagle and the Vixen "made bad weather" on that trip. He gave a number of signals made from and to the Brooklyn on the voyage, most of them relating to the condition of the collier Merrimac, which was somewhat disabled on May 26; also to the slow speed of the smaller vessels. It was at 6 P. M. on that date that the engines and valves of the Merrimac became incapacitated.

BROOKLYN'S SIGNAL BOOK.

The signal book of the Brooklyn, which witness consulted, showed that both the Minneapolis and the Yale had reported short supplies of coal, the Minneapolis saying that she had just enough to take her to Key West. The witness then read a list of the signals to and from the Brooklyn on July 3, the list being as follows:

July 3, 1898, 9 A. M.—Flagship to fleet: "Disregard motions of Commander in Chief."

9:15 A. M.—Brooklyn to Texas: "What is your theory about burning of blockhouses on the hill last night?"

9:34 A. M.—Iowa to Brooklyn: "Enemy is escaping."

9:35 A. M.—Brooklyn to fleet: "Enemy is escaping."

9:36 A. M.—Brooklyn to fleet: "Clear for action."

9:45 A. M.—Brooklyn to fleet: "Close up."

11:35 A. M.—Brooklyn to the Oregon: "Well done."

12:30 P. M.—Oregon to Brooklyn: "Flag of strange vessel seen is Italian."

12:36 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "She was built in Italy."

"While chasing the Colon," continued the witness, "the Oregon fired a number of shots. We wigwagged her when each one struck, and a number of unimportant messages were exchanged."

"Give us these unimportant messages, as well as you can recollect."

"When the Oregon came up on our quarter we wigwagged to her, 'God bless the Oregon.' Later on, during the chase of the Colon, we wigwagged to the Oregon to try her 13-inch guns, or something to that effect."

"Was that the signal that has been spoken of as 'Try one of your railroad trains?'"

"I have heard it spoken of outside the court, but I do not remember."

"Have you given all the signals on the day of the battle?"

"No, Sir. (Reading.) 1:15 P. M. This is not a signal; just a note of when the Colon surrendered: 'Colon fired her lee gun and hauled down her flag.'"

1:25 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Enemy has surrendered."

1:26 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Cease firing."

1:26 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Keep your guns loaded and trained on the enemy."

1:30 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Congratulations on the grand victory. Thanks for splendid assistance."

1:35 P. M.—Oregon to Brooklyn: "Thank you more than words can express."

1:45 P. M.—Brooklyn to flagship New York: "We have gained a great victory. Details will be communicated."

1:50 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: "Report your casualties."

1:55 P. M.—Brooklyn to New York: "Killed, one."

1:55 P. M.—Brooklyn to New York: "This is a great day for our country."

2:30 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: "Ascertain as far as possible position and strength of the enemy's forces and report without delay."

2:30 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: "Hoist out all boats."

2:40 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: "Do you want services of Chaplain to bury dead?"

2:45 P. M.—Brooklyn to New York: "Would like to have services of Chaplain. Will signal time later."

2:50 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: "Send for Chaplain when you want him."

3:30 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: "Send both steam cutters and strongest towline."

3:45 P. M.—Brooklyn to New York: "Both steam cutters entirely disabled by shot. Will use such pulling boats as we can. Will send towline."

4:20 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Follow flag."

4:25 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Close up."

4:25 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: "Will remain in charge of prize."

SCHLEY'S ENCOURAGEMENT.

"Do you remember any incidents connected with the signal from the Brooklyn to the Oregon at 4:20 P. M., 'Follow flag,' and at 4:25 P. M. from the Brooklyn to the Oregon, 'Close up?'"

"There was a report that there were one or two Spanish ships to the eastward, and I understood that the Brooklyn and Oregon were to go after those ships. We started off and signaled the Oregon to follow us. She did not get under way immediately, as I remember it, so we signaled to her to 'Close up.'"

Going back to May 28, when the fleet reached Santiago after the retrograde movement, Lieut. McCauley said that the Spanish flag was flying on Morro Castle. The next morning he had seen the Cristobal Colon and another Spanish vessel lying in the harbor. Lieut. McCauley also gave a list of the signals made from the Massachusetts while that vessel was being used as Commodore Schley's flagship May 31, and when asked whether any signal had been sent to the fleet to "not go in any closer," replied, "No, Sir." He said he had had charge of the signals and did not remember such a signal. Leading up to the battle of July 3, Mr. Rayner asked:

"What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley on the day of the battle?"

"Perfectly cool and steady."

"Where was the Commodore? What was his position when you saw him?"

"On the platform outside the conning tower."

"Did he make any encouraging remarks on that day to the officers of the ship that you heard?"

"He said, 'Give them hell, bullies.'"

"Did he say that more than once?"

"Yes, Sir; several times."

"Can you give us any incident to show that he was not laboring under great mental excitement on that day?"

COMMODORE NOT EXCITED.

"When Ellis was killed another officer and myself picked up his body and started to throw it overboard. The Commodore saw us and said: 'Don't throw him overboard. Cover him up with something.'"

"Were you present when Ellis was killed?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How near was Ellis to the Commodore when he was killed, and to you?"

"He was standing right next to me. He was about fifteen feet from the Commodore, I should think."

Lieut. McCauley described the incidents of the battle of July 3 saying that he had "on his own hook" hoisted the signal "Clear ship for action," and that when he had reported this action to the Commodore the later had told him to hoist "Close up." The Spanish ships were, he said, at that time headed southward and westward and standing out, the Viscaya apparently heading directly toward the Brooklyn. He said that when the Brooklyn started to turn with port helm Yeoman Ellis had given the range at 900 yards. He said that not until after the Brooklyn's signal to the Oregon had the latter begun to use her 13-inch guns, and that then the Brooklyn also opened with her 8-inch guns.

Recurring to the bombardment of the Colon May 31, the witness said Commodore Schley's bearing on that occasion had not been different from what it had been on other occasions.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Hanna, who questioned the witness in detail concerning the signal to the Oregon to use her thirteen-inch guns, asking the witness why he remembered it especially.

"Because I sent it myself," was the reply.

"Did you also send the others, on which you have refreshed your memory by referring to your book?"

The witness replied that he had made them. He did not recall that the Oregon had made any response to the signal to that vessel. Mr. Hanna also called attention to an entry in the signal books of the Brooklyn and the St. Paul of a message for Admiral Sampson. It appeared that, as received by the St. Paul, the signal was as follows: "If Sampson comes here, tell him that half the squadron is out of coal and that the engine of the collier is broken down." Upon reading the entry of this signal Lieut. McCauley said that it ran: "If Sampson comes here, tell him half of the squadron is short of coal." He said, however, that the word "short" was very indistinct.

The signal to "close up" had, the witness said, remained flying "until we discovered the Oregon on our quarter." Several of the ships had their answering pennants flying; he remembered especially that the Oregon had, but could not recall the ships which made no response. Lieut. McCauley was then excused and Lieut. Charles Webster was called. He said he had been a watch officer on the Brooklyn during the campaign of 1898, and began his testimony by describing the blockade of Cienfuegos. He thought the distance out at night was seven or eight miles, with picket boats inside the line.

The sea was moderate, the witness said, between Cienfuegos and Santiago on the occasion of the Flying Squadron's voyage, "making bad weather for the smaller vessels." The custom at Santiago was to lie off from the port four or five miles during the day. The vessels steamed back and forth at night about the same distance out.

POSITIONS IN BATTLE.

Asked if he had seen any suspicious movements on shore at Santiago during the evening of July 2, the witness replied: "I remember being on deck on July 2 and seeing columns of smoke rising and apparently moving, as though vessels were steaming in the harbor. Also in my watch I remember the burning of blockhouses to the westward of Santiago, which I reported to the commanding officer."

"What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley in the different engagements and on July 3?"

"I never saw Commodore Schley during the engagement. I saw him immediately after the battle of July 3, and he was perfectly cool and collected."

"Where was the Commodore? What was his position when you saw him?"

"On the platform outside the conning tower."

"Did he say anything encouraging to you on that day to the officers of the ship that you heard?"

"He said, 'Give them hell, bullies.'"

"Did he say that more than once?"

"Yes, Sir; several times."

"Can you give us any incident to show that he was not laboring under great mental excitement on that day?"

COMMODORE NOT EXCITED.

"When Ellis was killed another officer and myself picked up his body and started to throw it overboard. The Commodore saw us and said: 'Don't throw him overboard. Cover him up with something.'"

"Were you present when Ellis was killed?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How near was Ellis to the Commodore when he was killed, and to you?"

"He was standing right next to me. He was about fifteen feet from the Commodore, I should think."

Lieut. McCauley described the incidents of the battle of July 3 saying that he had "on his own hook" hoisted the signal "Clear ship for action," and that when he had reported this action to the Commodore the later had told him to hoist "Close up." The Spanish ships were, he said, at that time headed southward and westward and standing out, the Viscaya apparently heading directly toward the Brooklyn. He said that when the Brooklyn started to turn with port helm Yeoman Ellis had given the range at 900 yards. He said that not until after the Brooklyn's signal to the Oregon had the latter begun to use her 13-inch guns, and that then the Brooklyn also opened with her 8-inch guns.

Recurring to the bombardment of the Colon May 31, the witness said Commodore Schley's bearing on that occasion had not been different from what it had been on other occasions.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Hanna, who questioned the witness in detail concerning the signal to the Oregon to use her thirteen-inch guns, asking the witness why he remembered it especially.

"Because I sent it myself," was the reply.

"Did you also send the others, on which you have refreshed your memory by referring to your book?"

The witness replied that he had made them. He did not recall that the Oregon had made any response to the signal to that vessel. Mr. Hanna also called attention to an entry in the signal books of the Brooklyn and the St. Paul of a message for Admiral Sampson. It appeared that, as received by the St. Paul, the signal was as follows: "If Sampson comes here, tell him that half the squadron is out of coal and that the engine of the collier is broken down." Upon reading the entry of this signal Lieut. McCauley said that it ran: "If Sampson comes here, tell him half of the squadron is short of coal." He said, however, that the word "short" was very indistinct.

The signal to "close up" had, the witness said, remained flying "until we discovered the Oregon on our quarter." Several of the ships had their answering pennants flying; he remembered especially that the Oregon had, but could not recall the ships which made no response. Lieut. McCauley was then excused and Lieut. Charles Webster was called. He said he had been a watch officer on the Brooklyn during the campaign of 1898, and began his testimony by describing the blockade of Cienfuegos. He thought the distance out at night was seven or eight miles, with picket boats inside the line.

The sea was moderate, the witness said, between Cienfuegos and Santiago on the occasion of the Flying Squadron's voyage, "making bad weather for the smaller vessels." The custom at Santiago was to lie off from the port four or five miles during the day. The vessels steamed back and forth at night about the same distance out.

POSITIONS IN BATTLE.

Asked if he had seen any suspicious movements on shore at Santiago during the evening of July 2, the witness replied: "I remember being on deck on July 2 and seeing columns of smoke rising and apparently moving, as though vessels were steaming in the harbor. Also in my watch I remember the burning of blockhouses to the westward of Santiago, which I reported to the commanding officer."

"What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley in the different engagements and on July 3?"

"I never saw Commodore Schley during the engagement. I saw him immediately after the battle of July 3, and he was perfectly cool and collected."

"Where was the Commodore? What was his position when you saw him?"

"On the platform outside the conning tower."

"Did he make any encouraging remarks on that day to the officers of the ship that you heard?"

"He said, 'Give them hell, bullies.'"

"Did he say that more than once?"

"Yes, Sir; several times."

"Can you give us any incident to show that he was not laboring under great mental excitement on that day?"

COMMODORE NOT EXCITED.

"When Ellis was killed another officer and myself picked up his body and started to throw it overboard. The Commodore saw us and said: 'Don't throw him overboard. Cover him up with something.'"

"Were you present when Ellis was killed?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How near was Ellis to the Commodore when he was killed, and to you?"

"He was standing right next to me. He

To FAT PEOPLE

Obesity is of itself a disease, and it must be cured by direct treatment. The surplus tissue is present not only in places where fat is produced naturally, but often encroaches in vital organs where it has no natural place.

For instance, your heart may seem to be in perfect condition to-day; yet it would not be unlikely if fatty degeneration were beginning to set in, or if your seemingly healthful kidneys were gradually coming into the condition wherein Bright's disease takes place. The above two diseases are common in corpulent people, as are also stomach difficulties, gastric fevers, or other dread diseases which may ultimately lead to fatal termination.

I AM A REGULAR PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, MAKING A SPECIALTY OF THE REDUCTION OF SUPERFLUOUS FLESH. Here is what I will do for you: First I send you a consultation blank to fill out. When it is returned to me I forward you a five weeks' treatment. You are to make no radical change in your food, but eat as much or as often as you please. No bandages or tight lacing. No harmful drugs or sickening pills. The treatment can be taken privately.

YOU WILL LOSE FROM 3 TO 5 POUNDS WEEKLY, according to age and condition of body. When you have reduced your flesh to the desired weight you can then retain it. You will not become stout again. Your face and figure will be well shaped. Your skin will be clear and handsome. You will feel years younger. Ailments of the heart and other vital organs will be cured. Double chin, heavy abdomen, flabby cheeks, and other disagreeable evidences of obesity are remedied speedily.

CONSULTATION either in person at my office or by letter is always free, and I shall be pleased at all times to receive calls from, or communicate with, any who may be interested in the cure of obesity and its numerous complications. A consultation is of great necessity to every one, as hardly any two cases that come under my observation are alike, and a knowledge of the symptoms accompanying obesity is absolutely essential in order that the treatment may be prescribed intelligently. Each individual case is treated according to the symptoms presented. All correspondence is strictly confidential. I guarantee satisfaction. Write for my new book on obesity, its cause, its effect, and its permanent cure, which will be sent sealed in a plain envelope. It will convince you. Address

HENRY C. BRADFORD, M. D.,
24 East 23d Street, New York City.
Office hours, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Sundays.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Our Daily Object Lesson.

The child is taught more through the object lesson than by any other medium of education.

The shopper—the child of an older growth—remembers and profits by object lessons in economy such as we daily give to demonstrate the policy of quality and good value that makes this store prominent as a monument of the best merchandising methods.

To-day's list of specials needs no comment—the analogy is obvious.

Specials in cloaks and suits.—*To-day we offer a very correct $15 raglan at $10.75—made of fine quality Oxford melton, double pointed yoke back and front; body and sleeves lined with satin; guaranteed shower and weather proof; fitted or loose back; velvet collar; finely tailored; sizes for women 32 to 44; sizes for misses 14 to 16; an unmatchable bargain—an $18 suit $10—made of all wool etamine suiting; black, blue, Oxford, brown and gray; the Eton coat is cut with yoke on back and front; finely stitched; satin lined; skirt made with graduated flounce, and narrow front gore over best nearsilk; sizes 32 to 46. Other specials in the department are golf capes at $6.75—and walking skirts $3.90. These must be seen to be appreciated.*

A one day clothing sale.—*Men's elegantly tailored suits $8.75—in a great variety of styles; also popular light and heavy weight overcoats, including the yoke and Chesterfield; those long, loose overcoats made with slashed pockets, cuffs and pointed lapels. Boys' suits and overcoats $1.88. No excuses—no apologies for lack of sizes—the suits are in sizes from 7 to 15 years—made with double breasted jackets, in a great variety of desirable styles; the overcoats are for boys from 4 to 15; in the popular Oxford grays and heavy weight whipcord; all made with turned up cuffs; regular $3 value.*

Fine quality Brilliantine waists, $2.98.—*These are but one of the many specials shown in the shirt waist department to-day. They are box plaited or tucked; made in the newest style; one of the most correct garments of the season.*

Special fur values—*Many handsome garments at a saving of 25% to 50%. They may be had either from stock or will be made to order. Among the specials are Persian lamb jackets $65—quantities of this same quality sold last year at $100. Genuine bear sets $39—very stylish; consist of a large thick fluffy boa—90 inches long; and a large, handsome fluffy muff; real value $65 to $75. Combination near seal coats $35—made of selected skins, finished in the very best manner; lined with heavy satin, which is guaranteed to wear for two years. Made with the new style sleeves, collars and revers; garments that sold last season as high as $65 and $75. The collars and revers are of chinchilla; mink, Persian lamb; Alaska sable; ana sable fox.*

Correct dress trimmings—*Following are a few of the many styles which we are showing to-day at special prices. Embroidered bands, straight and irregular effects; from 20c. to $2.25—Swiss embroidery appliques, on taffeta or chiffon, in a wide range of floral designs, 39c. to $4.39—black velvet, satin or taffeta appliques 39c. to $4.25 per yard; all overs to match same, $4.98, $5.98, $6.75. Persian bands 39c. to $4.25 per yard; wide range of colorings and designs. Corded taffeta 95c.—46 cords in all desirable colors.*

Men's bath robes $4.98—*These serviceable robes could be used as house gowns; as they are made in many handsome and exclusive designs in brush back eiderdown; the collar, cuffs and front are bound with satin; remarkable value for the quality of the material and the elegance of the workmanship. Boys' plain and fancy eiderdown robes $1.98—sizes three to ten years.*

"The Benefactress," by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"—85c.—*This is written in the same delightful fashion that brought its predecessor into such marked popularity with all book lovers. Regularly published at $1.50.*

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn importations of selected

Oriental Rugs

Are worthy the careful inspection of the most critical buyer. The stock is practically unlimited, both as to variety and price.

Broadway & 19th Street

FROM TO

WITHOUT ADULTERATION.

Mayer's

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

QUALITY UNEQUALLED.

B & K TRADE MARK

A New Broom

Here is a new store—our 15th, in as many different cities—and everything in it is new.

New Clothing. New Furnishings. New Salesmen looking for Old Friends. New methods—New in everything else but old in Experience and Reputation.

Browning·King·& Co

Cooper Square, W., (nearly opposite Cooper Union) New York.
Brooklyn Store, Fulton Street and De Kalb Avenue.

New Publications. | New Publications.

By GILBERT PARKER.

THE RIGHT OF WAY

The Best-Selling Book in the United States.

Illustrated. $1.50

A Study of the most fascinating and original character in English fiction.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Sq., New York.

HARPERS

NEW STORY OF LIFE AND LOVE BEFORE THE REVOLUTION

Cardigan

By Robert W. Chambers

A story of love and adventure just before the Revolution. The chief scenes are in New York and Western Pennsylvania. "Nothing Mr. CHAMBERS has done compares with it"; the "best Indian story since Cooper." These are some of the verdicts. Yours will be just like them. Read it. $1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

Gold Lion Cocktails

A blend of the highest grade materials in exact proportions.

Seven varieties.

Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1900.

The Cook and Bernheimer Co., New York

DR. DECKER'S SHAKE NO MORE

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 54th St Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor failing; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2959—18th.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO., 30 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2303 Spring

DESKS

TAMMANY HALL OFFERS $2,000 REWARD

Wants Proof that Mr. Carnegie Wrote the "Kent" Letter.

The Alleged Recipient Seems to be Unknown Except to His Boarding-House Keeper in Brooklyn.

Tammany Hall has offered a reward of $2,000 for proof that Andrew Carnegie wrote the letter, ostensibly received by Lincoln W. Kent of Brooklyn, and read at the fusion mass meeting in Wendel's Assembly Rooms Tuesday night by Samuel W. Cohen. Doubt as to the authenticity of the letter was yesterday expressed by Mr. Wanmaker through THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The extracts from the alleged letter declared that Mr. Carnegie's utterances regarding the City Government, now displayed on political banners and posters, were delivered during and referred to the late Mayor Strong's administration. Accompanying these extracts was a letter signed Lincoln W. Kent, 208 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. Inquiry at this address by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday brought forth the information that Mr. Kent was in Buffalo. The house is occupied by a family named Flynn. Thomas Flynn, who gave the information as to Mr. Kent's whereabouts, said:

"Mr. Kent is a lawyer. He is not in active practice. He devotes most of his time to literary labors. For the past two years he has been engaged on a legal work. He took it, I believe, to Banks & Brothers to be published. Mr. Kent left for Buffalo Tuesday afternoon. He spoke for McKinley in 1896 and last year, and for Seth Low in 1897. He wrote Mr. Low, offering to speak for him this year. He has lived with us seven or nine years. He will not be back for two weeks."

The name of Lincoln W. Kent does not appear in the registration lists printed last year in The City Record for the Second Election District of the Ninth Assembly District, in which 208 Seventeenth Street is situated. There is no Kent on this list. An Edward Kent now lives at 145 Seventeenth Street. He is in the railroad business.

William E. Cadmus of 213 Eighteenth Street is the Republican Captain of this election district. He said:

"I never heard of Lincoln W. Kent. I never heard his name either, and I guess I know every Republican in this district. Kent is not an enrolled Republican in this district, and I imagine I would know it if any one of that name were making campaign speeches in this district." My yard backs up against the Flynns' back yard. I've known the Flynns ever since they moved there, ten years ago. They are Democrats, I believe."

James Duffy, a clerk in the Health Department, is the Democratic Captain of the district. He said:

"I don't know Lincoln W. Kent. I never heard of him, and I have lived in the district thirty years."

Seth Low remembered yesterday that some time ago he did receive a letter from a man named Kent. John C. Clark, Mr. Low's secretary, recalled that he had replied to the letter. This letter of Kent offered to speak from the same platform with Mr. Low, and assured him that the writer had no selfish motive in making the offer. He referred to Senator Hanna and Secretary Welman of Brooklyn. Incidentally, he mentioned that it might be of interest to Mr. Low to know that he was the author of five volumes on elementary law.

Mr. Clark said that he knew nothing of the Carnegie letter. William Leary, at Republican headquarters, made a similar disclaimer. At the office of Banks & Brothers it was said that Mr. Kent submitted his work to the firm some months ago. It was not published by Banks & Brothers.

Some months ago a letter was received by Police Commissioner Murphy from a man named Kent, making various complaints. A detective was detailed to investigate the matter and was unable to find Kent.

Kent, in the letter read by Mr. Cohen, said that: "A circumventing lapse of time has rounded since I have mailed a letter to Andrew Carnegie, 5 West Fifty-first Street, Manhattan, the contents of which were cabled him since then, bringing this personal response to a question that has agitated some minds."

Mr. Carnegie's New York home is 5 West Fifty-first Street. A woman who acts as caretaker is the only person who has occupied the house for three months. The woman said yesterday that all of Mr. Carnegie's mail is delivered at Room 111, Carnegie Hall.

J. H. Clark is the person who forwards Mr. Carnegie's mail. When seen at Carnegie Hall by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter he said:

"I receive and open all mail addressed to Mr. Carnegie that is delivered in New York. Such as is important I cable to Mr. Carnegie. I have never seen any letters from Lincoln W. Kent to Mr. Carnegie, have never forwarded any communication from him, and, further, never heard of him."

A strange fact connected with the matter is that although Mr. Wanmaker, who presided, says that the Kent letter and inclosure were handed him on the platform in Wendel's at ten minutes to 8 by a messenger boy whom he does not know, politicians in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, long before this hour, were discussing the letter and its contents.

George W. Wanmaker declared that he stood by what he said, as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. He had met Mr. Kent socially, but would not know his face if he saw him again. He would not know the face of the person giving him the communication Tuesday night, and he had destroyed the envelope.

Andrew Carnegie apparently took himself out of the municipal campaign by sending the following cablegram to The Mail and Express of this city in reply to a communication notifying him of the use of his name and expression by Tammany Hall:

"Skibo Castle, Scotland, Oct. 16.

"To the Editor of The Mail and Express:

"I have one task on hand for New York, which I think can be advantaged by my abstention from city politics. I am standing ready to co-operate with those elected by the people, whether Democrats or Republicans. I know no party in free library work. All New York is my party.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

MAN AND GIRLS LOCKED IN.

Were Shut in a Broadway Store for Nearly Five Hours.

Two pretty, young girls and a young man were locked in the store of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, 158 Broadway, last night for nearly five hours. They were released by a messenger boy who was sent in answer to their telephone message sent to the President of the company. The attention of the engineer of 200 Broadway was attracted a little before 7 o'clock by a rattling on the front door of 198. The engineer placed his face close against the glass, and, on peering in, could discern the forms of the three persons.

"We're locked in and can't get out," said a weak voice; "can't you do something for us?" The engineer then learned that the men and girls had been accidentally locked in by the cashier of the store on his departure for home at 6 o'clock. The man in the store telephoned to the President of the company, Henry K. Dyer, who lives at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, to send over the keys. This was done, and at a few minutes before 11 the prisoners were released. They hurried away without giving their names.

Report of Railway Deal Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road will not purchase the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic. There have been several reports circulated from time to time that a deal would be made. The report is denied by President Earling, who said to-day: "The Milwaukee Company has no intention of acquiring the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic road, and none of the officers of the company have been over the road with that object in view."

W. W. Rockhill Arrives from China.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 16.—W. W. Rockhill, the Commissioner who represented the United States in the negotiations between the allies and China, arrived yesterday by the steamship Empress of Japan, on his way to Washington. He has with him a copy of the protocol between China and the powers signed by representatives of the nations interested.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Newark Bowlers Win Two Games in National League Tournament.

The Roseville Athletic Association bowlers defeated Our Council in the National League series last night. The scores:

OUR COUNCIL, R. A.				ROSEVILLE A. A.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Clinch	197	227	167	Smith	172	206	174
Kessler	232	204	163	Wood	122	203	168
Bullwinkle	155	180	179	Diederich	197	179	153
Wilkins	198	161	238	Van Ness	245	176	188
Wragge	186	203	Meyer	165	203	156	
Total	777	958	937	Total	902	966	839

The Prudential and Mutual teams each won two games in the openig series of the Life Insurance League last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company, Team No. 1—Ferres, 160; Ege, 124; Bracken, 143; Massey, 161; Varian, 147. Total, 735.

Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 177; Austin, 177; Hay, 167; Schiff, 200; Olozaga, 139. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Kruse, 121; McDowell, 122; Arnheiter, 170; Huberth, 159; Leyser, 188. Total, 760.

Provident Savings Institution—Davis, 105; Johnson, 169; Wood, 139; Begen, 163; Hallidy, 128. Total, 699.

THIRD GAME.—New York Life Insurance Company—Ferguson, 179; Coffin, 150; Paine, 151; Perryman, 165; Newkirk, 127. Total, 772.

Fidelity and Casualty Company, Team No. 1—Ferres, 121; Ege, 126; Bracken, 163; Massey, 131; Varian, 121. Total, 662.

FOURTH GAME.—Provident Savings Institution—Davis, 175; Johnson, 108; Wood, 147; Begen, 187; Hallidy, 144. Total, 761.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Baldwin, 135; Diefendorf, 148; Hervey, 160; Wilson, 147; Gibson, 167. Total, 787.

FIFTH GAME.—Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 179; Austin, 169; Hay, 195; Schiff, 157; Olozaga, 157. Total, 857.

New York Life Insurance Company—Ferguson, 158; Coffin, 158; Paine, 148; Perryman, 127; Newkirk, 124. Total, 715.

SIXTH GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Kruse, 148; McDowell, 174; Arnheiter, 114; Huberth, 169; Leyser, 125. Total, 730.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Baldwin, 155; Diefendorf, 144; Hervey, 167; Wilson, 158; Gibson, 171. Total, 795.

The Newburg Wheelmen rolled the second highest score of the season in the American National series last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Dr. Timm, 183; Koster, 203; Rothermel, 167; Foege, 169; Amann, 172. Total, 894.

Newburgh Wheelmen—Sterling, 191; Drew, 241; Odell, 202; Galloway, 199; Westburg, 233. Total, 1,066.

SECOND GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Dr. Timm, 172; Koster, 181; Rothermel, 164; Foege, 181; Amann, 163. Total, 861.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Breen, 195; Keller, 150; Klingelhoffer, 165; Vorheis, 190; Arnold, 234. Total, 934.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Breen, 190; Keller, 181; Klingelhoffer, 165; Vorheis, 190; Arnold, 209. Total, 935.

Newburgh Wheelmen—Sterling, 183; Drew, 185; Odell, 144; Galloway, 152; Westburg, 157. Total, 799.

Adirondack Council won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, Class B. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Benefactor Council—Pagis, 149; Cammon, 131; Myers, 121; Bogardus, 135; Walters, (seven frames,) 104. Total, 639.

Adirondack Council—Hesser, 161; Campbell, 152; Meyer, 133; Hoecker, 130; Cuming, 178. Total, 761.

SECOND GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 152; Martin, 135; Ficken, 144; Kneeland, 147; Mayer, 142. Total, 720.

Benefactor Council—Pagis, 157; Cammon, 135; Myers, 100; Bogardus, 137; Walters, 161. Total, 690.

THIRD GAME.—Adirondack Council—Hesser, 157; Campbell, 176; Meyer, 116; Hoecker, 172; Cuming, 165. Total, 785.

Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 136; Martin, 159; Ficken, 95; Kneeland, 152; Mayer, 164. Total, 706.

Eleven frames were rolled in the second game in the Harlem League series last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 175; Haight, 161; Gilfillan, 177; Luce, 146; Duff, 170. Total, 821.

Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 163; Dieckman, 174; Roesel, 164; Knauf, 171; Darrell, 170. Total, 842.

SECOND GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 169; Haight, 138; Gilfillan, 155; Luce, 158; Duff, 188. Total, 833. Eleventh frame, 92.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 161; W. Mulford, 145; G. Coleman, 200; Dumble, 191; R. Coleman, 132. Total, 838. Eleventh frame, 77.

THIRD GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 171; Dieckman, 171; Roesel, 210; Knauf, 190; Darrell, 178. Total, 920.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 189; W. Mulford, 170; G. Coleman, 183; Dumble, 184; R. Coleman, 162. Total, 888.

The Corinthians met their first defeat in the Columbia League series last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Daly, 189; Kennedy, 153; Lowden, 214; Tighe, 171; Tindale, 194. Total, 911.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 166; Holden, 212; Joraschek, 159; Zollinger, 190; Smith, 171. Total, 898.

SECOND GAME.—Iwago Bowling Club—Miles, 156; Schneider, 150; Grant, 140; Jenkins, 157; Hill, 183. Total, 785.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 172; Holden, 158; Joraschek, 152; Zollinger, 183; Smith, 201. Total, 866.

THIRD GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Daly, 157; Kennedy, 168; Lowden, 183; Tighe, 199; Tindale, 210. Total, 917.

Iwago Bowling Club—Miles, 154; Schneider, 148; Grant, 198; Jenkins, 179; Hill, 136. Total, 815.

The team of R. G. Dun & Co. won two games in the Commercial League series last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Alfred Benjamin & Co.—Cool, 142; Strahan, 185; Boissant, 136; Page, 130; Raymond, 168. Total, 750.

Niles Tool Works—Garcia, 152; Brown, 106; Tuoby, 110; Cleaver, 114; Rudyard, 181. Total, 663.

SECOND GAME.—R. G. Dun & Co.—Talt, 148; Gesch, 155; Koehner, 140; Cherrie, 185; Forman, 170. Total, 798.

Niles Tool Works—Garcia, 134; Brown, 188; Tuoby, 100; Cleaver, 139; Rudyard, 133. Total, 694.

THIRD GAME.—Alfred Benjamin & Co.—Cool, 179; Strahan, 155; Boissant, 151; Page, 130; Raymond, 144. Total, 759.

R. G. Dun & Co.—Talt, 167; Gesch, 154; Koehner, 131; Heymer, 180; Forman, 204. Total, 836.

The Central bowlers won two games in the Greater New York series last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Bowling Club—Schaller, 172; Jones, 149; Van Sicien, 149; Robinson, 175; Kirk, 147. Total, 792.

Central Bowling Club—J. Patterson, 168; Marquis, 168; M. Patterson, 93; Maguire, 104; Corley, 224. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.—Fulton Bowling Club—Schaller, 147; Jones, 168; Van Sicien, 188; Robinson, 180; Kirk, 177. Total, 880.

Bensonhurst Bowling Club—Buckingham, 158; W. Blossfield, 156; C. Blossfield, 151; R. Blossfield, 195; Lamprecht, 188. Total, 848.

THIRD GAME.—Bensonhurst Bowling Club—Buckingham, 138; W. Blossfield, 146; L. Blossfield, 131; R. Blossfield, 149; Lamprecht, 135. Total, 719.

Central Bowling Club—J. Patterson, 171; Marquis, 142; M. Patterson, 146; C. Marquis, 167; Corley, 233. Total, 859.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD ADJOURNS.

Has Been in Session for Two Days at Jersey City.

The annual meeting of the United Presbyterian Synod of New York, which has been in session in the First Presbyterian Church, at Sip and Tonnele Avenues, Jersey City, since Tuesday, adjourned last night. Two hundred clergymen, representing churches in New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, and Vermont, were present.

The Rev. H. G McVey of Lawrence, Mass., yesterday was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Arney S. Biddle of the Summit Avenue Church, Jersey City, was chosen Clerk.

Addresses were read during the afternoon and evening sessions by the Rev. James Price, D. D., of Philadelphia; the Rev. David Anderson of Buffalo, the Rev. W. W. White, D. D., of Montclair; the Rev. W. J. Martin, D. D., of Fall River, Mass.; the Rev. W. J. B. Edgar, Jr., of Philadelphia; the Rev. J. B. Sankey, D. D., of Rochester; Elder James Ferguson of Philadelphia, the Rev. R. D. Williamson of Troy, N. Y.; the Rev. W. Barr, D. D., of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Thomas McMichael of South Argyle, N. Y. The Rev. J. B. Lee, D. D., of Franklinville, N. Y., presided at the evening session.

REV. FRANK MILLER ELECTED.

Named Vice Moderator at a Meeting of the New Jersey Synod.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 16.—The Rev. Frank Miller of Paterson was elected to-day Vice Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey, now in session in the Olivet Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Henry Cameron of Princeton presented a resolution in memory of the late President McKinley. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $614.90.

The overture from the Newark Presbytery for the conversion of the synod into a delegated body, which it was expected would cause a heated controversy, was referred to a committee to report at the next annual meeting.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Virginia Scores Five Points Against the Pennsylvania Eleven.

YALE PLAYS ITS BEST GAME

Harvard Only Shows Ordinary Form with Wesleyan, and Princeton Finds a Strong Foe in Dickinson.

All of the big colleges except Columbia had football games yesterday. The "big four" contingent won their games, as expected, but the glory of the Quaker players was somewhat dimmed for them by a score of 5 points which the University of Virginia managed to make. It was made from a pretty goal from the field by Coleman, the Virginia left half back. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton all won with good margins, the Cambridge men having the closest fight, for Wesleyan held them down to 16 points. Yale met Bowdoin on the New Haven field and won by 45 to 0, and Princeton defeated Dickinson by 23 to 0.

The Yale men played the snappiest and fastest game they have shown this season, and the improvement was a great encouragement to the New Haven supporters. Princeton found a hard opponent in Dickinson, and the first half of the game was fiercely fought, but in the second half the visitors tired out and were unable to put up a strong defense. Harvard did not have all of her best men in the game against Wesleyan, and the contest was not particularly brilliant, the Harvard line showing weakness at many periods of the game.

The Columbia men were put through some stiff practice by Coach Sanford in preparation for the game on Saturday with Hamilton College on the Polo Grounds.

PENNSYLVANIA, 20; VIRGINIA, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—It was only by the hardest kind of playing that Pennsylvania this afternoon defeated Virginia by the score of 20 to 5. The Southerners put up one of the fastest and fiercest struggles seen on Franklin Field this season, and made Pennsylvania work hard. After the first score, the Virginians seemed to wake up, and they not only held Pennsylvania, but skirted her ends repeatedly for large gains. It was by this method that the visitors worked the ball up to within fifteen yards of Pennsylvania's goal, where the Quakers made a stand, but on the third down Coleman dropped back and made a pretty goal from the field.

Pennsylvania could only add two more points in this half, and then only because in kicking the ball out of danger it struck the goal posts and rolled behind the Virginians' line, where Harris dropped on it for a safety. The second half was but a continuation of the work of the first, and it was ten minutes before the home team scored. Howard, who had caught Coleman's punt, made a sensational run from Pennsylvania's forty-five-yard line through the whole Virginia team to the two-yard line, where the ball was easily taken over. Aside from Howard's run, Gardiner tackled nicely, and Bennett, Davidson, Teas, and Reynolds all played well. Walker did about the prettiest work for Virginia, his end running being superb. Line-up:

Pennsylvania, 20.	Position.	Virginia. 5.
Metzgar	Left end	Hobson
Pickards	Left tackle	A. Harris, Magill
Bennett	Left guard	Moore
Jordan	Centre	Hunt
Teas	Right guard	Bennett
Donaldson, Mitchell	Right tackle	Walker
Gardiner	Right end	Williams
Howard	Quarter back	Mason
Butler, Reynolds	Left half back	Coleman
Snook	Right half back	Church, Langford
Davidson, Kellar	Full back	F. Harris

Touchdowns—Bennett, Teas, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Bennett, 3. Goal from field—Coleman. Safety—F. Harris. Referee—George Brooke, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Dr. Charles H. Schoff, Pennsylvania.

YALE, 45; BOWDOIN, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—Yale beat Bowdoin College football team this afternoon by a score of 45 to 0, in a game that, except for several fumbles on catching kicks by De Saulles, and by Hogan in line rushes, was the best that Yale has played this season. Bowdoin's line was swept across the field eight times by fierce onslaughts by the Yale backfield and tackles, and the brilliancy of Yale's team play did not abate with the close of the game. The Bowdoin men were carried off their feet by Yale and laid out after Olcott kicked each goal.

Yale played a game that is a great encouragement to her partisans. The tackles back with Olcott worked to perfection, but Hogan did not do as well. Hart, the light halfback, covered himself with glory by a series of brilliant end runs, in which he dodged, with fine interference, for 30 yards at a time. Gould played a clever game. Glass again distinguished himself by ripping up the Bowdoin line as if it was paper. Wilhelmi recovered his old form and made several fine line plunges. Bowdoin held for downs but once and forced Yale to punt only once, while the visitors did not once make their distance. Line up:

Yale. (45.)	Position.	Bowdoin. (0.)
Gould	Left end	Foss
Olcott	Left tackle	Saulé
Goss	Left guard	Shaw
Holt, Hamlin	Centre	Philoon
Glass	Right guard	Davis
Horsey	Right tackle	Hamilton
Rafferty, Moorehead	Right end	Kelley
De Saulles, Welton	Quarter back	Connors
Hart	Left half back	Munro
Chadwick, Shaw	Right half back	Wilson

Touch-downs—Wilhelmi, (2,) Hart, (2,) Hogan, Fox, (2,) Olcott. Goals from touchdowns—Olcott, 5.

Umpire—Dr. Wurtenburg. Referee—Mr. Hammond. Linesmen—Mr. Easton, Yale, and Mr. Swift, Bowdoin. Time of halves—Twenty and 15 minutes.

HARVARD, 16; WESLEYAN, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 16.—Those who went to Soldiers' Field this afternoon expecting to see Harvard's football team roll up a big score against Wesleyan came away disappointed, for in no part of the game did the Crimson team show evidences of the snap and ginger which have characterized their playing during the last few days. It was a slow, listless game, marred by fumbling and ragged work on both sides. Harvard scored but three touchdowns, two of which were made in the first half, while the third took almost all of the second half. Wesleyan twice held the Crimson for downs, once on her own four-yard line, and every time she had the ball she massed her plays on the left side of Harvard's line for short but telling gains. There was a great deal of kicking in this half, Kernan gaining for Harvard in the exchanges. Every time he booted the ball it sailed away from forty-five to fifty-five yards. Line-up:

HARVARD, 16.	Position.	WESLEYAN, 0.
Hovey	Left end	Eyster
Cooper	Left tackle	Day
Blagden	Left guard	Pike
Sargent	Centre	Espy
Barnard	Right guard	Silliman
Cutts, Wright	Right tackle	Goode
Clark	Right end	Garrison
Matthews	Quarter back	Nixon
Kernan, Derby	Left half back	Casaden
MacKay, Knowles	Right half back	Thomson, Parker
Graydon, Mifflin	Full back	Calder

Umpire—Mr. Lane, Harvard, '94. Referee—Mr. Hammond of Yale. Linesmen—Newton of Wesleyan and Norate of Harvard.

Touchdowns—Graydon, (2,) and Knowles. Goals—Kernan. Time—15-minute halves.

PRINCETON, 23; DICKINSON, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Princeton's football team defeated Dickinson here today by a score of 23 to 0. The game was a hard one throughout and full of unnecessarily rough play by both sides. Dickinson played a good, defensive game in the first half, but the visitors weakened in the final half, and Princeton's better play resulted in two touchdowns and a field goal. Princeton put up a miserable exhibition of football in the opening period. The backfield could not hold the ball or get started with any degree of quickness.

The Orange and Black braced in the second half and tore into Dickinson for long gains, both at end and through the line. Foulke and McClave were particularly effective in ground gaining in this half. S. McClave made a brilliant run of sixty-five yards through the broken field. Davis and Roper played brilliantly. Dickinson did not gain around the ends once during the game. Dewitt kicked a field goal from the thirty yard line. Line-up:

Princeton, 23.	Position.	Dickinson, 0.
Davis	Left end	Robb, Phillips
Pell, Brown	Left tackle	Carl
Dana, Short	Left guard	Core
Fisher	Centre	Amerman
Mills, Butkiewies	Right guard	Decker, Hoke
Butkiewies, Dewitt	Right tackle	B. Seely
Roper	Right end	W. Seely, Williams
Meier	Quarter back	Cannon, Ganoe
Dewitt, Foulke	Left half back	Powell, Salters
S. McClave	Right half back	Shiffer
McCord	Full back	Stanton, Thomkenson

Touchdowns—S. McClave, Foulke, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Dewitt, 3. Goals from field—Dewitt, 1. Referee—Charles Young of Cornell. Umpire—W. J. Steinwender, Princeton. Time-Keeper—Mr. Smith. Time of halves—Twenty-three and twenty-two minutes.

CARLISLE, 29; HAVERFORD, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 16.—The Carlisle Indian football team defeated Haverford College here this afternoon before a large crowd by a score of 29 to 0. The game while one-sided was replete with interesting plays. The tricks worked unavailingly by the visitors, who had been coached by "Jack" Minds, brought out wonderful tackling by the Indians. The Indians mainly contented themselves with bucking the line for short gains, except in the case of several spurts around the end by Johnson and Decora. One of the latter's runs was for seventy yards, and good for a touchdown. The Indians opened the game, and scored a tuochdown inside of one minute. Line-up:

Haverford, 0.	Positions.	Carlisle, 29.
Scattergood, Hopkins	Left end	Beaver, Bradley
Cadbury	Left tackle	Williams, Flores
Worthington	Left guard	Bowen
Ross	Centre	Chosaw
Perkins	Right guard	Dilton, White
Chambers	Right tackle	Lubo, Sanock
Grant	Right end	Hare, Coleman
Phillips	Quarter back	Sheldon Johnson, Ruiz,
Stone	Left half back	Decora, Leroy
Jones, Thorne	Right half back	Yarlett, Demar
Fox	Full back	Palmer, Saul

Touch-downs—Palmer, Yarlett, Leroy, Decora, 2. Goals from touch-downs—Palmer, 4. Referee—Disciplinarian Thompson. Umpire—Dr. Babbit. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Lafayette, 16; Manhattan, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 16.—Lafayette defeated Manhattan in a hard-fought football game here to-day by a score of 16 to 6. The features of the game were the good play of Platt, Earnest, and Pritchard for the home team, and of Kilroy, Farley, Hamilton, and Conway for the visitors. The line-up:

Lafayette, 16.	Position.	Manhattan 6.
Holdman	Left end	J. Murphy
Falker	Left tackle	Krebs
Platt	Left guard	Hamilton
Bachmann	Centre	T. Murphy
Earnest	Right guard	Conroy
Larson	Right tackle	McCarthy
Brown	Right end	Currier
Stayer	Quarter back	Fitzhardy
Raub	Left half back	Farley
Pritchard	Right half back	Kilroy
Scannell	Full back	Mullins

Umpire—Mr. Bull, Pennsylvania. Referees—Mr. Morton, Mr. Armstrong. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

Swarthmore's Close Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 16.—Swarthmore defeated Lehigh here this afternoon at football, by the score of 6 to 5. In the first half Swarthmore was unable to gain a first down, and it looked as if Lehigh would have an easy time of it. In the second half Swarthmore took a strong brace, and aided by a total of 60 yards in penalties given Lehigh managed to score one touch-down, from which a goal was kicked. McMillan, who, it was rumored, is a Swarthmore professor, acted in the double capacity of coach and umpire.

Reiter Barred from Princeton Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 16.—H. R. Reiter, who has done such excellent work for Princeton's football teams as half back in past years, has been declared ineligible to play this year by a decision of the graduate advisory board, of which C. C. Cuyler of New York City is at the head. This decision was made notwithstanding the fact that Reiter, according to a special athletic rule between Princeton and Yale, would be permitted to play in one more championship game.

Scores of Other Games.

At Morristown—Morristown School, 64; Cutler School of New York, 0.

At Providence—Brown freshmen, 5; sophomores, 0.

At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 17; Boston College, 0.

At Amherst—Amherst, 10; Union, 0.

At Williamstown—Williams, 17; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 0.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Bruce and Ache Have Been Forced to Quit the Team.

Two elevens of Columbia's football men lined up against each other on South Field yesterday for half an hour, the last fifteen minutes of which were snappy and exciting enough to call forth loud cheers from the 200 to 300 students on the side lines, who were enthusiastic observers of the play.

An item of unpleasant news was the announcement that Ache and Bruce would not be able to continue on the team owing to the pressure of their Law School duties. Both played in the Harvard game, Bruce at centre and Ache at left guard. Their loss to the team is another link in this year's chain of misfortunes. Shaw played at centre yesterday, and did excellent work.

GOLF AT WESTBROOK.

Travis Wins the Gold Medal, Beating Livingston by One Stroke.

Walter J. Travis, amateur golf champion of America, was the principal competitor in the opening round of the four-day tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club, which began yesterday on the links near Islip, L. I. Travis won the gold medal for the lowest score of the day, 160 for the thirty-six holes, but he had to play his best golf to do it, for Louis Livingston, Jr., of the home club came within one point of snatching the honor. The scores:

	1st.	2d.	T'l.
Walter J. Travis, Garden City—			
Out ...5 4 4 3 4 5 5 4 6—40			
In ....6 4 3 3 4 6 5 5 5—41— 81	..	..	..
Out ...5 5 5 3 5 5 4 4 5—41			
In ....4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5—38— ..	79	160	
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	79	82	161
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	82	84	166
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	87	84	169
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn	88	83	171
W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg	86	91	177
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	89	89	178
G. E. Watson, Westbrook	87	92	179
Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's	91	89	180
A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley	91	90	181
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	98	89	187
John M. Ward, Fox Hills	94	94	188
John R. Suydam, Westbrook	94	94	188
James A. Tyng, Morris County	94	102	196
C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex County	100	97	197
S. A. Jennings, Nassau County	100	99	199

CONSOLATION SET.

F. C. Jennings, Westbrook	104	97	201
J. C. Tappin, Westbrook	99	103	202
Amory G. Hodges, Rockaway Hunt	99	104	203
E. W. Jewett, Garden City	103	102	205
John Mott, Bellport	95	Withd'w	

The draw for the first round of the Westbrook Cup this morning is: Knapp vs. Seeley, Hamilton vs. Tyng, Suydam vs. Robbins, Livingston vs. Cochrane, C. L. Tappen vs. G. E. Watson, Travis vs. S. A. Jennings, C. F. Watson, Jr., vs. Ward, Carnegie vs. R. C. Watson, Jr. Consolation Cup—Jewett vs. F. C. Jennings, Hodges vs. J. C. Tappin.

New Tuxedo Golf Score.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 16.—John Brett, the golf professional of the Tuxedo Golf Club, made a new record of 74 strokes on the extended course of the Tuxedo links to-day. Price Collier was Brett's opponent, and played a fast game. The score was:

John Brett—										
Out	3	4	2	4	4	4	3	6	4	—34
In	4	4	6	4	6	6	2	4	4	—40—74

This lowers the record by one stroke which was made recently by Findlay Douglas.

English Yachtsmen Sail for Home.

George L. Watson, designer of Shamrock II., and Thomas Ratsey, the sailmaker, sailed for Liverpool on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday. Mr. Watson was not very communicative, but did take occasion to say that he thought the Columbia was a very lucky boat.

The Shamrock II.'s crew also left for their homes across the sea yesterday. They went on the American liner St. Louis. Capt. Sycamore, who was at the pier when the St. Louis pulled out, was given a rousing farewell by his men.

LET'S talk shoes, shoes that fit, that are so very, very easy, that are brim full of up-to-dateness—of course they are the new Crawfords, for men and women, $3.50.

Guaranteed all over, and your money back if not extremely satisfactory.

Cor. Nassau & Fulton Sts., 825 Broadway, 150 West 125th St., Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Dark clothes are always dressy.

Dark cheviots and unfinished worsteds are especially so just now.

Here is the modish men's sack suit of either—

Made in our own workrooms and made of cloths from the best looms in the world.

The same quality that you would expect to pay $20 for—here $15.

Fall overcoats and all the other things to dress you well.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 16.—Three purses, two for fast pacers and the third for 2:14 trotters, constituted the card to-day. The summary:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

Will Leiburn, blk. g., by Wilton, (Carpenter)	5	1	1	1
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne)	1	4	6	5
Little Squaw, br. m., (Erwin and McHenry)	4	3	2	2
Major Muscovite, br. h., (McMahon)	6	2	3	3
Neva Patchen, ch. m., (Dempsey)	3	5	4	4
Split Silk, ch. m., (Wilson)	2	6	5	dis

Time—2:09¼; 2:07½; 2:10¼; 2:10.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Cambria Maid, b. m., by Hal Dillard, (Boyd)	3	1	1	1
Pinchem Wilkes, b. g., (Estes)	1	2	3	2
Nowata, g., (Cunningham)	2	3	4	3
Carl Wilkes, ch. g., (Hunt and Geers)	4	6	2	5
Home Circle, b. g., (Nuckols)	7	7	5	3
Col. Dick Thompson, br. g., (Murphy)	3	8	7	6
Junius, ch. g., (Saunders)	5	5	4	dis
J. K., blk. g., (Willard)	6	4	dis.	

Time—2:13¾; 2:08½; 2:08½; 2:10.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Walter Keim, b. g., by Young Jim, (Geers)	1	1	1
Glory, ch. g., (Page)	2	9	2
Prince of India, br. h., (R. Lyon)	3	2	4
Mary D., ch. m., (Hunt)	5	3	8
Marique, ch. g., (Kenney)	10	10	3
Bell Onward, b. m., (Jamison)	4	8	5
Klondike, gr. g., (Myers)	7	4	7
Russell Wood, b. h., (Eiseman)	9	5	9
Pug, gr. g., (Barnes)	8	6	6
Captain

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times.
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

WHICH BOSS?

Mr. PLATT is an aged and departing boss, but if he were young, lion-hearted, and full of vigor, and if Mr. Low were, in fact, his man and candidate, as Mr. SHEPARD and his friends recklessly charge, this city would be in small danger of Platt domination through the election of the Fusion ticket. Mr. PLATT might do his worst and utmost, and Mr. Low might cheerfully obey and serve him, yet in the end, two years from now, they would both be thrown out and their partisan works destroyed through a great Democratic uprising. Democratic New York has nothing to fear from Republican boss rule. The thing is impossible, and Mr. SHEPARD and his friends talk nonsense when they prate about the partisanship of Mr. Low's candidacy.

But CROKER is firm set, buttressed, almost unshakable. Men have fought to overthrow him as they would have fought with wild beasts, and he has baffled them. He works with the majority —PLATT against it. His advantage of position is supplemented by deep natural cunning. His nomination of SHEPARD was a trick of the highest order of Satanic shrewdness. It has fooled and hoodwinked some very high-souled reformers—men who have grown gray in the profession of all the political virtues and in regular, daily, formal denunciation of CROKER. A boss who possesses such powers is formidable and dangerous. CROKER nominated Mr. SHEPARD to save himself from overthrow. The election of Mr. SHEPARD as Mayor will accomplish that object. CROKER's power will be confirmed, his license extended, and his boss-ship will become a life tenure. How can we ever expect to beat the man if we cannot do it this year? Tammany is at its very worst. The Tweed conditions were nothing like as bad. The public mind is filled with revelations of the horrible things, the awful, destroying vices, the leagued and widespread corruptions, the defiant greed and vulgarity, the brutal insolence, the waste, the extravagance and worthlessness of Tammany rule. The people are thinking about these things, they are aroused, indignant, and of a mind to sweep this evil organization out of office. They certainly would sweep it out of office if it had put up a man of its own kind. But at the last moment CROKER runs up the flag of respectability, calls Mr. SHEPARD to save him, and that old-time foe of Tammany obeys his summons.

The candidacy of SHEPARD obviously makes it harder to beat Tammany, for he is a respectable man, and he is making all possible capital out of the unfounded pretense that he has been nominated by Democrats and he is entitled to Democratic support. Will the name and the professions of SHEPARD shelter Tammany from awakened wrath? It is a pretty thin cover for the vices of Crokerism, and it grows thinner as the canvass proceeds and as Mr. SHEPARD continues to exhibit himself in unsatisfactory and evasive speeches, and as he and his friends offer to their fellow-citizens the disgusting and repulsive spectacle of their handshakings and their conferences with CROKER. But will CROKER save himself? That is the question. He ought to be routed and destroyed under any flag and with any candidate. It is deeply discouraging, it is shocking, that after these four years of Tammany abominations there should be any doubt whatever about the canvass.

The result will be put beyond all doubt if the decent voters will open their eyes and keep them open—if they will keep in view the indisputable fact that a vote for SHEPARD is a vote to save CROKER from destruction and continue his power as the boss of this town. All the names upon the municipal ticket, save that of Mr. SHEPARD, are the names of Croker men. The real control of the city's affairs, except in the Police Department, will be exercised by CROKER. A boss can make a very good living indeed for himself and his friends out of the powers CROKER has reserved to himself in making up his ticket.

The situation, then, is this: The charge of partisanship made against Low and of ambition to set himself up as a city boss made against PLATT is false and empty, but if it were true we could very easily make an end of Boss PLATT in New York. Of Boss CROKER we shall never make an end if we do not end him now.

"CONSPICUOUSLY UNFIT."

"In referring to ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, it seems hardly necessary or possible for your committee to aid the association or for the association to aid the people in forming a just estimate of his character and fitness for the office for which he has been nominated. For the last four years he has exhibited himself in a most conspicuous position in the plain view of all citizens, and they have had the amplest opportunity to form a correct judgment on his mental and moral qualities and his manners.

"To enter into a detailed inquiry respecting his record as Mayor would lead to a discussion of some of the issues of the pending campaign, involving the association, contrary to its settled policy, and to what we believe to be its best interests, in political or semi-political controversy.

"The committee therefore contents itself with referring to what all citizens know of Mr. VAN WYCK, and making a report from which they believe few members of the association can dissent, that he is conspicuously unfit for judicial offfice."—Extract from the report of the committee of the Bar Association.

The presentation of the report upon judicial nominations of the special committee of the Bar Association and the virtually unanimous adoption of it by that body tend to remove the stigma of timidity which has in the past, not without plausibility, been put upon the bar of New York.

Considering that a Democratic nomination for a Judgeship, in this judicial district, has for so long been considered equivalent to an election, it was a brave action that the committee of the Bar Association did in telling the truth about our present Mayor and a brave action the association did in adopting the report. For one of the things that all the people of New York have learned about ROBERT A. VAN WYCK is that he is very spiteful, and that he is not in the least above taking judicial revenge upon a lawyer whom he has his reasons for disliking. In spite of this, a committee composed of practicing lawyers have put their names to a statement that he is "conspicuously unfit for judicial office." We know of no recent action on the part of the bar which more tends to vindicate it from the common reproach that it has ceased to be a profession and become a money-making business like any other.

There is little to be added to the indictment the committee has made. It is in fact the very notoriety and conspicuousness of the Mayor's unfitness for judicial office which constitutes his nomination the deepest insult that Tammany has offered to the city in this campaign. "His mental and moral qualities and his manners" have, as the committee says, been on public exhibition for four years. But there is one point upon which the short public memory may need to be refreshed. That is the story, as told by the Mayor himself, of his connection as a stockholder with the American Ice Company. He admitted that he had acquired stock, to the face value of half a million, in a corporation which had extensive dealings with the city of which he was Mayor, and which was largely dependent, for facilities in its business, upon the action of the city, for $50,000 in cash, the balance of the price being made up by his own notes, guaranteed only by the deposit of the stock itself. As we observed at the time, this was the action of a man entirely careless of his own reputation when there was money to be gained by imperiling it. Suppose it had been Judge VAN WYCK, instead of Mayor VAN WYCK, who had made this investment in the stock of a company which had a lawsuit shortly to come before him. And what reason is there to suppose that a man who exhibited this grossness as Mayor would suddenly develop a sense of delicacy as Judge?

It will be a huge municipal disgrace if Mayor VAN WYCK is allowed to become Judge VAN WYCK. And his nomination may not be so nearly the equivalent of an election as he evidently believes. MAYNARD ran behind his ticket, in the old City of New York, by more than twenty thousand votes. And MAYNARD's case was by no means so black as VAN WYCK's. Every decent citizen ought to exert himself to secure the effective resentment of the crowning insult that CROKER has offered the people of New York.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE.

The results of the investigation by the Controller and the President of the Municipal Council, as a committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, were so strongly adverse to the taking of any steps looking to the purchase by the city of the garbage utilization plant of the Sanitary Utilization Company at Barren Island that the board permitted the period of the option contained in the contract of 1896 to pass without action.

It would appear that this inaction was discreet. Experience in garbage utilization, by which it is attempted to recover the grease and fibrous organic matter in the form of merchantable products, seems to have been uniformly unsatisfactory and in most instances disastrous to those undertaking it. That the plan has great attractions from a theoretical point of view is evidenced by the enthusiasm with which Col. WARING approved the idea and commended it in one of his reports. In practice, however, the state of the art has not reached such a point that the value of the recovered material pays for the cost of recovering it. When the business is profitable it is for reasons quite outside of those which belong to it, considered as a commercial proposition. The city could not engage in this business without the certainty of large annual losses, which would probably far exceed the total cost of destroying the garbage without an effort to recover the small percentage of value which it contains.

It by no means follows, however, that the city can, with advantage, remain dependent upon its ability to make satisfactory contracts at comparatively short intervals with any private company. How the advertising for bids is managed by Commissioner NAGLE we have already pointed out. It is competitive only in name, since in the short time permitted between the publication of the advertisement and the date at which work must begin under a heavy bond from the contractor, it is impossible for the necessary plant to be built. The temptation thus to favor and protect a company in the field is, under some circumstances, very strong, and this appears to have been true in Commissioner NAGLE's case.

The whole subject of garbage disposal is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and concerning it more misleading information is available than on almost any other subject of municipal interest. The problem is a different one in each borough of the city, and for the whole of New York it is somewhat different from that of other cities, especially those of Great Britain, which have furnished the most exact data on the subject of garbage destruction under municipal control. Its solution in New York is not even temporarily satisfactory. The loading and trimming of scows at the river fronts, the towing of these scows down the bay, the unloading of them at Barren Island, and the treatment of the material there just behind the principal seaside resorts of New York, make up a crude process of disposal which has many economic disadvantages and not a few sanitary objections. There are many reasons for believing that the whole process can be shortened, simplified, and cheapened, and that the public nuisance inseparable from garbage collection can be minimized. If Mr. COLER can establish this fact he will add another to the useful public services which have distinguished his administration of the Controller's office.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

The statement which Mr. RIVES has published, as Secretary of the Trustees of the New York Public Library, is of much interest to all who are interested in the embellishment of the city. The embellishment of the city, by the way, is one of the municipal achievements which is, on the face of it, forever impossible to be got from the rule of Tammany. For that body represents the ignorance and barbarism of the community as accurately as its vice and crime.

The principle which Mr. RIVES lays down is undoubtedly sound, that in this particular architectural problem, collaboration is preferable to competition. In fact, the ground plan of the Carnegie libraries, except for peculiarities of site which are rare in this "gridironed" city, might well be of a pretty Procrustean kind, and the differences lie only in the exterior expression of the same. But, as nobody knows better than the Trustees of the New York Public Library themselves, who laid down a Procrustean plan for the guidance of the architects of their main building, and practically imposed the same upon all the competing architects, there may be great and interesting variety in the treatment of an agreed plan. And such a variety, within limits which the plan itself would impose, many citizens would have liked to see in the various libraries to be built as the results of Mr. CARNEGIE's munificence. In short, we might have sixty-five interesting buildings.

It is scarcely in the nature of things that we shall get that number of buildings from three architects or firms of architects. Doubtless the three firms chosen by the Trustees are among our most competent and fashionable designers, and would have been included in any judicious selection of architects for the libraries. They might even very well have been selected, in the first instance, to excogitate a plan, to be imposed, with the necessary local modifications, upon the other architects in the selection of whom they would naturally have been consulted. But, when it came to the actual designing, we think the list might properly have been considerably enlarged. Not by way of competition at all, but by way of direct selection of architects of approved competency. In that manner general conformity would have been secured, and also the individual architectural interest of each building. This latter we can now hardly expect. The experienced observer, when he knows that three architects, or even firms of architects, have been employed to design sixty-five libraries, will study with interest one work of each "pattern." After assuaging his curiosity regarding each pattern he will be disinclined to look at any more Carnegie libraries. Decidedly we are of the opinion that the list of designers might have been with advantage considerably enlarged.

THE MONUMENT TO M'KINLEY.

Grief at the loss of the President has set various minds in different parts of the Union at work on the problem of a monument. A foundation for public usefulness has been suggested, but the monument that appears to have found most favor is a triumphal arch. There is talk of raising a fund for that purpose in Chicago, while a committee is reported from Canton, Ohio, which is already soliciting subscriptions for an arch to decorate McKINLEY's home.

It is well that funds should be collected at once, but not at present for a specific monument in a stated locality. People who are genuinely eager to honor McKINLEY's memory should give for a monument to be erected wherever it will seem best to competent judges acceptable to the various committees who collect the funds, not for the side purpose of ornamenting Canton or adding to the few good pieces of sculpture in New York or Chicago. In Canton a triumphal arch would be about as appropriate as a museum in the Mohave Desert. McKINLEY had no relations with Chicago or Boston or Philadelphia or New York, cities which have the necessary population to warrant triumphal arches; but no fair claim on a monument to President McKINLEY, none at least to a National monument of the scope suggested. There is only one city in the Union where such an arch would be fitting, and that is Washington.

Washington rather than Canton has been the home of McKINLEY owing to his long service in Congress prior to his election to the Presidency. It is the scene of his triumphs as of his labors, so that his monument should be there by virtue of historical necessity, while Canton may well be content with some modest memorial setting forth that it can claim him as her most illustrious son. The case of GRANT was different, because New York was his choice, expressed in unmistakable terms. There is little doubt that if such a question had been put to McKINLEY he would have indicated Washington as the place for any grand memorial the country might wish to erect after his death. Indeed, it may be safely prophesied that the country at large will not respond to appeals for contributions if the monument is to be buried amid the rustic charms of Canton.

At Washington there are several places not ill adapted to a memorial arch. One is the proposed monumental bridge across the Potomac, which will furnish three or four chances for the erection of triumphal arches as parts of the whole. Among the designs made for that bridge were classic suggestions into which such arches would fit. One of them might be a popular expression of the feeling of the Nation for the third President who has fallen at his post while performing his part in the government of the country to the best of his ability "with malice toward none." WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, GARFIELD, and McKINLEY might be commemorated by four arches in as many chief piers of the bridge, those in honor of three Presidents remaining as a testimony and a warning that the people which chooses its Chief Magistrate cannot be frightened by the threats of fanatics into anarchy on the one hand or into tyranny on the other.

Honors on this scale are the least that we can offer to our Presidents, exposed as they are by reason of their temporary eminence to the perils of assassination at the hands of half-crazy creatures like BOOTH, GUITEAU, and CZOLGOSZ. It will be something for them to feel, while exercising their high office, that if they fall they will be remembered in stately fashion as men who deserved well of the Republic.

A FRAUD EXPOSED.

It strikes us that a company having shares to sell which appeals to the public on the basis of fraud, forgery, and deceit has made a bad start and chosen a highly objectionable method of doing business. It is possible, however, that the ordinary rules of business morality do not apply to oil companies offering their shares to the public at a few cents each.

We are moved to these remarks by the contemplation of an offense of which a concern calling itself "The Consolidated Oil Companies of California." has been guilty in garbling and falsifying an article from this newspaper and applying it to its own uses as an advertisement published in a morning paper in this city. In the course of certain editorial comments upon oil field developments in Texas and California THE TIMES recently spoke of transportation arrangements made between "The consolidated California oil companies" and a corporation in Los Angeles. With willful intent to deceive by making this general statement appear as a special mention of itself the guilty corporation which we have named above, after omitting a great part of the article, reproduced in its advertisement so much of thereof as appeared suitable to its purposes and printed the statement we have quoted in the following form: "The Consolidated Oil Companies have already contracted," and so forth.

This is fraud, forgery, and garbling, practices that are recognized as culpable and immoral in transactions between man and man. We know nothing of the affairs of this concern, save by this example, but at this time, when so many newly formed corporations for the production of oil and other commodities are offering their six-penny shares as an "investment," it would seem to be a public duty to advise persons with capital to invest to exercise great caution, to make their own investigations, and not trust to the alluring but uncovenanted assurances of corporation advertisements.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of course it was not in the best of taste to make the perilous situation of Miss STONE the basis of a political jest, but there is no denying the title of Able Humorist to that correspondent of ours who wrote that he was in doubt whether to be the more distressed about the unfortunate missionary or about Mr. SHEPARD. Now that one's attention has been called to the similarities presented by the two cases, they stand out very plainly indeed, and it is the surprise that they were not seen before, which proves at least the technical excellence of the joke. Mr. SHEPARD, like Miss STONE, has been captured by brigands, and, although he is as yet treated by them with studied kindness, the guards about the cave in which he is confined are of a kind to fill his days with apprehension and his nights with frightful dreams. The parallel does not hold throughout, however, for Mr. SHEPARD was not carried off into the barren hills against his will, and no ransom which his friends can pay will bring him back to safety and civilization. He has not exactly been asked to join the robber band, but he does wear the uniform of an officer high in its ranks, and the real brigands, standing behind him, are to a considerable degree sheltered from the hot fire which the long submissive, but now thoroughly aroused victims of a long series of raids and outrages are at last pouring into the cave. It is a position of extreme danger, and already the unhappy prisoner has been severely wounded in more than one place. And alas! if the worst comes to pass, there will be no crown of martyrdom to award, and the tragedy will be lightened by no expectation of good arising out of evil.

—One of the paid cappers for Mrs. M. B. G. P. &c. EDDY's game has had the amazing impudence to send to this office a letter protesting against "the injustice done to Christian Science" by a dispatch from Boston which we published on Tuesday. That dispatch was to the effect that one JAMES H. FUSTIS, an eminent exponent of Eddyism, had just died of typhoid fever in Chelsea, and that the doctor who was called in to treat the man a few days before he died had made out a certificate in which "Christian Science" was mentioned as a contributing cause of the death. This statement of unquestioned facts is the extent of our "injustice," for the dispatch contained no comment, and none happens to have been made on this page. Really, the capper's quarrel was with the doctor who recorded the details of the case, and, as was his duty, expressed his opinion as to why the man died. There was no reason for addressing us on the matter, and the press agent of a miserable fraud can hardly have expected us to publish his grotesque effort to explain away a notable failure of his employer's system. We will be cruelly kind, however, and print a few lines of his letter, just to show the amusing confidence which he and his like have in the gullibility of mortals. "Christian Science," he writes, "is a recognized method of healing the sick, a multitude of witnesses are ready to attest its efficacy, and it never can be the cause of death." And again: "In a statement of Mrs. EUSTIS which has reached me, she declares that the physician was called in by the father and sister of Mr. EUSTIS, against the wishes of Mr. EUSTIS himself, and that from the time the doctor came the patient failed rapidly." He fails to say that for three weeks the humbug healers worked their squalid spells on a man suffering from typhoid; that during all this time the man had failed slowly, and that the rapid failing which followed the doctor's appearance was simply the last rush toward the grave of a patient who had been grossly neglected throughout the only days when medical science can be hopefully utilized for the assistance of nature. We remedy the capper's omission.

—By taking into their service a poet whose far from inconsiderable talents have hitherto been devoted to the exploitation of a widely known and highly appreciated aid to cleanliness, the managers of the Tammany campaign have been both wise and rash. They were wise because this particular poet can grind out verses with enough of rhythm and humor to win attention and fix themselves on the memory, and therefore the chances are that he will provide the Tammany billboards, stereopticons, and singing clubs with effusions superior both in sense and sound to the average run of campaign poetry. They are rash, on the other hand, because this poet has long been a hireling poet, and will not even be suspected of singing the praises of his new employers for love of them or of their cause, or, indeed, for anything except his hire. Moreover, public attention will instantly fasten on the fact that whereas he used to exercise his mercenary muse in the interest of something that removes dirt, he is at present laboring to assist something that piles dirt up in great heaps—in the streets, in the homes of the poor, and in the offices whence Tammany draws its revenues. So it seems to us that the selection of a poet who works, not for fame, but for his pocket, like the rest of the gang, and every one of whose lines suggests the extreme need of giving the city a thorough scrubbing with metaphorical soap and sand, was a grave mistake.

—Urban and suburban railways like much better the passenger who pays his nickel for a short ride than they do the one who wants to be carried from one end of the line to the other, but there is one fraction of the "long-haul traffic" for which they seem to have a particular unkindness, and that is the part of it which seeks, not merely transportation from one place to another, but the joy and refreshment of motion through good air. Yet a lot of traveling for pleasure is done on these railways even now, despite the numerous changes of cars and the frequent difficulty of getting a seat after the changes are made. Why could not special provision be made for travelers of this sort, by giving them, not special trains, but special cars, going "all the way through" and over special routes? Even though more than the regular price were charged, it would be gladly paid by many for whom more extended trips are impossible or inconvenient. American Medicine, touching on this subject, says: "The exodus of city dwellers on Sundays and holidays is specially noticeable during the extreme heat of Summer. The whole population seems to be in motion, people are scattered all over the surrounding country, and cars are crowded from morning till night. The old stay-at-home Sunday has changed materially; but there is little if any apparent increase in disorder or wrongdoing, and the health of the people must be decidedly benefited. This patronage of suburban lines for health and recreation will increase as the advantages of this new convenience become more generally appreciated. The combination of short walks with the use of car lines will open up wide and interesting territories. For the poor who cannot afford a stay in the country or at the seashore, the occasional trip into more healthful localities is of inestimable value in renewing vigor. Numbers of physicians prescribe, with good results, a day's outing on the trolley for patients who cannot afford more expensive trips, and their example is worth following." Here, with what we say above, is a suggestion for some enterprising and progressive trolley-line manager.

Roosevelt in Rhyme Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is one more effort:

To cut the pouncing tiger's claws,
To snatch the tempting moose pelt,
To act the man in any cause,
My choice is Teddy Roosevelt.

G. H. S.

New York, Oct. 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Young Playwright's Misery.

All work and no play is what discourages the budding dramatist.—Philadelphia Record.

It Suffered.

"They tell me you broke three ribs coming across the field. How did it happen?" "I was beating off the bulldog with my umbrella."—Chicago News.

His Knife.

Uncle Wayback—I declare, Elvira, this knife tastes soapy, same as the other one.

Shrewd Niece—It's too bad, uncle, but city servants are so careless. Try eating with your fork. May be that's clean.—New York Weekly.

No Subsidy.

Her Father—Well, Sir, what can I do for you?

Her Lover—I—er—called to see if you—er—would give assent to my marriage to your daughter.

Her Father—Not a cent, Sir; not a cent. Good day!—Philadelphia Press.

Signs He Didn't Like.

Mr. Bellefield—I'm not superstitious generally, but I have seen some signs lately that I decidedly don't believe in.

Mr. Bloomfield—What were they? Did you see the new moon over your left shoulder or something of that sort?

Mr. Bellefield—No; I went hunting and saw signs warning hunters to keep away.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE MAN WHO WON.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

He kept his soul unspotted
As he went upon his way,
And he tried to do some service
For God's people day by day;
He had time to cheer the doubter
Who complained that hope was dead;
He had time to help the cripple
When the way was rough ahead;
He had time to guard the orphan, and,
one day, well satisfied
With the talents God had given him he
closed his eyes and died.

He had time to see the beauty
That the Lord spread all aroun
He had time to hear the music
In the shells the children found;
He had time to keep repeating
As he bravely worked away:
"It is splendid to be living
In the splendid world to-day!"
But the crowds—the crowds that hurry
After golden prizes—said
That he never had succeeded,
When the clods lay o'er his head—
He had dreamed—"He was a failure," they
compassionately sighed,
For the man had little money in his pockets
when he died.

BISHOPS VOTE DOWN HUNTINGTON MEASURE

Episcopalians Do Not Agree on Modified Worship Plan.

Debate on Proposition to Change the Name of the Church—Reference to Joint Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Considerable routine business was transacted at to-day's sessions of the triennial Episcopal Convention, a new missionary Bishop was elected and in the House of Deputies there was an animated debate on the proposition to change the name of the church. This question did not come up as a direct issue, but on a motion to concur with the House of Bishops in creating a joint commission, to which the subject should be referred.

There was much division of sentiment in regard to the matter. A proposal to refuse to consider the question in any form was strongly supported, but this, it was argued, would fail to show proper respect to the House of Bishops. Finally, the reference of the subject to a joint committee was agreed upon. No further action will be taken until the meeting of the general convention in 1904.

The Huntington amendment to Article X. of the Constitution, which was adopted yesterday by the House of Deputies, was non-concurred in by the Bishops.

The rooms of the Woman's Auxiliary were closed this evening in respect to the memory of Honorary Secretary Mrs. Mary A. E. Twing of New York, whose funeral was held from St. Luke's Church.

There was a reception at the Japanese Mission this afternoon, and to-night Bishop Rowe of Alaska addressed a missionary meeting at the Cathedral Church of the Good Samaritan.

Three brief amendments to the canons regarding ministerial relations were adopted by the House of Bishops and sent to the Deputies for action. The Bishops concurred with the Deputies in adding to Article I. of the Constitution, Section 6, which provides for the appointment of two delegates, one clerical and one lay, to the House of Deputies from each missionary district.

A committee of conference was asked for on the section regarding the appointment of a Bishop. It is thought that an agreement can be reached on this question after a few verbal changes shall be made in the section as adopted by the House of Deputies.

The modified form of the Huntington amendment to Article X. of the constitution, which permits special forms of worship, as adopted yesterday by the House of Deputies, was defeated. It is understood that the vote was a tie, although the exact vote will not be given out officially.

The Bishop of Brazil was authorized to use the title of "Bishop of Southern Brazil," at his request.

The House of Deputies elected its members of the Board of Managers of the General Missionary Society. The only notable change in the personnel of the board was the election of the Rev. Dr. G. M. Fiske of Rhode Island in place of the Rev. G. M. Christian of New York.

The canon on Deaconesses was adopted The canon makes thirty years the least age at which a woman may be received as a Deaconess, and this has already been adopted by the House of Bishops.

The canon providing for Courts of Appeal was sent back to the committee to be presented at the next triennial convention. The house, in executive session, unanimously elected the Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann of West Missouri to be Missionary Bishop of North Dakota.

Article V. of the Constitution, providing for the creation of new dioceses, either by the division of an existing diocese or out of a missionary district, was adopted in its first stage by a nearly unanimous vote.

A motion was made to concur with the House of Bishops in creating a joint committee of fifteen to take into consideration the entire subject of a change of the name of the Church. The motion was adopted by the following vote: Clerical, aye, 39; nay, 13; divided, 6. Lay, aye, 30; nay, 17; divided, 4.

This result cannot be considered a victory for either side on the merits of the question, although all those strongly favoring the change voted aye.

A resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Ringwalt was adopted as follows:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that it is the sense of this convention that good citizenship is a fundamental principle of religion; that the Church, mindful of the growing tendency to unchecked corruption in the conduct of our municipal affairs throughout the United States, the indifference to and covert countenancing of immorality, gambling, and vice, places herself on record as expecting her sons to take an active part at the ballot box, and elsewhere, as occasion permits, toward the suppression of these pernicious enemies to virtue and good government.

The House of Bishops having appointed the Bishops of Albany and Vermont as part of a Committee of Conference on the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article III. of the Constitution, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Egar, the Rev. Dr. D. C. Roberts, and W. J. H. Stiness were appointed conferrees on the part of the deputies.

A message from the House of Bishops was read, announcing non-concurrence in the proposed amendment to Article X. of the Constitution, commonly known as the Huntington amendment, and a conference committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of New York, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor of New York, and Charles G. Saunders of Massachusetts.

Other messages from the House of Bishops referring to action on canons were referred to the Committee on Canons.

KING EDWARD CRITICISED.

The Church Times Attacks Him for Attending a Presbyterian Church When at Balmoral.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Church Times, the organ of the Ritualists, prints a virulent attack on King Edward for attending services at the Presbyterian parish church at Crathie, near Balmoral. The King, says this paper, is a "Catholic Prince," and as such ought not to be found worshipping in the company of Presbyterians and conforming to a "different religion" in Scotland.

Queen Victoria, continues the Church Times, attended the Crathie church because of her "Jacobite sympathies," and the King "ought to know better than to follow her example."

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Roosevelt Exercises Clemency Upon the Recommendations of Officials.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — President Roosevelt to-day granted pardons in the following cases:

Eliza Chapman, James Wainwright, and Andrew J. Winters, who were sentenced April 18, 1901, at Nashville, Tenn., each to serve a year and ten days in prison for a pension fraud, are pardoned upon recommendation of the District Attorney who prosecuted them, so that their sentences will expire on Nov. 1 of the present year. The prisoners are all negroes, woefully ignorant and credulous, and, according to the testimony at the trial, were imposed upon by a man named Braden, who was the chief beneficiary of the fraud. The Chapman woman is nearly ninety years old, and Winters is seventy-six.

Upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, the President has pardoned John Harris, a Kentucky perjurer, who served out a two-year term in the Indiana Penitentiary, in order that his civil rights be restored to him.

Felix Osborne, who is now serving a five-year term in the Fort Leavenworth Prison for stealing a horse in the Indian Territory in 1899, is pardoned so that his sentence will expire on Dec. 1 of the present year. The prisoner belongs to a good family, and is only nineteen years old.

Judge John R. Thomas of the Indian Territory, who sentenced Elder Joyce to five years' imprisonment in April, 1899, for stealing a horse, recommends that he be pardoned at the end of three years, in order that he may begin life anew. The President and the Attorney General also believe that clemency should be exercised, so the order has been made.

President Wants a Strong Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Representatives Dayton of West Virginia and Meyer of Louisiana, who are members of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, had a talk with the President to-day about the work of Congress with respect to the navy. The President was vigorous in his expressions of a desire to see a strong navy built up.

PLAYERS AND MUSICIANS.

Mr. Paul M. Potter, the indefatigable producer of plays, is at present in this city carefully studying the work of his brother playwrights. He is one of the most industrious of all the first nighters. He is very thoughtful in appearance, and sits through each act with a deeply reflective countenance. At the end of the act he rises and walks out with a smile of the most expansive generosity. This is because he has seen how it was done. Mr. Potter cherishes an idea that the making of a play is, as he expresses it, "all a trick." Certain ingredients have to be mixed in such a way that they produce the required foundation. Then they are shaken up with a certain motion of the wrist, and lo! the plot works itself out along lines which the public has learned to love, and you have a successful drama.

So when Mr. Potter sits in the theatre and watches the progress of a new play he is simply looking to see how the old ingredients have been mixed and how the shake of the wrist has worked them out. And last but not least he has been carefully observing how it all affects the audience. After the performance Mr. Potter goes home and does a little quiet thinking, and perhaps a little quiet laughing to himself. For no matter who may wish to dispute the correctness of Mr. Potter's theory there is no disputing the fact that his plays are usually successful and that he is a prosperous theoretician.

***

To-morrow, at the Berkeley Lyceum, at 2 P. M., will be given a performance of Robertson's comedy of "Caste," by the pupils of the National Conservatory of Dramatic Art. On this occasion the famous character actor, F. F. Mackay, Director of the Conservatory and President of The Actors' Society of America, will appear as old Eccles. This will be Mr. Mackay's return to the New York stage after an absence of four years.

Mr. Mackay needs no introduction to a New York audience. He was a member of the original Union Square Theatre stock company, under the management of Shook & Palmer, and the leading character actor of the time. He was succeeded at the Union Square by J. H. Stoddart, when he went to Philadelphia to assume, with Messrs. Gemmill and Scott the management of the Chestnut Street Theatre. He will be best remembered in his connection with the old Union Square as the Prefect of Police in the play of "Agnes," with Agnes Ethel as leading lady, and, in 1874, as the original Pierre Frochard in "The Two Orphans." These two plays were record making, running 100 and 200 performances respectively.

T. W. Robertson's "Caste" was put on the stage at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, in London, in 1867, John Hare playing Sam Gerridge to George Honey's Eccles, and was an instant success, being considered the best English comedy that had been produced for many years. The same year it was brought to the United States by W. J. Florence, and was produced simultaneously in New York and Philadelphia, the character of Eccles being played in New York by William Davidge, long connected with Daly's Theatre, and in Philadelphia by Mr. Mackay, at Mrs. John Drew's Theatre. Mr. Mackay played the part many times afterward, and it was on the occasion of his reappearance in it in 1876, in his own theatre—the Chestnut Street—with a stock company of exceptional merit, that The North American commented as follows: "Of the performance itself at the Chestnut last night we are fully warranted in asserting that it was more nearly perfect, taken as a whole, than anything we can recall upon the American stage, and this, we may add, is said with the fresh memory of a recent representation of the same piece at Wallack's Theatre, in New York, where Mr. George Honey and Mr. Montague played respectively the parts of Eccles and George D'Alroy, in which they have been looked upon as the prototypes."

A revival of "Caste" the past year has brought it again to notice, and many have essayed the part of Eccles, but it is safe to assert that few of the present generation of play lovers have seen the men in it who made it famous.

***

Any play by Edmond Rostand must deserve attention and awaken interest. The students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts are fortunate in having such a play at their disposal—"The Fantastics," in three acts, which will be given at their first matinée of the season in the Empire Theatre on Oct. 24.

***

In Harlem musical circles decided interest is now being attached to the forthcoming rendition of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," under the direction of Mr. Alfred Y. Cornell, the organist and choir director of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, of which the Rev. Willis P. Odell is the pastor. Performances of Rossini's famous masterpiece have been numerous, but music lovers will discern from the names of the undermentioned celebrants the great musical treat that is in store for them.

The concert is to be given in the church on Thursday evening, Oct. 31, and the soloists engaged for this occasion are Catherin Hilke, soprano, soloist of St. Patrick's Cathedral; Theo Van York, tenor, soloist of Dr. Slicer's Unitarian Church; Josephine Jacoby, contralto, soloist of Temple Emanu-el, and Julian Walker, basso soloist of Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church. The chorus of sixty voices, now rehearsing under the personal direction of Mr. Cornell, will be one of the special features of the concert, as it comprises several soloists from the various leading New York church choirs.

In addition to this there will be a novel feature in the shape of an augmented vested chorus of eighty children, (150 voices in all,) who will join in the "Inflamatus," thereby making an impressive and inspiring effect. The programme consists, besides the "Stabat Mater," of several other carefully selected numbers for mixed chorus and solos.

***

John Philip Sousa has arrived in London, told how he became a composer, how he used to write marches, even up to 1892, just for the love of it, and sell them, including "Washington Post," for $35 each; how he changed publishers because some one else offered him 15 per cent. royalties; how he at once made $45,000 on the "Liberty Bell" march; how he has a bass drum packed with new scores and has especially written "The British Patrol" for use in London and the provinces. All of this is spread at great length in the papers of dear old London, which takes Mr. Sousa quite seriously. But the most startling news of all communicated by the "March King" was the fact that he had written a novel, entitled "The Fifth String," and that it was about to be printed.

***

When Sir Henry Irving reached these favored shores a day or two ago he was particular to state that it was untrue that Mr. Gillette was not successful at the Lyceum Theatre, London. In addition to this authoritative statement may be given this brief summary of the assertions at present found in the London papers. Mr. Gillette is playing nightly to overflowing audiences in "Sherlock Holmes" at the Lyceum Theatre. The engagement was originally to have ended on Dec. 7, but J. Comyns Carr, the managing director of the theatre, has arranged with Mr. Gillette to remain till after the holidays. This seems to settle beyond dispute the fact that the production of "Sherlock Holmes," which was "booed" on the first night by the insulted gallery of the Lyceum, has none the less met with the same favor among Londoners as it found among New Yorkers. It is further announced that the actor will not appear as Hamlet in the course of his London engagement, and that he will continue to use "Sherlock Holmes" when he returns to this country.

UNIFORMS AT WAR OFFICE.

Wearing of Citizens' Clothing by Officers Being Gradually Discarded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The example set by Adjt. Gen. Corbin since his return from China and the Philippines of wearing his uniform while on duty at the War Department is being gradually followed by other army officers on duty at that department. Col. Lusk and Major Abbott of the Engineer Department appeared at their offices to-day in uniform, and Col. Mackenzie, principal assistant to the Chief of Engineers, has indicated his intention to follow suit in a few days.

There is no order on the subject, and the army officers are exercising their own discretion in the matter. It is understood, however, that several of them have been influenced by a report that the Secretary of War has expressed the opinion that the wearing of uniforms by officers on duty in the War Department is in entire accord with the "fitness of things." In all the other armies of the world the officers are required to wear their uniforms when on duty, regardless of whether such duty is in the field or elsewhere.

SECRETARY GAGE ADDRESSES BANKERS

Outlines His Ideas of a National Finance System.

A. B. Stickney Speaks Upon "The Medium of Exchange and the Banking Function"—Various Memorials to Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—The second day's session of the American Bankers' Association was devoted to business from the start. Upon the call of States, bankers from various sections of the country reported in five-minute speeches the general condition of business. Their statements showed that business was in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

A feature of to-day's session was the address delivered by Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gage expressed the opinion that "there is too close an intimacy between the Government's finance and our commercial affairs," but he added that "it is a comfort and satisfaction to note that at the present moment the injurious effect of such intimacy appears to be at a minimum." The speaker urged that the present is a most propitious time for enacting reasonable reforms in the currency and banking laws.

"In every country," said Mr. Gage, "there is a more or less intimate relation between Government finances—debt and taxation—and the general commercial or industrial affairs of such country. In our own country that intimacy has been and is injuriously close. Memory readily recalls those periods when our whole financial and industrial progress has been severely checked, while great questions relating to the condition of the Treasury or the standard of money have awaited decision.

"While under our system the people constitute the Government, yet in its organization the Government is a legal entity, separate, distinct, impersonal. Within its proper sphere of action it is supreme, but it cannot transcend these limits without harm to itself and injury to the people. In other words, there are laws superior to the Government, laws which it cannot defy and escape the penalty of.

"They are not written laws, but they are discoverable, these higher economic laws, which have a way of self-operation, blessing the obedient and banning the violator. Of these all men and all Governments should be afraid, and to their mandates respect should be shown."

Mr. Gage, by way of illustration, repeated the substance of a conversation he had had with the Financial Minister of a South American republic, whose Government encouraged banking facilities by depositing its surplus funds subject to call, with eight banks, all of which have branches. These banks are permitted to issue notes to circulate as money, limited, however, in amount by their relations to capital and by the percentage of specie which they are required to carry against note issues.

SOUTH AMERICAN PLAN.

Asked why his Government did not make the banks secure their notes by pledging Government bonds, thus enlarging the market for the Government securities and lowering the rate of interest on the public debt, the South American replied that "this apparent advantage might prove fallacious in the end. We consider the bank currency entirely straight to the holder as it now is, and to require what you suggest would involve a tie-up of so much of the bank capital, all of which we think ought to be available to the uses of industry and trade.

"We think general industries and business affairs should be involved to the smallest degree possible with Government finances. It is doubly important that general business should be protected from rather than exposed to the perturbations in Government finances when the latter are under stress and strain. We deposit our idle funds among the eight banks, and they serve as an important aid to industrial activity, while they are always subject to our call when needed."

Commenting on the apparent reasonableness of the South American's statement, Mr. Gage said: "On three particulars, legal tender paper money, banknote issues, and the keeping of the public moneys, we pay no regard to the opposing argument. Nevertheless, the reasons set forth by that Finance Minister for adhering to a policy so radically at variance with our own are deserving of deep consideration. Have we not been guilty of an enormous economic waste by reason of our peculiar Treasury system?

"Permit me to summarize into several brief propositions an expression of my own financial convictions.

"First—I believe it to be most desirable that the demand liabilities of the Government known as legal tender notes should be put in the way of retirement and cancellation.

"Second—I believe that this can be accomplished without any burden of interest cost to the public Treasury.

"Third—I believe that our system of banknote circulation can be and ought to be so modified as to make it more responsive to commercial and industrial requirements, without any increase of risk to the bill holder.

"Fourth—I believe that, beyond acting as a guardian and trustee for the people in relation to National banks, the Government guarantee to banknote issues should cease.

"Fifth—I believe that the public moneys in excess of a reasonable working balance for daily use should be deposited in National banks. That a simple and safe system of distribution of funds can be devised I have no doubt.

"Sixth—I believe that in periods of National peace and prosperity the public revenue should be somewhat in excess of public expenditure, and that the surplus revenue should be applied to the reduction of the public debt."

After presenting some statistical facts showing the present strong and satisfactory condition of the National finances, Mr. Gage, in conclusion, said:

"Looked at from the standpoint of true statesmanship, it would appear that the present is the most propitious hour in all our history, and as favorable as any period we may hope for in the future, to enter upon reasonable and judicious measures to eliminate all elements of financial weakness which experience has brought to light, and to perfect our now faulty system of currency."

MR. STICKNEY'S ADDRESS.

A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, was introduced and read a paper on "The Medium of Exchange and the Banking Function." Mr. Stickney said:

"The medium of exchange is an essential part of commerce as distinguished from barter. The necessity of a medium of exchange grows out of the fact, which cannot be too often repeated because so often overlooked, that the ultimate purpose of all commerce is—to use the unique and rather satisfactory expression of the present Secretary of the Treasury—'to exchange things for things.' When 'things' are exchanged for money the process is only half done. Whatever commodity is willingly accepted to represent 'things' during the process of the suspended exchange is a medium of exchange."

The usual statement that money was the medium of exchange was, he contended, but a small fraction of the fact. The most which can be said about money as a medium of exchange is that it may be used as such, but, as a matter of fact, it is seldom, if ever, used as such medium except in petty transactions.

He maintained that the medium of exchange is credit, in many petty and in all of the larger transactions. Such credits expand as production and commerce expand, and contract as production and commerce contract. Swapping credits is the function of the modern commercial bank, he declared. Its business consists in scrutinizing individual credits and in giving its own credit in exchange for such individual credits as are acceptable.

That the American bank, as at present organized, should falter at every minor crisis and stop, as far as possible, the swapping of credits in a major panic seems inevitable. The necessity, in his belief, was due to the lack of a banking system. Mr. Stickney then described briefly the banking system of England, a system, he said, which enabled the banks in London at the time of the Barings failure, not only to continue the exercise of the banking function, but to increase their liabilities $125,000,000 by assuming those of the Barings.

Panics such as occurred in this country in 1857, 1873, and 1893 were preventable, he asserted, by a known system of banking, and he gave the English system, which originated in Scotland, as the remedy. Passing on to a discussion of legislation, he said: "A banking system for a great Nation like the United States requires a central bank with a head in the chief commercial city, with branches in each of the commercial centres, which shall constitute the head and the backbone of the system.

"The Sub-Treasuries should be abolished. The central bank should hold the gold reserve of all the banks and of the Nation. The reserves of the other banks should consist of credits on the ledger of the central bank. Sub-systems should be formed, consisting of heads in important commercial centres, with branches scattered over the country, these carrying the facilities of great, strong solvent banks to every hamlet and cross road in the country."

The only legislation required, he declared, was the repeal of the Sub-Treasury law, and of the provisions of the present National bank law which in any manner restrict the business of swapping credits, and which prevent banks from conducting the banking function in more than one locality. It would not be necessary, or, indeed, desirable, to grant the central bank a special charter, with or without special privileges.

Various resolutions which were introduced yesterday and referred to the Executive Council were adopted by the convention to-day after being approved by the Council. These included resolutions asking Congress for legislation for the punishment of Anarchists, the return of drafts, checks, &c., where stamps have been redeemed; indemnifying senders of unsigned certificates which may have been stolen.

Chairman Tracy of the Committee on Uniform Laws recommended an appropriation for the furtherance of the work in connection with securing an improvement in the laws affecting banking interests. This was referred to the Executive Council.

Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland introduced a resolution, which was unanimously approved, commending the McKinley memorial project and requesting the members of the association to receive subscriptions at their respective banking houses and transmit the funds received to Myron T. Herrick, Treasurer of the McKinley Memorial Association at Cleveland, Ohio.

TRUST SECTION MEETS.

Charles F. Phillips Reads a Paper on the "Trust Companies" of Europe—New Officers Elected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—The Trust Section of the American Bankers' Association convened in its fifth annual session here to-day. Howard Green of Milwaukee welcomed the delegates, and William G. Mather of Cleveland, Chairman of the Trust Section, responded. Secretary James R. Branch's report showed a balance on hand of $4,587 and a total membership of 348, an increase during the year of 60 per cent.

Charles F. Phillips, President of the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware, of New York, read a paper on "The Business in Foreign Countries Analogous to That of Trust Companies in the United States." Mr. Phillips said in part:

"In the strict sense of the term, there are no trust companies in Europe or the Orient and none in the Latin-American countries, barring the Mexican Trust Company, a purely American foundation, and one or two others, all in a nascent state; nor, so far as I am aware, have corporations, anywhere outside of the United States and some portions of Canada, yet undertaken to do, in a conjoint and aggregate form, any substantial portion of the work which is customarily and regularly performed by trust companies in our midst.

"In England, and, generally speaking, throughout British territory, great enterprises are sustained far more largely than here by credit, independently of direct security; and in all those sections of the world the moral risk of an undertaking, which has always to do with its promoters and managers, and the inherent merit of the scheme itself as a basis of development or improvement, are more closely scanned and more seriously weighed than the possible lien of the values emitted. Hence, English railroad and other industrial mortgages, which, if they were very numerous, would suggest the formation of trust companies on the American plan, are scarce commodities in the market, various sorts of debentures and preference shares taking their place.

"It is true that a few of our greatest trust companies have established branches in London and some other foreign cities, but the operations of their branches are confined mainly to the issue of letters of credit and to the purchase and sale of exchange and of current securities designed for investment.

"As to the provisions so necessary to be made, in an active community, for the care of long-time deposits, both the English and Continental banks and similar institutions have, from time immemorial, done more than has ever been undertaken by either the banks or the trust companies in America, and have done it more broadly, more efficiently, more cheaply, and more satisfactorily, thus furnishing us with precedents eminently worthy of respectful study.

"In Germany, Austria, and some other parts of Continental Europe there exist, in great numbers, what are called mortgage banks, institutions created to aid agriculture, which must always need considerable funds for uncertain periods, and to promote the interests of rural and urban land owners, large and small; and these banks undertake, to a certain extent, some classes of work which are commonly assumed by trust companies here, such as the receipt, exchange, and distribution of securities in cases of organization, reorganization, and consolidation; but their fiduciary activities are neither numerous nor of broad application.

"It is in France that we find more fully developed than anywhere else the idea of such intervention as here constitutes the most beneficent function of trust companies and kindred institutions. Trusts arising out of the private relations of life, such as those of executor, administrator, guardian, committee in lunacy, and the like, are, in France and in other parts of Continental Europe, even more than in Great Britain, relegated to the individual, and exercised by a limited class of persons, whose ability, knowledge, experience, and probity mark them as pre-eminently qualified for tasks whose delicacy and sympathetic appreciation are often as essential to ultimate and thorough success as are business tact and watchfulness and careful legal procedure.

"The rôle assigned in France, and in some other countries, to Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other commercial and quasi governmental bodies, often renders only inexpedient or unnecessary, but even impossible, certain trusts, which, in our midst, constantly arise from the exigencies of ordinary business, such as those relating to bankruptcy, receiverships, and liquidation. The fact is that the whole machinery of higher finance in France forms a single trust company of unbounded responsibility, acting, in many respects, gratuitously for its beneficiaries, imparting with its moral guarantee the bulk of all the securities which constitute the savings of the people and the reserve power of the nation, and, by its highly ramified operations and by the facilities and immunities which flow from them, making useless many of the forms of procedure which give rise to the work and assure the profits of the enterprising trust companies which are to be found in every quarter of our own land.

"At the bottom of the whole fabric of French finance, so democratic in its character, and, in the commercial and industrial sense, exhibiting so largely an unsolicited fiduciary character, stands the Bank of France. This bank, by all odds the most powerful in the world, and, at the same time, the most directly subservient of popular necessities, has never, even in the times of war or revolution, refused to administer to the honest requirements of the community; and yet, in spite of its liberality, its losses are always insignificant, never, so far as I have been able to learn, having risen as high as the one-hundredth part of 1 per centum of its operations, and being, of course, wholly lost to sight in the immense volume of its profits. The source of its security lies always in the unbounded aid given by it to legitimate business and in the confidence it thus inspires, it being, in the last analysis and in virtue of its wise generosity, its own clearing house, and offsetting its obligations against its resources by the simplest processes of bookkeeping, without inconvenient dispersion of funds."

A paper entitled "Powers of Fiduciaries Outside the State of Their Appointment," was read by Frederick Vierling of St. Louis, Mo.

The following are the new members of the Executive Committee: E. A. Potter, Chicago; F. J. Wade, St. Louis, and L. L. Stanton, New York. John Skelton Williams of Richmond, Va., was unanimously elected President, and John E. Borne of New York, Vice President.

The Executive Committee met late this afternoon to name a successor to Breckenridge Jones of St. Louis as its representative on the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

GIFT FROM MRS. ROOSEVELT.

She Sends an Autographed Picture to a Catholic Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 16.—At to-day's meeting of the Ladies' Committee in charge of the Catholic Home Euchre of Oct. 23, it was decided that the numerous prizes donated by the benefactors of the charity should be exhibited in the parlors of the home for a few days.

Among the many beautiful prizes is a pretty photograph frame received to-day from Washington in answer to a request for a souvenir. From it a face looks smilingly forth, and attached is a card on which Mrs. Roosevelt herself inscribed her good wishes.

CANON FLETCHER ARRIVES

Comes on the Teutonic to Attend Yale's Bi-centennial.

Is Vicar of the Church in the Yard of Which Elihu Yale Is Buried—Other Prominent Persons on the Ship.

The White Star liner Teutonic arrived from Liverpool last night. There were 430 people in the cabin, and they said that, except for two or three days, the voyage across had been a most pleasant one. There was no gambling on board to amount to anything, and, with the exception of about a half dozen boisterously inclined persons in the steerage, everything on the ship was quiet and orderly.

Canon Fletcher, vicar of Wrexham Church, Denbighshire, Wales, in the churchyard of which Elihu Yale, founder of Yale University, is buried, arrived on the Teutonic en route to New Haven to attend the Yale bi-centennial celebration. Canon Fletcher brought a large number of pamphlets, containing a description and picture of the famous St. Giles Church at Wrexham, which is known as one of the seven wonders of Wales. Canon Fletcher remained at the pier for several hours awaiting the examination of his luggage by the customs officers. He had to pay a small duty on the pamphlets, intended for the friends and alumni of Yale.

Prince Giovanni del Drago of Rome, and the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, a relative of Comte Boson de Perigord, who was recently married to Miss Helen Morton, a daughter of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, were also on the Teutonic. Prince Drago is on his second visit to America, and expects to remain several months. He is interested in business relating to the coal trade, and is here to a certain extent in a business capacity. He and the Marquise Talleyrand-Perigord will spend some time at Chatsworth, N. J., on the estate of the Princess Poggio Suok Ruspoli. Master Eugene Ruspoli was also on the Teutonic in charge of a nurse.

Charles Melville Dewey, the artist, came home after a five months' absence in Europe. He has been in Western England, and has a number of pictures nearing completion. He has also a number of commissions to execute in this country.

Other passengers were Malcolm T. Brice, United States Vice Consul at Belfast, who has resigned his post on account of failing health; Count J. A. Creighton, and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Providence and her baby, which inherited from its father an enormous fortune.

IN THE SHOPS.

France furnishes all sorts of pretty, fancy affairs in the way of jewelry, and among the latest are little ball effects, two, one on either side of a stem some two inches in length. The balls themselves are about the size of large marbles. One of them unscrews and the end is slipped through a coil of hair and out at another side, the head screwed on again, and there are two ornaments in two different places and securely held. In some instances the balls are set solidly with strass or Rhinestones, and again they are shaped like a round fruit with calyx lobes turned back at the top, and in the centre a large and brilliant stone. They cost from $6.50 up.

***

Work baskets which are also French are oval, shallow, lined with silk, and the straight side finished on the exterior with fancy figured velvet in the art shade, and the basket is bound with leather at top and bottom and has leather handles. The only furniture is a pair of scissors and a thimble, for which there are places made at the sides. The baskets cost $2.50.

***

Little leather work boxes fitted with threads, silks, and all the necessary working utensils, and of convenient size and shape for traveling, cost $1.25.

***

Large all-leather baskets, also fitted, have leather tops. One feature of these is that the needles which, in their cases, are held by straps to the top of the basket, have transparent covers, and the whole array of needles can be seen. If, by any chance, the woman who owns the basket does not know her needles by their numbers, which are marked plainly on the papers, she can at a glance tell by the needles themselves.

***

Swallows are figuring in hair ornaments, and semblances of the little birds come with bodies made entirely of black paillettes with wings of net edged with the paillettes, and more of them set here and there over the net on the body of the wing. These black creations are effective, but not as brilliant as those made of silver paillettes used in the same way.

***

Women are taking the laurel wreath for hair decorations this year, and a wreath of green leaves carried around the coil of hair is one of the prettiest ornaments. Some of the wreathes are plain and others with veins outlined with gold or silver. The plain wreathes are attractive, but the others a little doubtful.

***

Butterflies for the hair are made of a fine gold net or cloth of gold, and are sometimes worn with a rosette of white tulle.

***

Buttons on the fancy waistcoats of the small boy should fill his heart with joy this year. They are shaped and look exactly like small marbles.

***

Wadded silk Japanese kimonos sell for $11.50. These, fortunately for the wearer who likes warmth, have regular coat sleeves and make an excellent warm dressing gown. They come in contrasting colors. Dark blue is made up with pink, for instance, and pale blue with white.

***

English candles warranted not to drip cost 14 cents each. One of the best shades for reading is one which comes on an imported lamp. It has a somewhat heavy framework of brass, and into this is plaited a green silk on the outside, the inside being lined with white silk. There is an inside brass framework, upon which the shade is set, and the whole costs $3.45 when it is sold alone. It is somewhat expensive, but serviceable. The lamps upon which these shades are seen are also most attractive. They are in brass, and a large one with two burners, which costs $11 and a fraction, is made after the order of the old student lamp, but in the heavy brass has a wonderfully improved appearance. Single-burner lamps are also exceedingly attractive. They are made with four high feet or legs, and a handle at the side in some graceful design, and are finished with a variation of the green shade.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell have returned from the mountains where they spent the Summer, and are at their cottage on Beach Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis returned from New York to-night.

Miss Gibert is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Swan at her cottage on Gibbs Avenue.

Miss Damon of New York is a guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor at her cottage on Beacon Hill.

Dr. A. Sarak and family left for New York to-day.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of the Rev. Arthur Rogers, who has been spending the Summer with her mother at the latter's cottage on Indian Avenue, returned to-day to her home at Chester, Penn.

Egerton L. Winthrop entertained a large party at dinner at his cottage on Bellevue Avenue to-night.

Steam yachts Intrepid and Gleam have sailed, and yawl Scalpeen, Robert Riddle, owner, arrived to-day.

Dr. W. Barton Hopkins's English-built yawl Caxess has gone into Winter quarters near Newport.

Reformed Church Bishop Elected.

The twenty-first annual Council of the New York and Philadelphia Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church, now being held at the Church of the Reconciliation, Nostrand and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, last night selected the Rev. Dr. Latane of Baltimore as Bishop to succeed the late Rev. Dr. William Nicholson. The election was unanimous, but is subject to confirmation by the General Council in May, 1903. Dr. Latane's election carries with it a professorship in the seminary of the Church.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was one of weddings. Grace Church was the scene of two, and many went to New Hamburg for the nuptials of Mr. Bacon and Miss Swords, and many to Highland Falls for that of Miss Cress Pell and Mr. Hunt. For those who were devoted to out-of-door sports, there was tennis at Ardsley and the hounds had a run at Goshen, in Orange. This afternoon there will be a meet of the Meadow Brook hounds.

***

The death of the Duke of Alva, reported in THE TIMES yesterday, was a shock to a large circle of friends. The Duke formed one of the merry English party who were on the Erin during the yacht races, and who dined at Sherry's nearly every evening. Although a Spaniard, he was well known in London society. He was a great friend of the Yznagas, and was out here in 1894 at the same time that Lady Lister Kaye paid her last long visit to this country. The English party was broken up on Wednesday by the departure of Lady Sarah Wilson and Mrs. George Keppel, who left for Europe, and the going of Sir Thomas Lipton to Chicago. The tragic element has been supplied by the sudden death of the Duke, and it has cast a shadow on the recollections of a merry party.

***

On the Oceanic, which sailed yesterday, were Mrs. Richard McCreery, the Baron and Baroness de Luze, Sir Charles Elliott, A. McGregor Forbes, R. M. Horne Payne, and Mrs. Louise Palmer Smith. On the Bretagne, which sails to-day, are booked Miss C. L. Lorillard, Arthur de Fiennes, and Luigi Potesdad.

***

There are to be quite a number of departures from Newport this week. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are due in town to-day for the season. They have closed the Breakers.

***

In the Oceanic also were Fitzhugh Whitehouse and Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse. Fitzhugh Whitehouse goes to his country place in England. He will, however, be at Newport with his family next Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have returned for a few days from Lenox, and are at their Madison Avenue residence. They will not occupy Shadow Brook this Autumn.

***

At Tuxedo on Saturday there will be a musical in the afternoon and a dance. Miss Eleanor Morris has gone to Tuxedo to visit Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park are at Hempstead. They will remain there for the hunting season. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are at their place near White Plains.

***

William Bourke Cockran is having a succession of house parties at his place, the Cedars, near Sands Point, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse are at Port Washington for the season, they having purchased a place there.

***

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies will be a member of the house party given at Elm Court, Lenox, this week, by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. Mrs. Baylies has just returned from abroad, but will not open her town house until November.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who returned a few weeks ago from Europe, gave a large reception yesterday at their country house at Scarborough.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin will not return to their town house until the middle of November. The wedding of Miss May Gallatin, who made her début last Winter, to William Warner Hoppin, probably will be celebrated during the coming season, and by it two old New York families will be united.

***

Mrs. Philip Sands and her daughters will this Winter occupy 15 East Thirty-third Street, their old house, recently purchased by the Astor estate.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell are at their Madison Avenue town house. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Miss Beatrix Jones have arrived in town from Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Langdon have returned from their Connecticut country place and are at their city house, 719 Fifth Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton are at their Tuxedo cottage, where they will remain until November. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne will not return from Princeton to New York until very late, and Mr. and Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan probably will remain all Winter at their Princeton home.

***

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., has purchased the house, 58 East Eighty-first Street, and on his return from California with his bride, Lady Sybil, they will occupy it.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser have been entertaining at Seabright, N. J. There has been polo at the new club and a great deal of golf. Those who are sojourning on the New Jersey coast are remaining late. Mr. and Mrs. William Street, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. John Neeser, and others have not yet closed their houses for the season, but will remain until late in November.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Abbie Williams of Malden, Mass., to William Tillinghast Eldridge of New York City.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Alice Clary Earle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Earle, and Dr. Clarence Reginald Hyde, both of Brooklyn. Miss Earle's mother is Alice Morse Earle, the author.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Miss Annie Russell goes to the Lyceum Theatre in November. She will open in "A Royal Family."

This afternoon Daniel Frohman will give a special matinée at the Lyceum of "The Forest Lovers." The midweek matinées will be continued for the season.

Charles Frohman has decided to keep Edna May in London for a year or more yet instead of bringing her back to America as had been arranged. At the conclusion of her engagement in London she will make a tour of the principal provincial cities in England.

Charles Hawtrey has promised Weber & Fields that he will give a special matinée performance of "A Message from Mars" for the benefit of the Weber & Fields Company.

It is not likely that Peter F. Dailey will return to Weber & Fields's. Mr. Dailey has a contract with his managers, which calls for a new play in the event of the failure of "Champagne Charlie."

Frankie Bailey has tendered her resignation to Mr. Ziegfeld of the Anna Held Company, now playing at the Casino. Miss Bailey's grievance is that she was removed from the centre of the stage in the first act to the side.

Bessie Clayton, the dancer, will return to Weber & Fields' and will appear in their production of the burlesque, "A Message from Mars," which will be presented in a few weeks. Miss Clayton will be featured in the dark scene which marks the arrival of the Martian Messenger.

The next attraction at the Theatre Republic, opening on Nov. 11, will be Grace George in an original play of American life entitled "Under Southern Skies," written by Lottie Blair Parker, author of "Way Down East." She will be supported by Ralph Stuart, Cuyler Hastings, Burr McIntosh, Grace Henderson, Eleanor Gist, Thomas Burns, and Will H. Bray.

Charles Frohman has arranged for a longer run in London of William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes." He has closed a contract also for the presentation of the play in Australia by a company to be sent by him from London. He has also completed the routes of five touring "Sherlock Holmes" companies of his own, which will present the play through England, and he has arranged for productions of "Sherlock Holmes" in Belgium, Austria, Russia, Germany, and Norway.

A crowd gathered in front of Weber & Fields's Music Hall last evening to enjoy a contest between a speculator and a sandwich man bearing a sign which read "Tickets purchased of speculators will be refused at the door." Whenever the speculator moved he was followed by the sandwich man, and whenever he tried to dispose of his tickets the man with the wooden overcoat stepped in between him and his customer. The speculator, who was licensed, threatened to have a dozen of his calling in front of the theatre to-night.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Newkirk—White.

Louis Hasbrouck Newkirk and Miss Grace Rogers White, daughter of Dr. John Stuart White, were married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church by a brother of the bride, the Rev. Eliot White of Worcester, Mass. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white crepe de chine gown, with a long train. The seams were concealed by corded tucks, and there were full, narrow ruchings of tulle edging on every edge of the gown. The sleeves and yoke were of fine net, with point applique, and the veil was tulle. She carried a large, flat bouquet of white roses.

The maid of honor was Miss Mabel F. Newkirk, who was in yellow silk, the flounces edged with ruchings of tulle, and long sashlike ends were draped across the back. She wore a large black hat, trimmed with black ostrich plumes, and carried yellow chrysanthemums. Little Katherine Davis of Worcester, Mass., was the flower girl. The bridesmaids were the Misses Aline Sears and Adele Wilcox, both of New York, and the Misses Matla A. and Ellen S. Marion of Montclair, N. J. They came down the nave and met the bride at the door. Their gowns were of white silk, similar in style to that of the maid of honor, and ruched and trimmed with yellow tulle. Their hats were like that of the maid of honor, and their flowers were yellow and white chrysanthemums.

Edward Devereaux White, brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were Robert J. Gibson, L. Barton Case, Frederick L. Durland, Basil Major, and Leavitt H. Hunt. The ceremony was preceded by a solo sung by W. C. Weeden. There was no reception. Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk will live at 42 West Tenth Street.

Among the guests invited to the church were F. S. Newkirk, Dr. Newkirk, Mrs. J. H. Hasbrouck, Drs. Ferdinand and James Hasbrouck, Mrs. John E. Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. Robinson, Mrs. and Miss Wotherspoon, Col. Asser, Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, Mrs. C. De W. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bethune, Miss Bodine, Mrs. Alanson Cary, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Champney, Arthur L. Dorsmus, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Frank Jay Gould, John H. Ireland and family, F. R. Lefferts, Jr., Henry D. Mills, Daniel Manning, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ogden, Mrs. George Shrady, and Mr. and Mrs. Warner Van Norden.

Ponder—Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The wedding of Miss Georgie May Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Winfield Taylor, to James Maples Ponder of Wilmington, Del., son of the late Gov. Ponder, took place at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in this city this evening.

The decorations of the church consisted of palms and pink roses. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Layton McKim Mulford of Wilmington, Del., who married the parents of Mr. Ponder, fifty years ago, assisted by the Rev. Arthur C. Powell, rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. Ernest C. Smith, rector of St. Michael's and All Angels' Church.

The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Getting and the bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Slingluff, Miss Fannie Wilcox Brown, Miss Mary Nelson, Miss Molly Dulaney, Miss Louise Ogle Beall, Miss Elise Heyward, Miss Ethel Whitridge, and Miss Eleanor Reynolds. The best man was Willard Saulsbury of Wilmington, Del., and the ushers were Alexis Du Pont Victor Wooley, and Harry Fritz of Wilmington, Mr. Matson and Mr. Hilles of Philadelphia, Livingston Poultney, Grason George, and Charles Carroll Denison of Baltimore.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Among the New York guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Florence Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, Miss Fleming, and Mr. Perry. A special train brought the guests from New York, Philadelphia, and Wilmington.

Foster—Wickes.

Miss Eliza Herriman Wickes, the daughter of the late Van Wyck Wickes, was married yesterday morning in Grace Church Chantry to Nelson Foster of Los Angeles, Cal. The wedding was a very quiet one, and only relatives and intimate friends were present. The Rev. Nelson Poe Carey officiated. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Albert Ethelred Wickes. The best man was Walter Jones Hewlett. Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Newbury J. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilton Wood, the Misses Wood, Mrs. Helen Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Hewlett of Hewletts Point, L. I.; the Misses Hewlett, Van Wyck Hewlett, Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Miss Anne Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. V. Rossiter, Mrs. William Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Hewlett, Miss Phoebe E. Hewlett, Miss Henrietta A. Hewlett, Henry V. Wickes, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Miss Louise E. Jones, Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones, Charles F. Brooks, the Misses Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Platt Strattin, Miss Jennie L. Strattin, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Augustus Lockman, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, Miss Katherine Van Wyck, and the Misses Van Wyck.

Scott—Crockett.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The first large wedding of the Winter took place to-day at noon at Grace Church, when Miss Caro Crockett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Crockett, was united to Lawrence Irving Scott, son of Irving M. Scott, builder of the battleships Oregon and Wisconsin. The bridegroom is a graduate of Cornell and is associated with his father in the management of the Union Iron Works. Miss Crockett has been one of the belles of San Francisco for several years. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Nichols.

The bride, who was led down the aisle by her father, wore a robe of white satin, with court train, a white veil, and carried a bouquet of white Bride roses. She wore elbow gloves of white undressed kid. Mrs. Walter Martin was matron of honor. Her gown was pink, with elbow sleeves, pink gloves, and pink hat with nodding plumes. Miss Edith McBean, Emma Grimwood, Frances Hopkins, Georgie Hopkins, Emily Wilson, and Genevieve Carolan were bridesmaids. Philip Backus assisted the bridegroom as best man, and the ushers were Samuel H. Boardman, Norman Livermore, Prescott Scott, Willard N. Brown, Porter Garnett, and Frederick McNear.

Bacon—Swords.

James Frederick Bacon, a son of Francis McNeil Bacon of this city, and Miss Mary H. Swords, daughter of Mrs. Charles R. Swords, also of New York, were married yesterday in Zion Church, at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Prescott Evarts, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Potts of Zion Church. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her brother, Charles R. Swords, was gowned in cream-colored satin and chiffon, trimmed with old rose point, and the veil was also of point lace. Orange blossoms held the veil in place, and were also used on the bodice.

The bride had no attendants. Mr. Bacon's best man was his brother, Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., and the ushers were Wentworth C. Bacon, Roger M. Bacon, William Fellowes Morgan, W. Willis Reese, William F. Ward, and Guy Richards. After the ceremony there was a reception at Windy Ridge, New Hamburg, the home of the bride. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were invited to witness the ceremony. The coachman who drove the bridal couple was the same man that officiated in that capacity at the wedding of the bride's mother, having served with the family for nearly fifty years.

Barrett—Knapp.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 16.—The wedding of Miss Mabelle Louise Knapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Knapp, to John Homér Barrett of New York took place at the home of the bride's parents here this afternoon. Miss Ethel M. Knapp was maid of honor, and William S. Bower of New York groomsman. Fred H. Knapp of Worcester, Mass., and Edgar J. Barrett of Newburg, N. Y., were ushers.

The bride wore white crepe de chine over white taffeta, with Chantilly lace trimmings, and the maid of honor white organdie over pink silk.

After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom were driven to Stamford, and took the train there to avoid being showered with rice by their friends, who waited at the Greenwich Station. Guests were present at the wedding from Marlborough, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Middletown, N. Y.; Port Jervis, N. Y.; Brooklyn, and New York.

Mrs. W. C. Pell's Daughter Married.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Miss Margaret Cress, daughter of Mrs. William Cruger Pell of New York City, was married in the Church of the Holy Innocents in this village at noon to-day to Ridgeley Hunt of New Jersey. Archdeacon W. R. Thomas officiated.

The bride, who was given away by William Howland Pell, had no attendants. She wore a gown of heavy corded silk, the paneled front of which was formed of point d'Espagne over two hundred years old. The veil was of old point d'Angleterre. After the ceremony there was a small reception at Mrs. William Cruger Pell's country place, Pelham.

Among the guests were Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Miss Annie Morgan, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, John Bigelow, Miss Grace Bigelow, and Mrs. B. K. Harding.

Fillebrown—Hammond.

Special to The New York Times.

PLYMPTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—Miss Elizabeth Penn Hammond, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William P. Hammond of Charlestown, a graduate of Smith College in 1899, was married in the Congregational Church here to-day to Winthrop Fillebrown, son of Prof. Fillebrown of Harvard University. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Harris G. Hale.

The church had been decorated by the Topia Society, of which Miss Hammond was a member. Autumn leaves and pine trees were bountifully used. A novel incident was the presence of the public school children, at the invitation of the bride. The wedding was followed by a reception at The Elms, the Summer home of the bride's father and mother. Mr. and Mrs. Fillebrown will reside at Roselawn, in Plympton.

Hicks—Mallory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Edward W. Hicks, Judge of the New Brunswick District Court, to-day married Miss Helen A. Mallory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mallory of Metuchen. St. Luke's Episcopal Church, at Metuchen, was the scene of the ceremony, which took place at 3 o'clock P. M., and was performed by the rector, the Rev. J. F. Fenton, assisted by the Rev. Clarence M. Dunham of New York City. The bride was gowned in white silk, covered with cream-colored embroidered net. Her sister, Miss Ida Baker Mallory, was maid of honor. Irving Hoagland of New Brunswick was best man.

Bertine—Tebeau.

The wedding of Miss Margaret May Tebeau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Tebeau of 28 Manhattan Avenue, and Chester Hol

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Supreme Court of the United States.

40—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Passed, to be restored to the call under the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of M. G. Reynolds for appellee.

27—The Glucose Sugar Refining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George F. Harding et al.—Continued on motion of John P. Wilson for the plaintiff in error.

210—John K. Cowen et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Adelaide M. Merriman, administrator, &c.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs in error.

41—J. M. Bear & Co. et al., appellants, vs. Robert C. Chase, trustee.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for appellants.

—The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George P. Hewes, Tax Collector, &c.—Argument concluded by Edward Mayes for the plaintiff in error.

6—Elliott H. Phelps et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Robert Radford Beard, receiver, &c.—Passed, to be restored to the call under the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26.

8—John D. Weber et al., appellants, vs. John H. Dillon, County Treasurer, &c.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the Nineteenth Rule.

11—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. H. W. Hickman et al., &c.—Argued by George P. B. Jackson for the plaintiff in error, and submitted by Edward C. Crow from the defendants in error.

9—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal, and 203—John Francis et al., petitioners, vs. The United States.—Three counsel allowed to make oral argument for the appellant and petitioners and one hour additional time allowed for the argument.—Argument commenced by William D. Guthrie for Champion, and continued by Miller Outcalt for Francis et al.

Call for Thursday: 9, (and 203,) 17, 30, 34, 36, 38, 41, 42, 47, 49.

Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Admiralty.

21—Stephens vs. City of New York.
113—Dailey vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 400, 402, 404, 752, 409, 410, 411, 413.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

43—Columbia Bank vs. Birkett.
35—Minor vs. Parker.
44—N. E. Water Works vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
45—Brady vs. Mt. Morris Bank.
46—Hitchings vs. Kayser.
46—Kelly vs. Theiss.
47—In re Evans.
49—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bendix vs. Bendix.
2—Solyer vs. Gunning System.
3—Henry vs. Van Buren.
4—Haskins vs. Fuller.
5—Goddard vs. Press Pub. Co.
6—Weingarten vs. Shaver.
7—Micolino vs. Kobert.
8—McGuire vs. Murray.
9—Bridgell vs. New Britain Knitting Co.
10—Collins vs. Collins.
11—Matter of Shipman.
12—Guggenheimer vs. Guggenheimer.
13—Payne vs. Tobias.
14—McQuade vs. Mayor, &c.
15—Lielwith vs. same.
16—Colt vs. Rothschild.
17—Church vs. Tingue.
18—German Sav. Bank vs. McFarland.
19—Abbott vs. Abbott.
20—Matter of Bettman.
21—List vs. List.
22—Matter of Beggs.
23—Conner vs. Stephens
24—N. Y. Investment & Imp. Co. vs. Colonial Building Co.
25—Truaman vs. Zwello.
26—Ferri vs. Ferri.
27—Matter of Burnside Av.
28—Matter of Belmont Av.
29—Siger vs. Hampton & Branchville R. R. &c., Co.
30—Matter of Newcomb.
31—Buenza vs. Rofrano.
32—Voight vs. Frayer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

118—In re E. 173d St. and Vyse Av.
58—In re E. 173d St. and Weeks St.
126—In re Public Place, Tremont Av.
127—In re Mott Av.
133—In re Fordham R'd.
111—In re Weeks St.
262—In re Mohawk Av.
860—Hamberger vs. Hamberger.
775—In re E. 135th St.
91—In re Morris Av.
862—In re Watts St. and West Broadway. Demurrer.
1701—Martino vs. Barnard. General calendar.
2766—Braning vs. Goldenberg.
3657—Camp vs. Kashare.
3567—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Feitner.
3570—Same vs. same.
3851—Bernaschiff vs. Roeth.
3445—Rosenkranz vs. Adler.
3454—Feist vs. City of New York.
3602—Jacobs vs. McCafferty.
3603—McCafferty vs. Jacobs.
3662—Hurawitz vs. Hurawitz.
3400—Lubitz vs. Lubitz.
3437—McGuire vs. Hall.
3455—Kenny vs. Sentner
3478—Dittmar vs. City of New York.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3752.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan for the People.

To fix a day for trial.
1—Gennaro Spadlitto.
2—Howard Montgomery, Asa Estelle Montgomery.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Inquests.

1173—In re Woodward, deceased.
11484—Little vs. Stone. Regular calendar.
9738—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
11816—Macso vs. Klein.
11690—Clarke vs. Duval.
11178—Frank vs. Frank.
11770—Von Prag vs. Central New Eng. Ry. Co.
11849—Depew vs. Tripple.
11047—Schefer vs. Gurewitz.
11951—Von Prag vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

3339—Callahan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3340—Callahan vs. same.
7725—Brennan vs. same.
3044—Cansalvo vs. same.
9700—Kahn vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

4900—Ploppinger vs. India Wharf Brew. Co.
10077—People, &c., vs. Strunck.
2472—Cohn vs. Krulewitch.
9692—Bergman vs. Frasinetti.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers. Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate:
Charles Goetze,
Solomon Jacobs,
Josephine Heynen,
Michael Price,
Hitchings vs. Kayser.
Kelly vs. Theiss.
In re Evans.
Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will. Case on.
1573—Eugene G. Cruger. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1496—Britting vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1413—Kalischer vs. Krellman.
1414—Graham vs. Tollettes Co.
1415—Thompson vs. same.
1551—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1565—Hanlon vs. same.
1566—Hoey vs. Hill.
1567—Samuels vs. Rosenberg.
1757—Donnelly vs. N. Y. Paving & Repair Co.
1905—Erie R. R. Co. vs. Man. Ice Co.
1035—Lampert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2044—Pfaff vs. Gilbert.
2045—Gillies vs. Everett.
2046—Gale vs. French.
2047—Tarler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2048—Boughton vs. Scott.
2049—McHugh vs. Seaman.
2050—May vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2051—Rauchring vs. Batton.
2052—Plattner vs. Reinach.
2054—Hearn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2055—Fichter vs. Steinaker.
2056—Schwoerer vs. Met. Investment Co.
2057—Gannese vs. Schultze.
2058—Feldman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2059—Sargent vs. Goldstone.
2060—Haynes vs. Chamberlyn.
2061—Cook vs. Schmuck.
2062—Jenkins vs. Hubbard.
2063—Vaughan vs. Cent. Crosstown R. R. Co.
2064—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2065—Kheel vs. same.
2066—Herzog vs. Socorit.
2067—Bernfeld vs. Martins.
2068—Dickson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2069—Lee vs. Menkel.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2369—Kleindienst vs. Schmidt.
2579—Kendall vs. Clark.
2819—Steiner vs. Sicher.
2282—Kenedy vs. Cosgrove.
2817—Volmer vs. Rosenfeld.
2688—Ulman vs. McLaughlin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1095—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1385—Meyers vs. Anthony.
1527—Leake vs. Carlysle
1531—Jochens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1541—Jahelka vs. Abendscheim.
1716—Provenzano vs. Seitz.
1259—Corrigan vs. Townshend.
1661—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1662—Ehrlich vs. Heyman.
1663—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1665—E. W. Bliss Co. vs. Everett.
1667—Blair vs. Townshend.
1659—Martens vs. Kohl.
1371—Deering vs. Volkening.
1115—Stapleton vs. Walsh.
2078—Dilworth vs. Birdsall.
2079—Hnot vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2080—Reffer vs. Lawlor
Highest number reached on regular call, 2099.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—William Dorfman.
2—Owen Curran, Martin Mager, Richard H. Kirwin:
3—William J. Kane.
4—Louisa Woods, George Barnes.
5—Alexander Gray.
6—Bernard Downs.
7—Kate Dykman, Lawrence Dykman.
8—John Casey.
9—Nora Silvin.
10—Thomas Murphy.
11—Mary Chambers.
12—Walter Hughes.
13—William Steinel, Joseph Caesar.
14—Bonnie Baer, Joseph Caesar.
15—Robert Hawkins.
16—George B. Zinser.
17—Patrick Martin, Louis Giroux.
18—Pietro Fego.
19—Andrew Eberhardt.
20—Jacob Schwarzwasser. To fix a day for trial.
1—Edward L. Chetwood. Pleadings.
1—Charles E. Reilly.
2—Morris Gorfin.
3—William Lindenberger.
4—John Corcoran.
5—Emil Lewis.
6—William F. McHugh
7—Herman Klein.
8—Francis Phalen.
9—Alfred Hammer.
10—Oscar Kohn.
11—Frank Hitter, alias Frank Hortneck, alias Frank Kosinsky.
12—Charles Ciles.
13—Cassanelli Luderico.
14—John Lyons.
15—Isaac Immerman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Townsend, and Gordon for the People.

1—William H. Connors
2—Giuseppe Lamno.
3—Benjamin Endee.
4—Timothy Moran.
5—John Jones.
6—Albert Brown.
7—Frank Rooney.
8—David Fishberg.
9—James Moore, alias John Reilly, alias "Big" Cleveland.
10—Peter Lyon, John Frank.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Ryan.
2—Charles Ackron.
3—Louis Rosenberg, Jacob J. Meyers.
4—George Koch.
5—Fred. Stollmeyer.
6—Frederick Biasl.
7—Andrew J. Tedesco.
8—John Smith.
9—Solomon Speler.
10—Samuel Lichtenstein
11—William H. Yarrington.
12—David Loox.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herriman, and Menkes for the People.

1—Patrick Farley.
2—Louis Goldie.
3—Jacob Kallenbach.
4—Sophia Johnson.
5—Julia Johnson.
6—Harold R. Landon.
7—Marie Busch.
8—Edward Kebner.
9—James Quinlan, Michael Morris.
10—Jennie Hill.
11—Ella Smart.
12—Isidor Waller.
13—Patrick Quinn. To fix a day for trial.
1—Eugene Dunn.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Presbyterian Home for Aged Women vs. Holmes—Thomas F. Donnelly, Matter of Aymar, deceased—Avery T. Brown.

SUPREME COURT — MacLean, J.—Cole vs. Smith—Benjamin Patterson. Lanier vs. Meier—Henry J. Hemmens. Webber vs. Kehoe—James F. C. Blackhurst. Tombacher vs. Eisenberg—C. S. Andrews. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Marion—James A. Bilger. Kohn vs. Hornberger—Arthur Johns. Summerfield vs. Hornberger—Arthur Johns.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Catherine M. Steimert vs. Annie Steimert—Edward A. Hilfebrand, Edmund Coffin vs. Louis Burstein et al., (four cases)—Joseph Reiss.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

37—Knoth vs. Smith.
538—Powell vs. City of New York.
489—Smith vs. Baldwin.
522—Cutting vs. B. & O. R. R.
151, N. E.—L. I. Bottlers' Union vs. Bottling Brewers' Association.
351—Darcy vs. B. & N. Y. Ferry Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Mattice, J.; Part IV., Hooker, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2000, 2001—Morrison vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
2032—Werbelowsky vs. B. H. R. R.
1304—Sears vs. City of New York.
1505—Rosch vs. City of New York.
1506—Strickland vs. City of N. Y.
2061—Winterweb vs. Nassau R. R.
2075, 2076—Hamilton vs. B. H. R. R.
1419—Bannert vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1474—Sanders vs. Carley.
5767—MacLevy vs. Keiter et al.
1010—Rosenstein vs. Zimmerman.
1991—Reynolds vs. Greepoint Savings Bank.
1744—Skelly vs. Brooklyn Heights RR.
2070—Cooke vs. Brooklyn Heights RR.
2061—Dee vs. Brooklyn Heights RR.
2082—Brennan vs. Brooklyn Heights RR.
2092—Saron vs. Gellis.
1535—Broad vs. City of New York.
1798—Moody vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2125—Martin vs. Brooklyn Heights RR.
2127—Scianna vs. Brooklyn Heights RR.
2130—Reinhart, Jr., vs. B'klyn Heights RR.
2131—Burkle vs. Stevenson.
2133—Dahlgren vs. Babcock.
2136—Ennis vs. Reynolds, 2137, 2138—Riley vs. B'klyn Heights RR.
2142—Lockhart vs. Met. Street RR.
2143—Fallon vs. Brooklyn Heights RR.
2146—Smith vs. Met. Street RR.
2149, 2150—Carton vs. Springer.
1765—Segal vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1926—Schwartz vs. Kaplan.
1058—Prentiss vs. City of New York.
400—Shuldiner vs. Rifkin.
2005—Marino vs. Naughton.
803½—Scrimgeour vs. James.
1010—O'Rourke vs. Met. Street R. R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2176.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Keogh, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

214—Cassidy vs. Cassidy.
226—Rumph vs. Phillipeau.
240—Jones vs. Jones.
256—Eccardt vs. Elsenhauer.
225—Slee vs. Kings Co. Savings Bank.
232—Esposita vs. Esposita.
253—Mullon vs. Mullon.
27—Naul vs. Naul.
202—Wingert vs. Wingert.
217—Meyers vs. Owens.
254—Thompson vs. Thompson.
297—Fortorice vs. Fortorice.
244—Burkett vs. Bennett.
242—Koch vs. Levinson.
233—Hoffman vs. Curran.
266—Sander vs. Goldfarb.
282—Burchell vs. Marshall Field & Co.
200—Grifhahn vs. Kreizer.
228—Anderson vs. Cohen.
263—Gearon vs. Crane.
288, 289—Graves vs. Graves.
299—Ketcham vs. Lowey.
300—Van Cleef vs. B'klyn U. Elev. RR.
220, 229—Constantin vs. Montalbano.
236—Shadbolt vs.
124—Hart vs. B'klyn. U. Gas Co.
178, 181—Beatty vs. Wiley.
79—Sutter vs. Fitzgerald.
78—McKane vs. McKane.
246—Coppermann vs. B. Un. Elev. R. R.
247, 278—Pearsall vs. Johnson.
280—Atkin vs. Atkin.
75—People, &c., vs. Feitner.
314—Tallman vs. Holander.
238—Harris vs. Harris.
267—Maio vs. Maio.
41—Nicolay vs. Nicolay
211—Eagle Sav. L. Association vs. Neely.
298—Schluchtner vs. Mauer.
315—Emil vs. Sommer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Williams. Same vs. Lanton. Same vs. Lorainer
Same vs. Jacobs. Same vs. Houston. Same vs. Moveney. Same vs. Haeslop.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The will of James Spaulding.
The accounting in the estate of Angela Haslach, William Brokstedt, Ellen Watrous, Bernard Henrich, John H. Maxwell, Fisher, William Grogan, George England, Henry Talient, and Julia A. Riley.
The administration of Johanna Robbins.
The transfer in the estate of John Little, James Barber, John H. Martinhoff, Caroline L. Jones, Elizabeth Savage, Charles C. Ferguson, Katharine C. Martinhoff, Katharina Mollinger, Cecelia Guilfoyle, and Thomas Orr.
Contested calendar at 10:30.—50—The will of Edward Wilcke, (adjourned to Oct. 31.) 46—The will of John Kuntz.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Schmidt vs. Wilschinsky—Edward J. Byrne, to compute. Wood vs. Curran et al.—Edward J. Taber, to sell. Hoyt vs. Hoyt et al.—Lott C. Holton, to compute. Keenan vs. Geeston et al.—George Brush, to compute. Grennell vs. Finn et al.—Seward Baker, to sell. Gros vs. Clarke et al.—Frank S. Angell, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 17, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

864—Buckley vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
938—Brooks vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
935—McKay vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
938—Cregan vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
939—Satoris vs. same.
941—Brehan, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
943—Szparadowski vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
944—Same vs. same.
962—Hertenstein vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
986—Vanderbeck vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
754½—Ellis vs. Thomas et al.
Highest number reached on regular call, 971.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Day calendar for Oct. 17, 1901.

190—Wade vs. Westches. Elec. Ry. Co.
194—Gordon vs. Pruser.
195—Kiley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
96—Tilford vs. Union Ry. Co.

The following cases being on the Day Calendar for the first time, will be passed for the day if marked "Ready":

208—James vs. West. Elect. Ry. Co.
212—Emberson vs. Wilson.
127—Gorman vs. Hodgman Rubber Co.
128—McCullum vs. City of Yonkers.
138—Safko vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
141—Lopocska vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
221—Dempsey vs. Daley.
147—Montu vs. Martens.
153—Sullivan vs. India Rubber Co.
206—Morse vs. Peyton.
222—Brunner vs. Besselgiore.
227—Yaker vs. West. Elec. Ry. Co.
228—Voss vs. West.
230—Gorham vs. Nat. Wall Paper Co.
231—Listner vs. Hogan.
233—Goldstein vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
234—Friese vs. Portchester St. Ry. Co.
235—Chambers vs. Seymour.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 17, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Maddox, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

135—Lynch vs. S. I. Midland R. R. Co.
136—Farrell vs. S. I. E. R. R. Co.
59—Quinsey vs. City of New York.
170—Tuite, as administratrix, vs. Hart et al.
197—Mersereau vs. City of New York.
151—Hoffman vs. Van Rensselaer.
64—Sullivan vs. City of New York.
102—Griffith vs. same.
196—Hall vs. City of N. Y.
219—Gallagher vs. same.
103—McGinn vs. Cody.
152—Rudwicka vs. S. I. E. R. R. Co.
59—Elliott vs. Van Smith et al.
241—Quinlan vs. Southfield Beach R. R. Co. et al.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY E. STEVENS, Jr., plaintiff, against MARY A. KIRCHNER, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jackson Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street (formerly Cedar Place); thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly parallel with Jackson Avenue thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches; thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches to the westerly side of Jackson Avenue, and thence southerly along Jackson Avenue thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 17th, 1901.

GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Referee.
OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

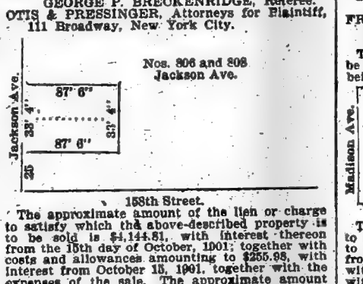

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,144.51, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $255.98, with interest from October 15, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $200.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 17, 1901.

GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Referee.
o17-2aw3wTh&F&n1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH THALL, plaintiff, against JULIE L. KILLEEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 3d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-three feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence along the same southerly thirty-three feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1901.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Referee.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

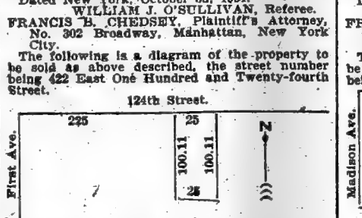

No. 201 West 111th St.

The approximate amount of the lien for which the above premises are to be sold is $7,212.44, with interest thereon from September 24th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, with interest thereon from September 25th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $8,225.00 and interest. The premises are to be sold in one parcel, and subject to a prior mortgage to secure $80,000, with interest at five per cent. from December 15th, 1900, and subject to party wall and state of facts shown on survey.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1901.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Referee.
s30-2aw3wM&Th&o22.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY S. MOORE, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Theron R. Butler, deceased, plaintiff, against TILLIE E. SMITH et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jackson Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street (formerly Cedar Place); thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly parallel with Jackson Avenue thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches; thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches to the westerly side of Jackson Avenue, and thence southerly along Jackson Avenue thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 17th, 1901.

GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Referee.
OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,194.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $289.85, with interest from October 2d, 1901.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $224.36.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon amounting to $7,500, with interest from November 12, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.
o7-2aw3wM&Th&o28

SEVENTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED and Eleventh Street.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THERESA GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, vs. IDA E. MOORE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 3d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-three feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence along the same southerly thirty-three feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1901.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Referee.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

No. 201 West 111th St.

The approximate amount of the lien for which the above premises are to be sold is $7,212.44, with interest thereon from September 24th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, with interest thereon from September 25th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $8,225.00 and interest. The premises are to be sold in one parcel, and subject to a prior mortgage to secure $80,000, with interest at five per cent. from December 15th, 1900, and subject to party wall and state of facts shown on survey.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1901.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Referee.
s30-2aw3wM&Th&o22.

Surrogate Notices.

DUER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DUER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the estate of John Duer, deceased, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of April next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of October, 1901.

MARIA THEODORA DUER,
JOSEPH DUER,
PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD,
Executors.
o17-1aw6mTh

HARTMANN, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to any brother and sisters and all other heirs and next of kin of JACOB HARTMANN, late of New York County, deceased, send greeting: Whereas John M. Dierkes of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have two certain instruments in writing purporting to be the last will and testament and codicil thereto of JACOB HARTMANN, deceased, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said JACOB HARTMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
o10-1aw6wTh

BECKER,

CHEMICAL WORKS BURNED.

One Man Thrown Into the River by an Explosion—Loss About $200,000.

Four acres of frame buildings comprising practically the entire plant of the Bull's Head Chemical Company, at Shadyside, on the New Jersey shore, nearly opposite Grant's tomb, were burned yesterday morning, and the flames mounting up from the enormous stock of dye stuffs and their constituent parts, some of which cost $5 a pound, would have made a gorgeous spectacle had it only been night.

Numerous explosions marked the progress of the fire, which started with a big one at 9 o'clock, when a boiling pot in which Lorenzo Asscie was mixing colors overflowed on a lot of combustibles. Asscie was thrown into the river, and swam out, while his fellow-workmen ran for their lives. The loss was about $200,000, with insurance of $118,000.

The firemen wet down the factory of the General Chemical Company and the glucose works near by, and they did not ignite.

SIGNALS GIVEN A WITNESS.

Vice Chancellor Pitney Threatens to Punish a Woman for Contempt.

Signals given to a witness while on the stand by one of the parties to the suit yesterday roused the ire of Vice Chancellor Pitney, who was hearing testimony at Jersey City in the divorce suit of Mrs. Margaret Schreiber of Hoboken, who alleges that her husband, Henry Schreiber, deserted her. Mrs. Mary Marshall had been called as a witness. When counsel asked her a question she would wait until she received a signal, as was alleged by John J. Murnell, counsel for the husband.

"That is not so," said Vice Chancellor Pitney. "I myself saw her posting the witness how to answer. This business of signaling witnesses is becoming quite common, and it must be stopped in this court. It reacts on the person who does it, as it nullifies the effect of the witness's testimony. If the offense is repeated I shall punish Mrs. Schreiber for contempt."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Marshall's testimony the case was adjourned for a week.

THREAT TO A BANKER.

An Anonymous Letter Demands, Under Threats, His Complicity in Robbing His Own Establishment.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—C. R. Carpenter, President of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine, has received a mysterious letter in which injury was threatened to his son or wife in case he refused to participate in the robbery of his own institution; that if willing to act with the robbers he should walk down the street of Racine at a specified time with a red carnation in his button hole.

Failing to appear, the kidnapping of his son Russell was threatened, or, if foiled in this, injury to his wife. The matter was reported to the police, who have thus far been unable to find a clue to the miscreants. Mr. Carpenter, who is a delegate to the American Bankers' Convention now in session here, has confirmed the story.

BANK ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Citizens Surround These Safe Blowers and Return Their Fire, Wounding Three of Them.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 16.—A loud explosion aroused the village of Howell, a few miles from here, early to-day. The citizens discovered that four robbers had blown open the bank safe and were in the act of plundering it. Instantly the bank was surrounded, and the citizens opened fire, which was returned by the robbers as they fled.

When the fusillade ended three robbers, badly wounded, were stretched out on the ground. The fourth had escaped. Marshall Sumpter was shot in the leg. The wounded robbers are in the hospital. They refuse to talk.

MOODUS POST OFFICE ROBBED.

Burglars Get Away with $4,000 Worth of Stamps and $120 in Cash.

MOODUS, Conn., Oct. 16.—Burglars cracked a safe in the Post Office here some time after midnight and departed with $4,000 worth of stamps and $120 in cash. No mail in the office was disturbed.

Entrance was gained by forcing in the front door. With the aid of tools which they secured from a blacksmith's shop in the village they smashed the combination lock of the safe and blew the door off with nitro-glycerine. Blankets stolen from a stable were wrapped about the safe to muffle the sound of the explosion.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Bachelor Apartment House for West Forty-fifth Street—Brokers' Sales and Auction Room Dealings.

The Longacre Realty Company has acquired, through A. L. Mordecai & Son and Arthur F. Du Cret, 116 and 118 West Forty-fifth Street, on plot 40 by 100.5, now occupied by two four-story dwellings. A bachelor apartment house, probably ten stories in height, will be erected on the lots. The price paid for No. 118, according to Mr. Du Cret, was in the neighborhood of $35,000.

Martin & Brother have bought the five-story apartment house, 30 and 32 West Sixty-fifth Street, on plot 41.8 by 100.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold for Peter Wagner to P. D. Nash of Stamford, Conn., the five-story American basement dwelling, 312 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 20 by 100.11.

It is reported that Charles F. Hirsch has bought the four-story brick and stone front dwelling 259 West Seventy-second Street, 21 by 102.2.

Dr. P. R. Turnure is the buyer of the dwelling 35 West Forty-ninth Street, Columbia College leasehold, sold recently for the Crane estate by Broker John P. Kirwan.

William Richtberg has sold for Mrs. J. Vetter, to M. E. Gross, the three-story dwelling 326 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20.7 by 98, leasehold.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold to G. Kamen, for about $51,500, the new six-story and basement tenement, 231 East Twenty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 98.9.

The Cohn estate has sold the five-story single flat 60 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 19 by 100.11.

Arthur F. Du Cret has sold for A. H. Sanford, for $13,500, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 28 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 15 by 99.11.

The same broker has also sold for James McSorley, for $18,000, the four-story flat with two stores, 933 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, on lot 25 by 100. The seller takes a dwelling in Brooklyn in part payment.

Simon Fine has sold for Lanrowitz & Fine, for $32,250, the seven-story flat 423 East Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100.

Louis Roos has sold for James T. Barry to R. C. Schnitzer the four-story flat 1,128 Fulton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 28 by 95, the buyer giving in part payment the similar property, 331 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

41 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 355.6 feet west of Central Park West, 17.9 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension; public auction sale, to F. D. Wilsey $17,750

209 Water Street, south side, 126 feet west of Dover Street, 24 by 82 by 21 by 82, four-story brick tenement, with store; executor's sale, to Ruland & Whiting.. 9,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25.9 by 100.6 by 26 by 100.1, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel E. Kilner..... 30,000

By William M. Ryan.

9 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 80.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Georgiana C. Stone..... 30,000

By James L. Wells.

1,070 Brook Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, running through to the New York and Harlem Railroad, 100 by 98.11 by 100 by 79.8, two-story frame dwelling; partition sale, to Jacob Newman 4,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehmann, referee, 514 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,956.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James A. Lynch, referee, 2,735 Eighth Avenue, west side, 31 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 112.6, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,191.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 143 West Twentieth Street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, 22.6 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John T. McAvoy, referee, 467 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,308.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 73 Convent Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick and stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $30,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph T. Ryan, referee, 13 Horatio Street, north side, 61.6 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 18.6 by 57.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,434.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $89,435.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 242 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 218.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, Astor leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 18 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 73 and 75 East Eighty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick stable 50 by 96; Edward J. Curry of 43 East Eighty-third Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Marion Avenue, west side, 314 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 15 by 45; William H. Wright of 599 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; Robert E. Rogers of 100 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $17,500.

No. 1,996 Valentine Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 19 by 15; John J. Schack of 388 Mount Hope Place, owner; J. J. Freeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 209 West Eighty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick warehouse, 25 by 100; August Blumenthal of 563 West End Avenue, owner; Schickel & Ditmar of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,440 Tiebout Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Marie J. Collins, premises, owner; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, to a five-story brick building, with store; William M. Fliess of 54 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; James A. Ellicott of 53 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 149 West Forty-second Street, to a two-story brick store; William Astor estate of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Thomas Keith of 147 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 129 West Twenty-eighth Street, to two two and four story brick buildings, with stores; Gustav Bauman of 274 Fifth Avenue, owner; Harding & Gooch of 233 Broadway, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 28 Bayard Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Nathan Schankopp of 159 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 97 East Houston, to a four-story brick factory; Thomas R. Fisher, premises, owner; Charles H. Caldwell of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,027 Stebbins Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Errick & Sterich, premises, owners; Moore & Landsdorf of 2,898 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 43 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Charles F. Mueller of 1,815 Prospect Avenue, owner; William A. Schumacher of 2,277 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story flat, with hotel; McKeever Brothers, premises, lessees; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list, "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, October 16.

ALLEN ST, 173, w s, 25x88; Rosa Rappaport to Lena Richter, (R S $2, mtg $15,350) $1

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 215.9 ft n of 190th St, 65.10x226.3 to w s of old Croton Aqueduct x65.10x226; Charles D. Ingersoll and another, Loan Commissioners, to Ludovic A. Damainville, (R S $1.75).. 5,598

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 190th St, 65.6x226 to Croton Aqueduct x65.6x225.9; Charles D. Ingersoll and another, Loan Commissioners, to Ludovic A. Damainville, (R S $1.75) 5,600

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 281.4 ft n of 190th St, 75x226.9 w s of old Croton Aqueduct x75x226.3; Charles D. Ingersoll and another, Loan Commissioners, to Ludovic A. Damainville, (R S $1.75) 5,602

BOWERY, 183, n e corner of Delancey St, 25x22.10x25x95; James W. Christopher to Frances H. Corwin, undivided share, B. & S. 150

BROADWAY, n w corner of 62d St, 116.1x86.6x100.5x144.11; Henry D. Hotchiss to Manhattan Island Corporation, (R S $36.25, mtg $160,000) ..... k

BROOME ST, 313, s s, 25.2x75; Samuel Mandel and another to Celia Kessler, (mtg $23,000, R S $3.75) 33,000

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 165th St, 70x119.4 to Boston Av x 118.11; Julia Heuerstal to Mary V. Quinlan and another, (mtg $6,000, R S $8) 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 50x115; Aaron R. Altmayer to Rosalia C. Guidera, (mtg $4,000, R S 50 cents) 100

CITY HALL PLACE, 31, s s, 20.1x100; Augustus Sbarboro to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $10.25) 23,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.3 ft n of 95th St, 25.3x100; Oscar Marks to Jacob L. Lissner, (mtg $15,000, R S $6.25) 1

COLUMBUS AV, 703, e s, 25x80; Oscar Marks to Jacob L. Lissner, (R S $3.25, mtg $21,000) 1

COLUMBUS AV, 705, e s, 25x80; Oscar Marks to Jacob L. Lisaner, (mtg. $19,000, R S $3.25) 1

EDWARDS AV, w s, 50 ft n of Marrin St, 50x85.1x50x38.10; Westchester; Chas. Knauf to Jeffrey Cockburn, (mtg $2,750). Exch.

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 20.2 ft s of 180th St, 21.7x100.2; Frank A. Falvey and wife to Fred Ferdinand and wife, (mtg $3,500, R S $1) 4,500

GRAND ST, 423, s w corner of Attorney St, 20x100; Aaron Goodman to Meyer Frank, (mtg $50,000, R S $8.75) 70,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 69.6 ft w of Wooster St, 43.2x75; Henry B. Culver, referee, to Lily W. Beresford and others, (R S $41.75) 36,000

HOUSTON ST, 439 to 443, s w corner of Cannon St, 60.6x54.10; Meyer Frank to Aaron Goodman, ¼ part, (mtg $57,000).. 39,500

LOT 200, amended map of Cammann estates; Amelia Moser to Annie Poetsch, LOT 503, map of Arden property; Jennie Cockburn to Charles Knauf, (mtg $425).. Exch.

LOT 503, map of Arden property; Robert J. Howe to Charles Knauf, quitclaim.... 1

LUDLOW ST, 36, e s, 25x87.6; Oscar Marks to Jacob L. Lissner, (mtg $22,000, R S $2.75) 1

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 88, and 68 Cherry St; James M. Jackson and others to Delia A. Ryan, (mtg $10,661, R S $2) 1

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD at monument adjoining property of James Thwaits, 308.6x260.6x irregular; Thomas Booth to George De St. Mart, (R S $21.25) 1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 50 ft s of Merrill St, 25x100; Thomas J. F. Kelaher to Louise Mohme, (mtg $2,000) 100

SUFFOLK ST, 166, e s, 33x50; Annie Moss to Jacob Froelich and wife, (R S $4, mtg $15,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 29.5 ft n of Wendover St, 27.6x99; Pasquale Catalano to Louis Vernaglia, (mtg, $25,500). 1

WATER ST, 656, n e s, 26x85.6x26x86.9; Catherine Jackson to Delia A. Ryan, (R S $1.75, mtg $7,345) 1

WENDOVER AV, n e corner of Washington Av, 100x43.8x99x29.5; Pasquale Catalano to Louis Vernaglia, (mtg $43,000). 1

WOOSTER ST, 221, w s, 75 ft s of 3d St, 22x71.8; Elise Hyams to Joseph Frick, (mtg $25,000, R S 50c) 1

1ST AV, 21 and 23, w s, 36.8x75; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Louis Dreyer, (R S $17.50, mtg $30,000) 1

2D AV, e s, 21.8 ft s of 18th St, 21.8x100; Julia Toulmin to Charlotte Handley, all liens 3,000

5TH ST, n s, 322.11 ft w of Avenue C, old line, 24.9x91.3; John Reinhardt to Adam Reinhardt, ½ part, (⅜ of mtg, $12,000, R S $5.75) 1

7TH AV, e s, 98.9 ft n of 25th St, 15x60; Phebe Lehnert to Leopold Ehrmann, (mtg $8,000, R S $2.25) 15,000

8TH AV, 2,119, w s, 25.2x100; Siegfried Kraus to Nathan Grabenheimer, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) 1

9TH AV, n w corner of 51st St, 20.2x80; Elise Letzeiser to Elizabeth Phillips, all liens, (R S $25) 1

17TH ST, 20 East, 25x92; Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., referee, to Ferdinand W. Herz, (R S $12.75, mtg $100,000) 28,000

17TH ST, 15 East, 25x72.8x25x78.3; Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., to Simon Hermann, (mtg $70,000, R S $7.75) 18,000

24TH ST, 231 East, 20.4x98.9; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Garson Kamen, (mtg $74,000, R S $7.50) 1

37TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Henrietta V. Mason to Morris J. Simon; mtg $9,000, R S $3,) recorded..... 12,000

40TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Henry L. Thornell, (mtg $8,500) 1,500

47TH ST, s s, 268.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Grace B. De Wolf and another, by guardian, to George L. Felt, (R S $2)... 6,000

88TH ST, n s, 157 ft w of Avenue A, 26x100.8; Louis Lese to William Henne and wife, (R S $1, mtg $8,000) 1

89TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Katharine E. Kenny to Josephine W. Kenny, (R S $10.25) 1

90TH ST, 159 and 161 East, 50x100.8; Louis Dreyer to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (R S $9.50, mtg $33,500) 1

93D ST, 153 West, 17x94x17x84.8; Mary Sproul, widow, to Frederick K. James, (R S $3) 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Jerry Aitieri to Louis Vernaglia, (mtg $44,000) 1

106TH ST, 303 and 305 East, 50x100.9; Eugene C. Potter to Henry Newman, all liens 1

109TH ST, 179 East, 17.10x100.11; 171 to 175 East 109th St, 53.6x100.11; 2d Av, s w corner of 64th St, 25.5x100; 126th St, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 34x99.11; Edward Lillian S. Cheney and another, 1-15 part, all title..... 1

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 175x100.11; 117th St, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; 117th St, n s, 258 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy and another to David E. Kennedy, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

114TH ST, 24 West, 17.6x100.11; Josephine Franke to Boris M. Shaine, (R S 75 cents, mtg $5,000) 1

117TH ST, 66 East, 25x100.11; Sarah L. E. Preston to Theresa Faust, (mtg $19,000, R S $2) 1

117TH ST, 39 West, 25x100.11; Frederick K. James to Mary Sproul, (R S $3.25, mtg $21,000) 1

118TH ST, 35 West, 25x100.11; John T. Murphy, heir, &c., to Lina Kreisheimer, (mtg $21,000, R S $2) 1

122D ST, 8 East, 21x100.11; Joseph B. Kaiser to John D. Dailey, (R S $11.50) 1

125TH ST, 49 and 51 West, 39.6x99.11; Anthony Smyth to Herman Rausch, (mtg $40,000, R S $15.75) 1

142D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; William J. Carlin to James Everett, (R S $2.50) 1

145TH ST, 511 West, 33.4x99.11; Mathilde Eidlitz and others, executors and trustees, to Carrie A. Worth, (R S $10.75).. 24,000

Recorded Leases.

CANAL ST, 301; Mary L. Van Ness to E. Wachsman, 17 years $2,250

DELANCEY ST, 38; Henry C. Tinker to Max Marcus, 5 years 900

HESTER ST, 192; Agnese Volpe and another to Raffaele Laporta, 3 years.... 2,340

PARK AV, 3,700, n w corner 107th St; William G. McCrea to Rudolph Kanze, Jr., 2 9-12 years 600-660

SUFFOLK ST, 142; Isaac Jacobs to Jacob Glickman, 5 years 3,186

WILLIAM ST, 157 and 159; Solon Palmer to James Hinckley, 10 years..... 1,500

110TH ST, 2, s e corner of 5th Av; Francis Blessing to Martha M. Sonntag, 7 7-12 years 2,500-3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHE, Cornelia A., to Adelia B. Sherwood; Willis Av, 367, 1 year..... $1,600

BUTT, John H., to Rebecca Butt; 7th Av, e s, 73.9 ft s of 29th St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 6,000

BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Leah Buttenwieser; 90th St, 159 and 161 East; demand 7,000

CLARK, Samuel W., to C. J. Doody; 87th St, 115 West, due April 15, 1902, 6 per cent. 750

DELANCEY, Peter, to Thomas E. Thorn; King's Bridge Av, w s, 43 ft n of 234th St, 3 years 2,500

DELANCEY, Peter, to Thomas E. Thorn; Broadway, w s, 228.8 ft s from land leading from King's Bridge Av to Broadway, 3 years 2,500

DOONER, John A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; King St, 44, 1 year, 4 per cent. 5,000

EHRMANN, Leopold, to Phebe Lehnert; 7th Av, e s, 98.9 ft n of 35th St, 3 years. 2,000

EVERETT, James, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 142d St, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

FERDINAND, Frederick, and wife to Fred. A. Falvey and wife; Crotona (Franklin) Av, 2,081, installments, 2½ years, 6 per cent. 500

FRANK, Meyer, to Aaron Goodman; Grand St, 423, prior mtg $8,000, installments, 6 per cent. 4,000

FRANK, Meyer, to Aaron Goodman; Grand St, 427, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

FROELICH, Jacob, and wife to Luke Kouwenhoven; Suffolk St, 166, due Nov. 1, 1906, ½ per cent. 15,000

FROELICH, Jacob, to Annie Moss; Suffolk St, 166, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GRASSER, Alexander, to Rollin H. Lynde; 35th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, due Nov. 1, 1902 1,000

GUIDERA, Rosalia C., to Aaron R. Altmayer; Cauldwell Av, w s, 325 ft s of 156th St, prior mortgage $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

GUIDERA, Rosalia C., to Aaron R. Altmayer; Cauldwell Av, w s, 325 ft s of 156th St, prior mtg $7,500, building loan, due July 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 7,000

HARRIS, Annie, to the German Savings Bank; Cannon St, 116, 1 year, 6 per cent. 15,000

HARRIS, Annie, to John Rottkamp; Cannon St, 116, prior mortgage $15,000, installments, 2 years 2,000

HEIDEMARK, John R., and wife to the Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution; Tinton Av, w s, 191.11 ft n of 158th St, building loan, installments $5.50 per month, 6 per cent. 500

HYNES, Hannah M., to Magdalena Messerschmitt; Brook Av, s w corner of 143d St, 5 years..... 8,000

KAMEN, Garson, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 24th St, 231 East, installments, 6 per cent. 9,750

KANZE, Rudolph, jr., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Fark Av, 3,700, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 1,375

KESSLER, Celia, to Samuel Mandel and another; Broome St, 313, installments, 6 per cent. 3,100

MANDE, Samuel, and another to Mary A. Synge; Broome St, 313, 5 years, gold.... 23,000

MART, Georges de St., to Thomas Booth; Old Boston Post Road, w s, adjoining the land formerly of James Thwaites; White Plains Road, w s, adjoining the land formerly of James Thwaites, 2 months, 6 per cent. 11,500

MASSIMINO, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163d St, n s, 105 ft w of Sherman Av, 3 years 11,000

MASSIMINO, John, to Susannah S. Folz; 163d St, n w corner of Sherman Av, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent., gold..... 5,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Frank C. Miller; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 3 months 7,500

OESTING, August, to William C. Oesting; 141st St, n s, 27 ft w of Cypress Av, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent., each... 2,000

PIATTI, Virgil C., to Jacob St. J. Hays and another, trustees; Dyckman St, centre line, 400 ft n w of the centre line of Sherman Av, 3 years..... 5,000

QUINLAN, Mary V., and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Cauldwell Av, w s, 100.5 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 4,500

REINHARDT, John, and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 5th St, s s, 322.11 ft w of Avenue C, old line, 5 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

SCOTT, Joseph, to Anna C. Wildey; Morris Av, w s, new line, 75 ft n of 164th St, due Nov. 1, 1906 2,100

SMITH, Thomas, and others to George L. Henry Bulst, firm of Bulst, Bulst; South St, n w corner of Jefferson St; South St, n s, 37.2 ft w of Jefferson St; Water St, s s, 23 ft w of Jefferson St; Jefferson St, 56, with wharf and water privileges and bulkhead, 40-100 parts, secured lien for lease's covenants of 40 per cent, of appraised value of above..... ....

SONNTAG, Martha M., by attorney, to George Ringler & Co.; 110th St, 2 East, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

VOLLMAN, Morris, to Randolph Guggenheimer, Mangin St, 67, 5 years 19,000

WORTH, Carrie A., to American Mortgage Company; 145th St, 511 West, 3 years... 22,000

WORTH, Carrie A., to American Mortgage Company; 145th St, 511 West, prior mortgage $22,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOKER, Edward W., to Anna H. Boker..$15,500

ETTINGHAUS, Catharine, to Augustus H. Allen 1,350

HOFFMAN, Frederick T., to Louis F. Kuntz 3,500

KNAUF, Charles, to William M. Golden, Jr. 400

KRAKOWER, Fanny, to Louis Bossert.. 6,500

MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION to American Mortgage Company..... 37,769

MORSE, Maximilian, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 13,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Isidore Jackson and another..... 3,750

SCHUR, Joseph, to Abraham Jacobson... 3,030

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas T. Sherman, as general guardian 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the German Society of the City of New York, two assignments..... 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George H. Risley..... 18,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 97 and 99; Peter Callan against Morris Zimmerman, Oct. 3, 1901, by bond $300

4TH ST, 374 to 380 East; Isaac Rothfeld against Frieda Hart and another, by bond, Oct. 5, 1901 500

22D ST, 233 East; William Lyman and another against John J. Hearn and another, Sept. 12, 1901, by bond..... 942

72D ST, 37 and 39 West; Hyman Rosenberg against Charles W. Luyster and another, Aug. 30, 1901 99

100TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100; Castillo Cavalieve and another against Jacob Schattman, Oct. 11, 1901, by bond 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV and 99th St, s w corner, 100x100; Ravitch Brothers against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors $9,000

MADISON AV and 99th St, s w corner, 45x100.11; Jacob Stockinger against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors 400

PARK AV and 102d St, s w corner, 100.11 x181; Jacob Stockinger against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors 362

PARK AV and 102d St, s w corner, 100.11 x181; Meisel, Danowitz & Co. against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors 4,000

PARK AV and 102d St, s w corner, 181x100.11; Ravitch Brothers against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors 1,200

102D ST, 60 and 68 East, and 1,344 Park Av; Alexander & Weiss against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors 850

114TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Clarke & Hogan against Bena Wolff, owner and contractor..... 145

118TH ST, 10 and 18 West; Peter Conner and another against M. J. Naughton and Ida Hahn, owner; M. J. Naughton, contractor 1,736

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Clarke & Hogan against Max Tuchman and Soffie Cohen, owners; Max Tuchman, contractor 50

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Patrick F. Guidera against Jacob Tuchman & Son, owners and contractors 670

123D ST, 226 East; John H. Mueller against Caroline Weldhoff, owner; Walter Crosbie, contractor..... 274

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 50x115; Aaron R. Altmayer with Rosalia G. Guidera $7,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418 OF LAWS OF 1897.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 446 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Joseph W. Rowan & Brother on Eugene F. Woolf to the Standard Plumbing Supply Company... $200

Lis Pendens.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 426; Louisa M. Agostini against Louisa C. Sanxay and another, executors, and another, (partition;) attorneys, Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson.

LISPENARD and Church Sts, n e corner, 35x50; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, against Justine G. Scheel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

MADISON ST, 222; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, against Sarah Shapiro, administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

7TH AV, w s, 23 ft n of 20th St, 23x91.7; Abrahams Luks against Albert Spitz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McCrea & Taylor.

17TH ST, n s 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; John A. Cowie and another against Andrew Myler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Browne.

51ST ST, 339 East; the American Savings Bank against Benjamin Adler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Irwin.

76TH ST, 157 West; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, against Joanna Balkam and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

106D ST, 218 East; George L. Elliott, executor, against Charles A. Oakes and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

106TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4 x100.11; West Side Savings Bank against Bernardine Preuss and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. McClure.

130TH ST, 53; Stuyvesant Insurance Company against Elizabeth Rhoads, individually and as administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Gillender, Fixman & Mumford.

135TH ST and Rider Av, n e corner, 71.1x50; John A. Murray against Henry Marx and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KEYSTONE MARBLE AND SLATE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received two executions aggregating $5,390 against the Keystone Marble and Slate Company of 78 Fifth Avenue in favor of George W. Craven, one of which, for $3,974, was on a note of the company to the order of Joseph B. Bloomingdale, which was delivered to Mr. Craven. The company was incorporated in April, 1899, with a capital stock of $15,000.

UNITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday received an execution for $26,395 against the United Correspondence Schools Company of 156 Fifth Avenue in favor of Leonard L. Poates on four demand notes of the company, three aggregating $15,600, to the order of the Scientific Publishing Company, and one for $13,678 to the order of R. P. Rothwell, on which $3,442 has been paid.

COLONIAL BREWERY.—Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has ordered the sale at foreclosure of the property of the Colonial Brewery, on Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the suit brought against the company by the Central Trust Company as trustee of the bondholders to foreclose a mortgage of $400,000 made on March 27, 1897, on which there is due $415,750. The brewery comprises 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street and 233 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, and the company has several other buildings on Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. The property is to be sold at auction in eight parcels first, and then secondly as a whole, and whichever may bring the highest price will be the one accepted. The sale will be under the direction of John C. Coleman, as referee.

Out of Town.

L. & H. D. HORD.—Goldman, Beckman & Co., S. L. Weller, and G. Sturn & Sons of Cincinnati have filed in the Federal court a creditors' petition, praying that L. & H. D. Hord, notion dealers of Columbus, Ohio, be adjudged bankrupts.

NEW SOUTH BREWING AND ICE COMPANY.—The New South Brewing and Ice Company of Middlesborough, Tenn., one of the largest concerns of its kind in the South, was yesterday placed in the hands of William Wallbrecht, as receiver, by order of the Federal Court, to settle a dispute between bondholders and stockholders.

MUTUAL FIDELITY COMPANY OF NORFOLK, VA.—Investors in Columbus, Ga., on Tuesday had a receiver appointed for the Mutual Fidelity Company of Norfolk, Va. The company was chartered under the laws of Delaware, with offices at Norfolk. The concern, it is said, sold "diamond investment" contracts on the plan of debenture for investment companies. Thousands of dollars were sent from Columbus and vicinity every month. Augusta, Birmingham, and other Southern cities, it is said, are interested.

HELENA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY.—Application has been made in the United States Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Helena (Mon.) Power and Light Company. The proceeding is commenced in the interest of the Central Trust Company of Helena, which holds bonds of the company to the amount of $1,000,000. The trust company is trustee for the bondholders. For some time the company has defaulted on interest on its bonds. The company owns the gas, electric, light, and street car plants in Helena.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX BURGER.—Max Burger, merchant tailor of 1,051 Lexington Avenue, has filed

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 22 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf. 1202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 187 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 37 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
15 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
18 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange,
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON. INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
Members of New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
STOCKS, BONDS and GRAIN.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

..Established 1832..
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland, Nicholas F. Palmer,
William Rockefeller, William C. Sturges,
William H. Macy, Jr., George W. Quintard,
John T. Willets, Gates W. McGarrah.
OFFICERS:
Nicolas F. Palmer, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

Fort Worth, Texas, Bonds
Holders of Fort Worth, Texas, City Bonds, any issue, are requested to communicate with "Secretary Bondholders' Committee," care NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 46 Wall Street, New York.
Holders who desire to take advantage of the united action of the Bondholders' Committee should at once deposit all unpaid coupons with the Secretary of the Committee.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—On or about July 1st, 1901, certificates common stock Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., No. 82,298, 14 shares name of Elizabeth R. Jones and No. 82,299, 5 shares name Mary Jones. Transfer has been stopped. Please return to James McGovern & Co., 6 Wall St., N. Y.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

LOST OR STOLEN.—BANK BOOK No. 388,848 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

FINANCIAL.

Amalgamated

COPPER SHARES
Show New York Investors
GREAT LOSSES

So far as these investors were not readers of the Boston News Bureau, America's greatest financial daily newspaper. It carries no advertisements or paid matter of any kind, and labors only to protect investors.

Before you pay a broker $12.50 to buy another 100 shares, send $12 to C. W. Barron, 7 Exchange Place, Boston. You are then a subscriber to the Boston News Bureau for one year—can keep posted daily, and propound any financial problem you like for public or private answer.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company.

To the Holders of Subscription Certificates:

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 17TH, 1901, holders of subscription certificates issued by The Mercantile Trust Company on behalf of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company for bonds and stock, trust certificates of The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company may exchange the same at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, for the securities to which they are entitled.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each, and the shares are for $100 each. No scrip will be issued, but holders of certificates entitled to fractional amounts may sell such fractions, or buy such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share, at the office of the Trust Company.

Holders transmitting subscription certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent to them by mail or by express at their own expense.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 16, 1901.

The Boston News Bureau is for sale in New York at the Holland House, at the Waldorf, and the Hotel Manhattan; at the principal elevated news stands, at McBride's Arcade news stand, 71 Broadway, and at the Bureau's New York office, first floor Edison Bldg., 44 Broad St.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will open Nov. 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Friday, Oct. 18, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1901.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R. Co.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1st, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York. The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 19th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1901.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.,
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 15th. The transfer books will be closed from November 1st to November 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

Twenty-eighth & Twenty-ninth Sts. R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, October 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
E. K. LYNCH, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

The firm of CULLEN & DWYER, composed of John Cullen and Thomas Dwyer, has dissolved partnership and business relations, excepting only as to such work on the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in the City of New York as mentioned in the Contract, dated about October 3, 1900, between said Thomas Dwyer and the City of New York, and that John Cullen, individually, will hereafter carry on and conduct the stoneyard and business at the Company's present offices, at First Avenue, between 107th and 108th Sts., Manhattan, New York City.
Dated October 1, 1901.
JOHN CULLEN.
THOMAS DWYER.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of D. & G. HAMBURGER, dealers in fruits and vegetables, with stores at 326 Columbus Avenue and 580 Park Avenue, New York City, was dissolved by consent on the 20th day of October, 1900.
The said D. HAMBURGER continued the business at 580 Park Avenue, and the said G. HAMBURGER continued business at 326 Columbus Avenue.
DAN HAMBURGER,
GUS HAMBURGER.

Proposals.

Dayton Union Railway Company.
Cincinnati, O., Oct. 17, 1901.
BOND PROPOSAL.
Proposals will be received until November 30th, 1901, for the purchase of $5,000.00 par value of the bonds of the Dayton Union Railway Company for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage dated July 1st, 1899.
C. G. WALDO, Treasurer.

Applications to List Stock.

These applications to list stock have been made to the New York Stock Exchange:
$1,892,600 additional capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad; $10,000,000 3½ per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1951, Illinois Central collateral series A of the Railroad Securities Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 16	464,734
To date this year	224,021,647
Corresponding date last year	86,019,141

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 16	$2,330,500
To date this year	$802,208,320
Corresponding date last year	$368,540,.

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	½	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Buff., R. & P.	2	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	¾
Del. & Hudson	2¾	Ont. Mining	½
Glucose Sugar	2½	Pressed S. Car	1⅝
Glucose Sugar pf.	2½	Pressed S. C. pf.	2
Int. Pump pf.	1	Pullman Co.	3½
Lake Shore	.50		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Manhattan	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T.	1⅛
At., T. & S. F.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	¾	National Lead	1⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Nort. & West.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & S. F.	1⅛
Crucible Steel pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅝	St. L. S. W.	2
D. & R. G. pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Detroit Un. Ry.	¾	Texas & Pacific	1½
Dul., S., St. & A. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Erie	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Union Pacific pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	2	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Int. Paper	1	Wabash pf.	½
Int. Power	1⅝	Wis. Central	½
Lake E. & W.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	E. Tenn. reor. lien	1½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
		Texas Pac. 2d	2

Bonds Declined.

Det. City Gas 5s	1½	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1
Nat. Starch 5s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Trading in yesterday's stock market was very limited and almost wholly professional. Aside from some investment purchases in a number of high-priced issues, notably Lake Shore, which sold up to $300 a share, the highest price on record, it is a very safe and conservative proposition to say that four-fifths of all the remaining transactions represented dealings by room traders and several conspicuous operators. Even despite this artificial and forced activity—barely 460,000 shares were dealt in throughout the session, with but eleven shares showing a total each of more than 10,000. Most conspicuous of these was Amalgamated Copper, traded in to the extent of 94,000 shares at a net decline of 2⅛, while Pennsylvania was next, closing unchanged on transfers of 39,000 shares. Southern Pacific was credited with 33,000 shares and a fractional net decline, Union Pacific with 30,000, and a one-point net loss, St. Paul with 29,000, and Atchison with 25,000, each declining fractionally.

Generally the market was heavy, what gains appearing being in specialties such as Lake Shore, already referred to; Glucose, Pullman, Nickel Plate, Northwest, and Delaware and Hudson. On the other hand, practically all the speculative and active stocks declined, the greatest losses as a group appearing in the Southwestern stocks, St. Louis Southwestern shares losing two points each, Texas Pacific 1½, Missouri Pacific 1⅛, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 1¾.

Yet not one of these, or, for that part, any of the other declines—the copper stocks aside, because of the uncertain copper situation—represented other than professional operations. News developments played no part in the market, the traders selling simply because they believed a further reaction was due after the rise of last week and Monday. If they reverse their position to-day opinion is that it probably will be with as little excuse or basis. In short, if the testimony of conservative banking interests go for aught, for some time to come—until the money market situation is assured and clear—the market will move within narrow limits, now up, now down, solely as the professionals may choose.

Yet there was that about yesterday's market that was suggestive that, for the first time in some weeks, leading banking interests were quietly preparing for an aggressive bull campaign. In this connection the strength and unusual activity of the Vanderbilts, whether on the high-priced issues such as Lake Shore and Northwest or in the low-priced shares, such as Nickel Plate, may not be without significance. That important plans are developing in relation to the Vanderbilt properties is an assured fact. The only question is whether or not the present is an opportune time for the announcement of their completion. While this cannot be answered of authority there were intimations yesterday that an announcement is not far distant.

Another fact that impressed during the day is that, despite the absence of any borrowing demand for stocks, there is a considerable short interest in some of the more prominent securities, and that notwithstanding the declines in prices some considerable difficulty is being experienced in covering. This is taken to explain why the Southwestern group was so savagely attacked in the afternoon, traders believing that in the absence of Mr. Gould from the city these shares would be most vulnerable and that sympathetic declines might be forced elsewhere. The reports of corn and cotton crop damage were used effectively in the campaign.

London did little in the market, one way or the other, selling in all about 10,000 shares.

Money continues easy, most of yesterday's call loans being made at 3¼ per cent.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

No Authority for the Report that a Cut in Prices Has Been or Will Be Made.

The heaviest feature of the market yesterday was Amalgamated Copper, which at one time declined nearly three points, closing at 86¾, a net loss for the day of 2⅛ points on dealings of 98,000 shares. The selling forcing this decline began early in the day, one house with Boston connections putting out about 20,000 shares, while other leading houses also were large sellers. Yet notwithstanding this pressure, at no time during the day was the stock notably weak. Heavy it certainly was, but the support was said to be of an exceptionally good nature, and considering the many depressing rumors and the professional pressure the security was regarded as holding up well.

What these rumors are may be set out very briefly. One was that, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Lawson of Boston that he is long of 140,000 shares of the stock, he is actually short of it, and is now endeavoring in every conceivable way to depress the issue in order to cover at as low a figure as possible; another was the advertisement inserted in the morning papers telling of Mr. Lawson's relations with Mr. Heinze and the Standard Oil interests, and, in turn, their relations with Amalgamated Copper; while, lastly, there was a report, emanating from nowhere in particular and presumably put out from bear quarters, of an intended reduction in the price of copper from 17 cents a pound to 12 cents.

As for this report of a cut it is denied at the offices of the United Metals Selling Company, while at the offices of the Amalgamated Company it was declared that that was the first heard of it. In this connection it is recalled that some weeks ago William Rockefeller declared that he looked for a maintenance of present prices, and he was quoted yesterday as not having changed his opinion.

Apropos of the general situation it is noted that in London copper rose $2.50 a ton yesterday, and has now regained in that market fully one-half of the $5 drop recorded in September, when it was feared the Amalgamated Company might not be able to maintain the price. Statistics published in London yesterday showed a decrease in visible supplies, within a fortnight, of 2,000 tons, making the total stock the lowest of any month since January, 1900.

LAKE SHORE'S RECORD PRICE.

Strength and Activity in It and All the Vanderbilt Stocks.

The feature of the market yesterday, certainly so in the investment stocks, was a rise of 50 points in Lake Shore, to 300, the highest price on record. The advance was on two transactions, one of 150 shares and the other of 240 shares, the price in each case being 300. The buying was by the specialist in the stock, who would not discuss the transfer. The last previous sale of a full lot of Lake Shore was on July 18, at 250 a share.

The transactions at this high figure were all the more noticeable, inasmuch as it is pointed out that the price is approximately 105 per cent. above the proceeds of the exchange into collateral trust bonds. This, it is pointed out, is one of the few instances in which minority stockholders have gained by not coming in when the majority stock was exchanged for bonds. When the exchange was made some years ago Lake Shore stockholders received $200 in 3½ per cent. bonds for each 100 shares of stock. Those bonds sold yesterday at 96.

Coincidently, strength and activity showed in the Northwest shares, and generally in all the Vanderbilt stocks.

This occasioned renewed talk of progress making in the Vanderbilt plan of consolidation, while the presence of Senator Depew in the Street tended to lend color to the report that something of importance in this connection is pending. No definite information in the matter, however, is forthcoming.

FINANCE REALTY TRUST CO.

Organization of a New Financial Concern—$500,000 in Preferred and $500,000 in Common Stock.

The Finance Realty Trust Company of this city, a new concern, to be known as a financial trust company as distinguished from banking trust companies, has been incorporated with $500,000 of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $500,000 of common stock, and has been organized by the election of these officers and Directors:

President—Charles M. Jesup; Vice President—P. Minturn Smith; Second Vice President—Frank B. Crawford; Treasurer—Edward Barr; Assistant Treasurer—Clarence M. Smith; Secretary—Andress S. Floyd; Assistant Secretary—Newton H. Emmons.

Directors—Charles M. Jesup, Cassius M. Wicker, William O. Jones, Schuyler S. Wheeler, Benjamin B. Tilt, Edward Barr, P. Minturn Smith, Frank B. Crawford, Andress S. Floyd, W. U. Jackson, and Samuel B. McConnico.

The charter, which was drawn by James B. Dill, provides for the purchase and lease of lands, the construction, mortgaging, and sale of buildings, the conduct of a general real estate building business, the development of public and private works, including railways, harbors, canals, bridges, and tunnels, and the purchase, acquisition, holding, and disposal of the stock, bonds, debentures, securities, or other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation, domestic or foreign.

GLUCOSE ADVANCES PRICES.

It was learned yesterday that the six-point break in Glucose Sugar common and the three-point decline in the preferred on Tuesday were due to the forced liquidation of one single account, the selling being in order to protect some Amalgamated Copper holdings. Because of the limited market for the stock the declines were greater than the volume of the transactions would ordinarily warrant.

Yesterday both issues recovered sharply on buying credited to insiders. During the day announcement was made of a 5 to 10 cent advance per 100 pounds in the price of glucose, to offset the increased cost of corn.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

The sale of less than 1,000 shares of Chicago Terminal preferred broke the price of that security two points yesterday, though immediately thereafter there was a rally of a full point on the purchase of 200 shares. At the present time interests connected with the property are apparently content to let the stock marketwise take care of itself, and if needs be to discourage any violent rise in it—this much to the regret of a bull pool in it. And hence the irregularity of the stock.

It is a fact, however, that there is foundation for the report of an important deal in the property; but whether it will be carried through is as yet uncertain.

TWO ANNUAL REPORTS.

Wall Street read with some interest yesterday two annual reports put out in the Street, one the first yearly statement of the Crucible Steel Company of America for the fiscal period ended Aug. 31, the other the report of the Distilling Company of America for the year ended June 30.

***

The report of the Crucible Steel Company shows net earnings from operations of $3,490,438, while, after dividends for the year and payments to outside holdings of the Park Steel Company preferred stock, there is left a balance of $1,730,958. The condensed balance sheet as of Aug. 31 shows:

Assets—Real estate, plant, and equipment, $43,362,013; betterments, $283,002; investment securities, $1,334,211; accounts and bills receivable, $3,014,048; advances on account of ore and metal contracts, $25,962; cash, $805,680; inventory, raw material, product, &c., $5,712,003; total, $54,426,919.

Liabilities—Capital stock, preferred, $25,000,000; capital stock, common, $25,000,000; mortgage and bond obligations, not due, $153,100; accounts payable, $1,389,882; Park Steel Company account, $512,324; preferred dividend—No. 4, payable Sept. 30, 1901, $437,500; profit and loss balance, $1,904,112; total, $54,426,919.

President C. H. Halcomb says in his report:

The results of the past year show net earnings of $3,490,438, which I consider very satisfactory. It is true that the profits of the various companies the year before the merger into the Crucible Steel Company of America aggregated about $4,000,000, but these profits were made during an abnormal year, in which the volume of business was larger and the prices higher than they had ever been or have been since, and the inventories of these companies at the time of merger were taken at the then ruling prices, which declined very materially within less than one month after the date of merger.

In addition to this your company was very heavily handicapped by having to assume contracts for large amounts of raw material at high prices, for which the various companies had obligated themselves and which your company had to assume and carry out. Your company started in last year with very few orders on hand and comparatively no contracts, because the different constituent companies had made no effort to book orders or make contracts, in view of the fact that a consolidation was probable.

We have started in this year with a very large tonnage of orders booked and contracts sufficient to run us for at least two-thirds of the year; therefore, I feel that I may safely say to you that the outlook of the company is most favorable.

Attention is called in the report to the purchase of 175 acres of manufacturing land on the Monongahela River, and the organization of the St. Clair Furnace Company and the St. Clair Steel Company. The sum of $490,430 was deducted from net earnings for depreciation, and $1,250,000 has been carried to surplus account.

***

The report of the Distilling Company, which, it is pointed out, is not an operating company, but holds the stocks of other companies, and has as its sources of income dividends on stocks owned and interest on loans, shows that the total amount of current net assets of the constituent companies on June 30 last, independent of real estate, plants, machinery, properties, brands, trade-marks, &c., is $12,175,073. The total volume of business of the constituent companies, including the revenue tax for the year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to $81,709,877. The total net earnings of the constituent companies for the year amounted to $1,941,362, and for the year ending June 30, 1901, were $735,039, being an increase for the year just closed of $1,206,323 over the previous year. Against the net earnings of $1,941,362 for the year ending June 30, 1901, there were charged off for bond discount and expenses incidental to the bond issue, $283,512.

The outstanding preferred stock amounts to $20,428,593, and there is held for exchange for stocks of the constituent companies not yet acquired by the Distilling Company, $1,821,401, so that the total preferred stock which would be entitled to the earnings, if distributed, amounts to $21,250,000. Applying the net earnings, $1,941,362, to the entire issue, $31,250,000, shows 6 2-10 per cent. on the preferred stock. Deducting the extraordinary expense for bond discount and expenses, amounting to $283,512, leaves $1,657,850.10, or 5 3-10 per cent. on $31,250,000.

Referring to the plan that was executed for providing for additional capital, the report says that $920,000 bonds of the $5,000,000 authorized new collateral trust 10-year gold bonds were retained in the treasury of the company, and $500,000 have already been purchased for cancellation on Jan. 1, 1902, so that $3,580,000 are now outstanding. The business of the company shows steady improvement in every department. President Rice adds:

The total net earnings of the constituent companies, as shown by the profit and loss accounts on June 30, 1900, and 1901, are $3,045,033. Therefore, the question as to whether dividends should be paid at this time became pertinent, and was thoroughly discussed by the Board of Directors and with large stockholders owning a substantial majority of the company's stock. It was unanimously concluded that the interests of the company will be best conserved by deferring the payment of dividends, at least until after the close of the current fiscal year—June 30, 1902.

The reports of the constituent companies show that the working assets are profitably employed. It is the consensus of opinion that when the current year's profits are added to the net working capital, the payment of dividends on a conservative basis will be warranted.

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows:

ASSETS.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Cash	$27,038	$6,151	$21,787
Accounts receivable	4,941,708	2,076,094	2,865,614
Securities	72,388,201	72,047,996	340,905
Preferred stock	25,579,482	25,679,169	*99,687
Common stock	25,530,027	25,771,334	*241,307
Treasury bonds at par	920,000	920,000	.....
Bonds dis't and surplus acc't	820,860	.....	820,800
Office furniture	2,295	2,220	75
Total	$130,211,241	$125,582,964	$4,628,277

LIABILITIES.

Acc'ts payable	$416	$194	$222
Loans and accrued interest	.....	453,033	*453,033
Preferred stock	55,000,000	55,000,000	.....
Common stock	70,000,000	70,000,000	.....
Col. trust gold bonds	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000
Profit and loss balance	210,825	129,737	81,088
Total	$130,211,241	$125,582,964	$4,628,277

*Decrease.

At the annual meeting of the Distillery Company at which this report was presented four of the retiring Directors were re-elected, namely: A. W. Krech, W. F. Wilson, W. F. Harrity, and Samuel Woolner, while Charles E. Ayer was elected to succeed E. M. Davison.

It was decided to cancel all unissued treasury stock except such as has been set apart for acquiring still outstanding stock of constituent companies. The resolution to amend the company's certificate of incorporation so as to prohibit it from dealing in any of its own shares of capital stock was lost because it did not command the requisite vote of two-thirds of the total capital stock.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The same buying that has steadily advanced Pullman Company stock was again in evidence yesterday, advancing the issue 3½ points. The Street is now firmly convinced that a "melon cutting" is to be made for the benefit of the stockholders.

The Gould stocks were selected by the bears as a special target for attack in the afternoon, and it was under the pressure that they sold off rather sharply. On the decline good buying was in evidence.

The rise of over two points in Delaware and Hudson was attended by reports of New York Central buying "for control." This is an old story which has again and again been denied.

Pressed Steel Car issues were notably strong in a declining market, the buying being predicated on the large earnings of the company and the fact that the management is publishing regular statements of earnings.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

With ample work for blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills assured beyond a doubt for the remainder of the year, interest centres in the study of conditions as they bear upon the first quarter and first half of next year. The situation is perplexing in some respects, because it possesses some unusual features. Conspicuous among these, of course, is that the tube, sheet, and tin plate mills are under enormous pressure to meet past engagements, and that it will require months of work to restore to their normal condition the stocks which the trade must carry, from the great jobber to the crossroads store. Under the circumstances, it is quite impossible to judge whether current and prospective consumption in these important lines is or is not above the normal.

Inferences drawn from other branches of the trade permit of different deductions. In steel rails and structural material the outlook for next year is pronounced excellent, and that view is backed by the fact that large orders are at hand or are in sight. In the plate trade the future is not quite so clear, so far as tonnage is concerned, as the immediate future of the shipbuilding industry will hinge largely upon developments in Congress. The wire industry is feeling the effects of the growth of competition. It is in fact, a proof of the enormous general demand thus far that this has not told much earlier. On the other hand, the prospects for future export trade at anything like prices on a parity with our home market are gloomy indeed, so far as the heavy lines are concerned. The situation on the Continent, and notably in Germany, shows no indications of relief. Pressure from that quarter on the international markets is increasing, and when the readjustment of values on old contracts for raw material has been completed there may be room for a further decline of prices. Steel billets are now being offered at about $19 to $20, Antwerp, with corresponding prices for sheet bars, rods, &c., which affords some conception of what prices must be met.

Reports from the principal markets indicate continued activity in pig iron. The November output of the valley furnaces has been taken up with the exception of a moderate portion of Bessemer pig. The recent purchases of the leading interest in the Central West have included considerable forge iron, the balance being chiefly basic pig. It is not true that large lots of the latter have been sold for Pittsburg delivery by Southern furnaces. Cincinnati notes further activity in Southern pig, and St. Louis reports sales of two lots aggregating 25,000 tons.

In the Chicago bar trade there has been good buying of steel bars, but the tonnage of bar iron has fallen off. Very large amounts of structural material have been taken in Chicago by contractors and by architectural works. An interesting point is that the largest single order was placed for shapes by an outside consumer. In the rail trade a sale of 15,000 tons for Cuba was made by an Eastern mill. It is probable that the Pennsylvania steel rail order for 175,000 tons will be placed this week.

BONDS AND CURRENCY.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $280,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes, and paid $116,806 for Klondike gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office. The sum of $714,000 was paid for Government bonds.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. state that they have received advices from San Francisco that the steamship Sonoma from Sydney has arrived with $250,000 gold on board.

Securities at Auction.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

200 shares United States Express Company, $100 each, 90.

98 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, 187.

5 shares Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 51.

20 shares People's Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 201½.

2 shares Newport Casino, subject to provisions in the act of incorporation, $500 each, $321 per share.

17 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 215¾.

20 shares The Safe Deposit Company of New York, $25 each, 123.

4 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 430¾.

1 share New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100, 153.

24 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 427.

6 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 290.

1 share New York Law Institute, $123.

$100,000 Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, 63.

18 shares East River National Bank, $25 each, 148.

20 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 180¼.

25 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 155.

1 certificate New York Produce Exchange, all assessments paid, $125.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 376.

12 shares First National Bank, New York, $100 each, 738 to 740.

8 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 301.

210 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 427.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to London cables thirteen leading British tobacco manufacturers have combined under the name of the Imperial Tobacco Company to meet American competition.

Denials from Pittsburg of the report that the Ames Shovel and Tool Company is going to consolidate all its shovel plants into one huge plant, located in that city.

Newcastle Forge and Bolt Company organized with a capital of $150,000 to manufacture bolts, nuts, chains, and heavy forgings.

Combination formed of all the yellow pine lumber mills in Southern Texas, representing nearly $50,000,000 capital.

Rumors current that another large soft coal combination is in progress of formation, headed by the McKee Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia, which itself owns 65,000 acres of land and produces now 1,000,000 tons a year.

St. Paul dispatches quoting Vice President Kendrick of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe as saying that he expects an increase of $2,000,000 in net earnings for the current year.

Purchase by local banking house of $20,000,000 Pennsylvania Company 3½ per cent. trust bonds, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Reports from Cleveland (Ohio) that five of the largest banks in that city are considering a consolidation into one institution.

Sales of 290 shares of Lake Shore stock at 300, an advance of 50 points from the last previous regular sale on July 18 last, odd amounts, however, having sold in the meantime as high as 290.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $227,450,889; balances, $12,267,407; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,711,210.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅛@2¼ per cent. for short bills and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86½; commercial bills, $4.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday showed a considerable falling off from those of the two preceding days. Prices did not show many changes of importance, although with the decrease in activity quotations were inclined to sag. This falling off, however, was in most instances confined to fractions. Some few stocks advanced over Tuesday's closing bid. It was a noteworthy fact that in several issues which within the last few days had shown considerable activity business was at a standstill. In the Can stocks, for example, there was not all day a sale of a full lot.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL was dull, and all of the issues of this group closed lower for the day. There were no sales of the common stock, and at the end of the day the best bid for this issue was about one point below the previous day's final quotation. The preferred stock, the transactions in which amounted to 300 shares, sold at 39¾ and 39. No sales of the 4½ per cent. bonds were recorded, and the dealings in the 4s amounted to only $30,000. They sold as low as 78, and closed at 78½ bid, showing a net loss of a quarter of a point.

***

UNION COPPER was the only one of the copper shares that was active. Sales of about 1,500 shares were reported at 4½ and 4⅝. It closed unchanged for the day at 4½ bid.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER opened at 15¼, but on the sale of 300 shares sold down to 14⅝. It closed at the latter price, showing a net decline of three-eighths of a point.

***

WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC.—The first offering of the securities to be issued under the plans of reorganization of the Washington Traction Company were made yesterday. There was offered at 85 a lot of $25,000 of the new 4 per cent. bonds, to be issued in place of the former 4½ per cent. bonds. The preferred stock was offered at 45 and the common at 25.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred, sold at 81¼, an advance of over 2 points over the last sale of this stock. The bonds sold to the extent of about $55,000, at 80. No transactions in St. Louis Transit were reported.

***

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE.—The annual report of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company shows that the net profits for the year amounted to $2,083,034, being an increase of about $165,000 over the profits of 1900 and of about $450,000 over those of 1899. During the year the company delivered 641 machines. The surplus now amounts to $1,076,375.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
American Can pf	68½	69½	68	69¼
American Chicle	84	87	84	86
American Chicle pf	84	87	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	32	30	32
American Malt 6s	93½	95	93	94½
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	54	56	54	55
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	14⅝	14⅞	15	15½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
*California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6¾	5	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	33	30	33
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am., Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12	14	12½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		28½		29½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	78	74	78
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	14½	14	14½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	38	40	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	74½	75½	75	76
Electric Boat	19	23	22	23
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2¾	3½	3	3½
Electric Vehicle	1½	2	1½	2
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼	1	1¼
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	¼	1	¾	1
General Chemical	57½	65	57½	65
General Chemical pf	98½	99½	98½	99½
German Treasury 4s	100¾	101½	101½	101½
Green Consol. Copper	27	29	27	29
Hall Signal	32	35	33½	35
Havana Commercial	13¾	14	13¼	13¾
Havana Commercial pf	43	48	43	53
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
International Salt Ctfs.	31⅝	32½	31½	31⅞
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74¼	74¾	74¾	75
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84½	85	84½	84½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	39	39¼	39⅞	40¼
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	14¼	14¾	15¼	15½
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	101	102	101½	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	78¼	78¾	78½	78¾
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	27	28	27	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	83	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	88	85	88
N. Y. Realty Corp.	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7½	8	6⅝	7½
Otis Elevator	33	34	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	93	96
Peo. Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	73	70	73
Retsof		50		50
Retsof bonds		85	90	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100½	102	100	100½
Safety Car, Heat & Light	138	143	138	143
St. Louis Transit	25¾	26⅝	25⅝	26¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¼	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	83	82	82½
Seaboard Air Line	26½	27	26⅝	27
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¾	51	50¾	51
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	80	81	80	81
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	720	725	727	732
Storage Power	4	5½	4	5½
Tennessee Copper	14½	15	15½	16
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	6	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries pf	66	72½	68	72¾
Union Copper	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120¾
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80	80¼	80	80¼
United Rys of St. L. pf.	81	81¾	80	80⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	28	24	31½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	34	36½	34	36½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	62	67½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	20	10	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	50	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	14½	15	14½	15
Worthington Pump pf	121		121	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	242	240	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	103¾	106	103¾	106
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	41	45	41	45
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	30	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	83¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
23th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	108	111
Twin City Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	18½	20	18½	20
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	89	92	89	92
Bay State Gas		¾	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4¼	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denven Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	7	5½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52¾	54	52¾	54
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—New York exchange was quoted here to-day at 5 cents discount. Interest rates for call and time loans, 4½@6 per cent.

Little interest was taken in local stocks. There were a few trades in Tin Can and Biscuit at practically unchanged prices, but the market was devoid of feature. There was no pressure in anything. Nor was there any demand, and the market, as a whole, remained just about stationary.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,405	American Can	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜
170	American Can pf	69½	69	69½
200	American Strawboard	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
100	Chicago Brewing pf	10	10	10
3	Chicago City Railway	201	201	201
31	Chicago Edison	162	162	162
170	Chicago Union Trac.	18	18	18
95	Diamond Match	129¼	129	129¼
300	Lake Street Elev.	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
50	Metropolitan Elevated	39⅜	39¾	39⅝
310	National Biscuit	42⅝	42⅛	42⅞
42	National Biscuit pf	101½	101½	101½
20	National Carbon	18¼	18¼	18¼
5	National Carbon pf	85	85	85
100	Northwestern Elevated	40½	40½	40½
2	Northwestern Elev. pf	88	88	88
102	West Chicago	100	100	100

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	16	18	15	17
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	40	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97	98

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 16.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	American Trust	140	140	140
507	Am. Window Glass	59¾	59	59¾
20	Am. Window Glass pf	92	92	92
3,035	Crucible Steel	24⅞	24¼	24¼
750	Crucible Steel pf	85⅞	84⅝	84⅝
—3	Consolidated Gas pf	48	48	48
$3,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	112	112	112
100	Consolidated Traction	13¼	13¼	13¼
$2,000	Monong. L. & P. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Marsden	5	5	5
160	National Fire-proof	33¼	33¼	33¼
100	National Glass	18	18	18
10	Pittsburg Brewing	69½	70½	70
$10,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	111½	111½	111½
143	Pittsburg Coal	28⅞	28½	28½
250	Pittsburg Coal pf	93	93	93
100	Philadelphia Co. pf	47	47	47
1	P., B. & L. E. pf	74	74	74
$5,000	P., B. & L. E. R.R. 5s	110	110	119
118	River Coal	13½	13¼	13¼
200	U. S. Steel	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
150	U. S. Steel pf	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
30	Westing. Air Brake	178	177	177
150	West. Electric 2d pf	71½	71¼	71¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.08	.07
Best & Belcher	.16	.15
Bullion	.01	.02
Caledonia	.31	.32
Challenge Con	.11	.11
Chollar	.08	.07
Confidence	.73	.69
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.07
Gould & Curry	.04	.04
Hale & Norcross	.16	.14
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.17
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.81	.77
Overman	.03	.03
Potosi	.07	.06
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.17	.16
Standard	3.95	3.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.03	.04
Union Con	.16	.15
Utah Con	.04	.03
Yellow Jacket	.06	.06
Silver bars	57½	57½
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15	15½	15¼	15⅝
Alamo	13½	14¼	13½	14¼
Argentum	9	10	9	10
Anaconda	26	28	26	27½
Battle Mountain	18½	19¼	18	18½
Butterfly	25	35	25	34½
C. C. Cons	7	7½	7¼	7⅞
Coriolanus	6½	9	6½	9
C. C. & M	7	7½	7⅜	7⅝
Columbine Victor	6¾	7½	7	8
Dante	3½	4¼	3½	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	56	58	55½	56
Elkton	166	167½	166	166½
El Paso	68½	69	68½	69
Fanny Rawlings	16	17½	16	18
Findlay	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞
Gold Dollar	17¼	18	17⅜	18
Golden Cycle	60½	62	60⅝	62
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	39½
Gold King	70	85	75	88
Gold Knob	5½	6	5⅝	5⅞
Gold Sovereign	3⅝	4	3½	3⅞
Gould	14¾	15	14⅝	14⅞
Hull	7	8	7	8
Ingham	12½	12⅞	12½	13½
Isabella	45½	45⅝	47	47¼
Jackpot	38	41	39¼	40
Katinka	38	40	35	50
Keystone	3	7	7	8½
Last Dollar	55	62	55	63
Lexington	6½	6⅞	6⅝	7
Little Puck	5¾	6⅛	5⅞	6½
Mint	15½	19	18	20
Mollie Gibson	21	21½	21	22
Mollie Dwyer	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅞
Mary Cashen	8	10	8	10
Moon Anchor	28½	28¼	28	29
National	2¾	2⅞	2½	2⅜
Nugget	15	16½	15	16½
New Haven	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Orphan	19½	21	19⅝	21½
Pharmacist	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅞
Pinnacle	7½	8½	7½	8½
Pointer	5½	5⅞	6½	6
Portland	300	305	300	305
Rose Maud	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Rose Nicol	5¼	6	5	6½
Republic	4	4¼	3⅞	4½
Rocky Mountain	3	3½	3	3¼
Sedan	5⅞	6	5¾	7
Vindicator	120½	125	120½	125
Work	12	12½	12¼	12¼
Zoe	2⅜	2¾	2½	2⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$167,425,728
Gold	100,095,136
Silver	18,084,916
United States notes	7,634,576
Treasury notes of 1890	57,894
National bank notes	8,753,342
Total receipts this day	2,288,804
Total receipts this month	25,593,336
Total receipts this year	167,742,224
Total expenditures this day	1,985,000
Total expenditures this month	23,745,000
Total expenditures this year	147,714,824
Deposits in National banks	110,752,102
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	674,055
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	812,154
Customs	1,273,341
Miscellaneous	203,307

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$311,602,089
Silver dollars	444,867,000
Silver dollars of 1890	682,795
Silver bullion of 1890	41,593,205
Total	$798,765,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$311,602,089
Silver certificates outstanding	444,867,000
Treasury notes outstanding	42,276,000
Total	$798,765,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$74,112,716
Gold certificates	28,882,420
Silver coin and bullion	10,551,834
Silver certificates	7,533,062
United States notes	7,634,875
Other assets	17,838,319
Total in Treasury	$144,553,248
Deposits in National banks	110,752,102
Total	$255,305,351
Current liabilities	87,879,623
Available cash balance	$167,425,728

Mining Town Burns Up.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 16.—Clinton, a mining town, located on the Northern Pacific, sixteen miles east of Missoula, was practically wiped out by fire last night. It is reported that ten buildings, including hotel, saloon, stores, and residences, were destroyed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86¼	86½	95,100	Amalgamated Copper	87⅜	88	85⅜	86⅜	—2
80½	82	200	Am. Agric. Chem. pf.	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	+ ½
25¼	25½	500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
80½	81	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ⅛
30	30½	100	American Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30½	
26	26½	200	American Ice Co.	26½	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	26	410	American Locomotive	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
43¼	43½	5,820	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43	43¾	42⅞	43¼	— ¼
97½	97⅝	630	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97⅝	97	97⅜	— ⅛
117¾	117¾	13,100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117	117¾	116¾	117¼	
		100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅛
156	158	100	American Tel. & Tel.	156⅜	157	156⅜	157	
34⅝	35	6,500	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	36	36⅛	34¾	34¾	—1⅜
51½	53	200	Ann Arbor pf	52	52	52	52	— ⅜
77⅜	77½	24,450	At., T. & S. F.	77⅛	78⅛	77¼	77½	— ½
96½	96⅝	900	At., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97	96¼	96¼	— ¼
102	102½	900	Baltimore & Ohio	102¼	102½	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
59⅞	60	5,725	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	59⅝	60½	59¾	60	+ ⅛
		100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	96	96	96	96	+2
109¼	109¾	250	Canadian Pacific	110	110	109¾	109¾	— ¾
162	165	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162	162	162	
45¼	45⅜	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	46	45¼	45¼	— ¼
36¼	36⅝	400	Chicago & Alton	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	
77¼	77½	750	Chicago & Alton pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77½	— ⅛
22	22½	100	Chi. Great Western	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
84	84¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85	85	84½	84½	— ½
41	41½	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis	41½	41½	41	41¼	+ ¼
72	73	15	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	74	73	73	73	
164½	164¾	29,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	164½	165⅝	164½	164⅝	— ⅛
187	188	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	187¼	187⅝	187¼	187⅜	+ ⅛
197	198	3,900	Chicago & Northw.	196	198½	196	197½	+ ½
		220	Chi. & Northw. pf.	210¼	210½	210½	210½	+ ½
141¼	141½	420	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141	141¼	141	141¼	— ¼
135	140	200	Chi., St. P. M. & Om.	135	135	135	135	
20¾	20⅞	550	Chi. Term. Trans.	20¾	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
38¼	37	3,225	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¼	38½	37	37	—1½
97½	97⅝	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
92	92½	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	92	92⅜	91½	92⅜	— ¾
13¾	13⅞	100	Colorado Southern	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
216½	217¼	200	Consolidated Gas	217½	217½	217	217	—1
84½	85	700	Crucible Steel pf.	85	85	84½	84½	— ¾
167¾	168½	3,100	Delaware & Hudson	165	168	165	168	+2⅝
44¼	44¾	300	Denver & Rio Grande	44	44¼	44	44¼	—1⅜
91	92	525	Denver & R. G. pf.	92¼	92½	92	92	— ¼
42¼	42½	3,800	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	42⅜	43⅜	42¼	42¼	— ¾
		100	Detroit United Ry.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ¾
6¾	7	275	Dist. of America	7	7	7	7	
20¼	21	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
40⅞	41	22,450	Erie	41¼	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
69	69¼	100	Erie 1st pf	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼	— ½
55	55¼	600	Erie 2d pf	56	56	55	55½	— ⅛
61	64	300	Evans. & T. H.	62	62	62	62	—2
		400	Gas E. & E. Bergen Co.	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	
43	43½	2,545	Glucose Sugar Ref.	41	43½	41	43¼	+2½
98	100	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100	100	100	100	+2½
193	193¼	800	Great Northern pf.	193	193	193	193	
74	74½	60	Hocking Valley pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	
145	145½	600	Illinois Central	143½	146	145¼	145¼	— ¾
22	23	100	International Paper	22	22	22	22	—1
78	78¼	560	Internat. Paper pf.	78	78¼	77¾	77¾	—1⅝
87	87½	1,100	Internat. Power Co.	88½	89	87	87	— ⅜
		200	International Silver	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
39½	40	200	Iowa Central	40	40	40	40	
		700	International Pump	46½	47	46½	46½	
88	89	100	Internat. Pump pf.	89	89	89	89	+1
16	17	100	Keokuk & D. M.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
70	70	100	Lake Erie & West.	70	70	70	70	— ½
		300	Lake Shore	300	300	300	300	+50
103	103¼	1,600	Louisville & Nashville	103	103¼	103	103	— ⅝
118	119¾	2,100	Manhattan Elevated	119¾	119¾	119	119¼	— ⅜
155	157	3,215	Met. Street Railway	157½	158½	157	158¼	+1½
13¾	14	3,300	Mexican National ctfs.	14½	14⅝	14	14	
117	118	310	Minn. & St. Louis. pf.	118	118	118	118	+1
25	26	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26	26	25½	25½	—1⅛
50	51	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	51	51	50¼	50¼	—1⅝
94	95	13,100	Missouri Pacific	95½	95¾	94	94⅜	—1⅛
19½	19¾	200	National Lead Co.	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅝
63¾	63¾	100	National Salt Co. pf.	63½	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅛
140¼	143	300	New York Air Brake	140¼	140¼	140	140

ASTOR FIRST BY A HEAD

Close Finish for the Selling Purse at Morris Park.

ANIMOSITY A STAKE WINNER

Racegoers Witness the Defeat of Four Favorites—The Track Was in Fairly Good Condition.

The class of the horses that ran at the Morris Park track yesterday furnished the clearest possible evidence that the season is growing late, for from first to last the races were confined to the poorer element, selling races having the place of honor on the card for the afternoon, while the only event of the day making the pretensions to being a stake was in fact a selling stake.

Of vastly more importance to the betting crowd was the last race of the day, the selling mile and a sixteenth, over the hill, for that race furnished what the stake event did not, a chance to get even on the afternoon's betting, a chance that the average man of the crowd did not in any way neglect. For this race there were seven runners, with Alpen the favorite at a short price, while Astor and Sentry were the next best backed. At least four horses of the seven that started were backed as "good things." In this race, however, In Shot made the pace for the first mile and a fraction, but then became tangled up in the field, while Astor and Alpen closed from behind, attended by the others. In the last furlong Astor, however, drew away under the hard riding of Bullman, and, showing first past the winning post, won by little more than a neck.

In the single stake event of the afternoon the McGrathiana Stakes, Templeton was installed a favorite over Glenellie. In the race Glenellie made the running into the last half furlong, after which Animosity worked to the front and won quite handily by three lengths.

Everybody seemed to have "the word" on Sliphrift in the second race, and when the layers quoted 3 and 4 to 1 at the opening there was a small-sized panic to get the money on. His price was quickly cut to 4 to 1, then 3 to 1, and finally to 5 to 2, at which price he closed favorite. He was off badly and did not improve his position very much until straightened out for home, when he closed gamely under the whip and won by a length and a half.

In the fourth race Joymaker was heavily backed from 12 to 1 to 6 to 1, and he won also, although his backers were lucky to cash, as he interfered with Trump in the last sixteenth, who in turn was forced over on Keynote, the favorite, forcing O'Connor to pull up. The Stewards would not allow the claim, however, and the horses were placed as they finished, Joymaker, Trump, and Bessie McCarthy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of three or more races in 1901; selling allowances; about two miles. L. Waterbury's Baby Bill, ch. g., aged, by Great Tom-Cassila, 153 pounds, (Owens,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out by a length. J. F. McNamara's Sir Salesman, ch. g., 6, 148, (Brazil,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by five lengths from W. C. Daly's Boisterous, br. h., 5, 160, (Barry,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—4:04½. Cheesemite, Owaissa, Sifter, and Linstock also ran. Value to the winner, $340. Doctor Eichberg always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. John E. Madden's Sliphrift, br. c., 2 years, by Spendthrift-Varina, 114 pounds, (Mounce,) 5 to 2 and even, won cleverly by a length; the Coughacres Stable's Grail, b. f., 2, 117, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from H. B. Zeigler's Setauket, br. c., 2, 114, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Cervera, Isla, Francesco, Otis, Essene, Judge Wardell, Ante Up, and Connie also ran. Value to the winner, $895. Sliphrift the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Stakes, for fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901, selling allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Andrew Miller's Animosity, ch. f., by Star Ruby-Harmony II., 100 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 2 and even, won ridden out by a neck; David Gideon's Glenellie, ch. f., by His Highness-Isolgien, 101, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, second by eight lengths from J. E. McDonald's Templeton, b. f., by St. Savior-Manola, 102, (J. Martin,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:28⅘. Ashes, Beggar Lady, Mintage, and Princess Pepper also ran. Value to the winner, $915. Templeton the post favorite. Winner trained by W. C. Rollins.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200, selling allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. The Pepper Stable's Joymaker, ch. c., by Kantaka-LaJoya, 92 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Trump, b. c., 95, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length from J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, b. f., 102, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:39⅘. Ben Howard, Andy Williams, Keynote, Justice, Gibson Light, Fried Krupp, Tact, Locket, Baranche, Atheola, Last Knight, and Arrahgawan also ran. Baranche and Atheola left at the post. Value to the winner, $610. Keynote always the favorite at 7 to 10 and out. Winner trained by C. Davis.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds, over the Withers mile. The Coughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., by Atheling-Wild Honey, 126 pounds, (McCue,) 4 to 5 and out, won handily by a length; W. M. Barrick's Criterion, blk. c., 105, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and out, second. Time—1:41⅘. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner, $350. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1900 or 1901, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. T. Tabor's Astor, b. g., 6, by Aintree-Stephanie, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out by a head; G. A. Muller & Co.'s Inshot, b. f., 3, 97, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 2, second by a length from Louis Beau's Sentry, br. c., 3, 96, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even. Time—1:47⅖. Lee King, Alpen, Eloim, and Ponsolee also ran. Value to the winner, $520. Astor, Sentry, and Alpen equal favorites at the post. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; five and a half furlongs on the Eclipse course. Cervera, 126 pounds; Ben MacDhui, 124; King Pepper, 122; Otis, 115; Tour, 114; Lady Uncas, 112; Neither One, Highlander, and Tribes Hill, 110 each; Brandy Smash, 107; Man-o'-War, 106; Blandford Herrman, 104; Ante Up, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs on the Eclipse course. Evelyn Maud, 114 pounds; Bonus, Ben Howard, and Albert, 110 each; Virginia Grace, 105; Josepha, 105; Gray Girl, 101; O'Hagen, 99; Mint Bed, Tenegra, Thola, and Lemoyne, 97 each; Cassville, Last Knight, and Goldoga, 95 each; Zirl, Frivol, and Bijou, 92 each.

THIRD RACE.—The New Rochelle Stakes; selling allowances; for three-year-olds and upward; over the Withers mile. Carbuncle, 124 pounds; Decanter, 116; Louisville, 111; Paul Clifford, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Highweight Handicap, for all ages; last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers course. Ten Candles, 130 pounds; Sanders, 125; Belle of Troy, 123; Dublin, 116; Chuctanunda, 115; Musette, 112; Morningside, 111; Paul Clifford, 108; King Pepper, 105; Smart Set, 100; Highlander and Malster, 95 each; Lady of the Valley, 87; City Bank and Barouche, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; over the Withers mile. Lou Rey, 110 pounds; Huttsilopochtli, 106; Knight of the Garter, 106; Athlea and Dolando, 103 each; St. David and Ethics, 98 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, over the Withers mile. Herbert, 124 pounds; Belle of Troy, 116; Dublin, 112; Decanter, 107; Potente, 99; The Amazon, 92; Prince Richard and Sir Finnan, 89 each; Sadie S., 87; Hammock, 85.

Wax Taper Fell at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Through poor starting and an accident the talent was hit hard at the Fair Grounds race track to-day. When a sixteenth from home, in second place, with a splendid chance to win the fifth race, Wax Taper fell and threw his rider, Tommy O'Brien, who was momentarily stunned. Ethylene, at 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, was given a flying start in the fourth race, and beat off a splendid field of two-year-olds.

BALSARROCH WON CESAREWITCH.

American Horses and Jockeys Win Remaining Events at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Balsarroch won the Cesarewitch Stakes at Newmarket to-day. The conditions were as follows: The Cesarewitch Stakes, a handicap of 25 sovereigns each, with 500 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward; the Cesarewitch course, two miles two furlongs and thirty-five yards.

The result in detail was as follows:

J. H. Houldsworth's b. c. Balsarroch, by Retreat or Martegon-Hazy 1
T. Kincaid's b. c. Black Sand, by Melanion-Sanda 2
J. Dawson, Jr.'s, b. f. Rambling Katie, by Hampton-Barmaid 3
Twenty three horses ran.

The Americans, both owners and jockeys, had a most successful day.

Kearsarge (Maher) won a maiden (at entry) two-year-old stakes, five furlongs.

William C. Whitney's Spectrum (J. Reiff) won the Select Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward, the Rowley mile.

Dundonald ("Clem" Jenkins) won the Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, the Rowley mile.

J. R. Keene's Chacornac (Maher) won the Kennett Plate, five furlongs. E. Corrigan's Lute (Thorpe) was second, and Frank Gardner's Monsieur de l'Orme ("Clem" Jenkins) finished third, all the winning horses and their jockeys in this race thus being Americans.

Princeton's Fall Track Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 16.—The annual Fall track games of Princeton were held on University Field this afternoon. Their object principally is to find out the men of track ability in the entering class.

Phelan, 1905, of Georgetown, and Grimes, 1905, of Pittsburg, showed up unusually well, and will probably prove themselves valuable to the track team in the Spring meets.

Columbia Track Athletes Meet.

Columbia students interested in track athletics gathered in Havemeyer Hall, at the university, yesterday, to organize an association and elect the manager and assistant managers for the year. Marcellus H. Dodge was chosen manager, with Daniel A. Menocal and E. Stauffen, Jr., as assistant managers. The organization was perfected on the lines laid down by former President Seth Low last year. The constitution calls for a governing Council, to consist of the Captain, manager, assistant managers, and two graduates appointed by the President. The membership fee to the association will be $5. This will entitle the holder to all track meets held in New York by Columbia.

C. B. Marshall will remain Captain of the team, and Ernest Hjertberg will continue trainer. The association's annual Fall games will be held in the Eighth Regiment armory about Dec. 15. Negotiations have also been begun for a dual set of indoor games, to take place in New York with Pennsylvania some time before Christmas.

Syndicate Cup Challenge Doubtful.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The alleged intention of John Erskine, a merchant of Belfast, to issue a challenge for the America's Cup in behalf of a syndicate, is not taken seriously here. The Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club telegraphs to The Associated Press:

"The matter is absolutely unknown to the committee. There is no such name on the list of members."

In response to an inquiry as to the report that he was the Chairman of a syndicate of fourteen organized to challenge for the America's Cup, John Erskine of Belfast said:

"The report was prematurely published and without my authority. I regret that I cannot afford further information just now."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:13	Sun sets	5:18	Moon sets	8:36

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:08	Gov. Isl'd	10:32	H. Gate	12:28
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:34	Gov. Isl'd	10:43	H. Gate	12:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amazonense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
St. George, Australia	.....	.....

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Queen Margaret, Chile, Peru, &c	.....	.....
Yucatan, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Brazil, Argentina, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Curityba, Matanzas, Gibara, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lowther Castle, China, Japan, and the Philippines	.....	.....
Lucania, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Maskelyne, Manchester	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	9:30 A. M.
Nomadic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Nubia, Copenhagen and Stettin	.....	.....
Pretoria, Bremen	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Mauritz, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saint Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Susquehanna, South Africa	.....	.....

SUNDAY, OCT. 20.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux	.....	.....

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortoz, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes on Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 13 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 824, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 17; Shanghai, Sept. 21; Yokohama, Sept. 28, and Honolulu, Oct. 8, which reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, were dispatched east Oct. 14, at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 19.

Also that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Sept. 25; Sydney, Sept. 24; Auckland, Sept. 28, and Honolulu, Oct. 9, which reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east Oct. 15 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 17.

California, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
Catania, Hamburg, Oct. 2.
Cavour, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.
El Valle, New Orleans, Oct. 12.
Hesperides, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Oct. 9.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 16.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
City of Washington, Havana, Oct. 14.
Elswick Manor, Hamburg, Oct. 3.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 10.
Island, Christiansand, Oct. 6.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 17.
Palatia, Hamburg, Oct. 6.
Patria, Algiers, Oct. 4.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

British King, Antwerp, Oct. 7.
Comal, Galveston, Oct. 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 12.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 18.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Oct. 12.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Oct. 12.
Santiago, Santiago, Oct. 12.

SUNDAY, OCT. 20.

Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
El Cid, New Orleans, Oct. 15.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 19.
Menominee, London, Oct. 10.
Oleta, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Oct. 12.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
Boston City, Swansea, Oct. 8.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 16.

Arrived.

United States battleship Kearsarge, from Hampton Roads, Anchored off Tompkinsville.
SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Dunblane, (Br.,) Farquhar, Sourabaya, &c., July 18, with sugar to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.
SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux, Oct. 3, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.
SS Clenfuegos, (Cuban license,) Johnson, Santiago, &c., Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:25 A. M.
SS Alsatian, (Br., new, 2,775 tons,) Clark, Sunderland, Sept. 27, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) Thompson, Antwerp, Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.
SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Volger, Bremen, Oct. 5, and Cherbourg, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:19 A. M.
SS Hubert, (Br.,) Lyons, Manaos, &c., Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 15th.
SS Concho, Evans, Galveston, Oct. 9, and Key West, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Alps, (Ger.,) Kirkby, Cape Haytl, &c., Sept. 28, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 A. M.
SS James Turpie, (Br.,) Herald, Calamata, &c., Sept. 10, with currants to order; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.
SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davis, Liverpool, Oct. 3, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M.
SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:18 A. M., 17th.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, light; clear.

Sailed.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Dragoman, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) for Port Royal, S. C.
SS Westgate, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Oceanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Inchmona, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Rosse, (Braz.,) for Ship Island.
SS Euclid, (Braz.,) for Ship Island, &c.
SS Vaderland, (Br.,) for Antwerp via Cherbourg.
SS Denver, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Dudley, (Nor.,) for Norfolk and Kingston.
SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) for New Orleans, &c.
SS Aragon, for Newport News.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
Steam yacht Varuna, owned by Frederick F. Ames, passed out Sandy Hook at 8:57 A. M.
United States battleship Indiana passed out Sandy Hook at 11:53 A. M.
SS George W. Clyde, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Havana, for Havana, &c.
SS New York, for Dominican ports.
United States gunboat Eagle, passed out Quarantine at 5:12 P. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Froehlich, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 8:30 A. M. to-day.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York, arr. at Naples at 10 A. M. to-day and sld. for Genoa.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:08 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butt, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.
SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, for New York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., Oct. 12.
SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday.
SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 11:05 A. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Stoermer, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7 P. M. to-day.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York for Gravesend and Hull, passed Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York for Newcastle, arr. at Portland to-day.
SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Motto, for New York, sld. from Palermo Oct. 12.
SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Capt. Cazatis, for New York, sld. from Havre yesterday.
SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from Rio Janeiro for Bermuda and New York, sld. from Barbados yesterday.
SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from Genoa for New York, sld. from Almeria yesterday.
SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 7:50 P. M. to-day.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, October 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE
Choice and Valuable Property
NO. 5 CHATHAM SQ.,
Between Mott and Doyers Streets.
ALSO
4 and 5 story brick and stone buildings with lots,
Nos. 58, 62, 64 and 66 WATER STREET
Between Coenties and Old Slips.
For maps, &c., apply to Robinson, Biddle & Ward, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 160 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New York City,
On Wednesday, Oct 23, 1901, 12 o'clock noon
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
ESTATE OF ANNA M. CORNING,
SITUATED AT RYE, N. Y.,
Consisting of a large residence lined with brick, and land, 195x296 feet. The house contains 10 rooms, and is in good order, three-quarters of a mile from Rye station, on the Boston Post Road, 45 minutes from 42d Street; 40 trains daily; also ten building lots, 54x188, adjoining. The property has gas and water in front of it and macadamized roads. 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at 5 per cent.
For maps and photographs apply to
Herbert A. Sherman, 9 pine St. & 532 5th Av.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.
Dated New York, Sept. 3d, 1901.
JOHN H. FOSTER, Executor.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor.
law-6mTh

NASON, FLORENCE WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENCE WILLIAMS NASON, formerly Florence May Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d of April, 1901. HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Administrator. WM. RAIMOND BAIRD, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York. ap25-lawfmTu&co24

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.
APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A beautiful American basement residence,
315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER ON PREMISES.

WEST 81ST,
near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100, $65,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

NEAR HERALD SQUARE.
A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY—GOOD-SIZED PLOT.
Also a prominent
GRAND STREET CORNER.
Apply to
GERALD R. BROWN, 120 B'way.

WEST 72D,
an elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe, 90x100, with fine detached house; 13 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also, fine stable and carriage room on premises with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap, or to let. Owner, E. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

Corner on Riverside Drive.
5-Story American Basement.
A well-built, attractive, corner on Riverside Drive; most central and on the best part of Riverside Park. $90,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE,
18th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
M. & L. HESS, 907 Broadway.

74th St., No. 16 East, For Sale.—Location unsurpassed. Parties looking for a home, with plumbing perfect, with furniture that includes paintings, bric-a-brac, billiard table; with position in the middle of the millionaire district, are invited to examine the premises and the price. Open ten to four.

A.—Handsome three-story and basement limestone house, 17x52x100, 16 Jumel Terrace, near 162d St., West. Key at WM. W. WATKINS'S, 457 West 162d St.

Bronx.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375.
Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; $10 monthly. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FEW GENUINE BARGAINS
in detached cottages, from $1,500 to $5,500; $200 down, balance on simple interest; high, healthy locality; 22 minutes out; 94 trains; fine schools. Anson, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; $4,000; easy payments. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Sacrifice! Sacrifice!—$3,000; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Farm for Sale—116 acres, beautiful site, one mile from City of Dover, N. J.; fine fruit orchard of 5 acres; 2 dwellings, one nearly new and modern; 9 rooms; object of sale to close estate. J. H. Pollard, executor, Fair Haven, Vt.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGETS CO.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WHITE PLAINS
35 Minutes from 42d Street.
THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY.
SINCE WE BEGAN ADVERTISING OUR PROPERTY WE HAVE BEEN GRATIFIED AT THE LARGE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES AND THE INTEREST MANIFESTED IN WHITE PLAINS PROPERTY. A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVE MADE THE STATEMENT THAT WE ARE OFFERING PROPERTY IN THE FINEST LOCATION AROUND NEW YORK, AND AFTER VISITING MANY SECTIONS THEY HAVE SETTLED AT WHITE PLAINS. CALL AT OFFICE
New Netherland Realty Company
503 5TH AVE., COR. 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d St.; cheap lots at station; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry.
Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley.
No interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

South Midwood.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF FLATBUSH.
The most perfect suburb of New York—for those seeking a home midst exclusive and restricted surroundings, 35 minutes to the city.
$9,800 WILL BUY THIS IMPOSING new residence; with hall in centre, containing 11 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry, and storage rooms; cabinet hardwood trim; best nickel-plate open plumbing; hot and cold water between chambers; large butler's pantry with Cooper's refrigerator; fine large kitchen with celebrated "quick meal" combination range; double parquet and comb grain pine floors. Magnificent new arrangement of rooms; oak beam ceiling in Dining Room; handsomely decorated; plot, 50x100 (or more ground if desired.) Only $1,000 required; balance like rent.
A. W. SCHMIDT.
South Midwood Office, 1364 Flatbush Ave., (Cor. Foster Ave.)

Ideal American Homes. All that can be desired in plan, finish and location.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.
297 E. 15th St., B'k'l'n
99

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S. Asso. Head Master.

EASTMAN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., D. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

PACKARD

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL 44th Year
4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening 'Phone 101—18
All commercial branches. Individual instruction. Young men and women enrolled at any time.
NIGHT SCHOOLS for those who would EARN WHILE THEY LEARN

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, } Headmasters.
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD. Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 100 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirtieth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

148 MADISON AVENUE.

Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.
Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,

66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM.

51 East 59th St.: ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 59th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Elocution, speeches, voice strengthening, recitations, debating, conversation; highest references. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, 8 East 15th St.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

Experienced teacher wishes pupils in English branches; specialties, science and mathematics; best reference. Address Miss V. C., Box 37, 1,242 Broadway.

Teachers.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia.) 316 West 50th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS.—Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Duregé, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, piano, violin, mandolin, guitar, bandurria; first-class tuition; modest charges.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 176 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Sig. Sebastian.—Your voice placed in 10 lessons; hearings 1 to 2, Saturdays. 10 East 17th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th.—Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lanciers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 40th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 138 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellersile Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; ses circular; class and private tuition: children, adults.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 West 125th St., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

EMPIRE, 250-254 West 110th St.; (largest hall;) waltz guaranteed, 6 private lessons, $5; 24 lessons, $5; open daily.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free, at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st St.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

FALL SEASON, 1901.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American. — Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1; bath, references. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DUDLEY W. BAIN and WILLIAM B. BARKLEY, Bankrupts.—No. 3,058.
Notice is hereby given that Dudley W. Bain and William B. Barkley, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 2d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 28th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 16th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EVA BRODER, Bankrupt.—No. 4,096.
Notice is hereby given that Eva Broder, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 28th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 16th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—VERNEY A. FREYSTADT, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Verney A. Freystadt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Oct. 15th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC HAMBURGER, BENJAMIN HAMBURGER, SOLOMON HAMBURGER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Isaac Hamburger, Benjamin Hamburger, and Solomon Hamburger, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Isaac Hamburger, Benjamin Hamburger, and Solomon Hamburger were duly adjudicated bankruots; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS.
October 16th, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MACY & BLACHINSKY, doing business as the Eagle Skirt Co., in bankruptcy.
Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, on Thursday, October 17th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, all the assets, consisting of skirts, petticoats, linings, machinery, fixtures, etc., etc.
Order of LAROY S. GOVE, Receiver.
ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, 320 Broadway, City, Attorney for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES McWALTERS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of James McWalters of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said James McWalters was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 15th, 1901.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Milliner.—Remodels; ladies' own materials; trims to order; exclusive styles; will call by appointment. Florence, 216 West 83d St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano— $150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS

5th Ave., corner 16th St.
Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.

WEBER WAREROOMS,

5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

1857 —STECK— 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

A POSTAL CARD—A
Mail one to us with your name and address, and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.

NEEDHAM,

FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH STREET.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 65 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, instalments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Stock, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,515 3d Av., 86th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av

Pianos to rent, $2 and $3 monthly; rent allowed if purchased; 50 bargains in upright pianos. Goetz & Co., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn.

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$75 BEAUTIFUL upright Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Elegant upright piano, three octaves, almost new. Mrs. Conley, 157 West 98th St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day, at 8:45 o'clock, Number 11 East Houston Street, Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day at public auction, Corner 92d St. and 3d Av., 9 A. M., fixtures and furniture of saloon, 1,601 2d Av., New York City, by order of the mortgagees.

Marshal's Sale.—By virtue of an execution I will sell this day, at 9 A. M., No. 25 1st Av., Manhattan, lot of ladies' cloth and jackets.
Jacob Katzenstein, City Marshal.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., all week, Bric-a-Brac, Rugs, 1,077 Broadway, Brooklyn.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St.; noon and evening.

Horses and Carriages.

For Sale.—Pair mahogany bay Kentucky cobs, 15.2 hands, seven years old; sound, gentle, and fearless of city sights; can be driven double or single. Apply Wm. Dillon, Cowan's Stable, 122 West 54th St.

Bargain.—5 working horses, $40 upward. Coal yard, 1,122 Madison St., near Central Av., Brooklyn.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.—All kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; cartage free. 184th St., Marion Av.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F. 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and instalments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 89 Maiden Lane.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, gold gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done, General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Second-hand safes, low prices: safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Singer sewing machine, latest drophead, 5 drawers, all improvements, $25. 173 3d Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

REMOVAL NOTICE! !—LENOX AUCTION ROOMS, formerly West 125th St., now Madison Av. and 119th St. BARGAINS IN FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
329 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 480,783 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Legal Notices.

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE.—AUGUSTA M. GERDTS having applied to me by written petition setting forth that JOHN RUOFF, her brother, late of Greenpoint, Long Island, New York, but having assets in Hudson County, New Jersey, has absented himself from his place of domicile for more than seven years last past successively, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State:
I hereby order that cause be shown before me, the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, State of New Jersey, at my office in the Court House at Jersey City, County and State last aforesaid, on the Eighteenth day of November, Nineteen hundred and one, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why letters of administration of the estate of said John Ruoff should not be granted to the said Augusta M. Gerdts; and that this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for five weeks successively at least once in each week, and in "The Observer," a newspaper printed in the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, for five weeks successively at least once in each week.
Dated October 1st, 1901.
JAMES T. LILLIS, Surrogate.
CLARENCE KELSEY, Proctor for Petitioner, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
o10-law&wTh

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Will rent beautiful large room, four windows, party of gentlemen; excellent table; reasonable rates; 21st St., near 5th Av. Address P., 116 Times.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

16th St., 116 West.—Gentlemen will find pleasant rooms and excellent home cooking; moderate rates; private house.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent boarders accommodated; parlor dining room.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

44th St., 208 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; hot and cold water; with excellent board.

47th St., 10 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; parlor dining room; table board; references.

58th St., 129 East.—Large room, with running water and table board.

72d St., West.—Second or third, front room, with board, for two young ladies; rare opportunity; moderate. Box 250 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

91st St., 81 East.—Room and board in private family of adults.

93d St., 122 West.—Near Park and "L" station; small sunny room; good board; reference.

95th St., 66 West.—Pleasant sunny rooms, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.

101st St., 105 East.—Comfortable room; excellent table; private house.

126th St., 128 West.—Large front room, newly furnished; running water; heated; excellent table; one, two gentlemen.

127th St., 275 West.—Large square room in private house; board optional; every convenience; moderate.

134th St., 261 West.—Two medium sized rooms, together or separate; gentlemen preferred; board optional; private family.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 684.—Beautifully furnished rooms and board; first-class; also back parlor, suitable for doctor.

Lexington Av., 326, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)—Large rooms, with board; table board; central; references.

Madison Av., 87.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; open plumbing; central location; table boarders; transients desired.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 71.—Single, also connecting, double rooms, suitable small family, or party friends.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Montclair, N. J., 28 Walnut St.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms; modern cottage, all home comforts; excellent board; convenient to both R. R. stations. Mrs. E. Cogho.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes board in refined, cultivated family; boarding houses kindly not answer; A1 references. Student, Box 176 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—INVALIDS wishing pleasant, comfortable home, with care and attention of two trained nurses; terms reasonable. Apply BRUCE, 132 West 109th St.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square.—Large front room, furnished, in a private family for gentleman.

17th Street, 55 West.—Parlor, physician, dentist, or refined family; front basement suite, trained nurses; references; telephone.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; steam heat; large closets; hot and cold running water.

21st St., 22 East, near Broadway.—Large and small furnished rooms.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; all improvements; references.

27th St., 43 East.—Two handsomely, newly furnished sunny rooms in apartment; bath; breakfast optional; reference.

31st St., 358 West.—Large and small; every convenience; reasonable; private family.

33d St., 47 West.—Dentist's office; also single and square room; newly furnished house; gentlemen; references exchanged.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room, (private bath,) suitable for two gentlemen; reasonable to acceptable tenants.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references required.

60th St., 215 East.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; private family; gentlemen only.

62d St., 246 East.—Small furnished rooms; all improvements; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

83d St., 35 West.—Two rooms, fully furnished; bath; second floor; gentleman wishing comfortable surroundings, private family.

107th St., 174 West.—Lady having modern apartment would rent light, cheerful room to lady. Franzen.

119th St., 30 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room; superior board.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone, separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Mount Morris Hotel, 3d Av. and 130th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night up.

St. Nicholas Av., 386.—Handsomely furnished front and hall rooms; private house; near station.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

HIGHEST CASH PAID for all kinds stores, merchandise, furniture of flats and houses; strictly confidential. Rose, 576 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Never Thrown Away.—Pencils printed all around; very attractive; $1.75 per gross, $7 per 1,000; send 2c. for sample and price list. Lang & Scherer, 38 East 8th St., N. Y.

The Wizard System detects errors as they are and enables your bookkeeper to get out his trial balance the first addition; price, $5.00. For particulars address Wizard System, 162 East 23d St.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—Manufacturing plant on Greater N. Y. water front, within lighterage limits. Mail full particulars to A. M. Davis, 1,027 Boulevard, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

$1,000, partner in established wholesale and retail cigar store; no special qualifications required except honesty and stability. P. O. Box 1,097, New Haven, Conn.

Established real estate brokerage concern requires partner for outside work; half interest cheap. Braxton, X Box 138 Times Office.

$250 to $1,000 to invest, without services, in established business. State full particulars. Cash, Box 206 Times.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St

UNIQUE ENGINEERING FEAT IN THE SUBWAY

Wall Weighing About 200 Tons Shifted Without Damage.

Two Other Walls Between 136th and 137th Streets, Weighing 2,160 Tons Each, to be Moved—Due to Change in Tunnel Plans.

An operation that is classed by engineers as one of the most remarkable undertakings in their line ever begun in this country, and certainly one that is absolutely unique in New York City, is now in progress in the Rapid Transit subway between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets.

It was in these two blocks that the first stretch of the subway was completed late in last year by the McCabe Brothers, subcontractors for Sections 13 and 14. Since its completion the plans for the tunnel have been so changed that there are to be three tracks at that point instead of two. When this change was announced, the subcontractors were faced with the choice of tearing to pieces their work and rebuilding on the wider basis, or of moving the completed structure bodily. They chose the latter, and it is the moving that constitutes the present novel undertaking.

In the first of the two blocks an enormous wall, weighing about 200 tons, has been shifted, and another, weighing the same, is being shifted. They are made of concrete, heavy rock blocks and pressed brick. Their height varies from 3 feet to about 15, their thickness from 9 to 3 feet. Each of them, when it rests in its final position, will have been moved intact through a distance of five feet and six inches. One, the westerly, already has been moved successfully, and in its entire length of about 180 feet the only breakage was the cracking of a little corner of the concrete base.

The second block, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, has in it nearly 200 feet of the regulation steel structure, weighing 2,160 tons, or 4,320,000 pounds. The east side wall and roof of this will be moved five and one-half feet toward the east, and the west wall is to go the same distance in the other direction. The steel structure, made up of numerous separate elements, is put together as follows: The inside lining is concrete; next comes the steel framework, then there is a coating of waterproofing, and on the outside is a thin layer of brickwork, just the thickness of a single brick. Besides the two outer walls there are in the interior of the structure two rows of steel columns, numbering 144 in all. These columns are attached to the roof and to the concrete floor. In moving the structure the only part that will stay where it is will be the floor.

The lower block, where the two heavy walls have to be shifted, is that which intervenes between where the elevated viaduct over Manhattan Valley ends and the underground tunnel begins again. The two walls, increasing in height as the underground opening was approached, were to be the only inclosure of the tracks here, no roof being practicable.

McCabe Brothers gave the contract for removing the structures in the two blocks to Terry & Tench, who are doing the iron work in six sections of the subway and are to build three whole sections on their own account. It was stipulated that, if the undertaking of shifting the walls and steel was accomplished successfully, Messrs. Terry & Tench were to be paid a certain sum. If they failed, the loss was to be theirs.

On last Saturday twenty-three men began to slide the westerly wall of the lower block. It had taken them ten days to prepare it for sliding. Many contractors and engineers who knew that the work was to take place came to see how it would be done. On the day before yesterday the 180-foot rampart had been placed in its new position, and Mr. Terry, who superintended the job, was receiving the congratulations of his friends.

To prepare for the moving the contractor had his men place what he calls wedges under the wall at short intervals. These wedges are immense wooden beams, square in shape, and fully a foot and a half thick. On top of each wedge, between it and the bottom of the wall, were inserted thin strips of metal. The lower strip was stationary on the wedge, and the upper one, resting on the lower, was intended to slide. Grease was poured between them. When everything was ready the men pushed the wall. The upper metal strip slid upon the lower one, carrying the wall along.

"Now that we have moved the first one," said Mr. Terry yesterday, "we'll know how to calculate better. It takes about ten days to get ready to move the wall, and then a day and a half to do the sliding. With this first one I had a little accident. When the wedges were placed underneath a storm came up and they settled. So we find, now that the wall is in its new place, that it is not exactly plumb. We'll have to raise one side several inches. I'll know how to keep the other one plumb in transit, however."

It can be seen that the engineering problem of moving the walls is a wonderful one. But when they begin on the steel work in the next block that will be all the more remarkable. While the easterly wall and roof are being slid through the five and one-half feet every part of them, almost every inch, will have to be braced to prevent the dissolution of the whole.

The general principle of sliding will be similar to that employed with the masonry walls, but the application of the principle is to be far more complex. Each steel column will have to have under it a separate pair of greased metal strips. When the pushing is begun all these separate slides will have to work together perfectly. Mr. Terry calculates that it will require some weeks to make ready the apparatus, but that he will, after this preparation, be able to slide the whole structure over in a day and a half.

In each block, of course, there will be left intervals unfloored, but the filling in of these with concrete will not be difficult. Only twenty-three men are required to move the walls, and the steel work will be shifted by thirty-five men. Not less than two months will pass before the whole job on the two blocks is finished.

CARPENTER HEIR TO $30,000.

After Months of Bad Luck He Hears of His Good Fortune.

Thomas De Greef, a carpenter, living at 74 Seventh Street, Long Island City, yesterday received word from Brussels that with a sister he was heir to $60,000. It was good news to De Greef, who for months has been able to get just enough work to keep him alive.

Day after day he sought employment with his kit on his shoulder, but always it seemed to him that he was one hour too late. On Monday, however, things changed for the better, and he got a job that promised to last until Christmas. He was despondent still, for he was in debt. Yesterday morning, as he was leaving the house to go to work, the letter carrier met him and gave him a letter from a firm of Brussels solicitors that told him of the fortune left to him. From the letter he learned that within seven months his mother and two of his three sisters had died, and that he and the remaining sister were sole heirs to the fortune which they are to share alike. De Greef said last night he would at once consult the Belgian Consul as to the steps needful to obtain the money.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Exonerates Principal Shields of Charges Against Him.

The School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx had a meeting last night in the rooms of the Board of Education and disposed of a lot of routine matter and reports of committees. The board was in session less than half an hour.

It approved the report of the committee exonerating Principal Albert Shields of the charges of oppression made against him by Miss Laura A. Cregan, a former teacher in School No. 125; appointed about 300 new teachers from the eligible lists for elementary and high schools, and did away with the system of substitute teachers in the half-day classes.

Timothy Healy's Explanation.

Timothy Healy, who made a charge before the Central Federated Union that the employes of the Water Department were accustomed to pay a portion of their earnings to avoid being transferred, said yesterday that he could have furnished affidavits substantiating his statements, but that the producing of such affidavits from employes of the department would have caused the discharge of those who signed them.

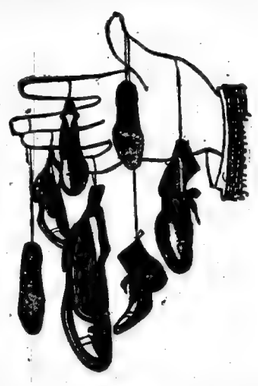

The woods are full of plain, serviceable $3.50 shoes; but they're plain, always plain, just as though the man who didn't want or couldn't afford to pay more than $3.50 didn't care.

Our new $3.50 shoe has all the style of a shoe at twice the price.

Box calf, enamel and patent leather.

The mark of the thoroughbred is on this Fall's overplaid overcoat, an indefinite distinction that sets it apart from the commonplace.

In gray and brown, made long with broad lapels; $20 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ERECTION OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES

One Site Already Acquired on East Seventy-ninth Street.

Buildings to be of a Distinctive Type but with a Uniformity of Design in Character.

George L. Rives, Secretary of the New York Public Library, gave out the following statement yesterday, regarding the Carnegie branch libraries:

"The agreement between the city and the New York Public Library for the erection of the Carnegie branch libraries in Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond, was executed on July 17, 1901. Prior to that time the Board of Trustees of the library had taken up the question of how best to deal with the numerous problems which will arise in regard to the selection of sites and the designing and construction of the libraries. One site in East Seventy-ninth Street, near Second Avenue, has already been secured and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"Application will shortly be made to the city for the purchase of other sites. With regard to the planning of buildings it has seemed best to the Trustees that the libraries should be not only built in a distinctive type, but that there should be as much uniformity in the design, use of materials, general character and scale of the different buildings as is consistent with the numerous variations bound to exist in the practical requirements at different places and the dimensions and diversity of sites and their surroundings.

"It is the view of the Trustees that these differences alone will be sufficient to deduce all the varieties which is advisable or justifiable from an artistic point of view. And, as the Trustees are advised, all proceedings of successful work of this character support the view that there should be no variety where the problem repeats itself, excepting in so far as the conditions may differ. The Trustees think that it should be possible for every one to recognize each of these buildings immediately as a branch of the great system of circulating libraries which Mr. Carnegie has planned, and which the city will maintain.

"How to secure the sort of uniformity of type that is desired has been a matter of serious consideration with the Trustees. The problem is not unlike that which had to be dealt with at the great expositions of Chicago and Buffalo, where it has been desired to put up adjacent buildings exhibiting a uniformity of type, but of some individual diversity. It has seemed to the Trustees that the best solution of the difficulty would be found not in competition, but in collaboration. The Trustees would not have been satisfied to intrust the entire work of erecting the forty-two branches which they are to construct to a single architect. On the other hand, it was plain that too large a number of architects would not be able to work together in as efficient a manner as a comparatively small number.

"Acting on these general principles, the Trustees at their last meeting resolved to invite three firms of architects, viz.: Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, and Messrs. Babb, Cook & Willard, to serve the library in designing and supervising the construction of the branches in question, with the single exception of the Seventy-ninth Street branch, which, it is expected, will be constructed from designs furnished by James Brown Lord. The three firms above named are to act in collaboration and decide jointly all matters of common import regarding the designs and construction and other details relating to the various buildings. The designing of each separate building, however, and the supervision of its construction is to be intrusted by allotment to the several firms.

"It is the expectation of the Trustees that the Advisory Board will at once take up the problem of designing these libraries and determine upon what may be called a general type of building, and that, as fast as the city acquires sites for branch libraries the design for the buildings will be ready and the work of construction pushed as fast as possible.

"In the opinion of the Board of Trustees, this arrangement promises not only uniformity of type and satisfactory artistic designs, but the greatest possible thoroughness and economy in the work to be done.

"I have just received from each of the three firms above named an expression of their willingness to serve as members of the Advisory Board."

EUGENE CRUGER'S SANITY.

Dr. A. McL. Hamilton Testifies that He Was Not a Paretic.

The Cruger will contest has practically narrowed itself down to a question of expert testimony. In answer to the testimony given for the contestants in which the will was declared a forgery, and Eugene Guido Cruger was called a paretic, experts for the proponent, Olga Salomea Heitz, presented their view of the facts yesterday before Surrogate Thomas.

Benjamin F. Kelley, a handwriting expert, who said he had had forty years' experience, testified that the will of twenty-seven words had been written by Mr. Cruger. He had compared it with certain admitted writings of the testator.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was called as the medical expert. He said that he had been a friend of Mr. Cruger's for a number of years. He said he had seen him abroad in 1894 and 1896, and that he was strong and healthy both times.

He declared that Mr. Cruger was sane and rational, but that he had a fad of wearing very loud clothes. The witness declared positively that Mr. Cruger had not suffered from paretic dementia.

After several depositions of French witnesses were read the hearing was adjourned to this morning.

Upholstery Dept.
4th Floor.

ART NOVELTIES.

Taffetas silk and satin sofa pillows,—embroidered with lace, braid or ribbon in Marie Antoinette style.

Ribbon embroidered jewel cases, trinket boxes, glove and handkerchief cases,—photo frames and cushions.

This beautiful work is new, the colors are delicate, and the floral patterns wonderfully executed.

Burnt, tinted wood articles.

Burnt leather hangings and cushion covers.

Fibre and Straw Scrap Baskets.

Bureau Sets, Scarfs and Pin-Cushions.

Rush work baskets, lined with tufted satin.

$1.35 each.

Hamper work-baskets with nickel fastening,

$2.50 each.

For the Fall Season when the demand for tasteful curiosities is so very pressing, the preparation involves a collection of articles suitable for gifts and souvenirs. This stock is equipped with quantities of exquisite novelties particularly appropriate for such use.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Sale of
ORIENTAL RUGS.

200 Persian Rugs—Sizes 3 ft. x 4 ft.

$4.75 each.

100 Antique Kazaks.

3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. wide x 8 ft. 3 in. to 10 ft. 9 in. long.

$19.75 each.

Usual price, $28.00 and 30.00.

100 Irans and Mosuls.

3 ft. 5 in. to 4 ft. 8 in. x 8 ft. 3 in. to 10 ft. 10 in. long.

$27.00 each.

Usual price, $35.00 to 45.00.

Irans—Carpet sizes.

7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 8 in.	$39.00
7 ft. 1 in. x 11 ft.	42.00
8 ft. 5 in. x 11 ft. 2 in.	47.50
9 ft. 1 in. x 12 ft.	65.00
10 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 4 in.	78.00

Less than one-third usual price.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

"SHERIFF" KAIMER IS DEAD.

One of Staten Island's Best Known Characters Ends His Days in the Poor Farm.

August Kaimer, one of the best-known characters on Staten Island, died yesterday in the borough poor farm. Kaimer had lived on Staten Island for forty years of his life of seventy-nine years. He became known first in connection with the Reinhardt murder.

Reinhardt, who lived in Stapleton, killed his wife, placed the body in a barrel, and wheeled the barrel through the streets of Stapleton, and up over the hill back of the village to the woods where Silver Lake Park now is, and there buried the barrel and its contents. A few days afterward the barrel was uncovered and the body found. The case promised to be a mystery, but Kaimer solved it when he recalled meeting Reinhardt wheeling the barrel through the streets. Kaimer's testimony was largely instrumental in sending Reinhardt to the gallows.

His work in this case gave Kaimer the idea he was a born detective, and on the strength of his belief he sought the nomination of Sheriff. Failing to get it, he ran as an independent and received a large vote. From that time on he was a perpetual aspirant for the office. This earned him the nickname of "Sheriff" Kaimer, which stuck to him until his death.

Kaimer and his wife had been living apart for a year or so, when, on Oct. 3, his neighbors at Concord noticed the old man was not about. He was found ill and starving in his little home. He refused to go to a hospital, and the authorities finally removed him to the poor farm. He was born in Germany. The only known relative he has is a nephew, who lives in Newark, N. J.

Toy Sword for a New Lieutenant.

A presentation interrupted business on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange yesterday. The friends of James Gillies, who had just become a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment, spent $2.35 to show their appreciation of his promotion. Major Walter Hotchkin and Charles Stoppani, as a committee, purchased with this sum a toy sword, a bright red hat, and "fixings." The presentation occurred before the rostrum, and the speech was made by Percival A. McQuire. Forming in line, the brokers then marched in double file to the café where the toast entailed an expenditure of $1.75 by the honored broker.

Women's University Clubhouse.

The managers of the Women's University Club have leased a house for the club at 13 East Twenty-fourth Street. They expect to open it on Nov. 1. It contains large assembly rooms, library, reading room, and dining room on the two lower floors. Eight bedrooms on the two upper floors will be used for transient and permanent guests. Information in regard to the price of rooms, &c., may be had by applying to the Secretary, Miss Harriet M. Jenckes, 12 East Twenty-second Street.

O'Neill's

Offer To-day, Thursday,
Special Values in Women's Suits and Raglans.

WOMEN'S SUITS
Of Pebble Cheviot, double breasted Silk lined Jacket, Skirt shows the new flounce effect, lined with French Percaline, and bound with Velveteen, 15.00

WOMEN'S RAGLANS OR RAIN COATS.
Loose back and Semi-fitting Velvet Collar, 16.98

Sale of Silk Waists.
Special lot of Silk Waists just received. They are made of excellent quality Taffeta, yoke effect, of tailored straps, neatly stitched and finished with silk covered rings, 4.98 each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Values in Wall Street

rise and fall, but, with us, while prices fluctuate, values never go below par.

Hackett-Carhart Clothing always pays a good dividend in satisfactory service, it's a stock that is "preferred" by everyone after one investment.

"Don't go short" of a Top-Coat when you can get a top-knotcher for $15, $20 or $25.

We've got "a corner" on a lot of Fine Imported Silk Scarfs—English Squares, Imperials, Puffs, Tecks and Reversible Four-in-Hands—50 cents; similar quality generally quoted at $1.00.

Full Pique Gray Suede Gloves, $1.00.

We're "long" on Boys' Short Trouser Suits—exceptional values at $5.

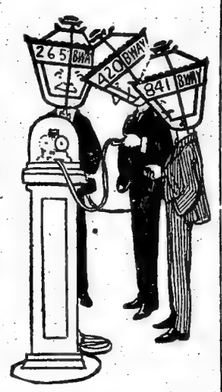

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

RUGS FOR THE WINDOW SEAT.

Our Oriental Rugs give warmth, softness, seclusion—and avoid the common error of allowing a reflected glare and a Wintry, out-of-door look. All sizes—for hangings, floor, to throw over the window seat—or as cushions.

ANTIQUE KAZAKS, $17.50,
(Value $25.00 to $35.00.)
5 x 3 ft. to 7 x 4 ft.

Also 100 fine Persian hall and corridor pieces.

IRANS, KURDISTANS, & FERAHANS,
8 to 12 ft. long,
$22.50.
(Value $35.00 to $50.00.)

Suitable furniture—Box couch, $10.00. Bagdad cover, $4.00. Window seats, $5.00. Palm stands, 75 cts. Book table, with two shelves, $4.50.

For economical novelties, you must "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CANDIDATES' NAMES BARRED FROM BALLOT

Court Holds that Citizens' Union Aldermen Have No Right on It.

Decision Is Based on Section of Election Law Relating to Independent Nominations—Case Has Been Appealed.

Justice Abraham R. Lawrence has rendered a decision in the case of John H. Behrman, candidate for Alderman in the Forty-fourth Aldermanic District, which, if sustained, will imperil the candidacies of independent nominees for Alderman, as their names, under the decision, cannot go on the official ballot. The case will, however, be argued on behalf of Behrman before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-morrow by Judge W. N. Cohen, who has associated with him Julius M. Mayer, for the Republican County Committee, and E. B. Whitney of the law firm of Whitney, Goodrich & Hagen.

Mr. Behrman's case came before Justice Lawrence on an application for an order directing the Board of Elections to file his certificate as an independent nomination for Alderman, the board having refused to do so. The petition for his nomination as independent candidate of the Citizens' Union was signed by only 130 electors. The usual number of signatures required in such cases is 500, but Corporation Counsel Whalen raised the point that the election law, Section 57, relating to independent nominations, makes no mention whatever of candidates for Aldermen, consequently certificates filed with the Board of Elections of candidates nominated by the Citizens' Union for Aldermen are null and void. Justice Lawrence sustained this view, and the practical effect of the decision will be that the Citizens' Union candidates who were fortunate enough to have the party nominations of the Republicans can run on that ticket only, and Citizens' Union voters will have to vote the straight Republican ticket if they want to support their candidates.

Justice Lawrence, in his opinion, said of the failure to mention the candidates for Aldermen in the law that the court could not supply that which the Legislature has omitted. He said further:

It is an elementary rule in proceedings in mandamus that the relator should show that he has an absolute legal right to compel the board or individual proceeded against to do the act which he seeks to have done. I am of the opinion that the relator in this case has failed to show that under the statute he is entitled to have the certificate tendered by him received and placed on file by the Board of Elections, and it therefore follows that this application should be denied.

"The case of Mr. Behrman," said Mr. Whitney, "applies also to the candidates of the Greater New York Democracy. I do not think that Justice Lawrence's decision will stand. According to our construction of the law a petition for the filing of a certificate of nomination for Alderman requires the signature of only 100 electors, no matter what the custom has been. It is a test case in the hands of the Republicans, as the Citizens' Union indorsed a Republican. The case may go to the Court of Appeals. It could be decided in time for the coming election. In view of the proceedings in the Appellate Division it would be idle to talk of the results of Justice Lawrence's decision."

Commissioner John R. Voorhis of the Board of Elections said that the board would act on Justice Lawrence's decision unless it was set aside.

"We have," he added, "plenty of time to act. The time for filing independent nominations expires to-day at midnight, and the board must wait three days before taking them up to consider protests and other matters. Of course we could to-day take up nominations filed three days ago. Under the decision of Justice Lawrence Citizens' Union Aldermanic nominations could not go on the ballots except as Republicans, and the Republican list is closed. But I suppose that there will be more litigation over the question, and I cannot, of course, tell in advance what the Board of Elections may do."

A reference to the records of Aldermanic nominations filed found that in Manhattan the Citizens' Union had independent candidates in only two districts, John F. Biggan in the Fourteenth and John Stewart in the Twenty-first. Citizens' Union nominations for Aldermen had not, when Mr. Voorhis made his statement, been filed for the Second, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-seventh Aldermanic districts, nor from the Bronx in the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Districts. No nominations were in from Richmond. In Brooklyn there was a Citizens' Union candidate, Robert Van Iderstein, in the Forty-eighth, and another, Henry J. Nutz, in the Sixtieth. There was a contest between Citizens' Union candidates. E. F. Distler and Charles Alt, in the Sixty-sixth. In Queens there was a contest in the Sixty-seventh between John W. Bennett and Benjamin Wingrove.

FOR KILLING A RANCH OWNER.

New York Cabinetmaker Arrested and Held for Extradition to Argentine.

Allador Hattas, thirty-three years old, a cabinetmaker, of 560 East Sixteenth Street, was arrested there Tuesday night by Central Office Detectives Dunn and Stransky, charged with the murder of Count Ernest Meden, a Russian ranch owner of La Plata, Argentine, June 29, 1900. According to the Argentine authorities Count Meden was rapidly making a fortune as a leather producer. Hattas worked on his place, and the Count reproved him for drinking and they fought. Three days later natives came upon a newly made grave near the Count's home, and, opening it, found the murdered body of the owner.

Hattas had meantime disappeared with $1,200 which Count Meden had just received from his mother in Russia. He was hunted all over the world, and was captured through a letter mailed to him at New York by his mother in Budapest, from which place he came. The Hungarian police notified Capt. Titus that the letter had been mailed, and the detectives kept their man in sight from the moment he received it at the general delivery. Hattas said he could prove an alibi, but Magistrate Hogan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held him to await extradition to Argentine.

Carpets.

A Clearing Sale of last season's patterns.

282 Rolls
Royal Wilton,
many of these were formerly $2.35 per yard,
$1.50,
Together with
180 Rolls
Best
Body Brussels,
95 cts.

The above goods are offered to the Retail Trade Only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

NEW STEEL COMBINATION.

Renewed Interest in the Reported Project—Trust Officials May Take Part in the Plan.

Reports which have been current in Wall Street for several days in regard to a new steel company gained added importance last night despite lack of confirmation. According to the story, a new combination, to be known as the Anglo-American Steel Company, is in process of formation. It is said that the Bethlehem Steel Company, now controlled by President Schwab of the Steel Trust, and the Vickers-Maxim plant, in England, are to be included in the new combination. The recently-formed Pocahontas Coal Company and the Sparrow's Point Steel Company are also said to be included in the scheme.

One report had it that Henry L. Sprague of Stetson, Jennings & Russell was to be the counsel for the combination. Mr. Sprague, however, said he knew nothing about it. Two executive officers of the Steel Trust are also mentioned in connection with the report, but their connection with the project lacks confirmation.

In the absence of a positive denial from those in a position to make it, there is a tendency to put some confidence in the report. It is said that land has been purchased for a new plant for the construction of armor plate exclusively, and that this site is on the water front at Staten Island, somewhere between Fort George and Fort Wadsworth.

O'Neill's

Fine Broadcloths

The Special Feature in our Dress Goods Sections To-Day.

There are many makes of Broadcloths sold to-day that do not give satisfaction to the wearer. Most of them when sponged and shrunk have that undesirable flannel effect. We don't handle that kind. The cloths we offer you to-day came from old established makers of fine goods and we recommend them most highly. They are of a bright satin finish that sponges and presses well. There are two special lots arranged for to-day's selling—here they are:

52 INCH
All Wool Broadcloths
in Royal and Navy Blues, light tan and castor, light gray, reseda, tabac and seal brown, olive, cardinal and other shades, including black,
1.25 Yard.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF
1,000 Yards of Imported Black Broadcloths,
52 INCHES WIDE.
heretofore retailed at 2.25 yard; marked for this sale,
1.69 Yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Furs

To measure from selected Skins, PERSIAN JACKETS, Extra Quality Brocade Linings, Baum Marten Collar and Revers.
$135.00

Persian Jackets, 22 inches long, full inside Revers, Brocade Lining (regular value $110.00),
$75.00

Suit Department

will offer
100 Ladies' Tailored Suits, entirely silk lined, (taken from the regular stock and reduced from $35, $40, $45),
$20.00

Ladies' Walking Suits—of Meltons and Heavy Weight Cheviots—value $30.
$20.00

BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. BERTHA GALLAND
Matinée To-day, Thursday, at 2 of THE FOREST LOVERS.
Evenings, 8:15.....and Saturday Matinée THE LOVE MATCH.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Greatest of London Gaiety Theatre Successes.
"Has imprinted itself upon the hearts of the populace."—N. Y. Times.
Nixon & Zimmerman's elaborate production of THE MESSENGER BOY
With JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S 58TH ST. Comedy & Vaudeville Shows. 15 Gills—All Laughter. SANDOW THE MAN OF MUSCLE.
125TH ST. "Turned Up." Always Great Vaudeville. "Mme. Butterfly" Beautiful Belasco Play. "Her Last Rehearsal." Big Vaudeville.
5th Av. 23rd St "What Happened to Jones" Com'dy Continuous Vaudeville. Great Shows. "My Friend From India." Lively Comedy. BEST VAUDEVILLE.
POPULAR PROCTOR PRICES: 15, 25, 50c
SUNDAY AT ALL HOUSES. CONCERTS
BIGGEST & BEST VAUDEVILLE IN TOWN.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
"A STRONG DRAMA."—The Times.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony.
Ev., 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

Harlem Op. House | Empire Theatre Co. | Mrs. Dane's Defence | Evs. 8:15 Mat. Sat
Next Week, Seats Now on Sale. | VIOLA ALLEN and Company, Presenting "IN THE PALACE OF THE KING." SPECIAL WED. MAT. OCT. 23D.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MR. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Company in the Big Success, Eve'gs, 8:15. THE NEW YORKERS

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day, Broadway Burlesquers
This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FLORODORA

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way.
Last Week but One, Castle Sq. Opera Co.
To-night. Bohemian Girl Fri. Night La Gioconda
Sat. Night. Sat. Mat.
Prices, 25, $1. Next & Last—Mikado-Tannhauser.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | LA TOSCA.
Tad Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. A Tipperary Christening

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival
NEXT TUESDAY—WM. FAVERSHAM
In a New Romantic Role. First time on any stage of a 50-minute play, entitled PRINCE CHARLIE.
By Robert Marshall, Author "The Second in Command," "A Regal Family," etc.
Preceding "A Royal Rival." Seats now Ready.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway.
Evgs. 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES | "A Great Success."—Herald.
HAWTREY | A Message from Mars.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., n'r B'way.
LOUIS MANN
CLARA LIPMAN
Ev'g. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THE REO K'OOF,
By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Sat.
Klaw and Erlanger's Troubadours, THE LIBERTY BELLES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St.
LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.
NEXT MONDAY—FOR 3 WEEKS.
SEAT SALE FOR FIRST WEEK THIS MORNING AT 9.
HENRY IRVING, ELLEN TERRY.
Repertory for first week:—
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday Evenings, Saturday Matinée, KING CHARLES I.
Friday—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Evening—LOUIS XI.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Place.
40 ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. A GREAT SHOW. BEST IN TOWN. Prices, 25c., 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10. Mats. & Burlesque of HOITY-TOITY DIPLOMACY

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
RICHELIEU, with DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. Every Eve., "Das Unbeschriebene Blatt." (A Blank Page.) Mat. Sat., "Maria Stuart."

GRAND—THE FOUR COHANS
Nxt Wk—Geo. W. Monroe.

14th St. Theatre, nr 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK, Jno. E. Kellerd—The Cipher Code.
Next Week—A new play—"New England Folks."

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

HUBER'S 14 ST. MUSEUM. Mr. & Mrs. Morton, 312 lb. Couple. 40 others. Theatre, 10c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c.
EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
NEXT WEEK—LA TOSCA. | SIBERIA.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING, 1901.
9th Day, Thursday, Oct. 17th.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
The New Rochelle, Westchester Highweight Handicap and four other races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; wind northwesterly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,156. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE BOERS REACH THE SEA

Force of Five Hundred Penetrates to Saldanha Bay.

SIXTY MILES FROM CAPE TOWN

The British Catch Up with the Commando and a Brisk Fight Results.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 17.—The invaders have reached the sea, a commando of 500 men having penetrated through the rich Great Berg River Valley to Hopefield and Saldanha Bay.

The Boers have secured a number of recruits and considerable quantities of supplies. Gen. French is directing the operations against them.

In a brisk fight at Twenty-Four Streams, near Piquetberg, yesterday, Capt. Bellew and four other British were killed and several others were wounded.

The British having surprised several camps, the Boers are now in the habit of shifting camp by night. Lately, the British columns, after long night marches, have arrived at their objectives only to find the Boers gone.

British columns penetrating Orange River Colony miles from the railways find fields of maize or freshly plowed lands, the Boers making off at their approach and returning when the columns pass on. The herds on the high veldt still seem to be numerous. The Boers are living on cattle and mealies stored in out-of-the-way places.

The foregoing dispatch shows that the British have followed the Boer force which has penetrated to the coast, as Piquetberg, capital of the Piquetberg district, is in the Great Berg Valley, and only about ten miles north of Hopefield. The district is a rich grain-growing region, and the settlers are many of them wealthy men.

Hopefield is sixty miles north of Cape Town. Saldanha Bay lies twenty-five miles to the southwest of Piquetberg, and is also about sixty miles from the capital. It is a fine land-locked harbor, at present only used as a quarantine station.

NATAL BORDER OPERATIONS.

Botha's Escape—The British Gradually Inclosing the Boers Near Pongolabosch.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—From Newcastle, Natal, a correspondent of The Times sends a dispatch which says that a large number of Boers are near Pongolabosch and Slangapies, while a commando of 500 holds a position southeast of Piet Retief.

Commandant Gen. Botha has dissolved his force, which numbered 2,000, and has left his men to escape as best they can. He himself, with a few followers, has gone north through a small unguarded space near Piet Retief.

The main interest of the moment, says the dispatch, centres in the operations around Pongolabosch, where the British are gradually inclosing the Boers.

GERMANY'S PROPOSED TARIFF.

The Country Not in a Position to Face a Tariff War with Any of Her Important Customers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, in commenting on the German tariff scheme, says the Government is now committed to it, yet its future attitude must largely depend on its private information in regard to the intentions of foreign Governments.

The really important feature of the situation, remarks the correspondent, is carefully concealed by nearly the whole of the German press. It is that, in view of the present depression of her trade and industries, Germany is unable to face a tariff war with any of her important foreign customers.

ANARCHY IN MACEDONIA.

Albanians Ill-Treat the Christians—Notorious Brigand Beheaded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Balkan States correspondent of The Times reports a condition of chronic anarchy in Macedonia, owing to the lawlessness of the Albanians, whose attitude toward the Christian population is worse than that of the Kurds toward the Armenians.

The Macedonian brigand Maliu, the leader of the assassins of Stambuloff, after some years of prosperity, during which he has been unmolested and even regarded as a hero, has been caught commanding a murderous band and been beheaded by the Turks, who have displayed his head in several Macedonian villages.

BRITISH SEAMEN MUTINOUS.

Members of the Crew of the Battleship Magnificent Throw Gunsights Into the Sea.

BEREHAVEN, Ireland, Oct. 17.—The gun sights and other fittings of the British first-class battleship Magnificent, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir William Acland, second in command of the Channel Squadron, have been cast into the sea by members of the crew in order to bring about the righting of grievances of which the crew complain.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cotton, middling, 8½c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

At Sherry's and other first-class restaurants, use Saratoga Arondack Water—luncheon and dinner. It is a delightful digestive agent.—Adv.

DUC D'ORLEANS IS TO VISIT KING EDWARD.

Queen Victoria Forgave Him After He Apologized—Royalists Express Their Fidelity to Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Times says he is authorized to state that the Duc d'Orléans, who is now traveling in the South, intends later to visit King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

The correspondent says he learns that after the Duke wrote the letter of apology to Queen Victoria for the unfortunate incident last year, (when he congratulated the artist who made a number of caricatures of her Majesty in a Paris paper,) he received a touching reply, assuring him that the misunderstanding was at an end. Queen Victoria's letter was written a short time before her death.

There is, says the correspondent, every reason to believe that the Duc and his family will be received in England with the same cordiality that has always been extended to the members of his house.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Royalists report that the Duc d'Orléans received visits from his political friends at Carlsruhe, and had long conversations with the Presidents of the Royalist committees, who expressed their fidelity and devotion to him. The Duke has made a special study of questions relating to the organization of the Royalist Party for the next French Parliamentary elections.

CONDITIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Rumor of Ayub Khan's Escape Discredited—News of Abdur Rahman's Death Received Quietly in Kandahar.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A rumor that Ayub Khan has escaped from Mussoorie, says the Simla correspondent of The Times, is not believed. It is unlikely that he would attempt to escape, for if he entered Afghanistan his death would be certain, as the Shere Ali faction is extinct. The great tribes are not interested in Ayub Khan, now that he is old and has lost his prestige.

It is reported from Quetta that the news of Ameer Abdur Rahman's death and of his eldest son's succession has been received quietly in Kandahar.

A rumor of restlessness among the Ghilzais which has gained currency is not supported by any evidence.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—"At a great durbar in Kabul on Oct. 9 Habib Ullah formerly took the oath as Ameer," says a dispatch to The Daily Mally from Simla, "and announced the appointment of his three brothers, Nasr Ullah, Mohammed Umar, and Amim Ullah, (?) to the headships of the army, the Revenue Department, and the Judicial Department.

Ayub Khan is one of the younger sons of the late Ameer Shere Ali. It was he who, after his brother, Yakub Khan, had been deposed and sent into captivity by the British, led some of the Afghan tribes toward Kandahar, and whose formidable qualities as a commander made Lord Roberts's famous march to that city necessary.

After the British retired from Kandahar, in April, 1881, Abdur Rahman was left to cope alone with Ayub, and it seemed for a time as though he would be defeated. On Sept. 22 a decisive battle was fought at Chilzina, and it was said that the rout of Ayub, which resulted, would not have occurred had it not been that his Kabuli and Herati regiments abandoned him in the thick of the fight and fired on the rest of his men. Soon after this battle Herat, Ayub's stronghold, surrendered to Abdur Rahman, and Ayub fled. Later he was captured, and has been kept in captivity at Mussoorie, British India.

The Ghilzais, mentioned in the foregoing dispatch, were among the chief supporters of Ayub Khan.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF BILL.

Feeling Against It Growing, Especially in New South Wales.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Melbourne to The Times says the feeling against the proposed tariff is growing, especially in New South Wales, where, it is declared, the fight against it must continue until the next elections.

The debate in Parliament proceeds vigorously. The free traders denounce the bill as a protectionist measure, asserting that it is a violation of the promises made by the Ministry at the time of the elections. The Ministers reply that high duties are necessary for revenue.

THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Times says a bill pending in the Chambers relates to the rules of debate, and is intended to prevent a renewal of the disgraceful scenes of last session. It gives to the President the right to expel a member on his own responsibility, and provides for censure and fine in the case of disorderly conduct.

WANT TO ENJOIN A UNION.

Cincinnati Men Say Organization Injures Their Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—An injunction to restrain a labor union from interfering with the business of an employer of non-union men was again sought in the United States Circuit Court to-day, but as yet John Kohlsaat has not issued the preliminary order.

The petitioners were Samuel Rosenthal and Clarence Mayer, who conduct the Globe Tailoring Company in Cincinnati. The organization against which the enjoining order is asked is the Custom Clothing Makers' Union of America and its officers, President Robert Noren, Secretary C. V. Peterson, Treasurer S. E. White, and Directors Linn and Bastaman.

It is charged that these men have been instrumental in injuring the business of the complainants by asking agents and customers of the concern to place a boycott on its goods.

Reduced rates every day to Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Inquire of ticket agents. A train every hour.—Adv.

Football, Harvard vs. West Point, to-morrow. Up by Day Boats, back by rail, $1.50.—Adv.

MR. M'KINLEY'S CASE IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Final Disposal of the Charge of Inharmonious Consultation.

NO POISON ON THE BULLETS

Gangrenous Conditions Attributed to Lowered Vitality—The Cardiac Muscle Affected—Solid Diet Not Fatally Injurious.

The official report of the attending surgeons in the case of the late President McKinley, the report of the autopsy, and that on the bacteriological examination have been completed.

The report of the surgeons, which contains upward of 15,000 words and will be published in full in The New York Medical Journal to-morrow, is signed by Drs. P. M. Rixey, Matthew D. Mann, Herman Mynter, Roswell Park, Eugene Wasdin, Charles McBurney, and Charles C. Stockton. The report of the autopsy is signed by Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord, Pathologist to the New York State Pathological Laboratory, and that on the bacteriological examination by Dr. Herman C. Matzinger, Bacteriologist to the New York State Pathological Laboratory.

In the report of the surgeons, Dr. Mann, speaking for his colleagues, declares with emphasis that there "never under like circumstances was a more harmonious and better-agreed band of consultants," thus setting aside all rumors of disagreement among the attending physicians and surgeons. The description of the shooting is followed by a description of the operation in all of its technical minutiae. The wounds in the stomach were sutured with silk used in double rows of stitches, so arranged as to give the greatest security.

The chief difficulties attendant on the operation were the depth of the abdominal cavity, the lack of instruments to draw the edges of the wound apart during the sewing, and the lack of good light. Toward the end of the operation a movable electric light was used. Speaking of the search for the bullet during the operation, the report says:

"The operation on the stomach now being finished, Dr. Mann introduced his arm so as to palpate carefully all the deep structures behind the stomach. No trace of the bullet or of the further track of the bullet could be found. As the introduction of the hand in this way seemed to have a bad influence on the President's pulse, prolonged search for further injury done by the bullet or for the bullet itself was desisted from."

At the close of the operation the surgeons present unanimously assured Dr. Mann that everything that was possible had been done and that they had no further suggestions to make. No gauze or tubes were introduced into the abdomen for drainage, but the wound was not sewed up so tightly that no drainage could take place naturally.

In regard to the removal of the stitches from the wound in the abdominal wall on the fifth day, the report says:

"In the evening the dressings were examined, and as there was considerable staining from the discharges, it was thought best to remove four stitches and to separate the edges of the wound. A little slough was observed near the bullet track, covering a space nearly an inch wide, the thickness of the flaps. The separation seemed to extend down to the muscle. The remainder of the wound looked healthy, and it was thought that the infection was due to the bullet or to a piece of clothing which had been carried into the wound at the time of the shooting. The wound was then dressed, and on the following day the patient's condition was very much improved."

NO BLOOD POISONING.

The findings at the autopsy, according to the report, as well as the developments of the case during the last days, excluded all possibility of absolute injury to the stomach by premature giving of solid food, as was alleged at the time when unfavorable symptoms came on after changes to solid diet. There was no sign of blood poisoning or of inflammation of the peritoneum.

The only alarming symptom was the President's rapid pulse, but as he had naturally a rather rapid pulse, and as it had been of fairly good quality throughout, the surgeons did not attribute very great importance to this sign.

On the seventh day toward noon, the pulse began to grow weaker, and grew rapidly worse. Stimulants were given and the food was discontinued, while castor oil and an enema of oxgall were given to move the bowels. At midnight there was some improvement in the pulse, after an injection of salt solution into the subcutaneous tissues. On the eighth day stimulants and injections of salt solution, coffee and broth were given, but without much effect. At 5 o'clock oxygen was given and continued for some hours. At 6 the President was restless; at 10 P. M. he lost consciousness, and continued to sink until he died, at 2:15 A. M. on Sept. 14.

In regard to the reasons for not using the Roentgen rays, Dr. Mann says that at no time were there "any signs that the bullet was doing harm. To have used the X ray simply to have satisfied our curiosity would not have been warrantable, as it would have greatly disturbed and annoyed the patient and would have subjected him also to a certain risk. Had there been signs of abscess formation, then the X ray could and would have been used."

Dr. Gaylord in the report of the autopsy says that nothing of importance was noticed about the wound on the chest caused by the first shot, except that the area of skin affected was found to be discolored, greenish yellow and mottled, and that there was a hemorrhage into the fat under the skin beneath this area.

The abdominal wound showed no evidence of necrosis or sloughing. No inflammation of the peritoneum was found. The wound in the front wall of the stomach was found "held intact by silk sutures," as was that on the posterior wall. The area around the front wound was grayish green and easily torn and that around the posterior wall of a dull gray color.

THE BULLET'S TRACK.

Behind the latter wound there was a spot of discoloration which showed that the sloughing process had gone backward in the track of the bullet. The gangrenous cavity found behind the stomach involved the pancreas and the surrounding loose tissues, the bottom of the blind pocket being formed by the upper end of the left kidney, which was found to be lacerated at that point to the extent of about two centimetres. The track of the bullet was then traced through gangrenous tissue in the fat behind the kidney to the muscles of the back wall of the abdomen, where the search for it was discontinued.

The cardiac muscle was found affected by fatty degeneration, groups of dark-brown granules demonstrating a diseased condition.

Dr. Gaylord believes that the repair to the stomach wounds had been effective, and attributes to lowered vitality in the parts the gangrenous condition of the tissues which took place shortly before death. He attributes the causation of the cavity behind the stomach to the action of the missile. There was no leakage of the pancreatic fluid. The extensive gangrene of the pancreas seems to have been an important factor in the case, though it has never been shown how much of this organ must be destroyed to cause death. The wound in the kidney only showed the track of the bullet, while the diseased condition of the heart muscle showed why the pulse was so frequent and why it did not respond to stimulation at the critical time.

In the bacteriological report Dr. Matzinger says that "the absence of known pathogenic bacteria, particularly in the gangrenous cavity, warrants the conclusion that bacterial infection was not a factor in the production of the condition found at the autopsy."

A chemical analysis by Dr. Hill of the remaining bullets and of the contents of the cartridge chambers in the murderer's pistol showed that there was no poisonous material, thus disposing of the theory of a poisoned bullet.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

SPECTACULAR ESCAPE OF NEGRO SOLDIER.

Leaves Governors Island Dressed in a Woman's Gaudy Clothes.

Charles H. Henderson, alias "Four-Spot" and also "Match Head," owing to the peculiar shape of his cranium, who was formerly a trooper in Troop L of the Tenth United States Cavalry, made a spectacular escape from Castle Williams, Governors Island, Sunday afternoon. The "Four-Spot" had been in custody on the island since Dec. 18 of last year, serving a sentence of ten years as the result of the part he played in a mutiny at Bayamo, Cuba, while on duty there.

Henderson is a large negro and hails from Washington. That his escape was planned some time ago, and that he had aid is the opinion of all the soldiers on Governors Island. He managed to get hold of a soldier's uniform without the prison "P" painted on it, and donning this he calmly walked past the guards on duty at the prison and was not detected. Slipping over to the new Young Men's Christian Association building, which Miss Helen Gould recently presented to the garrison, he went under that house and began to disrobe. Taking off his shoes he substituted for his well worn socks a pair of gaudy stockings. Throwing aside his fatigue hat, he pinned to his kinky locks a hat that was the triumph of the millinery art. It was a bunch of fiery red roses and faded violets. Next he put on a shirtwaist of fancy design, and then slipped into a black and red walking skirt.

He awaited his opportunity, and when the field was clear came out from under the Young Men's Christian Association building and started for the ferry landing.

"Match Head" was heavily veiled, and the soldiers he met did not recognize him as the long-term prisoner of Castle William. As he passed abreast of the barracks where the good soldiers live several of the soldiers stuck their heads out of the windows and sang "There's a new coon in town."

Henderson smiled as he realized that he probably wouldn't be in town long, and continued on his way.

He was the gaudiest dressed negro woman seen on the island in a long time, and everybody laughingly commented on his "get up," as he wended his way to freedom.

Past the guardhouse he started, and the soldiers on guard there wondered "who the strange nigger was." The General Hancock, the station ferryboat, was in her slip, getting ready for a return trip to the New York side, when "Match Head" arrived at the landing. The boat was crowded, and as he stepped aboard and went into the woman's apartment he was the cynosure of all eyes. He took a seat in an obscure corner and looked innocent and paid no attention apparently to the remarks the soldiers made on his appearance. When the New York slip was made the "Four-Spot" was among the last to land, and had to pass by the soldiers on his way to the gate.

"Hello, Auntie, been after your washing?" said one, while another chimed in with the explanatory remark that "that wasn't any working nigger," but the former prisoner paid no attention to them, and walking out of the gate crossed the park, and was seen no more.

Henderson's duties at the prison had been to act as a sort of orderly to Sergt. Way, the supervisor of the prison. Sunday night the Sergeant missed him when he entered his office, and inquired as to his whereabouts. Then there was an investigation and his escape in female attire discovered. His description was sent to the police, and a detachment of soldiers sent out to hunt for him. Where he is no one on the island has the slightest idea, and that his freedom would probably be permanent so far as Castle William is concerned is the prevailing opinion among the soldiers.

Henderson was twenty-four years old. The crime for which he was sentenced to ten years in prison consisted in that he with six other negro soldiers broke into the at Bayamo and released one of their comrades, who was a prisoner there.

All seven got ten-year sentences, and five of them are now incarcerated in Castle William.

PRAISES THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Tillman Says, However, that Mr. Roosevelt Will Surely Quarrel with Party Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 17.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina was in this city today, and in an interview expressed his great admiration and respect for President Roosevelt. The Senator was profuse in his terms of praise.

"But President Roosevelt will surely quarrel with the leaders of his party," said the Senator. "He will brook no interference from the coterie of politicians in Washington who imagine they are the power behind the throne. Of course, it will be very unfortunate for the Republican Party when the President and these leaders fall out.

"I believe the President was sincere when he made the statement that he would follow the policies of his predecessor. But, one thing you may be sure of, and that is that no clique will dominate him. I had considerable dealings with Mr. Roosevelt when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and I was on the Senate Committee of Naval Affairs. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of very positive opinions, and it is entirely contrary to his nature to be dictated to.

"He will make an honest President. I do not believe President Roosevelt will appoint an unworthy man to office. His action in making ex-Gov. Jones of Alabama a Federal Judge shows that he is ready to appoint a clean-Democrat in preference to an unworthy Republican."

Senator Tillman refused to discuss any feature of his recent controversy with Senator McLaurin.

Register to-day!
The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Do not lose your vote by failing to register.

ROGERS WILL AGREEMENT.

Metropolitan Museum's Arrangement with the Heirs, William Pennington Says, Does Not Concern Executors.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—William Pennington, one of the executors of the will of Jacob Rogers, in speaking to-day of the agreement reached between the heirs and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by which the museum in consideration of no contest being made, agrees to pay the heirs $250,000, said the impression that had gotten abroad that the executors were parties to this agreement was not correct. Mr. Pennington made this statement:

"So far as I know there is no such agreement, that is, I mean, as executor, I know of none. Myself and co-executors will, unless otherwise directed by the Chancellor, carry out the provisions of the will as drawn by Mr. Rogers and modified by the codicils. We shall pay the persons named in the will the various amounts the will directs, and shall then turn the remainder over to the Metropolitan Museum.

"Whatever the beneficiaries do with the money after they get it does not concern us. If the museum sees fit to turn over to the other heirs the sum of $250,000 or any other sum, that is not our concern. When the Museum is paid the residuary amount of the estate that money will, of course, be its property absolutely. It can do with it as it pleases, as there is nothing of the trust-fund nature to tie up the money. It can pay all or any part or none of it to the other heirs, just as it sees fit."

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore. New York to Buffalo and return, October 18th, 25th, and 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

Enjoy Fall foliage and the Elixir of the Autumn air on Hudson River Day Line Steamers. —Adv.

MAY SUE MR. JEROME FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL

General Sessions Judges and Grand Jury Resent His Charges.

Denounce His Remarks About Them in His Speech at Carnegie Hall as Uncalled For and Unjust.

The Grand Jury and the Judges of General Sessions yesterday publicly stated that they were offended by the remarks concerning them made by Justice Jerome, the Fusion candidate for District Attorney, in the course of his speech in Carnegie Hall Wednesday night, and intimated that criminal action might be taken against him. One Judge declared that the Justice had practically accused the bench of the commission of a felony, and if he had been quoted correctly his remarks would amount to criminal libel.

When the Grand Jury met in regular session in the morning one of the members called the attention of his associates to the published reports of Mr. Jerome's speech, which were as follows:

Then there is the Grand Jury. They might indict me. They won't indict anybody else. The Grand Jury system of your city is debauched.

Think of it! Thirty-one citizens complained of Capt. Gannon and of a disorderly house. We raided the place and found the police Captain in the back room. They bring a charge of neglect of duty against him. It goes before the Grand Jury. The first list was of gentlemen who could not serve—some away and some very ill. The acting Grand Jury refused to find an indictment.

But do you know how our Grand Juries are chosen? Well, I do, for I have seen it often. A Justice walks in, hat on head, cigar in mouth, and says to an attendant that a Grand Jury will now be drawn. A clerk puts a lot of slips with names on them into a box and spins it around. Then the slips are drawn and a conversation like this takes place:

"John Harsen Rhoades, banker," and the slip is put back again. "Patrick McDougal, liquor dealer." "Ah! He's our man," and the liquor dealer goes on the jury.

The Grand Jurors occupied the larger part of their morning session in discussing what action they might take in regard to Mr. Jerome's remarks, and after they had finished the routine business of the day referred the matter to Judge McMahon in Part I. of General Sessions. They told Judge McMahon that they considered the speech as a personal attack upon themselves as an administrative body of the criminal law of the county. Foreman Edward J. Cuddihy, for his colleagues, spoke to the Judge in private on the bench, and later, when the jury was discharged, Judge McMahon replied as follows in open court:

"Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of the Grand Jury, the circumstances which the foreman, at the instance of his associates, brought to the notice of the Court this morning is receiving the consideration of my colleagues and myself, Judges of the Court of General Sessions. In the meantime you will keep the even tenor of your way, performing the important duties intrusted to the grand inquest of the county faithfully as you and your predecessors of the grand inquest have done heretofore."

The Judges of General Sessions then met in conference over the matter. What was said they did not make public, though later it was intimated that they had decided that they would investigate to the full extent of their ability and then decide at another meeting this week whether it is necessary to take strenuous action. They unanimously condemned Mr. Jerome's remarks. Judge McMahon said:

"I know from my own knowledge that the attack on the Grand Jury, such as I have known it in the last six years, is not only uncalled for, but absolutely unjust; and his description as to the manner in which it was drawn untrue. The Grand Jury for the next month was drawn by me in the presence of Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, Judge Haskell of the City Court, and of the other officers appointed by law, and at least a dozen clerks. There are seldom fewer than twenty or more reputable people present at the drawing. I regret that statements of this kind should be made, even for political or campaign purposes. They have a bad effect, and are unjust reflections upon the community."

Speaking of the drawing of the September Grand Jury which refused to indict Detective Mulcare, and which, according to a Judge of General Sessions, the District Attorney said was unsatisfactory to him, Judge Newburger, who was present at the drawing, said when questioned about Justice Jerome's remarks:

"Such a statement is not only untrue, but unjust. District Attorney Philbin, upon my own invitation, was present at the drawing of the Grand Jury on which Mr. John Harsen Rhoades was drawn, as well as many other men who are a credit to our city."

Judge Newburger pointed out that the selection of the names for the Grand Jury of this county for the year of 1901 was made by a commission consisting of Justice Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division; Justice Patterson, Associate Justice of the Appellate Division; Recorder Goff, and Judge Cowing of General Sessions, and the Mayor. Nine hundred and ninety-six names were drawn. On examination of the entire list for this year Judge Newburger pointed out that only the following liquor dealers were selected:

Charles H. Arnold, wholesale dealer in wines at 27 South William Street; Edward Du Vivier, wholesale dealer in wines at 22 Warren Street; Max E. Bernheimer of the firm of Bernheimer & Schmid, brewers, and George G. Schaefer of the Schaefer Brewing Company.

The Grand Jury upon which John Harsen Rhoades was drawn, referred to by Justice Jerome in his speech, was selected in the presence of Recorder Goff. The October Grand Jury was selected from the following list:

Leahy, Michael, J., contractor, 990 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; served.
McLean, James, metals, 16 West Fifty-fifth Street; excused, not needed.
Drummond, Thomas J., builder, 214 West Seventy-first Street; served.
Turner, Archibald, President, 116 West Eighty-sixth Street; disqualified.
Redmond, John L., grocer, 44 Dominick Street; excused, not needed.
Bernheimer, Max E., brewer, 54 West Seventieth Street; served.
Rockefeller, William G., oil, 292 Madison Avenue; excused, not needed.
Oppenheim, Edward L., banker, Hotel Netherland; served.
Clark, James W., merchant, 46 East Fifty-third Street; served.
Stiner, Samuel, 14 East Ninety-second Street; served.
Albrecht, Theodore E., real estate, 83 Barrow Street; excused for cause.
Ryan, Thomas F., 239 West Seventy-second Street; excused for cause.
Chalmers, David, manager, 211 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; served.
Blake, Homer, architect, 116 West Seventy-eighth Street; served.
Strong, William E., banker, 176 Madison Avenue; excused, not needed.
Abraham, Samuel, paints, 12 West Eighty-ninth Street; excused, not needed.
McKean, John H., builder, 182 Columbus Avenue; served.
Michal, Jacob W., meat, 40 Avenue B; served.
Oelrichs, Hermann, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street; no appearance.
Randrup, Carl E., real estate, 1,583 Washington Avenue; excused, not needed.
Valentine, Moses, merchant, 32 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; served.
Stich, John, pawnbroker, 117 East Ninety-fifth Street; served.
Sonn, Hyman, real estate, 136 West Seventy-fourth Street; no appearance.
Chesebrough, Robert A., President, 1,200 Madison Avenue; excused, not needed.
Murphy, James D., mason, 119 East Ninety-first Street; excused, not needed.
Kelly, Thomas, 208 East Eighty-fifth Street; excused, not needed.
Fennell, George, furniture, 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; no appearance.
Jackson, Charles, real estate, 216 East Sixty-eighth Street; served.
Mendelsohn, Emanuel, pawnbroker, 90 Greenwich Street; served.
Cavanagh, John J., restaurant, 258 West Twenty-third Street; excused for cause.
Moulton, Alfred D., livery stables, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street; served.
Einstein, William, merchant, 121 East Fifty-seventh Street; excused, not needed.
Crawford, George, real estate, 252 West Seventy-third Street; excused, not needed.
Schweizer, Joseph, manager, 10 West Seventieth Street; excused, not needed.
Carey, Samuel, millstones, 48 East Twenty-sixth Street; excused, not needed.
Rinckhoff, William P., President, 457 West Forty-seventh Street; served.
Cuddihy, Edward J., undertaker, 159 East Fifty-fifth Street; served.
Day, Joseph P., real estate, 355 West Fifty-fifth Street; excused, not needed.
Johnson, Henry, printer, 14 East Ninth Street; served.
Desley, Thomas E., iron works, 39 West Seventieth Street; no appearance.
Herrmann, Morris, painter, 107 Central Park West; excused, not needed.
Schaefer, George G., treasurer, 8 East Eighty-second Street; served.
Sinclair, John J., stone, 6 East Sixty-third Street; served.
Grace, William R., merchant, 21 East Seventy-ninth Street; no appearance.
Cahn, James M., clothing, 116 East Sixty-first Street; served.
O'Keeffe, Alfred J., shoes, 428 Park Avenue; excused, not needed.
Mulry, Thomas M., contractor, 10 Perry Street; no appearance.
Wells, Thomas L., Vice President, 16 West Seventeenth Street; excused, not needed.
Lawson, Judson, builder, 898 West End Avenue; served.

Judge McMahon, who swore in the October Grand Jury, said that he picked out William G. Rockefeller as foreman and asked him to serve, as Mr. Rockefeller had served on previous Grand Juries and has considerable experience in the work which that body is called upon to perform. Mr. Rockefeller, however, had made an important engagement which would keep him out of the city during the term of the jury's service, and was therefore excused. Then, as no other members of the panel drawn had had any experience except Mr. Cuddihy, who had been foreman of a previous Grand Jury, the Court asked the District Attorney if he would be satisfactory to him. The District Attorney, through his assistant, Mr. Byrne, informed Judge McMahon that Mr. Cuddihy, in his opinion, would make an excellent foreman, whereupon he was selected.

Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions said he considered the manner of the drawing of the Grand Jury list for 1901 as a sufficient answer to Justice Jerome's charges. Judge Foster said further:

"Blackstone, in referring to the Grand Jury of his time, said: 'It is composed of the finest flower of the country's gentry,' and the high character and the manly reputation of the various Grand Juries over which it has been my honor to preside have given me the same high regard for them."

Justice Jerome, when seen at his campaign headquarters, Canal and Baxter Streets, refused to discuss his remarks. He said that as far as he was concerned, the matter was closed; that he had said nothing that he had not intended to say and was not prepared to stick by.

POOLROOM'S ACCOUNTS SEIZED IN A RAID.

Last Entry Was, "Police $20," and Raiders Say Two Policemen Who Were Recognized Had Collected It.

Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society, with several agents and two policemen, yesterday afternoon raided the alleged poolroom in the rear of the Waverley Café, 724 Broadway. Fully 150 well-dressed men in the place made a wild scramble to escape. At the first alarm, and before the doors fell, the reputed manager and employes fled down a ladder to the back yard, and with it escaped over the roof of an adjoining extension. They were the persons called for by the warrants, so no arrests were made.

The expense book of the concern was seized. It showed that $1,501 had been taken in on a single race at Morris Park, and the very last item was "Police, $20." Superintendent McClintock, in the light of this, said that the two policemen in plain clothing, who were recognized coming out of the place as the raiders entered, were on a collecting tour. The same place was raided on Aug. 3, when Agent McLellan was beaten nearly to death. The raiders yesterday were all heavily armed, and Superintendent McClintock said that each one wanted to see the alleged gamblers show fight. "Then we could have got square for the rough deal McLellan got," he added.

ADMIRAL EVANS TALKS.

Says the Texas Is Not Receiving Sufficient Consideration in the Schley Court.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans passed through the city to-day on his way to the Samoan Islands, where he goes to investigate charges against Commander Tilley. The Admiral refused to give his opinion as to the outcome of the Schley investigation, but the following interview appears in a local paper:

"What is your opinion of the Schley investigation?" he was asked.

"Well, I might have a private opinion on that matter, but I do not care to express it publicly at present," replied the Admiral.

"Will Schley be exonerated?"

"He has never been condemned in the eyes of the public, so far as my observation goes," he replied. "Just what the outcome of the trial will be I cannot say. It is very gratifying to the public, however, to know that Admiral Dewey is on that board of investigation."

Admiral Evans added: "I will state this, however, that the battleship Texas is not receiving the notice and consideration it deserves in that investigation. That the Texas played a very important and telling part in the sinking of Cervera's fleet there is no gainsaying. I was there, and I ought to know."

Admiral Evans will sail from San Francisco on the first steamer for Samoa.

WANTS MR. GAGE REMOVED.

Moscow Rossiya Asks President Roosevelt to Sacrifice Him or Make Him Change His Views.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Moscow correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Rossiya calls upon the United States Government to sacrifice Secretary Gage or to compel him to change his views concerning a tariff war." The paper says it is inconceivable that political friendship can co-exist with economic war, and any leaning of President Roosevelt toward reconciliation would be cordially met by Russia.

WILL FATTEN WESTERN STEERS.

J. Howard Ford Intends to Supply Tuxedo Cottagers with Beef.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—J. Howard Ford, the clubman, and owner of Stony Ford Stock Farm, has given up the breeding of thoroughbred horses, and will engage in raising and fattening Western steers. There are now almost 100 steers upon the farm in charge of typical "cow punchers." They will not be offered for sale in the public markets, but will be sold exclusively to a number of wealthy residents of this place and Tuxedo, who have tired of the beef shipped into this territory by the packing houses of the West.

Among Mr. Ford's prospective patrons are E. H. Harriman, Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-Senator John McCarty, Gen. H. L. Burnett, Henry Bacon, and many Tuxedo people, including the Lorillards, Griswolds, Juillards, Mortimers, Vatables, and many others.

Stony Ford is famous as the best grazing farm in the world-renowned Orange County farming district. On its broad acres hundreds of steers can run, and the owner will be enabled to meet almost any demand for home-raised beef.

Oil Producer Killed by Train.

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 17.—J. H. Van Wormer, a wealthy oil producer, whose home is in Bradford, Penn., was run over and killed by a Lake Erie and Western train at St. Mary's, this afternoon.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

Citizens' Union Campaign Fund.

Contributions are urgently needed and should be sent to the Treasurer, E. R. L. Gould, at Citizens' Union Headquarters, 34 Union Sq. East, or 281 4th Av.—Adv.

California in Four Days from New York. Best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 287, 349, and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

TAMMANY WELCOMES EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Not Present to Retract or Excuse, He Declares.

NO PLEDGE EXACTED OF HIM

Safety of the City, He Affirms, Lies in Public Criticism.

Adjured by Democratic Leaders, He Affirms, to Search For and Punish Official Evil, If Elected—Tammany's Heritage Commended—Mr. Hewitt His Exemplar.

Edward M. Shepard made his first speech in Tammany Hall last evening. He told about 3,000 Tammany men who crowded every inch of space in the large hall of the Wigwam that he was not there to make any excuses or to recede from anything he had ever said about their organization.

When the candidate entered the hall from the rear of the stage the applause was deafening. Hundreds in the audience carried small flags, and these were waved, and the applause was kept up for three minutes and 15 seconds. Mr. Shepard, during all this time, stood with the muscles of his face twitching; occasionally a smile spread over his countenance as he realized the enthusiastic reception given to him.

Richard Croker sat near by, at first apparently indifferent to the applause. His eyes, however, took in every feature of the gatherings. The Tammany leader smiled after the cheers for Mr. Shepard continued for two minutes, as if he was pleased with the heartiness of the welcome of the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

The Tammany leaders were silent when Mr. Shepard said that he would have to do without the votes of Tammany Hall if they expected that he would change his principles, or his ideals of political life.

His whole speech of about 8,000 words was listened to attentively, and fr

Assembly District. Our Dooley was one o' them fifty he didn't read the names of."

The policeman pushed the friend of "Our Dooley" into a seat.

COL. LADD PRAISES THE MAYOR.

Col. W. W. Ladd, Jr., candidate for Controller, was the next speaker. His tribute to Mayor Van Wyck, whom he called the "noblest of Democrats," was cheered with enthusiasm. He said in part:

"There is one and only one issue in this campaign—whether or not the great Democratic majority is to permit the administration of the City Government to pass into the hands of the Republican candidate for Mayor, who in his acceptance of his nomination declared that he was a Republican. This candidate is the man who Senator Platt said was entirely satisfactory to him last April, when he declared that his party would accept no candidate for the office of Mayor who had voted the National Democratic ticket last year.

"The election of this Republican would mean the ascendency of the Republican Party in the administration of this State and this Nation for the next quarter of a century. This Republican candidate for Mayor, with an assumed boldness, declared that if elected he would remove every Democratic official, even though they were angels from heaven, and in their places appoint Platt Republicans, who would spend their time and use their official authority to make this State and Nation Republican for all time."

It was during Col. Ladd's speech that Mr. Croker entered the hall. The audience saw him as he first stepped from the stage, and there was uproar for a couple of minutes. Flags were waved and cheers resounded. Mr. Croker walked to the front, smiled and bowed twice. He took a chair offered to him by Maurice F. Holahan. Next to him in the seat of honor sat Isaac Fromme. Col. Ladd continued to talk after the crowd had ceased cheering Mr. Croker.

MR. UNGER WELCOMED.

Mr. Unger, candidate for District Attorney, followed Col. Ladd and received the most enthusiastic welcome accorded to any one up to that time, except that of Mr. Croker. Mr. Unger's speech did not deal with any personal charges made against him by his opponents. He talked about partisanship. His statement that the Fusionists had been guilty of "forgery" was loudly applauded. In his speech he said:

"Our enemies, by sham, by hypocrisy, by false pretenses—aye, even by forgery—are seeking to delude the public into the belief that theirs is an independent, nonpartisan movement. Listen to what Platt says; not what he said in an off-hand interview, or by way of some casual observation, but as the formal, deliberate expression of the opinion and belief of himself and the Republican party upon the subject:

"'In the summer of 1897, four years ago, when there appeared still to be some prospect of a union between the Republican organization and the so-called Independents, and in order to secure to their party the right to name the candidate for Mayor, the Republican State Committee, through Senator Platt, issued a statement in which, after discussing on more philosophical and statesmanlike lines than I could ever undertake to do, the need of party government, they said, through Platt: 'It is all well enough to say that national issues have no place in the local elections, but saying a thing does not make it so.'

"It ever Tom Platt in his life gave utterance to truth and wisdom, it was when he made that statement, and calling the Republican Seth Low a non-partisan candidate does not make him so.

"Those hard-headed and astute politicians at that time, in 1897, knew what they were about, and what they wanted—they did not want Low—they could not have Low, and according to their rights, there were many good and all-sufficient reasons why they could not afford to have Low—and they gave some of their reasons why they would not have Low. Again, let me quote from this same manifesto of the Republican State Committee:

"'It (meaning the Republican Party) can agree to no basis of union which substitutes the government of an individual acting wholly of his own whims and caprices for the rule of an organized party, performing an authorized party policy.'

"They felt then that if Low were elected he would substitute his individual government for that of an organized party, and that that was his avowed policy. But they have no such fear now. We know that with the changes wrought in the last four years, Mr. Low has become an out-and-out organization, Republican. And, proceeding with the manifesto, the Republican State Committee went on to say: 'It [meaning the Republican Party] can permit no situation to arise in which masquerading as a Republican, a Mayor of New York can conduct a purely personal government, misrepresenting and injuring his party not only by conferring power on its enemies, but by identifying it in the minds of the people with intolerant and offensive administration, and with petty acts of despotism that interfere with the commonest rights of the citizen. . . . The Republican Party is not to be enlisted in any more non-partisan enterprises.'

"Under these circumstances, and with those conceded facts potent to the public mind, can any intelligent, reasoning citizen doubt that the sole and simple issue involved in the present election is whether Greater New York is to have a shifting, insincere, and evasive Republican for Mayor in the person of Seth Low, or whether we are to have an earnest, outspoken, aggressive, broad-minded, and ever-true Democrat in the person of Edward M. Shepard, standing for the time-honored and fundamental principles of Democracy."

THE CALL FOR MR. SHEPARD.

After Mr. Unger sat down the band played two or three airs. No speaker arose. It was nearly 9 o'clock. The Chairman and Mr. Croker conferred together. The band played again. The Chairman conferred with Mr. Carroll. Mr. Shepard had not come. He was more than an hour late.

"Where's Shepard?" asked some one in the gallery.

Chairman McClellan arose and introduced Judge George M. Van Hoesen as the next speaker. Major Van Hoesen began to speak about "vituperation in the campaign," and then Mr. Shepard came. The outburst of applause and cheers was far more violent than when Mr. Croker came in. For several minutes Mr. Shepard stood and watched the surging audience, smiling and seeming to scrutinize every part of the hall carefully. Judge Van Hoesen, in the meanwhile, took his seat.

On reaching the stage, Mr. Shepard shook hands with Mr. Croker. Then the Mayoralty nominee greeted John F. Carroll, Isaac Fromme, and several other leaders who were within his arm's reach. The handshaking was finished long before the applause, and so Mr. Shepard had a couple of minutes to do nothing but look and listen, while the crowd shouted his name and waved hundreds of the little flags. Finally, when the noise quieted down, Col. McClellan arose and shouted:

"Citizens of New York, I introduce to you Edward M. Shepard!"

WHAT MR. SHEPARD SAID.

There was more cheering, after which, with interruptions, every now and then, Mr. Shepard delivered the following speech:

"No sooner had I accepted the nomination with which the Democratic Party in this city has honored me than I stated my special wish to speak, and at the earliest time practicable, in Tammany Hall. [Applause.] For it is well known to you, and it seems to be a chief part of the capital of my distinguished competitor, that I have from time to time, and more especially four years ago, been hostile to Tammany Hall and criticised it without stint.

"I am not here to excuse or recede from anything that I have said. [Applause.] If it were possible for me, as it is not, to make any such excuse, I should, whatever might be the increase of your liking for me, lose the respect of the voters of Tammany Hall—a genuine respect which will be of far more consequence to me and the success of my administration, if I be chosen Mayor, than any liking I may gain in this campaign.

"Whatever my political fortunes may be this Fall, you shall have no occasion to withdraw from me the confidence you have shown in my integrity and steadfastness of purpose by reason of any abandonment—even the slightest—of the standard of public conduct and political behavior which I have set up in the past. If I may not have your votes except by concealing or reversing my sincere convictions and ideals of political life, then I must go without those votes.

"The history of your ancient organization is full, no doubt, of vicissitudes, moral and temporal. In the earliest years of our American democratic Republic there was organized here a political association, or club, intended to preach and enforce the cardinal principles of democracy as they were taught by Jefferson. It is within the memory of some men now living that, after various struggles the Tammany Society in the days of President Jackson formally adopted the doctrines of the Equal Rights Party, as a local portion of the Democracy was then called, whose leader and guiding spirit was that very able man and noble character, William Leggett, and who was, sixty years or more ago, loved and admired by Tammany Hall as "the purest of politicians."

"The Equal Rights Party, when it became identified with Tammany Hall, bore a heavy burden of disparagement and ridicule from the great but shortsighted majority of the wealthy classes. To be a member of it in these days was to be called, in contempt, a Loco-Foco; and the Whigs, as the Republicans of these days were called, and the men, of whom there were some then as now, who called themselves Democrats, but who usually proved their superiority to party ties by voting with its adversary, thought it all-sufficient condemnation to call a citizen a 'Loco-Foco,' and thus to ascribe to him the most dangerous and unworthy of motives and purposes.

TAMMANY'S HERITAGE.

"Now the plain people rejected the advice of men who deemed themselves to be their betters. The doctrines of the party of Equal Rights spread more and more, until indeed they had become the fundamental, and were seen to be, the truly conservative doctrines of our American Republic, and were held by Lincoln hardly less than by Tilden or Seymour. These doctrines spread until the word 'Loco-Foco' from being a term of contumely had like the word 'Yankee,' once used in derision by the British, come to be a word of honor and repute. However, fair practice has sometimes deviated from preaching, that lofty and wholesome political code has since been the special heritage of your organization, and has secured for it, through good report and evil report, the support of the masses of the people of this borough.

"In Loco-Foco days, and many, many times since, the most distinguished and honored of the citizens of New York have availed themselves of the organization, or at least of the support of Tammany Hall, for purposes of the highest public virtue and necessity. Indeed, fellow-citizens, if you will make a list of the citizens of this borough, whether dead or living, who, during the past sixty years, have rendered the most practically beneficient, enduring, and high-minded service to the community; the citizens who, whatever anger or hatred they incurred in their days of active political service are in the quiet retrospect of to-day regarded with the greatest of public gratitude and veneration, you will find that a very large part of them, if not, indeed, the majority of them, have at one time or another, and many of them for years at a time, acted with Tammany Hall, or accepted, for useful and patriotic service, the political leverage and strength which the support of Tammany Hall has given them.

"Some men, like my dear and venerated friend, Mr. Hewitt, (who, to my mind, we must justly rank as the first citizen of Greater New York,) when they felt able and were willing to bear the heat and burden of the political day, did not hesitate, and against a public outcry quite as venomous as any now directed against me, to accept from Tammany Hall its support, [applause,] that he might perform great public service, or help make better the political standards or the public life of our city and our country.

"Mr. Hewitt is, indeed, able to draw some shadowy distinction between his acceptance, in 1886, of a nomination from Tammany Hall, under its present leader, whom he had known well and for many years, and on the other hand an acceptance by myself of the magnanimous acquiescence of the same Democratic organization in a nomination sought for me (though without the slightest knowledge of mine) by the Democracy of my own Borough of Brooklyn. Although he was chosen by a Mayoralty with powers in respect of independence of undue political or partisan influence, vastly inferior to these which will come to me, if I be chosen Mayor, nevertheless, and against savage abuse quite like that sounded in my ears, saw it to be his duty to accept, and did not shrink from doing so.

MR. HEWITT HIS EXAMPLE.

"And what he did has been done time and again, and with lasting and recognized benefit to the city by other distinguished men, too numerous to mention to-night. I hope to be pardoned if I follow the Abram S. Hewitt of 1886, to whose labors for many years in or with Tammany Hall the Abram S. Hewitt of 1901 may well look back, as do his fellow citizens, with honorable satisfaction.

"I am, as I told your Committee of Notification, a Democrat through and through; and I have accepted a Democratic nomination. I find myself chided, and with bitterness, by newspapers whose good opinion I relish, for making this declaration, as if, indeed, there were anything, either in my Democracy or in the Democratic character of my nomination, of which I should be ashamed. I repeat that I am a Democrat through and through, and that I ask your suffrages for Mayor because, among other things, I am nominated by a Democratic Convention.

"I have been asked by a citizen, who is a greatly respected leader in works of wide and wise mercy in this borough, but whose view of this Mayoralty campaign I do not know, to avail myself of this hearing in Tammany Hall to state what I mean when I speak of Democratic doctrines in a municipal campaign. I shall do so forthwith. I do not understand that it means any dedication of public money or of the official time or power of public servants, or any other asset of the whole people, to party or partisan purposes, whether directly or indirectly. I am, on the contrary, inflexibly hostile, and so I shall remain, to any such use of public money or time or power.

"For I understand Democracy in the first place to mean the rule of the great mass of plain people, and to imply a respect and a reverence for the plain people. I say respect and reverence, and not flattery or cajolery, or a demagogic pretense of belief that every passing breeze of public sentiment is God's own truth, as it sometimes is not. I mean a respect and reverence due to the general and abiding intention of the masses of people that public government shall be honest, decent, equal, just, and to the general respectability, industry, and virtue of their lives.

"When people yield to mistaken or unjust frenzies, as they sometimes do, or when they are misled by demagogic or corrupt devices, as sometimes are, no true Democrat for that reason loses patience or becomes a cynical disbeliever in the rule of the plain people. He makes no imputation upon them. He does what he can to enlighten.

"I understand Democracy, when applied to a municipality, in the first place to mean equal rights, as it did in Loco-Foco days, sixty years ago, to mean that no citizen and no corporation shall secure anything from the Treasury of the money of all the people, or from the armory of the people's powers or laws or franchises—except as they are secured before the open eyes and clear understanding of the entire people and for their undoubted and equal benefit.

"Democracy means that if, through the inevitable imperfections or exigencies of human affairs, there must come inequalities or inconvenience, then the comfort, convenience, and sense of justice of the great masses of the people must be dominant. It means well-paved streets, and every street will be paved, for the reason that every street in any part of this city is a heritage of right for all the people. It means the administration of the water front of this great city as soon as prudent financial policy permit, for the benefit of the entire city, subject only to reasonable regulation to make its use more efficient and more orderly, and never to regulations tending to unfruitful monopolies.

DEMOCRACY'S FRUITS.

"It has been well said that it is their democracy which has made the American people more human than the rest of the world. So it means the most tender and scrupulous regard for the desolate and oppressed, for those who are in danger, necessity, or tribulation. It means, therefore, the sacred right of every child in the city to a seat for the full hours of instruction in a well-heated, well-lighted, strictly sanitary school. [Applause.] It means, therefore, the establishment not only of parks at a distance useful chiefly to those with leisure, but also, and rather, those small neighborhood parks.

"It means, therefore, that the courts, and more especially the lesser police or district courts of this great city, from which nineteen out of twenty of our citizens get their ideas of American justice, shall be places where justice is rigorously dispensed without 'pull,' and without any influence, influence that is not plain in the sight of heaven, where there is a decorum of manner and tender consideration for the oppressed, for those unable, under the stress of sudden accusations, to make clear their case.

"It means a rigorous and high-minded administration of the sanitary code, and of its regulations which are in the interests of the health, cleanliness, and well being, physical and moral, of those of our fellow-citizens, and the women and children of their families, who are less fortunate than others of us, and less able, therefore, to assert their rights or gain a public hearing.

"It means a sacred regard to the financial credit of the city and a struggle to the uttermost to reduce the present burden of taxation.

"It means a fair, equal public assessment of real estate and the nearest approach to a like assessment of personal property which the preposterous state of the law permits.

"It means, under the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the constitutionality of the rapid transit acts, a speedy, though cautious, extension of the rapid transit system, an extension which is soon to reach Brooklyn, which ought speedily to reach Queens, as it can with immediate profit to the city, and which at the first possible moment when it can be demonstrated that the investment of the city will be secure and remunerative, shall reach the Borough of Richmond.

"And so I might go on with the decalogue of the Democracy applied to municipal administration. Its laws, all of them can be summed up in two great commandments. The first is that power shall come from the plain people who shall not be thwarted of their just influence or disparaged. There must, therefore, be no insolent and impossible indictment, whether, as Edmund Burke said, of a whole people or of any great body of population like the majority of the voters of this borough, who have so often sustained Tammany Hall. [Applause.]

"If such be the first of the two great commandments of Democracy, the second is like unto it, that the power thus derived shall be sacredly used, without fear or favor, and without tribute to partisan purposes, for the equal welfare of the entire people, whatever their politics, creed, or race.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

"If all of this be done we shall hear no more of the contemptuous and sinister talk so common at the dinner tables or clubs or Boards of Directors in New York that Democracy itself is a failure, and that some more centralized government is necessary to curb and master the masses of men. No doubt, upon the people there rests one plain duty without the performance of which their end will not be served. I speak of that jealousy, in season and out of season, which Jefferson, the great father of Democracy, commended to his fellow-countrymen. It is for you, fellow-citizens, who are in the seats before me, to be critical and jealous of us who are on the platform. Let there be strict watchfulness of every man who holds public office or is a political leader; and I must frankly say to you, differing no doubt as I do from some gentlemen in this hall, that I do not altogether deprecate what is extravagant or unfair in public criticism. In it lies the safety of the city, and, if you will pardon me for saying so, no less the safety of the Democratic Party.

"The odious abuses of public criticism to which now, as in all campaigns, the plain people will understand the truth, we have no listen will cure themselves. It is for those of us who hold for brief periods places in the public eye not to become angry at such abuses, but rather to rejoice that in the long run government in this land must be conducted in the face of the whole people and subject, if wrong be done, to their just or even their unjust anger and condemnation.

"I beg you to observe one deduction from what I have said of the meaning of democracy—a deduction of the highest importance, and to which our Republican adversaries are incorrigibly hostile. I speak of home rule. If there be one thing which democracy means here, it is rule of Greater New York by its own people. It means forced hostility to sumptuary Sunday or liquor legislation upon us by the Republican Party without regard to the cosmopolitan character of our population—a coercion most productive of corruption and blackmail. It means hostility to the Republican legislation which puts direct power over local public officers into the hands of the Governor at Albany.

"Is not that power strikingly illustrated by the condemnation visited upon the Mayor for not removing a Police Commissioner before the expiration of this five years' term for intolerable abuses believed to exist under him, although the Goverhor of the State is excused for the very thing for which the Mayor is condemned, the Governor being himself by express law vested with a power absolutely equal to and co-ordinate with that of the Mayor—so that equally with the Mayor he becomes responsible for the Police Department?

"Is it not amazing that candidates for the Mayoralty are asked, in gross violation of every sound consideration of law and public policy to give pledges as to persons inconsistent with their unfettered power when they shall assume a sworn responsibility when the very power is now lodged with a sworn Governor bound by law to exercise it if the public welfare requires?

STANDS FOR HOME RULE.

"The Democracy stands and I stand for home rule of this city. That great Democrat to whom in 1897 the votes of Tammany Hall more than the votes of any other political body intrusted the financial administration of this great city, has pointed out that eighty-three per cent. of the expenditure of this city is peremptorily determined by legislation at Albany, dictated by Broome County, or Tioga County, or Orange County, rather than exclusively by the people here. The partisan candidacy of Mr. Low seeks to put the city, in spite of its great Democratic majority, into political harmony with Albany and Washington. I respectfully put it to the conscience and intelligence of every Democrat, whatever his feelings against the present administration, the question whether, on the whole, he thinks that the evils here, whatever they are, are to be cured by a political submission to the necessities of the national party now dominant at Albany and Washington.

"The campaign of our adversaries proceeds upon two dominant features. The first was well described the other night in that afternoon paper whose function, our Ambassador to the Court of St. James's used to say, was to make virtue odious in the evening. It said that the fusion movement consists—and I use its own editorial words—of 'various conflicting elements which agree only in the desire to overthrow Tammany.' This it is to say, they are solely apart on every administrative, constructive, far-seeing or far-doing question upon which the welfare of the city belongs, but on one partisan or factional purpose, and on that only, they agree.

"Mr. Low and his orators clearly put in the forefront as the fundamental reason and excuse of their campaign their intention, if they capture the City Government, to destroy Tammany Hall root and branch. This is interesting, even if it be short-sighted and lamentable. During the last three-quarters of a century how many campaigns, indeed, have been waged in this borough with the sole purpose of destroying Tammany Hall? Have such campaigns a dozen times seemed to be successful?

"Many, perhaps most of you, are old enough to remember at least two occasions of that kind, the election of William F. Havemeyer in 1872 as Mayor, and the election of William L. Strong as Mayor in 1894. In each case we were promised that if the campaign were successful Tammany Hall would be forever at an end. The campaigns were successful. We had what were promised to be 'reform administrations.' And at the end of each of them Tammany Hall returned to a power as great or even greater than it was on the eve of its defeat.

"What promise have those who would destroy your organization that this Low-Sheehan-O'Brien-Coffey Fusion movement will be more effective? Is not all this lamentable and short-sighted? Is it made more endurable by the wit, sometimes verging to flippancy, with which Mr. Low entertains us? Is it tolerable that the administrative, creative, and constructive work of this great metropolis and of its development during the critical two years next before us should secure practically no attention from Mr. Low and his orators, but must be surrendered to one more attempt, no more promising than former attempts, to destroy your ancient political organizations, and this when—quite apart from the morality of the effort—experience has proved that it is sheer futility, a futility which has inevitably defeated and discredited reform? Is it endurable to the sober citizenry of New York that the welfare and interest of the city are nothing, but that this party purpose of the Republicans and this factional purpose of the Sheehan men and O'Brien men are everything?

MR. SHEPARD'S PROPHECY.

"I am afraid of prophecy. But, fellow-citizens, I venture, and without hesitation, upon this one prediction: If the signs in the political firmament, which we rejoice to find so bright, shall prove to be untrustworthy and if the fusion ticket be elected, we shall have by the end of 1903 its ridiculous demoralization and unfruitful disintegration; we shall have discredit of the most serious kind heaped upon every effort to make administration or politics better. And, if you will pardon me for saying it, we shall have every temptation presented to Tammany Hall and other Democratic organizations to do for the years next to come its very worst.

"The fusion candidate for Controller, Mr. Grout, who four years ago took a nomination from the political body which he now declares to be so abhorrent to him and who, in his speeches in October, 1897, was most emphatic in behalf of the scheme of party government of the city, now condemns me because in my speech of acceptance I declared that I would not, if I were Mayor, permit the power of the city to be used either for the disintegration or for the building up of any political party. He said that here was implied a promise that I would not, if elected, disintegrate Tammany Hall.

"I know very well that, if I be elected, I shall have no power to disintegrate Tammany Hall. And I know, perhaps quite as well, that if I were to have the power it would be gross treason to the cause of good government that I should use it for so sheerly factional a purpose. I will not do it. There are no doubt some attractions about the Mayoralty as well as much that is oppressive to contemplate; but, if the attractions were tenfold over what they are, or if I thought ten times as ill of Tammany Hall as does the Republican candidate, I would not, in order to secure those attractions, promise, forgetting the interests of its four millions of people, and its wholesome and splendid future development and the sworn duties of my place, turn the government of the city, its powers and its resources into mere machinery to break down Tammany Hall or the Republican Party, or any political organization within its borders.

"Some partisanship is, no doubt, honorable and fruitful of good results to the public. But this chief appeal of Mr. Low for the support of the five boroughs I declare to be an unworthy, indefensible form of partisanship.

A REPLY TO MR. LOW.

"I have declared before, and I declare again, that Mr. Low is in all essential respects a strictly partisan Republican candidate for the Mayoralty, and that his protest against my candidacy as partisan is utterly without force. On Tuesday evening last he lamented my deficient sense of humor; and I am afraid that in this one thing he may be right. He suggested that much that he had said of me was really Pickwickian, which I, in my obtuseness, had taken to be serious. Well, I am not obtuse at every point, for I easily see the humor of his declaration that he is a non-partisan candidate. I do him and his friends the justice to believe that this assertion that they are sheerly non-partisan candidates, may be taken in a Pickwickian sense like that of the personal assaults upon myself. There was never, in my opinion, a more partisan campaign than this of Mr. Low.

"Let us see. In 1900 Greater New York voted, by a majority of more than 20,000, in favor of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency, and this, although the great issue then involved of Democratic self-government wherever the American flag floated, was so unhappily obscured by the fear of another issue not really before the people that very many Democrats did not vote for him. That campaign over, the Mayoralty campaign loomed up as the next political event of importance. The Republican Party was, of itself, hopelessly in the minority. Certain high-minded and disinterested citizens, displeased with part of the present administration of the City Government (and with some of their displeasure I must, if I be frank with you, add that I agreed with them,) desired a non-partisan campaign in the interests of better City Government. The city was overwhelmingly Democratic; even under the adverse conditions of 1900 it was largely Democratic. The Republicans were in power at Washington; they were in power in the Executive Chamber at Albany; they were in power in both legislative houses at Albany.

"I took an active part on the reform side. Democrats had been called upon to vote for, and they had voted for and elected a Republican Mayor. In the last reform campaign in this borough, that of 1894, in which, of course, as a Brooklyn man, I did not take part, Democrats had been called upon to vote for, and they had voted for and elected a Republican Mayor.

"In the reform campaign of 1897, Democrats were again called upon to surrender, and had surrendered, their wholesome and natural preference to vote for a candidate for Mayor who represented their general political creed. If the proposed movement against the present administration were to be genuinely non-partisan, and not a mere move of Republican partisanship, there was every reason why the candidate should be chosen from the party holding the great majority of the city, and not in political sympathy with the administration at Albany, which was a chief enemy of our municipal independence.

"This was openly and even notoriously the view of such members of the Citizens' Union as were not partisan Republicans. They caused it to be announced in the public prints, again and again, that the candidate ought to be and must be a Democrat; that public good faith dictated such a nomination if any Democrat fit for the office could be found within the five boroughs.

Last Thursday the Hon. James O'Brien, a chief pillar of the Fusion ticket, announced, when he tendered Mr. Low the nomination of the "City Democracy," that he had been enabled to get what he called his "large representation" only on the promise that the Fusion candidate for Mayor should be a Democrat.

REFERS TO MR. PLATT.

"On the Republican side the leaders conceded, even vociferously conceded, the general proposition as plainly fair. There was no apparent dissent. In the Spring, however, and early in the Summer, the senior Senator of our State, whom Mr. Low, when, after his defeat in 1897, he had wearied of independence and irregularity and had publicly and expressly taken upon himself the obligations of regularity, pronounced to be the 'presiding genius' of his party, declared that, though he was not unwilling to nominate a Democrat, still the Republican Party must draw the line against any man who had voted for Bryan.

"This referred to the exclusion from consideration of the Democratic Controller of this city, whose administration, elected by Tammany votes, had earned world-wide renown for its ability and resolute independence. This statement of the distinguished Senator, which my good friend, Mr. Wheeler, does not deny, but has great difficulty in recalling, was not made once or twice, but thrice or more times in every daily newspaper, and with the utmost emphasis, and with much Republican approval. Therefore a Democrat were to be chosen he would have to be the kind of Democrat who prefers to vote the Republican ticket. But even such tepid, harmless Democracy could not be trusted.

"The Republican organization wished and needed for itself the prestige of the City Government, and deftly concluded, therefore, that its candidate must be a regular Republican, a man whose regularity meant his membership in, and his assent to, all proper obligations of party membership. But, sadly enough, there were still Democratic votes without which the ticket could not be elected. Although any man so depraved as that in 1900 he voted for Mr. Bryan, and for Democratic self-government under the American flag, could not be trusted as a candidate, it was condescendingly conceded that he would be welcome in the humbler rôle of a voter.

"So an interesting and merry game was devised. Dust must be cast into the benignant eyes of the estimable and inexpert gentlemen of the Citizens' Union. They had fondly fancied and intended that they would be dominant in the proposed combination, and for the reason that they really did represent an honest and non-partisan sentiment.

"The Republicans put the management of the game into the hands of a citizen of whom we have heard much and who is not unknown to you in Tammany Hall. I refer to Mr. John C. Sheehan, who for a period in 1896 and 1897 was acting leader of Tammany Hall. During that leadership and before the Republican press and, what for this purpose is of more consequence, the independent press, condemned him unsparingly as a man who, as defaulter, had left his own city of Buffalo and as a man who in politics was depraved and dangerous to the last degree.

ONLY QUOTES SHEEHAN CHARGES.

"Don't misunderstand me to say these things. I say, myself, nothing of Mr. Sheehan's character. I only quote from The Evening Post, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and other independent, as well as the Republican papers, in order to test their sincerity. Mr. Low's campaign of indignation in 1897 and some at least of my own righteous indignation in 1897 were directed against Mr. Sheehan.

"It was the Police Commission, of which he was a member, that had been the subject of the investigation by the Lexow Committee two years before. In the five bulky volumes of the report you will find a crushing and masterly cross-examination of John C. Sheehan by Recorder Goff. Upon Mr. Sheehan was charged, and successfully, so it was said, the chief burden of the iniquities so luridly exposed by the Recorder.

"In the majority report of the committee, in which concurred Senator Bradley of Brooklyn, who was good enough to call himself a 'Shepard Democrat,' there was an extreme and terrible condemnation of Mr. Sheehan, and of his alleged corruptions and public crimes.

"There was but one member of the investigating committee who defended Mr. Sheehan. He was a Tammany Hall member of the committee, the Hon. Jacob A. Cantor. In 1897 he, at least, rushed without hesitation to the defense of all the wrong-doing and iniquity against which flamed out so much Republican and independent denunciation.

"And to Mr. Cantor, the spokesman of Tammany Hall for years, in the State Senate and in Tammany Hall, be it observed when Tammany Hall lay under the extremist condemnation of independent men, it is to him that Mr. Low and the gentlemen of the Citizens' Union, as well as the Republican party, it is to him, upon the request of John C. Sheehan, that it is proposed to turn over the powers of the Presidency of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. And for what?

"Will any Citizens' Union man, with his hand on his heart, say that Mr. Cantor was chosen because, without any reference to party or faction, he was the man best fitted for the Borough Presidency? Does not every citizen, whether in or out of that Union, know perfectly that he was chosen in order that, by the patronage and power of his office, he might build up for Mr. Sheehan a rival Democratic organization by means of which he might compel Tammany Hall to make terms with him? [Applause.]

"Now, if there be one expert in political management and games, it is John C. Sheehan. The venerable ex-Sheriff James O'Brien may in his day and generation have had some skill; but Mr. Sheehan is a past master of the art. To him, therefore, the Republicans entrusted the manipulation of a series of pretended or sham organizations.

"There would, of course, have to be a conference to arrange nominations. The Republicans and the Citizens' Union would be parties to it, and the Republicans, to carry out their plan of making a nomination for the Mayoralty, which, though really partisan, could be claimed to be non-partisan, wished to avoid a direct collision between themselves and the Union."

"So under the auspices of John C. Sheehan they invented or discovered the Sheehan Democracy as a third member of the conference, the O'Brien Democracy as a fourth member of the conference, the Michael J. Coffey Democracy of Brooklyn as a fifth member of the conference, and besides a number of competing German organizations, only one of which, Mr. Ridder's, represented any genuine sentiment of civic pride, as other members.

"Mr. Ridder's organization withdrew in open disgust at the end; and, although it seems finally to have yielded a reluctant support to the fusion candidates, I feel it unnecessary to speak further of it.

CALLS THEM "FAKE" BODIES.

"Then began the conference between the Republicans, the Citizens' Union, and this motley dozen of fake political bodies. In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday last I read a significant statement headed 'Fusion Is Short of Funds,' in which it was stated that the 'Republican organization is said to be able to command the money needed for carrying on its end of the campaign,' but that 'the smaller organizations are lacking in funds,' and that 'few of them have been able to raise more money than was required to cover the expense of organization and enrollment.' And why, in heaven's name, should they have raised more? It never was intended that they should conduct a campaign.

"When they had organized and enrolled (and it would be interesting, indeed, to see the rolls) there remained nothing for them to do except to participate in the nominating conference. For their part that was the beginning and the end of their being. The Republican funds which maintained them, maintained them for that purpose and for nothing else.

"Well, the conferences assembled. The Republicans said, and, oh! so earnestly, 'We care nothing for the candidate, not we; we are perfectly willing to take a Democrat. But, gentlemen, he must be a Democrat, not unduly tainted with Democracy; and he must be a Democrat, one upon whom all of these organizations can agree'—organizations which, fellow-citizens, please remember, were moved like puppets by their own wires. Such sham organizations made up two-thirds of the conferences.

"The Citizens' Union, with an honesty if not persistence of purpose which deserved praise, adhered to its original proposition which seemed to have commanded unanimous approval that good faith and a non-partisan character of the campaign required under the present circumstances, that the nominee should be a Democrat.

"To this the Republicans again said: 'Oh, yes, but of course every one of all these bodies must agree.' Then we had the farce extending through several days. Whenever a Democratic name was mentioned some one of the show organization nominally Democratic objected. Finally the conferrees sadly announced that in the whole City of Greater New York there could be found no Democrat fit for the Mayoralty and for whom its citizens would vote, that on the whole the superior virtue of the Republican minority was so great that within its regular ranks' alone could be found any citizen to whom the Mayoralty could be trusted, or who at least could be elected to it.

EXONERATES MR. LOW.

"I cheerfully exonerate my competitor from any share in all this. It was unlike him. He was as innocent of the wiles of the politicians as he was of the real meaning of many of the provisions of the charter of 1897, of which he was an author. Well, the game had been successfully played; but it did not end with this. The Michael J. Coffey Democrats (being men who in Brooklyn have stood for the very worst in public life) proposed for the second place a Democrat who four years ago supported with all his might and main what are now said to have been the worst of political iniquities; who for four years has been a member of the present City Government, and who, although in a position where he had the power and the sworn duty, whether in season or out of season, to assert the cause of good government, remained silent until his present nomination for office, upon the crimes and scandals now charged against the City Government.

"I charge with little fear of contradiction that the suggestion of Mr. Grout did not come from the Citizens' Union, and that they yielded to it with reluctance and dislike. Then Mr. John C. Sheehan insisted, as I have already said, that his former spokesman and apologist, Senator Cantor, should be President of the borough. I again charge, with little fear of contradiction, that to this suggestion also the gentlemen of the Citizens' Union yielded with an almost intolerable reluctance and dislike.

"And I charge further, and again with little fear of contradiction, that in no place from the Mayoralty down, on the Fusion ticket for the whole city, or in any important place on the Fusion ticket for these two boroughs, is there any nominee who was originally proposed by the Citizens' Union or to whose nomination the Citizens' Union (other than its very considerable membership of strictly partisan Republicans) consented otherwise than with reluctance and pain. In some cases I believe that the sentiment with which they yielded was one of disgust and shame.

"Now, fellow-citizens, does all this make up a non-partisan ticket? Not at all. Such a ticket exists only where the candidates are chosen without any relation whether of selection or of exclusion to their allegiance upon National and State issues, and solely because of their especial and personal fitness for the place. What we have on this Fusion ticket is a candidate for Mayor who, however high his character or ability, is named because he is a regular Republican, and because his nomination will make the administration of Greater New York correspond in party relation and prestige with the administration at Washington and Albany.

"Here we have a candidate for Controller chosen because he claims the name of Democrat and agreeable to Michael J. Coffey. Here we have a candidate for the Presidency of these two boroughs chosen because he claims the name of Democrat and is agreeable to John C. Sheehan and ex-Sheriff O'Brien. Does this, fellow-citizens, make non-partisanship? It may make bi-partisanship or tri-partisanship or multi-partisanship, or, rather, it may make a bi-factional nomination or a tri-factional nomination or a multi-factional nomination.

"It represents what is the worst and most odious form of partisanship. It represents the singular vagary of the late Mayor Strong, who fancied it to be his duty to farm out the places among the different organizations who had supported him so that each should have its share. All this is an odious caricature of the ideal doctrine of non-partisanship, which the men of the Citizens' Union, and others like them, have cherished for years.

SPEAKS OF FUSION AND CANT.

"No, let the Republicans and their allies of Democratic factionists clear their minds of cant, or let the voters of one great city themselves clear away the cant. The candidacies of Messrs. Low and Grout and Cantor represent partisanship, and the worst kind of partisanship. If they shall succeed, New York will have a motley administration, whose intentions and struggles, even if throughout as good as Mr. Low, would be glad to make them, must be ephemeral in influence for good. Before the next two years are over the fusion would be disintegrated and in discredit, and, as I have said before, the Democratic organizations of these five boroughs would be put under the extremest temptation to make nominations which do not represent their best inspiration, and for the very reason that, later such an administration as the fusion would bring, it would be easy to elect any candidate, whatever his equipment or morale, so long as he had the regular Democratic nomination.

"Fellow-citizens, your minds are, I believe, set upon a different, a higher, and larger purpose. It suits our adversaries to ignore the large amount of good work and good financial administration, and of wise constructive work, done under this administration which, without any difference of opinion, deserve great praise. They blacken everything, whether there be reason or no reason. You do not wish me at the other extreme, and, indeed, you forbid me, to imitate their political partisan, unfair, and exaggerated assertion.

"I suppose that the present administration of several years since free government began, requires investigations, conducted resolutely and fearlessly. The mere lapse of time makes this necessary. I shall not meet the Republican campaign outcry by campaign assertions of immaculate perfection. When you yielded to the request of the Kings County Democracy that I should be the nominee you did so with a clear understanding that, in my opinion, the administration of this city should be made better, and that where it needed reform (and, no doubt, like other political administrations the world over, it does need reform,) it should be reformed.

"I regret to refer to myself, but the fact is that for my capacity in such work, whatever it is, and for the certainty of my intention to accomplish it, if I am elected, you have chosen me to lead in this campaign.

"For your eyes are set upon the future. You believe that much can be done within the next two years to make better the general lines and details of city administration, and to do that work which I have called creative and constructive, and upon which the more wonderful future of this wonderful city must chiefly depend. Our adversaries seem to think it a wrong on your part and on mine, but I deny that it is wrong, to rejoice that a resolute administration by a Mayor chosen on your nomination of the affairs of Greater New York such as you generously believe I would give, an administration honored here and honored throughout the land and the world, would bring to the Democratic Party a useful and fruitful prestige, consistent in every way with the highest public service. I shall not pretend that my abilities are equal to these enormous and multifarious problems of the Mayoralty. I can say, however, you may depend on my earnest and unswerving determination to make my administration accord with my declarations of the past.

"I noticed in one of the Fusion newspapers of Tuesday evening a new argument for my competitor. It was pointed out that if I were elected I would inevitably become the next Democratic candidate for Governor. Here was a curious concession. I should not vary a hair's breadth for myself, that, if I were elected, I would make such a Mayor as that the Democratic Party of the State would think it right and politic to accord me that very distinguished honor. The writer then assumed that such would be the credit of my Mayoralty that nothing after my nomination could prevent my election to the Governorship, and then pointed out that disaster would overtake the city, in that on my promotion from the Mayoralty one of your honored leaders would, as President of the Board of Aldermen, take my place.

HIS PLEDGE TO THE PEOPLE.

"Far be it from me, by any act of mine, to exclude him from any honor or power. But good faith with the people of all these boroughs requires that I say that if I be elected Mayor, I shall, if I live and preserve my reason, remain Mayor until the 31st day of December, 1903, and that I shall not before then take upon myself any nomination or duty inconsistent with the completest dedication of all my energy and strength to the interests of the people of this city until the very last day of the year 1903. [Applause.]

"Fellow citizens, I have already detained you too long. But there are some things which I must say, and say plainly before I take my seat. I renew what in my speech of acceptance I said by way of condemnation of sumptuary legislation and the enforcement of that foolish and futile

do the wrong thing, and that I would be subservient to him.

"I want to say right here in Tammany Hall that this is not true. I have no idea that Mr. Croker would order me to do anything that I ought not to do according to my judgment and my conscience. But I say that, were he to so order, I would refuse to obey. I tell you I would not do anything wrong at Mr. Croker's behest."

The speaker went on:

"I want to ask Mr. Seth Low, if he is a gentleman, on what grounds he says that I will not honestly perform my duties if elected to the office of the President of the Board of Aldermen by the Democrats of this city. Has he any reason, as a man of honor, to make such an assertion? I say he has not. For fourteen years I was a Judge of a court in this city. Can any man say that while acting in that capacity I ever was guilty of a single misdeed of action or speech?

"If I had been guilty of any wrong in the past, the opponents of our party in this campaign would have found out what it was and given voice to it. They have no such. Therefore they simply make unreasonable and unfair prophecies that I will not be honest if I get this office for which I am now a candidate. It is unfair, it is outrageous. I call upon Mr. Low as a gentleman to know what is the basis for it."

Justice Jerome was attacked by Judge Van Hoesen, who said that the Fusion candidate for District Attorney had never been able to prove a single charge he had made about police corruption. Further, Judge Van Hoesen said that the Police Department was the only one in the city that the Fusion element could accuse, and that their accusations against it have not been upheld.

"If they want to ask any one to remove Murphy and Devery," he added, "why do they ask Mr. Shepard or Mr. Low? Neither of those gentlemen can come into power until Jan. 1. There is a power now, however, that can remove the Commissioner of Police and cause the removal of the Deputy. That power is Gov. Odell. It is evident on the face of it that the Governor has good reason why he does not remove them. Either he thinks that they are managing an efficient and proper police force, or he knows that the charges against these officials are not to be substantiated, or rather, that they have never been substantiated up to the present."

Judge Van Hosen was the last speaker. It had been expected that others would talk, but the hour was late, and so the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS OUTSIDE TAMMANY HALL.

Big Crowd Gathers to See the Fireworks —No Demonstration on the Arrival of Richard Croker.

Long before the hour of the meeting, Fourteenth Street, between Third Avenue and Irving Place, was aglow with more than its usual brilliancy. The electric lights of the many advertising signs of saloons, music halls, and other places of amusement paled in the flood of illumination which, rising from Tammany Hall, enveloped everything in its glare. Tammany Hall itself was lined with electric globes, and from various points of vantage strong calcium generators threw sharp, white streaks of light over the speakers' stands and the surging crowd that moved restlessly up and down the street immediately in front of Tammany Hall.

It was a good-sized crowd in the beginning, extending well into Third Avenue and Irving Place, but at no time did it block the streets so as to prevent the easy passage of street cars and other vehicles, and at no time did it extend beyond the intersections with Irving Place and Third Avenue. It was thickest around the entrance to the political temple of the Croker Democracy.

Here there was a constant stream of people flowing into the hall, only to come out again, for there was no room inside. When the supply of rockets, bombs, and other fireworks was exhausted and the last flicker of red light had gone out most of the crowd dwindled away, and by 9:30 o'clock the audiences around the various speakers' stands were comparatively small.

The arrival of Mr. Croker was marked by an utter absence of cheers. The Tammany leader came in a carriage with Isaac Fromme and two ladies. The carriage drove up very fast, and a man on the box shouted to the police to made room. In a moment a cordon had formed a broad alley from the curbstone to the entrance.

When Mr. Shepard arrived the spellbinders had already started in with their work, and he was not recognized until he had entered the building, when those gathered in the ante-rooms and halls gave three ringing cheers for their candidate. Mr. Shepard did not speak outside at all, but immediately after he had finished his speech in the hall he appeared first at the stand to the left and then to the right of the main entrance. By this time, however, the crowds had dwindled to a few hundred.

Among the speakers who addressed the open-air meeting was Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne. He devoted almost his entire speech to an attack on Mr. Low for what he called his lack of political stability. Mr. Osborne also told various funny stories which had happened to various friends of his in Mississippi, North Carolina, and other Southern States. About the District Attorney, his office, and his duties he said not a word. He referred to Judge Jerome only once:

"In order to be a good confusion candidate," he said, "you must have gall, gumption, and gall. Political principles don't count. I don't mean to say that Mr. Cantor and Mr. Jerome have no personal principles. I don't want to vilify and abuse them. But I think the people of New York ought to elect men with political principles."

Commissioner John W. Keller, who had charge of a stand, made an attack upon Mr. Low's record in business.

"This man whom the Republicans ask the people to elect as the Mayor of our great city," said Commissioner Keller, "has been a business failure throughout life. He began by ruining a great business left by his father. He continued by failing utterly as the Mayor of Brooklyn. Then to rehabilitate himself in the good graces of the public he paid $1,000,000 for an appointment as President of a great educational institution, Columbia College."

At one time during the meeting the speakers were interrupted by the clanging of an engine gong in the distance and the next moment a fire engine with its accompanying hose cart came dashing up from Third Avenue. Policemen cleared the way, and after the engine had disappeared the speakers on all three platforms simultaneously took the occasion to extol the virtues of the Fire Department, the Police Department, and the municipal administration generally.

Considerable disappointment was expressed by those on the platform on the absence of all marching clubs. It was expected that Thomas Foley would show up with a large following, but he failed to do so. It was explained that the desire of Mr. Croker to disturb as little as possible the inside meeting was responsible for the absence of the marching clubs.

WOULDN'T RESIGN FOR $50,000.

Devery's Comment on Report that Democrats Will Offer Him This.

Deputy Commissioner Devery presided at the trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday with a mildness of manner that stripped the proceedings of interst except to those particularly concerned. At the close of the trials he was questioned about a report that certain Brooklyn Democrats were making up a purse of $50,000 to induce him to resign before the election.

"Who's got the fifty?" he asked, looking about him with twinkling eyes, and then, becoming serious, he said:

"Well, I'm not going to resign—not even for the fifty 'thou.'"

Tammany Meetings Called Off.

Maurice Blumenthal, Chairman of the Democratic Committee on Speakers and Meetings, said last night that after a conference with Mr. Croker, he had issued a note to the Democratic district leaders calling off all mass meetings and cancelling all speakers' engagements for to-night and to-morrow night. Mr. Blumenthal says the reason for this action is that Tammany desired the leaders to work hard to get out all the voters possible during the last few days of registration. Therefore, there will be no Tammany mass meetings until next week.

William J. Dempsey Withdraws.

William J. Dempsey has withdrawn as the Democratic nominee for City Magistrate in the Seventh District, Brooklyn, and Magistrate James J. Tighe has taken his place on the ticket. At the local Democratic headquarters it was said that Dempsey had withdrawn because he had some doubt as to his qualifications for the office, not being a lawyer.

Mr. Roosevelt and Rural Mail Service.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 17.—Indianapolis Republicans who have been to Washington recently bring back the information that President Roosevelt will put the rural mail delivery under civil service rules about the first of next year. From his conversation his callers gathered the impression that he would touch on the subject in his message to Congress.

ASPECTS OF CROKERISM DESCRIBED BY SETH LOW

Candidate for Mayor Addresses a Big Meeting in Harlem.

Principle of Government for the Money That Is in It—How Those in Control Can Enrich Themselves.

The big tent of "Camp Seth Low," at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was crowded last evening by residents of the neighborhood who had come to hear the candidate after whom the camp was named. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican organization of the Thirty-first Assembly District, and if the tent had been twice as large as it is is it would not have provided room for all who sought admittance. Gen. Anson G. McCook, the presiding officer, was introduced by William Sherer, and among other things said:

"In 1894, when Tammany Hall was thought to be impregnably intrenched in the City of New York, William L. Strong defeated his Tammany competitor by 45,000 votes, and by a majority over all of over 35,000 votes. Four years ago, in 1897, with all the disadvantages of not being united, the total vote in this city, excluding the 5,000 votes counted as blank and defective, was 326,000, and the anti-Tammany candidates for Mayor polled 292,500, while Mr. Van Wyck polled but 234,000. In other words, with all the disadvantages of not being united, the anti-Tammany candidates four years ago received in the Greater New York 58,000 votes more than the Tammany candidate, and the united vote of Gen. Tracy and Mr. Low was 19,400 more than Mr. Van Wyck.

"I say that these figures are not only satisfactory but very encouraging, and that if all of those who are in theory opposed to Tammany will register and vote, the defeat of the Tammany ticket is just as sure as that we are sitting here to-night."

ADDRESS BY MR. LOW.

Mr. Low followed Gen. McCook and was received with much applause. He said:

"Fellow-citizens, standing here in this camp that to-day bears my own name and remembering that a year ago it bore the name of William McKinley, [applause,] I feel almost as if I were standing on holy ground. May a portion of his spirit fall upon me and may his benediction rest upon our cause. [Applause.]

"We are trying in this campaign to determine whether the people of our city are prepared to indorse the sort of administration which we have had during the last four years and to continue it in whole or in part. The first point to which I ask your attention is that this city is practically in the control of one man. He has called himself by a different name as Mayor and by still another as President of the Board of Public Improvements and by still another name as Police Commissioner, and so on. But by his own public confession before the Mazet committee this one man was admitted to be more powerful than any other citizen in the City of New York. This control he exercised through his control of Tammany Hall, and because the officers were nominated and elected as the candidates of Tammany Hall this one man was enabled to exercise that arbitrary and absolute control over the officers of the city.

"Now that is our first ground of protest. I believe that everybody in New York responds to the desire for home rule. [Applause.] But I submit that home rule in city affairs must begin by having the responsible Mayor in the City Hall. [Applause.] And I submit that the really responsible people are not those who hold office except to some extent, those district leaders of Tammany Hall who are also Commissioners in the City Government. The real power which has administered the City of New York during all these years has been wielded by the head of Tammany Hall as such.

"Now, how has he done it? One would have thought that a man proposing to exercise such powers would at least have stayed in the city and have attended to his business. But what did he do? First of all he went out to Lakewood, and everybody who wanted to be appointed to an office had to cross the Hudson River, take the New Jersey Central Railroad, and travel an hour or more by rail in order to talk with our absentee master. The Mayor of the city went out there to confer with him, and the appointments made by the Mayor were those determined upon by this absent gentleman. That was rubbing it in pretty hard, it seems to me, upon a city of three and one-half million people. But that was only a circumstance compared with what was to come.

"After a little he determined that, for his health, as Senator Sullivan suggested, it was better to spend most of his time in England. [Laughter.] Now, if you want to get a concrete conception of what that signifies, try to imagine William McKinley attempting to govern the United States from Wantage. [Laughter.] The thing is unimaginable. The American people would not submit to it for a moment. And the precise question upon which the people of this city are to pass this year is, are they going to indorse government of that kind? [Cries of "No! No!"] If they do they will only have themselves to thank for any measure of bad government which may befall them.

"Really, such an astounding piece of insolence I think was never perpetrated on a free people before. For what have we the ballot if we submit ourselves to be governed in that way?

OTHER ASPECTS OF CROKERISM.

"But that is only one aspect of what I call Crokerism. If there were nothing else, that ought to insure its defeat, but that is only the beginning of the mischief. This same man has announced once for all the purpose for which he is in politics. He says that he is in politics for his own pocket all the time. Therefore, if that is the principle that animates and controls the head, you may be very sure that it is the principle which animates and controls the whole body all the way down. What would you expect of a government the officers of which intend to administer it in such a way as to make money for political leaders by their administration? Well, we might expect that such a government would do what Fernando Wood said many years ago—pander a little to the better element. They might do some little things for the benefit of the city, but would take very good care, I can assure you, to benefit themselves and get something out of everything that they did for the city.

"Let me show you, if I can, some of the different ways in which people having control of the city powers can use that to enrich themselves by indirection. Controller Coler, in his famous article on 'Commercialism in Politics,' stated it with absolute accuracy. He said: 'Given such a spirit in the administration of the Government and everybody in the community from the millionaire down to the bootblack can be made to pay.' And that reminds me that this very day I heard, in a perfectly authentic way from one of the bootblacks of the city, that every year he was compelled to contribute out of his small earnings to some Tammany officer, whether a city officer I do not know, but somebody connected with the organization.

"It used to be related of Mr. Wood that he would not steal himself and would not let any other officer of the city steal, but that he compelled every man whom he appointed to pay him a part of his salary. That is one way by which money can be made by indirection. What do you think when candidates for the bench in this city pay $10,000 for a campaign assessment? Do you think that the Judges of our courts ought to be compelled—or ought to be allowed, I might almost say—to make such contributions? Part of them are undoubtedly used for campaign expenses, but no living man knows what becomes of it all—I mean no living man on the outside—for Mr. Croker stated that the campaign committee kept no books. (Laughter).

"Then officers of the city have been known to make presents to relatives of those who are powerful in politics. That is another way by which those who want to get rich by indirection through the control of the powers of government can do so. Still another way is to be admitted into corporations proposing to do business with the city on very favorable terms. The ways are as numerous as the imagination can devise. Given the desire to use the powers of government in that way and the means of doing it are really limitless and inexhaustible. The consequence is that in almost every direction when you examine the actual conduct of city officers you put your finger upon some action which approaches very close to scandal.

"You remember that the Fire Commissioner was indicted upon the charge that merchants could have no dealings with the Fire Department unless they made their bids through a man of the name of Marks. It is true that that indictment has been quashed because a lawyer not belonging to the staff of the District Attorney was admitted to the Grand Jury room when the indictment was found, but the Judge in quashing the indictment gave the District Attorney specific authority to apply for another.

HORGAN & SLATTERY'S CONTRACTS.

"We find the firm of Horgan & Slattery, a concern that had no business standing a few years ago, a firm that was in bankruptcy, receiving large contracts from the City Government. It is a singular choice to choose people who have just failed for the conduct of important city business.

"You read about the Street Cleaning Department and you find that the Street Commissioner laid off 700 men in the middle of Summer and put them on later when it was very much nearer election day. [Laughter.]

"So you may go almost to any point in the City Government and see the effect more or less plainly of administering the city in order to make political leaders rich. But that is not the worst thing to be said about this Government that has now come up for judgment. I do not know that the indictment against it can be better stated than in these words of Edward M. Shepard in 1897:

"'The Tammany ticket represents a grinding tyranny of blackmail over the personal freedom of tens of thousands of decent men in New York in narrow or humble life who can be pressed or coerced by the police and other departments.'

"This is the trade of the highwayman. In other words, this Government that has now come up for judgment at your hands has been a Government of blackmail in every direction.

"Judge Jerome (applause) in speaking the other evening said that he had imagined a case of blackmail simply by way of illustration. He pictured a man receiving a cargo of lemons when the market was largely short of lemons, and having perhaps two or three days or a week in which to dispose of them. When they arrived somebody met him on the dock and said: 'I think those lemons will have to be hand picked.' He showed his shield of the Health Department. The owner knew that if time were consumed in that way his whole profit on the venture would be lost, and so he said, 'How much do you want?' and the Inspector said '$250 I think would be enough.' So the $250 was paid and the lemons went upon the market. Now that was an imaginary story. Some one had heard nothing of the sort, but he took that as an illustration of what might easily happen. Within a week somebody came up to him and said: 'How did you ever hear anything about those lemons?' (Laughter.)

"Now that illustrates to you how blackmail can be applied most effectually to legitimate business. The columns of our papers have been full of horrible illustrations of how it can be applied to the wages of sin.

"Are you prepared to give a vote of approval to an administration of which such things can be truly said? [Cries of "No, No!" I hope not.

"Then this administration is responsible for Deverylism, as it has been called. That does not mean that every man in the police force or every officer in it is dishonest, but it has come to stand for an administration of the police force which good men abhor. It is closely related in the public mind to the legitimate partnership of some police officials with all sorts of wrongdoing by which gamblers and others pay month by month, or oftener, some part of their gains into the hands of those who make money out of city government in ways like that.

"And it means also, it seems to me, one other thing. Probably you have read of the manner in which the Deputy Commissioner conducts, or ought to say used to conduct, the trials of policemen. Somebody reminded me one day that the Constitution of the State forbids cruel or unusual punishment, and it seems to me that Mr. Devery's punishments have often been cruel and his language most unusual. Possibly Mr. Shepard, who is an expert upon the constitution [laughter] will be able to determine whether the Acting Deputy Commissioner is not himself unconstitutional.

WHAT THE FUSIONISTS STAND FOR.

"But we stand, myself and my associates in this campaign, for outspoken, aggressive antagonism to everything of that sort. [Applause.] You cannot vote the Tammany ticket without giving your approval to that sort of thing, for they have approved it in their platform. Therefore we ask you to vote for us and disapprove of that thing, and we pledge ourselves if elected to do everything in our power to bring to an end this horrible system of blackmail which spreads so far. [Applause.]

"But we do not ask you simply to turn the rascals out, although that might be triumph enough for this campaign. Every piece of city work is made more costly than it ought to be if political leaders have got to make money out of it by indirection. Do you suppose that any contractor can take a job at the lowest price if he has got to share his profits with some political leader? At this point the system is costly one to the City of New York as well as an outrageous one in point of morals. Therefore, we are justified in saying to you that if you will elect the fusion ticket, a dollar will go further in the next two years for the benefit of the city than it has gone in the last four years.

"This city wants its own water supply, it does not want a water supply by a Kaminapo contract. It wants that supply abundant and the water good. Every dollar that the city pays for that purpose ought to go for that purpose and for that only. It ought not to be made to pay contribution by indirection to make somebody rich.

"The city wants clean streets, as clean as Waring used to keep them, and that means streets that are clean in all parts of the city and at every season of the year. It does not mean laying off 700 men in the heat of the Summer when the dust is most uncomfortable and most dangerous.

"So I might run through all parts of the city government, and show you how a change of administration may reasonably be expected to work for your benefit. But, after all, the greatest condemnation of the government thereof we have to my way of thinking, is its great injustice. It is one of the characteristics of the justice of God that it is no respector of persons. The Tammany idea of city government is the exact reverse of that. It is a government built upon the respect of persons. If people will not support Tammany, Tammany tries to make it hot for them. It crushes the weak, while it respects the strong. It regards the man who will pay for his rights or for the privilege of breaking the law, and it will not regard the man who will not pay. Can you imagine a government more unequal, more essentially unjust than a government of that kind?

"Now, fellow-citizens, we yield to none in our pride in the City of New York. We know that it is a mighty city to-day, and we believe that it is destined to be the greatest city on the surface of the globe. It is already the largest city in America; it is already the second city in the world. This is the centre of art and literature and of education and of science of the United States. Because it is such a city we want to purify its government, for I submit to you that a city like New York has an influence that travels to the ends of the world. In commerce and in finance that influence is for the best. In education, in art, and in science that influence is calculated to appeal to the pride of every citizen of the city. But in government I ask you whether it is not the plain truth that the administration of the city by Tammany Hall during these last four years has not made the name of our city a byword all over the civilized world.

"If you care for the good name of New York, if you feel what it is to be a citizen of no mean city, then I beg you condemn the sort of government that we have had, turn it down top to bottom, and place in office those who are in this campaign in frank and open and direct antagonism to all that we have had to complain of.

"And while I ask you to vote for me I ask you not less earnestly to vote for my colleagues upon the ticket, for we desire, every one of us, to stand or fall together, and we are in the city ticket want the county ticket in the County of New York to be elected as much as we want to be elected ourselves. We leave the decision fearlessly in your hands." [Applause.]

Among the other speakers were Assemblyman Arthur L. Sherer, Elias Goodman, and James C. Meyers.

MR. LAWRENCE'S ACCEPTANCE.

Pledges of the Fusion Candidate for President of the Borough of Queens.

Robert B. Lawrence, nominee of the Citizens' Union for President of the Borough of Queens, has sent the following letter to the local committee of the Union:

Flushing, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1901.

To Messrs. William S. Cogswell, John W. Weed, and Foster Crowell, Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Borough of Queens.

Gentlemen: I accept the nomination of the Citizens' Union for the office of President of the Borough of Queens. I am deeply impressed with the importance the office will have under the new charter. The next incumbent will be a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and thus will have a voice in determining how the many millions of dollars constituting the city's budget shall be raised by taxation, and expended in the city at large.

But aside from this, the functions of the office of Borough President under the new charter have in this borough, owing to its peculiar conditions, an importance to the citizens of the borough fully equal to that of the position of Mayor to the city at large. He will have control of the expenditure of the large sums which will be needed to carry on the government of the borough, and to continue the public improvements in the way of streets, sewers, and parks, many of which are still uncompleted. The initiative as to many public improvements will rest with him, and the selections of faithful public servants to carry them forward will be imposed upon him. Upon him, as possibly upon no subsequent President of the borough, will devolve the duty of giving direction to its future welfare in this, its formation period.

With knowledge of these weighty responsibilities which will fall to me, should I be elected, it is a source of profound gratification that you and the Convention of the Citizens' Union should have selected me as a candidate whom you deem worthy to fill such a place, and I desire to express to you my thanks for such a mark of your esteem.

If elected I shall endeavor to administer the duties of this high office, particularly as to official appointments and the disbursement of the public funds, conscientiously and with careful regard for the public service, and recognizing the many needs of the various parts of the borough, I shall without partiality give just and equitable consideration to all.

The principles of the Citizens' Union have my hearty assent, and in the presence of such issues as are now before the people of this city it is difficult to understand how differences regarding National politics should have any place in determining the voter how he should cast his vote. Yours very truly,

ROBT. B. LAWRENCE.

COL. DADY HURRYING BACK.

Mayor Requests Commissioner Page to Attend Election Board Meetings During Mr. Dady's Absence.

Col. Michael J Dady, Republican Election Commissioner, who left suddenly for Havana on Saturday last, and was directed to return by a telegraph message from Senator Platt, answered the latter's telegram yesterday. Senator Platt found the following message awaiting him when he arrived at his office:

Cannot arrive before Monday. Will that do?
DADY.

The Senator wired in reply:

Monday 'ill do.
T. C. PLATT.

Col. Dady is said to have sailed for Cuba in reference to contracts for Government works, for which bids have been advertised.

In view of Mr. Dady's absence, Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent the following letter to President John R. Voorhis of the Board of Elections:

Dear Sir: Mr. Michael J. Dady, who was appointed Commissioner of Elections by me as Mayor on the official recommendation of the Republican Committee of Kings County, is absent from the City in the midst of a political campaign, without the knowledge or consent of the Mayor. You will please see that no action is taken or resolution or motion passed during the absence of Commissioner Dady, by the Board of Elections, unless the same shall receive the affirmative vote of former Senator Charles B. Page, who was appointed by me, upon the official recommendation of the Republican Committee of New York County, a Commissioner of Elections, and who will thus be enabled to safeguard all the rights and interests of the Republican candidate for Mayor and his associates on the Republican ticket, as well as all candidates appearing upon any and all tickets. I have requested Commissioner Page to attend daily with you and Commissioner Maguire at the headquarters of the Board of Elections. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

ARREST AT A FUSION MEETING.

Ex-Alderman Schott Insisted Upon Interrupting the Speech of James L. Wells.

James L. Wells, Fusion candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx, speaking at an open air meeting at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue last night, was constantly interrupted by two men. One, William H. Schott, after frequent warnings, was arrested. Mr. Schott, who lives at 1,672 Washington Avenue, was for three years a Tammany Hall Alderman. His companion, William S. Stalmacher, was formerly a Democratic Congressman, and lives in Yonkers.

While Mr. Wells was speaking the two men jeered and interrupted with irrelevant remarks. Police Capt. Price was present, and told the men that they must be quiet. They interupted again, and then Capt. Price said to them: "If you do not like Mr. Wells's sentiments you may go away. You cannot stay here any longer."

The men left, but soon returned, more wildly excited than they had been before, and immediately began to annoy the speaker. Then Policeman Hefermann arrested Schott. He was taken to the Tremont Avenue Police Station, accompanied by his friend, ex-Congressman Stalmacher. Capt. Price, and a number of politicians of Tammany Hall affiliations. Schott's friends were inclined to be boisterous in the police station, declaring loudly that the arrest was an outrage, and that Schott should be released at once. Capt. Price would not hear of this, and insisted that the man be held unless he could furnish $500 bail.

After considerable wrangling Stalmacher furnished the required bail and Schott went away in triumph with his friends.

BETS ON THE ELECTION.

While there was evidence of plenty of money for election betting in Wall Street yesterday, fewer wagers than on Wednesday were made, because Shepard backers were offering even money, while Low men were demanding the 10 to 8 odds on Shepard, at which most of the bets on Wednesday were placed.

H. S. Sternberger placed a number of bets on Shepard aggregating $5,000, partly at 10 to 9 and partly at 10 to 8.

C. U. Minzesheimer, who has placed about $15,000 so far on Shepard, yesterday bet $2,000 even on Low, the Shepard end being taken by D. W. Blumenthal, brother of Maurice Blumenthal, who tried to place $2,000 more on Shepard, but found the Low men asking odds.

Provost Brothers & Co. placed $1,000 even on Low for a customer. Thomas F. Seeley bet $500 even on Low, the Shepard end being taken by J. Smith.

NO TRACE OF L. W. KENT.

T. J. Flynn Only Person in Brooklyn that Seems to Know Receiver of Alleged Carnegie Letter.

Diligent inquiry has so far failed to produce any definite information as to the identity of Lincoln Wellington Kent, the addressee of a letter purporting to be written by Andrew Carnegie repudiating Tammany Hall, which created a great sensation when read by George W. Wanmaker at the Republican mass meeting at Wendell's Assembly Rooms, 344 West Forty-fourth Street, Tuesday night. The address of Kent was given as 20 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, which is the home of Thomas J. Flynn, a young lawyer.

Other members of the Flynn family say that they never heard of Kent. This mysterious person, it was said in Brooklyn yesterday, had studied law in the office of William J. Carr, now First Assistant Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn. Mr. Carr, however, says that he never knew the man, though Thomas J. Flynn had studied for a short time in his office.

In fact, Flynn is the only person who seems to know anything about Kent, for when the matter first came out he said it was true that Kent had lived in his home, and that while not related to him, they were "pals." He verified the letter to the extent of saying that he knew Kent had heard from Mr. Carnegie in response to a letter asking him if he had praised Tammany Hall. This, however, was on the day the letter came out.

Lawyer Flynn could not be found yesterday, and his relatives said they did not know where he was, but they knew that if he was found he would not talk about Kent or his letter. Mr. Flynn's sister said she had never heard of Mr. Kent, and that he had never lived at her house.

SPURIOUS CARNEGIE LETTER.

George Wanmaker, Who Read It, Writes to Mr. Low Repudiating It.

George Wanamaker, who presided at the meeting at Wendel's Hall, at which the spurious Andrew Carnegie letter was read, yesterday sent a letter to Seth Low, in which he said that now he was convinced that the letter was not genuine.

He said he agreed with Mr. Low that it was proper to repudiate it at the first opportunity, and was glad that Mr. Low had done so at the Carnegie Hall meeting. Mr. Wanamaker made diligent efforts yesterday to find or get into communication with Lincoln W. Kent, the Brooklyn man who sent him the letter, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Kent is supposed to be in Buffalo.

Fusion Meetings To-day.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Zeltner's Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street—Seth Low and other candidates.

Camp Seth Low, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Republican Club, 274 Bowery.

No. 165 Avenue A.

No. 148 West Seventeenth Street, (Bohemian meeting.)

No. 206 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Old Methodist Church, Broadway and Railroad crossing, King's Bridge, (colored meeting.)

No. 871 Brook Avenue.

"The Acorns," Jaffray Building, 350 Broadway.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Invincible Club, 78 Herkimer Street. All of the candidates on the county ticket will address the meeting.

Schwaben Hall, Knickerbocker and Myrtle Avenues.

Meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democracy at 371 Atlantic Avenue.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

WEDDINGS

Handsome China and Rich Crystal are desirable Wedding Presents, and least likely to be duplicated.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

MR. JEROME'S FLYING TOUR

Makes Campaign Speeches from Lower East Side to Harlem.

Coaches, Elevated Trains, and Automobiles Utilized to Get Him to the Various Meeting Places.

Justice William Travers Jerome made a flying campaign tour last night from the lower east side to Harlem. Coaches, elevated trains, and automobiles were used to get him to his scheduled places on time.

He was down to make four speeches in his own behalf as the candidate for District Attorney on the Fusion ticket. He made these speeches and another one into the bargain. He talked to regular Republicans, members of the Citizens' Union, and members of the Greater New York Democracy.

The beginning of his tour was at the Café Liberty, better known as Little Hungary, in East Houston Street. There he was the guest of the Austro-Hungarian League at a dinner. The dinner began at 6:30 P. M. and promptly at 7:30 Justice Jerome was escorted to the meeting hall up stairs. He was at once introduced to the audience, and he said:

"It is somewhat difficult for me to speak in this rush of going from place to place. It is hard to talk to friends. I am built for fight and would rather talk to my enemies. One of the things which has struck me most in this campaign is that I, as an American of the Americans, should be received by the foreign-born citizens so kindly.

"I will not call you Hungarian-Americans; I hate the name. I also hate the terms Irish-Americans, German-Americans, and other names with that of some foreign country placed first. I am going to call you American-Hungarians." At this point the audience cheered him for several minutes.

The speaker referred to the difficulty of his obtaining the nomination for District Attorney in the following language:

"When I was elected—I mean when I was nominated—in that half-hearted way, who rallied to my support? Who gave me the money? The Jews."

As the cheers were being given for this conclusion of his speech Justice Jerome was leaving the hall. Outside a cab was waiting for him. He jumped into it, and was rapidly driven to Golden Rule Hall, at 125 Rivington Street, where he was to speak for the Citizens' Union. He rushed to the platform and was at once introduced.

"The peddlers, push-cart men, and those who sell from the basket know what a 'shake down' is," he said by way of an introduction. "They all pay a license to the City of New York for the privilege of selling their goods, and ought not to be subject to extortion.

"No plain-clothes man, no Inspector of the Board of Health, no political heeler, should be allowed to shake them down. They should not be compelled to buy tickets to the district leaders' chowders. A man from this section was recently refused a new permit to carry on his fruit stand. He tried to get a new permit, but could not do so until he purchased three tickets for 'Tim' Sullivan's chowder. He got the permit at once."

Justice Jerome then talked at some length on the Sunday closing laws. He argued that the present system worked an injustice on the Jew in that it really allowed him to do business only five days a week, while it allowed the Christian to carry on his business for six days. He pointed out the fact that as far as manual labor was concerned any person who kept one of the seven days could work on Sunday, but no shops could be open that day.

"I see no reason," he said, "why a Jew cannot sell goods on Sunday, and I pledge myself to aid them in getting the law changed. The gentleman opposed to me says he will not enforce the present laws. Those who are allowed to keep open under the plan I advocate will not have to pay anything to the police for the privilege."

As soon as he had finished his speech he rushed from the hall, got into his cab and rode to the Rivington Street Station of the Second Avenue Elevated road. He boarded a train and got off at Eightieth Street, from where he went to a hall at 170 East Eighty-first Street. There the Greater New York Democracy was holding a meeting. Following his regular programme he was introduced as soon as he entered the hall.

He began his speech with an attack on Richard Croker, who, he declared, spent only three months of the year in this city. He outlined the campaign as that of decency against indecency, declaring that the Democratic leaders "put up puppets like Carroll and Sexton, who were backed by the gambling syndicate. They are men of straw. We are going to turn these rascals out." He concluded by saying "the office for which I am running is the key of the whole situation. Farrell and Sullivan are putting up a stiff fight against me, and I consider it a great compliment."

Jumping into a cab, the candidate was soon on his way to the Harlem Casino at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. There he addressed another meeting of the Greater New York Democracy. In part he said:

"I have not much use for the patriot who is solicitous of what takes place in the Philippine Islands, but does not care what takes place on Manhattan Island. We are fighting the same old Tammany which Mr. Shepard condemned in 1897. I want to say that I never issued a warrant for a disorderly house except where it had been protected by the police or where some woman had been unlawfully detained."

He related some cases of houses of this description paying heavily for police "protection," and continued:

"Such things cannot occur under me. I will put it strong and say that if I am elected District Attorney I will not allow any 'shake-downs' at all. They can and will be stopped."

After this speech Justice Jerome was prevailed upon to go to Camp Low, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where he made what he called an "extra shake-down" speech. This speech was really a review of what he said earlier in the evening.

Register to-day!

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Do not lose your vote by failing to register.

ASKS FOR TAX REFORMS.

State Commerce Convention Recommends Passage of a Bill Granting Local Option.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The State Commerce Convention to-day adopted the following resolutions presented by Lawson Purdy, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, in behalf of the committee:

Resolved, That the State Commerce Convention reiterates its resolution that the best way to reform the system of local taxation is to grant local option in taxation, as recommended by the New York Tax Reform Association and unanimously indorsed by many organizations, some of which are members of this convention.

Resolved, That this convention indorses the following resolution on taxation, unanimously adopted by the National Tax Conference:

"'That conference recommends to the States the recognition and enforcement of the principles of inter-State comity in taxation. These principles require that the same property should not be taxed at the same time by two State jurisdictions, and that if the title deeds or other paper evidences of the ownership of property or of an interest in property are taxed they shall be taxed at the situs of the property and not elsewhere. These principles should also be applied to any tax upon the transfer of property in expectation of death or by will or under the laws regulating the distribution of property in case of intestacy."

BEST & CO
UPTOWN BAZAAR
The Outfitting Of Children

Is our sole and only business. We carry the largest and most complete stock of Children's Clothing ever brought together under one roof. This is so widely known, and generally admitted, that no one now even pretends to compete with us in variety of styles and sizes.

We are Specialists in Everything worn by boys and girls of all ages. You always find attractive novelties here that no one else has, simply because they originate with our experts who are continually evolving new and practical ideas.

From Hats to Shoes there is nothing a child can wear that cannot be bought to best advantage here, with the least inconvenience to the buyer, and at the lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

BO-PEEP SOCIAL CLUB RAIDED.

Frank Moss Takes Five Prisoners at Place Complained of by the Rev. Mr. Wright.

Frank Moss led a raid against the Little Bo-Peep Social Club, 267 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, last night. He was accompanied by Superintendent MacClinton of the Society for the Prevention of Vice and Detectives Hammond, McClelland, and Dillon. In the early evening Mr. Moss had been speaking at a political meeting in Avenue C. After this he went to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, where he met the officers of the society. He had five warrants with him, issued by Justice Holbrook.

The names on the warrants were for Faro Bo-Peep, Cuban Bo-Peep, Roulette Bo-Peep, Craps Bo-Peep, and Black and Red Bo-Peep. They went to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, where Detective Connolly was assigned to aid them in the raid. On the second floor of the Bo-Peep Social Club they found a roulette wheel and a faro game in full operation. The paraphernalia were confiscated and $150 in money was seized.

The men arrested gave the following names: Frank Wilson, thirty-nine years old, laborer, 183 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; William Jones, fifty-two years old, agent, 256 West Forty-seventh Street; John Arland, thirty-four years old, 122 West Thirty-second Street; James Wilson, forty-five years old, colored, 406 West Forty-seventh Street, and William Brown, thirty-seven years old, colored, 267 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. He was the janitor of the club, and let the raiders in without suspecting who they were.

The descent on the place was instigated by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Presbyterian Church. Some time ago gamblers next door to his home painted a part of their door white so that the pastor would not be annoyed by their patrons, who often mistook his home for their place of business. Later they moved, but the annoyance of the Rev. Mr. Wright continued, and persons bent on gambling constantly called at his house. He then complained to the Society for the Prevention of Vice.

Commissioner Murphy on Monday ordered Inspector Cortright to investigate the clergyman's complaint and render a report.

"Inspector Cortright has not rendered a report yet," said Superintendent McClinock last night, "but we've made one for him."

John McGurk Arrested.

John McGurk, the proprietor of "Suicide Hall," on the Bowery, and the Merrimac Hotel, on Third Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, was locked up in the Fifth Street Station early this morning, charged with keeping a disorderly house and a house for lodging "repeaters." Col. Robert Greer Monroe, counsel to the Committee of Fifteen, in company with Assistant District Attorney Thornton, went into the Houlihan Merrimac with a policeman. They had a warrant issued by Justice Holbrook for McGurk's arrest.

BROKER'S LIFE THREATENED.

Jose C. Nicolin Complains of Anonymous Letters—Books and Coal Not Ordered Sent to Him.

A man who described himself as José C. Nicolin, an insurance broker, living at the Victoria Hotel Annex, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, complained to Detective Higgins of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that for some time past he has been annoyed by the receipt of anonymous letters threatening his life, and by the receipt of books and numerous other articles at his hotel, which he had never ordered.

Yesterday Nicolin said a ton of coal was received at the hotel for him, and was sent back to the coalyard by the hotel manager. He told the police that he had received encyclopedias, medical works, and books on various subjects from Worcester and Washington, and had also received letters which threatened his life unless he pa

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Committee of Fifty

FIFTY distinct points of view. Each point has special interest for some person. As a whole, they present a group of offerings comprehensive enough to command the attention of everybody.

Ready at the opening of the store this morning.

Offering No. 1

Men's $15 to $25 Suits at $12.50—Three hundred smart, stylish Sack Suits, of fancy cheviot, splendidly made, up to the high Wanamaker standard.

The best offering of suits made this season.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 2

Boys' $5 Sailor Suits at $3.75—Two hundred Blue Serge Sailor Suits, handsomely made and trimmed with white, black or red silk soutache. Sizes, 3 to 12 years. Excellent $5 suits at $3.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Offering No. 3

Men's 50c Scarfs at 25c—Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Imperials, of full half-dollar value. Light or dark. A stirring offering.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Offering No. 4

Men's $1 Scarfs at 50c—Tecks, Four-in-Hands, Imperials, or Squares---fine dollar scarfs, new, perfect, handsome. A rear chance for gift buyers.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Offering No. 5

Men's Linen Collars, 50c dozen—Imported Collars that sold formerly at 25c each. Pure linen; twenty styles—every sort of collar that any man wants. Perfect, fresh, clean—in boxes of a dozen, sold only by the box. Sizes 14 to 18; though not in all styles.

The best collar offering ever made!

Broadway and Ninth street.

Offering No. 6

Men's 16c Handkerchiefs at 10c—3,600 *all-linen* Handkerchiefs, neatly hemstitched with one-half and one-inch hems; regularly sold by us at 16c, and scarcely equalled elsewhere at that price. Now 10c each.

Broadway.

Offering No. 7

Women's 50c Lawn Ties at 25c—Imported, made of sheer muslin, printed in neat designs, copied from the French ties worth $1 or more—pin dots, polka dots, Grecian designs, in black and colors—all fast colors. Remarkably dainty ties for a quarter.

Broadway.

Offering No. 8

85c to $1 Silks at 40c a yd.—Fine Printed Liberty Satins and Foulards at a truly ridiculous price. Colorings and patterns in excellent variety; selected for our regular stock earlier in the season, to be sold for 85c to $1. Now 40c!

Rotunda.

Offering No. 9

$1.50 Satin Prunella Cloth, 85c—1,700 yards of Satin Prunella Cloth, in ten attractive colorings. It's a rare opportunity that makes it possible to buy this seasonable fabric, worth $1.50, at 85c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 10

$1.75 French Satin Venetian at $1—French Satin Venetian Cloth, the regular $1.75 quality, with handsome finish, in light shades, at $1 a yard. Just in time to effect a revolutionary price-saving in many a woman's winter dress-making plans.

Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 11

75c Plaid Chudda Cloths at 50c—3,000 yards of Imported Plaid Chudda Cloths, in 45 Scotch tartan combinations. Splendid dresses for the school children, at a price-saving of a third.

Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 12

75c Printed Striped Albatross at 50c—800 yards of French Printed Mercerized Striped Crepe Albatross, with attractive designs in polka-dots and figures on light tinted grounds. Excellent fabrics, a third below value.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 13

$6.50 Decorated Lamps at $4—Large Lamps, 30 inches high, with flower decorations on light and dark grounds. 11 inch globes to match.

Basement.

Offering No. 14

18c Stockings at 12½c a Pair—Women's cotton or lisle thread Stockings, fast black; soles, heels and toes spliced—seamless and durable. New, just arrived,

Remarkable value! Broadway.

Offering No. 15

25c Stockings at 18c a Pair—Women's regular-made imported cotton Stockings, fast black; double soles and high-spliced heels. Unusual 25c quality now offered just as they are taken from the cases that brought them across the ocean, at 18c a pair, or 3 pairs for 50c.

Broadway.

Offering No. 16

Women's 38c Stockings at 25c—Imported Allover Open-work Lisle Thread Stockings, in new and effective patterns; also Richelieu ribbed lisle thread stockings—all fast black. Values hard to match at half a dollar; now 25c a pair.

Broadway.

Offering No. 17

$3.50 Lillian Corsets at $2—Proposed change in models brings this offering of our own fine Lillian Corsets. One style is bias gored; low bust; long over abdomen and hips. Another style has spoon clasp, with webbing around the bottom. Prices were $3.50 and $3.75; now $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Offering No. 18

$1 and $1.50 Cambric Nightgowns at 75c—Nightgowns, of camoric, in three styles; round or square neck, trimmed with lace; short or long sleeves; all prettily trimmed with ribbon. At their new prices they are unusual bargains.

Second floor.

Offering No. 19

$1.75 Umbrellas at $1.25—Five hundred women's 26-in. and men's 28-in. Umbrellas, covered with piece-dyed taffeta, and with a choice selection of fancy handles. Excellent Umbrellas more than a quarter below value.

Broadway.

Offering No. 20

$2.50 All-silk Umbrellas at $1.90—Four hundred men's 28-in. and women's 26-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with a splendid variety of fancy handles at $1.90, for regular $2.50 values. Suitable for your own use, and handsome enough to make a seasonable gift.

Broadway.

Offering No. 21

15c Polka Dot Ribbon at 10c yard—Dainty Louisine Ribbons, in white, light blue, turquoise, mais, rose, violet and old rose, with woven dots; 3 inches wide. Excellent 15c value at 10c a yard.

Broadway.

Offering No. 22

$15 Trimmed Hats at $7.50—Fifty Trimmed Hats came down from our workrooms fresh and new Thursday night for this Friday sale. They are mostly Turbans and the popular three-cornered hats, in black, and black-and-white; also some Sailor Hats. All are styles sold heretofore at $15; now half—$7.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Offering No. 23

$5 to $7.50 Silk Waists at $3.50—*An Extraordinary Announcement!* The best offering of Silk Waists ever made at the beginning of a season. Six hundred and seventy-two waists, fresh and new from several different manufacturers. Superb variety; excellent styles and colorings, including black. Taffeta and peau de soie. All sizes.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Offering No. 24

$2.50 Black Albatross Waists, $1.25—Black albatross Waists, in two styles, with plaited front and French back; some lined, others unlined. A most seasonable offering of these comfortable waists at *half price.*

Second floor.

Offering No. 25

Women's $21 Tailored Suits, $15—Tailored Suits of fine black cheviot serge, with stylish double-breasted jacket; coat back; inlaid velvet collar; revers of peau de soie; gored skirt with stitching; silk drop skirt with 10-inch ruffle. Exceedingly stylish suits, that are fully worth $21 each, at $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Offering No. 26

Women's $16.50 Raincoats, $11.50—Raincoats of Melton in gray Oxford mixture; scalloped yoke front and back; gored back, half fitted, with long trailing effect; velvet collar, fly-front; turnover cuffs. All wool, handsomely tailored. A rare bargain to secure at this time.

Second floor, Broadway.

Offering No. 27

50c and 75c Lace Galons at 30c a yard—Venise Lace Galons and Bandings, nine patterns, Arabe shades, prevailing styles; 3 and 4-inch widths. A most remarkable offering, just when so many of these laces are wanted.

Main aisle.

Offering No. 28

Girls' $20 to $24 Suits at $15—Handsome Tailor-made Suits of cheviots, Venetians and broadcloths, in all desirable shades; with blouse, Eton, or Norfolk jackets, variously trimmed. Sizes for 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

Offering No. 29

Women's 25c Aprons at 12½c—1200 Hemstitched White Lawn Aprons, some with plaits above the hem; full width, neatly made; and good 25c value; now at half price—12½c each.

Broadway.

Offering No. 30

$4.50 Dessert Knives at $2.25 a dozen—Medium and Dessert Knives, with steel blades and celluloid handles, selling regularly at $4.50, now $2.25 dozen.

Basement.

Offering No. 31

2-piece Steak Carving Sets, 50c—Carving Knife and Fork, with stag handles. Excellent dollar value for 50c.

Basement.

Offering No. 32

Rogers' Teaspoons at 75c dozen—Genuine Rogers' Silver-plated Spoons that were remarkable value when offered at a dollar a dozen in our recent sale. Today the unheard-of and extraordinary price, for which even imitations cannot be bought. These are genuine original *Rogers.*

Tenth street and Broadway.

Offering No. 33

$8.50 Tea Sets at $6.50—Five-piece quadruple silver-plated Tea Sets that were offered recently at $8.50, though regularly sold at almost double that price. A most remarkable value at $6.50.

Tenth street and Broadway.

Offering No 34

$1.50 Bread Trays at $1—Quadruple silver-plated Trays that were offered in our late silverware sale at $1.50, which was about half their value; and at which price many were sold. Those remaining go into today's movement at the remarkable price of $1 each.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Offering No. 35

New Bric-a-Brac at Half Price—Beautiful new goods just unpacked yesterday from the casks that brought it to America. 600 pieces—high-class figures, busts, vases, flower holders and centerpieces, in a wide variety of decorations. Scarcely two pieces alike.

Prices range from $1 pieces for 50c; up to $40 pieces at $20.

A rare chance to pick out holiday gifts. Basement.

Offering No. 36

$3 and $3.50 Framed Pictures, $1—A choice group of Platinum and Carbon Photographs, in attractive brown and black wood frames, 12x20 inches. Decorations for the home at ridiculously little cost—$1 for $3 and $3.50 values.

Fifth floor.

Offering No. 37

$4.50 Framed Pictures at $2.50—Colored Artotypes, in a variety of attractive figure subjects, in handsome sweep frames, 20x24 in., with burnished gold ornaments. Also Etchings, in the same style of frames, in pleasing landscape subjects. A saving of almost half on originally fair values.

Fifth floor.

Offering No. 38

$21.50 Arabian Curtains at $14.25—Four rich and artistic patterns in these elegant curtains. Just twenty-four pairs in the offering.

Third floor.

Offering No. 39

$6.50 Irish Point Curtains at $4—83 pairs in six patterns—all white—that have been selling up to the present moment at $6.50; now $4 a pair.

Third floor.

Offering No. 40

$10.50 Renaissance Curtains at $6.85—80 pairs, in seven beautiful patterns, that sold at $10.50 yesterday; now $6.85—a saving of $3.65 on a pair!

Third floor.

Offering No. 41

$4 Dining Chairs at $2—120 Golden oak, short-arm Dining Chairs; box seat frame; tapered and shaped legs; panel back; broad top; cane seat; highly polished.

The new style short arms give practically the comfort of an arm chair and only occupy the room of the ordinary side chair.

Wonderful chairs for such a little price. Fourth floor.

Offering No. 42

$5.25 Dining Chairs at $2.75—100 golden oak, short-arm Dining Chairs, with panel back; box seat frame; dark green leather seat—a full, flat padded seat reaching almost to edge of frame. A very fine chair.

Fourth floor.

Offering No. 43

$7.25 Art Squares, $4.50—Ingrain Art Squares, or Ingrain Carpets woven like a rug, in one piece with borders; in 13 attractive patterns; size 3x4 yards. Both decorative and practical, and remarkable bargains at the new price—$4.50 for $7.25 values.

Third floor.

Offering No. 44

$1.65 Smyrna Rugs at $1—More than two hundred best grade Smyrna Rugs, size 21x45 inches; sold regularly at $1.65; now at $1.

Third floor.

Offering No. 45

$2.25 Baking Dishes at $1—Nickel-plated Baking Dishes, with porcelain lined dish holding 4 pints. Enables puddings, etc., to be served direct from the oven. Housekeepers appreciate the value of these dishes. Now the $2.25 kind are $1 each.

Basement.

Offering No. 46

$2.20 Gas Radiators, $1.50—Gas Heating Radiators, 18 inches high, with 4 tubes, and 6 feet of rubber tubing for connection. Excellent for taking the chill off a room on cold mornings. Good $2.20 value, now $1.50 each.

Basement.

Offering No. 47

$1.75 Table Linen at $1.35 a yard—Fine bleached Belgian Double Damask, of Courtrai flax---the best in the world—superb patterns; two yards wide. Yesterday $1.75; for this sale, $1.35.

22-inch Napkins to match, at $3.25 a dozen. Were $4.

Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 48

$3 Dinner Napkins at $2.35 doz—Of bleached Irish linen, very fine; 24 in. square; choice patterns, splendid $3 value; now $2.35 a dozen.

Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 49

54-in. Table Linen at 25c. a yard—Silver-bleached Bohemian Linen that is every thread pure flax, and measures full 54 inches in width. Counted by us as specially good value at 35c, which is its regular price. Today 25c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 50

$1.50 Towels at $1 a dozen—Bleached Huckaback Towels of extra heavy quality, with Turkey red borders and hemmed ends, 17 x 35 inches. These splendid towels were priced until yesterday at $1.50 a dozen. Today they're $1 a dozen, 50c for 6. A rare chance for housewives.

Fourth avenue.

100,000 Pairs of SHOES

At Most Remarkable Prices

The Basement Shoe Store swings into line for today's great occasion with one of the best movements ever prepared for this famous Under-Priced Shoe Store. Vast and splendid lots of excellent Fall and Winter Shoes are ready this morning; and, as a rule, in full assortments of styles and sizes, for men, women, and children—

SOME WORTH A HALF MORE—OTHERS WORTH DOUBLE

the prices that are marked on them today.

The type below is small, but bigger bargains were never offered in shoes:

Shoes for Women

Patent Leather Dress Shoes—

$1.40—Women's patent leather boots; light, flexible soles; cloth tops. Worth $2.50.

$1.80—Women's patent leather boots; dull calf tops; lace and button, with tips; two new lasts; medium soles. Worth $2.50.

Kidskin Shoes for Dress—

$1.40—Kid boots; button, with patent tips; thin bevel soles, with concave and Louis XIV. heels. Worth $2.50.

$1.60—Kidskin boots; lace and button, in the dainty Duchess style; flexible sewed soles; straight and concave heels. Value $3.

$2—Kidskin boots that cost $3 and $4 to make, but only in sizes 3½ to 4½, A and B widths; these are remarkably fine sample shoes. Worth $4 to $5.

$2.30—Kidskin button and lace boots, in six different styles, including common-sense; high-grade kid; oak leather soles; careful making and designing. Value $3.50.

Heavy Shoes for School or Business—

$1.50—Stout black kidskin lace; full round toes, square heels, kid tips, welted soles. Usually $2.50.

$1.80—Box calf; lace, with perforated tip and vamp; mannish last and stout stitched soles. Value $2.50.

$1.80—Enamel grain lace boots; stout extension soles, low heels, dull tops of calf; a very stylish business shoe. Worth $2.50.

$2.40—Box calfskin lace boots; heavy welted soles of oak leather; solid storm or school shoes. Value $3.50.

Shoes for Women

Oxford Shoes for Dress—

$1.40—Black kidskin; mannish last, extended soles. Usually $2.50.

$1.60—Kidskin Oxfords, with narrow or full toes; thin turned soles and Cuban heels.

Slippers for Housewear—

35c—Black felt slippers, with felt soles; very easy for the house. Worth 50c.

75c and $1—Felt slippers at half price; all sorts and colors.

Men's Shoes

For Dress Wear—

$1.90—Patent leather and kidskin lace shoes, with welted soles. Value $3.

$2.40—Box calf and kid lace shoes, and enamel and calf; heavy sole Oxfords; just the thing for neat dressers. Worth $3.50.

$2.65—Sample line of one high grade factory; all sorts and kinds in sizes 7, B and C, but some run very large for the size. Sell for $4 to $5.

$2.85—Patent leather and patent kid dress shoes; with oak soles welted; made flexible but heavy, for fine dress or business wear. Worth $4 and $5.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

Shoes for Dress-up or Party Wear—

95c—Black kid spring heel shoes, with tips; lightweight soles; pretty shape; sizes 11 to 2. Worth $1.50.

$1—Patent leather, cloth top, spring heel shoes; lightweight; sizes 8½ to 10½. Worth $1.50.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

Shoes for Dress-up or Party Wear—

$1.20—Kidskin, spring heel lace and button shoes, with kid tips; sizes 11 to 2. Value $1.75.

$1.20—Patent leather cloth top, spring heel shoes, with thin soles; sizes 11 to 2. Worth $1.75.

$1.25—Patent and enameled little men's spring heel shoes; wide toe, heavy soles; made like a man's shoes. Worth $1.75.

Strong Shoes for School or Play—

80c—Kidskin; lace and button; with thick soles, spring heels; sizes 6 to 8. Usually $1.

$1—Black calf, spring heel lace shoes for little boys; with broad soles and toes; very strong. Sizes 9 to 13½. Value $1.25.

$1—Velour calf lace and button spring heel shoes; sizes 7 to 10½. Worth $1.40.

$1.20—Box calf lace shoes, with stout soles, straight tips, spring heels. Worth $1.60.

Men's and Boys' Stout Shoes

$1.25—Boys' strong calf shoes, with heels; heavy soles; sizes to 5½. Worth 1.50.

$1.50—Boys' calf lace shoes, with bull dog toes, thick extended soles; sizes to 5½. Worth $2.

$1.60—Men's box calf and kid lace shoes with welted soles; good style lasts. Worth $3.

$1.90—Heavy box calf lace shoes, with thick soles, English backstay and extension soles. Worth $3.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BANKERS DISCUSS FAR EASTERN COMMERCE

Paper on the Commercial Future of Pacific Coast.

James H. Eckels Speaks on "Assets Currency"—Revision of Bankrupt Law Urged—Convention Adjourns.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—The closing day's session of the American Bankers' Association Convention was devoted to a continuation of the discussion of practical banking questions. P. C. Kauffman of Tacoma, Wash., spoke on "The Financial and Commercial Future of the Pacific Coast."

"That it is impossible in the limited time at my disposal to give any adequate idea of the resources, products, and commerce of that region is evident when you consider that its foreign commerce in 1900 was over $200,000,000, and domestic commerce attained figures equally large; that California alone shipped East over 50,000 carloads of deciduous and citrus fruits; that the States of Oregon and Washington each required over 40,000 cars to transport their output of lumber to the various sections of the Eastern States alone; that the wheat crop of the latter States for 1900 was over 40,000,000 bushels, to which California added 20,000,000 more, the greater part of which was exported around Cape Horn to the markets of Liverpool or to Hongkong and Shanghai in the shape of flour; that the bank clearings of San Francisco for 1900 were considerably over $1,000,000,000; while those of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and Spokane, the leading cities of the Northwest, were approximated at $400,000,000.

"It will probably astonish some of our Eastern bankers to know that the bank deposits of California are over $350,000,000; three savings banks in San Francisco alone having over $100,000,000; while the deposits of Oregon and Washington were over $60,000,000, having more than trebled since 1893.

"What is to be the future both commercial and financial of the States of the Pacific Coast? To these questions there can be but one answer: With activity like this in all lines, the future of the Pacific Coast, even as to continued internal development, offers the most glowing promises.

"The Orient, with its teeming myriads just awakening from their thousand years' sleep, offers to-day the richest prize ever presented in the struggle for commercial supremacy. With scarcely a thought of the United States even proving a factor in that contest, the great nations of Europe have been for years partitioning the Oriental trade among themselves, each one striving to obtain the strongest vantage. The foreign trade of the Orient in 1899 was over $2,000,000,000, that of China alone approximating $330,000,000; yet of that vast commerce the United States had less than 10 per cent.

"In the settlement of the recent war, the readjustment of the 'spheres of influence,' the enlargement of the open door policy, the United States must take and will take a most important part, for it is the only great power that looks out upon the Pacific, the scene of future activity. The opening of the door of the 'Far East' has shown to the world a wealth of commerce and trade that is almost incalculable.

IMPORTANCE OF PACIFIC COAST.

"To obtain this pre-eminence, the United States must enter this field of commercial activity through her Pacific Coast. With Hawaii the key to the commerce of the Pacific, and the Philippines the gateway to the Orient, both in our hands, fate or a kind Providence has given us two most important and valuable aids for the attainment of this glorious goal.

"The question of the wisdom of the policy of expansion has been settled forever; it is no longer even a debatable one. Our flag has been raised in the Philippines, and, thank God, it is there to stay. That the assured development of our Oriental commerce will see a most remarkable enlargement of the banks and banking facilities of the Pacific Coast is a self-evident proposition.

"It seems to me that the most important step that should be taken by Congress to enable the United States to attain all the advantages arising out of a constantly expanding commerce, is to enact the necessary legislation authorizing the establishment of international banks, with headquarters in New York and branches in all the leading commercial cities of the globe. Such a bill has been pending in Congress for years, but owing to the fact that many Congressmen think that any measure tending to extend banking facilities is legislation in favor of a privileged class, it still slumbers in the committee to which it was referred.

"It would seem as if such a measure should be especially deserving of the support of Congressmen and Senators of the Atlantic and Pacific Seaboard States, when the volume of our trade with the South American States and the Orient is considered, for its passage will at once signify that we intend no longer to be dependent upon European banks for our international monetary transactions. As competent authority writing in THE TIMES of New York states in his accurate knowledge of the situation that it costs a merchant in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso from 2 to 3 per cent. more to place funds in New York than in London, Paris, or Berlin. Every pound of raw material imported and every manufactured article exported to the countries south of us pays more or less tribute to the European bankers, who make a handsome profit out of the American people, because we have not had sufficient enterprise to do our own banking.

"That there is room for abundant profit is evidenced by the fact that fully 90 per cent. of the total banking business between the United States and the Orient, and South American countries, is done through London bankers, and the average commission on this is three-quarters of 1 per cent., which is made by these London houses with scarcely a penny of expenditure. When we, on the Pacific Coast, consider that every cargo of wheat that departs for the United Kingdom, every cargo of lumber for South America, Australia, and South Africa; every cargo of flour for the Orient, pays tribute to foreign capital, it seems that the proposed international bank should receive not only our cordial, but most active support.

AMERICAN BANKING PROVINCIALISM.

"It is well said by Mr. Charles Conant that it is a striking commentary upon the closeness with which American banking has been kept at home, that almost all our trade with Latin America is settled by bills of exchange on London, and that even the Government of the United States does its business in our new possessions in the Orient through the great English institutions, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

"In the Financier of Aug. 19 of this year we are given an account of what is termed an 'interesting exchange transaction,' whereby the Government of the United States transferred $1,100,000 to Manila for the payment of troops and other purposes, the transaction being effected in the following manner: Two warrants for $600,000 and $500,000, respectively, were drawn and placed in the New York Sub-Treasury, to the credit of the disbursing officer of the War Department, who issued his checks payable to the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in New York, the transfers being consummated through cable orders via London and the branches or correspondents at Manila of those two foreign banks.

"Consolidation of capital, the authority to establish foreign branches, the extension of long credits on foreign trade, and the application to banking of the highest organizing ability of the American mind are the share of the American banker in the task allotted to our captains of industry and kings of finance in conquering the trade of the world.

"The foreign banks of South America and the Orient do not encourage American trade, but either from patriotic motives or for other reasons, favor European nations, to the disadvantage of the United States, and the results are seriously felt in our higher mercantile circles. It is not enough to say that our foreign export trade is increasing regardless of poor banking facilities. It is a more exact statement of existing conditions to say that the full measure of their growth is greatly retarded by reason thereof. In order to most advantageously compete in the world's markets, the United States must be prepared to give the same facilities to encourage trade by the same liberal system of international exchanges that other countries offer; otherwise our trade will be hampered to just that extent."

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Walter D. Coles of St. Louis, Mo., was the next speaker. He spoke on "The Federal Bankrupt Law," saying in part:

"The present bankrupt law unquestionably embodies many of the esential provisions necessary to a sound and efficient insolvency system. It would be far from the truth, however, to consider it as free from defects. These defects, while oppressive and unjust in effect, are not fundamental or irremediable in character."

A bill reported favorably to Congress at the last session, he said, would, if enacted, give relief against the present unjust provisions of the act concerning the surrender of partial payments, and would also throw additional safeguards around the granting of discharges.

This bill would be pressed for consideration at the coming session of Congress, as it was confidently believed that its passage would give a bankrupt law which would prove advantageous in restoring to useful activity insolvent debtors held in the thrall of debt; in providing for creditors a just remedial process tending to promote conservatism in business, and in establishing throughout the Union an equitable and uniform method of administering the estates of insolvents, thereby fostering trade and strengthening credit among the mercantile classes.

James H. Eckels of Chicago, ex-Controller of the Currency, was introduced to the convention at the conclusion of Mr. Coles's paper. His subject was "Assets Currency." The note-issuing functions of the country are not what they ought to be, he said. The papers delivered by A. B. Stickney and Secretary Gage yesterday were thoughtful in suggestion, and might well be considered by the association.

He agreed with Secretary Gage that the financial system had not reached that point of development where a people of so much progress, so much energy and force as the people of the United States have a right to expect that it should. He would like to see legal tenders of the Government retired, as there is always a possibility of their reissue in a form that will be detrimental to the country.

He would like to see the abolishment of the Sub-Treasury of the country. It stands as a menace to the trade and commerce of the country, because it locks up the money. The Sub-Treasury should be conducted as is the business of a private individual or large corporation. He would restrict revenues where the credit of the country could be maintained. He believed in great banks and a branch system of banks. We have an administration that commands the confidence of the people and admiration of the world, and there is no reason why we might not well discuss with frankness every public question.

The following memorial on the death of President McKinley was presented by the committee appointed by President Trowbridge:

McKINLEY MEMORIAL RESOLUTION.

We, the members of the American Bankers' Association, are saddened by the death of our honored Chief Executive, William McKinley.

His fame rests securely in the Nation that he loved and helped to save.

We acknowledge to the fullest our obligations to his memory and desire to put on record this simple testimony to his high character and pure life.

Most deeply do we sympathize with Mrs. McKinley and his family, who have sustained so much greater loss, and may this in some small degree testify to our love and respect for him and our sorrow for his death.

The list of officers as reported by the Nominations Committee was elected as follows: President—Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Vice President—Caldwell Hardy, Norfolk, Va.; Chairman of Executive Council—Frank G. Bigelow, Milwaukee; Treasurer—George M. Reynolds, Chicago.

New Members Executive Council—Ralph Van Vechten, Iowa; J. J. Sullivan, Ohio; John L. Hamilton, Illinois; James R. McCallister, Pennsylvania; Frank G. Bigelow, Wisconsin; E. F. Sweeney, Missouri; F. H. Fries, North Carolina; J. M. Donald, New York; P. C. Kaufmann, Washington; William G. Mather, Cleveland.

The new Executive Council will elect the Secretary, probably James R. Branch. President Trowbridge, on retiring, was presented with a beautiful silver punchbowl by the members of the association.

J. S. Davis of Georgia introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Executive Council:

Whereas, The Bankrupt act has had time to serve the purpose intended by Congress, to give relief to the honest, oppressed debtor; and

Whereas, Its further operation will entail loss upon both the creditor and debtor classes and the general public by reducing lines of credit, restricting business, thereby checking the wonderful development of the country promised through right conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention, through the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, memorializes Congress to repeal the bankrupt law.

New Orleans and Memphis extended invitations for the next convention. The place of meeting will be chosen by the Executive Council at a meeting in New York next April.

Register to-day!

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Do not lose your vote by failing to register.

HYPOCRISY IN THE PULPIT.

Universalist Clergyman Charges that There Is an Abundance of It Among Orthodox Ministers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The biennial session of the Universalist General Convention opened here to-day with the Rev. Dr. W. H. Rugg of Providence, R. I., presiding. Prof. George T. Knight of Tufts College read a paper on "The Minister as a Prophet."

He charged that all the orthodox churches were filled with hypocrisy; that ministers were forced to subscribe to creeds and confessions of faith in which they did not believe, and that the deception was carried out in the teaching of the congregations.

During the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, many of the ministers declared that the charges of hypocrisy and insincerity which he had made against the orthodox ministers were too radical.

Lieutenant Weds Army Nurse at Iloilo.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Word was received here to-day of the marriage of First Lieutenant Ollie Snyder of East Syracuse, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, and Miss M. Elizabeth Brennan of this city, an army nurse at Iloilo, Philippine Islands. They are now on their way to America.

Three Rabbits Cost Him $195.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 17.—M. Ossenbruggen of New York came here on Friday on a hunting trip through Rockland County. He shot three rabbits, and was arrested for the offense by State Game Protector Kidd. He was tried at Spring Valley, and on conviction was fined $65 for each rabbit. He paid a total of $195.

Left His Guests to Take Poison.

ISLIP, L. I., Oct. 17.—Ansel Smith, a well-known business man, gave a reception to his friends at his home here this evening. During the early part of the night he appeared to be in the best of spirits. While the festivities were in progress he went upstairs and took a dose of strychnine. One of the guests happening to go upstairs a few minutes later heard him groaning and gave the alarm. A doctor was called and applied remedies that may save Mr. Smith's life. No cause for his action is known.

For Mayor of New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 17.—The Democratic City Convention here this evening nominated George A. Viehman of this city for Mayor. He will run against Dr. Nicholas Williamson, the Republican candidate, who has served three terms of two years each.

HIGHWAYMEN GET $2,000.

Iron Company Paymaster Robbed and Shot in Kentucky.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 17.—Peter T. Colgan, Paymaster of the Virginia Iron Furnaces, was shot and robbed of $2,000 about midway between this town and the furnaces to-day. Colgan had drawn the money from the bank and was taking it to the office to pay the hands.

The robbers hid in a clump of trees, shot Colgan, seized the money, and ran. A posse pursued the robbers, but they escaped to the mountains. In their flight they dropped $500. Colgan will recover.

To Parole Sixty-eight Convicts.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The State Board of Parole, which has been sitting here this week, hearing the applications of the prisoners who desire to be allowed their liberty under the new parole law, finished its work to-day. It heard 213 applications. The board will grant 68 of the applications. The prisoners will not all be liberated at once.

ROLAND B. MOLINEUX AGAIN IN THE TOMBS

Brought from Sing Sing by a Detective, His Father, and Counsel.

Was Delighted to Get a Breath of Fresh Air and a Glimpse of the Sun—Now Occupies Cell 36.

Roland B. Molineux was brought to the Tombs yesterday afternoon from Sing Sing Prison to await the new trial granted him by the Court of Appeals. He left Sing Sing Prison at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by his father, Gen. E. L. Molineux, and his counsel, George Gordon Battle. He was in the custody of Detective Sergeant McNaught, attached to the District Attorney's office. He was not handcuffed.

Counsel for Molineux received yesterday morning the necessary papers for his transfer from Sing Sing to the Tombs. The final order in the matter was signed by Judge McMahon, sitting in Part I. of General Sessions, shortly before 1 o'clock. Then Mr. Battle, Gen. Molineux, and Detective Sergeant McNaught started for Sing Sing on the 2:10 train. They arrived at the prison shortly after 3.

Warden Johnson of the State prison at once took Gen. Molineux to the cell of his son in the death house, and after the necessary formalities had been complied with the prisoner was released from his cell and led to a reception room of one of the prison officials, where for the first time for one year and eight months he was allowed to grasp the hand of his father and converse freely and privately with him. The construction of the cells in the death house prevents the prisoner from shaking hands with anybody and separates them by a distance of three feet from all who are allowed the privilege of conversation with them. When Molineux was taken to the reception room of the prison a chair was pushed forward to him, and he sank down in it—another luxury he has not enjoyed since he was taken to State prison under sentence of death.

After Warden Johnson had complied with all the legal formalities the prisoner was turned over to the custody of Detective McNaught. The detective shook hands with the prisoner and complimented him upon his appearance of good health. Then at 3:31 o'clock McNaught, Molineux, his father, and his lawyer, Mr. Battle, passed outside the prison gates. At first the prisoner seemed to be dazed by the sunlight, and, despite the fact that he was hemmed in on every side by a jostling crowd of curiosity seekers and camera fiends, he stopped for a minute to look up at the sky and about him.

"Ah, but this is good," he said to Detective McNaught, "after two years without sight of sky or sun, or any living thing of nature. It makes one feel that he is living again."

The party then hurried to a carriage in waiting. They entered and started at a brisk pace up the hill. On Durstan Avenue, about the top of the hill, they met with a mishap. The carriage broke down, the rear end of the vehicle parting from the axle and letting the body of the coach down to the ground. They all jumped out, and Molineux laughingly said:

"This is indeed life again."

A dozen other carriages hastened up to them, but they refused all offers to carry them the rest of the journey, and walked down the hill.

On the way to the station the prisoner stopped frequently to look about him and take long breaths of the air. Outside of the usual prison pallor, he appeared to be in good health. He was dressed in a black suit and wore a fedora hat of the same color. He carried a black topcoat on his arm.

When they reached the Ossining Station the platform was crowded, and they had to push their way to the waiting room. The stationmaster and other railroad officials stepped forward and shook Molineux by the hand and congratulated him on his release from the prison. When the train drew up at the station the train hands also shook hands with the prisoner. The party got in one of the forward coaches, and Molineux sat down in a seat with his father. He sat on the inside by the window, which he opened to breathe in the air. Detective McNaught and Lawyer Battle sat in the seat behind.

When the train known as the "Croton Local" stopped at the High Bridge Station, Capt. Chapman, a once famous commander of the Tenderloin Station, got in and was introduced to Molineux and chatted with him for several minutes. Lispenard Stewart, President of the Prison Association, was also on the same train that brought Molineux to New York.

When the "Croton Local" arrived at the Grand Central Station the platforms were crowded with several hundred persons. Detective McNaught and his charge, followed by Gen. Molineux and Mr. Battle, hurried along to the street and got into the first convenient cab. They drove immediately to the Tombs. When the carriage drew up at the Tombs entrance there was only a handful of people on the outside, who had heard of the expected arrival.

The prisoner was taken immediately to Warden Hagan's office. The Warden took the prisoner's pedigree just as if he had been a stranger to the prison. Then Gen. Molineux bid his son good night, and he was taken to his cell in murderer's row on the second tier. Molineux was placed in Cell 36, next to a cell occupied by Matthew McGrann, convicted of murder in the second degree. The cell had been whitewashed and generally renovated. The prisoner was furnished with the same table he had had before when he was in the Tombs.

Molineux's mother, who has lived in Ossining since his incarceration in State prison, visited her son early yesterday morning, and when she learned he was to be taken back to New York left for this city on an early train. Young Mrs. Molineux did not go to Ossining yesterday, but remained in Brooklyn.

MOLINEUX'S COUNSEL TALKS.

J. G. Milburn, Who Argued the Appeal, Says Trial Was Outrageous.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—John C. Milburn, who argued for a new trial for Roland B. Molineux before the Court of Appeals, received a copy of the Court's decision today. Mr. Milburn read it over carefully before making any comment. When he did speak, it was with characteristic directness.

"The trial of Molineux was outrageous," he said. "It was in violation of the principles of our institutions for the administration of justice. The effect of the decision is that the new trial be fair and impartial. The great points were the Barnet evidence, and the unlimited extent to which comparison of handwritings was allowed. The Court has construed the statute allowing a comparison of handwritings in such a way as to keep it within fairly legitimate, governable, and just limits.

"The decision established that being indicted for one murder he could not be tried for another in the same case. These are the main legal questions. Behind them was the conduct of the trial and the reversal permits of a new trial free from the reproach that attaches to the previous one."

CAMERA AGAINST STRIKERS.

Chicago Telephone Worker Snaps Picture of Union Men as They Assail Him.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Seven men attacked F. E. Farnum to-day while he was repairing a telephone wire. Farnum says he recognized his assailants as striking linemen. Like other non-union men he carried a camera for the purpose of taking snapshots of any one found injuring the telephone company's property. Farnum pointed the camera at his assailants and pressed the button.

This further enraged the men and they rushed at Farnum, who drew his revolver and fired a shot over their heads. At this moment two patrol wagons loaded with policemen reached the scene, a riot call having been turned in by some spectators, and four of the men were arrested. The police say that when the photograph is developed they will be able to apprehend the other three assailants.

Arthur J. Horgan's Little Son Run Over.

John T. Horgan, five years old, son of Arthur J. Horgan of Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany architects and contractors, was run over by a Dodd's Express wagon while playing before his home, 229 West Seventieth Street, yesterday afternoon. A wheel passed over his left shoulder, and the child is in a critical condition. Henry Goner, twenty-six years old, of 510 Ninth Avenue was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, but later released at the request of Mr. Horgan, who said he was satisfied he was not to blame.

Mellin's Food

does not overtax the infant's stomach with insoluble, indigestible or unsuitable material.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET FILLED WITH MELLIN'S FOOD BABY PICTURES.

Mellin's Food Co., Boston, Mass.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE BURLINGTON DEAL.

New Incorporation First Step in Programme to Transfer Roads to Hill-Morgan Syndicate.

BURLINGTON, Iowa., Oct. 17.—What is believed to be the first tangible move in the Hill-Morgan deal for the consolidation of Northwestern roads was taken here when the articles of incorporation for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company were filed in the County Auditor's office yesterday. The object, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, is to acquire the Burlington system and other roads, and to maintain a railroad in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The life of the corporation began Oct. 15, 1901, and will continue for fifty years, with the principal place of business in Burlington, Iowa.

It is said that the corporation will take charge of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the many lines leased and controlled by that company, and then transfer them all to the Hill-Morgan syndicate. This new corporation is legally entirely separate from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. The old company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, while the new one is controlled by the laws of the State of Iowa. There is but one change in the name of the company, the old is a "railroad" company, the new a "railway" company.

The incorporators—J. C. Peasley, J. M. Deering, J. D. Conneli, W. W. Baldwin, and E. M. Shelton—met in Chicago Tuesday and drafted the articles of incorporation, but nothing was then given out about the matter. The first meeting of the incorporators will be held in Burlington. They will probably meet on Saturday and elect officers, and the steps contemplated for taking control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad by the new company may then be disclosed.

In financial circles in this city no especial significance attaches to the incorporation of the new $100,000,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company. The corporation was organized to bring the various properties in the Burlington system under one financial management. J. J. Hill could not be seen in regard to the matter yesterday.

NORTHERN PACIFIC REPORTS.

Morgan Interests Said to Have Effected a Settlement by Which They Remain in Control.

Transactions in 21,300 shares of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the Stock Exchange yesterday gave rise to some speculation in Wall Street, because if the control of the road were held by so narrow a margin as has been thought, sales to such an extent were presumed to indicate some change in the relations between the Morgan-Hill and the Harriman interests.

The explanation, according to reliable authority, was that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co. had agreed on some kind of a settlement by which the Morgan faction would remain in control of Northern Pacific, while the Harriman faction would receive an equivalent in control of the St. Paul Road.

A representative of the Morgan-Hill interests stated positively that the Harriman syndicate was selling its stock, and that Mr. Morgan was in control of Northern Pacific.

On the other hand, a representative of the Harriman interests stated in language just as emphatic that the Harriman holdings had not been sold out, that the conditions in Northern Pacific affairs were the same as they had been, and that Harriman interests were not acquiring St. Paul. He added that the sales yesterday of Northern Pacific preferred were by small traders, and that they were not willing to sell at less than 110 and that 10,000 shares could be actually sold without affecting the control.

BOGUS RAILWAY TICKETS.

Action of the Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 17.—After sessions through three days the annual convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents adjourned finally this afternoon.

The question of the prosecution of counterfeiters, forgers, and unlawful manipulators of railway tickets was referred to a committee consisting of the Chairmen of the several traffic associations. This committee already had the power to prosecute such frauds, but it now will have whatever of power and authority the Passenger Agents' Association can confer upon it to assist in the vigorous performance of its duty.

The proposition made yesterday that a death benefit feature be added to the association was incorporated. Members of the association may avail themselves of this insurance, but it is not made obligatory upon them.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—J. B. Wood of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Vice President—John Sebastian of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; Secretary—A. W. Smith of Cleveland. E. N. Armstrong of the Toledo, Peoria and Western, W. J. Lynch of the Big Four, and J. C. Pond of the Wisconsin Central were made members of the Executive Committee.

Portland, Me., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

WOULD SELL TO VANDERBILTS.

Efforts to Dispose of Chicago and Southeastern Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 17.—The strike on the Midland, or Chicago and Southeastern Railroad, was ended to-day, after two weeks, during which time not a train of any kind passed over the road. Andrew Stevens, General Traffic Manager, suggested to the Crawfords, who owned the road, that earnings be applied on wages of employes until all are paid, and provision made for regular payment. To do this it would be necessary to abandon for a time a vast amount of improvements on the roadbed and rolling stock.

Mr. Stevens was authorized, it is stated, to proceed to put the line in operation at once, with the understanding that he is to handle the money, as suggested by him. The running of trains began about noon, a mail train being the first out.

Henry Crawford is reported to be in New York negotiating for the sale of the road to the Vanderbilts. The road has been practically without a head since the resignation of Channing Ward as General Manager. The resignation of Superintendent S. R. Kramer has just come to light. The road is the only connection between the gas belt and the Brazil coal fields.

Central Pacific Postponement.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 17.—The postponed meeting of the shareholders of the Central Pacific, which was scheduled to take place to-day, was again adjourned for two weeks, until Oct. 31. It is thought that the long-deferred action of the stockholders in electing a Harriman board will be taken, however, at the next meeting.

Brief Railroad Items.

W. W. Wents, Jr., has been promoted to the office of General Superintendent of the Jersey Central, succeeding J. H. Olhauser, who retired on account of continued ill-health. Mr. Wents was formerly Superintendent of one of the divisions of the Jersey Central, but has been acting General Superintendent for some time.

Notice having been posted on Tuesday at the Pine Brook breaker at Scranton that work would be resumed yesterday, the miners and breaker men, without exception, returned unconditionally, and every breaker of the Scranton Coal Company, which ships its entire output over the lines of the Ontario and Western Railway, was in full operation yesterday.

MARK TWAIN MAKES A SPEECH.

Compares Mr. Croker's Career with that of Warren Hastings as Set Forth by Edmund Burke.

The nearest that Mark Twain has come to breaking his vow not to make a single political speech during the present campaign was last night when he faced a select and specially prepared audience at the Waldorf-Astoria and read a magazine article prepared by himself in which he called attention to points of similarity between the career of Warren Hastings, as set forth by Edmund Burke in the famous impeachment proceedings before the British House of Commons, and Richard Croker.

The meeting was called in the interests of the Fusian ticket, of which the famous humorist is a warm supporter, and admission was by ticket, of which only about 150 had been issued. On the platform with the guest of the evening were District Attorney Philbin, Recorder Goff, Justice Blanchard, and Joseph H. Johnson, Jr.

The latter presided at the meeting and introduced the speaker, who said that as he had vowed not to make a speech during the campaign, he would get around the vow by reading instead of speaking. He took occasion at times during the course of his reading, however, to make interpolations in the true Mark Twain style. The article read was of the most serious nature throughout, and those who had come to take away with them a few campaign jokes listened in vain.

The article went into some detail regarding the notorious maladministration of the India Company, of which Hastings was the boss, and which led up to the famous impeachment proceedings. Extracts from Burke's great speech were put forward with the words "New York City" substituted for "England," "Tammany" for "India," and "Croker" for "Hastings," and went to show that the administration of the Indian Government by Hastings and the New York Municipal Government by Croker were strikingly similar.

Mark Twain broke away from his reading at one point to state that even the rank and file of the police force were sickened by Tammany rule. "I know what I'm talking about," said the speaker, "for I run a good deal with the police—and the clergy. It's the safest thing to do both here and for the hereafter. Here's a letter received by me yesterday, written by an Irish policeman, who signs his full name," and the humorist held up a letter. "Now here's what he says:

"'Sir: I'm a policeman and I saw an interview with you the other day. I must tell you the men are with Seth most to a man.'

"Now, that's good. He speaks out. It don't always do, however, for a man to speak out what he thinks. We can't all be independent. Wives and children take a good deal of independence from us. I've lost nearly all of mine. The letter continues: 'I wish you success in your support of the Hon. Seth Low.' That's even better. See, at the end he becomes respectful. That letter sounds good."

The speaker, as he read from his article, was frequently cheered and received quite an ovation at its close. There were no other speakers.

YACHTSMEN BUY LAND.

Purchase 175 Acres on Gravesend Bay to Build Largest Yacht Basin in the World.

It was reported at the Real Estate Exchange in Brooklyn yesterday that a tract of land comprising 175 acres, lying on Gravesend Bay and Coney Island Creek, had been sold to a syndicate which planned to convert the property into a large yacht basin. A number of yachtsmen are said to be interested in the project. The syndicate was represented in the sale by Charles E. Hill of 149 Broadway, as attorney. Mr. Hill declined to give any of the names of the men interested.

The property lies on the shore of Gravesend Bay, between Bay Forty-ninth Street and Coney Island Creek. It has a frontage of 3,200 feet on the bay and 4,500 on the creek. The property consists of fifty acres of upland, sixty-five acres of meadow land, and sixty acres of land under water. The sale price is said to have been $300,000. The purchasers, it is said, intend to transform the property into the largest yacht basin in the world.

Shops for ship work will be erected and the basin will be used for the storage and repair of all kinds of steam and sailing yachts, steamboats, and like craft. It was said that efforts would be made to induce Thomas Ratsey, the English sailmaker, to establish a plant at the proposed basin.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

Sixth Avenue. 21st and 22d Sts.

Blankets, Comforters and Bed Spreads!

Rather Cool Weather To-day? And the Nights Are Still Cooler. Be Warm and Comfortable at Moderate Expense. We have the Largest and Best Assorted Stock to Choose From.

11-4 Scotch Wool BLANKETS reduced to, the pair	1.49	15-4 Saxony Wool Finish BLANKETS, the pair	79c	Sateen BED COMFORTERS, fancy borders, double stitching	1.98
11-4 California BLANKETS reduced to, the pair	2.98	11-4 Wool Finish White Plush BLANKETS, the pair	98c	Down COMFORTERS, neat chintz patterns, white odorless filling	4.98
11-4 California Wool BLANKETS reduced to, the pair	3.98	Crib Size White Wool BLANKETS, the pair	1.29	Single Bed Size, White Crochet SPREADS	49c
11-4 Superior Quality California Wool BLANKETS reduced to, a pair	4.98	BED COMFORTERS, full size, medium weight, white filling	89c	Three-quarter Size White SPREADS, Hemmed	69c
12-4 California Wool BLANKETS reduced to, a pair	5.49	Silkoline BED COMFORTERS, full size, tufted, with white filling	1.29	Large Size White Crochet SPREADS	89c
12-4 Scarlet All-Wool BLANKETS reduced from $7.75 a pair to	6.00	Chintz BED COMFORTERS, fancy stitching, large size	1.69	Extra Size Double Crochet White SPREADS, Marseilles patterns	1.19
				Extra Size Colored or White Marseilles SPREADS	1.69

Highest Grades of Footwear!

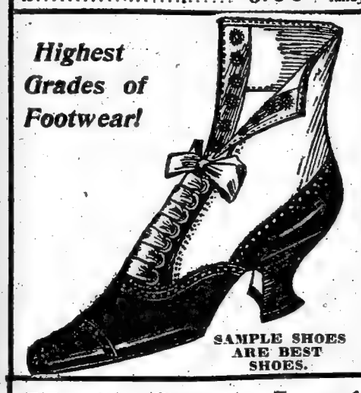

SAMPLE SHOES ARE BEST SHOES.

$5, $6, $7 and $8 Shoes for Women, 2.40 A Pair

Every Style and Shape!

SAMPLE SHOES ARE BEST SHOES

Men's Patent Leather Shoes . Men's Enamel Leather Shoes Men's Vici Kid Shoes . . . $1.60 WORTH $2.50 A PAIR.

These are Lace Shoes—with English welted (medium or heavy weight) soles—every pair will stand a lot of wear and tear.

We secured early this week the entire sample lines of four of America's leading shoe manufacturers. The price concession in each instance was a great one—in fact, an extraordinary one—but the clean, quick chance to get rid of huge lines of samples was too good to let pass. So we came in possession of thousands of pairs of women's regular $5, $6, $7 and $8 Fall and Winter Shoes (every style and shape imaginable) and now we make the price one that will not soon be forgotten in the history of 1901's shoe trading.

Two Dollars and Forty Cents Per Pair!

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

The Value of Our Bargain Friday.

First and foremost—its practical significance makes our Bargain Friday of value to all who are on the look-out for substance instead of froth.

No store can be widely useful if it lacks in the practical. We cope with the divers and varied needs of the home, offering each day something to meet these demands.

To-day's list is specially emphatic in value, living up to the practical significance of Bargain Friday.

Women's $18 Suits, $10.75—*To-day, for two hours only, from 10 to 12 A. M., we offer this remarkable value. They are two distinct styles, made of fine quality Venetian cloth; black, navy, castor and brown; the blouse jacket on one has extended skirt and heavily stitched taffeta revers and belt; in the other the Eton coat also has heavily stitched revers; both jackets are lined with taffeta; skirts of these suits are cut in the newest narrow gored cut flounce shape; and made over finest nearsilk lining; size of blouse suits 32 to 40; Eton suits 32 to 48; full line of sizes for small women. Remember, this price only for two hours—10 to 12 A. M. this morning.*

Lace curtain values—*Our great sale still continues to attract the money-wise. Some specials to be noted are French Renaissance curtains, at $5.25 pair; in several styles on good quality net; insertions with many rings; good edge; curtain poles and fixtures free. French Point Arabe curtains, $10.75—In the most artistic patterns; so much in vogue at present. Curtain poles and fixtures free. Irish point lace curtains, $16 grade, for $11—also special values in Bonne Femme curtains. $6.50 to $50 each.*

Good Morris Chair, $6.48—*This is one of to-day's special opportunities in the furniture store. It is in polished mahogany finish or oak; back adjustable to four positions; fitted with finely made reversible cushions; covered in Belgium velours; all hair filled; value $9. Another great money saver is a handsome china closet at $13.98, of highly polished, finely figured quartered golden oak; has round ends and French bevel mirror in top; value $20.*

China and glassware—*Here are English porcelain dinner sets $7, 100 pieces, neat underglaze decorations, value $9; cut glass water tumblers $1.98 dozen, deep cut, brilliant finish; cut glass berry bowls $2.98, 8 inch size; full and deep cutting, value $4.50; dainty bouillon cups and saucers at 39c, in decorated Limoges china.*

"Circumstance," by Weir Mitchell, 85c—*A regular $1.50 publication, and one which has been ranked among the leaders in the current fiction of the day. It is a delightful story of modern social life, which you should not miss reading.*

Men's and women's gloves, 75c per pair—*All this season's styles and shades; made by the best known glove makers. For men—the new shades of castor gray, with Paris point backs, embroidered with white silk stitching; all sizes. Every pair guaranteed a perfect fit or a new pair if not satisfactory. For women—two clasp pique cape gloves; two clasp genuine glace kid gloves, and two clasp lambskin gloves.*

L'Aiglon fur scarfs and muffs—*At $7.50—L'Aiglon scarfs of black marten, with six streamers; value $13.50. At $7.50—Of Alaska sable, with six streamers; value $14. Black marten muff, $3.95. Alaska sable muff, $5.95. Other equally attractive values in sable or blue hare, nearseal, sable opossum or stone marten opossum scarfs and muffs*

SHOT SWEETHEART AND SELF.

Jealous Italian Killed the Girl and May Die from His Own Wounds.

Peter Demango, an Italian stone mason, shot and killed his sweetheart, Stella Mela, seventeen years old, and then shot himself in a big building occupied by a number of Italian and similar families at West Farms Road and the Bronx River, soon after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Demango, who is thirty-two years old, fell in love with Stella several months ago. The girl had recently shown some partiality toward Anthony Niser, who lives on the second floor in the building, and Demango had quarreled with her in consequence. He found them talking together yesterday afternoon, and insane with jealous fury, drew a revolver, placed it to her head and fired twice, after which he turned the weapon against himself.

Policeman Burke of the Westchester Police Station was summoned to the house. He found Demango still alive, lying over the body of his victim. He had him hurried to the Fordham Hospital, where the opinion was expressed upon his arrival that he would probably die.

Passengers for New York.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Tree of Chicago are among the passengers booked to sail on the Cunard liner Campania from Liverpool on Saturday via Queenstown for New York. The passenger list of the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, from Hamburg to-day, via Southampton and Cherbourg to-morrow, includes the names of Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, T. B. Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Dr. Hengelmüller, Austro-Hungarian Minister to the United States; Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York, and Mesdames C. H. McCormick of Chicago, J. Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Mark Hanna of Cleveland, and C. T. Yerkes of New York.

HOW SCHLEY CHEERED HIS MEN IN BATTLE

Fighters Elated When Brooklyn Was Spanish Fleet's Target.

One Witness Tells the Court Capt. Sigsbee Informed the Commodore Spaniards Were Not at Santiago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—More testimony about Commodore Schley's conduct at the battle of Santiago was introduced in the Schley court to-day. It all came from officers of the Brooklyn. In addition, there was important testimony about Schley's bombardment of the Colon, and about his meeting with Capt. Sigsbee.

Witnesses told how Schley, in the midst of the battle, found time to send down encouraging messages to the men below, and to give them information about how the battle was going. Ensign Hand told how he carried the encouraging messages, and of their effect upon the men. After one of Schley's messages, he said, the men in the forward handling room assembled and gave three cheers for the Commodore. This was in the thick of the action.

Lieut. Commander Griffin, who was in charge of the powder division, told of the frequent receipt of messages to his men, who could see nothing of the progress of the battle. He said that one message which "cheered the men very much" was that the Brooklyn was engaging the Spanish ships alone, and that they were all firing at her.

Much testimony was given about the Vizcaya's repeated attempts to get at the Brooklyn, and how, after her last attempt was foiled, she headed in-shore, burning in several places, and gave up. Just at this moment Ensign Halligan saw Schley for the first time during the battle, and his bearing, the Ensign said, "was such as to inspire enthusiasm."

Medical Director Fitzsimons did not see Schley until the Colon surrendered, and at that time the smoke had got into his throat so that he could hardly talk, but he was exultant over the victory. Fitzsimons, who was chief surgeon of the Brooklyn, was the liveliest witness of the day. He is a fine-looking man with an Irish cast of features. When Mr. Hanna took him for cross-examination he held up the precept containing the charges against Schley and asked him if he knew anything which would shed any light on the various specifications.

"I can only answer that question," replied the doctor, "by saying that I know nothing at all to the Commodore's discredit."

Lieutenant Commander Griffin gave some interesting testimony bearing on the fact that when the battle was fought, the Massachusetts was forty miles away coaling at Guantanamo, so as to give the men a rest, and that this was not unusual with the ships of Sampson's fleet. He said that some days before the battle Commodore Schley told him that the privilege of going to Guantanamo for a holiday like the others had been offered to him but that he refused the offer, preferring to remain in front of Santiago until Cervera's fleet had been destroyed.

Ensign Macy gave testimony to show that Schley intended the action of May 31 as a reconnoissance, and not as a bombardment of the Colon. The night before the engagement Schley told him that the next day he would take all the available ships and make a long range bombardment to develop the shore batteries. Schley said it would not be a regular bombardment, as he had instructions from the Navy Department not to hazard his ships against the batteries, and if one of his ships should be disabled it would leave his squadron inferior to Cervera's.

Ensign Marble testified that on May 28, when Schley arrived off Santiago for the first time, before the retrograde movement, and was met by the scouts, Capt. Sigsbee came aboard. Marble was standing within a few feet of Sigsbee, and heard Schley say to that officer:

"Have we got them?"

"No," replied Sigsbee. "They are not here. I have been here for about a week, and they could not be here unless I knew it."

This contradicts Sigsbee's testimony and confirms what Schley has said.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The first new witness called before the Schley Court of Inquiry to-day was Lieut. Commander T. D. Griffin, who, as Lieutenant, was the senior watch officer on the Brooklyn during the war with Spain. As usual, before any of the new witnesses were summoned, a number of former witnesses were called for the purpose of correcting their former testimony.

It had been the intention of Admiral Schley's counsel to propound yesterday a number of questions to the Court, which it was proposed to put to the witnesses for the purpose of determining to what extent Admiral Sampson's connection with the present inquiry could be gone into, and it was not decided until the beginning of the afternoon session to withhold the questions. This decision was then reached largely because it was believed that the information intended to be elicited by the questions could be secured in a more direct and certain way through McCauley's testimony regarding signals on July 3.

The questions which had been formulated for presentation previous to Lieut. McCauley's taking the stand, related principally to the movements of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, on July 3, the day of the battle of Santiago, and especially to the signals of that day directing the fleet to disregard the flagship's movements. It is still the intention to present other questions involving Admiral Sampson's relation to the inquiry before the close of the case. It seems probable that their presentation will be deferred until a time shortly before the beginning of Admiral Schley's testimony.

The first of yesterday's witnesses called for the correction of testimony was Commander Mason, and after him came in succession Lieut. Commander Sears, Lieut. McCauley, and Lieut. Webster. A number of additional questions were addressed to Lieut. Webster by Mr. Hanna. Replying, the witness said that he had seen signal lights at night on the shore, while lying off Santiago. In connection with the question of the distance off shore at Santiago, Mr. Hanna asked: "While the vessels were on blockade at Santiago, from May 29 to May 31 inclusive, were you able, during the night, to distinguish points in shore readily, while you were on watch?" The witness replied in the negative.

SHORE LINE OBSCURED.

"Could you make out Aguidores and Cabanas?"

"I was not familiar with the coast at that time, and would not have known those points under any circumstances, but it was so dark I think I could not have seen them."

"What was the background?"

"The high hills back of Santiago did give us good points later when we were familiar with them. We could see them quite readily."

"Could you discover the shore line at night?"

"Not the line of breakers, if there were any."

"Could you see the vessel on the inner picket line at night?"

"Not without the aid of searchlights."

On re-direct examination Mr. Rayner asked Lieut. Webster concerning the bearing of the Iowa and the Texas on the morning of July 3, the beginning of the battle. The witness said they bore abaft the starboard beam of the Brooklyn, the Texas being to the right of the Iowa. The Brooklyn was headed, he said, north or north-northwest. In reply to another question by Mr. Rayner, he stated that after the surrender of the Colon, July 3, he had gone to the forecastle to look for other ships. He had only seen the Oregon and the Texas. The smoke of other vessels was visible, but not the vessels themselves.

When Lieut. Webster was excused, Lieut. Commander Griffin was called. He gave details of the Cienfuegos campaign, saying that the distance of the blockading line there varied from three to seven miles, being further out at night. Speaking of the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, the witness said the weather was "heavy," and that there was a "short, choppy sea." He also said that the heavy sea had impeded the fleet by delaying the smaller vessels, especially the Eagle.

Asked by Mr. Rayner concerning a conversation between Commodore Schley and the commander of the Eagle, the witness said: "I was present when the conversation took place, although I cannot give the exact words. When the Eagle came up astern of the Brooklyn, the Commodore hailed the commanding officer of that vessel and told him in substance that he could not delay the squadron any longer on his account, and that he wanted him to proceed to Jamaica for coal. The commanding officer of the Eagle seemed very desirous of remaining with the squadron, and expressed sincere regrets at being obliged to part company with the Flying Squadron."

"What kind of weather was the Eagle making on May 26, when that conversation took place?"

SCHLEY WOULD NOT GO AWAY.

"As I expressed it, heavy weather, a short, choppy sea, and the Eagle and Vixen were both pitching considerably."

"Did you hear the commanding officer of the Eagle talk to the Commodore about coal on that occasion?"

"I do not remember."

"You heard the whole conversation?"

"I did, but I do not remember that he asked permission to coal. It would not have been possible, at least it would not have been safe."

At Santiago, the witness said, the blockading line was a mile or two closer in at night than during the day, and on May 29 the fleet stood out three or four miles. There were picket boats inside the line, but he did not see them.

"Did you ever have any conversation with Commodore Schley before July 3 relative to the Brooklyn going to Guantanamo for coal?"

"In substance, I mentioned the fact that other ships of the squadron were in the habit of going to Guantanamo for coal. We had had some difficulty in coaling in the open off Santiago. The Commodore replied that he had been asked on several occasions if he would like to go to Guantanamo, where he could coal quietly and give the officers and men a rest from the strain of the blockade. He said that his answer was in each case that he preferred to remain on the station until the Spanish ships came out of the harbor."

Referring to the battle of July 3 the witness said that he had been in charge of the powder division, and that it also was his duty to look after the lower decks. Consequently he had not seen a great deal of the fight. He said that he had seen the Viscaya go ashore and that, looking abaft the Brooklyn's beam along the coast, he had seen two other Spanish ships on fire, with the Colon some distance ahead on the starboard side and firing occasionally. Then he went into the forecastle, where Commodore Schley, Capt. Cook, and Commander Mason were standing, remaining there until the Colon surrendered. The Oregon was, he said, then following very close to the Brooklyn.

CHEERING MESSAGES.

"Were any cheering or encouraging messages sent among the men that you know of, and by whom and what were they?"

"I had a messenger who made frequent trips to the gundeck and who reported to me what was happening. I conveyed this information to the men of my division in the different handling rooms."

"Were any of these messages of sufficient importance that you would like to speak of them?"

"The message which seemed to cheer the men below very much was that there were three Sapnish ships on our starboard beam, all firing at us."

"You don't know who sent these messages, who gave them, do you?"

"I took it for granted—"

Judge Advocate Lemly here interrupted the witness by stating that it did not appear that Commodore Schley sent these messages, which brought a statement from Mr. Rayner that he would prove, when Admiral Schley went on the stand, that the Admiral sent these messages of encouragement to the men.

Commander Griffin said that when the Colon gave up the conflict, the Oregon was close on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter, and that the Texas and Vixen were within sight astern.

"Can you speak of the conduct, bearing, and manner of Commodore Schley during the engagement in which you saw him?"

"He impressed me as being remarkably cool considering what had just occurred. He was perfectly natural in manner and bearing."

On cross-examination Capt. Lemly questioned the witness closely concerning the weather on the trip to Santiago, the sending away of the Eagle for coal, and the blockade of Cienfuegos. Reading from the Brooklyn's log, he said that at the time of the Eagle's departure the sea was recorded as moderate. He also, at Capt. Lemly's request, again detailed the position of the Oregon when the Colon surrendered, saying that vessel was from 600 to 800 yards on the starboard quarter of the Brooklyn, slightly inshore. The two vessels were headed in practically parallel lines.

Mr. Hanna asked, "Did you hear Commodore Schley say anything about leaving Cienfuegos?"

"I did not."

"Or coaling difficulties?"

"I do not remember. I know he was always extremely anxious, and seemed to coal whenever there was an opportunity. I do not remember any particular conversation. The conversation about going to Guantanamo impressed me particularly, because afterward I thought it was such a wise decision."

Mr. Hanna asked the witness whether the Flying Squadron had proceeded with dispatch "on the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, and the witness replied, "Yes, as a unit, until we made the turn to the westward on May 26. The slowest ship fixed the speed, and that was six or seven knots an hour."

"Then in your answer you except the retrograde movement?"

"I do."

Having said that when the fleet left Cienfuegos it was the general understanding that it was bound for Santiago, the witness, under questions by Mr. Hanna, stated that the fleet was headed east when it stopped south of Santiago May 26. He said, in reply to a further question, that if the Squadron had continued as then headed, it would have landed "anywhere to the eastward."

COALING AT SEA.

The Court asked, "Was it the roughness of the sea that made it difficult for the Yale to take the Merrimac in tow or that caused the hawsers to part?"

"I am not sure."

"What difficulties did the Brooklyn have in coaling off Santiago prior to June 1?"

"I do not think there was any difficulty during those dates."

Mr. Rayner—Isn't a fact that the derrick beams on the colliers were too short, and were not coaling breeches rigged on all of the ships in order to coal?"

"That is the case of the Brooklyn. I cannot say about the other ships."

Lieut. Commander Griffin was then excused, and Ensign C. A. Abele, who, as a Naval Cadet, served as a junior watch officer on the Brooklyn in the Santiago campaign, was called. Ensign Abele said there was a heavy surf at Cienfuegos while the Flying Squadron lay off that place, and that when the start was made toward Santiago the weather was rough and unsettled, though it was not bad for large ships. Morro Castle was in sight, he said, upon the arrival off Santiago.

"Do you recollect about the blockade on May 29 in front of Santiago?"

"Yes. At night we steamed back and forth in front of the harbor at a distance of five or six miles. At night I saw signaling going on between the harbor and the fort. The system of signals was that used in the English navy, blinking white light, and I judged it was the Colon signaling to the fort. It happened on two occasions."

"Could you see that plainly?"

"Very plainly, indeed."

The witness, in describing the battle of July 3, said he had charge of the port battery on the main deck forward, and that when the Spanish vessel first came out of the harbor he could not train his guns on them because of the distance. Later, he opened fire, and he observed that the leading Spanish ship held steady on the Brooklyn's port bow for some time, and then turned to the westward. His range then was 1,400 yards, and the lowest range at which he fired during the day was 1,100 yards.

SCHLEY'S BEARING IN BATTLE.

The court asked what were the relative positions of the Viscaya, the Colon, and the Brooklyn when the starboard guns of the Brooklyn were fired by the witness at a range of 1,100 yards. He replied that the two Spanish ships were "well abaft the starboard beam of the Brooklyn, the Viscaya being ahead of the Colon." This he said, was after the turn of the Brooklyn.

Ensign Abele then retired, and the court took a recess for luncheon. Ensign John Halligan, Jr., who served on the Brooklyn during the war, was the first witness of the afternoon session. He said that on approaching Cienfuegos May 21 he had heard the firing of guns. Referring to the blockade of Cienfuegos, he recalled that on May 22 the Brooklyn steamed past the entrance to the harbor, and that the ship had gone to within about a mile of the harbor. He also recalled that the Adula had reported that the Spaniards had left Santiago. He remembered that the Eagle and the Vixen had pitched considerably on the voyage to Santiago, because of the condition of the sea.

Coming to the blockade of Santiago, he said he knew that the Marblehead and the Vixen had been inside the blockading line there. When the battle of July 3 occurred, he was in the port turret. The shortest range used by him during that engagement was, he said, 1,200 yards. The witness spoke of the Brooklyn's turn, and said that previous to that event there was a slight sheer to port. Asked as to Commodore Schley's bearing in the battle, the witness said it was "such as to inspire enthusiasm."

"Do you know what vessels were in sight at the beginning of the battle?" asked Mr. Raynor.

COUNSEL ARGUE.

"Hold on there," exclaimed Capt. Lemly, before the witness could reply. "I object." Capt. Lemly stated that the precept did not call for the position of ships, except to show whether they endangered the Brooklyn. Replying, Mr. Rayner said that the question was similar to other questions which had been admitted.

"I believe that it is an evasion of the decision of the Court already rendered, with regard to going into this matter of the positions of vessels," said Capt. Lemly. "Now, with regard to the relative positions at the beginning of the battle, I have excepted from my objection so much as relates to the possibility of collision, which is a distinct part of the precept. The position of the Brooklyn at the beginning of the battle is called for distinctly and in terms, but that of no other vessel, except as I have stated in so far as it involves the possibility of collision. This, I think, is objectionable, and I submit the matter to the Court."

Mr. Rayner—Of course, I wish to state to my friend that I will not press this question now, but there is a stage of the case where I will have to bring it up. I submitted questions to my brother yesterday. They were not accepted. I will withdraw it now.

Judge Advocate—We will have to enter this on the record as another reconnaissance.

Mr. Rayner—It has been a very successful reconnaissance in developing you.

Judge Advocate—So far as we can do it, if the Court please, we would like to have this matter decided, now and here.

Capt. Parker—If we withdraw the question there is nothing before the Court.

Judge Advocate—I am before the Court.

Capt. Parker—But there is nothing before the Court in the question whether you are there or not.

Judge Advocate—It is a part of those very questions that were submitted to me yesterday and afterward withdrawn, but it was subsequently brought in by the witness in the shape of signals.

Mr. Rayner at this point requested permission to withdraw for five minutes for a consultation with Admiral Schley, which the Court granted. While proceeding to the consultation room the Judge Advocate started to address the Court, whereupon Mr. Rayner informed him that "he could speak while they were gone." Mr. Rayner, after his conference with Admiral Schley, announced to the Court that they would withdraw the question for the time being.

In reply to questions by the Court, Ensign Halligan said that when the Viscaya turned toward the Brooklyn, "the Spanish ship bore on our starboard beam, a little forward and was headed toward us, distant from 2,000 to 2,500 yards." He also said that there were three or four guns heard at Cienfuegos and that these shots were regular.

BOMBARDING THE COLON.

When Halligan retired, he was succeeded by Ensign U. S. Macy, who was a Naval cadet on the Brooklyn during the Spanish War. He said he had heard no guns at Cienfuegos, but had seen the signal lights ashore. En route to Santiago the fleet had, the witness said, been compelled to slow up because the sea was too heavy for the Vixen and the Eagle.

At Santiago the fleet lay off the harbor, in the daytime, about seven miles, while at night it steamed back and forth about four miles out, going three or four miles to the other side.

Mr. Rayner asked the witness if he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley during the night before the engagement of May 31. He replied that he had had such a conversation.

"I was on the signal bridge of the Brooklyn. After dinner," he said, "when the Commodore came upon the bridge and during the course of the conversation stated to me: 'To-morrow we are going in with the ships not coaling to bombard at long range to develop the exact location of batteries and to form an estimate of their strength.' He said he was not going in for a regular bombardment, as he had instructions from the department not to hazard the ships against the batteries, and that if he should disable one of his ships during this bombardment, his force would then be rendered interior to the Spanish forces inside the harbor; that he was going in merely for a reconnaissance and not to destroy the batteries, or the Colon."

The witness said that he had been on the gun deck during the battle of July 3. The Brooklyn pursued a sinuous course, he said, at the beginning of the engagement, and then swung rapidly to starboard with port helm. His least range was 1,200 yards, and his greatest 2,500 yards.

On cross-examination Capt. Lemly questioned the witness especially about the latter's conversation with Commodore Schley on the night of May 30. Ensign Macy said that he did not know from whom the Commodore had received his orders not to endanger the ships by exposing them to shore batteries, and that he had never seen the order himself. There were no other officers present when the convrsation occurred, but the Signal Officer and one or two men were within hearing.

Questions were asked by the court as follows:

"Did you see any of the Spanish ships while they were coming out of the harbor of Santiago on July 3?"

"Yes. When I first saw them, two of the vessels were out, and the third was just coming in sight."

"How were these ships heading while coming out of the harbor, with regard to the position of the Brooklyn on July 3?"

"After clearing the entrance, they headed to the westward, apparently directly for the Brooklyn, from the position she was maintaining on the blockade."

CHEERS FOR THE COMMODORE.

The next witness was James A. Hand, also an Ensign who had served on the Brooklyn as a naval cadet. He told of the delay of the progress of the fleet between Cienfuegos and Santiago, saying it was due to the Merrimac, the Eagle, and the Vixen. He also said the weather was rough. The sea had been so rough on May 26 as to cause the parting of the hawsers of the Yale when taking the Merrimac in tow previous to the retrograde movement.

The witness testified that on the day of the battle of Santiago he was at the central station, and received from Commodore Schley and Capt. Cook encouraging messages to the men, and that one of these from the Commodore was received with a "three cheers for the Commodore."

Ensign Ralph N. Marble, who was a cadet on the Brooklyn during the war, said that during the voyage to Santiago the sea was rough for the smaller boats. On the day of the battle of Santiago he had had charge of some of the after 5-inch guns. His closest range was 1,100 yards. The orderlies had passed the range of 900 yards to him, but he had not used that range. Later in the engagement the range had been 2,400 to 2,500 yards, which, while firing on the Viscaya, had been extended to 2,800 or 2,900 yards. He said that just before going ashore the Viscaya starboarded her helm and headed for the Brooklyn, then ported her helm and went ashore.

Ensign Marble related a conversation he had heard between Capt. Sigsbee and Commodore Schley, when the latter came aboard the Brooklyn May 26, off Santiago. The Commodore had asked the Captain, the witness said, "Have we got them?" To this inquiry Capt. Sigsbee replied, "No; they are not here. I have been here for about a week. They could not have been here unless I knew it."

On cross-examination the witness said he had satisfied himself to the date of conversation by referring to the Brooklyn's log. He was not more than seven or eight feet from the two officers at the time, and he thought he had given their exact words.

The court asked the following questions of Ensign Marble:

"Did any Spanish ships show a disposition to ram the Brooklyn at the beginning of the engagement of July 3?"

"Yes, Sir. One of the ships did not turn as soon as the others had headed to the westward."

"Did you see the Texas at any time, while the Brooklyn was turning to starboard?"

"No, Sir; too much smoke."

"How did the Viscaya bear from the Brooklyn when she, the Viscaya, starboarded her helm and then ported her helm; and what was the Viscaya's distance from the Brooklyn at that time?"

"The Viscaya, when she first starboarded her helm, bore about half a point forward of the starboard beam. When she had turned and was heading for the shore, she bore between one and two points abaft the beam. The distance at that time was about 3,000 yards, as I remember."

A SURGEON'S TESTIMONY.

Ensign Marble was then excused and Medical Director Paul Fitzsimons, who was chief surgeon of the Flying Squadron, was called. Dr. Fitzsimons gave an account of the battle of July 3 from his standpoint. He had observed the engagement from the gun deck of the Brooklyn. He said that when the first of the Spanish ships came out of the harbor at Santiago it appeared to stand still, and he had been able to see the entire vessel. He then saw no more of the Spanish ships until the Brooklyn had completed her turn, when all the enemy's vessels became visible. He had then looked back and had been able to see only one of the American ships.

"I remember that incident very distinctly," said Dr. Fitzsimons, "because it seemed to me that we were fighting all the Spanish ships alone."

He had, he said, heard the range given several times, and the lowest was 800 yards, while the highest figure he heard was 3,500 yards. The Colon, he said, had followed the course of the shore in her westward flight, and the witness thought that before the Viscaya gave up she had attempted to shield her sister ship.

Dr. Fitzsimons, in reply to a question from Mr. Rayner, said that he had not seen Commodore Schley during the engagement, but that he had met him about 1:30 o'clock, soon after its close. Asked by Mr. Rayner what the Commodore's appearance was at that time, the witness said: "He was hardly able to talk, and complained of an irritation in his throat from the effects of the smoke. He appeared to be exultant over the victory. He was so choked with smoke he could hardly make himself understood."

Taking the witness for cross-examination Mr. Hanna asked:

"Have you anything in your knowledge relating to any conversation with the Commodore, or anything else?"

"I can only say this," was the reply, "unless you ask me specific questions, that I do not know anything to the Commodore's discredit. I think that the Brooklyn kept the Colon from getting away."

"Was the Oregon there?"

"Yes; I made her out. She kept her position until about the end of the run."

Dr. Fitzsimons, in speaking of the voyage to Santiago, said that the weather was rough and that the Commodore had thought of sending the Eagle away, but had hesitated. This statement caused the court to ask the witness if he knew the cause of the hesitation, and he replied that he had heard the Commodore talking about it. "He seemed to think the Eagle's speed was lacking. He said he wanted to keep the squadron intact if he could, but the Eagle kept the fleet back."

Dr. Fitzsimons was then excused, and the court adjourned for the day.

When you buy at your grocer's a box of our delicate and carefully made

Leader Graham Wafers

you get the best Graham cracker on the market. If you like them, you will like others of our goods.

Health Food Company,
61 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. George L. Byroade, First Infantry, will proceed to Washington Barracks and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital, for treatment.

Transfers—Lieut. Col. John W. Hannay, from the Twelfth Infantry to the Thirtieth Infantry; Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, from the Thirtieth Infantry to the Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Henry L. Haskell, from the Twentieth Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry. Lieut. Col. Haskell will join his regiment. Lieut. Col. Hannay has been retired, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, to take effect Oct. 15.

First Lieut. David P. Wheeler, Twenty-second Infantry, will report for duty to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks.

First Lieut. William L. Luhn, Eleventh Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Yellowstone, and will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Albert J. Bright, Thirtieth Infantry, is transferred to the Second Infantry, Company C, and will join that company.

Contract Surgeon Hobart E. Warren will proceed to the general hospital at Fort Bayard.

First Lieut. William J. Calvert, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at the United States General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will proceed to Fort McHenry for duty.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Riley, and will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

First Lieut. Eli L. Admire, Thirtieth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry, Company B, and will join that company.

Col. William M. Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, Oct. 16, is announced.

Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, Deputy Commissary General, will repair to Washington for consultation with the Commissary General on official business pertaining to subsistence affairs in the Department of Cuba.

Transfers—First Lieut. Willard H. McCornack, from the Ninth Cavalry to the Eleventh Cavalry, Troop D; First Lieut. James E. Fechet, from the Eleventh Cavalry to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop M. Lieut. McCornack will join his troop.

Navy.

Frank Wildes is commissioned Rear Admiral from Oct. 9.

John E. Craven is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Aug. 7.

Lieut. Volney O. Chase is transferred from the Washington yard to the Bureau of Ordnance as assistant to the chief of the bureau.

Lieut. John R. Morris is detached from the Wabash and ordered home with leave for one month.

Provoost Babin is commissioned Lieutenant from Sept. 28.

Charles E. Gilpin is commissioned Lieutenant from May 6.

Naval Cadet Merlyn G. Cook is transferred from the Vixen to the Indiana.

Naval Cadet George C. Westervelt is transferred from the Indiana to the Vixen.

Surgeon Samuel H. Griffith's order to report as member of the medical examining board is modified; he will report as member of the board only, and not as member of the board for examination of medical officers.

U. R. Webb is commissioned Assistant Surgeon from Oct. 11.

Assistant Naval Constructor Henry Williams is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Oct. 23, and ordered to the New York yard, for duty in the construction and repair department.

Assistant Naval Constructor Henry T. Wright is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Oct. 30, and ordered to the Puget Sound yard, for duty in the construction and repair department.

Assistant Naval Constructor John E. Bailey is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair and ordered to Cramps' Shipyard and to the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Company as assistant to the superintending constructor of vessels.

Assistant Naval Constructor Henry M. Gleason is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Oct, 23, and ordered to the League Island yard, for duty in the construction and repair department.

Assistant Naval Constructor Guy A. Bisset is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Oct. 23, and ordered to the Boston yard, for duty in the construction and repair department.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Eagle sailed Oct. 16 from New York for Norfolk.

The Amphitrite arrived at Boston Oct. 16.

The Indiana arrived at Delaware Breakwater Oct. 17.

The Caesar sailed Oct. 17 from Port Said for Algiers.

The Alert sailed Oct. 17 from San Diego for week at sea.

The General Alava has been placed at the disposal of Gov. Taft.

The Culgoa was placed out of commission yesterday at Boston.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The President has appointed Clarence N. Jones and Francis H. Lomax to be Second Lieutenants in the artillery corps (by transfer from the infantry,) and Charles K. Hallory to be a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the navy.

The Buford at Colombo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The transport Buford arrived at Colombo to-day on her way from Manila to New York. She is bringing home the Twenty-third Infantry and reports all well.

Register to-day!

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Do not lose your vote by failing to register.

THE SCOPE of the PIANOLA

The Pianola offers to *every one* full enjoyment of the musical literature of the world.

The Pianola question is an important one. There is need of an assistant for playing the piano. The Pianola supplies this need. Its popularity attests this in the most forcible manner.

THE Pianola does not appeal *alone* to the scholar of the more intellectual grades of music. A child can rattle off a bright march or rag-time selection; his older brother or sister can play dance music or sentimental songs with as good effect as possible. But the great mission of the Pianola is in giving thousands of musical temperaments an opportunity to enjoy to the utmost the great music of the world.

The Pianola puts this power of expression into the hands of every one.

The notes indicated by the composer on the score are struck unerringly by the Pianola's felt-covered fingers, while there are provided means for obeying and giving full value to all the marks of "expression" which the composer put in his original score. The touch, phrasing, the delicate modulations of time, the accents here and there, and the pedal effects, and all the other details of piano expression are under the control of the Pianola-player. He is given the technique—the mechanical part—and the power of "expressing" the thought of the composer, or rather his own interpretation of it, just as well as if he were the most gifted piano-player in the world.

ACCOMPANYING THE VOICE WITH THE AID OF THE PIANOLA.

The price of the Pianola is but $250. For this investment every one can play upon his piano any composition ever written, no matter if he literally does not know one note from another.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,

18 West 23d Street, N. Y. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. 657 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

LOTTERY CASES ARGUED.

Ex-Senator Edmunds Speaks for Express Companies Before Supreme Court, Which Withholds Decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Argument was concluded to-day before the Supreme Court of the United States in the well-known lottery cases. Constitutional questions of exceptional importance are involved. The precise question is the power of Congress to forbid the conveyance of lottery matter from State to State through such agencies as express companies.

The question has been three times before the Court. On the first occasion it was argued for the express companies by James C. Carter of the New York Bar, but a decision was reached upon other grounds. The present cases were argued last Spring, and the Court ordered a reargument. The cases come from Chicago and Cincinnati, and in both instances the constitutionality of the act was sustained.

On Wednesday William D. Guthrie of the New York Bar, and Judge Outcalt of Cincinnati, argued for the appellants, and yesterday Assistant Attorney General Beck made his oral argument in behalf of the Government. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds to-day replied in behalf of the appellants, and the case was taken under advisement.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Ratification of Agreements with France and South American Countries to be Urged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It is understood that President Roosevelt, following out the policy of President McKinley, will urge the ratification of the reciprocity treaties with France and the West Indian and South American countries, which failed of ratification in the Senate last year.

John O. Kasson of Iowa, who had charge of the negotiations of these treaties, had a conference with the President to-day. He says that all the treaties have been renewed except that with Trinidad, which that island declined to renew, upon the advice of Great Britain. The failure to renew this treaty is regarded by Mr. Kasson as unfortunate, because of its bearing upon South American trade.

FOUR OFFICERS MISSING.

They Left Ellis Island to Arrest Hessian Waiters at a Hotel and Had Not Returned at a Late Hour.

"Has anybody seen any officers," was the question everybody asked everybody else on Ellis Island yesterday afternoon. The officers, four in number—John Lederhilger, Chief Clerk of the Registry Division, and Boarding Officers Walsh, Toner, and Dobbler—had sailed away from the island early in the afternoon on board the Ellis Island ferryboat John G. Carlisle for the city, where they expected to arrest thirteen Hessians. The Hessians had been admitted to the country once, but the Treasury Department at Washington found out that they got in in violation of the contract labor laws, and forthwith ordered that they be taken in custody and deported.

The officers landed at the Barge Office and were supposed to have made a beeline for the Plaza Hotel, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the Hessians are earning a livelihood as waiters in the dining room of that establishment. At a late hour last night the officers had not returned.

The Plaza Hotel people said last night that none of the officers had been near that place all day, so far as the management knew. At any rate, they said, the Hessians were still working and had not been molested.

As Mr. Lederhilger is one of the best informed officials on Ellis Island, it was not doubted but that there was some good reason for the non-arrest of the Hessians. The Hessians came over a short time ago on the Mongolian. The warrants for their arrest came from Washington yesterday. They were issued by the Treasury Department.

E. S. STOKES NOT DYING.

Denial of Reports of His Condition—Statement of His Physician.

A report that Edward S. Stokes was dying of old age at 731 St. Nicholas Avenue, the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary McNutt, was promptly denied by her yesterday. She said that her brother was ailing, but that she expected him to go out in a few days.

"He was out driving last week," she added, "after a spell of illness due to a complaint that is of long date. Last night he did not sleep well, and to-day he is in bed, but he is not bedridden. The reports of his condition have been greatly exaggerated."

Mr. Stokes's physician, Dr. John S. Billings, Jr., of 32 East Fifty-third Street, repudiated last evening what purported to be an interview with him about his patient. "He is," he said, "quite ill, but he is in no immediate danger of death, and is not dying. He is suffering from uraemia. I will not discuss his case any further."

When in the Spring of 1900 Mr. Stokes went to Hot Springs, Va., he suffered from necrosis of the kidneys. He returned to New York much relieved. Last Summer he was in Canada, and a couple of weeks ago he came to this city from Saratoga. His old ailment was giving him trouble, and as the plumbing of his house, 200 West Seventy-ninth Street, had been condemned as in an unsanitary condition, he went to Mrs. McNutt's.

New Publications. | New Publications.

THE VICTORS

Robert Barr's Masterpiece

The Murderous "Fanning"

(clubbing) of Monro by the police is exciting to read about in

THE VICTORS

By ROBERT BARR

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

By GILBERT PARKER.

THE RIGHT OF WAY

The Best-Selling Book in the United States.

Illustrated. $1.50

A Study of the most fascinating and original character in English fiction.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Sq., New York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

out to-day; has an eight page campaign supplement which contains a political speech by Mark Twain, an article by Justice Jerome, and a general review of the city government.

W. F. MILLER IN BROOKLYN JAIL

Head of Franklin Syndicate Brought There from Sing Sing to Await New Trial.

William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate, whose conviction in the Kings County Court was recently reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, was yesterday brought back to Brooklyn from Sing Sing and placed in Raymond Street Jail. In reversing the judgment of the County Court the Appellate Division granted Miller a new trial.

When seen at the jail yesterday afternoon Miller talked freely about himself and the Franklin Syndicate. He declared that he had been guilty of no crime, and that the operations of the syndicate were legitimate. If the police had not interfered, he said, the concern would have paid every dollar of its obligations. The plan of the Franklin Syndicate to pay 250 per cent. on investments, he said, "was all simple enough when you understand it." Miller said that he expected to be out on bail within a few days.

At the District Attorney's office it was said that if an attempt was made to have Miller bailed the District Attorney would insist that the court place the bond at not less than $20,000.

Employ a New York Professor.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 17.—The Capitol Building Commission at a meeting to-day decided to employ William R. Ware, Professor of Architecture of Columbia University as consulting architect to advise and consult with the commission in the consideration and adoption of the plans that may be submitted for the proposed completion of the Capitol, for which an appropriation of $4,000,000 was made by the last Legislature.

BANK RUNNER IS MISSING

Disappeared with $26,000 Worth of Cash and Securities.

New Amsterdam's Officers Feared Foul Play Until $20,003.50 of Unnegotiable Papers Were Returned.

The police are looking for George Armitage, a messenger employed by the New Amsterdam Bank, who has been missing since Tuesday morning. He was last seen carrying a wallet filled with papers and checks worth about $26,000. When Armitage was missed first he was trusted so thoroughly that it was thought he had met with foul play. Yesterday morning, however, the wallet containing all the unnegotiable papers was expressed back to the bank. The exact amount taken from the wallet before it was returned was $5,996.58, this representing all of the cash and negotiable checks that Armitage had collected.

Tuesday morning Armitage left the bank at the usual hour with the bank messenger's wallet, in which were the papers which he was to present at the other banks. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, an hour after the time when he should have returned, as he had failed to do so, the officers of the bank became alarmed. They notified the police, and asked that a general search of all the hospitals and police stations be made in case the young man had been injured. The police learned nothing of the runner's whereabouts, and the bank officials believed that he had been dealt with foully, and so notified the police.

Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau, advised President Moore of the bank to send for the brother and sister of Armitage, and to learn from them what had become of him. Also, the runner's home address was looked up, but at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, where he boarded, it was said that he had left the house two weeks ago. Armitage's brother, who works in the Chase National Bank, called on Cashier Baumann of the New Amsterdam Bank, and explained that he had no idea where his brother might have gone to. The runner's sister made a similar statement. President Moore, however, advised the young woman to advertise for her brother and the wallet, stating that the papers in the wallet were useless to the possessor, as all payment on the checks had been stopped.

President Moore watched the newspapers closely and says that no advertisement to that effect was printed. Nevertheless the wallet was returned, addressed to "George J. Baumann, Cashier of the New Amsterdam Bank, Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway." The handwriting on the package seemed disguised, the writing being partly in backhand. When Mr. Baumann opened it he found all the checks and unnegotiable papers. He communicated at once with Capt. Titus, who gave the matter personal attention, and decided that under the circumstances it was improbable that the messenger was the victim of foul play, as none but himself would be apt to return the wallet.

Capt. Titus's men say that Armitage was last seen as late as 3:30 o'clock in a crowded district of the city. The police traced the package in which the wallet was returned to 52 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, one of the main offices of Dodd's Express Company, where the police say they learned that the person who took the package to the office was a negro woman about forty-eight years old. She said that her son, who was an employe in the Orpheum Theatre, was the sender of the package and that she lived at 217 Bergen Avenue. She explained that her son was too tired to call at the office in person. The police are looking for the woman as well as for young Armitage. The house at 217 Bergen Street is unoccupied, except by a caretaker.

Up to an early hour this morning nothing had been learned of the identity of the sender of the package or the whereabouts of the runner. The bank officials refuse to give the names and the whereabouts of Armitage's relatives. They say they wish to protect from notoriety those not directly connected with the mystery.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Urweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Jones & Audetta, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. E. Jones, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, general buyer; V. Sigler, cloths, cloaks, and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

White's Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. B. White, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens and white goods; 56 Worth Street.

Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; M. J. Kelly, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, toilet articles and leather goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Pogue, H. H. S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Pogue, dress goods and cloths; Herald Square Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Wells, J. B., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. Mitchell, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mme. Marguerite, millinery; 290 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.

Ruggles & Allison, New Bedford, Mass.; J. A. Ruggles, Jr., notions; Morton House.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. A. Tucker, house furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Green, leather goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, millinery and infants' wear; 346 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Cowan, McClung & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; R. M. Rhea, boots and shoes; 15 White Street; Hotel Bartholdi.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss Donnelly, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, waists, hosiery, and underwear; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, wind northwesterly.

The trough of low pressure that developed in the Ohio Valley Wednesday has moved eastward, increasing in strength and causing light rains in its path. It was central last evening off the Maine coast. Light rain has fallen in the lake region and along the Atlantic Coast from Virginia northward to New England. The temperature has fallen in Eastern New York and the Ohio Valley and risen in the Northwest.

Fair and cool weather is indicated for to-day and Saturday east of the Appalachians, and fair weather in all districts to the westward, except the upper lake region, where light rain is indicated for Saturday. Rain and cooler weather is also indicated for the Middle Rocky Mountain region Saturday. The temperature will rise generally in the Mississippi Valley Friday and to the eastward Saturday. Fresh to brisk northeasterly winds will continue on the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have brisk northwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, fair and cooler, except showers in Eastern Maine. Saturday fair; fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing.

The District of Columbia, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and Saturday; diminishing northwesterly winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day and Saturday; light northwesterly winds, becoming fresh northeasterly.

West Virginia, fair Saturday fair and warmer, variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day. Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably rain in western portions; fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing.

Minnesota, fair and warmer. Saturday showers and cooler; fresh southeasterly winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day and probably Saturday; cooler Saturday, variable winds.

South Dakota, fair to-day, with warmer in eastern portion. Saturday fair and cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	42	55	56
6 A. M.	39	56	56
9 A. M.	39	58	65
12 M.	47	59	65
3 P. M.	52	58	60
6 P. M.	53	55	55
9 P. M.	48	53	55
12 P. M.	45	50	50

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58½
Weather Bureau	55½
Corresponding date 1900	45
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	56

The thermometer registered 58 degrees at 8 A. M., and 53 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 60 degrees at 2:30 P. M., and the minimum 50 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

IDEAL JOURNALISM.

A Chapter in the "Notable Newspaper Series."

Profitable Advertising, Boston, October, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding on Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1901. It issued a Jubilee Number that was unique and worthy of permanent record as the story of a type of the ideal school in journalism.

The success of THE NEW YORK TIMES in sending out "All the news that's fit to print" and in winning its way against the extraordinary efforts and expenditures of other New York publishers has encouraged and comforted those newspaper proprietors in other cities who have faced the competition of "breeziness" and of freak journalism.

THE TIMES furnishes a profitable example that may be widely imitated.

Unostentatious in its enterprise, severely neat in typography, independent in opinions, and rational in its news treatment, THE NEW YORK TIMES has demolished the popular superstition that sensationalism is the life and profit of a daily newspaper.

It has rejected masses of advertising that constitute the profit of other newspapers, yet in the past year it has grown more than any other newspaper in its territory.

It has refused to allow the return of unsold copies from newsdealers in the metropolitan district, yet it has grown in circulation more than any of those papers which allow such returns. It has avoided premiums and prizes and contests and cut prices and free distribution and similar circulation devices. It has assumed that there are people whose minds are not altogether satisfied with lurid pictures and salacious stories and nightmare creations. It has refused to appeal to the vicious, the ignorant, or the thoughtless. It has opposed freaks and fakes and juvenility in its news service, yet it has made a steady and rapid increase in circulation and has gained a large advertising constituency, thereby demonstrating that a newspaper fit for the home is the best sort of a newspaper. It now combines the elements of quality, circulation, prestige, and substantiality. * * *

Within the last month THE NEW YORK TIMES has established a news alliance with The London Times, which has a century of honorable tradition to its credit.

The modesty of the principal owner and his subordination of the personal equation in THE NEW YORK TIMES have been distinct advantages to him and to the property. When he went to New York City in 1896 he made no pretense that he would revolutionize the newspaper business. He merely reminded publishers of that which they had forgotten. He conceded that other papers were clean, and were carefully edited, and should be entitled to business recognition. He aspired simply to give a clean publication that would be acceptable to all classes; a newspaper that would be evenly balanced and complete in all departments; a compact, fearless, cheery chronicle of the passing day, giving "all the news that's fit to print," and satisfying the self-respecting man, his wife, son, and daughter.

Mark the result—in eight months of the year 1901 THE NEW YORK TIMES has gained in advertising a total of 2,157 columns over the corresponding period of last year, a gain averaging nine columns per day, in spite of the wholesale rejection of extravagantly phrased medical announcements. It has gained more than any other New York morning newspaper.

The book publishers of the country have made THE NEW YORK TIMES their preferred medium, and it has led every daily publication in America in the volume of book advertising. Harper's Weekly has said: "THE NEW YORK TIMES set an example by its SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, which other newspapers have emulated, so that every daily journal in New York and nearly every one in the country now has a well-conducted literary department. Imagine, if you can, the extent of the uplifting influence thus wrought upon the minds of millions who require constant whetting of the intellectual appetite for the acquirement of knowledge." In short, THE NEW YORK TIMES has been a powerful factor in promoting reading as a National habit.

In the same period of eight months fourteen hundred distinct corporations and banking houses have used THE NEW YORK TIMES to advertise their announcements to investors. A reason for this is found in the fullness and comprehensiveness of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S financial page. An eminent authority has said it is safe for the general advertiser to follow the financial advertiser in the theory that the man who has money to invest has money to spend. It is obvious that the two classes of advertisers have gone together into the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, as the department store advertisers of New York City use more space in THE NEW YORK TIMES than in any other New York morning publication.

The large volume of real estate and educational announcements now carried by THE TIMES and the resort advertising carried during the Summer season give further evidence of the accuracy of this general proposition.

In every city of the Union, with the possible exception of Philadelphia, the tendency of dry goods and general advertising on week days has been toward evening papers. This movement was accelerated in New York by the establishment of evening editions by morning dailies. The development of big Sunday editions, with colors and freaks, also tended to divert advertising to the Sunday editions and to sap the week day morning edition of its fair proportion. It is remarkable that in spite of this general drift away from the week day morning edition, THE NEW YORK TIMES, a morning newspaper, should have completely reversed that tendency in its case, by leading the evening papers of New York City in volume of legitimate advertising and in rapidity of growth and on stronger lines.

Some of the methods of THE NEW YORK TIMES are unusual; for instance, it employs no collectors, yet its advertising bills are more closely collected than those of other daily newspapers of New York City.

In its Jubilee Number it restricted the advertising to firms that have been in existence fifty years or more, and it carried ten thousand lines of such advertising at One Dollar per line.

It gives such free scope to letters from its readers that denunciation of its policy is no bar to publication, and the claim is made for THE TIMES that it receives more letters for publication than any other American newspaper. Frequently it prints a page of such letters in a single issue.

THE TIMES makes no assumption of infallibility and has the moral courage to publish ample correction when it makes a mistake—a performance that is unusual.

An effective element in its strength is the fact that a daily council is held of the publisher, the business manager, and the editors, before which are brought for discussion not only matters for current editorial treatment, but the business interests and policy of the paper. Thus each of those engaged in the work of the paper has the advantage of general suggestion and co-operation.

A marked characteristic of THE TIMES is the exclusion from its news columns of all expression or indication of opinion or preference in disputed matters—which is reserved solely for the editorial page.

One test of the independence of the newspaper occurred early in the period of the present management, when the advertising of the official canvass of New York City, worth $35,000, was declined by THE TIMES on the ground that the expenditure was grossly wasteful; ultimately, and as a result of this practical protest, a change was made in the method of advertising the canvass, saving $150,000 a year to the city. The newspaper is free from sops, donations, or patronage of any kind.

Advertisements must appear distinctly marked as advertisements. No reading notices in the news style of the paper are permitted.

The price of THE TIMES was reduced from 3 cents to 1 cent throughout the City of New York on Oct. 10, 1898. The announcement took the community by surprise. Newspaper publishers especially were startled and puzzled. Predictions of disaster were general. Friends were apprehensive. But it was made for sound business reasons, deliberately, and, as the result proved, wisely. In a very short time the only problem which the conductors of THE TIMES had to face was the difficulty of enlarging their press facilities with sufficient rapidity to supply the greatly increased demand for the paper.

THE TIMES affords a striking illustration of the action of a newspaper upon the public and of the reflex action of its public upon a newspaper. The adoption and display of its motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," engendered throughout the community and in remoter parts of the country a spirit of protest against the indecencies and reckless sensationalism of the yellow journals which they were compelled to heed.

When the publisher was asked the secret of THE TIMES'S prosperity, he said it was his confidence in the demand for a sane newspaper—that there was a clientele of thoughtful and intelligent people large enough to make such an enterprise successful.

There is no mystery about THE NEW YORK TIMES. Its management has no magic wand, no incantations, no sleight of hand, no royal road to success. It gives more space to news than any other New York paper gives. It prints a greater variety of news. It gives impartial news free from bias. It relies upon the merit of the paper. It aims to put it into the homes that bar other daily newspapers, and to furnish a maximum of that greatest of commercial forces—publicity. It seeks to elevate the character of the publication, and to instill into its readers a confidence in its announcements so that the appearance of any advertising in its columns shall mean more than publicity—shall mean prestige.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

A High Individual Score Made in National League Tournament.

In the National Bowling League tournament last night, Warren of the National Bowling Club team rolled 236, which is the high individual score of the tournament to date, and which won that game for his club. Games were bowled in eight other tournaments on local alleys. The scores:

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

National B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Fidelia B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Haux	164	170	182	Timm	166	220	155
Cahoon	156	174	153	Steffens	243	158	212
Daniel	158	168	178	Rothermel	157	191	172
Sunk'b'g	168	181	217	Foege	167	183	215
Warren	178	236	202	Amann	183	158	179
Total	844	949	917	Total	916	910	933

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Mische, 191; Schmitt, 180; Nissen, 156; Williamson, 148; Shiman, 191. Total, 866.

Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 182; Kaestner, 170; Tompson, 145; Carstens, 110; Wyman, 198. Total, 828.

SECOND GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 189; Kaestner, 154; Tompson, 179; Carstens, 153; Wyman, 180. Total, 855.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Wragge, 138; Bonneau, 202; Busch, 136; Rosenberg, 171; Ritter, 177. Total, 824.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Mische, 171; Schmitt, 187; Nissen, 179; Williamson, 169; Shiman, 196. Total, 902.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Wragge, 181; Bonneau, 120; Busch, 149; Rosenberg, 190; Ritter, 211. Total, 851.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE—CLASS A.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fraternity Council—Lee, 202; Ferguson, 145; Burmeister, 122; Higgins, 114; Kellner, 140. Total, 723.

Brevoort Council—Meht, 161; Nimmo, 148; Dalton, 120; Reynolds, 204; Whitbeck, 171. Total, 804.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 195; Kaiser, 137; Gunderman, 136; Ridderhoff, 138; Baker, 181. Total, 787.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 161; Ferguson, 187; Burmeister, 129; Higgins, 146; Kellner, 167. Total, 790.

THIRD GAME.—Brevoort Council—Meht, 189; Nimmo, 150; Dalton, 147; Reynolds, 170; Whitbeck, 182. Total, 818.

Bushwick Council—Linz, 186; Kaiser, 131; Gunderman, 157; Ridderhoff, 116; Baker, 191. Total, 781.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 191; Hewes, 211; Carpenter, 191; Selz, 168; West, 118. Total, 879.

Friendship Bowling Club, (Bronx)—Post, 145; Schoder, 126; Koeller, 162; Laun, 174; Glum, 155. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club, (Bronx)—Post, 143; Schoder, 155; Koeller, 115; Laun, 163; Glum, 189. Total, 765.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 163; Fraser, 198; Snyder, 182; Malzacher, 151; La Forrest, 178. Total, 873

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 179; Fraser, 173; Snyder, 154; Malzacher, 201; La Forrest, 215. 922.

New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 127; Hewes, 170; Carpenter, 161; Selz, 160; West, 173. Total, 791.

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Rehbein, 205; Haigh, 176; Wagner, 156; Howard, 172; Lockwood, 181. Total, 890.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Wanamacher, 133; Ficken, 137; Kuehn, 134; Klotz, 171; Kolb, 122. Total, 703.

SECOND GAME.—Enterprise Bowling Club—Wanamacher, 144; Fischer, 159; Kuehn, 147; Klotz, 213; Kolb, 165. Total, 829.

Audubon Bowling Club—Moore, 151; Curtis, 168; Buckley, 133; Steinmann, 169; Maher, 147. Total, 796.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Rehbein, 183; Haigh, 143; Wagner, 165; Howard, 136; Lockwood, 189. Total, 816.

Audubon Bowling Club—Moore, 151; Curtis, 182; Buckley, 134; Steinmann, 190; Maher, 193. Total, 859.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Fritzel, 112; Newman, 129; Toombs, 162; Franck, 148; O'Connell, 180. Total, 731.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Emmons, 138; Schmoller, 131; Ralph, 126; Hathaway, 141; Greene, 132. Total, 688.

SECOND GAME.—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Fritzel, 150; Newman, 98; Toombs, 163; Franck, 132; O'Connell, 182. Total, 731.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Ryan, 119; Jarvis, 171; Thomas, 162; F. Brown, 131; R. Brown, 192. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Ryan, 138; Jarvis, 106; Thomas, 168; Meyn, 134; R. Brown, 159. Total, 705.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Emmons, 117; Van Saun, 159; Falkland, 125; Hathaway, 140; Greene, 93. Total, 645.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Montauk Wheelmen—Grimm, 111; Baer, 139; Holzinger, 145; Butler, 173; Burt, 150. Total, 718.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Schreiber, 141; Rudd, 152; Carey, 179; Blood, 161; Landmann, 175. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.—Montauk Wheelmen—Grimm, 139; Baer, 116; Holzinger, 131; Butler, 158; Burt, 157. Total, 681.

Mutual Wheelmen—H. Ruthman, 161; W. Ruthman, 151; Kring, 171; Gifford, 149; Holman, 194. Total, 826.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Schreiber, 214; Rudd, 145; Carey, 126; Blood, 201; Landmann, 222. Total, 908.

Mutual Wheelmen—H. Ruthman, 158; W. Ruthman, 142; Kring, 140; Gifford, 198; Holman, 156. Total, 784.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Calleu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, 160; C. Behrer, 134; M. Behrer, 149; Smith, 144; A. Behrer, Jr., 135. Total, 722.

Dimock & Fink Company—Beith, 148; Burt, 135; Weber, 127; Hamilton, 159; Hogenauer, 108. Total, 877.

SECOND GAME.—Dimock & Fink Company—Beith, 148; Burt, 127; Weber, 117; Hamilton, 124; Hogenauer, 149. Total, 665.

F. V. Du Bois & Co.—Myers, 127; Frean, 160; Reimer, 128; Fawcett, 155; Hoff, 154. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.—Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, 167; C. Behrer, 159; M. Behrer, 198; Smith, 135; A. Behrer, Jr., 168. Total, 827.

F. N. Du Bois & Co.—Myers, 120; Frean, 110; Reimer, 112; Fawcett, 134; Hoff, 163. Total, 648.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.

Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fraser Bowling Club—Hayden, 118; McKinney, 147; Smith, 171; Wooley, 124; Chalmers, 160. Total, 720.

Montauk Bowling Club—Tiedeman, 192; Wendell, 185; De Mott, 190; Schreiber, 168; Moore, 182. Total, 917.

SECOND GAME.—Fraser Bowling Club—Hayden, 182; McKinney, 121; Smith, 141; Wooley, 143; Chalmers, 138. Total, 725.

Templeton Bowling Club—F. Herberger, 184; Rehm, 159; Auer, 182; G. Herberger, 178; Leister, 106. Total, 809

THIRD GAME.—Montauk Bowling Club—Tiedeman, 150; Wendell, 157; De Mott, 150; Schreiber, 165; Moore, 165. Total, 787.

Templeton Bowling Club—F. Herberger, 197; Rehm, 200; Auer, 174; G. Herberger, 182; Leister, 181. Total, 934.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Judge H. J. McCarthy, Philadelphia; Theodore R. Hostetter, Pittsburg; W. A. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND.—Capt. C. P. Tweddell, India; Norman James, Baltimore.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron L. von Zallenberg, Austrian Charge d'Affaires, Washington.

IMPERIAL.—Barron Carter, Savannah; Bernard G. Henderson, Havana.

MANHATTAN.—Fred W. Sladen, United States Army; R. W. Breckinridge, Omaha; Capt. Leutz, United States Navy.

PLAZA.—Canon Fletcher, Wrexham, England.

PARK AVENUE.—The Rev. Dr. Blackstock, Toronto.

GRAND.—Lieut. A. S. Smith, United States Navy; Lieut. Col. H. C. Cook, United States Army; Capt. H. K. Davis, London.

BUCKINGHAM.—The Rev. G. C. Lorimer, Boston; the Rev. A. H. Strong, Rochester.

HOFFMAN.—C. H. Rowe, London; Admiral A. P. Tadema, The Hague; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. M. Stickney, Vermont; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; John McDonald, London; James Henderson, Glasgow; E. O'Brien Smythe, Dublin.

ALBEMARLE.—Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy; David S. Bissell, Pittsburg.

HERALD SQUARE.—H. R. Insley, United States Navy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—Fire to-night destroyed the clubhouse of the Detroit Boat Club, on Belle Isle, burning with it a number of small yachts and racing shells belonging to the club members. The total loss is about $40,000.

Register to-day!

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Do not lose your vote by failing to register.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

A One-Hand Player Took Part in Columbia's Practice Yesterday.

HARVARD TRIES NEW PLAYS

No Practice at Yale—Princeton's Scrub Scores on 'Varsity—Carlisle Indians Off for Buffalo.

As a result of Wednesday's football games the practice on most of the college gridirons yesterday was light. As Columbia played no game on Wednesday, snap and energy characterized their work yesterday, and new recruits to the squad brightened the outlook. Among these new recruits was a man with one hand named Angel, who played a guard on the scrub, opposing the giant Lancon. Despite his handicap he got into every play, breaking up the interference well, and often stopping plays directed against himself without any loss to his side.

At New Haven, however, the Yale 'Varsity did not appear on the field at all, but the uncertainty as to the guard's position is over. Now that Sheldon is out of the game this year the field is clear for the new men, Goss and Glass.

Princeton showed the effects of the Dickinson game, and three times the scrub scored, forcing the crippled 'Varsity back yards at a time. Pennsylvania's players handled each other tenderly. There, however, the weather conditions were taken advantage of to give the eleven a thorough drilling in punting and catching. After tomorrow's game Pennsylvania will settle the long-deferred question of electing a Captain. Just who the man will be is mere conjecture. The coaches at Harvard spent most of their time yesterday instructing the men in new plays, their chief innovation being the playing of the tackles behind the line on plays massed between end and tackle.

The new recruits to the football squad brightened up the Columbia situation yesterday, and no time was lost in setting the players to work after their arrival on South Field. Hastily picking out a scrub combination, and also filling the gaps in the 'Varsity, due to injuries and inability to appear for practice owing to studies, Coach Sanford had the 'Varsity run through signal practice, with Dougherty as quarter back. With the scrub combination he tried to develop ends. Benham, the freshman picked out of the cane rush by Sanford, and Wallace, who played end with Hamline University, were the men whom Sanford had the scrub direct its plays against. It was Wallace's first appearance with Columbia, and he made a rather favorable impression, breaking up the interference and getting the runner on nearly every play. Benham was green at the game, and was boxed in frequently, but being willing and strong, showed improvement before Sanford was through coaching him.

The two elevens then lined up against each other, and several new faces were then discerned. Playing right guard on the 'Varsity in Ache's place was McLellan, at one time a tackle on the Colby, College team, while Smythe's place at left tackle was filled by Kingden. These men made their first appearance with the Columbia squad yesterday. Algy Boyeson acted as right half on the 'Varsity and Duell as full back.

BOYESON MADE TWO TOUCHDOWNS.

The men soon warmed up to their work, and thereafter the playing was of the hardest and snappiest description. Dougherty, as quarter, worked himself into every play, interfering well on offense, and playing strongly on defense. Algy Boyeson did the best work he has done in many a day in the way of advancing the ball, and twice carried it over the line, once after a brilliant run of fifteen yards. Duell as full back hit the centre hard, and what is more, got through for substantial gains, his energy yesterday giving him a good chance for Capt. Berrien's position should the latter's condition keep him out of the games to come.

Columbia students are still hopeful that Ache may get in the game once more. There is nothing to interfere with his playing excepting the fact that he is afraid he will not be able to keep up in his studies. With Bruce it is different, as he can play with the team but two days a week, Wednesday and Saturday. His exoerience, should he play, will no doubt make up for his lack of practice. Of the injured men, Morley expects to get back in the game in a few days. Bayard Boyeson, the 'Varsity quarter, had the plaster cast taken from his leg yesterday, but Smythe, whose plaster cast was removed a day or so ago, will have to be harnessed up again, as he is now troubled with water on the knee. Both men, however, hope to hold down their positions in the Yale game.

The Princeton 'Varsity showed the effects very plainly in yesterday's practice of the hard game against Dickinson. Capt. Pell and S. McClave were not in the line-up at all, and several others went through their work limping from bruises or stiffness. The scrub presented an unusually strong team, and succeeded in piercing the first team's line for many long gains.

In the twenty minutes which were played the scrub scored three times. The first touchdown was made after fifty yards of line plunges by Reiter and Ames, who were the backs on the second team. The 'Varsity's line seemed unable to withstand the buckling of these two men, and gains of three to six yards were made at every down. The majority of gains were made through Butkiewiez and Dewitt, who were playing right guard and right tackle, respectively, on the first eleven. Brown, who was in Pell's place, was also played repeatedly for good distances. After the scrub had made their first score, the coaches gave the ball to them on the twenty-five-yard line twice, and each time the ball was placed behind the goal line for a touchdown.

The good work of the scrub seemed to demoralize the 'Varsity, and even when the latter did secure the ball, which was not very often, they did not succeed in gaining much ground.

Fisher, in the 'Varsity's centre position, and Dana, at left guard, were the only ones who seemed to play football at all, and only slight, if any, gains were made through them.

PENNSYLVANIA TO ELECT A CAPTAIN

Boyle, Gardiner, and Wilson of the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Board of Coaches, assisted by paid Coach Woodruff, took advantage of the high wind that was blowing across Franklin Field yesterday and gave the candidates for the team some thorough practice in punting and catching. Over an hour was devoted to this, and as nearly all the punting was against the wind, the men had a better idea of the judgment of distance last night than they ever had before. Left Halfback Reynolds gave a highly creditable exhibition both in punting and catching, and the coaches devoted special attention to him and his work.

Later in the afternoon the 'Varsity and scrub teams lined up against each other to execute passes and take advantage of the weather conditions by following punts up and down the field. A number of the players who took part in Wednesday's game are sporting bruises, and, although the hospital list was not increased, they were obliged to handle each other tenderly. The long-deferred question of electing a Captain will finally be settled after to-morrow's game. Just who the man will be is mere conjecture until the fraternities have had their say.

Harvard made her first attempt at intricate formation plays yesterday. With the exception of a few minutes when she lined up against the scrub, almost all the afternoon was spent in running through signals and instructing the men in new plays, which the coaches have concocted for the defeat of their rivals. Their chief innovation was the playing of the tackles behind the line on plays massed between end and tackle. Cutts was used the most in this work, his speed and weight counting greatly in the interference. This is the first time in many years that Harvard has played her tackles behind the line.

The hard work of the day came when the first team came to line up against the scrub. On account of the rain only one half was played, but the work in that half was unusually severe. The first eleven rushed the ball hard, but was unable to make any impression on the scrub's line, which twice held for downs. The second team also showed unusual strength on the offensive, ripping up the first and advancing the ball for frequent gains. To-day at 4 o'clock the team will leave for West Point, where it will play the Cadets to-morrow.

The Yale 'Varsity did not play at all yesterday, owing to the severe work in the Bowdoin game; but the second and third teams went through a stiff afternoon's practice, in which Heffelfinger played guard in the line. Weymouth, the new full back, was given that position for the first time yesterday. He is lame still, but worked in well and promises to be a heavy line rusher. He will not be tried at punting, Olcott being depended on for that branch of Yale's game. It was officially announced last night that "Dick" Sheldon will not play this year. His malarial symptoms have become serious, threatening kidney trouble. He is now in this city under care of a doctor.

The Carlisle Indians left Carlisle last night for Buffalo to play Cornell in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition. The first, second, and third teams were taken along, and there will be no dearth of substitutes. Before leaving Coach Warner's warning was, "Don't expect too much of us, as you know how lack of weight and experience count." Capt. Wheeler, the Indian tower of strength, will likely not play, as he is in bad shape, nor will Scroggs, the regular centre. Bowen will be substituted for the former and Chesaw for the latter. Hudson, the Indian's famous goal kicker, now with Duquesne, arrived here Wednesday and assisted in coaching yesterday. He will stay two weeks.

Coach Warner did not line up his men yesterday, but went through a short morning and evening practice. The team is undoubtedly weak and inexperienced, and only snap and ability to wind their opponents will give them a show in the Cornell game. The Indians are lacking in tricks, and average, without Wheelock and Scroggs, about 158 pounds.

BUFFALO, 5; OBERLIN, 0.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The University of Buffalo football team defeated Oberlin at the Pan-American Stadium to-day by a score of 5 to 0. Twenty-five-minute halves were played.

Punting Contest at Columbia.

As an incentive to the football players of Columbia, a beautiful silver cup will be presented by the Class of '92 for the best record in punting. The men are to contest for this cup on Nov. 26, and only those who have participated in two games or more will be eligible. South Field will be the scene of the punting, and each contestant is to be allowed to punt the ball five times, the player making the best average winning the cup.

Notes of the Football Players.

The Yale Interscholastic Football League has been reorganized with a membership of five preparatory schools.

Perry Hale, full back of last year's football team at Yale, who is coaching the Phillips Exeter Academy players, is expected to play on the Homestead (Penn.) team after the annual Andover-Exeter game.

Mikefer Shouchuk, who is playing on the Carlisle team, is said to be the first Eskimo to play football, as well as the first to attend the famous Indian school.

Bartlett, who was one of the strongest members of the Brown University eleven last year, is playing right end on the West Point team this season.

"Ad" Kelly, the half back of the Princeton team of 1897, will play on the Philadelphia professional team this Fall, together with ex-Capt. Carl Williams of Pennsylvania's 1895 team, who will play quarter back.

A tackling dummy has been placed on Franklin Field for the use of the football squad of the University of Pennsylvania in spite of the objections of Coach Woodruff, who has always opposed the use of mechanical devices in developing offensive play.

The Madison Field Club will open its season on Sunday with a game with the Willets Point soldiers' team on Jasper Oval. The game with the Knickerbocker team, which was postponed last Saturday on account of rain, will be played next month.

The completed football schedule of Georgetown University for the balance of the season is as follows: Oct. 19, Polytechnic Institute at Georgetown; 23, Dickinson College at Georgetown; Nov. 9, Gallaudet Deaf and Dumb Institute at Georgetown; 16, University of Virginia at Georgetown; 23, Baltimore Medical College at Georgetown; 28, Lehigh University at Georgetown.

The Homestead Athletic Club of Homestead, Penn., has a strong team of former college players this year, composed as follows: Centres, Overfield, Pennsylvania, and Shiring, Pittsburg; guards, Bemus Pierce, Carlisle; Mosse, University of Kansas; McNutty, Notre Dame, and Randolph, State; tackles, Hawley Pierce, Carlisle; Weinstein, Pittsburg, and McCutcheon, Pittsburg; ends, Poe, Princeton; Hunt, Brown, and Miller, Carlisle; quarters, Richardson, Brown; Maxson, Maryland, and Woodley, Pennsylvania; halves, Nieman, University of Cincinnati; Gammons, Brown; Fultz, Brown, and Shields, Pittsburg; full backs, Crollus, Dartmouth, and Hale, Yale.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS DOG.

Trenton (N. J.) Boy Sa

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times.
508 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.15
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE OLD SHEPARD AND THE NEW.

We take it for granted that no Republicans will vote for Mr. SHEPARD. If he is elected he will owe his office to the votes of Democrats. There are two classes of Democrats, dissimilar and clearly distinguishable, who are going to vote for him—the Democrats who obey CROKER and MCLAUGHLIN, and Democrats who, distrusting and opposing CROKER and MCLAUGHLIN, have full faith in the ability of Mr. SHEPARD to confound the knavish tricks of the bosses and rule the city honorably in spite of them. To this latter class of Democrats THE TIMES addresses its appeal, with them it makes its argument; first, because they hold in their hands the power to determine the issue of this contest, and, second, because as Democrats independent of organization control they are assumed to be open-minded, candid men, guided by the light of reason and heedful of their public duty. We address them, moreover, because upon them must rest the responsibility for the choice between Mr. LOW and Mr. SHEPARD, with all the resultant consequences of advantage or of evil. THE TIMES would feel that it had fallen something short of the performance of its full duty if it did not strive by special and express effort to help them to see and choose the true path and point out the dangers they invite and the grave moral responsibilities they assume in voting for Mr. SHEPARD, the Tammany candidate.

They tell us—all of them who support Mr. SHEPARD—that they know and trust him, that his proved courage and his incorruptible honor will preserve the city from shame, though Tammany triumph. From the examination of that argument we shall not shrink, although it would be far more pleasant to join in Mr. SHEPARD'S praise than to set forth the reasons why confidence should be withdrawn from him. We have said, and we say it still, that we look upon Mr. SHEPARD as a sincere man, but blinded; not consciously betraying and belying his whole past life, but deluded by the strange belief that in accepting the Tammany nomination and giving the right hand of political fellowship to RICHARD CROKER he is still true to earlier principles, and opening a way to the honorable accomplishment of pure and cherished ambitions. The best of all his consenting friends can say nothing better of him than that. They have not yet had the hardihood to whitewash CROKER.

But what is the term and limit of this candidate's delusions? He made us all gasp when he took CROKER'S nomination. Is it in him to give a further and greater shock to confidence by taking appointees from CROKER'S lists? We cannot ask or advise our readers to believe that it is not in him. And, in truth, would it be a greater shock? Has he not already in a week traversed quite half the field that separated the lone tent of SHEPARD from the encamped hosts of CROKER? What those first steps cost him in pain and prick of conscience we cannot tell, but, putting no great hesitation into the matter, he paid the terrible price. If there be truth in adages and just teaching in human experience, it will seem easier and cheaper for Mr. SHEPARD to complete this shameful journey than it was to begin it. He has yielded once, in what seems to us the most vital thing of all—that is, in consenting to a political alliance with Tammany. Will he now deny, or yield further? No man can say or with full confidence believe that Mr. SHEPARD will not yield further.

Judge the probabilities from his antecedents. We have here a man who has labored all his life to make government better and politics purer. He has been punctilious in his rejection of contaminating alliances with bosses and machines. He has lightly overleaped the fences of regularity, and his free soul has spurned the shackles of party. A frequent "scratcher" and a defiant bolter, he has been the scourge and terror of bosses, or would have been could he have summoned a more numerous following. We will not spread upon this record even by specimen quotation the speeches, bristling with epithet and aflame with passionate denunciation, that he has directed against CROKER and MCLAUGHLIN. He was the unyielding independent, the irreconcilable foe of bossism if ever man deserved to be called so.

Suddenly that proud head bows and passes under the yoke. One week we saw his name high on the narrowing list of good men pressed upon the Citizens' Union and the Fusion conferences for the Mayoralty nomination: the next it was blazoned upon all the Tammany banners in the highways. He had put on the uniform of his lifelong enemies and signed the covenant to deliver CROKER out of his troubles and renew his lease of power. And now he is in headquarters receiving Tammany delegations, while not far away, cheek by jowl with CROKER, sits one of his friends, an ardent reformer, whose name was earlier and higher even than his own on the Citizens' Union's list!

This great renunciation and these strange, new companionships at once evoked the charge of apostasy. But having taken note of these, pass on and ponder Mr. SHEPARD'S speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. It is to us altogether the most disquieting symptom of his progressive delusion. Two years ago nothing on earth could have induced EDWARD M. SHEPARD to make a speech so ill-judged and void of morality. He talked of three subjects—the removal of MURPHY and DEVERY, the increase of school accommodations, and the partisan nature of his own and his opponent's candidacies. As to the first, he found himself shut up to these alternatives: He must either anger his new-made Tammany friends and estrange the entire Tim Sullivan and criminal vote by repeating in his own behalf Mr. LOW'S pledge to strike off the heads of MURPHY and DEVERY; or he must dodge. He dodged, ignobly, miserably, and with a distressing awkwardness that made men pity him. As a pretext for declining to make a promise, he cited law, bad law, as The Evening Post has pointed out, and proceeded with paltering phrases, setting up the obligation to go to the Mayor's chair without pledges as to any official act and the duty to hear the defense before passing judgment. He had no need to be thus nice about the known and proved corruptions of the Police Department. In other days he would have been loud in praise of Mr. LOW'S manly, straightforward explicitness. Of the schools he spoke blameless matter, well knowing, what few of his auditors knew at all, that they are beyond the Mayor's control. Mr. LOW'S candidacy he described as openly partisan, the result of Republican boss dictation, and spoke of himself as having been nominated by Democrats, making that the basis of his appeal for Democratic votes. Both statements are plainly contrary to fact. A multitude of witnesses can refute and have refuted Mr. SHEPARD'S charge about the relation of the Republican organization to Mr. LOW'S nomination; and waving the flag of Democracy over CROKER does not make Tammany Democratic. It is not Democratic, it has repeatedly been faithless to Democracy, it is abhorred by true Democrats and its controlling "idea," as Mr. FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON has so well described it, is "municipal government for the benefit of Tammany."

In all three branches of his arguments, therefore, Mr. SHEPARD set forth things meet for deception. Mr. LOW has very justly characterized the moral quality of Mr. SHEPARD'S speech when he said, referring to the pledge of the removal of MURPHY and DEVERY: "Indeed, saying that he would give no pledge, he proceeded to give one, but he gave it in such language that those who know him would believe one thing and those who did not know him would believe another."

Mr. SHEPARD invites a reperusal of his old anti-Tammany speeches, assures us that he is "the old SHEPARD," and declares that he stands where he did. Is this the old SHEPARD? And has he not strayed far from the old ground? He accepted the Tammany nomination. That was startling and shook confidence. Now he has begun to make speeches that mean one thing to Tammany and another thing to his old Democratic friends. Whether we call it misstatement or perversion, whether we charge it to his intent or to his delusion, his utterances are not ingenuous and not safe guides for honest minds. If confidence was impaired before, this comes pretty near to destroying it altogether. If it should be asserted that Mr. SHEPARD'S political morality is visibly crumbling we do not know by what arguments or by what showing of facts he could be cleared of the accusation.

We have before us the new SHEPARD, not the old. What warrant is there for believing or even hoping that in the Mayor's chair we should have the old SHEPARD, not the new? The independent Democrats who have resolved to vote for Mr. SHEPARD desire no more of CROKER, no more Tammany misrule. But what is the new SHEPARD going to do about appointments? If he names men suggested by CROKER or makes appointments demanded by CROKER, the independent Democrats who voted for him will be shocked. If he adopts in any part the policy of CROKER they will be indignant. But what have they to expect? He has wavered in his attachment to sound principles, his powers of resistance have been weakened. New and potent temptations will confront him. Gratitude will whisper in his ear that he owes much to the men who have made him Mayor of the second city of the world. Stronger men than Mr. SHEPARD have yielded to that corrupting enticement. Judging from his present exhibition of moral standards, can it be affirmed that he will resist it?

Ambition, the most demoralizing of all human emotions, will further and powerfully prompt him to a compliance with the demands of Tammany. Every Mayor of New York City wants to be Governor, every Governor of New York State wants to be President. If Mr. SHEPARD is elected, Tammany will for many years control the Democratic State Committee and all Democratic State Conventions. The seventy-two New York delegates to National Democratic Conventions will be marshaled by CROKER and EDWARD MURPHY. Is it within the range of human probability that this new SHEPARD, who spoke last night in Tammany Hall, this SHEPARD who is already yielding to Tammany and pleading its cause, will during the next two years effectively take on the stern resolution to defy Tammany and make an enemy of CROKER, upon whose favor his further advancement in political life will depend?

We ask the independent Democratic supporters of Mr. SHEPARD to give candid and faithful attention to these matters. If they are deluding themselves with the belief that they can vote for Mr. SHEPARD without voting for CROKER and a continuance of Tammany misgovernment, we have done them some service in pointing out their mistake.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

In his address at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, Mr. Low took up the question, which the Tammany candidate has raised, that the present election should be decided by a party vote, and that the candidates should be supported or opposed because they are nominated by one or the other party. Mr. Low said:

It is because the Republican Party is in such overwhelming domination in the City of Philadelphia that that city has persistently such bad government. And it is because the Democratic Party here is in such overwhelming numbers that this city has so long had bad government. And the reason lies upon the surface. If men will vote on the merits of municipal issues they will turn out a bad Government whenever it is bad, and they will keep in office a Government whenever it is good.

But if, instead of voting on the merits of the municipal situation, they are going to vote according to their beliefs on tariff or free trade, you will perceive that they give to the party management almost a free hand to do what it pleases in local matters. Now, so good a Democrat as SAMUEL J. TILDEN called attention to this fact in May, 1875, in a special message to the Legislature. From that date this sentiment has been growing, that if our great cities are ever to have permanently a City Government of which they can be proud, the local elections must be separated from the State and the National elections in time, and just as far as men can be persuaded to do so, in the issue upon which they turn.

Mr. SHEPARD, in attempting to turn it into a question of party politics, which it is not, is doing all that he can to turn back the hands of the clock. If he succeeds, I think he will have done more than any other one man in our generation to make permanent bad government in the City of New York.

The immediate and direct answer to Mr. SHEPARD'S plea for support because he is the candidate of the Democratic Party is that he is nothing of the sort, but only the candidate of a corrupt and corrupting organization which uses the party name as a cloak for its villainies, an organization that betrays the party whenever it serves its end so to do, and discredits and weakens it at all times. That is the obvious answer, and multitudes of honest and intelligent Democrats are making it.

But his plea goes deeper than that. It goes to the very purpose for which parties are justifiably formed, the attainment of good government. If a party is not an instrument fitted for that purpose, it has no excuse for existence. No one doubts that in National matters parties do accomplish that end more or less successfully, and that they are necessary to our form of public administration. But, as Mr. Low shows, the party that may be useful and indispensable in National affairs fails in city affairs for the simple reason that the issues are not the same, and that allegiance to the National party perverts and obscures the minds of voters as to the city issues. That was the deliberate conclusion of Democrats like Mr. TILDEN. It is the firm conviction of Democrats like Mr. HEWITT. The acceptance of that plain principle as the result of a generation of experiment and study by enlightened public men and by a large part of the community is the one great gain that has been made in the direction of sound and wholesome city administration in this country. It ranks in that regard above the Australian ballot and the registration of voters. To reject it now is to go back to the methods of the time of TWEED. And the gang that would profit by such a course is worse than that of TWEED.

THE BOERS AT THE COAST.

The fact that a commando of Boers has reached the seacoast of Cape Colony is very striking and must arrest attention in England, and sharpen the criticism of the conduct of the war, which is now even more acrid among the jingoes who forced the war on than among the Liberals, who protested against it from the first. That is only natural, because if there have not been huge mistakes in the conduct of the war, then the judgment is all the more discredited of those who maintained that it was going to be merely a pleasant little outing for an army corps of British troops. Comparatively few of the Transvaal Boers have ever seen the sea, and the fathers of many of those now in arms have never seen it. That a commando should make its way to the coast, within sixty miles of Cape Town, is a fact of which the moral effect will be apt to do more than neutralize the effect of the British proclamation of martial law throughout Cape Colony, although that proclamation was also, of course, really an evidence of weakness.

Meanwhile the early and consistent English opponents of the war are entitled to pride themselves upon the superiority of their discernment, although of course they had no notion that conquering the Boers would be so hard a task as it has been proved to be. Among these, and among the most eloquent of them, is Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON, whose letter to Lord SALISBURY, just before the outbreak of the war, is quite worthy to rank with the appeals of BURKE in favor of the American Colonists. In an address before the Positivist Society, Mr. HARRISON has been suggesting some instructive historical parallels for the existing conflict in South Africa, cases in which a powerful nationality has used its power unscrupulously to crush out a small nationality. The first of these was the attempt of Spain, under PHILIP II., to conquer Holland, an attempt which not only failed, but which began the ruin of the Spanish Empire, which the United States completed three years ago. The second was the attempt of LOUIS XIV. to subjugate Holland, and that also failed ingloriously. The third was the attempt of Great Britain, under GEORGE III., to subdue the American Colonies. The fourth was the attempt of NAPOLEON III. to plant a European monarchy in Mexico. "Here," said Mr. HARRISON, "were four cases, in four successive centuries, of mighty empires, each of which sought to crush a small and poor community at a vast distance." The list is striking. The moral Mr. HARRISON drew from it cannot be agreeable to the British jingo, but he can hardly dispute its applicability. "The situation of our country to-day is not so absolutely unlike the condition of the countries of PHILIP II., LOUIS XIV., GEORGE III., and NAPOLEON III., when they persisted in an attempt to crush a small and distant land of free men, men of heroic temper and ardent patriotism, when they defied the moral forces which, after all, ruled the world, and went on dragging their own people to shame and ruin."

A considerable number of our wealthier citizens have not registered; some have not yet returned to their city homes. We specially appeal to them to do their civic duty at this juncture by registering. Every vote counts. Do not neglect this paramount duty. To-day and to-morrow are the last days for registering. If you do not register you cannot vote. Every vote counts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Again comes the familiar report that "the long lost art of tempering copper has been rediscovered." This time it is one WILLIAM A. GERNSEY, a man with some practical knowledge of tools and machinery, who lives in Williamsport, Penn. The story is the usual one of a "secret process" by which copper will take and preserve a cutting edge, and about all there is new in it is the allegation that Secretary ROOT has been interested in the matter and is investigating with a view to the production of copper armor plates—for use, possibly, as protection against the sensationalists who are spreading false rumors about his health. The yarn attracts us, not because of its incidental promise to make a very expensive metal serve purposes now admirably served by a cheap one, but because, like all its innumerable predecessors, it assumes the knowledge on everybody's part that the ancients did temper copper—an assumption for which there is no basis, so far as we are aware, except the fact that the people of old did do with copper tools a lot of work which is done nowadays with steel. This is very far from proving that the art of tempering copper was known or practiced in the dim past, and the reasonable deduction from it is that the ancients did the best they could with what they had, and accomplished their marvels with wretched tools simply because they had and used an enormous amount of cheap slave labor. Of course they hardened their copper with various alloys, after the fashion much better understood now than in the past, but that they tempered it to a condition superior to or even approaching steel is not demonstrated by anything in the museums, though the latter contain many a copper implement made in the time before the supposititious art was "lost."

—"We suppose the fact is as stated by THE TIMES," says The Richmond Dispatch, after quoting our recent somewhat impassioned declaration that the new battleship Alabama was named after the State of Alabama, and not after an English steamer once used for the destruction of American merchant vessels. Our accuracy admitted, however, The Dispatch good-naturedly calls attention to the circumstance that the privateer, too, was named after the State, and it adds that the feeling which led Gen. G. P. HARRISON to suggest sending the Kearsarge and the Alabama as our naval representatives at King EDWARD'S coronation is shared by many people and could be gratified by the appearance of these two ships in the English waters at the time mentioned. "We Southerners," concludes The Dispatch, "don't think the old Alabama had a fair show given to her in the fight with the old Kearsarge, but we'll waive all that. In short, for the patriotic purposes spoken of by Gen. HARRISON the Alabama of to-day will serve all practical purposes just as if she had been named after the Confederate cruiser." It was not the business of the Kearsarge to give the Alabama a "fair show," but to put the quickest possible termination to her career, so there is nothing in particular to "waive." That question is not an important one, however, and certainly we have no inclination to quarrel about it with anybody. What irritates us is the very absurd assumption, made quite as often in the North as in the South, that the battleship was named after a vessel which engaged in work now reprehended by all civilized nations and rather out of fashion even thirty-five years ago. A mistake is not a good basis for a demonstration of National harmony, but for the sake of teaching another lesson the Alabama and the Kearsarge might be sent abroad together. They would be a reminder that mistakes are expensive as well as dangerous, and the Britons who saw would understand.

—M. EDMOND ROSTAND has been writing about "The Art of the Dramatist" for a French review, and he denies that good plays can be produced by following any preconceived theories of construction. "It would not profit us," he says, "to observe our methods, for the formulas of yesterday are but fallen when those of to-day commence to recede. Progress is incessant. Productions which appear to us to-day old and worn ten years ago were audacious, in the same way that the most revolutionary hair dressing may be the perukes of to-morrow. Work, then, at hazard, according to inspiration, obedient only to our temperament and to a hidden instinct. Work as in a cloud, without a preconceived idea. I distrust those who, when their work is finished, say to us that they have consciously willed that which they have produced. I strongly doubt that they had the same clearness of vision before they set to work." This, one might safely declare, is as much a theory of dramatic construction as are those which M. ROSTAND condemns, but it is certain that something besides theories and plans is necessary for the production of good plays. M. ROSTAND, having produced good plays himself, has reason to approve of his own method, whatever it is, but there is extreme difficulty in believing that he obeys his own command to "work at hazard" and "as in a cloud." The art of the theatre, he asserts, "exists only in the ability to interest—to interest in some fashion, no matter what it may be, provided one interests." And he foresees new troubles for the managers, since—"Up to the present they have had one criterion by which to judge a work. All the pieces should be beat to the mold of the piece bien faite—that is, a piece of which the framework is an anecdote which is developed according to inevitable laws. In the past it was easy for them to receive or refuse a piece, if not to judge it. What will they do hereafter, when they shall have nothing to guide them, and when it is necessary that they judge a work from literary and psychological standpoints?" That, perhaps, is looking a long way ahead, like the people who worry about the exhaustion of the coal fields.

—Grave as is the subject of divorce, and serious as are the estimable people who have been discussing it out in San Francisco, one cannot help noting with just a trace of amusement that the convention has heard almost as many opinions in regard to the exact nature of the marriage tie as there are delegates. If the latter cannot agree, with what grace can they criticise the wide variations among the marriage and divorce laws of the several States? Unlike the convention, each State has to determine upon something, and the proceedings at San Francisco are sufficient explanation of the fact that the determinations disagree and frequently change. Between the extremes of no divorce and divorce at will there is a long distance and many possible camping places. Most of them have been occupied at one time or another, and even though there is no visible tendency to settle down permanently at the no-divorce boundary, the tendency to keep away from the other frontier is consolingly strong.

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The complaint of "Brooklynite" regarding the annoyances and insults women are subjected to in the cars and on the street from those abortive specimens of the genus homo called "mashers" is most timely, and deserves serious consideration with a view to restraint and punishment, for the presumption that ogles and leers and forces its objectionable attentions upon unprotected women, especially if young and attractive, has now grown so bold that it does not even spare those of irreproachable conduct and dignified demeanor. Simply to ignore the offense does not remedy it, and the inconvenience, difficulty, and embarrassment that stand in the way of a woman's bringing the offender to justice seem to make it imperative that prompt and signal chastisement be meted out on the spot by some self-constituted masculine defender.

On the other hand, cannot women themselves do something toward discouraging this growing tendency to an obnoxious familiarity? Our numerous societies and orders might well spare occasion to aid individual effort by precept and example, to inculcate in the young a higher regard for the proprieties, such as abstaining from loud conversation and boisterous laughter in public places, the cultivation of decorum in manners and conduct, less freedom in going abroad unattended, and, last, but not least, the avoidance of flashy and pronounced styles of dress.

A refined person cannot regard without a shudder the boldness or indifference which permits the indelicate exposures of the diaphanous waists and the vulgar revelations of the tightly drawn "habit" skirts so much in evidence in the cars and on the streets these days. One need not don the severe garb of a Sister of Charity to command the respect unfailingly accorded her, but modesty of manner and simplicity of attire go far toward preserving respect and maintaining the exalted place a woman should occupy. PRISCILLA.

New York, Oct. 14, 1901.

A WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me to thank "Brooklynite" through your columns for his timely article.

For some time I have searched the daily papers for just such an expression of opinion and have failed to find it.

My solution of the evil is the liberty that is allowed women of a certain class, and if Tammany is responsible for it, every father, husband, and brother should do his utmost to put an end to that corrupt organization.

It is an outrage that women, like myself, who cannot escape from the city during the hot weather, should have to suffer on Coney, Staten Island, and other boats the sights that seem to have become a part of them. Yet so offensive did those sights become, and so outrageous the behavior of many of the frequenters of those boats that an evening at home, even in intense heat, was preferable to one spent in their vicinity.

Nor have those sights been confined to the boats. Emboldened by the absence of protest in any form, these women and their escorts invaded the open, brightly-lighted electric cars, where they did not hesitate to make themselves conspicuous.

That much can be written on this subject I am sure, and my hope is that much will be written, and if you will allow your columns to be the medium you will not only aid in suppressing a most pernicious evil, but will confer a lasting benefit upon the business women of this city, of which I am ONE.

New York City, Oct. 15, 1901.

DOUBTS THAT MISSION WORK DOES GOOD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of your valuable paper under date of Oct. 11 there appeared a letter by one of your correspondents under the title "Mission Work in Turkey," in which the writer, who says that he has "been in constant association with American missionaries in Turkey as a colaborer, and has lived as a neighbor of American missionaries and their families for many years," contends that if it were not for, "the diffusion of God's Word and the preaching of His love to a lost world" the condition of Europe and America would indeed have been sad and hopeless. This letter is in answer to a letter which appeared in your worthy paper under date of Oct. 9, under the same title in which the writer, Mr. F. M. Lehman, gave his opinion of the work being accomplished by the Christian missionaries in Turkey.

If the statement that "A Constantian" makes that "in countries where the light of the Gospel does not shine, peace and happiness are not to be found" be true, wherefore is it that there are, after nearly 2,000 years of effort on the part of Christian missionaries such countless millions of human beings who are Mohammedan, Brahman, Buddhist, Confucian, or heathen? Is it not because the Christian camp has been split up? Is it not because Christian history has been and is so unholy? Is it not because of the crushing power of might over right, as shown by the Church in the past centuries? If the object of Christianity has been and is to preach "peace, goodwill towards men," where is peace and where is "good-will" when huge armies are held in the leash and the iron-clad monsters of the deep are ready to belch destruction from their death-tubes? Can the intelligent heathens be attracted by the missionaries, as they ought to be, if they hear of such conditions? Can the unintelligent heathens be won over by cruelties and monstrous treatments to which they have been and are subjected by the French, Germans, Belgians, and Boers?

The "benighted heathen" is not slow to see the sad results of nineteen centuries of teaching of "glad tidings," and, alas! wars are still raging, and Christian Europe must still maintain an army of twenty million men, ready at a moment's notice to destroy, annihilate, and maim their fellowmen. LOUIS BERGER.

New York City, Oct. 14, 1901.

WANTS MR. LOW'S OPINION OF MR. PLATT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would add greatly to the interest of your very interesting campaign if Mr. Low could be induced to tell the newspaper reporters, who are cross-examining Mr. Shepard, whether Mr. Low's opinion of Mr. Platt and the Republican organization is the same as when he ran for Mayor before. A frank, straightforward answer might inspire equal frankness on the part of Mr. Shepard as to his opinion of the Tammany crowd. The gain or loss to either candidate would be problematical. Each would stand forth in his true colors as the champion of the independent voter, and, last, (perhaps not least,) the humorous features of the campaign would be accentuated beyond measure.

To an outsider, the situation is already irresistibly comic. The serious features are largely eliminated by the reflection that, for the first time perhaps in its history, New York is absolutely assured of a reform Mayor, for all that both candidates for the office have been nominated and are supported by the most abhorrent political forces in the Nation. Mr. Shepard's detestation of Croker and Tammany, and Mr. Low's abhorrence of Platt and the Republican machine, are matters of record. It is a very open secret that neither of the candidates for Mayor has changed his views regarding these gentry, and yet both candidates, for perhaps the first time in their political lives, are muzzled. Neither dares, or at least will not, speak his honest thoughts, lest the other be elected—a possible contingency which a few short years ago either would have hailed with unfeigned delight.

What an object lesson it would be to the regulation machine politician, what an inspiration to the worker for good government, and what great fun if both candidates for the Mayoralty would reaffirm their previously expressed convictions?—Shepard repeat his own vigorous phrase concerning Tammany and Tammany's boss, and Low, with equal candor, say just what he thinks and has said before concerning the Republican boss, the Republican place hunters, and the seceders from Tammany upon whom he now partly relies for election. Let it then be recommended that the voters select from the two tickets the most worthy of those nominated for the minor positions, irrespective of their political affiliations, and the political miracle would be complete.

FRANK M. LOOMIS.

Buffalo, Oct. 13, 1901.

SAYS MR. SHEPARD HAS CHANGED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For many years I have admired the independence, the uprightness, and the ability of the Democratic candidate for Mayor. On that memorable occasion when the Shepardites stood up to be counted, I was among the number. Mr. Shepard was without a peer in his own specialty of appropriately characterizing the misdeeds of the bosses on both sides of the river. His sincerity never was questioned. Truth gave great force to his utterances. Citizens who, for various reasons, did not vote as he advised, knew and admitted that he was right. Few men are right all the time. Mr. Shepard has been right a long time, and for his past services in the interest of good government no one will withhold due credit.

To the popular election question: "What is the matter with Shepard?" the true answer has heretofore been, "He's all right," but now, alas! the answer must be changed to "He's all wrong." Nobody regrets this more than I. Out of his own mouth Mr. Shepard has condemned himself, while Controller Coler has innocently, but really, made the condemnation doubly sure.

At the meeting on Saturday night, Mr. Coler, in referring to Mr. Low's candidacy, said: "Something must have changed. What was it? Has the State Republican machine changed? Has it really become solicitous for the welfare of the city?" In this attempt to make the people believe that Mr. Low had changed front since 1894, Mr. Coler evidently overlooked the fact that the intelligent voter would place in juxtaposition to those questions the pertinent proposition: "Since Tammany Hall is as bad to-day as it ever was, the change which has brought that organization and Mr. Shepard together cannot logically be accounted for except by a radical and sinister change in Mr. Shepard himself."

I will not charge Mr. Shepard with trying to deceive the people, but I think it is apparent that he has tried to deceive himself. His words indicate that he has a troubled conscience, that his political company is not congenial, that he has taken a leap into the Tammany mire, and realizes that he may never again be recognized by his fellow-citizens as the same Shepard who with commendable courage, rare ability, and marked persistency has fought against corrupt and inefficient government in the past.

Mr. Shepard takes great pains to make voters believe that he has undergone no change whatever, and that, if elected, his services as Mayor will equal his professions when a free lance reformer. He "doth protest too much, methinks."

At the sound of the momentous question of this campaign, "What will you do with Devery?" Mr. Shepard, for the first time in his life, shows a deplorable lack of courage and takes refuge in the subterfuge that by the Constitutional amendment of 1874 he is prohibited from answering the question. Can anybody conceive of the original Mr. Shepard, as we used to know him in former campaigns, not instantly answering as Mr. Low did, that if elected, Murphy's and Devery's heads would roll upon the ground? Prior to the meeting on Saturday night no one could have made me believe that our own Edward M. Shepard, hitherto the pride of Brooklyn and the best product of her stalwart independence, was capable of appearing before his fellow-citizens in such a humiliating role. I will use no harsh language toward Mr. Shepard, for I am truly sorry for him, and my sorrow is the deeper because I can no longer believe in his sincerity. He has ceased to be himself. Dr. Jekyll has disappeared. Mr. Hyde has full sway.

Mr. Shepard's own words and acts make it impossible to believe that he is the same Shepard we have gladly followed and honored as a noble and able leader in former battles for honest government. From Mr. Shepard's lips at this time comes not a word in direct condemnation of the iniquitous system of permitting vice and crime to flourish in violation of law that two or three disreputable individuals with enough political pull to control the police may collect millions of dollars annually from the poor unfortunates who have departed from the paths of virtue. Can it be the same Mr. Shepard whom we knew of old, whose lips are sealed on this vital question? A thousand times no.

There is just one redeeming feature in Mr. Shepard's address. He said this of Mr. Low: "I believe him to be the same Seth Low I have known so long." If the fusion candidate is the same Seth Low Mr. Shepard has known so long, Mr. Low stands in this campaign for non-partisanship in municipal affairs as he stood in 1897, when he was loyally supported by Mr. Shepard. By proclaiming that Mr. Low has not changed, Mr. Shepard contradicts his own charge that Mr. Low represents partisanship, and at the same time Mr. Shepard unwittingly announces to his fellow-citizens that the only change that has actually taken place is in himself.

It is deplorable that Mr. Hewitt's prediction of political suicide by Mr. Shepard has been realized.

A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT.

Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1901.

Mr. Shepard and His Lieutenants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the consideration of municipal affairs it may interest us to observe that no man, however self-reliant, is entirely free from the spirit that actuates his associates. He must to some extent surrender to their weakness. Your editorials of late have outlined more clearly than ever before the utter hopelessness of a man like Mr. Shepard endeavoring to stand for good government amid a band of inconsiderate spoilsmen. His best intentions, under the circumstances, must come to naught.

A man may coddle his pet theories of reform and vainly believe that incompetent men will prove trustworthy lieutenants; more discerning men, however, will register their disapproval at the polls and disappoint the misguided man. Observation, after all, is our safest guide. Tammany and Tammany measures are ever discredited in the eyes of the man who looks to see. Clearly, then, no argument is necessary to show that every respectable citizen should favor the election of Mr. Low.

S. P. CURRAN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 12, 1901.

A Vote for Mr. Shepard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If all your accusations of Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, and of Tammany Hall, as a thieving, swindling, and corrupt organization, can be proved as you claim, why did not one of our two good Republican Governors remove the Mayor? If they do not do their duty in removing so base a man as Van Wyck, how do you expect him to remove Devery and Murphy?

This cry of reform is only used for party purposes, and after either Low or Shepard is elected, we will hear no more of it. It is just as consistent for Shepard to accept the nomination from Tammany as for Low to accept the same from Boss Platt. Low fought Platt four years ago, just as Shepard fought Tammany. Give us fair play, and criticise and applaud both for and according to their works.

However, here goes a former Republican vote for Shepard, and good wishes for his success at the polls on Nov. 5.

JOSEPH SCHMIDT.

Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 1901.

Mr. Carnegie on Croker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call Tammany's attention to the following extract from an interview with Andrew Carnegie, reported by W. T. Stead (by cable) in The New York Journal of March 22, 1901. Some one had suggested for the Mayoralty the man who had just promised over $5,000,000 for free libraries in New York, and who guarded his great gift so that Tammany Hall should not be able to touch a penny of it. Mr. Carnegie treated the suggestion as a joke.

"But, seriously," said Mr. Stead, "would you not like to swing New York? Mr. Croker is in England; you might fix it up with him. You have no objection to see Mr. Croker?"

"I am willing, of course, to see Mr. Croker," replied Mr. Carnegie, ("with malicious glee," the interviewer adds,) "or to see the devil himself, if I could have a chance of reforming him." J. B. G.

New York, Oct. 12, 1901.

Two More Days to Register.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the decent people of this city there can be few who have failed to realize the stinging disgrace and humiliation of the present Tammany despotism. I believe we shall throw it off on the 5th of November, but every voter must do his duty.

The 18th and 19th are the last days for registering. If a man is careless of his public duty, let him think what self-respect demands, and see to it that on election day he votes for freedom.

LEXINGTON.

New York, Oct. 17, 1901.

Fifty Years a Reader of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my congratulations for the success your valuable paper has attained. I have been a daily reader of it for the last fifty years. It is a most readable, reliable, clean, and dignified paper, with a motto which was not equaled even by the offer of a prize for a better one. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is also valuable to all book lovers, and takes a worthy place in the literature of the day.

Long may the paper's usefulness continue and long may its influence be honored wherever its pages are read. E. M. E. H.

New Brighton, Conn., Oct. 15, 1901.

Grateful for a Clean Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have taken your paper over thirty years, taking it daily during our years of residence in New York City, and since our return West subscribing for it yearly. Please accept our best wishes for your future success and thanks for the cleanest paper in existence, we believe.

MR. AND MRS. R. B. WALLACE.

Wallace Place, Covington, Ky., Oct. 13, 1901.

A Times Reader's Gratitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our breakfast table declares of late that the morning papers serve "just politics." But even in such interesting times as these municipal ones we are glad that THE TIMES finds other "news that's fit to print."

Your critique on "Richelieu" at the Murray Hill Theatre resulted in giving one family of your readers a most fortunate enjoyment of Mr. Bandmann's work, and that of his associates. The good family newspaper is a real friend. J. H. M. D.

New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

Commendation of a Play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interest of pure drama and genuine acting I am impelled to ask for a few lines of your space in which publicly to commend a play now appearing in this city. I refer to "The Bonnie Brier Bush" and the acting of Mr. Stoddart. I do not know when I have been so satisfied at a theatrical performance, nor when I have left a theatre with more agreeable memories.

Surely, if by open commendation of what is best artistically on our stage we can encourage the production of plays like "The Bonnie Brier Bush," it is the duty of every playgoer to do so. L. M. S.

Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1901.

Asks About School Typewriters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you find out why the West Side Evening High School for women, corner of Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has not been supplied with typewriters? This is the second year that this school has been open to the public as a High School, and although the money has been appropriated and the machines bought, the pupils who are attending the second year in the stenography and typewriting classes have not yet received any instruction on the typewriter as promised and advertised in the school circular. The pupils cannot obtain any information in regard to the matter, consequently I refer to you. Hoping that your paper will be able to hurry these people and obtain machines for the school before the end of the term, I am A PUPIL OF NO. 93.

New York City, Oct. 14, 1901.

Rhymes in Reply to a Challenge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We rise to remark that the letters appearing in this column regarding the poetical pronunciation of the President's name have furnished us with much amusement.

So also has "J. C. B."

"J. C. B." challenges our Philadelphian member to rhyme window or silver.

We have just been informed that our Philadelphian member has gone to sleep again, and we therefore pick up the gauntlet in his behalf, having a reluctant but stern duty to do.

How is this?

Against the peace of our retreat,
Sir, J. C. B. has sinned, Oh!
We wish that this rhyme was a brick
And J. C. B. a window.

To find a rhyme with silver is absurdly easy. Thus:

The task is done. We will retire
To drink our pints of porter,
For J. C. B. resembles now
A nickel and a quarter.

G. T. W.

President of the Amalgamated Association of Philosophical Poets.

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 12, 1901.

Finds a Rhyme for Window.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who exercised his ingenuity in rhyming to the varied pronunciations of our Teddy's name, concluded by a challenge to rhymsters anent the word "window," evidently forgetting that the correct pronunciation of that word is not as if spelt "win-dough," or with the long "o," as "windo," but nearly like "winder," with complete elision of the final "r."

When riding on a railway train
He burns his eye with flying cinder,
And naught alleviates his pain—
He thinks "Why didn't I close the winder."

B. H. H.

New York, Oct. 14, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Little Fun in It.

Holding Mark Twain responsible for the marked wane in missionary receipts is a good pun, anyway.—Boston Herald.

No Moonshine Madness.

Tess—He has proposed to Miss Passay.

Jess—For goodness sake! But perhaps there is some excuse for him.

Tess—Not a bit. He did it in broad daylight.—Philadelphia Press.

Another One Thwarted.

"I flatter myself you will like this article," said the would-be contributor. "That's a fact," said the editor, after glancing over it. "You do like it, then?" "No; I mean it's a fact that you flatter yourself."—Philadelphia Record.

No Objection to That.

"All I ask is your indorsement—"

"Now, my dear Sir," protested Senator Sorghum.

"Of my political policy."

"Oh, that's all right. I thought you were talking about a note."—Washington Star.

Another Disputed Ch

EPISCOPALIANS HEAR PASTORAL LETTER

Mr. McKinley Called a Victim of the Spirit of the Age.

Missionary Districts of Honolulu and Cuba Created—Impressive Closing Services of the Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The triennial convention of the Episcopal Church of America has adjourned sine die. The next convention is to be held in Boston in 1904. The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the time, however, being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not definitely decided.

It was agreed to make Honolulu and Cuba missionary districts, and to create the missionary district of Salina out of the diocese of Kansas. The Presiding Bishop will have jurisdiction over the districts of Honolulu and Cuba for the present. The houses failed to concur, however, in the proposed setting apart of a portion of the diocese of Springfield, Ill., as a missionary district.

The election of the Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann, as Missionary Bishop of North Dakota, was concurred in by the House of Bishops. Both houses agreed to the report of the committee on the proposed Huntington amendment to Article X. of the Constitution. Following is the text of the joint resolution as adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concurring, it is the sense of this convention that a Bishop of this church has the right to take under his spiritual oversight any congregation of Christian people not in communion with this church, that may desire him to do so, and it is further the sense of this convention that the use of the book of common prayer is not obligatory under such circumstances, provided that such congregation be not admitted to a union with the Diocesan Convention until it has been organized as a parish or congregation of that character, in accordance with all canonical requirements and duly certified that the Book of Common Prayer is in use in such congregation.

This action virtually relegates the main proposition at issue to the next general convention. On the adoption of the report, Dr. Huntington said he would now leave to younger men the continuance of the fight he had begun. Agreements were reached by the two houses on several minor matters, and the usual resolutions of thanks were passed.

On the part of the House of Deputies the following were appointed members of the joint commission, marriage and divorce: The Rev. Morgan Dix of New York, the Rev. John Futtor of Pennsylvania, the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston of Maryland, Francis L. Stetson of New York, W. W. Old of Southern Virginia, and Edward G. Bradford of Delaware.

The closing exercises of the convention were impressive. The Bishops, attired in their robes of office, and preceded by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, Secretary of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. C. L. Hutchins, Secretary of the House of Deputies, marched in procession into the church. As they walked up the main aisle the vested choir of Trinity and the congregation joined in singing.

The Bishops were seated on the platform inside the chancel, and prayer service was conducted by President Lindsay of the House of Deputies. Bishop Doane of Albany, then called for a contribution to be applied toward reducing the deficit in the general missionary fund. The amount given was not announced, but it was very liberal.

The triennial Pastoral Letter was then read by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky.

THE PASTORAL LETTER.

The letter, which is very long, begins as follows: "In compliance with your request, dear brethren of the clergy and of the laity, and in accordance with our time-honored custom, your Bishops are come to speak parting words of exhortation and of blessing.

"The session of the great synod is ended. We have taken council together of the things concerning the kingdom of God; we have made more nearly perfect, as we trust, the organization for the accomplishment of its work; we have chosen new leaders of the militant host; we have devised, as we believe, larger enterprise of future advance. Surely, we have gained new courage by clasping the hands of brothers beloved, and we go forth boldly into the fight, the night of trial and of battle, looking for and waiting for the dawn of victory and peace."

The letter then reviews the missionary work of the Church, and continues: "Perhaps we may describe the chief hindrance in the way of the Kingdom's advancement in our time, as indeed it has been in every period of the Church's history, as the zeitgeist, the spirit of the age, the very atmosphere in which we must live and move.

"Because that spirit changes, because that enfolding atmosphere is different now from any that before did encompass Christian warriors, therefore, it is that the new dangers are apparent and new methods of warfare must be employed.

"But we must bid you note and strive against the last and most evil result of our age—tendency in the reckless spirit of individual license, the caricature and contradiction of that ideal of personal liberty, which the Church has created and perpetuated among men. The fool who saith in his heart there is no God is quick to go forward to the natural corollary that there is no human authority or right demanding his recognition and obedience.

"The man who denies the revealed foundation of all ethical obligation is the easy victim of the devil's delusion that self-interest is the sole motive of human action, and self-advancement the only test of moral conduct.

"And, finally, the defiant denial of the God who ordaineth, finds culmination in the assertion that there shall be no longer powers of human government to whom in superstitious faith obedience has been rendered, and anarchy is here as the legitimate offspring of unbelief.

THE CRIME AT BUFFALO.

"The crime at Buffalo a month ago, by which the head of our Nation was taken away, was but the natural fruit of this tree of God-defying denial. The great and good President was slain by the spirit of our age.

"We must recognize that this awful crime, thrice repeated within forty years, is the offspring of the spirit of lawlessness, full grown to maturity, and of malevolence, and that other children of this same evil spirit are close about us on either hand, themselves the strength of the family of lawlessness, who make possible and certain these giant monsters and deeds of violence have shocked our souls. The failure of the citizen of a Republican Government to do his duty in the endeavor to elect honest and true men to the offices of that Government is the earliest political manifestation of this pernicious life.

"The citizen who first selfishly refuses his civic duty and then in natural descent along the easy path becomes the giver of bribes and the corrupter of his fellows is himself degraded more and more in the process, and the bottom is found when civic rights and civic righteousness are alike forgotten, when duty to his neighbor demands performance, when protection to weakness, the equality of free men, the conservation of honesty, are no longer the ends of government, but only the securing of peculiar privileges for a class, the comfortable enjoyment of a protected license, when duty to man is forgotten because duty to God is denied."

The people are called upon to guard the sanctity of their homes, and the growing disregard of the observance of Sunday is deplored. Lastly, the letter urges the members to carry away from the great synod, "the watchword of battle for the time to come—Missions, Missions, Missions." The close of the pastoral is a benediction on the workers in the Christian field.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, and the convention adjourned. Many of the Bishops, presbyters, and lay delegates will remain in California for some time, visiting places of interest, but the majority will depart at once for their homes.

NEW YORK SYNOD MEETING.

Pan-American Exposition Blamed for Sunday Opening—Refusal to Define What a "Christian Sabbath" Is.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—At to-day's session of the Presbyterian Synod of New York the recommendations attached to a report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance, warning members against its insidious foes, deprecating the action of the Pan-American Exposition in opening on Sunday, requesting the Presbyteries connected with the Synod to appoint Committees on Sabbath Observance, and commending certain church unions, caused the members to enter into a prolonged discussion.

Dr. George F. Pentecost of Yonkers said he thought that while it was quite proper for the synod to denounce what it feels is a transgression of the laws of the Sabbath, it was not the proper thing for the Synod to particularize or in other words to use the specific action of any individual or corporation as a target of denouncement.

The Rev. John A. Ingham of Tarrytown declared the habit of passing resolutions a bad one. After further discussion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Dr. John Fox, secretary of the American Bible Society, read a report on the society's work, the Rev. John Ingham of Tarrytown read a report on "Church Erection," and the Rev. David G. Wylie read a paper on "Sabbath School Work."

Moderator Wylie reported that of the 22,000,000 youth of the country, 14,000,000 do not go to Sunday school. To reach these millions ninety-three misisonaries are steadily at work. The twentieth century fund was represented by the Rev. Dr. Richard Holmes of Pittsburg. His remarks related to the million-dollar debt on the Presbyterian building in New York and the successful efforts being made to lift the indebtedness.

A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy for Mrs. McKinley, detestation of the assassin's crime, and paying a tribute to the martyred President. Education, temperance, and young people's societies were discussed during the last hour of the session. Dr. Wylie, Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported as follows:

"That no action be taken on the resolution of Dr. Pentecost asking the synod to define what a Christian Sabbath is ;that in reference to the coming vote in November on a constitutional amendment relating to the taxation of personal and real property held by religious organizations members be requested to give the matter prayerful and serious consideration."

Both recommendations were adopted. The synod then adjourned.

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Question of Remarrying Divorced Persons to be Considered at Next Triennial Session.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 17.—The National Congregational Council, which has been in triennial session here since last Friday, succeeded in clearing up all its business this afternoon and final adjournment was taken to-night. The next meeting will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1904.

This committee was chosen to have charge of the congregational exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis: The Rev. C. H. Patten, St. Louis; the Rev. Morton Dexter, Massachusetts; the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. Lucan C. Warren, New York; the Rev. W. A. Waterman, Terre Haute, Ind. G. W. R. Scott, Newton, Mass., was chosen to represent the council at the tri-centenary at Gainsborough, England.

The committee appointed to consider the matter of marriage by clergymen of persons who had been previously divorced made its report through the Rev. Francis D. Kelsey, and it recommended that the Provisional Committee be requested to secure a place upon the programme of the next triennial session of the council for a paper giving a careful review of the matter, together with recommendations as to the best methods of remedy. This report was accepted by the council without debate.

The session this evening was opened by devotional exercises by the Rev. Peter A. Snell, a colored delegate from Alabama. The principal address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. George H. Ide of Milwaukee, Wis. His theme was "The Living Christ, the Vital Force in the Pulpit and Pew."

The closing address was by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson of New York, who spoke on "Consecrated Personality a Supreme Need of the Church of To-day."

NEW JERSEY PRESBYTERY.

Minister Who Approved of the Army Canteen Ruled Out of Order—Several Resolutions Adopted.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 17.—The Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey finished its work to-day. The Rev. C. R. Young declared that all Presbyterian pulpits should be filled with college-bred men. He called attention to the falling off of candidates for the ministry, showing that during last year there were twenty-two vacancies unfilled. He said there were 109 new churches, 139 members had died, and 30 had been dismissed.

Something of a sensation was caused when the Rev. Dr. Henry Clay of Princeton declared that a mistake was made when the army canteen was abolished. He was about to read statistics when the Moderator, upon an appeal, ruled him out of order.

The Synod finally adopted resolutions decrying Atheism as the parent of Anarchy, lamenting lawlessness and drunkenness, denouncing Sunday newspapers and the increase of the habit of spending Sunday in recreation, commending Congress for abolishing the canteen in the army, asking Congress to prohibit the exportation of whisky and firearms to the New Hebrides, commending Supreme Court Justice Hendrickson's stand on the liquor question and Sunday observance, and condemning the Grand Jury of this county for failing to support him.

THE DISS DEBAR CASE.

Hearing in London Court Continued—Female Prisoner Apparently Tries to Hypnotize a Witness.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The hearing of the charges against Theodore and Laura Jackson (Ann O'Delia Diss Debar) was continued to-day. The Police Court was crowded, a number of women being among those present, while the police found it necessary to clear the sidewalk of those who were anxious to obtain admission.

The witness examined to-day was Daisy Adams, a mere child, wearing a red Tam O'Shanter cap and with curls hanging down over her shoulders. She testified that she was enticed to London under the promise that music would be taught to her.

The testimony, which was of the most horrible character, related to the indignities which the witness suffered at the hands of the male prisoner, while she was a neophyte of the "Theocratic Unity," under the promise that she would become a reincarnation of the Virgin Mary. The witness testified that she was so fully under the prisoner's influence at the time that she believed Jackson's claims of divine parentage. Mrs. Jackson urged her to comply with Jackson's wishes, as he was the "Son of God, and would not hurt her."

Laura Jackson continued to conduct the case for the defense. She was clothed in a soiled, draggled white silk toga. The woman formerly, according to the evidence, had a powerful influence over the Adams girl, and to-day she leaned over the dock and gazed fixedly at her, evidently with the hope of intimidating her or of re-establishing her hypnotic influence. The girl frustrated this attempt by turning her back to the female prisoner and looking at the Judge. Then, tiring of her effort, Mrs. Jackson demanded a chair, and, seating herself in a corner of the dock, interrupted the witness with irrelevant questions and objections until the Court ordered her to desist.

At the close of the morning session Mrs. Jackson demanded of the Court the return of the money taken from the prisoners by the authorities when they were arrested, but the Magistrate refused to grant her request.

Mrs. Jackson also referred to William T. Stead's recent repudiation of any knowledge of the prisoners, called him "that redoubtable pro-Boer," and said Detective Inspector Kane possessed half a dozen letters which had been written by Mr. Stead to the accused.

Danish Physician a Leper.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17.—City Physician Feilberg, who recently visited the West Indies, is suffering from a strongly developed case of anaesthetic (nerve) leprosy, which, it is believed, he contracted from a woman patient whom he attended while in the West Indies. The case is regarded as hopeless.

Irish Threats Against King Edward.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—Judge William O'Connor Morris, at the opening of the Roscommon Sessions to-day, said he had received documents purporting to emanate from the United Irish League, marked with a coffin and containing diabolical threats against King Edward.

Berlin Anarchist Editor Sentenced.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Herr Maurer, editor of The Neues-Leben, an Anarchist sheet, was sentenced to-day to four months' imprisonment for the publication of an article approving the assassination of President McKinley.

Dr. Koch Treating Typhus.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Fifty new cases of typhus were officially reported yesterday at Gelsenkirchen. The health authorities are now confining their efforts to subduing the epidemic. Prof. Koch remains there in the interest of the Government.

AN ALLEGED AMERICAN SENTENCED IN RUSSIA.

To Go to Prison for Four Years and Then to be Sent to Siberia—Possessed a False Passport.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—A man who protests that he comes from Chicago and that his name is Schultz, has been convicted at Lublin, Russian Poland, of having in his possession a false passport, under the name of Degachoff. He has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and thereafter to deportation to the Island of Sakholin.

Schultz says he was born in New York in 1875 and is the son of Philip Schultz, who died in Chicago in 1895. He says he came to Russia by way of Germany, and that the Embassy did not give him an American passport on account of defective proof of his citizenship.

CHICAGO'S DRAINAGE CANAL.

Views of A. J. Jones, Sent to Europe in Connection with the St. Louis-Chicago Litigation.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Alexander J. Jones of Chicago, who is here investigating sewage systems, will proceed to Paris in a few days and continue his researches there, so as to be able to present scientific testimony when the petition of St. Louis versus Chicago, relative to the sewage system of the latter city, comes up in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Jones said in an interview to-day that his investigation satisfied him that the money spent on Chicago's drainage canal was well expended. The septic-tank system for sewage treatment, adopted by a number of comparatively small cities in England, which is advocated by the opponents of the Chicago system, is considered by Mr. Jones well adapted to towns of 100,000 inhabitants, but impracticable for large cities. The Berlin system of sewage farms, while sanitarily successful, involves an expenditure three times as great as that of Chicago. The Parisian method greatly resembles that of Chicago.

The Chicago drainage system turned the flow of sewage from Lake Michigan into the Illinois River, a tributary of the Mississippi River, from which latter source St. Louis derives its water supply. St. Louis claimed contamination of the Mississippi River by Chicago's sewage, and obtained an injunction in the United States Circuit Court against the alleged defilement of the water course by Chicago. The litigation was carried to the United States Supreme Court, and Mr. Jones's errand to Europe was undertaken for the purpose of procuring evidence that there has been no pollution of water courses by means of the Chicago drainage canal.

MAY EXPEL DON CARLOS.

Report that Italy Will Order Him to Leave Venice in Consequence of the Carlists' Conferences There.

ROME, Oct. 17.—It is rumored that the frequent meetings of Carlist leaders at the residence of Don Carlos, in Venice, have led the Government to determine to expel him from Italy, as his proceedings, if continued, would be likely to compromise the friendly relations between Italy and Spain.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Liberté from Rome says it is reported there that the Italian Government intends to expel Don Carlos from Venice.

The Pretender has had frequent conferences with party leaders from Spain, which are believed to be connected with the present troubles in that country.

EARL RUSSELL RELEASED.

His Term of Imprisonment Expired Yesterday—Hopes to Marry Mrs. Somerville Soon.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Earl Russell, who, in July, was sentenced by the House of Lords to three months' imprisonment for bigamy, was released from Holloway jail early yesterday morning. He is in good health.

The application of Countess Russell that her decree of divorce be made absolute will be heard on Oct. 28. In the event of the application being granted, it is announced, the Earl and Mrs. Somerville will be married a few days later.

BRIGANDS NOT LOCATED.

London Times Doubts Sincerity of Bulgaria's Efforts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—As no news has been received here from Messrs. Baird and Haskell, the missionaries who have been attempting to get in touch with the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, a third missionary has been dispatched in quest of them and the brigands.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Discussing the abduction of Miss Stone editorially, The Times says:

"It is exceedingly doubtful whether the Bulgarian Government will exert itself to inflict inconvenience upon the Macedonian Committee, from which it is accustomed to expect political services."

Funds to Aid Miss Stone.

The Rev. Charles C. Creegan, Secretary of the American Board, announced yesterday that a Mr. Ingram of Eau Claire, Wis., had offered to be one of ten to pay the $50,000 required to complete the ransom fund for Miss Ellen M. Stone. Mr. Creegan also said he had received a telegram from the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington, offering to be one of fifty to pay $1,000 each to complete the fund. Contributions are being received by Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston and by the American Board, 105 East Twenty-second Street, this city.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.'S, BIBLE CLASS MEETS.

Young Men Hear that He Has Given Money to Fit Up a Clubhouse.

A social gathering of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was addressed last evening by William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, and chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, and by Booker T. Washington of the Tuckegee Normal and Industrial Institute. About 160 persons were present and both speakers were enthusiastically received. A note from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was read, expressing his regret at being absent from the meeting. It was announced that Mr. Rockefeller has given a considerable sum for the purpose of fitting up the house at No. 15 West Forty-fifth Street as a first-class club for the benefit of the Bible Class members.

Mr. Baldwin was introduced by the assistant pastor, the Rev. W. S. Richardson. He began by eulogizing Booker T. Washington, whose great work, he said, was uplifting not only the blacks, but the whites, while the man has the confidence and respect of both the North and the South. The speaker then brought up the social problems of the city, which, he said, are to be solved only by education. Most of the evils of the city are not on the surface and must be sought out.

"The problem is not a political one from a partisan standpoint," concluded Mr. Baldwin, "but we shall ask the successful candidate, whoever he is, to improve the conditions. The housing of the children is one of the most important matters in the world, and most of the social problems now confronting us are to be solved by proper treatment of the children. It is the duty of the people and their representatives to provide a reasonably pure environment for the poor children of the tenement district. When twenty to thirty children are huddled together in one apartment under the baneful influence of the tenement, it is not the child's fault if its downward path becomes easy. Such possibilities have arisen from free license, which is anarchy, not liberty."

Booker T. Washington was introduced as "one of the most remarkable men in the country." He told of his difficulties as a boy in getting from the plantation where he had been a slave to the Hampton Institute, at which he was educated. Mr. Washington is not sure just when he was born, nor where, and he had the exclusive pleasure of naming himself. His principles were illustrated by an anecdote he told. He believes in doing everything well or not at all, and he obtained his first position by sweeping a room, when asked to clean it, three times and dusting it four times. He advocates the learning of trades by his people in the South. The students at Tuskegee have among other things made over a million and a half of bricks since they started that trade. The institute has increased from one teacher and twenty students to a Faculty of seventy-five and one thousand students.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday is generally a dull day in society. Although there are no entertainments arranged in town or the suburbs, except the musicale which is to be given by Mrs. Speyer at Scarborough, many plans are being made for house parties, and among these there will be a large one given by Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, and another by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court, Lenox. Saturday also brings the dance and musicale at Tuxedo, the informal dance at Ardsley, and many other week-end entertainments at various smaller Autumn resorts. Chartsworth has opened the season, and a large party headed by the Princess Poggio Suasso and her sister, the Marquise de Tallyrand-Perigord, will go down there for over Sunday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Miss Harrison was born in the early morning hours of yesterday at the new residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, on Upper Fifth Avenue, adjoining that of Ogden Mills. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison (Miss Mary Crocker,) at the little Church of St. Mary's at Tuxedo Park on June 7, 1900, made one of the prettiest country weddings of the year. The new arrival is the granddaughter of Mrs. Burton Harrison, and through her is a descendant of the old and historic Cary and Fairfax families of Virginia. Through her mother she is related to Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who was a sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison's father; to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and George Crocker, and she will also be the heiress of several millions.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Clara Warren Vail, daughter of Henry Hobart Vail, to Henry Stanford Brooks, Jr. Mr. Brooks is a member of the University, Racquet, and Ardsley Clubs, and is a graduate of Yale, class of '86.

***

Miss Eleanor Sedley, who spent part of the Summer with Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt at Bar Harbor, and is now the guest at Stamford of Mrs. J. H. Alexandre, will sail for Europe the 1st of November, and will join Mrs. Pratt, who has already gone abroad, and with her will spend the Winter at Cannes. Miss Barbara Sedley, who went to England early in the Summer and has been with the Harrison Broadleys, is to remain abroad for some time, and will visit Egypt this Winter with the Broadleys, who are to make the Nile trip.

***

This evening there will be a dance at the Meadow Brook Club, and quite a number of dinners will precede it. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will have a party for the week end. Mr. and Mrs. Bright of New Orleans have been in New York and were present on Wednesday at a dinner given at Sherry's by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. James Henry Smith was a guest at the same dinner.

***

Mrs. Yznaga is in New York and is stopping at the Lenox, where her daughters, Lady Lister Kaye and Miss Emily Yznaga, have been this week. Lady Lister Kaye and Miss Yznaga will sail soon for Europe.

***

Miss Florence Wyckoff is the guest at Lenox of Miss Marion Haven. A dinner was given for her by Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven. Mrs. Chester Griswold is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burden, having come down from her Burlington (Vt.,) residence.

***

Other visitors at Lenox include Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, who have been visiting the Misses Furniss. A number of dinners have been given in their honor. The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes of New Haven is with Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who are at Shadowbrook.

***

James Barnes, who is at Coldbrook with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, is to give a lecture in Sedgwick Hall, Lenox, on the evening of Oct. 25. His lecture will be a résumé of his experiences as a correspondent in South Africa of The London Mail and The New York Outlook during the Boer war.

***

Miss Beatrix Jones, the daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, is at present in Lenox, where she is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton.

***

John H. Davis arrived on the Teutonic. Mr. Davis has had a very gay Summer at Homburg, where he entertained quite extensively. His son-in-law and daughter, Lord and Lady Clandboye, were with him part of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson also arrived on the Teutonic.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson are expected to-day from Newport with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. They will open their house on Fifth Avenue for the season. Mrs. Michael Herbert will be their guest.

***

Col. John Jacob Astor and Stuyvesant Fish have been West making their annual inspection of railroads. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been in town visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Astor.

***

Mrs. Arthur Paget has returned to England. She has been very ill at Carlsbad. She went there for the cure and remained several weeks. Her daughter, Miss Paget, was with her.

***

Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp and Miss Clapp have arrived from Newport. They will be in New York for the remainder of the Winter.

***

Richard Ivers of California and Miss Gertrude Scott were married recently in Honolulu. The marriage is of some interest in New York and Philadelphia, as Mr. Ivers is the brother of Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, whose husband is a son by a former marriage of Mrs. J. Hood Wright. Another of Mr. Ivers's sisters is Mrs. William C. Irwin of San Francisco, whose first husband was Benjamin Holloday.

***

Parisian journals are announcing that the Princess Marie of Denmark, wife of Prince Valdemar, and who was the Princess d'Orleans of France, is coming to America in the Spring. She is a sister of the late Prince Henri d'Orleans.

***

A letter from London describing the Talyrand-Perigord-Morton wedding states that the church was "a dream of flowers." These were all white save the screen of crimson roses near the door. Among the guests in notable gowns the following were noticed: Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who wore palest mauve crêpe de chine and diamonds and pearls; the Duchess of Marlborough, who was in cornflower blue, the long skirt having gold thread lace, and a black toque, with a brilliant buckle at one side. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, wore a long black velvet cloak, with a cluster of pink roses fastened in the laces in front, and pearls around her neck; Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis (Miss Edith Morton) was in white cloth, with mauve bands, and a black hat, and Mrs. Morton in silver gray satin, with a small bonnet. Other guests present were Mr. Choate and Miss Choate, Henry White and Miss White, and Miss Pauline Astor, who wore gray; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Higgins, and Mrs. "Lulu" Harcourt, who was in black and white.

***

Simultaneously with the announcement of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Attilio Pertinax Morosini (Miss Lucy Washington Bond,) comes the news of the child's death. It was born on Saturday last and died on Wednesday of this week.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and her two children left today for Westbury, L. I., and their Newport cottage, Beaulieu, will be closed for the season to-morrow.

Judge Henry W. Bookstaver and Mrs. Samuel G. Arnold have closed their cottages for the season.

United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore went to New York to-day. Other departures for New York were: Peter D. Martin, Miss Waring, Mrs. Picot and the Misses Picot.

Lieutenant Commander McR. Winslow joined his wife here to-day and Mr. and Mrs. Winslow left to-night for New York, closing their Newport season.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Auchincloss and her daughter went to New York to-day, the former having closed her cottage on Washington Street for the season.

Miss Florence Lyman gave a dinner at her cottage on Leroy Avenue this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson will close their cottage to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will remain here until early next week.

Mrs. George S. Scott and Miss Scott closed their villa, Belmead, to-day.

A. Watts Sherman, Gibson Fahnestock, Thomas S. Newell, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and William D. Hatch arrived from New York to-night.

Col. Samuel B. Honey and Miss Honey, who have been traveling in Europe for three months, returned to Newport to-day.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and Mrs. Harold Brown, who returned from Europe on the Teutonic Wednesday, are expected to come to Newport in a few days.

Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger has arrived in Washington for the Winter, and opened the house, 2504 K Street, which she leased last Spring. Mrs. James F. Kernochan, with whom Mrs. Cruger spent most of last season, has announced that she will not return to Washington for the coming Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple are seriously ill at their cottage here. Mr. Whipple is suffering from heart disease. Mrs. Whipple's nerves are in a weak condition, aggravated by concern for her oldest son, John Whipple, Jr., who is ill at Leesburg, Va.

IN THE SHOPS.

Patent kid makes the prettiest imaginable little boots. They are not shoes, for they are not low, but boots is a severe word to use, for they are notably dress affairs. They lace up to the ankle. It is quite different from an ordinary lace, for there is a broad opening where the lacing begins, at least an inch broad, and this widens still more over the instep and gradually narrows to the ankle, where the black silk strings tie in the regulation bow knot. It is a gracefully shaped boot, with, of course, a rather high heel, and the patent kid of which it is made is a bit of a surprise. It certainly looks a little like ordinary patent leather, but it has not that stiff, uncomfortable unimpressionable effect, and when one knows that it is patent kid everything is explained. That is exactly what it looks like. This is an excellent boot to wear with a silk stocking, and if the stocking is embroidered over the instep so much the beter.

***

Here are hats again, but such pretty hats! This one is made entirely of velvet leaves, rose leaves presumably, but with soft heliotrope leaves also, showing the green through the heliotrope here and there. It may be called a toque for want of a better name, and it presents the softest and most becoming combination of colors to come next the face. It has for trimming only a broad, flat bow of the most exquisite quality, heliotrope velvet laid out in two flat loops across the top of the back.

***

A striking stock is of lavender crêpe de chine, the crêpe carried around the stock in soft folds, finishing with a bow and rather long ends at the front. The bow is a large one, broad and flat, reaching entirely across the front of the stock and finished with a flat, oblong, square buckle of gilt in the centre. The ends are nearly half as long again as the loops and are finished with long points of the metal, the only ugly feature of the stock, which is otherwise charming.

***

Another hat, which is of the three-cornered shape and therefore has possibilities in the way of trimmings for the outer side of the rim, makes use of ostrich feathers for the purpose. On this hat black and white are combined, the small tips, as usual, covering the entire rim. On the outside of the rim at the back of the left side is placed a white rose of a cold variety, almost suggesting the gardenia, with a little green foliage. The little round crown, the top of which can be seen, is of a rough black cloth. Inside the rim, fluffed around the crown, are folds of white tulle.

***

A hat or toque, if a toque is a hat of any kind, which is all crown with no separate rim, is made entirely of a deep, gold-colored lace over white tulle, and the only trimming is two knots of velvet, one of black and one of white, set near the back on either side of the hat, just above the hair. The lace droops at the back between the two knots.

***

In pigskin or calf the dress suit case jewel boxes cost $5 for the small variety, which will take in stick pins, rings, a watch, and a number of other pieces of jewelry. The inside is finished like any ordinary jewel case. There are slips in the top for stick pins, the tray has a long place at the back fitted for rings, a square cushion in front of this for small pins, and a square compartment in which can be placed a watch. The tray when removed shows a compartment below the size of the tray, but deeper. A larger case, which is long enough to take in hat pins in the top of the cover and which has the lower part fitted in the same manner as the smaller ones, will cost $8.45.

***

Small boys' pajamas are often less attractive in appearance than those for the small girl. They are made of a natural all-wool stockenette and have stocking feet.

***

Jackets for the small girl who has a college boy brother have the college pennants crossed upon the left sleeves with a football beneath. These are in the colors of the different colleges.

***

Is there anything so pitiful as the "hurt bird" in the millinery department? And yet for the woman who likes smart effects and has not much money to spend they present an opportunity. The green parrot, which has borne a brave part in early Fall millinery, is among the hurt birds. In some cases it is only that his plumage is ruffled, in others he has lost an eye, poor fellow. But the ruffled plumage may be smoothed and the mystery of the lost orb hidden by a bit of tulle or velvet, and there is the effect, and the parrot costs only 25 cents.

***

Speaking of birds, there is a really very excellent effect given by a dark blue pigeon, which, with spreading wings, finishes a pale blue chiffon boa at the neck.

***

Good effects are given in underwear by the application of embroidery on lace trimmings. One underwaist trimmed with valenciennes lace has a row of insertion just below the top, and this is set at intervals with applied clusters of flowers in embroidery.

Ottendorfer Memorial Fellowship.

Arrangements for turning over to New York University the amount of the subscriptions to the Ottendorfer Memorial Fellowship were made at a meeting of the committee having the matter in charge at the office of Arthur Von Briesen on Oct. 11. The Treasurer, James Speyer, then made his report and handed in a check for $20,190.85. Justice Charles F. McLean, President Reinhold van der Emde of the Yorkville Bank, and Adolf Kuttroff of Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., were appointed a self-perpetuating committee to act with the Chancellor of the University and three others to be selected by the Faculty to appoint the Fellow, who is to be called the "Ottendorfer Memorial Fellow." The available income will be about $800 a year.

English Unemployed Riotous.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In Northampton, Tuesday and Wednesday, turbulent scenes occurred. Hundreds of unemployed shoemakers, incited by Socialists, stormed the workhouse, demanding relief from the distress caused by the paralysis of trade attributed to American competition.

German Cruiser for Central America.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The German cruiser Falke has been ordered to Central American waters.

Register to-day!

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Do not lose your vote by failing to register.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Thomas Nichols.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Rev. Thomas Nichols, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Milford, Penn., died yesterday of heart disease at his home, in Germantown, Penn. He moved to Germantown after resigning his Milford charge, Sept. 10, 1901, because of ill-health.

He was born in Owego, N. Y., sixty-three years ago, and was graduated from Princeton in 1856. Two years later he entered the Union Theological Seminary and was graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1861. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Chester, Orange County, N. Y., March 11, 1863. After eight years' pastorate there he assumed charge of the Reformed Church at Queens, L. I., where he remained until 1875.

From that year until 1879 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick, N. J., and in 1880 went to West Pittston, Penn., where he remained ten years, when he accepted a call to Milford. He was at one time Moderator of the Presbytery of the Hudson.

Morris Hess.

Morris Hess, who died suddenly last Saturday morning at his home, 34 West Eighty-ninth Street, was well known among real estate men in this city, as a member of the firm of M. & L. Hess, which he organized with his brother, Leopold, about fifteen years ago. With offices at Broadway and Bleecker Street, Mr. Hess had devoted himself largely to the Broadway district from Canal to Fourteenth Streets, and was identified with many of the large transactions in that section during the last few years. Prior to his career as a real estate broker, Mr. Hess, who was fifty-five years old, had been for a considerable period in the insurance business. Leopold Hess died five years ago. Morris Hess leaves a wife, two daughters, and two sons, Edwin and Nathaniel J. The latter have been associated with their father's firm for some time.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN W. BROOKS, aged sixty-five years, Vice President of the Brooks National Bank of Torrington, Conn., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday.

GEORGE H. SMITH, cashier of the Haverstraw National Bank since its organization in 1871, died at Haverstraw yesterday aged seventy years. He left a wife and daughter.

Mrs. LOUISA S. WRIGHT, widow of J. Butler Wright, died on Oct. 3 at Walters' Park, Penn., in the seventy-sixth year of her age. The funeral will be held to-morrow at St. George's Church in this city.

JOHN I. THOMPSON of Troy, N. Y., died in San Francisco Wednesday night of bronchitis. Mr. Thompson was a lay delegate to the Episcopal convention. He was a wholesale druggist and seventy years old.

EDWIN P. DALRYMPLE, forty-eight years old, died at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning of appendicitis. Mr. Dalrymple registered from Port Allegany, Penn., where he carried on an extensive lumber business. He leaves two sons, one of whom is on his way to New York.

DANIEL KELLEHER of Harrison, N. J., a School Commissioner, died suddenly yesterday at his home. He was one of several who were injured in an elevator accident at the Newark River Works three months ago. Mr. Kelleher was thirty-seven years old. He leaves a wife and four children.

WILLIAM P. HOPKINS of Catasauqua, general manager and principal stockholder of the Slatington (Penn.) Rolling Mill, died yesterday in his seventieth year. Mr. Hopkins made the first sheet of tin ever manufactured out of puddle steel. He was for a quarter of a century Superintendent of the Catasauqua Rolling Mill. He invented the water shield for cooling the front of furnaces.

FREDERICK A. BURRALL, Jr., son of Dr. F. A. Burrall, died yesterday morning at his home, 48 West Seventeenth Street. He was the grandson of Col. James Lee and was born in this city on Feb. 11, 1862. He traveled extensively in Australia and New Zealand, as well as in Europe and throughout the West Indies. He won several prize cups from the Baltusrol Golf Club, of which and of the Van Cortlandt Club he was a member.

PAUL CANFIELD, son of Edward Canfield, General Superintendent of the Ontario and Western Railway

OUTSIDERS WON STAKES

The Chief Racing Events at Morris Park Caused Surprises.

JOSEPHA MEDIUM OF A COUP

David Gideon and His Friends Made a Great Winning Over the Filly's Victory in a Selling Sprint.

Racegoers at the Morris Park track yesterday enjoyed or not the most remarkable variety of weather that the season has produced; damp and gloom predominated, however, but with no appreciable effect on the attendance. The track was fairly good, and the racing was thoroughly interesting from start to finish, with an abundance of surprises in the shape of winning long chances.

There were two stakes on the card, both of which went to outsiders at big prices. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s smart filly, Lady of the Valley, with a featherweight rider, G. Thompson, up, taking the Westchester Highweight Handicap, while Louisville, the last horse in the New Rochelle Selling Stakes, was a handy winner, with the favorite, William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, a poor last. Lady of the Valley was one of three horses that ran from the same stable, T. J. Healey's, the others being Dublin and the added starter Carbuncle. Ten horses ran, with Chuctanunda the favorite throughout the betting, while Dublin was a well-backed second choice. Lady of the Valley broke in front and went straight on, attended by Chuctanunda, but from the first jump to the last the favorite was never able to get up to the filly, though on the stretch he closed to her throat latch and there hung. Through the last furlong the crowd expected every moment to see Lady of the Valley stop, but for once she hung on gamely, and ridden out at the end, managed to squeeze home first by a head, with Chuctanunda second by two lengths from Carbuncle, third.

Paul Clifford started at odds on in the selling stakes, and went out with the track at the start, threatening to make a runaway race of it to the last turn, where Louisville, second to that point, showed in front. From that moment Paul Clifford was trying to stop, while Louisville drew steadily away. Old Decanter, who had lagged out of the race to the last quarter, closed strong on the stretch, and at the finish passed Paul Clifford and forced O'Connor, on Louisville, to ride out to win by a length and a half.

For the fifth race, selling, over the Withers mile, Ethics was a hot favorite in a field of seven, and justified the betting by closing on the pacemaker, Dolando, in the stretch, and winning hard ridden by a little better than a neck. Through the last furlong, however, Ethics was leaning over on Dolando, and the backers of the favorite were in a panic of fear lest a foul should be claimed. Shaw, who rode Dolando, made no claim, however.

The second race was run when a storm cloud that converted the afternoon into twilight and obscured all view of the contest except the finish, hung over the track. For this race, David Gideon and his following backed Josepha, the filly with which the stable made a "killing" earlier in the season, into the prince of pets favorite among a field of fifteen two-year-olds, and as Josepha wore down the pacemaker, Albert, and won by a head on the post, all sorts of stories of tremendous winnings were circulated. As a matter of fact, it was estimated in the betting ring that Josepha's victory took all of $50,000 from the layers of odds. The last race was reached, with three favorites and two outsiders winners, the closing event, with a victory for the 15 to 1 chance, Sadie S., making the score even, with three each for the choices and outsiders. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. W. H. Sealey's Tribes Hill, br. c., 2 years, by Clifford-Garoga, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 13 to 5 and even, won ridden out by a half length; the Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. c., 3, 122, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, second by two lengths from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Highlander, b. c., 2, 110, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:04⅘. Cervera, Macdhui, Tour, Neither One, Brandy Smash, Man-o'-War, and Ante Up also ran. Value to the winner, $605. King Pepper and Tribes Hill about equal favorites. Winner trained by William Hayward, Jr.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. David Gideon's Josepha, ch. f., by Goldfinch-Bavaria, 103 pounds, (Booker,) 5 to 2 and even, won ridden out by a head; J. S. O'Brien's Albert, br. c., 116, (J. Woods,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by four lengths from C. L. Bailey's Mint Bed, ch. f., 97, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Evelyn Maud, Bonus, Virginia Grace, Gay Girl, Lemoyne, Thoth, Tenegra, O'Hagen, Goldoga, Last Knight, Zirl, and Frival also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Josepha the post favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

THIRD RACE.—The New Rochelle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, special weights and selling allowances; the Withers mile. McCorkle and Moore's Louisville, b. f., 4 years, by Loantaka-Virulent, 111 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and even, won handily by a length and a half. F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6, 116, (N. Turner,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by two lengths from W. C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. g., 3, by Lissak-Trousseau, 111, 105, (Wonderly,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:42⅘. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,355. Winner trained by owners.

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Lady of the Valley, b. f., 3 years, by St. Savior-Lady Violet, 87 pounds, (G. Thompson,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head. W. H. Sealey's Chuctanunda, b. c., 3, by Laureate-La Tosca, 116, (Wonderly,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, b. g., 4, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 110, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Sanders, Ten Candles, Dublin, Shoreham, Musette, Lord Pepper, and Smart Set also ran. Value to the winner, $1,870. Chuctanunda always the favorite. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,200 in 1900 or 1901, selling allowances; the Withers mile. C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3 years, by Charaxus-Ethie, 98 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, won ridden out by a neck; Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, 103, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths from P. S. P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter, br. h., aged, 106, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:42. Lov Rey, Haitzlipochtli, Althea, and St. David also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Ethics always the favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the Withers course. F. H. Sullivan's Sadie S., b. f., 3 years, by Charaxus-Eolee, 87 pounds, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won ridden out by three lengths; W. C. Rollin's Herbert, b. c., 4, 126, (L. Smith,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths from M. Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4, 89, (Redfern,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:56⅘. Bellhop of Troy, The Amazon, and Prince Richard also ran. Value to the winner, $810. St. Finnan the post favorite. Winner trained by C. Smith.

American Jockeys Ride Two Winners.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Americans took the two last races at the Newmarket Second October Meeting to-day.

Kearsarge, (Maher,) won the Prendergast Stakes, for two-year-olds; distance, five furlongs and one hundred and forty yards.

Mountain Daisy, ("Clem" Jenkins,) won the Bretby Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Some of Richard Croker's horses were sold at auction here to-day. Harrow brought 510 guineas, and Altaloma was sold for 350 guineas. E. Corrigan bought Ailyar for 410 guineas. Among the other horses sold was Dunlop, which, as a three-year-old, cost 4,000 guineas. Mr. Corrigan got him for 25 guineas.

Ruling Against Jockey Reiff General.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The stewards of the National Hunt Club, which bears the same relation to steeplechasing that the Jockey Club does to flat racing, has extended the Jockey Club's sentence passed on Lester Reiff to all their meetings.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—A cold west wind and a wet track were against fast racing here to-day. On account of the track's condition, the first event was not called until 2:30 o'clock, and darkness found the last race unfinished. Favorites won the 2:10 pacing and the West Stakes in straight heats. Council Chimes was the choice in the first, the original pooling being: Chimes, $50; field, $20. The field dropped to $6. Council Chimes was never headed from the start in any heat.

In the West Stakes only two of the five starters were safe when the distance flag fell in the final heat, Lady Constantine, Iva Dee, and Crescent being the victims. Leola's lead in this heat was never less than eight lengths after leaving the quarter pole. She finished in 2:15. In the two previous heats she also retained the lead, the journey round, with ease. Summary:

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Council Chimes, blk. h., by Chimes, (Snow)	1	1	1
Little Squaw, br. m., (Erwin)	3	4	2
Lone, br. m., (Barnes)	2	3	4
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	5	2	3
Garnetta, br. m., (Hogan)	4	dis	

Time—2:15¼; 2:15½; 2:15¼.

Little Squaw and Lone divided second and third money, Don Riley taking fourth money.

2:20 Class.—The West Stakes; trotting; purse, $2,000.

Leola, b. m., by C. F. Clay, (Hutchings)	1	1	1
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Hignight)	3	3	2
Lady Constantine, ch. m., (Loomis)	2	4	dis
Iva Dee, b. m., (Geers)	5	2	dis
Crescent, gr. g., (Douglas)	4	5	dis

Time—2:21½; 2:17¾; 2:15.

Leola took first, third, and fourth money, Lady Patchie second money.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000, (unfinished.)

Gaibetor, br. h., by Galvin, (Gahagan)	2	1	2
Alice Carr, blk. m., (Hudson)	1	2	5
Una Belle, ch. m., (McGriffe)	6	5	1
Colonel Cochran, br. h., (Squires)	4	6	3
J. R. H., ch. h., (McGee)	3	4	6
Neighbor Girl, b. m., (Jolly)	5	3	8
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (Tiler)	7	8	4
King Humbert, b. g., (Tucker)	9	7	7
Darthmore, ch. g., (Benyon)	8	dis	

Time—2:16½; 2:16½; 2:18½.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Rain interfered with the racing programme at Old Saugus track this afternoon, and only one event was finished, that being the 2:18 trot, which was unfinished yesterday. Limerick made quick work of the race to-day.

In the 2:15 trot Gene D. took the first heat, but Alkalone captured the next two, and then rain caused a postponement.

Terrill S. had two heats to his credit in the 2:11 pace when rain interfered. Summary:

2:18 Class.—Trotting. Purse $300. (Concluded.)

Limerick, b. g., by Prodigal, (O'Neil)	3	1	1
Helen A., b. m.	1	5	3
Alvander, b. h.	2	3	2
Byron Wilkes, blk. g.	6	2	4
Effie G., b. m.	4	4	5
Mary C., ch. m.	5	6	6

Time—2:18½; 2:16¾; 2:18¾; 2:17¼.

2:15 Class.—Trotting. Purse $300. (Unfinished.)

Alkalone, blk. h., by Wilton, (Dore)	2	1	1
Gene D., br. m.	1	2	2
Albertia, b. g.	4	4	3
Loma, br. m.	3	3	4

Time—2:16½; 2:16¾; 2:17.

2:11 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300. (Unfinished.)

Terrill S., ch. g., by Strathmore, (Lassell)	1	1	
Light Star, ch. g.	4	2	
Early Bird, Jr., blk. g.	2	4	
Shorty, gr. g.	3	3	

Time—2:11¾; 2:14¼.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17.—Only two races were finished at the Barbers' Crossing track this afternoon, and the favorites won both in straight heats, although they were forced to their limit. Rain fell after the first heat in the 2:15 pace, and the track was soft and slippery the rest of the day, making fast time impossible. Every heat was a race from start to finish, and neck-and-neck finishes were the order of the afternoon. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Laconda, br. s., by Allerton, (Broadbine)	1	1	1
Bedworth, Jr., b. s.	2	3	2
William L., gr. g.	4	2	3
Gloria, b. m.	3	4	4
Bonnie Ve Jara, b. m.	5	5	*

Time—2:13½; 2:15½; 2:16½.

*Drawn.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

My Chance, ch. s., by Vatican, (Crowley)	1	1	1
S. S. B., r. g.	2	2	2
Octo, b. g.	3	3	4
Parker G., gr. g.	4	4	3
Juno, b. m.	5	5	6
Irene, b. m.	6	6	5

Time—2:25½; 2:25½; 2:27½.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The second day's races of the Orange County Driving Park Association attracted only small attendance, owing to the condition of the weather.

Annie Leyburn, bay mare by Norval, won the 2:14 Class pacing in the second, third, and fourth heats, driven by Potter. Prince A., bay gelding, by the Prince, (a favorite,) was second; Carthage Girl, black mare, by Dedron, was third. Best time, 2:14.

The 2:20 Class trotting was won by Bernay, black mare, by Brouse, (the favorite,) in the third, fourth, and sixth heats. Driver Snyder was fined $50 for laying up in the first and second heats of the race, when Bernay only secured the fourth and third places, respectively. Sandola, bay gelding, by Bellini, was second, and Bonnie Duchess, chestnut mare, by Bonnie Boy, third. Best time, 2:17¾.

The 2:17 Class trotting was won by Swift, bay gelding, by Antonio, in three straight heats, driven by Ticehurst. Millard Saunders, bay gelding, by Antic, (a favorite,) was second, and Nancy Hawkins, chestnut mare, by Brussels, third. Best time, 2:17.

CRESCEUS FAILED AT RECORD.

Champion Trotter Went the Mile in 2:05½ Against the Wind.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Cresceus, champion trotter of the world, made a gallant attempt to lower his record here today, but failed by a margin of 3½ seconds, completing the mile in 2:05½. The track was fast but the day was bitterly cold and a stiff northwest breeze blew across the track, dispelling any hope of a record mile. About 2,500 people watched the great horse trot and cheered him at the finish, but the weather was so unfavorable that there was absolutely no speculation on the result of the trial against time.

The horse was in magnificent condition and ready for a very fast mile, but the wind was so strong and the cold so severe that Mr. Ketcham announced before he started that he could scarcely hope to beat 2:10.

Notes of the Turf.

The three-year-old colt Terminus, by Blazes-Miss Bishop, the property of W. T. Shafer, is hopelessly sick at the Westchester track, and has lost the use of his hind legs from the effect of a fall received a few days ago. The horse was one of the best campaigners in the West in the early Summer, and only a few weeks ago an offer of $10,000 was refused for him.

The book programme for the Aqueduct meeting, the last of the New York season, has been issued. The meeting will open Oct. 28 and continue twelve days, the programme being made up entirely of purses.

A large offering at auction of race horses in training will be made Saturday by the Fasig-Tipton Company in the paddock of the Morris Park track. The largest consignments for the sale are from the stables of William C. Whitney and J. R. and F. P. Keene.

The Westchester Racing Association has announced a programme of purse races for Friday of next week, when the first extra day of racing for the Morris Park Fall meeting will be held.

William C. Whitney's two noted two-year-olds, Yankee and Endurance by Right, were worked yesterday at Morris Park in preparation for the race for the Champagne Stakes on Saturday. Yankee's trial caused a sensation among the trainers, as the colt covered the first furlong in 0:21⅘, the quarter in 0:23⅘, the three furlongs in 0:35½, half mile in 0:48½, five furlongs in 1:02⅘, three-quarters in 1:15, and pulled up seven furlongs in 1:30⅘. Endurance by Right worked the distance in a half second slower time, but showed no such early speed as Yankee.

Jockey Redfern, the promising light-weight rider, through his father, has been signed to ride the lightweights for Burns & Waterhouse at San Francisco this Winter. Spencer will do the heavyweight riding.

Jockey John Bullman is negotiating with Walter B. Jennings, and a partial agreement has been made for the jockey to do the riding for the Jennings stable in California this Winter. The only hitch is in regard to the amount of salary. If that is not arranged satisfactorily, Bullman will ride free lance.

The famous sprinter, Voter, has been retired to the stud permanently by J. R. and F. P. Keene. The horse was sent to Castleton Farm, Kentucky, for a rest, at first, but later it was decided to leave him there.

English Cricketers Sail for Home.

B. J. T. Bosanquet's English team of cricketers sailed for home on the steamship St. Louis of the American Line on Wednesday. The full team, with the exception of F. Mitchell, who left for home a week ago, went on the St. Louis. Capt. Bosanquet when asked how the team had enjoyed the trip said:

"We have had a very pleasant tour. We would have liked to have won one more game in Philadelphia, but as we won three out of five I suppose we should not complain."

The records of the tour show that Capt. Bosanquet led the batting of the team while R. E. More did the best work with the ball. The results of the games played:

Sept. 20, 21, 23.—At Wissahickon Heights—Philadelphia Colts, 173 and 242; English team, 131 and 98. Lost by 186 runs.

Sept. 27, 28, and 30.—At Haverford—English team, 198 and 143; Philadelphia, 103 and 177. Won by 61 runs.

Oct. 2, 3.—At Bergen Point—New York, 143 and 79; English team, 168 and 55 for four wickets. Won by 4 runs and 7 wickets.

Oct. 4, 5, 7.—At Manheim—Philadelphia, 312 and 186; English team, 166 and 103. Lost by 229 runs.

Oct. 11, 12.—At Ottawa—Canada, 97 and 114; English team, 218. Won by an innings and 7 runs.

Tennis on Longwood Courts.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The Longwood tennis doubles in the open women's tournament at the Longwood courts to-day were won by Miss Sears and Miss Nichols, who defeated Miss J. and Miss E. Stockton in three straight sets. The tourney came over from last week and as the Misses Stockton had played the best tennis of all the competitors the outcome of the finals was a surprise.

The final match in the handicap singles brought Miss E. Stockton, who had just finished a hard match, against Miss Lawrence, who received a handicap of 15 on every game. Despite this handicap Miss Stockton won the match through superiority in cross court work. Summary:

Scratch Doubles.—Finals—Miss Sears and Miss Nichols defeated Misses E. and J. Stockton, 6–4, 6–3, 7–5.

Handicap Singles.—Finals—Miss E. Stockton defeated Miss Lawrence, 6–0, 6–4, 6–8, 6–2.

A. A. U. LAX MANAGEMENT

Clubs Desiring Membership Find Long Delays Before Them.

FLIMSY INVESTIGATION MADE

President Boyle of the Pastime A. C. Explains What the Present Agitation Hopes to Effect.

John P. Boyle, President of the Pastime Athletic Club and one of the leaders in the opposition against the methods employed in conducting the affairs of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, was asked yesterday for a clear explanation of some of the grievances and the points that would be brought to the attention of the Board of Managers if the special meeting which has been requested, is soon granted. Mr. Boyle was gratified to learn that President James E. Sullivan had expressed his willingness to allow the meeting, and he believed good results would accrue from it.

Among the resolutions adopted at the opposition meeting Monday night three are of particular prominence, and they will doubtless form the chief topics of discussion at the proposed meeting of the board. They are, briefly, demanding a representative from each club, or at least twenty-five members instead of fifteen; meetings of the Board of Managers at least four times a year and at stated periods, and a clearer and better definition of the term amateur. Regarding the first point, Mr. Boyle said:

"With twenty-five members on the Board of Managers there need be no need of insisting on a large number for a quorum, if it is claimed, as I see President Sullivan does, that a larger number will make it more difficult to conduct business. The same number of a quorum as at present might be maintained, and then, if a club's delegate showed so little interest as not to attend the meeting, the club would have to abide by the action taken or else appoint a delegate who would attend to his duties properly. I believe that better results would be obtained by a wider representation. The clubs would all feel that they had a personal interest in the affairs of the association, and there could not be so many complaints against unjust legislation as have characterized the career of the local association during the last few years.

"There also ought to be more meetings of the Board of Managers," continued Mr. Boyle. "As it is, no one knows when the managers meet, beyond their annual meeting. New matters, changes of any sort, and the election of new clubs would be accomplished without so much delay and uncertainty as is often the case at present. Why, clubs after applying for membership have had to wait a year before they knew whether their application was favorably received or not.

"A flagrant case in point is that of the Walworth Athletic Club of Whitestone, L. I. The club owns a ten-thousand-dollar building and has over a hundred members. It made application for admission to the Metropolitan Association last June. Its application was held up by the Committee of Club Investigations, and finally the Chairman of that committee admitted that he never went to visit the club or to ascertain details concerning it. The committee reported adversely against it after a long wait, and all that I can learn in defense of their action was that some one told a member of the committee that the Walworth Club was playing basket ball with two professionals on its team.

"The club itself has never had any reason sent to it concerning the adverse report or asked to explain if those statements were true. It had arranged to hold a set of games on Sept. 28 last, but as it had not been elected by that time, the games had to be called off, and now the club is paying chief attention to football. A policy like this by officers of the Metropolitan Association is not conducive to the strength or future good of the organization. Therefore, with at least four meetings a year these details would not be allowed to hang fire for so long a time, and any troubles or misunderstandings would be settled with greater satisfaction for all.

"On the amateur question we are simply agitating the same point that was raised by the New York Athletic Club a short time ago, and which caused that club to withdraw from the Metropolitan Association. The New York Athletic Club claimed then that the Metropolitan Association existed with a lot of non-athletic clubs, including the St. Stephens, Clintons, and the Nonpareil Boat Club. "Charley" Harvey and "Charley" White of the two former clubs were protested as professionals, and to appease the New York Athletic Club those clubs were dropped from membership.

"There are many who continually act as referees, clerks of the course, and in other official capacities in games for monetary considerations, and yet claim to be amateurs, and so represent their clubs, although the rules expressly state that delegates must be amateurs. Even the Young Men's Christian Association, whose amateur ruling has been cited as a very strict one, does not adhere to its own rule, for Dr. Gulick, the delegate from the West Side Branch to the metropolitan association, is a physical director, which is clearly a professional."

Mr. Boyle was not disposed to take so severe a view of the New Jersey clubs as some of the other opposition did, as he said that most of them were strong clubs and did good work for the encouragement of athletics. In fact, he was in favor of admitting all legitimate athletic clubs in the vicinity of New York to membership in the local association, as early as possible after their applications.

Yacht News of City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The sloop yacht Dorwina, built last Spring by B. F. Wood of this place for William L. Ward of Port Chester, from designs of Gardiner & Co., has been sold to Clifford Brokaw of the New York Yacht Club, and formerly owner of the British-built cutter Queen Mab.

The sloop yacht Eleanor, owned by a New York yachtsman, has gone out of commission and laid up at the Hansen yard for the Winter.

At the Jacob yard two auxilliary yachts are under construction, one a sloop, for Frank L. St. John, owner of the sloop yacht Nautilus, 80 feet over all, from designs of Mr. Wintringham, and the other a yawl 38 feet over all, for G. Herst of Philadelphia, from designs of C. D. Mower.

The sloop yacht Queen Mab, owned by Lucius Smith, is undergoing extensive alterations and repairs at the same yard.

New York Yacht Club to Meet.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club has given notice that the fifth general meeting of the club will be held at the club house, 37 West Forty-fourth Street, on Thursday, Oct. 24, at 9 P. M., at which the committee to nominate officers and standing committees for the year 1902 will be elected, and the extra appropriations recommended by the finance committee will be considered. Attention is also called to the chapter of the club's by-laws which provides that a member buying, selling, or chartering a yacht shall at once notify the Secretary in writing; and similar notice shall be given of changes in rig, dimensions, private signal and of alteration from keel to centreboard or from centreboard to keel.

The Bureau of Navigation of the United States Treasury Department announces that the code list of American merchant vessels for 1901 is now being mailed directly to the owner of each American sea-going vessel with signal letters for the use of that vessel. As the Bureau of Navigation, in most instances, has not the street address of owners, owners should call at the Post Office for the list (which contains the new code signals.)

O'Connor to Compete in Sunday's Games.

Peter O'Connor, champion broad jumper, has decided to remain on this side of the Atlantic for another week, so as to be able to compete in the athletic games at Celtic Park on Sunday. He was to have sailed on the American Line steamer St. Louis Wednesday, but at the last moment, in consideration of the courtesies extended him since his arrival in this country, he had his ticket extended and will sail on the Philadelphia next Wednesday. O'Connor has recovered from his mishap at Travers Island two weeks ago and hopes to equal, if not surpass, his best previous championship marks. Arthur F. Duffy, Pierce, the Seneca Indian, and John Flanagan are in excellent condition for their respective events.

TRAVIS MAKES NEW RECORDS.

Golf Champion Plays the Westbrook Club Links in Lower Figures Than Ever Done Before.

Walter J. Travis, America's champion golfer, put all former records on the Westbrook golf links out of sight yesterday when he played the course twice in 77 strokes. That establishes new records for both eighteen and thirty-six holes, a total of 154 for the latter. The former record was 171, made last year by Louis Livingston, Jr., when he won the gold medal in the opening round. Travis made his first new record in the morning, when he defeated S. A. Jennings of Nassau Country by 7 up and 5 to play, and in the afternoon he repeated the performance when he beat C. L. Tappin of the home club by 8 up and 6 to play. The bye holes were all played out for the score. The entire thirty-six-hole card of Travis is:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—									
Out	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5—39
In	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	3	6—38—77
Out	5	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	6—38
In	6	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	5—39—77—154

This record-breaking score, with one or two surprises in good men dropped by the wayside, was the feature in the second day's competition of the Westbrook Golf Club's invitation tournament on the links near Islip, L. I. One of the first surprises was the defeat of Robert C. Watson, Jr., one of the former Westbrook Club champions, by W. C. Carnegie by 2 up and 1 to play. In the afternoon Carnegie met John M. Ward of Fox Hills, and the old Captain of the New York baseball team. Carnegie was a strong favorite to win, but Ward upset all calculations by putting up an unusually strong game, and he defeated the Pittsburg player by the fair score of 3 up and 2 to play. In the semi-final round this morning Ward will have Travis for an opponent, and the other pair will be Charles H. Seeley, the young Connecticut champion, and Arden M. Robbins of St. Andrew's. The latter furnished another of the unexpected things of the day by defeating Louis Livingston, Jr., by 2 holes in the afternoon. Last year Livingston not only won the low-score prize, but he also captured the Westbrook cup.

The Consolation Cup set started with only four competitors and the event was finished in the afternoon. The cup was taken by F. C. Jennings of the Westbrook Club, who defeated in the final round Amory G. Hodges of the Rockaway Hunt Club by 1 hole.

The summaries of the match play rounds are:

Westbrook Cup.—First Round—Charles H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, by 2 up; James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, by 1 up; Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, beat John R. Suydam, Westbrook, by 6 up and 5 to play; Lewis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, beat A. De Witt Cochrane, Arsdley, by 3 up and 2 to play; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat George E. Watson, Westbrook, by 3 up and 2 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat S. A. Jennings, Nassau Country Club, by 7 up and 5 to play; John M. Ward, Fox Hills, beat C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex County Country Club, by 4 up and 3 to play; W. C. Carnegie, Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg, beat Robert C. Watson, Jr., by 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Seeley beat Tyng by 4 up and 3 to play; Robbins beat Livingston by 2 up; Travis beat Tappin by 8 up and 6 to play; Ward beat Carnegie by 3 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-Finals—F. C. Jennings, Westbrook, beat E. W. Jewett, Garden City, by 9 up and 7 to play; A. G. Hodges, Rockaway Hunting Club, beat J. B. Tappin, Westbrook, by 1 up.

Final—Jennings beat Hodges by 1 up.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE GOLFERS.

Park, Lough, and Robertson Win Prizes on Knollwood Club Links.

Golfing members of the New York Produce Exchange turned out in large numbers yesterday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, to compete in their fourth semi-annual handicap tournament. Three cups were offered and the contests for them furnished much amusement as well as some good scores on the links. The Produce Exchange golfers, however, were out for a jolly good time, and they did not mind a little thing like double figures for a hole once in a while. The net score prize was won by J. A. Park of the Fox Hills Club, Staten Island, in a score of 74 from the generous allowance of 20 handicap. The gross score trophy was also taken by a Staten Island player, W. P. Lough of the Richmond County Country Club. The third prize was the Kickers' Handicap Cup, given by George L. Wooley, and W. P. Robertson of the Knollwood Club, proved the winner.

The scores of those who turned in cards for the handicap are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. A. Park, Fox Hills	94	20	74
W. P. Lough, Richmond	87	10	77
E. G. Barrows, Hillside	98	20	78
F. W. Wilson, Englewood	96	15	81
W. M. McCord, Mount Pleasant	95	10	85
W. P. Robertson, Knollwood	95	10	85
W. Wreaks, Suburban	103	18	85
C. P. Hall, Baltusrol	98	12	86
W. B. Hubbard, Richmond	112	25	87
W. Burr, Crescent A. C.	108	20	88
W. S. Bash, unattached	108	20	88
L. Daniels, Montclair	93	5	88
F. R. Van Boskerck, Hillside	97	8	89
R. F. Murray, Hillside	97	8	89
H. Barber, Englewood	110	20	90
J. A. Work, Baltusrol	110	20	90
C. Halstead, Crescent	98	8	90
A. B. Fetterolf, Crescent	106	15	91
F. B. Mackay, Englewood	107	15	92
F. S. Armstrong, Knollwood	97	5	92
K. J. Muir, Pelham	112	20	92
M. Wilson, Englewood	93	1	92
L. Waldon, Englewood	119	25	94
E. Perris, Crescent	122	25	97
George Rossen, Crescent	119	20	99
W. Buban, Crescent	115	15	100
L. B. Hagg, Richmond County	128	25	103
W. H. Caldwell, Elizabeth	124	20	104
B. L. Wooley, Fox Hills	123	18	105
B. Loeser, Crescent	132	25	107
H. Phelps, Pelham	134	25	109

Golf Championships for Women.

Two women's gulf club championships were completed yesterday. At the Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, the final round was played, and Miss Marie G. Bryce won the right to hold the championship cup for the coming six months by defeating Miss Anna E. Kip by 7 up and 5 to play. Miss Kip was badly off her game, as she was formerly the club champion. The victory of Miss Bryce makes the third successitive time she has won the Morris County honors for women.

The women of the Richmond County Country Club at Staten Island played their second competition for the James Park gold medal and the championship for the coming year. The trophy and title were won by Miss Katherine Kernen, who completed the long eighteen-hole course in 107 strokes. Miss Bonnell was second, with 115. Mrs. Herbert Wood did 120 and Miss McClave 131. Over a dozen women competed, but several did not hand in scores. The former holder of the medal was Miss Mabel Park, but she is now in Europe.

Montreal Woman Golf Champion.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—Miss Lily Young of Montreal won the first Canadian ladies' golf championship to-day.

Notes of College Athletics.

The annual Fall tennis tournament is being played at both Harvard and Yale this week.

The University of California expects to send a track team to the intercollegiate games next Spring.

C. H. Sweppe, 1902; W. E. Ladd, 1902, and R. P. Kernan, 1903, have been elected undergraduate members of the Athletic Committee at Harvard.

Arrangements have been made for a cross-country race between Cornell and Pennsylvania, to take place at Ithaca on Nov. 16. The distance will be about seven miles and ten men will run on each team, scoring according to their order at the finish.

The annual Fall class regatta at Yale will be held next Monday as a feature of the bi-centennial celebration. In order to add to the interest, the Varsity oarsmen will row in the class crews, and a new feature will be a race between four-oared crews from the junior and the senior classes, respectively.

James Wray, who, during the past year, has been coach at the Union Boat Club, Boston, has been engaged to coach the crews of the Weld Boat Club of Harvard University. Four eights are now rowing daily from the Weld boathouse, but coaching has not yet begun.

The annual Fall games of the Yale University Athletic Association will be held on Yale Field on Oct. 23. The events will be as follows: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, two-mile run, 120-yard high hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles, running high jump, running broad jump, and pole vaulting. All the events will be handicapped.

Arbitrator Favors Football Player.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The University athletic authorities have received a ruling from Prof. C. A. Waldo, arbitrator of the Intercollegiate conference of Faculty representatives, as to the right of Edward Rogers, Captain of last year's Carlisle team, to play on the Minnesota team. Prof. Waldo holds that Carlisle is a secondary institution and not a college and that, therefore, Rogers is not debarred from playing by the one year probation rule. Nebraska's protest is overruled.

HANDBALL HONORS EVEN.

Phil Casey and J. Dunne Play Jersey City Champions in Series Match.

The first big handball match of the season was played yesterday on Michael Egan's Jersey City Handball Club court, when "Phil" Casey and James Dunne of Brooklyn opposed Michael Egan and P. Flaherty in the first of a series of nine games, four of which were decided yesterday with honors even, while the remaining five will be played on Casey's court in Brooklyn on next Wednesday.

Mr. Casey and Mr. Dunne, veteran exponents of this old game, showed in yesterday's contest that they have lost none of the cunning required for this sport, when it is played expertly, and the agility shown by their younger opponents was not required by the old timers. Egan and Flaherty won the first two games and Casey and Dunne won the last two, but during the entire series the young fellows were kept on the move constantly. During the early part of the afternoon the cloudy weather made the inside of the court rather gloomy, and seriously interferred with the Brooklyn team's playing. Casey's low returns and intricate wall shots were loudly applauded, and had it not been for Egan's fine condition and sprinting ability his side would have been left practically without a game, though Flaherty showed that he was a player of no mean ability.

Handball enthusiasts predict some great playing in the remaining five games, which are to take place in Brooklyn on Wednesday. Three other contests rounded out an excellent afternoon's sport on the Jersey City court. Summary:

Phil Casey and James Dunne	5	15	21	21
M. Egan and P. Flaherty	21	21	11	19
T. Jackson and W. Schmidt	21	21	21	
Dr. Gillen and A. Runaman	20	14	17	
T. Mullaly	21	19	21	
J. Anglin	19	21	17	
W. Gisel	21	21	21	
J. McCourt	14	15	13	

AUTOMOBILE TRIALS HINDERED.

Rain Stops the Record Holders in Their Flights Against Time.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17.—The races of the Rhode Island Automobile Club scheduled for to-day at Narragansett Park were called off because of rain after two events had been

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Sixty-seventh St. Corner Sold for $300,000.

No. 259 Fifth Avenue Said to Have Changed Hands — Day of Active Dealing in Small Properties.

Details will be found in another column regarding the purchase of the site for a new banking house by Speyer & Co., on Pine Street, near Nassau Street.

Franklin Pettit has sold the plot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, 112.10 by 130.7 by 100.5 by 187, adjoining the Hotel Marie Antoinette. The excavations on the property for an apartment hotel have been completed, and it is understood that the purchaser will proceed with the improvement. About a year ago, it was reported that this plot had been sold to August Bruggemann, but owing to some complications Mr. Pettit again took the property. The name of the present buyer could not be learned yesterday. The price paid for the parcel is said to be about $300,000.

A report current yesterday was to the effect that the residence of the late George Law, 259 Fifth Avenue, had been sold for $275,000. The property consists of a four-story stone-front dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100, on the east side of the avenue, 50 feet south of Twenty-ninth Street.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse the four-story dwelling 187 Madison Avenue, 24 by 100.

The five-story American basement dwelling 16 West Seventy-sixth Street has been sold. It is one of a row erected by James Carlew and purchased from him by a Mr. Tangeman.

William Solomon has sold the two-story private stable 142 East Fortieth Street, 50 by 100.

Mary A. Maxwell has sold to Joseph A. Kehoe the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 161 West Forty-fourth Street, 22 by 100.5. The house adjoins the Criterion Theatre.

The Flanagan & Son have sold for J. Ralph Bennett, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 152 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 60 by 100.

Dr George P. Biggs has sold to Dr. J. Rudisch the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 39 East Sixty-third Street, 25 by 58 by 100.5.

Bloodgood & Hayes have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 47 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Adelaide H. Mossman, 129 East Forty-sixth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue. The buyers now control a plot 40.6 by 100.5 at that point.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Maud Monell of Pittsburg, Penn., for $37,000, the five-story double tenement 138 Madison Street, 25 by 100.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for H. K. Ascough to M. S. Auerbach, the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 70 by 100, together with an adjoining lot on the street, 28 by 95.

Samuel E. Jacobs has sold the seven-story flat, now in course of construction, at 111 to 115 Seventh Street, on plot 68 by 111.

John P. Kirwan has secured a loan of $100,000 from Ambrose K. Ely, on the new apartment house 110 and 112 West Thirty-ninth Street, for its new owner, Mrs. V. G. Matthews. The property has been leased for a term of five years with the privilege of renewal, to Louis P. Sefton at an annual rental of $12,800.

Plans were filed yesterday for the twelve-story apartment hotel to be erected by Hallahan & Ahearn on the south side of Forty-ninth Street, 192.7 feet east of Seventh Avenue. The structure will have a frontage of 84.4 feet and will cost $350,000. Neville & Bagge are the architects.

The building to be erected by Henry Corn at 306 and 308 Broadway will be six stories in height. Architect Robert Maynicke has estimated its cost at $150,000.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. M. A. Donnelly the four-story American basement dwelling, on lot 16x100.8½, 258 West Eighty-ninth Street, to a client for occupancy.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

314 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Clarence Tucker $14,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

605 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Boone Poyntar 18,000

By William M. Ryan.

No Horatio Street, north side, 61.6 feet west of Fourth Street, 18.6 by 87.6 three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to A. C. Eagleson 7,350

By Herbert A. Sherman.

342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Mary T. Cruger 95,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

342 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 218.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, Astor leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; executors' sale, to Josephine Barber 3,100

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

38 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William E. Dodge 20,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Mohegan Avenue, east side, 10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 42; Theresa Werring of 720 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Forty-ninth Street, south side, 192.7 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 64.4 by 98; Hallahan & Ahearn of 218 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $350,000.

No. 323 East Sixty-third Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 65; Henry W. Brede of 343 East Sixty-third Street, owner; S. J. Stammers of 307 East Eighteenth Street, architect; cost $4,000.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of Becker Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 26; Louisa Harjers, White Plains Avenue, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost $1,200.

Nos. 373 and 375 Broadway, for a six-story brick loft, with extension, 40.10 by 150.1; Henry Corn of 142 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $150,000.

No. 11 Goerck Street, for a one-story frame shed, 9 by 18; Nicholas estate of 7 West Forty-second Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 218 and 220 West Eighty-fourth Street, for a six-story brick lofts, 50 by 90; E. P. S. Wright, New Rochelle, owner; A. H. Taylor of 84 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $24,000.

Alterations.

No. 81 Bedford Street, to a three-story brick building; Edward M. Voorhess of 1,133 Lexington Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $50.

No. 97 Hester Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; John C. Boyle of 250 West Fifty-first Street, owner; Charles C. Reed of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $600.

Canal and Chrystie Streets, northeast corner, to two five-story brick studios, with stores; Nathan Marcus of 97 Canal Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Longwood Avenue and Berry Street, northwest corner, to a two-story brick dwelling; Thomas H. Melledy of 695 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; C. Baxter, Jr., of 2,589 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 16 to 20 Cortlandt Street, to a nine-story brick building; New York Telephone Company of 1,123 Broadway, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 13 to 17 Dey Street, to a twelve-story brick building; New York Telephone Company of 1,123 Broadway, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Mortgage Due After Mother's Death.

A mortgage recorded yesterday shows that Louis Wendel, Jr., has made a loan of $1,200 to William Fox, the security being the property 236 East Tenth Street. The mortgage bears 6 per cent. interest and is due thirty days after the death of William Fox's mother.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $3,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Oct. 17.

BLEECKER ST, 150, s s, 25x125; George L. Day to Sarah L. McCormick, 1-3 part, (mtg $30,000) $10,000

CLINTON AV, w s, 116.2 ft s of 181st St, 24x99.2; Rowland W. Thomas to Maurice Kaufmann, (mtg $3,000) 1

HUDSON ST, 491, w s, 20x72; Rosalind C. Richmond to Edmund D. Randolph and others, (R S $5) ....

HULL AV, s e s, 32.4 ft n e of 205th St, 75x100; Hull Av, s e s, 432.4 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; Norwood Av, n w s, 416.7 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; Christopher Kelly to Marie B. Kelley 1

JEROME AV, s e corner of Minerva Place, 25.8x134.3x47.6x163.2; Lula C. Macklin to Rachel Goodman 2,500

LENOX AV, s w corner of 139th St, 99.11x125; Alexander Haft to Harry Klein, all liens, (R S $1.25) 100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 46th St, 100.5x20; Mary A. Rexford to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $1.75, mtg $18,000) 1

LOTS 51 and 52, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham; Isidore Goldsmith to Benjamin Hirsch ....

MOUNT MORRIS AV, n w corner of 120th St, 20.11x85; Henry Stein to Louis Israel, all liens 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 81.4 ft n of Dawson St, 18.5x103.2x18.6x102.11; John C. Giese to John Grebe and wife, (R S $2.50) 1

SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Isidor Leipzig to Max Blum and another, (R S $5.25, mtg $9,000) 42,500

UNION AV, e s, 151.9 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x93.7x18.9x83.8; Louis Smadbeck and others, executors, to Fannie Rosenberg, (R S $1.50) 5,500

WEBSTER AV, w s, 261.5 ft s of prolongation, s s of 170th St, 25x80; Augusta Theil to Augusta Kretsch, (mtg $5,500, R S $1) 1

16TH ST, 236 East, 23x92.3; William Fox to Jacob Fox, all liens, (mtg $2,250) 1

10TH ST, 184 West, 20.6x80.4; Thomas Donohue to William V. Burke and wife, (R S $1.25, mtg $4,500) 100

11TH AV, n w corner of 72d St, 94.6x100; Mayer S. Auerbach to Francis A. Carlson, (mtg $16,000, R S $5.75) ....

26TH ST, 506 West, 25x98.9; Agnes M. Scoville and another to Gussie Hessberg, (mtg $8,700, R S 25 cents) 1

27TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Walter A. Comfort to John D. Beals, (mtg $80,000, R S $8.75) 1

36TH ST, 37 East, 25x98.9; Theodore W. Luling and others, executors, to Howard Van Sinderen, (R S $36.75) 115,000

38TH ST, 444 West, 25x98.9; Thomas McAdam, referee, to Mary Haffelfinger, Jr., (R S $2.50) ....

39TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9; Mary A. George to Vira G. Mathews, (mtg $90,000) 1

54TH ST, 32 East, 20x100; Frances A. Norris, widow, to Augustus C. Tower, (R S $23.75) 50,000

55TH ST, 74 East, 16.8x100.5; Adelaide W. Seligman and others, executors and trustees, to James Armstrong, (R S $10.25) 35,000

62D ST, 62 East, 20x100.5; August Marshall to Alfred Missell, (mtg $13,000, R S $1.25) ....

66TH ST, s s, 274.8 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x100.4; John Gies and wife to Adolf Miller and wife, (R S $4.50, mtg $3,000) 1

78TH ST, 106 West, 25.9x100.1x26x100.6; Sol Kohn, referee, to Theophilus H. Gee, all liens, (R S $13.75) 30,000

82D ST, 402 and 404 East, 50x102.2; Adolf Miller and wife to John Gies and wife, (R S $5.25, mtg $25,000) 1

83D ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 125x102.2; Elias Kempner to Edward Wilkens, (R S $21.25) 1

93D ST, s s, 35.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Robert B. Alling, as assignee, to Bernheimer & Schmid, (R S $2.75,) all liens 250

110TH ST, 60 East, 25x100.11; 117th St, s s, 75 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Isaac Strauss to Caroline Strauss, (mtgs $37,000, R S 50 cents) 1

113TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Broadway, 20x100.11; Daniel R. Kendall to Susie C. Kingsley, (R S $6.25) 100

119TH ST, 15 West, 18.7x114.6x60.2; Gussie Hessberg to Agnes M. Scoville, (mtg $6,000) ..... Exchange

119TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 15x100.11; James P. Warren to Frank L. Gould, (mtg $10,000) 1

140TH ST, 269 West, 25x99.11; Hermann Strauss to Ernest A. Heins, (R S $5, mtg $16,500) 100

142D ST, s s, 407 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Henry Thompson, referee, to Margaret A. Donohue, (mtg $12,750) 200

162D ST, 544 West, 18x99.11; Mary M. Baldwin to James H. Smith, (R S $5.75,) B and S 100

162D ST, 544 West, 18x99.11; James H. Smith to Helen L. Bailey, (mtg $10,500) 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 15, s e corner of 2d St, Max Tannebaum to Joseph Roth and another, 7½ years $2,800

BLEECKER ST, 63; M. Bayard Brown to Joseph Hamburger, 2 years 1,200

CANAL ST, 423; George J. H. Winter to N. M. Perro, 3 years 564

CLINTON ST, 251, n w corner of Cherry St; John A. Anger to Patrick Conlon and another, 5 7-12 years 840

COLUMBUS AV, 881; Daniel Buckley to Peter Robohm, 5 1-2 years $1,500 1,000

GREENWICH ST, 188 and 190, and 226 Fulton St; Levi A. Fessenden, agent, to Daniel J. Sullivan, 6 years 6 months, $1,200 2,400

UNION SQUARE, 1 and 3, part of basement; William Crawford to Zweig & Thotzen, 8 years 5,000

1ST AV, 803; Herman Grabendunkel to H. W. Tamm, 5 years 1,320

1ST AV, 1,700, n e corner of 88th St; Henry Diedel to Herman Schirnek, 3¼ years, $1,300 1,400

3D AV, 1,792; Annie Kanney to Charles Lischke, 5 years 600

8TH AV, 2,351, n w corner of 126th St; Peter J. McCoy to Albert H. Terhune, 5 years 4,500

23D ST, 115 and 117 West, and 108 and 110 West 24th St; Elmer A. Darling, executor, to James R. Cherry, 5 3-12 years $10,680 12,000

57TH ST, 400 West; Ranald H. Macdonald, agent, to William J. Quencer, 5 9-12 years $1,800 2,100

125TH ST, s s, between 7th and 8th Avs, music hall; trustees of Benjamin Lichtenstein to Hurtig & Seamon, 5 years 12,000

169TH ST, s e corner of Union Av; Joseph Liebertz, 3 and another to George W. Dalbert, 4 7-12 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Rosa, to Washington Bank; Trinity Av, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 6 months, 6 per cent $2,000

ARMSTRONG, James, to Henry Seligman; 55th St, 74 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,000

BEALS, John D., to Robert C. Fulton; 27th St, s s, 350 ft e of 6th Av, prior mtg $72,000, 2 years, 6 per cent., gold. 8,000

BEALS, John D., to George H. Byrd; 27th St, s s, 350 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, gold 72,000

BIRKE, William V., and wife to William F. Moore; 10th St, 181 West, 2 years 1,500

BUTLER, Carrie M., and another to American Mortgage Company; Edgecombe Av, s e s, 220.10 ft n of 145th St; St. Nicholas Place, e s, 50 ft s of 153d St; King's Bridge Road, e s, 106.8 ft s of 164th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

CAHILL, Mary, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 129th St, s s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent 3,000

CAHILL, Mary, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 129th St, s s, 60 ft w of Madison Av, due Aug. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent 3,000

COHEN, Solomon, to Robert D. Grenville and another, executors; Greene St, 78, 5 years, 4 per cent 50,000

DE DORTICOS, Matilda P., to Sarah Benjamin and another; 32d St, n s, 245 ft w of Madison Av, prior mtg $52,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

DE DORTICOS, Matilda P., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 32d St, 7 East, due Dec. 4, 1901, 4 per cent 2,500

EWALD, John, and others to Joseph Helbig; 9th Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 57th St, 5 years, 3½ per cent 25,000

EWALD, John, and others to Peter P. Helbig; 9th Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 51st St, 5 years, 3½ per cent 25,000

FEININGER, Emelie, and another to Gertrude E. Master; Intervale Av, 969, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,000

FOX, William, to Louis Wendel, Jr.; 10th St, 236 East, due 30 days after death of his mother, 6 per cent 1,200

GREBE, John, to John C. Giese; Prospect Av, w s, 87.4 ft n of Dawson St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 6,500

HAFELFINGER, Mary, Jr., to Florence M. Reed; 38th St, s s, 220.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 5,000

HOOKS, George, to Margaretta Rochsler; Walton Av, e s, 250 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 4,250

HOOKS, George, to Agnes H. Behlher; Walton Av, e s, 275 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 4,250

HOOKS, George, to Vernon G. Bruce; Walton Av, e s, 250 ft n of 179th St, due Feb. 17, 1902, 6 per cent 1,500

HUMPHREYS, Robert E., to Jennie Monks; Park Av, n e corner of 157th St, 3 years 1,000

KAUFMANN, Maurice, to Rowland W. Thomas; Crotona Av, 2,097, 3 years 1,000

KINGSLEY, Susie B., to Daniel R. Kendall; 113th St, n s, 300 ft w of Broadway, 5 years 9,000

KRISPIEN, Margaretha, to P. Ballantine & Sons; Bleecker St, 63, store lease, secures note, demand 1,400

LEVY, Louis N., to Clarence Warden, trustee; 71st St, s s, 40 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 4½ per cent 15,000

LOERCHER, Robert, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 113th St, 71 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 10,000

LOERCHER, Robert, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 31st St, n s, 240 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 9,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 46th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 1 year, ... 22,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 46th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

MAIER, Louis, and another to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 1st Av, 309, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000

MATTHEWS, Vera G., to Ambrose K. Ely; 39th St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, gold 100,000

MITCHELL, Mary J., to Mary Reilly; 31st St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years ... 4,000

PENFIELD, William W., to Mina Langdon; St. Owen Place, s w s, Lots 44 and 45, map of South Avenue Park, Crawford property, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,300

ROSENBERG, Fannie, to Louis Smadbeck and others, executors and trustees; Union Av, e s, 154.9 ft s of 156th St pier, prior mtg $2,500, demand, 4½ per cent 3,000

ROSENBERG, Fannie, to Bowery Savings Bank; Union Av, e s, 154.9 ft s of 156th St, due Oct. 7, 1902, 4½ per cent 2,500

ROTH, Joseph, and another to the Bachmann Brewing Company; Avenue B, 15, saloon lease, secures note, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

SCHINZEL, Mary C., to August Dinatz; 92d St, 325 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

SHARKEY, Mary M., and another to Martha J. Garry; Fulton St, n w s, being n e half of Lots 147 and 148, map of Washingtonville; due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 2,500

SMITH, James H., to Mary M. Baldwin; 162d St, 544 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,500

STURM, Abraham, and another to Abraham Rochmovitz; Hester St, 23, rear house, leasehold, installments, due June 16, 1903, 6 per cent 780

TRINKS, Christian, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Broadway, e s, 35.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

VOIGTS, J. Herman, to Eliza N. Eickhoff; Madison Av, 1,787, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

WILCKEN, Edward, to New York Security and Trust Company; 83d St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 35,000

WRAY, Eliza T., to Railroad Co-operative building and Loan Association; 123d St, n s, 118.11 ft w of 4th Av, installments ... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to William Irving Van Wart and another, executors and trustees 15,085

CLARKE, Caroline C., to Nellie Weinstein, two assignments $6,447

DAILY, Daniel, Sr., to John N. Stewart, trustee 3,200

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 142,500

KNATZ, August, to Elkan Kahn 2,500

MANDELBAUM, Emil, and another to William Cohen and others ..... Omitted

McKENZIE, Frank S., administrator, &c., to Julia A. M. Marrenner 2,500

MORDECAI, Allen L., to Simon Pretzfeld and others, as trustees 8,262

NAPIER, Zilla K., executrix, to Zilla K. Napier ..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in State of New York 3,000

TILLINGHAST, Charles W., and another, executors, to Euphemia D. Russell and others, executors; ½ part and all title.. 50,000

VOMDRAU, Christian, to John Bambey.. Nom.

WEIL, Maurice L., to William F. Moore. 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,293 to 1,297; Philip Bierschenk against Teichman & Potter Company, owners and contractors $145

BOSCOBEL AV and 170th St, n e corner, 30x50; Frank C. McLain Company against Charles Dannewitz, owner; American Heating Company, contractor. 285

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, 125 ft w of 4th St, 25x100; Alexander & Weiss against Israel Cohen, owner and contractor 250

LEXINGTON AV and 129th St, n e corner, 50x100; McCosell Brothers against Metropolitan Railroad Company, owner; Fitzgerald, contractor 125

MORRIS AV, 940 and 942; Frank C. McLain Company against Otto Marx, owner; American Heating Company, contractor 180

WALTON AV, w s, 300 ft s of 144th St, 25x75; Frank McLain Company against Charles Van Riper, owner; American Heating Company, contractor 118

57TH ST, 100 East; Bernard Sachner against Louis E. Mosher, owner; Milton Schnair Company, contractors 38

57TH ST, 40 West; Charles K. Covert against Stella Bethel, owner and contractor 91

63D ST, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100; James Carroll against Eleanor P. Wentworth and Thomas F Wentworth, owners; B. Cohen, contractor 126

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100.11x102; William Forbes against Thomas P. Sinnott, owner and contractor 1,400

123D ST, — s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, —x—; Thomas Conroy against Antonio D'Asidrea, owner and contractor 129,400

125TH ST, 222 and 224 West; Morris Panavan against Ida J. Walker, owner and contractor 825

138TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x200 ft to 137th St; William Miller against City Home Improvement and John J. McKelvey; Lubomir R. Mestaniz, contractor 1,710

164TH ST, 522 East; Frank C. McLain Company against James Moran, owner; American Heating Company, contractor. 428

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft from between Lafontaine Av and Arthur Av, 192.8x—; Leo Levinson against Nellie Rice, owner and contractor 300

180TH ST, n s, whole front between Lafontaine Av and Arthur Av, 192.8x—; Leo Levinson against Nellie Rice, owner and contractor 460

182D ST, s s, 108.2 ft e of Belmont Av, 51x100; Thomas C. Bolton against Robert Pickens, owner and contractor 125

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1901.

FULTON ST, w s, 50 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x—; Brent, Martha J. Garry with Mary M. Sharkey $2,500

134TH ST and Southern Boulevard, s w corner, 150x—; Sara R. Kepso with Amelia Ricca 40,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

52D ST, 314 and 316 East; D. M. Shollenberger & Son on Hulda Wittner to Leon Noel $500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

39TH ST, 110 and 112 West; Charles Buskelman against Mary A. George and another, Sept. 19, 1901 ..... $142

58TH ST, 234 to 238 East; Martin Liguori against Nathan Hutkoff and another, Sept. 27, 1901 4,550

58TH ST, 234 to 238 East; Martin Liguori against Morris Jacobson and another, Sept. 24, 1901 000

140TH ST, 167 to 175 West; Siegel-Cooper Company against Collins Building and Construction Company and another, Oct. 14, 1901, canceled 320

Lis Pendens.

BROOK and 3D AVS, n w corner, 46.3x85.3x irregular; Arthur Santys against Edgar Ketchum and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Litteil.

LENOX AV and 138th St, n w corner, 99.11x125; James Murray and another against Alexander S. Haft and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, Strahl & Dreyer.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 55.11 ft n of 116th St, 18x50; Peter Wynen and another against Virginia T. Soggermann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

7TH AV, w s, 18.8 ft s of 28th St, 19.7x56.6x irregular; Cornelius H. Van Ness, executor, against Henry H. Peters, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Parshall.

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 125th St, 24.11x80; Max Marx against Hugo F. Hoefler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

9TH AV, 367 and 369; Manhattan Railway Company against Charles E. Sweeney and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

9TH AV, 478; Manhattan Railway Company against Margaretha Marquandt and another, (action to acquire title;) attorneys, C. A. Gardiner.

167TH ST, 617 and 619 East, two actions; Solomon H. Kohn against Morris Monsky and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Sanborn & Sanborn.

34TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 83.4x197.6 to 35th St x75x irregular, and 35th St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9, leasehold, &c.; Ambrose O. McCall against Koster, Bial & Co. and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

63D ST, 322 to 326 East; 5th Av, or Abingdon Square, s s, 142.7 ft n of Bleecker St, 22x104.6x irregular; 8th Av, e s, 106.7 ft s of 12th St, 22x84.9x irregular, and 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, e s, 97.6 ft n of Bleecker St, 23x87.4x irregular; Robert C. Hawthorne against Louis Stoke, another, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, F. H. Levy.

135TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Alexander Av, 15x66.8; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Sarah J. Hyde and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ISIDOR AND MARGARET C. MARTY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets of Isidor and Margaret C. Marty of the Hotel Marty, at 45 and 47 West Twenty-fourth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Wednesday.

LEVY SILVERSTEIN.—At a meeting of the creditors of Levy Silverstein, manufacturer of clothing at 235 Mercer Street, held yesterday at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place, six claims aggregating $4,000 were filed, and Alfred E. Ommen was elected Trustee. The schedules showed liabilities $17,187 and nominal assets $21,624.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL NAFEW.—Samuel Nafew of 453 Canal Street, a dealer in hardware specialties, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $6,767 and no assets.

LEONORA R. HASLER.—Leonora R. Hasler of 56 West Fifty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,447, and no assets. She owes two dressmakers $1,017, and $2,430 to John Good of Denver, Col., balance due on a note.

DENIS MULLINS.—Denis Mullins, manager of a liquor business at 157 Cherry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,367 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally for liquors in 1894 and 1895. He owes the City of New York $276 on two judgments for taxes.

MAX MEIROWITZ AND MITCHELL WEISS.—Max Meirowitz and Mitchell Weiss, who composed the firm of M. Meirowitz & Co., cloak manufacturers, formerly at 505 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,742 and no assets. They made an assignment on Sept. 22, 1896.

ANSEL B. FALK.—Ansel B. Falk of 33 East Sixty-seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $21,572 and no assets except a patent for a bicycle coat and trousers of no value. He was formerly of Stern Falk & Co., wholesale dealers in boys' clothing, up to October, 1899, at 715 Broadway.

JOSEPH ELFENBEIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Elfenbein, doing business as Joseph Elfenbein & Co., manufacturer of cloaks at 105 Bleecker Street, by the following creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $772; E. Bernhard & Son, $85, and the Gilbert Manufacturing Company, $55. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Oct. 14. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Charles F. Bostwick temporary receiver of the assets, which are estimated worth $5,000.

PATRICK H. and MARTHA LYNCH.—Patrick H. Lynch, builder, of 1660 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $308,586, of which $291,362 are secured, the value of the security being placed at $232,250. The secured liabilities are mortgages on real estate to the amount of $230,250, and the balance is a deed of trust on property on Hamilton Place, from One Hundred and Forty-first Street to One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to secure numerous creditors for building materials. The debts were principally contracted in 1899 and 1900, in erecting big apartment houses on Hamilton Place, extending from One Hundred and Forty-first Street to One Hundred and Forty-second Street. His assets consist of a reversionary interest in the Kaaterskell North and Kaaterskell South apartment houses on Hamilton Place, after mortgages of $105,000 and the deed of trust to creditors mentioned above. The value of this interest is put in as unknown. The only other assets are debts due him of $500. There are 110 creditors. Mr. Lynch was formerly a policeman, retired from the force in 1887, and went into building operations. He became embarrassed in July, 1900, and on April last a receiver was appointed for the rents of Nos. 90 to 98 Hamilton Place in a suit of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to foreclose a mortgage of $95,000. Martha Lynch, wife of Patrick H. Lynch, also filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $16,007 and no assets. The liabilities are $9,714 as indorser of notes of Mr. Lynch, $2,000 is a realty mortgage, and $4,293 in two judgments. She resides at 53 Convent Avenue.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADICKES, William H.—C. A. Calleson and another $47

ARCHER, William, and John Dawson—G. Isaacs 4,225

ATTLERVED, Christian—E. P. Sands... 130

ANDERSON, Robert N.—P. A. Ross..... 1,510

BRANDT, Frederick—L. Lawrence..... 240

BAILEY, James—J. Laird 70

BERNSTEIN, Sarah—C. McGee, costs... 10

BITTSCHER, Jacob—Germania Wine Cellars 60

CAMRICK, John—F. G. Ritcher 998

CROOKS, Benjamin—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 98

CARLSTADT CHEMICAL COMPANY—S. J. Kirkman, costs 70

CURTIN, J. Clark—M. O. Surat 96

DU BOIS, James—H. E. Du Bois and another 535

DETERDING, William—M. Zeltung 9

DIXON, John G.—G. W. Krone 128

DOUGLASS, Margaret K.—C. A. Runk, executor 7,440

EISENLOHR, Otto, and Daniel Cary—T. B. Kniffin and another 335

ERICSON, Ellen S. and August—M. Folk. 135

ERICSON, Ellen S. and August—L. J. Unger 135

FRIES, Michael C.—S. Simon 38

GAVIN, Edward D.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York 35

GOLLMAR, Ivan—J. J. Lafetra 212

GUTTFELD, Nathan and Emil Sandmann—L. Erstein and another, costs... 159

GLASS, Minnie—J. Scott and another... 68

GEER, Henry H.—W. A. Leggett and another 936

HENENECKER, John—S. W. Johnson, President 31

HYMAN, Adolf—C. S. Waterhouse and another 224

HAYES, Edward—J. L. Whitehead..... 64

HAZLETT, John W.—M. Selowye..... 314

HOES, William M., administrator—R. Cohen 869

JACOBEY, Gustave—G. F. Wischhausen. 266

JOYCE, Henry L.—Chemical National Bank of New York 1,314

KILLIAN, Joseph P.—Union Stove Works 130

KEPPICH, Bela A.—Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New York City. 263

KING, Anna—C. Farrell, costs..... 158

LAWRENCE, Harriet B. and George W.—H. B. Auchincloss, executor..... 588

McKENNA, Patrick—Excelsior Brewing Company 551

MACKEY, Joseph J., and Patrick F. Mc-Cue—P. Callahan 77

McGURK, John H.—J. McGurk 486

MACNOCHIE, Mary R.—S. A. Hall..... 97

MUSHER, Nathan, and Louis Kalisky—J. Goldfard, costs 35

PAINE, J. Overton—C. E. Behrens..... 116

OTTENBERG, Simon, Henry, and Herman —M. R. Hoffman 3,878

OPPERMANN, William—M. Dorschel.... 105

PARKER, William K.—W. S. Bishop..... 49

PIERCE, Daniel O.—United Electric Light and Power Company 22

PERRONE, Prest, Paolo, &c.—Triacolo Club, costs 107

POSS, Abraham W.—I. Fine 428

PETERS, Henry—L. Schrag, assignee..... 72

PALMER, William W.—Metropolitan Tobacco Company 36

POST, Herbert W.—Albany Card and Paper Manufacturing Company 195

KOSENBER

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 22 B'way.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Capital advanced to manufacturers and merchants on their outstanding accounts at very low rates. Trust, Box 127 Times Office.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. L. M. Lean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est. / Consolidated Stock Exchange } 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
84 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

FINANCIAL.

Fort Worth, Texas, Bonds
Holders of Fort Worth, Texas, City Bonds, any issue, are requested to communicate with "Secretary Bondholders' Committee," care NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 46 Wall Street, New York.
Holders who desire to take advantage of the united action of the Bondholders' Committee should at once deposit all unpaid coupons with the Secretary of the Committee.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the International Paper Company, dated September 6th, 1898, the Trustee has this day designated by lot the following bonds, issued under said Deed of Trust, to be redeemed at the office of the Trustee on November 8th, 1901, at par and accrued interest, viz.:
Nos. 16, 67, 81, 99, 131, 167, 177, 208, 238, 263.
Interest on said bonds will cease from November 8, 1901.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
30 Broad Street, New York.
October 4, 1901.

Dividends.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
Four per cent. One-Hundred-Year Adjustment Mortgage Bonds.
ANNUAL INTEREST.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1901, an installment of interest (being the fifth installment) upon the above bonds, at the rate of Four Per Cent. on the par amount thereof, being Forty Dollars ($40) upon each One-thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond, and Twenty Dollars ($20) upon each Five-hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on the coupon bonds, upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons, NUMBERED 5, and on the Registered Bonds, to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1901. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 12, 1901, and will remain closed until November 2, 1901.

Stamped Adjustment Mortgage Bonds.
SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.
A semi-annual installment of two per cent. in respect of interest on the STAMPED Adjustment Mortgage Bonds of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company will be paid at its office, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on Nov. 1, 1901, upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 10, and to the holders of Registered Bonds. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on Oct. 12, 1901, and will remain closed until Nov. 2, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 30, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will open Nov. 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH E. P. HILL, Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Friday, Oct. 18, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. P. WELLFORD, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1901.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Meetings and Elections.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
Office of the Secretary.
Baltimore, October 16, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday, November 18, 1901, being the third Monday in said month, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon November 2 and remain closed until 10 A. M. November 19, 1901.
C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

CORDAGE CONCERNS AT WAR.

Standard Rope and Twine Company Sues the Charles Erfos Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—The Standard Rope and Twine Company has begun suit in the Chancery Court against Vincent P. Travers, Charles Erfos, and the Charles Erfos Company for an accounting. The Standard is a New Jersey corporation, with a capitalization of $50,000,000. The defendants are rival manufacturers of cordage.

It is claimed by the Standard Company that on Nov. 8, 1895, it entered into a contract with Mr. Travers and Mr. Erfos, by which the latter were to turn over to it certain secrets relative to the manufacture of certain and various kinds of cordage. This was never done, but the process was used by the Erfos Company, thereby giving that company an advantage over all other manufacturers of cordage, and therefore over the Standard Company. In the cross bills it is asserted that the Standard Company is indebted to the defendants, Travers and Erfos, in at least the sum of $200,000 for machinery and other articles furnished to it at the time of the organization of the Standard Company. The cross bill asks for a counter accounting.

Richard V. Lindabury appears for the plaintiffs and the defendants have various counsel. District Attorney Philbin of New York and Chauncey G. Parker enter appearance for Mr. Travers; Charles Corbin of Jersey City is counsel for the Erfos Company, while Benjamin Trask of New York and Thomas P. Fay of Long Branch appear for Mr. Erfos personally.

GERMANY'S INSURANCE LAWS.

New Statutes, Consul Mason Says, Will Not Affect Reliable Companies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The State Department has received from Consul General Mason at Berlin, under date of Aug. 29, a translation of the imperial statute of May 12 last, for the regulation and control of private insurance companies doing business in the German Empire, and the ordinance or proclamation of June 30, prescribing the conditions under which the new law shall be carried into effect. Its most important provisions, from an American point of view, are that it places all foreign insurance companies, whether fire, life, security or employers' liability, under control of a special bureau of the imperial Government, instead of, as hitherto, under a small office attached to the Prussian Ministry of the Interior; and that concessions to foreign insurance companies to do business in Germany are decided upon and signed by the Imperial Chancellor.

Mr. Mason quotes impartial experts as expressing the opinion that under the statute as enacted, any well organized, adequately capitalized, and competently managed foreign insurance or security company, will be able to secure a concession to do business in Germany.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

J. J. Coffey & Co. have been appointed Cook County managers of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company.

A. R. Thommasson has been appointed general agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for the Southern States, with headquarters in this city.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has named this Investigation Committee: E. B. Case, Herbert Darlington, E. W. Lyman, H. W. Carlile, and Carl Huncke.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle writes regarding present and pending fire insurance amalgamations: "We are still in a ferment over our big insurance amalgamation despite the yacht race, and the fall in copper. One of the new offices formed by the amalgamations comes out as the Phoenix and Atlas Fire Office, Limited. Its general manager is Samuel J. Pipkin, the general manager and Secretary of the Atlas. Then there is the Pelican and Atlas Life Office. The other one will be the Imperial-Alliance, I am given to understand."

Affairs of the Pullman Company.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—At the annual meeting of the Pullman Company, which was held here this afternoon, all the retiring Directors were re-elected. The usual quarterly dividend of $2 a share was declared, payable Nov. 15. For the fiscal year ended July 31 the total revenue of the company was $17,996,781, the total expenses of operation were $7,378,109, and other items of expenditure, including dividends, brought the total outlay of the company for the year to $15,130,446, leaving a net surplus of $2,866,335. With the surplus of $4,895,044 brought forward from the preceding fiscal year, the total surplus of the company is now $7,762,279.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack Stock.

The Stock Exchange yesterday received notice of an increase of the capital stock of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad Company from 13,000 to 16,150 shares of par value of $100 each.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 17	431,079
To date this year	224,452,726
Corresponding date last year	86,474,144

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 17	$1,727,500
To date this year	$808,035,820
Corresponding date last year	$369,275,700

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Ill. Central	1
Am. Sugar	1¾	Int. Power	1
Anaconda Corp.	⅝	Manhattan	¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	2
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	M. & St. L. pf.	2
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	Norfolk & West.	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	3½
C. & N. W. pf.	6½	Pacific Mail	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	⅞	Rubber Goods	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Diamond Match	1	Southern Pacific	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Union Pacific	1
Gt. North. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Mexican National	¾
Am. Linseed	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Woolen	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
C. G. W. pf., B.	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Chi., I. & L.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	National Salt	½
C. T. T. pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Ont. & W.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Peoria & East.	⅛
Del., L. & W. pf.	⅞	Pullman Co.	3
Evans. & T. H.	1	Southern Railway pf.	½
General Electric	½	Texas & Pacific	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Lake Erie & W.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Mexican Central	2¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. & H. Val. ext. 4s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	Norf. & West. imp. & ext. 6s	1½
Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	1¾	Rio Gr. South. 1st	1½
Morris & Es. gtd. 7s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
		South. Ry. 5s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr.	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The most significant development in yesterday's market—probably the most significant of any market development since the famous Northern Pacific corner—was the tranfer, at prices ranging from 98½ to 101½, of more than 21,000 shares of Northern Pacific preferred stock. By the uninitiated these transactions were regarded merely as ordinary market dealings and as deserving of no more than passing consideration. By close observers of the situation, however, the transfers were considered as of far-reaching importance—as indeed they are. From an authority which will pass unquestioned, THE NEW YORK TIMES learns that the transfer of this Northern Pacific preferred stock marks the practical ending of the Northern Pacific contest and that all matters in dispute have been finally and satisfactorily adjusted. What the terms of settlement are—how much has been allowed by and to each side—it is not possible at this moment to say. There has been giving and there has been taking; concessions have been made by both factions. And, as a result, important changes in the affairs and relations, if not control, of certain other railroads, heretofore not directly concerned in the matter, may come to pass.

Not so significant, but nevertheless not without consequence, stock-market-wise, was the continuing demand yesterday for investment stocks such as Northwest, St. Paul preferred, Great Northern preferred, Lackawanna, New York Central, Delaware and Hudson, and Illinois Central. This movement, but a further manifestation of the buying noticed on the day previous, is in the Street regarded as one of the best assurances for the future of the market, for invariably such investment buying precedes the inauguration of a bull campaign. However this be, it is a fair conclusion—and to it the Street has arrived—that such purchases indicate that the larger interests who thus buy feel not only reasonably assured that they are "getting their money's worth" and, untoward developments aside, do not expect to see values shrink; but are also confident of the money market outlook, apprehending no stringency or even tightness. Wall Street's experience is that investments of the kind lately in evidence are never made at a time of money market uncertainty, but because made by the leading monied interests and large institutions, appear only when the financial horizon is clear. And, apropos of this, the heads of several leading National banks yesterday declared it as their opinion that from this time on betterment will show in the money market, the movement of currency to the West being about ended, while the deferred Southern demands are not expected to be large.

Coming to the stock market itself, yesterday's price movements were decidedly irregular, with strength appearing at one time and heaviness at another, while, to complicate matters, at the time that some issues were advancing others were declining. Generally, however, the tendency of prices was upward under the lead of the standard stocks already referred to. Hence it was at the close of the day that such net gains were recorded as Amalgamated Copper, 1¼; Sugar, 1⅝; Northwest, 3½; Northwest preferred, 6½; Delaware and Hudson, 1; Great Northern preferred, 3½; Illinois Central, 1; Northern Pacific preferred, 2½; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 1⅝; Rubber Goods, 1¼; Union Pacific, 1. On the other hand, only inconspicuous stocks showed declines, such as Cotton Oil, Linseed Oil, Sault Ste. Marie preferred, and the Colorado Southern issues. A drop of three points in Pullman Palace Car merely reflected profit taking after the continued rise of the past week.

The opening itself, in marked contrast to the weakness of Wednesday, was strong, being favorably affected by announcement of the incorporation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Corporation—this having to do, of course, with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific adjustment. Thereafter the market held strong, being further benefited by the investment buying, until shortly after noon, when an attack was made upon the Gould stocks, much as had been done on the day previous, in order, apparently, by weakening those issues to effect sympathetic declines in the remainder of the list and thereby to help short covering—for it is a fact that a very considerable line of short stock is still out and that the operators on that side of the market are experiencing no little difficulty in covering their contracts. The result of this drive was a temporary drop in the prices of the Southwestern shares, but without the dislodgment of any long stock. Hence it was that a number of issues very promptly recovered their losses on even smaller transactions than they had declined, this being particularly true of Missouri Pacific, which sold up nearly two points on transactions in less than 2,000 shares on buying by inside interests. The market close was somewhat irregular, but in the main strong.

London trading ran up to about 35,000 shares, with sales on balance of about 15,000 shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

There was much less pressure to sell Amalgamated Copper yesterday than for some time, and, notwithstanding that the stock moved irregularly—though but naturally, the Street declares, in view of the uncertainty surrounding the raw copper situation—the close marked an advance of 1¼ points on dealings in 38,000 shares. Some of the buying leading to this advance was credited to Mr. Lawson of Boston, and some of it to larger interests. Whether Mr. Lawson's alleged buying was short covering or for the long account was not disclosed.

Concerning the reports of an intended cut in the price of Copper there were yesterday emphatic and unequivocal disclaimers of any such intention from leading interests in the Amalgamated Copper Company.

During the day one of the Wall Street news agencies published a special dispatch from Boston setting out the views of R. J. Houston of D. Houston & Co., copper brokers, as follows:

I am firmly convinced of one thing, and that is that there will be no reduction in the price of copper. The present accumulation in the hands of the United Metals Selling Company must be eliminated by a curtailment in the American production, as well as an improvement in the foreign demand for American copper.

As I am in close touch with producers and consumers of copper, I am in position to accurately gauge the situation from both standpoints. I have no hesitancy in stating that domestic consumption is far ahead of that a year ago, and some competent judges have placed the improvement as high as 25 per cent.

A reduction in price of copper to 15 cents would be absolutely useless, and only a reduction to, say, 12 cents would increase the consumptive demand and kill the market for copper substitutes. The buyers of copper at 17 cents have no complaints to offer; they have made more money on 17-cent copper, than ever before, and all they want is a non-fluctuating market.

I notice by the cables that the visible supplies abroad have been reduced by over 2,200 tons during the past two weeks. This large reduction in the face of the heaviest European production in the history of the industry—9,477 tons in September—gives evidence of very substantial improvement in the European situation.

I do not think there would be much difficulty on the part of the large producers to make a gentleman's agreement, whereby the output of copper could be curtailed. To be sure, the Calumet and Hecla people would not be a party to such an understanding. The independent attitude of the latter has long been a disturbing factor in the situation; at least, so far as the interests of the Amalgamated people are concerned. This curtailment arrangement has been tried in previous years and successfully; it can be done again.

MR. LAWSON'S PREDICTION.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—A bulletin was posted to-day by Mr. Lawson, in his office, in which, with his old-time characteristic confidence, he gave utterance to these predictions:

Times are uncertain and predictions on "coppers" hazardous, but for the benefit of friends and others I predict that the price of copper will not be cut to 12 cents or even 16 cents; they will not be cut at all; that there will be startling good news in the Standard Oil group within a few days; that the purchase of Amalgamated, Anaconda, Trinity, the Copper Range group, and Adventure will give all the profits we have ever predicted. In the meantime I unqualifiedly advise my friends who have these "coppers" not to sell, and I call their attention to the past, when Butte and other "coppers" were under pressure.

About the time that he put this out, advices from New York told that he was arranging to have his 142,000 shares of Amalgamated put into certificates in his own name, and that he would make a "show of hands" next Monday, to satisfy all doubters that he was the actual owner, full paid, of all this stock.

THE SOUTHWESTERN STOCKS.

With a view, apparently, of facilitating short covering in other parts of the list, a drive was made yesterday about 1 o'clock on the Southwestern shares, which had been singled out on the previous day also for attack, advantage being taken of Mr. Gould's absence from the city. The result was that Missouri Pacific fell nearly 2 points from the high figure, St. Louis Southwestern 1, Texas Pacific 1, and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas preferred 2.

The attack, however, failed to dislodge any long stock, and hence it was that all the shares promptly rallied, in several instances within a fraction of their best figures. The buying inducing to the rally came from Gould brokers, one firm alone taking 5,000 shares of Missouri Pacific in the afternoon.

Interests connected with the various properties say that, while undoubtedly earnings will suffer because of the corn and cotton crop shortage, the losses will be more than offset by increased earnings due to better general business.

In this connection, the Street is attaching some little importance to the closer relations between the Harriman and Gould interests.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The advance in Great Northern preferred, which sold ex dividend of 1¾ per cent., was said to be due to Hill buying.

Lake Shore's rise on the previous day is now credited to the likelihood of an advanced dividend.

Boston shorts covered and advanced sugar.

The decided gains in Northwest were said to be in connection either with the Vanderbilt consolidation project or with a new Union Pacific deal.

The rise in Illinois Central was on buying in connection with the newly granted rights on the stock.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Incorporation in California of the California Midland Railroad, capital $15,000,000, to build from San Francisco to San Joaquin, Bakersfield, Yosemite, and Stockton, 500 miles in all.

Philadelphia dispatches stating that the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company has exercised its option to buy the Flat Top Coal Land Association for $10,000,000.

Officials of steel rail companies quoted as saying that orders already booked for delivery in 1902 are larger than ever before at this time of year.

According to Sharon, Penn., dispatches the West Carnegie Steel Company will apply for a charter early next month, and immediately begin the erection of a ten-mill plant at a cost of $250,000 for the manufacture of little sheets.

Announcement that the new securities for bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway are ready for delivery on presentation of the certificates of deposit.

Cable advices that Sir Thomas Lipton is about to incorporate the bacon trade of the United States and England.

City of New York 3½ per cent. corporate stock, to the amount of $3,600,000 to be offered for sale on Oct. 29.

Statement that the issue of new stock to take up the $300,000 6 per cent. debenture bonds which were recently authorized by the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway, will shortly be ready.

Reports from the West that an English syndicate has purchased 60,800 acres of zinc and lead mining lands, located near Joplin, Mo., for $350,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $244,807,564; balances, $9,162,303; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $700,048.

Money on call in London 1¼@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼@2⅜ per cent. for short bills and 2⅜@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and only slightly changed. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@4.83¾; demand, $4.85⅝; cables, $4.86⅝; commercial bills, $4.82⅜@4.82½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.10⅝ and 5.16¾ less 1-16@5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95 1-16@95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40⅝@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par @ 5c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling ⅛c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says money was more abundant yesterday and rates were lower. There was a better demand for bills in the discount market. More German gold was taken from the Bank of England.

On the Stock Exchange little business was done. Home rails were comparatively steady. American rails opened slightly below parity, owing to the still unsettled copper market and rumors that cotton was backward. There was a firmer tendency in the latest dealings.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The dominating influence on the money market to-day was the condition of French exchange, the increasing probability of gold exports to Paris, and the prospect of the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the exceptional amount of French capital invested in London, owing to the financial situation in Paris being disquieting. Discounts consequently were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and irregular. The chief characteristic was disinclination to engage in fresh transactions. Copper shares were flat, being affected by the troubles in Spain. High-class securities were mostly firm.

Americans opened below parity, in sympathy with the depression in New York, but soon improved slightly. Norfolks were the feature. The close was firm.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 1-16; Consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 7⅛; Atchison, 80⅞; Atchison preferred, 99¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 104¾; Canadian Pacific, 113; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46⅞; Chicago Great Western, 22½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 170½; Denver and Rio Grande, 45¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94¾; Erie, 42½; Erie first preferred, 71⅜; Erie second preferred, 56½; Illinois Central, 148⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 101⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57¼; New York Central, 161½; Norfolk and Western, 57⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 81½; Northern Pacific preferred, 101½; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 75½; Reading, 20⅝; Reading first preferred, 39¼; Reading second preferred, 26¼; Southern Railway, 35½; Southern Railway preferred, 88½; Southern Pacific, 61; Union Pacific, 101½; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 44½; United States Steel preferred, 95; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 37½; Spanish 4s, 63⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅝; De Beers, 38.

Bar silver steady; 26 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅜@2¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.80; Madrid, 42.47; Lisbon, 35.75.

Bullion amounting to £55,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £50,000 being for shipment to Germany and £5,000 to Roumania.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The market opened to-day in a state of great agitation. The chief feature was a fall in Rio Tintos, owing to bad quotations from New York. Rentes were offered largely. Later business was quieter, but in the middle of the afternoon there was a further decline in Rio Tintos, in sympathy with Copper, and there was a general heaviness. Toward the close some shares improved. Russians were in fair demand. Spanish fours advanced strongly, owing to better exchange, and the reports that the riots at Seville had ended. Tractions were undecided. Kafirs and De Beers were weak and closed irregular.

The private rate of discount is 2 13-16.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs, 35 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 11½ centimes for checks. Spanish fours, 70.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 26,050,000 francs; Treasury accounts current decreased 8,825,000 francs; gold in hand decreased 5,900,000 francs; bills discounted increased 76,450,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 5,725,000 francs.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day. German threes fluctuated and rallied at the close. Locals, after being firm, were depressed. Industrials were dull on the weakness of mines in London.

Exchange on London 20 marks 38 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

The weekly statements of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 29,400,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 1,240,000 marks; other securities decreased 63,320,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 81,520,000 marks.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 77.80. Gold was quoted at 42.40.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £164,000; circulation decreased £360,000; bullion decreased £196,176; other securities decreased £348,000; other deposits decreased £3,600,000; public deposits increased £1,915,000; notes reserve increased £133,000; Government securities decreased £1,500,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 49.00 per cent. Last week it was 47.13 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—The market today was fairly active, well distributed in trading, and with an upward tendency. Trust company stocks came into prominence as the leaders on the bull side, the advances running as follows: Continental, 1 point; Maryland, 2 points; Fidelity and Deposit, 2½ points; Mercantile, 5 points. There were only three issues out of a total of twenty-six, which suffered declines. Fifteen scored gains, while the remainder were steady at unchanged prices. The speculative groups showed more movement to-day, and were nearly all stronger. G. B. S. Brewing common was a full point higher, while the income bonds were lifted ½ and the 4 per cent. scrip 1½ points. United Railways common advanced ⅜, while the 4s gained ½ and the incomes ⅛. Gas boards were about steady with the preferred ⅛ better.

The closing was quite firm.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,200 shares of stock, $121,500 worth of bonds, and $2,947 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Continental Trust	234½	233½	234
170	Fidelity & Deposit	169½	168¾	169½
10	Maryland Trust	215	215	215
375	Mercantile	180	178	180
122	G. B. S. Brewing	12	10½	12
50	Richmond Traction	43	43	43
1,570	United Rys.	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
50	Norfolk Ry. & Light	11½	11	11½
500	Citizens' Bank	20	20	20
3	Mechanics' Bank	31	31	31
200	Seaboard	26½	26½	26½
100	Seaboard pf.	50½	50½	50½
$7,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
8,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
6,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82½	82½
1,000	Ga. Car & North. 5s	109½	109½	109½
2,000	West Va. Cent. 6s	115	115	115
10,000	United Rys. 4s	95¼	95	95¼
47,000	United Rys. incomes	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞
5,000	Norfolk Ry. 5s	112	112	112
11,500	G. B. S. Bwg. incomes	38½	38	38½
1,047	G. B. S. Bwg. inc. scrip	39	38½	38½
20,000	G. B. S. Bwg. 4s	49	49	49
1,000	G. B. S. Bwg. 4s scrip	50½	49¾	50¼
1,000	City 3½s, 1928	109¼	109½	109½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were somewhat larger than on Wednesday, but prices were more irregular. Quotations reported at the close showed a number of fractional declines from those of the previous day, and a few that amounted to one point or more. It is true that most of these declines occurred in issues which generally show little activity, but which, within the last few days, had contributed more than the usual amount of business. On the other hand, several substantial net gains were recorded. The Can stocks resumed their place among the active issues, but this increase was partially offset by a falling off in transactions in some other parts of the list.

***

AMERICAN CAN common sold from 20¼ up to 21, and closed at 20⅞ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point. This advance was accompanied by transactions in about 1,000 shares of the stock, this increase seeming relatively larger in view of the fact that on Wednesday the total transactions in the two issues amounted to only 50 shares. Yesterday's transactions in the preferred stock amounted to about 500 shares, which sold at 98 and 98¼. At the close the best bid for the preferred was 98¼, against 98¼ on Wednesday, but no stock was offered below 99¾.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES were in more demand than for some time past, and about 2,000 shares were traded in between 74½ and 76½. The stock closed at 76¼ bid, showing a net gain of two points for the day.

***

UNITED RA

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 17, 1901.

Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
87½	87¾	38,350	Amalgamated Copper.	86⅞	88	86⅜	87⅝	+1¼
25	25½	800	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
80	90	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	80	89	80	80	−1
26¾	27	700	American Ice Co.....	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
62	64	20	Am. Ice Co. pf.....	62	62	62	62	.....
15	22	200	American Linseed Co.	17½	17½	17	17	−1
25	26	100	American Locomotive.	25½	25½	25¼	25½	.....
84	85	100	Am. Locomotive pf....	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	− ⅝
43	43¼	1,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43¾	43¾	43	43¼	.....
97	97⅜	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	.....
118⅞	119	12,100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	117½	119	117½	119	+1¼
15	18	130	American Woolen	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
35	35⅜	2,650	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	34¼	35¾	34¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
77⅝	77⅞	18,800	At., T. & S. F.....	77½	78¼	77⅜	77⅞	+ ⅛
96¼	96¾	3,900	At., T. & S. F. pf....	96¾	97	96¼	96½	+ ¼
102¾	102⅞	800	Baltimore & Ohio	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅜
60	60½	6,610	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60	60⅝	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
96	97½	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	.....
125½	127	100	Buff., R. & P. pf.....	126	126	126	126	+1
109½	110	500	Canadian Pacific	110	110¼	109⅞	110	+ ¼
45¼	45½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio ...	45¼	45¾	45½	45½	+ ¼
36¾	37	3,100	Chicago & Alton	37	37½	36⅞	37	+ ¼
22	22¼	1,700	Chicago Great West....	22¼	22⅝	22	22¼	.....
85½	86	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	+1
43	43½	150	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	43	43	43	43	−1
40¾	41	1,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	41	41¼	40	40¼	−1
72	72½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	+ ⅛
165¼	165¾	47,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	164¾	166¾	164¼	165¾	+ ⅝
188	188¾	510	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188	188¾	188	188¾	+1
200	201	3,800	Chicago & Northw....	197	202	197	201	+3½
		1,100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	215	226	219	226	+8½
142	142¼	134	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼	+1
20	20¼	2,000	Chi. Term. Trans.....	20¾	20¾	20	20	− ½
36½	36⅝	4,500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	37	37	36	36½	− ⅛
92	92½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	91⅞	92	91¾	92	− ⅜
13¾	13⅞	100	Colorado Southern	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
53	54	400	Col. Southern 1st pf...	54	54	52¾	52¾	−1
23¼	24	500	Col. Southern 2d pf...	24	24	22	23	−1
16¾	17¼	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I..	17	17	17	17	− ¾
217½	218	2,200	Consolidated Gas	217	218⅝	217	217¾	+ ⅞
	84½	600	Crucible Steel pf.....	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84¼	− ½
168¾	169	6,800	Delaware & Hudson...	168¼	169⅞	168¼	169	+1
225	227	1,300	Del., Lack. & West...	223½	226¼	223½	224	+ ⅛
44¾	44½	400	Denver & Rio Grande.	44½	44½	44⅜	44⅜	.....
91½	92	140	Denver & R. G. pf...	92	92	92	92	.....
41⅝	42¼	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	42	42¼	42	42	.....
128	131	200	Diamond Match	125½	130	130	129½	+1
		100	Detroit United Rys....	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
11	11¾	135	Dul., S. S. & At.....	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	− ⅛
19½	20	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	.....
7⅜	7½	1,100	Dist. of America....	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
28	29	660	Dist of America pf...	28	28¼	28	27⅜	+ ⅛
40⅞	41	14,410	Erie	40⅞	41⅝	40⅞	40⅞	.....
69	69½	700	Erie 1st pf	69⅜	69¾	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
60	62	100	Evans. & T. H.....	61	61	61	61	.....
257	258	500	General Electric	258	258	257	258	− ½
43	43¼	1,155	Glucose Sugar Ref....	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	− ¼
98	102	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
194	194½	6,600	Great North. pf., ex 2.	192¾	196	192¾	194½	+1½
74	75	30	Hocking Valley pf....	75	75	75	75	.....
146	146¼	5,000	Illinois Central	145¾	147¾	145¾	146½	+1
78	78½	200	International Paper pf.	78¾	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
88	88	700	Internat. Power Co...	87½	88½	87½	88	+1
39½	40	100	Iowa Central	40	40	40	40	− ¾
77⅞	78	100	Iowa Central pf.....	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	− ¼
33⅞	34	100	Kanawha & Michigan..	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	− ¼
16	16¼	100	Keokuk & D. M.....	16	16	16	16	− ¼
15½	16	100	Knickerbocker Ice	16	16	16	16	− ¼
69	70	400	Lake Erie & West....	69½	69½	69	69	−1
300	320	25	Lake Shore	305	305	305	305	.....
102¾	103¼	1,400	Louisville & Nashville.	103	103¼	102⅞	103¼	+ ⅛
119½	119⅞	1,725	Manhattan Elevated..	119½	120	119½	120	+ ⅛
158	158¾	1,600	Met. Street Railway .	157⅞	158⅝	157⅞	158⅝	+ ⅛
38½	41	500	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	40	40	40	40	.....
22	22¼	1,000	Mexican Central	22	22	21¾	21¾	− ¼
14¼	14½	1,650	Mexican National ctfs.	13¾	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
108½	108¾	2,100	Minn. & St. Louis....	105½	108½	105½	108	+2
120	121	210	Minn. & St. Louis pf..	119	120	119	120	+1
26	27	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M....	26¼	26¼	26	26	−1
77	77½	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	76	76	76	76	−2
23⅞	25	3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	23	25¼	24	24¾	.....
49¾	50	4,950	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	50	50	48¾	48¾	− ⅛
94¾	95	15,800	Missouri Pacific	94¼	95⅝	93¾	94⅞	+ ⅛
31	35	100	National Salt Co.....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ¼
156¾	157	7,000	New York Central.....	154½	157¾	156¼	156¾	+ ⅝
50	50½	700	N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis	50¾	50	50	50½	+ ⅛
88	90	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	91	91	90	90	−1½
33¼	33¾	1,900	N. Y., Ont. & West...	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
55½	55¾	4,500	Norfolk & Western...	55¾	55¾	55½	55½	+ ⅛
100½	101½	20,420	Northern Pacific pf.	98¼	101½	98¼	101	+2½
70	72	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	71	71¾	71	71¾	+3½
44	45	1,800	Pacific Mail	44½	45	44¼	44¼	+ ½
146½	146¾	12,340	Pennsylvania R. R....	146¾	147¼	146¾	146½	− ⅛
105½	105⅝	1,020	People's Gas, Chicago.	105⅞	106¼	105½	105½	− ⅛
41	43	200	Peoria & Eastern	42	42	42	42	−1½
40⅝	41	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
81½	82	1,200	Pressed Steel Car pf..	81½	81⅞	80	81⅜	+ ⅛
221	223	1,500	Pullman Company	223½	225	221	221	−3
4¼	4½	300	Quicksilver	4	4¾	4	4¾	.....
40¾	40¾	3,400	Reading	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¼	.....
76½	76½	1,300	Reading 1st pf	76¼	76½	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
51¼	51¾	100	Reading 2d pf	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	+ ¼
15	15¼	100	Republic Iron & Steel.	15	15	15	15	.....
66	66½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅛	+ ⅛
28	28½	5,600	Rubber Goods	27⅜	28½	27⅜	28½	+ ⅛
122	122⅝	700	St. L. & Adirondack.	122½	122⅝	122½	122⅝	+ ⅛
21	23	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	1,400	St. L. & San Fran....	41	41¾	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
66¾	67½	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	.....
26¾	26¾	1,840	St. Louis Southw....	26½	27	26	26⅞	.....
54¾	55¼	3,220	St. Louis Southw. pf..	56	56	54⅜	55	+ ½
59¾	59¾	22,325	Southern Pacific	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¼	+ ½
32¾	32⅝	5,800	Southern Railway	32¾	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	.....
85⅞	86¼	1,400	Southern Railway pf..	86½	86½	85⅝	86	− ½
5	5¼	100	Standard R. & T.....	5	5	5	5	.....
60¾	60¾	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	60	61	60	60	.....
37¾	37⅞	6,000	Texas Pacific	38¼	38¼	37½	37¼	−1
36	36¾	700	Tol., St. L. & W. pf..	35½	36½	35½	36½	− ⅛
98¾	99¼	39,700	Union Pacific	98	99¼	98	98⅝	+1
88	88½	900	Union Pacific pf.....	88¼	88½	87¾	87⅞	− ¼
43¼	43⅝	17,500	United States Steel...	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅜	10,200	U. S. Steel pf.....	92	93	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	12	500	United States Leather.	12	12	12	11⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	80½	150	U. S. Leather pf.....	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	− ⅛
15	15½	400	United States Rubber.	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	.....
50	52½	50	U. S. Rubber pf.....	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	.....
19¾	20	800	Wabash	20	20⅜	19¾	20	+ ⅛
36	36¼	12,800	Wabash pf	36⅝	37⅛	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
91¼	91⅝	860	Western Union Tel....	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
48	49½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	49½	49	48⅝	− ⅜
20	21	1,600	Wisconsin Central	20¼	20¾	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
40	40½	500	Wisconsin Central pf.	40	40¼	40	40	.....
Sales.....		431,079						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105¼	Ill. C., l. l.	102	..
2s, c., 1930	109	109¼	Int. P. Co..	22½	23
3s, r., 1918	107¼	108¼	Int. Silver..	6½	6⅞
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109¼	Int. S. pf..	32	39½
4s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Int. S. P..	45⅞	47
4s, r., 1907	112	112⅜	L. S. P. pf..	87½	90
4s, c., 1907	112½	112⅝	Iciiet & C.	175	..
4s, r., 1925	138	139	Kan. C. So..	17	18
4s, c., 1925	139	140	K. C. S. pf..	38½	40
5s, r., 1904	103¼	107¼	K. & D. M.		
5s, c., 1904	107½	108½	pf.....	41	44
D. Col. 3-65s	126	..	King. C. P..	8	9
			K. I., C. pf.	40	57
Adams Exp.	180	190	Lacl. Gas...	90	95
Alb. & Sus.	215	..	Lacl. G. pf..	95	105
Alle. & W.	120	..	L. E. & W.		
A. A. C. pf.	85	85	pf.....	125	129
Am. Bic.	2½	5	Long Island.	67	70
Am. Bic. pf.	9½	15	Man. Beach.	9	12
A. C. & F.			Md. C. pf....	60	70
pf.....	80	81	M. W. S. El.,		
Am. Coal....	180	220	pf.....	90	91
A. Cot. Oil..	30	31	Mich. Cent..	105	..
Am. D. Tel.	33	36	Mor. & Es..	195	198
Am. Express.	188	192	N. C. & St.		
A. L. Co. pf.	46	48	L.	75	100
Am. M. Co..	6	6½	Nat. Biscuit.	41⅝	42⅝
A. M. Co. pf.	25	27	Nat. Bis. pf.	101	102
Am. Snuff...	43	43	Nat. Lead..	19½	19⅝
Am. S. pf.	84½	85	Nat. L. pf..	85¾	90
A. T. & C.	99	100	Nat. S. pf..	63⅜	65⅝
A. T. & T.	157	158	N. Cent. C.	27	33
Am. Tob. pf.	145	..	N. Y. A. B.	139	143
A. W. Co. pf.	40	..	N. Y. & N.		
Ann Arbor..	21½	22½	H.....	210	215
Ann A. pf..	51½	53	N. Y., C. &		
B. & O. pf.	93	98½	St. L. 1st pf.	113½	117½
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	N. Y., L. &		
B. Un. Gas.	208	212	W.....	133	138
Brunsw. City.	10	11	N. Y. W. S..	88	90
B. C. R. &			North Am...	96	97½
N.....	130	140	Ont. Mining.	10½	11½
Canada So..	81½	83	Pac. Coast..	62	63½
Cent. C. & C.	40	..	P. C. 1st pf.	90	98
C. R. R. of			P. C. C. &		
N. J.....	163	165	St. L....	67	72
C. & A. pf.	77½	77½	P. C. C. &		
C. & E. Ill.	125	129	St. L. pf..	100	102½
C. & E. Ill.			P. C. C. &		
pf.....	135	138	St. L. pf..	100	..
C. G. W.	8	90	P. Ft. W. &		
C. St. P., M.			C. pf.....	190	..
& Om....	135	140	P. Ft. W. &		
C. St. P., M.			C. sp.....	183	..
& Om. pf..	175	200	Quicksil'r pf.	10½	11¾
C. C. C. &			Rens. & Sar.	204	215
St. L.....	96½	97¾	R., W. & O.	13½	..
C., C., C. &			Rub. G. pf..	73	76
St. L. pf..	115	120	St. J. & G. I.	10	12
C., L. & W.	40	..	St. J. & G. I.		
C., L. & W.			1st pf.....	57	59
pf.....	72	75	St. L. & S.		
Cleve. & P.	102	..	F. 1st pf..	77	78
C. F. & I.			S.-S. S. & I.	29½	30
pf.....	127	132	S.-S. S. & I.		
Com. Cable.	170	184	pf.....	77	81
Consol. Coal.	63½	..	Third Av....	118	120
Cont. T. pf.	115¾	116	T., P. & W.	8½	..
Cruc. Steel...		24	Tol., St. L.		
D. & S. W.		68	& W.....	21	22½
D. & S. W.			T. C. R. T.	100	102
pf.....		80	U. B. & P.	15	16
D. M. & Ft.			U. B. & P.		
D. pf.....			pf.....	70	72
D. M. & Ft.			U. S. Exp....	85	90
D. pf.....	116	150	Va.-C. C....	58½	59¾
Erie 2d pf.	55	55⅞	Va.-C. C. pf.	120½	123
Ev. & T. H.			W.-F. Exp..	160	170
pf.....	85	90	W. & L. E.	17⅝	18
Rock. Val..	52¾	53¾	W. & L. E.		
Homestake..	98	105	2d pf.....	28	30

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 57¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alamo sold at .14½, 1,200 Brunswick at .12@.13, 4,000 Comstock at .06½, 3,000 Comstock bonds at .07, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07½, 100 Father De Smet at 1.05@1.10, 100 Moulton at .28, 1,000 Ontario at 11.25@11.37½, 500 Ophir at .80, 1,000 Pharmacist at .08, and 100 Quicksilver at 4.25.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The readjustment managers of the Mexican National Railroad Company announce to holders of bonds and stock of that company that participation under the plan of readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities on or before Nov. 13, with Speyer & Co., the depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, this city, or at the offices of their agents, Speyer Brothers, London, and Teixeira De Mattos Brothers, Amsterdam.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$168,915,757
Gold	100,589,083
Silver	17,982,866
United States notes	7,282,836
Treasury notes of 1890	67,437
National banknotes	8,475,735
Total receipts this day	1,555,433
Total receipts this month	27,148,769
Total receipts this year	169,297,658
Total expenditures this day	1,245,000
Total expenditures this month	24,990,000
Total expenditures this year	148,959,824
Deposits in National banks	111,210,164
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	407,360
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	904,061
Customs	67,611
Miscellaneous	80,760

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$312,602,089
Silver dollars	445,142,000
Silver bullion of 1890	642,705
Silver bullion of 1890	41,59 .,205
Total	$799,980,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$312,602,089
Silver certificates outstanding	445,142,000
Treasury notes outstanding	42,236,000
Total	$799,980,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,091,903
Gold certificates	27,497,160
Silver coin and bullion	10,218,109
Silver certificates	7,763,638
United States notes	7,282,836
Other assets	17,547,316
Total in Treasury	$143,402,984
Deposits in National banks	111,210,164
Total	$254,612,2?8
Current liabilities	85,696,491
Available cash balance	$168,915,757

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Oct.	$33,695	$32,233	$31,765
From July 1	503,942	449,981	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	338
2d week Oct.	138,737	132,912	96,156
From July 1	1,988,506	1,676,896	1,230,447
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	885	820	775
2d week Oct.	122,939	131,822	111,049
From July 1	1,250,882	1,225,946	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
2d week Oct.	59,763	51,149	44,993
From July 1	694,000	665,564	753,439
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,571	6,422	6,397
2d week Oct.	976,104	903,860	979,180
From July 1	13,560,658	12,314,062	11,758,332
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Oct.	19,821	19,298	18,378
From July 1	255,150	248,675	234,481
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,367	2,358	2,326
2d week Oct.	401,314	372,834	357,392
From July 1	5,697,480	5,182,331	4,942,938
SOUTHERN MISSOURI & ARKANSAS for September—			
Gross earnings	13,961	13,055	12,002
Op. expenses	10,000	9,301	.....
Net earnings	3,961	3,754	.....
Gross, 9 months	160,530	134,450	90,889
Net, 9 months	65,422	47,720	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for September—			
Gross earnings	308,393	271,651	245,880
Op. expenses	123,131	108,569	101,429
Net earnings	185,262	163,082	144,451
*Charges	75,875	68,401	68,719
Surplus	109,887	96,691	75,732
Gross, 9 months	2,340,164	2,102,029	1,845,078
Op. expenses	1,068,846	981,006	851,480
Net earnings	1,271,318	1,121,023	994,408
Charges and taxes	593,273	474,901	608,067
Balance	768,045	646,122	386,441
Pref. div.	157,500	152,250	.....
Surp., 9 months	610,545	493,872	.....

*Includes proportion of taxes and preferred dividend

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cures noticed. 11—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. vs. Goff. 12—Long vs. Gordon 13—Du Bois vs. Mayor, &c. 14—Beckham vs. Eddy. 15—Baker vs. Sanders. 16—Coleman vs. Woolverton. 17—Central Trust Co. vs. U. S. Flour Milling Co. 18—Knox vs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 19—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Co.. 20—Cowval vs. Man. Ry. Co. 21—Schlicht Heat, Light & Power Co. vs. Aeolipyle Co. 22—Norton vs. Hartford. 23—Troy vs. Jains. 24—Dancel vs. Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co. 25—Faber vs. Faber. 26—Same vs. same. 27—Same vs. same. 28—Brown vs. Equitable Life Assur. Society. 29—Dancel vs. Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co. 30—Fraser vs. Frohman. 31—Central Trust Co. vs. U. S. Flour Milling Co. 32—Marsh vs. Cheshire Lime & B. S. Co. 33—Keller vs. Klemens. 34—Kellogg vs. Nassau Ferry Co. 35—Brienz vs. Rofrano. 36—Copeland vs. Brown. 37—Schumann vs. Schumann. 38—Maxim & Gay Co. vs. Kossofky. 39—Ford vs. Peene. 40—Swords vs. Swords. 41—Smith vs. Donohue. 42—People, &c., vs. Bahr. 43—Branch vs. Margolies. 44—People ex rel Kohler vs. Feitner. 45—Hopper vs. Dolan. 46—People ex rel. Wood vs. Doe. 47—Ewing vs. Dederick. 48—Kunzemann vs. Kunzemann. 49—Tudini vs. Vespazziano. 50—Peck vs. Townsend. 51—Hoag vs. Coler. 52—Campbell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 53—Grant vs. same. 54—Garrambino vs. same. 55—Grossman vs. same. 56—Eisler vs. same. 57—Bryant vs. same. 58—In re Newcomb. 59—Bleecker vs. Dupuy. 60—Kennedy vs. Kennedy. 61—Macdonald vs. Manice. 62—McGuire vs. McGuire 63—Steinbrecher vs. McArdle. 64—Same vs. same. 65—Ferris vs. Townes. 66—Alexander vs. Aronson. 67—Sherman vs. Tucker. 68—Goldey vs. Maxwell. 69—Gross vs. Albert F. Hoffmeister Co. 70—In re Bettman. 71—Glencove Granite Co. vs. Costello. 72—Fischer-Hansen vs. Stiernagranat. 74—Naylor vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. 77—Lewis vs. Ellis. 78—Ficken vs. McCready 79—Binghamton Trust Co. vs. Grant. 80—Fletcher vs. McKeon

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Ryan vs. True. 2—Brown vs. Guichard. 3—Clark Johnson Medicine Co. vs. Olmsted. 4—Scully vs. Bainfield. 5—In re Van Cortlandt Av. 6—In re St. Nicholas Av. 7—Floatnick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 8—Kennedy vs. Kennedy. 9—Tohal vs. Phoenix Bridge Co. 10—Rosebault vs. Hall. 11—Ackerman vs. Brush 12—People ex rel. Brick Presbyterian Church vs. Coler. 13—Jacob vs. Jacob. 14—City of New York vs. Britton. 15—Same vs. O. J. Gude Co. 16—Cuthbert vs. Jempson. 17—Lustig vs. Heidenreich. 18—In re Silberstein. 19—Price vs. Man. Hygeia Ice Co. 20—Ralli vs. Halstead. 21—Orth vs. Herzog. 22—Killian vs. Killian. 23—Ferguson vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor, &c., R. R. Co. 24—Knox vs. Stols. 25—In re Humes. 26—Josephthal vs. Maurer. 27—Potter vs. Hunter. 28—Bayer - Gardner-Himes Co. vs. Hunter. 29—Erste Buchaczer Congregation, &c., vs. Horowitz. 30—Merrill vs. Merrill. 31—Beck vs. Connolly. 32—Marsh vs. Cheshire Lime & B. S. Co. 33—Keller vs. Klemens. 34—Kellogg vs. Nassau Ferry Co. 35—Brienz vs. Rofrano. 36—Copeland vs. Brown. 37—Schumann vs. Schumann. 38—Maxim & Gay Co. vs. Kossofky. 39—Ford vs. Peene. 40—Swords vs. Swords. 41—Smith vs. Donohue. 42—People, &c., vs. Bahr. 43—Branch vs. Margolies. 44—People ex rel Kohler vs. Feitner. 45—Hopper vs. Dolan. 46—People ex rel. Wood vs. Doe. 47—Ewing vs. Dederick. 48—Kunzemann vs. Kunzemann. 49—Tudini vs. Vespazziano. 50—Peck vs. Townsend. 51—Hoag vs. Coler. 52—Campbell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. 53—Grant vs. same. 54—Garrambino vs. same. 55—Grossman vs. same. 56—Eisler vs. same. 57—Bryant vs. same. 58—In re Newcomb. 59—Bleecker vs. Dupuy. 60—Kennedy vs. Kennedy. 61—Macdonald vs. Manice. 62—McGuire vs. McGuire 63—Steinbrecher vs. McArdle. 64—Same vs. same. 65—Ferris vs. Townes. 66—Alexander vs. Aronson. 67—Sherman vs. Tucker. 68—Goldey vs. Maxwell. 69—Gross vs. Albert F. Hoffmeister Co. 70—In re Bettman. 71—Glencove Granite Co. vs. Costello. 72—Fischer-Hansen vs. Stiernagranat. 74—Naylor vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. 77—Lewis vs. Ellis. 78—Ficken vs. McCready 79—Binghamton Trust Co. vs. Grant. 80—Fletcher vs. McKeon

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Admiralty.

155—Perry vs. SS. Ansagar. 159—Carman vs. Bronx Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 409, 410, 411, 413.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Sachs vs. York. 2—Foster vs. same. 3—Kohler vs. Feitner. 4—Weed vs. Davidson. 5—Sugden vs. Magnolia Metal Co. 6—Brady vs. Kennedy. 7—Levine vs. Goldsmith. 8—People, &c., vs. Herlihy. 10—Fletcher vs. McKean. 11—Levene vs. Hahner. 12—In re Standard Trust Co. Non-enumerated motions. 17½—Behrmann vs. Voorhis. 27—Hamilton vs. Cutting. 43—Montgomery vs. Boyd. 13—Medina Gas &

CHICAGO LAWYER KILLED.

William A. Bishop Dies Peculiarly Near Greece, N. Y.—His Friends Consider It Suicide.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The body of a man, identified as that of William A. Bishop, 70 Borden Block, Chicago, and who lived in Waukegan, Ill., was found this morning in a sandy corn field in the town of Greece with his throat cut.

The Coroner traced the man's trail back 100 yards to a corner of a rail fence in a piece of woods. There were evidences along the trail that the man had fallen on his hands and knees.

In the pockets were found several gold chains, a gold watch, a silver watch, several ladies' cuff buttons marked "B." and a check book on the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago. Bishop had drawn checks on Oct. 15 for $25, and on Oct. 16, $25, each in favor of himself. In his wallet was $50 in greenbacks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—William A. Bishop was a member of the law firm of Bishop & Strong. He was a bachelor and lived with his step-grandmother, a Mrs. Arnold, at Waukegan, Ill. "Mr. Bishop probably committed suicide," said C. A. Partridge, secretary at G. A. R. headquarters here, and who was a neighbor of Bishop's at Waukegan.

"He left home Tuesday night and had not been heard from since. He had been despondent for some time over a business disagreement, and talked freely Sunday of his troubles, even threatening to commit suicide, and I have no doubt he made good his threat. Bishop had considerable property, which was inherited from his father."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.08⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	9.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 spring wheat, 67¼@69½c; No. 2 red, 71@71½c; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 2 oats, 36c; No. 2 white, 38½@38¾c; No. 3 white, 37½@38c; No. 2 rye, 56@56½c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.36; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.34; prime timothy seed, $3.55@3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $15.05@15.15; lard, per 100 lb, $9.50@9.52½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.55@8.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7½@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.90@8.95; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened steady to a shade, with prices 1 to 5 points lower in sympathy with weak cables and continued to ease off pretty much all the forenoon under selling by discouraged longs, active selling by local expert houses as hedges against large spot purchases in the South, and evident pressure from the bear side. The bulk of these offerings were absorbed by commission houses, who were well supplied with "limited orders" to buy on all declines. So far as legitimate influences were concerned, the market was in no less firm position yesterday than early in the week, when the trade was bulling the market with 8½c in mind as the mark to be reached before Saturday night. Prices were weak toward midday with January off to 8.02, and May to 7.92, at which time being crazy ones seemed disheartened, and a break through 8c before night was talked of. Slightly warmer weather in the belt, with private predictions for increased receipts helped to undermine bull confidence. But immediately following midday rumors of an enormous spot demand South at firm prices, and smaller estimates for to-day's receipts than expected, changed the whole temper of the market. Covering set in on a large scale, and before the 2 P. M. "call" was reached it was apparent to all that the room had fully liquidated its long cotton, and had sold for short account in the forenoon break. Commission houses became active supporters of the Winter months, spot houses covered their short sales made in January, having sold large lots of cotton to New England mills, while the new bull leaders who had remained faithful during the recent drop of $1 per bale, adopted aggressive tactics, and before the close had the bear contingent in full retreat. From 8.02 January rapidly stiffened to 8.11, and other options accordingly, with the close steady at a net loss for the day of only 2 to 6 points. Predictions from Washington for lower temperatures in the Southwest last night and to-day, with more bad crop accounts, added to the late uneasiness among shorts. Splendid reports from American spinning centres were influential in the last hour. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c lower, on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8⅝c for middling Gulf. Sales, 300 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easier, unchanged, at 8¼c; Mobile easy, 1-16c lower, at 8 1-16c; Savannah quiet and easy, 1-16c lower, 7¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Augusta steady, 1-16c lower, at 8⅛c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans for to-day, 16,000 to 17,000 bales, as compared with 6,667 bales actual last week and 19,212 bales actual last year. At Houston for to-day, 15,500 to 16,500 bales, against 15,176 actual last week and 16,048 bales actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.04	8.04	8.02	8.05@8.07
November	8.09	8.09	8.02	8.07@8.08
December	8.13	8.13	8.05	8.09@8.10
January	8.10	8.11	8.02	8.06@8.09
February	8.05	8.05	8.04	8.04@8.06
March	8.05	8.05	7.94	7.99@8.00
April	...	...	...	7.97@7.99
May	7.98	8.00	7.92	7.97@7.98

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices 1-32d lower to 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5¼d; good middling, 5 1-16d; middling, 4 15-16d; low middling, 4 13-16d; good ordinary, 4 21-32d; ordinary, 4 13-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 6,300 bales American. Receipts, none. Futures opened easy and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 39-64@4 40-64d. sellers; October and November, 4 39-64@4 31-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 29-64@4 27-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 23-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, value; May and June, 4 22-64d, buyers; June and July, 4 21-64@4 22-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 21-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Not only did wheat start out with a firm undertone Wednesday, but, sustained by unfavorable Argentine crop reports and light offerings, it continued susceptible to bullish operations throughout the entire day, and closed firm at ⅜@⅝c net advance. The Argentine news was about the same as has been coming in all the week, indicating a need of rain, and was thought to have been already pretty well discounted. It apparently caught the market generally short, however, and for that reason exerted more of an influence than might otherwise have been the case. All of the foreign markets, with the exception of Paris, showed steadiness, but no great amount of strength could be expected on receipt of urgent damage news from the Argentine. Liverpool closed ⅛@¼d higher, Budapest 2 points up, and Berlin partly ¼ mark higher, while Paris markets were 10@15 points not lower. Foreign houses had few orders in the speculative market, and only took 12 loads on export account, being shut out by the advance. Very little improvement was shown in the Northwest movement, and all Spring wheat markets displayed considerable strength in consequence. At Minneapolis and Duluth the arrivals were 623 cars, against 539 cars last year, while at all primary markets the arrivals amounted to 1,039,000 bushels, against 875,000 bushels on the same day a year ago. Offerings at this point were notably light all day, and at Chicago good buying seemed to develop every time the market got around 70c for December. The seaboard clearances were 532,000 bushels of wheat and 24,100 barrels of flour, making a total of 601,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76¾c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76½c, prompt; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77½c, prompt; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75c, prompt; new No. 2 hard, New York, 76½c, and new No. 2 red, 77¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 69c; December, 67¾c; May, 70¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 67c. Flour—First patents, $3.65@3.75; second patents, $3.50@3.60; first clears, $2.75@2.85; second clears, $2.15. Bran, in bulk, $12.50@12.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71⅞c; December, 71¾@71⅞c; May, 74¾c; No. 2 hard, 69@74c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 57¾c; December, 57½@57⅝c; May, 59¼@59⅝c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 37@37½c; December, 37c; May, 35¾@35⅞c; No. 2 white, 38½@39c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—Wheat firmer; close: No. 1 Northern, 70½@70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69@69½c; December, 70¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 55c. Barley lower; No. 2, 65@66c; sample, 45@56c. Corn steady; December, 38¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 17.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; October, 69¾c; December, 68¾c; May, 71¾c. Corn, 55¼c. Oats, 35¾@35¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.65@3.85; Winter straights, $3.30@3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@3.75; Spring clears, $2.00@3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.60; no grade, $2.10@2.25, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Steady; fair to good, $2.95@3.15; choice to fancy, $3.50@3.55. CORNMEAL—Steady; kiln-dried, $3.20@3.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Quiet; fine white and yellow, $1.35@1.50; coarse, $1.10@1.21. FEED—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $18; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.75@18; Spring bran, bulk, $17.50; coarse Winter bran, $18.75@$21; city bran, $18; cornmeal, $20; linseed oilcake, $20; corn oilcake, $22; hominy chop, $20.50; oilmeal, $30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜
December	76 3-16	76 7-16	76	76¼
May	78 15-16	79 3-16	78¾	79
Corn—				
October	...	...	...	61¼
December	61 9-16	61⅝	61 1-16	61⅜
May	62 9-16	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝
Lard—				
October	...	...	...	$9.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	70¼	70⅝	70	69¾
December	70¼	70 15-16	70⅜	70⅜
May	73⅜	...	...	73⅜
Corn—				
October	55	55¼	55	55⅛
December	56⅜	56 11-16	56¼	56⅝
May	58⅝	58⅞	58¼	58⅝
Oats—				
October	...	...	...	34½
December	35 3-16	35½	35 3-16	35¼
May	37¼	37½	37⅛	37⅜
Lard—				
January	$9.07½	$9.15	$9.05	$9.15
May	9.10	9.15	9.07½	9.15
Ribs—				
January	7.90	7.97½	7.90	7.97½
May	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.05
Pork—				
January	15.20	15.32½	15.20	15.27½
May	15.30	15.35	15.25	15.35

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firmer; mess, $15.50@16.75; family, $17@17.75; short clear, $17.50@19.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12, packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20.50@21. DRESSED HOGS—Stronger; bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 8½c; pigs, 8¾@8¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, dull; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 9¾@9¾c; 14 lb, 9½@9¾c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¾c; pickled hams quiet, 10¼@10½c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 5½@5¾c; country, 5¾@5¾c. LARD—Firm, $9.50; city lard firm, $9.20; refined lard firm; South America, $11; Continent, $10; Brazil, kegs, $12.15; compound firm, 8@8¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 11¾c; city lard stearine, 11c.

COTTON.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.40	...	...	5.50@5.60
November	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.60@5.65
December	5.60	5.70	5.60	5.70@5.75
January	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.80@5.85
February	...	...	...	5.90@5.95
March	5.85	6.00	5.85	6.00@6.05
April	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.05@6.10
May	6.00	6.15	6.00	6.15@6.20
June	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.20@6.25
July	6.15	6.20	6.10	6.30@6.35
August	6.35	6.45	6.35	6.40@6.45
September	6.30	6.50	6.30	6.45@6.50

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4⅝@0; receipts, 62,000 bags; stock, 1,420,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ⅛ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., was net ¼ to ¾ pfennig higher; sales, 20,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, ¾ higher; at 12 M., declined ¼; at 3 P. M., barely steady; September unchanged; other months declined ¼; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 48,000 bags. January, 40.75; February, 41; March, 41.25; April, 41.50; May, 41.75; June, 42; July, 42; August, 42.25; September, 42.75; October, 40.25; November, 40.50; December, 40.50. Rio—Coffee market weak. No. 7 Rio, 4⅝@5; exchange, 11¾d; receipts, 26,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 613,000 bags.

METALS.—Owing to an almost entire absence of demand, values of tin, both at New York and at London, took a drop to meet the views of buyers yesterday. The former declined about 60 points and ruled weak and unsettled all day, closing at $24.25@$24.75 for spot, while at London values dropped £2 10s, and closed very weak, with spot quoted at £112 10s and futures at £105 10s. Copper also took a sudden drop and fell off £1 10s, to £63 15s, for spot and £62 10s for futures. The local market ruled quiet at Wednesday's advance; spot Lake Superior closing at 16.85@17c, and 16⅝@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. Lead was dull and unchanged at home and abroad, closing at $4.37½ and £11 7s 6d, respectively. Spelter was also unchanged at both points, closing at $4.20@$4.25 and £17 2s 6d, respectively. Domestic iron markets ruled dull and nominally unchanged on the basis of $9.50@$10.50 for pig iron warrants; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$16; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.50@$15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.50@$16; Glasgow warrants closed at 53s 9d and Middlesborough closed at 45s 3d.

SUGAR.—At the close the market was strong on the basis of 3 13-16c for centrifugal, 3 5-16c for muscovado and 3c for molasses sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar regulars, $1.95; tar oil, bbls, $4; spirits of turpentine, 38¼@38¾c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.65@$1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2.25; M, $2.75; N, $3.25; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35½c; receipts, 70 casks. Resin firm, 90@95c; receipts, 356 barrels. Crude turpentine firm, $1.10@$2; receipts, 10 casks. Tar firm, $1.30; receipts, 168 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35½c; receipts, 979 casks; sales, 1,092 casks; exports, 512 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,569 barrels; sales, 2,023 barrels; exports, 3,335 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin, firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading; dressed beef steady; city-dressed beef, native sides, 5½@9½c per lb; Texas beef, 5@6½c; good veals steady; other grades sold easier; poor to prime veals, $4@$8 per 100 lbs; bunch grassers, $2.50; buns, $3; mixed calves, $1.50; city-dressed veals, 9½@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep very dull, 15c lower; lambs dull, but sales steady; sheep, $2.50@$3.35; few, $3.50; lambs, $4.75@$5.25; culls, $3.50@$3.90; dressed mutton, 5@6½c per lb; dressed lambs, 6½@9½c. HOGS—No hogs on sale; quoted nominally steady.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANCIS GRAY BLINN, bankrupt. No. 4,129.

Notice is hereby given that Francis Gray Blinn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 28th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 17th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID GOLDSTEIN, individually and as a member of the firm of Israel & Goldstein, bankrupt. No. 3,895.

Notice is hereby given that David Goldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 15, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 28th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 17, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANTHONY GORE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Anthony Gore, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 15th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 17th, 1901.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHENOMENAL AUCTION SALE.

226 Choice Lots
AT
HOMECREST
4TH ADDITION,
Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THE GROUNDS
At 1 P. M. TO-MORROW—Rain or Shine.
TERMS:—10% Down; Balance 3% per month or Cash.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE, DON'T FAIL TO INVESTIGATE IT.
Lunch Served Prior to Sale.
HOW TO GET THERE: TAKE SMITH ST. (CONEY ISLAND CAR), FROM PARK ROW, N. Y., or Franklin Ave. Car from 23d Street Ferry, Brooklyn, and get off at AVENUE S and DALEY'S LANE.
FOR MAPS AND PARTICULARS WRITE
WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
149 Broadway, N. Y., or
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, October 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE
Choice and Valuable Property
NO. 5 CHATHAM SQ.,
Between Mott and Doyers Streets.
ALSO
4 and 5 story brick and stone buildings with lots.
Nos. 58, 62, 64 and 66 WATER STREET
Between Coenties and Old Slips.
For maps, &c., apply to Robinson, Biddle & Ward, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 160 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, October 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT. PARTITION SALE.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Referee.
2 three-story and basement brick tenements, with lots
Nos. 128 & 130 Orchard Street,
between Delancey and Rivington Streets,
4-story and basement brick tenement, with lot
No. 272 East 10th Street.
For maps, etc., apply to Alexander C. MacFulty, Esq.; Plaintiff's Attorney, 132 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, October 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
6-story brick tenement, with stores and lot,
No. 417 West 39th Street.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Under its system doubtful points in titles are submitted to its Committee of Counsel, consisting of well-known real-estate lawyers. This protection makes its policies the strongest issued.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Short Cut To a Home.
Our system of short-term payments is the shortest possible method of owning a home.
SAVE { CAR FARE. TIME.
Homes $2,000 to $3,975 in Borough of Queens. Write if you can't call.
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

FACTORY SITES.
SINGLE LOT AND ACREAGE; RAIL AND WATER FRONT COMBINED; NEW YORK FREIGHT RATES.
BRIDGE, TUNNEL AND GOOD FERRIES. WITHIN GREATER NEW YORK, IN BOROUGH OF QUEENS. Address,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

Morris Park.—9-room modern residence, $3,750, $250 cash; correspondence solicited. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES A. KUH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses A. Kuh of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Moses A. Kuh was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Oct. 17, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB MEYER, bankrupt. No. 3,949.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Meyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 10th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 28th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 17th, 1901.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB OLINGER, SAMUEL HARRIS, and RUBEN MELZER, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that certain personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Moses R. Ryttenberg, Esq., the Trustee, at public auction, by Gus Bronner, auctioneer, at Numbers 50 and 52 Howard Street, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on Monday, October 28, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

A general description of said property is as follows: Crash, Ducks, Cloth, Machines, &c. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated October 16, 1901.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
64 William Street, New York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A beautiful American basement residence,
315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER ON PREMISES.

WEST 81ST,
near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100. $65,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

NEAR HERALD SQUARE.
A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY—GOOD-SIZED PLOT.
Also a prominent
GRAND STREET CORNER.
Apply to
GERALD R. BROWN, 120 B'way.

WEST 72D,
an elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements; will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

Automobile stables for sale in the neighborhood of 72nd St. near Park Ave. Will be arranged to suit the purchaser. Sizes 18 and 36 feet by 100 feet.
Apply to William M. Ryan, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Corner on Riverside Drive,
5-Story American Basement.
A well-built, attractive, corner on Riverside Drive; most central and on the best part of Riverside Park. $90,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE,
18th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
M. & L. HESS, 907 Broadway.

74th St., No. 16 East, For Sale.—Location unsurpassed. Parties looking for a home, with plumbing perfect, with furniture that includes paintings, bric-a-brac, billiard table; with position in the middle of the millionaire district, are invited to examine the premises and the price. Open ten to four.

Bronx.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375.
Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; $10 monthly. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Two-family house at a great bargain; near west side elevated, 155th St. Station; restricted neighborhood; splendid location. Jones, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

Bargain.—Splendid three-family house; just finished; two floors already rented; $50; near west side elevated; splendid location. Jones, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

Cheapest lot in city, 25x100; 5th Av., near 120th St., $12,000. Plass, 231 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FEW GENUINE BARGAINS
in detached cottages, from $1,500 to $5,500; $200 down, balance on simple interest; high, healthy locality; 22 minutes out; 94 trains; fine schools. Anson, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; $4,000; easy payments. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Sacrifice! Sacrifice!—$3,000; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Farm for Sale—116 acres, beautiful site, one mile from City of Dover, N. J.; fine fruit orchard of 5 acres; 2 dwellings, one nearly new and modern; 9 rooms; object of sale to close estate. J. H. Pollard, executor, Fair Haven, Vt.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Can save you expense of altering your old tenements under the new tenement house law; we can exchange them for new modern apartment houses; let us know what you have and we will get you a proposition. F. R. Wood & Co., 412 Columbus Av. 'Phone, 178 Riverside.

A fine brick double flat, imprv., on Webster Av., 169th St., mortg. $9,500, (savings bank,) to exchange for flat or tenement in Yorkville, east side. Kretsch, 1,556 Avenue A.

Bargain.—Four-story tenement, brick, all improvements, opposite Claremont Park, for Brooklyn or Long Island property; equity $5,500. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Manhattan dwelling, equity $8,000 and $1,000 cash; Brooklyn dwelling, equity $4,000, ($1,000 mortgage,) and cash for flat or tenement. Broker, Box 184 Times Office.

Good firm, convenient to New York, exchange for private houses, west side. Waldron, 2,074 7th Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

$5,000 cash buys fine paying avenue store property; two buildings, netting 17 per cent. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazzas, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d St.; cheap lots at station; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry.
Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley.
No interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Richmond Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—To close estate, 20-acre country seat, Manor Road, near Ocean Terrace, Staten Island; 14-room modern dwelling, with improvements, barn, fruit, shade trees; five minutes' walk from Midland trolley; fifty minutes from Battery; ten-cent fare; ripe for subdivision in building lots. Apply, for permit or descriptive circular, Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Orlando, Florida, for health, comfort, or business; delightful Winter climate; orange groves, cottages, hotels, stores; beautiful lake fronts. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH
THIS is just to remind you to visit this beautiful property one of these glorious autumn days. It will repay you. You have never seen anything like it in the artistic beauty of its houses, parks and streets. Everybody says so. Take Kings Co. "L" Flatbush Train; twenty minutes from bridge. Photos of property of
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York

South Midwood.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF FLATBUSH.
The most perfect suburb of New York—for those seeking a home midst exclusive and restricted surroundings, 25 minutes to the city.
$9,800 WILL BUY THIS IMPOSING new residence; with hall in centre, containing 11 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry, and storage rooms; cabinet hardwood trim; best nickel-plate open plumbing; hot and cold water between chambers; large butler's pantry with Cooper's refrigerator; fine large kitchen with celebrated "quick meal" combination range; double parquet and comb grain pine floors. Magnificent new arrangement of rooms; oak beam ceiling in Dining Room; handsomely decorated; plot, 50x100 (or more ground if desired.) Only $1,000 required; balance like rent.
A. W. SCHMIDT.
South Midwood Office, 1364 Flatbush Ave., (Cor. Foster Ave.)

HOMES IN FLATBUSH
Ideal American Homes. All that can be desired in plan, finish and location.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.
197 E. 15th St., B'klyn
99 Nassau St., M'htn.
BEVERLY SQUARE EAST, BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.
Short term payments same as rent.
All our land restricted.
Have you seen our 10 Houses ready for inspection?
Write if you can't call.
Any Flatbush car at Bridge to Beverly Road.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

WASHINGTON AV., $20,000.
SPACIOUS HOUSE;
WINDOWS ON THREE SIDES.
MODERN PARLOR FLOOR, WITH EXTENSION DINING ROOM, RECEPTION ROOM, 2 PARLORS, LIBRARY, AND SPACIOUS HALL; 9 BEDROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHTING; HARDWOOD FLOORS; LOT 41x123; HOUSE 33x40 AND EXTENS

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE EARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician. 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Earnard School for Girls
131 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

EASTMAN,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

The Weingart Institute
OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
425 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, } Headmasters.
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
425 Madison Avenue.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.
NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1880. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

. 18TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
121 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 52d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., } Principals.
Benjamin Loyd Buckley, A. B., }

THE VELTIN SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work Circular on application.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.
735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES WREAKS
thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.
Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Round Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 407 5th Ave.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 56th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table, reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 83d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
61 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.
Elocution, speeches, voice strengthening, recitations, debating, conversation; highest references. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, 8 East 15th St.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE Wilson & Lyon School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

Italian orphan boy, 13 years, desires to enter boarding school within 500 miles of New York, where terms are $160 per year or less; cannot afford to pay more. Box 271, 1,209 Broadway.

Experienced teacher wishes pupils in English branches; specialties, science and mathematics; best reference. Address Miss V. C., Box 37, 1,242 Broadway.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Twelfth year begins Oct. 21, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice-Pres't. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circulars address PROF. ISAAC F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Teachers.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia.) 316 West 56th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

To Read Music at Sight.—One of the principal factors in expert sight reading is a thoroughly comprehensive and practical understanding of time. This knowledge, which by the regular methods is acquired—if at all—only through years of tuition and practice, can be had in twelve lessons; perfect facility and absolute precision a certainty; applies to all instruments. Hundreds of testimonials. M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av., near 70th St.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS.—Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 304 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, piano, violin, mandolin, guitar, bandurria; first-class tuition; modest charges.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Sig. Sebastian.—Your voice placed in 10 lessons; hearings 1 to 2, Saturdays. 10 East 17th St.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 70th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lanciers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 West 125th St., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

EMPIRE, 250-254 West 116th St.; (largest hall;) waltz guaranteed, 6 private lessons, $5; 24 lessons, $5; open daily.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free, at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st St.

Surrogate Notices.

BROWN, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York.—By the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To William Roberts, George Oram, William R. Bettles, as Executor of Mary A. Bettles, deceased, Ellen Roberts, Mary Whittaker, Mary Alice Oram, and Susan Oram, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited to appear before one of our Surrogates of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Alvar de Comeau, as Executor under the last will and testament of SOPHIA BROWN, deceased. And let the above-named infants then and there show cause why a special guardian should not be appointed to appear for them on said judicial settlement.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. [Seal.] Thomas, one of the Surrogates of our said county, at the County of New York, on the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s27-law6w&n8

YOUNG, ANN SMITH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Joseph Haven, Josephine Young, Gertrude A. Forman, Josiah Cadmus, Elizabeth Morton, Carrie B. Ayers, Emma Lockrow, Annie J. Rogan, William Henry Young, Jr., infant; Charles E. Forman, infant; Lyle Forman, infant, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANN SMITH YOUNG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Caroline Amelia Brundage, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DARLINGTON, CRANE & JENKINS, Attorneys for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City.
s27-law6wF

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.
THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.
fy26-law6mF

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE E. GREACEN, Executrix. ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano— $150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS
5th Ave., corner 16th St.
Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

1857 **—STECK—** 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

A—POSTAL CARD—A
Mail one to us with your name and address, and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.
NEEDHAM,
FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH STREET.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'wa, Cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor 47th st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED; RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (25 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, instalments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Stock, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; instalments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

Pianos to rent, $2 and $3 monthly; rent allowed if purchased; 50 bargains in upright pianos. Goetz & Co., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn.

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$75 BEAUTIFUL upright Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 10:15 A. M., public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, 337 5th Av., Borough of Brooklyn. By order of mortgagees.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 9 A. M., public auction, 92d St., east of 3d Av., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, formerly 261 High St., Brooklyn. By order of mortgagees.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., all week, Bric-a-Brac, Rugs, 1,077 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American. — Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1; bath, references. A. 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F..... 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and instalments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins. 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 21 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Singer sewing machine, latest drophead, 5 drawers, all improvements, $25. 173 3d Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

REMOVAL NOTICE!!!—LENOX AUCTION ROOMS, formerly West 125th St., now Madison Av. and 130th St. BARGAINS IN FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
520 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, claims, matrimonial difficulties, estates adjusted by experienced attorney. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

"Abandoned Farm Found"; see Oct. Century; deserted farm catalogue free. Box 1844, Boston.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

HIGHEST CASH PAID for all kinds stores, merchandise, furniture of flats and houses; strictly confidential. Rose, 576 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Never Thrown Away.—Pencils printed all around; very attractive; $1.75 per gross, $7 per 1,000; send 2c. for sample and price list. Lang & Scherer, 38 East 8th St., N. Y.

Man with $2,000, for which he will receive stock, half interest in Newark office and $600 per year salary to commence with. Address C. D. Johnson, 150 Hudson St., Newark, N. J.

The Wizard System detects errors as they are and enables your bookkeeper to get out his trial balance the first addition; price, $5.00. For particulars address Wizard System, 162 East 23d St.

Party with $5,000 to represent a corporation in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark; salary, $150.00 per month. Address C. D. Johnson, 150 Hudson St., Newark, N. J.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—Manufacturing plant on Greater N. Y. water front, within lighterage limits. Mail full particulars to A. M. Davis, 1,027 Boulevard, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

$1,000, partner in established wholesale and retail cigar store; no special qualifications required except honesty and stability. P. O. Box 1,097, New Haven, Conn.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Capital advanced to manufacturers and merchants on their outstanding accounts at very low rates. Honest, Box 144 Times Office.

Will invest about $3,000, with services, in legitimate manufacturing business; electric preferred; references exchanged. U., Box 107 Times.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Half-tones, 98c., or 10c. inch; photozinc engraving, 5c. inch; electrotyping, 2c. inch. Moko, Park Row Building.

Wanted—Capital to enlarge plant for manufacture of patented article already in use; control. Box 153 Times.

The National Window Cleaning Agency, 1,517 2d Av.; full satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone call 498—79th.

Perfectly safe investment for surplus funds; send for prospectus. Pineoll Remedy Company, Rahway, N. J.

Have you uncollectible debts? I will collect same; no fee unless successful. Lawyer, Box 121 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY E. STEVENS, Jr., plaintiff, against MARY A. KIRCHNER, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jackson Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street (formerly Cedar Place); thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly parallel with Jackson Avenue thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches; thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches to the easterly side of Jackson Avenue, and thence southerly along Jackson Avenue thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 17th, 1901.
GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Referee.
OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Nos. 806 and 808 Jackson Ave.

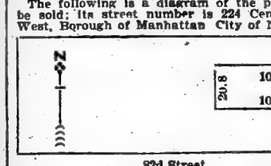

158th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,144.81, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $255.98, with interest from October 15, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $260.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 17, 1901.
GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Referee.
o17-2aw3wTh&F&n7

NO. 224 CENTRAL PARK WEST, BOROUGH of Manhattan, City of New York.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARA POST JONES, as General Guardian of Frances Coster Jones, an infant, plaintiff, against JACOB M. NEWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 25th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as foll

TAX DEPARTMENT'S WORK

Valuation of the Greater City's Real Estate, $3,237,778,261.

FRANCHISE TAX DISCUSSED

In Condemning Recent Legislation the Commissioners Intimate that Revenue Channels Are Congested by It.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments sent to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday a report of the work of his department for the three months ended June 30, practically "a summary of its work for the official year." The commission's introduction to the report says:

"It is very unfortunate for the city that its proper channels of revenue should be congested by ill-advised or crude legislation, such as we have had the past year. We called your Honor's attention to the passive operation of the franchise tax law in last year's report, which is yet passive so far as the payment of taxes is concerned, because of the alleged unconstitutionality of the law, which, among other things, abrogates the right of the local Assessors to make assessments."

Referring to specific laws the report says:

"The bank tax law, passed by the last Legislature, has also raised considerable doubt as to its legality, at least as to the National banks, because of the restrictions by the National Government under Section 2,519 of the Revised Statutes. The effect of these laws is to tie up about $25,000,000 of assessable property, and both measures involve the principle of the right of the local Assessor to make assessments.

"Commenting on the financial statement as contained in the reports of the Controller of the city, lately rendered, we wish to emphasize the fact that the Legislature not only seems to be encroaching on th rights of the city by mandatory legislation as to its expenses, increasing them with each year, against the protests of our representatives in the Legislature and the veto of your Honor, but have now commenced to appropriate our assets, and thus render us unable to meet these mandatory expenses."

The report shows that the total value of real estate in the Borough of Manhattan is $2,112,405,520, which represents an increase in the assessments of $38,668,740 over the assessments levied in 1900. The total real estate valuations of the Bronx for 1901 amounted to $146,808,303, an increase of $5,816,454 over 1900. The total real estate valuation in Brooklyn was $868,362,119, which is an increase of $12,212,815 over 1900. The valuation of Queens property was placed at $107,179,620, an increase of $2,751,-715 over 1900.

The total valuation of all real estate in the Greater New York, including the special franchise valuations, for 1901, was $3,237,-778,261, which is an increase of $68,225,061 over the assessments of 1900. The total number of pieces of property assessed was 511,476 in 1901, and 508,110 in 1900.

Referring to personal tax matters, the report states:

"This department has made strenuous efforts with every available means at its command to enforce the personal tax law, and after subtracting the amount which has been stricken from the rolls by acts of the Legislature in relation to the taxation of trust companies, and also exempting a portion of the assets of insurance companies, after the Court of Appeals had held that they were liable for taxation upon a case which this department carried to that court for the purpose of determining the actual situation, there is an increase of $10,000,000.

"For years this department has been directing attention to the inequality which existed between the assessments on banks and trust companies. The Legislature has undertaken to bring that result about, in such a manner as may lead to a worse condition than before, if certain rights claimed by the shareholders of banks are allowed by law.

"Robert Feitner explained that in previous years the Department of Taxes could not assess the franchise value of corporations in assessing the capital. This system has not changed this year. The report describes the matter as follows:

"In determining the valuation of the capital of a corporation, we have given very serious consideration this year to the franchise tax law, known as Chapter 712 of the Laws of 1880. This act, by its amendment of Subdivision 3 of Section 2 of the tax law, provides that the term 'land, real estate and real property, includes not only what had heretofore been determined as real property, but also the value of all franchises, rights, or permission to construct, maintain, or operate the same in, under, above, on, or through street, highway, or public place, and the law further provides that a franchise right, authority, or permission specified in this section shall, for the purpose of taxation, be known as a 'special franchise,' and that the tangible and intangible property shall be taxed together.

"After making the intangible franchise real property for the purpose of taxation, the act provides in Section 47, that the imposition or payment of a special franchise tax as provided in this chapter, shall not relieve any association, co-partnership, or corporation for the payment of any organization tax or franchise tax, or any other tax otherwise imposed by Article IX. of this chapter, or by any other provision of law, which confirms without question the right of this department to assess the capital stock of every company liable for taxation.

"The above confirmation of the power of the Commissioners to fix the valuation of the capital of a corporation, together with the decisions of the Court of Appeals, which hold that it is the duty of the Assessor to take into consideration the value of all the assets of a corporation as representing the value of its capital and give the legal deductions allowed by law, has justified us, we believe, in taking into consideration in valuing such capital, not only all the tangible property of a corporation, but also such intangible property as is covered by the foregoing definition, and in consonance with this construction of the law, such valuations have been made by this department, based upon the earnings of the respective corporations, and wherever obtainable, supported by the dividends and market rate of the share stock. The effect of this action has been a largely increased assessment upon the capital of franchise corporations for the year 1901.

$3,600,000 Bond Issue by the City.

Controller Coler advertised yesterday for bonds amounting to $3,600,000 at 3½ per cent., the bids to be opened at 2 P. M. on Oct. 29; $2,000,000 of the issue will be used to repave streets, $900,000 for acquiring land for a park at West Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, and $350,000 for armories and sites for new armories.

Register to-day!

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Do not lose your vote by failing to register.

NOT COUNT McDEN'S MURDERER.

Allador Hattas, Accused of Crime in Argentina, Set Free.

Certain coincidences nearly brought Allador Hattas of 550 East Sixteenth Street a free trip to Buenos Ayres as the accused murderer of Count Meden, a Russian ranch owner of Argentina. Hattas was arrested Tuesday and was held to await extradition, but yesterday he was released in the Jefferson Market Police Court, having proved that at the time of the murder, seventeen months ago, and for some time before and after, he was living at 305 East Eleventh Street, in this city.

Besides the correspondence of their names, the innocent Hattas and the alleged murderer are both thirty years old, both carpenters, and their physical description is about the same.

Dr. Jahr's Sentence Changed to a Fine.

When Dr. Richard E. Jahr, William Necker, and James J. Kelly of Union Hill were convicted in Jersey City last Summer of a conspiracy to defraud the Colonial Life Insurance Company by insuring improper risks, Necker was fined $400 and costs, Dr. Jahr was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and $200 fine, and Kelly to four months' imprisonment. Kelly went to jail and served his term, but Dr. Jahr appealed, and was released on bail. He appeared before Judge Blair in the General Sessions Court yesterday, and on the motion of James A. Gordon, his counsel, the previous sentence was expunged, and Dr. Jahr was resentenced to pay a fine of $400 and costs.

The horror of the ordinary mother when she sees her son in long trousers for the first time is not to be wondered at, when you consider the usual cut-down-big-brother effect.

Here are smart trim little long trouser suits for the 13 to 16 year olds; built on boyish lines, almost a cure for awkwardness.

$10 to $20.

"Quality good, style nil" describes the usual $3.50 shoe.

To get at the unusual, have taken $9 style and tacked on the best leather and workmanship gettable for $3.50.

Our new $3.50 shoe is made for style as well as for wear.

Box calf, enamel and patent leather.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

WILL OF G. K. HARROUN.

Union College's Treasurer Recorded His Gratitude to Providence—Provisions for an Adopted Child.

The will of Gilbert King Harroun, Treasurer of Union College, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The first paragraph of the will reads:

"I desire to express with all humility and reverence my gratitude to my Creator for having permitted me to live in this world sixty-five years, journey so much about it, enjoyed so many pleasures, and had so few misfortunes."

Mr. Harroun died at Plattsburg on Sept. 12 last. He came to New York from Erie County and became a member of the publishing house of Harroun & Sanford. Later he was Controller of The Mail and Express. At one time he was the manager of the Fifth Avenue Stage Company. He leaves about $48,000 in personal property.

Mrs. Harroun receives the use of certain of his household goods for life. At her death these are to go to Laura Darby Conger, whom he terms "an adopted child, (not legally.")

Miss Conger receives all of the testator's library, "my velvet breakfast jacket, my tree of languages, my old-fashioned bird shotgun and revolver," a number of uncut gems, some diamonds, and various other souvenirs. She receives permission to sell such of these things as she does not want to keep and the money realized is to go into the trust fund created of the balance of the testator's estate.

Mr. Harroun names Miss Conger as his executrix, and she directs her to obtain from the Cuban Educational Society copies of the correspondence relating to its work and publish a brochure about it.

In the petition which is filed with the will Miss Conger renounces her right to act as executrix.

CHARLES C. DELMONICO'S WILL

Leaves All His Property to an Aunt, a Sister, and a Brother.

Charles C. Delmonico, in his will, did not leave anything to his wife. The will was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Delmonico died at Colorado Springs, Col., on Sept. 20 last. His will is dated March 10, 1885. In it he gives all his interest in the restaurant business of Delmonico's to his aunt, Rosa Delmonico of 168 West Seventy-second Street. His other personal property he divides between his sister, Josephine C. Delmonico, and his brother, Lorenzo C. Delmonico.

Mr. Delmonico, to the surprise of his friends, who thought him a confirmed bachelor, was married just a year ago this month. His wife was Miss Jeanne Edwards of Brooklyn. She is very wealthy in her own right, and the fact that her husband did not execute a new will after their marriage will, it is said, have no effect on the disposition of his estate.

At the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, who are counsel in the matter, it was said last night that everything had been amicably arranged and that there would be no contest of the will. The lawyers said that Mrs. Delmonico was in perfect harmony with the rest of the family.

OLGA HEITZ ON THE STAND.

Denies that She Unduly Influenced Mr. Cruger and that He Was Cruel.

Olga Salomea Heitz, who is the sole legatee under the will of Eugene Gurdo Cruger, was a witness in her own behalf yesterday before Surrogate Thomas. In her testimony she denied many of the allegations made by the contestants that Mr. Cruger was of unsound mind and that she had unduly influenced him.

Miss Heitz spoke with a marked French accent. She was very emphatic in her denials that Mr. Cruger had treated her cruelly.

"Did you ever have a servant come to the room to protect you from Mr. Cruger's violence?" she was asked.

"No, Sir; I never did."

"Did you tell a servant that Mr. Cruger was very hard to get along with when drinking?"

"I did not."

"When did you first see Mr. Cruger's will?"

"In 1898, after his death."

"Did you ever see it before that?"

"Never."

"It has been said that as universal legatee under Mr. Cruger's will you have received 44,000 francs. Is that true?"

"Yes."

"Have you paid any debts of the estate as universal legatee?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"Eleven or twelve thousand francs."

On cross-examination Miss Heitz was asked, "Have you ever been known by any other name than Olga Salomea Heitz?"

"Yes, Mme. Cruger."

"Any other?"

"No."

"Have you not been known as Kessler?"

"Yes, I used that name once in 1896. It was when I signed a deed. Willie Cruger told me I could not sign in the name Cruger, and told me to use my mother's name."

Miss Heitz was still on the stand when an adjournment was taken until this morning.

Russian Warship's Trial Trip.

The new Russian battleship Retvizan, which was recently built at Cramp's shipyards at Philadelphia, and which has been for the past few days in drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, passed out at Sandy Hook at 11:40 A. M. yesterday for her official trial trip on the New England coast.

O'Neill's

Misses' and Children's Dep't.

A special offering of the newest and best styles in Ready-to-Wear Garments at much less than regular prices.

Girls' Dresses
Made of blue, brown or red Serge, circular yoke, with pointed ruffle, trimmed with braid and lined throughout, 6 to 12 years, ... 2.98

Girls' Three-quarter Box Coats
Of Kersey, in navy, castor and red, yoke back and front, high collar and cuffs, seams all bound, 6 to 14 years, . . 8.98

Misses' Box Coats
Of Kersey, double-breasted, high collar and cuffs, satin lined, 14 to 18 years, ... 9.98

Misses' Walking Suits
Of Cravenette, in Camel's Hair Cheviots, Norfolk Jacket, velvet collar, lined with Taffeta, new flounce shaped Skirt finished with three stitched bands, 14 to 18 years, ... 16.98

A Complete Stock of Infants' Coats, Caps and Dresses at Specially Attractive Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

"You Can't Make A Whistle

out of a pig's tail," and no account of juggling and unscrupulous advertising will make "Bargain Counter" Boys' Clothing worth having.

"It's a snare and a delusion."

For $5 we will hand you a Boy's Overcoat, Sailor Suit, Vestee Suit, D. B. Suit, Three-Piece Suit or Norfolk Suit that is all wool, well made and well trimmed—

There is nothing cheaper.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY, Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

AMERICA PLEASES ARGENTINE EDITOR

E. P. Paz Would Have Closer Relations with This Country.

He Is Part Owner of an Influential and Unique Paper Which Conducts Many Charities.

E. P. Paz, editor and part owner of La Prensa, (The Press,) the most influential paper in South America, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. He is here on business, and incidentally to set in motion certain undertaking which will bring about closer relations between the Argentine Republic and the United States. Mr. Paz believes much can be accomplished in this direction.

La Prensa, his paper, is published in Buenos Ayres, in a handsome five-story building, which was erected at a cost of $2,000,000 by the owner, J. C. P. Paz, ex-Minister from the Argentine Republic to France. The structure is supposed to be the ideal of a newspaper plant, and was the culmination of a careful inspection by Carlos Agote of all the prominent printing establishments in Europe and America.

The whole building is occupied by La Prensa, while much of it is arranged for the use of the public.

It is surmounted by an immense statue after the style of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, which is brilliantly lighted at night to serve as a guide to mariners, and also for the display of information of more than usual interest.

Among its unique features is a concert hall, the free use of which can be had for any charitable purpose; handsomely appointed suites of living apartments for the free entertainment of persons distinguished in the scientific and literary world who may chance to visit Buenos Ayres; a free dispensary in which five physicians are on duty, and attend to more than 100 patients daily; free baths and lavatories for newsboys, a laboratory where competent chemists make analyses free of cost to people of the Argentine Republic; a museum for the display of products of the country, a law bureau, where skilled lawyers deal out free advice; a well-equipped library, open at all times to students; a conservatory of music, which is attended by 1,200 pupils, and dining rooms, where the entire staff are boarded free.

Every year a large share of the profits are set aside to increase the eleemosynary branches of the establishment.

Señor Paz, who is accompanied by Alberto de Gainza, talked freely with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday and said, among other things:

"I have visited many of the newspaper plants in New York and Philadelphia, and am greatly pleased with their completeness. They are much superior to those in Europe.

"What have I done here? I have made arrangements for increased cable facilities, have ordered much machinery, and provided for the improvement of our photo-engraving process. In everything relating to printing there has been such enormous progress here that we want to adopt your improvements. Heretofore we purchased all our supplies in Europe, but hereafter we shall buy our goods here.

"Another purpose of my visit is to bring about better communication between the United States and the South American republics. Shipping facilities are very inadequate. As an example, I leave for home on Oct. 22, and to save time I sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to Cherbourg and take a steamer at the latter place for my home. This occupies twenty-one days. Going direct from New York requires twenty-five days because of the class of vessels engaged in the service.

"It seems to me a stupid thing to go to South America by way of Europe when a line of first-class steamers could make the direct trip, stopping at Rio Janeiro, in from twelve to eighteen days. Our people are becoming greatly interested, and while no aid is expected from the Argentine Government, there is a general belief that such a line of vessels will soon be put on and prove a paying investment. I intend to strongly advocate better transportation facilities. The Hamburg-American Company evidently sees great possibilities, and is running a line of steamers from Europe to our country and thence down the coast to Patagonia. The Lampert & Holt Company, an English corporation, owns a line running between New York and the Argentine Republic, and has more business than it can handle. There is an excellent field for the investment of American capital in this matter.

"Much of the business in the Argentine Republic is controlled by Germans, Englishmen, and Italians, but I am satisfied North American capitalists could go to many South American republics, especially ours, and profitably take over many remunerative concerns now controlled by other countries.

"I am unable to give a good opinion of New York from the point of view of a visitor, but its business plants are the ideal of perfection, and from what I have seen of manufacturing establishments, I am convinced that Americans will be the real manufacturers of the world.

"By reason of the distance our people take little or no interest in the Isthmian canal project or in the war between Venezuela and Colombia. So I have no opinion of any value to express on those subjects.

"Have I been to the Pan-American Exposition? Yes, and the thing that most surprised me was the grand illumination and the enormous electrical power."

Then picking up a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Señor Paz remarked:

"This, to my mind, is an ideal newspaper. Its typographical appearance is excellent and there is evidence of serious and intelligent thought expressed on every page. I do not like the appearance of some of the New York papers."

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S ENGLISH UNDERWEAR. GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE.

"Made for those who can afford the best."

For Men, Women and Children.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Sole Retail Agents for New York Dry Goods Trade. Write for Price List.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Those who argue in favor of the abridgment of the powers of Judges in the matter of punishment for contempt will find support in the case of ex parte Strickler, reported in Volume 109 of The Federal Reporter, Page 145. Strickler was a Cincinnati lawyer, who also practiced in Covington, Ky. Arriving at the latter place to try a case in which he was retained, he found that the Judge was absent in Chicago, and had telegraphed the Sheriff to adjourn all business until a future day. Pursuant to the provisions of a Kentucky statute, the attorney requested the clerk to hold an election for a special Judge to try the case. The clerk refused. After the return of the regular Judge, the case proceeded to trial. In the midst of the trial the Judge sent for the clerk, and inquired who the Cincinnati attorney was who had requested the election of a special Judge while he was absent in Chicago. The attorney stood up, and replied, in a respectful manner, that he was the man. He was ordered to sit down, which he did, and the case proceeded until the noon recess, when the Judge, without further proceedings, announced that Strickler was fined $25 for contempt of court. The Sheriff was ordered to take the attorney in custody until the fine was paid. Strickler then applied to the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Evans, in his opinion, says that a person who is summarily adjudged guilty of contempt without a hearing for an act not committed in the presence of the court, and who, in consequence, is imprisoned for non-payment of the fine imposed, is deprived of his liberty without due process of law, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

***

ACCOUNT BOOKS IN EVIDENCE.—Richard Hodnett, a farmer, of Hume, N. Y., sold poultry and meat at different times to John C. Gault, a butcher, of Olean, N. Y. After Mr. Hodnett's death, his widow attempted to collect the balance of an account unpaid by Gault, but the latter sent her only a small amount of cash. In an action against Gault by the decedent's administrator, it was shown that Gault had written Hodnett, practically admitting the debt, but pleading with the latter not to make trouble, because it would cause him to quit business. The butcher also wrote the widow, stating that he had been disappointed in getting money, but "I will do my best to send you some." The Fourth Appellate Division, on an appeal from a judgment dismissing the complaint, has ordered a reversal, holding that the letters were a complete answer to the defense of the Statute of Limitations. If they did not sufficiently express the character of the indebtedness, the court holds, by Justice Spring, it could be shown by oral proof. Justice Spring also says that proof that the account-book of the decedent was in his handwriting, and that he kept no clerk, and proof by two witnesses who had settled with the decedent from his account-book, that he kept honest accounts, is sufficient to entitle the account-book to be admitted in evidence, although it contains but a portion of the account with the defendant, the pages containing the remaining portion having been lost. In such a case, proof that before a portion of the account was lost, two of the decedent's children made a correct copy of the defendant's entire account, authorized the admission of the copy in evidence.

O'Neill's

Camel's hair felt Hat with tucked felt edge, handsomely trimmed with black and white striped Silk and Birds, all materials of the best quality.
4.98 Each

New Trimmed Hats at Popular Prices!

A new and exceptionally fine assortment of ready-to-wear Hats now ready for your choosing. The assortment comprises the newest and most effective styles for all occasions. For dress wear, for general street wear, for riding and driving, outing or golfing, every design shows the "O'Neill" elegance and harmony of colorings. The prices will be found more than attractive.

We are, also showing an exceedingly beautiful assortment of

Children's Trimmed Hats

For School and Dress Wear

in which many new and tasteful arrangements of trimmings will be seen.

Camel's hair felt Hat with stitched Velvet Edge, Roll Brim, and Tam O'Shanter Crown, trimmed with the best silk Velvet and Bird; very chic,
4.98 Each.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats!

A Matchless Stock of the Newest Shapes and Colors at Prices More Than Attractive.

A Special Assortment Camel's Hair Felt Hats 98c Each. Value 1.50.
with tucked felt edges, all the newest colors . . . . . .

MOHAIR TURBANS AND SAILORS, all colors, worth 1.00, 65c each.

Large Assortment of Beaver & Felt Crowns, in all the latest Autumn Colorings, at prices ranging from 98c to 3.75 Each.

Special Sale of Fancy Breasts, Latest effects, Regular value 1.00, 65c Each.

100 Dozen Fine Feather Pompons, in Black and Black and White, Regular value 75c., 35c Each.

A Matchless Stock of BIRDS, FANCY FEATHERS, BREASTS, WINGS, OSTRICH PLUMES and POMPONS, Etc. BUCKLES AND FANCY ORNAMENTS.

Also a large variety of Velvet and Silk Chiffon Hats in many new and exclusive effects at popular prices.

Sixth Avenue, Twentieth to Twenty-first Street.

Special Sale of *All Silk Umbrellas.*

26-inch frame; with fine English natural wood handles, suitable for men or women;

Also partridge wood handles with silver caps and pearl posts with silver trimmings, suitable for women only.

Both black and colored twilled silk,

$1.95 each, value $3.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHINA CLOSETS.

Dining-rooms depend so much upon the pretty arrangement of china and glass. Our china closets are designed to display one's cherished ware in the most decorative way, with cup-hooks for the "teacups, wisely kept for show."

A simple design in oak, $14.00; perched on tapering legs; fitted with four polished wood shelves and two glazed doors—charmingly old-fashioned.

Others much richer—glass-enclosed on three sides, with mirror back and glass shelves, $35.00. Hanging closets, $8.50.

Factory prices are lessons in economy, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 866 Columbus.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

C. H. PEPPER, LINOLEUM, HAS REMOVED TO 1401 Broadway, Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York. Telephone, 704—38th St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival. NEXT TUESDAY—WM. FAVERSHAM In a New Romantic Role. First time on any stage of a 50-minute play, entitled PRINCE CHARLIE. By Robert Marshall, Author "The Second in Command," "A Royal Family," etc. Preceding "A Royal Rival." Seats now Ready.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday. CHARLES HAWTREY | A Great Success."—Herald. A Message from Mars.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., n'r B'way. LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN | Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. THE RED KLOOF, By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Sat. Klaw and Erlanger's Troubadours, THE LIBERTY BELLES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT. The Rogers Brothers in Washington. NEXT MONDAY—FOR 3 WEEKS. SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR NEXT WEEK. HENRY IRVING, ELLEN TERRY. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday Evenings, Saturday Matinée, CHARLES I. Friday—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Saturday Evening—LOUIS XI.

PROCTOR'S 58TH ST. Comedy & Vaudeville Shows. Le Bille—All Laughter. SANDOW OF MUSCLE. THE MAN ("Turned Up." Always Great Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S 125TH ST. "Mme. Butterfly" Beautiful Belasco Play. "Her Last Rehearsal." Big Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S 5th Av. & 23rd St. "What Happened to Jones" Comedy. Continuous Vaudeville. Great Shows. "My Friend From India." Lively Comedy. BEST VAUDEVILLE.
POPULAR PROCTOR PRICES: 15, 25, 50c. SUNDAY AT ALL CONCERTS HOUSES. BIGGEST & BEST VAUDEVILLE IN TOWN.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. "A STRONG DRAMA."—The Times. MRS FISKE Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER. NEXT MATINEE SAT'Y.

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way. Last Week but One, Castle Sq. Opera Co. To-night. La Gioconda Sat. Mat. Bohemian Girl Sat. Night. Prices, 25, $1. Next & Last—Mikado-Tannhauser.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th, Tue., Sat. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. LA TOSCA. Tad Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail, boats steam heated, always comfortable. See advs. Day Line, stmbt & exc. cols.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. A GREAT SHOW. BEST IN TOWN. Prices, 25c., 50c.

GRAND—THE FOUR COHANS Nxt Wk—Geo. W. Monroe.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. RICHELIEU, with DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

14th St. Theatre, nr 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK, Jno E. Kellerd—The Cipher Code. Next Week—A new play—"New England Folks."

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gericke Ternina Olive Mead Harold Bauer Hofmann Kreisler Gregorowitsch Gerardy Adamowski and others.

A permanent orchestra maintained solely for concert performances.

Five Evg. Concerts. Thursday, Nov. 7, Dec. 12, Jan. 16, Feb. 20, March 20.

Five Matinees. Saturday, Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.

Change of Programme each performance.

Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location.

Subscription sale now open at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1901—Sixtieth Season—1902. EMIL PAUR, CONDUCTOR. EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS on Friday afternoons—Nov. 15, Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, March 14, April 4. EIGHT CONCERTS on Saturday evenings—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 15, April 5. RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 21 to Oct. 26. GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after Monday, October 28. DETAILED PROSPECTUS, with Repertory, Soloists, and Prices on subscription at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Greatest of London Gaiety Theatre Successes. "Has imprinted itself upon the hearts of the populace."—N. Y. Times. Nixon & Zimmerman's elaborate production of THE MESSENGER BOY With JAMES T. POWERS

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. BERTHA GALLAND. At 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2. The Love Match | by Sydney Grundy, author of The Love Match | "Sowing the Wind." Thursday Matinée—"The Forest Lovers."

Harlem Op. House | Empire Theatre Co. | Mrs. Dane's Defence | Evs. 8:15 Mat. Sat

Next Week, Seats Now on Sale. VIOLA ALLEN and Company, Presenting "IN THE PALACE OF THE KING." SPECIAL WED. MAT. OCT. 23D.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MR. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Company in the Big Success, THE NEW YORKERS. Evenings, 8:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 40 Horses ARIZONA 200 People. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15. Extra—Grand Concert Sunday Eve., 50c, 75c.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FLORODORA

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday only. ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day. Broadway Burlesquers This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. Every Eve., "Das Unbeschriebene Blatt." (A Blank Page.) Mat. Sat., "Maria Stuart."

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK LA TOSCA. SIBERIA.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES. AUTUMN MEETING, 1901. 10th Day, Saturday, Oct. 19th. FIRST RACE, 2 P. M. October Steeplechase Handicap. The Champagne, the Municipal Handicap and three other races. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park. MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer, brisk southwesterly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,157. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TROUBLES FACING TURKEY

Finance Minister Declares Another Loan Indispensable.

ANARCHY IN THE PROVINCES

Powers Impatient in Regard to Conditions There—France to Use Coercion If M. Lorando Is Not Paid.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the Finance Minister has reported at a meeting of the Council that the present engagements of the Porte make a new loan indispensable. The Porte will ask for an irade authorizing the loan, the practicability of which is questionable.

The action of several of the Ambassadors indicates that the powers are impatient in regard to the condition of the provinces. The Times's correspondent reports an interview with a man whose position gives him a clear view of Turkish affairs. He says anarchy reigns in Macedonia, Albania, and other provinces, yet the corruption is so great that the officials talk of the situation optimistically.

In the Turkish Government, says the correspondent, personal profit outweighs all other considerations. The Yildiz Kiosk rules everything, the Sultan being intolerant of independent opinion. An aptitude for spying is the quality the Sultan prizes above all others.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The French Government, while still confident that the Lorando claim against the Turkish Government will be settled amicably, is determined, in view of the approaching opening of Parliament, not to grant the Porte much more time to fulfill its obligations. It has decided to resort, in case of necessity, to all the measures of coercion warranted by the circumstances.

Nothing has been published here to confirm the report circulated by the news agency in the United States, that the Ottoman Government has decided to pay the claim. At the Foreign Office yesterday it was stated that there was no change in the situation.

TURKEY'S CLAIM TO KOWEIT.

The Cologne Gazette Says It Cannot Be Impugned—A Contrary Opinion.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Cologne Gazette, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times publishes an "unctuous" article in regard to the Bagdad Railway, in which, it says, French, German, and Russian capital is interested.

Referring to the Koweit question, the Cologne Gazette says it is naturally not to the interests of Turkey and the builders of the railway that the terminus, Koweit, be alienated from Turkish sovereignty.

The paper asserts that the fact that Koweit belongs to Turkey cannot be impugned. British atlases up to now, it says, have exhibited no dubiety on this point.

The London Times of Oct. 9 contained a long article on "Great Britain in the Persian Gulf," which explained the circumstances under which, according to the writer, "we have acquired not merely the right but the obligation to protect from aggression Mubarakh and other chieftains of the Arabian littoral of the Gulf."

The article says that British protection in this region was sought as early as the close of the eighteenth century, and that since 1800, by agreement with the Sultan of Muscat, an English political adviser has resided at Muscat. The raids on shipping by pirates, suppressed by the British, and the slave traffic, nearly suppressed by them, are then referred to. It is claimed that the British Resident is often the arbitrator in intertribal disputes.

The recent "forward" policy of Turkey in Arabia is described, which policy was encouraged by the action of the Sheikh of El Katr—"to further schemes of personal aggrandizement"—in placing himself under the protection of Turkey. Turkey made the Sheikh Deputy Governor of his own territory, but the compact was not sanctioned by Great Britain, and it is said to have led to additional claims by Turkey and to be the present serious inter-tribal conflicts.

"Great Britain," says the writer, "has the most indisputable claim to refuse to allow the continuance of her beneficent task to be thwarted by Turkish attempts to extend a precarious and evil influence over portions of the Arabian littoral."

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

Edict Abolishing Essay Examinations Promulgated in Su-Chow.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Chinese Imperial decree, abolishing the literary essay examinations and introducing radical reforms in education, has, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, been introduced in Su-Chow. The results of this edict, as affording a test of the sincerity of the Government in connection with the whole subject of reform, are awaited with much interest.

A party of Chinese officials have left Su-Chow for Nanking, from whence they will go to Japan to witness the military manoeuvres, at the invitation of the Mikado.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firmer. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c.; cotton, middling, 8½c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fixes.—Page 3.

Four Points of Interest.

Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland—all reached by fast daily express trains via the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York.—Adv.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Czar Will Do Nothing to Provoke a Conflict—Russia and Great Britain Said to be in Agreement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says he understands that the Czar has expressed a determination to do nothing to provoke a conflict regarding Afghanistan.

If trouble arises it will not be the work of the St. Petersburg Government, but will be caused by an excess of zeal on the part of Russian officials on the spot.

There is, adds the correspondent, reason to believe that Russia is not prepared to take the offensive in Afghanistan, since the number of troops within striking distance of the frontier does not exceed 8,000, with thirty guns.

By the Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—The British and Russian Governments have come to a complete agreement regarding the Afghan situation.

It is asserted in high diplomatic circles here that, even should complications arise in Afghanistan in consequence of the death of Abdur Rhaman and the accession of Habib Ullah, these would not lead to concurrent intervention.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Proposition to Assist a British Instead of an American Company in Carrying the Mails Favored.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Wellington, New Zealand, correspondent of The Times says Parliament strongly favors the proposition to assist a British, rather than an American line, for the mail service.

The Chambers of Commerce urge the Government not to propose a retaliatory tariff against the Australian Commonwealth, preferring a conciliatory attitude.

The plan for State-owned coal mines, if adopted, would enable the Government to acquire mines and compete with private owners. After a profit of 5 per cent. is secured the price of coal is to be reduced.

AUSTRIA AND THE BOER WAR.

Great Britain Denounced by Members of the Reichsrath.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says a member of the Reichsrath named Radimsy yesterday introduced in committee a motion censuring Great Britain for her conduct in the South African war, and calling on the Minister of Foreign Affairs to support and promote any action of which the object is to terminate the war, from whatever quarter it may come. The committe suppressed the resolution.

At yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath the Government was questioned in regard to an alleged breach of neutrality in allowing war material and horses to be supplied to the British from Austria.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The Unterhaus today elected Dr. Kaiser as its First Vice President. In returning thanks Dr. Kaiser seized the occasion to interpellate the Government on its attitude in regard to the South African war. He insisted that Austria ought to intercede to secure through arbitration an end of the "robber war now waged by Great Britain." That country, he added, should be obliged to conform to the exigencies of humanity and international law.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Colombo says more than 5,000 Boer prisoners have been received in Ceylon. They are well treated, and the mortality among them is slight. The number offering to serve the King in the British Army is increasing.

British Yeomen to be Paid at Once.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The War Office has ordered the immediate payment to the Yeomanry of arrears of pay, thus removing a serious grievance.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S NEW PLAN.

He May Try to Voyage in His Airship from Nice to Corsica.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that if the weather is not calm enough this month for M. Santos-Dumont to attempt to round the Eiffel Tower with his airship he proposes to voyage from Nice to Corsica, using a guide-rope on the sea.

CEYLON IS PROSPEROUS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Colombo to The Times says the Legislature was opened with a speech by the Governor, Sir J. West Ridgeway. He said the finances, trade, and industries of the colony were in a sound condition. There had been great progress in public works, irrigation, and railways. Harbor improvements at Colombo were in hand. There was no plague in Ceylon.

NAPLES FREE OF THE PLAGUE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—All traces of the plague, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, have disappeared from Naples. The official bulletins have ceased. Goods in bond are being disinfected or destroyed. Rome is entirely free from the plague and other epidemics, contrary reports notwithstanding, and the public health is excellent.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers. —Adv.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast road trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and café car service.—Adv.

BULGARIA READY TO EXTERMINATE BANDITS

Troops Will Pursue Kidnappers If They Cross Frontier.

But the Government Refuses to Take Part in the Negotiations for the Ransom of Miss Stone.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—According to the Politische Correspondenz, M. Saratoff, Bulgarian Minister of the Interior and ad interim Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a note to Mr. Dickinson, United States Consul General in Constantinople a few days ago, in which, after complaining that the Consul General had expressed dissatisfaction with the measures the Bulgarian Government had taken against the kidnappers of Miss Stone, he strongly protested against his Government being held responsible for a crime committed on Turkish territory.

M. Saratoff declared that in order to guard itself against a serious and unmerited accusation, the Bulgarian Government had resolved, should the robber band try to cross the Bulgarian frontier or succeed in stealing into Bulgaria, to have it mercilessly pursued and annihilated by Bulgarian troops.

"We will not enter into any negotiations whatever for paying ransom," said M. Saratoff, "as we do not want precedents established for the many robbers infesting the neighborhood to turn to Bulgaria whenever this seems to their advantage. We are firmly determined to make an example which will deter robbers from repeating such speculations.

"It will then no longer be possible to accuse Bulgaria of harboring secret committees which organize bands for kidnapping foreigners in Turkey and removing them to Bulgaria, there peacefully to enjoy the ransom they extort."

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Commenting upon the statement of the Politische Correspondenz regarding the letter from M. Saratoff, the Bulgarian Minister, to Mr. Dickinson, the Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"It may be regarded as convincing proof that Bulgaria is shielding the Macedonian Committee and that the Sofia correspondents of the Politische Correspondenz, the Pester-Lloyd, and other papers were correct when declaring that Macedonians, disguised as Turks, had kidnapped Miss Stone, and that a regular game is being played by Bulgarian troops on one side and Turkish troops on the other side of the frontier, each side trying to smuggle prisoners over the border in order that the ransom paid by sentimental Americans may be recovered, as the Bulgarians wish, from Turkey, and, as the Turks wish, from Bulgaria, and that some prisoners, but for this farce, could be produced at any moment.

"The right course now is not to pay ransom, but to hold Bulgaria responsible for every hair of Miss Stone's head. Those who know the facts see no reason to anticipate any danger to her life."

"An extraordinary version of the Stone abduction comes to-day from Constantinople," says a dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Telegraph. "It is declared in Turkish official circles that Miss Stone sympathizes with the Macedonian Committee, and herself agreed to the kidnapping, so that ransom would be paid to the committee. Comment upon this story is quite superfluous."

"Four thousand Bulgarian and Turkish troops have been occupied in the effort to obtain Miss Stone's release," says a dispatch from Sofia to The Morning Leader. "It is believed here that her release would have been effected but for Mr. Dickinson's refusal to offer her captors more than an ordinary 'pour boire.' Mr. Dickinson's extraordinary action is regarded as suicidal.

"A large sum must be paid to the brigands, as otherwise Miss Stone's life will be sacrificed. If Mr. Dickinson desires vengeance on the brigands, the women must be ransomed first."

CASHIER GONE, BANK CLOSED.

Official of Boyertown (Penn.) Concern Takes Away $165,000 in Securities, Which Are Recovered.

BOYERTOWN, Penn., Oct. 18.—Shortly before noon to-day, the doors of the National Bank of Boyertown, situated here, were closed. A notice posted on the bank's door stated that it was done because of the disappearance of Milton A. Mory, the cashier, who has not been seen for a week. A committee of bank officials went to Philadelphia to-day to investigate his alleged doings there.

Word comes from this committee to-night that they found that Mory had taken $165,000 worth of the bank's securities, and these securities were found deposited with S. M. & M. S. Friedenberg, brokers, of Philadelphia.

What amount Mory had raised on the securities is not announced, but the presumption is that the Boyertown Bank officials made good the sum secured, as they state that the securities are again the property of the bank. It is further stated that the banking institution will lose not over $2,000; but the hint is made that some others are caught for considerable sums.

Mory was under $30,000 bonds. His wife says that he appeared completely unnerved for the past few weeks, but that he was more cheerful than usual when he left home on Monday. Fears are entertained by his friends that he has committed suicide. It is generally understood that he speculated in stocks.

Cashier Mory is generally known in this community as a very religious man. In fact, some years ago, he established a religious sect known as the Moryites, and to-day he has a following of about fifty. The Moryites have peculiar religious beliefs, exclusive with themselves. They worship quietly and unostentatiously among themselves, away from the church. Mory had a peculiar antipathy to being photographed and has not had a picture of himself taken for more than twenty years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Controller of the Currency is in receipt of a telegram from the President of the National Bank of Boyertown, Penn., that the bank has closed its doors on account of the disappearance of the cashier. James B. McDougal, National Bank Examiner, has been appointed temporary receiver to take charge of the bank.

The following is a statement of the condition of the bank, as shown by its sworn report to the Controller of the Currency Sept. 30, 1901: Liabilities—Capital, $100,000; surplus and undivided profits, $108,713; circulation, $25,000; dividends unpaid, $408; deposits, $413,215; total, $647,336. Resources—Loans and discounts, $120,120; United States bonds to secure circulation and premium, $25,750; stocks, securities, claims, &c., $423,695; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $8,000; other real estate owned, $15,252; cash on hand, with reserve agents and with Treasurer in redemption fund, $54,310; total, $647,336.

TROUBLE IN A LOWELL BANK.

Teller and Bookkeeper Gone—Accounts Being Examined—Directors Meet.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 19.—Albert G. Smith, teller, and Lewis K. Swift, bookkeeper of the Merchants' National Bank, have been missing since Thursday night, and their absence has led to an examination of their accounts.

The Directors of the bank held a meeting that lasted till early this morning, and then made this statement:

"The bank is absolutely sound. The first knowledge that we had of any trouble was in the failure of the men to appear at the bank this morning at the usual time. That fact alone in a bank would call for an investigation. We do not know what the investigation has revealed. It has not been completed as yet, and will not be until tomorrow. A final statement will be made at that time."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 25th to 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

REGISTRATION THIRD DAY.

Gain in the Boroughs for Three Days Compared with 1897.

The returns in the registration yesterday show that Manhattan and the Bronx had 69,090 voters registered for the third day of this year, or 3,000 less than in 1900, 1,500 more than in 1898, 14,000 less than in 1897, and a little over 2,000 less than in 1896.

The total of 291,149 for the three days of this year in Manhattan and the Bronx compares with former years: 17,000 less than 1900, 52,000 more than 1898, 30,000 more than 1897, and 10,000 more than 1896.

The Brooklyn registration yesterday was 42,114, 3,000 less than last year, 5,000 more than 1898, and more than 7,000 less than 1897.

The Brooklyn total for the three days of 1901 was 177,796, 17,000 less than 1900, 25,000 more than 1898, and 11,000 more than 1897.

Richmond's third day was a little more than 100 under last year and 500 more than 1898. In Queens 5,525 voters registered yesterday.

The total registration in the greater city for 1901, three days, was: 499,774, 80,000 more than in 1898, and about 30,000 less than 1900.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

THIRD DAY.

Assembly District.	1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.	1896.
1.....	1,052	1,044	1,251	1,534	1,262
2.....	1,508	1,750	1,615	2,141	1,911
3.....	1,658	1,880	1,721	2,185	1,852
4.....	1,403	1,802	1,498	1,926	1,808
5.....	1,632	1,956	1,718	2,313	1,884
6.....	1,572	1,970	2,186	2,670	2,319
7.....	1,072	1,944	1,703	2,316	1,904
8.....	906	913	907	1,221	1,120
9.....	1,758	1,777	1,818	2,291	1,985
10.....	1,532	1,772	1,414	1,932	1,788
11.....	1,519	1,750	1,660	2,074	1,727
12.....	1,121	1,284	1,120	1,618	1,411
13.....	1,432	1,567	1,501	1,841	1,603
14.....	1,684	1,764	1,650	2,115	1,940
15.....	1,567	1,670	1,534	1,890	1,655
16.....	1,502	1,688	1,572	1,789	1,629
17.....	1,481	1,597	1,553	1,892	1,690
18.....	1,581	1,719	1,718	2,182	1,893
19.....	2,481	1,373	2,537	2,989	2,489
20.....	1,689	1,821	1,925	2,255	1,911
21.....	3,280	3,387	3,116	3,245	2,672
22.....	1,696	1,755	1,801	2,211	1,879
23.....	3,228	3,159	2,507	2,108	2,386
24.....	1,620	1,801	1,675	2,143	1,856
25.....	1,536	1,773	2,003	2,378	2,081
26.....	1,594	1,613	1,470	1,915	1,698
27.....	1,580	1,751	1,736	2,155	1,794
28.....	1,702	1,758	1,652	1,935	1,909
29.....	1,898	2,015	2,284	2,562	2,209
30.....	2,132	2,229	2,021	2,450	2,160
31.....	3,298	3,247	3,004	3,163	2,828
32.....	2,423	2,593	2,228	2,710	2,589
33.....	1,773	1,759	1,856	2,387	2,017
34.....	3,605	3,542	3,941	3,914	3,310
35.....	5,556	5,546	5,715	4,229	3,990
Annex	1,014	1,004	579	888	815
Total.	69,090	72,056	67,637	83,135	71,455
2 Days	222,059	236,848	171,871	178,757	210,001
3 Days	291,149	308,904	239,508	261,893	281,456
4 Days	.....	367,124	306,151	324,789	380,619
Vote..	.....	348,720	299,853	301,863	312,846

Borough of Brooklyn.

Third Day.

Assembly District.	1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.
1.....	1,515	1,615	870	1,803
2.....	1,030	1,726	1,031	1,894
3.....	1,340	1,434	1,119	1,826
4.....	2,127	2,180	1,370	2,269
5.....	2,028	2,205	1,570	2,467
6.....	2,019	2,234	2,037	2,554
7.....	3,333	3,526	3,129	3,241
8.....	1,240	1,307	1,117	1,598
9.....	1,377	1,669	1,109	1,931
10.....	1,501	1,574	981	1,781
11.....	2,050	2,176	1,552	2,001
12.....	2,077	2,360	2,011	2,601
13.....	2,250	2,493	2,007	2,778
14.....	1,706	1,920	1,725	2,424
15.....	1,529	1,768	1,313	2,117
16.....	2,349	2,582	3,116	2,472
17.....	1,744	1,762	1,307	1,421
18.....	2,488	2,920	3,076	3,715
19.....	1,790	1,835	1,248	2,707
20.....	2,651	2,952	2,952	3,538
21.....	2,659	2,818	3,047	3,206
Total.....	42,114	45,199	38,193	49,676
Two days.....	135,682	149,370	114,500	116,870
Three days.....	177,796	194,578	152,693	166,546
Four days.....	.....	230,450	201,816	204,313
Vote.....	.....	220,844	189,478	190,807

1900. 1898. 1897. 1896.

Four days.....	230,450	201,816	204,313	207,388
Vote.....	220,844	189,478	190,807	198,017

Recapitulation.

THIRD DAY'S REGISTRATION, 1901.	
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx	69,090
Borough of Brooklyn	42,114
Borough of Queens	5,525
Borough of Richmond	2,690
Total for city, third day	119,419
Total first two days	380,355
Total three days	499,774

First three days, 1898, 419,057; 1900, 538,979.

Four days, 1897, 567,636; 1898, 553,262; 1900, 641,070. Vote, 1897, 521,767.

Borough of Queens.

	Third Day, 1901.
First Assembly District	3,226
Second Assembly District	2,082
*Third Assembly District	217
Total, third day	5,525
Two days	16,709
Total for three days	22,234

First three days, 1900, 23,979; 1898, 17,790. Four days, 1900, 29,318; 1898, 25,476. Vote, 1897, 22,190.

*Balance in Nassau County.

Borough of Richmond.

Ward.	Third Day, 1901.	Third Day, 1900.	Third Day, 1898.
1st	778	831	707
2d	505	556	473
3d	539	631	576
4th	378	407	641
5th	490	382	242
Total	2,690	2,807	2,138
Two days	7,957	8,252	6,584
Total, 3 days	10,647	11,059	8,722

Four days, 1900, 13,982; 1898, 12,665. Vote, 1897, 11,231.

SENATOR HANNA'S POSITION.

Says He Will Support Mr. Roosevelt as Cordially as He Did Mr. McKinley.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—Concerning published reports that President Roosevelt had asked him to be to him just what he was to President McKinley, Senator Hanna, in an interview to-day, said that he had not seen the reported conversation, but made the statement that whatever talks he had with President Roosevelt were entirely satisfactory, and that the matter published had not been given out by him. He said further that he would support President Roosevelt as cordially and as frankly as he had President McKinley.

Concerning the reports that Senator Hanna would resign as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, an intimate friend said it was improbable that the Senator would take such a step.

S. H. Washburn Drops Dead.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—S. H. Washburn of Brooklyn, Superintendent of the color scheme of the Pan-American Exposition, dropped dead of heart disease on a New York Central train between Niagara Falls and Buffalo to-day.

William Cary Dead.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 18.—William Cary of the editorial department of The Century Magazine, who has spent the Summer in New London, Conn., died here suddenly yesterday of fatty degeneration of the heart. He was forty-four years old, and leaves a mother, two brothers, and a sister in New York.

The History of Evans' Ale is the history of 115 years of progress.—Adv.

Saratoga Arondack Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—152 Broadway—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

TRAP FOR COLONIZERS CATCHES BIG GAME

Plot to Overthrow One of Mr. Croker's Leaders Exposed.

TAMMANY POLITICIAN ACCUSED

Supt. McCullagh's Charges Against Men Now Under Arrest—Patrick J. Ryder of the Third the Victim.

Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh said late last night that from one of three men arrested by him, charged with conspiring to colonize the Sixth Election District of the Third Assembly District, he had secured valuable information. The men arrested are Ignatius Dugan, James Wilson, and James Dunn.

From Dugan, said Superintendent McCullagh, was obtained the information that the colonization was being done at the direction of a Democratic politician who desired to overthrow Patrick J. Ryder, the present Tammany leader, and put in a man "who would vote with him on controlling the policy of the Democratic organization." Superintendent McCullagh has the name of this politician but refused to disclose it.

"Dugan is an ex-keeper of Jefferson Market Prison," said the Superintendent. "He is the leader of the gang. Some days ago I received word that several gangs of repeaters were to operate to-day in the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-fourth Assembly Districts. Their meeting places were known to me and were covered by my deputies. They were followed so closely that they were unable to operate in the districts to which they were assigned. We kept them moving from district to district. Some went from the Eighth to the Thirty-second. My men kept right behind them.

"About 11 o'clock I received information that a gang of repeaters under Dugan's leadership was operating in the Third Assembly District. That there was a conspiracy to colonize this district I knew. I detailed deputies to trail Dugan and James Wilson, who worked with him. Through a party worker I was enabled to connect with Dugan. This party worker was the Republican Captain of an election district.

"Dugan agreed to colonize twenty-five men in the Sixth Election District of the Third Assembly District from the following addresses: 30, 35, 41, 43 Vandam Street and 4 and 24 Charlton Street. This proposition was made in the presence of my deputies. It was accepted, and in the deputies' presence Wilson, at Dugan's direction, wrote down twenty-five names and divided them up as follows: Six from 35 Vandam Street, three from 4 Charlton Street, four from 30 Vandam Street, four from 24 Charlton Street, four from 43 Charlton Street, and four from 41 Vandam Street.

"Dugan stated that he had been engaged to do the work by a certain Democratic politician who desired to overthrow the leadership of Patrick J. Ryder, the present Democratic leader, at the next primary and to elect a leader who would vote with him in controlling the policy of the Democratic organization in New York County."

"Was the Democratic politician Senator Sullivan?" was asked.

"I will not say," said Superintendent McCullagh. "It looks like another case of Diver and the Second in Ryder's district."

"Dugan also said," continued Superintendent McCullagh, "that the same work was being done in certain up-town districts for primary purposes."

"Is Senator Featherstone's district one of those?" Deputy Superintendent Van Duzen was asked.

He and Superintendent McCullagh smiled, but would make no reply.

Superintendent McCullagh then told how the colonizers were trapped.

"After making all arrangements with Dugan," he said, "one deputy was placed at 162 Varick Street, the registration place, with a list of the names and addresses of the twenty-five men furnished by Dugan. By arrangement his men were to line up about 7 o'clock, and the deputy was to check them off as they registered. I had arranged to allow some to register, and then arrest them with Dugan and Wilson. Five registered. Dunn registered three times under different names each time. Then the registry clerk gave the agreed on signal, and he and Dugan, with Wilson, were taken into custody. The others scattered. The prisoners were taken to the Macdougal Street Station, and will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court to-morrow."

Superintendent McCullagh's deputies also arrested last night Eugene E. Watson, a negro, who attempted to register in the Twentieth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District. Wilson said he lived at 125 Macdougal Street. He was taken to Superintendent McCullagh's office and examined. The proprietor of the premises at 125 Macdougal Street, John C. Jacobs also a negro, was taken to Mr. McCullagh's office and examined.

Watson said he had gone to Jacobs's place, which is known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, on Aug. 29 last, on his return from Saratoga, where he had been for the Summer, and that he had lived at 125 Macdougal Street for some time. On the sworn lodging house return of Jacobs's Watson is entered as a waiter and his residence is given as two years. Watson declares that he is a dancing instructor. On the register the name "E. E. Watson" appears on Aug. 29, written in between two names in ink different from that of all the other entries. This is true of several subsequent dates.

Jacobs declared that his employes made out the return, though he signed it. He said if it was entered that Watson was an employe of his or had lived at his house for two years, it was an error. He declared he was no colonizer.

"Some of the biggest men in New York have asked me, too," he asserted, "but I never did. My house is dead straight."

DR. LORIMER COMING HERE.

Pastor of Tremont Temple Resigns to Accept Madison Avenue Charge.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—A letter from the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer announcing his final decision to resign the pastorate of Tremont Temple Church to accept the call from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, was read to-night at the prayer meeting in the temple. The resignation was accepted. It was expected that Dr. Lorimer would be present in person, but instead the letter was sent, and was read in a voice choked with emotion by Deacon Wentworth.

In his letter Dr. Lorimer said:

"While the Madison Avenue Committee are ready to release me from any promise, implied or otherwise, they cannot see that any new light has been thrown on the vital question at issue, and neither can they believe that on the whole it is best for all interests concerned that I should reaffirm my resignation and remove to New York. It is not necessary that I retrace the steps, by which the conclusion was reached, but only to add that I have come finally to agree with the committee, and therefore, while thanking the Temple Church for its manifold kindness to Mrs. Lorimer and myself, and realizing that I never can repay all the affection that has been shown me and yielding to a growing duty to New York, I request honorable dismission from the pastoral position which I now hold, and beg leave to suggest that this separation take effect on the last Sunday in October.

A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable resolution and make early arrangements for a farewell meeting.

New Express Train Service Between New York and Boston.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 21st, an Express train, with vestibuled Parlor car equipment, will leave New York for Boston, via Hartford and Willimantic, at 2:00 P. M. daily, except Sundays, due at Boston at 8:00 P. M., with corresponding service at same hours in opposite direction.

On and after same date a special form of ticket will be issued, at regular tariff rates, for travel on 1:00 P. M. Air Line Limited trains, and the acceptance on these trains of mileage or commutation tickets will be discontinued.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.

Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

THE PANAMA CANAL DEAL.

Rear Admiral Walker and M. Hutin Confer Again—Latter May Not Be Empowered to Fix Price.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Another long conference was held to-day by Rear Admiral Walker of the Isthmian Canal Commission and M. Hutin, President of the Panama Canal Company. Rear Admiral Walker will not report the details of the conversation, nor the probability of the offer of transfer to the United States of the French concession and property, and M. Hutin remains dumb to all who approach him on the subject.

When M. Hutin was here last Winter he talked all around the subject, but could not be induced to say what sum would be asked by France to let go of the unfinished canal. Some doubt is now expressed as to whether M. Hutin is yet prepared to make a definite offer.

If the object of the Panama Company is to delay the construction of a Nicaragua Canal, without intending to complete the Panama Canal in case the Nicaragua route is not adopted by the United States, that plan will provoke resentful discussion in Congress. The Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals made a report last Winter in opposition to the proposed French arrangement, and Senator Morgan, who prepared the report, showed to the satisfaction of the committee that the proposition by the Panama Canal Company to the United States Government to transfer its concessions to a company chartered in some State and to extend to the United States such an interest in the stock of the corporation as would not violate the concessions from Colombia would find no toleration in the Constitution.

The argument of the committee was that to adopt such a course would result only in delay, which the committee believed was the sole object of the overture.

JAPAN'S THREAT TO AUSTRALIA.

Will Withdraw Mail Steamship Service If Immigration and Post Office Bills Are Passed.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 18.—Sir John Madden has received a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing him that the Japanese Cabinet says that, if the Australian Immigration and Post Office bills are passed Japanese mail steamers will discontinue service between Japan and Australia.

This would greatly affect commerce.

THE NEW RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

Retvizan Breaks All Records, Making 18.8 Knots for Twelve Hours.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The new Russian battleship Retvizan, built by the Cramps of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day from New York after an all night run, in course of which, for twelve consecutive hours, she was driven at top speed, and, in spite of storm and darkness, she attained an average speed of 18.8 knots, breaking all records for that number of hours and showing herself to be the fastest first-class battleship in the world.

The vessel left the Brooklyn dock at 9:30 yesterday morning, in charge of Edwin S. Cramp of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, and under the direct command of Capt. R. Sargent.

Representatives of the Russian Government, including Capt. Baron Ferzen, naval attaché at Washington, and a number of Russian naval officials also were on board.

The original plan of the Cramp Company was to have the trial trip to-morrow over the United States Government course off Cape Ann, but on the run from New York last night the vessel developed such speed that Mr. Cramp suggested to the Russian officials that the trial be held during the night. The suggestion was adopted, and a speed record was taken every half hour for twelve hours.

To the gratification of every one on board the speed of the big boat was found to be very even. During one hour the speed reached 19 knots, and at no time did it fall below 18.

As a result of the test last night the plan of having a speed trial to-morrow has been abandoned. On Monday a standardizing trial will be held over the United States Government course, and it is predicted that the vessel will maintain an average of at least 19 knots.

Although the speed of the Retvizan was taken officially for only the twelve hours of the trial, it actually was 18 knots during seventeen hours of the run.

BETS ON THE ELECTION.

Election betting in Wall Street was not brisk yesterday, for, while there was plenty of Low money at 8 to 10 on the Fusion ticket, most of the Shepard bettors wanted even money or 10 to 9.

Kerr & Co. bet $5,000 to $4,500 on Shepard. L. Feder bet $1,000 to $800 on Shepard, the Low end being taken by M. Emanuel. Mr. Feder also bet $500 even on Shepard with H. Haight.

C. N. Minzesheimer placed $2,000 even on Shepard. A small Stock Exchange Shepard pool bet $600 even with a Produce Exchange Low pool.

Mr. Feder offers to bet $15,000 even on Shepard, Mr. Minzesheimer $5,000 even on Shepard, W. C. Moore $10,000 to $9,000 on Shepard, and Anness & Newman $4,000 on Low, at odds of 4 to 5. F. H.

MR. LOW TALKS TO BIG MEETING IN THE BRONX

Greater New York Democracy There Hears Him for First Time.

He Answers Mr. Shepard's Reference to Their Party as "A Paper Organization"—Justice Jerome on the Liquor Question.

Seth Low made his first speech before the Greater New York Democracy last evening at a big meeting held by that organization in the Borough of the Bronx at Zeltner's Hall, corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. The hall was crowded to the doors, fully 2,000 people being present.

It was generally expected that Mr. Low would reply to the address made by Edward M. Shepard at Tammany Hall the previous evening. In this his audience was not altogether disappointed, for he created some amusement by quoting the statement that the Greater New York Democracy was a paper organization, and drew a historical analogy therefrom that much pleased his auditors.

The reception of Justice Jerome was exceedingly enthusiastic. In his speech he came out unreservedly for "a wide-open Sunday," that is, the legalized sale of intoxicants on the Sabbath after the noon hour.

MR. LOW'S ADDRESS.

Matthew P. Brennan, Chairman of the meeting, introduced Seth Low, and as soon as the applause which greeted him had died away, the candidate for Mayor said:

"This is the first time in this campaign that I have had the honor and pleasure of addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the Greater New York Democracy. This crowded hall and these listening thousands are inspiring, but I wonder whether it has occurred to you how amusing the spectacle is, for it was said only last night on the platform of Tammany Hall—that platform so accustomed to dissemination of accurate and truthful statements—that the Greater New York Democracy was a paper organization. [Laughter.]

"It reminds me of the brigade of Vermont troops at Gettysburg. They had joined the army only a day or two before the great battle and they were called the paper collar brigade, because they came into the army with their paper collars on. They held an important position on the last day, when Pickett's great charge was made upon the heights held by the Union troops, and this motley brigade of fresh troops with their paper collars so demoralized that charging column by their cross fire that the name that was given to them in derision became a name of honor to the end of the war. [Applause.]

"The paper-collar brigade was one of the elements that turned the fortune of their day. I submit to the Greater New York Democracy that if they will do as well in this campaign on the 5th of November this paper organization, as it has been called, may be proud of that title as a name of honor in the political history of the city of New York. [Applause.]

"I want to state to you that I stand unreservedly in letter and in spirit upon the platform of the anti-Tammany fusion forces. If I am elected I shall give the city, according to the best of my ability, a non-partisan administration in the interest of the people of the city as a whole, and not in the interest of any organization or clique. The city shall have home rule in that event in what I conceive to be the very essence and spirit of home rule, so that the Mayor of the city shall be in the City Hall. [Applause.] All the cables in the world may be in working order between New York and England, but if you elect me your Mayor will be found by you or by any one who wants to see him, in the Mayor's office.

"I likewise wish to emphasize the importance of your voting the entire Fusion ticket, because the Mayor by himself is not by any means the whole of the City Government under the new charter that goes into effect on the 1st of January. In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment he has only three votes out of sixteen, and while that shows how helpless my opponent will be in case of his election, it also shows how important it is for the success of the movement in which we are engaged that not the Mayor alone but the whole ticket shall be elected.

THE LEADING ISSUE.

"The leading issue of this campaign cannot be clouded. Our opponents ask in explicit terms in their platform for a vote of approval of the city administration of the last four years. We believe that that vote should be withheld. We believe further that if the City of New York understands its own interests it will issue a verdict of condemnation upon this administration so decisive that nobody within the next generation shall dare again to repeat the features of the City Government of the last four years, to which we all object.

"These objectionable features are popularly called Crokerism—not Mr. Croker personally, for I care nothing for him any more than I presume he cares for me. [Laughter.] But Crokerism stands for two things which I think every New Yorker ought to be opposed. It stands for absentee government; it stands for government for private gain. Let us consider those two points for a moment.

"Even absentee government does not come into being all at once. It began at Lakewood, N. J. The election was hardly over four years ago before Mr. Croker set up his court, as the papers called it, at Lakewood, and everybody who wanted an office went out there to confer with him, and finally the Mayor of the city went out there to find out whom he was to appoint. I think that is shameful. It needs no exaggeration to describe it. I try to make my description studiedly moderate, but altogether accurate.

"Then, as Senator Sullivan has recently stated, for reasons affecting his health, Mr. Croker transferred the seat of government from Lakewood to Wantage. Well, I do think that it adds insult to injury that this imperial city should be administered from across the ocean; yet we know that it has been, and we know that Mr. Croker absolutely controls Tammany Hall. He has shown us that this year, this very Autumn. He said to Mr. Coler, 'You shall not be nominated,' and he said to Mr. Shepard, 'You may be.'

"He has been abroad, I think since last December, until he came home the other day. Immediately upon his return he administers the organization, the Democratic Party of the city, and the City Government, from the Democratic Club on Fifth Avenue. How shameful it all is, and how astonishing that in a community that enjoys universal suffrage such things could be done. They have been done once, and they will be done again unless the people of this city, now that they have the chance, say 'no' in tones that cannot be misunderstood. [Applause.]

"I wonder whether you recall that scene where the Prophet Elijah was disputing with the priests. He waited for some hours and then he twitted them. He said, 'Speak louder, don't you know Baal may be asleep and must be awakened, or he may be hunting and is not home to listen to your prayers? Speak louder.' Well, now, think of an important matter affecting this city being taken to the nominal head of the City Government, a matter that he feels he cannot decide without advice from Wantage, and imagine the cablegram arriving in England while Mr. Croker is at a race course; don't you see how inconvenient it might be for the City of New York to have to wait until the race is over before its affairs can receive attention at the great man's hands? Then do you not also perceive how unfortunate it may be for the city if the races turned out unfortunately for Mr. Croker? The best of us, certainly men who are in politics for their own pockets all the time, have their good judgment seriously affected by an unfortunate day at the races.

"I only indulge in that digression for the purpose of bringing home to you if I can how really absurd it is that the interests of this great municipality, the second city in the habitable world, should be affected by the judgment and advice of a man who spends most of his time out of the country. Now that is the first element in Crokerism. If there were no more, I think it deserves the utmost condemnation of our people, and I want you to notice that you cannot vote for Mr Croker's candidates upon Mr. Croker's platform without indorsing precisely that thing.

"THE CROKERIAN CIPHER."

"The other aspect of it has to do with what in the last campaign I called the Crokerian cipher—that is to say, the key which Mr. Croker himself gave to all his political action. He stated before the Mazet committee that he was in politics for his own pocket all the time.

"I suppose, therefore, that when he comes here every Autumn he looks over the field of candidates for the purpose of seeking those upon whom he will invest his money, for I take it for granted that a candidate of Tammany Hall, so long as it is under that leadership, is looked upon not so much as a candidate as an investment. [Laughter.] He has put up his list of candidates because he thinks that between them on the whole his pocket will get the best return.

"I can illustrate in detail how this spirit on Mr. Croker's part affects the whole city government. It is well illustrated by the everyday proberb, 'Like master, like man.' If the head of the organization is considering his own pockets all the time you may be very sure that the smaller leaders all the way down are doing the same thing. Indeed, you may recall that Mr. Foley, the new leader of the Second District, found fault with Mr. Divver, whom he had displaced, because Mr. Divver showed some disposition to vote for the Fusion ticket.

"He said: 'Mr. Divver has made his whole fortune by being a district leader in Tammany Hall. He is an ingrate.' That is to say, no Tammany leader is considered free to vote according to what he may think to be the interests of the city. Having made his fortune out of Tammany Hall a sense of honor ought to keep him with Tammany Hall, whatever Tammany may do. That is the system. When you consider that eight of the district leaders of Tammany Hall are heads of departments of the City Government you can understand how it may be applied in many and various ways.

"But what I want to point out to you now is this: that when the leader of the organization or his friends have got to make money out of the city business, it makes the conduct of the city very costly at every point. Contractors, for example, have to charge more because they have not only to get paid for the work they may do for the city, but because they have got to meet outside and illegitimate demands.

"School buildings cost more than they ought to. Land that is condemned costs more than it ought to. There is not a thing that the city needs or that the city buys which it doesn't have to pay more for by reason of the application of that principle than it would have to pay if that whole principle were rooted up. [Applause.]

"Now, you may think that that only affects the rich people of the city. If you do, that is a fatal mistake. I venture the suggestion that it affects the rich people least of all, because the rich have a margin upon which to live, and if they have to pay a little more by way of taxes than they ought to pay, they are rich enough, and they do not know the difference at the end of the year. That is one of the troubles of our city, that the very rich are willing to pay this blood money so often, rather than to take the stand, 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.' [Applause.]

ALL RENT PAYERS AFFECTED.

"It affects everybody who has to pay rent within the limits of New York, for the man who owns a house fixes the rent at a price which will enable him to pay the taxes and still get an income on the money invested in that house. Therefore, you see, whether you occupy a palace on Fifth Avenue or whether you occupy one room in a tenement house, you pay for this system of government which Mr. Croker personifies, the idea that the powers of a great city can be used to put money in the pockets of political leaders. There is not a man in the whole city, unless he sleeps on the park benches, that does not find his rent higher than it ought to be because of the application of that system to the City Government.

"I am not sure that even the man on the park benches does not pay more. I understand that at one time last Summer you could not get a choice bench even without paying for it. [Laughter.] But even that man has to eat, and the restaurant keeper has to charge more because his taxes are made greater than they ought to be, than he would have to charge if the officers of the city had only the aim of making every dollar get 100 cents' worth of value for the City of New York. [Applause.]

"I would point out to you also that there is other significance of that state of facts. The Tammany Board of Estimate persistently refuses to appropriate money enough to erect a sufficient number of schools. And they say the reason they cannot do it is because so many other public improvements are needed that they are obliged to cut down others.

"As to that, I want to say two things, first, that I believe the first claim upon the city's resources is for school houses. [Applause.] We can travel standing up in the cars for a year or two longer if we have to, rather than deprive a whole generation of children of the benefit of common school education. We older men are strong enough to stand, and we can wait, but if the children don't get the education when they are young they never get it, and that is one reason why I say that the first claim upon the resources of the city—I care not how many others there may be—is to put up at once enough school buildings to give every child in the city its own seat in school for the whole of the day on every day of the school year.

"But I am not so certain as the Tammany Board of Estimate that it will be necessary to suspend improvements to accomplish that result. If we can cut off that indirect tribute from the city there may be enough money to do all that is being done now and still double the schoolhouses without adding anything to the tax levy or to the debt. Of course I cannot say with assurance that that can be done. I only say that it is worth trying, and if you will give me and my associates the opportunity to try we shall do the very best we can.

"In such a city as this people of every sort of upbringing must be able to live happily and naturally. No one element has any right to say to another element 'You must live as I think you ought to.' Mr. Schieren and myself, in the City of Brooklyn, both illustrated this I believe—how the excise law can be administered in a great city in such a way as to preserve public interest completely, yet so that it should not be made an instrument for the extortion of blackmail. [Applause.] If you place in office the Fusion ticket I think we will have no more sacred duty than to bring to an end in that direction and in every other that abominable system of blackmail that converts government into tyranny.

GOVERNMENT OF FAVORITISM.

"I think the culminating charge against the government of New York during the last four years has been that it has been a government of favoritism. It is one of the attributes of the justice of God that His laws are no respecters of persons. The government of Tammany Hall under its present leadership is precisely the opposite of that. It is a government that respects persons, and especially it respects the strong and oppresses the weak. It favors those who can pay, and abuses and persecutes those who cannot.

"We who stand upon the Fusion ticket yield to none in our appreciation of New York, its present greatness and its future destiny. It is indeed an inspiring subject for the imagination to think how far and in how many directions the influences that proceed from this great city travel. I fancy that they girdle the world. I know that in our country there is no spot to be found from which influences so potential proceed as from our City of New York. In art, science, literature, education, finance, and commerce the influences that go out from this centre are ennobling and inspiring. I submit it to you whether a city that has been governed in the way I have described carries around the world an influence for good such as none of us can be proud of.

"If the people of New York give that sort of government a vote of approval on the 5th of November, they must expect the name of our fair city to be a by-word in every civilized land. But if, as I hope, our people appreciate that the influences going out from New York should be as good on the side of government as they are on all the other sides of the city's influence, then I hope you will see that the way to accomplish that result is to condemn unsparingly the government of the last four years and to place in charge of your city those who have been nominated for the express purpose of reversing those tendencies.

"I have spoken of the importance of electing the whole city ticket. I want to remind you that it is not less important to elect the county ticket. If Mr. Croker had to choose I believe he would rather keep control of the District Attorneyship than he would of the Mayor's office. If Mr. Jerome were not here to speak for himself I should say a good word for him. I urge you to elect your borough ticket."

SPEECH OF JUSTICE JEROME.

Mr. Low had scarcely taken his seat when there was a commotion over near the side entrance to the big hall, which many in other parts of the building took to be the beginning of a disturbance, and these shouted "Put him out," "Throw him out," until there emerged from the crowd and strode upon the stage Justice Jerome. Then the great audience burst into yells of applause which lasted for more than a minute. Edward M. Grout, who was to have been the next speaker, resigned the platform to the Justice, who plunged directly into his address, in which he dealt exclusively with the liquor question.

"That is the paramount question in local politics to-day," he said. "It is a question that I'll admit ought never to be in politics. Who ever heard of a grocery question or a hardware question? And yet it cannot be denied that the liquor question, while not political, in reality has been the most troublesome question in the politics of the city and of the State. I am going to tell you of the evils of it. I want to state fairly what I think about it, whether I lose your votes or gain them by the expressions. And what I may say is fairly expressive in a general way of what my associates on the Fusion ticket believe.

"First, this is a Christian community and believes in a decent and an orderly observance of the Sabbath. But what an observance of the Sabbath is, is a matter of varied definition. That intemperance is an evil we all believe, and there should always be an effort made wherever favorable, to lessen this evil. God forbid that anything I may say should encourage it. Sitting for six years as a Judge, I know the horror and the tragedy of it. But, on the other hand, there never existed a people that did not desire stimulants in some form or other. I believe that the majority of all the males of the world use stimulants to some extent, and the vast majority use them in moderation.

"I believe that a proper and legitimate use of stimulants is a beneficial thing. There may be many who do not believe this with me. I differ with them from experience, and my experience has been pretty wide. But those who use stimulants in moderation, shall they be forced to restrain their natural desires simply because a minority of drinkers are unable to restrain theirs? I do not believe in this prohibition, but even though we were all Prohibitionists, can the enactment of laws bring about this prohibition? Were the city administration a prohibition administration, and even an honest prohibition administration, we would have the same conditions as exist in Maine to-day.

"Maine is a prohibition State, and yet when the Committee of Fifteen sent an emissary to the State in 1894 to observe the conditions there he found that there were as many United States licenses issued there as in the State of New York. The Chief Justice of the State declared that a law of that kind, restricting the legitimate and proper use of stimulants, had turned a race of law-abiding citizens into perjurers.

LAW'S AMENDMENT DESIRABLE.

"I believe that an amendment to our liquor laws regarding the opening and closing of saloons is desirable. Peoples' desires are not regulated by the clock. The saloons should not be closed all day on Sundays any more than on any other day. They should be closed while the people are at worship. There are many who do not go to church, but there is a great body of citizens who do go, and their religious worship should be respected during the morning and up to the noon hour. After that hour the saloons should be open.

"People who would perform an act which they do not believe is a moral wrong cannot be prevented from performing that act, and where the mass of the people believe that they are committing no moral wrong in taking a drink on Sunday, they cannot be prevented from drinking on Sunday. They cannot be controlled by criminal legislation on the subject, and often that law brings evil with it.

"There are many citizens in New York, especially the German citizens, who are a home-loving people, who have what stimulants they require in their homes, but it is irksome to a man to have to sneak around to do a thing which he does not think morally wrong. The law and its observance are the foundation of liberty, but our liquor laws cannot be enforced as they stand on the books to-day. I with others have tried drastic punishment, but it did not work, and this is the reason: A large majority of the people did not believe that it was a sin to take a drink on Sunday. They believed their rights were being interfered with.

"Another appalling feature of the liquor law is the hotel feature. I believe that the hotel clause was put into the Raines law honestly. The result has been, however, that a liquor dealer who tried to conduct his business honestly had to have a hotel. He could not let his rooms profitably in the ordinary way, so he had to encourage the presence of women. This gradually turned his place into a house of assignation and led to disorderly houses. Many a liquor dealer who started clean was forced into a disgraceful business through this unwise law. It should be repealed.

"In this city to-day there is hardly a saloon keeper who does not pay blackmail to conduct his business. It leads them into disrespect for constitutional law. The present law is so drastic as to be an incentive to perjury. If I understand the situation the liquor man at least desires political freedom, the right to express his opinion freely on things that concern the city. Under the present conditions he cannot do so. He knows he is breaking the law every day in carrying on his business in the only manner that he is permitted to carry it on, namely, through blackmail, and he is under the thumb of the politicians through the police.

"You may ask what I am going to do about it if I am elected. Well, if you think I am going to violate my oath of office for one single vote you are mistaken. [Cheers.] I will enforce the laws as I find them. I want this office, but I can worry along without it. I think more of keeping my skirts clear and my record clean than I care for that office. [Cheers.] But I think I can do something. New York City contains about one-half the population of the State. New York County contains about two-thirds of the population of the great city. I would represent this last number of citizens. With them behind me I could go to Albany and demand a change in the laws. Even if I am not elected I shall make this effort, and I am assured of support by some of the most prominent churchmen in the city."

OTHER SPEAKERS HEARD.

James H. Wells, candidate for the Presidency of the Borough of the Bronx, was warmly received as he took the platform, and after the cheers the two thousand men in the audience announced in stentorian tones that "Jim Wells was all right." Mr. Wells's address bore principally upon local issues, and he set forth at great length the needs and the demands of the citizens of the Bronx.

"But while we are loyal Bronxmen," said the speaker, "we are loyal New Yorkers, [cheers,] and the conditions are the same here and all over the city as they were ten years ago. There is in the municipal government the same indifference, the same inefficiency, the same dishonesty, and the same oppression. But I believe Seth Low will be elected, [cheers,] and I believe he will be broad enough to take in all the boroughs. [Cheers.] But it is useless to elect Mr. Low and not surround him with a proper Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who will sustain the Mayor's hands."

Mr. Wells then read a long list of local measures and improvements which he pledged himself to advocate in the event of his election. Among these were closed vestibules on the street cars of the Bronx to protect the motormen and conductors from the inclement weather of Winter; lower fares on the Harlem and New Haven Railroad; lower taxes; the payment of taxes by installment if necessary; the use of park bands for the people and "not for the political clubs," &c., all of which were enthusiastically cheered.

Otto Kempner was introduced and discussed Crokerism and Deveryism.

"Crokerism in this city has been likened unto a monarchy," he said. "His will has been as supreme as that of any monarch in the world. His men for years have attended him with the same subservience that a servant gives his master. What takes place upon his arrival in America from his estate in England? His frown is feared. A smile from him, and his adherents are raised to the seventh heaven of delight.

"Indeed, it may be questioned whether any sovereign now sitting upon a throne is treated by his courtiers with a greater degree of servility than is this modern American autocrat. The existence of this imperial ruler over a free American city is appalling. To prolong his debauchery he keeps at Police Headquarters a viceregent—Devery. [Hisses.] The lowest depths of governmental disgrace were reached when Devery was put in power. [Hisses.]

"As to Shepard, well, it is said that shepherds live in the habit of handling one crook. If Shepard is elected a bunch of crooks will handle Shepard." [Laughter.]

Charles V. Fornes, the candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, made a brief speech in which he discussed Tammany misrule as applied throughout the city, and especially in the Bronx.

ELECTION INSPECTOR ACCUSED.

Charged with Leaving Important Questions Unasked in Challenge Cases.

John Murray of 47 Bowery, one of the Democratic election inspectors of the Second Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, was arrested yesterday upon a warrant secured by counsel for Superintendent McCullagh charging him with violating the election laws.

It is alleged that in the case of three challenge affidavits, those of John T. Green, James Globeberg, and Charles McGann, material questions were unasked by the Election Inspectors of the district. The date of the alleged offense was set as Oct. 11.

Murray was represented by counsel, who claimed that the error was made with no evil intent, but simply on account of the pressure for time caused by the great number of challenges. Magistrate Deuel paroled Murray for examination Tuesday and directed that the other three Inspectors appear in court. They are John F. O'Hare of 57 Bowery, Tammany official; Alfred Davis of 40 East Seventieth Street, and George Weber of 54 Great Jones Street, the Republicans on the board.

CITIZENS' UNION'S APPEAL

Its Campaign Work Seriously Hampered by Lack of Funds.

The Minor Fusion Organizations In Even Sorer Straits—An Appeal Made for $75,000.

The Fusion forces, with the exception of the Republican organization, are sorely in need of funds with which to carry on their campaign. The following announcement was put out yesterday by authority of the Citizens' Union:

The public might as well plainly understand that if the Citizens' Union does not get the money it asks to enable it to properly manage its campaign, the New York County ticket certainly, and possibly also the city ticket, will fall of election.

Last week the Citizens' Union issued an appeal to the public for $100,000 for campaign expenses. All friends of the Fusion cause were requested to send contributions at the earliest possible opportunity to E. R. L. Gould, 281 Fourth Avenue. Mr. Gould is the Treasurer of the Union. The appeal made by the Union in the circulars which were sent to all of its friends and sympathizers in the city was strongly worded. Among other things it stated:

Remember, it is not enough to elect Low, Grout, and Fornes. The county and borough tickets must be carried also. Imagine Seth Low at the head of the Government and a Tammany man, chosen to protect vice, in the office of the District Attorney. Every criminal who is to-day enjoying police protection will oppose the election of Jerome. The Union receives no subsidies from corporations. It depends wholly on civic patriotism. It can bring out a vote no other organization can influence, and the size of this vote will determine the election. Its immediate needs are most urgent, and its great body of voluntary workers are entitled to financial support.

This appeal was signed by the officers of the Citizens' Union and the members of the Finance Committee. The responses were not what the officers of the Citizens' Union had confidently expected. It was stated yesterday that of the $25,000 which has thus far been collected, over $20,000 came from four men who have always been large financial supporters of the union. One of these sent in a check for $7,000 and three others sent in checks for $5,000 each. The rest of the $25,000 obtained was made up mostly of contributions ranging from $500 to $5.

It was then decided by the Finance Committee of the union to employ canvassers. These men are now out and are making a thorough canvass of the business firms of the city. They are all on salary, but for especially large collections a small commission is allowed.

E. R. L. Gould, the Treasurer of the union, in speaking yesterday of the efforts which have been made to obtain the financial aid necessary to carry on the campaign work of the union with effectiveness, said:

"The Citizens' Union still urgently needs $75,000. It must have this sum in order to make such a canvass as will elect the city and county tickets. The union is particularly solicitous for the success of the county and borough tickets of Manhattan and the Bronx. Tammany will probably bend its greatest efforts to elect its candidates for President of the Borough of Manhattan, the District Attorney, and a majority of the Board of Aldermen. If Mr. Low is elected—and the prospects of the city ticket are improving every day—it is certain that the success of the administration would be seriously jeopardized were the present Tammany nominees on the county ticket successful. The Borough of Manhattan is the real battle ground in this election, and if Mr. Croker succeeds in defeating a united and harmonious Fusion movement here, the citizens must look forward to an indefinite rule of Tammany Hall."

One of the largest contributions to preliminary campaign fund was made by a non-resident of New York. Yesterday morning the Treasurer received a check for $1,000 from another non-resident, and at noon a check for $500 from a woman who lives in another State. Another $500 check recently contributed was by a resident of an adjoining State.

"These generous contributions from people who do not live in New York to assist in its political regeneration," said Mr. Gould, "ought to make some of the people of this city who have every reason to aid the Fusion movement heartily ashamed of themselves."

The minor Fusion organizations are worse off for funds than the Citizens' Union. They have not been able to do very much work except among their own people.

INDEPENDENT NOMINEES' PLEA.

Judge Cohen Argues for a Reversal of the Decision of Justice Lawrence.

The appeal from Justice Lawrence's decision which nullifies the independent nominations made for Aldermen in certain Aldermanic districts was argued in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. Ex-Supreme Court Justice William M. Cohen argued for the reversal of the decision, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Butts appeared for the Board of Elections. The argument hinged upon the construction of the new statute regarding such nominations. Decision was reserved.

In referring to the election law Judge Cohen read the third part of the section which refers to independent nominations for county offices.

Interpreting the words "town," "ward of a city," and "village," he said he believed they were used by the Legislature as generic words, and that the Legislature meant by them to describe an Aldermanic district.

"It is in keeping with the rights of the State to protect the voters," said Mr. Cohen. "Such being the case the law in this section surely permits the nomination of independent candidates for Aldermen whether the Aldermanic districts are coterminous with wards or not."

"In four wards the Aldermanic districts are coterminous with the ward of the district, and in these wards there could be independent nominations, any way."

Mr. Butts contended that where wards were not coterminous with the Aldermanic districts there could be no independent nominations for Alderman legally.

"Suppose there were no wards in the city?" asked Justice Ingraham.

"Then there could be no nominations from sections which represent those wards," was Mr. Butts's answer.

SOME CAMPAIGN QUOTATIONS.

City Employe Draws Upon Shakespeare for the Fusion Cause.

An employe in one of the city departments who signs his full name has sent to the Citizens' Union some quotations from Shakespeare which he thinks fit Mr. Shepard and Mr. Croker, and which he suggests would be good for stereopticon purposes. Here are two samples:

SHAKESPEARE ON SHEPARD.
His honor rooted in dishonor stands,
And faith unfaithful keeps him falsely true.

SHAKESPEARE ON CROKER.
Ah, Richard, thy glory, like a shooting star,
Falls to the base earth from the firmament!
Thy sunset weeping in the lonely West
Witnessing storms to come, woe and unrest;
Thy friends are fled, to wait upon thy foes.

INDORSES THE FUSION TICKET.

Action by Board of United Council of Building Trades.

The entire Fusion ticket was indorsed yesterday by the Board of Delegates of the United Council of the Building Trades, representing 40,000 voters, at a meeting held in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue. Resolutions indorsing the candidacy of William J. O'Brien for Sheriff of New York County were also carried with enthusiasm, and the delegates pledged themselves to work for Mr. O'Brien and do all in their power to elect him. A circular urging all the working people to vote for O'Brien and condemning the methods of the present city administration was adopted unanimously. It says, among other things:

The mechanical work in our city institutions at the present time is being done by underpaid and incompetent workmen. Nearly every organization in the building line has complained to the city officials of unfair treatment, but no attempt has been made to remedy the evils.

Mr. Low in Brooklyn To-night.

Seth Low will speak in Brooklyn to-night at a mass meeting to be held at McKinley Hall, Manhattan Avenue, near Norman Avenue, Greenpoint, under the auspices of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee. The other speakers at the meeting will be Edward M. Grout, Charles V. Fornes, Abraham Gruber, and O. A. Campbell. Register James R. Howe will preside.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY & SONS respectfully solicit inspection of a large and varied assortment of

Upright Pianos

in Rosewood, Mahogany, English Oak and Ebonized cases, either plain, enameled or gilt; also some

Magnificent Art Cases

richly carved, inlaid and hand painted to satisfy the most fastidious taste.

Steinway & Sons Warerooms: 107 and 109 E. 14th Street, and Fifth Avenue, Corner 48th St., New York.

INDEPENDENT PARTY MEN FOR EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Democrats Form a Campaign Committee to Take Active Measures In Furtherance of His Election.

A number of independent Democrats met yesterday at the office of Col. John C. Calhoun, 27 William Street, to form a campaign committee to further the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard for Mayor. Lewis L. Delafield was elected Chairman of the meeting, John Sprunt Hill Secretary, and Paul Fuller Treasurer.

The Executive Committee of the organization is composed of the following gentlemen:

Perry Belmont,	George A. Heany,
Willis Browning,	Henry D. Hotchkiss,
John C. Calhoun,	L. Laughlin Kellogg,
Henry Campbell,	B. Koenig,
E. Yancey Cohen,	William C. Mouquin,
H. Jerome Davis,	F. Cyrus Leubuscher,
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.	Robert B. Roosevelt,
James A. Dillworth,	E. J. Shriver,
Robert E. Dowling,	George L. Slawson,
William Temple Emmet,	Albert Stickney,
Roger Foster,	Charles B. Stover,
Robert I. Fox,	E. McK. Whiting.
Henry George, Jr.,	

In an address which was issued last evening it was stated that the committee had already enrolled 2,000 members. In stating its reasons for the support of Mr. Shepard's candidacy the committee says:

"In case of his election it is our belief that Mr. Shepard's marked ability and firmness, coupled with the large measure of control over the several departments of the City Government conferred by his ample powers of appointment and removal, will enable him, backed as he will be by the most able and public spirited men of both parties, to accomplish more for the permanent improvement of the city than would be possible to his opponent.

"And to those who fear that the legal powers conferred upon the Mayor are not adequate to the accomplishment of the desired end, it need only be pointed out that in the conspicuous office of Mayor Mr. Shepard would possess the power to invoke the support of intelligent public opinion, a force which in these days is not less effective than any power which may be conferred by mere legislation."

The committee expects to do active work in the campaign.

EIGHTH DISTRICT DISPUTE.

Request for a Hearing To-day Granted by the Election Board.

Counsel for the Citizens' Union yesterday asked the Board of Election for a hearing to-day in the contest for places on the official ballot in the Eighth Assembly District. The Democratic members of the board denied the application at first, saying the hearings on contests must await the return of Commissioner Dady. After an appeal to Mayor Van Wyck this decision was reversed and the Citizens' Union scored its point. As a result it is expected that several contests will be heard to-day instead of waiting until Monday, the last day when appeals to the courts can be taken from decisions of the Board of Elections.

The application was made by Edward B. Whitney of the Law Committee of the Citizens' Union, Otto Rosalsky, attorney for Charles S. Adler, Fusion candidate for Assembly in the Eighth District; James B. Reynolds and Myer Schoenfeld, Fusion candidate for Alderman in the Eighth District. On the first day, when nominations by petition could be legally filed, petitions were presented at the Board of Elections naming as candidates of the Citizens' Union in the Eighth District Anthony Smith for the Assembly and Charles Solomon for Alderman. These men are the regularly nominated Tammany candidates, and a claim of fraud was made by the Citizens' Union leaders. Later an effort was made to file a certificate naming as nominees of the Citizens' Union Charles S. Adler and Myer Schoenfeld, the Fusion candidates.

When Mr. Whitney and the other representatives of the latter candidates asked yesterday that a hearing be given on the contest to-day, Chairman John R. Voorhis said:

"We are very sorry, gentlemen, but Mayor Van Wyck has instructed the Democratic members of the board not to take any advantage of Commissioner Dady's absence and to hear no cases until his return on Monday."

"But there are many other contests throughout Greater New York, and Monday is the last day on which, under the statute, an appeal can be taken from your decision to the courts," urged Mr. Whitney. "I do not wish to impugn Mayor Van Wyck's motives in the least. He evidently wanted to be fair, but if no contests can be heard until Mr. Dady returns, perhaps late Monday, the situation may be far more serious for the Citizens' Union than if you were to hold against us in every contest."

Commissioners Voorhis and Maguire, after consultation, declared that under the Mayor's directions they felt they must postpone the hearing of all contested matters until the return of Mr. Dady. Commissioner Page, the Republican member of the board, voted to hear the Eighth District contest to-day.

Mr. Whitney then made a flying trip to the City Hall, and upon his return informed the members of the board of a conversation which he had with Mayor Van Wyck.

"I informed the Mayor," said Mr. Whitney, "that the Board of Elections is simply a conduit by which to reach the courts, and that any case can be reviewed unless there is unnecessary delay before this board. I drew his attention to the confusion which would result if Mr. Dady should not return until late Monday and if a large number of contests had to be argued and steps taken for their appeal in the fag-end of a single day. Mayor Van Wyck informed me that his instructions do not apply in cases where Mr. Page is willing to give a hearing and that he simply desired that no advantage should be taken of Mr. Dady's absence."

Mr. Voorhis left the office ostensibly to visit an up-town polling place. He was absent for a couple of hours, and when he returned the decision to hear the case to-day was reached.

Col. Dady Won't Arrive Till Tuesday.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff received a cablegram yesterday afternoon from Michael J. Dady, dated Havana, in which Mr. Dady stated that it would be impossible for him to reach New York before Tuesday. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at once communicated the information in Mr. Dady's cablegram to the Republican County Committee and to the Board of Elections.

Coroner Delap's Successor.

Philip T. Williams, nominee for Coroner in the Eastern District of Brooklyn on the fusion ticket, last night received notification of his appointment by Gov. Odell as Coroner to fill out the unexpired term of George Delap, who died recently.

New Recruits for Mr. Shepard.

The district organizations of the O'Brien Democracy in the Twelfth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Districts have deserted the Fusion cause and declared in favor of the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard.

Brokaw Brothers

Fall Overcoats

For All Occasions. Both LONG, SHORT AND MEDIUM.

Fall Suits

For BUSINESS, For SEMI-DRESS, For FORMAL OCCASIONS.

Correct In Style. Honest In Manufacture. Moderate In Price.

The same high standard of excellence prevails throughout this establishment as has for so many years.

Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

CAMMEYER

Specials for Saturday.

Men's Underwear.

Men's fine grade light weight Merino Shirts and Drawers in white, gray and brown, neatly trimmed and finished, 1.25

Men's special grade of Stuttgarter and Medlicotte Shirts and Drawers in natural color and white, suitable for early fall wear, 1.50

Special lot of Medlicotte full regular made Shirts and Drawers in natural wool, heavy weight, suitable for fall and winter wear, usually sold at 2.75 a garment; sizes 30 to 50 inches; Special 1.75

Glove Specials.

Men's heavy walking and dress Kid Gloves in all the newest Fall shades. Special .95

Exceptional lot of Boys' and Misses' special grade fine Kid Gloves, sizes to fit from 3 to 15 years. These Gloves are made from fine grade of skins and are good value at 1.00 to 1.25. Special .79

Women's fine-grade heavy cape walking Gloves, also dress Gloves in tans, grays, browns, modes, black and white. Special .95

We carry complete lines of Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves and Furnishings, also Children's and Infants' Coats and Caps, and Women's Muslin Underwear.

Store Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Corner 20th St.

REPUDIATES MR. SHEPARD.

Bryan Democratic League Could Not Get Satisfactory Reply from Him.

The Executive Committee of the Bryan Democratic League of New York held a meeting last evening at the Astor House and adopted resolutions opposing the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard for Mayor. Charles Campbell, President of the league and ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, and A. C. McNulty, a lawyer, of 132 Nassau Street, acted as Secretary. The resolutions recite all the facts in connection with Mr. Shepard's advocacy of the gold standard. They further give an account of an alleged interview which members of the league had with Mr. Shepard at the Hoffman House last Tuesday. The resolutions say that the following question was put to Mr. Shepard:

"Do you affirm the Kansas City platform in toto?" To which Mr. Shepard is said to have replied:

"I do not believe it to be expedient to mix National politics with local issues, as they have no bearing upon municipal affairs."

This answer, says the resolution, "was plainly shifting and evasive." Upon being pressed further Mr. Shepard is alleged to have said:

"As Mayor of New York I could not be expected to use my office to further the cause of bimetallism any more than I could be expected to declare myself in favor of any particular religious movement."

Not satisfied with this, however, the committee, so the resolutions recite, asked Mr. Shepard whether they would be warranted in believing that he stood on his previous political record. To which Mr. Shepard is asserted to have replied:

"I seldom change my opinions upon political affairs. Sometimes I have a little, but when I do it is generally due to the influence of my associates."

A. C. McNulty, the Secretary of the league, yesterday sent in his resignation as a member of the General Tammany Hall Committee.

To Aid Justice Blanchard.

Friends of Justice James A. Blanchard, who has been nominated for Supreme Court Justice on the Fusion ticket, have formed a committee, which will prosecute a vigorous campaign in his behalf. Headquarters have been established at 14 East Twenty-third Street. On the committee are Gen. A. G. McCook, Edward Lauterbach, Thomas F. Wentworth, ex-Judge Noah N. Cohen, Alexander T. Mason, E. W. Bloomingdale, and Senator N. A. Elsberg.

REMOVAL OF DUTY ON HIDES.

Shoe, Harness, and Leather Manufacturers Debate Best Method.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—An association to be known as the Free Hide League of the United States, embracing shoe, harness, and leather interests, was organized here to-day at a meeting held in the Bourse. The officers elected are: President—Charles A. Schieren of New York; Western Vice President—Frederick Vogel of Milwaukee; Eastern Vice President—Charles H. Jones of Boston; Treasurer—Henry J. MacFarland of Chicago; Secretary—S. W. Campbell of Chicago.

The officers elected compose the Executive Committee of the league, and to this body was referred the question of whether the organization shall direct its efforts to have the hide duty clause in the Dingley tariff law repealed by the next Congress, or seek to gain its object by means of reciprocity. The Executive Committee will hold a meeting to decide the question at an early date.

To-day's gathering was in executive session for three hours. Those present were A. G. Webster, W. J. Lowery, and C. H. Jones of Boston; C. A. Schieren of New York, G. P. Schober, Lewis Arney, John G. Croxton, H. E. Drayton, Henry Burk, and T. E. McVitty of Philadelphia; Henry J. MacFarland and S. W. Campbell of Chicago, and Frederick Vogel of Milwaukee.

FIVE KILLED IN TUNNEL

Mass of Stone Fell and Crushed Rapid Transit Workmen.

Accident Happened at 164th Street and 11th Avenue — Contractors Say It Was Unavoidable—Foreman Arrested.

A block of rock weighing nearly 150 tons crashed from the ceiling and the wall of the Rapid Transit tunnel yesterday morning in Section 14, corner One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue, without an instant's warning, into the midst of a gang of seventeen muckers, who were at work loading cars and smashing rock that had been blasted. Five were killed and one was injured seriously.

It is feared that other men may be found beneath the rocks. All night long miners were at work drilling and blasting and sledging in a search for bodies. Late last night, after fourteen hours' continuous work, two bodies were recovered, both horribly smashed. The other three victims were found earlier in the day.

The shaft leading to this particular section of the tunnel is at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue, and the work is being done by Contractor McCabe. At first it was rumored that the number of dead ran into several scores. These rumors, with the clanging of ambulances and the appearance of the police reserve from the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, caused a crowd to gather about the mouth of the shaft. Men, women, and children gathered about the mouth of the shaft, and the cries and wailing of relatives who feared for those below were heartrending.

The accident, even if the record of killed does not exceed the present known figure, is the most serious that has happened since the work of constructing the rapid transit tunnel was begun. So far as is known, the accident was not due to negligence on the part of the contractor or any one else. All possible precautions had been taken. The occurrence, it is said, was one of the risks due to the work, and its prevention was beyond the power of human foresight.

The dead so far are: Peter O'Hara, sixty-five years old, or 65 Audubon Avenue; Daniel Kelleher, sixty, of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; John Guranski, laborer, fifty-eight, and Luigi Danise, twenty-five, both of 511 West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Patrick Madden, foreman. The most seriously injured man is Dominick De Pietro, 512 West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, a laborer, who received scalp wounds and a compound fracture of the left leg.

The shaft at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue is 102 feet deep. It leads to the tunnel running north and south under Eleventh Avenue, which is the continuation of Broadway. The accident happened in the south heading of the tunnel at about One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. The workmen in the tunnel are divided into three forces or shifts. The night shift does the blasting and the day shift removes the broken stone. It is believed that the last blast at 10 o'clock Thursday night loosened the mass of rock that fell.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning the men of the first shift had their work well under way. Against the face of the south heading the drillers and their assistants, numbering eight men in all, were at work boring holes in the face of the rock to prepare for blasting. The tunnel was well lighted at different points to light the men in their work. Within twenty feet of the drillers the muckers were at work loading the railroad cars which run on a double track the entire length of the tunnel to the shaft, where they are run on to elevators, hoisted to the street level by an engine operated from above, and dumped into carts and wagons.

FOREMAN MADDEN'S LAST WORDS.

All men were hard at work under Foreman Owen Bly and Foreman Madden. Foreman Madden singled out one of the men, John O'Connor, who was to push a loaded car toward the elevator.

"Stretch your legs, Johnny, and show these ginnies how a Mick can hustle!" he yelled good-naturedly above the noise of clinking hammers and thudding drills. They were the last words he spoke, for as he uttered them there was a crash as if a blast had been fired, and before any one had time to give an outcry there was a splash of mud and the rock had done its work.

At sound of the crash the drillers in the heading turned. Gustave Aronson, one of the drill men, looked around, and for the first moment failed to see in the dim light that anything unusual had happened.

"I wonder why they don't tell a fellow when they're goin' to blast," he said. Then Aronson looked closer. At the same moment cries were heard, and above all the yells of an Italian who was pinned under a huge fragment of the rock. The drillers dropped their machines and rushed to the rescue. Some of the muckers had become terror-stricken and ran toward the elevator.

"A fall! a fall!" they cried as they ran, and Andrew Johnson, an old negro who was employed at the bottom of the shaft as a "bell boy," to signal the engineer above whenever to hoist and to lower the elevators, caught the cry. Johnson held the elevator below while the terror-stricken men scrambled aboard it. Then he yanked the signal rope, and the car started upward. Pale with fright, the men arrived in the open air. "Ambulances! Get the police!" they cried. "Ambulances!" And several passers by ran to the nearest telephone and called up the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

From there a call for the ambulances of the J. Hood Wright Hospital was sent out, and a squad of reserves under Roundsman McLaughlin was sent to the place where they had their hands full handling the crowd attracted by the ambulances that dashed to the scene at full speed.

Roundsman McLaughlin detailed three of his men to follow him down the shaft and instructed the rest of them to draw up a police line. When McLaughlin arrived at the scene of the fall, the drillers were working like beavers trying to pull men from under the heap of rock. They had recovered already three bodies, those of O'Hara, Kelleher, and Guranski. The bodies were stretched side by side on the wet ground, and coats had been spread over them. From under a piece of rock broken from the main fall cries of agony were coming from Denise. Men were swarming about him trying to liberate him. Finally they succeeded, and he was carried to the elevators by the policemen.

All about men were limping and standing with their heads bowed in pain. These the police helped to the elevators. None of them needed medical attention, but they went home suffering from shock and bruises.

A glance at the dead bodies recovered showed that they had not been mutilated except about the lower portion. The search was continued and presently the feet of two men who proved to be Madden and Guranski, were seen protruding from beneath the débris.

THE DEAD REMOVED.

Contractor McCabe had been at his office at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, and drove to the shaft at a gallop. He at once put the men to work drilling the rock to blast it to get out the bodies, which the police carried to the elevator as fast as they were recovered. They were borne up to the street, where they were put into a police patrol wagon and taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Engineer Kinsley, the contractor's engineer, was one of the first to enter the tunnel after the accident. An examination showed that the fall measured 63 by 10 by 6 feet. The tunnel where the rock fell was 28½ feet high. The piece had fallen out of the west wall, and the roof of the tunnel, and it extended down the wall to within about nine feet of the ground. It had fitted snugly into its place. Behind the rock there had been a water seam—a thin vein of damp dirt through which the water trickled. The rock therefore had been but a huge boulder set into the wall without any binding to hold it in place.

That part of the subway in which the accident happened is known as Section 14. The section extends from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway to Hillside Avenue. All the work is underground tunneling, and the opening at Hillside Avenue, which is about 1,000 feet beyond Fort George, is to be at the southern extremity of the elevated continuction of the rapid transit railroad.

T. P. Kinsley, a veteran engineer, who has had a part in numerous undertakings about this city's public works, is in charge of the McCabe Brothers' operations in Section 14. He superintended the sinking of the shafts at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets, the former being the one in which yesterday's accident took place. These shafts were made at the points where stations for the tunnel railroad were to be placed, and it is planned to turn the shafts themselves into passageways for passenger elevators when the subway is completed.

Engineer Kinsley, when asked about the accident from an engineering standpoint yesterday afternoon, had this to say:

"Of course, we regret this calamity as much as any one, but the occurrence was one that human foresight could not provide against. From the first we have done everything we could to prevent any such accident, and the usual daily precautions were taken when the morning gang of workers entered the shaft at 6 o'clock to-day. The foreman went ahead and sounded the rock where they were to operate, but it echoed as solidly as if it were absolutely immovable. It would have been impossible for him to obtain any warning of the catastrophe."

Mr. Kinsley explained how the work had been going along in the section. The shaft at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street measures 32 feet by 15 feet. At the bottom, which is 102 feet below the surface, has been hollowed out of the almost solid rock a chamber for the station that is to be there one of these days. From this chamber headings run both toward the north and toward the south. At the present time the drillers and blasters have advanced between 800 and 900 feet in each direction. Through most of each excavation the tunnel has been cut to its full size, 20½ by 28 feet. The chamber at the foot of the shaft is 60 feet high and will eventually be 55 feet wide, but the whole width has not been blasted out as yet, the lateral excavations being left until everything is ready for a beginning on the station structure proper.

ROCK WAS SOLID APPARENTLY.

"From the first," said Mr. Kinsley, "we found that the rock was so solid that no shoring or supports of any kind were needed. The rock was apparently firm at every point. Not a piece of timber has been used."

When asked if he had found in any other place boulders surrounded by water seams, like the one that fell yesterday, Mr. Kinsley said:

"Lately we found little pieces of detachable rock. Each of them showed its unsoundness upon the usual testing, and we had them taken out of the way as we found them. The men work in three shifts. The one that goes on duty at 10 in the night blasts, and the morning gang clears away the debris. As each shift goes in the foreman taps the walls to see that no unsound rock has been struck. This was done this morning. As I said, the boulder sounded all right. What caused it to fall I cannot tell.

"Every one who has been in the tunnel has remarked on its freedom from water. But there was enough dampness to show that water seams existed. These seams were what separated from the main mass such small unsound places as we have found from time to time. No more complete test to discover such detachable boulders could have been used than we have employed, and the reason, I infer, that we did not locate this one before it fell was that it was so large as to be a separate solid mass in itself. It was so big that sound tests did not differentiate it from the really firm portions."

It was asked if there would be any danger of such occurrences after the tunnel was completed. Mr. Kinsley said there would not. All through the tunnel, between the natural rock and the passage for trains, will be a structure of concrete, built close against the rock. This concrete will be strong enough for all possibilities of accidents. At places where the natural rock has been raggedly cut, as where the boulder fell out yesterday, the unevenesses will be filled in before the concrete is put into place.

The police arrested Owen Bly, the contractor's foreman, and took him to the Harlem Police Court, where he appeared before Coroner Zucca. He was paroled until this morning, when he will be held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Coroner.

WOMAN ACTS AS GOVERNOR.

During Gov. Voorhees's Absence Miss Gill of New Jersey Issues Papers.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Miss Agnes Montgomery Gill is acting as Governor of New Jersey this week owing to the absence of Gov. Voorhees, his private secretary, Hobart Tuttle, and Executive Clerk Fox, all of whom are at Buffalo because of Jersey Day at the Pan-American. Miss Gill disposes of all the Governor's mail, answers all inquiries directed to the department, and attends to other official duties.

A requisition was granted by Miss Gill to the authorities of Hudson County, who are after Bertha Fairhurst, charged with larceny. It was directed to the Governor of Pennsylvania, in which State the woman is now under arrest.

SAVED FROM THE FLAMES.

Motorman Warns Man and Women—Car Used as Dressing Room.

The prompt action of John Dowd, a motorman employed on the Reid Avenue trolley line in Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, saved three persons from danger of being burned or suffocated in a burning house at Reid Avenue and Bainbridge Street.

The house in question, a two-story frame structure, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Cornella and Miss Catherine Smith. Dowd was passing the house on his car soon after 3 o'clock in the morning when he discovered that the building was on fire. The motorman stopped his car, and taking the controller handle he ran to the house and pounded with the iron on the door. The inmates were awakened, and they ran out into the street with such clothing as they could gather in their flight.

The few passengers who were in the trolley car got out and allowed the two women to use it as a dressing room. The women then went to the house of a neighbor. The house was partially destroyed by the fire.

ACCIDENT ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Baker and His Wife Thrown Into the Area of Edward Harriman's House.

A horse attached to a light wagon became unmanageable at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street last night, and before the animal could be checked he backed on to the sidewalk, throwing the occupants of the vehicle into the areaway of Edward Harriman's house, on the corner.

Paul Caullods, a baker, of 389 Park Avenue, and his wife intended to take a ride through Central Park. While driving through Fifty-fifth Street the horse became frightened at several red lanterns that were on a pile of lumber, and immediately he began rearing and plunging. Caullods tried to hold him in, but when he tugged on the reins the horse backed on to the sidewalk opposite.

There is a low stone wall around the Harriman house, and over this went the wagon. Caullods and his wife fell five feet below. Policeman Hewitt of the East Fifty-first Street Station, saw the accident, and, with the assistance of a watchman, James Gilroy, raised Caullods and his wife. Both were suffering from contusions. An ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital, and Dr. Jerks dressed their injuries. Gilroy's hands were cut while removing the baker and his wife from the areaway. All refused to go to the hospital.

DEATH ENDS WAR OF WORDS.

Saloon Keeper Expires Suddenly When About to Eject a Customer.

Joseph H. La Vigne, forty-eight years old, who for ten years has kept the Iona Café at the northeast corner of Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue, died suddenly last night shortly after a quarrel with a customer. The customer, who described himself as John C. Pritchard, fifty-five years old, a speculator, living at Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, was arrested by the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station and held to await the action of the Coroner. Frederick Vogel, a bartender in the saloon, was also arrested by the police and detained as a witness.

It appears that La Vigne had been subject to heart disease, and that his family physician, Dr. J. T. Moore of 156 West Ninety-fourth Street, had advised him to retire from business. Pritchard entered the saloon at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and, according to accounts, became noisy. Peter La Vigne, father of the dead man, remonstrated with Pritchard, and there followed a wordy war, in which La Vigne the younger took part. The latter started to eject Pritchard from the place and fell to the floor. Dr. Moore was called, but when he got there La Vigne was breathing his last.

This is the last day of registration for the coming election.

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

If you do not register you cannot vote!

HAL ALLAIRE, VILLAGE OWNER, IS DEAD

Inherited a Flourishing Community from His Father.

It Went to Ruin and Was Deserted—Mr. Allaire Was Active in Many Enterprises.

Hal Allaire, owner of the deserted village of Allaire, in Monmouth County, N. J., which he inherited from his father, James P. Allaire, died at his home at Manasquan, a few miles away, Thursday night, of heart disease. He seemed to be in perfect health when he retired. Apart from his course in letting the once flourishing town which bore his name to fall to picturesque ruin, and which, perhaps, he could not have prevented, Mr. Allaire was an active man of affairs. A graduate of Columbia, he was always greatly interested in educational matters, and was President of the Board of Education of Wall township, and his influence had done much toward improving the public schools of his county.

He was prominent as a Republican politician and once ran for State Senator, but in a year when Monmouth went Democratic. He was a Director of the Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad. Mr. Allaire spent the last day of his life in surveying in the woods.

The town of Allaire was established by his father in 1835, as a centre for the production of iron from bog ore, and for a time prospered greatly. One of its workers was John Roach, afterward the famous shipbuilder. With the gradual advancement in smelting, however, other iron deposits came to be worked with greater profit.

The business waned steadily, and at last was abandoned. The workmen moved from their pretty cottages, the founder died, and his son, though he had inherited a fortune in county lands, would never sell a foot of the village property, and, while doing much to improve the region about, did nothing whatever to preserve the town.

A few of the houses are occupied, while the rest stand empty and are weather-beaten with sagging roofs and moss-grown walls, while the once busy streets are choked with grass, young trees, and bushes. To-day the church alone retains any of the pristine architectural beauty for which Allaire was noted in its day. Many romantic stories, most of them purely imaginative, are told about the place, which, off the beaten lines of travel, is seldom now visited save by occasional carriage parties and bicyclists of sentimental temperament.

DAUGHTER WINS HER SUIT.

Gets a Verdict Against Her Father for $23,500 for Land Sold to Him.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The suit of Mrs. Dora Thompson, wife of Alexander Thompson, against her father, Charles H. Stebbins, a retired broker and millionaire of Hartsdale, Westchester County, has been decided in favor of the daughter, and she gets her share in property belonging to the three children and which is valued at $23,500.

Charles H. Stebbins's wife died in 1869, leaving three minor children, who inherited from her a farm which she had bought for the nominal sum of $16,000. Stebbins, it is alleged, told his oldest daughter, Dora, in 1872, that if she would have it sold in partition, so that he could buy it in, he would pay her and the other children $15,000 each for their shares and $1,000 a year for interest until he paid the principal. Nothing more was said about it until 1894. Mr. Stebbins contributed money to his children which he said was for their support, but which they contended was on the old contract.

Mrs. Dora Thompson was the main witness to the contract. She sued for $27,000; that is, for $15,000 and $1,000 a year interest since 1872, less $15,000 on account for support, making the claim really amount to $23,500, and the jury in the Supreme Court gave her a verdict for the full amount. William P. Platt represented the plaintiff and Arthur J. Burns the defendant. The legal difficulty in the case was that any verbal contract for the sale of land is void and any land contract becomes outlawed in six years.

Mr. Stebbins is said to be a millionaire, but believes that all his children should look out for themselves. It is said he made his fifteen-year-old son seek his own living and education. He went West and became a legislator and a banker, studied law, and is now a prominent member of the bar in Boston. Dora is the wife of Alexander Thompson, a lawyer, who is connected with a title company. Mr. Stebbins has a charitable school on his farm at Hartsdale, where it is said he insists the students must study languages.

MOLINEUX'S NEW TRIAL.

District Attorney Says He Has Not Determined Yet to Try Him.

Roland B. Molineux, who was granted a new trial on the charge of murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, and who was taken from Sing Sing Prison to the Tombs on Wednesday after an incarceration there of eighteen months, was visited at the prison yesterday by his wife and father. When Mrs. Roland B. Molineux arrived at the City Prison she was taken into Warden Hagan's reception room, and her husband was brought down from his cell in murderers' row, when he was allowed to embrace his wife for the first time since he was sent to State Prison.

Warden Hagan told the prisoner yesterday that in view of his long confinement in Sing Sing he would be allowed an extra hour for exercise in the open air every afternoon. This will give him three hours a day, two hours in the corridor and one hour in the yard of the prison. The same consideration was shown to Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy when he was brought down from Sing Sing after the Court of Appeals had granted him a new trial.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne and District Attorney Philbin had a brief conference over the Molineux case yesterday, but arrived at no decision regarding a second trial. Mr. Philbin, when questioned, said that he would not make up his mind in regard to the matter until he had read carefully the decision of the Court of Appeals and the accompanying opinions of the Judges. He said that should he decide not to try Molineux again, the prisoner could not insist upon a second trial for the purpose of vindication.

The counsel for Molineux said yesterday that they had not yet decided upon any line of action in behalf of their client.

INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS.

Machinists Restrained from Picketing the Allis-Chalmers Works.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Judge Kohlsaat, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, today granted a temporary injunction restraining Reliable Lodge No. 253 of the International Association of Machinists, its members, and others from picketing the works of the Allis-Chalmers Company or in any way intimidating the workmen of the company.

In rendering the decision the Court characterized assaults by strikers as civil warfare and as malicious as midnight murder. He said it was the undoubted right of workmen to quit work, severally or in a body, so long as the act does not come within the rule against conspiracies to injure the property of another.

The order of the Court was made to take the place of a temporary restraining order issued several weeks ago. The defendants maintain that they are peaceable and that the Allis-Chalmers Company is a trust and is also in a conspiracy to fight the machinists' association.

Acquitted of Murder Charge.

William H. Connors, colored, of 24 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, who was on trial before Judge Cowing in Part II. of General Sessions, charged with the murder of Ulysses Gaines at 218 West Sixty-fourth Street, on June 13 last, was acquitted last night. Gaines was shot in the apartments of Rebecca Jackson of 218 West Sixty-fourth Street, a colored woman who was Connors's sweetheart.

Promotions in Building Department.

Commissioner Wallace of the Department of Buildings, has promoted Joseph Gordon, Superintendent of Buildings, to the higher Superintendency left vacant by the death of Sylvester A. Murphy. Mr. Gordon will receive $3,500 per annum. John M. Tracy has been promoted to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Gordon at $2,500 per annum.

CITY EMPLOYE IN TROUBLE.

Held, with a Salesman, for Alleged Tampering with Witnesses.

Melvin A. Rice, a bookkeeper in the offices of the Board of Education, and Arthur P. Sanborn, who describes himself as a salesman, living at the Astor House, were yesterday arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, charged with having attempted to tamper with witnesses in a suit brought against Rice by his wife for an absolute divorce. They were held in $1,000 bail each for examination on Monday.

Rice, who is thirty years old, and gives his address as 402 Gold Street, Brooklyn, was formerly Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Elections. The summons and complaint in his wife's suit were served upon him on April 24 last, which was the sixth anniversary of the marriage of the couple. The divorce suit was to have come up in the Supreme Court on Monday. When the suit was commenced the plaintiff was depending for the success of her action upon four witnesses, all private detectives. It is now alleged that three of these witnesses have left the State and that an attempt has been made to induce the fourth witness also to leave.

Rice said that the charge was baseless. He had never, he asserted, made any attempt to tamper with the witnesses or employed anybody to do so.

ABRAHAM LEVY CALLED A CUR.

Magistrate Crane, in the Tombs Court, Used the Epithet.

Abraham Levy, the law partner of Henry W. Unger, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney, and Magistrate Crane, presiding in the Tombs Police Court, had a very spirited argument over the case of a prisoner charged with compounding a felony, yesterday, in the course of which the Magistrate called Mr. Levy a "cur." The argument started when the Magistrate announced that from the perusal of the complaint he considered the prisoner guilty.

"I object," said the defendant's counsel. "I want the stenographer to note my objection."

"The stenographer needn't bother about it," said the Magistrate.

"Heretofore," shouted Mr. Levy, "I have held you in the highest esteem personally and professionally."

"Don't you ever recognize me or speak to me again," shouted the Court.

"My professional reputation is better than yours," rejoined the lawyer.

"You have come to me with a false heart," said the Magistrate, turning to the prisoner, who had smiled, "and I will not allow anybody to come in this court and act like a clown."

"You can't insult my client," shouted the lawyer.

"Don't you ever speak to me again," retorted the Magistrate. "You have violated my confidence. You are a cur."

"I will not allow any one to call me a cur," answered Mr. Levy. "If you have prejudged this man you have no right to sit in the case."

"If the complaint is true I say the man is guilty," shouted the Magistrate.

"Are you doing this for political effect, because my partner"—

"The idea—Mr. Unger never entered my mind. I do not lose my head." The two men then calmed down and the hearing of the case was resumed.

FRENCH MINERS' DEMANDS.

Reply of the Government Not Very Satisfactory—Strike May Be Decided Upon To-morrow.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has replied to the inquiry of the Secretary of the Miners' Federation as to the Government's intentions in regard to the demands of the miners for an eight-hour day, a minimum wage, and a pension of 2f. a day after twenty-five years' work. The miners threaten to strike on Nov. 1 if their requests are not granted.

The Premier says the Government cannot pronounce a decision on the eight hours' question until the Parliamentary Commission has made its report. In regard to pensions, he reminds the miners that the Chamber of Deputies will discuss, in the coming session, a general bill providing for workmen's pensions. As to the minimum wages, the Premier says this is a matter which should be freely arranged between the workmen and the employers.

This reply cannot be considered very satisfactory to the men, whose Federation Committee will meet on Sunday and resolve whether to strike or not.

The surreptitious distribution of arms among the miners of Montceau-les-Mines has assumed a graver aspect. It is asserted that 10,000 Gras rifles, from which the rifflings have been removed in order to avoid their seizure as military weapons, are now in the hands of the miners. These rifles, however, are capable of straight shooting up to 150 yards, and are dangerous up to 500 yards. This is all that is required for street and barricade fighting, which tactics the strikers will adopt in the event of riots.

The Government realizes the seriousness of the situation, and announces that on the declaration of a strike all these Gras rifles will be immediately seized, under the law authorizing such a step in case of urgency. Moreover, extensive military preparations have now been completed for drafting strong bodies of troops into the coal fields, to protect the mines and non-strikers.

Strong hopes, however, remain that the miners will recognize the folly of going out on strike at the present time, and that they will either renounce or at least adjourn the execution of the project.

KAISER HONORS A CATHOLIC.

Confirms His Appointment to a Professorship in Warm Terms.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—For several weeks there has been a sharp controversy in the German press over the appointment of Dr. Spahn to the Chair of History in the University of Strasburg, as he is a Catholic and a son of the well-known Clerical leader in the Reichstag. Emperor William has just confirmed the appointment, telegraphing as follows to the Statthalter:

"I rejoice to show to my Catholic subjects that recognized scientific ability, based upon patriotism and fidelity to the empire, will be utilized by me for the welfare of the fatherland."

Commenting upon the dispatch, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"Never before had the Crown made such a public demonstration when confirming the nomination of a professor, however eminent."

TORTURED BY MASKED MEN.

Burglars Coerce Merchant by Roasting His Feet with Matches.

NEW LEXINGTON, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Six masked men entered the residence of Charles Tague, a merchant at McLuney, this country, last night, and at the point of revolvers bound and gagged the whole family. Tague was searched and his gold watch and a considerable sum of money taken. The robbers then demanded the keys to his store, but Tague refused to reveal where they were.

His shoes were removed and his feet roasted with matches and hot irons until he gave up the keys. The robbers then entered the store and thoroughly looted it. Taking Tague's horse and buggy the gang loaded in a quantity of goods, the contents of the safe, and other booty and then made off.

Later Tague freed himself and gave the alarm. The Sheriff with a posse and bloodhounds is in pursuit and this afternoon found the abandoned buggy.

Deacon Brewster's Forge Tablet.

NEWBURG, Oct. 18.—Quassaick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled in the town of New Windsor to-day a tablet marking the site of the forge of Deacon Samuel Brewster. At this forge were made parts of the chains which were thrown across the Hudson River during the Revolution to prevent the passage of British ships of war. The Rev. John Marshall Chew was the orator of the day.

Lord Provost Chisholm Dined.

John S. Kennedy gave a dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Club in honor of the Lord Provost Chisholm of Glasgow. Mr. Kennedy was born in Glasgow, and he and the Lord Provost were friends in boyhood. The dinner was informal. The guests numbered forty-four, and included Chauncey M. Depew, Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills, Daniel S. Lamont, W. E. Dodge, Horace White, Henry T. Sloane, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, J. Edward Simmons, W. Butler Duncan, Alexander E. Orr, and Cornelius N. Bliss.

Made by an improved process from our Fine Granulated Wheat.

Leader Graham Wafers

are the only wafers made of straight ground No. 1 wheat without a white commercial flour basis. A high grade cracker sold by all grocers, 15 cents.

Health Food Company,
61 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NO BAIL FOR BISSERT.

Justice Gaynor Says Prisoner Must Apply to United States Court.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Justice Gaynor this afternoon denied the application for bail made on behalf of Wardman Bissert.

The Justice held that the case having been transferred from the State courts to Federal courts, the United States Court has the power to admit the defendant to bail, and it should, therefore, be applied to.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The appeal of Wardman George Bissert of the New York police force, from the decision of Judge Lacombe of the Circuit Court for the Southern Division of New York, refusing to release Bissert on a writ of habeas corpus after conviction for the alleged taking of $500 from the keeper of a disorderly house, was docketed in the United States Supreme Court to-day.

INDIAN CONFERENCE ENDED.

Lake Mohonk Body Adopts Platform of Evidences of Progress Outlining Methods for the Future.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The nineteenth annual session of the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference adjourned to-day after adopting a platform, congratulating the country upon a Federal school system for the education of 25,000 Indian children, the allotment of over 3,500,000 acres of land to over 55,000 Indians, with a secure individual title, and other evidences of progress in the education and elevation of the Indian.

Reforms in the methods of nominating agents and of allotting and leasing lands are urged. The tribal funds held in trust by the Government, it is urged, should be placed to the credit of individual Indians entitled to share as rapidly as possible.

Relative to schools, the conference holds that the eventual result to be reached is the abolition of all distinctively Indian schools and the incorporation of Indian pupils in the schools of the country. Training in self-government, free religion, and the improvement of industrial opportunities are also urged. As to the condition of Indians in this State, the Conference takes the following position:

"The evil condition of Indian reservations in the State of New York has been a matter of frequent consideration. This conference emphasizes the recommendation made in December, 1900, by a committee of five appointed by the then Governor, Theodore Roosevelt, that these reservations be allotted in severalty, and it urges Congress to consider at an early day the practicability of enacting such legislation as will accomplish this result."

DINNER TO MARQUIS ITO.

Japanese ex-Premier Entertained at Sherry's by His Countrymen.

The Marquis Hiroboumi Ito, ex-Premier of Japan, was the guest of honor at a dinner at Sherry's last night, which was given by some of the leading Japanese merchants of this city. Among those present were G. Nagasaki, J. Horizosha, and Mr. Iwahar.

The Marquis excused himself to reporters. With his suite he will leave for Washington to-day to visit President Roosevelt. It is possible, too, that he will attend the Yale bicentennial celebration at New Haven next week.

During his visit it is said that the Marquis has acquainted himself with American commercial and political methods.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; brisk southwesterly winds.

Fair and warmer weather is indicated for to-day and Sunday east of the Appalachians and in the Southwest. There will probably be light showers in the lake region and in the Middle Rocky Mountain region; elsewhere fair and colder weather will prevail.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts fresh south to southwest winds will prevail. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh northeasterly. Brisk to light southwesterly winds are indicated for the lower lakes. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have diminishing westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	42	45	50
6 A. M.	42	42	45
9 A. M.	48	43	54
12 M.	58	47	54
4 P. M.	63	49	54
9 P. M.	61	49	52
6 P. M.	61	45	48
12 P. M.	57	43	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50½
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1900	53
Corresponding date for last 25 years	56

The thermometer registered 41 degrees at 8 A. M. and 46 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 51 degrees at 2:15 P. M. and the minimum 40 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 69 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; J. Brady, shoes; 337 Broadway.
Cohn, Goodman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. A. Cohn, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Mosby, Wilkinson & Anderson, Richmond, Va.; M. M. Anderson, notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Green, optical goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks, suits, and waists; 115 Worth Street; Sinclair House.
Barle, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; B. J. Rockwood, cloaks and suits; J. G. Maher, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; W. Meinel, leather goods; 157 Duane Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Shorten, silks; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Murray & Jones, Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Jones, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Antrim, B. F., & Co., Pittston, Penn.; B. F. Antrim, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery; 33 Franklin Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2 A. M.—106 Sullivan Street; Clement Besdetti; damage, $20.

3:30 A. M.—45½ Oak Street; Singer & Co.; damage slight.

4:50 A. M.—61 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Charles Lebarow; damage, $1,000.

10:40 A. M.—412 East Seventy-fourth Street; Leon Robel; damage, $100.

11 A. M.—6 Park Place; L. E. Burke; damage, $25.

12:15 P. M.—401 West Twenty-second Street; E. Kilsey; damage, $150.

1:30 P. M.—197 Lexington Avenue; Patrick McGarvey; damage, $500.

3:30 P. M.—350 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; D. Horton; damage, $10.

6 P. M.—98 Sheriff Street; Henry Speckman; damage, $400.

7:00 P. M.—1,625 Madison Avenue; Davis Goldstein; damage, $20.

7:10 P. M.—600 Sixth Avenue; William C. Young; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—Eighty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue; owner unknown.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

The Point at Issue.

In shopping there is a pivot around which revolves the intentions and reasons of the prospective purchaser.

It is the point at issue which controls the purchase, whether large or small.

It is the question of where to get the best quality at the lowest price.

Comparison of values directs the shopper here.—For that is the governing principle of this great establishment.

Note to-day's list and let its sentient elements of economy corroborate eloquently the truth of this statement.

In the clothing sale.—*Among other remarkable items you will find men's fine overcoats at $14.95—high grade in material and workmanship; all the new styles of yokes; Chesterfields, and the always popular box coat; in fact in every way a regular $25 overcoat.*

Moderately priced millinery.—*A special showing today of women's $5 hats; many of them adaptations of Paris models; made in velvet, and combinations of velvet and cloth; or felt and cloth; among them are many novelties in shapes and trimmings, that women of exclusive taste will appreciate. Also strictly tailor made effects, so much in demand for ordinary wear.*

The children, too, have not been forgotten. Special attention has been paid to hats becomingly juvenile in stitched scratch felts, velvet and felt combinations and other desirable models.

Two specials in men's footwear.—*Patent leather and enamel shoes $3.50—Will not break through; if they do a new pair is yours for the asking. These are stylish shoes; suitable for any occasion. Wide extension soles; all sizes and widths. Box calf and vici kid shoes $3—heavy double soles; heavy rope stitch; wide extension edges; made over the newest fall lasts; all sizes and widths.*

Misses' box coats, $5.98.—*26 inches long; made of finest kersey, with rolling collar; and lined with satin or best quality romaine; colors, black, blue, brown and castor; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.*

"The Ruling Passion."—*Tales of Nature and Human Nature—85c.—With illustrations in color by Walter Appleton Clark. Beyond any question a book of broader grasp and greater distinction than any Dr. Van Dyke has yet produced. A regular $1.50 publication.*

Fine taffeta waists, $3.98.—*These are one of the garments of the season—made of excellent taffeta; tucked and stitched and finished in front in a novel and modish manner with straps and crocheted rings; another special in this department is fine taffeta and peau de soie waists $4.98—button back or front; all the newest fall shades.*

Combination near seal coats, $35.00.—*These handsome garments are one of the many specials in our great fur sale—they are made of selected skins, finished in the very best manner; lined with heavy satin, which is guaranteed to wear for two years; new style sleeves; collar and revers; such garments sold last season as high as $65 and $75; the revers and collar are of mink, Persian lamb, Alaska sable and sable.*

Women's Silk Petticoats.—*The specials in these dainty undergarments are particularly attractive today. At $6.25—of excellent quality taffeta; made with graduated accordion plaiting finished with ruche or ruffle; drop skirt with dust ruffle; at $7.75—of best grade taffeta; in plain and glace colors; made with deep graduated accordion plaiting; vendyke plaiting; deep knee flounce trimmed with narrow ruffle.*

Men's bath robes, $2.98.—*This is one of today's leaders in our men's furnishing store. They are of excellent quality elderdown, cut long and full with neck cord and girdle to match; many styles from which to choose. Other grades at $3.98, $4.98 and upwards.*

Opening of the Musical Season.

The Steinertone Grand and Upright Pianos.

The Chase and Baker Automatic Piano Player.

The Steinertone Company, 130 Fifth Avenue, corner 18th Street, beg to announce that they offer their large stock of Steinertone Grands and Uprights for sale. These Pianofortes are acknowledged by the most prominent musicians to be the finest instruments in the market and therefore stand alone as to their superiority to other makes

Latest Merchandise News of the Wanamaker Store

YESTERDAY'S news brought scores of thousands of purchasers to Wanamaker's. It was strong, stirring, extraordinary. Much of that story might be told today—as much as we can tell is re-told—but exact information is hard to obtain at this writing; and some of the special lots that remain are so small that the goods will doubtless be sold out in an hour or two this morning.

But entirely new offerings are ready today—equal in importance to many told of yesterday—lots that came forward too late to win a place in yesterday's now famous "Fifty." They give stirring interest to this morning's announcement. Every item below is important:

Bags and Suit Cases
Much Under-Price

All first-class goods, in smart shapes, good leathers, well made and finished; but some were samples and are rubbed, or slightly stained, as bags will get when handled. But practical people won't mind such marks as bags would have in a day or two of use, anyhow, when *it saves a third of the price.*

But many are entirely new and perfect—odd lots, which the manufacturer let us have at the same reduction as the samples.

There are all sorts of hand-bags, club bags, and the like, in alligator, grain and boarded leathers, in russet, orange and other new shades, with brass trimmings and locks.

Sizes from 12 to 18 inches. Prices, $3.25 to $7.50. Worth about a half more.

Also a lot of 22-inch Suit Cases, of pigskin and cowhide; some are lined with linen, others with leather. Prices, $4.50 to $9.75. All worth about half as much again.

Main aisle.

Alaska Sable SCARFS
A Remarkable Offering

When women are looking around for fur neckwear—at the very beginning of the season—an offering like the present one is of astonishing timeliness; particularly since this is to be a great fur Winter.

It is of genuine Alaska Sable Custer Scarfs, of a remarkably beautiful quality of rich, full fur, and trimmed with 4 tails, 22 inches long.

We fairly wrenched this bargain from the manufacturer—you'll realize its exceptional value, when you see the scarfs. Regular value, $16.50; today

Ten Dollars Each

Second floor, Broadway.

College Girls' SUITS

We have today a new lot of Suits for college girls, or girls with brothers or friends at college, whose colors they wish to wear. Such suits have heretofore been made only in grades at $10 to $15. Now we have a new lot, made up in exactly the same style, of less expensive materials; and the price is—

$7.50 a Suit.

Material is good blue cheviot, with collar, shield and sleeves, hand-embroidered with your favorite college colors. Sizes for 6 to 14 years.

Also College Coats at $13.50.

And a splendid assortment of styles of Coats at prices beginning at $5 for a reefer of heavy covert cloth; up to the handsomest garments made.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Offering No. 1

Men's $15 to $25 Suits at $12.50—One hundred smart, stylish Sack Suits, of fancy cheviot, splendidly made up to the high Wanamaker standard. Sizes 33 to 38.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 3

Men's 50c Scarfs at 25c—Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Imperials, of full half-dollar value. Light or dark.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Offering No. 4

Men's $1 Scarfs at 50c—Tecks, Four-in-Hands or Imperials—fine dollar scarfs, new, perfect, handsome.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Offering No. 5

Linen Collars, 50c doz.—For boys and small men. Imported Collars that sold formerly at 25c each. Pure linen. Perfect, fresh, clean—in boxes of a dozen, sold only by the box. Sizes 12 to 14½.

The best collar offering ever made.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Offering No. 9

$1.50 Satin Prunella Cloth, 85c—1,700 yards of Satin Prunella Cloth, in ten attractive colorings.

Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 10

$1.75 French Satin Venetian at $1—French Satin Venetian, the regular $1.75 quality, with handsome finish, in light shades, at $1 a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 11

75c Plaid Chudda Cloths at 50c—3,000 yards of Imported Plaid Chudda Cloths, in 45 Scotch tartan combinations.

Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 12

75c Printed Striped Albatross at 50c—800 yards of French Printed Mercerized Striped Crepe Albatross, with attractive designs in polka-dots and figures on light tinted grounds.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 18

$1 and $1.50 Cambric Nightgowns at 75c—Nightgowns, of cambric, in two styles; round or square neck, trimmed with lace; short sleeves; all prettily trimmed with ribbon.

Second floor.

Offering No. 19

$1.75 Umbrellas at $1.25—Women's 26-in. and men's 28-in. Umbrellas, covered with piece-dyed taffeta, and with a choice selection of fancy handles.

Broadway.

Offering No. 20

$2.50 All-silk Umbrellas at $1.90—Men's 28-in. and women's 26-in all-silk Umbrellas, with a splendid variety of fancy handles at $1.90, for regular $2.50 values.

Broadway.

Offering No. 28

Girls' $20 to $24 Suits at $15—Handsome Tailor-made Suits of cheviots, Venetians and broadcloths, in all desirable shades; with blouse, Eton or Norfolk jackets, variously trimmed. Sizes for 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Offering No. 35

New Bric-a-Brac at Half Price—Beautiful new goods just unpacked this week. High-class figures, busts, vases, flower holders and centerpieces, in a wide variety of decorations. Scarcely two pieces alike. Prices range from $1 pieces for 50c; up to $40 pieces at $20.

A rare chance to pick out holiday gifts.

Basement.

Offering No. 47

$1.75 Table Linen at $1.35 a yard—Fine bleached Belgian Double Damask of Courtrai flax—the best in the world—superb patterns; two yards wide. Was $1.75 a yard; for this sale, $1.35.

22-inch Napkins to match, at $3.25 a dozen. Were $4.

Fourth avenue.

Offering No. 48

$3 Dinner Napkins at $2.35 doz.—Of bleached Irish linen, very fine; 24 in. square; choice patterns; splendid $3 value; now $2.35 a dozen.

Fourth avenue.

Tristram of Blent
Anthony Hope's New Book

It is a remarkable coincidence that both Kipling in *Kim*, and Anthony Hope in *Tristram of Blent*, have brought out, within a week of each other, an equally characteristic book.

In neither case could the admirer who knew their previous work best have guessed the character of either story; yet the moment they read either of these they will exclaim simultaneously: "That's Kipling all through!"—"That's Anthony Hope to the life!" And neither book seems possible to any other author.

The peg on which Anthony Hope hangs the story of *Tristram of Blent* is just a trifle off the natural finish; but the story is most provokingly fascinating; and the moral tone is high.

Tristram of Blent appears to be born to be an impostor, keen, clever, strong, well-schooled to his life-work of deception, cannot be driven from his possessions, yet "because of blood, not of law," he does a marvelously heroic thing in most masterful fashion.

How the web grows and thickens! Spiders multiply—spiders eat spiders—the reader's sympathy plays like a pendulum between spiders and flies.

None but Anthony Hope could weave such a maze of delightful characters—where deceivers and deceived appeal alike to one's sympathy; and the interest hurries us from page to page with that peculiar fascination which Anthony Hope has taught us to know.

Tristram of Blent will be read—devoured is the better word—as fast as lovers of a brilliant story can get it. Price, $1.

Book Store, Main floor.

Boys' Clothing

150 Boys' Suits—of handsome blue and brown mixed cheviot; double-breasted, with extra trousers; splendidly made, with all seams taped, and silk-sewed throughout. Boys from 8 to 16 are the lucky ones to share in this lot. And the suits are priced at

$3.85, though worth $5.50

A saving of $1.65 on every suit.

Then here are handsome three-piece suits for young men who are anywhere between 9 and 16 years old. Of blue cheviot—or a mixture, if you prefer it. Suits consist of jacket, vest and knee-trousers. You would estimate their worth truly at $6.50, but we ask only $5.

Is he a little fellow say between 3 and 7? Then these Russian Blouse Coats are the thing for him. Of handsome Oxford frieze, made with or without belt, and a good six-dollar value. But the price is $5.

Other splendid suits, in the popular Norfolk jacket style, of blue cheviot with knee trousers. These suits are made after our particular specifications, for boys of 7 to 16 years, and are $5, though excellent $6 value.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lace Remnants at Half

As every observing woman knows, laces are this season at the top-notch of popularity. The extraordinary demand for them has caused short pieces and remnants to gather with great rapidity.

To clear our stocks of these accumulations, we offer today a collection of such short lengths of Lace Allowers, at new prices which are but

Half Value or Less

There are pieces of ⅛, ⅜, ¾, 1 and 1¼ yards, for which women can find uses by the score. All kinds of lace are here—Batiste, Venise, Renaissance, Chantilly, Chiffon applique, and so on in a great variety of designs, in black, white, ecru and Arabe shades.

Laces that were $1 to $3 a yard, are now 50c to $1.50 a yard.

Tenth street elevator counter.

Tapestry Portieres
And Table Covers

Handsome, fresh and perfect goods, of sorts wanted right now, at these decisive reductions from fair prices:

Reversible Table Covers—1½ yards square, were $1.65, now $1.10 each; 2 yards square, were $2.50, now $1.65; 2x2 yards, were $3.25, now $2.10; 2x3 yards, were $4, now $2.65.

Reversible Tapestry Couch Covers—full size, 62 in. wide; two colors; 3 yards long; were $6.50, now $4.25.

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, in 5 good colorings; at $8 pair; were $11.50.

Third floor

More of those Remarkable Fifteen Dollar Overcoats

Warm as it was last Saturday, you took almost all we had of these splendid Winter Overcoats.

We have two hundred more ready today, and the weather for them is here, too—judging by yesterday.

You'll want to see them before investing in your new overcoat.

The material is all-wool dark Oxford cheviot and black frieze; coats made 48 inches long, with big, broad shoulders and very loose backs—coats that are brimful of style, and the best coats to be found at the price—$15 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Tailored Suits
A Rare Bargain

Brilliant as is the variety of Women's Tailor-made Suits that this collection contains, and remarkable as are the regular values offered, they pale momentarily before offerings such as the one of which we have the good fortune to tell you today. This:

Sixty Tailor-made Suits, of cheviot, Venetian cloth, broadcloth and mixtures; many of which are silk-lined throughout, with silk drop skirts, handsomely tailored, and in a splendid variety of this season's latest styles. Values are $18 to $30, but the remarkably low price they shall bear today,

Fifteen Dollars a Suit,

will gladden the hearts of the sixty lucky women to get them.

Then this word of moderately-priced Suits:

$18—Of hopsacking; Eton jacket, trimmed with satin; vest of embroidered velvet; skirt with flounce; lined with silk throughout.

$22.50—Of black cheviot; blouse jacket; vest, collar, cuffs and belt of velvet. Skirt is gored, with graduated flounce; drop-lining of silk; wide ruffle.

$28.50—Of black camel's-hair cheviot; blouse jacket, with revers, trimmed with braid; vest of embroidered velvet; stitched satin cuffs and collar; skirt with gored front, flounced sides; trimming of satin and braid; silk lining.

$30—Of black broadcloth; double-breasted belted Eton; yoke trimming back and front of chenille and taffeta; gored front skirt; trimmings form a graduated flounce; lining of silk.

$35—Of mixed camel's-hair cheviot; fly-front jacket; inlaid velvet collar; gored skirt with flare; silk lining; handsomely tailored.

Second floor, Broadway.

An Offering of Gold Photograph Frames

This is a most attractive group of Photograph Frames, offered at *half price*, or near it.

The frames are finished in Colonial gold, in a number of pretty designs, many of them inlaid with stones of various colors. They are in oval, round, cabinet and carbonette shapes, and are dust-proof. Many of these frames are regularly sold by us at $1.50, and all are worth considerably more than their price today:

75 Cents Each

Many a pretty gift, or ornament for your own home, may be selected from this gathering.

Broadway.

Children's Coats and Caps

The prettiest baby may have ample justice done it in the matter of selecting properly becoming coats and caps from this extensive stock. Everything a mother needs to dress her children attractively and comfortably, she will find here in splendid variety and at systematically moderate prices.

Hints of coats and caps:

CHILDREN'S BOX COATS—

$3.50—In tan, navy blue and cardinal; slashed collar, trimmed with silk cord and buttons; sizes 2 to 4 years.

$6.75—In tan, navy blue, cardinal and cadet blue; sailor collar, trimmed with stitched satin; sizes 2 to 4 years.

CHILDREN'S CAPS—

50c—Of white bengaline, trimmed with ruching. Same in swansdown at $1.50.

$1—Of plaited China silk, trimmed with lace. Sizes 12 to 16 in.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Wraps

Long Coats, Three-quarter Length Coats, Short Box Coats, Jackets—all of them sharing in Fashion's favor, all here, in plentiful, almost bewildering array.

Practical, simple garments, at modest prices, brush elbows with superb wraps, perhaps unique in model, from Paris. Out-of-door wraps for all occasions are here—luxurious Carriage and Opera Wraps, Stylish Newmarkets and Raincoats, Golf Capes that are distinctly different from any of their previous phases.

What you will, at prices that adjust them-

2-Volume Book Sets

About a dozen works of permanent literary value, that deserve a place in the most modest collection of books. Neatly bound in cloth, in two-volume sets, printed in clear type on good paper, and altogether attractive at, and worth more than their price,

Sixty-five Cents a Set

Here are the titles:

Les Miserables; Victor Hugo. Count of Monte Cristo; Alexandre Dumas. The Wandering Jew; Eugene Sue. French Revolution; Thomas Carlyle. History of Our Own Times; Justin McCarthy. Charles O'Malley; Charles Lever. Harry Lorrequer; Charles Lever. Lorna Doone; R. D. Blackmore. Tom Brown's

Women's Waists

J. Yamamoto

Only Two Days More!

You have till Monday ONLY to make the extra saving on the Music Club. It's "one payment off" if you send your application by Monday night; regular club price if you wait beyond that day.

By a special concession from the publishers we are allowed a special discount (in addition to the club discount of fifty per cent.) on all memberships sent us before the 22d. This discount we pass on to you, but you must be PROMPT.

Tuesday will be too late except for those who live at a distance and who respond directly to this advertisement.

PADEREWSKI

Five sets of the first edition of this Musical Library were bought by Paderewski—one for his own use and four for gifts to his friends. Among the hundreds of professional musicians and musical instructors who have *purchased* and strongly endorsed the work are Frank Damrosch, Franz Kaltenborn, Emma Eames, Emil Paur, Rafael Joseffy, Arthur Nikisch, Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Gerrit Smith, John C. Mullaly, Carl Faelten, Emil Mollenhauer, Dr Carl E. Dufft and C. Whitney Coombes.

6 Encyclopedia Volumes--10 Music Volumes

TRAVIS TO PLAY SEELEY

Fine Golf Match Expected in Final for Westbrook Cup.

LIVINGSTON'S NARROW DEFEAT

Watson and Travis Win the Best Ball Foursome — Handicap Will Close the Tournament To-day.

Memories of the Metropolitan championship last Spring will be revived to-day in the final round for the chief trophy in the Westbrook Golf Club's invitation tournament on the club's links, near Islip, L. I. The contestants for the Westbrook cup will be Walter J. Travis and Charles H. Seeley. The latter beat the national champion in the semi-final round for the Metropolitan championship, and he has since won the State championship of Connecticut. Seeley is playing a thoroughly consistent game and Travis cannot afford to take any chances with his young opponent. Seeley beat Louis Livingston, Jr., the winner of the Westbrook event last year by the narrow margin of two holes. The games were played yesterday in chilly, windy weather and record-breaking scores were out of the question.

Champion Travis had no difficulty in beating the former baseball player, John M. Ward, who now hails from the Fox Hills Club of Staten Island, by 6 up and 4 to play. For the first seven holes honors were even. Ward lost a chance to win the first hole from a poor approach and it was halved in 6. Even play then followed for the next two holes and Ward gave a surprise on the short fourth hole by running down, after a clean drive to the green in 2. Travis needed 4. The latter was unable to tie the score until the sixth green was reached, when he won the hole in a par 4 to 6 for Ward. After the seventh hole was passed Travis ran away from his opponent with ease. He won the eighth and ninth, standing two up at the turn and closed the match on the fourteenth green. The bye holes were not played out, as his record for the first nine holes was five strokes higher than his best score yesterday. The cards are:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—
Out .....6 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 6—41
In .....5 4 4 3 4 .....—39—80
John M. Ward, Fox Hills—
Out .....6 4 6 2 5 6 5 5 7—45
In .....6 5 5 3 5 .....—24—69

Seeley and Livingston had a grand match, the honors being in doubt until the final hole was played out. Then the former won by two holes, triumphing over the Westbrook cup victor last year. A strong and chilly wind did not add to the comfort of the players, and the wooden clubs were frequently in service when the irons are generally used. A poor approach on his third shot by Seeley gave Livingston a chance to win the first hole in 5. Then five were halved in succession. A long put by Seeley saved him on the short fourth hole, 145 yards, and it was halved in three. The players drove with brassies from the tee, going dead against the gale. A drive into the bunker on the seventh hole by Livingston lost him his narrow lead, and the Connecticut champion won in 4. A fifteen-foot put by the home player on the next hole gave Livingston the lead again, but he played the ninth hole wretchedly, driving out of bounds and needing 7, while Seeley won in 4, and honors were even at the turn.

Seeley got his first lead on the eleventh, but Livingston promptly won the next two. Seeley tied the game by a good put on the fifteenth green, and the next was halved. A long put gave Seeley a par 3 for the next hole, and he was 1 up with 1 more to play. Livingston lost his chance by two poor shots through the green, and Seeley won the last hole in 5 to 6 and the match. The scores are:

Charles H. Seeley, Wee Burn—
Out .....6 4 6 3 5 5 4 4 4—41
In .....5 4 5 4 5 5 5 3 5—41—82
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook—
Out .....5 4 6 3 5 5 5 3 7—43
In .....5 5 4 3 5 6 5 4 6—43—86

The final round to-day will be thirty-six holes.

In the afternoon there was a four-ball foursome. Travis and Robert C. Watson, Jr., were the winners in a score of 75, a close win, for at 76 were Louis Livingston, Jr., and E. S. Knapp. Their cards are:

Walter J. Travis and R. C. Watson, Jr.—
Out .....5 3 4 4 5 4 5—37
In .....5 4 4 3 5 5 3 4 5—38—75
Louis Livingston, Jr., and E. S. Knapp—
Out .....5 4 4 4 4 5 3 3 5—37
In .....4 5 4 2 4 6 4 4 6—39—76

The others who finished were Charles H. Seeley and C. M. Hamilton, 85; James A. Tyng and John M. Ward, 88; W. C. Carnegie and A. De Witt Cochrane, 87; C. L. Tappin and G. E. Watson, 83; E. W. Jewett and J. C. Tappin, 91; F. C. Jennings and C. F. Watson, Jr., 93. Beside the final for the chief cup there will be a 36-hole handicap to-day for gross and net score prizes.

GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Adriance Will Meet Smith in Dutchess County Club Tourney.

William A. Adriance beat George Collingwood yesterday in the final match of the Dutchess County Golf Club's tournament for the club championship by 5 up and 4 to play. He wins the right to meet to-day in the deciding round on the club links near Poughkeepsie the present champion, John Smith. The match will be thirty-six holes.

Other club championships that will be in progress to-day will be at Morris County, Jersey City, Westchester, Englewood, and Montclair. At the latter club the qualifying round will be played, sixteen becoming eligible for the Championship Cup and the second set of sixteen for the Consolation Cup. The qualifying round will be finished at Englewood. At Morris County and Jersey City the final round will be reached. The players at the former club will be Charles F. Watson, W. D. Vanderpoel, Howard A. Colby, and W. H. Dixon. The Jersey City survivors are George H. Bowly, W. F. Pyle, B. H. Pelzer, and Eugene Newkirk.

AUTOMOBILE RACING.

Attempt to Make New Records at Providence Failed—Road Race from Chicago to Joliet.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18.—In the face of a strong wind, which impeded his progress five or six seconds, M. Henri Fournier, the Parisian chauffeur, went nine miles at Narragansett Park this afternoon against time in 10:43½. The best single mile was run in 1:07½. The attempt was made in the second day's trial of the Rhode Island Automobile Club to complete its schedule of races, which was postponed from yesterday because of rain. Summary:

Gasoline vehicles under 12 horse power; 5 miles; seven starters; two trial heats; two men to qualify.—Final Heat—Won by Percy Owen of Cleveland, Ohio; Rudolph Meyers, New York, second; W. P. Norton, New York, third. Time —8:51.

Gasoline carriages under 6 horse power; five miles; three starters.—Won by Kenneth A. Skinner, Boston; Thomas Shaw Safe, Newport, second. Time—12:58½.

Tricycle Class, for five miles; four entries.—Won by Kenneth A. Skinner, Boston; Peter J. Berlo second, C. S. Henshaw third. Time—6:51½.

Sweepstakes, for winners of all classes.—Won by Kenneth A. Skinner, 10 miles. Time—13:37½.

M. Henri Fournier against time.—Nine miles in 10:43½. The fastest mile was the first, 1:07½.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 18.—The principal feature of the automobile tournament, which opened here to-day, was the road race from Chicago to Joliet. The first to arrive at the Joliet Court House were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Burdett of the Chicago Athletic Club. They reached the finish line at 11:26:48, making the run of forty-four miles in 1:40:18.

W. R. Smith was second at 11:41:20, and Charles H. Tucker third at 11:44:33. The roads between the cities were rough, the day cloudy, and the wind heavy.

Owing to the failure of several machines in the road race to reach here in time, the programme was necessarily rearranged, several special contests taking the places of regular events. Summary:

Ten miles, gasoline vehicles, weight unlimited. —Won by E. R. Shaw, Chicago; time, 27:22. Robert Shaw, Chicago, second.

Half mile, steam carriages.—Won by W. J. Eldredge, Chicago; Charles H. Tucker, Chicago, second. Time—1:00.

Road race, Chicago to Joliet, forty-four miles.—J. B. Burdett, Chicago, 1:40:48; E. R. Shaw, Chicago, 1:51:33; Robert Shaw, Chicago, Panhard, 2:11:00.

Football, Jasper Oval, 137th St. and Amsterdam Av., Manhattan vs. Rensselaer Poly. Inst., at 3 P. M.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New High Individual Score Made in Columbia League Tournament.

In the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys last night J. Koehler of the Standard team rolled a total of 245 and made a new high individual score for the tournament. All three teams tied in this series. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club team won three games in the National tournament and the Corinthians won two in the Harlem League series. Gramercy Council rolled in Class A form in the Class B series of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League, winning two games. The scores:

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Walsh, 188; Kaht, 169; Tonjes, 170; Bulwinkle, 170; Gross, 142. Total, 839.

Columbus Bowling Club—Schubert, 170; Siebert, 162; Irish, 191; Warner, 159; Courtland, 169. Total, 851.

SECOND GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Walsh, 173; Kaht, 193; Tonjes, 111; Bulwinkle, 179; Gross, 162. Total, 818.

Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 125; Tobin, 178; Kaestner, 157; Carstens, 150; Wyman, 156. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 245; Tobin, 176; Kaestner, 142; Carstens, 174; Wyman, 170. Total, 907.

Columbus Bowling Club—Schubert, 172; Siebert, 129; Irish, 170; Warner, 122; Courtland, 145. Total, 738.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 155; Steinmann, 139; Smith, 158; Moore, 198; Maguire, 168. Total, 818.

Premier Bowling Club—Davison, 210; Koenig, 149; Lichtenburg, 170; Moritz, 186; Ullman, 138. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—Davison, 179; Koenig, 167; Lichtenburg, 101; Moritz, 162; Ullman, 142. Total, 751.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 184; Zollinger, 160; Joraschek, 178; Smith, 182; Holden, 180. Total, 887.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 203; Zollinger, 179; Joraschek, 148; Smith, 160; Holden, 225. Total, 915.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 162; Steinmann, 179; Smith, 198; Moore, 165; Maguire, 169. Total, 876.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 190; Bulrath, 160; Young, 170; Haviland, 192; Diederick, 181. Total, 893.

Orchard Bowling Club—Lankenau, 170; Schroeder, 171; Boehmke, 136; Steffens, 200; Schwacke, 201. Total, 878.

SECOND GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Lankenau, 150; Schroeder, 150; Boehmke, 165; Steffens, 224; Schwacke, 128. Total, 807.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 135; Dinsmore, 201; Johnson, 214; Dickson, 166; Beinert, 162. Total, 878.

THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 208; Dinsmore, 200; Johnson, 215; Dickson, 175; Beinert, 182. Total, 980.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 196; Bulrath, 158; Young, 160; Haviland, 177; Diederick, 134. Total, 825.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerich, 181; Taylor, 124; Vermol, 140; Bell, 123; Schaefer, 119. Total, 683.

American Woolen Company—Frankle, 145; Donaldson, 160; Lansing, 147; Cantrell, 163; Wannuth, 185. Total, 800.

SECOND GAME.—Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerich, 162; Taylor, 128; Vermol, 118; Bell, 124; Schaefer, 158. Total, 691.

F. Butterfield & Co.—Lankenau, 127; Crossley, 106; Corbett, 140; Croxson, 152; Althorn, 148. Total, 673.

THIRD GAME.—American Woolen Company—Frankle, 158; Donaldson, 171; Lansing, 167; Cantrell, 135; Wannuth, 176. Total, 807.

F. Butterfield & Co.—Lankenau, 143; Crossley, 126; Corbett, 128; Croxson, 133; Althorn, 139. Total, 669.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE—CLASS B.

Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Gramercy Council—Hallowell, 129; Andrews, 178; Heck, 176; Bodenstein, 168; Thompson, 120. Total, 771.

Comonwealth Council—Brown, 146; Mulhausen, 139; Folk, 123; Follett, 170; Ebbetts, 179. Total, 757.

SECOND GAME.—Empire State Council—Gilhaus, 171; Weingelt, 166; Bauman, 169; Buck, 240; Potter, 140. Total, 850.

Commonwealth Council—Brown, 199; Mulhausen, 153; Folk, 159; Follett, 213; Ebbetts, 151. Total, 876.

THIRD GAME.—Gramercy Council—Hallowell, 171; Andrews, 146; Heck, 223; Bodenstein, 203; Thompson, 101. Total, 913.

Empire State Council—Gilhaus, 176; Weingelt, 161; Bauman, 134; Buck, 158; Potter, 198. Total, 827.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.

Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Prospect Bowling Club—Albert, 202; Goodman, 201; Buckholz, 143; Sohl, 175; Wolff, 172. Total, 899.

Imperial Bowling Club—Boardman, 144; Herring, 162; Kolkhoist, 159; Miller, 179; Tedemann, 196. Total, 840.

SECOND GAME—Oriental Bowling Club—Oest, 148; Besang, 182; Meyer, 182; Stumpfel, 182; Stein, 154. Total, 848.

Imperial Bowling Club—Boardman, 168; Herring, 178; Kolkhoist, 175; Miller, 184; Tiedemann, 163. Total, 873.

THIRD GAME.—Prospect Bowling Club—Albert, 159; Goodman, 155; Buckholz, 157; Sohl, 206; Wolff, 185. Total, 861.

Oriental Bowling Club—Oest, 186; Besand, 187; Meyer, 154; Stumpfel, 149; Stein, 173. Total, 849.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Templeton Bowling Club—F. Herburger, 169; Breitenbach, 165; Kuer, 129; G. Herburger, 159; Leister, 145. Total, 767.

East New York Bowling Club—Skidmore, 174; W. Moore, 181; Dains, 179; Dinkel, 178; Meht, 169. Total, 881.

SECOND GAME.—Carroll Park Wheelmen—Speilman, 177; H. Degenhardt, 164; Watjen, 207; Schroeder, 180; Hashagen, 202. Total, 930.

Templeton Bowling Club—F. Herburger, 198; Breitenbach, 169; Kuer, 183; G. Herburger, 199; Leister, 176. Total, 925.

THIRD GAME.—Carroll Park Wheelmen—Speilman, 178; H. Degenhardt, 170; Watjen, 155; Schroeder, 223; Hashagen, 126. Total, 856.

East New York Bowling Club—Skidmore, 178; W. Moore, 174; Dains, 191; Dinkel, 229; Meht, 175. Total, 947.

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

Caledonian B. C.				Knickerbocker A. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Sinclair	166	158	199	Ross	158	165	184
Patterson	114	190	150	Wilson	178	175	185
Reid	137	151	167	Seymour	166	147	162
Wood	169	146	164	Parker	154	161	202
Galloway	144	153	137	Safford	202	151	158
Total	730	738	817	Total	858	799	891

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The October Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Zinzibar, 162 pounds; Mystic Shriner, 160; Fulminate and King T., 154 each; Cock Robin, 150; Miss Mitchell, 140; Cheesemite, 135; Mars Chan, 135; Curfew Bell, 130.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Grand Opera, Connecticut, Calgary, Bonus, Rokky, Cassville, John Barleycorn, Tim D., Jr., and Extinguisher, 109 pounds each; Champagne, Destitute, Gay Girl, Octoroon, Speedlines, Geneseo, Ice Water, Arrahgoan, Delagoa, Virginia Grace, Somersault, and Bijou, 106 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs over the Eclipse course. Bannockburn, 126 pounds; Imp, 116; May W., Musette, and Bellario, 110 each; Roxane, 109; Cervera, 108; Belle of Lexington, 103; Rockwater, 99; Lady Uncas and Highlander, 97 each; Setauket, 92; Military, Rightaway, and Rappenecker, 90 each; Eddie Busch, 87; Belles Commoner, 86; Little Gem, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds, with allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Yankee, 122 pounds; Endurance by Right, 119; Caughnawaga, 112; Luck and Charity, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over the hill. Advance Guard, 121 pounds; Blues, 119; Hernando, 106; The Regent, 102; Maid of Harlem, 100; Latson, 95. The Regent a doubtful starter.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700 in 1900 or 1901; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong over the hill. Alfred Vargrave, 116 pounds; Topmast, 113; Round Up, 111; Lee King, 108; Kalif and Alsike, 103 each; Little Daisy, Courtesy, and Piederich, 100 each.

Maher Won Main Race at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Lord Harewood's Minstrad won the Middle Park Plate, the blue ribbon event for the two-year-olds, at Newmarket race track to-day.

The conditions of the race were:

The Middle Park Plate, of 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns each, for two-year-olds, colts to carry 122 pounds and fillies 119 pounds, the Bretby Stakes Course, six furlongs.

The following is the result in detail:

Lord Harewood's b. c. Minstead, by Minting-Lighthead, (Maher) 1
R. Forrest Tod's b. c. Csardas, by Ladas-Polka 2
J. Gubbins's br. c. Fort Blair, by Blairfinde-Income. ("Clem" Jenkins) 3

Crown Equerry, ("Clem" Jenkins,) won a mile selling stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold by auction for 300 sovereigns.; distance, one mile and eleven yards.

Wax Taper Beaten by Lunar.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Lunar beat Wax Taper a nose at the post in the feature event at the Fair Grounds to-day in one of the most exciting finishes ever seen on the local track. Lunar was a slight favorite over Wax Taper and Peaceful.

This is the last day of registration for the coming election.

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote!

Shoe Sense

Better wear the absolutely guaranteed $3.50

Crawford Shoe For Men and Women

the shoe you're sure of, than others that may not be just as good.

Cor. Nassau and Fulton Streets, 825 Broadway, 150 West 125th Street, Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Tackling Dummy Shows Weakness of Pennsylvania's Eleven.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY

Good Work by Nicoll of Columbia—Yale's First Failure to Score This Season.

Collegiate football games will hold sway once more to-day. Of the big games the most important is that between Cornell and the Carlisle Indians, to be played in the Stadium of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Another contest of more than ordinary importance is to be played at West Point between the cadets and Harvard. As the cadets have the services of the great quarter back and Captain of last year's Harvard eleven, Daly, as well as those of the heavy, line-bucking University of North Carolina full back, Ernest Graves, a decidedly interesting game may be expected. Lafayette and Syracuse, evenly matched in strength, play at Syracuse, while Columbia has a comparatively easy game on the Polo Grounds with Hamilton. At New Haven Yale and the Pennsylvania State College play, and at Princeton Brown and Princeton. Bucknell is to contest with the University of Pennsylvana at Philadelphia, the Naval Academy with Lehigh at Annapolis, Rutgers with Swarthmore at Swarthmore, and the New York University with St. Stephen's on Ohio Field.

In the practice yesterday Nicoll, a guard, showed up strongly at Columbia. A scrub team supplemented by former players kept the Yale 'Varsity from scoring, for the first time this season. Two halves were played at Princeton, in the first of which the eleven showed marked improvement. The second was played in secret. That tackling dummy, which has caused quite some discussion at Pennsylvania, made its appearance on Franklin Field yesterday, and it illustrated the lamentable weakness of Pennsylvania in tackling. As the Harvard team had to leave for West Point, the practice at Cambridge was necessarily very short.

COLUMBIA'S GOOD NEW GUARD.

"Yes, Sir; he's what I call a corker. No, I'm not fooling," as the man to whom the remarks referred looked up, "for a green man you're the best guard we have had in many a day." With various remarks of a similar nature Coach Sanford of the Columbia football team encouraged Nicoll, who played right guard on the 'Varsity. Cheers greeted the football players as they made their appearance on South Field. Enough of them had donned football suits to form two elevens and still leave a few on the side lines to act as substitutes. Former Captain Wilson took the scrub combination one side and drilled Henriquez in as a quarter back, while Goodman, who acts as scrub quarter when Bayard Boyeson is in the game, ran the 'Varsity through signals. Morley, injured in the Harvard game, was on the field for the first time since then, playing his old position as right half back.

Sanford gave up most of his time during the signal practice demonstrating to Goodman how he wanted the ball caught and passed to the backs. Nearly half an hour was spent at this work, and Sanford then had the elevens line up against each other in the centre of the field. The bracing weather just suited the players, and they were eager to get at each other. The crowd of spectators, however, of which there were quite a few at the start, gradually dwindled away as it was too cold for them to stand still and watch the practice. Sanford gave the scrub team the ball and told them to retain it irrespective of downs, his idea being to develop the 'Varsity in defensive play. The bulk of the scrubs' attacks were directed against Nicoll, and he managed to stop nearly all of them. At first he played against merely one man, then two men were sent against him, and finally three, including the 'Varsity centre Shaw, and despite these obstacles in his path he at times managed to break through the line, and thereby earned Sanford's warm commendation.

Kindgen was another man whom Sanford spent a good deal of time coaching, at first in showing him how to use his tregnth in getting through the line on defence, and later how to act as an interferer on offensive play. He did not circle far enough back of the line of scrimmage to suit Sanford, and what is more did not always connect with the half back. Sanford himself demonstrated this point and he had the job of his life to do so, as Harold Weekes was in a playful mood and exerted his sprinting powers to the utmost to distance his chief. The first time he did this, but the second time Sanford managed to get ahead and stay there by holding back Weekes. Returning, he said, "You saw how I ran back, Kindgen." "But you didn't," said Kindgen, and the crowd laughed when Sanford replied, "Well, I was trying to beat Harold that time."

The tackling dummy tied to the limb of a tree was tried when the men went on the field at first, but it did not work successfully. Punting concluded the practice, Sanford, Weekes, Morley, and Van Hoevenberg each trying to outpunt the other, much to the amusement of the onlookers.

In the game to-day with Hamilton on the Polo Grounds, Bruce, whose studies interfere with his practice four days a week, will probably play centre, with Shaw to fill his place in case Bruce should fail to play. Lancon will play left guard, while Nicoll, who is eligible now, or Shaw, will play right guard. Kindgen will play left tackle, Dwyghert, left end, Irvine right tackle, Van Hoevenburg right end, Goodman, quarter back, Weekes left half, Morley right half, and Algy Boyeson, Duell, or Fisher full back.

IMPROVEMENT AT PRINCETON.

Notwithstanding the fact that Brown plays at Princeton to-day, and the hardest game of the season so far is expected, the 'Varsity played its usual practice game against the second eleven yesterday. A very marked improvement in the work of the team was noticeable. The change of weather seems to have invigorated the men greatly. The earlier part of the practice hour was devoted to tackling the "dummy" and passing the ball to the different sets of backs.

There was a very noticeable improvement in handling the ball, both in practice and in the game. Fumbles were few, and far between in the line up against the scrub. The back field livened up in their plunging into the line, and succeeded in making good substantial gains at almost every down.

The coaching, which "Jesse" Riggs has given Fisher and Butkiewicz, who play centre and right guard, respectively, is bearing fruit. Reiter and Miller repeatedly tried the centre positions in their hard scrimmages, but were thrown back without a gain. Fisher seems to be getting some of the aggressiveness which is necessary for the central point in the line. The first half lasted only ten minutes. In that time the 'Varsity made a touchdown, and were within striking distance of the second when time was called. Foulke, behind the beautiful interferenece of Davis and McClave, secured the touchdown, after an end run of sixty-five yards. The second half was secret. Though nothing definite could be learned, the coaches expressed themselves as very well pleased with the work done behind the closed gates.

The line-up to-day against Brown will be: Left end, Davis; left tackle, Pell (Captain;) left guard, Dana; centre, Fisher; right guard, Butkiewicz; right tackle, Dewitt; right end, Henry; quarter back, Meier; left half back, Foulke; right half back, S. McClave; full back, McCord.

Pennsylvania's football candidates had an hour's practice tackling the "dummy" yesterday, which they will not likely soon forget. The "dummy," which has been set up on Franklin Field, was a lively one, and as the Red and Blue candidates insisted on tackling high, unlike a runner on an opposing team, the "dummy" frequently came back with force, increased by momentum, which proved quite distressing to some of the candidates. Coachers Wilson, Potter, and Hare have had great difficulty to get the men to tackle low, and when they did the "dummy" appeared like a huge plaything. While the two graduate coachers were imparting their knowledge to the aspirants for gridiron fame, paid Coach Woodruff took another squad of men to another part of the field and gave them a sound lesson in passing. Subsequently the regulars lined up against the scrub and had a hard practice game.

The "dummy" served to illustrate the lamentable weakness of Pennsylvania in tackling with any degree of surety. To-day's game with Bucknell is rated by the Quaker City adherents as easy, but Coach George Hoskins, who knows Pennsylvania's style of play thoroughly, says his team will make a good showing and keep the Red and Blue on the move.

The Yale practice yesterday was remarkably stiff. The second team was strengthened by the presence of Heffelfinger at guard, Cutten at centre, and Stillman and Bloomer as tackles, and they made things lively for the 'Varsity, holding it down to no score for the first time this season. The 'Varsity had no change in the line-up, but was forced to punt a half dozen times. Weymouth, as full back on the second team, played a rattling game for a beginner, making his distance between Heffelfinger and Stillman easily. Yale plays Pennsylvania State to-day and anticipates a hard game.

The Harvard football team and substitutes, numbering twenty-five, left Cambridge yesterday afternoon for West Point, where the Cadets will be played to-day. There was no line-up yesterday, as a hard game is expected to-day. Signal practice was held, and into this the men put lots of dash, but fumbled badly. In to-day's game there will be many changes. Greene, a sub-centre, will be at left guard for the first time. Harvard will try her new tandem tackle back play.

Coach Reid, when questioned last night in regard to the story that considerable feeling had arisen at West Point over the fact that Matthews, the colored quarter-back, was to play to-day, said that Harvard would put her strongest available team on the field, and that Matthews would go in at quarterback.

GAMES ON JASPER OVAL.

The strong Manhattan College eleven, which played so good a game against Brown, will play the Rensselaer team of Troy to-day on Jasper Oval. Although expecting a hard game, Manhattan is confident of success, and will line up on the field as follows: Left end, Murphy; left tackle, Fitzhenry; left guard, Hamilton; centre, McCarty; right guard, Conway; right tackle, Krebs; right end, Courrier; quarter back, Kearns; left half back, Farley; right half back, Kilroy, and full back, Mullins.

Jasper Field will also serve as the gridiron for a game on Sunday between the elevens of the Madison Field Club and the Willets Point soldiers. Under competent coaches both teams have been practicing hard for this contest, and a good game should result. As last Sunday's contest was postponed, this will be the Field Club's first contest this season.

The Maryland University of Baltimore plays the Robert Davis Association of Jersey City to-day on the St. George Cricket Grounds at Hoboken. Two weeks ago the Maryland University played a tie game with the Orange Athletic Club. To-morrow the St. Bonaventure eleven of Paterson is to play the Robert Davis Association.

Columbia to Play Princeton Tennis.

Tennis players from Columbia and Princeton will meet in their annual tournament on the university courts at Princeton to-day. Each team will be represented by six men. There will be half a dozen matches in the singles, to be played this morning, and three in the doubles, which will take place this afternoon. Five of Columbia's players have been chosen, as follows: L. E. Mahan, '02, captain; A. E. Thurber, '04; I. Chapman Ropes, '02; R. B. Miller, '03, and H. B. Hatch, '04. It has not yet been definitely determined who will be the sixth man, but he will be chosen from among W. P. Gilles, '04; H. L. Parr, '02, and L. V. Ledoux, '02. Mahan and Thurber, Ropes and Miller, Hatch and the other choice will be the way in which Columbia's representatives will be paired in the doubles. The Columbia annual Fall championships in doubles will begin on the university courts at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue next week.

Annual Fall Games at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—Harvard's annual Fall handicap track games were held on Soldiers' Field this afternoon. None of the men who were on the international track team was allowed to enter. The day was very cold and a strong breeze blew down the track. Schick, a freshman from Andover, did the best work. The events and winners:

100-Yard Dash—Schick, 1905, (scratch.) Time—0:10 1-5.
220-Yard Dash—Schick, 1905. Time—0:22.
440-Yard Run—Lightner, 1903, (scratch.) Time—0:52 1-5.
Half-mile Run—Dubois, 1903, (scratch.) Time—2:06 4-5.
One-mile Run—Gallagher, 1904, (35 yards.) Time —4:43.
Two-mile Run—Carter, 1903, (scratch.) Time—11:09.
120-Yard Hurdle—Johnson, 1905, (3 yards.) Time —0:17 1-5.
220-Yard Hurdle—Scheuber, 1905, (scratch.) Time —0:25 4-5.
High Jump—Foster, 1903, (2 inches.) Height, 5 feet 8 inches.
Pole Vault—Story, 1904, (1 foot 3 inches.) Height, 11 feet 1 inch.
Shot Put—Tingley, 1905, (scratch.) Distance 36 feet 8 inches.
Hammer Throw—Hall, 1904, (scratch.) Distance 85 feet 4 inches.
Broad Jump—Haigh, 1903, (6 inches.) Distance 21 feet 9 inches.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 18.—The 2:18 trot to-day, three heats of which were held Thursday, proved to be the biggest trotting race of the meeting being held here. There were four heat winners when, at the end of the fifth heat, the others were sent to their stables.

As on Thursday, Galbetor was favorite at $50, to field $37, with one heat to his credit. Una Belle, who had won the third heat the day previous, beat him under the wire by a length. The field then sold for $75, Una Belle $50. Colonel Cochran won the heat, with Alice Carr second. Geers had been substituted for Squires behind Cochran in the fourth heat. On the back turn in the fifth heat Neighbor Girl caught her hoof in a boot and went to the track on her head, Jolly, the driver, being thrown to the outer fence. Neither was seriously hurt. Summary:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; (unfinished from Thursday, with three heats trotted.)

Colonel Cochran, br. h., by Shadeland Onward, (Squires and Geers)	4	6	3	2	1	1	1
Una Belle, ch. m., (McGriffe)	6	5	1	1	3	3	4
Alice Carr, blk. m., (Hudson)	1	2	5	8	2	2	3
Galbetor, br. h., (Cahagan and Benyon)	2	1	2	7	5	4	2
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (Titer)	7	8	4	3	4	5	ro
J. R. H., ch. h., (McGee)	3	4	6	4	6	6	ro
King Humbert, b. g., (Tucker)	8	7	7	4	7	ro	
Neighbor Girl, b. m., (Jolly)	5	3	8	5	dis		

Time—2:16½; 2:16½; 2:15½; 2:13½; 2:14; 2:17¾; 2:15.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.

Chain Shot, b. g., by Red Heart, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Janice, b. m., (Geers)	3	2	2
Toggles, br. g., (Clark and McDowell)	2	3	3

Time—2:11; 2:10½; 2:11¾.

The Lexington Stakes, trotting, for two-year-olds; purse, $2,000.

Prelatess, br. f., by Ponce de Leon, (Rea)	1	1	
Hattie Smith, b. f., (Darnaby)	2	dis	

Time—2:20½; 2:15½.

Only two starters.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Red Princess, b. m., by Aristides, (Snow)	5	4	5	1	1	1	
David Harum, b. g., (Rathburn)	2	1	1	3	4	2	
Henrietta, blk. m., (Young)	1	2	3	5	6	3	
William Tell, b. g., (Beachey)	3	3	4	7	2	ro	
Happy Jack, b. g., (Jamison)	6	7	8	2	5	ro	
Black Beauty, blk. h., (Freeman)	7	6	2	4	7	ro	
Betsy Tell, blk. m., (McDowell)	4	5	7	8	3	ro	

Kingsolere, ch. g., (Squires) ..... 8 8 6 6 8 ro
Time—2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:15; 2:15½; 2:17½; 2:18¾.
William Tell got fourth money.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 18.—The trotting season in Worcester closed this afternoon with some great racing in spite of unfavorable weather conditions. It was a bad day for favorites, only one of them being able to win. Summary:

2:26 Class.—Pace; purse $300.

San Telmo, b. g., by Arion, (Gillespie)	2	1	1
Alcy Ellis, b. m.	1	2	2
Emma C., ro. m.	4	2	3
Mattie M., blk. m.	3	3	4
Nelson Allen, br. g.	5	4	5
McAleer, ch. g.	Dis.		

Time—2:21½; 2:18½; 2:21½; 2:21.

2:23 Class.—Pace; purse $300.

Henry Titer, ch. g., by Emperor Wilkes, (Trout)	1	1	1
Express, blk. g.	7	2	2
Hal B., b. g.	2	7	6
Earle G., g. f.	3	4	4
Ready Boy, br. g.	4	3	5
William P., b. g.	6	5	3
Hube, b. g.	5	6	*
Roger, b. g.	8	8	†

Time—2:20¼; 2:19½; 2:20¼.

*Distanced. †Withdrawn.

Free-for-All.—Pace; purse $300.

Connor, blk. g., by C. F. Clay, (McDonald)	2	1	1
Chehalis, b. s.	1	2	3
Roan Wilkes, ro. s.	3	3	2

Time—2:13¾; 2:14; 2:16; 2:14½.

2:30 Class.—Trot; purse $300.

Lake Queen, b. m., by Red Lake, (Brennan and Walker)	2	1	1
Impatience, b. g.	1	3	2
Anna Rose, b. m.	3	2	3
Dolly Viking, ch. m.	4	4	*
Maud, b. m.	5	5	†

Time—2:22; 2:26; 2:23½; 2:25.

*Distanced. †Withdrawn.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The race meeting at Old Saugus track would have been finished to-day had not the heats been badly split up so that it was impossible to clear the card. The 2:15 trot, left over from yesterday, unexpectedly went to Albertia. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $300, (concluded.)

Albertia, b. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Doble)	4	4	2	2	1	1	1
Alkalone, blk. h.	2	1	1	4	3	2	2
Gene D., br. m.	1	2	4	1	2	3	3
Loma, br. m.	3	3	3	3	4	rp.	

Time—2:16½; 2:16¾; 2

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 805 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.15
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

MR. SHEPARD BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Has Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD any possible chance to be elected Mayor of New York? Is he not already defeated by the great silent vote, by the fixed resolution of the decent people of this community not to put up any longer with the nastiness and thievery of Tammany government? Have the revelations of the evil and vileness of Crokerism been wholly lost, altogether without effect upon the minds of right-thinking men? Is there no such thing as public opinion, no such thing as a public conscience in New York? There was lately an aroused indignation; there was evidence of a resolve to put a stop to the corruptions of Tammany. What has occurred, what has Tammany done to allay that indignation or alter that resolve?

What has Mr. SHEPARD said in the campaign to convince this people that CROKER ought to have another chance? They are candid and intelligent. They are disposed to hear Mr. SHEPARD and to respect him if he deserves respect. But in what letter, speech, or private talk has he dealt with the abominations that have provoked them to disgust and wrath? What bearing has his long speech in Tammany Hall upon the protection of crime by the police, upon the filling of Tammany pockets with the wages of sin, upon the organized, systematic ruining of young girls in the Red Light District, carried on as a gainful trade for the profit of CROKER'S leaders and workers? Where and when has he discussed the Ice Trust exposure, which revealed to us Mayor VAN WYCK as a heavy shareholder in a corporation for which by official acts of the Tammany government an attempt was made to establish an enormously profitable monopoly in this city? Where and when has he denounced or in any way referred to the active, persistent efforts of Tammany officials to put the city into the grasp of the Ramapo thieves? Has anybody heard him protest against the reckless increase of salaries paid to Tammany placemen, by which the annual cost of the City Government has been increased by hundreds of thousands of dollars? Has he at any time alluded to the attitude of the City Government toward the Rapid Transit underground railroad in the early days of Mayor VAN WYCK'S administration, when the ex-officio members of the Rapid Transit Commission refused to attend its meetings, and the Tammany Corporation Counsel for weeks, many weeks, "held up" the contracts Mr. SHEPARD himself had drawn for the construction of the tunnel? Has Mr. SHEPARD said one single word about Crokerism in any of its infinite and repulsive forms?

The people have not forgotten the shames and scandals and crimes of these four years. Their daily newspapers have kept them mindful of the fact that the power behind their Mayor was an organization made up of thieves, of panders, of blackmailers, and of criminals. The defiant frankness of CROKER on the witness stand, admitting that he was working "for his own pocket all the time," has not been forgotten. The exposure of the system by which, with DEVERY'S knowledge and with the assistance of his men in the station houses, advance warning of the service of warrants was hurried to dives and gambling houses is fresh in the public recollection. Every man in New York remembers this thing and all these things—except EDWARD M. SHEPARD, the Tammany candidate for Mayor. His mind is occupied and his tongue is busy with denunciations of Mr. LOW'S Republican partisanship, of the appalling "demoralization and unfruitful disintegration" of the Fusion City Government before the end of 1903, if Mr. LOW should be elected. It was a skillful speech he made in Tammany Hall: for a man in his frightful position it was an able speech. But it was made in Tammany Hall, it was made by CROKER'S procurement and with CROKER'S applause.

No speech that RICHARD CROKER is able to applaud or listen to will win the votes of decent men of New York. CROKER is the enemy. It is against CROKER that the public wrath is directed. It is to destroy Crokerism that these long labors of fusion and conference have been performed. Union has been effected, an able, upright, and proved man has been named as the candidate, and Tammany, unchanged in purpose, with the old predatory instincts in full exercise behind the thin disguise of Mr. SHEPARD'S candidacy, takes the field and stands opposed to the forces of decency and honest government. The registration reflects a great awakening of public interest. The silent vote will be polled. It will determine the election. If the public conscience has not been extinguished and the public memory blotted out, it will not elect Mr. SHEPARD.

THE COST OF TAMMANY GOVERNMENT.

The larger part of the revenues of the men who rule Tammany Hall comes from other than public sources, most of them disgraceful. The cost to the community of the protection to vice and lawlessness sold by the authorities of the city cannot be estimated in figures. It is very much more in money than the $3,000,000 which is accepted as the tribute paid by the gamblers to the syndicate that secures them the tolerance and the active aid of the police. It is infinitely more in demoralization and degradation than it is in money. But the direct cost in taxes of Tammany is in itself very great, and quite sufficient to demand the overthrow of that rapacious organization at the hands of property owners.

According to figures published in The World, and prepared by MILO ROY MALTBIE for "Municipal Affairs," the following are the sums appropriated for the first year of consolidation, passed by the administration of Mayor STRONG, and for each of the four years of Tammany control, the budget for next year, now under consideration, being estimated:

Budget of 1898 (STRONG'S).....	$77,559,332
Budget of 1899 (VAN WYCK'S).....	93,529,082
Budget of 1900 (VAN WYCK'S).....	90,778,972
Budget of 1901 (VAN WYCK'S).....	98,190,413
Budget of 1902 (estimated).....	110,000,000

It will be seen that the total expense for 1901 is, in round numbers, $21,000,000, or 28 per cent., more than the expense for 1898. The estimated expense for the next year, determined by the Van Wyck administration, will be $33,000,000, or 43 per cent., more than for 1898. It is for the voters to decide whether the management of affairs under Mr. VAN WYCK has been 25 per cent. better and whether it is now 43 per cent. better than was the management of affairs under Mr. STRONG.

If we turn to the detailed statement of the cost of the several departments, we find an increase practically uniform in nearly all of them. One of the most striking is in the Department of Street Cleaning, which this year costs, in round numbers, $1,000,000 more than was appropriated in 1898. That appropriation was made on the basis of a degree of efficiency such as had been attained under Col. WARING. It is a very moderate statement that the streets are not half as well cleaned as they were under WARING. What the city loses by paying a dollar and a quarter for a half dollar's worth of service is easily calculated by any man equal to the task of footing up his own tax bill. It is true that a considerable part of the increased expense in the city is due to mandatory legislation at Albany, such as the increase in the disbursement for teachers' salaries, but it is also true that in the things controlled by Tammany, such as the street cleaning, the proportion of increase which we have pointed out prevails. It is in inverse proportion to the service rendered. The cost is greater; the service is worse.

"DESTROYING TAMMANY."

Apparently Mr. SHEPARD is unable to distinguish between Tammany as a historic political organization, in which many good men have in the past had part, and Mr. CROKER'S Tammany of today. He can see in the effort to destroy Tammany nothing but "factional" politics, and he refuses with much emphasis to make any such effort.

The plain people, of whom Mr. SHEPARD has a high opinion, do not easily fall into such confusion as this. The Tammany of to-day is a concrete thing as to which there is no need and little excuse for mistake. It is the organization as Mr. CROKER has made it and as he now rules it. It is the Tammany Hall of SULLIVAN and CARROLL and FARRELL and the gambling syndicate. It is the protector, for money, of the vile and brutal traffic in gambling and prostitution in the Red Light District and elsewhere. It is the foster parent of the loathsome profession of the "cadets." It is the agency by which the homes of the poor are forcibly subjected to the pollution of vice carried on by the toleration of the police openly before the eyes of the wives and children of the dwellers in the tenements. It is the Tammany of DEVERY and his oppression and vulgarity and corruption. That is the Tammany against which the Fusion movement is arrayed. That is what it is meant to destroy. If such destruction is "factional" politics in the eyes of any man, he should seek by fasting and prayer to loose the scales from his eyes.

One thing is plain. Mr. CROKER and all his friends have no doubt whatever what the Tammany is that Mr. LOW is pledged, so far as it is in his power, to destroy. Nor have they any suspicion that Mr. SHEPARD will do as Mr. LOW surely will. If they had, they would not have named him for Mayor. They fully agree with him as to the decent things in the past of Tammany. They hope that he is right when he says that it cannot be destroyed. They think he is correct when he says that he will not destroy it. But they are in no sort of indecision as to what the Tammany is for which they are working, and which they wish to save. Their candidate's fine-spun description of it amuses, but it does not mislead, them. They have not nominated him as a method of suicide. They have taken him because they needed him in their business, and they know as well as we do what a dirty business it is. We believe that the people of the city already understand the real issue in this campaign precisely as Mr. CROKER understands it, and will vote accordingly.

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

It is not easily to be perceived that the General Convention of "the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America" has left that body, in any important respect, different from what it found it. And that, considering the great and growing influence of the Church in this country, is not by any means necessarily to be regretted. The Episcopal Church is not in visible need of having anything "done for it." Without doubt it is one of the most conservative bodies in the United States. It owes very much of its power and influence to the general knowledge of that fact. And its aversion to change, except upon the very clearest evidence of the necessity of change, makes the inaction of one of its triennial General Conventions by no means an evidence of torpor.

Whether the agitators who have tried, at this convention, to innovate upon the customs and traditions of the American Episcopal Church would describe themselves as "conservatives" we do not know. It seems fairly certain that the majority of their associates would describe them as reactionaries. The proposition to change the very name of the Church was in the nature of a revolt against the name of Protestant, and more or less against the thing denoted by that name. And the proposition to stiffen the already rigid standards of the Church upon the question of marriage and divorce was also distinctly a reaction against the Protestant and modern, and toward the Roman Catholic and mediaeval, view of the "sacrament" of marriage.

No secular or ecclesiastical body can by its own force impose upon the educated men and women of its communion stricter standards than they are prepared to accept. The proposition which was urged in the convention to put a retroactive stigma upon men and women whom the Church itself had admitted without question to its communion would not have injured those men and women. It would have injured the standing and lessened the usefulness of the Church itself which attempted to impose standards new to Protestantism. Inasmuch as the Episcopal Church is one of the foremost agencies that are working for righteous living and good citizenship in this country, it is matter for congratulation, outside of its communion as well as inside, that these attempts at reaction did not succeed.

IS THIS "PARTISAN"?

Much of the whole burden of Mr. SHEPARD'S speech at Tammany Hall was devoted to an attempt to expose the partisanship of Mr. Low's candidacy, and the factitious, if not fraudulent, character of the Democratic support promised to him.

There is nothing like a solid fact for breaking the force of a theoretical demonstration. And here is a fact which Mr. SHEPARD may be invited to ponder and to explain away, if he thinks it prudent or possible, in his next speech. There were required for the certificate of nomination which enabled Mr. Low to go upon the official ballot as the candidate of the Greater New York Democracy 5,000 signatures. There had been obtained, when the certificate was filed on Thursday, exactly 25,784.

This is really a wonderful showing. The canvass for signatures was by no means exhaustive, as any Democrat who is going to vote for Low may ascertain by inquiry among his like-minded Democratic acquaintances. Many such Democrats, who are of fair standing and experience, may even regret, not to say resent, not having been asked to put their names to a certificate which they would have been glad to sign. That the certificate involves and implies three times as many votes as there are signatures is an absurdly "conservative estimate." Say four times, say five times, and you are getting much closer to the probabilities of the case. The augury of the election thus furnished is very cheering. But meanwhile the actual figures are conclusive as a reply to Mr. SHEPARD'S random charge that Mr. Low is, virtually, an exclusively Republican candidate.

JUSTICE JEROME'S CANVASS.

Beyond doubt Justice JEROME is the most picturesque and popular figure of the present municipal canvass. Crowds go to look at him and to hear him wherever he speaks, and the applause for him is always enthusiastic.

He fully deserves his welcome. When he began his crusade upon Tammany as a Society for the Protection of Vice, the operation took a high degree of courage. He was a Democrat. The road to preferment might have seemed to him, just as it has done to Mr. SHEPARD, to lie in "regularity," and in blinking the things that could not be "reformed from within," without the suicide of the organization. We do not believe that Judge JEROME was actuated by personal ambition at all when he began his famous raids. He simply found himself in the presence of wrongs and abuses which his manhood could neither "stand for" nor stand. His methods excited the apprehension of some of the members of the Citizens' Committee, who even threatened to withdraw their financial support from a crusade carried on in so sensational a fashion. Probably any one who took this ground now regrets having taken it. For Justice JEROME has shown that the very sensationalism of his methods was necessary to draw the attention of the careless public to the abuses he was combating. How effective they were was proved by the inarticulate roars of pain and anger that proceeded from DEVERY when he found that the Justice was drying up the sources of Tammany blackmail. The raids did fasten attention upon the alliance in crime which they exposed.

People do like a man who is not afraid. And Justice JEROME is not afraid to call either things or men by their right names. Without doubt he is making votes wherever he goes, and his rough-and-ready style of oratory is particularly adapted to making votes in the most populous and the poorer parts of the city. But nothing that he has said during the campaign, or is likely to say, is truer or more to the purpose than his denunciation, at Carnegie Hall, of the dwellers in brownstone houses, who will not give a day of their time to rescue their less fortunate brethren from the burden and the disgrace of Tammany rule. Such an appeal from such a man ought to have its effect, and a marked effect.

It is not necessary for any decent and honest man to spend much time in considering whether the District Attorney's office, which is the key of the situation when the question is of punishing expensive and intrenched crime is safer, for the cause of honesty and decency, in the hands of Justice JEROME or in the hands of the chosen counsel of Wardman BISSERT. By his powerful advocacy of his own election Justice JEROME is putting all his decent fellow-citizens under an obligation. And he is increasing that obligation by his persistent and courageous presentation of the issue involved as one between honesty and dishonesty, decency and indecency. That is just what it is, and he is just the man to make the people see it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An open letter addressed to the newly chosen Protestant Episcopal Bishop to the Philippines by the Rev. ALGERNON S. CRAPSEY of Rochester is likely to excite some controversy. While cordially admitting that a better man for the place than Bishop BRENT could not be found, Mr. CRAPSEY insists that the creation of the place was a grave mistake for several reasons, the most important in his estimation being the fact that the Filipinos are not heathen, but Christians, so that the appearance of a missionary Bishop in that field will be an intrusion both dangerous and useless. After referring to the difficult problems which confront the civil and military authorities in the Philippines, Mr. CRAPSEY says: "Now, if we add to these complications religious rivalry and bitterness; if every Protestant denomination rushes in there not to build up the Kingdom of God, but to secure denominational advantage and prestige, then we make a bad condition worse and the work of pacification much more difficult than it is at present. Surely the people of those islands have suffered enough without having forced upon them all the evils and discords of sectarian Protestanism." The writer of the letter, too, is hopeless of any compensating benefits. "It is impossible," he declares, "that any new form of Christianity should take root in that soil. Experience teaches that the seed of the Reformation is sterile in lands long under the influence of the Latin race. Our missions have been barren in Mexico and in South America, and they will be barren in the Philippines, in Cuba, and in Porto Rico." So Mr. CRAPSEY wants to leave the schools and other agencies of our civilization free to do their work, and, when that work is done, to leave the Philippine Islands to develop their religious life naturally along the lines of their history. He prophesies that Bishop BRENT will be simply the chaplain of a few transient Americans, and that for this he cannot afford to give up his Boston church. The Bishop's reply will be awaited with interest.

—Ironical fate decreed that the first man who had to take at Manila the oath of allegiance which the Philippine Commission recently decided to require from all unaccredited persons arriving there should be one FISKE WARREN, who can be described as an anti-imperialist from Anti-Imperialismville, meaning Boston. Mr. WARREN is an intimate friend of SIXTO LOPEZ, the Filipino delegate who didn't make such a great stir in this country awhile ago, and naturally Mr. WARREN'S trunks were full of incendiary literature designed for distribution in the Philippines. He didn't want to take the oath—being an anti-imperialist from Anti-Imperialismville—but he finally decided to do it, and then he was allowed to land.

The Times Saturday Review.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette, (Oct. 12.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART on Saturday last completed its fifth year. As a literary paper devoted solely to the news of books it has reached an enviable standing, answering, as does no other publication, the necessities of the man who desires to know what is doing in the world of literature.

NUGGETS.

New Classification.

"Just see that angle worm wriggling toward that robin."

"He must be an obtuse angle worm."—Judge.

His Disconsolate View.

Saymold Story—What was the onluckiest thing that ever happened to ye?

Goodman Gonrong—Gittin' born.—Chicago Tribune.

Didn't Want Any.

Farmer—Git up, Josh! Remember it's the early bird catches the worm!

Son (sleepily)—Let the birds have 'em, dad; I hate the nasty things! (Turns over and goes to sleep again.)—San Francisco Bulletin.

Wouldn't Suit.

Barnes—They say the Pelleters are awfully rich; that they have money to burn.

Howes—That's the reason, then, why Taggert is trying to make a match with Miss Pelleter; he wants to help in the burning of some of the stuff.—Boston Transcript.

THE COMBATANT.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

God called a little soul to Him,
Forth from His quiring seraphim,
A little spirit, spotless white,
Out of His multitude of light.

"Wilt leave the glories of My throne,
And venture thee in ways unknown,
To acquaint thyself, from youth to age,
With yonder human heritage?

"Weaponed for warfare shalt thou go,
In armor such as mortals know,
To wrestle thro' the unresting years
With sins and sorrows foes and fears."

"O gallant quest! O high emprise,
To fight beneath my Father's eyes!
Thou, Lord, my perils proudly past,
Shall crown me victor at the last!"

* * * * * * *

A weary soul, one midnight late,
Knocked humbly at the heaven gate,
With dinted helm and broken sword
And downcast head before the Lord.

"Thro' mist and storm, Thy will I sought:
Witness my wounds that I have fought;
The unequal strife was fierce and long,
Alas! I bring no triumph song!

"Nor wiles I had nor countermines
Against the cunning Foe's designs;
I can no more—my strength is spent—
Bid me, disgraced, to banishment!"

Then did the Lord upon His breast
Fold that poor bleeding soul to rest:
"Thou strivedst well, My child," said He,
"I spake not aught of victory!"

CONDITION OF THE ARMY

Adjutant General Submits His Annual Report.

Makes Suggestions as to Affairs in the Philippines—Urges Laying of a Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The annual report of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the army, comprehensively reviews the work, condition, and needs of the military establishment.

Gen. Corbin submits a table to show that the army in the Philippines is to be reduced by expired enlistments at the rate of about 2,000 a month from now on until June, 1902. The question whether the regiments thus depleted in strength are to remain so, or be recruited to their full roster, he says, is one requiring the very earliest consideration, for if the latter is contemplated it is already time to begin special recruiting.

The casualties to the troops in the Philippines since the date of the first arrival, June 30, 1898, to June 30 last, were 115 officers and 3,378 men killed, and 182 officers and 2,646 men wounded. Gen. Corbin dwells at some length on the subject of the volunteer army in the Philippines, and calls attention to the promptness and dispatch with which these regiments were brought home and mustered out.

Special attention is devoted to the question of the instruction of the army. Gen. Corbin believes that the system of training for the officers should begin with elementary technical instruction at each post and terminate in the higher training which would be provided at a war college, the speedy and complete organization of which he considers most desirable.

Gen. Corbin recommends that the old law requiring that each candidate from the ranks for a commission in the army be a "non-commissioned officer in good standing, who has displayed an aptitude for command and control of men," be revived. While a great many excellent young men have come into the service as officers under the present law, which opens the way for commissions to enlisted men who have had two years' service, Gen. Corbin says there have been a number of others who have entered the army as officers in this way who are not up to the requirements of their rank.

Gen. Corbin's recent tour of the Philippine Islands, and his brief visit to Japan and Eastern China bear fruit in some interesting suggestions. The General believes that the army transport service on the Pacific is costing the Government considerably more than the use of commercial steamships would, for the latter would have the advantage, denied to the Government, of transporting passengers, freight, and mails to the Orient, both on outward and homeward voyages, and would meet the needs for increasing American trade in the Orient. He therefore suggests that Congress with safety could offer inducements to United States shippers to install a line of steamers under charters that would permit them in time of necessity to serve as reserve army and navy transports.

An equally important need of the service, Gen. Corbin says, is a domestic cable from the Pacific Coast to the Philippines. The present cable communication through Europe, Asia, China, and Japan, he says, for obvious reasons should be discontinued at the earliest possible date. The rates charged by the existing cable service are exorbitant, $2.38 per word being the regular tariff on messages between Washington and Manila. This excessive rate, he declares, practically prohibits any really efficient service, and the cipher code of the War Department has had to be adjusted to better cope with the high rates.

He urges that more comfortable quarters for the troops in the Philippines be provided as soon as possible, and that an appropriation be made for the erection of storehouses in and about Manila, where the Government now pays $300,000 annually for the use of buildings. If these suggestions are adopted, Gen. Corbin says, the cost of maintaining the army in the Philippines will be scarcely more than if the troops were on home stations.

It is suggested that officers in active service should be provided with servants, enlisted as such, and to wear uniforms to distinguish them from the rank and file.

He strongly recommends that Congress shall authorize the retirement of not to exceed two Major Generals on the active and one on the retired list, with the rank of Lieutenant General. He points out that the distinguished services of Major Generals Merritt, Brooke, and Otis fully entitle them to this honor.

Justice has been already too long delayed, Gen. Corbin says, in the matter of the medals for exceptional war service recommended by the late President McKinley in his message to Congress in 1899 for the volunteers, regulars, sailors, and marines on duty in the Philippine Islands, who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired in order to serve their country in an extremity, and he urges that this matter be brought to the attention of Congress with renewed emphasis. Gen. Corbin also cordially approves a movement to give service medals to all officers and men of the regular and volunteer troops who honorably served in the war with Spain, in the Philippines, and in China.

ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY.

Admiral Melville Says They Are Decreasing in Number—Changes Needed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—That there has been retrogression rather than an advance along engineering lines in the navy during the past two years is the most significant statement contained in the annual report of Admiral George Melville, Engineer in Chief of the navy. He says that this is not the time to entertain the suggestion frequently made that a separate engineer corps should again be created.

He quotes an expression of President Roosevelt when Assistant Secretary of the Navy—"Every officer on a modern warship has to be a fighting engineer"—in support of his urgent recommendation that the young candidates of Annapolis be not allowed to specialize altogether in other directions, but that they be assigned in fair proportions to the engineering divisions. He says it must either come to this or the warrant officers, upon whom are falling all engineering duties, must receive commissioned rank.

Admiral Melville declares that the number of trained and expert naval engineers is being reduced steadily and the reduction is certain to become the more rapid as the old officers take advantage of the retirement law. He points to the disablement of torpedo boats as a striking result of the lack of engineers, for these boats have no commissioned engineers.

On the other hand, he proudly calls attention to the overtaking of the twenty-knot class by the sixteen-knot Oregon as an example of what can be achieved by trained and educated engineer officers.

Therefore he advises that a large number of junior officers be sent to the navy yards for practical engineer training; that a post graduate engineering course be established at Annapolis; that stokers be specially trained; that torpedo boats be used to train machinists and water tenders; that naval machinists be given special instructions on repair work at navy yards; that deserving naval machinists, after twenty years' service, be given navy yard duty; that warrant machinists be placed on the same footing as other warrant officers, and that special pay be allowed water tenders of torpedo boats.

The Engineer in Chief asks for a new building at Annapolis and an appropriation of $150,000 for experimental work. He wants to test liquid fuel, the steam turbine, and electricity as a prime mover, including the storage battery. The Chief Engineer declares that the wonderful strides made by Germany in the past ten years can be ascribed in great part to the Charlottenburg experimental station.

Court-Martial to Try Col. Meade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Long has approved the recommendations of the court of inquiry in the case of Col. Robert L. Meade, United States Marine Corps, and will order a court-martial to try Col. Meade on charges of intoxication while on duty, of giving false testimony, and of violating the regulations in failing to respond to charges preferred against him by Col. Denny and Lieut. Col. Louchheimer, United States Marine Corps.

NATIONAL CONVENTION TO DISCUSS RECIPROCITY.

Manufacturers Wish to Formulate Practical Suggestions for Legislation or Diplomatic Negotiation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The Committee on Arrangements of the National Association of Manufacturers met here to-day to perfect arrangements for the holding of a National Reciprocity Convention at Washington, beginning Nov. 19. The convention will probably last three days.

President Theodore C. Search of the National Association of Manufacturers presided at the meeting, which was attended by thirty prominent manufacturers from various parts of the country. After an address by Mr. Search the following call was adopted by the committee, and will be sent broadcast over the country:

In pursuance of a suggestion advanced by the National Association of Manufacturers at its annual convention in Detriot, in June, 1901, and subsequent action by the Executive Committee of that association, arrangements have been made for the holding of a National reciprocity conference in Washington, Nov. 19.

The sole purpose of this conference is to discuss the expediency and practicability of the broader applications of the principles of the commercial reciprocity as a means of expanding foreign markets for American products, without sacrificing the interests of any of our industries. The object of this convention is to ascertain accurately the views of representative manufacturers on this subject, and to formulate, if possible, some practical suggestions for such legislation or diplomatic negotiation as may be necessary to establish more intimate commercial relations between the United States and other nations.

Your organization is invited to participate in this reciprocity conference by the appointment of delegates who must be named in accordance with this foregoing statement of purposes and accompanying rules to govern such appointments.

This matter is of such vital importance to the entire business interests of the country that it is hoped that you will give your earnest aid in making this movement a success, and to that end appoint as delegates men who are thoroughly interested in the matter and willing to attend the convention and participate in its deliberations.

Only those actively engaged as principals or executive officers in a manufacturing firm or corporation shall be eligible as delegates, and agents, attorneys, or those engaged in purely mercantile or professional pursuits will not be recognized as delegates or alternates.

The National Association of Manufacturers will be represented in the convention by its general officers and Vice Presidents, and delegates to be named from each State on the basis of membership of the association in those States in the same manner as specified for the appointment of delegates by organizations.

A Committee on Credentials for the convention was appointed as follows: W. L. Saunders, New York; Albert Laidlaw, Cincinnati; Ellison A. Smythe, Pelzer, S. C.; F. S. Fish, South Bend, Ind., and E. B. Pike, Pike's Station, N. H.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HACKETT TO RETIRE.

Judge Charles H. Darling of Vermont Will Be Named as His Successor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Frank W. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will ask to be relieved from that office shortly, and will resume his law practice in Washington. He had intended to do so on Oct. 1, but remained at the request of Secretary Long, who on account of the death of President McKinley and domestic afflictions has been obliged to be away from the department.

Judge Charles H. Darling of Bennington, Vt., will succeed Mr. Hackett. Judge Darling is strongly recommended by Senator Proctor and many other prominent citizens of Vermont. He is understood to be a successful practitioner in the Vermont courts and a man of high character and standing. For many years he was a Judge of the Municipal Court of Bennington.

SOUGHT TO PUNISH MR. COLER.

When He Refused to Pay a Judgment a Motion Was Made to Declare Him in Contempt.

An effort is being made in the Supreme Court to have Controller Coler punished for contempt because he will not allow the payment of $32.50 to a saloon keeper as a rebate on his Raines law certificate. The saloon keeper obtained judgment against the city, and then had a mandamus issued ordering the Controller to pay the money due him. This Controller Coler refused to do, so the motion was made before Justice MacLean yesterday to have him punished.

During the argument it developed that Frank B. Hoag had a license under the old excise system, which was not to run out until May 24, 1896. The Raines law went into effect on May 1, so Hoag claimed a rebate of $32.50 on the old license, as he had been compelled to take out a new certificate. It was on this claim that he received judgment. A representative of the District Attorney's office who appeared for the Controller said:

"About 4,000 of these cases were brought, and some of them were for as low an amount as 75 cents. They were brought merely to allow the plaintiff's lawyers to collect the costs, which are considerable in each case. That is the reason we object to paying this judgment, and we intend to take an appeal in the case, as we have decisions in our favor which will reverse this and all other such judgments."

After more argument Justice MacLean finally decided to adjourn the matter for one week.

FOR A 1,000-TON BARGE CANAL.

State Commerce Convention Approves This Plan as the Most Feasible.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The canal resolution adopted by the State Commerce Convention approves the report of the State Commission that the proper and best solution of the problems of water transportation requires the construction of a barge canal through the State of New York, with a capacity sufficient for boats carrying 1,000 tons.

The committee wishes it understood that their approval of the 1,000-ton barge canal is not an ultimatum, but that it appeared at this time to be the most feasible plan suggested.

The President's New Horses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The three coach horses recently purchased by the President in New York have been installed at the White House stables. The President is much pleased with them. They are Kentucky-bred animals. Mrs. Roosevelt named them Admiral, General, and Judge. A Shetland pony has been ordered for the use of Archibald, the third son of the President, who is about seven years of age.

Mr. Root to Return to Washington.

The private car of President Fowler of the Ontario and Western Railway was sent northward yesterday to take Secretary of War Root and party from Racquette Lake to Washington. Mr. Root is expected to reach Washington early on Tuesday. His health has been fully restored by his rest of two weeks in the Adirondack region.

South Carolina Green Tea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Practically the whole time of the Cabinet meeting to-day was occupied by Secretary Wilson, who entertained the Cabinet with a talk about the growth of tea in this country. Secretary Wilson was especially complimentary about the cultivation of tea in South Carolina. He said that the green tea grown in that State is as good as any grown in the world.

New Consul to Ghent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The President to-day appointed Frank R. Mower of Ohio United States Consul at Ghent, Belgium.

Mrs. P. N. Earle Not Seriously Hurt.

Mrs. P. N. Earle of New York, who was injured by a runaway near the estate of August Belmont at Hempstead Wednesday, is much improved. Her injuires are not of a serious nature. Mrs. Earle was out riding with Mrs. Ernest Hayes, whose guest she is at Hempstead, when their cart was upset by a runaway horse which Mrs. Singleton Van Schaick had been driving. The report gained circulation that Mrs. Earle was Mrs. Roland B. Molineux. This report caused much annoyance to Mrs. Earle and to Mrs. Hayes, her hostess.

FILIPINOS AGAIN FALL UPON THE AMERICANS

400 Bolomen Attack Company E, Ninth Regiment, in Samar.

Are Finally Routed, Leaving 81 Dead on the Field—American Loss 10 Killed, 6 Wounded.

MANILA, Oct. 18.—Four hundred bolomen attacked a detachment of forty-six men of the Ninth Infantry at Bangajon, on the Gandara River, Island of Samar, Wednesday, killing ten and wounding six. The remainder of the company arrived on the scene in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing over a hundred of them.

It is believed that the enemy only retired for reinforcements. As soon as the news was received at Catbalogan, two gunboats were dispatched, Gen. Smith going in person to the scene.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following cablegram from Gen. Chaffee reporting the fight of the Ninth Infantry in Samar Wednesday was received at the War Department this afternoon.

"Manila, Oct. 18.

"Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington:

"Forty-six men, Company E, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, under First Lieut. George W. Wallace, in field, lower Gandara, Samar, were attacked by 400 bolomen Oct. 16. Our loss 10 killed 6 wounded. Names not received. Eighty-one of the enemy left dead on the field. Enemy beaten off."

The Ninth Infantry is the same regiment that suffered in the massacre at Balangiga Sept. 28. On that day Company C was attacked by a large force of bolomen and almost wiped out, only twenty-four men surviving.

As of interest in connection with the report from Samar, Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day made public a report by Gen. Hughes to Gen. Chaffee, dated Aug. 20, on the situation in that island. Gen. Hughes says:

"The progress in Samar is satisfactory in some ways and not in others. The subduing of the fighting propensities of the war faction is reduced almost to a nullity. The growth of our strength in the estimation of the people is also quite satisfactory. The fact is, their love for the flesh pots, and, incidentally, for the Americans who represent said pots, is growing burdensome, as the securing of the hemp with which to pay for rice is becoming a heavy business. In nearly all our posts, where the commander has exercised good judgment, colonies of natives have come in and settled and concluded they would set up their Lares and Penates under our wing. These colonies differ in strength, but in this vicinity, or between the Hibitan and Gandara Rivers, about 16,000 have come in.

"The unsatisfactory features are the slowness of the process of conversion, the failure to get the rifles, and the slowness and the difficulty in making roads and trails. Every foot presents its peculiar obstacle, but the troops are doing all that can be justly demanded of them, and while efforts have been made to push things faster, I am entirely satisfied with the results thus far secured. The commands are small, but I hope I have not made a mistake in underestimating the fighting ability of the forces now in the field against us. I would feel quite easy if all officers of the organization were present, but it is fully appreciated that some of the detachments are commanded by officers who have really never been shot over.

"Our cause is growing stronger with the people in Cebu, and while the outlaws there will have to be roughly dealt with, there is no doubt that we will find much assistance from the natives themselves in doing so. In Leyte the latest surrender was that of the chief Pacheco. The Capili brothers are still out, and will probably have to be killed, but to do so it will be necessary to find them, which is difficult. They have not made any aggressive move for months. Negros and Panay continue in entire tranquillity. It is my intention to leave one battalion of the Sixth Infantry and the native battalion in Negros; in Panay six companies of the Sixth Infantry, four troops Tenth Cavalry, and two battalions of natives. Two companies of the Sixth Infantry I expect to bring, temporarily, at least, to the west coast of Cebu."

COUNTRY BANKS GET EVEN.

Remittances Sent in Silver Dollars, Because of Clearing House Tax—Embarrasses Boston Sub-Treasury.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The quarrel between the Boston Clearing House and about seventy country banks in New England over the remitting of checks at par continues to involve the Sub-Treasury here in a great amount of labor and not a little expense.

Since Aug. 23, when the quarrel began, up to last Wednesday the Sub-Treasury has shipped to the banks on their orders 1,635,000 standard silver dollars and $288,600 in fractional silver, an aggregate weight of 96,465 pounds, or 48 tons.

The country banks have remitted silver by express, and this silver is turned in to the Sub-Treasury by the Clearing House. Within the time named the Sub-Treasury has received from this source 1,522,200 standard dollars.

In the Sub-Treasury, money clerks have been so entirely occupied in counting silver that they have been compelled to allow the paper currency deposited for redemption to remain unassorted and uncounted, until nearly $2,000,000 in silver certificates and notes has accumulated, which ought all to have been sent to Washington.

VENEZUELAN MONEY LOST.

Schooner Bearing Government Funds Founders—Collusion Suspected.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Oct. 18.—A fishing schooner which arrived here to-day from Aruba Island, northwest of Curacao, brings the story that the Arends, a Venezuelan schooner, bound from La Guayra for Maracaibo, carrying a sum of money from the Government destined to pay the troops on the frontier—the amount being variously estimated from $25,000 to $100,000—encountered heavy weather last Sunday night off Aruba Island and foundered in deep water, the entire sum being lost. The crew, according to the story, reached the island in a boat.

The money is supposed to have been part of the sum raised in Caracas a fortnight ago from the Bank of Venezuela by President Castro. If it is actually lost the Government has sustained a very severe blow.

The sinking of the schooner, it is said, was attended with certain suspicious circumstances. The weather Sunday night was calm and the Captain of the Arends resides on Aruba Island. There are other minor details, pointing to the possibility of collusion with outsiders to secure possession of the money.

VISITED HISTORIC PLACES.

New Jersey Members of D. A. R. on Monmouth Battlefield.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 18.—The New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution, including many visiting delegations from New York and Philadelphia, made a pilgramage to Tennant Church and the surrounding historic spots to-day. There were exercises at the church in which the Rev. Frank R. Simmes, Miss M. E. Herbert of Tennant, and State Regent E. Ellen Batchellor of Somerville spoke.

The visitors then went to the Monmouth battle monument, to Molly Pitcher's Well, to the grave of Col. Mouckton of the British Army, who was killed in the Battle of Monmouth, and to the spot where Washington is supposed to have stood when he swore at Gen. Lee.

Hempstead Couple's Golden Wedding.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 18.—Capt. Peter H. Berg and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding last night with a reception to their friends. The Captain is an old mariner, and he entertained his guests with many a stirring tale of the sea. An old-fashioned New [illegible] and supper was served, and the health of the old couple was drunk with much

DUKE OF NORFOLK MAY MARRY AGAIN

Reported to be Engaged to Lady Alice Fitzwilliam.

Only Child of the Earl Marshal of England Was Born Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Candid Friend to-day announces that the Duke of Norfolk is going to marry Lady Alice Fitzwilliam, who recently became a Catholic.

The fifteenth Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke and Peer, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, is fifty-four years old. He succeeded his father in the Dukedom in 1860, and in 1877 he married the Lady Flora Abney-Hastings, elder daughter of the first Lord Donington. The Duchess died in 1887. In 1879 she gave birth to a son, Philip Joseph Mary, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who is the Duke's only child.

The child was born deaf, dumb, and blind. Apparently a healthy infant, the fact that he was sightless was not discovered till some time after his birth. A photographer was the first to detect it, and later it was found that the child was deaf and dumb also. The Duke has consulted all the great specialists in Europe in his efforts to give sight and hearing to his son, and has taken him to Lourdes and other shrines, but the heir to the Dukedom, it is now realized, can never be anything but a helpless blind deaf-mute.

The Lady Alice Mary Fitzwilliam is the fourth daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam. She is two years younger than the Duke. It is a coincidence that his Grace's first wife seceded from the Church of England and became a Catholic before her marriage.

BOERS' EFFORTS IN AMERICA.

Gen. O'Beirne Will Try to Make an Appeal to Secretary Hay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Gen. James R. O'Beirne of New York, special representative of the Boer Governments in this country, was one of the President's callers today, but did not speak to him about the South African situation. He will try, however, to go over the situation informally with the Secretary of State, in the hope that some step may be taken on the part of the United States, either by tender of good offices or by the expression of a desire that hostilities cease, to bring about a settlement of the war.

Gen. O'Beirne says his latest advices indicate that the Boers may be able to secure Delagoa Bay and make it a base of operations.

Mortality in Boer Refugee Camps.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Returns from the refugee camps in South Africa for September show a total white population of 109,418. There were 2,411 deaths among the whites, of which number 1,004 were of children. The colored population is 38,549, among whom there were 301 deaths in the course of the month.

FRENCH DEFEATS IN AFRICA?

Unconfirmed Report of Heavy Losses on the Ivory Coast.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Le Drapeau, the organ of Paul Déroulède, says a letter recently received from the Ivory Coast, West Africa, mentions a report that Gen. Combes, the French commander there, has lost 70 killed and 200 wounded, in engagements with rebels, and that the Government has not replied to his request for reinforcements.

This report is used by Le Drapeau as the basis of an attack upon the Government.

There is no confirmation of the story, which is of such dubious authority that no other paper reproduces it.

DISS DEBAR CASE ADJOURNED.

Will Be Taken Up Again in London Police Court Nov. 7.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The hearing of the charges against Theodore and Laura Jackson (Ann O'Delia Diss Debar) was continued to-day. Much shrewdness was displayed by Mrs. Jackson in cross-examining the witnesses. She was very theatrical and became so violent at one time that she almost had to be removed from the court.

The examination of the mother of Daisy Adams showed the presence at Brighton of a sect of Christian Spiritualists as remarkable in its way as the Theocratic Unity. The officers were entitled "King Solomon," "Empress of the Universe," and "King Beriacha." Mrs. Jackson used this sect to secure introductions to her victims.

Another girl named Laura Faulkner testified against Jackson to-day.

The case was adjourned until Nov. 7, after which another week or more will probably be taken up with the police court testimony. Mrs. Jackson, recalled, upon hearing that she and her husband were remanded, "That suits us precisely."

The crowd present hissed the pair heartily as they were led out of the courtroom. Crowds of people outside the court waited patiently, but in vain, for a chance of hooting the prisoners. The police are taking special precautions, fearing that the couple may be lynched if the mob ever gets hold of them.

CROPS IN THE PUNJAB RUINED.

LAHORE, Oct. 18.—The Autumn crops in the unirrigated soil throughout the Punjab have entirely withered, the monsoon having failed.

Treasure Trove in the Cayman Isles.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 18.—Dispatches received here from Grand Cayman, a dependency of Jamaica, report the finding of valuable treasure, in gold and silver bars, at a point where the sea breaks and where the remnants of an ancient shipwreck are still seen. The treasure was washed out of the wreck by recent heavy rains. The Commissioner of the island verifies the report.

Anarchist Quintavalli Sent to Jail.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Rome says that Salvatoro Quintavalli, the Anarchist who returned to Italy from the United States with Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has been committed to prison by the court at Portoferrajo, Elba, on the charge of being an accomplice of Bresci.

Quintavalli was arrested at Rio Marina, Elba, on July 31, 1900, charged with being an accomplice of Bresci. The police found on him letters from and photographs of Anarchists. When he was taken into custody a large crowd made an attempt to lynch him, and it was with difficulty that he was taken to prison.

New English Master of the Rolls.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Sir Richard Henn Collins has been appointed Master of the Rolls in succession to Sir Archibald Smith, who has resigned on account of ill-health.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins is one of the most distinguished living English lawyers and jurists. He was one of the arbitrators on the Venezuela boundary question in 1897, and the same year was appointed a member of the Privy Council and a Lord Justice of Appeal. He was born in 1842, his father being a Dublin Queen's Counsel. In 1883 he was himself made a Queen's Counsel, and in 1891 he was raised to the bench and knighted.

London Banquet to Sir T. Lipton.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A committee was formed to-day to give a banquet to Sir Thomas Lipton on his return from the United States. Among the members of the committee are the Lord Mayor, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Llangattock, Sir John B. Monckton, Sir James Thompson, and T. P. O'Connor, M. P.

British Claims Against Colombia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 18.—The Governor has received official dispatches from the British agent at Bocas del Toro, addressed to the Jamaican Government and the British Government, asking protection for the lives and property of British subjects and also demanding compensation for lives and properties destroyed by the Colombian forces.

HE WAS "ONLY A PRESIDENT."

Why Count Goluchowski Prevented the Reichsrath Taking Action on the Death of Mr. McKinley.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose anti-American sentiments are well known, caused the withdrawal of a resolution of condolence on the death of President McKinley which was to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies on the reassembling of the Reichsrath after the vacation.

The President of the Chamber submitted the resolution to the Minister for his approval, and he himself regards the latter's attitude as an improper one.

It is said that the explanation given by Count Goluchowski of his action is that, while it is customary for the Reichsrath to pass resolutions on the death of a foreign sovereign, Mr. McKinley, being only an elected President, was not entitled to such a distinction.

Considerable comment has been caused by the omission of the resolution.

THE NEW MORMON PRESIDENT.

Joseph Fielding Smith, who has been chosen President of the Mormon Church, was born at Far West, Mo., on Nov. 13, 1838, and is the nephew of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. He drove an ox wagon in the exodus of 1846 to Winter quarters on the Missouri River. He crossed the plains to Salt Lake two years later and worked as a laborer. He rose rapidly to the councils of the Mormon Church, and was for three years a missionary to the Sandwich Islands. He was made Sergeant at Arms of the Territorial Legislature in 1859, and was ordained to one of the "Seventies" soon after. Later he was ordained a high priest and member of the High Council.

From 1874 to 1877 Mr. Smith was a missionary to England and presided over the European mission of his Church. He also edited The Millennial Star. He was several times a legislator in Utah and presided over the Constitutional Convention of 1882, which drafted the Constitution of Utah and petitioned for admission to Statehood. He has been identified with many of the mercantile and banking institutions of Utah.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

The Pacer, Robert J., Beaten by Highland Lassie—George Wallace in Good Form.

Speedway drivers were treated to several surprises yesterday afternoon when the cream of New York City's trotting and pacing stock met in a series of mile brushes that were equal, if not superior, to any matinée races held this Fall. The track was fast, and the sport opened with a rousing brush between the handsome little black trotter Dollard Wilkes, 2:10½, driven by her owner, Charles Reilly, and Tudor Chimes, driven by A. E. Perren. Dollard Wilkes was a trifle the quickest in getting away and had a length on her opponent before she had begun to step. Nearing the quarter, Tudor Chimes began to close the gap, and before the half mile post was reached they were on even terms. Then followed a nip and tuck race right to the finish, where Tudor Chimes managed to win by a nose.

Mr. Reilly was not quite satisfied with this brush, and challenged the winner to another. This time Dollard Wilkes, who was undoubtedly out of condition, was beaten more easily. Tudor Chimes took the lead at the half and was never headed, winning out by half a length.

George Wallace, one of the fastest pacers on the Speedway, won several fast heats driven by his owner, Louis Kahn. He was started in the upper stretch with the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman, and the chestnut trotter, Richard B., 2:21¼, driven by Charles Lloyd. Freeland, who is in prime form, held the lead for the first quarter, but was passed by Richard B. George Wallace, however, showed a burst of speed near the end that landed him a length in front of his opponents. A second brush was held over the lower stretch on the way home between the same trio, George Wallace winning by an open length.

The event of the afternoon was the race between the famous pacer, Robert J., 2:01½, driven by his owner, Nathan Straus, and the little gray pacer Highland Lassie, 2:13½, driven by G. W. Wilder. Highland Lassie, who had somewhat the better of the start, showed a pace that surprised everybody, especially Mr. Straus. Swinging into his gait, Robert J. began to close up the gap, but he was too late with his finishing spurt, as Highland Lassie just managed to win out.

E. E. Smathers's chestnut pacer Spinx S., 2:09¾, driven by George Speer, was defeated in two heats out of three by Bell Boy, driven by Mr. Dean, and also owned by M. Smathers. James Murphy drove Zembia several winning heats.

SARATOGA'S BIG NEW STAKES.

Four Great Fixtures to Close in December for 1903 and 1904.

The details of the great new stake events planned by the reorganized Saratoga Racing Association have been completed, and the four big fixtures, which are to put the Saratoga track at the head of the list of American race courses in the matter of valuable races, are announced to have their first closing on Dec. 2 next.

The conditions arranged for the several races make all of them events in which the forfeits will accumulate for a considerable time, thus helping out the association, which fixes a guaranteed value for all but one of the new events. The most valuable of the four races is that which will be the latest run, the Great Republic Stakes of $50,000, to be run first in 1904, for then three-year-olds and upward, the stake to close in December for now foals, yearlings, and two-year-olds and upward, each at a different entrance fee, with accumulative forfeits to the time that the race, which will be at one mile and a quarter, is run.

The race next in value is to be the Hopeful Stakes, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, with an estimated value of $40,000, to be run in 1904. This will be a produce stakes for the foals in 1902 of mares entered in December. The conditions being modeled much on the plan of the Futurity Stakes. The other stakes, both to be run in 1903, are of guaranteed value, these being the first running of the Hopeful, at the same distance as the Hopeful of 1904, but open to foals of 1901, and worth $25,000, and the Spinaway Stakes of $14,000 for fillies two years old, at five and a half furlongs, the race to close in December to foals of 1901.

The Saratoga Association also announces the renewal of three of the famous old Saratoga fixtures in the Travers of $10,000, at one mile and a furlong; the Kenner of $5,000, at one mile and a quarter, and the Alabama of $5,000, for fillies, at one mile and a sixteenth, all of these for three-year-olds, and to be run in 1903, to close for now yearlings on Dec. 2.

Australian Sportsman Here.

R. A. Watson of Sydney, New South Wales, who was the backer of Edward Hanlan when the latter rowed in Australia, is visiting Hanlan at his home in this city. Mr. Watson is one of the best-known sporting men in Australia, and is the owner of the Sydney race track, besides being an enthusiast on acquatic sport. He will be tendered an informal reception by New York oarsmen to-morrow afternoon at the Nonpareil Rowing Clubhouse, on the Harlem River, and will return to Australia on Monday by way of Vancouver, stopping for a week at Buffalo to see the Exposition.

Mr. Watson has offered to present to the Harlem association a cup to be rowed for at the next Harlem regatta and to represent the championship in the eight-oared shell event, and his offer undoubtedly will be accepted by the association.

Final of Longwood Tennis Tourney.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The open tennis tournament for women at the Longwood Cricket Club ended to-day when the final match in the scratch singles between Miss Eleanore Stockton and Miss Evelyn Sears was won in five sets by Miss Stockton. The match was the keenest of the tournament. Summary:

Scratch singles, (final match)—Miss Eleanore Stockton defeated Miss Evelyn Sears, 4—6, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

New Wireless Telegraphy System.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Experiments were made yesterday at the residence of the inventors, Messrs. Armstrong and Orling, in Buckinghamshire, of a new system of wireless telegraphy and telephony, using earth currents instead of air currents, as in the Marconi system. Operations were successfully conducted over a distance of five hundred yards.

This is the last day of registration for the coming election.

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

If you do not register you cannot vote!

A POSTER ARTIST.

Maurice Blais at the New Gallery of Williams.

In Messrs. Maxfield, Parrish and others we have our own varieties of poster artists, but it is amusing now and then to see what is done by the French provider for advertisements in the same line, the more so as the taste for owning posters is on the increase, and especially country houses are apt to be decorated with them.

Maurice Blais follows in the footsteps of Cheret, but his style is not fixed and steady enough to call him Cheret's disciple. At times he suggests the London prodigy, Aubrey Beardsley, and again he will make a cartoon that causes one to recall some of the caricaturists for Munich "Jugend." He has tried his hand in various fields, such as designing wall papers, for instance, and drawing colored postal cards, which have become a more furious passion with collectors in Europe than the advertising poster, while it is comparatively unknown over here.

The little gallery of Williams, on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, offers specimens of the posters and wall paper designs of Blais to the number of three score and ten. An excellent specimen of the former is "La Folie," perhaps designed for the Folies Bergères, and shows a dancer with head thrown back. She is dressed in red, with black shoes, stockings, necklace, and feathers. While expressing the madness of a Bacchic dance, the figure is well poised, and the composition is cleverly placed in the square which it decorates. The simple, flat tints fitted for easy reproduction are typical of much that is made on a smaller scale, mere suggestions for posters, or caricatures for the sake of caricature, or character studies from both sexes made for the fun of the thing.

"Les Bookmaker" is a skit on the habitués of the race course, male and female. "Un Vieux Lapin" is the type of an old beau on whom a lady of perfectly decided reputation is bestowing a portentous wink. "Après l'Averse" are two sketches, very pleasing single figures of women with umbrellas. Among such single figures the most remarkable are Yvette Guilbert as a mere outline filled with a couple of colors, and "Le Parasol," in which the dress is treated in the same clever way by the outline and the flat tint, but interest is added by making the face, hat, and bust appear dimly through the texture of the open umbrella before the woman's face. "En Déshabille" is a happy little bit for pose and expression, a girl in her bedroom sitting astride a chair and gazing pensively out of the picture. Parts of the long frieze-like picture called "Champs de Course" are good. It is a procession of thin young race horses mounted by jockeys; the faces of the latter are caricatures. Perhaps the underlying idea is a design for wall paper to be placed in the houses and fine stables of lovers of the turf. Occasionally Blais carries too far his license for ugliness of pose and feature, as in the figure "Dans l'Arbre," where the outlines do not allow for weight in the young woman up a tree," and the results of being too funny are otherwise disastrous. It is a joke on the fashion serious painters have lately had of picturing nude people in trees; here the up-to-date girl with long gloves, high-heeled shoes, and billowy skirts is awkwardly perched on high.

These posters and designs are amusing enough to while away half an hour, but in themselves hardly reach the importance of a special exhibition. Some of them suggest, however, that M. Blais has better things in him, if he cares to lay aside the cap and bells and try for more lasting work. It is indeed more than probable that caricature is not his strong point. He seems to be going through an exercise in artistic gymnastics with these cartoons and flat-tint, outlined sketches. Doubtful if his heart is really in them, however he may beat the drum and turn somersaults and utter the cry of the clown from the door of the fair. Touches like the face and pose in "En Déshabille" indicate that a different kind of work may bring out stronger powers.

Poster artists do not occupy a very exalted rank in art, but their importance is great for the very reason that they occupy the eye of the public; literally speaking, they are, or might be, the educators of the "man in the street." In Paris they hold a position unknown to London or New York. Merchants who wish to advertise are on the lookout for talent in this line and patronize a clever poster designer. Here we run to ponderous designs, sometimes well enough drawn and often very ill done, but almost always poor in color. An exhibition of posters might be a good thing for one of the minor art organizations to attempt this Winter.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Frank W. Ball, Eighteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Bayard and report, to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital for treatment.

First Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, Eighth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Slocum, for duty with the first detachment of recruits that may be sent from this post, via the Suez Canal, to the Philippine Islands.

Major Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the command of the United States Torpedo School, Fort Totten.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report to the commanding officer of the United States Torpedo School, Fort Totten, for assignment to duty at the school: Major Charles D. Parkhurst, Capt. John W. Ruckman, Capt. Charles F. Parker, and Capt. George F. Landers.

Transfers in the Fourteenth Infantry: First Lieut. Patrick H. Mullay, from Company H to Company K; First Lieut. Duncan K. Major, Jr., from Company F to Company H; First Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, from Company K to Company F.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps are made at the request of the officers concerned: Second Lieut. John O. Green, from the Forty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to the One Hundred and Fourth Company; Second Lieut. George A. Taylor, from the One Hundred and Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifty-fifth Company.

First Lieut. John W. Moore, Second Cavalry, will report, Nov. 3, to the commanding officer, Fort Sam Houston, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. John McManus is transferred from the Thirty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list, and will proceed to Fort Du Pont, for duty.

First Lieut. Henry E. Wetherill, Assistant Surgeon, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability which is not the result of any incident of service, has been wholly retired from active service, to take effect Oct. 16, and his name henceforth will be omitted from the Army Register.

Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps, will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the army for temporary duty in his office.

Capt. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell for duty.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, will make one visit each week from Wilmington, Del., to New York City, for the purpose of performing the duties of Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, during the temporary absence of the latter officer.

The following named officers are detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, commencing Nov. 1, and will proceed to the places herein specified after their respective names, and enter upon duty accordingly: Capt. Henry H. Benham, Second Infantry, Syracuse, N. Y.; Capt. Charles H. Truitt, Twenty-first Infantry, Newark, Ohio; Capt. Frank D. McCoy, Third Infantry, Milwaukee; Capt. John Stafford, Eighth Infantry, San Francisco; Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, Eighteenth Infantry, Pittsburg, Penn.; Capt. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry, Boston; Capt. Charles L. Beckurts, Sixteenth Infantry, Cleveland; Capt. William W. Forsyth, Sixth Cavalry, Charlotte, N. C.; and Capt. James H. Frier, Seventeenth Infantry, Providence, R. I.

Capt. Frank L. Winn, Twelfth Infantry, San Francisco, as assistant to the recruiting officer; Capt. Edward M. Lewis, Twentieth Infantry, 426 South State Street, Chicago; Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, Fifth Infantry, Nashville, Tenn.

Navy.

Commander Charles A. Adams is ordered to the New York yard.

Lieut. Commander William H. Allen is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to the Boston yard in connection with fitting out the Olympia, and to that vessel, when in commission, as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Louis M. Nulton is detached from the Washington yard and ordered to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. William D. MacDougall is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered home; then to the Washington yard Oct. 25.

Lieut. William S. Montgomery is detached from the St. Mary's Nov. 1 and ordered to the Wabash, with crew of the Olympia, and to that vessel when in commission.

Naval Cadet John P. Jackson is transferred from the Sylph Oct. 30 to the Massachusetts.

Assistant Surgeon John J. Snyder is invalided from Cavite Hospital to Mare Island.

Major Thomas C. Prince, United States Marine Corps, is invalided from Yokohama Hospital to Mare Island.

Capt. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy, United States Marine Corps, is invalided from Yokohama Hospital to Mare Island.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Philadelphia arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

The Indiana arrived to-day at Hampton Roads.

The Eagle has arrived at Lambert's Point.

The Dixie sailed to-day from Gibraltar for Villefranche.

The Saturn sailed to-day from Chemulpo for Woo-Sung.

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic station reports the following distribution of the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: Paragua at Cavite, Villalobos and Pampanga at Catbalogan, Panay and Urdaneta at Cebu, Mariveles in the San Juanco Straits, and the Annapolis at Sandakan.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cool, crisp air of Autumn invites to the sports of country life this week and there are many entertainments and house parties. The Marquise de Tallyrand Perigord will entertain at Chatsworth the Prince del Drago. There will be a musicale and a dance at Tuxedo this evening, and a drag hunt at Meadowbrook and informal dancing at Ardsley.

***

There was a dance at Meadowbrook last evening and a number of dinners were given at the club preceding the entertainment. The beagle trials will take place in November. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children have gone to Westbury for the season and Cornelius Vanderbilt is in the West attending to railroad interests. There is also this evening informal dancing at the Morris County Club at Morristown.

***

At St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church yesterday there was quite a gathering of well-known people. The Rev. Father Ducey celebrated a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the Duke of Alba, whose remains will to-day be taken to Spain. Among those present were Miss Yznaga, Newton Rustis, Secretary of the Legation in Paris; Cambridge Livingston, Miss Leary, Richard Peters, Perry Belmont, and Thomas F. Cushing.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict arrived at the Tuxedo Clubhouse on Tuesday. The Rives will open their cottage the coming week.

***

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who went to Tuxedo on Monday to visit her brother, Amos T. French, left there Thursday for Newport, where she will visit her mother, Mrs. Francis Ormond French. Mr. and Mrs. French gave a dinner for Mrs. Vanderbilt on Wednesday evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henning, Mrs. Addison Cammack, and Mrs. William Bent.

***

Among those who are to give dinners next Friday evening at Tuxedo, which is the night of the Autumn ball, to which the dinner guests will go, are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr.

***

J. Coleman Drayton and his daughter have been the guests at Tuxedo during the week of Schuyler N. Warren.

***

The Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday, had a large passenger list. Among those on board were Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, who have been visiting the Countess von Moltke at Glourd, Denmark, and who are going to Baltimore; Mrs. Allen McLane Hamilton, Mrs. George W. Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John G. McWilliams, Baron Max von Saurma, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Schroder, Warner Van Norden, and Miss C. L. Van Norden.

***

Booked to sail on the Lahn this morning are, among others, Miss L. Guiteras, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Harper, and Rufus H. Bragdon. On the Statendam are Rear Admiral A. P. Tadema, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Kennedy, and Capt. J. Wenthoit.

***

The news of the engagement of the Duke of Norfolk to Lady Alice Mary Fitzwilliam has created much interest in New York. The Duke of Norfolk is well known to many New Yorkers and Americans, especially among the Roman Catholics. He is a widower, his first wife, who was Lady Flora Abbey Hasting, having died in 1887. His one son, the Earl of Arundel, is an invalid. It was reported some years ago that the Duke of Norfolk was engaged to Miss Virginia McTavish of Baltimore, who is a cousin of the Carroll family.

***

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will close their house at Lenox in the early part of November. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis will not come to New York permanently until the week before the Horse Show.

***

Col. and Mrs. Henry May are in New York for a short visit. They will pass the Winter in Washington.

***

Mrs. George R. Blanchard has returned to New York and has opened her house at 1 Washington Square North. Mrs. Blanchard will go abroad for the season.

***

No date yet has been announced for the wedding of Miss Agnes Layng, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Layng, and Mr. Ashbel Green. Mr. and Mrs. Layng will return to their residence, 931 Fifth Avenue, in November. Mr. Green is the brother of Mrs. William C. Gulliver.

***

Among the recent visitors to the Buffalo Exposition have been Mrs. William Rockefeller, Miss Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Strong, Miss Strong, Mrs. C. P. Dixon, Miss Van Wyck, and Mrs. V. H. Brown.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 18.—Hawthorne Villa, which for many years was occupied by the family of Dr. E. S. Arnold, has been sold to the Rev. Braddin Hamilton.

Lieut. H. L. Willoughby, James R. Hopkins, and Benjamin R. Smith left to-day for Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. W. Berryman, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, and Mrs. S. T. Zabriskie closed their cottages to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Herbert, went to New York to-day.

Mrs. George A. Huhn of Philadelphia, who spent her first Summer at Newport this year at the Hodgson cottage, has taken a three years' lease of the W. K. Thorn villa on Webster Street, which was this year occupied by Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer.

Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Louis F. De Forest went to New York to-day.

Among to-day's arrivals were Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Samuel Powell, Jr., A. Lanfear Norrie, Charles M. Oelrichs, and Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Lloyd Phoenix's steam yacht Intrepid, which has been in this vicinity for a week, left for New York to-day, Mr. Phoenix having Mr. Zerega of New York as his guest.

WORK OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Annual Report Shows that 2,918 Patients Were Treated.

Figures presented at the annual meeting of the Society of St. Luke's Hospital, held yesterday at the institution on Morningside Heights, show that the work of the hospital for the last year exceeded that of any previous year. The report of the Board of Managers shows:

Days' treatment given by the hospital	90,695
Number of patients during year	2,918
Visits made to Out Patients' Department	24,530
Expenses for year	$193,478.58
Receipts, all sources	147,747.07
Deficit	50,629.51

Money is urgently needed. The Rev. Dr. Clover, the Superintendent, said after the meeting: "It would be absolutely impossible for us to take either a male or a female patient to-night. All our wards are filled, and we have even filled beds which we have placed in the surgical ward. An increased income would relieve this state of affairs by enabling the institution to open two or more wards. Statistics show that the hospital accommodations for the upper part of New York are very inadequate."

Naval Officer's Wife Seeks Divorce.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Bessie H. Hetherington to-day served notice of a petition of divorce from her husband, Lieut. James H. Hetherington, United States Navy, who is now stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco. She alleges desertion. While stationed in Yokohama, Japan, in 1892, Lieut. Hetherington shot and killed George G. Robinson, an English banker, because of alleged attention by Robinson to Mrs. Hetherington. Hetherington was acquitted by the court, and with his wife returned at once to this country. Mrs. Hetherington has since resided here, and alleges that Hetherington deserted her three years ago.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S DEFENSE IN HIS WILL

Request to His Family to Vindicate His Name.

Before He Died His Military Record Was Cleared—Estate Will More Than Pay His Debts.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 18.—For five or six weeks there has rested in the office of the Surrogate in this city a sealed envelope which contained a copy of the will of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, who died here some months ago. The will was drawn long ago. In it there is a clause which calls on his sons and other members of his family to vindicate his name after he is dead. In the years that elapsed after the will was written it is said the General gained some property, so that the statement that the estate will simply pay his debts is not believed to be borne out by the facts. The vindication he called for was granted before he died.

The will, it is expected each day, will be filed for probate. It is said that the delay is occasioned by the desire to have all the accountings ready for adjustment at once. There are several persons who know the substance of what the will contains. It was drawn on June 17, 1876. It names Mrs. Porter, his wife, as the executrix. To H. Fitz-John Porter, his son, is left his gold watch, books, and papers, together with a sword presented by the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. To Robert E. Porter, another son, is left a sword presented by a citizen of Boston. To his daughters Lucia and Eveline the General leaves books and pictures. The papers bearing upon the question of his conduct are all included in the legacy to his son and namesake.

The will affirms the General's innocence of the charges made against him, and says that as a soldier and an officer he was faithful to the trust placed in him, and that he tried to be true and obedient to those placed above him, and to none more so than to Gen. John Pope during the campaign of 1862.

CRUGER WILL CONTEST ENDED.

Miss Heitz Defends the Testator—Court Reserves Decision.

Olga Salomea Heitz, the sole legatee under the will of Eugene Guido Cruger, gave out the following interview yesterday:

"I came to this country for the purpose of defending the great name of Mr. Cruger. Those to whom his memory should be sacred seem determined to slur him and represent him as a drunkard and lunatic. Mr. Cruger was a gentleman, lived like one, and died like one."

In the deposition read yesterday Miss Heitz's devotion to Mr. Cruger was one of the principal points. The deposition of a Parisian music teacher was read. It stated that both Mr. Cruger and Miss Heitz studied music. Mr. Cruger was an accomplished pianist. The hearing was concluded with the reading of this statement. Decision was reserved.

IN THE SHOPS.

Furs were out yesterday. Women were wearing sealskin jackets and boas.

***

It was a young and charming woman who wore the most striking hat seen. If she had not been pretty the hat would have been ugly. It was a black hat, but it was a combination of nasturtium yellows which one saw. These were in big roses, ranging from a light warm yellow to a deep orange, the orange predominating, encircling the round standing rim of the hat, which was worn over the face. At a second glance one saw the black crown of the hat in the centre of the yellow wreath, and at the front, set inside the rim and showing above the flowers, was a spreading black bow.

***

At a smart milliner's a charming hat made of folds of pale blue velvet was trimmed around the edge with mauve orchids. It was an attractive combination.

***

Another combination of pale blue and a shade of purple was a blue felt in a rolled sailor shape, the entire rim filled in with tional ornaments, and one in black chiffon above them.

***

Muffs are taking to themselves additional ornaments, and one in black chiffon has two bunches of violets, with the foliage, upon it. One cluster of the flowers is at the top on the right side of the muff, and the other at the lower edge on the left side, at the beginning of the deep end frills.

***

Another muff is of black velvet trimmed with ostrich feathers and cut steel beads. It is not a large muff, but flaring after the usual fashion at the hands, two black ostrich feathers being set at either end. The velvet which forms the covering of the muff is continued like a curtain a little below the lower edge in front. The edge of this curtain is slashed into something like battlements, the edges of the battlements finished with a narrow line of ostrich feather trimming. In the battlements are ornaments like the outlines of a petaled flower made of the steel beads.

***

Chinchilla has a dark shaded line in the centre of each skin—almost a stripe. Muffs as a rule are made of the skins carried lengthwise around them. A unique effect is given to a muff which is made of the skins, their length used lengthwise of the muff and the stripe carried across instead of around. It gives it the effect of a gray watermelon.

***

Pretty chiffon things for the neck come often this year more in the form of a cape than a boa. One which is particularly attractive is a combination of cream white chiffon and point d'esprit. The collar is made of a series of plaitings of chiffon falling to the shoulders and one or more standing around the throat. All are edged with ruchings of the net. There are long plaited ends of the chiffon finished with plaitings, each edged like those of the cape with the ruchings. A bow of black velvet ribbon, two and a half inches wide, is at the back of the collar between the standing and falling plaitings, and the ends of the velvet are carried around to the front, where they fasten the collar.

***

A really sweet little collar is one made of dotted silk net of the style of point d'esprit edged with tiny ruchings of black silk ribbon. This is more of a boa and is very simple, and to go around the throat only.

***

Very beautiful is a collar falling to the shoulders like that of the white chiffon, and made of ordinary plaitings of chiffon doubled, which give quite a different effect. The standing piece around the neck is doubled, straight plaitings fall below, and then there is more of the doubled plaiting. The collar closes at the throat with pink roses and there are long ends of plaited pink chiffon with broad bands of satin-lined pink panne velvet, the two caught together at intervals. The effect is charming.

***

Long bands of leaves come for trimming the décolletage of evening gowns, and they can be arranged in many ways.

***

More attractive than the leaves is a spray of orchids for the same purpose. There is a cluster of the mauve orchids, to place, say, on the shoulder, and a spray of gray-green leaves and more orchids to carry down the front of the bodice.

***

Diamond swallows are pretty for the hair or to use on the bodice as a pin.

***

A unique tray, to be seen at one of the smartest jewelers', represents a baby sitting up, the spreading of its little frock forming the tray. The finish of the tray is a rather dull gold. There is an idea for a card tray for the baby's "at home" day.

HELENA C. FRENCH DEAD.

She Was the Wife of "Old Hoss" Hoey and the Original "Innocent Kid" in "A Parlor Match."

Helena G. French, widow of the popular comedian, William Hoey, better known as "Old Hoss," died yesterday afternoon at the home of her mother, Mrs. H. M. French, 207 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, from Bright's disease, from which she had long suffered. She was born thirty-seven years ago in Lee, Mass., and was the twin sister of Minnie French. The sisters became famous as singers and dancers in this city years ago.

They made their first appearance on the stage in this city when but six years old in the pantomime "Cinderella," at Lent's Circus. After that they appeared in various theatres in vaudeville acts, but their first great success was in the old Theatre Comique, in Broadway near Prince Street, when about sixteen years old. When Evans & Hoey staged the piece "The Parlor Match," which made phenomenal runs all over the country, the sisters were engaged as the leading soubrettes, and their tours extended to all parts of the United States.

In 1882 Minnie French married Charles Evans, one of the partners and principal actors in the piece, and the following year Helena married Mr. Hoey. Minnie died two and a half years ago of the same disease which has now taken her sister. William Hoey died about four years ago, and his wife at that time was so critically ill that it is a surprise to her friends that she had survived him so long.

In 1893 Helena, who was the original "Innocent Kid" in her husband's popular play, owing to illness, was obliged to retire from the stage, and since that time she had been living at home with her mother. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

DEATH OF HENRY ELDERD.

Father of Road Drivers and Retired Merchant Dies at an Advanced Age.

Henry Elderd, a retired wholesale dry goods merchant, who was long known as the oldest road driver in New York, died yesterday at his home, 24 West Fifty-sixth Street. He was in his ninety-sixth year.

Mr. Elderd was born at Hempstead, L. I., and came to this city when he was nineteen years old. He was employed as a clerk in a dry goods house for a time, but eventually he was able to start in business for himself, and was for many years a prosperous wholesale merchant. He retired from business about thirty years ago.

Mr. Elderd was considered the Nestor of the road-driving contingent in the city. Until two years ago he was able to handle his own horses, which were never slow. Lately, however, he was compelled to put the reins into the hands of a younger man. He was seen out driving as recently as a fortnight ago.

He was a widower. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Vander Cross. He had amassed an ample fortune, much of his money being invested in real estate.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Sargent Pillsbury.

MINNEA

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

West Side Work of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

New Buildings Ready for Charitable and Educational Purposes — Gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The new buildings for the west side work of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will be opened to the public Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, when appropriate exercises will be held, addresses being made by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, and the pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, the Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston. For several years this church conducted the Armitage House on West Forty-seventh Street. There was at first a demand, only for Sunday schools and religious services; later a day nursery and a kindergarten were found necessary, and still later clubs and classes for boys, girls, young men, and young women. The old quarters soon became inadequate for such extended work, and a committee of the church was appointed to study the situation and to suggest a plan for relief.

After careful study a twofold work was decided upon, which has been organized under the management of the one committee. The West Side Neighborhood House, a social settlement at 501 West Fiftieth Street, and the Armitage Chapel, at 743 to 745 Tenth Avenue. The work to be done will be similar in character to that done at other settlements in the city.

To conduct this twofold plan, the church has just completed two buildings at the addresses given. The Armitage Chapel is an attractive building, 50 by 65 feet, facing Tenth Avenue. There is a main auditorium seating 350, a primary department seating 160, four individual classrooms, and two administration rooms.

The Settlement House is a five-story and basement fire-proof building, 50 by 100 feet in size, constructed of red and black brick, with limestone trimming. The interior finish is in natural wood. In the basement are bowling alleys, men's clubrooms, and public baths. The main floor suggests the public and domestic uses of the building, as it contains the Head Worker's office, the auditorium, reception room, and residents' dining and sitting rooms. The second floor is given over entirely to the uses of children and provides kindergarten, day nursery, and club rooms for them. The third floor contains a suite of bedrooms for residents, the public library, and several club and class rooms. The fourth floor is designed for the work which requires specially constructed rooms. There is a large airy gymnasium, with locker and bath rooms, and also rooms for cooking and manual training classes. On the fifth floor are residents' rooms and a special room for educational work. The roof is to be fitted up as a roof garden.

The head of the Settlement is A. A. Hill, and the minister in charge of the chapel is the Rev. W. S. Richardson, assistant pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Although not officially stated, it is said on good authority that the money for the Settlement House, about $100,000, was given by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

THE PEOPLE'S TABERNACLE.

New Building at 102d Street, Near Madison Avenue, Nearly Completed.

The new building that has been erected for the People's Tabernacle, on One Hundred and Second Street, near Madison Avenue, is almost completed, and services will be held there early next month. The work of the Tabernacle was started several years ago by the Rev. Henry M. Tyndall, and is unsectarian in character. Thirty-five thousand dollars have been raised for the new church building, much of the money coming from the attendants at the services.

The church and the parsonage which adjoins it are constructed of yellow brick and St. Lawrence County marble. The building is four stories in height and has a roof garden. The Sunday school room, men's reading room, library, office, kitchen, dining room, and printing room are on the ground floor. The second and third floors are taken up with the auditorium, seating 900, its gallery and two Sunday school classrooms. Apartments for the missionaries of the Tabernacle are on the fourth floor, and here the seven women now working in the parish will reside.

NOONDAY PRAYER MEETINGS.

Large Attendance Reported—Responses to the National Committee's Appeal.

The three noonday prayer meetings at the Old John Street Church, the Fulton Street Church, and the Greenwich Street Church have been more largely attended this week than for years. The meetings are being held under the auspices of the National Central Committee of the Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign. Dr. David James Burrell presides at Fulton Street, Dr. T. S. Henderson at John Street, and Dr. J. F. Carson at Greenwich Street.

Responses are already coming to the appeal sent out by the National Central Committee in the early part of the week to 12,000 ministers, over 6,000 religious newspapers, and nearly 5,000 secular newspapers. The movement is a call to prayer and to more earnest evangelistic effort. The meetings in this city will be conducted under the same auspices for one month. Before the meetings come to an end it is expected that John Wanamaker will make an address.

Church of the Archangel.

Work was commenced this week upon the auditorium of the Church of the Archangel, Episcopal, on St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets. The church has practically been in existence but three years in its present locality, but the growing population in that part of the city has already given it a large congregation. The new guildroom was opened last May by Bishop Potter, and the chief services have been held there, awaiting the completion of the church proper. The Rev. George Starkweather Pratt is rector of the church, and Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University, is a lay reader and one of the Wardens. Major Frank Keck, who acquired fame in the charge up San Juan Hill, is one of the Vestrymen.

City Church's Seventieth Anniversary.

The seventieth anniversary of the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, will be celebrated during the week beginning to-morrow. Public services will be held to-morrow morning and evening, and every evening during the week, except Saturday. To-morrow at 11 A. M. the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D., will preach. In the evening the pastor, the Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, D. D., will give the historical address. The ladies of the church will give a reception to the members of the congregation on Monday evening, Oct. 28. All former members are especially invited to attend or send a message of greeting.

Field Day for Churches.

Superintendent Arthur W. Byrt of the Brooklyn Church Society yesterday said that the annual field day of the churches under the protection of that organization would be held in all the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Brooklyn to-morrow. Then special collections will be taken and the proceeds devoted to the building of new edifices, the repairing of old ones, and rendering financial aid to feeble congregations, particularly those that are in debt. It is hoped that at least $50,000 will be realized. The Church Society is a branch of the National City Evangelization Union.

In Memory of Dr. J. O. Murray.

At the afternoon service in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow, there will be unveiled a tablet in memory of the Rev. Dr. James Ormsbee Murray, for many years pastor of the church and later Dean of Princeton University. The tablet is given by Mrs. William B. Barbour and is of Numidian marble in the style of the Italian Renaissance, to correspond with the decoration of the church interior. The address will be made by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton.

Mid-Year Methodist Assembly.

Clergymen of the New York East Methodist Episcopal Conference have been called to attend the mid-year assembly of that body, which will convene in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, Nov. 11, 12, and 13. This meeting, which is an annual one, ranks second in importance only to the regular session, which is held every Spring. Various papers will be read and candidates for the ministry examined. It is also the occasion for a social reunion of the preachers, their wives, and families.

The Laying of a Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the East Side Branch Building of the Young Men's Christian Association will be laid this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The building will be erected at 153 and 155 East Eighty-sixth Street. It will cost $200,000.

Dr. Abbott to Address a Meeting.

Dr. Lyman Abbott will address a mass-meeting for men to-morrow afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, in the West Side Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue. His subject will be "The Kingdom of Heaven on Earth."

Y. M. C. A. Meeting for Men.

William Phillips Hall will speak at the meeting for men in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. The speaker will be assisted by F. H. Jacobs, who was gospel singer with Moody.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Oct. 27, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Joseph and his brethren, Genesis xlv., 1-15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good. Rom. xii., 21.

In the lesson of last week we saw the plan of grace for Joseph perfected. In this we see it applied. It was perfected when he was exalted to the throne, and no one can fairly consider its details, as they have been presented in our recent lessons, without being impressed with the conviction that this exaltation was not the result of any strange combination of accidental circumstances. Neither was it any cunning scheme of man's imagination. It was evidently devised by God; it was carried out by God; it was for the glory of God. It cannot be satisfactorily explained in any other way.

Neither can the plan of grace for our salvation. It is reflected in that for Joseph, as distinctly as the sky is reflected in the lake. If the one was of God, the other must be also. But, although the plan of grace for man's salvation is so divine in its origin, so complete in all of its parts, and so admirably adapted to meet the condition of every sinner, yet many are so blinded by Satan, that they do not perceive either their own need, nor its fullness.

It was just so with the household of Israel. For a long time all were ignorant of the provision made for their relief. It was not until they felt the pangs of hunger, and began to "look one upon another" with anxiety as to their condition, that they inquired eagerly as to where and how bread could be obtained. When they did this their father, Jacob, said, "Behold, I have heard that there is corn in Egypt." They believed the report. So "faith" came "by hearing," (Rom. x., 17,) "and Joseph's ten brethren went down to buy corn in Egypt." (xlii., 1-3.)

But even then they did not know that bread was awaiting them "without money and without price." And even when they had been fed, for probably two whole years, by Joseph, (v. 6,) and their money always returned to them, they neither knew him nor the freeness of his gifts. He was their brother. Yet they did not know it, and they could not know it by any efforts of their own. He must himself make himself known. This is the great truth brought before us in this lesson, the revelation of grace.

In considering this subject it is important to notice at the outset that the bread which was needed could not be obtained in any place, or in any way, a man might choose to seek it. The record is, "And all countries came into Egypt to Joseph for to buy corn; because that the famine was so sore in all lands." (xli., 57.) The famine was everywhere, but the bread was in Egypt alone; and Joseph alone could give it. Even Pharaoh, when the Egyptians cried to him, said, "Go unto Joseph; what he saith to you, do." (xli., 55.) Thus it could be obtained only from him, and only while men were in Egypt. There were no storehouses beyond its borders. If men did not obtain it there, and from Joseph, they perished with hunger.

A PARABLE EXPLAINED.

Now, as we have already seen, "Egypt" is the Scriptural synonym for this world, "where our Lord was crucified." (Rev. xi., 8.) Redemption was thus wrought out in the world, and must be accepted while men are in the world. There is no Scriptural provision for it elsewhere or afterward. This is the significance of "the Parable of the Ten Virgins." All of the virgins "took their lamps." "They all slumbered and slept." They all "arose." But it was only those who had taken "oil in their vessels with their lamps," before they lay down to sleep, who "went in" with the Bridegroom "to the marriage." Then "the door was shut." (Matt. xxv., 1-13.)

But God deals with men of the world, and with His children in the world, in very different ways. So Joseph was sent into Egypt, not that the Egyptians might be fed, but that his brothers might be. This he said himself: "God sent me before you to preserve you a posterity in the earth, and to save your lives by a great deliverance." (Verse 7.) His brothers being thus provided for, the Egyptians received the benefit of the provision. But those benefits to them were only temporal and physical. Joseph's brothers, however, were to receive much more than this. But it was necessary that they should know themselves and their need, and also know him, before they could discern that there was a difference between them and the Egyptians. So Joseph dealt with them to this end.

From the time that they sold him into slavery until the time that he made himself known to them was an interval of probably twenty-two years. Then he was a lad of seventeen; now he was a man thirty-nine years old. For nine years he had been seated upon the throne clothed with all power. Yet none of his father's house knew where he was or in what condition, and apparently they made no effort to seek him. Even when they came into Egypt, if they had any desire to find him, they would not have looked for him in the palace of Pharaoh, but among the slaves of the city. So when they stood before him, and heard his voice, it is written, "Joseph knew his brethren, but they knew not him." (xlii., 8.) For they were in neither a condition or a position to recognize him.

If this were merely a story of family history, it would be difficult to understand why Joseph himself also delayed making himself and his prosperity known to his father and his brothers, and especially that he delayed doing so for two years after they had come before him. But when we see in it great spiritual truths everything becomes clear, for their attitude toward him presents to us the attitude of the unrenewed sinner as he stands before his God and Saviour. Day after day he receives rich blessings from His hand. Day by day he hears His voice speaking to him in the experiences of life and through His word, yet he does not know Him, and cannot understand His speech. But all the time He knows everything relating to the individual history of each one.

PICTURE OF THE SAVIOUR'S LOVE.

For in the knowledge which Joseph possessed of his brothers there was much more than mere recognition of their persons. He knew not only the name and the face of each, but all of their past conduct as well. Yet with all this knowledge he loved them, every one. And his yearning over them, and his turning aside to hide his tears of joy, was but a feeble and faint picture of that greater love which Jesus has toward those who neither know nor love Him. They cannot know Him, or even desire His knowledge, until they are convinced of sin and mourn over it, as did Joseph's brothers.

Neither could Joseph make himself known to his brothers until they clearly indicated to him that their feelings toward him had entirely changed. Simply as a wise ruler, it is evident that he could not admit into friendly relations to his country any one who was at enmity with himself or who was even open to suspicion. So he must know both their attitude toward him and their sense of sin in themselves.

To ascertain these two conditions he "made himself strange unto them, and spake roughly unto them," (xlii., 7,) and charged them with being spies. As once they denied the charge. "We are all one man's sons; we are true men; thy servants are no spies," they said, (xlii., 11.) So the sinner is always ready to justify himself before God.

But this was not enough. Joseph could not accept their estimate of themselves any more than God can accept the sinner's estimate of himself. So they must be still further tested, and "he put them all together into ward three days," (xlii., 17.) No protestations on their part that they were "true men" moved him in the least. Doubtless his words and his treatment seemed very harsh to them, just as God's dealings with the impenitent sinner often seem to him. They could not understand either at the time, and they did not know that he understood them, "for he spake unto them by an interpreter." (xlii., 23.)

But his words and his dealings brought them to think and review the past. Then the great sin of their lives loomed up before them as a great mountain, and they confessed it to one another. They had no thought, however, that in so doing they were confessing it to him; much less had they any idea of commending themselves to him by their confession. They were weighed down by their own deep consciousness of guilt, and it could not be repressed. And this sense of guilt was all connected with their treatment of him. They had despised and rejected him; when he cried they would not hear. His blood now cried out against them, and they felt it. Their confession, however, filled him with joy almost uncontrollable. He could not restrain his tears of gladness, so he "turned himself about from them and wept." (xlii., 24.) What a graphic picture is this of the joy there is in heaven "over one sinner that repenteth"! (Luke. xv., 7.)

WHAT REPENTANCE DEMANDS.

Rejoicing in this confession, Joseph must now be assured that they had a better mind, both toward their father and toward him who was now "the beloved son"—his brother, Benjamin. For true repentance demands not only sorrow for sin, but also a right mind toward God and toward His Son, Jesus Christ. So Joseph's brothers must be tested still further. Therefore, he "returned to them again and communed with them, and took from them Simeon, and bound him before their eyes." (xlii., 24.)

Leaving him as their hostage they "departed thence." But they were not sent away empty. Not only were their sacks filled with corn, but "provision for the way" was given to them, and every man's money was restored. In due time they reached their home and told of all that had happened in Egypt and by the way. They were received with mingled gladness and sorrow.

For a season the bread which they had brought gave strength and comfort, but it could not and did not last long. Again they must go to "buy a little food." Nature resisted, but their hunger was imperative. They must go or perish. So they came again before Joseph, bringing Benjamin with them as he had required, for both Reuben and Judah had personally become responsible for him to their father. (xlii., 27; xliii., 8-9.) But Benjamin was not a mere lad who needed some one to care for him, for more than very many find that he was a man of mature years and the father of ten children, (xlvi., 21.) He was, however, "the beloved son" of his father. And they must all be tested as to their attitude toward him. The test was made by the hiding of Joseph's "silver cup," (xliv., 1-5.) It was found in Benjamin's sack.

With haste they all returned to Joseph, and in grief and fear with their clothes rent, they fell before him on the ground," and said: "What shall we say unto our Lord? What shall we speak? Or, how shall we clear ourselves? God hath found out the iniquity of Thy servants. Behold, we are my Lord's servants, both we, and he also with whom the cup is found." (xliv., 13-16.) But Joseph would accept only of Benjamin; "the beloved son" must bear the guilt of the sin.

In all of this Judah was their spokesman. He who twenty-two years before had heartlessly said, "What profit is it if we slay our brother, and conceal his blood? Come, let us sell him to the Ishmaelites," (xxxvii., 26, 27,) now became the earnest and eloquent pleader on their behalf for the other brother, who had taken the place of the lost one in the affections of their father. He begged to be allowed to remain a bondsman in the stead. He had willingly sold Joseph to be a slave. Now he would gladly be a slave himself to deliver Benjamin. In the whole range of literature there is, probably, no more eloquent or pathetic pleading than this of Judah, (xl., 18-34.) In it there is no denial of guilt, no self-seeking, no shrinking from the just penalty of sin; but its whole argument is based on the most tender affection for the father and for his "beloved son."

HAD BECOME NEW MEN.

This marked a true repentance. By this plea of Judah on their behalf they revealed that the old hatred of the heart had passed away. The self-will which rebelled against the father and rejected the son had all gone. They were new men, filled with a deep sense of their guilt and a dread of its power and results. Now Joseph could make himself known to them and make them partakers of all his glory. The whole story is a beautiful and simple illustration of that great fact which the restored Peter declared concerning Jesus: "Him hath God exalted with His right hand, to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins." (Acts, v., 31.)

But it must be noted that Joseph did not make himself known to his brothers because he had now found some merit in them which he could recognize and develop. Even the penitent acknowledgement of their sin had not entitled them to any favor. It was only an argument why they should be dealt with as utterly unworthy, and as such they had looked upon it themselves. So it was not their repentance, but his own deep love for them, and that alone, which moved him. He "could not restrain himself; and he cried, Cause every man to go out from me." (Verse 1.) For he could not make himself known in open court. Such a revelation must be made with and to them alone.

So "there stood no man with him while he made himself known unto them," and said: "I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt." (Verse 4.) But the revelation was too much for them until he comforted them with assurances of forgiveness, gave them rich promises for the future, and, like the father with the prodigal, drew each one to himself "and fell on his neck and kissed him." "And after that his brethren talked with him." (Verse 5.)

What an exquisite and true picture is all this of the way in which Jesus receives the penitent sinner, and makes known to him the riches of His grace! It is a time of joy which no stranger can understand or to which he can be admitted; an experience which each one can have only when alone with the Lord. It is the personal revelation of the personal Saviour to the penitent sinner.

Having received this revelation, Joseph's brothers were now to enter into the closest fellowship with him. This was the object of the revelation, and it made it possible. Now they could "love him, because he first loved" them. So it is with every penitent and believing sinner.

But over and above these personal considerations this revelation carried with it the command to go to others with the good news made known to them. The great burden of their message was to be the exaltation, and power, and grace of Joseph; its great promise was nourishment, protection, and fellowship; its great requirement was immediate, unquestioning acceptance. Wagons and beasts of burden were sent with the message as evidences of its truth and to aid them in coming.

But the messengers were to speak more of the words of Joseph than of his wagons. They were to tell hungry men where and how "bread" was to be obtained. They were men of different names and of different characters, but they all had this one message to deliver, and they were commanded, as they went to deliver it, "See that ye fall not out by the way." (v. 24.) What a significant admonition to those who carry the Gospel message to a dying world!

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the relation of this lesson to that of last week, and what is said of the plan of grace?

What is the special truth brought before us in this lesson, and what is it important to notice at the outset?

Why was Joseph sent into Egypt, and what is said of it?

How long was it before he made himself known to his brethren, and why did he delay?

What knowledge of his brethren did he possess, and what was necessary before he could reveal himself to them?

How did he proceed to ascertain their sense of sin, and their attitude toward him, and what was the effect?

Of what more was it necessary that he be assured before revealing himself, and what did he do?

How did his brethren then show their feeling toward their father and his "beloved son," and what is said of it?

How and why did he then make himself known to them, and of what is it a true picture?

What was the object of this revelation?

What command did it carry with it, and what is said of this command?

This is the last day of registration for the coming election.

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

If you do not register you cannot vote!

B&K TRADE MARK.

A Good Overcoat

We've Overcoats as high as $40.00 & $50.00, but here's a heavy Oxford Melton that will never wear out, and a mighty good coat, too, for

$15.00.

Our Winter Underwear at 50c. a garment is so good that we needn't say a word about it.

Alpine and Derby Hats at $2.00 and $3.00. The Price doesn't half tell the story.

Browning·King·&·Co

Cooper Square, W., (nearly opposite Cooper Union) New York.
OPEN SATURDAY TILL 9 P. M.
Brooklyn Store, Fulton Street and De Kalb Avenue.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY.

CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

Broad business principles, actual cash values, a determination to lead in our line, is the sum and substance of the success of our NO-EXTRA-CHARGE Credit system.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above 10th St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

THE NEWEST STYLES AT FIRST HAND.

No Middlemen's Profits.

Derbys 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.

Felt Panamas 1.90, 2.75.

Hats Not as Good Are Commonly Sold for 3.00 and 4.00.

Silk Hat (the newest style) 3.90 worth 5.00

Opera Hat (silk ribbed) 6.80 worth 10.00

ENGLISH LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete for Picnics, Travellers and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Morning, "Youth's Appropriate Prayer"; evening, "Incentives for Students in Life's Preparation."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Mystery of Godliness"; 7:45 P. M., Rev. I. W. Goodhue will preach; everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street.
Rev R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. Young ladies and young men's classes. Prayer meeting Friday, 8 P. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, 104TH ST. AND Broadway, Rev. Richard Hartley, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St.—Rev. T. J. Morgan will preach at 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE, —Dr. Judson, at 10:45 and at 7:30. Mr. MacMurray, with the Misses Reynolds, violinist and cellist.

REV. ROBERT BRUCE SMITH, PASTOR.
Riverside Baptist Church, and 92nd St.
Evening subject: "The Bible and English Literature."—Series.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE
7TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
Rev. Robt. Bagnell, 11 and 8; Council Meeting Monday; Illustrated Lecture by Egerton R. Young Tuesday; Prayer Meeting Wednesday; Questions Thursday; Evangelistic Service Friday. PEOPLE'S POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.
Leslie Hall, s. w. cor. Broadway and 83d St., services 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.
The new church edifice, Broadway and 76th St., will be ready for occupancy early in December.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH Av. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M.; evangelistic services, 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATION CHURCH,
Corner of Madison Av. and 121st St.—Rev. James F. Clark, D. D., of Philippopolis, Bulgaria, associated in missionary work with Miss Stone, who was recently captured by brigands, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 A. M. Choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15; children's mass, 9; matins, 10; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem, "Now the Day Is Over".....Radford
Offertory, "Jubilate, Amen".....Bruch
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Address by the rector; subject, "An Ideal City."
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th St.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer, sermon by the rector. 4 P. M.—Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M.—Special service for the Order, Sons of St. George. Preacher, Rev. Reginald Heber Starr D. D.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RM. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, (EPISCOPAL,) 115 East 74th St., Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; musical, 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 127TH ST. AND 5TH AV.—Communion, 8. The rector, Dr. Van De Water, will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Discipline of Life." At 4 P. M., to young people. At 7:45 P. M. will review the work of the General Convention. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service 4 o'clock; the Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., below Canal.
Sunday services, 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats Free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 54TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 114 East 47th St., near Lexington Av.
Rev. John Mills Gilbert, Vicar.
Sunday, October 20th.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon..... 11A. M.
Evening Prayer and Sermon..... 8 P. M.
All seats free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Southwest Corner of Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor. —Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armond Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT 18TH ST. AND 8TH AV. METHODIST Episcopal Church, Dr. Darwood, pastor, will preach; evening service, Good Templars rally.

BEEKMAN HILL CHURCH, 321 E. 50TH ST.
REV. E. W. CASWELL, Pastor.
Services 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST. AND Madison Av., C. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—Vested choir; George B. Wick, soloist.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Archey Decatur Bail, Assistant.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the pastor.
4 P. M.—Preaching by the assistant pastor.
Sunday school at 9:30; students' Bible class at 10 A. M.
Mid-week lecture and devotional service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

People's Church Rev. 61st St., near 3d Av.
Services 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue. Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wilson, Preacher, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon." At 4 P. M., Rev. Willis P. Odell, D. D., will preach.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Allan MacRossie, Pastor.—Morning worship and sermon, 10:30. Evening worship and sermon, 7:45.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "AN UNCOMFORTABLE FACT."
Evening subject: "THE DOOM OF CITIES."
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services Sunday, October 20.
REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D.D., President of Union Theological Seminary, will preach at 11 A. M.
REV. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., will preach at 4:30 P. M.
At the afternoon service a memorial tablet to the Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, late Deacon of Princeton University, will be unveiled.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Until Improvements in church are completed, preaching services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor in Y. M. C. A. Hall, 318 West 57th St. Home Church Sabbath School, 3 P. M.; at Mizpa Chapel, 420 West 57th St. All welcome.

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D.
Will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, third of series on "If Christ Should Come to New York." Oct. 20, "The Homes." I., "A Modern Home"; II., "An Old Fashioned Home"; III., "Which Is Better?" Special music.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Increasing Life"; 8 P. M., Whatsoever Things Are Honest"; 7 P. M., a sermon to the Deaf Union Sunday school teachers' meeting every Friday evening.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Francis A. Horton, D. D., pastor Temple Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Schauffler.

The Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church, Corner of 55th St.
REV. J. MORGAN GIBBON,
Pastor Stamford Hill Congregational Church of London, will preach on Oct. 20th. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. The public is cordially invited.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Rear Guard."
4:30 P. M.—"The Four-square Life."
WELCOME.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, 4th St., near Sixth Av.
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30, "The Denizens of the Air."
7:45, "What Every Man Wants."
Free Seats. Attractive Music. New Organ.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 8th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30; Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Wonderful Teacher."
Evening—"Blind Bartimeus."
Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Collegiate Church.
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Religious Notices.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Divine services 11 and 8 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach at both services; at the close of the morning sermon the pastor will say a word on the coming election; evening on "The Parables of Christ"; subject, "The Parable of the Mustard Seed."

PROSPECT HILL REFORMED CHURCH, Park Av., Near 92d St., Rev. Henry M. Cox, Minister in Charge.—Services, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Economic and Religious Causes of Anarchism"; Rev. Albert E. Bentley will preach at 8 P. M.—(seats free) on "Social Reorganization."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Insight and Outlook." The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11, subject, "Man's Inhumanity to Man." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE., 81st St., bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M.
"The Archbishop of Canterbury's Call to Prayer for Victory Over the Boers."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach; sub

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Volume of Business Enlivened by Rumors of Large Transactions—

No Sales at Auction.

Rumors affecting several valuable parcels added considerable life to yesterday's realty dealings. One bit of gossip had it that the Mela Realty Company had sold its property 40 Maiden Lane to Frank D. Allen, whose purchases last Spring of several buildings on Maiden Lane and Liberty Street occasioned much comment. No. 40 Maiden Lane has been the subject of negotiations, but Ferdinand Mela, President of the company bearing his name, said yesterday that the property "had not been sold and might never be sold." Brokers Pease & Elliman, who, it is said, are interested in the transaction, would neither confirm nor deny the rumors.

Another report, to the effect that the Clark estate had sold its block front on Central Park West, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, was authoritatively denied.

H. S. Thompson of the Thompson-Starrett Construction Company is the buyer of the large plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, and will erect thereon an apartment hotel. The sale of the lots for Franklin Pettit was negotiated by R. T. McGusty of the firm of Charles H. Easton & Co.

Frederick Brandt has sold to George E. Ketcham the two six-story elevator apartment houses, covering the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues, 136 by 50 by 125.6 by 91. The price is said to have been about $150,000.

Andrew J. Connick has bought the Clarkson estate's tract of fifty-three lots, having a frontage of about 950 feet along the southerly side of the Hudson Ship Canal, north of the end of Prescott Avenue.

James Ivie & Sons have sold for the estate of John Scholes the four-story flat 134 East Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

Leander H. Crall is the buyer of the dwelling 16 West Seventy-sixth Street, the sale of which by George H. Tangeman was reported yesterday.

P. Arthur Fischer has sold for Ellen Riegler to Mr. Ray the three-story brick dwelling 143 West Twentieth Street, 23 by 92.

It is reported that the Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck has sold the three-story brick dwelling 159 West Ninety-second Street, 18 by 100.8.

H. Rawak has sold for L. George to Herman Gampert the five-story flat, with stores, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for the estate of John J. Graver to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the two four-story tenements 110 and 112 Delancey Street, 44 by 100.

S. Saxe has sold for Milton Reisman to Max Black the two five-story flats 60 and 62 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Harris Solkski & Son have sold for about $122,000 the new seven-story elevator flat 316 and 318 East Fourteenth Street, 45 by 93 by 103; also the six-story tenement 214 and 216 Eldridge Street, 34 by 80 by 90.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday at 111 Broadway.

William M. Ryan will sell to-day at 1 P. M. on the premises, 226 lots in the Brooklyn suburb known as Homecrest. The property is situated between the Ocean Parkway and Coney Island Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Webster Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, for a one-story frame meeting room, 25 by 85; Fordham Building and Land Association, premises, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Morris and Burnside Avenues, architect; cost, $4,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, west side, between Two Hundred and Thirty-second and Two Hundred and Thirty-third Streets, for a one-story frame hospital and recreation building, 25 by 55; Sisters of Charity of Seton Hospital, owners; Ahneman & Younkheere, Nathalie Avenue, architects; cost, $1,650.

Ninety-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 45 by 162.6; J. Ruppert, 1,639 Third Avenue, owner; T. H. O'Neil, Ferris Place, architect; cost, $800.

Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet west of West End Avenue, for a three-story brick hotel, 25 by 50; Theresa Metzger of 57 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Harry Jacobs of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Belmont Place, north side, 70 feet west of Arthur Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with stores; M. Stonebridge, Clarkson, N. Y., owner; F. E. Albrecht, Morris Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Bryant Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, southeast corner, to a two-story frame dwelling with stores; Archer & Seymour, Conn. owners; Henry G. Hall, 1,289 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 15 to 19 East Fifty-ninth Street, to three four-story brick tenements; Harry L. Toplitz, owner; Isaac A. Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 223 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement; James Wright, premises, owner; F. F. O'Bierne, architect; cost, $75.

No. 42 West Seventh Street, to a two-story brick studio with store; Leon A. Liebeskind of 36 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 1,641 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; J. Ruppert of 1,639 Third Avenue, owner; J. Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,200.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 152 feet east of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick beer storage; J. Ruppert of 1,639 Third Avenue, owner; J. Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 334 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement with store; Martin Weiss of 406 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Julius Spindler, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 102 Barclay Street, to a four-story brick store; H. J. S. Hall of 215 Washington Street, owner; J. G. Glover of 186 Remsen Street, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Oct. 18.

ARTHUR AV, e s, old line, 25 ft n of Jacob St, 50x87.8; the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Ann Mullany. (R S $4.25)..... $10,750

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 87th St, 112.8x187.1x100.5x135.7; Christopher H. Bruggemann to Le Grand H. Pettit, (mtg $240,000, R S $50)..... 1

BRISTOW ST, w s, 328.6 ft s of Jennings St, 16.8x100; John O'Leary to Peter McGinn, (mtg $5,020, R S 50c)..... 1

CLINTON AV, 1,547, w s, 25x167.6; Emma Blass to Henry Berg and wife, (mtg $5,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 10 and 12, e s, 37.9x80; 37.10x80; Emil Finkelstein to Augusta Arnold, (mtg $47,500, R S $5)..... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 10 and 12, e s, 37.9x 80; 37.10x80; Barnett Levy to Augusta Arnold, quitclaim..... 1

GANSEVOORT ST, 90 to 98, s s, 100x35.5x 100x83.6; James Du Bois to Mechanics' Bank, undivided right, (R S $2)..... 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 98.4 ft n of 158th St, 16.8x80; Sidney Shlenker and another to Alexander Spiro and another, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 249, e s, 22x100; George B. Turrell to William H. Turrell and others, trustees, (R S $6.75)..... 15,642

LENOX AV, w s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 49.11x75; Julia Fleischman to Frederick R. Harnisch, (R S $5.25, mtg $34,000)...

LOTS 20 and 21, map of 65 choice lots, part of Oak Tree Plot; John O'Leary to Peter McGinn, (mtg $1,800, R S 50c)... 1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 121st St, 18.9x95; Jacob Corlies, executor, to Edward Wilckens, (R S $7.50,) other considerations and..... 100

MILL HILL PLACE, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 16x86.10; Edgar T. Weed and another, executors, to George B. Turrell, (R S $2.25)..... 7,000

NORTH HALF of Lot 46, map of Olinville No. 1; Miron Winslow to William P. Sandford, all title, quitclaim..... 1

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 122d St, 17.11x66; Callaghan B. McCarthy to Patrick Carey, all liens..... 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 400 ft s of Flower St, 50x100, Olinville; Margaret Butts and others to William P. Sandford..... 1

PROSPECT AV, 1,228 to 1,234, and 1,157 and 1,159; Stebbins Av, 90x irregular; John O'Leary to Mary O'Shea, (mtg $68,000)..... 1

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 300.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x90; Robert Bader to Julius Bachrach and another, (mtg $1,000)..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, 87.6x82.6x37x98; James E. Noonan to Peter Doelger, (mtg $2,250)..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 81.9 ft s of 158th St, 68.7x85.7x77.9; William S. Hartt, trustee, to Max Marx, (mtg $12,-000, R S $2.75)..... 20,000

UNION AV, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, present line 183.10x132x184x132; John O'Leary to James J. Ryan, (mtg $16,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

UNION AV, 1,075, w s, 20x100; John O'Leary to James J. Ryan, (R S 50 cents, mtg $6,000)..... 1

WATER ST, 06 and 98, w s, 219 ft s of Wall St, 38.10x111.11 to e s of Pearl St, 130 and 132, 36x105.11; James Martin to Edward H. Litchfield, (mtg $100,000, R S $50) other considerations and..... 100

2D AV, e s, 40.11 ft s of 125th St, 20x80; Callaghan B. McCarthy to Patrick Carey..... Nom.

2D AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 125th St, 20x80; Callaghan B. McCarthy to Patrick Carey..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,842, e s, 25 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; 2d Av, e s, 100.8 ft s of 96th St, 25x100; Henry A. Conolly and another, executors, to Edward Wilckens, (mtg $35,000, R S $3.25)..... 100

2D AV, 1,842 and 1,846, each 25x100; Catharine Conolly and others, executors, to Edward Wilcken, quitclaim, all title..... 1

77TH AV, 2,269, n s, 24.11x100; 114th St, 98 West, 27.6x100.11; 114th St, 40 West, 27x100.11; Max Bargebuhr to Carrie Bargebuhr, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

2D ST, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 85.7x 98.8, with bulkhead right; Rosalie Piza Mendes to Eliphalet W. Bliss, (R S $15.75)..... 100

34TH ST, 25 West, 25x98.9; George H. B. Hill to Charles E. Johnson, (R S $61.25)

77TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; James C. Sinclair to Gertrude Gillig, ½ part, (R S $3)..... 1

106TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Callaghan B. McCarthy to Patrick Carey..... Nom.

106TH ST, 506 West, 17x100.11; Peter Wagner to Thomas B. Walker, (R S $3.25, mtg $25,000)..... 1

121ST ST, 362 West, 16x100.11; Edwin B. Halsey to Julius Lehmann, (R S $1.75, mtg $9,500)..... 15,500

123D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50 x 201.10 ft to 124th St; Frederick Kuhlmann to John J. Mahony, (R S $7.50, mtg $14,000)..... 32,000

127TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 99.11x16.8x99.11; John H. Wray to Eliza T. Wray, (mtg $10,000, R S $2)..... 1

131ST ST, n s, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Carrie H. Onderdonk and others to Julia E. Cameron, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

145TH ST, 50 West, 150 ft of 3d Av, 50x200 ft to 146th St x irregular; George A. Henshaw to John Lyons, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

145TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 200 to 146th St x irregular; Robert H. Henshaw and others, heirs, to John Lyons, (mtg $4,000)..... 14,000

150TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x80; Courtlandt Av, w s, 25 ft n of 149th St, 30x100; Frederick Menzenhauer to Wilhelmina F. Menzenhauer, ½ part, (R S $5.50)..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Grace G. Schimpf to John H. Moran, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x125.8; Lucy E. Lynn to P. Chauncey Anderson, (mtg $41,762, R S $5)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

HOME ST, 879; Donald B. Toucey to Conrad Horstmann, 5 years..... $780 to 900

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 121, and 35 and 37 East 13th St; Daniel Buckley to Henry Roberts, 9 11-12 years..... 5,400 to 6,000

6TH ST, 425 East; August Hildebrandt to Charles Cording, 4 6-12 years..... 1,440

318TH ST, 300 and 308 East; Thomas Larkin to Constantine Pfeil, 5 years..... 1,800

42D ST, 119 to 129 East; 43d St, 114 to 118 East; John Jordan to Edward G. Soltmann, 9 5-12 years..... 6,000

72D ST, 30 West; Dwight H. Olmstead to George Mercer, Jr., 3 years..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Augusta, to Louis Gordon and others; Elizabeth St, 10 and 12, installments, 6 per cent..... $4,750

BROWN, Rosa, to Realty Mortgage Company; 106th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, building loan, due April 18, 1902, 6 per cent..... 40,000

BROWN, Rosa, to Jacob Axelrod; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $60,000, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 12,418

CARPENTER, Rebecca A., to Elihu A. Sanderson; 119th St, s s, 110 ft w of 1st Av, due April 17, 1902, 6 per cent.. 500

COLE, Ida M., to Thomas J. McArthur; Popham Av, e s, 394.11 ft n of 176th St, 3 years..... 900

CROMWELL, Frederick M., to William P. Allen; Rivington St, n s, 75.7 ft e of Ridge St, due Oct. 1, 1902..... 2,500

FONDA, Elizabeth C., to Wells Sponable; Lot 20, map of Underclift Terrace, Morris Heights, 2 years, 6 per cent., gold.. 1,000

FREEDMAN, Joseph, and wife to Rachel Rosenberg; Cherry St, 231, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FRAEDEL, Margaretha, to Karl Faerber; 168th St, s s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 600

HARNISCH, Frederick R., and wife to George Freifeld; Lenox Av, w s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

HARNISCH, Frederick R., and wife to Lizzie C. Bohnet; Lenox Av, w s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HART, Louis M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 22d St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to John W. Haaren; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 62,500

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Henry J. Braker; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to George Stark; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 21,366

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Charles B. Rouss; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 21,450

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to John W. Haaren; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 65,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to John W. Haaren; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 9,090

JACOBS, Julia M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 65th St, 144 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

JOHNSON, Charles E., to Moses T. Pyne and others, trustees; 34th St, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 160,000

JONES, Cyrena L., to Charles G. Moller; 123d St, 240 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000

LUMSDEN, William, to Friederike Koppelmann; Union Av, 572, 3 years, gold.. 5,000

LYONS, John, to Robert H. Henshaw et al., heirs of Zewiah E. Henshaw; 145th St, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $4,000, due Oct. 5, 1902..... 8,000

MAHONY, John J., to Jessie C. McBride; 123d St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 10,000

MARX, Max, to William S. Hartt, as trustee; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 57.9 ft s of 158th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MILLER, John L., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Broadway, n e corner of 106th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 100,000

MORAN, John H., to Michael J. Moran; 156th St, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,000

MULLANY, Ann, to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Arthur Av, old line, 25 ft n of 187th St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 8,750

OAKLEY, Rosalie A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 64th St, 35 East, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

SEWELL, Henry, and another to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 117th St, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 05,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Susan M. Tuthill; 6th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, recorded, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SHAPIRO, Asher, to Annie Shapiro; 6th St, s s, 180.3 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to the State Bank; Attorney St, 88 to 92, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

SILVERSTEIN, Mitchel, to Kate A. Doolittle; Barretto St, 1,071, due Nov. 1, 1906..... 4,000

SINGH, Carrie J., to Laura S. Baker; 184th St, s s, 72 ft e of Davidson Av, 3 years..... 5,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Monroe F. Mannheimer; 161st St, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, two mortgages, due Oct. 1, 1904, each..... 9,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Gerard B. Townsend; 161st St, s s, 284.6 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $47,500, due June 1, 1900, 6 per cent., secures bond of Jay S. Heisler..... 114,128

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Edwin Baldwin, trustee; 161st St, 558 West, due Nov. 1, 1904..... 9,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Mabel Crane; 161st St, 554 and 558 West, two mortgages, due Nov. 1, 1904, each..... 9,500

TOCH, Millie L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 10th St, 295 East, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold.... 13,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to American Mortgage Company; Manhattan Av, 504, 3 years..... 13,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to Elias Kempner; 83d St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg —, due Oct. 24, 1901, 6 per cent..... 75,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to Henry A. Connelly and another, executors; 2d Av, 1,846, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WOLF, Henry F. A., to John F. Steeves; 141st St, n w corner of Beekman Av, secures note, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTMAYER, Aaron R., to the State Bank. $12,500

ARNOUX, William H., and another, executors, to William H. Arnoux and another, trustees..... Nominal

COHEN, Sigmund, to Charles Thomsen.. 2,500

DOW, Emily S., to City Real Estate Company..... 2,000

HASSEY, Anna C. S., to William Hassey. 2,000

HUMPHREYS, George J., to Charlotte Mayer..... 500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 2 assignments..... 7,500

LYMAN, Lois H., and others, executors, to Lois H. Lyman..... 4,326

LYMAN, Lois H., to Bowles Colgate, 2 assignments..... 9,935

NATHAN, Marcus, to Albert Mamlock..... 1,000

PHILLIPS, Thomas, to Peter Doelger..... 2,250

ROGERS, Anna N., to Hannah M. Stilwell..... 11,064

ROSENBERG, Daniel, to Benjamin H. Davis..... Omitted

SCHMIDT, Julia, executrix, to Julia Schmidt..... 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, 2 assignments..... 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Moritz Joseph, 2 assignments... 50,000

WORTHINGTON, Eliza, to James Crombie 600

Mechanics' Liens.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 75; Murtagh & McCarthy against Israel Cohen, owner and contractor..... 935

CHRISTOPHER ST, 75; Jacob Stockinger against Israel Cohen, owner and contractor..... 255

72D ST, 37 and 39 West; Frank C. McLain Company against C. W. Luyster, owner; Crossley & Co., contractors..... 352

BEACH AV and Dawson St, n w corner, 400x100; Frank C. McLain Company against Laurence Davis, owner; American Heating Company, contractor..... $502

MADISON AV, 1,689; William Kienert against Harry M. Goldberg, owner; E. J. McConologus, contractor..... 222

45TH ST, 57 West; General Engineering Company against L. E. Mosher, owner; Milton Schnaier & Co., contractors..... 350

ELDRIDGE ST, 175; Jacob Heiderman against Congregation Chevra Hagudas Achim Anshe Kurland, owner; Chaim Shevelovitch, contractor..... 52

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Paul E. Linblad & Co. against Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 591

97TH ST, 105 West; Ratzkin & Berman against Friedle, Levy & Moskowitz, owners and contractors..... 56

140TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 125x 99.11; William H. Jackson Company against the Collins Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 210

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; William T. Hookey against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor..... 2,034

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, Chapter 78, under Laws of 1900.

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, with Henry and Hartman Schmidt..... 95,000

67TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.5; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, with William J. Taylor..... 125,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, Laws of 1897.

GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS, s w corner, —x—; Joseph Cafara, on Levy Brothers, to William H. Meserole, (two orders) 900

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AV, 717, and 904 and 906 East 156th St; Morris Goldstein against Antonio D'Andre, Aug. 19, 1901, canceled. $68

127TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 100; Frances Lippner and another against George W. Martin, June 7, 1901. 600

WENDOVER AV, 691 and 693; George Raub against Herbert Aldhous, Sept. 30, 1901..... 82

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, n e s, at the intersection of the centre line of 12th Av, runs n 196.6 to centre line of 160th St x w 3— to w s of 12th Av x s 151.6 to Boulevard Lafayette x s e 67.5 to beginning; Charles Whelp against John D. Beale, (action to recover possession;) attorney, C. P. Barker.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 47.11 ft n of 44th St, 19.6 x75; A. Alonzo Teets against Augustine Kenneily and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Wandell.

OLIVER ST, w s, 46.2 ft s of Oak St, 25.3x 52x irregular; Pasquale Caponigri against Maddalina Trimarco and another, (action to declare lien;) attorney, M. P. Davidson.

ROSEVELT ST, e s, 24.11 ft n of 165th St, 20x79.5; Louis Schechter, executor, against Joseph Liebertz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Lippold.

2D AV, 1,438, and 300 East 75th St; James Everard against Edward J. Mahon, (specific performance;) attorney, D. M. Neuberger.

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 24.11x80; Max Marx against Hugo F. Hoefler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx, (correction.)

10TH AV, 287 and 289 East; Standard Fireproofing Company against The Boys' Club and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

116TH ST, 328 East; R. Temple G. Kilpatrick against Charlotte M. Bullwinkle and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

123D ST, n s, 90.9 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7x100.11; Eliza Lockood against Maria T. Barry and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

150TH ST, 525 West; Frederic D. Shear against Mary Lewis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. R. Shear.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE UNITED CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of the United Correspondence Schools Company in the office furniture, &c., at 154 Fifth Avenue, for about $500.

FREDERICK BEHR.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $1,000 against Frederick Behr in favor of John H. Dye, which was obtained on the ground that he had collected money belonging to Mr. Dye and had departed from the State. The attachment was served on the West Side Savings Bank, where it is said there is $425 to the credit of Mr. Behr.

A. S. WOLFS & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment for $1,007 against A. S. Wolfs & Co., composed of Albert S. Wolfs and Jacob Kalis, druggists, at 761 Amsterdam Avenue, corner of Ninety-seventh Street, in favor of Lehn & Fink, for drugs sold to them from June 1 to Oct. 13. The attachment was obtained on the ground that they were about to dispose of their property, and the Sheriff put a keeper in the store. It was stated that they were to sell the business at the 181st inst. for $5,000, and that Mr. Kalis had said they could not pay the claim of Lehn & Fink, as they owed $4,000.

FREDERICK CARL LEIBINGER.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment against Frederick Carl Leibinger, who keeps a restaurant at 57 Broadway, for $337 in favor of the Distillers' Distributing Company, which was obtained on the ground that he keeps concealed to avoid summons, and the Sheriff put a keeper in the house. It was stated that Mr. Leibinger could not be found at the restaurant or at his home. When inquired for at the restaurant his wife said he was at home sick, and at his house the servant on the 16th inst. said he went as usual to his place of business. He has been in this line of business since 1892 and took the present place in February, 1900.

GEORGE KOHLENBUSCH.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Moses J. Sneudaira receiver in supplementary proceedings for George Kohlenbusch of 1,017 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, on the application of the German Exchange Bank, which recovered a judgment against him for $2,333 on Feb. 23. Mr. Kohlenbusch was formerly for seventeen years a baker at 55 Clinton Street, and sold out the business three years ago. Seven years ago he bought the property 55 Clinton Street for $31,000, paying $3,000 cash furnished by his wife, and the balance on mortgage. Six months ago he transferred the property to his wife. In his examination he said that he is not in business now, that he does patchwork for his wife, but receives no pay for it.

MORRIS ROSENBERG.—Morris Rosenberg, dealer in clothing at 152 Fulton Street, Manhattan, and at 481 and 483 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel H. Spear. Mr. Rosenberg began business in New York City twenty years ago, and in Brooklyn fourteen years ago, and in January, 1900, claimed to be worth $75,000 in business and real estate. The store at 152 Fulton Street is carried on under the name of Fredericks & Co. Davis & Kaufman, his attorneys, said that the liabilities are about $20,000, a large part of which was incurred by guaranteeing for a brother. Mr. Rosenberg has been prostrated by sickness of himself and family and business worry and was unable to give the necessary attention to business. The assets consist of a stock of ready-made clothing and cloth, the value of which is not known, but an inventory will be made at once, a meeting of creditors called, and a settlement proposed.

THOMAS OULD.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Thomas Ould of Hinck & Ould, dry goods commission merchants, formerly at 53 Worth Street, were filed yesterday, showing liabilities $103,911 and nominal assets $1,350, consisting of one share of stock of the Riding Club of Orange, N. J., $100 par value, actual value unknown; 100 shares of stock of the Merchants & Miners' Tunnel Company of Colorado, par value $1,000, actual value unknown, and a claim for $750. Of his liabilities $1,410 are personal debts and the balance is to the firm of Hinck & Ould, for his share of the losses charged to him $59,659, and to John O Erckens, one of the partners, $42,842 for the amount found due to Mr. Erckens on an accounting for overdrafts and inability to pay his share of losses of the firm. He owes for dues $150 to the Essex County Club of West Orange and $50 to the St. George's Society of New York. Henry J. Hinck, the other partner, filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 1 to have the firm declared bankrupt.

Out of Town.

JOHNSTON & PECK.—Petitions in bankruptcy of Johnston & Peck, printers, of Newburg, show liabilities $4,846 and nominal assets $3,378, consisting of stock, $259; printing presses and plant, $2,870, and book accounts, $249. They also have five shares of stock of the Newburg Driving Park Association, par value $50, actual value unknown.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 193 failures in the United States during the week, against 183 for the previous week, and 223, 221, 213, and 202 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 63; New England, 32; Southern, 35; Western, 43; Northwestern, 15; Pacific, 9, and Territories, 1. Canada had 29, against 30 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLMEYER, Emil—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... $119

HUTCHINSON, John W., Jr.—D. W. James..... 456

GORMAN, Annie—J. Burns..... 78

FLECK, Fred F.—B. Larsalere..... 43

BERYAN, Frederick—J. F. Betz..... 63

BEYER, Bernard—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 420

BECKER, Fred W.—J. F. Betz..... 106

BLANK, Henry G.—J. F. Betz..... 171

BLANK, Henry G.—J. F. Betz..... 199

BAUM, Anna S.—H. G. Baurley..... 75

BUCKHOLZ, Gus—D. M. Koehler & Son Company..... 75

COHN, William—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 110

CLASON, Leda P.—B. Schulich..... 216

CORN, Henry—H. A. Sherman..... 4,023

CARR, Thomas H.—M. King..... 73

CARLE, George—E. Owens and another. 120

CARSTAIRS, Daniel H., and J. Hascltine—J. A. Lyon, costs..... 09

CURTIS, Kate—J. R. Roenke and another..... 74

MENDOZA, Coleman D.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 149

DRESSLER LITHOGRAPHING COMpany—L. A. Ault and another..... 286

DINKELSPIEL, Louis W.—Baker, Voorhis & Co..... 225

MEYER, Moses—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 119

FARMER, James W., and Frederick Ockler—National Casket Company..... 990

FLYNN, Matthew—J. F. Betz..... 70

FOWLER, Frank W., George W. MacMullen, Alvin E. Masten, Edward M. Brice, Thomas Price, Albert J. McKay, and Oscar A. Rogers—R. Weil and another..... 1,434

FOWLER, Frank W., George W. MacMullen, Alvin E. Masten, Edward M. Brice, Thomas Price, Albert J. McKay, and Oscar A. Rogers—T. Pentlarge..... 920

FLYNN, Matthew—J. Manhattan Hardware and Bicycle Company..... 78

DOYLE, Andrew T.—Fourth Ward Bank of the City of New York..... 228

HINE, Edward—T. J. Hayes and another. 618

HARRINGTON, Charles R.—D. Carli.... 1,682

HAVERTH, James T.—J. S. Corning..... 724

HAYES, George A.—T. G. Patterson..... 126

HALL, William—W. O. Campbell..... 119

HENRY W. GIBBONS COMPANY—J. B. Carss and another..... 394

KATZENSTEIN, Charles—F. Kline..... 1,688

KERLER, Bertha—M. Schustuman..... 26

KAVANAGH, Mary, and Henry M. Sharkey—J. Kriste..... 149

KOENIG, Bernard—J. Colton..... 163

KLEIN, Bernhard—A. Macso..... 926

LOUIS, Gustave—J. F. Betz..... 30

LIVESLY, George F.—Commercial Cable Company..... 55

LEE, William H.—P. Redo..... 641

MCKENNA, Patrick—D. M. Koehler & Son Company..... 50

MILLER, Bernard—F. C. Pierce Company. 66

MIDDLETON, Thomas A.—R. C. Leamon. 427

MILLER, Charles—J. F. Betz..... 50

MEYERSON, Isidore—G. H. Epstein..... 278

MANHATTAN HYGEIA ICE COMPANY—A. Dodd..... 723

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Pedder..... 157

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—D. Miller..... 654

MARTIN, James—M. Langler and another..... 71

MINTON, Maurice M.—G. J. Cooke..... 127

RICHARDSON, Charles A.—S. Stein and another..... 242

RAOUL-DUVAL, Charles—J. W. Clarke.. 2,622

NEIDLINGER, Charles J.—J. D. Minners. 56

LAVINE, Harry—L. Abrams..... 872

O'NEIL, Patrick—D. M. Koehler & Son Company..... 258

PAGE, Alfred R.—H. D. Watson..... 173

PRENDERGAST, George F.—E. Underhill and another..... 154

PARKER, Samuel W.—New York Elevator Supply and Repair Company..... 26

QUACKENBUSH, Abraham, and Joseph A. Taylor—F. Burt..... 5,410

ROSENFELD, Joseph—K. Volmer..... 1,288

SCHLICHT COMBUSTION PROCESS Company—J. R. Brooke Company..... 168

SUPREME COUNCIL, CATHOLIC Knights of America—J. Murphy..... 2,597

SNYDER, Oscar—G. Meier..... 72

SLEEPER, John H.—T. J. Hayes and another..... 467

STERNFELS, Charles D.—J. R. Dunlap..... 81

SMITH, Charles J.—J. Beck and another. 124

THE UNIVERSAL CALKING MACHINE Company—A. Parker Smith..... 2,335

THOMPSON, William H. and Jacob S.—E. P. Wheeler and another..... 1,582

THOMPSON, William H. and Jacob S.—E. P. Wheeler and another..... 2,280

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING and Introductory Company—W. H. Hall and another..... 120

TRISCHEN, Albert W.—G. Buchler..... 179

THOMS, John W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 415

THE STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR Feeble-Minded Women—J. S. Morse.... 566

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Edison... 570

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. P. Schmidt..... 350

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—D. F. Linehan..... 170

VAN HAALTI, James—Commercial Cable Company..... 419

VERNOOY, Benjamin—Chatham National Bank of New York..... 1,058

SICHER, Henry—M. Stiner..... 592

WILSON, Mary E.—D. Potinduri..... 148

WELLS, Frank M.—M. Barnes..... 79

WASHBURN, Mordecai F.—D. B. Ingersoll and another..... 346

SMITH, Theodore W., and Richard B. Rodermond—J. W. Sullivan..... 557

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—S. Henry..... 1,280

Legal Sales.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 23rd day of October, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the following property and securities belonging to the estate of Henry P. De Graaf, late of Westchester County, New York:

(1) A judgment against F. L. Fritch & Bro., Allentown, Pennsylvania, for $2,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL SURPLUS. AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 22 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 2790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
Members of New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
STOCKS, BONDS and GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company.

To the Holders of Subscription Certificates:

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 17TH, 1901, holders of subscription certificates issued by The Mercantile Trust Company on behalf of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company for bonds and stock trust certificates of The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company may exchange the same at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, for the securities to which they are entitled.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each, and the shares are for $100 each. No scrip will be issued, but holders of certificates entitled to fractional amounts may sell such fractions, or buy such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share, at the office of the Trust Company.

Holders transmitting subscription certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent to them by mail or by express at their own expense.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 16, 1901.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, $300,000 Surplus, $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.
GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.

W. B. Dickerman,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John L. Downey,	Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven,	Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery,	J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan,	WM. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman,	John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck,	John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons,	W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons,	J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur J. Conover, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

The Boston News Bureau is for sale in New York at the Holland House, at the Waldorf, and the Hotel Manhattan; at the principal elevated news stands, at McBride's Arcade news stand, 71 Broadway, and at the Bureau's New York office, first floor, Edison Bldg., 44 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET.
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 90 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.

THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

Amalgamated
COPPER SHARES
Show New York Investors
GREAT LOSSES
So far as these investors were not readers of the Boston News Bureau, America's greatest financial daily newspaper. It carries no advertisements or paid matter of any kind, and labors only to protect investors.

Before you pay a broker $12.50 to buy another 100 shares, send $12 to C. W. Barron, 7 Exchange Place, Boston. You are then a subscriber to the Boston News Bureau for one year—can keep posted daily, and propound any financial problem you like for public or private answer.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23,
at 12:30 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
26 shs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
100 shs. United States Express Co.
108 shs. American Bank Note Co.
By order of Administratrix.
1,637 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
33 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
For account of whom it may concern.
75 shs. Washington Trust Co.
25 shs. Union Square Bank.
12,500 shs. Hidden Fortune Gold Mining Co.
$1,000 St. Paul Union Depot Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
11 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Leather Manfrs. Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$8,000 28th & 29th R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
$25,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Union Square Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Commercial Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
100 shs. New York Realty Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
60 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
140 shs. do.
100 shs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Co.

Dividends.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
New York, October 9, 1901.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend (being Dividend No. 2) on the COMMON stock of this Company, of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share, payable December 2, 1901, out of the surplus net profits of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, to holders of COMMON Stock, as registered at the close of the transfer books on November 12, 1901. The transfer books for the COMMON Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on November 12, 1901, and will be reopened at the close of the Annual Meeting, to be held on December 12, 1901.

Dividend cheques will be **mailed** to holders of COMMON Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
59 Cedar Street, New York City.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
First Lien Convertible 4% Bonds.

Coupons No. 1, due November 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the company, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, October 28th, 1901.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above bonds will close at noon on Saturday, October 26th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on Monday, November 25th, 1901.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.
30 Broad Street, New York City.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 21st.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, October 21st, at 3 P. M., and reopened Saturday, November 2d, at 10 A. M.

C. A. SPOFFORD, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 6 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will open Nov. 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES, Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dept., 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., October 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, October 22d, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Chicago, or Boston Depots of the Quartermaster's Department of 3,000 pairs Asbestos Gauntlets, 10,000 pairs Buckskin Gauntlets, 50,000 Bedsheets, 5,000 Corn Brooms, and 5,000 Barrack Chairs. Quantities subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirement. An absolute compliance with the standards and specifications will be insisted upon in the inspection of goods. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from standards and specifications will under no circumstances be considered. Bids for delivery or inspection at other points than those named above will not be entertained. Bids for less quantities than advertised for will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same as those for which bids are to be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfill. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles advertised for must accompany proposals. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opened October 22d, 1901," and addressed to Colonel JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
JACKSON, MISS., September 20th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 4th to November 4th, 1901.

By order of the Board:
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Tracy Manufacturing Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before this meeting, will be held at The office of the Company, Nos. 570-576 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of October, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, October 12th, 1901.
CHARLES W. TRACY, Secretary.

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

An election will be held at the Infirmary, corner of 13th Street and Second Avenue, on Monday, October 21st, between the hours of 4 and 4:30 P. M., for eight Directors in place of Matthew B. DuBois, M. D., John L. Riker, Wm. Watts Sherman, John Jacob Astor, R. D. Winthrop, Richard H. Derby, M. D., Francis L. Stetson, and E. A. Wicker.

GORHAM BACON, M. D., Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL OSGOOD PELL and PETER R. LABOUISSE as real estate brokers doing business in the City of New York and vicinity under the style of S. OSGOOD PELL & COMPANY was dissolved on the 16th day of October, 1901, by the retirement from the business of Peter R. Labouisse. All debts and liabilities of said firm have been assumed by Samuel Osgood Pell, to whom all debts due the firm are to be paid.

PETER R. LABOUISSE,
S. OSGOOD PELL.

Lost and Found.

Lost—A certificate of deposit issued by the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company to the undersigned, as Trustees of the estate of Jos. M. Partridge, dated April 1st, 1901, numbered A 17295, for $16,500, having been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby required to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. George A. Meyer and Wm. P. Chambers, Trustees, 59 Maiden Lane, New York. s21-1aw6w8s.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Lost—Tuesday, 6th Av. car, south, a gold watch; Broadway car, north, walking 42d St. to 8th Av.; reward. Return to 26 West 35th St.

STANDARD ROPE CO.'S SUIT.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Vice Chancellor Stevens gave a hearing to-day in the suit of the Standard Rope and Twine Company against Vincent P. Travers, Charles Efros, and the Charles Efros Company, to prevent the using of a secret process to which the Standard Company claims exclusive rights. Mr. Travers was formerly President of the Standard Company.

R. V. Lindabury, for the Standard Company, said that when the Standard Company was organized, from the National Cordage and United States Cordage Company, with Mr. Travers as President, certain contracts were entered into for the exclusive use and control of a secret process used in the manufacture of binding twine which decreased the cost of manufacture. Those contracts, he claimed, were not carried out, and ultimately Mr. Travers resigned and left the company and refused to supply the secret process or to produce the formula. He charged Mr. Travers with having expended, while in control, $30,000 or $40,000, for purposes of which no record was kept.

Charles C. Corbin, for Mr. Travers and the other defendants, said that the contracts were entered into after several years of negotiation and that when Mr. Travers resigned it was because he had discovered that the books of the company were not being kept in a manner to show the profits due him for the use of the process.

Col. William Barbour, a Director of the Standard Company, testified that the company had expended large sums of money in setting up a plant in Bayonne, and he was astonished when Mr. Travers claimed ownership of the plant. He was further surprised when it was learned that the secret process was being advertised by the Charles Efros Company, with which Mr. Travers had associated himself.

Vice Chancellor Stevens suggested that it would be a good idea to establish the ownership of the plant as soon as possible, as the minutes did not show it.

Mr. Corbin said that one of the agreements entered into was that the Standard Company should pay for the machinery, but that Mr. Travers was to be the owner, under the agreement, for the use of the secret process.

Mr. Lindabury said that the Standard Company had reason for not letting the public know that it was buying machinery, and for that reason it was purchased in the name of Mr. Travers.

There was a lively discussion between Mr. Lindabury and Mr. Corbin as to what the former wanted to show by the testimony of Col. Barbour that the Charles Efros Company was advertising on wagons and cars. In the course of this the statement was elicited that Mr. Lindabury wanted to show "unfair and dishonest treatment on the part of this trusted and honored officer of the Standard Rope and Twine Company," meaning Mr. Travers.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Eagle Can Manufacturing Company of Huntington; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. M. Dickson, A. E. Stacy, and J. T. Bergen, Brooklyn.

Acadia Oil and Fuel Company of New York City; capital, $75,000. Directors—Henry Sturm and Xavier Herme, New York City; J. J. Kutsch, Louisiana.

Typewriter World Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. N. Miner and W. A. Hollabaugh, New York City; G. W. Walker, Ramsey, N. J.

Hubbell-Grier Electric Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Harvey Hubbell and E. R. Grier, Bridgeport, Conn.; F. E. Laimbeer, New York City.

Gasogas Company of New York City, to furnish heat, light, power, and refrigeration by the use of gasoline; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. H. Pride and R. C. Wooster, New York City; George A. Manwaring, Bayonne, N. J.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The Larchmont Supply Company; capital, $20,000. Directors—Edward T. Burtis, W. H. Campbell, Frank Hardy, Ira B. Cushman, John H. Cushman, Horace B. B. Beecher, and William F. Palmer.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Southern Investment Company of Savannah, Ga., to buy, receive, hold, and own bonds, mortgages and debentures; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—William W. Mackall and William V. Davis, Savannah; Erasmus B. Waples, Wilmington.

Philadelphia Importing and Jobbing Company in Philadelphia, to engage in manufacturing and jobbing; capital, $250,000.

Republic Realty Company of Washington, D. C., to hold and buy mortgages and deal in real and personal property; capital, $50,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 18	518,833
To date this year	224,971,559
Corresponding date last year	87,092,054

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 18	$2,012,200
To date this year	$805,948,020
Corresponding date last year	$371,997,700

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Iowa Central	1½
Am. Express	2	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Am. Smelting	½	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Sugar	½	Lake Shore	10
Am. Sugar pf	½	Mexican Central	⅛
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	2
Buff., R. & P.	1	M. & St. L. pf	4
Canadian Pacific	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Chi. Gt. West	¾	pf	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	National Biscuit pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2⅝	North. Pac. pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Pere Marquette	3¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	1¼	St. Law. & Ad.	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	¼	Southern Pacific	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
D., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	⅛
General Electric	1	U. S. Leather	⅝
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¼
Int. Pump	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Int. Pump pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	½	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Canada South.	½	North American	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	Texas Pac. land tr.	⅜
Glucose Sugar pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Gt. North. pf.	1	Wis. Central	½
Int. Power	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. W. & W. 5s, t. r.	1¾	Lehigh & W. B. ext. 4½s	1
Chi., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	3⅝	Rio Gr. W. 4s	2½
Det. City Gas 6s	1	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. F. & I. 5s	1¼	Peo. & East. inc.	1⅝

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Trading was somewhat more active in the stock market yesterday than on the day previous, though transactions were not well distributed, five stocks—Sugar, St. Paul, Northern Pacific preferred, Southern Pacific, and Amalgabated Copper—contributing more than one-third of the entire market transactions. But though this was so, a very noticeable fact was that not only in the active stocks, but in the inactive, substantial strength appeared at the very opening, and, despite efforts of bear pools to depress values, that strength was well maintained until the close. Thus it was that at the conclusion of the day the following conspicuous net gains appeared:

Amalgamated Copper 1⅜, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1⅛, Chicago, Great Western preferred B, 2⅜; Lackawanna 4, Colorado Southern first preferred 1¼, General Electric 1, Iowa Central preferred 1¾, Minneapolis and St. Louis 2, Minneapolis and St. Louis preferred 4, Lake Shore 10, Northern Pacific preferred 4, Pere Marquette 3¼, St. Louis Southwestern preferred 1, United States Leather preferred 1, and Wisconsin Central preferred 1½. On the other hand the only conspicuous stocks to show each more than a fractional decline were Great Northern preferred, which lost a point on profit taking, and Metropolitan Street Railway, which was depressed 1⅛ points on a campaign by the bears on the stock.

These figures tell the market story in detail. What they show is that, despite all pessimistic talk and notwithstanding concerted assaults upon the market by the bears, prices held up wonderfully well.

The significant development in yesterday's market was the continuance of the investment buying which has been a feature now for some time in the high-class railway shares, such as Lake Shore, St. Paul preferred, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, and New York Central, and the renewed activity and strength in Northern Pacific preferred stock, that issue at one time selling up nearly eight points and closing for a net advance of four. The latter development was taken to signify a final and satisfactory adjustment of this affair. Some minor details may yet remain to be settled, but all the essential and vital matters have been decided upon. During the past two days 60,000 shares of Northern Pacific preferred have been dealt in. What the terms of settlement are is a matter which, apparently, the leading interests on either side are not prepared for the moment to announce to the public; but it is asserted that they are satisfactory to both sides.

The dealing in the Northern Pacific issue is, however, regarded as significant in another sense, in that it is taken to indicate the belief of the leading banking interests that money-market conditions are now so satisfactory that all danger of any financial disturbance, were stock market activity to ensue, is passed. It may be, therefore, that recent dealings foreshadow the commencement of an aggressive bull campaign. At present there is a very large short interest on the market.

There is more or less speculation as to what to-day's bank statement may show. The banks during the week have lost over $2,000,000, but it may be that through the repayment of $8,000,000 in city loans the loan account, notwithstanding some pool borrowing, may show a goodly decrease.

London did little in this market yesterday, selling in all about 15,000 shares. There will be no London market to-day.

PRESSED STEEL CAR.

The persistent buying and the continuing strength of the Pressed Steel Car securities were explained yesterday when official announcement was made that the company has just closed a $10,000,000 contract for its products.

It is said in this connection that the position of the company was never so good as it is at present.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The early advance in Missouri Pacific was on investment buying following the publication of the August net earnings showing an increase of $168,720, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Amalgamated Copper moved up on buying, again credited to Mr. Lawson of Boston. The announcement of the Montana court decision in favor of the Anaconda Company in its injunction suit against Mr. Heins had favorable effect, while all the published reports told of improved and improving conditions in the raw copper market.

The gains in Minneapolis and St. Louis were on "semi-official" intimations of increased dividends.

Union Pacific was bought by banking interests identified with the property and by a number of other leading houses. The general impression is that this system will be greatly benefited by the developments in the Northwestern situation.

The new high record made by St. Lawrence and Adirondack was on talk that in the Vanderbilt consolidation project this property will be generously dealt with.

Chicago Great Western shares were bought on a revival of the talk that the property may be taken over by some one or other of the larger systems.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was advanced on the shorts in the stock, while Metropolitan was depressed, as a counter-movement, for lack of inside support, by the shorts in that issue.

United States Leather shares were advanced on reorganization talk.

A new high record price of $310 a share was made by Lake Shore, on the transfer of 200 shares. There was no definite news to explain the advance other than the suggestion of inside demand and the talk of an increased dividend.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co., in their review of the situation, say:

The principal movements of the currency this week indicate that the banks have lost thereby $2,317,800.

The banks received from the interior $3,783,300, and shipped to the interior $6,010,100, of which $1,355,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury, viz., $1,055,000 to New Orleans and $300,000 to St. Louis. The loss on the interior movement was $2,226,800.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $2,035,100, of which $1,201,400 was on New York Assay Office checks, and $833,700 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold.

Sub-Treasury payments for bonds purchased were $988,200.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $16,614,700, of which $3,124,000 was for pensions. The banks paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $15,729,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $3,114,300.

The total gain on new gold and bond purchases was $3,023,300. The loss to the interior and to the Sub-Treasury was $5,341,000; so the net loss was $2,317,800.

Currency Transferred to New Orleans.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $275,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

The Lloyd L. Jackson Company.

The Merchants' Trust Company of this city, of which Edwin Langdon is President, is financing a new dry goods jobbing house, the Lloyd L. Jackson Company of Baltimore. The capital stock is to be $1,000,000, divided into $600,000 of preferred and $400,000 of common stock, and the company is incorporated under the laws of New York. All of the common stock and $250,000 of preferred stock has been subscribed for at par by Mr. Jackson and his associates, and the balance, $350,000 of preferred stock, has been underwritten at par by a syndicate of capitalists and is offered by them for public subscription at par through the Merchants' Trust Company of this city and the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports this week continue encouraging, while the outlook is fully as promising as it has ever been. Retail trade has been bettered by the more seasonable weather; railroad earnings, instead of decreasing, as pessimists have all along declared they must, are actually increasing beyond the enormous gains already recorded, and in not a few cases a scarcity of cars is reported; in iron and steel the orders already placed will carry many of the companies well along into the middle of next year, one conspicuous example being the Pressed Steel Car Company, which has just concluded contracts involving $10,000,000; while notwithstanding the substantial demands for money to move crops and for legitimate business purposes, there is an abundant supply to be had at reasonable rates.

***

Discussing the general situation, Bradstreet's says:

Among the notable features brought out in trade dispatches this week are the reports of stimulated retail trade, due to cooler, settled weather and advices of continued activity in all leading industrial lines, notably iron and steel, shoes and leather, coal, lumber, jewelry, and cotton and woolen goods. The shipments of products of these industries and of groceries to consuming sections continue heavy, and are accompanied by reports of delays due to the scarcity of cars. Another one of those slight upward swings in prices of staples so numerous of late has also occurred, by which the general level of cereals, raw cotton, dairy products, and lake copper has been raised. Clearings have expanded because of an extension of interest in the security markets, and also because of continued good collections, which in turn have induced rather more ease in money rates at leading markets. Advices from the South are still of a backward cotton-crop movement, hampering Fall demand and collections, but even there has been an improvement noted this week. Current railway earnings continue of good volume, as indicated by the fact that for the first week of October gross receipts of leading roads are 6 per cent. in excess of a year ago, while net returns for the month of August show that former large business by the railroads has been handled at a profit, the gain for that month in net being 18 per cent., or a gain in gross of 12 per cent.

Along the same lines, Dun's says:

Unfavorable signs are rare in the business outlook. Manufacturing industries enjoy exceptional activity, and most jobbers and retailers find no occasion for complaint. Mild weather is the only influence that may be charged with retarding retail merchandise distribution, yet there is general confidence that any sales thus postponed will be made up later. The same influence is invaluable in facilitating the handling of crops, erecting buildings, and other outdoor work. Although a fifth of the year is still to be heard from, including the usual interruption of elections and possible disturbance of legislation, there is ample evidence that the volume of legitimate business will largely exceed all previous records. Speculation is comparatively quiet both in securities and options on leading products, which emphasizes the activity in trade channels as shown by bank exchanges, for the week at New York, 33 per cent. larger than last year and 8.4 above 1899, while at other leading cities the gains were 10.3 and 9.1 per cent., respectively.

***

Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

Iron and steel consumption continue fully equal to, and in some cases in excess of, production. Features this week have been the sale by merchant furnaces in the Pittsburg district of 75,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron to leading interests at from $15.25 to $15.50 per ton at Valley furnace, and one Western system has bought 2,000 this week. Export business in iron and steel is not promising. Hardware continues active, and supplies are insufficient to meet orders. Despite predictions of a severe cut in copper prices, the fact remains that lake copper supplies are small and prices are actually higher this week than last at New York, though lower at London. One of the few decreases in prices this week is that noted in tin in sympathy with the speculative slump abroad.

On the same subject Dun's says:

Strength without inflation still summarizes the iron and steel situation. Despite two months of interruption by the strike, evidence accumulates that the year will surpass all records in production of finished material, and consequently in consumption of ore and pig iron. Orders already booked for delivery far into 1902 promise that next year will bring still higher records, and the steadiness of prices makes the outlook especially favorable. Mills as a rule have practically closed contracts for all the orders that can be filled this year, and future developments can only affect conditions in 1902 as to finished steel. Heavy orders are recorded for rails, with a free movement of structural material, while wire and wire nails go abroad in large quantity. Pig iron is hardening under the vigorous demand, forge and Southern foundry securing definite advances, and Bessemer in Pittsburg is firm at $26. Tin plates are almost restored to normal prices. Since domestic mills have resumed and imports ceased, the London market has declined sharply.

***

Bradstreet's notes that a scarcity of cars is complained of at Chicago, Birmingham, and Philadelphia. Bank deposits show no decrease at Chicago. The leading markets in the corn belt west of the Mississippi report business and collections good. Kansas City reports business could hardly be better, and no complaint of collections. St. Joseph reports a brisk jobbing trade, and produce more active than ever before. Clear, cold weather helps trade at St. Paul and Minneapolis. On the Pacific Coast, trade has further improved at Portland and San Francisco. Heavy sales of grain are reported from Oregon and Washington interior points. Advices from Memphis, New Orleans, Savannah, and Montgomery are that the cotton crop in sections tributary to those cities will be shorer than last year. Collections are generally behind a year ago, and jobbing trade is slower. At Charleston retail trade is helped by the near approach of the opening of the exposition.

***

Footwear factories, Dun's notes, still have many weeks' full employment on heavy-weight goods for Winter, and there will be little time between seasons this year for overhauling machinery before commencing work on the large amount of Spring contracts already accepted. Supplementary orders for seasonable lines still arrive from Eastern jobbers. Prices are not quotably higher, though the rapid rise of leather and hides has taken so much of the profit that shoes must soon deteriorate in quality if better quotations are not forthcoming. Leather has begun to exhibit symptoms of speculation, but buying by the leading manufacturers for actual consumption also reaches a large total. Chicago hides have attained the basis of 14 cents for native steers. Cottons move freely with prices well sustained for all lines and definite advances in bleached goods. At New England mills there is a steady demand for all standard staples, preventing any accumulation of stocks. Woolen goods are more quiet, yet shipments of over 5,000,000 pounds of wool weekly from Boston indicate no decrease in activity at the mills.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade reports to Dun's, retail trade is stimulated at Halifax mainly by preparations for the royal guests. Wholesale Fall trade is not as satisfactory as last year. Mild weather has retarded trade at Hamilton, but orders reach manufacturers and wholesalers steadily. Collections are not up to the mark. Trade is fairly satisfactory on the whole at Toronto, with fancy goods and notions improving. At Quebec general trade is good, the approach of closed navigation accelerating the movement of heavy goods. J

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Some increase in activity occurred yesterday in the outside market, but the market followed the same irregular course noted on Thursday. Several of the issues which recently were advanced sharply on very light purchases of stock receded from the figures thus temporarily established, and with these there occurred in other parts of the list smaller net losses. On the other hand some issues, notable among them being Dominion Securities, advanced substantially and closed with good net gains.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES was the feature of the day's market and by far the most active issue. It opened at 77, an advance of half a point over the closing bid of Thursday, and then, with only one or two temporary reactions, advanced to 80¾. It closed practically at the top price of the day with a net gain of 3½ points. About 4,000 shares changed hands during the day. Insiders appeared to be large buyers, although general interest in the stock was greater yesterday than it has been at any time since trading in it began. No specific news to account for the gain which the stock has made in the last few days came to hand, and this gain was said to be predicated on the general progress of the company's plans.

***

AMERICAN CAN was much stronger than it has been at any time for several days past. Transactions in the stock were limited to about 1,000 in the common stock and to 700 shares in the preferred. Both issues, especially the preferred, closed well above the previous day's prices and near the best figures of the day. The common sold up to 21¾ and closed at 21⅝ bid, and the preferred stock, which sold as high as 70⅝, closed at 70 bid, a net gain of 1¾ points.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL securities remained dull at about the closing prices of the previous day. The common stock was not traded in and less than 300 shares of the preferred changed hands. The 4½ per cent. bonds sold at 101¾ and the 4s at 77¾.

***

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was again fairly active. It closed at 1⅛ bid, showing a net gain of a quarter of a point.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	57	55	57
American Can	21½	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜
American Can pf	70	70½	68¾	68¾
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5¾	6	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	31	29	31
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	54	58	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	20	20	18	20
*British Columbia Copper	14½	15	14½	15
British Exchequer 5s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
*California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-iron Pipe	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
Cast-iron Pipe pf	30	32	30	35
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88¾	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	106	108
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf	25½	26	25½	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	78	74	78
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	80	80½	76½	77
Electric Boat	20	22	19	22
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅞	3	2⅞	3⅛
Electric Vehicle	1½	2	1½	2
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1	1⅛	1	1
General Chemical	67½	68	67½	68
General Chemical pf	98½	99½	98½	99½
German Treasury 4s	100⅝	101½	101½	101⅝
Green Consol. Copper	27	29	27	29
Hall Signal	33	36	32	35
Havana Commercial	12	12½	12½	13⅜
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
International Salt Ctfs	31½	32¼	31½	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74⅜	74⅜	74½	74⅝
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84	85	84	85
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1½	2	1⅝	2⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	14½	15	14½	15
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	38½	39	38½	39¼
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅝
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	77⅜	78	78	78¼
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	27	28	27	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7¼	7¾	7½	8
Otis Elevator	31	32	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	93	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	38	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	73	70	73
Retsof	50	60	50	60
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	100½	100	100½
Safety Car, Heat & Light	138	143	138	143
St. Louis Transit	26	27	25½	26½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	100¾	100⅝	100¾	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82½	82¾	82½	82¾
Seaboard Air Line	26½	27	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	80	81	80	81
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	720	730	720	725
Storage Power	4	5¼	4	5¼
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14	13¾	14¼
Tidewater Land	7½	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4½	4¾	4½	4⅞
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	66
Union Typewriter pf	110	120¾	110	120¾
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81	82	81	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	28	24	31½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	34	36½	34	36½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	62	63½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	18	10	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	50	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	..	25	..	25
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.	..	45	..	45
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	82	84½	..	..
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	14½	15	14½	15
Worthington Pump pf	120	123	121	..

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¾	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway 1st Con. 5s	113	114	113	114
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	242	240	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	41	45	41	45
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	195	205	195	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	26
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
23th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov	109½	110	109½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114	113½	114
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	18½	20	18½	20
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	89	92	89	92
Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	100¾	101½	100½	101½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denven Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	66	60	66
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	7	5¼	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	62½	63½	62½	63½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	103	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	94¼	96	94¼	96
Western Gas 1st 6s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	16	19	16	19
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	40	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97	98

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—At the Clearing House money between the banks was quoted at 3 and 2½ per cent. Some bankers doubted, however, if any loans were actually made. There is certainly no demand. Leading banks say there is little reason for dropping the rate, because no more money could be loaned at 2 per cent. than at 2½ or 3 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 cents premium. Exchanges, $22,098,828; balances, $1,815,413.

Call money is offering now quite freely at 3 per cent., although 3½ per cent. is the more general rate. In business paper the choicest names will pass at 4 to 4¼ per cent. and at 4½ per cent. the demand is large.

The stock market was quiet, but firm today, complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Atchison	70¾	70⅜	70⅜
55	Atchison pf	97	97	97
190	Boston Elevated	167	166	166
5	Boston & Lowell	245	245	245
4	Boston & N. St. Ry. pf.	131	131	131
50	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	213	213
740	Pere Marquette	79	78	78¾
203	Pere Marquette pf.	82	81½	82
14	Quincy Bridge	200	200	200
50	Rutland pf.	103½	106½	106½
1,285	Union Pacific	100¾	99½	99⅝
2	West End pf.	113	113	..

TELEPHONES.

650	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159	157½	159
110	Erie	37	36	36
100	Mexican	2½	2¾	2⅝

ELECTRICS.

112	General Electric	259½	258	258
555	Massachusetts	37	36	36
194	Massachusetts pf.	92	92	92
31	Seattle pf.	101	101	101
100	Westingnouse	71½	71	71

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Pneumatic Service	7¼	7¼	7¼
6,170	Am. Sugar	120⅜	119½	119½
37	Am. Sugar pf.	116½	116½	116½
10	Am. Woolen pf.	76	76	76
100	Am. Zinc	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
750	Arcadian	0⅞	.41	.41
685	Atlantic	40½	39	39⅜
90	Baldw	44	44	44
889	Bingham	31	30	31
200	British Columbia	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	Calumet & Hecla	850	850	850
365	Cenennial	20¾	20½	20½
100	Cons. Mercur	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,477	Copper Range	61½	59½	62
200	Daly-West	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
300	Dom. Coal	41½	47	47
25	Elm River	4	4	4
215	Franklin	18	17¾	17¾
2,800	Guanajuato	7⅜	7	7⅜
1,280	Isle Royale	25⅜	24	24½
1,425	Mass.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,365	Mayflower	5	4⅞	4⅞
330	Michigan	14½	14	14½
260	Mohawk	44⅜	44	44
200	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
585	Old Colony	0¾	5	0⅜
220	Old Dominion	27⅜	27	27
492	Osceola	101	100¾	100¾
125	Parrot	39	39	30
50	Phoenix	6¼	6¼	6⅜
25	Rhode Island	4½	4½	4½
210	Santa Fe	4¾	4½	4⅝
40	Tamarack	295	290	295
70	Tecumseh	2½	2¼	2½
677	Trinity	27	26	27
950	U. S.	16¼	16¼	16⅜
555	U. S. Oil	13	13	13
1,000	Utah	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	Victoria	8	8	8
150	Winona	2½	2½	2½
15	Wolverine	61	60	61
100	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The market today was rather strong in tone, with a preponderance of good gains, but the trading did not include as many different issues as on the preceding two days. The speculative securities figured most prominently with the exception of Seaboard stocks, which, strange to relate, did not record a single sale. The Seaboard bonds were quite steady. United Railways was more active on renewed rumors about the electric light deal. The stocks were firm at yesterday's figures, while the income bonds were higher. The most noteworthy gains were in Consolidation Coal, Enameling common, and G. B. S. Brewing common, each of which was 2 points better. Lexington Railway 5s also were 2 points higher. G. B. S. Brewing 4s were carried up 1 point, while the income bonds of the same company lifted ¼. The trust company shares were less in evidence, but were quite firm.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,599 shares of stock, $68,000 worth of bonds, and $5,775 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Fidelity & Dep. Trust	170	170	170
110	U. S. Fidelity	149	153	149
8	Canton Company	97	97	97
50	Consolidation Coal	65	65	65
605	G. B. S. Brewing Co	14	12¾	14
600	Enameling	28	27½	28
1,690	United Railways	15¾	15¾	15¾
$3,000	Ga. & Ala. consol. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
4,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82¼	82½
2,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
15,000	Lexington Railway 5s	100	100	100
15,000	United Railways 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	United Rwys. incomes	73	71⅝	72
5,500	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	50	49½	50
1,250	G. B. S. Brew. scrip	50	49½	49½
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. incomes	39	38¾	38¾
2,625	G. B. S. Brew. scrip	39	38¾	38½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 18.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allegheny Valley pf.	20½	20½	20½
10	American Window Glass	58¾	58¾	58¾
200	Consolidated Traction	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
17	Consol. Traction pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼
15	Consol. Ice pf.	36	36	36
435	Crucible Steel	23⅜	23	23⅜
425	Crucible Steel pf.	84¾	84	84
10	Mercantile Trust	200	200	200
476	National Glass	18	18	18
200	National Fire-proof	33¼	33¼	33¼
50	National Fire-proof. pf.	42½	42½	42½
796	Pittsburg Brewing	20½	20¼	20¼
125	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	44½	44½	44½
200	Pittsburg Coal	28¾	28¾	28¾
340	Pittsburg Coal pf.	93	93	93
100	Pittsburg Plate Glass	170	170	170
175	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47½	47½	47½
1,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
6,000	River Coal 6s	117	116¾	117
200	U. S. Steel	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
100	Western Elec. 2d pf.	71½	71⅜	71½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,950	Amal. Copper	88	89¼	88	89
30	Am. Car. & F.	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
13,070	Am. Sugar	119½	121	119½	119⅝
2,200	A., T. & S. F.	77⅞	78½	77⅜	77⅝
6,410	Brook. Rap. Tr.	60¾	62	60¾	61¼
240	Chi. Gt. West.	22¾	23	22½	23⅛
11,830	C., M. & St. P.	165¾	166⅞	165	165⅞
10	Chi., R. I. & P.	142	142	142	142
30	Col. Southern	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,840	Erie	41¾	41¾	41¼	41⅜
90	Louis. & Nash.	103¾	103½	103¾	103¾
840	Manhattan	120⅞	121	119¾	120¼
20	Mex. National	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
3,180	Mo. Pacific	95½	96¼	94⅞	95
210	N. Y. O. & W.	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33½
70	Pacific Mail	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
50	Pennsylvania	146½	146⅞	146⅜	146⅝
130	People's Gas	106¼	106⅞	105½	105⅝
380	Reading	40⅜	40⅞	40½	40⅝
20	Reading 1st pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
30	St. L. & Adir.	122½	122½	122½	122½
2,650	Southern Pac.	59⅝	60¼	59⅜	59⅝
460	Southern Ry.	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½
300	Tenn. C. & I.	60½	61¼	60½	60⅝
380	Texas Pacific	38¼	38¼	38	38¼
17,180	Union Pac.	99	100⅝	98⅝	99⅜
1,000	U. S. Leather	12	12½	12	12½
2,070	U. S. Steel	43¼	43½	43¼	43⅜
10	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
10	Wabash	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
120	Wabash pf	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36⅞

80,420

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Balt. & O. 4s	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼
3,000	So. Pac. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¼

$8,000

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,912,708, against $2,405,705 last week and $1,639,456 last year. The value marketed was $2,019,020, against $2,249,674 last week and $1,003,354 last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 18, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
88⅞	89	56,290	Amalgamated Copper	88	89¼	87¾	89	+1⅝
11	12	450	Am. Bicycle pf	12	12	12	12	– ⅛
25⅛	25½	500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25¼	– ⅛
30	30¼	200	American Cotton Oil	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	– ¼
190	200	200	American Express	190	190	190	190	+2
26½	27	200	American Ice Co	27	27	26½	26½	– ½
6	6½	200	American Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6	6	– ⅜
43⅜	43⅝	4,450	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ½
97½	98	50	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	.....
84	85½	100	American Snuff pf	85	85	85	85	– ½
119⅜	119½	38,050	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119	121	119	119½	+ ⅞
116	116½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116⅜	116½	116⅜	116½	+ ⅞
35¼	35½	2,600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ¼
77⅜	78	19,400	At., T. & S. F.	77⅜	78⅜	77⅜	77⅝	+ ¼
96½	96⅞	1,845	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96⅞	97	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
102	102¼	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅜	103¼	102½	102¼	– ¼
93	94	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....
61⅛	61¼	19,170	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60⅝	62	60⅝	61¼	+1⅛
96	97½	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	97	97	97	97	+1
82	85	100	Canada Southern	81½	81½	81½	81½	+2⅝
110	110½	500	Canadian Pacific	110	110⅝	110	110½	+ ¾
45¼	45½	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45½	– ¼
36¾	37	300	Chicago & Alton	37	37⅞	37	37	.....
77¼	77½	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	– ⅛
23	23¼	19,700	Chicago Great West.	22¼	23⅝	22¼	23	+ ⅛
85¼	86¼	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	+ ⅛
44¼	45½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	44	45⅝	44	45⅝	+2⅝
40¼	40½	1,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	40	41	40½	40½	.....
71¼	71½	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	101	102	100	101½	+1½
165⅛	165¼	34,850	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	163⅝	166¼	165	165⅞	– ⅛
188	189	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188½	189	188⅜	188⅞	+ ⅛
200¼	202	600	Chicago & Northw.	199½	200¼	199½	200½	– ¼
141	142	210	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	140	143	142	142	– ¼
20	20¼	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	20¾	20¾	20	20	.....
36¾	36⅞	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
97½	97⅝	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	97⅜	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	+ ½
92½	92¾	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	92½	92¾	92	92	.....
13¼	13¾	100	Colorado Southern	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	– ⅛
53½	54	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	+1½
23½	24	206	Col. Southern 2d pf.	23⅜	24	23⅜	24	+1
217⅜	218¼	300	Consolidated Gas	218⅜	218⅝	218	218	+ ⅛
...	...	750	Crucible Steel pf.	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	+ ⅛
168	169	1,400	Delaware & Hudson	170	170	169	169	.....
226½	228	1,400	Del., Lack. & West.	226½	229¼	226½	228	+4
44½	44½	300	Denver & Rio Grande	44	44⅝	44	44⅛	– ⅛
91¾	92	146	Denver & R. G. pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
41¾	42½	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	42	42⅝	42	42	.....
7¾	7⅞	1,000	Dist. of America	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
28½	29½	730	Dist of America pf.	29	29⅝	29	29½	+1½
...	...	50	Dul., S. S. & A.	11	11	11	11	.....
...	...	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
41	41¼	12,025	Erie	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	1,900	Erie 1st pf	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	.....
55⅞	55⅞	300	Erie 2d pf	55⅞	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
99¼	99⅜	67,800	Union Pacific	98½	100⅛	98⅞	99⅛	+ ⅛
88	88½	900	Union Pacific pf.	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	5,170	United States Steel	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	.....
92⅜	92⅞	4,700	U. S. Steel pf.	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	– ⅛
12¼	12⅜	6,425	United States Leather	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
81⅞	81½	3,400	U. S. Leather pf	80¼	81⅞	80¼	81½	+1
15½	15⅝	16	United States Rubber	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Readjustment of Northern Pacific's Affairs.

Negotiations for Retirement of the Preferred Stock Said to be in Progress —Great Northern Plans.

Railroad and financial circles continue to show the greatest interest in the developments of the railroad situation in the Northwest. The Wall Street news bureaus sent out various and conflicting stories yesterday regarding these developments, and especially regarding the pending negotiations for a readjustment of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific Railway.

The present status of the affairs of this company was outlined by one of the financiers interested in the matter as follows:

"Negotiations have been conducted and are still under way for a readjustment of Northern Pacific affairs There have been proposals of retirement of the preferred stock, but so far the terms have not been satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

"Conferences regarding this matter are going on daily. Whether or not an agreement will be reached for the retirement of this stock on a basis satisfactory to every one it is impossible to say. It seems unlikely that the stock will be retired in any other way than one satisfactory to all.

"All talk of an offer having been made to the Harriman interests for an equivalent in the acquisition of the St. Paul as a set-off for their retirement from Northern Pacific has no actual basis."

Regarding the right of the Directors to retire the stock without the consent of the stockholders there is a difference of legal opinion, so it was stated yesterday, and although the question will hardly be forced to an issue it would, it was stated, take the United States Supreme Court to decide the matter should it become necessary.

Concerning the renewed statement that the Harriman interests were selling out their holdings of Northern Pacific preferred, a representative of the Harriman interests stated that this was not the case. It is intimated that the selling is being done by J. P. Morgan & Co., who, it is asserted, would have no interest in keeping the preferred stock. Even with their holdings in this class of stock they cannot, it is declared, outvote the Union Pacific interests while if the stock should be retired it would not be needed by them to retain control, as they have a majority of the common stock. In either case, therefore, the stock would be of no special value for purposes of control to J. P. Morgan & Co.

The stock was extensively traded in yesterday, 41,100 shares changing hands. It rose from 101 to 105 within a short time, but toward the end it fell off again, closing at 104.

Regarding the plans for the organization of a Great Northern Proprietary Company it was learned yesterday that a few changes have been made in the original plans. The idea of organizing a company with small capital stock has been abandoned and several other changes of less importance have been proposed.

DRUGGED A BARKEEPER'S DRINK

Customer Tried to Rob the Cash Drawer, but Was Frightened Off.

"Knockout drops" were given to the bartender at the roadhouse of Garry Lydecker, on the Hudson Boulevard, near the Hackensack plank road, yesterday morning. The bartender was alone in the place when, about 7 o'clock, a stranger entered and ordered a drink and invited the bartender to "have something himself." The latter poured out for himself a glass of ginger ale; the visitor drank whisky.

The bartender noticed a peculiar taste to the ginger ale, and when a few minutes later, while the stranger was engaging him in conversation, he began to feel sick he realized that knockout drops had been poured into his glass while he was putting the price of the drinks in the cash register.

After a few minutes' talk the stranger evidently believed his victim was dazed enough to offer no resistance, and started for the end of the bar and made for the cash drawer, which contained about $300. The bartender, however, still had wit enough to realize what was going on, and reaching to a drawer where a revolver is kept, he drew out the weapon and confronted the man. The stranger backed out from behind the bar at the point of the revolver and rushed out of the saloon. The half-dazed bartender succeeded in giving the alarm to Lydecker, who was up stairs, and then collapsed. The revolver was not loaded.

STEAM BLEW UP MANHOLE.

Crossed Electric Wires Made the Heat That Caused the Explosion.

Passersby at Greene and Fourth Streets were sent scurrying to safety at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when, with tremendous report, a thick iron manhole cover two feet in diameter shot up in the air near the northwest corner, followed by a great cloud of steam, in the middle of which could be seen a big truck with plunging horses, which had been almost blown up with it. A plateglass window in the workrooms of Gerschel & Son, skirtmakers, at 21 West Fourth Street, nearly half a block away, was shattered badly, frightening the girl operatives who filled the room.

The crash brought people running to the spot from blocks around. Thomas Degan, fifty-six years old, of 1,680 Park Avenue, the driver of the truck, and one of his horses were found to be scalded slightly and an ambulance was called, but the man refused the doctor's services.

Gas had no part in the explosion, which came from a singular cause. The manhole contained connections of a number of main line and lesser wires of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. These were protected by a water tight inner cover. Investigation showed that the space between this and the massive casting which formed the upper cover had been filled with water which percolated from the street, and that this had been converted into steam by the short circuiting of a powerful current beneath so suddenly as to cause an explosion. The cover rose fully ten feet in the air and broke into many pieces when it struck the ground.

BIG FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

Fire of unknown origin yesterday destroyed the plant of the American Can Company, on Seventeenth Street, Jersey City, and also the stock and machinery of the Beggs Can Company, which had recently been removed from Water Street, New York, to the Jersey City factory. The building was a frame structure 60 by 120 and four stories high. The fire started on the fourth floor in the storage room and spread rapidly, aided by the explosion of several five-gallon cans of varnish and turpentine.

There were seventy-five persons employed in the building, ten of them being girls. All escaped without much trouble except Thomas Miles, who was trapped on the third floor by the burning of the stairs. He lowered himself to the ground by means of a rope, which he fastened to the leg of a table, this being in turn braced against a window. He made the descent in safety, though his hands were slightly burned by friction. Of the other employes, Rose Beiser and William Robinson were slightly burned on the arm, and a girl whose name could not be learned slipped on the stairs and sprained her ankle.

The loss on building, stock, and machinery, which included that of the Beggs plant, is about $70,000. The property was insured for $40,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:16	Sun sets	5:14
Moon sets	10:27		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11:35	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd 12:00	H. Gate 1:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SATURDAY.) OCT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amazonenss, Barbados and Northern Brazil	3:30 A. M.	
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool		
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Brazil, Argentina, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Curityba, Matanzas, Gibara, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lowther Castle, China, Japan, and the Philippines		
Lucania, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Maskelyne, Manchester		
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		9:30 A. M.
Nomadic, Liverpool		
Nubia, Copenhagen and Stettin		
Pretoria, Bremen	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Mauritz, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saint Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Susquehanna, South Africa		

SUNDAY, OCT. 20.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux		

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 36:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise, which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 19 and up to Nov. 8, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 29, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 30, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Honolulu, Sept. 17; Shanghai, Sept. 21; Yokohama, Sept. 28, and Honolulu, Oct. 8, which reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, were dispatched east Oct. 14, at 6 P. M., and are due in New York this afternoon.

Also that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Sept. 23; Sydney, Sept. 24; Auckland, Sept. 28, and Honolulu, Oct. 9, which reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east Oct. 17, at 6 P. M., and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 21.

Also that mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Oct. 17. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 19.

British King, Antwerp, Oct. 7.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
Cavour, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.
City of Washington, Havana, Oct. 14.
Comal, Galveston, Oct. 12.
Elswick Manor, Hamburg, Oct. 3.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 12.
Island, Christiansand, Oct. 6.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 18.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Oct. 12.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Oct. 16.
Palatia, Hamburg, Oct. 6.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Oct. 12.
Santiago, Santiago, Oct. 12.
Seguranca, Havana, Oct. 15.

SUNDAY, OCT. 20.

Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
El Cid, New Orleans, Oct. 15.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 19.
Menominee, London, Oct. 10.
Oleta, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Oct. 12.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 10.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
Boston City, Swansea, Oct. 8.
Buffon, Barbados, Oct. 15.
Ponce, San Juan, Oct. 16.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 16.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 15.
Bremen, Bremen, Oct. 12.
El Rio, New Orleans, Oct. 17.
Hildur, Curacao, Oct. 14.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Oct. 15.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Oct. 12.
Monmouthshire, St. Kitts, Oct. 15.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 20.
Trojan Prince, Naples, Oct. 5.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Britannia, Azores, Oct. 13.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 22.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 16.

Arrived.

SS Algonquin, Chichester, Jacksonville, Oct. 15, and Charleston, 16th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hesperides, (Br.,) Dodd, Liverpool, Oct. 5, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS (supposed) Forest Castle, (Br.,) Taylor, Shields, Sept. 29, to Sanderson & Son. Anchored in Sandy Hook Bay at 11:45 P. M., for orders.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Pizzarella, Genoa, &c., Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Hirsel, Feitmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Costa, Marseilles, &c., Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Hudson, (Br.,) Kelly, Yokohama, &c., July 9, with mdse. to Barber & Co.; vessel to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Frascati, (Br.,) Wills, Kingston, &c., Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Oct. 10, Southampton and Cherbourg, 11th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:05 P. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Staples, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west northwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Romney, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Yucatan, for Tampico, &c.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Polamhall, (Br.,) for Hongkong.
SS Amana, (Br.,) for Charleston.
SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS S. T. Morgan, for Newport News.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 8:50 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York for St. Kitts, &c., arr. at St. Thomas to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg and Cherbourg for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Cilurnum, (Br.,) Capt. Bathell, from New York for Venice, &c., passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, sld. from Kinsale to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head today.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS St. Hugo, (Br.,) Capt. Stabb, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, for New York, sld. from Swinemunde Oct. 16.

SS Yestor, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, for New York, sld. from Shields Oct. 16.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Movills to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, from New York, arr. at Swinemunde Oct. 14.

SS Iona, (Br.,) Capt. Cranmen, from New York via Hamburg, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New York via Naples, arr. at Palermo yesterday.

SS Beltor, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, for New York, sld. from Pernambuco Oct. 16.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Ganzoneri, from New York for Genoa and Naples, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Billett, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., arr. at Melbourne previous to today.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Loch Finlas, (Br.,) Capt. Dean, from Tocopilla for New York, was spoken Sept. 25 in latitude 7 degrees south, longitude 32 degrees west, (not as before.)

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHENOMENAL AUCTION SALE.

226 Choice Lots
AT
HOMECREST
4TH ADDITION,
Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THE GROUNDS
At 1 P. M. To-day—Rain or Shine.
TERMS:—10% Down; Balance 3% per month or Cash.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE, DON'T FAIL TO INVESTIGATE IT.
Lunch Served Prior to Sale.
HOW TO GET THERE: TAKE SMITH ST. (CONEY ISLAND CAR), FROM PARK ROW, N. Y., or Franklin Ave. Car from 23d Street Ferry, Brooklyn, and get off at AVENUE S and DALEY'S LANE.
FOR MAPS AND PARTICULARS WRITE
WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
149 Broadway, N. Y., or
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, October 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE
Choice and Valuable Property
NO. 5 CHATHAM SQ.,
Between Mott and Doyers Streets.
ALSO
4 and 5 story brick and stone buildings with lots,
Nos. 58, 62, 64 and 66
WATER STREET
Between Coenties and Old Slips.
For maps, &c., apply to Robinson, Biddle & Ward, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 160 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Unknowable in Real Estate Titles

All that can be known or discovered about a Real Estate Title the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY knows and discovers through its plant, and through its force of skilled lawyers, devoting themselves wholly to title examinations.

All that is unknowable and undiscoverable, this company insures against with a guarantee fund of $6,000,000.

No buyer is justified in dispensing with such protection.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH
THIS is just to remind you to visit this beautiful property one of these glorious autumn days. It will repay you. You have never seen anything like it in the artistic beauty of its houses, parks and streets. Everybody says so. Take Kings Co. "L" Flatbush Train; twenty minutes from bridge. Photos of property of
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York

South Midwood.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF FLATBUSH.
The most perfect suburb of New York—for those seeking a home midst exclusive and restricted surroundings, 35 minutes to the city.
$9,800 WILL BUY THIS IMPOSING new residence; with hall in centre, containing 11 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry, and storage rooms; cabinet hardwood trim; best nickel-plate open plumbing; hot and cold water between chambers; large butler's pantry with Cooper's refrigerator; fine large kitchen with celebrated "quick meal" combination range; double parquet and comb grain pine floors. Magnificent new arrangement of rooms; oak beam ceiling in Dining Room; handsomely decorated; hot, 50x100 (or more ground if desired.) Only $1,000 required; balance like rent.
A. W. SCHMIDT.
South Midwood Office 1304 Flatbush Ave., (Cor. Foster Ave.)

HOMES IN FLATBUSH
Ideal American Homes. All that can be desired in plan, finish and location.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.
237 E. 15th St., B'k'l'n
99 Nassau St., M'htn.
BEVERLY SQUARE EAST, BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.
Short term payments same as rent.
All our land restricted.
Have you seen our 10 Houses ready for inspection?
Write if you can't call.
Any Flatbush car at Bridge to Beverly Road.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

WASHINGTON AV., $20,000.
SPACIOUS HOUSE;
WINDOWS ON THREE SIDES.
MODERN PARLOR FLOOR, WITH EXTENSION DINING ROOM, RECEPTION ROOM, 2 PARLORS, LIBRARY, AND SPACIOUS HALL; 9 BEDROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHTING; HARDWOOD FLOORS; LOT 41x123; HOUSE 33x40 AND EXTENSION; 2 BATHROOMS. THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN WHEN ALL IS CONSIDERED.
FRED. M. SMITH,
189 MONTAGUE. TELEPHONE 3,049 MAIN.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN. FLOOR 85 FEET FRONT, (OR LESS;) FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN. FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. RICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

Special for a Butcher.
New corner store property, 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood; Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, Builder.

HOME SEEKER, ATTENTION!
Will sell you plot 40x100 on north side of Ave. L, with building loan; 600 feet west of Flatbush Ave.; Ave. L is 80 feet wide and open to Ocean Ave. Henry C. Vail, 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

FACTORY SITE—VERY CHOICE.
33x206, facing two busy streets; old buildings now renting for $750; very near Brooklyn end of bridge. Henry C. Vail, 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Macon St., between Ralph and Patchen Avs., finest blocks in 25th Ward; handsome 2-story, basement stone house, decorated, perfect order, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,650. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Let.—Three-story and basement brownstone house in best part of Gates Avenue, in thorough order; sanitary plumbing; rent low to small family. Evan Griffiths, 396-98 Broadway, N. Y.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Short Cut To a Home.
Our system of short-term payments is the shortest possible method of owning a home.
SAVE { CAR FARE. TIME.
Homes $2,000 to $3,975 in Borough of Queens.
Write if you can't call.
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

FACTORY SITES.
SINGLE LOT AND ACREAGE; RAIL AND WATER FRONT COMBINED; NEW YORK FREIGHT RATES. NEW YORK, BROOKLYN BRIDGE, TUNNEL AND GOOD FERRIES. WITHIN GREATER NEW YORK, IN BOROUGH OF QUEENS. Address,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

Morris Park.—9-room modern residence, $3,750. $250 cash; correspondence solicited. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A fine brick double flat, imprv., on Webster Av., 169th St., mortg. $9,500, (savings bank,) to exchange for flat or tenement in Yorkville, east side. Kretsch, 1,556 Avenue A.

Bargain.—Four-story tenement, brick, all improvements, opposite Claremont Park, for Brooklyn or Long Island property; equity $5,500. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Good farm, convenient to New York, exchange for private houses, west side. Waldron, 2,074 7th Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

$5,000 cash buys fine paying avenue store property; two buildings, netting 17 per cent. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CENTRE STREET, 5, E. COR. LEONARD. Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.

Two large stores, 6th Av., near 30th St., with three upper floors; would rent separate or together; suitable for most any business. For particulars, 160 West 28th St.

Five-story building to let, Broadway, near Grand St.; would alter to suit desirable tenant. For full particulars apply Ketcham, 99 Nassau St., eleventh floor.

Attractive Broadway store, near Waverley Place; 34,000 square feet; possession February 1st; rent asked, $20,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Store to let; one of best business blocks on 7th Av.; for cigars, confectionery, or most any business; rent low. Particulars, 160 West 28th St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets.
LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

Lofts to let, with and without power; all prices. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Stores to Let.—A large number. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attention! Wanted, real estate to sell and exchange; quick replies. Louis D. Barchfeld, 1,255 Madison Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A beautiful American basement residence,
315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern, the most attractive residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER ON PREMISES.

WEST 81ST,
near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; a four-story and basement house, 22.6x65x100. $65,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

NEAR HERALD SQUARE.
A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY—GOOD-SIZED PLOT.
Also a prominent
GRAND STREET CORNER.
Apply to
GERALD R. BROWN, 120 B'way.

WEST 72D.
an elegantly decorated and appointed 25-foot house; all modern improvements, will be sold at a sacrifice.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

FOR INVESTMENT.
FACTORY PROPERTY, 75x100, PAYING OVER 18% ON EQUITY. BARGAIN.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Corner on Riverside Drive.
5-Story American Basement.
A well-built, attractive, corner on Riverside Drive; most central and on the best part of Riverside Park. $90,000
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE,
18th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
M. & L. HESS, 907 Broadway.

74th St., No. 16 East, For Sale.—Location unsurpassed. Parties looking for a home, with plumbing perfect, with furniture that includes paintings, bric-a-brac, billiard table; with position in the middle of the millionaire district, are invited to examine the premises and the price. Open ten to four.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, PLOT IN BEST SECTION, 9,000 SQUARE FEET; CHANCE FOR BUILDER; PRICE LOW.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL,
351 WEST 59TH ST.

Adjoining Madison Av., Above 72d St.—About 18-foot, 4-story dwelling; 3-story, 25-foot extension; in perfect order; open plumbing; price, $37,000; immediate possession.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

Bronx.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375.
Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; $10 monthly. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Two-family house at a great bargain; near west side elevated, 155th St. Station; restricted neighborhood; splendid location. Jones, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

Bargain.—Splendid three-family house; just finished; two floors already rented; $50; near west side elevated; splendid location. Jones, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FEW GENUINE BARGAINS
in detached cottages, from $1,500 to $5,500; $200 down, balance on simple interest; high, healthy locality; 22 minutes out; 94 trains; fine schools. Anson. Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; $4,000; easy payments. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Sacrifice! Sacrifice!—$3,900; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Farm for Sale—116 acres, beautiful site, one mile from City of Dover, N. J.; fine fruit orchard of 5 acres; 2 dwellings, one nearly new and modern; 9 rooms; object of sale to close estate. J. H. Pollard, executor, Fair Haven, Vt.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Orlando, Florida, for health, comfort, or business; delightful Winter climate; orange groves, cottages, hotels, stores; beautiful lake fronts. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House
at the N. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 90th St.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE SQUARE ON WHICH MR. CARNEGIE IS ERECTING HIS NEW RESIDENCE AND IN THE HEART OF THE MILLIONAIRE DISTRICT.
A MAGNIFICENTLY appointed apartment house constructed to meet the requirements of the most particular and fastidious tenants. The suites are most skillfully laid out and consist of 9 rooms, foyer hall, 2 bathrooms and butler's quarters, and are equipped with every conceivable convenience. The sleeping rooms are isolated from the living apartments, which insures all the privacy of a private dwelling. Noteworthy among the special features are steel safes and telephones in each apartment. Two electric elevators will run night and day and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel. An inspection of this building is respectfully invited.
Floor plans and other information may be had of
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Telephone 641—79th St. Madison Avenue, Cor. 86th St.

EUCLID HALL, Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
APARTMENTS OF
9, 10, and 12 rooms, with two bathrooms to each suite.
Each apartment covers a space larger than the ordinary city lot.
Rents from $1,800 to $3,600.
A handsome illustrated booklet, with detailed information, supplied on request to the builder,
HERBERT DONGAN, on the premises.
EUCLID HALL
has the largest rooms and broadest private halls of any apartment house in the city, affording facilities for the entertainment of guests that are not equaled in many modern private residences.
Separate passenger, servant, and freight elevators.
Heating, plumbing, and sanitary arrangements after the latest models.
Special quarters for men servants.
Restaurant and cafe a prospective feature.

"THE LAURISTON"
89th St. and Madison Ave.
A few choice apartments still for rent.
These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail.
Permanent light on all sides is insured, owing to restrictions existing against the erection of buildings on adjoining property.
Situated in the most healthful and also the most desirable and sought after section of the city.
Send for booklet.
David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

Rodna-Latham.
Morningside Av., between 122d-123d Sts.
Just Completed,
Covering Entire Block Front.
The most satisfactory Apartment House on the famous west side.
VERY COMPL

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium under charge of practicing physician. 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 2-3 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

EASTMAN,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

The Weingart Institute
OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, } Headmasters.
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

ELOCUTION AND ACTING.
The Lawrence School of Expression, 106 West 42d St., is the oldest and one of the most successful schools of its kind in America, and offers unusual facilities to lawyers, ministers, and dramatic students for acquiring thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Dramatic Art. Special classes forming for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Send for circulars. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.
NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 20th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.
735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
60 W. 46TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

E. E. Mull, Colonial Building, Broadway and 66th St., gives private lessons at appointed hours; bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, correspondence, arithmetic, penmanship, spelling, English.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
21 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos. 750 Lexington Av., near 60th St.

Experienced teacher wishes pupils in English branches; specialties, science and mathematics; best reference. Address Miss V. C., Box 37, 1,262 Broadway.

Elocution, speeches, voice strengthening, recitations, debating, conversation; highest references. Mr. and Mrs. Kinnsley, 8 East 15th St.

Bookkeeping, shorthand, (Munson system;) penmanship, arithmetic; private instruction at appointed hours. Charles Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE Wilson & Lyon School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. 44th Year
4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. 'Phone 101—18
All commercial branches. Individual instruction. Young men and women enrolled at any time.
NIGHT SCHOOLS for those who would EARN WHILE THEY LEARN

The Loyola School,
65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. **Reopens Monday, Oct. 7.** For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

THE NEW YORK
School of Expression,
West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. } **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3. 176-178-180 West 75th St.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,
417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

INSTITUT TISNE,
533 West End Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Teachers.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia,) 316 West 56th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

To Read Music at Sight.—One of the principal factors in expert sight reading is a thoroughly comprehensive and practical understanding of "time." This knowledge, which by the regular methods is acquired—if at all—only through years' of tuition and practice, can be had in twelve lessons; perfect facility and absolute precision is certainty; applies to all instruments. Hundreds of testimonials. M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av., near 70th St.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
305 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York City.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, piano, violin, mandolin, guitar, bandurria; first-class tuition; modest charges.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Sig. Sebastian.—Your voice placed in 10 lessons; hearings 1 to 2, Saturdays. 10 East 17th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lancers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 60, 62 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 West 125th St., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

EMPIRE, 250-254 West 110th St.; (largest hall;) waltz guaranteed, 6 private lessons, $5; 24 lessons, $5; open daily.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free, at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st St.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 8 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis

NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlvon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American. — Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1; bath, references. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, claims, matrimonial difficulties, estates adjusted by experienced attorney. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano— $150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano— $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS
5th Ave., corner 16th St.
Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

1857 **— STECK —** 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

A——POSTAL CARD——A
Mail one to us with your name and address, and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.
NEEDHAM,
FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH STREET.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

THE LITTLE GIANT.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.
SPECIAL BARGAIN. UPRIGHT PIANO. $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN. 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, instalments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Steck, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

Pianos to rent, $2 and $3 monthly; rent allowed if purchased; 50 bargains in upright pianos. Goetz & Co., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn.

Excellent upright piano for beginners, $90, $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$75 BEAUTIFUL upright Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE.
GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Milliner.—Remodels; ladies' own materials; trims to order; exclusive styles; will call by appointment. Florence, 216 West 83d St.

Miscellaneous.

"Abandoned Farm Found"; see Oct. Century; deserted farm catalogue free. Box 1344, Boston.

Horses and Carriages.

Bargain.—5 working horses, $40 upward. Coal yard, 1,122 Madison St., near Central Av., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F. 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call, Western Union S. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and instalments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5996 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done, General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 27 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 36 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Singer sewing machine, latest drophead, 5 drawers, all improvements, $25. 173 3d Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

REMOVAL NOTICE!!!—LENOX AUCTION ROOMS, formerly West 125th St., now Madison Av. and 119th St. BARGAINS IN FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.—All kinds carpets cleaned 3c yard; cartage free. 184th St., Marion Av.

Surrogate Notices.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.
JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix.
GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix. ELLA J. D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je22-law6m8.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray,
MADISON AVENUE AND 92D ST.
Brevoort House,
5TH AVE. AND 8TH ST.
Under one management,
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON OR YEAR.
THE CHASTAIGNERAY is a new fireproof, high-class family hotel, with public restaurant and cafe, American plan and a la carte.
THE BREVOORT is a particularly conservative and home-like hotel. Entirely renovated.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl., 25 Union Sq
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.
Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Hotel Flouret 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A1c. all hours.
Hotel Victoria, Service A1c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.
Criterion. Rest. & Gentlemen's Cafe, 41st, B'way. A la carte. G. H. Page
Dun Bld'g, Rest. Cafe. { Business Men's Lunch. Dinner A1c. B'way & Reade St.
Hecker's 5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Tabls d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.
Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
YeOlde Tavern Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.
Ardin & Chaberty. 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

European Hotels.

Munich. The Continental Hotel.
High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Lectures.

Lectures on Egypt, New York University; students are invited to enroll; consultation hour Oct. 21, 3 P. M. University Building, Washington Square East, tenth floor, Room 2.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY S. MOORE, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Theron R. Butler, deceased, plaintiff, against TILLIE E. SMITH et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-two feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block thirty-three feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence westerly along the same thirty-three feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, October 3, 1901.
WILLIAM P. BURR, Referee.
FREDERICK A. SNOW, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 57 East 117th Street.

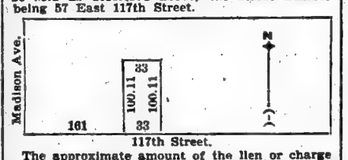

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,388.33, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $417.10, with interest from September 30th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $983.00 and interest.
Dated New York, October 3, 1901.
WILLIAM P. BURR, Referee.
o3-2aw3wTh&S&o24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY S. MOORE, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Theron R. Butler, deceased, plaintiff, against TILLIE E. SMITH et al., Defendants.—Action No. 2.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and ninety-four feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block thirty-three feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence westerly along the same thirty-three feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, October 3, 1901.
WILLIAM P. BURR, Referee.
FREDERICK A. SNOW, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 59 East 117th Street.

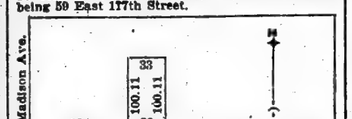

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,388.33, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $417.10, with interest from September 30th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $983.00 and interest.
Dated New York, October

JUDGES DEFER ACTION ON MR. JEROME'S CHARGE

Fear Purpose of Any Steps Taken Now Might Be Misconstrued.

Grand Jury Told It Can Do as It Pleases —John Harsen Rhoades Says Grand Juries Are Manipulated.

The Judges of the Court of General Sessions held a conference yesterday morning for the purpose of discussing what action they might take in regard to the public remarks of Justice Jerome criticizing the Grand Jury system and intimating that the judiciary winked at certain irregularities in the drawing of Grand Juries. It was decided to postpone further consideration of the matter until after the elections, for the reason that if any official step were taken now it might be construed as being designed to subserve certain political ends.

The Grand Jury again sought advice from Judge McMahon, sitting in Part I. of General Sessions, on the matter of proceeding against Mr. Jerome. Judge McMahon instructed the Grand Jury that it was an independent body, able to act alone in the matter without suggestion or recommendation from the Court. The Grand Jury deliberated on the matter for a part of its session, but made no report to the Court of the result of its deliberation.

Judge McMahon said, when questioned regarding the probable action of the General Sessions Bench on Mr. Jerome's remark:

"My colleagues and I discussed the subject at length this morning and decided that we would let the matter lie over at least until after election, as any hasty action in the matter might be misconstrued as to its purpose. It is furthest from our desires to take part in any political controversy or to involve ourselves in anything that might lead to the belief that we have any ulterior motives."

Justice Jerome, when asked what he had to say in reference to the statement of the Judges of General Sessions that they would defer any action in regard to his remarks, replied:

"I must decline to discuss anything I have said on public platforms, but I want the public to understand very thoroughly that I never say anything by accident. If it be true that the Judges say they will or may take action against me after election, I am delighted to hear it. I would give a thousand dollars to have this covert threat hanging over me during the balance of the campaign."

John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, whose name Justice Jerome said in his speech of Wednesday night was thrown out in the selection of a Grand Jury and that of a liquor dealer substituted, said yesterday that if any person who had heard Mr. Jerome's remarks was led to believe that such action was taken in the selection of the September Grand Jury, he was wrong. Mr. Rhoades said that the statement made by Judge Foster that he had excused him from service on the September Grand Jury at his own request, was correct.

"However," said the banker, "what Mr. Jerome may have very probably referred to happened a number of years ago. I have served on a great number of Grand Juries, in the majority of cases as foreman. Several years ago I served as foreman on a Grand Jury that was called upon to investigate the Sheriff's office, then presided over by Mr. Sexton. At the conclusion of the Grand Jury's investigation it delivered a very strong presentment against the Sheriff's office. Thereafter for several years, though my name was still upon the Grand Jury list for the year, I was not drawn on any Grand Jury.

"This fact was commented upon in the campaign of 1897. It may be regarded as significant that very soon after mention of the fact was made in the 1897 campaign I was drawn on another Grand Jury. Since then I have served on Grand Juries on an average of once a year, as formerly.

"Any intelligent man who has served on Grand Juries knows that they are manipulated and that in some manner sworn secrets of the Grand Jury room are betrayed to the powers that be. On many occasions I have been morally certain that some of my colleagues on Grand Juries were conveying information to politicians and to other men affected by the evidence before us. I have often felt that I could put my hand on those men, though, of course, I could not prove by legal evidence that my suspicions were justified."

After the interview with Mr. Rhoades Justice Jerome was asked if in his speech of Wednesday night he referred to the fact that Mr. Rhoades was not drawn on any Grand Juries for several years prior to the finding of the presentment against the Sheriff's office by the Grand Jury of which the banker was foreman. Mr. Jerome said that though he had that in mind at the time, he had simply mentioned Mr. Rhoades in his speech as he would have referred to any other foreman of Grand Juries who had served conspicuously when matters of great public interest were before the Grand Inquest. Mr. Jerome said that had he referred to John P. Faure, who was foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted Devery last Fall, his meaning would have been just as clear.

MR. UNGER ATTACKS MR. JEROME.

Refers in Campaign Speech to the "Lying Abuse" of His Competitor.

Henry W. Unger, candidate for District Attorney on the Tammany ticket, addressed a meeting of merchants and storekeepers held at Campaign Headquarters, 486 Broadway, corner of Broome Street, at noon yesterday. After speaking at some length upon the issues involved in the campaign Mr. Unger continued:

"I am willing to submit to any legitimate criticism directed against myself as a candidate or individual, but there can be no license for the abuse of others who may be in sympathy with my candidacy or who may be opposed in political faith to my opponent. I have sought in this campaign to ignore, and will continue to ignore, the lying abuse of my competitor so far as it affects myself, but there can be no justification, even in the harum-scarum campaign which he is conducting, to engage in wholesale denunciation of all our institutions and officials. I have nothing to say with respect to Judge Jerome's attack upon the General Sessions bench any more than I have to say upon the attacks made by him last week upon the Supreme Court bench. These powerful and dignified bodies I have no doubt in due and proper time will take due and proper action upon Jerome's mendacious attack.

"My own policy, if elected, so far as possible, would be to conserve and preserve property and life, to maintain order, and to promote the administration of law and justice, and, as I said in my address of acceptance of the nomination tendered to me, I shall not knowingly impugn judicial motives, integrity, or capacity by any Quixotic deviation from the methods and procedure sanctioned and sanctified by law.

"While I am familiar with the erratic character of my opponent I did not dream his true nature would be so thoroughly revealed to the public as he himself has disclosed it by his statements attacking the judiciary. I respectfully submit to the people of New York if they could more deliberately insult their judiciary, whose members are the light of our jurisprudence and the glory of our State, than by forcing in closest official association with them a man who thus deliberately outrages the whole bench of Judges."

This is the last day of registration for the coming election.

The hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

If you do not register you cannot vote!

TOOK POISON BEFORE DINNER.

Old Resident of Newtown Committed Suicide with Paris Green.

Nathaniel Duryea, one of the oldest residents of Newtown, Queens Borough, committed suicide on Thursday by swallowing paris green. Duryea, who was seventy-five years old, lived on the Train's Meadow Road, near Jackson Avenue. Just before dinner time on Thursday he went into the garden behind his house and, putting some paris green and water in a cup, swallowed the contents. He then returned to the house and sat down to dinner. He soon became violently ill, and his wife sent for a physician, but after lingering in agony for a time Mr. Duryea expired.

It is said he had been suffering from despondency for some time and had threatened to end his life, but it was not supposed that he would carry out his threat.

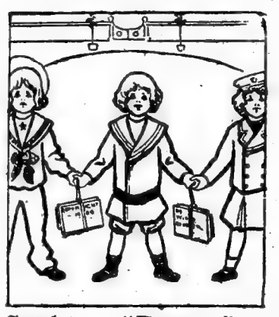

Catch a "Russian" and you'll not find a smarter small boys' suit.

Colors are bright—serges and corded velvets, with a quiet navy blue cloth for variety's sake.

Trimmings are dainty and not seen everywhere.

For tiny chaps of 2 to 7. $6.50 to $10.50.

The secret of Oriental splendor is in the soft blending of brilliant colors.

Scarfs of old Persian patterns, $2.25.

A far cry from Persia to Ascot, England; but the puffy loose Ascots are here in the olden time great grandmother silks; $2.50.

And

Most any man can find the color and shape he wants in our 50 cent neckwear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

THE RIGHTS OF BUILDERS.

Court Decides They Can Erect Bridges Needed for Repairs, Even Though Tenants Are Inconvenienced.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of Justice Blanchard, given last June, refusing to continue a preliminary injunction which Frederick Gerken had secured, restraining Charles Ward Hall, the owner of the Morse Building, at Nassau and Beekman Streets, from erecting and maintaining a wooden bridge in front of Mr. Gerken's café on the first floor of the building. To comply with the regulations of the Building Department while making extensive alterations to the Morse Building, besides the addition of several stories to its height, Mr. Hall had erected a temporary wooden structure for the protection of passers by. Mr. Gerken, in his suit against Hall, contended that this wooden bridge seriously impaired his enjoyment of the premises by cutting off light and air and ingress and egress.

The Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissenting, adopted the opinion of Justice Blanchard, who, referring to these alleged impairments of the plaintiff's rights, said:

"This may be true to a certain extent, although it is denied by the defendant. Nevertheless, I am far from satisfied that the injuries, if any, which will result to plaintiff by the completion and maintenance of the structure as proposed will be of an irreparable character, or such that plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law therefor. Besides, defendant claims that plaintiff was informed of the proposed alterations before making the lease, and of the nature and character of the structure of which he now complains. It is not claimed by the plaintiff that the wooden bridge is more cumbersome than the exigencies of the case or the requirements of the law demand, nor that plaintiff's rights as tenant are being impaired to any greater extent than is absolutely necessary.

"A continuance of this injunction, under the circumstances of this case, would seem to work a greater hardship to defendant than the vacation of it would to plaintiff. It would be establishing a dangerous precedent to grant an injunction in every case where, as here, the possible rights and privileges of a tenant are temporarily but not unnecessarily interfered with by proposed alterations and improvements to the landlord's building, even though the tenant may suffer some damage thereby. To hold otherwise would seriously affect future building operations and timely and necessary improvements of buildings."

Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in dissenting, says: "If the rule adopted in this case is to prevail, tenants have no protection whatever against aggressions of their landlords, when such landlords have the ability to respond to any judgment which may be recovered in an action at law. This is the first time in the history of jurisprudence of this State so far as I have been able to learn, that a covenant for quiet enjoyment has been deliberately violated by a landlord and no protection has been afforded to the tenant except his right to bring an action for damages."

TO TEST FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Appellate Court Grants New York Central Right to Appeal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the franchise tax case of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company against the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The court grants the motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals, and it certifies questions on which the appeal will be made as follows:

First—Was the assessment of the relator's special franchise made by the Board of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York within the meaning of the statute?

Second—Was the petition for the writ of certiorari herein properly presented to a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District?

Third—Was said writ of certiorari properly made returnable to a Special Term of the Supreme Court held in and for the First Judicial District.

The decision appealed from was handed down on July 9 last. That decision reversed an order of the lower court quashing a writ of certiorari issued at Special Term to review the action of the State Board in "fixing and determining the valuation of a special franchise subject to assessment." The question presented was whether the Supreme Court had the power to review the action of the State Board in fixing the value of a special franchise under the Franchise Tax law. The Appellate Division held that the Supreme Court had such power. From that decision the Attorney General appealed.

PLEAD LIMITATION STATUTE.

Counsel for Elevated Roads Contends that Under It Plaintiff Is Barred from Securing Damages.

During the trial of an action brought by John H. Hindley, a plumber of 819 Sixth Avenue, against the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad for an injunction restraining the company from operating its road in default of paying damages as compensation for the easements of the plaintiff in air and light, an important question was raised as to the validity of actions instituted against the corporation since the year 1898.

It was contended on behalf of the elevated road that all such suits could not succeed, as the fact that the company had enjoyed an uninterrupted right of user without any hostility on the part of the abutting owners debarred the obtaining of injunctions or the recovery of damages.

Julien T. Davies of counsel for the road argued the question for the corporation and cited decisions of the Court of Appeals in cases against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in which twenty years' uninterrupted occupation had been held to exempt the company from the payment of damages.

C. M. Cannon of Cannon & Cannon, counsel for Hindley, said it was impossible for the company to obtain the right it claimed, as a trespasser never could secure such a right. The Statute of Limitations relied on by the defendant could not apply. Justice Bischoff reserved decision on the question.

MISSES' SUIT DEPT.
3d floor.

Children's Russian Blouse Suits,—made of heavy cheviot, trimmed with braid or silk. Sizes 6 to 12 years. Colors,—blue, red and brown.

$8.50 and $10.50.

Children's full length Norfolk Coats,—Kersey Cloth,—deep yoke, double pleats back and front, high storm collar.

Colors,—Castor and blue. Ages 6 to 14 years.

$10.50.

Children's "College" Suits,—made of Navy blue cheviot, skirt lined throughout.

New model, gored skirts. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

$10.50 and $12.50.

Misses' Basket weave Homespun Suits, Norfolk or Eton Jackets,—lined with satin,—trimmed with braid or velvet. Flare flounce skirt.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. Colors,—brown and castor mixtures.

$14.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY DEPT.

Misses' and Children's School and Dress Hats.

$2.25 to $4.50
value $3.50 to $6.00

Ladies' draped Toques, Turbans and "stiff" hats.

$3.50 and $4.75

A complete stock of trimmings,—pom-pons, wings, plumes, ornaments and flowers.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-Third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

MAHOGANY MASTERPIECES

that refine and brighten whatever surroundings they enter.

We use the finest grained wood in all its varieties, (watered, festooned, birds-eye, velvet cord, etc.), from the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, and secure the richest effects even in our low-priced designs.

Here are toilet-tables, richly figured, and finely finished, $17.50. Desks, quaint and substantial, $16.00. Desk chairs, $6.00.

Superb historic reproductions also—Empire, Renaissance, Colonial, etc., all accurate, magnificent, yet so economical that every one this year seems to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Supreme Court Suspends a Lawyer.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision ordering the suspension of Nathan B. Levenson as a member of the bar until the further order of the court. This action was taken upon the recommendation of Roger A. Pryor, who as referee heard the charges preferred by the Bar Association.

Policeman Ordered Reinstated.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision ordering the reinstatement of William A. Hart on the police force, upon condition that he agrees not to claim back salary.

CUT TO PIECES BY LOCOMOTIVE.

Flagman Killed at Same Spot and Hour as His Predecessor.

John Van Wyck, fifty years old, a flagman, who resided at New Durham, was cut to pieces by a freight drill engine of the West Shore Road at 3:22 o'clock yesterday morning at the crossing of the Shore Road tracks, where wagons go to the elevator to be lifted up to the heights back of Hoboken. He was successor to Thomas Clinton, who was killed at exactly the same spot in a similar manner, and at exactly the same time to a second, five months ago.

Engineer Roche, who was in charge of the engine, says that Van Wyck, who was employed as flagman, saw the locomotive approaching, and, crossing over the tracks with his lantern swinging in his hand, stood directly in front of the engine until it was upon him. He made no effort to get out of the way. The engineer did not for a moment think Van Wyck was in any danger, as he was looking at the engine, but when he did realize the fact he reversed his lever, but it was too late.

Ex-Alderman Schott Discharged.

Ex-Alderman William H. Schott, who was arrested last night for disturbing a Fusion meeting at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street by interrupting the speakers, was discharged by Magistrate Zeller in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning.

The discomforts of Influenza, the danger from Grip, and kindred disorders, can be modified and cured—perhaps altogether prevented—by a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

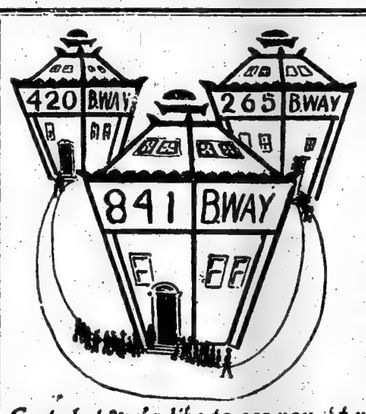

Three Good Houses

to "tie up to" for Men's & Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

Our Men's finest Fall Overcoats—short, medium or long cut—and Sack Suits, made from confined patterns in both foreign and domestic woolens, command the approval of the most exacting trade.

You may think you can beat our $25 Covert Top-Coat, but we'd like to see you "try it on" once.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St

Men's Gloves
$1.00 Pr.

One-clasp Prix Seam and Pique, in Cape and Dogskin. Latest embroideries, tans and reds—an unrivailed value, and a Gentleman's Glove in every sense of the term.

Full assortments for Autumn and Winter. Special Golf and Auto Gloves.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson
Sixth Avenue.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
TRADE MARK

Pure Wool Fillings
in a large variety of colorings.

CORDEMON—1 YD. WIDE—45 CTS. A YD.
ENGLISH TERRIES—1 YD. WIDE—75 CTS. A YD.
WILTON VELVET—3-4 YD. WIDE—$1.50 A YD.

Also Wilton velvet 6-4 yd. width—$3.00; 12-4 width—$12.00.

The right foundation for the most artistic rooms—an ideal grounding for both Oriental and Domestic rugs.

Every fashionable furniture style—Colonial, French, etc.—in well-seasoned woods, at lowest prices.

Long Credit overcomes all home-furnishing inconveniences.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-Third Street.

TWO INTERESTING SUPPLEMENTS
ACCOMPANY THE
SUNDAY ISSUE OF
The New York Times.

THE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT for to-morrow will contain, among other features, the following:

THE MAN IN THE STREET.
Bright, Breezy, Clean, Good-Natured Gossip About People Whom Everybody Knows.

VANITY AT THE PHOTOGRAPHERS'.
Which Shows That Some Men Are as Vain as All Women Are Said to Be.

TESTING BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
How Engineers Reach a Conclusion as to Its Limit of Safety Told in Popular Language Without Mathematical Botherations, so That Every One May Understand the Problem.

FINE FURS OF THE SEASON.
Their Cost, the Materials Used, Fashionable Cut, and Something About the Animals That Produce the Fur.

FASHIONABLE GOWNS.
Rich Ones Worn by the Leaders of Fashion at Recent Dinners and Luncheons.

WHERE FAT WOMEN ABOUND.

SILAS LARRABEE
Has Some Remarks About Mr. Shepard and the Tiger.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.
Mexico City Making Itself Vividly Gaudy to Welcome the Delegates.

PRINTS AT LENOX LIBRARY.
How They Are Utilized by Engravers, Designers, Actors, Fashionable People, and Others Looking for Ideas.

Stories of Birds, Animals and Fishes.
Stories of Hunting and Fishing.
Stories of Bankers, Brokers, Dentists, Chiropodists, Blacksmiths, Laundrymen, Furriers, Nurses, and Real Estate Men.
Little Stories of the Streets.

THE FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT will include, besides the valuable matter hitherto given, the review of the week in the Stock market and a number of new and attractive features especially prepared for the number.

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FIRST ANNUAL
HORTICULTURAL
AND
FLOWER SHOW
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
NEW YORK FLORISTS' CLUB.
Opening Monday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. BERTHA GALLAND
To-night at 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2.
THE LOVE MATCH. By Sydney Grundy.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
Matinée To-day at 2.
Nixon & Zimmerman's elaborate production of
MESSENGER BOY
With THE JAMES T. POWERS

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evenings at 8:20. Matinée To-day (Pop. Prices) MARIA STUART. To-night. DAS UNBESCHRIEBENE BLATT.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day and Wednesday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day and Wednesday, 2:15.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival
NEXT TUESDAY—WM. FAVERSHAM
In a New Romantic Role. First time on any stage of a 50-minute play, entitled PRINCE CARLIE. By Robert Marshall. Author "The Second in Command," "A Royal Family," etc. Preceding "A Royal Rival." Seats now Ready.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
CHARLES HAWTREY | A Message from Mars. "A Great Success."—Herald.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy. 2.
LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN | THE RED KLOOF, By Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day and Wednesday.
Klaw and Erlanger's Troubadours, THE LIBERTY BELLES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. To-day at 2. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.
NEXT MONDAY—FOR 3 WEEKS.
HENRY IRVING, ELLEN TERRY.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday Evenings, Saturday Matinée, KING CHARLES I.
Friday—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Evening—LOUIS XI.

PROCTOR'S 58TH ST. 125TH ST. 5th Av. 23rd St. Comedy & Vaudeville Shows. 15 Bills—All Laughter. SANDOW THE MAN OF MUSCLE. ("Turned Up." Always Great Vaudeville. "Mme. Butterfly" Beautiful Belasco Play. "Her Last Rehearsal." Big Vaudeville. "What Happened to Jones" Com'dy Continuous Vaudeville. Great Shows. "My Friend From India." Lively Comedy. BEST VAUDEVILLE. POPULAR PROCTOR PRICES: 15, 25, 50c. SUNDAY AT ALL HOUSES. CONCERTS. BIGGEST & BEST VAUDEVILLE IN TOWN

Harlem Op. House | Empire Theatre | Mrs. Dane's Defence | Evs. 8:15 Mt. Tdy.
Next Week, Seats Now on Sale. VIOLA ALLEN and Company, Presenting "IN THE PALACE OF THE KING." SPECIAL WED. MAT. OCT. 23D.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. | Matinées Wed. & Tdy. 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
MR. DAN DALY | and the Geo. W. Lederer Company in the Big Success, THE NEW YORKERS

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
"A STRONG DRAMA."—The Times.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. T'dy, 2:15.

B'JOU B'way & 30 St. MATINEE TO-DAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
WARFIELD
in THE AUCTIONEER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
40 Horses ARIZONA 200 People
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. Ev. 8:15. Extra—Grand Concert Sunday Eve., 50c. 75c.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Mat. To-day, 2:15 To-night at 8:15. ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day. Broadway Burlesquers
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert. 25c., 50c.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wednesday, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

BROADWAY THEATRE 41st St. & B'way.
Last Week but One. Castle Sq. Opera Co.
To-day 8:15 Last time. La Gioconda To-Night Last time. Bohemian Girl
Prices, 25, $1. Next & Last—Mikado-Tannhauser.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tue., Sat. Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

AMERICAN 42D ST., AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. A GREAT SHOW. BEST IN TOWN. Prices, 25c., 50c.

GRAND MAT. To-day THE FOUR COHANS Nxt Wk—Geo. W. Monroe.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. RICHELIEU, with DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

14th St. Theatre, nr 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK, Jno. E. Kellerd—The Cipher Code. Next Week—A new play—"New England Folks."

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

3RD AVE. THEA. 3 Mat. To-day. A Tipperary Christening

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c
NEXT WEEK LA TOSCA. | SIBERIA.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING, 1901.
10th Day, Saturday, Oct. 19th.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
October Steeplechase Handicap, The Champagne, the Municipal Handicap and three other races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

First Autumn Offering of
Children's Sample Coats

being the season's lines of five manufacturers, which we closed out AT LESS THAN COST OF MAKING.

As there are several hundred garments, and only one to three of a style, variety is very great—in fact it includes a choice of all the fashionable wool fabrics, also Velvet—styles suitable for little boys as well as girls; trimmings of fancy braids and laces, stitched cloth and velvet bands, and silk and cloth appliques.

Beautiful Garments at 2.98 value Five dollars
Beautiful Garments at 3.98 value Six dollars
Beautiful Garments at 4.98 value Seven dollars

Mothers will be delighted with these pretty coats at such moderate prices, and at the great variety to choose from.

We also invite inspection of an elegant stock of CHILDREN'S BLACK SATIN and VELVET COATS, with White Satin or Silk Collars, Imported Silk Appliques, Cords and Ornaments—The smartest coats of the season.

7.98 TO 25.98 about HALF THE PRICES elsewhere asked for such High Class Garments.

BOYS' OVERCOATS—Splendid Values

LITTLE BOYS' COATS—2½ to 8 yrs. Russian, Automobile and Hood Overcoats—Navy Blue Cheviot and Kersey, also Oxford, Gray and Olive—with and without gilt buttons, velvet collars or patent leather Belts and Hoods—Black Satin or Red Flannel linings—real value 7.50....4.98

BOYS' OVERCOATS—6 to 16 yrs. Oxford, Olive and Gray Frieze; Fancy dark Plaids; Tan and Oxford Coverts, and all wool Meltons; cut full length; side Pockets—Raglan Cuffs and Velvet Collars—real value $7.50.....4.98

Long and Short Trousers

Two Saturday offerings—as good quality, as good fit, as splendid service as double these prices usually command.

KNEE PANTS.....49 cents
Made from Tailors' short ends of all Wool Cloths; Checks, Plaids, Stripes, and Mixtures, also Corduroys and Navy Blue Cheviots—cut full—strongly sewed—taped seams—patent waistbands—3 to 16 years—value $1.00.

LONG TROUSERS.....1.98
Ages 14 to 20—sizes 28 to 33 inseam—Splendid assortment of All Wool Blue and Black Thibets, unfinished Worsted Cheviots, Serges and wide Wales, Fancy Stripe Worsteds——cut, style, fit perfect——value $3.00.

Boys' Waists and Sweaters

Extraordinary assortments of these.

FINE FLANNEL WAISTS
Navy, Red and Gray Twills—full pleated—Patent Waist Bands—Byron Collars—also Blouses in same fabrics—4 to 13 yrs.—value 75 cents. .49

WOOL AND WORSTED SWEATERS
Perfect shapes—plain colors or double color combinations, in wide and narrow stripes, 2 to 16 years—value 1.50.....98

Boys' Hats and Caps {Largest Department Greatest Values

Fine Fur Felt Derbies and Alpines in wide brim Golf and Panama shapes—Gray, Silver, Black, Brown and Maple—silk bands—Russian Leather Sweat Bands—value 1.50.....98

Boys' Cloth Tams—fine Serges, Cloths and Angora Wool, in all colors—plain or Emb'd with silk or gold; also Cadets, Golfs and Yachts—value .69.....49

Millinery

Greater attractions than ever.....As season advances good values follow one another with wonderful rapidity.....To-day:—

READY-TO-WEAR HATS
Plain and Camel's hair felt—Black, Blue, Castor, Gray and Brown—Soft silk or panne velvet fold—full pompons—extra value....2.48

READY-TO-WEAR HATS
Black, Brown, Gray, Cardinal, Navy and Castor—breasts and fancy feathers—folds or bands—great sellers and splendid value....1.49

VELVET AND CLOTH HATS
full draped—ready to wear—complete with ornaments and lining—all colors.....1.98

MISSES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS
Streamer Hats; stitched all-overs, Tam o' Shanters, and plain Felts—all colors—real value 1.50.....98

LADIES' FELT ALPINES
Soft, French felt—Black and the fashionable light shades—four shapes—wide silk bands—value 1.25.....89

LADIES' UNTRIMMED FELTS
All the new shapes—bound or stitched edges—all colors and black .69
Cannot be matched at the price!

MISSES' TRIMMED HATS
Beaver and stitched felt flats—interlacing ribbon and streamers—large full rosettes—elsewhere 8.00..4.98

STYLISH FEATHERS
Breasts, Pompons, Birds and fancy effects in extra large breasts—.29....49....69....98
See special tables at each price.

Corsets and Corset Waists

Is a stock of 257 kinds of Corsets, and all the best makes of Corset Waists such as you would like to choose from?.....Why waste time and patience elsewhere, vainly asking for some particular kind, when you can come right here, and find just what you want and in the proper size?..... The following are all below value, as descriptions will show:—

LADIES' FINE CORSETS
Plain and fancy Coutille and Sateen—white, drab, black and fancy shades—straight fronts and other styles—usually 1.50 and 1.75....95

LADIES' SILK CLOTH CORSETS
Pink, Blue, Nile Green and Black—Straight front—deep lace and ribbon finish—usually $3.75.....1.98
All sizes, but only a limited quantity at the price.

MISSES' CORSET WAISTS
Lace or button back—two well liked styles—usually .49 and .69—Saturday.....29

MISSES' SATEEN CORSETS
Black, White and Drab—"Seconds" of Dr. Warner's A. A. A.—usually one dollar.....49

New Chatelaine Bags
A remarkably fine assortment of Metal and fine Leather Side Bags—all qualities.

Genuine Seal and Morocco—four sizes—two pockets—patent skirt clasps .98

Walrus Chatelaine Bags—elaborately mounted top, with chain and patent hook—chamois lined—2 pockets.....1.98

Hornback Alligator Bags—chamois lined—2 pockets—2 sizes.....2.98

Rococo Bags—light and dark shades—elaborate oxidized mountings, chain and hook to match—2 sizes.....1.98

Metal Chatelaine Bags—oxidize and silver finish, with French gray frames—value 1.98.....1.49

Extra large Metal Chatelaine Bags—Armor mesh—oxidize and silver finish—value 4.50.....3.98

German Silver Chatelaine Purses.....1.98

German Silver Chatelaine Bags—extra fine mesh.....4.49

Sterling Silver Purses.....1.98

Beaded Bags—steel and jet...1.98 to 5.98

Misses' Flannel Waists
Button back—with tucks—front tucked in yoke effect—all colors—14 to 18 years.....1.49

Fine Fur Scarfs
The following are beautiful Scarfs of fine quality.....Certain advantageous purchases, together with moderate profits that satisfy us, permit these under-price offerings.

Mink Scarfs—XXX quality—eight Sable Fox Tails—value 15.00....9.98

Alaska Sable Scarfs—eight Wolf Tails—value 15.00.....9.98

Sable Fox Boas—2 yds. long—full tails—worth 25.00.....16.98

Chinchilla Scarfs—eight full Blue Fox Tails—XXX quality—worth 30.00.....14.98

Assortment of imitation and Fancy Fur Scarfs, Boas, and Collarettes, 1.69 to 5.00.

Pretty Things in Jewelry
At Attractive Prices

Fancy Brooches—enamelled and jewelled—coils, crescents, cluster and floral designs—value .98.....74

Fancy Jewelled Hat Pins—Cubes, Balls and Star designs—value 1.49....98

Lorgnette Chains—solid gold slides....1.49

Rope Neck Chains—solid gold.....2.98

Solid Gold Heart Charms—with diamond chip.....1.49

Oxidized and Gilt Belt Buckles—straight and bodice effects.....49

Imported Jewelled Belt Buckles—Rhinestone, Amethyst and Turquoise.....98 to 3.98

Above are in Ladies' Waist Department.

OCT 1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901. 20 PAGES.

CONTENTS

	Page.
Stevenson. Mr. Balfour's Biography in Two Volumes—Fresh Light on Stevenson's Early Life	749
Mr. Roosevelt. A Complete List of His Books, with Bibliographical and Descriptive Notes. By JOSEPH B. GILDER	750
Chatterton. Prof. Masson's Searching and Sympathetic Biography	752
Stiles's Diary. Famous Manuscript Records Now First Published—Light on Colonial and Revolutionary Life	760
Fenelon. A New Book About Him, His Friends and His Enemies	754
Egerton Castle. A Visit to His Home in London and a Talk with Him	757
London Letter. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN	755
Abyssinia. Capt Welby's Journey Through Unexplored Parts.	764
Free Lectures. Subjects in History, Literature, and Art in New York and Brooklyn	760
Our London Cable. Dispatch About Authors and Publishers from E. A. D.	759
Other Books Reviewed.	
"Aguinaldo"	767
"Dictionary of National Biography"	754
"Talks on Writing English"	752
"Woman and the Law"	767
"The Century Book for Mothers"	754
"How to Teach Kitchen Gardening"	767
Mark Twain Quotes Burke on Richard Croker	759
Is "Fiction" Literature?	758
Book Collecting Profits	758
The Popularity of Criticism	758
Two Schemes	758
Libraries in Japan	758
The Late George W. Carleton	759
Alexander Hamilton's Mother	758
Books for Children	768
Topics of the Week	749
Notes and News	762
From Readers	760
Books and Men	758
Queries	763
Books Received	768

The New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN spite of the opinion that many may hold that "The Man With the Hoe" is not the finest form of poetic expression, in that it is not uplifting, encouraging, or inspiring, or that it is not even true to the life which it pretends to describe, we believe that there are few persons of taste and discrimination who would say that the author of it has not in other verses proved himself to be a poet in the proper sense. A second volume of verse from the pen of Mr. Edwin Markham, which will come from the press Nov. 1, is therefore a literary event of no small importance. Conspicuous among the contents will be "Lincoln, the Great Commoner," which gives the book its title; "The Muse of Labor," "The Sower," and "The Angelus," the last two being inspired, as was "The Man With the Hoe," by Millet's painting.

Now these, particularly the fine lines on Lincoln, and other poems by Mr. Markham possess the true poetic quality, and no one should begrudge him the felicity that he must experience in being made honorary member of many literary societies from Passamaqueddy to Ensenada, besides having had a number of flourishing societies named after him, and a hoe pin invented as a badge for clubs and lyceums. The latest accession to his club membership, by the way, comes this week from far Hawaii. He has just been elected an honorary member of the Konai Kodac Klub of Koloa, Konai, H. I.

A new book by Augustus C. Buell, author of that fine piece of biography and history, "Paul Jones: Founder of the American Navy," is expected to come out about the end of the year. It is a historical romance, or, as Mr. Buell calls it, a romantic history. Its plan is in the nature of the history of a family running through three generations, beginning with the period of the Old French War and coming down to about 1816. The scene is laid at first on the frontier of colonial New York—the Mohawk, Schoharie, and Upper Susquehanna Valleys—and is carried along there until near the end of the eighteenth century, when it is transferred to the Ohio and Kentucky or Northwest frontier. Those who have seen the manuscript say that, with the exception of fifteen or twenty names of characters slightly changed from the real, and enough of plot to weave a woof of romance into a web of fact, the book will prove to be little less historical than Mr. Buell's life of Paul Jones; and at least one good literary judge who has seen the manuscript says that it will not be much more romantic.

The new edition of the autobiography of Sir Richard Burton, which is shortly to appear under the title of "Wanderings in Three Continents," under the editorship of Mr. W. H. Wilkins, is sure to revive interest in this great wanderer, who so strangely resembled a composite picture of the types of the peoples among whom he loved to rove. In spite of the two lives of this man already published, and his own fragmentary biography, the last word has by no means been said. Sir Richard was a many-sided man, possessing great energies, with a knowledge of more than a score of languages and an unrivaled experience of Eastern life and literature. What the world needs, however, is a purely objective "Life," freed from all intimacy, and presenting him as he actually seemed to observers. This, unfortunately, we shall probably never have, as the "observers" are scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and the possibility of their collaborating is as remote as their isolation.

Food for reflection is offered by a comparison between Prof. Brander Matthews's collection of essays on English and a recent paper by M. Jules Claretie, the well-known academician and Director of La Comédie Française. Mr. Matthews, with gentle pride and pardonable egotism, declared that the American language was destined before many generations to assume the controlling position heretofore held by what has been successively called "the Queen's English" and "the King's English." In a very different strain M. Claretie writes to Le Journal. He bemoans the fact that, in spite of the numerous "alliances," the French language is losing ground everywhere, even in "dear" Russia, where German and English are now preferred. And he thus concludes: "Sentinelles, veillez! La language française est aussi une patrie." (Sentinels, be watchful! The French language is also a fatherland.) But that, to a philosopher like M. Claretie, should be the prime cause for its alleged decline, which, by the way, we are not so ready to believe as is M. Jules Claretie.

That Spanish-born young Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, Mr. George Santayana, is about to present another volume of verse with the title, "A Hermit of Carmel, and Other Poems." There is little doubt that this will constitute an important contribution to contemporary English verse, for Prof. Santayana has the true poet's gift of forcing his broad knowledge and wide experience as well as an ever-feverish imagination into the most simple yet perfectly tuneful language. At the same time, the suggestiveness of his muse offers plenty of meat for mystics. The title poem and its sequel, "The Knight's Return," which are prominent in the forthcoming volume, are romantic representations of idealistic states of mind, a medley of mediaeval scenes woven around a very simple story. It is now seven years since Prof. Santayana produced his first volume of verse, "Sonnets, and Other Poems," which has been followed by "Lucifer: A Theological Tragedy," "The Hermit's Christmas," "The Sense of Beauty," and "Interpretations of Poetry and Religion."

"The Soverane Herbe," being a history of tobacco by W. A. Penn, has just been published in this country, with illustrations by W. Hartley. Since Fairholt's "Tobacco," published in 1859, this is, perhaps, the first attempt to chronicle the career of "the plant of wondrous feature" in a manner which all smokers will consider befitting. It is therefore a little singular that we have at the moment a book by a Frenchman on the same subject. M. Maurice de Fleury, in his "Médecine de l'Esprit" asks the question, Should literary men smoke? He answers in the negative and cites Goethe, Heine, Victor Hugo, Balzac, Michelet, and the elder Dumas to bear him out. He curiously overlooks the fact, however, that among the weaknesses of literary men is the paradox that they do not usually practice what they preach. Charles Kingsley and Carlyle had, on this point, however, the courage of their convictions, and expressed them as they smoked.

Although many persons will doubtless be first attracted to Lieut. Ellicott's "Life of John Ancrum Winslow," because therein they will find an authoritative account of the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, which Winslow was then commanding, the book has an important bearing upon the whole history of the United States Navy, for Winslow, ere he became a Rear Admiral, had seen the sail replaced by steam and the wooden sides sheathed in iron. In other words, his active life extended throughout a most important epoch of naval development, spanning no less than two distinct ages of transition. And after all, the duel between the Kearsarge and the Alabama was not fought with much vigor to a definite close in the pages of The Century Magazine not so very long ago.

STEVENSON.

Mr. Balfour's Biography in Two Volumes—Fresh Light on Stevenson's Early Life.*

ONE could scarcely name a book of this season which has been more anxiously awaited than the present memoir. At the same time, inasmuch as the Stevenson letters had been so admirably edited, it was with some feelings of dread that the memoir was awaited, especially as Mr. Graham Balfour's personality and his literary ability have been more or less unknown quantities. It seems clear, however, that Mr. Balfour's work as editor could scarcely have been better done. The volumes, moreover, contain much entirely new matter, and even where familiar ground has necessarily been gone over the work has been done in sympathetic and unhackneyed fashion. Indeed, the memoir perhaps will have an even warmer welcome than that accorded to the letters.

In his preface Mr. Balfour says that after Mr. Colvin felt obliged to abandon the preparation of the work, he himself was requested to undertake it, because for the last two and a half years of Stevenson's life his own home was at Vailima. Apart from members of the immediate family, he was the only one of Stevenson's intimate friends who came "in contact with every side of his life." He adds:

> In Stevenson's case, if anywhere, the rule holds, that all biography would be autobiography if it could; and I have availed myself as far as possible of the writings in which he has referred to himself and his past experience. To bring together the passing allusions to himself scattered widely throughout his works, was an obvious duty; at the same time my longer quotations, except in two or three manifest and necessary instances, have been taken almost entirely from the material which was hitherto either unpublished or issued only in the limited Edinburgh edition.

Since autobiography is wont to deal at some length with the first memories of its author, there seemed no occasion unduly to restrain this tendency in the case of the singer and interpreter of childhood, whose account of his early years is not only interesting in itself, but also of additional value for its illustration of his poems and essays. Again, in the representation of his adolescence, it must be remembered that he never wholly ceased to be a boy, that much that belonged to him in early youth remained with him in after life, and that enthusiasms and generous impulses would sweep in and carry him away till the end.

Much, of course, he did outgrow, and that almost entirely his worse part. I feel that I should have done him a very ill service if I had refrained from showing the faults of the immaturity from which the character and genius of his manhood emerged. He had many failings, but few or none that made his friends think worse of him or love him any the less. To be the writer that he was amounted to a great exploit and service to humanity; to become the man that in the end he became seems to me an achievement equally great, an example no less eloquent.

Undoubtedly the most interesting, and at the same time important, portions of these volumes is the chronicle of the first twenty-five or thirty years of Stevenson's life. Upon this much fresh light is thrown. Many extracts from unpublished manuscripts contain recollections of boyish or youthful days.

There is much matter concerning Stevenson's ancestors, largely drawn from the unfinished fragment of "A Family of Engineers." The following, although written by Stevenson of his grandfather, so well describes his own character and love for the sea that it seems to apply as thoroughly to him as to old Robert Stevenson:

> There was another attraction which * * * appealed to and perhaps first aroused a profound and enduring sentiment of romance; I mean the attraction of the new life. The seas into which his labors carried the new engineer were still scarce charted, the coasts still dark; his way on shore was often far beyond the convenience of any road, the isles in which he must sojourn were still partly savage. He must toss much in boats; he must often adventure on horseback by the dubious bridle track through unfrequented wildernesses; he must sometimes plant his lighthouse in the very camp of wreckers, and he was continually enforced to the vicissitudes of outdoor life. The joy of my grandfather in this career was as strong as the love of woman. It lasted him through youth and manhood, it turned strong in age, and at the approach of death his last yearning was to renew these loved experiences.

Stevenson was always much interested in his own family history, the authentic records of which go back only to 1675. At times the name seemed to him to have been Norse. Again he clung to the vague tradition that he was "somehow descended from a French barber surgeon who came to St. Andrews in the service of one of the Cardinal Beatons." Again, as Mr. Balfour writes:

> Even more fascinating was the theory, based on nothing more than the fact that Stevenson was used permanently as a surname by some of the proscribed Macgregors. To have proved himself a disguised clansman of Rob Roy, and to have had James Mohr for the black sheep of the family, was a dream which

*THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Graham Balfour. In Two Volumes. With Portraits. Volume I. Pp. xi.-336. Volume II. Pp. 378. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. Advance sheets.

it was worth a world of pains to verify; and the possibility that James Stevenson in Glasgow may have had a Highland alias upon his conscience and a claymore in his back parlor was too delightful to be let go without a struggle.

In 1887 Stevenson wrote an account of his father's boyhood, as yet entirely unpublished, which was intended to form a later chapter to "A Family of Engineers." This presents Thomas Stevenson in a new and most attractive light. Unfortunately these fragments are far too long for quotation, and yet unusually valuable. Here is one passage:

Thomas Stevenson's entire life was devoted to the unremitting pursuit of a scientific profession, in which it was his dearest wish to see his son following in his footsteps. Yet it was from him that Louis derived all the romantic and artistic elements that drew him away from engineering, and were the chief means by which he became an acknowledged master of his art.

The differences between the pair were slight, the points of resemblance many. The younger man devoted his life to art and not to science, and the hold of dogma upon him was early relaxed. But the humor and the melancholy, the sternness and the softness, the attachments and the prejudices, the chivalry, the generosity, the Celtic temperament, and the sensitive conscience passed direct from father to son in proportions but slightly varied, and to some who knew them both well, the father was the more remarkable of the two. One period of misunderstanding they had, but it was brief, and might have been avoided had either of the pair been less sincere or less in earnest. Afterward, and perhaps as a consequence, their comprehension and appreciation of each other grew complete, and their attachment was even deeper than that usually subsisting between father and only son.

Stevenson's relations to his mother were equally intimate, although nothing had been written about her, because she outlived him. Of Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Balfour writes:

In person she was tall, slender, and graceful; and her face and complexion retained their beauty, as her figure and walk preserved their elasticity, to the last. Her vivacity and brightness were most attractive. * * * Her undaunted spirit led her when nearly sixty to accompany her son, first to America, and then, in a racing schooner, through the remotest groups of the Pacific, finally to settle with him in the undisturbed spot where he had chosen his home. She had in the highest degree that readiness for enjoyment which makes light of discomfort and turns into a holiday any break of settled routine. Her desire to be pleasant, her prompt interest in any experience, however new or unexpected, her resolute refusal to see the unpleasant side of things, all had their counterpart in her son, enabling him to pass through the many dark hours that would have borne far more heavily upon his father's temperament.

An unpublished manuscript, dated May 18, 1873, gives many interesting pictures of his infancy and early boyhood, of "Cummie," who became his nurse when he was only eighteen months old, and, in fact, of all his early surroundings. Here is a passage from it!

In spite of her restrictions, Cummie was full of life and merriment. She danced and sang to her boy, and read to him most dramatically. She herself tells how, the last time she ever saw him, he said to her, before a roomful of people, "It's you that gave me a passion for the drama, Cummie." "Me, Master Lou," I said; "I never put foot inside a playhouse in my life." "Ay, woman," said he, "but it was the grand, dramatic way ye had of reciting the hymns."

In a piece of writing called "Reminiscences of Colinton Manse," written probably about 1872-3, are fascinating pictures of life in the Balfour home—the garden, the house, crossed "by a stone-paved lobby, with doors on either hand, that extended the whole length of the house"; or the storeroom at one end of the long, low dining room. "That storeroom was a most voluptuous place, with its piles of biscuit boxes and spice tins, the rack for buttered eggs, the little window that let in sunshine and the flickering shadow of leaves, and the strong, sweet odor of everything that pleaseth the taste of man." Partly on account of his delicacy much of Stevenson's time was spent at Colinton. Of the aunt who was at the head of the house, he writes freely in this fragment of autobiography:

In her youth she was a wit and beauty, very imperious, managing, and self-sufficient. But as she grew up she began to suffice for all the family as well. An accident on horseback made her nearly deaf and blind, and suddenly transformed this wilful empress into the most serviceable and amiable of women. There were thirteen of the Balfours, as (oddly enough) there were of the Stevensons also, and the children of the family came home to her to be nursed, to be educated, to be mothered, from the infanticidal climate of India. There must sometimes have been half a score of us children about the manse; and all were born a second time from Aunt Jane's tenderness. * * * This little country manse was the centre of the world; and Aunt Jane represented Charity.

Stevenson had more than fifty first cousins, all born or bred in the neighborhood of Edinburgh; forty of whom were on his mother's side. Best beloved of all, and his closest friend in after life, was Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson, the only son of his uncle Alan and the cousin of "Child Play," who ate his porridge "with sugar and explained it to be a country continually buried under snow," while Louis took his "with milk and believed it to be a country suffering gradual inundation." These two cousins lived "together in a purely visionary state, and were never tired of dressing up" and "making believe." There is space only for one more reminiscence of the Colinton days:

But now I come to the crown of my dining room reminiscences, for after dinner, when the lamp was brought in and shaded, and my aunt sat down to read in the rocking chair, there was a great open space behind the sofa left entirely in the shadow. This was my especial domain; once round the corner of the sofa, I had left the lightsome, merry indoors, and was out in the cool, dark night. I could almost see the stars. I looked out of the back window at the bushes outside. I lay in the darkest corners, rifle in hand, like a hunter in a lonely bivouac. I crawled about stealthily, watching the people in the circle of lamplight, with some vague remembrance of a novel that my aunt had read to me, where some fellow went out from "the haunted ballroom" and overlooked in the dark.

The record of Stevenson's boyhood from 1859 to 1867 is remarkably full. It contains details as to his early masters, one of whom says Stevenson "was without exception the most delightful boy I ever knew; full of fun, full of tender feeling; ready for his lessons, ready for a story, ready for fun." Another found him "the most intelligent and best informed boy in all his experience." No small part of Stevenson's education was gained through travel. The boy was "learning to exercise the savoir-faire which came very naturally to his disposition. At hotels he used to go to the table d'hôte alone, if necessary, and made friends freely with strangers. * * * His French master at Mentone gave him no regular lessons, but merely talked to him in French, teaching him piquet and card tricks, introducing him to various French people, and taking him to convents and other places." His mother remarked of his other masters: "I think they found it pleasanter to talk to him than to teach him."

In the later student days the glimpses of early friendships are equally interesting. Swanston cottage being closely connected with these days. From 1867 to 1873 much time was spent in canoeing with Mr. Baxter and Sir Walter Ferrier. The private theatricals at Prof. Fleeming Jenkins's home in the early seventies interested him, but he usually preferred to see his friends apart from general society. "As for his clothes," of which a great deal has been said, "he dressed to please himself. It would be impossible to record the varying phases in which a certain vanity, a need of economy, and a love of ease were combined." But matters were coming to a crisis:

But while the external course of his life seemed smooth, the deeper current had far more troubled a stream. For one thing, as we have seen, he was not interested in engineering, and all the time he could spare from it was given up to the pursuit which had taken firm possession of him. The art of writing was his one concern, and to learn this he was giving all his real self. In later life, when a master of his craft, he sometimes doubted whether he would not have preferred a life of action had that been possible to him. But it was not for any reason of health that he gave up engineering, but because his impulse to letters was at this time overpowering and admitted of neither substitute nor rival. There were, however, besides this misspending of his time and the misdirection of his labor, other difficulties that were far more grave. He had begun to work out for himself his own views of life—his religion and his ethics, his relations to society, and his own place in the universe. He was following out the needs of his mind and nature; strictly sincere with himself, he could never see things in their merely conventional aspect. He was young in youth and traveling at the fiery pace of his age and temperament; his senses were importunate, his intellect inquiring, and he must either find his own way or, as he might well have done, lose it altogether. * * * Of all Stevenson's difficulties those concerned with religion were the most important, if for no other reason than that they alone affected his relations with his father. The one was questioning dogmas and observances which the other regarded as impious to examine, and no sacrifice was too great for the father, no duty too arduous, if it could only avert from his child the doom of the freethinker. On the other hand, sooner than be tied to the doctrines of Calvinism, the lad called himself an atheist—such is ever the youthful formula of independence.

Stevenson's parents were generosity itself. Anything necessary for his health or education was at once forthcoming. Dinners and dances were given to his friends, all of whom were welcome at the house; but knowing how generous and openhearted the boy was "until he was three and twenty they restricted him, as others of his friends also were restricted * * * to 5 shillings a week pocket money."

Another fragment of autobiography entitled "From Jest to Earnest" relates to "natural growth, the coming of friends and the study of Walt Whitman" as great factors in Stevenson's development. It gives much fuller and more fascinating portraits of "Bob," Charles Baxter, Ferrier, and Sir Walter Simpson than can be found in "Talk and Talkers"; showing especially the influence of the former upon Stevenson's development. "The mere return of 'Bob,'" Stevenson declared, "changed at once and forever the course of my life. I was done with the sullens for good; there was an end of green sickness for my life as soon as I had got a friend to laugh with." Outside the influence of friends there was "the continual influence of books, and although Stevenson was never a scholar in the strict and more arid sense, few men ever brought so great an enthusiasm to the studies of their choice."

And so closely and most illuminatingly Mr. Balfour follows Stevenson's life, from 1873, then "a law student with literary tastes," through his legal studies and admittance to the bar; tracing the gradual rise and perfecting of his later friendships, and especially that with Colvin, Henley, Gosse, and other well-known men; dwelling upon his gradual mastery of the art of writing and his increasingly close relations with his family. There are also full accounts of his travels; his first meeting with Mrs. Osbourne, to whom he was at once attracted; the California days, followed by the marriage, and all the other familiar details of Stevenson's later life. All these are told, however, freshly and in particularly intimate fashion, and with a wealth of small detail which makes Stevenson's life, down to his latest days, completely and entirely clear to us. Never, it may well be said, has a life story been set down which not only contained so little to regret, but in which each added detail makes its subject increasingly dear to his friends.

Mr. Balfour's record tempts to quotation on almost every page. His entire sympathy with his subject, never degenerating into mere hero worship, makes his concluding chapter of some thirty pages—"R. L. S."—one of the most fascinating portions of an entirely fascinating book. But it is almost too closely related for adequate quotation, and for perfect appreciation must be read as a whole.

The second volume, besides a full index, contains valuable appendices, with, among other things, translations of an "Address to Samoan Students," one on "Missions in the South Sea," and notes on Samoan affairs. A full chronological list of Stevenson's writings adds to the value of the book. The volumes are attractively printed and bound, and contain a portrait of Mrs. Stevenson at the age of thirty and one of Stevenson at twenty-seven. The latter redrawn from a charcoal sketch made by Mrs. Osbourne at the time of their first meeting.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

A Complete List of His Books, with Bibliographical and Descriptive Notes.

MR. ROOSEVELT is commonly spoken of as the most literary of American Presidents since Jefferson. Those who use this formula must either have forgotten John Quincy Adams, or confounded him with his father—Jefferson's immediate predecessor; for the younger Adams, who followed the author of the Declaration of Independence in the White House after an interval of sixteen years, was even more of a man of letters than Jefferson himself. He wrote poems and hymns, an historic tale in two volumes, lectures on rhetoric and oratory, letters on Masonry, and a report on weights and measures, and translated Wieland's heroic poem "Oberon" and Genti's work on the American Revolution. His personal letters were published, without authority, in England, and translated into French and German; while his diary, as edited and condensed for publication by his son, is a work, I should judge, of considerably more than 2,000,000 words.

None of his successors—or predecessors either, for that matter—has matched this record in the variety or amount of his literary output, though Mr. Roosevelt will probably rival it if he lives to be as old as Mr. Adams was when his long political career—as varied as Mr. Roosevelt's own—came to an end in a committee room of the Capitol at Washington. For already, a week before his forty-third birthday, Mr. Roosevelt's printed words must number nearly two million. History, biography, political and critical essays and addresses he has put forth with a liberal though not a hasty hand. Evidences of careful preparation are almost invariably to be found in his writings, and his honesty and aggressiveness are conspicuous in them all. "The style is of the man himself" is conspicuously true in his case.

Mr. Roosevelt has always been a great reader, delighting in poetry and fiction, as well as in history, biography, and, in general, the literature that deals with actual events and persons. His writings abound in critical references to what is sometimes called light literature; yet books of serious purpose have naturally formed the staple of his reading, and nothing could have been more characteristic of the man than his calling on the author of "How the Other Half Lives" to see what could be done to alleviate the misery of the dwellers in New York's overcrowded east side tenements. Shortly after that startling revelation of conditions was made, Jacob A. Riis found on his desk a card inscribed "Mr. Theodore Roosevelt," with this message written across the face: "I have read your book, and have come to help." The two men have been close friends ever since, and no one has more effectively backed up the big-hearted journalist and humanitarian than has the new President. In this he has shown himself his father's son.

Having occasion to write of the President as an author, and having, therefore, to consult the scores of volumes in which his writings are to be found, it proved convenient to have at hand a skeleton bibliography. Having prepared such an aid, it seemed worth while to go ahead and fill it out; and the experience has been a valuable one. It has given me a profound sympathy with those unfortunates to whom bibliography signifies anything but the utilization of waste, as it were. As a by-product, it may have its uses—to the compiler; as a habitual pursuit, stone-breaking must, by comparison, seem a frivolous occupation. As a maiden effort in work of this sort, the following catalogue of Mr. Roosevelt's works is submitted with all deference.

JOSEPH B. GILDER.

1. THE NAVAL WAR OF 1812; or, The History of the United States Navy during the last war with Great Britain. With diagrams, 8vo, XXXVIII -|- 531 pages, cloth, $2.50. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1882. Reprinted 1882, 1883, 1889, 1893, 1897, 1898, 1900, and 1901.

The first attempt to write an impartial history of the war in question. In 1883 a preface was inserted, describing the land campaigns on the Canadian border; and in an additional chapter a long and careful study was made of the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Roosevelt was twenty-four years old when this book was first published in 1882. Two years had passed since he was graduated from Harvard. He first held office at that time, being a member of the State Legislature from 1882 to 1884.

2. HUNTING TRIPS OF A RANCHMAN: Sketches and Sport on the Northern Cattle Plains. Illustrated, XVI -|- 347 pages. Medora edition, quarto, 200 numbered copies, subscription only, $15. 1885. Trade edition, 8vo, beveled boards, $3. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1886. Reprinted 1889, 1890, 1895, 1897, 1898, (as part of "Big Game Hunting,") 1899, and 1901.

Apart from the hunting sketches there is an account of personal experiences on the author's "Elk Hair" and "Maltese Butte" ranches at Medora, N. D. With twenty-seven full-page and eight smaller engravings from designs by A. B. Frost, R. Swain Gifford, J. C. Beard, Frank H. Gifford, and Henry Sandham. Dedicated "to that banquet of sportsmen and truest of friends, my brother, Elliott Roosevelt."

3. THOMAS HART BENTON. (American Statesmen.) 16mo, XV pages, cloth, $1.25. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887. Reprinted 1889 in a large paper 8vo edition of the thirty-two volumes in the American Statesmen series, in course, at $1.25 net per set. These sets have all been sold. Reprinted 1891, 1895 (twice), 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 (twice), 1901, (twice,) and 1902. A 12mo edition from the new plates was printed in the same year and reprinted in 1899 and 1900 (twice.)

A sympathetic study of the character and public services of the stalwart Democratic statesman who for thirty years represented in the Senate the pioneer Western State Missouri. This book was copyrighted in 1886, in which year the author was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor of New York.

4. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. (American Statesmen Series.) 16mo, X -|- 370 pages. Cloth, $1.25. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Reprinted 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1896, 1898, and 1900 (twice.) Reset in 1898, and included in the large-paper edition of the American Statesmen Series. A 12mo edition from the new plates was printed in the same year. Reprinted 1899, 1900, and 1901.

A spirited account of the career of the most brilliant of the founders of the Republic, who represented America in Paris during the French Revolution, made the final draft of the Constitution of the United States, and originated the Erie Canal.

5. ESSAYS ON PRACTICAL POLITICS. (Questions of the Day Series No. 49.) 8vo, 74 pages. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 40 cents. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1888.

Two essays from The Century—"Phases of State Legislation," (January, 1885) and "Machine Politics in New York City" (November, 1886); with introduction replying to criticisms. Out of print in this form, but incorporated in "American Ideals, and Other Essays," 1897.

6. RANCH LIFE AND THE HUNTING TRAIL. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. Royal 8vo, 186 pages. Cloth, $5. New York: The Century Company. 1888. Reprinted (at $2.50) 1896, 1897, 1899, and (with new cover design) 1901.

Entirely distinct from the author's similarly entitled volume, "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," but deals with adventures in the same country, and similar in their general character. The illustrations number 94.

7. THE WINNING OF THE WEST. 8vo. Cloth, $2.50 per volume. Volume I. "From the Alleghanies to the Mississippi," 1769-1776. XIV + 352 pages. 1889.

Vol. II. "From the Alleghanies to the Mississippi," 1777-1783. 427 pages, 1890.

Vols. I. and II. were reprinted 1889, 1891, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, and 1901.

Vol. III. "The Founding of the Trans-Alleghany Commonwealths," 1784-1790. V + 339 pages, 1893. Reprinted 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Vol. IV. "Louisiana and the Northwest," 1791-1807. XI -|- 363 pages. 1896. Reprinted 1898, 1899, 1900 (twice), and 1901.

The Daniel Boone edition of this work, published in 1893 and still in print, is an edition de luxe. The first volume of each set contains a sheet of the original manuscript, in the author's handwriting. The illustrations throughout are printed on India paper. Royal 8vo, 4 vols., ½ levant morocco, $15 per vol.; full levant morocco, $25 per vol.

This is Mr. Roosevelt's most important work. It is dedicated, with permission, to Francis Parkman, "to whom Americans who feel a pride in the pioneer history of their country are so greatly indebted." In a sense it supplements Parkman's brilliant series on the struggles of the French and English with the Indians and with each other, before the revolutionary period. Written with abundant knowledge, and in a thoroughly readable style. The work is not yet finished, but each volume is complete in itself.

8. EPISODES OF THE WINNING OF THE WEST, edited by Frank Lincoln Olmsted, a compilation from Mr. Roosevelt's work, described above, 12mo, XV -|- 247 pages, cloth, 90 cents net. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1900. Reprinted 1901.

9. NEW YORK. (Historic Towns Series.) With maps, 12mo, XVII -|- 222 pages, cloth, $1.25. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1891. Reprinted 1891. New edition 1895; reprinted 1898 and 1901.

A highly condensed but popular account of the history of New York City, with an exposition of the causes underlying its development into a great metropolis. Prepared by request for the series edited by the late Prof. E. A. Freeman. The edition issued in 1895 contained an additional chapter, (10 pages,) reviewing the events of the preceding five years, including the temporary overturning of Tammany Hall by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and other reformers, and the election of Mayor Strong.

10. THE WILDERNESS HUNTER: An Account of the Big Game of the United States, and Its Chase with Horse, Hound, and Rifle. Illustrated. XVI -|- 472 pages. Large-paper edition, limited to 200 numbered copies, quarto, buckram, $15. (Out of print.) Trade edition, octavo, cloth, $3.50.

OCT 100

1901

New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1893. Reprinted 1897, 1898 (as a part of "Big Game Hunting)," and 1901.

Describes the American wilderness as it was and is, with certain heroes of the old frontier, such as Boone, Crockett, Houston, Carson, and pictures the life of the cattle-raiser and cowboy of to-day. With drawings by Frederic Remington, A. B. Frost, Henry Sandham, J. C. Beard, and others, and reproductions of photographs showing game killed by the author, &c. Dedicated "To E. K. R." (Mrs. Roosevelt.)

11. AMERICAN BIG GAME HUNTING. Edited by Theodore Roosevelt and George Bird Grinnell. Illustrated. 8vo, 345 pages, cloth, $2.50. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company, 1893. Reprinted 1901.

Published for, and in furtherance of the purposes of, the Boone and Crockett Club, of which Mr. Roosevelt was one of the organizers (1887) and first President (till 1896). Contains a paper by him (10 pages) on "Coursing the Prongbuck."

12. HERO TALES FROM AMERICAN HISTORY. By Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated. 12mo, X +335 pages, cloth, $1.50. New York: The Century Company. 1895. Reprinted 1895, (twice), 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.

Twenty-six stories, sketches, and character studies of soldiers, sailors, statesmen, &c., fourteen being by Mr. Roosevelt and twelve by Senator Lodge. Intended to inculcate patriotism in the hearts of the rising generation. Profusely illustrated with portraits, battle pieces, &c. Dedicated "to E. K. R." (Mrs. Roosevelt). "To you we owe the suggestion of writing this book, etc."

An edition in two quarto volumes, embossed in Braille point, has been brought out by the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, among whose pupils it is reported to have proved very popular.

13. HUNTING IN MANY LANDS. Edited by Theodore Roosevelt and George Bird Grinnell. Illustrated. 8vo, 448 pages, cloth, $2.50. Forest and Stream Publishing Company. 1895. Reprinted 1901.

Published for the Boone and Crockett Club. Includes "Hunting in the Cattle Country" (40 pages) by Mr. Roosevelt.

14. TRAIL AND CAMP FIRE. Edited by George Bird Grinnell and Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated. 8vo, 333 pages, cloth, $2.50. Forest and Stream Publishing Company. 1897.

Published for the Boone and Crockett Club. Includes two papers by Mr. Roosevelt, "On the Little Missouri" (17 pages) and "The Bear's Disposition" (7½ pages).

15. AMERICAN IDEALS, and Other Essays, Social and Political. 12mo. XIII. +334 pages, cloth, $1.50. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1897. Reprinted 1898, 1899, and 1901. Edition in 8vo, 1901.

The two Century essays, which were reprinted in the Questions of the Day series, are here reproduced, together with other essays, reviews, and addresses. The earliest is "Phases of State Legislation," (January, 1885); and the latest, "Washington's Maxim," a lecture before the Naval War College (June, 1897). The essays have appeared in Scribner's, The Atlantic, The North American Review, The Forum, The Review of Reviews, &c. Dedicated "to Henry Cabot Lodge." Preface dated Sagamore Hill, October, 1897.

16. BIG GAME HUNTING. Immediately after the war with Spain the publishers of "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" and "The Wilderness Hunter" reissued these two books in a single volume, entitled "Big Game Hunting." One thousand numbered copies, signed by the author, were printed and sold at $10, $15, and $20 per volume. The work is now out of print. This work is not to be confounded with the Boone and Crockett Club book, "American Big Game Hunting" (XI). New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1893.

17. OLIVER CROMWELL. Illustrated. 8vo, 260 pages, cloth, $2. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900. Reprinted November, 1900, and February, 1901.

A monograph on "one of the greatest of all Englishmen and by far the greatest ruler of England itself," telling the story of his life, describing his battles, and commenting on his acts in the light of the author's personal experience as legislator, administrator, and soldier. Admirably illustrated, with reproductions of portraits, documents, buildings, &c. Dated "Executive Chamber, Albany, June, 1900."

18. THE ROUGH RIDERS. Illustrated. 8vo, XII+298 pages, cloth, $2. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. Reprinted twice in 1899 and (in 12mo form) twice in 1900.

Written immediately after the close of the Spanish war and reprinted from Scribner's Magazine, in which its publication as a serial was begun in January, 1899. A picturesque and highly interesting account of the organization of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry by Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt at San Antonio, Texas, and of its service, on foot, in Cuba, June-August, 1898. Forty full-page illustrations from photographs, with photogravure frontispiece portrait of the author as Colonel, and half-tone reproduction of portrait-sketch by Dana Gibson. "On behalf of the Rough Riders, I dedicate this book to the officers and men of the five regular regiments which, together with mine, made up the cavalry division at Santiago. Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y., May 1, 1899."

19. THE STRENUOUS LIFE. Essays and addresses. Frontispiece portrait. 12mo, 225 pages, cloth, $1.50. New York: The Century Company. 1900. Reprinted June, 1901. New edition, with four additional speeches occupying pages 226 to 297, October, 1901.

Original edition opened with address, "The Strenuous Life," Hamilton Club, Chicago, April 10, 1900, and closed with "Grant," a birthday address, at Galena, Ill., April 27, 1900. The other contents were eleven essays written in 1899 and 1900, reprinted from The Century, The Outlook, The Independent, McClure's, The Churchman, and St. Nicholas. Since his accession to the Presidency a new edition has appeared, (October, 1901,) containing addresses delivered this year at the Pan-American Exposition, Colorado Springs, Burlington, Vt., and Minneapolis. The last of these four speeches, on "National Duties," derives special significance from its delivery only four days before the assassination of the President's predecessor.

20. SAGAMORE SERIES.—Just before the Presidential election of 1900 Messrs. Putnam issued a uniform edition of six of Mr. Roosevelt's works, "The Rough Riders" being included with the five books that bear their own imprint—i. e., "The Naval War of 1812," "The Winning of the West," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "The Wilderness Hunter," and "American Ideals." The last-named work, which occupies the first two volumes of this edition, contains a biographical introduction by the author's personal friend and political supporter Gen. Francis Vinton Greene. Fifteen vols., 16mo, cloth, 50 cents per vol.; paper, 25 cents per vol.

21. ALLEGHANY EDITION.—The same house has in preparation a large paper illustrated edition of "The Winning of the West," (4 vols.), The Naval War of 1812," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "The Wilderness Hunter," and "American Ideals," the eight volumes to be sold in sets only, half levant, $72; buckram, $40.

Better Than Writing Novels.*

Folks are more important than words, and to rear a child well is better than to write a novel. Therefore, while "The Century Book for Mothers" can scarcely be called literature, it is more worthy of bringing before the notice of the public than ninety-nine one-hundredths of the fiction that fills the eye and the mind of the multitudes who read.

It seems trite to say that no science is so important, and none more neglected, than the science of motherhood. When one reflects upon the vast number of mothers shut up in the contracting chambers of poverty and ignorance, and that other and criminal class, of which Mrs. Trask's "Constance Wetherell" is an admirably drawn type, self-imprisoned in the contracting chamber of luxurious selfishness, the wonder is not that the human race should have fallen so far below its potentialities, but that it should not have become almost extinct through the flickering out of the neglected baby lives.

There is something infinitely pathetic in the bewilderment with which a young mother grapples the strange problem of babyhood, for which she has had no training; which, indeed, a fatuous delicacy on the part of her elders has taught her rather to ignore among her possibilities. The lover? Yes; all her poetry, all her fiction, all her associates have taught her to look for him, the prince who is to lead her into "that new world, which is the old." But the baby? Never is that interruption to her personal life to be contemplated for a moment! And it comes to her, helpless, ignorant, often indignant, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. It has never entered into her scheme of things; it is simply a puzzling, a disturbing, an insistent factor, not to be eliminated and not to be understood.

"The Century Book for Mothers" is a sort of key to this confused human problem. It gives simple, clear, trustworthy counsel upon all ordinary contingencies of motherhood and babyhood. Part I. consists of fourteen chapters that really cover the entire ground. Part II. goes into minute details, consisting of questions and answers formerly appearing in the valuable little magazine Babyhood. A full table of contents and an excellent index add to the value of the book. The directions are so clear that she "may run that readeth," and the style is so luminous that the book cannot fail to command the interest of all to whom its subject appeals—that is to say, to all sorts and conditions of mothers. Should it lie within easy reach of every mother's hand, it would lessen incalculably her anxieties, would change her blind gropings into a firm and intelligent control of her nursery, and would set the little feet in safe and pleasant paths. To carry out its precepts will go a great way toward securing for the new generation that gift of gifts, "mens sana in corpore sano."

*THE CENTURY BOOK FOR MOTHERS. A Practical Guide in the Rearing of Healthy Children. By Leroy Milton Yale, M. D., formerly Lecturer on the Diseases of Children at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., and Gustav Pollak, Editor of Babyhood. Pp. 48. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.00 net.

In our appreciation of Mr. Herbert Trench's "Deirde Wed," under the heading, "A New and Notable Poet," in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 12, we inadvertently omitted to state that it was the publication of John Lane, of the Bodley Head. We take this opportunity of rectifying that omission, and of adding that Mr. Lane is about to publish the long-announced work of Mr. William Archer entitled "The Poets of the Younger Generation." In this critical survey of modern poets and their work, occurs a handsome tribute to the genius of Mr. Trench, accompanied by one of Mr. Bryden's fine wood-cut portraits.

Second Edition in Preparation

Warwick of the Knobs

By

John Uri Lloyd

Author of "Stringtown on the Pike"

12mo, illustrated, $1.50.

Northernmost Kentucky, or "the Knob region," again furnishes us the scene of a powerful novel. Warwick is a great character in fiction. The events that come in rapid succession to the house of Warwick involve the reader in their mazes. No longer an onlooker, he takes part in the struggles here so well depicted. Amid the stirring scenes of the Civil War we catch a glimpse of the real Southern home; feel its love and hospitality, and breathe its atmosphere of true Southern patriotism.

First Edition in America

25,000 Copies

Dodd, Mead & Company

Publishers. NEW YORK

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

A first edition of 50,000 copies

"Wild Animals I Have Known" has sold over 100,000 copies.

LIVES of the HUNTED

By ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON

BEING A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE DOINGS OF FIVE QUADRUPEDS AND THREE BIRDS

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

IT is more richly illustrated than any previous book with Mr. Seton-Thompson's own inimitable drawings, of which there are more than two hundred. There are many full-page drawings, and most of the type pages are ornamented with his characteristic marginal sketches.

THIS book is by far the most important work of the famous author-artist since his "Wild Animals I have Known," *fully equalling that most popular book in character, solidity, illustration and general worth.*

CONTENTS

Krag, the Kootenay Ram
A Street Treubadour, being the Adventures of a Cock Sparrow
Johnny Bear
The Mother Teal and the Overland Route
Chink, the Development of a Pup
The Kangaroo Rat
Tito, The Story of the Coyote that Learned How
Why the Chickadee Goes Crazy Once a Year

Price $1.75 net.

CHATTERTON.

Prof. Masson's Searching and Sympathetic Biography and His Estimate of the "Rowley" Antiques.*

An admirable secondary function of this reissue of Prof. David Masson's "Chatterton"—it was originally published forty odd years ago as a chapter in a volume of collected essays, has very long been out of print, and is now given to the public in a greatly expanded form—will be served if it shall happily revive the study, for their own sake, of the altogether unique antique poems of the "Marvelous Boy."

In a period when mere knowledge of the lives of authors, their personal peculiarities, the pathos or romance of their careers, too often usurps the place of a first hand knowledge of their works; when the pleasant perusal of sketches of literary men is too apt to be mistaken for the study of literature—anything which stimulates the turning to forgotten or neglected pages and the serious critical search for subjects of admiring contemplation, of appreciation and of individual re-appriesement is to be commended. And this valuable purpose Prof. Masson's biography of the precocious Bristol boy most incontestably serves. Not only does the life sketch in itself afford an almost irresistible incitement to take down from the shelf the dust capped volume of poems "wroten by T. Rowlie," but the concluding portion of this work by the venerable Edinburgh Emeritus Professor of Literature, which is the part most amplified in the present reissue by the insertion of new matter, makes even stronger and more positive than did the original essay his praise of the Rowley Antiques. Of these he goes so far as to say that "they are as worthy of being still read as many portions of the poetry of Byron, Shelley, and Keats," while of their author he affirms that he had "a more specific fire and force of imagination, a dash more of the mystic vision and faculty divine than is discernible" in Pope, Thompson, and Goldsmith, (with whom, of course, he disclaims any comparison as to their complete activities and accomplishments.) The majority of those who read this work will turn with an increased admiration, verging on wonder and awe, to Chatterton's poems, for both the vivid presentation of the eccentric personality of the unhappy young poet and the skilful exposition of the strange product of his genius are quite compelling.

Far more, too, than in the case of most poets, some knowledge—the fuller the better—is necessary to a comprehension of the works, when we come to Chatterton. His biography, as Prof. Masson has handled it, is a commentary and explanation which once in evidence seems indispensable to the apprehension of the poems—a kind of an accompaniment obligato to the strange, archaic, laborious, and unevenly beautiful song of the quaint boy genius lonely in his garret. The author, so far as is possible, puts the reader in possession of an understanding of that operation of remarkable circumstances upon a precocious, energetic, wayward, abnormal mind through which the unique poetic progeny known as the works of Thomas Chatterton were begotten and ultimately cast upon the world.

One looks in vain in this "Life" for the date of Chatterton's birth—Nov. 20, 1752—a little fact of great landmark and reference value, that the reader is justly entitled to in any biography. But with this exception, (and the presence of the inappropriate and intrusive first chapter, entitled "Wilkes and Liberty,") the present work is, as what has been said implies, a model of that searching and sympathetic kind of biographic study which seeks to illuminate distinctive works in the light of the author's life.

The first evidences we have of this quality occur when, after we are introduced to the seven-year-old boy as he is placed by his mother in a "blue coat" school at Bristol, similar to the London Christ Hospital that Lamb attended, we are shown that poor Thomas was "singular" even at this early stage in his strange career. He was from the first a prodigious reader, but the distinctive features in his make-up were that "his temper had something in it quite unusual in one so young; generally very sullen and silent, he was liable to sudden and unaccountable fits of weeping as well as to violent fits of rage. He was also extremely secretive, and fond of being alone," and on holidays when he went home, it was the wonder of his mother and her friends "what he could be doing sitting alone for hours, as was his habit, in a garret full of all kinds of out-of-the-way lumber." We are told elsewhere that he was the posthumous child of a drunken father and the descendant of a line of sextons a century and a half long, and in those days the sexton was the grave digger and the performer of sundry other grewsome functions. The hereditary burden of long-accumulated mortuary musings among tombs had proved too much for the father, who was perhaps the sixth gravedigger in the lugubrious succession, and he had drowned morbid consciousness in drink and passed the

*CHATTERTON: A BIOGRAPHY. By David Masson, LL. D., Emeritus Professor of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. New and revised edition. 8vo, cloth. Pp. 320. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75 net.

between us to the sea. The father's fashion continued the vocation, but delved in hemispherical rather than real graves, and upturned from the depths of the "muniment chest" the ancient manuscripts that were the analogues of the old boxes his ancestors had pondered upon.

Not all of his activity, however, was employed in this manner, for he wrote his first poem, without any direct incentive from the old manuscripts, when he was ten years old—"On the Last Epiphany; or, Christ's Coming to Judgment"—the initial endeavor in a long series which later paralleled the Antiques which he ascribed to Rowley. It was published in Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, Jan. 8, 1763, and from that day Chatterton was a sworn poet.

Presently the boy becomes an attorney's apprentice, and the conditions of his new life were not such as to benefit a nature already predisposed to unhappiness and disaster. He is described as at this time "of proud and sullen temper, discontented with his situation, ambitious, conscious of his genius, yet treated as a boy and menial servant." In the meantime, partly as the fruit of suggestion from the chests of old manuscripts and partly as the product of a mischievous desire to deceive—partly, too, from legitimate love for the antique—had come the creation of a spurious noble lineage for the plebian old pewterer Burgam, a fellow-townsman, which had worked successfully and brought its author no small amusement and renown. Herein lay the beginning of the whole sad, mad, bad story of poor Chatterton's life. And there was no one to turn that ingenious, twisted, energetic young mind into a proper and truly promising channel of endeavor. Oh that something—anything—had happened to divert thy feet from the evil path! The author even asks, whimsically, "Why could you not, Chatterton, elope with Hannah More?"

But no; nothing happened. Here was the situation: A most precocious boy of a dogged, sullen, and passionate disposition, not without a considerable spice of malice; treated as a boy, yet with a brain believing itself the best in Bristol; sadly in want of pocket money and having hardly any means of procuring it. * * * Moreover, a poet, and one possessed of a passion for the antique both in matter and form, and with a very considerable knowledge of early English history and language obtained from his attic porings over musty parchments and his other studies, and conscious that when he wrote in his artificially antique style that "his invention worked most powerfully, his heart beat most warmly, and the poetic shiver ran most keenly through his veins." To him, thus constituted and circumstanced, comes a great temptation suggested by the success of the Ossian Poems, then in the first flush of their celebrity, and by his own triumph in the matter of the Burgam hoax. "Of this original trick the Rowley device was but a gigantic expansion," says Prof. Masson. "To invent a poet of the past on whom to father all his own compositions in the antique style, and to give this poet a probable and fixed footing in history, was the essential form of the scheme."

Then followed the gradual execution of the laborious work, interspersed with a variety of contemporaneous contributions to the newspapers and the pamphlet literature of the time; the neglect of duties as an apprentice to the attorney, dismissal from all employment, because of shameful neglect, and the going up to London, where his literary life opened to the strange young genius, only to fail, with its inevitable followings of poverty, mental agony—actually a maniacal condition—and, finally, suicide, on the 24th of August, 1770, the same year, by the way, still only four months later, that Wordsworth was born to put eighty years of comfortable, normal life in contrast with poor Chatterton's agonizing, abnormal eighteen.

Some of the poems that Chatterton ascribed to Rowley had been shown to Horace Walpole before the author had come to London, and he had opportunity, had he only embraced it, to have set the young man straight and advised him against the deception that deprived him of reputation. During Chatterton's life only fragments of the antiques were published. His suicide made no immediate sensation, but as the season progressed and literary London was swollen by the return of the Summer absentees the tragic death of the young genius who had been known as a writer for the magazines and as the alleged editor and transcriber of various pieces of ancient poetry, became a topic of conversation in the literary clubs. From that time on the interest in the Rowley poems and in Chatterton increased, but it was not until 1777 that the Antiques were published collectively. By this time most sensible persons who had seen specimens of the poems had already made up their minds that they were forgeries. Dr. Johnson was a skeptic, but an amazed admirer of the youthful author. "This is the most extraordinary young man that has ever encountered my knowledge," said he; "it is wonderful how the whelp has written such things." The first publication of the poems did not create any especial furor, but when "a second and more splendid edition" was brought out by Dean Milles of Exeter and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1782, in which "the genuineness of their antiquity was considered and defended," there blazed out a Rowley controversy "as fierce as that which had attended the appearance of the Ossian poems." All of the sound, critical, and antiquarian authorities, such as Malone, Tyrwhitt, and Warton, arguing from internal and external evidence that the poems were the work of a skillful forger set the matter at rest for the great majority. The publication about the same time of Chatterton's acknowledged miscellanies helped to the same conclusion by showing that their author was capable even of things so extraordinary as the Rowley poems. It was not until 1803, however, that the two sets of poems—the complete works—were published as the undoubted writings of Chatterton.

In his tribute to the genius of Chatterton, Prof. Masson, drawing the line somewhat sharply between the acknowledged poems and the antiques, gives us these fine discriminations:

> His forte was the antique, and here alone lay any preternatural power he possessed. There are in his acknowledged poems, indeed, felicities of expression and gleams of genius, showing that even as a modern poet he might in time have taken a higher rank, but to do justice to his astonishing abilities one must read his antique compositions. In the element of the antique Chatterton moves like a master; in his modern effusions he is but a clever boy beginning to handle with some effect the language of Pope and Dryden.

And again he writes:

> Up to a certain point, as it were, Chatterton could remain himself; but the moment he was invited past that point, the moment he attained to a certain degree of sublimity, or terror, or solemnity in his conceptions, and was constrained to remain at the same pitch, at that moment he reverted to the fifteenth century, and passed into the soul of Rowley, or of one of Rowley's imagined contemporaries. No one who has not read the antique poems of Chatterton can imagine what extraordinary things they are.

The volume concludes with a valuable descriptive list of the principal Rowley poems and some sensible words of advice about the dropping of that portion of the archaic which "is archaic for the eye only" and the retaining of that other part which is essential to the artistic purpose of the poet—advice which it would be well for readers if editors of other antiques than Chatterton's should give heed.

ALFRED MATHEWS.

Thackeray.*

Some years ago Anthony Trollope wrote in his volume on "Thackeray," contributed to English Men of Letters, edited by John Morley:

> The manner and the style are but the natural wrappings in which the goods have been prepared for the market. Of these goods it is no doubt true that unless the wrappings be in some degree meritorious the article will not be accepted at all; it is the kernel which we seek, which, if it be not of itself sweet and digestible, cannot be made serviceable by any shell, however pretty or easy to be cracked.

This is particularly applicable, in a slightly different way, to Thackeray's "Mr. Brown's Letters to a Young Man About Town," which, being among the author's long and pleasant associations with Punch, have since been buried deep in his voluminous miscellanies, only being brought to the surface by the genuine lover of Thackeray, who buys the definitive edition of his favorite's works for another purpose than to gaze at. These graceful papers, which Mr. James Hannay calls "inimitable, wise, easy, playful, worldly social sketches of Thackeray," it seems, have never before been brought together in a separate book. The collection now before us is from the Riverside Press.

In thus presenting something which has probably often escaped the eye of the passive reader of Thackeray, an attempt has been made to give the letters a form in all points harmonious with the text; in fact, to present such a volume as they would have made had they first seen light in a bound volume, and not in the pages of Punch A. D. 1849. The style of paper, typography, decorations, and binding are therefore that of the second quarter of the nineteenth century, while the impressions are made upon the finest grade of English hand-made paper and bound in boards with cloth back and paper label in the fashion of threescore years or so ago, while the vignettes, the half titles, chapter headings, and running titles are reproductions of models of the same period, all tending toward the production of a characteristic piece of work, that is faithful throughout to one idea.

The "Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Literature and Art," the latest addition by J. D. Champlin to his series of "Young Folks' Cyclopaedias," will very shortly be issued by Henry Holt & Co. The volumes already on the market are "Persons and Places," "Common Things," and "Games and Sports."

*MR. BROWN'S LETTERS TO A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN. By William Makepeace Thackeray. Title page bears one of Stothard's vignettes. In middle nineteenth century style. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Edition limited to 500 copies at $5 each.

NOW READY.

The Most Important BIOGRAPHY of the Season.

The Life of

Robert Louis Stevenson,

BY GRAHAM BALFOUR.

With a *valuable fragment of autobiography* found after Stevenson's death; also *unpublished portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson.*

THE AUTHENTIC BIOGRAPHY

PREPARED with the assistance of Mr. Stevenson's family, and containing unpublished manuscripts and letters, diaries of travel and reminiscences of friends and relatives.

ITS SPECIAL PURPOSES

DESIGNED as a record of Stevenson's career and a study of the development of his character. It aims to record the successive expressions of his most varied and fascinating personality. Also specially intended as a study in portraiture, a supplement to the *Letters* as they are a supplement to the published works of the author. Treats essentially of *Stevenson the man.*

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

1. His Ancestors.
2. His Parents.
3. Infancy and Childhood—1850-59.
4. Boyhood—1859-67.
5. Student Days—1867-73.
6. Life at Five-and-Twenty—1873-76.
7. Transition—1876-79.
8. California—1879-80.
9. Davos and the Highlands—1880-82.
10. The Riviera—1882-84.

VOLUME II.

11. Bournemout—1884-87.
12. The United States—1887-88.
13. The Eastern Pacific—1888-89.
14. The Central Pacific—1889-91.
15. Vailima—1891-94.
16. The End—1894.
17. R. L. S.

In two volumes, uniform with the Letters, 500 pages, $4.00, net.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

BOOKS AND MEN.

Preparing for a Life of Burr. Mr. Pidgin, author of "Blennerhassett," has sent to his publishers a unique letter which, while declaring his intention to write a life of Aaron Burr, incidentally reveals the way in which he purposes to get his material together. Here is a passage from it:

I believe a more comprehensive, speedier, and more correct way to secure such further information as I want concerning Aaron Burr would be to ask those who are in any way related to Burr, or are inclined to have friendly feelings for him as an illustrious character in American history, believing him to have been badly treated by contemporaneous chroniclers and by subsequent historians and biographers, to send in their names and addresses to me at No. 20 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. In a short time a circular letter could be sent out, or the advertising columns of the press could be employed to secure the desired points of information. I would like to let Burr sympathizers particularly know of my projected life of Aaron Burr, which will be ready for publication about 1904, and about the two romantic successors to "Blennerhassett" which will be ready in 1902 and 1903, for, you know, "Blennerhassett" is not a defense, but the opening argument in the long postponed case of the American people vs. Aaron Burr.

The Author of "An Oklahoma Romance." The author of "An Oklahoma Romance," the story of a love affair complicated with a land claim, which the Century Company are publishing, is Mrs. Helen Churchill Candee. She is a New Yorker of a family that has been well known in the metropolis for several generations. Her mother, who recently died in Paris, was Mrs. Mary Churchill Hungerford, a woman of many accomplishments and with social gifts of a most uncommon order. Her grandfather, William Churchill, besides being prominent as a merchant in New York in the earlier half of the nineteenth century, was a noted wit and also famous for the largeness of his hospitality. Mrs. Candee had served an apprenticeship to letters before attempting a novel, and for several years past her name has often been seen attached to essays and short stories in the various magazines. Besides this, she has edited a magazine, and been an editorial writer on one of the great metropolitan dailies. It is therefore not exactly a novice who tells this story of the Southwest, with which she is thoroughly well acquainted, having lived in Oklahoma a year or more. As the story shows, she was a most sympathetic and receptive observer, although the conditions of life were so radically different from anything with which she had previously been acquainted. This, in a measure, accounts for the freshness of the impressions left on her mind by happenings which may seem sordid and commonplace enough where they are usual. It is a bit of painting with contemporaneous history for both form and color and has unusual value and interest.

A History of the New York Stage. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish, if advance subscriptions so warrant, "A History of the New York Stage; Its Rise and Progress during a Period of 169 years, from 1732 to the close of the Season of 1900-1." The author of this work, Col. I. Alliston Brown, has been for more than forty-five years collecting material for this work. It contains an account of the first dramatic performance given in America; lists of playhouses opened in New York before 1901; opening plays and casts; accounts of distinguished players; notably débuts; deaths; theatres destroyed by fire, and innumerable other dramatic material. Col. Brown's work has been done with much enthusiasm; his long experience in both the theory and practice of the stage, his ten years' training as dramatic critic, and his wide acquaintance with the leading men and women in the profession have eminently fitted him for this undertaking. Col. Brown's work should prove indispensable not only to the casual playgoer, but to all lovers of the drama, to libraries and to extra illustrators. Many advance subscriptions have already been received. The book's typography, as indicated by sample pages, is to be very attractive. The edition will be limited to 300 copies on Old Stratford paper, and 50 on Japan. If published the book will be in two octavo volumes, containing about 500 pages each, with a copious index. The binding will be of Japan paper stamped in gold leaf. Paper copies will be $25 per set; the Japan edition to be $50 net.

Richardson's Novels. Messrs. Chapman & Hall of London have in preparation for monthly issue, commencing with October, a new and complete edition of the novels of Samuel Richardson, to be published in twenty small crown 8vo. volumes, to be had in cloth at 2s 6d. net per volume, or for an additional shilling each in limp leather. The aim of the publishers has been to prepare a complete and unabridged edition of the novels of one who has left so great a mark upon English literature, there being no accessible edition of Richardson in England at the present time. They have endeavored to issue these volumes not only in satisfactory format, but at a price within the reach of all. The volumes are to be printed on antique laid paper in good readable type, the text being that of the edition edited by the Rev. E. Mangin, M. A., in 1811. The greatest charm of this edition, however, lies in its illustrations, which will consist of portraits and frontispieces in photogravure, as well as about seventy-five illustrations reproduced from etchings by Thomas Stothard and E. F. Durney, which originally appeared in early editions of these novels, to be found in "The Novelist's Library," issued at the beginning of the last century, and among the best work of these famous artists. The first volume will contain an introductory essay on Richardson and his work, by E. M. McKenna.

Brief Personals. Mrs. Henry Dudeney, the well-known English novelist, will have a short story in the November Harper. In the same number André Castaigne, the artist, will make his début as an author, presenting "Strolling Mountebanks of the Continent" with his own illustrations, several of which will be in tint. Another feature of the November Harper will be a number of snow pictures, from photographs, in a delicate pale green-blue tint intended to reproduce the effect of snow on the visior.

***The old myth as to Stephen Crane's discovery in England, before he was even heard of in America, is laboriously revived by Mr. Heinemann, the London publisher, in a letter to The Athenaeum. The facts in the case were published some years since in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. "The Red Badge of Courage" was presented in the United States October, 1895, by D. Appleton & Co., who were Crane's "discoverers," and within a month it had been enthusiastically reviewed by most of the leading American papers. While the book was copyright in England on publication here, English publishers were slow to take it up, and although Mr. Heinemann finally agreed to bring it out, he did not place the book upon the market until the following December, and hardly a distinctive English review appeared about it until well into January, 1896. By that time the success of the book in America was established, and many friends of Mr. Crane, hearing that Mr. Heinemann was publishing the book in England, mailed to him some of the flattering notices which had appeared on this side of the Atlantic. It is curious that this tale about Crane's being "discovered" in England should reappear so constantly over there, considering the difference in dates of publication and the well-known facts in the case.

Henry van Dyke. Possibly the most remarkable feature in Henry van Dyke's book, "The Ruling Passion," is "A Writer's Request of His Master," already quoted in our notice of the book. "To tell something about these ruling passions simply, clearly concretely," he says in his preface, "is what I want to do in this book. The characters are chosen, for the most part, among plain people, because their feelings are expressed with fewer words and greater truth, not being costumed for social effect. The scene is laid on Nature's stage, because I like to be out of doors, even when I am trying to think and learning to write."

in addition to THE LIFE OF STEVENSON and Ernest Seton-Thompson's LIVES OF THE HUNTED we have

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

Stratagems and Spoils

Stories of Love and Politics.

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Author of "What's the Matter With Kansas?" "The Court of Boyville," Etc.

MR. White's most important work in literature. These stories deal intimately and most interestingly with life in that part of the West immediately beyond the Mississippi River. The main interest in each story is the exposition of character and social life.

Mr. White deals with the strong men and aggressive women who are *actually making the West to-day.* $1.50.

The Making of Jane

By SARAH BARNWELL ELLIOTT, Author of "Jerry."

A STUDY, in fiction, of the most elaborate and interesting character. How the childhood and youth of Jane Ormonde were sacrificed on the altar of obedience to a stronger will and how she finally emancipated herself and discovered for herself the real meaning of life. The story is on a high plane, and is the most noteworthy achievement of Miss Elliott's literary career, revealing unusual insight into character as well as the mastery of a style of singular charm. $1.50.

ALL BOOKSELLERS, OR

Charles Scribner's Sons.

The CAVALIER

By George W. Cable

Illustrated with great spirit by

Howard Chandler Christy

The New York Tribune says:

"IT IS packed with incident, with a soldier's adventures, but each detail is deftly adjusted to a single aim, which is to carry certain lovers and their sweethearts through thrilling and unhappy times to joyous peace.

"We are grateful to the author for his vivid picture of Confederate camp life and fighting. But we are most grateful to him for a romance which in interest and in literary quality is one of the best things he has ever produced."

$1.50

The RULING PASSION

By Henry Van Dyke

"EACH story has a meaning deeper and richer than lies upon its surface. The book cannot fail to leave its readers stronger in faith and hope, more loyal to duty, closer to the heart of man, nature, and God.

"It is fitting that a book so rare in quality should be printed with such distinction."—*New York Times Saturday Review.*

With 8 Drawings in Color by WALTER APPLETON CLARK

$1.50

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

FENELON.

A New Book About Him, His Friends, and His Enemies.*

Of late years there seems to have been a certain revival of interest in the life of Fénelon, as may be seen from the publication of such books as Crousle's "Fénelon et Bossuet," (Paris, 1894-5,) and Janet's "Fénelon," (1892,) in the "Grands Ecrivains" series of biographies. The present volume is in a measure the natural outcome of these works, for it is a noticeable fact that whenever a French author is particularly studied at any time in France, a work in English on the same subject is sure to appear before long.

François de Salagnac de la Mothe-Fénelon, was one of the most picturesque figures of his time. He was born at the chateau of Fénelon in Périgord in 1651. He was a younger son of a second marriage of a Gascon nobleman, and consequently had no particularly brilliant prospects. His uncle, the Marquis de Fénelon, recognizing the talents which the boy exhibited, took him under his especial protection. The Marquis was a very religious man of independent character, and soon determined that his nephew should enter the priesthood. Accordingly the young Fénelon was sent to the College of St. Sulpice, where he gave himself up to humility and obedience to his superiors. At the age of twenty-four he entered the priesthood, but remained at the seminary for three years longer, laboring among the poor and needy in hospitals or in their own homes. This work brought him into contact with children, and was to prove of great value later in life. He next received the appointment of principal of the institution known as the Nouvelles Catholiques from Louis XIV., and went to live with his uncle at St. Germain. There he met, in the distinguished circle of the Marquis, Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, the most celebrated preacher and orator of the century and of all France. The acquaintance between the two rapidly developed into a firm friendship. Thus for ten years Fénelon held his place at Nouvelles Catholiques, constantly studying and reflecting, under the watchful care of Bossuet, and making friends wherever he went. At this time, however, Fénelon's strict ideas on the morality of the clergy made him one enemy, the Archbishop of Paris de Harlai, who was notorious as an evil-liver even among the generally unprincipled crowd of priests at the court. The Archbishop had been a friend of Fénelon's at first, but had turned against him on perceiving the latter's disapproval of his course of living. Thorughout the first period of the life of Fénelon we find him a person of singularly opposed characteristics. To an absolute purity of life and a charm of manner which attracted every one with whom he came in contact, Fénelon joined a hardness unbending and unrelentless, and a very high idea of his personal dignity and importance. According to Saint Simon, the fascinating but not altogether reliable chronicler of the events of the time, Fénelon was constantly engaged in intrigues for his own advancement. It is probable, however, that there is not much truth in this assertion, for there are many examples on record of his having refused advantageous offers when they were in opposition to his own ideals of duty and virtue.

Into the midst of the atmosphere of controversy which was around him, Fénelon plunged with the eager zeal of his unwavering faith. At this time Louis XIV., having revoked the edict of Nantes in 1685, was doing everything in his power to stamp out heresy throughout his kingdom. Fénelon, while taking an active part in the theological discussions on the question of heretics, took no part in the disgraceful persecutions of the Huguenots by which the King attempted to stamp out all dissensions among his subjects. When he was sent to take charge of the mission against heretics of Poitou, he refused to allow converts to be made by force, and employed instead argument and kindness. In 1689 Fénelon was placed in charge of the education of the Duke of Bourgogne, grandson of Louis XIV. and son of the Dauphin. Of the child Saint-Simon writes as follows: "He was so impetuous as to desire to break the clocks when they struck the hour summoning him to do something he did not like, and fell into the most extravagant fury against the rain when it interfered with his desires. Opposition threw him into a passion." Fénelon succeeded in winning the heart of his pupil, and for five years gave his time to the education of the Prince. In 1695 Fénelon was made Archbishop of Cambrai, a promotion which really ruined his life, as it exposed him to the assaults of his enemies, and from the prominence of his position made all his utterances of great signification. The "Quietist" controversy was well under way at this time, and Louis, suspecting Fénelon of heresy, banished him from the Court and from all communication with the Duke of Bourgogne, who for four years could not even write to him.

About this time (in 1699) he published his most celebrated work, "Télémaque," an educational allegory which was written for the Duke of Bourgogne. It portrays under a thin veil of Greek and Roman mythology the duties of a Prince. It gave great offense to the King on account of the portrayal of some of his well-known weaknesses and defects. Most of Fénelon's works are so purely of a theological nature that they cannot really be classed as literature, but they all exhibit a natural style of argument and a mind used to all the devious ways of religious controversy. In the "Treatise on the Existence of God" he demonstrates his thesis by the wonders of nature, and gives a wonderfully beautiful lyrical prose poem, in which the beauty of the language induces forgetfulness of the weakness of the argument.

In his Archbishopric, Fénelon seems to have been greatly loved and widely respected. The fear of the King's displeasure at first kept away some of his more fearsome friends, but as time went on they rallied around him at Cambrai, and he passed the latter years of his life surrounded by a circle of intimate friends. The calm and uneventful life developed the innate mysticism to which he had always had a strong tendency, and his faith became more refined and more gentle than it had been before. When he felt that his end was near, he dictated a letter of explanation to Louis XIV., in which he explained that he had never been guilty of the heresies imputed to him, and that he had always had "the deepest gratitude and the most ardent zeal for the person of the King. If I am permitted to see God, I shall constantly ask His mercies for him." The immense power which Louis possessed of inspiring all who came in contact with him with fervent loyalty is well shown in this letter of the dying Archbishop. Not long after finishing his letter to the King Fénelon died on Jan. 7, 1715, surrounded by his friends and mourned for even by his enemies.

*FENELON. His Friends and His Enemies. 1651-1715. By E. K. Sanders. With portrait. 8vo. Pp. 426. New York and Boston: Longmans, Green & Co. 1901.

Supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography.*

It was the plan of the late George Murray Smith, when he planned the great "Dictionary of National Biography," fifteen odd years ago, to have no name which the ruthless discriminator, Time, had not deemed worthy. This necessarily precluded many names borne by men who, although reasonably assured of eminence by their contemporaries, were still alive. In the fifteen years that have passed 200 have died with their fame more or less secure There had been omissions, too, from the original work which mature reflection on the part of the new editor, Mr. Sidney Lee, called for appearance. Hence the supplement. This has been planned in three volumes, two of which are now before us. The third, which will be presented late in October, will contain an elaborate memoir of the late Queen, written by the judicious pen of the editor.

On opening the first volume we come upon a prefatory memoir of Mr. Smith, printed in large type and independent from the bulk of the volume. This also is the work of the editor—a tactful and sympathetic appreciation, intimate and well-poised, and withal entertaining, giving a valuable history of the career and achievements of one of the most remarkable publishers and sincere friends of authors of the nineteenth century. Mr. Lee shows the founder of the "Dictionary of National Biography" to have been a man of many and varied interests in life, who, to a curious extent, combined a love for the great that there was in literature together with the dominating eye of the merchant who so loves his wares that he would only part with them to the appreciative customer. This memoir, which we should say was presented in the work in a thoroughly appropriate way, is prefixed with a portrait of Mr. Smith, reproduced from a painting by Mr. G. F. Watts, executed about twenty-five years ago.

Turning to the alphabetically arranged body of the work the first thing that strikes one is the curious disproportion between our late contemporaries and the essentially historical personages whose biographies are found in the main work. Queen Elizabeth occupies 28 pages; Cromwell, 31; the Duke of Wellington, 34, and Shakespeare, who is presented in little more than a bundle of data and extracts, 48; while all these are almost thrown into insignificance by the space allotted to such excellent gentlemen as Matthew Arnold, Robert Browning, Sir Richard Burton, and the painter Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and completely overtopped by the biography of Mr. Gladstone, which occupies 49 pages. This is likely to call forth some adverse criticism, particularly from persons who in the light of recent history are inclined to regard Gladstone as the great "buffer" Minister, a man, who only succeeded in postponing the day of reckoning when he imagined that he was annihilating its very possibility.

All things considered, therefore, the space given to Matthew Arnold and to Browning is not astonishing, nor is the selection of their writers, Dr. Richard Garnett and Mr. Edmund Gosse, respectively. Neither Garnett nor Gosse is at his best, any more than Rompolla would be at his best if asked to contribute a criticism of the literary achievements of Leo XIII. The biographies of Sir Henry Bessemer, although an unliterary achievement, by James Dredge; John Bright, by L. S. Leadam; Sir Richard Burton, by Sir Theodore Martin, and Burne-Jones, by Humphry Ward, leave little to be desired, and are more in conformity with the original plan of the work than many others we have noticed. After all, it is perhaps too much to expect that the personages who have so recently passed away should be salted down in the same compact form as those of history who appear in the main body of the work. It has not been our motive adversely to criticise the plan of the supplement, each item of which in itself and from a literary point of view is fully up to the original standard, but we merely wished to point out a few tendencies of the work, which while giving pleasure to many will for the same reason give pain to no one.

*DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Supplement Vol. I., Ab-Chil. Vol. II., Chip-Hos. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5 per volume.

"An Immediate and sweeping success."—Max Pemberton.

SIR

RICHARD CALMADY

BY

LUCAS MALET

Author of "The Wages of Sin."

12mo, 680 pages, $1.50.

Lucas Malet in this book has developed positive genius. In England it is conceded to be the best book of the season.

A Few Opinions of It:

AMERICAN.

The Bookman:

"It is my devout belief that 'Sir Richard Calmady' is destined to make its author one of the very flowers of the aristocracy of English letters."

Commercial Advertiser:

"The virile strength of this story is remarkable. . . . The highest tribute that can be paid to the author is to acknowledge that she has handled her theme with a most sympathetic touch. The book is undeniably powerful."

Tribune, N. Y.:

"An absorbing narrative, very well written."

The New York Times:

"It is not only interesting from first to last, but it is thoroughly well written. I do not know of any English novel of the last twelve months which so thoroughly deserves respectful treatment as does 'Richard Calmady.' It is strong and tender and it will place the author very high up on the roll of living English novelists."—W. L. Alden.

The Baltimore Sun:

Mrs. Harrison has given us a strong, intense, absorbing novel—a novel which for intrinsic virility in a way could be equaled by very few of the male novelists of the day. . . . The portrayal of the women is a piece of work of which we had not believed any writer of the present day to be capable. It is one of the finest things that we have seen in late fiction. . . . It is a great book and one which we can recommend to every man and woman of matured thought.

Jeanette L. Gilder:

"It is an absorbing story, and no reader will dream of skipping a single page. There is every indication that it will be widely read and hotly discussed."

The Mail and Express, N. Y.:

"The history of 'Sir Richard Calmady' will be widely read—of that there can be no doubt. It adds a new name to the rapidly dwindling list of great English novelists of the day: gives a new promise of great work to come. It is human, strong and true; it is, finally, of the art that hides art.

ENGLISH.

The Daily Chronicle:

"A work of great vigor and vitality; a manly and masterful story with heart and feeling."

The Spectator:

"The ripest fruit of Lucas Malet's genius. A picture by turns tender and terrible."

The Pilot:

"A remarkably fine book with a noble motive."

W. Robertson Nicoll:

"Lucas Malet's novel is, I think, the ablest thing she has done, and it is certain to reach a vast circulation. It will not be, though, a book of a season—it will sell for a long time."

The Pall Mall Gazette:

"It shows talent almost amounting to genius."

The Morning Post (London)

"We proclaim an almost unqualified admiration. A book of remarkable interest and power."

Literature:

"A picture finely and amply conceived. 'Sir Richard Calmady' must rank as the great novel of a great writer."

The Morning Leader:

"'Richard Calmady' has a largeness of conception and emotional intensity that place it not with the average novel, but with the great novels of recent times."

The Speaker:

"It is impossible to withhold admiration for the high quality of this striking story. It cannot but enhance her reputation as one of the very few masters of fiction still left to us."

The Post:

"For daring in conception, for finish in detail, for artistic completeness in every particular it has no recent rival."

For Sale Everywhere.

Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, New York

OCT

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

BY WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—"Kim" is out in book form. As has been evident to the readers of the book as it appeared in Cassell's Magazine and also in McClure's, it has absolutely no plot. It is merely the record of the adventures of a boy and his companions, young and old. It is therefore certain that some people will say that it is not a novel. It is not many years ago since the critics, whom we were taught to respect, held that a novel in which anything happened was not a novel, but rather a vulgar record of adventure. We have, most of us, come to the opinion that it was a mistake to claim that only the psychological study had the right to be called a novel, and to-day we are not afraid to admit that even "The Three Musketeers" is a novel. We still cling to the theory that a novel must have a plot, and probably the great majority of novel readers also think that a novel must have both a hero and a heroine and that it must chronicle their love affairs. "Kim" ought to teach such people that there can be a novel without a plot and without a lover, which is worth nine-tenths of all the pipe-clayed novels that have ever been written.

"Kim" will certainly add to Mr. Kipling's fame. Never have such vivid pictures of India been painted as are to be found in its pages. In fact, the book is one long panorama of Indian life. We have, perhaps, known the India of the white man, but Mr. Kipling in this book shows us the India of the Indian. How sharply his character stands out—Kim, the white boy who has become a native Indian to the tips of his fingers; the Lama, in whom is embodied the pathos of age and innocence; the Afghan horse trader and spy, the Baboo, with his delicious English. These, and a dozen other men and women, are as vivid in the pages of "Kim" as their portraits would be if shown by the cinematograph.

I am not sure whether "Kim" is or is not the longest book that Mr. Kipling has written, but it will certainly rank as the most important. It is unlike anything else in form and manner. There is not a man living except its author who could possibly have written it. I have always been an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Kipling's genius, and have frequently said as much in my letters to THE TIMES, but I am quite sure that in "Kim" he has surpassed himself. He has given us a book that will last as long as the English language is decipherable, and in that distant day, when English books shall be read with difficulty by a few experts, just as the few now decipher the Assyrian inscriptions, "Kim" will still be known to learned men as the most perfect picture of India that has ever been painted.

***

I see that Bracebridge Hemyng is dead. Possibly some one in America may still remember him, for he came to America some twenty years ago under a contract to write boys' stories for the late Frank Leslie. Mr. Hemyng was the creator of "Jack Harkaway," of whose adventures he wrote volume after volume. The stories were immensely popular among the youth of England, but I fancy that the American boy did not take to them. They were filled with the most blood-curdling adventures and were no more literature than were the innocuous stories that were published years ago in America in The Waverley Magazine, but they brought Mr. Hemyng a great deal of money. Hemyng occupied a place among bookmakers of much the same character as that held by Mr. J. F. Smith, who overwhelmed the last generation with novels which sold immensely, but were utterly unknown to the sort of people who can read words of four syllables. Hemyng's success and that of the late Mr. Smith suggest that perhaps novels which are not literature pay better than those which are.

***

Lucas Malet's new book, "Sir Richard Calmady," is beyond all doubt the book of the season, and bids fair to rival above stairs the popularity of "The Eternal City" below stairs. Every one is reading it, and no one fails to acknowledge its merit. Whether every one likes it and finds it a book that cheers, is not so certain. However, Lucas Malet ought to be abundantly satisfied with the praise that the book has received, and there are those who insist that its success foreshadows a revival of popularity for the psychological romance. I very much doubt this. People do not read "Sir Richard Calmady" for its psychology, but for its story. The demand for books in which neurasthenia hegins anew, as yet, no signs of falling off.

***

This is more than ever before an age of action, and men and women prefer books of action to books of introspection. I doubt if we ever really liked the sort of psychological novel in which nothing more striking than the breaking of a tenpy ever happened. We read that sort of novel because we were told that it was art, and occasionally in some instances it was the work of artists. But the moment novelists and the creators of weird books of adventure the public, like the pit in Kenilworth, rose at them. Not more than twenty years ago no one dared to speak of the other Dumas as a great novelist. We all agreed that Dumas fils was immensely the superior of his father, and who does not read and admire the Dumas who wrote the "Three Musketeers"? The novel of adventure was the earliest of all novels, and it will probably never lose its hold on the public, though, of course, it is possible that it may again be eclipsed for a time, as it was twenty years ago. But such eclipse, if it happens, will be of short duration. Until we become other than we are, we shall like to read of adventure by sea and land, and there will be novelists who will supply our need.

***

The oddest suggestion that I have seen for a long time was made the other day by a well-known critic, who suggested that the next literary boom would be for the religious novel. I shall believe this when it comes to pass, but not before. The religious novel has never yet made itself a place in literature, unless we class "The Pilgrim's Progress" as a novel. People wish to read novels for amusement, not to improve either their minds or their souls. When the religious novel has a boom we may look to see a boom for mathematical novels, the interest of which will revolve around conic sections or be intimately connected with the Calculus.

***

Most of the stories which make up Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new book of "Canterbury Tales" have appeared from time to time in the magazines, but I fancy that they did not attract very great attention. Read together they are an unalloyed delight. Mr. Hewlett unquestionably possesses what we have agreed to call genius, in distinction from talent. The reader of any one of his previous books will heartily admit this to be true. No merely clever story writer could have written "The New Canterbury Tales." There is on every page the indescribable but plainly perceptible touch of genius. Of course, being a book made up of short stories, it will not be regarded as having the importance of Mr. Hewlett's romance "Richard Yea and Nay," but I am by no means sure that these exquisite cameos do not deserve at least as much praise as was rightfully given to "Richard Yea and Nay." I don't envy the man who does not like them. He must be born without the faculty of appreciating the highest sort of work.

W. L. ALDEN.

NEW BOOKS *Issued Oct. 19,* by THE CENTURY CO.

Mistress Joy

A TALE OF NATCHEZ IN 1798.

By GRACE MACGOWAN COOKE AND ANNIE BOOTH McKINNEY.

The scene of this historical romance is laid partly in Mississippi and partly at New Orleans. The heroine is the beautiful daughter of a pioneer Methodist preacher, and Aaron Burr is a conspicuous character. Illustrated by Relyea. 12mo, cloth, 400 pages, $1.50.

An Oklahoma Romance

By HELEN CHURCHILL CANDEE.

The striking combination of primitive and civilized conditions in a recently opened territory is vividly presented in this romance of contemporary American life. It is the story of a love affair complicated with a land claim. 12mo, 300 pages, $1.50.

Memories of a Musical Life

By WILLIAM MASON.

Very richly illustrated.

The dean of the musical guild in America, whose reputation as a pianist and composer is international, here tells the story of his musical life. Almost all of the famous musicians who have lived in his day are the subjects of entertaining anecdote or criticism or both. The line of celebrities extends from Meyerbeer, Schumann, Moscheles, Wagner, and Liszt (with whom the author studied) through Rubinstein, von Bulow, Remenyi, to Paderewski, Josef Hofmann and Dohnanyi. The illustrations include portraits and many fac-similes of musical autographs from Dr. Mason's album These illustrations are "tipped in," and in their variety and intrinsic interest constitute a feature of extraordinary value. Tall 12mo, 300 pages, $2.00 *net* (by mail $2.14).

Wild Life Near Home

By DALLAS LORE SHARP.

Richly Illustrated by Bruce Horsfall.

Lovers of nature will find a rare treat in this charming volume, written by one who has keen eyes, combined with sympathy, fancy, scholarship, humor, and the gift of style. The book has had a large advance sale and will be a favorite during the coming months. 8vo, cloth, 350 pages, illustrated in black and tints, $2.00 *net* (by mail $2.18).

Careers of Danger and Daring

By CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

Illustrated by Hambidge and Varian.

With chapters on The Steeple Climber, The Deep-sea Diver, The Balloonist, The Bridge Builder, The City Firemen, The Locomotive Engineer, etc. The author has not only interviewed the men of whom he writes, but in many cases he has gone with them climbing steeples, clambering across bridge-trusses and going down into the depths in a diving suit. The illustrations are numerous and very striking. Rich cloth binding, 450 pages, 8vo, $1.80 *net* (by mail $1.98).

Woman in the Golden Ages

By AMELIA GERE MASON, Author of "Women of the French Salons."

This book shows an intimate knowledge of the women of the periods of which the author writes. It contains chapters on "Woman in Greek Poetry," "Sappho and the First Woman's Club," "The 'New' Woman in Old Rome," etc. 8vo, 300 pages, $1.80 *net* (by mail $1.95).

New "Century Classics."

New issues in a series of the world's best books, selected, edited and introduced by distinguished men of letters. In beautiful embossed cloth binding, pure rag paper, tall 12mo, gilt top, $1.25 net each (by mail $1.38).

Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin

The text from the original manuscript discovered by John Bigelow, and with an introduction by Prof. Woodrow Wilson. Frontispiece from the last known portrait of Franklin.

Tales by Edgar Allan Poe

Including "The Gold Bug," "The Descent Into the Maelstrom," "The Murders of the Rue Morgue," "Fall of the House of Usher," etc. Introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. The frontispiece is a hitherto unreproduced daguerreotype.

Hypatia

Charles Kingsley's masterpiece, with an introduction by Edmund Gosse. The frontispiece is an interesting portrait of the author. In two volumes, price $1.25 *net* each.

Sesame and Lilies and A Crown of Wild Olive

The most characteristic of John Ruskin's minor works. The frontispiece is a reproduction of an aquatint sketch, a portrait of the author, made by himself in early life.

Two New "Thumb Nails."

Exquisite little books in embossed leather binding, size 3¼x 5 1-8, price $1.00 each. Seventeen volumes have previously been issued in this popular series.

Lincoln:

PASSAGES FROM HIS SPEECHES AND LETTERS. In this little volume, which contains an introduction by Richard Watson Gilder, are collected the most famous of Lincoln's utterances, such as the Gettysburg Address and the two Inaugurals, with many passages from his other speeches and letters.

Horace

In this little volume translations made by various authors—Milton, Dryden, Addison, Dobson, and many others—have been collected and edited by Benjamin E. Smith.

Issued October 5th

CIRCUMSTANCE

By S. WEIR MITCHELL, author of "Hugh Wynne," "Dr. North," etc. A masterpiece of that kind of fiction which describes modern life and character. Intricate in plot. A novel of action. 12mo, 400 pages, $1.50.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

By ALICE CALDWELL HEGAN. This is the story of a very poor but very optimistic family, and will appeal to people in much the same way as Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Birds' Christmas Carol." It is full of humor, with some pathos. 16mo, 170 pages, $1.00.

GOD SAVE THE KING

By RONALD ROSBOTHAM, author of "The Sword of the King." A romance of the time of Charles II. The action is rapid and the love story well told. 12mo, $1.50.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS TAUGHT

In hilariously appealing book, containing hundreds of the funniest possible answers to examination questions, such as all unfortunately do sometimes appear. Caroline B. Le Row compiled the book and Mark Twain furnishes the introduction. 16mo, 200 pages, $1.25.

WOMAN AND THE LAW

By GEORGE JAMES BAYLES of Columbia University. This is not a "law book" in the technical sense, but it is a work that every woman should read. It presents a general view of the legal condition of women in the United States. 12mo, 300 pages, $1.40 *net* (by mail $1.52).

TOM BEAULING

By GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. The story of a rolling stone, told with unfailing vivacity and humor. 16mo, 200 pages, $1.25.

THE CENTURY BOOK FOR MOTHERS

By Dr. LEROY M. YALE and GUSTAV POLLAK. "A practical guide in the rearing of healthy children." Almost every point on which a young mother could wish enlightenment is made clear. 8vo, 400 pages, $2.00 *net* (by mail $2.18).

For Boys and Girls.

THE JUNIOR CUP

A strong book for boys, by Allen French. Illustrated by R. F. Rosenmeyer. 12mo, 250 pages, $1.20 *net* (by mail $1.33).

THE FRIGATE'S NAMESAKE

A wholesome story for girls, by Alice Bolett Abbot. Illustrated. 12mo, 270 pages, $1.20 *net* (by mail $1.33).

THE CENTURY CO. Union Square

FROM READERS.

Major John Walley and Count Frontenac.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Does not Cyrus Townsend Brady draw rather too liberally upon his imagination in the October number of McClure's Magazine in an article under the name of "Frontenac the Savior of Canada?" Mr. Brady describes the commander of the American land forces, Major John Walley, as "a Barnstable mechanic, brave, but untrained, ignorant, and inexperienced."

John Walley was the maternal grandfather of that noble American Wendell Phillips, and was a highly cultivated gentleman. His father, the Rev. Thomas Walley, had been rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, London, about the year 1644. Both father and son came to America some time between 1653 and 1668. John Walley was the largest owner of Mount Hope lands, and about the year 1680 he and his partners laid out the City of Bristol, Rhode Island. Munro, the historian of Mount Hope, in speaking of him, says: "John Walley was well known and respected throughout New England. He was a man of uncommon sweetness and candor of spirit, and, even in that age of fierce and unreasoning passion, seems to have made no personal enemies. All men recognized his sterling worth and large administrative ability.

"His gentle and retiring disposition never allowed him to put himself forward as a candidate for office, and yet office after office was constantly thrust upon him. His fellow-citizens knew that, however unwelcome might be the task which was assigned to him, he would yet discharge it with singular ability and uprightness. His name often appears on the pages of Massachusetts's history, and even political opponents, recognizing his impartial spirit, frequently called upon him to share in their deliberations for the welfare of the State.

"For many years he was a member of the Council and Judge of the Superior Court. He commanded the land forces of Sir William Phipps in the expedition against Canada. This expedition was unsuccessful, yet Walley won high commendations for his heroism and generalship. His journal of this expedition is preserved in Hutchinson's 'History of Massachusetts.'

"As a merchant he acquired a comfortable fortune, the income of which he delighted to spend upon objects of benevolence and for the support of religion."

Walley was one of the earliest Captains of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery" of Boston.

Yet this is the man who is called an "ignorant Barnstable mechanic."

JAMES ROBIE WOOD, M. D.

Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 15, 1901.

Where Emerson Camped in the Adirondacks.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Picking up THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Sept. 28, 1901, my eye falls on the recent article on the recent meeting of the New York Library Association at Lake Placid, by "F. W. H." There is a paragraph about the "literary associations" of Adirondack Lodge which fixes my attention. A part of it runs as follows:

> Charles Dudley Warner camped here, and, more famous still, perhaps, are the meetings which occurred here of Boston men of letters, including as the most distinguished Ralph Waldo Emerson, and of which W. J. Stillman has given a charming narrative in his recently published "Autobiography of a Journalist."

Now, it happens by some subtle law of coincidence, that there also lies close to my hand a copy of The Atlantic Monthly for May, 1900, containing that part of the "Autobiography of W. J. Stillman," (as he himself writes the title,) in which he describes the Adirondack Club, saying: "The company included Emerson, Agassiz, Lowell, Dr. Howe, Prof. Jeffries Wyman, John Holmes, (who became as fond as I was of this wild life,) Judge Hoar, (later Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Grant;) Horatio Woodman, Dr. Binney, and myself." Further on he says: "I had in the meantime been into the wilderness and selected a site for the camp on one of the most secluded lakes, out of the line of travel of the hunters and fisherfolk, a deep cul de sac of lake on a stream that led nowhere, known as Follansbee Pond."

Now Follansbee Pond, as I find a great many people do not know, is not at Adirondack Lodge, in the Township of North Elba, and within a day's march of the clubhouse at Lake Placid. It lies far away to the west of that lovely spot, in the County of Franklin, and in the southwest corner of the great wild Township of Harrietstown. You may see on the map that a large bay in Follansbee Pond is marked "Agassiz Bay," in memory of the camp of the Adirondack Club, sometimes called the Philosophers' Camp. The "philosophers" went in by way of Saranac. Though Mr. Stillman describes the lake as "on a stream that led nowhere," he knew very well that its outlet was a tributary to the Raquette River, its waters running to the St. Lawrence. Adirondack Lodge lies upon the headwaters of the Ausable River, which runs to Lake Champlain.

The decision made last year by the New York Library Association that all its future meetings shall be held at Lake Placid was one peculiarly gratifying to the aborigines of the Adirondacks—we to whom Dr. Canfield so feelingly alluded in some remarks made in 1900, as those who can never get the full enjoyment out of country life because they know that they have "got to stay." It was gratifying to us not only because it makes it easier for us to attend the meetings, but because we have larger hopes that it will lead to a more exact and detailed knowledge of our wilderness country. Did not our souls writhe within us as we heard last year, at the hotel table, a very distinguished gentleman telling small untruths about John Brown and his grave? And nothing touches the heart of one of us patient dwellers on the outer edge of things like having some one from the centres of learning and literature tell us something about our country, its life, or its history, that we did not know before.

CAROLINE HALSTEAD ROYCE.

Westport-on-Lake-Champlain, Oct. 14, 1901.

Books About Authors' Homes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the last number of your useful paper my old friend, R. H. S., recalls with pleasure the Knickerbocker Gallery, published in 1855, which was in some sense the progenitor of "American Authors and Their Homes." I am a few years the junior of R. H. S., but I remember very vividly a similar book, published in 1853, by G. P. Putnam & Co., to which the contributors were George William Curtis, Henry T. Tuckerman, William C. Bryant, Parke Godwin, Edward Everett Hale, and others. The subjects of the sketches were Nathaniel Hawthorne, James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, John P. Kennedy, John James Audubon, Washington Irving, William H. Prescott, and other éminent men. The volume was illustrated with many excellent engravings on steel and on wood, done by Cheney, Hunt, and others who were famous in their day. Perhaps my recollection of this ancient book would not now be so clear if it were not for the fact that when I was a youngster I was taken into the library of Edward Everett in his house on Summer Street, Boston, by a relative of mine who lived nearby; I was permitted to gaze on the carved bookcases, the imposing busts, and the beautiful paintings that adorned the room, all of which were duly pictured forth in the frontispiece of the aforesaid book. And the fact that there was a secret opening through the bookcases which led into the owner's private den, or workshop, gave to the whole an air of romance which time has not been able to dispel. N. B.

Castine, Me., Oct. 15, 1901.

Hamilton's Character.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day, Gertrude Atherton writes concerning Alexander Hamilton as follows:

> Every accusation that the vilest sort of journalism, or the men in Congress who did the dirty work of the Virginians, could invent, was hurled at him for years, but not an ounce of mud has clung to his garments. It is too late for the little people of to-day to smirch an immortal name. As for Burr, it would be well if those who honestly wish to do him a service would confine themselves to his military career.

Now, while not desiring to "take up the cudgels" either for Hamilton or Burr, (for the former of whom I have as a statesman the greatest admiration,) yet I would like to ask Gertrude Atherton if she does not consider a lack of personal purity "mud"? Now, if she will recall the pamphlet which Hamilton wrote in reply to an attack accusing him of peculations while Secretary of the Treasury, (entitled, "Observations on Certain Documents Contained in No. V. and VI. of 'The History of the United States for the Year 1796,' in Which the Charge of Speculation against Alexander Hamilton, Late Secretary of the Treasury, is Fully Refuted, Written by Himself. Philadelphia: Printed for John Fenno, by John Bioren, 1797,") she will find that, by his own admission, he was very far from pure. Therefore, I do not hesitate to say that your correspondent's assertion that "not an ounce of mud has clung to his [Hamilton's] garments" must clearly be taken cum grano salis!

Had Gertrude Atherton confined herself to Hamilton's political purity, this criticism would not have been called forth; but, as it is, I must protest, in the name of the purity of our homes, against her above expression.

One word more: Of course, as every student of our political history knows, Hamilton's pamphlet was called forth because he had rather be considered a recreant to his marriage vows than a speculator with the funds of the United States Treasury.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 12th, 1901.

A Plea for Unlimited Editions.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit one who appreciates your paper and favors the democracy of good readings to say, in reply to the "Creed of the Craftsman's Guild," published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 12, that as a citizen of this country of broad lands and broader views of the needs of humanity, I deplore the narrow, selfish notions that actuate the publishers of and subscribers to limited editions that appeal to their conceit and vanity, to have something desirable and elevating that only the chosen few can participate in. They would limit the visitors to the temple of "great thoughts" to themselves, and if permitted to enter paradise, would close the gates on mankind.

"I believe in the divinity of great thoughts" and the greater good that their unrestricted distribution may accomplish, and the sacred duty of authors and publishers to be as broad as the Constitution of their country, which has made possible the fraternity of mankind.

Publish unlimited editions that have all the beauty that art can give, embellished with all the richness that wealth and culture can command, that they who have the means to purchase may be elevated and benefited by the illuminations. The book, the soul, that is enveloped in the plain, durable binding, and printed in clear type will find its full appreciation and do its greatest good performing its true mission in the world of thought and progress among those whose wealth does not correspond with their intellect and culture.

THEODORE D. ROBINSON.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1901.

THE NEW FICTION

Just Ready. *Cloth, $1.50.*

By the Author of

ELIZABETH AND HER GERMAN GARDEN.

The Benefactress

THE BENEFACTRESS is a young Englishwoman who after years of living in another's home finds herself independent through a legacy—and determines to use her new income in benefiting others without patronage. That the property left her is in a German village affords additional room for misconceptions, and her experiences are related with both the characteristic humor and underlying shrewd common sense of this charming author.

Also Ready.

A Story of Many Men—and One Girl.

Calumet "K"

The Romance of a Grain Elevator

By MERWIN-WEBSTER, authors of "The Short Line War," "The Banker and the Bear." Cloth, $1.50.

A tremendously exciting story in which the winning or losing of a big wheat deal in Chicago depends on the building of a two-million bushel grain elevator against time, rivals and a "walking delegate." Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards.

The New Americans

By ALFRED HODDER, author of "The Adversaries of the Sceptic," etc. Cloth, $1.50.

The story turns on the clashing of the new generation of Americans with their elders—as characteristic of the upper classes especially. The love interest centres in a modern Benedick and Beatrice who "made light of love" too long.

New Canterbury Tales

By MAURICE HEWLETT, author of "The Forest Lovers," "Richard Yea and Nay," etc. Cloth, $1.50.

A romance of six linked stories, its scene the Canterbury pilgrimage—told with all the charm and quaint atmosphere of the author's earlier brilliant successes.

A Friend with the Countersign

By B. K. BENSON, author of "Who Goes There?" Cloth, $1.50.

"Who Goes There?" is the best spy story of the civil war, and this new novel by the same author continues the absorbing adventures of the military detective.

The Youngest Girl in the School

By EVELYN SHARP, author of "Wymps" and other popular fairy tales. Cloth, $1.50.

The story of a little girl brought up in a large family of boys, who first comes into close contact with other girls at school; it is specially designed for girls in their teens.

In Preparation.

Mr. Crawford's New Novel.

Marietta:

A Maid of Venice

By F. MARION CRAWFORD, author of "Saracinesca," "In the Palace of the King," etc. Cloth, $1.50.

The story is written in the matchless style of some of Mr. Crawford's most artistic work. The action centres in the household of a master glassblower, and its main incident is taken from an old chronicle of the 15th century.

The Real World

By ROBERT HERRICK, author of "The Gospel of Freedom," "The Web of Life," etc. Cloth, $1.50.

The chief woman in this new novel by Mr. Herrick is the daughter of an Ohio manufacturer, and the plot is developed through the story of a young man's life.

The Old Knowledge

By STEPHEN GWYNN, author of "Highways and Byways in Donegal," "The Repentance of a Private Secretary," etc. Cloth, $1.50.

The plot of this novel hinges on the experiences of an English girl who goes to stay by herself in the cottage of a Donegal peasant to fish and paint.

God Wills It:

A Tale of the First Crusade

By WILLIAM STEARN'S DAVIS, author of "A Friend of Cæsar." Cloth, $1.50.

The adventures of Richard Longsword, a redoubtable young Norman cavalier; how he won the hand of the Byzantine Princess, Mary Kurkuas; how in expiation for a crime committed under extreme provocation he took the vows of the Crusader.

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

Recorded by the Gardener

Crown 8vo, with eight photogravure illustrations. Cloth, $1.50.

This volume is overflowing with both humor and sentiment, being the young couple's experience of the life that if wisely lived is the best of all.

For Complete Lists of Their New Books Address the Publishers

THE MACMILLAN CO.

66 Fifth Ave., New York.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS.

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE

By MARION BEVERIDGE LEE.

A powerful story of singular interest and rare dramatic charm.

Cloth, 12mo, Daintily Produced, $1.25.

May be ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent post-paid for the price by the ABBEY PRESS, Publishers, of One Hundred and Fourteen Fifth Avenue, New York, with agencies in London, Montreal and elsewhere, who always issue interesting works.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS.

ANY ONE who has spent weary hours looking for a habitation that will make an ideal home, will appreciate the delightful absurdities of

The VAN DWELLERS

A Strenuous Quest for a Little Home in a Great City.

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE. Illustrated. Cloth, 75 cents.

Very cheap—considering what the experience cost.

J. F. Taylor & Company, New York.

EGERTON CASTLE.

A Visit to His Home in London and a Talk with Him.

MR. CASTLE is a romancer by temperament, predilection, and intention. In talking with him I had somewhat the feeling as though talking with Dumas père. To be sure, I have never conversed with the creator of D'Artagnan, but I feel certain that he would have given me the same sense of freshness, vitality, and joy of living. Mr. Castle is a pleasant change after a long diet of authors ultra-English in aims, sentiments, and outlook on life. He is cosmopolitan with his roots in English soil, Anglo-Saxon in his beliefs and moral convictions, but flavored by the subtle, intangible savor of Continental culture and mental liberality. Tastes differ, but to my mind this is an excellent mixture.

"Come, take a walk around the room and look at my books," he said after luncheon, "and see what authors I keep about me. These are the modern writers whom I consider essential: Dickens, Scott, Goethe, Hugo, Thackeray, Dumas, Kipling, and Stevenson. Given them, together with Shakespeare and the old English dramatists and essayists, the others don't matter." The others in question were some four thousand volumes in serried ranks!

"Not even Poe?" I asked, astonished, for earlier in the conversation he had bestowed enthusiastic praise on our great stylist.

"Ah, yes; Poe, by all means Poe! I forgot him."

Balzac and George Eliot, however, he was not to be persuaded to admit into his inner garden of the gods, although I begged hard for their admission. No better mental test probably could be applied to a man of letters than this very one which Mr. Castle spontaneously applied to himself.

We were wandering about the long dining room and the connecting study, surrounded by books on every hand, and the author would stop now to take down a presentation copy of Stevenson's works, now to enunciate a canon of criticism, or to propound a theory or comparison, which would become invidious only were it consigned to print. At hardly a single turn did I find my host ready to prove himself in the right by agreeing with my opinions, but as his were always backed by well-considered arguments, and as he showed himself versed in the gentle art of arguing for the sake of mutual mental stimulation, not to convince a benighted opponent, "the voyage around his chamber" proved to be but a pleasant excursion through fields from which we gathered different flowers. He did much to reconcile me to the romanticist as an artist.

"But surely you don't mean to assert," I said, "that you place the romanticist above the realist in the artistic school?"

"Most certainly. The romantic school of writing is, in my opinion, a much higher school. Truth, you say, should be the standard of the writer. Granted, but the question is, How are you going to achieve truth? Certainly, the photographist does not do it. The photograph of the most beautiful nude figure in the world would not be beautiful, but it becomes beautiful when painted by the artist. And that is the way with literature. You can't go round taking notes on life and call that literature. You must idealise life, put imagination and the heroic, blood-stirring qualities into it before it becomes literature. And that is just what the romanticist does. I don't want to read about life as I see it around me every day; I want to read about it beautified, idealized, raised above the common. And that's the reason you dare not put everything into books even though it be literally true, for thereby you perpetuate it and give it a force which it lacks simply as a spoken word. I have very strict ideas as to what it is admissible to write. You see, in a novel the space at your command is necessarily limited, and you can't put the whole of life, even the whole of one day, into it; so that if you depict the vicious doings of a man you will find that in the novel they assume an altogether disproportionate importance, although perhaps absolutely accurate. You cite Balzac as an example of a writer who embraced the whole of life in his books, but as a matter of fact he only reproduced the life of Paris and France as he knew it at that time. Besides, no one would stand Balzac's length to-day, nor his methods. My own opinion is that if Balzac were to commence writing nowadays, just as he did seventy years ago, he would not be able to find a publisher. 'Cut it short, Mr. Balzac,' the publishers would say; 'cut it short!'"

Physically Mr. Castle is the man who should have written "The Pride of Jennico" or have played a part in the story himself. He is above the ordinary height, compact, active, with observant brown eyes and a distinct aloofness in manner that [illegible] only otherwise. His uncommonly keen books of reminiscence [illegible] his age as over forty, but he has the irradicable quality of youth, which is really more of the mind than of the body. It is an easy matter to imagine him making a success in any one of various lines of activity. He is a keen fencer, is a devoted horse, fond [illegible] and curios and old [illegible] and [illegible] with peculiar [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] illusion that it suffices to bound either his physical or mental horizon.

"You see," he said, speaking cursorily of his own career, "when I came out of the army I was twenty-five years old, and I began to look around me to see what I could do in the world. I was fortunate enough to have enough to live on, but then, of course, one can't go on indefinitely without some kind of work. Nowadays a man who amounts to anything must do something that brings him a pecuniary return. In the olden times a man went out and killed somebody to show that he was a better man; to-day you go out and fight the world in a different way, but the spirit is the same; it is the old, old thirst for action, the necessity to meet and conquer difficulties. And to satisfy that thirst is perhaps the greatest bliss a man can know.

"Well, in my own case I turned naturally to literature, as I had always been thrown with literary people and all my training had been in that line. At first I commenced writing for The Saturday Review all sorts of articles, reviews and criticisms, and also a little fiction as well. I kept up this sort of thing as a free lance for some time, and then I wrote a book on the history of swordsmanship, 'Schools and Masters of Fence,' which is recognized as a standard work on the subject. I saw, however, that if I wanted to make a strike, which is almost absolutely necessary to-day, I must write a novel, so I wrote 'Consequences,' which was published serially in the weekly edition of The Times. My idea in that novel was to make a study of the psychic experiences of a young man who returns to England after having spent his youth on the Continent, and who gradually comes to the realization of the basic Anglo-Saxon qualities in himself and of his mental Anglo-Saxon inheritance.

"As regards atmosphere, the book was to some extent autobiographic, but only as regards atmosphere, not as regards incident. The story was quite successful, but, of course, nothing like 'The Pride of Jennico,' which was my first sweeping success. Before 'Jennico,' however, which appeared in 1898, I had written a collection of short stories, 'La Bella and Others,' 'The Light of Scarthy,' and 'Young April,' although the last did not appear until later. And, oh, yes, I had also translated into French Stevenson's 'Prince Otto.' Unfortunately, Stevenson did not live long enough to see the book. This translation of 'Prince Otto' was a labor of love; there was nothing in it financially, of course, but I think I never got so much pure pleasure out of any literary work, excepting 'Young April.' I have just come to-day from hearing Mrs. Kendal read my new drama, 'The Secret Orchard,' to the members of her company, who are to produce it here. By the way, David Belasco will be bringing out my 'Bath Comedy' much about the same time in New York, so you will have a chance to see it when you get back home. You see, I have been particularly fortunate in never having been forced to depend absolutely on literature for a living, and so I have never written a pot-boiler in my life. Otherwise, I suppose I should have had to do them, like every one else, but they do take the fire and energy out of one, don't they?"

As I walked away from Mr. Castle's home, and thought of all that I had heard and seen, and of the luncheon and the wines upon the board, I was more than ever convinced of man's duty to be born above the necessity of writing pot-boilers, such as this one.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Lessons in Household Work*.

This is not a horticultural treatise upon the raising of table greenery. In educational and charitable circles in New York City and cities upon other continents also, it is well understood that kitchen gardening is akin to kindergartening, and that the harvest is in the training of little hands and budding intelligences. Teachers now recognize that the foundations of right methods of thinking and doing are laid in early years, and that much depends on how the start of education is made. This book is a contribution in aid of those desirous of helping the children of the poor to begin their home lives aright by teaching habits and ways of order and cleanliness in domestic administration. It is obvious how this is helpful to the little maids of the tenements, whether it is their fate to be mistresses of their own homes or maids of mistresses of grander establishments.

Oh! how can a poor little maiden like me
Ever hope in the service of ladies to be?

Thus runs one of the kitchen garden songs, which teaches the answer in kindergarten fashion, by the aids of "gifts" and "games" and other devices to beguile the juvenile mind along the road to learning of how to produce household comfort without excessive because ill-directed effort. The workingwoman who knows this is a pearl without price, and the mistress who does not know how to do it lacks the best knowledge of how to get it done. Knowledge above and below is the best solvent of the mistress and maid question, and it is as a help to this end that this book is welcomed again. It is pleasing to know that, although it makes its appeal to a circle which might have been thought limited, a revised and enlarged edition has been called for and is supplied in attractive form.

*HOW TO TEACH KITCHEN GARDENING: Or Object Lessons in Household Work. Including Songs, Plays, Exercises, and Games Illustrating Household Occupations. By Emily Huntington. Folio. Pp. 168. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

JUST READY

A Novel of Tremendous Power

KING MIDAS

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

An American story of to-day, by a brilliant new writer. Advance copies of the book have won extraordinary praise from many of the ablest critics, some of whose utterances are given below. No novel that we have ever published equals this in the wonderful reception it has received, *in advance of publication*, in commendations from the critics and in advance orders from the trade.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton says:
"The book shows gleams of rare power. I shall present a copy of it to the Harvard Library."

Rev. Minot J. Savage says:
"I read the book with much interest. . . . It shows a most tremendous power. . . . The opening chapters are to me a perfect delight; the first scene is simply superb, and the heroine is one of the sweetest, truest, and most living characters that I have met with for many years."

Col. Thos. Wentworth Higginson says:
"The strong point of the book is the intense earnestness with which it is written and the important moral lesson conveyed. It gives decided promise and shows power and deep feeling."

Edwin Markham says:
"I find a fine current of feeling through the pages. They are touched throughout with the hues of poetry and the noblest ideals of life."

Four Full-Page Drawings by C. M. Relyea.
12mo, Cloth, 388 Pages. Price $1.20 net. All Bookstores. Postage, 12 Cents.

The Greatest of Historical Romances

TARRY THOU TILL I COME

BY GEORGE CROLY

Many critics agree with Gen. Lew Wallace that it is one of the six greatest English novels ever written. Nine editions have been sold in the past four months.

Hubert H. Bancroft, the Historian, says:
"It is sublime; it occupies a unique place; there is nothing else like it in literature."

Carroll D. Wright, U.S. Labor Com., says:
"One of the noblest romances I have ever read. Must stand with the best literature ever given to the world."

20 Full-Page Illustrations by T. de Thulstrup
12mo, Cloth, 692 Pages. Price, $1.40, net. All Bookstores. Postage, 10 cts. Holiday Edition-de-luxe, Two vols., in box, 16 Photogravures. Price, $4.00, net. Postage, 30 cts.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pub'rs, New York.

SYLVIA

SYLVIA, remember, is the heroine of a new novel, entitled *Sylvia: The Story of an American Countess*. She lived abroad, and is described by one of her admirers as 'THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN IN EUROPE.' Twelve artists, known for their types of beautiful women, have each made a drawing expressing his idea of the charming heroine. Their pictures are all in the book. By a natural suggestion, all persons who like a good story and admire beautiful women are now invited to give their opinion of the types represented. The person whose list comes nearest to the choice of the majority will receive A PRIZE OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($500.00).

Prize $500

The book itself is a charming and clever love-story, readable and interesting from cover to cover. Each volume contains full particulars and a slip on which the reader is to register his choice. The voting is very simple; it is a matter on which everyone will naturally have an opinion; and the PRIZE OF $500.00 IS WORTH GUESSING FOR. The book is by EVALYN EMERSON. The pictures of the heroine are by ALBERT D. BLASHFIELD, CARLE J. BLENNER, J. WELLS CHAMPNEY, HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY, LOUISE COX, JOSEPH DE CAMP, JOHN ELLIOTT, C. ALLAN GILBERT, ALBERT HEATER, HENRY HUTT, ALICE BARBER STEPHENS, A. B. WENZELL.

Order through the booksellers or send $1.50 direct to the publishers.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, BOSTON.

A fascinating series of Plain-spoken letters to girls about their Education, their Social Relations, and their Personal Conduct.

TO GIRLS

By HELOISE E. HERSEY

"Here is a good story," says *The Bookman*.

The ROAD to RIDGEBY'S

"A romance full of action, true pathos, and genuine humor."
—*Chicago Tribune*.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, OCT. 19, 1901.—20 PAGES.

IS FICTION "LITERATURE"?

There is an obiter dictum in one of the recent essays of Mr. Andrew Lang which is calculated to attract attention, all the more because it is an obiter dictum. It is to the effect that the drama in English being dead, and biography and "memoirs" uncultivated, "Fiction is Literature."

It really looks so. When a publisher can sell a quarter of a million copies of a successful novel, why should that publisher not bend his attention to the discovery and production of successful novels? Nothing else, no other form of printed matter, begins to pay him or the author so well. And writers who have made a fair reputation, or even more than fair, in other forms of literary work find that it behooves them to write successful novels if they can. Every reading person remembers how Stevenson found himself actually bullied into writing a novel, to wit, "Treasure Island," because he could not make a living at the kind of literary work which he preferred. He has told the story himself, in a memorable way. There is too much justification for Mr. Lang's dictum.

We say too much, because no writer can set out to write popular novels without endangering his literary standards. He is writing for people of whom the majority, by the nature of the case, cannot have any. There are many thousands of habitual readers in this country who never read but for amusement and to pass the time, and who, therefore, never read anything but the current novels. That the thing everybody is talking about may be perfectly worthless, and an ephemeran which will never be heard of again after the current season, does not trouble them at all. They have in fact no sense of responsibility at all about their reading. And the approval of a hundred thousand of them is of no more value than the approval of one. In fact, we have the curious spectacle of thousands of habitual and even passionate readers who have no more literary culture at the end of a ten years' course of reading than they had when they began.

If the readers who constitute this enormous public, which to the publisher is simply his market, were familiar with classics, even in fiction, they would have standards which they would automatically apply to the current books. The late Thomas Carlyle, in his famous address to the students of Edinburgh, observed, "Many people think that, if a man is reading any book whatever, he is doing rather better than nothing at all. Now I entirely call that in question. I even venture to deny it." The experienced observer must often be of the same mind as the dyspeptic sage, when he is driven by current conversation to read one of the current "successes." He is tempted to fall back upon Emerson's rule, and to vow that he will "read no book until it is a year old." Undoubtedly the observance of that rule would save a great deal of good time. For, among the books of 1901 that there may still be upon him an effective compulsion to read, in 1902 there will be very few. And it is quite a safe prediction that among them will not be any of the "prodigious successes" of this year in the line of that fiction which, from the bookseller's point of view, is so rapidly tending to become exclusively "literature."

BOOK COLLECTING PROFITS.

Mr. William Roberts's article on "Book Collecting as an Investment," which appeared in the September Fortnightly Review, has attracted a good deal of attention. He points out the late Earl of Ashburnham's unique opportunities in collection, (the article, in fact, is hardly more than a résumé of the Ashburnham sales,) and declares that collecting for the end was decidedly a good investment. Another illustration is the Beckford library, which cost £30,000 and sold for £73,551. But the Beckford library was sold at the right time; had it been dispersed during the fifties or earlier, there would have been a loss.

Mr. Roberts forgets this fact, and proceeds to criticise the unfortunate Richard Heber, who knew more about books than all his critics have known. Heber's misfortune was that he loved books too well. At his death he had eight houses full of them. This vast accumulation cost about £80,000, while its sale, in twelve portions, (in thirteen parts, in reality, and there was also a sale in Paris,) produced only £57,000. Does Mr. Roberts mean to intimate that Heber's books were only worth what they brought? He should undeceive himself. The Heber library, sold in 1865 instead of 1834-7, would have brought £125,000, while its value to-day would be enormous. The Spanish and French romances that were sacrificed for pounds and shillings in 1834 were resold for thousands and thousands of francs at the Didot Seillière, and other great sales. Heber's best English books have advanced still further in value. Ashburnham had a number of them, the "Jason," (Caxton,) which brought £87 at the Heber sale, reselling for £2,100 at the Ashburnham. The early English poetry portion, which brought £7,248 10s. 6d., would bring over £50,000 to-day. The beautiful copy of Herbert's "Temple," one of two copies known of the first edition, Cambridge, n. d., sold for £10 at the Heber sale and for $1,050 at the Foote, and is worth still more now.

Mr. Roberts touches only the surface of his subject. The Daniel, Henry Perkins, Corser, Laing, Way, Thorold, Wodhall, Turner, Frederick Perkins, Fairfax-Jersey, and a dozen other great English sales of the last forty years brought great profit to those interested, but he does not mention them. In America nearly every important sale since the Rice, in 1870, has been profitable. The one notable exception was the Brayton Ives sale, where Mr. Ives lost on the most of his early printed classics and on the American books he had secured at the Barlow sale the year before. This year we have had the Arnold and French sales, which surely have demonstrated that book collecting is a good investment.

For the merely speculative book collector Mr. Roberts has no sympathy. He is almost certain to lose heavily, he declares, and is deserving of his fate. There are a number of libraries, however, being formed on the speculative plan in America and England, and we are confident that their owners would derive great profit were they to be sold to-day. The speculative book collector, possessing money, bibliographical knowledge, and common sense, can make a small fortune out of book collecting rightly pursued. It may not be the right kind of bibliomania—the kind possessed by most great collectors—but it helps collecting, on the whole.

THE POPULARITY OF CRITICISM.

A writer in The Fortnightly Review discusses the popularity of criticism and sums up his conclusions by saying that it is due to the fact that it purveys to the appetite for personal gossip. In other words, criticism occupies precisely the same place in the general plan of things as personal journalism does, and it is liked for that reason. Now there may be some doubt as to whether the premise upon which the article was based is a sound one. Is criticism pure and simple really popular? Perhaps it is, but there is a pretty well spread impression that critics are not popular. They are certainly not popular with the persons whose works are criticised, and they are not as a rule held in high esteem by the general public. But it might fairly be said that if critics are popular they are not so because of their purveying personal gossip about authors, painters, musicians, dramatists, or public performers. That sort of thing is not written by critics.

If criticism has any popularity it is probably due to the fact that it provides certain information which has value to many people. In the first place criticism, when properly prepared, acts as a sort of directory. People are too busy to read everything which is printed, even if life were long enough for such a feat, and equally they cannot hear all the music or see all the paintings and all the plays. Periodicals containing critical reviews of art work of various kinds perform the offices of guides to their readers. The readers may not agree with the critical opinions presented, but it will readily be admitted that in the long run the topics chosen for critical discussion are sure to be those in which the majority of the readers will be interested. Books which attain wide popularity, for example, seldom escape the critical eye, and enough is written about them in the way of critical review to call attention to them: in other words, the main purpose is accomplished—attention is called to books worth while.

Perhaps criticism is more popular in these days than it was a century or even half a century ago because its writers have found that the occupation of preparing long and brilliant reviews of works to be condemned is a waste of valuable time. Macaulay's essay on Montgomery is a brilliant piece of writing, but who sees such articles in reviews in these days? The fact is that the trend of critical practice is toward pointing out that which is good, while less and less attention is given to that which is bad. Taste may be cultivated without acrimonious comments on poor work. It is not impossible to indicate what is not to be desired in art by pointing out what is to be. This is the policy of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and it is not without some satisfaction that we find ourselves able to say that it has proved to be popular with a large and growing number of readers.

TWO SCHEMES.

Only ignorance is surprised by coincidences, especially by coincidences of thought in England and in the United States, but it was amusing that, almost at the moment that Mr. Bradley Gilman's "Back to the Soil" appeared, The London News should begin a series of contributed papers bearing the general title "Room to Live," and advising manufacturers to avoid their present insecurity by co-operating to buy a site of their own, and building a "Garden City" for their workmen.

The writer, Mr. Ebenezer Howard, being, unhappily, not familiar with the American pie, did not think of Mr. Gilman's plan of lots bounded by the radii of a circle, but he placed houses in the centre of the land and left a vacant garden space behind them, set the factories in an outer ring, and encircled them by a railway, and ran a railway straight across the plot. The markets, dairies, timber yards, and coal yards, with the factories, were relegated to this outer space. He estimated that 30,000 persons might be massed on the central 1,000 acres, leaving about five times as much vacant about them, and although the land would cost about $1,200,000, he thought that the advantages warranted the expenditure and that the scheme would be profitable.

As he was considering the masters rather than the men, he did not think of using the central space for public buildings, and placing the houses in an outer ring, but the two schemes have many points of agreement; he is sure that amusements could be provided and that the place would combine the advantages of city and country and be cheaper than the former and more civilized than the latter. In short, he urges manufacturers, for the sake of their own pocketbooks, to do those things for their men which Mr. Gilman urges them to do for the poor. The two movements will surely aid one another, and their simultaneous inception is a happy augury of popular sympathy.

LIBRARIES IN JAPAN.

E pur si muove is as true to-day as when the historical romancer of the eighteenth century put these words into the mouth of the old astronomer, Galileo. With perhaps the single exception of electrical science, there has been no more rapid and wonderful growth and development than that of the library movement. Twenty-five years ago the American Library Association was organized at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. A year later a handful of American librarians carried the lighted torch of the new movement across the sea to a conference of librarians held in London, at the close of which the Library Association of the United Kingdom was founded. Representatives from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, and distant Victoria were in attendance at this conference, and were fired with some of the spirit of our Western enthusiasm. This they carried to their homes, and the American library spirit began to

"Put a girdle round about the earth."

The American Library Association has blazed its way over and across this country from Crawford Notch to the Golden Gate, from Sault Ste. Marie to Lake Pontchartrain, from Pike's Peak to Lookout Mountain and Atlanta, and everywhere its trail is marked with State and inter-State library associations. In 1885 the New York Library Club sprang into existence, Minervalike, fully armed and equipped, and a half-score of similar local organizations have been formed since that date.

In 1896 the Library Association of Australasia was organized at Melbourne, and in 1897 another international conference was held in London, with an attendance of 641, in which 14 Governments and 313 libraries were represented, including over 100 delegates from the United States and Canada and representatives from South America, the West Indies, Europe, South Africa, and Australia, India, Ceylon, and Japan. And so, from West to East, the movement swept on until the "girdle" was completed. But Japan seems not to admit that her light came from the West, for there lies before us Volume I., No. 1, of The Toheki, official organ of the Kansai Bunko Kyokai, or Western Library Association, edited by B. Shima, Librarian of the Kyoto Imperial University, for April 1901, to be issued quarterly.

The first page of the cover is printed in English, giving the table of contents, which are wholly in Japanese. The frontispiece is an excellent picture of the Library of Congress, at Washington. The leading articles are "On the Necessity of Collecting Books," by the President of the Kyoto Imperial University, and on "Special Libraries in Europe," by the professor in the College of Law. In the "Miscellaneous" are included "List of All Public and Private Libraries in Japan," "Library of Congress in America," "Andrew Carnegie's Gifts to American Libraries in 1900," "Mr. Sumitomo's Donation of Money for Establishing the Osaka City Library," "Tendency for Establishing Libraries in Japan," "Imperial Ordinance," and "Regulations" for the same. There are "Words for Congratulation Upon the First Publication of The Journal," a review of "The Management of Libraries," compiled by the Department of Education; a "List of Members of the Kansai Bunko Kyokai," and a "Bibliography of Koshokubon" in an appendix. Certainly, here is a very creditable array of library literature. The librarians of the East extend a most hearty greeting to their Western brethren.

Alexander Hamilton's Mother.

Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, gave an interesting historical souvenir to the New York Historical Society at its last annual meeting. It was a photograph of half a page from the church records of Christiansted, on the Island of St. Croix, in the Danish West Indies, containing the interment notice of the mother of Alexander Hamilton. The notice is contained in one line, and reads:

"Rachael Levine, Feb. 26, at Mrs. Tiutes Plant'n, by D. O. Aged 32."

The year was 1768, and the records are in possession of the St. John's Episcopal Church of St. Croix. The record is interesting in showing that the interment was made under the name of Levine, and not of Hamilton. Mrs. Levine was forced to leave her husband in early life, but owing to the strictness of the marriage laws was unable to secure a divorce with the privilege of remarrying. In most of the lives of Alexander Hamilton it is stated, but with no authority whatever, that she married James Hamilton after securing a divorce. Alexander Hamilton was born in 1757, and he had a half brother who came to the United States and died in the Carolinas.

The early incidents regarding Alexander Hamilton's life have never been clearly set forth, and Mrs. Atherton, about a year ago, made a thorough inspection of old deeds, church records, and other official material that she could find in the Islands of St. Croix and Nevis, for the purpose of obtaining positive information on the subject. She spent several weeks there, and is the first person to devote her individual efforts to making a systematic search for early Alexander Hamilton material. The results of her researches will form one of the most interesting features of a book on Alexander Hamilton, which she has now nearly completed for publication. Regarding the success of her investigations, Mrs. Atherton says:

I went to the British and Danish West Indies with the purpose of clearing up the mystery of Hamilton's birth and succeeded. I worked it out from the records (civil) of Nevis to those of St. Christopher, then to those of St. Croix, where I got the final solutions. Even the family does not know her (Rachael Levine's) first name, much less the details of her story or her family's.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—"The Lepers" is the title of the latest novel from the pen of E. F. Benson, which, however, has not yet found an American publisher. As is usual with the novels of this author, who, it will be recalled, wrote "Dodo," the theme deals with the high life of modern London.

***

Dr. Stein, the well-known Asiatic explorer, has not yet finished his book, "Sand-Buried Cities," which treats of his recent explorations on the plateau of Thibet. The work will be published by Fisher Unwin in London, and probably by D. Appleton & Co. in New York.

***

Mr. Edwin D. Mead, the Boston writer and lecturer upon social and historical topics, who is well known in the vicinity of the Hub as the editor of The New England Magazine, was the guest of honor at the last dinner of the Whitefriars Club. He spoke sensibly enough upon literary landmarks of England, but in the discussions which followed he said some rather extraordinary things. He declared, for instance, that English influence would count less and less in America, where German and Irish elements would sooner or later prevail; that he had reason to fear a war between America and England arising from "conscienceless commercialism"; and finally, that he believed that Ireland would one day become a State of the American Union. Irish villages, he added, did not care for English affairs in the least, but read American newspapers and looked to America for deliverance.

***

A hitherto unpublished poem of six stanzas, by Robert Burns, appears in the November number of Macmillan's Magazine. Mr. Clement K. Shorter, the well-known literary reviewer and editor of Mrs. Gaskell's "Charlotte Brontë," contributes articles on the Brontës and Nelson's new Encyclopedia.

***

Mr. Quiller-Couch, whose new volume, "Who Killed Amy Robsart?" has created in the London press a furious combat among students of the Elizabethan times, has consented to write the volume on "George Eliot" for Blackwood's Series of Modern Writers, in place of Mr. Sidney Lee, who, being ill from overwork, has gone to Florence for a holiday.

***

No fewer than 5,000 copies formed the first edition here of "The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson," by Graham Balfour, yet every copy has been taken up by the booksellers before the day of publication, which indicates that interest in and admiration of Stevenson still continue in the United Kingdom. This seems to be an extraordinary circumstance, as the biography is a two-volume work and by no means inexpensive.

***

W. S. Lilly's book about India, entitled "Our Great Vassal Empire," treats of the most recent history in the Far East in which India has played a part or is expected soon to play one. Mr. Lilly, who is a well-known barrister and Secretary to the Catholic Union of Great Britain, besides being an authoritative writer of doctrinal essays, is perhaps best known to Americans through his novel, "A Year of Life," published last year by John Lane.

***

The new edition of Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature will appear in three volumes edited by David Patrick, who was the editor of Chambers's Encyclopaedia from 1888 to 1892. He has secured the assistance of Prof. George Saintsbury of Edinburgh University; Sidney Lee, Edmund Gosse, Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson, and Stopford Brooke.

***

Mr. Heinemann will soon begin publishing a History of the World, edited by Dr. Helmolt, with an introduction by James Bryce. The first volume will confine itself to the American continent, where, in Mexico and Peru, the earliest proof of man's existence has been found. From America the narrative moves westward.

***

Sir Wemyss S. Reid has nearly finished his biography of William Black.

***

Mr. William Archer, the well-known introducer of Ibsen to the English reading world, has published a statement denying all reports of Ibsen's serious illness, and he adds that Dr. Georg Brandes denies saying that Ibsen would not live through the Autumn. Dr. Brandes, by the way, has just finished his volume on modern Scandinavian literature, which will shortly appear in the Literature of the World Series, edited by Edmund Gosse.

E. A. D.

Mark Twain Quotes Burke on Richard Croker.

Mark Twain on Thursday evening of this week, at the Waldorf Astoria, read a magazine article prepared by himself in which he called attention to points of similarity between the career of Warren Hastings, as set forth by Edmund Burke in the famous impeachment proceedings before the British House of Commons, and Richard Croker. The meeting was called in the interests of the Fusion ticket, of which Mark Twain is a warm supporter, and admission was by ticket, of which only about 150 had been issued. On the platform with the guest of the evening were District Attorney Philbin, Recorder Goff, Justice James A. Blanchard, and Joseph H. Johnson, Jr.

The latter presided and introduced the speaker, who said that as he had vowed not to make a speech during the campaign, he would get around the vow by reading instead of speaking. Among the passages he quoted from Burke were the following, in which in brackets we have inserted the changes Mark Twain indicated as necessary to adapt the words to Mr. Croker:

My Lords, the business of this day is not the business of this man; it is not solely whether the prisoner at the bar be found innocent or guilty, but whether millions of mankind shall be made miserable or happy.

Your Lordships will see, in the progress of this cause, that there is not only a long, connected, systematic series of misdemeanors, but an equally connected system of maxims and principles invented to justify them. Upon both of these you must judge. According to the judgment that you shall give upon the past transactions in India [in New York City] inseparably connected as they are with the principles which support them, the whole character of your future government in that distant empire [in this city] is to be unalterably decided. It will take its perpetual tenor, it will receive its final impression from the stamp of this very hour.

We urge no crimes that were not crimes of forethought. We charge him with nothing that he did not commit upon deliberation—that he did not commit against advice, supplication and remonstrance—that he did not commit against the direct command of lawful authority; that he did not commit after reproof and reprimand, the reproof and reprimand of those who were authorized by the laws to reprove and reprimand him. The crimes of Mr. Hastings [Mr. Croker] are not only crimes in themselves, but aggravated by being crimes of contumacy. They were crimes not against forms, but against those eternal laws of justice which are our rule and our birthright. His offenses are not in formal, technical language, but in reality, in substance and effect high crimes and high misdemeanors.

When you consider the late enormous power of the prisoner; when you consider his criminal, indefatigable assiduity in the destruction of all recorded evidence; when you consider the influence he has over almost all living testimony, I believe your Lordships, and I believe the world, will be astonished that so much, so clear, so solid, and so conclusive evidence of all kinds has been obtained against him.

He was fourteen years at the head of that service, and there is not an instance, no, not one single instance, in which he endeavored to detect corruption, or that he ever, in any one single instance, attempted to punish it; but the whole service, with that whole mass of enormity which he attributes to it, slept, as it were, at once under his terror and his protection; under his protection, if they did not dare to move against him; under terror, from his power to pluck out individuals and make a public example of them whenever he thought fit. And, therefore, that service, under his guidance and influence, was, beyond even what its own nature disposed it to, a service of confederacy, a service of connivance, a service composed of various systems of guilt, of which Mr. Hastings [Mr. Croker] was the head and the protector.

No, my Lords, we have brought before you the first man of India [in New York City] in rank, authority, and station. We have brought before you the chief of the tribe, the head of the whole body of Eastern [New York City] offenders, a captain-general of iniquity, under whom all the fraud, all the peculation, all the tyranny in India [in New York City] are embodied, disciplined, arrayed, and paid. This is the person, my Lords, that we bring before you. We have brought before you such a person, that, if you strike at him with the firm and decided arm of justice, you will not have need of a great many more examples. You strike at the whole corps if you strike at the head.

"I impeach Warren Hastings, [Richard Croker,] of high crimes and misdemeanors.

"I impeach him in the name of the people, whose trust he has betrayed.

"I impeach him in the name of all the people of America, whose national character he has dishonored.

"I impeach him in the name and by virtue of those eternal laws of justice which he has violated.

"I impeach him in the name of human nature itself, which he has cruelly outraged, injured and oppressed, in both sexes, in every age, rank, situation, and condition of life."

The Late George W. Carleton.

George W. Carleton, the publisher, who died the other day in Saratoga, had his first bookshop and publishing house in New York on the southwest corner of Broadway and Lispenard Street. Thence he removed to a much larger store—Grand Street, east of Broadway. Other stores occupied by Carleton were, respectively, one under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in Fifth Avenue, and one in a building on the north side of Twenty-third Street, opposite Stern Brothers.

Carleton was not only a shrewd publisher and a good business man; he had uncommon artistic and literary taste. Many years ago, and while he was still in Lispenard Street, he prepared and issued a series of small books, "Our Artist in Cuba," "Our Artist in Peru," &c., which became popular and earned a wide sale.

There was little text or no text. The books consisted of humorous pictures with a brief legend attached. Carleton had a keen sense of what was comical, and the illustrations told the story. The author-publisher used to say that I was responsible for the publication of that series of books. I happened in at the store one day when he showed me a lot of unfinished pencil sketches which he made in Havana, illustrating Cuban life, when something like the following conversation was had between us:

M. P.—You have the facilities for issuing these sketches—why not put them forth in the shape of a book?

G. W. C.—Oh, no! While they may please you, who look at them with a friendly, partial eye, strangers and the public in general would not care for them.

M. P.—Ordinarily I would defer to your judgment, as a publisher, but this is your own work, and you cannot view it as I do. I feel sure that the book would be a success.

G. W. C.—Would you be willing to share any financial loss that might be incurred?

M. P.—Yes, if you would allow me to share the profits that I know will accrue.

G. W. C.—I do not share your optimistic views in regard to the sketches, so I will not permit you to risk any money in the venture, but I feel so much encouraged by your remarks that I may be induced to print a small edition.

And that is how came to be published "Our Artist in Cuba," which made a decided hit, and which was followed by several other books from Carleton's pencil of the same character, illustrating humorously life in Peru, Africa, &c.

Carleton, like other publishers, made mistakes. One of them was when he declined to republish from an English edition "Grif," a story of Australian life, by Benjamin L. Farjeon, the sheets of which I brought from England in the early seventies, the author and I being close personal friends. Carleton's reader voted against it; then the publisher himself read it, but he could not agree with my views as to the merits of the novel. I took "Grif" to my friend "Joe" Harper, (Joseph W. Harper, Jr., of the second Harper generation,) "Brooklyn Joe," as we used to call him, and he at once recognized the good quality of the work. The Harpers published "Grif," and made with it a great success.

No copyright law then existed between England and the United States, and so "Grif" was printed and published by many newspapers in this country without let or hindrance. And, notwithstanding that the Harper publication was interfered with by piratical book and newspaper publishers, and although under the then existing state of things the author could make and did make no demand on his American publishers, the Harpers transmitted through me to Mr. Farjeon a very handsome check.

There is a sequel to this Harper-Farjeon incident. When the late publisher saw that "Grif" met with an instant and brilliant success he acknowledged the mistake he had made, and told me to let him have Farjeon's next book; that he would agree to publish it without reading it—yes, even before it was written. In good time I sent to Mr. Carleton the sheets of "Solomon Isaacs" before I had read the book myself. He put it in hand and put it to press immediately, but lightning does not strike twice in the same place—"Solomon Isaacs" fell as flat as a flounder; the reading public would not have it.

And that was the last that Carleton would have to do with me in the matter of Farjeon's writings. Some years after that, on another visit to England, I brought from the same author "Joshua Marvel," acting as the writer's agent, in a friendly way, on this side of the Atlantic. The Harpers republished this novel, also, and with it made another success. Carleton was a successful publisher, however, and among his notable publications were the novels of Mrs. Miriam Coles Harris, which, although those days were not the days of 100,000-copy editions, were widely read and as popular as those of any modern writer.

All of Carleton's friends remember the quaint little bird, drawn with two or three strokes of the pen, which invariably accompanied his signature, or sometimes stood for his signature. The curious little device, which was the emblem or trade mark of his publishing house and which appeared with the imprint of all his publications, Carleton told me was the Arabic for the word "books." George W. Carleton was a successful publisher, an honest man, a sincere friend, and a true artist.

MORRIS PHILLIPS.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have in press for publication in November the "Reminiscences of George S. Boutwell, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts." Throughout his long life of eighty-three years, Mr. Boutwell has been actively interested in the political affairs of this country, having taken part in many great movements, and having gained a reputation also as an able lawyer, a forcible speaker, and a lucid writer. His reminiscences will be a substantial addition to the published history of the last fifty years.

Published Oct. 15th,

Clara Morris's

BOOK OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND RECOLLECTIONS ENTITLED

Life on the Stage.

Clara Morris was the greatest emotional actress of her time. Her volume of reminiscences contains the same qualities which made her dramatic art supreme.

"As of old, appearance and success are synonyms with her, save that she will now delight an audience larger than the walls of any playhouse could inclose."—The Louisville Courier-Journal.

$1.50 net. Postpaid, $1.62.

Colonial Fights and Fighters.

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Stories of exploration, adventure and battle on the American Continent prior to the War of the Revolution. Mr. Brady relates history in a way that gives it all the charm of fiction while preserving entire accuracy. This is the second book of a series dealing with American battle history, of which "American Fights and Fighters" was the first. With 16 illustrations. $1.20 net. Postpaid, $1.35.

The Life of the Master.

By DR. JOHN WATSON (IAN MACLAREN)

A work which brings the history of Jesus on earth home to the understanding and the heart. With 16 full-page illustrations in colors from originals painted in Palestine by Corwin Knapp Linson. 8vo. $3.50 net. Postpaid, $3.72.

M'CLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., NEW YORK.

No book has appeared in years so valuable from every standpoint of right living and right thinking as

HOME THOUGHTS.

By "C."

12mo, cloth, gilt top, 320 pp., $1.50.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL: "Deserves a wide circulation for the good it may do."

Third Edition Ready.

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

AN ORIGINAL BOYS' BOOK

A year or two ago three boys built a boat on Lake Michigan and started on a record breaking journey. They sailed down the Mississippi to the Gulf, through to the ocean, up the coast to New York, up the Hudson, through the canal and back to their home on Lake Michigan.

Their adventures are told in a book entitled A Year in a Yawl by Russell Doubleday, with many striking illustrations. The book is published to-day. $1.25 net. [But of $1.50 size and appearance.]

THE FURNITURE BOOK.

A new part of this most superb and valuable book now ready. Send coupon for circular of The Furniture of Our Forefathers.

Please send me particulars of "THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS"

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., New York.

OCT 100

FREE LECTURES.

History, Literature and Art in New York.

THE fourteenth season of the free lectures in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx began on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1. Last season the total attendance upon the 1,963 lectures that made up the course was 553,536, or an increase of more than 25,000 over the previous year. The variety, and scope of the People's University, as it may be termed, is shown by the grouping of the number of lectures given under each of the following subjects: "Hygiene," 80; "Natural Science," 280; "History and Biography," 246; "Civics and Sociology," 32; "Descriptive Geography," 815; "Literature," 219; "Music," 180; "Art," 100, and "Education," 11.

The total number of places where lectures will be given this year remains practically the same as last year, one or two places having been discontinued for various causes, and in the places of such others have been substituted. Two new lecture centres for this present course are the hall of the Parish House of the Church of the Holy Communion, 49 West Twentieth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and the Amity House, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street. The course system of lectures has been found to be very satisfactory in its working, and will be continued as heretofore. The majority of the lectures in the public school course are illustrated with lantern slides, by means of which the words of the lecturer are made to have a significance that they could not possibly otherwise have. A stronger appeal is possible by means of pictures and articulated words in combination than either could be alone, and the results secured have been very happy.

Co-operation between the library and the lecture has been most decided. This has been brought about in part through the operation, in connection with the lectures, of the platform library that has served to foster and encourage the use of the regular libraries. In the amplification of the platform library idea there have been established during the past year four reading rooms, to which additions will be made, both in material and in number, if the encouragement continues according to the present indications. Much difficulty has been encountered in the securance of halls that are suitable for lecture purposes. In some cases this has been overcome by the action of many philanthropic bodies in placing halls under their control at the disposal of the Board of Education for use in the carrying out of the arrangement for lectures.

Many of the lecturers of last year of proved ability and worth will again come before this year's audiences, but new names are also given place upon the bulletins, and new lectures will be introduced from time to time as they seem to be called for and as occasion arises. At Public School No. 3 there will be a course of twelve lectures on American History on Thursday evenings during October, November, and December by Messrs. Everett T. Tomlinson and H. W. Elson. At Public School No. 10 there will be two courses, the one on general history, and the other on art. Those who will participate in these courses are Miss Eva M. Pitts, Mr. William F. Gilchrist, Mr. A. T. Van Laer, Mr. C. F. Greene, Mr. J. M. Philputt, Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, Mr. M. Casewell Heine, Mr. W. O. McDowell, Mr. G. H. Payson, Mr. Walter P. Perry, Mr. George Sawyer, Mr. D. Cady Eaton, and Mr. William Ordway Partridge. The old lectures on music that attracted much interest last year in other localities will be repeated at Public School No. 14 by Mrs. Helen O'Donnell and her colleagues. Ten lectures on art will be given here, as well by Dr. A. D. Savage, Prof. William G. Ward, Mrs. Clara Ruge, Mr. G. T. Snelling, Mr. Partridge, and Dr. John Quincy Adams. Lectures on music will also be one of the features at Public School No. 15. The lectures of No. 14, with some substitutions, will be given place on No. 15's programme. Literature will be the theme for ten lectures at this point. One of the new lecturers here will be Mr. Henry G. Hawn. At Public School No. 46 ten lectures on eminent men of America will be given. These include Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Aaron Burr, Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, and U. S. Grant. Two courses will be given at Public School No. 61, which are for the most part duplications of last season's themes. Mrs. Emma P. Telford will be heard here for the first time on the lecture platform. The eminent men about whom the lecturers will speak at Public School No. 66 will not be confined to American subjects. Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon, Lafayette, Porfirio Diaz, and W. E. Gladstone will also be given consideration. Prof. William H. Mace's lectures on American history at Institute Hall, No. 218 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, will be attractive features. Dr. Frederick H. Sykes and Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., will divide between themselves a course of eleven lectures on English and American poets at Y. M. H. A. Hall. The lectures at Y. M. C. A. Hall, No. 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will be on literature and art. One of the most interesting of these two courses will be that by Mr. J. Scott Hartley, whose subject will be "The Making of a Statue and Sculpture for the Pan-American Exposition." Mr. Hartley will be followed by Mr. George Donaldson, who will speak on "The Story of the Sculpture at the Pan-American." Other lectures on literature, history, and art will be given at the Educational Alliance, Public School No. 188, Realty Hall, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 57 West Twenty-third Street; the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, where one of the lectures by Mr. Hartin L. Smith will deal with the North American Indians, and at Public School No. 166, on Eighty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Lectures in Brooklyn.

The lecture season under the Board of Education in Brooklyn began on Oct. 10 with ten simultaneous lectures delivered in various parts of the borough under the management of the Local School Board. The attendance was larger than was anticipated in view of the somewhat limited notice of them that it was possible to give. The popularity of these lectures has been so often demonstrated that it was thought wise to increase the lecture points to twenty-seven. This is ten more than were provided for last Spring in Brooklyn.

The subjects covered by the various lecturers in the Brooklyn courses is very diverse. Art, law physics, electricity, magnetism, music, geography, travel, science, civics, history, German literature, evolution, architecture, geology, chemistry, newspaper making, and many other topics, are given place upon the lecture bulletins that are issued to those attending the lectures and to others who may wish to write to the Superintendent of Lectures for them. Lectures having to do with literature, art, and allied topics will be prominent features at all but about half a dozen of the lecture centres. Scientific subjects will in a few cases have the preference.

Mr. Herbert Farrell will give two lectures on Shakespeare's plays at McCaddin Memorial Hall, the subjects being "Macbeth" and "The Merchant of Venice." He will also give November readings from Shakespeare at St. Peter's Hall. Miss Louise Forsyth will give the dramatic work of Shakespeare some attention at Public School No. 72. She will be heard also at School No. 126, where two of her three lecture subjects will be the same as those of Mr. Farrell. The comparisons that it will be possible to make of the two lecturers' conceptions of these plays will be full of intense interest. Miss Emma E. West will consider "The Merchant of Venice" as a lecture topic at Public School No. 60. Mr. W. H. Fleming will likewise have a thrice-repeated lecture on "Shakespeare's Life, Art, and Plays," at Public School No. 118, the Pilgrim Church, and at the Hebrew Educational Hall.

The subject of "Irish Music" will be taken up by Mrs. Helen O'Donnell. She will be heard with musical rendition at St. Peter's Hall, Public Schools Nos. 126 and 133. Another lecturer on the general subject of music will be Miss Amy Murray on "Scottish Songs," &c., which will have instrumental accompaniment. Her lectures will be given at Public Schools Nos. 108, 116, 122, and 133, and at Visitation Hall. Russian music will be described and illustrated by Mr. Platon G. Brunoff at Public Schools Nos. 118 and 122 and at the Hebrew Educational Society Hall. Prof. Frederick Steddall will in the same way deal with the "Folk Songs of Europe." His lectures will be at Public Schools Nos. 117, 122, and 131. "Negro Folk Songs" will be Mrs. Jeanette Robinson Murphy's subject at Public School No. 118, while Mr. George W. Douglas will have for his theme "Some Songs and Their Writers," which will have several deliveries.

A course of three lectures on Art will be one of the attractions at Public School No. 146. Frau Clara Ruge will have this course, which is not slated for delivery elsewhere. The subjects as now announced are: 1. The Renaissance—The Golden Age of Art. 2. Rembrandt von Rhyn—His Influence on Modern Art, and 3. The Evolution of Dress—From the Egyptian to the Present. At the same school there will be a course of three lectures on German Literature, two of which are by Dr. Henry Zick, on "Schiller" and "Goethe," respectively. Mr. Michael Monahan will complete the course with "Heinrich Heine," which last lecture will be repeated at Public School No. 23. What promises also to be an interesting lecture at this point is that which is indicated by the subject, "Historical Spots in Brooklyn," by Mr. G. N. Glover.

A course of three lectures on American History will be one of the features at The Hebrew Educational Society Hall. Francis W. Halsey is the lecturer of the present announcements. These and others of Mr. Halsey's lectures will be repeated at Public Schools No. 108, No. 123 and No. 128.

A series of three lectures on Art and Architecture will be given by Mr. Eugene Schoen at the Boys' High School. The subjects follow: 1. Grecian Art—Through the Age of Pericles. 2. Roman Architecture. 3. Norman and English Architecture.

Mrs. Ellen B. Schoonhoven will tell her audiences at Public Schools No. 72, No. 123, No. 128, St. Peter's Hall, and Pilgrim Church something about the poetic side of life as looked at by "The Poets of Home Life—Field, Riley, Stevenson."

Studies of Dickens and Sir Walter Scott, by Miss Adela Rankin will be made at Public Schools No. 23, No. 60, No. 108, No. 120, No. 131 and at Visitation Hall. Kipling, Ward and Carlton will have consideration at the hands of Mrs. Addie Chase Smith at Public School No. 23. Mr. William P. Oliver will do the same service for James Whitcomb Riley at Public Schools No. 108 and No. 126. At Public School No. 126 Mr. Charles H. Govan will speak on Robert Burns.

Various other of the more important topics are "Merry England in the Time of Elizabeth," by Mr. George F. Greene, at Public School No. 128. "A War Correspondent in Cuba," by Mr. Thomas Robinson Dawley, Jr., at Visitation Hall. "Some Law Lectures," by Mr. A. J. Talley, at Public School No. 126. Dr. F. A. Cook's lecture on "Through the First Antarctic Night." Mr. George W. Douglas, on "How a Great Newspaper is Made." Mr. C. M. Skinner, on "A Run Across British America," with colored views. Mrs. Emma Paddock Telford, on "Bulgaria and Macedonia." Miss Helen Crooks, on "The Story of a Piece of Woolen Cloth," and Miss Emma E. West, on "Patriotism in Poetry," that have thus far been arranged by the Superintendent of Lectures. The lectures in Brooklyn are directly under the management of the School Board, Edward B. Shallow being the Superintendent of Lectures.

The Well-Dressed Woman

will be interested to know what will be worn this Autumn and Winter in the line of Coats, Jackets, Waists and Skirts. The advance fashions are based on the earliest reliable information from our London and Paris houses and our correspondents in Vienna and Berlin.

THE DELINEATOR

For November—Just Out

The Delineator is the largest and most necessary woman's magazine published, and treats fully all subjects pertaining to Woman and the Home. In addition to the Fashions, illustrated in color pictures and black and white, the Literary part of the magazine includes a number of clever stories and other striking features, among them being

The Offcasting of Nichemous
A Story, by W. A. FRASER

His City Call—a Story
Women Photographers and Their Work
Lowestoft China
Tennyson's Courtship and Marriage

Every issue of The Delineator contains—FASHIONS: The coming and Ruling Styles, Paris and London Notes, Dress Materials, Trimmings, Millinery. HOME-MAKING AND HOUSE-KEEPING: Illustrated Cookery, Society and the Social Code, Pastimes for Children, Girls' Interests and Occupations, Gardening, Embroidery, Crocheting, Lace-Making, Tatting, Knitting. STORIES BY OUR BEST AUTHORS, Poetry and Prose, Doings of the Day. *1,500 pages per year.* Send for our handsome free booklet, giving pictures of prominent Washington women.

Only One Dollar for an Entire Year

Fifteen Cents per copy. Sold by all newsdealers and Butterick Agents. Send One Dollar now and get the magazine for an entire year. Address THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., 17 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

GOLD MEDAL

THE DELINEATOR is the only woman's magazine awarded a prize at the Pan-American Exposition. To it and to the Butterick Patterns was given a gold medal—the highest award.

Second Edition of 15,000 Now Ready!

"A Tale of the War of 1812, of Tecumseh, the Great Chief, of Tenskwatawa, the beloved Prophet of the Shawnee Indians.

The Sign OF The Prophet
by Dr. James Ball Naylor
AUTHOR OF
"Ralph Marlowe"
$1.50

General Harrison and the battles he was engaged in with the Indians, are well told."—*New York Times Saturday Review.*

THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING CO., AKRON, OHIO.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

BY THE WATERS OF SICILY

An exceedingly charming book by NORMA LORIMER

12mo, 320 pages. Illustrated with seventeen reproductions from Photographs. Colored Frontispiece from painting by Margaret Thomas. Cloth, Gilt top, etc. - - - - - - - - - $1.75.

IT contains a vivid picture of life in Sicily, telling about the people and all sorts of Italian things, and finally a delightful romance. The larger part of the book is made of fascinating and usually intimate pictures of Sicilian life. It certainly inspires one with a desire to go to Sicily.

JAMES POTT & COMPANY, NEW YORK

1901

QUERIES.

"J. A. C.," New York City: "What is the name of a good book in which to study the first principles of sociology, and where can it be procured?"

Prof. F. H. Giddings's "Elements of Sociology." (The Macmillan Company, $1.10.)

"H. B.," 251 West Forty-second Street, New York City, and W. S., New York City: "What is the original source of the sentence, 'The more I see of men the more I think of dogs'?"

A sentiment similar to this is generally ascribed to Byron.

"C. B.," New York City: "What are the birthdays of President Roosevelt and James M. Barrie?"

President Roosevelt was born in New York Oct. 27, 1858; James M. Barrie was born in Scotland, May 9, 1860.

"C. L. D.," New York City: "Will you kindly publish a list of works, with prices, on psychology? I desire those works which are suited to the general reader."

Prof. George T. Ladd's "Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $4.50;) Ladd's "Elements of Physiological Psychology," Scribner's, $4.50;) Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Psychology," (Appleton, two volumes, $4;) Sully's "Handbook of Psychology," (Appleton, $2.50;) Noah Porter's "The Human Intellect," (Scribner's, $3;) Sanford's "Experimental Psychology," (Heath & Co., $1.50;) Herbart's "Application of Psychology to the Science of Education," (Scribner's, $1.50;) Münsterberg's "Psychology and Life," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2;) Sidis's "Psychology of Suggestion," (Appleton, $1.75;) Markoim's "Studies in the Psychology of Women," (Stone, $1.50;) Loeb's Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Comparative Psychology," (Putnam's, $1.75;) Jastrow's "Fact and Fable in Psychology," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2;) Maher's "Psychology, Empirical and Rational," (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.75;) G. H. Lewes's "Study of Psychology," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2;) Bosanquet's "Psychology of Moral Self," (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Z. P.," Natick, R. I.: "Will you kindly give me, through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, a list of John Burroughs's works bearing on nature, together with price of each and name of publisher?"

Best known among these are "Wake, Robin," "Winter Sunshine," "Locusts and Wild Honey," "Pepacton and Other Sketches," "Fresh Fields," "Signs and Seasons," and "Riverby," (all published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, at $1.25 a volume.)

"F. B. C.," Springfield, Mass.: "Will you please let me know, through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, if it might be possible to get an unabridged edition of Miss Susan E. Ferrier's most interesting works, 'Marriage,' 'The Inheritance,' and 'Destiny,' in a cheaper form than that published for $7.50?"

The Macmillan Company publishes the three novels at $2 each. There is also a cheap edition issued by Frederick Warne, 103 Fifth Avenue, New York City, the three novels costing 20 cents each.

WILLIAM M. SWEENY, 120 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I.: "In reply to Mr. Eddowes's query in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 28, the lines beginning:

"'Like the fierce Northern hurricane,'

are from 'The Bivouac of the Dead,' by Col. Theodore O'Hara, a Kentuckian, who served in the Mexican and civil wars. A sketch of O'Hara may be found in Appleton's 'Cyclopaedia of American Biography,' Volume 4, and his famous poem may be found in The Century Magazine, in which it was printed, some ten years ago. In connection with Col. O'Hara's career I would state that he was one of the original members of 'The Aztec Club of 1847,' 'founded by the officers of Gen. Winfield Scott's army of occupation, in the City of Mexico, Oct. 13, 1847,' a military society of the Mexican war, now about to complete its fifty-fourth year of successful existence, and of which society your subscriber has the honor to be a hereditary member."

A. T. RICHARDSON, office of The Conservative, Nebraska City, Neb.: "Alice V. Josepha will have no trouble in finding a number of 'Aunt Penny's story books; they were abundant in the sixties, under the name of 'Popguns,' 'Nightcaps,' and other such things. One of them, which I still have by me, was published by Sheldon & Co., New York. If I remember rightly there were some very well-told stories among them, including a version of the Tar Baby somewhat fuller than that of Uncle Remus."

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., 141-55 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York City: "We beg to advise you that in giving the publishers' names in 'Biographies of Lincoln' in your column of queries, you have quoted Miss Tarbell's Lincoln as being published by Doubleday, Page & Co. We are the publishers of this book."

The compiler of the list had referred to Wilson's "United States Catalogue of Books in Print," where Miss Tarbell's book is credited to Doubleday, Page & Co.

K. Y. McALLISTER, Tenney House, Asbury Park, N. J.: "I notice an inquiry, 'Who is Momus, Jr.?' in your paper, to which I will answer that the author of the satire which was published in The Smart Set of May, 1900, entitled 'The Charge of the Four Hundred,' is Mrs. Laura Fitzhugh Lance, wife of Mr. F. E. Lance, who is connected with the firm of W. R. Warner & Co. of Philadelphia. I was living with Mrs. Lance when she wrote it, and went with her when she submitted it to the S. S. Publishing Company."

"M. P. B." 418 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.: "I wish to thank THE SATURDAY REVIEW for its prompt publication of my request for the poem 'The Mother-in-Law.' I also wish to express my indebtedness to 'N. F. O.,' New York City, for her kind, friendly letter and a copy of the poem I wished. I would like to know her address so I could write to her personally."

CHARLES E. WALK, 19 Provident Building, Waco, Texas: "'E. E. E.,' Hendersonville, N. C., will find the poem 'Tuloom,' (the first three lines of which he misquotes,) in 'The Library of American Literature,' (Vol. 5, Page 76.) Eveline Wolcott Ellsworth was the author, and I believe it originally appeared in Putnam's Magazine in 1853. I shall be pleased to furnish your correspondent with a copy—there are thirteen stanzas—if he now fails to obtain one otherwise."

"M. R. S.," Seneca Falls, N. Y.: "Can you give me the name of some recent and good work on Venice and its history?"

"See Horatio R. F. Brown's "Venice; a Sketch of the Republic," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $4.50.)

F. B. TOWNSEND, 260 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "In reference to Mr. David Uttar's communication in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 5, in reference to the poem

"'There is a little bird that sings,'

and which is given as Eugene Field's in 'A Little Book of Western Verse,' I beg to say that the verses referred to is the leading opening [illegible] written many years ago by Mr. Samuel Minturn Peck, and was printed in either the New York Sun or World [illegible] and was reprinted in the New York Tribune [illegible]

copy of them at the time. They are now lost. I am positive Mr. Tilden wrote them."

JOSEPH GRESSER, 350 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me as to the works of Ernest Renan. Is there an English translation of all his writings? By whom published? And minimum price of a cloth-bound edition."

Most of Renan's works have been translated. A not too expensive cloth-bound edition of his best-known books is published by Charles Scribner's Sons—"History of the Origins of Christianity": Volume I., "Life of Jesus"; Volume II., "The Apostles"; Volume III., "St. Paul"; Volume IV., "The Anti-Christ"; Volume V., "The Gospels." (Each $1.)

"A POLISH READER," New York City: "Would you kindly answer the following questions: Is the International Magazine which was published by the Union Quoin Company in Chicago in 1897 still in existence? Is C. Darby Griffiths, an American who translated 'God Save Poland' into English, which was rendered at a concert in New York in 1864, still living? Who was the author of that excellent work 'Eastern Europe and Emperor Nicholas,' (as true to-day as it was when published,) published in London about 1856?"

A literary monthly called "The International Magazine" is published in Chicago at $1 a year. We have no information concerning C. Darby Griffiths, and the authorship of the book in question is unknown to us.

EDITH COUCH, 34 West Fifth Street, Dubuque, Iowa: "Where can I obtain a copy of 'The Golden Bough,' by Fraser, and what is its price? I have looked in vain for both in various catalogues."

James George Frazer's "Golden Bough" is published by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in two volumes, at $5.

"H. T," Kingston, Penn.: "Can any one tell me if any of the poems written by the 'very well intending old gentleman' on Biblical subjects are published in book form, or are extant in any form? One of these—'The Finding of Moses'—is noted by Mr. Theodore Wright in this column Sept. 21, 1901."

A. LOUISE WILMOT, 119 West Sixty-second Street, New York City: "My grandfather used to sing a song called 'The American Taxation.' I can only recall one, or part of one, verse, which I give below. Will you, or the readers of your paper, kindly furnish me with a copy of this old song, or the knowledge where to obtain it?

'We never will give under,
Oh George, we do not fear,
The rattling of your thunder
The lightning of your spear.'"

"M. M. H.," 700 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, New York City: "Can any one supply the remainder of this old ballad:

Now poor Nellie is dead and gone,
Her body lies on the cold ground,
We will ask our master for to bury her
And not let her be eaten by the hound.
Dai-cy day, and not let her
Be eaten by the hounds."

"E. G.," Hartford, Conn.: "Can any of your readers tell me something about the author of the following poem, which is attributed to Elissa M. Moore—I should also be glad to know whether the poem is a translation or not. It was called to my attention in the mountains of North Carolina a year ago, and the desire was expressed to know something about the author:

BRAHMAN LOVER'S SONG TO THE DEAD.

One with the Infinite, e'en thou love and I,
One with the Infinite! Cloud drift and sky,
Suns that are stars to us, far stars unseen,
And all human beings, if noble or mean,
Abysses of heaven, great voids all unknown,
The pariah crouching, the king on his throne,
Planets in their courses as onward they roll,
Earth's myriad voices from pole unto pole,
The lightning that flashes, the storm cloud's dread voice,
All things that are stricken, all things that rejoice,
The flower hid in mosses, the far-spreading trees,
The roar of the torrent, the sigh of the breeze,
The fierce sea waves dashing, the wild bird's shrill call,
These things, aye, and all things, are part of the All!

The great Soul of the world naught from it can fly;
'Tis the breath that I draw, 'twas thy dying sigh,
Nor, dear, to be near thee need I to die,
One, one with the Infinite, thou love and I!

Appeals to Readers.

N. H. PETERSON, Cooper Block, Fresno, Cal.: "Where can I find the lines beginning—

'Be brief, be pointed, let your matter stand,
Lucid, in order, ready at hand;
Waste not your time on trifles, but condense,'

&c., or words somewhat similar? I think it is entitled 'Advice to Advocates.'"

A. T. RICHARDSON, office of The Conservative, Nebraska City, Neb.: "Can any one tell me what children's book it was that I used to see at my grandmother's, containing 'Miss Peggy and Polly has each a new dolly,' 'Poor Peter was burnt by the poker one day,' 'Hear, dear little son, go slow, do not run,' 'Miss Ann saw a man quite poor at a door,' and many more of that sort? Also, what book of Indian folk-lore, published, I should say, about 1875, contained the stories of the boy and his sister who caught the sun in a noose, the boy who climbed a tree somewhere by means of magic fish bones, and so on?"

EDWIN H. DRAPER, 305 Broadway, New York City: "Whom do the following characters in Miss Sheppard's 'Charles Occhester' represent: 'Florimond Anastase,' 'Miss Lawrence,' 'Santonio,' and 'Maria Cerinthia'? I have ascertained whom the other characters represent."

EDWARD S. MORTON, 3,132 Broadway, New York City: "Where can I obtain the works of J. F. Smith, the novelist, author of 'The Will and the Way,' 'Woman and Her Master,' &c.?"

H. N. CURTIS, 14 West Twelfth Street, New York City: "Will some reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW be so good as to name the author of these lines:

'For in those dark and iron days of old
Arose among the pygmies of their age,
Men of a massive and gigantic mould,
Whom we must treasure as the Grecian sage
Treasured the pyramids of ages past,
By the far-reaching shadows that they cast'?"

"A. C. H.," Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City: "Who can give me any information in regard to the authorship of a poem entitled, 'Gates Ajar,' and where could I obtain a copy? I heard it read and discussed by a Harvard professor in Boston recently, and am particularly anxious to obtain a copy of it if possible. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to enlighten me. The only lines I recall are these, if they would be of any help to you in tracing the poem:

* * * and the Warden in silence wept
For sorrow had reigned in heaven since the little child angel left.
So the angels prayed to the Father who loveth and careth for all,
And who always knows our troubles, and knows if a bird should fall
From his home in the shady tree top. * * *."

J. DEVLIN-BOSS

A ROMANCE OF AMERICAN POLITICS

By FRANCIS CHURCHILL WILLIAMS $1.50

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY SAYS:
"Jimmy is a most engaging rascal. You like him. You want him to win. The book is a remarkable performance. There will be thousands who will admire it. It is entitled to march ahead of 'The Honorable Peter Stirling.'"

MARION HARLAND SAYS:
"I have read the book from cover to cover, every sentence, every word. In spite of myself, in spite of reason, I had to like 'Jimmy.'
"I congratulate you most heartily upon having done so fine a piece of work."

DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, BOOK NEWS, SAYS:
"The strong side of the book is its picture-making. Mr Williams sees, and his reader sees with him."

ARNES REPPLIER SAYS IN SATURDAY EVENING POST:
"Readers must turn with something like relief to the presentation of home truths. Mr. Williams understands his craft. It is a book which would make a European gasp, but of which we know the truth."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT SAYS:
"There is a very charming love-story interwoven with this narrative of stratagem and spoils, which will make it delightful reading for women as well as men."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

Type Same Size in Both

Which Size Volume Appeals to You?

Nelson's India Paper is used in the "new size." It is the thinnest printing paper in the world, and makes possible the beautiful pocket size volumes of the

New Century Library

Book users in England and America are greatly attracted by this edition, in which are published the works of the great novelists,

Dickens—Thackeray—Scott

Each novel is complete in a single volume, size 4½ x 6½ inches, and no thicker than an ordinary magazine, yet contains from 556 to 1000 pages.

The type is as clear and as easily read as that you are now reading.

These volumes are as handsome as they are convenient and make a choice library set. Thackeray's Works, 14 volumes; Dickens' Works, 17 volumes; Scott's Works, 25 volumes.

Handsomely bound in the following styles: Cloth, gilt top, $1.00 a volume; Leather Limp, gilt top, $1.25 a volume; Leather Boards, gilt edges, $1.50 a volume. Also sets in cases in special bindings. For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by publishers. Descriptive lists on application to

THOS. NELSON & SONS, Publishers, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y.

CLEARANCE SALE

50,000 Volumes

Embracing all the STANDARD AUTHORS, in CLOTH and LEATHER bindings.

Juvenile Books for Children of all ages.

Books of History, Travel, Theology, Science.

In fact, books of EVERY DESCRIPTION at GREAT REDUCTION FROM PUBLICATION PRICES. This sale is to enable us to make room for contemplated alterations, and will continue for two weeks, beginning MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1901.

LEGGAT BROTHERS,

81 CHAMBERS and 83 READE STS., N. Y.

AMSON & MACKEL, Successors.

NOTES AND NEWS

OF "Mexico As I Saw It," writes Mrs. Alec Tweedie, author of "Through Finland in Carts," in a new book, which will be published immediately by the Macmillan Company. The book will contain over 100 illustrations taken on the spot, besides water color sketches by the writer. Apropos of this book, it is interesting to know that Mrs. Tweedie was present at the latest Aztec excavations, which proved to be the richest find ever made in Mexico, and she was the guest of President Diaz, of whom she has much to say in her forthcoming book.

***

D. Appleton & Co. are on the point of publishing a new volume of salt-water fiction by Morgan Robertson, aptly entitled "Shipmates." This is said to be the most varied book of sea fiction that Mr. Robertson has written, including, as it does, glimpses of strange experiences on yachts, the remarkable Finnyan's performances, on board men-of-war in battle, &c. The author brings into particular prominence the actual condition and treatment of American sailors, and his frank description of this phase of the subject is quite likely to arouse comment.

***

"The Life of Pasteur" is announced for Nov. 1, by McClure, Phillips & Co. It comes from an intimate source, as it has been written by R. Vallery-Rodot, the late scientist's son-in-law. The title page of the book bears as motto an extract from a tribute paid to the memory of Pasteur by Dr. Roux, to whom the world is indebted for the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria. It reads as follows, in translation: "One must have lived intimate with him in order to understand the full goodness of his heart." The chapters that follow are said to bear ample testimony to the correctness of this assertion.

***

"An Episode on a Desert Island," which is attracting wide attention in England, has just been published here by E. P. Dutton & Co. The same firm will have ready shortly a very readable discussion of modern literary celebrities entitled "Fame and Fiction."

***

"The Honorable Peter Stirling," by Mr. Ford, keeps on increasing its sales. Henry Holt & Co., the publishers, had a single order last week for 400 copies. It is reported that there is no book more popular among the clubs for young workingmen and women. The sales of this book always show a curious increase just before a municipal election.

***

"Missionary Reading from Missionary Programmes" is a collection of extracts from such books as Patton's "Autobiography," Chamberlain's "In the Tiger Jungle," Peery's "Gist of Japan," Gale's "Korean Sketches," which Fleming H. Revell & Co. are publishing. The selections have been made by Miss Belle M. Brain, who, it appears, has met a certain want in missionary reading circles which are constantly on the lookout for good selections.

***

"Mistress Barbara," by Halliwell Sutcliffe, is about to appear in the second edition from the press of Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. This is a story of Yorkshire life which has received considerable praise.

***

"Records of an Active Life," by the Rev. Heman Dyer, of which three editions were sold previous to the author's death, will shortly appear in the fourth edition, recording the latter days of the author's well-rounded life. Mr. Dyer was one of the most interesting men of the American Church during the long period between 1840 and 1900. The volume bears the imprint of Thomas Whittaker.

***

"Lives of the English Saints," by Cardinal John Henry Newman, which J. B. Lippincott Company has just issued in six handsome volumes, was first printed in part in London, 1844-8, and is now printed for the first time in its entirety. The text stands as in the original, and for the American edition an introduction has been supplied by Arthur Wollaston Hutton.

***

The "Anna Karenina" of Tolstoi is announced in a new edition included in three volumes, by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. This is the translation made from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole, and is said to be complete and unabridged. It is printed from new plates and large type, while the interest of the text is enhanced by many illustrations.

***

"John Bull's Crime," by Webster Davis, is announced, with eighty illustrations by the Abbey Press. This book is the result of Mr. Webster Davis's recent visit to the Transvaal, and is considered in the light of an arraignment of both John Bull and Uncle Sam for their alleged complicity in the crime of South Africa.

***

"Allin Winfield," the second novel by George Ethelbert Walsh, author of "The Mysterious Burglar," which is announced for immediate publication by F. M. Buckles & Co., is said to have the distinction of being full of adventures, mystery, and dramatic movement, without resorting to bloodshed. Among the characters which are woven into the story are Aaron Burr, sweet Priscilla, Long Jim, and Allin Winfield, the hero, who comes from "the backwoods" of Connecticut to make his mark in Boston.

***

"The Conquest of London," by Dorothea Gerard, which is being published by F. M. Buckles & Co., is a story of four orphan girls who go to London in order to spend an inheritance of £1,000 apiece. The inheritance is given them by a malicious old uncle, with the suggestion that they take their chances—presumably of matrimony. Their London sojourn, with its trials and tribulations and adventures, forms the theme of the story.

***

"The Modern American Bible," of which three volumes have already appeared, is a translation by Ballentine, and as such is of considerable interest in the light of the

"The Print Collector's Handbook," by Alfred Whitman of the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, is a handsome octavo volume, containing eighty illustrations in collotype and half-tone. The object of the book, which bears the imprint of the Macmillan Company, is to supply the information with regard to the various forms of black and white work most frequently asked for by art amateurs at the beginning of their print collecting, but it is hoped that it will also prove a useful handbook to those who have already devoted some time and attention to the pursuit of their hobby.

***

In addition to publishing the Oxford paper Dickens, of which the first two volumes will be ready next week, Mr. Henry Frowde is about to add to the "Oxford Poets Series" Prof. Skeat's complete edition of Chaucer and a miniature volume of Robert Browning's "Dramatic Lyrics and Romances and Other Poems."

***

Charles Scribner's Sons are about to publish a new edition of "The Two First Centuries of Florentine History," dealing with the Republic and the factions at the time of Dante, by Prof. Pasquale Villari. The new edition is in one volume.

***

An elaborately illustrated edition of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" is in preparation at Harper & Brothers'. It will have forty full-page illustrations by Peter Newell and decorative borders in color by Richard Murray Wright. There will also be a portrait frontispiece of the author.

***

The Great Round World for October has special articles on "Anarchism in America" and "China and the West." The author of the former gives a history of the movement in America, and draws a careful distinction between theoretical anarchy and that which finds expression in murder and riot.

***

"Justice to the Woman" is an appeal to man's better nature in behalf of a serious wrong supposed to have been done the weaker sister by modern civilization, put in the form of a story by Mrs. Bernie Babcock. The book bears the imprint of A. C. McClurg & Co.

***

Of "Dum Vivimus Vigilemus," with which Mr. Charles Henry Webb—not without a purpose, perhaps—closes his new book of poems, "With Lead and Line," Mr. William Winter writes: "'Dum Vivimus Vigilemus' is one of the essential gems of poetic literature, possessing the spontaneity and wildness and ring of an inspired expression of the heart. It gave me great delight. Its feeling is very deep and its style perfectly fluent. In one word, it is poetry and not versified prose. The old Scotch ballad bards had that mood, as in the line that Walter Scott reproduces, 'He turned his charger as he spake.'"

***

The second edition is now being printed of R. H. Russell's edition de luxe of Anthony Hope's "Dolly Dialogues," the first edition having been exhausted by the large advance sales. It is beautifully illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy and contains a number of new dialogues written especially for this book. These additional numbers are written with the sparkle and wit that characterise all of Mr. Hope's writings and abound with the salient humor that will doubtless make them as popular as the first dialogues.

***

Through inadvertence the following books published by Noyes, Platt & Co. of Boston were classified in the Fall Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as the publications of Small, Maynard & Co.: "American Art Annual, 1900-1901," Florence N. Levy, editor; "American Mural Painting," by Pauline King; "Mother Goose's Menagerie," by Carolyn Wells; "The New Munchausen," by John Kendrick Bangs, and Paris Exposition of 1900, Official Illustrated Catalogue.

***

It is announced by the G. W. Dillingham Company that the first edition of 5,000 copies of Gen. King's "Norman Holt" was sold in advance of publication. "John Winslow" quickly ran into four editions, while Cutliffe Hyne's "A Master of Fortune," just published, has passed to a second large edition. Five thousand copies of Sir Edwin Arnold's "The Voyage of the Ithobal" were taken by advance orders, and a second large edition has been sold before the first was off the press.

***

"A Sketch of Semitic Origins: Social and Religious," by Prof. George A. Barton, who is Assistant Professor in Biblical Literature and Semitic Languages at the Bryn Mawr College, is shortly to appear from the Macmillan Company's press. The work contains a fresh and independent treatment of the Sumerian problem, and throws much light on the religion of Israel in the days of Moses and upon Mosaic religious institutions.

***

"Neighbors of Field, Wood, and Stream," by Dr. Morton Grinnell, is down for early Fall publication on Frederick A. Stokes Company's list. It is a book of country life and manners which possesses a real interest for country dwellers or visitors. Its characters, however, are not men and women. It deals with the lives and habits of the wild creatures of the fields, swamps, and forests of our country, thus treating of nature as it exists all about us.

***

"Select Documents of English History," by Profs. George Burton Adams of Yale and H. Morse Stevens of Cornell, is about to come from the press of the Macmillan Company. The authors' intention has been to include the documents necessary to illustrate every important stage in the development of the English Constitution, from the Norman conquest to the nineteenth century, including many minor institutions, and to

(OUT TO-DAY.)

THE TRAITOR'S WAY.

BY S. LEVETT-YEATS.

Author of "The Honour of Savelli," etc.

The scene of this novel is laid at the time of the terrible struggle between the Huguenots and the Catholics in France, just before the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Of the hero of this stirring story the author says: "It is perhaps only in France that such a character can exist." One of the strongest novels this romantic period has suggested.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50. Illustrated.

(READY TUESDAY.)

CLEMENTINA.

BY A. E. W. MASON.

Author of "Parson Kelly," "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler," etc.

This is a delightful romance of the early part of the eighteenth century, when James Stuart was still a young man and in love with the charming Princess Sobieski. The story is told in a spirited way that holds the reader a captive until the end.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50. Illustrated.

Recent Successes:

(Fiftieth Thousand.)

THE MAKING OF A MARCHIONESS.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

The first work in two years by the author of "A Lady of Quality," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," etc.

One of the most beautiful books ever printed.

12mo, Cloth, Illustrated, Net, $1.10. Postpaid, $1.21.

SECOND LARGE EDITION.

THE SECRET ORCHARD.

A new novel by the authors of "The Pride of Jennico," etc. Dramatic, thrilling; a story of fashionable Parisian life.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50. Illustrated.

(Tenth Thousand.)

THE VICTORS.

Robert Barr's masterpiece. The greatest political novel written in years.

Dashing and eventful as a tale of knight errantry. It is so thoroughly modern as to utilize in its machinery the operation of a department store, the stealing of a railway franchise, and the making of a Tammany Hall "boss."

12mo, Cloth, $1.50. Frontispiece by Clinedinst.

SECOND EDITION.

THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS.

BY JOHN GRAHAM.

This brilliant exposition of

"YELLOW JOURNALISM"

has met with instant success, and its first edition was exhausted shortly after publication.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

For Sale by All Booksellers.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.

A WIDOW and HER FRIENDS

By C. D. GIBSON

THE new Gibson book for 1901, depicting in Mr. Gibson's most skillful style the history of a fascinating young widow. This splendid book contains ninety drawings of surpassing beauty and interest. Handsomely printed and bound, enclosed in a decorated box.

Price, $5.00

Edition-de-Luxe $10.00

THE DOLLY DIALOGUES

By ANTHONY HOPE

A SPLENDID edition-de-luxe of Mr. Hope's well-known dialogues, to which have been added a number of new ones written especially for this edition. Seventeen beautiful drawings by Howard Chandler Christy, together with handsome type, paper and binding, make this a most artistic volume.

Price, $2.50 net

THE NEW LIFE OF DANTE ALIGHIERI.

Translation and pictures by DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. Introduction by FITZ ROY CARRINGTON. Price, $3.75.

THE MERRY GO ROUND.

By CAROLYN WELLS. A delightful book for young and old. Illustrated by PETER NEWELL and F. Y. CORY. Price, $1.50.

THE HEROES.

By CHARLES KINGSLEY. With sixty brilliant drawings by M. H. SQUIRE and E. MARS. Price, $2.50.

PLANTATION SONGS.

By ELI SHEPPARD. Beautifully illustrated with scenes from plantation life. Price, $2.00.

A Beautiful Catalogue, illustrated by well known artists, describing new publications, will be sent free of charge to any address.

R. H. RUSSELL, 3 West 29th Street, New York.

LESLIE FRANCIS.

The Quiberon Touch

A Romance of the Sea

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

Author of "For the Freedom of the Sea," "The Grip of Honor," etc.

With Frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth, 1.50

"A story to make your pulse leap and your eyes glisten. It fairly glows with color, and throbs with movement."—*Philadelphia Item.*

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

OCT

furnish also material illustrative of the history of law, especially in its earlier period.

"A Practical Study of the Soul," by Mrs. C. H. Stone, will be published this month by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is said that the work is the result of many years' careful investigation, and that it has been written with the sincerest wish to help those to whom it may appeal. Mrs. Stone endeavors to enable humanity to carry out a reasonable plan of living which in nowise offends man's material welfare.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The two events of the literary world here during the fortnight last past have been the appearance of Richard Mansfield in Booth Tarkington's "Beaucaire" and the placing in the hands of the public of Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Circumstance."

"Beaucaire" was a success from the start. To a large measure this was of course due to Mr. Mansfield's consummate art, to capable stage settings, and in spite of a company wholly inadequate to their parts; but the highest praise is also to be given to Mr. Tarkington's work, which is as brilliant in dialogue as Anthony Hope at his best, and as cleverly constructed as if the young playwright had been at that work for years. He was here during the later rehearsals and the first of the public performances, and has given the real history of his little comedy, which had not before been told. Briefly, it is that the novelette "Monsieur Beaucaire" is not the basis of the play, further than that it is the scenario. The play itself actually is just what the playbills say, "an original comedy in four acts."

When Mr. Tarkington had finished "The Gentleman from Indiana," and that novel was in the first flush of success, he determined to try his pen on a dramatic composition. He had previously been conspicuous in theatricals at Princeton University, and is still an active leader in the Amateur Dramatic Club of Indianapolis. He conceived the story of "Beaucaire," and wrote what every dramatist writes before he puts his material into acts and dialogues, a scenario. This grew under his pen until with some polishing he found himself in possession of the novelette which an extensive public knows.

Dr. Mitchell's latest story has been the literary success of the week. Philadelphia has called for it less because of its having come from one in whom the city takes pride, than because it was a foregone conclusion that any novel of Dr. Mitchell's would be richly worth the reading. Further interest attaches to the book in that all the leading characters are said to have their prototypes in people of this godly town, but the final and greatest charm of all has been found in the genial tone and polished style of the telling, and in those pointed little philosophies which mark all of the doctor's work. That Philadelphia should be interested in so vivid a picture of its social world in the early seventies is but natural, but the value of "Circumstance" is far more than that. It is more truly "the novel of the year" than 999 of the other claimants for that distinction.

Another new story of worth, "The Lover Fugitives," has just come from the Lippincotts. John Finnemore, already known for his "Red Men of the Dusk," has gone again into the action and accidents of the past, writing stirringly of the period following the Monmouth Rebellion. He is evidently possessed of a fervent imagination, for while his pictures are all painted in reds, with action of the most thrilling sort as the theme, he himself lives the quietest of lives amid the sleepy hills of Cardiganshire. His characters carry swords unsheathed, and hearts quick moved to daring; his neighbors are stolid peasants laden with hoe and shovel.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Duane Gillespie, while expected, removes from Philadelphia life one of its best beloved and most interesting figures. That the old lady was a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin's seems to have been the least of her claims upon the honor her city has always paid her. She knew well such men as Dickens, Bancroft, von Bülow, Bismarck, Presidents Jackson and Buchanan, Webster, and Henry Clay, and was everywhere loved and admired as she was known. Last Spring she published through the Lippincotts a "Book of Remembrance," in which she wrote fascinatingly and intimately of men and events that are history. At the ceremonies at the dedication of the Hall of Fame, and as the nearest relative of Franklin then living, she unveiled the tablet in his honor. It may be added that Mrs. Gillespie was the original of the "Lady from Philadelphia," imperturbable, omniscient, and now immortal through the "Peterkin Papers" of Lucretia Hale.

The October Era, the first issue of the reorganised Literary Era, published by Henry T. Coates & Co., has proved itself a decided success. From the moment that J. M. Stoddart, formerly of Lippincotts, took hold of the enlarged monthly, it has steadily grown in public favor, till its present step, yet further in the direction of advance, was more than merely justified. The first number is capable and pleasing. Maxim Gorky contributes a characteristic piece of work in description of an eccentric Georgian Prince, Charko by name; Quiller-Couch, and W. H. Babcock of "Tower of Wye" fame, have signed the fiction, and William S. Walsh leads off with an informing article on Bayard Taylor and his home at Cedarcroft.

In November The Era will supplement this latter with a second contribution from Mr. Walsh, identifying many of the characters in Taylor's poems and novels, will print a story from the Baroness Von Hutten, and an extract from the forthcoming memories of George Alfred Townsend ("Gath") referring to George Arnold, the author of "The Jolly Old Pedagogue Long Ago," and Artemus Ward, with both of whom Mr. Townsend was on intimate terms of friendship.

There have been many accounts and views of the better-known parts of Alaska—the seacoast, the Yukon, and Klondike districts—but there is a very large portion of the country that has never yet been explored. Mr. William C. Hapderson, who was a member of a scientific expedition into parts of Arctic Alaska into which a white man had never before ventured, is now engaged in writing a narrative of his explorations and adventures, which ought to be of much interest from the points of view of both the scientist and the general reader. The Era has arranged with Mr. Henderson for the advance publication of some portions of his material, which will be accompanied by reproductions of photographs taken in that inhospitable clime.

The Klondike in poetry comes from Howard V. Sutherland, through the medium of Drexel Biddle, who has just published "Biggses' Bar and Other Klonkide Ballads." The poems are all humorous, and, with lots of local color, deal with the life in Dawson and around the creeks in the days scarcely yet past, when fingers took the place of forks and "sour-doughs" and "che-cha-kes" hobnobbed fraternally.

The Altemus Company has led off its list of Autumn juveniles with "Tudor Jenks," and "Gallopoff." For a pony to talk is not of itself wonderful in these days of Mowglis and Wahbs, but for anything with four feet to talk as does the little horse of Mr. Jenks is more than wonderful—it is entertaining.

The November issue of The Ladies' Home Journal will print Will Bradley's design for a breakfast room, wherein the editor of the quondam "Bradley Book" shows his ideas for everything for so necessary a corner of the house, from wall paper to carpet, and all between. It is announced that he is to furnish designs for all the rest of the house in the near future. We are also promised soon a cover design for this ambitious monthly from the pen of E. A. Abbey. The original painting from which the cover will be copied, already in this country, is one of the very few pieces of work which Mr. Abbey has recently completed.

Books for Children.

The W. A. Wilde Company has always been intent upon publishing for the new girl and for the new boy; not for the illbred and selfish, but for the refined and considerate, differing from old-fashioned good children only in seeing the opportunities of the present time.

For instance, the heroine of Miss Blanche M. Channing's "Winifred West" comes to Boston to learn the violin precisely as a boy might, and with the same intentions, and without ceasing to be feminine and lovable she is an energetic, serious student and enjoys her success with the spirit of an artist.

The child who plays the chief part in "The Spectacle Man," by Miss Mary F. Leonard, has led the nomadic life, now in lodgings, now boarding, now on the wing, familiar to so many young folk to-day, and has learned to be happy and at ease almost anywhere, and to know more of the affairs of her seniors than would be revealed to her in an established home, although she is still a child and held in proper subjection by her parents.

"In the Mikado's Service," by Mr. William E. Griffis, exhibits both the college-bred boy of to-day, who prefers journalism to a learned profession, and the girl who wishes to be a missionary, not only of Christianity, but of civilization; takes both to one of the foreign lands in which the American of to-day is interested, and also places a genuine Japanese before the reader.

"Fighting Under the Southern Cross," by Mr. Claude H. Wetmore, describes the Peru-Chilean war, not, it is true, a contemporary series of events, but the best South American history for this time, when the few countries of that continent possessing any naval ambition are important to Americans.

"The Last of the Arrawaks," by Mr. Fred A. Ober, ends with the commonplace lost tribe and huge treasure, but it begins with the clever American who, for the honor of the United States, outwits and outbraves a black ruler.

Even Miss Amy E. Blanchard's "A Heroine of 1812," although a historical romance, shows that the author is conscious of the young reader who wishes to know both sides of a story and to learn of the varied estimation in which the war of 1812 was held by good citizens and patriots.

Each of these books is illustrated by an artist who has read the text, and all have covers harmonizing with their contents, and all, although not beyond the apprehension of a child of ten, may be read with interest by those five years older. "Fighting Under the Southern Cross" and "In the Mikado's Service" are by no means beneath the notice of adults.

"Nehe," by Miss Anna Pierpont Sivitter, stands in a class by itself, and if the American of to-day knew as much of the Old Testament as his grandfather, one might prophesy for it such a success as came to Ingram's "Pillar of Fire," for Nehe is Nehemiah, Persian courtier and Hebrew gentleman and soldier, and the description of the Persian Court and its customs is extremely vivid. The multiplication of servants, the entire absence of privacy, the constant presence of a great cloud of witnesses, are so set forth that they must be apparent to the dullest Occidental. It may not be an agreeable thought to Sunday school teachers, but a series of such books would be more effectual in making the Hebrew prophets seem real to children than all the International Lessons that can be devised.

NEW BOOKS TODAY

WHITE APRONS

A Romance of Bacon's Rebellion, Virginia, 1676

By MAUD WILDER GOODWIN

Author of "Sir Christopher," "The Head of a Hundred," etc. A new edition with colored frontispiece and five full-page illustrations. 12mo. $1.50.

A JAPANESE MISCELLANY

By LAFCADIO HEARN

Author of "Exotics and Retrospectives," "In Ghostly Japan," "Shadowings," etc. 12mo. $1.60 net. Postage 13c extra.

BRENDA'S SUMMER AT ROCKLEY

By HELEN LEAH REED

Author of "Brenda: Her School and Her Club." Illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith. 12mo. $1.20 net. Postage 13c extra.

FOUR ON A FARM AND HOW THEY HELPED

By MARY P. WELLS SMITH

Author of "The Jolly Good Times Stories," "The Young Puritans Series," etc. Illustrated. 12mo. $1.20 net. Postage 11c extra.

MAIDS and MATRONS of NEW FRANCE

By MARY SIFTON PEPPER

Entertaining stories of the lives of the Pioneer Women of Canada, with numerous half-tone illustrations. 12mo. $1.50 net. Postage 15c extra.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, 254 Washington St., Boston

DORIS KINGSLEY

CHILD AND COLONIST

By EMMA RAYNER, Author of "Free to Serve," "In Castle and Colony," etc.

A novel depicting with truth, simple and exact, the life of South Carolina Colonists in that interesting period just before the Declaration; and painting with all the skill of the highest literary art the play of human emotions, in a most thrilling drama of love, adventures and war.

Every literary grace adorns this book, from the important one of truthful historical setting, to the artistic one of realistic presentation.

IT IS THE BOOK OF THIS YEAR.

It will be the book of next year. Its destiny is to become almost classic. A masterpiece of historical fiction.

The prettiest printing, the most artistic illustrations, and best binding possible, is the fitting dress given to the book. Price, $1.50.

G. W. Dillingham Co., Publishers, New York

The Latest Success

Third Edition Now Ready

More than 500,000 of Mrs. Richards' previous books have been sold.

Geoffrey Strong

By LAURA E. RICHARDS

Author of "CAPTAIN JANUARY," "MELODY," etc.

The Press is Unanimous in its Verdict.

No story of recent years has furnished so convincing a picture of life in a small country town. The author seats us in the midst of her village, and allows us to get acquainted for ourselves with Geoffrey and Vesta Blyth and Diploma Crotty and the wonderful Mrs. Tree. The narrative is in parts infinitely droll, but it combines fun with pathos in its rustic portrait gallery, as few living writers could succeed in doing, and unites with its graceful humor an incontestable atmosphere of reality. GEOFFREY STRONG, beyond question, is Mrs. Richards' masterpiece.

In this charming romance of a New England seaboard village Mrs. Richards shows herself as much at home in the story for adult readers as she has formerly in the children's story. This tale has justly been pronounced "the American Cranford."

"It makes the author's place secure in the upper rank of American novelists."—*Charleston News and Courier.*

"The book is one of those that you can read again and again, enjoying it the tenth time as much as you did the first."—*Baltimore Herald.*

"Laura Richards' best story."—*Cleveland World.*

Tall 16mo. bound in newest style, cartridge paper sides, cloth back, gilt top, fully illustrated by Frank T. Merrill, seventy-five cents. If you have not read it, send us your name, and receive *free* a handsome illustrated circular with sample pages and illustrations.

DANA ESTES & CO.

Summer St., Boston, Mass.

New Books.

A NEW BOOK BY W. W. JACOBS.

Light Freights.

By W. W. JACOBS, author of "Many Cargoes," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

These delineations of the life of the sailorman, both ashore and afloat, show most convincingly his manner of life, his trials, his pleasures, and his point of view. The book is justly considered the best work that Mr. Jacobs has done along this line.

By BARBARA YECHTON.

Young Mrs. Teddy.

By BARBARA YECHTON, author of "A Lovable Crank," etc., etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A delightful story of an impulsive, warm-hearted, rich Western girl, who marries a poor young man having several dependent brothers and sisters. She takes them all into her home, and then formulates various schemes for helping them.

A STERLING NOVEL.

A Man of Millions.

By S. R. KEIGHTLEY, author of "The Silver Cross," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A romance of to-day, telling of a man who amasses an immense fortune, and then returns to his native village to revenge himself for an indignity which he suffered in his youth.

A HANDSOME GIFT BOOK.

Romantic Castles and Palaces.

Described by Great Writers. Edited by ESTHER SINGLETON. 8vo, cloth, net, $1.50.

The novel idea which Miss Singleton introduced in her "Turrets, Towers, and Temples," and "Great Pictures," has been further developed in this book. From the great writers have been selected descriptions of the most wonderful castles and palaces, and the descriptions are accompanied with illustrations beautifully executed from photographs.

FOUR NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

Norse Stories.

By HAMILTON W. MABIE. Revised and enlarged edition, with ten illustrations, decorative title-page and borders in colors. 12mo, cloth, net, $1.80.

Mr. Mabie has here retold, with all the charm of which he is master, the old stories of the battles of the gods and the giants, which have been repeated for hundreds of years by the Norse firesides in the long Winter evenings.

A Little Girl in Old New Orleans.

By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. Uniform with "A Little Girl in Old New York," etc. 12mo, cloth, net, $1.20.

New Orleans is one of the most interesting cities in the United States, and its history abounds in fascination. It is not strange, therefore, that this latest addition to the "Little Girl" Series bids fair to be the most successful one of the series.

A Sherburne Inheritance.

By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. Uniform with the Sherburne volumes already published. 12mo, cloth, net, .90.

This latest addition to the Sherburne Series covers about four years in the lives of the children of Lyndell Sherburne (Mrs. Dr. Carew) primarily, and incidentally narrates the happenings in the lives of the young people belonging to the collateral branches.

A Daughter of the Huguenots.

By ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY. Vol. III. in the "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days" Series. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, net, $1.35.

The story of a young Huguenot girl who escaped from France and came to live in New Rochelle.

Dodd, Mead & Company,

5th Ave. & 35th St., New York.

Studies of French Criminals of the 19th Century.

By H. B. IRVING.

A fascinating study in criminology by the talented son of Sir Henry Irving, and author of "The Life and Times of Judge Jeffreys."

8vo, Cloth, $2.50.

BRENTANO'S

NEW YORK

ABYSSINIA.

Capt. Wellby's Journey Through Unexplored Parts.*

'TWIXT Sirdar and Menelik, by the late Capt. Montagu Sinclair Wellby, Eighteenth Hussars, is the simple and straightforward record of a seven months' journey made by him in 1898 through unexplored parts of Abyssinia lying between the town of Addis Abeba, on the east, and the Sobat River, one of the Nile's tributaries, on the west, and extending as far south as the lower end of Lake Rudolf. His party of forty-four men included no other white man, but was made up entirely of Somalis, Soudanese, and Abyssinians, enlisted mostly at Addis Abeba and having, so far as he knew at the time, nothing in particular to recommend them except a willingness to travel into the jungle.

The only question Capt. Wellby put to his applicants was, "Are you prepared to go anywhere and for any length of time for $5 a month, with an increase of $1 more each month if you behave properly?" The baggage, which included four months' supply of food for each man, tents, axes, sickles, cooking utensils, a canvas boat, and water tins, besides beads, cloth, and knives for barter with the natives, was carried by mules and camels.

On the march the men were divided into six sections—one composed of the Soudanese, one of the Somalis, and four of the Abyssinians. Each of these sections had its own commander, its own tent, animals, baggage, cooking pots, tins, axes, &c.; each took its turn at sentry duty at night, and at guarding the grazing animals by day, and each section loaded up and moved off independently. Thus, Capt. Wellby was practically in command of a methodical little army of forty-four, a system that proved advantageous times out of number on his long and perilous journey through a strange land inhabited by strange and often hostile peoples, to obtain whose assistance and good-will his only aid, outside his own excellent judgment and tact, was the written permission of King Menelik II. to go wherever he liked in Abyssinia, provided he would give to the King copies of any maps he might make.

Needless to say, this letter proved of inestimable value many times. It was obtained through the influence of Capt. Harrington, her British Majesty's agent in Abyssinia, whom Wellby accompanied as far as the capital city, Addis Abeba, and by whom he was presented to Menelik.

The author's description of this meeting with the King of Kings of Ethiopia, and of the impression made upon him by a camp of over 50,000 Abyssinians, is one of the most interesting things in his book. Shahzad Mir, Capt. Wellby's body servant, summed up the King's appearance in these words: "I saw a very little man and a very big mouth," but Capt. Wellby describes Menelik as possessed of a frank and open look and attractive, though by no means handsome, features, while of his character as a man and of his ability as a ruler the Captain speaks in the most complimentary terms. While a savage and the ruler of savages, Menelik yet exhibits, says the author, many elements of greatness and is far superior to his subjects or any of his predecessors.

In fact, of the Abyssinian character in general, Capt. Wellby holds decidedly unusual and optimistic views, views quite different from those he had before his explorations, and entirely the result of his own experience and observation. Their failings, he says, or at least the majority of them, are due to ignorance and are the result of having existed so long in an independent state; and his belief is that as soon as their minds are enlightened by intercourse with European nations, their failings will disappear and their more desirable traits increase. For the Abyssinians' warlike attitude toward their weaker neighbors Capt. Wellby blames the Abyssinians not at all, but the Europeans who have recklessly supplied them with rifles.

Although Capt. Wellby did not, perhaps, achieve by his journey any very important results from a scientific point of view, yet he certainly did prove in quite a remarkable manner his ability to deal with the native tribes as well as with his own difficult little body of men and his system was quite different, be it understood, from that generally in vogue among the Europeans who have heretofore conducted explorations in Africa. His own followers almost uniformly responded to his open, fair, and square dealings with them. The benighted tribes through whose villages he passed had in many cases been so outrageously treated either by his European predecessors or the stronger tribes that they fled on learning of his approach, but whenever he could meet and speak with them they invariably appreciated his good intentions, directed him on his way, revealed the precious hidden springs of water of which they alone knew the secret, and showered provisions upon him for which, in many cases, they would accept no pay. The same high and winning qualities of character which endeared Capt. Wellby to his friends won him the confidence and affection of all the natives with whom he came in contact, and that, too, when the prestige of Europeans was at a low ebb in Abyssinia. If he had lived he might have accomplished great things for his country among the African savages, but he was destined to die in another cause.

Among the adventures met with by Capt. Wellby, perhaps the most curious was his experience in "the devil-infested country of Walamo," where, according to widely believed tradition, the natives are capable of putting a devil into the bodies of strangers, more especially if they are permitted to be present while the stranger partakes of food. Knowing this superstition, Capt. Wellby was somewhat anxious lest his entire caravan should become devil-possessed, or, in other words, ill, and so stop his further progress. Sure enough, one of the Somali boys was very soon seized with strange symptoms, which the rest maintained showed that he was a victim of the Walamo power. In order to reassure their minds, Capt. Wellby determined to eat a hearty meal in full view of the natives. This he did, to his great satisfaction at the time, but now comes the strange part of the story. Next day the Captain was very sick, as if, he says, he were "undergoing the tortures of a bad sailor on a rough sea." He took good care to say nothing about his sufferings to his followers.

The greatest hardship which befell his little party was the difficulty which they encountered in procuring water during long periods of dry weather, and their experiences of this kind often came near the point of utter exhaustion before they would chance to meet a band of friendly natives or themselves discover in hollows of the rocks pools of rain water. Capt. Wellby himself was, it is clearly to be seen, at all times the source of the courage and endurance of his men, but in no way is his indomitable spirit better proved than by his conduct under a most painful accident which he met with near Lake Rudolf. In opening a tin of preserved meat he cut the forefinger of his left hand. Blood poisoning set in, and it had finally to be amputated, but he marched the whole way to Khartoum, where alone medical aid could be procured, holding his mortifying finger upright and concealing all his pain and misery, lest his followers should lose heart if he did.

If this book does nothing more it shows the point of view of those adventurous Englishmen whose number seems to be legion, and who ask nothing better of life than the chance to get outside the usual haunts of men and find out about the few things that still remain unknown on this little planet. In the first chapter Capt. Wellby speaks of meeting a wealthy pearl merchant from Bombay, "whose sole idea was to accumulate money and live in luxury, and who could not comprehend why of our own free will we went off on such an errand as we were attempting instead of marrying and enjoying the sweetness of life." Very likely many who read "Twixt Sirdar and Menelik," will find themselves in the same class with the pearl merchant, but that will not prevent their enjoyment of Capt. Wellby's entertaining narrative.

Mr. Walter Barr's "Shecklett," a novel of American political life, just published by D. Appleton & Co., is already in its second edition.

*"TWIXT SIRDAR AND MENELIK.—An account of a year's expedition from Zeila to Cairo through unknown Abyssinia. By the late Capt. M. S. Wellby, Eighteenth Hussars. With an introduction by J. L. Harrington. Illustrated. 8vo., cloth. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.50 net.

MACAULAY

TWO ESSAYS ON THE EARL OF CHATHAM.

8vo, paper - - - $7.50 net.

Now ready in Mr. A. L. Humphreys's series of "Large Type Books"—printed in a special large type, which has given the series its name, on Van Gelder hand-made paper of special size and weight, they form volumes of great beauty and charm.

In no sense supplementary copies or an "Edition for America," and bear only the imprint of Mr. Humphreys.

Special Circular on Request.

A. WESSELS COMPANY,

7-9 West 18th St., New York.

The Cook's Decameron.

A Study in Taste.

By Mrs. W. G. WATERS.

Containing over two hundred recipes for Italian dishes.

12mo, $1.00.

BRENTANO'S

NEW YORK.

MODERN PALMISTRY.

This new book, containing 160 pages, is written by Ina Oxenford, one of the greatest authorities on this interesting subject. It gives instructions how to be a Palmist and full instructions how to read the hand. It contains 65 illustrations and a 16-page complete index. All who are interested in this subject should buy this book. Price, bound in cloth, $1.00; paper cover, 50 cents. Sold by all booksellers or sent by mail, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rose St., N. Y.

To Authors: We want MSS. for books. Fiction, History, Religion, or Juvenile. Large Royalties to writers. We will bring you before the public and make money for you. Mutual Publishing Co., 156 5th Av., New York.

Typewriting manuscripts a specialty. Mrs. Northrop, Room 71, No. 2 Wall St.

Books of the Week

Lights of Childland

By MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH, author of "Sleepy-Time Stories." 8vo, with illustrations, net $1.35. (By mail $1.50.)

Mrs. Booth's delightful "Sleepy-Time Stories" won for herself so many appreciative readers that her new book will be sure of a hearty welcome. These stories are for the rainy afternoon, for the fireside, and for bedtime. They are an evidence of the familiarity of the author with the hearts of children.

Two Centuries of Christian Activity at Yale, 1701-1901

Edited by JAMES B. REYNOLDS, SAMUEL H. FISHER, HENRY B. WRIGHT, Committee of Publication. 8vo. Net $1.40. (By mail $1.55.)

A record of one of the chief activities that have given to Yale her prominence in our national life.

The Passing and the Permanent in Religion

By MINOT J. SAVAGE, D. D., author of "Life Beyond Death." Uniform with "Life Beyond Death." 8vo. Net $1.35. (By mail $1.50.)

In this volume Dr. Savage has attempted to make clear the great, positive elements of religion which cannot pass away. In distinguishing these from the transient things, he seeks to assure his readers that they need not be troubled by the necessary changes which are caused by our growth in the knowledge of truth. No really divine thing can be destroyed.

The Moving Finger Writes

By GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD, author of "Only an Incident," "A Hard Won Victory," etc. New paper edition 16°. 50c. (No. 55 Hudson Library).

G.P.PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK & LONDON.

A Shakespearian Classic

FREE If you do not own a complete Shakespeare, or if you own a complete set and the Notes are not sufficiently full and clear, if there are no satisfactory Glossaries no Critical Comments, or no Helps to the study of the plays, send us your name and address and six cents in stamps to pay postage, and we will forward to you an elegantly printed copy of

"SHAKESPEARE, THE MAN"

by Walter Bagehot. This brilliant and unique essay makes a booklet of nearly 100 pages. With it we will send a fine photogravure plate representing a scene from one of the plays, a colored chromatic plate of Portia, and hints regarding the study of the plays. We make this offer to enable us to give you some information regarding the best Shakespeare ever published, and it is made only to reliable men and women. Send name and address and six cents in stamps to pay postage.

The University Society. 78 Fifth Ave., New York.

1901

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon:

CAVALIER AND PURITAN IN THE DAYS OF THE STUARTS. Compiled from the Private Papers and Diary of Sir Richard Newdigate, Second Baronet, with Extracts from Manuscript News Letters Addressed to Him Between 1675 and 1680. By Lady Newdigate-Newdegate. With a portrait. 12mo. Pp. xv.-367. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

A DIARY OF THE SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS IN PEKING DURING THE SUMMER OF 1900. By Nigel Oliphant. Preface by Andrew Lang. 12mo. Pp. ix.-227. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

COLONIAL FIGHTS AND FIGHTERS. Stories of Exploration, Adventure and Battle on the American Continent Prior to the War of the Revolution. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-341. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.20.

LIFE ON THE STAGE. Personal Experiences and Recollections. By Clara Morris. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-336. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

TALKS WITH GREAT WORKERS. By Orison Swett Marden. Illustrated, with portraits. 12mo. Pp. xi.-335. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENT. By John Lloyd Lee. 16mo. Pp. 39. New York: F. H. Revell Company. (Pamphlet.)

A LIST OF MAPS OF AMERICA in the Library of Congress. Preceded by a List of Works Relating to Cartography. By P. Lee Phillips. Pp. 1,138. Library of Congress, Division of Maps and Charts. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. By Gen. R. A. Alger. With maps. 8vo. Pp. vi.-465. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

THE LORE OF CATHAY; OR, THE INTELLECT OF CHINA. By W. A. P. Martin. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 480. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $2.50.

LINCOLN'S FIRST LOVE. By Carrie Douglas Wright. With frontispiece. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

PUBLICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Series in History. No. I. The Revolutionary Movement in Pennsylvania, 1760-76. By Charles H. Lincoln. Folio. Pp. 300. Philadelphia: Ginn & Co. Paper.

WOMAN IN THE GOLDEN AGES. By Amelia Gere Mason. 8vo. Pp. 296. New York: The Century Company. $1.80.

CAREERS OF DANGER AND DARING. By Cleveland Moffett. 8vo. Pp. 419. New York: The Century Company. $1.80.

LITTLE PILGRIMAGES AMONG THE MEN WHO HAVE WRITTEN FAMOUS BOOKS. By E. F. Harkins. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 332. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF ROMAN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. By Frank Frost Abbott. 12mo. Pp. viii.-437. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.60.

Poetry, Music, and Art.

THE BEGINNINGS OF POETRY. By Frances B. Gummere. 8vo. Pp. ix.-483. New York: The Macmillan Company.

AT THE SIGN OF THE GINGER JAR. Some Verses, Grave and Gay. By Ray Clarke Rose. 16mo. Pp. 188. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

SONNETS AND SONGS. By Mary M. Adams. 12mo. Pp. xi.-167. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

FROM THE HILLS OF DREAM. Threnodies, Songs, and Other Poems. By Fiona Macleod. Narrow 16mo. Pp. 148. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.

SONGS OF MY VIOLIN. By Alfred L. Donaldson. 12mo. Pp. viii.-66. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

MEMORIES OF A MUSICAL LIFE. By Dr. William Mason. Tall 12mo. Pp. xii.-296. New York: The Century Company. $2.

THE LUTES OF MORN. A Collection of Lyrics on Oriental Themes. By Clinton Scollard. Sq. folio. Pp. 64. Boston: Alfred Bartlett. $1.50.

HARVARD LYRICS AND OTHER VERSES. Being Selections of the Best Verse Written by Harvard Under Graduates Within the Last Ten Years. Selected by Charles Livingston Stebbins. 12mo. Pp. x.-148. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

GRAND OPERA IN AMERICA. By Henry C. Lahee. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-348. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN ART. By Sadakichi Hartmann. 2 vols. 12mo. Pp. about 325 per vol. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $4 per set.

INTO THE LIGHT. By Edward Robeson Taylor. Small folio. San Francisco: D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard. 75 cents.

A GAGE OF YOUTH. Lyrics from the Lark and Other Poems. By Gelett Burgess. Narrow 16mo. Pp. viii.-56. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

Out-of-Door Books.

KINGS OF THE ROD, RIFLE AND GUN. By Thormanby. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. Pp. viii.-868. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.

WILD LIFE NEAR HOME. By Dallas Lore Sharp. 8vo. Pp. 357. New York: The Century Company. $2 net.

WOODLAND AND MEADOW. By W. I. Lincoln Adams. Folio. Pp. 122. Illustrated. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

Fiction.

FOR LOVE OR CROWN. A Romance by Arthur W. Marchmont. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 382. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

SOME WOMEN I HAVE KNOWN. By Maarten Maartens. 12mo. Pp. vii.-322. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE WAGE OF CHARACTER. A Social Study. By Julien Gordon. 12mo. Pp. 372. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE TEMPTING OF FATHER ANTHONY. By George Horton. 12mo. Pp. 246. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE ORTHODOX PREACHER AND NANCY; Being the Tale of the Misfortunes of a Minister Who Tried to Do as Jesus Would; A Story of Ministerial Life as It Is. By the Rev. Margee Pratt. 12mo. Pp. 191. Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Magazine Company. (Advance sheets.)

THE LAST REBEL. By Joseph Altsheler. 12mo. Pp. 216. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

SHACKLETT, The Evolution of a Statesman. By Walter Barr. 12mo. Pp. viii.-362. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE DEVASTATORS. By Ada Kambridge. 12mo. Pp. 336. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. By Reuben Henry Thayer. 12mo. Pp. 341. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

TOM BEAULING. By Gouverneur Morris. 12mo. Pp. 210. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

CIRCUMSTANCES. By S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. Pp. 266. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

A GENTLEWOMAN OF THE SLUMS. Being the Autobiography of a Charwoman. As Chronicled by Annie Watkins. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-325. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THAT WASTREL OF DOTS. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. 12mo. Pp. 348. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

MRS. WASHINGTON POTOMAC. By [illegible]. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE WOMAN WHO DARED. By Pierre de Coulevain. Illustrated. Small 8vo. Pp. 300. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE MACGREGORS. By Marshall Home. 12mo. Pp. 285. Chicago: Scroll Publishing Company.

LOVE'S QUICKSANDS. By Virginia Ditmar. 12mo. Pp. vi.-178. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company.

ANNIE DEANE. A Wayside Weed. By A. F. Slade. 12mo. Pp. 276. New York: Brentano's.

THE RED CHANCELLOR. A Romance. By Sir William Mahnay, Bart. 12mo. Pp. viii.-303. New York: Brentano's.

TIME AND CHANCE. A Romance and a History. Being the Story of the Life of a Man. By Elbert Hubbard. 12mo. Pp. vii.-432. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

"GOD SAVE THE KING!" By Ronald MacDonald. 12mo. Pp. 354. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH. By Alice Caldwell Hegan. 16mo. Pp. 153. New York: The Century Company. $1.

THE VICTORS. A Romance of Yesterday Morning and This Afternoon. By Robert Barr. 12mo. Pp. ix.-567. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

ITURBIDE. By Dr. John Lewin McLeish. 12mo. Pp. 166. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

UNO WHO. By Elizabeth Stoughton Gale-White. 12mo. Pp. 245. New York: The Abeby Press. $1.

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE. By Marion Beveridge Lee. 12mo. Pp. 281. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.25.

THE OUTCASTS. By W. A. Fraser. 12mo. Pp. 238. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE QUIBERON TOUCH. A Romance of the Days When "The Great Lord Hawke" was King of the Sea. By Cyrus T. Brady. 12mo. Pp. viii.-410. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE HISTORY OF SIR RICHARD CALMADY. A Romance. By Lucas Malet. 12mo. Pp. vii.-467. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

LOVE IDYLS. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo. Pp. iv.-315. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

AS ITHERS SEE US. By Percy Vere. (J. T. Huddle.) 12mo. Pp. 177. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

QUO WARRANTO. By Henry Goodacre. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-257. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

UNCONSCIOUS COMEDIANS. By Caroline Duer. 12mo. Pp. 316. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

LETTERS OF TWO. By James Hampton Lee. 12mo. Pp. 146. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE YAN DWELLERS. A Strenuous Quest for a Home. By Albert Bigelow Paine. 12mo. Pp. iv.-191. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. 75 cents.

A MODERN APOLOS. By Robert McIntyre. Pp. 372. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye. $1.50.

Books for the Young.

MOTHER GOOSE IN PROSE. By L. Frank Baum. Illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. Pp. 265. Cloth, quarto. Chicago: The George M. Hill Company. $1.25.

AMERICAN FAIRY TALES. By L. Frank Baum. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 224. Chicago: The George M. Hill Company. 75 cents.

BOYS OF OTHER COUNTRIES. By Bayard Taylor. New edition, to which is added "Studies of Animal Nature." Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. v.-166. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

DREAMS. By Olive Schreiner. Folio. Pp. 82. East Aurora, N. Y.: The Roycroft Shop.

A FRIGATE'S NAMESAKE. By Alice Balch Abbot. 12mo. Pp. 204. New York: The Century Company. $1 net.

KIDS OF MANY COLORS. By Grace Duffie Boylan and Ike Morgan. Folio. Pp. 156. Chicago: Jamieson-Higgins Company. (Two copies.)

AN ALPHABET OF BIRDS. By Gertrude Keeley. With illustrations. Folio. Chicago: Jamieson-Higgins Company.

AN ALPHABET OF WILD FLOWERS. By Gertrude Keeley. With illustrations. Folio. Chicago: Jamieson-Higgins Company.

JINGLEMAN JACK. His Pictures and Rhymes of the Callings, the Crafts, and the Trades of the Times. By James O'Dea. Illustrated. Large folio. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE OWL AND THE WOODCHUCK. (With a Few Others.) A Song Story. By W. H. Neidlinger. With pictures by Walter Bobbett. 8vo. New York and Chicago: Rand & McNally Company.

ONE CHRISTMAS EVE AT ROXBURY CROSSING. By Kathryn Wallace. 12mo. Pp. xi.-50. New York: The Abbey Press.

OLD KING COLE'S BOOK OF NURSERY RHYMES. Folio. Pp. 100. Colored illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE WOOD PIGEONS AND MARY. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 192. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

MISTRESS BRENT. A Story of Lord Baltimore's Colony in 1638. By Lucy Meacham Thruston. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 352. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOOL. By Edith Robinson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 258. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

HIGH SCHOOL DAYS IN HARBORTOWN. By Lily F. Wesselhoeft. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

LASSIE. By the author of "Miss Toosie's Mission." 16mo. Pp. 135. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

INGLENOOK TALES. Eight volumes. "When the River Rose," by Jane Ellis Joy; "Ruby, Pearl, and Diamond," by Emma S. Allen; "The Little Maid of Doubting Castle," by Mary H. Q. Brush; "Rosy Posey Mission," by Louise R. Baker; "Tommy Tucker," by J. C. Cowdrick; "Espatino," by F. B. Cheff; "The Upstairs Family," by Mrs. O. W. Scott; "The Minister's Twins," by Frank H. Graeff. 12mo. Illustrated. Boxed. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 per set.

OLD BALLADS IN PROSE. By Eva Marsh Tappan. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 228. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.30.

THE YOUNGEST GIRL IN THE SCHOOL. By Evelyn Sharp. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-326. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

THE ART OF BUILDING A HOME. A Collection of Lectures and Illustrations by Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin. 8vo. Pp. 125. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.75.

FRIENDSHIP. Narrow 12mo. Pamphlet. Quotations on Friendship. San Francisco: D. P. Elder & Morgan Shepard.

THE NEED OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By John H. O'Rorke. 12mo. Pp. 48. A paper read before the Social Science Club, of New York, April 27, 1901. (Pamphlet.) New York: Press of I. H. Starkey.

TALKS BETWEEN TIMES. By Margaret B. Slaughter. 12mo. Pp. 191. Illustrated. New York: American Tract Company. 75 cents.

THE MEDITATIONS AND SELECTIONS FROM THE PRINCIPLES OF RENE DESCARTES (DESCARTES). Translated for the original texts by John Veitch, with portrait, outline of contents, table of titles, &c. 12mo. Pp. xxi.-346. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. Paper, 75 cents.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Compiled by Mary E. Smith. Illustrated. Square 12mo. Pp. 48. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. 50 cents.

THE AUSPICATIVE METHOD. By Charles Force Wayland. Chicago: [illegible]. Paper.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISM. [illegible]. Chicago: [illegible]. Paper.

TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK.

KING MONMOUTH:

Being a history of the career of James Scott, "The Protestant Duke." By Allan Fea, With 14 photogravure portraits and over 80 illustrations by the author. Demy 8vo. $6.00 net.

N. B.—Uniform with the same author's "The Flight of the King."

In a lengthy and highly appreciative review, The London Athnaeum says: "In this book Mr. Allan Fea gives fresh and abundant evidence of the minute research and indefatigable industry which secured a warm welcome for his former work, 'The Flight of the King.' We find the same enthusiasm of relevant detail, the same resolve that no stick or stone shall be passed over, which can claim the remotest connection with his story, the same wealth of pictorial illustration. . . . What he has really set himself to do he has done, as heretofore, to excellent effect."

The Poets of the Younger Generation

By William Archer. With 33 full-page portraits, after wood engravings by Robert Bryden. Demy 8vo. $6.00 net.

A Critical Survey of Modern Poets and Their Work.

Mr. Leonard Courtney (in The London Daily Telegraph) says: "In a series of delightful essays Mr. Archer succeeds in hitting off the peculiar traits and the individual characteristics. . . . The very sharpness and clearness of the critic's estimate only adds to the interest with which we peruse the result."

The London Daily Chronicle says: "The thoughtful, thoroughgoing, and conscientious volume . . . is full of sound criticism, of good sentence and well pronounced. He considers the work of thirty-three of our younger poets, and considers it with a particularity and nicety of judgment such as is rarely bestowed nowadays upon the criticism of any but the classical poets of our literature. . . . In short, the volume is a treasure-house of well-argued criticism, no less than a collection of much admirable and some little-known poetry. It is a book to interest and profit every one who has a taste for the study of poetry and poetic methods."

FLOWERS OF PARNASSUS SERIES.

Under general editorship of F. B. Money-Coutts. Demy 16mo (5½x4½ inches.) Cloth, 50c. net; Leather, 75c. net.

Volumes Already Out:

Vol. I. Gray's Elegy and Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College. Illustrated by J. T. Friedenson.
Vol. II. The Statue and the Bust. By Robert Browning. Illustrated by Philip Connard.
Vol. III. Marpessa. By Stephen Phillips. Illustrated by Philip Connard.
Vol. IV. The Blessed Damozel. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Illustrated by Percy Bulcock.
Vol. V. The Nut-Brown Maid. A New Version by F. B. Money-Coutts. Illustrated by Herbert Cole.
Vol. VI. A Dream of Fair Women. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by Percy Bulcock.
Vol. VII. A Day Dream. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by Amelia Bauerle.
Vol. VIII. A Ballade Upon a Wedding. By Sir John Suckling. Illustrated by Herbert Cole.
Vol. IX. Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. Rendered into English Verse by Edward FitzGerald. Illustrated by Herbert Cole.

Volume for Next Week:

Vol. X. The Rape of the Lock. By Alexander Pope. Illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley.

To Be Followed Shortly By:

Vol. XI. Christmas at the Mermaid. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. Illustrated by Herbert Cole.
Vol. XII. Songs of Innocence. By William Blake. Illustrated by Geraldine Morris.

Other Volumes in Preparation.

HORACE AT CAMBRIDGE

By Owen Seaman. 12mo, $1.25 *net*. *This is a re-issue of a favorite volume of richly humorous verse.*

FROM THE HEART OF THE ROSE.

Letters on things natural, things serious, things frivolous. By Helen Milman, (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton,) the author of "In the Garden of Peace" and "Outside the Garden," etc. With photogravure portrait of G. F. Watts, R.A. 12mo, $1.50 *net*.

Handbooks of Practical Gardening

Under the general editorship of Harry Roberts. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, each $1.00 *net*.

Volume Already out:

Vol. I. THE BOOK OF ASPARAGUS. With sections also on Celery, Salsify, Scorzonera, and Leaksle. By Charles Iliot, F. R. H. S., Lecturer on Horticulture to the Cornwall County Council. Together with a chapter on their Cooking and Preparation for the Table, by the Editor.
Vol. II. THE BOOK OF THE GREENHOUSE. With a special chapter on the little Town Greenhouse. By J. C. Tallack, F. R. H. S., Head Gardener at Shipley Hall.

Volumes for Next Week:

Vol. III. THE BOOK OF THE GRAPE. By H. W. Ward, F. R. H. S.

To Be Followed Shortly By:

Vol. IV. THE BOOK OF OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS. By Harry Roberts, author of "The Chronicles of a Cornish Garden."

JOHN LANE, 67 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

BOOKS BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

President of the United States.

NEW EDITION—READY TO-DAY.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

"I wish to preach, not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife."

A collection of Mr. Roosevelt's most important essays and addresses, from the first one of which—his speech before the Hamilton Club of Chicago, April 10, 1899—the volume takes its name. To this new edition, now ready, there have been added Mr. Roosevelt's speech on "The Two Americas," delivered at the formal opening of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, and his other recent addresses on "Manhood and Statehood," "Brotherhood and the Heroic Virtues," and "National Duties." 12mo, cloth binding, 235 pages, $1.20.

RANCH LIFE And the Hunting Trail. Illustrated by Remington. The standard book on the subject, a record of personal experience and adventure, superbly illustrated. Royal 8vo, $3.00.

HERO TALES From American History. Written with Henry Cabot Lodge. Stories for boys and girls recounting famous deeds in American history. Full of inspiration. 12mo. Illustrated. 332 pages. $1.50.

Sold Everywhere. Published by

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.

JOHN ANDERSON, JR.

AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY.

20 West 30th St., New York.

Sale of an Exceedingly Choice Collection of

PRINTS

MAINLY FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.

Evenings of October 30-31 November 1.

SALE OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES A SPECIALTY.

NEW AND CHEAP EDITION

GRANT ALLEN'S

LINNET

The N. Y. Herald says: "The best romance ever written by Grant Allen."

Cloth $1.50; paper 50c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK CO., N. Y.

100 NEW HOUSE PLANS.

This is a new book issued under the title "George Palliser's Modern Buildings," and contains one hundred new plans (1901,) all up to date, and giving full details of building all kinds of houses costing from $500 to $20,000. Every one thinking of building should order this book, as the hints and helps it gives are invaluable. 120 pages, 11x14 inches. Paper cover, $1. Cloth bound, $2. Sent by mail postpaid to any address on receipt of price by J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rose St., New York.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.

Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.

Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books,

23 West 42d St. - - - - New York

Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

BY GEORGE MOORE. $1.50.

SISTER TERESA

The Story of the Private Life of a Beautiful Woman.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

BEFORE GOING TO THE PAN-AMERICAN GET | Just Ready.

LATIN AMERICA,

By HUBERT W. BROWN of Mexico City. Illustrated. $1.20 net. (Postage 12c.)

The wonders of the Exposition will be doubly appreciated if you read this.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

NOW AT 5-7-9 UNION SQUARE BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STREETS

20 Illustrations. 711 Marginal References, 4 Pages Index.

NIBLO'S COMPLETE PALMIST. A. Mackal & Co. Publishers, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Price, 1.50. For sale by all Booksellers.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BOOK. A POWERFUL ROMANCE.

THE HISTORY OF SIR RICHARD CALMADY.

A FRANKLY REALISTIC STORY. TRAGIC IN INCIDENT.

Fiander's Widow.

By M. E. FRANCIS

(Mrs. Francis Blundell), Author of "The Duenna of a Genius," etc. $1.50.

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

Wanted—Dictionary of Classical and Foreign Quotations by F. Russell Harvey, Zola Pub. Co., Ironwood, Mich.; Dictionary of Foreign Phrases and Quotations, by H. P. Jones, Lippincott, Phila., 1900. L Box 128 Times.

Typewriting Manuscripts a Specialty. MISS L. E. SMITH, 1,201 Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Books bought in Davis' Bookstore, 35 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

STILES'S DIARY.

Famous Manuscript Records Now First Published—Light on Colonial and Revolutionary Life.*

STUDENTS of American manners and history, and of the early days of Yale and Harvard, Princeton and Dartmouth have long known of the existence of this remarkable collection of memoranda, correspondence, and daily records of life in the latter part of the eighteenth century, but no attempt has been made until now to put it within the reach of students unable to examine it in its original form. That the editing has been intrusted to so careful a scholar as Prof. Dexter is cause for satisfaction. The diary is published, with numerous old prints and a great collection of manuscript sketches, maps, &c., in President Stiles's handwriting. The annotations by Prof. Dexter are in every case illuminating.

Dr. Stiles in his day, when President of Yale, was regarded as "the most cultured man in New England." His mind was a vast storehouse of knowledge. He began his diary when thirty-eight years old, while settled over the Second Congregational Church in Newport, R. I., in 1769. Almost daily entries occur from that date down through the period of preparation for the Revolutionary War. They reflect with great clearness the daily spread of the feeling against England's King. With the outbreak of the war Dr. Stiles cast himself on the side of the patriot party, and during the entire war his diary is packed with discussions of the daily news that reached him, of the state of mind of the country, of the daily incidents at Newport, Boston, New York, and elsewhere through the Colonies. The vast array of first-hand information relating to the country at this period will be of great value to historians. Not only did Dr. Stiles visit the American camps personally, but he wrote down interviews with many leading military men, with sketches of forts, battles, and marching routes.

In 1777 he was called to the Presidency of Yale, and from then until 1795, when he died, he filled his notebooks with the minutiæ of college life, besides jotting down everything of interest that came to him from Harvard, Princeton, and other colleges of the day. On many pages are his private opinions of leading men of the day. His notebooks are crammed with facts regarding his contemporaries.

All through the three volumes one follows the intellectual development of the diarist—a thing that becomes of absorbing interest as one proceeds. He is seen as religious enthusiast, theologian, philosopher, scientist, literary critic, and omnivorous devourer of knowledge. The diary reflects as in a mirror the daily search for truth of a learned scholar of the eighteenth century. Quaint and old-fashioned enough his observations, studies, and experiments appear to-day. The lead plumbs he let down from his attic window to assist him in astronomical work, his naïve reflections on a comet that shot across the sky at night, his careful gathering of personal observations of the great darkness that fell upon the earth in 1762, the curious and elaborate attention that he gave to unusual cases of sickness that came under his observation, his experiments in medicine, his painstaking study of the phenomena of dreams, his discussions with all kinds of visitors on the particular forms of religion and manners which they practiced—all this is odd enough to readers of to-day, yet show the remarkable mental alertness of the man and his unceasing reaching for scientific truth.

As a patriot Ezra Stiles takes a place in the forefront among the men of his time. As early as 1770 he wrote concerning the permission granted by Rhode Island to British troops: "This Concession seals the Death of American Liberty." Later he looks forward to a national life for America:

Feb. 18, 1773.—• • • The Ministry dread the Population of New England and want to break up their religious and political principles. • • • But two Things will survive the general Shipwreck. 1. American Liberty. 2. Congregationalism. Both are attacked with great Vigor. • • • But when America shall come to the Ages of Maturity, i. e., when a Territory of 6 or 800 miles square shall have become peopled, it will (I prophecy) be found that English America, especially the Old Territory of New England, will become an Independent State, and above Three Quarters of the Millions that inhabit it will be found Presbyterian or Congregational: and that in general in all future Ages the Puritans will make the bigger two thirds of all English America. • • • it will be easy 100 years hence to give the name New England to all the Original Territory from 40 deg. northward, and to declare a Primacy to the Congregational or Presbyterian Religion.

Aug. 5, 1774.—News by the Western Post that the King has given his Assent to the accursed two Acts for Abolishing the Massachusetts Charter, &c. Thus all Species of American Liberty is now struck at. We now take our leave of—& turn our Eyes Hopes and Expectations to the Supreme King of the Universe.

The diarist received the news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence with rejoicing:

July 13, 1776. Mr. Channing returned from Newport & Bro't the Congresses Declaration of Independency dated at Philad. the fourth day of July Instant. This I read at Noon, & for the first time realised Independency. Thus the Congresses have tied a Gordian Knot, which the Parlt will find they can neither cut, nor untie. The thirteen united Colonies now rise into an Independent Republic among the Kingdoms, States & Kingdoms on Earth.

The progress of the war filled Dr. Stiles, at his quiet retreat at Newport, with the most intense patriotism. He followed the movement of the armies during the fighting period with closest attention, jotting down memoranda as given to him by word of mouth by Generals, minor officers, and privates, figuring the comparative advantages of the enemy and the patriots and keeping the lists of injured and killed in every engagement. Particularly full is his daily account of the days just after Lexington, reciting as it does the recollections of eye-witnesses a week or two after the occurrence. He went to the American camp at Cambridge.

Sept. 11, 1775. Last Monday I set out for the Camp & arrived there Wednesday, 6th Inst. After Dinner I rode to Head Quarters at Cambridge—visited General Putnam, took a cursory View of the Encampment, & lodged at Revd Mr. Turrell's aet. 72 of Medford, so as to be without the Camp. Next Morng Rev. Mr. McLintock, Chaplain of the New Hampshire Forces, introduced me to General Sullivan and carried me through the Camp on Winter Hill. The Works are Astonishing. • • • Then we waited upon his Excellency General Washington, who received us very politely & invited me to Dinner. After visiting College, now converted into Barracks, we went to the Meetinghouse at VI. o'clock. Here I prayed with the Central Brigade. • • • There are some Boys and Worthless Fellows in the Army. The rest of the Army were robust, hardy, brave men, the flower of New England.

The first two volumes of this veritable mine of information are packed with even more important incidents, which it is impossible here even to attempt to refer to. The collegiate side of this remarkable man is quite as interesting. He was offered the Presidency of Yale on Sept. 17, 1777. After several pages of argument as to the American defenses at New York he writes of his election:

Sept. 17, 1777 • • • My election to the Presidency of Yale College is an unexpected and wonderful ordering of Divine Providence. Not that it has been talked of for years past, but I thought my Sentiments (on the government of the college and religious views) made it impossible that I be elected. • • • So that I have no more resolved in my Mind whether I am qualified for such an office than for that of a prime Minister or a Sultan; or whether I should on the whole be desirous of it, considering the Smallness of the Salary, and the great and complicated Difficulties & Labors which attend it. An hundred & fifty or 180 Young Gentleman Students is a Bundle of Wild Fire, not easily controlled & governed—and at best the Diadem of a President is a Crown of Thorns.

He sent his final letter of acceptance to the Fellows of Yale April 18, 1778, and on June 5 the college sent him carriages in which to make the journey:

June 5, 1778. At noon arrived here (Newport) two Carriages from New Haven a Caravan & Waggon sent by the Corporation of Yale College to remove my Family: with a Letter from the Corp. of 26th ult. & 500 Dollars for Travelig Expences. The Caravan is a neat Carriage for 4 persons.

9. I freed or liberated my Negro Man Newport, about aet. 30 Settled all my Affairs, & myself, & seven children set out in two Carriages for New Haven. One was a Covered Waggon which carried four Beds, 3 large Boxes & 4 Children, setting out at X½ A. M.; the other was a neat genteel Caravan; which was suspended upon steel springs as a Couch & carried myself & 3 children, setting out VI P. M. I paid all my debts Portsmo & had some money left. The Congregn havg been very liberal to me & my family. This day I visited & took leave of about 60 families, parting kindly & affectionately.

15. At Mr. Balwins Shewsby Reckoning £7.12. Have now on hand 230 Dollars. At Worcester Milk Punch 10s. at Rum 14s—borrowed 1 Doll. Dined at a private house Mr. Sargeant's in Leicester @3s, £1.4. Spencer 4s. 6. Beer 1s. Punch P. M. 1 Doll.

In 1778 Yale consisted of three professors, three tutors, a Steward, butler and beadle, and 39 seniors, 51 juniors, 33 sophomores, and 29 recentes, (freshmen,) a total of 132. The diary is full of the daily routine of the college from 1778 to 1795, and it pictures the way students lived and studied and the difficulties of the position lucidly. In March, 1782, he had to deal with a considerable insurrection of the students:

26. This evening about 20 or 25 Scholars went into a great Tumult & Riot, in Contempt of a public Judgment & Punishment inflicted in the Chapel for Damages done to the Hall and Buttery. Upon which they collected in a body for the Demolition of Old College.

27. At Eveng Prayers in a very full Chapel three of the Scholars were expelled.

28. At Morning Prayers another Scholar expelled. And at Eveng Prayers 12 others rusticated, admonished & otherwise settled the Affair for the Present. It has been a very distressg affair to me.

30. College settled—but not to my Mind. I think we were not quite severe eno' last Eveng. The minds of Scholars were highly wro't up to Expects of great punish. Our great Mildness towards the last I fear has disserved Government. We should have rusticated half a dozen, & this would have given Scholars a Conviction of Resolute & Firm Discipline.

Gen. Washington was visited and corresponded with on the state of the country. President Stiles read an address to him when he passed through New Haven in 1789. The man's eminence as a scholar and patriot attracted distinguished visitors to him when they passed through Connecticut. He received Talleyrand, Steuben, and scores of other celebrities, corresponded with Jefferson, Franklin, Burr, Adams, the Presidents of Harvard and Princeton, and others. An interesting letter from Franklin is dated March 9, 1790, a month before he died. It was written to Dr. Stiles in answer to that gentleman's request for a statement of his belief.

You desire to know something of my Religion. It is the first time I have been questioned upon it. But I do not take your Curiosity amiss, & shall endeavor in a few words to gratify it. Here is my Creed. I believe in One God, Creator of the Universe; that he governs the World by his Providence. That he ought to be Worshipped. That the most acceptable Service we can render to him, is doing good to his other children. That the Soul of Man is immortal, and will be treated with Justice in another Life, respecting its Conduct in this. These I take to be the fundamental Principles of all sound Religion, and I regard them as you do, in whatever sect I meet with them.

As to Jesus of Nazareth, my Opinion of

*THE LITERARY DIARY OF EZRA STILES. 1769-1795. Edited by Professor Franklin Bowditch Dexter of Yale University. Three volumes. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LAZARRE

A stirring and striking romance in which is blended the early history of this country and of France.

One is sure to be reminded in the story of the history of L'Aiglon—but while Napoleon's son lost his opportunity through weakness, Lazarre, the heir of the Bourbons, found his in love.

L'Aiglon loses a crown and dies; Lazarre gives up a crown for the love of a woman and the free atmosphere of America, and lives on as if to prove that love is greater than crowns and kingdoms.

12mo. Illustrated by Castaigne. $1.50.

The Bowen-Merrill Company Publishers.

"The Mosher Books"

EACH year sees a few exquisite additions to "The Mosher Books," and the present season is no exception to the rule. It is by their quality and not from quantity that these publications stand at the head of American book-making.

A complete DESCRIPTIVE LIST of 68 pages, choicely printed in red and black, is now in press, and will be sent postpaid on application, as soon as ready.

THOMAS B. MOSHER

PORTLAND, MAINE.

GREAT EPOCHS IN ART HISTORY.

By JAMES M. HOPPIN, author of "The Renaissance," "Greek Art on Greek Soil," etc. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, $1.75, *net;* postpaid, $1.92.

In this interesting volume Dr. Hoppin describes four notable epochs in the world's art—the periods of Italian Religious Painting, Greek Sculpture, French Gothic Architecture, and English Pre-Raphaelitism. His aim has been to point out new beauties in what the world has consented to call beautiful.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON. 85 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE UNITED LITERARY PRESS

As its name indicates, represents all of the literary periodicals in this country, gathering material for them from all sources. It brings together the author and publisher, aiding the former to sell his literary productions and the latter to secure good material for magazine or book publication. It is conducted by the literary expert, FRANK LEE FARNELL, whose experience as an editor and wide acquaintance with other editors and publishers have given him a thorough knowledge of the literary market. It also revises manuscripts in a professional manner and gives expert criticism. Send for leaflet C.

THE UNITED LITERARY PRESS, 127 Fifth Ave., New York.

1901

Bangs & Co.,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

MONDAY, Oct. 21st, and following days,

An unusually RARE and VALUABLE collection of BOOKS, mainly from two PRIVATE LIBRARIES, comprising among many others,

A Collection from the Press of Aldus; Choice Specimens from the Elzevir Press; Many Volumes Noteworthy for Rich and Beautiful Bindings, among them an Elzevir Boccaccio from the Library of the Marquise of Pompadour; Kelmscott Press Books; Essex House Limited Editions, First Editions of Great English Classics, as Milton's Paradise Lost, Ben Jonson's Works, Fox's Book of Martyrs; Galileo's Dialogo, 1632, Uncut.

First editions of Dickens, Fitzgerald, Sheridan, Thackeray, Goldsmith, including Vicar of Wakefield, Lamb, Symonds, Byron, Stevenson, Shelley, Swinburne, Tennyson, Thomas Gray and others.

Surtees' Works, Books Illustrated by Cruikshank, Leech, "Phiz," Rowlandson, and others; also a Series of Original Cruikshank Illustrations; A Remarkable Copy of the Germ, 1850, bound by Cobden Sanderson. A few Autograph Letters and Manuscripts.

A magnificent collection of theatrical engravings, portraits, etc.

The most attractive and desirable collection of BOOKS offered for sale this season.

MALKAN CUT PRICE BOOKMAN. HANOVER SQ. No. 1 WILLIAM ST and 67 STONE ST TEL. 5121 Broad

Book Store for Everybody

Mail Orders a Specialty

Special Discounts to Libraries.

LATEST FICTION.

	Pub. Price.	Our Price.
The Cavalier	$1.50	.98
Eternal City	1.50	.98
Kim	1.50	.98
The Benefactress	1.50	.98

Above books by mail, 12c. extra per copy. All the New Books at lowest prices. Send name for Monthly Bulletin.

RARE BOOKS
RECENTLY PURCHASED IN ENGLAND BY
EDWIN A. DENHAM.
CATALOGUE IN PREPARATION.
20 WEST 33D STREET,
NEW YORK.

McBride's

take great care in filling mail orders—the right books—the right prices—quick shipment.

71 BROADWAY. Telephone 1690 Cort.

CIRCUMSTANCE
A Stirring New Novel by
DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL
Second Edition in Press before Publication.
$1.50 THE CENTURY CO. $1 50

American Authors and Their Homes.
EDITED BY
FRANCIS WHITING HALSEY.
Illustrated. Net $1.25.
JAMES POTT & CO., N. Y.

Authors Seeking a Publisher

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by an established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment. Address "BOOKS," 141 Herald Sq. St., New York.

HOW TO BE A REPORTER,
with list of 50 papers using news and 100 publications using stories sent for 10c. (Silver.) Writer's Aid Association, 150F Nassau St., N. Y.

Read the Story in Small, Maynard & Company's
A HOUSE PARTY
in the N. Y. SUNDAY HERALD To-morrow.
$1,000 Prize for the Right Guess.
SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., Boston.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS Bought and Sold. WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1,125 Broadway, New York. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

Heinicke & Bowers, **MEMORIAL WINDOWS.** New York.

SONG WRITERS Popular pieces make fortunes. We arrange compositions. Write music to words & publish. Broadway Music Co., Chicago.

E. W. AVARA, 1311 F St., Washington, D. C., has for sale, in excellent condition, a complete edition of the International Record, from the year [illegible] to the present time, [illegible] 22 volumes of about [illegible] each, [illegible] duplicated. Invaluable to large public library or newspaper. Journal. Price, One Thousand Dollars.

BOOKS. [illegible] for out-of-print books, or if you can not find what you want in our catalogues, write us. We can supply any book in print. No matter where you live, we can save you money. Our [illegible] Send for it. Mailed free. The Baker & Taylor Co., 33 and 35 East 17th St., New York.

I will [illegible] a copy of [illegible] Life of Christ, by Farrar, [illegible] Edition, [illegible] Cloth, [illegible] Publishers, [illegible] Address, [illegible]

whom you particularly desire. I think the System of Morals & his Religion as he left them to us, the best the World ever saw, or is likely to see; but I apprehend that it has received various corrupting changes; and I have with most of the present dissenters, in Engld, some Doubts as to his Divinity; tho' it is a Question I do not dogmatize upon, having never studied it & think it needless to busy myself with it now, when I expect soon an Opportunity of knowg the Truth with less Trouble. I see no harm however in its being believed, if that Belief has the good Consequence as probably it has of making his Doctrines more respected & better observed espy as I do not perceive that the Supreme takes it amiss by distinguishg the Believers, in his Govt of the World, with any particular Marks of his Displeasure. I shall only add respectg myself that havg experienced the Goodness of that Being in conductg me prosperously thro' a long Life I have no doubt of its Continuance in the next, tho' without the smallest Conceit of meriting such Goodness.

Ezra Stiles was a scholar rather than a literary man. There is lacking in his Diary the literary finish that was shown in Timothy Dwight's "Travels in New England and New York." Nor does it present a connected narrative. It was intended by its writer to be a storehouse of records pertaining to contemporaneous life and manners. As such it has great importance among early American private documents. It is weightier, for instance, than Samuel Sewall's "Diary, 1673-1729," which is much less valuable either in its historical references or its private annotations. While it has the introspectiveness of Jonathan Edwards's "Diary," it surpasses that volume in other respects.

Aguinaldo.*

The Filipino agitator is not yet a negligible quantity, and Samar is a stern reminder of his power to cause variations in the path of the star of empire, so that Mr. Edwin Wildman's "Aguinaldo" is a seasonable book. It is also trustworthy, for the writer, a brother of the lamented Consul General, belongs to one of those American families in which intercourse with the Orient is common, and knowledge of Eastern character passes from father to son, so that he has the large tolerance of alien races as yet strange to the American mind. Therefore, although he declines to receive Aguinaldo as a Washington or as a Metternich, he does not regard him as an Arnold or an Ananias. He takes him as he is, as a Mestizo blending the qualities of the Tagalog and the Chinese; he does not even impute to him the viciousness which observers detect in every possible mixture of races, and although he does show the Filipino's instability, he does not treat it racial, but as individual. The book is partly a biography, partly a history of the war with Spain, and of the subdual of the insurrection as far as Aguinaldo is concerned, and only lacks an index to be very valuable. Even with nothing more elaborate than a private index scribbled on the end leaves, it is very useful.

Mr. Wildman begins with an exposition of the state of the archipelago at the inception of the rising of 1896, and although he is not especially captious in regard to Spanish rule, he condemns the friars as severely as the South American clergy were condemned in a lecture before the Catholic Summer School a few years ago. Perhaps an old Spanish colony is peculiarly insalubrious for the sacerdotal virtues. Aguinaldo as a Malay; a Malay wearing an Anting—Anting or talisman, a Malay belonging to Kalaastaasan Kagalangalang Katipunan. His smattering of degenerate Masonry and his veneer of European learning do not give him a white man's ideas, any more than they give him a white skin. Much of the printed eloquence published under his name, proclamations, inflammatory letters, correspondence with American Generals, is the work of a precious syndicate of scoundrels whose voice is still for war, they themselves hovering at a safe distance. He is deliberately impassive, theatrical, savage on occasion, and as truthful as the mandarin from whom he claims descent; he is a good military organiser and drill master, he is influential with his own people, and he now seems to be acting for American interests. How long this last agreeable phase will continue no predictions are made. With regard to the much-discussed alliance with the Admiral and the Consul General at Hongkong, Mr. Wildman agrees with his countrymen. Such slight links as existed were forged during the early days after Manila Bay, when no one in the eastern hemisphere dreamed of prolonged occupation. They were rudely and permanently broken, as soon as it was decided that the States should hold the islands, and everything came under new conditions. The point is not too delicate for Malay comprehension, but easily lends itself to the purposes of the demagogue, brown or white.

The account of the hostilities not yet closed is condensed, but clear, and is combined with descriptions of what was going on in the towns, and almost equally blended of incidents that seem stolen from a Gilbert opera and actions that ought to be in a Kipling story. The grim truth that Americans are dying daily and that American treasure is daily wasted because of the antics of the Malay, is not kept in the background, and neither are the Filipino [illegible] with their absurd Ministers [illegible] Secretaries issued to both Apples. The [illegible] of Aguinaldo, [illegible] the prophecies of immediate retirement, the assertions of defeat, disease, disorder, of lack of support at home, and of discussion in the army almost to an untruly Rowdyism that was [illegible] ready to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

cate. In his early chapters Mr. Wildman gives biographies of the heroic Rizal, Pardo de Tavera, Arellano Mabini, Paterno, and other leaders, and many of Aguinaldo's speeches and dispatches are printed at length. Portraits of many insurgents and pictures of scenes in the cities and on the field illustrate the book, which is well bound in a simple fashion. It is written for adults, but children too old to take their history sugar-coated will enjoy it as much as their elders, and as it is they upon whom the final settlement of the Filipino problem will devolve they should be encouraged to read it. They can hardly be expected in examining newspaper accounts to distinguish between the work of the American journalist and of the syndicate of newspaper writers maintained at Hongkong by the Filipinos. Mr. Wildman, the truth being within his own personal knowledge as Vice Consul at Hongkong and as war correspondent in the archipelago, knows the truth and has no reason to conceal or to garble it.

Woman and the Law.*

This little volume, which does not claim to rank among the legal works of reference, has a distinct and almost unique p[illegible] in its department of literature. It is a [illegible]gnition of the awakening consciousness of American women of their heritage in the common law as amplified and modified by statute, and of the gradual and generally favorable change which is taking place in their legal condition. Its object is to sketch in outline the present legal status of American women, and it is especially intended for the assistance of those who, in club work, have occasion to discuss the practical phases of the progress of women and measures for the general betterment of their condition. The subject is viewed from a sociological standpoint, recognizing a series of relations and sub-relations in the integration of society. It does not seek the absurdity of making "every woman her own lawyer," but aims rather to make it apparent that in the definition and protection of her rights she cannot safely follow her instincts but needs good advice at every turn. It may be said in passing that the legal disadvantage of women more often grows out of their overweening confidence in what they regard as the eternal equities, which leads them to act on their own judgment, than from any other cause. It is difficult for the average woman who seeks to do right to realize that her instincts are not infallible and that equity is not an abstract principle but the balancing of interests which are sometimes in conflict. In the work before us emphasis is laid on the fact that the body of the law relating to women is not a rigid code, but rather an expression of a living and welfare-developing social institution.

The legal status of American women is defined chiefly in the constitutional and statute law of the several States. The doctrines of case law are but little touched upon, as their appreciation would require more legal knowledge than the reader is expected to possess. General statements are made wherever practicable, but where legislation is specific and in the several States diverse, as in the case of divorce laws, the statutes are considered separately.

There are four systems of law relative to women, which together determine her legal status. These are: (a) The body of the common law of English origin, which has been to a great extent adopted in this country as a framework for American jurisprudence; (b) The principles of equity jurisprudence, which have ever refused to accept the rule of the common law denying to the "feme covert" a substantial legal personality; (c) The civil law, a reminiscence of the Spanish and French occupation of parts of our territory, traceable to the era of Justinian; (d) American statutes, careless of the historical development of the law and reflecting the nebular of a young nation impatient of tradition and moved to the enactment of laws by impulses born of a more or less intelligent recognition of local conditions.

To harmonize as well as possible these "streams of tendency" moving in lines sometimes divergent, sometimes convergent, and never quite parallel, was a delicate and difficult task, but it was conscientiously undertaken, and has been as well performed as the scope and limitations of the work admit of. It is not controversial, and does not take sides on any moot question. Its purpose is distinctly educational. Certain facts strike the thoughtful reader with especial force; the almost complete development of the legal individuality of married women in the United States, the chaotic condition of our divorce laws; the extent to which American women have been given the elective franchise, and the recent development of a body of law relative to the employment of women, their hours of labor, &c. The general divisions of the work are, briefly, (1) Domestic relations, (2) Property relations, (3) Public relations. For the purpose in view the work is admirable. It is clear, terse, and interesting, and the intelligent woman reader will find it usefully educational.

A new edition of Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," which has been prepared in three volumes by Mowbray, J. M. Dent & Co. of London, will be published in America by McClure, Phillips & Co. The volumes are illustrated by Mr. Herbert Railton. There is a limited Japan-paper edition, a special feature of which is a series of thirty photogravure portraits of Boswell, Johnson, and other contemporaries.

[illegible] Law. By [illegible] Barnett. [illegible] Sons. Cloth, [illegible]

NEW BOOKS WITH NEW THEMES

Six Volumes of Widely Varying Scope—A Memoir, an Autobiography, a Notable History and three New Popular Novels.

This week the keynote is *diversity*. All the books are good reading. Only they are different. The memoir and autobiography have already been approved over two continents, the history is the definitive account of its period, and the three novels stand first in their field. One of them is the best selling book in America. A word, then, of the book of memoirs,

The Martyrdom of an Empress.

It has created both here and abroad little short of a sensation. The *St. James's Gazette* (London) says: "Never in the course of history have the tragic secrets of a palace been so unreservedly revealed." It is of course the story of the martyred Empress Elizabeth. In connection with it, we want to call attention to a second book by the same author,

The Tribulations of a Princess.

This is the autobiography of the anonymous author of the "Martyrdom of an Empress." It is a splendid story of the life of a young woman of noble birth, brought up in the midst of court intrigue.

* * * * * * *

Now a word about the new volume of history,

The Spanish-American War,

by General Russell A. Alger.

It is just the kind of authoritative and comprehensive work one would expect from the Secretary of War. But it is far from being a mere compilation. The personal element is there. So are the facts. But it is bigger than facts and personalities. It is history. It reads like a romance. It is the one thorough and comprehensive estimate of the period.

* * * * * * *

The novels to be mentioned this week are three in number. They are

Flood Tide,

by Sarah P. McLean Greene;

Cardigan,

by Robert W. Chambers, and

The Right of Way,

by Gilbert Parker.

Of these it is only necessary to say that they have lost nothing in becoming prosperous. The English critics cannot say enough of the book. The *Outlook* says: "'The Right of Way' is the right stuff — romance the royal." The *Daily Chronicle*: "Curt, vivid and graphic. The love story unquestionably interesting and pathetic." This is the English verdict. It completely sustains what our own critics have already said.

The Martyrdom of an Empress. 2.40	The Spanish-American War. 2.50 net.
The Tribulations of a Princess. 2.25 net.	Cardigan. 1.50.
Flood Tide. 1.50.	The Right of Way. 1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

The Publishers' Annual Subscription Offer of

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Gives Reasons for Subscribing at Once for the 1902 Volume.
See Offer Below.

Illustrated Prospectus Presenting an Unusually Attractive Program for Each Week's Issue of 1902 sent with Copies of the Paper, Free.

New Subscription Offer for 1902

Every New Subscriber who will mention this publication or cut out this slip and send it at once with name and address and $1.75 will receive:

FREE—All the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1901.

FREE—The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Numbers.

FREE—The Companion Calendar for 1902, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

And The Companion for the 52 weeks of 1902,—more than 200 stories, 50 special articles, anecdotes, etc.,—from now until January 1, 1903, for $1.75.

KKK 366

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

OCT 1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; winds north to northwest.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,157. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1901.—20 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Discontent with England's Ruling Class Said to be Growing.

FOR POLITICAL REVOLUTION

Unheeded Lessons of the Crimea and the Battle of Trafalgar.

Mr. Chamberlain Furnishes an Example of British Conservatism—The King's Health — The Non-Conformist Congress—Revival of Anglophobia in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Spectator to-day has a leading article which seems to be an attempt to express in plain prose the meaning of Rudyard Kipling's latest poem, which was printed in The Times this week. Poems have been described by one irate critic as the attempt to translate four intelligible lines of prose into fourteen unintelligible stanzas of verse.

The Spectator's article is intelligible enough as far as it goes, and it assumes that discontent with the ruling caste is growing stronger in consequence of the mismanagement of the war, and declares that a political revolution is at hand. It points out that during the last stages of the Crimean war the same feeling developed at home, signs of discontent were everywhere, and there were indications of a breaking up of the aristocratic system in Government offices and of giving the Executive more of a republican tone. The energy of Lord Palmerston, coupled with a revival of commercial prosperity, averted any changes then, which even wise observers like Delane believed pending. The Spectator seems not to believe that a great revival of prosperity is going to follow the end of the present war. It is probably right in the assumption that there is no Palmerston now in sight. Lord Rosebery thinks that the existing evils could be remedied if his countrymen would be less complacent, but The Spectator evidently assumes they are not complacent, so that doctors again disagree.

***

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

Signs of any early change in English official methods, however, may be noted only by journalists with a vivid imagination. As for historical parallels of the present situation, one stronger than that of the Crimean period is bound to be vividly recalled next week, when the anniversary of glorious Trafalgar day will be fittingly observed, and the millions of Englishmen in passing before the decorated Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square may reflect that in his time, as now, a prolonged war had depleted the Treasury, and that there was much discontent at home, but that then heroism and military genius saved the day and prosperity returned an hundredfold. So the complacency is likely to continue.

Lord Rosebery's advice to his fellow-countrymen to cultivate some of the energy of Americans is sure not to be taken yet awhile, and Englishmen will cling to their old fetiches as long as possible. For instance, the whole argument of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham this week in the cause of temperance reform, of which much was expected, was based on the ancient idea that the British workingman must have his beer frequently, plentifully, and cheaply, and until that idea is abandoned it is hopeless to expect that drunkenness, which is a national disgrace, will be lessened.

The King returns to town early next week quite recovered, it is said, from his recent touch of lumbago, and he stays in London until the end of the month, when he goes to Portsmouth to welcome home the Duke of Cornwall and York, whose return is gratifying to the nation.

***

CORONATION PREPARATIONS.

Preparations for a great pageant at the coronation are going on bravely, and the cost of living in London next year is likely to be as exorbitant as in Paris at the last Exhibition. Tradesmen and others, however, are insuring themselves heavily against loss in Lloyds and other companies, paying a premium of more than £10 in each hundred on the King's life. It is not believed, however, that the King's health is in a dangerous condition or that the stories of a family malady, which are constantly coming up in Continental newspapers, have any foundation in fact but his own fancy and exaggerated gossip. I learn that a member of the Royal household says, on the authority of the Queen, that King Edward suffers nothing worse than a case of smoker's throat, which is not alarming and which speedily improves with a decrease of smoking.

***

GOLDWIN SMITH AND DISESTABLISHMENT.

Goldwin Smith's remarks on Church disestablishment in a communication to The Manchester Guardian, widely quoted this week, in which he expressed his opinion that as much of the Church fund as fairly belongs to the State should be diverted for the purposes of public education, seem uncommonly apt in a week devoted to an important Nonconformist Congress.

Dr. Joseph Parker is not always happy in his public utterances on political subjects, but he is unequaled as an orator by any in the Established Church, and both the quality and vigor of his address at the Congregational Union are noteworthy.

Dr. Parker declared that the older he grew the more evangelical he became, and his sect was grateful for the well-considered opinions of grammarians, scientists, and archaeologists on the Bible, and contemptuous only of the self-contented, pedantic, presumptuous priest, whether Roman, Anglican, or Nonconformist.

At the annual meeting this week of the Established Church in the Diocese of Dublin the Archbishop in his address showed that in Ireland for the last ten years Catholics and Episcopalians had both decreased in numbers, while Methodists had largely increased.

***

THE KING CARICATURED IN PARIS.

The ill-advised attempt to suppress in Paris a vulgar pictorial periodical called L'Assiette au Beurre, (The Plate of Butter,) with its gross caricature of King Edward, has only served as is usual in such cases for an advertisement, and has led to the revival on the Boulevards of French Anglophobia, which, in nine cases out of ten, is merely an invention of the kind of irresponsible journalism which flourishes in Paris.

That England is hated or, at least, distrusted on the Continent more than ever seems likely enough, and the entire foreign situation, when viewed calmly, does not indicate that the period of peace and amity which the Czar professes to desire is unquestioned, but the yarns of insults to Englishwomen in Paris because of their nationality are purely apocryphal.

***

THE DANGER OF PUBLICITY.

A new departure, announced to-day in a London journal confessedly sensational and enjoying a circulation of a million daily, must gratify those persons who profess to fear the influence of an unbridled press. The paper in question refuses to print further reports of the wicked case in a Magistrate's court involving that foul old woman who has been identified by some American journalists here, to their own satisfaction at least, with the notorious Diss Debar of unsavory American memory. The case involves also a number of foolish girls, and the paper declares that publicity of it would only harm public morals and do no good.

Of course, merely stopping the reports is an immense advertisement for the paper, but it seems to be such a case as ought to have a private hearing.

E. A. DITHMAR.

FRANCO-CANADIAN STEAMERS.

Plans for Fast Line Discussed by Sir Christopher Furniss, Lord Strathcona, and M. Genestal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Sir Christopher Furness has left for Sault Ste. Marie to look into F. H. Clergue's enterprises. He is accompanied by a number of Canadian gentlemen interested therein, and by M. Genestal, President of the Franco-Canadian Line and an ironmaster of France, who is interested in promoting trade between France and Canada.

Before he left Sir Christopher gave out an interview, in which he said that he and Lord Strathcona, with whom he had spent the whole of the previous day in conference respecting the fast line, were in perfect accord in their views thereon. We have the money ready, he said, when asked if he would make a proposition to the Government, but many things must be considered, and he went at length into the means that should be taken to insure the safety of the St. Lawrence route. He added:

"Lord Strathcona is very deeply interested in the matter. He has for years been convinced of the necessity of this fast service, and has been working hard to bring about its inception. We talked the matter over very fully to-day."

"What will your next step be?"

"I shall confer with my associates in England and report to them on what I have seen. Further than that I cannot say."

He expressed great faith in the future of the steel industry in Canada.

CHICAGO'S SINKING FUNDS.

Discrepancies of $2,112,395.40 Between Books of Controller and City Treasurer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Discrepancies in the city's sinking funds aggregating a total of $2,112,395.40, have been reported to the City Council Finance Committee by Controller Lawrence E. McGann.

The deficiencies date from 1871, up to the time that Mayor Harrison was inducted into office in 1897. The amount, as reported to the Controller, showed the balances on the books of the Controller and the City Treasurer on May 16 last. The books in the Controller's office are just $2,112,395.40 out of the way of the accounts of the City Treasurer. Although the discrepancies and deficiencies in the funds have been known for some time and have been considered before, it was never known that the amount reached such a vast total. The Controller to-day asked the Finance Committee either to make appropriations covering the deficiencies or to balance the bookkeeping methods in such a way as would bring the two accounts together.

TROLLEY LINE FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

Wilkesbarre-Hazleton Road Thought to be for Lehigh Valley's Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 19.—There is a well-defined report current here to the effect that the new so-called trolley line between this city and Hazleton is in reality to be part of the main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad between New York and Buffalo.

The road shortens the distance between here and New York by an hour's time by tunnelling for three-quarters of a mile through the mountains and thus avoiding all the heavy grades and curves.

The attorneys for the new road, which is ostensibly a trolley road, have admitted, in an answer filed to an injunction, that the road is to be used with both steam and electricity as power, and that a number of locomotives have already been purchased. They also say that the rails, the ballasting, and the bridges will all be heavy enough to withstand the heaviest kind of traffic.

The road is to enter this city at a point where the Lehigh Valley tracks enter the depot, and at Hazleton at the same place, so that there will be no difficulty in making connections. The Lehigh Valley has long wanted to shorten its route to Buffalo and gain time on the New York Central, and this will enable it to do so. The line may be used only for passenger traffic and special freight, while the coal and general freight will be sent over the present tracks.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.
—Adv.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 25th to 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

MR. ROOSEVELT EXPLAINS THE DINNER INCIDENT

Merely Wished to Consult Mr. Washington, He Says.

Washington People, as a Rule, Condemn President's Violation of Precedent —Maryland Campaign Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Quite the most exciting subject of conversation here for a day or two has been the entertainment at dinner on Wednesday by the President of Booker T. Washington. The news got out just as other announcements have been made of the guests of the President to dine, Mr. Roosevelt having adopted that method of meeting persons with whom he desired to have extended conversation.

The response that was flashed back from the South, where it was learned with something of a shock that a negro had sat at table with the President and his family, was the first intimation to the President that he had transgressed. The subject has been dealt with here by the newspapers with delicacy. The critical reports from the South have been printed, and there has been some depreciatory comment upon the resentful tone of Southern criticism.

Among public men there is manifest a distinct aversion to be quoted about the matter. But the general tone of conversation points to a pretty general disagreement with the President as to the propriety of the departure from a traditionary avoidance of just such events. The President has heard some of the criticisms upon him, and has told his visitors that he has been surprised at the intemperate language applied to him for inviting Mr. Washington to dine at the White House.

To one of his callers to-day, a friend who did not introduce the subject, the President is reported to have said, in referring to the dinner incident: "I do not need to give you an explanation of the Booker Washington affair, do I?" The visitor made a reply of inquiry. Then the President went on to say that he was amazed that he could be so misunderstood by those who had criticised him.

When he had declared that he did not intend to have anything to do with the white or black "scalawags" in the South, and followed that declaration by avoiding some appointments that he believed should not be made, and appointed some Democrats because he believed it to be for the best interests of the public service, he was applauded. But he considered that he had a perfect right, and that it was his duty in order to accomplish what he desired to do, to consult with white and black men who are not "scalawags."

No one, he maintained, would venture to question Booker Washington's ability to give information and advice of interest and importance to the President. No one had ventured to say that he would not behave himself like a gentleman wherever he might be. In asking him to his dinner table the President has simply taken advantage of the opportunity that such a meeting would give him of gaining benefit from Mr. Washington's study and experience among the blacks of the South and of the country.

He admired him for his character, his devotion to a cause, and for what he has accomplished.

The President does not pretend to defend himself from his assailants by entering upon a discussion of the color question. That seems to have had no weight with him in considering whether he should or should not invite Mr. Washington. The idea of a violation of Southern prejudice and tradition with the purpose of provoking and alienating his Southern friends never entered his mind.

That does not palliate the offense in the estimation of hosts of people in Washington. They are disposed to believe and say, as many do, that the President did not reflect before asking Mr. Washington to be the first negro to dine at the White House. Over and over again to-day attention has been directed to the fact that while President McKinley was extremely kind to all colored visitors, that he made many appointments of colored men to office, that he provoked some bitter criticisms at the South by putting colored men in Post Offices against the determined opposition of white people in the towns where the negroes were to collect and distribute the mails, he never went to the extremity of asking any negro to dine with him.

When he visited Tuskegee Institute he was the guest of Mr. Washington, but did not, it is said, dine with him. This was commented upon as thoughtful regard for local opinion against social association between whites and blacks. It cannot be truthfully said that the President regards the incident and the subsequent comment as humorous, although it has been said that he did and that he proposed to get more fun out of it by asking Mr. Washington to dine with him again.

No such reckless story is believed by those who know Mr. Roosevelt. That it is regretted by many Republicans is plain enough. Maryland Democrats have seized upon the incident to turn it to account in the pending State campaign, and Republicans have admitted that it may give the State to the Democrats. The prosecution of Rear Admiral Schley has been a pretty hard load to carry for the party, and would have handicapped the Republicans, and now this negro-at-dinner incident is being advertised in campaign fashion in all the leading papers of the State.

In Virginia, where a rather brave boast of Republican success had been put forth, the Booker Washington incident is proclaimed by some of the politicians as setting any chance about Democratic victory. It does not appear that the President took counsel with anybody before inviting Mr. Washington, or that he cared to know whether he had departed from tradition or not. No man knows better what the traditions of this country are than the President.

It is probably a matter of indifference to him that he was the first President to entertain a colored man at table. When Mr. Cleveland was President he was hotly condemned by many persons for having Frederick Douglass and his white wife at one of the White House receptions. The Democrats and some Republicans who saw the couple there were horrified. But it was not the black man and his white wife who were invited. The invitation received by the Douglasses was received because all the officers of the District of Columbia were invited and without discrimination.

There were other colored officers then, but the others did not accept the invitations. In that respect they were like the late colored Senator Bruce, who was repeatedly invited as a Senator, but never responded by attending. A writer to The Star says that President Lincoln once had Douglass at the White House at tea. He had it from Mr. Douglass.

The President's offense to the South does not appear to have estranged all his former friends in that section, for he had many calls from Southern men yesterday and to-day, among his callers to-day being Representative Livingston of Georgia, Gen. Joe Wheeler of Alabama, and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Senator McLaurin, in whom the President is interested and from whom he acknowledges he has received excellent advice, also called.

To Investigate Mushroom Culture.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Dr. B. M. Duggar, the mushroom expert of the Department of Agriculture, will leave for Paris in a few days to investigate the French mushroom industry with a view to building up the industry in this country. The investigation will include the methods of growing mushrooms in caves.

New Express Train Service Between New York and Boston.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 21st, an Express train, with vestibuled Parlor car equipment, will leave New York for Boston, via Hartford and Willimantic, at 2:00 P. M. daily, except Sundays, due at Boston at 8:00 P. M., with corresponding service at same hours in opposite direction.

On and after same date a special form of ticket will be issued, at regular tariff rates, for travel on 1:00 P. M. Air Line Limited trains, and the acceptance on these trains of mileage or commutation tickets will be discontinued.—Adv.

604,727 VOTERS REGISTERED FOR ELECTION.

Total of Four Days in Brooklyn Indicates a Gain Over the Last Mayoralty Campaign.

The total registration of the City of New York for 1901 is 604,727, 38,000 less than 1900, 44,000 more than 1898 and 37,000 more than 1897.

Manhattan and the Bronx are about 18,000 ahead of 1897, but 26,000 under 1900. Brooklyn with 219,653 is about 10,000 under the figures of 1900 and 15,000 over those of 1897.

Queens is nearly equal to 1900, with 28,533, as is Richmond with 13,753. Each is slightly over 1897.

The following tables present the registration for four days in the City of New York for 1901, with comparison with the last Presidential, Gubernatorial, and Mayoralty of the city registration years, with the full registration of this year in Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Brooklyn—with the figures of former years arranged by expert accountants in the present system of Assembly districts—and Queens and Richmond, with comparative data on other registrations:

Recapitulation.

THE CITY'S REGISTERED VOTERS.

Borough.	1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.
Manhattan and the Bronx	342,788	368,275	316,827	324,789
Brooklyn	219,653	230,459	201,731	204,313
Queens	29,318	25,476	26,061	
Richmond	13,753	13,982	12,655	12,436
Total of city	604,727	642,034	556,689	567,590

Manhattan and the Bronx.

Assembly District.	Fourth Day. 1901.	Four Days. 1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.
1	954	4,812	5,269	5,231	5,546
2	1,429	7,988	7,895	7,891	7,692
3	1,633	8,714	8,716	8,097	8,023
4	1,307	6,895	7,688	7,092	7,617
5	1,490	8,925	9,788	8,051	8,899
6	1,633	8,946	9,117	8,995	8,651
7	1,698	9,067	9,658	8,475	8,826
8	816	4,988	5,371	4,780	5,145
9	1,578	9,896	10,499	8,691	9,216
10	1,491	7,853	8,577	7,662	8,146
11	1,530	7,787	8,537	7,444	7,795
12	1,167	6,047	6,913	6,229	6,821
13	1,493	6,604	7,340	7,071	7,158
14	1,481	8,271	8,882	8,209	8,582
15	1,501	7,824	8,297	7,533	7,803
16	1,470	7,691	7,789	7,288	7,717
17	1,576	7,500	7,982	7,262	7,667
18	1,467	8,820	9,230	8,402	8,660
19	1,960	12,624	13,749	11,547	11,641
20	1,493	8,796	9,629	8,415	8,707
21	2,702	11,407	13,398	14,629	14,305
22	1,568	8,744	9,051	8,806	8,605
23	2,702	9,547	16,267	12,486	11,996
24	1,386	7,992	8,686	7,587	7,860
25	1,288	5,066	9,375	8,093	8,640
26	1,892	7,584	7,999	7,111	7,479
27	1,225	4,717	8,560	7,424	7,723
28	1,405	8,198	8,470	7,785	8,146
29	1,482	6,218	11,217	9,892	9,986
30	1,972	8,540	10,771	9,757	9,928
31	2,806	12,850	18,161	18,647	18,021
32	2,312	11,411	11,691	10,441	10,708
33	1,581	8,790	8,988	8,754	9,240
34	3,636	18,868	19,122	15,038	15,634
35	5,040	26,729	25,180	18,253	17,719
Annex	806	4,454	4,548	3,784	3,771
Total	63,290	342,788	368,275	316,827	324,789
Vote	.....	.....	348,720	299,853	301,883

Borough of Brooklyn.

Assembly District.	Fourth Day. 1901.	Four Days. 1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.
1	1,516	8,761	9,872	8,231	8,697
2	1,549	8,105	9,072	8,423	10,624
3	1,340	7,197	7,996	7,297	7,158
4	1,980	11,488	12,089	10,989	11,189
5	2,013	9,997	10,977	10,004	10,408
6	1,992	10,741	11,301	9,880	9,999
7	3,428	15,997	16,295	18,010	11,229
8	1,171	6,470	6,904	6,558	6,638
9	1,518	7,137	7,847	6,916	7,144
10	1,979	9,461	9,460	9,198	9,458
11	1,881	11,295	11,511	10,296	10,415
12	2,066	12,097	12,251	10,923	10,912
13	2,411	11,293	11,885	10,495	10,978
14	1,962	9,410	9,410	8,664	9,011
15	1,729	7,425	8,227	7,821	7,699
16	2,259	12,242	12,559	10,729	11,015
17	1,282	10,670	11,054	9,654	9,745
18	2,881	14,925	14,588	11,684	11,180
19	1,840	8,825	8,690	7,550	8,624
20	2,762	13,070	13,901	11,725	11,610
21	2,955	14,474	14,376	12,758	12,718
Total	41,931	219,653	229,545	201,816	208,911
Vote	.....	.....	220,844	189,478	190,807

Borough of Queens.

Assembly District.	3 Days, 4th Day. 1901.	4 Days, 1901.	1901.
First	12,359	3,531	15,890
Second	8,772	2,504	11,276
*Third	1,103	234	1,367
Total	22,234	6,299	28,533

Four days, 1900, 29,334; 1898, 25,422; 1897, 25,597.

*Rest in Nassau County.

Borough of Richmond.

	3 Days, 4th Day. 1901.	4 days, 1901.	1901.
Ward	1901	1901.	1901.
First	3,586	.....	.....
Second	2,062	.....	.....
Third	2,103	.....	.....
Fourth	1,527	.....	.....
Fifth	1,369	.....	.....
Total	.....	3,106	13,753

Four days, 1900, 13,933; 1898, 12,596; 1897, 12,521.

SHIPBUILDING IN MAINE.

Business for 1901 Shows Large Increase Over Recent Years—Prospect Promising.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., Oct. 19.—Shipbuilding in this city for 1901 shows a large increase over recent years, and the prospect for next year is of great promise. During the past year there have been completed in Bath shipyards the following:

Naval vessels, aggregating 501 tons, cost $510,000; merchant vessels, aggregating 24,878 tons, cost $1,260,500. Total tonnage, 25,379; total cost, $1,770,500.

There are under construction in Bath at the present time:

Naval vessels, aggregating 21,435 tons, cost, $6,887,650; merchant vessels, aggregating 27,400 tons, cost, $1,503,000; total tonnage, 48,835; total cost, $7,140,650. There are contracts in sight that will be signed before Jan. 1 which will bring the total business for the year well up to $10,000,000.

MOOSE SHOT NEAR A CITY.

Big Buck Killed by D. J. McCarthy Within Four Miles of Bangor.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 19.—The most remarkable piece of game news of the season is the announcement of the killing to-day at Pushaw Pond, only four miles from the business centre of Bangor, of a large bull moose.

D. J. McCarthy of the United States Coaling Station at Lamoine, Me., is the lucky sportsman. He was out hunting, but did not expect to see any big game so near Bangor, when suddenly the moose came crashing out of the brush at the waterside. McCarthy quickly recovered from his astonishment, and put a bullet in a vital spot, the bull falling in his tracks. The moose has a fine set of antlers and weighs about 900 pounds.

Deer have often been seen near here, and even in the city limits, and a few have been killed in the suburban fields, while two years ago a moose paraded the back streets early in the morning, but never before within the memory of any one living has a moose been killed almost within sight of the city. The moose seem to be coming down to the coast, frightened from their deep woods haunts. It is thought, by the rapid extension of railroads and the building of pulp mills.

YALE BICENTENNIAL. Special train will leave New Haven for New York at 12:00 Night of Torch Light Parade, Oct. 21st.—Adv.

F. H. BENEDICT KILLED UNDER HIS AUTOMOBILE

Machine Upset on a Hill Near West Point, in a Storm.

GRENVILLE KANE BADLY HURT

Mr. Benedict Was Crushed by the Weight of the Vehicle—Was Visiting Major Billinger at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 19.—A distressing accident happened near here this afternoon which resulted in the almost instant death of Frederick H. Benedict, son of E. C. Benedict, the banker, and perhaps the fatal injury of Grenville Kane, a guest of Mr. Benedict.

Mr. Benedict and his friend Mr. Kane, with a chauffeur, started from Tuxedo in an automobile for West Point. A thunderstorm came up, and the fall of rain made the roadway slippery.

In descending a hill Mr. Benedict, who was guiding the machine, lost control and ran into a breakwater with sufficient violence to upset the machine. Mr. Kane was thrown under the magazine, which weighed 400 pounds. His arm and a rib were broken. He was taken to the cottage of Mrs. John Wolfe, at Tuxedo, and is under the care of Dr. Rushmore. The automobile entire then toppled over, and Mr. Benedict was crushed beneath it.

The accident occurred about two miles north of Central Valley. The body of Mr. Benedict will be brought to the quarters of Major J. B. Bellinger, where his wife is visiting.

Two hours ahead of Mr. Benedict was a tally-ho bearing Mrs. Benedict and a party of friends. They proceeded to West Point, where they viewed the football game, ignorant of the catastrophe.

Major Bellinger will take the body to the New York City residence.

Frederick H. Benedict, who, as said, was the son of E. C. Benedict, was thirty-three years old. He had been married twice. His first wife was Miss Jennie Flagler, a daughter of Henry M. Flagler. His second wife was Miss Virginie Coudert, the eldest daughter of Frederic Coudert, the lawyer. He was one of the best whips in this country. He took lessons from Howlett in Paris, and frequently tooled the coach from Versailles to Paris and return. He married Miss Coudert in 1894. Mr. Benedict of late years had a house at Oyster Bay, a town house, and one at Tuxedo. He let the town house last Winter to James Henry Smith.

Mr. Benedict became interested in automobiling last year, and it was last Summer at Oyster Bay that he and Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt had some difference concerning the reckless driving of an automobile which frightened Mrs. Merritt's horse while she was driving. Mrs. Merritt is a cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, and the entire Roosevelt family was arrayed on her side during the controversy. Mr. Benedict leaves three sisters, Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and Miss Louise Adele Benedict.

Grenville Kane is one of the best-known of New York men. He is a brother of De Lancey Kane and a great-grandson of the original John Jacob Astor. He has gone in for sports of all kinds. He is a splendid whip. He lives most of the year at Tuxedo. He married a Miss Wolfe and has several children, one of whom, Miss Sibyl Kane, made her debut last Winter. He is also a brother of Nicholas Kane, the yachting expert, and of the two Misses Kane, who are now traveling in Japan, and of John Inness Kane, who married Miss Schermerhorn, the cousin of Mrs. William Astor.

ALBANY POLICE CHIEF RESIGNS.

Mayor Demands His Retirement for Neglect of Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Rumors of resignations in the Department of Public Safety, which have been rife for several weeks, partly culminated to-day in the resignation of Howard P. Foster as Chief of Police at the request of Mayor James H. Blessing.

The reason Mr. Blessing assigns for the retirement of Mr. Foster is that he was absent and neglected his duties much of his time, and especially that he was absent without good reason yesterday, the third day of registration of voters for the coming election.

The Mayor called Chief Foster before him to-day and demanded his immediate resignation under pain of having charges preferred against him. Mr. Foster asked to be allowed until Monday to make answer. This the Mayor refused. Then Mr. Foster asked until 3 o'clock this afternoon. This was granted, and forty minutes after the time had elapsed Mr. Foster handed his resignation as Chief of Police to Commissioner of Public Safety Ham, whose appointee he was.

It is said that the condition of the police force was militating against the success of the Republican municipal ticket, and that the retirement of Mr. Foster was decided upon by the Republican managers in the hope of stemming the tide of public sentiment against the Republican administration. Mr. Foster came from the town of Bethlehem to Albany about eight years ago, after serving as a State Assemblyman. He subsequently served in the State public building department, and twenty months ago was appointed Chief of Police.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY FOR REVERE

Massachusetts Town Offered $20,000 on Usual Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Through the efforts of Ernest H. Pierce of Revere, that town has received an offer from Andrew Carnegie of $20,000 for a free public library building. The conditions attached to the gift are that the town shall provide the land and appropriate not less than $2,000 annually for maintenance.

There is little doubt that the town will comply with the conditions named. A free public library has been maintained by the town for twenty years, the Town Hall basement being used for library purposes. The amount required to meet Mr. Carnegie's conditions is only a little more than the town's appropriations for the library this year. For several years past it has been just the sum he names. The town already owns two lots of land, either of which would accommodate the proposed building.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

Election wagers in Wall Street yesterday, as during the whole week, fluctuated between 10 to 8 on Shepard and even money.

Kerr & Co. bet $1,000 even on Shepard with A. M. Greer. A Sartorius bet $1,000 to $900 on Shepard, the Low end being taken by A. B. Sturges. A bet of $600 to $540 on Shepard was made by L. G. Brosseau, the Low bettor being Frank Broderick.

John S. Clarke offered $10,000 to $8,000 on Shepard. Among the "curb" brokers, $350 to $400 was offered on Low. An offer of $100 to $200 that Low would carry Richmond County was made. None of these offers found takers.

Three delightful hours at renowned West Point. Day Line Autumnal excursions, $1.00. Music. Foliage.—Adv.

FILIPINOS BADLY GOVERNED.

Such Is the Charge Made in Washington by an Influential Manila Merchant and Official.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1901.—Enrique M. Barretto, chief translator for the Provost Marshal General of Manila, is in Washington, on leave of absence. He is a graduate of schools in England and Hongkong, and speaks Spanish, English, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Tagalog. He has been a prominent business man in Manila as a member of the firm of B. A. Barretto & Co., headed by his father, and was also a manufacturer. He was married in Italy, and was formerly Italian Consul at Manila. In an interview to-day Mr. Barretto said:

"The sensible people in the Philippines are all in favor of Americans, but, of course, sensible people are in the minority there, as they are in other countries. There should be a radical change in the system of government of the islands by the United States. They need a stronger hand.

"The civil commissions are altogether too numerous. The civil system should be reorganized and the military element given more power in directing the government. Some of the members of the Taft Commission are altogether too intimate with certain native elements that should never be trusted, because they are absolutely untrustworthy in every respect. They use the advantages they thus enjoy for the benefit of the insurrectionists, who have their real sympathies.

"The Filipino does not understand kindness. He has been accustomed for generations, like all other Eastern peoples, to be driven, and he regards kindness as an indication of weakness. This is manifest to any one who knows the Filipinos well. The Civil Commissioners have not been very fortunate in their selection of native appointees to office. As an instance a native was appointed Governor of Batangas Province by the name of Felix Roxas. He failed at this, and was appointed Judge of one of the provinces, in spite of the fact that he had never practiced law.

"Such appointments are numerous. I think the problem of pacifying the Philippines and establishing stable government there will never be solved until the military branch of the United States is powerfully represented on any commission that may be selected for the purpose. The present plan will certainly never accomplish anything worth while in the direction mentioned."

BIG HOTEL FAILS.

The Rittenhouse of Philadelphia Closes Down, Robert M. Blair Making an Assignment.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 19.—The Rittenhouse Hotel was closed to-night, much to the surprise of the guests. This action was found necessary as a result of the assignment made recently by Robert M. Blair, lessee and manager.

Notice was given to the tenants yesterday that they would be required to vacate their apartments as soon as possible. Many families had gone to great expense in fitting out their suites of rooms for the Winter, and were much upset at this sudden turn of affairs.

The house was immediately turned over to Edward T. Davis, who is acting in the dual capacity of assignee for Robert M. Blair in the interests of his creditors, and also real estate agent for William Wieghtman, the owner of the property. After consultation with his lawyer, Mr. Davis announced this morning that the house would be closed to-night.

"The house having been run at a loss it would be unfair to the creditors to incur any more expenses than necessary now that the assignment has been made," explained the assignee. "As to the tenants, they were asked to vacate immediately. Those who are ill or otherwise prevented from going to-day will be given a reasonable time to find other quarters, and will be looked after while here. I feel sure the courts would sustain such action. The hotel, however, will be closed to-night."

The Rittenhouse Hotel has been conducted by Mr. Blair for the last two years, he having taken charge in October, 1899. The yearly rental is said to be $35,000. The lessee would make no statement this morning regarding the cause of his assignment. The amount involved in the failure is not known, nor will any official statement be given out until the full detatils have been ascertained by Mr. Davis.

GEN. DE WET DEAD?

Report that He Was Slightly Wounded and Died from Lack of Proper Surgical Attention.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 19.—Gen. De Wet's recent inactivity has produced the impression among military men that he is either dead or incapacitated through illness or wounds.

According to a letter from Pretoria, a prominent Boer recently wrote to a friend there relating the terrible hardships suffered by the Boers in the field, especially from a lack of surgeons.

"De Wet, for example," wrote this Boer, "suffered the most terrible agony before he died. He was wounded in the shoulder by a splinter from a shell, and the wound gangrened, owing to its being dressed with dirty rags."

Five Boers captured at different places recently said De Wet was dead, but each gave a different version of his death. Against these reports is the statement of Piet De Villiers, the Field Cornet recently taken prisoner in the northeastern part of the Orange River Colony, who said that on the morning of his capture he took breakfast with Gen. De Wet.

BOSTON MERCHANT DISAPPEARS.

E. W. Leavitt Said to Have Been Injured by Leather Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—Edward W. Leavitt, a well-known leather merchant of this city, has been missing since Monday, and the police and his relatives are trying to ascertain his whereabouts. The last time that he was seen was at 5:30 Monday afternoon.

Mr. Leavitt lived on Waverly Street, Roxbury, and he left his wife on the sidewalk a short distance from his home on the night when he disappeared. He said, as he bade her good-bye: "I am going down town to see an old friend; a man whom I have known in the leather business for years."

Mr. Leavitt had been in the leather business from boyhood, and was known by every one in the leather district. No one can ascertain a reason for his going away. He is about fifty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, of light complexion, and is slightly bald. When he left home he had on a dark blue sack suit. When a relative was asked for a cause which might have led to his disappearance it was stated:

"There is none, other than business troubles. Previous to the formation of the Leather Trust Mr. Leavitt was doing an immense business and lived well. After the trust was formed the business began to fall off, and for more than a year he was in a position where he did not know what to do. A position in the trust had been promised to Mr. Leavitt, but it never came, and this fact was one of the things which worried him to a very great extent."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.
—Adv.

Reduced rates every day to Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Inquire of ticket agents. A train every hour.—Adv.

GROUT NAMES ALLEGED GAMBLING SYNDICATE

Says Devery, Sexton, Carroll and Farrell Are in It.

Also Tells Big Audience at Greenpoint That Croker is Afraid to Remove Devery — Speeches by Seth Low and Others.

Edward M. Grout, fusion candidate for Controller, at a big meeting held last night in McKinley Hall, at Greenpoint, asserted that Devery, Sexton, Carroll, and Farrell are four of the five members of the gambling syndicate which the Committee of Fifteen has been seeking to reach. He also declared that Croker was compelled to stand by Devery, being afraid to remove him.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee, and Seth Low was the principal speaker. Brass bands, fireworks, and a huge stereopticon made it the liveliest Saturday night that Greenpoint had seen for a long while.

The edifice where the meeting was held had formerly been a church. Over 1,000 people were seated on the ground floor, while the gallery and the aisles were crowded with people standing up.

Register James R. Howe, in calling the meeting to order, said that "Crokerism, Deveryism, and munic

many Hall, and forthwith made it known that Mr. Coler should not be nominated. Well, that edict went out from the Democratic Club. I used to be told that democracy meant government by the people, but the ticket against which we are contending has been determined upon by a handful of men in a club on Fifth Avenue. It was indorsed at a convention, the more popular sentiment of which, so far as one could judge, was in favor of Mr. Coler; but in the American democracy of Tammany Hall, as controlled by Richard Croker, popular sentiment does not count. He is in politics for his own pocket all the time, and he thought the ticket headed by Mr. Shepard, for example, was a better investment than Mr. Coler would be, for Richard Croker; therefore the people could shout as they pleased, but Mr. Shepard was to have the nomination.

"As contrasted with that, I think the real Democracy, illustrated by the nomination of the Fusion ticket, comes out in fine contrast. The question of candidates was discussed openly for weeks, one might almost say for months, and when the conference committee, representing a number of different organizations, had reached an agreement, then it was submitted by a public report to every organization represented in the conference at its public convention. Everything was done openly and fairly and enthusiastically, and there was no attempt anywhere at any time or by anybody to throttle the popular will. I think that my own nomination is primarily due to those hundred and fifty thousand men of whom Mr. Shepard himself was one who voted for me four years ago. [Applause.] I can say therefore that we have Democrats and Republicans both behind our Fusion ticket that stands in excellent contrast to the pretense of Democracy that is responsible for the Tammany Hall ticket.

SECOND ELEMENT OF CROKERISM.

"Now, that is the first element of Crokerism, that absolute control by one man of the selection of candidates. Nobody has pretended for one moment that anybody could be put upon that ticket without Mr. Croker's consent. The second element of Crokerism is the fact that he not only has exercised and does exercise that arbitrary control of Tammany Hall, but that he has done it from abroad, and that he has done it from England. I want to ask you as American men, are you satisfied to have the government of this city controlled by a man who lives most of the year at Wantage? [Cries of "Never."] It seems to me that if there was nothing else in this campaign, that single fact ought to result in the overwhelming defeat of the ticket for which he is responsible. When in the history of the world have three millions and a half of free men owning the ballot been treated with such contempt as the City of New York has been treated during the last four years by Mr. Croker?

"This thing began gradually, I was going to say. If you will let your memories run back four years you will recall that almost immediately after the election of 1897 Mr. Croker set up his court, as it was called by the newspapers, at Lakewood, N. J. Everybody who wanted an office went out there to talk with him. They didn't think it was worth while to talk with the Mayor-elect, because they understood real well that the power of the City Government was lodged with Mr. Croker, and when he had reached his decision then the Mayor-elect went there and learned whom he was to appoint. Wasn't that shameful? How do you like to have your Mayor, the man who, in the eye of the law, embodies the power, the dignity, the intelligence of the city, going out to a little town in New Jersey to be told by a man who was not a city official at all, whom he should appoint?

"Well, even Lakewood was too near to suit Mr. Croker. Senator Sullivan has intimated that for the sake of his health he found it desirable to move to Wantage. Too many people bothered the great man when he was here, and didn't leave him time to attend to the racing and other sporting things to which his greatness entitled him, and so he went to England, where he has been every year since then. Now, it is incontestible that although in England he has still maintained control of the organization of Tammany Hall, and through that organization he has controlled your city government. He has controlled the Mayor, he has controlled the departments, and we have been treated—that is the proper word to use in such connection—we have been treated to the spectacle of a City Government of automatons, moved by this man from across the ocean, as absolutely as though he were our dictator. I called him a second George III., but he has exercised a power over the City of New York greater than George III. ever dreamed of exercising over the American colonies that rose in rebellion against George III. and threw off his yoke. Are the people of the City of New York not worthy of their sires of the rebellion, and are they not prepared to rise in rebellion now and throw off that yoke? [Applause.]

"But Crokerism stands for something besides that, something worse than that in its practical effects, but nothing more insulting than that, for I canot imagine a greater affront to a free city than the fact that it has been controlled from across the ocean. If you want to get a little idea of what it signifies, try to imagine William McKinley, of sainted memory—try to imagine him conducting the affairs of the United States from Wantage. The thing is unimaginable, and it ought to be equally unimaginable as it affects the City of New York.

IN IT TO MAKE MONEY.

"This other thing for which Crokerism stands is the idea that a city can be ultimately governed not in the interest of its citizens only, but primarily in order to enrich political leaders. If Mr. Croker had not himself said it one would have to substantiate that charge by inference, but Mr. Croker himself says that he is in politics all the time for his own pocket. He isn't in it for his health, as the phrase goes; he is not in it for the fun of the thing; he is in it for the money he can get out of it. He has gotten a good deal of money out of it, too. I don't know how, but there are a great many ways in which I can imagine he may have done it. He has so much political influence that almost any corporation wanting to do business with the city will 'let him in,' as the phrase goes, 'on the ground floor.' I am not sure they wouldn't even do better than that in some cases, and let him in in the cellar—actually give him stock for the sake of having his political influence with the city.

"That is one way. There are a great many other ways in which he may have profited in politics, but the thing I want to call your attention to is this: That when Mr. Croker openly avowed this political creed—that it is the only interest that he has in the whole thing—everybody in the City Government was bound to be animated by the same spirit, and the result was concisely and accurately stated by Mr. Coler in his article on 'Commercialism in Politics,' when he said that given a body of men who wanted to make money in that way, (I, of course, am not quoting his words, but only his thought)—given a body of men who wanted to make money by indirection through the control of the City Government, and, having the necessary and inevitable powers of Government, and they were in a position to compel every citizen, from the millionaire to the bootblack, to contribute to their wealth. Now, that is exactly what has been done. I do not believe that the imagination of any of us is fertile enough to imagine ways that have not been resorted to for the purpose of making the control of the City Government enrich political leaders.

"Judge Jerome, in speaking the other day, told of an effort on his part to imagine a case that might have happened. He said that, for example, a cargo of lemons reached New York, and there were three or four days when that cargo might have the market to itself. The owner went down to the dock and met the ship, and when he got upon the pier there he met a man who said to him: 'Are you the owner of these lemons?' 'Yes. Why?' 'Well,' he answered, showing his shield, 'I belong to the Health Department. I think those lemons will have to be handpicked.' The owner, knowing that the process would cost him his market, said: 'What is it worth?' and the Inspector said: 'Well, I think that $250 will do this time.' Remember that this was an imaginary story told by Judge Jerome months ago. He said that he didn't know that any such case had happened, but from his knowledge of the system he believed he was competent to imagine what would take place under such circumstances. He said that he told this story for the first time in Connecticut, and very soon after his return to the City of New York a man came up to him and said: 'Judge, how do you know anything about those lemons?' [Laughter and applause.]

"I doubt if a single contractor is able to make a contract with the City of New York without paying something to somebody. I cannot prove it, but I think that it is so, and you can see by the indictment against Fire Commissioner Scannell how the same principle has been carried out in the Fire Department in only a slightly modified form. You know that he was indicted because merchants dealing with the Fire Department claimed that they could sell nothing to that department except to a man of the name of Marks. That when they gave their order or their bids through Marks, then their bids were accepted, otherwise not, and Marks had to have a large commission. It is true that the indictment against Commissioner Scannell has been quashed, but it was quashed on a technicality entirely and not upon its merits. It was quashed because a lawyer not belonging to the District Attorney's office was in the Grand Jury room when the indictment was found, and in quashing it the Court gave the District Attorney specific authority to ask for a new indictment in the proper way.

INSTANCES OF EXTORTION.

"I heard the other day of a bootblack who has been obliged to pay part of his small earnings to some official in order to carry on his humble business. I know of a man owning a store on the east side of Manhattan, who, like his neighbors, had two small stands out in front of his store. Next door to him was one man who had seven stands; they were there contrary to the ordinance, undoubtedly, but they were all there, until the man having two stands intimated his purpose to vote for Mr. Low. He immediately received notice through the authorities that those stands must be removed. That notice was followed up the next day by an intimation that if he would join Tammany Hall those stands might stand there. He replied that he did not intend to join Tammany Hall; he meant to vote for Mr. Low. 'Well,' they said, 'if you'll be quiet about it, perhaps we can try to let the stands stay.' He said that he would not be quiet about it; that he was going to vote for Mr. Low; that he was going to speak for Mr. Low, and was going to get all his friends to vote for Mr Low. The next day those stands were taken away by the city authorities, and the seven stands of his neighbor that were there contrary to law at the same time, who was not proposing to vote for Mr. Low, are there still.

"Now, you see how the powers of the Government can be made when used with that spirit to produce money from those who will pay and prosecute those whom they want to prosecute. If you can imagine any more unjust Government than that you have got a liveller imagination than I have. A greater parody on freedom, a greater parody upon American liberty was never dreamed of, and yet that is precisely the condition of things that has existed in Manhattan Island, and exists today."

A voice—Do you mean to say that that is confined to Manhattan Island? I can prove it exists within twenty blocks.

Mr. Low—No, I do not mean that it is confined to Manhattan Island.

The same speaker: "Tammany brought that over here, and I can prove it is within twenty blocks of here." [Applause.]

Mr. Low—I speak of things that I know of, as I think a campaign speaker ought to do. [Applause.] I am interested to hear that the same thing is done in Brooklyn, and I am not surprised.

The same speaker—Every day.

Mr. Low—Because I know perfectly well that if you let a rotten speck come upon an apple the rottenness spreads and not the soundness. [Applause.]

"Now, then, that being Crokerism, that being the sort of government that must come when this condition of affairs exists for the purpose of putting money into the pocket of the chief of Tammany Hall, do you want to give a vote of approval to that Government upon the 5th of November next? [Cries of "No, No!"] Do you want to get rid of it from the inside, or would you not rather vote for a ticket that stands in open and deadly and aggressive opposition to the whole thing? [Cries of "Good!"] That is the reason why I have said, without the slightest hesitation, that if I am elected Mayor Mr. Murphy and Mr. Devery will not remain in the Police Department. [Applause.]

"I never thought it necessary to go on record as to the ash barrels, although I shall try to remove them, too. I have very little regard for the mint and anise and cummin of the Government; but I lay the whole weight of my nature in the attack against evil and in the effort to uphold justice and mercy and truth. [Applause.]

AS TO DEVERYISM.

"Now, what is Deveryism? Justice Jerome could tell you in detail better than I can, and yet Deveryism stands for something in the history of our city; it stands for the use of the Police Department or the Department of Police for the purpose of extracting money from everything with which the police come into contact. They will get it if they can from legitimate business, and they always will get it from the illegitimate. It is the most horrible detail in the whole catalogue of dreadful things for which this government is responsible, but after all, it is only one detail in the count against Crokerism, meaning by that a government, the object of which is to turn money into the pockets of those who have political influence and power.

"Now, what does it mean in the Police Department? You have seen within the last few weeks Patrolman O'Neill dismissed from the police force because he would not stand for a shake-down. Do you know that the rank and file of that force, I believe as Mr. O'Neill says, is called upon to pay every two or three months $25 or whatever it may be in order to protect themselves against arbitrary assignments; to protect themselves from being changed to parts of the city very remote from their homes? That is only one way in which the powers of the department are used to extort money.

"Now, if I am elected, the whole power of the Mayor will be put forth to secure a Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner that will deal with the rank and file as honest and upright men; who will treat them fairly and give them promotion for meritorious service and not for a dirty dollar; who, if they come up for trial for offenses against discipline, will treat them as men ought to be treated, considerately but justly. [Applause.] I think Mr. Devery has shown before the face of the whole city what the Constitution of our State really forbids—cruel and unusual punishment—for I call it a cruel thing to fine a man thirty days' pay for an insignificant offense, and I call it an unusual punishment to call that man a drunken hum. Those are some of the things for which Deveryism stands, and these are the things which our ticket is in open war with. And I hope the people of the city appreciate that if they want to root that sort of thing out of the City Government, the simple way to do it is to elect to the office men who are pledged to do it if they are put in office. [Applause.]

"I think I have already pointed out in other places that if Mr. Shepard is elected Mr. Croker will control the Board of Estimate and render him helpless. In the same way, unless my associates upon the ticket are elected with me, I should be helpless in his hands, to the extent that I could have no influence in making up the budget of the city. Therefore, I beg of you, unless you want to give a vote of approval to the sort of Government I have described on the 5th of November, to vote for the Fusion ticket from top to bottom, so that we may find ourselves, not only in the offices to which you have chosen us, but in those offices charged with a mandate to obliterate from the city, as far as our power goes, every trace of the evil thing against which we are protesting." [Prolonged applause.]

Charles V. Fornes and George F. Elliott spoke briefly, and were followed by Abraham Gruber, who excited a good deal of amusement by his sallies.

"We had a family fight four years ago," said Mr. Gruber, "and the dog ran away with the bone. When I look over the names on the Fusion ticket and see that most of them are Democrats, I say, like the men who have had a bad day at the races, 'Where do we come in?'

"The election of this ticket would be a partisan victory for the Republicans in the same way that it would be a victory for the New York Baseball team if the Brooklyns whipped them 15 to 2. Tammany has grasped at Shepard as a life-preserver. He has signified his willingness to be its chloride and cologne water. In the language of Dave Warfield in 'The Auctioneer,' Mr. Shepard has been 'ketched with the goods on him.' He has been found in Tammany Hall, he is part of Tammany Hall, he is Tammany Hall."

Political Meetings for Women.

Issues of the campaign will be discussed at a meeting especially for women by Mrs. C. R. Lowell, R. Fulton Cutting, J. B. Reynolds, and Justice Jerome at the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to-morrow at 11 A. M., and on Tuesday at the same hour a similar women's meeting will be held at the City Club, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, at which Mrs. Lowell and James W. Pryor will speak on "Protected Vice," and "How Women Can Beat Tammany." All women are invited to these meetings.

Henry George Men for Seth Low.

A mass meeting in support of the Fusion ticket will be held at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, under the auspices of men who were prominently identified with the Henry George movement of 1897. Henry George, son of the late Single Tax leader, has declared for Edward M. Shepard. Other former followers of the Single Tax champion have organized themselves into a Campaign Committee to further the candidacy of Seth Low. These men last night issued an address to the "Henry George men of Brooklyn."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to Speak.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, after repeatedly refusing to do so, has finally consented to appear as a speaker in the campaign. He will speak at a meeting in the Bronx on Oct. 30 and at a massmeeting to be held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Nov. 2, when Senator Chauncey M. Depew will also speak.

JEROME'S IDEA OF THE GAMBLING TRUST

Repeats His Charges of Grand Jury Manipulation.

Declares Bribery Alone Gives Policemen Their Rights—Firemen Out of Favor Sent to Meet Needless Peril, He Affirms.

Justice William Travers Jerome, the Fusion candidate for District Attorney, made a noonday speech yesterday at Broadway and Leonard Street. He said in the course of his remarks:

"You have Mr. Croker as being at the head of the whole business, and you have that bunch of Sexton, Carroll, Farrell, Devery, and Van Wyck. Now, I will name the five again. I say Mr. Croker is over the whole thing, but I name those five men together—Carroll, Sexton, Devery, Frank Farrell, the head of the gambling combine, and Van Wyck. I name those five men together advisedly, and that is all I will say on that subject. You get out and hustle in this matter of registration."

When questioned as to the significance of his remarks Justice Jerome said, after making his speech:

"That comes greatly near calling the hand of 'John 'Doe.'"

Justice Jerome was asked if in making this last remark he meant that the men he named composed the gambling syndicate. That was the significance of his words, he replied.

THE GRAND JURY AGAIN.

In reference to his recent remarks concerning the Grand Jury, Justice Jerome said in his speech:

"I am accused of attacking the Grand Jury. You will read what Mr. Harsen Rhoades said, and if it became necessary, if the people who are always threatening to do something to me had gone ahead, I was prepared to justify what I said. [Great applause.]

"Understand me, I do not mean to attack the whole of the Grand Jury list. There are lots of estimable and reputable gentlemen there, and lots of them from time to time in the past, and in the six years during which I have sat in a court, which has no jury, they have come to me because they happened to know me personally or had heard of me, and have asked my advice, although I was not their legal adviser, in regard to certain things that were occurring in the Grand Jury room.

"I say it and can prove it, that Foreman of Grand Juries have come to me and said: 'Jerome, if you have a certain class of cases in which you sat as a Magistrate'—Foremen of Grand Juries I am speaking of now—'if you have certain particular kinds of cases, don't have them brought before this Grand Jury of which I am Foreman, because it is full of sleepers and they will knock it, whatever the evidence may be.'

"I have faith in the people of this city, and I believe the good people are at the least, as three to one against those who are indecent. The decent people are in the majority, but they are not organized; they have not the cohesive power of public plunder to hold them together.

"There are Tammany Hall leaders in whose honesty I believe. I believe implicity in the honesty of a man like Pat Keenan. Joe Scully and Jimmie Martin are decent men. I know that Joe Scully down in his district in which he is the Tammany Hall leader has used the great power of his position in cleaning his district.

"I am not a prejudiced bigot that flies at any red rag that is waved in front of him. I am saying these things whether you like it or not. Any one who knows will tell you that trouble can be caused by a little group of men who get control of the executive management of a great organization."

MR. FAURE'S TESTIMONY.

At this juncture one of the officers in charge of the meeting singled out John P. Faure, who has been on many Grand Juries. Mr. Faure was called upon to make a speech in relation to Justice Jerome's remarks concerning the Grand Jury. He said, after stating that in his opinion every word Justice Jerome had said was true:

"I had the privilege of serving as Foreman of the November, 1900, Grand Jury. On the day before election day the State Superintendent of Elections knocked at the door of the Grand Jury room and handed in an order signed by Devery, then Chief of Police, in which he instructed every member of his force to disregard the orders of the State Superintendent of Elections.

"Within an hour after this order had been sent to the Grand Jury this hand wrote the indictments," shouted Mr. Faure, holding aloft his right hand. "Seven thousand clubs were held aloft in obedience to the order of the unspeakable Devery."

Justice Jerome referred in his speech to the conditions in the Police and Fire Departments. He said:

"I want to speak of this three-platoon system. In regard to the three-platoon system, I believe it is known to you all the way it was brought about. There was a very large sum of money raised, but the results did not come up to what was anticipated. I believe from what I know of the workings of the three-platoon system that it has worked admirably, that it has economized the time of the police force of this city, and it has given to the policeman an opportunity to be with his family for longer periods than he could under the old management.

"But our public servants should not have to pay for that which is their right, and they should long ago have granted that to the police as a matter of right. The police could not get it until election time was approaching, and Tammany was afraid of what they would do, and even then it was only after a large sum of money was raised. Mr. Murphy has investigated that matter and he has found that no money was raised. [Laughter.] The things I say are things I know, and of those I am talking to at least 10 per cent. of you know what I say is true and have it from personal experience. [Great applause.]

MORE GRAVE CHARGES.

"The men of the Fire Department are dissatisfied right down to the ground, and they are rightly dissatisfied. This system that has caused the elevation of Mr. Croker to the head of the Fire Department has demoralized the whole Fire Department. What do you expect when the Department gets to that condition and the men go to a fire? When life is at stake they show a courage that is worthy of the traditions of the force and worthy of the American Nation. But if it is simply a fire in a dry goods house, and the firemen have to go there to save perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of goods and prevent the spread of a great conflagration and expose their lives, they ask themselves if they will be promoted for their gallantry, or if they have to put up cash or show some political service to earn promotion. If the latter, sometimes they stop in the dark corner or stairway and hold back.

"I am not going into an ideal case, I am talking about the real thing. I talk to the firemen of the City of New York; ask them whether they ever heard of a Fire Chief ordering particular men into places of exceptional peril, where good judgment would not send them, and whether those men were selected and sent there because their superior had in his mind certain things that they had done politically, certain things that they had done that he did not want them to do.

"There are a lot of men here who know firemen—ask any of the firemen that you know if they ever heard of such a thing, and when they tell you whether or not they have heard of it, ask them if they believe what they have heard.

"Now, that is a terrible thing—it is a terrible thing that men who may be sent at any moment to jeopardize their lives to save other people's lives and property should feel that their superiors may send them where their lives may be lost, simply because they have done something to offend them. If you are going to allow your public service to be debauched that way, you will have to stand it, and you will get the results right in the neck." [Laughter.]

CLUB MEMBERS IN A QUANDARY.

Granted Use of Their House to Two Women's Leagues.

The members of the Congress Club, the representative Republican organization in Williamsburg, who have a clubhouse at 586 Bedford Avenue, are in a quandry over a prospective clash between the members of the two Women's Republican Leagues of Brooklyn. On Thursday last at a meeting of the club the use of the clubhouse was granted to the members of the Women's Republican League for the distribution of campaign literature.

Benjamin Van Delft, the Chairman of the House Committee, asked that this privilege be granted, and was seconded by Alfred T. Hobley. It was founded later that, while Mr. Van Delft spoke for the granting of the privilege to the league of which Mrs. Bostwick is the President, Mr. Hobley was favoring the granting of the privilege to the league of which Mrs. Fisk is President. The Presidents of both leagues were notified of the action of the club, and at once began to prepare to take possession of the clubhouse, when the matter was brought before the club members.

This was the first knowledge that the members had of the state of affairs, and in order to try and rectify matters President Dr. J. T. W. Kastendieck has been requested to appoint a committee to see what can be done. The women are to take possession of the clubhouse on Friday next.

MORE SUPPORTERS OF MR. LOW

Delegations of Germans, Bohemians, and Negroes Received by the Fusion Candidate.

Seth Low received three delegations at the Fusion headquarters, 41 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The delegations came to tender him their indorsement. One was that representing the Bohemians of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. This delegation was introduced to Mr. Low by John C. Sheehan, the leader of the Greater New York Democracy. Its Chairman, Vincent W. Woytisek, was an Assistant Corporation Counsel in Mr. Whalen's office until Friday, when he resigned to support the candidacy of Mr. Low. Most of the members of the delegation were formerly members of Tammany Hall. Their break with the organization was brought about through the failure of Tammany, it was said, to live up to its promise to nominate a Bohemian as the Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-sixth District.

In his address to Mr. Low, Mr. Woytisek said that the Bohemians, like the Germans, were great lovers of personal liberty. They believed that Mr. Low, if elected, would give an administration sufficiently broad-minded to suit their ideas, and they knew, Mr Woytisek said, that it would be an upright and an honest administration.

Mr. Low informed the delegation that he had heard of the indorsement of their organization with much pleasure. The platform of the Fusionists, he said, had been framed with due regard to the cosmopolitan character of the city's population.

The Staten Island German-American Union delegation was introduced to Mr. Low by Herman Ridder. The address was made by Felix Kraft, the Chairman of the delegation. Among other things, Mr. Kraft said:

"While this war is being waged it is a good thing to know that we have a leader who will remain here in the forefront of the battle, and not like his adversary, run away from the fight. As your opponent hides now, so will he hide after the fifth day of November."

The Colored Republican Association of Greater New York, through a delegation representing each of the boroughs, offered to Mr. Low its hearty support. The Chairman of the delegation was Alfred C. Cowan.

"We know that if you are elected Mayor," said Mr. Cowan to Mr. Low, "and if there should be another race riot in this city, you will not countenance outrages upon our people, but will stand up like a man and see that we get the treatment we deserve as men and citizens of this Republic and of this great city."

In his reply Mr. Low said that if he were elected he would try to be Mayor of the whole people, and that all men, without regard to color or condition, would receive equal justice under his administration.

NOMINATIONS IN DISPUTE.

Board of Elections Considers the Cases of Smith and Solomon, Eighth District Nominees.

The Board of Elections yesterday considered the disputed independent nominations cases in the Eighth Assembly District. After charges and counter charges had been made by both sides the board decided to hear the argument of the regular Citizens' Union organization first and postponed that of the other side until to-morrow morning.

Anthony Smith and Charles Solomon filed certificates of nomination for Assemblyman and Alderman respectively in the Eighth Assembly District with the Board of Elections on Oct. 1 under the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union organization. The regular Citizens' Union organization in the district contended that fraud had been committed.

E. B. Whitney, who was Assistant Attorney General under President Cleveland, appeared for the Citizens' Union. They have nominated the Assembly and Aldermanic candidates named by the Republican Party.

John W. Hutchinson, Jr., and Julius M. Mayer of the Republican Law Committee, were present and argued against the nominations of Smith and Solomon, under the title of the Citizens' Union. Otto Rosalsky appeared for Mr. Adler, the Fusion candidate for Assembly in the Eighth District.

Congressman Goldfogle appeared for the other side, and as soon as the board convened he asked for an adjournment until to-morrow to get proper evidence. The board then decided to hear the protests of the Citizens' Union.

Mr. Whitney made a long argument, in which he stated that the Citizens' Union organization was a permanent one; that they had a permanent constitution and permanent headquarters in the Eighth Assembly District. At this point Mr. Goldfogle interrupted and asked Mr. Whitney if the name and emblem had bene filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Mr. Whitney replied that it had not, as it is not a State organization. He then went on to say that it was not the object of the Citizens' Union to have Solomon and Smith estopped from running for office, but merely to have them change the name and the emblem under which they were nominated.

Mr. Mayer and the other counsel then argued their cases, after which the board adjourned without passing judgment.

SOCIALIST-LABOR PARTY.

Meet at Cooper Union and Ratify Their City Ticket.

Tammany Hall, the Democracy, Republicanism, and the Citizens' Union, as well as anarchy and the "capitalistic class," were unsparingly denounced at the ratification meeting of the city ticket of the Socialist-Labor Party last night before a crowd which filled Cooper Union to the doors and gathered at overflow meetings in the street. Lucien Saniel, the Chairman, seemed to strike the keynote of the meeting when he read the resolutions, of which the following is a part:

"We repudiate as fraudulent pretenders, all reformers, or deformers, be they graduates of Columbia University or of Tammany College."

Other addresses of similar tenor were delivered, the principal speaker being Benjamin Franklin Keinard. An interesting figure on the platform was C. H. Corrigan of Syracuse, 4 feet 8 inches tall, who last year ran for Governor on the Socialist-Labor ticket, and who has been a candidate for almost every lower local office in the gift of the people of Syracuse.

LONG ISLAND ROAD IN COURT.

Obtains Writ to Review Franchise Grant to New Electric Road.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Justice D. Cady Herrick to-day issued a writ of certiorari for a review of the action of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in granting the application of the Cross County Railroad Company to construct an electric road from Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, to Jamaica Bay.

The company proposes to construct a railway and boulevard between those two points, and by a viaduct to Rockaway. The writ was obtained by the Long Island Railroad Company, which claims that the new road will parallel its lines.

Officers of Western Road Chosen.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 19.—The El Paso, Phoenix and Southern California Railway Company has elected the following officers: President—M. H. McCord; First Vice President—J. J. Hodnett; Second Vice President—J. A. Kurtz; Secretary—J. B. L. Alexander; Treasurer—M. M. Curry. These officers constitute the Board of Directors. The company will put a corps of engineers in the field at once.

GERMANS GREET MR. LOW

Carl Schurz Speaks at the Reform Union Headquarters.

The People Not Awake to Their Needs, He Declares, If the Fusion Ticket Loses.

Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, Charles V. Fornes, Jacob A. Cantor, Justice William Travers Jerome, Thomas L. Hamilton, and Samuel Seabury, were introduced yesterday afternoon to the members of the Campaign and Executive Committees of the German-American Reform Union and also to the district leaders of that organization at its headquarters in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. The candidates arrived at the rooms of the organization shortly after 5 o'clock and their appearance was the occasion for hearty cheering.

In introducing Mr. Low President Edward B. Amend pledged the "unswerving loyalty" of the organization to the candidate for Mayor and his colleagues on the ticket. Replying Mr. Low said:

"It is a pleasure for me to be here and meet you in the midst of this campaign. I know what your support means from what it was four years ago. All of you, of course, are familiar with the platform on which we are making the fight, and you, I think, appreciate the non-partisan feature of it.

"We, if elected, are pledged to give this city as good a government as we can without regard to party lines. I and my colleagues, I believe, understand the needs of the city and its people, and we will, if elected, strive to administer the affairs of the city for the benefit of all the people."

Ex-Senator Cantor, the candidate for Borough President, said, among other things:

"If I am elected my powers will be great. I will have control of the public streets and the public buildings in the administration of which blackmail exists to-day. If I am elected I will weed it out."

Just at the close of the introductions Carl Schurz entered the room. He received a hearty welcome. He was asked by President Amend to say something, and he replied that he was glad to hear from Mr. Low that the campaign was in good condition.

"These candidates," he continued, "are all very excellent men and they ought to be elected. If they are not, the people of this great city are not awake to the necessities of the hour—a non-partisan administration of the affairs of the city."

Mr. Schurz added that he would postpone any discussion of the issues of the campaign until a latter date, when he expected to make some addresses from public platforms.

After Mr. Schurz's remarks Mr. Low and the other candidates were introduced to all those w ho were present, and after some minutes of social intercourse they left for their homes, Mr. Schurz accompanying Mr. Low.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S FRIEND.

He Wrote a Letter to William Bruce Mann and Received a Prompt Reply.

One of the humors of the campaign from the Republican standpoint is a letter sent out by a supporter of Mayor Van Wyck for the Supreme Bench, and the reply which it elicited from William Bruce Mann. The letters were given out last night at the Republican County Committee Headquarters and are as follows:

My friend, Robert A. Van Wyck, is a candidate for the office of Supreme Court Judge. He is a man eminently fitted for the office, as you know, and I am greatly interested in his success. I would be extremely obliged to you if you would kindly send to me the names and addresses of a number of your friends who might be induced to interest themselves in him. I will have a letter addressed to each signed with your name, if you will permit its use in that way. Will you kindly give me the privilege of putting your signature upon these letters, and will you also make the same request for me to such of your friends as you would think would be likely to comply? F. A. CURTIS,
9 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Mr. Mann immediately returned the following letter:

Mr. P. A. Curtis:
Replying to your somewhat gruesome but nevertheless thoroughly good joke, over the quaint absurdity of which I and my friends have had a hearty laugh, let me suggest that you submit it to Weber & Fields, who are in the market for good things of this kind.

PRICE OF NEW YORK BONDS.

Republican County Committee Answers Tammany's Statements About Them.

The Republican County Committee made a reply yesterday to the Tammany poster in which it is asserted that the credit of the City of New York is the best in the world, and that while a bond of the Republican City of Philadelphia cannot be sold except at a sacrifice, a bond of the City of New York cannot be bought except at a premium. The reply of the Republican County Committee is as follows:

"Inquiry at the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons, the largest dealers in Government and municipal bonds in the city, brings out the fact that the bonds of the Democratic City of New York sell at a price which yields the investor over 3½ per cent. on his investment, whereas the bonds of the Republican City of Philadelphia sell at a premium which nets the investor only 3 per cent.

"The bonds of the City of New York can be bought in large quantities on this basis, whereas the bonds of Philadelphia are not on the market at all. In other words, on the basis of investment the bonds of the Republican City of Philadelphia sell over 2 per cent. higher than the bonds of New York City."

MR. SHEPARD IN GOOD HEALTH.

His Message to the Independent Citizens' Committee of Brooklyn.

The Independent Citizens' Committee of One Hundred of Brooklyn yesterday received the following message from Edward M Shepard, who is at Lake George:

I require some rest before beginning the work of preparing my speeches for Monday night, and I felt I could secure it here better than by remaining in Brooklyn. I have a busy week before me, and I want all the time without interruption for it. My health remains very good, despite all reports to the contrary.

Mr. Shepard is to speak at the Clermont Avenue Rink to-morrow night, under the auspices of the committee.

Talk of a Shepard-Grout Debate.

It was said in political circles in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon that it was probable that an effort would be made to arrange a debate on the issues of the campaign between Edward M. Shepard and some prominent speaker on the fusion side. Edward M. Grout was mentioned as the man who would probably be pitted against Mr. Shepard. At Republican Headquarters both Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Chairman Brenner of the Campaign Committee said that they did not know that any steps had been taken toward arranging for such a debate.

SULPHITE COMPANIES MERGE.

Those of Canada and United States Form a $10,000,000 Company.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The report that yesterday's meeting of sulphite manufacturers of the United States and Canada here was for the purpose of combining their interests was confirmed to-day. The new company is to be known as the United Box, Board and Paper Company, and will be capitalized at about $10,000,000.

The owners of the paying plants will receive preferred stock in payment for their plants. The valuation is to be based upon the average earning capacity of the mills for the last three years. Unproductive mills will be paid for with common stock.

Capt. Barr Sails for England.

Capt. Charles Barr, skipper of the successful defender of the America's Cup, Columbia, sailed for Liverpool on the Cunarder Lucania yesterday morning. Many of the Captain's friends, including Capt. Sycamore of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II., were at the pier to bid good-bye to the famous skipper and wish him a pleasant voyage.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21-22 Streets.

Of all coiffures for the low hair dress of the back hair, my new design is the most beautiful and the easiest to arrange, and will please discriminating ladies. The
LOVER'S KNOT
gives a most graceful contour to the head, and is the prevailing fashion. You are invited to call and examine it.

WIGS and TOUPEES for Ladies and Gentlemen, when of my make are absolutely secure, and are so perfect in fit and color that they cannot be detected by the closest observer.

HAIR ORNAMENTS Recent additions to my large collection make it not only the largest, but the most varied and beautiful in the United States.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.
No Branch Stores. No Agents.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Underwear & Hosiery For Children.

It needs only a moment's thought to convince any Mother that the clothing worn next the body of a young, and often delicate child, should be chosen with the most careful consideration—not merely as to material, but as to fit and general adaptation to health and comfort.

Carrying as we do, by far the largest variety of textures, styles, makes and sizes of any concern in the United States, there is practically an absolute certainty of always finding here exactly what is needed in every individual case. And at the lowest prices.

HOSIERY.
Cotton, Wool, Silk and Cashmere—Plain and Ribbed—Light and Heavy Weights—3-4 and Long Hose to match shoes and dresses—Wool Hose with cotton feet—Youths' Cotton and Wool Sox—Golf and Bicycle Hose.

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR.
Ribbed Goods. Combination Suits.
Linen Mesh. Cartwright & Warner's.
White and Natural Wool. Silk and Wool.

60-62 West 23d Street.

GEORGE GOULD IN UTAH.

Sees the Sights at Salt Lake and Visits the Mormon President.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 19.—George Gould and a party of railroad officials, representing the Missouri Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and Rio Grande Western systems, spent the greater part of to-day in viewing the sights. At 10 o'clock they attended a special organrecital in the Tabernacle, after which they called upon Joseph F. Smith, the newly elected President of the Mormon Church.

This afternoon the party boarded their special train and went to Park City, where several large mines are located. The visitors returned to this city, and to-night were the guests of Gov. Wells at the Salt Lake Theatre.

KANSAS "JOINTISTS" CONVICTED.

Two Men Sent to Jail for Twenty Years and Fined $4,000.

WINFIELD, Kan., Oct. 19.—Two "jointists," Charles and Doc Lindsay, were convicted on forty counts in the police court to-day of selling liquor. They were sentenced to six months in jail, and fined $100 on each count. This will mean twenty years in jail and a fine of $4,000.

BRIDEGROOM 81, BRIDE 79.

Meyer Selig to Marry Mrs. Rosa Reichman This Afternoon.

Quaint festivities are expected to mark the nuptials of Meyer Selig, 81 years old, and Mrs. Rosa Reichman, seventy-nine years old, which are to be celebrated at the home of Isaac Marx, at 61 Avenue B, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the Rev. Dr. D. Lowenthal of 125 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street will officiate at the wedding.

The bridegroom is a retired undertaker of 639 Sixth Street, and the occasion will be celebrated with vivacity, because his friends and neighbors, of whom he has a host on the lower east side, have learned that he planned to defeat their good intentions by marrying the widow Reichman in secret.

Among other things, they have planned to give the couple a big serenade at Mr. Marx's house soon after the knot is tied. The old man was induced to abandon his project of marrying secretly by Dr. Lowenthal, who convinced him that it would be better to make the occasion one for general merrymaking.

So satisfied was he that the rabbi was right that he has announced that he and his bride will start on a honeymoon journey and will then settle down to live as Mr. Marx's tenants.

"77"
BREAKS UP TENACIOUS
COLDS

If your Cold does not yield promptly to the use of "77," alternate with a few doses of Specific No. "One." The effect will be amazing.

The use of Dr. Humphreys' Specifics restores the numbed vitals, makes the blood tingle, relieves the congestion; arouses the sluggish liver, permits the system to cleanse itself, and "breaks up" the Cold.

At all Druggists 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. DOCTOR'S BOOK MAILED FREE.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA

FOILING COLONIZERS IN FOLEY'S DISTRICT

One of His Captains and a City Official Arrested.

Supt. McCullagh Says Sixty-nine Men Have Been Brought from Paterson —New Colonization Methods.

James A Daly, an Inspector in the Water Department, living at 202 William Street, with John H. Irwin of 235 Front Street, the Captain of the Third Election District of the Second Assembly District, were arrested last night by deputies of State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh charged with conspiring to colonize this district. Superintendent McCullagh stated last night that evidence was found upon the prisoners at the time of their arrest and when searched in his office, showing that sixty-nine men had been brought over from Paterson yesterday to register in the district. Superintendent McCullagh further stated that more evidence was found upon the two men connecting them with attempts to colonize other Assembly districts.

"The gangs of repeaters began operations again in the early morning," said he, "but were closely followed by my men and driven out of several districts. About noon I received a telegram from a reliable source stating that a gang had been sent over from Patterson to work in the Second Assembly District. I made an additional detail of deputies to the district, and located the gang in William Street. They became suspicious and broke away before any of them could be apprehended.

"They then went from William to James Street. There they were again dispersed, and my men for a while lost track of them. Later Deputy James Wilson, in charge of a squad of deputies, saw a number of men acting in a suspicious manner at the registration place at Fulton and Water Streets, in the Third Election District of the Second Assembly District. Wilson and the deputies saw one man giving out cards and slips. He had a notebook in his hand and a pasteboard in the shape of a book on which was pasted last year's registered voters of this election district.

"Wilson saw an associate leave Daly after getting a slip and go into the polling place and come out again. Wilson got close to the man handing out the slips and was mistaken by him for one of the gang of repeaters. Thinking that Wilson was one of his men, he handed him a card on which was written a certain address and the following: 'Three men four months.' The man said: 'Register three men from there.'

"One of his men realized that Wilson was not one of the gang, and informed the man giving out the slips, who thereupon grabbed the card he had handed to Wilson. Wilson held on to the card and seized the man by the throat. Wilson's wrist was cut and bruised in the struggle. The man showed a badge on which was inscribed "Inspector of Water Department." He afterward proved to be James A. Daly.

"Wilson hung on to him and called on the other deputies to arrest the main operator, who ran into a saloon at Fulton and Water Streets. This man threw the book he held in his hand into the glassware back of the counter. He proved to be John H. Irwin. The book fell down behind the bar. Two deputies arrested Irwin and another attempted to get the book. The bartender interfered, and another deputy vaulted over the counter and seized the book.

"An examination of this book showed sixty-nine names. On one page was found the same address which was on the card given to Wilson with this memorandum in addition, '3 men 4 months.' I immediately instituted an inquiry as to this place, and subpoenaed certain witnesses and established the fact that a conspiracy had been entered into to register three men from the top floor of this address.

"The two prisoners were brought to my office and searched. Other documentary evidence of colonization in other districts was secured. Within 5 minutes Thomas F. Foley, leader of the district, his lieutenant, and a lawyer arrived at my office. The prisoners were taken to the Macdougal Street Station, and Magistrate Hogan accepted bail at about 7:30."

"Was anything found that implicated Mr. Foley?" was asked of Deputy Superintendent Van Duzen.

"I am not saying anything about Mr. Foley at present," said Mr. Van Duzen; "he has troubles enough of his own."

"There is colonizing being done all over the city," continued Superintendent McCullagh, "wherever colonizers can be gotten in. There is more object in the colonizing in some districts than appears on the surface. A system of equalization is being practiced.

"In some instances it is desired to elect an Assemblyman or an Alderman, and a number of voters are taken from the Democratic lists and placed in the other. However, in two election districts that I know of an attempt is being made to overthrow the present leader. One of these is, as I said last night, the Sixth Assembly District, of which Patrick J. Ryder is leader."

"Is the other district Senator Featherstone's?"

"I don't care to mix in any of these fights. If Maurice Featherstone doesn't know what is going on, some of his friends can do him no more friendly act than to tell him."

Patrick J. Ryder, leader of the Sixth District, when seen last night stated that the news that an attempt to overthrow him was being made by colonizing his district was a complete surprise to him.

"Croker asked me to take charge of this district," said he. "Mr. Croker is my friend. Most of the business men of this district are members of my organization, and I believe I have their confidence."

Mr. Ryder said he had not talked the matter over with Mr. Croker.

Deputy Van Duzen stated that orders had been issued to the gangs of repeaters not to attempt to vote after being challenged on election day. The orders, he said, are to tear up the slips with name and address thereon furnished each repeater.

The three men, Ignatius Dugan, James Wilson, and James Dunn, charged by Superintendent McCullagh with being the head of the gang of repeaters who attempted to work Friday in the Sixth Election District of the Third Assembly District, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Hogan. They were held for examination to-morrow.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS ACCUSED.

Illegal Registration Charged in the Twenty-first Assembly District.

The Democrats of the Twenty-first Assembly District charge that a large number of students of Columbia College—perhaps as many as 300—had registered illegally in their zeal to vote for their former President, Seth Low. Twenty students will be called upon to appear in the Harlem Police Court to-morrow morning, and justify their registration, provided summonses for their appearance, which were obtained yesterday, can be served.

The summonses were obtained by John W. Russell, a lawyer and graduate of Columbia. The action was taken at the direction of Deputy Commissioner of Sewers Matthew J. Donohue, Democratic leader of the Twenty-first District.

Mr. Russel, when seen last night, charged that the Citizens' Union had been trying to flood the district with voters.

Mr. Donohue declared that he believed the young men registered innocently and not at the instigation of the Republicans or Mr. Low.

"However," said Mr. Donohue, "that does not change the fact that these registrations are violations of law."

A MILK TRUST IN CHICAGO.

Plan of the Proposed $2,000,000 Dairy Association Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—A Dairy Association with a capital of $2,000,000 proposes to reduce the death rate among Chicago children by 75 per cent. Incidentally it proposes to corner the milk business of Chicago.

Hundreds of farmers, according to the promoters of the enterprise, have expressed their willingness to enter the combine, and shortly a charter will be asked from the Secretary of State for the company.

Otto Pressprich & Co. are the promoters of this plan to furnish the greater part of the milk supply of Chicago.

The offer made the dairymen is that of the capital stock of $2,000,000, one-half shall be distributed free among the farmer members of the combine. It is also promised that the company will pay the producer 20 cents more a can than he receives at present.

A large portion of the residence streets of the city have been canvassed. The consumer is promised milk in bottles at 7 cents a quart, each bottle to be sealed and stamped with a guarantee of purity.

There will be a number of strands of insulated wire in the cable, and a system of signals will be established between the central office and the farms. Inspectors, whose duty will be to inspect at frequent intervals the barns and cows of the members of the combine. Every farmer will have a small sterilizing apparatus in his dairy houses, and every can before milk is poured into it will be thoroughly cleansed and made germ free.

FRENCH VESSELS WRECKED.

Brig Rene Goes on the Rocks Off Penmarch, in Finistere, Eleven Being Drowned.

BREST, France, Oct. 19.—The French brig Réné, from Newfoundland for St. Malo, has been wrecked on the rocks off Penmarch, in Finistère. The Captain and ten of the crew were drowned.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 19.—The French schooner Madeline, belonging in St. Pierre, is ashore on Red Island, on the French Shore, and will prove a total loss. Her crew were saved. Part of her cargo, consisting of general goods for use among the French fishing stations along the coast, was saved by the Newfoundland coast folk.

Arrivals on the Philadelphia.

Gen. Francis V. Greene was among the arrivals on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday morning. Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton was another arrival on the Philadelphia, as was also J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Dock Board.

Duke of Manchester's Visitors.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati has arrived at Down House, Windsor, where the Dowager Duchess has also joined the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, in anticipation of the accouchement of the Duchess.

FIRE IN UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Firemen Put Out the Flames with the Building's Hose.

Because the Union Trust Company's building, 80 Broadway, is equipped with plugs with hose attached on each floor, it was saved last night from destruction by fire. J. F. Lynch of 507 East Eighty-second Street went to call on his friend, James Cunningham, fireman in the building, about 9:30. While he was working with a stick through the iron grating of the outer door so that he could push the electric button inside, to announce his coming, he noticed smoke coming out from under the door.

Cunningham answered the bell, and the two men started to trace the smoke. They found a lively blaze in the sub-cellar at the foot of a shaft alongside of the elevators. This is a conduit for the electric wires, steam, sewer, and gas pipes.

Cunningham hurried to send in an alarm. He evidently did not understand the fire box, and, thinking that he had summoned the firemen, ran back to the building. L. H. Mathias, the bank watchman, joined them, and for half an hour the three men fought the blaze. Then Lynch went out to ring the alarm again.

The firemen were quick to respond. Battalion Chief Ahearn turned in a second alarm as the shaft to the top of the building was ablaze. On each floor they used the hose. The firemen dragged a hose to the top floor, as the great heat had warped and broken the gas pipes there, making a fierce flame. It took them almost an hour to put out the fire. The damage was not over $500.

A DEMOCRATIC TICKET UPSET.

Candidacy for Pennsylvania State Treasurer Declared Invalid.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—The nomination of Representative E. A. Coray, Jr., of Pittston, for State Treasurer by the Democratic States Committee, was declared invalid to-day by the Dauphin County court. An opinion giving the reason for the court's action will probably be handed down on Monday. A meeting of the Democratic State Committee had been called for Tuesday in this city, and it is expected Mr. Coray will again be nominated. The decision does not affect the validity of his nomination by the Municipal League and Union Party State conventions.

The objections to the Democratic nomination were filed by John M. Garman, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Patrick Donahue, one of the six members of the committee from Philadelphia, who were expelled for alleged party disloyalty. They contended that the nomination was illegal, because the seats of these members were declared vacant and their places filled by others without giving them a chance to be heard.

BIG MINING DEAL.

Wyoming Plants to be Connected by Trolley Line.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Oct. 19.—The statement was made to-day by Barney McCaffrey that his mining company intends to consolidate all of the big paying mines in the Southern Carbon County country and connect them with the smelter at Grand Encampment by an electric railway system.

The deal has been pending for some time. It is estimated that it will cost $3,000 to construct the trolley system. The amount involved in the entire deal is in the neighborhood of $12,000,000 to $15,000,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Alfred Bowker, Mayor of Winchester, England; Col. H. H. Whitney, Washington; T. C. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

HOLLAND.—N. F. Maitland, London; Harold Sorby, Chicago; W. W. Pavington, Trescet, Lancashire, England; F. M. Murphy, Prescott, Arizona.

IMPERIAL.—Dr. H. Paull, Hamburg; Col. J. H. Dunlap, Washington; Robert H. Hill, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN.—St. J. Chambers Good, Virginia; H. L. Adler, Copenhagen; Walter Lawson, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA.—Emil Ljimjberg, Hetsingford, Finland; S. W. Campbell, Chicago; Walter Schenkow, Birmingham, England.

STURTEVANT.—Moses Joy, New Haven; A. B. Stearns, Boston.

GILSEY.—M. A. de Molloney, Amsterdam, Holland; T. E. Warden, Boston; Robert Young, Atlanta.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. J. Nicholson, London; William Norton, Edinburgh; O. L. Willard, London; C. S. Heinz, Pittsburg; John M. Crapo, Albany.

ALBEMARLE.—E. N. Kimbark, Chicago; W. C. Codman, Providence.

MANHATTAN.—George T. Gibb, York, England; Wilson Worsdell, Gateshead, England; Philip Burtt, York, England; Norman P. Macdonald, Edingurgh; Capt. G. T. Patterson, United States Army; Francis O. Dorsey, Indianapolis; John Cunningham, Balky, Ireland.

GRAND UNION.—Rodney H. Davis, Worcester; Walter Manning, Boston.

PLAZA.—John L. Clarkson, Philadelphia; Amelia E. Barr, New York.

SAVOY.—Carl O. Pretz, Cincinnati; E. Richardson, Saginaw, Mich.

NETHERLAND.—Leopold Feist, Cincinnati; J. H. Temple, Jr., Hackensack; W. K. Shiras, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL.—Charles M. Sweeney, Spokane; William Lewis, Sydney, N. S. W.; Dr. W. H. Bough, Shoshone, Idaho; A. Langmaid, London; A. Tobias, Charleston, S. C.

GRAND.—Major E. N. Wood, United States Marine Corps; Surgeon Major W. M. Gray, United States Army; H. J. Jais, Para, Brazil; H. L. Ward, Cincinnati; E. M. Anthony, Newport.

ASTOR.—Dr. E. De Witt Connell, Portland, Ore.; W. Fabian, Boston; F. Stanley Kent, Providence; James Campbell, Boston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

5:54 A. M.—239 to 245 Sixth Avenue; S. Baumann Brothers and others; damage $100,000.

9 A. M.—300 West Thirty-third Street; Frank Willson; damage, $500.

1:25 P. M.—207 East Thirty-third Street; Henry Penney; no damage.

3:35 P. M.—783 Lexington Avenue; V. Delle; damage, $200.

3:50 P. M.—268 Bowery; L. Bernstein; damage, $10.

4:40 P. M.—513 Grand Street; Jackson & Griffin; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7:35 P. M.—111 West Eighty-third Street; Mr. England; damage, $500.

7:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and East River; Standard Gas Company; damage, $25.

8:40 P. M.—66 Cortlandt Street; Schwartz & Sons; damage, $7,000.

8:45 P. M.—22 Ridge Street; Isaac Turkman; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—833 Ninth Avenue; Charles Heyman; damage, $25.

10:10 P. M.—80 Broadway, Union Trust Company, damage $500.

10:10 P. M.—409 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Hamilton & Co.; damage slight.

10:35 P. M.—178 East Eighty-ninth Street, Abram Gatt; damage $50.

10:50 P. M.—1 West Twenty-first Street, the Union Club, damage $25.

TAMMANY'S BIG CITY SALARY LIST

Denunciatory Document Given Out at City Hall.

Republican County Committee Disclaims Responsibility for It — Controller Coler Says Figures Are Correct —Alleged Private Ledger.

A document was given out at the City Hall yesterday purporting to show that during Mayor Van Wyck's administration the various departments of the municipal service have been filled with officials holding political sinecures. The person who gave out the document for publication claimed that it had received the indorsement of the Republican County Committee.

President Robert C. Morris of the County Committee said last evening:

"The Republican County Committee did not give out the document in reference to the increase in salaries of city officials. We are not responsible for the figures."

Controller Coler was asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the figures purporting to show the increase in salaries. He said:

"The figures are accurate and are from the official records. I have been preparing a statement which was to be made public in a short time about this matter. How the figures were given out I do not know, but I suppose they were made public through an official of the Finance Department who had no right to give them out.

"The figures are accurate, but the deductions drawn from the figures are absolutely wrong. In a short time I will give out the full report. I know how the figures got out, but I do not care to discuss that matter now. All I will say is that if the Republicans try to make capital out of the figures printed, it will prove as great a boomerang as the fraudulent Carnegie letter."

Following are extracts from the document:

The City of New York as at present constituted became a body corporate on the 1st of January, 1898, when Mayor Van Wyck took office. At that time the city started in with the modest budget of $47,356,863.13, representing the tax levy of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Boroughs of Richmond, Queens, and Brooklyn did not pay any taxes in the year 1898, because when they became a part of the Greater New York they had paid their taxes. Provision was made by the addition to the budget after the new Administration took office to carry on the business of the greater city by increasing it about $8,000,000.

Yet with that comparatively small capital to start municipal housekeeping on such a large scale as Greater New York required the Tammany administration managed to pay out in the first year of its control the sum of $36,612,869.88 for salaries to a army of employes numbering 34,698. But that was not all. A private ledger was kept, as a crooked bank official would do, on which appeared a separate account for the purpose of fooling the official examiner when he came around to look at the books. A bond account was opened out of which more employes were paid, and which did not appear in the regular salary account on the Controller's books.

The start was a good one. In the first year—that is, 1898—2,484 persons in addition to the 34,098, or 37,182 altogether, were on the pay roll of the new Administration. The amount paid to these 2,484 was $2,610,595.32, which, added to the budget account, makes altogether $39,223,465. These figures are made public for the first time. They are official, and have never been printed in the form in which they are now published. It is the first and only record of the cost of Tammany to the people of this city.

The issue of bonds by a corporation is usually authorized for the purpose of supplying funds for extraordinary expenses which cannot be raised or supplied from the regular income for the time being. Tammany when it came into power at once resorted to the issue of bonds not only for ordinary, but also extraordinary, expenses. Increases of salary began, and were made on a gigantic scale. How much these increases amount to has been a matter of conjecture and largely guesswork underestimated. Guessing is usually overdone, but in this instance the wildest imagination has not overshot the mark in quoting the most exaggerated figures of Tammany's extravagances.

The salary grabbing began at once when Mayor Van Wyck took office. He presided at meetings of the Board of Estimate, and began by shouting loud "No increases of salaries!" Economy was his cry. He accused the reform Administration of squandering the people's money.

The Mayor's own administration, notwithstanding his professions of economy, out-Tweeds Tweed in his palmiest days. The people have had no means of knowing just how much they were paying toward keeping Croker's vast retinue in luxury and idleness. Only in a few instances, when the increases were many and heavy, was any public mention made. The complete record, however, has been obtained. The figures are almost beyond belief, but they are official and cannot be refuted.

According to the statement, the official figures show that Tammany has a paid army of 44,044 employes. The total average pay of each employe is $1,076.14 from the budget account, and the average total of each employe from the bond account is $1,022.04. It continues:

The total increase in salaries during the past three years and a half of the Tammany administration, the bond and budget account has been $8,511,533, of which $4,000,000 was made mandatory by legislation for the purpose of raising the pay of school teachers, firemen, and policemen. The sum of $4,500,000 of the taxpayers' money was distributed voluntarily by the Van Wyck administration among the office holders in Greater New York. The reason the Mayor was complaining so loudly about compulsory legislation from Albany and protesting against being compelled to pay hard-worked school teachers proper compensation under the Davis law is now apparent. He and the heads of his departments could only give $5,500,000 to the gang of looters who belong to Tammany Hall. They were angry because the other millions went to the school teachers, most of whom are women, and cannot vote and carry election districts.

An analysis of the figures in the accompanying table will give a curious insight into Tammany methods of rewarding its own. The highest paid men are those who have sinecures. The lowest paid men are those who make possible the success of Tammany at the polls; for instance: In the Mayor's office the average pay is $2,310 per employe; in the Borough President's office the average per man is $2,250; the judiciary, including the courts, the District Attorney's office, the Commissioner of Jurors, the County Clerk's office, the Surrogate's office, the interpreters and detectives, $2,322 each. The Sheriff's men, who, as is well known, have rich pickings, receive an average of $1,698 each. The civil service, the pet branch of Tammany's Government, has been placed on a paying basis—for those who are engaged there—at $1,382 per head. The Commissioners of Accounts, the Mayor's detectives, are on the list at the rate of $1,648 per capita. Among the highest paid employes are the attachés of the Coroners' Office, at $2,676 each. The educators and others on the pay roll of the College of the City of New York average $2,185 each. In the Law Department, $1,984 each; in the Board of Estimate, $3,400 each; the Brooklyn Law Library, $2,207 each, and in the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, $2,814 each. In all other departments the average pay as compared with the compensation considering the labor performed therefor by employes in similar positions in large corporations like the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad, the Metropolitan Street Railroad, the New York Central Railroad, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, and similar concerns, is out of all proportion.

The only branch of the City Government which did not make any increases during the present administration was the Board of Estimate. Every other head of bureau or department succeeded in either increasing the number of employes, or the salaries of such employes, or both.

The table referred to gives the following contracts of amounts paid in salaries in 1898 and 1900 "out of bond issues which future generations must redeem":

	1898.	1900.
Expert accountants	$74,271	$141,222
East River Bridge Commission	62,424	64,606
Change of Grade Commission	14,920	15,100
Rapid Transit Commission	9,610	115,502
Department of Highways	184,391	288,152
Department of Sewers	185,045	188,085
Department of Bridges	476,710	295,010
Lighting and supplies		1,800
Water Supply Department	582,446	716,876
Department of Parks	76,866	98,082
Department of Health		12,111
Department of Docks	767,088	1,092,340
Aqueduct Commission	155,916	151,333
Total	$2,610,595	$3,110,016

The number of employes in 1898 is given as 2,484, and in 1900 as 3,130, an increase of 646.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PARIS, Ky., Oct. 19.—The courthouse here was destroyed by fire to-day, leaving only the crumbling walls. The fire was confined to the courthouse. Loss, $130,000; insurance, $60,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Parker, Holmes & Co., boot and shoe dealers; Hosmer, Codding & Co., boots and shoes, and the Boston Counter Company lost heavily by fire today, which damaged the building occupied by them. The other firms suffered, and the total losses are about $30,000.

CASHIER STILL MISSING.

Amount of Boyertown (Penn.) Absconding Bank Official's Shortage Thought to be Above $30,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOYERTOWN, Penn., Oct. 19.—An official of the First National Bank admitted this evening that some of the bank's assets are still missing. The shortage is due to the operations of Cashier Milton A. Mory, who disappeared on Monday last.

Another officer of the bank asserted that the manipulations of Mory were not confined to the $165,000 worth of securities recovered from the Messrs. Fridenberg of Philadelphia, but included others of great value, some of which were recovered from the Fidelity Trust Company, with which institution Mory had deposited them.

None of the officers of the bank would authorize any statement indicating the amount of the shortage, but it was learned from a responsible source that it may aggregate as much as $30,000, not all of which loss, however, will fall upon the bank.

Vice President Kehl insists that the cash and securities of the institution are intact, but asserts that the collaterals taken from the bank by Mr. Mory without the knowledge of its executive officers were far in excess of $165,000. He says:

"We know that the bank is solvent; we are certain that we could have paid dollar for dollar, even if we had not recovered o securities, and I, personally, am of the opinion that Mory meant us no harm. He had run the bank as if he owned it for twenty-three years past.

"Mr. Wallach and myself objected to his high-handed methods, and while outwardly seeming to differ, we were always working together and always aimed to clip the wings of Mory. We put a man in the bank to watch him, and if that man had done his full duty, promptly, we would not have been compelled to close the bank and ask for a receiver. We have in all $413,000 available, and our liabilities do not amount to anything near that sum."

Adam F. Shaner, an officer of the bank, said: "Some of the securities taken by Cashier Mory are still missing. The bank has suffered some loss through Mr. Mory. No warrant has been issued for his arrest as yet. The bank is in the custody of a receiver, and a responsible concern is surety for the absconding Cashier. More than this I cannot say."

Mory acted in a fiduciary capacity for a number of women and farmers, none of whom have any idea whether their investments are intact or not. The full extent of Mory's operations in this line cannot be learned. Many of those who intrusted Mory with their savings were members of a peculiar church which he founded "in the name of Christ," as he put it. This unique sect has no corporate title, but it is known far and wide as the "Morylites." They held meetings to themselves, and Mory generally presided.

SAY HE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Tristan C. Backelman, a Merchant, Found Shot in the Breast—He Is a Prisoner.

Tristan C. Backelman, a merchant who lives with his wife in a boarding house at 132 West Ninety-eighth Street, was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital last night with a bullet wound in his right breast. He is a prisoner of the police of the West One Hundreth Street Station, who charge him with attempting suicide.

It was said at the house that Backelman was cleaning his revolver in the front parlor when it exploded, and that he had no intention of killing himself. Backelman's wife was not home at the time, and there was nobody in the parlor when he was shot. His two sisters-in-law, Alice and Florence Gibson, were in the house, and when they heard the report of the revolver they hurried to the parlor, where they found Backelman lying on the floor with blood streaming from his breast.

Dr. Gross of 70 West Ninety-seventh Street was summoned. After he attended the wounded man he notified the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station. Detectives Lohmeyer and McCue were sent to the house. They summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Dr. Farbach, who responded, removed Backelman to the hospital.

A young man who lived in the house with Backelman said that it was absurd to think that he had attempted to end his life. He said that some time ago Backelman was robbed, and that ever since he has kept a revolver under his pillow. Last night, the young man said, Backelman did not feel well and was about to retire when he discovered that his revolver needed cleaning. It was during this operation, he said, that the accident occurred.

5TH ARTILLERY VETERANS DINE.

G. A. R. Anti-Anarchy Resolution Discussed—Post Officers Elected.

A resolution adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic at its encampment this year in Cleveland, Ohio, suggesting that the United States purchase two islands to which all Anarchists may be banished for life was the main topic of conversation at the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the veterans of the Fifth Regiment of Heavy New York Artillery, held at the St. Denis Hotel last night.

"This resolution," said Mr. I. H. Barker, Secretary and Treasurer of the post, "is very warmly indorsed by all Grand Army men throughout the country. The movement already has the support of many political men, and the resolutions will be placed before the next Congress for consideration."

Preceding the dinner the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Col. William H. Boyle; Vice President—A. Van Horton; Chaplain—The Rev. L. E. Livermore; Secretary and Treasurer —I. H. Barker.

BISHOP CLANCY OF ELPHIN.

He Says Crops in Ireland Have Been Good This Year.

A passenger on the Cunarder Etruria, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, was the Right Rev. John Clancy, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Elphin, Ireland. The Bishop is from Maynooth, in Kildare, a considerable portion of which county, with parts of Roscommon and Galway, constitute the Diocese of Elphin.

Bishop Clancy's mission to America is to make an inspection of the different Catholic literary institutions, with the object of introducing such improvements as he may note, into the management of Maynooth College in Sligo. He will visit, among other places, Rochester, Boston, Chicago, and Washington.

The crops in Ireland this year were unusually good, said the Bishop, and he thought the people were well provided for for the next year at least.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler; winds north to northwest.

It was much warmer yesterday from New England southwestward to North Carolina, and westward to the Middle Mississippi Valley. In the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys much colder weather prevailed. Fair weather is indicated for all districts from the Rocky Mountains eastward.

The temperature will fall sharply in the Ohio Valley and thence northeastward to New England and eastward to the Virginia Coast. It will rise in the Northwest. Brisk north to northwest winds will prevail along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable. On the lakes fresh northerly winds will become light and variable.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	52	46	49
6 A. M.	46	48	49
9 A. M.	46	53	50
12 M.	50	59	53
3 P. M.	52	55	55
6 P. M.	61	64	64
9 P. M.	61	62	64
12 P. M.	57	62	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 238 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50½
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1900	53
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	54

The thermometer registered 49 degrees at 3 A. M. and 62 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 66 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 61 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TOOK HIS LIFE IN HOTEL

Suicide of James Watson, a Wall Street Speculator.

Declared He Was a Brother of the Poet, Watson—His Care to Effect His Purpose.

James Watson, who had been known a number of years in Wall Street as a speculator on a small scale, and who, according to his own statement, was a brother of William Watson, the English poet once spoken of for the Laureateship, was discovered to have committed suicide by inhaling gas at the Morton House about noon yesterday. It was found that the little satchel which Watson carried when he registered at the hotel contained, instead of the usual toilet articles, rubber tubing and even paper veneered so as to stick well in crevices. He left a note, too, telling what should be done in the event of his death.

Watson registered about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon as "James Watson of New York City." The clerk who assigned him to a room got the impression that he was a man about forty-five years old, and, as he afterward expressed it, "a gentleman." He was seen sitting about the lobby of the hotel as late as 11 o'clock in the evening.

At noon yesterday the fact that there was something wrong in the room which Watson occupied was discovered in the usual way—by a strong odor of gas. Watson was found lying dead upon the bed, and fully dressed. He had tied the tube fast about his neck so that the end could not slip out of his mouth, and he had made thorough work of stopping up the crevices about the room.

The Mercer Street Police answered the summons of the manager of the hotel. The note found lying on a table in the room indicated at once who the dead man was. It was handed over to Coroner Bausch when he arrived. The Coroner would not disclose all that it contained. He said, however, that the note requested that Mrs. Elinor Watson be notified in the event of the writer's death. The note went on to explain that the writer did not know where Mrs. Watson could be found, but that he thought she was at Tappan, N. Y. If trouble was experienced in locating her, the note further explained, any one of three men in the city could tell her address.

For the purposes of positively identifying the body one of these three names was made public—Lawyer John H. Judge, whose office is at 29 Broadway.

Mr. Judge himself, and his managing clerk, who had had more dealings with Mr. Watson than his employer recently, gave an account of their client.

Watson became known to the lawyer some years ago, when he was engaged in a manufacturing enterprise. He was then quite a wealthy man. Since he had been dabbling in Wall Street speculation he had had few occasions for a lawyer, but whenever he did Mr. Judge acted as his counsel. Recently he wrote a letter to Mr. Judge in which he intimated that he had lately lost a great deal of money. All Mr. Judge knew of his family was that he had heard him say that he was a brother of William Watson, and that he had a daughter about seventeen years old.

In and about Wall Street Watson was well known. At the offices of Halle & Stieglitz it was stated that Watson had formerly dealt through that firm. A transaction in which Watson is said to have been concerned about ten days ago was remembered. J. Murphy, a "curb" broker, spoke of having sold Watson a sage privilege. Mr. Murphy said that he had delivered the privilege to Watson, who was to turn it over to some purchaser and return to Mr. Murphy $250. He had not seen Watson since, he said.

Mr. Judge took charge of the body and ordered it to be sent to an undertaking establishment in Pearl Street. He also began sending out telegraph messages to locate Mrs. Elinor Watson.

SOLDIERS MEET GEN. MOLINEUX.

Veterans Gather at His House and Congratulate Him.

About seventy-five old soldiers gathered at the home of Gen. E. L. Molineux in Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, last night to celebrate the reunion of the Veterans of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York State Volunteers on the anniversary of the Battle of Cedar Creek, in which engagement the host of the evening commanded a brigade. Among those present were Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. N. W. Day, Gen. J. B. Messerole, Gen. M. M. Peck, Gen. James McLeer, Commander J. W. Kay of the Grand Army of the Republic, Assemblyman Charles H. Cotton, Major A. C. Tate, Capt. John Hazen, and ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold.

Addresses were made, and Gen. King, in the course of his remarks, said that they were gathered to congratulate Gen. Molineux not only upon his participation in the battles of 1864, but also upon the outcome of the later battle in which he had engaged for the life of his son. Similar sentiments were expressed by ex-Senator Griswold, but Gen. Molineux, in replying, referred to his son's case only as "a matter in which I believe I have had your sympathy for the last two years."

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., (Near 28th St.)
WM. B. NORMAN....Auctioneer

AT AUCTION.
HANDSOME
Modern and Colonial
FURNITURE
BRASS BEDSTEADS, BEAUTIFUL PARLOR CABINETS, EXTENSION AND LIBRARY TABLES.
AN ELABORATELY CARVED OAK SIDEBOARD, MADE TO ORDER BY HERTS BROS. AT A COST OF $560.
TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS.
CHOICE EUROPEAN PORCELAINS, INDIA EMBROIDERIES AND HANGINGS, STEINWAY & SONS PARLOR GRAND PIANO.
ENGLISH HIGH-CASE HALL CLOCK, BOOKS, SHEFFIELD-PLATED CANDLESTICKS, FRUIT BASKETS, BRASS SCREENS, ETC., NOW ON EXHIBITION.
TO BE SOLD
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
OCT. 23, 24, AND 25, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

"Mahogany,"
in the very nature of its beautiful coloring, offers the Furniture scheme for the Dining Room or Library.
Whether after the simple Colonial or the more delicate Sheraton, our pieces are worthy of your inspection.
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated),
34th St., West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

Bon Ami
There is no way to make windows and mirrors look so clear as they will after having been cleaned with Bon Ami. No muss, dust, or scratching.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO
125th Street, West.
Prices That Claim Attention
from every one who cannot afford to disregard economy. Dependable quality—style—beauty—a combination never omitted here in any offering, no matter how low the price.

Ladies' Fine Suits—Two Specials for Monday.
TAILOR-MADE SUITS of finest quality broadcloth or pebble Cheviots in black and all the new Fall shades, double-breasted, tight-fitting jackets, Eton blouse or reefer effects, entire suit lined with fine quality Taffeta silk, reg. 32.75, for Monday 21.50
NORFOLK PED STRIAN SUITS of black imported Cheviots or Oxford Meltons, finely tailored throughout, reg. 18.75, for Monday 14.50

Attractive Millinery.
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS—Never before so many new, captivating ideas—an Autumn showing intensely interesting.
TAILOR-MADE SUIT HATS, SCRATCHED FELT HATS, etc.—Style, comfort becomingness in every one—impossible to have a fancy that you cannot realize here.
FEATHER POMPONS, BREASTS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, etc.—A multitude of everthing that is correct—all marked at pleasingly low prices.

Flannel Waists, Dressing Sacques.
LADIES' WAISTS of all-wool flannel, front and back of fine tucks, lined throughout, colors navy, red, light blue, tan, green or black, reg. $2.65 1.98
LADIES' WAISTS of French flannel, prettily tucked and laced down front with silk cord; others with stitched plaits and silk stock collars, colors royal, tan, grey, light blue, cream, red, green or black; value $4.75 3.69
LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES of ripple eiderdown, with two silk frogs and pocket, colors red, pink, light blue, or grey, value 1.25 89c
LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES of best quality ripple eiderdown, prettily trimmed with stitched satin folds, round or pointed collars, colors lavender, grey, red, light blue, or pink, value $2.25 1.79

Reliable Furs.
Now on exhibition—everything that is new and chic in Fur Garments, Neck Scarfs, Muffs, Children's Sets, Trimmings, etc.—all at remarkable price inducements.
Fur garments remodeled, relined and repaired in our own workroom at short notice and exceptionally low prices.

Silks and Dress Goods.
BLACK PURE-DYE TAFFETA SILK, an exceptionally good quality and finish, 22 in. wide, reg. 89c. yd. 67c
BLACK PEAU-DE-CHINE, PEAU-DE-SOIE, SATIN DUCHESSE, ARMURES AND BENGALINES, reg. 85c. to $1.00 yd. 69c
COLORED ALL SILK HEMSTITCHED TAFFETAS, white grounds, with colored stripes, 20 in. wide, reg. $1.00 yd. 75c
COLORED PURE-SILK PEAU-DE-LEVANT AND WASHABLE TAFFETAS, warranted to wash and guaranteed to wear, 24 in. wide, $1.25 yd. 89c
BLACK ALL-WOOL FRENCH HENRIETTAS, extra fine quality and silk finish, reg. 69c yd. 48c
BLACK VENETIAN CLOTH, a superior quality and extra fine finish, 50 in. wide, reg. $1.50 yd. 98c
COLORED ALL-WOOL COVERT CLOTHS in all the latest Oxford Mixtures, extra heavy, 50 in. wide, reg. 89c yd. 59c
COLORED ALL-WOOL GRANITE CLOTHS, in all the newest Fall col

ADMIRAL BUNCE IS DEAD

Expires Suddenly of Cancer of the Throat at Hartford, Conn.

He Was the Ranking Officer of the Navy When He Retired in 1898—Was in Active Service Forty-six Years.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.—Rear Admiral Francis Marvin Bunce, United States Navy, retired, died this morning at his home here. Admiral Bunce's death, while sudden, was not unexpected, and his family had been warned to expect the worst. Last May cancer of the tongue developed, and an operation in Boston resulted in the removal of the Admiral's tongue. In September the disease attacked the throat and the patient grew weaker from that time. Two weeks ago he took to his bed, and had been confined to it practically ever since.

Rear Admiral Bunce, when he was retired on Christmas Day, 1898, having reached the age limit of sixty-two years, was the ranking officer of the United States Navy. Admiral Dewey had not at that time been promoted from the Rear Admiralship, and Francis M. Bunce was the first on the navy's list of officers. His attainment to the rank marked the climax of forty-six years of active service. He was at the time of his retirement in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, having been detached from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron on May 1, 1897, to assume command of the yard. His commission as a Rear Admiral was dated Feb. 6, 1898.

Francis M. Bunce was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1836, was appointed an Acting Midshipman in 1852, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1857. He became a Passed Midshipman on June 25, 1860, and reached the grade of Master on Nov. 24 of the same year. On April 11, 1861, he was commissioned a Lieutenant.

In 1862 he was made chief executive officer of the Penobscot. His service in the civil war from that time on was continuous. While he was on the Penobscot the vessel took part in an engagement with Confederate forces at Yorktown, Va. After taking part in the engagements with Forts Fisher and Caswell he commanded a successful expedition up the Little River, between North and South Carolina. On the expedition he destroyed several vessels. He was commissioned a Lieutenant Commander on Jan. 16, 1863, and on July 10 of the same year commanded the naval part of the successful attack on Morris Island, and was honorably mentioned to the Navy Department by Admiral Dahlgren and Commander G. B. Balch. Later the Penobscot captured the Robert Bruce, and the Navy Department, in recognition of Bunce's services, made him prize commander of the ship. He brought that vessel to the Port of New York and was then ordered to the ships of the South Blockading Squadron.

Next Lieut. Commander Bunce was attached to the monitor Patapsco, and took part in all the actions in the siege of Charleston and in the night attack on Fort Sumter. For his part in these engagements he received honorable mention. In November, 1863, while in action with the Patapsco, he was wounded by the premature explosion of a cartridge.

In January, 1865, he was ordered to the staff of Admiral Dahlgren as "chief of scouts," and served in that capacity until given command of the monitor Lehigh on April 6. On Sept. 26, 1864, he had been transferred to the monitor Dictator, at that time the flagship of Commodore John Rodgers. In September, 1865, he took command of the monitor Monadnock, and took her from Philadelphia to San Francisco, demonstrating the ability of monitors to take extended voyages. For this feat, considered at the time as wonderful as the Oregon's voyage from San Francisco to Key West in the Spanish war was considered in 1898, he was thanked by the Secretary of the Navy, and by the same officer recommended to the President for reward.

He received his commission as Commander on Nov. 7, 1871; as Captain on Jan. 11, 1881, and as Commodore on March 1, 1895. He had a very large number of assignments to duty ashore and afloat. From 1886 to 1889 he was on duty at the Charlestown Navy Yard. In 1889 he fitted out the monitor Dictator for sea service. In November of that year he assumed command of the Nantasket, and was stationed at San Domingo. On June 1, 1886, he received the command of the Atlanta, which was then regarded as a particular distinction, she being the first of the new cruisers. He remained in command of this cruiser until Dec. 1, 1889.

On Feb. 12, 1890, Capt. Bunce was assigned to the naval station at New London. Later he commanded the new naval training squadron, the Richmond being his flagship. In 1895, although he had only recently been promoted to be a Commodore, he was selected to command the North Atlantic Squadron, although the position was a much-sought one. At the expiration of this service he went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. While at the yard he had in charge the supervision of the conversion of many fast ships and yachts for use as warships in the war with Spain.

Rear Admiral Bunce was one of the old school of sailors. He was a splendid example of the American officer, mentally and physically. He was an ardent admirer of the modern type of battleship. He thought the monitor was the finest type of fighting ship in the world.

AGAINST CUBAN PRIVILEGES.

Representative Davey Says to Accord Favors to Cuba's Exports Would Be a Dangerous Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Louisiana will be opposed to the extension of a reciprocal arrangement to Cuba, if such an arrangement is to afford Cuba opportunity to send to the United States her leading productions, sugar, tobacco, and fruits, with advantages in tariff rates that will permit Cuban competition with American producers of the same articles.

Representative Robert C. Davey of Louisiana, who voted for the Dingley bill when it was passed in the House, talked about the proposition to grant reciprocal tariff rates to Cuba as follows:

"To give Cuba free markets in this country would mean the absolute ruination of the entire sugar and tobacco industry of this country, as well as greatly cripple the fruit-growing industry and cut into the profits of vegetable raisers. As a representative I consider it my duty not alone to my own State, but to the entire country, to oppose in every way any measure to take the tariff from Cuban products.

"If this were done it would mean in the near future the free entry into this country of the product of the entire West Indies. There would be no excuse for not giving Jamaica or the Danish West Indies the same privileges, and this would, without any doubt, entirely ruin the sugar, tobacco, fruit, and vegetable industries of the country.

"Where any proposition of this kind could come from I am unable to see. It would seem that with the blood and treasure the United States has expended in behalf of Cuba it would be ungracious in her to ask, at least at this time, for commercial concessions and advantages, when it is apparent that such advantages would mean the crippling of our own home industries."

Representative Davey said he realized that the House could have nothing officially to do with a reciprocity treaty, but its members could make their views known individually to Senators, and he believed if there was a serious intention on the part of those interested to secure advantages for Cuba, it would be frustrated.

PENSIONS BUREAU COMPLAINT.

Commander of "Battlemen Soldiers" Says Legitimate Claims Are Held Up by the Medical Referee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—R. G. Dyrenforth, who has been conspicuous as a promoter of the fight against Pension Commissioner Evans and who is Commander in Chief of the "Union Veterans' Union of Battlemen Soldiers," visited the President to-day prior to the departure of a delegation of the "Battlemen" for Chicago, to attend a convention to be held in that city.

According to Mr. Dyrenforth, the most important subject to be discussed will be a complaint that the main trouble in the Pension Bureau is the rejection of applications by the medical referee. Mr. Dyrenforth declared to the President that this referee overrides the work of the various other boards and officials. He said that 124,000 cases were rejected during the last fiscal year.

Of that number 93,000 had successfully passed through the various officials and boards and were turned down by the medical referee. Of the others, 26,000 were turned down before they reached the referee. Mr. Dyrenforth believes that the President could make an executive order that would change this system.

The President said that he would think over the suggestion. If the President calls upon Commissioner Evans for information to help him in his consideration of the request for an executive order, he will find that the medical examinations reported to the bureau are to a large extent preposterous, and it is understood that the annual report of the Commissioner will give many instances to illustrate that flagrant evil.

Thousands and thousands of cases are reported as being those of persons disabled when pensionable disability does not exist. Such cases are discovered as the examination in one day of twenty or thirty veterans, all of whom were reported as having heart disease in degree. Similar instances, varying only in the epidemic character of the disabilities of groups of applicants, have been found, leading to the conclusion that boards of medical examiners have assumed that they were appointed not to ascertain facts, but to provide disabilities.

The organization, which a friendly historian says includes 150,000 men, which is considered a very excessive estimate, threatened, through its commander not long ago, to defeat D. B. Henderson's elevation to the House and as Speaker if he did not promise to do as "the battlemen soldiers" demanded, and also made threats to defeat the Republican ticket in Ohio if Senator Hanna did not give promises of favorable action for the "Battlemen Soldiers."

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

Prof. Fedor De Maartens of Russia, Presented by Chief Justice Fuller, Among the Callers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Prof. Fedor de Maartens, of the Foreign Office of Russia, called upon the President to-day. He was presented by Chief Justice Fuller, who gives a dinner in his honor this evening. Prof. De Maartens was one of Russia's representatives at the Hague Conference. He is understood to be urging a meeting of the permanent Court of Arbitration, which has never assembled.

Dr. J. L. M. McCurry, Secretary of the Peabody School Fund, paid his respects to the President to-day. He said that the suggestion had been made that President Roosevelt succeed the late President on the Board of Trustees.

Senator McLaurin of South Carolina introduced to the President to-day Col. A. B. Andrews, First Vice President of the Southern Railroad, and Dr. McAden, President of the Cotton Spinners' Association, with whom the President discussed the industrial situation in the Southern States.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The President to-day appointed M. E. Elliott Register of the general land office at Camden, Ark., and George Sawter of New York to be United States Consul at Antigua, West Indies. In the navy the following appointments were made: Joseph G. Eaton, Captain; Harry Knox, Captain; George W. Mentz, Commander; Nathan Sargent, Commander; John B. Milton, Commander; Charles C. Marsh, Lieutenant Commander.

Official Mourning Period Ends.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The period of official mourning for the late President ended at midnight last night, and this morning the flags on the White House and all the public buildings in Washington were raised to the top of their staffs.

ARTILLERY GUN TESTS.

Much Expected of Lewis Field Piece at Sandy Hook Trials.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Fortification Board at its meeting just ended at Sandy Hook witnessed the preparations making for the approaching trial of field guns for the artillery. Several such guns were already on the grounds and were undergoing private tests preliminary to the official trials which will begin next week, and probably last three weeks.

The Lewis gun, currently reported to be an improved model of the French field gun, was one of the most noteworthy pieces on the field. Owing to the omission of one of the mechanics to charge the oil cylinders, it appeared at first that this gun was a failure. However, the omission being discovered and supplied, the ensuing tests were attended with such remarkable success that the board felt warranted in predicting that it would prove a formidable competitor for the first place in the competition, the result of which will be to supply the United States artillery arm with a new modern gun.

Another weapon of the rapid fire type, which attracted the attention of the board, was the new German field gun.

The trials about to begin are to be exhaustive, for not only will the guns be tested for rapidity of fire and accuracy at Sandy Hook, but at the conclusion of those tests the most promising weapons will be taken to Fort Riley, Kansas, and placed in the hands of artillerymen there for further test under actual field conditions.

This last trial is to be had because experience in the field has shown that many weapons that have functioned perfectly on the well-appointed testing grounds, are unable to stand the trial of actual service. The Fortification Board will hold another meeting here on the 31st inst.

EFFECT OF SAMAR OUTBREAK.

No Longer a Prospect of Substantial Reduction in Philippine Army for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—One of the questions that will require the prompt and serious consideration of Secretary Root on his return to this city next week will be the military situation in the Philippines.

The recent serious outbreaks in the Island of Samar have disturbed the authorities considerably. It is realized that they may prove a serious setback to the plans of the Administration for the pacification of the Filipinos and the extension of American sovereignty.

There is no longer any prospect of a substantial reduction in the strength of the Philippine army for some time to come. In fact, the latest advices from Gen. Chaffee contain arguments against any reduction of the army at this time, except as required by the expiration of enlistments. As pointed out by Gen. Corbin in his annual report, the army will lose nearly 2,000 men a month on this account. The War Department officials are now considering how to meet this prospective deficiency without impairing the efficiency of the military establishment in the Philippines.

Gen. Chaffee has said that he will require three extra transports to assist in bringing home the short-term men within the next six or eight months.

The Quartermaster's Department has selected the transports Meade, Rosecrans, and Egbert for this special service. The last two named will leave Washington ports in a few weeks for Manila. They will take out civilian employes and supplies. The Meade, which is at San Francisco, is being held in reserve for the purpose of taking out troops to replace those to be brought home. Other vessels which will be utilized in taking troops to the Philippines are the Grant, at San Francisco, and the Crook, at New York. The former, which is expected to leave about the middle of next month, will carry out an entire regiment with its equipment, and the Crook will take the nucleus of another regiment and a number of recruits. She will start about Dec. 1.

Although not finally settled, it is probable that the Twenty-eighth Infantry, now in the Department of the Columbia, will be ordered to the Philippines on the Grant.

CASUALTIES IN LAST FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The names of the killed and wounded of Company E, Ninth Infantry, in the engagement with bolomen on the Candara River, Island of Samar, last Wednesday, are given in a cablegram received at the War Department from Gen. Chaffee this afternoon. As made public, the cablegram follows:

Manila, Oct. 19, 1901.

Adjutant General, Washington:

With reference to my telegram of 18th, following casualties Candara River, Oct. 16, Company E, Ninth Infantry:

KILLED—George Teachant, William M. Ritchie, Edward F. Burns, Carl M. Johnson, William Loftin, Jack Pleoplis, Charley Wilson, and Orville J. Dromgoole.

DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—First Sergt. William F. Gormley, and John P. Kelly.

WOUNDED—Martin G. Lyons, lung, wounded in back, serious; Robert L. Hampton, lung, skull, serious; Jack M. Russell, thigh, serious; Henry Stierle, cheek, serious; Eugene Dewitt, wounded in thigh, serious; Frank McAndrew, back head, slight; Musician Charles W. Buck, wounded in shoulder, slight. CHAFFEE.

PHILIPPINE ARMY CONVICTIONS.

President Approves One Death Sentence and Commutes Another.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — President Roosevelt has approved the death sentence imposed in the case of Private William Wynes, Company I, Twenty-fourth (colored) Infantry, found guilty of murder in Pangasinan, Philippine Islands, and sentenced to be hanged. The President directs that the sentence be duly carried into execution at a time and place to be designated by the Commanding General of the Department of Northern Luzon.

In the case of Private Michael H. Robinson, Company F, Twenty-fifth (colored) Infantry, convicted of desertion to the enemy, also in the Philippines and also sentenced to be hanged, the President has commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for life.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE HERE.

Refuses to Discuss the Motive for His Visit to the United States.

Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James's was a passenger on the Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday from Southampton. Mr. Choate, apparently in the best of health, was one of the first to land, and, having the courtesies of the port, spent very little time on the dock. With him were his wife, son, and daughter. One of the first to welcome the returning Ambassador was Allen W. Evarts, one of his law partners.

Just why he came to America Mr. Choate would not say. He admitted that he would remain here until January, and that he would see President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay in Washington; but what he will see them about he would not disclose.

"It is the belief here, Mr. Choate," remarked a reporter, "that your main object in returning to the United States at this time is to discuss the new canal treaty."

Mr. Choate smiled and replied, "You know that the questions which might be discussed by me in Washington with the President or others cannot be publicly talked of in advance. It would be very improper, and then, you know, I am not much given to talking about such matters."

Then he sought to turn the subject by remarking, "Really, I have had a most delightful trip and enjoyed myself very much. I expect to be in and about New York until New Year's, and while in this country will go to Washington to pay my respects to the President and Secretary Hay."

An attempt was made to induce Mr. Choate to express an opinion relative to the alleged utterances of Judge F. W. Holls, who, according to cable dispatches, had made it known to the British Foreign Office that this country would resent any interference on the part of Europe with the canal, even to the point of war, and that any treaty which embodies England's right to have a say in the canal would fall of adoption by the Senate and be opposed by the Roosevelt Administration.

"Can't talk about that," replied the Ambassador. "It would not be right for me to discuss possible treaties on the canal question."

It is reported that Judge Holls, who is a member of the International Arbitration Commission, emphatically denies the statements attributed to him.

Mr. Choate did manifest a good deal of interest in the pending municipal campaign, and, turning questioner, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"How is the local campaign? Is it a hot one? What is the betting?"

While he would not discuss the local political outlook, he appeared pleased when told that the success of the Fusion ticket was very probable.

Ambassador Choate, on leaving the pier, went to the station to catch a train for his Summer house at Stockbridge, Mass.

F. W. HOLLS'S POSITION.

Says He Never Pretended to Express the Views of the Administration in England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Frederick W. Holls, who is here with Prof. Maartens, the distinguished President of the Peace Conference at The Hague, was very much exercised to-day about a London dispatch published in a New York paper in which he was represented as having made extraordinary representations to Lord Lansdowne, while in London, regarding the attitude of the United States Government toward European powers that are disposed to interfere with American designs for an Isthmian canal.

His reported communications to Lord Lansdowne, particularly that which represented him as saying that the United States would resent interference "by every means in her power, even to the limit of war," were considered so offensive to Great Britain that it was considered important to have them widely denied, and Mr. Holls prepared a statement at the White House, in which he said in part:

"The dispatch contains a curious medley of truth and mistakes. I did not call at the London Foreign Office, and did not have several 'lengthy conferences with Lord Lansdowne.' I had the honor of meeting Lord Lansdowne at dinner in April, and have not seen him since.

"It ought not to be necessary for me to say most emphatically that I never and nowhere pretended to be the 'mouth-piece of the Administration,' either of President McKinley or President Roosevelt. On the contrary, I took every pains to impress upon the statesmen whom I had the pleasure of meeting in England and elsewhere that I had no official position, except member of the Court of Arbitration, and no authority whatever to represent any one but myself.

"It is a fact that in private conversation I did discuss among other questions the Isthmian canal treaty, and it may not be improper to say that the burden of my remarks in England was that the opposition to the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty by no means implied any feelings toward Great Britain but those of sincere friendship and regard.

"The entire story is simply a ridiculous exaggeration of an unimportant personal episode in which I am conscious of having committed no breach of propriety whatever."

THE SEARCH FOR MISS STONE.

The Brigands, Once Located, Shifted Their Quarters—Missionaries Hopeful.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—Neither W. W. Peet, Treasurer of the American Bible House, nor Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Legation, had received any news up to noon to-day from the missionaries who are searching for the brigands who kidnapped Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka. Messrs. Peet and Eddy had a long conference to-day as to the advisability of reinforcing the searchers, but decided that the present arrangements sufficed.

Consul General Dickinson remains at Sofia, Bulgaria, and will operate from there until the liberation of Miss Stone is accomplished.

The difficult nature of the country handicaps the searchers, and heavy rains have increased the difficulty of traversing the paths which are the only means of access to the hiding places of the bandits in the rugged mountain range, flanked on the west by the Rilo and on the east by the Rhodope Mountains, the summits of which are already capped with snow extending some distance down. Thick mists generally envelope the region in Autumn, preventing even experienced mountaineers, shepherds, and woodcutters from traveling.

Early in the week one of the missionary searchers actually located the band and was approaching their retreat when the brigands, apparently fearing the approach of troops, shifted their quarters and track of them was again lost.

Now, however, that the troops have been called off, the directors of the search are hopeful of making better progress, although they point out that, even after the brigands are found, the negotiations may be prolonged, especially in view of the lack of telegraph facilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—Charlemagne Tower United States Ambassador to Russia, has returned here from Berlin and is continuing his exertions in behalf of Miss Stone.

The Russian Foreign Office is showing sympathy and willingness to assist Mr. Tower. He has seen Dr. Dimfri Stancioff, the Bulgarian representative here, and through him has informed the Bulgarian Government of the intense interest taken in the case in the United States.

Mr. Tower learned through Dr. Stancioff that the Bulgarians have cleared the frontier region where the brigands are supposed to be hiding of the entire population, in order to surround the brigands more effectively.

According to the latest reports received at the embassy, the brigands are inclined to surrender to Bulgaria, and it is still hoped, in view of Consul General Dickinson's negotiations, that the life of Miss Stone will be saved.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned to regiments as indicated:

First Lieut. Harry L. Cooper to the Twenty-third Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Logan, Col., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. George R. Somerville to the Fifth Cavalry. He will join his regiment.

Assignments of officers to the Artillery Corps, recently appointed:

First Lieuts. William Ray Harrison, One Hundred and Fourth Company; Edward Newton Meeking, Forty-seventh Company; Richard T. Ellis, Forty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned to regiments as indicated: Second Lieut. Max Suiner, Twelfth Cavalry; First Lieut. John J. Jordan, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Lucius C. Bennett, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. William M. True, Sixteenth Infantry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Meade, S. D., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Edward M. Hayes, Thirteenth Cavalry; Major Edward T. Comegys, Surgeon; Major Samuel L. Woodward, First Cavalry; Capt. William J. Glasgow, Thirteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Walter M. Whitman, Thirteenth Cavalry, recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Hayes, President of the board, for examination: Capt. Walter C. Babcock, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, Thirteenth Cavalry.

The following-named officers are relieved from recruiting duty at the places indicated:

Capt. John P. Finley, Ninth Infantry, Syracuse; Major Silas A. Wolf, Nineteenth Infantry, Newark; Major George F. Chase, Seventh Cavalry, Milwaukee; Major Ammon A. Augur, Twentieth Infantry, Boston; Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, Seventh Cavalry, Cleveland; Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, Eleventh Infantry, Charlotte, N. C.; Capt. Edwin P. Pendleton, Twenty-third Infantry, Providence; Major Robert P. P. Wainwright, Fifth Cavalry, Chicago; Capt. Charles D. Clay, Seventeenth Infantry, Nashville.

Major Chase and Capt. Brewer will join their regiment.

Capt. Pendleton will [illegible] upon its arrival in the United States.

Major Wainwright will [illegible] Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to a station, and will join the station to which he may be assigned.

The other officers named will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers are relieved from recruiting duty at San Francisco: Capt. Edward H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, Twenty-eighth Infantry. Capt. Plummer will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty. Lieut. Robinson will join his regiment.

Transfers made in the Eighth Cavalry: Second Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe, from Troop A to Troop H; Second Lieut. Frank E. Davis, from Troop H to Troop A.

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey and First Lieut. Charles C. Todd, Twentieth Infantry, are directed to report to Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Chicago, for examination by the board.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, Seventeenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened in San Francisco, vice Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, relieved.

Capt. Jonas A. Emery, Eleventh Infantry, and Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, Quartermaster, are detailed as member and Recorder, respectively, of the examining board convened at San Juan, Porto Rico, vice Major Henry A. Reed and First Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Artillery Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, Sixth Cavalry, upon the completion of his examination for promotion, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with recruits.

Navy.

Capt. W. T. Swinburne is detached from the Portsmouth Yard Nov. 1 and will proceed home and wait orders.

Commander J. V. B. Bleecker is assigned to duty as Ordnance Officer, Portsmouth Yard, Nov. 1, as relief of Capt. Swinburne.

Lieut. C. K. Mallory is commissioned Lieutenant, Junior Grade, from July 1, 1900.

Pay Director L. A. Frailey is detached from the Washington Yard Nov. 30. He will await orders.

Paymaster J. S. Carpenter is detached from duty as pay officer of the Washington Yard Nov. 1 and ordered to duty as General Storekeeper of the yard Nov. 30 as relief of Pay Director Frailey.

Paymaster S. L. Heap is ordered to duty as paymaster of the Washington Yard Nov. 1 as relief of Paymaster Carpenter.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. B. Izard is detached from the New York Yard and ordered to the Academy Oct. 21 as assistant to Pay Inspector Goldsborough, retired.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Solace arrived at San Francisco Oct. 18 from Mare Island.

The Alexander arrived at Santa Lucia Oct. 19 and sailed for Hampton Roads.

The Monterey sailed Oct. 19 from Amoy for Shanghai.

The Helena sailed Oct. 19 from Nagasaki for a cruise.

The Atlanta sailed Oct. 19 from Santos for San Francisco.

The Sylph sailed Oct. 19 from Philadelphia for Washington.

The Terror and Potomac sailed Oct. 19 from Norfolk for Philadelphia.

The Prairie will be commissioned Oct. 21 at Boston.

The Terror is being towed by the Dolphin

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing recent shipments of

HATS FROM PARIS,

together with an extensive stock of Copies and Adaptations.

Fur and Fur Trimmed Hats and Toques.

OUTER GARMENTS,

comprising Long Garments, Kimonos, Box and Paddock Coats.
Also Imported and Domestic Rain Coats.

TRAVELING and EVENING SHAWLS
of Indian and French Chuddah, Chinese Embroidered Silk,
And Algerian Silk and Wool.
Himalayan, Beaver and Long Woolen Shawls.

DRESSES

for Autumn and Early Winter wear (late models), of English Corduroy, Velveteen, Zibelines and Rough Cloths;

Also an exceptionally fine assortment of Individual Skirts in modish lengths.

English Corduroy Suits

in colorings of Mouse, Gun Metal, Tabac, Marine and Black, to-morrow—Monday, as follows:

With Blouse Coat, . . . $58.00
With Double-breasted Eton Coat . 47.00
(Second Floor.)

DECORATIVE LINENS

in modern styles (exclusive), originated to meet the increasing demand for Artistic Table and Boudoir Linens.

Hand-Made Cluny Lace Doylies, Centre Pieces and Tea Cloths (Round or Square),
Also Bureau or Sideboard Scarfs, exclusive designs,
Are offered at 1-3 Less Than Regular Prices.

GLOVES

of Glacé, Suède, Cape and Mocha Skin, Silk lined Suède and Castor, Fleece lined Castor and Dogskin;
Also Ringwood, Cashmere and Angora Gloves.
Silk and Woolen Mittens.

Two Clasp Embroidered Glacé Kid and Suède Piqué,
Three Clasp Embroidered Glacé Kid and Suède,
(White and colors), regular value $1.50 to $2.00
To-morrow—Monday, at . Per pair, $1.10

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Mammoth Ribbon Sale.

Thousands of Yards in All the Newest, Brightest and Most Popular Shades, Colors and Effects.

Sale starts at 8:30 to-morrow morning.

Beautifully fashionable Ribbons, fresh and brilliant from the finest looms in the world. All Silk Ribbons

Priced fully ¼, ⅓ to ½ Less than their real worth.

The Main Aisle, from the Sixth Avenue entrance to the towering Golden Statue in the centre of the Store, will be a bower of shimmering, glistening ribbon radiance. An avenue of colorful enchantment. Swirls and festoons of blending, harmonious shades to bewitch thousands of admiring eyes.

New Ribbons for Every Conceivable Purpose.

Splendid opportunities to buy with signal advantage for every possible Fall and Winter requirement. Elegant shades. Exquisite finishes. Richest qualities. Exclusive designs. A masterful representation of superb varieties. Many Ribbons that have never before been shown.

12,000 PIECES OF FANCY RIBBONS, All silk, gorgeously winsome in their fascinating freshness, most attractive colorings, 3 to 4 inches wide; values range upward to 17c. a yard; this sale, per yard, 9

7,200 PIECES OF FANCY RIBBONS, 3½ to 4 inches wide, Louisine stripes and striped taffetas, exquisite designs and superb colorings; worth up to 20c. a yard; this sale, per yard, 12 1-2

4½ inches wide LUSTROUS TAFFETA RIBBONS, every wanted color; worth 25c. a yard; this sale, per yard, 15

BLACK SATIN-BACK VELVET RIBBONS. Woven edge, superior qualities:
No. 1 1-2, per piece of 10 yards; 49
No. 2, per piece of 10 yards, 55
No. 3, per yard, 8 — No. 12, per yard, 19
No. 5, per yard, 10 — No. 16, per yard, 23
No. 7, per yard, 12 — No. 22, per yard, 27
No. 9, per yard, 15 — No. 40, per yard, 29

SATIN TAFFETA RIBBONS. 500 cartons of 4½-inch wide Satin Taffeta Ribbons in every wanted color; a real 27c. quality; in this sale at per yard, 19

SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS. 1,000 cartons of all-silk Ribbons; satin on one side, gros grain on the other; correct Ribbons for cushion ruffles, ribbon pillows, basket trimmings, curtains, draperies and fancy work of every description; all widths, from No. 5 to 80; colors, black, white, cream, legHorn, pinks, blues, reds, rose, orange, violets, greens, turquoise, cerise, etc.
Width No. 2, worth 22c. per piece of ten yds, 16
Width No. 5, worth 6c. per yard, 4
Width No. 7, worth 9c. per yard, 6
Width No. 9, worth 12c. per yard, 8
Width No. 12, worth 14c. per yard, 9
Width No. 16, worth 16c. per yard, 11
Width No. 22, worth 18c. per yard, 12 1-2
Width No. 40, worth 20c. per yard, 16
Width No. 60, worth 25c. per yard, 19
Width No. 80, worth 29c. per yard, 21

Black Silks.

Very Special Sale.

Rich, lustrous Black Silks. Full of dignity; beautiful in their ebony glossiness.

We carry only the very finest Imported and American Silks, which we buy in enormous quantities, and are therefore able to sell at prices simply beyond the reach of others.

The following are among the best values we have ever offered.

BLACK TAFFETAS. From 19c. to 30c. a yard below regular prices.
21-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, 60c values, 50
25-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, 85c. values, 65
27-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, 1.00 values, 75
36-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, 1.35 values, 98
42-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, 2.00 values, 1.40
54-inch guaranteed Black Taffetas, 2.25 values, 1.65

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE.
21-inch fine grade All-Silk, 1.00 values 75
23-inch much finer grade All-Silk, 1.35 values, 98
23-inch extra fine grade All-Silk, 1.75 values, 1.25
24-inch Velvet Finish, imported, 2.00 values, 1.50

BLACK CREPE DE CHINES. 24-inch Black Crepe de Chines, a new lot of 100 pieces, 1.25 values, 75

BLACK MOIRE SILKS. Now in great demand for Skirts, Waists and entire Costumes.
21 inch, new effects, yd., at 98
22 inch, new designs, imported make, yd., at 1.25

BLACK GRENADINES. A fine collection of new ideas in All-Silk Grenadines, for evening wear.
44 inch All-Silk Grenadines, 10 designs, yd., at 75
45 inch All-Silk Grenadines, finer quality, 8 designs, yd., at 98
45 inch All-Silk Grenadines, fine imported make, five designs, yd., at 1.40

VELVETS AND CORDUROYS. Every imaginable color in these popular fabrics. Twenty lines to select from.

New Dress Goods Ready.

Fresh Showing of Cold Weather Fabrics.

We have just added 40 new lines to our already very large and excellently diversified stocks of stylish Dress Goods.

No weave is shown that is not desirable; no color but what is thoroughly popular. Everything in profusion that women with all sorts of ideas are persistently seeking.

PANNE FINISH PRUNELLA CLOTH. 43-inch all-wool Panne finish French Prunella Cloth; very high-grade goods; twenty-five new shades to select from, yd. 85

ROUGH CHEVIOTS. 50-inch all-wool rough effects in Vigereaux Cheviots; very fashionable fabric, yd., 48

ALL-WOOL HOMESPUNS. 52-inch all-wool Homespuns; all the desirable grey, brown, tan, green and blue mixtures, yd., 59

VENETIAN CLOTH. 52-inch fine heavy quality all-wool Venetian Cloth; not the lightweight usually sold for the price we quote, but a cloth desirable for tailor-made gowns; 35 colors in the line, yd., 85

BROADCLOTHS. 52-inch all-wool Satin-finish broadcloth in black and all desirable shades; splendid value at the low price per yd., 95

SATIN VENETIAN CLOTH. 52-inch high-grade imported all wool satin-face Venetian Cloth; one of the most beautiful dress fabrics shown this season, fifteen handsome colors; per yd., 1.35

PLAIDS AND WAIST CLOTHS. 250 pieces of 36-inch all-wool Plaids, and 30-inch all-wool striped Waist Cloths, especially adapted for children's wear; per yd., 25

Linens for the Table.

All that is new and desirable in linens for breakfast, lunch and dinner uses is here in greater variety and at more reasonable prices than elsewhere.

TABLE CLOTHS, of Irish make, with handsome damask borders, 2 by 2 yards, each; 1.39
2 by 2 1-2 yards, each, 1.89
2 by 3 yards, each, 2.35
NAPKINS, breakfast size, doz., 1.39
NAPKINS, dinner size, doz., 1.95
Hemstitched damask or plain linen TRAY COVERS, each, 25
Damask TRAY COVERS, 17x26, 12 1-2
Momie TRAY COVERS, openwork borders, 15
Fringed Damask TRAY COVERS, 19
FRUIT DOILIES, fringed or hemstitched, each, 10
CENTRE PIECES, plain linen and hemstitched, each, 25
4-4 Damask LUNCH CLOTH, new designs, each, 79
MOMIE SCARFS, fringed; 2 yards long; each, 49
SIDEBOARD SCARFS, various sizes, each, upwards from, 59
Fringed LUNCH SETS, CLOTH and 12 DOILIES, 1.50

12,000 New U. S. Army Guns At, Each, 95c.

A Very Remarkable Announcement.

Just about a year ago we placed on sale 60,000 United States Army Guns. The offer took the public by storm. The sale was an immense success, and in less than two months the last Gun was sold. Some of these Guns were resold by their purchasers for three or four times their original cost.

Every Gun This Year is New.

Every Gun was purchased direct from the United States Government, and all are from the Kennebec Arsenal at Augusta, Maine. Every Gun is precisely as it came from the makers, and bears the date of 1865.

We have Ammunition for the Maynard Carbines included in this assortment of Guns. The United States Government paid as high as $16.00 and $18.00 for these Carbines.

In Conjunction with This Gun Sale,
We offer a rare collection of Sabres, Revolvers, etc.,
All War Relics, at Moderate Prices.
Ask for Descriptive Pamphlet.

Local Politics from the Readers' Standpoint.

FUSION FORCES WARNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit one who has taken at least a conscientious, if a humble, part in municipal reform movements during the last twenty-five years to say that greater efforts than were ever required before will be needed to win in the present fight for decency in our City Government. The fall from grace of such eminently notorious reformers as Mr. Shepard and Mr. Dayton and their acceptance of substantial favors from the vile system which they in apparent virtuous indignation denounced, make it harder than ever before to trust the sincerity of the apostles of reform. We have all been saying that Croker is working for his pocket all the time. What have Shepard and Dayton been working for?

This is the question the arch-enemies of reform are now sneeringly asking of men who refused to be blinded or bullied by Tammany methods. Let us not deceive ourselves in expecting that the apostasy of those preachers will not tend to breed distrust in the sincerity of even the most loyal and unselfish advocates of the gospel of decency. The desertion of Shepard for the fleshpots of Crokerism may, however, be used effectively just as the unfaithful act of one of the Apostles of old was used by the Saviour of mankind.

P. J. H.

New York, Oct. 17, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD'S REPLY ANALYZED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Mr. Shepard was bluntly asked whether he, like Mr. Low, would promise the removal of Devery, he answered, in effect, that pre-election promises were in bad taste and were made only to gain votes.

Let us analyze this reply. Whether Mr. Low's promise to remove Devery were made to gain votes, undoubtedly Mr. Shepard's evasion of such promise was made in order not to lose votes.

But what is this new dictum about bad taste of pre-election promises? Is not the platform of each party a pre-election promise? Cannot all the campaign speeches be so summarized? Has not Mr. Shepard himself made pre-election promises when telling us that he will be an upright Mayor and a Democratic Mayor, and that the Municipal Government will proceed direct from him and not from powers behind him?

The difference between Shepard and Low promises is the difference between the general and the specific. Is it not in better "taste," that is, is it not more manly to be definite than to be vague? As nominee for Chief Magistrate cannot be too precise, too clear, or too candid. It is the detailed instance, the stubborn fact, that tells. Generalities can cover a multitude of municipal sins. Even Mr. Croker has declared with his characteristic effrontery that he has given us "a good government."

Nor is Mr. Shepard's avoidance of the Devery issue exceptional. With masterly adroitness he seems to have avoided all the burning issues that have roused the citizens' ire. Much more remarkable than his utterances are his silences.

All due credit has been given to Mr. Shepard's sincerity. This moderation on the part of his political opponents, this desire to impute the best motive even to his "unholy alliance" with an organization whose corruption he has persistently condemned, is one of the finest incidents in this campaign.

But is it deserved? When Mr. Shepard calls Mr. Low a partisan and deliberately ignores his support by a portion at least of the Democratic Party as an independent nominee, can we any longer say that Mr. Shepard is wholly sincere? Does it not show that already the Tammany taint has touched him?

Again, I think too much stress is laid upon Mr. Croker's absentee government. Let us not lose the great in the petty. It is the wickedness of the Government that should give us most concern. Better a righteous rule from Wantage than an unrighteous one from Murray Hill. Enough for us that he has sanctioned vice, that he has profited by the collusion of law protectors and law breakers—enough for us that under his regime a traffic in the souls of defenseless children has grown apace, and that the sanctity of the homes of the poor has been imperiled. What care we whether the sceptre was swayed from Britain or from Lakewood?

And in the face of these damnable conditions Mr. Shepard evades the moral issue and would make the campaign wholly a partisan issue! When the purity of the home is at stake, when the chastity of our youth is at stake, when nearly every department of our City Government is serried with pestilential rottenness, it is time to lay aside party prejudice.

When the house is on fire, we do not allow the particular affiliations of the imperiled inmates to affect the human duty of rescue.

Our house is on fire and many of the inmates are asleep.

MAURICE H. HARRIS,
(Rabbi Temple Israel of Harlem.)

New York, Oct. 16, 1901.

NOT A QUESTION OF PARTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with sorrow and surprise the letters of some of your correspondents summoning us to follow Mr. Shepard into the Tammany camp. We might

"Walk backward with averted gaze
To hide the shame,"

did we not believe in his entire sincerity; we may pity him for his coming disillusionment; but follow him we may not. For cannot these correspondents see that Mr. Shepard is simply a figurehead put to the front by the trickery of the master of Tammany, to give a color and respectability to the organization and to make possible the election of a gang of the old sort; men who should hold most of the real power, and who will adopt honest ways about the time that the Ethiopian changes his skin or the tiger his stripes?

Up to the moment of that nomination the election of the reform ticket had seemed practically assured, but now there is reason to fear that enough votes may be won by the personal reputation of the head of the Tammany ticket to prevent its overthrow; voters who still cling to the notion that this is a party election, and are glad to be able to vote for a reputable Democrat, even if it helps to retain in power a band of thieves and blacklegs.

For what, after all, is the issue but that of honesty, decency, and education over against robbery, licentiousness, and ignorance; of industry and gentle and upright living on the one hand and gambling, idleness, and ruffianism on the other? And how can any honest, intelligent man hesitate? Over and over again beyond doubt or cavil has the ingrained policy of Tammany been exposed; to corrupt and brutalize the police, to blackmail and terrorize upright citizens, to keep our little ones in ignorance and seduce them to crime, to protect and sink yet lower in infamy the keepers or inmates of dens and dives, to plunder the public purse and to defy every just law, human and divine.

Is it a time then for the rich man to think of his sports or his gold, for the poor man not to recognize at last the hands that are robbing and oppressing him? Shall not every one, if he has a ballot or be carried, go first to the registry book and then to the polls? Let us all forget our party labels, Republican, Democrat, and the rest, and stand shoulder to shoulder in a good fight, to smite, hip and thigh, the common foe of all parties, all honor and humanity. It is not a question of party, of policies on which good men may differ, nor of personal invective; it is whether we shall strike for our honest earnings, our home, our lives, our sacred honor. My God, how can any decent man hesitate?

H. D. CATLIN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1901.

IN FAVOR OF MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many other independent Democrats, I have always considered THE TIMES a representative newspaper of that type of men who study and watch with interest the public career of such men as Edward M. Shepard. Personally, Mr. Shepard is to me nearer to the ideal of what a public man should be than any other individual that I know, and I am free to say that President Roosevelt and Seth Low come next, and are as close to the ideal as it is possible for Republicans to get, and I only put the President ahead of Low because he is more democratic.

The situation which exists has been brought about by competition. The best results are never attained without competition, and where there is none, especially in politics, conditions are usually unsatisfactory.

The present municipal administration is an example of what we may expect from either party when they are presented with an opportunity to nominate and elect a ticket without healthy opposition.

The heads of both tickets in the present campaign were chosen after the keenest sort of competition, hence good; but if there had been a sincere and patriotic public spirit underlying the work of the Fusion forces, would it not have resulted in a very much better body and tail on both tickets?

It may be too much to expect of the Republican Party that it should concern itself only in setting a standard by its nomination for the majority party, but this would bring about healthy conditions and would win in the end. No one, however, believes that there is that much good in either party to dictate such a policy.

There are only two great parties, and there always should be only two, and there should not be more. If you agree with this conclusion, how can you expect permanent good to come out of the success of the Low ticket?

Do you suppose that the Fusion forces can so amalgamate as to be a useful instrument for better government two years hence?

Are Sheehan, O'Brien, Coffey, the Single Taxers, the Cits, and the Republicans the kind of material that you would use to amalgamate into a homogeneous mass? As a chemical proposition, there is no basis for belief in either its practicability or possibility.

On the other hand, we have a practical proposition. Mr. Shepard we know to be able, honest, persistent, and patriotic. He will have absolute control of police and the appointment of all of the Commissioners in other departments. He will bring into the Government and into the majority party an element that it has not known for years. He will give to the municipality the practical adaptibility of his knowledge of government gained by years of intelligent and persevering study; he is an expert, and he will throw into it the force of his life's ambition to aid in solving the problem of governing our large municipalities, which is to-day the largest problem which confronts the Nation.

This is what I hoped to see THE TIMES support and I feel humiliated to think that when the history of these times is written THE NEW YORK TIMES will appear as having given its support to the wrong side.

R. W. B.

New York, Oct. 17, 1901.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an old and regular subscriber to your valuable paper, may I ask the courtesy of your columns to explain why, as a former member of Tammany Hall, I find myself compelled to vote against the party with which I have been allied for the past five years?

Tammany, in naming its county ticket, overstepped the bounds of common decency in nominating John T. Oakley for Sheriff, Mayor Van Wyck for Supreme Court Justice, and Mr. Unger for District Attorney.

Mr. Oakley was, until a short time ago, proprietor of a saloon. He was also found guilty of contempt of court by a Judge of the Supreme Court. For these reasons I do not think he is a fit and proper person for the office of Sheriff, which office, his nominator, Congressman Sulzer, stated was "a high and honorable position."

Mayor Van Wyck's connection with the Ice Trust alone proves his unfitness for the position of Supreme Court Judge. A man who, while holding a high office, borrowed money from a President of the bank for the purpose of buying shares in a company that that President was promoting, who had nothing to give by way of security for such loan, is certainly not a fit person to sit on the bench of the Supreme Court, where he might have to decide cases analogous to his own.

Mr. Unger was attorney for Bissert, the convicted bribe-taking policeman. Bissert's case is still in the courts. What would Mr. Unger do if the United States Supreme Court granted Bissert a new trial, and Mr. Unger was District Attorney?

With a number of other Democrats I cannot help regretting that the Fusion nominee for Mayor is not of our political faith, but I think it is far wiser to vote for Mr. Low and the Fusion ticket than for Mr. Shepard and the Tammany ticket. Mr. Shepard, no doubt, would make as good a Mayor as Mr. Low, but, as "you cannot touch pitch without becoming defiled," so Mr. Shepard cannot call himself a reform Mayor while he is associated with such unfit candidates for office as Oakley, Van Wyck, and Unger.

Mr. Editor, there are a number of good Democrats in this city who will vote a split ticket. They will want to vote for Shepard for Mayor and the remainder of the Fusion ticket. Point out to these voters the danger there is in not voting a straight ticket. Every year a great number of ballots are not counted for any one on account of voters trying to split the ticket and not marking the ballot properly. Tammany's county ticket is a bad one, and therefore I am of opinion that every one whose name appears on the same ticket is equally bad.

Vote straight. Put your X in the circle under the emblem of the Citizens' Union, and if all anti-Tammanyites do this we shall have after Jan. 1, 1902, the best set of municipal officers in this city that has ever been elected. Accept my apologies for trespassing on your valuable space, and allow me to subscribe myself.

WALTER H. LEWISSON.

New York City, Oct. 13, 1901.

AN APPEAL TO VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An appeal has been sent to the voters of the upper west side, on the public school question. Public School No. 51, situated in West Forty-fourth Street, has been in need of repairs for some time, not to mention the much needed extension, which should have been constructed on the ground owned by the city for a dozen years in the rear of the present inadequate school house.

The Alumni Association of Public School No. 51, of which I am Chairman, has been endeavoring since last March to have the School Board appropriate the necessary funds to build the extension. A petition was presented to the School Board last Spring, signed by over three hundred taxpayers and business men of this particular section. Many letters were sent, also, to his Honor the Mayor, the President of the Board of Education, and to the several members of the board by the association, and many citizens of the west side, all without avail.

No doubt the same condition of affairs exists in other sections of our city, and it is the duty of all voters, especially those who were fortunate enough to pass from the lowest to the highest grades, finally being graduated therefrom, to cast their ballot against any administration of whatever political faith, that apparently neglects the public schools. The voters should consider the above before casting their ballots on Nov. 5, 1901.

HARRY G. NAST.

New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

AGAINST THE HUMAN LEECHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present campaign in New York is but a phase of the ceaseless warfare which society must maintain against the human leeches that would suck its better life out of it. Republican institutions are always in danger. The trouble is that only spasmodically is the public conscience galvanized into a tremor of activity against the foes who are all the while, directly or indirectly, working for the downfall of the State. "We the people" are too generally a complaisant crowd, unconcerned with public issues except when tax bills are considerably increased, or tariffs altered, or sewers opened in our neighborhood, or saloons started up next door.

The call is for a public conscience which will never allow itself to be chloroformed by stealthy vice and corruption, and which will have a disinterested feeling for the oppressions suffered by the poor man in the tenement, by the toiler in unsanitary sweatshops, and for the families of those ruined by saloons in other wards or districts. The need is for a conscience able to see afar off. It is to the lasting credit of Justice Jerome, for example, that he has looked beyond the narrow confines of a courtroom to behold the filth and folly of the east side; that, not content with perfunctory professional duties, he is trying to do his part to make New York "a fit place for a decent man to live in," and that instead of wrapping himself comfortably and unconcernedly in his official robes he has gone where his heart could be touched with a feeling for concrete cases of oppression, so that he has been moved by stress of personal sympathy to exclaim, "These things hurt!"

Until the dear public becomes sufficiently moralized and Christianized to feel "hurt" (not only by its own personal inconveniences suffered through political corruption, but even more by the piteous sufferings of the submerged victims of vice in the poorer wards of the city—wretches whose shame is taxed to fill the purses of men for whom hell already yawns) little can be accomplished toward the cleaning of the Augean stables. When "these things" begin to hurt the general public "these things" will begin to be healed.

CHARLES A. S. DWIGHT.

Closter, N. J., Oct. 15, 1901.

HE THINKS WE'RE YELLOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When you quote such chaps as Frank Stetson, E. Ellery Anderson, Charles S. Fairchild, and Wallace McFarland as Cleveland Democrats you make me laugh.

They have as much Democracy in them as a pair of goats. Neither you nor they can fool the Democratic people any more. That Stuffed Saint that they worship will never again get a front seat at the convention of the Democratic Party.

What meat do the Cleveland Democrats feed upon that makes them so superior to other Democrats? I am sick of that whole gang, and hope they will tear off their masks and go into the Republican Party, where they belong.

Your paper is somewhat of a demagogue in its appeal to voters, all owing, I suppose, to your association with Cleveland Democrats. It is generally stated and believed that the Stuffed Prophet, Dan Lamont, and Mr. Whitney are the real owners. Be a little fair to Mr. Shepard; his past life should and does entitle him to that.

I am one of your regular readers, but regret you are leaning so much to yellow journalism.

K. B CUMMINGS.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1901.

DISPUTES THE TIMES'S STATEMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the campaign advances there is a noticeable change in the tone of your editorials. You are surely drifting away from the spirit of fairness you earlier manifested toward Mr. Shepard, and from the past expressed policy of your paper to deal impartially with public questions. There is a sense in which this is to be regretted as every departure from a good course is regrettable. But it is natural that when you realize, as you must more and more every day, that fair treatment of Mr. Shepard by the citizens of this city means his overwhelming election, you should endeavor to check the spirit of fairness by indulging in misrepresentation and falsification. I use these words advisedly with full knowledge of their serious import. The instances of such moral lapses on your part are becoming more numerous every day. Permit me to cite one or two of these as illustrations:

In your editorial of the 18th inst., headed "The Old Shepard and the New," I find the following paragraph:

> Suddenly that ground head [meaning Mr. Shepard] bows and passes under the yoke. One week we see his name high on the narrowing list of good men pressed upon the Citizens' Union and the Fusion conference for the Mayoralty nomination. The next it was blazoned upon all the Tammany banners and highways.

Now, I would like you to point out when, during the course of the negotiations looking toward the selection of a Fusion candidate, the name of Mr. Shepard ever appeared on the Citizens' Union list, or was ever suggested. Can it be that the editor of a newspaper is so ignorant of contemporaneous history that he does not know that Mr. Shepard's name was never on the Fusion list, or is your statement to that effect due to the fact that you assume his name should have been upon such list?

Further you say: "This great renunciation and these strange new companionships at once evoked a charge of apostasy." That statement published the day after the now historic speech of Mr. Shepard in Tammany Hall, wherein he declared in almost his first sentence, "I am not here to excuse or to recede from anything that I have said," a statement which he had previously declared in the campaign, sounds very much like deliberate and malicious vilification. What has he ever renounced? In the earlier part of the editorial you have linked together the names of Croker and McLaughlin, as though the two men occupied equal positions of distrust in the Democratic mind to-day, but every one knows that this is not the case. Whatever may be the justice or injustice of the general opinion regarding Mr. Croker, it is beyond question that Mr. McLaughlin is not included in that public condemnation. Of course you knew that the nomination of Mr. Shepard had been forced upon Mr. Croker by Mr. McLaughlin and the Kings County leaders, and therefore, in order to make your readers think that the source of the nomination was as polluted as you allege Mr. Croker to be, you were compelled to express the same condemnation of Mr. McLaughlin as you had of Mr. Croker. This is not at all like THE NEW YORK TIMES prior to the nominations this year.

Referring now to your editorial of the 19th inst., headed, "Is This Partisan?" you speak of Mr. Shepard's charge that Mr. Low is virtually an exclusively Republican candidate, and undertake to disprove Mr. Shepard's statement on that point by citing the fact that a certain certificate of nomination "which enabled Mr. Low to go upon the official ballot as the candidate of the Greater New York Democracy" had been filed on Thursday, containing 25,784 signatures. This you declare to be proof positive that Mr. Low is a candidate of at least that many Democrats. Really, Mr. Editor, you are too innocent, or you must think that the readers of your journal are under seven. Those of us who have had political experience know how the signatures to alleged independent certificates of nomination are procured, and I will venture to say that at least 25,000 of the names on this alleged certificate are the names of Republicans.

I would suggest that if you desire to maintain the reputation of your paper, and wish to come out of this campaign with the public respect and esteem which you have heretofore deserved, that you at least cite facts in your editorials, even if your conclusions based upon these facts be illogical and absurd.

ROBERT H. ROY.

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

THE VOTE FOR MR. LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About a week ago we saw Mayor Van Wyck quoted in one of the evening sheets that Shepard would win by a majority of about 60,000, and two days later the same paper shows us Mr. Croker's estimate to be only 50,000 majority.

Now, after the result of the registration, we hear but very little talk of Tammany majority, the wigwam and its devotees having opened their eyes to the fact that there will be many thousands of true Democrats voting for Seth Low. They will vote for him, not only for his past record, but also believing him to be the best man to deliver the city from the hands of the marauders.

But if New York should again be so severely punished as to have to continue under Tammany misrule, it would again prove the dense ignorance of those who helped to elect Tammany while they meant to elect Shepard. And it would also show up Tammany as a most exemplary organization of its kind, one where each member of the gang seems actually contented with what he has so far received in spoils, priviledges, or otherwise. This apparently equitable distribution of inequitable gains reminds us of what we hear now and then that there is honor among—Tammanyites, and this "honor" seems to us the cement that so far has held the notorious band together. Fortunately, however, Tammany cannot elect itself, because it is not numerically strong enough to do it, and we men of all party shadings must this time give it a soaking that should take the starch out of it forever.

Pardon the slang, but one can hardly help using it when writing of such people.

New York, Oct. 12, 1901. W. B.

THE DUTY TO VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is extremely to be deplored that already partisan feeling and self-interest are intruding themselves into the ranks of the anti-Tammany forces. If we would not repeat the blunder of 1897, with its consequent heritage of misgovernment, corruption, and vice, all citizens who desire to see this city properly governed and purged of Tammany, which is but another name for vice in its most flagrant form, must lay aside all differences of party and creed and stand shoulder to shoulder for Mr Low.

Government is not merely a name, and while all the ills to which flesh is heir should not be charged to the party in power, the ruling party or government of a community can work infinite harm, both morally and financially to each and every individual citizen. The power to do so and the baneful results may not be immediately noticeable, but the seeds once sown will in time reap an abundant harvest.

To defeat Tammany in this city is at all times a difficult problem, and this year, with the possibility of an indictment by the Grand Jury, followed by the probability of a more or less protracted sojourn at Sing Sing confronting certain leaders of Tammany Hall should the fusionists elect their ticket, Croker will be induced to put up one of the hardest fights in the history of the Wigwam to save himself and his disciples, but this should not discourage us, but rather act as an incentive to harder work.

Four years ago there were a number of "eminently respectable" citizens who refrained from voting because they considered the contest hopeless with disunion fighting against the united Tammany organization. At almost every election they occupy a deplorably conspicuous and, to say the least, a decidedly contemptible position by their supine indifference to matters politic. They are a simple-minded folk, so simple that at times they verge on the idiotic, and imagine that because they are law abiding they possess all the civic virtues of a Timoleon.

These individuals, wise in their own conceit, refrain from voting one year because the contest to their small minds appears hopeless, and at another time because they think their candidate will surely win and that a few votes more or less can make little difference.

When they hear of malfeasance and corruption in office, of blackmail levied and collected with impunity throughout the city, of houses of prostitution openly defying the law and polluting the dwellers in the tenement districts, they devoutly thank God, over their after-dinner cigar, that they are not as other men, but at the same time do nothing to prevent the election of corrupt officials, to remove the causes which make the levy and payment of blackmail possible or to ameliorate the condition of those of their less fortunate fellow-citizens who are compelled to reside in the tenement districts.

Being unable to understand the relation between cause and effect, they do not seem to realize that by their inaction they become accessory to the very vice and mismanagement which they condemn.

The man who, knowing better, refrains from voting for and aiding in every legitimate way the election of those men who will strive to purge the city of Crokerism, becomes as much the aider and abettor of vice and corruption as the man who deposits a ballot for Tammany Hall.

Should Tammany again win, those who are responsible for it, either actively or passively, will have much to answer for.

J. W. WATTS.

New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

THE VOTE OF 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your letter column, on the editorial page of THE TIMES, there are many true facts stated which will do a world of good, especially during the present campaign.

Your comparison in Saturday's issue of the Mayoralty vote cast in 1897 is very interesting reading, and has prompted me to submit the following figures, which will show the election of the Fusion candidate for Mayor by 20,000 majority; should the registration continue to show an increase over that of 1897, Mr. Low's majority will of necessity be correspondingly larger:

1897.		1897.	
Van Wyck	233,897	Low	151,540
George	10,846	Tracy	101,863
		George	10,847
Total	244,843	Total	264,250
Vote for Fusion candidate			264,250
Vote for Tammany candidate			244,843
Fusion majority			19,407

The George vote has been equally divided between each faction.

In 1897 we had four prominent citizens to vote for as Mayor; this year the race lies between two of our most learned men, consequently the majority vote obtained by the victor should be much larger.

Another fact which points to the success of the Fusion candidate is the even-money betting on both candidates which has prevailed during the past week; this being a city with a large Democratic majority the Democracy's candidate should be the favorite in the betting, but such is not the case.

As to personalities engaged in by the candidates in their speeches, it is well for both of them to remember their relation of lawyer and client, one to the other and refrain.

Mr. Low is the right man in the right place; Mr. Shepard is a good man in the wrong place.

This year the people will speak at the polls as never before, and no boss or set of bosses, irrespective of party, will be able to stem the tide. This is the land of free thought and the secret ballot, where the poorest citizen's vote counts for as much as that of the millionaire; at one period of each year we are all placed on an equal footing, irrespective of position, nationality, or creed.

C. B.

New York Oct. 14, 1901.

VOTERS KNOW THE FACTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me ask the Tammany readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the cleanest and most truthful newspaper on this Continent, the following question: "Aside from selfish motives, why will you vote the Croker ticket?" Is it not a sad fact that many citizens, old and young, who are otherwise entitled to our respect, have no other reason for voting as Richard Croker directs than the hope of present and future favors. The desire to be "in the swim" and to be "one of the boys" is a disease hard to cure.

It makes no difference to us what Andrew Carnegie said about the Municipal Government of New York, we all know it is not the best on earth. We know its streets are not clean; its Police Department is inefficient and demoralized, and those who are intrusted with its business affairs are working for their pockets all the time. We need no Andrew Carnegie to inform us of the facts; every newsboy knows of the present situation. We do not need to journey to the Skibo Castle of Laird Carnegie in the Scotch highlands to find out how New York is governed. Those of us who were born in New York, and are now living in it, can give the worthy Scot, whose name is prostituted on Tammany campaign banners, many useful points concerning the city of our choice.

Personally I believe that the people of New York know all the facts necessary to arouse their wholesale indignation against our present Crokerized government, and on Nov. 5 they will elect that splendid citizen, Seth Low, as their Mayor.

Mr. Carnegie spends even less time in New York City than Mr. Croker, and this election finds him without the right to vote for either Low or Shepard. If the opinion of a non-resident is so important in this campaign I would suggest the following banner:

WHAT RICHARD CROKER SAID:
I am working for my pocket all the time.
WHAT RICHARD CROKER DID:
He gave us the worst municipal government New York has suffered since the days of Tweed.

HYACINTHE RINGROSE.

New York, Oct. 18, 1901.

HOW PETITIONS ARE SIGNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "Is This Partisan?" in to-day's TIMES is an attempt to answer Mr. Shepard's assertion that Mr. Low is a partisan candidate and that his Democratic support is largely "factitious," and, assuming all your premises to be true, you have demonstrated that there are over 25,000 Democrats in the ranks of the Greater New York Democracy alone, who have, over their signatures, certified that they intend to vote for Mr. Low. One of those premises is that each and every one of the 25,784 persons who signed the Greater New York Democracy petition for Mr. Low's nomination is a member of that organization, or at least a Democrat. You do not adduce any proof of this, but assume it to be a fact, but from my own experience in obtaining signatures to petitions in similar cases, I am confident that at least a majority, if not 95 per cent., of the signers are Republicans. During the past week I, but of friendship for a candidate who had been nominated for a minor office by the Republicans, Citizens' Union, and the Greater New York Democracy, secured the names and took the acknowledgments of a number of citizens living in the district in which he is the candidate, and these persons signed either the Citizens' Union or the Greater New York Democracy petition. All except one of them told me he was a Republican. This candidate required 500 citizens on each of these petitions, and when I asked him if he would have any trouble in securing the requisite number, he said that the Republican organization in the district would see to it that the petitions were more than filled among themselves.

All that the law requires (and all petitions so state) is that the signers shall declare that they intend to support the candidate named in the petition at the ensuing election. As Mr. Low has been nominated by the Republican Party, no Republican need hesitate when presented with a Greater New York Democracy petition to sign and acknowledge the same. Of course I have no personal knowledge that this was done with the Greater New York Democracy petition for the nomination of Mr. Low, but I have been informed that it was, and from my own experience should judge that to be a fact. If so, it will dispose of your argument that the Greater New York Democracy petition demonstrates that four or five times 25,000 Democrats will vote for Mr. Low.

FRED. CYRUS LEUBUSCHER.

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

THE CITY COLLEGE AND MR. LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's mail I received a circular letter urging me, as a graduate of the College of the City of New York, to support Mr. Edward M. Shepard for Mayor, and, "entirely regardless of party or politics," to enroll as a member of the City College Shepard Club, because certain newspapers which support Mr. Low have been unfriendly to the institution which gave me a free education. I cannot find, however, any names attached to this nonpartisan appeal except those of Democrats, many of whom as office holders owe their first allegiance to Tammany Hall, and when one reflects that Mr. Shepard is doing all in his power to prevent the elimination of partisanship from our municipal elections it is hard to see how any one will be persuaded by this appeal to lay aside partisanship and support this friend of our "Alma Mater."

Personally I am not at all convinced that the members of this Shepard Club would not support any other candidate nominated by the man who has dominated this city for the past four years.

Mr. Low is no less a friend of higher education than Mr. Shepard, and the forces which brought about his nomination and which support him in this campaign may more safely be relied upon than the Tammany hordes which are willing to escape the just punishment of their own iniquities under the cloak of a "gentleman reformer," whose name is permitted to head their ticket. The interests of the City College are safe in the hands of Mr. Low, and it is a source of gratification that all of our clean newspapers are united in support of his candidacy.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, JR

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

HOLDS MR. SHEPARD NOT ABOVE REPROACH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why all this ascription of "high character" to Mr. Shepard, as well as of the special gifts that have made him a keen and successful lawyer?

The qualities that form a truly fine character go further than eloquence, adroitness, and legal acumen and knowledge. Chief is that fine sense of honor that renders willful association with the base impossible. Has Mr. Shepard shown that quality? If heretofore, where was it when he crawled into the presence of Dishonor and was "hale, fellow well met" with Croker and his crew?

High character lacks presumptuous vanity. Where can you parallel such attitudinous vanity as that of Mr. Shepard when he declares that "I am the issue; I alone, with my bow and arrow, will kill all the vices of Tammany; my Presence will miraculously change Tammany wrong to Tammany right! The 50,000 serfs on the pay roll of Tammany will never do a single wrong when I am Mayor."

High character is frank and abhors evasion, trickery, and dodging as much as other lying. A gentleman is frank, cannot evade, play tricks, dodge, or lie.

Can this be said of Mr. Shepard?

Was he frank, or was he a dodging trickster when to every public question he says: "I am afraid that's a political question, and I won't talk politics." What fine character did he show when he would neither confirm nor deny the statement of Mr. Low as to giving him certain advice about taxes? Was not that sheer "trick and device"? What fineness of character did he display in refusing to declare against Devery, because "I don't want to bribe the enemies of Devery to vote for me. It would be unconstitutional"?

Did he tell the truth when he declared that this was a partisan fight between Democracy and Republicanism?

Look within your own hearts, every "gentleman" who reads this, and ask yourself: "If I believed in the infamy of Tammany as Mr. Shepard professed to believe, and had as often publicly denounced it, would it be possible for me, as a gentleman, to accept the nomination from and become the intimate associate of Croker, Carroll, Scannell, Unger, Fromme, and their mates, and join them in perpetuating the Tammany infamies?" Your unanimous answer would be, "No!"

For these reasons I protest against describing Mr. Shepard as of "a character above reproach."

J. C. C.

Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1901.

THE INDEPENDENT'S ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial, "The Old Shepard and the New," you have presented an unanswerable argument why independent Democrats should oppose the election of the Tammany candidate. There is no escape from the conclusion that Mr. Shepard has grossly deceived himself, or is attempting to deceive his former associates.

Since the time that it became evident that Mr. Coler would be refused the nomination there has been no doubt in my mind as to what course I would pursue. And now we have men of the type of Van Wyck, Unger, and Fromme rewarded for their services to the machine, while the one conspicuous example of fidelity to the public interests is denied the nomination for which he was the logical candidate, in spite of an almost unanimous demand for his selection by the Democrats of this city. Are we independents to lend our aid to this system of rewarding incompetence and unworthiness, and punishment of integrity and worth? With us lies the decision of this election, and we should see to it that the result be decisive. I have no fear of the result.

The Tammany candidate has frequently referred to Tilden. Where would he stand in this struggle if he were with us to-day—he the uncompromising enemy of Tammany at a time when its record was no worse than it is to-day?

Henry George, Jr., is reported to have said that he was for Shepard, as his father would be if he were alive. This I deny. Henry George was an honest man with an honest mind. He made declarations regarding Tammany during the campaign of 1897, well remembered by those who heard them, and his intellect and conscience were not of the unfortuntionist fashion. Henry George would have been incapable of the twisted reasoning necessary to so reverse himself.

HENRY CLAY PETERS.

Brooklyn, Oct. 18, 1901.

Mr. Shepard His Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read THE TIMES for many years with general satisfaction as to its policy, management, and opinions.

On the present important question of the election of the Mayor of New York, I am somewhat confused and disappointed at the course you are pursuing relative to the candidates. You openly acknowledge the fitness of both men, yet condemn Mr. Shepard for accepting the nomination of his own party, giving reasons which seem to me at least inconsistent.

Laying aside the indirect motives which may have governed the astute politicians on either side in making the nominations, the fact remains that the people want honest management in governing the city, and will probably get the best efforts of the candidate elected. Allowing that the intentions of Mr. Low and Mr. Shepard are the same, there remain the ability, energy, and methods of the man to determine which would be the most successful in instituting the reforms so much needed to establish good government for the city. This can be found out from trial only, but it occurs to me that the one who has the sand to attack the corrupt ring of his own party, openly declared in his acceptance, possesses the qualifications requisite to accomplish this herculean task, and should, in my opinion, have the support and vote of every honest and right-minded citizen.

E. M. SHEPARD.

Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 12, 1901.

The Law and the Independent Voter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's issue differentiating between Tammany under Shepard and reform under Low is clear, concise, and convincing. It is necessary to show unmistakably that in local affairs party lines must be obliterated, and to this end the independent voter should have expression in order that the machine may realize the value and weight that the nonpartisan voter may possess if he exerts himself.

The new election law threatens to disfranchise the Citizens' Union, because in sparsely settled boroughs like Queens it will be almost impossible to induce 1,000 voters to go before notaries and swear that they intend to support the independent ticket, and machine politicians are jubilant thereat.

R. F. M.

New York, Oct. 14, 1901.

City Departments as Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although the Police Department is undoubtedly the rottenest and most corrupt of any in this sadly misgoverned city, the guns of the Fusionists need not be trained entirely on that department. Why overlook the Street Cleaning Department under the management of Nagle, the gambling syndicate man? An inspection of our streets should satisfy any one that they have returned to their old condition of filth since before the days of Col. Waring. Then again our Fire Department headcontrolling purchase of all supplies and getting his "rake off." Our Health and Building Departments are also not what they should be.

Thirty years ago you did a noble work in getting Tweed in jail. The same fate rightfully belongs to many in the present ring of Tammany Hall, if the matter is pushed.

"CONSTANT READER."

New York, Oct. 16, 1901.

Mr. Low's Speeches Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the nomination of Mr. Low was forced by Mr. Platt, to the exclusion of any candidate of Democratic tendencies, was the belief of many before Mr. Shepard's assertion. It seemed also to be upheld by the statement of Mr. Platt last Summer, that Mr. Coler, to whom the mind of every one at that time turned, could not be Mayor, but that Mr. Low, whom he at the last election had defeated, and who, in the meantime had submitted himself to the "revered and honored leader," would receive his support; by the position which the action of the Citizens' Union committee in excluding Mr. Coler's name, and its arbitrary act in postponing the nominating convention until after the Republican Convention had named Mr. Low, and the abuse emanating from or apparently indorsed by them, of Mr. Coler.

If it is possible to show that it is untrue, the demonstration will be of the greatest value to Mr. Low, but he will not be elected if the campaign continues to consist only of abuse of Mr. Shepard.

I intend to vote for Mr. Low, but if this main campaign talks are to be simply Mr. Shepard's personalities, it will be in a heavy-hearted mood.

S. H. MOORE.

New York, Oct. 18, 1901.

Mr. Shepard's Personal Pronoun.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shepard said the other day that he was not a "me to" man, but judging from his speech in Brooklyn at Arion Hall last night, he is an "I" too candidate. He used that expression in that speech ninety-five times, and, by the bye, Tammany Hall not once.

ANTI-SHEPARD-TAMMANY.

New York, Oct. 17, 1901.

The Attitude of Low Democrats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shepard's faith in the Democratic Party seems to me very weak.

We should have enough faith in Democrats to believe that the election of Mr. Low will not prevent their association hereafter to maintain the party in any political conflict in which partisanship shall be justified.

The present campaign is in the interest of good, businesslike administration, to free municipal government from partisanship for evil.

DEMOCRAT.

New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

In Defense of Mr. Shepard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think you are very unfair toward Mr. Shepard. Not a word have you to say in his favor. Your paper to me seems to have adopted Plattism, because it has of late been reeking with it. Your severe attacks on Gen. Tracy of four years ago seem to have changed this year to thorough admiration of him. Not a word have you to say about a possible combination of Lowism and Plattism. Not a word have you to say against Ramapo.

As a reader of your parer, I should think you ought not to be so biased in your editorials, as when you started the inauguration of a "cent" paper you were very particular to say it would be an ideal one, and would not nor could not be controlled by any clique, party, or ism of any kind. That it would be THE TIMES in its true color, and that alone.

Mr. Shepard is a gentleman, Mr. Editor—bear this in mind. You are not combating a rowdy or criminal. You must not and cannot put him down as in favor of or as a supporter of Deveryism. A gentleman cannot be a supporter or backer of any such nasty business. I despise it myself. Yet, Mr. Editor, please bear in mind that Mr. Shepard is a gentleman, and a true one, and treat him accordingly.

JAMES J. MURPHY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1901.

The Issue of the Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great effort is being made and much breath wasted by Tammany poster authors and orators to delude the public into the belief that some political principle is involved in the coming election, and that they, the Tammany people, represent the Democratic Party.

Neither claim has any foundation in truth. Tammany is simply an organization of brigands, with the City Treasury in its hands and a determination to hold it, if possible, and controlled by no principle whatever, political or other. Self-respecting Democrats repudiate it, and believe that the only hope for the regeneration of that party in city and State lies in the complete overthrow of Tammany.

As for the issue involved, it is clearly and sharply cut. It is, plainly speaking, between blackguardism and roguery on the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 20, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TO-DAY:

TWENTY PAGES,

WITH 20-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

AND

Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

WILL THEY FIGHT OR WILL THEY PAY?

In one of his straight-from-the-shoulder speeches, which are the joy of the campaign and the delight of his audiences, Mr. JEROME said the other night that there was a large number of persons in this city who would rather fight than pay, meaning that they would rather fight Tammany than pay blackmail to Tammany. There can be no doubt that if in addition to all that great body of citizens who loathe Tammany on general principles the votes of those who have been blackmailed by Tammany should be cast against it this year we should have honest government from the first of January next.

Unfortunately, through natural cowardice or short-sightedness, there are many who would rather pay than fight. We know of men of the first order of prominence in business and finance in this city who have ignobly given in to Tammany when most humiliating and intolerable demands were made upon them. It is shameful, but it is true, that men ordinarily courageous in affairs stand in mortal terror of CROKER'S thugs and blackmailers. They have taxes to pay and fear punitive assessments; they have business to do with the city and dread vexatious obstructions. So they shrink and cower, and when the day of battle comes, as it has now come, they skulk. Then, too, there is a large class who pay tribute to Tammany in compensation for illegitimate privileges extended to them by the Tammany City Government. With this class, of course, no argument has the least effect. They want and think they need the privileges and the exemptions for which they pay.

CROKER'S coffers are kept full by the abundant streams of illicit revenue that flow in to them from all sources, some of them very dirty sources. When his myriad collectors call around the money is always ready for them. Meanwhile, the Citizens' Union campaign fund is discouragingly meagre and is augmented only by daily driblets. With an indecent complacency, good citizens who really desire the election of Mr. Low assume that he will be elected somehow without any help from them save that of their votes, and many will not take the trouble to come in from their country estates to vote for him, even. It is disgraceful that the urgent appeals for funds from the Citizens' Union should pass practically unheeded in this city that has been so robbed and disgraced by Tammany. The money is needed for the campaign against Tammany. Not one dollar of it will be expended for any unlawful or dishonorable purpose. Without money an effective campaign cannot be made. The result of the election might conceivably turn upon the lack of funds to make a general and vigorous campaign in behalf of Mr. LOW.

Now, leaving out of account the blackmailing, the corruption and the vice of which Tammany is responsible, good government is cheaper than bad government—every intelligent man knows that. During Mayor VAN WYCK'S administration the increase in salaries and wages paid out of the City Treasury has amounted to four and one-half millions, most of it unnecessary and unwarranted expenditure for which the city gets no return. It is purely for the benefit of Tammany. The money that goes into Tammany's pockets comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers. What a foolish lot they are, the taxpayers, to stand this enormous exaction when they might put a stop to it.

The Citizens' Union needs about $75,000. We venture the assertion that there are seventy-five men in this city who might contribute this sum in subscriptions of $1,000 each, and get their money back twice over during Mr. Low's administration by reason of their exemptions from the demands of CROKER'S blackmailers.

Why don't they do it, these seventy-five? Is it because they would rather pay than fight, even when they can fight under cover? These seventy-five, and five times that number of rich men who know that they suffer in pocket from Tammany misrule, will meet their friends and neighbors to-day in their homes, in their clubs, at church or in their walks and drives. When two or three of them meet together why do they not agree one with another that on their way to business to-morrow morning they will call at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 281 Fourth Avenue, and leave their contributions, which should be generous in amount, with the Treasurer, Mr. E. R. L. GOULD?

TWO FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

The Southern papers are not well advised in their severe criticism of the President for inviting Dr. BOOKER WASHINGTON to dinner at the White House. There sat down together on that occasion two gentlemen, one white and the other colored, who are two of the truest Americans born on our soil, and two of the best and most intelligent and influential friends of the South now living.

Mr. WASHINGTON is the best leader of his people that has come up since emancipation. He is at once the most thoroughly informed and the most sagacious man in the country in regard to all matters in which the colored race is interested or involved. That race constitutes at least one-eighth of the American Nation. The President has a perfect right to consult him as to such matters, or as to any others on which his knowledge is valuable. It is not only his right, but his plain duty. In no other way could he prepare his mind so well for the discharge of his own obligations in his high office. Even on the basis of votes the colored race is entitled to as careful study as the whole South. There are as many colored men entitled to vote in the United States under the Constitution as there are, white and colored together, who voted for President in 1900 in all the ten Southern States. The President is bound to learn as well as he can the views and the information of a leader of such a proportion of the American people.

The notion that in doing so in the way in which he thought most convenient and proper, at his own table, he was indorsing the idea of social equality between all whites and all colored men, is absurd. No such equality was involved, and the idea of it is one which Mr. WASHINGTON for reasons which every other gentleman of like delicacy and good sense will appreciate, has always declined to discuss. What President ROOSEVELT did, as President, he had a right to do; what he did as host at his own table he not only had a right to do, but it is the business of no one else. So far as concerns the prejudice against negroes, it is well to remember that Mr. WASHINGTON has always done all that he could possibly do to avoid awakening it, and has also done all that he could do to prevent its embittering influence on those of his own race. He has taught them on all occasions, and especially in his work as an educator, to devote all their efforts to deserving the respect and confidence of their white fellow-citizens, and to let the manifestation of that respect and confidence take care of itself. He has even gone so far as to advise them to avoid the rooted prejudice which is aroused in the minds of the whites of the South by the exercise of their political rights, telling them that it is of far greater moment to them that they should show their capacity to earn an honest living by industry, thrift, and sobriety than it is for them to seek whatever advantage may come from political action. As to the thorny and difficult question of social or semi-social advantages, privileges, rights—whatever you choose to call them—Mr. WASHINGTON has very wisely, with much tact, and with perfect self-respect, urged on his people the course that is best for them, and in the circumstances infinitely the best for the whites. He has steadily subordinated it to the question of good citizenship and good conduct.

Our friends of the South must permit us to point out that Mr. WASHINGTON, judged by his character and standards of public duty and by his achievement, considering the conditions under which he has worked, his ancestry, education, opportunity, is the most distinguished Southerner of our time. His services to the South in matters of the greatest importance and the greatest difficulty, in dealing with the problem which the whites of the South agree is most trying, are of the utmost value. It is not well to repay such services with unkindness and contempt and insult. It is not fair or wise or according to the conventions that should be observed by self-respecting men. The South should be rejoiced that the President is ready to confer with a man so fitted to aid him in the policy which the South needs and as to which he and Mr. WASHINGTON and many of the wisest white men of that section are entirely agreed. As to the time and place and manner of the conference it is no more the concern of the South than it is ours: that is, it is none at all.

THE NEW VOTERS.

The figures of three days of registration—the results of the fourth day have not been compiled at this hour of writing—indicate that the total Mayoralty vote this year will be not far from 50,000 greater than that cast at the Mayoralty election of 1897. The increase may be considerably greater than that, and will be if the deeper interest in the election shall call to the polls a higher percentage of the registered vote. Less than 92 per cent. of the voters who registered four years ago took the trouble to vote.

What has Tammany done to deserve to win the support of these new voters? Is the record of VAN WYCK'S administration so pure and glorious that young men coming of age will be likely to cast their first votes to keep Tammany in power and continue that kind of government?

Why did CROKER nominate Mr. SHEPARD? Because he knew that with a candidate of the Van Wyck type or with any candidate chosen from Tammany he would be disastrously beaten. In other words, he was on the run when he nominated Mr. SHEPARD. He is on the run now. We have an impression which it would require evidence to remove that the Tammany leaders and managers already know that they cannot elect their candidate for Mayor. They may try to save something from the wreck by selling out SHEPARD in exchange for votes for VAN HOESEN, FROMME, and UNGER. It cannot be that they expect to elect Mr. SHEPARD, their candidate of desperation, against the forces united in support of Mr. Low and decency.

TO ALTER OLD TENEMENT HOUSES.

An organized movement is making by a comparatively few persons who have habitually opposed all efforts at tenement house reform in the past to make the new tenement house law unpopular with tenement house owners, by telling them that they will be compelled to tear their houses to pieces and practically reconstruct them at an expense of thousands of dollars in order to comply with the new law. The Real Estate Record and Guide has made itself to some extent the organ of these malcontents. Mr. VEITH, the Secretary of the late Tenement House Commission, has written to that journal a letter which it candidly publishes exposing the misstatements that have been made and showing how slight the alterations are that are required.

That the owners of the old rookeries, with their dark, unventilated rooms, should object to spending a few dollars to make their houses fit for human habitation is not surprising. The same clamor went up from them years ago when they were required by the Board of Health to cut in a few windows in their buildings. For over forty years New York has been demanding that these old tenements should be made a little more fit for human beings, and now that they are about to be made so, it is not likely that the community will permit an iota of the new law to be relaxed.

Leading physicians who testified before the Tenement House Commission stated that to these dark, unventilated rooms was attributable the fact that pulmonary tuberculosis had become "practically epidemic" in this city, 8,000 deaths from this disease occurring here each year, and there being 20,000 cases of the disease in a well-developed form.

It is reported that an attempt is being made to influence the two political parties by threatening to defeat for re-election any Senator or Assemblyman who voted for the Tenement House bill. That such an attempt will fail is a foregone conclusion.

THE ROYAL RIVALS.

It would be a strange turn of the wheel of fortune if France, under the republic, as under the First and the Second Empires, should become again the object of wooing by rival European Powers. Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW, writing from Rheims after the review at which the Czar was honored, says, in the current number of The Independent:

> A Frenchman watching the show with me ventured the opinion that in five years there would be an alliance between Germany and France; Russia would be hated, and WILLIAM II. would pay a formal visit to Paris and be acclaimed as France's only friend. This is not so wild as it sounds at this moment.
>
> In some respects the visit of the Czar to France was far from pleasant to the French people. It was very naturally felt by the French Government that every possible precaution should be taken that he did not fall a victim to any Anarchist, and Anarchists are extremely difficult to foil, if they have a plot formed. So the Russian monarch stole into France in a car, the movements of which were not announced, along a railway line every fifty feet of which was guarded by a soldier, and when he entered the great Cathedral of Rheims, the streets his carriage traversed were absolutely emptied, and an army of secret police occupied every corner of the vast edifice. That was not agreeable for the citizens of the nation that was expending immense sums to do honor to its ally. "If he is so afraid that we will kill him," said a Frenchman, reported by Mr. BIGELOW, "why doesn't he stay in Russia?" Nor did the Czar take any pains to conciliate his hosts. "He paid no attention to the guard of honor drawn up to receive him," says Mr. BIGELOW, "did not salute them in return for their presenting arms; did not even look about to admire the architecture of this marvelous old cathedral; did not even converse with the French President; merely looked straight ahead of him as though the whole show was a bore, and he wished it would close." Mr. BIGELOW thinks that the Czar's manner is that of a weak and unhealthy man. "He has the appearance of a timid man pretending to be indifferent. That may be the reason that he assumes a bearing that looks like swagger. While he was in sight the only subject in which he showed apparent interest was the set of his white cap, which on leaving the sacred building he replaced on his head at a jaunty angle, feeling it several times to make sure that it was according to his taste."

And Mr. BIGELOW draws this comparison between the Czar and the Kaiser:

> The German Emperor would have been too much absorbed in asking questions to have bothered as to whether his cap was on head or tails; he would have discovered everything there was to be known about the Rheims Cathedral; he would have walked around it; he would have craned his neck to see as much as possible of it while driving up to it for the first time: he would have had a pleasant smile for the people assembled to do him honor—he would have reviewed the guard of honor and inquired in regard to their special organization; he would have done a dozen things which it never entered the head of NICHOLAS to do.
>
> It will be urged that the Kaiser is an hereditary enemy, but it is not many more years since France was fighting Russia than it is since it was in arms against Germany, and republics do not cherish hatred as dynasties do. It has long seemed possible that WILLIAM of Germany would seek the friendship of France, and such seeking in itself would be most flattering to the French. As between Germanic and Latin race feeling there is, of course, a rooted difference, but there is no such difference as there is between Western and Oriental, and Russia is essentially Oriental. It is by no means fanciful to entertain the notion that the time may come, and may not be very distant, when France can decide the balance of Europe. If that time could come, we have every reason to hope that its influence would be thrown in the scale for peace and for the progress to which peace is the essential condition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Taking up what it calls our "scolding" of two steamship Captains who recently sighted a dangerous derelict off the coast of Maryland and made no attempt to destroy it, The Marine Journal does a little scolding itself, not of Captains, but of THE TIMES for scolding the Captains. The latter, it says, cannot destroy derelicts, because this, in most cases, can be done only by the use of explosives, which merchant passenger steamers are not allowed to carry. There is something in this argument, but our critic would hardly deny that even without the use of explosives many, if not most, derelicts could be sent to the bottom at vastly less expense by the merchant Captains who come across them by accident than is involved in sending a naval vessel to do the work after the Captain has reached port—often hundreds of miles away—and made his report. The naval vessel may or may not be sent, and it may or may not find the derelict. If the task is undertaken and is successfully performed, it is at a cost to the public large enough to pay many times over what most merchant vessels would lose if they delayed their voyage for several days for the purpose of removing from the sea a deadly trap set in the pathway of commerce. Any country which now uses its public vessels to some extent in this service could therefore well afford to set aside an adequate sum with which to remunerate the owners of private vessels whose employes might perform it within a given distance of that country's coast. Steamers with perishable cargoes or carrying passengers could not, perhaps, be expected to engage in such work—we are willing to concede that much to The Marine Journal—but there are others in large numbers that always forget their hurry when there is profit in sight—when, for instance, they can earn big salvage money by towing to port a disabled or abandoned ship. Certainly the present system is wasteful and unsatisfactory in every sense, and it is absurd to suppose that a better one cannot be devised. The Marine Journal's argument that the destruction of derelicts gives the navy something to do in time of peace is too weak for serious consideration.

—For some months past passengers taking the Third Avenue elevated trains at the City Hall station have had a fairly comfortable time of it, even at the hours of the evening rush for home. The absence of the crowding which we used to complain about so often and so bitterly was due in most part to the decreased, or better distributed, traffic which is characteristic of the Summer patronage of the elevated trains, but some of the improvement must be credited to the new footway on the outside of the eastern track and to an awakening of the station guards to the necessity for showing a little activity and intelligence in directing and controlling the struggling currents of humanity on the narrow central platform. The guards haven't done much, but, contrary to their former custom, they have done something. To be exact, they have attempted to prevent the arriving passengers from congregating at the lower end of the platform by industrious and stentorian bellowings of phrases like "Step right up to the other end!" and "Plenty of room in the forward cars!" Not many folks obeyed, but some did, and the result has been comparative comfort at a place where torture and peril used to be the rule all the year round. Now, however, the regular Autumnal increase of travel has come, and the inadequacy of the present measures is beginning to show itself. Would it not be possible for the station guards, since they have at last found out that they can do more than watch the tumultuous passage of the nickel-producers, to become really alive and exert themselves to the extent of their ability toward mitigating the evils of a situation that will never be really satisfactory until the road buys some more land and makes a bigger station? Could they not, for instance, keep open a passage for the passengers on trains arriving on the western track, instead of allowing the passengers eager to take their places to crowd a dozen deep in front of the car gates? Other suggestions could be made, but one at a time is enough for minds that move so slowly as do those of the Manhattan Directors and their employes.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston's registration this year is the largest in the history of the city, being 108,240. The total at the Presidential election last year was 106,329.

* * *

"Love makes memory eternal" has been selected as the motto of the Society of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in session in Staunton, Va., and laurel as the emblematic flower for Virginia.

* * *

Ex-Gov. B. R. Sherman of Iowa says for his State that it has a larger percentage of teachers to scholars in the public schools than any other Commonwealth in the Union. There are in round numbers 28,000 school teachers in the State and 540,000 school children.

* * *

The Democrats have nominated Amadee Cloutier, a French Canadian by birth, of Lawrence, for the Massachusetts State Senate. Mr. Josiah Quincy predicts his election, and if the prediction proves true he will be the first of his race to serve in that honorable body.

* * *

Friday, Oct. 11, was the hottest day of the year in San Francisco, the thermometer marking 91 degrees at 4:45 P. M. Usually the hottest part of the day in that city is between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the temperature is lessened by cooling Western breezes. But on that Friday this cooling Western breeze failed to come.

* * *

Joseph R. Wilson has been elected President of the senior class of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, having already served in that office during the two preceding years. It is said his is the first case in the 110 years of the department that a member of a class has been chosen its President in every one of the three years of its course.

* * *

The City Councils of Philadelphia have voted to permit the Liberty Bell to be taken to Charleston, S. C., for exhibition at the exposition there. As the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia buildings on the show grounds are not likely to be completed before the latter part of December, the bell probably will not go until after the Christmas holidays.

* * *

The Mississippi and Ohio River Pilots' Society has prepared a petition to Congress asking that the Mississippi Lighthouse Service be transferred to the United States Engineer Department. The petition recites that "the beacon lights on the Mississippi River are a part of river improvement, and should be in charge of those who control river improvement."

* * *

Joseph L. Thompson of Franklin, N. H., who is now in the eighty-fifth year of his age, has taught school in that town and vicinity for sixty-five years. He says, as one thing learned in his long practice of his calling, that one-third of a teacher's time is taken up in maintaining order. On the wall of his "study" hangs a card with the word "Why" in large letters. This, he says, has been his motto all through his life and studies.

* * *

The Board of Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund has made arrangements for Booker T. Washington to visit all the Southern States and deliver addresses to "his people," the negroes, urging them to seek to become better citizens in every respect. Mr. Washington himself says: "Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the Secretary and agent of the John F. Slater Fund, is a Southern man and one deeply interested in all affairs affecting the South. It is mainly upon his initiative that these meetings are being held."

THE NEGRO IN MARYLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the special to THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 14th I noticed a statement of Mr. Murray Vandiver, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in which he avers that his party "wants the whites to rule in Maryland." The evident purpose of the statement is to make the people outside of the State believe that the civil Government of that State is in danger of "negro domination," which is all moonshine. The State of Maryland never in its history was in the hands of the negro, and outside of a few petty clerkships in the City of Baltimore the negroes have held very few offices. If the avowed purpose of the supporters of the Maryland Democracy is by the suppression of negro voters elect a Democratic Legislature, which in turn will send ex-Senator Gorman back to the United States Senate, then such purpose should be made known.

The Anglo-Saxon race is known for its love of fair play, but in this instance there is a noticeable departure from the teachings and traditions of their fathers. Chicanery, trickery, and fraud should have no place in the Democracy of Maryland, which has contributed so much to the dignity of American thought, industry, and morals. Furthermore, the Commonwealth of Maryland has at no time been disturbed in its "peace and good order."

Locally, as the colored electors accumulate money they buy homes, enter business on a small scale, and in a measure help to create the wealth of the State. In proportion to the assessed value of their land, &c., they contribute to the wealth of the State. They are essentially the "draught horses" of the State, and outside of exercising their right of suffrage they never seek to "hold office," which is the goal and highest aspiration of a certain class of men who agitate no negro rule. The truth of the matter is that there is more sympathy between the middle and poorer classes of Maryland white people and the negro than there is between the political leaders and the poor whites. I know communities in the State where the whites help to support the colored churches, help the blacks to procure suitable school teachers, and, in short, there is little or no political antagonism between the races, whereas, on the other hand, the white people preferably employ colored help. Why? Because the storekeeper and local merchants know that the colored people do not intend to "leave" as soon as they get a few shekels ahead, but they spend their money at the local stores, thus contributing to the general prosperity of the community in which they live. Ask the smaller merchants throughout the State, the grocer, the butcher, the coal dealer, the milliner, and they will speak only kindly of the negroes as a class.

The race hatred that is now being aroused in Maryland is an importation from Edgefield County, South Carolina, which the Democratic Party of that State now seeks to use for nefarious political purposes. Let Chairman Vandiver alone, and suffice it to say that the smaller merchants and the capitalist class will not rally at the false shibboleth that has long ago lost its charm in that great Commonwealth, which has joined the ranks of the States whose industrial development contributes to the supremacy of the American products in both foreign and domestic markets.

JAMES BODDY.

Rowlandsville, Cecil County, Md., Oct. 15, 1901.

WILLIAM McKINLEY'S MORAL LEGACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The period of official mourning for the beloved William McKinley is at an end; the flag that he loved and honored in peace and in war will float at full mast again, but it will be many days before the wounded hearts of his countrymen will be healed; the providence that removed from among us so mighty a statesman, so loyal a patriot, has not fallen lightly upon a reverent people. We are heavily chastened still, for "he was wounded for our transgressions," and even those of us who loved him most and do most sincerely lament his death, are not free from bloodguiltiness before God unless we are doing all in our power to deliver our land from the terrible spirit of anarchy which has walked our streets so long, a criminal unwhipped of justice.

We must frown upon such exhibitions of free speech and free press as would dethrone Liberty and put anarchy in her place; we must show our practical disapproval of vilifying newspaper cartoons of our rulers, of whatsoever party, and, finally, we ourselves must be more kind in our political criticism of those whom we have reason to honor for their principles, even when we cannot approve their policy.

These are a few of the lessons which may be taught us by the hard experience through which we have been passing—blessed are we if we learn them.

I believe the political life of the American people will be purer, their domestic life more sweet, and their religious life more consecrated because of the holy influence emanating from the well-spent life and triumphant death of William McKinley. Could he have left a richer legacy?

EVA COOMBS.

New York, Oct. 16, 1901.

The McKinley Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting your editorial of to-day on the McKinley monument, I think you misapprehend the object of the Memorial Association recently formed at Cleveland. It is not proposed to build a McKinley arch at Canton, but simply to build a suitable memorial at his home and burial place.

It seems to be eminently proper that this should be done, and when funds for that purpose have been furnished by the people who honored and loved him, any surplus that remains is to be contributed for such memorial as may be determined upon for Washington City. This is expressly stated in the address issued at Cleveland by the trustees of the association.

I think the first consideration should be to mark Mr. McKinley's grave, then let us build for him a memorial arch or whatever may be deemed best, at Washington, that shall commemorate for all time his deeds as one of the greatest citizens and Presidents of the United States of America.

C. N. BLISS.

New York, Oct. 17, 1901.

A McKinley Memorial Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There could be no memorial more appropriate and in keeping with the unselfish life of our late President than an endowed hospital or children's home, and I hope THE TIMES will see fit to use its influence in having such a memorial of usefulness and architectural beauty chosen.

It would appeal to the people in bringing generous subscriptions and bequests, and be an excellent precedent for future memorials, which should be the more worthy in being useful.

OSCAR R. COAST.

New York, Oct. 17, 1901.

ONE WHO PITIES CZOLGOSZ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know it is impolitic, but I cannot think it is un-Christian to feel a deep sympathy for the young man who is so soon to pay the supreme penalty for the taking of President McKinley's life. We boast of being the best Government in the world, and of having the freest press and the right to the freest speech, but like our Christianity it is largely a name, not a substantial fact. There is not a representative of the secular press so far as I have seen that has had the courage to give space to letters or editorials expressing sympathy for Czolgosz, and the pulpit utterances would disgrace all the so-called dangerous tenets of anarchy. Even the press, dedicated to free thought and speech, have had to lie low until the spirit which now possesses the people who stand for law and order (!) shall have spent its mob fury.

I even find in The Commoner this paragraph: "After Czolgosz is condemned and executed, (the sooner the better,) &c." And this from a man I have admired and honored as a leader of men and a Christian.

How little of the spirit of the Master do we find in this attitude of his professed followers toward this young man, who, however mistaken in his act, we have no means of judging fairly. His act, as another teacher I have looked up to says, was barbarous, but I do not think he looks like a barbarian. What do we know of the impelling force within which he had no choice but to follow? I think there was something deeper than the desire to kill that was the cause of the deed. But, whatever it was, I do not see how as humans, to say nothing of Christians, we can help standing in awe before such a soul experience as this man has gone through facing the "vengeance is mine, I will repay" of the Lord, and has yet to face by man's sentence of death.

It seems to me that before our Christian press and pulpit arraign anarchy and atheism, Christians—so called—should search the inmost recesses of their own souls and see if they are not disciples of Moses rather than of the gentle Nazarene, who said "A new law I give unto you, that ye love one another."

Deplore as we all must the act that takes a life, whether of the President or the humblest toiler of the earth, it seems to me that Christian charity should extend sympathy to this soul standing in the shadow of a great crime and a horrible death. Grant that the law of Moses is none too good for this young man, shall we who shrink from death even in "the odor of sanctity" gloat over the expiation of blood for blood?

Executive death, as we mete it out, is mere revenge, and does not even effect the repression of crime. Lynch law, without undue torture, is much more humane, for the blood is hot—but the cold processes known as lawful are almost fiendish. Think of deliberately strapping a human being in a chair, making him suffer a thousand deaths in the process, beside which the final turning on of the electric current is a blessed release.

And yet we call ourselves a Christian and civilized people. We are barbarians all—not only those who execute our Mosaic laws, but we who stand by unmoved and permit them to be executed without a protest. Elbert Hubbard calls the prison guard who holds a gun "a piece of moral punk." We all seem not to be much more than "moral punk" ourselves.

For myself, I am ashamed of the age in which I live, and of the country which boasts of having reached the topmost heights of civilization.

AGNES CAMERON WATSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1901.

Oblivion for the Assassin's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of yesterday, every one must agree with you that one of the best methods of punishing and discouraging Anarchists is to deprive them, as far as possible, of the notoriety which seems to be one of their chief ambitions.

I would like to suggest, in this connection, that the name of the execrable wretch who has recently plunged this whole Nation in such sorrow should never be mentioned. Let no mar defile his lips with it; let no press pollute its types with it. If it is ever necessary to speak of him, let him simply be called "the assassin" or "McKinley's assassin." And when the hour comes for the expiation of his crime let none be present except such as are absolutely required by law, and one representative of The Associated Press. All we need is to be assured that his wretched life has paid the forfeit. And on the next day let us have no parade of details, simply the fact that the law has taken its course.

I am sure you will agree with me that this will be "All the news that's fit to print" on the subject.

A. W. C.

New York, Oct. 16, 1901.

ALLEGED "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much amused by your remarks in yesterday's TIMES about Mrs. Eddy's "paid capper." If, as the "paid capper" says, "Christian Science is a recognized mode of healing," how would this "capper" explain Mrs. Stetson's failure to heal her husband? The writer of this letter has heard Mrs. Stetson say "she went into Christian Science in order to heal her husband." Also Mr. Carol Norton's failure to heal his father-in-law, who is a firm believer in Christian Science, and has been treated by Mr. Norton, Mrs. Stetson, and others, but has been confined to his bed for several years, and is unable to walk. Also the presence of a number of people more or less deaf, who sit in the front row of a Christian Science church in this city, and are known as "Hospital Row."

This is only equaled by Mrs. Anna Holden, who testified in the Brush will case that she did not doubt the power of Christian Science to raise the dead, when her own husband and also her brother, both of whom were Christian Scientists, died of consumption under Christian Science treatment.

A READER.

New York, Oct. 18, 1901.

Christian Science Defenders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with considerable satisfaction in this morning's TIMES your editorial anent the impudent epistle sent you by "one of the paid cappers for Mrs. M. B. C. P., &c., Eddy's game." All that is necessary to uncover one of these official defenders is for something antagonistic to Christian Science—that medley of fraud and insanity—to appear in one of the newspapers, when forthwith one of the "cappers" will rush into print, and with loud protestations against the "injustice" done his beloved science (?) proceed to demolish all adverse criticism by publishing the last word that could be said on the subject, i. e., the statement of the healer (?) attending the case.

It is a source of sincere gratification that at least one newspaper in the City of New York fully understands this contemptible nonsense and debasing humbug, and will not allow itself to be hoodwinked by anything any "publication committee" may say or do.

JOSEPH B. BARRY.

Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1901.

Anti-Maclayite's Suspicion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the telegraphic dispatch from Washington printed in THE TIMES of to-day, in which are the naval estimates for the year ending June 30 next, it is stated that "one of the new items is for a twelve-hundred-dollar librarian at the New York Navy Yard."

If I am not mistaken, this is the post which is at present more or less filled by "the greatest living American historian," as The New York Sun has termed the Mr. Maclay who, while upon the rolls as a laborer at the navy yard, was engaged in formulating and announcing to the world, through the medium of an alleged "History of the Navy of the United States," aspersions and charges against Rear Admiral Schley.

Can it be that the Secretary of the Navy proposes to reward this man by establishing an office for his benefit? It would not, in the light of other events, be at all strange.

ANTI-MACLAY.

New York, Oct. 17, 1901.

Architects and Librarians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appointment of three prominent firms of architects to work out together the designs for the various branches of the public library is a good thing, as far as it goes. But librarians have an old grudge against architects—and rightly, too—for their neglect of the practical side.

Some of the most notable library buildings are glaringly deficient in their provision for the working force, not to speak of faults affecting the convenience of the readers themselves. The best librarians, as well as the best architects, should be employed, or, at least, consulted, in the matter of plans, lighting, and all the details that mean so much in a library. I trust it is a matter of course that Dr. Billings, at least, is to be looked to for advice, by the architects, as to the planning of these libraries.

A LIBRARIAN.

New York, Oct. 17, 1901.

A Word for City Architects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From nearly 1,000 advertised architects now situated in Greater New York the officers of the New York Library have selected just three firms, and a probable fourth, to design, &c., the sixty-five new library buildings to be erected in the Greater New York.

To the profession, which can calculate easily upon at least 100 practitioners who are the peers in reality of any of the selected ones, this condensed selection savors of cliquetism, and is not very flattering to the great majority who were looking for a distribution of the awards for these sixty-five buildings in a more just and popular way.

Nearly 1,000 architects in Greater New York, and only four selected to erect sixty-five buildings! Think of it! What must the community here and elsewhere consider these architects to be, when from 1,000 only four could be selected to do this library work? The scheme to so minimize so grand an opportunity for the display of architectural progress seems a perversion of the benevolent spirit in which this munificent bestowal was made by the generous donor, Mr. Carnegie. Such a slight on the architectural profession here is rather too pointed to be allowed to pass with impunity.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Oct. 17, 1901.

Sampson and the Vice Admiral's Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is, in the City of Washington, "a sweet little cherub who sits up aloft," in the Bureau of Navigation as its chief, and his name is Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield.

Now this same cherubic individual has suddenly discovered that whenever our navy is called upon to take part in any ceremonial in a foreign country, we can produce no officer of adequate rank to represent us, and while every petty kingdom and principality can produce its Admirals and Vice Admirals galore, this great nation can only produce a Rear Admiral; and he hastens to suggest that when Congress meets in December a bill be introduced by the House Naval Committee providing for four Vice Admirals. This is all very well, but why this haste? We managed to get, along very comfortably for a century with Commodores and Rear Admirals.

On the 9th of October Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley was retired; no danger of President Roosevelt sending in his name. Rear Admiral William T. Sampson does not retire until February, 1902; plenty of time to send in his name.

Now, my dear "cherub," Lincoln used to say: "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Oct. 16, 1901.

Wants Lands Given to City Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in Sunday's TIMES entitled "The American Indians as Farmers," is exceedingly interesting, especially this paragraph: "The Government first came to the conclusion that manual labor would exercise a greater influence toward civilizing the red men than anything else, as early as 1887, when the first lands were alloted to them. It was then believed that the proper way to go about teaching Indians to farm was to place them on a quarter section of good land, saying, 'You must get a living out of this or starve.'" In reading this article, the idea suggested itself that if giving quarter sections of good land is a good thing for the Indian, and it certainly has been a good thing for the roving, drunken, devil-may-care, wild, and inherently untamable savage, why should it not be a good thing for our intelligent, industrious, and highly civilized unemployed?

Recently the police scooped in a horde of these poor, unfortunate, homeless men who were in the habit of sleeping all night in front of the Madison Square Post Office and, no doubt, sent them to the Island for the Winter at the city's expense. Would it not be better to give 'em a quarter section of good land, with tools, and let 'em dig out a living for themselves? Paternalism? Well, isn't it a far worse kind of paternalism to keep them on the Island?

DAN CAVANAGH.

New York City, Oct. 14, 1901.

A Connecticut Rhyme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear New York Times we write to say
How glad our good friend Josie felt
When she found out a Hartford girl
Had made a rhyme for Roosevelt.

E. W.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 17, 1901.

One More Roosevelt Rhyme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there room for one more? If so,
We'd love to hear from Abbot Platt
Exactly how his toes felt,
When by the convent door he sat,
And something dropped—not in his hat—
About the size of Roosevelt.

X.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1901.

A Roosevelt Stanza.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Another:

We good rough riders of this town,
With cowboy hats of softest felt,
Would gladly swap them for the crown
Now worn by Teddy Roosevelt.

F. S. K

Roseville, N. J., Oct. 17, 1901.

NUGGETS.

An Unreliable Guide.

Freddy—Ma, according to my appetite, it must be near dinner time.

Mamma—Yes, but your appetite is usually fast.—Judge.

Wheels Fall Off.

"There don't seem to be so many bicycles as formerly."

"No; it's riding, instead of riders, that is falling off now."—Indianapolis News.

Weak Point of the Pointer.

Nimrod—The trouble with your bird dog is that he doesn't seem to be able to know a bird when he sees one.

Ramrod—Yes, that's his weak point.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Excluded Him.

He—I saw an interesting educated pig the other day that—

She—Oh! indeed, I—

He—Come, now! Don't say it! You were going to say you suppose I looked in a mirror, weren't you?

She—Not at all. I don't consider you interesting or educated.—Philadelphia Press.

Sir.

A new boy had come to school fresh from the country, and the ready "Sir" and "Miss" of the city child were quite unknown to him. "What's your name?" queried the master. "George Hamilton." "Add 'Sir' to that, boy." "Sir George Hamilton," came the unexpected reply.—Boston Courier.

Ready to Experiment.

"Did you know that you can take an ordinary bottle filled with old bourbon and by holding it firmly and horizontally with the left hand and striking it sharply on the concave bottom with the other hand, force the cork out?"

"No. Where could I get such a bottle?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE STAGE VILLAIN.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

Under the painted canvas tree
The wicked villain stands,
With blue-black whiskers on his face
In coarse and shining strands,
And gleaming daggers tensely held
In both his sinewy hands.

His record's bad and black, and long,
He's "wanted" everywhere,
Detectives crack are on his track,
Yet never find his lair,
Until, just as the curtain falls,
They land on him for fair.

Act in, act out, he maims and slays,
And lies, and robs, and steals;
He sneaks along with dagger drawn
Behind the hero's heels,
And yet no crime, however foul,
His purpose dark reveals.

The children coming home from schoor
(A millionaire's, of course,)
He gags and binds and carries off
Upon a charging horse,
And though they howl, and plead and wail,
He never shows remorse.

In fact, he says but little, save
When some deep plan is spoiled,
When some bold hero lands the girl
For whom the villain's toiled,
He growls between his close-clenched teeth
In awful accents, "F-f-f-f-foiled!"

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And prays both loud and long,
And lifts his large and deep bass voice
In spiritual song,
For playing the church-member dodge
Is where he most is strong.

Killing, destroying, embezzling,
Through every act he goes,
Each moment sees some new-formed plan
To add to human woes,
Something attempted, something done,
Has foiled his many foes.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
No longer will we lack
The means to trace a villain down
And catch him in his track.
We'll straight pursue all deep-voiced men
Whose whiskers are blue-black!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK IN ENGLAND

"Whirl of the Town" Proves a Complete Failure.

Sousa's Great Success—San Toy's Popularity Unabated—Sarah Bernhardt's Programme.

Special, Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The leading theatrical topic is a forthcoming première. Clyde Fitch's "The Last of the Dandies," at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Beerbohm Tree as Dorsay. The production will undoubtedly be unsurpassed as a pictorial reproduction of London gay life when Dickens and Bulwer were young, and Dorsay set the fashions in men's dress, while the leading rôle offers Tree a rare opportunity to display his powers of composition in character and to exhibit his graces as a comedian.

The title of Henry V. Esmond's new play, to be produced by Lewis Waller at the Duke of York's Theatre, has been changed to "The Sentimentalists."

A burlesque on Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes," which is the most successful play now in London, will shortly be produced at Terry's Theatre.

The Playgoers' Club, which took up George Alexander's challenge to find an actable play in the manuscripts submitted by unknown authors has chosen from the 400 submitted a drama of modern life by a lady who calls herself "Netta Syrek," hitherto unsuccessful as an author of short stories. Alexander must now produce the play, which probably, like most dramatic prize winners, will turn out to be dull and lifeless.

Meyer Lutz, the veteran composer of light music and Gaiety Theatre burlesques, and withal a serious musician of some ability, will shortly have a big benefit, as old age has overtaken him in poverty.

Sarah Bernhardt's programme for her Paris theatre this season does not include the much-advertised "Francesca" of Marion Crawford.

As might have been expected, Gaston Schefer's drama, "Le Roi," about which all the recent fuss at the Comédie Française was made, proves dull in performance.

"La Vie Publique," by Emile Fabre, at the Théâtre Antoine, pictures in four acts French political life exactly as it is, reproducing everyday occurrences with fidelity and vividness. The scenes are laid in a provincial town at the time of the election of a Mayor, and all the parties are represented—Clericals, Republicans, Radicals, and Anarchists. The feminine interest is slight, but the play gains a certain sort of success.

E. A. D.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Rewriting "The Whirl of the Town," (book by Hugh Morton, music by Gustave Kerker) has not saved it. The play was seen for the last time at the Century Theatre to-night, and the company will swell the already long list of unemployed American actors in London.

A revival of "The Belle of New York" will succeed "The Whirl of the Town" at the Century Theatre, for three weeks. The cast will be largely American, including Madge Lessing in Edna May's part, James Sullivan, and Frank Lawton.

Elfie Fay, who made quite a hit in "The Whirl of the Town" with her imitation of Sousa, has been engaged by the management of the Tivoli Music Hall. Sousa, who is proving a great attraction at Glasgow, returns to London in November and will give twelve concerts at Covent Garden, and twelve in the afternoons at the Empire.

In Glasgow the Grenadier Guards' Band is simultaneously performing, but no rivalry has arisen, the bandsmen of the two countries fraternizing to a marked degree. They were photographed in one group, and Sousa's men gave the Grenadiers a complimentary supper, the Grenadiers returning the compliment.

Ada Rehan's engagement at Daly's Theatre has given "San Toy" a new lease of life, and the business equals that of the first two weeks of its two years' run.

Another musical play which is doing exceedingly well is "Kitty Grey," at the Apollo Theatre, where Evie Greene and Edna May share the honors.

FARMING IN ALASKA.

Investigator Reports that the Agriculture of the Interior Regions is Developing Splendidly.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 19.—Prof. C. C. Georgeson, special agent in charge of the investigation in agriculture in Alaska, has returned after a two months' tour. Having visited the experiment station at Kenai in the Spring, Prof. Georgeson left for the Yukon basin, July 19, going in by way of White Pass. The river was descended as far as the Holy Cross mission, and inspections made at all the points where landings are made.

"From an agricultural standpoint," says Prof. Georgeson, "the conditions through this entire region are very encouraging. There are good gardens everywhere, superior to those at Sitka. Grain is also grown in a small way, and quite successfully."

In reply to the statement that the current belief was that the earth all along the Yukon was frozen to a great depth, Prof. Georgeson replied:

"Yes, that is true, but it does not tell the facts in this matter. In my two visits to the interior I have examined into this subject, as it is one that concerns my work especially. Where the ground is covered with moss, and particularly in the wooded regions, you will always find the earth frozen to great depths, and it is more than probable that this condition has existed from remote ages. But in cleared land, where the moss has been removed and the sun's action has been unhindered, the ground will thaw for three or four feet in one year. This will not freeze very deep the following Winter because there is always a heavy snowfall before the coldest weather. The thawing on this cleared land goes on to greater depths each year. At one place on the lower river a well was dug to the depth of twenty-five feet without finding any frozen ground.

"At Holy Cross Mission they had new potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, radishes, turnips, and beets grown in their gardens ready for use when I was there, early in August, and they were as fine as any I ever tasted. We had them every day during my entire stay there. The native grasses grew most luxuriantly. I wished to photograph some cattle they had there and asked them to turn them into the grass, but I found that I could not see the cattle at all because the grass reached above their backs. People are beginning to have more faith in agriculture all through that region. Hay and oats were selling at the same price as in Dawson, 6½ cents a pound, so that there is money in the raising of hay at $130 per ton.

"There are many natural meadows along the river, and these will be more and more used for farms. Two farmers at West Dawson have leased 110 acres each, of which forty acres have been cleared. Here I saw oats ripe, with large, plump grain, the latter part of August. In the Dawson markets local grown vegetables are for sale. I have a photograph of a fine display both in variety and size of vegetables, all raised near Dawson. The country is not yet worked out by any means, for new diggings are being opened continually, and my journey this Summer has materially strengthened my faith in the agricultural possibilities of the Dawson country."

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

It is needless to say that society is on the wing. It is almost impossible to locate any one. There are a few—and this is not relapsing into the popular refrain of a comic opera—who are in town, and yet others who are in the country, and others again who combine the two. Meadow Brook never was as gay, and there are ever so many house parties there this week. Tuxedo is also very full, and yesterday there was another afternoon musicale and in the evening there was a dance. They are playing tennis at Ardsley, and there are runs with the hounds in all directions. And still if you go into any of the large fashionable restaurants in the evening you will be sure to see so many of the "smart set" that you really wonder after all if anybody is in the country, and if they are not all in town. Mrs. Astor has been here a week. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, has been with her here. Col. Astor is traveling in the West with Stuyvesant Fish, inspecting railroad properties. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt also has returned from Newport and is occupying her Westbury, L. I., cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson are also at home, and have with them Mrs. Michael Herbert. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is at her house in town, and others are expected shortly.

***

Still these "swallows" do not make a season, and many of the great houses are still closed and boarded up, and they will not be opened until the Horse Show. But the owners are not far distant, and they are frequently seen in town, even if they do not live in their houses. The Tuxedo people will not disperse until after the annual ball, which takes place on the 25th. The Meadow Brook people have three hunts a week, numerous dinners, and they had a dance on Friday evening at the club. They will have a steeplechase on election day, and they will hunt until the snow flies. In Westchester the hunts also meet three times a week, and there are runs of the Essex hounds and the hounds at Goshen. Many are also taking advantage of the delightful weather for traveling, and have gone to the Buffalo Exposition. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has been among these. Others have tarried in the valley of the Geneseo, where hunts have been most enjoyable. Craig Wadsworth is there now in the land of his ancestors.

***

Last week was one of weddings, but this coming week has nothing special on the calendar. This time of year people simply enjoy themselves running in and out of town, dining at restaurants, going to hunts and country sports and dances and house parties. The town is filled with visitors from Western and Southern cities, and in the evenings at the various large hotels there is quite a dress parade. The Horse Show season is almost over, and now there are only a few left, including the one to be held at Great Neck, until the very important event at the Madison Square Garden at the end of November.

***

The visiting English people have nearly all gone back home. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel take with them on the yacht Margarita the party who came over. This last week they have all been entertained at Bryn Mawr, in Pennsylvania, the home of the G. Washington Childs-Drexels. William K. Vanderbilt has taken the Valiant out of dock at Southampton and is cruising on her, and it is said that he will come over here, and he is expected at the end of the month. Now the only dates ahead are the different chateus. The first run of the and Miss Langhorne, of George Dyer and Miss Daisy Scott, and of Chauncey M. Depew and Miss May Palmer. The latter event is reported to be fixed for this next month in London.

***

Among those who arrived yesterday from Europe were Ambassador Choate and family and Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton. The latter will go at once to their place on the Hudson.

***

Politicis are engrossing the attention of society more or less. The spectacle of Mrs. Frederick Longfellow, who was a Miss Delafield, canvassing for her husband is not establishing a precedent, as it is practiced a great deal in England, and at the last Presidential election several young women helped their husbands in their canvass. Until after election society will not be as gay, as the men are more or less absorbed by politics, and it is very difficult to get them to take part in any entertainments.

***

London at present is very dull. There are people passing through, but, with the exception of the Autumn weddings, there have been no entertainments. The King has been in Scotland. Among the Americans who are in London at the present time are Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, Miss Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, and Miss Van Wart. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will not open their town house until late in the Winter. Everything points to its being a very gay season at Cannes and on the Riviera. At Cannes itself, the English have a firmly established colony and Lord and Lady Brougham, and the Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torbay will entertain on a lavish scale this year.

***

There is very little else gossip about in England but the rumored engagement of the Duke of Norfolk and Lady Alice Mary Fitzwilliam. The Duke is the first peer in the realm and his descent is extraordinary, embracing sovereigns of other centuries. He is a Roman Catholic and a man of about sixty years of age. His eldest son is said to be a hopeless invalid. Many of his family have become religious. His ancestral home, Arundel Castle, is one of the grandest seats in England. He has entertained many Americans, and is a great friend of the Carroll family of Baltimore.

***

Paris is not very gay. The Count and Countess de Talleyrand-Perigord are expected there this week, after their wedding tour. The marriage of Miss Nellie Harjes and Mr. Gardiner will be one of the events which will take place shortly, and which is of great interest in the American colony. The watering places have all closed their seasons, and many of the leading members of fashionable society are in the country at the different chateux. The first run of the Pau hounds is being arranged. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll will be there and at Biarritz this Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt will remain at Biltmore until after Thanksgiving. Mr. Vanderbilt was in town yesterday, inspecting the improvements to his residence, 640 Fifth Avenue. These will not be completed for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will have a family house party at Biltmore on Thanksgiving.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles James Welch have returned from New Rochelle and are at their home, 1 West Forty-seventh Street, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest will close their Newport cottage tomorrow and come to New York for the season.

***

The wedding date of Miss Elizabeth Bronson, the daughter of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, and Lloyd C. Griscom has been fixed for Nov. 2. The ceremony will take place in London. Mr. and Mrs. Griscom will leave for the Continent and thence to Teheran. Mr. Griscom is Minister to Persia. Mrs. Clement A. Griscom and Miss Griscom sail next week from this city to attend the wedding.

***

The engagement of Miss Leila Wotherspoon, daughter of the late James Wotherspoon, to Lieut. Col. Esser, who is a British officer stationed in Cairo, Egypt, has been announced. Miss Wotherspoon has just returned from a trip abroad. The wedding will take place very quietly at Grace Church Chantry on Oct. 20.

***

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman has closed her cottage at Newport and has come to town for the season. Mr. and Mrs. De Rham are also in town. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are still at Lake Lucerne, but they will return to this country shortly for the Winter.

***

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and party are expected shortly in New York. The last days of the convention at San Francisco were very brilliant socially, and a number of dinners were given to the visiting delegates. Hermann Oelrichs was among those who entertained during that time.

***

The Prince and Princess Radzivill were passengers on the Lucania yesterday. They will remain abroad until next year. They have been visiting the Princess' relatives in Mexico, and will visit Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly in England.

***

With all the out of door amusements yesterday there were still many of the fashionable set who went to Morris Park and the clubhouse was crowded during the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will have people with them this week at Roslyn. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have been frequent attendants at the races. Mrs. Frederick Gebhard will be one of the house party which is to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

***

Among the suburban entertainments of last evening was the second in the series of dances at the Morristown Club. A number of dinners preceded the dance, and among the hostesses were Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Theodore Freylinghuysen, Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers, and Mrs. Louis Thebaud. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly have been having a succession of house parties at Felham. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb are also entertaining this week at Shelburne Farms, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have a house party at Elm Court, Lenox.

***

With the exception of the dance at the Clubhouse at Tuxedo next Friday there will be no very notable entertainments during the week. It is odd but true that although there have been more people in town during the past fortnight than for some time, there has really been less going on. There have been many weddings, and people have been going in and out of town or getting their own houses arranged. Among the weddings for this week will be that on Tuesday at New Brighton of Miss Gertrude Ostrander Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Meridith Whitehouse, and Dr. Walter Carl Klotz, and on Thursday that of Miss Theresa Louise Martens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Martens, to Henry Blauvelt Wilson, at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. On Wednesday at the residence of Mr. O. W. Buckingham, West Fiftieth Street, will take place the wedding of Miss Ethel M. Richmond and James Guyon Clark, Jr. Miss Eloise Lamb will be maid of honor and Frederick Becker best man. The ushers will be William A. Greer, Alfred R. Whitney, Edward L. Patterson, and Cornelius Taintor.

***

Among latest advices from abroad Mrs. Mackay and Mrs. Waldo Story were at Salsomaggiorre, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. von Meyer, Mrs. De Grasse Fowler, and Miss Fowler were in Paris.

***

With the expiration of the State mourning for the late President to-morrow at Washington, which marks the thirtieth day since the burial at Canton, a reaction may be expected in the capital, and the "White House," as the new President desires his official home to be called, in place of "Executive Mansion," will become in fact as in name the centre of the Nation's social life.

The coming of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the opening of a new season, although the result of a National calamity and sorrow, has already infused new interest into the social life of the capital.

The complete though patient invalidism of Mrs. McKinley precluded that gentle and much-loved sufferer from any participation in social affairs except in the most perfunctory manner, and frequently enveloped the Executive Mansion in a gloom that made itself felt even beyond the portals of the historic old house.

The President in his respect to his predecessor even refrained from having all his family join him in the first sad days. Mrs. Roosevelt had remained at home almost continuously since her arrival in Washington, a daily drive and an attendance at church on Sunday morning being her only outings. Only her closest personal friends and the women belonging to the families of the highest officials have been admitted to the family rooms of the mansion, where as yet few changes have been made by its new mistress.

***

The large oval library on the second floor of the White House will be the living room of the family. This apartment, directly over the Blue Room, is the same size and shape as that best known of all the State parlors, and is perfectly adapted to its present use. Its three large windows look to the south and command an unobstructed view of the park and the river, the tall, pure shaft of the Washington Monument, well to the foreground, with the Virginia hills beyond, and over all a great sweep of southern sky. Low bookcases line three walls, which are papered in a rather too gorgeous design upon a background of bright yellow. Mahogany tables and chairs and couch upholstered in brown leather, with easy chairs in green and green hangings, are the other properties of the room, to which Mrs. Roosevelt will make many personal additions in the way of pictures, and also will add a piano. Mrs. Roosevelt has selected as her own room the large chamber on the southwest corner of the house, which until the coming of Mrs. McKinley was always used by the mistress of the White House. For the past four years it has been a guest chamber, notwithstanding the fact that it is by far the most desirable bedroom in the house. Mrs. Roosevelt has made no change in its furniture, but naturally has added many of the personal belongings of her self and her husband from their New York home. Opening from this room and also facing south is the nursery, which is an important portion of the Roosevelt household.

***

The Blue Room on the northwest corner, known in the last Administration as Mrs. McKinley's room, will be used by Miss Alice Roosevelt, who will not arrive until Oct. 26. At present this is the best-furnished room in the house, not excepting the Blue Parlor. The paper and carpets are of exquisite texture and coloring and were made to order for Mrs. McKinley. Miss Ethel Roosevelt occupies a small room communicating with her sister's and furnished in the same delicate tones. A large square room over the big front door is the only guest chamber at the disposal of the Chief Executive. The wide corridor separating the north and south suites has a large double window at the west end. Like the red corridor on the first floor, its walls are lined with historic portraits, while wide couches, big and little easy chairs, and scores of dainty cushions and pillows invite one to linger here. Every room on the floor opens on this corridor, as also do the elevator and stairway. A double glass door at the each end of the corridor separates this part of the house from the offices.

Quite the most radical change in the interior of the house is the conversion of the western end of the immense attic into servants' chambers, an improvement to which Mrs. Roosevelt gave her immediate attention on arriving in Washington. Here the four maids who accompanied the family from Oyster Bay are now lodged, while the male servants, as heretofore, have quarters in the basement.

***

W. Ruloff Kip and Garrett Kip have closed their country place, Ankony, at Rhinebeck, and will sail next week on the Fuerst Bismarck for a trip around the world. They will go first to Genoa and will spend the Christmas season in Egypt on the Nile.

***

Mrs. P. F. Kobbé and her family have returned from Stockbridge, Mass., and are at Harbor Hill, their Staten Island home. Miss Dorothea Kobbé and and Mr. Kobbé are still abroad.

***

Mr. and Mrs. José Aymar of Clove Hill, West Brighton, will spend the Winter at 385 Lexington Avenue, this city. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bowring are now occupying their new house in West Eleventh Street.

***

The wedding of Dr. William C. Klotz and Miss Gertrude O. Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Meredith Whitehouse, and which is to take place at the residence of the bride's parents on Staten Island on Tuesday, will be private, as a near relative of the bride has recently died.

***

As announced in this column on Friday last, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison (Miss Mary Crocker) on Thursday last at their residence on Upper Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison spent most of the Summer at Bar Harbor, where they occupied Miszentop, the R. Hall McCormick cottage.

***

There was a dinner and dance at the Morris County Golf Clubhouse last evening, and during the afternoon a number of luncheons were given at the clubhouse, among those at which the hostesses were Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. George R. Pott, Mrs. Philip Curtis, and Mrs. W. L. Thompson.

***

Among the engagements announced during the week was that of Miss Clara Warren Vail, daughter of Henry Hobert Vail, to Henry Stanford Brooks, Jr. Mr. Brooks is a member of the University, Raquet, and Ardsley Clubs, and was graduated from Yale, class of '86.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Carroll Badham has returned to her home, 65 Central Park West, after four months on the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Plympton, with Miss Plympton, will leave their country residence at Oakdale for their city residence, 30 West Fifty-second Street, on Monday, Oct. 21.

Mrs. Franklin Bowker announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Ida May, to Daingerfield Cardette Lockett on Monday, Oct. 14, at 218 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The marriage of Miss Miriam Vogel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Vogel of 19 East Seventy-third Street, to Mr. Lincoln A. Lincoln of this city will take place Tuesday, Oct. 22, at Delmonico's.

The ushers selected are the Rev. Charles E. Knowles of Flushing, L. I.; Dr. Truman Abbe of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City; Prof. Paul Monroe of Teachers' College, Columbia, and David B. Pike, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

Miss Elsie Blum and Felix A. Simonson, whose engagement has been announced, are to hold a reception at the home of Miss Blum's mother, Mrs. Jennie Blum, 203 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, this afternoon.

Mr. Elmer is a graduate of Brown University and the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, and lately assistant pastor of Mount Morris Baptist Church, New York City, and is now pastor of the First Baptist Church of Winsted, Conn.

Miss Harriette Cody gave an informal musicale on Tuesday evening at 253 West Forty-second Street in honor of Miss Ella I. Wilson of Baltimore. Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Gen. Frederick Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, A. M. Bagby, Amos Eno, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Leonard Kellogg, Miss Eleanor Robson, and Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Livingston.

Miss Mary Margaret Moffatt, daughter of Lawrence Moffatt of Mamaroneck, and Herbert Hyde True, a Lieutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment, U. S. V., during the Spanish-American war, were married at the home of the bride's father on Wednesday last by the Rev. Edward H. True. Owing to mourning in the bride's family immediate relatives and a few intimate friends only were asked to the wedding.

The subscription dances organized some years ago by Mrs. George Evans and Mrs. Alfred M. Snedeker will meet this year at Delmonico's on Monday evenings instead of the usual Fridays. The dates will be Dec. 16, Jan. 6 and 27, 1902, and possibly an extra dance will be arranged for after Easter. The membership of the class will be made up of the young friends of the patronesses who are Mmes. William Pearsall, Robert Franklin Adams, George Evans, Charles Alfred O'Donohue, Arthur G. Johnston, Henry F. McConn, James W. Benning, John A. Douglass, Rockwood Brinckerhoff, and Alfred M. Snedeker.

Miss Lizzie Pilp Plimpton Clarke and Henry Gottlieb Gennert are to be married in All Angels' Church on Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock, and the wedding will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's father, George C. Clarke, 150 West Seventy-third Street. Miss Elizabeth Drummond has been selected as maid of honor, and the Misses Emma Lockwood, Helen Gennert, Jessie B. Libby, and Althea Jewell are to be the bridesmaids. William O. Gennert is to be the best man, and the ushers are to be Asbel P. Fitch, Jr., Edmund L. Mooney, James T. Lee, George H. Clarke, Henry Chatain, and Maurice Gennert.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hills have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Ethel Louise Hills, and the Rev. Franklin Davenport Elmer, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, at 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York. Dr. W. C. Bitting, pastor of Mount Morris Baptist Church, New York City, will officiate. The matron of honor will be Mrs. Florence Hills Rogers, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Bertha Colby of Montclair, N. J.; Miss Claudia Hemion of Passaic, N. J., and the flower girl will be Miss Gertrude Elmer of West Hartford, Conn., a niece of the bridegroom. The best man will be William Hills, Jr., of East Orange, N. J., a brother of the bride.

The marriage of Miss Florence Josephine Pacheteau, daughter of Mr. J. Pacheteau, and Egbert Strange Maffitt at the Church du St. Esprit, took place on the 10th. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wittmyer. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father. She wore a gown of white crêpe de chine, and wore a tulle veil. The maid of honor was Miss Albertina Hill of New Jersey, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lautorel of Montreal, Canada; Florence Nauss, Pauline Nouvel, and Gabriel Fox of New York. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Clarence Dudley Maffitt of Wilmington, N. C., while the ushers were Dr. Elmer Messenger, Irby Blue, Thomas de Rossett, and Benjamin Eberts of New York. A wedding dinner was afterward served at the home of the bride's parents, 276 Seventh Avenue.

ORANGE COUNTY'S FOX HUNT.

Ten Club Members Follow the Hounds Over Nine Miles of Country.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Orange County Hunt had the best sport of the year this afternoon. Ten members followed the pack in a fox hunt over nine miles of beautiful country. The country was open and the going excellent, although in some places stony. The fencing was mainly of stone, and the jumps were close and stiff. All the huntsmen were close up at the finish, the last one being not more than a quarter of a field away.

There were no accidents to the riders or their mounts. Frank Griswold hunted the hounds. He was astride his great Irish hunter The Irishman; Hale, the first whip, was on Kruger; Withers, the second whip, on Maurice; Dr. J. C. Green on Hampton, Robert Maclay on Clockwork, Miss Mary Hartman on Kipling, Archibald Alexander on Countess of Montreal, L. Trowbridge Martin on Hollywood, Westmoreland Davis on Lady Godolphin, Miss Madeleine Knowlton on the great steeplechaser Quadrille, and Charles W. Hooper on War Eagle. There were also several grooms riding hunters for exercise.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. J. Edward Addicks entertained at dinner to-night, Mrs. Addicks's dinner being in honor of her birthday.

Paul D. Hauteville is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster.

L. B. McCagg is visiting Miss C. Ogden Jones at her cottage at Ochre Point.

William E. Glyn, Mrs. W. H. Birckhead, Mrs. F. K. Curtis, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, and Miss Gwynn returned from New York to-day.

Egerton L. Winthrop has gone to Boston on a short visit.

Miss Susan Travers has taken apartments at the Hill Top Cottage, pending alterations to the Coleman cottage, which she recently purchased.

Mrs. H. W. Bowen has returned from New York, and is at her cottage in Prairie Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton have returned from Lenox, where they are having a large cottage built. They are at their cottage, Land's End, which has been occupied during the past Summer by Mr. and Mrs. W. Sturgis Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis will sail for Europe Nov. 12.

Gibson Fahnestock, who purchased the Bonaparte House on Harrison Avenue, and Col. D. A. Kane, who purchased the Carey villa on Narragansett Avenue, have contracted for extensive improvements to their houses, which will be completed in time for occupancy early next season.

Mrs. C. L. Best has closed her cottage and gone to New York.

Noted Danish Financier Dead.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.—Tietjen, the noted financier, is dead. He organized many banks, railroads, and industrial companies, among them being the United Steamship Company, and the Northern Telegraph Company, whose lines extend across Asia.

M. SANTOS-DUMONT ROUNDS EIFFEL TOWER

Aeronaut Loses Prize by About Forty Seconds.

Balloon's Motor Worked Very Successfully—Easy Progress Against Wind—Decision Disputed.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Santos-Dumont airship ascended at St. Cloud at 2:42 o'clock this afternoon, and five minutes afterward began to round the Eiffel Tower. Santos-Dumont completed his trip successfully, but a question arose as to whether it was done within the time limit. M. Deutsch, who offered the prize, said the aeronaut won.

The committee, however, declared that M. Santos-Dumont took 30 minutes 40 4-7 seconds to make the trip. M. Deutsch offered a prize of 100,000 francs for any machine that would make the trip from St. Cloud to and around the Eiffel Tower and back within thirty minutes.

Santos-Dumont started for the first time at 2:29, but on leaving the park his guide-rope caught in a tree and he was obliged to descend. He started again at 2:42 P. M., rose 250 yards, and then pointed for the Eiffel Tower, the balloon going in a straight line. It was seen, through field-glasses, to arrive at the tower and round it. The time, up to that point, with the wind in the balloon's favor, was 8 minutes and 45 seconds. It returned against the wind and made slower headway, but still kept in the true direction for St. Cloud, which it reached in the total time of 29 minutes 15 seconds.

But, instead of descending immediately, Santos-Dumont made a broad sweep over the Aero Club grounds, with the result that another minute and twenty-five seconds were consumed before the workmen seized the guide rope. Thus, technically, Santos-Dumont exceeded the time limit by forty seconds.

The enormous crowd which had gathered inside and outside the grounds gave the aeronaut a tremendous ovation. As his basket came within speaking distance, Santos-Dumont leaned over the side and asked:

"Have I won the prize?"

Hundreds of spectators shouted: "Yes, yes!" But the Comte de Dion, a member of the committee, approached and threw a damper on the enthusiasm by saying:

"My friend, you have lost the prize by forty seconds."

Numbers of onlookers protested against this announcement in lively terms, but the Comte de Dion said:

"That is the decision of the committee in accordance with the rules of the contest."

The crowd, however, refused to accept this view and a warm discussion ensued, the majority of the spectators taking the ground that Santos-Dumont was entitled to the prize because he had reached the grounds within thirty minutes, although he had not descended immediately. The aeronaut, after protesting against the decision of the committee, finally shrugged his shoulders and remarked:

"Anyway, I do not care personally for the 100,000f. I intended to give it to the poor."

But the crowd persisted in declaring that Santos-Dumont had won. A number of ladies who were present threw flowers at the aeronaut, others offered him bouquets, and one admirer, to the amusement of the onlookers, even presented him with a little white rabbit.

At this moment M. Deutsch himself arrived at the club grounds, having only shortly before that moment reached Paris from Biarritz. He advanced, embraced Santos-Dumont, shook hands with him, and said:

"For my part, I consider that you have won the prize."

The crowd then gave the two men a great ovation, cheering heartily for Santos-Dumont and Deutsch. Santos-Dumont claims that he won the prize because he reached the park within the time, and that the original rules governing the contest made no mention of having to touch the ground within the thirty minutes.

The dispute is due to the action of the committee, which some time ago modified the terms of the contest by inserting the later stipulation. Santos-Dumont, at the time, protested, and refused to be bound by the fresh regulation, and strenuously upheld this view with the Comte de Dion and other members of the committee on descending to-day, finally declaring that he considered he had won the prize and would not try again. If the money was withheld, it was not his fault.

M. Deutsch said he would give 25,000f. to the poor, notwithstanding the decision of the committee. But Santos-Dumont declined to accept the offer as a solution of the difficulty.

There was a large assemblage of people at the Eiffel Tower, and considerable interest was manifested in the experiment. In other parts of Paris, groups of people gathering in the streets to watch the progress of the elongated, yellow balloon with its long guide rope hanging and white canvas propellers whirling round, while those below distinctly distinguished the loud buzzing of the motor.

Santos-Dumont rounded the Eiffel Tower between the second and topmost platforms, at about 75 yards away from the tower. The balloon pitched somewhat when going against the wind, and Santos-Dumont, when he descended, said the motor suddenly stopped while the balloon was at a little distance from the tower. He thought he might have to descend, but luckily he succeeded in quitting the machine safely again. From that time on the motor worked satisfactorily.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Twenty-first Season Opened—Beethoven's A Minor Symphony Rendered.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The twenty-first season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra began this evening at Symphony Hall. The programme was as follows

Academic overture, Brahms, 'cello concerto, Lalo; symphonic poem, test Klaenge, Liszt; symphony in A minor, Beethoven.

There was a large audience. Mr. Gericke was heartily applauded as he entered. Jean Gerardy appeared for the first time at these concerts, and he chose Lalo's concerts for the 'cello.

In the orchestra there were new faces. The first clarinet is V. E. Leballly, a first prize of the Paris Conservatory, 1888, and an ex-member of the Opera Comique Orchestra. The first bassoon, Mr. Debuchy, is also of the same conservatory and theatre. The new second bassoon is Mr. Helleberg, and the bass clarinet will be played this season by Mr. Fritzsche. The woodwind is now doubled, and there is a radical change in the seating of the orchestra.

MRS. CAMPBELL TO APPEAR.

The English Actress Will Be Seen Here Next January.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, will probably be seen in New York next January. A. H. Canby, an agent for Liebler & Co., returned to this country yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia, after an absence of one month. Mr. Canby announced that his visit to England was mainly to secure Mrs. Campbell for an American visit.

He said that he had contracted with the actress for a short stay here, which will include a tour of the principal cities. She will appear here under the management of Liebler & Co., opening in Sudermann's "Magda." The theatre in this city where Mrs. Campbell will appear has not been definitely decided upon, though she will probably be seen at the Republic.

She will also appear in the Pinero plays, in which she is best known to English playgoers, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." In addition to these she will appear in "Mariana," a play by Jose Echegaray, and "Pelleas and Melisande." The names of the company to appear with Mrs. Campbell will be announced later.

Mrs. Campbell will return to London to produce a new play at the Royalty Theatre by E. F. Benson, just prior to the coronation ceremonies.

"The Forest Lovers" to be Revived.

"The Forest Lovers" having been revised and improved, Daniel Frohman will to-morrow present the play again at the Lyceum Theatre, with Miss Bertha Galland, and it will be continued at the Lyceum Theatre during the rest of Miss Galland's engagement. The play will form the feature of Miss Galland's coming tour. She will return to New York in the Spring, when she will be seen in a new play.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Field—Althans.

Miss Caroline Althans, daughter of Dr. Charles H. Athans of 292 Schermerhorn Street, was married on Friday evening in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, to Mr. Howard Mortimer Field, son of Benjamin K. Field of 581 Putnam Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church; the Rev. St. Clair Hester, in the presence of relatives and immediate friends.

The best man was Justin Field, brother of the groom. The maid of honor was Miss Millie Warde, daughter of Frederick Warde. She wore a gown of white organdy, pink trimmings, and she carried a shower bouquet of pink chrysanthemums. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchess lace and carried a shower bouquet of white chrysanthemums.

The ushers were Max F. Millikan, Alvon W. Perry of Manhattan, Addison D. Field and F. St. John Richards of Brooklyn.

Juhring—Fisher.

The wedding of John C. Juhring and Miss Florence Bryant Fisher was celebrated last evening at the Hotel Majestic by the Rev. Minot J. Savage. The maid of honor was Miss Edna Mott Juhring, and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen M. Gould, Miss Mary Hearn, Miss Adele Ryer, and Miss Mary Birkbeck. Mr. Juhring's best man was Alfred Bryant Fisher, a brother of the bride, and the ushers were R. Waldbridge, Albert R. Kenyon, A. Hatfield, Jr., and Frederick R. Kellogg. Willard Fisher of Larchmont gave the bride away.

Philips—Pentecost.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Arthur Philips of Boston and Miss Fredericka Pentecost were married this afternoon at the First Presbyterian manse. The bride's father, the Rev. Dr. George F. Petecost, who recently resigned from the First Presbyterian Church to go to the Philippines, was the officiating clergyman. The only guests present besides the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom were Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Col. Ralph E. Prime, and two young lady friends of the bride. After a short trip South Mr. and Mrs. Philips will sail for Europe, where they will reside for a year.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James H. Watson.

James H. Watson, one of the oldest lumber merchants in the metropolitan district, died yesterday at his home, 421 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. He was eighty-nine years old. Mr. Watson was born in Benson, Vt. He came to Brooklyn in 1842. In 1859 he established the firm of Watson & Pittinger, lumber dealers, with lumber yards on Gowanus Canal, and continued in that business up to the time of his death, although he had not been very active within the last two years. He was the first to introduce creosoted lumber, which had been extensively used for the bottoms of ships to preserve them.

Mr. Watson married Mary E. Richards, daughter of Pelatiah Richards of Warrensburg, N. Y. He leaves one son and four daughters. He was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and had been a member of Plymouth Church since 1867. The funeral will take place to-morrow evening.

Silas M. Wheelock.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—Silas M. Wheelock, one of the most prominent woolen manufacturers of this State, died at his residence in Bridge Friday morning. Mr. Wheelock had been in the woolen business from childhood.

He had occupied a conspicuous position in the politics of his town and district, having been a member of the State Senate in 1889 and 1890. In private life he was one of the most companionable of men and was noted far and wide for his benevolence. Every flag in town is flying at half-staff, as

SENATOR HANNA WILL NOT QUIT POLITICS

So Announces at Opening of Republican Campaign in Ohio.

Senator Foraker Says that a Vote for Gov. Nash is a Vote Approving McKinley's Policies—Praise for Mr. Roosevelt.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The Republicans formally opened their State campaign here to-day with a parade, in which clubs of the leading cities and organizations of the different counties participated. The speakers were Congressman Warnock of Urbana, who presided; Senator Carl L. Nippert, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Gov. Nash, candidate for re-election; Senator Foraker, candidate for re-election, and Senator Hanna, who is regarded as a candidate for re-election two years hence. The forenoon was devoted to the reception of the speakers and other prominent Republicans. President Thomas Bashford of the Ohio Wesleyan University and other members of the Faculty entertained the Governor, Senators, and prominent visitors.

The Blaine Club of Cincinnati, with 400 uniformed men and a special train from Cincinnati, acted as the escort for Senator Foraker from Cincinnati, and the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland escorted Senator Hanna. The Buckeye Club of Columbus was the escort of Gov. Nash, and a distinguished party accompanied the Railsplitters of Toledo. In addition to the special trains of visiting clubs, excursions were run from all parts of the State.

The weather was exceptionally pleasant. All of the leaders, as well as the Governor, Senators, Congressmen, and State officers, were escorted to the principal hotel, where the receptions were held previous to the parade. The university grounds as well as the streets of the city were profusely decorated. Pictures of McKinley, as well as of Nash, Foraker, and Hanna, were displayed everywhere, and on some of the banners were quotations from McKinley's speeches.

A feature of the day was the presence of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, who is considered one of the Democratic candidates for Senator. He came with the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland. He was well received everywhere as he mingled in the crowds.

Senator Hanna was expected on the Tippecanoe special, but he came on a later train from Cleveland. There was a crowd at the station to greet Senator Hanna when the Tippecanoe Club arrived. Mayor Johnson got the benefit of the reception. Mayor Jones of Toledo was also expected, but did not come. Gov. Nash, Senators Foraker and Hanna were called on for speeches on their arrival at their hotels, and they afterward greeted many of the club members as they marched by the hotel.

The greatest demonstration of the day followed Senator Hanna's announcement that he did not intend to quit politics nor to resign as Senator nor as Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Continuing the Senator said that the present campaign in Ohio is an unusual one, because at its outset "Unchangeable Democracy" claims to have been changed; to have taken a departure, to have been born again, to be different and better this year than last.

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH.

Chairman Warner presided at the meeting following the parade. He introduced State Senator Nippert as "the next Lieutenant Governor," and then Gov. Nash as "the man who would rather be right than be Governor." Senator Foraker was introduced then, and spoke as follows:

"I have attended Republican campaign openings in Ohio for twenty years. This is the greatest of them all. Everybody is here. Even sinners striken with repentance. [Laughter.] Even Zaccheus is in the tree, [pointing to those in the trees,] and he sees something that is coming our way. [Laughter.] Although this is the first demonstration of this campaign, the enthusiasm is so noticeable as to show that the Republicans of Ohio are determined that their verdict on Nov. 5 shall be heard all over this country for William McKinley and his policy and his successor, Roosevelt. [Applause.] And he is a successor of whom we all may well be proud.

"If our Democratic friends had only waited until to-day to hold their Ohio convention and write their platform they would indeed have an issue; for day before yesterday President Roosevelt entertained at dinner Booker T. Washington, a representative of the colored race, and all over the country there are manifestations of Democratic displeasure and even a threat—we hear it given in their papers—that they will resign all of the offices they hold. [Laughter and applause.] What a calamity that would be in Ohio, for they do not hold any here. [Laughter.] And in all human probability they never will hold any here. [Applause.]

"The Democrats," said the Senator, "exultingly point to the fact that at their State Convention they declined to compliment or to recognize Mr. Bryan, and refused to indorse the platform on which he and they all stood last year. For this they ask thanks and a vote of confidence. We cheerfully give them the thanks, but the confidence is another matter."

Mr. Foraker charged that the history of the Democratic Party did not beget confidence. He alluded to several incidents since the civil war as proving that Democratic promises usually resulted only in disappointment. He said that "during the past thirty years the Democratic Party has adopted and advocated every heresy, every ism, every fallacy, and every evil that has appeared in American politics, and then, in turn, abandoned the same, except only the latest, which they still uphold as their present stock in trade. Its whole attempt to govern the country was a disastrous failure.

"They now confess they were wrong last year, and for years before, in regard to questions of vital character and importance. Since the State Convention they have been holding their county conventions, and some have gone one way and some another; some have adopted the State platform and rejected the National; some have adopted the National and rejected the State; some have clung to Bryan, some have spewed him out, and some have tried to do both. This diversity of the counties has been exhibited by the States. Some have followed Ohio and some have refused to do so. They have no common agreement and no common purpose with respect to any policy or question of National character."

THE REPUBLICANS AND CUBA.

Senator Foraker said nothing of State affairs. He urged the wisdom of continuance in power of Republican officials on grounds of National policy. Of Cuba he said: "We are waiting only till the Cubans can organize their own Government, under a Constitution of their own adoption, to withdraw entirely from the island, leaving them free and independent, with the exception that they shall never become entangled with any other nation that may seek a foothold there." Of the Porto Ricans he said: "The burdens of their government are so light they scarcely feel them. We are rapidly leading them up to the enjoyment of our institutions and our liberties. They were never so prosperous, never so happy, never so full of hope."

Concerning the Philippines he said: "Practically the whole population have taken the oath of allegiance. Individual liberty, personal freedom, and property rights are secured to all, and human life is as safe throughout most of the archipelago as it is here. A great majority of the inhabitants entreat us to remain and complete the work we have undertaken for their good as well as for ours. We shall hail the day as one of deliverance from a great responsibility when we can safely intrust to the Filipinos the administration of their domestic affairs."

The Senator declared that, especially since the Spanish-American war, our prestige and power are everywhere conceded. Said he: "Our diplomacy as well as our arms played the most conspicuous and most creditable part in the great world's work just completed in China. We are all justly proud of that chapter of American history. Yet, if the Democratic Party had been in power it could never have been written, because under their interpretation of the Constitution the Government would have been unable to even join, much less lead, the column of relief as it marched on Peking. Democracy is afflicted with a transmitted heresy from the doctrine of State rights and secession that makes its leaders unable to appreciate the place or the power or the duty of our Nation. They could do nothing that has been done in Cuba, because the Constitution was silent about Cuba. They could take title to Porto Rico and the Philippines, but they could not give them government, except only as it might flow from the Constitution, which they admitted did not fit the case. The Republican Party has no such trouble. It believes in the Nation, and believes that the National Government has power to do all any other sovereign power can do.

"Great National and international enterprises are not to be measured by dollars and cents. We do not expect ever to collect one dollar in money from either Porto Rico or Hawaii, and yet their value to us is beyond calculation. The one is essential to the command of the Carribbean Sea, and the other is the outpost that protects the Pacific Coast. What these islands are to us on this side of the globe the Philippines are to us on the other side. Whether we like it or not, we have become a world power, and must help to do the work of the world."

In conclusion Senator Foraker said that Gov. Nash is the representative of the policies of President McKinley; that his re-election would be the best return blow he can give to the crime of anarchy; that it would strengthen the arm of President Roosevelt, and that, above all other States, Ohio should approve the work and honor the memory of McKinley by indorsing his successor.

SENATOR HANNA'S ADVICE.

There was quite a demonstration when Senator Foraker concluded and another scene when Mr. Hanna was introduced and spoke as follows:

"I feel the inspiration of this hour. It is a Republican day. This is Republican weather. The bright sunshine has pierced through the gloom, which has held us like a pall for thirty days and more, and in that time we have waited with bowed heads and aching hearts. Every prayer and every tear came from the Nation's heart. And now that the time has passed when the flag is to remain at half-mast, and can be again raised at the staff head, we are reminded of our duty.

"We are called into another line of public duty, and under these influences we fell the responsibility and seriousness of that duty. Approaching this campaign it is under such influences we are compelled to think solemnly and seriously of the situation; and although this may be but a State campaign, it is fraught with much importance, and its effect will be as generally felt as any campaign ever held in this or any other State. I will repeat my text of 1900, just sung by the glee club, 'Let Well Enough Alone.' [Applause.]

"And when we consider the serious responsibilities as affecting our own personal, as well as State and National interests, we must commence at the hearthstone and find there a contrast that we have learned by experience as between 1893 and 1897, and again from 1896 to 1900; we must, I say, reflect seriously as to our duty in this emergency. In that serious thought we must acknowledge that the foundation of the prosperity which has come to us is this confidence that the people have in those who are controlling the destinies of this Nation. And when you knock a single prop from under that structure you make a beginning which will end in the destruction of that confidence and bring us back again to the conditions of six years ago. [Applause.]

"Those are serious questions to every man; serious questions to our State and Nation, and it is within our power to continue it as it is, or to go back to the condition which Senator Foraker has so vividly described.

"Following that terrible tragedy from which this country will not recover in months or years, there came an awfully solemn moment to every thinking man in the United States, and when President Roosevelt uttered those words to the American people which have been repeated here to-day, he did it with the most serious intent to serve the best interests of his country and to insure and guarantee a continuation of this confidence among the people; and he meant every word of it. [Great applause.] He meant every word of it, and as a guarantee of his intentions and purposes he gave the further assurance to the people by inviting the Cabinet of President McKinley to be his advisers. [Cheers.]

HE WILL NOT RESIGN.

"Let no yellow journalism or blatant demagogues shake your faith in the conditions of this country to-day as affecting those who have the responsibility. [Prolonged applause.] I am not going to retire from politics or public duty. [Long-continued applause, during which the audience arose to its feet and cheered to the echo.] I have no intention of resigning my Chairmanship of the National Committee.

"I am going to stay there and see Nash and Foraker and others through, if it takes ten years. [Voice: "We will stay with you."] * * *

"Now, as to the candidates, will any sober-minded, honest man tell me why he would swap Gov. Nash for Col. Kilbourne or any other man? What do we want of our Governor? To administer the affairs of the State. We want an intelligent, honest, and efficient agent, who is put there by the people as the custodian of their interests, to do that which is best for them. Has Ohio ever had a Governor that has more fully appreciated or better executed that responsibility? I think not.

"What do we want with men to represent us at the Capitol at Washington? The same qualifications. Has the State of Ohio ever had any abler, more efficient Senator than Foraker? [Cries of 'No! No!'] I say 'No' with you; and I have a right to say it, because I know him. We are all agreed on that proposition.

"Therefore, my friends, it rests entirely with you whether these conditions shall continue; and if you are faithful to your own interests, from this hour you will resolve to do your whole duty, regardless of anything else, and that duty means that you shall contribute whatever lies within your power, by your influence and individual effort, to do the necessary things to bring about this result.

"If your neighbor hesitate or its indifferent, show him the way. The benefit of party organization is that we coerce ourselves into execution of our duty if necessary. The laws which govern communities, their protection and mutual interests compel that duty from every man. This Government is one of political parties. If we must have two political parties, the party which is right in principle and action is the party that will always win; and I say without fear of contradiction, that on all the great economic questions of to-day the Republican Party is right, and has proved itself right. [Applause.]

"Every promise made at the St. Louis Convention, in that grand platform, has been kept and prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. [Cries of "That's right."]

"Now, if you judge principles and policies by results there you have it; an object lesson before you. It does not need any theorizing; it does not need any speculation as to results. They are proved, doubly proved; and now it rests with you whether you will continue in that direction."

RACE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Good Prices Realized at Weeding Out Offering from Big Stables.

A combination sale of race horses in training, the property of a half dozen different owners, was held in the saddling paddock of the Morris Park race track yesterday, by the Fasig-Tipton Company.

The best price of the Keene sale was $3,000 for the fast Domino gelding Unmasked, a cast off from the Keene stable, who went to the Western racing firm of Buckley & Bailey. Summary:

PROPERTY OF J. R. & F. P. KEENE.

Toddy, ch. g., 4 years, by Hanover-Hot Scotch, by Hopeful; Buckley & Bailey	$1,500
Unmasked, b. g., 4, by Domino-Mere Hill, by Macgregor; J. G. Lyman	3,000
Reformer, ch. c., 2, by Meddler-Sylabelle, by Bend Or; Frank Brown	800
Aristocrat, ch. c., 2, by St. Leonards-Young Princess, by Hanover; L. Stuart	650
Prophetic, ch. f., 2, by Kingston-Seeress, by Necromancer; J. G. Lyman	1,600
Early Eva, b. f., 2, by Horoscope-Gloaming, by Sir Modred; J. G. Smith	1,500
Adelaide Prince, b. f., 2, by Tournament-Ben My Chree, by Galopin; W. L. Powers	300
Chesterly colt, b. c., by Kingston-St. Cypria, by St. Gatien; J. J. Mackessey	125
Bay colt, 1, by Chorister-Elsie, by See Saw; J. G. Follansbee	550
Chestnut filly, 1, by Chorister-Cinderella; H. T. Griffin	100

PROPERTY OF O. L. RICHARDS.

Thoroughbred, b. c., 3, by Top Gallant-Vesper, by Vassal; G. Young	250

PROPERTY OF J. H. McCORMICK.

Ilium, b. g., 3, by Sensation-Illogo, by Emperor; J. Shields	1,200
Matt Simpson, b. c., 4, by Himyar-Chaiice, by Glendale; J. Shields	1,800

PROPERTY OF CHARLES H. HICHELL.

Lambkin, br. g., 3, by Darebin-Lambayeque, by Midlothian; C. Nicholl	100

PROPERTY OF J. W. SCHOOR.

Alard Scheck, br. c., 3, by Hindoo-Cherry Blossom, by Powhattan; T. Monahan	1,200
Eddie Busch, br. c., 2, by Lord Harrington-Potina; by Powhattan; J. H. Carr	3,600

PROPERTY OF FRANKLIN & JACOBS.

Pigment, b. f., 2, by Montana-Sepia, by Petrarch; W. L. Powers	100

PROPERTY OF MATT BYRNES.

Garter Ban, b. f., 3, by Golden Garter-Flora Ban, by King Ban; J. McCauley	400
Skye, ch. c., 3, by Inverness-Salmera, by Salvator; H. T. Griffin	500

MAN BEATEN AND ROBBED BY THUGS

Assault Took Place on Frankfort Street, Near Park Row.

Man Who Tried to Rescue Him Was Also Knocked Down and Badly Hurt.

A man was beaten and robbed by thugs late last night within a few steps of Frankfort Street and Park Row, and another man who tried to rescue him from his assailants was knocked down by them. The thieves, who numbered three, escaped. The man who was robbed was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital unconscious. He had two deep wounds in the back of his head, one behind the right ear and the other at the base of the skull. Ambulance Surgeon Corwin, who attended the injured man, said that he would probably die.

James Haggerty is the name of the man who saw the assault and robbery. He lives at 50 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. The assault took place about twenty-five feet from the corner of Frankfort Street and Park Row. It was shortly before midnight when the robbery took place, and at this time every night this spot is crowded with wagons waiting to take away the morning newspapers.

Haggerty says he was coming up Frankfort Street and remembers seeing the injured man walking up the street in front of him. Haggerty says the man carried two paper bundles under his arm and appeared to be a workingman on his way home. Haggerty says that he stopped in a store to get a cigar, and when he came out he saw three men leaning over the prostrate body of a man, who was lying with his head in the gutter.

Haggerty walked rapidly up the street as quietly as he could, and then he says he saw that the men were going through the other's pockets. Haggerty says he shouted at the men, whereupon one of them turned around and hit him with his fist in the jaw, knocking him down.

When Haggerty regained his feet he says the men had reached Park Row and were running through the crowd. One of them went down Centre Street and the other two kept on down Park Row. Haggerty's jaw was paining him so much that he says he was unable to cry out, and therefore the men escaped.

At last Haggerty succeeded in letting Patrolman McKenna of the Oak Street Station know that something was the matter, and the policeman hurried to the scene. When he reached the fallen man a big crowd had gathered around. McKenna quickly sent for an ambulance and then tried to question the stricken man.

But he was totally unconscious, and nothing as to his identity could be learned from him. Haggerty's jaw was swollen and he could hardly talk. Three teeth were knocked lose, and this fact leads him to believe that the thief had something in his fist when he struck him.

Haggerty describes the thieves as all being young fellows about twenty-three or twenty-five years old, and very poorly dressed. The injured man's pockets were all turned inside out when found by the policeman, and nothing of any kind that would lead to his identity was found on him. The police are sure that the man was knocked out with a sandbag or jimmy, and detectives were at once put on the case.

At the hospital it was said that the man had concussion of the brain, probable fracture of the skull, and that his right ear drum was broken. The description given by the police is that the man is apparently about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 190 pounds, and has light complexion and mustache. He wore a dark coat and vest, light striped trousers, white shirt, and lace shoes.

TOWN ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Sixty Buildings at Sydney, C. B., Destroyed by Fire—Dynamite Used to Check Flames—Loss, $500,000.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 19.—The prosperous and thriving town of Sydney was almost destroyed to-day by a fire which started about 2 o'clock. The flames, fanned by a forty-five-mile gale, swept through the business part of the town. Four blocks of the finest business buildings are in ashes. The only thing that saved the city from total destruction was a heavy rainstorm which set in after dark. This, with the dying out of the wind, aided the firemen, and hundreds of miners to get the frie under control.

Over sixty buildings are in ashes and many more are scorched badly. The buildings were nearly all large wooden structures, and they burned so fiercely that it was impossible to save any of their contents.

The firemen were handicapped greatly at the outset by the lack of water and the fire soon got beyond their control. The fire started in a three-story frame building on Charlotte Street, occupied by A. D. Gillis and Gordon & Keith. When the firemen arrived on the scene the building was a mass of flames and the wind was blowing the flames over the tops of adjoining buildings.

In a very short time the fire was beyond control and the whole town was threatened. Assistance was sent for, and the Fire Departments of North Sydney and Glace Bay responded, but their work had little effect. The fire swept from street to street, carrying everything before it. Half an hour after the fire started one-quarter of the business part of the town was in flames and a mass of ruins.

The town's water supply gave out and the fire engines had to be sent to the harbor to pump water. At 4:30 two of the business blocks were destroyed and the fire spread to another block. Then miners resorted to the use of dynamite and several buildings were blown up, but the strong wind carried the burning embers across the spaces thus treated. The fine building of the Union Bank of Halifax and the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches then caught and were soon destroyed. At 7 o'clock the fire had reached the east end of Charlotte Street, and here its progress was stayed.

The fire is supposed to have been started by the bursting of an oil stove. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present, but it is roughly placed at between $400,000 and $500,000, of which not more than half is covered by insurance.

Fire at Pan-American Exposition.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Fire to-night destroyed the New England building at the Pan-American Exposition.

Rich Milwaukee Man Falls Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—Christian Wahl, one of the wealthiest citizens of Milwaukee, dropped dead to-night after alighting from a street car near his home. Mr. Wahl was seventy-two years old. He came to Milwaukee in 1846. He lived in Chicago many years, and served there as a member of the City Council, Board of Education, and as a County Commissioner. He was Vice Consul of the United States at Berlin during the Franco-Prussian war. He is survived by a widow and three daughters.

A $100,000 Fire at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19.—Fire, which started in a wholesale grocery here to-day, did $100,000 damage to that concern and adjoining wholesale houses. The losses were Great Western Type Foundry, $40,000; W. L. May & Co., $25,000; Carpenter Paper Company $25,000; Meyer Chemical Company, Ann Voegel and Dinning, wholesale confectioners, $5,000 each. One fireman was hurt by glass and another had his coat burned off.

Norris Wins at Dyker Meadow.

Alfred L. Norris won the cup presented by John C. Powers to the members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club in the final round yesterday on the club links near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The competition was at handicap match play and Norris beat W. H. Nicolls, who had an allowance of 14 strokes, by 1 up in 19 holes. A club handicap brought out a large field of competitors, and it was won by Henry Crossley in a net score of 84 strokes. Norris made the lowest gross score, 94 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Henry Crossley	106	22	84
Marvin T. Lyon	98	13	85
S. H. Bergen	104	19	85
J. C. Powers	95	9	86
H. T. Wolden	103	17	86
J. M. Pearce	104	16	88
G. S. Chauncey	98	10	88
A. L. Norris	94	4	90
S. K. Probasco	101	12	89
J. Duncan Ditridge	105	16	89
S. D. Baldwin	106	16	90
J. H. Merritt	99	8	91
F. B. Beckwith	102	11	91
Cranell Hadden, Jr.	108	17	91
E. L. Smith	104	8	96

Materials from every market in the world can be found at our mammoth tailoring establishment, Broadway and Ninth street.

The overcoats of to-day are long, bell bottoms with slashed pockets, small cuffs and velvet collar, worn in either Meltons, Kerseys or Velours; to order here, $25. Other tailors charge $50.

For business wear a special line of fancy cheviots; suit to order, $16. English trouserings, $6.

Very genteel and attractive suits are our black and blue blind and twilled Cheviots. They always look well, and are guaranteed by us. Suit, to order, $20.

Full dress, made of finished and unfinished drapes, lined and faced with silk, $35; tuxedos, $30.

Dealing with us means clothes to suit or money back.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

SHOPPING DISTRICT FIRE

A Sixth Avenue Building Quickly Consumed by Flames.

Spectacular Effect of a Half-Masted Flag Blazing Aloft—Heavy Loss of Furniture Dealers.

Early travelers in Sixth Avenue yesterday witnessed one of the fiercest fires that ever occurred in the retail shopping district when the four-story building 237 to 245 Sixth Avenue and 109 West Fifteenth Street, forming an "L" around the seven-story carpet and furniture store of S. Baumann & Co. at that corner, was destroyed. The upper part of the burned building, together with two stores in it, was occupied by the furniture firm.

The building was owned by the Columbia Realty Company and was built nine years ago in sixty days, which was considered a record-breaking building operation. It was practically consumed in about as many minutes, for immediately after the first volume of smoke was seen the flames seemed in undisputed possession of the whole structure. A feature of the fire was the dense smoke from burning wool. Several times during the height of the fire this was parted by the light breeze, and those who were watching in the streets caught glimpses of a great American flag, still half-masted for the murdered President and already partially consumed, floating out from its staff.

Policeman Neil Brown of the West Thirtieth Street Station and Emil R. Fox, a private watchman, standing together at Fifteenth Street, and Policeman Kiernan of the Mercer Street Station, on the block below, discovered the fire simultaneously shortly before 5 o'clock and turned in alarms from different boxes. The first, through mistake, was sent out from Fire Headquarters as a special building call from Randall's Island, but the second brought the firemen. By the time they arrived, however, they found it difficult to approach through the smoke.

Deputy Chiefs Ahern and Duane directed the work after a third alarm had been rung. Tenements front and rear adjoined the burning building in the side street. The occupants were for the most part dressed, and rushed frantically to the street, dragging all of their household goods they could move, but the fire did not spread. Waiters from the Hotel Jefferson went through the lines with great trays of sandwiches and coffee for the firemen, to show their appreciation by the proprietor of their work at a fire in his hotel a few months ago.

Elevated trains passed the fire at full speed, but trolley traffic was blocked until 8 o'clock, when the fire was declared under control, and permission was given to raise the lines of hose upon the elevated structure so that cars could pass beneath. The firm is fully insured. The estimate of the loss made by the police last night was $100,000.

INSURANCE ON THE PROPERTY.

Aggregate of $175,000 on the Contents of the Two Buildings.

The insurance on the property of S. Baumann in the two buildings, 229 to 233 and 235 to 245 Sixth Avenue, amounted to $175,000. Of this aggregate $59,000 was covered on contents of the corner building, $111,000 on contents in 235 to 245 Sixth Avenue, which was gutted, and $5,000 on fixtures in the two buildings.

This insurance was distributed as follows:

On contents of 229 to 233 Sixth Avenue:

London and Lancashire	$7,500	Agricultural	$2,500
German-American	7,500	St. Paul	2,500
Phoenix of London	6,250	Liverpool and London and Globe	2,500
Royal	5,000	Hamburg-Bremen	2,500
New York Underwriters	5,000	Connecticut	1,500
Aetna	5,000	Helvetia	1,250
Hanover	2,500	Aachen and Munich	1,250
Magdeburg	2,500	Baloise	1,250
Imperial	2,500		

On contents of 235 to 245 Sixth Avenue:

Phoenix of London	$7,000	Russian National	$2,500
Home	5,000	Commercial Union	2,500
Liverpool and London and Globe	5,000	Royal Exchange	2,500
Royal	5,000	Citizens' of St. Louis	2,500
German-American	5,000	Citizens' of New York	2,500
Phenix of B'klyn.	5,000	Commonwealth	2,500
Aetna	4,000	Niagara	2,500
New York Underwriters	3,000	Western of Toronto	2,000
Imperial	2,500	Williamsburg City	1,500
Hanover	2,500	Commerce of Albany	1,500
Springfield	2,500	Helvetia	1,500
Providence-Washington	2,500	Svea	1,500
Magdeburg	2,500	Aachen & Munich	1,000
National of Hartford	2,500	Netherlands	1,500
London and Lancashire	2,500	Baloise	1,500
American of Philadelphia	2,500	Alliance	1,500
Nassau	2,500	County of Phila	1,500
United States	2,500	Agricultural	1,250
Hamburg-Bremen	2,500	Security	1,250
Stuyvesant	2,500	British-American	1,000
Boston	2,300	Connecticut	1,000
		Hamilton	1,000
		Newark	1,000

On fixtures in both buildings:

Ins. Co. of N. A.	$2,500	Hartford	$2,500

While underwriters have no exact idea yet as to the extent of the damage, an approximate estimate of $190,000 to $200,000 is believed likely to cover the total loss to stock, buildings, and adjoining property.

Bloomingdale Bros.' Employes' Aid Society.

The Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Mutual Aid Society will hold a fair and reception in aid of the Fannie Myers Funds in Lexington Opera House next Saturday evening. There is no admission fee, and many new things in the way of booths, &c., will be there.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave., 22d to 23d St., New York.

Greatest of Trade Bringers

Being here published to give you something of an idea how REALLY Reliable Merchandise is sold every day at Ehrich's. Goods here offered will be on sale Monday with the opening of the doors. THEY NEED NO WORDS TO BOLSTER THEM —THEIR PRICE IS ELOQUENT ENOUGH.

39c. for Infants' 69c. Sacques
of hand-crocheted Worsted—fancy Yokes —ribbon trimmed. (2d Floor.)

25c. for 40c. Lawn Aprons
for Maids and Nurses, many styles—bibs, plain or bretelles—variety of inserting and fancy open work designs—deep hems. (2d Floor.)

39c. for Corsets,
a mixed lot worth up to 75c. Many popular makes in white, pink, drab, and blue. (2d Floor.)

29c. for Ladies' 69c. Felt Hats.
Nice soft quality—a manufacturer's stock secured below cost of production. Best styles, trimmed with silk cords and ribbons —colors Cardinal, Navy, Pearl and Castor.

$5.00 for Ladies' $10.00 Hats.
100 styles—no two alike—made of best material and beautifully trimmed.

35c. for 55c. Brussels Carpet.
Strictly wool surface, in hall, stairs, dining-room, office and parlor effects. The biggest carpet bargain of the season.

6¾c. a Yard for 12½c. Lonsdale Cambric.
Fine, soft and durable; for underwear, etc., it has no equal.

49c. for 85c. White Bed Spreads
Heavy, strong, durable. Not the light, flimsy ones usually sold at this price.

$1.69 for $3.00 Sofa Cushions.
Fancy Silk Tops; very pretty. (Main floor.)

19c. for 49c. and 59c. Irish Point Scarfs
and Pillow Shams—slightly soiled from display.

$8.35 for Men's Fine $15.00 Dressy Suits
of Imported Fancy Worsteds, neat, rough cheviots, striped flannels, foreign tweeds, cassimeres, blue and black cheviots and the very fine navy blue serge; new military cut or the regulation cut coat, best linings and fittings; some lined throughout with genuine princess serge. Sizes from 34 to 44 chest. All new fall goods.

23c. for Ladies' 50c. Heavy Ribbed Fleece Lined Vests and Pants
in ecru and and silver grey, made in THE AXFORD CUT shape; all sizes. (Main floor.)

$1.29 for Ladies' $2.50 Boots,
fine Patent Leather, in lace and button, with dull kid tops on very stylish last.

$4.98 for $9 Suit Cases,
22 and 24 inch, hand sewed French edges, finest oak tanned sole leather; brass high hasp lock. (Main floor.)

89c. for Genuine $2.00 Platinum Pictures.
in figures, ideal heads, etc., in highly polished black oak frames, size 15x17.

1.49 for Ladies' 3.75 Pedestrian Skirts,
Handsomely made up in fine Meltonette, beautiful flare, finished with 10 rows fine tailor stitching, seams neatly lapped and finished, best workmanship. (Second floor.)

2.90 for Ladies' 7.50 Silk Waists,
of rich taffeta, all of light evening shades, some handsomely tucked, finely corded, some plain and stylish, new sleeves, stitched cuffs and separate collars; also trimmed and tucked. (Second floor.)

2.48 for 3.75 Colored and Uncolored Artotypes,
variety of new subjects, handsomely matted, framed in flemish oak, gold burnished ornamental corners, oval opening, size 16x20. (Third floor.)

7.50 for Ladies' Handsome $15 Suits
in assorted colors—finest materials, a choice selection of blouse style, single or double breasted, tight fitting and Eton effects; jackets finely lined in rich taffetas or satin; skirts with best percaline. (Second floor.)

39c. for Ladies' 69c. English Cashmere Wool Stockings—
fast black—full regular shape. (Main floor.)

12 1-2c. for 25c. Stockings
for Boys and Girls, in fast black ribbed cotton, seamless, double knees, heels and toes; strong and durable; extra long; all sizes. (Main floor.)

2.00 for Boys' 4.00 Norfolk Suits
The cutest of all this season's newest creations for little men; they come in 3 to 10 year sizes; very finest wool materials, in stripes, plaids and checks, for Fall wear. (Third floor.)

58c a Yard for All Wool Black Zibeline Suiting,
50 inches wide, long hair, high lustre and a perfect Black. (Main floor.)

49c a Yard for 75c Wool Repellant Cloth,
52 in., plain colors and mixed effects, also black. (Main floor.)

12 1-2c. for 10 ft. Roll Floral Crepe Paper,
In many handsome designs, for decorative purposes, Turkish corners, Lambrequins, Lamp Shades, etc., usual price 22c. (Main floor.)

59c. for 1.25 Fountain Pens--
the "Perfection" of high grade manufacture, guaranteed one year and warranted to be 14 carat gold. (Main floor.)

5.00 for Ladies' $10 Stylish Coats
made up in fine kersey and cheviot, colors are black, blue, castor and tan, made in various effective styles; some box—some tight fitting; finely tailored, full satin lined. (Second floor.)

3.95 for Ladies' 8.00 New Fall Golf Capes
of fine double faced cloaking, in all colors, flare flounce and hood trimmed with rich plaid—finely tailored. (Second floor.)

6.95 for Ladies' $10 Capes
stylishly made, of fine double faced goods, materials and plain faced cloths, finely tailor-stitched, or trimmed with rich plaids. (Second floor.)

12.75 for Ladies' $19 Dress Capes
of fine grade kersey, in tan and black, lined in best Skinner's satin, beautifully tailored—very stylish. (Second floor.)

1.69 for Boys' 3.00 Double Breasted Suits.
All wool—Black, blue and fancy checks and stripes; trousers double seats and knees; patent bands. 7 to 16 year sizes. (Third floor.)

$6.49 for Men's Fine $12.50 Overcoats,
Kersey, Beaver and Frieze, in blue, black and gray, also a very handsome Oxford in the smooth surface kersey cloth as well as the rough; sleeves lined with the celebrated Iron Yarn Cloth, sewed with fine dye silk.

This is the Way We Sell Notions To-morrow

SEWING SILKS for dressmaker; full oz. spools; the very best quality made; regular price 55c.; special, spool, **35c**

SEWING SILK for hand and machine use, black and colors; worth 3c. spool. Special, 12 spools for **15c**

COTTON GLACE WAIST BELTING, black, white and gray, regular price 19c. per piece, special price **9c.** piece.

DRESSMAKER PINS, regular price 5c., special **3 for 5c.**

TAFFETA SEAM BINDING, black and colored, all silk; regular price 10c. pc. Special, **6c.**

STERLING SILVER THIMBLES, .925 fine—Extra heavy quality. Worth 25c. Special, 8c.

JERSEY COVERED FRENCH MODEL BUST FIGURES—Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. Worth 49c. Special, 22c.

COMBINATION BUST AND SKIRT FIGURES—Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. Worth 2.49. Special, 1.45.

DRESS SHIELDS, pure gum single and double nainsook covered Dress Shields, sizes 2, 3, 4; the regular price 10 to 15c. per pair. Special, pair, **6c**

COMBINATION VELVET AND BRUSH EDGE SKIRT BINDING, black only; regular price 6c. yd. Special, **2c. yd.**

VELVETEEN AND CORDUROY SKIRT BINDING, 2 inches wide, black only; regular price up to 19c. pc. of 4 yds. Special, **10c.**

MOTOR VEHICLES TO RACE.

Long Island Automobile Club Secures the Coney Island Boulevard for a Series of Mile Contests.

Twelve races, to establish, if possible, straightaway mile records, have been arranged by the Long Island Automobile Club for Saturday, Nov. 16, on the Coney Island Boulevard. Consent for this meeting has been obtained from Park Commissioner George V. Brower, and the officers of the Parkway Driving Club and the Pleasure Driving Association have also consented to assist in making the affair a success.

The first race will be called promptly at 1 o'clock, but the events will be preceded by an automobile parade, to form at 11:30 o'clock in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn, and to proceed via Prospect Park to a point near King's Highway, where the races will be started. As the course will be a straight one-mile road it is expected that new records will be established for the mile by several classes of machines.

The events will be: First, motor bicycles; second, motor tricycles; third, gasoline vehicles, 6 horse power or under; fourth, gasoline vehicles, over 6 horse power, and including 9 horse power; fifth, over 9 horse power, including 15 horse power, (gasoline;) sixth, over 15 horse power, and including 20 horse power, (gasoline;) seventh, over 20 horse power, (gasoline;) eighth, steam vehicles, (special racing;) tehth, electric vehicles, (stock;) eleventh, electric vehicles, (special racing;) twelfth, open championship race, to be run in trials and a final.

The winner in each class will be eligible to compete in the final provided the time made for the mile is 1:30 or better. All events are to be run under the racing rules of the Automobile Club of America. The Long Island Automobile Club will award cups to the winner in each class, and a special cup known as the Long Island Automobile Club Cup will be given to the winner of the open championship. All contests against time to be with flying starts. Contestants will be given probably one mile in which to work their vehicles to top speed, one mile for the record, and about one-half mile for slowing down.

CUP YACHTS OF THE FUTURE.

Sir Thomas Lipton Declares Against the Racing Machine Model.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Sir Thomas Lipton to-day declared himself in favor of a change in the construction of challengers and defenders of the America's Cup.

"The yachts should be something more than mere racing machines," said Sir Thomas. "The presents yachts are not safe. Should the cup ever cross to the other side the challenger would have to be built according to British ideas of stability."

Sir Thomas will leave to-night for New York.

Golfers on Plainfield Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 19.—In the contest for the Fisk Cup at the Hillside golf links to-day, Miss Van Herwerden beat Miss Adelaide Ball 4 up and 3 to play, and Miss May Holly defeated Miss Daisy Elsberg 3 up and 1 to play. Next Saturday Miss Van Herwerden will play Miss Holly in the final round. Play for the Golf Committ

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Three New Plays at New York Theatres This Week.

Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry Begin a Three Weeks' Engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

William Faversham will begin the third month of his engagement at the Criterion Theatre Tuesday. In addition to "A Royal Rival," he will give as a curtain raiser "Prince Charlie," a new fifty-minute play by Robert Marshall, which later Mr. and Mrs. Kendall will play in England.

The scene of the play is laid in Scotland. Sir Adam Laird has a son, Quentin Laird, (William Faversham,) who, instead of following the fortunes of the young pretender, has spent years of riotous living in France. Sir William has disowned him and has made threats against him should he ever return home. On a certain Winter's evening, the lad, in rags, appears before his sister Eleanor, and a faithful old servant, who, despite their fears for his life should the father discover him, insists upon his remaining in the house and provide him with a meal. While he is dining Prince Charlie appears. There is a certain resemblance between the young Laird and the Prince. The Prince discovers he has been trapped in the house by his enemies—Col. Foster and the Cumberland men, who have been in hot pursuit of him. Laird finally changes clothes with the Prince in the hope of doing something for Scotland, and the Prince in his disguise is allowed to escape. Quentin is captured but allowed parole about the house. He is, however, warned that any attempt to escape will mean his death. His father appears, and Quentin reveals himself to him. The father in a frenzy of rage curses him and bids him never hope for pardon. The boy asks if a service to Scotland would bring him forgiveness. The father answers that, while there is seemingly no chance of any such act, it would. Quentin goes to the window, and one of Col. Foster's men fires and hits him. He dies in the room with his broken-hearted father. The cast:

Prince Charles Edward Stuart	Prince Lloyd
Sir Adam Laird of Barnsheugh	Edwin Stevens
Quentin Laird, his son	William Faversham
Colonel Richard Foster	James Kearney
Eleanor Laird	Julie Opp
Lisbeth	Maggie H. Fisher
Sergeant	Joseph Weber
Troopers	Frederick Raymond, Charles B. Harris

To-morrow night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Manager Rosenquest will present a new rural play by Eugene Presby called "New England Folks." The play is a story of New England life, with a scene laid in New York. A youth longs to go out into the world and become famous. His father wants him to remain and inherit the farm and marry Faith, his sister by adoption. He at first rebels, but eventually marries her after she had inherited a small fortune from some kind neighbor. Then begins the tale, with which village gossip has much to do.

The Dunhams, father and daughter, from New York, appear on the scene, the former proving attractive to the youth. Dunham contests the will by which Faith has been made rich. It develops that Faith and Rose Dunham are sisters, their father in his youth being a resident of the New England town. Dunham, who does not know until the end of the play that Faith is his daughter and Joe Morton his son-in-law, urges the latter to journey to New York, and while there surrounds him with every kind of temptation, in order to keep him from defending the will.

Joe gets into trouble in New York and is accused of a defalcation. He is proved innocent. He wins a victory and goes back to the farm and finds himself rich and loved. The cast:

Sid Morton	Frank Mordaunt
Joe Morton	Walter Thomas
Weasel Clapp	Samuel Reed
Medad	Henry West
Stuttering Sim	Frank L. Davis
Mark Dunham	Charles Abbott
Edgerly	Thomas McLarnie
Faith Morton	Grayce Scott
Rose Dunham	Maud Hoffman
Abagail Morton	Blanche Weaver
Hetty Smith	Mabel Dixey

On Thursday afternoon next, Oct. 24, the Empire Theatre Dramatic School will present at the Empire Theatre, with the following cast, a romantic comedy in three acts by Edmond Rostand, entitled "The Fantasticks," ("Les Romantiques,") translated into English by George Fleming:

Percinet	George Gerbich
Straforel	Pedro de Cordoba
Bergamin	George Bell
Pasquin	Ellis Harris
Blaise	Robert O'Connor
Sylvette	Evelyn Emerson

On Tuesday evening Manager Conried will present at his Irving Place Theatre a new three-act comedy by Henrik Christiernson, entitled "Dolly," in the title rôle of which the newly engaged leading juvenile lady, Miss Hedwig von Ostermann, from the Thalia Theatre, Hamburg, will make her American début. Fräulein von Ostermann created the part of Dolly abroad, and played it in Hamburg more than twenty-five times with success.

The play is being staged under the personal direction of Heinrich Conried. The cast includes, besides Fräulein von Ostermann and Gustav von Seyffertitz, Misses Kaethe Brandt, Hermine Warna, Meta Buenger, and Messrs. Alexander Rottmann, Adolf Zimmermann, Matthias Claudius, Jacques Horwitz, and Vladimir Schamberg. "Dolly" will be repeated on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, while to-morrow and Friday evenings, as well as in Saturday's matinée, "A Blank Page" will be given.

HENRY IRVING AND MISS TERRY.

Will Begin a Three Weeks' Engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre in "King Charles I."

At the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow evening Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum Theatre Company will begin an engagement of three weeks. Mr. Irving will appear in "King Charles I." This play has not been presented in this country since Mr. Irving appeared in it at the Star Theatre in 1883. "King Charles I." will be presented on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings and at the Saturday matinée. The plays for the remainder of the week are "The Merchant of Venice" on Friday evening and "Louis XI." on Friday night.

The play "King Charles I." is based upon the history of that monarch. It opens at Hampton Court and closes with the defeat of Charles by Cromwell.

The costumes of the play are true in every detail to the period, the dresses all being reproduced from the Vandyke pictures. The cast for to-morrow night follows:

King Charles I.	Henry Irving
Oliver Cromwell	F. Tyars
Marquis of Huntley	J. H. Barnes
Lord Moray	A. Royston
Ireton	W. Lugg
First Cavalier	Mr. Paton
Second Cavalier	F. Davies
Attendant	R. P. Tabb
Queen's Page	Miss M. Holland
Prince James, child of King	Miss V. Belmore
Princes Elizabeth, child of King	Miss Queenie Tarvin
Lady Eleanor	Miss Maud Milton
Queen Henrietta Maria	Miss Ellen Terry

Boston Symphony Concerts.

The twenty-first season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra opened at the new Symphony Hall, Boston, on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when the first public rehearsal was given. The programme was as follows:

Academic overture	Brahms
Concerto for 'cello and orchestra	Lalo
Symphonic poem, "Festklaenge"	Liszt
Symphony in A major, No. 7	Beethoven

The soloist was Jean Gerardy, who made his first appearance at these concerts. The programme was repeated last night. Mr. W. F. Apthorp has gone abroad for a year and the programme notes of these concerts will this season be written by Mr. Philip Hale.

Mr. Paderewski Will Return.

There has been much discussion of the question whether the great pianist, Ignace Paderewski, would come to this country this season. Mr. Maurice Grau, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, has announced that he will produce Mr. Paderewski's opera, "Manru," and this announcement has naturally caused many to expect that the composer would cross the ocean for such an important event.

It is now a settled fact that Mr. Paderewski will return to America. Whether he will be induced to conduct his opera or not it is yet impossible to state. Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the great Polish soprano, will create the leading woman's rôle here, and, as she is to do so at the request of her friend and compatriot, the composer, she may prevail upon him to take up the conductor's baton.

Meanwhile another question has been settled. Lovers of music, knowing that Mr. Paderewski is coming, will naturally ask whether he will give piano recitals while here. This is already arranged, and the first recital is announced for Feb. 15 at Carnegie Hall. It may be surmised that the date of the production of the opera will not be far from that time.

Mme. Lehmann's Concert Tour.

During the past Summer Mme. Lehmann permitted her vacation to be interrupted to the extent of singing at the Mozart festival at Salzburg, and her appearance there was the feature of the festival. As the management had spared no expense to procure the best artists available, a good deal of money had been spent, and the committee were confronted with the possibility of a deficit. When Mme. Lehmann's check for her four appearances was presented to her, and she learned of the state of affairs, she not only declined to take it, but added as well a check of her own for 5,000 marks to the fund.

With the exception of the festival appearances here mentioned, Mme. Lehmann has not sung since June last, when she appeared in a short season of opera in Berlin, preferring to reserve her force for her American tour, which begins in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 8. This will be the most extensive tour in America that Mme. Lehmann has ever made, and will include the following cities: Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Hartford, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, New Haven, Pittsburg, Portland, Me.; Philadelphia, Rochester, St. Paul, St. Louis, Syracuse, Troy, Toronto, and Washington. Possibly California may be visited in the Spring, as Mme. Lehmann has never been heard there, and the desire to have her appear almost amounts to an imperative demand that San Francisco be included in the itinerary.

The Kneisel Quartet.

The tenth New York season of the Kneisel Quartet will comprise six evening and two afternoon concerts, being one more evening concert than last year and one less afternoon concert. The evening dates are on Tuesdays, Nov. 12, Jan. 7, Feb. 11, Feb. 25, March 25, and April 8; the afternoon dates are on Tuesdays, Dec. 17 and Jan. 21. The concerts will be held, as heretofore, in Mendelssohn Hall. Last season's subscribers will have the privilege of securing the seats they occupied last season by applying at Schuberth's before Oct. 26. The subscription sale will open there on the 28th. The works set down for performance include a number of novelties.

Among them are Debussy's quartet in C minor, Novacek's in C major, D'Indy's piano quartet, Chadwick's piano quartet, and Huss's sonata for piano and violin. Other works to be performed are as follows: Beethoven's quartet in G major, Op. 18, No. 2; in F major, Op. 59, No. 1; in A minor, Op. 132; in F major, Op. 135; Brahms's, in B flat, Op. 67; Cesar Franck's, in D major; Dvorak's, in F major, Op. 96; Greig's, in G minor; Haydn's, in D major, Op. 64, No. 5; a sonata by Bach for piano and violin and one for piano and 'cello; Beethoven's quintet in C, Op. 29; his septet, Op. 17; his sonata for piano and 'cello in A major; Dvorak's terzet for two violins and viola; Loeffler's quintet for three violins, viola, and 'cello; Mozart's quintet for oboe and strings, in F, and Tschaikowsky's sextet in D minor, called "Souvenir de Florence."

Schumann-Heink Concert Postponed.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, whose illness was announced on Thursday afternoon, and who was unable to sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in a song recital to be given by herself and Emil Fischer, arrived in New York yesterday from Burlington, Vt. She caught a severe cold on the way to Burlington, which prevented her from singing in the festival there, and caused her to telegraph to the Brooklyn Institute that she would be unable to sing on Thursday evening. The institute will arrange as soon as possible for a date when the song recital will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Theatrical Manager Bankrupt.

Walter W. Fessler, theatrical manager, of 232 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,977 and assets consisting of cash $1.22, a watch in pawn for $45, and $150 due from George H. Turner of Jersey City for money loaned. Most of the debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Wilkinson, Leslie & Fessler during the theatrical season of 1899-1900. Of the liabilities $2,091 is for printing, $786 a judgment, and $1,100 for salaries to actors and actresses.

David Bispham Arrives.

David Bispham, the opera singer, was among the arrivals on the Cunard liner Etruria yesterday. Mr. Bispham went away three weeks ago on the Etruria to fill an engagement at the festival at Leeds. He will leave New York this morning for Louisville to join the Grau Grand Opera Company.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew continues in "The Second in Command."

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern in "If I Were King" is being well patronized.

CASINO.—Anna Held in the "Little Duchess" begins the second week of her engagement here.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last month of "Arizona" begins to-morrow night. Concert to-night.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" will remain at this theatre well into the new year.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" is drawing crowded houses at each performance.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora," in its new and spacious quarters, is proving just as popular as it did at the Casino.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Bertha Galland in Sydney Grundy's new play, "The Love Match," is proving a strong attraction.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Viola Allen will be seen in "The Palace of the King." The engagement begins to-morrow night.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"A Message from Mars," with Charles Hawtrey and his company, is proving a strong attraction.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske will to-morrow enter upon the second month of her engagement in "Miranda of the Balcony."

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—Sardou's "La Tosca" will be the attraction for the coming week, beginning to-morrow night.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—J. H. Stoddart and his associates in "The Bonnie Brier Bush" still draw well. Thursday of this week will be Scottish night.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will begin the last week of their engagement in "The Red Kloof." "Eben Holden" will follow.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly in "The New Yorkers" has been so successful that the engagement has been extended until Thanksgiving week.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy" is another of the attractions now in New York which will in all probability give Christmas and New Year's matinées.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Don Caesar's Return" is proving successful, and Mr. Hackett will remain two weeks longer than was expected, closing probably on Nov. 16.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Twelfth Night," with Marie Wainwright as Viola and Henry V. Donnelly as Sir Toby Belch, will be next week's offering of the stock company.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—"Sweet Marie," with the Russell brothers, seems to have settled down here. The Russell brothers will from Monday on interpolate specialties in the second act.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The rustic drama, "Up New York State," will begin a week's engagement. David Higgins will be seen in his original part of Darius Green, and Georgie Waldron as the heroine. Concert to-night.

WEBER & FIELDS.—The Angeles Sisters will be added to the cast beginning Monday night, and there will be several changes of minor importance in "Hoity Toity." Crowded houses are the rule at every performance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This will begin the last week of the engagement of the Castle Square Company. It will give Gilbert and Sullivan and Wagner operas. "The Mikado" and "Tannhäuser" will be sung alternately.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"My Partner," Bartley Campbell's play, will be revived to-morrow night. James E. Wilson and Jussaline Rogers will have the two important rôles. Ted Mark's regular Sunday evening concert will take place to-night.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—George W. Monroe, the comedian, will begin a week's engagement to-morrow night in a comedy called "Mrs. B. O. Shaughnessey, (Wash Lady,") which is new to New York. There will be the regular concert to-night.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Owing to the success of Williams and Walker and "Their Own Big Company," the management has decided to retain this attraction for the coming week. The company will be seen in an entire change of songs and novel cakewalks. There will be the usual Sunday afternoon and evening concerts.

EDEN MUSEE.—During the week a new series of moving pictures will be shown entitled "Around the World in Twenty Minutes." The visitors apparently, leave New York and visit successively England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Turkey, India, Hindustan, and Australia. The pictures show many important places and characteristics of the people. Other series are shown hourly during the day.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—This week Prof. Maguire's educated horse Mascot, in a number of astonishing feats of "horse sense," will be on exhibition. Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Morlan, the 912 pound fat couple, remain, as does Fannie Tunison, who sews, paints, and draws with her mouth. In the theatre two big vaudeville companies entertain. The bill includes Ada Jones, J. K. Hardman, and Edison projectoscopes, showing views of the Schley-Sampson court of inquiry.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—Fifth Avenue Theatre—A revival of "Nancy and Co.," with vaudeville including Sis Hopkins and Mayme Gehru. Twenty-third Street Theatre—"A Bachelor's Honeymoon." Fifty-eighth Street Theatre—"Madame Butterfly" and the curtain raiser, "Her Last Rehearsal," with vaudeville. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—"The Baby Chase," with "All's Fair In Love" preceding. There will be concerts to-day, afternoon and evening, at all the Proctor Theatres.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Papinta, the myriad dancer, will head the bill. The American reappearance of Frank Lincoln, the droll and original raconteur, will also be a feature. Others are Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in their new sketch, "A Model Young Man"; Hal Davis & Co. in "One Christmas Eve," Macarte's trained dogs and monkeys, Quaker City Quartet, Harding and Ah Sid in their great comedy act, "The Clown and the Chinaman"; Mlle. Olive, juggler; Dick and Alice McAvoy in "The Waif's Christmas Eve"; Charles L. Fletcher, monologue; Maxwell and Dudley in "A Lesson in Sihging"; the Maginleys in a daring trapeze act, Tom Brown, colored comedian, and the biograph.

Notes of Musical Doings.

Both to the patrons of the concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in this city and the musical public in general, the announcement will prove interesting that the programme for the first concert of the season by the orchestra, on Thursday evening, Nov. 7, at Carnegie Hall, will be made up of selections by Wagner, with Mme. Ternina and Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, tenor, as the soloists.

Miss Esther, the violinist, sails from Havre the 19th of this month. She will make her American début at Carnegie Hall Nov. 16, assisted by the Paur Symphony Orchestra, Emil Paur conducting, and Leopold Winkler, the pianist.

Mr. Louis Victor Saar will give a recital of his own compositions at Carnegie Lyceum, Thursday evening, Nov. 7, assisted by Miss Edith R. Chapman.

The Musical Art Society of New York announces for its ninth season two concerts, which will be given on Thursday evenings, Dec. 19, 1901, and March 13, 1902, in Carnegie Hall.

During the coming season Mr. Frank Damrosch will give six "symphony concerts for young people," on Saturday afternoons, Nov. 30 and Dec. 21, 1901, and Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 1, and March 15, 1902, in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. S. M. Fabian will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening.

BIG FLOWER EXHIBITION.

It Will Be Open at Madison Square Garden All This Week.

The doors of Madison Square Garden will be opened at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon upon the Horticultural Exhibition and Flower Show, given under the auspices of the New York Florists' Club. There will be exhibits of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. The arrangement of the exhibits will make the Garden very attractive. The usual fault of bunching up things will be avoided, as the entire space of the arena will be used and the aisles will be made very wide.

From distant cities there will be exhibitions of set pieces, and many foreign plants, which have been sent especially from tropical countries and from the far-off Philippines, will be on exhibition. Many rare products will be seen, and several varieties of orchids that have never been exhibited in America will occupy conspicuous places.

Among those already entered are chrysanthemums, dahlias, and fruit from W. H. S. Wood, Greenwich, Conn.; palms, foliage plants, ferns, carnations, and violets from Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Yonkers, N. Y.; chrysanthemums and roses from Samuel Thorne, Mhlbrook, N. Y.; roses and carnations from W. L. Stow, Great Neck, L. I.; carnations and roses from W. Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y.; a collection of cacti from Prospect Park, Brooklyn; chrysanthemums and orchids from Joseph Milbank, Port Chester, N. Y.; stove and greenhouse plants, ferns, roses, and chrysanthemums from E. D. Adams, Seabright, N. J.; plants and ferns from F. A. Constable, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; stove and greenhouse plants, carnations, and a collection of vegetables from D. Willis James, Madison, N. J.; Cycas tonkinensis from J. F. Huss, Hartford, Conn.; orchids from Washington Roebling, Trenton, N. J.; orchids, palms, chrysanthemums, and grapes from H. McK. Twombly, Madison, N. J.; plants, palms, and fruits from Samuel Untermyer, Yonkers, N. Y.; orchids from George Schiegel, Bay Ridge, L. I., and a new chrysanthemum from the gardens of P. A. B. Widener, Ogontz, Penn.

The display from Baltimore and from Washington, and also from Charleston, will include a large variety, and the number of chrysanthemums, roses, and carnations that will be shown will exceed any exhibition that has been given in this country. The table decorations and floral designs for weddings will also be a feature.

The doors of the Garden will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The programme will be for to-morrow and Tuesday, plants, fruits, and flowers; Wednesday, roses and violets; Thursday, carnations; Friday, made-up and cut-flower work, also decorative work; Saturday, chrysanthemums, and as the exhibition will be open on Sunday, the 27th, everything will be on view. The exhibition will close on Sunday night.

The schedule of special prizes includes many expensive pieces of silver and bronze and gold medals. The judges will be William B. Edgar of Waverly, Mass.; Thomas Emerson, Staatsburg, N. Y.; John E. Lager, Summit, N. J.; Edwin Lonsdale, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Turner, Oceanic, N. J., and James Wood, Mount Kisco, N. Y. Each day concerts will be given by a full military band, both in the afternoon and the evening.

DR. McCAIN FOUND DEAD.

Was in Bed at a Hotel and May Have Killed Himself.

Considerable mystery surrounds the death in the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday of one of the guests, the hotel people contending that the man committed suicide, while the police say that death was from natural causes. The dead man was Dr. A. A. McCain, an army Surgeon, who came here on Oct. 3 from Cuba, where he had been stationed for four years. He was found dead in bed in Room 518 by a bellboy at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 1 o'clock a chambermaid knocked at the door, but she got no response. She then went away and two hours later another chambermaid rapped at the door but got no answer.

Calling a bell boy she had him climb through the transom, and when the lad got into the room he found Dr. McCain lying on the bed dead. He was dressed only in his underclothing. The face indicated that he had been dead for some hours. The clerk on duty at the hotel last night said that he believed that Dr. McCain had committed suicide.

When the body was found Policeman Bollas of the Mercer Street Station was called in. He summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. The ambulance surgeons who responded merely pronounced the man dead and did not assign the probable cause. The Coroners' office was notified and Coroner Fitzpatrick went to the hotel last night and viewed the body. When he spoke to the hotel people he decided to have an autopsy performed on the body and ordered it to be sent to the Morgue immediately.

DRY SPELL OF WEATHER.

The last twenty-four hours, according to the Weather Bureau in Washington, has been one of the driest ever recorded in the United States, the rainfall area being confined to a small portion of Florida, Upper Michigan, and Northern New England.

Mrs. J. H. Hazelrigg Dies Suddenly.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—Mrs. J. H. Hazelrigg of this place died suddenly this afternoon. She was making preparations for a trip to Youngstown, Ohio, to visit relatives when she was seized with an attack of heart failure. Mrs. Hazelrigg was sixty-one years of age. Her son, Scott F. Hazelrigg is General Manager of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
10th WEEK
A Realistic Story of Western Life.
ARIZONA
40 Horses. 200 People.
Prices: 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'G, 8:15.
TO-NIGHT
Grand Popular Concert.
25—50—75.
Atalie Claire, Fisson & Stewart, Dave Lewis, Chas. Grapewin & Co., Worth & Wakefield, Ras & Brosche, La Belle Blanche, Toulousain Troubadours, their first appearance in America.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM
3 MONSTROUS BIG FEATURES.
Mascot, Most Intelligent Horse in the World.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Morlan, 912 lb. Couple.
Fannie Tunison, paints, sews and draws with mouth.
Captain Hinman, Life Saver—40 other novelties.
THEATRE — Leonzo Bros. in THE DOG SPY. Schley—Sampson Court on Edison's Projectoscope — Ada Jones—J. K. Hardman—20 others.
2 Big Vaudeville Companies — Sacred Concerts Sunday—10c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10.
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
6TH GREAT WEEK.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT
Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success
THE MESSENGER BOY
—WITH MR.—
JAMES T. POWERS
Cast includes MAY ROBSON, RACHEL BOOTH, GEORGE HONEY, PAUL NICHOLSON, JOHN B. PARK, HARRY KELLEY, J. P. KENNEDY, GEORGIA CAINE, JOBYNA HOWLAND, FLORA ZABELLE, and 100 others.
*Extra Matinée Election Day, Nov. 5.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
Evenings at 8:20. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
"Marks a triumph in the history of the theatre of New York City." Harper's Weekly.
SECOND MONTH OF
MRS FISKE
AND HER COMPANY IN
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
Matinees on Saturdays Only.
Seats Four Weeks in Advance.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
Matinées Thursday & Saturday.
BERTHA GALLAND
Every evening and at the two matinées, the revised and improved version of Maurice Hewlett's
THE FOREST LOVERS
THE FOREST LOVERS
THE FOREST LOVERS
"A fine melodramatic romance."—Eve. Sun.
"An excellent romantic melodrama."—Post.

"LITTLE OLD FILE MAN" SENT TO BELLEVUE
Oscar Reis to be Examined as to His Sanity.
Fished in Ash Barrels for Rags and His Pockets Were Full of Money.
Fishing in ash barrels for rags and old tin cans, although the pockets of his tattered clothes were filled with money, a little, bent man was found yesterday afternoon and taken to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity. There he gave his name as Oscar Reis of 106 East Houston Street, and the man who accompanied him, John McGee of 426 East Seventy-seventh Street, asked that he be committed to an institution.
At the hospital the attendants saw nothing unusual in the spectacle of the little old man, whose eyes wandered aimlessly from one to another. But they had a surprise a few minutes later when they started to make a search of Reis's clothes in order to place his belongings in safekeeping. In every pocket he had money. From his ragged trousers pockets they took more than $500 in bills, ranging from ones to twenties. His coat pockets contained several hundred more; bills were stuffed into his waistcoat, and upon turning out one of his back pockets a flood of coin—nickels, quarters, and half dollars—poured upon the floor.
When the little mint had been fully explored it was found that the sum total of the man's money amounted to $1,187.
McGee explained that he had known Reis for a number of years and that the man's eccentricities, slight at first, had so increased that it seemed best to have him sent to some institution for safe keeping.
Reis came to this country from Germany eighteen years ago. His life was then little over twenty, but his life of exposure and neglect during the last few years has given him the appearance of being twice his real age. For a while he worked at cabinetmaking, but the wandering habit grew strong upon him, and he did not long succeed in holding a steady position.
About two years ago he took a room at 108 East Houston Street. To the people of the neighborhood he was known as "The Little Old File Man," a name which they applied to him by reason of the fact that his chief occupation was sharpening knives with files. He wandered from one shop to another soliciting orders to sharpen knives, and seemed exceedingly grateful every time any one out of sheer pity would give him 5 cents for doing such work. In addition he managed to earn a few cents each week by selling old tin cans and rags that he gathered from the dust heaps. But to the surprise of the neighborhood he never seemed to be without ready money in far larger quantities than he could possibly have earned by his precarious occupation.
Reis had a reputation for liberality in the vicinity of the house where he lived, and the people were frequently invited to come in and share his can of beer. Naturally that helped to make him popular, but he had little to say for himself.
One of the men who knew him said yesterday that Reis often complained to him of the ill luck that had befallen him, with his wife in Germany. He conveyed the idea to this man that he had left the old country on account of domestic troubles, and that he still pined for his native land.
At Mr. McGee's home it was said last night that Reis received regularly a large sum of money from a brother in Germany. Mr. McGee has known him for about ten years, and often remonstrated with him about his peculiar manner of living. But if his friend insisted on having Reis put on a good suit of clothes, the very next day the eccentric man would again appear in his rags. Finally Mr. McGee decided that it would be best to have him put in an institution.

CASINO, B'WAY & 39TH ST.
SIRE BROS. MGRS.
Evgs. at 8:15. Only Mat. Satys., 2:15.
F. ZIEGFELD, JR., PRESENTS
the Dainty, Artistic Comedienne, in the Season's unequalled
ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS,
De Koven & Smith's Greatest Success.
CHAS. A. BIGELOW
and the following cast:
JOSEPH W. HERBERT, GEO. MARION, SIDNEY BARRACLOUGH, CHAS. SWAIN, JOSEPH WELSH, EVA DAVENPORT,
AND THE HANDSOMEST CHORUS EVER ORGANIZED.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
One Week; Beginning To-morrow Night,
SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
VIOLA ALLEN
and Company in Lorrimer Stoddard's adaptation of F. Marion Crawford's
IN THE PALACE OF THE KING.
LIEBLER & CO.....MANAGERS
Oct. 28.—LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN.

HERALD Square Theatre. | 35th St. & B'way. | Management Sam. S. Shubert.
MR. DAN DALY
with MISS VIRGINIA EARL AND THE GEO. W. LEDERER COMPANY IN
THE NEW YORKERS
Music by Ludwig Englander. Lyrics by Geo. V. Hobart. Book by Glen McDonough.
"TAKE ME BACK TO HERALD SQUARE."
A GREAT MUSICAL TRIUMPH. SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD.
"Mr. Daly is a great success as a star."—Herald, World, Journal, Sun, Tribune, Press.
MATINEES WED. AND SAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
JACOB LITT.....PROPRIETOR
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
FAREWELL! GOOD-BYE! FAREWELL!
TO THE
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
MON., THURS., SAT. NIGHTS, WED. MAT.
MIKADO
TANNHAUSER
TUES., WED., FRI. NIGHTS, SAT. MAT.
Farewell to the Artists.
Farewell to the All-American Chorus
Farewell to the Splendid Orchestra.
PRICES NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. 25-1.00 WED. 25-50
Mon., Nov. 4, "The Sleeping Beauty & the Beast."

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
4TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
PRICES EVENING 25—35—50
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT
as Viola, in Shakespeare's
TWELFTH NIGHT
HENRY V. DONNELLY as SIR TOBY BELCH.
WEEK OF OCT. 28TH
DANIEL E. BANDMANN AS OTHELLO.

14th ST. THEATRE
14th St., nr. 6th Av. J. Wesley Rosenquest, Mgr.
Nights, 8:15—Matinées Wed. & Sat.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
A FINE PRODUCTION OF
Eugene Presbrey's new play,
NEW ENGLAND FOLKS
with a SUPERIOR CAST, including
Frank Mordaunt, Sam Reed, Maud Hoffman, Walter Thomas, Chas. Abbott, Grayce Scott, and others.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
PRESIDENT McKINLEY LYING IN STATE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA
AND VOCAL SOLOISTS.
TO-MORROW AND ALL THE WEEK.
MAJILTON THE FUNNY MAN

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL 125TH ST. & 7TH AVE.
COMMENCING THIS AFTERNOON 2 PERFORMANCES AND LAST WEEK OF THE TRIUMPHAL

WILLIAMS & WALKER AND THEIR OWN BIG COMPANY
MAT. NEES MONDAY SATURDAY WEDNESDAY SUNDAY

THE NEW DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. 3RD & 4TH AVS.
TO-NIGHT!
GRAND GALA "POP"
HALLEN & FULLER, MANSFIELD & WILBUR, WILLARD SIMMS, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Thorne & Co., ALMONT & DUMONT, JULIAN ROSE, VERNON, FRANCES CURRAN, WESTON & BEASLEY, HENRY & GALLOT, ROBT. RECKEN'S HARMONISTS.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. & All Week,
DAINTY DUCHESS BURLESQUERS
"Raz-Ma-Taz."—Grand Vaudeville.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
TO-NIGHT SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT
WITH A SPLENDID BILL.
Beginning To-morrow, (Mond.,) Oct. 21, Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
With increased orchestra and company, FISHER & RILEY'S MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION,
FLORODORA
NEWLY DRESSED SAME GREAT CAST.
Prices, 50c. to $2. Seats 4 wks. ahead.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c.
Matinee Daily (Except Mon.) 25c.
MY PARTNER
Next Week, Lights o' London.
TO-NIGHT
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT
GENARO & BAILEY, DILLON BROS., MAYME GEHRUE, JOHN F. CLARK, and 10 Other Big Acts.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
5TH WEEK.
"Mr. Drew scores a hit."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew wins a decisive victory."—Sun.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
SECOND IN COMMAND.
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Great success."—Evg. World.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. Broadway.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Most Distinguished Triumph Ever Achieved.
"Great Success."—Herald.
"Success Assured."—Sun.
"A Success."—World.
"Emphatic Hit."—Tribune.
"Delightful."—Journal.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CHARLES HAWTREY
And an Entire London Organization
in Robert Ganthony's comedy success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS
"A Great Hit."—Evg. Sun.
"A Great Hit."—Evg. Journal.
"Unqualified Triumph."—Telegram.
"No Doubt of Success."—Evg. Post.
"Everybody will see 'A Message from Mars,' and will like it."—Tribune.
Seats Four Weeks in Advance.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. and Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
"Louis Mann's work is as artistic in its way as Joe Jefferson's 'Rip Van Winkle.'"—Eve. World.
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN
in Paul M. Potter's Comedy of Boer Life,
THE RED KLOOF
"Complete success."—Herald.
—ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.—
Monday, Oct. 28, CHARLES FROHMAN will Present
E. Rose's dramatization of Irving Bacheller's Novel,
EBEN HOLDEN
with
E. M. Holland as Eben Holden, and a cast of unusual strength.
SEAT SALE, THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way and 24th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN, Mgr.
Xtra Matinée Election Day.
4TH WEEK of the BIG HIT
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS
Presenting Harry B. Smith's Musical Comedy,
The Liberty Belles.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
Evgs. at 8:30.
3D CROWDED MONTH.
Seats four weeks in advance.
A GREAT NO

Le Boutillier Brothers

FINE LACES.

IN DECIDEDLY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT.

We invite attention to our collection of Fine Laces (SEE OUR SPLENDID WINDOW EXHIBIT) and request an inspection of the following exclusive lines:

REAL NEEDLE LACES, on Brussels Point Net, from 10 to 18 inches wide,
98c. *regular value $2.00 to $3.75*

LIERRE FLOUNCINGS, 20 inches wide, value $1.39 } 75c.

9 inches wide, value 89c. } 59c. *7 inches wide, value 68c.* } 48c.

5 inches wide, value 55c. } 39c.

SPECIAL—Finest lot of choice LIBERTY SILK, Accordion pleated (Bijou pleat), all the latest shades,
39c. *regular price 75c.*

All Silk BLACK POINT D'ESPRIT and CHANTILLY LACES, 4, 7 and 12 inches wide,
12c. *and* 19c. *worth 39c. and 75c.*

BLACK DRAPERY NETS, 45 inches wide, suitable for Dresses, in plain and filet mesh and in figured stripe and ring dot
68c. *regular price $1.25*

Also, the newest Laces, as used on the latest Costume Models of Paquin, Doucet, Worth, etc., and especially the "Art Nouveau" Mazarin and Irish Crochet, in galoons and medallion motif shapes, all well adapted to separable and application purposes. Original plates of above are on exhibition.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

MISSING BANK RUNNER GIVES HIMSELF UP

Young Armitage Says He Gave Stolen Funds to a Woman.

Tells How He Had Fun with the Police, Then Becomes Penitent and Breaks Down.

George Armitage, the twenty-year-old messenger of the New Amsterdam Bank of Manhattan, who disappeared on Tuesday last with over $5,000 in money and $20,000 in securities belonging to the bank, is perhaps the most penitent prisoner in the Tombs. His family and friends believe that his mind has been clouded and his moral perceptions contorted by constant cigarette smoking. He was arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Court charged with grand larceny in having stolen $5,996.58. Magistrate Crane held him in $3,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow. In the event of bail being furnished, there is a warrant in the hands of the Warden of the Tombs for his rearrest. This was issued by United States Commissioner Shields at the instance of the United States Guarantee Company, which is on the bond of Armitage.

The young man, who lives at 556 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, frequently carried large amounts of money for the bank, and when he disappeared it was feared that he had met with foul play until the securities were returned by express on Thursday. He is a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, for many years pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. He was not known to have any bad habits other than his constant cigarette smoking. His brother Lucius, a messenger for the Chemical National Bank, and his sister Florence, a trained nurse, were sure that he would give a satisfactory explanation of his disappearance, or that he would be found in some hospital, injured by thieves. They even dreaded that he had been murdered.

Armitage, fashionably dressed, entered the Tenderloin Police Station House early yesterday morning. He was very much under the influence of liquor and was inclined to be jovial in greeting the Police Sergeant. He told him who he was and that he wanted to give himself up. Careful questioning failed to get anything from him other than that he had enjoyed himself very much at the expense of the detectives.

"Why," he said to Sergt. Norton, "I have had a grand time. Think of it. I have gone all over the city and made a point of talking to policemen who seemed conversationally inclined. And then there were the detectives. They certainly know their business. I bought them drinks and talked to them about the Armitage disappearance case, and even told them I did not think them good enough to catch that smart young fellow.

"Friday night I saw 'East Lynne' at the Gotham Theatre in East New York. Between the acts I met two plain-clothes men of the Liberty Avenue Police Station. They were great fun. They showed me very good descriptions of my missing self, giving exactly my clothing, but making me a little too good looking. We drank to one another, and I chaffed them about Armitage. They said they would get him. All they had to do, if they had known that much, was to get me. It was a great lark."

When the detectives found that they could obtain no other information from the young man he was searched and $34.70 was found on him. He was then sent to a cell, where he immediately went to sleep. When he was wakened he was thoroughly sobered and dreadfully alarmed at his predicament. He was not handcuffed when he was taken to Police Headquarters, but was put in charge of Detective Sergeant Devanney, who took him down town on a Broadway car. He said to the detective:

"There is one thing I want to say, and that is that there was no one mixed up in this thing but myself, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

All bravado left Armitage when he entered Capt. Titus's room. He broke down and wept bitterly. Then he told about his theft and blamed it on a woman. He gave her name as Marie, and said that he had been engaged to her. He had met the woman at "Durango's old place," a road house on Macomb's Dam Road.

"I loved her, and we were engaged," he said. "She was a friend of the piano player at the place. By appointment I met her, the pianist, Seymour Kahn; his wife, and a violinist at a hotel on Jerome Avenue. I told them I was on my vacation, and that I proposed to celebrate. Then I ordered a good dinner and plenty of wine. We were very jolly, and I kept thinking how nice it was to have lots of money and good friends, how much better than living as I had on the $8 a week the bank paid me. We got merrier, and I told Marie about the money. I put elastic bands about it, and wondered how long it would last.

"Then I gave Marie the securities, which we could not negotiate, to send to the bank. I learn they received them, for Marie gave them to a woman in Brooklyn to express. Marie thought she had better take charge of the money, and I don't know whether I gave it to her or not. I think I put it between the mattresses of my bed. Anyway, when I woke up I was sober, and the money was gone. She had left money in my clothes. I was desperate, and started to drink again. Then it occurred to me that it would be fun to talk about myself to the policemen and detectives, and I had a great time. Finally I got tired and surrendered myself."

On the way to the police court the young man begged for cigarettes, but they were not given to him. He was weeping and sobbing when Magistrate Crane held him for further examination. He fully realizes his folly and spends the long hours in weeping and sleeping.

Capt. Titus has put several of his best men to find the woman and her companions. He says that he has little fear of their getting away, and that he hopes not only to capture them, but to recover the greater part of the stolen money. He will not give the name of the woman, but believes that she is in Brooklyn with her confederates.

MAYOR BOWKER HERE FROM WINCHESTER, ENG.

He Arrives to Participate in the Celebrations in Memory of Alfred the Great.

Alfred Bowker, the Mayor of Winchester, England, accompanied by his sister, the Mayoress of Winchester, Miss Edith Bowker, and their friends, Charles E. Elers and Miss Chadwick, were passengers on the steamship Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday. Mr. Bowker came to America as the representative of the English nation in the celebrations here commemorative of the thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred the Great.

The Philadelphia, on leaving Southampton, in honor of the Mayor, flew the flag of Wessex, and a delegation of leading citizens and members of the Corporation of the City of Winchester were at the dock to wish their chief executive a pleasant voyage and safe return.

The Mayor of Winchester was appointed representative of the English National Committee, of which the following are members: The Lord Mayor of London, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, the Bishops of London and Winchester, Cardinal Vaughan, Dr. Hugh Price Hughes, Lord Roberts, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Lord Chief Justice. His Majesty King Edward VII. is the patron.

The Mayor of Winchester is to be the guest of honor at the banquet on Oct. 28 of the Society of American Authors. He will attend the Yale celebration, and expects to return home on Oct. 30.

Mr. Bowker is the youngest chief official of his city in an authentic list of 718 years. Winchester is the ancient capitol of Britain and King Alfred's tomb is there. Mr. Bowker is a Captain in the First Volunteer Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, and is also a member of the Hampshire County Council. He is the son of the leading lawyer for the family in the longest of English trials, the famous Tichborne case. Mr. Bowker is a member of the English Kennel Club and a successful exhibitor of bloodhounds.

Accompanied by Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul, he will call on Mayor Van Wyck to-morrow. He expects to call on President Roosevelt in Washington on Tuesday.

The English Mayor was greatly interested in the municipal campaign, and spent the evening in going about to take a glimpse of the various political gatherings. He avoided expressing an opinion as to the situation, but acknowledged that it was interesting to a politician from the other side. Mayor Bowker is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.

KING ALFRED'S MILLENIAL.

Celebration of His One Thousandth Anniversary Here.

A celebration which will commemorate the one thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred the Great is to be held throughout the country on Oct. 27 and 28, New York City to share in the services which are to be held. The idea was promulgated some time ago by the Society of American Authors in the form of circulars, suggesting the propriety of celebrating the one thousandth anniversary of the founder of the Anglo-Saxon race. The replies were so encouraging that an Executive Committee was chosen to look after the general arrangements, and this committee, of which the Rev. I. K. Funk, LL. D. is the Chairman, formulated a programme for local and permanent celebration and memorial.

In New York City there will be held on next Sunday evening a religious service in old St Paul's Chapel. The Rev. H. Lubeck, LL. D who will represent the Anglo-Saxon-speaking persons in Australia, will preach: Alfred Bowker, the Mayor of Winchester, England, is also expected to be present at the service.

On Monday, Oct. 28, there will be a banquet at Delmonico's, at which the Mayor of Winchester is expected to speak, and Gen. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain; Sir John F. Brunolt, and several well-known New York men are also expected to be present.

In schools and libraries the anniversary is also to be celebrated on Monday, Oct. 28, in various ways fitted to the occasion.

Conscience Fund Gets $100.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received from Danville Va., a conscience contribution of $100

THE SIBERIA LAUNCHED

New Pacific Mail Steamship Named at Newport News.

Miss Tyler, the Governor's Daughter, Sponsor of the Vessel—Twin to the Korea.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 19.—The Pacific Mail Line steamer Siberia was launched this afternoon at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Among the thousands present at the launching was a party of West Virginians, numbering over fifteen hundred. They came by way of Washington, and the launching was, in a measure, incidental to their visit, the primary purpose of which was to inspect the city from a standpoint of investment. Richmond sent down hundreds, and hundreds more came from Norfolk, Portsmouth, and surrounding towns and country. There was hardly a city in the East that was not represented by a score or more of its citizens, prominent among them being parties from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

One thing that made the occasion particularly interesting to Virginians was the fact that the great vessel was named by Miss Belle Norwood Tyler, daughter of Gov. Tyler, who was present, of course, with his staff.

It was 1:05 o'clock when the block that held the Siberia on the ways was sawed, and the vessel started slowly on her way down the long incline, striking the water at a ten-knot speed. As the ship crept away from the launching stand, Miss Tyler crashed the bottle of champagne against the vessel's bow, saying, "I christen thee Siberia."

In less than a minute, amid unprecedented din of shouting, hand clapping, whistling, and cheering, the Siberia had plunged stern foremost into the river and the most beautiful launching ever witnessed here was over. At 2 o'clock luncheon was served at the Casino to the launching party and others. Among these were Gov. J. Hoge Tyler and party, consisting of the sponsor; Rear Admiral Cotton, United States Commandant at the Norfolk Navy Yard; Capt. E. W. Watson, United States Navy; B. M. Rudy of the Vulcan Iron Works of San Francisco; Col. John W. Oast, Supervising Inspector for the Third United States District, and Mrs. Oast; R. P. Schwerin, Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Mrs. Schwerin, C. B. Orcutt of New York, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; Capt. R. Dahl of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Capt. Richard Inch, United States Navy; Lieut. C. K. Mallory, United States Navy; Lieut. Leo D. Miner, United States Navy; Major James Haughton, British Vice Consul at Newport News; President William R. Trigg, Vice President Lilburn T. Myers, and Superintendent J. A. Nelson of the Trigg Ship Building Company; Henry Wilkinson of New York, Surveyor of Bureau Veritas; George H. Ferguson, Inspector for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; John B. Millar, Inspector for the Morgan Steamship Company; Lieut. Commander J. G. Quimby, United States Navy; Inspector of Ordnance; Col. Francis L. Guenther, United States Army, Commandant at Fort Monroe, and Naval Constructor Robert Stocker, United States Navy.

The Siberia is twin to the Korea, launched here on March 23 last. The two vessels are the largest ever sent from the ways of any shipyard on the Western Hemisphere, having a total displacement of nearly 19,000 tons. When completed they will ply between San Francisco and Hongkong, with Honolulu, Yokohama, and Nagasaki as ports of call.

The Siberia, when completed, will have cost $2,000,000. Her dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 550 feet; length over all, 572 feet 4 inches; beam, 63 feet; draught, 27 feet; depth, 40 feet; displacement, 18,600 tons—much greater than the American liners and 3,600 tons greater than the displacement of the battleship Virginia, the keel of which has just been laid. Accommodations are provided for 200 first-class passengers, 30 white steerage passengers, and 1,200 Chinese, quarters being specially arranged for the last named. The Siberia's contract speed is 18 knots.

The hull is constructed of steel throughout. A double bottom extends from stem to stern. There are four decks extending the length of the vessel. In addition to these there are the orlop and boat decks. The main engines consist of two four-cylinder, quadruple expansion engines of the vertical, inverted, direct-acting type placed abreast of each other in separate water-tight compartments. The engines are designed to develop 18,000 horse power, while running at 86 revolutions per minute. The propellers are of the three-blade type, the hubs being cast steel and the blades bronze. The boilers are nine in number, eight main boilers and one donkey boiler. All of them are of the Scotch type, and the steam pressure is 200 pounds in the donkey boiler as well as in the others.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT certainly does go directly to the root of all Throat and Lung troubles. There is abaundant evidence of this in its sixty-two years' record of cures. Adv

OPPOSES MILLER'S RELEASE.

District Attorney Clarke Against Any Attempt to Let Out Franklin Syndicate Man.

District Attorney John F. Clarke of Kings County yesterday said that he had not yet received notice from the attorneys of William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate that they intended to apply for Miller's admission to bail, pending a new trial. Mr. Clarke said that he would oppose any attempt to have Miller released on bail.

Gen. George W. Wingate of counsel for John B. Lord, the trustee appointed in the settlement of the affairs of the Franklin Syndicate, said yesterday that his firm had been able to trace $140,000 of the money that was in the hands of Miller at the time of the collapse of the syndicate. Gen. Wingate made this statement after a conference with Judge Thomas in the United States District Court. The money had been traced by the aid of information given by Miller while he was in Sing Sing Prison. Gen. Wingate said: "The money, he declared, had been placed in the hands of the brokerage firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., which recently failed." Gen. Wingate said the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate had a strong claim upon this money, and that, as the assets of the firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. had been declared to be $140,000, I hoped to secure the entire amount of $140,000.

Gen. Wingate said that Miller had been purged of contempt of court, in which he was formerly adjudged, because he had in July last answered all the questions he had previously refused to answer, and had given information which would lead to securing $140,000, and perhaps more, for the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate. If Miller should be bailed in the County Court, Gen. Wingate said, there was no reason why he should now be rearrested by the Federal authorities.

A story was published yesterday to the effect that Col. R. A. Ammon, of counsel to Miller, had a check for $100,000 from Miller, and that the latter, if released on bail, might get $115,000 in cash. It was further stated in this story that another sum of $115,000, recoverable by Miller, was said to be on deposit in a local bank to the credit of a fictitious name, and that bonds purchased by Miller, amounting to $100,000, were also known to be in existence.

District Attorney Clarke was questioned yesterday with regard to this story. He said that on the day when Miller's office was closed and an investigation was made, Miller had accounts of $100,000 in cash and $98,000 in bonds and other securities.

"I do not know that any of this money was turned over to Ammon," said Mr Clarke. "Miller is the man we are concerned about. He was the sole head of the syndicate, and there was no one else behind it. There was no need for any one else to be behind it. He started with $10 in a Sunday school, and the enterprise grew so fast it got away from him. Ammon was introduced to Miller by an advertising man. On the day after the introduction Miller gave Ammon a check for $4,000, and a few days later another check for $10,000. These were said to be for counsel fees, and there is no doubt that Ammon did a great deal of work for Miller in going to New Jersey and trying to get the syndicate incorporated. As I said, I don't know whether Ammon has any of Miller's money. If he has Miller can sue him for it. I am going to keep after Miller and try to convict him."

LAYING A CORNERSTONE.

First Steps in Adding to the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A number of persons interested in the progress of Young Men's Christian Association work assembled yesterday afternoon at 153 East Eighty-sixth Street to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the new building, which is to be connected with the present branch on East Eighty-seventh Street. The new building will occupy two city lots on East Eighty-sixth Street and will offer complete equipment in every respect for Christian Association work.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee of Management the cornerstone, a large block of granite with the date 1901 cut into the one, was laid by the former Chairman, Frank R. Crumbie. Services were afterward held in the parlor of the association. Charles H. Schnelle gave a historical sketch of the growth of the work, and Edmund W. Booth, Associate Secretary of the general Young Men's Christian Association, made a brief address. Others who took part were Timothy G. Sellew, John G. Floyd, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D.; the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, the Rev. Elias S. Osbon, D. D., and the Rev. Henry M. Warren.

The new building will cost over $100,000, and one of its features will be a swimming pool 18 by 43 feet and from 3 to 7 feet deep.

Among the officers of the association present were Dr. Arthur T. Muzzy, Edwin J. Gillies, J. Midaugh Main, Charles D. Haines, C. Alfred Littlefield, Franklin B. Ware, Edwin H. Weatherbee, and Ben M. Lewis.

New Yorker's Summer Home Burned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Summer home of J. S. Huyler of New York, on the east bank of the Hudson, one mile from Hyde Park, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire is believed to have been started from a blow lamp in use by painters at work on the outside of the house. The Hyde Park Fire Department saved a good deal of the furniture. The loss is estimated at $38,000; insurance not known.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their exceptionally large collection of

Fur-lined & Fur Garments,

consisting of

Blouse, Box, Three-quarter & Full Length Coats, Japanese Raglans,

of the most desirable and fashionable class of furs; also

Neck Scarfs, Muffs, Coachmen's Furs, Floor Rugs

And the new

Chevrette Leather Automobile or Hunting Coat

To-morrow, Monday, in their

Cloak Departments

Ladies' Rain Coats, $11.50, 16.50

Velour and Corduroy Coats, Silk lined, Very much below prevailing prices $24.75

Costume Department

Large assortments of Ladies' Costumes and Tailor-made Gowns
Copies of the latest Paris Models;
also Exclusive Designs from their Own Workrooms,
consisting of French Cloths, Velvets, Corduroy and English Suitings

And in addition to-morrow

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
of Camel's Hair Cheviots, new three-quarter length coats, silk lined throughout, Value $40.00 $32.50

Underwear Departments

On the Second Floor

Ladies' Waists, New Models,
of Satin Parisienne, Taffetas, Peau de Soie and Peau de Cygne

Also Exceptional Values in

Flannel Waists at $1.98

Taffeta and Velveteen Waists at $3.95

For Girls & Misses

Girls' Three-quarter Coats, 4 to 14 yrs. of English Kerseys, satin lined throughout, Value $13.50 $9.75

Misses' Rain-proof Raglans, 14 to 18 yrs. Oxford or Tan Covert Cloth, velvet collar, Value $16.50 $11.50

Of Heavy Oxford Cloth, velvet collar with the new Francis Back, Value $20.00 $15.00

Dress Fabrics

Another purchase of
6000 Yards
Imported Poplins and Henrietta Cloths,
42 and 44 in. wide, in the most desirable shades for house and street wear at 48c
Value 75c and 85c yd.

Silk Departments

To-morrow, Unusual Values

4350 Yards Silk Poplins, medium cord in all the newest shades Value 75c yd. 50c

1875 Yards Broche Merveilleux in choice colorings Value 95c yd. 69c

1565 Yards Pompadour, Roman, and Fancy Striped Silks, yd. 95c

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

Arab Lace Curtains, Pr. $9.75, 12.00, 18.50

Much below prevailing prices

Irish Point Curtains, Pr. $5.75, 7.50, 9.75

Marie Antoinette Curtains, Pr. $6.00, 7.25, 10.50

Renaissance Curtains, Pr. $7.50, 10.50, 18.50

Renaissance Bed Sets, Pr. $21.50, 25.00, 28.50

West Twenty-third Street

OPPOSES MILLER'S RELEASE.

District Attorney Clarke Against Any Attempt to Let Out Franklin Syndicate Man.

District Attorney John F. Clarke of Kings County yesterday said that he had not yet received notice from the attorneys of William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate that they intended to apply for Miller's admission to bail, pending a new trial. Mr. Clarke said that he would oppose any attempt to have Miller released on bail.

Gen. George W. Wingate of counsel for John B. Lord, the trustee appointed in the settlement of the affairs of the Franklin Syndicate, said yesterday that his firm had been able to trace $140,000 of the money that was in the hands of Miller at the time of the collapse of the syndicate. Gen. Wingate made this statement after a conference with Judge Thomas in the United States District Court. The money had been traced by the aid of information given by Miller while he was in Sing Sing Prison. Gen. Wingate said: "The money, he declared, had been placed in the hands of the brokerage firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., which recently failed." Gen. Wingate said the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate had a strong claim upon this money, and that, as the assets of the firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. had been declared to be $140,000, I hoped to secure the entire amount of $140,000.

Gen. Wingate said that Miller had been purged of contempt of court, in which he was formerly adjudged, because he had in July last answered all the questions he had previously refused to answer, and had given information which would lead to securing $140,000, and perhaps more, for the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate. If Miller should be bailed in the County Court, Gen. Wingate said, there was no reason why he should now be rearrested by the Federal authorities.

A story was published yesterday to the effect that Col. R. A. Ammon, of counsel to Miller, had a check for $100,000 from Miller, and that the latter, if released on bail, might get $115,000 in cash. It was further stated in this story that another sum of $115,000, recoverable by Miller, was said to be on deposit in a local bank to the credit of a fictitious name, and that bonds purchased by Miller, amounting to $100,000, were also known to be in existence.

District Attorney Clarke was questioned yesterday with regard to this story. He said that on the day when Miller's office was closed and an investigation was made, Miller had accounts of $100,000 in cash and $98,000 in bonds and other securities.

"I do not know that any of this money was turned over to Ammon," said Mr Clarke. "Miller is the man we are concerned about. He was the sole head of the syndicate, and there was no one else behind it. There was no need for any one else to be behind it. He started with $10 in a Sunday school, and the enterprise grew so fast it got away from him. Ammon was introduced to Miller by an advertising man. On the day after the introduction Miller gave Ammon a check for $4,000, and a few days later another check for $10,000. These were said to be for counsel fees, and there is no doubt that Ammon did a great deal of work for Miller in going to New Jersey and trying to get the syndicate incorporated. As I said, I don't know whether Ammon has any of Miller's money. If he has Miller can sue him for it. I am going to keep after Miller and try to convict him."

LAYING A CORNERSTONE.

First Steps in Adding to the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A number of persons interested in the progress of Young Men's Christian Association work assembled yesterday afternoon at 153 East Eighty-sixth Street to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the new building, which is to be connected with the present branch on East Eighty-seventh Street. The new building will occupy two city lots on East Eighty-sixth Street and will offer complete equipment in every respect for Christian Association work.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee of Management the cornerstone, a large block of granite with the date 1901 cut into the one, was laid by the former Chairman, Frank R. Crumbie. Services were afterward held in the parlor of the association. Charles H. Schnelle gave a historical sketch of the growth of the work, and Edmund W. Booth, Associate Secretary of the general Young Men's Christian Association, made a brief address. Others who took part were Timothy G. Sellew, John G. Floyd, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D.; the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, the Rev. Elias S. Osbon, D. D., and the Rev. Henry M. Warren.

The new building will cost over $100,000, and one of its features will be a swimming pool 18 by 43 feet and from 3 to 7 feet deep.

Among the officers of the association present were Dr. Arthur T. Muzzy, Edwin J. Gillies, J. Midaugh Main, Charles D. Haines, C. Alfred Littlefield, Franklin B. Ware, Edwin H. Weatherbee, and Ben M. Lewis.

New Yorker's Summer Home Burned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Summer home of J. S. Huyler of New York, on the east bank of the Hudson, one mile from Hyde Park, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire is believed to have been started from a blow lamp in use by painters at work on the outside of the house. The Hyde Park Fire Department saved a good deal of the furniture. The loss is estimated at $38,000; insurance not known.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

FALL AND WINTER NOVELTIES

IN FINE LACES.

SPECIAL OFFERING FOR MONDAY.

Black Chantilly Insertions in Navy and straight effects, 3 to 5 inch wide, at 10c., 15c., 18c., 25c. per yd.

Black and Cream Escurial Galoons, 2 to 7 in. wide, from 25c., 29c., 38c., 50c., to $1.30 per yd.

Venise All Overs in Cream and Arab shades, 18 in. wide, from 65c. to $1.48 per yd.

Black La Tosca and Point de Esprit Nets, 45 in. wide, at 25c., 35c., 48c., 55c., 69c. per yd.

IN THE DRESS GOODS SECTION

This week will be shown some very special bargains.

IN BLACK GOODS:

50 pieces Broadcloth, 50 in. wide; sponged and shrunk 98c. yd.

50 pieces Zibeline, 50 in. wide 85c. yd.

50 pieces Granite Suiting, 50 in. wide 89c. yd.

IN COLORED GOODS:

Pedestrian and Golf Skirting, colors in Castor, Oxford, Blue, Black, Brown—52 in. wide 98c. yd.

100 pieces Homespun, all shades, for street wear, 56 in. wide 48c. yd.

5,000 yds. All Wool Waisting, in fancy stripes 35c. yd.

CORSETS:

All our genuine French Coutils and English Sateens with bias gores and straight fronts, exceptionally modish garments—having supporting tabs at the extreme bottom of corset; incomparable value $1.00 pr.

High grade imported corsets calculated for long service, boned with the finest dressed whalebone, trimmed with broad duchess lace and drawing ribbon; special at $1.95 pr.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

100

Oriental Carpets

Sizes 9 x 12, reduced to

$65.00 and $75.00

Broadway & 19th Street.

Horner's Furniture.

Whether wanted for Town or Country Homes our stock affords best selection and best values.

MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF FINE FURNITURE IN AMERICA.

Bedroom Furniture in all the light and dark woods and White Enamel—Dining Room Furniture in all the new woods and finishes—Parlor, Library and Hall Furniture in latest styles—Brass Bedsteads in newest patterns—Select examples of Flemish Oak and Venetian Carved Furniture—Exclusive Novelties in imported Furniture—White and Gold Enamelled Furniture—Wide range of choice in Dressing Tables and Cheval Glasses—Restful Easy Chairs and Settees—Smoking and Billiard Room Furniture—Writing Desks in over 100 styles.

Special Exhibit of the world-famed CHIME CLOCKS by Elliott of London.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

FASHIONABLE CARPETS

ROYAL WILTONS.

The best wearing carpets made. The finest line ever shown.

Specials for the Week!

200 Pieces AXMINSTERS, BODY BRUSSELS at about 1/3 less than regular prices.

100 pieces **Plain Fillings** in Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters and Ingrains (all colors).

A fortunate purchase enables us to offer them AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Oriental Runners and New Hartford Hall Strips.

Orientals: Ranging from 3.2 ft. to 4 ft. in width, up to 9, 12, 15, 18 and 20 ft. in length.

New Hartfords: Ranging from 2.3 ft., 2.6 ft. and 3 ft. in width, up to 9 ft., 12 ft. and 16.6 ft. in length.

Also New Hartford, Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs (IN LARGE CARPET SIZES).

All at About One-half Price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Dep't: Special values in Dressers, Chiffoniers, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GIFT-CHAIRS.

Mahogany—quaint styles eagerly sought for by "collectors." Colonial desk chairs, $6.00. Rockers, $8.25—some, inlaid with pearl and rare woods, will make the richest gem in the wedding-gift collection. Gold—dainty, substantial ones, $3.50. Vernis Martin, with Watteau panel-back, $14.00. Oak—a variety of finishes—from light golden to sombre Austrian. Desk chairs, $3.25. Hall chairs, $4.50. Heavy armchairs, $7.75.

Every one an artistic, original designs, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

MAYOR DISMISSES CHARGES.

Action Upon the Merchants' Association's Case Against Police Commissioner for Alleged Misfeasance.

The Merchants' Association yesterday received a letter signed by the secretary to the Mayor, which is as follows:

Oct. 19, 1901.

D. Le Roy Dresser, Esq., President the Merchants' Association of New York, New York Life Building, New York City.

Dear Sir: I am directed by the Mayor to inform you that the charges against Police Commissioner Murphy, and the papers thereunto attached, filed by you, having been examined and considered, the said charges have this day been dismissed by the Mayor. Respectfully yours,

ALFRED M. DOWNES,
Secretary to the Mayor.

This is the first communication the Merchants' Association has had, it states, from Mayor Van Wyck concerning the charges against Police Commissioner Murphy.

The association, through D. Le Roy Dresser, its President, on Aug. 31, wrote to Commissioner Murphy, calling his attention to conditions in the Police Department, protesting against those conditions, and telling him that he ought to remove the officials whose actions, according to the association, degraded the department. Commissioner Murphy replied on the same date, stating that he was willing to co-operate with the Merchants' Association in anything which could be done under the rules and under the law.

The association, under date of Oct. 2, transmitted to Mayor Van Wyck a copy of the charges which it had made against Deputy Police Commissioner Devery of injustice, tyranny, and oppression, after the receipt of the reply from Col. Murphy. In this letter they charged the Commissioner with misfeasance in office for refusing to hear and try the issue which had been raised before him by these charges. This letter was personally served upon the Mayor.

CHLOROFORMED A FAMILY.

Burglars at Carlstadt, N. J., Then Made Off with Jewelry and Silverware.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 19.—Thieves entered the home of John Kessler, in Carlstadt, last night, and after chloroforming the family, got away with a quantity of jewelry and silverware.

The family, consisting of seven persons, were all asleep in one room. Mrs. Kessler was the first one to be awakened. She made an attempt to get out of bed, but was not able to move. It was with difficulty that she aroused her husband, but before he could get up the burglars had made off with the booty. All the members of the family when awakened complained of sensations of nausea and sickness.

This is the first communication the Merchants' Association has had, it states, from Mayor Van Wyck concerning the charges against Police Commissioner Murphy.

The association, through D. Le Roy Dresser, its President, on Aug. 31, wrote to Commissioner Murphy, calling his attention to conditions in the Police Department, protesting against those conditions, and telling him that he ought to remove the officials whose actions, according to the association, degraded the department. Commissioner Murphy replied on the same date, stating that he was willing to co-operate with the Merchants' Association in anything which could be done under the rules and under the law.

The association, under date of Oct. 2, transmitted to Mayor Van Wyck a copy of the charges which it had made against Deputy Police Commissioner Devery of injustice, tyranny, and oppression, after the receipt of the reply from Col. Murphy. In this letter they charged the Commissioner with misfeasance in office for refusing to hear and try the issue which had been raised before him by these charges. This letter was personally served upon the Mayor.

CHLOROFORMED A FAMILY.

Burglars at Carlstadt, N. J., Then Made Off with Jewelry and Silverware.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 19.—Thieves entered the home of John Kessler, in Carlstadt, last night, and after chloroforming the family, got away with a quantity of jewelry and silverware.

The family, consisting of seven persons, were all asleep in one room. Mrs. Kessler was the first one to be awakened. She made an attempt to get out of bed, but was not able to move. It was with difficulty that she aroused her husband, but before he could get up the burglars had made off with the booty. All the members of the family when awakened complained of sensations of nausea and sickness.

SOLDIERS OF 1812 REINTERRED.

Remains of Nine Men Killed at Lundy's Lane Buried at Battlefield.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, Oct. 19.—The remains of nine American soldiers who were killed in the battle of Lundy's Lane were reinterred this afternoon near the spot where they fell in the bloody strife nearly 100 years ago. The remains were discovered several months ago and were identified by means of buttons and accoutrements as members of the Ninth United States Infantry.

In reporting the discovery to the State Department, Mr. Brush, the United States Consul here, suggested that they be buried either at Fort Porter or Fort Niagara; but later, at the request of Canadian officials and members of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, it was recommended that the reinterment take place at the Lundy's Lane battlefield, where the remains were discovered. This was approved by the State Department and War Department, and details were arranged under their direction.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a company of red-coated Canadian soldiers met a detachment of American soldiers at the centre of the upper steel arch bridge, and escorted them to Lundy's Lane. The ceremonies took place in the presence of a company of distinguished representatives of the Canadian and American Governments, veterans, and historical organizations, and prominent citizens of the Niagara frontier

Sunday
October 20, 1901

Daily. 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday. 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

FIFTH ANNUAL FALL SALE OF WEDDING GIFTS

For several years past it has been our custom to, at least once a year, hold a special sale of goods suitable for wedding presents. Our buyer makes arrangements for this sale early in the Summer months while he is in the European markets. Special goods are made for this occasion. The cut glass is purchased during the dull Summer months, whereby a considerable saving is made. The cases in which the goods are offered are lined with a good quality of white satin and well made in every respect. Both the cases and goods will be satisfactory to the recipient and yourself, and a credit to us. As an example of many others we mention a few.

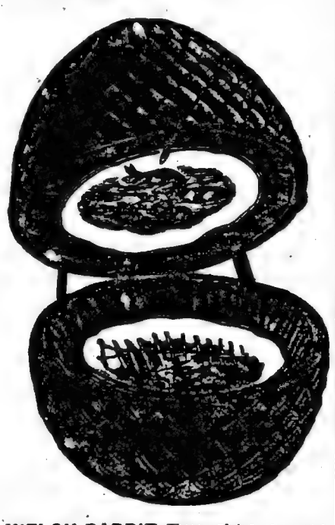

WELSH RABBIT PLATES These plates are our own design and patent. There are six different rabbit designs artistically colored, and the case is an exact reproduction of an Edam cheese, both in shape and color. 12 Plates complete, in case **$8.00**

TEA CUPS & SAUCERS Elite Limoges china tea cups and saucers. Delicate border decoration of violet or pink flowers, beaded edge, with best clouded gold. 12 cups and saucers complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$7.50**

A. D. CUPS & SAUCERS Elite Limoges A. D. cups and saucers, rose decoration in pink, with green leaves; green border on edge, with gold lace; stippled gold edge and clouded gold handles. 12 complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$10.75**

BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES Six bread and butter plates, with large Dresden flower decoration in centre; green edge, with gold lace work. Complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$3.00**

PUNCH CUPS & SAUCERS 12 Rich Bohemian glass punch cups and saucers, gold decoration. Complete in satin lined white leatherette case, **$15.00**

CUT GLASS CLARET JUG Very handsome, richly and deeply cut claret jug, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$9.50**

CUT GLASS BOWL Finely cut salad, fruit or berry bowl, complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$4.00**

CUT GLASS CELERY TRAY Full size celery tray, rolled edge, handsomely cut, complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$4.50**

Sterling Mounted Salts and Peppers 12 cut glass, sterling silver mounted salts and peppers, rich pattern, complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$7.25**

CUT GLASS SUGAR & CREAMER Very handsome, deeply cut and finely polished sugar and creamer. Complete in satin lined white leatherette case, **$6.25**

CUT GLASS UMBLERS 12 full size, richly cut water tumblers, complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$11.00**

PRESERVE OR ICE CREAM SAUCERS 12 cut glass ice cream or preserve saucers, complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$14.00**

HANDLED LEMONADES 12 cut glass handled lemonades, very artistically and richly cut, complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$15.25**

WATER BOTTLES Two cut glass water bottles, new, deep cutting, complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$6.00**

BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES 12 plates, with solid green border, beaded edge, with filigree of gold over color; festoon of gold on shoulder and fancy gold centre. Complete in satin lined white leatherette case, **$8.35**

RAMEKINS AND PLATES 12 Elite Limoges china ramekins, violet flowers, with edges of best burnished gold. Complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$5.75**

FRUIT PLATES Richly decorated fruit plates, with border of roses and green leaves; centre decoration of roses; green border, with fancy gold. 12 plates, complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$8.75**

There are several other decorations at the same price.

FISH SET Fine Limoges china fish set, with artistic fish decoration; gold edge. Set complete, in satin lined white leatherette case, **$22.50**

HOCK GLASSES Bohemian Hock Glasses in green amber or white and gold; 12 complete in satin lined, white leatherette case, **$15.75**

DINNER WARE DEPARTMENT Many new patterns of dinner ware have just been added to our dinner ware department, where we now show between 200 and 300 different open stock patterns, from which any number of pieces you wish can be selected. Before transferring this stock to our new building in 21st Street several marked reductions have been made.

Some of our customers are already ordering their Christmas gifts. We hold goods and ship at any date desired.

50-54 West 22d St.
51-55 West 21st.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Excellence and Elegance in the Chief Modes of Suits and All Outer Garments

Of highest character in the matter of fabrics, made up irreproachably; brains in the designing, care in the execution. Such is the city's first and foremost Dress Stock. Such are its collateral Wrap, Coat and Fur branches.

Black Cheviot Tailor Suits, silk lined throughout, tight fitting and fly front..... 26.75
Broadcloth and Veiling Suits, after two Paris models that cost $150.00, our exact duplicates..... 75.00
Dress Skirts of black cheviot, silk lined drop and flounced skirt; splendidly tailored..... 12.75
The same on Percaline, $7.75: Plaid back Walking Skirts; or in black Melton cloth..... 5.00

The $105.00 Persian Lamb Coats that should be $150.00.

Selected skins, fine lustre, mink or chinchilla flare collar and revers, plain or fancy silk linings; or made to order to the customer's direction; from the customer's choice of our skins for..... **105.00**
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs..... 5.00
Mink Scarfs, with fox tails..... 7.50

Black, tan, gray and red Long Coats, satin ribbon or panne velvet trimmings, models of Francis... **75.00**
Three-quarter and full length Capes, light evening shades, fur and embroidery trimmed; the quilted linings contrast in color..... **15.00** up
Yoke effect Long Coats, velvet collar, cloth cuffs, in a dressy, durable Oxford and Tan; Monday..... **18.00**
Satin-lined Jackets, in all-wool black cheviot, peau de soie facing, favored this season, as ever..... **12.00**
Three-quarter Coats, tan and black Oxford, satin lined; beyond all debate are 27.50 values—Monday..... **22.50**

ORIENTAL RUGS.

A New Department. Fourth Floor.

Heretofore Oriental Rugs have been a sealed book to most buyers. They have been wrapped in mystery. A glamour hung around them that, too often, covered high prices and doubtful antecedents.

To us Oriental Rugs are a plain business proposition. We shall succeed surely—

Because—

An expert buys each one—specially, separately.
We shall handle no jobs bought without discrimination.
Our facilities are unexcelled—our purchases enormous.
We shall mark our usual, uniform low profit on one and all.

With this preface we introduce our superb, unique collection of Asiatic art pieces. Every rug is vouched for—its authenticity incontestable—its cost a fair, commercial figure. Many of the effects are entirely new to ordinary markets.

DOMESTIC RUGS. Fourth Floor.

Best grade Wilton Rugs, size 9 by 12 feet, at..... 23.50
Best grade Wilton Rugs, suitable for dining room or library use, 9 by 12 feet, at..... **16.45**

Silks.

500 pieces of Taffetas, in black, white, evening colors and street shades . . . **47c**

36-inch Black Taffetas, high lustre . . . **88c**

21-inch Black Peau de Soie, regular $1.25 quality, at **82c**

White Imported Taffeta, extra quality, high finish, our 89c. grade, at . . . **69c**

Figured Peau de Cygne, full line of street and evening shades . . . **68c**

Full line of colors in Crepe de Chines—our own $1 quality, at **78c**

Sale of Lace Collars.

In Venise, Real Renaissance, Arab, Russian, Brabant, Batiste, Net Applique and Etamine Applique. Varied shapes, many suitable for dress trimming, in Ivory, Cream, Beurre and Ecru; all fine goods from France, Germany and Switzerland—

$1.50 values for..... 69c
$1.95 values for..... 95c
$2.75 values for..... 1.50
$4.00 values for..... 2.50
$5.50 values for..... 3.50

On sale at centre tables—main floor.

1,000 pieces of 65c. French Printed and Foule Flannels—figured and plain—all pure wool..... **35c**

(Fourth Floor.)

Laces.

Venise Irregular Galloons, all new goods, latest combinations of Venise and Point Gaze, Venise and Batiste, and all Venise. Novel designs, from best European makers, in correct shades of Paris Ecru, Butter and Ivory; 1 to 2 inches wide; 39c. values for..... **29c**

Wider Galloons, more elaborate patterns, 2½ to 3 inches wide; 89c. values for..... **75c**

Lace Dress Nets.

Important clearing of this season's Imported Lace Dress Nets, one and two pieces of a kind, residue of patterns not re-ordered. All are 45-inch widths, of plain silk Brussels Nets, high lustre; La Tosca Nets, Dotted and Ring Spot Nets, all perfect jet black, and desirable for dresses, bodices, sleeves, boas, etc,

$1.35 values for..... 95c
$2.25 values for..... 1.48

Dress Goods.

More Novelties are now here than at any time previously—this season or others. The space we should use telling of them is borrowed by

These Bargains:

3,000 yards of 50-inch pure worsted Twine Cloths and Basket Suitings, only black, and only because they are on the Fourth Floor (for Dollar Goods)..... **65c**

5,000 yards of fine all-wool Albatross, handsome street shades, and delicate evening tints—no such grade of goods was ever bought elsewhere, at..... **39c**

"YAMA-MAI"

Taffeta's First Cousin.

This new 19-inch Dress Lining is not part silk, nor half silk, nor anything whatever, but All-Silk, spun by a curious process into one of the most serviceable linings capable of being made. Equally good for Silk Petticoats. Black, white and 60 shades. A Free Booklet tells "Yama-Mai's" history—pleasantly, thoroughly. Write, or ask, for it. Yard..... **39c**

IMPORTED WAISTS AND TEA GOWNS.

Unexcelled presentation of Parisian masterpieces, by designers whose names are household words. Luxurious in details of composition. Artistic in merging of colors and fabrics. Exclusive in theme and treatment.

Costume Waists, by Doucet and Paquin..... **48.00**
Costume Waists, used as models—sweeping reduction to... **25.00**

Copies.

Very Rich Dress Waists, in crepe de chine and silks..... **10.50**
Peau de Cygne Waists, black and colors..... **7.50**
Black and colored Taffeta Waists, all tucks..... **3.90**

Flannel Waists.

Open front and button backs, braid trimmings and tucks.... **1.90**
Fancy Flannel Waists..... 98c

Model Tea Gowns by Doucet, Paquin, Beer and Worth—
In Silk..... 125.00, 98.00, 75.00
In Wool..... 39.00 and 25.00

Copies of the French, in cashmere, crepon and silk..... 13.50 and 11.98
Cashmere Tea Gowns, with satin ribbons and braids, all colors... **4.67**
Morning Robes, in gray, pink, blue and helio, with wool girdle.... **2.75**
Kimona Wrappers of eiderdown.. 3.75
Kimona Flannelette Wrappers.... 2.75
Kimona Flannelette Wrappers, satin Trimmings..... **1.27**

SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

With all the zest of speckless, smooth, clean, new garments, at the customary prices of a Stock-Taking or Clean-Up Sale.

Ladies' Corset Covers of fine cambric, circular neck, trimmed with lace and beading, ribbon run; 75c. value; Monday..... **50c**
Ladies' fine Nainsook Chemise, front has fine tucks and hemstitching, trimmed with lace and beading, ribbon run; $1.25 value; Monday..... **75c**
One lot of Ladies' Drawers of extra quality muslin, cambric, and a few nainsook discontinued styles which we cannot duplicate; 75c and $1.00 value; Monday.. **50c**
Ladies' White Skirts of good muslin, with 12-inch hemstitched lawn ruffle and embroidered edge; $1.00 value; Monday..... **75c**
Ladies' Striped Flannelette Gowns, Hubbard yoke, extra long and made with 2-inch hem, full and generous in size all through; $1 value; Monday..... **65c**

Petticoats, Specials for Monday.

Fast Black Sateen Petticoats (mercerized), made with 3 ruffles; will not crock or fade; unusual value; Monday.. **95c**
Fast Black Sateen Petticoats (mercerized), made with accordion plaited ruffle, also foot ruffle; remarkable value; Monday..... **1.49**
Extra quality Sateen Petticoats (mercerized), made with 12-inch plaited ruffle, special lustre finish; matchless value; Monday..... **1.95**
150 Taffeta Silk Petticoats, made with 9-inch accordion plaited ruffle and mercerized dust ruffle, black and colors; extraordinary value; Monday..... **3.98**

Infants' Wear.

Infants' Long Dresses, made of fine nainsook, embroidery and lace trimmed; slightly mussed and soiled from store handling—4 prices for quick selling, and FOUR LOTS.

Were.....75c——to——$2.75
Now.....49c 69c 95c 1.25

Children's China Silk Caps, full ruche of chiffon, pink and blue only; reduced to..... **95c**
Girls' Flannelette Night Gowns, pink and blue stripes, Hubbard yoke; sizes 2 to 14 years; 75c. value; Monday **45c**

"JUDIC" CORSETS---Supreme, Alone!

A "ridgy" corset sets at naught the efforts of the most skilled coutourier—the "Judic" (especially the Judic Sylphide) means fitting facilitated, smoothness and close-setting garments. Every curve and line is given full expression when the "Judic" is the corset—its many models meet every variation of form.

"Ailsa" Corsets—Shapely, Practical.

In coutille and batiste, satin ribbon trimmed, white, pink, blue; black and gray—straight front..... **1.50**

Extremes meet in the $1.00 "Ailsa"—long, short, medium waist, long or short hip—every type is contormed to.

House Linens.

Hemstitched Damask Cloths—
8-4 Cloths; regularly $2.98 . . . **2.25**
8-10 Cloths; regularly $3.48 . . . **2.75**
8-12 Cloths; regularly $3.98 . . . **3.25**

Damask Table Napkins.

20 inches square; value $1.85 doz. . . . **1.49**
21 inches square; value $1.75 doz. . . . **1.39**
24 inches square; value $2.98 doz. . . . **2.39**

Towels.

Hemmed Huck Towels; dozen, $1.35 and..... **1.45**
Hemmed Huck Towels, doz..... 2.25
Hemstitched Huck Towels, all linen, doz..... **2.90**

Blankets.

The California Mission Mills, warranted all California fleece wool—
60 x 76..... 6.25
72 x 84..... 7.25
76 x 86..... 8.25

Plaid Blankets, ours exclusively, four combinations—an all wool Country Blanket, thoroughly scoured, that will never shrink in washing..... **4.98**
(White for the same price).

200 pairs of slightly mussed Blankets at heavy reductions—all 11-4 size. Those previously $5.75 and $6.25 become..... **4.98**

Down Comforters.

Covered with finest imported Sateen—
6 x 6..... 3.65 6 x 7..... 4.65

Cotton Comforters.

Six hundred, filled with pure, soft white cotton, full size..... **85c**

Women's Underwear.

Ribbed Vests and Drawers.

Winter weights. The large lot was bought underpriced from a manufacturer who looked upon several hundred dozen as an odd lot. The buyer will find nothing odd but the price in these many different styles; well assorted and in every way most attractive.

39c.

for the 50c. garments.

59c.

for 75c. and $1.00 garments.

The "Escalator" (moving stairway) takes you easily and comfortably to the above offerings. Just to the left of the main entrance, beyond the umbrellas.

Misses' Dept.

Girls' three-quarter Box Coats in fine Kersey cloth, with double cape and straps of self-colored velvet; 8 to 14 years. . . . **9.75**

Misses' Suits in cheviot and broadcloth, with satin or taffeta strapping, velvet or Norfolk effect, velvet collar, skirts with flounce trimmed to match jacket; 14 to 18 years . **16.75**

Misses' Cravenette and Covert Cloth Raglans, velvet collar and cuffs; 14 to 18 years . . . **13.75**

The "Escalator" (moving stairway) takes you easily and comfortably to the above offerings. Just to the left of the main entrance, beyond the umbrellas.

GREAT SELLING FROM GREAT STOCKS OF Upholstery, Curtains and Portieres.

No house can offer more, no buyer can ask more, than ALL the varieties, and those varieties of supreme quality and fineness. From end to end of the spacious Third Floor (a store in itself) magnificent values are hung, spread and shown with these as chief attractions:

Upholstery.

Silk Armures, Empire designs, choice colorings; value $1.50, at..... **75c**
Sicilian Damask, full assortment of colorings; value $2.00, at..... **1.15**
Satin Moire Stripe in select line of colorings, manufactured to sell at $3.50, at..... **1.45**
All Silk Damask, new art effects; value $3.00, at... **1.65**
Heavy Satin Damask in chintz colorings, regularly sold for $3.25, at..... **1.95**
Finest Organzine Silk Damask, usual price $5.00, at..... **2.45**
Figured Jute Velours, finest grade manufactured, usually sold at $5.00, at..... **1.95**
Titian Velours, all the leading colors, worth $2.00 at..... **95c**

Several hundred short lengths of Tapestries and Velours both Flax and Silk, ranging in size from 24 in. squares to 6 yard lengths, reduced to less than half price.

Lace Curtains.

Point Arabe Lace Curtains, the popular curtain for parlor or dining room—
Value $9.00, at, pair..... 6.45
Value $12.00, at, pair..... 8.95
Real Renaissance Lace Curtains; exceptional values—
Value $8.50, at, pair..... 5.95
Value $12.00, at, pair..... 8.95
Irish Point Lace Curtains, graceful all-over figured designs—
Value $5.00, at, pair..... 3.45
Value $7.50, at, pair..... 4.95
Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of higher-grade laces—
Value $3.00, at, pair..... 1.95
Value $4.50, at, pair..... 2.95
Stores Bonne Femme, entirely new effects—
In Nottingham, per window.... 3.45
In Irish Point, per window..... 6.45
In Point Arabe, per window..... 7.45
Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, value $3.00..... 2.25
Ruffled Bobbinet, extra wide, full ruffle, at..... 3.75

Portieres.

Mercerized Armure Portieres, in full line of colors, figured all over in self-toned effects; value $9.00, at **6.45**
Satin Plush Portieres, in new Colorings, embroidered with point Arabe cord, original and beautiful effects, suitable for boudoir or parlor; value $35.00, at **24.50**
Tapestry Portieres, consisting of about 75 pairs; value $4.75, at, pair..... **2.95**

Couch Covers.

60-inch Couch Covers, fringed all round; value $4.50, at, each..... **2.95**
L'Art Nouveau Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, fringed all round; value $5.50 each..... **3.95**
Kis kelim Couch Covers, extra heavy grade, magnificent quality; actually worth $12.50; at, each. **8.95**

Shades made from John King's Celebrated Scotch Holland, made to order.

Estimates and carefully executed designs submitted for interior decorative work.

Nineteenth St. **Sixth Avenue.** **Twentieth St.**

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Another Great Purchase of Lace Curtains

5,000 pair—200 designs—white and ecru—
3½ and 4 Yards Long.

Scotch and Nottingham Lace, and a great variety of Combination Nets, to which we add the balance of our recent purchase of an Importer's surplus of Irish Points and Point de Paris—the entire collection forming

The Most Important Curtain Offering Yet Made.

EIGHT GREAT LOTS as specified:—

AT 79 CENTS; WORTH $1.19
Scotch Lace Curtains in novelty effects—3 yards long—

AT 1.29; WORTH $1.69
Scotch Lace Curtains in showy effects and great variety—3½ yards long.

AT 1.49; WORTH $2.00 AND $2.25
Guipure, Irish Point and Tambour effects.

AT 1.98; WORTH THREE DOLLARS
A wonderful variety of extra fine Scotch Lace Curtains—Guipure, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and other real lace effects—3½ and 4 yards long.

AT 4.98; VALUE $6.00 AND $7.00
Irish Points—pure white—effective designs in large and medium figures—25 styles.

AT 2.98; WORTH $4.00 AND $4.50
Exquisite designs in Novelty Combination Nets—plain or covered centres, inset borders or effective all over designs—3½ and 4 yards long.

AT 3.98; VALUE $5.00 AND $6.00
Very fine Scotch Lace, made on the best and strongest Cable Net—about 40 styles in this lot—all new.
Still higher to $8.98, which includes the finest Nottinghams made.

AT 9.98; WORTH $14.00 TO $18.00
Fine Irish Point Duchess and Point de Paris Curtains—2, 3 and 4 pair lots—this is the balance of an Importer's Surplus Stock—3½ and 4 yards long—actual values—$14.00 to $18.00 a pair as stated.

Fine Table Linens

True economy says, "Look out for future needs when prices are low"—These prices are lower than usual, and shrewd buyers will take advantage of them.

FINE LINEN TABLE SETS—
All Linen—full bleached 8-4 Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins to match..... 1.79
Same quality—8-10 Cloth..... 1.98
Same quality—8-12 Cloth..... 2.19
Each set in a box.

All Linen Fringed Sets—two rows of open work—8-10 Cloth with a dozen Napkins to match..... 3.48

All Linen Satin Damask Cloths—Knot fringe—six patterns—doz. Napkins to match—set..... 5.98

All Linen Hemstitched Sets—Silver Bleach—8-10 Cloth and dozen Napkins—five patterns—value 4.98.. 3.98

All Linen Damask Hemstitched Sets—full bleached—lace pattern border—8-10 Cloth and dozen Napkins to match—value 7.98..... 5.98

All Linen full Bleached Damask Sets—hemstitched—8-10 cloth and doz. 20-inch Napkins. 6.98

Same quality—8-12 cloth..... 7.49

All Linen hemstitched Sets—Silver bleached—8-10 cloth—doz. Napkins to match—value 3.98..... 2.98

Finer Satin Damask Sets—hemstitched and open work borders to 16.98.

Dimities, Organdies and Silk Muslins for Dainty Winter Evening Gowns

Our assortment of these pretty fabrics is wonderfully complete—in fact, larger now than most houses could boast of at height of Summer, when demand is at its greatest—it comprises:—

Dimities, Mercerized Corded Mousselines, Fancy Organdies, Lace Stripe Batistes, Silk Mousselines (plain and figured) and plain Organdies in all the fancy tints—all of which we are selling freely for Evening Gowns as well as Children's house and dancing dresses—many mothers, in fact, keep their children in light apparel the Winter through, owing to warmth of most homes and steam heated apartments.

Silk Muslins—Emb'd stripes and dots.. .37
Plain Silk Muslins—all shades..... .29
Finest French Organdies..... .29
Plain Organdies—all shades.. .15 .29 .49
Embroidered Swisses..... .39 .49
Extra fine Dimities..... .15
Mercerized Corded Mousselines..... .12½
Lace Stripe Batistes..... 8¾
40-inch Lawns—all fancy shades..... .12½

Laces and Dress Nets

All that Fashion says is right, at prices that mean a saving, whatever be the quality you buy.

Allover Nets—Point Venise, Chantilly, Cluny, Imitation Duchess, Filet, Etamine and Russian—in Scroll, Floral, Butterfly and other designs—white, Cream and Arabian..... .49 to 5.98
Insertings and Edgings to match, 8 to 2.98

Point de Paris and Val. Laces—1 to 6 inch..... .5 to .49
Insertings to match, 5 to .19

Linen Cluny Laces—for curtains and fancy work—1 to 6 inch..... .10 to .49
Insertings to match—1 to 6 inch, .10 to .49

Black Cluny, Chantilly, La Tosca, Point d'Esprit, Escuriel, Applique, Russian, Point Venise and Brussels Nets—Floral, Scroll, Dotted and Ring Dots—18 to 45 inch..... .25 to 5.98

Black Chantilly Garlands and Festoons—2 to 18 inches wide....6 to 2.39
In square, medallion, shell, leaf, and floral designs—suitable for appliques and separate ornaments.

Black Spangled Nets—Lattice, Scroll, Floral, Dotted and other designs—27 inches wide..... .49 to 7.98

Point D'Esprit and plain Cotton Net for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Dolls' wear..... .39 to .98

Comfortables

Nothing but good can be said of the comfortables we offer—full sizes—best cotton filling—neat sewing—pretty colorings—and as for prices, they tell their own story—

Full size Silkoline..... .85
Full size Silkoline—hand made..... 1.25
Full size Chintz Covered—best Turkey Red back..... 1.49
Full Size Fine Flowered Sateen..... 1.79
Full size French Sateen—figured or plain back..... 1.98
Full size Finest French Sateen—newest designs..... 2.98
Full size—best French Sateen—lamb's wool filled..... 3.98
Full size Silk Covered best White Lamb's Wool filled..... 7.98 to 9.98

White Marseilles Bed Spreads

have a beautiful satin gloss—extra large—very handsome Bed Spreads at a very moderate price.... 1.69

Ladies' Flannel Waists.

Tailor made and fancy styles.... Not one manufacturer, but fully thirty, are represented in the stock we show, so that you find most varied ideas, and variety that cannot possibly be equalled by those who manufacture, and must dispose of their own factory's products:—

Who can equal this assortment?

Flannel Waists.....20 styles..... 1.98
Flannel Waists..... 5 styles..... 1.24
Flannel Waists.....22 styles..... 2.98
Flannel Waists.....15 styles..... 3.98
Flannel Waists.....10 styles..... 5.00

The above in Blue, Pink, Red, Green, and other shades, also White or Black—open back or front—box and side pleats or pin tucks in allover and cluster effects—yokes, straps, embroidery, button, or velvet ribbon finish—plain, stitched or fancy silk collars, with or without stylish ties.

Ladies' Cloaks and Costumes

The best attractions are stylish garments at prices that please customers.... Whatever adds to expense of store management without bringing direct benefit to customers or adding to facilities of business, WE DON'T DO, and these economies show in close profit prices at which we sell.

WALKING COSTUMES
Heavy Cloth—circular flounce with deep stitchings top and bottom—satin lined Jacket—velvet collar—full tailored seams...10.98

CLOTH CAPES
Kersey and rough cloth—medium and long—fur edge or tailor straps—lined throughout—all sizes.. 5.98

MEDIUM LENGTH CAPES
Extra quality Kersey—inverted pleat back—satin stitched folds..... 6.98

THREE-QUARTER BOX COATS
Fine Castor Kersey—heavy satin lining—velvet collar—turn over cuffs and side pockets—carved pearl buttons..... 15.98

OXFORD CHEVIOT COATS
Neat jaunty effects—stitched cloth trimmings and revers..... 8.98

TAN AND OXFORD RAGLANS
Fly front—with or without yoke—velvet collar—turn over cuffs..... 8.98

LADIES' NEARSEAL JACKETS
Beautiful close fur, short even nap—finished and lined just like expensive Alaska Sealskins..... 27.98
All sizes 32 to 44.
Cannot be matched under $40.00.

LADIES' NEARSEAL CAPES
Close, even nap—richly lined with Satin—extra long—high storm collar of Sable—Sable fur down both sides of front—value $45.00..... 29.98

Good Silks at Low Prices

Reputation of Silk Department is so well established for everything that stands for reliability, that prices quoted can always be considered as meaning more than usual value for the money.

HERE ARE INSTANCES:—

Fine Black Gros Grains—
Soft, rich finish;
24-inch double face Black Peau de Soies—glove finish;
Extra quality Black Satin Duchess;
Three splendid values at..... .98

White and Black and fancy Col'd Striped Taffetas;
Warp Print and Persian Taffetas, also 24-inch Fig'd Satin Libertys..... .79

Fancy Striped Taffetas—white-and-black effects—value .75..... .59

Black Taffetas—27 inch—soft finish—strong weave—value .75..... .59

Black Taffetas, also satin figured Gros Grains—value 60 cents..... .49

Gros de Londres—white, pink, blue and light fancy colors—new effects. .49

White Wash Silks—clusters of colored corded stripes..... .39

IN VELVET SECTION

27-inch Corduroys—new colors..... .59

Plain and fancy striped Velvets..... .59

Three Special Values in Silk Velvets—all colors.....79..98..1.25

Dress Linings

Quick Selling Prices that insure an ever changing, new, clean stock.... No old goods.

New Moire Moreens—27 inch—all shades and black—desirable for Petticoats and linings..... .35

Black Mercerized Skirting Moreens—silk finish—elsewhere .49..... .39

Silk finish Percalines—all shades, also black..... .24

Black Back Sateens for Waist Linings—value .25..... .19

"Linine" Skirt Facings—shrunk—tan, gray, black and white—good value at .19..... .16

Black Percalines—silk finish—moired both sides—value .18..... .12

And so on throughout the stock—Everything at lowest prices.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Harvard Beat West Point in Last Few Seconds of Play.

KERNAN'S SPECTACULAR RUN

Columbia Scored a Touch-Down in Each Half Against Hamilton — Bucknell Surprised Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 19.—Harvard's football eleven plucked victory out of what had seemed sure to be a tie game against the team of the United States Military Academy this afternoon. The final score was 6 to 0. The touch-down for the Crimson was made by Kernan, the big left half back, after a sensational run of 60 yards, just 20 seconds before time was called.

The same cadet players who had put up such a plucky fight for the rest of the game seemed to go to pieces as the Harvard back skirted their left end. First Farnsworth, the cadet end, dived and missed. Then Capt. Casad and Graves allayed the interference to put them out of the way. And finally Daly, who was playing far back was the only man between the runner and the coveted goal line. He, too, failed to do his part, making a pitiful, vain grab as the Harvard back dashed over him into the unprotected space beyond. It was a sad affair, but the cadets, after a few moments' of dejected groans, remembered that 6 to 0 was much preferable to last year's big score, and the vanquished players, when the game ended, were borne off the field on the shoulders of their comrades.

From start to finish the game was close. In vain Harvard battered against the cadets' line or tried to dodge around the ends. In vain the West Pointers sent their heavy backs into the centre and tackles. Long gains there were none. Short ones were infrequent. Daly kicked again and again and kicked well. Kernan did the footwork for Harvard hardly less often than did his opponent.

It was far into the first half before Harvard made any progress at all, and then gains were the result of the "tackles' back" play—the same that Yale used so successfully last year.

The cadets did better offensive work in the early part of the game than their opponents. Later they punted almost all the time.

It was the opinion of the experts on the side lines that the two elevens were really evenly matched. Barring the one lone run, there was nothing to show that Harvard was much the superior, although her greater gains certainly indicated that the cadets were disadvantaged.

The crowd that assembled for the game was the largest of the season. Every train during the forenoon brought in scores of spectators, including many women, army officers, and enthusiasts of the game. Among the latter were Capt. Gould of Yale, whose team will meet the cadets on Nov. 2; Lewis of Harvard, Harmon Graves of Yale, Bull of Yale, Collamore of Harvard, Wrenn of Harvard, Langford of Trinity, and Vail of Pennsylvania.

Major Gen. Brooke was among the many who came up from New York.

Shortly before 3 o'clock a driving rain began to fall, and the spirits of the crowd went rapidly down, but within fifteen minutes the storm had disappeared, leaving the sun shining from an almost cloudless sky.

The game was called at 3:20 o'clock. Harvard won the toss, and chose the kick off.

Kernan kicked off. As the ball bounded over the ground, Daly picked it up and punted. Ristine, Harvard's right half back caught the ball and advanced ten yards. Then Kernan plunged into the West Point line, gaining only a yard, and this was followed by a faulty pass on the part of the Harvard quarter back, Matthews.

Kernan kicked thirty-seven yards to Daly, who was downed ten yards from the West Point goal. The cadets made three yards through centre, and the spectators began to go wild. Then Daly made the longest kick of the game, sending the ball fifty-five yards down the field with the wind. Harvard took the ball on the forty-yard line. Kernan managed to hurdle the line for three yards, but a foul gave the cadets the ball once more. Casad made two yards through tackle, Graves two through guard. Then Daly tried for a field goal and failed.

With the ball on the cadets' thirty-yard line, Matthews, the Harvard quarter-back, made another mistake. Every very obvious mistake made by the Crimson players during the game emanated directly from their quarter, in fact.

Yet Harvard kept the ball this time, and it was from then to the end of the first half that the best gains were made.

Once before the half closed Kernan went around the end for three yards, Casad throwing him in the most spectacular tackle of the game. The cadets then held the Harvard men for three downs.

Daly signalled for a kick, but the ball was badly passed, and so he ran with it. He would have been called back, but time was called for the first half.

Graves kicked off for the cadets in the second half, Mifflin caught the ball on Harvard's ten-yard line and returned it fifteen yards. Ristine rounded the end for three yards. Kernan, after a six-yard run, was downed by Farnsworth. Again Kernan tried, but was stopped by Graves with a loss. Mifflin made two short gains, and once more Matthews fumbled; but he fell on the ball. Kernan punted forty yards to Casad, who brought the ball back to the cadets' twenty-five-yard line. Daly punted, Kernan returning the ball to the cadets' forty-yard line.

After making five yards Harvard after two unsuccessful rushes, punted to West Point's five-yard line, whence Casad brought it back twelve yards. In two downs West Point failed to gain the distance, and Daly punted to Matthews, who returned the ball to the centre of the field. After several short gains Kernan punted the ball beyond the cadet's goal line, and Daly, from a free kick at his fifteen-yard line, sent it back to Mifflin, who was downed thirty-five yards from the West Point goal.

The cadets held the Crimson for three downs. From the centre of the field Casad made two yards, and he and Daly followed this with a fake kick, which netted a gain of twenty yards. Daly skirting the end that was guarded by Campbell.

On the next rush of the cadets Graves made four yards through the centre. Then there was holding in the line, and the ball went to Harvard. Kernan then made his sensational run for a touchdown. Cutts kicked the goal, and the score was 6 to 0 in favor tfe Crimson. The line-up:

West Point, 0.	Positions.	Harvard, 6.
Farmsworth	Left end	Campbell
Byers	Left tackle	Blagden
Riley	Left guard	Green, Riggs
Munro	Centre	Roberts
Goodspeed	Right guard	Barnard
Bunker	Right tackle	Cutts
Bartlett	Right end	Clark
Daly	Quarter back	Matthews
Casad	Left half back	Kernan
Jenavold	Right half back	Ristine
Graves	Full back	Graydon, Mifflin

Touch-down—Kernan. Goal—Cutts. Umpire—Mr. Stauffer, Pennsylvania. Referee—Mr. Deland, Harvard. Time—15-minute halves.

COLUMBIA BEAT HAMILTON.

Weekes's Tackle Prevented Visiting Football Team Making a Touch-Down.

With the ball on Columbia's ten-yard line, the football contest between Hamilton and Columbia on the Polo Grounds yesterday ended in favor of Columbia by a score of 12 to 0. Two sensational runs had carried it to that spot from Hamilton's fifty-yard line, and it was due to a magnificent tackle by Weekes that the first of these runs failed to net a touchdown. Columbia's giant guard, Lancon, had been called upon to advance the ball, and he had done so for five yards, helped along by his own men, but with nearly every Hamilton player clinging to some part of his body. They finally managed to bring his feet from under him, and as he toppled over he dropped the ball. Hastily gathering it up, McLaughlin, quarter back of Hamilton, shot around Columbia's right end, and, with a clear field, set sail for Columbia's goal line. Weekes was the first man to start for the runner, and h's disadvantage was almost five yards. His ability as a sprinter, however, stood him in good stead, and he quickly overhauled his man. As McLaughlin approached the thirty-yard line, Weekes lunged forward in the air and brought his man down to the ground. Lining up quickly, Hamilton tried a trick play, a double pass. It completely mystified Columbia's left end, Wolff, and Peet was well on his way to Columbia's goal with Algy Boyeson the only man opposing him. Boyeson was equal to the task, and threw his man just as the whistle blew announcing the end of the game.

Columbia's team was much heavier than the opposing eleven. Right at the beginning of the game Columbia lost ground, yards at a time, through poor passing by Shaw, who played Bruce's position at centre, and Goodman's juggling of the ball when he received it. At all stages of the contest the Columbia backs, Algy Boyeson in particular, fumbled, a fumble of his losing the ball for his side right near the end of the first half. Boyeson, however, did great work in advancing the ball. Morley was out of the game, and Weekes essayed to do the punting. He made a lamentable failure of it, but this was due in a measure to poor passing. De Vatie, on the contrary, punted strongly. Through Columbia's wretched playing rather than their own ground-gaining ability, the Hamilton players got the ball to the centre of the field soon after the game started. De Vatie then punted to the fifteen-yard line.

Bracing up at this point Columbia commenced a terrific onslaught on Hamilton's line, Lancon, Kindgen, and Bruce opening up big holes through which Weekes, Boyeson, and Duell went through for gains of from two to fifteen yards at a time. With a trifle over two yards to go, Weekes was given the ball, and half hurdling he was pushed over the line, falling just in back of the goal posts. Here he dropped the ball and Van Hoevenberg fell on it for the touchdown. Bruce kicked an easy goal.

In place of Davis, who did not seem to be able to hold his man, Speh was put in at right guard by Hamilton in the second half, while for Columbia, after the second half had begun, however, Shaw was taken out of the game and Irvine put in at right tackle. Bruce, who was playing that position, going to centre, his regular place.

Obtaining possession of the ball in this half the Columbia backs pounded relentlessly on the Hamilton line, Kindgen and Lancon also taking a hand in advancing the ball. Two spectacular runs by Weekes, the first a hurdle play, in which he alighted on his feet after riding along for nearly five yards on top of the bunch, and the second a plunge through the line, brought the ball thirty yards nearer Hamilton's goal line, over which it was finally carried by Weekes for the second and last touchdown of the day. The goal, an easy one, was kicked by Bruce. The line-up:

Columbia, 12.	Position.	Hamilton, 0.
Wolff	Left end	Drummond
Kindgen	Left tackle	Gilbert
Lancon	Left guard	Wills
Shaw, Bruce	Centre	Blakeley
McLellan	Right guard	Speh, Davis
Bruce, Irvine	Right tackle	Ward
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	Naylor
Goodman	Quarter back	McLaughlin
Duell	Right half back	Peet
Weekes	Left half back	Strickland
Boyeson	Full back	De Vatie

Referee—J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Burt Wilson, Columbia. Touch-downs—Weekes and Van Hoevenberg. Goals—Bruce, 2. Time—Twenty and fifteen minute halves.

YALE, 22; STATE COLLEGE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Yale's football team encountered a tough proposition to-day in Pennsylvania State College, Yale winning by four touchdowns—22 to 0. The Pemsylvanians played a snappy and aggressive game, and pushed Yale for the first time this year. The ball was in the centre of the field much of the time, and the visitors held Yale for downs twice, and made her kick twice. Yale's play was fast at times, but was characterized by fumbling and off-side play, though Pennsylvania State was as bad. For Yale, Hart, Chadwick, and Desaulles played excellently, Hart especially winning applause by his clever end running. For Pennsylvania State, Sweet was outplayed regularly by Holt, and the two giant guards, Junk and Dodge, met more than their match in Goss and Glass. Beisicker, Pennsylvania State's left end, played a brilliant game, tackling fiercely, and Whiteworth, half back, did some strong plunging. Line-up:

Yale, 22.	Position.	Penn. State, 0.
Hafferty, Ward	Left end	Beisicker
Olcott	Left tackle	Arbuthnot
Goss, Johnson	Left guard	Dodge
Holt	Centre	Sweet
Glass	Right guard	Junk
Hogan	Right tackle	Scholl
Swan	Right end	Miles
Desaulles	Quarter back	Capt. Hewitt
Hart	Left half back	Dean
Chadwick	Right half back	Whiteworth
Wilhelmi	Full back	Smith

Touch-downs—Hart, Olcott, Chadwick, Wilhelmi. Goals from touch-downs—Olcott, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hammond. Referee—Mr. Moyle. Time of halves—20 minutes.

PRINCETON, 35; BROWN, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 19.—Princeton easily defeated Brown here this afternoon by the score of 35 to 0. The Orange and Black put up by far the best game they have played this season, concerted work by the backs making the large score possible. Foulke, a freshman, was the star of the game. He made four touch-downs of the six scored by Princeton, and on the defense was a tower of strength in backing up the line. Fisher, Butkiewicz, and Dana, the centre trio, showed great improvement, Dana in particular doing well.

McClave in the first half caught the ball from the kick-off and ran 50 yards. In the second half he made another run of 60 yards for a touch-down. The only disagreeable feature of the game was the frequent fumbling by the Princeton backs in the first half. The visitors were weak in every department of the game, except kicking, in which Bates held his own with Dewitt and Foulke. The line-up:

Princeton, 35.	Position.	Brown, 0.
Davis, Poe	Left end	Gallison, Emke
Pell	Left tackle	Webb
Dana	Left guard	Hall
Fisher	Centre	Colter
Butkiewicz	Right guard	Savage
Dewitt	Right tackle	Hatch
Henry, Roper, R. McClave	Right end	Abbott
Meier, Freeman	Quarter back	Scudder
Foulke	Right half back	Cann, Ingless
S. McClave, Pearson	Left half back	Dennico
McCord		Bates,
Underhill	Full back	McKenzie

Touchdowns—Foulke, 4, and S. McClave, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Dewitt, 5. Umpire—C. Williams, Pennsylvania. Referee—C. Young, Cornell. Time of halves—25 and 22 minutes.

MANHATTAN, 28; RENSSELAER, 5.

Manhattan defeated Rensselaer at football yesterday by a score of 28 to 5. Rensselaer's touchdown was made in the first half. In this half Manhattan carried the ball over the Rensselaer goal line four times. Another touchdown was made in the second half by Manhattan, while Rensselaer was unable to advance the ball successfully in this half. The line-up:

Manhattan, 28.	Positions.	Rennselaer P. I., 5.
J. Murphy	Left end	Pitts
		Burgoyne,
Hamilton	Left tackle	Stevenson
Mullens	Left guard	Heer
T. Murphy	Centre	Coyne
Conway	Right guard	Adams
Fitzhenry, Krebbs	Right tackle	Worth
Thatcher, Stewart	Right end	Bonie
Kearns	Quarter back	Judd
Mulcahey	Left half back	Smith
Kilroy	Right half back	Mayer
Farley	Full back	Greenfeld,

Referee—Mr. Kafka, New York University. Umpire—Mr. Ward, Union College. Touchdowns—Mayer, Conway, (2,) Farley, Mulcahey, and Kilroy. Goals kicked—By Mulcahey, 2; by Stewart, 1.

ANNAPOLIS, 18; LEHIGH, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—In two halves of twenty minutes each Annapolis defeated the Lehigh University football team to-day by the score of 18 to 0. The game was played on the new field, which was recently laid out. Capt. Nichols made the first touchdown, after ten minutes' play. Adams and Strassburger made touchdowns in the second half, and Strassburger kicked all three goals. Very little punting was done during the game, as a strong wind was blowing from the west, which carried the ball out of bounds. The line-up:

Lehigh, 0.	Positions.	Annapolis, 18.
Hinkle	Left end	Farley, Read
Barnard	Left tackle	Fisher, Frets
Waters	Left guard	Carpenter
McFarland	Centre	Oak
Kelly	Right guard	Belknap
Johnson	Right tackle	Adams
Hemphill	Right end	Sonie
Parsons	Quarter back	Smith
Farabaugh	Left half back	Weaver, Strassburger
Fuller, Sinn	Right half back	Freyer
Bailey, Rice	Full back	Nichols

Referee—Mr. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Parsons, Lehigh. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Touchdowns—Nichols, Adams, and Strassburger. Goals from touchdowns—Strassburger, 3.

PENNSYLVANIA, 6; BUCKNELL, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 19.—Bucknell somewhat shattered Pennsylvania football prospects this afternoon by holding the Red and Blue down to six points and having the satisfaction of outplaying the Quakers in nearly every department of the game. The first half was a revelation to the 7,000 spectators who saw the Lewisburg collegians tear great holes in the Quakers' line, skirt the ends, and rush them all over the field, only the visitors' fumbling at critical stages saving Pennsylvania from being scored on. As it was no more welcome sound was ever heard by the local team than the whistle for half time, as Bucknell had pushed the ball steadily down the field until only three yards separated it from the home goal.

The intermission worked wonders for Pennsylvania, for when the second half opened she seemed to play in something like her true form, and had soon pushed the ball over the visitors' line. Then Bucknell woke up, and after this held their opponents safe, and once even threatened the goal. It was a painful spectacle to Pennsylvanians to see their eleven thus treated. Barrett was the star of the visiting team, his end runs being about the prettiest feature, though McCormick gave Pennsylvania an object lesson in punting. Staunton, Cockill, Douglass, and Wilcox played fine football, the centre and guards making great holes in the Pennsylvania line for the backs to go through. Gardiner and Howard did about the best work for Pennsylvania. Donaldson tackled well, and Reynolds and Teas did some hard line bucking. Line-up:

Pennsylvania, 6.	Position.	Bucknell, 0.
Metzger, Ludes	Left end	Barrett
Piekarski	Left tackle	Shipp
Bennett	Left guard	Taylor
Jordan	Centre	Wilcox
Teas	Right guard	Gillus
Donaldson	Right tackle	McMahon
Gardiner, Dale	Right end	Douglass
Howard	Quarter back	Shepard
Reynolds	Left half back	Stanton
Snook	Right half back	Cockill

Davidson, Gardiner, Full back—McCormick

Touch-down—Teas. Goal from touch-down—Bennett. Referee—Mr. W. H. Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Mr. A. E. Whiting, Cornell. Timekeepers—Messrs. Goodall, Bucknell, and Keller, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Messrs. Johnson, Buckness, and Shell, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—25 minutes.

CORNELL, 17; CARLISLE, 0.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—Fully 16,000 people thronged the Pan-American Stadium this afternoon and saw the Carlisle Indians defeated at football by Cornell University, the score being 17 to 0. Through some error three of the four entrances to the arena were barred, and clamorous thousands finally refused to respect the one entrance to the field and breaking down all barriers swarmed into the seats. Another crowd found the entrance at the training quarters too small and broke that in, some of the first to enter being severely clubbed by the guards.

The Cornell eleven was much the heavier, but for the first half their dusky opponents were able to stand off the onslaughts and even threw the heavier Cornell line back for losses. Twice Cornell was forced to punt, and was once held fairly for downs.

Cornell used Hunt, the big guard, persistently in the first half for end runs, but wore him out, and at Carlisle's twelve-yard line, Carlisle, on a fumble, got a chance to punt the ball out of danger. Again Cornell forced the ball to Carlisle's three yard line. With two fierce trials Hunt was forced over for the first touchdown after twenty minutes of play. Coffin kicked the goal. The end of the half saw the ball on Cornell's eighteen yard line.

The second half saw the Ithacans wearing down their opponents. After ten minutes of play Carlisle punted to Cornell's ten yard line, the ball went up in the air in the next scrimmage, and Hunt picked it up and ran ninety yards for a touchdown. Coffin kicked the goal.

There was an exchange of punts and then Coffin stole around Carlisle's right end and made a run of seventy yards for the third and last touchdown. He was tackled so hard behind the line that he was wabbly and missed the goal. The finish showed Cornell banging away at the centre for gains that averaged five yards to the plunge and the plucky redskins were plainly tiring. The line up:

Carlisle, 0.	Position.	Cornell, 17.
Beaver	Left end	Taussig
Williams	Left tackle	Leuder
Wheelock, Bowen	Left guard	Wagner
Chesaw	Centre	Kent
Dillon	Right guard	Hunt
Lubo	Right tackle	Smith
Hare	Right end	Tydeman
Johnson	Quarter back	Finucane
Decora, Laroy	Left half back	Purcell
Yarlatt	Right half back	Coffin
Palmer	Full back	Schoelkopf

Referee—W. B. Wright, Yale. Umpire—L. Hinkey, Yale. Linesmen—Messrs. Sheldon, Carlisle; E. J. Tuney, Cornell. Time of halves—22½ minutes. Touchdowns—Hunt, (2,) Coffin. Goals—Coffin, 2.

R. DAVIS A. A., 23; MARYLAND U., 0.

The football team of Maryland University of Baltimore was defeated yesterday in an exciting scrimmage by the Robert Davis Athletic Association of Jersey City on the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, by the score of 23 to 0.

The Baltimore team was unable to pierce the heavy Davis line, and, in fact, was generally outplayed. Coogan made two of the touchdowns.

This afternoon the Davis team will play St. Bonaventure of Paterson on the cricket grounds in Hoboken. Line-up:

Davis A. A., (23.)		Maryland U., (0.)
Reeder	Left end	Dann
Smith, Comerford	Left tackle	Walker
Lawlor	Left guard	Mitchell
Smyth, Kennel	Centre	Buck
Payne	Right guard	Gribble
Hughes	Right tackle	Drewery
Perez	Right end	Winslow
McGrath	Quarter	Hayden
Coogan, Smyth	Left half	Burns
Kinkead	Right half	Mann
Comerford, Steinert	Full back	Scott

UNION, 21; COLGATE, 0.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The first football game of the New York State Association was played here this afternoon, the opposing teams being Union and Colgate. Union won the game handily by the score of 21 to 0. A portion of the game was played in a downpour of rain, and the field was too slippery to allow any brilliant work. The line-up:

Colgate, 0.	Position.	Union, 21.
Larkin	Left end	Thebo
Whitman	Left tackle	Finegan
Barry	Left guard	Griswold
Egerton	Centre	Raymond
Hollingshead	Right guard	Collin
Stringer	Right tackle	Shaw
Hayes	Right end	Patton
Smith	Quarter back	Cronkite
Brigham	Left half back	Mallory
Buck	Right half back	Capt. Guinac
Leary	Full back	Page

Touchdowns—Mallory, 1; Thebo, 3. Goals—Page, 1. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Mr. Evans of Colgate. Umpire—Mr. Mair. Linemen—Kirkwood of Colgate and Olmstead of Union.

LAFAYETTE, 17; ORANGE A. C., 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Oct. 19.—The Orange Athletic Club football team was defeated by Lafayette College to-day by a score of 17 to 0. Orange had a strong team out, and its personnel was changed almost entirely in the second half, but it could not cope with the splendid team work and interference of Lafayette. The line-up:

Orange, (0.)	Position.	Lafayette, (17.)
Leuters, Clark	Left end	E. Holdeman
Torrey, Grobert	Left tackle	Falkner
Dailey	Left guard	Ernest
Mohor	Centre	Bachman
G. Miller	Right guard	Platt
Pletz	Right tackle	Lampson
Mason, Kyle	Right end	Brown
Work, Stokes	Quarter back	Stitzer
B. Miller, Koehler	Left half back	W. Holdeman, Eastman
Allen, Laraden	Right half back	Rauh
Laraden, Whyte	Full back	Scammell

Umpire—G. Wiedemayer, Lafayette. Referee—J. W. F. Bennett, Michigan. Linesmen—M. C. Slayer and O. W. Kuechlet. Touch-downs—W. Holdeman, Eastman, Ernest. Goals—Bachman, 2.

DARTMOUTH, 6; WILLIAMS, 2.

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—Williams outplayed Dartmouth to-day, but lost by the score of 6 to 2 in the best football game seen in this section of the State for years on the Newton Athletic Association Field. It was a better game than the usual Yale-Dartmouth game, which it replaced, and especially in the last moments it was thrilling. Williams lost the opportunity to win by a fumble, when she had the ball on Dartmouth's four-yard line. Line-up:

Dartmouth, 6.	Position.	Williams, 2.
Hanlon, Lillard	Left end	O'Neil
Ailing	Left tackle	Spence
Pratt, Leach	Left guard	Cole
Riley	Centre	Mossman
Place	Right guard	Lawrence
Griffin	Right tackle	Hatch
Perkins	Right end	Wilbur
Farner, Witham	Quarter back	Moore
Newick	Left half back	Jaeckel, Graves
Vaughn, Colton	Right half back	Watson
Dillon, Patterson	Full back	Peabody

Umpire—P. Hale of Yale. Referee—Mr. Cranston of Harvard. Touchdown—Hanlon. Goal—Ailing. Safety—Witham of Dartmouth. Time—Twenty-five minute halves.

BELLEVUE, 22; ELK F. C., 5.

For the first time in ten years Bellevue Medical College has a football team, and they played the first game of the season yesterday afternoon at Woodside against the Elk Field Club, the score being 22 to 5 in favor of Bellevue.

The Belleyue eleven is made up almost entirely of men who are graduates of some college or university, and hence are not novices on the gridiron, and they average 170 pounds in weight. The students of the college are very enthusiastic, and think that their team will put up some really first-class games before the season is over.

N. Y. U., 40; ST. STEPHEN'S, 0.

The football eleven of New York University defeated St. Stephen's yesterday at Berkeley Oval by the score of 40 to 0 in two halves of twenty and fifteen minutes. The New York University boys were in good condition, and their play showed considerable improvement, the backs especially doing well. Cleverdon, Blunt, Weinberger, and Trede played cleverly.

Scores of Other Games.

At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 11; Yale Consolidated, 5.

At Nashville, Tenn.—Vanderbilt, 48; University of Georgia, 0.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 27; Clarkson School, 0.

At Morristown—Morristown School, 30; Seal of Plainfield, 0.

At Geneva—Hobart, 42; Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, 0.

At Old Town, Me.—University of Maine, 17; Bates, 0.

At Andover—Harvard, '05, 17; Phillips Andover, 0.

At Cambridge—Harvard 2d, 5; Exeter Academy, 0.

At Chicago—University of Illinois, 24; Chicago, 0.

At Washington—Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 32; Georgetown, 6.

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 29; Northwestern, 0.

At Hartford—Trinity, 0; Amherst, 0.

At Worcester—Holy Cross, 12; Tufts, 5.

At Swarthmore—Swarthmore, 27; Rutgers, 0.

Standing of Football Teams.

The third week of the football season has proved as barren in decisive results as the two which preceded it, and though the larger colleges have gone on rolling up large scores against weaker opponents, there has been little to indicate the comparative strength or the real standing of the teams. Princeton is still the only one of the "Big Four" which has not yet been scored upon, and she also leads in the total number of points scored, 198. Cornell also has a clean score of 153 to 0. Yale has made 173 points to her opponents' 5, Pennsylvania 137 to 11, and Harvard 95 to 6.

The best game of yesterday's series was the Harvard-West Point match, in which the Military Academy players held down the Crimson team to a single touch-down, which was scored but a few seconds before the end of the game. This is a revelation of unexpected weakness in Harvard or unexpected strength in West Point, but as neither has yet met any team which has been played by the other, nor has West Point played any other member of the "Big Four," it is impossible to draw a definite conclusion.

Cornell seems to have an unusually good team, though as yet there are no means of comparison with the larger 'Varsity elevens and Columbia and Carlisle are unusually weak. The scores to date of the principal teams are as follows:

HARVARD.		YALE.	
16—Williams	0	23—Trinity	0
12—Bowdoin	0	6—Amherst	0
16—Bates	6	29—Tufts	5
11—Amherst	0	24—Wesleyan	0
18—Columbia	0	24—Annapolis	0
16—Wesleyan	0	45—Bowdoin	0
6—West Point	0	22—Penn. State	0
95	6	173	5
PENNSYLVANIA.		**PRINCETON.**	
28—Lehigh	0	35—Villa Nova	0
6—F. and M.	0	47—Haverford	0
23—State	0	23—New York Univ.	0
28—Swarthmore	0	35—Lehigh	0
26—Brown	0	23—Dickinson	0
20—Virginia	5	35—Brown	0
6—Bucknell	0		
137	11	198	0
CORNELL.		**CARLISLE.**	
17—Colgate	0	28—Lebanon Valley	0
50—Rochester	0	19—Gallaudet	6
6—Bucknell	0	5—Gettysburg	6
39—Hamilton	0	16—Dickinson	11
24—Union	0	6—Bucknell	5
17—Carlisle	0	29—Haverford	17
153	0	103	45
COLUMBIA.		**LAFAYETTE.**	
0—Buffalo	5	40—Ursinus	0
27—Rutgers	0	42—Susquehanna	5
5—Williams	0	5—Syracuse	6
0—Harvard	18	16—Manhattan	6
12—Hamilton	0	17—Orange A. C.	0
44	23	120	11
WEST POINT.		**ANNAPOLIS.**	
20—Franklin & M.	0	0—Georgetown	0
17—Trinity	0	23—St. John's	0
0—Howard	6	0—Yale	24
		18—Lehigh	0
37	6	46	28
N. Y. UNIVERSITY.		**MANHATTAN.**	
16—St. Paul's School	0	11—Rutgers	0
0—Princeton	29	5—Brown	6
40—St. Stephen's	0	6—Lafayette	16
		28—Rensselaer	5
56	29	50	37
BROWN.		**PENN. STATE.**	
12—Boston	0	17—Susquehanna	0
16—Colby	0	27—Western Penn.	0
6—Syracuse	20	6—Pennsylvania	23
6—Manhattan	5	0—Yale	22
0—Pennsylvania	26		
0—Princeton	35	50	45
84	86		

Davidson Penn's New Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 19.—Full Back Davidson was to-night the unanimous choice of the University of Pennsylvania football team for Captain. This is Davidson's third year on the eleven, two of which he has played at full back, his work as an end last year being decidedly poor. Davidson is twenty-three years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs 190 pounds. His football experience was gained as a member of the preparatory school team of his native town, Worcester, Mass.

TRUCE IN ATHLETIC WAR

President Sullivan Admits that Protests Are Reasonable.

MANAGERS TO MEET OCT. 28

Call for the Meeting Sent Out Yesterday —Opposing Faction Likely to Secure Reforms.

Notices were issued yesterday by the Secretary of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for a meeting of the Board of Managers at the Astor House on Monday evening, Oct. 28. Officers of the association said that the meeting was the regular one, which was postponed from last week, and that it would have been held, notwithstanding the strong request for such a conference made by some of the protesting athletic clubs at their indignation meeting last Monday night. The action of the latter has undoubtedly hastened matters, and the resolutions made at that time will be presented.

There was a tendency yesterday among the regulars in the Metropolitan Association to treat the protesting athletes with more consideration than had formerly been the case. President James E. Sullivan, while still bitter at what he terms the Boyle element in the opposing faction, said with perfect frankness:

"If these men who want changes are looking for trouble, they will be able to find it. On the other hand, if they present their requests reasonably and in a proper way they will receive every possible consideration. Some of their requests made at the recent meeting, such as the election of the handicapper and representation, are undoubtedly reasonable, and probably will be granted. Mr. Rubien, who attended the meeting, has informed me that there was no intention of seceding from the Metropolitan Association or the Amateur Athletic Union; in fact, that radical action, I am informed, was only suggested by one man. There are no new developments from my side, and I think the coming meeting of the managers will be harmonious and satisfactory to nearly all."

The statement of President Sullivan's that some of the requests of the opposite faction are reasonable and will probably be granted is the most important announcement made since the strife arose immediately after the election of the present Board of Managers. It betokens a tendency to call a truce and meet the disgruntled faction half way. Many athletes who have taken no part in the controversy have admitted that there are faults in some details of management in the local association that could well be remedied. It is quite apparent that if the opposing delegates do not accomplish all they have started out for that their attack upon the present system will bear good fruit, and in this respect they will have scored a success.

The resolutions of the ten protesting clubs will, in all probability, be presented before the Board of Managers by F. W. Rubien of the St George Athletic Club. He was at the meeting last week, and while a member of the Board of Managers, the Metropolitan Association is in sympathy with some of the reforms asked for by the other side. He has not gone so far, however, as President Boyle and members of the Pastime Athletic Club, and, being more conservative in spirit, a demand for changes in management will be received from him in better part than from Mr. Boyle. It is not likely that the opposing faction will have any separate delegates at the coming meeting, as it is purely one of the Board of Managers, and as Rubien is a member he will be perfectly qualified to present the resolutions of the ten clubs. The outcome will be awaited with interest as no further steps will be taken by the opposing clubs until they learn what concessions are granted to them by the Board of Managers. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that action will be taken as to effectually stave off the remotest possibility of a split.

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

The first volume of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, in its permanent binding of half calf, and constituting the first half of the Goodwin's Annual, in the regulation shape, has just been issued. The work surpasses all former efforts of the publishers in that it carries the records of racing with full indexed form tables and all data concerning racing matters to a later date than any work ever issued before by the firm, while, in addition there are a number of new and attractive features. Chief among these is the official report of the more important of the great English races, notably the summaries of the Epsom Derby and Oaks, won respectively by William C. Whitney and J. R. and F. P. Keene, with Volodyovski, and Cap and Bells, the data for the reports having been sent to the Goodwins by the Messrs. Weatherby of London, publishers of The English Racing Calendar.

Golf Events at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 19.—W. D. Vanderpool and Howard A. Colby will meet next Saturday in the final round for the championship of the Morris County Golf Club. The semi-final rounds were played to-day, and Colby beat W. H. Dixon by 3 up and 1 to play, while Vanderpool won his match by default, Charles F. Watson being unable to appear. One round in the Captain's cup series was finished, Alfred Macy beating J. Walter Ford by 3 up and 1 to play. It has been definitely fixed that the next inter-city team match between the women of New York and Philadelphia will be played on the Morris County course on Oct. 26. This will be the second competition for the Griscom cup, which was first played for last year at Philadelphia and won by the metropolitan team. Twenty women will be on each team, and the opposing forces will be headed by Miss Frances C. Griscom for the Quaker City and Miss Genevieve Hecker, the new National champion, for the metropolitan district.

The Brooklyn Golf Club will give a ladies' handicap on the links at Forest Park to-morrow, beginning at 10:30 A. M. One round will be played in the morning and the second in the afternoon.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Sterling Pianos

Sound their own praises in ten thousand of Brooklyn's best homes. Our constantly increasing business is the best evidence the buying public could demand as to their true merit and enduring qualities. Envious dealers have attacked

Sterling Reputation

with jealous hatred, but the odium reverts to themselves, and the reputation they assail shows brighter in contrast to the methods employed against it. From its inception

Chas. A. Sterling Conducted a Business

so broad and strong that to-day his honesty and integrity permeate every portion of it. Result, an enterprise that has no equal of its kind in the United States.

Confidence Begets Confidence.

The public's generous patronage has caused our business to outgrow its present quarters.

Our New Sterling Building, Corner Fulton St. and Hanover Place, the future headquarters for Sterling Pianos, speaks more eloquently than words, our appreciation of past favors and our confidence for what the future holds in store for us.

Well Deserved Success.

Our business has grown because it deserved to grow. Its successes are the logical results that follow honest dealing with honest goods. We do not claim to be infallible, but we do not dodge responsibility. What you buy here must be right. Our duty ends only with your approval. We have succeeded because you have helped us. As the old proverb has found an example in our unparalleled success of the past:

"Prove All Things;
Hold Fast to That Which Is Good."

So let it be the motto for Brooklyn's future buyers. The "just-as-good" kind carry many tempting blandishments as painted to the customer in word-pictures by the unscrupulous dealer, but disappointment is certain to follow such a purchase. Buy a **Sterling.** Your satisfaction will be lasting.

A Hint for Quick Buyers,

too varied to enter into lengthy detail. There are a few new pianos of last season's design, beautiful instruments in every way. Some concert used Uprights of rich tone, a few returned rentals and about 10 Uprights, which came to us in exchange for our own make. We reconstructed and refinished them and guarantee them for five years. All marked at quick selling prices. Some good used Uprights for $125, $140 to $175. Some new Uprights, discontinued styles, $150, $160 to $200.

Pianos for Rent.

We only rent new high class instruments. Our rental prices are exceedingly low. There are other advantages about renting here which you ought to know.

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Ent

TRAVIS DEFEATS SEELEY

Westbrook Cup Won by the Champion in a High Score.

KNAPP GETS HANDICAP CUP

Many Events on Other Local Links—Championships at Englewood, Morristown, and Jersey City.

Walter J. Travis had his revenge on Charles H. Seeley yesterday in the final round for the Westbrook Cup in the invitation golf tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club, near Islip, L. I. The National champion beat the young Connecticut champion in a thirty-six hole round by the unlooked for score of 7 up and 6 to play.

For an illustration of golf uncertainty, the first eighteen holes were as interesting as any enthusiast of the game would care to see. It was give and take from the first to the home hole. The contestants had a strong wind to play against, and before the first half closed it increased almost to a gale. Both halved the first hole in 5. Seeley won first honors, taking the next hole in 4, while Travis missed a four-foot put. Seeley went into the edge of the woods on the third, and that gave Travis the opportunity to reach the green ahead of him and win, tying the game. A poor put by Seeley halved the fourth, but Travis won the next, Seeley being stymied on the green. The latter, however, took the sixth in a par four, but he got into difficulty on the seventh and lost, taking 6 to 4 for the champion. Travis found the bunker in driving to the eighth, and, needing three extra shots to reach the green, took 7 to hole out, while Seeley won in 4. Travis had the better of the long game on the ninth, reaching the green, 462 yards, in three, and won in a par four to 6 for the Connecticut champion, standing then 1 up. Two holes were then halved, and a par 3 by Seeley on the twelfth squared accounts once more. The latter played the next wretchedly, taking 6 to 3 for Travis, but on the fifteenth green Seeley won, and kept the game even until the last hole was reached, when an approach into the sand bunker guarding the green cost him the hole, and Travis finished one up.

The champion displayed unusually fast golf in the afternoon, and of the first nine holes won six. He only let Seeley get one hole, and that was the eleventh, and when the next was halved the game ended. A four by Travis on the tenth hole was the first time it was made in that figure during the week. The cards are:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—											
Out	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	7	4	—42	
In	5	5	4	3	4	7	5	5	6	—44	86
Out	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	—39	
In	4	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	—13	52 138
Charles H. Seeley, Wee Burn—											
Out	6	4	4	5	4	6	4	6	—44		
In	5	5	3	6	4	5	5	7	—45		89
Out	6	4	5	5	5	6	4	6	5	—48	
In	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	—13	59 148

Over thirty players started in the thirty-six-hole handicap for net and gross score prizes. Both cups were won by E. S. Knapp of the home club, whose gross score was 166, just beating the score of Louis Livingston by 1 point. Knapp had a handicap of 8, and won by net results. He beat Lindsley Tappin by one stroke. The players who finished the entire double round with scores were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	166	8	158
Lindsley Tappin, Westbrook	173	14	159
W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg	174	14	160
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	167	6	161
J. R. Suydam, Westbrook	192	20	172
William Wood, Westbrook	187	14	173
Robert C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	180	6	174
J. C. Tappin, Westbrook	206	32	174
E. W. Fewett, Garden City	196	20	176
C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex County	196	18	178
G. B. Adams, Crescent	200	20	180
Amory G. Hodges, Rockaway	203	22	181
C. F. Perkins, Rockaway	195	14	181
F. C. Jennings, Westbrook	213	20	193

Closing Golf for Crescent Members.

The closing golf contest of the season was begun yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge. Twenty-five members qualified during the monthly handicaps for competition for the President's cup, and these met in a medal play match in the forenoon. This event was a handicap, and the cup was won by H. S. Bowns, who made both the best gross and net scores. The first sixteen in this contest then qualified for the Ford Cup. They played the first match play round in the afternoon and the second round will be finished next Saturday. The defeated eight will then play for a consolation cup given by Cornelius B. Van Brunt. The scores of the players in the President's Cup event are:

H. S. Bowns—											Gross.	H'p.	T'l.
Out	4	6	4	4	4	4	3	6	4	—39			
In	6	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	—41—	80	8	72
C. B. Van Brunt											83	10	73
W. N. Read											92	18	79
James Rhett											90	9	81
W. J. McConvill											91	10	81
Thomas Hovenden											90	9	81
William M. Campbell											93	11	82
C. C. Mason											93	10	83
H. A. Tucker											94	11	83
W. P. Pickett											97	13	84
C. V. Meserole											94	10	84
M. H. Goodwin											94	10	84
C. E. McMahon											96	11	85
C. M. Bull											97	11	86
G. W. Beckel											89	14	85
C. J. Marsh											102	14	88
E. B. Knowlton											101	11	90
J. G. Sage											110	12	98

The results of the first match play round for the Ford Cup are:

Bowns beat Marsh by 6 up, 5 to play; Read beat McMahon, 2 up; Goodwin beat Hovenden, 2 up; Pickett beat Campbell, 2 up; Mason beat Tucker, 1 up; Rhett beat Meserole, 3 up, 2 to play; McConville beat Beckel, 4 up, 3 to play; Bull beat Van Brunt, 3 up, 2 to play.

Many Play on Englewood Links.

Golf at the Englewood Club yesterday drew out one of the largest fields of competitors that has been seen on the links this Fall. The occasion was the closing match of the three qualifying championship series, members playing in two of the rounds and turning in a thirty-six-hole score. The first eight qualified to meet at match play, both men and women, and a second set of eight in the men's event qualified for a consolation cup. The women who got into the championship class, with their scores, are:

	1st.	2d.	Total.
Miss Heissér	93	114	207
Miss Mowry	105	107	212
Miss Mabel Barber	110	110	220
Mrs. Ogden	110	112	222
Miss C. Barber	110	116	226
Miss Fellowes	117	115	232
Mrs. Banks	131	128	259

The men who qualified for the club championship and those who got into the consolation class are:

	1st.	2d.	Total.
F. M. Wilson	80	82	162
N. B. Cole	91	82	173
W. F. Moore	91	88	179
W. S. Bayliss	94	86	180
C. G. Coakley	94	91	185
D. M. Marvin	95	92	187
C. S. Goss	92	95	187
D. E. Conroy	96	92	188

Upham Won on St. Andrew's Links.

J. B. Upham won the seventh monthly handicap at the St. Andrew's Club links, near Yonkers, yesterday, with a net score of 84. Dr. O. H. Rogers was second. Summary:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net
J. B. Upham	90	6	84
Dr. O. H. Rogers	97	12	85
W. E. Hodgman	95	9	86
A. L. Livermore	98	9	89
H. R. McKenzie	131	12	119

Golf Handicap at Ardsley.

Class A and Class B handicaps formed the features of golf interest yesterday on the Ardsley Club links, near Dobbs Ferry. In the former event A. De Witt Cochrane won in a score of 83 strokes, playing from scratch. The Class B victor was S. R. Bertrom, whose net score was 79. A women's putting match resulted in a tie between Miss J. C. Hewett and Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr. The players and scores in the handicap are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net
A. De Witt Cochrane	83	0	83
G. D. Conant	99	14	85
J. C. Rennard	93	6	87
A. R. Beebe	113	15	88
Harry Holbrook	93	5	88
J. M. Hodson	104	15	89
S. R. Kittredge	94	5	89
A. E. Barron	99	8	91
R. H. Syms	108	9	99

CLASS B.

S. R. Bertrom	102	22	79
C. H. Hilliard	100	18	82
H. L. Melville	113	28	85
C. W. Clark	111	23	88
H. G. Sanford	109	20	89

Tennis on Ardsley's Courts.

The strongest tennis players of the Ardsley Club, many of them former college experts, met yesterday on the fine courts overlooking the Hudson River in the Autumn tournament for the men's championship title of the organization.

The most spirited match of the first round engaged H. L. Edgar and C. L. Smith. The latter played in great form, and captured the first set at 9—7. He was unable to keep up with the fast pace set by Edgar, and the second and third sets with the victory went to Edgar by close scores. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—First Round—H. L. Edgar defeated C. L. Smith, 7—9, 6—1, 6—1; N. A. Campbell defeated F. Bull by default; A. Potter defeated A. Holbrook, 7—5, 6—2; W. C. Colby defeated J. A. Townsend by default; J. B. Lowell defeated E. J. Whitehouse, 6—0, 6—2; Glenn Wright defeated J. E. Sheffield, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—E. S. Jaffery defeated J. B. Lowell by default.

Princeton Beat Columbia at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Princeton and Columbia held a tennis tournament on Brokaw Field this afternoon. Princeton won handily, her representatives winning all but one match of the singles and all the matches of the doubles, Alexander, the intercollegiate champion, was defeated by Mahan of Columbia. Summary:

Singles.—Mahan (Columbia) defeated Alexander, (Princeton,) 7—5, 2—6, 8—6; Ogden (Princeton) defeated Thurber, (Columbia,) 6—0, 6—1; Shaffer (Princeton) defeated Ropes, (Columbia,) 6—3, 6—1; Rendell (Princeton) defeated Miller, (Columbia,) 7—5, 6—1; Cook (Princeton) defeated Hatch, (Columbia,) 6—3, 6—3; Shauffler (Princeton) defeated Parr, (Columbia,) 6—0, 6—4.

Doubles.—Alexander and Ogden (Princeton) defeated Mahan and Thurber, (Columbia,) 8—2, 6—4; Shaffer and Rendell (Princeton) defeated Ropes and Miller, (Columbia,) 6—1, 6—2; Cook and Shauffler (Princeton) defeated Hatch and Parr, (Columbia,) 6—3, 7—5.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Sharpshooters Qualify for the Last Time of the Season.

SUPPLEMENTARY PRACTICE DAY

Weather Conditions Favored the Militiamen on the State Range—500 and 600 Yard Marks.

The tenth supplementary practice day of the season for National Guardsmen was held at Creedmoor yesterday for the sharpshooters' class at 500 and 600 yards, it being the last opportunity this season to practice in the sharpshooters' class. The remaining days for practice are for the marksmen and expert classes. The weather yesterday was cloudy, with a stiff 7 o'clock wind, but changed to fair conditions in the afternoon. The attendance was fair.

The shooting and issuing of decorations were under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, National Guard New York, assisted by Capt. John R. Hegeman, First Brigade Staff. The scores:

SEVENTH REIGMENT.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Corp. H. B. Kyle, Co. B	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 4 3—20	—42
W. Kell, Co. H	5 3 5 4 5—22	3 5 4 4 4—20	—42
Q. M. Sergt. John F. Daniell, N. C. S.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 3 3 5 4—20	—42
E. C. Schoonmaker, Co. D	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 3 3 5 4—19	—42
First Sergt. J. Hopkins, Co. E	5 5 5 5 3—23	4 3 3 5 4—19	—42
Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	4 5 4 4 5—22	3 5 4 5 3—20	—42
H. C. Perley, Co. G	4 5 4 5 5—23	3 2 5 5 4—19	—42
W. W. Scriven, Co. A	5 3 5 5 4—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	—43
F. W. Keough, Co. D	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	—43
C. B. Guderhood, Co. G	4 4 4 5 5—23	4 5 3 4 3—19	—42
J. J. Finlay, Co. B	3 5 5 5 5—23	4 5 5 4 4—22	—45
W. B. Wilson, Co. C	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 4 3 5 4—20	—43
G. A. Hull, Co. E	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 4 5 4 4—20	—42
W. H. Morrison, Co. G	4 4 5

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 23 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
68 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS. WHEAT. COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Valuable information given to cash buyers. Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire st. Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.; 640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED
For building and equipping railways, water-works, electric-light plants, developing mines, meritorious inventions and good business enterprises.
HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURG & CO.
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., N. Y.

AN INTERESTING PAMPHLET.
"How Wall Street Gets its News," is an interesting four-page pamphlet issued by THE WALL STREET JOURNAL."—Printers' Ink.
Copies of the above pamphlet will be furnished on application at the office of the publishers, Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St., N. Y.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS
6% & 7% Cumulative, Preferred Stocks of Established Companies dealt in.
AUBREY BENNETT,
MEMBER NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, 18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND BONDS UNDERWRITTEN
OR GUARANTEED. Address PETER WHITNEY, 100 Broadway, N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS 8% and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

MUNICIPAL BONDS YIELDING 4 1-8 % INTEREST.
L. A. BRAIS & CO., 25 Broad St., New York.

A man with an extensive acquaintance throughout the Middle West who is familiar with international railroad traffic, is open to confer with capitalists who might be interested in financing a new line. V. W., care Times.

Exceptional opportunity for party with $20,000 to secure control of company turning out article in universal demand protected by valuable patents in U. S. and foreign countries. L Box 135 Times.

$300,000 to loan on bond and mortgage on first-class improved properties at 4½%. No expense to borrower except cost of examining title. Principals preferred. John F. Doyle & Sons, 45 William St.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

Lost—Outside Wanamaker's store, Saturday, 2:10 P. M., round gold locket, woman's head, small diamonds around neck; liberal reward; keepsake and very dear to owner. Rumsey, Daly's Theatre.

Lost—Diamond pin, going in Lexington Av. car from 45th St. to West 23d St., Pennsylvania Railroad station, to Newark, N. J.; suitable reward given to finder. 120 East 45th St.

Lost.—Tuesday, 6th Av. car south, a gold watch; Broadway car north, walking 42d St. to 8th Av.; reward; return to 26 West 38th St.

Reward for returning package; documents dropped on Broadway or Liberty St. last Saturday. Lancaster, 123 Liberty St.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

Small Investors Need Staple Properties.

There are two methods of producing wealth in our present social system.

One is by labor and the other is by investment.

The great number of individuals who secure a livelihood by means of their own labor in the United States and then invest the proceeds of their labor in some industry or other is a fact that is attracting attention throughout the world. This is also true of men engaged in small retail business, such as butchers, bakers, grocers, doctors, lawyers, dentists, artists, and thousands engaged in small trades. The prosperity of these individuals is constantly increasing; that is to say, the money they make in their regular vocations, and the dividends they receive from the investments they make, give them a double source of revenue, which accumulates very fast after once being started. In a short while the earnings from the investment become a greater source of revenue than the amount produced by their labor, or the profits of their profession or retail business.

A question for the small investor to consider is, "How can I invest my savings safely, so that they will produce a higher rate of interest than that paid by savings banks?" "How can I, with my small reserve capital, partake of the large profits that are obtained by the large capitalist, who is able to invest in those enterprises which are today most profitable?" Enterprises which help to develop the natural resources of the country and require large capital for that purpose.

A small investor cannot, of course, speculate safely. He cannot afford to buy railroad stocks or other securities quoted on Wall Street. These are subject to fluctuations, controlled, in a measure, by capital aggregating millions.

There are securities, however, in which a small investor can to-day place his savings and receive a rate of dividend far greater than that provided by savings banks, and equally as safe, and even greater than that paid by stocks listed on the Exchanges. These securities are the developments of the condition existing in the oil business.

It is well known that that industrial corporation which pays the highest rate of dividend of any in the United States is the Standard Oil Company. Its stock, however, is held very closely, and, because of the very great dividend paid, has risen to the price indicated by the latest quotation at 720. This means that $100 of Standard Oil stock is worth on the market $720.

The greater part of the product of the Standard Oil Co. is taken from the fields of West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. These fields are threaded by pipe lines which are common carriers of the product of the wells of independent companies in these fields.

These products are purchased by the Standard Oil Co. at market quotations, which fluctuate but slightly, according to the visible supply above ground. Ten years ago the visible supply of oil above ground was 90,000,000 barrels; to-day it is less than 10,000,000 barrels, and is decreasing rapidly, owing to the increased demand. For that reason independent companies in these oil fields are to-day boring more wells and increasing their plants for bringing more oil to the pipe lines of the Standard Oil Co., where a sure market, at prevailing rates, its always found.

Many of these independent companies having been satisfied heretofore with the regular earnings from the output of their wells, have decided to procure additional capital for the purpose of increasing their plants, boring more wells, and producing a larger output.

For this reason, stock in some of the most progressive of these companies is now offered for public subscription.

One of the first and most substantial of the companies to offer their stock for public subscription is the Sand Fork Extension Oil Co., which offers a portion of its stock at 50 cents per share to investors who wish to place their earnings safely where they will earn a higher rate of dividend than could be elsewhere obtained.

The Sand Fork Extension Oil Co. pays dividends of 2 per cent. per month from the earnings of these wells, the output of which is sold to the Standard Oil Co. at market rates and piped into the Standard Oil Co.'s pipe lines as soon as it is brought to the surface.

The investment in the stocks of this and other companies in the same field is safe because the product is sure, the market is certain, and the price for the output is stable.

There is more money to be made in the production of oil in Ohio and West Virginia than in any other legitimate line of business. Investors should see that the stocks they buy are controlled by responsible men, men of high financial standing, of good business ability and experience, justifying the confidence reposed in them. They should know that there is an activity in the working of the property and that their money does not go into the promoter's pocket, but into the ground to be developed, for in that case each investor will certainly make good profits on his investment.

Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania produce practically all the petroleum consumed in the United States. These are the States wherein the Standard Oil Co. has made its vast wealth; are the States that have returned hundreds of millions of dollars to oil producers and investors. This is not a speculation, a fancy, or a dream, but a cold fact, fully substantiated by the United States Geological Survey.

An investigation of the Sand Fork Extension Oil Co. will prove that it meets all requirements regarding location, properties, profitable operation, markets, and returns on capital invested. Located in the largest and most reliable oil field in the country, the Sand Fork Extension Oil Co. has wells producing the highest grade of commercial oil, which is sold to the Standard Oil Co. and taken regularly through its pipe lines. The management of the company is in the hands of men well known and successful in the oil business, whose integrity cannot be questioned. The company is drilling new wells all the time, and the stock is increasing in value every day. The company is earning and paying dividends at the rate of 2 per cent. per month on the investment, as well as extra dividends from time to time. The dividend for October will be still higher.

Messrs E. R. Holden & Co. of 20 Broad Street, New York, who are the fiscal agents of the Sand Fork Extension Oil Co., are offering a small amount of Treasury Stock at 50 cents per share. They will be glad to furnish on application any additional information regarding the general business of oil production or relating to the Sand Fork Extension Oil Co.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

The Lloyd L. Jackson Co.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

BALTIMORE, MD.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

Capital, - - - $1,000,000
Shares, - - - $100 Each

Preferred Stock, 6 Per Cent. Cumulative (without further participation in the profits, but preferred in liquidation over the Common Stock) $600,000
Common Stock $400,000
Dividends on the preferred stock payable semi-annually, accruing from December 1, 1901.

DIRECTORS:

LLOYD L. JACKSON, D. F. McMULLEN, I. MANNING PARSONS, FREDERICK D. MILLER, J. HURST PURNELL, FLORENCE W. MacCARTHY, ISAAC NEWTON TODD, JOHN KERN, D'ARCY P. BRYAN, GEORGE E. TURNER, N. WINSLOW WILLIAMS, JOSEPH W. CROOK, ROBESON LEA LOW, HENRY H. BANTZ, WILLIAM A. LEWIN.

ALL THE COMMON STOCK AND $250,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK
Has been subscribed for at par by Mr. Lloyd L. Jackson and his associates, and the balance,
$350,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK,
Has been underwritten at par by a syndicate of responsible capitalists, and is hereby offered by them for public subscription at par, until the close of business THURSDAY, October 31, 1901, through the

MERCHANTS' TRUST COMPANY,
320 Broadway, New York,
And by its Agent, the
MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore, Md.

The right is hereby reserved to allot any part or all of any subscriptions, or to reject any or all subscriptions, and to close the subscription at any time without notice.
Payments on allotments as follows: November 6, 1901, 50 per cent.; November 25, 1901, 50 per cent.
Temporary receipts will be issued pending the preparation of engraved certificates.
Attention is called to the following recommendation by some of the leading merchants of New York:

New York September 11, 1901.

MR. EDWIN LANGDON, President,
Merchants' Trust Company,
320 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir:
Having known for many years LLOYD L. JACKSON, a partner of the firm of J. E. Hurst & Company, Baltimore, Md., as a successful business man, we believe his new undertaking in establishing a jobbing dry goods business under the name of THE LLOYD L. JACKSON COMPANY, will prove a most successful enterprise.
The Preferred Stock, being cumulative in dividends and preferred in liquidation over the Common Stock, invites the attention of bond security investors.
We, therefore, recommend the above Preferred Stock to the public as a mercantile investment of the first class.

Respectfully,
FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS,
A. C. HOUGHTON,
Of the Arnold Print Works.
C. N. BLISS,
JNO. U. FRALEY,
Of Wm. Simpson, Sons & Co.
Philadelphia and New York.

A surplus of $50,000 is to be created, and no dividends on the common stock in excess of 6 per cent. per annum will be declared until such fund shall have been fully accumulated.
Mr. Jackson's popularity, ability and wide experience in this special line of business leave no doubt of the immediate success of this enterprise.

Merchants' Trust Company,
By Edwin Langdon, President, Syndicate Manager.
New York, October 1, 1901.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND

If you want to secure a stock in a first-class enterprise at bed-rock prices buy stock in The Hillside Copper Mining Company.

The Hillside Company owns an enormous property. It consists of a consolidation of the properties of a number of companies, among them being seven shipping mines, not one of which but is large, rich, and in every way as promising as the total holding of the average high-class mining company. The properties of the company have produced millions of dollars, and will produce millions more. One single property has paid $40,000 per month in dividends for a long time. They are being opened up on an extensive scale, and in a short time The Hillside Copper Mining Company will have a national reputation as one of the big mining companies of the country.

We are offering the charter member stock at 25 cts. a share, and this is an opportunity that you can't afford to overlook. The stock is non-assessable, and in our opinion is one of the best if not the best stock now offered on the public market.

We shall be pleased to furnish you full particulars with regard to the enterprise and also furnish you references with regard to ourselves.

Address all communications to

William Gelder & Company,
SUITE 201 EXCHANGE BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.
Or to our Eastern Office, 54 to 58 inclusive, 29 Broadway, New York.

TO UPTOWN TRADERS.

For convenience of same, we will open on or about Thursday, Oct. 24th, an uptown office in the Baudoine Building, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
This handsome office will be luxuriously equipped for comfort of our customers and friends, and will contain every adjunct for promptly and satisfactorily executing either speculative or investment orders in
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
We will be pleased to present you upon call or written request our 400-page, cloth-bound, illustrated
"GUIDE TO INVESTORS."
Also, mail you gratis, our
"DAILY MARKET LETTER."
CALL AND SEE THIS SPLENDID OFFICE.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
GREATER NEW YORK BRANCHES:
1,181 and 1,183 Broadway, Cor. 28th St.,
Temple Bar, 44 Court St., Brooklyn
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker, is as important as the selection of right stocks."

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds or the C., C., C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will open Nov. 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

Stock Exchange Seat Transfers.

These Stock Exchange memberships were posted yesterday for transfer: Robert Gaylord to Simeon B. Chapin; Walter S. Cramp to Otto H. Grumer.

To Manage Thuringian Railroads.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Negotiations are pending between the Prussian Government and the Thuringian States on the subject of Prussian management of all the Thuringian private railroads.

Meetings and Elections.

American Malting Company,
63rd Street and East River.
NEW YORK, October 15th, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY will be held at its registered office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M., October 22d, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on November 15th, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. F. NEIDLINGER, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

GERMAN TARIFF SCHEDULE.

Measure Likely to be Passed in Its Present Form.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—According to the most reliable information obtainable, there is no foundation for the report that Chancellor von Bülow has agreed to drop the minimum duties on cereals, and it seems quite certain that the Bundesrath will, apart from minor changes, consent to the adoption of the tariff in its present form.

The Neueste Nachrichten says: "Various newspapers publish reports from Munich that Count von Bülow, yielding to the pressure of Bavaria and Würtemberg, has consented to drop the minimum tariff on cereals. We, on authoritative information, declare the statement to be absolutely unfounded.

"No suggestion has emanated on the subject from either Bavaria or Würtemberg. Count von Bülow has not altered his views, and it may be safely assumed that the Bundesrath will agree to the proposed tariff in its present form, apart from a few unimportant alterations."

Czar Asked for No French Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—The Official Messenger, referring to foreign reports that the Czar's visit to France was made in order to prepare the way for a new French loan, quotes the Finance Ministry as declaring that neither during nor after the journey was a loan mentioned.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 19	201,584
To date this year	225,178,309
Corresponding date last year	87,449,540

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 19	$1,633,000
To date this year	$506,998,020
Corresponding date last year	$375,045,900

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2⅝	Col. F. & I.	½
Am. Ice	½	Hock. Valley	¾
Am. Locomotive	½	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Sugar	⅝	Int. Power	1
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Manhattan	½
Canada South	¾	Met. Street Railway	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Chi. Great West	⅝	People's Gas	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Pere Marquette	1¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rubber Goods	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Penn. C. & I.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	1	Gt. North. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Int. Paper	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1	North. Pac. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	3	Pullman Co.	9
General Electric	2	St. Law. & Ad.	½
Glucose Sugar	1½	Wis. Central pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & E. Ill. con. 6s	1½	Mob. & O., Mont.	
Ed. El. Ill. of N. conv. 5s	1½	Div. 5s	1¼
		N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	4½	Mid. of N. J. 1st	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Beyond the trading at advancing prices in Amalgamated Copper, some transfers of Union Pacific and St. Paul, and a little activity in Northern Pacific preferred stock, though on a smaller scale than in recent days, there was little or no life to the stock market yesterday. Barely 200,000 shares were traded in throughout the session, with copper contributing one-half of the entire total. Next in point of activity came Union Pacific, with an insignificant total of 10,000 shares; while St. Paul was dealt in to the extent of 7,500 shares, and Northern Pacific preferred of 5,000 shares. Elsewhere the market was almost lifeless, usually active stocks being dormant.

As for the movements of prices, they were decidedly irregular, strength appearing in some issues and weakness in others. Amalgamated Copper, for instance, rose 3 points, Anaconda, 1½; Northwest, 1½; Jersey Central, 1, and Père Marquette, 1¾, while Pullman Palace Car declined 6, Evansville and Terre Haute, 3; General Electric, 2; Glucose Sugar, 1½, and International Paper, 1⅛.

Northern Pacific preferred itself moved with a very great deal of irregularity, at one time selling up to 106, and at another down to 103½, with the close at 104½, a net decline of ½ point. There was no particular significance to these fluctuations, which reflected merely the uncertainty felt as to the actual progress made in the way of settlement of the matter of Northern Pacific control. An authority, however, insists that all vital points in dispute have been settled, but that minor details are yet to be adjusted, and hence the conferences daily being held.

Concerning the rise in the copper stocks, semi-official statements are now forthcoming that the raw copper situation was never really bad, and that it is now much improved. The speculator and the investor in copper stocks who were frightened into selling their holdings some weeks ago are now asking how such a revolution has been effected within so short a time as two or three weeks.

Touching upon those stocks that declined, it will be seen that for the most part they are industrials, the selling of them being prompted apparently by the fear that at the coming session of Congress legislative action of a disturbing kind may be taken against them. Already Wall Street hears specific statements of a move of such a kind against the Paper Trust; but it is felt that any legislative move cannot fairly be confined to one specialty.

PAPER TRUST OPPOSITION.

A banking house with Western connections was in receipt yesterday of private advices to the effect that it is true that an attack is to be made in Congress upon the International Paper Company—the Paper Trust—in the form of a bill to be introduced at the instance of a number of Western newspaper publishers, who claim that they are compelled to pay too dearly for news paper and who wish some modification to be made in the laws affecting pulp, &c.

No specific information is forthcoming as to what the exact nature of the bill will be, but it is declared that the movement foreshadows the formation of a new independent company to fight the trust. One report has it that the Great Northern Paper Company will be a part of this new company, while another is to the effect that entirely new capital will be employed and a distinct and separate corporation formed.

Interests connected with the International Paper Company said yesterday that they knew nothing of the project. International Paper stock, however, was weak, closing at a loss of 1¼ points, while there was some selling also of International Paper first 6 per cent. bonds, which declined to 108⅝.

MEXICAN DEVELOPMENT.

Plans are shortly to be announced whereby the American Syndicate, representing the new interests in Mexican Central, now in control of that property, will disclose far-reaching purposes not only for the development of Mexican Central proper, but for its extension into a system even greater than it has been as the foremost railroad of the country. These developments are based on the growth of Mexico and its financial and commercial rehabilitation.

According to a conservative estimate, a saving can be made in operating expenses alone of at least $1,000,000. At the present time the amount spent for coal is about 15 per cent. of the gross earnings, and arrangements have been made for purchasing coal in New Mexico, thereby making a large saving in fuel account. A large part of the main road has been rerailed and ballasted for the use of heavy locomotives and cars in anticipation of the increased traffic which soon will be given by the Rock Island Railroad Company, which has about finished its line into El Paso. There is in Boston a fund of cash and bonds amounting to about $9,000,000, the income of which is over $350,000, which is applicable to the payment of the company's funded debt. By these savings alone the company, it is pointed out, will have a surplus after paying its fixed charges of more than the amount of the 3 per cent. on its $21,000,000 of first income bonds.

The work on the Mexican Central's Pacific outlet is progressing rapidly. Mexico's Government is spending millions of dollars on the port which the Mexican Central will enter. This division will be completed in about a year at a cost of about $30,000 a mile, the Mexican Government having granted a subsidy of $20,000 a mile. Thus a new route connecting the Traffic and Atlantic Oceans will be ready

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Holiday on the Stock Exchange to-day.

Money, 1 to 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 3-16 to 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16 to 2⅜ per cent.

Bar silver dull at 26⅝d an ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.60; Madrid, 42.20; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.25.

Bullion amounting to £91,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £81,000 for shipment to Germany and £10,000 for shipment to Roumania.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—On the Boerse to-day prices opened fairly firm. The feature was the buoyancy of Northern Pacifics, which advanced on a rumor of favorable dividend news. Canadian Pacifics improved. Later the tendency became dull, on Vienna advices. Banks, coal and iron shares reacted slightly.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firmer, but subsequently became dull, the London holiday affecting business. Rio Tintos recovered sensibly. The close was quiet. The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 42½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

Spanish fours, 70.15.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—At the Clearing House to-day all the money that was loaned was put out at 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $23,114,226. Balances, $2,087,588. Call money is quoted at from 3 to 3½ per cent., with a plentiful supply at the former figure to the right borrowers. Time money ranges from 4 to 4½ per cent. on all dates, and business paper is quoted at from 4 to 4½ per cent. Local buying of Amalgamated was on an exceptionally large scale, and apparently came from people who, before the recent slump, sold it very freely. Copper Range also advanced sharply. Calumet was bid up 25 points. The closing was quiet, but strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
102	Atchison	78½	78	78
15	Boston Elevated	164¾	164¼	164¼
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	131	131	131
1	Fitch pf.	144	144	144
473	Pere Marquette	80	78¾	80
128	Pere Marquette pf.	83½	82	82½
270	Union Pacific	99¾	99¼	99¼
20	Union Pacific pf.	88	87¾	87¾
22	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

43	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159½	157½	157½
490	Erie	36	35	35
50	New England	134	134	134

ELECTRICS.

9	Edison	245	245	245
10	General	258	258	258
250	Massachusetts	35½	35½	35½
140	Massachusetts pf.	92	92	92
50	Seattle pf.	101	101	101
5	Westinghouse pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

687	Am. Sugar	120¾	119½	120¼
48	Am. Sugar pf.	116¾	116	116¼
25	Am. Woolen	15	15	15
100	Am. Woolen pf.	76	76	76
202	Dom. Iron & Steel	20¾	20¼	20⅝
1	Mergenthaler	174	174	174
50	N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
53	Pullman	218	218	218
20	Swift. Pack. & Prov.	106½	106½	106½
100	United Fruit	84	84	84
540	Union Shoe Machine	42½	42	42
100	Union Shoe Mach. pf.	27	27	27
162	U. S. Steel	43½	43	43
156	U. S. Steel pf.	93	92¾	93

MINING.

220	Adventure	25	25	25
1,404	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
17,144	Amalgamated	92	89¼	91¾
40	Anaconda	36	36	36
55	Arcadian	7	7	7
10	Arnold	2	2	2
230	Atlantic	39¼	39	39
159	Baltic	45	45	45
415	Bingham	30¾	30¾	30¾
50	Bonanza	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
98	Calumet & Hecla	675	665	675
2,100	Centennial	21	20	21
1,385	Copper Range	63	61	63
110	Dominion Coal	47½	47	47
1	Franklin	17½	17½	17½
400	Qunajuato	7½	7⅞	7½
25	Isle Royale	24½	24¼	24¼
760	Mass	27⅞	27½	27⅝
270	Mayflower	5	4⅞	5
105	Michigan	15	14	15
370	Mohawk	45	44½	44⅝
100	National	2¾	2⅝	2¾
200	Old Dominion	28	27¾	27¾
470	Osceola	103	101½	103
185	Parrot	40	39½	40
500	Phoenix	6½	6¼	6½
10	Rhode Island	4	4	4
150	San Fe	4½	4¼	4½
70	Tamarack	296	295	295
50	Trimountain	42¾	42¾	42¾
306	Trinity	27½	28	28½
400	United States	16½	16½	16⅜
470	Utah	24½	24	24
1,065	Victoria	8¾	8¼	8¾
105	Winona	2⅛	2¼	2¼
20	Wolverine	61	61	61

British Columbia, 14¼ bid, 14½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Trading in the Philadelphia market to-day was in very small volume. Cambria Steel was the most active stock. Choctaw improved ¾. There was a heavy shrinkage in the Readings, less than 400 shares being recorded. Pennsylvania and Northwestern, which figured prominently early in the week, dropped to 34¼ on a sale of a hundred shares. Money rates have remained unchanged throughout the week, call money being especially stable. On call quotations have been steady at 5 per cent. On time, funds have been placed at 4½ and 5 per cent., a number of loans being made for out of town institutions at the lower figure. Commercial paper has been in fair demand. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
26	Bethlehem Iron	61½	61½	61½
400	Camden Land	½	½	½
4,274	Cambria Steel	26¾	26¾	26⅝
1,085	Choctaw tr. ctfs.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
12	Cons. Lake Superior	26	26	26
25	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	69½	69½	69½
1	Catawissa 1st pf.	59	59	59
5	Catawissa 2d pf.	13	13	13
62	Cons. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	64½	64½	64½
100	Elec. Co. of America	6¾	6¾	6¾
	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	53	53	53
30	Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
2	Lehigh Valley	34	34	34
2	Minehill Co.	62	62	62
11	Penn. Steel pf.	89½	89½	89½
1,050	Palmetto Co.	½	½	½
105	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5¾	5¾
52	Pennsylvania	73½	73 7-16	73½
70	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
165	Philadelphia Co.	49	49	49
360	Philadelphia & Erie	43	43	43
100	Pa. & Northwestern	34½	34¼	34¼
50	Railway Co. general	2½	2½	2½
330	Reading tr. ctfs.	20⅝	20 5-16	20⅜
20	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	38 3-16	38 3-16	38 3-16
150	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	25¾	25¾	25⅜
400	Tide Water Steel	6¾	6⅜	6⅝
100	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6⅝
100	U. S. Steel com.	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The market today was exceedingly quiet and featureless. There was no noteworthy change but the decline of one point in Cotton Duck. That was due to the pressed sale of a marginal account. The shares met firm resistance at 15 and hardened perceptibly. The Brewing issues were still

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With the exception of two or three stocks, the outside market yesterday showed very little activity. Dominion Securities was again prominently active, and the Can stocks were dealt in more largely than they have been for the past few days. Prices were firmer as a whole, fewer net declines appearing at the end of the day than on Friday or Thursday, but there was no upward movement of consequence. The irregularity of the past few days was replaced by a stronger tone accompanying the decrease in transactions.

***

AMERICAN CAN common was dealt in to the extent of about 1,500 shares between 21⅜ and 21½. The last sale was made at the lower figure and represented a net decline of a quarter of a point. The preferred stock was much less active and closed unchanged at 70. There was some repetition in the Street of the rumors to the effect that the American Can Company would be absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES opened at 80, which was Friday's closing price. It declined to 79½, and recovered to 79⅞. During the day about 2,500 shares changed hands, most of which sold at 80.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL SECURITIES, although watched with interest, supplied very little business. Barring the sale of an odd lot of the preferred stock, the only transactions made were in the 4 per cent. bonds, which sold at 77¾ and 77⅝. The closing bids showed a slight advance in the preferred stock and a similar decline in the bid price of the 4½s.

***

WASHINGTON TRACTION securities were offered somewhat lower than on Friday, but no transactions were reported. The new 4 per cent. bonds, which had sold the previous day at 83½ and interest, were quoted at 80 bid, with bonds offered at 84. Few of the old 4½s are now offered. They were quoted at the close yesterday 66½ to 67.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred sold at 74½, and closed unchanged for the day at 74⅜ bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	21¼	21½	21½	21⅝
American Can pf	70	71	70	71½
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	31	29	31
American Malt Us	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	54	58	54	55
Aberdeen Copper	20	23	20	23
*British Columbia Copper	14½	15	14⅝	15
British Exchequer 3s	99	99⅝	99	99⅝
*California Copper	⅞	½	⅞	½
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-iron Pipe	5	6⅜	5	6⅜
Cast-iron Pipe pf	30	33	30	33
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Con. Refrigerating	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Con Rubber Tire pf		20½		20¾
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	78	74	78
Detroit Southern, w. i	14½	15½	14½	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	79½	80	80	80½
Electric Boat	20	23	20	23
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Electric Vehicle	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	3	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1½
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1¼		1¼
General Chemical	57½	65	57½	65
General Chemical pf	98½	100	98½	99½
German Treasury 4s	100¾	101½	101¼	101½
Green Consol. Copper	24	27	24	28
Hall Signal	34	36	34	36
Havana Commercial	12	13	12	12½
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	48	52
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs	31¼	32½	31½	32½
Kan. C., F. S. & M. pf., when issued	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84	85	84	85
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1⅛	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i	14½	15	14½	15
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i	38⅞	39	38½	39
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101¼	102	101¾	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	77¾	78	77½	78
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26¾	27½	27	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	85	90	85	90
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Trans. $20 paid	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Otis Elevator	31	32	31	32
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	93	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	38
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Ritter pf	50	55	50	50
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	101½	101	101½
Safety Car, Heat & Light	138	143	138	143
St. Louis Transit	26	28	27	28
Seaboard Air Line	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	82⅝	82½	82⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	26¾	27	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	50½	50¼	50⅝
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	70	80½	70	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	33
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	720	725	720	730
Storage Power	4	5¼	4	5¼
Tennessee Copper	13⅞	14	12½	14
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	89	89¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81	82	81	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	28	24	28
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	30½	34½	30½	34½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	62	64½	62	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	20	50	20	50
Va. Coal Iron & Coke	3	8	3	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i		24		25
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w.		44		45
Wash. Traction & Elec., 4s, w. i	80	84	82	84½
Washington Trac. 4½s	66	67	66	67
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob		13½	15	15
Worthington Pump pf	115	121	121	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240	250	248	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R	240	242	240	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	103½	103⅝	103	103⅝
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	29	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Paterson	20½	21½	20½	20⅝
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue Railroad	200	204	200	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	120	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	114¼	117	114½	117
United Traction, Prov	109½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113¼	114½	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	108	108	108	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	18½	20	18½	20
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	89	92	89	92
Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4¾	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	73	70	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	110	113	110	113
Columbus Gas 5s	106¼	107½	106¼	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105½	106	105½	106
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	36
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds	99¼	101¾	99¾	101¾
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	7	5½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54	56	53	54½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co., 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	113
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	94¼	96	94½	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	39	40	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	98½	99½	98½	99½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 19, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
91⅜	91⅝	100,300	Amalgamated Copper	89	92	89	91⅞	+2⅝
10	11	100	Am. Bicycle pf	11	11	11	11	−1
25⅜	25½	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	−¼
27	27½	200	American Ice Co.	27	27	27	27	+½
23½	23⅝	1,050	American Locomotive	26	26	26	26	+⅛
84	86	1,140	Am. Locomotive pf	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	+⅛
43⅜	44	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	44	44	43⅞	43⅞	+⅛
120⅞	120¾	7,535	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119¼	120½	119⅞	120⅛	+⅝
116	117	50	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	
36⅝	37	5,700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	36⅞	37	36⅞	36⅞	+1⅛
78	78½	1,700	At., T. & S. F.	78	78⅛	77⅞	78⅛	+¼
99½	99⅝	200	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96⅝	+⅜
102	102⅛	200	Baltimore & Ohio	102	102½	102	102½	+⅝
60⅞	61¼	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61⅜	61⅝	60⅞	60⅞	−⅛
82	83	100	Canada Southern	82½	82½	82½	82½	+⅜
110½	110¾	400	Canadian Pacific	110½	110¾	110¼	110½	−⅛
163	165	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	163	163	163	163	+1
45	45½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	
36⅞	37	800	Chicago & Alton	37¼	37¼	36¾	36⅞	+⅛
23⅝	23⅞	2,700	Chicago Great West.	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+⅛
89⅜	89	100	Chi. G. West. pf., A.	89½	89½	89⅜	89⅜	+⅛
165½	165¾	7,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	165⅛	165⅞	165	165¼	+⅛
200	201⅛	200	Chicago & Northw.	201½	201⅝	201¼	201⅝	+1½
141	141½	170	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141½	141¾	141¼	141¼	−⅛
20	20⅛	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
97⅜	97¾	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	97¼	97¾	97⅜	97⅜	+⅛
92¼	93	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	92½	92½	92½	92½	+⅛
53¾	54	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	
217¼	218½	100	Consolidated Gas	218	218	218	218	
84		40	Crucible Steel pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	−⅛
168	168½	600	Delaware & Hudson	168¾	168¾	168	168	−1
43½	44	300	Denver & R. G.	44⅛	44⅛	44	44	−⅛
91½	92	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	92	92	92	92	
		100	Detroit United Ry.	75¼	75¼	75½	75½	
7½	7⅞	600	Dist. of America	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	−¼
		100	Dul., S. S. & At.	11½	11½	11½	11½	
41⅛	41¼	4,475	Erie	41⅝	41⅝	40⅞	41¼	+⅛
55¼	55⅞	100	Erie 2d pf.	55½	55½	55¼	55½	−⅜
59	60	500	Evans. & T. H.	60	60	58	58	−3
254	259½	100	General Electric	257	257	257	257	−2
41¼	42¼	1,560	Glucose Sugar Ref.	42	42	40⅞	41	−1½
192½	193	500	Great Northern pf.	193	193½	192½	192⅝	−⅝
53½	54	900	Hocking Valley	54	54	54	54	+⅝
146¼	147	1,150	Illinois Central	146½	146⅝	146¼	146⅜	+⅝
21½	22	1,360	International Paper	22¼	22¼	21½	21⅝	−1⅛
88¼	89¼	200	Internat. Power Co.	90	90	88½	88½	+1
41¼	41¾	450	Iowa Central	41½	41½	41¼	41½	
305	310	20	Lake Shore	310	310	310	310	
103¾	103⅞	200	Louisville & Nashville	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	+⅛
119½	120	400	Manhattan Elevated	120½	120½	120½	120½	+1½
157⅜	158⅛	700	Met. Street Railway	157	158¼	157	158½	+1⅝
14	14½	1,050	Mexican National ctfs.	14½	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅛
110	110½	2,410	Minn. & St. Louis	110½	111	110	110	
25½	25⅞	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
49¾	50¼	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	50	50	49¾	49¾	+⅛
95	95⅛	1,400	Missouri Pacific	95¼	95¼	94⅞	95⅛	+⅛
156⅝	157	1,400	New York Central	156¼	157	156⅛	156⅞	+⅝
50¼	51	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	50	50½	50	50½	
32¾	33¼	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
104½	104⅝	5,130	Northern Pacific pf.	105	106	103¾	104½	−⅛
45	45⅛	500	Pacific Mail	45	45	44⅞	45	−⅛
146⅝	147	3,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	147	147	146⅝	147	+⅛
106	106¼	2,230	People's Gas, Chicago	105½	106⅜	105½	106¼	+⅜
79	80	200	Père Marquette	78⅝	80	78⅝	80	+1⅜
40⅞	41	500	Pressed Steel Car	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	
218	219	325	Pullman Company	215	215	215	215	−6
40⅜	41	100	Reading	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	+⅛
28½	29	2,000	Rubber Goods	28½	29	28	28⅝	+⅛
57	59½	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	
122½	123	500	St. L. & Adirondack	123½	123¾	122½	122⅞	−⅛
41	41¼	100	St. L. & San Fran.	41½	41¾	41½	41⅔	
66¼	67	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	−⅛
56½	57	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+⅛
59⅞	59⅝	8,300	Southern Pacific	59⅜	59⅝	59¼	59¼	−⅛
32½	32⅝	1,100	Southern Railway	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	+⅛
86¼	86⅝	400	Southern Railway pf.	86⅜	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜	+⅛
100	100½	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	100	100	100	100	+⅛
82¼	82⅝	2,800	Texas Pacific	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82⅜	+⅛
98¼	98⅝	1,450	Union Pacific	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	+⅛
10,300			Union Pacific pf.	88	88	88	88	−⅛
88	88⅜	250	United States Leather.	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅛
12⅜	12⅝	2,010	U. S. Leather pf.	81½	82	81½	81½	+⅛
81½	81⅝	1,300	United States Rubber.	16	16	15½	15½	+⅛
16	16	200	United States Steel.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	−⅛
43¼	43¼	2,800	U. S. Steel pf.	93	93	92⅜	92⅝	
93	93	1,450	Wabash pf	36¼	36½	35⅞	36⅛	+⅛
36¼	36½	500	Western Union Tel.	91½	91⅝	91⅛	91⅜	−⅛
91½	91¾	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	41	41	41	41	−⅛
40¼	41	300						
Sales		201,585						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109	109½	Joliet & C.	175	
2s, c., 1930	109	109½	Kan. & M.	33	34½
3s, r., 1918	107½	108½	K. C. So.	16½	18
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109¼	K. C. S. pf.	34½	40
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	K. C. & S.	16	17
4s, r., 1907	112	112½	K. & D. M. pf.		44
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	King. & P.	8	9
4s, r., 1925	135	139	Kan. Ica. Chi.	15	22
4s, c., 1925	139	140	K., L. & C. pf.	57	77
5s, r., 1904	106¼	107¼	Lacl. Gas.	91	95
5s, c., 1904	107¼	108½	Lacl. Gas. pf.	95	105
D. Col. 3-65s	128		L. E. & W.	68½	69½
Alb. & Sus.	215		L. E. & W. pf.	125	128
Alle. & W.	120		Long Isl.	67	71
A. A. C. pf.	81	85	Man. Beach.	9	12
Aurora Elgin & C.	5		Md. C. pf.	60	75
A. C. & P.			M. W. S. El.		
pf.	50	81	Chi.	40	41
Am. Coal	180	200	M. W. S. El., pf.		
Am. C. Oil	30	30½	Chi. pf.	90	91
A. C. O. pf.	89	90	Mex. Cent.	22⅝	22¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	34	36	Mich. Cent.	105	
Am. Exp.	189	192	M. & St. L. pf.		121
A. I. Co. pf.	62	63½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	26	27
Am. L. Co.	18	22	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	75	77
A. L. Co. pf.	46¼	48	Mor. & Es.	195	200
Am. M. Co.	6	6¼	N. C. & St. L.		75
A. M. Co. pf.	25	27	Nat. Biscuit.	42	42½
A. S. & R. pf.	97½	98	Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	102
Am. Snuff		48	Nat. Lead.	18½	19½
Am. S. pf.	84	85½	Nat. Lead pf.	85¼	90
A. T. & C.	100	110	Nat. Salt.	31	35
A. T. & T.	158	160	Nat. S. pf.	64	65⅝
Am. Tob. pf.	145		N. Cent. C.	27	33
Am. W. Co.	15	16	N. Y. A. Br.	139	142
A. W. Co. pf.	73	75	N. Y. & H.	212	214
Ann Arbor.	21½	22½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	123	127
Ann Arb. pf.	51½	53	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114½	117½
B. & B. pf.	93	94	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90½	91
B. A. L. pf.	100		N. Y., L. & W.	135	140
B. Un. Gas.	208	212	Nor. & W. pf.	55⅞	56
B., R. & P.	90	98	N. & W. pf.	88	90
B., R. & P. pf.		125	North Am.	97½	98½
B., C. R. & N.	130	140	Ont. Mining.	11	11¼
Cent. C. & C.	40	77½	Pac. Coast.	62	63
C. & A. pf.	77½		P. C. 1st pf.	92	98
C., A. & Jo.	100		P. C. 2d pf.	68	72
C. & E. Ill.	125	128	P. D. & E.	40	43
C. & E. Ill. pf.		135	P. D. & E. pf.	80	85
C. G. W. pf.	45½		Pere M. pf.	80	
C. G. W.	4	90	P., C. & St. L.	66	72
C. I. & L.	40	40½	P., C. & St. L. pf.	100	103
C., I. & L. pf.	71½	72	P., Ft. W. & C.	190	
C., M. & St. P.	188	189	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	180	200
C. St. P., M. & Om.	130	145	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	38⅝	37
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	200	P. S. C. pf.	81½	82
C. T. & T. pf.	38⅝	37	Quicksilver.	4	4½
C., C., C. & St. L.	115	120	Quicksil'r pf.	10	11½
C., L. & W.	40		Rdg. 1st pf.	76	76½
C., L. & W. pf.	72	75	Rdg. 2d pf.	51⅜	52
C. & E. I.	190		Rens. & Sar.	204	215
C. F. & I.		66⅝	R. I. & S.	15	15½
C. F. & I. pf.	128	132	R. I. & S. pf.	70	72½
Col. South.	13½	13¾	Rub. G. pf.	73	76
C. S. 2d pf.	23¾	24	St. J. & G. I.	10½	12
C. & H. C.	16	18	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21½	23
Com. Cable.	170	175	St. L. & S. W.	77	78
Consol. Coal.	66	70	St. L. & S. W. pf.	26½	27
Cont. T. pf.	115½	116	S.-S. S. & I.	29½	30
Crucib. Steel.		24	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	79	80
D. & S. W.	69		St. R. & T.	5	5¼
D. & S. W. pf.		89	T. P. & T.	35	37
D., L. & W.	226½	228	Third Av.	118	122
D. M. & Ft.		89	T. P. & W.	8½	
D. M. & Ft. pf.	42	42½	Tol., St. L. & W.	20½	22
D. pf.	118	150	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	35¼	36
Diaz Match.	125	132	U. B. & P.	15	16
D. of A. pf.	24¾	29½	U. B. & P. pf.	69½	
Erie 1st pf.	80⅝	69½	U. S. Exp.	98	92
Ev. & T. H. pf.		70	U. S. R. & M. pf.	49	50½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90	Va.-Car. Ch.	57	60
G. & E., B. Co.	25	30	Va.-C. C. pf.	121	125
G. S. R. pf.	98	100	Wabash	19⅞	20⅛
Hock. pf.	74½	75	W.-F. Exp.	160	175
Homestake.	97		W. & L. E.	17¾	18¼
Ill. C., l.	102		W. & L. E. pf.		86
I. P. Co. pf.	77½	78	W. & L. E. 1st 6s		135
Int. Sil.	6½	7	1st pf.	49	50½
Int. S. of C.	33	38	W. & L. E. 2d pf.		20¾
I. S. Pump.	46	48½	Wis. Cent.	20	
I. S. P. pf.	84	88			
Iowa C. pf.	79	79⅞			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅝d per ounce and in New York at 57⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Breece sold at 1.25, 500 Best and Belcher at .16, 3,000 Comstock bonds at .07½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.90 @1.95, 100 Elkton at 1.00, 2,000 Golden Age at .02, 200 Little Chief at .12, 10 Ontario at 11.75, and 200 Quicksilver at 4.37½.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

D. M. Darby has been appointed Secretary of the New York City department of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Scotland.

J. L. Dean has been appointed Kentucky State agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. B. Pirtle of Louisville.

Joseph Givernaud has resigned as Agency Superintendent of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford to become New England special agent of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 500 108

Virginia funded debt 2-3s 2,000 ..... 96½

Adams Express 4s 10,000 104

Am Bicycle 5s 5,000 63

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 36,000 ..... 103 500 ..... 103⅝

Adjustment 4s 5,000 ..... 97⅞ 14,000 ..... 97½

Stamped

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Great Improvement Apparent in Last Week's Business.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Offerings Becoming More Attractive—Schedule for This Week.

Last week's business, furnishing as it did several transactions of substantial magnitude in various sections of the city, was in many respects gratifying to those who have expressed confidence in the present condition of the market, and who were not satisfied to regard the dealings of the first two weeks in October as any fair indication of the outlook.

Speyer & Co.'s purchase on Pine Street was of interest chiefly on account of the unique plan for its improvement. It is perhaps straining a point to regard the plan itself as in any respect novel, for it is one that has been put forward and talked about in connection with a number of downtown properties, but to the Speyer concern will belong the distinction of first putting it into operation. The Pine Street plot, considering its size, will lend itself particularly well to the erection of the proposed banking house, for, while it contains but little over a lot and a half—about 3,900 square feet—it is approximately a square and has a frontage of 38 feet. It is to be hoped that other firms and institutions, following the example of Speyer & Co., may put up similar structures and form a few much-needed oases in the desert of skyscrapers.

After having been in negotiations of one sort and another for the greater part of a year, the large plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street has finally passed into the hands of those who will improve it immediately. The sale of this corner to H. S. Thompson of the Thompson-Starrett Construction Company serves also to call attention to the small amount of buying along what is perhaps the most desirable stretch of Broadway—from Sixty-sixth to One Hundred and Sixth Street—in comparison with the vast amount of speculation and investment, along other parts of the Rapid Transit route, in the Longacre Square section to the south, and on Washington Heights to the north. This condition, however, is probably due to the high figures at which this Broadway property is held, rather than to a scarcity of buyers. Much of it changed hands three years ago, when the scramble for elevator apartment house sites was at its height, and those speculators who have not already resold to builders doubtless feel satisfied to carry their holdings until the completion of the underground road.

By buying ex-Mayor Grace's stable, 2 East Eighty-fifth Street, Joseph F. Cullman made a substantial addition to his property on the adjoining Fifth Avenue corner, now controlling a plot 77 by 125. The week also witnessed a further addition to the "Steel Colony" east of Central Park, in the purchase of 18 East Eighty-second Street by William E. Reis, President of the National Steel Company.

Longacre activity for the week brought out several small purchases, and also the announcement that a new bachelor apartment house will be built at 116 and 118 West Forty-fifth Street, a site just acquired by the Longacre Realty Company. The lower sections of Fifth Avenue have also given some evidence of life, with the purchase of 131, near Twentieth Street, by C. F. Ruffner of Chicago, from Jefferson M. Levy, and the reported sale of the residence of the late George Law, near Twenty-ninth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have bought for a client the three-story dwelling 129 West Forty-first Street, 20 by 98.9.

Martin & Brother have sold to an investor the five-story brick and stone-front flat 228 West Thirtieth Street, 28 by 100.

The Stark estate has sold the four-story flat 256 West Thirty-first Street, 25 by 98.9.

Jefferson M. Levy has sold the four-story dwelling 131 Fifth Avenue, 25 feet south of Twentieth Street, 22.6 by 100. The buyer is Charles F. Ruffner of Chicago, who owns the adjoining house, No. 129.

Mrs. Robert Cameron is the buyer of the dwelling 187 Madison Avenue, sold recently by Henry D. Winans & May for Mrs. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for Anton Wienig to E. B. Corey the four-story brick dwelling 721 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-eighth Street, 20.2 by 70.

Edward J. McMahon has sold to James Everard, for $23,000, the four-story tenement 1,438 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 18.11 by 100.

Duff & Brown have sold for Laura Leddy, for about $31,000, the five-story apartment house 2,713 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 90 by 100.

Baruet Glueckman has sold to M. & H. Harris the five-story flat 51 and 53 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 50 by 50.11.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Moses Arndstein the two-story frame dwelling 2,398 Morris Avenue, 37.6 by 120.

The Auction Room.

The list announced for this week in the salesroom is by all odds the most attractive of the Fall season so far, with several voluntary and partition offerings of a class that generally attracts the attention of small operators and investors.

A partition sale, to be conducted by Peter F. Meyer to-morrow, includes 686 and 688 Lexington Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street; 31 and 33 West Sixty-first Street, and 109 and 111 East Seventy-third Street. A similar offering for Tuesday affects 128 and 130 Orchard Street, near Delancey Street, and 272 East Tenth Street, while the vacant lot 5 Chatham Square and the four-story buildings 58, 62, 64, and 66 Water Street will also be sold on the same day by trustees' orders.

A fifty-foot frontage at 104 and 106 West Forty-ninth Street, now covered by four-story dwellings, will be offered at executor's sale on Thursday by Auctioneer Ryan, together with the five-story flat 72 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The week's foreclosures also invite some outside competition, with such parcels as the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, the northeast corner of Third Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, and 6 and 8 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Two offerings of property at Rye by Auctioneer Herbert A. Sherman will undoubtedly be of interest to those who deal in properties in the towns along the Long Island Sound shore. One is the foreclosure sale of sixteen lots and plots, formerly a part of the J. D. Halstead farm, and the other an executor's sale of a nineteen-room dwelling on the Boston Post Road and of ten adjoining plots, each about 50 by 200.

There were recorded last week 206 mortgages, for $2,939,647, of which 60, for $702,155, were at 5 per cent.; 92, for $1,525,992, were at more, and 48, for $711,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 248 mortgages, for $3,394,549, of which 78, for $1,022,045, were at 5 per cent.; 103, for $913,504, were at more, and 62, for $2,440,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 686 and 688 Lexington Avenue, west side, 67.1 feet north of Fifty-sixth Street, 33.4 by 90, two four-story stone-front dwellings; 31 and 33 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front flats; 109 and 111 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 138 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 42 by 102.2, four-story stone-front flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 18 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 191 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,136.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 128 Orchard Street, east side, 150 feet north of Delancey Street, 22.9 by 87.6, three-story brick tenement; 130 Orchard Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 27.3 by 87.6, three-story brick tenement; 272 East Tenth Street, south side, 300 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 99.7, four-story brick and stone front tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 5 Chatham Square, northwest side, 69.3 feet northeast of Mott Street, 25.6 by 141.6 by 24.9 by 135.4, vacant; 58 Water Street, northwest side, about 140 feet southwest of Old Slip, 21.6 by 69.11 by 21.7 by 70.3, five-story brick building; 62 Water Street, northwest side, about 85 feet southwest of Old Slip, 27.11 by 71.5 by 27 by 72.10, four-story brick building; 64 and 66 Water Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28 by 72.8 by 27.1 by 72.9, four-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 140 East Ninety-second Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 30 by 78.8 and irregular, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $79,030.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 54 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 334 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,212.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 236 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 290 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Fansher Underhill of April 8, 1901.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Machin, referee, 201 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 33.11 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,535; subject to another mortgage for $60,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles S. Simpkins, referee, 68 East Eighty-third Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,244.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John E. Eustis, referee, 242 and 244 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $15,303.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, William J. Woods, referee, 224 Central Park West, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 20.8 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,562.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 64 and 66 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $15,993.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Thomas O'Callaghan, referee, 44 Dominick Street, south side, 130 feet east of Hudson Street, 20 by 84, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,758.

On the premises at 11 A. M., by Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Young, referee, sixteen lots and plots at Rye, N. Y., situated on Central Avenue, Halstead Place, Chestnut and Walnut Streets, being part of the farm of the late James D. Halstead.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Watson, referee, 115 West Eleventh Street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 22 by 100.3, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,647.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Schmitz, referee, McGraw Avenue, Van Nest, south side, 25 feet west of Cottage Grove Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,406.

By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank F. Vanderveer, referee, 98 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Oliver Street, 24.9 by 98.6, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,411; subject to another mortgage for $38,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 632 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 24.6 by 100.5, five-story brick double tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Purdy, referee, 493 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 208.4 feet west of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25 by 94.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,276.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 417 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with two stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 2,412 Third Avenue, northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard, 26 by 41 by 25 by 34, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $21,435.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Mitchell, referee, 203 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,367.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James E. Smith, referee, 52 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 81 feet east of Madison Avenue, 19 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,955.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, Hamilton Place, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 97.8 by 53.4 by 89.11 by 15.2, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $59,351.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Green Lane, or avenue, Wakefield, southeast corner of Fifth Street, (proposed,) 25 by 100, two-story frame building. Due on judgment, $6,720.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 127.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,441; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, executor's sale, plot 195 by 296, on the Boston Post Road, Rye, N. Y., together with a nineteen-room dwelling; also, ten adjoining vacant plots, each about 50 by 200.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 104 and 106 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.8 by 21.4, respectively, by 100.5, two four-story brick and brownstone dwellings; 72 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 557, 559, and 561 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, 61 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,654; subject to another mortgage for $69,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 162 West Eightieth Street, south side, 105 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 21 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,415.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 170 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $13,304.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William P. Burr, referee, 57 and 59 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 161 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 33 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $20,505.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 73 Convent Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick and stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 362 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,113.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James E. Smith, referee, 248 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 140 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 95.5 by 20.1 by 96.6, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,265.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 813 Washington Street, southeast corner of Gansevoort Street, 24.6 by 80 by 24.4 by 81.10, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $36,069.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 411 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 1,219 Hoe Avenue, 213.4 feet south of Freeman Street, 33.6 by 79.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $962; subject to other mortgages for $3,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, Union Avenue, east side, 80.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 50.1 by 97.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,026.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 350 feet east of Timpson Place, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,218; subject to another mortgage for $2,000.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter H. Mead, referee, 6 and 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West each 25 by 100.11, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on 6, $3,674; on 8, $2,625; subject to other mortgages, on 6, for $27,000; on 8, for $25,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 115 Norfolk Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; Salomon Frankel of 128 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 342 East Eleventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Peniciro Salvatore, premises, owner; Angelo Magnoni of 229 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $500.

Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Albert J. Adams, owner; Mortimer C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,800.

Duane and Hudson Streets, northeast corner, to a seven-story brick warehouse; Wood & Selich, premises, owners; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 33 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Bolton Hall of 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Benjamin W. Levitan of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $6,600.

Nos. 1 and 3 East Fourteenth Street, to two five and six story brick buildings, with lofts; H. S. Van Buren of 21 West Forty-second Street, owner; Mowbray & Uffinger of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2.500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Oct. 19.

JACKSON AV, e s, 58.4 ft n of 158th St, 16.8x87.6; Frances Bang to Robert Muir, (mtg $8,000, R S 50c)..... 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 58.4 ft n of 158th St, 16.8x87.6; Robert Muir to Sidney G. Bedell, (mtg $7,000, R S 50c)..... Exchange

MADISON AV, w s, 46 ft s of 78th St, 15.2x74; Charles Gulden to Kate Doran and another, (R S $12)..... 26,250

INTERIOR LOT, at centre line between 57th and 58th Sts and 115 ft e of 10th Av, runs e 20x s 25x w 20x n 25; Anna M. Schweckendick, widow, to Henriette Von Glahn, quitclaim..... 1

HAMPDEN ST, 184th St, s s, at west boundary line of land of A. J. Taylor to Willis, runs s 133.6x w 43.8x w 27.9x n 34.9x e 23.9x n 100 to street x e 52.3; Gerard Roberts, referee, to Harry H. Treadwell, (R S $4.75)..... 13,000

BOWERY, s w corner of Bayard St, 42.6x 75x50x75; Simon Herman and others to Max Mandel, (mtg $70,000, R S $11.75).. 100

LOT 47, map of revised Seneca Park; the North New York Realty Company to Robert Conroy..... 1

LOTS 48 and 49, map of revised Seneca Park; Sadie L. Crozier, by guardian, to James E. Conroy, all title..... 150

MELROSE AV, e s, 74.4 ft n of 158th St, runs n 21x e 71x s 29x w 33x n 2x w 33 to beginning; Abraham A. Joseph, referee, to Elijah C. Keys, (R S $2.25).. 7,000

45TH ST, 147 West, 17.2x100.4; Charles W. Cooper to George W. Stetson, (R S $13.75)..... 100

BATHGATE AV, 2,281, w s, 25x100; Anna Saib, widow, to Florence M. Constantian, (mtg $3,000)..... $100

68TH ST, n s, 439.3 ft w of 8th Av, 21.5x100.6; John J. Clancy and another to George R. Bowne, all liens..... 1

UNION AV, w s, 89.6 ft n of 168th St, 21.2x90.9; Charles Hohl to Henry Beck and others, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

LOT 117, map of Gleason property; Elvira H. Gillingham to Thomas O'Rourke, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Eugene Smith, referee, to Mary F. Cruger, (R S $46.25)..... 95,000

BELMONT PLACE, e s, 64 ft n from w s of Arthur Av, 64x90x50x100; Francesco Marcigno to Civila Marciano, all liens.. 1

Recorded Leases.

PEARL ST, 483; Robert Boyd to G. Fossa, 4 years..... $360-420

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av; Samuel J. Rush and another to Edward Sher, 5 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CRANDALL, Carolyn W., and another to Wade Keyes; 183d St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold..... 1,300

DORAN, Kate, and another to Charles Gulden; Madison Av, 1,004, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

AUSKULAT, Herman, and wife to Louis Gates; 176th St, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, prior mortgage, 2 years.... $1,000

RYAN, Richard, to George Colon and another; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, building loan, demand..... 1,500

DUNN, Isaac L., to Joseph Kennedy; Washington Av, w s, 25 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 3,000

LOCHMAN, Julius, to Meyer Meyer; 110th St, 64 East, due Oct. 9, 1904, 6 per cent. 2,000

COOPER, James, to Yonkers Savings Bank; Blackstone Av, (Park Place,) s e corner of 239th St, (Northern Terrace,) 1 year..... 4,000

MANDEL, Max, to Simon Herman and others; Bowery, s w corner of Bayard St, prior mortgage $64,000, 5 years..... 16,000

STETSON, George W., to Charles W. Cooper; 45th St, 147 West, 1 year..... 18,000

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., and another to Elizabeth J. Stancliffe; Bathgate Av, 2,281, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 3,400

CRUGER, May F., to George S. Bowdoin and others, trustees; 56th St, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, due March 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 85,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

LESE, Louis, to William T. Hookey..... Nom.

DE RIVAS, Elena, to Paul Fuller and another, ½ part..... Nom.

COUDERT, Frederic R., guardian, to Paul Fuller and another, ½ part..... $3,500

COUDERT, Frederic R., guardian, to Elena de Rivas, ½ part..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

102D ST and Park Av, s w corner, 181x100.11; Jacob H. Werbelovsky against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors..... 465

81ST ST, 80, No. East, Joseph Kessler and Max Suseman against Alice Miller, owner and contractor..... 853

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; Adolph Schwartz against Zax K. Berlin, owner and contractor..... $500

33D ST, s 331 East; Adolph Schwartz against Zax K. Berlin, owner and contractor..... 460

18TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x114, Bronx; Leo L. Braunfeld against Hugh and Ann Malone, owners; J. Schwabbenberg, contractor..... 40

80TH ST and West End Av., s w corner, 100x100; John N. Dyer & Son against A. E. Hyde, John Hayden, and Peter Mitchell, owners; Peter Mitchell, contractor..... 256

81ST ST, 151 East; Matthew H. Mercer against Monsky & Weinstein, owners and contractors..... 161

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

POTTER PLACE, n s, 50 ft w of Cadiz Place, 25x100; Simeon C. Bradley with Margaret A. Wall..... 2,800

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 54.9x100.11; Realty Mortgage Company with Rose Brown..... 40,000

57TH AV, 137, leasehold, &c.; Eugene Higgins with Henry Corn..... 105,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

100TH ST, 54 and 56 East; Koshure & Greenman against Henry Kaufman; July 24,1900..... 925

KING ST, 60 and 62; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against Samuel Mackransky and another, Oct. 5, 1901..... $130

4TH ST, 374 to 380 East; Ernest J. Kaltenbach against Harry Hertz, July 22, 1901..... 117

140TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 125x99.11; William H. Jackson Company against Collins Building and Construction Company, Oct. 18, 1901..... 210

Lis Pendens.

5TH AV, e s, 23.11 ft s of 115th St, 17.2x100; Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustees, against Henry Hanke and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

COLUMBIA ST, 77; Francis Marx against Mollie Zasuly, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shafer & Levin.

SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE, s s, adjoining land of Margaret J. Kerwin, 64.2x 206x irregular, Bronx; John Ryer, executor, against Hugh McCormick and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

3D AV, n s, e ½ part of Lot 399, map of Wakefield; John B. Ryer, executor, against Orlando and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

10TH AV, n s, part of Lot 209, map of Wakefield; John B. Ryer, executor, against Annie Troman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; William J. Hookey against Henry Kaufman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SEEGER & LAMBURGER.—A meeting of the creditors of Seeger & Hamburger, dealers in dry goods at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway, which was largely attended. Fifty-five claims were filed, and Leo Frank was elected trustee, the bond being fixed at $20,000.

JOHN W. NOBLE, JR.—Deficiency judgment for $25,163 was docketed yesterday against John W. Noble, Jr., builder, in favor of the American Mortgage Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the big eight-story apartment house covering the entire block front of the western side of Broadway from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Ninth Streets, called "Court Grenoble." The job was started over two years ago, and it was said that the land and building cost upward of $750,000, and was not quite finished when the foreclosure took place.

THE UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received three executions against the Universal Talking Machine Company of 517 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street in favor of the following creditors: Bridgeport Brass Company, $231; Augustus Parker Smith, $2,335, and Kessler Brothers, $112, and a keeper has been placed in charge of the factory. A judgment for $1,192 has also been obtained against the company in favor of the U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company. The Universal Talking Machine Company was incorporated on Feb. 10, 1898, with a capital stock of $20,000, and formerly had a store on Broadway and branches in Montreal and Toronto.

Out of Town.

GARDNER & OSGOOD.—Horace J. Gardner and Fred G. Osgood, doing business as Gardner & Osgood, piano dealers, 156 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $121,921; nominal assets, $99,370.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN MUTOSCOPE COMPANY—L. Mintwin..... $206

BACH, John—C. Gumison & Co..... 48

BEAUROCK, John A.—Association Publishing Company..... 493

CROSHER, Henry P.—W. H. Wakefield.. 53

CULLEN, Charles M.—E. D. Arnold..... 525

CALLAHAN, Michael J.—G. P. Baroni.... 135

CLARK, Estelle—S. R. Kendall and another..... 555

DREYER, Charles and Abraham R. Sabin—R. S. Pollet and another..... 126

DOERSCH, Henry—McDermott & Howard..... 521

DE DION-BOUTON MOTORETTE COMPANY—J. L. Breese..... 624

DREYER, Charles, and Abraham R. Sabin—R. S. Pollet and another..... 126

DINGER, Michael J., executor—J. Hanlon 1,145

DRAIER, William—E. W. Cullinan, Commissioner..... 25

EISERT, Alwin—C. Behimer and another, costs..... 109

FULTON ENAMELED BRICK COMPANY—V. Smith, assignee..... 178

GILLAM, Manley M.—A. M. G. Munyon.. 4,055

GOLLWYNE, Iwan—G. L. Storm & Co.... 93

HOROWITZ, Simon—I. H. Mayer and another..... 145

HENNESSY, Richard W.—J. C. de la Mare 62

JONES, George S.—G. L. Storm & Co.... 125

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—O. Smolian..... 480

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Smolian..... 630

KIRHEIMER, Albert—The Worthern Light Company..... 106

MATTSON, Carrie E.—Columbia Storage Warehouse, costs..... 101

MITCHELL, Edmund H.—F. W. Ford.... 62

McINTOSCH, Burr W.—C. Phillips..... 1,164

NOBLE, John W., Jr.—American Mortgage Company..... 25,168

O'NEILL, Joseph—G. L. Storm & Co.... 26

POPPE, Frederick—E. H. Tewes..... 268

PRATT, Charles W.—J. H. Block..... 22

ROSENHOLZ, Mayer—I. M. Nordlinger.... 107

ROBINSON, Andrew J.—E. Murphy, administrator..... 5,987

SOPER, William R., and Frederick H. Schroeder—J. Cosgrove and another.... 1,847

SHAFTEL, Samuel—J. L. Wandling..... 70

STUART, Ronald A.—E. D. Jordain and another..... 540

SEGALL, Isaac—H. Canton, assignee..... 169

STAHL, Jacob, Jr., and Jacob and Edward Siefert—E. A. Silberstein, trustee, costs..... 107

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railway Company and Manhattan Railway Company—C. Bernhard..... 1,443

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—J. J. O'Keefe..... 1,252

SAXE, Edward—G. L. Storm & Co..... 415

UTRECHT, John and Mary—I. M. Newcombe..... 116

UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE COMPANY—J. C. Kessler and another..... 112

WEILL, Leow, Morris, and Rudolph—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.. 557

WOOLCOTT, James V.—M. Hoffman and another..... 1,756

YOUNG, Joseph—W. Rothardt..... 273

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.08½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08⅜
Lard, prime	9.80
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $2.90@$3.30; clears, $2.60@$3.10; Spring specials, $4; patents, $3.25@$3.55; straights, $2.70@$3.10; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63½@65½c; No. 2 red, 71½@72c; No. 2 corn, 56½c; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 2 oats, 36⅞c; No. 2 white, 38¼@38½c; No. 3 white, 37⅜@38½c; No. 2 rye, 56c; barley, fair to choice malting, 54@57½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.56@$1.57; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.58; prime timothy seed, $5.55@$5.65; mess pork, per bbl, $15.85@$13.95; lard, per 100 lb, $9.40@$9.45; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.35@$8.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.90@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—After opening 3 to 6 points lower and easy in tone the market had a very narrow movement yesterday, January fluctuating between 7.97 and 8c and other options accordingly. At this close the market was steady in tone and net 5 to 7 points lower. The forecast for today from Washington pointed to fair and generally warmer weather in the cotton belt, but lower temperatures over the grain country and in the Northwest. Following the close of Trade Statistics portrayed a remarkable export movement; in fact, the enormous shipments to Europe explained the recent rush of cotton from the interior. Yesterday's receipts reached 102,000 bales, or 32,000 more than the total port receipts, thus causing a corresponding loss to port stocks. Estimates point to a crop movement this week of 540,000 bales, against 194,000 last year. Next week, however, it should be remembered that thus far this season we are fully 350,000 bales behind the movement for the same time a year ago. Included in yesterday's shipments were 37,000 bales from Galveston, 12,245 bales from Savannah, 12,000 from New York, and 21,000 bales from Wilmington. Southern spot markets were easy to firm in tone, with prices unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local spot market was quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 2,095 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.96	7.96	7.96	7.94@7.96
November	7.97	7.97	7.94	7.95@7.96
December	8.01	8.01	7.99	7.98@7.99
January	8.00	8.00	7.97	7.97@7.98
February	7.93	7.94	7.93	7.93@7.94
March	7.92	7.93	7.90	7.90@7.91
April	7.90	7.91	7.90	7.89@7.90
May	7.89	7.90	7.88	7.87@7.88

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Cotton—Spot—Small business done; prices 1-16d lower; American middling, fair, 5 5-32d; good middling, 4 31-32d; middling, 4 27-32d; low middling, 4 23-32d; good ordinary, 4 9-16d; ordinary, 4 5-16d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 3,000 bales American; receipts, 12,000 bales, including 6,500 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October 4 35-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 26-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 21-64@4 22-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 20-64@4 21-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 20-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 19-64d, buyers; June and July, 4 19-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 18-64@4 19-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—On Friday New York was a leader in the bull movement of wheat all day, but on Saturday the honors went to Northwest markets. Latter successfully resisted the influence of disappointing Liverpool cables, and from the start showed none of the heaviness that characterized other markets, notably New York and Chicago. Here the opening was quite weak at ¼@⅝c decline, and for a time profit taking was in order, supplemented by more or less short selling, but as soon as the Northwest firmness was noted prices at once rallied, and firmness prevailed for the rest of the session, last official prices showing ⅛c net advance, and about top. The primary receipts were again light, and from the action of Northwest markets, it was assumed that receipts there had not showed the expanding tendency anticipated. Export business at all ports was 20 loads, and Clair Trade Journal and Broomhall reported that world's shipments were likely to be 9,000,000 bushels for the week, with a moderate decrease on passage. Liverpool futures opened ⅝@¾d higher, and then weakened and closed unchanged. Paris was also easy at 5 points advance on wheat, but 15 points lower on flour, while on the other hand Berlin closed 1¼@1½ marks higher, and Budapest 3 points up. Weather

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT AND UNDER DIRECTION OF HENRY THOMPSON, ESQ., REFEREE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1901,

at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

113 GREENE ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 93D ST., N. E. COR., 1 LOT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 675 FT. N. 122D ST., 2 LOTS.

115TH ST., N. S., 100 FT. EAST OF B'WAY, 9 LOTS, 225x100.11.

MANHATTAN AV. AND 108TH ST., S. E. COR., 7 LOTS, 175x100.11.

233 AND 235 W. 125TH ST. THROUGH TO 232 AND 234 WEST 126TH ST. 50x199.10.

BRADHURST AV. AND 150TH ST., S. E. COR., 1 LOT.

EDGECOMBE AV., from 166th to 167th ST. LARGE PLOT, 6 LOTS.

60TH ST., 250 FT. E. of 1ST AV., 187x100.5x59, irregular.

Maps from Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or HENRY BRILL, Pltff's Att'y, 220 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, October 22, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF THE

Choice and Valuable Property

NO. 5 CHATHAM SQ.,

Between Mott and Doyer Streets.

ALSO

4 and 5 story brick and stone buildings with lots,

Nos. 58, 62, 64 and 66

WATER STREET

Between Coenties and Old Slips.

For maps, &c., apply to Robinson, Biddle & Ward, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 100 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, October 22, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Referee.

2 three-story and basement brick tenements, with lots

Nos. 128 & 130 Orchard Street,

between Delancey and Rivington Streets,

4-story and basement brick tenement, with lot

No. 272 East 10th Street.

For maps, etc., apply to Alexander C. MacNulty, Esq.; Plaintiff's Attorney, 132 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

Wednesday, October 23, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

6-story brick tenement, with stores and lot,

No. 417 West 39th Street.

Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1901.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, under direction of WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Esq., Referee,

137 DUANE ST.,

BETWEEN WEST BROADWAY AND CHURCH ST.,

three-story and cellar brick building, covering lot, size 25x75.

139 DUANE ST.,

BETWEEN WEST BROADWAY AND CHURCH ST.,

running through to

62-64 & 66 THOMAS ST.,

139 DUANE ST.—Five-story and cellar brick and iron front building, covering lot 25x75.

62, 64, AND 66 THOMAS ST.—Five-story and basement brick and iron front building, covering plot 75x100.

48 LEONARD ST.,

BETWEEN WEST BROADWAY AND CHURCH ST.,

five-story and cellar brick and stone front building, covering plot 37.8x101.

489-491 & 493 BROOME ST.,

BETWEEN WEST BROADWAY AND WOOSTER ST.,

five-story and cellar brick, stone, and iron front building, covering plot 62.8x96.2x25.2x9.5x16.6x 21.8x21x84.11.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Esq., Att'y for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty St., New York City.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1901.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ABSOLUTE WITHOUT RESERVE.

By order of ALBERT J. WISE, Esq., Executor,

104 & 106 West 49th St.,

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.,

two four-story high-stoop basement and cellar brownstone private dwellings; size of No. 104, 21.8x100; size of No. 106, 21.4x100.5.

72 East 119th St.,

BETWEEN PARK AND MADISON AVS.,

five-story and cellar brick apartment house, two families on a floor, 5 rooms to each apartment; size, 25x100.10.

LAMBERT S. QUACKENBUSH, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 25 Pine St.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

Tuesday, October 29, 1901,

Valuable Plot,

360 & 362 Washington St.,

Between Franklin and North Moore Sts., consisting of valuable plot of ground, 44x75 ft., with old 2½ and 3 story brick buildings thereon. 90 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage at 4½ per cent.

ALBERT J. APPELL, Esq., Atty., 90 West Broadway.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,

On Wednesday, Oct 23, 1901 12 o'clock noon

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF ANNA M. CORNING,

SITUATED AT RYE, N. Y.,

Consisting of a large residence lined with brick, and land, 195x296 feet. The house contains 10 rooms, and is in good order, three-quarters of a mile from Rye station, on the Boston Post Road. 45 minutes from 42d Street; 49 trains daily; also ten building lots, 54x188, adjoining. The property has gas and water in front of it and macadamized roads. 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at 5 per cent.

For maps and photographs apply to

Herbert A. Sherman, 9 pine St. & 532 5th Av.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bayside.—Half hour from 34th St.; near station and water; two more lots; house just completed; nine rooms and bath; hardwood finish; reasonable terms; monthly payments. For photographs and particulars address A. M. McKnight, Produce Exchange.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Six-room house at Freeport, L. I.; plot, 60x150; A1 condition; price, $1,000.00; half cash. Chas. B. Powell, 181 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Money to loan at 4 per cent.; New York City property only. Address A. J. James, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, 45 Cedar Street.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

THIS is just to remind you to visit this beautiful property one of these glorious autumn days. It will repay you. You have never seen anything like it in the artistic beauty of its houses, parks and streets. Everybody says so. Take Kings Co. "L" Flatbush Train; twenty minutes from bridge. Photos of property of

DEAN ALVORD, Owner

257 Broadway, New York

South Midwood.

THE GARDEN SPOT OF FLATBUSH.

The most perfect suburb of New York—for those seeking a home midst exclusive and restricted surroundings, 35 minutes to the city.

$9,800 WILL BUY THIS IMPOSING new residence; with hall in centre, containing 11 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry, and storage rooms; **cabinet hardwood trim;** best nickel-plate open plumbing; hot and cold water between chambers; large butler's pantry with Cooper's refrigerator; fine large kitchen with celebrated "quick meal" combination range; double parquet and comb grain pine floors. **Magnificent new arrangement of rooms;** oak beam ceiling in Dining Room; handsomely decorated; plot, 50x100 (or more ground if desired.) **Only $1,000 required;** balance like rent.

A. W. SCHMIDT.

South Midwood Office, 1304 Flatbush Ave., (Cor. Foster Ave.)

HOMES IN FLATBUSH

Ideal American Homes. All that can be desired in plan, finish and location.

T. B. Ackerson Construction Co. 297 E. 15th St., B'kl'n 99 Nassau St., M'h'tn.

BEVERLY SQUARE EAST, BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.

Short term payments same as rent. All our land restricted. Have you seen our 10 Houses ready for inspection? Write if you can't call. Any Flatbush car at Bridge to Beverly Road.

FLATBUSH MORTGAGE SALE.

A Colonial residence, exceptionally well built, containing 10 rooms, all artistically decorated, trimmed in selected hard woods, rubbed down with pumice stone and oil to a smooth furniture finish; exposed beam ceiling in dining room; mahogany, maple, and quartered oak parquetry floors in hall, reception, dining, and drawing rooms; mantels made from special designs; cathedral glass windows; also photographer's dark room, with sink and running water; in every respect a model suburban home, which will be sold without a dollar's profit to mortgagee. Price, $5,900; terms to suit. Come expecting this advertisement to be literally verified. Mortgagee on premises, 2,114 Avenue G, near Ocean Avenue.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED

PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.

2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

$500 CASH.

If you own a lot $500 is all the cash you need to build a model home with all modern improvements, such as open nickel plumbing, cabinet mantels, parquet floors, and tile bathrooms, &c.; only $500 cash, balance on monthly installments. Plans and specifications furnished free; over 800 to select from. Geo. Hitchings, Architect and Builder, 848 Flatbush Av. Phone 499B Flatbush.

LOW and **SHEPARD,** both **BROOKLYN MEN. HERALD** predicts **BOOM. LOW** when Mayor wanted municipal and **FEDERAL** buildings **WHERE THEY SHOULD** and will be, junction **FULTON** with **FLATBUSH. INVEST** 220-foot **CORNER FULTON** and **ASHLAND,** one block from junction. Big bargain chance. Room 44, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

$100,000 ON BOND & MORT'GE $1,500-$2,000 $3,000-$5,000

Expenses reasonable.

HORATIO S. STEWART,

261 FLATBUSH AVE.

Special for a Butcher.

New corner store property, 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood: Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, Builder.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN. PLOT, 645 FEET FRONT, [OR LESS;] FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION. Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

HOME SEEKER, ATTENTION! Will sell you plot 40x100 on north side of Ave. L, with building loan; 600 feet west of Flatbush Ave.; Ave. L is 80 feet wide and open to Ocean Ave. Henry C. Vail, 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

FACTORY SITE—VERY CHOICE. 83x206, facing two busy streets; old buildings now renting for $750; very near Brooklyn end of bridge. Henry C. Vail, 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Nos. 37, 39, 41 Maspeth Av., Brooklyn.—Factory and tenement property free and clear, (growing in value as the new bridge to Brooklyn nears completion.) Apply 103 Greene St., near Bleecker, Manhattan, ground floor.

Macon St., between Ralph and Patchen Avs., finest blocks in 25th Ward; handsome 2-story, basement stone house, decorated, perfect order; 8 rooms and bath; price $8,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.

HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Cash $5,000; price, $15,500; rented, $1,580 yearly.—Magnificent 4-story store property; splendid condition; superior location; superb investment. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property? If so, send full particulars and receive quick results.

HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

---

130 Lots, 32d Ward, vicinity Rugby, $22,000; exchange for apartment house, Brooklyn. Jones, 189 Montague Street.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Can save you expense of altering your old tenements under the new tenement house law; we can exchange them for new modern apartment houses; let us know what you have and we will get you a proposition. Tel. 178 River. F. R. Wood & Co., Columbus Av., 80th St.

A fine brick double flat, imprv., on Webster Av., 169th St., mortg. $9,500, (savings bank,) to exchange for flat or tenement in Yorkville, east side. Kretsch, 1,556 Avenue A.

Bargain.—Four-story tenement, brick, all improvements, opposite Claremont Park, for Brooklyn or Long Island property; equity $5,500. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Exchange for house Boston suburbs, 35-room house, furnished, on a principal avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., value $11,000, mortgage $2,500. H. L. B., Box 3,127, Boston, Mass.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Good farm, convenient to New York, exchange for private houses, west side. Waldron, 2,074 7th Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Elegant double, triple flats, fully rented, for 1, 2, 3 family houses. Polak, 4,080 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED.

Have three customers for dwelling houses between 34th Street and 50th Street. Fourth to Seventh Avenues; not to exceed $40,000 each; principals or brokers. JAMES L. LIBBY. Telephone, 1297 Cort. 7 Pine Street.

Wanted for immediate cash buyer, modern 9-room residence in good-sized lot, with place for stable, west of Flatbush Av, preferred. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

WANTED FOR INVESTORS.

Improved property down town, $40,000 to $60,000. RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman St.

Owners and builders, do you want caretaker who knows how to sell or rent houses? Been very successful: best recommendations. S. D., Box 71 Times Office.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 72d; principals only. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention! Wanted, real estate to sell and exchange; quick replies. Louis D. Barchfeld, 1,255 Madison Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MAGNIFICENT DWELLING

IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Three-story and cellar, containing 11 rooms, large hall, bathrooms, dressing rooms, etc., up to date in every respect; parquet flooring, hardwood trim, open plumbing, solid porcelain bathtub, etc.; will sell cheap for cash or will trade for a private dwelling in New York City. Plans, photographs, etc., at office of

WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

A FEW GENUINE BARGAINS

in detached cottages, from $1,500 to $5,500; $200 down, balance on simple interest; high, healthy locality; 22 minutes out; 94 trains; fine schools. Anson, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J.—One of the finest building sites in the town for sale at a bargain; corner plot, 100x150, on high terraced ground, on Prospect St., one block from station; water, gas, electric light; flagged sidewalks, macadamized roads, etc.; restricted, built-up neighborhood; only $1,500; terms to suit buyer; money loaned to build. Full particulars from Lambert, Owner, 99 Nassau St. N. Y.

Sacrifice! Sacrifice!—$3,900; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Farm for Sale—116 acres, beautiful site, one mile from City of Dover, N. J.; fine fruit orchard of 5 acres; 2 dwellings, one nearly new and modern; 9 rooms; object of sale to close estate. J. H. Pollard, executor, Fair Haven, Vt.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres, $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For Sale or Let, Nyack, N. Y.—Brick factory; 20,000 feet floor room; equipment, power, shafting; heated; elevator; convenient shipping. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d St.; cheap lots at station; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Katonah.

For Sale, ($8,000, furnished,) Katonah, N. Y.—Handsome village residence, new; all improvements; high elevation; shade, fruit; Summer house, garden, &c.; 5 minutes from station; other village property and farms from 10 to 600 acres. Louis H. Miller, Real Estate, Katonah, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry.

Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley; no interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

White Plains.

Valuable tract of real estate for sale to a wealthy buyer. Best location and best quality. Address WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE, 5 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE.—Gentleman's farm; one hour from N. Y. City by C. R. R. of N. J.; close by growing town; no malaria; good society; about 140 acres, mostly in grass; this year's first crop, 235 large two-horse wagonloads of hay; second crop, 100 large two-horse wagonloads of hay; home market; modern buildings, chance for speculation in building lots; owner having taken up his residence in Europe; will sell this place below value. For circular, address owner, Frederick Loeser, Personal, Brooklyn, N. Y. R. E. agents please inclose their card.

Rent reduced one-half, account absence.—Beautiful country place, richly furnished, delightful community; within hour Madison Square or Wall St.; 20 large, sunny rooms; wood fireplaces; steam heat; all improvements; fine stables; to let or for sale; bargain; superb scenery, golfing, fine drives; no dust or noise; good schools. Sacrifice, Manhattan Club, New York.

BEAUTIFUL NEW ROCHELLE.

For Sale.—Beautifully situated house, lot 50x135; 9 rooms and bath; best modern improvements; perfect condition; 15 minutes to depot; owner will remain tenant until Spring. Mehlbach, 106 Chambers St.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE! Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Orlando, Florida, for health, comfort, or business; delightful Winter climate; orange groves, cottages, hotels, stores; beautiful lake fronts. J. W. Atwater. 55 Liberty St.

Delaware Farm Agency.—All sizes, for any purpose; catalogue. Thomas R. Wilson, Milton, Delaware.

Bargain.—Farm, 70 acres; good buildings and fruit; near station; easy terms. Bland, Wilton, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.

Near City Hall, Tunnel Station and Bridge entrance.

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with glass-roof extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or owner, J. H. WELLER, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE SLATER BUILDINGS

42d St, West at 5th Ave.

ONE STUDIO } TO RENT.
THREE OFFICES }

Rents include steam heat, Gas Light, Electric elevator, services of Janitor and Janitress.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

TO LET 77 BEEKMAN STREET,

5 Stories. 25x110. Electric Elevator.

Also,

FOUR UPPER FLOORS OF 79,

adjoining and connected by arches.

RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

JACKSON BUILDING,

Union Square North.

31 East 17th St., adjoining Broadway.

Elevators and entrances from both streets.

Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, Cor. 44th St.

5TH AVENUE STORE

FOR RENT.

Suitable for any high grade business.

570 5TH AVE., BETWEEN 46TH & 47TH STS.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. COR. LEONARD. Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.

Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 185 B'way.

CORNER STORE & BASEMENT

94th St. and 3d Av.; extensive floor space; suitable for a large business. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

MADISON AVE., ADJOINING 34TH ST.

Large dwelling, 37 feet front, to rent for business purposes.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

Attractive Broadway store, near Waverley Place; 34,000 square feet; possession February 1st; rent asked, $20,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 20th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.

CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,

TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

UNUSUAL opportunity,—Large building, 23d St., south side, near Stern's; rent reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000 that will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive floor, 5th Av., corner near 34th, 25x150; latest improvements; reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING. Unexcelled list of business property. All streets. LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

Desk room, furnished, $10 monthly; stenographer, typewriter; telephone; modern building; choicest location. 203 Broadway, Room 507.

---

10 Gold St.—A six-story fire-proof building to let. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Rodna-Latham.

Morningside Ave., between 122d and 123d Sts., Directly opposite the most Picturesque Part of Morningside Park.

Just Completed, and Covering an Entire Block Front.

The most satisfactory Apartment House on the famous West Side

VERY COMPLETE APARTMENTS.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms.

Elegant marble baths; every improvement and many features not found in other elevator apartment houses.

There is no more artistic Park in New York than Morningside, and the best perspective is obtainable from this site. The location has the desirable features of seclusion with instant accessibility to elevated and surface cars.

Telephone in each apartment, and filtered water used throughout the building. From the standpoint of rentals, there is no combination of rooms possible in New York as satisfactory or economical.

From $35 to $80.

Builder and Owner on Premises.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE and LORRAINE.

Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 98th St., Facing Central Park.

A few left of the newly completed most modern up-to-date elevator apartments. 6 and 7 large, light rooms, fitted with shower bath, electric light, and telephones. Madison Av. cars pass the door and within easy reach of elevated station.

RENTS, $40 TO $60.

Open evenings and Sunday. C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79th.

The Ganoga

35-37 East 27th St.

1 and 2 room Apartments, bath, to let, unfurnished, in this new and select apartment Hotel.

Private telephones, electric lights, superior restaurant, all night elevator, and full hotel service. Ground floor apartment suitable for a physician. Call, day or evening, or send for descriptive booklet.

MENDELSSOHN BUILDING,

113 West 40th St.

Bachelor Apartment.

One apartment left. Three rooms and bath. For particulars in quire at th ebuilding, or office of

Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

THE ST. GEORGE,

Lexington Av., N. E. cor. 78th St.

6 AND 7 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.

All light and decorated elegantly; Southern exposure; elevator, hall service; telephone, electric light, steam heat, hot water, butler's pantry, gas ranges, servants' toilet. Open for inspection. M. B. GROTH, owner, on premises.

THE HETHERINGTON, 571 PARK AVE., CORNER 63D ST.

Splendid apartments, eight rooms and bath-room; elevator, hall attendance, etc.; fuel supplied; rent, $1,000 and $1,200.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

---

352 West 117th St., half block from Morningside Park; seven rooms and bath, elevator; sixth floor; all outside windows except kitchen and servant's room; $52. Apply only to Hitch, 352 West 117th St., or at 138 Front St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Elegant Apartments, 7 and 8 large outside rooms and bath; also choice corner, suitable for a physician; extra entrance; elevator; all improvements; liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,100 annually; very best residential part of Brooklyn Borough; convenient to leading churches, stores, parks, amusements; 20 minutes from Manhattan City Hall, Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries. Apply on premises, The Clinton, northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

PROSPECT PARK WEST, (9th Avenue,) between 13th and 14th Streets,

highly decorated apartments, steam heated, hot water supply, gas ranges, patent laundry room; separate girl's room; telephone; 7 rooms and bath; inside houses $33 to $37, corner houses $40 to $50. Inquire on premises.

A.—$27.00 only; absolutely the best and largest seven light rooms in Brooklyn; modern improvements; unsurpassed neighborhood. Owner, 825 Park Place, corner Nostrand Av.

Richmond Real Estate For Sale.

For Sale—To close estate, 20-acre country seat, Manor Road, near Ocean Terrace, Staten Island; 14-room modern dwelling, with improvements, barn, fruit, shade trees; five minutes' walk from Midland trolley; fifty minutes from Battery; ten-cent fare; ripe for subdivision in building lots. Apply, for permit or descriptive circular, Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MODERN DWELLINGS.

3 and 4 Stories, 138th & 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.,

containing 10 to 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated, unique gas fixtures; open plumbing; equipped with every convenience. Call and examine.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

Tel. 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

NO. 241 West 76th St.

Four-story Dwelling, 19 feet wide; butler's pantry extension; asking $1,800.

NO. 206 WEST 77TH ST.

Four-story Dwelling, 18.9 feet wide; butler's pantry extension; asking $1,800.

WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

73D ST., WEST,

between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; one three story house. Janitor, 67 West 73d St.; or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

72D ST., WIDE BOULEVARD, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Elegant Dwelling. Immediate Possession. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A.—202, 204, and 232 East 69th St., are the only houses to rent in the Schermerhorn block; all are three-story high stoop; handsomely decorated and modern plumbing; rents $900 and $1,000; open, can be seen at any time. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

73D ST., WEST, between Central Park West and Columbus Av. One four-story house; electric light and steam heat. Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

HANDSOME SINGLE APARTMENT. 8 large rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; open plumbing; private houses in rear, $55; one flight up. 133 West 84th St.

Attractive four-story English basement, 4 East 87th; perfect order; rent, $4,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$45.00—12-room stone dwelling, 441 East 122d St. Caretaker, Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

37th St. and Park Av.—Handsomely furnished house, large extension, back stairs; all modern improvements; four rooms on second floor; will rent for six months; immediate possession. James Bailey, Owner, 1,489 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House

at the N. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE SQUARE ON WHICH MR. CARNEGIE IS ERECTING HIS NEW RESIDENCE AND IN THE HEART OF THE MILLIONAIRE DISTRICT.

A MAGNIFICENTLY appointed apartment house, constructed to meet the requirements of the most particular and fastidious tenants. The suites are most skillfully laid out and consist of 9 rooms, foyer hall, 2 bathrooms and butler's quarters, and are equipped with every conceivable convenience. The sleeping rooms are isolated from the living apartments, which insures all the privacy of a private dwelling. Noteworthy among the special features are steel safes and telephones in each apartment. Two electric elevators will run night and day and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel. An inspection of this building is respectfully invited.

Building will be lighted and open evenings until 10 o'clock.

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,

Madison Avenue, Cor. 86th St.

Telephone 641—79th St.

A.—

JUST THINK OF IT!

A corner Apartment of six light and large rooms and bath in seven-story modern elevator building for

$45.

IT SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, BUT IT IS A FACT.

Call quick at the

WALKUERE,

N. W. COR. 85TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Paul Mayer, Agent,

Telephone, 297—Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

The Broadway

S. W. Cor. 40th St.

Attractive apartments, large rooms, with attendance; bath, Restaurant on premises.

GEO. R. READ.

1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

1,109 and 1,111 Madison Av., Cor. 83d St.

A modern, high-class, absolutely fireproof apartment house.

RENTS $1,800 PER YEAR.

Two second floor apartments of seven rooms, bath, storage rooms, &c. Singly or together. Apply on premises, or to

CH. VOLZING & SON, CORNER 57TH ST. AND 3D AV., (Nineteenth Ward Bank Building.)

BARFELDON

315 West 94th St.

Near Riverside Drive.

Five and six rooms and bath, all light; all modern improvements; elevator service all night; telephone in main hall; rents, $36 to $45.00; ready October 15th. Inquire on premises.

---

117 WEST 84TH STREET, Wide House.

Desirable apartment of eight rooms and bath-room; steam heated; all modern conveniences; rent, $55. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

776, 778, 780 8th AVENUE.

Attractive apartments, 4 and 5 all-light rooms, open plumbing, heat, gas ranges, hot water,

$26 to $33. NEAR 48TH ST.

An Independent Flat.—Novel arrangements; separate entrance to street; especially suited for doctor; elegant corner apartment; six rooms, bath, every modern convenience; rent $45; 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Place, Stuyvesant Square; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing, telephones, attractive entrance; rent, $1,000 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—105-107 East 123d St., 70 feet frontage. We have only unrented an apartment on the first, second, and third floors; 7 and 8 large rooms; steam heat, hot water; rents, $27.50 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

47th St., Just West of 5th Av.—Large single apartment of seven rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; modern improvements; $1,200. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

HANDSOME SINGLE APARTMENT. Eight large rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; open plumbing; private houses in rear, $55; one flight up. 133 West 84th St.

31st St., 424 West.—Small rear house of 5 large, all light rooms, stationary tubs, to small respectable family; positively no children; $13.50. Riley.

39½ Washington Square.—Decorated to suit; corner flat; overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water; $75.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms, bath; modern improvements; $35. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

A few choice apartments still for rent.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail.

Permanent light on all sides is insured, owing to restrictions existing against the erection of buildings on adjoining property.

Situated in the most healthful and also the most desirable and sought after section of the city.

Send for booklet.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

THE

"HANOVER,"

N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent on premises.

A new Family and Bachelor Apartment House in Suits of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms and Baths.

The BINGHAM

S. E. Cor. B'WAY & 94TH ST., COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, with the latest improvements and All Up-to-date Conveniences.

Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room; rent,

$400.00 TO $1,200.00.

Applications for Apartments are invited. They will be received at the office in the building.

Open for Inspection Day & Night.

A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM, Builders and Owners on Premises.

R. C. LOVERIDGE, Mgr. Tel. 3426 Riverside.

The Patterson,

56-58-60 West 47th St.

Between 5th and 6th Aves.

New Family Apartment Hotel.

OF THE FIRST CLASS AND RUN ON THE MOST EXCLUSIVE LINES.

Fireproof Steel Construction.

Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.

The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. The Restaurant is

LATSON WINS LONG RACE

Walbaum's Horse Easily Captured Municipal Handicap.

W. C. WHITNEY ENTRY, ONE, TWO

Endurance by Right Took Champagne Stakes, with Stable Mate, Yankee, Second at Morris Park.

The first long-distance race of the Fall season at the Morris Park track—the Municipal Handicap at one mile and three-quarters over the famous Westchester Hill—was the feature and the attraction of the half holiday yesterday, and as a spectacle fully justified the interest that it aroused.

With five horses originally named to start and the added Raffaello made a field of six runners, a thing unprecedented in long-distance racing in recent years. Of the five horses named to run when the card was announced, the stout Western horse Advance Guard was the top weight, with 121 pounds, with Blues next, with 119 pounds, while a fair trio of light weights lent uncertainty to the result. Blues was always the favorite at odds, ranging about 15 to 10, though every horse in the race was backed, with Latson and Advance Guard the actual second choices at about equal prices. The race, fifth on the card, was all the spectacle that the crowd anticipated.

The start was made with Advance Guard the first away, Latson second, and Maid of Harlem third, the others well abreast, and moving so well that Blues worked to the front in the first furlong and went sailing past the stand well in the lead, with Latson second and Raffaello third, while Advance Guard trailed last, waiting on the pacemakers. Around the paddock turn into the backstretch there was no change except that Advance Guard moved up on his field a bit, and at the far turn was well up with the second division, Latson at the same point closing on Blues, who was in front to that place, where he suddenly tired and dropped back, leaving Latson to take command. From the moment that Latson showed in the lead the trailers held their respective places, none of them being able to get closer to the leader, who was galloping easily, as they went up the hill. Of the field Blues was well beaten at this point, while Advance Guard was outrun, and, though hard ridden, could not gain an inch. Maid of Harlem seemed to be the only dangerous contender then, and she was handicapped by a most careless rider, the mare being carried out wide on all the turns, and so losing much ground, with the result that when she made her effort after the leader she was too far back to have a chance. In the run home there was only Latson in it, and Latson, eased up at the finish, winning quite handily by three lengths with Maid of Harlem second, about a like distance before Hernando, third, with Advance Guard, who was shut off close on the finish, fourth, a neck further back.

The race for the Champagne Stakes at seven furlongs for two-year-olds practically was devoid of interest from the moment that it was known that William C. Whitney intended to run both his crack two-year-olds Endurance by Right and Yankee. The Whitney stable declared to win with Endurance by Right, and the stable was held at 1 to 30 by the layers, thus spoiling any chance for betting on the only two that ran against the Whitney pair. The race was a perfunctory affair from the moment that the Whitney horses settled to running, they were first and second, Endurance by Right leading most of the distance and winning hard held by two lengths from Yankee, who was pulled up at the end and beat Caughnawaga by a similar distance for the place.

In the opening event, the October Steeplechase, Fulminate won easily by two lengths, after Curfew Bell made the running into the last quarter. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The October Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. J. E. Widener's Fulminate, b. g., 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Feu Follet, 124 pounds, (Mak.) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths; R. G. Tower's Curfew Bell, ch. m., 5, by Morpheus-Bow Bells, 130, (Pending,) 50 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by twelve lengths from Harry W. Smith's King T. b. g., aged, by Kingfilee-Revolt, 154, (Carson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—4:43. Mystic Shriner, Cheesemite, Mars Chan, and The Abbe also ran. Mars Chan fell. Value to the winner, $900. Fulminate and Mystic Shriner equal favorites. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Delagoa, b. f., by Kingston-Rhodesia, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by two lengths; S. J. Smith's Destitute, ch. f., 106, (Booker,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from Thomas Shields's Extinguisher, b. c., 109, (McCue,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Grand Opera, Calgary, Connecticut, Bonita, Cassville, John Barleycorn, Ice Water, Arragowan, Speedmas, Bijou, Somersault, and Geneseo also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Delagoa the post favorite. Winner trained by James Rowe.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. W. H. Sealey's Rockwater, ch. h. 2 years, by Laureate or Clifford-One I Love, 99 pounds, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; the Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. f., 4, 109, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a length from Lewis Elmore's Belle of Lexington, b. f., 4, 103, (Redfern,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:10. Imp. Musette, Highlander, Lady Uncas, Setauket, Military, and Belles Commoner also ran. Value to the winner, $635. Belle of Lexington and Roxane equal favorites at the post. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds; allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. William C. Whitney's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 119 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1 to 30 and out, coupled with Yankee as the Whitney entry, won easily and pulling up by two lengths; William C. Whitney's Yankee, b. c., by Hanover-Correction, 122, (N. Turner,) 1 to 30 and out, second by two lengths from W. H. Sealey's Caughnawaga, ch. c., by Clifford-La Tosca, 112, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Luck and Charity also ran. W. C. Whitney declared to win with Endurance by Right. Value to the winner, $6,475. Whitney's entry always favorite. Winner trained by T. W. Rogers.

FIFTH RACE.—The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over the Withers course. J. Latson, b. h., 6 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldie, 96 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by three lengths; the Osceola Stable's Maid of Harlem, b. m., 5, by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 100, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by three lengths from W. H. Landeman's Hernando, b. c., 3, by Hanover-Retrieve, 106, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:58½. Advance Guard, Blues, and Raffaello also ran. Value to the winner, $3,725. Blues always the favorite. Winner trained by J. Hynes.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700 in 1900 or 1901, special weights and selling allowances; one mile and a furlong over the hill. J. S. O'Brien's Lee King, b. g., 5 years, by King Lee-Kalavala, 108, pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a half length; George F. Johnson's Piederich, ch. g., 3, 100, (Brennan,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, second by a neck from J. J. Mackessy's Courtesy, b. f., 3, 100, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:54⅘. Alfred Vargrave, Kalif, Topmast, Alsike, and Little Daisy also ran. Value to the winner, $500. Topmast the post favorite at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

CAPTURED AFTER A HOT CHASE.

Man Accused of Being a Pickpocket Was Pursued by a Big Crowd.

An exciting chase after an alleged pickpocket, in which hundreds of people, men, women, and children, took part, occurred on West Fourteenth Street at 5 o'clock last night when the street was busiest with home-going shoppers. Detective John F. Linden of Commissioner Murphy's staff, champion runner and wrestler of the Police Department, captured the man.

Linden was picking his way through the crowd on Fourteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, when he heard a cry of "Stop thief!" and saw about every one on the street run westward. He joined in the chase and at Sixth Avenue pounced on a young man whom every one seemed to believe was the culprit.

A man who gave his name and address as Dr. Frederick S. Kolle, 210 East Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, ran up and told the policeman that while he was looking in a window the prisoner had stolen his gold watch and chain, which he valued at $50. The detective put his hand in the prisoner's pockets and a watch was brought to light, which the complainant said was his.

When the prisoner was arraigned in the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters he said he was Peter Campbell, nineteen years old, of 72 Delancey Street. He was locked up and will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Few Changes in Standing of Teams Made by Past Week's Games.

Few changes of importance in the standing of the teams have been produced by the games of the past week on the local bowling alleys, as few of the tournaments have completed their first round. The Corinthians and the Spartans are tied in the American National Tournament, each with four games won and none lost, and in the Columbia League the Yonkers and the Linwood team are tied in the same manner and with the same scores. In the Harlem League the Lafayette team leads with four games won and none lost. The standing of the teams in the principal local leagues is as follows:

AMERICAN NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Corinthian	4	0	New Jersey	2	2
Spartan	4	0	Empire	3	3
Metropolitan	3	0	Standard	3	3
Berkeley	2	0	Hyperion	1	3
Columbia	2	1	Newburg W.	1	3
Palace	3	1	Orchard	1	5
Rosedale	3	1	American	0	2
Phoenix	4	2	Western Cyclone	0	2
Fidelia	2	2	Knickerbocker	0	3
Freedom	2	2	Bleecker	0	6
Monarch	2	2			

Highest team score—Corinthian Bowling Club, 1,057. Highest individual score—Arnold, Metropolitan Bowling Club, 247. Highest individual average—Arnold, Metropolitan Bowling Club, 230, (3 games.)

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Yonkers	4	0	Belvidere	3	3
Linwood	4	0	Empire City	2	4
Century W.	2	0	Phoenix	1	3
Agreeable	2	0	Landwurster	1	3
Oriental	2	0	Cyclone	1	3
Corinthian	5	1	Owl	1	3
R. A. Wheelmen	3	1	Columbus	1	3
Mohawk	2	1	Enterprise	1	3
Rosedale	2	2	Aurania	1	3
Standard	2	2	Iwago	0	4
Audubon	2	2			

Highest team score—Mohawk Bowling Club, 946. Highest individual score—J. Koehler, Standard Bowling Club, 245. Highest individual average—F. Meyer, Oriental Bowling Club, 204, (two games.)

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Lafayette	4	0	Belvidere	1	1
Bronxdale	2	0	Grove Hill	1	1
Phoenix	2	0	Wash'g'n H'g'ts.	1	1
Hyperion	2	0	Central Park	1	3
Friendship (Man.)	2	0	Audubon	1	3
Carlton	3	1	Friendship (Bronx)	1	3
Century W.	3	2	Premier	1	3
Knickerbocker	2	2	Columbus	0	2
New Rochelle	2	2	Cyclone	0	2
Standard	1	1	Lotus	0	2
Morris Club	1	1			

Highest team score—Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan,) 952. Highest individual score—Smith, Corinthian Bowling Club, 235.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Church, Dwight & Co.	2	0	Powers & Wightman	1	1
Colgate & Co.	1	1	Johnson & Johnson	1	1
Seabury & Johnson	1	1	Lanman & Kemp	0	2

Highest team score—Johnson & Johnson, 823; highest individual score, Stevens, (Johnson & Johnson,) 208.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Behrer & Co.	4	0	Ronalds & Johnson Co., (Brooklyn).	1	1
Crane Co.	2	0	Read Lead Works.	1	1
John Simmons Co.	2	0	Dimock & Fink Co.	1	3
F. N. Du Bois & Co.	2	2	Central Foundry Co.	0	2
Locke & Smith	1	1	E. F. Keating	0	2
Ronalds & Johnson Co., (New York).	1	1	Manufacturers' Salesmen	0	2

Highest team score—Behrer & Co., 827. Highest individual score—M. Behrer, (Behrer & Co.,) 198.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Rogers, Peet & Co.	2	0	Hackett, Carhart & Co.	1	1
H. A. Caesar & Co.	2	0	Schefer, Schramm & Vogel	0	2
F. Vietor & Achelis	2	0	Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	0	2
R. G. Dun & Co.	2	0	Williams, Tool Works.	0	2
Am. Woolen Co.	2	0	F. Butterfield & Co.	0	2
H. Borgefeld & Co.	1	1			
Mason & Hanson.	1	1			
Arnold Prints Wks.	1	1			
A. Benjamin & Co.	1	1			

Highest team score—Vietor & Achelis, 882; highest individual score—Gullusere (Vietor & Achelis) and Cohhian, (Rogers, Peet & Co.,) 216.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bushwick	4	0	Euclid	1	3
Unknown	2	0	Oxford	1	3
Logan	2	0	Montauk	1	3
Waverly	2	0	Greater N. York.	0	2
Warren	3	1	Tamaqua	0	2
Mutual	2	2	Prospect	0	2

Highest team score—Bushwick Wheelmen, 908. Highest individual score—Schrieber, Bushwick Wheelmen, 214.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

Games were rolled last night in three of the local bowling tournaments. The Wholesale Drug Trade Association began its season on Reid's alleys and the Bank Clerks also bowled at the same place, while three games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum series were decided on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn. The scores:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Reid's Church Street alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Church, Dwight & Co.—Schierenbeck, 131; Smith, 139; Parker, 156; Hahn, 157; Brock, 167. Total, 750.

Lanman & Kemp—Kampf, 134; Johnson, 130; McGillen, 157; Thomas, 115; Merrill, 201. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Banks, 174; Chrystal, 133; Brush, 116; Faulkner, 181; Colgate, 156. Total, 760.

Lanman & Kemp—Kampf, 137; Johnson, 116; McGillen, 191; Thomas, 131; Merrill, 125. Total, 700.

THIRD GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Banks, 178; Chrystal, 147; Brush, 89; Faulkner, 163; Colgate, 166. Total, 743.

Church, Dwight & Co.—Schierenbeck, 147; Smith, 181; Parker, 177; Hahn, 147; Brock, 162. Total, 814.

FOURTH GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 111; De Zeller, 136; Scrimshaw, 167; Withers, 170; Judge, 139. Total, 723.

Powers & Wightman—Lawrence, 182; Riley, 104; Rupp, 147; Lamp, 202; Stebbins, 152. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 132; Morris, 172; Harkins, 173; Stevens, 149; McCormick, 197. Total, 823.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 187; De Zeller, 134; Scrimshaw, 166; Withers, 203; Judge, 156. Total, 846.

THIRD GAME.—Powers & Wightman—Lawrence, 147; Riley, 121; Rupp, 122; Lamp, 147; Stebbins, 125. Total, 662.

Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 143; Morris, 130; Harkins, 174; Stevens, 208; McCormick, 134. Total, 789.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

Reid's Church Street alleys.

FIRST GAME.—First National Bank—Douglass, 151; Harriman, 182; Murphy, 151; Church, 161; Brown, 172. Total, 817.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 178; Rebler, 127; Hopper, 118; Moore, 136; Bucken, 139. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.—Seaboard National Bank—Jeffries, 135; Waterman, 67; Fallon, 100; McCabe, 109; Hodges, 147. Total, 558.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 173; Robler, 135; Hopper, 105; Moore, 153; Bucken, 162. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.—Seaboard National Bank—Jeffries, 106; Darby, 99; Fallon, 126; McCabe, 114; Hodges, 153. Total, 598.

First National Bank—Douglass, 132; Harriman, 130; Murphy, 132; Church, 104; Brown, 132. Total, 630.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Philadelphos Council—Martin, 178; Medicus, 210; Vandekar, 168; Bierschenck, 177; Fuchs, 191. Total, 924.

Stuyvesant Council—Arth, 136; Brown, 105; Ferry, 180; Gust, 124; Delamater, 178. Total, 723.

SECOND GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 161; Schreiber, 145; Landmann, 193; Tuttle, 161; Haff, 165. Total, 825.

Stuyvesant Council—Orth, 121; Brown, 145; Ferry, 130; Gust, 120; Delamater, 136. Total, 656.

THIRD GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 138; Schrieber, 190; Landmann, 168; Tuttle, 198; Haff, 173. Total, 867.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 209; Medicus, 190; Vandekar, 166; Bierschenck, 155; Fuchs, 194. Total, 914.

Hillandale Golf Team Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.—The Innis Arden golf team visited the links of the Hillandale Golf Club to-day, and was beaten in a match by 23 holes to 12. Seven men played on each team, the scores being:

HILLANDALE.	Holes.	INNIS ARDEN.	Holes.
Edward Leavitt	0	Malcolm Graham	12
George A. Jenkins	5	V. Goodwin	0
S. Cooke	7	R. B. Graham	0
Dr. Schavoir	3	W. B. Strong	0
W. Herrick	0	L. Sedge	0
M. B. Phelps	4	C. O. Lutkens	0
Dr. C. H. Borden	4	Dr. A. J. Meek	0
Total	23	Total	12

The qualifying round for the Hillandale championship was also played. The following qualified, and the draw for the first round is Wilson Herrick and Dr. Schavoir, J. T. Williams, Jr., and Paul Bonner, G. A. Jenkins and George Phelps, Samuel Cooke and M. B. Phelps. Miss Louise Herrick won the women's championship, defeating Miss Bonnie Leavitt by 5 up and 4 to play.

Jersey City Links Crowded.

George H. Bowly and B. H. Peizer will meet in the final round next Saturday on the Jersey City Golf Club links for the championship of the club. In the semi-final round yesterday Bowly beat W. L. Fyle by 2 up and 1 to play, and Peizer beat Eugene Newkirk by 7 up and 6 to play. Bowly is the present title holder. In the competition for the Hulshizer cup Bowly won three points, and George F. Perkins, Jr., D. Le Roy Culver, and J. H. Tompkins one point each. The regular handicap brought out a large field. The honors went to J. H. Tompkins, with a net score of 77. George H. Bowly made the lowest gross score, 78.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
F. Bismarck and Columbia sail at 11 A. M.
*F. Bismarck..Oct. 26 | *F. Bismarck..Nov. 23
†Aller..Oct. 26, 10 AM | †Trave..Nov. 30, 10 AM
*Columbia.....Nov. 9 | †Aller.....Dec. 7, 2 PM
†Hoh'z'll'n.Nov.16,10AM | *Columbia.....Dec. 10
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser, Oct. 22, 10 AM | Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM
Kronprinz, Oct. 29, 9 AM | Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM
Kaiserin, Nov. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM
Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN
K. Luise, Oct. 24, noon | Bremen....Dec. 5, noon
Bremen....Oct. 31, noon | Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
K. Luise, Jan. 2, 10 AM
Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
Deutschland, Dec. 12, 7 A. M.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM | Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM
Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM | Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM
Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM | *Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM
*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM | Penn'a, Dec. 14, 7 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

GRAND CRUISES
To the Mediterranean and the Orient
by the twin-screw express S. S. Auguste Victoria
FROM NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1902, for Madeira, Gibraltar (Granada, Alhambra, Tangiers), Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo, the Nile), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, Dead Sea), Constantinople, Pirzeus (Athens, Corinth), Nauplia, Syracuse, Catania (Taormina), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 73 days.
RATES FROM $400 UPWARD.
To the West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico.
From New York Jan. 4 and Feb. 8, 1902, by the new Twin-Screw cruising yacht
Prinzessin Victoria Luise OF 5,000 TONS.
All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.,
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Bwy, N.Y

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila....Oct. 23, 10 AM | Phila....Nov. 13, 10 AM
St. Paul..Oct. 30, 10 AM | St. Paul..Nov. 20, 10 AM
Friesland..Nov. 6, Noon | Haverford..Nov. 27, noon
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kensington..Oct. 23, noon | Friesland..Nov. 6, noon
*Zeeland, Oct. 30, noon | Southwark..Nov. 13, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

EGYPT and HOLY LAND
Annual series of Select Tourist parties leave during January, February, and March, (with special party Nov. 30 for Xmas in Bethlehem,) visiting all points of interest in Egypt, Palestine, the Levant, Southern Europe, &c.
FARES FROM $590,
All Travelling Expenses Included.
MEDITERRANEAN, the Riviera, Italy, Paris, London, &c. Pleasant tourist party leaves Nov. 27 for Xmas in Rome. Moderate, inclusive fares.
Programmes and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

The Standard of Excellence—58th Year.
GAZE'S
ORIENTAL TOURS
76 DAYS, $620 93 DAYS, $740
112 DAYS, $970
Leaving on North German Lloyd Express steamers Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 22, 1902,
Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Greece, and Italy. Itineraries embracing every interesting and historical spot on the Mediterranean and in the East. Berths secured in advance for GAZE'S NILE SERVICE.
For rates and particulars apply to
HENRY GAZE & SONS,
113 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....Oct. 26, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 2, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 9, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
The New Twin-Screw S. S., 13,000 tons, Saturday, Oct. 26, 10 A. M. RYNDAM
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons Saturday, Nov. 2, 10 A. M. POTSDAM
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons Saturday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M. ROTTERDAM
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS
Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Amasis.....Nov. 19 | Amasis.....Dec. 10
Rameses the Great, Dec. 3 | Rameses III.....Dec. 17
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria..Oct. 26, noon | Ethiopia..Nov. 16, noon
Furnessia..Nov. 2, noon | Astoria..Nov. 30, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
Reg. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord America....Oct. 29 | Citta di Torino..Nov. 19
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Peking.....Oct. 31 | Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16
Gaelic.....Nov. 7 | Chinа.....Nov. 23
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Dec. 30, Mch. 24, May 26
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.....Nov. 15 | MIOWERA....Dec. 13
For rates apply 352 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Cars,) 9:26 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:26, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8.55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:26, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:26, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. R. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD.
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
10-8-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:15 a'm..Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m..Adirdack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m..Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.....Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.....Pittsburg Express	*8:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.....Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m..Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m..Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m..The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.....St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.Adir'dack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE EARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.

Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Earnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.

College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.

Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH. } Headmasters.
22nd year began October 1st.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY,

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

NOW OPEN.

For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

ELOCUTION AND ACTING.

The Lawrence School of Expression, 106 West 42d St., is the oldest and one of the most successful schools of its kind in America, and offers unusual facilities to lawyers, ministers, and dramatic students for acquiring thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Dramatic Art. Special classes forming for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Send for circulars. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray,

NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.

Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1860. Year book on request.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL.
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.

Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD. Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.

Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL.

248-248 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, High School, Regent's, languages, proofreading, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and degree of LL. D.; also business and real estate law. Day and evenings. Begin any time.

Homestead Academy, College Point.

Boys guaranteed thorough education in all departments; perfect supervision; home life; amid enviable circumstances, at reasonable rates; highest testimonials. Rev. J. Hamilton Stirling, A. B.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.

Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

FRENCH ACADEMY, 106 East 23d St., N. Y. BERGER'S Conversational Method. French, Spanish tuition by natives. Two hours' classes conversation, 50c., Pupils pay at each lesson; should never bind themselves for any term to avoid trickery, bad teaching, or the unforeseen.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.

Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or 'phone 1260—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College preparatory class. Resident pupils.
Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes: languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 38th St., New York City.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; dancing.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. MACLIFFE, (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE PACKARD NIGHT SCHOOL
4th Av. & 23d St.
Enter at any time.

You KNOW at the Packard School can do, in choosing a school, is it wiser to guess?

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING.
Day & Evening Sessions.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)

Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.

Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.

Close attention to the individual pupil.

Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field. Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

THE NEW YORK
School of Expression,
West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square, N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of 81pdents for 1901-1902. 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

METROPOLITAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL

W. L. MASON, PRINCIPAL,
289 Fourth Ave.,

provides thorough private and class instruction in the day or evening. Reasonable terms; graduates in positions.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

VOCAL SIGHT READING CLASS
at the
NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128-130 East 58th St.,
commences Saturday morning, Oct. 26, at 11.
Terms, $5 per quarter.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls, classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

TRAINING CLASS FOR KINDERGARTEN. Reopens Oct. 14; two years' course. For particulars and examinations apply Miss M. L. GIBBS, 1 West 127th St.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

Experienced teacher wishes pupils in English branches; specialties, science and mathematics; best reference. Address Miss V. C., Box 37, 1,242 Broadway.

BERGER'S French Spanish Academy, 106 East 23d.—Ask for circular and charming story, "Méllé." Free. Free French class for ladies registering this week.

INSTITUT TISNE,

533 West End Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Two or three boys, attending school, taken into family of well-recommended teacher; supervision, reference of studies. Box 3, 1,515 3d Av.

Mrs. Frederick W. Pender, teacher of elocution; children's classes on Saturdays, Studio, 173 West 140th St.

OXFORD MAN, LONG AMERICAN EXPERIence; great success with delicate and nervous pupils. HANKIN, 301 West 114th St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

Spanish young lady desires more pupils. Address K., Box 240 Times Office.

Instruction—Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Twelfth year begins Oct. 21, at University Building, Washington Square. Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President. Miss HELEN M. GOULD, Vice-Pre't. Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. For circulars address PROF. ISAAC F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Teachers.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia.) 316 West 56th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Teachers' Agencies.

The E. Miriam Coyriere Agency, 150 5th Av., New York City, makes a specialty of conscientiously furnishing to parents full information of good schools; professors, tutors, and governesses supplied. Established 1880.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.

Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lanciers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

H. FLETCHER RIVERS,
444 Amsterdam Av.

Adults and Juveniles, Friday evening and Saturday morning. Private lessons.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES. Ellerslie Rooms, 90, 92 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 82d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

RIVERS' DANCING SCHOOL, 444 Amsterdam Av., (81st St.,) open; private lessons and classes; adults and juveniles.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st.

EMPIRE, 250-254 West 110th St.; (largest hall;) waltz guaranteed, 6 private lessons, $5; 24 lessons, $5; open daily.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE.
GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. —Bishop Worthington of Nebraska will preach at the 11 o'clock service. Evening prayer at 8 P. M.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Milliner.—Remodels; ladies' own materials; trims to order; exclusive styles; will call by appointment. Florence, 216 West 83d St.

Furs.

All furs remodeled into latest styles; old sables blended; prices low. Barker, 116 West 39th St.

Miscellaneous.

"Abandoned Farm Found"; see Oct. Century; deserted farm catalogue free. Box 1444, Boston.

Musical.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF AMERICA. Founded by Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber. Chartered in 1891 by special act of Congress. 126 E. 17th St., N. Y.
ARTISTIC FACULTY—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Eugene Dufriche, Leo Schulz, Henry T. Finck, Max Spicker, Charles Heinroth, and others.
ADMISSION DAILY.

The Grand Conservatory of Music,

THE FOREMOST OF MUSIC SCHOOLS.
356 WEST 57TH ST.,
23 YEARS ON 23D ST.

Superior instruction in all branches of music; confers degrees by special act of the Legislature; open day and evening. DR. E. EBERHARD, President.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director

Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

To Read Music at Sight.—One of the principal factors in expert sight reading is a thoroughly comprehensive and practical understanding of "time." This knowledge, which by the regular methods is acquired—if at all—only through years' of tuition and practice, can be had in twelve lessons; perfect facility and absolute precision a certainty; applies to all instruments. Hundreds of testimonials. M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av., near 70th St.

NEW YORK
GERMAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
23 West 42d St., near 5th Av.
The class in
HARMONY
will open Wednesday, October 23d.
Terms, $5 quarter; free to pupils.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

305 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York City.

S. C. BENNETT,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION,
808 CARNEGIE HALL.

Method unexcelled for developing purity of tone and breath control. Send for booklet, "Educational Principles in Voice Production."

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. —Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

M. L. PINKHAM MUSICAL BUREAU

87 & 88 Decker Building, 33 Union Square West.

PERRY AVERILL,

BARITONE, CONCERT, OPERA, & ORATORIO vocal instruction. Studio, 220 West 59th Street. Telephone 1007 Columbus, New York City.

Mr. & Mrs. John Dennis Mehan, VOICE PRODUCTION.

CARNEGIE HALL, (SUITE SEVENTY.)

REGINALD BARRETT,

ORGANIST, COMPOSER, TEACHER.
Church or Concert, 10 E. 17th St., N. Y.

W. A. HUDSON,

SCIENTIFIC VOICE TRAINING. ART OF BREATHING. 489 FIFTH AV.

Italo-American Conservatory of Music, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, piano, violin, mandolin, guitar, bandurria; first-class tuition; modest charges.

LEGRAND HOWLAND

Vocal and opera, mise-en-scene, etc. 98 5th Av.

KALTENBORN STRINGED QUARTET.

TERMS AND DATES. 80 W. 82D ST.

Practical Voice Culture.—Intending pupils invited to investigate; very highest references; exceptional opportunity; free trial 1 to 3 P. M. 28 West 18th St.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER,
PIANIST,
CARNEGIE HALL.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

BENJAMIN MONTEITH,
Vocal Instruction.
Studio, 277 5th Av., opposite Holland House.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Young lady, graduate of prominent pianist; improved modern methods; rapid advancement; lessons 50c. 8 West 127th St.

Clarinetist at liberty for Fall and Winter season; up in show business. Address Carl Nelson, 319 East 33d St.

Sig. Sebastian.—Your voice placed in 10 lessons; hearings 1 to 2, Saturdays. 10 East 17th St.

Flute instruction; Conservatory graduate. J. Roodenburg, 320 East 55th St.

C. B. Hawley, vocal instruction. Studio, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Birds

LAUGHING, TALKING, WHISTLING.

Canaries, singers; warranted, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00.
Holden's new Book on Birds. All facts; food, care, singing. By mail, 25 cts. stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN,

240 6th Ave., near 15th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$500 REWARD. If you find the hands on "THE ANGELUS." Greatest novelty of the New Century. Prices, $3.00 and up.
THE ANITA WATCH CO.
JOHN F. KERR, Pres. & Treas.
Lock Box 160-4. Paterson, N. J.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

R. V. Hurd, late with William Moir, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged, or remodeled. 126 West 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Public Notices.

Attention Harlem Property Owners—Attend the mass meeting to be held in Majestic Hall, 125th Street, near Park Avenue, Oct. 30 next, at 8 P. M., to plan an opposition to the $800,000 assessment upon Harlem property to pay for the railroad structure in Park Avenue.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,

529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses. 313-319 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,507 38th St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Desirable rooms, with board; location central; references exchanged.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent boarders; parlor dining room.

36th St., 146 East.—Large front room, dressing room attached; improvements; excellent table; neighborhood refined; accessible; references.

44th St., 211 West, Near Broadway.—Desirable rooms, with board; unexceptional accommodations; parlor dining room; references.

45th St., 335 West.—Large, pleasant, furnished room; private house; all conveniences; excellent board.

46th St., 315 West.—Large, small rooms, comfortably heated; excellent table; gentlemen preferred; parlor suitable for physician.

49th St., 37 West.—Large, sunny rooms; en suite or single; private baths; meals optional; references.

50th St., 23 West.—An elegantly furnished second floor and other rooms; front; sunny exposure; with board; reference exchanged.

71st St., 104 West.—Large rooms, single or en suite; excellent table; table boarders accommodated.

91st St., 31 East.—Room and board in private family of adults.

93d St., 122 West.—Near Park and "L" station; small sunny room; good board; reference.

95th St., 75 West, Near Park.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms and excellent board.

97th St., 147 West.—A private American family offer very pleasant, comfortable room, with superior board, to a gentleman.

118th St., 310 West.—Large front rooms, also smaller rooms; excellent table; private; owner; references exchanged.

123d St., 108 West.—Large, pleasant, sunny room; private bath; excellent board; table boarders accommodated.

126th St., 169 West.—Elegantly furnished room; large closets; running water, hot and cold; suitable for one or two gentlemen; excellent board; private house.

126th St., 122 West.—Large front second-story alcove furnished or unfurnished room, with board; private neighborhood; moderate.

126th St., 149 West.—Two double sunny rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; no children; references.

127th St., 45 West.—Private Jewish family will rent entire second floor, singly or en suite; board optional.

127th St., 55 West.—Two large, well furnished rooms, with board; references.

127th St., 264 West.—Large alcove room, $12; for two; American family.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

130th St., 159 West.—Large room, with hot and cold water; large closet; suitable for two; table board.

132d St., 139 West.—Comfortably furnished back parlor; also hall room; all conveniences; board optional; moderate.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large second-floor room; two, $5; strictly private house; conveniences; board optional.

134th St., 269 West.—Pleasant furnished room, with private bath, for gentlemen; excellent board; private neighborhood.

135th St., 220 West.—To let, with board for two, desirable, comfortably furnished sunny room; terms, $10 for two.

135th St., 212 West.—Handsome second floor front furnished room; running water, heat; two gentlemen; private house.

A lady having a cozy home in New Rochelle would take a man and wife to board; the comforts of a home assured; best of reference given and expected. Address Mrs. P. C. Freeman, Lockwood Av., New Rochelle.

Alexander Av., 177.—Doctor may rent nicely furnished back parlor with or without board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone, separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 326, (between 38th and 39th Sts.) —Large rooms, with board; table board; central; references.

Madison Av., 67.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; open plumbing; central location; table boarders; transients desired.

Madison Av., 432.—Very desirable third-floor rooms, with board; references.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Montclair, N. J., 28 Walnut St.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms; modern cottage, all home comforts; excellent board; convenient to both R. R. stations. Mrs. E. Cogho.

Board Wanted.

Small private family wishes to rent second floor of house to two or three gentlemen desiring privacy and comfort of exclusive home; upper west side; residence block near elevated station; no other boarders; references essential. Address M. B., Box 6 Times.

A lady wishes board in refined, cultivated family; boarding houses kindly not answer; references. Student, Box 176 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

14th St., 318 West.—Two large connecting rooms for four people; other rooms; transients accommodated.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square.—Large front room, furnished, in a private family for gentleman.

17th Street, 55 West.—Parlor, physician, dentist, or refined family; front basement suite, trained nurses; references; telephone.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; all improvements; references.

22d St., 401 West.—Single room; newly furnished; large clothes closet; private family. Kelsey.

23d St., 322 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen only.

28th St., 321 West.—A physician wishes to let his office; a large back parlor; elegantly furnished; hot and cold water bath; private house.

37th St., 68 West.—Large and small connecting rooms; bath, electric light; transients accommodated; centrally located.

43d St., 15 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful, sunny back parlor extension; hot, cold water; heated; for doctor or dentist.

49th St., 6 East.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; very select; either ensuite or singly; unfurnished if preferred; rent reasonable.

51st St., 330 West.—Front and back parlor; first floor; suitable for doctor. McE.

57th St., 408 West.—Large and small rooms, light; airy; connecting rooms; furnished; unfurnished; steam heat, running water; north light; artists; ladies' only; board. Avery.

78th St., 175 West.—Only $6; 2 large, light rooms; splendidly furnished; fine neighborhood; one flight. Helker.

80th St., 155 West.—Beautifully decorated suite; bath adjoining; closets, hot water; suitable for physician or private residence. Magras.

83d St., 55 West.—Two rooms, fully furnished; bath; second floor; gentleman wishing comfortable surroundings, private family.

83d St., 128 West.—Nicely furnished hall room; steam heat, bath; private family. Frandsen.

88th St., 72 West.—Cozily furnished front and back parlors and two adjoining rooms; all conveniences. Harrmann.

90th St., 135 West.—Lady will rent elegantly furnished parlor suite to one or two gentlemen. Coster.

96th St., 200 West, Corner Amsterdam.—Steam heat, hot water; gentleman; reference; $3. W. J. Butler.

98th St., 54 West.—Neatly furnished room, with privilege of bath, in private family; very reasonable. Filby.

104th St., 138 West.—Parlor, two bedrooms, unusually light; hot water, steam, bath; one flight. Houghton's bell.

104th St., 94 West.—Corner rooms, en suite or singly; steam, bath, hot water; hall service. Janiter.

119th St., 30 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room; superior board.

129th St., 157 West.—Neatly furnished room in private house; private family; references exchanged; gentlemen preferred.

131st St., 113 West.—Well furnished room, with dressing room; one or two gentlemen; conveniences; American family.

132d St., 64 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; excellent table; suitable for gentlemen or married couples.

Bachelor Quarters.—25 East 44th St., Delmonico Block; high-class house; large room, with private tiled bathroom, steam heat, telephone; modern and new.

Central Park West, near 104th St.—Large light room, bath, hot water, steam heat; reasonable. Goss.

Lenox Av., 451, near 132d St.—One or two neatly furnished rooms, singly, en suite, private house; board optional.

Lexington Av., 393.—Nicely furnished rooms, single and double; every convenience; suitable

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Lexington Av., 365, Near 40th St.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

Lexington Av., 87.—Parlor floor; physician, dentist, or refined family; trained nurses; telephone connection.

Mount Morris Hotel, 34 Av. and 126th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night up.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Gentleman about taking house in 95th St., between Columbus Av. and Central Park West, desires physician for parlor floor. Address R., Box 133 Times.

83d St., 216 West.—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms, second floor apartment; ladies preferred. Florence.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WESTMINSTER

ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.

NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

HOTEL JEFFERSON,

102-104-106 EAST 15TH ST.

American and European Plans. Central, Homelike, Comfortable. A few desirable suites at attractive prices for permanent occupancy.
J. E. CHATFIELD.

Sevilla APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.

Two apartments of four rooms, $600 to $1,000. Absolutely fireproof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

Atlantic City.

SEASIDE HOUSE

This well-known Beach Front Hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including Hot Salt Baths in house, &c. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 500 guests. All GOLF privileges.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American. — Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1; bath, references. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers. Evening classes.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 5 W. 14th St.

Wanted—Life insurance solicitor by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given to beginners. Apply, mornings, branch office, 20 East 42d St. Jerome J. Wilson, Manager.

Wanted—Errand girls, must be neat and bright, to make themselves generally useful in a manufacturing establishment. Nathan Kraus Kopf, Cammeyer Building, 20th St. and 6th Av.

Wanted—Lady's maid, North German; must speak some English; only thoroughly experienced need apply; must have reference; Winter home, St. Louis, Mo. Call, between 5 and 6 Monday, Mrs. Eben Richards, Waldorf-Astoria.

Wanted—Operators on foot-power machines for finest kind of white wear; also a few hand sewers. Apply to Mr. Eaton, care of Nathan Krauskopf, Cammeyer Building, 20th St. and 6th Av.

Wanted—Operators experienced on infants' dresses, guimpes, kilt suits, &c. Nathan Krauskopf, Cammeyer Building, 20th St. and 6th Av.

Wanted—Stenographer of neat appearance and pretty; must have references; a girl about 19 years preferred. Call Monday, between 9 and 11, Room O, 16th floor, St. Paul Building.

Wanted—Young lady now studying stenography; will be finished in court reporter's office, where she will be assured permanent position when expert. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

AN A1 CLOTHING SALESMAN WANTED, ONE WHO HAS HAD FROM 5 TO 10 YEARS' CITY EXPERIENCE; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY; ALSO CLOTHING WINDOW TRIMMER WANTED; GOOD COMPENSATION TO RIGHT PARTY. BRILL BROTHERS, 125TH ST., COR. 3D AV.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING A POSITION who has large acquaintance and can give bond and good references should apply immediately to George J. Wight, Manager The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 71 Broadway.

Boy Wanted—In newspaper office; hours, 2 to 11 P. M.; state age, references, and salary expected. Address in own handwriting, R., 134 Times Office.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Good pay for spare time of persons acquainted with prominent people. Melrose, 142 West 23d St., Monday or Tuesday, 11 to 1.

Home work; good pay; no canvassing; stamped envelope. Mercury Thread Guide, Toms River, N. J.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world, liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Wanted—Man in each county to represent old established house, solid financial standing; straight bona fide weekly cash salary of $18 paid by check each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters; money advanced for expenses. Manager, 377 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Wanted—A thoroughly experienced man to take entire charge of stock, also sample room, in an importing lace and embroidery house; only those of similar experience need apply, stating references and salary. Importer, Y Box 112 Times office.

Wanted—Canvassers to sell from house to house finest Furniture, Silver, and Metal Polishes. Can make $3 to $10 daily. Free samples.
SOZO SUPPLY COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

Wanted—Bill clerk, about 18 years of age. Apply in own hand writing, stating salary expected, and mention what institution graduated from. P. O. Box 1,721 New York.

Wanted—A young man as stenographer in a law office; must be a good penman. Address, with references, stating experience, L. L., Box 152 Times Office.

Wanted—A physician to take full charge of an office in Newark; salary one-half net profits. Address C., D. Johnson, 180 Hudson St., Newark, N. J.

Wanted—Life Insurance Solicitor by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given to beginners. Apply, mornings, branch office, 20 East 42d St. Jerome J. Wil

PROGRAMME OF YALE'S BI-CENTENNIAL WEEK

The Exercises Proper Begin To-morrow Morning.

The Celebration Proper Takes Place on Wednesday—Big Torchlight Procession Monday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 19.—The greatest week in the history of Yale University will open to-morrow morning, when the bi-centennial celebration is ushered in with services in Battell Chapel. The colleges and the city are to-day waving with blue streamers and gala bunting, and every street in the middle of the city and around the campuses is hung with festoons of evergreen and Japanese lanterns.

The gathering of distinguished university Presidents, men of letters, and Government officials, which will characterize Yale's jubilee, as the most remarkable in the history of the country, has already begun, and the social side of the week is under way to-day. Within the confines of a few city blocks, where the college professors live, are to-day grouped over 200 of the most learned and distinguished men in the country, among them Presidents of nearly every university and college in the United States, eminent men of letters and science, educational leaders from Europe and Great Britain, China, and Japan, and officials of a score of the world's Governments.

The bi-centennial programme opens to-morrow morning in Battell Chapel with a commemoration sermon by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichel of Hartford. At the same time there will be special sermons in Centre Church, the United Church, Trinity, and the First Methodist. In the afternoon Prof. George P. Fisher will speak in Battell on Yale's relations to Christian theology, and in the evening at 8 o'clock there will be an organ recital in Battell Chapel by Prof. Harry B. Jepson.

Monday at 9:30 A. M. will come the dedication of the Memorial Gateway, presented by the class of '96 for two members who died in the late wars—Gerard B. Ives of New York City, who was stricken with typhoid at Tampa with the Rough Riders, and Ward Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., who was killed while leading a column of American volunteers near Manila. The gateway is of granite and stands between Osborn Hall and Welch.

At 10:30 literary papers will be read in Battell Chapel by Thomas Thacher, Esq., of New York, and Dr. William Henry Welch of Baltimore, the one on the relation of Yale to law, and the other on the relation of Yale to medicine. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon President Hadley will meet the delegates to the bi-centennial from educational institutions and read to them an address of welcome.

The responses will be from eminent university Presidents from various sections of the country, such as President Eliot of Harvard, President Harper of the University of Chicago, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, and others, including Mayor Studley of New Haven. This ceremonial will be in Battell Chapel, and will be the first formal function of the week. At 5 P. M. Monday President Hadley will give a large reception to the guests of the university and representatives of the alumni in the Art School, which will be the first social feature of the week.

At 8 o'clock Monday evening the torchlight procession will form on the campus. This will be the most spectacular portion of the programme for the week. Over 7,000 men will be in line, including the local military, and there will be a band for each class and for each section of the line. Among these bands will be several of the most famous military organizations in New England and the Seventh Regiment Band of New York City, which will head the class of 1876. There will be 800 visiting musicians in the line of march, and over 1,000 in all.

The torchlight procession will be the greatest affair of the kind ever undertaken by an American university. Floats, grotesque costumes, historical costumes, humorous makeups and various jubilee devices of the undergraduates will be a feature of the procession. The seniors will be costumed as Indians, the scientific seniors as Colonial settlers, the juniors as Continental soldiers, the juniors scientific as civilians of 1812, the sophomores as sailors and the freshmen as Rough Riders. After these will march a strong detachment of Filipino soldiers, represented by the class of 1901 leading the delegations from Harvard, Princeton, Wesleyan, and Trinity.

At the end of the line will come the graduates of the university, marching by precedence of classes and in five sections. The route of the procession will be over a dozen of the principal streets of the city, all of which will be brilliantly illuminated and hung with bunting and lanterns. The line of march will be from the campus out Phelps Gateway to College Street, to Chapel, to Church, to Elm, passing the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall, to York Street, to Crown, to Orange, to Trumbull, to Whitney Avenue, to Sachem Street, to Hillhouse Avenue, to Grove Street, to College, past the Bi-centennial buildings to Phelps Gateway, through which the procession will pass to the campus, where it will disband.

Tuesday at 10:30 A. M. there will be addresses by President Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota and ex-President Daniel Colt Gilman of Johns Hopkins on the "Relations of Yale to the Development of the Country," and to "Science and Letters." These addresses will be given in Battell Chapel. At 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the only athletic event of the programme will occur at Yale Field. There will be played first the regular scheduled game between the Varsity and Bates College, and following that a game between the Yale second team and an eleven made up of well-known graduate players.

At 4:30 Tuesday afternoon there will be a rendition of Prof. Horatio W. Parker's "Hora Novissima" at the Hyperion by the Gounod Society, assisted by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra. At 8 P. M. there will be an illumination of the campus. At 9 o'clock will be given the student dramatic performance on the campus, with representations of historic scenes connected with the college and old student customs. After the pantomimes there will be great rally at the Fence of old and young Yale men, and singing of Yale songs, led by a chorus of 600 voices.

Wednesday, Oct. 23, will be commemoration day. President Roosevelt is expected to arrive early in the morning, and will be conducted from the station to the campus by the local militia, and will be met at Phelps Gateway in formal reception by President Hadley and the Yale Corporation. At 10:30 the procession of dignitaries will form on the campus to march to the Hyperion, where the commemoration ceremonies will be held.

At the ceremonies in the theatre Edmund Clarence Stedman will read the commemoration poem, and Justice David J. Brewer will deliver the commemoration address. There will be choral and orchestral music and singing of the Greek festival hymn, composed by Prof. Goodell and set to music by Prof. Parker.

On Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a jubilee concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and at 4 P. M. the dedication of Woodbridge Hall, the new Administration Building. The address will be by Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel.) At 5 P. M. President and Mrs. Hadley will receive the guests and graduates in the Bi-centennial Dining Hall in a farewell reception, and in the evening, in the blaze of an illumination of the campus and fireworks, the four days' celebration will close.

THE UNIVERSITY'S GUESTS.

Representatives of Foreign and American Institutions of Learning—Men of State and of Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 19.—The guests of the university began to arrive last evening, and to-day the social part of the bi-centennial is under full swing. All of the professors of the university have distinguished housefuls, and in some homes are gathered a half-dozen Presidents of the leading universities of the country.

President Roosevelt, who will arrive on Wednesday morning, will be the guest at noon of ex-Treasurer William W. Farnam of the university and later of President Hadley. Admiral Sampson will be here on Monday, as will Secretaries Root and Hay, who will receive degrees. Not before in the history of any American educational institution has there been such a gathering as there will be in this city next week.

The foreign universities will be represented as follows:

OXFORD UNIVERSITY by Goldwin Smith and Profs. James Williams and John Mamie.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY by Sir Robert S. Ball, the astronomer; William Everett and John Cox of Trinity College.
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, Manchester, by Edward J. Broadfield.
DURHAM UNIVERSITY by the Rev. E. A. Welch, Provost of Trinity College, and the Rev. Ernest Smith of Oxford.
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY by Frederick P. Walton.
ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY by Prof. David W. Finlay.
GLASGOW UNIVERSITY by Profs. O. Bowers, John Ferguson, Robert W. Henley, John W. Biles, David Murray, and William Lang.
TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, Ireland, by Chancellor Thomas Harrison and Prof. James McMahon.
COLLEGE COMMITTEE, Free Church of Scotland, by the Rev. S. B. F. Salmond and the Rev. David W. Forrest.
Rural Dean W. H. Fletcher of Wrexham, Wales, where lie the remains of Elihu Yale.
CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES by the Rev. John Massie of Mansfield College, and the Rev. James Morgan Gibbons.
CANADA.—McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal, by Sir William McDonald, Governor; Principal Petterson, and Prof. Harrington.
UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK by Chancellor Thomas Harrison.
TRINITY COLLEGE, Toronto, by Sir John Bourinot.
GERMANY.—LEIPSIC UNIVERSITY by Caspar R. Gregory.
UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN by Prof. W. Waldyer.
FRANCE.—UNIVERSITY OF PARIS by Prof. Hademard, the mathematician.
SWEDEN.—WISBY COLLEGE by Bishop von Scheele.
COLLEGE OF GEFLE by Dr. Paul Peter Waldenstrom.
AUSTRALIA.—UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE by Prof. Edward Stirling.
SYRIA.—PROTESTANT COLLEGE OF BEIRUT by David S. Dodge.
JAPAN.—IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKIO by Prof. Hatoyama and Yeije Nakajaima.
UNIVERSITY OF KIOTO by Prof. Fanachi Murasko and Ko Kuhara.
CHINA.—UNIVERSITY OF PEKING by Prof. Frank D. Gamewell.
CHILE.—UNIVERSITY OF CHILE by Senor Dr. Carlos Merla Vicuna, Envoy Extraordinary at Washington.

Among the public men of this country will be the following: Ambassador Choate, Col. Theodore Bingham, United States Army; Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany; Justices Brewer and Fuller of the United States Supreme Court; Richard Olney, Timothy Woodruff, Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Senators Joseph Hawley and Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Justices Loomis and Baldwin of the Connecticut Supreme Court, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland and Justice William Law Learned of New York, United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris, Gov. McLean of Connecticut, ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg of Connecticut, Congressmen Hill and Sperry of Connecticut, and ex-Senator Patten of Michigan.

American universities will be in nearly every case represented by their Presidents. The list is as follows:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY by President Charles W. Eliot, Henry L. Higginson of the corporation, and Profs. Charles Eliot Norton, Wolcott Gibbs, William W. Goodwin, James P. Thayer, John Collins Warren, Charles Sedgewick Minot, John Knowles Paine, and Charles R. Lanman.
PRINCETON by President F. L. Patten, Trustees Henry W. Green and H. Taylor Pyne, and Deans Andrew Fleming West and Samuel R. Wynans.
COLUMBIA by ex-President Seth Low, Dean J. H. Van Amringe, and Profs. G. W. Kirchway, J. D. Moore, and O. C. Rood.
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN by President James B. Angell, ex-Minister to Turkey.
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA by President F. B. Vanable and Dean Evan Alexander, ex-Minister to Greece.
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE by President C. W. Dabney, ex-Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN by President Charles K. Adams and Prof. E. E. Owen.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, ex-President Martin Kellogg, and Prof. Thomas R. Bacon.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA by Provost C. C. Harrison, Dean Lewis, and Profs. Hilprecht, Lamberton, and Pepper.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS by President A. B. Harris.
UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER by Prof. Rush Rees
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA by Prof. John Joseph Flather.
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO by President Harper.
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI by President Richard H. Jesse and Gardner Lathrop.
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA by Prof. L. W. Andrews.
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY by President Ira C. Remsen, ex-President Daniel C. Gilman, and Profs. Nicholson, Gildersleeve, Osler, and Simon Newcomb, the astronomer.
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT by President Matthew H. Buckham.
CLARK UNIVERSITY by President G. Stanley Hall, and Prof. Yaber.
ALFRED UNIVERSITY by President Boothe C. Davis.
TULANE UNIVERSITY by President Edwin A. Alderman.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY by President Jacob C. Schurman, member of the Philippine Commission; ex-President Andrew D. White, and Prof. Charles M. Tyler.
BROWN UNIVERSITY by President of the Board of Trustees and Profs. Henry B. Gardner and J. Irving Manatt.
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY by President Horace Bumstead.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY by President W. F. Warren and Prof. Henry C. Sheldon.
COLGATE UNIVERSITY by President C. E. Merrill.
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY by President T. M. Drown.
CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY by President Howard Ayres.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY by President C. F. Thwing and Prof. G. B. Platner.
COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY by President James McBride Sterrett, D. D.
LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY by President Richard D. Harlan and ex-President J. G. K. McClure.
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY by President John H. Harris.
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY by Prof. Henry S. Green.
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY by Dean Daniel Benbright.
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY by Chancellor James Hampton Kirkland.
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY by President William O. Thompson.
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, by President Winfield Scott.
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY by President Bradford P. Raymond. Vice President John Monroe Van Vleck, and Prof. Wilbur O. Atwater.
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY by the Rev. David H. Buel.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY by Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken.

The colleges of the country will be fully represented, as follows:

BOWDOIN COLLEGE by President William De Witt Hyde.
SMITH COLLEGE by President L. C. Seelye and Prof. Mary A. Scott.
WILLIAMS by ex-President Franklin Carter, Prof. S. L. Clarke, B. A. Rice, and John Haskell Hewitt.
AMHERST COLLEGE by President George Harris and Prof. D. R. Emerson.
MANHATTAN COLLEGE, New York City, by Prof. Chrysostom.
ADELPHI COLLEGE by President C. H. Levermore.
BETHANY COLLEGE by President Carl Swenson.
CARLETON COLLEGE by President J. W. Strong.
IOWA COLLEGE by President C. W. E. MacLean.
RUTGERS COLLEGE by President Austin Scott, Prof. Jacob Cooper, Charles E. Hart, and F. H. Dodge.
MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE by President H. H. Goodell and Prof. C. F. Walker.
ILLINOIS COLLEGE by President Clifford W. Barnes.
MUHLENBERG COLLEGE by Prof. T. L. Sein.
OBERLIN COLLEGE by President J. H. Barrows and Prof. F. P. Jewell.
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE by President W. H. Birdsall and Prof. E. H. McGill.
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY by President S. H. Pritchett, Profs. Dwight Porter, William T. Sedgwick, and George F. Swain.
TEACHERS COLLEGE, New York City, by Dean James E. Russell.
TUFTS COLLEGE by Dean W. R. Shipman and Secretary H. D. Chase.
UNION COLLEGE by President A. V. V. Raymond and Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore.
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE by President Ezra Brainerd.
BATES COLLEGE by President George C. Chase, and Prof. W. H. Hartshorn and J. Y. Stanton.
BRYN MAWR by President M. Carey Thomas and Prof. Arthur Leslie Wheeler.
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE by President Tucker.
FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE by Prof. Jefferson E. Kirshner.
PRATT INSTITUTE by President C. H. Pratt.
RIPAN COLLEGE by President Richard Cecil Hughes.
FRENCH-AMERICAN COLLEGE by President Samuel I. Lee.
TRINITY COLLEGE, by President George Williamson Smith and Prof. Flavel S. Luther. Charles F. Johnson, and Thomas Ruggles Pynchon.
HAVERFORD COLLEGE by President Sharpless and Prof. Ernest William Brown.
BELOIT COLLEGE by President E. D. Eaton.
WHITMAN COLLEGE by President Stephen L. Penrose.
LAFALETTE COLLEGE by President Ethelbert D. Warfield.
LINCOLN COLLEGE by President Albert R. Taylor.
VIRGINIA COLLEGE by Thomas Nelson Page.
TABOR COLLEGE by William H. Salimon.
MISSOURI COLLEGE by President William Henry Black.
DICKINSON COLLEGE by the Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York.
TRINITY COLLEGE, North Carolina, by Prof. W. I. Cranford.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE by President Atherton.
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Annapolis, by Dr. J. W. Cain.
GALLAUDET COLLEGE FOR THE DEAF by President Edward M. Gallaudet.
OLIVET COLLEGE by the Rev. J. L. Davids.
MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE by President Mary E. Woodley.
COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS by President Joseph F. Hauselman.
VASSAR COLLEGE by Profs. William B. Dwight and Laura J. Wylie.
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK by President Alexander S. Webb, Prof. Fitzgerald Tisdall, and William Stratford.

The clergy of the country will be represented by the Rev. Dr. Gordon of Boston, Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, Archdeacon Tucker of Bermuda, the Rev. C. S. Bushnell of Boston, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Bishop J. F. Davies of Detroit, Archdeacon Tiffany of New York, and Bishop Tierney of Hartford.

Learned societies and institutes will be represented as follows:

ROYAL MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, London, Sir Robert S. Ball.
NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE by Ira D. Remsen, LL. D.
AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY by Prof. Charles R. Lanman.
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY by Dr. Edward Everett Hale.
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE by President Charles S. Minot and Vice President Aseph Hall.
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY by Vice President George F. Baker.
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY by the Rev. Morton Dexter and Charles Francis Adams.
AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY by President Charles Francis Adams.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION by Prof. Samuel E. Dangley.

Theological seminaries of the country will be fully represented by the following:

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY by President George B. Stewart.
CAMBRIDGE EPISCOPAL SEMINARY by Prof. A. V. C. Allen.
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY by President C. Cuthbert Hall and John Crosby.
DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY by President H. H. Butts and Prof. R. W. Rogers.
ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY, Baltimore, by the Rev. J. R. Slattery.
AUGUSTANA COLLEGE SEMINARY by President Gustave Andreen.
GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New York City, by Dean E. A. Hoffman.
HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY by President C. B. Hartranft.
McCORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY by the Rev. Augustus S. Carrier.
BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY by Prof. Leonard Paine and Charles Hardy Ropes.

The law schools will have the following representatives:

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL by Dean James S. Ames and John Chipman Gray.
NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL by Dean George Chase.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL by Prof. James W. Tysch, A. W. Pepper, and G. Lewes.

Notable among the men of letters who have accepted invitations are George W. Cable, Samuel L. Clemens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, William Dean Howells, Edward Everett Hale, Henry Van Dyke, Richard Watson Gilder, Woodrow Wilson, Charles Hopkins Clark, James Ford Rhodes, Donald G. Mitchell, John La Farge, William Henry Bishop, Charles Eliot Norton, Bela Pratt, and Thomas Nelson Page.

RARE SPECIMENS FROM THE FAR EAST.

Prof. Dean Returns with Examples of Fish and Animals — Wonderful Objects from Japan and the Philippines.

Prof. Bashford Dean of the Department of Zoology in Columbia University has returned from a stay of fifteen months in the Far East, where he has spent his vacation, on leave from the university, engaged in research work in zoology. He has succeeded in securing some wonderful specimens of rare fish and animal life, as well as other important relics of the civilization of Japan and the Philippines. These specimens fill a large number of cases and will be distributed between the American Museum of Natural History, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Museum of Columbia University.

Prof. Dean secured living specimens, in the deep waters off the port of Tokio, Japan, of a fish called the Port Jackson shark, a form of great interest to zoologists because of its being the only living survivor of a great group of sharks of the carboniferous and Devonian periods in geological history. These sharks were captured at very great depths of water. Fossils of them are considered rare in museums, and it is only in these very deep waters off the coast of Japan that they can be secured in a living condition. Efforts have in past years been made to secure similar specimens off Santa Catalina, Cal., but the fishermen there are not equipped with the apparatus for successful deep-water fishing. Prof. Mitsukuri, the leading zoologist of Japan, informed Prof. Dean of the existence of these sharks in Japanese waters, and the principal object of the Columbia professor's visit was to secure specimens of them.

Dr. Dean also obtained many embryos of the eel-shaped frilled shark. This is regarded by science as the most primitive form of a skeleton-bearing vertebrate animal, a representative of the first steps in the evolution of living beings. These eggs are regarded by Prof. Dean as being of particular value, in that an embryo often shows zoological relationships which are not displayed in the living form. Through his investigations Dr. Dean discovered many previously unknown species of animal life, and has secured material which it is said will lead to a complete revision of the species of a number of genera.

Prof. Dean during his stay in Japan was a guest of the University of Tokio, and spent a large part of that time at the university's seaside laboratory at Misaki, near the mouth of the Bay of Tokio.

"Scientific investigation at this place," said Mr. Dean, "must all be carried on through the assistance of the fishermen. There is a fishing village of some five thousand people, by whom the fish markets of Tokio are supplied. These are very dangerous waters, and the people are noted for their daring. Many of the people are very skillful divers. They will dive, without any protection whatever, into depths of several fathoms, remaining below sometimes nearly two minutes, and bring up specimens of fish, animal, or plant life which may be wished.

"The fishing itself is done in a unique manner. A line of strong hemp is let down from a boat and anchored on the bottom. Attached to this anchor is a line of any desired length. This line stretches along the bottom of the sea, and at the opposite end is anchored again. This line on the bottom of the sea contains hooks baited with fish at intervals of about a yard. The fisherman anchors his line at one end, then goes to the other, anchors it, then returns to the original starting point and begins pulling the line up. The depths at which this work are done is from half a mile to three-quarters of a mile.

"Not only are rare and remarkable fish caught by these lines, but often deep water animals, rare sponges, sea lilies, and other valuable specimens become accidentally caught, either by the hooks themselves or through the struggles of the fish to escape the line will be wound around some specimen. This deep-water of Misaki contains such extremely interesting forms as glass sponges, sea lilies, the curious lamp shells, and the giant crab."

Specimens of all of these were obtained by Prof. Dean. The arms of the giant crab, to speak of one of the most remarkable of these deep-sea forms of life, sometimes have the extraordinary spread of thirteen feet. A specimen of one of the largest of these has been presented by Prof. Dean to the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Dean also visited the coast ports of China and the Philippine Islands, and while in the latter region visited the Island of Negros in the Southern Philippines. Here he obtained a collection which is to be divided between the Smithsonian Institution and Columbia University. In the latter neighborhood the remarkable pearl nautilus can be obtained, and he was able to study the living specimens.

Dr. Dean secured a number of specimens of the living pearly nautilus. These are of priceless value to the naturalist, the fossils of these denizens of the sea being themselves rare and much sought by museums.

On his return trip, Dr. Dean visited the Hawaiian Islands and examined the volcano of Kilauea in Hawaii.

Dr. Dean speaks enthusiastically of the way in which the Americans have succeeded in the Philippines, and he believes it to be certain that the occupation of the islands will be of great value to the United States. He says that one can hardly realise the richness of the country economically unless he has visited it. That it has been so profitable under the regime of the Spanish appears a sure test of its great intrinsic richness. The sugar industry of the Southern Philippines, to take but a single instance, has been vastly profitable even under the unfavorable methods of cultivation which have hitherto been adopted. Thus in Negros, where proprietor after proprietor has returned to Spain with a fortune, the land is cultivated by oxen instead of by steam, the planting and cutting is done by hand instead of by machinery, and there is no irrigation at all attempted, nor is there as yet any labor-saving device to enable the vast quantities of cane to be transported to the crushing mills, such as, for example, one sees in a well-conducted sugar plantation in the Hawaiian Islands.

Kaiser's Gift to London's Lord Mayor.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Emperor William has presented to the Lord Mayor of London, Frank Green, his photograph and autograph as a souvenir of his Majesty's visit to England on the occasion of the funeral of Queen Victoria.

Congress of Anti-Duellists Meets.

LEIPSIC, Oct. 19.—A congress of anti-duellists opened here to-day.

HALL CAINE SEEKS POLITICAL FAME

Wants a Seat in the Isle of Man Parliament.

Advocates Sweeping Changes Which Might Be in Platform of National Reform Party.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Hall Caine has consented to become a candidate for the Isle of Man Parliament in behalf of the town of Ramsay. His opponent is a local lawyer. Mr. Caine's address has created consternation even among his own supporters, for he advocates sweeping changes that might well be planks in a national platform of some great reform party.

First of all, Mr. Caine wants to nationalize the steamship service connecting the Isle of Man with England, running it without profit. Then he applies himself to the Manx steam and street railroads, and would furnish the same radical system to them. Land must be treated in a somewhat similar manner, the Manx Parliament controlling the drainage, cultivation, and tree planting. The banks are included in this nationalization scheme, by which Mr. Caine believes that such financial scandals as occurred in the Isle of Man last year would be avoided.

Mr. Caine justifies these apparently unprofitable national undertakings by pointing out that the primary factor in Manx prosperity is the island's popularity as a holiday resort, and that it must prosper or decline as it meets the needs of the visitors. With a parting reference to the necessity for a reform of the system of representation, and ridding the legal system of its anachronistic superfluities, the author commits himself and his "programme into the hands of the intelligent citizens of Ramsay."

The Isle of Man is administered, according to its own laws, by the Court of Tynwald, which consists of the Governor, appointed by the crown; the Council for Public Affairs, chiefly composed of judicial and ecclesiastical dignitaries, appointed by the crown, and a representative Assembly, termed the House of Keys, composed of twenty-four members, chosen, on property qualification, for seven years, by the six Sheadings, or local sub-divisions, and the four municipalities of the island. The Channel Islands are also administered according to their own laws and customs, each by a Lieutenant Governor, with judicial and other functionaries, and a States Assembly, partly elective.

LOWELL BANK TROUBLE.

Counsel for Missing Employes Named—Settlement Thought Likely.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 19.—The Merchants' National Bank opened and closed its doors at the usual hours to-day and nothing out of the ordinary developed to interfere with its business, despite the surprising absence of the teller, Albert G. Smith, and the bookkeeper, Lewis K. Swift. It is true that a slight depression in business was noticed, and inquiries respecting balances were more numerous, but the run for which the Directors had prepared did not materialize. The bank held money enough to square accounts with all depositors.

The most interesting development of the day was the engagement of counsel to represent the interests of the missing men. This information leads to the conclusion that terms in the direction of a settlement are soon to be submitted to the Directors.

The only information of the probable loss was given this morning by one of the Directors, Judge Charles Lilley, who, when asked as to whether or not the report that the loss was $90,000 was likely to be an exaggeration, replied that he believed it would turn out to be an exaggeration.

The whereabouts of Smith and Swift may be known to their wives, their lawyers, and the Directors of the bank, but all efforts upon the part of others to trace them have proved unavailing.

At a meeting of the bank Directors tonight the affair was discussed from beginning to end, but at the close of the meeting the Directors were unwilling to make any statement.

CHICAGO UNION MAN FINED.

Punished by United States Court for Violating a Strike Injunction.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—After a trial lasting more than three days Edward E. Besette, a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, was fined $250 and costs in the United States Court today for violating the injunction issued by Federal Judge Baker against the strikers of the W. B. Conkey Company at Hammond.

The court declined to receive bond. In giving his ruling Judge Baker said Besette was tried on the theory that he was a co-conspirator with the strikers who violated the injunction.

ENGLAND'S PATENT LAWS.

Complaint that Their Inadequacy Drives Best Inventive Ability to America —The Outlook's Comment.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Lord Rosebery's speech at Birmingham, on Oct. 15, on the "Sin of National Self-Complacency," has elicited many appreciations in the weeklies. One of the most interesting of these is the appeal of a would-be patentee for a revision of the British patent laws. He declares that the British authorities issue a dozen so-called patents for practically the same invention, and then leave all the applicants to fight out their rights in the courts.

"Let our Government," he says, "give us American patent laws. Let us encourage inventors to stay at home. We need all the brains we can get hold of; let not America drain away too much of our best."

The Outlook, commenting on the above, says: "England thus complacently allows the United States, by superior patent laws, to drain away inventive skill so much needed in England."

PECULIAR IRISH PLAN.

Boer War Colonel Arthur Lynch Proposed by Nationalists as a Candidate for Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Nationalists of Galway have selected Arthur Lynch to contest the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the elevation of Martin H. F. Morris, eldest son of Lord Morris and Killanin, to the peerage. Lord Morris died Sept. 8.

Mr. Lynch contested the constituency as a Parnellite in 1892. He served as a Colonel with the Second Irish Brigade on the Boer side, operating in Natal under Gen. Botha, and afterward in the Orange Free State. When Pretoria fell Mr. Lynch returned to France, where he is now. He would doubtless be arrested if he returned to Ireland.

COMMENTS ON NAVAL ESTIMATES.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The Neueste Nachrichten says the report that President Roosevelt aims at a considerable increase of the navy is confirmed by the next naval estimates, which ask for $22,000,000 more, which would be double the amount of the appropriation for the German Navy until March 31, 1902. The paper adds:

"The American Navy becomes a more important power every year and all other seafaring nations must earnestly consider it."

The National Zeitung says: "President Roosevelt's proposed increase of the navy can nowhere excite distrust. The more the United States participates in the world's politics the better for each single power. The greater the number of possible diplomatic combinations, the greater the liberty of action.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGE.

Major Harlow Resigns—President Tenders Vacant Commissionership to W. D. Foulke.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Major John R. Harlow, member of the United States Civil Service Commission, has tendered his resignation to the President, and will be transferred back to the St. Louis Post Office under the present Postmaster. Major Harlow has the hearty good will of the President, and the transfer is made in recognition of his past service both in civil and military positions. The President has tendered the vacant Commissionership to William Dudley Foulke.

Mr. Foulke was born in New York City in 1848, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1869 and from the Columbia Law School in 1871. He removed to Indiana in 1876, where he became a member of the State Senate, President of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, the American Woman's Suffrage Association, and the American Proportional Representation League. As Chairman of a special commission of the National Civil Service Reform League, he conducted several examinations of the civil service. In 1893 he acted as Chairman of the Suffrage Congress at the World's Columbian Exposition. He is the author of "Slav or Saxon," "Life of Oliver P. Morton," and "Maya, a Story of Yucatan."

CROSSTOWN HORSE CAR WRECKED

Broadway Car Crashes Into It at Twenty-eighth Street.

A north-bound Columbus Avenue car was speeding up Broadway last night when, at Twenty-eighth Street, it crashed into an east-bound cross-town horse car, almost wrecking it. Nobody was injured, but a number of women passengers in both cars became hysterical.

The driver of the horse car said that his brake failed to work when he attempted to stop the car before crossing Broadway. He had pulled the horses up, but when he saw that they would be run into by his own car, he let them go ahead and tried to make the other side of Broadway.

The Columbus Avenue car was going along at a rapid rate, but the motorman saw the impending danger, and reversed his lever. He could not, however, bring his car to a full stop, and it struck the horse car directly in the centre. The side of the horse car was smashed, and every pane of glass in the Columbus Avenue car was knocked out.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

An Immense Dress Goods Transaction

Finest Imported French Broadcloths, Black and Colored, At the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Success is cumulative—it makes success all the more successful—but the basis of any retail store's prosperity is merchandise. It is ours. We have made some of the most unprecedented Dress Goods sales in the history of the dry goods business—they have been revolutionary—they have taught Brooklyn to expect of us these commanding movements in merchandise—they have focused upon us the eye of every maker and importer the country over—and brought us offers from all who have large lots to turn quickly into money. Here's a case in point. One of the biggest and best importers in this country came to us; he wanted to exchange his whole stock of French broadcloths for cash. It meant an enormous transaction, but the past justified it. We made the deal, and now offer you the best and largest lot of imported French broadcloths at the lowest prices ever known in the history of the dry goods business.

And best of all, they are new goods, the most fashionable fabrics of to-day, qualities that are sold everywhere at $2.50 to $3.50, at a saving of $1.25 to $2.00 a yard—a beautiful satin finish that will retain its lustre after sponging, 52 inches wide, every yard absolutely guaranteed perfect in every respect—and all the colors that are wanted—this only half tells the story; come and see them. Here are the prices and the colors:

$1.25, Actually Worth $2.50 and $2.75
CASTOR, TAN, MYRTLE, BROWN, NAVY, ROYAL, GARNET, BOTTLE GREEN, PLUM, BLACK.

$1.49, Actually Worth $3.00 and $3.50
ROYAL, NAVY, TAN, GARNET, GREEN, BROWN, CASTOR, GRAY, BLACK, MODE.

Rare Sale of Women's Tailored Suits.

$32.00 for Regular $45.00 to $110.00 Suits.

The price on paper seems almost fictitious, but truth is sometimes stranger than fiction—this is one of the cases. They are the most stylish, richest and best productions of one of New York's very best tailors—a chance that is seldom offered—many are exact copies of French makers, such as Paquin, Frances and Doucet. The styles are superior and include blouse and Eton effects, as well as hip seam coats, cutaways and Norfolks—the colors conform with this season's fashions and materials are the very newest, including basket-ware cheviots, polka dot cloths, broadcloths, wide wale corduroys, velveteens, etc. Every suit is handsomely lined with taffeta silk—sizes principally 34, 36 and 38, bust measurement—all at $32.00 each, and they are regular $45.00 and up to $110.00 suits.

New Waists for All Women.

Exceptional Prices on All.

The very newest conceits of the season, flannel, silk and corduroy—designs to suit every taste and prices to meet all kinds of expenditures:

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Wool flannel waist, cardinal, navy, black, light blue and pink, tucked front, stock collar.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—Black mercerized sateen waists, tucked back and front, detachable collar.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—500 assorted French flannel waists in a variety of models, including the well-known Derby make, tailor stitched, fancy stock collars; also a pretty velvet, trimmed in black and colors; in this lot a twilled flannel waist, tucked yoke, elaborately embroidered, at $1.98.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98 AND $4.25—French flannel waists in black, light blue, pink, old rose, cream, green and navy, in a variety of models; very elegant embroidery effects in this lot.

AT $2.98, $3.98 AND $4.98—Corduroy waists, black, navy, garnet, hunter's green, brown and tan, narrow and wide wale.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.25—A splendid lot of taffeta silk waists in black and colors, made with ten rows of space tucking, crochet button, stock collar and silk bow.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00—Taffeta silk waists in black and colors, made button back, yoke effect of tucks in front; also a pretty model hemstitched effect; also button back.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50—Taffeta silk waists in assorted colors and black, made with three tucks each side, tailor stitched fancy stock collar with tabs and buckle; also choice peau de soie silk waists in a variety of models, all at $4.98.

Wrappers.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—Flannelette Kimona Wrappers in blue and pink stripes, plain border.

AT $1.49. REGULAR $1.98—Daisy cloth, solid colors, pink and blue, with white border.

Colored Petticoats.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Mercerized petticoats in a number of models, some deep accordion pleated flounce, others deep ruffle with ruche.

An Uncommon Corset Offer.

At 98c. for $1.25 to $4.25 Sorts.

1,000 pairs of Augustine and Sonnette corsets, mostly straight fronts, black, white and gray, all up-to-date models, medium length, made of fine coutille and black Italian cloth, some of them boned with real whalebone; sizes 18 to 30; also in this lot broken sizes of ZZ, C. P. and P. D. corsets, all at the same price, 98c. per pair.

Upholstery News of Value.

Curtains at Big Re

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1901.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1901. 20 PAGES.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

JUDGE JACOB BRENNER, the Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Brooklyn Republicans, having noticed that a slight disturbance will cause a man to lose his mental grip frequently, has taken advantage of that knowledge. Near his desk at the campaign headquarters stands an armchair. When any one desires to see him the Judge invites him to be seated, at the same time motioning his visitor to the chair. If the debate becomes confidential the visitor very naturally grasps both arms of the chair and starts as if to move nearer to the Judge. But he is brought to a sudden halt, for the chair does not follow him. It is nailed to the floor.

"You see," said the Judge, "men frequently come here intending to 'sawdust' me, and they usually begin by saying 'You see, it's this way,' and proceed to hitch the chair nearer. They find themselves fast to the floor, become confused, and then I have them."

◆ ◆ ◆

Though the Duke of Alba and Berwick, who died at the Holland House the other day, was one of the best known of the Spanish noblemen, his name does not appear in Burke's Peerage or other standard works of the sort, even though his was an English title. This fact has occasioned considerable comment among people interested in that sort of thing. Peerage directories of Continental Europe refer to him as "Duke of Alba and Berwick" or "Berwick and Alba," indiscriminately, but although Berwick is in Great Britain and the dignity was created by an English sovereign with all due formality, and has regularly descended ever since, it is ignored in England and treated as non-existent. The reason for this is that the title was created by James II. for his natural son.

The family name of the Duke of Alba to-day is Stuart. After James II. ceased to reign he created many titles of nobility, and the legality of these for a long time puzzled the peerage experts.

The Berwick dukedom has been consistently ignored in Great Britain, except among the ultra-Jacobites of Scotland, by whom it has always been treated as a genuine existent dignity all the more sacred because identified with the royal house of Stuart.

It is a curious coincidence, too, that the Duke of Alba should have died at the Holland House. The passing away of the descendant of the notorious oppressor of the Netherlands before the rise of William the Silent at the New York hostelry, named for the Low Countries, may be compared with the sinking of the last Spanish warship of Cervera's fleet, the Maria Teresa, about fifty miles off Cat Island, where Columbus first landed and the Spanish power in the Western world began.

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. Mathew D. Mann, who was one of the guests at a luncheon given at the Manhattan Hotel Wednesday to members of the State Medical Society, by its President, Dr. Henry L. Elsner of Syracuse, there related this incident. On the first day of the visit to Buffalo of President McKinley, Dr. Herman Mynter walked up to the President and said: "Mr. President, I am a Dane by birth, but an American citizen. I am a warm supporter of your Administration. I have no favor to ask."

On the day of the shooting Dr. Mynter was one of the first physicians to reach the President. Mr. McKinley said to him: "Doctor, I remember you. Now I have a favor to ask. I want you to save my life."

◆ ◆ ◆

Before Secretary of State John T. McDonough took up residence in Albany he resided in Chautauqua County. Recently he was telling about the constituents of Mr. Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly. "They are different from the residents of Chautauqua County of sixty years ago," he said. "When I lived up in Mr. Nixon's district they used to tell a story about a member of the Assembly who walked the entire distance from his home to the capital, sawed wood during the session of the Legislature to pay for his board, and then walked back home carrying his $300 salary with him. On one occasion, it is related that he received by messenger, a note from Mrs. Seward, the wife of the Governor, stating that she would be 'at home' at 9 o'clock that evening. He looked at the messenger and said: 'Home is a darned good place for any woman at that hour. I am glad that she is so sensible.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Here is an extract from a letter written from San Francisco by an Episcopal clergyman to a friend in this city. The writer was a guest on the private train that John Pierpont Morgan provided for use of delegates bound for the Episcopal Convention in that city:

"I had never seen Mr. Morgan, and his simplicity of manner as host was a never-ending source of surprise to me. Here is an instance that made a distinct impression on me. The train was held five hours in Ogden, Utah, while Bishop Potter went to Salt Lake City to deliver a sermon. We dined at a hotel in the town, and returned to the train, where a general conversation was begun. One very austere member of the party took up a line of acute hypothetical and learned conversation with Mr. Morgan, who listened patiently for some time and made noncommittal answers or comments. When the gentleman concluded Mr. Morgan was silent for some time and the members of the party separated.

"Mr. Morgan was still sitting where he had been from the first, and as the others left he turned to me and said: 'Doctor, I have a little verbal puzzle for you. It is this: A little wooden man with a little wooden mallet, when he hears the clock strike 1 strikes two, how many times does he strike in twenty-four hours?'

"I replied: 'I should think he would strike four times if he struck two times each time he heard the clock strike 1 in twenty-four hours.'

"'So he would if he heard it,' answered Mr. Morgan, delighted as a child with his joke."

◆ ◆ ◆

Alfred G. Vanderbilt was standing in the corridor of the Waldorf-Astoria the other day waiting for a telephone connection when a "bounder" came up to him and said:

"I say, Vanderbilt, I have a jolly good tip on the second race at Morris Park this afternoon. Don't you want to make a hazard with me to get some bookmaker's money?"

"I can't afford it," replied the possessor of forty or fifty millions. "I'm saving up to buy a new automobile, and I can't take any chances gambling."

◆ ◆ ◆

"H. McK. Twombly probably gets his name in the papers oftener than any man in the country not in politics," said "Ned" Worth at the Holland House the other day. "And it is due to the fact that he is the most progressive and alert man of mature years in your so-called Four Hundred. I had occasion to see him on some business the other day and looked over the day's newspapers to see if I could get a line on where I might find him. I counted eighteen different paragraphs where his name was printed in connection either with social functions at Morristown or Madison, N. J.; the Baltusrol Golf Club, a horse show, a county fair, and a euchre party, or with several financial deals at his Broad Street office or elsewhere. I located him in Philadelphia after two hours of telephoning. He informed me he was then on his way to a train for New York. In the early evening I found him on a ferryboat going to his home in New Jersey."

◆ ◆ ◆

Helen Morton's husband, Comte Louis de Talleyrand-Périgord, is doubly lucky in having both a rich wife and a rich mother. From both of them he is said to have received a comfortable dowry at the time of his marriage. That from his mother, the Duchess de Sagan, was a million and a half francs in cash, and her hotel in the Rue St. Dominique, in which latter he will set up housekeeping.

◆ ◆ ◆

United States Supreme Court Justice Rufus W. Peckham owned a picturesque farm at Altamont, a short distance from Albany, up to a short time ago. His family spent their Summers at this farm, which was contiguous to the farms of several other wealthy Albany families. One evening early in the last Autumn the Judge took a turn about his farm. The hired man had cut hay during the day. The crop was not as bountiful as it might have been, or as great as the Judge had anticipated. The newly cut grass was spread about, as is the case on all farms, to allow it to dry so that it might be placed in the barn. The Judge, as he glanced over the meadow, was displeased. He showed it. Turning to the hired man, he said to him:

"It seems to me that your methods are very lax. Why are you not more particular in scraping up the hay? All over the field you have left little dribblings."

The hired man looked hard at the Judge and then answered: "Why, that is the crop."

◆ ◆ ◆

William Langley, (generally called "Billy" by his numerous friends,) who made such a record this past season with the schooner Montauk—to which he transferred his flag from the Comet in the Spring—prides himself on his steadfast prediction before the races that the contests for America's Cup would be so close that there would have been three minutes' difference between the Columbia and Shamrock II. at the finish. He reasoned thus: "If the racing boats Amorita, El Mida, Quisetta, and Muriel ran so close, such racing machines as Columbia and Shamrock II. could not fail to be nip and tuck if there was a race. It was no guessing," he adds, candidly, "but simply a matter of figuring on averages, and figures don't lie in yachting, no matter what they may do in other things."

◆ ◆ ◆

While addressing John A. Rockefeller's Bible class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, last Thursday evening, Booker T. Washington said that in organizing the Tuskegee Institute, lack of funds made it necessary to use some rather dilapidated structures as school buildings. An old negro employed about the place was instructed by Mr. Washington one morning to clean out a rickety lean-to which was to be used for school purposes.

"You must be a stranger around here, Boss," remonstrated the old darky, "to want that henhouse cleaned out by daylight."

◆ ◆ ◆

Miss Herron, who was the runner-up in the contest for the women's golf championship at Baltusrol, is named Lucy Hayes Herron, in compliment to the wife of the late President Hayes. Miss Hayes's father, John W. Herron, was a law partner of Gen. Hayes in the days before he became President. He is particularly known in Cincinnati for his skill as a whist player, even though he held by appointment the office of United States District Attorney for the District of Southern Ohio. Miss Herron's elder sister is the wife of Henry W. Taft, civil Governor of the Philippines.

◆ ◆ ◆

There is at least one reporter in Brooklyn who dreads an assignment to see Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Democratic organization. Mr. McLaughlin is known to be a most difficult man for newspaper reporters to handle, generally, and when they do go to see "the old man" they treat him with extravagant courtesy. On one occasion last week, when he had talked more freely than is his custom, Mr. McLaughlin told what he believed to be a funny story. It was an old one to most of those present, but when the old gentleman had finished they laughed dutifully—all save one. He stood leaning against the back of a chair, and looked at nothing with a bowed expression. Mr. McLaughlin turned sharply around and said to him:

"You don't seem to like my stories; I don't think I will tell you anything again."

Realizing his mistake, the young man guffawed, and said: "Of course I liked the story."

But he has not yet been able to remedy his mistake, and while other reporters visit Mr. McLaughlin, he remains disconsolately on the stoop of the great man's house and gets his utterances at second hand.

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Henry Irving's prodigality toward servants was well illustrated a few years ago, when he was at Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. He gave the driver of the break, which daily ran to Au Sable Chasm, $50 in two weeks, and feed the other servants with like recklessness. The guests of the hotel grew very indignant, because there was no getting along with the employes, who almost literally fought among themselves to minister to the needs of the English actor and sadly neglected the rest of the guests.

◆ ◆ ◆

A story about the late James G. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford. Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut wanted to obtain a charter for a new corporation which he represented, and the opposition called Mr. Batterson as their star witness. He was asked by his own side only two questions.

"You have lived in Hartford a great many years, Mr. Batterson?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Are you in favor of granting this charter?"

"No, Sir."

Here his lawyers rested, leaving the rest to chance, knowing that Mr. Batterson could keep his end up in any verbal battle with ex-Gov. Waller. The latter began by asking:

"Mr. Batterson, you have lived here many years?"

"I have."

"Well, Sir," added Gov. Waller, "it is my wish that you may live in Hartford many more years. That is all, Sir."

Thus was Mr. Batterson's opportunity to talk shelved. Gov. Waller knew his man.

◆ ◆ ◆

Just back from Europe a music lover brings this story of the great Italian tenor Tamagno. He gave a supper in his sumptuous villa at Varese, to which he invited all the local authorities and many of his personal friends. The invitations stated that "while waiting for the hour of supper, which is fixed for 11 P. M., there will be music, to begin at 9." One of the local authorities replied, thanking him for the invitation, adding, however, that he would come at 11 punctually.

Tamagno, indignant at such a slight to his voice in favor of his supper, replied: "As the supper is easy offered as a reward to those who have the patience to hear me sing, I pray you instead to come to dinner with me to-morrow at noon, assuring you that I will not sing."

◆ ◆ ◆

There is no family which has left so many landmarks as the Vanderbilts in their progress up the avenue. It was only recently that the residence of the old Commodore near Washington Square was destroyed for business purposes, and the original Vanderbilt cottage still exists on Staten Island. The Vanderbilt mansion on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue still remains. The first floor is occupied by a piano store and the rest is rented in studios. It is now the property of Frederick Gebhard and his sister, Mrs. Neilson. Mr. Gebhard has used the first story in which to store his furniture pending his sojourn in South Dakota. Mrs. Neilson lives next door and has charge of the property. The house is very little changed since the old days. It forms one of a bunch of memories on the same corner. Opposite, on Fifteenth Street, is the old Manhattan Club, now a studio building, and on the southeast corner is the Hanover, formerly the Haight, house. These houses have been modified but slightly in their alterations for business purposes.

◆ ◆ ◆

A great many wealthy men never carry any money in their pockets except "carfare," because they have their check books to liquidate any incidental expenditures. It is related that quite recently in Washington, Senator Hanna was requested to get off the car because he was in the predicament of being penniless at the moment, when a fellow-passenger recognized him and paid the fare.

The other day, Frank Gould had to borrow a "fare" from a friend because he did not find in his pocket the requisite nickel, on a Broadway car.

◆ ◆ ◆

Rutherfurd Stuyvesant's return to America always gives an air of bustle to the old-fashioned locality of Stuyvesant Square, and the lights gleaming in the great mansion give this neighborhood of other days once more a festive appearance. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant is really Stuyvesant Rutherfurd. He changed his name in order to benefit by an inheritance from his Stuyvesant relatives. He is a brother of Winthrop Rutherfurd and Mrs. Henry White, the wife of the Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of St. James. Mr. Stuyvesant has many ideas of another day, and one of these is the employment of a barber, who comes each day to shave him. Now valets are supposed to perform this service, but in former years Mr. Stuyvesant always went to a certain barber's in the vicinity, and his advent in this country brings great joy to the shop, as he is the star customer.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Yznaga, grandmother of the present Duke of Manchester, is in New York and stopping at a small hotel on Fifth Avenue. Although now nearly threescore, Mrs. Yznaga preserves many of the qualities which made her a very popular woman in her youth. She tells a story with a charming grace and still sings, sitting back in a great armchair in the evening after dinner with a cigarette—smoking as only a woman who has lived in the tropics can do, and making it absolutely fascinating. The songs she sings are mostly Spanish, or the folk songs of Cuba and the creole chansons of Louisiana. Mme. Calvé, whose Carmen is so well known and who is a perfect type of this character, has the same charming manner in singing. Recently she went to a small dinner and after the meal voluntarily offered to sing, sitting in a great chair and scorning an accompanist. It was a very graceful way of acknowledging the hospitality offered her, as the guests and the hostess hardly expected she would "oblige" on this occasion.

◆ ◆ ◆

Much surprise was manifested recently because Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs stated that she did not like California and that she did not intend, unless it became absolutely necessary, to go there. Mrs. Oelrichs has made no secret of her dislike for the Golden Gate and has said so on many occasions, with that charming frankness and honesty of expression for which she is noted. However, Virginia City and not San Francisco was the place of Mrs. Oelrichs's childhood. She never lived but for a few years of her life in San Francisco. Until ten years of age she was in Nevada, and after that she went to a convent, and when she was still a very young girl came with her mother to New York. San Francisco was the stage of some sad events in her girlhood, including the domestic troubles of her parents. She was at school at the time, and there is no reason why she should feel any affection toward San Francisco, where she passed so little of her life.

◆ ◆ ◆

Miss Sallie Hewitt is at present one of the well-known figures in the district where the Cooper Union stands. Miss Hewitt comes in from Ringwood very frequently and is interested heart and soul in the Museum of Decorative Art, which is situated in the Cooper Union. This museum

OCT 20 1901

has had so many things given it and has besides, through the donations of the New-itt family so increased its collection that to-day it is considered as a rival of many of the museums in Europe. And yet New Yorkers never think of bothering about these things. The particular set in which Miss Hewitt moves consists of the very best and the most intellectual people in society, and those who are interested in the collection are constantly adding to it.

◆ ◆ ◆

King Leopold of Belgium, who, it is said, contemplates paying a visit to this country, figured in an amusing incident the other day. He was driving near Brussels in his automobile, accompanied by a gentleman with whom he was conversing in English, which tongue the monarch speaks fluently. They stopped at the farmhouse of one of his subjects to get a drink of milk. King Leopold continued his conversation in English, and the farmer's wife, not recognizing him, remarked to her husband:

"I wonder what the long-nosed Englishman will give us for that bowl of milk?"

"The long-nosed Englishman will give you his portrait," said the King, addressing her in her native tongue as he handed her a five-franc piece.

Then he drove off, leaving the astonished woman gazing alternately after him and at the effigy on the coin.

◆ ◆ ◆

A stout, jolly-faced woman of middle age entered the office of Clerk McKenna of the District Attorney's office the other day and inquired if she would be allowed to see her husband who was imprisoned in the Tombs. Mr. McKenna informed her that she could and asked her the name of her husband.

"John Smith," she replied. Mr. McKenna went through his books and discovered that six men of the name of John Smith were prisoners in the City Prison.

"There are six John Smiths entered here," he said to the woman, "so if you can tell me where he lived and how old he is, possibly I can find you the right man."

"I haven't seen him in five years," said the woman, "and I have no idea where he lives and don't remember his age. I tell you what you can do, though. Let me go over to the prison and have a look at all the John Smiths and I am pretty sure that I can pick out my husband. It is possible that he may recognize me if I don't him."

◆ ◆ ◆

Late one night a young reporter employed in the Washington bureau of a newspaper was sent to the house of Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill to get information about the developments in an important matter then occupying the attention of the State Department. Some time after he had rung the bell a window was raised and Dr. Hill's head appeared. The reporter apologized for waking him and told what he was after. Urbane as usual, Dr. Hill readily consented to enlighten the reporter through the window.

"The situation," said Dr. Hill, "has undergone a considerable change. I must necessarily be guarded in my language, but you will readily grasp my meaning when I say that in the words of Cicero"—and here a considerable flood of Latin fell upon the head of the reporter, whose knowledge of Latin was limited to some hazy recollections of the division of Gaul into three parts.

"I don't quite catch that, Dr. Hill," he ventured, when the flood had subsided.

"Indeed?" replied the Assistant Secretary, with an air of surprise. "Then I will try to make my meaning plainer," and this time a considerable volume of Greek descended from the window. A third inquiry from the reporter brought forth some German, followed on the fourth attack by French. All the time Dr. Hill wore an air of great urbanity and seemed to be fairly exuding information. The reporter thanked him feebly.

"Not at all necessary," said Dr. Hill as he pulled down the window and went back to bed.

The reporter walked on all sides of the sidewalk on his way back, and was thought by unprejudiced observers to be under the influence of liquor. The next day Dr. Hill met the chief of the bureau to which the young man was attached, and the chief remarked that his reporter had not been able to get much out of Dr. Hill the previous night.

"Indeed?" said Dr. Hill, in an interested tone. "And yet, do you know, I really gave him some very important information."

◆ ◆ ◆

Princess Marie of Denmark, who, it is said, is coming to America in the early Spring, is the wife of Prince Valdemar of Denmark. She was the Princess d'Orléans, a daughter of the late Duc de Chartres and a sister of the late Prince Henri d'Orléans. In Denmark they call her "the little fireman," because of her interest in and her efforts in behalf of the fire brigades. One of her chief objects in coming to America is to see with her own eyes the working of our marvelous system of protection from fire. She has done much to perfect the fire protection of Denmark, and her attention was first drawn to the matter and her interest riveted by a book describing the work of American firemen.

◆ ◆ ◆

The recent changes in the weather caused quite an epidemic of colds among members of the theatrical profession. As a result every actor and every manager one met had a prescription for colds. They ran all the way from hot mustard baths for the feet to cold applications for the head.

Managers Lederer, Klaw, Frohman, Erlanger, and others met and, of course, as several had colds, all the others began to give them their cures. Finally, Mr. Klaw spoke up.

"Well, we may not be able to cure one another, but I have discovered, after carefully reading through the 'Home Doctor,' a sure cure for colds in leading ladies and leading men."

Immediately every manager began to beg for the remedy, for each had and was suffering from actors and actresses with bad colds. At first Mr. Klaw refused to part with it. At last he relented and said:

"Stop their salaries and put a rising actor in their places. Under this treatment I have seen colds that had resisted all medicines for days cured in a few hours. Try it."

Each swore he would.

◆ ◆ ◆

Capt. Störmer of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm recently described the experience of an American young lady who visited London and was shown some of the sights by a boastful Englishman.

"Here is a cannon captured at Bunker Hill," said the Englishman.

"How appropriate!" exclaimed the young lady.

"I must explain," said the gentleman tauntingly, "that this cannon was captured from the Americans by the English."

The young lady retorted: "Well, you have the cannon; we have the Hill!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Russell Sage appeared at the morning service of the Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, not long ago in a new suit of clothes. Every one who sat behind him discovered it was new and also that it was a ready-made suit by the large tag giving the waist measure, fastened to the coat so that it was in evidence just above the back of the pew. Mrs. Sage early discovered it and communicated the fact to her husband. First he angled for it over his shoulder—then he tried to reach it from below. The members of the congregation were becoming quite interested in his quest when, during the singing of a hymn, he gave a sweep up with his arm and captured it and put it in his pocket.

◆ ◆ ◆

President Morgan G. Bulkeley of the Aetna Life Insurance Company and ex-Governor of Connecticut tells the following story of his son: One day, while Governor, he was in conference with some of his friends, when his son came in, and one of the men remarked, "Well, Governor, I suppose you expect this youngster to be either President of the United States or President of the Aetna Life Insurance Company."

"Which would you rather be, Bud," the Governor asked, "President of the United States or President of the Aetna?"

After some hesitation the answer came, "I don't want to be either, dad; I want to be a locomotive engineer on the New Haven Railroad."

◆ ◆ ◆

Justice Jerome, after a hard night of speechmaking, was refreshing himself in a little restaurant. With him were several friends, and he was telling them of one campaign experience which had escaped the busy men of the press.

"It was this way," said the Justice. "I had finished speaking in a little hall over on the east side. The place was packed. I had several other talks to make that night, and wanted to get away as soon as possible. Two men noticed my predicament and came up behind me. They led me through a rear door down under the little stage and through a queer sort of a passage out into the street. The place seemed sort of familiar to me, but I could not remember when, if ever, I had been there.

"'Look here, Judge, you ought to know this place,' said one of my guides. 'Don't you remember when you broke in that door and captured all of us. You held court in the hall. We never thought we would want to do you a favor, but the way you treated our brother made us change our minds about you. Good night and good luck.'

"Their brother had been brought before me a week before, and I suspected that there was something wrong with the evidence. I postponed the case and the witnesses disappeared. It was one of those put-up jobs to put the fellow away until after election. I have a notion those three brothers will vote for me."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Favorites have so generally won the horse races this season," observes the veteran sporting man, Charles Read, from his favorite seat in the Hoffman House, "that the result is that nearly all of the bookmakers are broke and out of business. Out of eighty-six bookmakers that opened books at the beginning of the season only thirty-five continue to do business. As I said, the success of the favorites has done them up. The public always backs the favorites, and I can tell you the 'scoop' has been very thorough this season."

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. William Wilberforce Baldwin, the American physician who was consulted by the late Queen Victoria, and has been consulted by the Pope and a host of other folk only a little less famous, likes to tell how he was received by his first titled patient. Young and quite unknown, and fresh from hard study in Germany, he had opened an office in Florence, Italy. For a long time he had no patients of any consequence, but soon reports of the Yankee doctor's skill began to get abroad. They came to the ears of the Hon. Mrs. Palmer, an English woman, who was very old, very rich, very eccentric, and very much of an invalid. She lived all alone with her servants in a big old palace, and here she summoned the young American. He came and was ushered into her room.

It was a big, musty apartment, and at the far end he discerned a large four-poster. His feet click-clacked painfully on the tiled floor as he set out toward it. When he approached the curtains were thrust aside and an elaborate and most stately nightcap appeared, while its owner demanded shrilly:

"Well, young man, what are you doing here?"

"I am Dr. Baldwin," he replied.

The nightcap was greatly agitated while the old lady seemed to be struggling for words.

"You Dr. Baldwin?" she asked incredulously.

"Yes."

"Good Lord! What an infant!"

◆ ◆ ◆

The story from San Francisco that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan placed a financial value on the minutes of his time and charged an applicant for an interview of two minutes recalls that favorite expression of the late Jay Gould that his time during working hours was worth to him $50 a minute. He would never wait for a delinquent appointment. Once the late Henry N. Smith was several minutes late in keeping an appointment with Mr. Gould in his Fifth Avenue residence, by reason, he alleged, of a block in the street that impeded the progress of his cab.

"I consider," tartly observed Mr. Gould, "that you owe me $200 for two minutes' lost time, as in that period I could have signed this batch of letters."

"I'll match you—head or tail—whether I owe you double the amount or nothing."

"I don't believe in gambling—"

"With horses or cards you mean," interposed the genial and sporty Henry N. Smith, who was even then beginning to dream of the stock farm in New Jersey he subsequently owned. He added, "Come—head—or tails?"

"Head," said Mr. Gould slowly, watching the half dollar silver piece turned in the air by Mr. Smith describe a parabolic curve and fall on the rug at his feet in the little hall reception room where he always received his visitors.

"Tails," shouted Smith, kneeling and carefully inspecting the upturned face of the coin. "Tails," he repeated with almost childish glee.

Mr. Gould took out his pocketbook and selected therefrom four one hundred dollar bills and placed them in the extended palm of the visitor.

Before leaving, Mr. Gould naïvely gave Mr. Smith a "point" for a quick turn in the market the next morning, by which Smith lost, before he put his stop order, some $200,000, whereupon he sought an interview with the great financier.

"I guess I got tails this time," dryly observed Mr. Gould as Mr. Smith finished his tale of woe. He added, "Let me see, what was it you said, Henry? Ah, yes, double or quits."

"I am satisfied," shouted Smith, rushing from him to tell the story to the crowd at Del's.

◆ ◆ ◆

A certain Unitarian minister of Greater New York is determined that his young daughter shall not know the dark side of orthodox religion. The miss went to the country with her mother during the past Summer, and there found a playmate in the youthful daughter of a village teacher. One day the following conversation was overheard:

"You've told a story," said the village girl accusingly. "Don't you know where folks go that tell stories?"

"No," replied the New York miss. "Where do they go?"

"They go to hell."

"Where's hell?"

"Why, Mamie Blank! You a minister's daughter and don't know where hell is!"

"Well, I don't care," answered the accused, "I never was in a geography class in my life."

◆ ◆ ◆

It was always a mystery to their mutual friends why Gov. Tilden and Gov. Dorsheimer were such close friends. The irrepressible Tom Ochiltree tells a story in elucidation, which he naïvely attributes to his close friend, Henry Watterson. Here is the story:

"In the library in Tilden's mansion, in Gramercy Park, stood a marble bust, a replica by Canova's Napoleon I.—it may have been the original, come to think of it.

"One day, passing the bust, with Mr. Tilden characteristically leaning on his arm and whispering into his attentive ear, Gov. Dorsheimer stopped and admiringly exclaimed:

"'What a splendid work! A masterpiece! The most speaking, living marble I have ever seen!'

And he looked down on Mr. Tilden convincingly, asking:

"Who is the sculptor?"

"Why, that is not me—it is Napoleon!" replied Mr. Tilden, in evident pleasure and pride, adding, "It does look like me, doesn't it?"

"Would be taken for you anywhere and by every one," responded Mr. Dorsheimer, who knew so well how to excite the vanity of his host—one of his most marked characteristics, by the way.

"After that," continues the genial Thomas from Texas, "Dorsheimer stood high in Tilden's esteem." And you can easily believe one of those famous Johannisburghs was opened—that which sold at his estate sale at $75 per bottle.

Col. Ochiltree continues: "Dorsheimer could not keep the story to himself and told it to Henry Watterson. So the next time that Watterson called on the Sage of Gramercy Park, as the papers used then to call Mr. Tilden, he tried the same game; but it didn't work so far as opening of the bottle was concerned, for the old gentleman merely observed:

"Oh, that is a frequent mistake since made originally by Dorsheimer. I will admit that I bear a striking resemblance to the great Napoleon, but anybody can recognize that bust as his."

President's Church Membership.

THOUGH President Roosevelt has been a member of the Dutch Reformed Church or Collegiate Church of New York City for twenty-seven years, yet ten days ago if he had been asked what church he was a member of, he could not have given an absolutely sure answer. He could have replied that he had joined the Dutch Reformed Church as a boy of sixteen, had attended it regularly since, was going to a related church, the German Reformed, at the present time, but was uncertain regarding his membership.

In very fact, this question was put to the President about two weeks ago by a member of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York.

This member had gone to Washington to ask the President to speak at the union of the Dutch Church, to be held here about Nov. 15, and they discussed various matters in connection with the church.

President Roosevelt said that his ancestors had been members of the church since its existence in New York, and that he, himself, had joined it as a boy, but was not sure that his membership had not been terminated. He thought it possible that his name had been dropped from the rolls, because he had been absent from New York City so much since his boyhood.

Immediately upon his return to New York this fellow churchman began an investigation. He completed his work about ten days ago, when he went to Washington and announced to President Roosevelt that the result of his investigations showed him still to be a member of the Dutch Church.

It appears that Theodore Roosevelt joined, by confession of faith, the Dutch church situated on Fifth Avenuue and Forty-eighth Street, Dec. 2, 1874, at the age of sixteen. According to the laws of the Collegiate Church, of which that at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street forms a part, he has been continued in its communion ever since.

The church on Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, of which Mr. Roosevelt is a member, is an offshoot of the old Middle Church, once situated at the corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets. In its tower hangs the historic bell cast in Amsterdam in 1731, which rang for so many years in the old Middle Church. This latter church was, in turn, an offshoot from the original Dutch Reformed Church established in New York in 1628.

Where Fat Women Abound.

THREE men stood on the platform of a Second Avenue car, which was crowded with persons on their way back from the Morris Park race track. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the tenements and flats along the route made an interesting picture. Out of every four in eight windows leaned either a man, woman, or child, while in some there were all three.

One of the three men on the platform remarked:

"I pity these people. Poor, living in squalid surroundings, with hardly enough clothes to cover their nakedness, and not enough food to cover their bones. Their existence must be a miserable one."

"Oh, you make me tired," responded one of the others. "They do this of their own choosing, and they have clothes to spare for body and bones. I'll bet you $50 that inside of ten blocks we can count thirty women who weigh more than 160 pounds, and that we won't see a single person who looks as if he needed food."

The bet was made and every one within hearing became interested. The car had stopped at a station and now started.

"One," called out the proposer of the wager, almost before they were under headway, as he pointed out a woman in a blue calico wrapper in the top window of a tenement. She weighed 200 pounds if she weighed an ounce.

"Two, three, four," he counted in quick succession, and the man who had taken the bet nodded his head in acknowledgment that the three weighed in his opinion the stipulated number of pounds.

By this time the whole car was interested, and from all sides came the cries:

"There's one!"

"Say, here's a peach."

"There is a jumbo. Ain't she an angel; 300 if she weighs anything," called out one, as he pointed out a window, which was filled literally by a woman who could have played the rôle of a "fat lady" in a side show with due credit to herself and with satisfaction to the patrons.

"Five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten," counted the men on the platform who watched but the east side of the street, while the crowd that watched both, called out again and again, that this or that woman, on the west side, met with all the requirements.

Before five of the ten blocks had been passed, twenty-five had been counted, then for two blocks not a woman weighing 160 pounds, in the judgment of the bettors, was seen, although at the same time more that looked hungry were noticed, while more that needed an application of soap and water were in evidence.

Then with three blocks to go, the count began rapidly, while every man in the two cars called out again and again, that "here's one," "there's one," "there's another."

As the tenth block was completed "forty-four" was called out, and the loser, who is a well-known sporting character, said:

"You win," and handed over a $50 bill, while several men in the cars were heard to say: "There must have been a hundred of them."

The loser remarked that it was a good thing men had not been included, or he would have lost in a block.

1901

Vanity at the Photographer's

"MY business is full of vanity," said the photographer. He was not located on the east side, nor down town, but on ultra-fashionable Fifth Avenue. "But for the vanity of men and women, and principally women, I could not live."

"Is it true that women are more vain than men?" inquired the interviewer.

"Yes, indeed, there are many women who wish to be photographed in every costume that they are blessed with."

"How often would you say this type of woman presents herself at your gallery?"

"Ah, I could not say. It seems to me that she is here continually. She has hardly accepted the proofs of one sitting before she has a new gown and is ready for another."

"Is it the young woman, the middle-aged, or the lady of declining age who is most vain?"

"The young debutante is the most photographed. She is here all the time, and seems to be giving her pictures away continually. She frequently confesses how many sweethearts she is trying to please by the gift of a photograph. In fact, you have no idea how many confessions are made to a photographer. For example, a day never passes but what some woman comes in and frankly says, 'I want you to make me beautiful.' Only the other day there was a Spanish woman here, aged about sixty years, one of the worst subjects we ever had, and she made no secret of her wish to have her photograph lie."

The photographer's sense of humor is all that saves him from being a man of many burdens. His is a strange task; that of improving upon the appearance with which men and women have been endowed. The old day of the daguerreotype and the exact likeness is over. The knowledge of the effect of light and shade is an art developed by much study. The matter of retouching negatives has revolutionized the possibilities of photography. If one sees the finished portraits of men and women to-day, he must believe, upon comparing them with those of two decades ago, that this race has vastly improved itself.

The photographer tells of the middle-aged matron, with the daughter of twenty years, who appears at the studio with the old-fashioned portrait of herself as a young wife.

"Make me look just like that," she says. And the photographer listens and smiles inwardly. He smiles in this way so much that he can look very serious while it is going on. This woman is a frequent customer.

More frequent, however, is the old maid, just past thirty. "This lady is the vainest of all," said the photographer. "I know her well. She has been popular in her youthful days, often admired. Some times she has not been beautiful. But she feels that her youthfulness is leaving. She is exceptionally sensitive. We must be very careful with her in every way. We must not say, 'Think of your best beau,' for example. She might not have any. That is a perfectly safe thing to say to any debutante, however absurd it may be."

The photographer studies his subjects often when they little suspect him. He may decide, for example, that this old maid is very sensitive about her "bones." She insists upon a low neck picture, but the obtrusive clavicle must be suppressed. No proofs of that picture must be sent to the lady until the bones are retouched. If they are so sent, the subject will rush to the gallery, and exclaim:

"How could any woman ever look like that? You make me seem fifty years old."

So the skillful operator retouches the bones and makes the neck and face look full and youthful. The game usually works, and the good lady tells all her friends what an excellent photographer hers is.

"I was conducting a branch office at Elberon last Summer," said a Broadway photographer the other day. "On one occasion a woman of some fifty Summers came in with a grandchild to be photographed. 'I do hope you can get a good picture of him,' she said. 'I have never yet found a real good photographer.' She was as ugly as a gourd vine herself, but when I was through with the child, I asked her to allow me to take a sitting of herself. 'Oh, no,' she exclaimed, 'no one has ever taken a good picture of me.' She was finally induced to pose, however, I telling her that I would assume responsibility for the order. Before the proofs were made I had the negatives carefully retouched and made her look passably fair. She was perfectly delighted, and sent me an order for $132 worth of the only likeness of herself she had ever been able to obtain."

This is not an uncommon experience for the tactful photographer. He finds the same trait of character even in men. Men every day go to him with a photograph of themselves before they became baldheaded and say: "My wife wants you to get a picture of me on that order."

"You would be surprised," mused the picture man, "to realize the extent to which man's vanity goes. The woman is not alone in wishing to be pictured in every gown she secures. I know men who want their picture in every new suit of clothing. One of my clients never buys a new suit without coming to me immediately afterward to be photographed in it. He rarely pays me less than a score of visits every twelve months, and he must now have an album of some 200 photographs showing him in every guise he has ever assumed, from his full regimentals as Lieutenant in a military company to his fancy dress costume as an Indian chief, clothed principally in feathers and beads.

"Then there is the young university man. He is very, very vain. No sooner has he won the right to wear his cap and gown in his senior year than he comes right straight to be photographed wearing it. He generally wishes to be pictured with a book in his hand, and assumes always a comical air of learning that is irresistible. He takes these pictures and distributes them among his friends by the score. I have just completed an order for a gross—twelve dozen, bear in mind—of cabinet pictures of a young man in the full glory of the gown and hood he won at last Summer's graduation. This form of vanity is noticeable only in the very young, however. Many young curates and ministers come to me, for example, when they first begin wearing their vestments.

"But vanity stays with men as they grow older, too. Not long ago, I was commissioned to take a large number of pictures of an eminent Judge gowned in the judicial regalia of his office. He insisted upon posing under a tree, and the picture was a ridiculous one, though one of which he expressed himself as being very proud.

"Actors, especially young actors, have a special weakness for having themselves photographed. They wish to be pictured in all the characters they impersonate, and in many they do not and never will impersonate. I know of one young man who was once very anxious to go upon the stage, and who has some means at his disposal, who has been photographed as Hamlet, Shylock, Richelieu, and Beau Brummel. This fellow is apparently very modest, and I do not think exhibits these pictures much, but he derives his principal satisfaction from having them in his own room, to realize, I suppose, the future that is before him.

"The soldier, too, enjoys being photographed, and he is a difficult proposition, too, for he does not care so much about getting a good likeness as he does about all his uniform and regalia being exactly 'correct.' I had rather photograph a dozen babies than take one full-figure picture of an army officer. If everything wasn't just right when he was photographed, he wishes you to make it so. There must not be a crease in the uniform. The trousers must come just so near to the bottom of the foot. The sword must hang in just this way. The plume must be just so. The chest must be at a certain angle with the neck and chin. The head must be at just a certain degree of erectness. It is no easy matter to photograph a soldier, and don't let anybody tell you that it is."

But the photographer could not long keep his musings away from the subject of women.

"They are my friends," he said, "and if they didn't want pictures of themselves I couldn't live. Why, hardly a woman comes in here but is what a newspaper man calls a 'story' in herself. Now and then, it is a true one, and we love to see her when she comes. An aged woman will come in, her face filled with wrinkles, her hair fully sprinkled with the snow of age. She is very docile, and gives no suggestions to the operator at all, except that 'I want you to make me look just as I am.' She wants none of her wrinkles retouched, none of her angularities of anatomy smoothed down. There are very few of her, however.

"I know of one middle-aged maiden lady who is worth many a breakfast to me. She had been a beautiful woman, sad, twenty years ago, but although her beauty is now little more than a memory to her friends, she still thinks she is as lovely and attractive as ever, in spite of wrinkles, sallow complexion, and obtrusive anatomy. I have photographed her hundreds of times in all kinds of languishing attitudes, which are very absurd in a woman of her years. Retouching saves me, and I always picture her as fair and young.

"I had one old woman come to me who, if she was of any years at all, was seventy. Her face was a network of wrinkles, and she was very indignant because I could not make her look half her age. 'It is really disgraceful,' she wrote to me, scarcely having the nerve, I suppose, to say it to me personally; 'really disgraceful. Any one would think to look at this photograph that I was at least fifty.'"

One of the photographer's best customers is a bride and groom. The word "one" is used advisedly. The photographer has many visits from the newly wedded. "I had rather have a bride and groom than almost any one else," he said. "People newly married are always in a good humor. They are hopeful, and not inclined to be critical. They take things just as they come, and are happy in them. Then, too, brides and bridegrooms usually order large quantities of pictures. They are splendid customers."

One of the largest sources of revenue, in fact of many New York photographers, especially those on the lower east side, is from brides and bridegrooms. There are some galleries that do almost no other kind of work. The nationalities on the east side have a curious custom of marrying usually on a day peculiar to themselves. Russian Jews, for example, are accustomed to wed quite unanimously on Sunday. Hence, many galleries on the east side keep open on that day. One of these photographers, who has a small unpretentious place on First Avenue, is so popular among members of a certain nationality that it is considered an omen of good luck to be pictured by him after the wedding ceremony has been performed. Hence, bridal couples come to him from Newark, Hoboken, Staten Island, and other portions of the metropolitan district immediately after the wedding ceremony is over.

The photographer in America is peculiar in that he allows his patrons to see the proofs of their pictures before selecting the negative from which the picture shall be made.

"This is one of the worst things with which we have to contend," said one New York photographer the other day.

"In England and on the Continent of Europe, they show no proofs. The photographer simply says, 'If you trust my gallery enough to come to me, you must take what I give you.' It is a good idea, because it makes a photographer want to take care of his reputation. With us, we have no choice. We make a number of proofs, and the customer selects the one he or she wants, and very often it is the worst picture in the lot. If it was left to us, we would make an effort to get the best picture of the lot. Very much better work would be produced in most cases."

The modern photographer has added many features to his studio which make it possible for the vanity of women, especially, to be more particularly satisfied. Many women like to be draped in Grecian costumes, for example. They consider that the modern gown, with its various peculiarities, does not display their beauty at its fullest advantage. The photographer has, therefore, added a maid to his establishment whose exclusive duty it is to drape the women who wish to be photographed in this way. The man who operates the camera has absolutely nothing to do with the posing or the draping. The maid is an artist at her work, and she makes a good salary at it.

Strange Shipmates

Migrating Creatures Which Journey Around the World on Ships.

EVERY ship that comes into the port of New York, or leaves here for distant countries, carries on board creatures whose presence is never clearly known until the vessel has been duly inspected from truck to keel. Rats inhabit nearly all vessels, whether built of wood or iron, and they come and go with the freedom of passengers with tickets prepaid through to distant ports. Sometimes they become too numerous. Then it is that the professional rat catchers have their hands full, chasing the rodents with ferrets and dogs from one part of the ship to another, and the slaughter is great.

But these spasmodic attempts to clear the ships of rats are like drops of water in the ocean. There is no appreciable diminution in their numbers, and when the ship warps up to her pier and loads with another cargo of grain she may carry in her hold as many rodents as when she first entered the harbor. This is due to the fact that there is a regular migration of rats going on all the time.

Sailors do not object to the presence of rats on shipboard; indeed, they consider them safe shipmates and sure signs that the vessel is seaworthy and not in danger of sinking. The sight of the rats deserting a ship is sufficient to discourage any sailor from going on board for a trip, but, on the other hand, too many rats aboard spoil everything. Numbers make them bold, and instead of staying in the hold where the cargo is stored they will appear in the sailors' quarters and even in the Captain's cabin. A ship overloaded in this way with rats becomes an unpleasant abiding place.

Strange experiences have been related of stowaways being driven from their hiding place in the hold of the ships by the nightly appearance of the rats in such numbers as to threaten them with danger. Few can stand the nightly company of several hundred inquisitive rodents almost as large as kittens, especially when the hold of the ship is unilluminated by the slightest ray of light from above, and a species of uncontrollable terror generally seizes the stowaway before the ship is two days out. It is easier to face an irate and ugly Captain than the fierce-eyed rodents of the hold.

But rats are not by any means the only strange shipmates that travel the sea on ships without the knowledge or consent of the Captain and owners. There are many insects that migrate from one quarter of the globe to another by means of the vessels which ply between distant ports. Indeed, the spread of nearly all kinds of living creatures has been dependent upon the ships of civilized nations. Winged pests and blessings have been steadily carried to new countries by this means, and the invasion of our land by insects, bugs, and crawling things in recent years has caused not a little talk of legislation against the admission of tropical fruits and seeds until after they have been examined and quarantined.

Not long ago a ship from one of the tropical countries was followed by a flock of butterflies, which persistently circled around the rigging of the vessel until the shore had faded in the distance. Then the insects lighted on the masts and decks. A few disappeared in the night and were destroyed in the water or reached shore in safety. Some of the others crawled away in the cabins and hold of the ship. After a trip of thirty days the vessel reached New York, and from their hiding place in the ship a few of these butterflies emerged and flew ashore. Thus an entirely new species of butterfly was introduced into this country.

This authentic instance of the migration of butterflies is but a single illustration of how sometimes ships bring into our harbors desirable and undesirable emigrants whose names are never entered on the books of the company. The common cockroach has spread throughout the civilized world by means of ships. This disagreeable bug comes and goes on ships almost as freely as the rats. The two seem to live together amicably, and they monopolize largely the hold of the ships which carry food stuffs.

Grain carrying ships always have many insects aboard. Common grain weevils are transported in these cargoes from all parts of the world. The appearance of many new grain insects in this country in the past twenty years is attributed to the fact that they have been imported with the seeds of grain from other lands. In the seeds the larvae of the insects may be buried, and no human power could detect them. The only safe way to prevent their importation is by fumigation or by boiling. The common smut and black rot of our grain cannot be destroyed in any other way. To avoid spreading these pests even in this country it is necessary for the farmers to soak the seed in water brought nearly to the boiling point, which destroys the germs and spores of the disease, but does not quite kill the germ of life in the seed.

Tropical fruits are common carriers of strange creatures which may prove costly emigrants when admitted. Ships engaged in fruit carrying from the warm countries are frequently laden with miscellaneous cargoes of queer creatures. Concealed in the bunches of bananas there may be poisonous reptiles that have traveled half around the globe. They may sting the hand of some receiver of the fruit, or they may be killed before harm can be inflicted by them. Sometimes, however, they escape ashore, and if the new country they have reached proves congenial to their growth and multiplication they may establish in time a progeny that will spread in all directions. Poisonous snakes of the tropics have thus been introduced in lands where none was ever known to exist before. Even along the shore front in New York poisonous snakes have been found and killed. They had escaped from the hold of some fruit steamer, and in the warm Summer months they had found congenial existence among the docks.

The smaller insect pests which are not so easily detected by the ordinary eye frequently come into the country by means of imported fruits. Thus we have introduced the scale, which has proved such a costly enemy to the orange and fruit groves. Moths of a destructive nature constantly come to this and other ports in the fruit-ships, and their spread is merely a matter of time and opportunity. They are shipmates that cause no trouble to the sailors, who are not even aware of their presence on shipboard, but they are costly to the farmers and inhabitants of the land where they become established. The question of quarantining all fruit steamers, and making a rigid investigation of all their products before they are landed, has been agitated a number of times, but it is doubtful if the introduction of obnoxious insect pests could be prevented even then. The single fruit that a passenger might carry in his trunk might prove sufficient to give the pest a foothold in the country.

A single plant brought from South America was the means of spreading a fungus growth throughout the Southern States, which caused endless loss and outlay of money to destroy.

Likewise the escape of a single moth in Massachusetts entailed great expense upon the Government and private individuals who sought to limit its multiplication and to destroy its rapidly increasing progeny.

Even flowers and plants from other countries bring with them new migrants in the shape of bugs, bees, and other insects Concealed in the blossom or bud of the plants, they remain dormant during the long voyage, but when they reach land whose climate and surroundings are congenial to their active growth they come forth to establish themselves in their land of adoption. Thus from Bermuda we have brought insects by the hundreds concealed in the beautiful Easter lily blossoms, and from all parts of the world strange insects, hid away in the cuplike blooms of orchids, which hunters risked their lives to secure, have been introduced in our midst to work destruction or add to our pleasures. Not all migrants on our incoming ships are obnoxious Some are of distinct value to our country, and their introduction in this secret way works out successfully problems of great public value.

Bronx Park Squirrels

THERE are many reasons why we are on better terms with the squirrels than with most of our other wild creatures, and perhaps the principal reason is that they are among the very few that will allow us to become acquainted with them. In the first place most of the others are nocturnal in their habits, and few care to take the trouble to call on them in the dark. And even if one did he would probably have but an indifferent reception The fox, for example, would not permit one to come within a mile of him if he knew it; the raccoon and the woodchuck are not much more sociable, and certainly no one would care to intrude upon the skunk. Squirrels, on the other hand, are not naturally suspicious, and if they can once be persuaded that their confidence will not be misplaced they will practically walk up and shake hands with us.

There are few better places to study our local squirrels than the woods of Bronx Park, where they have been sheltered in the hollow trunks and branches of the big trees for hundreds of generations. When I first became acquainted with the squirrels along the Bronx River the park had not even been thought of, and one might have walked from West Farms to "Williamses" Bridge, as it was always called, a dozen times without meeting a soul. Had he met any one it would probably have been some nature lover with some story to tell of strange birds or quadrupeds he had just encountered; of great blue herons feeding in the swamp near the Blue Bridge; of a snowy owl hunting grouse near Lorillard's snuff mills, or of a mink seen fishing near Pine Rock. In those days, as now, the red squirrels were the most numerous of the several species, and I remember seeing on one occasion seven of these little animals at the same moment on a single branch of an enormous oak tree which is still standing not far from the William's Bridge road.

The red squirrel or chickaree is the only one which visitors may see at all times of the year; he alone is absolutely indifferent to the weather. On the bitterest days of Winter he may be seen sitting on the branch of a tree, with his back to the trunk, complacently chiseling a nut; or when the snow lies deep upon the ground one may see his tracks extending from tree to tree. Sometimes two or more red squirrels may be seen on the same tree, chasing one another round and round the trunk so rapidly that they seem to form red rings upon the bark.

The chickaree is decidedly the most impertinent animal to be found in the Bronx woods, and his treatment of strangers is often extremely rude, to say the least. He apparently regards the woodland as his own property, and he is quick to express his private opinion of trespassers. On the approach of a man the irritable creature is very apt to take up a safe position on a branch and open fire with a volley of squirrel profanity. The nearer he is approached the more abusive he becomes, chattering, sputtering, squeaking, and stamping petulantly on the bark with his paws. Make a sudden move in his direction, and his attitude changes at once. He is scared out of his wits, or pretends to be, scurrying for dear life around the tree or into some knot hole whence he thrusts his comically impudent face to see if the visitor really meant to make trouble for him. Let him alone, sit down on an old stump, and pretend to be thinking of something else, and his curiosity will get the better of his temper, and he will probably come a little nearer to have a look at his visitor. After satisfying himself that he is not really dangerous, he is likely to descend to the ground for something to eat. He probably has a store of nuts hidden away under an old log or stump near by; otherwise he noses about in the fallen leaves with short, jerky movements till he finds one, and then runs up a tree to eat it. He sits well up on his hind legs, and deftly handles the nut in his skillful hands, for his fore paws are nothing less, and the sound of his sharp lower teeth may be plainly heard as they rapidly chisel their way through the hard shell. After eating he is almost sure to wash his face with his front paws, behind the ears last of all. Then he will probably scratch himself a little with his hind feet, draw his bushy tail through his paws and mouth, and then run off to play. In playing he will do about anything that a kitten will do, and when he has had all the fun he wants he will go and hunt up another nut.

The petulant temper of red squirrels is exhibited at an early age. I once found near Bronxdale a nest of young ones in a hole in a butternut tree, and after smoking them out caught them in the upper branches. They were very little, yet when any one went near them they would go into paroxysms of anger, doubtless mixed with fear, throw themselves on their backs, squeak frantically, and strike out savagely with their feet.

The chickaree usually makes his nest in hollow trees, though sometimes he makes it in the branches, and in the north he sometimes burrows in the ground. The nest usually consists of leaves and the fine outer bark of cedar trees, which the squirrel strips off with his teeth. He is a provident little fellow and stores up large quantities of nuts in the Autumn for Winter use. He is also particularly fond of the seeds of pine and fir cones and heaps of the scales of these cones are often found in the vicinity of a red squirrel's nest. The young are born blind and naked very early in the Spring, and as I have seen very young red squirrels in July and August I am inclined to think there is sometimes a second litter.

The red squirrel is one of the very worst enemies of the wild birds, for he eats both eggs and young wherever he may find them. He is such a splendid and persistent climber and he has such excellent eyesight that he finds and destroys great numbers of nests, and while the larger birds can and will drive him off, those of the size of a robin or less are usually at his mercy.

The largest member of his family to be found in Bronx Park is the gray squirrel, a much larger and more powerful animal than his little red cousin. Unlike the latter, he is not as a rule to be seen in the Winter, except on mild days, when he leaves his massive nest in the top of some tall oak or chestnut for a spin through the trees, or to make a meal from some of the nuts he stored away in the Autumn. He is a very handsome squirrel, with his coat of silver-gray fur and his long, bushy tail, which he curves so gracefully over his back when feeding. As a climber he has no equal, and the marvelous skill he displays in traveling through the treetops must always excite admiration. And well he knows the trees in the neighborhood of his home; knows every branch and twig of them, and when he is in a hurry he shows how useful this knowledge is to him. Up a trunk he will run, passing branch after branch, until he reaches one from which he can make good connections with the next tree along his line of march. It is not necessary that the branch shall touch the next tree; only that it shall be within leaping distance.

The gray squirrel is certainly a clever jumper, but hardly as wonderful as he is sometimes reported to be. I have recently seen him credited with thirty feet, but I am inclined to think, after watching a good many, that leaps of fifteen feet or over are rarely made, except under extraordinary circumstances.

Few animals are stronger for their size, and to hold a wild gray squirrel in one's hands without getting scratched or bitten is by no means an easy task. It is difficult to realize the strength of his jaws and the sharpness of his teeth without actually putting them to the test. I put them to the test about a week ago and my hand is in a sling yet.

I happened to need a gray squirrel very badly, and coming across a fine specimen in the woods I proceeded to run him down. It took the best part of an afternoon, but after climbing about a dozen trees I finally drove him into a stone wall, where he was trapped, and there was nothing to do but to put in my hand and pull him out. If you seize a squirrel firmly by the back of the neck, with the base of the skull between the thumb and forefinger, he can't do any damage, but it was not possible in this case to take hold of him that way. However, I had on a pair of buckskin gloves, and I fondly hoped that they might stop his teeth. But not a bit of it. The instant I seized him he bit my hand to the bone, again and again, and for any resistance offered by the glove the hand might have been bare.

Most of the gray squirrels in Bronx Park make their nests of leaves and sticks in the upper branches of tall trees, but a few make use of a hollow trunk or limb and carry into it a quantity of leaves and soft bark. Here they sleep away a good part of the Winter, seldom coming out in very cold or stormy weather. The young are born blind early in the Spring and a few days after their eyes are open they may be seen crawling rather cautiously about the trunk near the nest, into which they retreat at the slightest alarm. Squirrels taken at this age are easily tamed, but they are extremely sensitive to cold for several weeks, and if not kept warm will surely die.

A prettier little creature than either of the foregoing, but one seldom seen by visitors to the park, is the flying squirrel. I am aware that neither the flying squirrel nor the chipmunk are true squirrels, but they are closely enough related to them for the purposes of this article. The reason that the flyers are not often seen is that they are nocturnal in their habits and seldom leave their hiding places until dusk. Then in the Winter they hibernate, and do not appear at all from November until the latter part of February or the beginning of March. I first made their acquaintance when I lived in a frame house in what was then known as Lorillard's Woods. The roof of the house was alive with these pretty creatures, and every evening in the warm weather they used to come out of a knot hole under the eaves and sail away to an oak tree about fifty feet away. They came down at an angle of perhaps forty-five degrees with a slightly quivering motion, and alighted with a little pat upon the trunk near the base. Then they ran up to the top, and sailed off to another tree still further away in the gloom. I caught one once by putting a bird cage over the knot hole, but before I could lower him to the ground he slipped out between the bars and got away.

In appearance the flying squirrel is light gray on the upper parts and white beneath. The fur is usually soft and silky. The head is round, the eyes black, and very prominent, and the whiskers long and numerous. He has no wings, of course, and cannot really fly, but he has two thin, fur-covered membranes on which he can sail for a considerable distance. These membranes are double, being formed by the extension of the skin of the back and abdomen. They extend from the wrists of the forefeet to the wrists of the hind feet, and when the animal jumps into the air and spreads out his legs, the membranes are stretched taut and serve as a parachute. Two small bones about an inch long, attached to the front wrists, also assist in spreading the flying membranes. The tail, too, gives some support, as it is flat like a feather; not bushy, like the tail of a gray squirrel. The distance a flying squirrel can sail at one stretch depends largely on the height of the starting point. For about three-fourths of the distance the line of flight is always downward, but curves slightly upward on the last quarter. There is no voluntary movement of the membranes, but the edges flutter a little as they glide on the air.

Flying squirrels sometimes build nests of leaves in the treetops and sometimes they make use of an old bird's nest after putting a roof on it. But their favorite nesting site is a hollow tree, into which they carry quantities of soft cedar bark and other suitable materials. The hollow made by a woodpecker is often occupied by flying squirrels the following Autumn, and makes them an ideal home. Here they go to sleep until the Spring, sometimes five or six together. In Bronx Park the young are born about the middle of March. I once entrapped a female in a stump which had been hollowed out by a downy woodpecker, and I carried her home, stump and all.

A week later four little ones were born, but so anxious was the mother for their safety that it was with great difficulty that I could get even a glimpse of them. They were blind and naked, and had the appearance of small, pink caterpillars. I put my finger into the hole in order to take one out, but the mother was too quick for me. She raked the little ones under her with her forefeet, pushed them behind her, covered them up with soft cedar bark, and then turned her attention to me. She put her nose against my finger, and for several minutes worked hard, trying to push me away. Finding that I was too strong for her, as a last resort she took my finger very gently in her teeth, and looked appealingly into my face with her large, black eyes, as though begging me not to take her children away. The appeal was too strong to be resisted and she won the day.

When the youngsters were a week old I took one of them by the tail and tried to take it out of the nest. The mother instantly seized it in her teeth and pulled so hard that I had to let go for fear of hurting it. I tried it again, but the old one put her paws on it and held it firm. It was interesting to note that the little one helped her as much as he could, by scrambling back toward the nest with all his puny strength. I finally succeeded in pulling him out, squeaking and struggling, with his mother anxiously following in his wake. He was still blind, and hairless with the exception of his whiskers, which were well developed for his age. As he lay in my hand, the tiny squirrel groped about, squeaking, and sucking with its lips, evidently hunting for the source of its food supply. The moment I laid it down, the mother picked it up and carried it back into the nest. When I held the little fellow he kicked and squeaked, but when his mother picked him up he seemed to know that it was all right, for he drew in his legs and tail and remained passive.

When they were two weeks old the fur began to show on their backs, and though they were still blind, they could cling tightly to a finger or a stick, using head, tail, and legs in the effort. Their eyes opened when they were four weeks old to a day, and in another fortnight they were romping and playing with each other like kittens, but more gently.

On one occasion I caught a flying squirrel on a little island in a swamp, and as I also found her nest with several young ones in it, I determined to let her go. She leaped from my hand, but not being high enough, she failed to reach the mainland and fell into the water. The accident did not disconcert her in the least; she swam at a good pace to the nearest tree, about twenty feet away, ran up it, and after pausing for a moment as though to get her breath, sailed away to another one.

Perhaps the most beautiful little animal in the Bronx woods is the ground squirrel or chipmunk. Sometimes he is called the painted squirrel, on account of the seven longitudinal stripes he wears on his brownish-gray back. Five of the stripes are black and two of them are yellow, or yellowish white. He is usually to be found in the vicinity of stone walls, stone heaps, and decayed stumps, and as a rule within jumping distance of some safe retreat, into which he can pop if serious danger threatens. He is not specially nervous, however, and if approached quietly will often allow one to study him at short range. He does not live in the trees, but on the ground, and his home is a burrow which he digs for himself in the earth. It is a winding passage several feet in extent, with a nest of leaves at the end, and with several lateral galleries branching from it. In the Summer and Fall he carries into these galleries large quantities of nuts, wheat, corn, grass seeds, and other food, and then when the weather becomes cold he retires to his snug, well-provisioned den until the Spring. He probably sleeps a large part of the time, getting up at intervals for food and exercise. He has two pouches, one in each cheek, with openings between the incisor and molar teeth, and in these he carries the nuts which are to serve him in the Winter. Autumn is about his busiest season, and one can see him almost any day, now, homeward bound, with his pouches distended, looking as if he had toothache on both sides of his face. Besides the nuts he carries in his pouches, he usually has one in his mouth. Watch him and he will dart into a small hole beneath a rock or stump, to reappear in a few minutes with the swelling all gone from his face. All day long he will journey to and from the nut trees or the wheat fields, only pausing occasionally to take a hurried meal. In November he will disappear, and he may not be seen again until the latter part of February, when he will come out occasionally on warm afternoons to sun himself near the mouth of his burrow. The young are usually born in May, and there is probably a second litter late in the Summer.

The chipmunk has many enemies. He is preyed upon by hawks, owls, foxes, minks, and wildcats. But worse than any of these is the white weasel or ermine. Once in his den he is safe from the others, but the weasel, with his narrow-gauge body, can follow to the furthest recesses of the burrow and kill a whole family of chipmunks in a few minutes by biting through their skulls.

ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES.

"Hist" Said Sligo.

"HIST!" said a tall, bilious-looking individual, bending with a confidential air over Secretary John A. Mason's desk the other afternoon at the Shepard headquarters in the Hoffman House.

"Hist!" repeated the visitor in a more strenuous voice, with a view of attracting Mr. Mason's attention.

Mr. Mason looked up from a table of comparative registration figures, and saw before him a person in seedy black, with hair which was brushed straight back, and hung in tragic, poetic style upon his shoulders. The visitor had a lean and hungry look, and Mr. Mason wondered how he had eluded the eagle eye of Mr. Thomas Coakley and gained entrance to his sanctum.

"I have proof that Shepard will be elected," said the stranger in solemn accents, and Mr. Mason's face brightened.

"To my wife, who is a seeress of rare occult powers, has been revealed the result in a dream. Allow me to offer my card," and the visitor slipped into a chair and closed in on Mr. Mason. Upon the pasteboard, not absolutely clean, which was pressed into the Secretary's hand he read:

Sextius Sligo. Seraphas Sly.

SLIGO AND SLY,
Talented Vaudeville Team.

Character Sketches,
Monologists and Balladists.

"My wife, Miss Sly, in a psychic trance last night read the result of the election. Mr. Shepard's majority will be 48,602," and Mr. Sligo's voice sunk to a whisper as he gave the figures.

"Now, I would suggest that a full account of this matter be given to the press. My wife, Miss Sly, is prepared to furnish full details of what she saw and heard for —ahem!—a slight consideration. We are prepared to furnish you also with 10,000 or more photographs of my wife, Miss Sly, with a summary of her prophetic dream on the back at the extremely reasonable figure of 8 cents each."

"You must excuse me, but we can't use it, and I'm very busy this afternoon," interrupted Mr. Mason hastily.

"But we guarantee the correctness of the dream," parleyed Mr. Sligo. A bell rang sharply in an outer room as Mr. Mason forcibly touched a button. Mr. Coakley and his minions entered, and Sextius Sligo and his prophetic dream were politely ushered out.

Ten minutes later there came a tap at the door of Room 10 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Luther B. Little presides over the press bureau at Republican State Headquarters. In a moment a tall, angular personage was bowing, hat in hand, before Mr. Little with Chesterfieldian grace.

"Hist!" said the visitor explosively as he started to take a seat. "It's all over but the shouting. Low's election is certain. My wife, Miss Sly, has had a hypnotic dream. His majority will be 62,209—"

"Say," interrupted Mr. Little, with a defensive motion toward a heavy pair of shears, "you go right over to 1 Madison Avenue, the County Committee Headquarters. See George Manchester or "Billy" Leary about this; it comes within their province."

Mr. Sligo went, and with stately tread. He did not remain long at 1 Madison Avenue.

Fifteen minutes afterward he majestically entered Tammany Hall, and suavely inquired for Thomas F. Smith. Mr. Sligo's visit at the Wigwam was brief. At the Citizens' Union Headquarters, in Union Square, he rested twenty minutes waiting for an interview with John C. Clark, Mr. Low's secretary. Just one and one-half minutes after being admitted to Mr. Clark's presence Sextius Sligo was seen striding down Third Avenue, his raven locks flying in the cool October wind, determination written on his face. He was perhaps headed for Justice Jerome's headquarters at Grand and Baxter Streets.

STRAY BITS FROM CITY STREETS.

1901

Game to Get Free Drinks.

JIM GRAY, one of the old-time attaches of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was standing idly behind the bar the other day when a queer looking little man with a long white beard came up to the bar, and, carefully searching through his pockets, said:

"I want a drink, but I only have 5 cents for my care fare home and a five hundred dollar bill." And then in a palpably crafty tone added: "And I don't suppose you care to change a five hundred dollar bill for one drink."

"Oh, yes, five hundred dollar bills are usual with us," answered Gray; "we have them five or six times a day, and we always have plenty of change."

The old fellow evidently thought the bartender was bluffing, so he took his drink and laid down the five hundred dollar bill. Gray immediately pulled out the cash drawer and took out a handful of bills and started to count out the change. The old fellow's face took on a strange look, and he said:

"Oh, well, let's see, I think I will not have the five hundred dollar bill changed. I think there is a friend out in the lobby I can borrow 15 cents from, and I will pay you."

"Your credit is perfectly good with me. You can pay me for the drink the next time you come in," said Gray.

"No, thank you, I like to pay as I go," saying which the old man took the five hundred dollar bill and carefully tucked it away in his pocket. "I will be back in just a minute." He stepped out into the corridor. The bartender remarked to an acquaintance standing near, "He has gone out to dig up. He has got the 15 cents and plenty of them in his pocket. That is the second or third time he has tried to work that game on me. I have known him by sight for a long time, and he has worked that five hundred dollar bill racket up and down this street two or three times a day for weeks, and gets his drinks for nothing because the average drink dispenser will naturally say that a man who has got a five hundred dollar bill is entitled to a drink anyway, and they would rather give him one than bother changing the bill. The first time he worked it on me was a couple of days ago. I stood for it, and he drank 25 cent whisky. I thought I would fool him to-day."

In a few minutes the old gentleman came back with the change, laid it on the bar, and hurried away.

They Will Step on the Hose.

THE man in the stable door gave the hose a jerk, but before it cleared the sidewalk the woman had landed on it with both feet.

"Wouldn't that jar you?" grunted he, with another tug. "I never could understand what makes women so crazy about stepping on hose, anyway. I've been attending to lawns and gardens and sidewalks for a good many years, and never yet have I seen a woman go past while the hose was stretched across the pavement, that she didn't plant both feet on it and teeter around for a while just for exercise.

"What pleasure the habit affords them I can't for the life of me see. I used to think that the practice indicated a remnant of childish playfulness, and that they were so disporting themselves just to see the water play out in an extra spurt, but I've noticed lately that they never even look at the fountain end of the tube, so I've come to the conclusion that they know all that thumping will injure the hose, and so perform their little stunts out of sheer deviltry. But whatever the cause of the practice, it certainly is a fact that nine-tenths of the women passing along the street cannot resist the temptation to step on the hose."

Grim Reminder of Old New York.

"BOB" STURGIS hails from Stateline, S. C. He has been visiting here. He was standing in front of the Greeley Statue in Greeley Square, the other day, and he grew reminiscent.

"The last time I saw this place," he said, "there was a fire house here where this little park is. That was away back in the sixties, during the time of the draft riots. I was a good-sized boy, and had come to New York with my father, who was on a business trip.

"We came up this way for a walk one evening, and got here just as some colored fellows who were passing began to quarrel with a couple of firemen, who hung out here at the firehouse every evening. During the scrap one of the colored fellows shot a fireman. The fireman died almost immediately. As a matter of course a big crowd immediately gathered and, although the colored fellow had made his escape, as I remember, he was quickly arrested, but was taken out of the hands of the police by a mob, who took him around to Thirty-second Street and hanged him to a lamp post.

"At that time Thirty-second Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, was a high-class residential street. Citizens like J. H. Dunlap and men of that stamp lived there, but that did not make any difference—they hanged the man to the lamp post just the same. So strong was the feeling that no one dared to attempt to cut the body down, and it remained there for two days. One night some of the citizens living in the block got an old hand-cart some time between midnight and daylight of the third day, and cut the body down, put it in the cart and hauled it to the Coroner's.

"Just for curiosity," Sturgis said, "I am going around to Thirty-second Street to see if I can locate that lamp post." The writer went with him.

Just in front of the branch Post Office, on the south side of Thirty-second Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, stands an old-fashioned street lamp. Sturgis took his bearings from the opposite side of the street, and said:

"This was the place right here, and that is the lamp, and, from all appearances, it is the same lamp that stood here thirty-five years ago when the mob decorated the landscape with a lynched murderer."

Rarity of Gray Queues.

"I SAW a Chinaman in Mott Street yesterday whose queue was getting gray," said the man of experience. "I considered those silver threads among the black quite a phenomenon, and in my surprise at their appearance I stopped the old fellow and asked him how in the world he ever happened to get them. He could understand but very little English, however, and speak less, and as I was equally deficient in a knowledge of the Chinese tongue we didn't make much progress in the matter of explanation. Finally I went into a barber's shop nearby and sought to satisfy my curiosity there. Somehow, I fancied the man must be an octogenarian at the very least, but I learned that he was still in his prime and had, unlike the majority of his countrymen, turned prematurely gray. This phase of the matter confounded me all the more. In all my travels he was the first gray-headed Chinaman I had ever seen, and I had met many of his race here and in the Far West.

"It really is a curious thing, when you come to think of it, how rarely a Chinaman shows his age, at least so far as his hair is concerned. I have seen many of them who had turned slightly gray around the temples, but I had to wait till yesterday to find a pigtail streaked with white. The Mott Street barber assured me that this immunity from gray hairs is, in a great measure, due to the excellent care bestowed upon Celestial heads by native shampooers. Seldom it is that an American patronizes a Chinese barber to test the beneficent properties of his touch, but those who have so experienced agree with the Chinese patrons that he has a way about him that puts new life and vigor into a man's scalp. This efficacious massaging, together with a certain Oriental tonic with which the water is perfumed, constitutes the secrets of his trade and preserves the locks of Chinese customers in their pristine duskiness.

"After I had parted from the gray-headed Chinaman I poked around the streets of the colony for an hour or more on the lookout for another of his kind, but my search was vain. However, there may be more gray heads on Mongolian shoulders hidden away in remote corners of the city. If so, I wish their owners would stand up to be counted."

One on The Literary Person.

WHEN The Literary Person entered the rear car at the Brooklyn Bridge terminal of the Third Avenue elevated line he found that he was one of only two or three passengers. With plenty of room he settled himself comfortably in two seats and a window, his legs suspended over the extra seat and his arm hanging lazily out of the window.

"Nobody'll interrupt me," he said to himself, and it did look as though the car couldn't possibly fill up before it was far on its way up town. So, with his two seats and his window well in hand, so to say, he watched the shop signs fly by and indulged in a few regulation day dreams.

A Wayfarer got aboard at Grand Street. Instead of taking one of the several dozen unincumbered seats, he made straight for a place beside The Literary Person, who by that time had spread himself so that his body well covered the two seats, besides the window. The Wayfarer jostled him as he sat down, so that the position of The Literary Person had to be shifted considerably, for, indeed, his arm was shoved sharply out of the window. For a few minutes The Literary Person said nothing, but the idea of giving up any part of his comfort, when there was no necessity for it, grated on his nerves. Finally he turned toward The Wayfarer and remarked with some asperity:

"Sir, I was just reading in this newspaper that New York is the most unmannerly place in the world."

"Yes, I believe it is," was the laconic reply.

There was no further passing of compliments, only silence. The Literary Person, although a little nettled at first, saw the humor of the situation and burst into guffaws of laughter at his own expense, to the surprise of the few other passengers and that of The Wayfarer as well.

Barbers for Club Men.

Very few clubs employ barbers, as it is now supposed to be the smartest thing to shave one's self, but hair must be cut sometime.

The Union has always had a barber, and a valet also.

The Knickerbocker has no barber, but the man across the way has always had the custom of the club, and he is an epitome of gossip and small talk.

The Calumet is without a barber, because it has never had room for one.

The newer clubs, however, are provided with all the tonsorial conveniences, notwithstanding the fashionable prejudice.

Those Artful Drummers.

TWO drummers a few nights ago put up a job on the clerk of a large hotel and as a result the money for the board for three days, which will be charged to their employers, will go into their own pockets. This hotel has many large mirrors, and it was upon this that the two men, who are regular patrons of the place, relied to get their three days' board for nothing. Sauntering up to the desk, one remarked:

"It is a pity so much was wasted on these mirrors. Especially as only the upper half is of any use."

"The whole mirror is of use," remonstrated the clerk.

"You are wrong," replied the drummer.

"I am right," insisted the clerk.

"Well, I'll tell you what I will do. I'll bet you the amount of my bill, and John's here, that if you stand five feet from that long mirror there, that I can cover the bottom half of it, and you will still see your feet and your full length reproduction in the glass," said the drummer.

"All right," but there is no catch, no play of words," said the clerk getting suspicious. He was assured there was not, and sent for a table cloth. When it was brought quite a crowd had gathered about the mirror and the drummers had made several other bets.

The clerk stood five feet from the mirror and the two drummers stretched the cloth five feet from the floor across its face and the whole figure of the clerk was still revealed in the mirror. The clerk and the others who had wagered paid up, after which one of the drummers remarked:

"That is an old scientific joke, but we have been paying our board bills with it for a month or more. You see if one stands in front of a mirror he sees himself reflected in the glass at exactly the distance from the bottom of the mirror that he is from the mirror itself."

Still a Hero.

F. GORDON BROWN, Captain of the invincible football team at Yale last year, has abdicated the collegiate throne and descended to the business oblivion of J. Pierpont Morgan's office, totally eclipsed by the light of the throne under which he now serves. It is reported that Mr. Morgan does not appreciate Brown's football accomplishments, despite his record as a Phi Beta Kappa man, athlete, and scholar, sufficiently to permit the ex-Captain's appearance on Yale field every afternoon. His services are needed in New Haven, too, perhaps even more than they are in the office of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Brown has made the best of it, however, and devotes his Saturday afternoons off to the assistance of his old mate, George S. Stillman, in rounding the Yale eleven into form for the championship games with Harvard and Princeton. It had been the hope of the Yale management that Gordon Brown would be able to take the position of head coach this season. His business has unfortunately prevented. If he had any fears, however, that by remaining away he would be forgotten in New Haven or lose any of the idolization heaped upon him last year, they must have been dispelled by an incident which occurred during the Yale-Tufts game a few days ago.

Ex-Capt. Brown arrived after the game was well under way and entered the gridiron by the northeast gate. As the crowd caught the first glimpse of his tall figure a spontaneous cheer went up, which made the welkin ring and must have warmed the cockles of the ex-Captain's heart. The cheer swelled as he crossed to the side of the field where the Yale squad was seated, and as the people on both sides espied the leader of Yale's greatest football team the enthusiasm of the collegiate body knew no bounds. To the shouting were added the clapping of hands and that rhythmic stamping of feet so peculiar to college applause, but the clamor reached its height when Walter Camp stepped forward, the first to greet him.

It was an exhibition of Yale spirit which those present, particularly the Tufts College men, will not soon forget.

Ourang-Outangs' Wild Orgie.

RAJAH and Bruni, the orang-outangs at the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx, were very sick. For several nights the doctors, keepers, and even the curator himself had been sitting up with them, trying to save their lives. They were being dosed with coffee and powders and nursed carefully.

It was while the orang-outangs were in this desperate condition—huddled with closed eyes in the straw at the cage bottom, limited to the strictest of diets, and expected to die at almost any time—that the attendant left the room for a few minutes, leaving the cage door open. When he returned to his patients he saw a sight that filled him with amazement.

In the rear of the room is what is known as the "cook house," where food for the animals is prepared, and near the sages are some potted orange trees, very tall and bearing much green fruit. To the top of these trees Sally, another orang-outang, had climbed, and there was a carnival of fun in progress. The two sick monkeys were stuffing themselves with berries, fruit, and other delicacies from the cook house, while Sally was bombarding them vigorously with green oranges. Rajah had got hold of the castor oil bottle and was draining its contents with much gusto. It was a scene of demolition, the wildest of monkey orgies.

They pumped the patients out, but for a time they were sicker orang-outangs than they had dreamed of being before. Their malady being catarrh of the stomach, the slimmest diet had been necessary, and what the effect of the feast of green fruit and castor oil would be, nobody could tell. However, they seemed better after the trouble was over than before, and at last reports were doing fairly well.

Quail on Toast in the Rough.

NUMBER 131 was conveying an unusual load. About sixty shallow crates, mere skeleton boxes made of elm laths, were piled one on top of the other and all securely lashed to the body of the dray.

Out between the slats protruded heads that clucked and cackled and hissed and chattered as the heavy vehicle lumbered over the holes of East Seventeenth Street.

The ducks and geese in the large crates at the bottom put themselves on record volubly as strenuously opposed to the motion. The hens and chickens above encored the opposition to a fowl. The meek-looking pigeons at the top simply gazed around and wobbled piteously as the great pile lurched into a rift in the roadbed. Theirs was the dumb pantomime of protest.

The drayman pulled up at the corner of Third Avenue to allay his thirst, and a small coterie of the curious gathered about the load. A little girl in a red shawl started the fun when she spied a crate of small dark birds up among the pigeons.

"Say, Bill, what's them?" she asked of a lounger who stood by smoking a pipe.

"Dunno," answered he of the dusky brier. "Looks like crows."

"Naw, them's too little for crows," vouchsafed a new recruit, with a cigarette and an air of precocious wisdom, "crows is as big as—as ducks."

"What are they, then, smarty?" crushingly asked the maid of the shawl.

"Them's peasants, English peasants, like the King shoots at an' misses." Such knowledge of the ways of monarchy was convincing. Certainly they were "peasants."

Just at this stage along came Antoine, the French chef from the café around the corner, and pretty Antoinette beside him.

"Oh, look at the pretty blackbirds!" she cried. "What are they going to do with them?"

Antoine smiled—a wicked smile.

"Maybe they're blackbirds to-day—but they'll be 'quail on toast' to-morrow!" he said.

A Horseshoeing "Parlor."

IT has come to be the fashion to call any place of business a "parlor." For many months we have been surfeited with parlors of all descriptions, but it remained for the blacksmiths to lay on the last straw.

The proprietor of a Fifty-third Street shop took the lead in this direction. He painted out the commonplace sign by which he had hitherto advertised his trade to the public, and substituted the inscription: "Horseshoeing Parlors." The letters are large and gilt, on a black background, and are bound to attract attention to the novel "parlors," which, notwithstanding the high-sounding appellation, are the same old regulation blacksmith shops they always were.

Real Troubles, These.

"DOESN'T it make you feel like 'thirty cents?'" asked the real estate broker, "when you have submitted a very handsome offer to the man who you think owns a certain piece of property, to have him blandly inform you that he sold it at a better figure three or four years ago?"

"Oh, I don't know," chimed in another broker, "that isn't so bad—certainly no worse than my trick of a few days ago, when I started out full of confidence to buy the holdings of an estate from two of its executors, both of whom are dead."

No Use.

The Captain of a down-town Salvation Army corps noticed the other day that one of the most zealous women of his flock had been absent from meeting several times in succession. He sent her a note of inquiry and received in reply the following pathetic letter:

"Dear Captin—It ain't no Spirrital trouble—praise god, I'm all right there, but it's becaus I got a bad cold & my Nose runs. Now they ain't no use goin' to meeting and praying when youre Nose runs and spoils all youre enjoyment. So Glory to god, good Bye."

A New Gold Field

OLD PROSPECTORS RUSHING TO STAKE CLAIMS IN THE WICHITA MOUNTAINS.

LONG caravans of covered wagons, or prairie schooners, in the Western vernacular, may be seen trekking southward from this place. If one arrives here early in the morning you find the stage coach going into the Wichita Mountains already filled, and if one hurries, nothing is left to do but hire a private conveyance. For the rush to the gold fields of the Wichita Mountains has commenced in earnest. A fresh Klondike is said to be springing up in these mountains of the new country—the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservations.

Gold, copper, oil, these three minerals may be found in many places round about here, but if in paying quantities has not been definitely established. Until the results of certain assays are fully known the rush will continue. If the gold is here in paying quantities the rush will equal that to the Klondike; if the gold does not pay the rush will not grow, but remain the same. At present several hundred persons are entering the mountains daily, searching for gold, while but few are coming away again. There are at present 6,000 mineral claims taken, with but half that number left vacant. The remaining ones will not last long, hence the rush is growing equal to that of the free-land opening just completed.

For three years past there have been certain old miners from California and Colorado who prospected for gold in the mountains of Oklahoma. What they found will never be known. Some have gone away and are said to be living in luxury in other States, others remain and guard zealously the claims which they are working. If they are taking out gold in paying quantities they do not seem anxious that it should become known. But they are getting money some way, for an old miner is not going to stay on a bit of land three years unless he is getting at pay dirt.

The tales that are told about the gold discoveries in the Wichita Mountains are so conflicting that one can hardly say whether the rush to them may ever prove worth while or not. I traveled thirty miles south into the range supposed to be producing gold. It was a long, hot ride through the Wichita Valley. Passing through the new country just opened to settlement, one could hear wild stories of gold strikes, oil gushers, and what not. I found several hundred prospectors camped at Park City, at the foot of Saddle Mountain. There were stores in tents, gambling houses, saloons, and every evidence of a prosperous camp. I went up the mountainside. In a ravine I found two old miners digging.

"Have you found gold?" I asked.

After learning that I was not seeking any mineral claim for myself, these men started to tell me the story of the gold hunt. One was Sam Parks, who formerly owned an interest in the Emma gold mine at Aspen, Col., the other a veteran from California. They had worked their claim for three months and in the meantime had removed only eight tons of dirt and ore. From this the assayist had returned to them about $3,000. They showed me the gold dust. It was tied up in a buckskin bag. It was all sufficient to start a Klondike rush, and I asked these men why they kept their discovery under cover—that is, why did they not exhibit their find to the camp?

"We are afraid of the Indians in the first place, and, again, we do not want a crowd here, for we expect to work other mines. There is dirt here that will pay big money, and when we locate that we will give up this trifling claim, stake out the richest part, and let them know about it."

In a three days' tramp through the mountains I found this to be the general opinion among all the mine workers. They were taking out dirt paying from $100 to $800 per ton, but they wished for a better strike. Some, in fact all, the prospectors now at work think that a vein of gold and copper equaled only by the Klondike and Cape Nome finds exists in these mountains, if they can but find it. I met a man in Park City who told me he was offered $75,000 for his mineral claim in the Saddle Mountain district. He was well known in the camp, and it was claimed he had taken a half of that amount out in pay dirt. I doubted his word and asked him to show me the mine. He refused. Why I could not learn, but there seems to be an air of mystery and secrecy surrounding the whole affair. Having been pursued so long by officers, the miners are still wary of strangers, is the reason the best-informed offer.

It was not until Aug. 6 that any one was legally allowed to prospect for gold in these mountains, but even prior to that time about 2,000 claims had been staked. Some were worked for years back, and, as before stated, no all without bringing good fortune to the prospectors. Not a few half and quarter blood redskins have taken out lumps of gold and traded them in the stores at Mountain View for cash. Of course, the gold lacked 50 per cent. of being pure. The storekeepers profess no surprise when they are given a lump of ore to send off for assaying purposes. In fact, two-thirds of the miners pay that way. These specimens are sent East. The cash is returned to Mountain View, then transported to the mining camps. The Oklahoma Mechanical and Agricultural College has assayed some gold ore taken from the mountains south of here and officially reported it to be worth from $80 to $800 per ton. E. M. Tucker of Granite, who owns a smelter, is doing a rushing business in his line. Mineral claim attorneys are coming into Mountain View every day, and hardly a store is without a sign reading something like this: "Mining Claims Located. Townsite Companies Managed."

Seven or eight town-site companies have been laid out and town lots sold. The town of Wildman has a Post Office. Park City has petitioned for one, and Mineral City is scraping together 200 voters so it can do likewise.

Granite is the typical Dawson City of the Wichita gold excitement. It is on the branch line of the Rock Island Railway, and can be reached from the main line of that road by stopping off at Chickasha, I T. The trail from Granite to the mountains is worn deep. Every Saturday night the miners strap their gold dust, or whatever else they have found the past week, into a bag, hit the trail for Granite or some other mining camp, and one can see a true representation of wild life until they go back into the hills again. Not a night passes but that some one is shot in a saloon fight, gambling games are run wide open, and trouble is hanging around waiting for every one. The typical miner of these mountains is the same as of old. One sees but few tenderfeet so far from the rushers. A great many of those disappointed in the land opening are entering the mountains in hopes of getting gold. Every day men grow disgusted with the overdone conditions of business at Lawton, Anadarko, and other of the new towns, and pack up their tents and go to the mountains. The trails are all covered with a rushing mass of humanity. The hills are dotted with men swinging a pick over one shoulder with one hand and carrying a grub basket in the other. Women are as yet unknown among the ranks of the gold seekers.

As in all other rushes, there are those highly skeptical about the existence of gold. All who have ever visited the mountains and know anything at all about mining say that copper exists, and perhaps oil could be found in the foothills. There are a number of wells at Granite, and once, a few weeks ago, a gusher boomed forth a stream forty feet high, but only for a few minutes. It was shut down by the owners for some unknown purpose. It is said that the Rock Island Road has an interest in the oil fields around Granite, but the mountains are free for any who wish to enter and stake out a claim. A mineral claim consists of twenty acres, and one is required to put $100 worth of work on it every year for five years. Then you get a deed by paying $20 per acre. The place for filing on mineral lands is at Lawton, and the line in front of the booth is never a short one.

The Wichita Mountains run from east to west across the southern part of the Kiowa and Comanche country. They are not over 2,000 feet high in any place, but are quite picturesque and rugged. Government experts have stated, after an examination, that gold and silver, also copper and oil, could be found in and around the mountains, but as to paying quantities they were uncertain. It is quite sure, from the manner in which prospectors are rushing into the hills, that something will happen soon. The excitement will either collapse or grow. A majority seem to think it will grow, and the store keepers and stage lines are making ready for even a greater rush than now.

The mountains abound with small streams, and it is along the banks of these that gold exists. These mountain pools abound with trout, the timber is filled with small game and some deer, hence to investigate the gold deposits also helps one to enjoy a very pleasant outing. One or more Government parks have been laid out near Fort Sill, and the miners are kept out of these by the soldiers. But few of the mountain peaks have been named. Saddle Mountain, which is said to be the richest in gold deposits, is so named for the reason that it has a true representation of a saddle when seen at a distance of forty miles. Trees are growing along the sides of most of the peaks, but some are entirely bared. In these mountains and around the foothills some of the most bloody battles in Indian history have been fought. At the base of one peak—Cut Throat Mountain—the Cheyennes and Osages engaged each other some forty years ago. Every Cheyenne of the 200 was captured and his throat cut. The Kiowas then came to the rescue of the Cheyennes, and many of them suffered the same fate. It was not until Big Bow, now living near here, shot an Osage medicine man dead that the trouble ended. The Kiowas applied the name of Cut Throat people to the Osages, and the mountain gradually assumed the same name.

I spent a Sunday at Park City. The rush was at its height. In the wagon with me came ten hardy miners. They brought supplies for a month's outing. They pushed into the hills at once. The miners who came down the mountain side around about dusk on Saturday evening were grizzled veterans whose faces had not seen a razor for weeks. But their pockets bulged with ore. Red dirt was ground in their skin; their boots looked as though pay dirt had been rubbed against them for weeks. The miners spent money like princes. It was a great soiree they had in the tented saloon that night spinning yarns about big strikes, rich claims yet untaken, what a rush there would be before another six months, and so on. Every one seems confident that the future will bring forth rich strikes. Their present work they consider but little, and yet it is one of the greatest rushes ever made for a gold field in the southwest. Fully 20,000 persons have been into the mountains since the opening. Six thousand claims are staked. Many mining camps are taking on life. The Wichita Mountains have begun to draw like the Klondike.

W. R. DRAPER.

Mountain View, Oklahoma.

A Gorgeous Letter.

The letter which Prince Chun, head of the Chinese Mission of Expiation for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, presented to Emperor William on behalf of Emperor Kwang-Su is one of the most elaborate pieces of writing in the world.

The exterior is of yellow silk, with gold embroidery. The first leaf bears the address in black silk floral embroidery, with dragons in gold silk. The imperial letter is on yellow silk, consisting of a number of rolled-up sheets, and when extended is nearly four and a half yards long. The embroidery is so delicate that it has the appearance of enamel. The entire letter is bordered with a scroll work in dull red, with many dragons. The book is fastened with small ivory holders.

Emperor William has placed this marvelous specimen of Chinese writing in the Hohenzollern Museum.

MEXICO IN GAUDY COLORS

NOVEL PREPARATIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 16.—This city is busy, just now, getting its face washed and its hair combed. Its best clothes are all laid out ready to be donned, and next Tuesday, when the Pan-American Congress opens, everything will be spick and span. The washing part of this statement is no joke. Probably never since the last big flood have Mexico's houses had so much water put on them. From one end of the town to the other the façades of the houses, stores, hotels—of all kinds of buildings, in fact—are being cleaned, whitewashed, scraped, or painted. It isn't once in a lifetime, ordinarily, that a building is cleaned in Mexico, so the delegates to this Congress of all the Americas can see how highly they are regarded when such extraordinary things are done for them.

It cannot be said, however, that all this renovation, no matter how good the motive which prompts it, is a distinct improvement. When a massive stone building which has defied the storms of a couple of centuries and has gained that indescribable charm of subdued tints which time alone can give, suddenly blossoms out in a coat of sky-blue paint, the effect is, to say the least, peculiar. It is something like a man who, in a dignified old age, resorts to hair dye in an effort to look youthful.

This transformation act is what the City of Mexico is trying to perform. Two weeks ago it was old Mexico, picturesque and admittedly old. Now it is still old Mexico, but bedizened and berouged. From one end of the city to the other is a sequence of signs, "Cuidado con la pintura,"—"Look out for the paint." The sidewalks are half impassable from the fences which have been placed around the buildings so that the painters can work almost uninterruptedly.

Think of the old palace of the Iturbides, built of great blocks of stone which age has delicately tinted in a hundred shades, being treated to a dose of plaster to obscure the ravages of time and then submitted to a coloring process! The wonderful stone carvings, gargoyles, coats of arms, and other ornaments, all done in the finest style of old Spanish art, have been scrubbed until they are spotless and then given a coat of paint.

This is not the work of the municipal authorities. It would have been better if the Ayuntamiento had appointed an artist to supervise it, for then there would have been some harmony. As it is, every one has pleased himself and vied with his neighbor in the way of decoration. The result is something as if a paint factory had collided with a cyclone and had been scattered over the city. Here is an actual instance of what has been done. The building on one of the principal street corners has been painted a rose pink. The one next to it is blue. The third is magenta as far as the first story and yellow on the other two. The fourth is not finished and the art plan cannot be told. The fifth is of terra-cotta color, and the sixth is dark blue with broad bands of gilding. Certainly the city is going to be resplendent in honor of its guests, but it will take it several years to get over the effect of its decorations.

While the private citizens are bestirring themselves and are spending their money in this fashion the authorities have not been idle. But they have worked in a different way. The congress is to hold its sessions in the great hall of Ambassadors in the National Palace. This was a beautiful room, to begin with. Of immense proportions and finished in mahogany, with frescoes by the best artists, it was truly palatial, and would, to most persons, have seemed good enough for any use. But President Diaz and the Government officials did not think so. For three months a force of workmen has been remaking the place. They tore out the woodwork even to the floors and joists. Then they built it all over again, necessarily much as it was before, but with everything new and according to the plans of the best French artists and architects. The furniture was made to order in Europe, and even the curtains, carpets, and draperies were woven from special designs. Toward the last it was feared that the work might not be completed in time, and extra forces of men were employed and worked day and night. Everything was finished two weeks ago. What the cost of it all was no one can tell, as the whole sum has been lumped in the reports under the head of public improvements.

Even this is far from being all the authorities have done in the way of making ready for the congress. In fact, it is a very small part. For two years the city has been in the process of upheaval while sewers were being put in place and the street-car system changed from mule power to electric. As fast as the streets are in shape they are asphalted. The company which has the contracts has been doing the work as fast as such companies usually do, but it has not incurred any extra expenses in order to hasten anything.

The Government saw this and recognized the fact that unless there was more haste some of the streets in the main part of the city would not be ready when Congress convenes, and would still be torn up and impassable. So they took prompt action and called in the representatives of the American and French companies which are doing the work. To them they made an offer of 10 per cent. more pay than is authorized by the contract if they would rush things so that the chief thoroughfares would be done in good time. The contractors accepted the offer and slow-going old Mexico saw what it never saw before—gangs of pelados working all night by the light of electric lamps or of gasoline torches. But the work is done, and the citizens who are not used to such things are wondering how it all happened.

To add still more to the expense to which the Government has gone in its desire to have the city look its best are the improvements in the parks. These would have been made anyway, but, like the other things, they have been done with an unwonted haste. A landscape gardener was secured from Paris, and to him was intrusted the task. The work he has accomplished is marvellous. The Alameda, the principal park of the city, has been transformed from a tangled mass of tropical growth to a veritable fairyland. The gigantic ahuehuetes, as the native cypress are called, for generations have towered nearly a hundred feet into the air, but now seem doubly tall and impressive when the rank undergrowth has been cleared away. The banana and fig trees, which were almost hidden from sight before, now show how graceful and ornamental they can be. The masses of flowers have enhanced beauty on their backgrounds of green turf and the artistic order which has been brought out of confusion is well worth the cost.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been thus spent in preparing the city for its guests. But all this has gone for the mere background of the entertainments which are to be given them. From the time that the Congress opens until it has finally adjourned the delegates will know little rest from social engagements. The Government is going to entertain them. So is the President personally, and Mme. Diaz. Then all the clubs and social organizations in the Federal District will take a hand, and the most prominent citizens of the district, both Mexican and those of the foreign colonies, will do all they can.

Some of the entertainments will be specially elaborate. The first one of these will be the reception and banquet which will be tendered in the official residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Patoni. Then will come the personal entertainment by the President, which will be held in the National Palace. Following this, though the exact date is not set, will be the reception and ball at the Castle of Chapultepec, which will be given by Mme. Diaz. Then will follow a ball by the aristocratic Jockey Club, two literary soirees, one in English and one in Spanish, two gala performances of opera and comedy at the Renacimienta theatre, and scores of private entertainments. As though these might not be enough, there will be numerous excursions scattered through the time of the meeting of the Congress. These will take in all the principal places in the southern part of the republic, where the scenery is the most picturesque and where there is most of historic interest. Among the places which it is already arranged shall be visited are Pachuca, Puebla, Oaxaca, Mitla, Orizaba, Guadalajara, Chapala, and Monterey. Others are being considered, and the list will doubtless be added to.

With all these preparations Mexico is certainly doing her best to maintain her reputation for hospitality during the presence of the delegates. If they survive the entertainments and the excursions enough to attend to business in the sessions they will show that they have been well-seasoned in the social fire, and with all this good-will shown toward them, it would seem that they ought to forget the differences which have set some of them to quarreling even before they have met.

OCT 20

1901

FRANCOIS VILLON ON THE STAGE.

IT is possible, though it is not extremely probable, that Mr. Sothern's appearance as François Villon in Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's "If I Were King," may arouse some new interest in the history of that remarkable blackguard. The hero of the drama is no other than the famous French poet, who was brother to the dregs of Paris, a loafer, a drunkard, a thief. He even slew a priest in a street brawl, and was saved by the influence of one Guy de Tabarie. Heaven alone knows whether he ended his life on the gallows, as he comes near to doing in the play, but he certainly deserved to do so, and was once actually condemned, but escaped. The François Villon of fact is not the man impersonated by Mr. Sothern. Mr. Swinburne, who has made some tolerable translations of poems by Villon, apostrophized him in a ballad, of which the refrain curiously demonstrates its author's lack of a sense of humor. The second stanza, the best of the three, runs thus:

Alas the joy, the sorrow and the scorn,
That clothed thy life with hopes and sins and fears,
And gave thee stones for bread and tares for corn,
And plume-plucked jail-birds for thy starveling peers
Till death clipt close their flight with shameful shears;
Till shifts came short and loves were hard to hire,
When lilt of song nor twanging of the wire
Could buy thee bread or kisses; when light fame
Spurned like a ball and haled through brake and briar,
Villon, our sad, bad, glad, mad brother's name.

This is an expression of the pity of a poet who saw only the poesy in the man's work, but it is doubtful whether any one, not himself a poet, ever read much of Villon's verse without arriving at a state of very lively disgust at the reeking atmosphere of indecent realism and cold rascality in which it dwells. This feeling found expression in a fine essay of Robert Louis Stevenson, who admitted afterward, however, that there was some room for pity for Villon. He was not wholly a victim of circumstances, and he was man enough not to pose as one, but through all his verse there runs an undercurrent of sadness, which shows that his life was a burden to him and not a source of satisfaction. How he died no one knows, but it is likely that he did not long survive his delivery from jail in 1461 on the occasion of the visit of Louis XI. to Meung. He refers to himself as a dying man, and he was probably a wreck, shattered by dissipation, wasted by prison life and in the deadly grip of consumption. Before the end of the fifteenth century he had become a sort of legendary character, and all sorts of tales were attached to his name. Even Rabelais wrote one, founded on an incident at least two centuries older than Villon.

Mr. McCarthy had a right to do as he chose with this wanderer in the literary realms of shade. But there never was any such François Villon as he has put before us, singing of what he would do were he King of France and concealing beneath his poverty, his rags, and his impudence the readiness and the power and the courage to do it. No, the real Villon was more like him of Stevenson's incomparable story, "A Lodging for the Night," a cowardly thief, shivering and gurgling with hysterical fright when Montigny stabbed Thevenin Pensete over the game of cards in the dirty little inn, and then slinking out into the bitter snow to seek a resting place, and finding one in the hospitable house of the Lord of Brisetout, with whom he holds casuistic argument over cold mutton and wine. Here we have Villon's plea for himself set forth in all truth and eloquence. He is only a poor master of arts of the University of Paris; he has no means but his wits; he must live, and his ten fingers are father and mother to him. In short, he is a thief. The nobleman berates him for it, asking the poet if he sees no difference in their two estates. And he answers impudently, but not without some show of justice:

"If I had been born Lord of Brisetout and you had been the poor scholar, Francis, would the difference have been any the less? Should not I have been warming my knees at this charcoal pan, and would not you have been groping for farthings in the snow? Should not I have been the soldier, and you the thief?"

And as for the looks of this poor poet he was never so brave and gallant as Mr. Sothern's portrait makes him. According to Stevenson, "the poet was a rag of a man, dark, little, and lean, with hollow cheeks and thin black locks. He carried his four and twenty years with feverish animation. Greed had made folds about his eyes, evil smiles had puckered his mouth. The wolf and pig struggled together in his face. It was an eloquent, sharp, ugly, unearthly countenance. His hands were small and prehensile, with fingers knotted like a cord; and they were continually flickering in front of him in violent and expressive pantomime."

Such a creature, no doubt, was François Villon, the poet, whom Swinburne acclaimed as the ancestor of all the modern romantic tribe. And he did write fine things though the poem which Mr. Sothern recites in the second act is perhaps less characteristic of him than of the Omar who wrote:

Each morn a thousand roses brings, you say;
But where leaves the rose of yesterday?

The author of the play had no need to manufacture poems to put into the mouth of his hero. Plenty of Villon's poems are extant and there are good translations. It was from a shadowy fact in Villon's life and a passing allusion to it in "A Double Ballade of Good Counsel" that Mr. McCarthy found a hint for one element of his story, the love of François and the scorn of the lady. Villon wrote:

Next of myself I tell, poor me,
How thrashed like clothes at wash was I
Stark naked, I must needs agree;
Who made me eat so sour a pie
But Katherine of Vaucelles?

And so this second Claude Melnotte, with his verses—"such a tribute, lady, as beauty rarely scorns"—is whipped from the door as the real Villon was, and the name of the heroine of the play, for whom the hero conceives a passion, hopeless, indeed, to the beggar poet, is no other than Katherine de Vaucelles. It does not appear, however, that the real Villon for the love of the lady ever raised himself from the low estate to which he was confined by the twin jailers "low birth and iron fortune." Neither is there any evidence that the noble lady ever stooped from the eyrie of her lofty position to save the wicked poet from death and to take him to her arms. But then, of course, the poet in the flesh never masqueraded as the Constable of France and saved Paris from her enemies.

Mr. McCarthy's play has been censured because it contains nothing new to the stage. That is indeed true, but how many plays in these narrow times do contain such matter? And what is the public attitude toward those which harp the old heartstrings to the old familiar tunes? For instance, take "The Bonnie Brier Bush." Is there anything new in that? Is not every incident and situation in the play familiar to the stage? But these things are not "caviare to the general." They are "understanded of the people," and for that reason they have a sound theatrical value. So, too, does the story of the pauper raised suddenly to power and fortune. Many and many a man has dreamed the dream, and just to see it realized upon the stage is a joy to him. And many and many a woman has dreamed of the mysterious prince who comes from nowhere to make a dull and foolish and cowardly world a very paradise of wit and wisdom and bravery. No, there is nothing new in this play, but the old matter is presented in such a delightful manner that it will give joy to playgoers for many moons. Such a series of vigorous actions, stirring speeches, conflicting emotions, brilliant pictures, and changeful scenes is seldom offered. Pictorially, "If I Were a King" is like one of Mr. Mansfield's most ambitious productions, and the intelligence of the stage management, which has found something significant for every one in every group to do, is singular and laudable. Those who go to the theatre continually will not enjoy this play as well as the less sophisticated, but Mr. Sothern and his manager will reap a comforting harvest from the performances.

Little need be added to what has already been said in regard to Mr. Sothern's acting. The repression which he was obliged to practice in the part of Richard Lovelace he does not need in this new rôle. He has no such opportunities as he had in the touching final act of the previous drama, but he has ample scope for the employment of his most vigorous and dashing style. He acts with plenty of romantic fervor, and he recites the Villon verses with excellent effect. It is a good impersonation, though it will not lift Mr. Sothern to a higher place in general esteem. It will simply serve to keep him where he is. And he holds an enviable place. Miss Loftus shows improvement in her new rôle of Katherine. She acts with sympathetic manner, and in the scene of her rejection of François with not a little force. Mr. Wilson's capital study of the crafty, malicious Louis adds to the general excellence of a delightful entertainment.

Utility of a Print Collection

Varied Purposes for Which Persons Seek the Print Room at the Lenox Library

TO a vast number of people it has probably always seemed that collections of old prints—if they had any utility at all beyond the satisfying of certain individual artistic inclinations—must have an interest confined to a comparatively limited number of persons. It would surprise such people to know that the collection of prints at the Lenox Library—as yet in its early stages—is daily, almost hourly, sought by those who come for widely divergent reasons and whose interest in the prints represents a broad and varying field.

To be sure, many of those who seek the print room are collectors themselves, who are widening their acquaintance with certain artistic works, or whose purpose in coming is the satisfying of a purely art instinct. But such are by no means in the majority, and an examination of the record of visits kept by Mr. Weitenkamp, the curator, reveals the fact that a large number of persons go to the Lenox print department to find therein ideas for specifically practical purposes.

A few weeks ago the curator was busily engaged comparing two states of a well-known etching by Whistler when there was the whisk of a silk petticoat on the stairs, and in a moment the little office was filled with the scent of delicate perfume. Looking up the curator saw before him a woman of exceptional beauty, who appeared in delightful contrast to the musty old tomes, dog-eared portfolios, and yellow prints scattered here and there about the place.

"I'm in a quandary," she said, "and some one told me that you might be able to help me out."

The curator, emulating the examples of the knight of old when he found a beautiful lady in distress, lost no time in assuring this one that he was there for that very purpose.

"You see, it's this way," continued she of the silken skirts. "We open in a week, and there has been a horrid delay about my Paris gowns. They can't arrive in time by any possibility, now. And I find that none of the costumers here seem able to grasp the idea of exactly what I want. I have looked through all of the costume books and can't find what I require. So I thought that possibly in one of the old prints I might be able to see something that would give the dressmaker the correct idea."

It was not the first time that the collection had been sought for such a purpose, so it did not give the curator as much of a shock as it might others—this turning of an ambitious print collection into an adjunct to the theatrical wardrobe maker's shop. And the little story is completed by a statement of the fact that at a production recently of a play set in a historical atmosphere, one of the gowns termed by the feminine portion of the audience as "just too sweet" had its inspiration among the well-thumbed prints of the Lenox Library.

In this same connection it may be mentioned that scene painters and the men who make the "props" are among those who most frequently resort to the old prints for practical suggestions. In a number of cases where managers and producers of plays have been praised for artistic and correct stage pictures, the encomiums as to archæological insight might more properly have been bestowed on "the man behind the prints" at the Lenox Library.

The advantage in going there for such information is twofold, just now, in the fact that, as yet the collection has not grown to unwieldy proportions, and those in charge are in complete familiarity with its contents. And, while large enough for many purposes, it is not shrouded in mystery, but is readily accessible.

To the men who make a business of buying and selling old prints, this collection is invaluable. If they are in doubt as to the authenticity or the exact state of a proof, they are able here to set their minds at rest. By comparisons they may determine whether the particular example that has been offered to them is genuine, if it has the marks of an early impression, or if it falls in the class, that, by reason of having been taken from the plate later, is of less commercial, and possibly of less artistic value.

The elaborate geometrical designs surrounding many old engravings have been of untold value to pattern makers, and there have been several instances where designers of wall paper and carpets have sought the collection for ideas to put into their work.

Of individual wants one of the queerest was that of a druggist, who came in one day and said:

"I'm tired of these mortar and pestle signs, green and yellow lights. Can't you help me get an idea for a unique sign to go in front of my shop?"

He then explained that once in some prints, Hogarth's, he thought, he had seen pictured an old time apothecary shop, and he thought he might find something novel in a sign pictured there, if he could again locate the work.

One day a woman came into the print room and haltingly asked if she might look at some prints. She was not very specific about her desires, and hemmed and hawed a great deal. Finally she admitted that she would like to see some pictures of sixteenth century women.

"I'm going to a fancy dress ball," she remarked apologetically, "and I want to see if I can't find some way to dress my hair that will be correct and at the same time new and becoming."

It is no uncommon thing for persons who are fitting up houses they have built or purchased to seek in the old prints ideas for especially artistic rooms. And as a corollary to this it may be mentioned that furniture designers have often found suggestions in these prints for old time patterns that they wanted to copy.

In the upbuilding of a library that it is hoped will be worthy the city's name the print department is one of the latest innovations, wherein is followed the precedent established in such institutions as the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the other great European libraries, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and similar institutions. From the very incipiency it was intended to make the print collection at the Lenox of practical as well as of æsthetic value. That this is possible is emphasized when it is remembered that the word "print" covers many productions, the value of which is not necessarily dependent upon any artistic merit. In its broadest sense the word embraces not only those choice products of art which give pleasure to the connoisseur and collector, but also that pictorial material which has an interest entirely apart from any artistic consideration whatsoever.

Such material, for example, is found in portraits, historical scenes, views of places and of buildings. Of infinite value to architects have been the last-named phase of the Lenox collection.

The prints in the Lenox, Emmet, Tilden, and Ford collections present many possibilities for usefulness. There is a wealth of portraits—from the finest etchings to the big political posters—which offers opportunity for study to the student and the historian. Our own countrymen are best represented, but England is not far behind, and among the sprinkling of other nationalities one occasionally comes upon other groups, such as the Nuremburg worthies, of some centuries ago, which were only recently brought to light. In the matter of views the proportion as to countries is similar.

The caricatures, not yet a large collection, include, however, interesting pieces, such as a dozen or so of the prints of the war of 1812; the series on the South Sea bubble, presented by Mr. Maitland; the cartoons on the Franco-Prussian war, (a gift from Mr. Bigelow,) and even a few which reflect the late unpleasantness with Spain. In large part those examples mentioned are valued rather for their subjects and their utilities than for any especial artistic quality.

The Avery collection, which in reality made necessary the establishment of the print department, since the gift included the result of thirty years of collecting in the shape of 17,000 prints, again illustrates the practical values of the print collection. The chief value of this remarkable collection lies in its complete representation of the art of etching, especially in France. Men like Jacque, Flameng, Whistler, Buhot, Meryon, and Haden are represented in some cases by unique sets of their work. And there are hundreds of whom enough examples are presented to offer a typical showing.

The whole forms an interesting pictorial history of etching in this century, especially of the productions of original work on the copper done by painter-etchers. But for those who do not care about the technique of etching as illustrated, for example, in the work of Buhot, there is yet much that is of value. In Jacquemart's delicate delineations, for instance, the book binder, silversmith, and worker in glass still find inspirations, for he has handed down exquisite representations of the accomplishments in those arts.

And in the collection of prints and photographs many who otherwise would have no such opportunity are able to see reproduced the world's masterpieces of painting.

When Toomey's Pup Was Swell.

THIS is a story about Toomey of Jersey, a yellow pup, a tailor-made miss, and a hand-brushed Boston terrier.

Toomey has a lot of friends in New York who sell wet stuff. The other day he came to town to pay a visit to his friends, and when he had reached the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, he had, as the policeman on post described it, "a fine old Branigan." In addition to the load of liquor that he carried he was pulling a fat, decent-looking pup by a string.

The pup seemed ashamed of the company he was in and was reluctant to try to keep up with the zig-zag course of Toomey. Occasionally, when Toomey would try to urge him with his foot, the pup would make a bite at him, showing that he was a pup with spirit, and a good deal of fight in him.

Toomey had paused for a moment in his uncertain career to get his bearings when along came a pert-looking miss with a beautifully-groomed Boston terrier. The terrier was keeping close to the heels of his mistress, but when he got to where Toomey's yellow pup sat, he stopped to say how do you do, or look him over. At any rate there was something very patronizing in the terrier's manner which did not suit the yellow pup at all, and which he resented with a snap.

Almost immediately there was a mix-up, in which Toomey, the yellow pup, the bull terrier, and the tailor-made miss participated. While the miss was trying to secure Dorcas, which seems to have been the name of the terrier, Toomey had somehow got the twine to which the yellow pup was attached twisted around his legs. All of a sudden he was down in a heap, falling plump on the snarling dogs and the skirts of the miss. The young lady promptly screamed. There was a general commotion, with cries from the crowd that began to collect, and, in a very short time, it began to look as though a riot was in progress. The policeman usually stationed at that corner did not arrive until it looked as though there would be a free-for-all fight among the partisans of the yellow pup and the bull terrier. He separated the quartet, and the young lady picked up her Dorcas and hailed a hansom cab standing near by and was driven rapidly away. Toomey apologized to the policeman, but said his pup was as good as the pup of any New York swell, and he should ride in a cab, too, if it took the last cent, and he likewise hailed a hansom, placed his yellow pup therein, gave the policeman his card, and ordered the driver to take him to the Twenty-third Street Ferry.

SOME FASHIONABLE GOWNS

MRS. ALFRED G. VANDERBILT was lunching at Delmonico's recently in a simple gown of blue. The blue velling verged on that shade known as indigo. The skirt had no tucking. It was closed invisibly at the back, and flared only slightly and was long enough to sweep the merest trifle. Around the lower edge of the applied flounce were two groups of blue velvet ribbon, of the same hue as the dress material. The lower group was composed of two inch-and-a-half bands, and the upper of three one-inch bands of the velvet ribbon. There was perhaps an inch of space between the groups and each band of velvet met the next, and all were gathered just a wee bit. At the sides of the skirt the applied flounce swung loose and described deep wide points, at both top and bottom, these being outlined with the ruffles of velvet ribbon. The bodice was concealed by an Eton jacket of black taffeta. This was laid in vertical rib tucks a half-inch apart, and both sleeves and body were tucked all over. There was a stitched band of taffeta bordering the jacket, which was short in the back and dropped below the belt in front. Underneath its edges and all around the neck as well as the bottom, very full ruffles of white lace peeped out for a couple of inches. These ruffles were especially full in front and appeared to be three deep separate ruffles superimposed one above the other. The sleeves of the jacket ended a little below the elbow, flared at the bottom considerably, and were slashed up the back. From under these edges flowed fluffy ruffles of lace to match those on the body. These ruffles came nearly to the wrists. The jacket was closed in front by the meeting fluffs of lace. Mrs. Vanderbilt's hat was a toque of alternating ribs of black and white. It was set back off the brow and was indented irregularly here and there and at the left there was a dash of pale blue.

***

Dining en famille at the Holland House the other evening, Mrs. Burton Harrison wore a frock of rich, deep reddish brown satin crepe de chine. The skirt touched all around, and all but the back breadth was tucked in clusters. These clusters were perhaps six inches apart and about eighteen inches from the floor were loosened, so that the lower portion of the skirt was full. About the bottom of it and perhaps two inches from the edge three or four inch wide bands of brown panne velvet with the merest bit of space between them were stitched. The back breadth hung straight, with the velvet running across the lower edge. The close fitting bodice described a point in front. In the back it was plain, the lower edge being plaited in at the bottom, where it was finished, under a stitched band of panne. The front had the upper portion, from the shoulder seams for perhaps five inches, laid in tucks and a couple of straps of panne velvet were stitched on to the depth of the tucks. The vest was white chiffon, and pale blue panne velvet ran down the centre with bows at top and bottom. On either side the overlapping bodice fronts cream chiffon, embroidered in cream, and pale blue silk flowers was applied. The stock was of chiffon and lace. At the top there was a baby ribbon width of blue panne, and across the centre front the stock was barred three times by the same velvet. The bonnet matched with a touch of blue.

***

Mrs. James B. Haggin, while at dinner one evening last week, wore a tailor-made frock of pale old rose camel's hair cheviot. The sweeping skirt clung to the figure, and the ten-inch applied flounce was inserted and stitched in under a two-inch overlap of the skirt proper. The skirt closed invisibly in the back. There was no tucking or plaiting to be seen, and the only finish was stitching. The Eton coat, severely plain, reached the waist line in the back, fitting like the proverbial glove. The fronts were cut to close, but were hidden under the large black boa. The sleeves were smooth at the shoulder seams, and began at the elbows to flare, the lower edges being rounded a bit and stitched an inch or so from the bottom. A large flat hat of black was worn.

***

Lady Cunard frequently wears a gown of pale-blue broadcloth. The skirt is not very long and has bands of white and pale blue, with dashes of gold at the bottom. The little Eton jacket comes to the belt in the back, and has as a finish all around its edges straps of pale-blue and white cloth, with touches of gold. A hat of white and blue, round and set straight on the head, is usually worn.

***

Lady Sarah Wilson wore at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel to Sir Thomas Lipton a charming gown of dark but bright-blue silk crepe. The skirt trailed well and clung without a tuck or plait to mar its simplicity. A ten or twelve inch gathered flounce, headed by a two-inch band of blue passementerie edged with steel and jet, trimmed the bottom of the skirt. The bodice was gathered tightly in at the waist and drawn smoothly over the figure, pouching a wee bit in front. The girdle was of the passementerie, and the neck of the gown, which was cut round and moderately low, was also finished with it. The plain elbow sleeves were finished with frills of the crepe, edged with the jetted trimming. A wide collar of pearls was worn. She wore no hat.

***

A black silk gown worn by Mrs. John G. Carlisle had the skirt tucked from the belt to the top of the deep graduated and circular flounce, which was laid in narrow tucks and ran around the lower edge of the flounce. The waist of taffeta was also tucked over the shoulders and again above the waist line, the intermediate silk being left to blouse. The sleeves were tucked to below the elbows, where they turned back. Puffs, also of tucked silk, ran to the wrists and were there gathered into narrow tucked wristbands. The wrap carried was an Eton coat, and this was also black and tucked all over. A small black bonnet was worn.

***

Miss Morosini wore at a recent luncheon a gown of flame-colored broadcloth. The frock was Princess in effect. The skirt ran up into the girdle bodice. This bodice portion was perfectly plain, and the fullness of the skirt began six inches below the waist line in the back, where it rippled out in soft folds. Some eighteen inches below the waist was a three-inch tuck stitched, and there was another of these at the skirt's edge, and still another midway between the two, so that the effect of three graduated applied flounces was given. The bolero jacket was cut up in the back to form a V near the cloth bodice, and was of flame-colored panne velvet. The coat sleeves, which flared a little below the elbow, were also of panne. There was no collar. The jacket had running around all its edges and finishing the sleeves, roses of the panne velvet outlined with lines of black and white embroidery three to four inches wide. The hat worn was a pale tan felt, rather rough, and set straight on the head, the brim rolling ever so slightly. At the left two or three modified military pompons of white coque feathers fluttered.

***

While driving in her automobile Mrs. Frederic Pearson wore a plum-colored gown. The shade was dark and the material was some rough goods. The skirt was severely plain, closing invisibly in the back, and as she descended from the vehicle it was seen to touch all around, but not to train. Five bands of inch-wide black silk braid, some four or five inches apart, were stitched in curves around the skirt's lower portion. The Eton coat covered the belt in the back, and described two deep square tab ends in front and was cut to close. The jacket showed the same effect in scalloped silk braid around the lower edges, but the braid rows almost met. Across the upper back of the jacket and meeting the rows to match that crossed the upper portion of the sleeves, were more stitched applications of the silk braid, laid in scallops to match the skirt. The bottom of the sleeves also showed the braid. The hat worn was a small one of black, turned up very abruptly on the left, and there covered with a wide but short black ostrich plume.

***

Miss Leary was at Delmonico's the other day, in a black cloth costume. The skirt touched all around and was absolutely plain, with a dozen rows of stitching a half inch apart at the lower edge. The coat worn with it extended fully ten inches below the waist line, and was cut straight to fit smoothly and closed in the front with smoked pearl buttons an inch across and an inch apart. The sleeves were plain. The coat had revers of white edged w black. A black and cream-white straw bonnet with black ostrich tips was worn.

***

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., wore early in the week a beautiful frock of palest gray. The material looked like a spiritualized cashmere and clung with the soft grace of that material. Wide tucks and a dash of gold cloth were the only trimming. The skirt was tucked horizontally. The lower tucks were far the widest, that on the extreme edge being possibly three inches in width, the next perhaps two and a half inches, and the third about two inches wide. The skirt was so long that these swept the ground nearly their entire depth. A foot or more above these tucks was another group of three, somewhat narrower, and a little less than a foot above this a third row, and so on until the upper row formed a yoke effect around the hips. The bodice at first glance seemed a tight fitting Eton, as it had a jacket effect. Starting from the bust line in front, and at the sides, were three meeting tucks nearly an inch wide. These tucks ran over the shoulders, and, crossing in the middle of the back, extended around under the arms and ended at the front under two stolelike ends of gold embroidery, fringed, that covered the original starting point of these tucks or folds. The space across the bust between the stolelike ends—which were not over six inches deep—was crossed by a band of gold embroidery. The stock was formed of folds of embroidered cloth of gold, and the squares of gray cloth, both back and front, inclosed between the stock and the "tuck-folds" were plain and smooth. The sleeves, which were coat-shaped, had the "tuck-folds" crossing their tops in a fashion similar to that on the back of the bodice. Mrs. Vanderbilt's hat was a small one, turned up on the left and formed entirely of cut silk ruched.

***

Lady Sarah Wilson wore at a luncheon at Sherry's the day before she sailed a white mohair gown. The skirt had a short, square cut in the back and swept the floor about six inches. The lower edge of the skirt had tucks over an inch wide applied all around the lower edge. The bodice was tight-fitting and had plaited postilion ends perhaps eight inches in length, trimmed with cream white lace. Over the shoulders there ran—at the extreme sides—tapering box plaits, and the seams of the gown were overlaid with rather heavy lace to match that on the postilion back. The effect in front was square, the mohair being cut away to show a square vest of lace and chiffon. An immense bouquet of violets was fastened below the bust, and a large white boa was worn. Lady Sarah's hat was of violet velvet and chiffon, the front being covered by violets.

***

Mrs. George Keppel, who was Lady Sarah's hostess, wore a tailor-made frock of an indefinite sort of blue mixed material. The applied flounce rose in a rather straight and sudden ascent from the six-inch front to the twenty-four-inch width in the back, and was cut straightway of the goods and laid on in scant plaits. It was headed by a band of the blue, and at regular intervals on this band medallions of dull crimson, with creamy white or pale yellow irregular centres, were placed. The skirt fitted smoothly at the top, where another row of the dull red medallions appeared. The Eton coat fitted closely in the back, the fronts extending below the waist line. The sleeves were full above the wrist, and were finished by the medallions, as were also all the edges of the jacket body. A black and white hat topped the costume.

Tragedy of a Tomcat.

A GROCERY keeper near Morristown, N. J., is bemoaning the loss of a large tomcat of which he was particularly fond. At the same time a nearby farmer is boasting of having the smartest pair of Scotch collies in the world. The sorrow of the one and the joy of the other are due to a tragedy in which the two dogs and the cat were the actors.

Now, this particular cat was large and strong, and was feared and hated by the dogs in the neighborhood. From boxes standing in front of the store the cat would drop upon the back of any dog that happened to pass. His claws and teeth made those dogs wish for another neighborhood, and they rarely lost time in going where they wished to be.

On an unfortunate day for Tom, Miss Collie followed her master to the store. Down upon her shoulders the cat leaped. She fought gamely for a few minutes, but finally ran away, while the grocery keeper chuckled gleefully and the farmer swore.

Miss Collie made for home. The farmer's wife says that she trotted up to Mr. Collie, who was basking in the sun. The two dogs put their heads together and finally got up and trotted down the road.

As the farmer started to leave the store he was surprised to see Miss Collie returning, accompanied by Mr. Collie. When they got near the store Mr. Collie stopped and Miss Collie trotted deliberately beneath the box to which the cat had returned. Quick as a flash the cat was on her back. She turned and ran back. At the same time, Mr. Collie came with a rush, and with a leap of ten feet or more, seized the cat.

For a few minutes there was a mix-up on the road that sent up a cloud of dust. Then suddenly it ended, and two dogs stood over a dead cat. This time the farmer chuckled and the grocer swore.

ONE REWARD OF HONESTY.

"OF course I believe that honesty is the best policy," said the young man who smokes. "It is a rule of ethics that if I find anything lying around loose it is my duty to restore it to the owner, whenever possible. I used to observe that principle religiously, but I doubt if I should now be so conscientious. Last Thursday I had an experience that taught me that even the highest moral precepts have exceptions which go to prove their general truth and, now, if I should pick up anything of value in the street I should go slow about doing the Sunday-school act.

"About 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon my wife and I were traveling down town in a Sixth Avenue elevated train. The car was pretty well filled when we came in and we were unable to find an unoccupied seat. Finally Edith crowded in beside a fat woman with a mole on her cheek, and I sat down across the aisle in the shadow of a slumbering policeman. We had ridden so for about five minutes when Edith, happening to look around, saw two of our neighbors back near the door. In the meantime several people had left that part of the car and she abandoned her close quarters beneath the expansive draperies of the fat woman and went back and sat down beside her friends. The big woman expanded still more then and the first thing I knew her massive frame had spread out over the whole seat. That was also the last thing I knew for quite a while, for the somnolence of the officer was contagious, and I, too, soon dozed off.

"By and by I was awakened by a hurried scrambling at my side and a violent bumping against my elbow. I rubbed my eyes and saw the fat woman waddling down to the front door. I watched her till she had passed through the gate onto the platform; then, as I turned toward the window to get one more look at her museum-like proportions, my glance rested on the seat she had recently occupied and I found that in her hurry she had gone away and left her pocketbook. My rigid training in probity instantly nerved me to brave deeds.

"'Hold on,' I cried, in a loud voice. Then I grabbed the pocketbook and rushed down to the door.

"The brakeman barred the way. 'What's up?' he asked.

"'Don't stand there gaping like a loon,' I retorted. 'Let me get through. That fat woman has gone out and left her pocketbook.'

"The brakeman got excited at that. 'Holy smoke,' he said to me, and 'Hi, there, you,' he shouted to the woman.

"The woman heard him, but the train had started, and although she turned round and lumbered toward us I couldn't reach her.

"'Throw it to her,' advised the brakeman.

"We had reached the lower end of the platform, but I leaned as far over the gate as a decent regard for personal safety would permit and tossed the pocketbook in the direction of my bulky neighbor. The brakeman smiled upon me approvingly.

"'It's a good thing you're one of the honest kind,' he said. 'If you had been like some fellows that lady would have found herself strapped when she got down to the street, and then what would have become of her heaven only knows. It's funny how careless these women folks are about such things, anyhow. If they'd lose their money every day in the week they'd keep right on being just as lackadaisical to the end of the chapter.'

"'Yes,' I assented, 'I guess that's right. My wife is the only woman I know of who isn't always losing things. But she's mighty careful. She holds onto her pocketbook like grim death. A penny has got to be pretty lively to get away from her.'

"He looked at me enviously. 'Lord,' said he, 'you're in luck to have such a good manager. I wish my old woman was like that.'

"Thus exchanging confidences the brakeman and I passed into the car. We found the passengers all standing up, jabbering confusedly, and craning their necks out of the windows. Even the policeman was on his mettle, and felt that he ought to do something to keep up his reputation. He took me in hand with decision. 'Now, Sir,' said he, 'what was the matter out there?'

"'Oh, nothing,' I returned, modestly. 'Woman lost her pocketbook, that's all. I happened to have my wits about me and found it before we got past the station. I returned it to her, all right. There's no harm done.'

"Edith had come up close beside me and stood listening to my explanation. At the word 'pocketbook' she turned pale.

"'Oh, dear,' she cried. 'Where is my own purse? Where in the world can it be? I had it in my lap when I sat down beside that big woman, but I don't remember of taking it with me when I moved back to the rear of the car. Oh, I know I didn't take it. It had slipped off my lap and I left it lying in that sea. Albert Stuart—'

"She stopped and glared at me for an immeasurable length of time. 'Albert Stuart,' she repeated at length, 'what kind of a pocketbook was it you gave to that woman?'

"My head reeled before the dire possibilities suggested by her sepulchral tones. 'I—I didn't notice,' I stammered.

"'I did,' spoke up the brakeman. 'It was drab alligator skin, long and narrow. It had a handkerchief stuck in the fly leaf, and was held together by a rubber band.'

"Edith rocked spasmodically to and fro with the swaying of the car and her own emotion. 'I knew it,' she said. 'It was mine. There was $26.13 in it, four postage stamps, six samples, and a glove buttoner.'

"'Oh, my,' gasped the policeman.

"Edith looked up at him appealingly. 'What are you going to do about it?' she demanded.

"He shook his head sheepishly. 'Really,' he said, 'I don't see 's I can do much of anything. I'll take the next train up town, but I doubt if I'll find the woman. It's hard to run a person down in a crowd even if she is big as all outdoors. That husband of yours—'

"'Yes,' put in Edith with accusatory promptness, 'I know it is all his fault. The idea, Albert, of your not recognizing your own wife's pocketbook when you see it. And you bought it, too, and gave it to me for a birthday present.'

"Her reproach touched a tender spot. 'I don't see why you put all the blame onto me,' I said. 'You were awfully careless yourself. What do you mean by letting a pocketbook containing all that money lie loose in your lap, anyway?'

"The brakeman snickered. 'The only woman who always holds on tight,' he remarked, facetiously.

"Edith wept. 'We'll advertise in all the papers,' she said.

"And we did. We turned our advertisements into regular literary gems wherein the fat woman was described in complimentary terms calculated to touch her vanity and incidentally her conscience in a vital spot, but so far she has remained impervious to our insidious attacks, and is battening on the contents of my wife's pocketbook. As for me, I have found nothing since that luckless day, but if ever I do pick up any more purses and things you may depend upon it I shall make sure they don't belong to my wife before attempting to restore them to the loser."

OCT

1901

FINE FURS OF THE SEASON

IT behooves the woman who wishes fine furs to buy them early in the season while there is a large stock on hand from which to make a choice. The finest skins are comparatively few in number, and the first comer is able to obtain the best specimens. Women who understand this make their purchases in September and October, not always to have them delivered at that time, but to be put aside and sent to them when the first fur-wearing weather arrives.

Many of the beautiful furs which come to New York find their way into the hands of wealthy out-of-town women, who stop in the city early in the season to make purchases on their way home from Summer resorts or from Europe.

Silver fox and sable are the expensive and fine furs always, and a boa of the former will cost anywhere from $200 to $2,000, and the sable skins, which are tiny, cost, in the Russian sable, from $120 to $450 apiece. If one is lucky one can find a few exquisite $500 skins, the most beautiful specimens of the Russian crown sable. This crown sable is the darkest to be found, and only a connoisseur fully understands what this means in a fine skin.

The average sable collar or boa is made of from four to eight skins, and at this one can estimate the value. One skin will make a charming little collar for the woman who is economical—one of the fine skins, only $500—and as many as twelve are sometimes used together. There is a tendency to the broad effect in furs, along the lines of the old-fashioned tippets, and for these the skins are used double, that is to say, placed side by side to obtain the breadth.

Sable is too beautiful a skin to mutilate in any way, and as a rule the woman who delights in these fine furs has them made up with the tails, feet, and one or more heads mounted; the tails and feet will be used at any rate. Occasionally, however, there is a woman who can afford to be sufficiently extravagant to discard these ornaments and have a round boa made of the skins, a process which is somewhat wasteful.

As to the styles into which the sables are made there is an infinite variety. The tendency of the season to wide effects is a bit extravagant if a woman wishes long boas, for the skins are pulled out in width, and are consequently shorter in length. As a rule, in whatever style a sable boa is made, the tails and feet are allowed to fall naturally at each point where the skins are joined, every dozen or more inches down the length of the boa.

There can be little variety in the make-up of a single skin, which is just long enough to fasten around the throat, the head on one side and the tail on the other making a very pretty and becoming little collar. A broad collar effect around the throat may be given in a boa which will lie flat, tippet fashion, or be raised in a high flaring collar. There can be but little variation in the long ends with these stretches of beautiful fur and intervals of tails and feet. A two-skin boa makes quite a difference in appearance from the one. It has two heads and tails and more length at the front. A four-skin boa is the standard.

Different boas may be worn in different ways. One broad beauty is fastened closely at the throat with the heads together, or it is entirely changed by being turned the other way around and heads and tails fall over the two shoulders, while the boa is left open at the front. This is a satisfactory way in which to wear it, for the finest furs are worn more as a luxurious article of dress than as a protection against the weather. A long boa is made up with two heads which may be worn either at the back or front. In the former way the plain centre of the boa is placed under the chin, the heads cross at the back, and the ends are brought around to the front to fall loose. If the boa is put on in the natural way the heads fasten under the chin snugly or the boa is open while the long ends hang at either side.

Victorines are handsome and stylish old-time garments of sable, with the high flaring collar cape over the shoulders, trimmed around with the tails and paws and long flat ends which reach nearly to the edge of the skirt, showing more of the tails. Capes come in half and three-quarter lengths, reaching just below the waist, or are half as long again, a forty-two-inch length. A cape will cost from $2,000 to $30,000. The capes are edged with tails, the long cape having the lines broken by a row of tails at about half its length. Very little wadding is put into furs this year. They are made as far as possible of nothing but the skins, and are soft and less bulky.

Muffs are large and shaped to suit the individual taste, the stout woman generally preferring the long flat variety, while the slender woman will carry a muff as large as a barrel. The flat muffs are a trifle narrower at the top than at the bottom. This lower edge of the muff, if it is flat, may be finished with a line of paws and tails, and with excellent effect. The same ornamentation is sometimes given the round muff, but the effect is artificial. A beautiful muff for carriage use is immense and will almost obviate the necessity of a carriage robe, a thing which it has been smart to omit for some time. One of these big flat cushion muffs will measure eighteen inches across. An odd-shaped muff, and a very pretty one, has wide revers, or flaring cuffs, at either end, after the manner of the lingerie muffs of chiffon and silk. The ends turn back over the muff for street use, and are turned out again for carriage wear.

While fox skins are among the most beautiful furs, they are not the most durable. This is perhaps one of the charms of the fur. It is not an economical fur to purchase, and is left more to the moneyed elect, whose bete noir in wearing apparel is popularity. Silver fox is the rare and expensive variety. For those who desire something less expensive and at the same time beautiful, there is what is known as the cross fox, whose fur has the appearance of being a cross between that of the silver and the brown fox. Long boas of fox fur are made up with or without heads. A beautiful set of cross fox may be had for $125.

Ermine, the royal skin, which in the popular mind is always the skin of great price, is comparatively inexpensive. A skin which is small will cost perhaps $2, muffs from $15 to $35, and boas from $35 to $80.

Chinchilla is a much more expensive fur and less economical on account of its great delicacy. The best chinchilla has the delicacy almost of thistle down. It moves with the slightest breath and is quickly injured by rough usage. A fine chinchilla boa will cost $225 and a muff $155.

Sealskin is always a good fur and capes in it are to be found, though they are not as smart this year as boas. Sealskin muffs are carried with sealskin jackets, which are made up without a trimming fur. One comparatively inexpensive fur, which is very beautiful, is a sable-dyed fox. A set of this will cost $55 or $60.

Mink, beloved by our grandmothers, is a good fur this year. Boas in this will cost from $25 to $125, according to size, and muffs $15 and up. Blue lynx is a fur which is generally popular, and a fur which will wear well is bearskin. A long boa and muff of black bear will go well with everything and is a stylish fur. Brown bearskin is good, but the reddish shade makes it less serviceable. Mouffion comes in all colors, and Thibet, the crinkly white fur, is made up largely for children. Large boas and muffs of it are sometimes worn by older people, but the fur belongs to the little ones. Blue Thibet is a pretty variation of the fur.

Short jackets have, so far, been the most in demand in the way of entire fur garments this year. The most beautiful are probably the baby lamb, and they are made up with various kinds of fancy furs for collars. The neck may be encircled with broad flat bands of chinchilla, with a standing collar, and the coat may have revers carried down the length of the jacket. Ermine, sable, and mink are among the other furs which are used to ornament these little jackets. Charming little coats, which are pointed in the fronts, just long enough to be said to come below the waist, and to escape being Etons. The back is cut into two tiny scalloped tabs, called by courtesy a postilion back, but certainly only by courtesy. This jacket has a deep collar of chinchilla, a lining of pale blue brocade, and large fancy jeweled buttons of tourquoise and brilliants. A number of these large buttons are used. The sleeves to the jacket are double, but only of the lamb, and both simply flaring, the upper one finishing half way between elbow and wrist, and the other at the wrist proper.

Another baby lamb jacket for general street wear, has more of the jacket proportions with quite a little skirt, and the lamb is heavier, of an older growth than the first. The jacket is without trimming, with plain collar and sleeves, slightly flaring at the wrist, buttoned down the front with loops over oblong frog buttons, covered with the fur. One large fancy button at the top, a beautiful button with feather effects painted upon it, is the only one in evidence. A pretty little sealskin jacket is simply made, and has for its only trimming big bronze buttons with centres of cut steel, having the effect of brilliants.

There are three-quarter length coats, also, of fur ready for the woman who prefers them, but they are heavy and warm for ordinary use. Fancy styles and shapes in coats are made up to order as a rule. Many women have their jackets made with special linings of a color or style for which they have a fancy.

Long evening wraps are very beautiful, made of fur, and velvet coats are exquisite with fur trimmings. A beautiful coat of green velvet has a deep collar and cuffs of ermine, and the fronts turn back and are deeply faced with the fur the full length of the coat.

Fur Producing Animals

FEW people know anything of the animals which furnish the furs most commonly used for articles of wearing apparel. Investigation discovers unexpected and close family relations in the furs which absolutely refuse, according to canons of good taste, to be near neighbors in coats.

The sable, the most priceless of furs; the mink and the ermine are all members of one family, and an every day family, too—that of the weasel. They are all small animals, and the sable skin is worth its weight in gold.

Its nearest the most aristocratic member of the family is the sable, which is a resident of Asiatic Russia, Siberia, and Kamschatka. Nothing in the fur line can equal the soft beauty of its brown fur. The value of the skins is determined largely by the depth of the shade. The darkest are distinguished by the name of the Crown or Imperial Russian sable as, at one time, the fine skins were kept for the use of the royal family. The lighter skins are comparatively low in price, and are sometimes dyed and sold for the finer sable. They do not retain the dye, however, and eventually fade and reveal the deception. Hudson Bay sable is a lower priced but useful fur. It is found in the northern parts of North America, is of a similar light brown color, but with a more reddish tint than the Russian fur. Light shades of this skin are used for lining wraps of various kinds, and the darker skins for muffs and the usual articles of wearing apparel.

Its warmest admirers would not know the ermine in its Summer dress, a light reddish-brown upon the upper parts of the body. It requires the coldest weather to blanch its fur to the soft white required for coat and hat trimmings, muffs and boas, and only the animals of Northern Russia and Siberia attain this condition. This is another fur which was originally reserved for the nobility. Of all the skins, the finest are to be found in the Province of Yakutsk and are sent as tribute to the Crown. In its Winter state the white fur covers the entire body of the ermine, with the exception of the tip of the tail, the black spot which gives the peculiar marking to articles made of the fur. The body of the ermine is only from eight to twelve inches in length.

Ermine's cousin, mink, is somewhat the larger of the two animals, being from twelve to fifteen inches long. It resembles the ermine in general appearance, but the fur is a dark brown, short and fine. The mink is a resident of all the higher latitudes, and is partially amphibious, getting most of its food from the water. Labrador and Northern Canada furnish the finest skins.

A queer little animal is the chinchilla, smaller than the other fur-bearing animals known to trade, in appearance seeming to be half mouse, half squirrel or kangaroo, and altogether a pretty and attractive little creature. The chinchilla is a jerboa, and, like other members of that genus, hops like a kangaroo. It has a tail over its back, eats nuts like a squirrel, and has a head like a mouse. It is exceedingly proud of its fine coat, the finest fur that grows, and takes the utmost care of it. It is, in fact, a dainty little animal, living in a dainty fashion and upon a vegetable diet, unlike the mink and ermine, which are carnivorous.

In Peru, Bolivia, and Chile the chinchilla makes his home, living at the end of a long burrow, where it builds a nest of some of the green stuff growing around.

Depth of color is one of the points by which the value of the silver fox skins are fixed. Only 2,000 of the soft, silky skins are secured each year, and the rarity adds to the value. Cross fox may or may not be a cross between the silver and red fox. Its coat shows the tones of both colors, and the dark skins can with difficulty be distinguished from the genuine silver fox. It is next in value. The red fox is the most common. The white is from the arctic regions, the beautiful slate-color blue fox comes from the Alaskan islands, from Greenland, and Labrador, and the gray fox is found in Virginia and the Southern States. Silver and blue fox are used most frequently for muffs, boas, and trimmings.

Fur seals are to be found in the South Shetland, Crozet, and Pribilof Islands. These seals, which have an outer covering of grayish hair and beneath a downy growth of yellowish wool, which, with the hair removed and colored, forms the familiar sealskin known and beloved by every woman. Newfoundland and other seals have the covering of hair only, without the silken undergrowth. It is said that the proper preparation of the skins is understood only in England. Skins of the Alaska seal are considered the finest and those of the animals on the northwest coast almost equally good. Copper Island, one of the Aleutian group, near Kamchatka, furnishes the next best, and the Lobos Island, at Cape Horn; Robben Island, and the Japanese skins are considered inferior. The Shetland seal, but little seen now, is very beautiful, but less durable than the Alaskan. Twenty-one qualities and grades there are said to be in sealskin, and it is a wise woman who sees to it that some one who knows selects her sealskin jacket.

Persian lamb seems at times to the woman who looks well to the wearing apparel of her sister woman to be the only fur much used for jackets. It has taken a strong stand in popular favor. It has one advantage over the practical sealskin—it can be worn in its finer forms by the stout woman and not increase her circumference. It even makes her look a more slender edition of herself. The sheep is a native of the East, as its name indicates—Persia, Afghanistan, and surrounding countries. It has a beautiful, closely curled fur, which is dyed a brilliant black for articles of wearing apparel. The original color is black, brown, and sometimes white. Germany, it is said, is the only place where this brilliant black color can be properly given. It is the Germans who have given the name, Breitschwänze, (broadtail,) to the moire lamb. This moire skin is the real baby lamb, the skin of the prematurely born kid whose mother's life is sacrificed to obtain the delicate fur.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"THERE is no hand," said the manicure, "like the Irish hand. It is the most beautiful hand which comes to me for care."

People who drive or take trolley trips along the Connecticut coast in the pretty little places which are filled in the warm weather with Summer cottagers are interested to know what it is with which they decorate their piazzas. It looks like dried apples, long strings of them festooned across the whole front of the house. Many people take them for dried apples, absurd as the idea is, in so conspicuous a place, but they are not. They are jingle shells, which are picked up on the shore, and when they are strung they make a pretty decoration for the piazza, hung in any pretty way, according to the taste of the cottage dweller. The shells are the pretty, thin, translucent things ranging in color from a pale yellow, almost white, to a sort of red brown, almost salmon. They are bivalve shells of the genus Anomia. They make attractive portières for the woman who has the patience to wait until a sufficient number has been collected.

It was on an excursion up the Hudson the other day, and this is the story of the wise young man and the eleven wise virgins. It was a big organization excursion and there were to be souvenirs for every member, a pretty little horseshoe pin. It was a very pretty little pin, not expensive—it could not have been to have been given away in such wholesale numbers—and with the avidity of every one who has a bit of the common bargain instinct, men, women, and children on board wished to possess their pins at the earliest possible moment. To guard against a chance of half of the company having two pins each and the other half going without, it was arranged that tickets should be shown and punched when the pins were distributed. Now, the wise young man had a thought. How nice it would be to go and get a pin immediately without waiting for the pin distributor to come around. It was not an original thought, for every one else had thought similarly, but the young man, being a man of action, after speeding his thought aloud, proceeded to act upon them and started immediately for the souvenir distributor.

"Take my ticket and get me one, too," cried the eleven wise virgins as with one voice, and eleven tickets were thrust into his hand as he walked boldly off. The souvenir dispenser had acquired all the pomposity of his kind, and he disposed of the modest request for twelve horseshoe pins with a lofty wave of his hand.

"Keep your seats! Keep your seats!" he cried to the excursionists at large. "No one not seated can have a pin."

But the young man as a deputy for eleven damsels was not to be turned down.

"Give me your seat for a minute," he whispered anxiously to a man sitting near by.

"Give you my seat!" sputtered the seated one. Give you my—"

"Yes, I say," urged the young man; "that's a good fellow; just for a moment. I'll give it back," and taking the chair vacated he held out his handful of tickets to the man of pins just starting on his rounds, who punched the tickets and gave him twelve pins without a word, but amid a roar of laughter from the surrounding crowd.

The happy father of the handsomest baby in town has immortalized the baby in a picture or series of pictures which he would present to the art museum if he did not wish them himself. He has had a long oblong mat made, with openings in different shapes for the insertion of pictures. Into each one of these he has a photograph of the baby in a different attitude. There would be large blank spaces of white around the pictures if the mat had not been decorated by hand in appropriate designs. It was given into the hands of an artist, who laid on, in blue, festoons of baby ribbon, and here and there a baby toy, a rattle, a ring, a gold-lined cup, a little whistle, and the heart of gold which is baby's mascot. There are two of these decorated progressive pictures now, for baby's grandmother, seeing the first, took possession of it without a word, and the happy father of the handsomest baby was obliged to have another made immediately.

If any one is in need of a player upon a unique instrument for an orchestra there is a young Brooklyn girl who is looking for a position. She has a number of friends, men and women, who belong to an orchestra of which she is anxious to become a member, but there is a slight obstacle in the way—she isn't a musician, she does not know a single instrument. A kindly young man, to obviate this difficulty, has presented her with one, upon which she is now an adept. It is made from a tin can with the edges neatly turned in, a strong piece of parchment tied tightly over the top and a long and heavy waxed string drawn through this. By drawing the hands down the string with a certain amount of skill a sound is produced which is equal to an entire Chinese orchestra. But the orchestra of her choice is still closed to her, and the young woman is looking for a position to play "traps" in any other which will receive her.

Mr. Shepard and the Tiger

Silas Larrabee's View of the Tammany Standard Bearer.

BARICK MARSTON and several other Ogunquit politicians who are tremendously interested in the New York City campaign called on Mr. Silas Larrabee this morning and begged him to light up the situation a little.

"They's two things we don't understand," said Mr. Marston. "In the fust place, we don't see why Croker put up Shepard for Mayor, and in the second place, we don't see why Shepard allowed Croker to make him the Tammany candidate. Got any idees on the subjick, Silas?"

"That's what Adam says to Eve, Barick, when he fetched up a cocoanut a monkey had throwed at him out of a tree.

"'Eve,' says Adam, 'I'd like awful well to know what's inside of that hairy old thing. Got any idees on the subjick?'

"'Swat it agin that ere rock,' says Eve.

"Adam done so. 'B'gosh,' says he, 'it's whitewash.'

"Adam was a terrible long ways off from the truth, but he wasn't no further off than lots of folks has been that has tuk it on 'emselves to crack the political cocoanut that's worryin' you. Of course I've got my idees on the subjick; you can swaller 'em or not, jest as you please.

"Your fust question is, why Croker put up Shepard for Mayor? That don't puzzle me none. Don't git fooled into thinkin' he didn't know what he was doin'. Don't let nobody make you believe he done a crazy thing. There wasn't no blunderin' in that move; it was the shrewdest thing Mr. Croker could do in the sarcumstances that was surroundin' of him.

"That move has made the election doubtful. Accordin' as I read the papers, folks out to New York that ain't prejudyced much one way or t'other is pootty generly agreed that it ain't no one-sided fight between Shepard and Low.

"If Croker had put up one of them two-for-a-quarter fellers like Van Wyck—a regular out-and-out Tammany man—the election would have been all over two seconds after he'd done it.

"'No use tryin' one of our kind this trip,' says he to himself. 'Them reformers is a turrble husky lot this year. They'll git away with me sure's my name's Croker if I don't look out for myself.'

"Then he sot down and chawed his finger nails and cogertated. I reckon his classercal forrud was furrored toler'ble deep with thought durin' that spell of cogertation.

"'Where's they a godly, righteous, and sober man that I can use for a stool pigeon?' That's about the way he put it, accordin' to my reasonin'. 'Ain't they no reformer lyin' round loose that I can fetch into the Tammany fold and use for a checkmate agin that ere Seth Low?'

"Nothin' new in the principle of the thing. It's an old political trick. It's a pootty good rule in politics to see the opersition and go 'em one better if you can. We've done it right here in Ogunquit.

"How it came about's more'n I know, but after a time Mr. Croker found out that if he wanted Mr. Shepard for his candidate for Mayor he could have him. Did he want him? He decided he did.

"'Eureky! Eureky! I've found my stool pigeon,' says Croker.

"Now, some folks thinks that ere arrangement couldn't have been made if Shepard hadn't told Croker he wouldn't do him no harm if he should git elected Mayor. They ain't no logic in that. I dunno whether they's a treaty betwixt them two men or not, but it wasn't necessary to have one from Croker's p'int of view.

"Supposin' you was Croker, Barick; you'd reason it out somethin' like this:

"'There's that ere feller Shepard, that has sot me atop of the gridiron more times than I can count, and has roasted me terrible every time. It's purposed that I make him my candidate for Mayor. He's willin'. Shall I take him or shall I repudirate him?

"'I'm like the farmer that found the snake, half friz to death, teeth chatterin' with the cold. If I take Shepard to my bosom will he do what the snake done to the farmer?'"

"What did the snake do to the farmer, Silas?" demanded Mr. Marston.

"Bit a hole in his bosom and squirted p'ison into it; that's what he done."

"I don't think Shepard would do nothin' like that, Silas. Anyhow, I'd take chances on it if I was Croker."

"That's probably what Croker said. He figured it out that mebbe before the campaign was over Mr. Shepard would get to be rayther fond of him. That sounds almost ridiculous, but stranger things than that has happened in politics. I'd be surprised if they got to be terrible intimate; but I'd be willin' to bet ye Shepard's heart ain't nowheres nigh so hard agin Croker now as it was before he was put up for Mayor; it'll soften a lot more, too, before election.

"But they's another side to it. It don't make much difference what Shepard's feelin's toward Croker is. Suppose Shepard says to Croker:

> I wouldn't hurt thee, Richard,
> I wouldn't if I could.

"What's Croker goin' to say to that? Is he goin' to melt into tears of joy and tell Shepard that sweet speech has made him the happiest man that ever blackmailed a poolroom or shuck down a policeman? No; Croker sings back to Shepard:

> Don't fret about it, Edward,
> You couldn't if you would.

"Supposin' Shepard should be elected and should go into office full of jest sech sentiments as he was bilin' over with four years ago and ever sence up to the time he was nominated, what do you think he could do to Mr. Croker? Next door to nothin'. He could bang around amongst the understrappers, but he couldn't hurt the boss. When Shepard's term was over, Croker would still be doin' business at the old stand, and I don't suppose they'd have been much of a fallin' off in his cash recipees.

"This 'ere may be the case of the lion and the lamb lyin' down together, with the lamb inside. If it is, Shepard is the lamb, all right; it ain't Croker. But it don't have to be no lion and lamb case. They wouldn't be no reason on airth why Croker should be afeared of Shepard no matter which way Shepard sot his face.

"Now, there's the answer to your fust question, Barick. Croker took Shepard because he needed him in his business. May be Shepard guv Croker his promise to treat him good and may be he didn't. But that don't make an awful sight of difference to Croker. The Tammany ticket ain't all Shepard. The head is Shepard, but all the rest is regular old-fashioned Tammany tiger. I reckon Croker can trust the tiger part to look out for his interests.

"But why did Mr. Shepard allow Croker to put him on the Tammany ticket? You want to know that as well as the other thing. They's been a lot of hifalutin' on that question in the newspapers. Accordin' to my way of thinkin', folks gener'ly ain't got down yet to a common-sensical view of that question.

"Consider'ble many years ago they was a case tried down in Massachusetts. A feller made a wheel for a wagon, and when it come home the man that owned the wagon swore it wasn't round, and he wouldn't pay for it.

"'Take it away,' says he. 'I've got punkins out in my field that's rounder than that thing.'

"They went to law about it. I ain't sure, but I think Daniel Webster was on one side and Rufe Choate on the other. We'll, call it so, anyhow. Well, after they'd tuk a lot of testimony the lawyers made speeches to the jury.

"One of 'em—we'll say it was Webster—talked about four hours tryin' to make the jury think the wheel was round. He shuck the roof with his eloquence. They wasn't a heart in the house that wasn't quiverin' when he sot down.

"Well, Rufe waited a few minutes before he got up. Then he went over to where the wheel was and looked it over.

"'Are you ready, Mr. Choate?' says the Jedge.

"'Yes,' says Rufe, 'I'm ready. I ain't got much to say, though. I've jest been lookin' at that 'ere wheel. I got scat while the attorney for the plaintiff was talkin'. "Geenyciny," says I to myself, "I believe the wheel is round after all." I had jest about made up my mind to throw up the case, when a still small voice says to me, "Go look at the wheel."

"'What that voice said to me I say to you, gentlemen of the jury. "Go look at the wheel. If it's round say so; if it ain't round say so. I ain't got nothin' more to say."'

"He'd said enough. The jury decided by unanimous vote the wheel wasn't round.

"Well, here's a case where we want to look at the wheel.

"Here's a man that has been fightin' Tammany tooth and nail for years and years without no let-up. Nobody has said sech bilsterin' things as he has said about Croker and the association Croker is runnin'. Nobody has hated Tammany wuss then he has, and he hasn't guv his hate no vacation, nuther—kept it workin' day and night, week days and Sundays, year in and year out.

"All of a sudden he is put up for the standard bearer of Tammany Hall. He accepts the nomination. The great reformer steps out of the ranks of the reform party and becomes part and parcel of the institution he swore time and agin he would fight forever and forever.

"Why did he do it? Why didn't he kick the fellers down stairs that purposed that he go to the rescue of Tammany Hall and save it from overwhelmin' defeat? Why didn't he say to Tammany Hall, 'I'm agin ye, fust, last, and all the time. It ain't no skin disease with me; it's part of my heart's blood, my hatred, my loathin' of Tammany. I ain't goin' to pull chestnuts out of the fire for Richard Croker.'?

"When they come to him and asked him to haul down his flag and put the Tammany rag in its place, why didn't he tell 'em that ere flag was nailed to the mast and wouldn't never be pulled down? What was he thinkin' of when he clumb up the flag pole and tore off the flag and then come down and trampled it in the mud and mire?

"They probably ain't but one man on airth that can answer these questions, and that man is Mr. Shepard. The most anybody else can do is to weigh all the facts and fit a theory to 'em that seems reasonable and logical.

"I can't fit no theory to the facts that does Mr. Shepard an awful sight of credit. I've tried to look at his case without no prejudyce. As true as my name's Larrabee I've wanted to find a verdict in his favor, for I tell ye Barick it's a sorrerfyin' thing when a man that has stood so high goes wrong. But I can't find no verdict fer him. As I think of his case, I say to myself: 'How are the mighty fallen!'

"If Mr. Shepard didn't have no more brains than a cast-iron hitchin' post, I'd say he'd got tangled up in his reasonin', sorter mixed in his idees of right and wrong, and in his idees of what's square and honor'ble. But they ain't no trouble with Mr. Shepard's brain department. If he is astray, don't blame nobody but him; nobody ever could lead him astray if he didn't want to go. He ain't the victim of no delusion, unless he deluded himself into believin he could do what he has done and then pursuade folks he hadn't done nothin' that an honor'ble, high-minded gentleman hadn't a perfect right to do.

"No, Barick, the wheel ain't round as I see it. I've read the able remarks of the attorney for the plaintiff, but they haven't changed my idees. The feelin' sticks in my crop that Mr. Shepard has done wrong and is doin' wrong; he's tryin' to git rid of a wheel that tracks like a snake fence and jounces like a Sahary camel.

"They's no use talkin', Barick, Mr. Shepard's on the wrong ticket. He'd been an all-fired good man to head the reform ticket."

"Do you think he'd have tuk the nomination on that ticket, Silas?"

"Well, if you want my guess on that proposition, Barick, you can have it. I guess yes."

"Ain't that funny?" mused Mr. Marston. "I was thinkin' that same thing this mornin'."

"I've knowed men," remarked Mr. Larrabee, after a long pause, "that has turned som' agin folks they thought hadn't treated 'em jest right. Politicians has terrible tender feelins' sometimes, and when their feelins' is hurt, they cut up all sorts of didos. Somebody said a while ago that they wasn't no fury in hell quite so bad as a woman with her nose out of j'int. That may be true. But when you get through s'archin' down in the infernal regions, suppose you look round amongst the 'turned down' politicians."

"Be you alludin' to Mr. Shepard, Silas?"

"Oh, no; I wasn't alludin' to nobody in particular. I'd forgot we was talkin' about him. I sorter got to dreamin', Barick. No, I wasn't alludin' to Mr. Shepard."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Oct. 14.

KING EDWARD VII. AS REFORMER AND ICONOCLAST.

TO say that King Edward VII. has surprised the officials of the British Court since his accession would be to state the case very mildly. As a matter of fact he has proved that almost every idea held before Queen Victoria died in regard to what would happen when he became the head of the State was incorrect. The man whom his friends and attendants knew when he was Prince of Wales, as an easy-going, pleasure-loving individual, who hated to be bothered about trifles, was notoriously extravagant with and careless about money, and who was a little too ready to forget his rank, has suddenly been transformed into an able administrator, a ruthless economist, and a Monarch who as a stickler for etiquette is only to be compared to Emperor William.

Under ordinary circumstances such an apparent change in the character of a man sixty years old would appear an impossibility, but it is explained in the case of His Majesty by the fact that he has all his life been deeply impressed by the responsibilities attaching to the wearer of the crown, and has realized that the Prince of Wales and the King hold altogether different relations to the people.

In no particular is the difference between the old order of things and the new more strongly marked than in the King's attitude to the ceremonial which appertains to his position. As Prince of Wales he invariably preferred riding in a hansom to riding in a state carriage; he liked nothing better than to walk about London or a Continental city unattended, and, if possible, unrecognized, and the minimum of "fuss and feathers" was always ordered by him when he went on a visit to a subject. In his new position the King loses no opportunity of appearing in full state. When he opened Parliament Londoners had an opportunity of seeing the wonderful gilt carriage which had remained in the royal stables for a generation; peers who possess quaint privileges had an opportunity of exercising them, often for the first time; regalias were brought out of the lumber room, and the peers had to scurry around to get robes and coronets made. His Majesty also took keen interest in the picturesque mediaeval ceremonies which took place in connection with his accession, but in which he himself did not take part. He saw that the details were correct, and viewed some of the ceremonies from St. James's Palace.

In regard to the arrangements at the royal residences, never was there such a clean-sweeping "new broom" as King Edward has proved. The ancient retainers are holding up their hands in horror, and, it is whispered, the people of Windsor and other cities are not greatly pleased, but the King means to reduce the altogether ridiculous expenses of the palaces, and has shown that he intends to effect thorough reforms. In connection with this work he exhibits respect for antiquity, but none at all for mere sentiment. At Balmoral, for instance, the bronze statue of John Brown has been removed from its old position near the palace to the residence of one of Brown's relations; the little chapel at Balmoral which Queen Victoria used has been transformed into a billiard room, and modern plumbing is being introduced.

At Windsor even more radical changes have been and are being made. St. George's Hall, it is said, is to be converted into a ballroom, which will be one of the most beautiful and largest in the world. The electric light is being installed in every room, and even the kitchens are being thoroughly overhauled. What the King did with his mother's sherry—having in view the fact that this wine is now little seen on fashionable tables—is an old story.

It is said to be probable that Windsor Castle, and perhaps one of the other royal residences, will be considerably enlarged. Immense as the Windsor building appears to a visitor, the greater part of the space is occupied by apartments that, owing to their historic character, are absolutely useless for purposes of entertainment. It was possible to change St. George's Hall into a ballroom, but it is not possible to modernize other parts of the castle, and, as a matter of fact, the building will only be large enough for the Courts of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. There will hardly be any room for guests—and the King is fond of large house parties.

That the King will sell one or more of the royal houses is regarded as certain. Queen Alexandra does not like Osborne, but that place may be kept because it is conveniently near Cowes. Balmoral may be exchanged as a residence in Scotland for the splendid old palace of Holyrood. If this were done the people of Edinburgh would be delighted, hardly anything the King could do would be more popular there. There has been some talk of a residence in Ireland, but that proposition seems to have come to nothing. What is a great deal more likely is that his Majesty will elect to have a residence at one of the great seaside resorts, and revive, perhaps, the ancient glories of Brighton under George IV.

It is not generally known that the British Crown possesses several smaller residences, such as Frogmore House, Cumberland Lodge, and White Lodge, usually occupied a short time in the year by some member or other of the royal family, but which might just as well be profitably let. King Edward is reported to have made an accurate estimate of the value of these places, and may decide to make them pay.

It must not be judged from the foregoing that the King is proving himself selfish and inconsiderate of other people's comfort. The old retainers whose services have been dispensed with have either been pensioned or placed in positions where it is possible for them to be of use. His Majesty is merely proving that he intends to conduct the immense establishment appertaining to British royalty in a businesslike way. That he possesses the business instinct was indicated many times even when he was Prince of Wales, although he did not then bring it into play. The remark he once made when somebody asked him what he would do if the crown were abolished is suggestive:

"Well," he said, "I think I could support my family by giving lectures in the United States on 'How It Feels to be Prince of Wales.'"

Deposit Money No Pledge.

"THERE was a time," said the woman who keeps boarders, "when, if a person paid a deposit on a room, I considered it as good as rented, but I don't figure that way any more. Either people have more money than they used to have or less sense of honor, I don't know which. At any rate, there has been a change, and nowadays when a prospective boarder comes along and picks out a room that he says he likes and backs up his word by giving me $2 or $3 as a guarantee of good faith, I have no assurance whatever that I shall ever see him again.

"To be sure, this reckless expenditure of salary is not an every-day occurrence, but it happens often enough to make me wonder how people can be so careless. I can readily understand the motive, but I cannot appreciate it. The explanation, of course, is that the people like my rooms well enough to take some precaution against losing the option on them, in case they should find nothing more desirable, but that upon looking farther they see something that suits them better, and they would rather sacrifice the deposit fund than decide in my favor. Now and then some one particularly audacious comes back and asks me to refund the money, but generally they are content to let well enough alone. All told, my unclaimed deposit money amounts to about $50 a year, which is not a bad return from the little time invested in showing the rooms."

1901

STRENGTH OF A BRIDGE

An Explanation, Without Mathematics, as to How It Is Calculated.

IT is the habit of the public to accept without question the conclusions of qualified and reputable experts on every subject which is necessarily outside of popular knowledge. The engineer builds a bridge and the people cross it with rarely a thought as to its stability. They assume that it is strong enough for the purpose for which it is designed. So the engineer assumes also, or he would not allow it to be opened for use.

The difference between the two assumptions is that one is wholly on faith, and the other is the result of the most painstaking and laborious calculation. This is natural and proper. In all the relations of life we are compelled to accept on faith the opinions of those who are rated as experts. If we are curious as to the composition of matter we ask the chemist, whose analysis is accepted with confidence. If we want to know if a building is strong enough to carry the weight of machinery or merchandise we desire to put in it, or a bridge strong enough to carry the loads to which it is subjected in use, we ask the engineer, who covers quires, or it may be reams, of paper with calculations we could not follow if we would, and gives us results in the shape of an opinion which we accept with entire confidence. It may not be correct, but it is the nearest approximation to truth we have opportunity to make, and on it we must "take the chances." That professional opinion is infallible no one assumes. None knows this better than the engineer, and against dangerous and misleading errors of judgment he endeavors to guard himself and those who rely upon his judgment by allowing what he calls the "factor of safety." He might with equal propriety and a great deal more truth call it the factor of ignorance, and no doubt he would if the term were not likely to be misunderstood by those not initiated in the mysteries of the drawing board and the yellow pad.

It is because the engineer, however wise, is to a great extent ignorant of the materials he is dealing with that he prescribes a strength in construction which shall be two, three, four, or more times as strong as is theoretically necessary. His admitted ignorance also explains why it is that when an increased load, more or less obvious deterioration, or the "general flavor of mild decay" which comes with age, intrudes upon the margin of allowance which he calls the factor of safety, he becomes nervous and distrustful and urgently recommends that measures be taken to strengthen the structure so that it may again be made two, three, four, or more times as strong as it apparently needs to be, or else that the loads it is expected to carry be reduced so that the relation originally aimed at may be restored. Experience has shown that anything just strong enough for its normal work is not strong enough for the casual and unexpected strains to which it is subjected from time to time from natural or artificial causes. The proneness of the unexpected to happen is a phenomenon which the engineer forgets at his peril.

Recently a commission of experts undertook the examination of the Brooklyn Bridge for the District Attorney, and made a report which the average reader doubtless found in part unintelligible and in part unsatisfactory. He looked in vain for a definite statement as to whether the bridge in its present condition and under the loads it carries is or is not safe. The reason he did not find it is that the question is not one to which it is possible to give a categorical answer. The engineer does not live who could give such answer and demonstrate it with less preparation than the work of half a year. To reach the conclusions he feels warranted in expressing he exhausts the resources of the higher mathematics, but inasmuch as his data must be to a great extent assumed, he naturally hesitates to declare himself sure of anything he cannot see, measure and test to destruction. His inability to do this leaves a great many X's in his equation for which he has to assume arbitrary values.

To follow and verify the calculations which the bridge engineer must make to determine the safe working load and ultimate strength of a structure would be neither interesting nor instructive, but both interest and instruction may be found in a hasty sketch of what a conscious engineer, with a full realization of his moral and legal responsibilities, has to consider and allow for in order to form an opinion upon which he is willing to rest his professional reputation.

It must be understood at the outset that strength and weakness are relative terms. In the case of a bridge, they are relative to the loads to be carried and the stresses and strains to be resisted. The first consideration of the bridge designer is that his structure shall hold itself up. To dispose a number of hundreds or thousands of tons of iron or steel in the air and make it self-sustaining is by no means as easy a problem as it may appear. The collapse of bridges during construction by reason of the fact that at a critical moment their weight exceeded their structural strength is not unheard of in engineering experience. If the key piece drops out the whole puzzle collapses, and it is the rule that the bridge which will hold itself up is strong enough to carry a considerable load as well. There are anxious days in the bridge engineer's work when he does not know whether before night he will see it all drop to the bottom of the river, or at least a part of it. To guard against such an accident is almost always difficult, and sometimes impossible, and that it sometimes happens does not necessarily impeach the intelligence of the engineer. The foreman of the construction gang may be at fault, or the apparatus for raising the parts may be defective and break. This, however, brings us into another phase of the subject.

Bridge designing begins with a sketch of the structure, which gradually develops into a working drawing. Thus far the engineer depends upon rules and formula which crystallize experience and give him a general approximation to accuracy in roughing out his construction. The three chief problems with which he has to deal are susceptible of classification as follows:

Dead weight, which includes everything which is a part of the structure and which tends to pull it down by static pressure.

Live weight, which includes every form of moving loads.

Wind strains, which include every result of atmospheric disturbance from a zephyr to a hurricane.

In the simplest construction of its class, the ordinary highway bridge, the calculation of these various strains, if properly done, taxes the knowledge of a very capable engineer. That a great many bridges are not calculated at all, but are built by "rule of thumb," explains why accidents occur from time to time which dump innocent citizens into rivers or precipitate trains into gullies. In the case of a railroad bridge with long spans, it becomes much more difficult, and when a suspension bridge is reached, it is easier to calculate the transit of Venus than to verify its strain sheet.

The differences found to exist in materials must all be taken into account. Wood is measurably constant. The strength of a pine, spruce, white oak, or other timber of given dimensions, free from wind shakes, large or loose knots, decayed or sap wood, worm holes or other defects impairing its strength or durability, is measurably constant, and may be safely taken from the standard tables. The same is true of methods of framing, which have been worked out through the centuries. Of stone, however, the engineer cannot safely take very much for granted. He must test the crushing strength of any stone he purposes using, and ascertain for sure whether it disintegrates or decomposes when subjected to the action of the weather. If any uncertainty exists on these subjects he must insure an excess of strength by using an amount of material far in excess of his theoretical requirements.

In the domain of iron and steel construction he enters a new sphere of mathematics. All tension members are now of steel, which in general terms is 33 1-3 per cent. stronger and 25 per cent. cheaper than trustworthy iron. Where dead weight must be limited to the least amount consistent with massiveness and strength, he should prescribe the formula by which the steel is to be made. He must make sure that the phosphorus does not exceed 0.08 of 1 per cent. in steel made by the so-called acid process, as in the Bessemer converter, nor over 0.04 of 1 per cent. in steel made by the basic method in the open-hearth process. In important bridge work it is usual for the company or municipality for which the work is ordered to have an inspector, and sometimes several inspectors, at the mill where the work is made, to watch every step of the process and promptly reject all material which does not come up to specifications. Tensile strength, elasticity, and ductility are determined by samples cut from the finished material after rolling, which are tested to destruction in a machine which records the elastic limit, elongation, and ultimate strength. Care must be taken that no work is put upon steel between the temperature of boiling water and that at which hardwood sawdust sprinkled on the metal will ignite. Somewhere within this range, which constitutes blue heat in the color scale of steel, lies the "critical temperature" at which steel becomes brittle under manipulation. All medium steel must have an ultimate strength of 60,000 to 69,000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of not less than half the ultimate strength, and a minimum elongation of not less than 22 per cent. in 8 inches. After heating to redness and quenching in water it must be able to stand bending to a curve with an inner radius one and a half times the thickness of the material without cracking. Soft steel must have an ultimate strength of 54,000 to 62,000 pounds, and an elongation of not less than 25 per cent. in 8 inches. In good bridge practice, steel castings must show in test an ultimate strength of not less than 67,000 pounds. In fact, everything which enters into a bridge in the way of metal must conform to the most exact specifications, and the conscientious engineer will not assume that it does if there is any way of finding out whether it does or not.

With such materials and a sharp inspection in the mill, as well as on the ground, it would seem that he could make his design with a great deal of confidence, even though impelled by considerations of economy to hew as close as practicable to the line of absolute strength. As a matter of fact, however, the only thing he can be sure of is that his materials are not as strong practically as they are theoretically. He is warranted in assuming that there are concealed flaws and defects which the most conscientious care in manufacturing and inspecting will not find. This is so demonstrably a matter of universal experience that he usually considers it necessary to take four as his factor of safety—that is, he makes everything four times as strong as would carry the load without fracture if everything was as strong as it appears to be. This, however, is not so excessive as it appears. Elastic limit is what he must consider, and a factor of safety of four calculated from the ultimate strength is only about a factor of safety of two calculated from the elastic limit. Theoretically, the elastic limit is about 60 per cent. of ultimate strength in the case of steel, but it is well to keep well within 50 per cent. of this in designing a bridge. All of this would be necessary if the only function of a bridge was to hold itself up.

In dealing with loads the engineer has to assume that the bridge will at all times be under the greatest strain it is capable of bearing. As a matter of fact, he knows it will not be, but as he does not know when it may be, he cannot take any chance of there ever occuring a moment when it will not be. This is probably intelligible, though it is somewhat suggestive of the language in which the Irishman disclaimed a former acquaintance: "No, I don't know you, and if, when I did know you, I had known you as well as I do now, I'd never have known you at all."

The dead weight has his first consideration. Bridges seem so strong that there is a constant tendency to overload them. We find them carrying water and gas mains, trolley tracks, telegraph, telephone, and electric light and power wires, which were no part of the designer's calculation. Sometimes, also, we find them carrying snow enough to represent an increase in dead weight amounting to more than the live weight at any time of use. Once in a while, during a cold Winter storm, they will become covered with ice, and the weight of this is sometimes great enough to strain every member far beyond the absolute danger point. At such times the live load is liable to be as great as at other times. All of these normal, if infrequent, happenings, must be taken into account, and when they are overlooked the bridge is liable at any moment to become unsafe.

Live loads are variable through so wide a range that everything like close margins must be avoided. They are more apt to be constant in a railroad bridge than in a highway bridge, where a physician's gig may be followed by a bronze group of heroic proportions on the heaviest truck made. The passing of such a group from New York to Brooklyn probably strained the East River suspension bridge more severely than anything in its history. Such loads do not pass every day, but it is fair to assume that every day witnesses the passage of something which never crossed before and probably never will again, and which at the moment of passing develops strains far greater than the bridge designer ever contemplated.

In calculations of live loads, allowance must be made for jar, shock, and vibration. The way a live load moves makes a vast difference in its effect upon the bridge over which it moves. I remember one day at Niagara seeing the highway suspension bridge subjected to a greater strain than it had probably ever before known. A steer, becoming frightened, escaped from a drove on the American side and started across the bridge. He struck a rhythmical trot, so that his considerable weight was thrown first on one side and then on the other. Before he had gone a hundred feet the bridge took up the motion and began to swing, with increasing violence, straining at the guy ropes and menacing the whole structure with collapse. Fortunately the steer was stopped before he reached the middle of the bridge, and in a few seconds the swinging ceased. Soldiers in crossing the bridges are always required to break ranks and wander over, every man for himself—what is, or used to be known in the manual as route step. The reason for this is that while the bridge may be many times stronger than is necessary to carry the weight of a regiment, it would be promptly destroyed by vibration if the body moved in step across it. Accidental happenings setting up violent vibration and oscillation must be counted on and provided for in bridge designing.

The usual rule for city highway bridges is to allow for a live load a strength of floor and its supports in the parts devoted to vehicles which will be safe under a load of twenty-four tons concentrated on two axles, ten feet centres. Footwalks are usually calculated for a load of 100 pounds per square foot. The rules of practice vary with different kinds of bridges intended for different kinds of service. To go into details on this subject would be tedious.

Wind strains are extremely variable. To provide for them it is necessary to give a bridge great lateral stiffness, which is secured by lateral bracing. To resist wind pressures, a bridge must be able to resist a lateral force equivalent to 300 pounds per foot of span, and half of this must be treated as a moving load.

Expansion and contraction are also of first importance in the calculations of the bridge engineer who deals with iron or steel. If everything could where to put it and maintained the same relations at all times, his task would be much simplified. In point of fact, a constant movement is going on in his structure. Every piece is coming and going, so to speak, and the strains set up by this constant effort of readjustment are infinitely difficult of calculation. In the case of the main span of the Brooklyn Bridge, the crown of the arch is raised by the shortening of the cables by contraction and lowered by their expansion. Their change of length between 120 F and zero is 10.26 inches. Every other piece of steel in the structure lengthens or shortens in proportion. The average variation in length with each degree of temperature gained or lost is .007 of an inch in each 100 feet. Consequently, while at, say, 60 F every part of a bridge may bear the normal relation to every other part, every part begins to pull or push as it grows warmer or colder. The strains thus set up are irresistible, since they are exerted with a power greater than the strength of the material. If not accommodated they will accommodate themselves. Expansion and contraction are the most destructive forces with which the engineer has to deal.

In bridge building there are two divisions of work—the theoretical and the practical. So far as results are concerned, they are perhaps equally important. Erection demands constant care and supervision. Careless riveting may very well reduce the factor of safety to a minimum, and this is true of every detail of construction. The conscientious bridge engineer who can sleep well while construction is in progress is immune to insomnia.

This meagre outline will perhaps give some idea of the technical requirements in bridge engineering, as regards design and construction.

To even suggest what has to be done, and how, to inspect an old bridge and pass judgment on its actual condition and safe strength, would be impossible without going into the mathematics of the subject. In such work a great deal has to be assumed, for the reason that it cannot be accurately determined. What deterioration has taken place in members concealed from sight is a matter of conjecture. To verify the original strain sheet is impossible, and the closest approximation to accuracy which can be had leaves many things open to debate.

Suppose, for example, the engineer called upon to answer definitely yes or no to the question, Is the Brooklyn Bridge strong enough for the service to which it is subjected? should undertake to prepare himself by making tests. He would take out so and so many suspender rods and test them to destruction, but he could not possibly know whether every strand was still intact and unimpaired. In a word, he could only verify the original strain sheet by taking the whole structure to pieces and putting it together again, testing meanwhile as many samples as might be necessary to show what had happened to the material in twenty years.

From all of this it may appear that the knowledge of the bridge engineer is not knowledge at all, but good judgment based upon a wide and general observation of phenomena under various conditions. Well, this is just what it is. The physician cannot have access to the vital organs of the patient, but he is rarely at fault, if skillful, in deciding whether the heart is impaired or the lungs are imperfect or other and less accessible organs out of tune. Sometimes the autopsy contradicts his conclusions, but in a great majority of cases it confirms them. Bridge judgment is scientific diagnosis.

Encroachments upon the theoretical factor of safety due to deterioration and increased loads are danger signals, but when the actual point of imminent risk of collapse is reached, no one can certainly tell until the structure falls. The engineer is not omniscient. He deals with the unknown at every step, and that his work is so generally safe and satisfactory is largely because he recognizes the limitations of his knowledge and insists that the allowance for what he does not and cannot know shall be ample.

J. C. BAYLES, M. E.

Reunited Through a Song.

John Uri Lloyd, chemist by profession and author by avocation, recently told of an incident by which he was enabled to bring together two sisters, separated by the civil war, who believed each other dead.

In "Stringtown on the Pike" he reproduces a scene where, a mere lad, he stood by the pikeside and watched a troop of Morgan's raiders gallop by, singing as they went, "The Girl of the Homespun Dress."

In the book the author used the first copy of the song that was at hand. Immediately he was flooded with letters saying that he had misquoted it. Wishing to be accurate, he published a statement to the effect that he would pay $100 for the true copy of the song. This only created more trouble, as there are many variations of it.

Among those sending what proved to be the original verses were two sisters, one of Philadelphia and one of Atlanta, Ga., who stated that their dead sister, Clara Belle St. Clair of Atlanta, had written the song. In answering one of them Mr. Lloyd mentioned the other sister. He at once received a reply from her to whom he had written, stating that she thought the other sister dead, and asking him to send the address. Mr. Lloyd did this, and lately learned that they had been reunited after thirty-five years of separation.

THE MAN WHO RATTLES THE KNOB

IN finding ways and means of defraying athletic expenses some of the expedients adopted at the larger universities during the past few years have shown great ingenuity on the part of the managers of the teams and the prominent upper classmen, upon whom the responsibility has chiefly fallen of seeing that the various branches of athletics had funds sufficient to warrant their continuation.

Football is usually the only self-supporting department. The gate receipts at the larger games are sufficient not only to defray all football expenses, including traveling for the team and the salary of a coach and his assistants, but also to help out the more impoverished branches with substantial sums each season. The annual championship games played about Thanksgiving time are counted small gold mines for athletics. Twenty-five to thirty thousand people attend each game every year, and a share of the gate receipts for the participating teams is rarely less than $15,000. Such a sum will cover a great many items in the athletic budget. But even with these amounts rolling into the hands of the football management the latter is rarely able to offer to the other branches enough aid to keep their running expenses at a safe level, and there are always permanent improvements and repairs to be provided for.

At Cornell, until the present season, when a new plan is being tried, the anxiety and ambition of those in charge of athletic finances led to a species of genteel brigandage upon the students. On the first day of each term all students are required to register at the office of "Davy Hoy," the registrar in Morrill Hall. As there are approximately 3,000 students in the university this system results in a continuous line extending out half way across the campus, and working its way slowly through the office from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. The line is roped off inside the building, passing in one door and out another. From morning till night the exit is barred by a brawny football or crew man, who accosts each victim in turn with the question, "How much shall we put you down for on the list of subscribers to the athletic fund?"

The victim is very likely a Freshman. There are always more Freshmen than anything else in college. The question propounded to him admits of no argument except as to the size of the subscription. The man guarding the door has a formidable appearance and unless the Freshman is unwisely independent he will merely attempt a compromise on as favorable terms as possible. Perhaps he "hasn't any money with him."

"Oh, that's all right; we don't want the money now, I'll just put your name down for something and send a man to collect it when you are flush."

This is a position from which there is no escape.

"Well, how much do they usually subscribe?" The question is one for which the wily athlete has been waiting, and the amount the "fellows generally put up" immediately rises far above par. The ingenuous Freshman does not care to be thought stingy and he puts his name down for the "usual" five dollars.

Next in line comes a junior, who played first base on the 'Varsity team last Spring. He is greeted familiarly:

"Hello, Tom, when did you get back? We are pretty much in the hole this Fall; how much can you cough up for us?"

Tom has been there before, and like all the rest of the juniors, he is chronically "busted." He subscribes one dollar and passes out.

This scheme worked fairly well as far as the subscriptions were concerned—few were bold enough to pass the guard without signing for something, and the freshmen were threatened into promising almost as much as persuasion could gain from the three upper classes put together. The money was hard to collect, however, and never sufficient for all branches of athletics. Consequently, later in the season the managers of each department and their cohorts from football, baseball, track and crew, went forth armed with subscription pads, seeking whom they might devour.

Each man was assigned a district to cover. He carried a list of the men to be found in that district, divided into "non-subscribers, paid subscribers, and non-paid subscribers." The first had to submit to a repetition of the registration day process, the second went unmolested, and the third was invited to "cough up" what he had previously promised.

In collecting in the sacred precincts of the Greek letter societies the formality must be gone through of ringing the bell and sending a servant for the man wanted. Here the collector was in difficulty, for his victim was more than likely to escape by a rear door on hearing his name called. It was surprising how rarely such men were at home.

In the dormitory and boarding house district on "East Hill," however, there was no such red tape to interfere. The only announcement the poor student had of the coming of the dreaded collector was the quick rattling of the door knob, the only apology made for an unceremonious entry. There was no escape this time, and the sore straits in which the knob-rattler represented athletic finances to be would have called for bankruptcy proceedings and the services of a receiver in any conventional community.

In Ithaca it was usually effective in securing a small donation at once, even though the donor had to go to his fellow-classman in the adjoining room and borrow the "price of a ticket to the show," to which he had invited a comely town maiden.

To the freshman there was something novel in the popularity of being called upon so often by men prominent in the university, even if the calls were expensive, but to the upper classman that novelty wears off and he will fain escape unless he feels that his failure to contribute to the glory of his Alma Mater on the field demands a more mercenary offering. Such is the position of a majority of the students, like the patriotic chap in the following verses, which were credited to "E. N. F.," in last year's Cornellian:

ALWAYS SOMETHING.

He sat in his arm chair smoking,
He felt in his mind so blue,
That he asked himself while the smoke wreaths curled,
"What earthly use are you?
"For your Alma Mater's honor
You can't do a thing worth while
With either the pigskin, oar, or bat,
And you can't run half a mile."
Thus musing he blew the smoke rings
On high in the misty air,
While he thought of the deeds that other men did
And fell into deep despair.
Just then the doorknob rattled,
The story is nothing new.
He emptied his clothes and broke himself
For the baseball, track, and crew.

Heroic measures were necessary, however, last Winter when shortly after the crews began work on the machines it became evident that unless a considerable sum was raised immediately it would be impossible to train for the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie. Cornell had been defeated three years in succession by Pennsylvania, and to withdraw from the lists at such a time would be an intolerable disgrace. Some of the shining lights at the University, headed by E. R. Alexander, the veteran tackle, concocted a scheme of raising money, which worked to such an astonishing degree that it has not yet ceased to be a topic of conversation about the campus. Its only fault lay in the fact that it would probably never be successful a second time. It did satisfy the emergency.

A monster mass meeting was advertised to be held in the library hall on a certain Friday night to discuss remedies for the situation. As soon as the hall was filled that night one of the prominent athletes called the meeting to order and made a stirring speech, explaining the gravity of the situation. When the audience had been warmed up to the occasion the treasurer of the Sophomore class, who had previously conferred with the leaders of the class, rose at a preconcerted signal and said:

"The Sophomore class will subscribe $100 if the Freshmen will cover it."

The Freshmen waxed generous at this challenge and a prominent member of the class replied:

"We will give $150, if the Sophomores will raise to that amount."

The Sophomores could not refuse. The spark thus started ignited a flame, which burned hotter and hotter for over an hour.

The Juniors made an offer, which was covered and raised by the Seniors.

Then a battle waged between the clubs. The Dramatic Club offered $50 if the Glee Club would do likewise. The Fencing Club would give $25 if the Chess Club would cover it. One eating club had $10 to devote to the fund, providing they were supported by a second to an equal amount.

Then the college publications began a contest, which resulted in a considerable sum being chalked up on the blackboard, which already showed a tidy sum in prospective as each subscription was written down. Four thousand dollars had been raised and $2,000 more was needed.

A supreme effort had to be made, and one loyal fellow, whose word carried weight with the athletic council, arose to the occasion and proclaimed that he would personally put up $10 if ten other men in the audience would do likewise. The list on the blackboard showed an additional $100 almost immediately. Five dollars was then offered on the condition that twenty-five like sums were forthcoming. The same process was gone through with $2 and $1 subscriptions. At the end of the hour the requisite $6,000 was in sight and Cornell men still wonder how they did it.

DISTRICT WORKERS

THE UNSEEN EFFORTS IN A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THERE is a great deal of work done in a political campaign, such as the City of New York is now going through, that the casual observer does not see or read about. That work is what may be called the strictly practical part of the campaign.

The great public meetings, the gorgeous ostentation of the torchlight parades, the lavish display of fireworks, the public placarding of advertising spaces with campaign literature, and the continual rhetorical contests have naught to do with that portion of the campaign that I would call attention to. Those attributes of the fight are known and discussed by all who read or talk politics; it is the quiet, systematic work of the great political machines with which this has to do.

In all well-conducted campaigns the first work of the committees of the respective parties is the thorough reorganization of the election district working forces, which in this city consist of an election district Captain and as many Lieutenants as can be used effectively in a thorough canvass of the district. As soon as possible after the nominating conventions have accomplished their work and the voters of the city are apprised of the issues by the respective platforms, the election district force is put to work to make a careful house-to-house canvass of the district.

For this purpose especially prepared books are used, in which are entered the names and addresses of all of the voters of the district and, as nearly as can be ascertained, the usual political proclivities of such voters. Great care is taken to find out the general politics of the men who are canvassed, and also how they regard the campaign then in progress, that is, whether there is any reason to suppose that the voter will not cast his ballot for his regular party ticket. If it is ascertained that a voter for any reason has determined to vote other than his regular party ticket, the next question that the ward worker tries to solve is whether that voter is so far estranged from his party's position that he will vote for the entire opposition ticket or only for certain candidates on that ticket, and for the remainder of his regular ticket.

When the canvass of the district is completed according to these rules the canvass book is then taken to the district headquarters, where it is gone over by the Captain and his assistants, in company with such other workers as, by their especial acquaintance with the inhabitants of the district, are expected to be of assistance in arriving at correct conclusions respecting the intentions of the various voters.

After the canvass has been corrected in this manner certain men are selected for the work of interviewing all those who are returned as doubtful or as being opposed to the ticket of their own party. These men are selected with due regard to the peculiarities of each separate case. Some are chosen because of the existence of a strong personal friendship for the erring voter, others for the reason that they have a "pull" with him and are able to use more than argument in the endeavor to secure the recalcitrant one's return to the fold; still others are chosen because they are of high standing in the community and, therefore, are of more than ordinary ability to influence, while some are appointed to tasks that require the utmost persuasive ability and eloquence. In other words a force is made up that is calculated to be able to reach the recreant voter and to convince him that his best interests will be served by the abandonment of any intention to desert his party in the "crisis." Within a few days this force of men is ready to report to the headquarters the result of their labors, and when they do, the canvass is again amended to suit any changes that may have been made by the work of the interviewers.

The first or preliminary canvass is then ready for use on registration day. And it is a very useful work when those eventful days come around. With his canvass book in hand the Captain directs the labors of his assistants, so that every man on his list who is going to support his ticket is brought to the polling place and made to register, if it is possible to get him there. Some voters are so employed that they cannot get away from work during the hours of registration; for those the Captain brings influences to bear that secure the voter time in which to get his name on the register. Others are sick and cannot get to the polling place except in a carriage, and many cannot afford to pay for that luxury; such men are the especial wards of the Captain, and he sees to it that a carriage is furnished gratuitously to all who need one.

Some voters get the notion that they will be called upon for jury duty if they vote or will be subjected to the imposition of a personal property tax if they disclose their residences to the public, as is necessary in registration. To such it is necessary to appeal in some way that will either satisfy them of the error of their conclusions or arouse in them a civic pride that will induce them to do their duty even at the risk of being exposed to draft for public service. In this connection it is quite amusing to note that there are many people in this city who refuse to register or vote, year after year, for the reason that they wish to keep their residence secret in order to avoid jury duty, and very many of these persons do not earn as much in their vocations as is the pay of a juryman. So that they appear in the position of denying themselves the great boon of aiding in the conduct of their political affairs for the reason that they are afraid that in the exercise of the elective franchise they will subject themselves to the danger of being called upon to serve the public in a capacity that is more remunerative than the one they follow for a livelihood.

After the registration is completed the efforts of the workers are directed to the persuasion of such as are susceptible that their duty lies in the direction of voting the ticket which the worker advocates. This persuasion is of various kinds. Some, who are considered possibilities, are invited and accompanied by workers to public meetings, where the campaign arguments are delivered by eloquent speakers; others are introduced to the candidates in the hope that a personal contact will do what eloquence will not, while others are adroitly made to see that their business interests will prosper by the victory of one side or the other, or that some friend will be directly benefited by such victory, and still others are the recipients of inducements that are not legally permissible, but are none the less potent.

Election day witnesses the scenes of registration repeated, only in a more hurried and businesslike way. The canvass book, amended to date and containing every change and possibility, is still the guide to the labors of the day, and the carriage and the "missionary" are still the most useful instruments.

When the day is done, the result announced, and the shout of victory given by the lucky workers, the implements of the fight are filed away, ready again at the next election to be the basis for the opening battle, and the worker, whose efforts though secret and unheralded, have been so unremitting and productive of such good results, goes to his reward.

HENRY WATSON CORNELL.

Woman's Thrilling Heroism.

THERE had not been an alarm all evening, and the men of Hook and Ladder Company, No 3, at 108 East Thirteenth Street, had stopped their games of dominoes and checkers. They were gossiping about this, that, and the other, and, incidentally, talking shop, as men of all callings will do. They had disagreed about women's actions when in grave peril, some holding that they show greater courage than men, and others stoutly maintaining the contrary.

"Well, there was a woman I once saw," said John Crennan, whose record for modesty and daring is known to the department, "and she showed the most nerve I ever saw. Incidentally, she was a stunner. You never saw a finer specimen of a young woman. She was tall, had big, dreamy eyes, and she stood to her duty like a good one. If she was frightened she did not show it. She just smiled sweetly and talked in a low, even voice.

"It was this way. I was on the fire-escape on the third floor of a fashionable apartment house and was handing out the little ones to 'Jim' on the ladder. The smoke was very thick, and I had a baby and a little girl clinging to me. On the floor above a woman was yelling and threatening every minute to jump. I kept shouting to her that I would get her in a minute. When I had handed over the children I went up to her, and was starting to climb down when a trained nurse put her pretty head out of an adjoining room and said without excitement:

"'Hand her over to your friend and come back here.'

"She seemed to know just what she was doing. I handed my screaming bundle over to 'Jim,' and she nearly threw him off with her clawing and kicking. Then I leaned over to the quiet woman, and she said, just as if fires were her usual experience:

"'My patient in here has just given birth to a child, and if you don't think that the building will be destroyed it would be better to leave her here. But you must come in to help me with her and the baby if we have to take them down.'

"I went in through the window and closed it so the smoke could not get in. I was sure the boys would get the best of the fire. The young mother complained in a half-conscious way of the smoke, and the nurse leaned over her to sooth her. I heard her say that she had ordered the kitchen door closed so that they need not smell the cooking. Then the young mother, with her baby cuddled to her, went to sleep, and we two sat there.

"I'm a volunteer if that girl did not start talking in a low voice about my business and say how fine it must be to be a man and save lives. I looked out of the window to see that the smoke was less and that the boys had the best of the fire. Just then 'Jim' came up to the window. He thought I was lost, and the nurse and I motioned to him to go away. Then you could hear the firemen banging around in the hall bringing up another hose. She just went out and told them to stop their noise. To make it short, the fire was soon out, and at length I had to leave her sitting there watching her charge. Now, what do you think of that for a woman? Worst of it is that I did not get her name and that I have never seen her since."

The Best Raw Oysters.

It has been a tradition for years that the best raw oysters in town can be had at the Manhattan Club.

There is a certain bed of oysters which seems to be pre-empted by this organization. In the old days there was an oyster counter, and the bivalves were eaten from the shell. Those who know insist that this is the only proper way to enjoy them.

'Twas Better Left Unsaid.

Teacher, (who catches a ten-year-old mimicking her)—Johnny Gaffney, if you do not stop acting like a fool I shall dismiss you from the recitation.

1901

THE FAMOUS HÔTEL LAMBERT IN PARIS

The Future Home of Prince Adam Czartoryski and His Bride. . . .

WHEN the social season reopens in Paris, for the first time in many years the famous Hôtel Lambert, at the extreme eastern end of the Ile de St. Louis, will open wide its stately doors to receive all that is most ardently royalist in the French society of to-day. The historic old house may this Winter take its part for the last time in the gayeties of Paris, for it was pretty generally known that its present owner, the young Prince Adam Czartoryski, and his brother, Prince Witold, are anxious to sell the property. Indeed, Prince Adam would have disposed of it before his marriage in September to the rich Polish heiress, Countess Louise de Corwin-Krasinska, if that could have been advantageously done, for the magnificent hotel in which both he and his brother were born is far away to-day from everything that is fashionable in Paris, and a young bride, in her first season in the gay French capital, would naturally select if not the Faubourg St. Germain—now more a tradition than anything else—the vicinity of the Bois de Boulogne or of the Parc Monceau, in preference to the Ile de St. Louis, which has hardly been fashionable since the day of Louis XIV.

If you except the Hôtel Lauzun, recently acquired by the State, and which M. Cain, the enthusiastic conservateur of the Musée Carnavalet, is already preparing as a museum, to be exclusively devoted to the period of Louis XIV., the Hotel Lambert is the only house left on the tranquil Ile de St. Louis which gives any idea of what the residences in that part of the city once were. Of the two houses the Lambert is much the more important, both in situation and history, architecture, and art, and it is a source of deepest regret that when the State acquired a house in that vicinity it should not have been Hôtel Lambert instead of Hôtel Lauzun.

The latter, on the Quai d'Anjou, has had an interesting career, and contains some good wood carving and good frescoes, but it was utterly denuded when Count Pincodan sold it half a century ago, and must be much restored. The residence there of the great Gascon adventurer, who captured the heart of the richest heiress of France, Mlle. de Montpensier, cousin of Louis XIV. and daughter of that weakling, Gaston d'Orléans, lends interest to Hôtel Lauzun, on the graceful balcony of which the prettiest women in Paris used to gather and through the entrance to which Bossuet and Père La Chaise went many times to convert the Huguenot mother of the adventurer Antonio Nompar de Caumont, Duc de Lauzun, whose ups and downs—including the step to the throne and Bastille—were so romantic. There in later days lived the great Richelieu's great-nephew, the Marquis de Richelieu, and there later still Roger de Bauvoir resided when Théophile Gautier and Honoré de Balzac visited him, and the three together took a little trip to the hasheesh heaven. There in 1849 Gautier and Baudelaire lived together, and in the former's memoir of the latter—whom he admired more than posterity has done—will be found a record of this joint existence.

But the history of Hôtel Lambert is in some ways even more enticing. It was finished by Le Veau in 1654 for Lambert de Thorigny, President of the Cour des Comptes—he who was known as "Lambert the Rich," and whose monogram still exists on walls and doors and ceilings of the beautiful house, which Voltaire said was fit for a King.

Standing where the Rue de l'Ile de St. Louis abuts on the Quai d'Anjou, its balconies and tourelle overhanging the quai, and its garden running along both streets, tall trees nodding above the high wall that secludes it utterly, and its lofty gate between tall lodges giving entrance from the Rue d l'Ile de St. Louis into a noble courtyard, it commands one of the finest views in Paris, with the Seine at its feet and the new boulevard reaching to right and left.

All the skill that Le Brun and Le Seuer in their best period and hottest rivalry knew was spent in decorating this hotel—and the honors are with the latter. A greater part of the work still remains. Le Brun's ceiling representing the Marriage of Hercules and Hebe, which decorates the magnificent ballroom on the second floor, is still in place, and several of the salons and the staircase contain Le Seuer's work. Much, however, of the latter's best work done here is now at the Louvre. It was at the end of his nine years given to the work in Hôtel Lambert, and which much fatigued him, that he died in 1655, the year after the hotel was finished. The names of two men associated with Hôtel Lambert are even more interesting to the world at large than he for whom it was built, and they who decorated it—Francis Arouet, called Voltaire and Napoleon I.

From the possession of the Lambert de Thorigny family the house passed to M. de la Haye, "fermier général," who sold to the State the paintings now in the Louvre, and which had formerly decorated the President's workroom and his wife's bedroom. They are thirteen in number, and the subjects are all mythological.

The third owner of the house was Gen. Dupin, and from him it was purchased by Mme. du Châtelet, and there Voltaire for some time made his home, and there began the composition of his "Henriad," during his singular liaison with his Emily. During the Empire it was occupied by the Comte de Montalivet, who was at the head of public works, and then, in 1815, the conference was held which decided for France that the cause of Napoleon was hopeless.

But no family in Europe is more interesting than that to which the property belongs to-day. It was bought in 1842 by Prince Czartoryski, whose son, Prince Ladislaw, married, in 1872, Princess Marguerite Adelaide Marie de Bourbon-Orléans, daughter of the Duc de Nemours, second son of Louis Philippe, and the Nestor of the family. This branch of the Czartoryski family consists to-day of two sons, the Prince Adam Louis, who was born at Hotel Lambert, in November, 1872, and the Prince Witold Casimir Philippe Jean, also born there, in March, 1876, and the two young men are among the richest on the Continent, in spite of the fact that their grandfather, the famous Polish patriot, Prince Adam Casimir, for whom they are both named, lost his Polish estates, including the famous château at Pulawy, which was a veritable museum of art, after the revolution of 1834, of which he was the leader. Fortunately for the Czartoryskis, they owned vast estates in Galicia and in one of the German provinces, so their loss of property was the least of the grief of the family after the final fall of Poland, which exiled them forever from the land of which their early forefathers had been Kings.

The history of the Czartoryski family is a romance. They were nobles in the early part of the fourteenth century and the line has never been broken. They took their title when Gedywin, Grand Duke de Lithuania, acquired Czartoryski in Volhynia—a province of West Russia—and he died in 1341. They were crested hereditary Princes in the fifteenth century in Russia, in the sixteenth in Poland, and in June, 1785, in Austria Originally the family was more proud and ambitious, more noble and brave than rich, but in the seventeenth century a Czartoryski made a rich marriage with the Morsztyn family, and since then rich marriages have been the rule among them. Of that first rich marriage three children were born, two sons, Michel and Auguste, and one daughter, Constance, who married Stanislaw Poniatowski, compagnon d'armes of Charles XII., and of that union came a King of Poland. The second son, Auguste, married one of the rich Sieniawski family, who brought to him the estates in Galicia that the eldest son still holds, and from that time the ambitions of the family were boundless for Poland, of which they barely escaped again being Kings themselves.

They were ardent patriots and yet many politicians have held them to blame for the final fall of Poland. Rich, overbearing in the earlier generation, they were too closely allied to the Russian nobility and believed too much in Russia. This fatal trust brought about internal strife and in the end the judgment of the Czartoryski family proved faulty, though their zeal, patriotism, and popularity were never questioned in a cause they helped to lose, but which it is now conceded no one could have saved.

One of the most interesting figures in the family history is a woman, Princess Isabella Dorothie—or Fortunée, some call her—born in 1743, daughter of Count de Flemming of a famous Saxony house, and married when very young to Adam Czartoryski, son of Auguste, mentioned above. She was one of the best-educated women of her time, and, like the famous heroines of the Fronde, she mixed gallantry and politics in a shocking manner. She was the mistress of the famous Prince de Repnin, who was sent to Warsaw as the representative of the Russian Government, and whose cruelty is a scandal in Polish history of that time.

The Princess Isabella was beloved in vain by the King of Poland, as well as won by Repnin, and later adored by the famous Gascon adventurer Lauzun—he who clandestinely married the grand mademoiselle. The story of her affair with the Prince Repnin—to whose passion for her the Czartoryski family owed their safety, and to which the Russian sacrificed finally the favor of his Empress, his post, his fortune, and his career—is told with perfect frankness in a letter published in 1821 in the memoirs of the Duc de Lauzun, which, having been suppressed by the censorship of Napoleon, were printed with the less scrupulous permission of Louis XVIII. This is a letter in which the Princess repulses Lauzun, while confessing her penchant for him. Needless to say, Lauzun did not take that kind of repulsing too seriously.

Lauzun describes her as of medium height with a perfect figure and the most beautiful eyes and hair in the world, exquisite teeth, and a very pretty foot. She was marked with smallpox and consequently her skin lacked freshness. Her manners were charming and her movements of inimitable grace. She was a fine musician and an exquisite dancer. Wherever she went—in London as well as Paris—she drew about her clever men, and her chateau at Pulawy was full of art treasures. It was there she withdrew to pass the last years of her life, and she was there during the revolution of 1830, which her son, Prince Adam Casimir, led. Although she was at that time in her eighty-seventh year, she took an active part in the revolution. Her chateau became a military hospital and a refuge for her unfortunate country people, and she was only induced to leave it when Russian bullets pierced the walls of the very room in which she sat. She went to Wysock, in Galicia, where her daughter—the Princess d'Wurtemburg—lived, and there she died June 17, 1835.

Her two sons, Prince Adam Casimir and Prince Constantine, were educated at Oxford and Edinburgh, and while both were under twenty-five, they fought in the second Polish revolution of 1795 and were sent to St. Petersburg as hostages. There the elder son became very intimate with the Grand Duke, who was afterward Emperor Alexander. At the age of twenty-seven he was sent to Sardinia as Ambassador. During all his youth he used his position, his wealth, his influence in the endeavor to secure justice for Poland, and, while outwardly loyal to Russia, was at heart hopeful for the national independence of his native land. In 1821, while Curator of the University of Warsaw, an uprising of the students was treated by the Russian Government exactly as the late insurrection has been—students were sent to Siberia, were condemned to imprisonment and to military service. In vain he pleaded for leniency, and, being unable to secure it, sadly resigned and withdrew to his estates and for nine years kept out of public affairs. When Poland made its final fight he was, in 1830, elected President of the provisional Government, and held the office until the awful days of August, 1831, when he entered the Polish army as a common soldier and only left when all hope was lost. He fled to Paris and was excluded from the general amnesty declared by the Russian Government for other Poles. His estates in Poland were all confiscated and his wealth—such as had escaped destruction—was seized. It was a sad loss, but their estates in Austria and Prussia still left them rich. He was sixty years old when he came to Paris, and continued to take a deep interest but no active part in politics. In 1848 he freed his peasants in Galicia and gave them their lands in fee, and he died in Paris in 1861, his brother, Constantine, preceding him. His son was the Prince Ladislaw who married the daughter of the Duke de Nemours, sister of the Duke d'Alençon, whose wife was a sister of the late Empress of Austria, and both of whom met with such tragic ends.

The two young Princes of this branch—there is another branch of the family in Vienna—half a dozen young Princes and Princesses—are both under thirty. The younger has a fine estate in Prussia—Château de Goluchowo-Posnanie—and since the death of their parents, (the Princess Marguerite died in October, 1893, and the Prince Ladislaw in the following June,) the Paris house in the Il de St. Louis, is often closed a year at a time, although at all times the family is most generous to the public, which is admitted two days in the week to see the pictures and wood carving and furniture.

As the palace is kept always ready for the young princess, who are liable to come to Paris at any time, a visit to it is much more interesting than to any similar hotel in the French capitol. The garden is always beautiful and is exquisitely kept. The long dining room is filled with heavy furniture and cases of arms, and its adjacent smoking room, which occupies the roomy tower at the corner and overlooks the quai from one of the prettiest balconies in Paris, is full of Oriental treasures, and the valets are not averse to show them to those who know enough about art to make it worth while. They will even relate—if properly encouraged—as they let you examine some priceless Persian rugs, souvenirs of the young master's recent visit to the Shah of Persia, the story of journeys across Persia which occupied twenty-seven days by carriage, to the wonderful Winter palace of the ruler of that picturesque land, where young Prince Adam was royally fêted, and from which he returned laden with gifts.

It cannot uphold its charms as a residence against its neighborhood. As even the Prince's valet says with regret: "We are the only family left on the island and the master's friends find it odd to come here to visit." It is true that dirty children play at the very gate and the electric car twangs its gong under the very walls. Wealth to-day is not as arrogant as it used to be, and the proximity of misery hurts many more than it offends them.

Even this Winter Hôtel Lambert cannot be gay until February, owing to the death of Prince Henri of Orléans, a second cousin of Czartoryski family, so those who come to Paris may yet have a few opportunities to examine a residence which gives to-day a very good idea of what a French interior was like two hundred years ago. It will be a pity to see the house disappear, for it shares to-day with Hôtel Lauzun the honor being the only object that a pilgrimage to the île where the second crusade was preached can have.

MILDRED ALDRICH.

Paris, Oct. 10, 1901.

A CAMPAIGN ON THE EAST SIDE.

IF ANY one wants to have a whole lot of fun and at the same time to study human nature in one of its most curious phases, there is no place that is better adapted to the purpose than the lower east side at the present time.

There may be seen all of the types that go to make up a cosmopolitan city. They can best be studied during such a time as the present when the excitement of the political campaign unites the tongues that at other times are silent.

The other evening the writer in company with a friend visited the Bowery and stopped in several places where the local politicians are wont to assemble. In nearly all of these places there were quite good-sized crowds made up of various nationalities and evidently embracing a great variety of occupations.

In one place was found a group of typical east siders standing at the bar and engaged in a heated argument about Mr. Jerome, the Fusion candidate for District Attorney. One of them, evidently a Tammany supporter and opposed to the Fusion nominee, remarked:

"I ain't got no use fer dis feller, Jeerome. He is a Carrie Nationer. What do ye tink he'd do wid us fellers if he had de chants?"

"Aw, gwan," retorted another, who showed by his demeanor that he was a friend of the "fighting Judge," "you're a dope. You don't know nothin' but what yer reads in de cars. I read dat poster wot sez 'Carrie Nation Jerome is a Low Amazon' de other day and I sez to meself when I read it 'Now de foist ting I know Dopey Dunphy'll be a givin' dat out as his own thinkin'' and here y' are now doin' de very thing I figgered on. Youse fellers makes me tired. Why, we ain't tryin' to carry de nation fer Jeerome now. Dats wot we will do in 1904. Wot we is going to do now is carry de county fer him, see?"

This sally met with a spontaneous outburst of applause and several of the habitués of the place clapped the speaker on the back and announced that they would "buy" in recognition of the witticism of the arguer.

At a street corner not far from where this colloquy took place were a couple of men who were "seeing each other home." One was particularly under the weather, and was obliged to steady himself at every stationary object he passed. He was so engaged as the searchers for "local color" came upon him and his companion. As they approached he said to his friend:

"Pat, what's the meanin' of Fusin?"

"Fusin what?" retorted his companion.

"Fusin, you fool, just fusin; wot the other fellers calls their campaign ticket, av coorse," answered the unsteady one.

"Now, Mike," was the reply, "do you mean to say ter me that after you have been a blaster all yer life yer don't know what fusin' is? Why, man alive, it means puttin' a fuse on the ticket so it'll go off and blow the Tammany ticket off the political map. G'wan home, yer idiot," and they passed on.

A little further on there was a crowd standing in front of a small saloon and listening to a speech by a man who had been a liberal patron of the bar for some time, to all appearances.

"My frends," said the speaker, "personal liberty is th' watchward of the present and of the past and of the future."

Then he stopped to look over his audience and give time for applause, which, by the way, came in good volume whenever the speaker relieved himself of a statement.

"That was the battle cry of the Revolution. [Applause.] It was what won the rebellion; [applause] and it is all we have got left now." [Tremendous applause.] "This fight is not politics, it's religion, and we must vote as we pray." [Applause and a cry of "We pray for a drink."] "You must pray as you vote," ["Pray what?" interjected a typical Boweryite. "Not to get ketched sellin' yer vote?"] "You must defend your homes and firesides, my friends, and if necessary turn on the hose."

At this point there was an interruption due to the passage of an elevated railway train, but as the noise died away the speaker resumed:

"I am in favor of free rum, my friends, and if you all agree with the sentiments that I have delivered here in this city of the free and town of the brave come and have one on me."

And they did to a man. But there was a hasty retreat by those who had followed the eloquent one into the saloon. The explorers stopped to find out the occasion for it, and heard a man say: "De blame guy didn't have de stuff to get de booze wid, and we was all left."

And so it went. At nearly every step of the walk from Houston Street to Chatham Square there was some happening that was worthy of note, and yet only of a humorous character. Not once was a sign of disorder or the suspicion of a wrongful act in evidence. It may be that that was due to the fact that the observers were not looking for anything that was on the serio • side of life. But the humorous side was there to the very limit.

Hugh McLaughlin's Garden.

Hugh McLaughlin has a flower garden in which he takes more pride than in his claim to being the only original "boss"—all others counterfeits. The "boss's" neighbors on Remsen Street, Brooklyn, say that he is out in his back yard every morning with a quicker eye for a newly opened bud than for a newly launched boom in Willoughby Street, and late some afternoons he will spend an hour or more in his little garden spot, now admiring it and now attending to its welfare in some little particular.

Every few days a venerable Irishman appears with rake and hoe and attends to any weeds sufficiently adventurous to poke their heads up through the soil. The McLaughlin yard backs up against the Academy of Music, but it is believed that the "boss" takes greater interest in his own flowers than in some of the flowery efforts to which he sometimes has to listen on the other side of the high brick wall.

WHEN THE ANIMALS DREAM

As night falls upon the menagerie in Central Park and one by one the big cages in the lions' house become more and more obscured the day keepers see that everything is left snug and secure, and the night keeper comes on duty to see the big cats through the night and to make sure that nothing unusual happens. A lonesome watch it is for the keeper; for the visitor an uncanny one. The iron cages are secure, of course, and the locks and hinges have been inspected, yet there is the feeling of unrest that something might possibly have gone wrong, that some bolt or lock on the cage of the splendid African lion or the monstrous Siberian tiger might have been overlooked.

The darkness increases the feeling to the novice, and he does not envy the job of the keeper, who, as soon as the visitor departs, will be alone with the great bloodthirsty animals, and who is there in case of emergency to restore peace among the inhabitants of the cages, even though he is but single-handed.

The night keeper gets out the back numbers of magazines and his lamp—a dim, smoky affair, meant only for the seclusion of a corner where its sickly rays will not interfere with the sleep of the yellow prisoners—and the strange vigil begins. At the feet of the keeper lay his tools, a great blacksnake whip and an iron hook driven into a stout, long pole.

"Ever any trouble here at night?" was asked of the keeper.

"Naw; I guess the menagerie is the quietest place in the world during the night. I have been in this business many years and it has been seldom that I had to take a real hand in any of the cages. Usually, as the night wears on, the animals stretch themselves one by one. Leo, the great lion, is usually the first to retire and the first one that stirs in the morning. The others seem to take the cue from the big African and one by one stretch themselves and lie down to sleep. As a rule, all is quiet after that until the early morning hours, when, some time before dawn, Leo begins to stir. No sooner is he awake than he bounds to his feet, and it is then that he is seen to the best advantage. He shows then the natural bent in him which years in the menagerie have been unable to check, and I have often wondered how it is that the big fellow does not get used to the idea that he is no longer an inmate of a jungle. Each morning he awakens with a jump, raising his splendid head as if sniffing the morning air that wafts through the open windows, and then gives vent to the first deep, muffled roar of the day.

"Sitting here and knowing the animals for years a fellow gets to like them, and in the lonely hours of night he begins to spin out yarns for himself that account, at least to his own satisfaction, for the things he cannot understand. But to me it seems the animals must dream at night, and that it is from the midst of a dream that Leo awakens, thinking for a moment that he is still king among those from whom he was taken in the jungle. It is the same with all the animals. The Indian tiger and his mate, the leopards and the jaguars, all of them, in fact, upon awakening, seem to have forgotten that they are prisoners and until the truth dawns they are the splendid brutes they were before caught, caged and imprisoned.

"It is this same dreaming which, in my opinion, causes the only trouble at night. I have never been able to account for it otherwise. The two black panthers, for instance, lie side by side quietly slumbering. There is no sign of trouble. Both are content and lie nestled against each other. Suddenly, without a word of warning, a black paw shoots out. There is a snarl and the fight is on. The black panthers are about the most dangerous animals we have in the house. It is impossible to reconcile them to their new environment. They are so ugly that they refuse to eat even raw meat until night has set in. The meat is thrown to them at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the same time it is given the other animals, but they never touch it until there is total darkness. Both panthers are splendid specimens, strong as young bulls and as lithe and active as anything that can be conceived. Imagine that pair of well-matched fellows together in a fight. Still, during the night they sometimes get fighting, and about all that can be seen while the mill is on is two pairs of phosphorescent eyes that flash, and a black ball tumbling over itself, while bones crack and sinews strain and snarling and squealing awakens the echoes in the old building.

"What is to be done? Why, of course the fight must be stopped and that is why there is a night keeper. If they were left to themselves they would be a pair of 'dead ones' in the morning, each, likely, with his stiffened jaws fastened into the other's flesh. It is one of the lively times we have down here when the fight comes off—and if precedents hold, one of them is about due now. They happen about once in three months. No sooner are the Black Ones at it than in an instant the entire menagerie is awakened. If you have ever seen the brutes at eating time you can form a fair picture of what goes on here when there is a dream fight in the night. Everything in the building roars and there is a scuffle of heavy, cushioned feet on the floors of cages and a springing at iron bars, while over the entire din is the deep bass roar of Leo calling the inhabitants to order.

"Of course it would be hard to separate the fighting panthers without proper means. They are so quick and so wiry and fearless during the night that a blacksnake whip would affect them about as much as a lemonade straw would. Besides, it is pretty difficult to handle a blacksnake whip through iron bars, although when a cut lands it usually has some effect. Generally, when the two panthers get at it, the iron prod comes into play. Even at that it takes considerable aiming and many a miss before a decent stab can be got home. The prod, of course, is just long enough to inflict a wound through the thick hides of the animals. It is not meant to do more than to pain them. The trouble is that when in a fury the animals have very little feeling, and you can jab them until doom's day again and again before they realize that some one outside of the original argument has something to say.

"Once in a while Dewey and Manila get into a scrap at night; they are the two-year-old lions that were born and raised in the menagerie. The best of friends and playfellows they are, but at night funny things happen to them. Ever since they were added to the menagerie one Winter's night, the little fellows have been the best of friends. They have a big wooden ball in their cage and they have lots of fun taking it away from each other. They are also very tame, and we often go to and the middle of November will see their haunts hereabout forsaken by the last of them.

From earliest times the history of all these long-legged creatures has been more or less entwined with fable, and even in modern times the romancer's art has not wholly abandoned the field.

The lively fancy of some of the earlier ornithologists represented the scarlet flamingo sitting astride a columnar nest of sun-baked mud raised nearly two feet from the ground. With long legs dangling down on either side and the feet trailing on the earth, like a six-foot tourist on an undersized donkey, the mother bird presented a spectacle which was at least unique. The columnar or dome-shaped nest is a fact, but in incubating even the preposterously long legs of the flamingo are doubled up under her in the manner usual with all birds, even when mounted on stilts, like those already mentioned.

These picturesque denizens of the marshes and the shores of ponds and bays are made familiar by the fact that they "revel in lively paint" on vases, screens, and fans that come from the Orient, rather than because they have been studied in their accustomed haunts. Indeed, to study some of them in their homes is no longer an easy matter, for the relentless pursuit of plume hunters, urged on by the feminine love of fine feathers, has almost driven some of them off the earth.

Nevertheless, even yet there are occasional American egrets and snowy egrets to be met with on Long Island during the Summer and early Fall. They have never been very common here, but in Florida thirty-five years ago they were to be seen everywhere. Like all herons, seemingly the most sluggish and indolent of birds, they will stand motionless for hours on the border of a stream or in shallow water, or they will wade along the edge with the utmost deliberation, apparently more than half asleep. Let a fish or a frog come within range, however, and in place of painful sluggishness or utter immobility there is a startlingly sudden thrust of a bill which is like a two-edged sword, and fish or frog disappears into the maw of that astonishingly alert sphinx. A fish is usually first tossed into the air, and then caught and swallowed head downward.

In wading they move with such extraordinary slowness and caution that the foot enters and leaves the water without the slightest sound, and almost without a ripple. It is more than probable that another twenty years will see the extinction of both these egrets unless drastic measures are taken to stop the traffic in their plumes. They are already rare, and yet only a few years ago a hunter could boast that he and his partners had killed 130,000 egrets, herons, and terns in one Winter.

The little blue heron is more fortunate than the egrets in having no "aigrettes." Consequently, it escapes continual persecution and is still common in the South. Here it has always been an uncommon Summer resident, and early Fall sees it on its way to warmer latitudes. The young birds are white and singularly like the snowy egrets, but the mature birds are a dark slate color.

Often in marshes, especially along the Hudson and on the Long Island and New Jersey shores, one may see, stretching up above the grass and sedge, a slender gray neck surmounted by a dark head set with a pair of big yellow eyes and a long yellow beak. Approach it and the great blue heron moves majestically across the marsh or back over the forest, its head drawn in and its long, black legs and feet stretched straight back.

It is one of our largest birds, standing four feet or more in height, and is not an uncommon sight from September through November in favorable localities. Going northward, it is with us in April and May. It is a singular fact that these herons always nest in colonies, although ordinarily they appear to be extremely unsocial. Perhaps they have learned that the most successful fisherman is the one who goes alone.

A visit to almost any pond whose borders are well shaded with trees and bushes, and a careful approach to the water will be pretty sure to reveal the little green heron, much the smallest bird of its family, being only seventeen inches long. It will fly off lazily with a hoarse note of protest at being disturbed, but it is apparently too indolent to fly far. Alighting rather awkwardly, it will crane its neck uneasily, and if you take but a few steps in its direction will scare it off again. It is well known to every farmer's boy, but for some unexplained reason is not generally regarded with favor, as is shown by its various derisive or ridiculous names, the least offensive of which is "chucklehead."

The black-crowned night heron, or quawk, is an abundant resident, breeding in colonies which are often very populous and which sometimes become an unmitigated nuisance. A heronry is not a pleasant addition to a neighborhood under any circumstances. When the herons are most peaceable their conversation is as depressing as a three days' fog, and they talk perpetually, but when they fail to agree, a condition which seems to arise not infrequently, the resulting uproar suggested to Wilson, the ornithologist, a company of several hundred Indians choking each other. Add to this that their resorts are always malodorous, and the ground beneath filthy with refuse, and it is small wonder that the inhabitants of some Long Island towns have occasionally been driven to wage truceless war with these unwelcome neighbors. The quawks are exceedingly conservative in their nesting habits, returning to a chosen site year after year, and they can be driven from it only by untiring pursuit. Except when their young drive them to procure food by day, they are chiefly nocturnal birds, so that their habits are less easily observed than those of most of their congeners, although none of them is fond of bright daylight. Their food and the manner of its capture are like others of the family.

CHARLES HUNTINGTON SMITH.

Birds on Stilts

Peculiarities of the Melancholy Denizens of the Marshy Meadows.

IT is frequently a matter of wonder to the uninitiated why any bird should be called a "stake driver," but no dweller near a bittern meadow need remain long in doubt. The name comes from the bird's vocal performance, which sounds sometimes like the strokes of an old wooden pump and again like the driving of a stake in swampy ground. A singular thing about this curious note is its carrying quality. It is audible for a long distance, and yet does not sound at all loud when heard close at hand.

The chosen home of these melancholy performers is in marshy meadows, where they are to be found in couples or singly, never congregating in colonies like most of the heron family, of which they are a branch. Both our common species, the American and the least bittern, are disciples of Heraclitus, being gloomy, meditative, moping creatures whose retiring habits render them unfamiliar to most people, although the American bittern is a large bird over two feet in length.

The last mentioned is the "stake driver," the smaller species having a note which has been likened to a small dog barking hoarsely. The American bitterns are more social than their larger relatives, and are often found in colonies of a dozen or more pairs along the shores of reedy ponds and streams, where they run about, ordinarily hidden by the tangled flags and rushes, reminding Thoreau of "wreckers in their storm coats, looking out for wrecks of snails."

There are two birds, more or less common in the central part of the United States, and abundant in the Far West, which occasionally stray eastward to the Middle and North Atlantic Coast, and have been seen on Long Island. These are the American avocet and the black-necked stilt, both of them sufficiently striking in appearance to attract immediate attention. The avocet is a slender creature, sixteen to eighteen inches from end of bill to tip of tail. Its wings and shoulders are black, the tail pearl gray. The rest of the plumage is white, changing to a chestnut brown on the neck and head. Such a combination of colors is noticeable enough, but when to this are added extraordinarily long blue legs and a very slender bill, comprising nearly a fourth of the bird's entire length and having a strong upward curve, a most fantastic object results.

Its actions are no less peculiar than its looks. Wading in shallow water, it bends forward so that the curve of the bill touches the bottom and it swings it back and forth in unison with its advancing steps. The movement suggests a man swinging a scythe, the object being to discover with the very sensitive bill the food which the muddy bottom conceals.

The black-necked stilt somewhat resembles the avocet, but its needlelike bill is perfectly straight and is not swung from side to side in walking. The length of its bill has led the Western farmers to call it the lawyer. In alighting the stilt is as awkward as a boy just learning to walk on wooden stilts, and it seems to have fully as much difficulty in gaining its equilibrium, stumbling and tottering when it first alights.

In the East the long-legged birds have always received a large share of attention, but with us the cranes, herons, avocets, bitterns, and other related species are comparatively little noticed. Some of these are already on their way to the South,

Buying Furs Wholesale.

"I DON'T pretend to be much on economy and thrift," said the man in the wholesale fur business, "but it would just make your heart ache to see some of the garments that go out of our place almost every day—beautiful creations of most delicately tinted satin, chiffon, and tulle lined with fur costing anywhere from $800 to $2,000, which cannot possibly be worn more than half a dozen times. I don't mean that the wearer will cast them aside through pure fickleness, but the materials of which they are made are so delicate and so easily crumpled and soiled that after three or four evenings, even with most careful handling, they would not longer serve to attract an admiring glance at the opera. It seems like the most willful sort of extravagance—but that's not our business, and the people are ready to pay the money—and that's theirs.

"This season promises to be a record-breaker for the furriers," he went on. "Everybody is going to pile on furs to the limit, and our receipts reflect the fashion accordingly. For months we have had our agents in the field buying up everything in sight of proper quality. I have just been down to the New York branch of the Bank of British North America to make a large deposit to the credit of our man who is up in the Hudson Bay region getting sable. This man is both a trapper and trader—that is, he not only buys skins from the natives, but gets a good many on his own account. Up there nothing but gold is good, so that whatever we deposit here in this city is telegraphed by the bank to its nearest agency and our man can draw practically for an unlimited amount."

"You must have a good deal of confidence in him," interrupted a listener.

"Yes, we are obliged to," was the reply, "but the profits in the fur business run all the way from 50 to 150 per cent., so that we can stand a little 'irregularity.' It would be a little bit tough to chase a man up into the wilderness and then try to hold him accountable for every dollar. Our Hudson Bay man was down here several months ago and stayed bilin' drunk for three weeks, so that we are just as well satisfied when he stays up on his native heath and keeps sending us skins. He's a Canuck with a wife in Montreal, and his salary is sent to her on the first of every month.

"Down in South America we have another man. He went to Ecuador and is working south through Peru and Bolivia buying chinchilla. Out West, through Wisconsin and neighboring States, still another agent is busy collecting, well, principally skunk, that little animal so plentiful here in the United States and prized as much for its long thick fur as it is detested for certain other characteristics. Of the cheaper kinds of fur none is more serviceable or prettier than skunk—among the wholesalers it's just plain skunk, although you have probably bought it under other names from some retailers."

OCT

1901

WITH THE LOOKOUT

Tragic Tale of the Finn and the Chinaman Told by the Sea-Going Hobo.

"TOUGH ships," said my much-wandering friend Bill; "why, sure, Sir, I've shipped in a many of them; but the toughest, I guess, was a Norwegian. You might say that there's three kind of tough craft. The treat-you-hard-and-feed-you-well ship, she's generally American. The treat-you-well-and-feed-you-hard, that's the 'lime-juicer,' or Englishman. Then there's the treat-you-hard-and-feed-you-worse, mostly a Norwegian or some other kind of Dutchman. With the Norwegian it's economy from the word 'go.' They buy condemned soft-wood ships, rerig them with short masts and small sails, and make them last for ten years or so longer. They've got their own Lloyd's, that makes a business of insuring that kind of buckets.

"Once we were anchored off a little lumber port away up the Baltic, in the Gulf of Bothnia. Me and the second mate had a little talk one night, and when he went for me I let him have it with a belaying pin before I thought. He was a good deal bigger than me and wasn't the sort of man to stop and argue with, so I went overboard in a hurry. I hid about on shore till they made sail the next day, and then I tried to find a sailor's boarding house. There wasn't any in the place. Well, I starved around the town for a few days, and then I got hold of the skipper of a Norwegian brig loading squared logs for Kiel. Thinks I, if I can get down there I can walk it to Hamburg, easy enough, and find a white man's ship. The Captain wanted a hand, and told me to get my bag and go aboard right away, as the brig was hauling out to an anchorage in an hour. I did as he told me, but without the bag. I'd hardly got my nose over the rail when the mate ordered me aloft to splice some running gear. Splice it—it was the sickest lot of cordage you ever saw—it was all splices. The sails were scandalous rags, what with patches and Irish reefs, they looked like the kind of things you see in a nightmare. Well, I tumbled around pretty lively and showed off my tricks till I was hailed for dinner by the boy who did the cooking when he hadn't anything else to do. He could speak English, which was more than any of the other Norwegians and Finns before the mast could. I got down to the forecastle, and there was the lot of them sitting around two little wooden tubs. One had boiled stockfish in it, and the other those biscuits that they make in Cardiff out of bran.

"What's stockfish? Why, it's a kind of fish that they salt and dry out doors till it's as hard as a hickory plank. Every night they take the supply for the next day, pound it with a mallet on a wooden block till it's frayed out a bit, then soak it over night. After it's boiled it tastes something like a pitch-pine splinter well salted.

"I looked at the two tubs and then I called out to the boy:

"'Say, Oscar,' says I, 'where's the tea that goes with this banquet?'

"'Tea,' says he; 'you'll get none aboard here, but the coffee will be off to-morrow. It's all gone now, but there's plenty of good water in the scuttle-butt.'

"Well, for supper we had the same grub; there wasn't any difference, except that they'd put the stockfish in the red tub instead of the blue. All that night I was jumping up and running to the scuttle-butt, and I told Oscar that the next day I was going to connect myself with it by a piece of hose.

"I was working at a deck job the next morning, when a boat comes off with supplies. They hoisted up a little keg of salt beef and a bag of ordinary white beans. A few of them ran out through a little hole on to the deck.

"'Hello, Oscar,' says I, 'when do we have the pork and beans?'

"'Beans,' says he; 'where are they?'

"'Why, there,' says I, pointing to the sack.

"'Beans, ye Yankee skelum, that's the coffee,' says he.

"That was straight. They took those common beans, roasted them black, and made what they called coffee. Then they flavored it with other stuff they called molasses, what looked like mud and tasted like stale beer. Stockfish, biscuits, and coffee was all we got right down to Kiel; the beef was for the cabin's use.

"That brig," Bill went on, "was just about the opposite from a sealing schooner out of the Columbia River I was on once. Jack Brady of Portland was her Captain, but that didn't matter, we were all Captains aboard that hooker. It was a regular republic, all heads and no tails, though we took orders when it came to a question of work all right. But when there was no job going on every one made himself at home in any part of the schooner that suited him. There was lashings of good food and better drink, but we didn't get any of that till we had our quantity of skins and started back. Then Brady tapped a keg of corn juice and told the crowd to help themselves. Of course, we kept ourselves feeling pretty cheerful from Jack down. The cook was the only man with a grievance. He said we all ought to be contented with the good liquor and not want any cooking done, for how was he to keep even with us if he had to work.

"We'd got well on the south of the Aleutians when we ran into a fog as thick as a blanket. Well, after prowling along in this for half a day, we heard a steam siren a-going somewhere. Jack calls out:

"'Get below, one of you, for the foghorn.'

"We didn't move; we were happy as we were, so he says:

"'Then, stay where you are, but you needn't think I'm going for it, ye swabs."

"Well, the 'boo-booing' kept coming nearer and nearer, and pretty soon a big lump of a steamer looms up out of the fog, but well clear of us.

"'Hullo, there!' she hailed. 'Why don't you blow your foghorn?"

"'How d'ye do? Who are you?' calls Jack.

"Her Britannic Majesty's ship of war Theseus, on a cruise. What ship's that?"

"'Why,' shouts Jack, 'this is his Oregonian Highness, Jack Brady's sealing schooner on a booze. Please report us."

"Speaking of Finns," said Bill at our next séance on the forecastle head, "don't you have nothing to do with a ship that has a Finn and a Chinaman aboard at the same time. I've heard tell that river steamboat men can't stand a priest and a gray mare together, but if they can beat the Finn and Chink combination, they're good ones.

"About eight years ago I was on a barkentine with a general cargo for Singapore. We were through the doldrums, had caught the nose of the southeast trades, and were making down to clear San Roque. The carpenter was a Finn, a great, big fellow, about 6 feet 3, but so soft and gentle that you couldn't rile him. He was always smiling, and we used to play tricks and put up jobs on him, just to see if he would rattle. It wasn't any use, though. Where any other man would have jumped up and let us have it, he would just say, laughingly:

"'A' right, boys; I vas a jokers, too.'

"The cook was the laziest, worst-tempered Chinaman that was ever in a ship's galley. He was always in trouble, and went about looking for more. The Captain was onto him, and had called him down often enough. Well, one day the skipper's wife went into the galley to do some cooking, and found the tins she wanted to use all rusty. She asked the cook why he'd let them get like that, and when he started in to check her, she went and told the old man.

"In half a minute he came running forward and hauled the Chinaman out of the galley by his collar. The longboat was lashed keel up over the main hatch. Before the cook could think, the old man had him up astraddle of her keel, and passing a line under the boat made his feet fast on each side. Then the skipper called the cabin boy and told him to give the chink all the tinware in the galley; because he wasn't to be let down till he'd polished it all so that you could see your face in it. Well, he sat up there most of the day, as ugly a looking picture as you'd want to see. When the skipper was on deck he would watch him all the while out of the corners of his little, slanty eyes, black and beady like a snake's. I thinks to myself that I wouldn't be in the old man's boots for much, if that yellow devil had any poison aboard. Along after supper—the cabin boy cooked it—the first mate casts him loose, and he goes to his bunk off the galley and stays there.

"Next morning, a little before sun-up, when my watch was turned in and asleep, one of the on-deckers comes running in and yells:

"'Hoy! the port watch; aft with ye in a hurry. There's hell's work to pay aboard!'

"Then he pounds on the door of the carpenter's shop, where the Finn slept, and runs aft again. We tumbled out and scrambled astern as we were. There was only the man at the wheel there, and he pointed down the companionway to the cabin.

"'Go on down,' says he, 'I've been already.' We jumped below and found the two mates and the rest of the starboard watch in the cuddy, staring as if they were stupid, and saying nothing. They pointed to the door of the Captain's cabin, and we went over and looked in. That was a heart-breaking sight, Sir! Heaven' fend I'll never see the like again. The poor old lady was lying in the big bunk, with a awful gash in her forehead, and her white hair was all dabbed with blood. The Captain was on the floor with his head split open. He'd probably sat up on the little sofa just as he got the blow. Blood was everywhere. They were both stone dead. We stood a minute just looking at each other, we couldn't speak, but the Finn was the worst. His face was as white as your shirt, and he was shaking all over. They'd both of them been good to him, and the old lady used to call him and make him tell her all about his girl in Bjorneborg, that he was going to marry when he'd saved money enough to set up as a boatbuilder. All of a sudden he threw his arms up in the air, fell down on his knees, and called out:

"'O, my Got! my Got! har pity! Te poor gentle olt laty and te poor olt man.'

"After a little while one of us asks, 'Was it the Chinaman?'

"'Yes,' says the mate, 'he went below just now; said he wanted stores for breakfast, and right after I heard the Captain shout. Yonder's the bloody villain's hatchet on the deck.'

"We got out of that cabin in a hurry and started looking for the cook. It was light enough to see, but we couldn't find him anywhere till I happened to look over the rail. He was there, crouching down in the forechains, under the channel, close to the water. I gave a yell, and the whole crowd came running and looked over. The Chinaman saw us, and straightened up like he was going to jump, but his foot slipped and he went into the sea, striking his head as he fell. Somehow or other, his long pigtail flew loose and jammed fast in the V between the chains and the side, a foot above the water, and this towed him along with us. He seemed to be stunned, for he didn't struggle. The mate sung out to get hold of him and pull him up, when just then we heard the Finn give a bellowing roar, like a La Platte steer when his tail is twisted to get him aboard the fresh beef boat. He turned and jumped into the carpenter's shop just behind, and out he came in a shake with his broadaxe swinging around his head, and shouting like he was crazy.

"'Off the rail, or I'll murter ye,' he yelled: and then came for us.

"We didn't stop. Those of us on the rail went up the foreriging and the rest scattered aft. Then he got over on to the forechannel, cut the pigtail with one stroke, and the Chinaman went off astern.

"The Finn climbed back on deck and looked around as if he was dazed. Then all of a sudden his face commenced to work and twitch, till it didn't look like a man's at all; and his eyes were blazing the same as two balls of blue fire. He swung his axe, let out a terrible screech like a woman, and made a rush for the men aft. They took to the rigging, too, but he nearly caught one of them. After this he started on the rampage around the deck, hacking at everything he came across, yelling and screeching all the time. He didn't look aloft or seem to see anything except what was right in front of him, but at last he got underneath us and began lashing away at the foremast.

"'Here,' says the mate, who was with me, 'this won't do. Cut me loose that down-haul block, Bill.'

"I got it for him and he worked along till he was just over the Finn's head, when he let it fall. It missed his head, but struck him on the shoulder, and seemed to sober him all at once. He rubbed his forehead, and then he looked up and saw us. That seemed to show him what he'd been doing, for he picked up the axe, gave it a swing, and sent it overboard. Then he sat down on the hatch and commenced to cry like a baby, blubbering as if he couldn't stop. That looked peaceful enough, so we came down, and when he saw us he got up, held out his hands, and said:

"'Put te irons on me.'

"The mate wouldn't do it, though; he said he'd heard of that sort of fits before, and the Finn would be all right now that it was over.

"Well, after we'd had a sea funeral for the Captain and his wife, the mate decided to run into Pernambuco to get orders from the owners and have the inquiry made. After a little bit, we all commenced to pick up our spirits, all but the Finn. He'd try to smile and be a good shipmate, but you could see that he was eating his heart out about what he'd done. He had an idea that he could be hanged for cutting the Chinaman loose as he did. It was 'Skopy,' the fat little Greek, that told him so, because he was the one the Finn nearly caught, and he kept a grudge about it. All the way to Pernambuco the carpenter would be hanging around the different hands, trying to do little things for us and make himself pleasant all around. Well, the night before we fetched port, we were all in the forecastle in the second dog watch talking. Some one had said something that set us all laughing, when the Finn stuck his head and shoulders in. He looked around and said, pretending to laugh, too, but sickly like:

"'Ha-ha, tat vas a goot jokes. I vas a jokers, too. T'ey vas goot boys. T'ey vouldn't have poor youny scragged for t'e murtering Chinaman.'

"Then he put a little bottle on the deck and got out. His girl had given him that bottle. I used to see it standing next to her picture in the shop, and it was full of a kind of punch the Finns make out of sweet wine, liquorice root, and carraway seed. It wasn't much use to us, for it was pretty sure death to anybody except a Finn; but there was an Orkneyman aboard who could take a little of it when he was feeling well.

"We saw what was the matter with the carpenter, though, so we all went aft in a body and asked to see the mate. He thought the same as we did, for he said the Finn didn't know what he was doing any way, and he wouldn't blame him if he had. There was only 'Skopy' to fix, and we told him that if he said a word more than the rest of us we'd lay for him and he'd never see Greece again, for he'd be no better than a 'gob' of grease himself when we got through. Well, it worked all right, and the only thing that didn't come out at the Consular inquiry was the part about the pigtail.

"A little Englishman was telling me once that there was a regular name for that kind of fits that Finns have. 'Bear shark,' he said they were called, and it's a pretty good name, too, for that Finn looked as ugly as any grissly and as fierce for man meat as any shark I ever saw."

HENRY B. LEE.

His First Case.

Mrs. Dr. Allen—I am afraid, Jack, little Johnnie is suffering from a fever. Had you not better break it up?

Dr. Allen—What! and lose a chance of studying the case?

Who Told It First.

"THE career of a funny story," said Frederick Hamilton, "is an interesting thing to watch. Hamilton is a man of affairs, and has an office in one of the up-town office buildings, where he sells stocks, bonds, and things of that sort to people who have coin of the realm to exchange for them. The opening statement was prompted by an experience he had with a funny story, which is described by him something like this:

"I was talking to a writer for newspapers the other evening, and he had occasion to remark to me that the man who managed to land a story that had an element of newness in it, and got it printed before one-half of the town was ready to ring the chestnut bell on it, was doing a clever thing. The writer went on to state to me, that the previous evening he had been sitting in the café of the Waldorf-Astoria, where he had heard a man say that he had a new story, and it came direct from no one less than John D. Rockefeller. The story was that some one was calling the attention of Mr. Rockefeller to an article that had appeared in one of the current magazines, in which the millionaire had been included among a number of golf enthusiasts. Mr. Rockefeller replied: 'I don't see how they could have said that about me, because I really know so little about golf that I doubt whether I would know how to hold a caddie.'

"Well, my friend took it for what it was worth and, on the assertion of the man who had told the story as having heard Rockefeller himself say it, figured that it would be worth printing. Later, he went to dine with a couple of fellows of his own trade, and at coffee and cigarette time remarked to his companions that he thought he had a new story. His friends looked skeptical and gave him but slight encouragement, but, finally, told him they would listen if it was not over 'half a stickful.' He told them the story about Rockefeller and the 'caddie,' and waited for a smile at least. One of his companions, who is a hard old veteran of 'copy,' was considerate enough to quietly remark that he had never heard it; the other friend sat musing for a minute and then said, 'I think I saw that in print a day or two ago. I can't just recall where. It is so indefinite in my mind I won't say it is so, but it does not seem new to me.'

"It was too vague a statement to discourage the writer, who had decided to take a chance on printing the story, and so next day when he turned in some copy in which the story was included, he casually remarked to the editor that the story was new only so far as he had been able to learn. When the editor read the story over he confessed to himself that it seemed new, but he was too old a hand at the game to take any chances, so he took the story out into the wilds of the local room and wandered over to the golf desk. The golf editor was not on that day, and the assistant exchange editor was handling the news of the golf desk. The editor, without any comment whatsoever, quietly read the story to him. Without raising his head, the substitute at the golf desk nonchalantly said 'It's a dead one.' That settled the matter so far as it was concerned there.

"When the writer went back to the office the next day the editor told him that the 'Rockefeller and caddie' story was a little late and would not do. That night he met me, and as we walked up the street he commented on the danger of trying to spring a real new story, telling of the incident in question. Later that evening at a club where I generally stop after the theatre, I was entertaining a chap from St. Louis, who is fairly up-to-date and makes quick business trips to New York. During the conversation I made a hazard of the 'Rockefeller and caddie' story to him. It made a hit with him, and he thought it was very good. About three days after this I received a purely social letter from a club friend of mine in Colorado Springs. Among light stuff and gossip he wrote, 'by the way, I have got a new story for you. It comes to me "hot off the bat."' It was the 'Rockefeller and caddie' story. This afternoon I was coming up town on the car and sitting beside me was a self-opinionated chappie who belongs to the fringe of the younger smart set. He was talking to his companion in tones that I had to hear, and—would you believe it?—he was telling his companion that 'Rockefeller and caddie' story. And he had the nerve to say that he had heard it from young Rockefeller, who had heard it from his father."

Another Guest for Tammany.

WHATEVER may be the charges of extravagance against Tammany," said one of the best known real estate operators in the city, "I've found out that they are bed rock buyers of property—at least they have been so in my case.

"Only recently the Fire Department people were looking at two lots of mine on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, near Madison Avenue, as the site for a new engine house. I fixed the price at $24,000, of course expecting to shade it a little, but imagine my surprise when I received a communication saying that the matter had been referred to the Controller's office and that the city would pay $18,000 for my lots. And this, mind you, after my paying $19,000 for them about a year ago, and having been offered $21,000 for them in the meantime. They'll have to 'guess again' or buy other property."

Not Very Serious.

Jack—I hear he left his wife. Do you know the cause of the separation?

Jim—Yes; the Atlantic Ocean.

LITTLE STORIES OF WOODS, FIELDS AND STREAMS.

Birds Start Southward.

THE annual Fall migration of the birds has begun and is now well under way.

The blackbirds were among the first to congregate for the southern flight. Their assembling began in August, and what seemed nothing short of millions of the birds could be seen rising from a swamp, now alighting in a field, and again rising to cast a shadow as of a cloud wherever they passed.

The robins were not far behind, but while the blackbirds have in general gone to a warmer climate, these latter are still hovering about the fields and orchards where their assembling began. The robin is less noisy in its gatherings than is the blackbird, for it is not given to concert-making, as is the other, whose not unmusical notes, rising from a thousand throats at once, carry loud and far.

In this concert-giving there is only one other bird so famous; that is the crow. It likewise loves to congregate, and is not at all modest with its "Caw, caw, caw," which, while less musical than the blackbird, carries further and is just as well known. In its Autumn gatherings the crow maintains its usual policy of keeping just out of shotgun range.

Some one has said that the quail and partridges on Long Island keep a calendar and a copy of the game laws, and, while tame during the close season, become as wild as deer on the first day of shooting. If this is true, we may well believe that the crows have a committee that examines all the latest gun catalogues and gives notice to its fellows as to the exact range claimed for the new shotguns. At any rate, the crow is always just out of reach. There is one exception to this rule. You may drive along the road, and a crow will sit within easy range in the edge of a field. No doubt it has learned from long experience that men in wagons do not shoot.

This sometimes leads him into error, for now and then a man puts his shotgun in the wagon, stops the horses for an instant, and kills a crow. This is not common enough, however, for the crow to make any deductions, and as a general rule it pays no attention to the man in a wagon. Some other birds now and then get into trouble from the same way of thinking. A Wisconsin man got three fine geese last year by walking alongside a horse in a pasture field, which had a small pond on one side. The geese were swimming about in the pond and paid no attention to the horse; horses, they probably reasoned, do not shoot. When he was within easy range the hunter let the horse go by and opened fire on the birds with a repeating gun.

One would think the crow would be the first bird to leave for the South, for it is protected in the Gulf States; while here the farmer shoots it without mercy. In the South there are laws against its killing, and no one wants to kill it, for it serves as a scavenger and carries off with the aid of buzzard and carrion crow offal and dead animals that would otherwise breed disease. The fact that it seems in no hurry to leave and sometimes stays all Winter would lead to the belief that the bird has a taste for excitement and rather likes to give the laugh to the farmer with a shotgun.

The latter devises a good many schemes for catching or killing the crow. The writer when a small boy in Michigan entered into a contest with a shy old bird that staid all Winter in that region. The boy found a dead sheep in the barnyard one morning, and, after obtaining the parental consent, threw it into a fence corner about one hundred feet from an old shed. Then he hid in the shed and waited developments. The muzzle of his shotgun pointed out of a crack in the wall ready for instant action. The crow knew by whatever sense it is that teaches crows the location of dead animals that the sheep was ready for eating, and the boy, hearing a shivering "caw," looked out to see the bird flying slowly near. Anticipating a sure shot, he moved the gun barrel the least bit, and, quick as a flash, the bird wheeled and was away. After that there was no more use in waiting with the gun pointed out of the window.

Next, the boy tried a steel trap, which, while possibly not justified by the rules of such warfare, promised more in the way of success. It was placed carefully at the side of the sheep carcass and covered with grass and straw. After a while the boy went to look at the trap, and sure enough there was a very angry crow. The boy thought this an unqualified victory and was determined to take his prisoner home alive and gloat over it after the manner of a conquering Roman and his captured enemy. So he tied one end of a whip lash to the bird's leg, tied the other end to a staple in the barn door, and went about his chores. He noticed that the crow was pecking at the string, but thought nothing of this until he heard a cawing, and looked out to see his prisoner sailing away with the whiplash dangling from its foot. The boy's father declared that crows are as skillful as men at untying knots, and the boy firmly believed that the bird deliberately chose to untie the knot at the staple rather than that on his foot in order that he might carry away the whiplash as a trophy.

That afternoon the crow was back eating mutton, and the boy who watched through the crack in the shed saw that he was careful to alight on the sheep carcass only, never touching the ground. Then the boy tried a new plan. He took his gun and stationed himself in the sheep shed several feet back from a window. He argued that while the crow might easily see anything like a gun barrel sticking out of the window, it could surely see nothing so far back within the shed. He waited and the crow came. He raised his gun and noticed that the crow did not fly. He had reasoned rightly; the bird could not see him so far from the window. He lowered the gun again. He knew he could kill the bird now any time he wanted to, and that he could watch it awhile without danger of losing his chance to shoot. The old fellow was pecking away at the sheep and looking up between bites to see if enemies were about. His muscles seemed to be on the strain ready to "shove off" like those of a sprinter waiting for the pistol. All the time he seemed to keep one eye turned toward the shed, no doubt looking for the gun barrel to appear. After he had watched the bird for ten minutes the boy got to thinking it over, and made up his mind he would watch the crow another time before he shot it. Next day he came back again, and so did the crow. This time the boy had left his breech-loading shotgun, for it had come to seem like murder to think of shooting the bird with shot as it sat still. He had with him, instead, his grandfather's muzzle-loading rifle. With this he managed to clip a feather out of the bird's tail, after which the crow would never go to the sheep again until it had seen the boy leave the shed. The latter would go to the shed before daylight and stay all the forenoon, but the crow never ventured near. Then he went to dinner, and within five minutes the crow would be eating mutton.

The migration of the ducks is not fully under way. Ducks now shot in the latitude of New York are chiefly wood ducks, mallards, and others of the kind that nest in this region. The flight of water fowl will not be fairly started until the frosts come with sufficient vigor to remind them of the warm weather to be found further South.

The rail and other reed birds are going southward, and one may find them in marshy lands along the seashore or on the banks of inland streams and lakes. Perhaps the most mysterious of all these is the sora, a rail which has made the restaurants of Washington and the hotels of Virginia famous. The sora will fairly take possession of a Virginia marsh in a single night, thousands upon thousands coming between sunset and sunrise. For a few days the sport will be unsurpassed, and men, white and black, will wade or push about the marshes in canoes shooting the toothsome birds as they arise. Then comes a frost, and the sportsman will find the swamp deserted.

The sora goes as quickly and as silently as it comes. This sudden disappearance has led many hunters to accept the statement of the negroes, who declare that, "when de firs' fros' come de soras all done turn into green frogs, an' if you don't believe it, you can hear 'em out dere in de swamp any time you wan' to listen."

Riding Down Rabbits in Kentucky.

A GENTLEMAN from Mississippi was once visiting at the home of a gentleman in Kentucky when the host proposed a rabbit hunt. The guest was sorely offended until he learned that the rabbit hunt is one of the favorite sports of Kentuckians. The gentleman from Mississippi took offense for the reason that in his State gentlemen shoot birds or deer and leave rabbits for "poor whites and niggahs." The Kentuckian hunts rabbits as he does well nigh everything else, on horseback.

The Kentucky hunter learned a long time ago that the little cotton tail is even a bigger coward than is generally supposed. Every one who has seen the little animal knows that it is coward enough to run on all occasions. But there is one degree of cowardice far worse—the cowardice of the quitter who is so badly frightened that he gives up and will not even run. This is the extreme of yellowness, and the Kentuckian discovering this in the rabbit, adapted his style of hunting to suit. The hunters simply mount fleet horses, go into a field, scatter and ride about until a rabbit is started. Away goes the hunter who is nearest and across the field they fly like streaks. A fairly good horse can keep close to a rabbit, and before bunnie has any great hope of escaping pursuer number one pursuer number two rides in ahead of him, and he turns to dart across the field in another direction. Before he has gotten over the confusion of the turn number three comes in to cut him off in the new direction. Now the rabbit is more than ever confused. He darts away, terror stricken, between the horses' feet only to hear the pursuing hoofs almost upon him and to see another hunter riding in ahead. One or two more turns and the little cotton tail is hopelessly confused and utterly disheartened. At last, paralyzed with terror, he squats upon the ground, and the hunter has only to dismount and pick him up.

This sort of sport the Kentuckian prefers to fox hunting, as it is more exciting and more full of incident. Sometimes the programme is varied slightly by each hunter carrying a stick with which he strikes at the fleeing animals, but this is not in great favor, as it is apt to end the chase too soon, and is not so clean cut as the hunting which must drive the rabbit into a state of abject terror before it makes a kill.

One year ago a number of young men headed by Clarance L. Kerr of Middletown, in the heart of the Blue Grass, gave a Thanksgiving hunt to which the young men and women for miles around were invited. Certain fields were carefully preserved during the Summer and Fall until Thanksgiving Day, when over 120 men and women, all mounted, assembled in the streets of the village and started for the hunting grounds. The fields were surrounded, the rabbits started, and the chase that followed looked like some sort of magnified polo game. The man who caught the first rabbit with true Kentucky politeness handed it to a young lady who hung it as a trophy from her saddle. This action became a precedent and every rabbit went to the saddle of some lady rider. There were scrambles after that over many a rabbit, for each youngster was bound that the lady he admired should have more rabbits than the rest, and the smiles he received amply repaid his troubles. When the fields had all been hunted and something more than 400 rabbits killed the sports of the day ended at a picnic table, where rabbit pie, roast chickens, and plum pudding were served in abundance.

Animal Migrations.

ACCORDING to men who have hunted and trapped in the mountains of Delaware, Ulster, and Sullivan Counties for very many years there has occurred within the last dozen years a veritable invasion of those mountains by the opossum from regions farther south. Ten years ago there was scarcely one of the animals to be found in the State. Then they began to appear, being numerous in one section one season and pushing on a little farther north before the next.

Their coming has been welcomed by the hunters and trappers, but not by the farmers. The latter find the opossum a nuisance, as it has a liking for poultry and eggs. It will crawl into a hen coop, drive a setting hen off her nest, and eat the eggs which the farmer was counting on to make broilers for the Thanksgiving market. It prowls in the woods where most of the turkey nests are made and robs those.

It is an easy matter to trap the animal, for it seems to have none of the shyness of the fox and raccoon, and will walk into the most obvious steel trap, box trap, or deadfall. When caught it is only moderately valuable, its skin being worth a little more than that of the musk rat. It is hunted chiefly at night, as coon are hunted, dogs being trained to follow it and bark in a peculiar manner when it is treed.

The migration of different sorts of game is nothing new. Stories of the migrations of squirrels are as old as the first works on natural history, and their journeyings from part to part of the United States are well known. The most remarkable feature about squirrel migrations lies in the method they sometimes employ of crossing water. They have been known to put pieces of bark into the water and drift on these in the current of a river until brought close enough to the bank to jump off. They sometimes disdain all such cautious methods of crossing water and swim as boldly as musk rats.

The mountaineers of Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina believe that the scarcity of deer on their old hunting grounds is due to the fact that the animals have migrated. They do not mean by this that they left one at a time as the country became settled, but declare that they were numerous a dozen years ago when the country was no wilder than it is today; that there came a season when the deer tracks, with few exceptions, led toward the South and that the next year they were all gone, while reports coming up from the great pine forests of Georgia and Mississippi told of an unusually large number of the animals.

Snakes and Young Rabbits.

MR. J. S. COMPTON, a Mississippi naturalist, has been engaged in some interesting studies of the habits of snakes and their methods of killing birds and young animals. The black snake is one of the worst enemies of the bird kind. It will climb a tree, and it is not uncommon to see a snake crawling along a high branch to reach a nest. Once, during the past Summer, Mr. Compton saw a large black snake wrapped about the top strand of a barbed-wire fence. It lay perfectly still, apparently wanting the mocking birds which flew about to mistake it for something inanimate and come within reach. The birds were too wise, however, and the snake was finally attacked by two, which would swoop down upon it, pick at it, and dart away out of reach.

"But the most interesting case of a snake's depredations," said he, "came one day when I was walking through an old Mississippi forest. A friend was with me, and we both carried forked sticks, locally known as snake sticks, for with one it is an easy matter to pin a snake to the ground, and, if desired, take it alive. I was looking at some mulberries which were just beginning to ripen when my friend called attention to a noise which he took to be cries of distress from some young bird. We followed the sound and located it in a bunch of tall weeds. I pushed back the grass with my stick, and there was a wriggling mass of something that proved to be a chicken snake wrapped around two baby rabbits. One rabbit was dead, squeezed until most of its bones were broken, in coil near the snake's head. The other was making the distressing cries that had given us notice of the trouble. The snake held it in another coil further back on toward the tail. I slipped the forks of my snake stick down over the reptile's neck and gave it a thorough choking. It uncoiled enough to release the dead rabbit, but seemed to know that the other was alive and held it. My friend hit the snake several times, but it was not until its head was smashed to pulp that it released the living rabbit. We found that the snake had come upon the rabbits in their nest and seized them before they could get away."

Attacked by a Heron.

"I'VE hunted everything from gray squirrels to grizzlies," said a veteran Philadelphia sportsman, "and the nearest I ever came to being seriously injured by any sort of game was one time when a wounded bird attacked and tried to kill me.

"I was a boy then, and went down to a creek that flowed through my father's farm to watch for a mink. It was early in the evening and a blue heron came and sat within tempting gunshot. I knew it would spoil my chances at mink to shoot the bird, and I didn't intend to do it, but kidlike I raised the gun and took aim just to see how I could kill it if I would. I lowered the gun and then raised it again. Every time I raised it I would touch the trigger gently. After a while I touched it too hard, the gun went off, and I started toward the heron, which was wounded.

"I thought it would be a good scheme to catch the bird, and started to do so when its bill shot out like a sledge hammer and struck me between the eyes. When I came to my senses it was dark, and it was several minutes longer before I could remember where I was or what had happened. A little harder and the bird would have killed me. I shudder even yet when I think what would have been the result if the bill had struck one of my eyes."

He Wanted a Bear.

"THE sickest man I ever took into the woods," said an Adirondack Guide, near North Creek, "was a lawyer who came in from Buffalo last Fall to kill a bear. He said he was going to kill one if it took all season. He wanted a rug of his own killing for his office. He staid in the woods three weeks, and wouldn't look at deer or small game. Finally he had to go home. He sent his stuff out to the railroad by team, and walked out himself, saying that would be his last chance at a bear.

"Sure enough, he went around a big rock and met a bear face to face in the trail. He forgot what he was after, forgot he had been hunting three weeks for this very animal, forgot that he wanted a rug for his office, and even forgot that he had a gun. He turned and sprinted in the direction from which he came till it all came over him that that bear was just what he wanted. Then he stopped, went back, and saw from the tracks that the bear had gone a good deal faster than he did, and in the opposite direction."

A Savage Bluejay.

A SPORTSMAN camping on one of the lakes of Sullivan County offered to bet $10 to $1 that nobody in his party could guess how he had received an injury to a finger which he held bleeding before the spectators. No one guessed and the man went on to explain that, while standing by the lake he had seen a bluejay flying over so close above his head that he instinctively threw up his hand to stop it. The bird neither stopped nor swerved, but instead dashed straight for the hand, striking it with such force that the bill penetrated to the bone and sent the blood spurting as though the man had been struck by a knife.

This sort of action is in line with the general conduct of the jay. It is one of the most aggressive birds on the continent, robbing the nests of other birds, and sometimes even killing young squirrels. The chief good thing that can be said of it is that it often robs the nest of the English sparrow.

Live Duck Decoys.

SPORTSMEN all along the coast from Long Island to Florida are learning the value of the live duck as a decoy. Crippled birds are caught and tamed. Then their wings are clipped, and when the man goes out to shoot he anchors them by means of strings tied to their legs. Sometimes these are allowed to breed with tame ducks and the progeny is trained for decoying purposes. The mallard and the black duck breed with tame ducks, and the resulting offspring is said to be remarkably good eating.

1901

COLLECTING CURIOUS COINS.

COIN collecting to-day is not at all the same thing it was thirty or forty years ago. All the old-time numismatists seem agreed as to that, and they speak of the fact regretfully. To be sure, considered from a scientific standpoint, the pursuit was never so advanced as now. Never before was the number of its votaries so large. There is no walk of life from millionaires to policemen and conductors which does not send its quota into the circle of students and lovers of rare bits of coinage. But with this great increase of the interested, one of the chief delights of the numismatist of former days has gone. This was the tracing, the search for, and the finding of the treasures of his collection by the collector himself. It lent to coin gathering its one touch of romance, a touch which has vanished now, leaving it a fascinating but very matter-of-fact science and study.

Mr. Edward Groh, one of the most eminent of New York's collectors, was talking of the fact the other day.

"When I started out to collect coins," he said, "it was perfectly possible for one to make a fine collection of the different kinds of American money simply by keeping a sharp lookout on the currency of the day. Now one could not make even a passable collection in such a way. Generally speaking, all the money that has become worth more than its face value has been absorbed by amateurs, or has fallen into the hands of dealers. The only way to gather rare pieces is to buy of dealers or attend auction sales of private collections.

"But, as I said, when I was a young fellow, things were different. Take the 1804 cent, for instance. One was sold in this city not many months ago for $200. I remember finding a half-dozen of those very coins when I was a boy, simply by examining the change that passed through my hands. It paid one to examine change then. I never let a single piece slip by unnoted. The story of George W. Mickley's chase after the 1799 cent illustrates the difference of methods then and now.

"Mr. Mickley wasn't a collector when he started to hunt for that cent, but he had been born in the year 1799, and wanted the coin for a pocket-piece. Nowadays he could have found out the whereabouts of every cent of that mintage simply by consulting any dealer in town. As it was, he had to go about it in the old way. Now it happens that the 1799 cent is the rarest known, and it was years before Mr. Mickley had his ambition to possess one fulfilled. By that time he had become so interested in examining coins and consulting with collectors all over the country that he had become quite an enthusiast on the subject himself. When he died a few years ago he left one of the finest private coin collections in the country.

"When the new silver coinage was minted after the war, the collector of coins had a rare chance. Hundreds of people in the country and in small towns had been hoarding away quantities of the old Spanish-American silver against a rainy day. They were of the sort who considered a stocking a far safer depositing place for their fortune than a bank. But as soon as the new silver appeared they were in the greatest haste to exchange the old for it. So the towns were flooded for a time with this old silver. I managed to pick up a complete set of it at face value.

"No, I don't think that many valuable coins are hidden up in the country to-day. Coin collectors have been everywhere. There are many people all over the country, however, who have old coins which they imagine are worth a great deal. Every month hundreds of letters pour into the New York Numismatic Society asking for values upon coins that are practically worthless. And it is easy to see from the tone of the letters that the writers consider themselves the possessors of real treasures. It is odd the foolish notions most people have on this subject. They seem to think that any coin over fifty years old is something remarkable. One woman wrote down the other day:

"'I have a dime of the year 1844. I have been told that it is worth $1,000. Is this so?' A man writes: 'I have an Irish shilling of the year 1765.' He takes for granted that this is something wonderful.

"Not long ago, too, a minister came into the society's rooms with a bag of the old Spanish-American coppers. There were several hundreds of them. They had been left him by an old lady, a parishioner of his, in her will. Doubtless she thought she had bequeathed him a small fortune. He thought so, too. Well, there was one coin in the lot that was worth about 50 cents. The rest would sell for 75 cents a hundred. When I told him this he wouldn't believe me. I took him around to one of our leading dealers, who offered him the exact price I had named. Even then he seemed scarcely convinced."

During the civil war Mr. Groh made his famous collection of copperheads, which he has since presented to the New York Numismatic Society. There are about 3,500 pieces in all, representing every State, town, and business house in which such coins were issued.

"It wasn't necessary to approach a dealer for one of them," said Mr. Groh. "I simply gathered specimens of those about me as they were issued, and I corresponded and traded with collectors in all our Eastern towns and cities. Then after the war I traveled through the West collecting and trading as I went. No, I don't remember any remarkable experiences or histories connected with them. There was very little of that sort of thing in coin collecting even then.

"I recollect a friend of mine having a streak of luck once. While riding in a street car he happened to sit next to a young fellow from the country who had a bag in his lap. The top of the bag fell open, and my friend saw it was filled with coppers. Being an ardent numismatist he entered into conversation with the stranger, and ended by making him an offer for the whole. I think he paid $2 or $3. When he got the bag home and went through its contents he found among them a Summer Island shilling. He sold it the next day for $200."

"I wonder if that could explain an experience of mine about which I have often wondered," said Mr. E. Gilbert, when he heard the story. "It was in this way: I had bought a bag of coppers from a curio dealer, had glanced through them carelessly, and laid the bag on my office desk, when a young friend of mine from Yonkers happened in. He saw the coppers and asked me if I wanted to sell them, since his brother was interested in collecting and might like to have them. I replied that I hadn't examined them carefully, but would be willing to take $2 for the lot. So he carried the bag away. A few days later he returned to New York, bringing the bag with him. In the car on his way down he fell into conversation about the coppers with a man beside him. The stranger began to look through the bag with interest, and suddenly held up a coin. 'Would you like to sell this one?' he asked. Mr. Holbrook replied that it wasn't his, but he supposed he could arrange it, and asked what the other would give for it. 'Two dollars,' was the reply. As this was all I had asked for the entire collection, Mr. Holbrook felt privileged to close the bargain. When he told me the story I wondered, and have often wondered since, what coin it was that I overlooked and how much of a find the other fellow made."

It was up in the town of Catskill, about 1845, that Mr. Gilbert began to collect American cents. He is to-day one of the greatest authorities in this branch of numismatics. Especially is he noted for his collections of the different varieties of the 1793 and 1794 cents and as a judge of these.

"My brother, a friend, and I started out to collect coins when we were boys," said Mr. Gilbert. "There was the keenest rivalry among us. Any American cent could be had in those days for a cent. There were few interested in the pursuit then. We boys were known to all the trades people in town, and were permitted to rummage through their money drawers at will. We used to ransack the town from one end to the other, examining every bit of change we could find, on the chance of finding a coin the other fellows didn't have. That sort of hunting lent a delight to the gathering of rare bits of currency of which the collector of to-day knows absolutely nothing. Before I ever went to a dealer I had about 3,000 pieces to my credit. I had bought out both my brother and my friend by that time.

"My brother was a born mechanic, and I well remember how he used his skill in this line to get the better of me, once, in our competition for coins. He constructed a little cabinet, perfect in workmanship, with rows of little drawers, in which his coins were arranged. I kept a sharp eye on the contents of those drawers, and if I discovered a piece of money there which was different from any I had, I immediately started out through the town to search till I found one like it. One day as we were comparing collections, we went through the cabinet from the top drawer to the last. Then my brother suddenly lifted a false bottom in the cabinet, and, there, beneath, to my amazement, lay a complete layer of coins I had never seen. You can imagine his triumph, and the energy with which I labored for weeks afterward to duplicate those coins.

"It is very seldom that a valuable coin is found by chance in this country. Once, while looking over a lot of old coins in a curio shop at Nassau and Ann Streets, I came across one with which I was not familiar. I bought it for 20 cents. On investigation I found I had purchased a side-view Montreal penny, worth $25. Then, about ten years ago, in tearing down an old colonial house in New York, a workman came across a Nova-Constellatio cent of 1773. He brought it to me, and asked 75 cents for it. The coin is not a particularly rare one, but this specimen was still bright and unused, and that made it worth about $10.

"The history of a coin seldom affects its value. Its rarity and condition are what count. Of course there are exceptions, like the Juxon Medal coin, for which the British Museum paid £770. It is simply a five-crown piece. Its value lay in the fact that it had belonged to King Charles the First, who, just before his execution, presented it to Bishop William Juxon, who attended him.

"Sometimes, also, the history of a coin may be valuable in so much as it helps to establish its authenticity. I have a 'bar cent,' for instance, which has been in my possession for thirty years. I received it from a gentleman who had owned it for forty years. This precludes the possibility of my coin's being counterfeit, which a great many so-called 'bar cents' are.

"But many of the stories told of coins are not to be relied upon. I remember when I was a young fellow, a friend of mine was competing for a prize at the high school, which was to be awarded to the scholar who could present the teacher with the finest specimen of mineral from the surrounding country. I had such a piece, found in one of my rambles. I gave it to my friend, and he won the prize.

"Well, I suppose he thought he should make me some return for my mineral, and knowing that I was interested in coins he bought a number for me one day when he came down to New York. One of these was a Greek coin. When he brought it to me it was carefully wrapped up in tissue paper, and he made quite a little of it. He told me that it had been picked up on a certain Grecian battlefield beside some human bones. The natural supposition was that it had belonged to a hero, who had it on his person when he fell. I treasured this coin exceedingly for a long time. One day some years after, I happened to be in New York, and I dropped into a little curio shop down on the Bowery to look over some coins. To my surprise, I saw there a Greek coin identical with that which had been given me by my friend. When I questioned the dealer about it he started in to tell me the same story I had heard regarding mine—how it had been picked up on a certain battlefield, &c. I said nothing, but continued my hunt for American pieces. After a while the dealer, forgetting my presence, pulled out a drawer behind the counter. It was filled with others of those same Greek coins. Each, I suppose, had been picked up on that very battlefield beside the bones of the same warrior.

"What is known as the Steigerwalt variety of the '94 cent has an interesting history. There are about sixty known varieties of this cent. Each varies in some particular from all the rest, showing it to have been struck by a different die, but often the variation is so slight that only an expert can detect it. I have fifty-five or fifty-six of these sixty varieties, and I originally had the Steigerwalt variety also. Unfortunately, I did not recognize the fact. The coin is so like the variety known as No. 44 that I classified it as such, and as such sold it to Mr. F. Bowman of Brooklyn. When the Bowman collection was sold the dealer who catalogued the coins for auction, failed to notice the mistake, and as a No. 44 it was purchased by Mr. Steigerwalt of Philadelphia. It was he who discovered the difference, and whose name was given to the coin, which is the only one of its kind known. Its value is about $50.

"No, coin collecting doesn't pay as an investment. Once in a lifetime, perhaps, a man may chance upon a piece he may be able to sell with large profit. But the lover of coins never thinks of that. Generally he will buy a coin at a certain price. A few months afterward he may hear of one of the same kind which is in a little better condition. Well, he pays a higher price for this, and sacrifices the first for what he can get for it, or he may trade it for another, or give it away. It is seldom that a collector is able to sell his collection for what he gave for it."

ONE ON THE DENTIST

"I'M through with freak advertising," said the young dentist. "I've had my fling at trade secured through illegitimate tricks, and I've sworn off from further cultivation of the public in ways that are dark.

"It was about six months ago that I first resorted to irregular methods of securing patronage. Things were going fairly well with me them, but I made up my mind that I was entitled to still more business, and in order to secure my just deserts availed myself of one of those idiotic advertising schemes now so popular with small-fry tradesmen and professional men. I wrote letters to total strangers whose names had been picked haphazard out of directories and newspapers, and inclosed bills for services rendered. These letters were all modeled on the same copy. In them I suavely expressed my hope that the cuspids and bicuspids of my unknown patrons had been in good condition since I last treated them, and I generously suggested that, if they so desired, I would be pleased to have them call and undergo a final dental examination as a guarantee of thorough satisfaction before the payment of the inclosed bills, which ranged from $25 to $50.

"Of course I never expected to get any money out of these bills. My object in sending them was to arouse curiosity among the fictitious debtors who, having never even heard of me professionally or otherwise, would naturally be anxious to find out something about me and the strange circumstances of their unmerited bills. I had pursued this plan for about four months with tolerable success, when I sent out a bill and the stereotyped letter to a man who lived on West Twenty-third Street, and may be called Whitman for the purpose of the story. His bill was for $25. That letter, like all the others, was only a stray shot fired at a very elusive target, and the chance of getting a reply was only one in a thousand. In that particular case the long shot won, and two days after mailing the letter I was honored with a call from Mr. Whitman. He had a decidedly strenuous manner, and his opening remarks fairly swept me off my feet.

"'Hello, Doc,' he said, briskly. 'I got your letter yesterday, and I was mighty glad to see that you are disposed to be so accommodating about that work you did on my teeth last week. The fact is you did an infernally poor job. The plugs have all fallen out already, and you warranted them for ten years. That being the case, it's nothing more than common justice that you should fix me up again. I had intended to kick against paying your bill, but since you are willing to rectify your mistake, why, I'll give you another trial, and if you do all right the second trip, I'll pay you the $25 without a murmur.'

"I stared at Mr. Whitman in amazement. Quite certain was I that never before had I met the gentleman, and consequently I was positive that I had never plugged his teeth. On the impulse of the moment I said as much.

"'My dear, Sir,' I gasped, 'You must be mistaken in your dentist. I have no recollection of having done any work for you.'

"Mr. Whitman glared at me ferociously. 'Oh, ho,' he growled, 'so you are going to try to deny your butchery, are you? You're going to try to put it off on somebody else, are you? Well, Sir, you can't do anything of the kind. Fortunately I've got your bill right here to prove that you, and nobody else, did it. If you didn't tinker with my teeth you have no business to send me a bill for dental services. But you did send me a bill—and for $25, too—so you can't go back on your own work.'

"Without a doubt Mr. Whitman was the coolest customer I ever met. If he had not been quite so brazen I think I should have had the audacity to insist that there was some mistake, and I should have trumped up some explanation that would have seemed half way plausible, but, as it was, his nerve far exceeded my own, and his high-handed attack so thoroughly undid me that for the life of me I couldn't muster the courage to invent one single lie. He saw his advantage and followed it up boldly

"'I'm ready for you to go to work right now,' he said, 'and I see that you have no patients waiting, and can soon be ready, too. We may as well get at it, straight off. I always like to get a disagreeable job over with as soon as possible.'

"As the gentleman delivered himself of this bit of wisdom he plumped himself down in the operating chair and opened his mouth to my inquiring gaze. The first look amazed me. I never saw such a set of teeth. Clearly somebody had been pegging away at them, and quite recently, too, and the bungling the incompetent workman had been guilty of was frightful to contemplate. He had bored and filed and gouged recklessly, and the task Whitman had called upon me to do was to fill the cavities and otherwise repair the damage inflicted by my obstreperous predecessor. Whitman noted my expression of disgust.

"'I'm not surprised that you feel like kicking yourself around the block,' he said. 'You certainly must admit that it is about the sorriest job ever inflicted on a man's mouth. Lord, I should think you'd lie awake nights, lambasted as you must be by your conscience for such diabolical butchery.'

"I suppose I could have denied the job even then, and won out in my contention, but one glance at that infernal bill settled me, and I went to work. It took me six mortal hours to get Mr. Whitman's mouth into respectable shape. He fairly beamed upon me when the ordeal was over.

"'You're the right kind of chap after all,' he said. 'I guess you do know your business, in spite of your first blunder. I don't know what was the matter with you the other day. You must have been rattled or something. Here, Sir, are your $25.'

"Mr. Whitman laid down the money and clapped on his hat and was out of the office before I could say 'scat,' and I sat down and wept over the paltry sum I had received for a difficult piece of work that would have been cheap at $75."

Hunting for a Lost Mine.

DOWN in Faulkner County, Ark., not far from the town of Conway, there is a little stream called Gold Creek. When citizens of the sleepy village have nothing else to do they go out in the woods and beat up and down its banks in search of a lost mine. When the farmers get their crops "laid by" they do the same thing.

This information was imparted by one of Little Rock's capitalists who was here recently in the interest of a railroad which at present exists only on paper.

"The belief that there is an Eldorado in that section," he said, "is not based wholly on tradition. There is no doubt that an Irishman who visited that section, then a wilderness, in 1860, brought to Little Rock a pocket full of gold nuggets. He was caught in the maelstrom of civil war and was shot through the breast at Pea Ridge. Before he died he told a number of persons, including the army surgeon who attended him, that he had discovered rich deposits about thirty miles west of Little Rock, near a small mountain water course, which he described. Gold Creek, as it is now called, in geographical location and physical appearance seemed to tally with his description. Hence the intermittent search for a lost mine.

"It is said, but this part of the story is pure tradition which I have never been able to trace to any authentic source, that a farmer in that vicinity, shortly after the war, shot a wild turkey and found in its crop a gold nugget the size of a pea."

Bow Wow!

Can it be said of a sailor that he has gone to the bow-wows if he is in the dog watch on a bark?

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

In Extremis.

When the face of the dying turns gray,
And the time has come
When the soul must wend its way
To its last long home,
Who is it bends over the dying
Of all that are human—
Last seen by the sufferer helpless lying?
'Tis the form of a woman.

Mother, or sister, or wife,
Or some sweet daughter,
Nurses the ebbing life,
Wets the parched lips with water,
Plies every loving art
To comfort the one that is going,
From her own half-broken, aching heart
A last sad smile bestowing.

O women of all the lands,
In the future as in the past,
To your pitying hearts and tender hands
We all must come at last;
We may trifle, neglect, disdain,
But to you and to none other
We turn in our sore distress and pain—
Wife, sister, daughter, mother.

—The late THOMAS DRIFFILL in The Independent.

Trotters vs. Pacers.

From Scribner's.

The whole question between trotters and pacers is very interesting. I suppose there is no doubt which is the handsomer gait. But pacing has its advantages. It is easier for the animal. It is sometimes said that pacing is the device of short-bodied horses to prevent interfering. A pacer advances both legs on the same side at once, so that his fore leg is out of the way when he advances his hind leg. A trotter does just the reverse. He advances at the same time the fore and hind legs on different sides, so that his fore leg may be in the way when he advances his hind leg. But I do not see that pacers are shorter bodied than trotters. A short-bodied horse is likely to avoid interfering by resorting to the ugly device of going wide behind. My belief is that pacing is the expedient of the animal to lessen the shock of the resistance of the hard ground as he increases his speed. As a matter of fact pacing is not so hard on horses as trotting. I said to a blacksmith in a Western town, a devout man whose prayers and exhortations I had heard at the village prayer meeting and in whose shop, a pleasant retreat cooled by some umbrageous maples, I loved to pass the morning hours; a very nice fellow, from whom I thought I got the real truth a little straighter than from any one else in the neighborhood: "Now, this is a great country for harness horses, and you shoe most of the horses about here and ought to know their feet better than any one else; which do you say last the longest, the feet of the trotters or the pacers?" He said, "Undoubtedly the pacers."

Her Red Shoes.

Jacob A. Riis in The Outlook.

In a report of the Commissioner of Education I read the other day that of kindergarten children in an Eastern city who were questioned 63 per cent. did not know a robin, and more than half had not seen a dandelion in its yellow glory. And yet we complain that our cities are misgoverned! You who think that the teaching of "civics" in the school covers it all, I am not speaking to you. You will never understand. But the rest of you who are willing to sit with me at the feet of little Molly and learn from her, listen: She was poor and ragged and starved. Her home was a hovel. We were debating, some good women who knew her and I, how best to make a merry Christmas for her, and my material mind hung upon clothes and boots and rubbers, for it was in Chicago. But the vision of her soul was a pair of red shoes! Her heart craved them; aye, brethren, and she got them. Not for all the gold in the Treasury would I have trodden it under in pork and beans, smothered it in—no, not in rubber boots, though the mud in the city by the lake be both deep and black. They were the window, those red shoes, through which her little captive soul looked out and yearned for the beauty of God's great world. Could I forget the blue boots with the tassels which I worshipped in my boyhood? Nay, friends, the robin and the dandelion we must put back into those barren lives if we would have good citizenship. They and the citizenship are first cousins. We robbed the children of them, or stood by and saw it done, and it is for us to restore them. That is my answer to the missionary who writes to ask what is the "most practical way of making good Christians and American citizens" out of the immigrants who sit heavy on her conscience, as well they may.

Conditions in Russia.

From The Spectator.

The unavoidable expenditure is so great that the Russian Treasury needs, besides loans, the help of new and drawing taxes which cannot be imposed. The bureaucracy is dully dissatisfied, for it distrusts its chiefs, and is aware that the only methods it knows or can use no longer meet the necessities of a growing society. The educated class, which has grown bigger, is in a fever of discontent at its want of freedom, its ill-standing with the bureaucracy, and its open war with the Education Department. The students have struck throughout Russia, which means that the intelligent are against the Government. The men of the creeds outside the Orthodox Church, Catholics, Dissenters, Jews, and heretics, who, though powerless as organizations, collectively number millions, are raging at the orders and the counsels issued or suggested by M. Pobiedonostzeff, the Russian Laud, with Laud's brains and also his incapacities. The workmen produced, as it were, by the new industrial mania, feel the effect of the failure of profits, and ferment like our own poor fishermen at Grimsby; and there is unrest even among the peasantry, who have been pressed by bad harvests, and by those low prices for all they have to sell which seem to be nearly universal throughout the world. According to the French correspondent, who is confirmed by many isolated, and as it were casual, telegrams, they are revealing their temper in the terrible way so long and so well known in the East—using the torch instead of the rifle. "In the country, and even in the towns, another grave symptom; burning of forests, burning of houses, burning of factories, too frequent and too systematically carried out to be put down to natural causes or to accident. Once more le coq rouge (i. e., fire) has been let loose. Every one says it and every one knows it." And lastly we suspect, though this is not mentioned by the correspondent, on the evidence of many careful narratives from Siberia and China, and the endless commissions of investigation noticed in accounts from St. Petersburg, that the great officials are getting a little "out of hand," and not only colliding with each other even more than usual, but evading supreme orders with a view to please immediate superiors or allies in the bureaucracy.

Lives for Cricket and Football.

From The Cornhill.

He has a slight, youthful figure, dressed in the latest mode. His face is smooth and bland, adorned with an adolescent mustache. He has neat, smooth hair, growing quite low on his forehead, and showing as little tendency to baldness as when he was sixteen. He has bright, amiable, and absolutely expressionless eyes. His habits are as simple as his face. He rises at a reasonably early hour, and after a good breakfast reads all about cricket or football, as the case may be, in the paper. He reads rather slowly, and this occupation, together with answering a few invitations to play games—he writes more slowly than he reads—takes up his time till luncheon. After luncheon he plays an athletic game. In the evening he may possibly go to a play, avoiding those which are suspected of having anything clever in them; or he may dance, or play a mild game of cards. If he has no such amusement, he is quite willing to talk from dinner to bed time about the game he has played in the afternoon. This is his life in London—healthy and English. In the country there are more games and less newspapers. He never talks or listens to others talking about politics, or literature, or anything of that kind, not so much because it bores him as because he does not understand a word of it. I doubt if he was really aware until lately that anybody really cared for anything except games. The war forced him to recognize that other transactions take place in life, but I think he will soon forget it. For the moment he has slightly modified his habit of estimating all men according to their proficiency in some game or sport, but the habit will reassert itself before long. Even now he never mentions Gen. Baden-Powell without adding that he kept goal at Charterhouse.

Eels in the Northwestern Pacific.

From Chambers's Journal.

One singular thing about the eels on Strong's Island is that they hibernate, in a fashion, on the sides, or even summits, of the mountains nearly 2,000 feet high. Selecting, or perhaps making, a depression in the soft moss-covered soil, the ugly creatures fit themselves into it compactly, and remain there for weeks, or even months, at a time. As many as thirty of these holes have been counted, all tenanted, within a few square yards; some were quite concealed by vegetable débris or moss, others were exposed to view, with the broad, flat head of the slippery occupant resting on the margin or doubled back upon its body. The fish showed no alarm; but if poked with a stick they would extricate themselves and slide slowly away. In the streams these fish are very voracious, preying on the crayfish—a crustacean of which the natives are very fond, but do not capture for fear their hands might come in contact with the dreaded toan. The writer had a proof of the voracity of the eel one afternoon, when he had shot a pigeon beside a mountain stream. After plucking and cleaning the bird he proceeded to wash it by dipping and moving it about in the water, when it was suddenly torn out of his hand and quickly swallowed by a disgustingly bloated reddish-colored eel about four feet in length. That pigeon had cost him two hours' tramping through the rain-sodden mountain forest; so, loading his gun, he followed the thief down the stream to where the water was but a few inches deep, and then blew its head off.

Mr. Whistler and a Misfit Hat.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

The most picturesque figure in American art to-day is James Abbott McNeill Whistler. He lives in England, and no end of stories concerning his eccentricities circulate there.

While he was trying on a hat in a London shop one day a customer rushed in and, mistaking him for a clerk, exclaimed: "I say, this 'at does not fit."

The artist eyed him for a minute, and then replied scornfully: "Neither does your coat, and I'll be hanged if I like the color of your trousers."

The Procession at Portal.

From Donahoe's.

The parishioners of Portal are a hardy race of fisher people, frugal and conservative in all that is religious and patriotic. They are tenacious of their right to the van.

Yesterday these women toiled all day in the sea; they may have been seen trampling home at night barefooted, with the heavy poles of their nets strapped across their shoulders. They are the salt of a good cause. Away at their own village, when a church was about to be built, did not these same fisherwomen bring in baskets on their backs the stones from the quarries by the cliffs? To-day they are dressed so beautifully that only French frugality and good taste could manage it. Of course their attire is old-fashioned—was out of date before their grandmothers were born. They have color enough, and to spare; lilac in their caps, short black kirtles, white stockings, low sabots, plaid shawls; others, again, have the crimson petticoat of Connemara, black silk shawls, and muslin caps. Sir Joshua Reynolds went to Portal to study their costume, and we can conceive Millet idealizing their lives upon canvas as naturally as he has done those of the peasants in the "Angelus." Behind them in the procession came a body of men one does not expect to see in such a place at such a time. They are the sailors of the French Republic—"blue jackets" in their parade uniform. They carry a model of a ship, and a statue of the Blessed Virgin under the folds of the tricolor. An old priest, the naval Chaplain, accompanies them.

Collegians Will Please Read.

From The Christian Endeavor World.

Of course the college yell is the chief study of the curriculum, but it would be well to add a little Greek or geology as side electives.

"Athletics" is one thing, "gym" is another. The first means a broken kneepan and glory; the second means drudgery and a strong body. Take your pick.

A college course is like a railroad track. "Push the youngster out on it," some folks say, "and he cannot get off. It makes no difference whether he knows where he is going or not." But they do not run their railroad trains that way. Indeed, a definite purpose doubles the value of a college course.

Make it a rule never to guy a professor till you have achieved a grade of over 90 in his classes. By that time you may have lost the desire to guy him.

An hour's brisk walking and three hours' study will accomplish more than no hour's walking and five hours' study. Make your heels save your head.

"The midnight oil" is the "midnight spoil"—spoiled health, spoiled scholarship, spoiled stamina, spoiled ambitions.

Do not be so particular about going to a famous college. Make the college you go to famous.

College students think the heavens will fall when they fall out with the Faculty. The heavens do fall—fall to laughing.

The hazing spirit creates a denser haze in the college atmosphere than any other kind of fog. Scatter it—with gunpowder, if necessary.

Gun and Armor.

Hudson Maxim in Leslie's Popular Monthly.

There has been a constant rivalry between the shipbuilder and armorer on the one hand, and the gun, gunpowder, and projectile manufacturer on the other hand. Every improvement in armor plate has been met by a further advance, either in the gun, the projectile, or the propelling charge of gunpowder. An armormaker would announce the production of a steel plate which no existing cannon could penetrate. Then the projectiles were made conical, and with a sharp point, having a fine temper, and the gun was rifled to give the projectile rotation and true flight, and the guns were made to load at the breech instead of the muzzle, adding greatly to the rapidity and facility of fire. Another inventor then came forward with a method for hardening the surface of the plate by a process bearing his name. A Harveyized plate is so hard that it cannot be scratched with a file or cut with a cold chisel. Nickel was put in the plate, adding still more to its hardness and toughness. Then smokeless powder was produced, developing much greater energy than its old black predecessor, and made to burn with accelerating combustion, and with it projectiles could be hurled with such velocity that the energy of their impact could not be resisted by either the projectile or the plate, and the gun had to be lengthened and strengthened forward to meet the new demands upon it. The limit in weight of armor plate was soon reached. Twelve inches in thickness came to be about the maximum for the belt of the strongest warship, for she could not carry thicker and float. The projectile was still more improved, being made of the finest forged steel and tempered with great skill. Then came Kruppized plate, and the projectile was again turned aside or smashed upon its surface. Lastly, a soft nose made of mild steel was placed on the point of the armor-piercing projectile, and the gunner could again laugh at the thickest Kruppized plate that could be carried by the battleship.

Conservative South Carolina.

From The Independent.

Most of the distinct plantation dialects are found in South Carolina, whose people have been credited with more characteristic individuality than those of any other State. Certainly they are in many respects the most conservative. There are still in use at every session of the Legislature the heavy gold-headed mace, overtopped by its pointed crown, that was sent over for use by the Colonial Government, and the sword of state, with the King's monogram on the scabbard. Here, too, as in no other State, the presiding officers of the Legislature still appear in long velvet gowns, the one in various shades of purple, the other in different hues of blue.

Here the courtly gentleman of the old school still addresses a married woman as "Mistress Smith" or "Mistress Jones," as the case may be, and he in turn is copied by the negro.

The word hair and kindred words are still pronounced as spelled in the time of Chaucer. The dropping of the "u" in "honor" and its companion words, and the second "l" in such words as "traveler," has never been encouraged, though the public schools have discontinued their use. Not many years ago a boy was corrected by his teacher for spelling "labor" with a "u." He was told he would be marked for spelling incorrectly.

"If I leave out the 'u,'" he said, "my father will switch me; if I put it in, you mark me. What am I to do?"

It is needless to say that the father was a stickler for the old régime.

This same "u" in "honor," "favor," &c., was at one time dropped in England, but restored to use in 1843.

It is surprising to find in South Carolina, settled largely by Huguenots, so little of the French element in either language or customs. The French in Louisiana made a great effort to retain the language and customs of the mother country. Less than ten years ago there was but one magazine published in Louisiana, and that was entirely in French.

Rondel.

Before Love's wings were clipped
How merrily he flew!
'Neath Summer skies of blue,
O'er flowers divinely lipped.

Gold pinions, azure tipped,
Brought messages from you.
Before Love's wings were clipped
How merrily he flew!

Too deep in joy we dipped,
Sweet, hidden things we knew;
So strong the fair plumes grew,
To heaven we might have slipped—
Before Love's wings were clipped!

—CONSTANCE FARMAR in The Smart Set.

Graceful Old Age.

From The Quiver.

There comes a time, he says, when cricket and football have to be relinquished. The least possible feeling of stiffness, the slighest imaginable vision of a paunch, the fear of risking the precious life of a paterfamilias, teach caution and restraint from these rude sports. Without exercise—eager, energizing, if gentler than of old—a vista displays itself of stiffness becoming inveterate, and a pleasing fullness of frame becoming corpulence. Obesity, shortness of breath, decrepitude, crowd upon the vision. The outlook was hopeless until tennis was invented and golf rediscovered. This latter game has done and is doing much to make old age graceful. Some people think that because they are old they are worthless, and, not trying what they can do, give themselves up to idleness and self-indulgence. This did not John Locke, for he began his "Fourth Letter on Toleration" only a few weeks before he died. The fire of Galileo's genius burned to the very end. Sir Edward Coke spent the last six years of his life revising and improving the works upon which his fame now rests. John Wesley, only the year before he died, wrote: "I am now an old man, decayed from head to foot. * * * However, blessed be God! I do not slack my labors; I can preach and write still." We can all think of old people whose age was as graceful as it was useful because they were unlike the lad who wrote home from school that he felt "a growing indisposition to every kind of exertion." Cato was eighty when he learned Greek, Sophocles wrote "Oedipus" when more than eighty, and Goethe finished "Faust" when eighty years were passed. Ranke and Moltke in Germany, Gladstone and Tennyson in England, Whittier and Holmes in America, have given us a graceful object lesson of old men working hard to the last.

Why Are We Right-Handed?

From Pearson's Magazine.

How often does one hear a fond mother saying, "Right hand, dear," to a child who puts out a left in greeting, or who prefers to use its left hand for holding a spoon or a knife. Many wise doctors now advise mothers to allow their children to use either hand without any preference.

Sir James Sawyer, M. D., has probably hit upon the most plausible reason for the right-handedness of the human race. In those early days, he says, when those might take who had the power and those might keep who could, we were a fighting people, and a people who fought hand to hand. Naturally in this kind of fighting it is most convenient to wield a weapon which can be used by one hand only, leaving the other hand and arm free for preserving balance, for defensive covering, and for offensive seizing.

Now, the right hand would naturally be used in preference to the left for wielding a weapon, in order that the heart might be kept as far away as possible from the assault of an adversary. Hence, right-handedness arose, and was passed on from father to son.

Moreover, when men first fought together in companies, they must soon have found that it was most convenient to handle their weapons in a uniform way. If some in a fighting company were right-handed, and others were left-handed, their weapons would be continually clashing. Whether drilling or fighting, the men would need more space for wielding their weapons. If, on the other hand, each man used his sword or his staff with the same hand as his neighbor employed, confusion would be minimized, and a symmetrical appearance would be given to the martial body.

The Isolation of Actors.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

This condition, which from some important points of view is fortunate, from others unfortunate, and from nearly all inevitable, is unique, indeed. Here we have the only large class of workers which keeps the world at arm's length. Clergymen, physicians, lawyers, architects, merchants, tradesmen, and laborers of all sorts, by the very terms of their toil are brought into constant personal contact with parishioners, patients, clients, or customers. Even painters and sculptors must needs be in touch with their patrons. But that thin, impassable row of blazing lamps, which rims the front of the stage, accomplishes as the Great Wall of China was built to accomplish. Behind them is the sole "profession"; in front of them the barbarous laity. If the player desired to break down the partition, he would scarcely be able to do so. From the more important social gatherings, which take place in the evening, both actress and actor are necessarily

OCT

absent; the actor may vote, if he can acquire a residence and contrive to be in his own city on election day, but it is impossible that he should take any active part in politics or participate in preliminary meetings, caucuses, and "rallies," which are held at night; and as to attendance at church, the player encounters, in the first place, the difficulty, inseparable from his wandering life, of making a connection with a parish, and, besides, in recent years, is almost constantly required to travel on Sunday, passing from a Saturday evening's performance in one town to a Monday morning's rehearsal in another.

The Town of Tehuantepec.

From The Fortnightly Review.

I was greatly struck with the country of the isthmus between the two coasts. Eight or ten feet of soil is quite common, and anything and everything seems to grow. On the Pacific slope the climate is dry, but on the Gulf side it is wet. The isthmus, for a tropical climate, is considered healthy, by reason of the fresh current of air always blowing from one ocean to the other. Entering the town of Tehuantepec, the railway runs through the chief street. This town, to which the isthmus owes its name, is extremely picturesque. Strangers are almost unknown, and many quaint habits, customs, and costumes still remain. Strange to say, however, in this very un-up-to-date, far-away spot, "women's rights" are undisputed! Ninety per cent. of the trade is done by women; a wife has to vouch for her husband before he can even get credit! Indeed, woman reigns supreme. The market place presents a curious spectacle; hardly a man is to be seen; in fact, cutlery seems to be the only trade he is allowed to ply. Not only do the women predominate in business, but they prove beyond all doubt that because a woman earns a livelihood it is not necessary for her to be either ugly or misshapen. On the contrary, the women of Tehuantepec are remarkable for their beauty of face and form. Dark-skinned, with glorious soft eyes and masses of wavy black hair, they possess exquisite features and lovely teeth. They are the most beautiful women in Mexico, and their carriage at once attracts attention. Small in stature, they are fine in limb; in fact, the girls of Tehuantepec seem born models for the artist's brush.

Gold and Gray.

I told you once, sweet wife, long years ago,
When all our blood thrilled with a youthful glow,
That in the whole wide world naught could compare
To the wild glory of your golden hair.

Now a far other vision seems to rise.
Nay! start not, dearest, with such wondering eyes.
A deeper beauty I have learned to see:
That silver-gray far dearer is to me.

—A. M. ORPEN in Chambers's Journal.

The Russian Police.

From The Independent.

In Russia no meetings of private citizens for any purpose are permitted; the privilege of holding meetings is granted only to chartered corporations or associations. All crowds, except in places of amusement or worship, are dispersed by the police. No premises can be hired for the purpose of holding a meeting without a permit from the police. In St. Petersburg and some of the larger cities, one desiring to entertain a company of friends at his house must first procure a permit from the police; a most searching examination is made in every case, and permission is refused to persons of a suspicious character.

Of course no public ball, entertainment, theatrical performance, &c., is allowed without a permit, and the police have at all times free access to the hall. In all theatres free seats are provided for police officers.

No society, club, or association for any purpose may be organized without a charter; the most rigid scrutiny is exercised before one is granted; as a result, very few clubs or associations of any kind have been authorized. Trades unions are prohibited. It goes without saying that the police have free access to all meetings of organized bodies.

No church or other place of worship may be founded without permission from the police; church meetings are subject to the same supervision as all other meetings.

No one is permitted to open a school for children or adults without permission from the Minister of Public Instruction; the applicant must present a certificate of good moral character from the local police, and even then permission is often refused.

Winning Victoria Crosses.

From The Cornhill.

Before Delhi on July 9 an attack of great strength, and marked by no daring, was made by the enemy, and was almost lifted into success by the disloyalty of a detachment of the Ninth Irregular Cavalry. They were on outpost duty, watching the trunk road. They allowed the enemy to approach the British position without giving warning, and when Hills, who commanded two guns in front of the General's mound, ran out of his tent and leaped on his horse, he found a troop of carabineers in broken flight, sweeping past him, and the enemy almost on his guns. He shouted "Action front!" then, to give his gunners a chance of firing, rode single-handed into the enemy's squadrons, a solitary swordsman charging a regiment! He cut down the leading man, and wounded the second; then two troopers charging him at once, he was rolled over, man and horse, and the troops swept over him. Bruised and half-dazed, he struggled to his feet, picked up his sword, and was at once attacked by two of the rebel cavalry and a foot soldier. He coolly shot the first horseman riding down upon him, then catching the lance of the second in his left hand, thrust him through the body with his sword. He was instantly attacked by the third enemy, and his sword wrenched from him. Hills on this fell back upon first principles and struck his opponent in the face repeatedly with his fist. But he was this time himself exhausted, and fell. Then, exactly as his antagonist lifted his sword to slay him, Toombs, who had cut his way through the enemy, and was coming up at a gallop to help his comrade, with a clever pistol shot from a distance of thirty paces killed the Sepoy. It was a Homeric combat, and both Toombs and Hills received the Victoria Cross. The enemy meanwhile had galloped past the guns, eager to reach the native artillery, which they hoped would ride off with them. The Ninth Lancers, however, had turned out in their shirt sleeves, and, riding fiercely home, drove off the enemy.

The Pedigree Hunter.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Of late years there has sprung up a class of men who, for a consideration, will supply the would-be aristocrat with a pedigree, not always authentic, as we have seen in the Shipway case.

This pedigree may be either "noble" or otherwise, according to the desire of the buyer. The "otherwise" pedigree probably costs more time and money in the preparation, but it is not necessarily more authentic, though there is no doubt that it is the more honest of the two.

Now, let us suppose that Sir Joseph Tompkins, the newly made Baronet, desires a "noble" descent. The Tompkins family itself is by no means noble. Tompkins the father was a builder, who made a considerable sum of money, and Tompkins the grandfather was a grocer who waited, ready aproned, behind his own counter; Tompkins the Baronet made his fortune in railway contracting. Sir Joseph's memory goes back to the time when his grandfather, the grocer, was about to retire from business; he remembers the unsavory little shop just off Holborn, and he ponders on the meaning of the surname Tompkins. "No; better not dig too deeply into the Tompkins family history," he says to the genealogist, "but all the same I will have a noble pedigree." The paid genealogist sets to work and produces the required article, and a few weeks later a framed parchment is hanging up in Sir Joseph's library—for the great man has a library of many colored bindings—on the top of which are the magic words Edward III., King of England, and at the bottom, in large capitals, Sir Joseph Tompkins, first Baronet.

The Chicago Crowd.

Henry B. Fuller in The Outlook.

Iowa and Wisconsin and Michigan and Indiana and the farther West flock in, reverent, teachable, not presuming to criticise, but only too happy in the opportunity to admire. Every one of the ragged festivals and disheveled commemorations with which the city strives to mitigate the monotony of an existence largely practical and utilitarian brings the Great West to fortify native faith in the local ideal. Our visitors are charmed by the hustle and clatter; they wander innocently through the less innocent streets; they climb dizzy heights to look down upon acres of tar-and-gravel roofs and upon dingy miles of shingled slums; and thy return like homing pigeons to the green sward and rugged parapet of the Lake Front Park, whence, across the dozens of cindered tracks and the jangling freight trains, they dwell upon the prospect waterward; the fleet of sloops and catboats, the long line of seines dipping from the outer breakwater, the great elevators at the mouth of the river, and the solitary gunboat that the majesty of Britain permits upon our inland seas. They lunch primitively on the lawns, in close association with the city's unemployed and unesteemed, and help make the tract, when viewed from the upper windows of the hotels that face upon it, appear like an immense sheet of emerald "tanglefoot."

Jackson and the Battle of New Orleans.

From Scribner's.

Of four British Major Generals present two, including Pakenham, were killed and a third wounded. In one regiment 505 were killed or wounded out of a total of 775. The losses of the whole command were 2,036, out of 6,000 engaged. Jackson lost only 8 killed and 13 wounded on his own side of the river, and counting the losses in Morgan's command on the west bank, the aggregate was only 71. It is hard to find in military annals a record of a defeat so complete, under such favorable circumstances. On the British side were regular troops, the veterans of Salamanca, and Badajos, and Ciudad Rodrigo, commanded by officers specially selected for their skill and experience in actual war; while Jackson commanded the most picturesque and motley aggregation ever brought together; two regiments of regulars, two brigades of backwoodsmen, forming the militia of Kentucky and Tennessee, a battalion of free negroes, a detachment of Lafitte's pirates, a squad of French soldiers who had served under Napoleon, a battalion of San Domingans, another of Louisiana creoles, some sailors; and Jackson towering above them all, riding the whirlwind, and "By the Eternal!" bringing order out of chaos. Nothing was lacking to heighten the dramatic effect, and these three weeks Jackson gained a popularity among the masses of his countrymen which no error or indiscretion during the subsequent twenty-two years of his public life could ever shake or diminish. He remained in command at New Orleans after the close of the war, being retained in the army in the reduction of 1815 as one of the two Major Generals.

Moods.

Who buffets in mad endeavor
The might of a frowning tide,
Beaten and baffled ever,
May perish thro' his pride.

Who waits in a free surrender
The will of a flowing sea,
Is borne on her bosom tender
To the port where his hope may be.

—ERNEST NEAL LYON in Harper's Weekly.

Power and Nose.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

A large nose is always an unfailing sign of a decided character. It belongs to the man of action, quick to see and to seize opportunity. A small nose indicates a passive nature, one less apt to act, although he may feel as deeply. He will have many theories, while the possessor of a large nose will have deeds to show. Persons with small noses are most loving and sympathizing, but their friendship is not the active kind.

A nose with the tip slightly tilted is the sign of the heartless flirt. A long nose shows dignity and repose. A short nose, pugnacity and a love of gayety. An arched nose—one projecting at the bridge—shows thought. A straight nose shows an inclination toward serious subjects. A nose that turns up slightly indicates eloquence, wit, and imagination. If turned up much it shows egotism and love of luxury. A nose that slopes out directly from the forehead, that shows no indenting between the eyes, indicates power. If the nose is indented deeply at the root the subject will be weak and vacillating. A nose that turns down signifies that the possessor is miserly and sarcastic.

Crispi's Virtues and Faults.

From The Canterbury Review.

Crispi had great virtues and great faults. At times he allowed himself to be carried away by anger, but he was never revengeful; against adversity he was as granite, but he was equally refractory to ideas and systems not his own; his faith in himself was sincere, but unbounded. Averse from discussion and counsel, he was reputed foolhardy; but often his audacity was a sign of his strength. He called himself a megalomane, but none had a nobler conception than he of the destiny of his country. Italy, he held, should resume the glorious traditions of yore. A French biographer, M. Narjoux, says that when Crispi uttered the phrase "Civis Romanus sum," he touched the most sensitive chord of the people. Nor must this attitude be condemned as arrogance—which it would have been in a smaller man—for Crispi knew how to inspire the crowd with something of his own faith, and could brace up the apathetic Italian spirit to something like his own energy.

Once, when he was Foreign Minister, a secretary observed to him that his predecessors had been wont to accompany foreign diplomatists to the door of the antechamber, whereas he took leave of them at the threshold of his cabinet. "I am not Crispi, but Italy," returned Crispi—a phrase which in the mouth of another would have been ridiculous, but which upon his lips was sincere and spontaneous.

Demon Repentant.

From a Syriac MS. in Notes and Queries.

A demon once presented himself in the form of a human being to the custodian of a Eastern monastery, requesting to be admitted as an inmate of that holy institution. The custodian took a fancy to the stranger, and prevailed upon the abbot to grant the request. During his stay at the monastery the demon performed all kinds of wonderful things, thus causing the monks to question whether their new associate was at all human. They at last made bold to address him thus: "If thou art an angel, we are not fit to live under the same roof with thee; but if thou art an evil spirit, it is not safe for us to harbor thee any longer." The demon then told them his true story, and in doing so convinced them of the reality of his repentance and of his desire to be received among the saved. Upon his request all the monks spent three days in continuous intercession for the salvation of their visitant. At the end of the three days a glorious light appeared before the supplicants. A company of angels singing praises to God were seen amid the spreading glory, and the whilom demon was received amid the rejoicing of the heavenly host, in whose company he took his flight to heaven.

Seekers After God.

If on some still and sombre night
One set a candle on the ground,
The worm and the woodlouse, lured by the light,
Ere long will gather round:

Those dingy lodgers of the Dark,
That move men's loathing and disgust,
To greet the splendor of Light's poorest spark
Grope through the mold and dust!

—LUCILLA in The Spectator.

The Average of Human Life.

From The World's Work.

The lengthening of the average of human life in the United States (and in England too) must ultimately reduce the rate of life insurance; for under the more favorable conditions of recent decades men have become better "risks" than men of half a century ago were. The mortality tables which the insurance companies in England have used were calculated from death reports prior to 1869; but the actuaries have, after seven years' labor, completed a table based on the death rates between 1863 and 1893. The difference is that the "average man" of the insurance calculations at twenty-five years of age has by the new table an "expectation" of life one and one-third years longer than by the old table; the average man of thirty two years longer; the average man of fifty nearly three and a half years longer. The Actuarial Society of America will set about the preparation of a new table based on American death rates during a later period than the table now in use.

But if the insurance companies are charging us for living longer than our fathers lived, we get the better of them, by the grace of this same old mortality table, when we take annuity policies; for we live to receive annuities longer than they calculated.

There is this additional consolation for the future: since life insurance is nothing less than a tax on us because of the sins of our fathers, for the benefit of our children, the necessity for it will wholly disappear in that generation whose fathers did no sin against health, and whose "average" of life is based on an expectation of companionship with one's great-grandchildren.

The Clever Talleyrand.

From The Saturday Review.

Talleyrand used to relate to his intimates that when he moved into the Rue de Grenelle he was so poor that though obliged to keep a splendid staff of servants there was no cash to pay their wages and that his state coach was unpaid for. The coachbuilder having asked the statesman when he could settle up, Talleyrand smilingly replied: "Vous êtes bien curieux." He was fond of saying that it was a good thing to have been steeped in the Styx. Styx souvenirs may have urged Talleyrand to a course for which the world abroad him; he certainly showed an invulnerable unscrupulousness in financial negotiations with certain foreign Governments. In his memoirs, while admitting that he had pocketed vast sums, he insists that his services and diplomatic tact saved those clumsy administrators double the sums they paid to him. Talleyrand was worth $2,000,000 at the coming of Napoleon to the throne. The Emperor once asked his Minister how he became so rich. "Sire," replied Talleyrand, "I bought stock [rentes] the day before the 1st Brumaire and sold them the day after"—the date when Napoleon came into power. It was at the house in the Rue de Grenelle that he first met the Princesse de Talleyrand whom he married—only by the civil law—upon his being secularized by the Pope.

The First Voyage of John Cabot.

"He chases shadows," sneered the Bristol tars.
"As well fling nets to catch the golden stars
As climb the surges of earth's utmost sea."
But for the Venice pilot, meagre, wan,
His swarthy son beside him, life began
With that slipt cable, when his dream went free.

And Henry, on his battle-wrested throne,
The councils done, would speak in musing tone
Of Cabot, not the cargo he might bring
"Man's heart, though morsel scant for hungry crow,
Cannot be filled with half a world, and so
Fair fall the shadow-seekers!" quoth the King.

—KATHERINE LEE BATES in The Youth's Companion.

In the Sulus. The Moros.

Lieut. Col. Sweet, U. S. A., in The Independent.

The Moro is a great talker, always returning to the same point. Practically nothing of consequence can be obtained from him in conference, and the less of him the better. In his religion he is naturally a fanatic. He is a wiry, sinewy, athletic fellow, very different from the Visayan or Tagalo, and quite different from the Filipino generally. In physical appearance he is a distinct type in the Orient. He has a bold and haughty bearing and freedom of manners extending to an almost defiant carriage. He dresses in fantastic garbs of bright and brilliant colors, and is as gay in manner as gaudy in garb. A variegated, uniquely folded turban; a highly colored silk sash to hold his deadly, handsomely carved and adorned borong or krise; a short jacket ornamented with bright metal clasps or filigree work or buttons; very bright striped silk trousers that are tight in fit—make him the most picturesque of barbarian people. He lives in simplicity. He is brave to fearlessness, a born pirate, and essentially a fighting man, ever at war with each other in some part of the Sultanate. Never happy unless on a marauding expedition and stealing from his neighbors, friends and foes alike. The chief who is the most successful thief is the most respected and most powerful among chiefs. He is constitutionally indisposed to work, and will not do what is necessary to sustain life and support his family from dire want.

Bagpipe Music.

From The Athenæum.

Bagpipe music has "suffered greatly through the efforts of well-meaning but mistaken people to lift it out of its proper place and graft it on to city life and its inside entertainments." To compare its music with "classical productions" is "like comparing 'taties and herring with wine jellies." A Chicago jury once decided that the bagpipe was not a musical instrument at all. But why quarrel with a definition? Enough that it has lived through some bad crises. When that phase of life in which it was born and brought up passed away, it declined to be moved into the background. In short, it had the will to live without the adventitious aids of cranks and of congresses, because it answers a primitive want. Indeed, nothing could be more ironic than the fact that the military organization which did much to crush out everything that had made it a power should have been so completely conquered by it that there are now two-and-twenty pipe bands in the British Army. The bagpipe has been annexed by some of our native Indian regiments, notably those in the Punjab, and it continues to spread there as a great military instrument.

A Glimpse of Borrow.

From "Hungary in 1851" by the Late Charles L. Brace.

My companions, as we rode along, related some marvelous stories of a certain English traveler who had been here, [near Grosswardein,] and of his influence over the gypsies. One of them said that he was walking out with him one day when they met a poor gypsy woman. The Englishman addressed her in Hungarian, and she answered in the usual disdainful way. He changed his language, however, and spoke a word or two in an unknown tongue. The woman's face lighted up in an instant, and she replied in the most passionate, eager way, and after some conversation dragged him away almost with her. After this the English gentleman visited a number of their most private gatherings, and was received everywhere as one of them. He did more good among them, all said, than all the laws over them, or the benevolent efforts for them, of the last half century. They described his appearance—his tall, lank, muscular form, and mentioned that he had been much in Spain, and I saw that it must be that most ubiquitous of travelers, Mr. Borrow.

Thibetan Skull Drums.

From Good Words.

A drum of an extreme repulsiveness of nature is one used by the Lamas of Thibet at some of their church ceremonies. For this the craniums of two skulls, preferably children's, are taken, and over the concave side of each is stretched the skin of a snake. The two skulls are then cemented at their vertices to either side of a wooden disk covered with a cotton cloth, the stretched skins being outermost. These drums are often ornamented by having the heads of devils and such-like horrors, the more repulsive the better, painted upon them in red and blue colors. The method employed in playing them is rather curious. To the wooden disk between the two halves a cord is fastened by which the drum can be suspended and then rapidly rotated; two short cords with knobs at their ends hang down in such a way that as the drum revolves they strike alternately on either face and thus produce a regular "tum,

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Boer Prisoners at Bermuda.

The London press from time to time has printed articles and interviews concerning the Boer prisoners now at Bermuda, and, in every case, the prisoners have been described as enjoying an ideal prison life. There are about 2,000 Boers now on the islands, and these will presently be augmented by a thousand more—so well is the British Government pleased with Bermuda as a prison camp. Among the prisoners are about fifty convicts who, having been convicted of high treason, have been condemned to undergo varying terms of penal servitude. Among the prisoners also are twenty-two officers of high rank, one of them being a brother of ex-President Steyn of Orange Free State and another a cousin of Gen. Piet Cronje.

These prisoners, according to all published accounts, are the recipients of unbounded sympathy from a majority of the inhabitants of the islands, while quantities of material, such as luxuries of food, books, magazines, games, garden tools, &c., are being received by a local committee which has taken upon itself the duty of making the Boers as comfortable and happy as possible during their period of captivity. Many boxes filled with luxuries come from France and the United States, but the majority of them, strange as it may seem, come from Great Britain. In short, the prisoners have been treated with much consideration, while the men of the Warwickshire regiment, who are guarding them, and the members of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who are nursing the sick among them, are scarcely regarded and are said to meet with slights on every hand.

This state of affairs has caused several loyal residents of Bermuda to write indignant letters to the London press, while some have even attempted to call the attention of the Government to it. A recent visitor to the island said: "I am simply astonished at the conduct of some people who call themselves loyal British subjects. They extend deepest sympathy to the Boers, send them all kinds of things to amuse them, and luxuries for them to enjoy; but they do not give poor Tommy Atkins even a set of quoits for his amusement. Here is one incident illustrative of the way in which some British subjects discriminate between Boer and Briton: A British gentleman who professes profound loyalty has given 10,000 feet of pitch pine timber and a quantity of nails to build a house for the Boer Chaplain, the value of the gift being $250. He has also contributed only $20 to the fund that has been opened by one of the local newspapers to provide money to supply recreation and amusement for the men of the Warwickshire Regiment."

In spite of the consideration which the Boer prisoners receive, they are said to be less tractable than those at St. Helena or Ceylon. Many of them are utterly irreconcilable, and, while accepting all that is given them, do not hesitate to manifest their bitterness and hostility on every occasion. They object to the honors of war being given to their dead, and on one occasion tore from the coffin of a dead burgher the union jack which had been placed over it.

The Duc d'Orleans and Anglophobia.

The news printed in a TIMES special last Friday morning to the effect that the Duc d'Orléans, the Bourbon-Orléans pretender to the throne of France, would shortly visit the King and Queen of England will be hailed with incredulity by Frenchmen who have watched the sudden revival of Anglophobia that is now taking place in a certain section of the Paris press. It will be recalled that the Duc d'Orléans fell into disgrace at St. James's for having congratulated an artist who made in Le Rire a vile caricature of the late Queen. In explanation of his forthcoming visit to England it is said that the Duc apologized to her Majesty for his ill-destined compliment. Be that as it may, the Duc d'Orléans is held by the respectable press of Paris to be more or less responsible for the personal tone of Anglophobia that is now more than ever evident in the French comic papers.

For the last two months an illustrated paper called called L'Assiette au Beurre has been freely circulated on the Paris boulevards containing pictures which not only represented Englishmen in an odious light in South Africa, but also contained abominable insults of the style with which Parisians and their visitors became familiar in the pages of Le Rire some eighteen months ago. The paper L'Assiette au Beurre has been so personal in its attacks upon the British royal family, to say nothing of the members of the Salisbury Government, that it is now affirmed that legal steps, with a view to prosecution, have actually been taken.

Strange as it may seem many of the Dreyfusard papers which, during the excitement of the cause célèbre were unstinting in their praise of British support in the great affair "of truth and justice," are now the most rampant among the Anglophobic press. There is one notable exception, however, M. Yves Guyot's paper, Le Siècle, which still remains stanch to the British cause in South Africa. Incidentally M. Guyot has lost his own fortune and has impaired those of some of his willing supporters in attempting to set the French public right in regard to the British policy.

It is believed in quarters which are in a position to know that, however much the Duc d'Orléans may desire to be reconciled with St. James's, he has never been able to forgive the terms in which certain members of the British nobility addressed him in letter at the time of the Le Rire affair. These men have declared that any personal apology that he may have made to the late Queen could not wipe out his insult to the British nation, and it is the consensus of opinion in the London clubs that should the Duc d'Orléans ever set foot in London something disagreeable will happen to him. Still, it is worth noting, in connection with the report that the Duc will actually visit England, that papers like Le Gaulois and La Gazette de France have suddenly ceased their adulations of Russia and are treating England more civilly. The distinct change of front of La Gazette has caused papers like Le Temps to express their great surprise. They declare that the writers in the Royalist journal are acting on instructions received from no less a personage than the Duc d'Orléans himself.

Treatment of Natives in the Congo State.

The wide circulation recently given to stories about the alleged cruelty practiced toward natives by the authorities of the Congo Free State has caused the Brussels press to assume the defensive and to print long articles in refutation of the tales of barbarity. Capt. Charles Lemaire, who for several years was in command of one of the most important districts of the Congo, writes that the present situation on the Congo is satisfactory both to the Government and to the natives. "The stupid habit," he says, "of magnifying the most unimportant police operations into a great fight has led to the belief that great movements are constantly taking place. It is time that this misconception should be dispelled. * * * I only know of the atrocities by hearsay. I have never witnessed them or received sworn evidences of them, nor had I the slightest difficulty with any native during my long trans-African journey. But, while I am skeptical of frequent and continued atrocities on the Congo, I am by no means prepared to say that they never occur, since the regular courts of the Congo have condemned many Europeans to varying terms of imprisonment. The most rigorous orders are given to the high officials to inflict severe punishment for ill-treatment of natives, and these orders are daily executed; but who can prevent the excesses of brutal natures? * * * There is no doubt that the laws of the State protect the natives efficaciously and that they are administered as well as is possible by a staff necessarily small on account of the enormous extent of territory to be occupied."

A British clergyman, the Rev. A. J. Bowen, who for nine years has been a missionary on the Upper Congo writes: "I am glad to state that things have vastly improved on the Congo, as far as the treatment of the natives is concerned. The State has for some time been keeping a sharp lookout for officials and traders who dare to ill-treat the natives, and to my knowledge quite a number of white men have been severely punished for abusing the Congo people. When I passed through Boma in March of this year a lady missionary informed me that she was in the habit of visiting the prisoners in the jail there, and I was rather surprised to hear that there were quite a number of white men who had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from five to fifteen years. * * * During my nine years' work on the Congo I have seen vast improvements in the government of the country, and I believe one of the chief causes is that the traders are now very much more restricted in their authority than formerly."

Finland and the Czar.

As has already been announced by cable, a monster petition to the Czar concerning the recently issued edicts on military service in Finland has been handed in to the Finnish Senate. The petition is signed by nearly 500,000 persons. In wording, the petition is similar to that drafted by the Finnish diet last year, although this one deals more particularly with the constitutional rights of Finnish citizens, and, taking up the edicts, one by one, it shows how they are contrary to the pledges of Nicholas II. given at the time of his coronation.

The petition declares that one of the most important rights accorded to every Finnish citizen by the Constitution is the privilege to live under the shelter of the laws of Finland, but the edicts deprive the citizens of this right by forcing them to serve in the Russian regiments in remote parts of the Empire. In regard to the temporary alleviation in the military burden, announced in the manifesto of last July, the petition declares that that cannot mitigate the impression created by the edicts, "seeing that followed by an unlimited conscription for military service in Russian regiments."

The petition closes as follows: "The people of Finland cannot cease to remain a nation by itself. Our people united through common bonds of history, legal conceptions, and cultural activity, will remain faithful in its love for its Finnish native land and its legally defined liberty, and it will not falter in its efforts to fulfill honorably the unassuming position assigned to it by Providence in the ranks of nations, and just so firmly as we believe in this, our rights, and as we respect the laws, so firmly are we convinced that the powerful unity of Russia cannot suffer by Finland's being governed according to the principles laid down in 1809, so that this country can feel happy and secure in its union with Russia. * * * We have especially pointed out that the recently issued ordinances on military service conflict with the solemnly confirmed fundamental laws of the Grand Duchy, and cannot be recognized as possessing the validity of laws, while adding that the military burden in itself is less heavy for the Finnish people than the loss of firm legal principles, and of the security safeguarded by law, in this important matter we humbly pray that it would graciously please your Imperial Majesty to devote to this petition such consideration as the gravity of the matter calls for."

Mme. Bernhardt and Dramatic Reform.

The news that the French Minister of Public Instruction has just inaugurated an important reform in the Comédie Française, the plays for the house being now selected by the Government Director and not by a committee of player-shareholders, as formerly, has brought into prominence another contemplated reform dealing with the Government dramatic school, Le Conservatoire, whose graduates usually have an opportunity to grace the boards of the Théâtre Français. Sarah Bernhardt, herself an old pupil of Le Conservatoire, is coming forward as a reformer of the methods of official histronic training.

Mme. Bernhardt, who obtained a second prize for comedy in the Provost class of 1862, declares that she reveres the famous institution, despite the criticism recently directed against it. "It is," she recently wrote to a theatrical paper, "an institution necessary for the preservation of dramatic art, but it is ill, it is in a bad way, and must be reformed in a thoroughgoing manner." ("Il est nécessaire de faire un bouleversement complet au Conservatoire.") In the first place, she thinks that there is excessive favoritism. Then the pupils have too much "precocious intimacy" with the public, the professors are not energetic or zealous enough, and there are too many indiscretions committed by the press in connection with the Conservatoire. She emphasizes her opinion of the professors and boldly declares that they are inclined to shirk their responsible work, and to hand it over to deputies or understudies who have "no notion of art and no talent." She concludes by referring to the lack of discipline of the pupils, who, she declares, come to class anyhow, if they come at all, which some of them do not, being, it appears, inclined to play truant like public school children.

French Settlement in the Talleyrand-Perigord-Morton Marriage.

In speaking of the preparations for the recent wedding of the daughter of Levi P. Morton and Paul Louis Archambaut Bozon, Comte de Talleyrand-Périgord, Le Figaro of Paris refers in a complimentary way to "M. Morton's sojourn in Paris as the American Minister," and gives a few particulars concerning the marriage settlement. It seems that the Duchesse de Talleyrand et Sagan was obliged to appeal to the Paris Court in order to make over to her son, who married Miss Helen Morton, her town house in the Rue St. Dominique, with its dependencies. The Duchesse had to apply for authorization to act in the matter, as her husband, the Prince de Sagan, a paralyzed invalid, is precluded from giving this permission. The Duchesse had previously been empowered to give her son $300,000 as his marriage portion out of the family estate, which is estimated by the court at 11,000,000f., or $2,200,000.

Foreigners in German Universities.

A response has been made to the complaint of the German students in German technical colleges that foreigners were usurping the positions of the native students and crowding the lecture rooms without bringing in any significant profit to the universities. The chief complaint was against Russians and Americans. The Minister of Education has now issued new regulations for the admission of foreigners as students at the Berlin Technical College. He makes no particular reference to Americans, however. The regulations declare that Russians will only be admitted when they can prove that they have attended a technical college in their own country or have at least been permitted to matriculate at one. Other foreigners will only be admitted when they can produce a certificate showing that they have passed some examination which entitles them to matriculate at a technical institution of similar standing in their own country.

In the case of non-Russian foreigners it is not enough to prove that they have been actual students at some foreign technical college or that they have enjoyed a good technical training. They must produce some certificate of general education like the diplomas received at the public schools. There is at all German universities and colleges a small class of students who are admitted to lectures and laboratories as "guests" without the right to receive certificates of attendance or proficiency or to proceed to a degree. As regards the technical colleges, it has now been decided that in the department of machine engineering foreigners can no longer be admitted as "guests" owing to the limited nature of the accommodations. In other departments foreign "guests" will only be admitted in exceptional cases.

The Development of Holland.

During the debate on the Queen's speech in the Dutch Second Chamber, the Socialist challenge of the Ministerial statement as to the improvement of the people gave Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier, an opportunity to bring forth some interesting facts and figures in support of his assertion. He pointed out that while in 1863 over 13 per cent. of the population were below a certain standard in height, in 1899 only 2 per cent. fell short of this standard, while inversely in 1863 only 23 per cent. exceeded a given average, and in 1899 this proportion had increased to nearly 39 per cent.

If the connection between increased stature and economic property appeared a little far-fetched, he said, other arguments brought forward leave no doubt on the subject of national well-being. Thus he quoted statistics to the Chamber showing that savings banks' deposits had increased seven-fold in the last sixteen years, and this in spite of the fact that private banks had doubled their capital within the same period. Another sure sign of prosperity among the working classes was the notable decrease in the sale of pawntickets, amounting to 30 per cent. in the last ten years.

Imports and exports, he declared, had more than kept pace with the natural expansion of the population, thus denoting an increased purchasing power; while the steam tonnage has increased 67,000 in the decade. Putting these facts together there could be no doubt as to the advance in material welfare, and the self-restraint shown by the masses during the recent elections, notwithstanding the fierce rivalry of party feeling, spoke well for the moral tone of the Dutch nation. This tribute is thought to gain in weight from the fact that it was from the lips of an unbending Calvinist, and that the improvement referred to was manifested under a Liberal Government, which, with the exception of four years, has held office uninterruptedly during the periods mentioned.

Education in Roumania.

The Roumanian Government has declared itself obliged to reduce the annual grant accorded to the Roumanian schools in Macedonia. The opposition press of Bucharest is very much excited over the matter, and denounces the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Sturdeza, as a traitor to the national cause. It is alleged in some quarters that it is not the necessity to retrench that has caused the Roumanian Government to lessen the stipend for Roumanian education in the Turkish Protectorate, but because the money intended for educational purposes has in several cases found its way into the coffers of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee.

According to advices from Bucharest, a deputation which claims to represent the teaching staff in Macedonia as well as the whole Vlach population in the villayets of Salonica and Monastir, has recently had an interview with the Minister of Public Instruction, but has apparently failed to induce the Government to reconsider its decision. The annual grant, which at first amounted only to 10,000 lei, was subsequently raised to upward of 500,000 lei, and the educational propaganda was prosecuted with great activity under the auspices of M. Take Ionescu.

The present serious financial crisis, however, is said to have imposed economy in every branch of expenditure. The Cantacuzene Ministry curtailed the grant by 100,000 lei, and several schools were closed by the Carp Government. The announcement that the subsidy will be further reduced to 215,000 lei has naturally proved unwelcome to those whose incomes will be diminished or suppressed, and an attempt, it is stated, has been made to organize a general strike of the teachers. Some of the schools which will now be closed seem to have been very poorly attended. Apart from the motives of economy, some temporary relaxation of the propaganda would appear to be dictated by political considerations. The movement is carried on exclusively among the Hellenized Vlachs of Macedonia and Epirus. The entente cordiale with Greece, which was inaugurated at Abbazia and confirmed by the recent visit of Roumanian students to Athens, can only be maintained, it is believed, by the exercise of mutual forbearance on the part of both nations in the furtherance of their respective aims in those regions.

OCT 1901

"LAKE SHORE LIMITED": Leaves New York 5:30 every afternoon via NEW YORK CENTRAL. Arrives Chicago 4:30 next afternoon via LAKE SHORE.

OCT 1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1901. TWELVE PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Stock Exchange Summary	1
Changes for the Week	1
Calendar for the Week	1
The Financial Situation	1-4
Stock Market Transactions for the Week, with the Range for Two Years.	1
Bond Market Transactions	3
Germany's Great Bank	4
Illinois Central Criticisms	4
Improvements Out of Profits	5
The Wheat of the World	5
British Railway Losses	5
Distilling Begins to Pay	5
Bond Quotations, with Last Sales	6-7
Broader Banking Methods	8
The Morgan Idea Abroad	8
Traction Problems	8
New Construction	8
Standard Oil Shrinkage	8
Money Market Conditions	9
Foreign Exchange Situation	9
Clearing House Bank Statement, in detail	9
Non-Member Bank Statement, in detail	9
The Country's Clearings	9
National Treasury Statement	9
Specie Movement	9
Outside Securities	10
Inactive Stocks, with Last Sales	11
Dividends	11
Corporation Meetings	11

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 19..	2,845,067
Same week last year	3,006,400
To date this year	225,173,309
Corresponding date last year.	87,449,540

Bonds for the week	$12,111,900
Same week last year	$12,100,400
To date this year	$806,998,020
Corresponding date last year.	$375,045,960

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	Oct. 20, 1900.	Oct. 19, 1901.	Increase.
Railroad	1,029,635	2,037,688	108,053
Industrial	1,076,705	807,370	*269,350
Mining	.....	710	710
Banks	11	.....	*11

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	Oct. 20, 1900.	Oct. 19, 1901.	Increase.
Railroad	$11,291,000	$11,391,000	$100,000
Industrial	779,000	716,500	*62,500
Government	11,500	2,400	*9,100
State	18,900	2,000	*16,900

*Decrease.

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@4; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amalgamated Copper	3½	Iowa Central pf	1½
Am. Ag. Chem	2	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Express	1½	Lake Shore	.60
Am. Sugar Ref	2½	Manhattan Beach	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	Manhattan El	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	2	Met. Street Ry	1½
Buff., Roch. & P	3	Minn. & St. L	2⅜
Chi. & E. Ill	3	Minn. & St. L. pf	7
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	1⅝	North American	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P	1⅝	North. Pacific pf	6½
Chi. & Northwest	4½	Pacific Coast 2d pf	2¾
Chi. & Northwest pf	7	Pacific Mail	1½
Consolidated Gas	1	Pennsylvania	1½
Cont. Tob. pf	2	Pere Marquette	5
Crucible Steel pf	4	Pressed Steel Car	1¾
Delaware & Hudson	2	Pressed Steel Car pf	2⅞
Del., Lac. & W	4½	Quicksilver pf	1½
Dist. of Am. pf	2	Rubber Goods Mfg	1½
General Electric	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1½
Gt. Northern pf	1	Twin City R. T	1⅝
Int. Steam Pump pf	2	U. S. Leather pf	1⅛
Iowa Central	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf	1¼	Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Chi. R. I. & Pac	1½
Am. Linseed	1	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	1⅞
Can. Southern	1½	Denver & Rio Gr	1¼
Cent. of N. J	1½	Diamond Match	2
Chi. & Alton	1	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	2
Evans. & T. H	5	National Lead	1½
Glucose Sugar Ref	5¼	National Salt	1¾
Glucose Sug. R. pf	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Int. Paper	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Int. Power	1	2d pf.	1¼
Lake Erie & West	2¼	Pacific Coast	2
Long Island	1	Peoria & Eastern	4
Mexican Central	1⅛	Pullman Co.	3
Mexican National	1	St. L. & San Fran	1
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¼	St. L. Southwest	1⅞
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1	St. L. Sw'n pf	1¼
Mo., Kan. & T	1⅝	Texas & Pacific	2¼
Mo., K. & T. pf	2⅞	Texas Pac. land tr.	1
		Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅝
		Wisconsin Central	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. 5s	1	Int. & G. N. 1st	1
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	Lake Erie & W. 1st	1
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	1	Long Isl. gen. 4s	1½
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	1	L. & N. coll. tr. 6s	1½
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s	3½	Mex. Nat. 2d inc. A	1½
C., M. & St. P., So. West. Div. 6s	3	Mob. & O., Mont. Div. 5s	1¼
C., M. & St. P., Lac. & D. 5s	2	Morris & Essex con. gtd. 7s	1½
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1	Nat. Starch 1st	1½
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	3½	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	1⅛
C. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	1	N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	1½
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1⅛	N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P. 5s	1
Col. & H. Val. Ext. 4s	1	Norf. & West. imp. & ext. 6s	1½
East. Tenn. reor. lien	1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1¼	Rio Gr. So. 1st	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	4⅜	St. P., M. & M., Dak. Ext. 6s	1
Gal., H. & S. A. 6s	1½	So. P. of N. M. 1st	1⅜
Gila. V., Globe & N. 5s	3	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
		So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	1½
		West. Union R. E. & ref. 4½s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	4½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. 7s	3½	Nat. Starch 5s	3⅞
Col. F. & I. 5s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1⅞
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1⅞
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	Texas Pacific 2d	3
Mid. of N. J. 1st	1		
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 21.

Alabama Mineral Land Company—Annual meeting.
Amherst (Mass.) Sunderland Street Railway—Dividend payable.
American Locomotive Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Annual meeting.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Annual meeting.
Juarez Company—Annual meeting.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred Nov. 1 to holders of record this date.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on common.
Rio Grande Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
St. Charles (N. O.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Trust Company of Albany—Books close.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

American Malting Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

American Typefounders Company—Annual meeting.
Girard Trust Company, Chicago—Special meeting.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railroad—Annual meeting.

Friday, Oct. 25.

Allis-Chalmers Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Anaconda Copper Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
National Fireproofing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Security and Trust Company—Books close.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Oct. 26.

Tracy Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—We have had what may be called an incipient scare this week in our money market. Owing to the mid-monthly Bourse settlement in Paris a demand arose here for remittances on the French account. This sent the Paris cheque down on Wednesday to a figure that would just permit bar gold to be drawn from the Bank of England without loss. No gold was taken and the exchange immediately recovered again sufficiently to dissipate alarm, but the fear had lasted long enough to show the helplessness of the London market. All that the discount houses could do was to screw up the rate on three months' bills by three-sixteenths of 1 per cent., and, at the highest figure, 3 7-16, it was still only about level with that of Paris. Probably a gold demand will arise again toward the end of the month, and I do not see how our market can stave it off.

People often express astonishment at the cheapness of money in spite of the stupendous expenditure of the Government. In reality, however, the Government expenditure is creating an abundance. The Bank of England, for example, holds quite £500,000 more of Government securities than it did before the African war began, and to that extent it has supplied the open market permanently with additional credit for which it has no use, owing to the lagging position of trade. Every week also the Treasury disburses masses of borrowed money on the London market, such money having been collected from all the ends of the kingdom. We, therefore, exist in a state of perpetual abundance as far as banking credits go, and it is the most difficult thing imaginable for the bill brokers to protect themselves against the steady tendency to decline in discount rates.

While the incipient gold scare was upon us, something approaching a concerted action took place to harden the bill market, but the moment the danger point was past and the Paris cheque began to recover, rates became again flabby in all directions. I regard this as one of the most unpleasant symptoms of the hour. We cannot effectively protect ourselves against demands for gold from any quarter, unless the Bank of England borrows from the market the greater part of the credit it has created at call for the Government.

I think we are going to have gold taken from us in considerable quantities, not merely by Germany, which is withdrawing it almost daily now, but by France. My leading reason for holding this view is that the temper of the French Bourse has become obstinately pessimistic. Not a day passes but what securities, saleable in London, are thrown out by Paris, and I have been told by a French correspondent that the Haute Banque is becoming distrustful of our immediate financial stability to an extent sufficient to induce it to withdraw some of the French capital now in use here.

There may not be much in this gossip, but there is a great deal in the fact that French operators are constantly selling securities. They have been throwing out Tinto shares on every rally and other copper shares likewise. Also, they sell De Beers and other Kafir shares, accompanying the operation with stories about the machinations of Rhodes and his associates, the exhaustion of the mines, &c., indicative to me of the existence of a strong bear clique.

It is not a matter where the foreign selling comes from, if we have to pay for the shares bought, and the mood of Paris has only to continue as it now is, to give it a mastery over our stock of bullion to an unpleasant extent.

We thus come back to the gold problem always, and the fears about our slender stock of this metal are destined for some time to come to prevent any solid rally in the prices of securities here. I often see the market open firm for home stocks and American rails. Consols will rise one-quarter, and everybody will smile as if the financial millennium were just dawning. Then the news circulates that some gold has gone to Germany or that all the freshly imported metal in the open market has been sold to Austria and down flops the market again. A. J. W.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The security market of the past week was of shifting and evasive character, with strength and weakness alternating in fitful succession. Speculation, without aggressive leadership, was restricted mainly to professional scalping, indifferent to business tendencies or conditions, seeking to snatch hasty profits in either direction. The great vested interests were quiescent, but signs appeared here and there of possible awakening. Important—perhaps significant—advances were scored by Lake Shore, and Chicago and Northwestern, other Vanderbilt properties displaying substantial strength—bringing to the front the interesting question of the mooted readjustment of the finances of the Vanderbilt system, involving condensation of ownership and management, with benefits to shareholders derivable therefrom. While no details of the proposed plan have yet been made public, it is accepted as assured that any changes contemplated will be to improve financial and administrative methods—following Vanderbilt traditions—hence the unusual inquiry for such high-priced, closely-held stocks at Lake Shore and Northwestern, and the growing activity in the "Junior" Vanderbilt securities, even those which, like Nickel Plate, have been long speculatively neglected. There is such a constantly growing pressure of funds seeking conservative investment that the mere intimation of such a matter as this Vanderbilt readjustment induces eager attention.

Pronounced strength developed in Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, following the announcement of the incorporation of the new Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, a financial undertaking which it is assumed will be used to terminate the unpleasantness left as a legacy of the Northern Pacific corner—a conclusion which Wall Street would hail with joy, for indirectly this group of roads exerts marked influence on other important systems, notably Union Pacific, which through its purchases has become deeply interested in Northern Pacific; notably Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which must be reckoned with in any Northwestern combination, and which, it is more than hinted, will be found before long a party to the wide plans now receiving so much earnest consideration. It is certain that last week's buying of the high-priced railway securities under comment came from investment quarters, and presumably from well-informed ones, for scalpers and small fry do not dabble in such stocks.

The weakest division of the railroad list was the Southwestern group, and particularly those roads which will acutely feel the loss of traffic resultant from corn damage. The cutting down of the corn crop by 40 per cent. is no light matter, nor can the effect be transitory—it must at least stretch to the next crop year. The results are far-reaching, and are felt principally by the poorer consumers; especially is this seen in the already serious rise in the prices of beef and pork, which in the United States are in almost as general use as bread.

Continued on Page 4.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 19, 1901

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 19. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Oct. 19, 2,845,067.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Oct. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing 1 Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 19, '01.
90¼	80¾	130	June 17.	83⅜	Oct. 7.	91¾	91⅞	+ 3½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	153,687,900	July 20, '01.	2	SA	88⅜	92	85⅜	91⅞	...	384,030
...	...	35	June 13.	21	Oct. 10.	...	...	+ 2	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,715,600	.....	..	..	23	23	23	23	...	100
...	...	91	June 18.	80	Sep. 30.	81	85	+ ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Oct. 1, '01.	8	SA	81½	81½	81½	81½	...	200
...	...	35	Apr. 22.	10	Sep. 30.	10	11	− 1½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....	..	..	12	12	11	11	...	350
25½	12½	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	25⅛	25⅜	− ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	25½	26	25½	25½	17	3,830
72	57⅞	80¼	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	80	81	− ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	81	81	80½	80½	63	670
37⅞	30	35¾	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	30	30¼	− ⅞	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½	A	30¼	30½	30⅛	30¼	35¾	400
100	88¾	91½	Jan. 8.	85	Apr. 10.	89	90	− 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '01.	3	SA	89	89	89	89	...	100
191	145	205	Apr. 19.	170	Jan. 12.	189	192	+ 1½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	4	SA	190	190	188	190	154	750
40½	27½	41⅜	Mar. 15.	25⅜	Oct. 2.	27	27½	− ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	27½	27½	26⅛	27	53⅞	1,005
78½	60¼	77⅝	Mar. 22.	62	Oct. 10.	62	63¾	.....	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,227,200	Oct. 15, '01.	1½	Q	62	62	62	62	65	20
10⅛	6	30¼	July 9.	5¼	Jan. 24.	18	22⅜	− 1	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	17½	17¾	17	17	11¼	200
7⅞	3	8	June 20.	4½	Feb. 4.	6	6¾	− ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6⅝	6⅝	6	6	4½	300
31½	18⅞	30	June 25.	22¾	Feb. 8.	25	27	− ⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	25¾	27¾	25¾	25¾	28	100
56½	34½	69	Apr. 20.	38½	Oct. 7.	43⅝	44	+ ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	43½	44½	42⅞	43⅝	42¼	20,315
90	85	104⅞	June 20.	88	Feb. 26.	97½	98	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 8, '01.	1¾	Q	97½	97⅝	97	97⅝	91⅜	1,830
...	...	32½	July 3.	22½	Aug. 13.	25½	25¾	.....	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	...	26	25½	26	...	4,700
...	...	89	July 3.	85	Oct. 4.	84	85	− ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	.....	..	..	85½	85¾	84½	85	...	2,040
...	...	90	June 14.	73	Apr. 17.	84	85¾	− ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	...	100
140	93¾	153	June 3.	112⅜	Oct. 7.	120⅛	120¼	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1½	Q	117¾	121	116½	120¼	121½	93,485
118	107	130	July 19.	114	Sep. 30.	116	117	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	116	116½	115¾	116½	116	930
...	...	167⅜	Sep. 4.	120	Oct. 8.	158	160	.....	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	72,507,500	Oct. 15, '01.	1½	Q	156⅜	157	156⅜	157	...	100
25¾	21½	21½	Jan. 2.	13¼	Mar. 16.	15	16	− ½	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	15½	15½	15	15	42¼	350
54⅞	37⅞	54⅛	Apr. 16.	34	Sep. 26.	36⅝	37	+ 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr. 26, '01.	⅝82	SA	36½	37	34¼	36⅝	46⅝	21,350
50	40½	64	Apr. 22.	50	Sep. 25.	51½	53	− ½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	52⅝	53⅝	52	52	46½	410
48⅝	19⅝	91	June 5.	42¾	Jan. 21.	78	78¼	− ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000	June 18, '01.	1½	SA	78	79⅜	74¼	78⅝	30⅝	111,230
80⅜	56¼	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	96½	96⅝	− ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,196,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	99⅝	97⅛	96¼	96⅝	74	14,995

1901

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 19, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 19. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Oct. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 19, '01.
89½	55½	114½ May 3.	81⅝ Jan. 4.	102	102½	+ 2	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	45,000,000	Sep. 3, '01.	2	SA	101½	103½	101½	102½	74½	10,900
90	72⅝	97 June 5.	85 Feb. 28.	93	94		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sep. 3, '01.	3	Sa.	93⅝	95¾	93⅝	93⅝	90½	400
58⅝	47¾	88½ Apr. 22.	55⅞ Oct. 7.	60⅝	61¼	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	59½	62	58½	60½	56⅝	64,340
85	52	97 Oct. 18.	77 Mar. 19.	96	98	+ 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	94	97	94	97	....	500
125	95¾	128½ June 24.	116 Mar. 1.	125	127	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	3	SA	125	126	125	126	112½	400
61¼	47⅝	88 Sep. 27.	54½ Jan. 4.	82	83	− 1¼	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1	SA	82½	82½	81¾	82¼	54¾	300
99⅝	84⅝	117½ May 7.	87 May 9.	110¼	110½	..	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	2½	SA	110⅝	111⅝	109¾	110½	87	5,850
150½	115	168 Oct. 10.	143⅝ Jan. 4.	163	165	− 1½	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,263,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	162	163	162	163	136⅝	1,100
42⅝	24	53¾ May 3.	29 May 9.	43	45½	− ½	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	49,542,100	Nov. 26, '00.	1	A	46	45	45½	45½	30⅝	8,000
42	31	50½ Apr. 30.	27 May 9.	36⅞	37	− 1	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	....	7,600
78½	68½	82¼ Apr. 30.	72½ Jan. 4.	77⅞	77½	− ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	77	77⅞	77	77¼	....	1,750
109	88	133⅜ Apr. 29.	91 Jan. 2.	125	128	+ 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	3	SA	127	129	127	129	96	300
18	9⅞	26½ Apr. 30.	16 Jan. 3.	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	21,315,500	.....	..	..	22⅝	23¾	22	23¾	11½	25,400
82	39½	99⅝ June 24.	75 May 10.	90⅝	88	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	86	90⅝	84½	88⅝	74½	1,310
45	30	56 Mar. 14.	42 Jan. 3.	44	45½	+ 1⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,000	.....	..	..	43	45⅝	43	45⅝	37½	650
29	14	44½ Sep. 16.	23 Jan. 21.	40	40½	− 1¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	41	41½	40	40½	22⅜	5,820
84	45¼	77⅝ Sep. 16.	53⅜ Jan. 21.	71½	72	− 2⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	2	SA	72½	72⅝	71¼	71½	56	615
148¼	106½	188 May 6.	131 May 9.	165½	165⅝	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	55,821,800	Apr. 23, '01.	3	SA	163⅜	167⅝	162⅜	165½	115¼	296,940
188	169½	200 May 8.	175 May 9.	188	189	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	187	189	187	188⅞	171	2,036
172⅜	150¼	215 May 1.	168½ Jan. 4.	200	201½	+ 4⅛	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	3	SA	196½	202	196	201⅝	163⅜	8,700
230	195⅛	248 Apr. 11.	207 Mar. 1.	....	....	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,336,300	Oct. 4, '01.	1¾	Q	219½	226	219	226	....	620
122¼	106	175¾ June 6.	145⅝ Jan. 21.	141	141½	− 1¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	50,126,700	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	140½	143	141	141¾	100¼	2,464
128	110	145 Apr. 11.	125 Mar. 2.	130	145	..	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	21,403,260	Feb. 20, '01.	5	A	125	135	135	135	114½	200
14⅞	8½	31 Apr. 16.	10¼ Jan. 19.	20	20½	− ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21	20	20½	9¾	3,850
39⅜	28½	57½ Apr. 15.	33 Jan. 18.	36⅞	37	− 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	38½	39	36	37⅜	28⅝	8,945
76	56⅝	90½ Sep. 23.	72¾ May 15.	97⅝	97¾	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	2	SA	97⅝	97¾	97⅛	97⅜	63½	2,300
56½	29¼	136½ June 17.	41⅝ Jan. 21.	92½	93	− ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	92⅝	93¼	91¼	92⅝	39⅝	2,300
8⅝	5	18 Apr. 29.	6⅝ Jan. 21.	13½	13⅝	− ⅛	Colorado Southern	100	30,985,000	.....	..	..	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅝	5⅝	1,600
47⅜	36	58⅜ Aug. 30.	40 Jan. 21.	53⅝	54	− ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	SA	54¼	54½	53⅝	54	39	800
20¼	14	28⅝ Apr. 29.	16¾ Jan. 29.	23⅜	24	− ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	24¼	24½	23	24	15	1,000
21	11½	25¾ June 17.	14 Jan. 18.	16	18	− ¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,003,600	.....	..	..	17	17	17	17	15½	100
201	164	238 Apr. 15.	187 Jan. 18.	217½	218½	+ 1	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,883,800	Sep. 16, '01.	2	Q	216	219⅝	215½	218	179	8,800
95	70	124 June 10.	93½ Jan. 2.	115½	116	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	4,846,500	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	115½	116	113½	116	80½	400
....	....	85¼ Oct. 15.	81¼ Feb. 28.	84	....	+ 4	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Sep. 30, '01.	1¾	Q	84½	85¼	84½	84¼	....	3,350
134½	106½	185½ Apr. 3.	105 May 9.	168	168½	+ 2	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	165	170	165	168	113	13,800
194⅝	171½	244 May 20.	183¾ Jan. 3.	228¼	228	+ 4⅝	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	28,200,000	July 21, '01.	1¾	Q	223⅞	228½	222⅝	228	178½	2,700
54½	40½	53½ May 6.	44 Jan. 21.	43½	44	− 1½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅝	44	43	44	30⅞	1,650
87½	64½	103½ June 14.	80 Jan. 21.	91½	92	− ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	43,453,000	July 25, '01.	2½	SA	92½	92⅜	92	92	70	1,911
21⅜	12	45 June 15.	18 Jan. 30.	42	42½	− ¾	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	41	43⅜	41	42	14⅜	12,500
....	....	82 Aug. 21.	77¼ Apr. 2.	....	....	− ¾	Detroit United Railways	100	12,500,000	Sep. 1, '01.	1	Q	75¼	76¼	75¼	75½	....	300
....	....	153½ Aug. 28.	127½ Oct. 10.	125	132	− 2	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 12, '01.	2¼	Q	130	130	129	130	....	600
6¼	4	12½ June 5.	4½ Feb. 5.	....	....	− ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅞	....	795
17⅛	12	22½ Sep. 30.	13⅜ Jan. 8.	....	....	− 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21	19½	20½	....	700
....	....	10½ June 19.	6⅝ Oct. 14.	7½	7⅝	+ ½	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,485,197	.....	..	..	7	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	....	3,400
....	....	33⅜ June 25.	23¼ Sep. 13.	28⅝	29½	+ 2	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,428,593	.....	..	..	28	29⅜	27¾	29½	....	1,330
27⅛	10½	45½ June 4.	24½ May 9.	41⅛	41¾	+ ⅛	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	41¼	42⅜	40⅝	41¾	12⅞	142,010
63¼	39⅝	73¾ June 29.	39½ Jan. 21.	69⅝	69½	− ⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	69⅜	70¼	69¼	69½	35⅝	6,400
63¼	39	61 Mar. 21.	39¼ Jan. 31.	55¼	55⅝	− ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,080,000	.....	..	..	55⅛	56	55	55⅜	104⅝	2,400
54⅝	38¼	68 Apr. 12.	41 Jan. 31.	50	60	− 5	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	64	64½	58	58	40½	2,800
81	64	101⅝ June 19.	24⅜ Oct. 16.	25	30	..	**Gas & Electric of Bergen County**	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	74	1,100
200	120	289½ June 24.	183½ Jan. 10.	236	239½	+ 2	General Electric Co.	100	24,711,600	Oct. 15, '01.	2	Q	257½	259	255	257	143½	2,400
60	44	65 May 2.	44 Oct. 15.	41½	42¼	− 3¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	46	46⅜	40	41	54⅜	15,028
103	92	107 Aug. 5.	93⅜ Mar. 4.	98	100	− 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	101	101	97	98½	99	1,600
191½	144⅜	208 Mar. 15.	167½ May 9.	192½	193	+ 1	Great Northern pf.	100	123,382,250	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	192	196	191	192¾	159½	13,200
42⅞	30	57 May 6.	40¼ May 9.	53½	54	+ ⅝	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,383,800	July 20, '01.	1½	..	53	54	53	54	37¼	1,300
74⅜	58	80 May 2.	69⅜ Jan. 21.	74½	75	− ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	74½	75	74½	74½	65	300
133	110	154⅜ June 29.	124 May 9.	146½	147	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central**	100	66,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	145¼	147⅜	145	146⅜	119⅜	9,261
28½	14½	28 Mar. 2.	18½ May 10.	21½	22	− 1½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	23½	23¼	21½	21⅜	20	3,160
75	58	81½ Sep. 6.	60 Jan. 21.	77½	78	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	78¼	78⅜	77⅜	78⅜	65½	2,010
53⅜	24	100¼ May 31.	54⅞ Jan. 2.	88½	89	− 1	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	.....	..	..	89¼	90	87	88½	33⅜	3,100
10⅞	3¼	11 Jan. 5.	5¼ Feb. 7.	6	7	+ ⅛	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	.....	..	..	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	4	300
29⅜	28	47 Oct. 12.	24½ Jan. 22.	46	46½	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '01.	1	Q	47	47	46½	47	....	1,700
77½	76	89 Oct. 16.	74 Jan. 24.	84	88	+ 2	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	6,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	88	89	88	88½	....	350
27⅝	11⅛	43⅜ June 21.	21 Jan. 21.	41¼	41⅜	+ 1	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900	.....	..	..	40⅜	42	40	41½	19¼	7,350
58	39	87½ July 1.	48 Jan. 21.	70	70⅜	+ 1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,800	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	78	79⅛	77⅜	79½	42	2,850
25	10	41 June 15.	21 Jan. 8.	33	34½	− ⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜	15⅜	250
6	3½	18½ Oct. 2.	5⅝ Jan. 3.	16	17	− ½	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,000,400	.....	..	..	16½	16½	16	16	....	200
40	10	29 June 18.	12 Jan. 8.	15	22	− ½	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '00.	1	..	16	16	16	16	15	100
80	65	95½ July 5.	70 Jan. 18.	91	95	+ 2½	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Sep. 16, '01.	2	SA	92½	92½	92½	92½	68⅜	300
52	20½	74 Sep. 27.	39⅜ Jan. 21.	68¼	69½	− 2¼	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	70½	71⅛	68⅝	69	36½	3,650
113	83¼	133½ Sep. 27.	106⅞ Jan. 21.	125	128	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	125	129	120	120	102	50
239	201	310 Oct. 18.	*220 Apr. 11.	305	310	+60	Lake Shore.	100	49,466,500	July 29, '01.	3½	SA	300	310	300	310	210	585
89	47½	82½ June 27.	67 Jan. 3.	67	71	− 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	69	69	69	69	65	200
89½	68¾	111⅞ June 17.	76 May 9.	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	102⅜	104	102¾	103⅜	75½	9,250
....	....	22 Apr. 6.	8 Oct. 12.	9	12	+ 1	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9	9	9	9	100
117	84	131⅜ Apr. 22.	88 May 9.	119½	118⅝	+ 1¼	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1	Q	119⅜	121	118⅜	120¼	97⅜	14,125
182	143⅜	177 June 24.	150 May 9.	157⅜	158¼	+ 1⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	155⅜	159	155⅜	158⅛	157⅛	31,475
37½	22½	40 Sep. 27.	27 Jan. 9.	40	41	..	Met. West Side El. of Chicago	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	40	40	40	40	33	600
84½	76	93 Sep. 18.	79½ Jan. 15.	90	91	..	Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	2	SA	91	91	91	91	84¼	300
17⅜	10½	30 May 2.	12¾ Jan. 21.	22⅜	22⅝	− 1⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,933,100	.....	..	..	23¾	24	21⅜	22⅜	13⅜	3,200
5	2⅜	15¼ Oct. 12.	3⅝ Jan. 18.	14	14½	− 1	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000	.....	..	..	15½	15⅝	13⅞	14⅛	3⅜	25,300
71½	45½	111¼ July 10.	67⅞ Jan. 19.	110	110½	+ 2⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	105½	111	101½	110	57⅜	11,800
104¼	87½	124 Oct. 18.	101⅜ Jan. 7.	121	124	+ 7	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	117	124	117	124	99¼	1,530
27	14	28½ Aug. 17.	15 May 9.	26	27	− 1¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	27	27	26	26	18	1,100
69	47	78⅝ Oct. 11.	49 Apr. 9.	75	77	− 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	77½	78	76	77½	53¾	800
17¼	9	33½ Apr. 20.	15 Jan. 21.	23¾	23⅝	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,280,300	.....	..	..	30⅜	26⅝	24	25⅜	10	10,820
47½	25⅝	68⅝ Apr. 19.	37 May 9.	49⅜	50½	− 2⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	52	52	48¾	49⅝	31¼	6,150
72½	38⅝	124½ June 14.	63 Jan. 4.	93	95½	− ⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,049,500	July 20, '01.	2½	..	95⅜	96⅝	93⅜	95½	54⅝	83,570
40¼	27⅜	46 May 3.	37 Jan. 21.	42	42½	..	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	20,236,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1	Q	42	42	42	42	34⅜	110
96	79½	103¼ Aug. 20.	92 Jan. 2.	101¼	102	+ 1½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Aug. 31, '01.	1¾	Q	101½	101¾	101¼	101¼	89⅝	200
28¼	15⅞	25½ June 12.	15 Feb. 28.	18½	19½	− 1½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	19½	19½	19	19	19¾	700
40	32¼	50 Mar. 21.	23 Oct. 3.	31	35	− 1¾	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	32½	32½	31½	31¼	35	300
76¼	69	84 Mar. 21.	61⅜ Oct. 10.	64	65¾	+ ⅞	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	64	64	63¾	63⅞	60½	300
175	112	175 Apr. 20.	133 July 15.	130	142	..	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '01.	2	Q	139½	140½	139½	140	122¾	400
145⅝	125⅝	170 May 2.	135⅝ Jan. 21.	153⅜	157	+ ½	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¼	Q	156½	158¼	155¾	156⅜	133	34,100
24½	11	57⅞ Sep. 28.	16 May 9.	50½	51	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	49⅝	51⅜	49½	50¼	15	7,600
38½	29	95 Sep. 28.	47 Mar. 1.	91	91½	− 1¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	91	91¼	90	90	38	900
215½	210	217 June 24.	210 Feb. 14.	212	214	+ ⅝	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,707,100	Sep. 30, '01.	2	Q	212½	212⅝	212¼	213½	210	230
32½	18¼	40½ May 1.	25 May 9.	33½	33¼	− ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	33½	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	22¾	8,300
45⅝	22⅝	57⅜ May 2.	42 Jan. 10.	55⅞	56	..	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	55½	56½	....	55⅝	38¼	31,300
....	....	100 June 18.	73¼ Feb. 15.	97½	98¼	+ 1½	North American	100	11,930,700	.....	..	..	98	98⅝	97½	98¼	....	3,200
91½	67	113½ May 7.	84½ Jan. 21.	104½	104⅞	+ 5½	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Sep. 5, '01.	1	Q	98	108⅝	98	104½	73	68,637
9	6	13 Sep. 23.	6¼ Jan. 8.	11	11¼	+ ⅛	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	10c	..	11	11½	11	11¼	....	500
62	46	73 Jan. 19.	52 Feb. 1.	62	63	− 2	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,803,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	64¾	64¾	63	63	61½	3,400
69½	57	75 June 13.	63 Jan. 8.	68	72	+ 3½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	71	71¾	71	71¾	62½	200
57	25⅝	47½ Jan 23.	30½ May 9.	45	45½	+ 1½	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	43⅜	45⅝	43¼	43	39	12,500
149½	124⅝	161¼ Apr 22.	137½ May 9.	140⅞	147	+ 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	202,163,800	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	145	147¾	144⅞	147	137½	165,490
111½	81⅝	120½ June 21.	105⅜ Jan. 21.	106	106¼	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,668,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	105⅜	106⅝	105	106¼	92⅝	12,870
18	5	50 Sep. 27.	14⅞ Jan. 22.	40	43	− 4	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	43½	45⅞	42	42	....	500
35	20	80 Oct. 18.	33½ Jan. 9.	70	80	+ 5	Père Marquette.	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	77½	80	77½	80	....	350
58⅜	32¼	52 Jan. 2.	30 Mar. 7.	40½	41	+ 1¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1	Q	39⅝	41¼	39⅜	40⅜	40⅜	7,110
89½	70¾	89 Apr 23.	72½ Mar. 5.	81½	82	− ⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1¾	Q	79⅛	81⅞	79¼	81⅞	78⅛	3,650
204	176	225 Oct. 17.	105½ Jan. 21.	218	219	− 3	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	Q	217¾	225	215	215	188	3,180
2¾	1¼	5¼ May 31.	1¼ Apr.	22.	4	4¼	+ ⅛	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	.....	..	..	4⅛	4¾	3¾	4¼	....	3,650
10⅞	7⅝	12⅝ May 28.	7 Mar. 30.	10	11½	+ 1⅛	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 10, '01.	½	..	10	11¼	10	11¼	....	1,700
26	15	48½ June 3.	23½ Jan. 4.	40⅝	41	+ ¼	**Reading**	50	69,000,000	.....	..	..	40¼	41½	40¼	40⅜	17	17,800
71¾	49	90⅝ June 17.	45 May 9.	76	76½	+ ⅜	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 10, '01.	2	SA	76½	76½	76½	76½	58⅜	3,400
39¼	23⅜	59¾ May 1.	38 Jan. 3.	51⅜	52	+ ¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	51⅝	52¾	51½	51¾	28	9,800
27½	6⅜	24 June 17.	11⅜ Sep. 13.	15	15½	− ½	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	15	15⅞	15	15	12⅜	2,900
70¾	40	82 Apr. 1.	57½ Jan. 21.	65⅝	66	..	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,366,900	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	66	67	65¼	66	54	1,490
....	....	38¼ May 2.	21½ Oct. 4.	29½	29	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	27½	29	27½	29	....	13,888
....	....	90 May 2.	70¼ Sep. 30.	72	76	− ⅛	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	75	75	75	75	....	200
8⅞	5	13¼ Jan. 8.	7⅜ Jan. 21.	10½	12	+ ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,800,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	7	120
64½	38½	78⅛ June 25.	65 Oct. 1.	87	90½	+ 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	58	59	58	50	50	510
21½	11⅜	36 June 5.	20 Jan. 24.	21½	23	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	22¼	23½	22½	22¼	17	200
....	....	123½ Oct. 19.	57 Jan. 20.	122½	123	+ ⅝	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,300,000	Sep. 1, '01.	2½	..	122	122½	121¾	122½	....	200
24½	8⅝	54¾ June 20.	21½ Jan. 4.	41	41¼	− 1	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	.....	..	..	42⅜	42⅝	40⅞	41¼	11⅜	8,700
78½	64	88 Mar. 12.	73 July 15.	77	78	− ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1	Q	77½	77¼	77½	77½	....	6,100
56	31½	76½ June 19.	53⅛ Jan. 4.	66½	67	− ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,355,750	Sep. 2, '01.	1	Q	66⅝	68	66⅞	66⅝	36½	100
18½	8⅞	39½ Apr. 30.	16 May 9.	26½	27	− 1⅞	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	27	27	26	26⅞	13⅝	2,000
45½	21⅞	71 June 10.	41¼ Jan. 3.	56½	57	− 1½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 19, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Oct. 19. $12,111,900

	Week Ended Oct. 19.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	103½	104	33½
Albany & Susquehanna 7s	116	116	116	116	10
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114½	114½	114⅜	114⅜	3
American Bicycle 5s	63	63	61½	61½	10
American Hide & Leather 6s	91	91	91	91	15
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96⅛	96	96⅛	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103¼	103¼	102⅞	103	340½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97⅛	97⅜	97	97½	91
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	70
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93⅞	96⅜	93⅝	96¼	106
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, coupon	102	102¼	101⅜	102⅛	172
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝	1396
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	106	106½	105¾	106⅛	340
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Middle Div. 3½s	89	89⅝	89	89⅜	35
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	122	122	121⅝	121⅝	6
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	102	102½	102	102½	12
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	2
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118½	119	118½	119	17
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	118
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects	74	74⅜	73	73⅜	16
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	118	118½	118	118½	12
Buffalo, New York & Erie 1st 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	107⅞	31
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	72⅝	72⅝	72	72	9
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	28	28	28	28	20
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	16
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130⅜	131	130⅜	130⅜	5
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	86⅜	87	86⅜	87	50
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101⅜	101	101½	37
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	116	116	116	116	15
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107	26
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121¼	121⅝	121¼	121⅜	4
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	87½	87½	87½	87⅝	64
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85⅛	281
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s	98	98	97⅜	98	772
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds, reg	97¼	97⅜	96¾	96¾	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	13
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	135	136½	135	136⅝	9
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123	123	122¾	122¾	15
C., M. & St. P., Southwest. Div. 6s	116	116	116	116	5
C., M. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	116	116	116	116⅝	11
C., M. & St. P., Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	183	183	183	183	5
C., M. & St. P., La Crosse & Dav. 5s	117¼	117½	117¼	117¼	3
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	35
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124½	20
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110½	110½	110	110¼	8
C., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	116½	116½	116¼	116⅝	23
C., M. & St. P., Wisconsin & Minn. 5s	118	118	118	118	1
C., M. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	183	183	183	183	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	114¾	114⅜	114¾	114¾	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	123	123	123	123	2
Chicago & Northwestern extended 4s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	44
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	128	128	128	128	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	106	106	106	106	15
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	139¼	140	139½	140	30
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	138⅞	138⅞	138½	138½	½
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94	94	94	94	28
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104	104	104	104	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	102¼	102½	101	101	15
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80½	80½	80¼	80½	30
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80½	80½	80	80½	54
Colorado & Southern 4s	87⅜	88½	87⅜	88½	153
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	65	65¼	64½	64⅝	439
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102½	102½	102¼	102½	17½
Denver & Southwestern 5s	93¼	93½	92¾	93¼	1
Detroit City Gas 1st 5s	97½	97½	96	97	24
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Distilling Co. of America coll. tr. 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½	10
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110⅜	3
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	2
Equitable Gas & Fuel Co. of Chicago 1st 6s	104	104	104	104	4
Erie 1st consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	15
Erie general 4s	87½	88	87½	87½	250
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98½	98⅝	98½	98½	114
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93¾	94½	93¾	94½	280
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	103	107⅜	103	107⅜	626
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	86	86	86	86	10
Gal., Harris. & San Antonio 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	2
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	108	108	108	108	15
Hocking Valley 4½s	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	38
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125½	127	125½	127	30
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100¾	100	100½	73
International Paper 6s	109	109	108⅞	108⅞	18
Iowa Central 1st 5s	118	118	117⅞	117⅞	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	4
Kansas City Southern 3s	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66⅜	44
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	100	100	11
Kings Co. El. L. & P. pur. money 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	89	89	89	89	20
Laclede Gas 5s	100	100⅞	100	100⅝	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121	121½	121	121½	7
Lake Shore 3½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s, reg	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	103	104	103	104	3
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Long Island general 4s	102	102½	102	102½	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	34
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	3
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119¼	119	119¼	24
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103	103	102½	102⅞	36
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119	119	118½	119	60
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84⅜	84⅜	83½	83½	46
Mexican Central 1st income	31	31½	30	30⅜	123
Mexican Central 2d income	20¼	20¼	20	20	20
Mexican National 2d income, A	98	98½	98	98	54
Mexican National 2d income, B	34½	34½	34¼	34⅜	46
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98⅝	99¼	98⅝	99¼	49
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80⅝	80⅝	79½	79½	90
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	11
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	125	125	125	125	10
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104	104¼	104	104⅛	11
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Mobile & Ohio collat. 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	1
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	107½	107⅝	107⅝	107¾	371
Morris & Essex consol. gtd. 7s	140	140	140	140	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128	128	128	128	14
National Starch debenture 5s	92	92	91	91	12
National Starch 1st 6s	110	110	109½	110	9
New York Central 1st 7s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4
New York Central ext. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
New York Central general 3½s	100	100⅞	100	100⅞	32
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	96	96½	96	96½	12
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	95½	95¼	94½	95⅜	4
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	94½	94½	94¼	94½	27
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106	106	106	106	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	27
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. general 5s	115	115	115	115	12
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	135	135	135	135	6
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103⅜	103	102½	102⅜	27
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102½	103	102¼	103	64½
Norfolk & Western ext. & imp. 6s	131	131	131	131	2
Northern Illinois, 1st 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	5
Northern Ohio 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Northern Pacific 3s	72½	72⅞	72¼	72⅝	196
Northern Pacific 3s, registered	70½	70½	70½	70½	6
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	210
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	103	103	103	103	5
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	117	117	117	117	5
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Oregon Short Line income, A	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109½	109½	100¼	100¼	2
Pennsylvania 4½s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
Peoria & Eastern income	76¾	76¾	73	74½	62
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98½	98	98½	78
Reading general 4s	96	96⅝	96	96⅜	98
Richmond & Danville deb. 6s, stamped	110	110	110	110	2

BONDS.

	Week Ended Oct. 19.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	84½	84¾	84½	84⅝	20
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s, gtd	93	93	93	93	27
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	101	100½	101	20
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	94	94	94	94	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92	92	92	92	11
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	115½	116	115½	116	20
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98¼	98¾	98	98½	127
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	78	78½	78	78½	62
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	139½	139½	139½	139½	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	87	85½	86⅛	145
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
Southern Pacific 4s	92¾	92¾	92	92½	202
Southern Pacific 4s, registered	89	89	89	89	3
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	17
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	110⅜	111	110⅜	110⅜	52
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Southern Railway 5s	117⅜	118⅜	117⅜	119	80
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	98¼	100	98¼	100	42
Standard Rope & Twine income	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	55
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119¾	119¾	119⅜	119¼	8
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	92¾	96	92½	94	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81¼	81½	80	81½	22
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114½	9
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅜	90
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106⅝	107⅜	106½	107⅛	2,243
United States Leather 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	5
Wabash 1st 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	58½	58⅝	57⅜	57⅜	993
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	111	111	111	111	1
West Shore 4s	112¾	113½	112¾	113	37
West Shore 4s, registered	112⅞	113	112⅜	113	39
Western New York & Pennsyl. 1st 5s	120½	120½	119½	119½	4
Western Union Tel. ref. & r. e. 4½s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90	90½	90	90½	55
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88½	89¾	88¼	89½	104

Total sales $12,107,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 19, 1901.

United States 3s, registered	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
United States 3s, coupon	108	108	108	108	*5
United States 3s, coupon, small	108	108	106⅝	106⅝	*9

Total sales $2,400

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 19, 1901.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s	96¼	96½	96½	96½	2

Grand total $12,111,900

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109½	Oct. 2	105½	Jan. 21	109⅝	Oct. 2
U. S. 2s, 1901, coupon Q. Jan.	108⅜	June 29	103½	Jan. 17	107⅝	July 29
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112⅛	Oct. 3	112⅝	Oct. 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112	Oct. 12	112	Oct. 12
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139	July 9	127	Aug. 17	127	Aug. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	136⅝	Aug. 6	130½	Oct. 4
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	109½	July 22	109¼	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108¾	Aug. 1	108¾	Oct. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	106¾	Oct. 18	106¾	Oct. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅜	Mar. 27	107½	Oct. 18	107½	Oct. 18
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	100½	Apr. 5	108	Sep. 13	108	Sep. 13
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					100¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103¼	Mar. 30
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	100	Aug. 23	100	Aug. 23	100	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	100	Apr. 17	100½	Aug. 1	100⅜	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910 J. J.	105¾	Oct. 9	105	July 25	105¾	Oct. 9
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	99½	May 2	95½	Sep. 10	95½	Sep. 10
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	94½	Sep. 10	94½	Sep. 10
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10⅜	Mar. 30	7¼	July 30	7¼	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96⅜	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	96⅛	Oct. 19

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
A., T. & S. Fé com. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 2	Nov. 12	Dec. 13
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 12	Oct. 21
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Nov. 27	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
C., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 29	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual.)	3½	Oct. 29	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Chi., R. I. & Pac. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
Choc., Okla. & Gulf com. 10 (stock)	..	Oct. 31	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
C., Okla. & G. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
Cin., Ham. & Dayton new pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 8	Oct. 18	Nov. 9
Cin., San. & Clev. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 22
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 21	Oct. 3	Oct. 21
Georgia Southern & Florida 1st pf.	2½	Nov. 4	Holders of record	Oct. 28
Georgia Southern & Florida 2d pf.	2	Nov. 4	Holders of record	Oct. 28
Grand Rapids & Indiana	1	Oct. 25	Oct. 16	Oct. 25
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
Mexican Southern	2½	Nov.	..	..
Nashua & Lowell	4½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 15
Northern Pacific common (quarter)	1	Nov. 5	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 18

STREET RAILWAYS.

Amherst (Mass.) & Sunderland	2	Oct. 21	Oct. 15	Oct. 21
Central Traction (Pittsburg)	1½	Nov. 5	Oct. 20	Nov. 6
Columbus (O.) R. R. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 16
Coney Island & Brook. (quarter)	4	Nov.	..	..
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf.	3	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Duquesne Traction (Pittsburg)	2	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
Grand Rapids R. R. pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 18
Milwaukee Elec. R. R. & L. pf. (qr.)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
Nassau Electric (Brooklyn) pf.	4	Nov. 15	..	..
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 21	Holders of record	Oct. 8
Pittsburg Traction	3½	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
St. Charles Street (N. O.) (quarter)	2½	Oct. 21	Oct. 15	Oct. 21
United Trac. Co. (Albany) (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Oct. 2

BANK STOCK.

Germania (semi-anual)	5	Nov. 1	..	..
Germania (extra)	5	Nov. 1	..	..
Pacific (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	..	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Hamilton (Brooklyn) (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Land Title & Trust Co. (Phila.)	3	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 10
New York Security & Trust, (quarter)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	..

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aberdeen Copper Co. (quarter)	$1	Nov. 4	Oct. 15	Nov. 8
Allis-Chalmers Co. pf., (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 28	Sept. 27	Oct. 14
American Car & Foundry Co.	½	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 4
Am. Locomotive Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 21
American Steel Casting Co.	3	Oct. 31	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Anaconda Copper Co. (semi-annual)	$1.25	Oct. 25	Oct. 8	Oct. 26
Bell Telephone Co. of Phila.	2	On demand	Holders of record	Oct. 16
Butte & Boston Consol. Mining	$3	..	..	..
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$15	Oct. 31	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Consol. Mercer G. M. (quarter)	12½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2

Continued on Page 11.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Continued from Page 1.

All food products are already dear, and will doubtless become dearer through the Winter and Spring, reducing general purchasing power for other commodities. This is one effect of corn shortage which must be felt all through the country. In the States directly affected—Missouri and Kansas being the worst sufferers—it is idle to hope that prosperity will not meet with some check—the destruction of at least 600,000,000 bushels of corn means an enormous amount of labor gone for naught—means that tens of thousands of farmers have lost the power to purchase, that they must economize, retrench, and live as cheaply as possible until they get the chance next year to retrieve their fortunes. That this must ultimately be reflected in railroad traffic returns is inevitable. Hence the very general criticism of the action of Atchison's Directors in their recent increase of dividend and the failure of the stock to advance to its new dividend level. Much just doubt is felt of the wisdom of increasing that road's disbursements until the result of corn shortage can be beter measured. It is fortunate that this crop loss came after bumper years, which had placed the farmers of the Southwest in easy circumstances, enabling them to meet the present situation with courageous fortitude. Otherwise it would have been a calamity. As it is, anxiety is warranted until some idea of next year's corn crop can be formed, for we shall come to the end of the present crop year with nominal reserves.

The idustrial situation continues to be a fruitful source of discussion. There is apprehension of over-production—notably of copper. The recent great decline in the price of the shares of the Amalgamated Copper Company shows with what distrust industrial properties conducted as blind pools are yet regarded—dividends subject to arbitrary change for speculative effect, leaving value always conjectural. There can be no stability in the securities of companies so managed, and each one that is floated on the market is a menace—a danger signal. The sensible part of the public will boycott every company which offers shares for sale, allowing unofficial rumors to be spread, (easy of official denial later,) snaring the unwary with prospectuses worthy of Col. Sellers, but publishing no facts, furnishing no verifiable statements, aiming chiefly to reap a harvest of evil manipulation. The security market is in constant peril so long as any concerns forming an important section of it are permited to conduct their business in absolute secrecy. Take the present position; some fear of general over-production is prevalent; facts may or may not warrant it. How is the public to know? Few industrial companies, except the United States Steel Corporation furnish any but the most meagre information, utterly inadequate as a basis for intelligent judgment. If the point of over-production has been reached contraction must follow, the speculative shares of industrial companies will suffer, and the public will foot the bill. It is not surprising that the mere breath of suspicion sends blind pool securities down. The shareholder who is not an insider has no way of finding out what is going on, and the slightest hint is naturally sufficient to frighten him. All this would be avoidable if these corporations adopted the business methods of the foremost railroads; the plea is untenable that to do so would disclose business secrets to rivals; a system corresponding to the periodic traffic returns of railroads would disclose general results only, but sufficient to guide investors. That these views are warrantable is illustrated by the notable steadiness of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation, which does give its shareholders some notion of what it is doing.

As a whole the market reflects public discrimination. Investment absorption of bonds and dividend paying stocks goes on steadily. Never before have so many securities been owned outright, so few carried on margin—which makes a strong technical situation. Speculation is inactive, finding for the time being neither leadership nor incentive.

Transactions are regarded as small—and they are when measured by the enormous trading of last Spring, but compared with other periods they keep up a fair average. Aside from public investment holdings, great blocks of securities are held for control and other purposes by the houses recognized as financial leaders. None of this volume is, apparently, for sale at current quotations, nor is there any apparent desire to increase such holdings—the plain inference being that the rulers of high finance are satisfied with the position and not at the present desirous to foster speculative enthusiasm. No doubt the wish not to run any risk of disturbing the money market during the period of crop moving has contributed to this frame of mind. But that period is approaching its end, and it has been passed through without strain. The New York banks to-day are in fairly strong position, and it is probable that early Congressional legislation will afford further relief by reducing taxation and amending Treasury relations to the country's banking system.

In National affairs other than financial there is nothing to arouse uneasiness. The shock of the late President's assassination has served to show the strength of our institutions and the capacity of our "public" to withstand shock.

Some diminution shows in the current volume of exports, but it is too early to know whether this is a turn in the tide or a temporary fluctuation. It is, however, certain that we shall be called upon for all the surplus wheat that we can spare. Reports from Russia, our chief competitor, show that in certain provinces there will be famine, and her exportable surplus will be below normal. Our own wheat markets, even under the pressure of the rush of primary receipts, maintain a fair level of price, with indication of improving through the Winter and Spring. Exports of cotton will also be heavy this year, stocks abroad being abnormally light. It is reasonably presumable that total exports will not seriously fall off—they could suffer some diminution and still remain satisfactory.

Thus the security market hangs balanced. There are sufficient favorable factors to forbid general extensive declines; there are sufficient unfavorable factors—notably corn crop damage, and the uncertainty of the industrial situation—to check speculation and call a halt. Special movements will of course appear, but the general market is likely to remain much as it is until impetus comes from some source not now apparent. It may be that the return to business of Mr. J. P. Morgan at the end of the month may mark the start of improvement.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Considering Some Criticisms of Its New Stock Issue.

An important corporation event of the past week—on Wednesday last—appeared in the action of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, who at their annual meeting approved the recommendation of their Board of Directors, that the company's share capital be increased from 600,000 shares to 792,000 shares, the increase, of course, representing $13,200,000 added to the outstanding volume of capital stock.

Some criticism is aroused by this action of the Illinois Central, it being contended in some financial quarters that the company could have raised the funds needed for additions, permanent improvements, &c., by the issue of a low rate bond marketable at par, the price at which the stock is to be sold to present holders who are entitled to subscribe for 20 per cent. of their holdings. One answer offered to this criticism is that stockholders are entitled to share in the prosperity which has come to their property; and another is that the company's stock capital, even with the increase taken into account, is still out of what is theoretically supposed to be the proper relation of stock to funded debt; and still another, and perhaps the most pertinent and convincing, that it is more desirable that a contingent rather than a fixed obligation be entered into with those called upon to provide the necessary capital.

On June 30, 1900, stocks of railroad companies for the United States at large, not owned by railroad companies themselves, amounted to $4,375,000,000, while bonds figured for $4,427,000,000, or a very similar amount, the proportion in favor of the latter being somewhat affected by the addition of miscellaneous obligations, income bonds, &c.

It is possible to find wide variations from these indications in the cases of individual roads; cases, too, which have given rise to no question as to the stability of the companies whose finances show these differing developments. Thus St. Paul may be cited as reporting a funded debt of $126,941,500 on June 30 last, with stock issues for the same date of $100,480,200, funded debt exceeding stock by, say, 26 per cent. And Chicago and Northwestern, whose record or financial standing will not be called in question, which shows funded debt as of May 31 last, $137,579,500, with a stock total of only $61,509,798, debt exceeding stock in this case by more than 100 per cent. Taking Illinois Central's funded debt as reported for June 30 last, $128,797,925, and the stock total as increased, $79,200,000, it is still shown that funded obligations have the advantage by more than 60 per cent.

Seven years is conceded to be a reasonable period to cover in going into the record of a railroad in order to see what progress has taken place, and will probably be found sufficient in this case, for, as it happens, it has been during the past seven years that the most important changes in Illinois Central's mileage and capital issues have occurred. Up to 1895 the length of road operated for a series of years stood at nearly 2,890 miles, and the stock total at $50,000,000. Since then mileage has increased to 4,215 miles for the late year, and the stock, as already stated, to $66,000,000. What has accompanied this increase in mileage in the shape of earnings is, of course, the point of interest no less than it forms the test applied to the value of the additions and the producing power of the territory served. This will be found set forth in the following summary:

	Average Miles Operated.	Gross. Earnings.	Gross Per Mile.
1895	2,888	$19,056,994	$6,599
1896	3,067	22,002,842	7,174
1897	3,130	22,110,937	7,064
1898	3,775	27,317,820	7,237
1899	3,971	28,114,630	7,650
1900	3,845	32,611,967	8,481
1901	4,215	36,900,460	8,755

Taking the items in order, mileage shows an expansion of 1,327 miles, or 46 per cent., but gross earnings the enormous increase of $17,843,466, or 93 per cent., hence an improvement is found in results per mile, and this is seen to have been $2,156, or the equivalent of 32 per cent. But of course even such a favorable outcome as this might easily be annulled by unfavorable developments in the operating department, either through extravagance or retrogressive methods. This, however, is the rather flattering record made by net traffic earnings, that is, earpings after deducting operating expenses, but before deducting taxes.

	Net. Earnings.	Net Per Mile.
1895	$6,762,382	$2,341
1896	8,091,927	2,638
1897	7,426,993	2,373
1898	9,954,763	2,637
1899	9,911,406	2,760
1900	11,234,352	2,921
1901	12,648,783	3,001

Net earnings seem to have expanded $5,886,401, or 87 per cent., indicating a slight increase in the operating ratio, (gross having gained 93 per cent.,) while net earnings per mile show a gain of $660, or 28 per cent. It may be noted here that Illinois Central's ratio of expenses and taxes to gross earnings was, in the late year, and in fact has been for many years, approximately 70 per cent. of the gross receipts, and it is open to question whether transportation statistics show that improvement in results which might have been expected on the heavily increased volume of traffic and the increase in facilities provided both out of earnings and out of new capital. The answer to this is undoubtedly that the operating efficiency of the new mileage was below that of the older parts of the system, and that the company has had to content with a constantly decreasing freight rate, the average for 1901 being only 0.619 cent, against 0.808 cent for 1895, a decline of 0.189 cent, or 23 per cent., and an important factor to be considered.

Referring again to the stock, it is worth noting that dividends per mile for the late year stood at the merely nominal increase of $26, or 3 per cent. over the average of $870 for 1895, while net interest and other charges show an actual decrease of $128, or 8 per cent. on a mileage basis. The situation, as far as concerns the essential points touched upon, may be summed up as follows:

	1895.	1901.	Inc. P. C.
Miles oper'td.	2,888	4,215	1,327 46
Gross earnings	$19,056,994	$36,900,460	$17,843,466 93
Per mile	6,593	8,755	2,156 32
Net earnings.	6,762,382	12,648,783	5,886,401 87
Per mile	2,341	3,001	660 28
Funded debt	90,355,000	128,797,925	32,442,925 34
Net charges & taxes	4,256,405	5,691,124	1,421,659 33
Per mile	1,475	1,347	*128 8
Capital stock	50,000,000	66,000,000	16,000,000 32
Dividends	2,500,000	2,780,000	1,280,000 56
Per mile	870	896	26 3

*Decrease.

GERMANY'S GREAT BANK BRAVING NATIONAL PANIC

In the American banking world recent accomplishments of the Reichsbank, confronted by the crisis in Germany, are regarded as not short of phenomenal. In the face of panic prevailing on every side the bank has been able to accommodate an even larger list of customers than ordinarily it has in hand. More, not only have the demands made upon it been met without any embarrassment to the money market, but it is a fact that the means employed actually have tended to the relief of the situation. Astonishing as it may seem, it is a truth that in Germany the demand for cash in one week alone a short while ago amounted to no less a sum than $100,000,000. Yet this enormous demand was met with ease, and the disturbance to the money market was inconsiderable.

Explanation for this lies in the fact that the Government of Germany allows the Reichsbank to issue an unlimited amount of notes, provided only that it pays a tax upon any excess over £22,500,000 in note circulation, uncovered by cash. In other words, the bank can expand its circulation as much as it may deem necessary to accommodate the money market, and it can, per contra, contract in the same way, if it feels that the expansion is causing overtrading. Were it not for these elastic powers unquestionably periodical monetary disturbances in Germany would be as often threatened as they are in this country, more particularly at the crop moving period of the year, when the amount of money to be sent to the interior is always an uncertain quantity.

Clearly, such great powers as those intrusted to the Governors of the Reichsbank might easily be prostituted, but the facts are that they have not been, the governing factors in the Reichsbank being, as are the Governors of the Bank of England, men of the highest business and financial integrity. The remarkable manner in which the financial affairs of the institution are handled will more forcibly be impressed when it is stated that a few weeks ago when the $100,000,000 demand for cash was made upon the Reichsbank an expansion in note circulation of $65,000,000 was necessary, and yet all this time the rate for money was only 4 per cent., and the open market rate of discount in Berlin was 2½—and this, though at the time the note circulation of the bank exceeded the legal maximum by more than $25,000,000. What would happen were such an extraordinary demand to be made upon the New York banks is not difficult to conceive, when even the usual crop moving demands every season in some measure disturb the situation here.

It is, in fact, this power of the Reichsbank, not generally known or understood in other countries, that has enabled Germany to weather so well its industrial and commercial depression which for a time threatened to develop serious consequences. Distrust seemed in the very air, loans were hard to obtain in other quarters; yet through it all the Reichsbank stood stanchly up, met all the borrowing demands upon it, and at reasonable rates. Had it not been so, the industrial collapse which came upon Germany might have had devastating and far-reaching effect. As it is, the worst is now some time over, and soon there will be a return flow of money to the Reichsbank, and the note circulation of the bank will then be reduced.

NO MYSTERY FOR MR. SAGE.

"Secrecy is suspicious. Shareholders—the people who really own stocks—ought to know all about them. They are not only entitled to the facts, but it's their duty to get the facts—and they are lazy, foolish folks if they go along in ignorance."

These are the views of the veteran Russell Sage.

"Stockholders who submit to such treatment as most of the 'trusts' impose upon them are so dull and so false to their own interests that they need guardians. You don't suppose," quoth Mr. Sage, "that I'd put my money into a blind pool, not know who was handling it, and how—and who was making profits out of it?"

SEPTEMBER EXPORT RECORD.

An incident of last week which received unfavorable construction in some Wall Street quarters was the Government statement of exports and imports for the month of September. Analysis of the statement does not disclose any alarming or extraordinary feature. The excess of exports over imports shows a gain of $7,000,000 over August, but it is $17,000,000 below September, 1900. The volume of exports was $108,895,274, which, with the exception of 1899 and 1900, exceeds any previous September. On the other hand imports for September exceed 1900 by over $7,000,000.

In agricultural products the reduction of exports was chiefly in corn and oats, due to crop shortage, but these were to some extent offset by increased shipments of wheat, and this latter movement may be expected to expand, the world's wheat crop being short outside of the United States and India. It is but fair, however, in making comparisons to take into account that current reports with phenomenally high figures were made last year—unprecedented figures—and that only a few years ago this year's trade would have been deemed extraordinarily large. The fluctuation of a few millions more or less can exert no great influence unless the decrease of exports should be found to mark the beginning of a period of yet further decline. Of this there is at present not one sign.

OCT 100

1901

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS AS DRAFTS UPON PROFITS

That the railroads of the country, speaking generally, are in a much improved physical condition as compared with a few years ago, every intelligent observer recognizes; but it is just possible that some railroad properties are conceded to be in a better state than really is warranted, owing to impressions which have gained ground that the vast amount of improvement work done of late has materially raised a physical standard already at a satisfactory level. This is not quite the case. Instances are not wanting where railroad officials have had the courage to say that repairs—plain, common, every-day repairs—had been allowed to fall into arrears so that immediate profits might be scored, and other instances are on record where the admission is made after the time has passed for criticism on such a score. To-day, indeed, few railroad managers could be found who would not admit off-hand that a good deal of really necessary work was allowed to go undone not many years ago owing to the pressure of hard times and the desire to present something other than discouraging financial exhibits.

On the basis of this statement of facts, it is easy to see that recent large outlays for improvements, betterments, or whatever descriptive phrase may be applied to the work, have been to no small extent necessitated to make good previous forced economies—a further factor, of course, being the requirements made compulsory to deal with the growth which has taken place in traffic. Taken all in all, therefore, while it is a highly satisfactory development which shows so much of a change for the better which the railroad systems of the country are undergoing, it is open to some doubt as to whether much more is being done than is essential in order to have road and equipment in fair working order after the neglect from which they suffered. An analysis of railroad statistics to prove this in detail is not likely to be attempted, as the task is fraught with difficulties of a practically insurmountable order. It would, for example, have to include a digest of traffic, taking in density as well as train loading, and would be inadequate unless prices for all materials, labor, and supplies could be fully ascertained. Even the relative competency of labor from the administration down would have to be carefully gone into, and, in fact, many influences would have to be weighed, chapter and verse, for which are either lacking or impossible to obtain.

Attention, however, may be directed to one or two surface indications which are not altogether wanting in instruction, and a brief study of which may tend to dispel much current illusion. The case of such a representative property as St. Paul may be taken. Calculations made as to this company's profit making power, invariably deduct from expenses the amounts appropriated for new equipment and for renewals and improvements, for which separate accounts are kept. But it would seem obvious that some such appropriations are necessary for proper maintenance when it is considered that actual maintenance of road and of equipment, as charged under those heads, taking the late fiscal year's figures, comes out at the proportion of only 34 per cent. of operating expenses, as compared with general averages of nearly 41 per cent. reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1900, the latest returns to hand.

Furthermore, an arbitrary figure is adopted for maintenance of way per mile and for maintenance of equipment per car and engine, and as these figures are taken below actual cost shown, the resulting profit is proportionately swollen. It will perhaps suffice as an illustration to take the one item of maintenance of way, for which it has been claimed $900 per mile for a series of years should be adequate for a road like St. Paul. It may be mentioned that the average for all roads for the year just mentioned was $1,096 per mile, so that the figure adopted for St. Paul comes well under the general figure. On this nine-hundred-dollar basis St. Paul expended in the late fiscal year $99 per mile, and in 1900 $282 per mile in excess of actual needs. But if such is the case, then in no other year of the past decade was the outlay large enough to properly maintain roadbed and structures, particularly in such years as 1894 to 1898 inclusive, when there must have been annual arrears of from $165 to nearly $300 per mile. Only twice in the eight years before 1900 did the outlays exceed $800 per mile, while, surprising as the announcement may be, the average for the decade is only $809 per mile, or $91 below the amount claimed as a proper maintenance charge. Totals and averages admit of these comparisons:

	Miles Operated.	Maintenance of Way. Total.	Per Mile.
1892	6,077	$4,456,857	$735
1893	6,109	5,244,338	858
1894	6,147	4,469,838	727
1895	6,159	3,703,466	601
1896	6,153	4,374,724	711
1897	6,153	4,334,955	704
1898	6,153	4,635,271	753
1899	6,154	5,045,697	819
1900	6,347	7,503,381	1,182
1901	6,512	6,305,894	969
Average, ten years			809

It may further be stated with regard to operating expenses in this case, that, including the supposable extra charges made in the maintenance items, and including the amounts—exceeding $3,000,000—appropriated for improvements and equipment, the proportion of expenses to earnings rises only to about the general average, 66.03 per cent: In 1898 St. Paul drew from operating income $1,125,000, in 1899, $1,925,000 for improvements, but in these years, even adopting the items named, expenses were only 62.01 per cent. and 62.55 per cent., respectively, as against 65.58 per cent. and 65.24 per cent. for the railroads at large for those years.

There is no question but that railroad property is in a greatly improved condition if its status a few years ago be taken as a basis from which to start a comparison; but there is reasonable doubt as to whether outlays now being made could be dropped, leaving property satisfactorily cared for. Obviously, if these outlays, popularly regarded as being additional to actual needs—concealed net earnings—are calculable as part of the profit-making power of the railroads, such would have to be the case or the argument falls to the ground.

THE WHEAT OF THE WORLD.

Grain trade conditions continue much discussed, with scant reflection of the "arguments" in the market. Dullness reigns there. Yet in large majority the professional authorities are forecasting activity of consequence—and some of the calculators have it that the betterment is close at hand. Meanwhile on the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange, alike, fluctuations and commissions are at a minimum.

Late estimates of the world's 1901 wheat crop present the following figures (on a basis of "quarters" of 480 pounds) with comparisons covering the five preceding years:

[000 omitted.]

	1901. Qrs.	1900. Qrs.	1899. Qrs.	1898. Qrs.	1897. Qrs.	1896. Qrs.
Austria	5,300	5,400	6,200	5,800	4,300	5,200
Hungary	17,000	19,100	18,750	17,000	12,000	17,500
Belgium	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	2,000	2,000
Bulgaria	3,750	3,500	3,500	5,000	4,000	6,250
Denmark	250	325	500	500	500	500
France	39,000	38,750	45,750	45,500	30,000	43,000
Germany	14,000	19,500	19,700	18,800	14,500	14,800
Greece	650	750	750	750	950	750
Holland	650	500	650	600	650	750
Italy	15,500	14,500	16,750	16,500	10,000	17,500
Portugal	700	500	500	750	850	500
Roumania	8,500	6,750	3,250	7,000	4,500	8,625
Russia	38,000	40,000	40,000	44,000	38,500	45,500
Caucasus	6,000	5,000	5,500	6,000	3,750	5,750
Servia	1,250	1,000	1,650	1,500	1,650	1,250
Spain	13,500	12,750	12,250	15,000	12,500	10,000
Sweden	400	500	500	550	500	500
Switzerland	450	500	500	500	500	600
Turkey (Europe)	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,500	3,500	5,000
United Kingdom	6,750	6,800	8,250	10,000	7,000	7,250
Total for Europe	178,150	181,325	189,450	201,000	151,850	193,175
	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Algeria	3,250	3,000	2,500	3,500	2,000	2,500
Tunis	750	1,250	1,000	750	600	750
Argentine Republic	10,000	8,000	13,000	12,000	6,500	4,000
Australasia	6,000	7,250	5,500	6,750	4,050	3,500
Asia Minor	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	4,500
Canada	10,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	6,750	4,750
Cape Colony	250	500	500	550	400	550
Chile	1,100	1,000	1,500	2,000	1,750	1,500
Egypt	1,200	1,100	1,250	1,250	1,000	1,000
India	30,000	23,000	29,500	31,000	24,000	25,600
Persia	2,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Syria	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
U. S. America	87,000	70,000	72,000	87,000	72,000	57,000
Uruguay	1,000	1,000	900	1,500	1,250	750
Mexico	1,750	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,250
Total out of Europe	161,300	133,600	146,150	165,800	131,800	111,450
Grand total	339,450	314,925	335,600	366,800	283,650	304,625

AFTER RECEIVERSHIPS DISTILLING BEGINS TO PAY

The just issued report of the Distilling Company of America for the fiscal year ended June 30 last is highly encouraging—and this is saying a good deal for the statement of a concern whose prior history, at least as to some of its parts, has covered all kinds of bankruptcy and reorganization.

The halcyon days of "Whisky" will be remembered by those who need not necessarily have arrived at middle life, when in 1893 Distillers and Cattle Feeders fell from 66¾ in January to 12 in July, and when it was always good for a Stock Exchange whirl on the slightest provocation.

Those days have gone, and the present company is something different from the various kinds of ashes out of which it has arisen, and while its shares are not actively traded in and are quotably among the lowest, the property they represent is evidently progressing satisfactorily, the officials of the company pursuing practical business methods, and the entire outfit is none the worse for failing to attract speculative attention.

The Distilling Company, it should be understood, is not a manufacturing company, but is the holder of the securities of manufacturing companies like the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, and other concerns engaged in the business of distilling and manufacturing spirits, which it controls through the ownership of such securities, the same method of organization having been pursued as in more recent consolidations like the United States Steel Corporation, and others which need not be mentioned. Hence the sources of the company's income are similar, namely, from dividends on stocks acquired and interest on loans which may be advanced to further the operations of any of the constituent concerns.

The current report has the singular merit of being about the most complete presentation put out by any industrial company. The total volume of business of the constituent companies, including the revenue tax for the year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to $81,700,878, a total very similar to the one reported for the previous year, shown by the report for that period to have been $81,108,843. But the total net earnings for the late year made more favorable progress and stand out with greater contrast, being $1,941,362, against $1,206,323, showing a gain of $735,039, or about 60 per cent.

It is explained that out of the net total mentioned for the late year there was charged off for bond discount and incident expenses $283,512, but applying the full amount to the enure issue of the Distilling Company's preferred stock shows earnings equal to 6.2 per cent. Deducting the expenses named would still leave 5.3 per cent. for the stock, whose total, it may be mentioned, is $31,250,000. At present, however, it is not the purpose of the company to distribute these profits. The company has financial plans under way, and its conservatism is worthy of commendation, pending the working out of those plans, which make provision for increased working capital, and should produce beneficial results. President Rice, speaking to this subject, remarks that "the total net earnings of the constituent companies, as shown by the profit and loss accounts on June 30, 1900, and 1901, are $3,045,082. Therefore, the question as to whether dividends should be paid at this time became pertinent, and was thoroughly discussed by the Board of Directors and with large stockholders owning a substantial majority of the company's stock." He says that "It was unanimously concluded that the interests of the company will be best conserved by deferring the payment of dividends, at least until after the close of the current fiscal year, (June 30, 1902.)" and further states that "reports of the constituent companies show that the working assets are profitably employed," and that "it is the consensus of opinion that when the current year's profits are added to the net working capital, the payment of dividends on a conservative basis will be warranted."

Adequate working capital, it appears, was not acquired until more than six months of the late year had expired. The need of it necessarily hampered the companies in their operations, which were more productive of results as soon as the relief was applied. Pertinent to this subject it is worth noting that the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, in process of further development, increased its net earnings last year by $423,602, and is "just beginning to derive the profits to which it is legitimately entitled, and which should gradually increase until its full earning capacity is developed."

HARD TIMES FOR THE EFFETE RAILWAYS of ENGLAND

The annual report of the British Board of Trade on the working of British railways during the past year will spread little sunshine in investment circles abroad. For the first time in six years there was an increase in the receipts from passenger traffic, notably of third class travel, the gain for the year being something over 3 per cent. in numbers, with about the same percentage in receipts. Freight traffic showed a smaller percentage of increase, the figures being 2.6 per cent. The disheartening feature for the British investor is that operating expenses for 1900 expanded more than sufficient to absorb the whole increase in gross receipts—the proportion of working expenses reaching 62 per cent., against 59 per cent. in 1899, 58 per cent. in 1898, and 57 per cent. in 1897. Total gross receipts according to the Board of Trade increased $16,000,000, while working expenses increased $22,500,000. This brought about a decrease in the proportion of net earnings to capital of from 3.61 per cent. in 1899 to 3.41 per cent. in 1900, and the loss has fallen mainly on the ordinary capital—what in this country would be called the common stock—as there was no reduction in the payment of interest on guaranteed loans and debenture stocks. A significant table is the following, showing the ratio of net earnings to capital for five-year periods back to 1875:

	Per Cent. Earned.
1875	4.56
1880	4.20
1885	4.22
1890	4.07
1895	3.80
1900	3.64

These figures indicate a prolonged movement in the downward direction of the earning capacity of British railroads which cannot be accounted for by the Boer war or by special adverse development. They prove clearly a long descending swing which can only be accounted for on the theory of decadence of national conditions and retrograde influences. For the first quarter of the current year 39 railway companies showed passenger gains of over $3,000,000, while for the third quarter just concluded they reported an aggregate increase of over $2,000,000. But these same companies continue to show decrease in freight earnings amounting to a total of about $5,500,000 for the first nine months of 1901. Total traffic returns—passenger and freight—of 58 companies for the current year showed the following results:

	Decrease.
First quarter	*$525,000
Second quarter	795,000
Third quarter	*280,000

*Increase.

The increase of the third quarter comes entirely from passenger traffic, as freight traffic ran behind $1,740,000, an exceptional passenger increase overcoming it to the extent shown.

There is nothing in any of these figures to tempt the British investor to increase his holding in home properties; there is much to induce him to lighten his load and invest his capital where he has a fairer chance of better yield and increase of principal.

Much of the deplorable condition of British railways is due to the ultra-conservatism with which their managers cling to antiquated methods, although there is some sign that they are awakening to this and taking initial steps to remedy it—among these signs being the numerous delegations of railway officials visiting the United States to study American methods.

BUYING FOR INVESTMENT.

Commission houses which make a specialty of purchases for investment report steady and gratifying business. The "odd-lot" department has its hands full and good bonds command premiums. Houses which carry speculative accounts complain of dullness, with the familiar comment, "the public stay away;" but this does not fairly describe the situation. The public is keeping away from the allurements of would-be sellers who desire to unload accumulated mysteries, but the public is steadily absorbing sound dividend payers, or the volume of transactions would sharply fall away. An average of half a million shares a day means a good deal more than mere professional operations.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Oct. 19, 1901

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

OCT 19

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	96¾ Oct 17	96 97
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995..A O	103¾ Sep 23	101⅞ May 14	103 Oct 19	102¾ 103
Do registered..A O	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	102¾ Oct 7	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995..Nov.	99 Jan 14	96¾ Jan 4	97⅞ Oct 19	97¼ ..
Do do registered..Nov.	93 May 17	94 May 14	93 May 17	.. ..
Do do stamped	96¾ Jun 29	90 Jan 28	93¾ Oct 19	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946..J D	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	106 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925..J J	97⅜ Jun 28	94⅛ Sep 13	96¼ Oct 19	96 96¼
Do do registered	95¼ Mar 18	93¼ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948..A O	103 Mar 11	95 May 9	102⅞ Oct 19	102¼ 102⅝
Do do registered	104 Mar 8	101¾ Sep 20	101¾ Sept 20	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911..*M S	110 May 3	100¾ May 15	100¾ Oct 19	105¾ 106½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	92 Jun 24	88¾ Jan 21	89¾ Oct 19	89¼ ..
Do do registered	91 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90¾ June 4	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..M N*	91¼ Mar 18	87⅞ May 23	89⅞ Oct 17	88¼ 90
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1925..M N*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct. 95	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	111 Mo 22.00	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	.. ..	.. ..	111 Ma 5. 98	.. ..
Cen. Ohio rcor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118¾ Oct 16	118 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1937..M S*	131 Jun 3	127 Oct 8	127 Oct 8	127 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921..*F A	131 Jun 3	127 Oct 8	127 Oct 8	128 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922..F A*	130 Feb 7	128 Oct 8	128 Oct 8	128½ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14.97	.. ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18.99	.. ..
Buffalo Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oct 17	.. ..
Buf., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1908..*J D	106¾ Apr 15	103⅜ Jul 8	105¾ Oct 17	105⅝ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934..*A O	127¼ Mar 10	119¾ Jan 15	122⅞ Sept 24	121 ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	117 No 20.00	.. ..
Do do registered..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jna 5. 98	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14.97	.. ..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s,1921..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113½ De 6. 00	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908..*J J	109 Jun 27	103¾ Jul 1	107¼ Oct 17	106¾ 107½
Do 2d 5s, 1913..*M S	111 Jan 23	107 Sep 6	107⅞ Oct 4	105½ ..
Do do registered	108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	107 Aug 5	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948..*J J	93 Mar 27	91 Aug 5	91 Aug 5	91½ ..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937..*M N	103¾ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	103 Oct 12	.. ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945..F A	120¾ Mar 22	120 Mar 22	120½ Mar 22	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1945..M N*	108¾ Jun 24	91¾ Jan 24	103⅞ Oct 19	100¾ 107¼
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000..M N*	104½ Sep 18	105¾ Sep 18	103⅞ Sept 18	.. ..
Do 1st pt. inc.g.4s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	81 Aug 29	69 Jan 3	72 Oct 15	71 72
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	36¾ Mar 8	20 Jan 3	28 Oct 16	26 28
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	15½ Oct 16	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 27.00	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 June 20,00	105 107
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oc 24, 00	106 ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902..M N*	108 Mar 30	104¾ Jul 24	104¾ July 24	105 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987..Q J	137¾ Mar 2	127 Jan 22	130¾ Oct 19	130½ 131½
Do do registered..Q J	137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	130 July 24	130 ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912.Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	103 July 9	101½ ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910..Q March	16½ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	104 Oct 18	103¾ 104
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921..J J*	11¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	114⅜ Oct 17	113½ ..
Ches. & O. g. 4s, Ser. A, July,1908..A O	111 Apr 10	113¾ Jun 8	114 Aug 22	112 114
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911..*M N	116 Feb 19	115 Oct 8	116 Oct 16	115 116
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939..*M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	121¾ Oct 15	121½ ..
Do do registered..*M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 20	116 July 15	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992..*M S	108¾ Jan 15	104 Jan 4	107 Oct 17	107 10?¾
Do do registered..*M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	101¼ Apr 30	103 Sep 9	104 Oct 15	.. ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989..*J J	102 Jan 11	99 Jul 19	99 Sept 23	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940..J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 26,00	104 ..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941..*M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29,00	104 ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902..*M S	102¼ Jan 14	100 Sep 11	100 Oct 8	100¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. 6s, 1906..*M N	103¾ Jan 9	103⅞ Jun 4	103¾ June 4	.. ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f. 1912..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	103½ Oct., 15	.. ..
Chi. & Alton rcf. 3s, 1949..A O*	94 Jan 12	86 Oct 7	91 Sept 17	87 87¾
Do certificates of interest..*	93¾ Jun 4	91¼ Jan 31	93⅞ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950..J J*	87¾ Jun 21	83¾ Jan 14	85¼ Oct 18	85 85½
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903..*M N	109¾ Jan 28	105⅞ Jul 1	107¾ Oct 12	107¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913..*M N	112¾ Apr 16	108¾ Jul 22	111 Oct 12	109⅞ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919..A O*	115¼ Aug 30	114 Apr 12	115¼ Aug 30	112½ ..
Do do 4s, 1919..A O*	107 Mar 8	103⅜ Oct 15	107 Sept 19	103¾ 103¾
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922..*F A	102½ Jan 2	101 Sep 26	101¼ Oct 15	100½ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921..M S*	100⅝ Jun 4	100⅜ Jun 4	100⅜ June 4	102 ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ Ap 11.00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949..J J*	104¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 13	102½ Oct 17	102⅜ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927..*M N	113 Apr 2	110 Sep 13	111¾ Oct 11	111¾ ..
Do do registered..*M N	113¾ Apr 17	109½ Aug 9	109½ Aug 9	110¼ ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911..*M S	125¼ Feb 21	Mar 13	125¼ June 25	118¼ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907..J D*	115 May 10	112 Aug 1	112¾ Sept 18	112¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934..A O*	140 Mar 29	135¾ Jan 11	136½ Oct 19	136 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937..M N*	127 Apr 26	115 Jan 2	122¾ Oct 17	122 123
Do do registered..M N*	.. ..	.. ..	115 My 11.00	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	120½ Oct 8	121 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—				
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	114 Sept 16	114¼ 116½
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947..J J*	114¼ Jun 6	106⅞ Jan 31	111½ Aug 14	110¾ 113
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947..J J*	126¾ Jun 1	115 Jan 15	124 Oct 10	123½ 124½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
C. M. & St. P. 8s gold,R.D.,1902..J J*	102¾ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	.. ..
Do 7s, s. f. 1902..J J*	.. ..	.. ..	112¼ Ap 10,00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903..J J	190 Jan 23	183 Oct 15	183 Oct 15	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905..*J J	194 Apr 29	180 Jul 25	182½ Sept 23	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908..J J*	188 Apr 9	185 Oct 16	185 Oct 16	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909..J J*	117½ Apr 4	113 Jul 30	116 Oct 15	113½ 116½
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910..*J J	117½ Apr 4	117½ Jul 30	117½ Oct 14	117½ 119
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910..*J J	119¾ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 30	119½ Oct 16	116½ 120
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910..*J J	126¾ Apr 12	123¾ Aug 12	124½ Oct 10	124½ ..
Do do 5s, 1910..*J J	126¾ Apr 24	119¾ Jan 15	119¾ May 24	119¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910..*J J	119 Feb 7	119 Sep 10	119½ Oct 16	119½ 118
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921..*J J	122 Mar 5	116½ Aug 8	117¾ Oct 7	117½ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	122 Mar 5	118 Aug 6	118 Oct 7	117½ ..
Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910..J J*	119¾ Jan 9	108 Jul 30	108 July 30	110 ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921..J J*	121 Feb 27	116¾ Jul 30	118 Oct 19	117½ 120
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	121 May 2	111¾ Aug 15	113½ Oct 8	113¾ 115
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914..J J*	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Jul 18.00	120 ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 19.08	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910..*J D	110¾ Feb 11	110 Jul 2	110 July 2	110¾ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913..J D	122 Mar 11	118¾ Sep 12	118¾ Sept 12	119¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..Q F	142½ Apr 17	139¾ Jan 15	140 Oct 8	.. ..
Do gold 7s, 1902..*M N	102¾ Apr 15	100¾ Jun 20	102¾ Oct 8	105 ..
Do do registered..*M N	108 Mar 26	104¾ Jul 2	104¾ July 2	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929..A O*	116¾ Mar 8	113½ May 13	116 July 23	.. ..
Do do registered..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Oc 18, 00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929..A O*	110¼ Mar 12	108¾ Jan 24	108¾ Aug 12	106 ..
Do do registered..A O*	10.. May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933..*M N	125½ Jan 8	121¾ May 7	121 Oct 15	122¾ ..
Do do registered..*M N	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jan 11	122 May 28
Do debenture 5s, 1909..M N*	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	110 Aug 27	100¾ 110½
Do do registered..M N*	109¾ Apr 17	108 Oct 3	108 Oct 3	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921..A O*	115 Aug 6	114¾ Oct 17	113¾ Oct 17	114 ..
Do do registered..A O	15	.. ..	117¾ Fe 7. 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A	15 112 Mar 29	108¼ Jul 1	108¾ Oct 10	108½ ..
Do do registered..F A	15	.. ..	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987..M N*	111 Oct 2	109¾ Mar 18	111 Oct 2	.. ..
Do do registered..Q F	.. ..	.. ..	105 No 19.98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901..J J	.. ..	.. ..	103¼ Fe 26.00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907..M N*	.. ..	.. ..	120¼ No 10.00	120 ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905..M S*	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	115 Jan 23	110 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909..*M N	113 Jan 29	110¼ Aug 29	110¼ Aug 30	110 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910..*M S	111 Mar 20	110¾ Oct 14	110¾ Oct 14	110¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921..*M N	141¼ Apr 19	135¼ May 20	137 Sept 28	137 ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907..F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¼ Feb 21	107¼ Feb 21	105 ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127¾ Jun 25	122½ Feb 4	125¼ Sept 27	125 ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924..J J*	143 Apr 12	138¾ Jan 2	140 Sept 25	141 ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1921..*M S	123 Apr 23	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	125 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917..J J*	131½ May 6	127¼ Jul 16	128 Sept 25	128 130
Do registered..J J*	132¾ Mar 22	127¾ Jul 22	127¾ Sept 18	129 130
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988..*J J	110 Jan 26	105¾ Sep 12	106¾ Oct 17	106½ 106¾
Do do registered..*J J	108 May 25	105½ Jun 18	106¾ Sept 23	.. 106
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	103 Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	90 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	86¾ Au 25,00	90 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	95 ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923..A O*	112½ Mar 21	110¼ Apr 3	111¾ Aug 5	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1925..A O*	107 Oct 1	107 Oct 1	107 Oct 1	.. ..
C. St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	142 May 7	134¼ Jan 16	140 Oct 18	138¼ ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	140¾ Mar 11	134 Feb 8	133½ Oct 7	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..A O	132 Jan 27	127 Oct 11	127 Oct 11	127 ..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930..*J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947..J J*	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 8	94 Oct 16	93½ 94
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919..M N*	107¾ Jul 11	107¼ July 11	107¼ July 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932..Q M	119¾ Jan 28	117 Sep 17	118 Sept 18	116½ ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup.off..J D*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 28.99	.. ..
Choc. Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919..J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 28.99	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	115 De 14.00	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Oc 10, 00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s,1941..*M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	114 July 3	114 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	105¾ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	104 Oct 17	104 105
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..*J J	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99¼ ..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990..M N*	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	103 July 29	104 ..
Do do registered..M N*	.. ..	.. ..	99 May 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940..M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940..J J*	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22,99	.. ..
C., C. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	104¼ Apr 8	98¼ Jun 15	101 Oct 10	102 104
C., I. St. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936..Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	104½ Sept 20	105½ ..
Do con. 6s, 1920..*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 99	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. con.1st g.5s,1928..*J J	115¾ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	113¾ Oct 16	114¾ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940..*A O	100¾ Sep 24	95 Apr 8	98¾ Oct 19	98¼ 99¾
Income 4s, April, 1990..A	79½ Sep 27	45½ Jan 22	74½ Oct 18	74 76
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914..*J D	138 Jun 10	130 May 10	131½ July 29	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934..J J*	134¾ Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133 July 22	.. ..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901..*M S*	.. ..	.. ..	103⅜ No 24.99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	101½ De 7. 00	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	Se 5, 00	115 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938..*J J	130½ Mar 8	128½ May 29	128½ May 29	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-5s, 1947..J J*	87½ Mar 1	78 Jan 24	86½ Oct 17	90 ..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947..J J*	87 Mar 20	83 Jan 23	89¾ Oct 14	80 ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929..*F A	89¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	88½ Oct 19	88¼ 88½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123¾ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	117¾ ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906..A O*	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	115¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914..*M N	140 Feb 19	136½ Jun 25	138 Oct 12	136 ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901..A O	104½ Feb 4	101¾ Apr 4	101¾ May 22	101¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915..*J D	140½ Apr 9	130¾ Jul 10	140 Oct 17	136¾ ..
Do do registered..J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oc 26, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s,1921..*J J	136¾ May 23	133½ Jul 1	135 Oct 19	133½ ..
Do do registered..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923..F A*	119¼ Jul 2	118¾ Mar 5	119½ July 2	116 120½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923..*M N	104¾ Sep 25	104½ Sep 25	104½ Sept 25	103 ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917..M S*	147¾ May 2	145¾ Mar 19	147¾ May 2	145 ..
Do registered..M S*	150 Feb 15	140 Aug 5	140 Aug 5	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s,1906..*A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 Oct 18	113¾ ..
Do registered..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6, 99	.. ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do g. 6s, 1906..*A O	111¾ Jun 18	110¾ Oct 3	110¾ Oct 3	110½ 111¾
Do do registered..*A O	112¾ Feb 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*M N	153¾ Jun 25	150⅝ May 3	152 Oct 6	.. ..
Do registered..*M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	104½ Jun 25	100 Jan 22	102¾ Oct 19	102¼ 102⅝
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936..*J J	111 May 30	108 Jan 10	111 June 11	108¾ 115
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928..*J D	113 Sep 28	107 Jan 10	113 Sept 28	.. ..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f.g.5s,1929..J D*	96 Jun 28	92 Sep 6	98¼ Oct 17	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917..M N*	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	106½ ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	102 Jul 22	102 Jul 22	102 July 22	98 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995..*J D	91¼ Mar 28	85 Jan 22	91 Oct 17	90 92
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937..A O*	116 Sep 3	110¼ Jan 16	113 Oct 17	.. ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	1st 5s 92¾ Fe 11.98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	112¼ Apr 18	112¼ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	113½ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947..*M N	119¼ Jan 7	118¾ Apr 28	118¾ Jan 28	.. 121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919..*M S	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 15	120¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923..*M S	118 Jan 28	111 Jan 21	111 July 29	.. ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920..A O*	124 Feb 11	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	.. ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928..*J J	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920..M S*	142½ Feb 20	139 Sep 24	140 Oct 15	140 142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920..M S*	135¾ Mar 20	135¾ May 17	135¾ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935..A O*	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 25	137½ Aug 29	134½ ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	136¾ Apr 3	131¾ Apr 3	133¾ Oct 18	.. ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan. 1909..A O	108 Jan 3	105 Apr 10	107 Sept 28	105 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	123¾ Oct 17	120 Jan 8	123¾ Oct 17	122½ ..
N.Y., L.E. & W.,D. & L.1st c.6s,1913..J J*	121 May 22	118¾ Aug 7	118¾ Aug 7	111 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.6s,1946..M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Oc 27, 98	116 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*J J	101¼ Jun 20	96¾ Jan 21	98¼ Oct 19	98¼ 98¾
Do registered..J J	90 Aug 16	90 Aug 16	90 Aug 16	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996..*J J	91 Jun 24	82¾ Jan 21	87¾ Oct 19	87¼ 88
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951..*F A	96¼ Jun 13	92¼ Aug 12	94½ Oct 19	94 94½
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937..*J J	119 Oct 1	111 Jan 4	119 Oct 1	115 119
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937..*F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940..*M N	107½ Oct 1	100 Mar 6	107½ Oct 19	107 108
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943..*M N	115¼ Jun 8	115¼ Jun 8	115¾ June 8	115 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942..*J D	111¾ May 3	107¼ Jan 11	110 Oct 15	108½ ..
Mid and R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910..M S*	118¾ May 18	115 Oct 19	115 Oct 19	114 116
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*F A	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921..J J*	120 Jun 6	122 Jul 8	123¼ Oct 19	123 125
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942..*J J	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	109 Aug 27	.. ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 May 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930..*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926..*J J	114 Aug 26	108 Feb 21	114 Aug 26	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s,1918..J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	80½ May, 96	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den.City 1st g.6-4s,1921..J D*	111 May 20	70¼ Jan 4	107¾ Oct 19	107 107½
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4-4s, 1928..*J J	92 Jan 6	67 Jan 21	85 Oct 15	80 ..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913..*A O	103¾ Oct 9	101 May 31	103¾ Oct 9	105 ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945..A O*	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945..J J	.. ..	.. ..	98½ No 27,00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98½ Ja 22, 00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	67⅞ Feb 14	65 Jan 2	67½ June 25	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	11½ Apr 22	7⅞ Jan 7	8 Oct 12	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999..J J*	100¼ Jun 25	103½ Jan 7	103¾ Oct 19	103¾ ..
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948..A O*	106¾ Feb 6	104 Oct 17	104 Oct 17	103¾ ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1804-1951..*J J	115¼ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	.. ..
Do registered..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	113½ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951..*J J	107½ Mar 28	104 Aug 14	104 Aug 14	.. ..
Do do registered..*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952..*A O	106 Jul 8	104 Apr 12	104¾ Oct 14	.. ..
Do do registered..*A O	102 Oct 4	102 Oct 4	102 Oct 4	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953..M N*	106 Apr 10	102 May 16	105¾ Oct 11	104¾ ..
Do do registered..*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Ja 9, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951..F A*	115¼ Jan 20	112¾ Aug 26	113¾ Sept 26	111½ ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953..J J*	103 Mar 4	100¼ Jul 8	102¾ Oct 2	.. ..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950..J D*	.. ..	.. ..	102½ Sep., 96	.. ..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921..J J*	.. ..	.. .

BOND LIST.

a list of bonds which do
r proper alphabetical or-
ete Bond Quotation List,
ranged. Opposite each is
f the system under which
the table referred to:

ROAD BONDS.

	System.
	Southern Railway.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
na	Delaware & Hud.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
aprove	Central of N. J.
	Southern Railway.
rn	Southern Pacific.
	Michigan Central.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
let	Illinois Central.
o	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	Long Island.
rn	Sav., Fla. & West.
& Erie	Erie.
tern	Erie.
neeton	Illinois Central.
	Seaboard & Roan.
ack	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
alls & N	Bur., C. R. & N.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Erie.
	At., Top. & S. Fe
Orleans	Illinois Central.
ours	Pennsylvania Co.
& C	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cleveland	C., C., C. & St. L.
ing	Buff., R. & Pitts.
a	Pennsylvania R.R.
rg	Pennsylvania Co.
lle	Southern Railway.
g Valley	Hocking Val. Ry.
erm	Norfolk & West.
thern	Chi. Mil. & St. P.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Bridge Co	Pennsylvania R.R.
Dodge	Chi. R. I. & Pac.
eapolis	Chi. & Northwest.
oledo	Lake Sh. & M. S.
Minn	St. Paul, M. & M.
Ga	Southern Railway.
ig Sandy	Cncs. & Ohio.
Northern	Lehigh Valley.
	Pennsylvania Co.
perior	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
ette	Pere Marquette.
B. B	St. L. & San F.
S. A	Southern Railway.
	Southern Railway.
orthern	Southern Pac. Co.
go	N. W. C.
	Pennsylvania Co.
nal	St. Louis South.
eph	Chi., Bur. & Q.
	N. Y. N. H. & H.
Texas	Southern Pac. Co.
ntral	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Erie.
R. R	Lake Sh. & M. S.
on	Tol. & Ohio Cen.
lic	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	St. L. & San F.
	Louis. & Nash.
es	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
	Southern Railway.
an South	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
iver	Central of N. J.
re	Central of N. J.
	Missouri Valley.
y	Erie.
er	Chicago & Alton
Chi	Chi., Ind. & Louis
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
arnon	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ed	Manhattan Alway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
sey	Erie.
Western	Chi. & Northwest.
on	Chi. & Northwest.
ern	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
aul	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
oouis	Bur., C. R. & N.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
ridge	Chicago & Alton.
At. &	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	St. Paul & Man.
& Texas	Southern Pac. Co.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Louis. & Nash.
y	N. Y. N. H. & H.
R R	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ridge Co	Pennsylvania Co.
n Beach	Long Island.
Lake	Erie.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
tern	Del., Lack. & W.
Western	Erie.
nd	N. Y. N. H. & H.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Beach	Long Island.
& West	Erie.
ico	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Lake Erie & West.
of Cal	Southern Pac. Co.
	C., St. P., M. & O
rn	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	C., C. C. & St. L.
Navigation	Union Pacific.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Union Pacific.
St. Y	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Missouri Pacific.
ic	Louis. & Nash.
St. L	Pennsylvania Co.
& Chicago	Pennsylvania Co.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Delaware & Hud.
lle	Southern Railway.
nburg	Southern Railway.
urg	Buff., R. & Pitts.
& Ogdens	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Mobile & Ohio.
untain	Missouri Pacific.
St. C. Bge	Wabash.
Bge	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
	Illinois Central.
	Northern Pacific.
n Pacific	Northern Pacific.
lity	C. St. P., M. & O
nsas Pass	Southern Pac. Co.
E	Norfolk & West.
& South	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
& G	Sav., Fla. & West.
Georgia	Southern Railway.
Alabama	Louis. & Nash.
n	Pennsylvania R.R.
N. Y	Del., Lack. & W.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
ahs	Southern Pac. Co.
& C. Co	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Rio Grande West.
	Union Pacific.
ver	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ld. G. & W	Missouri Pacific.
	Southern Railway.
	Del., Lack. & W.
stern	Southern Railway.
rolina	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ttsburg	Baltimore & Ohio.
ton	Erie.
alls	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Chi. & Northwest.

LANEOUS BONDS.

g Co	Tenn. C., I. & R.
ke Co	Peo. G. & C. Co.
gas Coal	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Peo. G. & C. Co.
& Iron Co	Tenn. Coal & Iron
of N. Y	N. Y. Gas & Elec.
	L. Er. & P.
of Brook	Kings Co. El. & P.
uel	Peo. G. & C. Co.
	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Co	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103¾	Apr 30	102¼	Jan 16	103¾	Apr 30	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	102¾	Jan 28	102½	Jan 16	102¾	Apr 30	.. 102
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103¾	Apr 30	101	Jul 26	101½	Oct 19	.. ..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	102¾	Au 1, 99	.. ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1897	*J J	110¾	Apr 24	107¼	Sep 11	108⅝	Oct 18	109¼ ..
Do do registered	*J J	109½	May 20	109¼	May 20	109¼	May 20	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 15	93¾	Aug 1	94½	Oct 18	94 96
Do do registered	*F A	97	Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96	Mar 27	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98	Jan 23	93	May 16	96¼	Oct 18	96 96½
Do do registered	*F A	97½	Jan 10	94	Aug 20	95⅜	Oct 18	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116½	Mar 8	111	Jul 11	113	Oct 18	112¾ 113½
Do registered	*J J	116½	Mar 28	110¾	Jun 11	113	Oct 19	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	*J J	112¾	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111¼	Oct 10	112¼ 115
Do registered	*J J	..	..	..	..	106	Jne 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. B.C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	95	Jul 29, 98	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	..	..	..	115¾	My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 3, 00	103 ..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	129	Sep 11	123½	May 20	128	Sept 11	125 ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	109	Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	..	..	..	113	Ap 15, 99	.. ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J	..	..	..	..	110	Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jul 6, 00	.. ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1962	Sep	109¾	Aug 30	99¼	Aug 6	107¾	Oct 18	107¾ 108
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O	122½	May 8	121	Jan 18	122⅝	May 8	117 ..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A	117½	May 13	117	Feb 13	117⅝	May 15	.. 118
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D	110¾	Feb 21	108¾	Jun 11	109⅝	Aug 7	109½ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D	111	May 2	109¼	Sep 16	109½	Sept 16	108½ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D	111¾	May 17	108½	Jun 11	110¾	Oct 15	109 110
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	110¾	Mr 17, 00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M.S. 1901	A O	..	..	..	..	108½	De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J	128	Jun 19	128	Jun 19	128	June 19	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J	146¾	Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	140 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106⅝	Mar 4	102¾	May 20	104½	Oct 7	104½ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¾	Mar 11	101¾	Sep 24	101¾	Sept 24	101¾ ..
Do 6s, 1909	M S	113	Jan 23	113½	Apr 10	110	June 20	118 ..
Do 5s, 1931	M N	131¾	Jan 25	127	Jul 29	130	Aug 15	129½ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	..	..	..	126	Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	.. ..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	106⅝	No 26, 00	.. ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O	109¾	Mar 14	106	Apr 12	106	Oct 16	105 106
Do registered	A O	107	Apr 8	105	Sep 26	105	Sept 26	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O	203½	Jul 29	196	Apr 11	201½	Oct 5	.. 202
Do registered		..	..	..	..	187	No 17, 99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100		200	Oct 2	195	Feb 21	200	Oct 2	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134½	July 26	134½ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	4	..	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	114	Ja 5, 00	108 ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110	Apr 12	108	Sep 27	108	Sept 27	.. ..
N.Y.O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108	Jan 9	101½	Oct 4	102¾	Oct 18	102¾ 103¼
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	101½	No 30, 98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Mar 28	110¾	May 14	112¾	July 23	113 ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136	Apr 2	132	May 21	132	May 21	132 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	134	Aug 20	131	Apr 4	131¾	Oct 11	131 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	134¼	Aug 29	131	Oct 17	131	Oct 17	129½ ..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J	107½	Jun 3	107½	Jun 3	107½	July 1	105⅝ ..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N	103½	Mar 14	99	Jul 16	102¼	Oct 16	100½ ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O	104	Mar 9	99½	Jan 21	103	Oct 18	102 102¼
Do registered		..	..	..	..	97¾	Jul 18, 00	.. ..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry. & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106	Mar 7	103	Jul 15	104½	Oct 19	104¼ 104½
Do registered	Q J	103¾	Mar 26	103¾	Jul 12	104	Oct 2	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73⅞	Mar 30	69⅝	Jan 21	72⅝	Oct 19	72¼ 73
Do do registered	Q F	72¾	Jun 8	70	Aug 28	70½	Oct 15	70 72½
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D	102	May 23	99¾	Jul 9	99¾	July 11	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Great Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J	101	Apr 30	95	Sep 7	98	Oct 19	.. ..
Do do registered		96½	Oct 10	93¼	Oct 8	98¼	Oct 15	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½	Feb 18	128	Sep 3	128	Sept 3	128 ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	132	Jul 28, 99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	..	..	..	88¾	My 31, 00	.. ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A	122¾	Feb 13	122¾	Feb 13	122½	Feb 13	.. ..
Do 2d 6s, 1917	A O	117	Jan 9	110¾	Oct 7	110¾	Oct 7	111¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	106	Jul 12	102	Feb 13	108	July, 12	103 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J	119	Jun 20	113½	Jul 8	117	Oct 15	.. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112½	Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112⅜	June 3	110 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	..	..	..	95	De 12, 00	102 ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1941	J J	..	..	..	..	75	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111	May 22	108	Jan 9	109½	Oct 19	109½ ..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N	..	..	..	..	101	De 15, 00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Jan 31	102	May 17	103	Aug 10	101¾ 107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J	115¼	Mar 12	112	Jul 23	113½	Oct 15	113 ..
Do registered, 1921	J J	114½	Mar 8	110¼	Jul 16	110½	Jul 16	111 ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O	126½	Mar 22	121¼	Oct 3	121¼	Oct 3	119 ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	..	..	..	..	121	Oc 22, 00	120 ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	102	No 7, 00	.. ..
P., C. C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O	118	Mar 28	114	Sep 12	114	Sept 12	113 ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117⅝	Feb 13	113	Jun 6	114	July 2	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N	116½	Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N	106¾	Jul 24	103¾	Jul 24	106¾	July 24	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A	99⅜	Apr 18	97	May 16	97	May 16	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J	136½	Feb 25	132¼	Sept 25	132¼	Sept 25	133 ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J	136½	Apr 10	132	Apr 1	136¼	Apr 12	133 135
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136½	Jan 28	128⅜	Apr 11	130	Apr 11	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	..	..	..	108	My 12, 97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	117	My 1, 00	116½ ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	..	..	..	112⅜	Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J	112½	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112	Jan 30	111 ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133½	Jan 26	133¼	Jan 22	133½	Jan 26	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	101	Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O	127	Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127	Feb 4	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	*M N	114½	Mar 5	106	Jan 10	114	Aug 10	.. 115
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115½	Mar 28	109	Jan 19	114½	Aug 22	.. ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O	..	..	..	..	107½	Oc 26, 00	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J	120	Oct 11	120	Oct 11	120	Oct 11	122 ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 93	111 ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J	..	..	..	..	90	Jne 24, 99	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O	118½	Sep 12	113⅝	Mar 8	118½	Sep 11	116⅞ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	98	Jul 14, 97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J	100⅜	Sep 30	90	Jul 15	100¼	Oct 7	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		100⅞	Apr 29	98	Jan 21	100	Aug 8	.. ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N	121¾	Mar 12	121	Feb 15	121¼	Mar 12	119½ ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	90	Jun 21	92½	Jan 3	96⅜	Oct 18	96¼ 96½
Do registered	*J J	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	103¾	Jun 25	98½	Jan 4	101	Oct 17	100½ 101½
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	A O	99¼	Apr 8	93¼	Aug 14	98	Oct 14	97 ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	91 95
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	107½ ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	84½	Oct 17	80½	Feb 13	84½	Oct 17	.. ..
Do guaranteed	J J	94⅛	May 23	92½	Jan 3	93	Oct 15	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	98	Jun 19	89¾	Jan 11	94	Oct 15	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N	112¾	Feb 14	111	Aug 8	111	Aug 8	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N	114¾	May 31	111¾	Jan 22	114½	June 6	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N	113¾	Apr 25	111¾	Jan 8	114½	May 23	.. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A	..	..	..	..	113¾	July, 96	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J	130¾	Jun 25	125	Aug 12	128½	Sept 12	128 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J	119	May 31	112½	Jan 8	116	Oct 16	115 116½
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O	..	..	..	..	102½	Oc 17, 00	105 ..
Ft. S. & V. B. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	..	..	..	..	105	Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J	101¼	Apr 22	91¼	Jan 2	96½	Oct 10	95 ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O	100¼	Sep 5	100½	Sep 5	100½	Sept 5	.. ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100	Apr 29	96	Feb 8	100	Apr 29	.. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O	102¾	Jun 22	97	Apr 9	100	July 23	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N	100¾	Mar 14	95¾	Jan 23	98½	Oct 19	95¾ 98¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	83¼	Jun 8	71	Jan 18	78½	Oct 18	78½ 79½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1900	A O	118⅞	Feb 20	116⅝	Sep 11	117¼	Oct 1	114 ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N	120¾	Feb 25	116	May 17	117¾	Oct 14	117 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J	142	Feb 11	139	Jul 2	139½	Oct 14	139 142
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	137¾	Fe 23, 99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J	116¼	Jun 13	113	Jul 15	114	Oct 1	114 115
Do do do registered	J J	116¾	Apr 15	116¼	Apr 15	116¼	Apr 15	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	102¾	Oct 2	102¾	Oct 2	102¾	Oct 15	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	106	May 6	106	May 6	106	May 6	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J	..	..	..	..	128	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J	140	May 24	132	Jan 21	133¼	Oct 2	.. ..
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	119	Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J	122	Mar 9	121	Apr 22	121	Aug 16	121½ ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O	110	Feb 14	106	Oct 11	106	Oct 11	.. ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	..	..	..	120	Ap 11, 99	122 ..
Do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 96	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S	111	Aug 15	104	Jan 9	111	Aug 15	106 112
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	111½	Oct 7	110½	Aug 9	111½	Oct 7	112 114
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	..	..	..	..	122½	Ja. 12, 00	123½ ..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1934	A O	..	..	..	..	112	Mr 17, 99	109 ..
Do St. Cloud's Div. 6s, 1934	J D	94½	Feb 15	94	Feb 6	94½	Feb 15	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N	106½	Feb 13	106⅝	Feb 25	106⅝	Feb 25	.. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	87	Aug 22	87 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 6s, 1918	J J	91⅜	Jun 3	91¼	Jun 3	91¼	June 3	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J	..	..	..	..	104⅜	Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Ba. & by year cnt. gr. g. 4s, 1925	J D	101⅞	May 31	98¾	Jan 24	100⅝	Oct 19	100 101
Do g. 6s, Cen. Pac. col. Aug., 1949	J D	94⅞	Feb 19	85	Jan 3	92½	Oct 19	92⅜ 92¼
Do do registered	J D	89	Oct 14	89	Oct 14	89	Oct 14	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A	106¾	Jul 12	100	Feb 14	101½	Oct 18	101¼ 101½
Do registered		..	..	..	..	96¾	Jne 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1960	J D	99¾	Apr 11	89¼	Jan 18	97	Oct 12	86⅜ 97¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 5s, 1910	F A	113⅞	Jun 24	108¾	Mar 22	111	Oct 15	109¼ 111½
Do g. 7s, 1905	*J D	107½	Feb 25	107¾	Feb 25	107¾	Feb 25	107 ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	*M N	107½	Oct 14	100	Jan 3	107¾	Oct 14	107¼ ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937	J J	113¾	Jun 27	110	Jan 2	111½	Oct 3	111⅛ ..
Do con. g. 6s, 1st gtd., 1912	A O	117½	Apr 29	110½	Apr 8	111½	Oct 2	110 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1st gtd., 1921	*A O	95	Mar 21	90¾	Jan 22	95	Oct 2	89 91¼
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	106⅜	Feb 26	101	Jan 2	105¾	Feb 26	102 ..
Mor., L. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J	125	Jan 29	123	Aug 15	125	Aug 15	124 ..
Do 1st 7s, 1915	*A O	127½	Jan 29	126	Apr 29	127	June 19	123 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J	107¾	Mar 28	105¼	Mar 16	107¾	Mar 23	.. 104
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	91¾	Jun 17	77¾	Jan 8	86½	Oct 19	85¼ 86½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	J J	109¾	Feb 9	110	Apr 13	110	Apr 11	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S	..	..	..	..	106	No 17, 97	107 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	111¾	Jun 21	106¾	Jan 8	109⅝	July 29	.. ..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	114⅜	Jun 20	109¾	Jan 21	113⅝	July 25	112 ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	A O	111⅝	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 21	109⅝	July 25	105⅜ 107⅜
Do do Ser. B	A O	111⅝	Apr 25	109¾	Apr 22	109¾	Apr 22	109¾ 111
Do do Series C and D, 1906		108½	Jan 18	108	Jan 18	108½	Jan 18	108 ..
Do 1st cn. Series E and F, 1912	A O	129	Feb 11	119	Jan 18	129	Feb 11	117½ ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	..	..	..	107	No 27, 00	112 ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111	Sep 17	106½	May 3	111½	Oct 19	.. 111
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	111	Jun 25	96	Jan 8	111	June 26	.. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	114½	Oct 14	110	Mar 22	114½	Oct 14	.. ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	108	Oct 15	105	Jan 9	108	Oct 15	105 ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113 ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	121	Jun 25	111¾	Jan 4	119	Oct 18	119 119½
Do registered	J J	119	Jun 22	116	Jun 4	117¾	July 12	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	112	Sep 25	109	Jan 21	112	Sept 25	112¾ ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	100	Oct 18	96	Oct 3	100	Oct 18	98½ ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	116½	Feb 5	111¾	Sep 17	111¾	Oct 16	.. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	120	Mar 25	120	Mar 25	120	Mar 25	116 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	95¾	Oct 10	93	Jul 15	95⅝	Oct 10	95 96¼
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	121	Jun 12	110¾	Mar 21	121	June 12	119¾ ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g

BROADER BANK METHODS HAVE STURDY CHAMPIONSHIP

The National Convention of the American Bankers' Association, which has just completed its session at Milwaukee, will long remain one of the most notable in the history of that eminently useful institution, so powerful for good and so capable of giving a wholesome trend to public opinion and to State and Federal legislation. Indeed, it is the publicly expressed opinion of many of the participants that the session will mark an epoch in the development of American finance.

Apart from the general good work and the many timely suggestions of the convention, its striking and distinctive feature was the unanimity and force with which the leading speakers, who could by no possibility have acted in accordance with a preconceived plan, took up and discussed the necessity of a prompt and almost radical change in our methods of banking. The Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, and the Hon. James H. Eckels, former Controller of the Currency, who spoke with especial reference to currency, exchange, and the general operations, both domestic and international, of the whole system of our banks, and Mr. Charles F. Phillips, President of the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware, who dwelt upon the conditions of credit, the mobility of financial resources, and the utilization, upon the broadest possible basis, of all the elements of industrial and commercial strength, were one and all inspired by the deeply seated conviction that the time had arrived for a thorough reform in our methods of procedure, and for the complete abandonment of our policy of highly dissevered responsibility, independent and loosely concerted action, and provincial isolation from the field of world movements in the distribution and co-ordination of financial reserves. Each speaker, from his own point of view, urged either directly or indirectly, but always with uncompromising earnestness, the establishment, not as a Governmental enterprise, but in private hands and under private management, of a great central bank, such as the Banks of England, Germany, and France, with numerous branches at home and abroad, each branch possessing all the facilities of the parent establishment, and acting as an automatic, prompt, safe, and certain agent for the distribution and return of capital, back and forth, through all the channels of trade, to meet the demands of each moment everywhere, thus preventing the occurrence of panics resulting from stringency, uncertainty, or the weakness of numerous small and isolated forces working without the possibility of intelligent concert.

Mr. Stickney's analysis of the duties and functions of a bank, which, after all, is only a clearing house for the industrial and commercial enterprises of the world, and whose operations must in these days be as broad as the trading universe, was masterly, clear, and convincing.

Mr. Gage and Mr. Eckels expressed the conviction of all the best thinkers among our financial leaders when they insisted upon the necessity of the abolition of the United States Sub-Treasuries, which have all the weaknesses of the banks, with few or none of their elements of strength, and the prompt retirement of the legal tender notes of the Government, which are, in their very nature, a menace to financial stability, and which can always be used, at the will of timid people or speculative interests, as an endless chain for the depletion of the gold reserves of the nation, without any necessary advantage to crippled trade or imperiled industry.

Mr. Gage, like Mr. Stickney, desires the early establishment of a central bank, with, perhaps, a series of institutions modeled after it; all independent of any conceivable political influence, and all of them responding, from the very character of their formation and operations, to the ever varying demands of the diversified activities not only of the whole country, but of enterprise everywhere and under all conditions. Recent events have put us in a position whence our own rapidly developing resources and our greatly enlarged relations with every market and every source of supply make it imperative for us to instantly adapt ourselves to a state of affairs that is inseparably associated with our providential vocation; and this can be done, not by Governmental action, but only by that intelligent, personal, and private effort which is at the bottom of all progress.

The greatest bank in the world that is modeled after the ideal advocated alike by Mr. Gage and Mr. Stickney is the Bank of France; and of that institution, which has done more than any other to aid, systematize, and perfect universal finance, M. Thiers once said, in a memorable speech following the trying events of the Franco-Prussian war: "The bank has saved the country because it is not a State bank." And indeed, the bank had done all that, and done it superbly, for it had helped the Government to the extent of more than a billion and a half of francs, without withdrawing a centime from the funds it was compelled, at a most critical time, to place at the service of trade and industry.

Mr. Phillips, who carefully analyzed the functions of banks and of trust companies, the needs of credit, the elements of national prosperity and the conditions of the highest industrial and commercial development, took, as the basis of his exemplifications, the work and the procedure of this same Bank of France and also of such typical institutions as the Crédit Foncier and the Crédit Lyonnais, expounding practically the principles laid down by his colleagues on the programme, and illustrating the ease and safety of a system which meets, at all times and places, under all circumstances, for every class, however important or however insignificant, and without stint, every legitimate demand of actual business.

The earnest attention given to the addresses of all these speakers, the approving comments made upon them, and the enthusiasm they aroused, are proofs that they merely formulated the unexpressed thought of a very large portion of all the delegates, and that for the others they were a timely revelation, the import of which was appreciated. The sentiment of the convention has crystallized about a reform that is likely to be as far-reaching as it will be intelligently directed, and which will mark a step forward beyond any hitherto taken by the banking community of the country.

THE MORGAN IDEA ABROAD.

Further testimony to the efficient methods of railroad administration in the United States is offered by indications in England that railway owners there are beginning to look toward alliance—and it may end even in actual amalgamation—of kindred systems, what has come to be known as the community of interest idea. English railroads are subject to continual "attack" from Parliament, from the laboring classes as represented there through trades unions, and through commercial organizations looking toward the reduction of passenger and freight rates. Each road individually is too weak to compete against such movements, and it is beginning to be felt that the only true remedy is to be found in alliance. It would not be surprising if we would shortly see in England a duplication on a smaller scale of the immense amalgamations which have been arranged here. All the tendencies of the times are toward concentration of capital, cheapening operating expenses, with resultant benefit to producers and consumers; and it may well be that some marked amelioration of English railway conditions can be effected by following in the steps of the American financiers, who believe confidently that they have practically solved the problem. But even so, even assuming that substantial steps in this direction should be taken, it would seem to be useless to attempt to bring British railways on a par with those of the United States, for here we have a country still in the stages of youthful expansion, with limitless resources, in position to compete and obtain the better share of the world's markets, already in control of domestic markets of magnitude hitherto undreamed of; and, at the best, English railways can only look to some mediocre betterment of prevailing conditions, while American properties have before them boundless possibilities.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

An interesting feature of current railroad development is the continuous, steady building of new lines. There is of course, no great new projections of building enterprises, but the construction which follows the normal development of the country goes on steadily, unobtrusively, and amounts year by year to an important total. For example, actual new railroad mileage in process of construction in the United States during the current month, October, 1901, reaches no less than 352 miles. There is also a constant building of new bridges, supplanting the old structures; the new bridges being almost invariably composed of steel, afford a large market for the products of the United States Steel Corporation. Canada and Mexico follow the United States at a respectful distance, the new mileage for the former for this month of October being 37, and of the latter 15. Much of the construction now going on is due to the opening up of Western territory, as in Oklahoma. Of course, under the term railsead construction must also be included the incessant and inevitable repairs of existing lines, which find expression in the construction accounts of the railroad companies, and amount to an enormous total per annum. Railroad building, while it has ceased to possess the speculative features of bygone years, has become a permanent important industrial feature, affording much employment to labor and furnishing a vast market for steel products. For the last half year no less than 1,689 definite projects are recorded in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, representing operations of over a thousand companies.

NO LONGER A BUGABOO.

The approaching session of Congress is viewed cheerfully in Wall Street, in refreshing contrast to the apprehension of former times, when the singular spectacle was presented of a country afraid of its elected legislators. Now, with complete harmony assured between the executive and legislative powers and with both houses under safe and conservative control, the financial world welcomes the coming session with confidence and hope.

PROFITS OF COMPETITORS.

Interest attaches to the issue during the past week of the annual reports of the American Type Founders' Company and the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, enterprises which to some extent, at least, are direct competitors. The fact is brought out that in spite of the large progress made by the Linotype Company in the introduction of type-setting machines, the business of the older—hand-setting type—company has by no means been impaired.

The report of the Mergenthaler Company for the year ended September 30, shows its profits to have been $2,083,034, as compared with $1,919,165 for the year 1900, and $1,627,067 for 1899. The American Type Founders' Company reports net earnings of $323,460, an increase of $40,000 over those of the previous year. This report is for the fiscal year ended August 31. It will thus be seen that the large increase in the number of machines in use for the purpose of type setting has been coincident with a considerable increase in the business of the company manufacturing the old form of type. To some extent the large business done by the American Type Founders' Company during the past year has been the result of the expansion of the company's export trade. South America has bought a large amount of the company's supplies, and Australia has also sent an increased demand. American supremacy in Cuba and the Philippines has served to increase the business of the company in those islands.

President Dodge of the Mergenthaler Company reports that his company delivered during the past year, 641 machines, and that the machines sold, about half of which were on rental previous to purchase, were 638. He states that the business was the largest and most satisfactory of the past five years, and that it is confidently expected that the business during the coming year will be as satisfactory, so far as can be judged from present indications.

President R. W. Nelson of the American Type Founders' Company, speaking of the outlook for the coming year, says: "Our business for the month of September, being the first month of the present fiscal year, is 20 per cent. greater than it was in 1900. We expect that a similar increase will occur during the balance of the year over the same months of 1900, so that there is every indication that the profits of the present year will exceed considerably those of 1900, which thus far are the largest in the history of the company."

TRACTION PROBLEMS NOT QUITE EASY TO SOLVE

Much attention has recently been fixed in our security market upon the shares of street railways, and there has been heavy fluctuation, mostly in a downward direction, in the market value of properties like those of Philadelphia and Chicago, while within the past few weeks there have been continual severe attacks upon the local New York traction systems. Brooklyn Rapid Transit has suffered heavily, and Metropolitan has also severely declined, the latter under special (and officially denied) rumors of a threatened reduction of dividend.

It is interesting incidentally to note the conduct of similar traffic abroad. The Glasgow Tramway and Omnibus Company has been looked upon as something of a model concern, but it is now disclosed that it earned no dividend for the first half of the year 1901. The Directors announce this with regret and refer to the death of Queen Victoria and the prevalence of smallpox in Glasgow as contributory causes of decreased earnings, but to an onlooker from abroad these would seem to be rather far-fetched arguments. The kernel of the whole situation seems to be that abroad as well as at home the public is educated to demand high-class service for a very small price, and as the public more or less controls traction companies through the franchise-granting power and can indeed take possession of them at any time through its right of eminent domain, it would seem to be impossible to attempt to raise fares above the prevailing limits.

There shows, however, a gratifying cheapening of expenses in the use of electric motive power which may tend further toward solving the problem of carrying passengers at the lowest rates and extracting a profit therefrom. Electric systems have been introduced into the United States to a far greater extent than in Great Britain, but there is increasing agitation abroad for the expansion of electric lines in all great centres of population. There is no question but that London, for example, is far behind New York or Chicago in its handling of local passenger travel. And despite certain features of discomfort, which seem inseparable from American street car business, we may felicitate ourselves upon leading the world in this particular line. So far as the financing of the local New York companies is concerned, it seems certain that there is a wide field for improvement if they are to be administered as profitable enterprises for their shareholders. It is quite evident that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is overloaded with obligations, assumed too buoyantly. The promotion of this company, as is well known, was due to the late Gov. Flower, who was an ultra-optimist in all that he undertook, and frequently far ahead of his time. He organized a corporation which has piled up liabilities too heavy for it, and the only remedy seems to lie in the gradual growth of population in the territory served. Much, of course, may be expected from the building of tunnels between Manhattan and Long Island, and the addition of new bridges across the East River, but such results lie in the comparatively distant future and cannot be counted upon by present shareholders with any degree of profit.

The problem of cheap and rapid transit in great centres of population here and abroad, deserving the consideration of the best intellects of the day, will finally have to be solved in some other way than a continual outpouring of new securities.

STANDARD OIL SHRINKAGE.

During the recent bear campaign, in which Amalgamated Copper has figured conspicuously, one of the popular reasons advanced as proof of the Standard Oil's bear attitude was that the price of Standard Oil stock was forced down by insiders. It was said that they wanted the whole market down and became sellers of their own special stock in order to influence market opinion and thus help their plans in reducing other prices. And indeed there was this much foundation for the statement—Standard Oil stock dropped from 700 to 675. In addition to the reported inside selling those who busied themselves in the discovery of reasons for the decline stated that it was due to selling in anticipation of a reduction in the next dividend to be declared by the Standard Oil Directors, and this, although the declaration of that dividend was still more than two months ahead. This appeared somewhat ridiculous in view of the general opinion that the amount of the Standard Oil quarterly dividends is not generally made a matter of public knowledge, at least not two months before the event.

The plain fact of the decline seems to have been selling of a little stock by some one forced to dispose of it to protect himself elsewhere in the market. That no heavy selling by insiders was needed appears when it is understood that this decline of 75 points resulted from the sale of only a few hundred shares of stock, and that scarcely sooner than the stock had touched 675 a recovery of 50 points occurred on the purchase of no more than 300 or 400 shares. These facts also serve to emphasize the uselessness of calculating the depreciation of values, in such stocks at least as Standard Oil, by a fall in the market quotation. The sale of about 500 shares of Standard Oil stock resulted in a decline of about 75 points. The usual method of calculation would point to a depreciation in the value of the Standard Oil property on this account of about $75,000,000, as a result of the sale of these 500 shares, and within less than three days' time a recovery of $50,000,000 as a result of the purchase of even a smaller amount of stock.

THE PRICE OF A MYSTERY.

Boston trades in a copper mining stock whose title is Arcadian, and an inquirer of the Boston Herald for information about it, gets this editorial reply:

"Arcadian is a blind pool, with many submerged victims. Whether the stock is a better investment at 5½ per share than it was at 63¼ in 1899 there is no means of determining so long as the shutters are closed against discovery of the physical and financial facts regarding the company and its property."

OCT

1901

Money Market Conditions

Southern demands show increase, but funds are turning from the West—The outlook has no disturbing features.

Whatever may be the opinions of representative bankers in respect to the amount of currency likely to be shipped to the West and South from this time on, one fact that stands out in conspicuous prominence as regards the money market itself is that money is in abundant supply at this centre at reasonable rates and that in best-informed quarters there is not only no expectation of any stringency, but even dear money is regarded as quite beyond the bounds of possibility. By the end of the present month, it is agreed, the situation will be so clarified and so assured that even the most pessimistically inclined in the financial district will have no cause for misgivings. As bearing out this view, it is to be noticed that throughout the week just past call money at no time went above 4 per cent., with most of the loans at 3½; while the very plentiful supply of time money at from 4¼ to 5 per cent., varying with the time or the collateral offered, came from leading institutions near to the city as well as from a large proportion of those in the city.

Concerning the many forecasts published as to the additional requirements for grain and cotton crop moving purposes, it would appear that such forecasts, though valuable, are by no means conclusive, because of necessity based on speculation as to the amount of money held by the interior banks. Prognostications in previous years have failed of fulfillment through the development of unexpected and untoward conditions. In 1899 it was declared that the interior demand upon New York would be very heavy; as a matter of fact it was relatively small, Treasury transfers running up, according to official figures, to $9,445,000. Last year the wiseacres declared that the interior was well able to finance itself and that as a consequence the demand would be light. The official figures show that the Treasury transfers were no less than $15,639,000. These figures, of course, do not take into account the direct shipments of currency by New York City banks to their interior correspondents; but they serve as a measure of the general currency movement. Hence it is that any forecasts this year must be taken merely for what they are worth—and that is, conjecture.

Yet while this be, it is to be borne in mind that conditions now are not as they have been in previous years, and that those bankers who declare that the movement of money to the West has practically ended while that to the South will be insignificant in volume—and the number who so declare are many—have substantial basis for their assertions. There has been, during the past year, a large increase in the country's circulating medium, while the interior banks and banking institutions are admittedly in a stronger position than they have ever been in their history. Their reserves are greater than ever before, and this in spite of the steady demand upon them because of the wonderful and gratifying activity in general business.

However, in considering the general money market situation at this time there are other factors that must not be lost sight of. One of these is that, Government bond redemptions temporarily at an end, the Government drain upon the banks will be renewed. A second is that in the present condition of the exchange market any hope of relief by reason of gold imports is altogether out of the question. A third, and this more hopeful, is that gold continues to come this way from Australia and the Klondike, though obviously with the suspension of navigation receipts from the Klondike will come to an abrupt end. A fourth, also hopeful, is that November is the turning point in the interior movement and that, whatever amount be sent West and South in the next few weeks, it will very shortly be returned. In the interim, with the considerable surplus reserves to the credit of the banks, it would seem that those bankers who predict neither lightness nor stringency had very much the better of the argument.

Incidentally, it is to be noted that last week there was a large investment demand in the stock market for the high-class, standard shares such as Lake Shore, Northwest, New York Central, St. Paul, and Great Northern preferred. This would seem to indicate not only an abundance of money, but confidence in the general situation.

Perhaps the best summary of the situation is that presented by an officer of the First National Bank, who to THE NEW YORK TIMES says:

"There is neither reason nor necessity for any alarm over the money market. In my opinion the movement of currency to the West is now practically ended, while as for shipments to the South, they are not likely to be large enough to alarm. In a consideration of this matter it should not be forgotten that the country to-day is richer than ever it was in its history, and that there is more money, actual and in circulation, than ever before. There the case is in a nutshell. Nobody need worry."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Intimately connected with the local money market situation at present, because foreshadowing that recently expected gold imports may not be forthcoming now for some time, is the course of the foreign exchange market. In Paris, exchange has declined sharply to below the point where gold can profitably be imported from London. At the same time, because of the small offerings of cotton bills here and the demand for sight drafts, exchange has held decidedly firm at this city and is now appreciably above the gold importing point. As though to protect itself, the Bank of England has raised the price of gold bars and eagles, but it would seem that France nevertheless must draw gold from London. The fact that the weekly statement of the Bank of France last week disclosed a loss of $1,120,000 in the gold holdings of that institution would further impress this apparent necessity.

Summing it up, it seems altogether unlikely that gold will come this way for some time. The assurances of local bankers that money here will nevertheless remain about as it now is, is therefore all the more encouraging.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The Clearing House bank statement yesterday was in some respects favorable and in others unfavorable. Reserves decreased $2,017,400, loans increased $4,038,500, specie decreased $560,000, legal tenders decreased $851,100, and deposits increased $2,425,200. As will be seen, the loss in cash was little more than $1,400,000, though the preliminary figures published had led to the expectation that it would be at least $1,000,000 more. This, apparently, signifies that already some money is returning from the West.

The increase in loans was construed as the unfavorable factor in the statement, in view of the fact that during the week large city loans had been paid off. However, the increase is readily explained by the fresh borrowings at this centre on the maturing of foreign loans which have not been renewed, and by some special operations, in which the financing of the Pochontas Coal Company deal is understood to have figured.

The decrease in reserves is about what had been predicted, and still leaves the banks with a material surplus reserve account.

The statement does not include the receipts at the Pacific Coast late in the week of gold from the Klondike and Australia, to the amount of $3,500,000. These will show in next week's statement.

***

The week's average of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$874,989,200	$797,849,200	$700,543,000
Deposits	945,114,100	846,432,900	766,375,700
Circulation	31,376,700	30,431,300	15,737,400
Specie	181,941,900	156,054,200	143,674,300
Legal tenders	69,802,400	57,901,700	46,980,700
Total res.	$251,744,300	$214,555,900	$190,535,000
Res. required	236,278,525	211,608,200	192,093,925
Surp. res.	$15,465,775	$2,947,700	$1,441,075

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 19, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,119,029,794	$955,959,482	+20.7
Boston	130,668,247	106,934,535	+12.9
Philadelphia	90,151,943	78,742,477	+19.0
Baltimore	18,574,964	16,057,255	+15.9
Chicago	131,927,984	116,222,140	+13.5
St. Louis	40,941,019	$1,710,301	+28.2
New Orleans	11,496,980	12,471,760	— 7.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,532,501,841	$1,215,078,990	+26.1
Other cities, 5 days	230,096,783	229,673,418	+ 8.8
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,762,510,026	$1,444,961,206	+22.4
All cities, 1 day	351,207,611	276,148,668	+27.2
Total, all cities, for week	$2,113,718,214	$1,720,109,274	+24.0

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $218,279,416; balances, $9,885,963; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $551,616.

Money on call in London, nominally 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼@2 3-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾@4.83⅞; demand, $4.86@4.86⅛; cables, $4.86⅜; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.83⅞.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.19¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,156,200	Bank of New York	$18,536,000	$2,819,000	$1,562,000	$18,114,000	$998,000
2,050,000	2,993,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,434,500	5,328,000	1,833,000	27,580,700	.....
2,000,000	1,136,700	Merchants' National	13,274,400	2,087,400	1,768,000	15,585,200	.....
2,000,000	1,136,700	Mechanics' National	14,136,000	2,545,000	1,029,000	14,865,000	.....
1,500,000	3,067,000	Bank of America	19,104,500	2,737,500	2,517,700	21,161,500	.....
1,000,000	257,800	Phenix Nat.	4,826,000	939,000	232,000	4,678,000	46,700
10,000,000	6,630,300	National City	114,421,900	33,724,500	6,216,900	124,789,800	4,215,900
300,000	7,000,400	Chemical Nat.	23,030,100	4,929,000	2,631,300	24,164,800	.....
600,000	258,800	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,149,500	961,000	536,800	5,553,900	249,700
1,000,000	1,964,700	Gallatin Nat.	9,242,000	948,400	993,200	7,417,300	989,700
300,000	73,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,113,300	278,800	70,200	1,306,900	49,700
400,000	133,000	Mechanics' & Traders'	2,569,000	306,000	207,000	2,911,000	.....
200,000	184,100	Greenwich	980,700	107,300	146,200	870,100	.....
600,000	515,800	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,434,200	1,069,800	167,000	4,411,200	494,000
1,200,000	564,100	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,500,700	493,500	354,700	4,402,800	.....
5,000,000	3,411,200	Am. Exch. Nat.	29,469,000	7,328,000	1,128,000	25,542,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,094,500	Nat. Bank of Commerce	71,921,900	8,856,000	6,028,000	61,828,800	7,492,400
1,000,000	1,587,300	National Broadway	6,084,700	1,294,000	339,700	6,192,900	194,500
1,000,000	1,361,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,855,700	1,944,700	1,538,700	14,322,200	983,600
422,700	512,400	Pacific Bank	2,030,100	283,200	387,000	3,421,000	.....
450,000	977,900	Chatham Nat.	6,019,800	594,700	915,900	6,077,200	49,300
200,000	350,800	People's	2,310,400	182,800	401,900	2,873,500	.....
1,000,000	1,025,800	Nat. Bank of N. A.	11,557,000	1,726,800	1,225,500	11,825,600	732,000
3,000,000	5,635,200	Hanover Nat.	47,989,700	8,846,700	6,053,400	53,632,900	2,940,900
500,000	475,300	Irving Nat.	4,444,000	650,800	501,300	4,644,000	244,900
800,000	382,500	National Citizens'	3,297,500	701,700	264,800	3,781,000	536,500
500,000	289,800	Nassau	2,980,700	253,300	355,500	3,016,100	.....
900,000	1,012,200	Market & Fulton	5,974,200	892,000	790,300	6,330,500	50,000
1,000,000	225,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,794,700	751,900	294,400	4,239,800	49,400
1,400,000	1,849,700	Corn Exchange	22,365,000	4,213,000	2,243,000	26,512,000	.....
300,000	406,900	Oriental	2,044,000	189,600	339,200	2,010,900	.....
1,500,000	6,104,400	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,882,000	4,140,000	1,361,000	21,966,000	42,700
2,000,000	6,968,700	National Park	48,266,000	15,917,000	2,664,000	62,429,000	49,600
250,000	160,900	East River Nat.	1,175,200	145,600	153,400	1,318,100	50,000
3,000,000	2,563,200	Fourth Nat.	23,791,800	5,805,600	2,443,700	24,930,000	50,000
1,000,000	585,200	Central Nat.	10,662,000	1,781,000	1,441,600	13,182,000	590,000
300,000	996,000	Second Nat.	9,551,000	1,527,000	1,071,000	10,444,000	257,000
750,000	71,600	Ninth Nat.	2,904,800	303,100	243,200	2,145,400	49,900
10,000,000	11,407,900	First Nat.	77,293,200	19,103,900	2,353,800	77,104,600	1,855,600
300,000	128,300	New York Nat. Exch.	3,587,000	626,000	378,100	3,833,800	298,300
250,000	743,700	Bowery	3,228,000	335,000	331,000	3,390,000	.....
200,000	804,200	New York County Nat.	3,885,700	831,100	416,000	4,612,600	50,000
750,000	404,800	German-American	3,530,700	573,200	251,200	3,423,600	.....
1,000,000	2,657,300	Chase National	41,502,700	11,713,900	1,797,200	50,536,300	800,000
100,000	1,407,900	Fifth Avenue	8,812,100	2,182,200	407,800	9,946,000	.....
200,000	584,800	German Exchange	2,452,100	212,500	675,300	3,041,800	.....
200,000	866,700	Germania	3,092,600	407,700	402,700	4,535,100	.....
300,000	1,014,800	Lincoln Nat.	13,671,900	2,370,300	1,529,100	16,098,400	246,500
1,000,000	1,158,100	Garfield Nat.	7,506,900	1,525,200	320,700	7,999,400	49,000
200,000	371,700	Fifth Nat.	2,159,700	442,800	178,000	2,447,700	192,100
300,000	1,110,700	Bank of the Metropolis	6,961,400	1,314,900	596,500	7,675,300	.....
200,000	438,600	West Side	2,619,000	358,000	297,000	3,003,000	.....
500,000	1,015,800	Seaboard Nat.	12,305,000	1,391,000	1,981,000	14,255,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,378,200	Western Nat.	36,173,100	7,900,800	2,835,800	42,193,200	50,000
300,000	520,400	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,551,000	906,000	750,000	4,817,000	75,000
500,000	759,000	Liberty Nat.	6,570,600	1,210,800	425,000	6,431,100	496,300
1,000,000	443,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,392,000	816,100	355,200	4,385,700	.....
250,000	603,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	8,100,000	1,196,000	687,100	9,068,900	98,900
350,000	416,500	Astor Nat.	4,153,300	802,000	157,000	4,073,100	350,000
500,000	369,100	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,754,000	502,700	105,700	2,995,200	330,000
70,550,000	83,374,300	Total, National banks.					
11,172,700	15,469,400	Total, State banks.					
81,722,700	98,843,700	Totals	$870,939,200	181,941,900	69,802,400	945,114,100	21,376,700

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 30, 1901; 18 State banks, Sept. 12, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Oct. 19, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clr'ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$194,562.00	$6,012.00	$22,026	$23,819.00	.....	$89,000.00
Colonial	100,000	1,698,000.00	29,200.00	150,800	182,100.00	.....	1,860,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,576,000.00	119,000.00	98,000	200,000.00	$3,000.00	2,591,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,124,501.54	70,614.98	57,228	156,189.95	25,000.00	1,298,069.21
Fidelity	200,000	439,537.00	9,849.00	21,293	57,424.00	.....	383,028.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,358,900.00	71,300.00	55,200	197,200.00	.....	1,501,200.00
Ganesvoort	200,000	1,391,545.89	12,883.17	83,293	140,462.39	2,711.85	1,441,927.69
Hamilton	200,000	1,522,000.00	91,500.00	120,100	134,000.00	5,000.00	1,737,000.00
Jefferson	200,000	670,146.00	5,218.00	60,533	92,746.00	204.00	694,268.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,227,700.00	130,700.00	85,900	200,200.00	52,300.00	2,798,700.00
Mutual	200,000	1,466,915.00	38,107.00	114,671	136,476.00	164,436.00	1,584,582.00
National Commercial	300,000	430,786.00	64,633.00	18,070	49,317.00	59,214.00	392,910.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,568,430.00	21,681.00	159,125	307,625.00	76,894.00	1,815,259.00
Plaza	100,000	2,485,000.00	179,000.00	252,000	118,000.00	.....	2,723,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,031,332.94	17,018.88	79,441	66,974.24	.....	1,060,137.94
State	100,000	3,621,000.00	315,000.00	159,000	149,000.00	147,000.00	4,152,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,570,100.00	35,000.00	149,200	85,200.00	.....	1,729,800.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Square	200,000	2,402,551.03	44,230.07	209,186	99,591.88	.....	2,677,315.48
Varick	100,000	907,500.00	10,900.00	90,900	128,900.00	400.00	965,200.00
Washington	100,000	688,562.00	10,316.00	42,247	48,900.00	14,300.00	677,977.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,428,600.00	78,600.00	132,300	132,800.00	23,300.00	1,480,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,198,181.00	10,334.00	89,600	168,605.00	100,547.00	1,344,272.00
Broadway	100,000	1,084,838.04	16,755.39	165,629	174,647.14	.....	1,787,165.92
Brooklyn	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth Ward	100,000	382,900.00	11,800.00	25,800	48,100.00	16,000.00	372,400.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	737,200.00	35,600.00	30,200	76,500.00	15,500.00	699,200.00
Kings County	150,000	719,700.00	35,600.00	36,700	69,800.00	35,900.00	767,400.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,770,200.00	242,200.00	160,400	240,800.00	.....	3,214,700.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,786,900.00	171,000.00	148,500	286,400.00	10,000.00	4,517,200.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	863,015.77	18,731.00	68,398	80,630.81	127,901.08	1,023,795.27
Merchants'	100,000	738,955.00	6,930.00	58,200	112,200.00	.....	819,800.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,775,000.00	182,000.00	295,000	503,000.00	47,000.00	4,094,000.00
National City	300,000	2,758,000.00	123,000.00	259,000	374,000.00	61,000.00	3,048,000.00
North Side	100,000	921,772.69	10,599.81	45,506	52,653.64	70,880.23	852,920.08
People's	100,000	985,900.00	32,400.00	49,400	87,700.00	79,000.00	1,016,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	7,630.00	45,000.00	39,905	39,905.00	14,110.00	535,183.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,195,800.00	106,000.00	9,500	158,000.00	53,000.00	1,023,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	500,177.00	10,499.00	31,354	119,617.00	4,440.00	582,114.00
Union	100,000	643,800.00	32,200.00	64,590	80,500.00	32,800.00	754,600.00
Wallabout	100,000	841,600.00	36,500.00	29,600	56,300.00	34,800.00	843,600.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	610,985.00	18,580.00	34,290	110,775.00	14,000.00	702,350.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	753,300.00	31,400.00	25,000	114,100.00	.....	740,100.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,316,300.00	235,900.00	206,300	1,025,000.00	557,900.00	6,250,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,198,003.00	71,231.08	64,401	65,231.00	35,248.00	1,725,797.00
Second National	250,000	1,253,000.00	68,300.00	15,400	141,700.00	.....	1,015,300.00
Third National	200,000	963,460.71	37,631.71	62,961	257,577.90	26,486.12	1,039,289.25
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,151,500.00	104,100.00	26,000	128,200.00	142,900.00	1,997,400.00
Second National	125,000	963,770.00	25,997.00	31,806	68,400.00	3,000.00	840,617.00

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$168,541,048
Gold	100,817,143
Silver	76,725,863
United States notes	7,231,576
Treasury notes of 1890	78,217
National bank notes	3,891,230
Total receipts this day	1,557,998
Total receipts this month	30,598,372
Total receipts this year	172,748,261
Total expenditures this day	1,425,000
Total expenditures this month	28,150,000
Total expenditures this year	152,119,624
Deposits in National banks	112,733,675

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$318,072,089
Silver dollars	446,219,000
Silver dollars of 1890	699,795
Silver bullion of 1890	41,473,205
Total	$801,374,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$318,072,089
Silver certificates outstanding	446,219,000
Treasury notes outstanding	42,085,000
Total	$801,374,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$72,372,088
Gold certificates	27,345,660
Silver coin and bullion	5,242,897
Silver certificates	7,780,776
United States notes	7,231,576
Other assets	17,360,910
Total in Treasury	$143,067,394
Deposits in National banks	112,733,675
Total	$255,799,679
Current liabilities	30,317,920
Available cash balance	$168,541,048

Imports Specie New York Oct. 12 to 18 Inclusive.

	Where From.	Amount.
AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
New York	Puerto Plata	$500
New York	Santo Domingo	1,000
Madiana	St. Thomas	2,100
Lauenburg	Port au Prince	25,080
Maracaibo	La Guayra	6,850
Prins Maurits	Curacoa	65
GOLD BULLION—		
Amazonense	Barbados	1,300
Havana	Vera Cruz	180
Yucatan	Tampico	6,541
Maracaibo	La Guayra	224
SILVER BULLION—		
Havana	Vera Cruz	1,900
Havana	Vera Cruz	7,250
Yucatan	Tampico	40,827
SILVER ORE—		
Havana	Vera Cruz	4,776
Seneca	Tampico	7
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Maracaibo	La Guayra	150
Prins Maurits	Curacao	35
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Maracaibo	La Guayra	475
		$96,419

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Oct. 14 to 19 Inclusive.

1901.				
Oct.				
14..Columbia	Hamburg	G. C. (United States)		$209,000
14..Columbia	London	S. B.		208,795
15..St. Louis	London	S. B.		72,000
15..Finance	Colon	S. C. (Guatemala)		28,415
18..Prins Maurits	Port au Prince	G. C. (United States)		10,000
18..Lucania	London	S. B.		45,600
				$563,810

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Oct.				
11..Athos	Greytown	G. C. (United States)		$600
11..Maraval	Trinidad	S. C. (Spanish)		475
11..Umbria	London	S. B.		174,700
				$662,585

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	270	275
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	420	430
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	130
Central Nat	1,000,000	4½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	320	330
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	645	655
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	360	370
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	405	420
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	103	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	140	150
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3260	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	740	750
Fourteenth St	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	220	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,600	3	S	July 1, 01	160	170
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	675	705
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	560	580
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	510	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	130	145
Mercantile Nat	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	140	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	650	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	150	160
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	400	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	315	325
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	215	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	2	S	Oct. 15, 01	145	165
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	90
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	207	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	207	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	575	605
People's ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	270	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	670	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 01	106	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	235	250
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	300	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	605	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	285	295
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1880	1925
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	535
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	375	410
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	435	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1480	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	5	S	Sep. 30, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	295	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	415	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	215	225
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	23	S	Aug. 1, 01	325	335
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	275	290
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	455	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 01	955	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	505	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1275	1350
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	975	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	240	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	375	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Oct. 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	435	450
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1680	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	395	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112	112½
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 01	66	68

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	79	81
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	89	91
10th & 23d St	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105	106
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	Oct. 1, 01	39	40
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	98½	99½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac	3,793,200	..	..	.....	18½	20
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf	4,982,000	..	..	.....	89	92
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,905,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	70½	72½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106½	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,688,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	70	80½
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	71	73
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1901	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind.,Nat.& Ill.bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	100	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	99	101
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	54	56
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	84	85
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	130	135
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	July, 1901	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	94½	96
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107	107½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am.B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6¼
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Am.Thread pf.($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4⅝
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 01	54	58
Am.Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	..	Oct. 15, 01	58	60
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep., 1901	82	90
Am.Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	11½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*14½	15
Brit. Excheq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	99	99¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	½
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s,2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99	101
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Sep. 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	12	14
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	23	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	5⅝	6
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	20½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15, 01	74	78
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	20	23
Do preferred	1,030,300	..	..	.....	45	50
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	1½	3
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	3	5
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1⅝
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅛
General Chemical	6,780,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	57½	65
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	98½	100
Havana Com'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	45	50
H'ng-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	110	120
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'eay & B'rnham	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	116	121
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	173	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	26¾	27½
Do preferred	7,658,400	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 01	82	85
Nat. Gramaphone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 01	100	105
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	¾
N. Y. & N. J .Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	165	175
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7½
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	93	96
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
P.B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Pruct & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	330	340
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 01	200	205
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	101	101½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	146	150
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	26½	27

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Do preferred	16,035,100	..	..	.....	50½	50½
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,035,000	2	S	Oct., 1901	82½	82⅝
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 30, 01	225	240
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	..	Sep., 1901	79	80½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	1,300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	8	Q	Sep. 16, 01	720	725
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	5½
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 30, 01	105½	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*13¾	14
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	75	..
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 10, 01	65	72½
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	4¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	62	65
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 01	119	120½
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 01	115	118
U.S.Cast-IronPipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	5	6¾
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	30	33
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	92	96
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Oct. 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	121	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	112	120
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	97	102
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	615	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	132	137
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	295	302
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	150	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	195	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	140
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	340	..
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	470	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St.& F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	93	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	240	245
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	240	242
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108¼	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118½	120
Cent. Crosstown Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	103	104
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	180	..
Columbus Ry	3,500,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	100	104
Coney Island & B.	1,198,000	14	Q	Aug. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948	1,296,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5s ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	103	110
Dry D., E.B.& B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	114	116
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	101	103
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St.&Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	405
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s,1910	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Nassau Electric.	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
B'lyn,1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98⅛
New Or.City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	104	107
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 1st 5s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	76½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	28	31
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	25¼	26½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,822,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,379,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	112
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	130½	133½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	117	119
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1938	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	102	105
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1906	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1901	250,000	..	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1900	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	116	118
United Rys. of St. L

1901

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,330,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,709,350	24,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,000	24,185,075	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,790,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,538,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,997,575	35,511,525
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,324,900
March 2	14,891,100	13,641,550	24,576,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,678,375	23,203,004
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,970,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,900	15,018,825
April 13	7,832,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,025,100	14,894,350	24,176,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,974,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,900
May 11	8,157,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	24,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,283,750	20,122,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,322,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,726,800	25,297,500
June 29	8,484,200	16,858,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	22,042,550
July 13	12,899,375	19,960,125	10,026,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,050	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	26,557,050	15,032,350
Aug. 24	18,146,100	23,358,325	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,025	21,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,575	26,456,250	2,453,925
Sept. 14	7,130,250	20,536,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,961,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,580,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,487,175	4,463,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	5,038,525	26,091,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,096,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,699,775	*312,025	18,067,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,025,200	18,257,975
Dec. 1	10,865,775	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,899,325	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,526,800	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$15,465,775	1895	$15,380,175
1900	2,947,700	1894	62,613,675
1899	1,441,075	1893	42,640,775
1898	23,314,325	1892	2,332,425
1897	19,895,175	1891	9,029,700
1896	19,454,375	1890	*349,225

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	$10,202,797
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	8,313,397
From Jan. 1, 1901	445,271,130
From Jan. 1, 1900	428,898,015

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 15, 1901	$9,725,643
Week ended Oct. 16, 1900	12,032,103
From Jan. 1, 1901	402,630,728
From Jan. 1, 1900	428,005,082

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	$42,875
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	263,720
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,039,017
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,271,773

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	$210,500
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	140,290
From Jan. 1, 1901	31,220,578
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,419,119

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	$167,625
From Jan. 1, 1901	$27,490,559
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,147,346

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	$344,449

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	$55,244
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	33,212
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,015,258
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,795,833

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	$611,045
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	1,243,091
From Jan. 1, 1901	39,954,246
From Jan. 1, 1900	41,742,946

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	$555,801
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	1,210,479
From Jan. 1, 1901	35,938,988
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,947,008

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	$98,119
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	592,941
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,054,275
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,067,606

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	$821,545
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	2,383,071
From Jan. 1, 1901	70,132,821
From Jan. 1, 1900	89,161,999

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 18, 1901	$723,426
Week ended Oct. 19, 1900	1,790,130
From Jan. 1, 1901	63,129,546
From Jan. 1, 1900	84,094,993

Cotton Quotations in Decimals.

The Managers of the Cotton Exchange have directed the Committee on Revision of Quotations of Spot Cotton to calculate differences in the value of grades on and off middling in decimals instead of fractional parts of a cent.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked. Oct. 19.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Range in 1901. Lowest		Last Sale.	
..	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901 4	185	May 29	147	Jan. 10	175	July 22, 1901
215	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.. ..	30	June 11	24¾	May 10	26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1½	79	July 11	77	Jan. 7	79	July 15, 1901
3	5	Am. Bicycle	17,701,500	.. ..	8¼	Apr. 23	1½	Sep. 25	3	Oct. 3, 1901
180	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 3, 1901 5	180½	Sept. 26	180	Apr. 8	180½	Sep. 26, 1901
34	36	Am. Dist. Tel	3,845,000	May 15, 1901 1	40	May 3	32	Oct. 4	32	Oct. 4, 1901
46¼	48	Am. Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900 1¾	66	July 9	31	Jan. 24	45¼	Oct. 9, 1901
..	43	American Snuff	11,001,700	.. ..	40⅞	June 8	26	Mar. 18	46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,983,300	.. ..	2¾	May 29	2	Jan. 10	2½	Mar. 29, 1901
99	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sep. 1, 1901 1¼	100	Apr. 13	95	Mar. 8	99	Sept. 17, 1901
145	..	Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901 2	150	July 12	137	Jan. 2	150	Oct. 4, 1901
73	75	Am. Woolen pf	39,000,000	July 5, 1901 1¾	82¾	July 1	70	Mar. 22	73¼	Oct. 8, 1901
21½	22¾	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	30	Apr. 22	20	Feb. 20	22¾	Sep. 28, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1901 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1893
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
208	212	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Sep. 3, 1901 2	226	Apr. 16	175	Jan. 18	210	Oct. 7, 1901
..	..	Brunswick City	5,000,00[illegible]	.. ..	14¾	Mar. 9	8¾	Jan. 10	11	Oct. 12, 1901
130	140	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901 3	136	Sept. 24	120	Feb. 25	136	Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,800,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 15, 1896
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	39	Apr. 28, 1900
135	140	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1901 1½	136	Apr. 22	130½	Jan. 3	136	Oct. 11, 1901
90	93	Chicago Great West. deb	22,577,000	July 15, 1901 2	94¾	March 15	90	July 27	91	Sept. 5, 1901
180	200	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1901 3½	201	April 11	180	March 29	*180	Aug. 20, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,300	Oct. 1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. & Union Traction	20,000,000	.. ..	20¾	May 28	12	Jan. 17	18¾	Oct. 3, 1901
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	60	May 28	14¼	Feb. 11	60	June 7, 1901
115	120	C., C., & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1901 1¼	121	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 12	119	Sep. 20, 1901
40	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	8,000,000	.. ..	57	March 6	27½	Jan. 7	32	Aug. 27, 1901
72	75	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1898 1¼	70½	Mar. 6	67	Aug. 7	72½	Oct. 9, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1901 1¾	*195	May 4	*189	June 24	*189	Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1½	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
128	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	23,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901 4	142½	April 20	116	March 19	131	Sept. 1, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. ..	..	..	..	..	11¼	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,054,800	.. ..	..	..	..	..	22	June 12, 1900
170	185	Commercial Cable	18,333,300	Oct. 1, 1901 1¾	189	May 7	168½	Feb. 16	183	July 11, 1901
66	70	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	63	Aug. 2	56½	Jan. 30	63	Aug. 2, 1901
..	24	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.. ..	27¼	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24½	May 10, 1901
..	60	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901 1½	71	June 27	65	Sept. 12	65	Sept. 12, 1901
..	60	Den. & Southwest. pf	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901 1½	69	July 29	69	July 29	69	July 29, 1901
..	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901 7	130	April 1	123	Feb. 13	130	April 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901 2½	92	May 11	72½	Sep. 26	72½	Sep. 26, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901 3½	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
85	90	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1901 2½	95	April 1	81	Jan. 4	94	Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & Den. City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	36	Apr. 30	17	Jan. 18	27	Oct. 2, 1901
..	..	Fort Worth & R. G	3,108,100	.. ..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Oct., 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	59½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	59⅞	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 12	110	Jan. 10	110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*102¾	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*108	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
97	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Sep. 25, 1901 50c	100	Apr. 16	75	Jan. 8	95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	16,000,000	July, 1901 2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	106	Mar. 30, 1901
33	38	International Silver pf	5,107,500	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	46⅞	Sept. 11	24½	Jan. 22	35	Sept. 13, 1901
16½	18	**Kan. City Southern**	29,993,500	.. ..	25	Apr. 30	13¾	Jan. 4	17	Oct. 11, 1901
36½	40	Kan. City Southern pf	21,000,000	.. ..	49	Apr. 30	35	Jan. 4	37	Oct. 9, 1901
40	44	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	July 2, 1900 50c	45½	Sep. 30	24	Jan. 2	44	Oct. 9, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*8c	Jan. 25, 1899
8	9	Kingston & Pembroke	2,304,500	.. ..	11	Aug. 14	8	March 6	11	Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901 1	50	Mar. 13	46	Mar. 8	50	Mar. 13, 1901
40	57	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 3	62½	June 14	50½	April 26	57	Aug. 27, 1901
95	105	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	June 15, 1901 2½	102	Sep. 17	95	Jan. 21	102	Oct. 4, 1901
60	75	**Maryland Coal pf**	1,876,000	July 1, 1901 2½	75	June 6	70	May 16	75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 20, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
106	..	Michigan Central	18,758,000	July 29, 1901 2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	118	Apr. 19	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18, 1901
195	200	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901 3½	197¼	Apr. 9	192	Jan. 12	194½	Jan. 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	*75	June 10	*70	June 11	*75	Aug. 19, 1901
85¼	90	Nat. Lead pf	14,904,000	Sep. 16, 1901 1¾	93⅞	June 13	81	May 10	86	Oct. 4, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3½	June 9, 1901
27	33	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901 2	37	Jan. 3	26½	Oct. 8	30	Oct. 9, 1901
114½	117½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	120	Sep. 18	97	Mar. 1	115	Oct. 1, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Oct. 1, 1901 5	430	Apr. 3	420	April 1	430	Apr. 3, 1901
135	140	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,008,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1¾	130	Feb. 21	126	March 29	136	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901 5	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	*295	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Oct. 15, 1901 1¼	*173	June 5	*173	June 5	*172	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	38¾	Nov. 14, 1900
88	90	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Aug. 23, 1901 2	90½	June 13	82	Feb. 15	89	Oct. 7, 1901
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901 1	†100	May 9	77¼	Jan. 21	122⅞	Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 3, 1901 1	‡..	..	‡..	..	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	421,900	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,336,900	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*65	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,123,400	July 1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
92	96	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	98	April 26	89	Feb. 25	95	Aug. 29, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Company pf	5,000,000	Sept. 2, 1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*110	June 28, 1899
80	85	Père Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1901 2	96	June 17	72	Jan. 2	96	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901 1½	109	May 27	90¼	Mar. 22	104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. C. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 10, 1899
68	72	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	12,500,000	Apr. 1, 1901 1	89	June 17	57	Jan. 30	70	Sept. 13, 1901
100	103	Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf	22,640,200	July 15, 1901 2	103	May 7	88	Jan. 4	102	Sept. 3, 1901
190	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi	19,714,200	Oct. 8, 1901 1¾	*190	June 21	*188½	June 3	*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*134	Mar. 3, 1899
204	215	**Reas. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901 4	..	..	..	..	200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	807,900	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	108	June 19	98	Feb. 16	100	July 12, 1901
137	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901 1¼	140	Apr. 24	135	Jan. 5	137⅞	Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion certfs**	.. ..	.. ..	65½	Jan. 8	59¾	Mar. 28	60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	200	Mar. 10, 1899
29½	30	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	1,500,000	.. ..	41½	April 2	19½	Feb. 5	30	Sept. 16, 1901
79	80	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf	3,700,000	Oct. 2, 1901 1¾	86	Apr. 2	65½	Jan. 22	79	Oct. 3, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	859,525	July, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,040,400	July 15, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*30	Apr. 9, 1900
118	122	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899 1¾	150½	Jan. 29	127	May 9	117½	Oct. 7, 1901
..	8½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,[illegible]	.. ..	30	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rap. Transit pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1¾	197	Sept. 10	147	Aug. 28	157	Sept. 10, 1901
15	18	**Union Bag & Paper**	18,000,000	.. ..	19¾	June 17	12	Apr. 12	15	Oct. 4, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 ½	..	..	..	..	44	July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,249,400	July 15, 1901 2½	282½	Aug. 8	276	Sept. 24	276	Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	Sep. 30, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	140	Oct. 28, 1897
121	125	**Va.-Car. Chemical pf**	12,000,000	Oct. 15, 1901 2	125	Aug. 30	116	Apr. 26	122½	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,200,000	July, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1899
160	175	Wells-Fargo Express	3,000,000	July 15, 1901 3	165	Sep. 11	135	Jan. 21	165	Sep. 11, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	12,189,000	Aug. 15, 1901 1¼	..	..	..	..	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. ‡Sales reported to have occurred outside the Stock Exchange at 17⅞ on Sept. 26. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Detroit City Gas, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Continued from Page 8.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Coplay Cement Mfg. Co., (semi-annual)	$	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Edison Bd. Ill. Co. of Boston	2½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 14
Flat Top L. A. Con. (semi-annual)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 12
Flat Top L. A. pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 12
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Henry R. Worthington, incor. (semi-annual)	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 19	.....
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 19	.....
Intern. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
National Fire Proofing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Oct. 22
Ontario Silver Mining	20c	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Pacific Coast Co. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 14	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 14	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 14	Nov. 1
Parrot Silver & Cop. Co. (quarter)	$1	Oct. 20	Oct. 12	Oct. 20
Pennsylvania Steel Co. pf	2½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 21
Pittsburg Coal pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 25	Oct. 15	Oct. 26
Procter & Gamble Co. com. (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 15
Pullman Company (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 15
Shawnut Oil Co. (Boston) (quarter)	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 1

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. R. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
U. S. Express (semi-annual)	2	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
U. S. Steel Cor. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 20	Nov. 19	Dec. 23
U. S. Steel Cor. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 6	Oct. 15	Nov. 7

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Mineral Land Co	.....	.....	Oct. 21	Annual
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Annual
American Malting Co	Oct. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
American Type Founders' Co	.....	.....	Oct. 23	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	Nov. 2	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Annual
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	Oct. 16	Nov. 1	Oct. 30	Annual
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.	Oct. 10	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Annual
Consolidated Lake Superior Co	.....	.....	Oct. 28	Annual
Detroit Southern Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 28	Annual
Evansville & T. H. Railroad	.....	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Annual
Guardian Trust Co. (Chicago)	.....	.....	Oct. 21	Special
Juarez Company	.....	.....	Oct. 21	Annual
Lexington & Eastern Railroad	.....	.....	Nov. 23	Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Annual
N. O. & North Eastern Railroad	.....	.....	Nov. 6	Annual
Rio Grande Southern Railway	Oct. 11	Oct. 25	Oct. 21	Annual
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad	Oct. 12	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Annual
Toledo, St. Louis & West. R. R.	Oct. 14	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Annual
Tyler Manufacturing Co	.....	.....	Oct. 30	Annual
Twenty-eighth & Twenty-ninth Sts.	.....	.....	Oct. 30	Annual

OCT 1901

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

LONDON OFFICES 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C. 60 ST. JAMES ST., S. W.

Capital.... $2,000,000. Surplus..... $4,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms & Individuals; and as Guardian, Executor & Administrator; Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates; carefully selected securities offered for investment.

TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world; ALSO COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

DRAFTS on all parts of Great Britain, France, and Germany BOUGHT and SOLD

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President. HENRY A. MURRAY, 3d Vice-President.
WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer. JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Department.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Walter R. Gillette,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Alexander E. Orr,
George F. Baker,	G. G. Haven,	Augustus D. Juilliard,	Walter G. Oakman,
George S. Bowdoin,	E. H. Harriman,	James M. Jarvie,	Henry H. Rogers,
August Belmont,	R. Somers Hayes,	Richard A. McCurdy,	H. McK. Twombly,
Frederic Cromwell,	Charles R. Henderson,	Levi P. Morton,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
		Harry Payne Whitney.	

London Committee:
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman; LEVI P. MORTON, DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

United States Trust Company of New York,

43 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,265,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
	Marshall Field.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Currau, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Kyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Currau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.
$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely,	George G. De Witt,
Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WARNER & CO.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1513 AND 1514 BROAD.

F. P. Moore & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 Broadway, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

A. M. Kidder & Co

BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Fidelity Trust Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,477,212.92

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT moved to new vault in Prudential Building. Boxes to rent at $5.00 per year and upward, according to size.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.
AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.
RENTS SAFES AND STORES valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fire-Proof Vaults.
GUARANTEED TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.
Acts as Trustee under Mortgage Registrar and Transfer Agent of stocks and bonds of corporations.

OFFICERS.

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice President
Jerome Taylor.....2d Vice President & Trust Officer
Frederick W. Egner.Secretary and Treas.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1829

THE CALLATIN NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,900,000

OFFICERS

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, President.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR. HENRY I. BARBEY.
THOMAS DENNY. W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.
FREDERIC W. STEVENS. CHAS. A. PEABODY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers' LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE, NO. 4820 CORTLANDT.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY

Investment Securities.
Chicago, 238 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.
We make a specialty of Mexican Investments.
Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,

Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers

CHICAGO. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. BOSTON

Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS, - - - - - - 71 BROADWAY.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Dealers in { High-Grade Investment Securities.
Cable Address, Hultch, New York. Telephone 3770 Cortlandt.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus and Profits	3,500,000
Deposits	34,000,000

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.
Letters of Credit.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.
Investment Securities.
Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

L. J. McCORMACK & CO.,

Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Tel. No. 634 Cortlandt.
TEMPLE BAR BUILDING—Brooklyn.
Tel. No. 3578 Main.

HAVEN & STOUT

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,

Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

Letters of Credit IN Pounds Sterling AND Francs

ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. cor. Waldorf 262 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Wm. B. Franklin, George Isham Scott, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exch.
Ellis Wainwright, Special.

Franklin, Scott & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Astor Building { 10 Wall St. / 9 Pine St. — Baltimore Office, 215 East German St.
DEALERS IN BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Telephone 5870 Cortlandt. Cable Address "Franscot."

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

1851 **The New York Times.** 1901

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES ON ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1901.

THE TIMES'S JUBILEE NUMBER.

The letters of hearty good-will and compliment that have come to THE TIMES upon the occasion of its fiftieth birthday and in praise of its Jubilee Number, issued yesterday, are most gratifying in their expressions and their number. Appreciation is about the most pleasant thing on earth. It is hard to get on without it, and when it is freely given the toil that wins it becomes a joy. The good-will of its readers, their words of commendation, and their greetings make THE TIMES feel that at fifty it is in the flush of favored youth and leads a life worth living.

The pains and pride that went to the preparation of the Jubilee Number have involved THE TIMES in some embarrassment. It is exceedingly pleasant to know by the best of proofs that the interesting magazine of newspaper history that accompanied yesterday's issue of this journal was appreciated and the unexpectedly active demand for copies thereof was evidence of its quality. But it is one thing to create a demand, and, at least in this case, quite another to supply it. We have had most earnest requests not only for single copies of the Jubilee Number, but single orders for hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands. It is awkward to plead limitations of cost for any good thing—and evidently the Jubilee Number was considered a good thing—but that publication cost about ten cents a copy to produce. Perhaps our friends will perceive the impracticability of supplying it in large quantities at one cent. We hope that it has done good and will continue to give pleasure and instruction, but the edition was quickly exhausted, and copies cannot now be supplied.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Kindly Greetings from the Newspaper Press of the Country on the Paper's Fiftieth Birthday.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.—Interest in New York newspaperdom is centred this morning in the appearance of the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a special issue to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The publishers of "All the news that's fit to print" have devoted a great deal of time and attention to this historical edition, professing to have found an excuse for it in the Book of Leviticus, XXV., 10:

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you."

But it wasn't necessary for THE TIMES to look for an excuse. A sane, clean newspaper in these "yellow" days does well to celebrate its every birthday. The public needs a good, wholesome object lesson of this sort as often as it can get it.

NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS.—A good paper, with a good record of fifty years behind it, deserves more than a word of praise. THE NEW YORK TIMES is out to-day with a number commemorative of its semi-centennial anniversary. The first number of the paper, a fac simile of which THE TIMES now puts forth, was issued on Sept. 18, 1851, but the observance of the anniversary was deferred a few days on account of the country's mourning. THE TIMES of fifty years ago was a very readable paper, as THE TIMES of to-day is. That history repeats itself is indicated by the fact that THE TIMES in its first number devoted a good deal of its space to the international yacht race, in which the America had staggered the British yachtsmen and boat builders; to the affairs of Cuba, where Col. Crittenden and his men had lately been shot, and to New York politics, in which Whigs were pitted against Democrats. THE TIMES has never been a better newspaper than it is now, under its present chief owner and publisher, who has put it on its feet, as a paying commercial enterprise, and has made it an influence for good in the community and in the making of newspapers. His success is a matter for public congratulation.

NEW YORK EVENING POST.—THE NEW YORK TIMES published this morning a "jubilee issue," in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The history of this newspaper, which has played an honorable part in American journalism, throws an interesting light on our social and political life, and contains many lessons for the present moment. For example, the account of the good fight which THE TIMES made against the Tweed ring some thirty years ago is full of facts that bear pretty directly on our own struggle to overthrow the Croker ring. One of the most encouraging things in the career of THE TIMES is its present prosperity. On this topic it is appropriate to reprint a passage from an editorial in The Evening Post of May 4, 1901:

"Too many editors still make their newspapers sensational, vulgar, and verging on indecency because they suppose that their readers like that sort of thing. Happily, there is already evidence that the people are decidedly better than their reputation. THE NEW YORK TIMES, not a great while ago, adopted as its motto, 'All the news that's fit to print,' reduced its price to one cent, abolished its illustrated supplement on Sunday, and since then has furnished the public the news and the comment upon it in an unsensational and self-respecting manner. THE TIMES has made steady and rapid progress in acquiring a large circulation and a valuable advertising patronage along these lines. The fact is not only most encouraging in itself, but it also warrants the hope that so excellent and profitable an example may before long be widely imitated."

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrates to-day the fiftieth anniversary of its birth by the issue of a special supplement, which incidentally records some of the history of New York journalism during the last half century. * * * But no New York newspaper has had a more creditable record than THE TIMES. It has been a consistently clean sheet, has been distinguished from the first for the ability of its editorial discussion of public questions, and has exercised all through its history a most salutary influence on the public opinion of this city, if not also of the country at large. * * * Under its present management THE TIMES conserves the best traditions of its history, and in demonstrating that prosperity may be attained by acting on the rule of publishing "All the news that's fit to print," it presents a standing encouragement to decency and self-respect in the conduct of a popular newspaper. * * *

The demoralization of newspaper methods that New York has witnessed in the last eighteen years has consisted largely of attempts to give a factitious interest to trifles, to appeal to the baser forms of curiosity and feed the public appetite for sensation. The boasted news enterprise of the modern yellow journals is mostly sham, or reckless invention exploited in head lines half a foot long. The distinction which THE TIMES of to-day may justly claim is to have met these papers in their own field and to have demonstrated that there is a large public to be secured by pursuing the old lines of journalistic enterprise with a steady regard for sobriety, ability and conscientiousness.

BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES.—It was just fifty years ago on Wednesday last, Sept. 18, since THE NEW YORK TIMES made its first appearance among the newspapers of the metropolis. It was near the close of the transitional period in American journalism when the railroad and the telegraph and the improvements in the art of printing gave ampler opportunities for the development of the press than had theretofore existed, and the daily newspaper became a part of the necessaries of life in almost every home.

The Brooklyn Times, which is three years older than its Manhattan namesake, extends its most hearty congratulations to the latter on this pleasant occasion, and on the abundant evidences of prosperity which mark its fiftieth anniversary. More often, in that half century of work, have we been compelled to oppose THE NEW YORK TIMES than to indorse its utterances. In the twenty years of factional fight in the Republican Party in this State which culminated in 1884, the convictions of the Brooklyn Times kept it on what was first the Fenton and ultimately the Half-Breed side, and, therefore, in opposition to THE NEW YORK TIMES. But THE NEW YORK TIMES has always been a fair as well as an able fighter. It has been consistent, and it has at times made heavy sacrifices and faced heavy financial perils through its fidelity to its convictions. In its advocacy of free trade, in its fight against the application of the protection idea to American merchant shipping, it has been a formidable but always an honorable antagonist. It has never, or seldom, failed to give full credit to leaders of an opposing faith for what it regarded as worthy of commendation in their acts, and it has never stooped to tricks and devices of a dishonorable nature, either to gain a temporary popularity or political advantage. Its present prosperity is creditable to itself and not less creditable to the newspaper readers of the metropolis.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION.—The semi-centennial (jubilee) number of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, postponed on account of the National mourning a week from the actual anniversary, is a distinct credit to itself and to the best type of American journalism. It is altogether too late to tell the city and the country what THE TIMES is, what it does, or what it stands for. It is strictly within the lines of literal truth to say that it has never at any time in its long and honorable career better realized its ideals (and they are the best) than at the present time. It is doubly gratifying to its fellow-workers, who believe in the high and honorable function of journalism, in its serious responsibilities, and in its abundant and enduring though intangible rewards, to know that THE TIMES was never more firmly established in public respect and in material prosperity and that its future was never more auspicious than at the present. More, perhaps, than any of its contemporaries does THE TIMES stand for the newspaper in itself and in its making as a distinct vocation—a true "fourth estate," instead of an advocate of a political cause, a champion of a party, or a personal property. Pioneer in its line of journalism as a high and honorable calling, as definite and beneficent, as necessary to modern civilization as law, medicine or theology, THE TIMES has achieved an enviable distinction in its field, which has given it an individualism recognized throughout the world of newspapers and of affairs, and which has perhaps never been imitated successfully, though many papers have been profited by following its traditions and its example.

The great battles of THE TIMES in behalf of public service and official honesty are still gratefully remembered, and they will prove a distinct inspiration to the fight which is now on for the Fall campaign. THE TIMES expresses in itself a peculiar and distinctive metropolitan spirit, which stands for the best local government, for integrity in administration, and its aid in behalf of the anti-Tammany ticket this Fall will be invaluable, since it fights without fear or favor, but with its heart in its cause, for the welfare of the whole city.

As a contribution to municipal history THE TIMES's Jubilee Number is full of meat, and every page deserves the careful study of those who are interested not only in the growth and development of journalism, in its historic half century, but in the evolution of New York from the local and State capital to the rank of the second city of the world. On every page are interesting facts and suggestions, which should entitle the number to rank as an authoritative contribution to local history, while the intelligent spirit, self-respecting modesty, and thoroughly adequate conception and execution of an ideal semi-centennial number are a fortunate expression of those qualities which are found in every issue of this most excellent and commendable newspaper.

TOWN TOPICS, NEW YORK CITY.—Congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday. I have taken THE TIMES since its first issue, and can testify that it has fulfilled the promises of Henry J. Raymond's inaugural in its enterprise, its respectability, and its courage. I am glad to see that its new proprietor and its editor respect and conform to the traditions of this excellent newspaper.

PATERSON (N. J.) GUARDIAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. May this be one of a long series of TIMES jubilees.

ROME (GA.) TRIBUNE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by issuing a Jubilee Number. It has been made a great and financially successful newspaper under its present management.

SAVANNAH (GA.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. THE TIMES under the present management has become a success in New York.

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) REGISTER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. It will doubtless be an interesting historical edition of that ably conducted journal.

MIDDLETOWN (N. Y.) ARGUS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that it will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by issuing a Jubilee Number. The number will contain much special historical matter and cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) AMERICAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. THE TIMES is now, under its careful and intelligent management, one of the finest pieces of newspaper property in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.—THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old yesterday. Those fifty years cover most eventful times. THE TIMES has had its vicissitudes inseparable from human effort, but it has given to the American people great service, and it was never better or stronger than it is to-day.

MCKEESPORT (PENN.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. THE TIMES has just recently completed arrangements by which its already excellent cable service has been still further improved. It is a progressive paper of the right order.

ST. ALBANS (VT.) MESSENGER.—THE TIMES is one of the unhappily too few metropolitan journals that is clean, wholesome, and patriotic, and a daily reproach to the yellow pest that now disgraces American journalism. May it live many times fifty years more to publish "All the news that's fit to print," and prosper greatly in the doing of it.

YONKERS STATESMAN.—This excellent journal, THE NEW YORK TIMES, will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. The editor of The Statesman has always felt a special interest in THE TIMES for the reason that Henry J. Raymond, its founder, obtained his first employment in New York with him when a young man.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) POST.—THE TIMES has always been a splendid figure in American journalism, but it has never before touched the pinnacle which it has attained in the past few years under the present able management. Its Jubilee Number is sure to be a magnificent production and will worthily mark an occasion of interest and importance in the newspaper world and to the public generally.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) TIMES.—A special historical edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be issued, which will serve to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that paper. This will be known as a Jubilee Number. The authority for using such title being found in Leviticus, XXV., 10. We are glad to see THE TIMES obeying the teaching of the Good Book, and trust that the next half century will prove quite as prosperous with it as the last.

RALEIGH (N. C.) NEWS AND OBSERVER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has completed its fiftieth year—and they have been fifty years of public service and patriotic endeavor. THE TIMES had planned to celebrate the event by the issue of a Jubilee Number, but postponed it for a week on account of this being a season of National mourning and sorrow. The first issue of THE TIMES was printed Sept. 18, 1851. During its half century it has had a notable career, been edited by men of National repute, and has achieved great results.

MONTGOMERY (ALA.) ADVERTISER.—THE TIMES has always been a fair and reputable newspaper, but it has fairly eclipsed all previous records of its existence since it fell into the capable hands of its present proprietor, who has developed into one of the foremost newspaper managers of the United States. It was already an exceedingly attractive and interesting newspaper, but has been made more so by a recent arrangement with The London Times, which gives it a duplicate of the service of the great English paper.

NEWARK (N. J.) SUNDAY CALL.—Reputation of a journal is its real capital, and in these days the success of the "yellow" papers only makes demand for decency greater, and the prosperity of decent newspapers the more certain where proper management is shown. One need not be dull to be respectable, as THE TIMES has shown of late. It is to-day an excellent daily-newspaper. Its increase in circulation is especially apparent to those who observe the patronage of papers in public conveyances.

BURLINGTON (VT.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will observe the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. As every one knows, THE TIMES was founded by Henry J. Raymond, a graduate of our University of Vermont, and hence Burlingtonians take a special interest in its fortunes. With its up-to-date manager and its capable and accomplished editor it has entered upon a new career of usefulness and popularity, and is, indeed, the model of what a great daily newspaper should be.

LEXINGTON (KY.) HERALD.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a jubilee. A special historical number will be printed. The issue will be of much value to those interested in the history of this country and of New York City, where so much of it has been centred. THE NEW YORK TIMES ranks among the best newspapers of the country. Its owner prides himself on printing strictly a newspaper according to its motto, "All the news that's fit to print." It is clean, reliable, and up to date.

TROY (N. Y.) BUDGET.—THE TIMES in these later days has earned highest commendation. It has fought a good fight for clean journalism. It gives "All the news that's fit to print." When the rage for "yellow newspapers" was at its highest THE TIMES deliberately avowed a policy opposed to sensationalism. This it has pursued consistently. The policy has not only been justified by events, but it proves that there are enough people in the metropolis to make such a policy financially successful. THE TIMES has never been so prosperous or so widely circulated as it is to-day. Best of all, the success is clean. There's no taint upon it, and the line pursued by THE TIMES calls for neither explanation nor excuse.

PORTLAND (ME.) PRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is to celebrate this month the semi-centennial of its foundation, which occurred in 1851. Mr. Raymond was Mr. Greeley's assistant editor when the latter founded The Tribune in 1841, but was too able to remain long in a subordinate position. He was one of the founders of the Republican Party, and composed the "Address to the People" promulgated at the National Convention in Pittsburg in 1856, when Frémont was nominated. He was a great orator as well as a great editor, and as a member of Congress attracted more attention than Mr. Greeley had in the same capacity. THE TIMES is enjoying prosperity after a most useful career. Perhaps its greatest achievement was the destruction of the Tweed ring, which was directly due to the revelations of that newspaper.

MILWAUKEE EVENING WISCONSIN.—THE TIMES is one of the best daily newspapers in the United States—independent but fair in politics; intelligent and decent in everything. It has lived up to its motto of publishing "All the news that's fit to print." It has originated valuable innovations, like its Weekly Review of Books and Art, its Magazine Supplement, and its Weekly Financial Review, which have proved their usefulness to its subscribers and have won the highest possible tribute of admiration at the hands of newspaper contemporaries—that of imitation. The Wisconsin, which began its own career in 1847, and which witnessed the birth of THE TIMES, is glad to note its flourishing condition at the end of its first half century, and hopes to be able to make an equally favorable report of it when in September, 1951, THE TIMES shall have rounded out a century of existence.

NORDSTJERNAN, the organ of the Swedish Americans in New York.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of our country's most powerful and best-edited newspapers, issued yesterday (Wednesday) a splendid Jubilee Number in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary. THE TIMES is independent Democratic in its political tendencies, but it has been among the foremost in the fight against Tammany corruption as typified by Boss Tweed of days long ago or by 'Squire Croker of to-day. THE TIMES was also most influential in the fight against Bryanism and free silver. THE TIMES is to-day one of our city's ablest edited papers; its news is trustworthy, its editorials lucid, progressive, and learned, its extra features up to date, and its typographical dress neat. There is nothing cheap about THE TIMES except its price. We congratulate our colleague on its remarkable vitality and success and predict for it even greater prosperity and influence during its second half century.

MR. NAST'S KIND REMINDER.

How the Famous Cartoonist Sent His Congratulations on the Jubilee.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES was engaged in its fight against the Tweed ring it was most energetically and effectively aided by the telling cartoons of Thomas Nast in Harper's Weekly. These cartoons obtained the widest vogue, and their combined satire and humor pierced even the thick skins of the clique whose chief responded to charges of gross thefts the historic answer: "What are you going to do about it?"

A few days ago Mr. Nast saw the announcement of the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Under the influence of a sympathetic memory he promptly forwarded his congratulations in the way herewith depicted.

TIME AND THE TIMES.

The sages picture Time as one
Whose sands of life are almost run,
A stern old graybeard, wrinkled, sad,
With keen-edged scythe, and poorly clad;
Destroying pleasures, wrecking lives,
And holding all the world in gyves.

Not thus do we conceive of Time,
But rather as a maid sublime,
Whose witching smile and subtle art
Revive fond hope and cheer the heart;
Whose lavish hand on every breeze
Flings golden opportunities.

Fair Time that flies with golden wings!
THE TIMES to thee its homage brings.
Full fifty years have passed since thou
Beheldst us make our maiden bow,
And, with the confidence of youth,
Strike out for Righteousness and Truth.

Ah, what a world of smiles and tears
Have we beheld these fifty years!
What prospects lost, what efforts blessed,
What hopes destroyed, what wrongs redressed,
What passions glow, what malice rend;
And Right triumphant in the end!

We've heard the eloquence of Clay,
Heard Webster's tongue the Nation sway,
Heard Sumner, Beecher, Lincoln plead,
Have seen the slave from thralldom freed—
The Union rent with civil war,
And Peace and Plenty reign once more.

We've seen this wondrous city rise
Through civic pride and enterprise;
Become in wealth and vast extent
The mistress of a continent.
Have helped to spread her magic name
And shared the glories of her fame.

True, Time will change, but changing brings
The impetus for nobler things;
THE TIMES has changed—it has progressed,
Eschewed the "better" for the "best,"
But through the varied years has stood
The champion of the True and Good.

Fair Mistress Time—thou maid divine!
The future like the past is thine.
As future years their records trace
Accord us still thy guiding grace;
Our pen inspire, our labors bless,
And crown our lifework with Success.

MILTON GOLDSMITH.
Philadelphia, September, 1901.

An Old Times Compositor's Praise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Primarily permit me to offer my congratulations on your special "Jubilee Number—1851-1901." It is superb in every respect, and what more can you honestly say in praise? If I could not replace my copy I would not dispose of it for $50.

But my object in writing is to correct a misbelief of Ben C. Truman that he is the only person now living who worked on THE TIMES as a compositor so early as 1854. I was a compositor on the paper in 1853 and until 1855, when I purchased the first of several newspapers since owned by myself. I was only nineteen years of age when I went into the old composing room on Nassau Street, and unexpectedly was placed on a vacant frame by Mr. Gale, who seemed to take a liking to me from the first interview, and in a few days thereafter gave me a permanent "sit." I succeeded Garland (not Charles, but Nathaniel) on the "ship news sit" when he was made night foreman, and held it until I made my first newspaper property purchase.

I never enjoyed an active life more fully than during my service on THE TIMES from 1853 to 1855.

F. F. PATTERSON,
Collector of Customs.
Camden, N. J., Sept. 27, 1901.

The Beginning Pleasantly Recalled.

From The Evangelist, New York.

An interesting newspaper will be that in which THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. In the announcement of this special historical edition the text of Leviticus, XXV., 10, is significantly quoted. Significantly, for in what other country of the world would a Scripture quotation head such an announcement of a secular paper? With all our National and individual shortcomings, it is a token of good that the words of Holy Writ are a part of the American mental make-up. The Evangelist extends to THE TIMES congratulations that bear in them something of filial piety, for the father of the present editor was the trusted friend of the founder of THE TIMES, and much that went before the issue of that first number of Sept. 18, 1851, was discussed and decided upon in the fondly remembered study in the old home on the hilltop above the Hudson.

MANY CONGRATULATE THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Fiftieth Anniversary of its Establishment the Occasion.

Financiers, Merchants, Officials, Clergymen, Lawyers, and Many Others Send Their Compliments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received many congratulatory letters upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. Among the expressions of approval are the following:

JAMES H. HYDE, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society—Congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, President Union Theological Seminary, New York.—I congratulate you upon the honorable history of your paper and the excellent work it is at present doing.

FRANK W. HACKETT, Assistant Secretary of the Navy—I congratulate THE TIMES on its fiftieth birthday.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS—I congratulate you on your Jubilee Number. It illustrates in itself the progress of fifty years in the making of a paper, and is a splendid example.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Tannersville, N. Y.—After fifty years of study of THE TIMES, permit me to express my appreciation of its high course, of its clear record, and to wish it godspeed and success for the future.

HENRY C. LOW, Brooklyn—Congratulations of the fiftieth anniversary of the publishing of your valuable paper. It has been in my home daily almost ever since its first issue.

HAMBLETON & CO., Bankers, Baltimore, Md.—We congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the successful attainment of its jubilee year and wish for it a long and useful future.

The Rev. E. R. CRAVEN, D. D., Secretary Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia—I congratulate you upon the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of your paper.

JAMES BARRON & CO., 24-30 Hudson Street.—We take this occasion to congratulate you on the great success you have made.

ISAAC S. PLATT, President Adriance, Platt & Co., 165 Greenwich Street—The year in which the first copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES appeared was also the year in which the writer first entered business life as a lad. He read the initial number, and has continued to read THE NEW YORK TIMES ever since, with necessarily varying emotions, but his early preference for it has been well maintained. The admirable quality of its early editorials under Henry J. Raymond continues to distinguish it, and it is to-day the best of New York dailies.

ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, Publishers.—We desire to express our warmest congratulations on the attainment by THE NEW YORK TIMES of its fiftieth anniversary and its present great prosperity.

DAVID S. BROWN & CO., 651 West-Fifty-first Street.—We read THE NEW YORK TIMES with pleasure and extend our best wishes.

E. P. DUTTON of E. P. Dutton & Co., Publishers, 31 West Twenty-third Street.—I congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on its remarkable success in these last few years.

EX-CONTROLLER ASHBEL P. FITCH, President Trust Company of America, 149 Broadway.—I beg to congratulate you on the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES and to wish a long continuance of your present prosperity.

GEORGE C. IRWIN, Investments, 140 Nassau Street—Best wishes for the success of your valuable paper.

DE WITT CLINTON MORRIS, Broker, New York—I wish you the continued success of your long established reputation. May your golden service of fifty years bequeath anew to the generations of the next century the benefit and fame of a rich inheritance that shall preserve THE NEW YORK TIMES for all time.

The Rev. JOSHUA KIMBER, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Congratulating you upon so vigorously reaching the half-century mark, you may be interested to know that as a youth I bought a copy of your first issue from a boy who was crying "the new paper" on East Broadway, and that I have never taken any other paper since that day but THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.—We wish you success.

J. G. WHITE & CO., Insurance, 29 Broadway—Congratulations on your anniversary.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Iron and Steel, 66 Broaway—I wish you continued success and prosperity, which you have so richly earned.

HENRY CLAY PETERS, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street—To-day's anniversary number is the finest ever issued by a New York daily. The typographical work is beautiful. The fac simile copy of the first issue is valuable and interesting reading at this time. May THE NEW YORK TIMES continue to have the success it so well deserves.

J. S. DATTEN, 95 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.—Your beautiful Jubilee Number is a perfect treat. The news of to-day was neglected for one hour while I skimmed through its delightful pages. But few publications could thus distract any man's attention from his daily newspaper, though it be that prime favorite of the breakfast table, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARLOS A. BUTLER, Merchant—Let me have the honor of being counted in that vast host which will congratulate you on your jubilee issue. THE NEW YORK TIMES stands without a rival for "everything that is fit to print." The exquisite taste displayed and the subtle perception of what can be appreciated by your general readers is simply in good keeping with that tact, discretion, and understanding which ought to characterize a leading journal, and which so plainly appears at all times in your journalism. It is a pleasure to place daily upon the family table your pages, and a token of respectability to be seen reading them.

MALCOLM R. BIRNIE, Chairman Good Citizenship Committee, Christian Endeavor Union, New York—What a great and pleasant surprise came to me when I received my TIMES this morning. The souvenir supplement and the copy of THE TIMES for Sept. 18, 1851, are something that your many readers will prize very highly. I did not read THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1851 for the reason that I was just ten months old when the paper began its wonderful career, but I have been reading it for a number of years, and can truly say that I not only like it, but I love it. I want to congratulate you on the great success you have achieved, which I predicted when THE TIMES became a popular one cent paper for the people, but the greatest cause of congratulation, to my mind, is the fact that while nearly all other papers published in New York have become more or less sensational, THE TIMES has maintained its original purity and may be read in any home without the slightest suspicion of danger.

In the name of that large portion of the Christian public of this city, which our committee represents, I want to thank the proprietors and the editors of THE TIMES for their great influence in behalf of good government, good citizenship, the educating and uplifting of the people, the suppression of evil, the maintenance of law and order, and the downfall of corrupt office holders or office seekers. What we want in our daily newspaper is plain, sensible prose, without exaggeration. We do not want head lines two or three inches long that very often stand for nothing else than to secure a large sale of the paper on a false pretense. We do not want pictures which are neither a credit to the artist nor the paper, and especially from the gaudy, silly, colored pictures which are issued with the Sunday issue of some of our papers we would reverently pray, "Good Lord, deliver us." I would like to see THE TIMES, or a paper just like it, in every home in the country, and if all our newspapers were modeled after THE NEW YORK TIMES many homes would be better, and our Nation would be stronger and safer. Again I congratulate you, and wish you many years of successful journalism in the twentieth century.

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, Real Estate, 982 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—I congratulate you on the fine appearance of your Jubilee Number. It recalls old times when, a very young man, I used to run in and have a chat with Henry J. Raymond and furnish him an occasional contribution. THE NEW YORK TIMES is a great paper, and in the opening of the twentieth century is doing good work.

The Rev. Dr. K. KOHLER, New York—Heartiest congratulations on jubilee and steady progress for THE TIMES; may it go from strength to strength and celebrate its century.

GEORGE M. HARD, President Chase National Bank—Accept compliments and congratulations on your Jubilee Number and the record contained therein.

RICHARD JACOB, 887 Brook Avenue, N. Y.—Many prosperous returns of the day.

WILLIAM SPEIDEN, 107 East Seventieth Street, N. Y.—Sincerest congratulations. May you reach your centennial proclaiming liberty of thought and continue to print "all the news that's fit to print," and may your shadow never grow less.

FRANK RICHARDS, Associate Editor American Machinist, New York—I rejoice in THE TIMES's evident prosperity. Its readers may pride themselves that they are numerous and so rapidly increasing.

GEORGE W. DODD, Jr., Tea Merchant—As a showing of my appreciation of the edition celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the first publication of THE TIMES, I beg this opportunity to congratulate you.

WILLIAM BAKER, 706 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn—I am a fifty-year subscriber to THE TIMES. I remember the taking away of the remains of the church where now stands the building of the finest and most patriotic journal published—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROBERT F. B. EASTON, 120 Broadway—I have read THE TIMES since "before the war." I rejoice in your recent strides making your paper second to none.

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO., Cleveland, Ohio.—We congratulate you upon arriving at the fiftieth year of prosperity.

A. J. SMART, Freeport, N. Y.—THE TIMES is to day one of the best, if not the best, of newspapers published in New York City.

H. B. GREENING, Commercial Tribune, Cincinnati—The Commercial Tribune wishes THE NEW YORK TIMES all manner of success in its golden jubilee publication. * * * I will say that of all the exceptionally good work that has been done on THE NEW YORK TIMES there has been nothing that has advanced it more to the front and caused it to be the admiration, if not the envy, of other American newspapers than has the present management. "All the news that's fit to print" seems to have taken a firm hold on the American public, and it is as nearly familiar away out here in the West as it is in New York City.

ALEXANDER C. REID, Jersey City.—I congratulate you on your anniversary and hope you will long continue to be a power in the newspaper world. In these days of "yellow journalism," it is a pleasure to read a paper which can safely be taken into the home or schoolhouse.

The Rev. WILLIAM E. HOOKER, Wilson, Conn.—One must always recognize the high character of THE TIMES and that it stands every day for all that is best in modern journalism.

THE COCA COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.—We hope THE NEW YORK TIMES may for another fifty years increase rapidly in circulation and trust if you will furnish only "the news that's fit to print" it will exert a powerful influence for good.

WALTER W. LOW, Briarcliff Farms, N. Y.—Cordial congratulations upon the completion of your fiftieth anniversary.

FRED S. CURTIS, The Curtis School, Brookfield Centre, Conn.—My best wishes for prosperity and success of the best kind, and thanks for your contributions to a high standard of journalism.

ELEANOR G. BARRETT, Secretary Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass.—Congratulations for what has been accomplished by THE NEW YORK TIMES during the past fifty years and best wishes for its continued success.

FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY, Boston, Mass.—Allow me to congratulate you not only on your age, but upon that which is more important, the character of the paper you have been making for the past half century. THE NEW YORK TIMES has long stood for all that is best in journalism, and therefore has an influence in this country which cannot be weighed or measured. I trust that the succeeding fifty years may be even more prosperous than have the past.

BENJAMIN H. SANBORN, Publisher, Boston—I extend my heartiest congratulations. I wish to express my high opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I buy it whenever I go to New York, unless I find it upon the table of my club or hotel. I trust that the next fifty years of your most excellent paper may be as prosperous as the past and that your excellent motto, "All the news that's fit to print," may serve as an inspiration for everybody connected with the plant. THE NEW YORK TIMES is newsy, but it is clean. I like it and regard it as one of the few great and good papers of this country.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger Agent Michigan Central Railroad Company—I beg to extend to you my cordial congratulations upon an event of so great journalistic and historical interest and upon the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES, with increasing years, carries with it all, if not more than all, the energy, strength, and virility of its youth.

W. J. HAYES & SONS, Bankers, Cleveland, Ohio—We wish you much success on your fiftieth anniversary and hope your success will continue for fifty years more.

PAUL DOTY, General Manager Detroit City Gas Company—I offer my congratulations and best wishes for many happy returns of the day.

ANNIE S. GIBSON, St. Mary's School, Garden City, N. Y.—I beg to congratulate you not only on the completion of your fifty years of service, but for the clean and honest pages that you have furnished to a Nation which receives so much of its training from the newspaper which it reads.

C. B. KNOX, Knox's Gelatine, Johnstown, N. Y.—Congratulations. I always take THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is my favorite paper.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.—We wish you many happy returns of the day.

ARNOLD ADVERTISING AGENCY, 227 Fourth Avenue.—We take this opportunity to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon its steady yet wonderful growth and persistent efforts to get out an absolutely clean paper for the home, giving all the news in such a condition that every member of the family can read it. We know of no paper today in New York which stands higher as an ideal paper with which to reach the homes, and its value is well shown in the volume of advertising you carry.

MERCHANTS' GARGLING OIL COMPANY, Lockport, N. Y.—We wish to extend our congratulations on your celebration of the fiftieth anniversary.

J. P. BELL COMPANY, Lynchburg, Va.—We congratulate you and wish you continued prosperity.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY, Marion, Ala.—We hope that THE NEW YORK TIMES may live to record its one hundredth anniversary.

THE AMERICAN THRESHERMAN, Madison, Wis.—Fifty years is a good healthy age for man and a live newspaper as well, and we congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on being the latter, with all the side-dishes attached.

J. S. MCLAIN, Editor The Minneapolis Journal—I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the splended newspaper which you issue.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt.—We are much interested by the announcement that THE NEW YORK TIMES will celebrate its semi-centennial and send our congratulations upon the event.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG COMPANY, New London, Conn.—We congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary and are glad to say that we think THE NEW YORK TIMES is a strictly first-class, high grade, up-to-date publication at the present time and never growing in popularity more than during this year of 1901.

THE DAILY PICAYUNE, New Orleans—We have a huge respect for the character and the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and we much admire its journalistic methods.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Notre Dame, Ind.—The President of the University of Notre Dame extends to THE NEW YORK TIMES best wishes for continued success.

T. L. BRADFORD of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia—I wish to tell you that I am an admirer of THE NEW YORK TIMES with its decent news. I also am a reader of the Saturday Book Review, and look for it with pleasure.

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia—Our best wishes for a continuance of your prosperity.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY, Pittsburg—We wish THE NEW YORK TIMES a successful anniversary and trust that it may live to see many more of them.

BROWNE & SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Providence, R. I.—We wish you success.

THE TRUE AMERICAN, Trenton, N. J.—We trust your future will continue prosperous and enable you to celebrate your centennial.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS, Woodstock, Ill.—We recognize THE NEW YORK TIMES as a valuable medium for educational institutions and a great newspaper in every way. We wish it continued and abundant success.

FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y.—We congratulate you on the rounding out of fifty years of such good work. Regards and good wishes for the future.

CHARLES E. APPLEBY, 55 Liberty Street.—I congratulate you upon your long success.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS' MAGAZINE, 23 Warren Street.—We congratulate you on the success of your paper and that it may continue right along.

ATMORE L. BAGGOT, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—I congratulate you on an honorable career of fifty years. There is no newspaper printed on the American Continent that is the equal of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EMIL GROSSMAN & BRO., Publishers, 395 Broadway—We take this opportunity of congratulating you on the success you have attained, and particularly on the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES is at present considered the cleanest daily in the city of New York.

BARNUM & CO., Clothiers, 30 Cooper Square.—We wish you fifty more years of prosperity.

FREDERICK A. BOOTH, Real Estate, 22 East Sixteenth Street.—I appreciate your valuable paper and wish it all success.

JOHN E. MCELROY, Vice President The Albany Insurance Company, 71 William Street.—For twenty-five years THE NEW YORK TIMES has been on our desk with "All the news that's fit to print" and full of interest.

THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY, 127 William Street.—We wish you all the success that we are sure you deserve.

THE GRAFTON PRESS, Robert G. Cook, President, 70 Fifth Avenue.—We wish you all kinds of continued success.

D. A.

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES ON ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Further Expressions of Hearty Good-Will Upon This Newspaper's Anniversary.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.—We congratulate our neighbor, THE TIMES, on its handsome fiftieth anniversary number, which appeared on Wednesday—delayed a week on account of the death of President McKinley—but still more on the fact that under its present enlightened management it represents a high type of clean, honest, and able journalism. In common with many of its best friends, we have doubted whether a high class paper of the character of THE TIMES could be produced for one cent. But its appearance day by day, showing many evidences of prosperity and growth, tends more and more to dissipate such doubts. Its success is creditable no less to its constituency than to itself, and we hope that it will long continue its work of enlightenment and instruction.

It is not too much to say that journalism has been revolutionized since the birth of The Tribune and THE TIMES, and, while some of its developments have been regrettable, its movement on the whole has been constantly upward and onward. It has, indeed, become the greatest single force in modern life, and in a sense it may be said to be the maker as well as the chronicler of history. It covers the whole field of human thought and activity, and either directly or indirectly does the thinking for a large segment of the human race. It enlists in its service men of intellectual light and leading, and in its mechanical equipment its progress has been little less than marvelous. Such being the case, the press, whether individually or in the aggregate, is a tremendous power either for good or evil. It is pleasant to know that our neighbor is fully sensible of its responsibility to its readers and to the community at large, and that its influence is always given to every good and uplifting cause.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued a handsome Jubilee Number to celebrate its completion of fifty years of life. One of the features of this issue is a fac-simile reproduction of the first number of the paper, published on Sept. 18, 1851. Among items dealing with an extinct state of society there are others that convey vividly the impression that the world has been only marking time. The first America Cup race, the triumphs of American industry, the appearance of bloomers on Broadway and Sixth Avenue, the prospects of the Nicaragua Canal, and the production of a two-pound tomato on Long Island were features of the news of Sept. 18, 1851. The long career of THE TIMES since that date has been of varied fortune, but wholly honorable. It is distinguished by at least one splendid public achievement—the exposure of the Tweed ring—one of the greatest services ever rendered by any newspaper to a community.

NEW YORK JEWISH ABEND POST.—We congratulate THE TIMES on its fiftieth anniversary. It has earned the praise of being the best, cleanest, and most reputable of all the papers in the land.

GREATER NEW YORKER ZEITUNG.—It was fifty years ago last Wednesday that THE NEW YORK TIMES made its first appearance as a daily newspaper; in honor of this occasion THE TIMES yesterday morning published a Jubilee Number, the supplements of which are highly interesting.

NEW YORKER HEROLD.—Fifty years is a long time, and a newspaper which can look back on an existence of such a span of time has good reason to be proud of it. THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the noblest newspapers of our metropolis, is at present in this happy position. The publishers of the paper have celebrated the event in an especially suitable and dignified way by the issuing of a Jubilee Number, gotten out in nothing less than sumptuous splendor. In proportion with the magnificence the outer appearance of this Jubilee Number are the contents, which leave nothing to be desired, either in variety or solidity. THE TIMES is as fresh and strong to-day as when fifty years ago it jumped courageously into the journalistic arena, and unless all appearances are deceptive it has a long term of life before it.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, (New York.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by the issue of a special paper, the chief features of which were a four-page fac simile of the first issue of the paper and a supplement of thirty-six pages, containing a history of the paper and the advertisements of houses that have been fifty years in business. The supplement was inclosed in a cover that was brilliant in gold and color.

JEWISH MESSENGER, (New York.)—THE TIMES, under its present management, deserves to live to commemorate its centennial. Alert and enterprising, fair and courteous, broad and comprehensive, it has become a paper for every New York household that appreciates merit and recognizes the services to the community of such an organ of public opinion.

MOUNT VERNON (N. Y.) ARGUS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES issues to-day a particularly handsome supplement in the form of a Golden Jubilee Number. The cover is magnificent, yet neat, and the thirty-six pages contain an account of New York City as it was fifty years ago, a history of THE TIMES, and sketches and portraits of prominent journalists who have been identified with the paper, besides a variety of other interesting matter, such as a review of THE TIMES'S famous fight against the Tweed ring.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.—That admirable newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by the issue of a jubilee number, including a fac simile of its first issue. THE TIMES was notable among American newspapers in the days when Raymond, Greeley, Dana, Bryant, Webb, Prentice, the elder Bennett, and Bowles gave a distinctly personal tone to journalism, and it has played a prominent part in the development of the wider and more comprehensive scope which newspaper effort has taken in satisfying broader human interests. Its historical review will be preserved as an epitome of Metropolitan newspaper history, and its readers will congratulate it on the statement that it is to-day more prosperous than at any time in the fifty years of its history.

COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS, New York City.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has published a special illustrated number in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The first number of this newspaper appeared on Sept. 18, 1851. In consequence of the national mourning the illustrated number was not distributed on the day of the anniversary. It contains the history of the newspaper from its foundation to the present day. Mr. Henry Raymond and Mr. George Jones were the principal founders of THE TIMES, as is indicated by the programme which, over the signature of Raymond, Jones & Co., they published on Aug. 30, 1851. Since that time journalism and the publication of newspapers have made extraordinary progress. THE TIMES has always kept itself at the head of the movement. The arrangements it has made to receive all the news of Europe published by The Times of London make of it the most complete newspaper in this respect. One has only to compare the first number of THE TIMES, dated Sept. 18, 1851, with the present edition to judge of the immense and incontestable progress made by one of the oldest newspapers of New York.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN.—THE TIMES is not only a clean newspaper, it is also a live, up-to-date journal, enterprising in the right direction and abundantly able to cope with any of its contemporaries in the field of legitimate news.

The success of THE TIMES is in a sense a tribute to the good taste of the American people. One of the regrettable things about the success of the newspapers that appeal to the passions and prejudices of their readers lies in the circumstance that it reveals the existence of a vitiated taste among a considerable body of the citizenship. Papers like THE TIMES exert an influence for good upon the community and do much to raise the standard of living and thinking. They are the antidotes for the poison-spreading newspapers that have infected American public opinion with unhealthy views about men and things.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old on the 18th of September, and prepared an illustrated supplement giving a history of itself to be issued then. But that day was so given over to misery and to mourning, because of the obsequies of the murdered President, that the journal did not issue its history of itself till a week later. The postponement was considerate and judicious. The present owner and manager of THE TIMES has done marvelously well to lift the plant beyond mere solvency into prosperity, out of partisanship into independency, and from exigency far beyond any fear of it.

The paper now favorably compares with the best morning sheets in the world. It receives almost as many letters from readers as The London Times, which receives more from its constituents than any other paper in Europe, or as The Eagle, which receives more from its constituents than any other people in the world. Those letters are interesting and helpful, and more so when they do not agree with the positions of the paper than when they do.

The Eagle, which is nearly ten years older than THE TIMES, extends sincere congratulations to its contemporary, with cordial wishes for its prosperity and happiness.

ALBANY JOURNAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old on Sept. 18, but on account of the death of the President, showing characteristic good taste, it did not issue its jubilee number until to-day. THE TIMES is a great newspaper, and appears to be enjoying deserved prosperity.

BUFFALO EXPRESS.—The Express congratulates THE NEW YORK TIMES on its fifty years of useful service. THE TIMES is one of the clean, wideawake newspapers of the country. It has played an important part in numerous public movements for the betterment of New York, the most striking incident in its career being its exposure of the infamous Tweed Ring.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is celebrating a jubilee over its fifty years of honor, usefulness, and prosperity. THE TIMES has been from the first a grand paper; but it never did anything that evoked more hearty public appreciation and gratitude than its announcement of a purpose to publish only "news that is fit to print." THE TIMES has stood as an immovable breakwater against the turbid flood of yellow journalism.

ROME SENTINEL.—The newspaper has a remarkable record and enjoys success that is the more permanent because it is based on solid worth in contrast with sensationalism.

SCHENECTADY UNION.—The motto of this paper is, "All the news that's fit to print," and it lives up to it. There is not the slightest tinge of yellow in its composition, and it stands for all that is best and good in the newspaper world.

SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD.—During the half century it has been in existence THE TIMES has come to be recognized as one of the most able and most reliable of the great New York dailies. It leans to conservatism, but it is never lacking in interest. Within the last few years a particularly large measure of success has come to THE TIMES and the common hope of a great number of Americans is that the success may continue to grow.

SYRACUSE HERALD.—This fiftieth anniversary is a happy incident in the eventful history of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is also an occasion which the reputable press of the United States will utilize to place upon record its high opinion of the value of THE TIMES as a newspaper, and, what is more important, its recognition of the wholesome influence THE TIMES has exerted in uplifting American journalism and holding it true to its proper mission. THE TIMES has shown how a great newspaper can be at once enterprising and decent, progressive and honorable. In this respect it is a model newspaper. Every clean American newspaper will note with pleasure the assurance of THE TIMES that its admirable policy has met with public approval, evidenced in its increasing circulation and growing prosperity.

BALTIMORE HERALD.—THE TIMES is the chief representative of the highest type of the actual newspaper. It is run without sensationalism, yet lacks no just interest as a news medium. It is fearless, without being venomous; truthful, without delving into unhealthy detail.

BALTIMORE DEUTSCHE CORRESPONDENT.—For its fiftieth birthday, which THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated yesterday, this highly respected paper has issued a magnificent jubilee edition with an unusual wealth of interesting contents.

UTICA OBSERVER.—Congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES! All its days have not been prosperous, but it has weathered all the storms and now stands in the front rank of its competitors. The motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," fairly expresses the lines upon which THE TIMES is conducted. It is deserving of its present prosperity.

UTICA PRESS.—No newspaper can have a better motto than that of THE TIMES, "All the news that's fit to print." It lives up to its profession, is readable as well as reliable. In many respects it is an ideal newspaper, and it is a matter for congratulation that under its present management it is winning deserved success. THE TIMES is solid and substantial and, moreover, is enterprising without the suspicion of sensationalism. Its contemporaries everywhere and the newspaper reading public generally will heartily congratulate THE TIMES upon its fiftieth anniversary and wish for it another half century of influence, usefulness, and prosperity.

OSWEGO PALLADIUM.—THE TIMES is one of the best daily newspapers in the United States—independent, but fair in politics; intelligent and decent in everything.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—For its day THE TIMES in 1851 typographically was a handsome piece of newspaper work, but yesterday's issue of the same journal strikingly illustrated the progress which has been made during the past half century. We extend our cordial congratulations to our New York contemporary on its honorable career of fifty years. It has always been a clean, enterprising, newsy, and vigorous journal, and THE TIMES of to-day fully sustains the reputation of its best days in the past.

TROY TIMES.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, under its present management, is kept fully in line with its past record and is a fine specimen of clean, able, and enterprising journalism.

TROY PRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES issues a superb semi-centennial supplement, beautifully printed and profusely decorated with the portraits of the notable journalists of its earlier career, among whom that quartet of newspaper giants—Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Henry J. Raymond, and George Jones—stands forth most conspicuously. Alas! the vastly more populous metropolis boasts of no such quartet to-day, although good men and true in plenty are enriching their profession in a humbler capacity. Such an issue as the supplement in question is a spurt of enterprise that is thoroughly commendable, and helps to impart deserved character and dignity to the highly honorable calling of journalism.

POUGHKEEPSIE EAGLE.—During all its changes THE NEW YORK TIMES was never so well conducted as now. For many years it was an excellent paper for news, but its editorial management was so crochety that the criticism was frequently made that if the editorial page were left out, it would be the best paper in New York City. To-day and for several years past such criticism has been uncalled for. Whether it is because new men are wielding the pen, or because the older ones have changed, its editorial columns now show a dignity and ability which corresponds with the rest of the paper. We do not always agree with its opinions, but they are always worthy of respect. The success which has attended THE TIMES along with its improvement, and apparently in consequence thereof, is a great and encouraging proof of the fact that the people are ready to sustain the best class of journalism if newspaper publishers will give them an opportunity.

BRIDGEPORT (CONN.) STANDARD.—THE TIMES has grown in public favor on the basis of reputable journalism and the use of "All the News That's Fit to Print," and its success is encouraging to the best class of journals everywhere. Lately THE NEW YORK TIMES has made an arrangement with The London Times for the interchange of its news service, and this will add an advantage and attraction which must be of great value to it hereafter.

MERIDEN (CONN.) JOURNAL.—It is an exceedingly interesting souvenir issue, most creditable to one of New York's cleanest and best newspapers.

HARTFORD (CONN.) COURANT.—THE TIMES is one of the institutions of the metropolis, and after a somewhat checkered history is now again among the leading journals of its day. It was THE TIMES that exposed Boss Tweed and drove him from the country, and it has been engaged in many other good works. The paper is recognized as clean, bright, and newsy, and is growing in popularity every year. The Courant, with 137 years behind it, cannot regard a semi-centennial celebration as a very serious or momentous occasion, but it extends cordial congratulations to its youthful and vigorous contemporary.

HARTFORD (CONN.) TIMES.—Very interesting to the makers of newspapers, and, naturally, very interesting to its own regular readers, is the historical number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, marking the close of the first half century of the existence of that journal. A few years ago the paper was for a short time in a position of some uncertainty as to its future. This is very far from being the case to-day, as a result of the able business management of the controlling proprietor, who may properly be congratulated on having placed the newspaper founded by Henry J. Raymond on a very secure footing, and with having restored and increased its prosperity to a very remarkable degree. In his first leading article Mr. Raymond, after declaring the catholicity of the scope of the new paper, announced the determination to publish "the best and the cheapest family newspaper and the cheapest daily family newspaper in the United States." It was by sticking to and carrying out that purpose that the present managers of THE TIMES, after a period of uncertainty in its direction and ownership, have, during the past five years, forced it again to the front among New York newspapers. The first issue of the paper half a century ago was sold for 1 cent and had four pages, of which three were devoted to news. THE TIMES of to-day has sixteen pages, with valuable special supplements on Monday and Saturday, and it is still sold in New York City for 1 cent. Half of its space is devoted to reading matter and the other half to advertisements, of which no New York paper now carries more. As a newspaper it is complete and admirable. But it is in the development of the business side of the paper that THE TIMES, under its new leadership, has surpassed its local rivals, and here in lies one of the great factors of modern newspaper management. It is by allying itself with and representing the business interests of the community in which it is published that the most voluable results may be attained, and for the accomplishment of this purpose the publication of "All the News That's Fit to Print," (THE NEW YORK TIMES'S motto) and only such news as is fit for family reading, is a vital necessity.

STAMFORD (CONN.) ADVOCATE.—After all, by far the most important suggestion of this jubilee occasion is the condition for invaluable public service in which it finds THE TIMES of to-day. The condition to which we now refer is not to be described by a catalogue of financial, mechanical, or even intellectual resources. It includes these in ample measure, but the peculiar worth of THE TIMES resides in the well demonstrated purpose of its managers to print only a clean and wholesome sheet—"All the News That's Fit to Print," and none that makes for social degradation and discontent, except that righteous discontent with corrupt government which stimulates the people to reform it by the orderly processes of popular suffrage. In these times when reckless and sensational newspapers are not unjustly held responsible for many of the evils which afflict society and threaten it with further disasters, it is a matter for profound and wide congratulation that a metropolitan journal with the sane and clean record of THE NEW YORK TIMES is celebrating its jubilee in circumstances so prosperous and promising.

GLOUCESTER (MASS.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, it will be remembered, was the paper that unearthed the Tweed Ring of New York. THE TIMES is a one-cent paper whose motto is "All the News That's Fit to Print." It is a good guiding principle and is loyally followed.

WORCESTER (MASS.) SPY.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, ever one of the strongest exponents of legitimate and high journalism, has issued a jubilee supplement in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

BOSTON HERALD.—We congratulate the proprietors and editors of THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the honorable history and the present prosperity of the journal, and upon the appropriate and beautiful manner of their recognition of the newspaper's jubilee.

BOSTON GLOBE.—The jubilee historical supplement with which THE NEW YORK TIMES has celebrated its fiftieth anniversary is the handsomest thing of the kind that has ever come into The Globe office. THE TIMES is a great newspaper, and New Yorkers are always sure to find well written in its daily issues "All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.—THE TIMES has had its vicissitudes like most of its contemporaries, but it has always been clean, strong, able, and influential, and probably at no time in its notable life have these qualities been more conspicuous than they are to-day. It is living faithfully up to its motto of "All the news that's fit to print." Such journals are educators and public benefactors. They help to make life sweet and wholesome and sane, and the more they are encouraged the better it is for the body social and the body politic. Both the regular issue and the supplement emphasize the great progress that has been made in the art of printing and the skill of editing in the last half century.

BOSTON JOURNAL.—THE TIMES has a past to be proud of, and it looks back upon it from an honorable and successful present. It has been served by an extraordinary list of able men. It has always been a power in New York, and the era of the "new" journalism, instead of submerging THE TIMES, seems to make it all the stronger and more desirable by contrast. Never was THE TIMES more widely and attentively read; never was it more deserving of prosperity. The Boston Journal, which long since passed the fiftieth milestone, and is now well on toward the century, extends to THE NEW YORK TIMES its most cordial congratulations.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) REPUBLICAN.—As a study of New York journalism during the half century past, this Jubilee Number is worthy of preservation. It does not forget to go behind the chief personalities of the newspaper and give due credit by name to many loyal and able workers, who from period to period contributed to give THE TIMES its character and standing. The present prosperity of THE TIMES affords encouragement to all who believe in promoting newspaper growth by sane and honorable methods. The publisher and general manager and the editor, who began his newspaper life on The Republican, are working together in entire harmony and success, as the paper passes beyond its fifty years of honorable usefulness toward the century mark and beyond.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.—From the first THE TIMES was a model in typographical appearance, as it is to-day.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.—We congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on its long career of usefulness, and express the wish that the coming ones will be the most prosperous of all.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) UNION.—The "jubilee number" is very appropriately within covers of gold, relieved by tasteful designs in colors and tints. The subject matter contains articles on New York fifty years ago, the birth of THE TIMES, and the issues before the public at that period, the journalism of that day, and a review of the chief phases in the half-century existence of the publication, with fine half tones showing the faces of many who have helped in making the paper what it has been and is. The special number also contains what must be an especially interesting department to the business men of the metropolis in a partial but long list of firms and companies in New York City which have been in existence for fifty years or more. In this connection it is also interesting to note that all advertising in the "jubilee number" is limited to firms or business houses that have been in existence fifty years or more. May THE TIMES continue its existence and not only celebrate its diamond jubilee, but be permitted to round out the full century.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS.—There is every evidence in the fac simile that THE TIMES of Sept. 18, 1851, was a first-class American newspaper, and it is a matter for general congratulation that its jubilee year finds THE TIMES of to-day in the very van of American journalism that understands its responsibilities to the public and to the profession.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its jubilee by publishing in addition to the regular issue a fac simile of the first issue of fifty years ago, and a handsome illustrated jubilee supplement which tells of the founding of THE TIMES, recounts some of its notable achievements, and gives the public a clear notion of those characteristics and qualities that have made of THE TIMES a force for good to the Nation throughout its honorable career. In the first number fifty years ago the address to the public outlined the policy of the paper in these words:

"It will seek to allay, rather than excite, agitation—to extend industry, temperance, and virtue—to encourage and advance education; to promote economy, concord, and justice in every section of our country; to elevate and enlighten public sentiment, and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion, in all public action and in all discussions of public affairs."

Here is the recognition of a responsibility and a duty to the public which THE TIMES has faithfully accepted and performed with singular dignity and success; and, after an experience of half a century, THE TIMES sums up its conclusions on newspaper making as follows:

"The relation of mutual respect and confidence between a newspaper and its readers is its chief asset—all that is precious in its good will. We think the readers of THE TIMES have full confidence in its intention to keep faith with them in everything. It does—to print a prompt, adequate, trustworthy news reports and in its editorial columns to give them the best judgments it can form. They know that it is independent of party dictation.

It is a wise judgment. The real, self-respecting, honest newspaper has a mission and a duty to perform. It cannot evade its responsibility if it would. There is scarcely any agency except the home of the individual which exerts so great an influence upon the community as the newspaper. If it is clean, dignified, sober, and honest the result upon its readers, who are now practically the whole population, must be a mighty influence for stability, honesty, clean life, decent morals, and good government. If, on the other hand, the newspapers seek to delude the public for private ends, invade private rights, dwell upon trivialities, wallow in filth, the vulgarizing and debasing effect upon the public must be incalculable. The purity of newspapers is a matter of vital importance under a free Government, where all power is derived from the people and commited into their hands. In proportion, as the Government is less able to command, the people should be more willing to obey; and, therefore," says a wise writer, "a republic is better suited to a moral than an immoral people."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has done its duty to the public manfully, and its service to the country has been great. And the statement by THE TIMES that it is "more prosperous than at any time in the fifty years of its history" merely strengthens and confirms the conclusions long ago reached by The Public Ledger that cleanliness, fidelity to the public, and to high aims and entire independence of action form the safest and strongest basis for genuine newspaper success of every kind.

NEWARK (N. J.) EVENING NEWS.—THE TIMES, in its initial number, promised to make of itself a "good newspaper." The paper's record and the position it holds today tell how that promise has been redeemed. It is one of the great newspapers of the country, its standing and influence being due to enterprise and clean journalistic methods.

TRENTON (N. J.) TRUE AMERICAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its "jubilee issue," marking its fifty years of existence, gave evidence of a prosperity wholly deserved by the character of journalism of which it is the exemplar. Clean, comprehensive, and careful in all its contents and make-up, THE TIMES has not only demonstrated that it prints "All the news that's fit to be printed," but also that it has found it profitable to do so.

WILMINGTON (DEL.) EVERY EVENING.—The history of THE NEW YORK TIMES is the history of one of the very highest products of American journalism, and never was it better in all respects than it is to-day. It daily illustrates its admirable motto, "All the news that's fit to print."

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) TIMES.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is a wholesome newspaper—enterprising, able, and clean.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—It is a good thing to see such a paper as THE TIMES prosper. It has adopted for its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," and is a model of clean journalism. It is in direct contrast to the yellow press, and is a paper that a man can take into his home and leave without compunction within reach of his children. Its editorials are sane, temperate, persuasive, and logical. May such journalism as THE TIMES represents grow and prosper, to the detriment of the sensational newspaper.

RICHMOND (VA.) TIMES.—This issue of THE TIMES is a valuable contribution to the history of the country and is worth preserving.

RICHMOND (VA.) DISPATCH.—The motto of THE TIMES is "All the News That's Fit to Print," and our contemporary lives up to that motto as closely as any paper in the country. We are widely separated from THE TIMES on many public questions, but its ability and cleanness none can gainsay. For many years it had enjoyed a just reputation for the reliability of its news service and the excellence of its miscellany and literary departments, and that reputation has been more than sustained under its latest—the present—management. Its ideas of the duty of "the fourth estate" to both the general public and the family circle are high, and it is a daily rebuke to "yellow journalism."

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, (New York City.)—THE TIMES has been found on the right side of nearly every question that has come up for discussion. It has not feared to speak the truth when to do so meant a loss of advertising patronage either from the Municipal Government or from business houses. Henry J. Raymond stamped the paper with an individuality that has survived two generations of editors. It has had its ups and its downs financially, but there have been no "downs" in its career as a typical American newspaper of the conservative but aggressive type.

The men who have controlled its destinies have been men of exceptional ability whose one purpose seems to have been to make it a newspaper that should appeal to the intelligent citizens of the country and not to an ignorant rabble. Only the news that is "fit to print" finds place in its columns. Such a newspaper is an honor to its owners and managers and to the city in which it is published. It has the respect and confidence of the community and for that reason wields a commanding influence in public affairs.

As it starts out on its second half-century run, THE TIMES has the best wishes of the entire journalistic family and especially of The Editor and Publisher, which predicts for it still greater honors and success in the years to come.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, (New York City.)—The enterprise of the managers, especially since the change in ownership a few years since, and the excellence of the journal in all departments, has attracted general attention to THE TIMES as one of the great newspapers of the world.

THE FINANCIAL AGE, (New York City.)—The Financial Age sincerely advocates the principle of giving justice, to a full measure, to whom justice is due, and in accordance with this view we take pleasure in stating that a comparative daily estimate of leading metropolitan dailies, made for long periods, convinces us that THE NEW YORK TIMES stands foremost among the dailies of New York City and therefore entitled to the grand credit of being the leading American Newspaper.

This expression of opinion is totally disinterested in nature, and is due only to a critical analysis, not for a week, but for continuous months, in which we have found that TIMES "specials," procured, no doubt, by large expenditure, made "scoops" innumerable upon the regular sources of news service which it uses in conjunction with thousands of other papers.

Again, the editorial columns of THE TIMES, while occasionally antagonistic to the views of The Financial Age, are models of logical presentation devoid of biased assertion, and enhanced by a broad spirit which indicates a conscientious desire to advance civilization along lines equitable to all classes of our citizens.

SARATOGA DAILY SARATOGIAN.—The history of THE TIMES is, in a measure, a history of newspaper making in America. The pens of many of the leading writers and thinkers of the past have contributed to its columns. While the journalistic sea ever which the paper has steered its course has not always been untroubled, the beacon light of cleanly thought, high ideals, and honest journalism has ever been the goal toward which its pilots aimed. While the harbor of true newspaper ideals may never be this side the reef that looms ahead, THE TIMES has won a berth in pleasant waters with the anchor still up and all sails set. The congratulations of its readers will be sincere and hearty. In them we beg to join.

THE DRY GOODS ECONOMIST, (New York City.)—We congratulate our esteemed contemporary on the high position it has for half a century maintained, and wish it long-continued prosperity. THE TIMES is one of the institutions of which New York has every reason to feel proud.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL.—THE TIMES is one of the newsiest, cleanest, and best of the metropolitan papers. Recently it has formed an alliance with The London Times which secures to the former the exclusive right to the entire news service of its London namesake for the American continent.

BUFFALO REVIEW.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the foremost American publications of to-day. It is able, clean, reliable. The Review adds its quota of good wishes for the continued prosperity and success of THE TIMES.

SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD.—The New York papers, in generous congratulation extended to THE TIMES on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, set an example worthy of emulation. Emerson stated a fact and conveyed a reproof most of us need in saying, "Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy."

ITHACA DAILY JOURNAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, by means of a very handsome souvenir volume and a well-executed fac simile of the first issue of that newspaper, calls attention to the fact that it is fifty years old That does not seem old to The Journal, who is in its eighty-sixth year, but it is a fine mature age, and we felicitate THE TIMES upon having reached it. The career of that newspaper has been interesting and its work important. It has never lowered itself to sensationalism, and in these latter days of sensational journalism has stood as an example of what a clean, decent, respectable newspaper should be. It is neither a kinetescope, a comic almanac, nor a penny dreadful. It prints all the news that is fit to print. It has a good nose for that class of happenings that increase rather than destroy one's faith in humanity. Its editorial page is strong and its temper excellent.

PORTLAND (ME.) ADVERTISER.—The half-century Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, issued this week, is a noteworthy souvenir of an interesting event in newspaperdom. Typographically it is a thing of beauty and the story it tells of the growth and experience of this able paper in the past fifty years is an important and interesting contribution to the literature of American journalism. The success of THE TIMES, which consistently illustrates its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," has been attained by clean and legitimate methods, and a discriminating public will wish it a still more prosperous future along the same lines.

LEWISTON (ME.) JOURNAL.—THE TIMES, in our judgment, is one of the newspapers of the country that dignify the science and art of newspaper making. Its news service is picturesque, conscientious, and intelligent. The "yellow" disease of newspaper has never reached its back doors nor touched its upper territory. Its editorial work is surpassed in quality by no newspaper in the country. It is one of the papers to carry home as well as to catch up at the business desk. It is carefully studied and intelligently worked out as well in literary as in commercial, political, and industrial details.

BIDDEFORD (ME.) JOURNAL.—THE TIMES Jubilee Number is a credit to one of the most substantial, dependable newspapers in the country.

PORTLAND (ME.) ADVERTISER.—In these days of flash prints and yellow journals it is pleasant to note the evidences of prosperity of a clean, high-toned, and withal enterprising newspaper. We allude to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has long borne on its title page the motto, "All the news that's fit to print," and which has lived up to the motto. Founded by Henry J. Raymond and George Jones, the paper was established on a sound basis. From the start it has always remained true to its early standards. The success of THE TIMES and its class goes to revive waning faith in human nature and to prove that a newspaper may prosper even if it does not descend to the sensationalism, ribaldry, and typographical hysterics of the gutter press.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) COURIER-JOURNAL.—The Jubilee Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, is a complete history of journalism in New York as well as a magnificent specimen of modern illustrating and press work. Under its new management THE TIMES has taken place in the front rank of American newspapers.

WILMINGTON (DEL.) NEWS.—THE TIMES has had a long and honorable career and has ever stood for decency and honor in journalism, and in all the affairs of life. It would be difficult to find a more sensible or better edited paper than THE NEW YORK TIMES. Under the present management THE NEW YORK TIMES is keeping up the high traditions of its past, and it is gratifying to note that it is achieving well merited success. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the opposite of the "yellow" papers and demonstrates that a decent, high-toned paper need not lose attractiveness. Success to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) BANNER.—The most commendable feature of THE TIMES is its adherence to reliable and respectable methods. It is the opposite of "the yellows." There is a marked avoidance of the sensational in its columns, and its aim is at genuine excellence and solid worth. In these days when there is so much of the meritricious in some garish metropolitan newspapers and their provincial imitators, a paper like THE NEW YORK TIMES stands as a bulwark of respectability to the credit of American journalism.

AUGUSTA (GA.) CHRONICLE.—The Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, celebrating its semi-centennial, is one of the handsomest editions ever gotten out by a daily newspaper.

KNOXVILLE (TENN.) JOURNAL AND TRIBUNE.—THE TIMES is now in the front rank of the great newspapers in New York. At the outset, the present management, adopted the motto, "All the news that's fit to print." The publishers have adhered to the motto, and the result is that while one of the foremost newspapers in the great metropolis, it is also absolutely clean, and a credit to American journalism. Therefore all who love clean, progressive journalism may sincerely rejoice with THE TIMES in its splendid success. It is an object lesson from which the readers of newspapers and publishers may know that to be successful in the best sense it is not necessary for a newspaper to be a "yellow" one.

KNOXVILLE (TENN.) SENTINEL.—THE TIMES has gained its former proud position and is now well to the front in American journalism. It is still an independent paper, although in recent political struggles it has leaned toward the Administration. It is edited with great ability and has adopted as a motto: "All the news that's fit to print." THE TIMES maintains the neat typographical style of an older day, and yet displays its news in attractive form. It eschews sensationalism, but nevertheless in its columns may be found a very complete epitome of the world's happenings day by day.

SAVANNAH (GA.) NEWS.—The growth of THE TIMES has been contemporary with and in proportion to the growth of New York City. To-day it is one of the greatest papers in one of the greatest cities of the world. It is clean, honest, able, fearless. Its motto is, "All the news that's fit to print," and it lives up to that standard. As an elder brother of the craft, being one year its senior, The Morning News presents its compliments and congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES, wishing it a continuance of the prosperity which it is showing in every department and on every page.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) SENTINEL.—Journalists especially will find the Jubilee Supplement valuable as well as attractive, and all whose approval is worth having will join in wishing THE TIMES, as an exemplar of sound and dignified journalism, a long continuance of its useful and prosperous career.

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) JOURNAL.—It is noticeable that the changes of proprietorship in THE TIMES office have never made any change in the clean quality of the contents of the paper—the spirit of decency and the insistence upon cleanliness which was read into the paper by Raymond. It has shown how possible it is to make a popular newspaper without demolishing one's self respect by vulgar epithets, puerile partisan acrimony, and by ministering to the worst passions of the human race.

MILWAUKEE EVENING WISCONSIN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by publishing a handsomely printed history of its career—incidentally a history of the better side of American journalism—is, and has always been, what might be termed a gentleman's newspaper. The word gentleman is here used in its wider, truer sense, as meaning not the man who is rich enough to keep a carriage, but the man of honor and refinement, whose morality and good taste distinguish him from the vulgar. Such a man may be a millionaire or a mechanic. Whatever his means or calling, he will conduct himself with propriety in all his relations with his fellow-men, and will deserve and command the respect of the judicious. In its career of half a century the respect of the judicious has been deserved and commanded by THE NEW YORK TIMES. In enterprise as a newsgatherer it has not been behind its contemporaries. THE TIMES is severe upon occasions, but never abusive. It prefers discussing principles to attacking men, but when men in public place appear to it to betray their trust, the just wrath of THE TIMES falls upon them like a bolt from the Olympian Jove. The literary and commercial features of THE TIMES have been heretofore commended in The Wisconsin. In short, it may be truly averred that THE TIMES is a credit to American journalism, and as such The Wisconsin, that is senior by several years, and that holds fast to the journalistic ideals of which THE TIMES is an exemplar, feels warranted in congratulating THE TIMES on the attainment of its fiftieth year, and bids it a hearty, "Godspeed."

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) JOURNAL.—There is no more able, dignified, and trustworthy newspaper in the United States than THE TIMES. Its motto is, "All the news that's fit to print." It systematically appeals to its readers as reasonable beings and influences through making itself worthy of influence. It has held to the belief from the start that a newspaper worth reading would never lack readers; that factitious and spectacular features were not only unnecessary, but harmful. So it has resisted all tendencies to the yellow in journalism, where other old and new sheets yielded to the temptation. THE NEW YORK TIMES stands to-day as the model newspaper of the country. At times in its history it has been partisan, but in all its life it has been on the side of honest government and the equal rights of all men. It has always stood for sound finance and commercial freedom. It has belonged to a party, but has never been tied to it. Fifty years of such a life is worth celebrating with pride.

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) TIMES.—Its political attitude has not been popular at all times, but there has been an evident sincerity in its policy that has compelled respect. It has been a clean newspaper from the beginning, and its motto is now, and has been for some years, "All the news that's fit to print." Sensationalism is tabooed in THE TIMES office, and for that reason it has been charged by some of its contemporaries with lack of enterprise. They will admit that in reporting important events it has been well at the front and often in the lead. Under the present management the paper has prospered, and its standard of excellence has been more than maintaind.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.—In all the years which have passed since 1851, when Henry J. Raymond, George Jones, and E. B. Wesley began the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES, it has been one of the ablest, cleanest, and most public-spirited of America's journals. Its recent motto, "All the news that's fit to print," has been its rule of conduct from the days of Raymond down to those of its present editor and publisher.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) POST.—The elaborate history of THE TIMES, giving the story of its various political conflicts and of its mechanical progress, is full of interest, especially so to the student of the American history of our times.

CHICAGO JOURNAL.—The Chicago Journal, which antedates THE TIMES by eight years, and by whose side it has fought the great battles of the past for liberty and humanity, wishes its contemporary continued success, prosperity, and length of days.

BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) NEWS.—Under its present management THE TIMES is making the greatest strides in its history, and it richly deserves its success. It is a standing rebuke to the theory that a newspaper in order to be a winner must be a "yellow journal." THE TIMES'S motto is "All the news that's fit to print," and it lives up to it scrupulously. It represents the highest standard of journalism and is a credit to the profession.

NEW HAVEN (CONN.) REGISTER.—It is a pleasure to turn to the consideration of another publication, whose semi-centennial chanced to fall at the moment when policies and methods of newspaper manufacture were under hot criticism of which it is not representative in any sense of the word. We refer to THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the most representative and self-respecting, successful and dignified of American newspapers. It is younger than a number of New England newspapers, and in years is a child as compared with The New Haven Journal and Courier, The Hartford Courant, The Hartford Times, and The Register, and yet no single American newspaper publication has hewn more closely to the high purposes which called it originally into existence. Like every other venture in

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES ON ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

The Stream of Congratulations and Good Wishes Still Continues to Pour In.

T. C. EVANS, Boston, Mass.—It may interest you to know that I well remember the date of publication of your first number in 1851. I was a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES in its early days, and for many years I have carefully preserved a file of some six or eight months of 1852, one number of which has a full account of the death of Daniel Webster. What a wonderful fifty years this has been! How vividly come to mind the days when the senior James Gordon Bennett used to speak of the editors of The Tribune and TIMES respectively in such loving terms as the "White-Coated Philosopher" and "The Little Villain," while they in turn dubbed him with the endearing title of "His satanic Majesty." God bless THE NEW YORK TIMES for its magnificent work against Tammany during the Tweed régime and gird its loins for an equally successful campaign against Croker this Fall.

H. P. FRENCH, President New York Education Company, Albany, N. Y.—We extend hearty congratulations to you on the completion of fifty years of service and on the great work which you have accomplished.

A. J. CROCKETT, Manager Current History Company, Boston, Mass.—We beg to offer our congratulations. We wish it were possible for us to boast of such a long and honorable career as it has been your good fortune to enjoy.

C. E. O. NICHOLS, Cornwells, Penn.—Allow me to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on reaching the golden mark with such a large measure of success.

STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.—We take this occasion to express to you our hearty congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES. We wish you continued success.

E. T. & R. W. FINER, Lakewood, N. J.—Accept our appreciative congratulation on all the good work accomplished and our best wishes for all the future may have for you in store.

J. S. ARMSTRONG, Secretary Ward Seminary for Young Ladies, Nashville, Tenn.—We congratulate you upon your fiftieth anniversary.

GEORGE H. HOYT, President Stamford Savings Bank—We have taken your daily issue for about twenty-five years past and have usually derived much satisfaction and pleasure from the perusal of its contents.

CRISWELL CHEMICAL COMPANY, Washington, D. C.—Permit us to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on the good use it has made of its fifty years of existence. There are lots of men and lots of newspapers which have lived that length of time and accomplished but little. It is not the years but deeds that go to our credit in the final balance sheet, but we are sure when the books are posted that THE NEW YORK TIMES will have a large balance on the right side of the ledger.

AMERICAN INDEMNITY COMPANY, 300 Broadway—We congratulate you.

J. AHERN & SONS, Real Estate, 555 Columbus Avenue—Congratulations to you on your fiftieth anniversary.

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, 91 to 106 Bible House—We most heartily congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on its fiftieth birthday.

ALBERT L. DAVID, Real Estate, 111 Broadway—We desire to congratulate you upon the fiftieth anniversary of your paper and to wish you good luck for the future.

H. HENTZ & CO., New York—We heartily congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN—Congratulations. Your graceful postponing of the issuance of the Jubilee Number is appreciated.

GEORGE C. BATCHELLER, 345 Broadway, New York.—We wish to congratulate the present proprietors of THE NEW YORK TIMES on reaching so venerable an age and also desire to add that its record as a first-class publication stands high and almost without criticism, having been fearless in its editorials, vigilant so far as endeavoring to purge the city of bad government, especially during the Tweed régime. The time has come when clean, pure journalism should be thoroughly established and "yellow" journalism put down. We wish THE NEW YORK TIMES much prosperity in its future.

PATRICK J. SWEENY, Manhattan Reporting Company, 150 Nassau Street—Kindly accept our best wishes that THE NEW YORK TIMES may have a happy new year and many of them."

QUAIL & WARNER, Publishers, 23 Park Row—We hope to be in business fifty years hence and to find THE NEW YORK TIMES in that day even more popular and prosperous than it is in this. We tender our congratulations upon the occasion of your golden jubilee.

T. M. STEWART, 326 Seventh Avenue—Our high esteem and best of good wishes.

L. TOPLITZ & CO., Importers, 209 Greene Street—We must say that we are very much pleased with your paper. There is not a better edited paper in the United States, but, more than all, your paper can be read at home. There is nothing indecent in it, as one finds in other papers. We wish your paper all the success which it deserves.

JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON, 16 and 18 Catharine Street—We have always read THE NEW YORK TIMES, with a great deal of pleasure. We extend to you our heartiest congratulations on this your fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

G. A. SOMARINDYCK, Business Manager The Post Standard, Syracuse, N. Y.—We congratulate the paper that prints "All the news that's fit to print" in rounding out its half century.

NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING COMPANY, 81 Fulton Street—Success to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Springfield, Mass—We congratulate you on having reached your fiftieth milestone.

D. P. MURPHY, JR., Printer and Publisher, 33 Barclay Street—We wish you every success.

C. N. WYANT, Regent Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio—I wish you much success.

DEMOREST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 153 West Twenty-third Street—We wish you success.

C. M. CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston, Mass.—We congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary.

COLLINS & CO., 212 Water Street—We compliment you on your fifty years of existence.

JACOB BERRY & CO., Stocks, 44 Broadway—We congratulate your paper on its fiftieth anniversary."

JOHN E. BASSETT & CO., Hardware, New Haven, Conn.—We congratulate you on having reached your fiftieth anniversary.

AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN COMPANY, Boston, Mass.—Our best wishes for success.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, Chambers Street and West Broadway—We wish you every success.

BALMER & WEBER, Music Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.—Our best wishes and many happy returns for the jubilee year.

NOYES BROTHERS & CUTLER, St. Paul, Minn.—We congratulate you very heartily, not alone because you have a long record, but because it is such a good one. "All the news that's fit to print" is enough news for us.

EDWARD C. STOKES, President of the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, N. J.—I rejoice in the prosperity of THE NEW YORK TIMES and trust that it will continue.

J. H. ARCHER, Minnewaska, N. Y.—Congratulations to THE TIMES upon the arrival of its semi-centennial anniversary, and also for its great achievements in the line of successful and high-toned journalism.

MRS. M. E. FOSTER, Brookfield, Conn.—I congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary. I have been a subscriber to your paper continuously since 1854. I enjoy your paper and rely upon the truthfulness of it. I receive it every morning about 9 o'clock, and I welcome it as a pleasant morning call. I wish you continued success.

A. R. MESHURUL, 18 Broadway, New York.—Many congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The fact that I have been a subscriber to THE NEW YORK TIMES from the date of its first issue is sufficient proof of my appreciation of the paper.

B. J. McCANN, 210 Bowery—I wish you every success.

S. S. PIERCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.—Allow us to tender our best wishes for your continued prosperity.

HENRY SIMMONS, Port Huron, Mich.—Permit me to congratulate you on the success you have made, and accept my best wishes for your very bright future.

H. B. FULLERTON, Advertising Manager, Long Island Railroad—I want to add my word of praise to the great quantity you will receive on your Jubilee Number. It is handsome throughout, the color scheme of the cover-page is very striking and artistic. The reading matter is not only extremely interesting, but of great value. Again I congratulate you.

The Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER—My warmest congratulations to the clean, capable, and conscientious TIMES.

I have urged many friends to subscribe for it, for the reason that it affords wholesome and elevating reading at the lowest price to plain working people who would be tempted to defile themselves with the cheap and nasty "yellow journals."

Like The Philadelphia Ledger, it is a grand educator of the masses. God bless you through this whole twentieth century!

JUSTICE JACKSON O. DYKMAN of the Supreme Court—It has occurred to me that it might be interesting for you to institute an inquiry to ascertain how many persons are now living who have taken THE TIMES without intermission from the first number.

If you do so, you can put my name down for one. I have taken THE TIMES steadily from the very first number, and I still live.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, New York—I congratulate you on your wonderful jubilee issue.

JAMES L. LIGBY, 7 Pine Street—I beg to tender my heartiest congratulations to you on the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and my only criticism is that you were too modest in the statements of the position THE NEW YORK TIMES took in the Tweed régime, as your paper was the only paper that dared to take the bold stand it did, and saved the city millions of dollars.

WILLIAM G. DAVIS, 32 Nassau Street—I congratulate THE TIMES very heartily on the success of its Jubilee Number. My father, the late Judge Davis, was a great friend of Mr. Raymond, and I have consequently been familiar with the paper from my earliest childhood. It is hardly necessary to say that I will read it with unabated interest.

B. A. KISSAM, Ruling and Cutting, 25 Beekman Street—I congratulate you on your fiftieth birthday. I was "present and assisting," as the lawyers say, at the birth of the new paper, and it makes me rub my eyes like Rip Van Winkle to see the fac simile of the old paper published to-day. Accept my best wishes for fifty years more.

ISAAC C. WILSON, Manufacturers' Agent, 105 Chambers Street—As a reader of your newspaper for over thirty years, and a lover of it as long as I can remember, from the reading of it by my father before me, I cannot refrain from adding my congratulations on your semi-centennial of success. When one feels that his daily paper is a part of his family, and that his day is incomplete until he has read it through, he feels himself a part of your organization—small though it may be—and anything that helps that organization is a source of pleasure to him. To my mind one cause of the leap among many others is your policy of allowing your readers to "say their say," even though it may at times be a criticism of your views or your policy; in short, THE TIMES does not believe itself infallible, and welcomes other views from its readers. In these days of "yellow journalism" and sensational news mongering a paper such as yours is a boon to the family and a pleasure to all its readers. We cannot but feel a thrill of pleasure when we learn of the appreciation of our good people for the work you are doing, and the compensation you are receiving in the feeling of duty well done. I write, not necessarily for publication, but simply because I feel that my word of commendation and appreciation would not be amiss at this time.

A. WORMSER, 351 Eighth Avenue, New York City—Allow me to congratulate you on your semi-centennial anniversary. The souvenir edition is one of the finest supplements that was ever given with any newspaper, and I shall always keep it on the book shelf. Thanking you for the same, I wish you continued success.

C. RUDOLPH KUEBLER, pastor First Presbyterian Church, Hackensack, N. J.—My cordial congratulations on the jubilee occasion. I always enjoy THE TIMES and shall preserve your superior Jubilee Number

HENRY H. MCCORKLE, 29 Wall Street, New York City—To-day I was the proud recipient of the Jubilee Number, and am delighted with it. I have not had time to read it, but shall take it home and read it with great interest. May your paper live and prosper, and be spared to celebrate many more anniversaries.

B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS, Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, New York City—We desire to take this opportunity of congratulating you on the fiftieth anniversary of your paper, which has always since its inception been a welcome one in our family. My best wishes for your success in the future.

M. A. LUESCHER, Business Manager, Herald Square Theatre, New York City—Allow me to add my congratulations to the many showered upon you, upon the appearance of the artistic Jubilee Number of THE TIMES. It is only another evidence of your enterprise and is a valuable souvenir, instructive as well as impressive of the deserved success of the great daily which furnishes "All the News That's Fit to Print."

J. A. UNDERWOOD, Cashier, Citizens' Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.—Your Jubilee Number is a fine one; the most artistic and appropriate special number of any daily paper I have seen.

AGAR & GARRETSON, 83 Dey Street, New York City—Please accept our very best wishes for future prosperity.

LUCIUS R. HAZEN, Middletown, Conn.—I wish to express my appreciation of your kindness in the wealth of papers to-day and also to congratulate you on your anniversary and on the fine paper.

Mrs. S. D. THATCHER, Stonington, Conn.—Compliments to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, like rare vintage, has improved with age. I am a long-time and most appreciative reader.

Mrs. H. A. SEARLE, 142 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City—Accept our hearty congratulations on this your fiftieth anniversary. Your paper has been a welcome morning friend for twenty-five years.

Rev. WILLIAM IRVIN, New York City—I wish to be one of the many who are offering THE TIMES congratulations on its jubilee. I read it daily during its first and following years, and most of the time since, and take and read it daily now. Your clever fac simile of the first number came to me like the familiar face of an old friend. I recall vividly Henry J. Raymond and nearing him speak in Congress and elsewhere. Your supplement is an interesting and valuable souvenir of a worthy and notable history.

Heaven speed THE TIMES through its second half century and long beyond—

"And, cast in some diviner mold,
May the new cycle shame the old."

Rev. WILLIAM A. MATSON, D. D., Honorary Secretary of the Church Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews—I bought and read the first number of THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES, and from that day I have always welcomed its clean and cultured presence in my home.

Mrs. A. H. JANES, widow of J. Janes of the firm of Slote & Janes, stationers, New York City—In your paper this morning, Sept. 27, I see that Justice Jackson O. Dykman thinks it might be interesting for you to know how many persons have taken THE TIMES for the fifty years. Now, I can't say that we have taken it from the first, but I do know that we have taken it for over forty-nine years.

A Congratulation in Rhyme.

Jubilee! Oh! Jubilee!
Such a penn'orth I never did see.
Saith one who was with you in Antiquitee,
Whose initials, as you see, are O. G.
New York City, Sept. 25, 1901.

CHARLES M. LEWIS, Asbury Park, N. J.—I wish you success, and I think your Jubilee Number a hummer.

THE W. H. DAVENPORT FIRE ARMS COMPANY, Norwich, Conn.—We wish you many future triumphs.

WILLIAM HECKER, Jersey City—Please accept my congratulations and best wishes for the success of truly clean journalism.

THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTE FOR SAVINGS, Jersey City—Accept our congratulations on your fiftieth anniversary. May you live to celebrate your centennial.

SIMON A. STERN, Philadelphia—Heartiest congratulations on the jubilee of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and best wishes for even greater success.

HUGH J. CHISHOLM, President of the International Paper Company, 30 Broad Street—I congratulate you upon the production of such a beautiful souvenir representing the fiftieth anniversary of your paper.

RICHARD SIDENBERG, 477 and 479 Broadway—Allow me to extend to you my best wishes for continued success and prosperity. I continue to enjoy reading your paper, and consider it the best daily newspaper published.

Prof. CHARLES F. KROCH, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.—Permit me to say that if all our papers were as clean as THE NEW YORK TIMES there would be a notable diminution of crime.

P. I., Brooklyn—Many thanks for your beautiful Jubilee Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The pictures of the distinguished men are good for the eyes as the matter of THE TIMES is good for the brain of an observer and student.

LEON MILLER, 1,019 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street—Please allow me to congratulate you on your success in the last fifty years, and I hope you will have fifty years more of prosperity.

GEORGE C. BATCHELLER & CO., 845 Broadway—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of THE NEW YORK TIMES, under date of Sept. 25, and congratulate you upon the handsome Jubilee Number.

JOSEPH BUTLER HILTON, 10 Wall Street—My congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary. THE NEW YORK TIMES gives more for the money than any other publication I know of. Long life and prosperity for THE TIMES.

RALPH M. JACOBY, Banker and Broker, 40 and 42 Wall Street—Allow me to congratulate you on your anniversary number. It is the most interesting one I have ever seen and contains much valuable information that every one should have. Accept my congratulations.

HORACE WATERS & Co., pianos, 134 Fifth Avenue—We feel that we are in very distinguished company in your "jubilee" edition, and when you publish your "centennial" edition we hope still to be with you. Accept, please, our compliments and congratulations.

E. J. SNEAD, 63 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn—THE NEW YORK TIMES has ever been my favorite paper. Its editorials have been timely, impartial, just, and ably written. Your Jubilee Number is certainly a credit to your enterprise. Its covers are fine and the historical articles not only worthy of careful reading, but of being kept for future reference. The public appreciates such a clean paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES. I desire to join with them in wishing you continued and increasing prosperity and power. May it ever be your aim to make your paper a greater power for good, thus increasing the confidence of the public in and their patronage for your most excellent paper.

Capt. ROBERT, 71 Worth Street—I am very happy to say that I have been a constant reader of your impartial paper since the time of the great Editor Henry J. Raymond, and in all questions, whether little or great, you have always said the right thing at the right time. I wish you many happy returns of the day.

A. C. BENEDICT & Co., 28 Bowery—As readers and admirers of THE NEW YORK TIMES for fifty years, we beg to offer our congratulations on the celebration of its jubilee. The perusal of the Jubilee Number has afforded us much pleasure. You have our best wishes for a long continuance of its success and prosperity.

WILLIAM E. HAWKHURST, Westbury Station, N. Y.—I remember when THE TIMES first came out, and have taken the daily uninterruptedly since 1860, and it seems like an old friend. No other paper compares with it in tone and usefulness.

LEO N. LEVI, President, Independent Order B'Nai Brith—Permit me to congratulate you on the Jubilee of THE TIMES and on the splendid manner in which the same was celebrated by the extra edition which was issued. Along with many others I regret that the extra almost ignored the influence which you have exercised in making THE TIMES so great a factor in American civilization.

JESSE LARRABEE, Lawyer, 18 Wall Street—I beg to say that I have been a reader of your valuable paper for more than twenty-five years, and can fully indorse your claim that you print "All the news that's fit to print." Trusting that you may continue the same policy, I offer you my congratulations upon your fiftieth anniversary.

HORACE B. FRY, 146 Lexington Avenue—Allow me to testify to the wonderful feat in journalism your issue of to-day exhibits. I have read THE TIMES from the first, and the gold cover on its Jubilee Number is the appropriate accompaniment of the sterling record of fifty years. Any reader must be greatly interested in your frank history. You have my best wishes.

ALBERT ULMANN, 40 Exchange Place—Permit me to add my congratulations to the many you have received. I am particularly glad to have your Jubilee Number. It is an interesting and valuable contribution to the records of the city's history.

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT, 9 and 11 Wall Street—As a lover of art, it was more than a pleasant surprise to me to find your beautiful and artistic Jubilee Number among the folds of your "clean" sheet. May your paper prosper as it deserves.

THOMAS F. RAY, 555 West One Hupdred and Eighty-second Street—May I offer my sincere congratulations on the semi-centennial of your fair, stainless, intrepid sheet. I have always regarded THE TIMES as the cleanest, most reliable, and consistent of our New York dailies. It is doing a good work. My earnest wishes for its prosperity.

JOSEPH SILVERMAN, D. D., Rabbi, Temple Emanu-El—Accept my heartiest congratulations upon the Golden Jubilee of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is an event for which no doubt the earlier owners of the paper deserve some recognition, but developments have shown that the present owner and managers have alone made that event possible. May the position of THE TIMES be only a stepping stone for greater power and prosperity.

WHARTON DICKINSON, 150 Nassau Street—No good American or true citizen can ever forget the gallant fight made by THE TIMES against the infamous Tweed ring in the early seventies, nor the consistent manner in which it has ever supported an honest administration of affairs National, State, and municipal. I hope the next half century may prove as prosperous for THE TIMES as that just completed.

S. H. DITCHETT, Managing Editor, The Dry Goods Economist—The Dry Goods Economist, five years your senior, congratulates you on attaining your fiftieth birthday and hopes that THE NEW YORK TIMES, the exponent of clean yet progressive journalism, will long continue to be one of the institutions of which New York has every reason to be proud.

The Rev. F. BARROWS MAKEPEACE, Pastor of Trinity Congregational Church—Accept my sincere felicitations upon your day of jubilee. Your wide-awake and well-regulated service in rendering "all the news that's fit to print" gives great satisfaction to me as one of your daily readers. You have fought a good fight for the purity of the city. THE TIMES has become one of the defenses of civic righteousness. May you attain to the wisdom of Solomon and the age of Methusaleh.

Mrs. MAUD NATHAN, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street—The Jubilee issue of THE TIMES was a triumph for the better class of journalism. I congratulate you upon the success which has crowned your efforts to publish a newspaper which is cheap without being nasty. Just as we enjoy a homemade meal after a Summer of hotel cooking, so we enjoy the mental food prepared by THE TIMES after our attacks of mental indigestion from the mess served us in sensational papers.

JUSTIN D. WHITE, 71 Broadway—The writer, who is, he believes, one of your oldest subscribers, wishes to extend to you heartiest congratulations and thanks for your semi-centennial issue. It is worthy of your great paper and will be carefully treasured and preserved. For forty-five years THE NEW YORK TIMES has been daily welcomed at my home, with "All the News That's Fit to Print"; no cruel cartoons, no sensationalism, but in every way a dignified and model family paper. That THE NEW YORK TIMES may see many semi-centennials is my earnest wish.

WILLIAM A. EDDY, Bayonne, N. J.—Your wonderful Jubilee Number I have put away carefully for record and for reference. When I visited Lincoln's monument at Springfield, Ill., in 1884, the custodian, Mr. Powers, wrapped up some photographs which I bought of him in an old newspaper. To my amazement this paper proved to be a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of 1856, containing an account of Brooks's assault on Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, the latter being beaten over the head with a cane. To my great regret this old paper was lost after I reached New York.

JOHN J. CLANCY, Real Estate, 1,783 Broadway—I have been a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the past twenty-five years, deriving great pleasure from the reading of the same, as an able and decidedly cleanly paper. The Jubilee Number is a "thing of beauty," and well worth preserving for all time for historical reference. THE TIMES has ample reason to be proud of its achievements during the past fifty years, publishing, as you justly put it, "only the news that's fit to print."

WILLIAM N. PENNEY, 32 Franklin Street—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which I have perused with very great interest. As a humble member of the staff of THE TIMES from 1871 to 1883, it afforded me much pleasure to read the history of its half century of usefulness, and to look upon the pictures of distinguished men who have helped to make it great. I do not know which to admire more—the beautiful twentieth century typography and illustrations of the Jubilee Number or its accompanying reproduction of the first issue of the then infant in journalism, which has since grown to sturdy manhood and made history—municipal, State, and National. I sincerely wish THE TIMES fifty years more of prosperity and increased honor in the splendid field it now occupies among the clean, respectable, patriotic newspapers of the United States.

JOHN FRANKENHEIMER, lawyer, 25 Broad Street—As a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I desire to join in the congratulations that have been showered upon you. If all your readers who appreciate what THE NEW YORK TIMES is to them and to the community, were to write you letters of congratulation upon the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of your newspaper, the New York Post Office would undoubtedly protest against your monopolizing the city mail. Because it prints only such news as is fit to print, THE TIMES has become the recognized leader of decent journalism in this country. Its success is a triumph of decency over sensationalism. It bids fair to attain in this community the same pre-eminence for dignity, thoroughness, reliability, and influence that has been achieved by The London Times abroad. May your success and influence equal that of your English namesake, and may such success be achieved in the future as in the past by printing only that which is fit to print.

CHARLES HECHT, tailor, 494 Manhattan Avenue—From East, West, North, and South I have to-day read the congratulations of many of your contemporaries, and I also desire to join in the ever-swelling chorus. Only since you have reduced the price to one cent has it been possible for me to be numbered as one of your readers, and in congratulating you upon the jubilee all I can add is, may you in the future do what you have done in the past. A newspaper, to my mind, is something that not only presents the news in readable form, but also gives to its readers such articles that will tend to elevate them, and that you are doing so goes without saying. I for one can truly say that your paper has been to me an educator. Its editorials have always been good ones; its forum is one of the most interesting parts; but to go ahead with each of its different departments would be but a repetition of what I have said.

All that I can add is that I hope your paper will do for the public in the future what it has been and is doing, for only through such as you can we all be united.

HENRY S. ALLEN, Publisher, 123 East Twenty-eighth Street—As a personal friend, and, of course, an appreciative one, of the founder of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the late brilliant editor, statesman, and manly man, Henry J. Raymond, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on the happy and auspicious anniversary of THE TIMES—the fiftieth since it was published. Its fifty years of life have been a series of lofty aims and great achievements, and were Mr. Raymond alive to-day, he would be proud of the way his successors have edited the journal he founded and loved. In my humble opinion it is the world's model of excellence in its editorial department, its editorials being timely, wise, varied, and full. They display ability of the highest order. I have read THE TIMES every day since it was first published, and as a newspaper it is abreast of the times. As a moral power or agency, its benefits to the city have been incalculable. Long may its phenomenal but richly deserved prosperity continue.

BRONX, New York City—Brilliant in conception, faultless in execution, and of unbounded interest, the triple issue of THE TIMES—the fac simile of its first issue, the historical supplement with its resplendent illuminated cover, and the current issue—form an example of newspaper enterprise for which it is difficult to express adequate appreciation. In reading the first issue one is struck with the coincidence that many of the same subjects were interesting the people fifty years ago as during the present year—Cuban independence, the Nicaragua Canal, an international yacht race, and the receptions and speechmaking attending the President's tour. There is a rural quaintness in some of the paragraphs, as, for instance, the alarm of fire which the "item gatherers" failed to verify, but on the whole it is a publication which the present publishers may look on with pride, as indeed they may on the reminiscent sketch of its subsequent career. Many thanks for the literary treat and pleasant surprise afforded by the Jubilee Number. May the coming years bring added laurels.

A. J. E., New York City—The Jubilee Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES has awakened in me more than ordinary interest and recollections. In reading the historical sketch presented recalls vividly to my mind the men and events of the period therein mentioned. I remember well the first numbers of THE TIMES. I was at that time a resident of the City of Rochester and a student in the university. Mr. Raymond I often met on his frequent visits to the city, when he delivered literary lectures and made political speeches. He was a great favorite with our citizens, and the lecture hall was always crowded with attentive audiences to listen to him. He was regarded as one of the ablest speakers and most brilliant writers of the day. He was on the lecture platform the peer of Greeley, Emerson, Whipple, Curtis, and that host of splendid scholars and speakers who annually visited the "Flour City" in that period when lyceum lectures were popular. The likeness you present of Mr. Raymond is excellent. In looking at it I can well recall many an occasion when I was one of a large audience in Corinthian Hall listening eagerly and delightedly to Mr. Raymond's addresses and speeches. Mr. Raymond frequently visited his cousin, Mr. E. A. Raymond, then a prominent lawyer in Rochester. He, too, has long since "gone over to the great majority." And now, after the lapse of half a century, I read daily THE NEW YORK TIMES with the same zest and interest that I did in those early days. It is a newspaper which, I believe, has no superior, perhaps no equal, in all that which makes a newspaper valuable and a daily necessity.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Sayville, L. I.—I have received the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrating the fiftieth anniversay of its birth. It is not only a beautiful work of art, but most interesting from its contents. Those of us who lived through those exciting times in both city and National politics can recall many of the events you chronicle, provided we were then of an age to understand them. I took a more active part in the battle against the famous and infamous "Tweed Ring" than most people are now aware of. I not only had been chairman, "Boss," if you please, of the Democratic Union, the only organization fighting a political battle against it, and had gone on for years in times of desperate struggle and reiterated failure—for an honest election was then unknown—but when the Committee of Seventy was appointed I was made chairman of its Executive Committee, and finally was left in sole charge by the committee's adjourning sine die and giving me absolute and entire command for good or evil, for defeat or victory. I succeeded, with the people's help, in that wonderful uprising which surprised even me, and hence I deserve a good deal of the glory and honor of success and the election of Mr. Havemeyer. I was in command at the battle, sole command, the higher officers may not have been twenty miles away, but they were in their beds when I was watching to see that our polling booths were in place and our tickets at hand for the electors. THE TIMES gave us efficient aid, it had at first been nearly the sole support of the reform movement. To it all honor then, and may it live through other jubilees with as much credit to itself and benefit to the public.

HENRY CHADWICK, Brooklyn—Reading over your splendid Jubilee Number of THE TIMES of to-day, with great pleasure and with eager interest, I am reminded of the fact that I began writing up cricket for THE TIMES under the city editorship of the late Mr. Augustus Maverick in the Summer of 1856, when the paper was published in the old brick building corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets. And also of another fact that I wrote up baseball for over six years for THE TIMES under the city editorship of the late Mr. Winsor during the decade of the seventies, and while on THE TIMES I recall the pleasant fact that in the forty years of my journalistic experience—dating from the decade of the forties—I never enjoyed my editorial work more thoroughly than I did when the recipient of the courtesy and consideration shown me in THE TIMES editorial department. In the existing rough experience the young members of the reportorial staff of the majority of the daily papers are subject to, as a rule, little pleasant thought to me to remember how pleasant our journalistic work was under such veterans of the old times as Messrs. Raymond of THE TIMES, Dana of The Sun, Hudson of The Herald, Reid of The Tribune, and half a dozen others in those old newspaper days with whom I was connected in my labors as a young sporting writer. What a glorious past THE NEW YORK TIMES has to fall back upon in the history of metropolitan journalism! If it had done no more effective and purifying work than that of the grand campaign against the "Tweedism" of the old era of metropolitan governmental corruption, which battle THE TIMES so brilliantly won, that alone would give it a record to be proud of; but there is that of its existing motto of only printing "All the news that's fit to print," giving it a reputation for carrying out the true object of every properly edited newspaper, which is "the moral education of the people," side by side with that of our churches, our colleges, and our public schools. I am a constant reader of THE TIMES, and hope to be so for some years to come, even though I have passed the Scriptural period of life of "threescore and ten." I wish THE TIMES the success its excellence so fully merits.

JAMES PECH, Ph. D., LL. D., Mus. Doc., of New College, Oxford, and the University of the State of New York.—Allow me to add a word or two of tribute to the other communications appearing in admiration of the noble career of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the past fifty years. From almost its inception down to the present time I have been a daily reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it is now a matter of great satisfaction to me that during a period of some thirty-five years I was, by my professional occupation, brought into contact with many of the shining lights who, as writers on musical, artistic, and literary subjects, filled the various departments on your paper. I remember very well on my arrival in this country as a musical director and conductor, and when filling an official position as organist and choirmaster in a well-known and influential parish in this city, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, whose polite and urbane behavior toward me and his assistance in furthering the cause of some of my ambitions made an indelible impression on me which can never be erased from my memory. I also remember with gratitude the various kind offices rendered to me by such scholars and gentlemen as Mr. Edward Seymour, Mr. W. L. Alden, Mr. Henry Sedley, Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., Mr. Frederic Schwab, et al., with many of whom, in some of the literary and artistic clubs of the city, I had the most agreeable association; all of whom impressed me as being not only educated but cultured gentlemen of high degree and well adapted to the positions they occupied during a somewhat stormy period.

Apropos of this period, I remember well the rather odd way in which I made the acquaintance of Mr. Louis J. Jennings, a gentleman who played such an important part on the paper by his pungent attacks on the Tweed ring. He was editor in chief at that time of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I had never been introduced to him, but I had seen him at various concerts of which I was musical director and conductor, such as the Church Music Association, the Santley Oratorio concerts, and the Beethoven Festival of 1872. He had conferred on me, unsolicited, through the columns of the paper, services that made me feel very grateful to him. One day in walking up Broadway I came upon a crowd of people, nearly opposite Niblo's Garden, surrounding a gentleman who had been struck on the face and mouth and whose lips were cut and bleeding. I at once recognized Mr. Jennings as the one who had been assaulted, and making my way through the mob, I took hold of his arm and walked away with him, quite unconcernedly, to the astonishment of the crowd. Having reached the Everett House, in Union Square, we there parted. But our conversation during the walk was quite sufficient to give me due knowledge of the mental power and vigor of the man with whom I was conversing. This episode occurred during the period when Mr. Jennings was making his pungent editorial attacks, through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, on the Tweed ring; and it will easily be surmised that the attack on him in the public streets emanated from some of those who had felt the sting of his cutting but well-deserved criticisms.

Not to detain you, Mr. Editor, with any further or longer recital of pleasant associations and delightful reminiscences, I would simply add that for splendor of achievement in the highest and noblest walks of a daily press, THE NEW YORK TIMES has never been surpassed in this city; and I look back with pride and satisfaction on the good fortune I have had in becoming acquainted with some of the brightest lights of a previous period that ever graced an editorial staff. They were scholars and gentlemen of great parts and were instrumental in lifting your paper to much literary and artistic eminence. They have bequeathed to their successors, the present staff of accomplished writers, a golden opportunity of framing the thought and of continuing to lead the public mind, under present improved conditions, to a still higher contemplation of what is really true and good and beautiful in every avenue of daily life.

J. E. DURYEE, 64 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York City—I send my heartiest congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of your truly great and high-standing paper.

DAVID ROBINSON, Brooklyn—The golden jubilee issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is in keeping with its useful and honorable career in pure journalism and is an admirable proof of the marked progress under its present ownership.

WALTER GILLIG, the Grolier Club, of 29 East Thirty-second Street—I appreciate the good work that THE TIMES is doing in the publication of a clean and interesting paper, and hope the years to come may bring you continued prosperity.

ROBERT P. BEECHER, the Southern Marble Company, Atlanta, Ga.—Your anniversary number, quite apart from its artistic excellence, is worthy of all praise. So vivid and absorbing was it that I did not look to the right or to the left till the pleasant task of reading it was completed.

WILLIAM R. MILLER, Richmond, Va., Proctor of the University College of Medicine—It is encouraging to know that a newspaper run on the high plane on which you conduct THE TIMES has been able to maintain itself and to reach such a point of influence and power in our country as your journal has.

EDWARD S. ANDREWS, Hartford, Conn., general agent for Connecticut of the Prudential Insurance Company of America—You have my best wishes for another fifty years of success, and your readers appreciate fully the splendid worth of the Jubilee Number not only as a work of art, but for the history of the policy of THE TIMES and the events chronicled during its early life.

CONRAD BLUHM, Hoboken, N. J.—The Jubilee Supplement brings to my desk valuable data, and the duplicate issue of the first number fifty years ago is a telling lesson on newspaper progress. The public may well felicitate themselves with such a paper at their service.

M. B. WILLIAMS, Controller's Office, Albany, N. Y.—I wish to add to your many letters of congratulations my appreciation of your paper. I have been a subscriber for the past five years, and hope to be here to celebrate your centennial anniversary.

THOMSON METER COMPANY, 39-43 York Street, Brooklyn.—We wish to congratulate you on reaching your fiftieth anniversary, and also on the beautiful Jubilee Number that you sent out to emphasize it. The writer was among the number who bought the first issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHN W. BUCKMASTER, Yonkers, N. Y.—I regard THE NEW YORK TIMES as the marvel of journalism. I have read it from my boyhood. My fondness for it increases with my years. I have known it from the start. No other paper fills its place for me. I have tried other papers for a season, but always returned to my first love.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER COMPANY—Our congratulations upon the fiftieth anniversary of your publication, and we take this opportunity to compliment you upon the very able manner in which your paper has been edited for so many years. We have taken it continuously for many years past, and consider it an acquisition to our daily life.

SAMUEL F. ARESON, 108 West One Hundred and Second Street, New York City—I am a daily reader of your valuable paper, and find much pleasure and profit in your columns. Allow me to wish you all success for the coming fifty years, and I feel sure it will come with such a motto, which is well carried out, as "All the news that's fit to print."

ELIZA A. JONES WOOD NICHOLS, Widow of the Rev. Edwin A. Nichols, Diocese of New York, 3 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.—We think THE TIMES stands first of all newspapers; so dignified, clear, and satisfactory in every way.

D. C. ALLEN, New Haven, Conn.—Allow me to congratulate you on your Jubilee Number. It is very interesting and valuable information which you have given your readers in that number, and is only in keeping with what you have always given the public. I hope you may live to celebrate your centennial twice over.

GEORGE T. HOWLAND, M. D., Washington, D. C.—Permit me to extend to you my hearty congratulations on rounding out half a century of as clean journalistic work as has ever been accorded to any newspaper. And while offering you our congratulations we should be more than congratulated on having such a clean paper as your publication, which is a source of such good and pure intelligent knowledge at one's fireside. You have my best wishes for a long continuance of success and prosperity.

ELIZABETH AMBLER HURD, 502 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn—Your Jubilee Number was a perfect delight to us all, particularly to the old people. My father read it carefully, and with much pleasure, and has talked of it ever since. The amusement column took him back to the days of his young manhood, when he used to board in Vandewater Street, the same street where Charlotte Cushman boarded, and where he passed her every day at noontime. He heard Miss Katharine Hayes sing at the wedding of his cousin, Henry Hurd, to Miss Helen Barnum, second daughter of Mr. P. T. Barnum, at her home, The Iranistan, at Bridgeport, Conn. The names of Forrest, Burton, Eddy Sefton, Davidge, Mary Taylor, Mme. Ponzi, and all the others were fresh in his memory. We thank you

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES ON ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

A CHORUS OF PRAISE FROM CONTEMPORARIES

Warm Commendation of The New York Times from the Press.

BRADSTREET'S, (New York City.)—One of the ablest and most public-spirited newspapers in the United States celebrated the completion of its first half century of existence this week by the publication of an illustrated history of its career, together with a fac simile of its first issue. We refer to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which can look back upon an influential and honorable career, based upon principles and methods that make for trustworthy service to the public on the one hand, and, on the other, the elevation of the journalistic profession in the consideration of the community. THE TIMES has made a record for itself as an enterprising but a careful newsgatherer, and a persistent and fearless advocate of its own views of affairs. Its price puts it within the reach of the humblest reader, and it has developed features that make it a welcome addition to the reading list of people of taste and culture. It has been and is a good influence in American journalism which we hope will long continue to be exercised to the advantage of the public.

WATERTOWN STANDARD.—THE TIMES has a glorious record as the champion of decent government in New York City, because under the editorship of that hero among editors, George Jones, it staked its popularity and even its fortunes in the now historic conflict with the notorious Tweed ring in 1870, which it drove from power. THE TIMES is now a standing object lesson of the success that may be won even in these days of sensational journalism by the decent, self-respecting conduct of a newspaper.

Perhaps the most marked change in journalism in the last half-century is the sinking of the personality of the editor in the paper and the diminished importance of the editorial relatively to the prompt collection of the news and its presentation in an attractive manner, apart from that sensationalism of the yellow journals, which we cannot regard as a permanent feature of journalism, although of course it may prove to be so. And yet there is really no diminution of brains and vigor in the editorial pages of the best great newspapers. Nor is there any other kind of a newspaper that in the long run wears well or carries any real weight with the better portion of the public, even though the editorial may be largely an impersonal force.

THE AMERICAN HEBREW, (New York City.)—We extend our heartfelt congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the celebration of its Jubilee. Its fifty years' record is one of which it may indeed be proud. THE TIMES has always been on the side of purity in politics, and its columns have been so uniformly free of the sensational, that it has ever been a welcome sheet in the house, and its usefulness in this direction was extended when, under the present management, the price was reduced to 1 cent. It then reached those homes where pennies count, and supplanted the yellow journals whose price secured their entry there.

MIDDLETOWN ARGUS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES Jubilee Edition, issued in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the paper, is a most interesting publication, for it tells the history of the growth and progress of one of the greatest and most influential of American newspapers. THE TIMES has always been a fearless and independent paper and merits all the large measure of prosperity that it enjoys.

HUDSON REGISTER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 25, THE NEW YORK TIMES produced probably the best, and, from an artistic point of view, undoubtedly the handsomest, newspaper supplement ever printed. The cover is printed on bronze paper and is the highest example possible to be attained in the art of printerdom—in fact, it is by far the best specimen of twentieth century printing that has yet been produced.

THE TIMES has survived and been tossed about upon the waves of the journalistic sea for fifty years, and to-day it is more vigorous than ever. Its honesty of purpose and its able management have rendered it invaluable in the homes of thousands, and we believe it is to-day, for news and for independent and fair editorial thought, the foremost newspaper in the United States. Patrons of THE TIMES read more than a newspaper daily—they read a magazine. No altercation with contemporaries, no vindictive thrusts at those with whom it disagrees in policy or in principle—THE TIMES is the best example in the United States of clean, honest, honorable, upright journalism. Long may it live!

ROCHESTER POST-EXPRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has just completed its fiftieth year, and it celebrates that event neatly and with justifiable pride. It is a splendid paper, with a history of which it has every reason to be proud.

LONG ISLAND CITY STAR.—THE TIMES is a great newspaper and appears to be enjoying deserved prosperity.

ROCHESTER UNION.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has been true from the first to the promises of its founders, Raymond, Jones & Co.; it has been a clean, wholesome, and able newspaper always, and it has rendered important public services. Through various changes of ownership and editorship the career of the paper has been honorable and above reproach. It appears to be enjoying the prosperity which it so well deserves. May this popular recognition of its merits be long continued.

ALBANY TIMES-UNION.—On Wednesday last THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its Jubilee Anniversary. It issued in honor of the event, besides its regular daily, a beautiful magazine well in tone with the high standard of the paper. Handicapped by the machinery of the day as it was, THE NEW YORK TIMES then, as now, held a fore rank in journalism. It printed "all the news that was fit to print," and has wielded an influence that made itself felt in every sphere of life. The life and progress of the paper is vividly portrayed in this number which stands as an ornate example of the printing of the day. The whole is indeed a credit to THE TIMES, and a compliment to the great art of printing.

KINGSTON FREEMAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is entitled to hearty congratulations on its fiftieth anniversary. No newspaper in New York City has a better record. For its exposure of the Tween ring, the people of the metropolis should be lastingly grateful. THE TIMES is clean, reliable, and newsy. It stands for decent politics and honest government. It is skillfully edited, and under its present proprietorship is a better paper than ever before. New York cannot well get along without THE TIMES. George Jones and Henry J. Raymond builded better than they knew when they established it in 1851.

BURLINGTON (VT.) NEWS.—Vermonters in general and Burlingtonians in particular have a special interest in THE NEW YORK TIMES, for its founders were our own people. Henry Jarvis Raymond, editor, was a graduate of the University of Vermont, and George Jones, publisher, was a native of Poultney, in this State, which also claims Horace Greeley as her son. In parenthesis we may say that James R. Spaulding, the founder of The New York World, was also a Vermonter, and a graduate of our university, so that we can claim the paternity as it were of three great New York dailies. The story of THE TIMES is the story of a useful, beneficent, and honorable career—one of which it may be justly proud; and it does well to put it in this handsome and attractive form. And never in its history has THE TIMES had a higher standard and more nearly approached the ideal of a family newspaper than at the present moment, and never has it been edited with greater ability, conscientiousness, liberality, and breadth of mind.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION.—One of the handsomest products of typographical art is THE NEW YORK TIMES Jubilee Supplement, and it is as readable as it is handsomely set forth. THE TIMES has been published for fifty years, and is still one of the cleanest and ablest papers of the land.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—The power of the press has never been more impressively illustrated than it was by THE TIMES in its exposure and overthrow of the Tweed ring. With the transfer of ownership to knew hands after the death of Mr. Jones, THE TIMES has remained faithful to its traditional policy of seriousness of mind and sobriety of judgment.

BALTIMORE NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has been celebrating the close of its first half century in an anniversary number, recalling the history of that newspaper from the time it was launched by the able hands of Henry J. Raymond. There is much upon which it can look back with pride in this record. What is of most salient interest about THE TIMES just now, however, is the extraordinary success it has achieved in its most recent history, and particularly since the reduction of its price to 1 cent. It is safe to say that so signal an example of the maintenance of high standards in a metropolitan newspaper sold at a price designed to bring it within the reach of the poorest has never before been given. THE TIMES not only lives up to its motto of "All the news that's fit to print" by the exclusion of sensationalism, indecency, and vulgarity; it does much more than that. Besides showing the most active enterprise in its news departments, and high ability in its editorial and other writing, it is a daily example of good taste in its typography, in its selection of matter, in its literary style, and, indeed, in all that goes to make up a desirable newspaper. That a paper of this type should have achieved the financial success which has evidently attended THE TIMES under its present management is one of the most encouraging and gratifying phenomena we know of, and speaks well for the possibilities of the future in American journalism.

WHEELING (WEST. VA.) INTELLIGENCER.—THE TIMES has always stood for what was best in journalism, from the time of Henry J. Raymond down to the present hour, and it is a pleasure to note the success which it has met, especially in these days, when there is so much that is false and meretricious in a certain class of papers that depends entirely on sensation and the outlandish exploitation of news, and half the time of matter that is not news.

Again we say it is an encouraging sign of the times to find such a paper, that has for its striking motto "All the news that's fit to print," meeting with such a cordial reception and appreciation from the reading public. It is complimentary to the public, showing an improved taste, and well rewards the efforts of the management of THE TIMES in setting the mark for a higher standard of journalism.

As for THE TIMES, The Intelligencer extends its heartiest felicitations on its anniversary and wishes for it many recurrences of the event, although neither the writer nor the reader may be around to repeat these kind words.

WASHINGTON STAR.—There are few newspapers in the United States so worthy of success and continued existence as THE NEW YORK TIMES. From the outset of its career it has stood for decent journalism. It has appealed always to the best impulses of the community and its influence has steadfastly been for good. Its editors and managers have held firmly to their high standards, even in the midst of metropolitan temptations toward "yellowism," and THE TIMES to-day is a living rebuke to the sensationalism which has debauched so many exponents of the press. And it is the more notable an example of high-class journalism because of the fact that it has thrived in its virtue, and, according to its announcement, "it has now a larger circulation, a larger income from advertising, and is more prosperous than at any time in the fifty years of its history." May THE TIMES's motto, "All the news that's fit to print," never fade from its present conspicuous place in the American newspaper world.

RICHMOND (VA.) TIMES.—It is seldom that a journal preserves throughout fifty years so high and honorable a position as that of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the power and prosperity of that paper in New York to-day reflects no less credit upon the management than upon the intelligence and character of the community which supports it. It is a sign of healthy sentiment and sound judgment when the people support a paper that deliberately takes for its motto "All the news that's fit to print," instead of "Anything to sell the paper." The publishers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have kept the principles announced by its founders well in view, and they have succeeded in establishing in New York a penny paper of character. It goes to the rich, but the price is so low that it also goes into the homes of the poor, and wherever it goes it carries with it a wholesome influence for good. When the price of this paper was reduced to 1 cent, predictions were made that its standard would be lowered, and that it would soon fall into the ways of yellow journalism. But such is not the fact. THE TIMES is a better newspaper than ever, and it has preserved its character. It has demonstrated the fact that a paper does not need to be yellow and nasty in order to get a large circulation among the plain people.

LANCASTER (PENN.) EXAMINER AND EXPRESS.—THE TIMES has always been a great paper, and in style, contents, and comments has been typical of the best in American journalism.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its birth in the world of newspaperdom. This celebration comes at a fitting time. New York will soon enter upon a campaign with the issue, clean or unclean government. The position of THE TIMES is known. It will be where it has always been, on the side of all that makes for good government. Thirty years ago it was there in its fight against the Tammany Hall of Tweed, Connolly, and others of that ilk. It will be well within the truth to say that the fight made then was the most courageous piece of newspaper work this country has ever seen, and the most successful. Other work along the same line yet remains, other victories will come, and THE TIMES will be in the front firing line.

"All the news that's fit to print" has been the sign and symbol of THE TIMES for many years. During fifteen years of demoralization of newspaper methods in New York it has not changed its way. The motto has been lived up to most rigorously and without detriment to the property in any particular. In fact, it is the common opinion among newspaper men that the clean paper has been a bigger money-maker than any of its sensational opponents. It is a satisfaction to know that a large portion of the reading public has not been carried away by papers that cry, in spite of themselves, as the leper of old, "Unclean, unclean." THE TIMES is to be congraulated. It has done a great and good work during stormy times. It has succeeded because it deserved success.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—No chapter in the history of modern progress illustrates the amazing advancement that has taken place since the civil war more strikingly than that presented in the evolution of the American newspaper. An interesting feature of THE TIMES's Jubilee Number is a fac simile of the first issue of the paper. The contrast between that four-page sheet and the sixteen-page TIMES of the present day is a fair illustration of the progress in the whole journalistic field. It is not merely that the newspapers have expanded in size. They have altered radically in character. The papers of fifty years ago paid almost no attention to private individuals or to their acts or business enterprises. The papers of to-day are filled with personal intelligence. They tell the story of the whole people by chronicling the doings of citizens of every rank and profession. THE NEW YORK TIMES has traced this change in its own history in a way that makes its Jubilee Number a valuable contribution to history. THE TIMES never has been a better or more prosperous paper than it is to-day, and its success has been gained by methods that are an honor to American journalism.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—The modern paper is a marvel of completeness by comparison, but THE TIMES had the right spirit to begin with. It was enterprising, clean, and forceful, and so it has remained throughout its long career, always demonstrating that vigor and alertness are not incompatible with decency.

DETROIT FREE PRESS.—The supplement may be considered as well a contribution to the history of the country by reason of the relation of the great ante-bellum editors to the Government. But what is far more important than a jubilee supplement is the fact that THE TIMES has been restored to its ancient ideals, and to-day is a newspaper such as its founder and great editor, Henry J. Raymond, would find it in his heart to approve in toto.

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, (New York City.)—It [THE NEW YORK TIMES] is to-day one of the best paying newspaper properties in the city. One of the foundation stones of its success was the reduction of its price from 3 to 1 cent a copy. The reduction brought within the grasp of the intelligent workingman a high-grade newspaper such as he had not been able to buy before. Another stone in the foundation of its success was the establishing of THE SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW supplement, which has become the most popular of all book review supplements issued by the daily press. The financial supplement, which is issued on Monday, has also contributed to the success.

MUSICAL AGE, (New York City.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued a handsome jubilee number to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. This special publication contains much matter of interest as to the history of journalism in New York, in which field THE TIMES has always been a leading factor.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, (New York City.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES has certainly demonstrated by unmistakable facts that it has fully progressed with the times. The National Provisioner extends its heartiest congratulations to its neighbor, who has succeeded, especially in the last years, in furnishing the best possible proof that journalism can prosper without sensationalism, and that it does, after all, pay to adhere to clean and firm principles.

TROY NORTHERN BUDGET.—The semi-centennial celebration of THE NEW YORK TIMES, announcement of intention to issue which was announced in The Budget a fortnight ago, was published last week. In good taste, beauty, and contents it went beyond anything of the sort hitherto attempted. The anniversary had double significance of commemorating the half century of the newspaper and making the renewal of prosperity under its present management.

AMSTERDAM DEMOCRAT.—Few, if any, newspapers, in celebrating their fiftieth or any other anniversary, have produced so attractive a Jubilee Number, inside and out, as the one published by THE NEW YORK TIMES in commemoration of the semi-centennial of its first issue. Its contents are largely historical in not only THE NEW YORK TIMES's interest, but reflective of the metropolitan press generally, as it was fifty years ago, and its development to the present time, accompanied with philosophical discussion of the subject. The life and affairs of the New York City of 1851 are sketched to some extent, incidentally, and quite interestingly.

The names of many of THE TIMES's editors and staff writers at various times during its career are given, with descriptions of their work, while the names of others, quite as well remembered in the profession to-day, are not mentioned at all. One such man, an employe of THE TIMES in a humble capacity in the days of Henry J. Raymond, now lives in Amsterdam, and has reminded The Democrat of several of those apparently neglected worthies in THE NEW YORK TIMES's earlier years.

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) STANDARD.—Discussing the happenings and the lessons of the half century, as they bear on the question of successful newspaper making, THE TIMES says:

> The occasional triumph known in the lingo of journalism as a "beat" may shed a fleeting lustre upon the name of a newspaper. Of those THE TIMES has had its share in the half century of its life. But the daily habit of gathering into its columns all the news which vigilance and faithful effort can obtain and in which intelligent minds are likely to be interested gives enduring character and reputation and determines the public judgment.
>
> Tried by a test like this, THE NEW YORK TIMES long ago demonstrated its right to stand among the successful newspapers of America.

WOONSOCKET (R. I.) EVENING REPORTER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has occupied the same high plane from its inception. George Jones has gone to his reward. The ownership of THE TIMES has changed. But the example and the inspiration are something which the present conductors cannot escape, and the promise five years ago to be guided by them has, we believe, been maintained in good conscience. THE NEW YORK TIMES is entitled to the congratulations due for a half century's successes, and to don its symbolic cover of pure gold, for of such is THE TIMES.

HOBOKEN (N. J.) OBSERVER.—We read the supplement through from cover to cover, and were more struck by the cultured, finished style of the presentation of the interesting history of THE TIMES than even by the wonderful achievements of the latter. Few, if any, newspapers in America could equal it. THE TIMES always shows evidence of unusual ability on every page, but in the supplement it went far beyond expectations. Its present proprietors are evidently determined that THE TIMES shall not lose that quality which, probably more than anything else, made the paper what it was in bygone days, and which, we are happy to say, distiguishes it in the bright, prosperous times now at hand.

ALTOONA (PENN.) TIMES.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, a paper that has for a long time been in the front rank of American journalism, has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. It had a most distinguished career. THE TIMES has now the largest circulation in its history and is more prosperous than it ever was before. It has always been noted for its conservatism, and the conservative spirit is still displayed in its make-up.

HARRISBURG (PENN.) TELEGRAPH.—In many respects THE DAILY TIMES is a model, and it would be hard to excel the anniversary number issued last Wednesday.

TAMPA (FLA.) DAILY HERALD.—On the 25th inst. THE NEW YORK TIMES published its Jubilee Number, being fifty years old. The death of President McKinley caused a delay of a few days, the actual anniversary being Sept. 18. Accompanying the regular edition is a beautifully printed history of the paper, in magazine form, of most superior typographical excellence, and in its contents involving a good deal of the history of other things with which the paper has been closely connected. It would be useless to attempt an adequate review of this publication, and it is sufficient to say that, although it is totally devoid of glorification, no paper in existence has more just cause to pride itself. And it is enough to be said, by such a humble little sheet as this, that THE TIMES is—viewed from every standpoint and in every light—to-day the best newspaper in the United States, which is to say the world. There are papers which excel it on one point or another, but there is none which, altogether, and all around, equals it. Vigorous, reliable, truthful, partisan, never mixing opinions and news, it daily presents a reflection of affairs which is not surpassed. And especially is it devoid of flummery and false pretenses.

CHATTANOOGA (TENN.) TIMES.—The recognition of the great success of THE NEW YORK TIMES by the press of the country is expressed in comments on THE TIMES'S Jubilee Issue. This shows forth several things. One, and the most important of these, is that a newspaper that stands for everything that is clean and of good report can win the esteem of all those whose indorsement would be desired by good men. Another point is made plain by the Jubilee Number, to wit, that honest and thorough journalism brings an ample reward to those who invest therein their money and talent. There is no more mischievous mistake abroad than that which is embodied in the idea that sensational and crooked publications are the only successful ones as business concerns. THE NEW YORK TIMES would have exploded this nonsense in the last five years had it not been many times shattered before.

VICKSBURG (MISS.) HERALD.—One of the handsomest pieces of newspaper work seen at The Herald office is the Jubilee Number of that staid and conservative journal, THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is a magazine, in fact. Mechanically, it is a superb piece of work, with its outside cover artistically colored in green and gold, the latter predominating. It is, in fact, a masterpiece of newspaper art.

YOUNGSTOWN (OHIO) VINDICATOR.—The career of THE NEW YORK TIMES has been a remarkable one, and its influence has been widespread and salutary.

BAY CITY (MICH.) TRIBUNE.—THE TIMES is one of the few papers that absolutely refuse to be swayed by the tide of yellow journalism which has swept over the country, and it has made a striking success in following out its policy of publishing "All the news that's fit to print."

DES MOINES (IOWA) LEADER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is celebrating its fiftieth birthday, but still seems far from the sere and "yellow."

DES MOINES (IOWA) CAPITAL.—The contrast between the diminutive four-page sheet of fifty years ago with the magnificent sixteen-page affair which comes from THE TIMES office to-day is a most signal illustration of the wonderful evolution which has taken place in the art of newspaper making during half a century of time. THE TIMES is to be congratulated. Its Anniversary Edition is an interesting and readable contribution to the history of the most notable poch of our National affairs.

TOPEKA (KAN.) DAILY CAPITAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES's Jubilee Number, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the paper, is the most satisfactory specimen of a special edition of newspaper ever published in the United States. THE TIMES to-day is the great success of New York journalism. Faithful to its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," it has proved its thesis that legitimate news printed without sensationalism, with literary, artistic, and scientific embellishments, in place of embellishments of scandal and gossip, will sell papers as readily as the advertising devices of yellowness. The TIMES's literary supplement was a novelty three years ago. Now it has been adopted in nearly every leading metropolitan paper in the country. Success has been the only sensational feature of the paper.

OMAHA (NEB.) BEE.—Nothing more handsome in the form of a special newspaper edition has ever been issued than the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, commemorating its fiftieth anniversary. Aside from external appearance and typographical beauty the souvenir is replete with a most interesting historical review of a fifty years' honorable and active career of that progressive journal. The very fact that it has been accorded public patronage through a period of half a century attests not only the stability and substantial foundation of THE TIMES, but the ability and honesty with which it has been steadfastly conducted.

TORONTO (ONTARIO) GLOBE.—The supplement is a particularly good piece of work, containing much information as to newspaper affairs in New York half a century ago, and a fine history of the honorable career of THE TIMES in its half century of life.

MONTREAL (QUEBEC) STAR.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its jubilee by issuing on the 25th inst. a beautifully bound number and also a fac simile reproduction of its first issue. It is interesting to note that even fifty years ago the English were in terror of the industrial competition of the United States, a subject about which a few columns have been written recently in the American papers. The memorial number proper is bound in a handsome cover of gold. It contains a concise and fascinating account of the paper's progress, which is given particular interest by embodying much information about the giants of journalism who were in the zenith of their power about this time, Raymond, Greeley, Dana, the elder Bennett, and a number of other journalists who have won world-wide fame in the meantime. This historical review is characteristically succinct, dignified, and fair-minded.

ST. PAUL (MINN.) PIONEER PRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is two years the junior of The Pioneer Press, having been established in 1851. In commemoration of its fiftieth birthday, Sept. 18, it issued a Jubilee Number which for elegance of cover and attractiveness of contents excels anything of the sort ever issued by an American daily. THE TIMES is a model of clean, fair, and forceful journalism, and deserves all the prosperity it enjoys.

TUCSON (ARIZONA) CITIZEN.—In intellectual strength, in thoroughness as a real newspaper, in conscientious adherence to a high standard, THE TIMES is easily at the head of the newspapers of New York. It is enterprising and well abreast of the times, without being yellow; it is profound without being dull; it maintains a strain of delightful humor without being flippant or trifling. Its half century of existence sits lightly on THE TIMES. It is young and robust and hearty and wholesome. It is enjoying prosperity and the respect of the community. The career of THE TIMES proves that honesty is the best policy. THE TIMES has always been honest and bold and fearlessly independent. We do not hesitate to describe it as the first American newspaper in character and ability.

HAVERHILL (MASS.) GAZETTE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES Jubilee Number is an example of golden journalism, and its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," is a golden rule for the newspaper world.

TORRINGTON (CONN.) REGISTER.—A souvenir that will be cherished is included in the bulky bundle which comprises THE TIMES of to-day, and consists of a fac simile copy of the first issue of THE TIMES—Sept. 18, 1851. The whole number is one that reflects decided credit on one of the cleanest, brightest, and best papers America can boast of to-day.

BRIDGEPORT (CONN.) POST.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued a superb Jubilee Number commemorating its fiftieth anniversary. The cover is in gold, and within is an interesting account of the building up of a great newspaper.

STRASBURG (PENN.) HOME.—This week we received one of the handsomest Jubilee Numbers ever issued by a daily newspaper. It is not only magnificent in appearance and make-up, but it is full of interesting and valuable historical matter, for in giving a history of THE TIMES in the last fifty years, much of National history is necessarily interwoven with it. It stands to-day as one of the cleanest and most enterprising papers in the country. It has a good motto which is well observed in its news columns, "All the news that's fit to print." It has however, one practice that puts it in bad company, it publishes a Sunday edition.

WILKESBARRE (PENN.) TIMES.—THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day is a paper of commanding influence, and in the hands of its present publisher and owner we have no doubt it will continue to develop. The semi-centennial number should find its way into the hands of every newspaper man, because it is not only of intense historical interest, but is an incentive to better and higher efforts.

GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.) HERALD.—Fifty years, from 1851 to 1901, is a record to be proud of, and THE TIMES is justified in feeling a pardonable pride in its anniversary. Throughout its fifty years of life THE TIMES has stood for high principles, and as an example of the best type of American journalism. THE TIMES to-day is more prosperous and better in every way than at any previous year in its history, and the prosperity which has come to it has been well earned. THE TIMES may well rejoice, and it is not alone in so doing. It has the congratulations of its fellow-workers in the newspaper field who wish it long life and prosperity. May it complete the century as happily as it has passed the half-way signpost.

DAYTON (OHIO) EVENING HERALD.—Wonderful strides have been made since 1851, but even then THE TIMES showed up well, and the first issue at least suggests what has since become a reality; namely, a great metropolitan newspaper, clean and reliable, which contains "All the news that's fit to print."

MEMPHIS (TENN.) COMMERCIAL APPEAL.—There is no paper in the country that has had a career more honorable or more creditable to the journalistic profession. Our congratulations go out to THE TIMES on its success and on the beauty and attractiveness of its Jubilee Number.

DENVER (COL.) REPUBLICAN.—It is encouraging to learn that THE NEW YORK TIMES never enjoyed greater prosperity than at present, and that its refusal to take up with the hysterics of off-colored journalism has brought it a steadily increasing patronage. Its motto has always been "All the news that's fit to print," and its conservative course has met with ample reward. Its conservatism, however, does not indicate that THE TIMES is not progressive. It started the Saturday book review feature, which has done much to stimulate public interest in literary matters, and which has been imitated by papers from coast to coast. Its news service is of the best, and in its editorial and critical departments only the highest intelligence finds a place. The result is a model newspaper—a paper that no American is ashamed to be seen reading, and that will survive in prosperity long after its drum-beating opponents have been forgotten.

CONCORD (N. H.) MONITOR.—In all its political vicissitudes, nobody has ever called its honesty into question, and THE TIMES is to-day a fine example of a newspaper which knows its mind and does not hesitate to express it.

KEOKUK (IOWA) GATE CITY.—The history of this newspaper, which has played an honorable part in American journalism, throws an interesting light on our social and political life, and contains many lessons for the present moment. THE TIMES is a clean, fearless, able, and self-respecting paper, and one of the most encouraging things in its career is its present prosperity.

PEORIA (ILL.) TRANSCRIPT.—The supplement, as we have said, contains a short history of the newspaper with a biography of the men who made it. It makes clear the difficulties that beset the founders of the paper and the discouragements met with the first year of its life, together with the speedy and astonishing success these men met with when the paper was firmly established. It shows more than this. It proves that the characteristics of yellow journalism are not necessary to the highest success and that it is possible to publish all the news without being either sensational or vulgar. It was by an aggressive, wide-awake, and clean policy that THE TIMES made its success, and any paper which can succeed at all can succeed by the same policy.

NORTH ADAMS (MASS.) HERALD.—Newspaper men who take a pride in their profession are naturally glad of the success of legitimate journalism always, and THE TIMES is a conspicuous instance of it. Yellow journalism had its heyday of success, but as it went up like a rocket, so it is now coming down and will some time land like the burned-out stick. The type of journalism represented by THE NEW YORK TIMES has come to stay.

HOLYOKE (MASS.) TRANSCRIPT.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is coming in for all sorts of nice words for its fiftieth anniversary number. The issue is a handsome one and contains a little history of journalism in New York for the past fifty years. All its newspaper brethren throughout the country have only words of high honor, not only for the anniversary issue, but for the daily excellence of this fine paper.

LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) GAZETTE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the cleanest and best newspapers published in the United States. Its recent Jubilee Number in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment was one of the most attractive and interesting publications that have come to this office in many years.

ALBANY ARGUS.—The entire Jubilee Number is a record of the progress and success of the sort of American journalism which has not found it necessary to sacrifice decency to enterprise, and has for fifty years kept faith with its jubilee as a newspaper "acceptable to the great mass of our people," to quote from its own columns in Vol. I., No. 1, and as one of the best representatives of newspaper making extant.

CAIRO (ILL.) EVENING CITIZEN.—But every issue of THE TIMES is a great paper. It is clean and keen, something which cannot be said about many of our modern metropolitan journals. Its motto is "All the news that's fit to print," and it lives up to its motto. Its editorial page is able and its news service has no superior. Its SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS and its Financial Supplements are authorities upon these subjects. A daily reading of THE NEW YORK TIMES brings one into contact with the brightest minds of the country, and is an education in itself. The publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES has demonstrated that a penny paper can exist without being a "penny dreadful."

OSHKOSH (WIS.) DAILY NORTHWESTERN.—The editorial thought of THE TIMES has always bene strong and vigorous. One of the leading editorials in its first issue was on the subject of "Cuba," and subsequent events have proved the accuracy of its observations. In its news features THE TIMES was always extremely conservative, and avoided all forms of sensationalism from the start. Its motto, which has become famous, was and still is, "All the news that's fit to print," and it has adhered to this practice with a steadfastness which has won it many friends among the better element of the public. The paper has been a credit to American journalism and deserves a long continuation of its successful career.

THE OUTLOOK (New York City.)—At this moment, when the American people are thinking more seriously, probably, than ever before of the perils of irresponsible journalism, THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the papers which it is a pleasure to commend. Its services to the public have on more than one occasion been of the very highest importance. One of the most notable chapters in the history of New York was the exposure of the Tweed ring by the courage, the skill, and the energy of THE NEW YORK TIMES. That service was rendered under great financial perils to the paper. It is doubtful if, in the whole history of journalism, any more thorough and admirable piece of work has been done, or if the possibilities of journalism in the direction of the exposure of corruption have ever been more strikingly illustrated. Like most other journals, THE TIMES has had its periods of prosperity and depression. It has entered apparently upon a new period of its history, and has achieved a success which is the more gratifying because it is based on decency, independence, and intelligent editorial direction. It represents the highest type of American journalism in its spirit, its attitude toward public questions, and its dealing with all the higher interests of society. Its writers are men of character and conviction; they are also men of trained capacity. The Literary Supplement which it publishes every Saturday, under the admirable editorship of Mr. Francis W. Halsey, is an illustration of the right way in which to serve the public. The supplement abounds in news; it is varied, fresh, and entertaining in style, and it is always courteous. Its judgments are not infallible; those of no other journal are—although in the case of several leading newspapers in the country there seems to be an assumption on the part of the editors that their judgments are beyond appeal. THE NEW YORK TIMES has its own opinions, but holds them with courtesy, and its attitude is self-respecting and gracious. The success of a journal conducted in this spirit is not only a matter for congratulation, but ground for encouragement. It shows that sound morals, wise methods, and good taste succeed in journalism as in every other field in life.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.—The contrast between THE TIMES of to-day and THE TIMES of the fifties is, as can be imagined, most impressive, but not the least interesting feature of the fac simile that the first copy of THE TIMES is the matter it reprints from the London newspapers of the day, which were very much exercised over the advent in British waters of the schooner yacht America, the boat that captured the cup which Lipton is after to-day. There is every evidence in the fac simile that THE TIMES of Sept. 18, 1851, was a first-class American newspaper, and it is a matter for general congratulation that its jubilee year finds THE TIMES of to-day in the very van of American journalism that understands its responsibilities to the public and to the profession.

NEWSPAPERDOM, (New York City.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES has passed the half century mark, and its Jubilee Number, issued on Wednesday of last week, was a novel feature in the way of anniversary numbers. As a rule, anniversary numbers are issued for a pecuniary purpose, but this jubilee number was of the bona-fide order, and only such advertising was accepted as came from business houses that had been established for fifty years. Less than three days after the issue came out the supplement was selling at a premium. In the press were printed columns of very favorable comments. It was spoken of and referred to as a proof positive that a high-class family paper could be made to pay in New York; that it could reach a circulation large enough to permit of its being sold at 1 cent, and that the results obtained from advertising in a moral paper would be sufficient to satisfy merchants that it wasn't always the paper with the mammoth circulation that brought the best returns.

THE JOURNALIST, (New York City.)—The career of THE TIMES, under every management in the half century which it has passed, has been upright, bold, and honorable. Since it has become a one-cent paper, though it has lowered the price it has never lowered its high standard of excellence, and its growing and large circulation plainly shows the public appreciation. On the part of The Journalist—congratulations.

AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN ZEITUNG, (New York City.)—THE TIMES has demonstrated throughout its career of fifty years that a newspaper in order to promote the welfare of the community need not be sensational, but will rather meet the higher demands of the reading public by presenting the news of the day and comment thereon in a practical way. THE TIMES is an honor to journalism in New York, and represents in every respect in a pure and up-to-date fashion the cosmopolitan movements of modern times.

BOLLETTINO DELLA SERA, (New York City.)—A half century of fearless and honest existence is a fine achievement for a paper, and we, in a modest portion, would swell the budget of congratulations, which are bestowed from every quarter on THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DRY GOODS ECONOMIST (New York City.)—We congratulate our esteemed contemporary on the high position it has for half a century maintained, and wish it long continued prosperity. THE TIMES is one of the institutions of which New York has every reason to feel proud.

THE EXAMINER (New York City.)—THE TIMES is one of the best of our daily journals, and has demonstrated the fact that a clean, able, newsy newspaper can be published and win large success at a "popular" price.

FOREST AND STREAM (New York City.)—The period covered by THE TIMES's historical review was a momentous one for the city and the country, and the story as here told of the events of those years and of the part THE TIMES had in them is of unflagging interest. From the beginning THE TIMES has held a place of dignity and influence in American journalism; it has stood always for those things which make for good order and progress, and to-day it is second to none of its contemporaries in public esteem. However much on occasion we may differ with THE TIMES in its discussion of the questions of the day and political policies, it is impossible not to have the highest respect for it as a clean and high-minded journal, and one of exalted ideals. That a newspaper conducted on the lines of THE NEW YORK TIMES should be so prosperous and so powerful is in itself a tribute to the character of the community which gives it support.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, (New York City.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. It has had a creditable career, never was as prosperous as it is now, and never was better edited. It is an excellent paper to agree with, for it usually gives its reasons, and for the same reason it is an excellent paper to disagree with. Those who read the promise of THE TIMES to print "All the news that's fit to print" do not have many occasions to charge it with forgetting that promise. A rhymer writing to THE TIMES describes the journals that give "news unfit and stories vile" as "selling the sewage from the stream of life."

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, (New York City.)—It has always seemed to us a pity that a journal so admirable in its general character, a true home paper, giving "All the news fit to print," should have yielded to the Sunday edition idea. Nevertheless, we congratulate THE TIMES on its honorable career, its present prosperity, and its appropriate commemoration of its jubilee. One feature of the supplement deserving special mention is the alphabetically arranged list of firms and companies in New York City which have been in existence fifty years or more. The list illustrates how important is time as a factor in the establishment of a great business, such as most of these have become.

SCHOOL, (New York City.)—THE TIMES enters on the last half of its century with new vigor in all that makes a twentieth century newspaper. In tone and character it represents the best and highest standard of healthy journalism, which carry a permanent and beneficial influence into the whole community.

CHRISTIAN WORK, (New York City.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated upon the issue of its Jubilee Number upon the occasion of completing its fiftieth year. It is one of the cleanest, ablest, and very best of the daily press of the country.

BROOKLYN LIFE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES had the misfortune to end its first half century on the day that the McKinley funeral train completed its sad journey to Canton, making a fitting celebration manifestly impossible until the week following. On the other hand, it had the good fortune to find its golden anniversary falling at a time when the value of clean and sane journalism was never so highly appreciated by the country at large, not excluding the press itself. This fact, coupled with THE TIMES's distinctive sanity and cleanliness, brought out a deluge of what were undoubtedly the most sincere congratulatory tributes ever paid in similar circumstances.

MEMORIES OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article "THE NEW YORK TIMES Fifty Years Ago," published in your issue of to-day, summarizes most entertainingly the contents of THE TIMES's first issue, but there are a few things that you have passed over which seem to me worth indicating. First of all, that saving grace of quiet humor that distinguishes THE TIMES of to-day was quite as notable in 1851—vide the "heading" of the item recording the arrival of six vessels at the port on the previous Tuesday, carrying 1,300 immigrants, is simply "They Come." The "News by Mail" speaks of Boston in the assumed tone of envious gibing and condescending patronage that has from time immemorial amazed Bostonians who have never traveled, as "the city of notions"; another item tells of finding a venerable lobster in Boston Harbor which "from the great quantity of barnacles which decorated its exterior must have been one of the oldest inhabitants." A dispatch from the State Fair at Rochester says: "Barnum and his elephants are here and Jenny Lind is expected to-morrow"; and a telegram from Toronto, to the effect that the Government offices have closed for a couple of weeks, and that immense numbers of citizens are going to the railroad celebration in Boston, is headed "Removal of the Seat of Government in Canada." And, finally, the report of President Fillmore's visit to Boston records that he was received everywhere along the line of parade with "wildest enthusiasm, characteristic of the American people, although rather inconsistent with the staid, pure character

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES ON ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

From Far and Near the Stream of Congratulations and Good-Will Continues to Flow In.

CONCORD (N. H.) PEOPLE AND PATRIOT.—THE NEW YORK TIMES observed the fiftieth anniversary of its birth by issuing the handsomest supplement that ever came from a newspaper office. By the rule "Handsome is that handsome does," THE TIMES is a very handsome newspaper every day in the year, living well up to its motto: "All the news that's fit to print."

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) MERCURY.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has a fascinating past and it reviews it entertainingly in a Jubilee Number, THE TIMES having celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last week. The names of Henry J. Raymond, George Jones, and their contemporaries are the inspiration of a very delightful series of reminiscences of newspaper life and great political events with which they were associated.

SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is also a standing monument to saneness in journalism and proof that a great daily newspaper of high literary quality, strong and learned editorial utterances, can live without catering to sensationalism.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL.—From the Start THE TIMES has been a legitimate newspaper, appealing to the intelligence of the public, and it has found a support sufficient to enable it to grow from a four-page paper when it began on Sept. 18, 1851, to the large and handsome journal it is to-day. In the course of its long career THE TIMES, of course, has had varying popularity and influence. Its founders Henry J. Raymond and George Jones, have a high place in the history of American journalism. They made THE TIMES a power in the nation, and the present proprietors and editors are to be congratulated on the success with which they have kept up the best traditions of their predecessors and continue to make THE TIMES an exemplar of legitimate journalism.

LOS ANGELES (CAL.) HERALD.—THE TIMES is clean, able, and enterprising with "All the news that's fit to print" as its motto, and it has won enviable success on that basis.

CINCINNATI VOLKSBLATT.—On the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, THE NEW YORK TIMES issued a jubilee edition, which is an excellent testimonial to the progressive spirit of this highly respected paper.

PENSACOLA (FLA.) JOURNAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has celebrated the fiftieth year of its publication by issuing a semi-centennial edition, which has been widely and favorably commented on, and which may be accepted as a readable résumé of one of the best papers in the country, and one which has always exerted a wholesome influence upon the life of the day.

BAY CITY (MICH.) TRIBUNE.—THE TIMES is one of the few papers that absolutely refuses to be swayed by the tide of yellow journalism which has swept over the country, and has made a striking success in following out its policy of publishing "All the news that's fit to print."

SIOUX CITY (IOWA) TRIBUNE.—THE TIMES of to-day is one of New York's great papers. Under the present management the paper has made wonderful strides in the last five years. Its growth in circulation, business, and the confidence of the public is a gratifying fact to contemplate in this day when the alleged popularity of the yellow papers is regarded as so grave a menace to public morals and manners. "All the news that's fit to print" is THE TIMES'S motto, and it is lived up to in the paper's conduct every day.

LYNN (MASS.) ITEM.—This very ably prepared number of THE NEW YORK TIMES gives out not only a remarkably clear view of journalism in New York for fifty years, but it is most intensely interesting from the fact that it revives the memory of the political affairs of the country during the same period in sketches by writers who are familiar with their subjects. One of the most remarkable chapters is that giving the facts of the fight of THE TIMES against the Tweed ring, in which it was ably assisted by Nast's cartoons in Harper's Weekly. It is a publication which should be preserved, and will be.

COLORADO SPRINGS (COL.) MAIL.—Throughout the fifty years of its history THE TIMES has maintained a dignified tone and has been strong on the editorial and literary side. It did not adopt its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," until the present manager took hold of it, but it was always a clean, decent paper. It has stood against the demoralizing sensationalism of the day. It has an honorable past and an influential present, and apparently a prosperous future is before it. Its financial prosperity is the encouragement and an incentive to clean, high-minded journalism everywhere. It is a great newspaper.

ELKHART (IND.) REVIEW.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is closing up the fiftieth year of its existence. The paper has had a useful and notable career. It was the originator of the assault upon the Tweed ring, and its efforts resulted in the conviction of that gang. In times of "peace," however, THE TIMES is active in all reform, and has been a useful agency for better citizenship, better government, and better morals. It is also a paper of wide influence as a general educator. It is to be congratulated on its honorable career, and its fiftieth anniversary is a notable event.

FARGO (N. D.) FORUM AND REPUBLICAN.—The character and ability of the men associated with THE TIMES during its career are such as to lend historical value to the edition, besides the interesting episodes so naïvely recounted about the journalism of America's great metropolis. The souvenir is an evidence of artistic skill. THE TIMES is a model newspaper, with few idiosyncracies and no grave faults.

SEATTLE (WASHINGTON) POST-INTELLIGENCER.—In all respects—in the quality of its contents, in the neatness and elegance of its finish, and in its admirable good taste—this number ranks above anything of the kind heretofore given to the public in this country. The best of it is that THE TIMES is to-day worthy of its years and honors. It stands among the best of the great newspapers of the world. It is enterprising, able, and clean, and no influence has been more potent in saving journalism from the contamination threatened at one time by the increase and the supposed popularity of the "yellow" system. May THE TIMES increase and prosper, and may there be more newspapers in the United States to take it for their model.

SOUTH BEND (Ind.) TRIBUNE.—THE TIMES was an able paper from the start and it has maintained a leading position among the world's best journals all through the half century of its career. It is a clean paper, has occupied an independent position politically, fighting vigorously but consistently against corruption in politics and opposing dangerous political doctrines.

PORTLAND (Ore.) TELEGRAM.—The Telegram is in receipt of a splendid Jubilee Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, issued Sept. 18, on the fiftieth anniversary of its first issue. The Jubilee Number's history of the paper and the part it has taken in the contests and progress of half a century, and the sketches of its proprietors and the principal men associated with it during that time, are very interesting to a newspaper man, but more interesting still is a reproduction of the first number, issued fifty years ago.

PORTLAND (ORE.) OREGONIAN.—A noteworthy event in journalism is the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, issued Sept. 25, in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary. Although nearly a year younger than The Oregonian, THE TIMES has played a part in politics and affairs so distinguished that it is difficult to realize that it has not been at work longer than half a century. New York has older papers, but none better. To commend a newspaper like THE TIMES is, for honest journalism, both a pleasure and a duty. The pleasure arises from the knowledge that a paper clean and humane as well as incisive and strong can prosper; and the duty is that of holding up such sterling qualities to public view and bespeaking their emulation. For strength, cleanliness, genial spirit, and versatility it is at the head of the class, and probably comes as near perfection in the combination of these qualities as it is possible for human nature to make a newspaper. If The Oregonian were forced to choose some other existence, it would like to be THE TIMES, and it proposes now its very good health and wishes it many happy returns of the day.

TACOMA (WASHINGTON) LEDGER.—THE TIMES is to be congratulated. From small beginnings it has developed into a power, and it has won success. It has been clean and fearless, and so it deserves the prosperity that surrounds it now. That the issue of the Jubilee Number was postponed out of consideration for the tragedy that has saddened the country was a delicate and appreciated tribute.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) LIVING CHURCH.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrates its fiftieth anniversary by issuing, in addition to the usual familiar newspaper, a photographed reprint of the four-page sheet which comprised No. 1, Vol. I., of THE TIMES, and also a handsome gold-bound pamphlet recording the history of THE TIMES, which is indeed the history of New York journalism and New York politics during the eventful years since 1851. It is very interesting reading. Especially so is the account of the events following the civil war, and that of the Tweed ring.

MADISON (IND.) COURIER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. THE TIMES is a great paper and was founded by a great man.

HACKENSACK (N. J.) REPUBLICAN.—One of the most notable newspaper issues in recent years is the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, marking fifty years of progress in reputable journalism in the metropolis. It is in every particular a remarkable publication—historically important, and entertaining from the purely literary view.

AKRON (OHIO) DEMOCRAT.—We often disagree with THE TIMES in its positions on political and other questions. But we are glad to say that it is always fair, never cynical or sneering, never plays the hypocrite or demagogue, and is generally just to its adversaries. It has one commendable feature, which we do not remember to have observed in any other prominent newspaper; it will always publish communications, if couched in decent language, and without comment, even if they attack its own positions or criticise its own conduct, and often under circumstances which must require considerable editorial grace and spirit of forbearance. We are glad to say so much—and we might say much more—of a political adversary, and to note its prosperity.

SALT LAKE (UTAH) TRIBUNE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 25 is a Jubilee Number. It includes a reproduction of the first NEW YORK TIMES, published Sept. 18, 1851, and a marvelously executed jubilee magazine supplement, which contains the history of the great journal through its fifty years of life, since it was launched by the great Raymond. The progress of THE TIMES is an illustration of the progress of New York City and the United States. Fifty years have wrought a transformation.

CHICAGO CHRONICLE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has earned the felicitations which are being showered upon it at the close of its fiftieth year. It has stood for conservatism in the business and social world. Its political opinions have been stanchly patriotic, without being partisan in a narrow sense. It has a clean record, covering the most eventful half century of the Christian era, and its sound Americanism has never been questioned by its political foes. In looking back over the checkered careers of American metropolitan newspapers one can readily distinguish why fifty years of steadfast service to its readers such as THE NEW YORK TIMES has given is a unique cause for congratulation. It crowns a half century of labor with well-deserved success from a business point of view, a fitting tribute to honesty and courage.

PUEBLO (COL.) CHIEFTAIN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, which on the 18th inst. commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a magnificent jubilee number, has now made an alliance with The London Times by which it secures the exclusive right to the entire news service of this country. It is a strong card in the way of legitimate news of the world's doings, and THE TIMES will be found in the front rank of American newspapers.

POUGHKEEPSIE SUNDAY COURIER.—The fiftieth anniversary souvenir of THE NEW YORK TIMES was issued during the past week. It is a handsomely printed volume with gold covers and contains a history of THE TIMES from its birth to the present day and gives an interesting glimpse behind the scenes of New York journalism. The souvenir is worth a place in any library, and by newspaper men the country over will be treasured for its superb pen pictures of the giants of the newspaper world.

COOPERSTOWN REPUBLICAN.—THE TIMES is a model newspaper. It gives "all the news fit to print."

WATERTOWN TIMES.—The history of this newspaper is a creditable one, and its reputation for high character and earnestness of purpose has been well earned. The period of its existence spans one of the world's great epochs, and THE TIMES has not only admirably performed its duty in recording the history of that period, but has had a potent influence in shaping events in the political life of the State and Nation. THE TIMES has had the best service of many brilliant writers. It has avoided sensationalism, but printed the news. The best compliment that could be given to it now is to say that it is a better and stronger paper than it has been in the past.

DAVENPORT (IOWA) TAGLICHE DEMOCRAT.—THE NEW YORK TIMES published, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its existence, a jubilee edition, which contains within a richly decorated cover a very valuable contribution to the history of the American newspaper.

DENVER (COL.) NEWS.—To a large extent THE TIMES has preserved the traditions of its great founder. It is a clean, enterprising newspaper. Its editorial page is always written in superb English. Its literary features are not surpassed by any of its contemporaries. It is in all respects, considering the changes that modern journalism have witnessed, a worthy successor to the paper that Henry J. Raymond made famous and with whose history his name must ever be honorably associated.

MONTGOMERY (ALA.) ADVERTISER.—The semi-centennial edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is highly creditable to that ideal newspaper from every point of view. Its value in the way of history of New York papers and the famous men connected with them fifty years ago cannot be overestimated. It should be an inspiration to those of the present generation. Its typography is perfect and the matter it contains is of such character as to make it well worthy of filing away for future reference. THE TIMES lives up to its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," and in this sets an exemple that every newspaper in the land might safely follow. It was founded upon a high plane and in all its honored career has never descended from it. It is encouraging to think that a paper acting upon the lines that it has adopted can be among the most successful in the world.

NEW ORLEANS SUNDAY STATES.—THE TIMES has none of that yellowness about it which in recent years has done so much to degrade the American newspaper press, but it is clean and conservative, a credit to New York journalism, and a power in public affairs, both State and Nation.

LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) DEMOCRAT.—The Fiftieth Anniversary Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a splendid specimen, not only of typographical work, but of all that goes to make up a modern newspaper. Among the great papers of New York THE TIMES stands as a great success, not only financially, but as a disseminator of news and a leader of public opinion.

DULUTH (MINN.) HERALD.—In true enterprise THE TIMES was never lacking, but it never declined to cheap sensationalism, and its success was secured on its merits as an able, clean, and bright newspaper. This has been its record throughout its entire career.

SANDUSKY (OHIO) REGISTER.—THE TIMES is an absolutely clean paper worthy of a place in any home and at any fireside. It never indulges in sensations. It prints "All the news that's fit to print," and its editorial articles are high-toned and of commanding influence.

GRAND FORKS (N. D.) HERALD.—There are few papers which have had a greater or a more direct influence on public affairs than has THE TIMES, and its great power has at all times been cast on the side of right and clean government. The work which attracted the greatest attention to the ppaer was its exposure of the notorious Tweed ring, which at one time held the City of New York by the throat. The paper has prospered, as if deserved to do, and its influence is still on the right side.

DUBUQUE (IOWA) SUNDAY HERALD.—This jubilee number gives many of the great fights in which THE TIMES was famous, its establishment, its war correspondence, its attack on Tweed, its bolt of Blaine in 1884, and other episodes. THE TIMES has always been aggressive in its policy, clean in its conduct, a model in the use of language, and financially successful.

BURLINGTON (IOWA) HAWK-EYE.—The editorial introduction of the new TIMES contained the statement that the influence should "always be upon the side of morality, of industry, of education, and religion." This code has been faithfully carried out, one of its most significant rubrics being the well-known motto of THE TIMES, "All the news that's fit to print." In these days of "yellow journals," this trademark has stood out like a beacon among newspapers, and the clean, wholesome, sensible course of THE TIMES has won for it a wide and lasting respect, and has been a beneficial incentive to other journals throughout the land.

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) TRIBUNE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has just issued a jubilee number in celebration of its half-century anniversary, which is a journalistic gem, a marvel of compact newspaper history, and a typographical work of art.

COOPERSTOWN FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.—THE TIMES has always been a consistently clean sheet, has been distinguished from the first for the ability of its editorial discussion of public questions, and has exercised all through its history a most salutary influence on public opinion. Its first editor, Henry J. Raymond, was a man of rare capacity, insight, and versatility, and of singular fairness and moderation.

BARRE (VT.) DAILY TIMES.—THE TIMES occupies a unique place in New York journalism. Without sensationalism in any form or straining after notoriety or ever making a hue and cry in its own behalf, it is perhaps the most influential paper in America, for, because of its reliability and conservatism, it has come to be the paper read almost without exception by the men who make New York—the bankers, business and commercial men who have made the city the commercial, business, and money centre of the world.

WILKESBARRE (PENN.) NEWS.—THE TIMES under the present management now ranks as one of the great American journals. Its great stronghold is the fact that it is free from all objectionable reading matter and only prints such news as can be read at the family fireside without giving offense.

WILKESBARRE (PENN.) RECORD.—The history of THE TIMES is one to be proud of, and it has kept pace with the history of the country and its marvelous growth, and it is to-day one of the cleanest and most reliable papers published.

IRONTON (OHIO) DAILY REGISTER.—The supplement is not only highly artistic in execution, but also contains a valuable review of New York journalism in connection with the progress of THE TIMES. The undertaking of THE TIMES is fully up to the standard of excellence maintained by that journal, whose successful career is the result of scrupulous adherence to the purpose expressed in the motto displayed on its pages: "All the news that's fit to print."

COLORADO SPRINGS (COL.) GAZETTE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by the issue of a handsome paper. It may be of interest to many to know that among the founders of that great paper was the late Hon. H. A. Risley, formerly editor of The Gazette. He was associated with Jones and Raymond and was a stockholder for many years.

THE AMERICAN ISRAELITE, (Cincinnati.)—During this period [since 1896] THE TIMES lived up to its motto of giving "All the news that's fit to print," and nothing else. It has stood for everything that was highest and best in civic and political morality and personal character. It is to-day not only the cleanest but also one of the most successful newspapers in the world.

MINING AND METALLURGY, (New York City.)—Mining and Metallurgy felicitates with THE TIMES upon its success and wishes it continued prosperity and increasing power for good in the community. The Jubilee Number just issued by THE TIMES presents in attractive form the history of the sheet, and embodies many other features of special interest. That famous motto, "All the news that's fit to print," has been lived up to conscientiously.

PRINTERS' INK, (New York City.)—In a handsome thirty-six-page supplement with gilt cover THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 25 commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding and takes occasion to tell the story of its life—an exceedingly pithy story, giving much interesting National, local, and newspaper history, and many sidelights on famous mortals generally. The supplement is written in a liberal spirit, and is worth preserving for its history of events that shaped the American newspaper of to-day.

WALLA WALLA (WASHINGTON) UNION.—The motto of THE TIMES is "All the news that's fit to print," and it sticks to it. The Union joins with thousands of other newspapers in the country in extending its congratulations to THE TIMES and wishing it many more anniversaries.

SUPERIOR (WIS.) TELEGRAM.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has just issued a special edition commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. This edition is all that could be expected in this day of advanced development of the art of making newspapers. It is from every point of view the highest example of the newspaper makers' skill. As an exhibition of the progress made in journalism and as a retrospect of these fifty years it is especially valuable and will be regarded as a rare souvenir.

ALBUQUERQUE (NEW MEXICO) JOURNAL-DEMOCRAT.—The "Jubilee Supplement" of THE NEW YORK TIMES, accompanying the issue of Sept. 25, presents one of the most striking illustrations that could be given of the difference between the great newspaper of fifty years ago and that of to-day. From its first issue down to the present day THE TIMES has occupied a place in the front rank of the great journals of the world.

DAYTON (OHIO) NEWS.—The great millions of the people want the news of the day free from partisan bias, and the paper which gives it, at the same time presenting it in an attractive style, will have the patronage that makes the publication a big representative paper. The papers which enjoy a bigger price for their circulation than better papers ask, and have a small circulation in consequence; that carry few advertisements and get a very small price for them—such newspapers must either recognize the potency of twentieth century ways or pass into history. Conservatism with some newspapers is slow decay. The lesson of THE NEW YORK TIMES shows that conservatism in business consists in sufficient industry and intelligence to get out a good newspaper, and prudent, energetic methods in the business office to make it pay.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.—The history of the progress of THE TIMES and of the events with which it has been connected as a chronicler or a partisan affords interesting reading. A curious feature of the first issue of THE TIMES is that among the things which attracted most attention in that number was the victory of the yacht America, which had just won the cup. Considerable space was also devoted to the state of New York City politics and the movements of the President of the United States. This gives a degree of similarity to the subject matter contained in the two numbers fifty years apart, which is only intensified by the difference in their handling.

CONGRATULATIONS, AND SOMETHING ELSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hosts of readers of THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES are proud of its reaching its fiftieth (golden) anniversary, if expressed or not. It has come to the lead of the most famous political journals, giving the fullest and latest news, with the sermon and Sunday school lesson, as well as reports of lectures in literature and science and ablest party speeches.

Some of us do not admire your motto, "All the news that's fit to print," the paper speaking for itself, and no respectable sheet printing any other. There is no need of self-praise, to wear broad phylacteries.

You allow, in your generosity, too great latitude to some of your correspondents in permitting them to pour out even bitterness against your pronounced views, when it would seem as if ordinary courtesy would forbid their using a liberty to become an unbridled license, but in such instances they suffer more in being brought into comparison in wide public view.

But what commends THE TIMES most to its intelligent readers is its independent course in its own Democratic politics, fearlessly supporting those candidates who are believed to be best qualified for the highest offices, without regarding strictly party lines. In no other way can party corruptions be overcome. Well might you have at the head of your columns: "Public office is a public trust." Your editorials are dignified and able, and would be creditable in sentiment to the United States Senate. The future is all luminous.

J. HERVEY COOK.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, Oct. 2, 1901.

From An Early Subscriber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel it my duty as well as pleasure to congratulate you on your Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It has been particularly interesting to myself, as when a lad I had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Henry J. Raymond. He was a guest at my father's home in Vermont for a few weeks, I think in the Summer of 1847 or 1848, when he was on the staff of The Courier and Enquirer.

I was in San Francisco in 1851 when I received the first number of the California NEW YORK TIMES edition. In the January following I was in New York, and subscribed for THE DAILY TIMES. Since then I have been a yearly subscriber.

The excellence of THE TIMES in "all that's fit to print," its very able editorials, its clean and high standards in all newspaper work, are most elevating and instructive to your many readers. Feeling that you will retain this high standard, I most sincerely wish you continued prosperity.

I. S. BOSTWICK.
St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 11, 1901.

THE TIMES'S NEWS SERVICE.

The Most Complete Pertaining to Two Continents.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has entered upon an alliance with its London namesake that is quite unique in the history of international journalism. It has secured the exclusive use of the entire news service of The London Times and also the exclusive use of its special articles contributed by eminent writers and which have a permanent value and wide interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES already holds a high position in the world of journalism because of its enterprise, independence, and honorable methods, but this new move will surely add to its reputation, because it will present to its readers the most complete news service as well as the best of reading matter pertaining to two continents.

Canadian View of the News Alliance.

From The Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

An announcement is made in New York which, while it primarily affects only one of the daily newspapers of that city, indirectly is of great moment to the press of Canada. Our papers are practically at the mercy of New York "cooks" for the telegraphic selections with which they are fed day by day, and this has long been the cause of complaints, as the news has been manifestly prepared for the United States markets, and is, in consequence, in great part useless for the Canadian journals. This is especially the case in connection with European news. Further than that, the Canadian journals are often deliberately deceived. Frequently they have to pay for what purports to be some new thing by cable, whereas a reference to the files of the London papers reveals the fact that the alleged "new" news is simply a cutting from the columns of those journals of eight or ten days previous.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is unquestionably the highest-toned morning journal published in New York, makes an announcement which will be gratifying to the Canadian publishers, as it indicates that the old order is changing and that the latter can guard their own interests. THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that it has entered into an alliance "for mutual interest and advantage" with its great British namesake, thereby securing "the exclusive right to the entire news service of The Times of London, for the Continent of America."

A Far Western Appreciation.

From The Cripple Creek (Col.) Times-Citizen.

The semi-centennial number of THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the handsomest, as well as one of the most remarkable, papers ever issued. There are men alive to-day who remember the first issue of that paper, the causes that brought it into being, and how well its mission has been fulfilled. When started it was for the purpose of publishing "for an indefinite number of years," but, judging from its present tone and its popularity among the people who purchase a newspaper for the facts it contains, and its fairness and justice in its dealings with all men and affairs, it will be in existence as long as there are men who read and follow the events of the day through the columns of the daily press.

THE TIMES is an honest paper—a party paper when its party is honest, but a paper that exposes and punishes the rascals within its party with the same alertness that it does the rascals outside of it. That is what made THE TIMES great.

It calls its present edition a jubilee, and truly it should be in more senses than one, for the people of New York owe more perhaps to THE TIMES than to any other newspaper, for it has in the past served them better and more faithfully than any other agency dedicated to the welfare of the people at large.

The Times's Good Influence.

From The Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has played an important part in the political history of this country. During the civil war it was one of the most conspicuous and powerful of the journals supporting the Union. At a later period it exerted a great influence in breaking down the Tweed ring of infamous memory. It has always been a clean and able paper, and no other in America has a more intelligent or more respectable class of readers.

WORDS OF CHEER FROM TIMES READERS

Many Congratulate It on Its Jubilee Number and Wish It a Prosperous Future.

Mme. CLARA BRINKERHOFF, 268 West Forty-third Street.—In addressing you I would recall Judge Dykman's remarks in THE TIMES of Sept. 27, as to how many persons having taken THE NEW YORK TIMES from the first number up to date, 1851 to 1901, are living. It is rather hard on a professional lady to own up to half a century, but I will do so. And I may say I was a young reader. I gave it to my brain as a mental breakfast daily. * * * I was acquainted with Mr. Raymond, Mr. George Jones, and several others. I have therefore more than a mere reader's pleasure in the paper. It is my friend by memories of the past. I thank you for the handsome reminder of those days, issued in the Jubilee Number.

JUSTUS COLLINS, of the Collins Colliery Company, Glen Jean, West Va.—I beg to congratulate you sincerely upon your Jubilee Number. There is no question in my mind that the able, dignified, and cleanly policy of the paper has had a wonderful effect throughout the country, and, as education and intelligence spread, its patronage, influence, and prestige will grow. Upon all the questions of importance before the country during the last five or six years, it is impossible for me to conceive how any sane business man with any stake in the country, or for that matter, any common laborer, could fail to agree with the views of your paper in the main. The editorials upon the steel strike, especially, have caused me much gratification. The writer of these editorials evinced a clear insight and understanding of the whole situation.

GEORGE SHEPPARD.—I want to express the pleasure afforded me by the Jubilee Number of THE TIMES. A more beautiful or a more expressive souvenir there could not be. It tells at a glance of the vigorous growth and substantial prosperity of the journal whose fifty years of busy life it fitly celebrates.

Miss RUTH MERINGTON, the High School, 3,080 Third Avenue—THE TIMES has shown most conclusively that clean journalism, at a cost within the means of the very poorest, is not at variance with popularity and financial prosperity, and as one of the daily readers of the paper I congratulate the management of THE TIMES at having achieved a success it most thoroughly deserves.

LILLIAN RUMSEY SANFORD, Rumsey Hall, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Let me congratulate you on the result of your fifty years' experience. To me there is no paper in the world more satisfactory than THE NEW YORK TIMES, and I hope the day will come when a clean journal will take the place of the yellow journals one is forced to see everywhere.

The Rev. D. F. HOWE, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield, Ill.—I rejoice in the success of THE TIMES. It is a clean and able exponent of the best in life. Your SATURDAY REVIEW is far above all others. And the absence of the circus poster outside in your Sunday number is to be most highly commended. There is nothing "yellow" about THE TIMES, except the gold of its own merit.

JOHN S. WOODS, Matteawan, N. Y.—I have more than once, within the last decade, expressed to you my hearty appreciation of THE TIMES. It has been a high-toned educational power from its foundation—an every-day power for clean journalism, sound politics, and morality. I know whereof I speak, since I have read it regularly six days a week for a generation; and I had read it seven or eight years before 1875. I was reading it daily through the Tweed reign of corruption and even Tweed must have appreciated it then. That was a noble public service, which he certainly did not forget while he lived; nor has any intelligent reader of it then, and who is still living, forgotten it since.

Another public service which THE TIMES rendered, and your Jubilee Number failed to mention it, was the unveiling of the corruption of the late President of the New York Life Insurance Company and one of his pre-eminently successful and corrupt agents. For eight months it hammered, single handed and alone, till the whole scheme was unveiled and stopped. The President found his reward and sank into his grave soon after, and I hope the agent found his reward. I will find his final rest, from his unholy labor also.

The cause of sound money and reasonable protection has found a persistent and powerful exponent in THE TIMES. In not more than one or two instances have I ever felt constrained to differ from its policy; and I hope, and see no reason why it may not, continue through generations and become as world-wide in its circulation and renown as The London Times, with which it is allied.

Your Jubilee Number is worth double its cost of publication, not only as a history of THE TIMES itself, but for its political history of the country during the period. I am always glad to know who my instructors are, by name, and something of their personality. It adds interest to the journal and respect for its editors and owner. Such frank exposition of THE TIMES'S status and personnel as the Jubilee Number contains must increase every reader's confidence and admiration in the whole institution. Long live THE NEW YORK TIMES!

ROBERT RUTTER, Bookbinder, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street.—I remember the first issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES very well, as I then began to read the paper. It is still my family newspaper. I was employed at that time in Harper & Brothers' bindery, and heard much talk of the great risk in undertaking a new daily because of the field already occupied by The Herald and The Tribune. I became familiar with the names of the originators of the enterprise and some of them personally. THE TIMES is to be congratulated on the great success it has achieved. May the next fifty years be still more progressive and prosperous than those which have passed.

DR. E. H. MAKK, Former Editor of the Rochester Volksblatt, Savannah, Ga.—Permit me to congratulate you on your brilliant, unparalleled semi-centennial issue. It is a gem. In my half century's journalistic experience in both worlds I have not seen its like.

H. O. KOPP, 1,524 Madison Avenue, New York City—Allow me to express my congratulations to THE TIMES upon the completion of its fiftieth year, and hope that its success will be continued in the future as in the past.

TOCH BROTHERS, Manufacturers and Importers Fine Colors, 468 West Broadway, New York City—We recollect that our late lamented father did not feel happy unless he had a copy of THE TIMES, and we believe that he was among your first readers, and remember that whenever he left for any country town years ago we were instructed to mail to him THE TIMES so that he would not be without it. We hope that the next fifty years will find you in as prosperous and as satisfactory position as you are to-day and that our successors will be able then to congratulate yours.

A. R. MESHURUL, Commission Merchant, 18 Broadway, New York City—Many congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of THE TIMES. The fact that I have been a subscriber to THE TIMES from the date of its first issue is sufficient proof of my appreciation of the paper.

WEILER BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, 140 Franklin Street, New York City—Hail to THE TIMES'S fiftieth birthday. I like your paper, because it is 1—clean; 2—forceful; 3—genial. Accept congratulations to your Jubilee Number.

A. GRONICH, Secretary of Ellithorpe Safety Air-Cushion Company, 71 Broadway, New York City.—Allow me to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon reaching its fiftieth anniversary. Continue the good work in publishing "All the news that's fit to print" so as to enable the poorer classes to obtain good and clean reading for little money.

JOSEPH G. GRAUER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 41 Wall Street, New York City—I congratulate you upon the able manner in which you have lived up to the beacon light set before you when you first started on your journalistic career, and I trust you will continue in the same path for many times fifty years to come.

GEORGE H. HANSELL, 1 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City—Permit me to offer you my hearty congratulations in addition to those you have already received on the completion of the first half century of your paper's publication, which I have read with great pleasure during much the greater part of that time. As I am now in my eighty-eighth year, I may not be here when your next half century is issued; but if I shall be you may count me for one of your readers.

JAMES R. HAY, Real Estate and Insurance, 71 Broadway—When you first used the motto "All the news that's fit to print" you found a responsive echo in the heart of every family man in the country. Your Jubilee Number is a fit souvenir of your efforts toward offering the people the truth, instead of illustrated fiction. I wish you continued success in your efforts.

FLANDRAU & Co., Carriage Builders, 372-376 Broome Street, New York City—As advertisers for a quarter of a century in THE NEW YORK TIMES as well as readers of the paper (over a period of thirty years) since we have had money enough to buy one, we want to offer our hearty and sincere congratulations upon the marked improvement THE TIMES has shown under your management and our thanks that you have been able to hold so high a standard as THE TIMES has always been rated at, and to do it successfully. This is a distinct public service for which the citizens of this great city who have any regard for its standing and fame should be, and we have no doubt are, extremely grateful.

HENRY CLEWS, Banker, 17 Broad Street, New York—Congratulations and good wishes for the continued brilliant success of your high-toned and exceedingly capable newspaper. I hope your progress in the coming fifty years will eclipse if possible the past half century's successes in journalism and politics.

C. W. DARLING, Corresponding Secretary Oneida Historical Society, Honorable Secretary at Utica of Egypt Exploration Fund—It gives me great pleasure to tender my congratulations on the fiftieth birthday of THE NEW YORK TIMES. For many years I have been a reader of this excellent newspaper, and with Henry J. Raymond I was personally acquainted. His likeness, as it appears in your Jubilee Number, is a striking one, and it brings to my memory those early days when he was a power in the City of New York, where I then resided.

S. B. SONNENFELD & Co., Adjusters and Appraisers of Fire Losses for the Assured, 56 and 58 Pine Street, New York City—We congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary.

A. W. NEWMAN, 22 East Fourteenth Street, New York City—Yesterday's edition was certainly a masterpiece of journalism.

W. K. CLARK, President Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Hartford, Conn.—We are very much pleased with the fiftieth anniversary copy of your paper, and the paper with the supplement will be carefully preserved by the writer.

H. L. MATZ, Chicago, Ill.—Permit me to congratulate you on the beauty of your Jubilee Number, as well as upon the exceedingly interesting matter it contains.

Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER—It gives me great pleasure to see your semi-centennial edition. I was a little boy, visiting in New York in September, '51, and I remember, as though it was yesterday, seeing the great posters stuck up, "NEW YORK TIMES will be published to-morrow, 1 cent."

LOUISE LLOYD—Allow a New York chorus girl to add her congratulations to the many. How often have I, on the morning after a first night, anxiously scanned THE TIMES to see what it had to say, and then to judge by its invariably just criticism whether we would, from then on, draw our weekly salaries or be resigned to the horrible fate of another month's rehearsal—to try again. No one not in theatrical life appreciates the anxiety of not so much the first night, but the verdict of the morning papers. My father was for years a contributor to THE TIMES. I could not improve on his selection of a paper, now that I am my own judge. I think THE TIMES canont be excelled. "Long live THE TIMES."

I. S. SCOFIELD of Johnstown—I fear it may now seem rather late, but I cannot, in justice, withhold the expression of my gratitude at the undoubted success of my old favorite, THE NEW YORK TIMES, so elegantly displayed by your pretty Jubilee Number of the paper, 1851-1901. As a correspondent of THE TIMES in those days, and a frequent contributor almost from its inception, it was my good fortune to become well acquainted with its founder, Henry J. Raymond, whose manly ways and eminent abilities were always actuated by reason and prudence that never left him.

HENRY BEAULIEU, Woodhaven, L. I.—I congratulate you on your jubilee. I have taken THE TIMES for three years regularly, and find it has the best news and is the cleanest newspaper for the home. In fact, I believe it is the best newspaper there is. Long live THE TIMES.

MAX M. SCHMUCKLER, 43 East Tenth Street, New York.—Let me congratulate you on the fiftieth anniversary of your newspaper. I wish you and those associated with you that success all worthy men deserve, and I have to add a few more words. The late editor of The Journal of Commerce, Mr. David M. Stone, whose wise counsels were sought from far and wide by the thinking men of affairs, for the views expressed in his editorials were a safe guide to them, wrote the following: "The most important thing for a newspaper man is a desire to serve his fellow-man, and thereby best to serve his Maker." Your aims and efforts in this direction are in line with the general sentiments of that noble man, and it is well to be able to say that this spirit still lives.

Indorsement of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is nearly ten years since I began to read your paper, and I wish to congratulate you on the semi-centennial anniversary of your existence. I have read many daily newspapers, but prefer THE TIMES to any other. It maintains a high standard of ethics, political and social, and is withal brilliantly edited; as critical daily literature your leaders rank very high.

Your scathing arraignment of Mr. Shepard in yesterday's issue is richly merited. The contest for non-partisan municipal administration is ideally led by Seth Low, is of moment to all our cities, and will be watched with the deepest interest. Your courageous championship of this good cause and that other cognate one of the destruction of Tammany will do yeoman service for the right. May a merciful Providence grant it success!

F. C. EATON.
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1901.

A Reader's Kind Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I sincerely desire to congratulate you on your Jubilee publication containing a history of its fifty years' life as well as that of our city, whose best interests THE TIMES has uniformly guarded with fidelity and courage. I hope that your model paper may increase and prosper in a geometric ratio during the next fifty years.

EDGAR T. RAY.
New York, Oct. 9, 1901.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1901.

THE LONDON TIMES—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An alliance for mutual interest and advantage has been concluded between THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Times which secures to this journal the exclusive right to the entire news service of its London namesake for the Continent of America.

The really important news of the world, the news that involves or foreshadows the fate of dynasties and the destinies of nations, news that is of interest and value to serious-minded and thoughtful persons, is collected by The London Times with a diligence, fullness, and accuracy that remain unrivaled even in these days of keen competition and lavish expenditure. There is a quality of recognized authority, too, in its news—of which Dr. Morrison's dispatches from China may be cited as an example—that has won for its dispatches a confidence and consideration throughout the world to which no other newspaper can make successful pretension.

In addition to the news service of The London Times, this newspaper becomes entit

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES ON ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1901

THE TIMES FIFTY YEARS AGO.

And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you.—Leviticus, xxv., 10.

THE TIMES was first issued on the morning of Sept. 18, 1851. The history of THE TIMES from its foundation to the present time is told in the Jubilee Number distributed with this issue. The Jubilee Number was made ready for distribution on the anniversary day. As the minds and hearts of the people were on last Wednesday filled with sorrow and mourning for the Nation's unburied dead, the celebration of the anniversary and the issue of the Jubilee Number were postponed until to-day. It is a story of remarkable interest that goes out to our readers, a story not confined to the events in the life of THE TIMES, but telling much about its contemporaries and neighbors and the growth of newspapers in the City of New York.

PROMISE AND FULFILLMENT.

In a prospectus dated Aug. 30, 1851, written by HENRY J. RAYMOND, and signed RAYMOND, JONES & Co., the principles and policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES were set forth in the passages we here quote:

For the principles which THE TIMES will advocate, and for the manner in which it will discuss them, the subscribers would refer to its columns, rather than to any preliminary professions which they might make. It is sufficient to say that, as it is not established for the advancement of any party, sect, or person, it will discuss all questions of interest and importance, political, social, and religious, to which the stirring events of the time may give rise. It will canvass freely the character and pretensions of public men, the merits and demerits of all administrations of Government, National, State, and municipal, and the worth of all institutions, principles, habits, and professions. * * * Its columns will be free from bigoted devotion to narrow interests, and will be open, within necessary limitations, to communications upon every subject of public importance.

In its political and social discussions THE TIMES will seek to be conservative in such a way as shall best promote needful reform. It will endeavor to perpetuate the good, and to avoid the evil, which the past has developed, while it will strive to check all rash innovations and to defeat all schemes for destroying established and beneficent institutions, its best sympathies and co-operation will be given to every just effort to reform society, to infuse higher elements of well-being into our political and social organizations, and to improve the condition and character of our fellow-men. * * * It will inculcate devotion to the Union and to the Constitution, obedience to law and a jealous love of that personal and civil liberty which constitutions and laws are made to preserve. While it will assert and exercise the right freely to discuss every subject of public interest, it will not countenance any improper interference on the part of the people of any locality, with the institutions, or even the prejudices of any other. It will seek to allay, rather than excite, agitation—to extend industry, temperance, and virtue—to encourage and advance education; to promote economy, concord, and justice in every section of our country; to elevate and enlighten public sentiment, and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion, in all public action and in all discussions of public affairs.

The subscribers intend to make THE TIMES at once the best and the cheapest daily family newspaper in the United States. They have abundant means at their command, and are disposed to use them for the attainment of that end. The degree of success which may attend their efforts will be left to the public judgment.

Readers of THE TIMES to-day are in a position to judge whether and how faithfully it keeps the promise and sustains the high principles proclaimed by its founders. We may be permitted, however, to record the fact that THE TIMES has now a larger circulation, a larger income from advertising, and is more prosperous than at any time in the fifty years of its history.

NEWSPAPERS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In the space of fifty years any art practiced by man undergoes notable changes. Under the spur of competition and the incentive of reward the change is likely to be transforming. THE TIMES was founded fifty years ago, the first number appearing on Sept. 18, 1851. Within that half century the art of making a newspaper has advanced with such rapid strides that it is for contrast rather than for comparison that the product of 1851 may be put side by side with the product of 1901. It was the great cost and difficulty of gathering the news of the Mexican war that led to the first co-operative effort of the New York newspapers, the formation of The Associated Press. It was during the civil war that the New York newspapers gained their first realizing sense of two fundamental principles that have made them what they are to-day—first, the surpassing value of individual, competitive, triumphant enterprise in getting early and exclusive news, and, second, the possibility of building up large circulations by striving unceasingly to meet a popular demand for prompt and adequate reports of the day-to-day doings of mankind the world over. Forty years ago the New York newspapers did not know their public and were but dimly aware of the possibilities that lay within their field. THE TIMES was then ten years old. It had won its place in the front rank and was prosperous. But none of the newspapers of that day bore such a relation to the life of the city as all the leading papers now bear. They filled a smaller place even in proportion to that smaller population. They had awakened the interest of only a minor part of the public, because they had made no successful appeal to the major part, to that broad mass of humanity which every man whose vision pierces the mists of illusion sees to be so largely made up of average men and women. To Mr. RAYMOND and to Mr. GREELEY and Mr. BRYANT it was intellectually agreeable to write and publish for a small class far above the average, for men who always felt and showed a self-sustaining interest in serious public affairs, in political campaigns, in the anti-slavery agitation, in the mission of KOSSUTH, in Fourierism and European politics. The elder BENNETT deliberately made his appeal to the classes the others neglected, and was measurably successful.

The alarms and anxieties of the civil war created a state of public feeling out of which were born the modern theory and practice of newspapermaking. The editors and publishers of New York then learned that the news is the life and soul of a newspaper: that large expenditure in collecting and transmitting news is eagerly reimbursed by the public, and that the clear title to circulation and prosperity is the ability to satisfy the demand of the people to know what is going on in the world. At the close of the war the press of the city had gained tens of thousands of new readers. The people of this city had acquired the habit of newspaper reading. For people and press it was a new era signaled by a broader interest on the one hand, to be met by a broader response upon the other.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Turn from The Herald, The Sun, The Tribune, or THE TIMES of to-day and glance over an issue of the same journals during the month of September, 1851. It is the paucity of personal news in the old newspaper, the overflowing abundance of it to-day, that arrest the attention and denote the contrast; the great space now given to reports of minor events, petty things, of which no one may have interest for many persons, but which in the aggregate make the modern newspaper indispensable to legions of readers, while the best and greatest of the newspapers of fifty years ago were easily dispensed with by the larger part of the community. The daily routine of a well-furnished newspaper to-day includes a great deal of matter such as court calendars, reports of cases, the organization of new corporations, bankruptcy declarations, market reports of all kinds—real estate, produce, cotton, wheat, and financial—shipping intelligence and steamer sailings, and weather and crop reports. No reader reads them all, but all readers find some one of them of interest and importance to himself; but the old newspapers, if they printed these things at all, gave only the germ and beginning of what they have become to-day. The newspapers of fifty years ago published the news of universal interest as fully as they were able, and that the modern newspapers do, but their resources are greater. The old newspapers could have published the personal and minor news. They made little or no effort in that direction. It is this that chiefly and fundamentally distinguishes the new from the old.

One concludes either that there were very few persons in the world fifty years ago whom the newspapers thought to be worth mentioning or that the newspaper reader of that day was mighty indifferent to the doings and sayings, the strifes and mishaps, or the sins and sufferings of the men and women round about him. In that remoter day no man found in his morning newspaper the story of the weddings and journeyings, the social gayeties, the escapades and actions at law, the good fortunes or bankruptcies, the business ventures or professional undertakings, of his friends and acquaintances. No man looked for these things in his newspaper any more than the German seeks them now in The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung or the Parisian in The Temps.

THE BROADER HUMAN INTEREST.

For its broader human interest the censors of the present time visit the press with their reproaches. They tell us it has sunk to a low estate and wastes itself upon ignoble "chronicles of small beer." They condemn it for giving to the unimportant doings of persons of no account the space it might devote to weighty matters, and denounce the prevailing tendency to print much news about all sorts and conditions of men as an invasion of privacy and a debasement of journalism. We are not here concerned with those journals that carry to the extreme of vulgarity and impudence the practice of printing news about individuals, disregarding the privileges of private life and fattening on scandal, error, and misfortune. Upon them let castigation do its work. But concerning the printing of personal news that nobody is the worse for, it may be urged in justification that in this day man seems to care very much more about his fellow-man than in days gone by. Possibly we are approaching the idea of the universal brotherhood, but be that as it may, man is now his brother's keeper far more than in any past age, and acknowledges it in countless ways. The remarkable multiplication of charities is a testimony to the growth of man's interest in his fellow. It is reflected in the multitude of books upon social questions, whose writers, some of them sentimental, some silly, but all sincere, unselfishly apply the philosophy that is in them to the study of evils and remedies, that the standard of comfort may be raised and the sum of human happiness increased. There is evidence of it in laws that shelter the poor from the consequences of their own improvidence, from the greed of landlords, from the evils of food adulteration, from the employer's hard heart. Public sanitation at the cost of those who can protect themselves for the benefit of those who cannot, the broadened work of the churches, and the care and attention given to the development of the public school system all bespeak the working of the humane spirit.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

It is the spirit of the age that moves the newspapers to recognize the essential interest in every human life. They print "items" about persons who are very humble, indeed. They are read. A lesson is taught, a belief confirmed, or a charitable impulse quickened. They record the fact that some one is married or dead or has journeyed beyond the seas or has done any one of a hundred things that are momentous to the individual, devoid of interest to the mass, save that a few score readers, for reasons of acquaintance or neighborhood, find the thing worth knowing or are grateful to the newspaper for telling them of it. Multiply by a few score all the news reports a great newspaper publishes in a week, and an audience appears which no journalist need be ashamed to address, unless, indeed, the devices by which he draws it be shameful.

It is possibly an undisputed fact that the devices by which THE TIMES has drawn together its great audience are not shameful. The express limitation of its covenant to print "All the News That's Fit to Print" shuts out much matter that would be an occasion for shame, but would certainly attract readers. There is enough news without the shame-news. THE TIMES has amply demonstrated that there are enough readers without those who crave that sort of thing. The rule of decency is also extended to the advertising columns of THE TIMES. A large class of advertising is altogether excluded as unpleasant, offensive, and unfit to print. Measured either by expenditure or by volume, the news of universal interest that THE TIMES prints to-day—the big news of National or international moment, the news of the policies of Governments and statesmen, the news of events that make history and of deeds or discoveries that make epochs—so far overshadows the practice and attainment of its first decade as to make them seem petty and provincial. This is difference in degree, and is exhibited by every newspaper of the first class. The broadened practice of its art, by which multitudes of events are chronicled and multitudes of men interested, is a real difference in kind, a new quality, an outgrowth of later years. It is a characteristic of all the great journals of this country, a native characteristic, as yet exhibited by few European journals, although the English newspapers, even the best and greatest of them, have been influenced visibly by our example, while some of those recently established are frank imitations of all but the worst qualities of our own sensational sheets.

INFLUENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY.

THE TIMES is sensible of the fact that in addressing a greater audience a newspaper wields a greater influence and assumes a high responsibility. The duty to use power sanely and well is correlative to the right to use it at all. It appears to be possible for newspapers of large circulation to disregard this duty every day and flagrantly without loss of standing in the class to which they appeal. The readers of them delight in uncleanness, they pardon defiant ignorance and habitual vulgarity or never detect them, and they are not driven off by the reckless purveying of false and spurious reports. The belief of THE TIMES that a newspaper may gain a large circulation in New York City without resorting to these practices, while employing, indeed, methods that are the direct antitheses of these, prompted the step taken three years ago in reducing its price to one cent per copy. Its confidence was abundantly justified, and no change ever made in its business policy has contributed more to the prosperity of the paper and the satisfaction of its managers. Men find serene joy in giving out the best that is in them for the benefit of an appreciative few. But joy is not diminished nor is serenity troubled when many come to share the gift, if it still be the giver's best and worthy of the best. Many have come to share what THE TIMES has to give. It gives them more and better than it gave to the earlier and smaller circle. It is able to give more; it strives faithfully to give better. It respects them too much to put off upon them a base and inferior product. It values their respect too highly to forfeit the least part of it by any lowering of standard in tone or quality. The relation of mutual respect and confidence between a newspaper and its readers is its chief asset, all that is precious in its good will. We think the readers of THE TIMES have full confidence in its intention to keep faith with them in everything it does—to print prompt, adequate, trustworthy news reports and in its editorial columns to give them the best judgments it can form. They know that it is independent of party dictation. They know that its candor and fairness are at least equal to the test of printing their letters expressing upon all sorts of subjects all sorts of views, often extremely unlike the views of THE TIMES. They can judge for themselves whether its counsels are wise and safe.

In realizing its hope and ambition to establish this relation with a very large circle of readers THE TIMES has taken deep satisfaction. It has something to say which it thinks worth while, something to teach which it thinks worth its readers' while to heed. There are principles of government and public conduct which it holds very firmly. It seeks to impart them to its readers by exposition, argument, and iteration. It is not discouraged if either or both of the great political parties discard or neglect the principles it cherishes. It continues to advocate them so long as they have virtue or timeliness. It enjoys political independence, and finds more freedom for constructive work, a greater power for good, in that state. It sees frequent proofs that its influence is not exerted in vain, but it is not less zealous in its convinced support of causes it cannot carry to success. Now and then it happens to THE TIMES to disagree with old friends upon subjects as to which past accordance is alleged and inconsistency charged. Perhaps the accordance was imaginary, perhaps examination of a question under light not universally perceived or admitted may explain the divergence. THE TIMES would be deeply ashamed to hold an outworn opinion against new light. It could have no joy of an argument based upon refuted premises or political maxims of a remote age emptied of their validity by new conditions. Not being at all ashamed of its country or of its flag, THE TIMES has confidence in the advancement and security of the American people. This Nation is greater than it was when THE TIMES was founded. It is destined to a more eminent greatness. As an American newspaper, THE TIMES will try to keep up with the American people—to lead them, or as many of them as possible, if thereby it can promote their welfare.

THE FUTURE.

Of course, a newspaper cannot stand still. As the population increases in the zone within which it can reach the breakfast tables of its readers its circulation ought to increase. There is something the matter with it if its circulation does not increase—some defect of merit, some failure to inspire confidence and awaken demand. If its resources of brains and capital and character are equal to the task of continually bettering its quality and broadening its appeal it need not worry about its circulation. The public will not neglect it. THE TIMES is not a candidate for the public neglect. What this newspaper will be fifty years from to-day, when it shall have passed the first century mark, it would be useless to conjecture, since it is impossible to affirm anything about it. Very likely it will advance to a condition as far superior to that of to-day as its present condition is superior to that of fifty years ago. But what it is doing in the present time throws some light on the path of its progress in the immediate future. Perhaps its readers and the public can judge of its promise and its policy by the alliance it has recently formed with The London Times, through which it secures the exclusive right for America to all the news reports of its London namesake, of which such as are of interest to American readers are nightly sent by cable to this office. This puts at the command of this newspaper a news service of the very first order, second to none in the world, even if it be approached by any other in respect to efficiency and completeness. The occasional triumph known in the lingo of journalism as a "beat" may shed a fleeting lustre upon the name of a newspaper. Of those THE TIMES has had its share in the half century of its life. But the daily habit of gathering into its columns from the four corners of the earth all the news which vigilance and faithful effort can obtain and in which intelligent minds are likely to be interested gives enduring character and reputation and determines the public judgment. The continued advance in the circulation and business of THE TIMES reflects a favorable public judgment. The rate of the increase and its steadiness point to the attainment of a position of prominence very far surpassing the present achievement and realizing ambitions never entertained by the founders. But that degree of success can be reached only by conferring upon its readers benefits commensurate with its rewards. That is true of the past. It will be true of the future.

International News.

HOLYOKE (MASS.) TRANSCRIPT.—An alliance for mutual interest and advantage has been concluded between THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Times which secures to this journal the exclusive right to the entire news service of its London namesake for the continent of America. This is really of more importance to the London paper than to the New York paper, for the latter has always given a faithful and fair presentation of European news, and The London Times has been woefully slow in keeping up with American news and views.

SCRANTON (PA.) TRIBUNE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has negotiated an alliance with The London Times whereby all the latter's news and special articles are put at the disposal of The Philadelphia Times as well, under an arrangement which contemplates reciprocity. This, we suppose, is a kind of news trust which will make the anti-monopolists howl; but it will no doubt be viewed with complacency by the readers of the three papers, who get the benefit without increased cost.

GAZETTE, MONTREAL (CAN.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART on Saturday last completed its fifth year. As a literary paper devoted solely to the news of books, it has reached an enviable standing, answering as does no other publication, the necessities of the man who desires to know what is doing in the world of literature.

RICHMOND TIMES.—It is of especial interest to know that THE TIMES has recently made arrangements whereby it publishes the foreign cable service of The London Times, thus giving the American public daily the best cable service of Europe. Over a century ago The London Times went into the foreign news field and made its reputation and success by the accuracy and quantity of news which it furnished. This reputation it has managed to maintain in spite of competition, and THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day has, so far as we know, been the first paper to share its reputation with its London namesake.

SAN ANTONIO (TEX.) EXPRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has entered into an agreement with The London Times by which the New York paper secures the exclusive right to the entire news service of its London namesake for the continent of America. In return the London paper is served with whatever it wants of the material at the command of its New York namesake. This is not a trust. It is merely a reciprocal treaty.

KIND WORDS FROM READERS OF THE TIMES

Many Friendly Greetings Upon the Occasion of Its Fiftieth Anniversary and the Jubilee Number.

FRANK MOORE JEFFERY, 52 Broadway.—In your Jubilee period permit me to add a word of commendation to the good work of THE TIMES. Its high moral tone, literary excellence, and justice to the news, combine the fundamental qualities of a perfect newspaper, which, with its supplements, cover the sum of information of the commercial, political, and fine art world. May ever greater success be your well-deserved reward.

EDWARD F. S. HICKS, 76 William Street.—Allow me to congratulate you on the fiftieth anniversary of your birthday, and to express the sincere hope that a long life and prosperous one may be before you.

The Rev. DAVID G. WYLIE, Pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West.—Permit me to add my congratulations and felicitation on your anniversary occasion. It is a matter for thanksgiving at this time to have a great metropolitan newspaper stand for purity and civic righteousness. Your able paper is one which parents may safely permit to come into their homes.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, Flemington, N. J.—Permit me to add my congratulations on the semi-centennial of your paper. I have been a constant reader of THE TIMES since April 1, 1852.

ANTHONY ALLAIRE, 725 Eighth Avenue.—A little late, but none the less sincere in congratulating THE TIMES on its fiftieth anniversary. It was exceedingly gratifying to obtain a duplicate of its first issue, which I purchased when twenty-three years of age. It vividly reminds one of incidents occurring at that time. It has been my family paper during all these years, and at no time could the most fastidious object to one line in it. Amid the vicissitudes of its business career, its policy has always been true to the principles of its founders.

It was my good fortune to be well acquainted with those able writers, Mr. Simonton and Mr. Swain, who were on its editorial staff at that time, Mr. Swain becoming afterward its brilliant Albany correspondent known as "Leo."

I can truly say what those who read THE TIMES can reiterate:

"Many days shall see it, and yet no day without a deed to crown it."

HILL BROTHERS, 806-808 Broadway.—Other metropolitan dailies have celebrated their passage of the half century mark, but none in a more unique, original, and elegant manner than THE TIMES. The details of the marking of this Jubilee have been fully in keeping with the general spirit of that most excellent newspaper, which is seen in the hands of so many New Yorkers every morning. Accept our best wishes for your continued success.

The Rev. HENRY HALE SLEEPER, Rector of Grace Church, Elizabeth, N. J.—After fifteen years of reading other newspapers I have at last, though an ardent Republican, found the paper I prefer is THE NEW YORK TIMES. It seems to me that it could not be under better management than it has at present, and in extending my sincere jubilee congratulations I would like to second the request of the Rev. Mr. Paddock for a résumé of Sunday's news in the Monday issue.

EDWARD NILES, Brooklyn.—I am delighted to read of the multitude who have lately been expressing the affection for your paper which I feel. I have taken THE TIMES through all its changes of type and prices for twelve years, and have rejoiced at each improvement.

W. BAKER, 706 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.—I am eighty years old, and have read THE NEW YORK TIMES ever since Mr. Raymond left The Tribune for THE TIMES. During this part of my moral, political, and business life it has been my constant guide and adviser. I could write much of these fifty years. What a pleasure to look back upon this period. During the civil war I was not allowed to take active part at the front, but, with a copy of THE TIMES in my pocket, I worked night and day for the cause which it championed. In those days THE TIMES actually reached the sublime and out-thundered its namesake in London in the cause.

My son, who is fifty-two years old, never has read any paper but THE TIMES. The beautiful Jubilee Number pleased us all, and I wish to take occasion to offer you a hearty "God bless you."

Supreme Court Justice WILLIAM H. ADAMS, Canandaigua, N. Y.—I began taking THE TIMES experimentally some time since, but find that under its present able and efficient management it has become an absolute necessity in my family. In this connection permit me to congratulate you upon the success which has attended a half century of effort to furnish the public with a newspaper which is always clean and decent, as well as enterprising.

The Rev. H. RIDGELY ROBINSON, Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, N. J.—So many people have been saying such very nice things about you on the occasion of your golden anniversary that I can no longer refrain from adding my tribute. I have read your paper at irregular intervals for years, and have always appreciated it. But I must say that under the new management you are really excelling yourselves. Your paper has never been so good as it is to-day. You are "faithful, fearless, and forward," and such laudable efforts will continue to meet with unqualified success.

Two features are particularly interesting and gratifying to me—the "Religious News and Views" and THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, both appearing on Saturday. To my fellow-clergymen who would keep in touch with the brightest and freshest news in these two departments, I would most cordially commend THE TIMES. There is absolutely nothing else published that begins to approach it, and then for so little money, too. Here is a bargain, indeed, of rare excellence. May you live and prosper many more than twice fifty years to come.

JULIAN N. HENRIQUES, 30 Pine Street.—I have been a reader of THE TIMES for some time past, and wish to add my congratulations to the many you have received upon the successful passing of your fiftieth anniversary. Let me wish you continued success and another prosperous jubilee, fifty years hence.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

From The Elmhurst (Cal.) Review.

THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its first publication on Sept. 18 last by issuing a forty-page souvenir edition in magazine form, containing a history of its career, with sketches of its founders. It is one of those editions which one puts away to keep and occasionally read THE TIMES is one of the best and cleanest papers in the country and its daily visits to our sanctum is awaited with pleasure. Its motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," is the secret of its great success, and this watchword might be adopted with profit by many other journals. THE TIMES runs no pictures and no scare heads, and does not deal in sensations. It gives the news full and complete. Its book and magazine supplements on Saturday and Sunday are among the best in the land.

Broadness and Exclusiveness.

NORWICH (CONN.) BULLETIN.—The announcement is made that The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES have formed a news alliance which gives each paper the exclusive use of the other's news. This is a great arrangement for both these great papers. It means broadness as well as exclusiveness in the news field of the world, and it must double the value of these papers to their patrons.

IDEAL JOURNALISM.

A Chapter in the "Notable Newspaper Series."

Profitable Advertising, Boston, October, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding on Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1901. It issued a Jubilee Number that was unique and worthy of permanent record as the story of a type of the ideal school in journalism.

The success of THE NEW YORK TIMES in sending out "All the news that's fit to print" and in winning its way against the extraordinary efforts and expenditures of other New York publishers has encouraged and comforted those newspaper proprietors in other cities who have faced the competition of "breeziness" and of freak journalism.

THE TIMES furnishes a profitable example that may be widely imitated.

Unostentatious in its enterprise, severely neat in typography, independent in opinions, and rational in its news treatment, THE NEW YORK TIMES has demolished the popular superstition that sensationalism is the life and profit of a daily newspaper.

It has rejected masses of advertising that constitute the profit of other newspapers, yet in the past year it has grown more than any other newspaper in its territory.

It has refused to allow the return of unsold copies from newsdealers in the metropolitan district, yet it has grown in circulation more than any of those papers which allow such returns. It has avoided premiums and prizes and contests and cut prices and free distribution and similar circulation devices. It has assumed that there are people whose minds are not altogether satisfied with lurid pictures and salacious stories and nightmare creations. It has refused to appeal to the vicious, the ignorant, or the thoughtless. It has opposed freaks and fakes and juvenility in its news service, yet it has made a steady and rapid increase in circulation and has gained a large advertising constituency, thereby demonstrating that a newspaper fit for the home is the best sort of a newspaper. It now combines the elements of quality, circulation, prestige, and substantiality. * * *

Within the last month THE NEW YORK TIMES has established a news alliance with The London Times, which has a century of honorable tradition to its credit.

The modesty of the principal owner and his subordination of the personal equation in THE NEW YORK TIMES have been distinct advantages to him and to the property. When he went to New York City in 1896 he made no pretense that he would revolutionize the newspaper business. He merely reminded publishers of that which they had forgotten. He conceded that other papers were clean, and were carefully edited, and should be entitled to business recognition. He aspired simply to give a clean publication that would be acceptable to all classes; a newspaper that would be evenly balanced and complete in all departments; a compact, fearless, cheery chronicle of the passing day, giving "all the news that's fit to print," and satisfying the self-respecting man, his wife, son, and daughter.

Mark the result—in eight months of the year 1901 THE NEW YORK TIMES has gained in advertising a total of 2,157 columns over the corresponding period of last year, a gain averaging nine columns per day, in spite of the wholesale rejection of extravagantly phrased medical announcements. It has gained more than any other New York morning newspaper.

The book publishers of the country have made THE NEW YORK TIMES their preferred medium, and it has led every daily publication in America in the volume of book advertising. Harper's Weekly has said: "THE NEW YORK TIMES set an example by its SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, which other newspapers have emulated, so that every daily journal in New York and nearly every one in the country now has a well-conducted literary department. Again, if you can, the extent of the uplifting influence thus wrought upon the minds of millions who require constant whetting of the intellectual appetite for the acquirement of knowledge." In short, THE NEW YORK TIMES has been a powerful factor in promoting reading as a National habit.

In the same period of eight months fourteen hundred distinct corporations and banking houses have used THE NEW YORK TIMES to advertise their announcements to investors. A reason for this is found in the fullness and comprehensiveness of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S financial page. An eminent authority has said it is safe for the general advertiser to follow the financial advertiser in the theory that the man who has money to invest has money to spend. It is obvious that the two classes of advertisers have gone together into the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, as the department store advertisers of New York City use more space in THE NEW YORK TIMES than in any other New York morning publication.

The large volume of real estate and educational announcements now carried by THE TIMES and the resort advertising carried during the Summer season give further evidence of the accuracy of this general proposition.

In every city of the Union, with the possible exception of Philadelphia, the tendency of dry goods and general advertising on week days has been toward evening papers. This movement was accelerated in New York by the establishment of evening editions by morning dailies. The development of big Sunday editions, with colors and freaks, also tended to divert advertising to the Sunday editions and to sap the week day morning edition of its fair proportion. It is remarkable that in spite of this general drift away from the week day morning edition, THE NEW YORK TIMES, a morning newspaper, should have completely reversed that tendency in its case, by leading the evening papers of New York City in volume of legitimate advertising and in rapidity of growth and on stronger lines.

Some of the methods of THE NEW YORK TIMES are unusual; for instance, it employs no collectors, yet its advertising bills are more closely collected than those of other daily newspapers of New York City.

In its Jubilee Number it restricted the advertising to firms that have been in existence fifty years or more, and it carried ten thousand lines of such advertising at One Dollar per line.

It gives ample free scope to letters from its readers that denunciation of its policy is no bar to publication, and the claim is made for THE TIMES that it receives more letters for publication than any other American newspaper. Frequently it prints a page of such letters in a single issue.

THE TIMES makes no assumption of infallibility and has the moral courage to publish ample correction when it makes a mistake—a performance that is unusual.

An effective element in its strength is the fact that a daily council is held of the publisher, the business manager, and the editors, before which are brought for discussion not only matters for current editorial treatment, but the business interests and policy of the paper. Thus each of those engaged in the work of the paper has the advantage of general suggestion and co-operation.

A marked characteristic of THE TIMES is the exclusion from its news columns of all expression or indication of opinion or preference in disputed matters—which is reserved solely for the editorial page.

One test of the independence of the newspaper occurred early in the period of the present management, when the advertising of the official canvass of New York City, worth $33,600, was declined by THE TIMES on the ground that the expenditure was grossly wasteful; ultimately, and as a result of this practical protest, a change was made in the method of advertising the canvass, saving $150,000 a year to the city. The newspaper is free from sops, donations, or patronage of any kind.

Advertisements must appear distinctly marked as advertisements. No reading notices in the news style of the paper are permitted.

The price of THE TIMES was reduced from 3 cents to 1 cent throughout the City of New York on Oct. 10, 1898. The announcement took the community by surprise. Newspaper publishers especially were startled and puzzled. Predictions of disaster were general. Friends were apprehensive. But it was made for sound business reasons, deliberately, and, as the result proved, wisely. In a very short time the only problem which the conductors of THE TIMES had to face was the difficulty of enlarging their press facilities with sufficient rapidity to supply the greatly increased demand for the paper.

THE TIMES affords a striking illustration of the action of a newspaper upon the public and of the reflex action of its public upon a newspaper. The adoption and dislay of its motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," engendered throughout the community and in remoter parts of the country a spirit of protest against the indecencies and reckless sensationalism of the yellow journals which they were compelled to heed.

When the publisher was asked the secret of THE TIMES'S prosperity, he said it was his confidence in the demand for a sane newspaper—that there was a clientele of thoughtful and intelligent people large enough to make such an enterprise successful.

There is no mystery about THE NEW YORK TIMES. Its management has no magic wand, no incantations, no sleight of hand, no royal road to success. It gives more space to news than any other New York paper gives. It prints a greater variety of news. It gives impartial news free from bias. It relies upon the merit of the paper. It aims to put it into the homes that bar other daily newspapers, and to furnish a maximum of that greatest of commercial forces—publicity. It seeks to elevate the character of the publication, and to instill into its readers a confidence in its announcements so that the appearance of any advertising in its columns shall mean more than publicity—shall mean prestige.

THE TIMES' GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY.

Printers' Ink, New York.

In a handsome thirty-six page supplement with gilt cover THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 25 commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding and takes occasion to tell the story of its life—an exceedingly pithy story, giving much interesting national, local, and newspaper history, and many side-lights on famous mortals generally. Briefly summarized, THE TIMES' life runs thus:

It was established in 1851 by Henry J. Raymond, George Jones, and E. B. Wesley, with the first-named as editor. American newspapers were just emerging from the weird period when it was deemed necessary for an editor to defend his views on the dueling ground. The Tribune and The Herald were the most powerful and widely read dailies in New York, but the founders of THE TIMES believed that "the social heresies of the one and the abominable nastiness of the other" warranted a new journal. Mr. Raymond was one of the most competent newspaper makers in the city, having served both The Tribune and The Courier and Enquirer. The great Greeley, who, according to Emerson, "undertook the thinking of the American farmer at $2 a year," had dubbed him "The Little Villain," but he also paid tribute to him as the only man in his service whom he had had to drive away from his work and to bed.

The first number of the new paper was issued on Thursday morning, Sept. 18, 1851. It had four six-column pages of the present size. In order to gain an immediate footing the price was fixed at 1 cent, but though the circulation reached 26,000 the first year there was a loss. With the initial issue of the second year the price was raised to 2 cents, with an increase to eight pages. The circulation dropped to 18,000, but quickly rose again, and from that time till now THE TIMES has enjoyed prosperity.

The first three years of its life were passed at 113 Nassau Street. In 1854 it moved to Nassau and Beekman Streets, and in 1857 to a building of its own upon the present site. This building was subsequently the home of the George P. Rowell American Newspaper Advertising Agency. In 1887 it was torn down to make way for the present skyscraper.

Mr. Raymond edited THE TIMES until the very day of his death in 1869. He was active in the political life of the State and Nation, and had the distinction of being the godfather of the Republican Party. He was succeeded by Mr. John Bigelow, Mr. George Shepard, and Mr. Louis J. Jennings in turn, the latter being the editor under whose management the infamous Tweed ring was attacked and overthrown in 1869-71. In 1876 Mr. John Foord took the editorial chair and retained it until 1883, when Mr. Charles R. Miller, the present editor in chief, succeeded him.

From the death of Mr. Raymond the paper was controlled and managed by Mr. George Jones, the surviving founder. Upon his own death, in 1891, it was sold to The New York Times Publishing Company, of which Mr. Miller was President and chief stockholder. The fame and good will brought Mr. Jones's estate a round million of dollars. In 1896 the company was reorganized and Mr. Adolph S. Ochs became publisher and general manager.

Among the well-known writers who have contributed to its columns were Harold Frederic, Fitz James O'Brien, William L. Alden, Augustin Daly, William Swinton, (sorrowfully known of all schoolboys,) Samuel G. Goodrich, ("Peter Parley,") Noah Brooks, Miss Midy Morgan, THE TIMES' noted cattle market reporter, Joseph Hatton, and others.

"All the news that's fit to print" was adopted by the present management in 1896. The Saturday Book Review was launched Oct. 10 of the same year. From May 31 to Oct. 31, 1900, a daily edition of the paper was printed upon the Exposition Grounds in Paris, and was so notable a piece of Yankee enterprise that it brought Mr. Ochs the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

The policy of THE TIMES, clearly stated at the outset, has steadily held to clean typography, clean news impartially printed, and the reflection rather than the making of public opinion. Its index expurgatorius includes word contests, prize puzzles, immoral books, diseases of men, female pills, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists, massage, offers of large salaries and things for nothing, guaranteed cures and speculations that guarantee large dividends. This is in strict keeping with its endeavor to produce a "complete daily newspaper for the self-respecting man, his wife, his son, and his daughter." The price of the paper has fluctuated between 1 and 5 cents. The present price of 1 cent was fixed in 1898.

The Jubilee Number had been prepared for distribution with the issue of Sept. 18, but was postponed a week, owing to the death of President McKinley. A fac-simile reprint of the first number was a feature of the souvenir issue, and the souvenir supplement contains ads from nearly two hundred firms who have been in business a half century or more. A list of upward of one thousand New York businesses that have existed as long as THE TIMES was printed as well. The supplement is written in a liberal spirit, and is worth preserving for its history of events that shaped the American newspaper of to-day.

JAMES H. COLLINS.

Public Officers and the Press.

From The Boston Watchman.

No paper ever rendered a more conspicuous public service than THE NEW YORK TIMES—which has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary—in its attack on the Tweed ring. The other day the Chicago Congregational ministers adopted a resolution practically recommending that public journals should not be "permitted to continue to speak evil of the men to whom the suffrages of the people have given high office." William M. Tweed and the Tammany ring would have been mightily pleased if such a law had been in force in New York State when THE TIMES made its revelations. The Crokers, the Quays, and the Stones would all be delighted to have such a law enacted forthwith. If Croker could get a measure through the New York Legislature next week prohibiting speaking or writing "evil of the men to whom the suffrages of the people have given high office," he could put Seth Low and his friends in jail within a week. The Chicago Congregational ministers mean well, but they did not think their proposition through.

The Times's London News Service.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has taken a step in progressive journalism that will greatly please its many readers. It has made a business arrangement with The London Times. Under this arrangement it acquires the exclusive right for this continent to the entire news service of the famous English journal—a service of unrivaled excellence. It acquires besides that a right—not shared by any other American newspaper—to the use of The London Times's special articles in the departments of science, economics, sociology, and finance. We have no newspaper in this country that occupies the preeminent position enjoyed by The London Times in England, but its namesake in New York, if it continues its course, is likely to attain to such position here.

A Witness of This Truth.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is a witness of the truth that the best people of this country will continue to read and to patronize a clean paper.

APPLAUDS THE ALLIANCE.

Member of Parliament Sees Great Benefits from Exchange of News Between London and The New York Times.

From The Fourth Estate, Sept. 28.

Capt. Arthur Lee, ex-Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Washington, and Conservative Member of Parliament from South Hampshire, who, with his wife, has been in this country for a month visiting in Maine at the old home of Mrs. Lee, who is an American, speaking recently of the political and industrial unity of England and America, said:

"One of the greatest obstacles to be contended with in the fostering of political and industrial unity between England and America to-day is the lack of information, or rather the flood of misinformation, regarding the life and aims and progress of the two people and their personal attitude toward each other.

"The great duty of exchanging information, which clearly belongs to the press of the two countries, has been shirked in a manner that is as distressing as it is enigmatical. It would seem that with the development of the cable and the telegraphic service the two great English-speaking countries should have the most minute knowledge of each other, but in the light of their facilities for getting this knowledge, they are as yet comparative strangers.

"The press of the two countries is largely responsible for this. The London service of the American papers, with one or two notable exceptions, has been notoriously deficient in supplying news of any permanent value. The British journals are kept no better informed on American matters of real importance.

"I am supremely thankful to observe a giant step made in the direction of correcting this evil in the coalition of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES for the interchange of the real news of the two countries.

"I regard this move as one of real national importance and making a distinct step forward in the cementing of the friendship between the two Governments."

As the representative of the English Army Capt. Lee campaigned in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. During that campaign he spent a great deal of his time with the Rough Riders and became intimately acquainted with President Roosevelt.

THE LONDON TIMES—THE NEW YORK

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light variable winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,158. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE KOWEIT DIFFICULTY

Germans Want the Port for the Bagdad Railway Extension.

Russian Paper Says a German Mission Went to Sheikh Mubarakh and Asked Him to Cede a Village.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the convention regarding the Bagdad Railway is far from being brought to a conclusion. The kilometric guarantee occasions difficulties. The statement that the Porte has offered to conclude the convention promptly in return for pecuniary facilities is altogether erroneous. Doubtless, however, the Germans would lend financial assistance if the Porte, granting all they ask, including the Koweit extension, would expedite the conclusion of the convention.

The Novoe Vremya publishes an article on the Persian Gulf, quoted by the Odessa correspondent of The Times. It is written by a Russian, who states that in January, 1900, a German mission visited Koweit, accompanied by the German Consul-General at Constantinople, and several engineers. The mission, in the name of the Sultan, asked the Sheikh to cede to it the village of Kabne, situated on the northern shore of the Koweit inlet. The cession of this village to the Bagdad Railway Company is regarded as highly expedient.

While declaring that the Sultan's wish was law, the Sheikh said he found it impossible to make over the village, since he was unable to answer for the acts of the Arabs.

"What you build to-day would be torn up to-morrow," said Sheikh Mubarakh.

Germany, through the semi-official press, has been declaring that she has no intention of acquiring Koweit, although a certain section of the German press has been demanding this step in the interests of the Bagdad Railway. In spite of these assurances, British papers have from time to time asserted that Germany's diplomacy in that part of the world is not dissimilar to that of Russia elsewhere—that the Berlin Foreign Office has its eye on Koweit and would be glad of any excuse to seize it.

A sample of the official assurances is that given to the correspondent of The London Standard on Oct. 7. He was told that for the present the German Government regarded events at Koweit as purely an Anglo-Turkish matter, in which it would not interfere. Nor was it true that Germany backed Turkey against Great Britain in regard to that question. On the contrary, it was hoped that Great Britain and Turkey would settle the whole affair in a manner quite satisfactory to both of them. All the rumors of the existence of treaties between Germany and Turkey or Germany and Great Britain concerning a German occupation of Koweit were pure inventions.

EUROPEAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

Some of the Allegations Made by Austrian and German Papers—America Also Attacked.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Referring to the fresh outbreak of Anglophobia in Vienna, the correspondent of The Times in the Austrian capital quotes the especially influential Catholic organ, the Vaterland, which publishes an article headed "Lord Kitchener as a Hangman." It says the Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa, in despair of being able to conquer the Boers by honest war, has for a long time had recourse to brutality. His bloodthirstiness was formerly restrained by the British Government, but it now appears that a free hand has been given to him.

The Vaterland goes on to say that the announcement that Commandant Gen. Botha will meet violence by reprisals will convince all that the Boers are not intimidated, but only exasperated, by Lord Kitchener's inhumanity. The sanguinary seed sown by the British commander will produce a harvest of blood, and none can blame the Boer leaders if they have recourse to a terrible retribution.

The Lokal Anzeiger, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, publishes savage and groundless denunciations of Great Britain, alleging that the troops at Middelburg placed Boer women and children beside the cannon to prevent the Boers from firing.

The correspondent remarks that the Berlin Post, "in spite of these daily orgies of malignant falsehood and slander," asks the British press "not to sow the seeds of mistrust of Germany in Europe."

The dispatch adds that one day it is Great Britain, the next the United States, that is singled out for denunciation. The Kreuz Zeitung says the Spanish-American war has done more than anything else to open the eyes of the Latin States of America to the fate preparing for them by the Anglo-Saxon North.

CAPE COLONY IN REBELLION?

Boers Said to Have Armed 15,000 Afrikanders in the Last Few Months.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Daily Mail says:

"Mr. Krüger has received a report from Mr. Schalk-Burger that the greater part of Cape Colony is in open rebellion and that the Boers have armed 15,000 Afrikanders within the last three months."

PRETORIA, Oct. 20.—A force of Canadian scouts surprised a Boer laager near Balmoral. The Boers fled after a short fight.

The Canadians had two men killed and an officer and two men wounded.

Great Britain Annexes an Island.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—"The British cruiser Pylades," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., "reports that she has annexed Ocean Island, west of the Gilbert Islands. The island, which has hitherto been a British protectorate, is rich in phosphates."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 13.
Religious.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

THE EXPECTED RUSSIAN LOAN.

M. Witte's Denial of the Reports Not Taken Seriously—The Government Says Trade Is Improving.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"The Finance Minister's declaration that neither at the time of the Czar's visit to France nor afterward has there been any question of any loan need cause no surprise. The rumors of a forthcoming loan are consistently contradicted, yet among the general public the belief is practically universal that another loan is impending.

"It is one of M. Witte's best-known characteristics to deny vehemently all intentions of borrowing until a loan is about to be issued and secrecy is no longer possible.

"A story is current in well-informed quarters to the effect that the Czar is much incensed at the caricatures in French and German comic papers at the time of his French visit, representing him as an impecunious mendicant. One result of his Majesty's irritation is alleged to be an order that no new loan be raised for some time."

By the Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—The optimists are trying to make capital of the good business that was transacted at the Nijni Novgorod annual fair. An inspired telegram declares that "news of the bad harvest in West Siberia and the Volga and Kama Valleys has manifestly been exaggerated, seeing that orders from and sales to those regions were not less voluminous than they were last year."

The critically inclined direct attention to the fact that, owing to the Chinese difficulties, West Siberia did not trade at the fair at all last year, and think it only natural that substantial purchases were made this year to replenish stocks. On the other hand, it is denied bluntly that the purchases for the Volga and Kama Valleys were satisfactory.

After all, the fair is rapidly losing its importance as a gauge of business except in territories where the communications are so poor that stocks can be laid in only once a year.

The Journal of Commerce and Industry, which is issued by the Ministry of Finance, remarks that not only in Nijni Novgorod, but in all large commercial and industrial centres, there are indications of a change for the better. It attributes this to the clearing up and settling of the financial atmosphere. It is probably true that the factories are beginning to do better business. This is due, more than anything else, to the Government's orders for railway materials. The financial atmosphere is by no means wholly cloudless.

The most "hopeful" signs are the prospects of new loans, which will enable the Government to continue to support the South Russian iron industries. They were never based on private consumption, and, naturally, are not especially affected by bad crops.

The improvement in the outlook has revived speculation slightly on the Moscow Bourse. The Roussky Viedomosti of Moscow has issued a warning voice in several issues this week. It emphatically predicts that people who trust to rising prices at this juncture will get their fingers burned.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Attempts Being Made in Berlin to Minimize the Importance of Austria's Warning.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Attempts are being made in Berlin, says the correspondent of The Times in that city, to minimize the warnings to the German Government regarding the proposed new customs tariff made by the Austrian Premier and semi-official press. Even the Agrarians, however, will be unable to close their eyes for long.

The Vossische Zeitung says that the Austrian Premier's words are cool, calm, and well considered; he knows exactly what he wants. The Austrians are "arming for the fray for the struggle provoked by the raising of the German tariffs, and by nothing else."

NEW AMEER IS POPULAR.

Afghan Envoy at Simla Says His Accession Was Like a Feast After a Fast.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says the envoy from Cabul at that city reports all quiet in Afghanistan.

The envoy adds that the people are delighted with the new Ameer, and declares that the accession of Habib Ullah was like a feast after a fast, which, says The Times's correspondent, graphically describes the situation, the Afghans having apparently accepted Habib Ullah with a sense of relief after Ameer Abdur Rahman's inflexible rule.

NO NEWS OF MISS STONE.

Rev. J. W. Baird Returns to Samakov—Fails to Get in Touch with Brigands on Turkish Side.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—The United States Legation here is still without definite news from either the Rev. Dr. H. C. Haskell or the Rev. J. W. Baird of the Congregational Mission at Samakov, Bulgaria, who have been endeavoring to get into touch with the abductors of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, and Mme. Tsilka, her companion, with a view to making arrangements in regard to the ransom demanded by the brigands.

Mr. Baird, who was at Djumhala, has returned to Samakov, indicating his failure to get into touch with the brigands from the Turkish side.

All efforts will now be concentrated on the Bulgarian side.

BRICK SHIPPED BY EXPRESS.

Two Carloads on the Way from St. Louis to Augusta, Me.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 20.—Two cars loaded with brick are being shipped by express from St. Louis to Augusta, Me., by the American Express Company. The express charges were $1,955. The two cars passed through here to-day as part of a Big Four express train.

A contractor in Augusta, who had a time limit on a contract for a residence he is building for Gov. Hill of Maine, needed a special quality of brick which was specified in the contract, and St. Louis was the nearest place at which they could be procured at once.

The aggregate weight of the contents of the two cars is 55,000 pounds.

Grenville Kane Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Grenville Kane, who was injured yesterday by the upsetting of the automobile which killed Frederick H. Benedict, is doing nicely. He is at the cottage of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Wolfe.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

OLD SWEETHEARTS TOOK POISON TOGETHER

Both Were Married and Had Met in Chicago.

The Woman, Mrs. W. L. Nichol, Dead—The Man, a Prominent Dentist, Tried Hard to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Mrs. W. L. Nichol, Jr., wife of the commercial agent here for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Road, is dead from morphine, and Dr. Orville Burnette, a prominent dentist, who was with her when she took the drug, is a prisoner, suffering from morphine poisoning and a bad wound in the neck.

The two were child lovers in Tennessee, but they became parted, and the woman married Mr. Nichol, afterward removing to Chicago. Not long ago Burnette removed to this city also, and the couple renewed their acquaintance. Burnette, like his old sweetheart, had married. He prospered here, and opened two offices, one at his home and another down-town. Mrs. Nichol had two children. The Burnettes had none.

After the couple had met again a few times they discovered that their old love was as strong as ever. Correspondence and clandestine meetings followed, culminating in an appointment at the Marlborough Hotel. There, realizing the hopelessness of their love, they determined to commit suicide together. They secured a room, and Burnette procured three vials of morphine. Both partook of this, and then wrote saying that they found they could not live without each other, and therefore thought it best to die together.

The woman died, and Burnette, finding that death was not coming quickly enough, took more of the drug, but so much that it failed to have the desired effect. He then turned on the gas and tried to stab his jugular vein with Mrs. Nichol's hatpin. He inflicted some ugly gashes, but did not strike the vein. The escaping gas was discovered and the door was broken down in time to save Burnette's life.

The man and woman were both about thirty years old.

ANTI-TRUST SUITS IN TEXAS.

Attorney General Seeks to Recover $15,000,000 Penalties from Brewers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 20.—The anti-trust law of Texas is to be tested in the higher courts. The parties to the suit are the Anheuser-Busch and the Lemp Brewing Companies of St. Louis, the Lone Star Company and the San Antonio Company of San Antonio, and the American Brewing Company of Houston. These concerns are charged with having violated the provisions of the law by entering into a combination to fix and control the price of beer.

The Attorney General purposes to make a strong fight against these companies, and his petition seeks to recover penalties aggregating $15,000,000. The case is set for trial Oct. 25.

SAYS HE WAS COUNTED OUT.

Democratic Candidate at Hackensack, N. J., Charges Fraud.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 20.—Ex-Sheriff Issac A. Hopper, who contends that he was cheated out of the Democratic nomination for Sheriff on Thursday last at the Democratic Convention, is making a fight over the affair. Yesterday he appealed to the Democratic State Committee, but the matter was referred to the County Committee for adjudication. Mr. Hopper says he was deliberately counted out.

Up to within a comparatively few hours of the convention Mr. Hopper was looked upon as a certainty, and it was not expected that any other name would be placed before the convention. At the last moment a boom was started for George Zimmerman. When the convention met it was seen that he had great strength. On the first ballot there was a mix up. The Secretary announced a tie vote. This totaled to the exact number of votes in the convention, but there was one delegate absent and one had abstained from voting, so the count was wrong.

Men who had made a tally of the count insist it was not only wrong in this respect, but that Hopper had a majority of two. There was a demand by Hopper's friends that he be declared the nominee, but without waiting to straighten out the matter a second ballot was begun. This resulted in the nomination of Zimmerman according to the official announcement, although the tellers themselves did not agree as to the votes cast. Mr. Hopper's friends declared he was nominated even on the second ballot, but Mr. Zimmerman was declared the nominee. Mr. Hopper says he will fight against Zimmerman's name going on the Democratic ballot.

BIG FLOODS IN KLONDIKE.

United States Military Ordered Out to Assist in Saving Life and Property.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Oct. 20.—Skagway and its vicinity have been visited by disastrous rainstorms, according to passengers arriving on the City of Seattle to-day, causing much loss of property. On the afternoon of Oct. 13 a torrent of water rushed down the valley, carrying destruction in its wake.

Three bridges were wrecked, the roadbed of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad was washed away in places, and buildings on the water front between Broadway and the bluff were inundated. A big slide occurred near Pennington and the snowsheds just erected were wrecked. Losses will easily foot up to $75,000.

When the waters began to make their appearance around the doors of houses on the low ground in Skagway, much excitement prevailed, and as the rain continued in torrents, all made preparations to move. Capt. Jenks, United States Army, ordered the military out, and they rendered assistance in saving life and property.

TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT.

New Haven Police Take Extra Precautions Against Cranks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—A request has been made by the Washington police and White House Guard to the New Haven police to look out for cranks when President Roosevelt comes here on Wednesday. The Washington authorities sent a special message here to-night which roused the New Haven police to greater activity than they have shown before.

They have summoned all the supernumeraries they can secure and have sent requests to other cities for assistance. A large corps of private detectives has been obtained. Many of them have arrived and are rounding up suspicious characters in large numbers.

President Leaves Washington To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Roosevelt will spend a day in Farmington, Conn., the Summer home of his sister, Mrs. Cowles, before going to New Haven. Accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, the President will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon, arriving in Farmington Tuesday morning.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 25th to 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

MR. SHEPARD RETURNS.

He Says that He Never Felt Better in His Life.

Mr. Shepard arrived at his home in Brooklyn at 10 o'clock last night. He was unaccompanied.

In reply to a question concerning his health he said that he never felt better in his life. He added that he had gone to Lake George because Friday and Saturday having been set apart for registration there were no meetings to be held. He devoted his time while in the country to catching up with his correspondence and to outdoor exercise.

"I depend very much on outdoor exercise," he concluded.

In closing the interview Mr. Shepard asked if there was any news, and when told that the registration in Brooklyn this year exceeded that of 1897 by more than 5,000 he appeared to be very much pleased.

He said: "It certainly shows that the people are deeply interested in this campaign. It is very gratifying."

Mr. Shepard's appearance bore out his statement that he was in good health. His step was springy, his eyes bright, and his face had more color than usual.

VENEZUELA DEFAULTS.

Installment Due to This Country on Account of Americans' Damage Claims Unpaid.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Oct. 20.—The sum of $8,000 became due this month to the United States from Venezuela on account of mixed American claims, and it has not been paid.

The claims arose out of damages sustained at the time of the revolution of 1892. They were adjudicated between Venezuela and the United States, and the former agreed to pay $32,000 a year in quarterly payments, with annual interest on the sinking fund, the payments to be divided pro rata among the American claimants.

This is the first instance in which Venezuela has defaulted on a quarterly payment.

RESIDENCE BLOWN UP.

Home of Wilkesbarre Mine Superintendent Wrecked—Reason for Supposed Plot Is a Mystery.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 20.—An attempt to blow up the house of Reese Morgan, Superintendent of the Murray Mine, and to kill him and his family was made to-night. Mr. Morgan's home is on Grant Street, one of the resident thoroughfares of this city. He attended services with his family at a near-by church early in the evening, returning leisurely with a neighbor shortly after 9 o'clock.

He had just opened the gate to go into the house when a terrific explosion occurred. At first he did not know what had happened, but when he was able to collect himself he saw that a portion of his dwelling had been wrecked. A further investigation showed that the whole rear portion of the house had been torn away by the explosion.

Police hurried to the scene. They could obtain no clue as to who committed the deed, and Mr. Morgan could throw no light on the matter. He says he did not know he had an enemy in the world.

The general supposition is that some mine employes who formerly worked for Mr. Morgan and who imagined he had a grievance is at the bottom of the plot. The police think several men were engaged in it.

FUNERAL OF A PUGILIST.

Officiating Minister Tells How George Godfrey Prepared for Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The funeral of George Godfrey, who formerly was a champion colored heavyweight boxer, known to the followers of the ring as "Old Chocolate," took place to-day. Services, which were held at the late residence of Mr. Godfrey, on Beach Street, Revere, were conducted by the Rev. Joseph P. Bixby, Dean of the Revere Evangelical Institute.

Mr. Bixby delivered a brief eulogy of the deceased. He referred to Mr. Godfrey's skill as a boxer, and called upon those present to note the precariousness of life.

He said the body of the deceased, once a monument of strength, was now a monument of weakness. Referring to Mr. Godfrey's last days on earth, Mr. Bixby said he had given all attention to the value of being prepared for the supreme test, as he always had given great care to being prepared when in his strength.

A few weeks before his death he had sent for the clergyman, and said he knew he needed preparation. He had died a Christian man. His hand had never struck an unfair blow in battle, and he might have said, as many do, that he always had been square and honest with his fellowmen; that he had never done any one a wrong, and now that he was about to die it therefore would be well with him. But he did not depend upon that.

BROOKS-LANGHORNE NUPTIALS.

Wedding to Take Place Nov. 14 in Brandon Hotel, Basic, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

BASIC, Va., Oct. 20.—The marriage of Miss Phyllis Langhorne to Reginald Brooks will take place at Brandon Hotel at this place on the evening of the 14th of November. The marriage will take place at 6 o'clock in the main hall of the Brandon.

The Rev. Mr. Neeves, the bride's pastor, and Bishop Gibson of Richmond, will perform the ceremony. Mrs. Robert G. Shaw of Boston, formerly Miss Mamie Langhorne, will be maid of honor, and James Stillman of New York will be best man. The bridesmaids are to be as follows:

Misses Atkinson and Christian of Richmond, Miss Christine Atkinson of Baltimore, Miss Landon Rives of Castle Hill, and Miss Gladys Brooks, a sister of the bridegroom. The guests from New York will arrive the day before the marriage in special cars, and those from Richmond will arrive on the afternoon of the marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks will spend their Winter at Aiken, S. C., returning to Maradon to spend Christmas. Elaborate preparations are being made at the Brandon for the entertainment of the bridal party. A farewell dinner will be given by Mr. Brooks to his friends in New York the day before his coming to Virginia.

Dragged to Death by a Colt.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 20.—John Touhey, a lad adopted from the Catholic Protectory in New York City by James Touhey, a farmer living near here, was killed to-day in an odd manner. He was sent to a field to bring in a colt. After catching the colt he tied the halter rope around his own body. The colt ran away, dragging the boy over a field and a stone wall. The boy being missed by the family, search was made and his crushed body was found still tied to the colt.

Secretary Root at Utica.

UTICA, Oct. 20.—Secretary of War Root came down from the Adirondacks yesterday and spent to-day in Clinton with his son, a student at Hamilton College, and his brother, Prof. Oren Root of the college Faculty. Secretary Root is evidently much improved in health and spirits. He will bear the antlers of a fine buck to Washington as a trophy of his outing.

Wife Beater Gets Fifty Lashes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 20.—Richard Gorman, an oldtimer of the Ibex Camp who makes it a practice to beat his wife regularly twice a month, was caught beating her this afternoon, and was taken by the Ibex people to a trestle where he was tied. A stalwart miner then delivered fifty lashes with a cowhide. Gorman was then notified that a similar offense would cost him 100 lashes.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:20, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:16 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and cafe car service.—Adv.

FLIIPINOS' PLANS FOR MASSACRE FOILED

Ninth Infantry Narrowly Escapes Insurgent Plot.

Preparations for a Vigorous Campaign in the Island of Samar—Hard Fighting Expected.

MANILA, Oct. 20.—Owing to the vigilance of Lieut. Thomas M. Bains, Jr., of the Ninth United States Infantry, another slaughter of American troops by insurgents has been averted. It seems that Lieut. Bains discovered a prisoner re-entering a cell at Carbiga, Island of Samar, where several were confined, through a hole that had been let in the wall.

An investigation showed a plan to fill the jail with bolomen, and to call the guard, which would be necessary to get the door open, and then to attack the garrison. It also developed that the instigators were a priest and the Presidente, both of whom have been arrested, together with several other prominent persons.

Other attempts have been discovered, but fortunately frustrated, at Pambujan and other points in Samar. Several persons have been arrested in connection with these. Reinforcements are being rushed to Samar. Three hundred and thirty marines, under Lieut. Col. Marcil C. Goodrell, have gone there on board the United States cruiser New York, and two battalions of the Twelfth Infantry will start immediately for the same destination.

United States officers from other provinces that were supposed to be pacified have recently arrived at Manila, and they say that the news of American disasters spreads like wildfire among the natives, who scarcely attempt to conceal their delight.

The Manila constabulary discovered a large quantity of steel wagon springs, which were being shipped to various districts. Investigation showed that these were to be used in manufacturing bolos.

The troops in Samar anticipate hard fighting. Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who is in command, has visited most of the ports and instructed the commandes that the insurrection must be hammered out, and Gen. Lukban, the insurgent leader, captured. Already the movement of troops has begun.

Gen. Lacuna, who surrendered last May, has complained to Gen. Chaffee that the terms upon which he and his force surrendered have not been respected by the Americans. He exhibits a document signed by himself and Gen. Frederick Funston, in which he and his force are granted immunity in respect of all acts committed contrary to the laws of war.

Since this document was executed several of Lacuna's officers and men have been tried, condemned and sentenced to death for killing American prisoners. Gen. Funston says that when it was signed he gave Lacuna orally to understand that the killing of American prisoners was excepted. Lacuna admits that something was said on this subject, but says no thorough understanding was reached; and he considers the written agreement binding.

Fell Into a Filipino Spear Trap.

UTICA, Oct. 20.—Corp. Clarence H. Mathews of Waterville, who is a member of Company H, Ninth Regiment, in the Philippines, nearly met a horrible death through the diabolical ingenuity of the Filipinos. He was doing scout duty at the head of a small command and fell into a Filipino spear pit, which is a hole twelve or fifteen feet deep, with a number of sharp-pointed stakes about two feet long sticking up straight from the bottom. Mathews struck on his side and was horribly wounded. He now is in a hospital. The death trap that Mathews fell into is near the scene of the recent massacre of many of the Ninth Regiment.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE IS STILL UNCERTAIN.

Delegates Came to No Decision Yesterday—An Outbreak at Montceaux-les-Mines Feared.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Two meetings of the delegates of the Miners' Federation were held yesterday at St. Etienne without any decision being reached upon the question of the threatened strike. Another meeting will be held to-day.

Meanwhile the papers are devoting columns to the situation and generally taking a gloomy view of it.

Dispatches from Montceaux-les-Mines say that while the place is outwardly quiet the feeling is such that a very slight incident would be likely to lead to an outbreak of violence among the 8,000 miners in the locality. These are divided into two factions—the "Reds," who favor a strike, and the "Yellows," who are opposed to such a step.

The Prefect, who has forbidden the sale of arms throughout the department, yesterday seized two cases of muskets at St. Etienne that were on their way to Montceaux-les-Mines. It is asserted that both factions are already supplied with guns and revolvers, which they have concealed at their homes. One of the leaders of the "Reds" declares that they have not only Gras muskets—altered so as to come within the provision of the law—but also Lebel rifles, ammunition, and bayonets.

The chief element of danger is the possible action of some 12,000 men whom the mining company refused to re-engage after the last strike, and who have been unemployed since.

Six hundred gendarmes are patrolling Montceaux-les-Mines. The manager of the company does not leave his office except in a carriage and under the escort of mounted gendarmes, armed with revolvers and sabres.

The leaders of the "Reds" insist that a strike is inevitable, but many who are in a position to form a sober opinion believe that a strike will be averted, or, at all events, confined to certain localities.

LOWELL BANK TROUBLE.

Possible that the Institution May Not Be Opened for Business To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 20.—For the first time since Lewis H. Swift, the bookkeeper, and Alfred G. Smith, the teller of the Merchants' National Bank, disappeared there is to-night a note of apprehension in the utterances of the President and some of the Directors. Late this evening Arthur G. Pollard, the President of the bank, was asked the question:

"Will the bank be opened for business as usual to-morrow morning?"

"I regret that I cannot answer that question," was his reply. He would say nothing further in explanation of this significant expression of doubt. This statement from the President was even more startling, as it was made after a similar question had been put to Charles S. Lilley, a Director and the counsel of the bank. When asked if the bank would be opened, Mr. Lilley, who has heretofore done all the talking for the Directors, said: "I cannot answer that question. I must refer you to the President, Mr. Pollard."

Beyond that, nothing definite has been uttered by any one of the Directors of the bank to-day, although experts are still at work on the books. Importance is attached to the appearance to-day of National Bank Examiner Ewer, who has been in the bank all the afternoon and evening.

New Express Train Service Between New York and Boston.
Commencing Monday, Oct. 21st, an Express train, with vestibuled Parlor car equipment, will leave New York for Boston, via Hartford and Willimantic, at 3:00 P. M. daily, except Sundays, due at Boston at 8:00 P. M., with corresponding service at same hours in opposite direction.
On and after same date a special form of ticket will be issued, at regular tariff rates, for travel on 1:00 P. M. Air Line Limited trains, and the acceptance on those trains of mileage or commutation tickets will be discontinued.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT COMMENDED.

Chicago Preachers Discourse Upon Booker T. Washington Incident—Bishop Samuel Fallows's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Booker T. Washington, as a guest at dinner at the White House, formed the text on which at least four Chicago ministers based their sermons to-day. They were of one mind in commending President Roosevelt.

"Theodore Roosevelt is President of the whole American people, and he gave a practical illustration of that great fact," said Bishop Samuel Fallows.

"It is a welcome herald of the days when men shall be measured solely by the quality of their intellects and their morals," was the argument of Dr. W. H. Thomas.

"The act points to the early recognition of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood man," was the comment of the Rev. A. L. Murray.

"Mr. Washington was at the President's table, not as a negro, but as an American citizen," declared the Rev. A. J. Carri of Quinn Chapel, the leading negro church. "We hail this action by the President as an omen of the coming of that day when we shall neither be favored nor hindered because of the color of our skin. All that the negroes of this country ask is simply a man's chance, and I beseech you that we so deport and conduct ourselves that fair-minded men who are willing to forget the color of a man's skin and measure him by his character and fitness will find in us no cause for complaint."

BISHOP POTTER'S OPINION.

Says He Has Often Entertained Mr. Washington Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—"How about President Roosevelt's entertainment of Booker T. Washington?" Bishop Potter was asked to-night.

"I think," replied the Bishop, "that that question might best be answered, at least so far as I am concerned, by the statement that Mr. Washington has been on a number of occasions a guest at my table.

"It is the man, not the color or the nationality, that counts. I can see no reason why a negro, if he be a man of intellect and culture, should not be received in the home of any man."

BISHOP POTTER PREDICTS SETH LOW'S ELECTION.

He Says the Fusion Candidate Stands for That Which Is Good and Worthy in Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Bishop Henry C. Potter preached here to-day in Grace Church and left for New York this afternoon. He said before he left:

"The reform ticket will win in New York. I feel very sure of that, and really my confidence is beyond and above that of personal kinship with that party. Mr. Seth Low is, I think every one in New York will admit save Tammanyites, a powerful candidate.

"He stands for what is good and worthy in politics, as he does for what is honest in every day life. Tammany Hall has been a blot on the political life of New York for many years. Can it be wiped out now? Can it be disintegrated and its power crippled?

"That I cannot say. Perhaps, and I say it in sadness, Tammany Hall disintegrated may mean Tammany Hall recrystallized. How great its power is no man knows. How great is the power of the reform movement no man can say. Yet as a citizen of New York who would see that magnificent city freed from the clutches of a political ring, I do hope and pray that the assault on the forces of the enemy will prove effective."

MR. PLATT IN WASHINGTON.

Interested in Protests Against Displacement of Mr. Wakeman—He Sees the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Senator Platt of New York, who came over to Washington last night and saw the President to-day, declined to discuss the subjects of the conversation he had with the President, and did not care to say anything more about the changes to be made in Federal offices.

It is known, however, that he came partly to hear something about the protests that have been received by the President from persons opposed to the displacement of Appraiser Wakeman, many of them connected with the American Tariff League, of which Mr. Wakeman has been Secretary.

It still is considered doubtful that any changes will be made before the election.

CHANCE FOR AMERICANS.

Madrid, Spain, Offers Prizes for Filters and Drain Gratings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Deputy Consul General Hanauer sends the following to the State Department from Frankfort-on-the-Main:

"The municipal authorities of Madrid, Spain, have offered a prize of 3,000 pesetas ($450) for the best model of a grating for draining openings in street pavements, and another of the same amount for a filter for water pipes, which must have a capacity for filtering 800 liters (211 gallons) of water per hour. Models and descriptions must be submitted within two months. American manufacturers may find it profitable to submit models and bids for supplying these articles."

BRAZIL SUGAR REFINERY.

Large Establishment May Be Set Up in Rio de Janeiro.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Eugene Seager, Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, under date of Sept. 6 writes: "In the bulletin of the French Board of Trade here an expert publishes a very interesting article on the sugar trade in Brazil, from which The Brazilian Review makes the following extracts:

"'The manufacture and commerce of cane sugar in Brazil, although of considerable importance, have hitherto never attracted much attention from European or American capitalists. The annual sugar production in Brazil is estimated at 250,000 tons.

"'It is extraordinary that with so considerable a production and consumption of sugar, there should be no regular refinery in Brazil. At present the different sugars—raw, crystals, whites, yellows, &c.—are generally worked up by small refineries into more or less white powder, which goes by the name of refined sugar in the country. We understand that one of the most successful of the central factories—that of Parahyba and Sergipe—is endeavoring to arrange the establishment of a refinery on a great scale in the City of Rio de Janeiro.'"

Miss Maas's Body to be Brought Home.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 20.—The United States Government has agreed to send the body of Miss Clara Maas from Havana to her home, in East Orange. Miss Maas, who was a daughter of Mrs. H. A. Maas of Main Street, East Orange, died in Havana of yellow fever. The disease was contracted from a mosquito bite. Miss Mass having agreed to submit to the test which was being conducted by the United States Government.

Take the Day Line str. en route to Buffalo; the Hudson is at the height of its beauty. Music.—Adv.

YALE'S BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION BEGINS

Rev. Joseph H. Twichell Preaches Commemoration Sermon.

MANY SPECIAL SERVICES

Prof. G. P. Fisher Pays Tribute to Yale's Part in Theology and Missions—Large Crowd Attends.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—The celebration by Yale University of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the college began to-day with the preaching of the commemoration sermon by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell. The day was a beautiful one and a great crowd was present to participate in the exercises.

The streets of the town have been gayly decorated, pictures of President Roosevelt figuring prominently in the ornamentation. Representatives from institutions of learning in all parts of the world are here, and the display of academic costume on the streets is unique and impressive.

The guests of Yale have nearly all arrived and to-day was one of sightseeing. All of the city churches were filled with worshippers and at nearly all the churches Yale was the pulpit theme. Everywhere the citizens have given over the town to Yale, and returning graduates with their blue badges thronged the streets.

In the afternoon the entire city and visitors from near-by towns promenaded the streets, passing under arbors and bowers of greenery and blue bunting.

Within Battle Chapel, where the bi-centennial was inaugurated, there was an imposing assemblage. On the rostrum sat President Arthur Twining Hadley. At his right was the Rev. Joseph Twichell, D. D., of Hartford. To his left was Thomas G. Bennett of the Yale corporation. Next to Dr. Twichell sat ex-President Timothy Dwight. On one end was ex-Judge Henry Howland of New York, on the other the Rev. Charles Ray Palmer. All wore academic gowns.

Below, in the choir stalls, sat a picked choir of students. The body of the chapel was occupied in the centre aisle by distinguished delegates and guests. These men of letters and science wore academic gowns with hoods of many colors. The seats of the side aisles were filled with Yale graduates, while the three galleries were reserved for women.

The service began at 10:30 A. M. A chant by the choir was followed by the Lord's Prayer. President Hadley read a lesson from the Scriptures, and after the "Te Deum" the vast congregation sang the Sixty-fifth Psalm, York tune. It was appropriate, because at the opening of the first college in New Haven in 1718 the congregation united in singing the first four verses of this psalm. The Rev. Joseph Hopkins Twichell of Hartford, the senior Fellow of the corporation, preached the sermon.

Mr. Twichell's topic was "Academic Memories." He spoke of Yale College as owing its origin to the sense of the paramount importance of the spiritual factor of life conjoined with the conviction of the virtue of liberal learning to conserve and replenish it. He said:

"The founders were of comparatively humble degree in their time, but they were distinctly representative of that type and order of men appearing in all times, who, believing the immaterial and the eternal more then the temporal, have achieved the principal part of all best worth doing and daring in this world. The views and ideas with which they were penetrated have held their ground in this institution from its planting."

The closing hymn was "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," written by the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., LL. D., President of Yale College from 1795 to 1817. Then was sung the doxology, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, President of the university from 1886 to 1899.

Special bi-centennial services were held in other churches of the city, and sermons were preached by the Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D., in the Centre Church; the Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D., of Waterbury, in the United Church; and the Rev. Walton Wesley Battershall, D. D., of Albany, in Trinity Church. All of these churches are situated on the historic green adjacent to the college property, and for many years the college commencement exercises were held in Centre Church.

DR. BATTERSHALL'S SERMON.

The subject of Dr

ness of line, throws in the camera. He thinks, sadly or defiantly, that he has outgrown the Christian faith. As a matter of fact he has only outgrown some misconception of it. The inrush of new knowledge has borne him off his feet. New points of view have given him a sweep of vision, in which he fails to discern the line between earth and sky. Perhaps he concludes, and leads people to suspect, that he is a skeptic or a materialist or an atheist; whereas a careful diagnosis indicates that he has simply failed as yet to adjust old truth to new truth. The case has the features of a catastrophe. I would not minimize the peril. But the history of the world's thought gives us no reason to expect that young life pressing on to the stage will put its feet exactly in the footprints of old life."

DR. ANDERSON'S SERMON.

"Scholarship and the Study of God" was the subject of Dr. Anderson's sermon in the United Church. He discussed the early days of the college, dwelling upon the aims of the founders, and speaking of the advance made in 200 years in educational methods, morals, and manners.

"But what," he asked, "shall we say of our progress in things divine? The two things that dominate our university life today are athletics and scientific research, and the university course, so far as it is pursued with reference to the life that follows, is shaped for the securing of worldly success, which means the amassing of wealth. What we find to be true at Yale we find to be true everywhere else."

Dr. Anderson made an earnest plea for the study of theology, not alone in the divinity school and pulpits, but in the thinking of the people. "A university," he said, "should send forth not men of business alone to produce wealth nor strong men alone, but men who are in fellowship with the unseen world and can bring men to look it in the face, to do battle with mad commercialism, the tyranny of castes, the intense selfishness of our time, and to proclaim the language which all men can understand—the everlasting reality of religion. It is only the hopeless pessimist who can doubt that this Divine task will be grandly accomplished.

PROF. FISHER'S ADDRESS.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Rev. George Park Fisher, D. D., LL. D., Titus Street Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Dean of the Yale Divinity School, delivered an address, "Yale University in Its Relations to Theology and Missions." He reviewed at considerable length the contribution Yale men had made to these two branches of work. He said that the prime cause of the founding of Harvard and Yale was that theological training might be afforded to the Puritan clergy.

A large portion of Prof. Fisher's address was devoted to Jonathan Edwards, who was in the Yale graduating class of 1720. "Unquestionably," he said, "Edwards ranks with Berkeley and Hume as one of the three greatest metaphysical thinkers of the English race in the last century." The speaker made a comprehensive analysis of the beliefs and mental methods of Edwards.

He referred to the fact that Samuel Hopkins had graduated from Yale in 1741, and had been under the tutorship of Edwards. Later William Ellery Channing had been an enthusiastic listener to the preaching of Hopkins at Newport. Then, referring to Channing, the speaker continued:

"When Newport was a mart for the slave trade, the intrepid minister lifted his voice against it. He published in 1776 an earnest appeal to his countrymen to emancipate their slaves. Thus Jonathan Edwards was the indirect means of inspiring with zeal in the cause of humanity the leading founder of New England Unitarianism."

Prof. Fisher paid special tribute to the teachings of the first President Dwight. "He stamped his impress," said the speaker, "on the two principal theologians in the early part of the last century, Andrew Fuller and Thomas Chalmers. Among the American theologians who sat at the feet of Chalmers was James Murdock of the class of 1797. He deserves special honor for promoting the department of ecclesiastical history. On the list of the class of 1800 is the name of a theologian whose influence in promoting Biblical studies in America is unrivaled—Moses Stuart."

YALE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

"President Dwight," continued the speaker, "had long cherished the design to expand the means of theological instruction at Yale. When he was consulted by the persons chiefly concerned in founding the seminary at Andover and approved of their project, he at the same time informed them of his intention to embrace the earliest opportunity to give effect to what he deemed to be the design of the founders of the college. In 1822, five years after the death of Dr. Dwight, his plan was carried out. The Yale Divinity School was established by the corporation.

"As to theology within the precincts of the university in the last four or five decades, the period is too recent to be reviewed at length on the present occasion. It has introduced a new epoch in Biblical criticism, which compels a reconsideration of the crucial question of the seat of authority, with particular reference to the inspiration and authority of the Bible."

Upon the subject of Yale and Missions, Prof. Fisher referred to the important work of Yale men among the Indians. He said:

"The Trustees, at their first meeting after the charter was obtained, solemnly declared their sympathy with the design of the planters of New England, to propagate the Gospel among the barbarous natives as well as among the whites. Among the early graduates there were six missionaries sent to the natives. In 1735 the Rev. John Sergeant, who graduated in 1730 and succeeded Edwards as a tutor, began his work among the wandering Monegans and other Indians in Stockbridge and the neighborhood. He mastered their language and prosecuted his labors, under varied obstacles, with perseverance and success, until his death in 1749. Two years after Edwards, on leaving Northampton on account of the troubles there, accepted the post thus left vacant and held it for six years.

"In the first company of missionaries to Ceylon was Benjamin C. Meigs, a member of the class of 1809. He spent more than forty years (1815-58) in that country, preaching and organizing schools, in a spirit of untiring self-sacrifice.

"In the record which the university has made of work accomplished in India, the ability and self-devotion of Robert A. Hume of the class of 1868, were unsurpassed.

"Dr. Peter Parker took at Yale both the academic and the medical course. He received the Bachelor's Degree in 1831, and three years after went to China in the double capacity of a missionary and a physician. He established a hospital at Canton for the treatment of diseases of the eye. The multitude who were cured wondered that he would take no presents. They were extremely grateful. One man whose sight was restored by an operation for cataract wanted a likeness of his benefactor that he might worship it daily. In the course of twenty years, 53,000 patients were under treatment.

SURVIVING YALE MISSIONARIES.

"I regret that I can do no more than make a bare reference to a few of the Yale missionaries who survive. One of the most competent of these, the Rev. Lewis Grout, graduated in 1862, labored for sixteen years among the Zulus in South Africa, and now, at the age of eighty-six, is passing his last days at his home in Vermont. The Rev. Henry Blodget, graduated in 1848, returned to his native country after a service in China of many years. The older professors at Yale remember with reverence and warm regard Dr. S. Wells Williams, the author of 'The Middle Kingdom,' who, although not a graduate of the college, was Professor of the Chinese Language in this institution, after he had spent many years in China, where he was extremely useful as a missionary and as a civilian in the service of the Government of the United States. Dr. Williams's Chinese Dictionary is a monument of his learning.

"The relations of the university to Japan on various grounds are of peculiar interest. Of the Japanese students who have come to Yale, a number have been trained in the Divinity School for Christian service in their own country. Of the American missionaries in Japan who have been educated at Yale, the names of Dwight W. Learned (graduated in 1870) and John H. De Forest (graduated in 1868) are among the names which will readily occur to such as are well informed on the subject.

"Yale graduates have exerted a wide influence in offices of administration in the societies for the promotion of home missions. Such officers in the American Home Missionary Society were the Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., of the class of '23, and Alexander H. Clapp, D. D., of the class of '42. Such officers now are the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D. D., of the class of '57, President of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society, who has generously devoted his time and means to both foreign and domestic missions, and the Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., of the class of '57, Secretary of the American Missionary Association.

"The part which the college had in the conversion to Christianity of the Sandwich Islands possesses now a special historic interest.

"Perhaps no foreign missionary from Yale has attained to higher distinction, or won it more worthily, than Eli Smith, a graduate of the class of '21. Among the Yale missionaries in Syria, one who is still there prosecuting his most useful and successful work, is the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Jessup, a graduate of the class of '51. Not unworthy to have his name associated with that eminent missionary is Dr. Azariah Smith, both preacher and physician, chiefly in Western Turkey, a Yale graduate in the class of '37. He was a man of extraordinary merit. David Tappan Stoddard was graduated in 1838. He was a tutor in college for two years. In 1843 he entered upon his career as a missionary to the Nestorians in Persia."

This evening at 8 o'clock in Battell Chapel the college organist, Harry Benjamin Jepson, Assistant Professor of Applied Music, gave an organ recital.

To-night the hotels and boarding houses are rapidly filling. To-morrow will be devoted practically to ceremonies of official welcome.

John Addison Porter Prize.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—At a meeting of the Yale Corporation which will be held to-morrow the sum of $5,000 will be tendered to the university for the endowment of a John Addison Porter University prize. The amount of the prize will be the interest accruing from the $5,000. This prize is from the Kingsley Trust Association, (Scroll and Key Society,) and will be known as the John Addison Porter essay prize competition.

Yale Student's Skull Fractured.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Edward F. Corrigan, aged twenty, of Willimantic, Conn., a middle-class law student at Yale, stumbled from the platform of an all-night lunch wagon shortly after midnight and fractured his skull. His condition is serious.

SETH LOW DEMOCRATS.

They Open Headquarters in Brooklyn and Announce Their Committee of One Hundred.

The Seth Low Democrats, Committee of One Hundred, which was organized by members of the Brooklyn Democratic Club and other independents who advocate the election of the Fusion ticket, have opened headquarters at 330 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The committee is preparing to get out a large number of banners bearing legends on the issues of the campaign.

Some of these are to be displayed in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall. It is expected that at least one of these banners will excite the ire of the local Democratic leaders, as it is to be displayed on Willoughby Street, nearly opposite the auction room in which Hugh McLaughlin and his lieutenants gather daily.

The Seth Low Democrats last night gave out the names of the men who compose their Committee of One Hundred. The following comprise the committee:

H. C. Anthony,	Charles F. Jung,
A. C. Aubery,	William H. Locke,
William L. Bass,	George E. Lovett,
Seth D. Boggs, M. D.,	Schuyler W. Lesslie,
R. R. Bowker,	F. Vincent Lockwood,
A. C. Bellows,	Rene L. Milhau,
Julius C. Bierwirth, M. D.,	Robert S. Morison,
Louis F. Burchard,	E. R. McIntosh,
Charles A. Boursaud,	Thomas D. McIlhenie,
William J. Bruff,	F. P. McLoughlin,
W. W. Butcher,	Charles E. McDonald,
Joseph C. Cooper,	Thomas F. McCarthy,
Arthur P. Caldwell,	James McMahon,
James O. Cleaveland,	James Matthews,
Herbert W. Clapp,	E. Moss,
Frank H. Decker,	George Gideon Nichols,
John F. Davies,	Henry R. Nostrand,
Edward C. Dixon,	Otto Nicoll,
J. Hampton Dougherty,	S. Dewey Pierce,
Abram H. Dailey,	Wallace M. Pope,
Herman De Selding,	John S. Powell,
Nathaniel Ellis,	C. Peterson, M. D.,
Dr. Henry Enton,	William P. Pickett,
Thomas D. English,	Henry C. Rowley,
Arthur F. Escourt,	John R. Robertson,
A. H. Eastmond,	O. Ruprecht,
J. E. Eastmond,	Alfred C. Ruprecht,
Thomas P. Fol,	William C. Redfield,
Chester A. Fulton,	James C. Russell,
William F. Ford,	Artemus B. Smith,
William A. Force,	O. B. Smith,
J. Warren Greene,	Peter Scott, M. D.
Jules A. Guedon,	Rufus L. Scott, Jr.,
Godfrey Haas,	Robert A. Shaw,
William C. B. Haaf,	Alfred B. Shepperson,
Julius F. Harder,	Isaac Sternberger,
Henry H. Hedeman,	Frederick Schoemacher,
Elias G. Hedge,	S. Perry Sturges,
Frederick W. Hinrichs,	Daniel M. Somers,
Robert Hazelton,	Paul Uhlich,
Charles O'Conor Hennessy,	Jacob S. Van Wyck,
Augustus C. Haviland,	Howard T. Walden,
Morris A. Hullit,	William E. Warland,
William Kemp,	Jesse Watson,
Charles E. Knebel,	John Wheaton,
John C. Kelley,	H. F. Williams, M. D.,
John C. Kelley, Jr.,	Charles Walthoff,
Victor Koechl,	James H. Williams,
George R. Kuhn, M. D.,	Francis C. Wernig,
Augustus C. Kurth,	Rufus M. Williams,
Francis Jordan,	Paul Worth,
	Herman W. Schmitz.

Seth Low Club in Second District.

The Seth Low Club, an association of Fusionists, has been started in the Second Assembly District. Their headquarters will be opened up to-night, and an active campaign commenced. The members are mostly ex-followers of Fritz Lindinger, who led the Divver forces in the lower end of the district. The headquarters of the new club are at 100 Broad Street. Hugh Lee is the President.

BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN BANNERS.

Republicans Spring a Surprise on the Democratic Managers.

Churchgoers and others abroad in the streets of Brooklyn yesterday were confronted on all sides by banners bearing appropriate legends anent the issues of the campaign in support of the candidacy of Seth Low. During the night men sent out by the Republican campaign managers hung the banners wherever they could find a convenient fence, awning, shed, pole, or wall in the borough. In all 500 banners were put out.

The display was something of a surprise to the Democratic campaign managers, who had secured a practical monopoly of the billboard, street car, and other advertising privileges in the borough.

The most notable display of Fusion banners was at the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge, where they hung from housetops, fire-escapes, and other places where they would attract attention.

MAGISTRATE BRANN WAS WROTH.

Butchers' Union Member Wanted to Show Him the Law.

Harris Woodwick, keeper of a meat market at 846 First Avenue, was fined $5 by Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday for selling meat on Sunday. Louis Weil of 1,062 Second Avenue, a member of the Journeymen Butchers' Union, was the complainant.

After Weil had given his testimony he took from his pocket a copy of the law governing the case, printed on cardboard, and with a flourish laid it before Magistrate Brann. "There, your Honor," said Weil, triumphantly, "is the law he has violated."

Magistrate Brann was speechless for an instant. Then he thundered:

"You have an awful nerve. Take that away instantly. How dare you instruct me as to my duty?"

The fine imposed by the Magistrate is the lowest possible under the law.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST DEAD.

Mr. Burt of Poughkeepsie Refused to Have a Physician Attend Him.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 20.—Lucius C. Burt, a prominent shirt manufacturer and Christian Scientist of this city, died at his home here to-day after three weeks' illness. During all that time he was treated entirely by a healer of the Christian Science Church here and no physician attended him. The healer said to-day that Mr. Burt had had hemorrhages, but that he refused to the last to have a physician called, clinging consistently to his faith in Christian Science.

Mr. Burt was one of the foremost members of the Christian Science Church in this city. He resigned from the official board of the Baptist Church to adopt the new faith four years ago.

THE CENTENNIAL SAFE.

Vessel from Nome Reported Ashore Arrives at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Oct. 20.—The steamer Centennial, previously reported ashore near Teller City, arrived in Quarantine last night, bringing 450 passengers. The Centennial sailed from Nome Oct. 9. Among her passengers were thirty who were destitute and were brought down by the steamer free of charge.

The Centennial's passengers report that at St. Michael Winter had practically set in and that the streets were frozen and snow had begun to fall.

REGISTRATION FIGURES VIEWED BY BOTH SIDES

Fusionists and Democrats Alike Derive Hope from Them.

Tammany Chary About Giving Reasons —Republican County Committee Expects Over 70,000 Plurality for Low.

Both the Fusion and the Democratic leaders gave much time yesterday to the study of the registration figures. Both sides claimed that the showing was favorable to their cause, but while the Fusion leaders freely gave the reasons why they found hope in the figures, the Democratic leaders showed a disinclination to enter into any discussion of the subject.

Richard Croker, at the Democratic Club, said he did not care to make any deductions from the registration. All he would say about it was that the showing was perfectly satisfactory to Tammany.

When an adviser of Mr. Croker's was pressed for information which would tend to show on what Tammany based its satisfaction with the figures, he mentioned that during the morning seven Republican districts and seven Democratic districts had been selected haphazard for the purpose of comparison. The seven Republican districts, he said, showed a Republican loss of 780, while the seven Democratic districts showed a loss of 329. In these seven districts the Republican falling off, therefore, was over 100 per cent. as compared with the Democratic decrease. The falling off in the registration in some of the lower Tammany districts was to be attributed, he said, to the shifting of population more than to any other cause. What Tammany had lost in these districts, he asserted, it would more than make up in some of the uptown districts in which the Fusionists were calculating that the gain in the registered vote was entirely favorable to them.

Taking their cue from Mr. Croker, the Democratic leaders generally refused to be quoted on the subject of registration.

At the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, Chairman Robert C. Morris had Secretary George Manchester and a number of experts figuring on the registration figures throughout the afternoon.

THE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

In the evening Mr. Morris issued the following statement which was based upon their calculations:

"During the past two weeks, the Republican Committee has been conducting a systematic and thorough canvass in a number of election districts situated in different sections covering the entire city, for the purpose of ascertaining to approximate exactness the present political conditions in these districts. We covered known Republican and Democratic districts. The results of these canvasses were placed in our hands last Friday. We have carefully gone over the total registration figures from the election districts we had previously canvassed and allowing for all contingencies which we class as possibilities and taking the results of the canvass as compared with the registration we fully believe that Mr. Low will be elected by a plurality of 70,000 to 75,000."

William Leary, the head of the Republican Speakers' Bureau, gave out the following statement as supplemental to that issued by Chairman Morris:

"The falling off in the registration of the thirty-five Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx this year as against 1900 is 13,444; the totals being, 1901, 353,447, and 1900, 366,991. The decrease in the Republican Assembly districts is as follows: Fifth, 693; Eighth, 383; Nineteenth, 1,330; Twenty-first, 40; Twenty-fifth, 981; Twenty-seventh, 678; Twenty-ninth, 516; Thirty-first, 1,218. The Twenty-third Assembly District shows a gain of 486. The net loss in the Republican districts is only 5,358, or 40 per cent. of the total, while the Democratic districts show a loss of 8,186, or 60 per cent. The total increase this year over 1897 is 28,663. Of this the Republican districts show a gain as follows: Fifth, 384; Nineteenth, 719; Twenty-first, 4,928; Twenty-third, 4,790; Twenty-seventh, 118; Twenty-ninth, 718; Thirty-first, 3,813. The Eighth shows a loss of 157, and the Twenty-fifth a loss of 63. This is a net Republican gain of 15,250, or 53 per cent., while the gain in the Democratic districts is only 13,413, or 47 per cent."

R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Citizens' Union, analyzed the registration figures as follows:

"This year's very large registration satisfies me that the Anti-Tammany Fusion ticket will be elected.

"The experience of the last twelve or thirteen years seems to have demonstrated conclusively two facts in relation to the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx: First, that no candidate for a city office, nominated by the Republican Party alone, however estimable and desirable his qualifications, can be elected; second, that no combination under partisan leadership can elect its candidate. It has been, I think, satisfactorily demonstrated that only by bringing to the polls in hearty co-operation the full strength both of the Republican Party and the entire independent votes, can victory be obtained. The following figures are offered in support of this view:

"In 1888 Mr. Hewitt ran for the Mayoralty as a practically independent candidate against Mr. Grant, Tammany, and Mr. Erhardt, Republican. The vote was as follows: Grant, Tammany, 114,000; Erhardt, Republican, 73,000; Hewitt, independent, 72,000. The year 1888 was a Presidential year, and the vote exceeded that of the preceding Mayoralty campaign by 40,000 votes, but the significant feature was the very large vote polled by Mr. Hewitt, who had behind him very little organization and limited means for campaign purposes. He nevertheless polled within 1,000 votes of the Republican candidate.

"In 1890 the Municipal League effected a combination with the Republican Party and the County Democracy. It made, however, no nominations itself, and practically retired from the field after the ticket was nominated. The result was as follows: Grant, Tammany, 116,500; Scott, Fusion, 93,400. Of the 145,000 votes that had been polled in 1888 for Messrs. Erhardt and Hewitt combined, 51,000 had disappeared entirely, while 2,000 were added to the Tammany vote. The enthusiasm kindled by Mr. Hewitt's independent stand could not be aroused by an anti-Tammany combination under partisan leadership, and the independent vote absented itself from the polls.

"In 1892 a normal contest between Messrs. Gilroy, Tammany, and Einstein, Republican, resulted in the defeat of the latter by 75,000 votes.

"In 1894 the Committee of Seventy formed another combination, of which it assumed the leadership, and nominated candidates upon its own platform. It elected Mayor Strong over Grant by a majority of 45,000 votes. The vote polled by Mr. Gilroy in 1892 was cut down from 173,500 to 109,000 for Mr. Grant in 1894, while the Republican and independent vote of 93,000 in 1892 was increased by Mayor Strong to 154,000. The Mayoralty vote of 1894 was only 8,000 less than that of the Presidential year of 1892, and its significance was the wholesale withdrawal of Tammany votes and their addition to the anti-Tammany combination.

"In 1897 another combination was formed by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce. The committee voluntarily relinquished the position secured by the Committee of Seventy in the preceding year, and in returning to the policy of the Municipal League met with disastrous results, the anti-Tammany candidates being defeated by a majority of 20,000, and the total vote falling from 261,000 in 1894 to 233,000.

"In 1897 the Citizens' Union, nominating its own candidates on its own platform, again demonstrated the possibility of getting out the strength of that vote. The two anti-Tammany candidates of the Citizens' Union and the Republican Party polled together 133,000 votes in Manhattan and the Bronx, as against 107,000 polled in 1895 for the Fusion ticket.

"The Gubernatorial election of 1898 resulted in the defeat if the Republican candidate in these boroughs by 60,000 votes, the independents again rejecting partisan leadership, even with such a candidate as Mr. Roosevelt.

LESSON DRAWN FROM THE FIGURES.

"It seem to me that the lesson to be drawn from these figures is obvious. It is that success can only be hoped for when the principles embodied in the movement of 1894 are adopted. Non-partisan leadership of the anti-Tammany coalition is a necessity. The large registration shows the awakening of our citizens to the importance of this campaign. Tammany always gets out its full vote, and the increase means that the independents are following the example of 1871 and 1894 to overthrow Tammany through a non-partisan ticket. The Citizens' Union is highly gratified at the growth of the non-partisan sentiment."

John C. Sheehan said that the registration clearly indicated the election of Mr. Low by 53,000 majority. His majority in Manhattan and the Bronx, Mr. Sheehan said, would be in the neighborhood of 30,000. The large increase in the registration in the Second District, he thought, was due to the recent bitter contest in that district for the leadership. In the Ninth District the registration in the river-front election districts, which are the Tammany strongholds, showed a falling off, while there had been an increase in the districts in which the Fusion cause is strong. He said he had no doubt that the Fusion ticket would carry the district.

Horace C. Duval, Senator Depew's secretary, who is a resident of Brooklyn, has been making a close study of conditions and sentiment in Kings County. Mr. Duval said last night that he felt absolutely safe in the prediction that Mr. Low will carry Kings County by 30,000.

Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee, declared that he would stake his reputation on the prediction that Seth Low would carry Kings County by at least 20,000 majority.

LITTLE COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

A Repetition of Last Year's Famine Regarded as Inevitable.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The shortage in cotton at Liverpool is becoming serious. There are only a few cargoes on the way and supplies for a fortnight on hand. It is almost inevitable that a part of the machinery will be stopped and that there will be a repetition of the famine of a year ago, with possibly a strained situation lasting even longer than on that occasion.

The increasing tendency of American producers to combine for the maintenance of values is regarded as a very serious factor, looking at the apparent impossibility of obtaining substitutes for the American staple in anything like sufficient quantities to free the world from the domination of the Southern States of the American Union.

Franklin Syndicate's Alleged Assets.

John B. Lord, trustee of the property of the defunct Franklin syndicate, said last night that he expects great annoyance from creditors of the syndicate as a result of the publication of a statement that there is $300,000 of its assets in existence.

"As a matter of fact," he added, "the only money, the existence of which I am sure of is $140,000 which W. F. Miller had in the keeping of Seymour, Johnson & Company. This firm has failed, and there is no certainty that the money can ever be recovered."

Smallpox Concealed for Ten Days.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Board of Health is disturbed over the discovery of a case of smallpox, which is declared to have been concealed for ten days. The victim of the disease is Joseph Donelan of 28 Austen Street. He was nursed by his sister, Mrs. Maggie Clutterbeck, who made frequent trips from his home to her own house. It is feared many other cases will develop.

Artificial Ice Factory in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Essex Ice Company has begun the erection of an artificial ice factory in Oakwood Avenue, Orange. What is known as the dry-plate system will be used in the manufacture of ice, and the plant will have a daily capacity of 6,000 tons. The incorporators of the new concern are C. W. Bleecker of East Orange, D. J. Havenstrite of New York, and W. A. Freeman of Orange.

La Crosse, Wis., Surrounded by Fire.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 20.—Fire was discovered late this afternoon in the highlands which surround this city. The flames are now burning everything before them, and the firemen are powerless on account of the fire being outside the city limits and beyond water services. It is believed the fire was started by tramps. Upon these lands are stacked thousands of tons of hay, all directly in the path of the flames. Although the loss cannot be estimated at present, it is thought it will be very great.

SUCCESSOR OF SHELL GAME.

Five Little Blocks Used to Tempt and Swindle the Unwary.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A new swindling game, recently imported to this country, has arrived in this city, and persons who frequent places where men congregate and grow convivial would do well to look out for the man with the five little blocks. The swindle, in fact, is nothing more or less than the three-shell game under a new guise. The shell game, which has been worked from time immemorial, is now so well known that the grafter must, perforce, travel to the back woods to find persons willing to nibble at the bait.

So the block game was invented, it is said, in Australia. The outfit consists of five small square blocks, each hollowed out on the under side.

Two of these blocks do not figure in the game, but are turned upside down with the hollowed-out surfaces exposed. The game is worked with the three remaining blocks, the five blocks being used merely to dispel any surmise the player may have that the trick is akin to the three-shell game.

As in the latter game, a composition ball is used and placed in the hollow under one block. The manipulator then rapidly rolls the ball from block to block, switching it deftly.

As in the shell game, it is usually held out in the first joint of the little finger, and the grafter then says: "Pick out the house with the coal in the cellar."

The player is sure he saw the ball disappear under one of the blocks, puts up his money and lifts it up, only to find that it is not there.

"No coal in that cellar," suavely remarks the grafter. "Those people will freez to death this Winter, sure."

And he pockets the coin with one hand, lifts another block with the other hand, and deftly slips the ball from his little finger joint underneath.

The Torrens System in Minnesota.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

The Torrens system of registered land titles, so earnestly advocated by real estate men before the last session of the Legislature, will be put into effect, it is expected, in Ramsey County within the next two weeks. Register of Deeds Fitzgerald is making preparations in his office for the change, and will be ready to adopt the new system as soon as an examiner of titles is appointed by the Judge of the District Court. The law provided that the new system should go into effect Sept. 1, and Minneapolis and Duluth availed themselves of the opportunity.

The provision that the examiner of titles should be appointed by the Judges of the District Court, acting jointly, prevented the appointment in Ramsey County. Some of the Judges were away, and did not return from their Summer vacation until a few days before the opening of court. The matter has since been taken up, and it is expected that they will meet and make the appointment within a few days.

No WEDDING GIFTS are more highly valued than those that are distinguished by the Gorham trade-mark. Every piece of GORHAM SILVER is characterized by individuality of design and exceptional beauty of finish.

The Gorham Co.

Silversmiths

Broadway & Nineteenth Street and 21 & 23 Maiden Lane :: New York

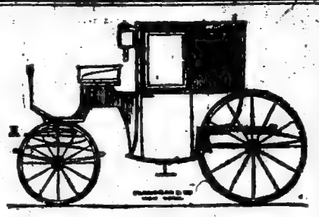

Flandrau & Co.,

372, 374, 376 Broome St.

Just East of Broadway.

4th Ave. Cars pass door. All L's to Grand St.
B'way, 2d, 3d, and 6th Ave. cars to Broome St.

BROUGHAMS, DEMI COACHES, OMNIBUSES, VICTORIAS, STANHOPE,
LANDAUS, HANSOM CABS, ROCKAWAYS, CABRIOLETS, TWO WHEELERS,
and driving Vehicles of Every Description.

An unrivalled stock of the Best Grade and Newest Designs at the Lowest Prices for Quality. A critical inspection will confirm our claim of superiority in Style, Quality, Finish and Value.

We have taken in trade a number of Second-Hand Vehicles by best makers, repaired them thoroughly in our own factory, and offer them at low prices.

BOURKE COCKRAN OUT FOR E. M. SHEPARD

Writes and Says that He Will Support His Candidacy.

Praises His Courage in Reasserting Before the "Local Boss" Condemnation of His System.

Bourke Cockran yesterday came out in support of the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard. The announcement of Mr. Cockran's position was made in a letter which he wrote to Mr. Shepard, and which Mr. Shepard received on his return last night from Lake George. This letter was made public by Robert J. Fox, who is Mr. Cockran's law partner. It is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Shepard:

"Your speech last night deserves to rank among the most courageous, forceful, and eloquent utterances ever made by a candidate for municipal office in the history of this city.

"Notwithstanding your pre-eminent fitness for the Mayoralty, many citizens, like myself, who believe that an effective opposition is absolutely essential to the existence of representative government, and who feel that the first step toward the resuscitation of the Democratic Party is to emancipate it from the autocratic control amounting to personal ownership which has made it oppressive in this city and odious everywhere, have hesitated to support you because they feared your election might be construed as a popular indorsement of the machine which consented to your nomination.

"All these doubts and hesitations have been resolved and dissipated by your courage in daring to reassert in the very presence of the local boss and of his followers all that you have ever said in condemnation of his system, and from the platform of his own hall to criticise those features of the city administration which have been generally attributed to his influence.

"The political history of this country shows that no boss can be dislodged by reverses at the polls, no matter how frequently they may occur. Of this, Mr. Thomas C. Platt's career is a conspicuous and conclusive proof. There is but one way by which bossism can be effectually uprooted, and that is by creating conditions incompatible with its existence. In such an administrative atmosphere as your speech foreshadows, no boss could survive for a month. I cannot help feeling, then, that your election will result, not in the substitution of one boss for another, but in expelling bossism, root and branch, from our political system forever.

"Your adversary, who pretends to fear that if elected you will prove subservient to the influences which you have denounced and which every freeman must abhor, should emulate your example before he undertakes to question your motives or your resolution.

"When Mr. Low faces Mr. Platt in the presence of his followers to the number of many thousands, and there reaffirms all that he has heretofore said in denunciation of the Republican organization and its boss, then, and not till then, will his candidacy deserve to be weighed in the balance with yours.

"As the record now stands, your courageous candor shows that in nominating you the Democratic machine has accepted the leadership of an independent statesman and risen to it from its former grovelings, while Mr. Low's silence on subjects concerning which he was wont to be so vehement, shows that the Republican machine has not changed, but that he has abased himself to become its instrument.

"I cannot understand how any Democrat who examines these obvious features of the political situation can hesitate to support you unless, indeed, he be seeking an excuse to injure, perhaps irreparably—the Democratic Party by depriving it of this golden opportunity to expel from its leadership the authors of its disasters, and to restore within its organization the authority of its virtues, its courage, and its intellect.

"W. BOURKE COCKRAN."

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

Run Down by an Electric Cab.

James Kedy, sixty-five years old, a locksmith, of 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, probably will die as the result of injuries received last night, when he was run down by an electric cab at Thirty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. John Sliney, twenty-five years old, of 260 West Ninetieth Street, operator of the cab, was arrested and locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station by Policeman Clark. Dr. Lindon, who took Kedy to the New York Hospital, said the injured man's left arm had been broken, that he had a compound fracture of the left leg, many contusions, and probably internal injuries.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

W. H. HALL

New York's Leading Fur Establishment.

EVERYTHING IN FURS

The Greatest Season in Years Now at Hand.

With the touch of colder weather comes the necessity for comfort-giving, stylish Furs, and here is the store filled to overflowing with the newest, largest and best selected assortment to be found anywhere in the United States, and all the precautions and safeguards of 45 years of fur selling.

We are determined to make this the most notable year in our history and present the following specials as an illustration of the method by which we intend to do so:

1,000 Sealskins,

Comprising an exceptionally fine lot of Alaska's best Seals, XXXXX quality, superior London dye, from which you can make your own selection for a coat to be made to measure on special order, with choice of best imported silk linings, DURING THIS WEEK ONLY, at the

Special Price of $200, Regular Value $300.

1,000 Persian Lamb Skins,

All ready to be made into garments, beautiful curl, high rich lustre, superior Leipzig dye; will be made up for any style coat to measure, DURING THIS WEEK ONLY, at the

Special Price of $150, Regular Value $225.

Sealskin Coats, London Dyed,

Short and jaunty styles, large rolling collar and revers, beautifully lined, value $175,

Special, $125.

Persian Lamb Coats,

Fine high lustre, beautiful curl; some are trimmed with Mink or Chinchilla; others plain, large rolling collar and long revers, beautifully lined; regular value $150,

Special, $95.

Electric Seal (Coney) Coats,

22 and 24 inches long, fine short nap, equal in looks to a sealskin coat, large rolling collar and revers; regular $32.50 value,

Special, $25.

Brown Fox Scarfs,

Newest thing in furs, fine long, silky fur, made up to sell this season for $15,

Special, $11.

Our entire establishment is brim full of just such values in Furs of every description.

We invite inspection. Every one is welcome. A glance will show *WHY* we are *Fur Headquarters*. Finest and best selected stock and styles, and emphatically the lowest prices in the United States.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave. (Between 21st and 22d Sts.)

MAYORALTY CONTEST AT ASBURY PARK.

Unusual Interest in the Fight Between "Founder" Bradley and Mayor Ten Broeck.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Oct. 20.—Local politicians are more interested in the coming Mayoralty election than they are in the battle being waged for Governor by Franklin Murphy and James N. Seymour. The fact that Founder James A. Bradley and Mayor Frank L. Ten Broeck will oppose each other in the Republican primary next Tuesday evening is responsible for the unusual interest manifested in the charter election. The transfer of the beach front to the city is the issue.

The Bradley boomers, who include Republicans and Democrats alike, say the city will not acquire the valuable shore front so long as Ten Broeck is Mayor of the city, and for this reason they are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to defeat Ten Broeck for renomination. The Bradleyites have the indorsement of the Young Men's Republican Club and the Taxpayers' Association, and count on winning with hands down in the coming Republican primary.

Mayor Ten Broeck, on the other hand, is not without admirers, and as he is a born fighter the sporting men are wagering that he will defeat his illustrious competitor at the primary. In case he is defeated in the preliminary skirmish, he will run on an independent ticket, and then there will be a battle royal at the polls on election day. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Common Council, but has not attended more than a dozen meetings during the past year. Ten Broeck's friends are using this as political capital, and with effect, too.

Yesterday Mayor Ten Broeck, in a letter printed in a local newspaper, charged that Mr. Bradley did not pay his fair share of taxes, intimating that the $1,000,000 worth of realty owned by Mr. Bradley was only taxed about $4,000 by the local Assessors. Referring to the Taxpayers' Association, Mayor Ten Broeck's letter says:

"This mutual admiration society condemns every official for extravagant taxation, but takes pride in extolling the virtues of a man who pays taxes on a lower assessment for property held than any other individual in the County of Monmouth. While I admire the founder's generosity, I think his extremely low valuations have easily balanced his benevolence. Half a dozen hotels pay more tax toward supporting this municipality than does our founder, with all his interests and his money-making beach. We have two months in which to make our livelihood, then ten months to reflect over the promises of the beach transfer."

Mayor Ten Broeck said to-day that if Mr. Bradley's friends will point the way to get the beach and other needed improvements by the latter's election as Mayor he would get out of the Mayoralty race, otherwise, he would continue to remain a candidate in order to ascertain how many of Asbury Park's citizens can be deceived by false promises and contributions.

APPEAL TO COLORED VOTERS.

The Citizens' Protective League Issues a Circular to Them.

The Citizens' Protective League has issued a circular to the colored voters calling on them to support the Fusion ticket. The circular says that of the 3,500,000 people in Greater New York, about 80,000 are of African descent. The circular then goes on to say:

"The result will affect us either for good or for bad. The colored man cannot therefore afford to be a disinterested spectator. Remember the race riots of 1889! Remember that Tammany Hall is the breeder of crime and the sustainer of criminals! Remember that Tammany Hall was the promoter of and in league with the rioters of 1899!"

Small Fire Caused Excitement.

Much excitement was caused on upper Third Avenue last night by a fire in the barber's shop of Pasquale Cupto, at 2053 Third Avenue. The barber's shop is in the ground floor of a five-story tenement. The tenants quickly left their homes. People came from all directions and the reserves of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station had their hands full. The fire caused a loss of $150.

Milk is the most important article of human diet.

Milk alone will maintain human life in health and happiness.

Good Milk is the most nutritious diet for young children.

Pure Milk will strengthen invalids and convalescents.

Rich Milk is unsurpassed as a luxury.

Briarcliff Mil

MANY ATTEMPTS AT ILLEGAL REGISTRATION

Supt. McCullagh Investigating 5,000 Cases of Challenges.

His Deputy Alleges that Many Determined Efforts at Colonization Have Occurred This Year.

Deputy Superintendent of Elections Van Duzen declared yesterday that there have been more widespread and determined attempts at illegal registration and colonization this year throughout New York than in connection with any election in recent times.

"But the acquaintance with the colonization gangs and their leaders gained by our deputies during the past three campaigns has served us well this year," said Mr. Van Duzen, "and we have been able to break up many systematic schemes for wholesale registration, and to keep thousands of fraudulent names off the registration books.

"Most of the men who handle gangs for the purposes of illegal registration operate year after year. Superintendent McCullagh keeps our men quietly at work the year round, and many of the men have been spotted and are well known to this office. On the four days of registration our deputies were kept busy from morning until night on the trail of gangs which set out to spend the day registering at wholesale in various parts of the city. Our deputies frightened and scattered many such gangs, following some all the way from the Battery to the Bronx."

Superintendent McCullagh and his men will be kept busy for several days investigating the facts disclosed in more than 5,000 cases where the affidavits resulting from challenges have been placed in their hands. In such cases the sworn statements made by the suspected persons at the time of registration will be investigated, and if evidence of fraud is found they will be arrested on a charge of perjury as well as illegal registration. This is a mode of campaign which is used for the first time this year.

Deputy Superintendent Van Dusen said yesterday that several Assembly Districts where the registration appears to be abnormal, will receive particular attention. He said that the greatest amount of illegal registration is believed to have taken place in the Second District, with the Sixth and the Eighth a close second and third for that distinction. Several uptown districts will also receive special notice from Mr. McCullagh and his Deputies.

James A. Daly of 262 William Street and John H. Irwin of 235 Front Street were arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. They were arrested by Deputy James Wilson after a fight at a registry booth in William Street Saturday. They were charged with complicity in an attempt to register a number of men from Paterson in the Second Assembly District. They were held in $2,000 bail for examination to-day.

In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Crane discharged three prisoners arraigned before him by McCullagh deputies, saying they had committed no offense against the law. They were Charles Fulbrook of 127 Cedar Street, Joseph Davis and James Murtha, alias James Smith, who attempted to register under his assumed name.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, Magistrate Deuel held James Burns of 273 Broome Street, alleged to be an ex-convict by McCullagh deputies; Morris Rosenstein of 107 Hester Street, and Jacob Davis of 101 Division Street, in $1,000 bail each on the charge of illegal registration.

WORKMEN FAIL TO REGISTER.

Employes of the Sanitary Utilization Company Claim that They Were Victimized.

As the result of what the men claim was a scheme of the Sanitary Utilization Company, to which Commissioner Percival E. Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department awarded the contract for the cremation of the city's garbage, between forty and fifty colored men were deprived of the opportunity of registering on Saturday and will be disfranchised on election day. The men are employed in the company's crematory on Barren Island, and are entitled to vote at Canarsie. They delayed registering until Saturday, as to have gone to Canarsie on any other day would have meant the loss of a day's work. They concluded to wait until Saturday, work a half day, and then go to Canarsie and register.

At an agreed time they assembled on the regular passenger wharf where the boats from Canarsie make their moorings, but to their surprise none of the boats landed at the wharf, but instead went to the company's private pier, where none of the company's employes are permitted to enter. The colored men left the regular wharf and went to the company's pier and endeavored to secure admission, so that they might board the boat for Canarsie, but the watchman told them they would not be admitted. In the meantime other persons were being admitted.

The men returned to the passenger wharf and made signals to the Captains of the boats to stop, but their efforts were in vain. After waiting all the afternoon they were told that the boat was out of order and no landing would be made, although landings were being made fifty fet away, where the colored men were refused admittance.

They offered to pay for steam launches to carry them to Canarsie, but could secure no means of transportation, and were accordingly unable to register and will be disfranchised on election day.

The regular landings were made at the passenger wharf, yesterday, and several of the men came to the city to see if they had any redress. The colored men have ascertained that all of the workmen except themselves who wanted to register were given a day off and free transportation to and from Canarsie.

The boats between Barren Island and Canarsie are operated by a Mr. McEvoy, who has a charter which provides that landings shall be regularly made at the passenger wharf. After the men found that they would be disfranchised on election day they declared that they would secure the services of a lawyer and see if the boat company or some one cannot be held responsible.

MR. SHEEHAN MAKING A HARD FIGHT.

T. F. Smith, Mr. Croker's Private Secretary, His Opponent in the Ninth District.

One of the hardest fights of the campaign is being made in the Ninth Assembly District. This is John C. Sheehan's district. It is also the district in which Thomas F. Smith, the private secretary of Richard Croker, resides. In the last election for the Assembly in this district the Tammany candidate, William H. Wilson, was elected by a plurality of 1,100 votes. He ran about 300 votes behind his ticket. This was due to the fact that he was cut by the Sheehanites, who antagonized him because he was the choice of Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith has claimed that the 300 votes which Mr. Wilson ran behind his ticket was a true indication of the real strength of the Sheehan men in the district. This the Sheehan men pronounce ridiculous.

The Fusion leaders early in the campaign gave Mr. Sheehan to understand that he would be expected to carry his district for the Fusion cause, and Mr. Sheehan expressed his complete confidence in his ability to do so. He has been giving a good deal of attention to the work of organizing the district, and since Mr. Smith's return from abroad he, too, has been devoting much of his time to work in the same quarter.

Mr. Sheehan has made the assertion several times that Tammany was colonizing in the district, and in commenting upon the registration yesterday he said that his men were kept busy all day Saturday keeping track of the "floaters" sent into the district by Tammany.

Mr. Smith said last night that his lieutenants had discovered what he believed to be positive evidence that the Greater New York Democracy had been colonizing in the district. He said that from the house 409 West Twenty-fifth Street, which is a three-story tenement, twenty-one men had been registered. One of the apartments in this house is occupied by Michael J. Dowling, who is a brother of Frank Dowling, the Fusion candidate for Alderman in the district.

The Republican County Committee last night gave out a statement about an alleged colonization discovered by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh's men Saturday in the Seventeenth Election District of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. This is the district in which Percival E. Nagle, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, resides.

THE CITY'S REGISTRATION.

Total for Four Days in All the Boroughs Shows 615,054.

Corrected figures show that the total four days' registration in Greater New York was 615,054, a falling off of 26,980 from the registration of 1900 and an increase of 58,365 over 1898 and of 47,455 over 1897. The corrected figures of total registration for Manhattan are 353,009 and of Brooklyn, 219,750.

Recapitulation.

THE CITY'S REGISTERED VOTERS.

Borough	1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.
Manhattan and the Bronx	353,009	368,275	316,827	324,789
Brooklyn	219,750	230,450	201,731	204,313
Queens	28,533	29,318	25,476	28,061
Richmond	13,753	13,982	12,655	12,436
Total of city	615,054	642,034	556,689	567,599

Manhattan and the Bronx.

Assembly District.	Fourth Day. 1901.	Four Days. 1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.
1	934	4,812	5,289	5,251	5,546
2	1,420	7,988	7,895	7,331	7,662
3	1,633	7,914	8,716	8,047	8,623
4	1,507	6,885	7,688	7,082	7,617
5	1,490	8,925	9,733	8,031	8,699
6	1,633	8,946	9,117	8,995	8,661
7	1,693	9,067	9,658	8,475	8,828
8	816	4,188	5,571	4,730	5,145
9	1,573	9,896	10,499	8,801	9,216
10	1,491	7,853	8,577	7,662	8,146
11	1,520	7,787	8,387	7,444	7,765
12	1,167	6,047	6,913	6,229	6,621
13	1,498	6,604	7,340	7,071	7,158
14	1,481	8,271	8,882	8,269	8,582
15	1,501	7,824	8,297	7,353	7,801
16	1,470	7,691	7,789	7,293	7,717
17	1,576	7,500	7,982	7,262	7,667
18	1,457	8,820	9,226	8,402	8,660
19	1,960	12,024	13,749	11,547	11,841
20	1,488	8,796	9,629	8,415	8,707
21	2,702	19,230	19,398	14,629	14,305
22	1,568	8,744	9,051	8,306	8,805
23	2,702	16,741	16,257	12,486	11,936
24	1,598	7,992	8,696	7,567	7,860
25	1,288	8,577	9,576	8,093	8,649
26	1,392	7,584	7,969	7,111	7,479
27	1,225	7,841	8,560	7,424	7,728
28	1,405	8,193	8,470	7,735	8,146
29	1,482	10,654	11,217	9,992	9,933
30	1,972	10,441	10,771	9,757	9,926
31	2,606	17,850	18,151	13,647	13,021
32	2,213	11,411	11,091	10,441	10,703
33	1,631	8,790	8,938	8,754	9,240
34	3,536	18,898	19,122	15,038	15,834
35	5,040	26,729	25,180	18,253	17,719
Annex	806	4,454	4,548	3,784	3,771
Total	63,299	353,009	368,275	316,827	324,789
Vote	.....	.....	348,720	290,853	301,883

Borough of Brooklyn.

Assembly District.	Fourth Day. 1901.	Four Days. 1901.	1900.	1898.	1897.
1	1,815	8,761	9,372	8,281	8,887
2	1,549	8,205	9,073	8,423	10,624
3	1,340	7,197	7,396	7,257	7,155
4	1,930	11,483	12,053	10,930	11,139
5	2,013	9,987	10,977	10,004	10,403
6	1,992	10,741	11,301	9,980	9,660
7	3,428	15,997	16,295	13,010	11,229
8	1,171	6,470	6,904	6,558	6,638
9	1,513	7,137	7,847	6,916	7,144
10	1,670	9,445	9,480	9,193	9,458
11	1,881	11,295	11,511	10,298	10,415
12	2,035	12,009	12,231	10,898	10,912
13	2,411	11,289	11,835	10,435	10,878
14	1,962	8,586	9,410	8,694	9,011
15	1,779	7,425	8,227	7,321	7,669
16	2,298	12,242	12,550	10,729	11,015
17	1,282	10,670	11,054	9,654	9,746
18	2,881	14,925	14,588	11,684	11,180
19	1,840	8,325	8,880	7,550	8,684
20	2,762	18,070	13,901	11,725	11,610
21	2,965	14,474	14,876	12,756	12,718
Total	41,961	219,750	229,545	201,316	203,911
Vote	.....	.....	220,844	189,478	190,807

Borough of Queens.

Assembly District.	3 Days, 1901.	4th Day, 1901.	4 Days, 1901.
First	12,359	3,531	15,890
Second	8,772	2,504	11,276
*Third	1,103	264	1,367
Total	22,234	6,299	28,533

Four days, 1900, 29,334; 1898, 25,422; 1897, 25,597.

*Rest in Nassau County.

Borough of Richmond.

Ward	3 Days, 1901	4th Day, 1901.	4 days, 1901.
First	3,586	.....	.....
Second	2,062	.....	.....
Third	2,103	.....	.....
Fourth	1,527	.....	.....
Fifth	1,369	.....	.....
Total	10,647	3,106	13,753

Four days, 1900, 13,933; 1898, 12,596; 1897, 12,521.

REGISTRATION IN THE STATE.

Reports to Republican Committee Show a General Increase.

Telegrams were received yesterday at the headquarters of the State Republican Committee from the Chairmen of the City Committees throughout the State, giving the registration for this year and comparing them with the figures of 1899. The comparison is as follows:

	1899.	1901.
Syracuse	26,443	27,780
Rochester	33,183	35,093
Corning	2,063	2,144
Hornellsville	2,434	2,474
Lockport	3,919	4,240
Schenectady	6,568	7,891
Buffalo	63,650	69,539
Utica	12,363	12,745
Middletown	2,883	4,020
Hudson	2,417	2,380
Binghamton	9,461	9,663
Albany		25,053
Troy, (old)	14,817	15,462
Greater Troy		18,822
Amsterdam	4,623	5,010
Geneva	2,845	2,991
Cortland	2,108	2,133
Port Jervis	2,869	2,891
Poughkeepsie	5,360	5,119
Ithaca	3,029	3,431

The figures bear out the reports which have previously come to the State Committee that the interest taken in the election this year is greater than in 1899, when as now only Assemblymen and local officers were to be chosen.

VAUDEVILLE FOR TAMMANY.

Singers to Tell About About "Spotless Town" at Meetings.

Tammany Hall is preparing to give some snap to the conduct of its campaign this week by the introduction of new features. One of them will be the introduction of vaudeville artists at all of the campaign meetings.

Harry Howard, the song writer and ballad singer, has been engaged for the Ninth Assembly District.

He will be accompanied by a stereopticon man, and as he sings the words that accompany the "Spotters' Town" cartoons that are plastered around the city, the cartoons will be flashed on a screen that will be rigged up in the rear of the speakers' stand. There will be fifty or more meetings held in the various districts to-night, and at all of them the crowd will be entertained by campaign songs as well as by campaign oratory.

In the campaign literature which was sent out by Tammany Hall yesterday the statement was made that Richard Croker, in addition to his other duties has assumed the office of censor of all of the campaign verse which comes to Tammany. A great deal of verse is being received, and that which receives Mr. Croker's approval will be used on posters.

CHARITABLE PEOPLE SWINDLED.

Young Girl at Newark Collected Subscriptions for a Bazaar.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—A clever girl swindler is being sought by the police. She has obtained more than $100 from various persons as subscriptions toward a bazaar for the benefit of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, about which the church people know nothing.

She obtained also a gold watch and other goods from jewelers on the pretense that they were to be used in voting contests at the bazaar. She uses the name of Sister Frederika of St. Bridget's Church, and apparently is familiar with prominent persons and affairs of the Roman Catholic Church in and around Newark.

Horse Kicked Teamster to Death.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 20.—Frederick Beddinger, fifty-one years of age, a teamster employed by the North Jersey Traction Company, which is building an extension of its lines near this place, was killed almost instantly to-day. He was driving his team when his hat fell off, and he tried to get it from between the horses by reaching down from behind them. The action frightened one of the horses and he kicked Beddinger in the stomach. Beddinger died as few minutes later.

SETH LOW ON TEACHERS' SALARIES

He Writes a Letter Giving His Views on the Subject.

He Also Denies that He Ever Said that "Female Teachers Should Wear Uniforms."

A letter which Seth Low wrote to J. H. Connelly making plain his views on the subject of the salaries paid to public school teachers and refuting certain statements attributed to him as to the advisability of having teachers uniformed was made public yesterday at Fusion headquarters. Mr. Connelly has an office at 52 Broadway. His letter to Mr. Low was as follows:

Mr. Seth Low:

I am a citizen, native-born American, so old that I had the pleasure of knowing your father, and at present am much interested in your election to the Mayoralty. I have encountered, in effective use, what I have no doubt is a Tammany lie, privately circulated among the public school teachers of New York. It affirms that you are opposed to paying living salaries to teachers; specifically, that you have declared female teachers should not receive more than $500 per annum, or male teachers below the grade of "Principal" more than $1,000; and that you have said female teachers "should be made to wear uniforms, like nurses in hospitals." No matter how absurd it may be, it is spread broadcast and is finding belief. Will you be so good as to give me specific denial and say if I may publish your repudiation of the story?

J. H. CONNELLY.

New York, Oct. 17, 1901.

Mr. Low's reply, which not only answered the questions upon which Mr. Connelly sought information, but also gave Mr. Low's attitude toward the College of the City of New York and the Normal College, was as follows:

Mr. J. H. Connelly:

Your letter of Oct. 17 is at hand. You say that the Tammany people are privately circulating among the public school teachers the following statements:

That I am opposed to paying living salaries to teachers.

That I have declared that female teachers should not receive more than $500 per annum, nor male teachers below the grade of Principal more than $1,000.

That I have also said that female teachers should be made to wear uniforms, like nurses in hospitals.

Each and every one of these statements is false, and I cannot think that among a body of people so intelligent as teachers in the public schools any of them will find credence; but, inasmuch as these stories have drifted to me from many directions, I take advantage of your letter to deny every one of them categorically. The only departure from home rule that I can recall ever to have favored was the passage of the Davis bill, which fixed for school teachers a minimum salaries and which fixed four mills per dollar as the sum that must be inserted in the budget to provide an adequate fund for these salaries.

This law, in my judgment, was justified, and I advocated its passage, because the Tammany Board of Estimate and Apportionment so repeatedly and persistently declined to raise sufficient money to pay proper salaries, as they still persistently refuse to raise money enough for the erection of school buildings. This latter fault, with the co-operation of Mr. Grout and Mr. Fornes, if we should be elected, I should hope to see remedied. I am entirely confident that we could bring absolutely to an end the scandalous delays in the payment of the school teachers' salaries that have so frequently occurred during the present administration.

It would be strange, indeed, if a man who has given twelve years of his life to academic work should not have the greatest possible sympathy and respect for all who are giving their life to teaching. There is, I know, a foolish prejudice entertained by a few that somehow a man who has been identified with a university may for that reason be unable to enter intelligently and sympathetically into the problems of the public schools. Such people forget that the whole educational field is one, and that the institutions of the higher education rest absolutely upon the foundation of the schools. In my own case, also, those who are striving to stir up a prejudice against me in the public schools on account of my connection with the university, forget that my first touch upon academic questions was had in connection with the public schools of Brooklyn. I think I am entirely within the facts when I say that the foundation for the modern development of that system in the Borough of Brooklyn was laid during the four years of my terms as Mayor of that city.

As I am writing upon this subject, I avail of the opportunity to express my views on one other aspect of the question, I have been asked whether my feelings toward the College of the City of New York and the Normal College can be as cordial as toward the remainder of the public school system. My past ought to be a sufficient answer to that question. I have never spared any effort to show my sympathy with these institutions. I understand perfectly well how important a rôle they play in the educational system of the city, and my desire will be, if elected, to do everything in my power to strengthen and improve them. Over and over again, in public speeches, I have borne testimony to my belief that every influence in the city that makes for higher things is stronger than it otherwise would be because the city itself has been willing to tax itself in order to maintain these two colleges. I have always been a believer in this policy, and I am not at all likely to change my opinions upon the subject, whether I am elected or not.

If I am elected I shall do everything in my power to develop and improve in all its parts the system of public education maintained by the city. I have no fads that I am interested in to advance, and no prejudices to overcome in dealing with any single aspect of the question. I am not ready to commit myself in advance as to any policy; but, if I am elected, I shall be ready to consider them on their merits and with an open mind any proposals that may be made for the betterment of the school system in any or all of the boroughs. I should bring to its service the same whole-hearted devotion that I have given to Columbia University during the last twelve years.

Oct. 19, 1901. SETH LOW.

POLITICAL MEETINGS TO-DAY.

Fusion Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Cooper Union, 8 P. M., under the auspices of the Greater New York Democracy.—Speakers—William B. Hornblower, Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, and William Henburn Russell.

Camp Seth Low, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 8 P. M.—Lyman W. Redington, A. Kennedy Child, and Gilbert Ray Hawes.

Republican Club, 274 Bowery, 8 P. M.—Charles H. Moore, George W. Mathews, and William B. Bankhatch.

North Side Republican Club, 2,061 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 P. M.—James L. Wells, Charles O. Maas, and J. Leslie Gossin.

East Side Republican Club, 8 P. M., 223 East Thirty-first Street.—Frank Moss.

Progress Assembly Rooms, Avenue A, Near Third Street, 8 P. M.—Charles E. Abbott, H. G. Bookins, and Abraham Jordan.

Republican Club, 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 8 P. M.—Henry Grasse, Montague Lessler, and Fred Horn.

Liberal Republican Club, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.—Clarence Peters.

A. D. Between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, 8 P. M.—John S. Wise, Jr., and L. J. Abrams.

Young Men's Republican Club, 239 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.—George S. Weeks and William H. Michaels.

Two Hundred and Fifty-four Eighth Avenue, 8 P. M.—Prof. T. H. Roberts, J. M. Wall, and H. B. Philbrook.

The Republican Club, 625 Eighth Avenue, 8 P. M.—Col. W. C. Plummer and N. A. Shibley.

The Harrison Republican Club, Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.—Robert Winston and Richard McCann.

Second Avenue and Second Street, 8 P. M.—Jacob Kemple and James B. McCabe.

Frederick's Hall, 3,393 Third Avenue, 8 P. M.—Philip J. McCook and George B. Hatch.

Melrose Turn Hall, 585 Cortlandt Avenue, 8 P. M.—William Bruce Mann and S. H. Mildenberg.

Calvary M. E. Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, under the auspices of the City Vigilance League, 8 P. M.—Frank Moss and Adelbert H. Steele.

Democratic Meetings.

MANHATTAN.

Old Homestead, Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M.—George M. Van Hoesen, George F. Roesch, Harry C. Hart.

BROOKLYN.

Clermont Avenue Rink, under the auspices of Independent Democratic Committee of One Hundred, 8 P. M.—Edward M. Shepard, Bird S. Coler, Henry George, Jr., Edmund H. Driggs.

Military Hall, Leonard and Scholes Streets, 8 P. M.—Edward M. Shepard, P. H. McCarren, District Attorney Clarke, John Maguire.

JUSTICE JEROME'S HUSTLING CAMPAIGN

Sunday Not a Day of Rest at His Political Headquarters.

What He Says Further Regarding the "Gambling Syndicate"—His Views on the Sunday Liquor Question.

Sunday is not a day of rest in the campaign headquarters of Justice William Travers Jerome, anti-Tammany candidate for District Attorney. The candidate's chief of staff, John A. Henneberry, was there all day yesterday, receiving visitors, making out schedules of speechmakings, and distributing reform literature.

For several hours in the afternoon Mr. Jerome was on hand himself. He submitted to an interview on all matters relating to the present political fight, answering some questions and avoiding others; he let a photographer take six pictures of him, good naturedly allowing himself to be posed "any old way," and even assisting in the operation, and he received callers and reports of his lieutenants.

The Jerome headquarters present some novel features. They are situated on the second floor of the old Harry Howard Hotel, on Harry Howard Square, at Canal and Baxter Streets.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Justice will talk to the Women's Municipal League in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The evening's engagements are as follows: Odd Fellows' Hall, 100 Forsyth Street; before the German-American Union, 8 o'clock; Progress Association Rooms, 28 Avenue A, between First and Second Streets, under the auspices of the Citizens' Union, 8:30 o'clock; Cooper Union, before the Greater New York Democracy, 9 o'clock; Calvary Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, under the auspices of the City Vigilance League, 10 o'clock.

The Justice reaches his headquarters at 10 A. M. and stays there until 4 in the afternoon, or more often until 6. During that time he slips away long enough for lunch at Broadway and Canal Street. After leaving the headquarters at 4 or later in the afternoon he dines—at the Union Club if he has time, or anywhere else if he is in a great rush. Then comes the chase about town to speaking halls, the trips between stands being made in automobiles, surface cars, elevated trains, cabs, or in whatever way the best speed can be accomplished.

When Justice Jerome came down town yesterday he was immediately surrounded by a party of newspaper men who wanted to know if his speech of Saturday relative to the "gambling syndicate" had been properly quoted and why it had been different in different papers.

"Well," said Mr. Jerome, "I named those five names—that's certain. I did not say they were the gambling syndicate, however. I may have mentioned the syndicate in the speech, and you can infer what you like about the use of the names."

Speaking of this year's registration, the Justice said that he could not see any ground for the calculations purporting to show a coming majority for Mr. Shepard's ticket. He thought Mr. Low would certainly carry the Bronx, and that the figures all over this county were encouraging to him.

Asked if he had received any protests from citizens as to his stand on the Sunday liquor question, the Justice said:

"No—yes, there was just one. A man—I've forgotten his name—wrote to me and said I was bidding for the liquor vote. No, I have not heard from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Now, there is only one side to this question, when one knows the conditions. The people who cry out for an orderly Sunday are right. But some get the two propositions of disorderly Sundays and drinking excesses mixed in their minds, and begin to think the two are dependent on one another.

"I think remedial legislation at Albany should be passed on the subject. And I think it can be passed if somebody besides politicians stir up the question. The politicians, naturally, don't want a change. They are now well satisfied with the present state of affairs.

"I'll tell you one reason I don't approve of the law requiring bars to be closed on Sundays. Any law that makes a great body of honest citizens ashamed of their business is pernicious. That is what the Sunday closing law does for saloon owners. They grow ashamed of the way they make their living, when they should not be ashamed of it if the business is properly conducted. The self-reproach that the law engenders in the men goes further and influences their families.

"Now, in Europe, the man who sells wines is not looked down upon. Why should he be here? There is no reason. Tom Foley once said to me: 'Why, Judge, I'm ashamed of my business. I got into it when I was young, and now wish I was out of it.' I told him he was all wrong, that he had no more reason to be ashamed of his way of earning a livelihood than I had."

CHARGES OF GROUT AND JEROME.

Moss Says They Might Have Gone Further in Connecting City Officials with the Gambling Syndicate.

Frank Moss, in commenting yesterday upon the speeches of Justice Jerome and Edward M. Grout, attacking the gamblers' syndicate and connecting with the syndicate high officials of the city, said that Justice Jerome and Mr. Grout would have been justified in going much further into specifications than they did. The Lexow investigation, Mr. Moss said, furnished full substantiation of all that Justice Jerome and Mr. Grout said, and gave them warrant for even more explicit charges against the city officials than they made. Mr. Moss said:

"The removal of McCullagh as Chief of Police was a gamblers' move. It had its origin in an attempt to close Frank Farrell's poolroom, and in McCullagh's refusal to punish the officer sent to close that poolroom. The poolroom men were trying hard to open up. McCullagh was resolute against them, and York promised to stand by him, even if he had to go out of the department with McCullagh.

"Farrell said that it was Sullivan's pool room, and that Sullivan would take care of it. Sullivan immediately saw Sexton, and Sexton made these demands on McCullagh. Then the issue was plain, and at this point the Mayor himself jumped into the ring. The two Republican Police Commissioners had refused to join in the attempt to force McCullagh to punish the policeman. Almost instantly, without charges and without notice, Van Wyck removed the two Police Commissioners Hamilton and Phillips.

He then appointed Jacob Hess. Before the two Republican Commissioners knew that they had been removed, and while McCullagh was trying on a new uniform, Commissioner Hess met with Sexton and York and passed resolutions forcibly retiring McCullagh as Chief. This resolution having only three votes, required the Mayor's vote to prove effective. The Mayor cast that vote at once. The next resolution that was passed made Devery the acting Chief.

"Farrell was an old friend of Devery's, and was his principal alibi witness in the extortion charges. From that time Farrell loomed up as the power in the poolroom world, and now he practically divides the territory with Mahoney.

"Mahoney was the boon companion of Van Wyck and Carroll for twenty years. Farrell was the boon companion of Devery, so it comes that Farrell and Mahoney divide the poolroom business of the city, and who can say that Van Wyck and Devery are not responsible for it?"

Pennington Methodists Celebrate.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the advent of Methodism into Pennington and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the rededication of the Methodist church were jointly celebrated at the church to-day. The Rev. D. D. Lippincott, who was pastor of the church twenty-five years ago, when it was rebuilt and rededicated, preached the morning sermon. He made an appeal for funds to enable the church to have recast the bell which was presented to it twenty-five years ago and which was cracked by lightning. The amount needed, $150, was raised.

Davis Collamore & Co.

WEDDINGS

Handsome China and Rich Crystal are desirable Wedding Presents, and least likely to be duplicated.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

TROUBLE OVER A BANNER

Police Captain Brown Orders It to be Taken Down.

Chairman Stein of the Greater New York Democracy Refuses to Have It Removed.

There is trouble in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District over a banner which suggests that citizens vote the Fusion ticket, and that Mr. Croker should "return to the rear and be seated." The banner has other allusions to the manner in which Tammany's chief spends his vacations, and is on a building on Lexington Avenue, near Seventy-eighth Street, which is in the Assembly district in which Mr. Croker votes. There is a polling place in a barber's shop right under the banner, which is where John F. Carroll will have to drop his vote if he votes at all.

The building on which the banner has been erected is owned by Mrs. M. A. Gerard. The second floor of it, extending all the way along Lexington Avenue and fronting on Seventy-eighth Street, is occupied by the Greater New York Democracy of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. It has been occupied by a club of a similar political faith for four years past.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Gerard's two sons, Isadore and Pietro, were taking a bath when there arose a terrible rumpus at the door of the house. Scared almost out of their wits the boys ran to the door to see what was wrong. They faced Capt. Brown of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, flanked by a squad of his patrolmen and a crowd of several hundred spectators in the background. The Captain demanded to know who was responsible for the anti-Croker banner.

Isadore, the eldest of the two boys, has just returned from the South, and he had no knowledge upon the subject and said so.

"Who owns the building?" the Captain demanded.

"My mother," Isadore repiled.

"You must take the banner down," the Captain said imperatively.

Isadore was frightened. He told the Captain that the matter would be attended to, but said that he and his brother could not take it down; that it was too big for them to handle.

The barber, C. A. Cappello, whose place is on the first floor of the building, was next interviewed by the police. Although the banner is over his shop, and his is the place which has recently been converted into a registration place, he said that taking down the banner was not his business.

Capt. Brown and the squad of police finally withdrew from the scene. Two policemen were left on guard to await the arrival of the proper person to notify that the banner must come down.

Mrs. Gerard arrived first. When she had entered the house a policeman called upon her. He told her that the banner must come down, and that the election laws compelled it. What he read was this, under Section 102:

No person shall, while the polls are open at any polling place, do any electioneering within such polling place, or within 100 feet therefrom, in any public street, or in any building or room, or in a public manner, and no political banner, poster, or placard shall be allowed in or upon such polling place during any day of registration or of the election.

Mrs. Gerard said she had nothing to do with the banner. That it was true that the building was hers, but that she had rented it to a number of persons for various purposes—the second floor to the Greater New York Democracy, and that she had no right to dictate to them what they should do in the way of putting up banners.

Meanwhile the news of the trouble about the banner had reached the ears of Lawyer Myer J. Stein, who is the Chairman of the club responsible for the banner. He called Isaac Gatendein, Vice Chairman of the club; Gustav Gross, and William Hepburn Russell to his aid for a conference. These men finally looked up a City Magistrate and a bondsman, and then went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. They saw Capt. Brown.

"We understand that there is some trouble about our banner," Lawyer Stein said to the Captain, "and we are here to see what is wanted."

"The banner must come down," the Captain said.

"We will not take it down," replied Mr. Stein. "Now, what will you do about it? Do you wish to arrest any of us; have you a warrant or a summons?"

"No; no," said the Captain; "not that, but the banner must come down. I have orders from the election bureau."

Again Mr. Stein repeated that the banner would not come down unless a court passed upon the issue. It was finally agreed that all hands should meet before Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Court, at 2 o'clock to-day, for a discussion upon the subject.

The objectionable banner is devided into two sections. One of these contains the list of Fusion candidates. The other has the allusions to Mr. Croker upon it, and reads:

We have indorsed all Fusion candidates.

If you vote the Democratic ticket with the Rooster Emblem, you not only stamp your condemnation of Tammany methods, but you vote to relegate Croker "to the rear and be seated" in the Moat House, Wantage, Berks, England, and devote his kingly existence in the throne of his dog kennels.

FUSION TICKET CHEERED.

Demonstration at the Central Federated Union Meeting.

Tammany was again hauled over the coals at the regular meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday, and, though the Fusion ticket was not formally indorsed, when a delegate cried "Hurrah for the Fusion ticket!" shouts of approval followed. As usual, when politics was introduced the entire meeting became excited, and personalities flew through the air in spite of every effort of the Chairman to confine the attention of the delegates to the question at issue.

The question of politics came up through the reading of a letter from Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department in reply to a list of thirteen questions which had been submitted to him by a committee of the Central Federated Union. This letter was addressed to Delegates Pallas, Warner, Barry, Healey, and Helm, who formed the committee. It stated that as the list of questions was typewritten, and the name signed at the bottom, which was P. J. McNulty, was typewritten, he wanted to know if the questions really emanated from the Central Federated Union before replying.

Derisive laughter followed the reading of this letter. The questions submitted to Mr. Nagle were then read by Delegate Pallas of the committee. Mr. Nagle was asked in the list of questions why 700 or 800 men were laid off three or four mouths during the Summer, when he was only allowed to spend one-twelfth of his appropriation every month, and the men, it was alleged, were employed by the year. He was also asked why he did not advertise for bids for all uniforms and give them to the lowest bidder who employed union men, why he did not seek information regarding complaints in the way he had promised, and why, in making inquiries about the charges he only, as alleged, put some men under oath. Other questions were in reference to alleged "shakedowns" in the department, and wrongful dismissals without pay. He was also asked why he did not act regarding a charge that a man used his name to extort $2 each from a number of the employes of the department.

Delegate McNulty of the committee said that the Commissioner had no excuse for assuming that there was any doubt as to the authenticity of the questions, as the list was handed to him personally by the committee. A hot wrangle then arose which was started by McNulty saying he was surprised to learn that delegates had delayed matters by calling on Mr. Nagle privately.

"Delegate Warner saw him," continued McNulty.

"Yes," said Warner, "and I got $50 from him for a box for a union benefit in Brooklyn."

Warner and McNulty then had a wrangle of their own in which charges and counter-charges were made. McNulty said that Warner saw the Commissioner again.

"Yes, and I got $50 more from him for a labor journal," said Warner.

Shouts of laughter followed this statement.

Both delegates got angry, and Delegate Stanton of the Electrical Workers' Union made the fight a three-cornered one by saying personal things without partiality. After ten minutes of quarreling every one began to talk. A proposition to table the whole matter raised a shout of protest. Some of the delegates declared that the Tammany people did not want the charges ventilated.

A motion was made to postpone the matter until after election.

"Tammany has some delegates here to defend its action," said a delegate.

A vigorous protest was made against deferring the matter. Delegates jumped to their feet and charged that if the matter was deferred it would be part of a policy to stave off the arraignment of the present city administration. Other delegates said they expected that the Tammany officials would want to stave off everything. They did not want public light thrown on

Long COATS
for Women

Your demands are extraordinary--seems as if every woman in Greater New York wanted a long outer-garment! And she will; though 'tis the good fortune of manufacturers that all do not have the desire at the same moment.

The shower-proof Newmarket is destined to be as popular as the golf cape. It serves every occasion.

For shopping, for calling—shower-proof if a rain comes—a very satisfactory wrap for evening wear, except on the most formal occasions. Naturally every woman wants such a coat.

Do you wonder that we foresaw this immense popularity, and anticipated the demand? Sufficient that we are ready with such an assortment of these coats as cannot be found elsewhere.

Prices of long garments range from $20 to $260.

These special descriptions:

$20—Of fine tan covert; yoke back and front; inlaid velvet collar; turnover cuffs; lined to waist with satin.

$27.50—Newmarket of kersey; double-breasted, with pearl buttons; velvet collar and cuffs; hip pockets; half lined with satin.

$28—Of fine kersey; double-breasted, tight-fitting back; turnover cuffs, finished with rows of stitching; lining of satin.

$43.50—Of kersey, in colors; revers, cuffs and flaring collar of beaver; double-breasted, with patch pockets; lining of satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

The new things to day at the Wanamaker Store

The new, the seasonable, the wanted things, fill this old Stewart Store from top floor to basement today. Hard indeed will it be to satisfy that need or wish that cannot be fully and handsomely provided for here, if it be a commodity for personal wear, or for the furnishing of the home.

Everywhere there is fullness in variety, broadest scope in prices. And there is most stirring price news always. Witness our announcements of Friday and Saturday and much extraordinary news on this page below.

The keynote of Wanamaker merchandising is to do unusual things daily. Merchandise offered here is *always* unusual in one of two ways—

Better in quality, newer in style, broader in variety—or
Lower in price than equal goods to be found elsewhere.
Often—very often—both merits are combined.

"Wanamaker's is the store for fine things," is heard everywhere—acknowledged by all well-informed persons as a matter of course. The entire absence of trash, and our preference for telling most about fine things, saves this from being called a "cheap store." Yet the lesson of economy and wise buying is unlearned by that person who does not know that

The Real Economy Store of Greater New York is Wanamaker's

Merchandise here never varies from the safe high-quality standard; yet prices are quoted which cannot be matched, except by selling such trash as is never known at Wanamaker's.

Real economy sacrifices nothing of goodness, newness, or perfect quality, when it secures a little price.

This *real economy* is the peculiar characteristic of Wanamaker's.

That is what marks Wanamaker's as different from all other stores.

Stirring Offering of Fine SILKS

The Silks offered today are fine and staple goods from our regular stocks. Too large quantities at points where we wish to provide for newer things produces this decisive action, which makes prices that will be appreciated by every woman with a wish for silks.

Included are black Satin Duchesse, Black Crepe de Chine, Black Figured Silks, Black Habutai Fancy Silks, White Taffetas, Corded Silks, Black Foulard.

We have had many sales recently of staple Silks under-price, but this one eclipses them all.

Corded Silks, 25c. Regular Price, 45c—
In a variety of checks and stripes of many colors. On sale in the Under-Priced Store, Basement.

Black Habutai, 30c. Regular Price, 50c—
23-inch Lyon-Dyed Habutai; good, strong quality, and good shade of black.

Fancy Silks, 50c. Regular Prices, 85c and $1—
Suri es and figures in Taffetas and Bengalines.

Black Foulard, 50c. Regular Price, $1—
Plain Black Foulard; very strong and suitable for dresses or linings.

Black Habutai, 55c. Regular Price, $1—
Fine French-Dyed Habutai; 27 inches wide.

Black Satin Duchesse, 65c. Regular Prices, 85c, $1 and $1.15—
Now to close them quickly, all go at the one price.

White Taffetas, 65c. Regular Prices, 90c to $1.25—
Both foreign and domestic qualities; some are slightly soiled in places.

Black Satin Duchesse, 75c. Regular Price, $1.25—
21-inch; a splendid imported silk.

Black Crepe de Chine, 75c. Regular Price, $1—
Mostly plain crepe, with a few figured ones in the lot; 24 inches wide.

Black Satins, 85c. Regular Prices, $1.35 and $1.50—
Two qualities of rich foreign Duchesse at a ridiculous price.

Black Satin Duchesse, $1. Regular Price, $1.65—
A splendid bargain.

Black Duchesse, $1.25. Regular Prices, $1.75 and $2—
Imported Satins of very fine quality.

Main Aisle, Rotunda, and Basement.

Luxurious LILLIAN CORSETS
Paris-made

More new "Lillian" models have just come—fresh from the corset master's workshop in Paris. They are veritable revelations of how dainty and beautiful corsets can be made by a lavish use of rich brocades in delicate colorings, pretty ribbons and filmy lace.

Some have little Dresden flowers scattered over them; an unusually attractive style is embroidered with pale blue bow-knots. Then here's one for a bride—of pure white figured moire silk. Most of them have stocking supporters attached.

The models are as perfect, of course, as the highest skill can make them; and in such a variety of shapes, that every woman, no matter what her figure, is sure of being well fitted. Experienced fitters will see to that, and make alterations, if necessary.

We tell today of the very finest kinds:

At $19—Of fancy brocaded coutil; silk finish; lacings in front and back; extended hips; trimmed with lace and ribbons. A beautiful model.

At $18—Of silk batiste, embroidered with bow knots; low bust; long over hips and abdomen.

At $17—Of ribbed silk batiste; figured and embroidered in silk; trimmed with lace and ribbons.

At $17—Bridal corset of white figured moire silk; trimmed with lace and ribbons.

At $15—Of white figured silk batiste; low bust; long hips; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

At $15—Of white figured silk batiste, embroidered with blue and violet dots; trimmed with lace and dainty ribbons.

At $15—Of brocaded coutil; silk finish; very low bust; tailored hips; trimmed with fine lace and ribbons. Same style, shorter length, of fine white coutil; $11.50.

At $10.50—Of dainty striped blue and white batiste; lace trimmed; bias cut.

At $10.50—Of white silk batiste, daintily embroided with pink and blue figures; very low bust; short hips. Same style, in colored silk coutil, $9.50; in plain white coutil, $6.

At $10.50—Of silk figured batiste; medium high bust; short hips; in white, pink and blue.

At $9.50—Of coutil; low bust; long hips and abdomen; lace trimmed.

At $8.75—Of white silk figured batiste.

Second floor, Tenth street.

An Attractive Display of Neck Ruffs

Many from Paris; others from home manufacturers---beauty from everywhere. Today the charming productions from all best foreign and American makers of these exquisite neck adornments are put forward for a special showing.

Beauty-loving women will be delighted. Such a broad collection of neck finery has scarcely been brought together before.

How marvelously a ruff—if it be well chosen—adds to the effect of the entire toilette! In fact, a ruff seems indispensable with either evening or street costumes.

The craze in Paris is for white neckwear. Well-informed New Yorkers are already demanding it. Our stock shows ample provision for these filmy white beauty-things.

Naturally white-and-black ruffs are also popular. Plenty of these, too.

The ruffs are made deeper this season than heretofore—more effective. Prices range from $1 to $30.

We'll say a special word for these:

White Chiffon Ruff, in half cape effect, appliqued with white-and-black lace; rosettes of narrow black velvet ribbon, back and front; long paneled ends of appliqued lace on chiffon. Price $30.

White Chiffon Ruff, very full and fluffy boa, with black-and-white roses of mousseline de soie, in back of ruff and at the meeting of the ends in front; extra full scarf ends of chiffon, edged with ruffles of same. Price $27.

White Liberty Silk and Brussels Net Ruff; full gathered ruffles of silk and net; net ruffles, edged with black-and-white lace; long cascaded ends, also edged with black-and-white lace. Price $18.

Chiffon Ruff, extra full black boa, with white silk embroidered rings appliqued on boa and ends; ends have ruffles of chiffon spaced at intervals. Price $16.

Broadway.

Also this special lot of very neat **Ruffs at $1 each:**

Of black Liberty silk—neck-pieces of four and five full ruffs; ends medium and long; shirred and gathered in innumerable styles; equal value has not been shown before.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

Boys' CLOTHING
Two Hints for Monday

No clothing is subjected to so many continued strains and stresses as that of the average wide-awake school-boy. That must be strong clothing indeed, that will stand up under the shear and thrust of his tireless activity.

The factor of safety in our Boys' Clothing is high. There is plenty of margin between the wear and tear your youngster can give it, and what it will stand. Add to that good looks and stylishness, and you'll wonder at the price—it seems so inadequate.

Between them, these two splendid Suits cover the needs of boys from 3 to 16 years:

At $6.50—Double-breasted Suits, in new materials and designs. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $6—Sailor Suits, in the latest materials and colors. Excellent suits, for boys of 3 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Excellent BOOKS at 15c

An extremely good collection of handy little 12mo volumes, neatly bound in cloth, with a special cover-design, at a trifling price:

15 Cents a Volume

There are eighty-five titles in the collection, by about twenty different authors, every one of them worth while reading.

Just right to slip into your pocket for an odd leisure moment. Look over the list:

Abbe Constantin, by Halevy
Alice in Wonderland, by Carroll
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, by Holmes
Book of Golden Deeds, by Yonge
Robert Browning's Select Poems
Cranford, by Gaskel
Flower Fables, by Alcott
Evangeline, by Longfellow
House of Seven Gables, by Hawthorne
In His Steps, by Sheldon
Lady of the Lake, by Scott
Lucile by Meredith
Nicholas Nickleby, by Dickens
Prince of the House of David, by Ingraham
Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne
Twice Told Tales, by Hawthorne
Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Stowe
Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith
Wonder Book, by Hawthorne
Window in Thrums, by Barrie

Book Store, Ninth street.

Brilliant CUT GLASS

The amount of Cut Glass that we sell keeps a factory constantly busy filling our orders. We exercise the closest supervision over quality and design; and the extent of our operations makes prices possible that average a *third* below those customary elsewhere.

Our assortment of beautiful pieces in rich cuttings, and of brilliant lustre, was never so varied as now. New arrivals have swelled the stock, until, in comprehensiveness and breadth of price-range, it is unexceptionable.

Brief indications of its scope:

Berry Bowls, $3.50, $6, $7, up to $25
Salad Bowls, $7.50 $8, $10, up to $25
Orange Bowls, $12, $16, 18, up to $30
Jelly Dishes, $4, $5, $6, up to $9
Flower Vases, $6, $7, $8.50 up to $40
Caraffes, $3.50, $4, $5 up to $10.50
Water Tumblers, $3, $5, $5.25, up to $24 dozen
Water Pitchers, $7, $9, $10, up to $25
Claret Jugs, $10, $15, $17.50, up to $25
Ice Cream Trays, $18, up to $30
Celery Trays, $3, $3.50, $4.50, up to $10
Bonbon Dishes, $1.50, $2.25, $3, up to $4.25
Jelly Plates, $3.25, $3.50, $4, up to $7
Punch Bowls, with feet, $35, $37.50
Punch Bowls, without feet, $27.50, $40 and $45
Cheese Dishes, $15, $17.50, $18 $20
Cigar Jars, $13.50 and $16.50
Sugar and Cream Sets, $5.25, $6.50 $7, up to $15

Basement.

Men's and Women's GLOVES

Fifty Cents a pair. That's the pith of this story. And it interests the many men and women who need gloves just now, and are willing to buy them economically.

For the Women: Stylish Glace Gloves, 2-clasp, in all the latest colorings, and all sizes; gusseted fingers; serpentine wrists and one row of fine embroidery. These are wonderful gloves at the price, **50c a pair.**

Basement.

For the Men: A round-up of Glace and Mocha Gloves, in various stylish colorings, and in sizes 6¾ to 8½. There are values in the lot up to $1.50, but choice today is only **50c a pair.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Children's Warm Garments

Time to put away the children's thin nightgowns, in favor of those that offer better protection against these sharper nights. For the little ones must be kept snug and warm when they are asleep.

Here are nightgowns and night-drawers of flannelette, and petticoats for the daytime, that careful mothers will appreciate:

Flannelette Nightgowns for girls; sizes 2 to 6 years, 50c; sizes 8 to 14 years, 55c; of better quality, 60 to 75c.

Flannelette Night-drawers; sizes 2 to 6 years; with feet, 65c; without feet, 60c.

Flannelette Petticoats, with plain umbrella ruffle; sizes 2 to 14 years, 25c; others, with lace trimming, 35c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pure LINENS---Popular Sorts
At Very Positive Price Advantages

The prices quoted from the Linen Store last Friday cleaned out the entire stocks of the goods advertised before the day was over. The new lots told of today are larger, and perhaps better because of the more popular character of the goods offered. They will make busy counters today certainly.

Table Linen—by the yard—

50c quality at 42c a yard—Old-fashioned Loom Dice Half-bleached Table Linen; very heavy and serviceable; 56 inches wide. Low-priced at 50c; this morning 42c a yard.

80c quality at 65c a yard—Full-bleached Scotch Damask, in choice new designs; 72 inches wide. Our regular 80c quality; this morning 65c a yard.

Napkins—

$1.10 quality at 90c a dozen—Silver-bleached Bohemian Napkins; 22 inches square; broken dice patterns. Our regular $1.10 quality; this morning 90c a dozen.

$1.50 quality at $1.15 a dozen—Grass-bleached German Drill Napkins, 20 inches square. Our regular $1.50 quality; this morning $1.15 a dozen.

Towels—

20c quality at 15c each—Bleached Huckaback Towels, with hemmed ends; red or plain white borders; size 19x38 inches. Special value at 20c; now 15c each.

65c quality at 45 each—Extra fine satin finished hemstitched Huckaback Towels, with damask effects; all white borders. Special 65c value; now 45c each.

Fourth avenue.

Timely Offering of French BLACK CHEVIOTS

One of the most famous French makers of Black Dress Goods found, by the report of his American selling agents, that there was a large surplus stock in certain lines of his fabrics. Although the goods were staple, and of most desirable kinds, he ordered an immediate reduction of the stock.

Naturally they came to us. Among other lines offered were two fabrics that were already in large demand in our regular stocks. We secured the entire quantity of each, at a remarkably low price. These are the goods—

Plain Twilled Black Cheviot, worth $1.25. **Black Camel's-hair Cheviot, worth $1.50**

The former has the fine close texture and heavy weight that makes up so handsomely in tailored garments.

The latter is a cheviot with a narrow chevron weave that forms a stripe, which is very fashionable this season; and the entire surface glistens with the silky camel's-hair effect. Now either sort at

Eighty-five Cents a Yard

Both are 47 inches wide.

Black Dress Goods Section, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS
Under-Price

Both men and women have the opportunity today to obtain a supply of good, practical, pure linen Handkerchiefs, at very much less than their lowest regular value.

These two lots:

Men's 16c Handkerchiefs at 10c—

6,000 all-linen Handkerchiefs, neatly hemstitched with one-half and one-inch hems; regularly sold by us at 16c, and scarcely equalled elsewhere at that price; now 10c each.

Women's 25c Handkerchiefs at 16c—

4,800 all linen Handkerchiefs, neatly hemstitched with one-half inch hems; regularly sold by us at 25c, and a special value at that price; now 16c each.

Broadway.

Flannelette Dressing Sacques

Every woman appreciates the comfort they afford on cold mornings. And these Dressing Sacques are more than just comfortable—they are most attractive. They are made in quite a variety of effective styles, and neatly finished with braid or silk; and very moderately priced. These hints of them:

At $1—In neat stripes; full front; fitted back; trimmed with scallops.

At $1.75—In stripes; plaited front edged with braid; fitted back; sacque finished with braid.

At $1.75—In stripes; large scalloped collar; trimmed with braid; Watteau back; bell sleeves; buttoned at side.

At $2.25—In Persian stripes; yoke front and back; box plaited; trimmed with silk.

At $2.5—In neat figures; box plaited back; double-breasted front; buttoned at side; standing collar; bell sleeves; trimmed with silk.

Second floor.

RUGS Under-Price

Most every housekeeper knows a spot or two about the house that a rug would brighten. Just put the matter off, because there was no inducement to hurry. Now there is cause enough. Here is chance to pick it out for very little cost.

JAPANESE RUGS—All are reproductions of the genuine Oriental and very close imitations in every respect; both in design and in coloring:
Size 30 x 60 inches, at $1, from $1.40.
Size 36 x 72 inches, at $1.50, from $2.
Size 9 x 12 feet, at $9, from $13.50.
Size 10 x 14 feet, at $11.50, from $17.50.

A few COTTON JAPANESE RUGS, in blue and white, green and white, and red and white:
Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at $8.75, from $13.50.
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft., at $12, from $18.

MOQUETTE RUGS—In the different colorings:
Size 18 x 36 inches, at 75c., from $1.
Size 27 x 64 inches at $1.75, from $2.25.
Size 36 x 72 inches, at $2.50, from $3.75.

Also a very desirable lot of mottled SMYRNA RUGS:
Size 36 x 72 inches, at $2, from $4.5.

All the above are the best of the various kinds and thoroughly desirable in every way.

Third floor.

Exceptional Blanket Offerings

This is an echo from the clamor of bargains that filled this store last Friday and Saturday, and caused it to be thronged with eager buyers.

It comes from the Blanket Store, and is well worth listening to. It is of blankets—two excellent kinds—that are still further reduced from the already low figures which have made this store famous for its blanket values among people who buy carefully. These:

At $3.75 a pair, reduced from $4.50—Soft finished white wool filling on cotton warp; 76x84 in., 6 lbs.

At $8.50 a pair, reduced from $10—Carefully selected California wool, and made in California; 78x86 in., 6½ lbs.

Then this reminder of other excellent blankets, that, prices being equal, are better in quality, or, qualities being equal, are lower in price than any others in New York:

At $5 a pair—Made of four parts wool and one part cotton; 76x86 in., 6½ lbs.

At $6 a pair—Made of fine wool filling on cotton warp; extra heavy; 72x84 in., 6½ lbs. A rarely good blanket at the price.

At $7.50 a pair—Extra fine wool filling on cotton warp; 70x80 in., 5 lbs.

At $10 a pair—All wool warp and filling; 78x84 in., 6 lbs.

Third floor.

Fancy Eiderdowns
HALF PRICE

Skilled fingers will soon conjure these dainty, fluffy fancy striped Eiderdowns, into warm, cozy dressing sacques, bath robes, children's garments, and the like—and you'd never dream that the cost was so insignificant.

They should sell at 37½c and 50c. a yard. They're offered today at

20c a yard

Our good fortune and yours.

Twenty-five different color combinations—colors with white, and colors in contrast—varied enough to suit every fancy.

Fourth avenue.

Portieres AND Table Covers

Odd lots always mean kinds that people have bought first. And first choice should be best; and usually is. Here are various small groups that we are willing to dispose of at very sharp concessions in price, if you'll take them quickly. There are hundreds of homes that want just such things at this time:

PORTIERES—
A lot of Embroidered Portieres at half price—have been used as samples—embroidered on denims and burlaps; were $6 to $26.50 a pair, now $3 to $13.25.

Others, embroidered on linen velour, silk velour and satin; were $25 to $150 a pair, now $12.50 to $75.

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, in 5 good colorings; at $8 a pair; were $11.50.

Reversible Table Covers—1¼ yards square, were $1.65 each; now $1.10. 2 yards square, were $2.50 each; now $1.65. 2 x 2½ yards, were $3.25 each, now $2.10. 2 x 3 yards, were $4 each; now $2.65.

Reversible Tapestry Couch Covers—Full size. 62 in. wide; two colors; 3 yards long; were $6.50, now $4.25.

Third floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Wanamaker's

The Last Day!

If you love music you can hardly afford to miss this chance.

This is the last day for making the extra saving on the Music Club. Tomorrow will be too late, unless you live at a distance and send your order in direct response to this advertisement, using the ticket below. The publishers allow an extra discount on all memberships tendered up to 6 o'clock to-night. But that ends it: tomorrow the regular club terms will be in force. **Entire set is sent when you join the club and pay the first dollar.**

Paderewski

Five sets of the first edition of this Musical Library were bought by Paderewski—one for his own use and four for gifts to his friends. Among the hundreds of professional musicians and musical instructors who have *purchased* and strongly endorsed the work are Frank Damrosch, Franz Kaltenborn, Emma Eames, Emil Paur, Rafael Joseffy, Arthur Nikisch, Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Gerritt Smith, John C. Mullaly, Carl Faelten, Emil Mollenhauer, Dr. Carl E. Dufft and C. Whitney Coombes.

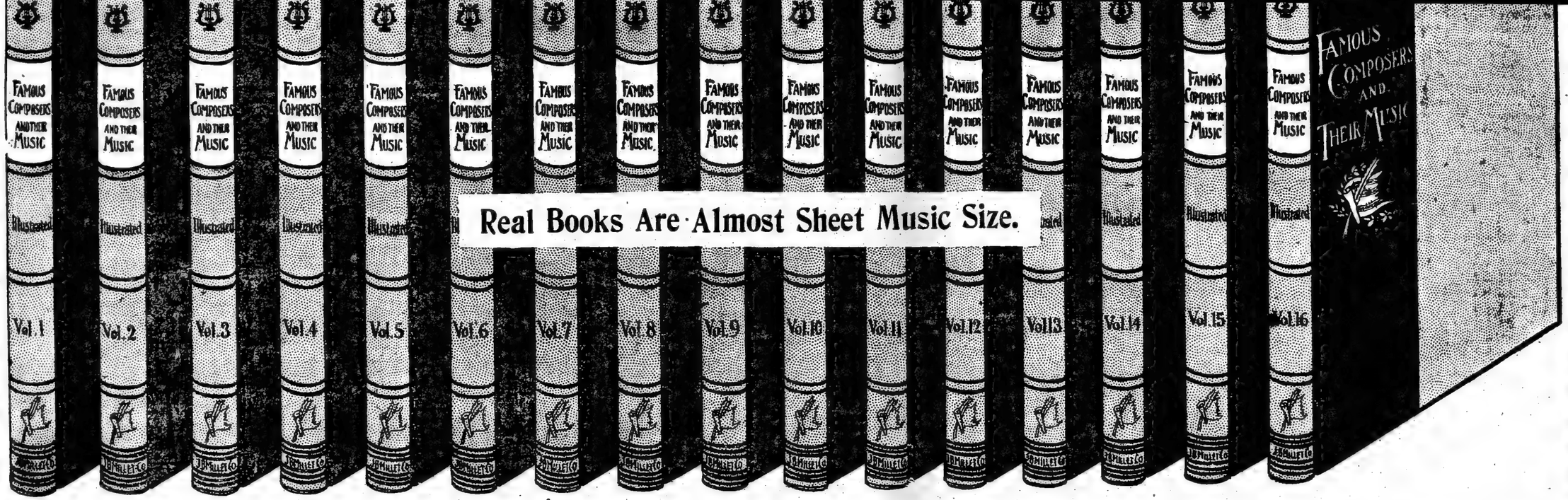

Real Books Are Almost Sheet Music Size.

Famous Composers and Their Music

This Musical Library is the 1901 edition of *Famous Composers and Their Music*, edited by Theodore Thomas, John Knowles Paine and Karl Klauser. Musical instructors and the foremost musicians universally recognize it as the best of all musical libraries. It is the standard of the world and over 50,000 sets of the earlier (six volume) edition have been sold at more than double our price per volume. There are sixteen Imperial Octavo volumes, measuring about 9x12 inches—six of reading matter and illustrations, and ten of music. The text volumes contain all you want to know about the history of music itself—the different schools of music, Italian, French, German and so forth; the complete stories of all the great composers, their private lives and their public careers; clear and full accounts of the special peculiarities of every composer's work, and how each of them differed in essential points from all his fellow-craftsmen, yet made important contributions to the total. In short, they really form a complete encyclopedia of all musical knowledge, not written like an encyclopedia, but like a simple history or biography.

The 6 Text Volumes.

The entire content of the text volumes consists of articles *specially written for this work* by such men as Oscar Comettant, Director of the Paris Conservatoire; Edward Dannreuther, the distinguished musical critic of London; the late John Fiske, Philip Hale, Adolph Jullien, who stands at the very head of the Parisian critics; Dr. Louis Kelterborn, Dr. Philipp Spitta, of Berlin; Henry E. Krehbiel, of New York, and many others equally famous. Each subject has been written about by the one particular person in the whole musical world who is best qualified to deal with it, and the cost to the publisher of all these special articles was enormous.

The 10 Music Volumes

contain nearly 1700 pages of sheet music chosen by Theodore Thomas and Karl Klauser. The pieces are neither too easy nor too difficult. Plenty of them can easily be mastered by pupils of a year or two's experience.

All worthy composers of all schools and lands for the last 400 years—Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Verdi, Rossini, Donizetti, Mascagni, Sullivan, Mozart, Liszt, Rubinstein, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Grieg, Gluck, and scores of others, too many to even mention here—are represented, some by a few, others by a dozen or more selections.

In a word, this library is so carefully selected and arranged that one who never played or sung or heard a single piece excepting those contained in it might still be ranked as a person of *cultivated musical taste*. And its contents, if purchased separately in sheet form, would cost you not less than $250.00.

For Young Musicians.

For Young Musicians this work is invaluable. It does not preach; it is not full of "Dont's"; it does not attempt to teach how to play or sing; it does not try to take the place of a musical instructor. But after one has owned the Library a while, dipped into its reading volumes and wandered through its hundreds of music pages, there grows up insensibly a love for what is really good and an aversion to what is bad in the great world of melody and harmony.

Beautiful Illustrations

To the number of over 500 are scattered through the volumes. Many are magnificent colored plates of rare and interesting musical instruments, 234 of them are portraits of the great composers, while others are facsimiles of their music manuscripts, views of the towns they lived in, their birthplaces, and notable scenes in their careers.

What Some of the Leading Papers Say:

New York Times— . . . Representative, of all that is highest in music. . . . One of the most influential of all books in the cultivation of taste for music.

New York Evening Post—The most sumptuous and attractive musical book ever issued in America, or in any other country.

New York Tribune—The scope . . . is quite out of the line of ordinary musical publications. . . . a book of luxury.

The American Hebrew—One of the most valuable contributions to musical literature ever published. . . . Beautiful illustrations, fine paper, and careful presswork.

Reginald de Koven in Harper's Weekly— . . . Its value, apart from its evident musical and artistic value, from a critical and educational standpoint, is most apparent.

New York Critic—An uncommonly valuable addition to musical literature.

The Congregationalist—Elaborate and scholarly, although concise. . . . The publishers are doing their part of the work as well as the authors and editors. . . . A beautiful and a most valuable work.

Philadelphia Times—Of unusual interest and importance. . . . The music is printed from engraved plates with remarkable clearness and brilliancy, and forms a musical album of the highest possible value to all students.

The Musical Herald of the United States—Scholarship and enthusiasm. . . . A style which even the musical layman of ordinary abilities cannot fail to appreciate. . . . A work of which American musicians and connoisseurs cannot fail to be proud.

Music—The most complete and attractive of all the musical books that have as yet been published.

Here's the Price-Saving Story:

The set consists of sixteen Imperial Octavo volumes, measuring about 9x12 inches, bound in classic vellum cloth, with rolled gold tops and gold-lettered and decorated backs, and the music volumes will lie open perfectly flat on a music rack, with no bothersome tendency on the part of the leaves to turn over of themselves.

The Publisher's Price of the Set is $68.00.

If you join at your leisure, while our club lasts, } **You pay $1 down and $2 a month for 17 months. Total, $35.**

If you join **to-day**, either by giving in your membership at the store or by mailing it to us at once (we shall make due time allowance for you if you live at a distance, and use this three-cornered ticket,) } **You pay $1 down and $2 a month for only 16 months. Total, $33.**

If you bring or send us at once cash or a check or money-order for full amount, } **You pay only $31.**

Use that ticket

A specimen book will be sent you free of cost if you feel that you must have further details before joining, but you must be quick if you want to take advantage of the extra discount.

CUT THIS TICKET OFF

N. Y. T.—10—21.

JOHN WANAMAKER
New York.

Enclosed find $1 club fee. Upon my acceptance as a club member send me one set Famous Composers and Their Music, in 16 volumes, classic vellum cloth binding. I agree to pay to your order 17 monthly payments of $2 from date. Title to books not to pass to me until fully paid for.

Name.....

Address.....

You may change "17" monthly payments to "16" if you respond at once to this advertisement.

John Wanamaker.

Mellin's Food

makes a food that is like mother's milk.

Send for a free sample of Mellin's Food.

Mellin's Food Co., Boston, Mass.

The Perfect Interpreter Of the Piano.

There are now on the market a heap of so-called piano-players—a few tolerably good, some distinctively disorderly and quite a number vagrant disturbers of the public peace. The only *Piano-Player* that can masterfully and pleasingly play the Piano is the **APOLLO.** It is the most perfect *Piano-Player* in existence. It is so simple to engineer that a child can successfully use it, and best of all it plays everything easily, harmoniously and satisfactorily. You say: "*My Piano-Player will not play William Tell, Ruy Blas or the Comedy Overture.*" How could it? It's not an **APOLLO.** Come and hear it play everything delightfully.

The **APOLLO** Company,

Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Streets.)

Can we enroll you on our order book? The best dressed men in New York are there before you.

Our $30 suits are valued at $60 by competent judges. Our $25 overcoats are valued at $50.

This may seem exaggerated. You can make the test without risk. We go further. The materials, style, fit and workmanship in every detail must be to your entire satisfaction.

Our full dress suits, silk lined throughout at $35, and tuxedos at $30, are leaders and special values.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide sent anywhere.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Mellow

The commingling of purity, age and flavor makes

Hunter Baltimore Rye

America's Best Whiskey

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

It is **The First Sought** and **The First Bought**

A. B. HART & FRANK HORA, Representatives, 58 William St., New York, N. Y.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

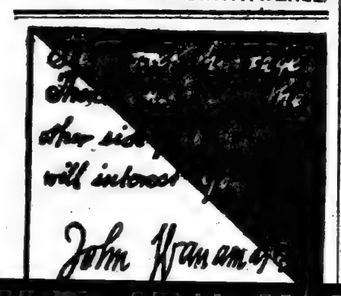

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Coaches Not Encouraged by Results in Saturday's Games.

POOR SHOWING BY COLUMBIA

Planning Harder Work for the Harvard Eleven—Cornell Not Satisfied with Carlisle Showing.

Saturday's football games were anything but encouraging to several of the teams. Between the halves of the Columbia-Hamilton contest on the Polo Grounds Coach Sanford of the Columbia team rated his charges severely, and as a result of the poor showing made he may be depended upon to make several radical changes in the make-up of the eleven. The team, however, in Saturday's contest was virtually without a Captain. Capt. Berrien is still out of the game, owing to conditions, and ex-Capt. Morley, who has acted as Field Captain in all the games this season, did not play because of the injury he received in the Harvard game.

The coaches of Harvard and Pennsylvania were a great deal more put out by the showing of their elevens than was Sanford. Pennsylvania's practice had been fairly good during the week, and a much better showing was expected of the team. As it was, they just barely managed to beat Bucknell. Up to Saturday, however, the eleven was without a Captain. Davidson was elected on that day to fill this position, and the team play under his direction may improve.

Harvard's coaches awakened to the gravity of the football situation Saturday, when West Point played the Crimson almost to a standstill and gave her but one scratch touch-down in the last minute of play. From the first of the season they have realized that the team was not up to the usual Harvard standard, but Saturday's performance has brought them to a full realization of its real weakness. As a result they are planning for hard work this week.

Every attention will be paid to the line. They will work on the theory that light men must play fast and aggressively in order to overcome their weight deficiency, and no stone will be left unturned to develop a quintet of quick, aggressive linemen. As an aid to the line, particular attention will be paid to the defensive work of the backs. They will be taught how to back up the tackles and how to break through and break up the interference when the other team has the ball.

Graydon will be drilled especially in this direction. The experience he has obtained at tackle will prove of inestimable value to him in the work, and the coaches will try to place him on a par with the best defensive backs Harvard has had. From now on the sole aim of the coaches will be to make Harvard's team a strong and unified eleven.

When the Cornell football team returned to Ithaca yesterday from Buffalo after defeating the Carlisle Indians they were given an enthusiastic reception. Seven hundred undergraduates marched to the station and drew the men to the hotel on a float.

The members of the eleven are not satisfied with their showing. All agree that Cornell is weak in offense, and a vast amount of work must be done before it will be possible to defeat Princeton at Ithaca a week from Saturday. The 'Varsity are all in good condition after their hard game, with the exception of half back Purcell. One of the Indians stepped on his right arm, and it will not be possible for him to handle the ball for a week.

TITUS TO GO TO HENLEY.

Union Boat Club Proposes to Send Its Champion Oarsman to England Next Year.

New York oarsmen are keenly interested in the proposition which has attained quite some proportions to send Constance S. Titus, a member of the Union Boat Club, to Henley next year to compete for the Diamond Sculls. Titus, who originally hailed from New Orleans, gained prominence last year when he won the association single scull race in the regatta of the National Associaton of Amateur Oarsmen, which victory practically declares him as the champion amateur sculler of America. E. H. Ten Eyck is really the champion, but he has announced his determination to retire from rowing competition, thus leaving Titus the next in order.

Titus's ambition for some time has been to compete for the Diamond Sculls, and when he won the championship race last Summer the Union Boat Club honored him with a life membership in the club. Now the club is desirous of doing still more for its champion, and if it can possibly be accomplished a general subscription list will be started in the club for the purpose of raising funds to defray Titus's expenses to England next Summer for the greatest sculling event in amateur rowing.

A special meeting of the club has been called for Sunday to devise means for raising the funds necessary. Mr. Titus's friends in the club say that they have no doubt that the money will be raised in time. To further his ambition to contest at Henley it has been said that Mr. Titus has joined the New York Athletic Club. This Mr. Titus denies. He says, however, that if the Union Club finds itself unable to raise the expenses of his trip, he will be forced to join some other club, but that he hopes to be able to represent the Unions abroad.

R. A. Watson, who was the backer of Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, in Australia, some years ago, was entertained yesterday at an informal reception held in his honor at the Nonpareil Rowing Club, on the Harlem River. Most of the amateur oarsmen along the Harlem River were assembled in the main room of the clubhouse, and several professionals, including Hanlan were also present. Mr. Watson was accompanied by his wife, daughter, and grandson. The latter, however, left early, and Mr. Watson remained the guest of the club until a late hour last night. Mr. Watson was presented with a set of engraved resolutions expressing the appreciation of the local oarsmen present at yesterday's gathering, for what Mr. Watson has done for rowing, and wishing him a safe journey to his home, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

This greeting was signed by every one present. Mr. Watson accepted it in an appropriate speech. He then said that he regretted that he had not seen the international yacht races contested off Sandy Hook, as he regarded the competition as the greatest sporting event in the world. On his return to Australia, he said, he would do his best to induce his Australian friends to build a boat to contest for the America's Cup. "If the boat is built," he continued, "I will guarantee that you will have a race, and I am satisfied that you will give fair play." He also stated that he would present a trophy or cup to be contested for annually by the oarsmen of the Harlem River.

Mr. Watson starts for Toronto to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SALISBURY, Md., Oct. 20.—The kindling wood mill of W. B. Miller was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $90,000.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The International Theatre was badly damaged by fire to-day. Loss, $15,000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Fire destroyed the West Shore Hotel at Canajoharie to-day, as well as the bakery and dwelling of Charles Klingenfuse and the houses of Mary Keyes, Robert Brumaghin, and Thomas Davendorf. Total loss, $40,000.

DANVERS, Mass., Oct. 20.—The boxmaking plant of Fred J. Derry and the surrounding buildings were burned this morning, causing a loss of $20,000, with insurance of about one-half that amount.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The four-story structure on West Fourteenth Street occupied by Keating, Smith & Shoemaker, manufacturers of leather goods, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss on building and contents, $100,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:40 A. M.—173 Second Street; Arthur Kandella; damage slight.

11:40 A. M.—60 Canal Street; Jacob Altmark & Son; damage, $5,000.

4:20 P. M.—335 East Forty-seventh Street; John Kelly; damage, $10.

4:45 P. M.—295 Spring Street; Trinity estate; damage, $50.

5:00 P. M.—33 Cannon Street; David Karowitz; damage, $25.

6:50 P. M.—261 Canal Street; Lee Ritter; damage, $10.

CONTROLLER COLER EXPLAINS.

Says the Increase in City Expenses Is Largely Due to a Republican Legislature.

Controller Coler yesterday sent to the Democratic Committee a statement relative to the publication of an article on Tammany extravagance which was based upon figures obtained from his office. The statement was made public by the Democratic Committee last night.

In it Controller Coler, after reiterating what he said Saturday as to the correctness of the figures and the falsity of the deductions made from them, has the following to say:

"Everybody knows that salaries for rapid transit, docks and other improvements have been paid legally from the bond account. This remarkable increase in the public improvements easily explains the apparent increase in salaries, &c.

"As soon as I can get my force to work I intend to make a statement showing the exact state of affairs. The real fact is that the increase which has been so formidably set forth in the Republican manifesto is due largely to mandatory legislation—that is, legislation forced upon the City of New York by a Platt Legislature.

"Eighty-two per cent. of the budget this year and in the previous years of this administration comes from laws forced upon the New York public by Senator Thomas C. Platt and his servants at Albany.

"That part of the 'statement' which tries to show that city employes have been paid from bond account is so absolutely absurd that no one with the slightest vestige of intelligence could be deceived by it."

FOOTBALL PLAYER INJURED.

He Slipped and Fell, and the Two Teams Piled on Top of Him.

Frank Harding, seventeen years old, a bank clerk living at 47 Carolina Avenue, Yonkers, and a member of the "Alpine" football team, was severely injured yesterday while in a game. His collarbone was splintered, his head and face badly bruised, and it is feared he may have suffered internal injuries.

Harding plays half back on his team. Yesterday the "Alpines" were playing their first game of the season with the "Amsterdam" team at One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The game was an even one, and the struggle was hard. During one of the mass plays the ball was passed to Harding. He started to go round one of the ends, but slipped and went down. The balance of the two teams piled on top of him. When the men gathered themselves up one by one Harding was found to be unconscious.

Policeman Brennan of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was summoned and called an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Dr. Kaettele responded, but could not revive the young man until after he had been taken to the hospital. He will recover, it is said.

SAYS HE WAS CLUBBED.

Republican Watcher's Charge Against a Policeman to be Investigated.

Fred Holday, the Republican leader in the Third Assembly District, called at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee yesterday to give Chairman Morris the particulars of the ill-treatment Michael Varini, a regularly assigned watcher in the Thirteenth Election District of the Third Assembly District, had received at the hands of a policeman whose number, Varini says, was 1,634.

Varini, after being at the registration booth all day, left about 6 o'clock to go home to dinner. While at home he changed his coat, and in making the change forgot to take from the pocket of the coat he had been wearing his credential papers as a watcher of the Republican organization. When he returned to the registration booth and undertook to challenge a man who he did not believe was entitled to register, his right to make the challenge was questioned by the policeman stationed at the bureau, who demanded that he show his papers.

When he was unable to produce his papers the policeman according to Holday, struck him over the head twice with his club and then threw him out of the booth. Varini is said to have been badly hurt. The County Committee will investigate the incident, and charges may be preferred against the policeman.

VICTIM OF SANDBAGGERS DEAD.

He Was Knocked Down and Robbed on Park Row.

The unidentified man who was sandbagged and robbed Saturday night by thugs near Park Row and Frankfort Street died in the Hudson Street Hospital at noon yesterday. None of the guilty parties has been arrested.

The attack on the man was made at a time when Park Row was crowded, but only one witness has been found in the case, James Haggerty of 50 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, being that person. Haggerty says he went to the man's rescue, but was knocked down, the thugs then taking to their heels and escaping. Coroner Fitzpatrick is conducting a rigid investigation.

TO CONSIDER MAYOR'S ACTION.

Merchants to Discuss His Dismissal of Charges Against Mr. Murphy.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association will be held at noon to-day to consider what steps to take against Mayor Van Wyck for dismissing the charges brought against Commissioner of Police Michael C. Murphy for refusing to take action against Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery.

The Mayor sent a letter to the Merchants' Association on Saturday saying that he had dismissed the charges. President Dresser yesterday issued the call for the meeting.

British Chaplain a Suicide.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Oct. 20.—The body of the Rev. Henry Black, for some time Chaplain of the British second-class cruiser Charybdis, who mysteriously disappeared from St. John's last Wednesday, was found this morning near St. John's, shot through the head. In the right hand of the dead man was a revolver. He had evidently committed suicide in consequence of dementia, attributed, as already cabled, to the excitement growing out of the arrangements for the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Ohio Manufacturer Killed.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Oct. 20.—D. P. Pattin, of the firm of Pattin Brothers & Co., was burned to death here to-day in a fire that destroyed the machine shop of his firm. He entered the building to investigate the escape of gas which attracted his notice by its odor. Soon after there was an explosion, which shook the entire city. Mr. Pattin's body was recovered after it had been burned beyond recognition. The property loss was more than $20,000; insurance, $12,000.

Trenton Lamp Company Assigns.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Trenton Lamp Company made an assignment yesterday to Hugh H. Hamill. The assets are estimated at $137,000 and the liabilities at $247,059. The estate of Samuel K. Wilson is the principal creditor. It is probable that the company will be reorganized.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light variable winds.

Generally fair weather with slowly rising temperature is indicated for the next few days except in the Southwest and on the East Florida Coast, where rain, with lower temperature, is probable.

Light variable winds are indicated for the Atlantic Coast, except south of the Carolinas, where fresh northeasterly winds will prevail. On the lakes the winds will be light and variable.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	45	49	49
6 A. M.	43	48	48
9 A. M.	48	49	52
12 M.	51	52	55
4 P. M.	53	54	58
6 P. M.	51	53	55
9 P. M.	51	53	53
12 P. M.	47	51	51

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52½
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date, 1900	43
Corresponding date for last 25 years	54

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 48, at 8 P. M. 53. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 58 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 75 per cent. The maximum tem-

PREVENTED STREET SEIZURE.

New Jersey Police Stopped Railroad from Laying Tracks Across It.

Capt. Archibald McKaig, commanding the Fourth Police Precinct, Jersey City, was notified at 7 A. M. yesterday that a gang of men were preparing to lay a railroad track from the West Bergen Steel Works to the Newark and New York Railroad, and proposed to cross Mallory Avenue at grade. He went at once to the scene with a squad of men and found the report to be true.

The foreman of the gang, whose name was not taken, said the company had been given permission by the city to cross Mallory Avenue at grade, but when asked to produce a copy of an ordinance passed by the Street and Water Board giving such permission, said he had not been provided with a copy of the document.

Capt. McKaig then refused to allow the work to proceed. He said that even if such an ordinance had been passed it could not authorize the violation of the Sunday laws, and there could be no excuse for prosecuting the work on Sunday, it being a private enterprise and not a public necessity. The workmen were then ordered to disperse under penalty of arrest, and a police guard was left on the ground to prevent a resumption of the work.

The West Bergen Steel Works were formerly owned by Spalding & Jennings, but were absorbed about a year ago by the Crucible Steel Company of America. There was no one at the works yesterday, and no information could be obtained as to the proposed track laying, nor could any city official be found who knew anything of any ordinance allowing Mallory Avenue to be crossed at grade. The company recently purchased a block of ground adjoining the old plant at a cost of $24,300, and announced that it would erect ten new brick buildings at a cost of $100,000.

MISCHIEVOUS BOY FINED.

When a Drummer Refused to Pay Him a Quarter He Cut His Drum to Pieces.

Frank Lapsi, a fourteen-year-old boy, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Hogan in Jefferson Market Court, charged with malicious mischief. He cut a big hole in the bass drum of an amateur band. James A. Litz of 145 Thompson Street, who beats the drum, was the complainant, and it was because he refused to pay 25 cents that young Lapsi made the hole.

Litz said that he had been in the habit of paying a weekly tribute of 10 cents to save the drum, and that yesterday when the amount demanded was increased to a quarter, he refused to pay. The result was the cut in the drum.

Magistrate Hogan fined the boy $5, and turned him over to the Children's Society for five days, in default of payment.

GEORGE BROTHERS TO DEBATE.

Richard Is for Mr. Low, While Henry Favors Mr. Shepard.

Richard George has come out for Seth Low, and will take the stump for him. His brother, Henry George, a few days ago, declared for Mr. Shepard. A joint debate between the brothers is now being arraigned. Both are sons of the late Henry George of single tax fame, who died during his canvass for Mayor of New York four years ago.

Opposed Change of College Site.

At a business meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York, held Saturday night, the Executive Committee made a report condemning a proposition to change the site of the college from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets and St. Nicholas Terrace, to one between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, and Convent and Amsterdam Avenues. After a warm discussion the report was adopted despite the opposition of a representative of the Board of Trustees of the college who was present. Ferdinand Shack, '74, presided at the meeting, and among those who attended it were Everett P. Wheeler, '66; Asa Bird Gardiner, '59, and Isaac Fromme, '74.

Car Cuts Off a Laborer's Legs.

Michael Chrystal, forty-two years old, a laborer staying at the Palace Hotel, on the Bowery, between Prince and Houston Streets, while boarding a south-bound Fourth Avenue car, No. 754, yesterday morning at Union Square, fell beneath the car. Both legs were cut off at the knees. Traffic was delayed fifteen minutes while the ambulance was on its way to the lower end of Union Square, where the injured man had been removed. Policeman Meyers of the East Twenty-second Street Station House put John Quinn, the motorman of the car, of 2,184 Fifth Avenue, under arrest.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Thomas Kearns, Salt Lake City; William J. Dingee, San Francisco; C. K. Offield, Chicago; W. L. Abbott, Pittsburg; T. Ayres Robertson, Monterey, Mexico.

HOLLAND—Dr. Franklin H. Morton, Chicago; S. Auchincloss, Redlands, Cal.; Reginald R. Squire, Cleveland; H. von Holden, Rotterdam, Holland.

CAMBRIDGE—Spencer Biddis, Philadelphia.

GRAND—R. C. Rose, Binghamton; J. N. Woollett, Norfolk, Va.; A. E. B. Fatjo, Santiago de Cuba.

MURRAY HILL—Henry M. Brookes, Cleveland; C. H. Southworth, Cleveland; F. L. Mandlove, Cincinnati.

NORMANDIE—Senator W. P. Dillingham, Vermont.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. Percy Hughes, London; Jeremiah Collins, Washington; W. F. Fitzgerald, Butte, Montana; Thomas F. Barrett, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Robert Oliver Lehr, Baltimore; Capt. S. A. Staunton, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—C. A. Brainard, Washington; J. D. Towne, Chicago; Howard Taft, Cincinnati; William A. Stone, Cincinnati; John R. Beaver, Valparaiso de Chile.

GILSEY—W. E. S. Stromborn, Nassau, N. P.

VICTORIA—Frank P. Mills, M. P., London; T. L. Clarke, Scranton, Penn.

HOFFMAN—V. G. Bouttell, London; E. Farrel, Havana; J. H. Elder, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—Prof. Charles Mellon Tyler, Cornell University; Leslie Carter, Chicago; F. W. Gordon, London.

PLAZA—Leon Gillett, New Orleans; John S. Dickinson, Jr., Savannah.

SAVOY—Paul Heineman, Liverpool; S. D. Beaumont, Paris; W. H. Stephens, London.

NETHERLAND—A. Zuckerman, San Francisco; W. H. Garlack, Cleveland; C. H. Hastings, Sierre Madre.

ASTOR—Dr. Francis L. Patten, Princeton; George Cushing, Durango, Mexico; W. T. Thornton, Guadalajara, Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous, Mitchell & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; E. A. Robertson, dry goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Eilbrach, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. E. Burney, notions and jewelry; W. W. Loomis, linings, prints, hosiery, and gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullough, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. L. Flanigan, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; E. Kircher, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. I. Saks, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Bogen, cloaks, suits, ladies', misses', and children's wear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, shawls; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wallace Brothers Company, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. I. Lyon, dry goods; L. Herzog, hosiery and gloves; M. Dembufsky, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Snyder, corsets; 115 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; W. Russell, domestics; 288 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, clothing; 744 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Steinbach, J., Asbury Park, N. J.; dry goods and notions; Criterion Hotel.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. McLean, suits and waists; W. J. Armstrong, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Everett-Ridley-Rogan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. R. Calloway, dry goods; 258 Church Street.

Johnson & Wilbur Mercantile Company, Colorado Springs, Col.; M. H. Wilbur, domestics, linens, notions, furnishing goods, millinery, ribbons, and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. E. King, linings and silesias; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Isaacs, M., New Orleans, La.; notions, furnishing goods, and millinery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks, dress goods, and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

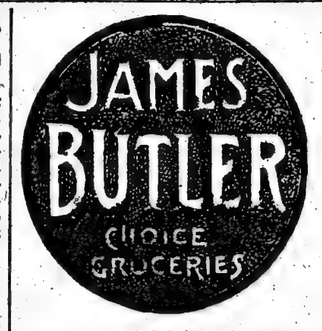

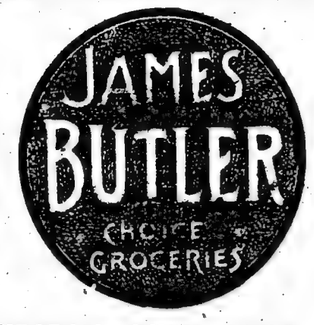

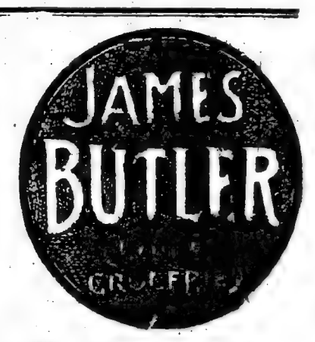

MONDAY AND TUESDAY--BUSY DAYS IN THE LAUNDRY

Why not ease up the work a bit by supplying your laundry with a package of the finest Starch in the world?

BUTLER'S BEST LAUNDRY STARCH

is the kind that does the work just right and saves a lot of time and worry. It's the pure, honestly made kind that helps, not hurts, the clothing. This can be said of but few Starches nowadays.

For the benefit of our old customers and to make new friends for our Laundry Supply Department, we offer for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

A CAKE OF BUTLER'S XXX LAUNDRY SOAP FREE

to every customer who purchases at the regular price

A 3 Pound Box of Butler's Best Laundry Starch for 13c.

Uneeda Biscuits Free
During This Sale
To all customers who purchase one pound of our very best
New York State Cheese, 14c
at the regular price of

Blue Ribbon Table Salt Free
During This Sale.
The finest free running Table Salt on the market this—A package free to all customers who purchase
One Pound of Tea, 29c. or 35c
at the regular price of

Seeded Raisins, Porter Bros.' Best, coast packed, extra fancy, lb. carton	12c
Cleaned Currants, new crop, choicest grade, pound loose	9c
Prunes, fine meaty Santa Clara fruit, a pound	5c
California Peaches or Pears, heavy syrup, a can	15c
Maine Corn, Essie Brand, new pack, young and tender, a can	10c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph Brand, very best, 3-pound can	10c
Asparagus, Golden State Brand, fancy California, a can	23c
Asparagus Tips, Eldorado Brand, very fancy, a can	18c
Lima Beans, new pack, a can	8c

Barley, very best coarse, a pound	4c
Barley, very best fine, a pound	5c
Gelatine, XL C R Brand, our own packing, a package, 5c., or 3 for	13c
Gelatine, Cooper's Best, a package, 7c., or 3 for	20c
Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, our best shredded, a package	5c
Corn Starch, Peerless Brand, our best, a package	7c
Prepared Flour, Triumph Brand, our best, 3-pound package	12c
Prepared Buckwheat, new crop Triumph Brand, 3-pound package	12c
Golden Drip Syrup, our best, quart bottle	10c
Honey, Fancy California, a pound bottle	13c

Mustard Sardines, Underwoods or Gold Label Brands, ¼ can	10c
French Sardines, finest packed, ¼ can, with key	9c
Salmon, Purity Brand, Fancy Sock Eye, ½-pound flat can	10c
White Pepper, our best packing, ¼-pound can	7c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, our best, pint bottle, 15c.; ½ pint	8c
French Mustard, large bottle, good quality	5c
Washing Powder, Clenewel Brand, very best, 6-oz. package	2c
Washing Soda, best made, 6 pounds for	5c
Violet Ammonia, a toilet luxury, large bottle	10c

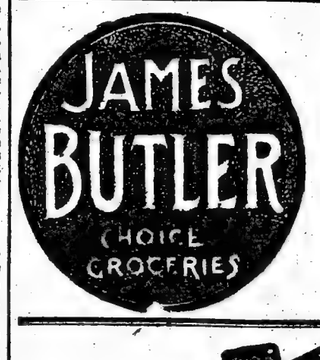

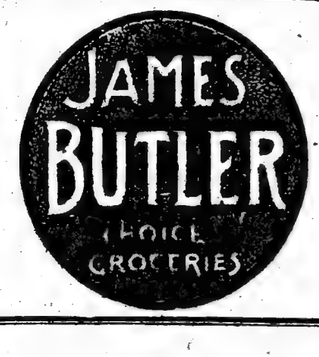

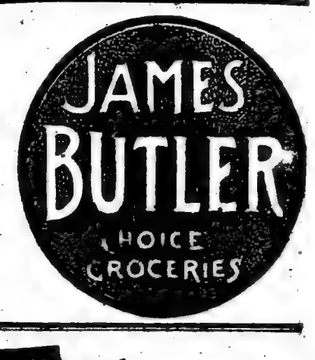

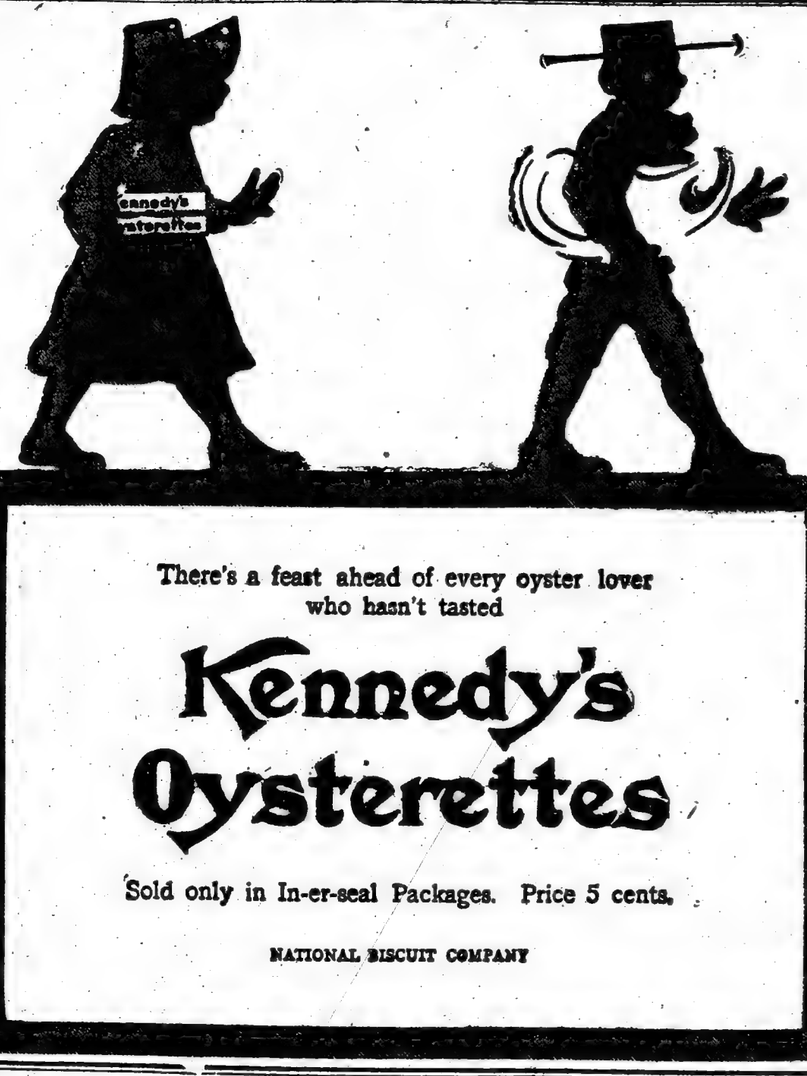

There's a feast ahead of every oyster lover who hasn't tasted

Kennedy's Oysterettes

Sold only in In-er-seal Packages. Price 5 cents.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

INTRUDER HAD A REVOLVER.

Woman Found Him Under the Bed, but When He Showed the Weapon Every One Ran.

Isidor Klein, a tailor, who lives over his place of business at 37 Great Jones Street, returned yesterday afternoon and found that a burglar had been at work in his flat. Everything was in disorder. Mrs. Klein's first thought was of $47, which she had left in a bureau drawer. The money was missing.

The Kleins, who had two friends with them, began a search for the thief, which ended when Mrs. Klein screamed, "There's a man under the bed!" Klein and his friends hurried to the room where Mrs. Klein was. They looked under the bed and a man with a revolver in his hand wiggled from under it.

Then they fled pell-mell to the street. Roundsman William Ennis of the Mercer Street Station was found and he got to the Klein house in time to catch the supposed burglar.

The police say that the prisoner is William Harris, alias Butler, alias Elsman, twenty-nine years old, and that his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. Harris said he lived at 125 East Twenty-ninth Street. When he was searched Mrs. Klein's pocketbook, containing the $47, was found on him, but he had thrown away the revolver. In his pockets were a number of skeleton keys. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning on the charge of

EVERETT PIANOS

Distinct Art Creations.

Imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments; we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Burmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Vernona Jarbeau's Horses Seized.

During the past week Miss Vernona Jarbeau played Mazeppa at the Bijou Theatre, Jersey City. She had two horses, which she used on alternate nights. When the engagement closed on Saturday night H. C. Wilken, who trained the horses, attached them for $47 to satisfy his claim for services rendered. Leavitt & Lederer were notified by telephone and replied that they

Sent to Prison for Crap Shooting.

Magistrate Zeller, in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, sentenced Joseph Smith, colored, to the penitentiary for two months for shooting craps on the Morris Park race track. Smith, who is twenty-seven years old, was warned off the Morris Park track by the Superintendent, but on Saturday he was found conducting

STEAMSHIP ROMA ARRIVES AT THIS PORT

Had Been Driven Inland by the Galveston Hurricane.

Underwriters Had Paid for Her When a Company Bought the Ship and Got Her Into Deep Water.

"Off the Hook, steamship Dart, from South American ports," was the message telegraphed to the city from Sandy Hook yesterday morning. A little later the telegraph instrument ticked a message to the effect that it was not the Dart, which was known to be heavily laden, but the Dora, a tramp steamship, minus a cargo, that was coming in. A few minutes later another message again reported that a mistake had been made, and that instead of the Dora it was the Roma, one of the vessels that the observer supposed had ended her maritime career in the Galveston hurricane of last year, that was on her way to the city.

The observer could hardly believe his glass, and looked again at the approaching steamship. It was still the Roma. He was not satisfied yet, and for a confirmation of the news that he thought impossible, levelled his powerful telescope again at the vessel, which was by this time nearly to the Hook. It was the Roma, and of that there was no doubt. She was not trim in appearance, but she looked like anything else than the boat that was known to have been pitched high and dry far inland in September, 1900, at Galveston.

At the time of the hurricane that devastated the Texas city the Roma was at anchor in the harbor there, laden with a cargo of 1,350 tons of wheat, preparing for her voyage across the Atlantic. On the night of the hurricane she was caught by the tidal wave that swept in from the Gulf, torn from her moorings, and driven inland, where she was found the next morning in six feet of water. She was resting on a reef, and on her way to it she had run against and demolished three railroad bridges and one county bridge.

As she drew seventeen feet of water, it was immediately announced that, so far as navigating the high seas in the future was concerned, the Roma might just as well have never been built. The cargo of wheat, for the most part, was saved, and the insurance companies paid the owners the value of the vessel. The underwriters were surprised one day to receive an offer from William Parr & Co. of Galveston offering to take the ship off their hands. They accepted without delay, and congratulated themselves on their good luck. Parr & Co. were in turn surprised to receive from the Saginaw Steamship Company of San Francisco an offer of $80,000 for the beached vessel, which had by this time become one of the sights of Galveston.

The citizens of Galveston had no idea that Manager Jerome of the Saginaw Company, when he announced that he was going to get the big vessel back into deep water, could ever do so. Mr. Jerome knew though, and it was not long before the quiet neighborhood in which the Roma rested was being entertained daily with the sound of dynamite blasting. The reef on which the ship was lying was being slowly blasted away, and a ditch big enough to accommodate her was being dredged to the sea. Exactly one week from the day on which the Roma took her inland flight, she was floated through the ditch back into the deep waters of Galveston Harbor. There she remained until it was decided to bring her to New York for dry docking and reconstruction.

Under her own steam on Oct. 9 she sailed away from the port where she had such an experience, and at the end of an uneventful voyage, arrived at New York yesterday morning. She anchored down the bay, and this morning she will come up to the Erie Basin, where her repairs are to be made. When she again enters the merchant marine trade the Roma will be entitled to fly the American flag. She will enter the Pacific trade.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two More Leagues to Bowl Their Initial Games To-night—Schedule for the Week's Games.

Two more local bowling leagues will begin their tournaments this evening. On Pump's North Side Palace alleys in the Borough of the Bronx the North Side League will roll its first game of the present season with the Knickerbocker, Tallapoosa, and Hawthorne teams to start the balls rolling. The first game of the New York Bowling League will also be rolled on Amann & Triess's alleys, at Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. The schedule for the week in the principal local leagues is as follows:

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

American National Bowling Tournament—Rosedale, Freedom, and Western Cyclone Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Oriental, Phoenix, and Enterprise Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Washington Heights, Grove Hill, and Lotus Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Mutual and Fidelia Bowling Clubs. Starr's National alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Knickerbocker, Tallapoosa, and Hawthorne Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League—John A. Murray, Frederick Adee & Co., and Thomas G. Knight. Cadieu's Monarch Palace alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A—Fulton, Gilbert, and De Forest Councils. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Echo, Manhattan, and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Montauk and Prosperity Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

American National Bowling Tournament—Berkeley, Metropolitan, and Monarch Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Linwood and Yonkers Bowling Clubs and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Hyperion, Bronxdale, and Phoenix Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Excelsior Bowling Club and Our Council, Royal Arcanum. Starr's National alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Our Own, Tremont, and Pilot Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Joseph Wild & Co., Passavant & Co., and New York Edison Company. Cadieu's Monarch Palace alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Goldman, Sachs & Co., Union Square Bank, and Western National Bank. Reid's Church Street alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Reid's Church Street alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class B—Washington Irving, Alert, and Ridgewood Councils. Elephant Club alleys.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Prospect, Greater New York, and Tamaqua Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Arlington and Monarch Bowling Clubs and Carroll Park Wheelmen. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

American National Bowling Tournament—Palace, Spartan, and New Jersey Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Phoenix, Standard, and Mohawk Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Morris Club, Central Park, and Belvidere Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Defender and Caledonian Bowling Clubs. Starr's National alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Bronxdale, North New York, and Grove Hill Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Hoeninghaus & Curtis, Arnold Print Works, and H. A. Caesar & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Mutual, Germania, New York, Metropolitan, and Equitable (No. 2) Life Insurance Companies, and Fidelity and Casualty Company, (No. 1.) Ehler's Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A—Long Island, East New York, and Stuyvesant Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Excelsior, Logan, and Arion Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

American National Bowling Tournament—Orchard, Corinthian, and American Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League.—Aurania, Enterprise, and Iwago Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League.—Colonial and Cyclone Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League.—Roseville Athletic Association, (Newark, N. J.) and National Bowling Club. Starr's National alleys.

North Side Bowling League.—Hooker and Our Own Bowling Clubs and Westchester Wheelmen. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League.—Crane Company, Ronalds & Johnson Company, (Brooklyn,) and H. P. Read Lead Works. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League.—Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League.—Class B, Empire State, Adirondack, and Welcome Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.—Unknown, Euclid, and Mutual Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament.—Belmont, Oriental, and Corinthian Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

American National Bowling Tournament—Hyperion Bleecker, and Fidelia Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Columbus, Agreeable, and Belvidere Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Lotus, Standard, and Friendship (Manhattan) Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Metropolitan Bowling Club and Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Starr's National alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—F. Oppenheim & Levy, Alfred Benjamin & Co., and American Woolen Company. Cadieu's Monarch Palace alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Prudential Life Insurance Company, Teams Nos. 1 and 2, and Provident Savings Institution. Ehler's Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A—De Long, Brevoort, and Fulton Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Tournament—Prosperity and Palace Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Fulton and Amersfort Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Colonial and Seaboard National Banks and Kountze Brothers. Reid's Church Street alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Reid's Church Street alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class B—Nassau Morning Star, and Pro Patria Councils. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

A Reader of the First Issue of The New York Times Recalls Some Interesting Incidents of Its Early History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I happen to be one of those—the number now presumably not a large one—who read the first paper issued, on Sept. 18, 1851, under the name of THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES. The fac simile of this paper accompanying the superb Jubilee Number, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of its publication and giving an account of the rise and successful career of THE TIMES, has proved to me intensely interesting, showing what large means, skill, tact, and indomitable energy are necessary to build up a great paper and make it what the public confesses has been successfully done.

My interest in this historic number would have been less had my knowledge of the paper been less protracted and familiar. Several of the editorial staff I knew personally, and many of the contributors by their record, among the latter of whom, I may write in a modest way, the words "pars quorum fui." The purpose of issuing such a paper had been announced, an outline of its proposed character given, and, as it was acknowledged to be a needed thing, considering what the demand and supply then were in New York City for a paper of highest type, expectation concerning it was high on its first appearance. Nor was this expectation disappointed. The gentleman to take the editorial helm was known and acknowledged as one eminently fitted for an enterprise and responsibility like this. His first editorial, read after fifty years, shows what manner of man he was. Quiet, dignified, graceful, earnest, and incisive, he tells what the paper purposes to be and to do, and a resolute determination that the purpose formed shall be fully carried out. One sees success in the future on reading it, and is gratified to find he has made no mistake in his forecast.

THE TIMES made its appearance when the anti-slavery question had assumed its most alarming aspect and the fierce passion of the extremists on both sides threatened to undermine the pillars of the Republic. The great religious institutions, designed to spread Christianity and Gospel truth, supported by both sections, took part in the angry controversy, the one proclaiming that money received from slave labor was unfit to be employed in the great work of saving souls, the other clamorously demanding that no exception should be taken to and no reflections cast upon the mode employed by the South to recruit her treasury, whose contents were consecrated to the service of the Lord. The fight in the American Tract Society was especially bitter and uncompromising, as those living at that time will well remember, while the weekly religious organs of the several bodies were conservative or radical on this subject, according as their Churches were involved in the discussion and settlement of the absorbing question.

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared about this time, 1852, arousing worldwide sympathy with the slave and hatred against the slave masters, who tolerated a system that sold men and women as cattle and separated families by divorcing their members arbitrarily and forcing them into lifelong servitude wherever the good pleasure of irresponsible owners might decree.

I wrote a review of this book, the opening sentence of which affirms that "a book which within nine or ten months of its issuing has realized a sale of a million of copies or upward must needs be an extraordinary book"—a book which by its mighty appeal to the moral sense of the Nation and the world did more probably than any single factor to break the chains of the slave and make us a free Nation in fact as well as in name. The review was written for The Christian Intelligencer, the organ of a body to which I belonged, one of the most conservative of New York's religious weeklies. Its editor politely but firmly declined its publication on the ground that he would be sure, by seeming to indorse the praise of the book, to wound the sensibilities of Southern Christians, besides conflicting directly with views of its character held and published often by himself in his paper.

I then bethought me of THE TIMES, whose editor had thrown himself into the conflict for the Union and against secession with the whole force of his intellect and the resources he could command. He struck mighty blows to avert the catastrophe of division and save the Nation from disintegration. And when Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," hesitated long on the verge of joining the disrupting States, the notes of warning and expostulation and the pictures of the horrors Virginia must experience if untrue to her past history were as affecting in their appeals as they were trenchant in their logic. Nothing sufficed to hold the State back from the dreadful plunge into secession taken by those who had gone before, and all the horror and more that had been pointed out came in grim train, one by one, to spread ruin and desolation on every side.

I found Mr. Raymond and offered him the manuscript, explaining why it was not received elsewhere. And he replied that if the paper were a strictly abolition one there was another channel through which it would more readily and appropriately reach the public than his paper, which was conservative in its anti-slavery opinions and radical only in severest measures to save the Union. On stating that the views taken in the paper offered were really conservative, a design to point out Mrs. Stowe's advocacy of colonization for the black as a remedy for slavery really being the occasion of the article, as in this advocacy she conflicted expressly with the views of all extremists on her side, who looked upon Henry Clay's great scheme of relief with abhorrence and contempt. Mr. Raymond then said he would look over the paper if I would leave it, and print it if he found it fitting, and did so in a few days after, much to the surprise, and as it seemed to me, the chagrin of my religious friend, who had declined it, and who had come to look upon THE TIMES as one of the most reliable political papers in the land, and its editor no less sound in judgment than he was brilliant and effective.

This article I included in a series of essays and miscellanies published in a volume by Dodd & Co. in 1856, and long since, like many similar and more pretentious ones, become "to dumb forgetfulness a prey."

The frankness and geniality of Mr. Raymond's manner impressed me, as they were sure to do all strangers who first came to know him; the pleasant memory of which induced me several years afterward to select his newspaper in preference to others as the medium of some communications growing out of the civil war, which had then opened and was threatening the Nation with speedy destruction.

These communications began at Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1863, and were continued at intervals of a week or two to the close of the war. I being stationed as Chaplain of the Officers' Hospital, to the accommodation of which the Nashville University had been set apart. In January, 1865, I was transferred in the same capacity to Louisville, Ky., still writing for THE TIMES from this point, as also from Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and Atlanta, after its fall before the prowess of Sherman and his grand army.

The article first sent to THE TIMES from Nashville was as it cast upon the waters, possibly to be seen no more, an intimation only being given that, if agreeable, it would be followed by others. It soon appeared, however, as "from our own correspondent or special correspondent," showing its ready acceptance by the paper. The material indeed for correspondence of this sort was abundant at Nashville at this period, the beautiful little city having early fallen into Union hands, after the fall of Donelson, and now become little more than a great military depot. The great armies of the Southwest and West found a rendezvous here and their commanders—Rosecranz, Thomas, Sherman, Grant, and others hardly less distinguished—were often seen in quarters here or passing through, while the finest public buildings were given up to the demands of the hospitals, Quartermasters, commissaries, Sanitary and Christian Commissions, &c., making a scene of great activity, but all in the line of "grim-visaged war."

Visiting the North in the early Fall on furlough, I called at THE TIMES office—then in its new building—and was referred as a correspondent of the paper to Mr. Edward Seymour, who was in charge of this department. I found Mr. Seymour—a picture of whom adorns THE TIMES Jubilee Number, and a capital likeness it is—a most courteous and genial gentleman, who informed me that my letters had proved quite readable and useful, and all of them had been inserted, the quarter of the field from which they came making them specially timely and interesting. He said he would write up the paper's debt to me, and if I would call next day he would introduce me to Mr. Raymond, who would order settlement. I said I had not written for emolument, but for the good cause mainly, which lay heavy on all Union hearts and had therefore stipulated nothing as to pay. He replied: "We always pay our correspondents in the field, and will treat you as we do all the rest."

Accordingly I was taken by him next day into Mr. Raymond's sanctum, whom we found with his coat off, buried in work, and were met with his usual frank and hearty greeting, making every one feel at ease in his presence. He was pleased to confirm what Mr. Seymour had told me, that my letters had been gladly accepted, and had proved, coming from a part of the field to which the eyes of the whole country were now intently turned, at once interesting, instructive, and useful, in evidence whereof he would pay me $7.50 a column—the columns in THE TIMES were then shorter—instead of $5, the amount usually given to volunteer contributors, an arrangement with which I could not of course be expected to feel much dissatisfied.

I mention this not as seeming to indorse or parade the commendation given by another, but as showing the large-hearted character of a man who in his dealings with others not only saw what he deemed right and just, but did it, freely and spontaneously. In the manner of doing the thing lay its charm. And I understood thereafter the secret of the strong hold Mr. Raymond had on the regards and affection of those employed by him, and why nothing ever occurred to mar the harmony of their association.

Reading THE TIMES during all these years, I have naturally come to regard it with warm affection, and to rank it high among the great newspapers of the land. The ideal Mr. Raymond proposed to himself in modeling his paper has been maintained. And while nothing is admitted to its columns that may not be laid freely before the most virtuous and morally fastidious household, the quality and variety of its contents are such as to satisfy the demands of the most inquisitive readers for all of interest that is going on in the world around us. The gifted editor, a journalist indeed to whom the words "nascitur non fit" may be applied with special fitness, laid down his pen a few years after the war closed, at the early age of forty-nine, not again to resume it. His sudden death in the fullest strength of his manhood and in the height of his diffused usefulness, was a shock indeed to all his contemporaries.

But he did not pass away before his specific life work was done—and the foundation securely laid for the continuance of his newspaper on the lines he had marked out for it. And in this form it has come down to us, being to-day what left it, one of the cleanest, freshest, fullest, ablest, and most satisfying to its hosts of appreciative readers of all the great dailies which have lifted our country's capacity for newspaper making high among the peoples of the world. In its desire to impress new features of interest upon it in the benefit of its readers it has struck out into other paths, notably in its SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. This is a new departure in newspaper enterprise, and, under the taste, tact, and skill of its accomplished manager, Mr. F. W. Halsey, has got to be a necessity for the readers of THE TIMES, especially those with literary proclivities.

Looking over a table of contents of one of these Saturday issues—say the Oct. 5 number—one is amazed at the variety of topics passing under review and the high and entertaining character of what is offered, rivaling in these respects the most popular of our long-established monthlies and other literary periodicals, and all for the ridiculously small price of 1 cent a paper for all living within the compass of New York City. The benefit to be derived by the masses through this single channel it were vain attempting to compute.

But I must close what has occupied far too much space in your columns, transcending even an octogenarian's claims, who has simply wished to say some friendly volunteer words of a paper he has found pleasure and profit in reading for half a century. I will only add that Mr. Raymond could have left no grander monument than this to his rare ability as editor and master-builder, and that gratitude to him for high and palpable benefit conferred upon them will be sure to keep his name fresh and honored in the memory of his countrymen.

C. V. S.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 1901.

A Voter in Perplexed Mood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly explain how I can honestly vote in the coming city election. Tammany is impossible. Plattism is equally so, for, of necessity, Low will be controlled—from Albany, if need be; so even Henry George repudiates Low. Crokerism is as bad.

Are not the two city parties like two highwaymen, each asking their intended victim to help prevent the other from sharing in the robbery? So I am practically disfranchised. Why should I help either robber? There is no honest party in town. Why not let Tammany alone? Then it will the sooner so outrage the apathetic business community that the reform will have to be accomplished.

B. F. L.

New York, Oct. 18, 1901.

Window Rhymes Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My compliments to "J. C. B."

Cholly walks, now with a crutch,
Because his shins are skinned, oh!
Last night he took a drop too much,
And kicked a plate glass window.

The glass fell on him with a crash,
He on the ground was pinned, oh!
Last night, when both his feet went smash
Right thro' a plate glass window.

And so on ad lib.

F. C. H.

New York, Oct. 18, 1901.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:17	Sun sets...5:12	Moon sets... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:16	Gov. Isl'd...1:22	H. Gate....3:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:28	Gov. Isl'd...1:51	H. Gate....3:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples.	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hungaria, Fortune Island and	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp ..	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Porto Rico, Porto Rico..	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

Jamestown, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen.	.....	12:00 M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau and south side of Cuba....	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. §19 and up to Nov. §9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 10, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. §10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Sept. 23; Sydney, Sept. 24; Auckland, Sept. 28, and Honolulu, Oct. 9, which reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east Oct. 15 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York this morning.

Also that mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Oct. 17. Due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 21.

Aller, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
Boston City, Swansea, Oct. 8.
Buffon, Barbados, Oct. 15.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
Elswick Manor, Hamburg, Oct. 3.
Island, Christiansand, Oct. 6.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 18.
Menominee, London, Oct. 16.
Oleta, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Ponce, San Juan, Oct. 16.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 18.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Oct. 12.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 15.
Bremen, Bremen, Oct. 12.
El Rio, New Orleans, Oct. 17.
Hilary, Para, Oct. 10.
Hildur, Curacao, Oct. 14.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Oct. 15.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Oct. 12.
Monmouthshire, St. Kitt's, Oct. 15.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 20.
Trojan Prince, Naples, Oct. 5.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Britannia, Azores, Oct. 13.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 22.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 16.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

Deutschland, Hamburg, Oct. 17.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 16.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 23.

Arrived.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen. Off the Highlands at 1:34 A. M. Oct. 21.

SS Georgetown, Houghton, Georgetown, Oct. 18, with lumber to the Export Lumber Company; vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch, new, 7,875 tons,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, Oct. 10, and Boulogne, 11th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Appalachee, (Br.,) Simpson, Shields, Oct. 5, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Roma, (Br.,) Storrs, Galveston, Oct. 8, in ballast to the Saginaw Steamship Company. Came to this port for repairs, having been ashore during hurricane at Galveston.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS British King, (Br.,) Riddle, Antwerp, Oct. 5, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Reissing, Hamburg, Oct. 6, and Boulogne, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Beers, New Orleans, Oct. 11, in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Tholen, Rotterdam, Oct. 4, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6:05 A. M.

SS Apache, Pennington, Jacksonville, Oct. 17, and Charleston, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Mascot, (Nor.,) Amundsen, Tilt Cove, N. F., Oct. 12, with mdse. to A. H. Bull & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 5:14 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Aragon, Bennett, Newport News, Oct. 19, with coal. Is bound to New Haven.

SS Cavour, (Br.,) Kelly, Santos Sept. 28, Rio Janeiro 30th, and St. Lucia Oct. 13, with merchandise and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Anchored in Quarantine at 1:10 A. M. 21st.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south southeast, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Defiance, for Philadelphia.
SS Knickerbocker, for New Orleans.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) for Cape Town, East London, &c.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Stencken, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 4:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Antwerp for New York, sld. from Southampton at 1:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Koln, (Ger.,) Capt. Langreuther, from Bremen for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

B. Altman & Co.

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS.

Broadtail, Persian Lamb and Alaska Seal Coats.

Fur Lined Kimono Coats, Paletots, Capes and Full Length Garments.

NECKPIECES in various combinations, long and short lengths. Muffs, Fur Trimmings and Children's Furs.

Also a collection of RARE FUR SKINS, from which Garments and Fur Pieces may be made to order.

95TH YEAR
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

Chatham Square:
193 to 205 Park Row,
Chatham Square.

121st Street:
2226 to 2234 Third Ave.,
Corner 121st St.

EVERYTHING RELIABLE.
EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
EVERYTHING REASONABLE.

CARPETS.
Countless Rolls to Choose from.

All Wool Ingrains . . 75c. | Tapestry Brussels . . 65c. | Velvets . . . . . 98c. | Axminsters 1.30
Other Ingrains . . . 45c. | Body Brussels . . . 1.10 | Wiltons . . . . . 1.60 | Mattings . . . . . 18c.

ALL Floor Coverings MADE, LAID AND LINED Without Extra Charge.

RANGE.
Nickel trimmings, large good baking oven. Two elbows and pipe as needed. Set up at your house. Everything included except the fire.
$9.75.
Better arrange to get one.

KITCHEN CHAIR
of hardwood. Substantially made. We bought 1,200 of these, but they won't last long at
48c.

DRESSER.
Oak finish, 4 drawers, bevel plate mirror,
$7.90.

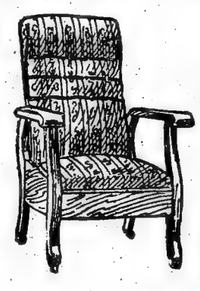

MORRIS CHAIR.
Very large and comfortable, upholsted spring seat. Reduced from $16.00 to
$11.25.

CHINA CLOSET.
Oak, highly polished, glass door and rounded glass ends, French bevel mirror in top.

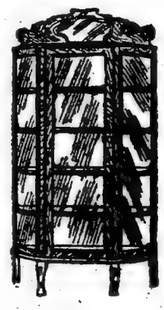

CASH or LIBERAL CREDIT.

Customers may add to their accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience. No extra charges of any kind.

Figure out how much money you can spare a week or a month, and we will do the rest. Let us show you how nicely we can furnish a home and how little it costs.

COWPERTHWAIT.

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
201 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1339 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

YOU ARE SURE OF A PERFECT FIT

KING CALF

when you wear Regals. All sizes—all widths—all the good shapes.

We can give you just what you want.

There's a money-back talk goes with every pair of Regal Shoes. We do not want you dissatisfied.

If you don't wear Regals, ask your friends about them. If you do wear Regals, tell your friends about them.

There is no other shoe nearly so good at anything like the price, and there is no better shoe at any price.

Always and only $3.50—all styles.

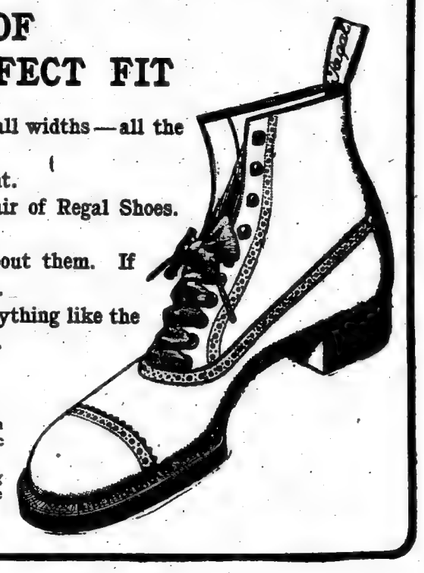

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times.
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.15
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial supplements, per Year..... 1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

A HOME CAMPAIGN.

We are now half-way through the brief municipal campaign. The course of the current discussion already more than justifies the wisdom of the Constitutional Amendment which separated the city from the State and National elections. This is the second New York City election held under the provisions of that amendment, and it is even more closely confined to city issues than was that of 1897. The effort of Tammany to defeat the purpose of the Constitution, and to confuse the city issues with those of the two great parties has not been successful. Its intent was too plain to deceive any one, and the Tammany candidate has been driven to the employment of all his native and acquired ingenuity to find excuse for appeals to party spirit and to avoid a frank and specific statement of his views and purposes as to the things that interest the city, and the city alone. On the other hand in the utterances of Mr. LOW and Mr. GROUT, and Justice JEROME, the city has been treated to the most direct and definite and satisfactory discussion of its immediate and permanent interests. It is a great gain for decent government.

Even Tammany itself has shown that it feels and dreads the risk to which it is exposed by the arrangement of the elections so that the public mind can be riveted on the affairs of the city, and not be distracted by partisan passion. Had this been the year of a Presidential or even a gubernatorial election, Tammany would not have put up a man like Mr. SHEPARD. It would not have felt the need of his former reputation to screen it from the scrutiny of the people. It would not have required his highly developed forensic and dialectic talent to divert attention from its own misdeeds and from the men who rule and fatten on the city. The ordinary and inevitable excitement of an important party struggle would have sufficed to occupy the thoughts of the mass of citizens on both sides. It is well known that pickpockets work best in crowds, and in crowds that are absorbed in some common emotion. At comparatively quiet moments and places, when men are free to watch their pockets and to fix their attention on intruding thieves, the latter are in much greater danger of detection and suppression. At such times it is a common trick of theirs to get up a pretended row, and in the confusion to reap their harvest. Tammany has done its best in this canvass to execute that trick by starting an apparently furious fight on general party issues, and their candidate, with a fatuity that we do not profess to understand, is aiding in the device. Even so, the scamps are much less likely to succeed than they would be if a real fight were in actual progress.

We have great reason to be thankful that this is simply and solely a city canvass. We should do our utmost to make it the first in a long series in which the true interests of the city are protected and advanced.

JUDGE VAN HOESEN'S INDEPENDENCE.

Judge GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Tammany candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, made RICHARD CROKER smile in public at the Tammany Hall meeting the other night, a thing few men have ever been able to do. It is reported that in asserting his valiant independence of dictation he shook his fist under Mr. CROKER'S nose and declared that if that powerful man should command him in office to do things at which his high soul revolted he would not do them; whereat Mr. CROKER smiled, and justly, we think. Then Judge VAN HOESEN went on to defy the world to show cause why he was not fit for office.

We will accommodate Judge VAN HOESEN by a brief recitation of the causes which defeated his ambition to be renominated for the bench in the year 1889. On Oct. 15 of that year THE TIMES has this to say about the Judge's demerits:

> Judge VAN HOESEN'S choice [of referees] has in too many cases been visibly guided by a desire to discharge personal obligations to leave room for the supposition that he has uniformly aimed, as he should have done, to assure himself of the competence and fitness of the referees appointed.

Judge VAN HOESEN'S elevation to the bench was originally not a clear case of choice of best man, but, as THE TIMES said in 1889, "the result of a fortuitous combination of circumstances coincident with a great popular uprising." It was in 1875 that the Judge himself, a member of the Nominating Committee, astonished his fellow-committeemen by announcing, "If you will nominate me I think I can be elected." And when time brought around his renomination he was distinctly unpopular in his own organization.

From Jan. 1, 1883, to October, 1889, Judge VAN HOESEN made 379 appointments of referees. In their list several names appear with unusual persistence—NATHANIEL COX, friend to VAN HOESEN, but otherwise unknown to the public; F. A. RANSOM, an invalid who held his references in his private house; CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, brother of Judge CHARLES H. TRUAX, (Judge TRUAX repeatedly appointed J. M. VAN HOESEN, brother of Judge VAN HOESEN,) and LOUIS M. DOSCHER. DOSCHER had been an enemy of Judge TRUAX, and had disappeared from public view at the latter's election. He had then made charges against the Judge and had been summoned before the Bar Association. But suddenly his memory about TRUAX'S wrong-doings failed him, and as suddenly he became a popular appointee for TRUAX and VAN HOESEN. The appointments, then, are in numbers as follows: C. S. TRUAX, 28; L. M. DOSCHER, 26; NATHANIEL COX, 42, and F. A. RANSOM, 57. Other appointments included JOHN E. BRODSKY, EUGENE S. IVES, THOMAS E. C. ECCLESINE, politicians; WILBUR LOREMORE, son of a Chief Judge; NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., ex-Clerk of Court; THOMAS O'CALLAGHAN, Jr., son of VAN HOESEN'S former employer, and THOMAS NOLAN, the Irish giant, hanger-on about the courts. And more of interest might be cited.

JUSTICE JEROME AND THE EXCISE LAW.

Justice JEROME is too wise a man and of too much experience in public affairs not to understand that in venturing to discuss the subject of a more liberal excise law, with fewer inducements to make the sale of liquor a cover for crime, as he did at the great Democratic meeting in the Bronx on Friday evening, he was doing a very bold thing. It is almost impossible for a speech of that kind, delivered in the heat of a campaign of unusual excitement, not to be misunderstood and misrepresented. To relieve his associates on the Fusion ticket from any embarrassment which might result from this cause, he gave notice that he was merely expressing the views to which his experience on the bench had brought him; that nothing he might say committed any one else to his notions, and that so far as the committee were concerned, he was "running wild cat."

We believe, however, that very few thoughtful men or women with knowledge of existing conditions, could have listened to Justice JEROME'S clear, logical, and obviously sincere address without recognizing that it reflected a wise, conservative, and liberal view of the whole subject. It should need no argument to show that a law which runs counter to public opinion, and which a large proportion of the orderly and generally law-abiding elements of the population deliberately and habitually violate without sense of wrong-doing, is impracticable of enforcement, and that its only value is to give the police a basis for a corrupt alliance with saloon keepers whose immunity from interference is purchased by the payment of blackmail. Still less should it need argument to show that a law which multiplies so-called hotels where hotels are not needed, and presents to the tenant of such premises the choice between bankruptcy and a use of his superfluous rooms which will enable him to earn their rental, and so adds to the number of disorderly houses upon which blackmail may be levied, does not make for good, however high and worthy the purpose of its enactment. These are propositions so simple and indisputable that the intelligence which cannot comprehend them when presented by a Judge of many years' experience in a court which deals largely with excise law violations must be warped by deep-seated and wholly illogical prejudice.

Justice JEROME is not one of those who believe that it is possible to erect into a crime what a great majority of the right-minded citizens of New York do not believe to be wrong by the simple expedient of "be it enacted." He has had unusual opportunities of observing how such a law works in promoting crime, destroying the self-respect of those who would prefer to be decent and law-abiding, and debauching the police by offering the opportunity to levy tribute on the vice which the law fosters. In calling for a law which can be enforced and which leaves the police no other duties or opportunities, so far as the better class of saloons is concerned, than to discharge their normal functions as peace officers, Justice JEROME expresses the sentiments of those whose views are best entitled to consideration for the reason that they understand the subject best.

That no misunderstanding might exist as to his view of his official duty, Justice JEROME said very plainly that if elected he should enforce the laws as he finds them, and that any one who imagined that he would disregard his oath of office was distinctly mistaken. Equally mistaken are those who believe that his speech was a bid for votes from the liquor interest or those who would expand liberty into license. It was a calm, judicial review of a burning question, and until that question is settled and the liquor business is taken out of politics and put on a basis where those who wish to conduct it respectably and decently can do so, permanent reform in the government of this great city will be impossible.

THE SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHISM.

In The Philadelphia Record of Saturday, Assistant Attorney General JAMES M. BECK has a most careful and thoughtful article on the suppression of anarchy. The reputation of the author as a learned and conscientious lawyer, his connection with the Department of Justice, his familiarity with the means at the disposal of the Government, and the fairness and temperance of his mode of discussion make his contribution one of special value.

In the main Mr. BECK holds much the same views as were recently advanced in THE TIMES by Mr. DOS PASSOS of the New York bar, but he is somewhat more cautious as to their logical and complete application, and not very confident that all that the United States can do will have any very substantial effect. He points out that the common law, which exists in all the States of the Union, except Louisiana, makes it an indictable offense to conspire to compel a change in existing law by force, and that by statute a conspiracy to murder is also made a crime in all the States. Murder is, of course, a capital crime. The difficulty in securing the suppression of anarchism under these laws lies first in the difficulty of proving a conspiracy, and second, in the indifference of the participants in such a crime to the penalties affixed to it. A man who, for any reason, is willing to face death in order to accomplish his purpose cannot readily be deterred by a threat, or by the certainty, of death. So far as the action of the Federal Government is concerned, Mr. BECK is of the opinion that it is within its powers as a sovereign to declare an attempt on the life of its officers a capital crime, punishable by the Federal courts. A conspiracy to do the same thing can, of course, be punished also. And he thinks that it would be well to do this. He would also have the amount expended on the Secret Service largely increased, and at least 40 per cent. of it devoted to measures for the protection of the high officers of the Government.

Beyond this he inclines to the opinion that it would be well to try to exclude the immigrants who are likely to be Anarchists. And he would by Federal statute punish severely any one who teaches or advises the forcible subversion of the Federal Government by murder, assassination, or other violent means. He would make it a crime knowingly to belong to an organization having such objects, and he would put under the ban printed matter which advocates violence. But from all these measures combined he does not expect any very serious effect, because with this class of offenders anarchy is a state of feeling rather than an opinion of the mind. Repressive measures, directed to acts or to teaching, would deter some and others it would stimulate. It is desirable to do the former, but it can be done only at the unknown risk of doing the latter also.

There is another phase of this subject which has been earnestly discussed by students of the criminal classes among themselves, but which has not received much attention in the public press. This is the real mental condition of the offenders, and the probable effect of treating them as insane, if legal proof of their insanity can be provided. For the latter purpose some change in the laws relating to insanity would be required. Assuming that this could be made, there is a considerable body of intelligent opinion in favor of the confinement of this class of offenders for life as lunatics. It is understood that they are not lunatics in the ordinary sense of the word, and that they should not be released at all from responsibility for their acts. But it is held that their acts come from motives that are not normal, and cannot be affected by the ordinary treatment. They do not fear death, but court it. Their homicidal intent is not repressed; it is in a marked degree excited, by the prospect of the death penalty. It is argued, therefore, that condemnation as a hopeless lunatic would afford complete protection from their possible acts, and would deprive their example of that appearance of heroism which is undoubtedly fascinating to this sort of mind. Facing confinement for incurable folly is not heroic, and would not be fascinating. It would have in it a distinct element of the ridiculous. It would express, not the avenging spirit of what Anarchists think is the tyranny of society, but mingled contempt and pity, and the desire of society simply to protect itself as it would from a mad dog or a crazy bullock.

It is not at all probable that the state of public feeling will tolerate such a solution of the problem in the near future, and the experiment would have to be made with the greatest care and deliberation. But the advocates of this treatment have much reason to expect that it would prove at least as effectual as any of the measures that have been suggested.

YALE AT THE TURNING POINT.

Were he to return to life to-day, that racy and not altogether godly person, ELIHU YALE, might well be astonished at the splendid flower which has grown during the lapse of two centuries from a seed he planted in a struggling colony across the sea. The little school he helped became a college for the training of clergymen and lawmen, and the college put forth branches in the sciences, literature, and art, until it won the right to be called a university, where men of all professions can begin their studies, whither, moreover, they can return after graduation to perfect themselves in their several lines. He would find a city of professors and students within a city of many homes and factories, and see the streets swarming with men revisiting the scenes of their salad days, who one and all speak his name as if it were hosanna or the name of a patron saint. Not in the wildest of his imaginings could he have had prophetic vision of the stately quadrangles, the halls and chapels, the libraries and dormitories, that are the pride of New Haven, or guessed the possibility that his simple name, uttered in any and every land about the globe, would be to some men a synonym for learning and to others a charm which would bring up memories of happy years and fill their eyes with gladness.

Could ELIHU YALE review the history of the university for the two centuries past he would be impressed, practical and strenuous man as he was, with the sober, steady progress of the college under its managers from generation to generation. Connecticut has carried on his idea with the hard-headed persistence that seems to have belonged to his own character, if one may judge of character from the solitary portrait of him that survives. Yale has always been a practical seat of learning, slow to accept new ideas, but thorough, once they were accepted. A certain severity, a certain "dourness" is a tradition that has lingered in the ranks of the educators, showing itself in a scorn of the graces and of trivial, ephemeral things. Mathematics and the sciences have owed more to Yale than to any other seat of learning on our continent, while belles lettres and the arts have had a struggle to establish themselves. A noble line is that of the elder SILLIMAN, WOOLSEY, DANA, NEWTON, HADLEY, THATCHER, to mention only those who are gone. Who can measure the influence of these men and others like them, their predecessors and successors, who, living frugally on slender salaries, buoyed up by their sense of responsibility to the nation as teachers, lived their lives on the highest plane known to them, hoping only that the thoughtless youths committed to their care would some day realize what they meant, what they aspired to perform?

With this festival and congregation of alumni at New Haven, the University of Yale turns a corner in its career. It is, or soon will be, nobly housed, and the Nation is aware that it has stood for what is best in the Republic. Its sons, from NATHAN HALE to the young soldier in the Philippines, have fought the battles of the Republic, and are in the fore front of all the professions, of the arts and sciences, of the business world. The new era is that of greater attention to the needs of the instructors, more professors of the first rank, with salaries that will keep them warm. The era of bricks and mortar is at end; begins the era of brains.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When the doctors and surgeons who had attended President McKINLEY announced that their official report of the case would be published in one medical paper, which they named, a marked tendency to criticise the conduct of the case was at once manifested by many of the other medical papers, and not a few things of most "unethical" harshness were published. Of course, it is not for laymen to assert the existence of any relation between this announcement and this criticism, but we cannot help noting that the doctors soon revised their plan for getting the report before the professional public and gave it to many instead of one exponent of their art; also, that the formerly critical experts are now as kind as possible, and unanimously, so far as we have seen, declare that everything within human powers was done for the wounded President. Indeed, the mollified editors unite in removing from the doctors all responsibility for the outcome of the case, and place it on—the President himself! As one of them puts it—"The report gives us no authoritative information as to the real cause of the fatal termination of the case, but it leads us to infer that a condition of general lowered vitality, chiefly occasioned by lack of sufficient exercise during the last ten years of his life, led to the President's death after all that surgery could accomplish had been done for him." A second says: "The patient was of sedentary habits, given to obesity, had a feeble heart, and was aged beyond his years, with the usually deficient oxidization of his tissues." Others present the conditions in other phrases, but they all come to the same thing. That these conclusions are inaccurate cannot even be suspected, but—well, they are not quite the conclusions which laymen were led to expect by some of the utterances made while intentions as to the publication of the official report were not pleasing to all who wanted it.

—Of all the expert comment on the report of the President's doctors, quite the most striking, and for the general public—to whom it is directly addressed—the most important is that which American Medicine of Philadelphia makes on the fact that the post-mortem examination was incomplete because, as the report says, "We were requested to desist seeking for the bullet and to terminate the autopsy," and "Embarrassments arose in the objection to our removing sufficient portions of the tissues for examination." With full appreciation, apparently, of the gravity of its words, American Medicine thus expresses itself: "Even now the war of thousands of years waged by medical science upon popular ignorance and superstition has not secured a complete victory over the wretched prejudice which refuses the teachers and students of anatomy the use of the dead body, without which cannot be acquired the most primary and necessary knowledge of medicine and surgery. The inveterate prejudice, as all physicians know, also works against us, and every day and everywhere sadly throttles medical and sanitary progress by preventing post-mortem examinations and the gathering of the material necessary for microscopic and bacteriologic studies. We by no means think that these post-mortem researches are the sole method of obtaining medical truth, but they are so necessary that their interdiction is today the most considerable brake on the wheels of medical and sanitary progress." To enforce his lesson the writer of the article adds: "Throughout the coming years every similar case, whether of Presidents or of workingmen, cannot be so intelligently and successfully treated [as it might have been] because of this anti-science sentiment in those responsible for such refusals," and he wants it clearly understood by all what it is "which prevents us from saving thousands of valuable lives." The survival of this feeling, he says, is not flattering to our national pride and civilization, and he concludes: "Let every one who loves his country and his fellowmen use his best endeavors in the future to extinguish the prejudice and to help forward the cause of social welfare by improving instead of opposing the essential conditions of scientific medical enlightenment."

—Mr. FISKE WARREN, the Boston anti-imperialist who reluctantly took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government when he found that he couldn't land at Manila unless he did, used to belong to the Executive Committee of the New England Anti-Imperialist League, but his interest in the fate and fortunes of the irreconcilable fraction of the Filipino population finally became so intense as to frighten the other members of the committee—to frighten whom in that way is not easy—and he was "allowed to resign" in obedience to the earnest request of some of his associates. Mr. WARREN was instrumental in bringing SIXTO LOPEZ over here, and, after the arrival of that adroit individual, was most industrious in introducing him to the elect in Boston and its vicinity. Not much of anything was accomplished in this way, however, and the two decided to go to the Philippines and see what could be done there. The announcement of this plan, it is said, filled the other anti-imperialists with consternation, and, after some ineffectual remonstrance, Mr. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL wrote to Mr. WARREN a letter, which has since been published, urging the need of keeping the anti-imperialist movement separate entirely from Filipino soil, and pointing out that "the cause" would be seriously menaced if Mr. WARREN, an executive officer of the league, should land in the islands with a native Filipino agent. Mr. WARREN immediately severed his connection with the league, but he did not abandon his own ideas or his trip. Instead, he packed up a lot of anti-imperialistic literature and with his swarthy friend started for the Far East. What he will do, now that he has taken an oath specially designed to prevent activities of exactly the kind to which he intended to resort, remains to be seen. His ex-associates in Boston, being free of any responsibility for his conduct, say they are sure he intended nothing wicked, and, with somewhat forced levity, comment on what they call the absurdity of making him swear to his loyalty.

—There is no need to get excited over Count GOLUCHOWSKI'S reason for refusing to let the Austrian Deputies express sorrow for the assassination of President MCKINLEY. One who is "only an elected President" is something of a personage in our New World eyes, but they have their own ideas in Austria. There is nothing to prevent us from speaking as often as we want to of those who are "only hereditary Emperors." The revenge wouldn't be very noble, however, so perhaps it will be as well or better to content ourselves with merely thinking about the relative significance of the two phrases. FRANCIS JOSEPH is a nice old man, according to all accounts, and it is not at all likely that he ever says "only an elected President." If his Ministers do it, it doesn't count for much. Jeers at our institutions, coming from Austria, are sufficiently answered by a glance at the shelf on which reposes a history of that country.

PLEA FOR ADELPHI COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement of Mr. Rockefeller's gift to Barnard College, which has been made public to-day, gives pleasure and satisfaction to every right-thinking citizen. But while I rejoice in the good fortune of Barnard, I regret exceedingly that the announcement should have contained statements that were of course unintentionally inaccurate and unjust to a sister institution.

It is not true that "Barnard is the only institution for the college training of women in a population of over four and a half millions," in Greater New York and its suburbs. On the other side of the city from Barnard College, in the centre of the Borough of Brooklyn, and in the centre of about half of that population to which the Barnard Trustees allude, stands Adelphi College, chartered by the Regents in 1896, and maintaining an ample collegiate training open to all women who can satisfy the entrance requirements.

Its entrance requirements are not a whit below the standard maintained at Barnard, Columbia, or Yale. It includes in its curriculum a complete course in pedagogics, which had the official approval of the State and City Superintendents of Public Instruction, and which leads directly to the final examinations for teachers' licenses. Adelphi began its collegiate work in September, 1896, with about fifty students and a dozen instructors. During the last school year the college enrolled 166 students, of whom seven-eighths were women, and their instructors numbered 25.

With every other statement made by the Treasurer of Barnard College and his associates I am in hearty sympathy, but this also is true that so many of the people of New York live on the east side of the East River and are so remote, by reason of time of travel, from Morningside Heights that all the arguments which are used for the support of a college centre in Upper Manhattan apply with full force to the necessity of maintaining Adelphi College among the high schools and homes of Brooklyn. In order to do properly the collegiate work that is right at its doors and demanding attention, Adelphi College also needs immediate and generous endowments.

Paraphrasing Schley's famous sentence, Adelphi would say of Barnard to the community, "There is room enough for both of us. Give to us both the consideration and aid that we need." H.

Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 1901.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is not written in any spirit of carping criticism, but as the question of a subscriber to your paper who cannot quite reconcile your present position with that adopted by you at the commencement of the Boer war. I distinctly remember that your attitude two or three years ago, while deprecating the necessity of the war, was certainly in sympathy with the aims of England and opposed to the Boer position of obstructing, as you then put it, "the march of civilization." I would, therefore, like to know why you are now so opposed to the old country. I cannot think it is because she has not been altogether as successful as we all anticipated. She stands to-day for exactly what she stood for two years ago.

I also think you have rung in those old phrases, "a few embattled farmers" and "the greatest empire in the world" until they are rather threadbare. Carrying men, guns, arms, provisions, and all the paraphernalia of war 6,000 miles and then into the heart of the most unexplored continent of the world, deserves a certain amount of praise when well done, and while blunders have been undoubtedly made, it is a small war that doesn't produce some blunders. According to the investigation now going on at Washington there were a few in the Spanish-American war.

And why quote our old friend, Frederic Harrison, so persistently? There are equally as brilliant Englishmen as he, and those whose opinions are much more worthy of being quoted; for instance, Lord Rosebery, who knows infinitely more of the subject. There is no doubt that a large majority of Englishmen are in favor of the war, and yet this one man, because he has written an open letter to Lord Salisbury, is held up by you as a representative Englishman. I cannot think you would consider him much of a Prime Minister. One question in conclusion:

"What should England have done on receipt of the Boer ultimatum?"

It is scarcely necessary to sign myself an ENGLISHMAN.

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

AN INTELLIGENT CANARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The canary bird story which you reprint from The Christian Register with some hesitation is not only possible, but highly probable.

The canary is a much more intelligent little bird than is generally supposed, and that it does not more frequently show this intelligence is rather the fault of its owner than itself.

A canary that I owned some years ago evinced quite as much dislike to the white china bath tub as the one to which you refer. He would not take a bath, and no amount of persuasion altered the situation. One day he flew out of his cage and alighted on the edge of an empty goblet. Here he remained calling, screaming, and scolding until his mistress, taking in the situation, carried the goblet with "Brownie" on its rim to the basin and turned the water into the goblet, expecting to see him fly away in alarm. No such thing, however, happened. When the goblet was filled to the very top, with the bird still perched upon it, it was placed on a table, and a more delightful and enjoyable canary bath no one ever witnessed. From that time on he took his bath regularly in the same way, always alighting on the goblet and being carried with it to the faucet while the glass was filled.

He showed intelligence and discrimination in many other ways as well. Every day at noon he insisted upon leaving his cage for luncheon. When the door was opened he would fly directly to the table and there chirp and call until something other than bird seed was provided for him.

He knew at a glance the difference between bread and cake, and would scold and spread his wings when the former was tendered him, but would eat the latter with great satisfaction, and then hop on the extended finger of his mistress and allow himself to be carried back to his cage.

On one occasion a large piece of cake was placed near him on the table and his mistress, shaking her finger at him, said, "Brownie, don't you touch that cake until I come back and then I will give you a piece." She returned in a few minutes with a knife and found the bird in the exact spot where she had left him, with wings extended and scolding as hard as he could, but he had obeyed her command.

He slept in his swing at the top of the cage, bird fashion, with his head concealed under his wing. His mistress could rock the swing violently and poke him with her finger, saying, "Brownie, wake up, wake up!" but he would only poke his head further under his feathers with every pretense of being asleep, until she stopped rocking him, when he would take his head out quickly and look around to see if she had gone, and then poke it back harder than ever. He would go through a long dark tunnel made of a number of napkin rings placed end to end, and then at the word of command retrace his steps and come out at the other end. He knew he was sure of receiving a hemp seed at the end of the journey. One other little trick and I am through. His mistress could take him in her right hand, place him on his back on her open left hand, and he would lie there with his little feet up in the air while she showed him around to her friends and told them "Brownie is dead!"

This was not a "trick canary," but only an ordinary little bird, and I submit the facts simply to prove that a bird knows a great deal more than he gets credit for.

New York, Oct. 15, 1901. I. R. C.

A VIEW OF SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with a peculiar interest some of the many queer conceptions of Socialism which the lamentable tragedy at Buffalo has called forth throughout the country.

Aside from an understanding of Socialism, which I have gained the last year or so from a perusal of various works on that subject, I have chanced to be thrown among Socialists a good deal. Among the many whose acquaintance I have made I can recall only one who ever expressed any sympathy whatever with the teachings of anarchy or violence of any kind. The true Socialist abhors war, believing it to be as unnecessary as it is barbarous.

That there are evil-minded persons posing as genuine Socialists is unquestionable, just as there always have been and probably always will be hypocrites and black sheep of various types among Christians. In my judgment Socialism has much more to dread from the presence in its ranks of two especially numerous classes than from a few criminally disposed therein. These are the garrulous and indolent fellows. The irrepressible windbag is represented to an extent that is simply astonishing; while the constitutionally weary, unsavory genius, to whom a "boiled" shirt is a rare luxury, is most strongly in evidence.

It is a singular thing that the chronic idler takes the same rosy view of Socialism—"when we get there"—as does his more diligent brother, despite the fact that one of the cardinal planks of the Socialist platform expressly declares that "if a man will not work he shall not eat." I confess that I am not a little skeptical as to the successful handling of this branch of the Socialistic tree, also as to who is to do the handling, since the class in question appears to constitute anywhere from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the numerical force of the fraternity. To my mind this is one of the most trying knots that Socialism will have to untie—"when it gets there." However, the Simon Pure Socialist is nothing if he isn't optimistic and fertile in expedients to overcome trifles.

I have observed that a number of prominent clergymen—those special conservators of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount—seem to be particularly disturbed, and very much benighted as well, concerning Socialism. To such I would earnestly recommend a perusal of "Merrie England," one of the clearest and most succinct expositions of Socialism ever published. Its author, Robert Blatchford, is one of the brightest of English journalists. Even though the reader remains unconvinced as to the practicability of Socialism, a perusal of this most interesting and instructive little book will prevent his ever again making himself ridiculous by loosely associating Socialism and anarchy.

A LAYMAN.

New York, Oct. 16, 1901.

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Mr. Shepard is politically blind we must concede. Heretofore we have believed in his honor. Were he a father blessed with a son just growing to manhood, how could he explain to a young untarnished soul such an alliance with as base an organization as we know Tammany to be. Picture this innocent boy, (as we suppose Mr. Shepard's son would be,) asking his father, the embodiment of honor and purity in a son's eyes, for what kind of government Croker and Tammany Hall stood. What would be that answer? Had Mr. Shepard a son, and were that son imbued with the love of truth, purity, and honor, for which we believe Mr. Shepard once stood, with what degree of sincerity would he explain to a growing mind the stability and majesty of Democracy founded on Crokerism, Deveryism, and all the other isms so tenderly nurtured under the protecting care of Tammany.

Mr. Shepard understands the turpitude of this official—Devery—yet he maintained toward him an attitude of such delicate justice we would wish him to manifest toward some young, penitent first offender of the law. His attitude in this one instance alone would be ridiculous were it not so shocking.

I wish you would remind our citizens through your admirably clean and just paper of the fact that thousands of our young people are watching this campaign with intelligent eyes. The time has come when every thinking man and woman realizes the great responsibility that devolves upon each individual citizen toward the maintenance of good government. We are building for the future. Our children are the inheritors! What shall we offer them! Shall we extol the self-seeker and stand by to see the upliftment of indecency by ignorantly throwing our influence on the side of this hydra-headed monster who so audaciously cloaks itself in the garb of Democracy? You who are fathers—this is a great moral object lesson to your children. Too long have we, as individuals, left the government of our city in the hands of unworthy officials. It is our city, our government, and we must shoulder the reproach which has fallen upon us. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, irrespective of party, united in our stand for honorable government, and in the determination to rid ourselves of this foul plague-spot in our midst. First, let us be clean.

BROOKLYNITE.

Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1901.

A PARABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

He is a most gentle shepherd and has been most tender and solicitous in his care for the sheep. He is, withal, a most valiant shepherd, and has defied all risks and hardships he has encountered in his defense of the sheep against the wolves that infest the vicinity. In this struggle he has not been content to remain within his usual bounds, but has many times broken through these in order to chase and harry and destroy the wolves. He has been especially hot in his pursuit of the most dangerous pack among them all, and has often raised the hue and cry against it in loudest tones.

But, lo, a strange thing has happened! This principal pack of wolves has chosen the shepherd to lead it in a raid on the fold. Behold him now, possessed by some mysterious hallucination, standing in the very den of wolves; shaking the paw of the old gray wolf who has come from his own private and exclusive cave in a distant region to direct the foray; lauding this den of wolves and giving assurance that he will do it no harm, though meanwhile protesting, forsooth, that he has not changed in any respect from the shepherd that he as always been.

The poor, deluded shepherd seems to think that he is at the head of a peaceful flock of animals that he can safely lead into the fold and put in possession of positions of vantage that will actually if not apparently give the fold into their power. The wolves do not even have to put on sheep's clothing in the presence of their new leader. His infatuation is sufficient for all their purposes. They sit on their haunches before him unabashed, some of them smeared with the blood of innocence, and all with mouths watering for future prey. Small wonder is it that they howl and yelp with delight over the captured shepherd.

But what of the sheep? This hoodwinked shepherd actually expects to place the wolves in power over the fold by the vote of the sheep themselves. Will the sheep become the silly victims of such a scheme, or will they not rather choose another shepherd who, with clear head, stout heart, and strong arm, will guard them well against the ravenous creatures that would prey upon them?

ONE OF THE SHEEP.

Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1901.

Reply to the Sunday Law Advocate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter published in your issue of Oct. 15 in regard to the merits of the Sunday closing law is so conspicuously one-sided that it should not be allowed to go by unrefuted.

Your correspondent asks whether "the 40,000 men connected with the meat industry should be deprived of their free Sunday simply because a few (on the lower east side) observe another day?" Is he not familiar enough with that lower east side to know that the "few" that observe Saturday are a very large proportion of the entire population of New York City?

The bill, he claims, was passed with the sole idea of making it possible for employes to have one day of rest in the week. Why, then, should he seek to compel others to observe two days—one dictated by their religion and now the other dictated by law? The day of rest has been heretofore more generally secured to the employes in a meat market where Saturday is observed as the Sabbath than to those with whom Sunday is the professed day of rest, and, this being the case, it would seem very much better to force these latter to observe their own day of rest (which, by the way, they did not do) than to condemn in the "few" that which has been tolerated in the many.

By all means let us have a day of rest for every one, but is it not narrow-minded to endeavor to secure, in the accomplishment of that end, the observation of a Sabbath which one person may believe to be the right one and which another may believe to be the wrong one? This being in the eyes of the law a strictly non-religious country, no bill should be passed which in any way infringes on the religious beliefs of any person whatsoever. M. A.

Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 1901.

Small and Cheap Apartments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that in your paper and others in this city there are advertised "To Let" many hundreds of flats, consisting of six, seven, and eight rooms and a bath, renting for $50 per month. The market seems to be glutted with this sized flat. The city urgently needs a great many small flats, consisting of one and two rooms and a bath, to rent at $20, $25, and $30 per month, for bachelors and business women in medium circumstances. Flats of this description will pay builders and owners better than the ones mentioned in the first part of this letter. Speaking with a real estate man recently the writer was informed that this gentleman (the real estate man) had received over 4,000 inquiries this year for one and two room and bath flats, at a rent averaging $25. There are many very elaborate small flats in this city, but for the wealthy only. I hope you will publish this, and that some wide-awake builders will see their way clear to put up buildings of this kind, and feel sure they will meet with great and well-deserved success.

A TIMES READER.

New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

Advice to the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one more way, and I think the best way, that the present and future Presidents of our land can protect themselves from the hand of the assassin, and that is to stop shaking hands with a crowd of people. Kissing and shaking hands with strangers are two things that men can get along without doing in public. Our Lord was betrayed with a kiss, and my experience has been that the man that would shake my hand the longest was the one that wanted watching the closest in every business transaction.

Let our President set the example of letting strangers alone, and then his example will be worthy of imitation by us all.

S. P. AVERILL.

South Britain, Conn., Oct. 14, 1901.

Mr. Roosevelt's Act Commended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who dares to criticise the action of our President because he has entertained Mr. Booker T. Washington, a cultivated, Christian gentleman, of white deeds and clean character?

Are we following in the footsteps of Him who sat at meat with publicans and sinners, who washed the feet of His brethren, thus teaching us the blessed lesson of humility and tenderness to our fellow-man?

Which is worse, to sit at meat with this grand and noble soul, this great worker in His vineyard, or entertain the weak and sinful man of fashion among our innocent ones at our private tables in the sanctity of our homes?

Thank God for President Roosevelt! For his brave and fearless action all thinking men and women glory in just such men. Would there were more of them!

INDIGNANT.

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

No New Charge Against the Pulpit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in to-day's TIMES that a Universalist clergyman makes the charge that "all the orthodox churches are filled with hypocrisy."

There is nothing new in this charge. I have frequently heard it from clergymen of other denominations. I believe the majority of clergymen will admit privately that they do not believe literally the creeds they preach.

Is there any worse sin than hypocrisy? How can we ever have honest and moral municipal government when there is so much corruption among those who set up the standard of morality?

CONSISTENCY.

Brooklyn, Oct. 18, 1901.

Civil Service for Judges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue (first page) you have an article headed, "Molineux Wins in Court of Appeals." Would it not be more in the well-known line of your paper to have had it so that it would convey the real truth, i. e., "Another one-hundred-thousand-dollar blunder"?

Why are we put to so much expense by our ignorant trial Judges—are they Judges? How about civil service examinations for said officers—would it not be a wise measure?

W. T. ERICKSON.

New York, Oct. 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Shamrock.

It is suggested that we may yet have to defend the cup against Shamrock III. The Shamrock is not complete until it is a trefoil.—Boston Transcript.

History Repeated.

"I hear you took a flier in stocks yesterday."

"Yes, but, like all the other flying machines, I didn't stay up."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Not Inclined to Overdo It.

After a man succeeds he says he regarded every defeat as a step toward victory. But he was careful to take as few steps as possible.—Chicago Record Herald.

One Rarer Delight to Him.

"I know of no rarer delight than to drink in this mountain air!" exclaimed the Colorado tourist, ecstatically.

"Yew hain't tasted th' whisky they sell down tew th' Broken Bow saloon 'parently," replied the stage driver.—Boston Post.

Another Cup in the Air.

"As soon as the Europeans perfect those flying machines," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "I suppose some mean American will go over there and capture another cup."—Yonkers Statesman.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

This old world hasn't time to stop
That it may learn your name;
It doesn't care a rap about
Your blue blood or your fame;
The only thing this old world cares
About concerning you
Is simply this one thing, to wit:
"Well, Sir, what can you do?"

So don't waste time in hunting up
A useless pedigree;
And don't bewail the fact that you
Are not an LL. D.
But when the old world stops to ask:
"Well, Sir, what can you do?"
Just roll your sleeves up elbow high
And say, "Well, I'll show you!"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION CRITICISED

The Rev. Mr. Batten Discusses Dissensions in the Church.

Declares He Would Have Disobeyed the Divorce Canon Defeated by the Lay Delegates.

The Rev. L. W. Batten, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, in his sermon at the morning service yesterday, reviewed briefly the work of the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in San Francisco. He took occasion to criticise part of its work as well as the organization of the convention and the system of representation on the general body obtaining within the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. Concerning the latter he said:

"The Diocese of Fond du Lac, 22 organized parishes and 4,200 communicants in all, has as many votes in the lower house of our General Conventions as the Diocese of New York, with its 224 parishes and 70,000 communicants. And this Diocese of Fond du Lac, where the contributions during the last year amounted to only $42,000, while in this diocese $4,500,000 was raised, has two Bishops and therefore double the power in the upper house that the Diocese of New York has. And there is little possibility that the present system will be changed. The smaller dioceses, being the greater in number, have the power to oppose effectively any change which would curtail their power in the General Convention."

Dr. Batten then commented on the proposed change of the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to the "Church of America."

"When we consider the simple beauty of the title of our Church in England, 'The Church of England,' it is not without a fond longing that we might be able to call our Church here the 'Church of America.' But the Church of England had the right to adopt its title; we have not. I hope with fervent heart that some time in the future we may adopt that name, not for what our Church dreams to become, but for what it really is.

"There is no doubt but our Church is looking in two directions. One large group within the Church looks with fervent longing toward Rome and with horror at every Protestant tendency. Another group, constantly growing smaller, I hope, looks with the same horror upon everything Catholic, and with the same fond longing toward Protestant tendency. May we not hope that Catholic and Protestant will not always walk on divergent paths, but that instead they may be brought together? If such a union is possible it is in our Church; it must take place, and would it not be unfortunate if the name of our Church should be changed so as to divert it toward either side?"

In commenting upon the action taken by the convention on the "Divorce Canons," Dr. Batten dwelt particularly on Section 1 of the Fourth Canon, which read as follows:

No person, divorced for causes arising after marriage, and marrying again during the life time of the other party to the divorce, shall be admitted to baptism or confirmation, or received to holy communion, except when penitent and separated from the other party of the subsequent marriage, or when penitent and in immediate danger of death, but this canon shall not apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery.

"I would go before a Church court, or lose my office, rather than obey a canon like that," said Dr. Batten. "It is clearly by my business to bring these sacraments to men. Suppose they are leading lives of shame, has the Church any right to cast them out? If so, then the Church should ferret out all who lead sinful lives and punish them in the same manner and not single out any special class of offenders. I am glad that this canon was lost by the lay vote in the House of Delegates, and hope this will be the last we hear of it. We recognize the evils of divorce, but should we strive to cure it by going beyond the teachings of our Master, Jesus Christ?"

Dr. Batten assailed the seniority clause of the constitution, which makes the senior Bishop the presiding officer of the House of Bishops. In the last convention, Dr. Batten said, the presiding Bishop was between 90 and 100 years old, and entirely incapable of presiding as he should. He thought a change in this clause would be welcome.

REV. DR. VAN DE WATER'S VIEW.

Also Would Have Disobeyed the Divorce Canons, Which He Calls "Pernicious and Ridiculous."

The Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Chuch, in Harlem, at the evening service yesterday declared that the recent General Convention in San Francisco had been a very successful one, chiefly for what it failed to accomplish, especially in the matter of the "Divorce Canons."

Dr. Van De Water, after commending the lay delegates "for their good sense, which saved not only this but other important issues during the convention," said, referring to the divorce canons:

"With thousands of other clerical and lay members of our Church, I am deeply grateful that the convention failed to adopt those pernicious and ridiculous measures. If the convention had done nothing else, it would have been well worth all the expense and labor connected with it. Out of the surging tide of useless oratory and arguing that led to no result this stands out as the one thing in connection with this conference which it will be pleasant and grateful to remember.

"Had the convention passed these canons, it would have placed every priest in the Church of Jesus Christ in a false position. It ought to be a fact well recognized by this time that death is not the only thing which can sever the bonds of matrimony. When the action of one of the parties to a matrimonial union has sullied it by faithfulness, then that matrimony ceases to be holy, and no power on earth has the right to decree that the innocent shall live with the guilty and unclean in an unholy alliance, or inflict punishment for not doing so.

"I want to say that even had the law passed, any one who had been granted a divorce by decree of the courts of competent jurisdiction for the cause of adultery on the part of the other party could have come to me to be married again, and I would have performed the ceremony. And I know that in doing so I would have been strictly, not only within the law of the State, but also within the law of ethics and morality."

DR. LORIMER'S ACCEPTANCE.

Will Take Charge of Madison Avenue Baptist Church Next Month.

At the conclusion of the service at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, yesterday morning, a telegram from the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Tremont Temple, Boston, was read, in which he announced his acceptance of the call to the pulpit of the church. He will assume charge on the first Sunday in November.

Dr. H. M. Sanders, who recently resigned after ten years' service as pastor of the church, said last evening that the report that the coming of Dr. Lorimer will result in the erection of a large building to be used as headquarters for the Baptist denomination in this country is without foundation. One of the reasons why Dr. Lorimer is leaving Boston, he said, is to avoid having to confront just such problems.

The Servian Parliament Opened.

BELGRADE, Oct. 20.—King Alexander to-day opened the new Servian Skupshtina. The speech from the throne pledged the monarch to uphold the new constitution, expressed gratification at the correct and friendly relations maintained by Servia with foreign States, and emphasized Servia's "traditional policy of securing the friendship and confidence of Russia."

Issue of Simplicissimus Confiscated.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The current issue of Simplicissimus, the comic paper, was confiscated yesterday at Breslau for an offensive cartoon directed against Emperor William

BOY SAVED A LITTLE GIRL.

She Fell Into the Pond at Central Park —Record-Breaking Crowd Visited the Park.

Frances Vogel, ten years of age, and living at 334 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon fell into the Conservatory Pond, Central Park. She was rescued by a boy and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. After treatment she was sent home. The children had gathered about the pond to watch the miniature yachts. They were crowded five deep, and were pushing and jostling. Policeman Starnhamp was busy trying to keep some semblance of order among them, when the child fell into the water from the side opposite him.

The little girl did not understand that the water is not deep. Instead of standing up she struggled, and in some way managed to keep her head under water. Before the policeman could get to her a boy, seemingly about fourteen years of age, and very well dressed, jumped into the pond and carried the girl to safety. The policeman sent for the ambulance. Until its arrival the girl was covered with a blanket and kept in the boat house. When the policeman turned to congratulate the boy on his prompt courage he was running away in the direction of the Fifth Avenue gate.

At the Arsenal Police Sergeant Dillon said that Central Park had never held as many people as yesterday, and that all records were broken, for notwithstanding the crush there had not been a single serious accident and no lost children had been brought in. He said that every child, rich or poor, which goes into the Park should be labeled by its parents. Boys should have the names of their parents and their addresses plainly written and sewed securely under their collars. The same thing should be done with the girls, except that the label should be on the inside hem of their skirts.

There were so many vehicles in the Park that until the evening on the east drive and the other thoroughfares the horses had to move abreast in columns and at a walk. The policemen were kept busy keeping the impatient automobilists in line. Policeman John Kennedy, who has been on duty about the Park for fourteen years, said that he had never seen such a crowd.

The great elk, or wapiti, was the centre of interest to a crowd, which grew so great that it took two policemen to keep it moving. Shreds of the moss were still clinging to his new fourteen-pronged antlers, and he was now on his good behavior. He violently struck the iron railing separating him from a younger buck in the next inclosure, and made futile threats at the crowds, charging and manifesting his desire for combat. A keeper entering the deerhouse was sent flying from it. The elk had forgot this season's growth to his antlers, and head on charged the door. As he can now only get in by holding his head sideways, he did not reach the keeper, but made the splinters fly as he collided with the door jamb. The greatest care is exercised in feeding and watering the deer in his inclosure, as the forest king is spoiling for a fight.

IN HONOR OF TRAFALGAR.

Service in Commemoration of the Battle —A Banquet for This Evening.

A service under the auspices of the Order of the Sons of St. George in commemoration of the ninety-sixth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was held last night in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Reginald Heber Starr, D. D., preached the sermon.

He eulogized Lord Nelson, and said the Admiral had changed by the battle of the Nile and the victory of Copenhagen the whole history and politics of the Anglo-Saxon people. He said that the work begun by Nelson and completed by Wellington at the battle of Waterloo had checked and defeated that great French host which, if permitted to reach its goal, would have changed entirely the history of Europe and England.

There were about 200 of the Order of the Sons of St. George present, most of them coming from the Lodge of Nelson, New York City. There were many present, however, from the Sheffield Lodge of Newark, N. J.

To-night Nelson Lodge will further celebrate the victory with a dinner at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms.

The Mayor of Winchester, England, Alfred Bowker, has accepted an invitation to be present, and will be the guest of the evening. The prizes won by the members of the Nelson Lodge Cricket Club for the best batting and bowling during the past season will be presented by H. Finlay Robinson, M. D.

FLOWER SHOW AT THE GARDEN.

First Annual Exhibition of the Florist Club Opens at Madison Square.

The Flower Show at Madison Square Garden will open this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and will remain open each day for the rest of the week from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. All day yesterday men were busy in the Garden arranging the exhibits.

There will be wide avenues everywhere in the Garden. Cut flowers and table plants will be placed around the arena, and bay trees in groups, and pyramids will be distributed in the most artistic way.

Plants will be changed every day during the week, not only in the table decorations, but in their exhibits. The gentlemen in charge of the show are enthusiastic in the belief that the exhibition will be successful. It is the first annual show under the auspices of the New York Florists' Club, and will be made one of the club's permanent features.

ROYALTY IN HALIFAX.

Duke and Duchess Pass a Quiet Sunday —Leave Canada To-day.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall leave for St. John's, N. F., at 11 o'clock to-morrow by the Ophir. It was announced to-day that if any foggy weather comes up after the departure of the Ophir from Halifax, the royal party will cancel its engagement at St. John's. The original programme at St. John's already has been curtailed greatly owing to the pressure of the Duke's engagements in England.

It was expected their Royal Highnesses would attend service at St. Paul's Anglican Church here this morning, but the Governor General and the Countess were the only prominent members of the royal party present.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Dr. Courtney, preached a sermon in which he said the belief in the divine right of Kings was dead, and thanked God that such was the case. Robert Burns, he contended, was the man who had done more than any other in his generation to establish the equality of mankind.

This evening there was a dinner at Admiralty House, which the Duke and Duchess attended. The warships were illuminated.

The Eighth Regiment at Church.

The annual religious services for the members of the Eighth Regiment were held yesterday afternoon in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 230 East Ninetieth Street. The regiment, in command of Col. Jarvis, marched to the church from the armory at Ninety-fifth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. Father James A. Dooley of Milton, N. Y., formerly of the church in which the services were held, and Chaplain of the Eighth Regiment, acted as celebrant of the mass and preached the sermon to the regiment. At the conclusion of the service the regiment sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

German Anti-Dueling Congress.

LEIPSIC, Oct. 20.—The anti-Dueling Congress, which opened here yesterday, has appointed a committee, including Prince Carl Lowenstein, Count Stolberg-Erbach, and Baron Oelsnitz, to take active measures to foster the agitation against dueling. At to-day's session a hope was expressed that Emperor William would assist the movement.

Boers Do Not Expect Russian Aid.

LONDON, Oct. 21. — Referring to the movements of Prof. F. de Maartens of the University of St. Petersburg, who is also a member of the Russian Privy Council, the Brussels correspondent of The Standard denies that he has any mission from the Russian Government bearing upon the South African situation, and asserts that Boer circles in Brussels discredit the possibility of Russian intervention.

PULPIT VIEWS OF THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

The Rev. Dr. Lee Compares Richard Croker with Pontius Pilate.

Says the Boss of Modern Times Seems to Plot for the Crucifixion of the People.

The Rev. John Lloyd Lee, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, compared Richard Croker to Pontius Pilate in his sermon yesterday morning, and declared that the comparison was all in favor of the Roman "boss." He said, in part:

"Pilate, who gave the command to crucify the Saviour, is coming to seem quite decent in comparison with those who crucify the city, not once, but as often as they can find wood enough to make the crosses.

"Every Christian citizen in this city faces in these few weeks the paramount question of everyday life. All that is good and honest and noble in our personal business and religious lives is gathered just before us, pleading for our help and allegiance. Not more truly did the blood of the murdered Abel cry to God from the ground than does the wail of the starving and the cry of those who are robbed of their money and their purity rise before the throne of the Almighty.

"It is easy to see that Pontius Pilate has lately been distanced. To be sure, he was a boss, but he could be improved upon quite easily, as New York politics prove. Pilate stood against the unjust condemnation of Christ with at least a weak sort of resolution, while he of modern times seems to plot and plan for the crucifixion of the people. Pilate allowed them to take the Saviour because he wished to avoid a tumult, while Judas got the money. But in our day they are not afraid of the tumult, provided they get the purchase money, which formerly went to Judas. At least it is said they are in it for the sake of the pocket.

"Yes, Pontius Pilate seems to have the best of it in the comparison; at least Pilate had the common decency to live in the country where he ruled, though he belonged to another nation. Even Rome would not allow a boss to live across the sea from his bossdom. What improvements in these days, for it has been left for New York to furnish the noted achievement of long-distance government!

"Have we lost sight of the fact that a city does not exist to feed and fatten the officers, but for the good of the people? The order has been reversed, and we have a boss, or it may be two, instead of the people bossing, as is logically true in this country. Officers are servants, not masters, and whenever an officer runs away with your rights or mine he ought to be put in chains like any other robber when he learns better. But we seem to be so patient that we will even let a man who is not an officer run away as far as England with our rights, and if reports be true, also with some of our money—at least he has said that he is in it for his pocket. It would seem, then, that the great object of this coming event is not simply the election of a reformer, but more especially the dethroning of a deformer.

"It seems an appalling fact that the only remedy for the ills we suffer is at the ballot box, and this chance only comes once in a long while. What if I could only lock my door once in every four years? I guess I would do it well or expect to have everything stolen. But what if I should never lock my door and this fact should become generally known? Could you blame the thieves for coming in?

"Too long, my friends, have we left the city unprotected. We have said, 'It is no use to vote, for things will go on just as before.' It is time we roused ourselves. When thieves have robbed us again and again and then came back with the avowed intention of doing the same, we should be ready for them, to deal them a blow from which they will not recover till the judgment day.

"Don't mind what they say about it being a fusion ticket. Fusion is the opposite of confusion, of which latter we have had plenty in the last four years. Fusion means the bringing together, the welding into one of the many forces of the people. It is a great cause that brings together the many, and it is a mighty heat that welds them solidly into one mass. It is the great cause of human rights. And there is no greater cause on earth."

THE CITY'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Rev. Dr. Stinson Says It Is Both Incompetent and Corrupt.

Preaching from the text, "Unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure, but even their mind and conscience is defiled," the Rev. Dr. Stinson, in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, last evening, said:

"The municipal corruption of this city is patent to every man save those whose consciences are defiled or whose pockets are lined with the lucre procured by defilement.

"There are different kinds of consciences. Some men have a private conscience, in the home, in the neighborhood, among their friends. Then they have what is known as a corporate conscience. They would not think of doing with this conscience what they do with their private conscience. There are men in this city at present conspicuous in the public eye, whose corporate conscience gives loose rein to all manner of wrongdoing, creates inconsistencies between their public and private life, brings them into discord with themselves, compels them now as politicians to act directly in the opposite spirit from that which prompted their action as private individuals several years ago.

"There is such a thing as a civic conscience, or, if you please, the corporate conscience applied to civic affairs. There is a civic conscience that has been defiled. It has lost all compunction. It has no pity for the weak or helpless. It lends no ear to the cries of the destitute. It does not believe in purity. It believes in extortion, bribery, and crime. It revels in indecency. It gloats over impurity. It leads captive silly women. It contaminates unsuspecting youth. It has no use for education. It thinks only of gold. It leads its possessor to say: 'I am in politics for revenue only.' 'To hell with reform.'

"There is no mistaking the fact that New York City at the present time is ruled over by a low order of mind. The men who rule us for the most part are narrow-minded men. They are incompetent to manage the affairs of civic government. They are incapable of grappling with the profound problems that affect our civic life. Here is an illustration of the intelligence of many of the officials now in power. In answer to the question, Name five of the six New England States? one man replied, 'England, Orland, Scotland, Whales, and Cork.' Asked to tell what they knew about Abraham Lincoln, about twenty of them said he was President of the Southern Confederacy. About forty thought he was a great General in the Union Army. One was sure he was 'a great General who won the battle of Bunker Hill.' Many thought he was assassinated by Guiteau; one said the deed was done by Garfield, and another said the deed was done by Ballington Booth. This stirs you to laughter. Well, it would be humorous if it were not so serious and pathetic. I am sure that many an honest, intelligent policeman, and there are many of them, must be ashamed of their superiors, whose brutality, vulgarity, and ignorance have made his name a by-word for depravity and debauchery.

"What shall we say of the moral character of this ruling power? It is a horrible stench in the nostrils of all good people. What do we see all around us? The greatest system of bribery, blackmailing, and browbeating that ever existed in the history of civic administration."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S VIEWS.

What Should Be Done to a Man Who Is in Politics for His Pocket.

"When a man says, as one man in this city has dared to say: 'I'm in politics every day and all the time for my own pocket'—when a man makes such a declaration as that, a conflagration of voters should rise up against him and cremate him, so that not enough of his ashes shall be left to fill a vase on the family mantel."

This sentiment, uttered by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in an address before the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, was applauded by the audience, which packed the hall.

"I am sorry my citizenship is not now in New York City," said Dr. Abbott. "It is up the Hudson. Now, I am not going to talk politics, but it is the duty of you all to try to make New York a part of the kingdom of God upon the earth. You can't make virtue nor prevent vice by law. But here in New York it would seem that in the construction of the laws virtue has been made difficult and vice easy in some considerable sections of the city. Covetousness has ruled, and men who reigned have boasted of it.

"Your business as citizens is not to consider any question in this campaign but this: Where to place your ballot to make New York a better city. That is not politics, that is religion. Nothing is more delusive than that oft-quoted declaration about principles and not men. What practical good are good principles without good men to enforce them?"

FOUR YEARS OF TAMMANY RULE

Has Made the City "a Stench in the Almighty's Nostrils," Dr. Eckman Says.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening dwelt upon the issues of the municipal campaign in the following terms:

"As a people we have shown a wholesome concern for the perils of imperialism, but a strange indifference to its worst form—the bossism of cities. We have permitted the rise and supremacy of a political society which has been identified throughout the largest part of its history with public criminality and which still persists in befriending and exalting to positions of power men who are apparently devoid of conscience and character.

"During the past four years the death rate has risen alarmingly in the tenement districts, crimes against the persons of men and women have enormously increased, the burials in the Potter's Field have mounted to an immense figure, the number of homicides has been trebled, and vice has stalked abroad in our streets a naked horror. That these things could exist without the collusion and encouragement of the City Government is almost unthinkable. It was said that the political corruption in Washington was once so rank that the man in the moon held his nose as he went sailing by. But the wickedness of New York is a stench in the nostrils of the Almighty, and He will turn his face away from us if we seek not by penitence and practical deeds to purify our smitten metropolis.

"We are asked to perpetuate the power of the baneful element in our civic life. What would a regard for the interests of humanity and morality suggest but the overthrow of this iniquity?

"But we are told that a good man has been put at the head of the movement to continue this corrupt institution. Well, the devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. And the pilot of Tammany can put a virtuous man as the figurehead of his rotten and worm-eaten craft. It simply deludes a lot of gullible people. You might as well expect to sweeten the acrid depths of the Dead Sea by pouring a pint of mountain spring water into it as to hope to purify Tammany by the introduction, soul and body, of a hitherto respectable man. That man simply will debilitate his own character, while he fails to rehabilitate the character of Tammany. It will be filthy still, and he will be defiled by its pestilential character despite his well-meant determination to exorcise its devils."

THE ISSUE OF CROKERISM.

The Rev. Mr. Baylis Talks of "The English Squire and the Boodle Brigade."

The Rev. Charles T. Baylis, pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, at Bushwick Avenue and Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, last night attacked Tammany Hall. His subject was "Absent Treatment; or, Echoes from the Campaign." Among other things he said:

"During the past week we have been treated to some very interesting developments, and to the man who reads clearly between the lines some very significant movements have been noted in this campaign. The English Squire and the Boodle Brigade sought to appropriate a good deal of glory because of Mr. Carnegie's splendid gifts to this city, and have even had the sublime audacity to take all the credit for the various enterprises now under way in the city in the matter of public improvements and of private interests. The wonder of it all is that they have ever let the Almighty share any part of the blessings accruing to the people from sunshine, fair weather, and rain. For everything else they have boldly taken all the honors.

"The intelligent people are not slow to recognize the work of Tammany Hall and to appreciate to the full what a longer lease of life of that gang would mean to the city. We have but to think of the wholesale corruptions and hold-up tactics of Tammany Hall, to walk along streets for which taxes have been paid for years for paving which has never been done; to hear the wail of many thousands of children for lack of school provision; to see public works stand while the parasites on the body politic line their pockets with gold. The English Squire says he is not a factor in this campaign. The sly old fox is the only issue, and a bad one, too. We read that he is perfectly satisfied. Well he might be. Mr. Shepard can swallow the pill Croker has given him without becoming sick, to wit—Van Wyck, Murphy, Devery, and all that they stand for. I think the Squire may well be satisfied."

THE IDEAL CITY.

Men Cannot Expect Good Government Unless They Vote, Says Dr. Grant.

"An Ideal City" was the subject of the sermon preached last night at the Church of the Ascension by the Rev. Dr. Percy Grant.

The preacher deplored the notion that a city is merely a collection of houses, a place to get rich in, or a place for the countryman to come to when he wants to have a spree unobserved.

"The city," he said, "is a blessed opportunity, a great school of the soul through which all that is best of us is to be developed. But it has its duties and its responsibilities for its citizens. How can the citizens expect the city to do that for them if they permit it to remain in the hands of men who are self-confessed highwaymen?"

Mr. Grant said he had been told that in one election within the last ten years only twenty-nine votes were cast from all the houses on Fifth Avenue between Washington Arch and Forty-second Street.

"How," he asked, "can the man who does not vote expect good government? He must help in the fight for good government if he looks at the city as a place for his higher development and not merely as a place to dissipate in. It is well for us to understand that fact when a possible change of the City Government is before us."

Mr. Grant said that in the ideal city there will be no large houses standing empty while the poor are crowded together in unhealthy tenements; there will be room in the schools for every boy and girl, and there will be no lack of entertainment for rich and poor. He declared that New York needs gymnasiums more than it needs libraries.

AUGUSTA DE FOREST DEAD.

She Had Acted with Salvini, Booth, and McCullough.

Augusta De Forest, the well-known actress, who played leading rôles with Alexander Salvini, John McCullough, and Edwin Booth, died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in her home, 335 West Twenty-second Street, from a throat affliction. She had been ill four weeks, and had been under the care of Dr. Elfe of 175 West Tenth Street.

The dead actress was fifty-six years old, and was married some years ago to George Hill, a business man. He died several years ago. It was said that she had played more characters than any other actress on the American stage. The funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. The burial will be at White Plains.

Russian Professor's Discovery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—A member of the Faculty of the Moscow Imperial Technical School recently discovered that a microphone, when attached to an electric arc lamp by wire, will transmit sounds through the medium of another electric arc lamp. Repeated experiments were made, in which the two lamps were separated by a thick wall. The inventor read in a low voice a lecture on his discovery and his words, spoken into the microphone, were comfortably audible in the next room. With characteristic carelessness the Russian newspapers fail to state whether the lamps were burning.

MR. SELIG WEDS MRS. REICHMAN

The Bridegroom Was 81 Years of Age and the Bride Was 79.

Meyer Selig, eighty-one years of age, and Mrs. Rosa Reichman, seventy-nine years old, were married yesterday afternoon at 61 Avenue B. The Rev. Dr. D. Lowenthal officiated. Miss Bella Marx, eighteen years old, acted as bridesmaid, and Gerard Marx as best man. Mr. Selig has no near relatives, and the children and grandchildren of the bride were not present, according to the etiquette of the German Hebrews. They were, however, in sympathy with the marriage, and sent floral testimonies of their good wishes.

The marriage of the old people is a real romance. They have known one another since childhood. In their combined lives of 160 years they have seen one another almost daily. Mr. Selig lost his wife, the sister of the bride, seven weeks ago. Mrs. Reichman nursed her sister through her fatal illness. They were devoted to each other, and Mrs. Selig's last words were to look out for and comfort her husband.

Mrs. Reichman, thirty years a widow, and Mr. Selig were seated in the parlor of his home, 639 Sixth Avenue, grieving over their dead. She was about to start for her home, when Selig proposed that she never leave him; that they could be a comfort each to the other, and that they ought to be married. Mrs. Reichman thought the proposal reasonable and agreeable.

Yesterday was set for the ceremony. Only a few very close friends were invited. The ceremony was simple and impressive. The old people stood in the front parlor, and the rabbi before them performed the usual service. At its conclusion the rabbi pronounced the benediction.

The groom then placed a wedding ring on the bride's finger and said:

"By this ring thou shalt be holy unto me as my lawful wife, according to the laws of Moses, Israel, and the State of New York."

Leaning over he gallantly kissed the bride, and their friends crowded round to offer congratulations. Wine was served. Dr. Lowenthal offered the toast. "May we all be present at their silver wedding," and the bridegroom responded, saying that it would be better to wish for the tin wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Selig were then driven to their home, where the bride's children and grandchildren were assembled to wish them well.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 20.—Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson's steam yacht Wanderer left to-day for New York to be fitted out for her long cruise.

The steam yacht Narada, with her owner, Henry Walters, on board, arrived here to-day from New York.

Mrs. Harold Brown is at her cottage here.

Mrs. J. N. Brown is the guest of Mrs. J. Carter Brown.

It is reported that a contract has been awarded for a villa to be built on the lot on the west side of Bellevue Avenue next to the Havemeyer place and extending from Bancroft to Wheatland Avenues. This is the only unoccupied land on the west side of Bellevue Avenue, and is a very desirable location. Although no deed of the land has been filed for record and no sale reported by the real estate dealers, it is well understood that the purchaser is P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia.

IN THE SHOPS.

How is this for a dressing gown, robe de chambre, lounging robe, or whatever one may care to call it for a member of the sombrely clothed sex? It is of pale pink silk, edged with a white silk cord and a heavier white silk cord with tassels around the waist, a patch pocket on the left breast, with the monogram embroidered upon it in large white silk letters, and as a last dainty touch around the neck and down the front soft lines of white fur, fur of the Thibet goat. This is a gown which a haberdasher offers to his patrons. Thibet is the crinkled white fur denoted, as a rule, to the little ones, but that is no reason men should not wear it if it suits them.

***

For the wide and shallow Vienna purse bags, which are rather in better style now than a year or so ago, when they were more used, the chains for this season are quite heavy. The smaller the bag the heavier the chain handle, frequently. A smart bag is of patent leather, made absolutely plain, with gilt mountings at the opening and a chain to match.

***

Big, thin, flat lockets, heart or sphere shaped, which are worn on long chains, and which may contain the picture of the loved one or a mirror, have a quaint finish on the outside. There is a scrollwork design in bright gold, the old-fashioned chasing revived, and others have a soft effect like old brocade, a dull green gold upon a deep-toned yellow gold.

***

For the mother who likes antiques for the baby there is a charming cradle in mahogany, with a little decoration in dull gold—a French cradle of a period it may be left to an expert to determine. It is boat-shaped, made entirely of slats of the mahogany, set in a slender frame to swing. At the lower end of the boat-shaped cradle a swan's head curves over, and another similar head finishes the slender pole which supports the drapery at the other end. For the drapery a piece of old French brocade is thrown over to give the effect, and it is charming. We need not ask the price unless willing to pay a good one, but no baby could ask a prettier or more dainty little bed.

***

Bibs for the baby may be the daintiest part of its wardrobe. The most charming little affairs in hand-embroidered lawn trimmed with narrow lace are made for the little ones. As a rule, they are little round bibs, but occasionally one will be pointed and in a more fanciful shape. The embroidery is of the finest, sprays of small flowers or butterflies with flowers. The edges are finished with a hand-made beading and the lace put on in two rows of narrow Valenciennes overlapping each other, or there is a lace-edged ruffle, tucked or featherstitched, above the lace, with another row of the lace falling over the ruffle at its head. Everything is of the simplest.

***

For stocks with which are worn the linen turnover collars buttoned on from the inside, in place of the half-inch-wide turnover with a separation in front, there are also worn collars which have the tiniest of turnover edges, hardly a quarter of an inch deep, and carried around to the back, with no opening at the front.

***

Very stylish is a black silk and crape stock made straight at the top and with a point at the lower edge in front over the bodice with which it is worn. Around the upper half of the stock are placed three folds of the crape, each a quarter of an inch wide, headed with a row of French knots in black and set their own width apart. The lower pointed edge of the stock is outlined with a row of the French knots without the crape.

***

A simple but elegant black silk coat illustrates the prevailing style of rolling fronts to long garments and trimmings on the edges which are turned out. This coat is finished with many rows of stitching in black, the sleeves, which bell considerably, are stitched around the edges, and many lines of stitching are around the openings at the side, where the coat is slashed up about half a yard. The inside of the not very large, slightly flaring collar and short lapels is lined with ermine, and the fronts of the coats are finished with black and white to match this. There is a facing about four inches wide on either side, two lines of black satin, with one of white about the same width in the centre. Over this on either side are bands of white lace, a little narrower than the facing, and resting part of it on the white and part on the black. This lace is in one of the stylish patterns to be seen this year. It is in pattern squares, perhaps three inches each way, joined by narrower bands, an effective pattern, and the coat is at once simple and smart.

***

A good effect is given to a white chiffon evening gown which is made with groups of tucks set lengthwise of the frock, between each tuck a band of white velvet ribbon half an inch wide. A bolero effect is given to the bodice with bands of heavy lace, inside the lace there being the groups of tucks and velvet alternating as in the skirt, while below the bodice is finished solidly with tucks. There is a yoke effect around the top of the skirt given by an application of lace.

DR. T. A. BEARD DEAD.

Injuries Received by Being Thrown from a Car Proved Fatal.

Ex-Alderman Dr. Thomas A. Beard of Brooklyn died yesterday at his home, Lee Avenue and Rutledge Street, from injuries received two weeks ago while alighting from a Nostrand Avenue trolley car at the corner near his home. As he was stepping from the car the conductor gave the signal to start, and the doctor was thrown heavily to the pavement, receiving internal injuries.

Dr. Beard was one of the best-known druggists in Brooklyn, and was active in Democratic politics for many years. He was born in Columbia, S. C., fifty-eight years ago, and studied in a Southern college. During the War of the Rebellion he served as a cavalryman in the Confederate Army. At the close of the war he came to New York, and went through a course of study in the University of New York. For more than twenty years he had lived in Brooklyn, and for six years before 1893 he served in the Board of Aldermen. He leaves a wife.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Charles Stedman Hageman.

The Rev. Charles Stedman Hageman, D. D., died yesterday at Christ Church rectory, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. He was in his eighty-fifth year. The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Church, Nyack, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Hageman came of a professional family. He was born in Somerset County, N. J., in 1817, his father being a physician, Dr. Abram P. Hageman, who was a surgeon in the United States Army during the war of 1812. He had three brothers, all of whom are dead. One of these was John F. Hageman, a lawyer of Princeton, N. J.; another was Dr. Lawrence V. Hageman of Bristol, Penn., and the third was Dr. L. V. Hageman of Nyack.

The Rev. Dr. Hageman was graduated from Rutgers College in 1837, and from the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1842. He was married in 1842 to Mary V. Vorhees, a sister of the Rev. Henry V. Vorhees. He preached in the Nyack Reformed Church ten years and three months. From there he went to Poughkeepsie, where he was pastor of the Second Reformed Church for nineteen years. From Poughkeepsie he went to Freehold, N. J., where he preached seven years.

Since that time Dr. Hageman had been busy in building up churches, or those that had run down. On Oct. 2, 1892, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination was celebrated at the First Reformed Church of Nyack, many of the prominent ministers of his church being present.

James A. Walker.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—James A. Walker, ex-member of Congress from the Ninth District and a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, who at one time commanded "Stonewall" Jackson's old brigade, died at his home in Wytheville, Va., to-day.

James Alexander Walker was born in Augusta County, Va., on Aug. 27, 1832. At the age of fifteen he entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he was in the classes of "Stonewall" Jackson, under whose command he was in later years to serve. He studied law at the University of Virginia in 1854 and 1855, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He started in the civil war as a Captain in the Confederate Army, and rose eventually to the rank of Brigadier General. He was severely wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. In 1871 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and in 1876 he was made Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. He was a member of Congress from 1895 to 1899, and was at one time mentioned for the Republican candidacy for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Charles James.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Charles James, a prominent figure in Washington, died at his residence here to-day, aged eighty-four years.

He was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Albany. Early in life he was an ardent Democrat, but he became a Republican in 1854, and was an influential member of the convention that nominated Frémont for the Presidency.

When Lincoln was elected President, he appointed Mr. James Collector of Customs at San Francisco. He was serviceable in having admitted to the United States, free of duty, the celebrated Ascot Cup, won in England by James R. Keene's horse Foxhall in 1884, after it had been ordered sold by the Government.

Mr. James was chosen by Anson Burlingame to be his second in the prospective duel with Brooks, and started with his principal for Niagara Falls, but Brooks failed to appear. He was a poetic writer of some ability.

Judge Thomas C. Fuller.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 20.—Judge Thomas C. Fuller, aged seventy, a native of North Carolina, and Associate Justice of the United States Court of Private Land Claims, to which he was appointed by President Harrison in 1890, died here early this morning.

He was a member of the Confederate Congress, and was elected to the United States House of Representatives immediately after the civil war, but was not seated. He was taken ill over a year ago when returning from a sitting of the court at Santa Fé.

The funeral will take place here Monday.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. JAMES C. MICHIE, Commissary of the National Soldiers' Home for many years and a brother of the late Gen. Michie of West Point, died suddenly yesterday at Dayton, Ohio, aged sixty years.

J. B. LOCKHART died yesterday at Fargo, N. D., after a short illness following a paralytic stroke. He was the Northwestern representative of the Travelers' Insurance Company, looking after its loans and investments.

ADAM BLACK, sixty-five years old and for nearly fifty years a resident of Newark, died Saturday night. He was one of the founders of the big department store of Hahne & Co. His death was due to kidney trouble. Five sons and three daughters survive him.

W. C. BANNON of Hudson, N. Y., died suddenly at Macon, Ga., yesterday at the residence of his niece, Mrs. J. C. Bannon. He and his daughter went to Macon on Saturday to attend the State reunion of Confederate veterans. Though of Northern birth, he had enlisted as a Confederate, and became Sergeant Major of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment. After the war he resumed his residence in this State.

EDWARD CAPEN, who was the first Librarian of the Boston Public Library, died yesterday, the eightieth anniversary of his birth, at Haverhill, Mass. His death was unexpected. Mr. Capen was for twenty-two and a half years at the head of the Boston Public Library, going to the Haverhill Library in 1874. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., and traced his ancestry from the Dorchester settlement in 1630. He was an 1842 Harvard man.

JOHN ROBSON, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and known throughout the Northwest on account of his lumber interests in Wisconsin, died in Chicago yesterday. He was born in Leeds, England, in 1830. When thirteen years of age he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Verona, near Madison, Wis. He entered the grain business in Madison when twenty-two years of age. He married Miss Sarah Sikes there, and in 1859 went to Minneapolis, continuing in the grain business and also engaging in the lumber trade. For several years he operated a sawm

FLANAGAN'S NEW RECORD

Irish Athlete Made World's Figures for Heavyweight Throwing.

IN GAMES AT CELTIC PARK

Threw the 56-Pound Missile Thirty-six Feet Nine and One-half Inches —Duffy Absent.

John Flanagan, the former New York Athletic Club athlete, and now a member of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, added another world's record to his already long list by hurling the 56-pound weight a distance of 36 feet 9½ inches at the games of his club, held at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. The previous record was 35 feet 10½ inches, made by James S. Mitchell at Bergen Point, N. J., Sept. 2, 1895. Flanagan is said to have thrown the weight 36 feet 9 inches at St. Louis last month, but he has not yet been credited with it by the Amateur Athletic Union. Flanagan now holds the world's records for throwing the hammer, with 171 feet 9 inches; the discus, with 120 feet 11 inches, and the 56-pound weight for distance, with 36 feet 9½ inches.

Flanagan was the only star performer of the meeting, as Arthur F. Duffy of Georgetown University, who was scratch man in the 100-yard run, did not appear, and Peter O'Connor, the Irish champion jumper, who, with H. P. McDonald of the New York Athletic Club, was on scratch in the running broad jump, could not do better than 21 feet 4½ inches, and so was unplaced in the event. He wrenched his ankle in practice some time ago, and has not yet recovered from the injury. McDonald won easily, with a jump of 22 feet 4 inches.

"Jerry" Pierce, the Indian runner of the Pastime Athletic Club, also was in poor form, and gave a disappointing exhibition in the three-mile run, in which he was scratch man. The race was won by H. A. Vorheis, Company E, First Regiment, New Jersey, from the 250-yard mark, while H. Goldberg of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, with 350 yards, beat Pierce for second place by a few inches.

The closest finishes of the day were in the 100-yard run and the quarter-mile, both of which were won by less than a foot. Summary:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat won by G. R. Goerwitz, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (6½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Second heat won by R. Neill, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (7 yards.) Time—0:10 1-5. Third heat won by J. C. Doyle, National Athletic Club, (9 yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Fourth heat won by J. F. Miller, St. George's Athletic Club, (7 yards.) Time—0:10 4-5. Fifth heat won by N. J. Sullivan, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (8 yards.) Time—0:10 3-5. Sixth heat won by V. Andrews, Pastime Athletic Club, (5½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Seventh heat won by C. W. Boynton, New West Side Athletic Club, (9½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Eighth heat won by S. May, New West Side Athletic Club, (10 yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Ninth heat won by D. Frank, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (9 yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. First semi-final heat won by Andrews; Frank, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second semi-final heat won by May; Sullivan, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Race won by May; Andrews, second; Frank, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Half-mile Run, Novice.—Won by H. Hoffer, New West Side Athletic Club; J. Foy, Star Athletic Club, second; E. F. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—2:16 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat won by W. Grymwald, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (30 yards;) H. Christoffers, unattached, (30 yards,) second; W. D. Wynne, National Athletic Club, (38 yards,) third. Time—0:51 2-5. Second heat won by G. Bischoff, Pastime Athletic Club, (25 yards;) O. Ordwein, Pastime Athletic Club, (24 yards,) second; J. C. Doyle, National Athletic Club, third. Time—0:51 4-5. Third heat won by W. Dawson, New West Side Athletic Club, (32 yards;) D. Brennan, Pastime Athletic Club, (25 yards,) second; H. Arnold, Union Settlement Athletic Club, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:51. Race won by Brennan; Ordwein, second; Grymwald, third. Time—0:51 1-5.

Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, Star A. C., (75 yards;) J. Rottger, Star A. C., (90 yards,) second; P. J. McNabb, Union Settlement A. C., (55 yards,) third. Time—4:30 3-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. A. Vorhies, Company E, First Regiment, New Jersey, (250 yards;) H. Goldberg, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (350 yards,) second; J. Pierce, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—15:29 4-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by R. W. Edgen, Knickerbocker A. C., (30 feet,) with 133 feet 5½ inches; J. Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (scratch,) second with 162 feet 8⅝ inches; J. M. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (40 feet,) third, with 120 feet 3¾ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. P. McDonald, New York A. C., (scratch,) with 22 feet 4 inches; A. Hart, St. Batholomew's A. C., (30 inches,) second, with 19 feet 8¼ inches; N. Harnett, Pastime A. C., (30 inches,) third, with 19 feet 7¼ inches.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (scratch,) with 36 feet 9½ inches; A. Ruschman, Star A. C., (9 feet,) second, with 26 feet 1 inch; J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (5 feet,) third, with 28 feet 11¼ inches.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (scratch,) with 110 feet 5 inches; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., (24 feet,) with 90 feet, second; W. R. D. McDonough, Mohawk A. C., (20 feet,) third, with 93 feet 1½ inches.

LEAGUE BASEBALL AVERAGES.

Fielding Records of Players Taking Part in Fifteen or More Games.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President N. E. Young of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs to-day made public the fielding records of players taking part in fifteen or more championship games, as follows:

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	P.C.	Name and Club.	P.C.
Schriver, St. Louis.	.990	Jennings, Phila.	.980
McGann, St. Louis.	.986	Beckley, Cincin.	.978
Ganzel, New York.	.984	Delehanty, Phila.	.977
Kelley, Brooklyn.	.983	Tenney, Boston.	.976
Dexter, Chicago.	.983	Doyle, Chicago.	.973
Richardson, St. L.	.981	Farrell, Brooklyn.	.975
Bransfield, Pitts.	.981		

SECOND BASEMEN.

Peitz, Cincinnati	.980	Strang, New York.	.938
Hallman, Phila.	.977	Peter Childs, Chi-	
Miller, New York.	.962	cago and St. L.	.937
Bonnoitzeville, Bos.	.961	Steinfeldt, Cincin.	.935
Padden, St. Louis.	.955	Barry, Bos. & Phil.	.903
Lowe, Boston.	.954	O'Brien, Cincin.	.891
Fox, Cincinnati.	.952	Nelson, New York.	.869
Daly, Brooklyn.	.950	Murphy, Boston &	
C. L. Childs, Chic.	.945	New York	.846
Ritchey, Pittsburg.	.944		

THIRD BASEMEN.

Davis, New York.	.973	Krueger, St. Louis.	.896
Hallman, Phila.	.969	Dexter, Chicago.	.881
Lowe, Boston.	.917	Hickman, N. Y.	.872
Gattins, Brooklyn.	.944	Delehanty, Chic.	.869
Wolverton, Phila.	.920	Raymer, Chicago.	.862
Irwin, Cin. & Brkn.	.917	Demontreville, Bos.	.842
Leach, Pittsburg.	.908	Strang, New York.	.853
Steinfeldt, Cincin.	.907	Buelow, New York.	.850
Wagner, Pittsburg.	.900		

SHORT STOPS.

Davis, New York.	.943	Ely, Pittsburg	.924
Long, Boston.	.941	Corcoran, Cinn.	.922
Dahlen, Brooklyn.	.936	Wagner, Pittsburg.	.920
Wallace, St. Louis.	.934	Magoon, Cinn	.919
Raymer, Chicago.	.929	McCormick, Chic.	.915
Cross, Phila.	.929	Hickman, N. York.	.875

FIELDERS.

Gannon, Chicago.	1,000	Cooley, Boston.	.946
Keeler, Brooklyn.	.985	Van Haltren, N. Y.	.940
Donovan, St. L.	.979	Beaumont, Pitts.	.939
Wagner, Pittsburg.	.977	Murphy, Bos., N.Y.	.939
Thomas, Phila.	.973	Burkett, St. Louis.	.939
Nichols, St. Louis.	.973	Green, Chicago.	.939
Barry, Bos., Phila.	.968	Dexter, Chicago.	.938
Clarke, Pittsburg.	.967	Menefee, Chicago.	.935
Bay, Cincinnati.	.964	Dolan, Chi., Bklyn.	.935
Hartsel, Chicago.	.964	Slagle, Bos., Phila.	.935
Flick, Phila.	.961	Chance, Chicago.	.933
Delehanty, Phila.	.958	Hamilton, Boston.	.923
Dobbs, Cincinnati.	.957	Crawford, Cinn.	.919
Sheckard, Br'klyn.	.956	Hickman, N. York.	.903
Davis, Pitts., Bklyn	.952	Harley, Cincinnati.	.902
Heidrick, St. L.	.950	Jones, New York.	.900
Selbach, New York.	.947	Crolius, Boston.	.895
McBride, Cinn. and New York	.947	Gammons, Boston.	.866
McCreery, B'klyn.	.947	Smith, Bos., Pitts.	.846

CATCHERS.

Zimmer, Pittsburg.	.969	Farrell, B'klyn.	.942
Kittridge, Boston.	.965	Warner, N. York.	.939
Ryan, St. Louis.	.963	Schriver, St. Louis.	.937
Bergen, Cinn.	.959	Moran, Boston.	.931
Kahoe, Cinn., Chi.	.956	Nichols, St. Louis.	.919
Peitz, Cincinnati.	.953	Kling, Chicago.	.919
Douglas, Phila.	.950	Jacklitsch, Phila.	.918
O'Connor, Pitts.	.949	Bowerman, N. Y.	.908
McGuire, B'klyn.	.945	Yeager, Pittsburg.	.906
McFarland, Phila.	.943	Smith, New York.	.865

Harvard's Basket Ball Schedule.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—The basket ball schedule for the Harvard team has been arranged as follows:

New England intercollegiate basket ball: Jan. 15—Trinity at Hartford; Feb. 15—Williams at Cambridge; March 1—Amherst at Amherst.

Intercollegiate Basket Ball League: Jan. 8—Cornell at Cambridge; Feb. 15—Cornell at Ithaca; 20—Yale at New Haven; 22—Princeton at Princeton; March 8—Princeton at Cambridge; 15—Yale at Cambridge.

GOLF EVENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Club and Local Championships on the Schedule for Women.

Golf for the coming week will present many features of interest. Among the notable events are a number of club championships, some of which have been in progress for several weeks, and they will reach their final round on Saturday. There will also be two important sectional championships, one, the women's annual championship of Philadelphia, and the other the second annual contest of the East Jersey Golf League. Both of these events will start to-morrow. The East Jersey tournament will be played on the links of the Montclair Golf Club and will be concluded on Wednesday. Five clubs are in the league, being Morristown Field, Glen Ridge, Forest Hill, East Orange, and Elizabeth Town and Country. By the conditions each club will enter three men and all the rounds will be at match play. The President of the league, B. R. Jacobs of Glen Ridge, has presented a silver cup to be won outright by the new champion, and there will be cups for second and third places.

The Philadelphia women's championship will be of interest to local players because it will probably determine, to some extent, the players who will be picked to compose the Quaker City team for the coming annual team match with the metropolitan women on Oct. 26 at Morris County.

The local women who are competing for the metropolitan championship will resume their contests this week. The Morris County women will be in two matches, playing first with the Shinnecock women to-morrow on the Morristown links and on Friday the Morristown women will go to Baltusrol. Both of these events are in the Class A series. There will be one match in the Class B championship, Richmond County and Harbor Hill meeting next Friday on the course of the Richmond County Club. The events at Morris County are gradually drawing to a close for the year, and the women will play their last handicap on Wednesday for the Long Course cup. The Ardsley women will begin their semi-annual championship for the Ardsley cup to-morrow. Eight will qualify to continue during the week at match play. The men's championship for the President's cup will begin on Saturday.

The Columbia golf team has been organized for the Fall, and several team matches will be played before Dec. 1. Its members are John G. Bates, Stephen P. Nash, James A. Edwards, W. T. Glenny, H. M. Burrill, Oscar Stevens, M. Cornell, and C. H. Blake, Jr.

The programme of events for the week is:

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Montclair—East Jersey championship.
Morris County—Women's team match with Shinnecock.
Harbor Hill—Women's foursome.
Ardsley—Women's qualifying round for Ardsley Cup.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Montclair—East Jersey championship, final rounds.
Richmond County—Women's handicap.
Colonia—Women's handicap.
Englewood—Women's championship, first match play round.
Jersey City—Women's handicap.
Morris County—Women's last contest for Long Course Cup.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

Apawamis—Women's foursome.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

Baltusrol—Women's team match with Morris County.
Richmond County—Women's team match with Harbor Hill.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.

Montclair—Club championship, first match play round.
Fox Hills—Qualifying round for Staten Island championship.
Colonia—Cotton Exchange handicap, semi-finals.
Englewood—Club championship, first match play round.
Westchester Golf—Club championship, final round.
Jersey City—Club championship, final round.
Morris County—Club championship, final round, and team match with Princeton.
Innis Arden—Mixed foursome team match with Hillandale.
Flushing—Team match with New Brunswick.
Harbor Hill—Monthly handicap.
Oakland—President's Cup and team match with Richmond County.
Apawamis—President's and Governors' Cup contest.
Ardsley—Qualifying round for President's Cup.
Van Cortlandt—Handicap for Classes A, B, and C.
Newark Athletic—Club championship.
Crescent Athletic—President's Cup contest.
Dyker Meadow—Club Championship.
Nassau—Club handicap.
St. Andrew's—Team match with Yale.
Fairfield—Peats' Cup contest.
Dutchess County—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Yountakah—Club handicap.
Hillside—Club handicap for men and women.

Arsdale Golf Club Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Arsdale Golf Club of East Orange has elected Ralph Starrett, L. D. Baldwin, and H. E. Chapman, members of the Board of Directors. The Directors have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Ralph Starrett; Vice President—L. D. Baldwin; Secretary—Frank L. Fleger; Treasurer—Edward S. Crain; Captain—J. C. Lyon.

Wrestlers in a Time Match.

In a match under special conditions George Bothner, the New York wrestler and instructor in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, to-night will attempt to stand before the noted Philadelphia heavy weight wrestler, "Jack" McCormick, for an hour, actual time of wrestling, for a stake of $500 in the New York Turn Hall, at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. McCormick, under the terms of the match, must gain two falls from the New Yorker within the specified time or forfeit the stakes, the contest to be catch as catch can. Several other bouts have been arranged, but interest centres in the Bothner match, as it is the intention of Bothner in case he wins to challenge Harry Parker of Brockton to wrestle for the lightweight championship, Parker disputing the title which Bothner claims. Parker and Bothner have met six times in four years, in matches that have lasted from two hours to fifteen minutes each, and in all these contests neither man has ever been able to gain a fall. On the prospect of a meeting with Parker the friends of Bothner are keenly interested in the bout. This originally was scheduled to take place on Oct. 14, but neglect by the managers of the athletes to secure the necessary license compelled a postponement.

Handicap Tourney at Billiards.

A handicap billiard tournament, with five of the most skillful players in New York engaged, will begin to-night in Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, to continue through the week, with play both afternoon and evening. The handicap and the entries are as follows: Gallagher, Morningstar, and McLaughlin play 300 points each to Ortiz 225, and Hoppe's 200. The opening game this evening will be between Hoppe and Ortiz. The arrangement of the other set games is for Tuesday afternoon, Ortiz and Gallagher, and for Tuesday night Morningstar and McLaughlin. The competition will be at eighteen-inch balk line, two shots in.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1900 or 1901; about two and a half miles. Baby Bill, 160 pounds; Boisterous, 152; Jessie S. and Walter Cleary, 147 each; Sifter and Miss Mitchell, 140 each; Owaissa, 138; Eophone and Clasher, 132 each; Lightning and Curfew Bell, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Second Monday Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,000; last seven and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Chuctanunda, 124 pounds; Smoke, 115; Red Path, 113; Chilton, 110; Caughnawaga, 103; Peninsula, 100; Glenwater, 98; Andy Williams and Himself, 90 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Goldsmith Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $2,000 at the time of entry; selling allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. Femesole, 113 pounds; Namtar, 110; Flora Pomona and Lady Sterling, 107 each; Cryptogram, Blanket, City Bank, and Anak, 106 each; Man-o'-War and April Shower, 104 each; Sister Juliet, 103; Grand Opera, 102; Rightaway, O'Hagen, and Andy Williams, 98 each; Lady Godiva, Rose of May, Bijou, and Blanche Herrmann, 93 each; Carroll D., 91.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; with allowances; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Heathville, 110 pounds; Elegy, Plumed Knight, Miss Almy, Rivenook, Anna Darling, Hardshell, and Philma Paxton, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—The Watercolor Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,000 in 1900 or 1901; selling allowances; two miles. Carbuncle, 123 pounds; The Rhymer, 111; William H., 87.

MANY NOTED HORSES OUT

Speedway Was Crowded with Famous Trotters and Pacers.

GREAT CROWD SAW THE SPORT

Moth Miller and Swift Were Contenders in One of the Prettiest Brushes of the Afternoon.

The Speedway yesterday was suggestive of a prize winners' parade, so many were the famous horses, trotters and pacers, in pairs and singly, that were on view. There were horses just back from the Grand Circuit campaign, and others that were out for the first time in months, while nearly every prominent road driver in the great army of New York lovers of the light-harness horse made his appearance at some time or other in the course of the day.

The weather was ideal for driving, and that fact, aided by the excellent condition of the roadbed, drew to the promenade a large crowd of expectant lookers-on. The spectators lined both sides of the upper end of the stretch from Washington Bridge to Dyckman Street, and remained on hand through the greater part of the afternoon. The crowd anticipated sport, but it seemed that the very fact of the presence of so many notable horses in a measure acted as a handicap to the speeding, for the lesser lights of the Speedway were shy of accepting challenges to brush, evidently in the fear of "hooking up" with some star of the race tracks who might slip in unrecognized.

The watching crowd quickly awoke to the condition of affairs, and those drivers who sought and found such "soft" matches gained but little glory from them, as the spectators, instead of applauding the winners in the customary style, jeered them unmercifully. There was the usual runaway accident, this taking place near the upper end of the stretch when the course was crowded most thickly with speeding horses, but a plucky driver and the promptitude of the mounted policemen deprived this of much of the excitement of such an occurrence by closing the incident in summary style.

THE PACER BLIZZARD RAN AWAY.

The runaway in question was the pacer Blizzard, (2:09½,) who was driven to a light pneumatic-tired road wagon by A. E. Thompson. Blizzard was doing all he could in the line of speed, with his driver urging him forward in an effort to brush through the crowd at the head of the stretch, when the bit slipped out of the horse's mouth and Blizzard swerved sharply toward the crowded sidewalk. Thompson realized that he could do nothing by hanging to the lines, and, jumping from his seat, sprang for the horse's head and caught at the headstall. He was dragged along, but his weight was bringing the horse to a stop when the mounted policeman on the post arrived and checked the runaway. The wagon was thrown against the curb, however, and shattered.

A new-comer on the road that attracted much attention was the well-known track horse Planet, who has a pacing record of 2:04½. Several efforts were made to arrange a brush between this star and the roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. David Randall, but nothing came of them. Moth Miller, however, did meet a worthy rival in the bay pacing mare Redinda, 2:07½, driven by J. L. Dodge, and the result was one of the prettiest heats of the morning. It was Redinda's race to a point within a hundred yards of the finish, when Moth Miller began to close the gap, showing wonderful finishing qualities, and managed to win by a nose.

Cobwebs, Nathan Straus's trotting gelding, with a mark of 2:12, better known as the "King of the Speedway," had two lively brushes with the green mare Queen Wilkes, handled by Trainer George Spear. The mare showed remarkable speed and held Cobwebs to the head of the stretch, where Cobwebs gained half a length, which he held to the finish. The second heat was fast to the first quarter post, but after that had been passed Queen Wilkes fell rapidly behind, and despite several efforts could not recover the lost ground, Cobwebs finishing an open length in front of her.

The crowd was anxious to see a race between Moth Miller 2:07, and Swift, 2:16½, driven by John F. Cockerill, and, both drivers assenting, the horses were jogged up the stretch and turned to a good start. Moth Miller is credited with being one of the fastest scorers that comes to the drive, but Swift proved his equal and from the first turn of the wheels until the finish post was reached there was not a length's distance between the pair. Stride for stride they came over the course, with Moth Miller leading. A short distance from the post Swift showed a burst of speed and begun to close on his opponent. Moth Miller, however, was equal to the occasion, and the spurt he made carried him over the line an easy winner.

About the only four-cornered brush of the morning that was at all close was between the pacing mare Allatta, 2:15¼, driven by J. Hannan; the black trotter Drex, 2:16¼, driven by B. T. Kearns; Axile, driven by William Clark, and the trotter Chance, 2:12½, handled by W. Irving. The start was a very ragged one and the quartet had covered the first quarter before they began to get together or show any speed. Finally Axile showed in front closely followed by Drex and Chance. Allatta apparently made no effort to take the lead until the last quarter was entered, and then encouraged by a word and a touch of the whip she passed Chance and placed herself on even terms with Drex. The pace she set was far too fast for both Drex and Axile, and the little mare finished an open length in front of Drex, who had Axile at his saddle. The old war horse Commodore Porter, 2:13, driven by Hugh Reilly won an easy victory over Maud C., and the pacer Grant, 2:17¼, led the way for the pacer La Crosse Girl, 2:19½. Among the many others who participated in the sport were Elmer Stevens, driving the pacer Replica, 2:15½; Charles Reilly, handling the ribbons over the bay trotter Belle Esprit, 2:12½; J. E. Meyer, with Bicycle Girl, 2:20¾; Louis Kahn, driving the fleet little bay pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼; M. Goodman, driving the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾; Isaac A. Hopper driving his pacer Annie St. Clair, 2:21¼; F. Geisman driving the trotter Kate Bradly, A. P. Newton driving his pacing team composed of Baby and Dot, Albert De Cerna driving the pacer Crescent; T. Lynch with his brown trotter Dark Secret, 2:27¼, and C. E. Willis driving the trotter Nomad, 2:18½.

Sir Thomas Lipton Here from Chicago.

Sir Thomas Lipton returned from Chicago yesterday, arriving at the Grand Central Station at 6:30 P. M. When questioned at the station he said that he had enjoyed his visit in Chicago and had received more invitations of a social nature than he had been able to accept. He said that he would return to England either on the Celtic, leaving to-morrow, or on the Teutonic on Wednesday. He dined with John D. Crimmins last night.

Protest Against Rough Football.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Strained relations between Colgate University and Union College are one of the results of yesterday's football game. So worked up are the Colgate students that they have called a mass meeting for to-morrow to protest against the actions of some of Union's players. The claim is made that while Colgate's Captain was suffering with a broken hand and was in citizen's dress he was assaulted on Union's field and that Berry and Brigham of Colgate, while down, were kicked in the face and head.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Union football management states that the trouble arose over the conduct of a Colgate player, who applied a vile epithet to a member of the Union team and was promptly pummeled. It is also added that Berry and Brigham were not hurt during the progress of the game.

American League's New Additions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—It was officially announced to-night that seven players of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club will play with the American League next season. Delahanty, Wolverton, Orth, and Townsend will play in Washington; and Flick, Duggleby, and Monte Cross will play with Connie Mack's Philadelphia club. Two others, it is said, will be found with the American League, but it has not yet been determined with what clubs they will be connected.

W. & J. Sloane

Wall Paper

Our stock of

Wall Paper

aims at exclusiveness and is gathered with special reference to our Decorative Fabrics. The beauty of a papered room is the unity of purpose in the entire scheme. The paper is far more effective when it has its counterpart in the furnishings, or the furnishings have theirs in the paper.

Broadway & 19th Street

"We do not hesitate and cannot hesitate to say that the Pianola must inevitably revolutionize the whole present pianistic situation."—MUSICAL COURIER.

Great Musical Works Seldom Heard.

With the assistance of the PIANOLA they can be both heard and played by every one.

THERE are thousands of great musical masterpieces that are seldom or never enjoyed.

Thousands of the best efforts of infinite genius which might as well never have been composed.

This is not because people do not care to hear them, but there is no one to play them.

The Pianola has changed all this.

The Pianola is a small, neat, handsomely finished cabinet, placed in front of the piano.

It has felt-covered fingers resting on the keys.

Rolls of perforated music direct the playing of these fingers, causing, by a pneumatic action, the striking of the notes exactly as composed—"striking the right note at the right time." This last phrase is the best and most concise description of piano technique. The Pianola affords a mechanical technique, and this is as it should be. It gives the player absolute control of the way in which the notes shall be struck, putting him in entire command of every element of what is known as "expression" in piano-playing—touch, tempo, phrasing, accent, pedalling, and all the delicate touches here and there.

The Pianola places at the command of everybody the power to play any music they like and in just the way they like to hear it.

Playing Upright Piano with the aid of the Pianola.

The Pianola is reclaiming thousands of the practically lost efforts of great geniuses. The great works of Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin, Wagner are at the command of the Pianola player, as well as the lighter music, songs, dances, rag-time, and the popular pieces of the day. If you would like to observe this, do so, unhampered by your natural adherence to previous musical tradition. Call at our warerooms, and let us show you the Pianola. It is all that we claim for it—and more.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought on moderate monthly payments if desired.

THE AEOLIAN CO.,

18 West 23d Street, N. Y. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
657 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOCAL CRICKET RECORDS.

Paterson's Team A Won the New York Cricket Association Pennant.

H. E. Davies, the Secretary of the New York Cricket Association, has completed the official records of the season in his organization. As announced some time ago the Paterson Club's Team A proved an easy winner of the pennant. Kearny was second.

In the contest for the individual trophies H. Poyer of Brooklyn had a close struggle with F. G. Warburton of Paterson for the batting average all through the season, and eventually won the prize by virtue of two not out innings. Of the 155 men who participated in the championship series, only 25 wound up the season with double figure averages. W. Bunce of Paterson easily led the bowlers with the excellent record of 39 wickets for 2.92 runs apiece; T. Gilbert of Essex County and S. Livingston of Newark also did good work with the ball. The following are the records:

CLUB STANDING.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Paterson Team A.	13	13	0	0	1.000
Kearny	13	11	2	0	.846
Brooklyn B	13	6	5	2	.545
Essex County	14	6	7	1	.461
Kings County	13	5	7	1	.416
Paterson Team B.	13	4	8	1	.333
Newark	13	3	10	1	.230
Manhattan II	13	1	10	2	.090

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Inns.	Runs.	Average.
H. Poyer, Brooklyn	8	3	28	124	24.80
F. G. Warburton, Paterson A	8	1	*37	160	22.85
O. Smith, Brooklyn	6	0	42	134	22.33
W. Bunce, Paterson A.	12	2	*43	210	21.00
A. Lovell, Brooklyn	14	2	*42	231	19.25
J. Robertson, Paterson A	12	2	44	186	18.60
R. S. Wood, Brooklyn	3	2	*11	17	17.00
H. Taylor, Paterson A.	6	2	35	64	16.00
T. Gilbert, Essex County	10	1	*49	139	15.44
E. Tanner, Paterson A.	8	1	*37	107	15.28
N. Graham, Paterson A	8	1	40	102	14.57
F. Ashton, Paterson B.	9	0	36	125	13.88
S. Morton, Essex County	11	1	45	136	13.60
A. G. Rainbow, Paterson B	12	4	*39	105	13.12
G. W. Barnes, Kings County	12	2	*28	130	13.00
W. Dodd, Paterson A.	8	0	45	104	13.00
A. W. Cherrington, Manhattan	3	0	21	38	12.66
A. H. Stratford, Essex County	5	1	*25	49	12.25
C. T. Toddings, Kings County	13	1	37	144	12.00
J. Oldfield, Paterson B.	7	4	15	36	12.00
G. Boxill, Brooklyn	14	1	*28	141	10.84
C. T. Hole, Kings County	12	2	*30	106	10.60
J. Rigby, Paterson B.	5	0	27	52	10.40
W. Battles, Manhattan.	10	1	50	91	10.11
R. M. Browne, Brooklyn	6	1	27	50	10.00

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maid's.	Runs.	Wick's.	Average.
W. Bunce, Paterson A	489	24	115	39	2.92
W. Clarkson, Paterson A	104	6	30	9	3.33
T. Gilbert, Essex County	543	20	150	37	4.05
S. Livingston, Newark	914	34	263	64	4.10
W. Dodd, Paterson A.	101	0	40	9	4.44
F. Ashton, Paterson B	192	3	68	15	4.53
J. Robertson, Paterson A	465	22	175	38	4.62
A. Nugent, Kings County	408	25	119	25	4.76
M. McHale, Kearny	450	14	170	35	4.84
F. Birch, Essex County	184	5	88	18	4.88
R. Marshall, Kearny	666	33	177	36	4.90
A. Rice, Kearny	352	14	135	22	6.09
A. Brown, Paterson B	315	9	147	22	6.68
G. W. Barnes, Kings County	506	15	207	30	6.90
A. Lovell, Brooklyn	804	35	276	39	7.07
F. Fisher, Kings County	402	8	206	29	7.10
J. E. Mordaunt, Kings County	192	10	71	9	7.88
A. H. Stratford, Essex County	144	2	73	9	8.11
H. Poyer, Brooklyn	430	11	186	22	8.45
G. Boxill, Brooklyn	509	13	227	26	8.73

CYCLING RECORDS BROKEN.

Joseph Nelson Lowers Amateur Times on the Vailsburg Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—Joseph Nelson of Chicago, a brother of John Nelson, the racing cyclist who recently lost his life through an accident in the Madison Square Garden, and himself the most promising young cyclist on the track, not only defeated Joseph Fulton of Brooklyn by almost a mile in a fifteen-mile race at the Vailsburg track to-day, but also made new world's amateur records for all except the first, fourth, and fifth miles. These three, made by George P. Leander at Indianapolis on Sept. 28, 1900, still stand.

Over 4,000 persons witnessed the race, which was the feature of the day. Fulton took the lead at the start, but Nelson quickly overtook him, and led at the end of the first mile by three lengths. At five miles Nelson lapped Fulton for the first time, and he again passed him in the fifth, ninth, and thirteenth miles, winning by three and a half laps, or seven-eighths of a mile.

In the motor handicap race Albert Champion, who started from scratch, won easily and made new records for every mile but the first. Summary:

Quarter-mile, Novice.—Won by W. Cullen, Newark, N. J.; Theodore Gavin, Newark, N. J., second; J. Woods, New York City, third. Time—0:35 3-5.

Half-mile, Amateur, Open.—Won by Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J.; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; M. T. Dove, New York City, third. Time—1:22 1-5.

Five-Mile, Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Henry Chappey, Little Falls, N. J., (200 yards;) George Wiley, Little Falls, N. J., (200 yards,) second; J. E. Achorn, New York City, (150 yards,) third; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch,) fourth. Time—11:21. Winner of most laps prizes, George Wiley, Little Falls, N. J.

Five-Mile Motorcycle, Handicap.—Won by Albert Champion, Paris, France, single, (scratch;) R. G. Bennett and W. C. Dobbins, tandem, (400 yards,) second; Jed Newkirk and J. W. White, tandem, (200 yards,) third. Time—6:23. Intermediate times—Two miles, 2:32; three miles, 3:50; four miles, 5:07.

Fifteen-Mile Amateur Motor-paced Race Between Joseph Nelson, Chicago, Ill., and Joseph Fulton, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Won by Nelson. Time by miles:

Miles.	Time.	Miles.	Time.
1	1:35 3-5	9	14:46 4-5
2	2:12 4-5	10	16:52 4-5
3	4:50	11	18:14
4	6:28 2-5	12	19:35
5	8:07	13	21:26
6	9:47 4-5	14	23:18 4-5
7	11:29 1-5	15	24:55 2-5
8	13:11		

LIVELY PLAY AT HANDBALL.

Egan Was Winner of Chief Match in Jersey City Court.

Handball players of every degree of skill filled the court of the Jersey City Handball Club yesterday from early in the forenoon until night, while the court was in constant use, the day being the busiest and liveliest of the season to date for votaries of the game.

The chief match of the day was one in which the expert Michael Egan competed with Daniel Bruder of Harrison and Edward Ficke of the Honor Club, the game being the best three in five. Only four games were played, however, as Egan took the necessary three to win in the first hour, after a remarkbly close and spirited contest. The scores of the best and most important matches of the day follow:

Bernard McGovern	21	21	21
Albert Martin	16	11	20
Thomas Fury	21	21	19
James Wall

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. D & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 22 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
Telephone 3086 Broad.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth St. 39 Thomas St. 87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
45 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester, AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {New York Produce Exchange} Est. {Consolidated Stock Exchange} 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
84 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
N. Y. BRANCHES { 12 East 23d St. / 320 Broadway.
Ladies' Department, 12 East 23d St.
Brooklyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1045 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Valuable information given to cash buyers. Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1869. TEL. 2385 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock... $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,673,542.69
Receives Deposits subject to check.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, . . . President
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICH'D J. SCOLES, } Vice-Presidents
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, . Secretary
ERA GUS G. PAGET, . Asst. Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, . Trust Officer

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits..... $1,805,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Albert G. Case, Haley Fiske, Robert Hoe, Grayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, Fred'k D. Tappen, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.88.
ASHBEL P. FITCH..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. SANDFORD, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.
5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL.
THE WORK OF THE
CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES COMPANY
during the past Summer has been very successful. New ore bodies have been opened up which greatly increase the value of the mines.
THE COLORADO IRON WORKS CO. of Denver is building a mill and cyanide plant of a guaranteed daily capacity of 1,000 tons—the largest plant of its kind in the United States.
Repeated tests on a large scale have shown the free-milling gold quartz of the California King mines to be the best cyaniding ore in the country.
The following table is from a report of Wade & Wade, Analytical Chemists and Assayers, Los Angeles, California, on ore submitted to them for tests, being an average sample from all the workings of the mines:

	Per Ton.
Assay value in gold	$6.41
Saved by cyanide	6.06
Left in tailings	.35
Length of treatment, 48 hours.	
Loss of cyanide, ½ pound.	

This report shows that the remarkable cyanide extraction of 94½ per cent. was attained, whereas with most ores 85 per cent. is considered excellent. The cost of working is estimated at 75 cents per ton, and the net profits of the plant now building at over $65,000 monthly, or at least 15 per cent. annually on the par value of the stock. This means twenty-five per cent. on the investment at $3.00 per share.
To complete the plant now building and equip the mines Treasury Stock is offered at the underwriting price of
$3.00 PER SHARE (per $5.00) until Monday, October 28,
After which date the subscription price will be par ($5.00) until withdrawn from sale. The management of the company is in the hands of the following efficient Board of Directors:
Senator JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nev.; JACOB L. RIDGWAY, President Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Philadelphia; SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, President Hamilton Trust Co.; ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, Chairman Board of State R. R. Commissioners; Senator R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D.; STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C., publisher and mine owner; S. W. DORSEY, New York; WILLARD TELLER, Attorney, Denver, Colo.; JEROME B. LANDFIELD, Jr., Binghamton, N. Y., Director Binghamton Trust Co.
For full information apply to the Secretary,
CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.,
82 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc.
Being the largest lender on mortgage in the State, it has unequalled facilities for investing funds held in trust in FIRST MORTGAGES on New York City real estate. The market offers no investment of equal security paying so high a rate of interest. A large number always ready for immediate sale.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Asst Treas.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Asst Sec'y
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
TRUSTEES.

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Charles A. Peabody, jr.
Elihu Root,	Woodbury Langdon,
Charles S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller,	Robert Olyphant,
John Jacob Astor,	Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles R. Henderson,	William J. Easton,
Frederick Potter,	John D. Hicks,
Charles Richardson,	Charles Matlack,
Ellis D. Williams,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
	A. A. Bailey.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BARCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES, Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dept., 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., October 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, October 22d, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Chicago, or Boston Depots of the Quartermaster's Department of 8,000 pairs Asbestos Gauntlets, 10,000 pairs Buckskin Gauntlets, 50,000 Bedsheets, 5,000 Corn Brooms, and 5,000 Barrack Chairs. Quantities subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by the Department. Bidders are requested to examine carefully the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirement. An absolute compliance with the standards and specifications will be insisted upon in the inspection of goods. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples differing from standards and specifications will under no circumstances be considered. Bids for delivery or inspection at other points than those named above will not be entertained. Bids for less quantities than advertised for will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same as those for which bids are to be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the time and time of delivery should contract be awarded to them, and no proposition should be made which they are not positive they can absolutely fulfull. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture therson) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles advertised for must accompany proposals. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies, to be opened October 22d, 1901," and addressed to Colonel JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

Lost—Bank book No. 887,912 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 15th day of November, 1901, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

Lost—Diamond pin, going in Lexington Av. car from 45th St. to West 23d St., Pennsylvania Railroad station, to Newark, N. J.; suitable reward given to finder. 120 East 45th St.

Lost.—Tuesday, 6th Av. car south, a gold watch; Broadway car north, walking [illegible] St. to 6th Av.; reward; return to 26 West [illegible] St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It is a fact worth recording, and as perhaps not without significance in its bearing upon the stock market, that this time last year marked the turning point in the money market. The surplus reserve figures reached the low-water mark in the middle of October, and while they did not show material improvement until some weeks later, they nevertheless did not show any further falling off. Whether or not this is a safe guide in determining how the present money market may shape itself remains to be seen, but clearly it is by no means an unreasonable one. It may be, therefore, that the week just past will disclose the last unfavorable bank statement for some time.

It will be well, however, not to build too strongly on such expectations, however reasonable, for it is to be borne in mind that this year the movement of currency to the South for cotton-crop moving purposes has been deferred because cotton men are holding back their cotton for the higher prices that, rightly or wrongly, they expect. Yet, granted that the shipments South will continue for some time longer, it is pointed out by representative bankers that this movement may be more than offset by the receipts in the next few weeks of gold from the Klondike and Australia. This week, for instance, the banks will be credited with $3,500,000 in gold, received on the Pacific Coast last week. Then, too, all the evidences indicate that the shipments of currency to the West are practically ended, and that soon the return flow will appear in considerable volume.

In any event, with surplus reserves beyond $15,465,000, as compared with $2,947,000 in the corresponding week last year and $1,441,000 in the year previous there would seem to be no occasion for alarm.

All the indications are that the Northern Pacific affair will shortly be removed as a disturbing and unsettling factor in the market. Conferences daily being held are progressing the matter most satisfactorily. When this entanglement is out of the way stock market activity, now repressed, will, it is declared, assert itself.

With the approach of the time when Congress shall convene, the Street is becoming more and more chary of its dealings in the industrial issues, because of the likelihood of unfriendly legislation in respect to them. Already it is said a bill has been considered, aimed at the International Paper Company, the so-called Paper Trust; and other such This, in some degree, explains the renewed heaviness of a number of the industrial shares in Saturday's market.

AGGREGATE RAW SUGAR DUTY.

Willett & Gray, publishers of The Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, give these figures as to the total consumption of raw sugar, the amount of the duty, and the additional difference in the cost of sugar:

RAW SUGAR.

	Tons.	
Total consumption, U. S., 1900. (Willett and Gray)...	2,219,847	
Add 6.34 per cent., average annual increase in consumption last 19 years.....	140,738	
Consumption for 1901.....	2,360,585	
Of which Tons.		
Louisiana produces.....	350,000	
Beet (domestic) produces	150,000	
Hawaii (free) produces.	350,000	
Porto Rico (free) produces	150,000	
	1,000,000	
	1,360,585	
Paying duty at an average of say $36 per ton		$48,981,060
(Equivalent to $40 per ton in granulated.) (Price increased because of tariff, $36 per ton.)		
Total consumption, 2,360,585 tons at $36		84,981,060
Additional, people taxed annually and pay to provide 49,000,000 for revenue.		$36,000,000
Viz.:		
To Louisiane planters on 350,000 tons at $36 per ton		$12,600,000
To domestic beet planters on 150,000 tons at $36 per ton		5,400,000
To Hawaii planters on 350,000 tons at $36 per ton		12,600,000
To Porto Rico planters on 150,000 tons at $36 per ton		5,400,000
Total		$36,000,000

The contention of Willett & Gray is that the removal of the duty would make an aggregate saving of $84,981,060 to the public.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The financial article in The Times to-day says that on Saturday the continued abundance of money, which was offered freely at 1 per cent. until to-day, made the discount market again dull, and fine paper was placed in some quarters at from 2 1-16 to 2⅛ per cent. for sixty days, and at from 2¼ to 2 5-16 per cent. for three months. Vienna exchange moved slightly in favor of London. The rates in other cities were unaltered.

The Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday.

The silver market was weak, the price of bars being unchanged.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Stock Exchange last week was exceedingly dull and wholly professional. Various causes contributed to the stagnation, among them the industrial depression in Russia, Germany, and France, the American uncertainty touching copper and railway developments, and lastly and chiefly the South African situation.

Experts do not look for any serious break in the market, because the speculative public, whose timidity usually precipitates a panic, is wholly eliminated at present, but they think it will be a long while before there is any decidedly favorable reaction.

The unusually good traffic reports made home railroad shares the most favorable feature of the week, but these had no effect upon the general list.

Money is still easy, but, unless there is a prompt increase in the open market rate, gold shipments to Paris and Berlin will soon be inevitable.

Mines were hard, general dullness characterizing that section. The recent attempt to boom Kafirs has failed, despite the permission of the authorities for the starting of fifty additional Rand stamps, and mining shares all closed fractionally lower.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Notwithstanding much unsatisfactory news from the industrial centres, the Boerse last week was comparatively strong. The volume of business remains light, outsiders holding aloof. Nevertheless, the feeling is somewhat more confident.

A favorable factor was the buying of coal and iron shares for foreign account. It is asserted considerable French money was invested in securities during the week, especially in coal shares, upon the expectation of a coal strike in France. Wednesday from 100,000 to 200,000 marks was invested in Harpener coal for Paris account. There also has been some British buying A number of inquiries were received from abroad regarding German industrials making good investments. Nevertheless, coal shares generally were neglected, domestic investors being influenced by American imports of coal and the impending reduction in prices.

The improvement in coal and iron shares reached 4 points on the week. The coke market is described as "very feeble." Stocks are accumulating, and it is considered certain that the syndicate must increase the restriction of output to 50 per cent.

American railroad shares were the strongest feature. Northern Pacific preferred was bought heavily for New York, gaining 4.12 points yesterday. On the week the gain was 6.62 points, the closing quotation being 104.62.

Foreign rentes generally were strong, particularly the Chinese loan, owing to the signing of the peace protocol. Italians were strong upon the fall of the gold premium, but Spaniards were weak.

In consequence of the condition of the money market domestic loans were weak. Imperial 3s lost .065, and Prussian 3s .050. There was much short selling of both. Foreign holders also sold. Another cause of weakness was the rumor of new loans, and the belief that the Government continues to sell the loans privately, anticipating the issue. It now is regarded as certain that considerable new loans will be floated after the new year, both imperial and Prussian.

Private discount advanced on the week three-eighths of a point, to 3 per cent., which was maintained. The impulse to this was chiefly the scarcity of money in Paris. Considerable French paper was offered here for discount. Another cause was the Reichsbank's return for the week, which proved somewhat unsatisfactory. It is said the bank has been compelled to prolong a number of bills in order to prevent insolvencies and other difficulties.

The Boerse gave considerable attention to the negotiations between the Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft of Berlin and the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg, for establishing a community of interest, arranging prices, and saving expenses in selling. The shares of the latter company improved strongly in consequence.

German works are securing orders now for locomotives in India. This is explained by the possibility of more rapid delivery, owing to the fact that the British works have heavy orders ahead. The Prussian railway authorities will order soon 400 locomotives.

The Sugar Syndicate has decided to reduce production next year, owing to the low prices and the accumulations of stock. The Alcohol Syndicate has reduced prices four marks per hectoliter in the case of crude alcohol.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 20.—Local conditions continued stagnant throughout the week, although there was occasional fair business in options. The general experience of the trade was less satisfactory even than during the week previous. The aggregate sales of cloth made a poor showing, the lack of confidence in present values preventing over-sea buyers from offering workable prices.

The uncertainty as to the cotton crop compels a waiting attitude. There is an expectation, however, that a sufficient quantity will be grown to satisfy probable requirements unless there is some almost immediate disaster to the crop. For this reason weather reports from the United States are studied anxiously, and upon these will depend the course of the market in the early future.

Such inquiry for cloth as was made was of a miscellaneous character only. China did not operate appreciably. Bombay is overstocked. Some financial trouble has arisen in that quarter. Calcutta offers were below acceptance. Small purchases were made for South America and the Levant.

Yarns showed little alteration and were firm, although shippers are placing only small orders.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, [illegible] pesetas; silver in hand, increase, [illegible] pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, [illegible] pesetas.

Dividends.

The Pullman Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 189.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share from net earnings has been declared, payable Nov. 15th, to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 1st, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close Nov. 1st and reopen Nov. 16th, 1901.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, October 17th, 1901.

The Denver City Tramway Company.
Denver, Colorado, Oct. 16, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% upon the capital stock of The Denver City Tramway Company will be paid on the 15th day of November, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of November, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
G. E. ROSS-LEWIN, Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company.
Corner Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
October 21, 1901.
The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid November 1st.
Transfer books for the preferred stocks only will be closed at 3 P. M. October 23, and reopened at 10 A. M. November 2, 1901.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
100 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the outstanding consolidated bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1901, with coupon due same date, will be paid at maturity at the Central Trust Co., of New York.
Notice is also given that all interest on said bonds will cease on and after Nov. 1, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1901, and will open Nov. 1, 1901, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL,
Sec'y Southern Ry. Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1901.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 15th. The transfer books will be closed from November 1st to November 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of
The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company,
De Kalb and Franklin Aves.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 7th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, October 21st, 1901. Polls open at 11 A. M. and close 12 M. The transfer books of the company will close Thursday, October 10th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, October 22nd, at 12 M.
DUNCAN B. CANNON, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1901, at 12 o'clock, noon. JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 6th, 1901.

West Tenth St. Connecting Ry. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

Third Avenue Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at 621 Broadway, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. JOHN BEAVER, Secretary.

Fort George & Eleventh Av. R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Elm St. Connecting Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 19th day of October, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.
RESERVE FUND.
Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.
Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$313,072,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$313,072,089
Silver dollars	446,219,000	Silver certificates outstanding	446,219,000
Silver dollars of 1890	600,795		
Silver bullion of 1890	41,473,205	Treasury notes outstanding	42,083,000
Total	$801,374,089	Total	$801,374,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,372,093.15	
Gold certificates	27,245,650.00	
Standard silver dollars	8,371,631.00	
Silver certificates	7,768,765.00	
Silver bullion	594,761.09	
United States notes	7,331,576.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	78,217.00	
National banknotes	8,393,260.69	
Subsidiary silver coin	8,421,282.93	
Fractional currency	109.08	
Minor coin	458,042.37	
		$142,025,394.91
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$104,303,689.82	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,993,569.14	
Total	$110,297,258.96	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	2,436,416.32	
		112,733,675.28
Total		$254,759,070.19
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,717,639.21	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,269,377.62	
Disbursing officers' balances	54,488,554.37	
Post Office Department account	4,709,897.08	
Miscellaneous items	4,942,452.40	
		86,217,920.68
Available cash balance		$168,541,049.51

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$766,051.72	$14,141,290.48	$76,028,047.40
Internal revenue	705,625.95	14,691,782.40	87,499,811.54
Miscellaneous	85,989.22	1,766,290.72	9,220,402.07
Total receipts	$1,557,666.89	$30,599,372.60	$172,748,261.01
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	385,000.00	7,745,000.00	34,762,333.72
War	680,000.00	6,880,000.00	38,575,074.35
Navy	180,000.00	3,975,000.00	20,810,838.41
Indians	15,000.00	575,000.00	3,344,239.33
Pensions	175,000.00	7,975,000.00	43,107,156.55
Interest	.....	1,000,000.00	11,520,182.20
Total expenditures	$1,435,000.00	$28,150,000.00	$152,119,824.65
Excess of receipts over expenditures	122,666.89	2,449,372.60	20,628,436.36
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	596,097.51	12,935,451.49	73,822,734.01
Internal revenue	997,704.24	17,165,116.13	93,707,980.02
Receipts from all sources last year	1,631,310.76	32,065,296.34	177,013,530.04
Expenditures last year	1,550,000.00	29,720,000.00	173,369,823.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	2,344,760.00	5,861,630.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	80,533.00	954,203.50	4,280,044.00
Notes received for current redemption	328,906.00	6,910,014.00	43,523,016.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$46,187,443.00	$4,114,458.00	$50,301,901.00
This fiscal year	4,730,073.00	307,133.00	5,037,206.00
This month	1,043,475.00	47,357.00	1,090,832.00
This day	96,900.00	.....	96,900.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	46,187,443.00	4,114,458.00	50,301,901.00
This fiscal year	4,730,073.00	307,133.00	5,037,206.00
This month	1,043,475.00	47,357.00	1,090,832.00
This day	96,900.00	.....	96,900.00

NEW HOLLAND-AMERICA LINER.

The Ryndam Arrives in Port on Her Maiden Transatlantic Trip.

The new Holland-America liner Ryndam arrived in port yesterday morning, ending her first passage of the Atlantic. The new vessel resembles in appearance the other ships of the line, the Statendam, Rotterdam, and Potsdam. It has one funnel, is 585 feet long, 62 feet beam, and 44 feet deep. She is of 7,975 net and 12,527 gross tons. She was built by Harland & Wolff of Belfast, and is an improvement in many ways on the other vessels of the line, her decorations being more elaborate, her state rooms better ventilated and larger, and the accommodations for the steerage passengers more up-to-date. The vessel has a speed of 15½ knots, and is expected eventually to reach New York on Saturday nights. The Ryndam's commander is Capt. F. H. Bonjar of the Royal Dutch Naval Reserves.

On this trip the Ryndam brought 627 passengers, 145 of whom were in the cabin. Among the cabin passengers were A. F. Kent, L. F. Phipps, R. H. Savage, and J. V. Wierdsma, a Director of the Holland-America Line. The Ryndam will sail for Rotterdam for her return voyage across the Atlantic at noon next Saturday.

Boston's Debt Below Fifty Millions.

From The Boston Transcript.

Boston's net debt to-day is under $50,000,000 for the first time in a number of years, a fact which Mayor Hart states with a great deal of satisfaction. The exact debt of the city is $49,601,511.63. The debt when Mayor Hart took control of the city's affairs, Jan. 1, 1900, amounted to $56,206,145.74, showing a decrease of $6,604,634.07.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.
Last up trip, Oct. 26. Down, Oct. 28.

PEOPLE'S LINE
ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.
For NEWBURGH, CHARNSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Excursions.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Regular Excursions through Oct. 26.

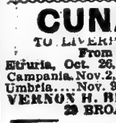

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays. Al Foster, steamer Angler, Pier 224 E. 23d St., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM | Lucania, Nov. 16, 8:30 AM
Campania, Nov. 2, 10 AM | Etruria...Nov. 23, 2 PM
Umbria.....Nov. 9, 2 PM | Campania, Nov. 30, 8:30 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Gen'l Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Peking.....Oct. 31 | Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16
Gaelic.....Nov. 7 | China.....Nov. 22
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 5 P. M

BEAT GREEK AT BARGE OFFICE.

Detective Tancredi Said the Man Was Trying to Shanghi Two Immigrants.

Christus Charboras, a well-dressed Greek, who said he was from Taunton, Mass., tried, it is claimed, to shanghai two Greek immigrants at the Barge Office yesterday. Charboras said the Greeks, one of whom was named Papadojanos, were friends of his, and that he was conducting them to Lowell, Mass., their future home. The immigrants on the other hand said they did not know Charboras, and were at a loss to explain the interest he took in them.

When detective Charboras was tearing the destination tags that had been pinned to the lapel of the immigrants' coats, into shreds, and it was this act that led the watchman at the Barge Office gate to question his right to take the men away. Charboras told the watchman that it was none of his business and cursed him several times.

The watchman said he would see whether it was his business or not and called upon Detective Tancredi to bring the man into the Barge Office. In the Barge Office the two Greeks whom Charboras had been taking away said they did not know him. Then Charboras, the detective claims, assaulted him and defied him to arrest him. In the fight that followed Tancredi gave the fellow a severe beating, then took him to the Church Street Police Station, where he was locked up.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH THALL, plaintiff, against JULIE L. KILLEEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 3d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Ester F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the (Borough of Manhattan) City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of said street with the easterly side of First Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and, partly through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street Number 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Dated New York, October 2d, 1901.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the street number being 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

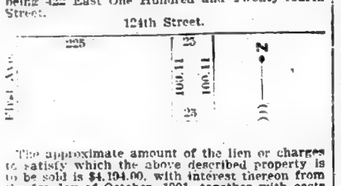

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,194.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $263.85, with interest from October 2d, 1901.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $236.38.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon amounting to $7,500, with interest from November 12, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

o7-2aw3tW&Th&s28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —NATHAN MALCOMBE LORD, as Trustee for the benefit of Thomas Lord, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1901, I, the said referee in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, (West,) distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue with the said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 4, in Block Number 1226, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, 3 October, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Ninety-sixth Street.

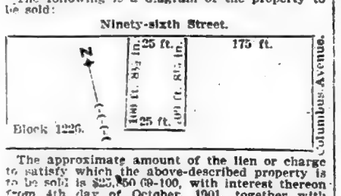

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,850 (39-100, with interest thereon from 4th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $412.82, with interest from 4th October, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,462 15-100, and interest.

Dated New York, 3 October, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

oct7-2aw3tW&Th&oct28

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the CHARD, HOWE & STEEGE COMPANY, a corporation.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Supreme Court, entered in the above-entitled proceeding on the 27th day of September, 1901, I have been duly appointed temporary receiver of the Chard, Howe & Steege Company, a New York corporation, with its principal place of business and office in the City of New York; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and that I do require

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my place of transacting business, 253 Front Street, New York City, on or before the 30th day of November, 1901, of all debts and sums of money owed by them respectively to said corporation and pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation to deliver the same to me by said 30th day of November, 1901.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 30th day of November, 1901.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 30th day of November, 1901.

Dated New York, October 14th, 1901.

WILLIAM D. HOWE, Temporary Receiver.

WHITMAN, DEANE & BROWER, Attorneys for Temporary Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City. o14-1aw3wM

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MINNIE VON RAITZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 31st day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on August 3d, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly line of Central Park West, and running thence southerly and parallel with said Central Park West one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Ninety-sixth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right to use the wall adjoining said premises on the west as a party wall.

Dated New York, October 8th, 1901.

EUGENE SMITH, Referee.

AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

96th Street.

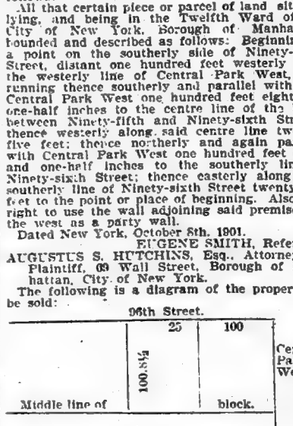

No. 12 West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is fifty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-nine and 38-100 ($57,289.38) dollars, with interest thereon from July 23, 1901, together with the plaintiff's costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and thirty and 70-100 ($330.90) dollars, with interest thereon from July 31st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three thousand two hundred and eighty-four and 54-100 ($3,284.54) dollars and interest.

Dated New York, October 8th, 1901.

EUGENE SMITH, Referee.

o14-2aw3wM&Fr&nov7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LOUISA MANDER, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES H. WEISS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of September, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain indenture of lease, bearing date the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885), made by Maria L. Knox to Anna Martha Weiss, of all that certain lot of ground situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the easterly side of Chrystie Street, between Broome and Delancey Streets, which in the map of the land late of James Delancy, Esquire, is known and distinguished as lot Number Three Hundred and Seventy-nine (379), and being in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet; the said premises being now known as Number One Hundred and Thirty-eight (138) Chrystie Street. Said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1,859 of Conveyances, page 391, on the 26th day of March, 1885.

The ground rent on said lease is four hundred dollars per annum and all taxes and assessments, and said lease contains a right of payment for the buildings or renewal of said lease for twenty-one (21) years more, the rent to be fixed at five (5%) per cent. of the appraised value of the lot.

Dated New York, October 2d, 1901.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

JAMES W. and CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Delancey St.

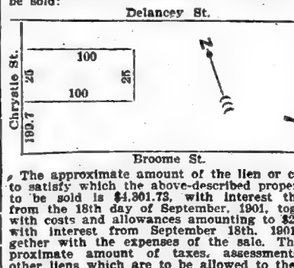

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,301.73, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $295.20, with interest from September 18th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $485 75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, October 24, 1901.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

o7-2aw3wM&Th&o30.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. BOYNTON, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. OSTEN, John Doe, and Richard Roe, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, (the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, the real names of the heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Ernest Osten, deceased, being unknown to the plaintiff,) the People of the State of New York, and all other persons having or claiming to have any interest in the real property of which said Ernest Osten, deceased, died seized, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1901.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

ROBT. LESLIE MOFFETT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To John Doe and Richard Roe, the said names being fictitious, representing the only heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, and all other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, as grantees, devisees, heirs at law, or next of kin of any person having any share or interest in said premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the object of the above-entitled action is the foreclosure of a mortgage dated August 6th, 1898, made and executed by defendant Catherine M. Osten and Ernest Osten, her husband, to Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife, to secure the payment of $1,000.00 and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 9th day of August, 1898, in Block Series (Mortgages) Section 11, Liber 47, Page 1, and indexed under Block Number 3,104 on the Land Map of the City of New York, which said mortgage was thereafter duly assigned to plaintiff herein by said Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife.

That the mortgaged premises affected by said foreclosure were, at the time of the commencement of this action, situated in the County of New York City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and described in the complaint as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being part of the lot known and designated as and by the number (51) one hundred and fifty-one on a certain map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1851, and now on file in the Register's Office of Westchester County, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Taylor Avenue with the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and running thence northeasterly along the westerly side of Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly in a line parallel with Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence southwesterly in a line parallel with said Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and thence southeasterly along said northerly side of Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the first-mentioned point and place of beginning.

ROBERT LESLIE MOFFETT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York s23-1aw6wM

Surrogate Notices.

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901.

ELIZABETH WIESEN, Executrix.

HOWARD SIMMONS FICE WORK, Executors.

FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s9-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York place of trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the eleventh day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly, and parallel with Fifteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly, and again parallel with Fifteenth Street, three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly, and again parallel with Fifteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly, along the same, thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

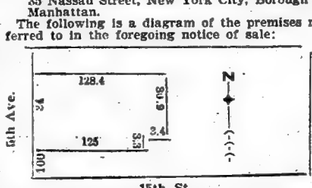

15th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,000.00, with interest thereon at six per cent. from October 30th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates is $2,201.76, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1901, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 330, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 501.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

o21-2aw3wM&Th&n11

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARGARET J. SMITH and another, plaintiffs, against MARTIN M. LEWIS and GEORGE W. LEWIS as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Nathan Lewis, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the Town and County of Westchester,) and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of lots of Nettie Cohen," at Westchester, New York, made by Charles A. Mapes, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1897, as Lot number fifteen, (15,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of proposed Fifth Street, distant three hundred and forty-eight feet and ninety-five one-hundredths of a foot (348.95) from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of proposed Fifth Street with the easterly side of Green Lane or Avenue; running thence easterly along said northerly side of proposed Fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and at right angles to said northerly side of proposed Fifth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel to said northerly side of proposed Fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and at right angles to said northerly side of proposed Fifth Street one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of proposed Fifth Street, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.—Dated October 18th, 1901.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

JOHN B. MEYENBORG, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 49 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

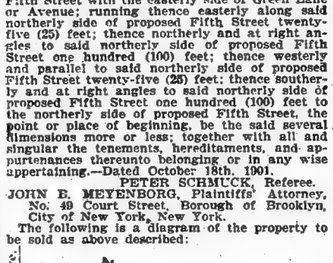

Proposed Fifth St.

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,736.67-100, with interest thereon from October 8, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $290.81-100, with interest thereon from October 14, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $75.31-100 and interest.—Dated October 18th, 1901.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

o21-2aw3wM&Th.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY A. BOGERT, as trustee, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. MURRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street two hundred and ninety-five feet six inches east of the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence north parallel with Amsterdam Avenue through a party wall thirty-three feet two inches; thence northeast twenty-two feet one inch to a point distant three hundred and three feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue and fifty-four feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence southeast twenty-two feet three inches to a point distant thirty-three feet two inches north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence south parallel with Amsterdam Avenue through a party wall thirty-three feet two inches to the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west along the same fifteen feet to the point of beginning, and known by the street number 151 West 98th Street.

Also the easement of the uninterrupted use of all the land lying between the buildings known by the street numbers 149 and 153 West 98th Street, and extending north from the rear of the above-described premises to the north or rear boundary of the lots on which said buildings stand, for the purpose of furnishing light and air to the mortgaged premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1901.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

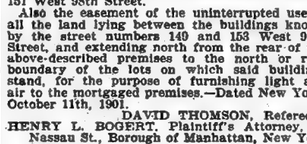

No. 151.
West 98th Street.

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,850, with interest from the 7th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $354.10, with interest from the 11th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens, which are to be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is $355.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1901.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

o12-14-17-21-24-28-31

Surrogate Notices.

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.

JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1aw6mM

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F. 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Western Union B. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,

New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.

Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry—on credit at cash prices.

LENOX CLOTHING CO.

2289 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.

And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE. $50 WORTH, $1 DOWN. $1 WEEKLY. LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS. Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS. Will send representative if desired. American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail. 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

GOLD.—$1.60 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, 1 pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and all wearables at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Diamonds, watches weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible. Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5956 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32a Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

For Sale:—Elegant upright piano; splendid condition. Call Mrs. Conly, 157 West 98th St.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET, Nos. 243 and 245 West.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THERESA GOLDSMITH and another, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. LONG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 15th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street forty feet; thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street forty feet along said centre line of the block; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street at the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Nos. 243 and 245 West 116th Street in the said city.

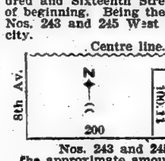

Sect. 7, Block 1922, dimensions and distances more or less.

Nos. 243 and 245 West 116th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,253.29, with interest thereon from October 14, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $425.64, with interest, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,150.00, and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure $61,000.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 25 Broad Street, New York. o21-2aw3wM&Th&n12.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3d Ave. & 59th St.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00.

$1.00 per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

"What is home without a Piano?"—WISE. STUPENDOUS PIANO SALE.

100 Pianos And Oil Paintings

AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the STANDARD ART GALLERIES, 19 and 21 West 125th St. BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer, will sell

To-morrow, Tuesday, Alt., at 2 o'clock, and To-morrow, Tuesday, Eve., at 8 o'clock, OCTOBER 22nd, 100 HIGH GRADE PIANOS in UPRIGHTS, GRANDS, SQUARES AND 8 BABY GRANDS, made by the following high grade makers: Steinway, Sohmer, Lindeman, Shoninger, Chickering, Weber, Geo. Steck, Krell, Knabe, Bradbury, Behning, Hazelton, Kranich & Bach, Hardman, Waters, Haines.

EXHIBITION. Pianos on view and for trial To-day, Monday, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Piano trade invited.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

1857 —STECK— 1901

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE STRONGEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE.

THIS ENTIRE BLOCK

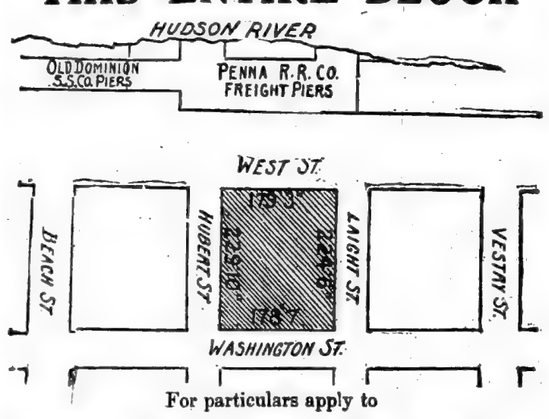

For particulars apply to

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
160 Broadway, New York.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEAR HERALD SQUARE.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY—GOOD-SIZED PLOT.
Also a prominent
GRAND STREET CORNER.
Apply to
GERALD R. BROWN, 120 B'way.

121 WEST 86TH STREET.

Wide shaded street. One of the handsomest residential blocks on the West Side. Four-story and extension bay front house. Newly decorated, papered and painted throughout. Ready for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and permit to
OWNER, 51 WALL ST.
Tel. 3629 Broad. Room 1410.

315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern and attractive American basement residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

FOR INVESTMENT.
FACTORY PROPERTY, 75x100,
PAYING OVER 18%
ON EQUITY. BARGAIN.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe Av.; 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms; all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

74th St., No. 16 East. For Sale.—Location unsurpassed. Parties looking for a home, with plumbing perfect, with furniture that includes paintings, bric-a-brac, billiard table; with position in the middle of the millionaire district, are invited to examine the premises and the price. Open ten to four.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. PLOT IN BEST SECTION, 9,000 SQUARE FEET; CHANCE FOR BUILDER; PRICE LOW.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

Post Av. plot, 100x150, near rapid transit station; price, $5,000. Michaelis, 203 Broadway; afternoons.

Bronx.

BRONX (24TH WARD) LOTS, $375.
Adjoining Bronx Parkway and Eastern Boulevard; sidewalks, light; no assessments; $10 monthly. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Owner of plot cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20 per cent. Lawrence 53 West 33d St.

Bronx, sacrifice; single flat, $11,000; 6 rooms and bath; steam heated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d St.; cheap lots at station; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Katonah.

For Sale, ($8,000, furnished,) Katonah, N. Y.—Handsome village residence, new; all improvements; high elevation; shade, fruit; Summer house, garden, &c.; 5 minutes from station; other village property and farms from 10 to 600 acres. Louis H. Miller, Real Estate, Katonah, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry.
Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley; no interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FEW GENUINE BARGAINS

in detached cottages, from $1,500 to $5,500; $200 down, balance on simple interest; high, healthy locality; 22 minutes out; 94 trains; fine schools. Anson, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J.—One of the finest building sites in the town for sale at a bargain; corner plot, 100x150, on high terraced ground, on Prospect St., one block from station; water, gas, electric light; flagged sidewalks, macadamized roads, etc.; restricted, built-up neighborhood; only $1,500; terms to suit buyer; money loaned to build. Full particulars from Lambert, Owner, 99 Nassau St. N. Y.

Sacrifice! Sacrifice!—$3,900; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie;) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2¼ acres, $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Groves & Novius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BEAUTIFUL NEW ROCHELLE.
For Sale.—Beautifully situated house, lot 50x135; 9 rooms and bath; best modern improvements; perfect condition; 15 minutes to depot; owner will remain tenant until Spring. Mehlbach, 106 Chambers St.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

For Sale or Let, Nyack, N. Y.—Brick factory; 20,000 feet floor room; equipment, power, shafting, heated; elevator; convenient shipping. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Orlando, Florida, for health, comfort, or business; delightful Winter climate; orange groves, cottages, hotels, stores; beautiful lake fronts. J. W. Atwater. 55 Liberty St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 597—Melrose.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

South Midwood.

THE GARDEN SPOT OF FLATBUSH.
The most perfect suburb of New York—for those seeking a home midst exclusive and restricted surroundings, 35 minutes to the city.
$9,800 WILL BUY THIS IMPOSING new residence; with hall in centre, containing 11 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry, and storage rooms; cabinet hardwood trims; best nickel-plate open plumbing; hot and cold water between chambers; large butler's pantry with Cooper's refrigerator; fine large kitchen with celebrated "quick meal" combination range; double parquet and comb grain pine floors. Magnificent new arrangement of rooms; oak beam ceiling in Dining Room; handsomely decorated; plot, 50x100 (or more ground if desired.) Only $1,000 required; balance like rent.
A. W. SCHMIDT.
South Midwood Office, 1364 Flatbush Ave., (Cor. Foster Ave.)

HOMES IN FLATBUSH

Ideal American Homes. All that can be desired in plan, finish and location.

Short term payments same as rent. All our land restricted. Have you seen our 10 Houses ready for inspection? Write if you can't call. Any Flatbush car at Bridge to Beverly Road.

T. B. Ackerson Construction Co. 297 E. 15th St., B'k'l'n 99 Nassau St., M'h'tn.

BEVERLY SQUARE EAST, BEVERLY SQUARE WEST.

Special for a Butcher.

New corner store property, 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood; Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, Builder.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN. PLOT, 545 FEET FRONT, [OR LESS;] FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN, FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. RICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Macon St., between Ralph and Patchen Avs., finest blocks in 25th Ward; handsome 2-story, basement stone house, decorated, perfect order, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

130 Lots, 32d Ward, vicinity Rugby, $22,000; exchange for apartment house, Brooklyn. Jones, 180 Montague Street.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Short Cut To a Home.

Our system of short-term payments is the shortest possible method of owning a home.
SAVE CAR FARE. TIME.
Homes $2,000 to $3,975 in Borough of Queens. Write if you can't call.
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

FACTORY SITES.

SINGLE LOT AND ACREAGE; RAIL AND WATER FRONT COMBINED; NEW YORK FREIGHT RATES.
BRIDGE, TUNNEL AND GOOD FERRIES. WITHIN GREATER NEW YORK, IN BOROUGH OF QUEENS. Address,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Will exchange a fine suburban residence, all conveniences, with valuable tract of land, about 50 acres, free and clear, worth $35,000, (on branch of Erie Road, near Montclair,) for a private dwelling in New York City, below 50th St., west side. Address Grover & Nevins, East Orange, N. J.

Can save you expense of altering your old tenements under the new tenement house law; we can exchange them for new modern apartment houses; let us know what you have and we will get you a proposition. Tel. 178 River. F. R. Wood & Co., Columbus Av., 80th St.

A fine brick double flat, imprv., on Webster Av., 169th St., mortg. $9,500, (savings bank,) to exchange for flat or tenement in Yorkville, east side. Kretsch, 1,556 Avenue A.

Bargain.—Four-story tenement, brick, all improvements, opposite Claremont Park, for Brooklyn or Long Island property; equity $5,500. Ignats Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Good farm, convenient to New York, exchange for private houses, west side. Waldron, 2,074 7th Av.

Elegant double, triple flats, fully rented, for 1, 2, 3 family houses. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED FOR INVESTORS.
Improved property down town, $40,000 to $80,000.
RULAND & WHITING,
No. 5 Beekman St.

Owners and builders, do you want caretaker who knows how to sell or rent houses? Been very successful; best recommendations, S. D., Box 71 Times Office.

Auction Sales.
10c line—3 times; 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells today at 9:30 o'clock, Number 155 and 157 Washington Street, Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day at 9 o'clock, Number 73 Catharine Street, Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of mortgagees.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St.; noon and evening.

Purchase and Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Lawyers.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 686 and 688 Lexington Avenue, west side, 67.1 feet north of Fifty-sixth Street, 33.4 by 90, two four-story stone-front dwellings; 31 and 33 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front flats; 100 and 111 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 138 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 42 by 102.2, four-story stone-front flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 18 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 191 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,136.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, October 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE
Choice and Valuable Property
NO. 5 CHATHAM SQ.,
Between Mott and Doyer Streets.
ALSO
4 and 5 story brick and stone buildings with lots,
Nos. 58, 62, 64 and 66
WATER STREET
Between Counties and Old Slips.
For maps, &c., apply to Robinson, Biddle & Ward, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 160 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, October 22, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Referee.
2 three-story and basement brick tenements, with lots
Nos. 128 & 130 Orchard Street,
between Delancey and Rivington Streets,
4-story and basement brick tenement, with lot
No. 272 East 10th Street.
For maps, etc., apply to Alexander C. MacNulty, Esq.; Plaintiff's Attorney, 132 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, October 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
6-story brick tenement, with stores and lot,
No. 417 West 39th Street.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r,
Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
By order of ALBERT J. WISE, Esq., Executor,
104-106 WEST 49TH ST.,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.,
two four-story high-stoop basement and cellar brownstone private dwellings; size of No. 104, 21.8x100; size of No. 106, 21.4x100.5.
72 EAST 119TH ST.,
BETWEEN PARK AND MADISON AVS.,
five-story and cellar brick apartment house, two families on a floor; five rooms to each apartment; size 25x100.10.
LAMBERT S. QUACKENBUSH, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 25 Pine St.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000
Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate.

Money to loan at 4 per cent.; New York City property only. Address A. J. James, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, 43 Cedar Street.

To Let for Business Purposes.

No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.
Near City Hall, Tunnel Station and Bridge entrance.
To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with glass-roof extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or owner, J. H. WELLER, Yonkers, N. Y.

CENTRE STREET, 5. E. COR. LEONARD. Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.

CORNER STORE & BASEMENT
94th St. and 3d Av.; extensive floor space; suitable for a large business. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Attractive Broadway store, near Waverley Place; 34,000 square feet; possession February 1st; rent asked, $20,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.
Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets.
LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

10 Gold St.—A six-story fire-proof building to let. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Machinery.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE.
GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston E. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON E. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-law6mM

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House

at the N. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 90th St.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE SQUARE ON WHICH MR. CARNEGIE IS ERECTING HIS NEW RESIDENCE AND IN THE HEART OF THE MILLIONAIRE DISTRICT.

A MAGNIFICENTLY appointed apartment house, constructed to meet the requirements of the most particular and fastidious tenants. The suites are most skillfully laid out and consist of 9 rooms, foyer hall, 2 bathrooms and butler's quarters, and are equipped with every conceivable convenience. The sleeping rooms are isolated from the living apartments, which insures all the privacy of a private dwelling. Noteworthy among the special features are steel safes and telephones in each apartment. Two electric elevators will run night and day and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel. An inspection of this building is respectfully invited.

Building will be lighted and open evenings until 10 o'clock.

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 86th St.
Telephone 641—79th St.

Rodna-Latham.

Morningside av., between 122d-123d sts.
Just Completed,
Covering Entire Block Front
The most satisfactory Apartment House on the famous west side.
VERY COMPLETE APARTMENTS.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms.
Elegant marble baths; every improvement. There is no more artistic park in New York than Morningside. This location has the desirable feature of seclusion, with instant accessibility to elevated and surface cars.
Telephone in each apartment and filtered water used throughout the building.
From $35 to $80.
Builder and Owner on Premises.

A new Family and Bachelor Apartment House in Suits of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms and Baths.
The BINGHAM
S. E. Cor. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, with the latest Improvements and All Up-to-date Conveniences.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room; rent,
$400.00 TO $1,200.00.
Applications for Apartments are invited. They will be received at the office in the building.
Open for Inspection Day & Night.
A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM,
Builders and Owners on Premises.
R. C. LOVERIDGE, Mgr.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

The De Leon,

48, 50, 52 West 112th St.
100 ft. East of Lenox Ave.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $600
Now Ready for Occupancy.
This magnificent 7-story, high-class elevator apartment house, one block from Central Park, 5 and 6 rooms. Every known modern improvement. One block from Madison Ave. cars; one block from Rapid Transit Subway station; half block from 110th Street cross-town cars; 116th Street cars connect by transfer to all parts of the city.
For further particulars apply to
L. A. LIEBESKIND,
Owner & Builder on prem. Tel. 2,702B, Harlem

THE ACKERLY
241 WEST 101ST ST.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades. Eight rooms and two baths. Magnificent seven-story apartment house, being only two apartments to a floor. Each separate apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet width, with the added advantage of electric lights, warmer in butler's pantry. Separate room and bath for servants, private storeroom, all-night elevator service, liveried attendants, private houses front and rear.
RENTS, $1,100 TO $1,600.
HENRY ACKER, Builder & Owner.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN,
2649 Broadway (100th & 101st Sts.)

THE BLYTHEBOURNE and LORRAINE.
Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 99th St.,
Facing Central Park.
A few left of the newly completed most modern up-to-date elevator apartments. 6 and 7 large, light rooms, fitted with shower bath, electric light, and telephones. Madison Av. cars pass the door and within easy reach of elevated station.
RENTS, $420 TO $660.
Open evenings and Sunday. C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79th.

THE STUART.
A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

BELLE APARTMENT
48 E. 26TH ST.
Large apartment, 14 rooms, central location; elevator service night and day; all modern improvements; rent, $3,000; also store to rent. Inquire of Superintendent.

A.—Corner apartments and others, equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents, $27.50 to $32; attentive service; houses extremely well kept.
A block of private dwellings of the estate in rear makes a bright and cheerful outlook.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., near 68th St.

THE ELISE,
200 WEST 111TH ST.
Electric light and refrigeration without extra charge.
Suites of seven and eight large, light rooms; facing Park and drive; reduced to $60, $70, and $85. Apply on premises, day or evening.
JOHN McCARTHY, Agent, 1 West 113th St.

"THE CRITERION."
107TH ST., 60-62 West.—New house, now ready for occupancy; suites of four rooms and bath, all large, light rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; electric elevators, liveried hall service, &c.; rents $45 to $55. Inquire premises.

ELEGANT SINGLE APARTMENTS.
7 rooms and bath, at 58 to 66 East 96th St., $36 to $48, with street and entrance to Park. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

352 West 117th St., half block from Morningside Park; seven rooms and bath, elevator; sixth floor; all outside windows except kitchen and servant's room; $52. Apply only to Hitch, 352 West 117th St., or at 138 Front St.

Studio and bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St., $40 up; telephone in rooms. William Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19

Long Island City.

FLATS.
Steam heat; no coal bills; 4 large rooms, bath; no car fares; 7 minutes' walk from ferries; $13.50 to $14.
Real Estate Office, 107 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Apartments TO LET.

102-104 Waverley Place.
7 rooms and bath, steam heated, elevator and hall service. Rent, $50.00.

136-142 W. 16th Street.
7 rooms and bath, steam heated, hot water supply, hall service. Rent, $45.00 and $65.00.

365 W. 23d Street.
4-room apartment. Rent, $30.00.

Apply Janitor, on Premises.

THE
"HANOVER,"
N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.
Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FLORENCE,
105 East 18th St.
A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

9th St., 42 West.—Second floor furnished apartment; owner going abroad; rent, $1,300. William Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—202, 204, and 232 East 69th St. are the only houses to rent in the Schermerhorn block; all are three-story high stoop; handsomely decorated and modern plumbing; rents $900 and $1,000; open, can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., near 68th St.

A four-story brownstone house, 68th St., near Madison Av.; fine location; premises Nov. 1 and lease. W. H. Falconer, 100 4th Av.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

New up-to-date flats, 105-117 West 138th St.; six rooms and bath; rent, $24; special inducements to those hiring before Nov. 1st. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

98th St., 103, 105, 107 West.—$17-$22; five rooms, six rooms, bath; no vacancies. Call, examine and receive notice of first vacancy. Lowell.

Furniture for rent, complete for housekeeping, per 7-room apartment. W. Cliphaw, 59 East 61st St.

Flats Wanted.

Wanted—Steam-heated flat, 4 or 5 rooms, near L, west side, between 135th and 145th Sts. Address X., Box 125 Times Office.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

PROSPECT PARK WEST, (9th Avenue,)
between 13th and 14th Streets,
highly decorated apartments, steam heated, hot water supply, gas ranges, patent laundry room; separate girl's room; telephone; 7 rooms and bath; inside houses $33 to $37, corner houses $40 to $60. Inquire on premises.

New Jersey Property to Let.

To let, furnished, at Hohokus, on Erie, for Winter; $50 per month; for sale, $10,000. F Box 136 Times.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CORNELIA K. MANLEY, plaintiff, vs. JAMES MEEHAN, Catherine Meehan, John Shea, Mary Shea, and Simson Wolf, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of September, 1901, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 30th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Commencing at a point on the easterly side of the Avenue St. John, distant seventy-two and sixteen-one-hundredths (72 16-100) feet southerly from the point where the easterly side of the said Avenue St. John intersects the easterly side of Prospect Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with Dawson Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-four and thirty-three-one-hundredths (94 33-100) feet; thence southerly at right angles to Dawson Street twenty and twenty-two-one-hundredths (20 22-100) feet; thence westerly parallel with Dawson Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-three and thirty-four-one-hundredths (93 34-100) feet to the easterly side of Avenue St. John; thence northerly along the easterly side of Avenue St. John twenty and twenty-eight-one-hundredths (20 28-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1901. EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 228 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 9 St. John's Avenue:
Dawson St.

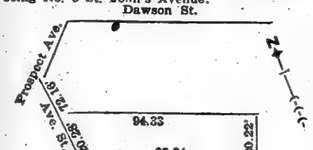

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,216.67, with interest thereon from the 17th day of September, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $336.08, with interest from the 30th day of September, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $242.88 and interest.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1901. EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
of-2aw3wM&Th&o28

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4216.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH GROSSMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Adolph Grossman of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Adolph Grossman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 19th, 1901.

Hotels and Restaurants.
20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray,
MADISON AVENUE AND 92D ST.
Brevoort House,
5TH AVE. AND 8TH ST.
Under one management,
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON OR YEAR.
THE CHASTAIGNERAY is a new fireproof, high-class family hotel, with public restaurant and cafe, American plan and a la carte.
THE BREVOORT is a particularly conservative and home-like hotel. Entirely renovated.

Sevillia APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.
Two apartments of four rooms, $800 to $1,000. Absolutely fireproof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Fall and Winter Resorts.
20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American. — Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1; bath, references. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Desirable rooms, with board; location central; references exchanged.

36th St., 146 East.—Large front room, dressing room attached; improvements; excellent table; neighborhood refined; accessible; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Large, sunny rooms; en suite or single; private baths; meals optional; references.

93d St., 122 West.—Near Park and "L" station; small sunny room; good board; reference.

113th St., 310 West.—Large front rooms, also smaller rooms; excellent table; private; owner; references exchanged.

123d St., 108 West.—Large, pleasant, sunny room; private bath; excellent board; table boarders accommodated.

127th St., 264 West.—Large alcove room, $12; for two; American family.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

132d St., 139 West.—Comfortably furnished back parlor; also hall room; all conveniences; board optional; moderate.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large second-floor room; two, $5; strictly private house; conveniences; board optional.

135th St., 220 West.—To let, with board for two, desirable, comfortably furnished sunny room; terms, $10 for two.

Alexander Av., 177.—Doctor may rent nicely furnished back parlor with or without board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone, separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

Madison Av., 87.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; open plumbing; central location; table boarders; transients desired.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes board in refined, cultivated family; boarding houses kindly not answer; references. Student, Box 176 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square.—Large front room, furnished, in a private family for gentleman.

17th Street, 55 West.—Parlor, physician, dentist, or refined family; front basement suite, trained nurses; references; telephone.

23d St., 322 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen only.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful, sunny back parlor extension; hot, cold water; heated; for doctor or dentist.

78th St., 175 West.—Only $6; 2 large, light rooms; splendidly furnished; fine neighborhood; one flight. Helker.

80th St., 155 West.—Beautifully decorated suite; bath adjoining; closets, hot water; suitable for physician or private residence. Magras.

83d St., 35 West.—Two rooms, fully furnished; bath; second floor; gentleman wishing comfortable surroundings, private family.

104th St., 128 West.—Parlor, two bedrooms, unusually light; hot water, steam, bath; one flight. Houghton's bell.

107th St., 174 West.—Lady having modern apartments would rent room to lady, with home comfort. Franzen.

108th St., 61 East.—Light furnished hall room for gentleman; single flat. Moelter.

119th St., 30 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room; superior board.

131st St., 113 West.—Well furnished room, with dressing room; one or two gentlemen; conveniences; American family.

Bachelor Quarters.—25 East 44th St., Delmonico Block; high-class house; large room, with private tiled bathroom, steam heat, telephone; modern and new.

Special Sale of Gloves!

Ladies' Two-Clasp Glace Gloves, with the new Paris point embroidery, all the newest shades ..... 1.10 pair.

Full line of the celebrated Jouvin & Cie Kid Gloves in Suede and Glace at very attractive prices.

O'Neill's

Visit Our Restaurant.

You'll find it to be one of the best equipped Dining Rooms in town. An excellent Bill of Fare and very attractive prices.

Fashionable Suits and Jackets!

We are now showing without doubt the largest and most complete stock of Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments in town. You can gain no idea of the vastness of our stock unless you pay the department a visit, which we cordially invite you to do. In addition to our regular stock, which is priced exceedingly low, we will make to-day

An Offering of Rare Interest

SUITS OF CHEVIOT — double-breasted blouse jacket, high velvet collar, cuffs and belt, Taffeta lined, new flounce skirt finished with rows of cording and stitched Taffeta bands, lined with Percaline,

18.98

CHEVIOT SUITS—Eton jacket with velvet vest effect and band of Taffeta, new shaped skirt finished with graduated bands of stitched Taffeta,

21.00

COSTUMES OF CANVAS SUITING—waist combination of embroidered silk, Taffeta and Cloth, skirt is a copy of a French Model, made over silk drop,

30.00

Jackets

Kersey Jackets, short and dainty, double breasted, yoke back and front, finished with bands of cloth down front, satin lined,

9.98

Special Sale of Velvet Waists!

A recent purchase of Velvet Waists goes on sale to-day; they have the yoke effect; neatly stitched; strictly tailor made and embrace all the popular shades. ☞While they last the price is 4.98

To-Day—Monday!

1.50 Dress Goods at 75c yard

We offer to-day two thousand yards of fine Black Dress Goods, comprising raised Mohair figured Crystal Cords and fine Granada Cloths in nine of the newest designs. These goods were imported to sell at 1.50 yard, but the importer, desiring to retire from the whole sale trade, sold them to us at a great sacrifice: that's the reason we sell them so cheap to-day. Remember the price—

75c yard

An Offering of

Rich Black Silks

At One-third Less Than Regular Value.

2500 Yards of Black Peau de Soie,

The popular silk fabric for Entire Costumes, has beautiful soft finish,

☞VALUE 1.29,

Special 89c yard.

A superb stock of the newest silks for Evening Costumes at prices decidedly attractive.

Special Sale of

Fine Flannels

At Much Below Regular Prices.

Scotch Striped Flannels, desirable for Pajamas, 32 inches wide and worth 35c,

25c yard.

Saxony Flannels in stripes and plain colors, worth 50c,

38c yard.

Plain French Twilled Flannel with Persian silk embroidered bands and allover embroidered dots and figures, worth 1.35,

98c yard.

Money Saving Sale of

Women's Black Hosiery

A special lot of Woman's extra fine and heavy black lisle thread Hose, worth 40c. pair, on sale to-day at

29c pair.

Sale of

Flannel Waist Patterns

They are nicely packed in boxes—2½ yards plain and 2¼ yards Persian silk embroidery, value 2.25,

1.55 each.

The Finest of Millinery.

Our big showroom is resplendent with the newest of Millinery fashions. Everything that is correct for street or evening wear is shown in profusion. In addition to the large assortment of Imported Models we are showing a magnificent variety of exclusive designs from our own workrooms which we believe to be fully equal to the Imported Hats and at much lower prices.

More Trimmed Hats at Popular Prices

Another Special Assortment Ready for To-day!

They comprise all the newest shapes and are handsomely trimmed with the finest of silks, velvets, breasts and birds, including designs like cut, and worth from 7.00 to 10.00 at the remarkable price of

4.98 each.

Untrimmed Hat Department.

An endless assortment of the latest shapes and colors at popular prices—these specials for this week:

Camel's Hair Felts, with tucked felt edges, in all the newest colors, worth 1.50.. 98c. each

Mohair Turbans and Sailors, all colors, worth 1.00..... 65c. each

A select assortment of Beaver and Felt Crowns, latest autumn colorings, at..... 98c to 3.75 each

A magnificent stock of Birds, Fancy Feathers, Breasts, Wings, Ostrich Goods, Pompons, etc., Buckles and Fancy Ornaments, at Lowest Prices.

Upholstery Dept.

3d Floor.

Velours!

The great sale of Velours still continues. We have sold more Velours during the past three weeks than most firms sell in an entire season, and justly so, for we offer value the equal of which has never before been offered.

WE REPEAT IT TO-DAY.

Double Faced Velours, 50 inches wide, in cerise, crimson, olive, myrtle, blue and terra cotta,

☞Sold elsewhere at 3.00,

1.39 Yard.

50-inch Verona Velours in crimson, myrtle and Nile,

☞Usual price 2.50.

1.25 Yard.

☞These Velours cannot be purchased in any other store in the city of New York.

Reliable Furniture.

At Close to Cost Prices.

Rockers

Patent Swing Rockers in solid golden oak and mahogany, nicely carved and highly polished,

☞Regular price 10.75,

Special 7.50

Desks

Solid golden oak or mahogany finish Desks, French legs, highly polished, one long drawer,

☞Regular price 7.98,

Special 5.98

Beds and Bedding

Sale of Complete Outfits at a Very Tempting Price.

They consist of one white enamel bed, brass trimmed, one all iron spring and one all hair mattress; any size you wish,

☞Regular price 18.75,

Special 12.98

Another Special Sale of

Fine Groceries

Prices like these make interesting reading to those thrifty housekeepers who know the grade of goods we sell.

O'NEILL'S BAKING POWDER, 1-lb can, 20c.; 5-lb can.....$1.25
FORMOSA OOLONG ENGLISH BREAKFAST and MIXED TEA, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents lb., 35c.; three pounds for.....$1.00
CHOICE INDIA CEYLON, lb, 40c.; three pounds.....$1.15
BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, lb.....25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb.....20c
XI LUNCH COFFEE, 1-lb bags.....16c
XI LUNCH COFFEE, 3-lb bags for..45c
KIPPERED HERRING, plain cans..15c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, tin, 10c. and 17c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins.....$1.15 and $2.00
KITS of MACKEREL, $1.25, $1.55 and $1.85
5-lb pails MACKEREL.....65c
CODFISH, 3-lb box, per box.....30c
SALMON STEAKS, flat cans.....21c; one dozen.....$2.40
Fancy Maine Corn, can, 10c.; doz., $1.15; case.....$2.25
Early June Peas, can, 11c.; doz., $1.25; case.....$2.40
MACARONI, imported, lb.....10c
SPAGHETTI, imported, lb.....10c
CODFISH, 3-lb boxes.....30c

OLIVES.

QUEEN OLIVES, fine quality, gallon crock.....$1.80
BABY OLIVES, (Manzanilla,) bottle..10c
BABY OLIVES, stuffed with peppers, bottles.....10c., 20c and 30c

HIGH GRADE SOUPS.

OXTAIL, BOUILLON, BEEF, VEGETABLE, CONSOMME, etc., can.....22c
CHICKEN, CHICKEN GUMBO and MULLIGATAWNEY, can.....25c

Brass and Iron Fire Goods.

An elegant assortment of the newest styles at prices specially attractive:

Black Iron Andirons	1.20 up
Brass Andirons	2.98 up
Black Iron Fenders	5.25 up
Brass Fenders	5.50 up
Black Iron Fire Sets	2.50 up
Brass Fire Sets	7.98 up
Black Iron Fire Screens	1.80 up
Brass Fire Screens	4.88 up
Gas Logs	3.78 up
Fire Grates	2.85 up
Hearth Brushes, black or colored,	48c. each

Special Bargains in the

China Dept.

American Porcelain Tea Sets handsomely decorated in floral effects, pieces all gold lined,

3.98 Set

Austrian China Tea Sets, handsomely decorated, three colors to choose from,

5.98 Set

Large Assortment of Fruit Comports, Fruit Sets, Salad Sets, Ice Cream Sets, Fish Sets, Game Sets, Plates, Cups, Saucers, Etc.

All of this season's importation and all at very attractive prices.

Cut Glassware

A magnificent line of Cut Glass, embracing all the newest and best of American cuttings at lowest prices.

"These are Special."

Water Bottles	1.98
Tumblers to match, doz.	2.65
Bowls, 8-inch	3.98
Vinegar Cruets	60c
Handled Nappies, 5-inch	1.25
Sugar and Cream Sets	4.98

An exceptionally fine line of Jardinieres in all the new colors, at lowest prices.

Stationery Dept.

Special Sale To-day.

Cabinets.

120 sheets of fine writing paper and 100 envelopes, all the new tints, put up in neat cabinet.....49c each

Crushed Bond Paper.....21c. lb.

Envelopes to match 6c pkg.

Monogram Dies 59c.

For a limited time we will take orders for monogram dies at 59c each.

Blankets! Comfortables! Bed Spreads!

A Special Sale To-day that will bring within reach of your pocketbook the warmest of these cold weather comforts. Read these prices and judge for yourself:

California Blankets,

A special lot of the popular El Modo Blankets at these prices:

10-4 size.....3.98, 4.98 and 5.98 pair
11-4 size.....4.98, 5.75 and 7.00 pair
12-4 size.....6.25, 7.00 and 9.98 pair

Snowflake Comfortables,

Full size.....98c, 1.35 and 1.98 each

Eiderdown Comfortables,

covered with sateen and figured silks, 4.25, 5.25 to 16.00 each

Marseilles Bed Spreads,

extra heavy and large, hemmed and with double knotted fringe, worth 1.85, 1.35 each

Sale of

Rogers Silverware!

All of A1 Quality.

Does your supply of Table Silver need replenishing? If it does, this Special Sale will interest you. Note these prices:

Tea Spoons,	set of six	49c
Coffee Spoons,	"	49c
Dessert Spoons,	"	99c
Table Spoons,	"	1.15
Dinner Forks,	"	1.15
Dessert Forks,	"	99c
Dinner Knives,	"	1.15 and 1.49
Oyster Forks,	"	99c
Crumb Sets		98c
Bread Trays		98c
Sugar Bowls		75c and 1.49
Cream Pitchers		75c and 1.49
Cake Baskets		98c
Odd Tea Pots		98c and 1.49

Engraving Free.

Leather Goods.

Special Sale of Pocketbooks.

We place on sale to-day 300 dozen Walrus Combination Pocketbooks, black and colors, double frames, actually worth 50c., at

29c Each

☞All cash purchases, except Bicycles and Sewing Machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sale of Imported Chatelaine Bags!

We place on sale this morning a special lot of 250 Imported Gray Suede Chatelaine Bags, trimmed with cut steel points. They are slightly imperfect; if they were not you would have to pay anywhere from $8.00 to $12.00 for them. The price for this lot is..... 1.98 Each.

H. O'NEILL & CO., SIXTH AVENUE, TWENTIETH TO TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

Are you Derby-wise—know what becomes you?

We can give you good advice and the right Derby; $3 and $4.

Do you live under right fitting underwear? Underwear that fits; $1 to $4 a garment.

Did you know that in this boys' shoe department there are many things not generally found in a boys' shoe department?

Men's shoe successes are duplicated; the same quality, style and workmanship for less money.

Boys' shoes $1.75 to $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1262 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DESKS.

Our designers, like "Princess Vagabondia," have chosen all that is best.

French grace—boudoir beauties in birch, $13.25, and in the unsurpassed sunshiny oaks of our own forests, $6.50. Exquisite Vernis-Martin, with Watteau scenes, $32.00. Also satin-wood, with charming inlaid or painted garlands, or dark mahogany, to form a setting for a dainty clock, to help mi-lady keep her social engagements.

Colonial dignity—from superbly finished copies of the desk Washington used, to a quaint, glass-knobbed, open one with seven small drawers and one large one—the joy of Colonial Dames—$25.00.

Dutch sturdiness—substantial designs beloved of the old burgomasters—Flemish oak, $16.00.

American modernism—office desks and desks combined with other contrivances, such as dressing-tables, bookcases, chiffoniers, etc. All conveniences for the mansion or city apartment at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Money Will Be Refunded.

If It Ever Shrinks. "DERMOPHILE" Underwear. PURE WOOL. At Leading Stores.

支那 Vantine's 日本

IMPORTERS: RUGS, SILKS, CURIOS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for booklet, just out, "Art in Warp and Weft."

FOURTH FLOOR.

Large Oriental Carpets.

Special Offerings at a Reduction.

India Carpets.

Sizes.	Colors,	Centre.	Border.		
6.2x9.4.		Cream	Blue	Reduced to	$28.00
7.6x10.4.	"	Red	Cream	" "	40.00
7.3x10.6.	"	Olive	Red	" "	42.00

Persian Carpets.

8.2x10,	Small	design.	Reduced to	$40.00
8.8x10.1.	"	"	" "	50.00
9.1x10.5.	"	"	" "	55.00

Candahar Carpets.

Sizes.	Colors,	Centre. Red	Border. Blue				
7.3x10.2 ft.				Was	75.00,	Now	$55.00
9.1x8.10 "	"	"	"	"	100.00,	"	65.00
9.11x10 "	"	"	"	"	125.00,	"	85.00
9x12.6 "	"	Blue	Red	"	145.00,	"	100.00

Unique Wedding Gifts.

Ivory Toilet Sets. Antique Turkish Jewelled Boxes. Ivory Carvings. Art Bags. Antique Buckles. Eastern Necklaces in Oriental Settings. Silver and Gold Braided Belts. Bronzes. Satsuma. Cloisonne. Porcelains.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe For Children.

You may not be able to leave your boy or girl a fortune, or send them through college; But you can make certain for them what many a millionaire and college graduate hasn't got, and that's

"Good Feet for Life."

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

You Can Be Faultlessly Hatted Here

CHAPIN'S, (Established 1884.)
12 Astor Pl.—A few steps East of Broadway—4 doors West of Brokaw Bros.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE

Our NEW FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, adjoining the main CARPET BUILDING, is filled to overflowing with a most complete stock of HIGH-CLASS EXAMPLES of the FURNITURE ART.

SPECIAL VALUES

This Week in
ODD DRESSERS,
CHIFFONIERS,
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
ALSO BEDDING, ETC.

LACE CURTAINS.

Most complete line of Arabian, Renaissance, Brussels, Irish Point and Tambours at attractive prices. Endless Variety of ARABIANETTES from $4.00 per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dep't: Special Sale of Axminsters, Body Brussels, Plain Fillings and Hall Runners.

C. H. PEPPER, LINOLEUM,
HAS REMOVED TO
1401 Broadway,
Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York.
Telephone, 704—38th St.

Style--and Prices

We are proud of our reputation for moderate prices, but you must not get the idea that you cannot find here the finest things men can wear, if you wish them.

No $60 or $70 tailor can improve upon our $30 and $35 suits in character or workmanship.

No $100 bill, spent where you please, can buy a better Overcoat than that we fit to you for $60.

There may be higher *priced* underwear than that we sell. There is no *better*.

Because our Hats are $3, $4 and $5, you must not think $6, $7 or $8 can buy you finer ones.

Everything makes wear, from plain *good*, to the finest, but *no fancy prices*.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. T. M. STEWART.

Triumphal Arches

are erected to popular heroes, but the triumph of good business methods brings its own reward.

We're getting our share and manage to keep a little ahead of the procession.

How do we do it?

If competitors do well we strive to do better; see.

Count on us for the right thing in a Top Coat, $12 to $30.

Our $5.00 Sailor Suits and Double-Breasted Suits for boys are as full of value as an egg is of meat.

Youths' Suits, military cut, $10 to $25.

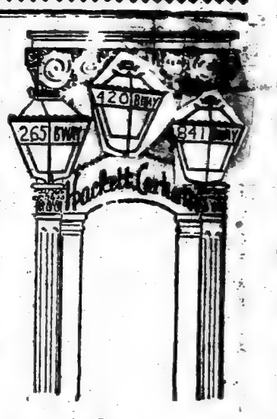

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Anniversaries.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FIRST ANNUAL
HORTICULTURAL AND FLOWER SHOW
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
NEW YORK FLORISTS' CLUB.
Opening This Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS Big Bills—All Laughter.
125TH ST. SANDOW BIG HIT "Baby Chase." Vaudeville. Laugh.
58TH ST. MME. BUTTERFLY Beautiful Belasco Play
5th Av. "Her Last Rehearsal." Cream of Variety.
23rd St. Great DALY Play. "NANCY & CO." All Star Vaudeville. Continuous Comedy "A Bachelor's Honeymoon." "Your Wife's Husband." Splendid Vaudeville.
Popular Proctor Prices, 15, 25 & 50c.

TO-NIGHT,
MON., OCT. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, B'way and 50th St., N. Y., Special Electric Light

EXHIBITION
OF
Messrs. Tichenor & Co.'s Valuable Collection of Carriage and Coach Horses, which will be sold by W. D. Grand-on Tuesday evening next, Oct. 22, and Thursday evening, Oct. 24, commencing each evening at 8 o'clock.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | Second in Command.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival
TO-MORROW EVG. at 8:15. First time. Preceding A Royal Rival, a 50-minute play.
PRINCE CHAP.
By R. Marshall, author Second in Command, etc.
FAVERSHAM AND IMMENSE CAST.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES HAWTREY | A Message from Mars
"Great Success."—Herald.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Last 6 nights. Last Saturday Mat.
LOUIS MANN, CLARA LIPMAN, | THE RED KLOOF
Nxt Mond—Charles Frohman Presents Eben Holden

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS, | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, Wednes. & Thurs. Nights, | King Charles I.
Saturday Matinée, Friday Evg'g, The Merchant of Venice.
Saturday Night, LOUIS XI.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTOIRE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, MADAME SANS GENE; THURSDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, MERCHANT OF VENICE; FRIDAY EVG., NANCE OLDFIELD AND THE BELLS; SATURDAY NIGHT, THE LYONS MAIL. SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | PATINTA FRANK LINCOLN 30 Other Acts.

GRAND GEO. W. MONROE "MRS. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY"

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday.
BERTHA GALLAND
Every evening and at the two matinées, the revised and improved version of Maurice Hewlett's THE FOREST LOVERS THE FOREST LOVERS THE FOREST LOVERS
"A fine melodramatic romance."—Eve. Sun.
"An excellent romantic melodrama."—Post.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
6TH GREAT WEEK.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success
THE MESSENGER BOY
—WITH MR.—
JAMES T. POWERS
AND CAST AND CHORUS OF 100.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT FIRST TIME
EUGENE PRESBREY'S NEW PLAY,
New England Folks
with Frank Mordaunt, Sam. Reed, Maud Hoffman, Walter Thomas, Chas. Abbott, Grayce Scott & oth.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St NEXT MATINEE WED'Y. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MR. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Company in the Big Success, THE NEW YORKERS. Eve'gs. 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 2:15. HACKETT
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter. DON CAESAR'S RETURN.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

NEW YORK Cor. 45th St. Evegs. 8:15, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony, Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
40 Horses ARIZONA 200 People
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
LAST WEEK of the Castle Square Opera Co.
Sat. Nts, Wed. Mat. To-night, Thurs. To-morrow Mikado Night. Tannhauser
Prices, Nights & Sat. Mat., 25-1.00. Wed. Mat., 25-50.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-day. Dainty Duchess Co. "RAZ-MA-TAZ." Grand Vaudeville.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MAT. TO-DAY. 125th St. & 7th Av. Williams & Walker Co. LAST WEEK.

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY MUSIC HALL, & 30th, Tue., Sat. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail, boats steam heated, always comfortable. See advs. Day Line, stmbt & exc. cols.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | MY PARTNER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THOS. ALLEN "In the Palace of the King"

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in Twelfth Night

EDEN MUSEE WORLD'S WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH First Exhibition in State.

Irving Place Evenings at 8:30. To-night & Mat. To-morrow "DAS UNBESCHRIEBENE BLATT" Tue., Wed., Thur. & Sat Eve "DOLLY."

3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. THE QUEEN OF CHINATOWN

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK MY PARTNER | LA TOSCA

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING, 1901.
11th Day, Monday, Oct. 21st.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
Steeplechase Handicap, Second Monday Handicap, The Goldsmith, The Watercolor and two other races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and slightly warmer, light variable winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,159. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BOER REPRESENTATIVES HOLD A COUNCIL OF WAR

Discuss Reprisals for the Executions by the British.

Only Kruger Opposes Plan to Shoot a Captured British Officer for Every Republican Executed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes the Pester Lloyd, which says it learns from The Hague that Mr. Kruger, Dr. Leyds, and Messrs. Wessels, Wolmarans, and Fischer have held a council of war at Villa Caracasa to consider what answer is to be made by the Boers to the executions in South Africa. There is said to be no doubt among the Boer leaders that diplomatic protests are inadequate.

All present at the meeting except Mr. Kruger, says the report, advised immediate reprisals—that for every Boer prisoner executed a captured British officer be shot.

Mr. Kruger opposed this plan on the ground that he did not wish to give to the campaign the character of a war between savages, although it had already become a war of extermination.

GERMAN PRAISE FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Cologne Gazette's Johannesburg Correspondent Says They Have Done All That Was Possible.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A letter from its Johannesburg correspondent, published by the Cologne Gazette, is quoted by the Berlin correspondent of The Times. The letter highly praises the British troops in South Africa. The writer says:

"Of one thing every unprejudiced observer here is convinced. However severe may be the criticisms to which the British Army is exposed in England, every impartial observer here knows that, in the circumstances, it has achieved all that could have been achieved. It is doubtful if any other army could have done more.

"From a financial point of view any other nation would have succumbed to the strain of this war."

The Cologne Gazette's correspondent also commends the Johannesburg police, saying that they are equal in politeness to the police of London, and adding:

"I think I am echoing the sentiments of all my countrymen here when I bestow the greatest praise on the Johannesburg police."

MORE BOER LEADERS BANISHED.

PRETORIA, Oct. 21.—Twelve more Boer leaders, including Commandant Scheepers, whose capture was announced on Oct. 12, have been permanently banished from South Africa.

MARQUIS ITO'S PARTY ACTIVE.

Will Strongly Oppose the Japanese Cabinet When Parliament Reopens.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says there are indications that Marquis Ito's party, taking advantage of his absence, will strenuously oppose the Cabinet at the next session of Parliament.

The members of the party, who are already unfriendly to the Ministry, welcome the pretext furnished by the fact that the Cabinet consulted the members of the House of Peers in regard to next year's budget, neglecting a similar consideration toward the party in the majority in the lower house.

As a general election will necessarily be held next Summer, the familiar weapon of the Government, a dissolution, will not be efficacious.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Yokohama announcing that Marquis Ito's party has initiated a strong movement to overthrow the Japanese Cabinet was shown to-day to K. Tsudzuki, ex-Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, who was at Marquis Ito's headquarters at the Arlington Hotel. Mr. Tsudzuki said:

"This is very surprising news. I can say authoritatively that such a movement has not the sanction of the Marquis himself, and that he has no desire to witness the downfall of the present Cabinet."

Marquis Ito and his party left Washington on the 4 o'clock train for New York.

NEW AMEER FREES CONVICTS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Peshawar to The Times says Ameer Habib Ullah has ordered the release of selected prisoners in the jails in various parts of Afghanistan. Such an act of clemency is most unusual on the part of the rulers at Kabul. The Afghans are now in the midst of forty days' mourning for the late Ameer Abdur Rahman.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks heavy. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 73½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22½c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

THE FRENCH LABOR TROUBLES.

Authorities Prepared for the Threatened Miners' Strike, but It Is Now Regarded as Unlikely.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that, in view of the threatened coal miners' strike, the Government has taken precautions to prevent disturbances and to enable foreign coal to be imported.

The Temps says the Prefects were convened in mid-September for the purpose of arranging with the military, and that instructions have now been received by the soldiers, police, and gendarmerie, and measures taken at the ports to insure the unloading of coal and raw materials.

The Times's correspondent says he has reason to believe that a general strike will not take place, and that the Opposition parties, who had counted on and almost applauded it, hoping to damage the Government and alarm the country before the elections, will find that their bitterness and unscrupulousness have once more been fruitless.

FRENCH BUDGET PROPOSALS.

Likely to Occupy Much of the Time of the Chamber of Deputies, Which Reconvenes To-day.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies will resume its sittings to-day in the last session but one before dissolution. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau will meet it at the head of the longest-lived Ministry of the present republic.

The heaviest work before the Chamber will be the adoption of the budget for 1902, which will doubtless lead to important debates. In consequence of decisions by the Budget Commission, entirely upsetting the calculations of Finance Minister Caillaux, the latter made a number of propositions to meet the deficit, which amounts to 50,000,000f. The commission ignored M. Caillaux's measures, and adopted a series of impracticable proposals, including the suppression of the Embassy at the Vatican, the suppression of the Ministry of Public Worship, and the establishment of a State monopoly of petroleum refining.

The first proposition, which is tantamount to a denunciation of the Concordat, has been put forward more than once, but has always been rejected. The suppression of the Ministry of Public Worship, by which means the Commission reckons upon effecting an economy of 42,000,000f., is certain to suffer the same fate, but it will give occasion for a discussion of the question of the separation of Church and State.

The Commission's proposal to establish a monopoly of petroleum refining is the outcome of M. Caillaux's suggestion that the excise duty upon refined petroleum be increased by 1½f., which it was calculated would produce 4,500,000f. annually. A Socialist member of the Commission, M. Sembat, thereupon proposed a State monopoly of petroleum refining, which, according to him, will transfer the big profits of the refiners to the State, which, nevertheless, will be able to sell petroleum to the people much cheaper.

The Commission light-heartedly passed this proposition, which, if adopted, will entail immense outlay and imply the existence of a gigantic organization, to create which will be impossible at a moment's notice. If ratified by Parliament, this proposition will possibly have an important bearing upon the American petroleum trade, but the prospects of its adoption are very slight.

The most probable result of these sensational propositions will be to delay the Budget and waste the time of the chamber in fruitless discussion.

Sixty-three interpellations—almost a record number—are also waiting attention. None of these, however, is very dangerous to the Government, which every one expects will be allowed to continue its administration in comparative peace until the general elections next year.

To-day's proceedings will begin by fixing the order of the day, and this will probably be followed by an interpellation on the threatened miners' strike.

NEW HEIR TO CHINESE THRONE.

Pu-Chun to be Deposed, and It Is Expected that a Nephew of Prince Tuan Will Be Appointed.

PEKING, Oct. 21.—A new heir to the throne will be appointed when the Dowager Empress meets Prince Ching and several of the Viceroys at Kai-fong-Foo, capital of the Province of Ho-Nan, where there will be a general discussion of the affairs of the empire.

This news is believed to be authentic, as it was received from high Chinese officials. The present heir has proved to be dissipated and uncontrollable. Moreover, his father's status as a banished Prince makes his succession contrary to Chinese traditions.

The candidate of the Empress is said to be Pei-Tze, a nephew of Prince Tuan, and intellectually weak. He participated in the Boxer aggressions, personally leading an attack on the French Cathedral. The reform faction disapproves of the selection, and suggests that the powers oppose it if the Empress wishes to carry it out.

Prince Ching will start about Nov. 1 from here to act as Grand Marshal of the Court on its journey from Kai-fong-Foo to Peking.

The present heir to the Chinese throne is Pu-Chun, son of Prince Tuan, now about seventeen years old. Prince Tuan is a grandson of the Emperor, Taouk-Wang, who died in 1850, and a nephew of the Emperor Hien-Fung, who died in 1861. Tuan's father, Prince Tun, was Hien-Fung's senior, but was either ineligible on the maternal side or was set aside for some personal misconduct in the succession of 1850.

In 1885 Prince Tuan, who had become one of the most powerful of the advisers of the Dowager Empress, obtained the honor of having his son named by the Emperor, and a short time afterward Pu-Chun was selected as heir to the widow of one of the wealthiest Manchu Princes. In the Autumn of 1898, when the Emperor was deprived of all but nominal power, it was announced that Pu-Chun had been selected as heir apparent to the throne.

It was announced last November that Prince Tuan had fled to Kan-Soo. Four months ago it was reported that he was fomenting an insurrection in Western Mongolia. He was last reported in Turkestan, to which region he had been banished for his part in the Boxer revolt.

Prince Tuan is a first cousin of the present Emperor, Kwang-Su.

CHICAGO'S MORTALITY RATE.

Only 370 Deaths Recorded in the City Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The 370 deaths from all causes recorded last week establish the lowest weekly death rate in the annals of the Health Department. This mortality is at the annual rate of 10.95 a thousand of 1,738,000 of population—a figure which, it is contended, is fully 500,000 short of the actual population of Chicago, but which is accepted by the department out of deference to the United States Census Office.

The lowest rates during the previous five years, calculated on the figures of the same authority, were 11.04 for the week ended Nov. 10, 1900; 11.28 week ended Oct. 29, 1898; 11.72 week ended Nov. 27, 1897; 12.12 week ended Nov. 25, 1899, and 12.20 week ended Nov. 7, 1896, an average of 11.67.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands. —Adv.

To or from the Pan-American via the Hudson River Day Line gives one a Royal entertainment and a Royal journey. Music.—Adv.

BIG ROBBERY IN THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE

Thieves Cut Through Vault Floor and Get $74,610 in Stamps.

Tunnel Under the Building for 300 Feet and Drill 97 Holes in Steel Plate to Get at Plunder.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A Post Office robbery which netted the perpetrators $74,610 in stamps was discovered here this morning when the wholesale stamp department was opened for business. A rapid investigation developed the fact that the burglars had crawled under the flooring for about 300 feet, bored a hole in the bottom of the vault, secured the stamps, and escaped, carrying their booty in a wagon.

The work of making an entrance to the vault had evidently been going forward with the greatest patience for many days. It is believed, however, that the intention of the thieves had been to enter the cashier's vault, in which there was $35,000 in money and stamps valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The bottom of the vault is of steel, half an inch thick. In this ninety-seven holes were bored, until a space eighteen inches square, just enough to allow the entrance of a man's body, had been weakened so that it was possible to take out the whole plate with little difficulty.

A dry goods box stood over the hole thus made and concealed the work of the robbers while it was in progress. When discovered to-day, the finger marks of one of the burglars were still discernible on the dust of the box, which he had pushed one side. So carefully had the scheme been planned that men working in other parts of the building had not the slightest inkling of the daring robbery being worked almost under their noses.

The robbers drove up to the southeast corner of the Post Office Building in a wagon, the tracks of which could be seen plainly to-day. The building is a temporary affair, and the men had only to open a little door to admit themselves under the flooring. To reach the vault it was necessary to crawl about 300 feet over odds and ends of boards which littered the way. The route evidently had been carefully studied, for a detective who went under to-day without knowledge of locations, became lost and was nearly overcome by the foul odors before assistance reached him.

Having secured their plunder, the robbers loaded it into the wagon, drove across a vacant lot, and turned into Wabash Avenue, in front of the Art Building. Of the $74,610 in stamps taken, $4,712 were in "postage due" stamps and $2,060 in special delivery stamps, so the convertible stamps amounted to $67,828, but of these $4,828 were Pan-American stamps of 8 and 10 cent denominations. Of the balance 1,770,000 were one-cent and 1,662,900 two-cent stamps. The robbers got 150 one-dollar, 307 two-dollar, and 105 five-dollar stamps also, but it is thought they will have difficulty in disposing of the larger denominations.

F. O. Spalding, Chief Clerk of the wholesale stamp department, discovered the robbery when he opened the vault at 7:50 o'clock. The safe had been locked, with its contents apparently secure, at 5 o'clock P. M. Saturday. Mr. Spalding notified Post Office Inspector Stuart, who hurried from his home and immediately began an investigation, assisted by his deputies and a squad of detectives. After completing the search Inspector Stuart said:

"It is the largest stamp robbery ever committed in the history of the postal service in this country. To get to the vault the men dug through the brick foundation wall, and a hundred feet or so further on they encountered another wall, and this also they dug through. On the way they met with a number of pipes, and as the floor is but two feet, and in some places three feet above the ground, they tunnelled under the pipes. Their whole course is plainly marked in this way.

"The wholesale stamp vault, like the cashier's vault and the money order vault, is supported by a brick wall. It forms a square, and, before the robbery, was airtight. In this the robbers broke two holes, possibly to secure more air, for the place undoubtedly was very foul, or to have an extra place of egress in case of discovery. For light they used dry batteries, one of which they left behind. This battery and the wagon tracks are the only clews we have at present.

"The space under the vault is sufficiently large for a man to stand upright, and their work must have been comparatively easy with the drills and tools they used. The stamps were arranged in twenty pound bundles, and the weight of the load they carried off must have been 500 pounds. Evidently one man handed the packages down to others waiting below. As their progress must have been slow, carrying even one bundle through all those tunnels, crawling on all fours, I judge they worked for hours getting their booty to the wagon.

"Apparently they felt perfectly secure, though somewhat disappointed at missing the cashier's vault, where there was $35,000 in cash and a great quantity of stamps. I cannot tell now how many men worked at the job. Every effort will, of course, be made to recover the property and capture the men who took it."

Postmaster Frederick E. Coyne is in Washington. He is responsible for the loss till an act of Congress frees him from it. For amounts up to $2,000 the Postmaster General has authority to relieve Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It is explained at the Post Office Department that the law allows a credit up to $10,000 to Postmasters at offices where losses occur in which proper precautions had been taken. All above this amount has to depend upon the action of Congress. Postmaster Coyne will present a claim for the amount of the loss and the department will transmit it to Congress. Meantime any balance against him on account of the loss will remain outstanding, but if Congress should fail to act favorably he will be called upon to make the loss good. It is a foregone conclusion, according to the belief of postal officials, that the relief will be granted as usual in such cases.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

F. H. Brooks yesterday reported the placing of a bet of $1,000 to $800. F. L. Seligsberg took the Low end, $800, and Moore & Schley the Shepard end of $1,000. Mr. Brooks with two others, parties' names not to be mentioned, bet $1,000 each on Shepard at the same odds as above mentioned.

A bet was reported on the Stock Exchange of $1,000 to $900 on Shepard at the close of the day.

Allen, Ward & McGraw offered $1,000 to $800 on Shepard with no takers.

BUY AN ALABAMA ROAD.

Frisco and Seaboard in a Deal to Get Into Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—The Railway and Construction Improvement Company of New Jersey has bought the Birmingham Belt Railroad for $500,000, and also a block of ground in the central part of the city for $100,000. H. M. Atkinson of Atlanta, the "Frisco" system, and the Seaboard Air Line are interested in the construction company, and the "Frisco" system and the Seaboard are to be the eventual joint owners of the land and Belt Line, the latter to be used for terminal facilities, and stations are to be erected on the ground for joint purposes.

The Seaboard is to extend the East and West Railroad of Alabama to Birmingham, connecting with the "Frisco" here. The "Frisco" will then have a long-desired outlet to the East out of Birmingham, and the Seaboard Air Line will have an outlet to the Far West.

A Bottle of Evans' Ale.
finest example of all that's best in brewing.—Adv.

WHAT IS A "DRUNK" IN BOSTON?

Judges of the Municipal Court Not a Unit on the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The definition of the word "drunk" is causing the police of Boston no end of trouble. Last week Judge Henry S. Dewey of the Central Municipal Court Discharged a "drunk" because he was not overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by his having partaken of alcoholic liquors. His honor adopted the Century Dictionary's definition.

The prohibition element of the community has been up in arms ever since the decision was made, and the police have been sorely bothered in their efforts to preserve the peace for fear all the Judges of the court would take the same view. One other Judge has coincided with Judge Dewey, and the other day discharged forty-seven out of forty-nine men accused of being intoxicated. To-day, however, Judge John H. Burke in pronouncing a prisoner guilty, said:

"I have been asked if I would follow the recent decision in this court by one of my associates as to the crime of drunkenness, and I replied that I cannot. I find it just as easy to determine the question, 'Is a person drunk?' as it is to determine the question, 'Is he overcome?' The Century Dictionary gives me no aid or comfort.

"But giving full weight to the definition of 'drunk,' as given in the Century Dictionary, that is, 'overcome,' 'frenzied,' I think a reasonable interpretation of this is that he is 'overcome' who has surrendered the use or control of any of his faculties.

"If, therefore, a man is found staggering upon the street, and incoherent of speech by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors, I should be required, as I view the law, to hold him as a 'drunk,' unless these conditions were explained away."

POWERS DISCUSSING TURKEY.

Agreement on Joint Action to Compel the Sultan to Grant Reforms Is Probable.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The fact that France has not yet employed coercive measures to enforce a settlement of the Lorando claim against Turkey is due to the unsettled condition of the interior of that country.

It is feared that such action might bring about the disruption of Turkey. The misgovernment of Macedonia, the excesses committed in Armenia, and the dissatisfaction in Crete have reached such a point as to constitute a menace to peace.

The powers, acting on the initiative of Russia and France, are now discussing the basis of an understanding for joint representations to the Porte, and for eventually obliging the Sultan not only to carry out the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin relating to Macedonia and Armenia, but also to give guarantees for further reforms and the settlement of numerous pending questions.

The opportunity will be taken to seek a fresh solution of the Cretan question. Russia appears to have sounded Germany on the subject, and the adhesion of Austria and Italy to the projected action is considered certain. It is believed that Lord Salisbury, who proposed the Armenian reforms of 1894, will also support it.

France, in the meanwhile, does not intend to waive her right to enforce her present claims.

A CAMERA TRUST.

Rumors that a Company with $35,000,000 Capital Will Be Incorporated on Thursday.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21.—It is announced to-day there is talk of forming a company to merge all the important plants in the country producing cameras and photographic supplies, and that papers of incorporation will probably be filed in New Jersey on Thursday, placing the capital stock at $35,000,000.

George Eastman is now on his way to Europe, and it is said that the Kodak, Limited, of England, and the General Aristo of this country are among the companies to be affected.

SPEECH FREE IN VIRGINIA.

Provision in the New Constitution Finally Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21.—After a long and bitter fight the Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 37 to 17, adopted in the Bill of Rights a provision for freedom of the press and speech. It is as follows:

"That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic Governments. And any citizen may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

A GARDENER FINDS A FORTUNE.

Thieves Had Thrown Away About $250,000 in Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 21.—Two sneak thieves walked up Stephenson Street on Sunday night with about a quarter of a million dollars in securities. They had stolen them from a safe in the residence of Daniel C. Stover during the absence of the family. The securities were in stock certificates of the German Insurance Company, the State Bank of this city, the various manufacturing companies of which Mr. Stover is the head, and bonds and mortgages, all gilt-edged.

Failing to realize the value of the papers or else fearing detection, the thieves threw them under a bush on the lawn of Mrs. O. B. Sanford, some distance further up the street, where they were found this morning by the gardener and returned. They made two large armfuls.

DESERTED WIFE LOSES SUIT.

St. Louis Court Frees Man Fined Twice for Leaving His Wife Once.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—In the case of the State of Missouri against Christ Miller, in which the defendant was charged with wife abandonment, the St. Louis Court of Appeals to-day reversed the judgment of the lower court and ordered that Miller be discharged from confinement.

It was held by the Court of Appeals that a husband cannot be tried a second time on the charge of wife abandonment, if he has not returned to his wife and resumed domestic relations since the first conviction; that in such an instance the husband's refusal to provide for the support of his wife does not constitute wife abandonment.

Miller was convicted in February, 1900, on the charge of wife abandonment, brought by his wife in January. Later another charge was brought, and the maximum fine was imposed on the husband. Miller appealed the case, and the Court of Appeals decided in his favor.

"Ben-Hur" Burlesque Not Enjoined.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Judge Kohlsatt, in the Federal Court, to-day refused to enjoin W. S. Cleveland from producing at his minstrel theatre a burlesque on "Ben-Hur," called "Her Bun," and to-night the minstrels added the burlesque to their entertainment.

The Every-Day Train to California.
the "Overland Limited," leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M., via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Best of everything. Offices, 287, 349, and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Reduced rates every day to Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Inquire of ticket agents. A train every hour.—Adv.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS A DEMOCRAT TO OFFICE

Collector of Internal Revenue for South Carolina.

George E. Koester, a Prominent Gold Democrat Backed by Senator McLaurin, Was Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The President to-day appointed George E. Koester Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of South Carolina, to succeed W. L. Webster, deceased. The appointment was announced shortly before the departure of the President for New Haven this afternoon. With the appointment the following statement was issued:

"Mr. Koester is a prominent gold Democrat, and has been recommended for the position by a large number of influential business men and representative citizens, not only of South Carolina, but of North Carolina and elsewhere.

The appointment of Mr. Koester terminates a controversy which began upon Mr. Roosevelt's accession to the Presidency. It was in connection with this appointment and that of ex-Gov. Jones to a Federal Judgeship in Alabama, that the President announced that his policy regarding Southern appointments would be to name suitable Republicans if they could be found, and if not, to appoint Democrats. Mr. Blalock, who has been long identified with the Republican Party in South Carolina, at first was understood to be slated for this position, but the President later decided not to appoint him. Subsequently Senator McLaurin, whom the President consulted about the matter, suggested the name of Mr. Koester, who is known in the State as an independent Democrat.

The President sent for Mr. Koester and had a personal interview with him last Saturday evening. Mr. Koester is still in the city.

PRESIDENT LEAVES WASHINGTON.

Goes to Farmington, Conn., as Guest of Commander Cowles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt left Washington at 4:50 this afternoon for Farmington, Conn., on a special Pennsylvania train, which was run as the second section of the Federal Express. The train consisted of a private car, a Pullman, and a locomotive.

The President was accompanied by Commander Cowles, his brother-in-law, at whose Summer residence he will stop at Farmington; Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, and Mr. Barnes, one of Mr. Cortelyou's assistants. On Wednesday the President will go to Yale University, where the degree of LL. D. is to be conferred upon him. He will return to Washington on Thursday.

President Roosevelt arrived at Jersey City at 10:10 o'clock P. M. His train, consisted of the cars Princeton and Lucania, and followed directly behind the regular Pennsylvania train from Washington. As soon as the engine came to a standstill the police, under command of Inspector Archibald, took possession of the platforms of both cars, and no one was allowed to enter.

There were also a number of Secret Service men in each car. Secretary Cortelyou appeared at the door of the Princeton and announced that the President had retired. At 10:15 the cars were hauled out of the station and taken to the Colonial express, where they were embarked on the transport Maryland, which left for New Haven at 10:50 P. M.

WILLARD IN A NEW PLAY.

Greeted by a Large Audience on the First Night of "The Cardinal" in Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 21.—A large and fashionable audience greeted E. S. Willard in his first performance in "The Cardinal" at the Academy of Music to-night.

The audience seemed well pleased and applauded vigorously. The period of history in which the action is laid, the early part of the sixteenth century, gives scope for some magnificent scenery and gorgeous costumes and some marvelous stage pictures.

The play treats of an outlawed noble named Strozzi, under the protection of Pope Julius, who kills a merchant with whose daughter he himself and the Cardinal's brother are in love, and manages to cast suspicion on the brother. He deliberately confesses the deed to the Cardinal under the seal of the confessional, and the motive of the play turns on the struggle of the Prince of the Church between his duty as a priest and his love for his brother. Finally, in the last act, the murderer, in a moment of carelessness, taunts the Cardinal with the way in which he has managed to punish him and his for the refusal on the part of the maiden to espouse him, which he considers is due to the Cardinal's influence, and is overheard by the chief Magistrate of Rome, which causes his undoing, and everything ends happily.

Willard and his supporting company are excellent. Miss Ellen O'Malley, as the maiden Filberta, is a charming character, and the outlaw Strozzi, played by Sidney Lawrence, is a most accomplished noble villain. Clarice de Medicis, the Cardinal's mother, is played by Miss Marie Linden, and Gilliano, the younger brother, the part taken by A. S. Hoewood, creates sympathy for the unfortunate lover. H. Cane made a great hit as Peter Ramsa, the abbot of the Benedictine Order of Sherburne, England.

The play is a pleasing novelty as a whole, showing, as it does, the great English actor in a part entirely different from those he has essayed so far.

NEGRO BURGLAR LYNCHED.

Pursued by Bloodhounds in South Carolina and Hanged When Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21.—An unknown negro was lynched in Hampton County last night, near the village of Estill. This is a few miles from the home of the Governor of the State. The man was detected leaving the house of Dr. Lee Peeples. He had gone in through a window, and appropriated articles of jewelry and a pistol.

When Dr. Peeples gave chase, the burglar used the stolen pistol against him, and succeeded for a time in stopping pursuit. However, the doctor's neighbors came to his assistance, and several bloodhounds owned in the vicinity were put on the burglar's trail. The crowd followed, cheering on the dogs. Through the woods they went for miles, and at last brought the burglar to bay. He was unarmed, except for the stolen pistol, and had emptied all the chambers early in the chase, so was easily taken a prisoner.

The man did not give his name, even when the mob decided that he should hang. He was made to climb a tree, a rope was put about his neck and fastened to a limb, and then he was pushed off.

No arrests have yet been made as a result of the lynching.

Kings the Great Clothiers—Kings.
B'way & Park Pl. Special Overcoat sale. See ad. —Adv.

Saratoga Aromdack Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—152 Broadway—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

YALE STUDENT DEAD, NEW YORK MAN HELD.

Henry M. Sedley Under Bond for Act Which, It Is Alleged, Caused Edward Corrigan's Death.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Henry M. Sedley of New York, a Sheffield Scientific School freshman, was arrested this morning charged with the murder of Edward Corrigan of Willimantic, Conn., but this evening Coroner Mix, after a prolonged hearing, ordered the charge changed to breach of peace, and Sedley was released on a $2,000 bond.

Corrigan died at the New Haven Hospital about 1 o'clock this morning from injuries which he received about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. He was thrown down the steps of a lunch wagon in Elm Street, opposite the Yale gymnasium, by Sedley, it is asserted.

The story is, that Corrigan and other young men were enjoying themselves in the lunch wagon when Sedley became exasperated at something that Corrigan said and pushed him away. Corrigan bumped against the jamb of the doorway and then fell almost headlong down the wooden stairs, landing on the pavement, and striking his head with full force.

His skull was fractured and he lay unconscious. Sedley said to the Coroner, after he was taken to headquarters, that all the young men in the wagon became panic-stricken and ran away. Corrigan was removed to the hospital and died at 1 o'clock this morning.

Corrigan's mother and sister came to New Haven yesterday and were at his bedside when he passed away. Mrs. Sedley arrived from New York to-night.

Coroner Mix, after examining a number of witnesses, decided that there was no intention on the part of Sedley to do bodily harm to Corrigan, and changed the charge to breach of the peace.

Young Corrigan was a middle classman in the Law School and Vice President of the Wayland Debating Club. During the Spanish-American War he served in the Yale Battery. Though only twenty-three years of age, Corrigan was much interested in politics and in temperance work, having run for office in his home city, Willimantic, and being a member of the Connecticut Total Abstinence Society.

Mr. Sedley's mother is Mrs. Eleanor Sedley of 127 East Thirty-first Street, this city, and a widow of Henry Sedley, for some time an editor of The Evening Post, and later one of the owners of The Commercial Advertiser. Before her marriage she was Eleanor Phelps McKeague and lived for many years on Grymes Hill, Staten Island, where she still owns a residence. Mr. Sedley's two sisters, the Misses Eleanor and Barbara Sedley, are well known in New York society, and the elder, Miss Eleanor, is a great beauty, and spent part of the past Summer at Bar Harbor as the guest of Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt. Miss Barbara is abroad.

While at Southampton last season Mr. Sedley distinguished himself by saving the life of a young woman who, while bathing, had ventured out too far. He was one of the first to realize her danger, plunged in after her, and succeeded in bringing her safely to the beach, where both became unconscious. The condition of the young woman, however, was considered the more dangerous, and young Sedley lay on the beach in the hot sun for nearly two hours while the young woman was being resuscitated, and in consequence of the exposure in his exhausted condition suffered sunstroke, from the effects of which he has not fully recovered.

FOULKE ACCEPTS APPOINTMENT

Indiana Man Will Be Civil Service Commissioner—Known in Washington as Thorough and Aggressive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—With the announcement from Indiana that William Dudley Foulke will accept the tender from the President of the office of Civil Service Commissioner, made vacant by the transfer to the St. Louis Post Office of Major Harlow, all civil service people here express the greatest satisfaction. Possibly, next to the late Dorman B. Eaton, the framer of the civil service law that bears the name of Senator Pendleton, he has been the most prominent laborer for the cause since the Government service was taken away from the political spoilsmen. He is very well known here.

Hitherto for many years Mr. Foulke's visits have been made as a representative of the Civil Service League to examine into the administration of the law, and in the conduct of the examinations made by the committee of which he was a member. He usually visited Washington to remonstrate against and to correct departures from the strict letter of the law in making appointments and promoting employes in the classified service. Some of the investigations made under his direction have attracted widespread attention because of their fearlessness and thoroughness, the last being one including a complaint against Postmaster Hicks of Philadelphia.

There is no doubt among those who know Mr. Foulke as to the position he will occupy as a member of the Civil Service Commission. Probably no member of the body entered the service with a more intimate knowledge of its workings or with a more aggressive disposition. The belief here is that Mr. Foulke will be known as a rather strict Commissioner, and that he will make no compromises with office holders who may be inclined to take advantage of the opportunities that have been employed by those who have "sneaked" employes into the classified service by other than strictly legitimate means. The understanding is that he accepts the office only upon condition that he shall be fully supported in maintaining it at the highest degree of efficiency and loyalty to the law and the rules.

EXECUTION OF CZOLGOSZ.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald to Assist in Performing the Autopsy—Only Twenty-six Witnesses to be Present.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Warden Meade of Auburn Prison spent several hours to-day in conference with Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins, arranging the details for carrying out the sentence of death imposed on Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley. They went carefully over the 1,200 requests which have been received for invitations to the execution. There will be but twenty-six witnesses admitted, the law limiting the number.

The prison physician will be assisted in the conduct of the autopsy by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the well-known alienist. Superintendent of State Prisons Collins is silent as to whom he will invite, but it is learned that the Sheriff of Erie County, within whose jurisdiction the crime was committed, will receive an invitation.

It is believed that the execution will take place before 6 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 28, or if everything cannot be gotten ready on that day, on the 29th. The work of selecting the jury to sign the death warrant of the murderer has been completed, but their names are withheld from publication.

Richard A. Canfield Not Indicted.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—"Dan" Stuart, "Cale" Mitchell, and Peter De Lacy, the gamblers who last season posed as reformers and caused the raids on the Saratoga Club, owned by Richard A. Canfield of New York City, did not succeed in having Canfield indicted. The Saratoga County Grand Jury, which finished its labors this afternoon and was discharged by Justice Stover, found no indictment against Canfield.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 25th and 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

MR. SHEPARD'S APPEAL TO THE INDEPENDENTS

His Party the Reform Democracy of 1901, He Declares.

PLEDGES A POLICE INQUIRY

The Candidate Best Serves His City Who Serves His Party Best, Says Mr. Shepard—Increased Salary Charges Refuted by Mr. Coler.

Edward M. Shepard's adherents among the Independent Democrats of Brooklyn held a mass meeting last night in the Clermont Avenue Rink. The hall was crowded. Mr. Shepard and Controller Coler were the principal speakers. A letter from Henry George was read, and in it the writer explained why he was going to vote for the Democratic candidate for Mayor. Resolutions approving Mr. Shepard's candidacy were adopted.

Until the Controller made his appearance on the speakers' platform the audience seemed to be unusually quiet, and even after they had applauded him heartily there was a relapse into almost continuous quiet again. When Mr. Shepard came in, however, the enthusiasm was great, and after that the cheers and applause were frequent. There were many women present.

Mr. Shepard in his speech said much that he has not before touched upon in the campaign.

Theodore M. Banta acted as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Coler elicited much applause when he said that rapid transit was one of the projects that principally interested Brooklyn people, and that it would take Mr. Low at least two years to find out as much about that subject as Mr. Shepard already knew.

MR. BANTA OPENS THE MEETING.

Mr. Banta, in opening the meeting, called Mr. Shepard "that sterling independent Democrat." Then he continued:

"I say independent Democrat advisedly. This meeting is called by the independent Democrats. Mr. Shepard is a Democrat. He believes in the political principles of Thomas Jefferson. [Applause.] He believes that the best interests of this country will be subserved by the promulgation of Democratic principles. But he is also an independent Democrat, and when men are presented who do not commend themselves to his conscience he is not afraid to say so.

"He puts conscience above party. You may recall that, several years ago, when Mr. Grout was the candidate of the Democratic Party, Mr. Shepard opposed him for the reason that he did not believe his election would be for the best interests of this city.

"Can his opponent say he is an independent Republican? Has he ever voted for anybody except a Republican? Except four years ago, when he voted for himself?

"I shall not attempt to make a speech of length. You have before you one who is fixed in your hearts by the service he has given to the city in the last four years. He is Controller Coler." [Cheers.]

Mr. Banta's introductory remarks were followed by the reading of resolutions adopted by the meeting. Among these were the following:

The record of Mr. Shepard's life, his fidelity to the cause of municipal reform and pure politics, his great ability, his firmness of character, the clearness and courage of his every utterance in this campaign, furnish the best possible guarantee that he can be relied upon to do the thoroughgoing reform work required from the incoming Mayor.

We heartily recommend the conscientious

many able, honest and conscientious men who have served it faithfully in the past four years.

"On Saturday afternoon there was issued, under the alleged authority of the Republican campaign managers, a statement based upon figures prepared from the records of the Department of Finance and designed to show that the voluntary increase of salaries made by the present city administration reached the enormous total of $4,500,000. The statement built upon these figures contains so many unqualified untruths and so many suppressions of the whole truth that I could not within the limits of a brief address attempt to deal with all of them. A few, however, I propose to allude to."

Mr. Coler went on to say that the principal charge contained in the statement was that the administration sought to conceal the amount of the increases in salaries by improperly paying out the proceeds of bond sales. In that statement it was written: "A bond account was opened, out of which more employes were paid, and which did not appear in the regular salary account of the Controller's books."

It was stated, further, that in the Controller's office a private ledger was kept, such as a dishonest bank official would keep, and that therein was a separate account for the purpose of deceiving the examiner when he appeared.

Mr. Coler said that the true facts were as follows: Ever since the city began to issue bonds, which was so long ago that the present generation could not remember it, permanent improvement had been paid for by bonds issued, and out of the proceeds of the sales of bonds had the wages of those employed on the improvements been paid. So it had been with the new East River Bridge and the Rapid Transit Subway, he said.

"There is nothing new about the system," said the Controller. "It is almost as old as the city itself. It is incontestably the right method and the same that now prevails in every railroad or other large corporation. There has been nothing concealed about it. It has been perfectly well known to all who know anything about city affairs.

"Yet this mendacious statement would seek to make you believe that a newly devised, secret and surreptitious method has been invoked to the detriment of the taxpayers, and that private books have been kept—as a crooked bank official would do—for the purpose of concealing these enormities.

"Come into the Controller's office any day, and I will show you these newly devised, secret ledgers, some of them brown with age, with their bindings well rubbed from constant use."

Mr. Coler said that a somewhat similar "mare's nest" had been discovered six years ago in the beginning of Mayor Strong's administration, and that it reacted on its originators and caused the Mayor both to ask the resignation of one of his trusted Commissioners and to make a public apology for the occurrence.

"I predict," continued Mr. Coler, "that this statement will prove no less a boomerang to the people responsible for its issue." He continued:

"Here is another choice statement from the remarkable document: The amounts paid for salaries out of bond issues were equivalent in 1899 to about 52 per cent. of the budget, and in 1900 to about 56 per cent. of the budget.' The correct figures are something less than 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. respectively—just about one-eleventh as much as this wonderful statement represents them to be."

CALLS IT MISREPRESENTATION.

The Controller added that nearly all the opposition's talk about increased salaries was based on "just this kind of misrepresentation." The total individual salary increase, he said, during the past four years, outside the Board of Education and the changes in grade of the Police and Fire Departments, which had been required by law, had been $405,407.17—less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the present budget.

"What has become of the rest of the millions of the so-called 'salary increase'?" continued the Controller. "To the extent to which it has not gone in complying with the mandatory laws passed by Republican Legislatures it has gone to pay the salaries and wages of new city employes and laborers."

The Republicans, Mr. Coler added, might say these new employes were unnecessary, but it should be borne in mind that never in the history of the city had so many improvements been undertaken. The Controller said that the taxes had been lower than of old in Brooklyn during recent years, and that, on this account, the Republican speakers in the campaign had been dodging the financial advantages that had been derived by Brooklyn from consolidation.

The Controller said he had come to the conclusion some time ago that the increase of the budget, so far as the old City of New York was concerned, had been kept within reasonable bounds, and that he had made an analysis of the budgets that proved this to be true. Far the larger part of the added expense of running the city had been, he said, due to mandatory legislation, which brought about consolidation in a wasteful and extravagant manner and deprived the local authorities of a rightful control in their own tax levies. This legislation was Republican in its origin and was passed in spite protests and over the vetoes of two New York Mayors, one of whom was himself a Republican.

The Brooklyn water supply's system of driven wells, said Mr. Coler, had cost the city much, the highest court having decided such wells, in the manner employed by the city, illegal. The mistaken policy of these wells, he said, originated when Mr. Low was Brooklyn's Mayor. They resulted from his (Mr. Low's) personal appeal to the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Shepard, said the Controller, possessed a greater knowledge of the present Rapid Transit situation than any other living man, and that was a reason, among the many, why Brooklyn people should vote for him for Mayor. He would give them facilities for getting to Manhattan in a hurry. He knew more about the matter than Seth Low could learn in two years, the speaker declared.

Mr. Coler said that nothing could be worse for the city than to let it get under control of "rapacious Republican machine rule."

"Contrast Mr. Low's present utterances," he concluded, "with the bold, uncompromising reiteration of unchanged principles which Mr. Shepard made in his speech in Tammany Hall. Has Mr. Low once dared so to cast down the gantlet to his political sponsor, 'the presiding genius of the Republican Party'?

"But even if Mr. Low should try to be as Mayor all that Mr. Shepard will be, how could he withstand the insidious influences of Republican legislation? As Mayor he would need the Republican Party, but it would not need him. On the other hand, the Democratic Party is in the minority at Albany. It would therefore be nothing without Mr. Shepard as Mayor. He would need the Democratic Party far less than it would need him.

"Therein lies the danger and therein lies the opportunity of this campaign. To elect Mr. Low means to extinguish Democracy in the State of New York, to remove the last check on the wantonness of Republican legislation, and to reproduce those conditions which exist in the misgoverned City of Philadelphia and in the Republican State of Pennsylvania. To elect Mr. Shepard means to preserve the balance of party opposition in this State, to preserve the check of party antagonisms toward evil things, and to encourage party emulation toward better things.

"Above all, Mr. Shepard's election would mean a rejuvenation of the Democratic Party, a harmonizing of past differences, the bringing forward of men of ability into the party ranks, the raising of leaders of integrity and ability. If the united Democracy stands behind Mr. Shepard, who can tell where the healthful impetus of this new force will end? We Democrats—I for one—glory in the name and history of our party, which we long to see reestablished in its old favor and position in city, State, and Nation."

MR. SHEPARD'S ADDRESS.

It was at the close of Mr. Coler's speech, while the cheering for him was still at its height, that Mr. Shepard arrived. A large percentage of the crowd arose and cheered wildly, but the noise soon abated. Mr. Banta introduced Mr. Shepard as the "next Mayor." Then Mr. Shepard spoke as follows:

'I feel to-night that I am in somewhat more familiar and old-time associations than I have been in some of the meetings which I have latterly addressed. Here, at least, I feel myself to be completely at home. I see here, and I see before me, the men with whom I struggled in that movement beginning several years ago, the purpose and object of which were to improve the condition of municipal administration, to elevate the standard of Democratic politics, and to make, if we could, the pursuit and calling of the politicians more honorable and more useful, more dignified and more fruitful through the land.

"With your permission I shall venture to recapitulate some of the points of the history, not altogether uninteresting, not altogether irrelevant though the controversy which we have before us, but may I first state briefly some of the points which, to my mind, seem to be involved in this municipal campaign.

"I take it that we are here—first, last, and all the time, as I have said elsewhere—for the welfare of this city, for the welfare of the people, and for the permanent welfare of its people and the city, and that we stand for that constructive and creative treatment of the whole far-seeing and far-doing policy of municipal administration. This is our firs cause.

"Now, I say to you that, if my judgment be right, the candidacy of my honored competitor ought not to succeed, and the Democratic candidate ought to succeed, for reasons which I now, at the outset of my address, recapitulate as follows:

"I say that the candidacy of President Low seeks to subordinate the large, the lasting, and the future interests of this great metropolis to a partisan or factional purpose, temporary and illusory. But whether it is illusory or not, it is a purpose unfit for a great political campaign in a great city, which ought to involve the welfare of the city and its people and ought not to be concerned primarily and lastly, as President Low's campaign is, with an attempt to destroy some single political organization. [Applause.]

"On our side we stand for this: That the City Government is not to be used to build up any party or organization, and that likewise it is not to have as its purpose the breaking up, destroying, or disintegrating of any political organization. But first, last, and all the time, the powers of Government in this city are to be used for the practical and enduring purpose of the city and its people. [Applause.]

"I condemn the candidacy of my competitor for its invitation to Democrats to support the ticket on the ground of nonpartisanship, when, in fact, the candidacy of President Low himself and the candidacy of those who are with him make together a partisan fusion—or confusion—corrupting and more dangerous far in its essential partisanship than the straight-out, manly, frank presentation which the Democratic Party to-night makes before you.

"I condemn that candidacy and the composition of that Fusion ticket, because it proceeded upon a deliberate and systematic disparagement of the Democratic Party, which is the party of the great mass of the people of this metropolis. [Applause.] On the other hand, our candidacies represent this: We are to have division of votes into parties, which is of itself wholesome, and which the Republican Party and the Democratic Party alike shall be induced to encourage, making the best presentation on each side that is possible. But remember that the citizens, the candidate and the officeholder that serve their city best, best serve their party.

"I condemn that candidacy because it stands for an undoubted and systematic purpose, already long continued, to subordinate the sovereignty, the interests and the welfare of this great city to the purposes of the Republican Party dominant at Albany. I condemn the candidacy for its gross exaggerations, for its assertion of a degree of blackness simply incredible, its disingenuous refusal to conceive those points which no man of frankness or honesty can fail to conceive.

THE PROMISE OF REFORM.

"Whereas on our side we do not stand for an impossible perfection, we do not say that this government for four years past or the government we have is perfect and leaves nothing to be done. On the contrary we say that there is much to be made better; that during the next two years, if the Democratic Party shall prevail, much indeed will be made better, not to build up or to break down this or that party organization, or to undo this party or partisan condition, but because it is the interest of the city and the interests of its people that that administration shall go on and steadily grow better from year to year.

"Fellow-Democrats, you will remember that prior to 1893 there were, as we thought and as we still think, to be frank, abuses in the Democratic Party. Men who are here behind me joined together that year in what was called the Reform Democratic movement. It began in 1893, it continued through 1894 through 1895, and until the disintegrating effects of the Presidential campaign of 1896 came upon us. It is not vanity on our part to say that we have done reasonably good service.

"We criticised without stint, and our criticisms of Democratic management in Brooklyn have been, to say the least, as savage and insistent as those criticisms of mine on Tammany Hall, which I see recorded from one end of the city to the other. [Applause.] We thought that we were doing our party a service. We knew that we were doing the city a service. Now, in 1805, having gathered strength and having gone through an election or two, and having learned some of the arts and details of practical politics, the reform Democrats, popularly known, perhaps, as the Ship Democracy, [applause,] undertook to go into the field.

"You will forgive me for this rather ancient history, but it has a practical purpose, as you will see before I get through. Now, in 1895, in the Fall of the year—September, if you please, we were in this situation: We had a vigorous, and I think I may say without boastfulness, an alert and intelligent body banded together for a purpose which I think without exaggeration, we may say to have been patriotic. We were then still in the full course of our criticism of the behavior—the condition at least—of the Democratic management here. Our language was severe, our denunciation was undiluted, it was said indeed, that it was exaggerated. I don't even admit that. [Laughter and applause.]

"As it was, however, the regular Democratic organization then opened communications with us. It was not done under a bushel.

"Now those, ladies and gentlemen, are some at least of the differences between the Republican and the Democratic ticket in the significance which each ticket ought to have to you. I know very well, however, that I am here among men and women who have been concerned not always with municipal politics, not always with State politics, and sometimes with National politics.

"We have held one steady note. We have said that our interests on the practical side of politics, whether it were in the Nation or State or city, was, if we could, to make political conditions better; to begin with our own party, to do our utmost to elevate the standard of Democratic politics, confident to the last degree that we should at the same time compel our adversaries to elevate their standard of politics.

"Nor have we in a mean and narrow-minded temper looked with malice or dislike upon any like efforts in the Republican Party. The better they do, the better for the city and the Government generally, and the better for us Democrats. [Applause.]

"It has never been our wish that the Republican Party should nominate the worst men they could. We have never complained of it as treason to the interests of the city or good government that the Republican Party, we disgusted with and disliking it, should nominate some men, commanding the respect and honor of their own party and even of their adversaries. We have not taken that attitude. Our idea has been steadfastly this: The better each party does the better it is for all the other parties and the better in the long run for the community. [Applause.]

"The party whose will and intentions are most resolutely set upon making the best practical nominations, the highest and most effective, will command an adequate party spirit—that has been our doctrine and our philosophy. And how did we apply it?

RECORD OF FUSION NOMINEES.

"It was done with the utmost publicity, and a committee was appointed on their side and a committee was appointed on our side. We met together and talked the matter over frankly. We were reported in the newspapers to the same extent to which I find the incidental talk I engage in in the morning is now reported in the newspapers. What was said substantially was this:

"We were Democrats as well as they. We condemned things that had been done. We were displeased with them. That our motive, however, was no motive of revenge, that we did not wish to break any organization. That we should be contented if in some undoubted way an organization could place itself on the side of good politics of the then City of Brooklyn. We thrashed the thing backward and forward, and the end of it was that this discussion came down to a list of names, and late one night—I think it was fully midnight—that an agreement was reached between the committee representing the regular Democracy for Mayor, Mr. Grout, now a candidate on the Fusion ticket for Controller. He lent his name, having been one of ourselves, in our complete unlimited confidence until the moment that we learned that he was the candidate on the other side.

"Thus was defeated a plan beneficent in itself, a defeat, I venture now to say, deplored by all sincere and patriotic Democrats, whether regular Democrats or irregular Democrats.

"But I have not yet touched the point of this long narrative. The point is this: My friend Mr. Grout and those gentlemen, not very numerous I rejoice to say, who once were reform Democrats and criticised the position in which your candidate finds himself, were perfectly willing then to accept from Willoughby Street a nomination for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn and for the other offices to be filled.

"They were perfectly willing then that there should be an alliance, if you please, between the reform Democrats and the regular Democrats, accepting the proposition of the reform Democrats, and why?

"Because their eyes were somewhat clearer then than now, and they saw perfectly this: That when the standard set by the reform Democracy was accepted by the regular Democracy the purpose of the reform Democracy had been accomplished, and that it was no longer necessary that there should be factional war. [Continued applause.]

"I shall ask those gentlemen if they can draw some distinction between a complete willingness to accept a nomination which they had condemned. I shall leave it to them to draw a distinction between that position and the position in which your candidates find themselves here in this campaign. I regret exceedingly to speak of myself or say those things which must have some accent of immodesty.

STANDING FOR THE VOTERS.

"In the campaign which we contested in Brooklyn we then fought as a small body of men, going to sure defeat. To-night we represent the voters—the majority of voters of this great metropolis—standing—

[A voice, "Three cheers for Edward M. Shepard, the Samuel J. Tilden of New York."]

Mr. Shepard did not heed the interruption, but continued:

"— steadfastly for good government and for good politics. And if, gentlemen, it brings us a kind of supreme joy that the good politics are also good Democratic politics that a fair-minded man, Democrat or Republican, ought to lament or condemn us that we Democrats should rejoice indeed that such a triumph as we now think that we see before us is to be a triumph for good government and for a good administration of this city, and that its whole tendency is to make politics better, and, if you please, make Democratic politics better?

"Why President Low should talk about the platform upon which I stand I do not know, but I tell you that the platform upon which I stand is my own platform; the platform upon which I stand is the platform which I have made in my public addresses. The platform upon which I stand I have repeated in substance in New York before Tammany Hall, in my speech accepting the nomination—you can take my speech here to-night, and that speech will be the whole platform upon which I stand as your candidate.

"Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I leave it to you to say whether we are not really the reform Democracy in 1901. I will stand steadfastly for good government and for good politics, if I am elected to office. Now, President Low, when he gave a certain pledge, began by saying that it was utterly unnecessary for him to give it, that it was so perfectly known to every man, woman, and child in the city what he would do that there was absolutely no necessity whatever for his giving the pledge.

"Well, if it was unnecessary, why did he do it? There is only one answer. It was done for electioneering purposes. His idea was that, in some way or another, if he were to take upon himself a position that violated the most elementary proposition governing the sworn duty of elective officers, that he would embarrass his adversaries. That is to say—he gave a pledge before, as I have seen, before he had heard, before he had judged, admitting that it was unnecessary for him to give the pledge, and for one purpose—for the purpose of securing an advantage over his competitor.

CONDEMNS MR. LOW'S PLEDGE.

"Is that, on the whole, the fit behavior for the man who has been chosen, as he hopes to be, to a very great office—an office requiring great strength of character, of resolution, to do justice and to act fairly though the heavens fall, to do it upon his oath when he takes it, to do that says that he has given no such promise in order to secure any vote? Is that fit behavior? I say no.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, has it occurred to you that the situation is very curious? The statutes say that in case of misbehavior the officer may either be removed by the Mayor, who is a sworn officer, and who is not an officer until he is elected, or by the Governor, another sworn officer, who is not Governor until he has been elected and taken the oath, and if removed, that he is to be punished. Punished how? By being excluded from eligibility to that office.

"Now, my honored competitor being an unsworn officer, says that he will inflict that punishment when he shall have the power without first investigating it for himself and at first hand. But have we heard from the Governor? The duty rests upon the Governor and upon the Mayor equally, both sworn officers, sworn to do their full duty.

"At the time the law was passed we Democrats looked with great hostility upon the introduction of Albany interference in matters of that kind. But against our protests the Republicans crowded through the law, and that statute is there, just as full of force as any statute upon the law books. The statement made by President Low are fit for a candidate on the hustings.

"Now, if the present Commissioner of Police has done any wrong, or committed any enormous injury to the City of New York, which it is claimed that he has, then it is the duty of the Governor to remove him. Why, ladies and gentlemen, it is as clear as anything can be that what is said is said by the Republicans, not by any honest and sincere hater of wrongdoing in the Police Department, but their whole object is some electioneering advantage that they can gain. [Applause.]

"I have said it, and I'll say it again, that I see things to be undone and reformed in the Police Department. If I occupy the Mayor's chair there will be an adequate investigation, and that adequate investigation, I tell you, will be justly done, if I know how to do justice. I will give no pledge or promise limiting my complete responsibility upon my oath to the people who elected me and to God himself as to what should be done. [Great applause.]

"Are we without precedent? This is said to be casuistry, and my distinguished adversary made his joke about the Constitution. He quoted the observations of a New York statesman, who said: 'What is the Constitution between friends?' that is, indeed, the sworn independence of a great elective office between friends or for the purpose of a great political campaign?

"Now, three years ago this very month, curiously enough, this same question arose, and was treated by a very distinguished man, then and now a Republican in politics. You will remember that in the campaign of 1898 the Democrats made what they believed to be a very complete indictment of the Republican State Administration of Canals under Mr. Aldridge. That disgraceful episode was bruited from one end of the State to the other. It seemed as if popular indignation would seat the Democratic nominee for Governor. The Republican candidate in 1898, who, whatever other accusations could be brought against him, was never accused of being timid or dishonest, was asked in public to give a pledge of what he would do with Mr. Aldridge and with others if he became Governor.

"Theodore Roosevelt faced the same question. [Applause.] He, too, was told that it was necessary that some explicit pledge should be given. He wanted to be elected, no doubt. He stood up for the people and said in substance that when he became Governor and had taken his oath of office he would deal rightly with those charges against those officials.

"I read from his speech at Kingston, New York, on Oct. 17, 1898, these words: 'If the trouble has arisen because of any corruption in any public service or because of any plunder or failure on the part of any public servant, that man shall assuredly be punished wholly without regard to any question of personal or political consideration.'

"Again at Lyric Hall on Oct. 11 he said: 'If it shall be proved that any man shall have been dishonest he shall most assuredly be punished. So shall it be with every other officer that comes under me.'

AS MR. ROOSEVELT ACTED.

"What is the difference? What is the difference? Were they plainer? Was the wrongdoing, the shame, the scandal, and the other shame, that of 1898, to the people of the State, were they plainer? But that Republican candidate for Governor meant this: That when he went into office upon his oath he should have the absolute power upon his conscience and upon the facts gathered by him to deal justly. And so shall I, if I become Mayor. [Long-continued applause.]

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am going, with your permission, to take up three or four observations of my distinguished competitor, which I take from the Republican newspaper clipping of his speeches.

"President Low said in his speech on the 17th of this month:

"'We know that Mr. Croker absolutely controls Tammany Hall. He has shown us this year—this very Autumn he said to Mr. Coler: You shall not be nominated. He said to Mr. Shepard: You may be.'

"Without dealing with those charges, suppose we paraphrase this. Suppose I say that the presiding genius of the Republican Party said to Seth Low in 1897: 'You shall not be nominated for Mayor,' and suppose we say in 1901 that the same presiding genius of the Republican Party says to Seth Low, 'You may be nominated for Governor.' What effect does that have upon his candidacy?

"What he will say, of course, is this: 'I am the same Seth Low. If they have chosen to choose me this year I have not abandoned or given up any part of my independence—I stand where I did.' Very well, if they want you to believe that of him, and I am perfectly willing to accredit to him and believe it on my part, don't you think on the whole that it would be fair and just for him to say to the Democratic candidate: 'Whatever the past may have been, I believe what you say, and what is plain in the sight of the public, that this nomination has come to you completely without pledges, and has come because the Democratic Party thinks it wise and helpful, setting its face to the future; though it shall if you please sound a somewhat new note.'

"Would it not be fair for him to say this rather than to forget in a house how completely made of glass he himself lives when he undertakes to twit me on being the subject in some way or other of boss rule, which he knows as completely as he can know anything is untrue, and that I have as complete independence of that as he has himself. [Applause.]

"President Low makes to me another appeal. He has been much disturbed about my honor, and has told us that my behavior has disturbed his conscience and his heart to the very foundation. I thank him for his moral interest in me, but with entire respect I say that when he shall cease to be a candidate he will be better able to judge of the morality or the immorality of what on the whole I choose or determine myself to do in my political career. [Applause.]

"He says, speaking of myself: 'He has accepted a nomination upon a platform that indorses precisely the sort of city government we have had indorsed by this very administration.' I have told you that I stand upon my own platform. He goes on: 'How can Mr. Shepard be just to his own self, his friends who know him, and those that put him in nomination upon that platform?' I don't see how he can escape from that dilemma. If he is to be true to his own self, he becomes dishonorable to those whose nomination he has accepted.'

"There is no dilemma upon either horn of which I am being impaled. I had made no pledges, and no one knows that better than himself. I say to those statements that no one has ever received a pledge from me. I have made it as clear as words could make it, clear to those who nominated me and to those whose votes I am asking to-night—I have made it clear what I propose to do. All the faculties I continue with me which I possess, that thing will be done, and I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, Where is the dilemma? Every one knows what is the pledge—what is the whole of every pledge or promise of any kind that I have taken upon myself.

HE WILL KEEP ALL PLEDGES.

"Every pledge, and every pledge of that kind I shall keep to the letter and the spirit. Now, what the Republicans do is to carry on the campaign in this respect very much the same as they do in all other respects. They assume dishonor everywhere except within their own party ranks. Everywhere they find a mean and low motive. Everywhere they assume some secret compact or devilry against the interests of the city, some compact now immediately known and not to be made known until after the first of January shall have inaugurated a Democratic Mayor. Their idea is that they can say those things without a scintilla of foundation for them, and the people of this city will accept them. But the people will not.

"Now, let me pass, if you please, to some other matters. I have said that I deplored the unfairness and the exaggeration of the opposition campaign, not only in that in itself that it is useful, when you are appealing to the intelligence of the people of a great city, to minimize or exaggerate, certainly not to do it in respects which are obviously untrue. Now the Republicans condemn the administration of this city.

"As to some points of their condemnation I am not altogether out of sympathy with them. The unfairness, if you please, lies in this, that they will not admit there has been done anything good. And I say that when they impose upon your credulity to this extent, when they say that the whole of this government is rotten from beginning to end, that the whole of it is one black splotch, and that there is nothing that deserves respect, they say something that goes far beyond the possibility of credulity.

"Now, I venture to read a description by the most vigorous and important supporter of Seth Low for the Mayoralty, a description of this city, made not years and years ago, but made on March 13, 1900, when the present Democratic administration had been in office considerably more than two years.

"This writer says—and this is not Democratic testimony, but Republican and Seth Low testimony: 'The faults and defects of New York as a community are less than those of the average inhabitant of it. Such corruption as there is in the City Government is small comparatively to the aggregate of misdoings in private business representing transactions of equal magnitude. Great complaint is made of our American municipal corporations, but really their standard of honesty is higher, rather than lower, than that of private corporations.

"'Nobody who has lived in New York continuously for the last generation can look back at the past without observing a steady tendency to improvement in the town. It is a far more orderly and decent town than it used to be. It is far better governed. Morally, so far at least as the outward view shoys it, it is superior to any other great capital in the world.'

"Now that is not Democratic testimony. I read it in the leading editorial in The New York Sun of the 13th of March, 1900. [Hisses.]

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, that goes further than we Democrats are going. It is very inconsistent, surely, seeing what now comes from that luminary, where we read to-day of the intolerable and illimitable corruption of this present administration extending back to the very date when the present Mayor took office. These exaggerations are not sensible, and I do not believe that such exaggerations as they are will be found profitable before such a community as ours.

"If they would take up the departments, one by one, they would no doubt find that the administration in some departments is better than in others. I don't say that in some departments could not be found things that ought to be undone, reformed, made utterly and completely different. No doubt there may be. No doubt there are. And if the Democratic administration goes in, then, without fear or favor shall every department of the city be brought, if possible, up to one and the highest test of honesty and efficiency. [Applause.]

"If you read the papers to-day or if some one not living here were to read them, you would believe that crime and vice were broadcast in every street, avenue, and alley of this city. You would believe that there was not a single honest office holder. You would believe that there was a complete system of looting the public Treasury, that no taxes were properly used.

"You know all that to be an abominable and gross perversion of facts. For if the criticism were intelligently directed, then there might be a campaign useful to the city, and then, if you please, our side might be called upon more specifically to defend itself.

"Now the story is that crime, knavery, and robbery run, if you please, through all the departments of the City Government, and have done so for the past three or four years; that there is a complete and unlimited alliance between those who administer the law and crime and vice.

ASKS WHAT PHILBIN HAS DONE.

"Now that is the charge. A year ago the District Attorney of New York County was removed and in his place was appointed a reformer, appointed by Gov. Roosevelt. The reformer was received with the unlimited praise of the Republican and reform press, and has enjoyed that praise down to this very time. He has been in office now nearly ten months. He has had all the machinery of the Grand Jury; he has had all the power which the District Attorney to be elected this Fall will have, whether he be the Republican or the Democratic nominee.

"Now, remember, here is this Borough of Manhattan, black throughout—without a reasoning feature—crime, corruption, robbery, alliance with crime, everything that ought to make the city a complete shame. On the other hand, if you please, an angel of light with a flaming sword of justice in his hand, panoplied with all the power of the law, a reformer, every iota of the machinery of justice at his command.

"Now, if that first shameful and burning indictment against the administration were true, what will you say of the administration of the District Attorney's office down to the present moment? How many convictions have there been? One ward man. [Laughter and applause.]

"Now, there are other indictments, a few of them perhaps to be remembered. For some mysterious reason the administration of justice has gone with painful dilatoriness. I am not going to draw the inference that there ought to have been no more indictments or that there ought to have been no more convictions.

"It would be well, indeed, if the people of all these boroughs, if the District Attorney of every county that makes up this great city, whatever his party affiliations, would be industrious, inexorable in following every trace of crime, whether it be Democratic or Republican. They tell me that this ward man was a Republican. [Laughter.] It is of no consequence. When it comes to crime there should be no party names at all. It is crime, and it should be persecuted with equal vengeance and success by District Attorneys, whatever be their party relations.

"But the point is this, that after all this gross exaggeration, are you going to accept all the counts of their indictment? Isn't it reasonable to say this? Yes, here has been an administration with some virtues, some faults, some wrongs. The faults and wrongs ought to be undone and exterminated, and if there are guilty men, they should be punished.' But to indict, as I have said, the whole decency and the whole honesty of the majority party I declare to be a gross unfairness that itself stamps as undeserving of success the candidacy of my honored competitor. [Applause.]

"I have said—or, rather, I did not say, but will say now—that I find another fault with the Republican candidate. I condemn the pledge he gave before he had taken his oath of office or heard the cause. I condemn the pledge he gave to render a judgment then without regard to what he might find to be the facts. Now, much has been said of that, and, if you don't mind, I will take a few moments.

"He says that whatever are the facts, and whatever or however complete the defense, it is of no consequence. He will, when he goes in, instantly remove the Commissioner of Police. Now I shall read you the law: The said Commissioner shall, unless sooner removed, hold office for the term of five years and until his successor shall be appointed and have qualified. The said Commissioner may, whenever in the judgment of the Mayor of said city or the Governor the public interests so require, be removed from office by either, and shall be ineligible for reappointment thereto.'

WHAT CONCERNS THE PEOPLE.

"I have already talked longer than I meant, and I shall say very little in conclusion. I wish that I might deal wholly with these questions of city administration, or that I might conduct the battle upon the fighting ground in which the people have a genuine interest. You are concerned with your schools. You are concerned with your streets. You are concerned with the fair and equitable, practicable, convenient administration of the Building Code. So you can go on if you please through all of those things which really and truly relate to municipal administration.

"There are two issues in this campaign, according to the speeches of my competitor. Are the people to believe that the removal of one man or two men is the main point or that it is a deep question of public interest whether the leader of Tammany Hall lives more months or fewer months in Wantage? Are not there other issues in this campaign.

"Are these the only arguments in this campaign for the electoral control of a majority of the 600,000 voters? Is not the question of the future of the city of more importance? Is not the improvement of the conveniences of transportation between the boroughs of the Greater New York of more importance during the two years to come?

"I should not stand here to-night, Reform Democrats, did I not believe most sincerely that my own victory for Mayor, if you chance to elect me, will lead to a better, far better improvement to the city than the success of the ill-starred Fusion ticket. Every Fusion administration has been a failure. If you elect the Fusion ticket I predict that in a few months President Low will find that his administration is disintegrating and that the whole repute and the prestige of the election will be gone.

"The affairs of the city will be in a sorry condition, and I suppose Seth Low will stand dignified—a dignified figure—while the city is being brought into disrepute. The next result will be complete discredit for these reasons. Is this discredit to be brought on because a majority of the voters cast their ballots on account of the actions of two or three men?

"Reform Democrats, if you choose to loyally support the party you will then have done well by the party in the city, because I surely believe that it will lead to a better government.

"If you will have done something for better politics. All Republicans and all citizens of any party can be certain that the Democratic candidate will, if elected, so conduct the affairs of the administration that municipal government will be improved and the welfare of the citizens watched closely. In the long run is it not better if all good Democrats stand for the cause of honesty and honorable politics and efficiency in government administration throughout the whole of our land? [Applause.]

MR. DRIGGS'S SPEECH.

Edmund H. Driggs received a hearty welcome when he arose to speak at the conclusion of Mr. Shepard's address. He said:

"I am thoroughly satisfied that there is no apathy in the Democratic ranks when I see this magnificent gathering in honor of Shepard. He will pilot us into the smooth waters of honest and good government. I have had the privilege of his acquaintance for many years, and from my private knowledge he is a man of absolute honor and sincerity, and when such a man will give up his great business interests to accept the call from his party I am satisfied that better days are in store for the Democratic Party we love so well.

"He is an independent Democrat, and when he thought his part wrong, he did as Samuel J. Tilden did. He is the best man in the Greater New York to select for reform in our party. When an independent Democrat makes a pledge and promise it is not to a party boss, but to the people themselves.

"I have made a direct pledge to the people that if elected I will be President of the Borough of Brooklyn. Simply because when elected to a position of honor and trust it is not only the honor of myself that is at stake, but of the whole Democracy. If one should prove a rascal it would be to the scandal of self and party.

"This fight is a fight of young men, and we young men of the Democratic Party are proud of the opportunity to battle for it. When elected, as we will be, when the time comes, we will act with the Mayor, Edward M. Shepard. He will give to the city not such an administration as the Republicans of Philadelphia give, but such as Samuel J. Tilden gave. We fear nothing. We are honest men and are not afraid to accept the call. If given your ballots we will hold sacred the trust reposed in us by you."

MR. ADAMS'S REMARKS.

Charles Frederick Adams followed. He said in part:

"My appearance here is on the distinct understanding that I am to address independents, that no man within sound of my voice would be bossed even by his mother-in-law—not a man excepting, of course, those atrocious beings in uniform and club, whom Mr. Shepard and I can not mention except by indirect allusion. After election I'll tell you to which of the persons I am referring.

"In the meantime, of course, you cannot even attempt to guess of their identity. As you may have learned from the papers, the candidate himself is doing the necessary flattering of and bargaining with the truly wicked portion of the electorate in his speeches in Tammany Hall and other dens of iniquity where the ungodly congregate.

"I have carefully picked out for delivery from the speeches with which we have been provided by Mr. Croker one purporting to set forth grounds on which 'independent citizens,' Democratic in political philosophy, might, like Bourke Cockran or Henry George, come out for Shepard as against Low, and yet dare to look Mr. Hinrichs, Mr. Coffey, or even Mr. Flaherty in the eye.

"In view of the indisputable fact that during fifteen years or more Edward M. Shepard has been the one whom nine out of ten of those interested in such matters would have named, if required to pick out for single preferment the unquestionable individual exponent and concrete embodiment of 'independent Democracy' in view of this, I say, the presumption, to put it mildly, is in favor of the propriety of 'independent Democrats' continuing to be 'Shenardites.'

"No, my friends, the voters will never take 'non-partisanship' seriously, until it ignores both parties in its nominations and its campaigning.

"Now as to good government, my first reason for believing that Shepard in the Mayor's chair would do at least as much as Low for decency, order, and civic progress, is that I am very much inclined to believe that Shepard is not an idiot.

"An idiot he would have to be to do anything but his own splendid 'best' in this the great crisis and opportunity of his brilliant career, after having reached the eminence and the reputation which have won him this nomination by a life of almost unequaled service to the cause of good government and decent politics.

"He would have precisely the same legal authority as Low would have and a greater ability and equipment of relevant knowledge with which to utilize it. His wonderful powers of statement and argument would make his vetoes such as no corrupt or incompetent officials could venture to overrule in the face of an aroused public opinion, and the characters and faults which will have brought him to power would make him, in office, and with all the prestige of election under such circumstances, the almost invincible champion of the wise and just policies to which he stands irrevocably committed."

A. B. Cruickshank, the last speaker, followed with a long address, which his audience heartily applauded. He said, in part:

"The so-called Democrats on the Fusion ticket left us because they could not get the offices they wanted. They are like the wild fellow who became engaged to a rich woman. His friends told him he would have to settle down, drop his clubs, and lead a decent life. He told them that was easy. He had been kicked out of all the clubs. Similarly are they engaged to Seth Low. They say Shepard is inconsistent. Then I am, too.

"Non-partisanship is humbug in city affairs. It is a sham and a fraud. Out of non-partisanship always comes a Republican. Let the Republicans start reform. Ask them to do it in State or Nation, and they say reform is only for the city. The administration of Mayor Van Wyck was one of economy. He helped the schools and their teachers liberally."

MR. SHEPARD SPEAKS IN EASTERN DISTRICT.

Appeals to Old-Time Democrats and to the Young Men to Stand by the Party.

What voice Edward M. Shepard had left after finishing his speech at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, he spent in addressing a big gathering of Democrats in Military Hall, Scholes and Leonard Streets, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. This is the first personal appeal he has yet made to the voters of this district, and few in the audience had ever seen their present candidate. He was received with cheers by the big gathering.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Democratic Campaign Committee of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and was preceded by the usual band concert, red fire, and roman candles in the street. The meeting was presided over by Assemblyman Charles Juengst, who introduced as the first speaker Senator Patrick H. McCarren, who devoted a considerable part of his speech in denouncing Edward M. Grout for "deserting the Democratic Party."

Controller Coler entered a few moments later and received an ovation. Mr. Coler's speech was brief.

"I want you to work as hard for Mr. Shepard as you have cheered for me," he said at the beginning.

"Not on your life," came a voice from the back of the hall, and there were more cheers for Coler. "Mr. Low is talking a great deal about bosses nowadays," said Mr. Coler, "and the only boss that troubles him is the Democratic boss. Four years ago it was the Republican boss, but now the Republican boss is so easy that Mr. Low is having no trouble with him at all. [Laughter.]

"We had the spectacle a few days ago of Gen. Tracy, one of the prime movers in the Ramapo scheme, speaking from the same platform with Mr. Low. And there was no mention of Ramapo on that platform. One thing the Democrats may be assured of, and that is that no Ramapo official will be with Mr. Shepard on the platform during this campaign. He doesn't travel in that kind of company. (Cheers.)

Mr. Coler then again refuted the increased salary charges.

William Brennan and Silas Gale made addresses and then Mr. Shepard arrived. After apologizing for the state of his voice he said:

"If I understand the matter aright the present Mayoralty campaign hinges upon whether in the years 1903 and 1904 the Government of the City of New York is to be a government in strict sympathy with the Republican Party that is dominant in Washington and in Albany. Mr. Low is addressing what he considers a strong appeal to Democrats.

"He knows that the majority of the citizens of this city are Democrats through and through, and he knows that they believe in the doctrines of equality for all and the minding of one's own business. [Cheers.] He knows that he is a Republican through and through, and yet in this campaign he finds himself driven to borrow some of the garments of Democracy. But a Republican Mayor elected primarily by the Republican Party cannot divest himself of the Republican vestments.

"Every bill brought before the Legislature affecting New York City must be presented to the Mayor and receive his indorsement. If he doesn't approve it it must be passed the second time and go to the Governor. That law was passed so that the country citizens should not govern us. It seems of the utmost consequence that the Mayor should stand for the city all the time against the encroachments from Albany.

"Now, take the sumptuary legislation. I see that Jerome denounces the Raines law. There you have the extraordinary spectacle of a Republican candidate for the District Attorneyship denouncing a Republican law. If the Fusion ticket should be elected and he should desire to make any changes in that law, he would have a Republican Mayor there to thwart him. It would be the Mayor's province and power to effect any legislation of that kind, anyway.

"It seems to me that, on the whole, the Mayor of this city should represent a distinct party; should sound a different note from the Governor at Albany. In reg

SETH LOW DISCUSSES TAMMANY AS A TRUST

Talks to Mass Meeting of Greater New York Democracy.

JEROME ATTACKS SHEPARD

Also Denounces Devery and Sullivan—Speeches by W. H. Russell, W. B. Hornblower, E. M. Grout and C. V. Fornes.

A mass meeting of the Greater New York Democracy was held last night at Cooper Union. Long before 7:30 o'clock a crowd began to gather in front of the building, and when the doors were thrown open at that hour it did not take more than two minutes to fill the hall. Up to this time none of the district marching bodies had arrived. They did not begin to arrive until the meeting in the hall had been opened by William Hepburn Russell, the Chairman of the Greater New York Democracy. Nearly all of the marching bodies, which numbered probably 2,000 men, were preceded by bands, and some of them carried transparencies with mottoes suggestive of the issues of the campaign. They ranged themselves about the trucks which had been brought into use for speakers' stands, and were addressed by a dozen or more speakers.

The meeting in the hall was not called to order until 8:20 o'clock. Shortly after Mr. Russell began reading the names of the Vice Presidents of the meeting John C. Sheehan, the leader of the Greater New York Democracy, made his appearance on the stage and was greeted with loud applause.

As the names of the Vice Presidents were read off those of the most prominent were received with hand clapping. The Vice Presidents included E. Ellery Anderson, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Roger A. Pryor, Austin G. Fox, Charles S. Fairchild, John C. Sheehan, John De Witt Warner, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, District Attorney Philbin, and George Haven Putnam.

The first great demonstration of the meeting came when Mr. Russell in his address announced that "Devery must go." The declaration was received with wild cheering which lasted nearly a minute.

Just as Mr. Russell said: "From such sham Democracy and pretended party regularity as that of Shepard, we turn to the civic virtue for which the Fusion ticket stands," Seth Low entered the hall. There was a great outburst of applause, and many of the cheering throng arose to their feet.

After three cheers for Mr. Low had been called for and given a general laugh was caused by some one shouting:

"But no tiger!"

As William B. Hornblower, the permanent Chairman of the meeting, started to speak the Nineteenth Assembly District Club tried to force an entrance to the hall, and, failing, created a disturbance by singing "John Brown's Body."

They were soon quieted and Mr. Hornblower proceeded. In the middle of his address some one started the cry: "Jerome! Jerome!" The hall was in a tumult at once. Nearly the entire audience arose. It was a false alarm.

Mr. Hornblower resumed, but had not uttered more than three sentences when there was a demand for Mr. Low. Mr. Low stepped forward and whispered a few words to Mr. Hornblower, who folded up his manuscript and took his seat.

Justice Jerome entered the hall just as Mr. Low was drawing to the close of his address. His entrance was the signal for a great ovation. Almost the entire audience arose and cheered itself hoarse. The demonstration lasted for over two minutes.

Chairman Russell in his opening address spoke in part as follows:

MR. RUSSELL ON DEMOCRACY.

In his address Mr. Russell said:

"We meet to-night as Democrats to ratify the nomination and rejoice in the almost certain election of the candidates who stand for home rule and the people's rights against the forces of disorder and dishonor.

"We meet as Democrats to disavow the claim that 'Crokerism' and Democracy are synonymous.

"We meet to deny the specious plea that this is a party contest between Democracy and Republicanism.

"We meet as Democrats to avow our allegiance to the Democratic Party in State and Nation, but also to make known the fact that the Greater New York Democracy stands for a city where the people rule, and not for government by 'the Prophet of Tammany Hall' for his own private profit all the time.'

"We meet to put to shame that sham reformer, who, selling his birthright for a mess of pottage, seems to have forgotten that four years ago he denounced 'Crokerism' as 'the foulest blot upon our municipal history.' Dare he deny it now?

"We meet to disavow the leadership of any Shepard that would lead his trusting flock into the tiger's lair.

"We do not need a Mayor who promises to sit as a hung jury all the time. Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Shepard quibbles over the Constitution while New York wallows in the muck of Deveryism—while the 'Red Light' burn and the wages of child-women's ruin is divided between the cursed "cadets" of the east side and the 'Powers that Prey.' Devery must go! Seth Low must be our Mayor!

"We believe in Jerome, but we do not believe in Croker. We trust the people, but we will not trust the specially retained and highly skilled attorney of the Ice Trust and the Wire Trust. He talks in Tammany Hall about the alleged defaults of others, but seems without the consciousness that his own honor has defaulted.

"We are here to appeal to the plain people, who constitute the bone and sinew of Democracy, to join with us in putting down the Croker, Carroll, and Devery combination. Thus, and thus alone can we put an end to the monstrous crimes against good government, decency, and order, which have disgraced the fair fame of our city for the past four years.

"We might trust Shepard to abate the ash-can nuisance, because he has pledged himself to that great enterprise, but we cannot trust him to crush Croker and abolish Devery. He has constitutional objections to doing that. His election would mean the State dictatorship of Richard Croker, and the extension of the 'foulest blot' from city to State, perhaps from State to Nation. Shepard is not a sufficiently extensive blotting pad to take up all the ink of corruption that makes the blot so foul." [Applause.]

MR. HORNBLOWER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hornblower said in part:

"A certain overcautious individual, being asked to express his opinion on the relative merits of heaven and hell, declined on the ground that he had 'friends in both places.' Our friend, Mr. Shepard, has not heretofore been of this overcautious kind. On the contrary, he has been disposed to express his opinion on all occasions with great vigor, with great definiteness, with great positiveness, and without the slightest regard to the feelings of those whom he might be called upon to condemn. His views four years ago on the relative merits of the Citizens' Union and Tammany Hall were very pronounced and very emphatically stated. The vehemence and violence of his denunciation of the latter organization were equalled only by the vehemence and intensity of his eulogy of the candidate of the Citizens' Union.

"Among many of the curious eccentricities of thought into which Mr. Shepard has found himself betrayed by the anomaly of his situation, is that while he is the avowed candidate of Tammany Hall, he is still as much opposed to Tammany Hall to-day as he was in 1897. It is difficult to treat this claim seriously. Mr. Shepard deprecates the injection into the anti-Tammany speeches of the element of humor. He even accuses his opponents of flippancy. He himself sees no humor in his situation. He finds it downright serious. A man sitting on a barbed wire fence seldom does see any humor in the situation. [Great laughter.]

"We are not to vote for or against Mr. Shepard on the question of whether he is consistent or inconsistent with his past record. The question, and the sole question, for us voters is this: Is Mr. Shepard's present position right or wrong? I contend that his present position is wrong, glaringly, palpably, fatally wrong." [Applause.]

Taking up the issue of Murphy and Devery Mr. Hornblower said:

"In the matter of the removal of the Commissioner of Police, the Mayor is not called upon to act judicially, but only judiciously. He is not required to hear charges or to even have a hearing of the Commissioner or to remove for cause. He is given, on the other hand, the absolute and unqualified power of removal, with cause or without cause. The theory of Mr. Shepard, therefore, that he is called upon to act as a Judge or a juror in this matter, and that he has no right to indicate in advance what his position will be or to have his mind in any way biased with regard thereto, is clearly fallacious.

"If there were any doubt about the matter it would be removed by the decision made by the Court of Appeals in this State in the case of the Aqueduct Commissioners, who were removed from office by Mayor Van Wyck at the beginning of his term without charges and without cause. The Court of Appeals held that as the Mayor had determined that the public interests required that they should be so removed, and as that was the language of the statute, his power was absolute and unlimited. No hearing was required; no charges were necessary.

"So in this case, if Mr. Shepard feels that the notorious facts with regard to Mr. Murphy and his subordinate Devery would need confirmation, in order that he might remove the Commissioner from office for cause, surely it does not need more than the facts admitted by Mr. Murphy and Mr. Devery, and the notorious facts which do not admit of dispute with regard to the management of this great department to justify the future Mayor in saying that, at least as at present advised, the public interests will, in his judgment, require the removal of the Commissioner of Police on the 2d day of January, 1902."

SETH LOW'S APPEAL.

Seth Low, as soon as the applause which greeted him had subsided, spoke as follows:

"I gladly make before you here a pledge of non-partisanship which, as honorable men, you have a right to ask, and which I have given before almost every audience in this city. I stand here, according to my own thinking, really nominated by the 150,000 men, Republicans and Democrats alike, who voted for me four years ago. I stand for the same thing we fought for then. I hope that I am a good enough Democrat in city affairs for you now.

"We want the laws honestly administered, equally administered, and considerately administered. That is what Republicans want. Do you Democrats want any other thing? We want the work of the city done honestly, efficiently, and economically. We want the public works of the city carried on with foresight. We want them carried on with prudence. We want them devised and executed in the interests of the people of the city as a business whole. We want to do away with blackmail in all its forms. [Applause.] We demand that not a man in the city, from the greatest merchant to the smallest peddler, shall be compelled to pay for the rights that the law entitles him to. [Applause.] And we demand that there shall be no sale of privileges to break the law to any man, small or great. That is what we Republicans want. Do you Democrats want any other thing?

"We want the city's interests always to be kept paramount and we want the Mayor of the city to stand as the city's Mayor before everybody. We want the city's Mayor to stand as a rock in the city's interests against every man, however rich and strong, against every corporation, however rich and strong, and we want him to stand for the City of New York and for the people of the City of New York, even against Albany, if Albany ventures to encroach upon it, and if Albany undertakes to interfere with the prerogatives of home rule. [Applause.] That is my conception at any rate of what Republicanism means for the City of New York. Do you Democrats want anything different? [Cries of 'No! No!']

"My contention is that we are contending against a City Government and for the overthrow of a City Government that stands for the opposite of those things in each and every particular. I have spoken in other places of the absentee feature of Crokerism. I will not dwell upon it now, and yet I do want to speak of it, for while I do not know how it may strike Democrats, it strikes Republicans, I assure you, as the greatest affront that was ever offered to a free people. [Applause.]

"How can you ever expect to get home rule for the City of New York if your ruler makes his home in Wantage? How can you ever expect to get home rule for the City of New York that is worth anything if you are going to vote at city elections not on the merits of the City Government, but on the merits of some party question? How are you ever going to get home rule for the City of New York until you get a Mayor who will be a Mayor himself and who will have his office in the City Hall? [Applause.]

TAMMANY HALL AS A TRUST.

"Don't we all condemn trusts because they crush out competition by their power and because they raise the price of things? Have you ever heard or dreamed of such a trust as Tammany Hall has become since Croker has been its leader? It crushes out competition by all the powers of the City Government. I know a contractor who supported me four years ago who was absolutely deprived of all work for the City Government until he took into partnership a Tammany man who was satisfactory to the organization. That is not even freedom. Is not a man to be permitted to vote for whom he likes at his own pleasure without being deprived of the privilege of working for the city in which he lives? Perhaps you read the other day of the man who had incurred the opposition of the organization, and it used the powers of the City Government to punish him. Can anything be more tyrannical or more serious?

"Men come here from every country under heaven because they think that here they will enjoy more freedom of speech and of action than in any other land in the world. Largely they do, but in the City of New York it is not so, because this government trust of Tammany Hall uses not only the power of the organization but the entire power of the city government to crush men out who dare to oppose it in any political way. [Applause.] So they make a trust of government and equally a trust of business.

"Does anybody believe that a contractor makes a contract with the city without sharing with somebody a part of what the city pays? It has been openly charged of the Fire Department that nobody can sell to that department except through a man named Marks. You know that bondsmen think it judicious to go to Mr. Freedman's company. You know that auction sales are sent to Peter F. Meyer & Co. In the architectural line Horgan & Slattery do the business. You have heard of Roebling's fireproofing, you have heard of Norton & Co., and you know what happened to the Third Avenue Railroad Company. [Laughter.] I think you see that this political organization under the lead of Mr. Croker has become a business trust as well as a governmental trust, and I am not at all sure that it is not also a gambling trust. [Laughter.] The names of the syndicate have been publicly stated, and I have heard it bruited as rumor flies that the syndicate looks after itself, and that if anybody undertakes to gamble that is not in with it, woe to him. I do not know that the principles of the trust have been extended to vice, but I do not know that they have not.

"Now, whether you look at this as a means of making money or whether you look at it as a Government deliberately offered to a free people, does it not deserve the condemnation of every man who has a particle of independence of mind, enough to call himself free?

"We, of the Fusion ticket, stand in open, aggressive antagonism to those things. If we are elected we shall use every power of the City Government that we can control to root them out of the city so that they never will come back again. But in order to accomplish that not only must the Mayor be elected, but the whole ticket, as well as the county ticket. If these things seem to you worth striving for I beg of you to work from now until election day and on the 5th of November to decide this question by such a majority that Crokerism and all that it implies will not be heard of within the City of New York for a generation."

REMARKS BY MR. GROUT.

Edward M. Grout was the next speaker. He said in part:

"Mr. Shepard, if elected, would be helpless in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, surrounded by Croker's men. Where would he look to find the men to appoint to office? With one or two exceptions, the district leaders of Tammany Hall are holders of office to-day, and the majority of them hold Commissionerships. He would undoubtedly be able to get a few Commissioners from Brooklyn, but I submit to you that it is impossible that he should go through the list and put out every one of the Tammany district leaders who now hold office.

"Go through the list and see the names of Murphy, Lantry, Holahan, Dalton. They are the men who are going to produce majorities if there be majorities in this election, and it is impossible for him to put them all out. The utmost that New York can get from Mr. Shepard as Mayor is a little better government than Mr. Van Wyck has given us.

"As Democrats, we want not only a change in the city, but something which will send Croker out of New York for good. [Applause.]

JUSTICE JEROME'S POINTS.

The uproar that greeted the appearance of Justice Jerome lasted several minutes. He stood at the front of the platform and waited for the applause to subside, and then said:

"As I wander about this town I hear a good deal about Edward M. Shepard. I don't know what he is over in the Borough of Brooklyn or in Queens, and I don't know what he is in Richmond, but I know that in the City of New York he is a sideshow. [Laughter.]

"They tried to switch us off on this question on the issue between Republicanism and Democracy. That is a dead cock in the pit. Now they are trying to switch us off on the theory that this is a fight between Shepard and Low. But it is more than that. It does not make any difference how great and good a man Mr. Shepard is, if he goes into office with a set of bracelets on his wrists, Unger and Fromme and that old Dutchman—for he is no more a German than I am—Van Hoesen, he will have just as much power as the fellow who is pacing the beat up and down outside the place here.

"It struck me as one of those beautiful and picturesque touches that this same gentleman from that great dormitory of New York—Brooklyn—should come over to New York and deliver an oration in Tammany Hall and crown it with the sentiment: 'In some way you have entwined yourselves in the hearts of the plain people.' He has turned a whole lot of somersaults in his lifetime, that same Edward M. Shepard, but when he comes to a New York audience and has got the gall to stand up and talk to the boss in Tammany Hall and tell him that he has entwined himself with the plain people, it seems to me that that beats the deck. I think he was kind of laboring under a delusion. I think what he had in mind was that they had entwined themselves in the pockets of the people. [Laughter.]

"Of course, Mr. Carnegie tells us that New York is the best governed and cleanest city in the world, but I guess we can trust our eyes and our nose against any sentiment of Mr. Carnegie's. I have just come from a big meeting on the east side, a place where the people are hungry for knowledge, where you will find some of the best intelligence and integrity of this whole community, and I do not think that the Tammany administration of the schools, with all the millions they have spent, has entwined itself much in the hearts of the people.

DEVERY AND THE GAMBLERS.

"I have got a sneaking idea that one William S. Devery has not entwined himself in the hearts of the people. Once upon a time there was a man named Nixon who said in a fine burst of enthusiasm on the 10th of January: 'Tammany has lost control of the police; the gambling clique is in control, insolent and arrogant; Devery's maintenance in office is the most eloquent commentary on the situation that can be found. He has been furnished lists of gambling places with the request to close them; they have not been closed. I wonder why they were not closed? I have gone over the list of gambling places and poolrooms, and in most instances the places are running.' How strange! He said: I have reason to believe that several plots to discredit my colleagues and myself were arranged.'

"The list he had furnished the police was returned with the statement that nothing could be found there. There were new addresses on the list, and he said he had found that respectable people were living at these places. This list was sent to the Police Commissioners of New York, one of them at one time being Mr. Sexton. Mr. Nixon said that it was expected that he and his colleagues would return the amended list in the belief that it was the original one.

"The respectable persons would have been raided, their apartments invaded, and public sentiment would have reprobated such action on the part of the vice committee. Such a job was successfully put up for Howard Crosby years ago. And then Mr. Nixon said: 'The situation is intolerable.' The question was asked him: 'Is Chief Devery responsible?' and he replied: 'Public officials are charged with administering the law, and with compelling other officials to do their duty.'

"Mr. Nixon was unable to say why Chief Devery was not forced out. Well, there are a whole lot of people to-day who have been subjected to this process of Mr. Devery's and who wonder why Devery has not been forced out. He has not been forced out because Robert Van Wyck is responsible for his being there and is responsible for keeping him there.

"I see by the morning papers that that great orator, Bourke Cockran, has announced that he will support Mr. Shepard because he wants to defeat Mr. Croker. Well, do you think that Mr. Croker knows his business after all these years? Do you think he would take Mr. Shepard if he thought it would be his political death. Look at the facts:

"Croker is amusing himself on his English estates. In this country there is a little group of industrious men working for their pocket at the time, including Max Hochstein, Sonny Smith, Martin Engel, men of that type, men making not an inconsiderable sum out of doing a wholesale business in vice, and at the head of all those men is a man of the name of Sullivan.

"Now that is a fine gang for an Irishman to be found in company with. It so happens that most of my personal friends, although I am an American, are Irishmen, and it seems to me that of all the groups of men in this city, that an Irishman ought not to be found at the head of and working with, it is that particular bunch.

"This man while the boss was away conceived the idea to try for a new boss. So he hies himself over to Willoughby Street and confers with McLaughlin there, and says, 'There is Coler; he has been to my chowder parties and he has got all sorts of things up his sleeve; he has discovered Ramapo and he is the whole thing and we need him in our business.' And McLaughlin says: 'Well, all right, if you think so we will have him; I need a Brooklyn man to carry my county ticket through; I don't care whether he is a reformer or a fake reformer.'

"Mr. Croker is no fool. He gets back and sees the game Big Tim has put on him and he does not try to go into a convention because he sees McLaughlin and Tim would control the majority of the votes and they would do him. So he sends for McLaughlin and says: 'What are you stuck on Coler for? What is the matter with your great and shining light of Democracy, Mr. Shepard? Trot him out.' And in a second they had the man that McLaughlin always wanted.'

"As soon as Justice Jerome had finished his speech most of the audience started to leave, and amid much noise Mr. Hornblower announced the last speaker, Charles V. Fornes, who said:

"From all the countries of the world people come here to get liberty, and now we are determined to show them that we can get good government and that when we get it we can keep it."

The last incident of the meeting was a call for three cheers for John C. Sheehan, which were given with a will.

THE OVERFLOW MEETINGS.

Outside of Cooper Union Frank Sullivan, who opened the first of the overflow meetings, said:

"The people who are supporting Tammany in the hopes of sharing in the spoils if they should win will be disappointed. They say that Croker spends ten months of each year in England. We won't kick about that. We'd be glad if he'd stay there with William Waldorf Astor."

Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel John B. A. Mullally, who resigned his position last week to take the stump against Tammany, was warmly greeted. He said:

"They tell me that Croker paid $300,000 for Belle Meade farm. Why didn't he build a school house with that money for the 61,000 school children who are knocking in the rain at the public school doors? They talk to you about the rapid transit. What we want is rapid transit the whole bunch out of Tammany Hall."

When Mr. Low concluded his speech in the hall, he attempted to escape through the north entrance but when he came through the door he was recognised. Mounting one of the platforms, he said:

"If I am elected Mayor of the City of New York, the city will be governed from the City Hall and not from Wantage."

There was tremendous applause, and before it subsided he hurried away.

The other speakers at the outside meetings were Alderman D. J. Harrington, William McFadden, Samuel B. Thomas, Henry H. Sherman, Horace C. Skelly, Osgood Smith, W. A. Hoy, Joseph L. Hance, Daniel J. Byrne, W. B. Donihee, J. B. Gomez, Thomas J. Hayden, J. G. Curran, E. J. McGuire, M. Leon, Henry Needham, and Frederick W. Block.

TAMMANY AND THE TEACHERS.

One of Them Replies to Its Circular in a Letter to Mr. Low.

Mr. Low yesterday received a letter from a school teacher inclosing the Tammany circular put out to influence teachers' votes. After asking why the Fusionists did not put out an answer to it, she said:

The teachers owe their present salaries to the Strong administration. Under continued Tammany rule the salaries were beggarly and not a move was made to better them and raise the standing of the teacher until after Mayor Strong came into office. After the rather better figures were fixed, payment of those schedules was blocked by the Tammany Board of Apportionment, until in desperation the matter was carried to Albany and a bill passed which was vetoed by a Tammany Mayor, Van Wyck. Over that veto the bill was signed by a Governor who was not of Tammany choosing, Roosevelt, and now, despite Tammany, we are able to meet the thousand and one demands made on our purses as teachers.

CROKERISM THE ISSUE, SETH LOW DECLARES

Is Applauded at a Meeting of the Citizens' Union.

Everett P. Wheeler Replies to Mr. Shepard, and Accuses Him of Making Reckless Statements.

Seth Low spoke briefly last evening at the Citizens' Union meeting held in the Progress Assembly Rooms, at Avenue A and Second Street.

Before Mr. Low arrived James B. Reynolds, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, introduced William J. O'Brien, the candidate for Sheriff on the Fusion ticket. He spoke briefly upon "Mr. Croker's absentee government of the city."

Mr. Low, whose appearance was greeted with cheers, said in part:

"There really is only one issue in this campaign," said he, "and that is what the people call 'Crokerism.' By that I do not mean that the personal character of Mr. Croker is the issue, but rather what he stands for in the matter of the government of the city.

"Three elements in the policy of government as conducted by Mr. Croker to which we object are, that he absolutely controls the nomination of candidates; that he personally controls the conduct of the Government of the city even when away from New York, and that he uses the power of the city Government to make money for himself and his friends.

"The nominations in this campaign were made at the Democratic Club. [Hisses.] I used to think that nominations were made by the people, but in this case it was certainly not so. At the City Convention even the ticket was forced upon unwilling delegates against the will of the majority, who favored the nomination of Coler, and that sentiment made itself felt even there.

"Again, after the election four years ago, there was what the newspapers called the court at Lakewood. You remember how swarms of politicians used to go and present their petitions to Mr. Croker, and he would walk back and forth on the porch and after a time announce his decision. And then the Mayor-elect, who I should say ought to have stood on his dignity, would go out there and take his orders from Mr. Croker.

"Finally Mr. Croker, getting tired of the air of New Jersey, I supose, went to Wantage. He raced his horses in England and ran the Government of this city from there. You might expect that from an Emperor or Czar, although I doubt if the people would stand it permanently even from them. Until it has actually been done I am unwilling to believe that the people of this city will take their vote perpetuate that sort of 'Government at.'"

Edward M. Grout followed Mr. Low. He said that to his certain knowledge Edward M. Shepard had not supported a single Democratic candidate for Mayor until he began supporting his own candidacy in this campaign.

Justice Jerome entered the hall at this time and addressed the audience in a speech similar to the one he delivered at Cooper Union.

Jacob A. Cantor, Fusion candidate for President of the borough, and afterward Jacob A. Riis, both spoke briefly.

The calls of the crowd for Everett P. Wheeler were then answered by the introduction of that speaker.

"The attack upon the Citizens' Union which Mr. Shepard renewed in his speech at Carnegie Hall," said he, "calls for a reply from the representatives of the Citizens' Union who took part in the conference which agreed upon the ticket we now present for your support.

"What astonishes me in the speeches of Mr. Shepard is the loose way in which he makes allegations, and even positive statements, apparently without the slightest regard to the facts on which they are based, and respecting matters concerning which he has no personal knowledge.

"In his reference to the report of the Lexow Committee, he declares that Jacob A. Cantor rushed without hesitation to the defense of all wrongdoing and iniquity against which flamed out so much Republican and independent denunciation. I read the minority report which was signed by Jacob A. Cantor before I recommended his nomination. It is impossible that Mr. Shepard should have read this report and make the statement that he does.

"What Mr. Shepard says about what he calls 'fake political bodies' is equally untrue. It is honorable to these organizations that they are short of funds. For many years the Tammany Hall organization has levied a tribute upon disorderly houses, upon gambling dens, upon builders, upon all persons having occasion to negotiate with the city for any franchise or construction. The good men in Tammany Hall shut their eyes to this and pass by on the other side. It has in this way an overflowing treasury.

"Again Mr. Shepard plucks up courage and asserts, as he says, 'without fear of contradiction,' that the Citizens' Union yielded to the suggestion of Mr. Grout as a candidate for Controller with reluctance and dislike. This also is untrue. Most of our delegates urged his nomination, and we all agreed to it."

THE DISPUTED NOMINATIONS.

Few Cases Had Been Settled by the Board of Elections at an Early Hour This Morning.

Three members of the Board of Elections met in the trial room at Police Headquarters yesterday and considered a score or more of protests against nominations in the absence of Col. Michael C. Dady, the fourth member. It was said decisions would be announced before the night had passed, for according to the law, should there have ben any dissatisfaction with the verdict of the board, an appeal must be taken to the courts not later than up to fifteen days of the election itself. Notwithstanding this, however, the board, after taking testimony until supper time, went into executive session, in which it still remained at 1 o'clock this morning, and word was then sent out that it was hardly likely that any more decisions would be announced before this morning.

At 1 o'clock there was a crowd of sullen and angry candidates and their counsel in the corridors at Police Headquarters, all declaring that the long delay was a Tammany trick intended to deprive them of their rights to appeal to the courts.

The cases settled were:

Joseph Adams, candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first District, and Charles Alt, for Alderman in the Sixty-sixth Aldermanic District, protested against the nominations of John S. Kennedy for the Assembly and Ernest Dissler for Alderman, charging that the Kennedy-Dissler petition was largely composed of forged signatures, and that the signatures had been solicited for John H. McLean, and when they were all written McLean's name had been erased and Kennedy's written in. The board struck off eighty names, which left the petition within the law.

Protest against the nomination of John Stewart for Alderman of the Twenty-first District on the ground that there is no provision in the charter for such independent nomination was thrown out, the question having been settled by the Supreme Court.

In the Eleventh Assembly District and the Fifty-sixth Aldermanic District, both of Brooklyn, James W. Redmond, Democratic nominee for Alderman, protested against the petition of Waldo R. Blackwell for Assemblyman and Noah Tebbett for Aldermen on the Fusion ticket, claiming the signers had not been sworn. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Tebbett shook hands before the board and said they would leave their differences to be settled at the polls.

John W. Crawford, Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Thirty-first District, protested against the Citizens' Union and New York Democracy nominations of Arthur L. Sherer for the Assembly, Elias Goodman for Alderman, and John Myer for Alderman of the Thirty-fourth District on the grounds that their petitions for the nominations did not bear 500 names. All three are also Republican nominees. Affidavits were not forthcoming, and the protest was abandoned.

Citizens' Union Ratification Meeting.

A ratification meeting under the auspices of the Twenty-first Assembly District Citizens' Union will be held this evening at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. The meeting will be addressed by Justice William Travers Jerome, Jacob A. Cantor, John De Witt Warner, the Rev. John P. Peters, and John Stewart, the candidate for Alderman. James S. Leamaier will preside.

JUSTICE JEROME SPOKE IN MANY PLACES

Cheered by Crowds and Called the "Second Teddy."

In "Wardman" Bissert's District His Reception Was Unusual—Promised to Make Life Sweeter for Many If Elected.

Justice Jerome, in a speech-making tour through the east side, to Cooper Union and away to Harlem, aroused last night the most enthusiastic demonstrations at his four stops yet accorded him during the campaign.

At Progress Hall, in Avenue A, in the heart of the precinct to which "Wardman" Bissert was assigned, the demonstration that followed his plain statement of his position regarding disorderly women was remarkable.

Fresh from dinner at the Union Club, he began his speech-making tour at Odd Fellows' Hall, 106 Forsyth Street, three flights up. Here in a narrow little room, crowded to the doors with men of alien aspect, many of whom could not understand all he said, he spoke upon the liquor question, Sunday selling, and vice in tenements. He said:

"I do not want to waste time talking through my hat. I wish to talk to you of things that are near and of deep interest to you. You are east siders. Many of you are Jews. Much has been said of the district in which you live, as if all of the viciousness existed here. I can assure you, however, you have no monopoly of vice. [Applause.] I wish to talk to you, however, first about the Sunday laws. I am an American of Americans. But I believe in no discrimination against any man on account of his religion. The law says the Christian shall labor six days and sell nothing on the seventh.

"The orthodox Jew, however, who observes Sunday from Friday evening to Saturday evening must sell nothing on Sunday also. Thus the Christian has six days in which to labor and the Jew but five. These discriminating laws should be repealed, and I think they could be if they were taken out of politics. If presented to the Legislature, not as a matter of politics, but of right and fair play, I am confident no Legislature would refuse to amend the law.

WHAT HE WILL DO IF ELECTED.

"I want to be District Attorney because I believe I could make the lives of some people sweeter and better than they are now. They could come to me instead of to their district leaders, and if they were right I would stand by them better than the district leader ever does. You know that if you paid the regular shakedown you could sell on Sunday. Have you no pride? Do you want to pay a beggarly wardman for what is your right? If you want to be slaves, God help you to remain so. We didn't ask you to come to this country to pay the wardmen and the district leaders for what belongs to you of right.

"Every one of you knows that every push cart man who stands along Hester and Mulberry Streets pays at least 25 cents a day to stand there. You all know of the shake down the Board of Health Inspector gets. When T. D. Sullivan or somebody gives a big outing you know it is necessary for each of you to take two or three tickets. All of you know that most of these outings after they are over show a nice profit to the promoters. Do you suppose there was no profit when Wardman Bissert sold 1,000 tickets to the Forster outing at $5 each? That is one thing you won't have to go to the Legislature to stop if I am elected. I'll stop it good and for all time." [Applause.]

The Justice then referred to the unclean streets, declaring that they were in a condition almost perilous to health. He declared also that Tammany had made the same promises about schools in 1898 and in 1899 and had not fulfilled them. Referring to disorderly women in the tenements, he declared that though Police Commissioner Murphy declared there were no disreputable women to be found in tenements, the Board of Health had already sent out notices to landlords that such women were living in their houses.

He stated further that Jacob H. Schiff had given the poor people of the east side a fountain which he had put up in Rutgers Square, Tammany, he asserted, because Mr. Schiff became a member of the Committee of Fifteen, and gave his money to purify the city, had not allowed any water to run through the fountain, which had now become a receptacle of garbage instead of the fountain of delight it had been intended for. As he finished he was applauded with enthusiasm.

Hurrying to the street, Justice Jerome got into a closed carriage, while a curious crowd of women and children pushed around him, and was driven to Progress Hall, 28 Avenue A, where his arrival was the signal for prolonged cheering, the band playing, "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," the tune all bandmasters strike up whenever Justice Jerome enters a mass meeting. The Justice is unable to explain his appointments. Making his way with difficulty through a mass of shouting, pushing men, the Justice reached the platform.

"The Second Teddy," the cry which greeted him on his first appearance at the opening of the campaign in Cooper Union, was heard on all sides. The Justice began his remarks with a reference to the liquor question, which he declared should not be in politics. He said he saw no reason why people shouldn't drink on Sunday as well as any other day if they were decent and orderly about it. Desire to drink, he declared, was not regulated by the clock. What the people wanted, he asserted, they could generally get, and that if the people went about getting the excise law repealed they could get it done.

"You can't do it though, through your district leaders," said he. "Do you think the district leaders want it repealed? I guess not. There is too much in it. Tammany never wants a restrictive law repealed, no matter what game they play on the floor of the Legislature. Has Mayor Van Wyck made a single effort even to moderate the statute? It could be repealed if men went to Albany and asked its repeal as a matter of reason and right, aside from all political considerations."

The Justice said President Roosevelt's enforcement of the excise law when he was Police Commissioner, was perhaps a mistake, but that people knew him to be honest in his endeavor to enforce the law. He declared that if elected District Attorney, and any one was caught violating the excise law he would exercise the discretionary powers vested in him by statute, in the matter, and that the liquor dealer would stand on the same footing with any one else.

The Justice then turned his attention to the vice question. He declared that the mass of the police force were brave and honest and decent men.

WILL PUT BLACKMAILERS BEHIND BARS.

"The men I charge with accepting blackmail for things that are your right," he said, "are the superior officers of the department—the wardmen. They shake down right and left. No man or woman is too poor or lowly to escape the tariff levied by them. If I am elected District Attorney I will stop, it and more. I will put some of those fellows behind the bars."

"Hooray, hooray," shouted the crowd, in a roar from entrance to platform and up to the crowded gallery."

At this moment, above the din of shouts, a voice was heard.

"They say you drove the women out of Allen Street and threw them out into the streets of the east side," it said.

The crowd hissed. Men standing four deep in the centre aisle shouted "Shut up!" "Be quiet!"

"No, No!" cried Justice Jerome. "Let him talk." The man stood up. He was short, with red mustache and bushy hair.

"Order! Order!" yelled the galleries. "Put him out!"

"No," shouted Justice Jerome in a voice heard above the tumult, "let him speak. No man can ask me a question that I dare not face and answer."

"Good boy, good boy! You're all right!" yelled hundreds of enthusiastic east siders, growing excited. Men stood up on their chairs in the rear. The galleries, expectant, leaned far over the rail.

"What do you think I come here for?" continued the Justice. "Do you think I fear to face you, electors, and to answer your questions?"

"No, no; hooray, hooray!" yelled the crowd.

The man was requested by the Justice to repeat his question. He did, and said: "The people are kicking about it and want to know about it."

"I never issued a warrant!" shouted the Justice in a ringing voice, "for any woman in Allen Street. Further, I never issued a warrant for any unfortunate woman. I have for men and women, too, who enriched themselves of the misfortune of these miserable creatures—"

The wrought up audience at this statement let loose their enthusiasm and execrations in unstinted manner. They cheered themselves hoarse.

"I do not believe you can stop prostitution," continued the Justice. "It has existed thousands of years. It will continue to exist. You can't stop it by criminal statutes. If I could make the laws they would be different. If there is one scintilla of manhood in you, however, you will stop the police growing rich off the shame of fallen women. [Hisses and cries of indignation.]

"Are the revelations of the East Fifth Street Station nothing to you? Does Diamond or Bissert mean nothing to you? Is the honor of Jewish women sold for brass checks nothing to you?"

A great yell of rage and indignation rolled from gallery to platform. The excitement was intense. Men stood and shouted fierce execrations. Justice Jerome gave a detailed description of the horrors of the disorderly houses of this district, such as came to light during the trial of Lena Schmidt.

"And you accuse me of persecuting fallen women for doing this?" he said.

"No, no," shouted the crowd. "You're all right." The man who had asked the original question arose on his chair and shouted: "You've done more good for yourself by that little speech than you ever did in your life."

"Right, right!" shouted the audience.

"I'm glad you brought up the vice question," continued the Justice. "Never except when young girls were held in slavery by procurers or women have I issued warrants." The excited cheers broke forth again. "I issued one warrant in a case of police graft," said the Justice. "The woman skipped, but before she went she shook down Mr. Glennon for $5,000."

"Hooray, Hooray!" shouted the crowd.

The Justice concluded the declaration that tenement houses were no places for immoral women. As the Justice left the hall he was almost mobbed by the enthusiastic crowd endeavoring to shake his hand. The cheers resounded long after he had left the hall.

Getting immediately into his cab he was driven to Cooper Union, where he made an address. His fourth speech was made in Arthur Hall, in Harlem, which he was very late in reaching the hall. Despite the lateness of the hour, a crowd which jammed the hall, had patiently awaited his coming, and welcomed him with every manifestation of delight. He declared that the reception accorded him during the evening gave him great gratification.

"When an audience will wait until 10:30 or 11 to hear me speak," said he, "they must have a kind feeling for me."

"We'd go to sleep for you," yelled an enthusiast jammed up against the wall. The crowd, in which were a number of ladies, joined noisily in the demonstration of approval this sentiment evoked.

"I want to win this fight," said Justice Jerome, "because there is enough Irish in me to hate to get licked in any fight."

"Hear, hear!" shouted a deep voice.

"Now that's very English," observed the Justice to the deep-voiced one. "It makes me think I'm back in dear old Wantage."

The crowd howled with delight at this retort.

"There is in this campaign," continued the Justice, "no question of politics, of Democracy against Republicanism, of whether Shepard is a better man than Low. The questions of this campaign transcend the personality of any individual. Shepard, if put into the office by your votes, would be bound hand and foot and prevented from doing what Low would do—even though the political acrobat who has been on every side of every question, were as good a man as Mr. Low—by the rest of the ticket put up by Tammany Hall.

"That ticket that is made up of Ladd, who has been the brains that the Lord Almighty failed to give Mayor Van Wyck; Van Hoesen, put up as a sop to the German element, who is no more a German than an Italian is an Australian; and worse, like Fromme, that renegade Jew whose public utterances in the campaign of 1897 cannot be alluded to in public; and Unger. It is invidious to speak of one's opponent. I leave you to judge him for yourselves. With this outfit to check and control him Shepard would be utterly helpless."

"I believe, however, that you will arm us with enough authority at the coming election to remedy existing conditions, but if you don't there are some of us they cannot put out of business by defeating at the polls. Some of us will fight on and will be found doing business after the election at the same old stand, defeat or no defeat.

"It is a bully good thing to fight for decency, even if you get licked. If you are in the right and go down to defeat, no shame goes down with you. The shame rests with the people who let you go down. It is up to the people to say if they will keep their skirts as clean as we have kept ours."

MR. SHEPARD SUBJECT OF FRANK MOSS'S SPEECH.

Calls Him "Croker's Creature," and Says He "Kisses the Hand He Smote."

More than 500 Low men met in the hall of the East Side Republican Club at 231 East Thirty-first Street last night to listen to ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss, the principal speaker of the evening, on the issues of the campaign in general and on

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's OVERCOATS

Winter Weight---To Order

Our Tailoring organization meets a man's wishes exactly, in the matter of clothes. That is its reason for existence. It expects to do special things, in a special way.

Take the matter of Overcoats.

Plenty of men have their own ideas; and they may differ radically from the styles favored in ready-made. Many a man's figure needs a little help. Making the overcoat to order rights an otherwise irregular appearance.

We make to order very stylish Overcoats, of Oxford-mixed cheviot, at $20.

Then we make up the sumptuous genuine Sedan Montagnac—the most expensive as well as luxurious of all overcoat fabrics—elegantly lined with Merveilleux silk, with velvet piping; made as handsomely and as skilfully as it is possible to make overcoats. Price, to order, $75.

Then we make many other styles of Overcoats, at $25 to $50.

If you are particular in the matter of an Overcoat, let us help you get just what you want.

Men's Tailoring, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Linen Underwear

It has been settled past peradventure that the open-weave Linen Underwear is not only most healthful and cleanly, but also the most comfortable for Winter wear.

It is expensive; though not more so than good wool; and few men will consider the cost, after they once learn the comfort of wearing linen next to the skin.

The matter of warmth cannot be realized until you *wear* linen garments.

These hints of three superior sorts:

$3 a garment—Pure Irish linen shirts; two sleeve lengths; drawers to match; inseam 28 or 31 inches; medium weight.

$3.50 a garment—Open-mesh pure linen shirts and drawers; ribbed; an elasticity is imparted to the yarn in the knitting, thus making durable garments.

$3.75 a garment—Heavy-weight pure Irish linen shirts and drawers; two lengths of sleeves in shirts, and short or regular length inseam in drawers; well made and finished.

Broadway.

The Immediate Necessity
And Its Promptest Fulfilment

Man, woman, child, home---each has urgent needs just now. Each evening finds the mind made up for some necessity. Each morning finds thousands preparing for the errand of supplying it.

Always there is a question of where to go. And the answer is not always easy.

One store may be certain to show you the fine new things; but equally certain to ask a high price.

Another store may be safe enough in the matter of price, but woefully deficient in the matter of quality, newness and variety.

Wanamaker's is distinctive in that it is always certain to excel in both directions.

Nowhere can you find higher quality, later, or more correct styles, or broader variety. Nowhere are prices so safely fair, always.

By coming to Wanamaker's you not only save money; but you save disappointment, and you save time---for here you see all that you could discover by shopping in a dozen stores, and much that no other store can show.

Visit Wanamaker's *first*, if you would fill your utmost wishes quickly. But visit Wanamaker's---else you leave much unseen and unknown.

Black Sateen PETTICOATS

Hardly necessary to descant upon their practicability for everyday wear. The main point for women to grasp is the excellent variety that is here, and how moderately they are priced. Like this:

85c—Petticoats with umbrella ruffle, side plaited ruffle and folds above.

$1—Petticoats with deep flounce, stiffened and corded.

$1.50—Accordion-plated flounce, trimmed with small ruffle.

[illegible]75—Deep flounce, with three side plaited ruffles.

[illegible]—Deep flounce, finished with two ruffles and folds above.

There are petticoats of mohair, in various styles, from $1.75 to $6.

[illegible]r.

The French Waists

The mere expression "from France" promises much for the beauty and daintiness of these waists, which is amply borne out by a glance at the waists themselves.

The most delicate fabrics have been drawn upon in their making—chiffon, lace, crepe de Chine, silk and Liberty satin. Most original brains have planned them; the deftest fingers have skilfully carried out the new and charming conceptions.

The result is a collection of Waists that will fascinate every woman who cares for beauty in dress. Some of the Waists are elaborate enough for evening wear, others are suitable to be worn with tailor-made gowns. Each of the twenty-one styles has a distinctive charm of its own. $23 to $50.

Second floor.

Women's Silk Stockings

We take a particular pride in having a comprehensive stock of these fine stockings. We start with the lowest price for which worthy silk stockings can be made—$1 a pair—and show such a profusion of dainty Silk Hosiery as is unknown elsewhere; the finest being pure silk stockings with exquisite lace insertion, at $50 a pair.

Three hints of most popular sorts:

$1 a pair—Winter weight black spun silk stockings, durable and elastic.

$1.50 a pair—Pretty ribbed or plain black pure silk stockings; Fall weight.

$2.50 a pair—French pure silk black stockings; silk clocked with black, white, cardinal, lavender, sky blue or gold—these are the new fancy styles for Fall, and are very neat and pretty.

Broadway.

Bureau Scarfs AND Pillow Shams

Tasteful housekeepers can never get enough of these pretty pieces of Spachtel Embroidered Lawns. The furnishings of the house look primp, fresh and inviting if these dainty pieces are in good supply.

Why not!—with such chances as these:

Bureau Scarfs, size 20 x 36 inches, at 50c; worth 75c

Bureau Scarfs, size 20 x 54 inches, at 75c; worth $1

Pillow Shams, size 32 x 32 inches, at 70c; worth $1

Broadway.

Decorative Pieces of "Kayserzinn"

A group of strikingly artistic pieces for the table, the library or the parlor, of a new metal composition—"Kayserzinn"—comes to us in a peculiar finish, which gives it the appearance of old silver, and in unique and beautiful designs.

There are candlesticks, tankards, loving cups, plaques, and a lot of other extremely decorative pieces in the collection. The Art Nouveau idea is prominent. Hardly more than one piece of a kind. Some prices:

Trays, $2.75
Candlesticks, $3.50 to $6
Loving Cups, $3.75 to $5
Plaques, $9.50 to $12.50
Vegetable Dishes, $6 to $8
Tankards, $14.75 to $20
Pitchers, $9.75 to $12
Fruit Dishes, $11 to $14.75

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's JACKETS

The fact that so many women are buying long coats this season, in no way detracts from the interest in and demand for short jackets. As a matter of fact a woman must have both—hence there is no rivalry.

Our stock of Jackets is broader this season than it has ever been before; and the prices are as attractive as the styles.

These hints of Coats of popular sorts:

Jackets from foreign makers:

$12—Jackets of black cheviot; double-breasted box front, coat back; well tailored and lined with satin.

$15—Box Coats of black cheviot; fly-front, with half-fitted back; lapped seams; lining of satin; 30 inches long.

$18—Jackets of black cheviot; fly-front; trimmings of black satin bands; lining of satin.

$23.50—Jackets of fine black kersey, in both double-breasted and fly-front effects; piping of silk braid; lining of satin; excellent value.

These American-made Garments:

$10.50—Box coats of smooth finish boucle cheviot; double-breasted; half-fitted back; velvet collar.

$12—Jackets of black cheviot; fly with dip front; coat back, in long and short waisted styles.

$18—Jackets of fine Venetian; double-breasted, tight-fitting; strapped seams; lining of satin.

$21—Jackets of black or tan kersey; box front, double-breasted; high flaring collar and revers of beaver, finished with stitching.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Walking Hats

Their simplicity, comfort, and, withal, good looks, offer all the argument necessary for them. At least, that is what the thousands of women seem to think, who wear them with tailor-made suits or rainy-day skirts.

Of especial interest, therefore, is today's offering of

$4.50 Walking Hats at $3.50

They are of felt, in black and colors, including a number in camel's-hair felt; and are effectively trimmed in the prevailing style, with silk or velvet, and pompons, breasts, and quills.

The fact that they were made in our own workrooms makes this considerable economy possible.

The hats are extremely attractive.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Still Plenty of these Under-Priced SILKS

This is as fine an offering of Silks as we have ever made. All are highly desirable kinds, and some are quite staple—being in demand all year 'round. The reductions are quite decisive.

Included are black Satin Duchesse, Black Crepe de Chine, Black Figured Silks, Black Habutai Fancy Silks, White Taffetas, Corded Silks, Black Foulard.

Corded Silks, 25c. Regular Price, 45c—
In a variety of checks and stripes of many colors. On sale in the Under-Priced Store, Basement.

Black Habutai, 30c. Regular Price, 50c—
23-inch Lyons-Dyed Habutai: good strong quality, and good shade of black.

Fancy Silks, 50c. Regular Prices, 85c and $1—
Stripes and figures in Taffetas and Bengalines.

Black Foulard, 50c. Regular Price $1—
Plain Black Foulard; very strong and suitable for dresses or linings.

Black Habutai, 50c. Regular Price, $1—
Fine French-Dyed Habutai; 27 inches wide

Black Satin Duchesse, 65c. Regular Prices, 85c, $1 and $1.15—
Now to close them quickly, all go at the one price

White Taffetas, 65c. Regular Prices, 90c to $1.25—
Both foreign and domestic qualities; some are slightly soiled in places.

Black Satin Duchesse, 75c. Regular Price, $1.25—
21-inch; a splendid imported silk.

Black Crepe de Chine, 75c. Regular Price, $1—
Mostly plain crepe, with a few figured ones in the lot; 24 inches wide.

Black Satins, 85c. Regular Prices, $1.35 and $1.50—
Two qualities of rich foreign Duchesse at a ridiculous price.

Black Satin Duchesse, $1. Regular Price, $1.65.
A splendid bargain.

Black Duchesse, $1.25. Regular Prices, $1.75 and $2—
Imported Satins of very fine quality.

Main Aisle, Rotunda, and Basement.

CLOTHING FOR BOYS
The "Wanamaker Special"

People who know Wanamaker's well, can probably appreciate what it means when we give our name to any article. They will know that we are very sure of the unmatchable quality and value of an article which we hold up proudly and say

This Is the "Wanamaker Special"

It is our challenge! We know that equal value does not exist elsewhere, or we would remove the label and place the goods in the back-ground.

This instance in Boys' Clothing—three groups:

"Wanamaker Special" Double-Breasted Suits "Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suits
"Wanamaker Special" Overcoats

They are made especially for us—made of the materials we pick; made up in our particular way. Made of fabrics that are smart-looking, but pure wool, fast dye, and strong. They are double-sewed with silk thread. They will stand the hard knocks that healthy boys are sure to give them. The quality of cloth, and the splendid workmanship are matched nowhere else at the price—

five dollars

Other stores that have equal clothes get much more money for them. Other suits or overcoats sold elsewhere at five dollars cannot be compared with these clothes for a moment—in quality, in workmanship; yet most of all in looks.

Every parent of boys should know more about these "Wanamaker Specials":

The "Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suits, with jacket and knee trousers, of blue serge and blue and mixed cheviot. In 8 to 16-year sizes. $5.

The "Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suits of blue cheviot; in 3 to 12-year sizes. $5.

The "Wanamaker Special" Top Coats, of a splendid quality of frieze; sizes 4 to 16 years. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's DRESSES

The prettier the fond mother wants her baby to look, the more pleased she will be with the way we are prepared to help her. In fact, if it were possible to imagine such a thing, we'd make the baby look prettier than even the mother had hoped.

Couldn't help it, with these charming little dresses, in such a variety of styles and trimmings.

Two groups, taken at random:

At 50c—Of nainsook, in bishop style, or with yoke of hemstitched plaits and ruffle; sizes 6 months to 3 years. Excellent value.

At $1—Of lawn or nainsook, with ruffles around shoulders, or of plainer, but finer material with hemstitched hem; sizes 6 months to 3 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Oriental Furnishings

Those who appreciate the decorative effect of bright hangings, coverings and draperies in the home should be grateful to the various Oriental countries whence come these attractive materials.

Our collection of these Oriental hangings and furnishings is a large and comprehensive one, and contains all the necessary materials, in great variety, for many an effective decorative scheme. Some hints follow:

East Indian Embroidered Phulkaries, in terra cotta and navy blue grounds, richly embroidered with silk, from $3 to $11.50 each.

Sindh Odhneys, handsomely embroidered with Indian designs in silk and inlaid with glass jewels; for draperies and table covers, $3.50 to $15.50 each.

Kutch and Ludhianna Embroidered Skirts, with red, blue, green and yellow grounds, embroidered in silk; for draperies and cozy corners, $4 to $8.

Damascus Cross-stripe Curtains, new and exclusive designs, for doors, windows and cozy corner draperies, $2.50 to $7.50 pair.

East Indian Print Curtains, in new patterns and colorings, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.40 and $3 each.

Inlaid and carved Damascus Furniture; chairs in new designs, from $6 to $25 each.

Inlaid and carved Tabourettes, from $3 to $11.75 each.

Third floor.

Warm FLANNELETTES

We have twenty-five thousand yards of Flannelettes, in two popular grades, which we shall sell at two cents a yard below its previous low selling price. There are fifty of the most attractive patterns we have ever shown in these goods.

The designs include the familiar staple patterns in light-blue-and-white, and pink-and-white stripes and checks, and in addition a number of entirely new patterns in pretty stripes.

The prices are

7c and 8c a yard

always previously sold at 9c and 10c.

Then we have a collection of beautiful Printed Flannelettes, in designs that are as artistic as fine French flannels, including a score of patterns in the choice Persian effects, in stripes and allover figures on grounds of light blue, rose pink, tan, cardinal and navy blue. The price, 15c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Black French Dress Goods
Materially Under-Priced

They are the most popular of the season's Black Dress Goods, all imported from France. The reasons for their being offered, early in the season, at such, to you, advantageous reductions, apply in general to all—the importers had an overplus, for which they accepted our low offers. These transactions affect prices like this:

$1.25 Black Twilled Cheviots at 85c
$1.50 Black Camel's-hair Cheviot at 85c
55c to 85c Black Henriettas at 45c to 75c

Here are further particulars as to the Henriettas:

At 75c a yard, instead of 85c—43 inches wide
At 65c a yard, instead of 75c—43 inches wide
At 60c a yard, instead of 70c—43 inches wide
At 55c a yard, instead of 65c—38 inches wide
At 45c a yard, instead of 55c—37 inches wide

They are offerings of unusual timeliness, of goods of standard qualities, that are hard to get at anything less than full prices, and prudent women will take advantage of them accordingly.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

HAND BAGS
And Other Leather Goods

Here is a batch of helpful articles for the man or woman who goes traveling—various sorts of excellent [illegible]d-bags and the like, all fairly priced; and other conveniences for the man or woman who stays home, and believes in the old saw about having "a place for everything," and likes to have that place an attractive one:

Heavy oak tanned and russet cow-hide leather Dress-suit Cases with steel frame; fitted with shirt fold and straps, heavy leather-capped corners and brass lock. $5.

Extra light-weight Dress-suit Cases; brass lock and catches; 24 in. $1.75.

Imported Dress-suit Cases, of Russian leather; 20x10 in.; silk and kid-lined; $9.75 to $17.

Imported single Strap with nickel handle; 25c to 75c.

Basement.

Pocket-books, long shape, with clasp in walrus alligator and seal leather, at $1.

Pocket-books, in monkeyskin, alligator, levant and black seal; fitted with inside change pocket; $1.25 and $1.50.

Stick-pin and Stud Cases, in levant and morocco leather; $1.25 to $3.25.

Morocco Jewel Boxes with tray and partitions, in all sizes; from $1.50 to $7.50.

Jewel Boxes without tray, in red morocco; 75c and $1.25. Morocco leather Dressing Cases containing one or two military brushes, comb and mirror; $3 to $4.75.

Broadway.

Have You Read "KIM"?

This is not our question; but everybody's.

The lover of a story full of humor and exciting incident, wants to read it.

The lover of high literary quality, and beautiful descriptive passages, wants to read it.

The student of human nature wants to read this first broad picture of mysterious India.

KIM: The new boy of fiction—the Tom Sawyer of India. Kipling's masterpiece. $1.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Girls' RAINCOATS

We have thought of and made wonderfully broad provision for the girls of 14 to 16 who need Raincoats, as this splendid collection testifies. And, after all, who has more use for a raincoat during stormy Winter weather than a schoolgirl?

The coats shown here are full of style, and just as well suited for clear weather as for bad—for long coats are at the top of fashion, and these are in appearance identical with, and in practicability superior to the popular wraps of the day.

Price hints:

$12—Of covert, in Oxford and tan; loose back with yoke; velvet collar; yoke and sleeves lined with satin.

$14.50—Of heavy Oxford cheviot; body and sleeves lined with satin; semi-box back; velvet collar; fly-front.

$18—Of Cravenette, in Oxford and tan; double-breasted front; box back; sleeves lined.

Others up to $24.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Most-Called-For SHOES
Are In These Under-Priced Offerings

That's why people answer Wanamaker shoe announcements by tens of thousands. We do not invite them to buy trash, because the price is little. We offer well made, stylish, desirable Shoes, in full assortment of sizes, as a rule, at

A Third to a Half Under Price

Thousands of people are asking for Patent Leather Shoes now, and here are

Women's Patent Leather or Cloth top Shoes at $1.40. Worth $2.50 to $3.

Women's Patent Leather Kid top Shoes at $1.80. Worth $2.50 and $3.

Women's Patent Kid, Welted Sole Shoes at 2.40. Worth $3.50. And the lasts are those you would select at regular prices.

Then here are 630 Pairs of Women's Shoes at a pair. Rounded up from the stock; some are soiled a bit, and the size you want may be missing, *but* the average value would be $3 a pair.

The same story describes 455 Pairs of Children's Shoes at 50c a pair. Sizes Children's 5 to Girls' 2, but no narrow widths. Worth a careful fishing over.

Then here are better and fuller lots of Shoes, if prices are not so striking:

Shoes for Women

Women's Kidskin Shoes—

$1.40—Kid boots; button, with patent tips; thin bevel soles, with concave and Louis XIV. heels. Worth $2.50.

$1.60—Kidskin boots; lace and button, in the dainty Duchess style; flexible sewed soles; straight and concave heels. Value $3.

$2—Kidskin boots that cost $3 and $4 to make, but only in sizes 3½ to 4½ A and B widths; these are remarkably fine sample shoes. Worth $4 to $5.

$2.30—Kids in button and lace boots, in six different styles, including common-sense; high-grade kid; oak leather soles; careful making and designing. Value $3.50.

Women's Heavy Shoes—

$1.50—Stout black kidskin lace; full round toes, square heels, kid tips, welted soles. Usually $2.50.

$1.80—Box calf laces, with perforated tip and vamp; mannish last and stout stitched soles. Value $2.50.

$1.80—Enamel grain lace boots; stout extension soles, low heels, dull tops of calf; a very stylish business shoe. Worth $2.50.

$2.40—Box calfskin lace boots; heavy welted soles of oak leather; solid storm or school shoes. Value $3.50.

Men's Shoes

For Dress Wear—

$1.90—Patent leather and kidskin lace shoes, with welted soles. Value $3.

$2.40—Box calf and kid lace shoes, and enamel and calf; heavy sole Oxfords; just the thing for neat dressers. Worth $3.50.

$2.65—A sample line of one high-grade factory; all sizes and kinds in sizes 7, B and C, but some run very large for the size. Sell for $4 to $5.

$2.80—Patent leather and patent kid dress shoes; with oak soles; welted; made flexible but heavy, for fine dress or business wear. Worth $4 and $5.

Men's and Boys' Stout Shoes

$1.25—Boys' strong calf shoes, with heels; heavy soles; sizes to 5½. Worth $1.50.

$1.50—Boys' calf lace shoes, with bulldog toes, thick extended soles; sizes to 5½. Worth $2.

$1.60—Men's box calf and kid lace shoes, with welted soles; good style lasts. Worth $3.

$1.90—Heavy box calf lace shoes, with thick soles, English backstay and extension soles. Worth $3.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

Shoes for Dress-up or Party Wear—

95c—Black kid spring heel shoes, with tips; lightweight soles; pretty shape; sizes 11 to 2. Worth $1.50.

$1—Patent leather, cloth top, spring heel shoes; light weight; sizes 8½ to 10½. Worth $1.50.

$1.20—Kidskin spring heel lace and button shoes, with kid tips; sizes 11 to 2. Value $1.75.

$1.20—Patent leather, cloth top, spring heel shoes with vamp soles; sizes 11 to 2. Worth $1.75.

$1.25—Patent and enameled little men's spring heel shoes; wide toes, heavy soles; made like a man's shoe. Worth $1.75.

Strong Shoes for School or Play—

80c—Kidskin; lace and button; with thick soles, spring heels; sizes 6 to 8. Usually $1.

$1—Black calf, spring heel lace shoes for little boys; with bread soles and toes; very strong. Sizes 9 to 13. Value $1.25.

$1—Velour calf lace and button spring heel shoes; sizes 7 to 10. Worth $1.40.

$1.20—Box calf lace shoes, with stout soles, straight tips, spring heels. Worth $1.60.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DR. ALBERT SHAW ON CITY REFORM

Progress Certain, Whichever Ticket Wins This Election.

Ie Says Tammany Should Be Defeated —Ballot Box Never So Much of a Concrete Blessing Before.

"Municipal Problems" were entertainingly discussed by Dr. Albert Shaw of New York and Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia at a meeting of the Congregational Club of New York and Vicinity after a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last night. The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, who was scheduled for an address, was absent on account of illness.

Prof. John B. Clark, President of the club, occupied the chair.

Dr. Shaw described the evolution of the cities of this country during the last century and declared for municipal ownership of all franchises for railroads, gas and electric companies.

The school system, he declared, should be adapted to the practical needs of the people, while the police force should not only preserve order, but enforce the laws.

A modification of the laws was necessary to secure their enforcement, and to obtain the latter men of high character must be placed in office.

Referring to the present City Government Dr. Shaw said, in part:

"Tammany Hall is supported by a great number of personally decent and inoffensive citizens, but as a political and municipal force it represents an aggregation of selfish private interests—great groups of small place-holders; distinct bodies and classes, such as the saloon keepers; great bodies of laborers, who are taught to think that their work comes through political favoritism, and private corporate interests, which at times have most to gain from weak or corrupt municipal government.

"Against the selfish and petty interests which support Tammany political government are all the interests and groups which take a broader and higher view, and which, in the aggregate, are more than a majority, but which in the very nature of things lack unity and close organization. The difficult thing is to bring them into voluntary co-operation at a given moment.

"Much that was gained under the reform administration of Mayor Strong has been permanently held during a Tammany régime by a tenacious public opinion. If the reform forces should win this year great progress would undoubtedly result in the coming period of two years, and it would for the most part be permanent gain, even if a reaction should follow and another Tammany administration should have its turn. Such is the course and method of municipal progress in New York and many another town.

"In spite of all reactions and drawbacks, we shall inevitably abolish the slums in New York's early future; we shall continue enormously to reduce the deathrate among little children by improved sanitary methods, and we shall steadily advance the physical, moral, and economic tone of the population.

"It is true that Tammany is corrupt and ought to be defeated. But I do not find my own mind dwelling so much upon the badness of Tammany as upon the possibility of good that lies in the election of the ticket headed by Mr. Low. [Cheers.] It is the positive side rather than the negative side that appeals to my interest and kindles my enthusiasm.

"Even with a Tammany government we should make some progress in the right direction, because even Tammany must respond at certain points to the demands of an improved public opinion. But at the present time the possibilities of splendid progress at the hands of an enlightened and disinterested administration such as Mr. Low and his ticket could provide, give this campaign an unwonted character of buoyancy and hope. Never has the ballot box in America offered a great community so much of concrete blessing as it now offers the people of the City of New York."

Mr. Shaw was loudly applauded at the conclusion of the reading of his paper, the women present being particularly enthusiastic.

In his address Mr. Woodruff, Secretary of the National Municipal League, said in part that the whole body politic was affected when cities were permitted to become corrupt and degraded. They endangered the life of the Nation. The large registration here showed that the people were putting the right sort of emphasis on municipal government in New York.

The divorce of municipal from State and National elections was a good idea. New York was not going from bad to worse; it was going steadily forward because the people are becoming aroused to the importance of the municipal problems and untiring persistence would accomplish much in the right direction.

SALE OF RARE OLD BOOKS.

Highest Price Paid Was $310 for "Waltz: an Apostrophic Hymn."

An auction sale of unusually rare and valuable books, including a large collection from the press of Aldus, choice specimens from the Elzevir press, and works illustrated by George Cruikshank, was held by Bangs & Co., 91 Fifth Avenue, yesterday.

The highest price of the day was $310, fetched by "Waltz: An Apostrophic Hymn, by Horace Hornem, Esq." This is a fine copy of the rare first edition, printed by S. Gosnell for Sherwood, Neeley & Jones, London, 1813. It is a quarto, crimson crushed levant morocco extra, inside gold borders by Riviere. Some other prices were:

Cruikshank's Comic Almanacks, a complete set, London, Tilt, 1835-53, $104.50.

Charlotte Bronte's original unpublished autograph manuscript of "Corner Dishes," twenty pages in the original brown paper cover, inclosed in crushed levant morocco silk-lined drop case, most of the manuscript written in clear but almost microscopical characters, $85.

Autograph letter by Charlotte Bronte, May 6, 1850, mentioning Jane Eyre, $57.

The great Elzevir Bible, Amsterdam, 1669, called the "Masterpiece of the Elzevirs," a Protestant edition, characterized by Dr. Pettigrew in the "Bibliotheca Sussexiana" as, "without exception, the most splendid French Bible ever printed," $100.

Marquise de Pompadour's copy of the Elzevir Boccaccio, Amsterdam, 1665, bound in two volumes by Padaloup, old French veau fauve, gilt sides and back, with the arms of the famous Mme. de Pompadour on both sides, in fine condition, the second volume having a special title page, and the former property of President D. Crozot, whose signature is on the blank verso of the title page, $80.

Jacques Auguste De Thou's own copy of his "Poemata Sacra Lutetiae: Apud Mamesturn, 1590," bound probably by Clovis d'Eve, gilt sides and back, gilt edges, with De Thou's first arms on the sides and with his and his first wife's interlaced initials five times repeated on the back, $60.

"Josephus Flavius" with over 1,400 lines autograph notes by Aldus Manutius, and published by Andreas Asulanus, his father-in-law, Venetiis, 1502, $70.

LOWELL BANK LOST $115,000.

But Gets Back $800,000 in Securities Taken by Missing Employes, Who Made a Settlement.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 21.—The financial troubles which had caused great suspense to the officers of the Merchants' National Bank for three days, owing to the disappearance of its teller, Albert G. Smith, and its bookkeeper, Lewis H. Swift, practically were smoothed out to-day. The bank has lost about $115,000. The Directors officially state this, and at the same time say that they have returned "valuable securities."

The bank's loss, it is understood, is made up of two items, first, the stealings of the two men during the past two years, as shown now by the books, and, secondly, that part of the cash included in the loot retained by Smith and Swift as the price of their bargain to return the securities valued at $800,000.

These "valuable securities," as described by one Director, were returned in carpet bags, and represented bonds, notes, and other negotiable papers, and big bunches of money, all supposed to have been taken from the bank vault just prior to the time the men disappeared on Thursday night.

The interest for the moment centres in the pursuit of Smith and Switt, and to-night it was understood that United States officers had found their hiding place near this city. An immediate arrest was expected without regard to the probable inaction of the bank Directors. From the fact that the lawyers who negotiated what appears to have been an agreement at settlement were in Boston yesterday and with them was Director Amasa Pratt, it is generally believed the men were in Boston until this morning, and that they are now some distance away. Smith had corresponded with persons in Montreal, and it is thought he has gone there.

The loot from the bank vault was delivered at the bank very early this morning, after the bank Directors had been in conference at a hotel with Lawyers John C. Burke of this city and Charles W. Bartlett of Boston, representing the men. What the agreement was by which the bank got back the greater part of the plunder will not be stated, but the happiness of all the bank's officers, expressed without reserve, indicates the seriousness of the situation prior to the agreement. Lawyer Burke, when asked if his clients would be in danger of prosecution, said:

"I know of nothing which would indicate that the young men will be prosecuted."

RECEIVER FOR TARRANT & CO.

Drug Concern, Whose Premises Were Destroyed by Explosion, to Dissolve.

Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William E. Curtis temporary receiver of the assets of Tarrant & Co., corporation, wholesale druggists, of 21 Jay Street, whose store was completely wrecked by the fire and explosion at the corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets on Oct. 29, 1900. The appointment was made on the application of the officers of the corporation, Thomas F. Main, President; William V. V. Powers, Secretary, and William C. Allen, Treasurer, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $10,000.

The liabilities are over $30,000, and the assets $20,028, consisting of cash in bank, $2,601; cash on hand, $273; book accounts, $6,260; notes due the corporation, $2,110, and stock and fixtures, $8,775. Of the liabilities $15,267 is for a deficiency arising from the foreclosure of the mortgage on the building formerly owned by the corporation at Greenwich and Warren Streets, on a leasehold on which judgment may be entered at any moment. At the time of the explosion it was said that the insurance on the building was $100,000 and on the stock $65,000. The corporation had not been able to collect the insurance when, in June last, suits, it is said, were begun against the insurance companies to recover the amount of the losses. Soon after the explosion the corporation reopened at 21 Jay Street, where the entire building was leased and fitted up. The business is a very old one, having been established in 1834. The business was incorporated in 1861, and the capital stock now is $32,000.

STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Officers Elected at Its 18th Annual Meeting—Membership, 15,000.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association began yesterday at the New York Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street. The meeting will continue three days longer, and at its sessions forty-eight papers will be read.

Yesterday the business of the association was transacted, and the election of officers was held. The following were chosen: President—A. A. Hubbell of Buffalo; Vice President—William H. Biggan of Brooklyn; Secretary—Guy Lombard; Treasurer—E. H. Squibb.

According to various reports presented, the association is prosperous, and is gaining strength rapidly. The present membership is 15,000, compared with 700 a year ago. The Treasurer's report showed that during the year $13,000 had been received, and of this amount $10,000 had been expended.

NO NEWS OF MISS STONE.

Missionaries Searching for the Abducted Woman Have Not Reported—Russia Aiding This Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21.—The officials of the United States Legation are still without news from the missionaries who are seeking to make an arrangement with the abductors of Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka. It is regarded as probable that the missionaries will use the nearest telegraph only when the terms of the ransom are settled, directing where and how the cash shall be sent.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The idea that the capture of Miss Stone originated with the Macedonian Committee is corroborated, according to the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail, by the fact that numerous Macedonians in Sofia have offered to mediate with the brigands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—There has been no report since Saturday at the State Department from Turkey or Bulgaria touching Miss Stone's case. The officials, however, are by no means discouraged, and are still confident that they will succeed in saving her life, but whether by diplomacy or by force is not clear.

It is gathered that the friendship of the Russian Government has much to do with the confidence of the officials here. That Government has responded in the most cordial spirit to the appeal of the State Department, which, unable itself for geographical and political reasons to exert pressure upon the Government of Bulgaria, has been pleased to avail itself of the powerful influence of Russia on that Government. The Turkish Government has, for its part, responded in the same spirit to the appeal of the United States, and altogether the two Governments, Turkish and Bulgarian, probably have been put to a degree of expense equal to the amount of the ransom demanded by Miss Stone's captors in the military operations they have already directed in her interests.

P. A. McHUGH, M. P., LIBERATED.

Enthusiastically Received on Leaving Kilmainham Jail—Sails for New York This Week.

DUBLIN, Oct. 21.—Patrick A. McHugh, M. P., who was sentenced on April 23 to six months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant, for publishing in his paper, The Sligo Champion, seditious libels calculated to interfere with the administration of justice, was released from Kilmainham Jail this morning.

Mr. McHugh, who looked remarkably well, was enthusiastically received by a large crowd of people, who repeatedly cheered him and eagerly crushed forward to shake hands with him. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Thomas D. Pile; a numerous deputation from Sligo, and John O'Dowd, M. P., and John O'Donnell, M. P., were among those who welcomed him to liberty. Mr. McHugh drove in the Lord Mayor's carriage, followed by a long procession of carriages, to a hotel, where a luncheon was given in his honor.

In the course of a speech made at the luncheon, at which the Lord Mayor presided, Mr. McHugh suggested, as a practical step to put an end to jury packing, that Catholic jurors should absent themselves from all courts. Until this policy has been discussed fully, Mr. McHugh proposed that representatives of the league should attend the courts and take the names and addresses of jurors who were told to stand aside.

Mr. McHugh stated that he expects to visit many cities in the United States besides New York and Chicago. He plans to spend five weeks in America. He will sail for New York with John E. Redmond, M. P., and John O'Donnell, M. P., on the White Star liner Majestic, which leaves Liverpool on Wednesday, touching at Queenstown Thursday.

Patrick Aloysius McHugh is one of the best known of the Irish Nationalist Members of Parliament. He was born in 1858 and educated for the Catholic priesthood. He did not, however, take orders, but went to Paris and engaged in journalism. Later he returned to Ireland, and in 1885 became the editor of The Sligo Champion.

The articles for which Mr. McHugh was sentenced to imprisonment attacked jurymen who had found two men guilty of intimidating persons who rented farms from which the former owners had been evicted.

In the extraordinary scene in the House of Commons early this year, in which a number of Irish M. P.'s were ejected from the House by the police, Mr. McHugh took a prominent part. He has been Member for North Leitrim since 1892, and has three times been Mayor of Sligo.

Lord Queensberry's Bankruptcy.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In the course of the proceedings in court to-day in connection with the bankruptcy of the Marquis of Queensberry, it transpired that his unsecured liabilities amount to £12,000.

LIPTON'S NEXT CHALLENGE

The Irish Knight Will Not Build a New Yacht Next Year.

SHAMROCK II. TO RACE HERE

The British Yachtsman Will Come to America for the Various 1902 Regattas—He Leaves To-day.

On the eve of his departure for home Sir Thomas Lipton stated last night that he had no intention of building a new boat to compete for the America's Cup next Fall, but he left little doubt that he would challenge again for the cup, and he would not deny that the next challenger will be a new ninety-footer. The Irish knight, however, stated that he would wait next year to see if any other British sportsmen enter a challenge for the great trophy. He also said that the struggle for the cup had only begun, and that he will certainly have another try for it, maybe several.

"It was my original intention," said the Irish yachtsman, "when the New York Yacht Club refused to let me sail again inside of two years with the Shamrock II. to wait until 1903 and to then make an attempt with the same boat, but in view of the length of time intervening it has seemed to me advisable to challenge with a new boat, which shall, if possible, be an improvement on the present one."

In response to a question as to whether he would notify the New York Yacht Club of his decision prior to his departure, Sir Thomas said that such was not his intention, but that he should wait until he reached the other side before he decided anything.

"Is it your intention to build a new boat and challenge for the cup next year?" was asked Sir Thomas.

"Not at all. I am not desirous of holding a monopoly in the matter of challenging for the America's Cup. I propose to wait for a reasonable time after I get back to the other side, and see if any of the other British sportsmen desire to enter a challenge. As a matter of fact, it takes months to prepare designs for a new boat, and then, even when challenging with a new boat, ten months' notice must be given. It would now be well-nigh impossible to challenge in behalf of a new boat for a race next year—that is, in 1902.

"What I do intend to do is this. I will leave the Shamrock II. on this side. She will remain here all next Summer, and will race with any and all boats that care to meet her.

"As to the crew that will be on the Shamrock II. next year, I think she will have an American crew, perhaps with a British Captain. I may possibly send over some British sailors, but the great majority of the crew will be American.

"I cannot say whether Capt. Sycamore will be in charge of the yacht next Summer or not. Of one thing I am certain, however, I will come over myself."

When asked who would build the new challenger if he decided to build one for 1903, Sir Thomas said: "That is a matter that I have not given a thought. I am quoted as saying that I would have her built by the Dennys. Now I certainly have not mentioned the name Denny to-day. I do not know whether they would build another boat for me or not. That is a matter that will have to be talked over later—after I have decided to build."

As a matter of fact, Sir Thomas says emphatically that he will not challenge for the cup with a new boat next year. He hopes to have not a little racing with the Shamrock II. in the various regattas about New York. The challenger will probably meet Columbia in some of these regattas.

Sir Thomas is highly pleased with his reception in America this year. "I thought I had a royal time when I was here before," he said, "but I really did not know what a good time was until the present trip. I am deeply grateful to those who have made my poor efforts to lift the cup so pleasant."

Sir Thomas will leave for England on the Celtic. He originally planned to leave on Wednesday on the White Star liner Teutonic, but he changed his plans. He will be accompanied by his two secretaries, Messrs. Duncan and Westwood.

Sir Thomas was the guest of John D. Crimmins at an informal dinner given at the Crimmins home, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, last night. Only a few intimate friends were present.

TRAINED ORANG-OUTANGS DEAD

Rajah and Brunel Die Within Half an Hour of Each Other at the Zoological Park.

Rajah, the trained Borneo orang-outang, whose public exhibitions in eating at a table with knife and fork, attracted tens of thousands to the Zoological Park, died Sunday at 4 o'clock. Rajah was one of the best trained and one of the finest specimens of his kind in captivity. His public eating exhibitions were but secondary to his cleverness in other tricks which have been taught him, and which it had been arranged for him to exhibit at the opening of the new mammal house in Zoological Park, which will take place next month. Among these were riding a bicycle and skating on roller skates.

Rajah came to the Zoological Society about six months ago when his age was estimated at three years. Knowing the difficulty of keeping orang-outangs alive in captivity the utmost care was taken with him. In time the number of orangs at the park was swelled to five and all of them were put through a course of training for exhibition purposes at the opening of the new house. Rajah being the largest of the collection was selected to give exhibitions by himself, and it is said at the park that the attraction of the educated ape was so great that the average monthly attendance was increased by 100,000 visitors.

Rajah and the other orang-outangs all became sick two weeks ago. As near as could be told the animals were suffering from septic ulcerative dysentery, a sickness resembling typhoid. The keepers worked over the apes day and night as if the animals had been children, and all except Rajah and one other, Brunel, recovered. Brunel and Rajah died within a half hour of each other. Brunel, as well as Rajah, was educated. At the time of death the apes were valued at $1,000 each.

DUKE OF CORNWALL SAILS.

Leaves Canada While Thousands Cheer —Prince Alexander's Cabin on the Ophir Robbed.

HALIFAX, Oct. 21.—Their royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York left the shore of Canada at 9:30 this morning in the presence of thousands of cheering spectators. The effect of the parting from the Dominion was somewhat marred by a heavy snowstorm, which commenced shortly before the Ophir steamed away.

Prince Alexander of Teck was the victim of a robbery yesterday, a gold watch, an heirloom which had been in the family for generations, and a purse filled with sovereigns having been taken from his cabin on the royal yacht Ophir.

TWO SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

One of the Condemned Pardoned to Meet His Trial for Murder.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 21.—John Young and Charles Brown, recently convicted of the murder of Washington Hunter, an aged farmer of Riverside, were to-day sentenced to be hanged Dec. 3. Mr. Hunter, who was seventy-five years old and wealthy, was attacked in his home on the night of Jan. 29 by Young, Brown, Charles Miller, and Otto Kellar, the motive being robbery. He was beaten into insensibility and died four days later.

Young and Kellar were arrested in New York. The latter turned State's evidence and is now awaiting sentence. Brown was located in Sing Sing Prison, where he was serving a term for burglary, and was pardoned by Gov. Odell in order that he might be brought here for trial. Miller has not yet been arrested.

Coney Island Road Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows: John L. Heins, Louis Fitzgerald, Thomas Clark, Jr., Alfred Wagstaff, James H. Hyde, Duncan B. Cannon, William N. Dykman, William H. McIntyre, and George H. Prentiss.

GERMANS DISCUSS THE "AMERICAN DANGER"

Industrial League Favors the Proposed Tariff Bill.

Thinks This Country Can Be Coerced by It—Wants Plan for European Anti-American Union Considered.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The Bund der Industriellen (Industrial League) to-day held a general meeting, at which were discussed the "American Danger" and the proposed new German tariff.

The General Secretary of the Bund, Dr. Wendlandt, described the "American Danger" as extremely grave, and said Germany's manufacturers were fully conscious of this danger. He quoted figures showing the extraordinary growth of exports from the United States to Germany, and the decline in the movement of goods in the opposite direction, and complained that the average of duties imposed by the United States was 50 per cent., while that of Germany was only 10 per cent. A further hardship, he said, was the requirement of a declaration of invoices before a Consul, thus giving Americans possession of business secrets of the German manufacturers. He asserted that the United States Government maintained detectives in Germany for the purpose of discovering trade secrets, and cited the case of a factory in Saxony which had been ruined thereby.

Referring to President Roosevelt's alleged wish to come to terms with Germany, the speaker said:

"Germany's best policy will be to wait for the Americans to come to us, and then to demand the removal of the worst injustices and annoyances before we begin a fixed treaty. Germany should refuse to act until the United States reduces the duties below 20 per cent."

Discussing the remedies at Germany's disposal, Dr. Wendlandt said the chief one was the tariff, an increase of which was absolutely necessary. "This," he declared, "would bring America to her senses and counteract the boundless despotism of trusts." He recommended the formation of a central European customs union against the United States, and, admitting the great difficulties in the way of this, declared that if it should prove impossible, then a common agreement should be made to treat American goods differently from those of other countries.

Other speakers warned their hearers against a tariff war with the United States, since that country, they said, could easily get from other countries what it now imported from Germany, while Germany would be unable to do the same.

The Bund adopted resolutions favoring the passage of the Tariff bill—after dropping the double system of duties on grain—in order that Germany may have new duties for the securing of advantageous trade relations with the United States. The Bund also recommended that the plan for a European customs union against the United States be further considered.

DUKE OF HAMILTON TO MARRY.

Premier Peer of Scotland to Wed Miss Nina Poore, the Famous English Beauty.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The announcement of the engagement of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon to Miss Nina Poore, one of England's beauties, has caused widespread interest.

The Duke, a few years ago, was a poor Lieutenant in the navy, but succeeded to the titles and estates in 1895.

Miss Nina Mary Benita Poore was born on May 13, 1878. She is the youngest living daughter of Robert Poore of Old Sodge, Salisbury. Her mother is a daughter of the late Admiral Sir Armar L. Corry, K. C. B. Mr. Poore is a relative of Sir Richard Poore, Bart.

Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and the holder of nearly twenty other titles in the English and Scotch peerages, was born on March 6, 1862, and succeeded his kinsman as thirteenth Duke in 1895. Now the premier peer of Scotland, and "Heir Male of the House of Douglas," when he was a young man there, seemed not the remotest chance of his succeeding to the Dukedom, but the death of the only son of the twelfth Duke and a succession of other deaths placed him at the head of the family. How distant his relationship to the last Duke was may be gathered from the fact that the Peerage has to go back to the descendants of the fourth Duke, who was slain in a duel in 1712, to find the pedigree of the present holder of the title.

The Duke is Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace. His estates, amounting to about 157,400 acres, are in trust, according to the will of the late Duke.

ASPIRANTS FOR THE RED HAT.

It Is Said that the Pope Does Not Desire More Than One American Cardinal.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Candidates for the "Purple" at the consistory which the Pope usually holds about Christmas time, according to the Rome correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, are arising everywhere, their numbers seeming to increase in proportion to the distance from Rome.

The United States, for instance, says the correspondent, besides the candidates of long standing—Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland, who represent two opposite tendencies in the American Catholic Church—has on this occasion two additional aspirants for the Red Hat.

There are only four vacancies in the College of Cardinals; and the American prelates are thought to have few chances of selection, as the Pope is credited with a determination not to have more than one Cardinal in the United States, fearing that friction and antagonism would be difficult to harmonize and might be fatal to Catholicism in America.

CROKER AIDS THE CORK FAIR.

Sends $500 for the Fund for the Great Exhibition Next Year.

CORK, Oct. 21.—It is announced that Richard Croker has sent $500 to the Cork International Exhibition Fund.

A great international fair is to be held in Cork next year. The British Government is co-operating in the preparations, and has given £5,000 to the fund for the erection of buildings. It will also help to collect exhibits from all parts of the world.

A site has been selected in a beautiful spot within the city limits, intersected by the River Lee. Efforts are being made to induce the transatlantic companies to offer special rates for visitors from the United States.

Subscriptions to the fund have been very generous. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the leading Irish noblemen are heartily supporting the scheme.

MR. CARNEGIE COMING.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The American liner St. Louis, which sails from Southampton for New York next Saturday, will take among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

KITCHENER WANTS MOUNTED MEN

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Daily Express learns that Lord Kitchener has wired an urgent demand to the War Office for more trained mounted men.

Hamburg-American Liner Ashore.

HAMBURG, Oct. 21.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Phoenicia, Capt. Froehlich, from New York, on her way up the Elbe grounded at Schulau to-day. She is being lightened.

The Martial Law in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 21.—The martial law regulations, which have just been published, provide that the ordinary law shall hold good as far as possible, with necessary restrictions regarding the movements of persons, dealings in contraband, the possession of firearms and explosives, &c. Letters and telegrams are subject to censorship. The regulations are administered by thec ivil authorities.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Remarkable High Individual Score Made in Harlem League Tournament.

In the tournament of the Harlem Bowling League on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, Rehm of the Lotus Bowling Club made a total of 275, which is the highest individual score ever made on those alleys, as well as the highest made this season in any tournament. He had one spare, in the third frame, and nine strikes. The team total was 1,021, the high team score of the tournament. The scores in the principal local league games last night follow:

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Volgt, 181; Brandt, 166; Olsen, 178; Soffel, 148; Eckstein, 126. Total, 799.

Washington Heights Bowling Club—Pilley, 147; Smith, 166; Fellowes, 156; Farrington, 130; Martin, 184. Total, 783.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Martin, 139; Smith, 153; Whitman, 158; Fellowes, 146; Pilley, 152. Total, 748.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 179; Brick, 178; Modersohn, 150; Rehm, 172; F. Gerdes, 175. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Volgt, 167; Brandt, 158; Olsen, 129; Soffel, 154; Eckstein, 154. Total, 762.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 161; Brick, 194; Modersohn, 182; Rehm, 275; F. Gerdes, 209. Total, 1,021.

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Haviland, 168; Church, 164; Moynahan, 161; Hunt, 188; Clute, 191. Total, 867.

Oriental Bowling Club—Oest, 174; Forsyth, 162; Kulze, 150; Stumpfel, 198; Stein, 145. Total, 829.

SECOND GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Oest, 191; Forsyth, 153; Kulze, 171; Stumpfel, 170; Stein, 160. Total, 847.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Wanamacher, 168; Ficken, 242; Kuehn, 138; Klotz, 184; Kolb, 175. Total, 907.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Haviland, 155; Church, 173; Maynahan, 191; Hunt, 226; Clute, 179. Total, 962.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Wanamacher, 150; Ficken, 212; Kuehn, 171; Klotz, 245; Kolb, 180. Total, 958.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 170; Mesloh, 171; Kessler, 208; Bellmer, 177; A. Sievers, 179. Total, 914.

Freedom Bowling Club—Conrad, 148; Worth, 182; Bechtold, 175; Grant, 146; Watt, 144. Total, 794.

SECOND GAME.—Freedom Bowling Club—Grant, 164; Worth, 169; Bechtold, 148; Conrad, 134; Watts, 163. Total, 778.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Brown, 156; Meyer, 210; J. Brown, 134; Short, 184; Dietz, 172. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 170; Mesloh, 172; Bartleman, 162; Bellmer, 171; A. Sievers, 143. Total, 818.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Brown, 191; Meyer, 174; J. Brown, 142; Short, 150; Dietz, 160. Total, 817.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—Blake, 178; Van Slyck, 160; Lilly, 157; Healay, 120; Cooper, 169. Total, 804.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 169; Batch, 187; Haller, 179; Bauer, 163; Allen, 129. Total, 827.

SECOND GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—Blake, 171; Van Slyck, 191; Lilly, 180; Henley, 102; Cooper, 160. Total, 894.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Vorheis, 200; Beam, 200; Sherwood, 183; Fisher, 158; Leule, 185. Total, 926.

THIRD GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 171; Batch, 158; Haller, 200; Bauer, 156; Allen, 170. Total, 855.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Vorheis, 202; Beam, 160; Sherwood, 180; Fisher, 147; Leule, 168. Total, 857.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Frederick Adee & Co.—Lowe, 96; McKenney, 114; Brinkman, 99; Shay, 132; Kolyar, 165. Total, 606.

John A. Murray—Carter, 119; Kelly, 100; Tilton, 118; Garbe, 85; Mack, 104. Total, 526.

SECOND GAME.—John A. Murray—Carter, 144; Kelly, 107; Tilton, 102; Garbe, 122; Mack, 71. Total, 516.

Thomas G. Knight & Co.—Rolling, 145; Tompkins, 95; Rudding, 104; Stern, 95; Burns, 119. Total, 558.

THIRD GAME.—Thomas G. Knight & Co.—Rolling, 139; Tompkins, 135; Rudding, 118; Stern, 101; Burns, 156. Total, 607.

Frederick Adee & Co.—Lowe, 109; McKenney, 101; Brinkman, 142; Shay, 80; Kolyar, 140. Total, 572.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.
'Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 202; Smith, 204; Blue, 172; Heiberg, 124; Fernbach, 133. Total, 835.

Gilbert Council—Smith, 224; Fuller, 152; Hager, 187; Beards, 190; Van Tassell, 173. Total, 926.

SECOND GAME.—De Forrest Council—Krominga, 132; Cordes, 197; Meyer, 161; Cadieu, 202; Arps, 155. Total, 867.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 188; Smith, 198; Blue, 173; Heiberg, 156; Fernbach, 196. Total, 911.

THIRD GAME.—De Forrest Council—Krominga, 166; Cordes, 176; Meyer, 163; Cadieu, 180; Arps, 167. Total, 852.

Gilbert Council—Smith, 143; Fuller, 142; Hager, 162; Beards, 152; Van Tassell, 129. Total, 728.

Bothner Wins Wrestling Match.

George Bothner, who claims to be the lightweight champion wrestler, defeated "Jack" McCormick in a wrestling match held at the Turn Verein Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, last night. Under the conditions of the match McCormick had agreed to throw Bothner twice within an hour. This he failed to do, and twice during the hour Bothner almost succeeded in throwing his heavier opponent.

Stripped, Bothner weighed about 140 pounds, while McCormick was in the neighborhood of 220 pounds. McCormick, in the first half hour's work, was very aggressive, and tried every hold but the strangle hold, which was barred, to throw his smaller opponent. It looked as if he would succeed in doing so, but Bothner was too nimble for him. In the last half hour the conditions were reversed, McCormick weakening, and at the finish Bothner was much the stronger of the two.

THIEVES' TOUR A SUCCESS.

Several Towns Visited—Loot Secured at Each One—Minnesota Bank Robbed.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Safe blowers made an extensive tour through this section of Ohio last night, blowing several safes, robbing a Post Office and a hardware store, and stealing several horses and buggies. Nearly $1,000 in money was secured during the night.

The robbers began operations at Pleasantville, where Rose Brothers' hardware store was looted of cutlery and revolvers. Stealing a horse and buggy, they proceeded to Junction City, where the Post Office safe was blown open with dynamite and $400 in stamps and a large sum of money were secured.

At McElroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad safe was blown open, and several hundred dollars and valuable papers secured. The trail was lost at Rushville, this county. Horses were changed several time. It is apparent that the work was all done by the same parties.

FULDA, Minn., Oct. 21.—The safe of the Farmers' Bank was blown open early today, and $5,500 in cash was secured. No clue to the identity of the robbers has been obtained.

Minister Kills a Burglar.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—The Rev. Eugene Harralson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, shot and killed a negro named Jim Lewis today, and surrendered himself to the authorities. The minister discovered the negro trying to enter his house. The Coroner's jury at noon rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

New Jersey Senate Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 21.—Frank O. Mittag of Park Ridge, who was nominated by the Democrats for State Senator from Bergen County, declined the nomination, on account of business which would be seriously jeopardized if neglected. The Committee on Vacancies appointed by the convention has named Cook Conckling of Rutherford, who had already been named for the Assembly.

Gen. Tracy Will Vote in Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy has decided to vote hereafter in Goshen, where he has a Summer home. He owns the Marshland Stock Farm and resides in the handsome Vail residence in the village. He registered in person Saturday morning in the Second District, in which there are about 300 voters. The district is strongly Republican. The General has advanced no reason for his determination to vote in Goshen, but has let it be generally understood that he will make his permanent home here.

W. & J. Sloane

LESQUE CONABOR.

The Nairn Linoleum is an ideal floor covering for dwellings, offices, and public buildings.

NAIRN'S
Registered Trade Mark
NAIRN LINOLEUM.

Made in attractive printed and inlaid designs as well as in plain colors.

Booklet, "Inlaid Linoleum," Illustrated in Colors, Mailed on Request.

Broadway & 19th Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH ST

Quality Counts Most.

Many things are dear that are rated cheap. Unless the feature of quality enters into the proposition low price has no significance.

It is this alliance that gives the laurel wreath to the Bloomingdale bargain.

The appended list is eloquent with the best elements of economy.

A glance over it is the most potent argument in favor of buying here to-day.

Tailor made gowns, $15—*Could not be duplicated for less than $22.50—made of the finest all wool hop-sacking or etamine cloth; in the season's prevailing shades; newest style; kilt front flounce skirt, habit back; made over near silk; trimmed with satin bands and fancy black braid; the eton coat is cut dip shape, shawl back, collar and peak revers, beautifully trimmed with satin bands and flat braid; lined throughout with taffeta silk; sizes 32 to 48.*

Great value in fur coats—*Here to-day are two exceptionally good values in near seal and combination near seal jackets at $25—a regular $50 garment; made of first quality near seal fur, which closely resembles Alaska seal; selected skins only are used; lined with Skinner's satin, which is guaranteed to wear for two years; cut in the latest style and fitted in the very best manner; chamois lined pockets; large revers and storm collar; any size or measurement. Combination near seal coats $35—made of selected skins; finished in the very best manner; lined with heavy satin, which is guaranteed to wear for two years; made with the new style sleeves, collar and revers; garments that sold last season as high as $65 and $75. The large double revers and collar are of mink, Persian lamb, Alaska sable and sable fox.*

Black brilliant underskirts—*Correct in style as those of silk and much more serviceable, at $3.98 to $4.49; lined and trimmed with extra fine quality taffeta silk, accordeon plaiting, finished with ruche or ruffle, and graduated or vandyked plaiting.*

Black dress goods specials—*All wool silk finished Henrietta, 39c. yard; fine quality all wool black storm serge, 49c. yard; 42 inch fine quality Melrose suiting, 69c. yard; 48 inch all wool sponged and shrunk cheviot, 69c. yard; $1.25 camel's hair zibeline 98c. yard.*

Flannel and cloth shirt waists—*Some specially fine and desirable autumn and winter shirt waists attractively priced. For example: Of fine Botany flannel, $2.98—French back, plaited front, fancy collar, stock tie and buckle; of finest cloth and flannel, $3.98 to $6.98—made in the very newest styles; our own make of brilliantine waists, $1.98—button back and front, lined throughout.*

Ridpath's History of the United States. $2.65—*Just published, a new de luxe edition of Ridpath's History of the United States, by John Clark Ridpath, LL. D. Handsomely bound in cloth, printed from large type, on fine paper; in two volumes; published at $5.*

**Special sale of

If you desire quality and purity in crackers, you will want to try our

Leader Graham Wafers

The best Graham cracker on the market. All grocers, 15c.

Health Food Company,
61 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

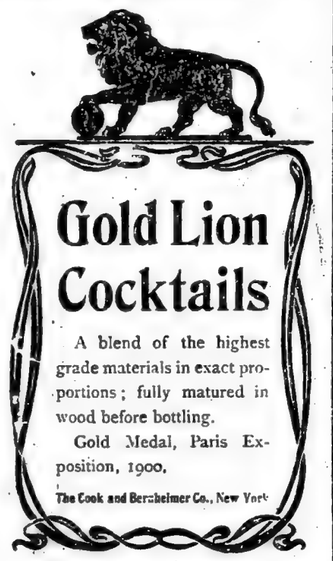

Gold Lion Cocktails

A blend of the highest grade materials in exact proportions; fully matured in wood before bottling.

Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1900.

The Cook and Bernheimer Co., New York

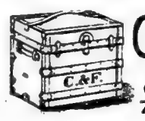

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Pianos!

UNUSUAL BARGAIN OFFERING

for this week at the smallest prices ever quoted for high-class

PIANOS.

20 New Uprights.

Very fine instruments. All modern improvements. Rich full tone. Fancy mahogany and oak cases. Guaranteed for five years, with privilege of exchange for Sterlings, and full amount paid will be allowed,

$165.

Cash or on open account.

12 New Sterlings.

Very fine instruments, but not in our new catalogue,

$50 AND $75

less than regular prices.

7 Large Uprights.

Concert Grand size. Beautiful rich tone. Handsome cases. Not Sterlings, but better than most $300 pianos. Reduced to

$190.

Cash or on open account.

30 Used Upright Pianos

Some of the very best makes included in this lot, which have been perfectly repaired and refinished. Large size for

$125--$150 to $175.

Several small sizes at $85 to $100. All are guaranteed for 5 years, with exchange privilege.

18 GOOD SQUARE PIANOS.

Not a poor piano in this lot. You can exchange for an Upright and have full amount paid allowed within two years.

$35 & $50 for Medium sizes.
$60 & $75 for Large sizes.

These are genuine bargains and easily worth double our prices.

PIANOS FOR RENT:

New Uprights, per month, $3.50.
New Uprights, " " 4.00.
(Special reductions for 6 months and one year.)

RENT ALLOWED IF PURCHASED.

STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors).
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
Look for the same STERLING.

"DEAR SCHLEY" LETTER DISCUSSED IN COURT

Two Copies Were Received by the Commodore.

Lieut. Wells Tells of Department Order Not to Expose Vessels to Shore Batteries' Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Little of consequence to either side was developed in the Schley court to-day. Nearly the whole day was spent in cross-examination of Lieut. Wells by Mr. Hanna. He wandered from one point to another, then returned and asked the same questions over again with great detail, always getting the same answer. During the last hour Admiral Dewey looked at the clock at five-minute intervals, and when Mr. Hanna said for the fifth time, "Now, returning to Cienfuegos," Mr. Rayner interrupted in a weary tone:

"Why not return to Key West?"

The only new fact elicited was that Commodore Schley received two copies of the "Dear Schley" letter. This was admitted by Mr. Rayner, after a long cross-examination on the subject, in which Mr. Hanna had succeeded only in developing the fact that Lieut. Wells knew nothing about it. Mr. Hanna examined Lieut. Wells at intervals all day long about the fact that in some cases when Mr. Wells received letters for the Commodore he indorsed them in his own handwriting, instead of using a rubber stamp. Mr. Wells admitted this each time Mr. Hanna asked him about it.

It was also proved repeatedly that Lieut. Wells did not remember the signals made in action without refreshing his memory by a glance at the signal book. It was further shown that the Lieutenant did not enter the dates of dispatches in a book, but indorsed the dates on the backs of the dispatches, either in his own handwriting or by a rubber stamp. Mr. Wells admitted this many times during the day. He also admitted frequently that the Commodore did not talk to him about the retrograde movement, or about several other subjects of the inquiry.

Before Mr. Wells was turned over to Mr. Hanna for cross-examination, the witness stated that on April 5, 1898, the Naval Intelligence Office issued some information about the shore batteries at Santiago, showing them to have modern guns, and that on April 6 the order was issued not to expose ships to the fire of shore batteries. He had also testified that in action Schley was thoroughly fearless and self-possessed on all occasions.

A few questions were asked of Commander Hamnum, when he was recalled to continue his testimony. He said that it took from the forenoon of May 27 until evening of May 28, working night and day, to repair the Merrimac.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—After two days' rest the Schley court of inquiry resumed its sessions at 11 o'clock to-day. After the witnesses of former days had been recalled for the purpose of correcting their testimony, Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., Secretary to Commodore Schley during the Cuban campaign, resumed the testimony which he had begun on Friday. After a few preliminaries he began his narration of the battle of July 3, and was then questioned at some length by Mr. Rayner before he was turned over to Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna for cross-examination.

Among the former witnesses recalled was Capt. Francis A. Cook, who returned to the stand at his own request for the purpose of making an explanation of his testimony regarding the boilers of the Oregon. He made the following statement:

"In my testimony I stated that the Oregon on the morning of July 3 was under all boilers, having shifted her boilers from forward to aft. I stated this from hearsay and presumed it to be correct as accounting for her extraordinary speed. I find that she had not shifted boilers that morning, but that she had steam on all her boilers at all times while in the Santiago blockade."

Capt. Cook then was excused and other witnesses were called to correct their testimony. While Capt. John L. Hannum was on the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony the Court asked him the following question:

"How soon after you went on board the Merrimac was she able to use her own power to make from five to seven knots?"

"She was in condition to make five knots when I went on board. I did not give her seven knots."

In reply to a question from Mr. Rayner the witness said it took from the forenoon watch of May 27 until the evening of May 28, working day and night, to make the repairs on the Merrimac. He did not know how long the vessel had been totally disabled. Capt. Hannum desired to make a statement concerning the testimony of another witness, to the effect that there was no water in two of the boilers on the Brooklyn. As this statement did not concern his own testimony the Court ruled it out of order.

WAS THE TEXAS STOPPED?

Lieut. Thomas F. Carter, while correcting his previous testimony, stated that he desired to change that portion of his answer to a question by the court in which he had said that the two after boilers of the Brooklyn had no water in them when the battle began on the morning of July 3. As corrected he desired the answer to read: "The two after boilers had little or no water in them. Their fires were not laid until after the battle calls were sounded."

Ensign W. P. Cronin, also recalled, stated that he had measured the distance from the initial position of the Brooklyn to Rio Tanquino on July 3 and found it to be thirty-nine knots.

J. L. Hunley, the chief machinist on the Texas, who last week testified that on July 3 he was at the throttle of the port engine of the Texas, while correcting his testimony, was asked by Judge Advocate Lemly as to what other machinist was stationed in the port engine room on the day of the battle. The witness replied that as soon as general quarters sounded he relieved Machinist Hill. He stated in reply to questions by Capt. Lemly that Claxton, who had testified that he was at the port engine on that day and that the engine was reversed, was stationed at the air pumps, back of the engine. Hunley said he kept his hand on the throttle of the engine most of the time and did not think it possible that the signal to stop or back could have been given without his knowledge.

Capt. Lemly asked the witness if he had been on the Texas when that vessel ran aground at Newport. Mr. Rayner objected to this line of examination. Capt. Lemly stated that he desired to show that the witness had misunderstood signals then, with disastrous results, and it was possible he might have been mistaken on the day of the battle. After a short argument the court decided that the question was not admissible.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., who was on the stand when court adjourned Friday, was then recalled and testified regarding the battle of July 3. He said he did not remember the ranges at which the Brooklyn fired, but thought 1,100 was the shortest. He described the turn of the Brooklyn and the chase after the Spanish ships. When the Viscaya ran ashore the Colon was about 10,000 yards ahead of the Brooklyn and for a time firing ceased. He said that he had received orders to get up a quantity of rapid fire ammunition. Owing to the character of the coast it was expected that the Brooklyn and the Colon would come to close quarters. He was ordered to have this ammunition ready to close with Colon and give her a rapid fire when they got close together.

The witness then described the rest of the chase and the final surrender of the Colon. He said he had not seen the Texas when the Brooklyn made her turn. At one time, he said, the Brooklyn seemed to be alone, engaging three ships.

DISPATCHES IN EVIDENCE.

Mr. Rayner—Did any vessels pass the blockade either at Cienfuegos or Santiago without the authority of the Commodore?

"No, Sir, none without his authority. The Adula passed with his permission at Cienfuegos, and at Santiago the British cruiser Indefatigable came to the blockade and asked permission to go in, which was granted, but she did not avail herself of the opportunity. She then withdrew."

When Lieut. Wells had finished his description of the battle, the question of dispatches was taken up. A number of dispatches were shown to the witness, and he was asked as to their receipt by Commodore Schley.

One from Secretary Long to the American Consul at Kingston, dated Washington, May 28, saying that it must be delivered to Schley at once, and informing him (Schley) that unless unsafe for his squadron, the department wished him to remain off Santiago, and asking if he could not take possession of Guantanamo as a coaling station; also a dispatch from Secretary Long to Capt. Cotton of the Harvard, dated Washington, May 29, inclosing dispatch to Commodore Schley, telling him to hold on at all hazards, that the New York, Oregon, and New Orleans were on the way; also two dispatches from Secretary Long to the dispatch boat Harvard, dated Washington, May 30, one informing him that the Commander in Chief had started to join him, and the other telling him that Sagua, twenty-five miles east of Santiago, had been reported as a good place to land, from which it would be easy to reach the heights in the rear of Santiago, the witness said, had been received on May 31.

The cablegram from Secretary Long, dated Washington, May 27, to the cable office at Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, directing that it be delivered to the next American war vessel to arrive, and informing Commodore Schley "that the most absolutely urgent thing now is to know positively whether the Spanish division is in Santiago, &c.," was shown to the witness. He stated that it had been received by Commodore Schley on May 30. The Colon had been discovered in the harbor of Santiago by Commodore Schley on the morning of May 29.

Mr. Rayner at this point exhibited a chart upon which there were notations regarding the soundings taken in the vicinity of Santiago Harbor, and the strength of the batteries there, this information being given as of date April 5, 1898. The notations were as follows:

"Armament in forts in 1891: Morro Castle, old guns, 18 and 24 pounders, ten in all; Estrella, old guns, seven in all; Santa Castellina, partly in ruins; Blanco, 18 and 24 pounders, nine guns smooth-bore, one small rifle, two small mortars; cable landing at Blanco battery, back of Cay Smith, preparing to mount new guns back of Morro."

"Now give me the date the Navy Department issued the order which has been referred to in this case about not crippling ships by the shore batteries," said Mr. Rayner.

"April 6, 1898," was the response.

Mr. Rayner asked the witness if he had any other information in reference to the batteries at Santiago, except that given on the map referred to. He stated the Commodore had received a memorandum of information from the Bureau of Naval Intelligence embodying about the same facts as contained on the chart.

SCHLEY IN ACTION.

Mr. Rayner—Am I right in saying that you perhaps saw more or as much of Commodore Schley during the whole of this Spanish war as any one else, and came in contact with him as much as anybody?

"I saw him daily and all through each day, generally speaking."

"Did you see him during the time of the reconnaissance on May 31?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you see him frequently during the day of the battle of July 3?"

"No, Sir. I only saw him during the chase of the Colon."

"Did you see him during any of the bombardments?"

"I saw him during one of them. Exactly which one I cannot distinctly recollect."

"What was his general bearing, conduct, and manner on any day in which there was a battle, or any other time?"

"So far as my observation went he was thoroughly fearless and self-possessed on all occasions."

"Was he at any time within your knowledge laboring under any mental excitement?"

"No, Sir."

Mr. Hanna cross-examined the witness, who told of the meeting of the Flying Squadron and the Marblehead while the former was en route to Cienfuegos, and the signals that had been exchanged. Regarding the progress of the Flying Squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos, the witness stated that he knew of no delay in its progress. Respecting the correspondence while the Flying Squadron was at Cienfuegos, the witness stated they kept no special book of letters received. He said the letters, as received, were briefed, stamped, and filed. He never had any trouble, under this system, in finding any letter the Commodore wanted. The witness also stated that never, to his knowledge, was a single paper lost.

Mr. Hanna then exhibited to the witness a letter, dated May 30, 1898, and written by Commodore Schley, which contained a reference to the dispatches that had been brought by the Dupont, and giving a general account of the operations of the Flying Squadron. He sought, by this letter, as stated by him, to show that Dispatch No. 7, known as the "Dear Schley letter," was received May 22, and not May 23. The witness said: "The conjunction of this letter and the changed indorsement in lead pencil on the back of one of the dispatches would seem to indicate that the dispatch might have been received on the 22d."

THE "DEAR SCHLEY" LETTER.

After the examination had proceeded along this line for some time, Mr. Rayner addressed the Court as follows: "May it please the Court, we admit that we got No. 7 by the Dupont, which joined the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos on May 22, 1898, and we admit that we got No. 8 by the Hawk and the Marblehead. Now the trouble is with the other No. 7. Where did the duplicate of No. 7 go? We cannot admit we got it by the Iowa, but we agree upon three propositions: The Dupont carried No. 7, the Hawk No. 8, and the Marblehead No. 8. We admit the receipt of this memorandum from Capt. McCalla by the Hawk, but what we have not been able to find out and cannot admit is that the Iowa carried No. 7."

Mr. Rayner turned to Admiral Schley and asked: "You admit that, don't you, Admiral?"

The Admiral replied: "Certainly we admit that."

Lieut. Wells was still under cross-examination when the Court took its usual luncheon recess, and when court reconvened Mr. Hanna continued his examination of Lieut. Wells.

"How do you account specifically for the absence of the receiving stamp imprint on the duplicate 'Dear Schley' dispatches?" he asked.

"It is possible that I jotted down that note on them when they were handed to me. Of course, it was the custom to put the receiving stamp on letters generally."

"Can it be possible that the Commodore retained them for some time?"

"It is possible, but not probable. He sometimes held dispatches in the cabin for a time, but he generally sent them down as soon as received."

In reply to questions, the witness further said that he remembered absolutely nothing whatever about the receipt of dispatch No. 8 from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley saying that the Spanish fleet was probably at Santiago, except what was revealed by the receiving stamp indorsements. He said that on this dispatch, as on the "Dear Schley" letter there had at first been an indorsement showing its receipt on May 24 and subsequently another written over the first indicating its receipt on the 23d of that month.

"Your pencil marks, then, cannot be taken as a very clear indication as to when these papers were received?" questioned Mr. Hanna, but the witness replied that they could be, saying:

"Generally, I should say yes. I do not pretend to be infallible on that subject."

"But the 'Dear Schley' letter, you say, would seem to have been received on the 22d of May?"

"Yes."

"So that, although actually received on the 22d, it bore the indorsement of 23d and 24th?"

"One bore a date 23d and another bore a date 24th, as I recollect."

Mr. Hanna also questioned Lieut. Wells about the war bulletin received from the Adula while the Flying Squadron lay off Cienfuegos, saying that while Cervera's fleet had entered Santiago it had left there later. He said that the document was in the shape of a small handbill and that evidently it had been issued by some newspaper in that vicinity. He also said he recalled the paper very distinctly, but could not recall by whom it was issued.

THE RUN TO SANTIAGO.

Lieut. Wells said that he had never had any conversation with Commodore Schley concerning the retrograde movement. "My own idea was that we were heading for Santiago," he said. He remembered discussions as to the possibility of going to Guantanamo Bay to coal, but his recollection was that it was only to be done in certain contingencies.

At Mr. Hanna's instance, Lieut. Wells repeated his testimony concerning the departure of the Flying Squadron from Cienfuegos for Santiago. He said the Commodore had made no special communication to him that he meant to take his immediate departure for Santiago, but that he had gotten the impression from the letters and dispatches written then by Commodore Schley that it was his purpose to leave the night they did. Mr. Hanna then called attention to two letters from the Commodore saying that he would not leave Cienfuegos until the next day. The witness said he did not recall writing these letters, but thought he had probably done so. He also thought that there probably were other dispatches leading to this inference that the squadron was to leave that night. "There must have been something else," he added, "because we did leave that night instead of the next day."

Mr. Hanna then put in as testimony dispatches Nos. 5 and 6, both from Admiral Schley, directing a strict blockade at Cienfuegos, and the latter inclosing the McCalla memorandum. The witness was again questioned concerning the receipt of more than one copy of the McCalla memorandum, but he maintained that he remembered only one copy, at the same time admitting the possibility of the receipt of another copy.

Asked when he had first seen the dispatch introduced by Capt. Cotton, the witness said he did not remember that he had ever seen it. This is the dispatch sent to the Harvard, saying that the Spaniards were probably at Santiago, and the one which Admiral Cotton said he had delivered to Commodore Schley May 27. In this connection Mr. Hanna said that he had not been able to find the original of this dispatch among Admiral Schley's papers. He also remarked, incidentally, that there were others of Admiral Schley's papers missing.

SCHLEY'S PAPERS.

Going back to the arrival of the Dupont and the Iowa on May 22, the witness said it was possible that they brought dispatches, and also possible that they brought the McCalla memorandum. Still, he thought that if there had been duplicate copies, they would have been found among Amiral Schley's papers. Mr. Hanna then questioned Lieut. Wells closely about Admiral Schley's papers, but the witness repeated that since he had boxed them up and turned them over to Admiral Schley in 1898, he had not seen them until he saw them recently at the Navy Department.

"I saw them very much spread about at the department since I have been here," he said.

"Under what circumstances did you examine them at the department?"

"I examined them to make copies of certain papers. I applied to different officers. They were handed to me. I made such copies as I desired and turned the papers over to the responsible persons concerned."

Among other dispatches read by Mr. Hanna, and on which the witness was questioned, was one dated May 28 from Commodore Schley to the Navy Department, giving information of the capture of the Restormel with coal for the Spanish fleet. This was the day before the positive location of the Spanish ships in the harbor at Santiago.

Mr. Hanna then questioned the witness about the bombardment of the Colon on May 31. He asked: "What was the purpose of Commodore Schley in regard to the Colon on May 31?"

The witness replied: "His idea was to go in and fire on her with the larger guns, hoping to get a shot into her at that range to disable her, perhaps. The range was 7,000 or 7,500 yards. That was the distance from the Morro. The Colon appeared to be close to the entrance. Her log, however, showed her to be a mile or 2,000 yards inside the Morro. We thought she was near the entrance."

The witness explained that, in speaking of the intentions of the Commodore in connection with the bombardment, he was only giving his impressions and could not undertake to give actual conversations. Mr. Hanna here asked a number of questions concerning the Ardois signals used in leaving Cienfuegos, and he stated, in reply to an interruption from Mr. Rayner, that his purpose was to show that notwithstanding the instructions to get away quietly, there had been an exhibition of these signals. "I suppose that was the object in making them," remarked Capt. Parker, to which Capt. Lemly responded, "Let that go on the record, but don't answer it."

The witness said that while it was possible there had been a signal to the Iowa not to go in closer on the day of the Colon's bombardment, he did not believe such was the case, for he was constantly at the point from which the signals were sent. Still, for any vessel to have gone in closer would have broken the formation, and would probably have subjected the commanding officer of that vessel to reprimand.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Hanna, the witness said that while he could not repeat actual conversations with Commodore Schley concerning the retrograde movement, he was sure that the movement was made because of the Commodore's anxiety about the coal supply of the vessels of the fleet. He knew, said the witness, that the Spanish fleet was in the vicinity, and felt that it was not desirable to meet it without an adequate fuel supply. Lieut. Wells was on the stand when court adjourned.

THE GOVERNOR IN WASHINGTON

Calls on the President to Talk Over the Proposed Changes in Federal Offices Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Gov. Odell made a visit to the White House to-day, and it was not generally heard of until after the Governor had left for New York, after a conversation with the President was over. He arrived here early in the morning, and instead of going to a hotel, he went directly to the White House, reaching it about 8 o'clock. He joined the President and his family at breakfast, and afterward had an extended consultation with the President.

Senator Platt, who has been here since Saturday afternoon, was disposed to decline making a statement concerning the visit of the Governor, but it is learned that immediately after Gov. Odell had left the President he called upon Senator Platt at the Arlington and remained with him for an hour. When Gov. Odell left, Senator Platt went to the Treasury Department and had a consultation for an hour with Secretary Gage. It is understood that it was held chiefly with reference to the proposed change in the office of Appraiser, and that Mr. Platt was assured that Collector Whitehead of the Porto Rico service had not been invited here to talk over his appointment to succeed Appraiser W. F. Wakeman.

Mr. Platt refused to make any statements concerning what had been said to him by the Secretary of the Treasury. He complained that he had been misrepresented, and that there was nothing new in the situation to call for comment by him.

While no positive information concerning the Governor's purpose in calling is divulged, it is known that he came here upon the invitation of the President, and that his advice was sought with reference to the changes proposed to be made in the Federal offices in New York.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
339 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANNOUNCES ITS

REMOVAL

TO ITS

Handsome New Storerooms

339 BROADWAY.

Most complete line of DESKS, FILING CABINETS and OFFICE FURNITURE ever shown in New York.

CUBANS WANT ANNEXATION.

Petition that Their Island Be Joined to the United States Circulating in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—A petition asking that Cuba be annexed to the United States is being circulated among Cuban business men, and every effort is being centred upon annexation, as business men generally, it is alleged, believe that the reciprocity movement will amount to nothing.

A meeting has been arranged for Wednesday next, at which, although held under the guise of reciprocity, it is said the first gun in the campaign for annexation will be fired by Senores Desvernine and Lanuza and the Marquis de Montoro.

ARIZONA'S GOVERNOR TO STAY.

Will Not Be Displaced to Make Room for a Rough Rider.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Gov. N. O. Murphy of Arizona probably will be allowed to fill out the term of four years for which he was appointed, notwithstanding the report that was sent out that Col. Brodie, one of the President's officers in the Rough Riders, was to receive an immediate nomination.

Col. Brodie was here and saw the President. It is not known that he had any talk with Mr. Roosevelt about his displacing Gov. Murphy, but the report that he did gained the widest circulation immediately after his visit. To-day F. M. Murphy, an influential citizen of Arizona and a brother of Gov. Murphy, called upon the President and learned that there had been no consideration of the proposition to displace Gov. Murphy, and that the expectation was that he should serve out his term. F. M. Murphy left in perfect confidence that there would be no immediate change in the office.

Col. Brodie is greatly admired by the President, who learned to know him very well in the Cuban campaign, but it is asserted that he did not expect that there would be any "shake-up" in Arizona in order that he should be provided with an office.

Cuban Murderers to be Garroted.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—Two men convicted of murder will be killed by the garrote next Wednesday. These will be the first executions since the occupation of the island by the United States.

RUSSIA'S NEW BATTLESHIP.

The Retvizan, in Another Trial, Proves Satisfactory to Officers.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—Russia's latest American built battleship Retvizan was put through her paces to-day over a ten-mile measured course off the Isles of Shoals, and under natural draught attained a speed, over a twenty-mile course, according to her builders, of 18.01 knots per hour, one one-hundredth of a knot over her contract speed. The Russian officers who were on board to-day and carefully noted her speed, stability, and steam, expressed themselves entirely satisfied with this new acquisition to their navy.

The test to-day was really for the purpose of standardizing the screw, and the Russian officers are still deep in their calculations with no result as yet. They said, however, that according to their watches the ship made an average of 17.75 knots in her trip of twice over the twenty-mile course, with a screw revolution of 119 to the minute. As the contract calls for 123 per minute, which the ship has already attained in the run around from New York, these officials are confident that the contract speed can be more than equaled.

INSANE CRIMINALS ESCAPE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Charles Maroni, aged thirty, and Frank Hand, aged twenty-one, escaped from the infirmary of the Mattewan State Hospital for Insane Criminals about midnight. They made a saw from a piece of steel from a shoe and sawed out the bars of an infirmary window. They were gone two hours before the escape was discovered.

Maroni was serving thirty years for murderous assault; Hand was transferred from the Elmira Reformatory, where he was sentenced for five years for burglary. Both escaped in prison uniform. Maroni is an athlete, and at the recent field games at the hospital he won most of the events. Just a year ago last night five criminals escaped from the hospital.

Troops Coming from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The transport McClellan has sailed from Manila for San Francisco with three companies of engineers aboard.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The President has made the following naval appointments:

Lieutenant Commanders—Charles H. Harlow and James H. Hetherington.

Lieutenants—Joseph M. Reeves, Frank B. Upham, and Roscoe C. Moody.

Chaplain, (rank of Lieutenant)—Charles M. Charlton.

Gunner—Thomas S. Aveson.

Boatswain—Charles H. Bullock.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. George H. White, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty and for the purpose of accompanying a detachment of recruits to San Francisco.

First Lieut. Robert M. Ellicott, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe during the temporary absence of Capt. Frank E. Harris.

Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Artillery Corps, is detailed temporarily for duty, under such instructions as he may receive from the Artillery Committee of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, to represent the board in all tests and experiments conducted at that place, upon the recommendation or under allotment of said board, vice Capt. Charles J. Bailey, temporarily relieved.

Capt. John T. Martin, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Jackson Barracks and turn over the property and funds for which he is accountable and, upon the completion of this duty, will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, Artillery Corps, representing the Artillery Committee of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification in connection with the test of field artillery to be made at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground and at Fort Riley.

Major Robert L. Howze, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, will join his regiment.

Major Frank Thorp, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Antonio, vice Major Almon L. Varney, relieved.

First Lieut. Linwood Hanson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks for the purpose of accompanying a detachment of recruits to San Francisco.

First Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, Twenty-eighth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum for assignment to duty with the first detachment of recruits that may be sent from that post, via the Suez Canal, to the Philippines.

Capt. E. Coffin, Paymaster, will proceed to Boston, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: Capt. Charles L. Potter in addition to his present duties will relieve Major Thomas L. Casey, temporarily of all duties now in his charge. Major Casey, upon being relieved, will proceed to St. Louis and relieve Capt. Edward Burr of all duty now in his charge, not later than Nov. 1. Capt. Burr, upon being relieved, will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty at the United States Engineer School.

First Lieut. Edward H. Spulz is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Smith S. Leach, and will proceed to Fort Totten and relieve Capt. Charles H. McKinstry of the temporary command of that part of engineer depot now in his charge. Capt. McKinstry, upon being relieved, will proceed to Washington Barracks, not later than Nov. 10, for duty at the United States Engineer School.

First Lieut. Robert R. Raymond is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Harry Taylor, and will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., and relieve Capt. William V. Judson of the duties now in his charge. Capt. Judson, upon being relieved, will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty at the United States Engineer School.

First Lieut. C. W. Kutz is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Solomon W. Roessler and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty at the United States Engineer School and to command Company K, Third Battalion of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, is temporarily relieved from the command of the St. Louis powder depot, Jefferson Barracks, and is assigned to the temporary command of the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn., for duty pertaining to the sale of condemned ordnance and other matters connected with the abandonment of that arsenal as an ordnance establishment. Lieut. Col. Kress will make one visit each month, during his temporary detail at the Allegheny Arsenal, to the St. Louis powder depot, for the purpose of mustering the enlisted men of the ordnance detachment and paying the civilian employes.

Navy.

Capt. R. P. Leary is detached from command of the Richmond and ordered home, with three months' sick leave.

Commander D. H. Mahan is ordered to additional duty as captain of the Puget Sound yard.

Lieut. G. C. Day is ordered to duty as aide to commandant of the Boston yard Oct. 25.

Ensigns U. S. Macy and J. A. Hand, Jr., are ordered to the Philadelphia as watch and division officers Nov. 1.

Ensign R. N. Marble, Jr., is ordered to temporary duty on the Philadelphia Nov. 1, and to the Iowa as watch and division officer when the Philadelphia falls in with the Iowa.

Ensign J. Halligan, Jr., is ordered to the Norfolk yard for duty connected with torpedo boats.

Paymaster W. W. Galt is detached from the Norfolk yard Jan. 1 and ordered to duty as purchasing pay officer in charge of the navy pay office at Norfolk Feb. 1, as relief of Pay Director Eldredge, retired.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Philadelphia arrived at Mare Island Oct. 18.

The Nero sailed on Oct. 19 from Pichilinque for Norfolk.

The Wilmington arrived at Woosung Oct. 20.

The Saturn arrived at Woosung Oct. 20.

The Sylph arrived at Washington Oct. 20.

The Bailey arrived at New York Oct. 20 from Newport.

The Brooklyn sailed on Oct. 21 from Chemulpo for Vladivostok.

The Helena sailed on Oct. 21 from Fusan for a cruise.

The Buffalo sailed on Oct. 21 from Plymouth for Madeira.

The Atlanta arrived at San Francisco, Braill, Oct. 21.

The Essex arrived at Funchal on Oct. 21.

The Terror arrived at Philadelphia on Oct. 21.

The Potomac arrived at Philadelphia on Oct. 21.

The Glacier arrived at Townville on Oct. 21.

The date of commissioning the Prairie has been changed from Oct. 31 to Nov. 9.

The Navy Department announces the following dates for torpedo boat trials: Thornton, at Annapolis, Oct. 22; Barney, at Newport, Oct. 23; Bailey, at New York, Oct. 26, and Shubrick, at Norfolk, Oct. 28, all under the supervision of the Naval Trial Board.

Good window shades will not improve the usefulness of poor shade rollers, but poor shade rollers will quickly shorten the usefulness of any window shade, while the best shade rollers will increase the durability of any shade. The Improved

Hartshorn Shade Roller

is made of the *best* materials obtainable. The fittings are accurately adjusted, the brackets are non-breakable, and the spring is made of finely tempered steel. The roller stays up when put up.

NO TACKS ARE REQUIRED TO ATTACH THE SHADE.

When you buy shade rollers be sure you get the Hartshorn. The genuine Hartshorn Shade Roller carries a label on which is the autograph Stewart Hartshorn signature of

Guaranteed not to give trouble.

WOOD ROLLERS. TIN ROLLERS.

It's to Your Advantage To Buy Your FURNITURE AND CARPETS of Us

We offer a better class of goods at from *10 to 20 per cent. lower prices*, show you superior assortment and fill your order with more dispatch than you'll obtain in downtown establishments.

High-grade Oak Dining Chair, Box Seat, Polished, with Arms, as per cut, special at.... $2.48

METAL COUCH BEDS.

With Mattresses in 2 parts, at our special price..... $11.75

CASH OR CREDIT.

Round Quartered Oak Polished Table, value $20, at..... $13.75

FISHER BROS.,
Columbus Ave, bet. 103d and 104th Sts.
Elevated Station 104th St. Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

B&K TRADE MARK.

GET READY NOW

You've time now, and when the cold weather really comes you'll be in a hurry. Let us show you our new long Swagger Overcoat *now*:

$22.00.

We are glad to guarantee this coat in every particular. It's a beauty. But if you want the more expensive, it's here at $50.00.

Browning·King·&·Co

Cooper Square, W. (nearly opposite Cooper Union), New York.
OPEN SATURDAY TILL 9 P. M.
Brooklyn Store, Fulton Street and De Kalb Avenue.

SHOES

The quality, style, etc., of our higher grades are recognized. Our lower priced, say from $2.50 to $4.00 for both men and women, are as deservedly popular with those who use them.
SIXTH AVE. AND NINETEENTH ST.

ALEXANDER

Know what the smartly dressed man is wearing?
Fancy worsteds—the soft undressed and the smooth finished kinds.
Both here.
In sack suits—our kind of sack suits—made in our own workrooms, cut with our own smartness and style, and all those little touches which you don't find in the ordinary ready made clothes—$25.
Everything for the well dressed man is here!

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

The Pivot Clip FOR EYEGLASSES
Excels all others in appearance and comfort.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 West 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av. cor. 60th St.
Paris, 3 Rue Scribe.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.
Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. S. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2695—18th.

ALDERMEN'S NAMES MUST GO ON BALLOTS

Court Decides Independent Candidates Are Legally Chosen.

Intent of the Law, It Says, Is to Give a Specific Number of Electors the Right to Make Nominations.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the decision of Justice Lawrence in the case of John H. Behrmann, candidate for Alderman on the Fusion ticket in the Forty-fourth Aldermanic District.

Under the decision of the Appellate Division Mr. Behrmann and sixty-eight other candidates for Aldermen, who were nominated by the Citizens' Union and the Greater New York Democracy, can have their names placed on the official ballot under independent nominations.

Under the ruling of Justice Lawrence sixty-nine of the seventy-three Aldermanic candidates were affected, as were the candidates for Borough President and Coroner.

The decision of the Appellate Division is written by Justice Hatch and concurred in by Justices Ingraham, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, while Justice Van Brunt dissents on the ground that under the guise of construing a statute the court is really amending the statute in the way it thinks proper. In part the decision reversing Justice Lawrence is as follows:

"The section in question does not assume, in each instance, to name the particular office for which nominations may be made in the manner prescribed in this section. On the contrary, the provision relating to the offices for which candidates may be nominated is in general terms, the only exception being that which relates to a member of Assembly and School Commissioner, they being the only officers named in the section in terms. * * *

"The intent is to confer upon a specific number of electors the right to make nominations for every office to be filled at any election, whether it be a State officer or one selected from the smallest division of the State or not. Such being the intent, it is plainly evident that the form of the nomenclature used to designate a particular division is of small consequence where the purpose is to confer the right upon a given number of electors to nominate a particular officer. Under such circumstances it is a familiar rule of construction for courts to give force and effect to the intent of the Legislature, even though it involves the disregard of some words and the insertion of others, or so construing the language used as will permit of a conclusion in accordance with such intent.

"Applying these rules of construction to the section in question we have no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the provision for nominating candidates for public office to be voted for only by electors of a town or a ward of a city or a village embraces within its scope the Aldermanic district, even though it be not coterminous with a ward of another such civil division, if in fact it be embraced therein and form a part thereof."

In conclusion the opinion says:

"It follows, if these views are sound, that the number of qualified electors essential to make a nomination within a ward are sufficient to make a nomination for office in a division less than the ward, but contained within it. In the present case the certificate is signed by 130 electors, and was therefore sufficient to place the candidate in nomination for Alderman, and it became the duty of the Board of Elections to file such certificates as an independent nomination.

"The order should therefore be reversed and peremptory writ of mandamus be directed to issue."

The Man Who Has Most Medals.

From The Independance Belge.

The high water mark in the matter of decorations is reached by Count Eulenberg, Grand Marshal of the German Court, who has the right to wear the insignia of sixty-six orders, among which the Order of St. Andrew of Russia and that of the Black Eagle of Prussia may be counted as the most important. Prince Bismarck, it is added, could only number fifty-four decorations and Count von Moltke forty-four.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

GREAT NORTHERN EARNINGS.

Less This Year than Last—Report Covers the Acquisition of the Burlington.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—The annual report of the Great Northern Railway Company was given out late to-day. Regarding the purchase of the Burlington system, the following information is given:

"The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific have purchased jointly 96.75 per cent. of the stock of the Burlington, the par value of which is $107,577,200. In payment for this stock they have issued joint collateral stock to the amount of $215,154,400. Additional bonds up to a total of $222,400,000 may be issued for the purchase of more stock.

The authorized stock of the road is $125,000,000, and of this amount $98,711,250 has been issued, $280,000 during the year. During the year a reduction of $304,000 has been made in the debt of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.

The gross earnings for 1901 were $28,350,689; operating expenses, $15,843,421; net earnings, $12,507,268; taxes, $969,642; income from operation, $11,537,626.

These figures show a falling off in income for this year of $1,504,786 from the figures of 1900.

St. Louis Southwestern Officers.

The new Directors of the St. Louis Southwestern Road met in this city yesterday and elected these officers: President—Edwin Gould; Vice President and General Manager—F. H. Britton; Secretary—George Erbelding; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary—G. K. Warner. Executive Committee—W. H. Taylor, Winslow S. Pierce, R. M. Gallaway, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, and President Gould, ex officio.

Brief Railroad Items.

There were no new developments in the readjustment of Northern Pacific affairs yesterday, although a statement was printed to the effect that the Harriman interests had made an offer to give up their control of Northern Pacific on condition that they receive one-half of the Burlington system. This statement is not based on facts. Such a proposition was considered for a few moments, but the proposition was made by Mr. Hill and not by the Union Pacific interests. It is not expected that an agreement will be reached before Mr. Morgan's return on Nov. 1.

The North Pacific Coast Railway has ordered a new style of oil-burning locomotives, on which the engineer's cab will be placed at the head of the boiler almost over the cowcatcher. It is claimed that this will enable the engineers to get a better view of the track and to stop their engines quicker, saving at least the length of the engine. There are, it is stated, many instances of accidents in railroading when the difference of the length of the locomotive would have prevented a disaster.

Contracts have been let for the equipment with electricity for headlights of all the passenger engines of the Chicago and Alton Railway. The power will be derived from a small dynamo placed on top of the engine behind the smokestack. The new headlight, it is claimed, will throw a light clear enough to distinguish any object 2,000 feet ahead of the locomotive. The present oil lights do not reach further than 700 feet.

The new trolley line which is to be built between Wilkesbarre and Hazleton, Penn., is an independent company, and is in no way connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, as has been reported. The company's charter was obtained during the recent distribution of franchises by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It provides for a steam road paralleling the Lehigh Valley, but the promoters hope to get around this provision and use electricity as a motive power.

Don't let your feet take chances
The Crawford Shoe
For Men and Women, $3.50.
Cor. Nassau and Fulton Streets, 825 Broadway, 150 West 125th Street, Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

MR. SHEPARD'S VISITORS

Tells Reporters Threatening Letters Do Not Alarm Him.

HIS TRIBUTE TO MR. BRYAN

Willing, He Declares, to Meet Mr. Low in Debate—He Will Not Discuss Mr. Cockran's Letter.

Edward M. Shepard came to the Hoffman House Headquarters yesterday afternoon and talked with John F. Carroll, James Shevlin, Deputy Police Commissioner York, and other leaders. Mr. Shepard said that the best evidence that he was in good health was his appearance. He was cheerful and his face was reddened from the wind and sun during his stay since Friday night at his Summer home on Lake George.

One of the most enthusiastic Shepard men at the headquarters yesterday was Dr. Holcomb, who said he was seventy-six years of age and had lived in the vicinity of the Hoffman House for sixty-six years. He declared that he was an independent in politics with Republican leanings, but that he was working for the election of Mr. Shepard.

The letter written by W. Bourke Cockran to Mr. Shepard was received by the Democratic candidate for Mayor yesterday, but he refused to discuss the matter.

At his "5 o'clock tea" yesterday Mr. Shepard talked of political matters and answered questions. Here is a stenographic report of the conversation between the reporters and the candidate:

"Some papers state that you have received threatening letters in the mail and some that contain abuse. Is that so?"

"All I want to announce to you gentlemen was that it was a waste of energy to send anonymous letters to me, and that the energy of he secretaries was wasted opening them. I don't mind them—I don't see them. Any threat made in a letter without signature is not worth noticing. It is simply a question of such people wasting effort."

"The report is that on account of those letters you were guarded carefully by policemen after leaving Tammany Hall?"

"There was a great crowd outside and I left the hall with them to go to the station the same as any other man."

Mr. Shepard then shrugged his shoulders and said that questions about threats and his personal protection were not to be noticed and were "silly."

"A statement was published a few days ago of a resolution adopted by the Bryan Democratic League and of a committee calling on you and asking you if you indorsed the Kansas City platform, and you are said to have told the committee that National and State politics could not be drawn into this election. Is that so?"

Mr. Shepard said quickly:

"What I said, rather, was that no question of the National platform was involved in this campaign, and that I should not express my opinion on any matter of National politics, that such questions were immaterial and that the people of the city of New York should vote for the best interests of the city. Then these gentlemen announced that their 20,000 votes would have to be cast for President Low. I said, 'I fear, gentlemen, that President Low will have to receive those 20,000 votes.'"

"Was that advice given to have an addition made to 'Fusion' so that it would be 'confusion'? asked a reporter.

Mr. Shepard paid no attention to the question.

"It has been stated that you are ready and willing to go into a joint debate with President Low?"

"I have not said that. I said that I should be governed by the committee in charge. If the committee in charge of the campaign thinks it desirable I should be most willing."

"Was it an oversight that in your Tammany Hall speech you omitted to mention Controller Coler's name in your oral remarks although the name appeared in your speech?" asked a reporter.

"I don't know—really—I supposed I had mentioned his name. I am pretty certain I mentioned his name, but if I did not it was an oversight which is likely to take place in any public speech."

Then a reporter said quickly:

"Have you ever met Devery?"

Mr. Shepard said promptly:

"I think I saw him once. I don't know him, and I would not know him if I saw him. I think he was pointed out to me once."

"Mr. Low says that he could not meet you in debate because you would not agree on the issue which, he claims, is corruption in Tammany Hall. Will you say anything about that?" asked a reporter.

"I think I have said enough about that."

"Would you be willing to meet President Low in joint debate?"

"Yes," and Mr. Shepard's jaws snapped and his eyes flashed as if he were ready for the contest on the platform at once.

Several questions were asked as to the possibility of a debate between Mr. Shepard and Edward M. Grout. Mr. Shepard said:

"If there is to be a debate it will be between President Low and myself."

"Do you find that the campaign is taxing your voice?" asked a kind-hearted reporter.

"I have not a great voice. I wish I had. I would give a great deal to have a voice like Mr. Bryan or Mr. Cockran. In a large hall my voice is taxed. I would give a great deal to be a great public speaker like Mr. Bryan."

"Did you make a mistake when you referred to President McKinley as you did several years ago?" asked a reporter.

"There is nothing in this campaign relating to my observations on President McKinley," said Mr. Shepard.

A questioner who is a Bryan Democrat said:

"There is a statement said to have been made, in substance, by you that you changed your political opinions when you changed your political associations. Is that true?"

"I think that is sheerly imaginary."

"Do you have views antagonistic to Mr. Cockran as stated in his letter to you in which he says that it the duty of the people to break up a political organization—Tammany Hall—in the city of New York?"

"I will not discuss what Mr. Cockran has stated in his letter. My views have been given from the platform on such questions."

Ex-Congressman William Astor Chanler, who has returned from a trip to Mexico, was a visitor at the Shepard headquarters yesterday.

Mr. Cockran to Speak for Mr. Shepard.

W. Bourke Cockran will speak in Brooklyn in support of the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard at a mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Nov. 1, under the auspices of the Independent Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. The committee yesterday received an acceptance from Mr. Cockran of an invitation to speak at the meeting.

CITIZENS' UNION EMBLEM CASE.

Fusionists Expect It Will Be Decided in Their Favor by the Courts.

The legal representatives of the Republican organization of the Eighth Assembly District and of the Citizens' Union say they will secure the ultimate victory in the contest over the Citizens' Union emblem, which has been decided in favor of Tammany by the Board of Elections, but has been appealed from to the courts. They say that Justice Gaynor in 1897 decided a similar case favorably to the present contention of the Citizens' Union.

It is asserted by the Citizens' leaders that a plot to rob the union of its emblem in the Eighth District was hatched a year ago, and is countenanced by the Tammany leaders, as ex-Congressman Goldfogle, one of the most prominent Tammany men in that part of the city, appeared before the Board of Elections to oppose the claims of the Citizens' Union. A year ago the Martin Engel Association, the Tammany club of the Eighth District, was incorporated as the "Citizens' Union of the Eighth District." This, it is claimed by the Citizens' Union, was done with a view of stealing their emblem this year.

On the first day this year when independent nominations could be filed the names of the Tammany candidates in the Eighth District for the Assembly and Alderman were filed at the Bureau of Elections as candidates of the Citizens' Union and the Citizens' Union emblem claimed for them. Under the decision of the Board of Elections the Citizens' Union will not be able to have candidates at all upon the official ballot under a column bearing their true name.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and slightly warmer; light variable winds.

Fair weather, with slowly rising temperature, is indicated for all districts in the Rocky Mountain region and eastward to the Atlantic Coast, except the southeast coast of Florida, where rain is probable. Rain is indicated for Arizona, New Mexico, and Western Texas. The temperature will rise in New England and the eastern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Light variable winds will continue along the Atlantic Coast. In the lake region fresh southwesterly winds will prevail.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light, variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	45	49	49
6 A. M.	45	47	48
9 A. M.	48	48	53
12 M.	60	55	56
4 P. M.	62	60	56
6 P. M.	61	59	56
9 P. M.	57	58	56
12 P. M.	54	57	55

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53½
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1900	54
Corresponding date for last 25 years	53

The thermometer registered 45 degrees at 8 A. M. and 58 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 61 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 44 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 73 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

9:20 A. M.—817 Second Avenue; Abram Goldman; damage, $500.

10:35 A. M.—160 West One Hundredth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:05 P. M.—321 Avenue A; Antonia Crocca; damage, $100.

1:55 P. M.—703 Ninth Avenue; Michael Gerry; damage, $1,200.

3:50 P. M.—44 Baxter Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway; William Bradley; damage, $150.

5:30 P. M.—303 East Seventy-fourth Street; E. Krause; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—1,901 Lexington Avenue; Benjamin Freund; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—180 East Third Street; Frederick Sowartz; damage, $500.

6:50 P. M.—629 Amsterdam Avenue; Mrs. Muller; damage slight.

7:00 P. M.—506 West Sixteenth Street; Alexander McGurhin; damage, $25.

8:30 P. M.—400 East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street; E. Gusverson; damage, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Oct. 21.—St. Nicholas's Greek Catholic Church was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Father Julius Metrousky, the priest in charge, with his family, narrowly escaped cremation. Loss, $30,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Bishop of Newcastle, England; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts; Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; Franklin McVeagh, Chicago; J. E. Schwab, Pittsburg; M. Ceballas of New York, and sixteen Representatives of Porto Rico on a tour of inspection of American institutions.

HOLLAND—Cesar Stinizi, Zurich; C. Wharton Churchman, Philadelphia; R. Lincoln Lippitt, Providence; J. B. Peters, Quebec; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy.

CAMBRIDGE—H. von Rebeur Paschwitz, Naval Attaché of the German Legation.

IMPERIAL—James H. Threw, Manila; C. B. Gordon, Montreal; Charles A. Lamb, Chicago; Edwin Forrest, Washington; D. T. Lyon, Chicago.

VICTORIA—Capt. J. C. Sanford, United States Army; Dr. H. A. Moore, Elmira; M. Vincente, Porto Rico; H. C. Wallace, Scranton.

FIFTH AVENUE—Wirt Davis, Dallas, Texas; Dr. R. W. Hill, Los Angeles; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Newburg.

HOFFMAN—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany; Norman T. Mason, Deadwood; Enrique M. Barretto, Manila; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California.

ALBEMARLE.—R. G. Erwin, Hartford; Arthur Lord, Boston; T. E. Dabriel, Fort Worth, Texas.

ASTOR—J. Edward Boech, Shanghai; Benjamin Reece, Wilmington, Del.; A. B. Banks, Fordyce, Ark.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Franklin R. Martin, Chicago; G. P. Castle, Honolulu; E. B. Lemar, London; William B. Sloane, Lenox; J. W. Burden, Lenox; Judge F. W. Wheaton, Wilkesbarre.

GRAND UNION—K. L. Parrott, San Diego; Roosevelt Johnson, Piedmont, Cal.

PLAZA—George Q. Whitney, New Orleans; Dr. J. P. Moore, Yazoo City, Miss.

SAVOY—Vincent Czerney, Middlebury; Charles Weinstock, Louisville; Hugh Black, Edinburgh.

NETHERLAND—Frederick Bode, Chicago; John H. North, Boston; George A. Denham, Boston.

GRAND—W. Phillips Terry, Boston; Capt. Samuel G. Jones, Eleventh United States Cavalry, West Point.

GILSEY—F. E. Ware, San Francisco; George F. Stambough, Youngstown, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL—John G. Farmer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; G. F. Comstock, Saratoga; Dr. J. L. Todd, Victoria, B. C.; J. H. Manning, Albany.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. Bernard Cohen, Dr. W. H. Thornton, and Dr. Arthur G. Benhett, Buffalo; Capt. W. E. P. French, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. H. M. Simmons, Baltimore; B. Clate Caudry, Coffeyville, Kan.

STURTEVANT—George Fraser, Cleveland; W. G. Landers, Newport.

EMPIRE—N. C. Shaffer, South Carolina; T. H. F. Clarke, Utica; A. H. Cardozo, Buffalo; H. L. Castle, Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; Miss G. Dolman, infants' wear and muslin underwear; 337 Broadway.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberdorfer, gloves, handkerchiefs, notions, and neckwear; E. M. Rosenthal, ladies' and misses' cloaks and suits; Miss Driscoll, leather goods; Miss Fish, cutlery; Mrs. B. Williams, books and stationery; 43 Leonard Street.

Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; L. L. Peck, furnishing goods; Everett House.

Thalheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. Thalheimer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, laces and embroideries, notions and fancy goods; 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; R. S. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C., F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Starr, A. E., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, clothing, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, and gloves; 721 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Sample, Smith, & W., & J. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. H. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Flint & Isaac, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Isaac, hosiery, underwear, and manufacturing department; 42 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, furnishing goods, laces, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaac, cloaks and suits; 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Harvey, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; A. M. Childs, domestics and furnishing goods; 441 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeand, silks; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens, 764 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Block & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; W. V. S. Block, domestics; H. Waller, cloaks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Cook, L. W., Williamsport, Penn.; housefurnishing goods and dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommers, books; 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, fancy goods, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, gloves, ribbons, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; hostery and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Jonasson, Meyer & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Rivers, furs; Hotel Cadillac.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, penn.; L. S. Hinman, china and glassware; J. T. Dole, bicycles and toys; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Smith, dress goods and wash fabrics; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Scattergood & Son, Mansfield, Ohio; A. Scattergood, cloaks, carpets, and upholstery goods; 28t. Denis Hotel.

Brandels, L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, dress goods and laces; Holland House.

Singer & Bantz, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, overalls; Holland House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Lothrop, dry goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Reger, ribbons and laces; A. Silberberg, domestics; 337 Broadway.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Lebolo, optical goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. J. Coughlin, linens; 335 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, laces, and jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Scruggs, Vanderveort & Burney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. B. O'Connor, fancy goods; 448 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Vanscoten, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 648 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; J. B. Menke; notions; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardner, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 19 Astor Place; Hotel Savoy.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. A. Cleveland, umbrellas; 2 Walker Street.

Miller & Rhoades, Richmond, Va.; W. O. Day, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. G. Foss, house furnishing goods; L. C. Hall, dress goods; 27 West Fourth Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Partridge & Walsh, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Hastings, linens and white goods; J. J. Litson, furnishing goods; 337 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:20	Sun sets...5:00	Moon sets..12:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:16	Gov. Isl'd...2:32	H. Gate...4:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:37	Gov. Isl'd...2:54	H. Gate...4:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 22.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Nples.	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hungaria, Fortune Island	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Porto Rico, Porto Rico..	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

Hubert, Barbados	.....	9:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau and south side of Cuba	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‖Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 19 and up to Nov. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 9, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‖Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Oct. 17. Due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 22.

Advance, Colon, Oct. 15.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 10.
Boston City, Swansea, Oct. 8.
Bremen, Bremen, Oct. 12.
Buffon, Barbados, Oct. 15.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
El Rio, New Orleans, Oct. 17.
Elswick Manor, Hamburg, Oct. 3.
Hilary, Para, Oct. 10.
Hildur, Curacao, Oct. 14.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 18.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Oct. 15.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Oct. 12.
Monmouthshire, St. Kitt's, Oct. 15.
Oleta, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 20.
Trojan Prince, Naples, Oct. 5.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Britannia, Azores, Oct. 13.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 22.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.
Lampasas, Galveston, Oct. 16.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

Deutschland, Hamburg, Oct. 17.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 16.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 23.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 12.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, Oct. 9.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Oct. 15.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.

British Prince, Antwerp, Oct. 12.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 14.
Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 16.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 19.

Arrived.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12 A. M., 22d.

SS Mount Vernon, (Nor.,) Falsen, Cape Haiti, &c., Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Peekskill, Hudjens, Norfolk, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Georgetown, Houghton, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 17, with lumber to the Export Lumber Company; vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company.

SS Manna Hatz, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Mascot, (Nor.,) Amundsen, Tit Cove, N. F., Oct. 14, with cargo up to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 20th.

SS Cavour, (Br.,) Kelly, Rio Janeiro, &c., Oct. 30, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 20th.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans, Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Ponce, Sargent, Ponce, &c., Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:07 A. M.

SS Buenaventura, Williamson, Newport News, with one barge to L. Luckenbach.

SS Themis, (Nor.,) Andersen, Progreso, &c., Oct. 12, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Sealand, (Dan.,) Skodjt, Copenhagen, &c., Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Wilhelmi, Genoa, Oct. 9, Naples, 10th, and Gibraltar, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. East of Fire Island at 10:59 P. M.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Lucas, London, Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Roberts, Antwerp, Oct. 12, and Southampton, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Mae, McDonald, Pensacola, Oct. 14, with mdse. to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demerara, Oct. 10, with sugar and one passenger to L. W. & F. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Dodero, Genoa, &c., Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; hazy.

Sailed.

SS Captain Bennett, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Brookline, (Br.,) for Port Limon.
SS Ethelwold, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, from New York, passed the Lizard today.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Branton, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Mexican, (cable,) Capt. Wardroper, from New York via Bermuda, arr. at this port yesterday.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Moffet, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Taurie, (Br.,) Cap

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....120 West 125th Street
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times.
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.13
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY.

In 1897 there were 567,192 voters registered for the Mayoralty election, and the vote cast was 526,557. The registration this year is 615,054, which indicates a total vote of about 575,000. Mayor VAN WYCK received 234,000 votes, while the combined Low and TRACY vote was 250,000.

Tammany is powerful and Mr. SHEPARD is respectable. The losses which the organization would have incurred for its sins during the past four years will be offset, we may assume, by the independent Democratic votes that will go to Mr. SHEPARD on account of his respectability. For the purposes of this computation it may be conceded that he will have at least VAN WYCK'S vote of 234,000. Deducting the scattering and crank vote, the vote to be divided between Mr. SHEPARD and Mr. Low will be 560,000, of which one-half is 280,000. Mr. SHEPARD must therefore increase VAN WYCK'S vote by something more than 46,000 in order to be elected. That is to say, substantially all the increase in the vote this year as compared to 1897 must go to him if he is to win.

Whether he will get all or substantially all of the new vote, whether CROKER is to receive a new vote of confidence and triumph over a union of the anti-Tammany forces, something Tammany has never done when the line has been drawn as it is drawn this year—these are questions that can be answered only by the election totals when the vote has been cast. Prophecy is futile and mere guesswork unprofitable.

But what warrant is there for the belief that all or any great part of the increase in the vote must be credited to Tammany? Democrats who have already made up their minds to vote for Mr. SHEPARD or are now inclined to vote that way will have much to think about during the remaining two weeks of the canvass. If they are seeking with real candor to know what Tammany government has been, is, and will be, we can commend them to no better authority than Justice JEROME. He speaks with actual knowledge and tells what he knows in plain words. When he told of the composition and power of the "Gambling Combine" on Saturday night he gave the voters something to think about. Without flinching or hesitation he included the name of Mayor VAN WYCK with the names of FARRELL, the powerful gambler, and SEXTON and CARROLL, the powerful Tammany chiefs. Mr. FRANK MOSS'S statement, giving the history of the removal of Chief MCCULLAGH for refusing to punish the officer sent to close one of FARRELL'S poolrooms and the removal by Mayor VAN WYCK of the two Republican Police Commissioners in order that HESS might be appointed and MCCULLAGH dismissed, shows why the Mayor's name was used by Mr. JEROME.

It shows, also, why CROKER stands by DEVERY, who is FARRELL'S friend. The "Gambling Combine" is interwoven with Tammany, an inseparable part of it, and evidently, the controlling part. Mr. LOW has pledged himself to break the grip of this gang of gamblers upon the City Government. Nobody doubts that he can and will do it. He will owe Tammany nothing, and it will be his chief business to root out the last vestiges of its official power. Mr. SHEPARD, on the other hand, wants to hear DEVERY'S "defense" before he will promise to remove him. Mr. SHEPARD will owe everything to Tammany—his election, his official authority. He may not be able, even if he desired, to destroy the evil power that now controls the Government of this city. Certainly he can do no more than Mr. Low, and we think most men who desire to think very well of him doubt whether he can do as much or anywhere near as much.

It is these considerations which justify the confident belief that the greater part of the increased vote this year must be credited not to Tammany, but to anti-Tammany.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

It is reported from Washington that the pressure on the President in connection with the offices is nearly as great as if he were the successor of one of opposing politics, and it would consume a large part of his time and strength did he choose to surrender them to it.

There is, indeed, a curious impartiality in the interest an office excites in the mind of average Americans. A large number of them would pursue and accept it with little regard to the political source from which it was to be obtained. In the case of President ROOSEVELT, as can readily be seen, there can be no consideration of appointments on the ground of any change for political reasons whatever. It is simply that another man is in the President's office, whom it may be possible to reach by other influences, or through the agency of other personal or party friends. There is always a certain number of displacements and advancements going on; the number is greatly exaggerated in the minds of the aspirants, and the pressure they seek to bring to bear is measured rather by the strength of their own desires than by any calculation of the chances.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has met this pressure in the most sensible fashion. He declines absolutely to make any changes unless it can be shown that they are required by the good of the service. If changes are needed, he insists on being satisfied that men proposed to him for appointment are fit in character and ability to discharge the duties of the place. If the place is properly one that may preferably be given to a Republican, he accepts the one having the best claims in his personal character and in that of his backers. This policy, steadily adhered to, clearly reduces the pressure on the President and aids powerfully in maintaining the standard of public service and the dignity of the Presidential office. There is one class of offices as to which Mr. ROOSEVELT is particularly firm, and from connection with which he excludes all considerations either political or personal, and regards solely the strictest standard of professional claim; these are the appointments to the army. In his present large field he is guided by precisely the same rules that he followed when, as Governor, he was asked for advice as to promotions and appointments in the volunteer army from among the State troops. There can be no question of the entire soundness of this line of conduct, nor, among those who understand the requirements of the service, can there be any question of its absolute necessity if the army is to be equal to its task.

There is another phase of the subject of the policy of the President with reference to appointments that is extremely interesting and significant. A vacancy occurring in the Civil Service Commission, he has filled it by the appointment of Mr. W. DUDLEY FOULKE of Indiana, a prominent and intelligent advocate of the merit system as it was understood and applied during the time that Mr. ROOSEVELT himself was in the commission. It is plain from this appointment—though, indeed, it was already plain—that Mr. ROOSEVELT means gradually to limit the range of political appointments approximately to those that really have to do with the policy of the Administration, and to apply the system of appointment for tested merit as far as may, under the law, be found practicable. Since many of the Presidential offices are attractive largely for the patronage which they have hitherto carried with them, this extension of the merit system will tend to diminish the pressure on the President. It will also tend directly and strongly to the raising of the standard of the service, both in the character of appointees and the work that they will perform.

THE IRON TRADE.

The effort to create a bear movement, of which many evidences are seen in the current literature of the financial markets, finds very little encouragement in the astonishing condition and outlook of the iron and steel trades. It is a tradition that the iron market is a barometer of the general business situation, and, when everything is considered, no more accurate barometer is needed. It is at fault only in sometimes recording a condition of business activity after such condition has passed; but that it is not doing so at the moment is evident from the fact that new business is piling up for furnaces and mills to an extent which shows that the "boom" is not simply running on impetus.

In the item of pig iron, necessarily the basis of all trade calculations, the situation is entirely satisfactory. For the remainder of this year the maintenance of prices is assured by reason of the fact that the output of the furnaces is practically absorbed by orders now waiting completion. What little iron the furnaces have for sale will be exigently needed by consumers who have failed to fully anticipate their requirements. Consequently, all the interest which belongs to this division of the market centres on the outlook for 1902. Concerning this opinions differ to some extent. Among consumers the view has been expressed that the normal requirements of the country are somewhat less than are necessary to absorb the present enormous production of the blast furnaces, and that the prices for pig iron must decline as soon as the furnaces begin competing for the orders which are necessary to keep their capacity employed. It is by no means certain, however, that any competition of this kind is in sight. The great iron-consuming industries are not at the moment confronted with a scarcity of orders. For example, nearly one-half the maximum rail product of 1902 is already sold, and the orders placed are well known not to cover the year's requirements of the railroads for extensions and replacements. A very slight concession in price, of a disposition to make which no evidence is shown by the mills, would add an immense tonnage to that already booked. We hear of no evidences of a slackening in the estimated requirements of the building trades, except that artificially induced by the labor unions which have not thus far succeeded in paralyzing their industry, however zealously they have tried to do so. The locomotive works are full of orders, domestic and foreign, and the bridge works are in possession of contracts which will occupy them for the next half year at least. Here and there we find an iron-consuming industry which is showing apparent evidences of reaction from overstimulation, but it is impossible to discover an element of weakness in the pig-iron situation sufficiently serious to warrant regarding it as "the little rift within the lute" which threatens to change the key from major to minor.

A comparison of pig iron prices this week with those for the corresponding week of 1900 shows that the average is materially higher. Foundry pig in the Philadelphia market is the same. Southern No. 2 in Cincinnati is 75 cents a ton higher. Foundry pig in Chicago shows an advance of 25 cents. Bessemer pig in Pittsburg shows an advance of $2.85, and gray forge in the same market an advance of $1.40. In October, 1900, the conditions were such as to set the prophets of evil searching for the basis for a Cassandra prophecy; at present they are even more so, but to find such basis is even more difficult now than it was then. In some lines, notably wire and nails, the effects of an increasingly sharp competition are being felt, but the underlying conditions do not favor the establishment of a lower scale of prices. Taken as a whole, the iron situation is simply wonderful, and the most intelligent and conscientious students of trade movements cannot discover that the long-expected break is imminent, or even probable, as the result of forces now recognized as operative. The enormous output of the iron and steel industries is being absorbed in legitimate consumption, and the fact that, so far as is known or discoverable, not a ton of anything is being purchased for speculation, shows very clearly that there is nothing artificial about the surprisingly favorable statistical position of this market.

As to the export outlook, it cannot be said to be bright for crude material. On this subject The Iron Age says:

> The prospects for future export trade at anything like prices on a parity with our home market are gloomy indeed, so far as the heavy lines are concerned. The situation on the Continent, and notably in Germany, shows no indications of relief. Pressure from that quarter on the international markets is increasing, and when the readjustment of values on old contracts for raw material has been completed there may be room for a further decline of prices. Steel billets are now being offered at about $19 to $20, Antwerp, with corresponding prices for sheet bars, rods, &c., which affords some conception of what prices must be met.

It is by no means a cause for regret that the depression of the European markets does not coincide with the existence here of a surplus which must be "unloaded" at low prices. Thus far the great industrial developments of this country have frightened Europe more than they have hurt it. What will happen when we have a vast tonnage of material to sell is a matter of speculation. Meanwhile, the export movement in agricultural implements, machinery, and manufactures of metals promises to go on unchecked, and the same is true of locomotives, bridges, railway supplies, &c. Even from the export point of view the situation is satisfactory and the outlook far from disheartening.

RENTS IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

The Evening Post reports a meeting of persons interested in preventing tenement-house reform, who desire to procure the repeal of the present excellent tenement-house law. Like all persons in New York who find their account in the degradation of the people, they fix their hopes upon Tammany. They desire to secure a larger Tammany representation in the Legislature in order to procure the repeal of the law. According to The Evening Post's report, it was proposed at this meeting of persons who find their account in that particular degradation, that they, being owners or builders of extremely unreformed tenement houses, should try to impress upon their tenants the increased costliness of living in tenement houses constructed and arranged according to the provisions of the present law. This proposition was taken fright at by one consultant, who alleged that it would "cost him a month's rent" to advise a tenant how to vote. But still the sense of the meeting evidently was that some means should be taken of persuading the tenants of tenement houses that their rents would be increased if the "irreducible minimum" of the requirements of human habitation insisted upon by the present law was to be continued and enforced.

Now this is all nonsense. It has been repeatedly shown that tenement houses which far more than comply with the requirements of the new law can be built and run at a profit at least equal to that upon other ordinary investments in real estate in the City of New York. What the enforcement of the present law would do would be simply to reduce the exceptional profit there is in owning and maintaining unreformed tenement houses. The rent of the cheapest class of tenement houses is fixed by what the most numerous class of tenants can afford to pay, and not at all by what the owner would like to charge. Hence the attempt to "throw a scare" into the tenants is futile. It is not that the rent would be raised. It is that the exceptional rate of profits of the owner would be reduced. No tenant of a tenement house ought to pay any attention to any arguments that may be brought to bear upon him to show that it is he that will have to pay the cost of his living more decently and healthfully. If the increased cost could simply be charged over to his rent, his landlord would not take the trouble to hold meetings about the matter.

DIVORCE AND THE CHURCH.

It must be evident, even to the Bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church who voted the other way, that the inaction of the General Convention upon the question of marriage and divorce was wise. For it was a question between inaction and reaction. The proposition before the convention was to stiffen the standards of the Church upon the indissolubleness of marriage. They are already more rigid than those of any other Protestant body. No minister of the Episcopal Church is allowed to marry a divorced person, excepting only the innocent party in a divorce granted upon the ground of infidelity.

Beyond that it is plainly inexpedient for any religious body to go, unless it is prepared to take the ground of the Roman Catholic Church that marriage is a "sacrament." But this is a ground that no Protestant Church has ever taken, and by taking it any Church would almost dissociate itself from Protestantism. With or without ecclesiastical authority, the laity will continue to exercise "the right of private judgment" upon questions of morals. The extreme proposition made in the convention would force the Church to debar from its communion thousands who have heretofore been admitted to it without question. As to these, the reaction would amount to an ex post facto law, in many cases of extreme cruelty. The essential conservatism of the Church has saved it from a lamentable loss of influence.

It is not without significance that no fewer than three Episcopal ministers, in this city alone, should from the pulpit last Sunday have congratulated themselves and their congregations that this peril to the Church should have been escaped. One at least of these preachers did not hesitate to say that the Church owed it to its laity that it had escaped. And, indeed, it seems clear that the lay representation allowed in the Episcopal Church has been of great service to it, upon this as upon other occasions.

WOMEN IN THE CAMPAIGN.

It is quite true that this municipal campaign is one in which all persons concerned in the sanctity of the home are vitally interested, and women, by that token, even more vitally, or at least more immediately, than men. That fact has induced some hasty thinkers to believe that an organized movement of women might avail something, in counteraction of the work of the "Tammany Ladies' Auxiliary," of which a delegation marched down Fourteenth Street, on the night of the election of VAN WYCK, raucously and untunably singing, "The town is wide open, wide open, wide open."

But riper reflection would modify the views of these hasty thinkers. And some remarks made yesterday by Justice JEROME would make a complete end to those views. Because it was at a meeting of reformatory women that the Justice had a chance to expose those views. The chance was given to him by a remark of the presiding officer that, since Mr. Low was a nice man, and Mr. SHEPARD was a nice man, it did not much matter which of them was elected Mayor. Justice JEROME at once endeavored to enlighten the state of mind which alone could have given hospitality to such a sentiment. He thereupon proceeded to give the women who would like to do something in this campaign the excellent advice "not to go below Fourteenth Street," for the reason that, in a big tenement house, they would lose more votes in ten minutes than the male reformers could get back in a week. And he concluded by advising the women, as the one unquestionable service they could render to the cause of better government, to send checks, and to stimulate the sending of checks by others. It is to be feared that what may be called the "everlasting womanly" element in municipal reform is apt to be misguided. And one of the troubles is that so many essentially feminine reformers wear the outward aspect of males.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of course it has been known for a good while to a good many people that the Constitution of the United States does not please the members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and that their dislike for it leads them to refrain from doing some of the things which other American citizens do as both a high duty and a higher privilege. There is, however, an active as well as a passive side of the Presbyterianism which, with more than a trace of discourtesy to ordinary Presbyterianism, calls itself "reformed," and when, as happens once in a long while, this active side comes into view, the American who does like the Constitution is not only extremely surprised, but he is very apt to be angry. Such a revelation has just been made at Cambridge, Mass. In that city lives one JAMES JACKSON, who came to this country ten years ago and at once joined a Reformed Presbyterian Church in Boston. Last year he was elected elder of the church, which seems to indicate that his general walk and conduct had been satisfactory to the brethren, but at the searching examination which preceded his induction into office it was disclosed that a few months before, on taking out his "last papers," he had, like other applicants for naturalization, sworn to support the Government under which he had decided to live. That discovered, not only was Mr. JACKSON deprived of his eldership, but was suspended from membership in the church. He went to Cambridge, where another church of the same sect was bold enough to take him in, despite his dreadful oath, but now the New York Presbytery, to which the case went for final decision, has confirmed the original suspension and Mr. JACKSON will apparently have to get out of the Reformed Presbyterian denomination or else—what? Is the alternative the taking of another oath, declaring implacable hostility to the Constitution of the United States and all who love and defend it?

—A friend has sent us a clipping from one of the Barbados papers containing an account of the elaborate service held on Sept. 19 in the Cathedral at Bridgetown, the capital, as he says, of "the oldest and smallest of England's colonies." The ceremony was indeed a remarkable one, practically all the authorities of the island, ecclesiastical, civil, and military, taking part in it, besides an immense number of those in private life, and all business in the city was suspended while it was in progress. "I was in Barbados," writes our correspondent, "at the times of the murder of President CARNOT, Empress ELIZABETH of Austria, and the King of Italy. Those assassinations were deplored, but no special services were held. I was also present at the commemoration service held for Queen VICTORIA, and it was almost identical with the one described in this cutting. Nothing, I think, could be a stronger proof of the trend of the present century toward the unity of the Anglo-Saxon race." Then the writer turns to politics. "The West Indians," he says, "seem to be a halfway house between the English and the American Nations—the halfway house of a poor relation, it is true, but one that may have a high future. If John Bull prove churlish long, the West Indian will turn to Brother Jonathan, and he looks with keen interest at Cuba and the Philippines." This letter and its inclosure are typical of many that have come to us from other British islands in the West Indies since the death of the President. They have all evidenced a deep feeling of personal loss—something very different from the ordinary official sympathy which finds expression everywhere after the demise of a national head. Deduction from these manifestations is not quite safe, for many elements enter into them. The sincerity of British West Indian friendship, however, cannot be doubted, even though one may remember that the thought of annexation to the United States would never have entered the heads of the colonists if their prosperity had not long been waning, with a consequent realization that a great change is necessary if "the good old times" are ever to return.

—It is truly remarkable that the telephone people should devote so much time and energy to proving over and over again that their business, unlike any other in the world, is expensive in direct proportion to every increase of the scale on which it is conducted. They all say that this is self-evident to anybody who knows anything about telephones, and they have nothing but commiseration, sometimes pitiful and sometimes contemptuous, for those of us who cannot get the real state of the case through our thick heads. Yet they keep working away at their demonstrations, and, curiously enough, each of the demonstrations is different. The latest is the production of a writer in The Electrical World and Engineer, and we notice with gratitude that he finds "it astonishing that a paper so intelligent as THE NEW YORK TIMES should fail to perceive this very apparent fact." To open our eyes he says: "As the number of subscribers increase the ability of each subscriber to talk increases, the call rate rises, and thus there is more use of the telephone for a subscriber in a large exchange than in a small one. There is, consequently, more depreciation, more maintenance, and more cost. This necessitates a large plant in all directions, and increases the investment as well as increasing the rates of maintenance and depreciation." Even for us there is a glimmer of sense in that, for it is clear that the telephone company has more to sell in a city where it has many subscribers than in one where it has only a few, but we fall back into the darkness again when we reflect that the payment of the increased expense falls not only on the regular subscriber with his unlimited service, but also upon the patron who goes to a public telephone and pays cash for a single message. And besides, if the companies are working on a wrong principle—if they ought to imitate the dealers in other goods, and make everybody pay for the exact amount of goods delivered, instead of fixing a price to cover all that anybody can take—whose fault is it? Surely, the public is not responsible for the evil system—if it is an evil system.

—A Daughter of the American Revolution is said to have remarked at a recent meeting in Detroit that she knew there was no truth in the stories about the Hobsonian kisses—she knew it because she had seen the young officer at Buffalo, and immediately perceived from his appearance and manner that the once widely circulated reports couldn't possibly be true. Some hasty newspaper critics are laughing at this as a characteristic bit of feminine logic, but we, being aware of no difference between feminine and masculine logic, are not ready even to smile until we learn whether the observing Daughter saw proof that Mr. HOBSON wouldn't have kissed if he could, or couldn't if he would. Either interpretation could be placed on such small part of her speech as has reached us—it is given above—and before we judge the orthodoxy of her progress from premise to conclusion we want to know just what she meant. For our own part, we never worried a bit about the kissing which Mr. HOBSON did or did not do, and the excitement concerning it always mystified us greatly.

Stanch and True.

From The Boston Banner of Light.

Henry J. Raymond builded better than he knew when he launched THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the ocean of literature, for his ship has proved stanch and true, a goodly vessel for the conveyance of the news to the different mental harbors of the world. We congratulate THE TIMES upon its successful attainment of its jubilee year, also upon its splendid edition in honor of the auspicious event.

NUGGETS.

The Painter's Limitations.

The Patron—Do you guarantee satisfaction?

The Artist—No, madam; I paint likenesses.—Indianapolis News.

His Proficiency as a Linguist.

Brown—Are you anything of a linguist?

Jones—Well, I can read and understand French, German, golf, yacht, baseball, and football, but I can't talk 'em.—Detroit Free Press.

Saved His Life.

Miss Hatty—And when he proposed, did you refuse him?

Miss Antique—No, I just didn't have the heart to, because I knew he could not live without me.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Slow Payer.

Magistrate (to the Chinaman)—What's your complaint against this young man, John?

Chinaman—He's too muchee by-and-by.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

The Value of Advice.

"The fee my lawyer charged was pretty big, I thought."

"Oh! I don't know. I think advice is usually worth about what you pay for it."

"Do you, really?"

"Yes, especially the advice you get for nothing."—Philadelphia Press.

A SONG OF AUTUMN.

From The Washington Star.

In Autumn comes a melody of sounds most richly rare.
It is a note that soothes the soul and dissipates all care.
When the day is dull and chilly comes a sharp and rhythmic strain
Which tells you that the heater has got back to work again.
And you do not miss the roses, which have ceased long since to bloom,
So long as genial warmth suggesting June pervades the room.
There's no artistic pretense in the racket that it brings,
But we lift a heartfelt "encore" when the radiator sings.

It is just a piping sizzle with no variations neat,
With a pounding like a hammer that is very far from sweet,
But we care not for the song bird which with Summer flew away,
Nor miss the humming of the bees that cheered the August day.
The purling brook no more returns a distant cherished dream;
The frost is on the foliage and we yearn for honest steam.
We care not though the birds and bees betake them to their wings.
We listen all enraptured when the radiator sings.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Return of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.

'KING CHARLES I.' REPRODUCED

"New England Folks" Brought Out at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Changes at Other Houses.

Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and their associates reappeared before an American audience last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre. It is almost superfluous to add that the night was one of festal gayety, albeit the play performed was not one to invite to joyous mood. But the sombre character of the drama was not potent to quell the feelings of pleasure awakened by the return to the local stage of the admirable actors of the Lyceum of London, nor to dull the happiness aroused by the contemplation of their eloquent art. It is eighteen years since Sir Henry and Miss Terry made themselves known to New York theatregoers, and in the lapse of time, though they may have left the fresher enthusiasms of earlier days behind them, they have ripened in finish of skill, in exquisite management of detail, in all that goes to supply to natural dramatic temperament its most convincing means of expression. It would be idle to say that the years have stolen away certain mannerisms which at first astonished us, but they have softened them and accustomed us, so that they no longer set in vibration jarring notes. To-day the theatregoer of New York looks on Sir Henry Irving as an old and tried friend and benefactor, while of Miss Terry he finds the aptest expression of his thought in the familiar words: "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety."

"King Charles I.," by W. G. Wills, was produced by Sir Henry Irving at the Star Theatre on Oct. 30, 1883, in his first engagement in this city, when he and Miss Terry enacted the parts in which they came forward again last night. The play has not been seen here since that engagement. It naturally takes a royalist view of the unfortunate monarch, for no other would lend itself to theatric treatment with any possibility of enlisting public sympathy. The King and his consort are made subjects of deep commiseration, and their profound attachment to each other—which is historical—is shown in strong colors. The climax of the drama is reached in the farewell of the Queen to her doomed husband, a scene which brings to the stage an episode of most touching pathos, and which gives to Miss Terry scope for the revelation of her loveliest powers.

But Sir Henry is not denied opportunity to show the color of his art, for the scene before the tent in the third act is one in which a skilled actor cannot fail to touch the sensibilities of a refined audience, unless indeed his physical powers be in a state of complete collapse. Sir Henry Irving has suffered a series of misfortunes, enough to reduce a lesser man to a condition of pathetic dependence upon public sufferance, but he is in need of no such factitious aid to success. In selecting "Charles I." as the vehicle for his reappearance he no doubt had in mind the conservation of his energies, but the title rôle is one which affords him ample room for the display of the more subtle touches of his art.

It has been said of him that the note of genuine pathos was wanting in his artistic gamut, but it would not be easy for one to point out in what particular chord it failed to sound last night. The second act of the drama calls for an exhibition of royal dignity, gentleness, and power. The scene with Cromwell plays upon the strings of all these qualities, and these the actor touched with master hand. He held the audience breathless upon his accents, which were, as they always have been, marred at times by indistinct utterance. But the potency of the acting was felt by all the auditors, and the applause at the close of the act was loud and long.

There is room for questioning whether the actor's reading of the last scene of "this sad, eventful tragedy" is not better than that which seems most obvious. To represent King Charles as broken down and nearly prostrated by grief would be no difficult task, and it would easily gain for the actor the praise of those who ask for tears. But the text of the drama would barely justify such a reading. The mournful dignity of the monarch who has determined to meet death as becomes a King is infinitely more touching than any torrent of stage tears could ever be. There were many wet eyes in the house when the final curtain fell.

Miss Terry's acting of the Queen was sweet and womanly and tender, as it has ever been, and in the scene of reproach with Cromwell it rose to heights of force and eloquence. Mr. Tyars, who is an old friend among the Lyceum actors, was a competent representative of the rough and hardy Cromwell, supplying a most effective foil to the polished courtesy of the unfortunate King. J. H. Barnes, who is no stranger to American audiences, was a most excellent interpreter of the rôle of the faithful Marquis of Huntley, while Mr. A. Royston was acceptable, and no more, as Moray.

There was no serious demand on any other member of the company. But the production showed all those excellences of stage management which we have learned to admire in the Lyceum presentations in former years. The scenery was admirable, especially the lovely picture of Hampton Court, by Hawes Craven. The music was suitable to the occasion, which cannot often be said of the music provided for dramatic performances. On the whole, the return of Sir Henry Irving and his associates was warmly welcomed, and at the close of the performance the actor-manager was compelled to make a speech voicing his thanks for the reception.

King Charles I.	Henry Irving
Oliver Cromwell	F. Tyars
Marquis of Huntley	J. H. Barnes
Lord Moray	A. Royston
Ireton	W. Lugg
Cavaliers	Mr. Paton, F. Davies
Attendant	R. P. Tabb
Queen's Page	Miss M. Holland
Prince James	Miss Violet Belmore
Princess Elizabeth	Miss Queenie Tarvin
Lady Eleanor	Miss Maud Milton
Queen Henrietta Maria	Miss Ellen Terry

"NEW ENGLAND FOLKS."

A New Rural Drama at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

An ingenious Frenchman some years ago went to the extreme trouble of analyzing some 600 plays and 400 novels to prove, to his own satisfaction, that life contains in all only thirty-six dramatic situations. Goethe was once credited with the same observation, and Schiller with an effort to disprove it.

Now, it might seem that the life of man set at three score and ten finds in the number mentioned a meagre allowance. But the Frenchman wisely subdivided each of his dramatic situations again and again, and finally realized that, with the corollaries, the number ran well up into the thousands.

There was nothing in Eugene Presbrey's play, "New England Folks," produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, to indicate that he had gone into the same extensive analysis that marked the French philosopher's effort, but at the same time it was sufficiently obvious that the author of this piece had made a careful study of a good many rural dramas in order to build the present effort, and if he has not succeeded in demonstrating that there are thirty-six dramatic situations he has made it quite plain that three or four are quite enough to carry a play of the kind.

Mr. Presbrey has had long experience as a stage manager—he knows the tricks and how to play them. Last night there was an occasional audible creak from the mechanism that will probably be remedied in time to make "New England Folks" a popular offering for Thanksgiving matinées for the kind of playgoers who like the old familiar things.

There is not a suggestion of originality in this play, but there are some really fine lines—lines that will live long after other things are forgotten; it may be added parenthetically that Mr. Presbrey did not write those lines, and anybody who cares to see if they were quoted correctly need only go to the Scripture for the purpose.

But a "Down East" play that did not preach a sermon would not be the real thing at all, and Frank Mordaunt, slightly uncertain at other times as to his lines, spoke those Scriptural passages with the rich mellowness that is only to those actors who have been trained in a school where good elocution was not considered an absolute unessential of the actor's art. Taken as a whole, Mr. Mordaunt's performance of the old farmer whose boy goes wrong was distinctly successful. It will add nothing to the esteem in which he is already held by those who admire his virility and versatility, but neither will it detract therefrom.

There is one remarkable fact about this rural drama that ought not to be passed over lightly, and it is only proper to commend Mr. Presbrey for it. When the action begins there is no mortgage on the farm! Of course before the third act is over the old place is plastered with mortgages, or it is likely that there would not have been any fourth act. But Wessel Clapp, the village lawyer, is on hand in time to thwart the villain and make him hand over the papers; so that it all ends very prettily for everybody except the New York business man, who has done all the mean things in the category.

Charles Abbott played this villian with an easy grace, and Miss Maud Hoffman was cast for his daughter. It might be interesting to see this actress again in a part that is not so badly fashioned that almost all her effort is required to keep the tattered edges from showing. That she did skillfully in the play that preceded this one at the same theatre, and again last night. In the second act she had some opportunity in a scene of subdued emotion, which she played with excellent restraint.

Grayce Scott won sympathy as Faithful, the adopted daughter, who has far more trouble than ought to come to such a tiny mite of a woman, and Samuel Reed, as the village lawyer, gave a good little character sketch. A couple of country bumpkins were well played by Henry West and Frank L. Davis.

Consider Morton	Frank Merdaunt
Abigal	Blanche Weaver
Joe	Walter Thomas
Faithful	Grayce Scott
Wessel Clapp	Samuel Reed
Medad Hill	Henry West
Stuttering Sim	Frank L. Davis
Hetty Smith	Mabel Dixey
Mark Dunham	Charles Abbott
Rose Dunham	Maud Hoffman
Parker Edgerly	Thomas MacLarnie
Peters	Mr. Stanfield
Butler	Mr. Collins

THE RUSSELL BROTHERS IN "SWEET MARIE."

"Sweet Marie," which will enter the third week of its run at Oscar Hammerstein's Victoria on Thursday next, has been much improved since its first production, and evidently pleased a fairly large audience last night. Much of the dialogue has been cut out, the action has been quickened, and some new lines have been interpolated by the author and composer, as which Mr. Hammerstein now confesses himself on the programme.

While the music is not above the average of the musical comedy, as this style of entertainment is rather indefinitely entitled, it is catchy, lively, and quite sufficient to set forth or frame the words of Mr. Hammerstein's book. Some of the tunes are suggestive of others that have gone before, but this is probably a secondary consideration for the patrons of such entertainments.

In one respect, however, the performance is original and unique. That is in the introduction of magical tricks in the first and second acts in a very ingenious way. The tricks themselves have all been seen before, but it is the manner in which they are produced which makes them go.

A curtain is raised at the bidding of the Indian conjurer, disclosing groupings of pretty girls in the costumes of various countries. Each group, consisting of a quartet, descends and executes some trick. The French girls, for instance, produce live guinea pigs out of their bottles of wine, the Tyrolese bring forth out of their mouths four "real" eggs, and the Spanish girls roll up a piece of paper in the shape of a cornucopia and then empty out of it cut flowers by the basketful. The American girls apparently throw out a fishing line into the footlights and catch live goldfish, which are put in a jar full of water.

The costumes are pretty and so are most of their wearers.

The Russell Brothers, especially James, were much applauded last night, although it would not hurt the performance if some of their rather vulgar jokes were "cut out."

AT THE THEATRES.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" continues its popularity here.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew still remains in "The Second in Command."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Viola Allen presented "The Palace of the King."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" is amusing large audiences.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" entered last night upon its last month at this theatre.

CASINO.—Anna Held began the second week of her engagement in "The Little Duchess."

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern began the second week of his success "If I Were King."

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The rustic drama, "Up York State," opened a week's engagement last night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett is delighting large audiences in "Don Caesar's Return."

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy" is running along at a good gait, without any definite end in view.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony" entered upon the second month of her stay.

COLUMBIA THEATRE (Brooklyn).—Sardou's "La Tosca" was revived last night and will be the bill for the week.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield's engagement in "The Auctioneer" is indefinite. Crowded houses are the rule.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Forest Lovers," much improved and strengthened, was revived last night with the same cast.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The melodrama "The Queen of Chinatown" was the attraction. It will remain for one week.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Henrik Christiersen's new three-act comedy "Dolly" will be given to-night.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, in "The Red Kloof," began last night the last week of their engagement.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly, as the star in the musical comedy "The New Yorkers," is pleasing large audiences.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—Several minor changes were made in the performance last night. One of the Angeles sisters appeared and danced.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—J. H. Stoddart will present "The Bonnie Brier Bush" for three weeks more. Thursday night will be given over to Scotch societies.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey, in "The Message from Mars," will probably remain here for a long time to come. There is a large advance sale.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—George Monroe, the comedian, appeared for the first time in this city last night in a new play called "Mrs. B. O'Shaughnessy (Wash Lady)."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This is the last week of the Castle Square opera. Gilbert & Sullivan's "Mikado" was presented last night. To-night "Tannhäuser" will be heard. The two operas will alternate during the final week.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham, in "A Royal Rival," entered upon the third month of his engagement last night. To-night he will be seen, along with his present play, in Robert Marshall's new one-act play, "Prince Charlie."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Twelfth Night" was presented last night and will be the attraction for the week. Marie Wainwright appeared as Viola. Henry V. Donnelly was seen as Sir Toby Welch. There was a large audience.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"My Partner," Bartley Campbell's play, was revived last night, beginning a week's engagement. There was a large audience present who heartily enjoyed the stirring scenes of mining life among the "forty-niners." James E. Wilson and Jessaline Rogers carried off the honors.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures, "Around the World in Twenty Minutes," are shown.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Weber's "Dainty Duchess Company" opened yesterday to two large audiences. Many good variety acts were enjoyed, together with the burlesque.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Williams and Walker, the colored comedians and their company, began the second week of their engagement, introducing new songs and dances.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew in a new sketch, McCarte's trained dogs, Hal Davis and company, Papinta, dancer, and Frank Lincoln are the top liners. There are a score of other well-known entertainers.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Prof. Maguire's educated horse, Mascot, performed a number of astonishing feats. There were other good features, including Fannie Tunison, who sews, paints, and draws with her mouth, and a large vaudeville bill.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street theatre the stock company presented "The Baby Chase" and "All's Fair in Love and War," with vaudeville. "Madame Butterfly," was enjoyed by east siders at the Fifty-eighth Street theatre, with the curtain raiser "Her Last Rehearsal" and vaudeville. "Nancy & Co." was revived at the Fifth Avenue with vaudeville, with Mayme Gehrue and "Sis Hopkins." The Twenty-third Street theatre offered "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," and the curtain raiser "Your Wife's Husband." There is also a vaudeville entertainment.

SIX THOUSAND YALE MEN MARCH IN PARADE

Big Torchlight Procession in Honor of Bicentennial.

THE DELEGATES WELCOMED

Representatives from Leading American and European Institutions of Learning Pay Their Tributes.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 21.—The undergraduate and graduate bodies of Yale took charge of the Bicentennial to-night, and with blare of bands, flash of fireworks, and blaze of torches woke up this staid old New England town to a sense of its celebration. It was the great single event on Yale's programme in which the student body, old and young, had things all its own way.

Six thousand Yale men and all the local militia marched in the torchlight procession, and the New Haven population and thousands of visitors saw it. Every window along the entire route was filled with spectators. Hundreds of grand stands along the route were crowded, and a great throng filled the sidewalks. The city Green was filled with people, and Church and Chapel Streets were narrow lanes through which the procession passed. The procession wound between avenues of Japanese lanterns, between forests of electric lights, and blue, green, and yellow candles.

Looked at from the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall, where President Hadley, Gov. McLean, Mayor Studley, and other officials saw the procession, the scene was beautiful. From the central flagstaff of the Green spread scores of ropes of electric lights to the towering elms. On either side of the Green the business houses and private residences were ablaze with light.

At 9 o'clock the first torch emerged from Phelps Hall, and with bands playing the old Yale hymn, "Happy College Days," the procession of Yalesians began its progress. Accompanying the Yale students and graduates, and acting as an escort were representatives of the militia and naval forces of the State, while several of Yale's sister institutions of learning contributed their quota of members of the student body to assist in the academic parade. Harvard, Princeton, Trinity, and Wesleyan were represented, each by about twenty-five students, whose costumes in design and hue were emblematic of their respective institutions.

The route of the procession was about two miles in length. Starting from the campus, where the light of orange colored lanterns bordered every building, the parade passed through the broad archway of the Phelps gate, and encircling the green proceeded in review before the stand in front of City Hall. There President Hadley of the University, Governor McLean, Mayor Studley of New Haven, Mayor Harbison of Hartford, Secretary Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of the Yale Corporation, and other men of prominence in civic and university life, were stationed. From the reviewing stand the route of the parade was through residential streets toward the western part of the city, and thence through part of the business section to the residence of President Hadley and back to the campus.

The entire parade was spectacular in the extreme, the costuming being of a picturesque character. All the periods of the history of Yale and the country in the last 200 years were symbolized, from the frequent Indian garb of the seniors, who headed the academic part of the procession, to the caps and gowns of blue worn by the graduates. Each department of the university, too, was represented by distinct costumes. The Art School students appeared in the tights and doublets of the Middle Ages, the divinity students in gowns of red, and the Forest School's uniforms were of green.

The score of Japanese students in the university were an interesting feature of the procession, carrying a float on which appeared the inscription, "Japan for Yale and Yale for Japan." All along the line were floats and transparencies bearing legends descriptive of the various classes.

A platoon of policemen marched at the head with the chief marshal, James R. Sheffield, immediately following with these aides: F. L. Bigelow, '81; S. H. Fisher, '80; J. E. Wheeler, '92; E. B. Reed, '94, and H. J. Fisher, '96.

The first division was made up of the military and naval escort, consisting of the Second Regiment, Brigade Signal Corps under command of Lieut. Earle H. Hotchkiss, the second section, Connecticut National Guard, Col. Theodore H. Sucher commanding; the second company, Governor's foot guard, Major Edward M. Clark commanding; a machine gun battery under command of Lieut. R. G. Moseley, the First Division Connecticut Naval Militia, and the cavalry of Troop A, commanded by Capt. Ludington.

In the second division were the students of the university, marshaled by Charles Gould, 1902. The division was made up of seven sections, each section being distinct in costuming. First came the Academic seniors in the garb of the Indians in blankets, moccasins, and war paint of startling hues.

The seniors of the Sheffield Scientific School were next in line, the costumes being of the Colonial style and symbolizing the days of the university's beginning. In the third section were the academic juniors in Continental regalia; in the fourth, the Scientific juniors, in costumes representing the period of 1812; in the fifth, the sophomores of the academic department in sailor costumes; in the sixth, the freshmen of the academic department and of the Scientific School, dressed as Rough Riders, and in the seventh, the students of the Medical, Divinity, and Law Departments, the Art School, Forest School, and the pupils from Japan. The costumes of the Medical School men were of green, those of the Divinity School of red, and of the Law School of purple.

Between the second and third divisions of the parade came the University Band, made up entirely of students, wearing as uniforms campaign hats, Norfolk jackets, and white duck trousers. The third division consisted of graduates of the Class of 1901 and visiting delegations from other universities. George S. Stillman was Marshal of this division. The Yale graduates headed it arrayed like Filipinos, and after them came the Harvard, Princeton, Trinity, and Wesleyan delegations.

Harvard's delegates marched in single red sash uniforms. Princeton appeared resplendent in full tiger skins, with tiger heads, and received a great ovation.

The Class of '76—President Hadley's class—was cheered everywhere. This was their transparency:

WHO IS PRESIDENT OF YALE?
ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY.
WHERE DID HE GRADUATE?
YALE, '76. 'RAH!

Graduates of many classes marching in four sections under the direction of Howard H. Knapp, Class of '82, as Marshal, formed the fourth and last division. The section leaders in this division were H. E. Howland, '54; Emile A. Schultz, '83; W. W. Heffelfinger, '91, and S. B. Thorne, '96. On the return of the procession to the campus the thirty or more bands played the "Boola" march in concert and the parade was dissolved.

THE DAY'S EXERCISES.

President Hadley Delivers Address of Welcome—Orations on Yale's Part in Law and Medicine.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—To-day Yale University, decked in festival attire, extended formal welcome to her returning sons and to the hundreds of distinguished guests from other institutions of learning, who are here to attend the celebration of her bi-centennial. The welcome was voiced officially in Battell Chapel this afternoon by President Arthur Twining Hadley of the University, and responses to the greetings were given in behalf of the city, State, and Nation, and the universities of Europe.

Delegates from thirty foreign universities and societies, and from 125 American institutions, were represented in the audience, which filled every part of the gray stone chapel. Nearly all the delegates were gowned in the academic costumes distinctive of their degree or of their university. Scarlet-trimmed gowns and hoods of Doctors of Divinity were mingled with the purple of the representatives of the law, the blue of the Doctors of Philosophy, the green of the medical departments, the white of the Masters of Arts and Letters, the orange of Science, and the brown of Fine Arts.

Aside from the exercises of welcome, the day's programme included addresses descriptive of the part of Yale in the past two centuries of law and medicine. The first of these addresses was by Thomas Thatcher, M. A., of the New York bar, who discussed "Yale in its Relation to Law." Mr. Thatcher spoke in Battell Chapel at 10:30, after he had been presented formally to the delegates by Simeon E. Baldwin, LL. D., Associate Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court and Professor of Constitutional Law at Yale.

THOMAS THATCHER'S ADDRESS.

"The first Yale graduate who devoted himself to the law was William Smith of the class of 1719. He was the first graduate coming from New York. He quickly became a leader of the bar in New York City. Later Smith was appointed Attorney General and Advocate General of the Province by Gov. Clinton, and at his death he was a Judge of the Supreme Court. When he was admitted to practice, and some years afterward, he was the only non-clerical graduate of any college in the city, and his success is attributed to his advantages as a graduate of Yale.

"In the class of 1721 was Thomas Fitch, who aided conspicuously in the building up of the law in the colony of Connecticut, as Codifier of the Laws, as Chief Justice, Deputy Governor, and Governor. The class of 1724 supplied a Chief Justice to Rhode Island, Joshua Babcock, and the class of 1728 gave to New Jersey its first college bred lawyer, David Ogden. In the class of 1740 was Eliphalet Dyer, Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and for four years its Chief Justice. The class of 1741 contained William Livingston, In the class of 1744 was William Samuel Johnson, for many years a leading lawyer of Connecticut, for some time Judge of the Superior Court of that colony, a prominent delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and first United States Senator from Connecticut; also President of Columbia College.

"In 1745 was graduated William Smith, son of William Smith of 1719, a partner with Livingston in the practice of law, who with him revised the laws of New York. In his later years he was Chief Justice of Canada and was called 'the father of the reformed judiciary of that province.' Richard Morris, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, was a graduate of the class of 1748. In the class of 1750 was Thomas Jones, Judge of the New York Supreme Court; and in the class of 1751 was Chief Justice Richard Law of Connecticut.

"In the Constitutional Convention of 1787 Yale was represented by William Samuel Johnson of Connecticut, William Livingston of New Jersey, Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Baldwin of Georgia. These were graduates. Yale may also claim an interest in another of the Connecticut delegates, Oliver Ellsworth. Though he graduated at Princeton, he was a student at Yale three years.

"Yale was influential in the conventions of the States by which the Constitution was adopted; in Massachusetts through Theodore Sedgwick, in New York through Richard Morris, John S. Hobart, and Philip Livingston, in Connecticut through Ellsworth and many others. And when the National Government under the Constitution was established, the influence of Yale was felt in the first Congress, notably through William Samuel Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth, who drew the act of 1789 for the organization and regulation of the Federal Courts.

YALE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

"The several topics, Yale in legislation, Yale on the bench, Yale in legal education and literature, and Yale in advocacy, suggest themselves. But before we seek to find illustrations of the influence of Yale in each of these fields one name which belongs to all of them must first be mentioned. I refer to Chancellor Kent of the class of 1781, who perhaps outranks all other Americans as a contributor to the advance of law. He served in the Legislature of New York. He was one of two Commissioners appointed in 1800 to revise the laws. While engaged in practice he was for several years, from 1793, Professor of Law in Columbia, and he resumed this work in his later years. For sixteen years he was a Justice, and for ten years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and for seven years Chancellor of that State.

"From the thought of Chancellor Kent it is easy to pass to the topic of Yale as a teacher of law. As part of the efforts of the first President, Dwight, to broaden the scheme of studies at Yale, Elizur Goodrich (Class of 1779) was appointed Professor of Law in 1801. He held this appointment until 1810. His successor was Judge David Daggett, (Class of 1783,) appointed in 1826, who continued in the chair until 1848. On account of an endowment received from friends and admirers of Chancellor Kent, the professorship in 1833 was named the Kent Professorship of Law.

"The famous law school in Litchfield, started in 1782, and the first of its kind in this country, cannot be claimed as a Yale foundation, since Judge Reeve, its founder, was a graduate of Princeton. But in 1798 James Gould of the Class of 1701 became associated with Judge Reeve in the conduct of the school, and after 1820, when Judge Reeve retired, had charge of it until its discontinuance in 1833. Meantime Seth P. Staples of the Class of 1797 started a private school in New Haven. After a time Samuel J. Hitchcock of the Class of 1800 assisted him.

"And when Mr. Staples went to New York in 1824, he left the school to Mr. Hitchcock and Judge Daggett. Judge Daggett being appointed Kent Professor of Law, the school was treated as a Yale institution, although degrees were not conferred upon its graduates until 1843. In 1847 a new law Faculty was appointed, consisting of Gov. Bissell and Judge Dutton. After the death of Gov. Dutton, in 1869, the Faculty was reorganized. Under the management built upon the foundation then made the school has attained the high position it now holds among the law schools of the country.

YALE IN LEGISLATION.

"The topic 'Yale in Legislation' calls to mind a host of the sons of Yale who, as Senators, Representatives in Congress, Governors, and State legislators, have wrought well and done honor to their alma mater. In Congress, the figure which rises above the rest, because of historical prominence, is that of John C. Calhoun of the Class of 1804. Calhoun is remembered only as the apostle of a lost cause. He might well rejoice to-day that, notwithstanding his forebodings, the Nation and the section which he loved were greater and more prosperous because of the loss of the cause for which he fought.

"The record of Yale on the bench is embarrassing because of its fullness. The second Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was Oliver Ellsworth, a student at Yale for three years, although being graduated at Princeton. Henry Baldwin of the Class of 1797 was a Justice of that court from 1830 to 1844. In 1870 William Strong of the Class of 1828 became Justice of that court, and so continued until 1880. Morrison R. Waite of the Class of 1837 was Chief Justice from 1874 to 1888. He was an Alumni Fellow of Yale from 1882 until his death in 1888.

"William B. Woods of the Class of '45 was a Justice of the Supreme Court from 1880 to 1887. David J. Brewer of the Class of '56 was appointed Justice in 1889. Henry B. Brown of the same class in 1890, and George Shiras, Jr., of the Class of '53, in 1892; these three still continuing in office. Judge David Davis, who was a Justice of that court from 1862 to 1877, studied law at the Yale Law School, but before the time when degrees were conferred upon its graduates. In other courts, Yale's representation is so numerous as to baffle any effort at reasonable selection.

"The roll of successful advocates is not easy to make up. There is, however, one graduate of Yale whose name must occur to all, one who enjoyed unique opportunities and in them won unusual distinction and rendered unusual service. I need hardly say that I refer to William M. Evarts.

YALE IN THE LAW OFFICE.

"The name of Daniel Lord, especially if we add that of Benjamin D. Stillman of the Class of '24, long the oldest living graduate of Yale, and Nestor of the New York bar, and also that of Samuel J. Tilden, will serve to suggest still another department of legal service of great and ever-growing importance in which Yale men have been and are abundantly busy and useful all over the land—that of the lawyer in his office.

"The past and present will bring to your minds enough to gratify your pride as Yale men and friends of Yale. But do not stop there! Look to the future! Think of the many, various, and wide-reaching questions now pressing for solution—growing out of the results of the Spanish war, out of the practical union of distant places by steam and electricity, out of the tendency to consolidation, out of combinations of capital and of labor, out of the increase in the functions of large cities, and generally out of the rapid advances in industrial, commercial, municipal, and political methods.

"That these questions may be rightly solved, is there not an emphatic call, with a view to service in Congress and the State Legislature, on the bench, at the bar, in the schools, in the lawyers' offices, and in the council rooms of municipal and business corporations and other associations, for many men of the kind which Yale training produces—men of trained minds who are familiar with and respect the precedents of the past in regard to government, business, and finance, men of independence of thought, not to be moved by the demands of ignorance or prejudice, men of high character who understand and are in full sympathy with the purpose of the law to secure peace, order, liberty, and justice."

Following the address, the hymn composed by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., LL. D., a former Fellow of Yale, and entitled "O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand," was rendered with fine effect by a large chorus.

William H. Welch, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Pathology in Johns Hopkins University, was the second speaker at the forenoon exercises in the chapel. A college song entitled "Gather Ye Smiles from the Ocean Isles," composed by the Hon. Francis M. Finch, LL. D., of the Yale Class of 1849, and sung on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the college, preceded the address.

Dr. Welch was introduced by Prof. R. H. Chittenden, Ph. D., Director of the Sheffield Scientific School. "Yale in Its Relation to Medicine" was the subject of his paper, which was a careful and thoughtful history of the work of the university in the medical department and a summing up of the progress of the science through the study and research of Yale graduates, who have won distinction in this path of learning.

MEMORIAL GATEWAY DEDICATED.

One of the features of the early morning was the dedication of the memorial gateway erected by the Class of 1896 in memory of Ward Cheney and Gerard Merrick Ives, two members of that class who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war. At the dedication ceremony President Hadley said:

"Of all the memorials which are offered to a university by the gratitude of her sons, there are none which serve so closely and fully the purposes of her life as these monuments which commemorate her dead heroes. The most important part of the teaching of a place like Yale is found in her lessons of public spirit and devotion to high ideals which it gives. These things can in some measure be learned from the books of poetry and history. They can in some measure be learned from the daily life of the college and the ideals which it inculcates. But they are most solemnly and vividly brought home by visible signs, such as this gateway furnishes, that the spirit of ancient heroism is not dead, and that the highest lessons of college life are not lost.

"It seems as if our best and bravest in your class, as well as in others, had been sacrificed to the cruel exigencies of war. And yet they are not sacrificed. It is through their death that their spirit remains immortal. It is through men like these whom we have loved, whom we here commemorate, that the life of the Republic is kept alive."

The exercises of welcome were in Battell Chapel at 3 o'clock this afternoon. President Hadley, in welcoming the delegates, said:

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S WELCOME.

"Of all the pleasures and the duties which a birthday brings with it, the most welcome duty and the most exalted pleasure is found in the opportunity which it affords for seeing, united under one roof, the fellow-members of a family who are often so far separated. On this two hundredth birthday of Yale University, it is our chief pride to have with us the representatives of that brotherhood of learning which knows no bounds of time or place, of profession or creed.

"It knows no bound of age, either among the hosts or among the guests. The Yale that welcomes you here includes in its membership all parts of the collegiate body, from the youngest student to the oldest professor. It includes all those who, coming here without officially recognized connection with the university itself, bear to it such relationship that they partake in its spirit, and feel themselves sharers of its glories and its duties. Nor is it the living alone that welcome you. Present with us in spirit are men who have recently gone from us, like Phelps and Dana and Whitney.

"Present is a long line of great dead who have devoted their services to Yale, and who, being dead, yet speak. Present are those givers of books who, two hundred years ago, out of their poverty founded that college in the colony of Connecticut which to-day welcomes brothers younger and older to its anniversary. Representatives of colleges whose birth we have watched and in whose growth we can claim an almost paternal interest stand here side by side with delegates from those institutions, whether in the New World or in the Old, which can point to a longer past than ours, and with whose achievements the centuries have rung.

"Our brotherhood knows no bounds of place, no limits natural or artificial. Characteristic of university learning from the very first was its cosmopolitan spirit. While States and cities dwelt in self-centred isolation, the universities of the Middle Ages established the first Post Office by which intelligence could be interchanged and nations grow by one another's intellectual work. That community of thought which the members of the brotherhood of learning have thus pursued from the outset has been in recent days helped beyond anticipation by those modern inventions which have annihilated space, and have made it possible to have with us representatives not only from the North and the South, from the Mississippi and from the Pacific, but from Stockholm and St. Petersburg, from Japan and from Australasia.

THE DEMOCRACY OF LETTERS.

"Our brotherhood knows no bounds of occupation. The day is past when people thought of the learned professions as something set apart from all others, the exclusive property of a privileged few. Opinions may differ as to the achievements of democracy; but none can fail to value that growing democracy of letters which makes of every calling a learned and noble profession, when it is pursued with the clearness of vision which is furnished by science or by history, and with the disinterested devotion to the public welfare which true learning inspires. We are proud to have with us not only the theologian, the jurist, or the physician, not merely the historical investigator or the scientific discoverer, but the men of every name who by arms or by arts, in letters or in commerce, have contributed to bring all callings equally within the scope of university life.

"Nor does our brotherhood know any bound of creed. Even those institutions of learning which at some period in their history have had a more or less sectarian character tend to grow more world grows—making their theology no longer a channel, but an inspiration, and welcoming as friends all who contribute to that inspiration, whether under the same forms or under others. Our common religion, so fundamental that we can all unite therein, teaches us broad lessons of reverence, of tolerance, and of earnestness.

"Ours be the reverence of those who have learned silently from the stars above and the graves beneath; ours the tolerance which can 'see a good in evil, and a hope in ill-success'; ours the earnestness which would waste no time in the discussion of differences of standpoint, but would unite us as leaders in the world's great movement toward higher standards in science and in business, in thought and in life."

In response to the address formal utterances of congratulation to the university were extended by various speakers. For the graduates Anthony Higgins, LL. D., of Wilmington, Del., Class of 1861, delivered the response; Mayor John P. Studley, a Yale graduate, spoke for the City of New Haven; Gov. George P. McLean for the State of Connecticut, and O. H. Platt, United States Senator from Connecticut, for the Nation.

Foreign and American universities were represented in the responses as follows: "The Universities of Great Britain," James Williams, D. C. L., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; "The Universities of Continental Europe," Fedor Fedorovic Martens, LL. D., University of St. Petersburg; "Universities of the South," Charles William Dabney, Ph. D., LL. D., President of the University of Tennessee; "Universities of the West," Dr. William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago; "Universities of the East," Charles William Eliot, LL. D., President of Harvard University.

SENATOR HIGGINS RESPONDS.

Senator Higgins said, in speaking for the graduates: "Particularly grateful, Mr. President, I doubt not it is to you of the governing body of the university, as it is to us, her sons, that in response to your welcome we have here to-day the representatives of the alumni from the States of the South of the time preceding the war. With you I venture to join in welcoming them in behalf of their brethren of the North.

"The debt owed to Yale by the whole American people is simply inestimable. With her elder sister, Harvard, she was one of the first two institutions of the higher learning to be established by the English-speaking people on this their new land.

"I deem it part of the debt we owe to the English migration to the Massachusetts Bay colony, between 1620 and 1640, which constituted and determined the character of all New England. The Puritans contributed the best blood and the best character of old England to New England, and better has never been found in the earth's history."

Bishop Gezellus von Scheele of Sweden offered in Latin, personally, the congratulations of King Oscar of Sweden on the Yale bi-centennial celebration. President Hadley made an impromptu reply in the same language.

The exercises closed with the reading of the names of universities, colleges, and learned societies sending delegates.

At 5 this afternoon, President Hadley received the distinguished guests of the university, and representatives of the alumni in the School of Fine Arts Building.

YALE BI-CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

The Yale medal is of bronze, 2 11-16 inches in diameter and 3-16 of an inch in thickness. The design and models were prepared by C. Bela Lyon Pratt, B. F. A., a graduate of the Yale School of Fine Arts. The dies were executed by Tiffany & Co.

The design is classical, simple and dignified. The obverse contains a design in illustration of the motto of the university, lux et veritas. Above the clouds Truth guides the chariot of Apollo, bearing in her hand wreaths of fame in the cause of truth. The reverse, between two flaming antique torches, bears the legend "Universitas Yalensis, A. D. MDCCCCI., concelebrat Collegium Yalense, A. D. MDCCI., conditum." (Yale University, in 1901, celebrates the founding of Yale college in 1701.)

Exercises at Elihu Yale's Tomb.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Wreaths from Yale University were deposited yesterday on the tomb of Elihu Yale in the Wrexham (North Wales) Parish Church, in the presence of a large assemblage. The flags of Great Britain and the United States were displayed, and the boys of the National School attended the exercises and sang "America."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The gayety at present is almost entirely confined to the suburbs and the country. The life there is divided between out-of-door sports during the day and dinners and informal dances in the evening. These are varied with trips to town for a quiet little luncheon or dinner at one of the restaurants and a visit to the play.

***

Tuxedo was shocked by the accident which caused the death of Frederick Benedict and which came very near proving fatal to Grenville Kane. The announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. George Woolsey in London also affected many of the cottagers at Tuxedo. As Miss Esther Hunt Mrs. Woolsey was a great favorite, and her father, the late Richard M. Hunt, was one of the original residents of Tuxedo Park. The wedding of Mr. Woolsey and Miss Hunt took place on Feb. 16 last, and was a beautiful affair, and the young couple began life under the happiest auspices in London. Mr. Woolsey is to come over this week on the Majestic with Mrs. Woolsey's body.

***

Mrs. Levi P. Morton and her eldest unmarried daughter did not return with Mr. Morton on Saturday. They are booked to sail on the St. Paul from Southampton, and are due here next Saturday. They will go directly to Ellerslie. On the St. Paul also will be Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Miss Cowdin, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spencer, Mrs. E. C. Derby, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dana.

***

The wedding of Miss Lelia Wotherspoon, daughter of the late James Wotherspoon, to Col. Asser, is to be celebrated next Saturday in the chantry of Grace Church. Col. Asser is on the staff of Sir Reginald Wingate of the Egyptian Army.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Catherine Vail, daughter of Henry Hobart Vail of this city, to Roger Sherman Baldwin, also of New York.

***

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, who has just returned from abroad, will open her town house, 505 Fifth Avenue, about Nov. 1.

Mrs. Parsons gave a small luncheon at Sherry's yesterday, and among her guests were Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. William H. Tailer, Mrs. Morris, and others.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are settled at the Garden City Hotel for the Autumn. They have been entertaining a great deal, and toward the end of the week gave an automobile party. Among their guests on that occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, A. Cass Canfield, and Mr. Ledyard.

***

Eugene Higgins is booked to sail to-day for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Higgins has been in this country about a month, having come over in his yacht, the Varuna. Egerton L. Winthrop is also booked to sail on the same ship.

***

Other passengers who are also booked on the Wilhelm der Grosse are Frederic B. Esler, William H. Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. B. Biddle, W. A. De Blois, M. F. De Mouchy, and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Cochran.

***

The wedding of Miss Ethel Irvin and Henry A. Van Bergen will take place in Paris on Nov. 12. It will be one of the events in the American colony. Miss Irvin and her aunt, Mrs. Griswold Gray, have been at Etretat a great part of the Summer. Etretat has been quite a favorite place for Americans this season. Judge George Ingraham spent the Summer there with his wife and his daughter, Miss Natalie Ingraham, who will make her début in Paris society very shortly and who may afterward visit this country.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a large house party over Sunday at Garrisons. On Sunday there was a dinner and on Saturday evening there was a dance. The guests returned yesterday. Mrs. Fish will not come to town until November, but she comes in frequently and is generally seen at one of the fashionable restaurants during the week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who are to arrive here next week from Europe, will go to their country seat in Westchester. Their town house will not be completed for some time.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews are returning on the Deutschland. Mrs. Matthews has been with her children this season at Dinard. Mrs. Edward Lyman Short is on the same ship, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, and the Misses Townsend, and Mrs. Stephen Peabody.

***

The Baron and Baroness von Hengelmuller are returning by the Deutschland. They dined this year with the Emperor at one of his Summer seaside resorts. This imperial favor is quite rare and always gives an Ambassador from a Court such as that of Austria a special standing. Many Ambassadors, but few Ambassador's wives, unless they have the proper amount of quarterings to their escutcheon, are received at the Austrian Court, which is, with the exception of the Court of Spain, the most rigid in its etiquette in Europe.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have been at Tuxedo for a week-end party. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are still in the far West. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has just returned from the West, and Col. John Jacob Astor and Stuyvesant Fish are due this week from their tour of railroad inspection.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 21.—Miss Serena Rhinelander of New London is visiting her nephew, Lispenard Stewart.

John B. Trevor of New York is the guest of Mrs. Robert Goelet.

Miss Fanny Foster of Boston has closed her cottage, Ridgemere, on Leroy Avenue and gone to Lenox for a short stay.

John Whipple has recovered from his recent illness sufficiently to be at his place of business.

Henry F. Eldridge is confined to the house by a slight illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson closed their cottage to-day and went to New York, accompanied by their daughter, the Hon. Mrs. M. H. Herbert.

Louis P. Roberts has returned from a visit to New York.

Gen. Francis V. Greene's steam yacht Wild Duck returned to New York to-day.

Henry A. C. Taylor arrived from New York this evening.

A November Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Florence E. Sulzberger, daughter of Sol Sulzberger of 207 East Seventy-second Street, and Nelson H. Herzog is to take place at Delmonico's on Nov. 7. The Rev. Drs. Kohler and Schulman of the Temple Beth-El will officiate.

STRIKE INJUNCTION MODIFIED.

Judge Kohlsaat Rules that "Moral Suasion" Is Permissible.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Judge Kohlsaat of the United States Circuit Court to-day modified his injunction order against the members of the International Association of Machinists, in the Allis-Chalmers case, so that peaceful picketing or influencing workmen by moral suasion is permitted. The court issued the formal order to-day, and in the several counts of the injunction specifically barred acts of violence or threats tending toward intimidation.

The counsel for the Machinists' Association put the question whether this form of injunction would allow peaceful picketing, to which the Court replied that it was not intended to prevent moral suasion, but that it was impossible to draw the line between peaceful picketing and intimidation, but that each case would have to stand on its own merits. The Machinists' Association at once appealed the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

THIRD BATTERY REORGANIZED.

Brooklyn Artillery Company Receives New Armament.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Acting Adjt. Gen. Phisterer to-day issued an order reorganizing the Third Battery of Brooklyn. The order states:

The Third Battery having received its new armament of twelve (12) Colts automatic guns, calibre 30, is hereby reorganized and placed on the footing of a battery of light artillery as to allowances, issues, and also as far as its armament will permit, drills.

The commanding officers of organization are notified to make applications for targets as early as practicable after March 21.

Trenton Machinists Go on Strike.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The machinists employed here by the John A. Roebling's Sons Company to-night declared a strike. The cause of this is that the firm has ordered them back to sixty hours' work a week. The firm was one of those which granted the National Machinists' demand for the short week last Spring. The men claim the company has not kept faith with them. The strike may involve all the union men employed on the new East River Bridge, in New York. Anyhow, their work would soon come to an end for lack of material. In all, the strike may involve about 5,000 skilled hands in addition to many helpers.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a pretty frock of a material which has a self-trimming band. It is of a camel's hair in a soft light cherry or ox blood, as it is called, one of the most delicate of the red shades, with an inch and a half band of a soft gray on the material, which makes up with it effectively. The material is cut to have the short bolero edged with the gray, as are the upper half sleeves. There is a V and stock or dark-green silk covered with filet lace and outlined by a turn-down collar of dark-green velvet edged with a narrow band of otter. Inside and below the bolero there is a tight-fitted lining over which is swathed—no other word will express it—a gray silk, its soft folds drawn closely around the waist to make a finish at the lower edge. The green velvet, otter edged, is repeated in narrow turn-back cuffs to the lower half of the red sleeves. It is a unique combination and very good.

***

For a gift for men there is a pretty cigarette holder which the jeweler offers in the form of a tiny corncob pipe. The corncob is only in the design, for the material is of gold, and there is a mouthpiece of amber.

***

Another effect of emeralds with opals is better than any that has been seen heretofore. There is a large oval opal set in a heavy ring of a deep bronze gold. The gold ring widens as it approaches the stone, making a broad setting for it, and around the opal and in the heavy side pieces are set, not solidly, but here and there, many small emeralds, not so close but that the gold may be seen between.

***

Mourning attire, when it is not as subdued in style as in color and material, produces anything but a sombre effect. It is noticeably gay from contrast. A smartly dressed woman was wearing the other day one of these joyous mourning garbs. The hat, which was set a little off the face, rolled up in a sharp point at one side of the front. It was made entirely of crepe put on in folds, but the veil, falling from it curtain-like over the face, was of a coarse-meshed veiling, edged with a deep fold of the crepe. The gown was a tucked black silk, and the only crepe on it was in a little pointed belt at the waist and a band around the left arm.

***

A smart hat at one of the smartest shops in town is laced up in three openings at one side. The hat is of black and white velvet. It is something of a rolled sailor in shape, but with the rim wider and rolling high at one side toward the back. The top of the crown is of the white velvet, the sides and inside of the rim of black, and the outside of the rim of the white. It is in the high rolled part at the left side that there are three slashes. These are laced from the sides, where strass buckles hold the ribbons of black, which make a good contrast with the white velvet. On the top of the rim at the right side of the hat are two black silk roses with dull jet centres.

***

A stock of simple design is made of nothing but white chiffon, a plain lace, and a piece of white satin ribbon. The ribbon forms the foundation of the stock, and apparently has not a particle of stiffening, not a bone or a wire. Over the ribbon is placed the chiffon, carried around in folds to the back, where it is finished with two frills which stand out a quarter of an inch, running up and down. The ends of the ribbon are also folded once or twice to make a firm foundation for the hooks and eyes which fasten the stock. The lace, machine lace net, with a flowered edge, forms two points, with the flowered edge over the front of the stock. The bow at the front is formed of loops held together in the centre with a band of the white ribbon. There are a number of loops one above the other, of the chiffon, and above all ends of the lace covering the loops.

***

An attractive evening gown of pink is of chiffon and velvet. The foundation skirts, with the flounces, are of the chiffon, and over this, with a scalloped edge finishing just above the flounces, is a skirt of pale-pink velvet, covering the body of the skirt to the front, where the chiffon, embroidered, forms a panel. The waist is all of the chiffon, crossed by three embroidered bands of the velvet.

***

Combinations of colors this year are very beautiful, and a charming effect is obtained in a gray cloth coat which has applied upon it pink flowers in a warm pink, the flowers are in the up-and-down designs, with long stems, giving long lines which are artistic.

***

In a handsome brocaded wrap of a brilliant yellow a little pale blue is introduced at the neck.

Public Warned Against These Women.

The Charity Organization Society warns the public against a woman who gives her name variously as Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Leslie, &c., and represents herself as coming from the "United Charities." She has been soliciting in Staten Island, purporting to represent the Girls' Friendly Aid Society and the Women's Home Industrial Society. The latter has no office at present in the United Charities Building, although it formerly rented desk room in this building. The College Settlement, 95 Rivington Street, reports that a woman claiming to be a representative of that settlement has been soliciting funds on residence streets and is unauthorized, and that such claim is entirely fraudulent.

F. H. Benedict's Burial.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 21.—Fred H. Benedict's body will be brought to Greenwich to-morrow. The body will be placed in the receiving vault in Putnam Cemetery.

SIR ARCHIBALD L. SMITH DEAD.

He Was Until Recently Master of the Rolls—Born in 1836.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Sir Archibald Levin Smith, who recently resigned the post of Master of the Rolls, on account of ill-health, died last night in Scotland.

The Right Hon. Sir Archibald Levin Smith was born in 1836. After attending a public school he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he made a great reputation as an oarsman, rowing three times for his university in the Oxford-Cambridge boat races. After leaving Cambridge he "ate his dinners" at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1860.

Sir Archibald's success in his legal career was almost immediate. He was Junior Counsel to the Treasury from 1863 to 1868 and from 1870 to 1883. In the latter year he was elevated to the bench as a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. In 1888 he was one of the three Judges appointed on the Parnell Commission. In 1893 he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and in 1900 became Master of the Rolls.

A knighthood was conferred on him in 1883, and ten years later he became a Privy Councillor.

Obituary Notes.

F. D. Steck, formerly a manufacturing jeweler in New York and a member of the Order of Elks, died at the Rome (N. Y.) Hospital yesterday, aged fifty-three years.

Joseph M. Wilkin, a prominent lawyer of Orange County, is dead at his home near Montgomery. He was the first President of the Montgomery and Erie Railroad.

J. J. Fogarty, well known among manufacturing jewelers throughout the United States, died suddenly of apoplexy at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., yesterday.

Charles Beiderbecke, a prominent jobber of Davenport, Iowa, for the past thirty years and President of the Iowa National Bank, dropped dead from apoplexy at Macon, Mo., yesterday.

Edmund Tweedy, a pioneer Summer resident of Newport, died yesterday, aged about ninety years. Mr. Tweedy, with George William Curtis, Charles A. Dana, William Henry Channing, George J. Ripley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and others, was interested in the Brook Farm Association in 1842. He was a lifelong friend of Mr. Curtis.

Major Charles B. Marsh, late of the United States Volunteers, died yesterday at Newport, after a long illness, in his fifty-first year. He was born in Newport, and had been engaged in various clerical positions. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he volunteered for service, and was appointed Paymaster in the Volunteer Army with rank of Major, and served through the war.

Dr. Joseph Sanders of 120 East Sixty-fourth Street, this city, died at Oil City, Penn., on Sunday of typhoid fever. He was born in New York City on July 6, 1867. He attended the public schools of this city and later became a student at the City College. In 1892 he was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He studied later at the universities in Heidelberg, Berlin, Vienna, and Leipsic. Since 1895 he had practiced in the City of New York, and at various times was connected with Bellevue Hospital and the New York University. At the time of his death he was Assistant Chief of the Nose, Throat and Ear Dispensary of Mount Sinai Hospital. Dr. Sanders was a member of the Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, and the German Medical Society.

Charity Society's Appeal.

The Charity Organization Society asks the public for assistance in the following cases of need: For $100 to aid in sup

PACER'S WORLD'S RECORD

Little Boy Lowered His Own Mark to 2:01 3-4 at Memphis.

C. K. G. BILLINGS DROVE TRIAL

New Light Harness Star, to Wagon, Easily Cut a Fraction of a Second from His Former Time.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 21.—A new world's record for a pacing horse to wagon was hung up this afternoon at the inaugural meeting of the Memphis Trotting Association, when the latest star of the light-harness turf, the phenomenal pacer Little Boy, owned and driven by the wealthy amateur driver C. K. G. Billings, lowered his own mark, hardly a month old, to 2:01¾, in a race against time. Little Boy's former record was 2:02, made at the Empire City trotting track, New York. The horse was brought to Memphis specially for the trial against his own mark, and to-day easily eclipsed his former performance.

All conditions favored a fast mile, the weather being perfect, while the new track was in ideal condition, smooth as a billiard table and springy and safe. Mr. Billings himself warmed up Little Boy, and before the race was most confident that he would succeed in his effort against time. At the second time of scoring, Little Boy went away, pacing squarely and steadily, and Mr. Billings nodded for the word. The pacer at once settled to his work and fairly flew around the first turn, making the first quarter in 0:31½. Urged through the second quarter, he went even faster, and finished that quarter at a two-minute clip, doing the half mile in 1:01½. The further he went from that point the better he seemed to go, Mr. Billings from that time on keeping him at his best and reaching the three-quarters in 1:31½, the third fraction of the mile having been covered in 0:29¾, a pace equal to a mile in 1:59.

From that point Mr. Billings seemed satisfied that he had accomplished his purpose, but he did not ease up the horse, and Little Boy came home, going as free and steady as when he started, finishing the mile in 2:01¾, the last quarter having been done in 0:30½. The performance was cheered most enthusiastically by the crowd.

The opening programme included several novelties in trotting races, the most notable being the first race, which was a three-heat affair, with the first heat at one mile, the second at one mile and a furlong, and the third at one-half mile. Jamie won the two longer heats and the greater share of the purse, while Lita W. captured the sprinters' heat from Waubun. Casonda easily took the 2:25 pace in straight heats, and Col. Cochran won the 2:16 trot in clever style from Border. Mr. Billings handled the reins again for the last race, a special trot to wagon at a half mile, he driving Major Green and winning handily in straight heats from Louise Jefferson. Summaries follow:

2:14 Class.—Trot, three heats to constitute a race; purse, $3,000. Janice, b. m., by William Harold, (Sanders,) won the mile and mile and an eighth heats. Time—2:09 and 2:24½. Lita W. won the heat at half a mile. Time—1:04¾. Waubun, Charlie Mac, Miss Whitney, Gold Standard, and Palm Leaf started.

2:25 Pace—Purse, $1,000. Casonda, b. m. by Allen Tell, (Newman,) won in straight heats. Best time, 2:09¼. Tom Keene, International Queen, Maud F., Roxie Hunter, and Riley McKean also started.

2:16 Class.—Trot; purse, $1,000. Colonel Cochran, b. h., by Shadeland Onward, (Geers,) won. Best time, 2:10¼. Border, Una Belle, Red Princess, Betsy Tell, and Wyatt also started.

Special Trot to Wagon.—Half mile; gold cup to winner. Major Green, ch. h., by Penchant, (Billings,) won. Best time, 1:04¾. Louise Jefferson, Ellert, and Dr. Book also started.

Little Boy, br. g., (C. K. G. Billings,) to beat world's pacing wagon record of 2:02.
Little Boy, (C. K. G. Billings) 1
Time—2:01¾.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD.

Frequent Fumbling Caused University of Pennsylvania's Defeat—Team Work at Columbia.

The University of Pennsylvania's football eleven was defeated yesterday by Annapolis, the score being 6 to 5. Pennsylvania's fumbling was costly, but Annapolis is entitled to all the credit for winner, as she outplayed Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania started the game with short, determined rushes. The Annapolis line proved too strong after the ball had been advanced to the twenty yard line and a place kick for goal was tried, but the attempt was blocked. A punt, a fumble, another punt, and another fumble and the ball was on Pennsylvania's ten yard line. Off side play gave Annapolis five more yards. Two rushes failed to gain, but Nichols placed the ball back of Pennsylvania's goal line on the third try. The goal was kicked. Realizing their position the Pennsylvania players fought desperately to retrieve themselves and soon had Annapolis back near her goal line. Here Piekarski saved Pennsylvania from the disgrace of a shut out by blocking Belknap's punt, Snook falling on the ball in back of the goal line for the touchdown. The goal, however, was missed.

The Columbia practice yesterday was most encouraging, in fact the best of the season. Better team play was the result aimed at, and before the afternoon's conclusion the men were working together in good style. Princeton's 'Varsity was kept on the defensive, though most of the practice yesterday was with a view of developing the men in breaking up plays. Everything possible is being done at Harvard to strengthen the 'Varsity. The men were given the hardest kind of work, and fifteen coaches urged them on. To improve the offense several new formations were tried, tandem plays coming in for considerable attention. The change made in the Yale line last week had added strength to the eleven, while Weymouth, who is now gaining experience by playing with the second eleven, is expected to still further strengthen Yale in the full back position.

BLUE AND WHITE'S STRONG SCRUB.

A bevy of coaches, several old players in the scrub eleven, and the imperative need of much better team work to make even a respectable showing against the strong football team of Yale, spurred the Columbia 'Varsity on to the best work of the season yesterday. Wilson, Wolff, Knapp, and the injured players Smythe and Bayard Boyeson assisted Sanford in the coaching, while Miller, Neidlinger, and Owen were the men who bolstered up the scrub.

Jackson, a former substitute end, was out yesterday, and Sanford spent quite some time drilling him in and then had him play left end on the 'Varsity, the weak spot in the line. Smith, another good player, was also out and played right half back on the 'Varsity. Capt. Berrien filled the full back position the first time in a week, while Morley, at quarter back, directed the team, his injured side being well padded. For the present it looks as if Sanford will quit experimenting with the quarter back position and keep Morley at it until after the Yale game on Saturday. Bayard Boyeson cannot possibly get in condition for that contest, and Goodman's poor work Saturday disposes of him.

With Nicoll in Bruce's position at centre, the teams lined up, the scrub kicking off. Weekes caught the ball and returned it ten yards. Smith, Weekes, and Berrien advanced the ball steadily to carry the scrub goal line, Smith showing up very strong, giving indication of being at least able to fill the position satisfactorily. The reinforced scrub managed to force the 'Varsity to kick after advancing the ball to the scrub's thirty-yard line. The scrub soon lost the ball, however, and Weekes finally crossed the line for a touchdown. When called upon to skirt the ends or go through the tackles, Weekes, however, displayed his fault of running back with the ball and twice during the afternoon he was downed for a loss.

The Princeton 'Varsity was on the defense during the greater part of yesterday's practice, in order to give the linemen as much practice as possible in breaking up heavy formations of the guards and tackles, back style. The scrub was unusually strong, and succeeded in breaking the first team's line for many substantial gains. They were, however, unable to score.

The 'Varsity punted whenever they gained the ball, and not until the latter part of the second half did they try to score. A punt gave them possession of the ball on the scrubs' forty-yard line, and in six successive plays Underhill was shoved over the line for the only touch-down. Underhill made three field attempts at goal, but all went wide of the mark.

Davis played an unusually fast game at end, while Fisher, at the central position, is showing continued improvement, and few gains were made directly through him. The coaching department was augmented by the presence of Houston Armstrong, '96, who played guard on that team. He will probably remain throughout the season.

Johns Hopkins University has canceled the game scheduled for here on Wednesday, and a game has been arranged for that day with the Orange Athletic Club.

Harvard's poor showing against West Point on Saturday has frightened her into extreme measures. Fifteen coaches were on the field yesterday. All afternoon they kept the team at hard practice, and had them finish up in the moonlight with a spirited struggle with the second team. To add to the bitterness, the second scored on the 'Varsity with a safety.

During the practice several new formations were tried, the principal ones being tandem plays. Among the coaches most active in the work were "Billy" Garrison, Hoag, Houghton, Waters, and Lewis. Several changes were made. Kernan was put in at full back, Mifflin, the full back, exchanging with him. Kernan made the sensational sixty-yard run in the West Point game, but was too sore to get into the scrimmages yesterday. This may account for the shifting of positions.

In the line-up the 'Varsity took the ball at the centre of the field, and by steady rushes and well-worked tandem plays advanced it to the five-yard line. Here the second held twice for downs, when Meier got the ball and fell over the goal line.

Bi-centennial week finds the Yale football team in excellent shape for the Columbia game of next Saturday. There will be the regular Tufts game to-day, with the 'Varsity, to be followed by a game between a graduate eleven and the scrubs. Over thirty graduates want to play on the graduate team, and there will be numerous changes in the line-up during the game.

For the first time in years Yale has pursued a policy this season of selecting her 'Varsity team early and sticking to it. This has had the disadvantage of overlooking the work of some of the substitutes, but on the other hand, it has improved team play. With the shifting of Olcott and Goss at tackle and guard an excellent change was made. Another change will soon come in the retirement of Wilhelmi from full back, and the substitution of Weymouth, the freshman crew Captain, who is regarded as a coming Hale. Weymouth has had two years' experience as a tackle on the Bucknell College team, and is a splendid line plunger. He has not yet joined the 'Varsity, but will this week. Hart, the little half back, has come to the front as one of the fastest and most reliable end skirters in Yale's ranks. Hart is very clever at the game, and follows interference as well as Chadwick. De Saulles has continued his sensational quarter back work, and runs back the kick-offs and punts quite as brilliantly as his famous brother. A new quarter back has come forward in Hinton. He plays a steady game, and runs back punts very well.

The 'Varsity will this week have the advantage of coaching by a number of graduate players. The Pennsylvania State game proved Yale's line strength, though it accentuated some bad faults of fumbling in scrimmages. Pennsylvania State tested Yale's strength for the first time this season, and that it was satisfactory goes a good way toward saying that Yale this year has a splendid team.

CADETS BEAT PENNSYLVANIA.

Red and Blue Football Team Outplayed —Penn's Score Made on a Blocked Punt.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—The Naval Cadets defeated the University of Pennsylvania at football to-day by a score of 6 to 5. This is the first time that Annapolis has ever defeated one of the "Big Four," and they did it by outplaying their opponents.

Belknap opened the game by kicking off to Howard, who ran back twenty yards. A series of small gains by Pennsylvania slowly worked the sphere along, Teas and Gardiner doing most of the ground gaining, and it began to look as if Pennsylvania would have no trouble to score. Annapolis, however, on her own twenty yard line, stood Pennsylvania off for two downs. Reynolds then tried a place kick for goal, but it was blocked, Annapolis getting the ball on the six yard line, from which Belknap punted nearly half of the length of the field.

Right here occurred the first of Pennsylvania's numerous fumbles which cost her the game. Howard let the ball slip through his arms and Soule fell upon it. Another misplay of a similar kind gave Annapolis the ball ten yards from Pennsylvania's goal line. Annapolis was awarded five more yards on an off side play, and then Pennsylvania braced up and stopped two plays. On the third attempt, however, Nichols, who played brilliantly throughout, went through right tackle for a touchdown. Strassburger kicked the goal.

Pennsylvania played desperately in the next few minutes and soon scored, Piekarski blocking Belknap's attempt to punt. The ball rolled back of the line and Snook fell upon it for a touch-down. The ball was punted out, but Reynolds missed the goal. Line-up:

Pennsylvania, 5.	Positions.	Annapolis, 6.
Metzgar	Left end	Read
Piekarski	Left tackle	Fisher
Bennett	Left guard	Carpenter
Jordan	Centre	Fretz
Teas	Right guard	Belknap
Donaldson, Baird.	Right tackle	Adams
Ludes	Right end	Soule
Howard	Quarter back	Smith
Reynolds	Left half back	Strassburger
Snook	Right half back	Freyer
Gardiner	Full back	Nichols

Referee—Mr. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Gardiner, Pennsylvania. Touch-downs—Nichols and Snook. Goal—Strassburger. Time of halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes.

BILLIARD TOURNEY STARTED.

"Willie" Hoppe Wins from the Spaniard, Jose Ortiz, Rather Handily.

The first professional billiard tournament since last Spring was started last night at Maurice Daly's Academy with four men and one boy as contestants. In the game last night "Willie" Hoppe, the boy, had no difficulty in winning from the Spanish player, José Ortiz, by a score of 200 to 101. From the showing he made then, Gallagher, Morningstar, and McLaughlin, the other entries, will have to play their best billiards in order to defeat him.

The tournament is at the eighteen-inch balk line game, two shots in. It is a handicap affair, and Gallagher, Morningstar, and McLaughlin each have to concede 100 points to Hoppe, who to win must make 200 points. Ortiz plays 225.

Ortiz was palpably nervous all during the evening, and played somewhat below his usual form. Hoppe, on the contrary, played a nervy game and made several fair runs for double figures, his best break of the night being 43. In thirty-three innings he made his string of 200 points, and his average was a trifle over six. To make several of his shots he had to climb on the table, as his size would not permit him to operate his cue from the floor. The best Ortiz could do in the thirty-three innings played was to make 101, and on three occasions only did he reach double figures.

Most of the prominent amateur billiard players were present at the game last night, as well as some of the professionals. Gallagher, Morningstar, and McLaughlin were also present. Two games will be played each day hereafter until the tournament is ended, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. Ortiz and Gallagher play to-morrow afternoon and McLaughlin and Morningstar to-night. The score last night:

Hoppe—	8	1	0	0	0	15	26	2	3	2	1	1	0	9	7	0	18			
	2	0	9	2	1	4	1	0	2	25	0	1	0	10	44	0	7.	Total, 200;		
average, 6 2-33; high run, 44.																				
Ortiz—	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	2	0	13	6	12	1	0	8	2	1	0	
	5	0	3	1	0	7	1	5	1	0	0	2	3	3	3.	Total, 101; average,				
3 2-33; high run, 13.																				

Golf on Richmond Hill Links.

The series of championship and handicap golf competitions now in progress on the links of the Richmond Hill Golf Club were brought down to the semi-final rounds yesterday. For the club championship the results were: Nelson F. Griffin beat Victor W. Hungerford, 6 up and 5 to play; C. G. Coakley beat T. S. Strong, Jr., 1 up; Arthur Man beat Kenneth Torrence, 4 up and 3 to play; Arthur Hinds beat Otto G. Smith, 7 up and 6 to play. In the semi-final round on Saturday Griffin will play Coakley and Man will meet Hinds. In the handicap match play event R. S. Harrison, 5, beat Otto G. Smith, 3 up and 2 to play; C. S. Clarkson, 10, beat W. H. Rachau, 3 up and 2 to play; Nelson F. Griffin beat H. S. Stearns, 6, 2 up and 1 to play; C. G. Coakley beat J. W. Echer, 5, 1 up in 19 holes. In the semi-final round on Saturday Harrison will play Clarkson and Griffin will play Coakley.

COLTS IN A HEAD FINISH

Brunswick Just Squeezed Home First in a Hard Struggle.

RED PATH'S NEW RECORD

Hitchcock's Horse Lowered the Figures for Seven and a Half Furlongs at Morris Park.

A pretentious racing programme, which included four minor stake events, aided by the excellence of the weather and the approach of the end of the New York racing season, drew another large crowd to the Morris Park track yesterday, and helped to hold up the uncommon average of attendance for the meeting.

There have been few contests such as the fourth race furnished, the first four horses fighting past the winning post so close together that none but the judges could say which was first, the spectators being about evenly divided among the four in opinion as to which had won, and the backers of each clinging to hope of a favorable decision until the numbers were hung up announcing the official decision. This race, six and a half furlongs over the Withers mile, had seven starters, with the fast filly Lux Casta the favorite throughout the betting, while Namtor, Tribes Hill, and Brunswick were about equal second choices.

Tribes Hill led off, but in the first half furlongs gave way to Northern Star, who lasted in front only until the field reached the turn out of the back stretch, where Lux Casta, second to that point, went to the front and raced there until well into the straight, where Brunswick, close up through the early stage of the race, went on with Lux Casta, followed by Namtor and City Bank. A half furlong from the post the race might have been won by any one of the first six horses, Lux Casta still being in front, but tiring, while the next three horses closed steadily. Hardly a jump from the finish line Brunswick got up and caught Lux Casta, and won on the post by a short head, while the tardily lasted only just long enough to get second place by a similar distance from Namtor, he third, a nose before City Bank, fourth. Brunswick was heavily backed by the clubhouse contingent, and one member of the betting ring stated after the race that the winning was probably the largest made by the patrons of the club stand this season.

For the Second Monday Handicap, at the unusual distance of seven and a half furlongs, over the Withers course, Thomas Hitchcock's fast gelding Red Path started the actual favorite. He easily brushed past Himself, who led off and made the pace for a little more than a quarter of a mile. Red Path galloping in front after that and having enough left at the end to draw away when challenged by the two-year-old Peninsula. The last few strides caused considerable uneasiness to the backers of the favorite, however, for Red Path's known ability to stop when pressed left the result in doubt until he was actually past the post, winner by a length and a half. Red Path finished the seven and a half furlongs in 1:35¾, thus cutting down the track record of 1:37⅖, made by Carbuncle last year. The figures, therefore, constitute a track record, but the merit of the performance becomes apparent when it is remembered that the time of Red Path's race just equals the time made by Salvator for a mile, running against time.

For the Goldsmith Stakes, selling, down the Eclipse course, Sister Juliet was always the favorite, and heavily backed by her stable at post time ran prominently all the way, and, drawing out in the last quarter of a mile, straightened out, and racing, by a length from Grand Opera, with Lady Sterling and Femesole close up. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1900 or 1901; about two miles and a half. J. E. Widener's Eophone, br. g., 4 years, by Rigolette-Vestalia, 152 pounds, (Berry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Chicken Hidden, out by a length; J. W. Colt's Walter Cleary, b. g., 4, by Candlemas-Kanawha, 147, (Mara,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three parts of a length from R. G. Tower's Curfew Bell, ch. m., 5, by Morpheus-Bow Bells, 130, (Pending,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—4:35½. Jessie S., Boisterous, Sifter, Baby Bill, and Clasher also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Jessie S. the post favorite at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

SECOND RACE.—The Monday Handicap, for all ages; last seven and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s Red Path, ch. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, 113 pounds, (Mounce,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won ridden out by a length and a half; P. H. McCarren's Peninsula, ch. c., 2, by Meddler-Pearl Thorne, 100, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by a head from E. Brown & Co.'s Andy Williams, b. c., 2, by Kingstock-Carmencita, 90, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:35⅘. Himself, Ben Macdhui, Clewiston, and Chuckanunda also ran. Value to the winner, $715. Redpath the post favorite. Winner trained by W. McDaniels.

THIRD RACE.—The Goldsmith Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $2,000 at the time of entry; selling allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. W. S. Smith's Sister Juliet, b. or br. f., by Esher-Van A. Clar, 103 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; Clarence H. Mackay's Grand Opera, blk. c., by Wagner-Bonnie Bird, 102, (Booker,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, second by a half length from M. L. Reynolds' Ladstone, ch. f., by Hanover-Aquila, 107, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10¼. Femesole, Onak, Flora Pomona, Rose of May, Cryptogram, Rightaway, Carroll D., Blanche Herrmann, and Blanket also ran. Value to the winner, $775, Sister Juliet the post favorite by 3. Winner trained by J. Atkins.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Clarence H. Mackay's Brunswick, ch. c., by St. Carlo-Sloe, 109 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; the Albemarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., 109, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 even, second by a neck; Eno and August Belmont's Namtar, ch. c., 112, (Mounce,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:20¼. City Bank, Tribes Hill, Langlove, and Northern Star also ran. Value to the winner, $590. Lux Casta the post favorite. Winner trained by Charles Hill.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, special weights; the Withers mile. J. B. Haggin's Elegy, ch. f., by Goldfinch-Buttermore, 107 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Louis Stuart's Miss Almy, ch. f., 107, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 1 to 4, second by two lengths from W. C. Daly's Anna Darling, ch. f., 107, (Miles,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Philma Paxton, Revenook, Plumed Knight, Hardshell, and Heathville also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Miss Almy the favorite. Winner trained by P. Wimmer.

SIXTH RACE.—The Watercolor Stakes for two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,000 in 1900 or 1901, special weights; two miles over the Withers course. J. A. Monahan's The Rhymer, b. c., 3 years, by The Bard-Equipoise, 111 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 5 and out, won easily by twenty lengths; Sullivan & Mulligan's William H., b. c., 2, by Loantoka-Broken Vows, 87, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1 and out, second. Only two horses ran. Time—3:43. Value to the winner, $775. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1900 or 1901, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner; selling allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Handicapper, 110 pounds; Astor, 107; Sweet Tooth, 106; Satire, 103; Rappenecker, Lucky Star, and Snark, 99 each; Eloin, 93; Sentry, 91; The Black Scot and In Shot, 90 each; Punctual, 88; Connie, Guess Work, and Kalif, 85 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners of $750; selling allowances; six furlongs over the Eclipse course. April Shower, 108 pounds; Honolulu, 107; Keynote and Gibson Light, 106 each; Carrington, 105; Josepha, 104; Barouche, 97; Locket, Bonus, Earnest Parham, and G. Whittier, 96 each; Mint Bed and Joan Wood, 92 each; Lost Knight and Goldaga, 90 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Silverbrook Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Femesole, 109 pounds; Eddie Busch, 107; April Shower and Anak, 106 each; Carrington, Grail, Lady Holyrood, and Man-o'-War, 104 each; Pearl Finder and Galesburg, 99 each; Lady Godiva, Gay Girl, and Tact, 97 each; Missile, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dixiana Stakes, for three-year-olds, special weights, with penalties and allowances; the Withers mile. Dublin and Watercolor, 126 each; Tom Kenny, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Morris Park meeting; the Withers mile. Carbuncle, 120 pounds; Latson, 118; Decanter, 114; Imp and Prince Richard, 109 each; St. Finnan, 104; Hammock, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Bowen, Satire, Hammock, and Black Dick, 105 pounds each; In Shot, Fiedrich, Marathen, Curtsey, and Beggar Lady, 102 each.

No Polo Tournament at Lakewood.

George Gould will give no regular polo tournament on his field at Georgian Court, Lakewood, this season, as he did last Fall. His absence in the West has caused the proposed October event, which was to have closed the polo activity in the metropolitan district, to be abandoned, and in November it will be too late to be sure of a good field for the best playing conditions. It is probable, however, that upon his return one or two cups will be offered for special events. As it is, polo is now being played three times a week on the Lakewood field, and a number of players will be there for the next month. H. L. Herbert, John E. Cowdin, Robert Collier, P. F. Collier, Foxhall Keene, Raymond Herbert, and H. C. Brokaw are among the players who have been playing recently on the Lakewood field.

DISCONTENT IN THE A. A. U.

Reforms in Local and National Athletic Management Imminent.

DOUBLE MEANING OF AMATEUR

Prospects Not Bright for Adopting a Definition So Clear as the Young Men's Christian Association Has.

Murmurings of discontent against the management of the Amateur Athletic Union have not been confined to the local clubs, and the strong opposition which has recently manifested itself against the way in which the Metropolitan Association is governed. In Chicago, Baltimore, and Pittsburg there is a powerful feeling among many athletes that decided reforms are necessary, if peace and the future stability of the union is to be preserved. This discontent is particularly strong in Pittsburg, and yesterday Presndent John B. Boyle of the Pastime Athletic Club received a letter from T. H. Laidley, Jr., announcing that the Duquesne Country and Athletic Club had just withdrawn from the Amateur Athletic Union and will hereafter be a member of the Eastern National League. In the same letter was also the news that the Western Pennsylvania Basketball League, consisting of eight teams, had withdrawn from all affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Union and would play in the future under Eastern National League rules. Mr. Laidley was formerly a delegate from the Atlantic Association to the Amateur Athletic Union, but he was dropped a short time ago.

The insurgent clubs of Baltimore, otherwise known as the Middle Atlantic Association, have managed to conduct their separate organization with success for several years, and considerable correspondence has passed between the officers and the dissenting athletes of this city and Pittsburg.

If a serious break should occur in the ranks of the Amateur Athletic Union, it is probable that the opposing factions would combine with the Baltimore clubs and thus form a large athletic body of their own. The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at the Astor House on the evening of Nov. 18 and some demands for certain changes in management will be presented.

WESTERN CLUB LEAVES A. A. U.

The defection of the Pittsburg clubs is apparently not worrying the Amateur Athletic Union officials, for President Sullivan of the local association said yesterday that he doubted if there is an amateur athletic club in Pittsburg. Charges of professionalism have been brought against them from time to time, and Mr. Sullivan said he did not think the Duquesne Country and Athletic Club was considered a member of the Amateur Athletic Union at the present time. By referring to the minutes of last year's annual meeting it was seen that a report had been made that the club had not paid its annual dues, and was believed to have gone out of existence. Nevertheless, the name of the club had not been stricken from the list of members in an official publication of clubs in the union six months later.

The local clubs that have been protesting the management of the Metropolitan Association, and incidentally exposing some of the faults that have existed there for several years, appear to have scored a victory, so far as can be judged at present, in their efforts for reform. President Sullivan himself has admitted that some of their complaints are reasonable, and that statement, coming from the one who had nothing to say in favor of the reactionary movement immediately after the protesting meeting last Monday night, formed an interesting topic of conversation yesterday among athletes who are watching the outcome of the present turmoil with considerable anxiety. It was boldly admitted yesterday by an official of many years standing on the Board of Managers, and who is not antagonistic to Sullivan, that practically all of the members recognize that there are grievous faults in the Amateur Athletic Union management, and particularly in the Metropolitan Association. He said:

"The subject of a purer amateur definition is a matter not easy to deal with. It may be treated gingerly in the general meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, for it is plain to be seen that if such firm rules were adopted as govern the Athletic League of the Young Men's Christian Association, it would hit the pockets of several officers in high standing in the union. The Athletic Union practically has no rule defining an amateur. All it attempts to define is a competing amateur, yet it is well known that many who pose as amateurs and would savagely resent the term of professional, do receive money for services performed in the conduct of athletic games, acting in the capacity of judge, referee, clerk of the course, and in other ways. There are, of course, others who act purely as amateurs in those capacities and receive no remuneration, and in my idea that is the way it should be. The question is, will the Amateur Athletic Union be willing to adopt so high an amateur standard?"

To the lover of amateur sports who has not delved into the mysteries of the Amateur Athletic Union management it is indeed a curious spectacle that is presented of the governing amateur athletic body in the United States, which disbars competing amateurs for the most trifling infringement of the rules, having in its constitution or by-laws no clear-cut definition of an amateur.

"What is to hinder an amateur who accepts money for his services at games, afterward deciding that he would like to compete?" was asked of the official previously quoted.

"Well, I suppose the man would be protested or disqualified," was the answer.

Even in this case, it was admitted that the rules presented no hard and fast requirement, and that the disqualified athlete would probably find a loophole sufficiently large to admit him to the competing ranks without much difficulty. This reveals the fallacy of the present amateur ruling as presented by the Amateur Athletic Union. It stipulates that a man must not lay himself open to charges of professionalism if he competes, but when he believes that his active career as an athlete is over, he may with impunity act as official and receive pay for it, without injuring his amateur standing.

The Young Men's Christian Association is an affiliated body with the Amateur Athletic Union. Its members, however, compete under their own rules, subject, of course, to the rules of competition when in Amateur Athletic Union events. The Christian Association rules on the subject of what constitutes an amateur leave nothing obscure or ambiguous. Its amateur definition says:

"An amateur is a person who has never competed in an open competition, or for money, or under a false name, or knowingly with a professional for a prize, or with a professional where gate money is charged; nor has at any time taught, pursued as a means of livelihood, or assisted at athletic exercises for money or for any valuable consideration." And, continuing, in its explanation of these rules, the by-laws state that an amateur has become a professional by "directly or indirectly receiving payment for services rendered as referee, judge, umpire, scorer, manager, director, or in any other capacity at any professional exhibition or contest of any athletic or gymnastic exercise whatsoever."

There has been some talk of having these Young Men's Christian Association amateur rules, or similar ones, adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union, and the subject will probably come up for discussion in the November meeting. The result will be watched with interest in view of the powerful forces that are likely to be arrayed against such a radical amateur definition.

Yale's Fall Rowing Regatta.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—The annual Fall regatta of Yale University was held at Lake Whitney this afternoon. The races were the closest ever seen on the course. There were three races over a course of five-sixths of a mile in length. The first event was between a gentlemen eight, composed of 'Varsity and graduate oarsmen, juniors and sophomores. All three crews got off simultaneously and for the entire distance there was no clear water between the three boats. The sophomores and juniors were on even terms ten yards from the finish line, but the former had just a trifle more steam and shot across the line only two feet ahead of the juniors. The gentlemen eight was only about half a length behind. The time was 4:20.

The Academic eight beat the Scientific freshmen by a length. Time—4:33.

The final race was between the winners of the two preceding events, and was won by the sophomores. The gentlemen eight paced the crews. The sophomores won by three-quarters of a length. Time—4:23.

OUT TO-DAY

Spalding's OFFICIAL Basket Ball Guide FOR 1901-1902

Edited by GEO. T. HEPBRON

Contains New Official Rules, records, and photos of leading teams; answers to questions on game; review of past season; National championships.

PRICE, TEN CENTS.

For sale by all newsdealers and

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

Spalding's Catalogue of Fall and Winter Sports mailed free to any address.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of Benjamin T. Kissam, sole surviving executor of the last will of HANNAH AYMAR, deceased, for leave to pay into Court money remaining in his hands set apart for the benefit of Eleanor Ferdon, (nee Aymar,) one of the children of Francis Aymar, deceased.

To Eleanor Ferdon and to all persons who may claim the sum of money now remaining in the hands of Benjamin T. Kissam, as Executor of the will of Hannah Aymar, deceased, and held by him for the benefit of said Eleanor Ferdon. You are hereby notified to appear before me, the undersigned, as referee, appointed by the Court, at my office, 18 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of December, 1901, at one P. M., to establish your claim to said fund or any part thereof by legal proof to the satisfaction of the said referee.—Dated October 18th, 1901.

AVERY T. BROWN, Referee.
AYMAR EMBURY, Attorney for Petitioner, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o22-1aw6wTu

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at 122-130 Centre Street, New York City, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the James Reilly's Sons Company.—Dated Sept. 23, 1901.

THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY.
By JAMES REILLY, President.
R. J. DONOVAN, Attorney, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ROSS ATTACHMENT AND MACHINE COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1901, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to THE INTERNATIONAL BLIND STITCH COMPANY.

Dated New York City, October 15, 1901.
THE ROSS ATTACHMENT AND MACHINE COMPANY.
S. K. DE FOREST, President.

Surrogate Notices.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

EDMUND GUILBERT.
ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN.
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT.
My14-1aw6mTu Executors.

Referees' Notices.

NO. 224 CENTRAL PARK WEST, BOROUGH of Manhattan, City of New York.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARA POSEY JONES, as General Guardian of Frances Coster Jones, an infant, plaintiff, against JACOB M. NEWMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 25th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, in Section No. 4, Block 1,162, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-first Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-first Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue, formerly the Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with West End Avenue and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-first Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 30th, 1901.

JOHN E. EUSTIS, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 242 West 61st Street:

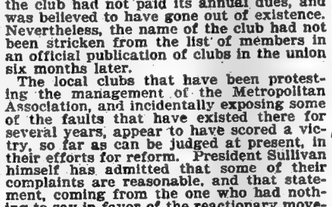

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, amounts to $15,303 11-100, with interest from September 11th, 1901, together with the expen

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Supreme Court of the United States:

34—Holzapfels Compositions Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. Rahtjens American Composition Company; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree of United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York affirmed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

82—The Knoxville Iron Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Harbison; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justices Brewer and Peckham.

The Chief Justice announces the following orders of the court:

Nos.—Charles Mayer, petitioner, vs. Oliver C. Fuller, trustee.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

No.—James D. Patton, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. J. D. Brady, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.—Motion to vacate order of publication and to dismiss postponed until the hearing of the cause on the merits.

41—Charles Stewart, appellant, vs. the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company; 139—The Pacific Steam Whaling Company, appellant, vs. The United States, and 155, 156, and 157—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument with 33 as one case.

225—E. Bement & Sons, plaintiffs in error, vs. the National Harrow Company.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cause on the merits.

235—The City of Covington, Ky., et al., appellants, vs. the First National Bank of Covington, Ky.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument March 3, after the cases already set down for that day.

236—N. O. Murphy et al., appellants, vs. James L. Utter et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument March 3, after the cases already set down for that day.

240—Lottie L. Powers, petitioners, vs. Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

268—Kate Footte et al., petitioners, vs. R. B. Corman et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

284—Louisa V. Kidd, executrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Alabama.—Motion to advance postponed for a more definite statement of its grounds.

404—The City of Galveston, petitioner, vs. the United States Mortgage and Trust Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

425—George L. Whitman, petitioner, vs. Kate A. Norton, 426—George L. Whitman, petitioner, vs. John Watts, as receiver, and 427—George L. Whitman, petitioner, vs. the Fifth National Bank, Reading, Penn.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

431—Southern Pacific Company, petitioner, vs. Kate Tregear, Margin, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

432—John N. Stewart, petitioner, vs. Village of Ashtabula, Ohio, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

433—Henry Nelson, claimant, et al., petitioners, vs. H. Buchanan, claimant, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

438—Rublee A. Cole, plaintiff in error, vs. F. S. Garland et al.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh District. Writ of error dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, on the authority of German National Bank vs. Speckert, 181 U. S. 403.

439—Alvin H. Armstrong et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Simon D. Mayer et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska. Writ of error dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, on the authority of Eustis vs. Bolles, 150 U. S. 361.

133 of October Term, 1900—Joel Parker Whitney et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al.—Motion to modify decree denied.

226 of October Term, 1900—Frank M. Fairbank, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Petition for rehearing denied.

242 of October Term, 1900—Andrew H. Russell et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Motion for leave to file petition for rehearing denied.

224—The French Glenn Live Stock Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Alva Springer.—Motion to remit part of supervising fee granted.

235—Benjamin D. Green et al., appellants, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellees, with leave to Alexander Rose for the appellants to file suggestions in regard to motion, on or before Thursday next.

252—Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, petitioner, vs. Thomas P. Sherborne, Jr., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by George Tucker Bispham, Preston K. Erdman, and Herbert Howson for the petitioner and by John G. Johnson and Frank P. Pritchard for the respondents.

280—Holmes Electric Protective Company, petitioner, vs. Alva L. Ketselman et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by C. C. Shipley on behalf of Thomas A. Banning and Ephraim Banning, for the petitioner and by Robert H. Parkinson for the respondents.

331—Alexander E. Orr et al., as executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Theodore P. Gilman, Controller, et al.—Motion to advance submitted by Julius Henry Cohen on behalf of counsel.

74—Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, petitioner, vs. John F. Daniel.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by John N. Baldwin, John F. Hager, and John M. Stewart for the petitioner and by Thomas R. Bown for the respondent.

30. Original.—The State of Kansas, complainant, vs. the State of Colorado.—Leave granted to defendant to file brief on or before Dec. 2, to complainant to file reply brief on or before Feb. 3, and case assigned for argument on demurrer on Feb. 24 next, on motion of A. A. Godard for the complainant.

33—Francis Winslow et al., &c., appellants, vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—Motion to advance submitted by William G. Johnson for appellants, in support of motion, and by George E. Hamilton and M. J. Colbert for the appellee, in opposition thereto.

40—The Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, petitioners, vs. The Duplex Printing Press Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Louis W. Southgate for the petitioner and by Arthur P. Usher for the respondent.

202—The Hanover National Bank of New York City, plaintiff in error, vs. Max Moyses.—Motion to advance submitted by R. C. Beckett in behalf of counsel.

235—Robert Herbst, petitioner, vs. the steamship Asiatic Prince, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Nathaniel Wilson in behalf of J. Hubley Ashton for the petitioner and by J. Parker Kirlin for the respondent.

236—John F. Kumler, petitioner, vs. George F. Hale, executor, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Arthur Smith and R. H. Baker for the petitioner and by Barton & Brumback for the petitioner and by Barton Smith and R. H. Baker for the respondent.

52—The State of Iowa, plaintiff in error, vs. Edwin O. Rood et al.—Passed to be restored to the call under the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Thomas H. Clark in behalf of counsel.

68—Freida Schradsky, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lake.—Continued on motion of H. B. Johnson for the plaintiff in error.

406—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lake, petitioner, vs. the Keene Five Cent Savings Bank.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by H. B. Johnson, Charles Cavender, C. S. Thomas, and W. H. Bryant for the petitioner, and by Edmund F. Richardson for the respondent.

306—Joseph H. Beals, plaintiff in error, vs. James J. Cone.—Motion for supersedas submitted by H. B. Johnson for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for defendant in error to file brief in opposition on error before Thursday next. —Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Charles S. Thomas and W. H. Bryant in support of motions and by H. B. Johnson in opposition thereto.

109—Simon Rothschild et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Robert A. Knight, assignee.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Robert A. Knight and C. M. Rice in support of motions, and by H. J. Jaquith in opposition thereto.

187—Martha J. Swearingen, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of St. Louis.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by B. Schnurmacher and C. C. Allen in support of motions, and by G. A. Finkelnburg in opposition thereto.

338—Commercial Publishing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel C. Beckwith.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Anthony S. Porter in support of motions and by A. Walker Otis in opposition thereto.

43—Northwestern Life Assurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Sweetie Villeneuve.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

17—The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. the Cambria Iron Company.—Reassignment continued by James I. Kay for the respondent and concluded by Thomas B. Reed for the petitioners.

30—The Reloj Cattle Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argued by H. H. Cobb for the appellant and submitted by M. G. Reynolds for the appellee.

34—The Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Matos Gold Mining Company.—Passed.

38—Michael W. O'Brien et al., executors, &c., petitioners, vs. John G. Wheelock et al.—Argument commenced by Henry M. Duffield for the petitioners.

Call for Tuesday: 38, 39, 41, 42, 47, 49, 51, 53, (and 71, 139, 155, 156, and 157,) 55, and 57.

Calendars for Tuesday, Oct. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace and Lacombe, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124, fourth floor, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

5—Leopold vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
7—Comori vs. Met. St. Ry.
10—Branigan vs. Met. St. Ry.
11—Same vs. same.
17—Wood vs. Bennett.
23—Jentz vs. Penn. R.R.
28—Kelsey vs. Met. St. Ry.
29—Spier vs. Canada Bank of Commerce.
31—McKenna vs. United Gas Imp. Co.
32—United States, for Hudson River Stone Supply Co., vs. Molloy.
33—Cahn vs. Bank of America.
34—Cahn vs. Beck.
35—Keller vs. Pyle.
36—Gaston vs. Davis.
37—Chance vs. O'Brien.
38—Dunn vs. Lyons.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

1—Huber Co. vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works.
2—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Comstock Unhairing Co.
3—Collinsplatt vs. Finlayson.
4—Neostyle Envelope Co. vs. Samuel Cupples Envelope Co.
5—Am. Elec. Novelty & Mfg. Co. vs. Acme Elec. Co.
6—Berliner Gramophone Co. vs. Seaman.
7—Bonsall vs. Hamilton Co.
8—Fayerweather vs. Williams College.
9—Same vs. Un. Theological Seminary.
10—Same vs. Amherst College.
11—Mumford vs. Ecuador Development Co.
12—U. S. vs. Duys.
13—Middletown National Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Mich. Railway.
14—Coleman vs. Washburn.
15—Slaughter vs. La Compagnie Francaise des Cables, &c.
16—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Lemberger.
17—Union Hardware Co. vs. Selchow.
18—La Republique Francaise, &c., vs. Schultz, a corp'n.
19—Bry vs. Lupton.
20—West vs. Linck.
21—Berliner Gramophone Co. vs. Nat. Gramophone Corporation.
22—Badische Aniline & Soda Fabrik vs. Klipstein.
23—Severy Process Co. vs. Harper & Bros.
24—Frost vs. Cohn.
25—Anglo-Am. Provision Co. vs. Davis Prov. Co.
26—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
27—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Northern Pac. R. R. (in re Am. Trading Co.)
28—Lamson Cons. Store Service Co. vs. Finlay Brothers.
29—Watson vs. Munro.
30—Lyon vs. Erie R. R.
31—Republique Francaise, &c., vs. Hegeman.
32—Sedgrave vs. Singer.
34—Hostetter Co. vs. Conrow.
35—Weber vs. Sullivan.
36—Stone vs. Eldridge.
37—Am. Gramophone Co. vs. Nat. Gramophone Co.
38—Substantive Colors Co. vs. Roesingh.
40—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. McCutcheon.
41—Same vs. same.
42—Schlicht Heat, Light & Power Co. vs. Aeolipyle Company.
43—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. Forsythe.
44—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
45—Same vs. same.
46—Edye vs. Treat, collector, &c.
47—La Societe, &c., vs. General Elec. Co.
48—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. Forsythe.
49—Hunter vs. De L. Bottle Stopper Co.
50—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
51—Rolfe Elec. Co. vs. Sterling Elec. Co.
52—Greene vs. Man. Refrigerating Co.
53—Parramore vs. Cohn.
54—Nat. Comp. Scale Co. vs. Money weight Scale Co.
55—Young vs. Upson.
56—Kinnard Mfg. Co. vs. Hawley.
57—Durfee vs. Barvo & Dotter.
58—Adriance, Platt & Co. vs. Nat. Harrow Co.
59—Same vs. same.
60—Coates vs. Boker.
61—Australian Knitting Co. vs. Wright's Health Underwear Co.
62—Hostetter Co. vs. Newman.
63—Keller vs. Plesen.
64—Heublein vs. Cook & Bernheimer Co.
65—J. Elwood Lee Co. vs. Goodrich Co.
66—Havana City Ry. vs. Ceballos.
67—Easton vs. Lewis.
68—Brown vs. Equitable Life Assur. Society of New York.
69—Nat. Photograph Co. vs. Wood.
70—Vapo-Cresoline Co. vs. Bigelow.
71—Man. Elec. Supply Co. vs. Stanley & Patterson.
72—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Nearseal Unhairing Co.
73—Am. Magnesia Covering Co. vs. Keasbey & Mattison Co.
74—Keasbey & Mattison Co. vs. Philip Carey Mfg. Co.
75—Cortelyou vs. Lowe.
76—Hilscher vs. Carnegie Steel Co., Lim.
77—Gannett vs. Rupert.
78—Thompson vs. Snyder.
79—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Bowsky.
80—Same vs. Hulbert.
81—Loomis-Manning Filter Co. vs. Man. Filter Co.
82—Czarnikow vs. Bidwell.
83—Post vs. Buckley.
84—N. Y. Phonograph Co. vs. Edison.
85—Westinghouse Air B. Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
86—Same vs. same.
87—Beckham vs. Eddy.
88—Cowley vs. The Maltheison Alkali Works.
89—Underground R. R., &c., vs. Van Wyck.
90—Same vs. the City of New York.
91—Arnold Monophase Elec. Co. vs. Wagner Elec. Mfg. Co.
92—Armstrong vs. Bidwell.
93—De Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.
94—Smith vs. Bidwell.
95—Hocke vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
96—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. North Pac. R. R., (in re American Trading Co.)
97—Feder vs. Beetson.
98—Wetter Numbering Machine Co. vs. Bates Machine Co.
99—Colliery Engineer Co. vs. Ewald.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building, Admiralty.

93—McNeil vs. SS. Songa.
149—Reilly vs. Tug H. L. Finger.
160—Chubb vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
161—Down vs. Tug Central No. 22.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 365, 712, 277, 401, 416, 241, 405, 420.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

50—Farmers' Feed Co. vs. Scottish Union Nat. Ins. Co.
10—Logutluta vs. Chisholm.
43—Columbia Bank vs. Birkett.
40—Hitchings vs. Kayser.
27—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
51—India Rubber Co. vs. Perkins.
52—Havens vs. Mayor, &c.
53—Hill vs. Starin.
54—Healy vs. Vondran.
48—Buchanan vs. Belsey
55—Nones vs. Emanuel.
56—O'Neill vs. Crane.
57—Barson vs. Mulligan
58—Holmes vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.
60—Frazer vs. Hoguet.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Walton Av.
2—Happel vs. Korfmann.
3—Barstow Stove Co. vs. Richards.
4—Joseph vs. Citizens' Steamboat Co.
5—Butler vs. Stoll.
6—Fitzgeralds vs. Moffett.
7—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
8—Morris vs. Townsend.
9—Matter of East 140th St.
10—McGuire vs. Murray
11—Backes vs. Curran.
12—Kirk vs. Morton.
13—List vs. List.
14—Thomas vs. Gillin Printing Co.
15—Marsh vs. Cheshire Lime B. & L. Co.
16—Fredler vs. Hutter.
17—Meldrum vs. Meldrum.
18—O'Grady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
19—Johnson vs. same.
20—Williamson vs. same
21—Smiley vs. same.
22—Brosnan vs. same.
23—Bradford vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
24—Rose vs. Durant.
25—Reynolds vs. Sousa.
26—Stewart vs. Union Ry. Co.
27—Jacob vs. Jacob.
28—People ex rel. Berardini vs. Wallace.
29—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
30—Matter of Haggerty.
31—Vaughan vs. Compania Americana, &c.
32—Matter of Van Cortlandt Av.
33—Clark Johnson Medicine Co. vs. Olmsted.
34—Matter of Seligman.
35—Hickie vs. Colombani.
36—People ex rel. Hoag vs. Coler.
37—Curtiss vs. Parry.
38—Cottrell vs. Fertig.
39—R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co. vs. Treat.
40—Koerber vs. Prince.
41—Purdy vs. Lynch.
42—Matter of Strauss.
43—Driggs vs. Dean.
44—Hanlon vs. Hanlon.
45—Brick vs. Brick.
46—Mount Morris Bank vs. Kilpatrick.
47—Matter of N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.
48—Guagliardo vs. Guagliardo.
49—Jordon vs. Jordon.
50—Schumann vs. Schumann.
51—Hart vs. Mut. Res. Fund Life Assn.
52—In re Harris.
53—Jackson Arch. Iron Works vs. Cohen.
54—Valentine vs. Valentine.
55—Underhill vs. McAleenan.
56—Lustig vs. Heidenreich.
57—People, &c., vs. Leggett.
58—People, &c., vs. Fuller.
59—Van Praag vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
60—Engel vs. Union Sq. Bank.
61—In re Whalen.
62—Hopper vs. Dolan.
63—Morton Trust Co. vs. Hartwell-Thomson Con. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clearing. Motions.

770—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
563—O'Connor vs. Egan.
849—Williams vs. O'Connor.
531—In re Intervale Av.
865—Baumgarten vs. Baumgarten.
869—In re Timpson Pl.
80—In re E. 177th St.
94—In re E. 181st St.
111—In re Weeks St.
766—In re Lind Av. Demurrer.
1684—Church vs. Standard R. R. Signal Co. Preferred causes.
3877—Goodman vs. Grudberg.
4064—Provident Sav. Loan Ins. Co. vs. Busse. General calendar.
3381—Rufner vs. Rufner
3415—Green vs. Green.
3426—Browning vs. Romano.
3616—Meyer vs. City of New York.
3857—Camp vs. Kashare.
3454—Feist vs. City of New York.
3682—Hurawitz vs. Hurawitz.
3400—Lubits vs. Lubits.
3675—Kane vs. Wimple.
2969—Moran vs. Lynn.
3173—McDonald vs. McDonald.
3247—Lozano vs. Lozano
3267—Darrin vs. Riverside Stable Co.
3456—Thomas vs. Thomas.
3150—Hoyt vs. Easton.
3075—Greer vs. Johnson.
3259—Goldstein vs. McDonnell.
3388—Gregory vs. Langley.
3565—Von Armin vs. Moore.
3665—Goobe vs. Waterson.
2057½—Boehm vs. Mass.
3439—Jacob vs. Thompson.
3338—Sierichs vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
3359—Same vs. same.
3362—Cunehan vs. same.
3685—Wallach vs. same.
3468—Hafker vs. Winter
2936—Clark vs. Clark.
2945—McGee vs. McGee.
1520—Merello vs. Merello.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3782.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan for the People.

1—John Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9735—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
12306—Burgi vs. Burgi.
12131—Bendict vs. Peil.
11421—White vs. German-Am. Real Estate T. G. Co.
10062—McGarry vs. Baker.
11799—Curtis vs. Galopin.
11017—Louise & Co. vs. Segard.
11993—Lee vs. Gurley.
12032—Adler vs. Aron.
12292—Columbia Bank vs. Matterson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2326—Hedges vs. St. Ry. Co.
3092—Dreyer vs. St. Ry. Co.
2344—Katz vs. same.
878—Fischel vs. Manna.
10680—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2871—Spera vs. same.
2709—Baumann vs. Baumann.
7820—Cosgrove vs. St. Ry. Co.
9503—Mayer vs. same.
2934—Callahan vs. Barker.
3004—Leggett vs. Piercy.
9097—Collins vs. Cason.
2323—Farroll vs. Gerald.
1204—Sonn vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
3066—Hart vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3874.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

10955—Bloomingdale vs. Roth.
10097—Rouss vs. Sagor.
10712—Raabe vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
10631—Hughes vs. City of New York.
10774—Maimone vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2391—Ettingler vs. Weil.
3858—Merk vs. Hirsch.
10708—Lufkowitz vs. Fargo.
1420—Lacs vs. James Everett's Breweries.
10597—Golubow vs. Barker.
3285—Dobbs vs. Press Pub. Co.
471—Gordon vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1050—Von Praag vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5062—Caldwell vs. Dyatt.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers. Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

In re John G. Smith.
2—Estate of Brooklyn.
3—Ella Specht.
4—William H. Clark.
5—David E. Foley.
6—Cresaentia Foes.
7—Siegmund Schneitacher.
8—Thomas Monaghan.
9—Marks Leopold.
10—Alice Shea.
11—Thomas Monaghan.
12—William Baumeister.
13—Maria Duffy.
14—Jacob A. Maschowitz.
15—Matteo Cogno.
16—Bridget Durkin.
17—John A. Kralemann.
18—Ida Tillman.
19—Harriet Jewell.
20—Ephraim Hachtmann.
21—Edmund Weston.
22—Catharine A. M. Salmon.
23—Sarah Murphy.
24—Patrick McElroy.
25—Sarah A. Housman.
26—Rebecca Dowlin.
27—Peter Diehl.
28—Charles Bernhard.
29—Louise C. Lee.
20—Jacob B. Tallman.
31—Ann Busnnell.
32—Erastus H. Munson.
33—George Vogler.
34—Elle Charlier.
35—Mary O'Rourke.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1694—Marie Alber.
1696—Thomas McGrath.
1698—Charles Hartmeyer
1699—Annie Whalen.
1700—James Ryan.
1701—Edward Bradley.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1507—Clements vs. Tollettes Co.
1558—Simmons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1480—Hagmayer vs. Armbruster.
1751—Bradley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1422—Brown vs. same.
1580—Randizzisi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1581—Castellano vs. Fay
2224—Greacen vs. Thos. V. Johnson Co.
2225—Same vs. same.
2887—Lewis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1807—Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. vs. Cushing et al.
1817—Friedman vs. General Accident Assur. Co.
1938—Murray vs. Met. Fire-Proofing Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

30741/2—Coppelo vs. Gross.
1020—Holenbeck vs. Silversmith Co.
1205—Schloendorfer vs. Cook & Bernheimer Co.
1154—Hilbenz vs. Meyer
1830—Singer vs. Fleck.
1696—Weinberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1369—Boeff vs. Rosenthal.
1697—Fletcher vs. Siegelstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1455—Semansky vs. Malkind.
1091—Kapitol vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1456—Schwarz vs. Samuel.
1457—Stefanni vs. Sroka.
1615—Jordant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1627—Kiernan vs. Strobel.
1629—N. Y. Iron Roofing Co. vs. Nichols.
1630—Dauer vs. Union Railway Co.
1631—McKenna vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1632—Bonce vs. same.
1634—Poillion vs. Weeks
1636—Bird vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1639—Trabold vs. same.
1640—Leavitt vs. Great Northern R. R. Co.
1432—Nesbit vs. Sayer.
1341—Phillips vs. Tappenden.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

1862—Rottenberg vs. Fox.
2103—Gilbert vs. Wells.
2215—Holcomb vs. Lorimer Steel Mill Co.
2747—Lawton vs. Schatz.
2484—Heydt vs. Koffin.
2027—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Gartinkel.
1301—Levin vs. Jacobson.
800—Immergluck vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
1750—Wolff vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2847—Quigley vs. same.
2648—Herman vs. same.
1297—McGivney vs. same.
1298—Cantor vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
522—Kessel vs. Dorf.
2702—Perry vs. Fleck.
1940—Berger vs. Wiersh.
1945—Terpenny vs. O'Brien.
2118—Halperin vs. Westchester.
2791—Lustig vs. Int. Navigation Co.
2863—City Sav. & Trust Co. vs. Roubrick.
2862—Morse vs. Spitzer.
3038—Grob vs. Rogers.
3075—Same vs. Herter.
3102—Gray vs. Brown.
3116—Brown vs. Vendorff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1716—Provenzano vs. Selts.
1661—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1063—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1685—E. W. Bliss Co. vs. Everett.
1667—Blair vs. Townshend.
1659—Martens vs. Kohl.
1871—Deering vs. Volkening.
1115—Stapleton vs. Walsh.
1375—Yorge vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1519—Abramowitch vs. same.
1523—Hirschhorn vs. D. Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1651—McArdle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1708—Levy vs. Hess.
1720—Mullo vs. Lawson.
1730—Bobis vs. Gross.
1731—Jacobs vs. Schwarz.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2120.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—Andrew Eberhardt.
2—Rachmel Lipshulz.
3—Pietrino Fego.
4—Edward Fox.
5—Joseph Levine.
6—Wm. Lindenberger.
7—William Murray.
8—John Corcoran.
9—Emil Lewis.
10—John Williams.
11—Giuseppe Papa.
12—John Lyons.
13—Charles Clies.
14—Oscar Kohn.
15—Andrew D. Breen, William A. Baird.
16—George E. Shaw.
17—Fred Hill.
18—Charles Ackron.
19—Thomas Murphy. To fix a day for trial.
1—Gedolphin F. Burslem.
2—Adolph M. Dumahaut.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.

1—William O'Connor.
2—Harris Nathan.
3—Mark Randall.
4—Frank Kerney.
5—Howard Montgomery, Ada E. Montgomery.
6—Giuseppe Palemre. To fix a day for trial.
1—Joseph Combs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—Louis Rosenstein.
2—Charles F. May.
3—Frank Hamilton.
4—Samuel Simoni.
5—Gabriel Bernstein.
6—Fred Stellenmeyer.
7—Morris Becker.
8—Charles H. Smith.
9—Frank M. Bishop.
10—John Price.
11—William A. Kennedy.
12—Edward Brown.
13—Philip Levy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Monks for the People.

1—Bartelo Capnano.
2—Harry Kenobsky. Joseph Oerenstein.
3—William Shipero.
4—Felix E. Colman.
5—Louis Goldie.
6—Ella Smart.
7—Jennie Hill.
8—Julia Johnson.
9—James Quinlan, Michael Morris.
10—Edward Kebner.
11—Charles Jones.
12—William White.
13—Thomas Slevin.
14—John Miller.
15—Vito Bolla.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Thomas K. Egbert vs. Thomas J. McGuire et al.—Edward J. West. In re Tarrant & Co.—William E. Curtis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Kingsland vs. Hauseman—Louis B. Hasbrouck. In re Lazzari—E. Fixman. Disbecker vs. Disbecker—Louis F. Doyle. Russell vs. Russell—William J. A. McKim. Kingsland vs. Jones—Louis B. Hasbrouck. In re Tarrant & Co.—Charles N. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Security Refrigerator Company vs. Kilsheimer—Morris Cukar.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Smith vs. Mulien—Herman W. Vanderpoel. Elias vs. Junker—Montague Lessler. Gruner vs. Schnugg—Granville B. Winthrop. Smith vs. Burroughs—John C. Coleman. Walcott vs. Platt—C. N. Bovee, Jr. Brown vs. Reilly—John A. Walsh.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

338—Vandewater vs. Town of Wappinger.
473—Campbell vs. Reynolds.
445—Brantingham vs. Huff.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Mattice, J.; Part IV., Hooker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1798—Moore vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2094—Low vs. City of New York.
2096—Dunnigan vs. Dunnigan.
2008—Larkin vs. Brooklyn Heights RR.
1794—Muller vs. same.
2122—Muhlers vs. Obermyer vs. Liebman.
2127—Scianna vs. Brooklyn Heights RR.
2130—Reinhart, Jr., vs. B'klyn Heights RR.
2131—Burkle vs. Stevenson.
2137, 2138—Riley vs. B'klyn Heights RR.
2142—Lockhart vs. Met. Street RR.
2143—Fallon vs. Brooklyn Heights RR.
2149, 2150—Carton vs. Springer.
1765—Segal vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1926—Schwartz vs. Kaplan.
1958—Prentiss vs. City of New York.
400—Shuldiner vs. Rifkin.
2093—Schoenmaker vs.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2206—Weeks vs. Long Island R. R.
3468—Samuels vs. Standard Oil Co.
2022—Zeman vs. U.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
15 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices { 3 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg. 621 Broadway. Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
Members of New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
STOCKS, BONDS and GRAIN.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company.
To the Holders of Subscription Certificates:
ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 17TH, 1901, holders of subscription certificates issued by The Mercantile Trust Company on behalf of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company for bonds and stock trust certificates of The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company may exchange the same at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, for the securities to which they are entitled.
The new bonds are for $1,000 each, and the shares are for $100 each. No scrip will be issued, but holders of certificates entitled to fractional amounts may sell such fractions, or buy such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share, at the office of the Trust Company.
Holders transmitting subscription certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent to them by mail or by express at their own expense.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 16, 1901.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.85
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Lenpp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Cherry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. V. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Emery McMillin, Jno. B. Hegeman, John W. Griggs,
Jas. M. Donald.

THE
CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.
owning the vast deposits of free-milling ore at Picacho, Cal., has an enterprise worthy of the careful attention of investors. For full details write or call at the office of the Company,
32 Broadway, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TEXAS OIL CAN BE REFINED.

The Forward Reduction Company can refine it.
As yet it is the only Company in the field that has a refining process applicable to the heavy Texas oils.

The Company has a demonstrating refinery at Cleveland, Ohio, where the Beaumont crude oil has been refined in car-load lots on a commercial scale. The following table is based on actual results of such refining and not on laboratory experiments.

Value of Finished Products—100 barrels Crude Oil from Beaumont, Texas.

	No. of Gal.	Value per Gal.	Value finished product 100 Bbls.	Value per gal. of oil, with which it will be in competition.
10 per cent. Asphalt—3,360 lbs. (8 lbs. to the gallon,) at $30.00 per ton	420	12c.	$ 50.40	15c.
15 per cent. Heavy Cylinder	630	30c.	189.00	35c.
18 per cent. Heavy Engine Oil	756	15c.	113.40	20c.
17 per cent. Machine Oil	714	12c.	85.68	18c.
21 per cent. Intermediate and Neutral (Average)	882	4c.	35.28	4c.
15 per cent. Kerosene	630	6c.	37.80	6c.
3 per cent. Naphtha	126	7c.	8.82	7c.
1 per cent. Loss				
100 per cent. Total Value 100 Bbls			518.38	
Total Value Output Refinery capacity 2,500 bbls. daily				$12,959.50
Cost Crude Oil—20c. per bbl			$ 500.00	
Cost refining 2,500 bbls. at $1.00 per bbl			2,500.00	
Cost barrels and packages			1,250.00	
Cost Marketing, Insurance, Interest, Depreciation, Repairs, Office Expenses, Salaries, etc			2,500.00	
Total Daily Cost				6,750.00
Daily Profit				$6,209.50
Profit for year's operation—300 days				$1,862,850.00
or 37.25 per cent. on total capitalization of $5,000,000.00.				

The Company is erecting a refinery of a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels of crude oil, and the figures given above, based on the purchase of crude oil from other producers, show the possible profits in a year's operation.

The Company will produce its own crude oil, as it owns 100,000 acres of oil lands selected by Dr. Forward himself, on which there are now nine complete drilling outfits at work, two of them on Spindle Top Hill. The Company already controls a production of over 100,000 barrels per day, and is arranging for reserve tankage holding a fifteen years' supply.

This enterprise is not an outcome of the Texas oil boom, but has been in business more than four years, demonstrating the value of its refining process and acquiring lands producing oils to which the process is applicable.

The Company has no promoters' stock, and the proceeds of every share of stock sold are used for Treasury and development purposes. Nearly half the stock is still in the Treasury, and a small amount is for sale at $11 a share. The price, however, will soon be raised to $12 a share.

Make checks payable to Walter S. Logan, Attorney, and send to the Forward Reduction Company, 27 William Street, New York.

THE FORWARD REDUCTION COMPANY

27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
1613 WILLIAMSON BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
BLANCHETTE BUILDING, BEAUMONT, TEXAS.
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.
500,000 Shares - - - - - Par Value $10 per Share.

PRESIDENT..... CHAUNCEY B. FORWARD, Cleveland, Ohio.
VICE PRESIDENT..... EDWARD L. BUCHWALTER, Springfield, Ohio.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER... L. V. DENIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Chauncey B. Forward, President, Cleveland, Ohio.
Walter S. Logan, Lawyer, New York.
Edward L. Buchwalter, President Citizens' National Bank and President Superior Drill Company, Springfield, Ohio.
Hon. Dwight Loomis, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.
Charles O. Newton, Capitalist and Investor, Homer, New York.
Hon. Ira H. Evans, President New York and Texas Land Company, Ltd., Austin, Texas, and Care Estate of William Walter Phelps, 100 Broadway, New York.
Newton C. Dougherty, President Peoria National Bank, Peoria, Ills.
W. H. Warner, Coal Operator and Coke Manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio.
James S. Waters, General Manager Texas Loan and Investment Company, Galveston, Texas.
Louis V. Denis, Secretary and Treasurer Forward Reduction Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Professor George A. Treadwell, Mineralogist and Geologist, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.
Miss Myra B. Martin, Former Secretary Greene Consolidated Copper Company and present Secretary San Luis Mining Company, 27 William Street, New York.

GENERAL COUNSEL:
WALTER S. LOGAN, 27 William Street, New York.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
26 shs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
100 shs. United States Express Company.
108 shs. American Bank Note Co.
10 shs. People's Bank, N. Y.
$1,500 Northern Pac. R. R. Genl. Lien 3 p. c. Bds., 2047.
$2,000 Chic. Termi. Tran. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$200 Montauk Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtg Bond, 1911.
$100 Comstock Tunnel 1st Mtg Inc. Bond, scrip.
45 shs. North American Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. common.
100 shs. Comstock Tunnel Co.
5 shs. Stony Creek Red Granite Co.
100 shs. Summit Branch R. R.
600 shs. Casco Cons. Mining.
By order of Administratrix.
1,637 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
33 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
For account of whom it may concern.
75 shs. Washington Trust Co.
25 shs. Union Square Bank.
12,500 shs. Hidden Fortune Gold Mining Co.
$1,000 St. Paul Union Depot Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
11 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Leather Manfrs. Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$3,000 29th & 29th St. R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1996.
$29,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Union Square Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Commercial Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
100 shs. New York Realty Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
60 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
140 shs. do.
100 shs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Century Realty Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
15 shs. do.
30 shs. Natl. Bank of Cuba.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
45 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$750 St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls R. R., 1908.
15 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Executor's sale, estate of Margaret S. Fischer, deceased.
50 shares The Doe Run Lead Co., $100 each.
For account of whom it may concern.
About 500 certificates of sale of Long Island City lots, subject to all incumbrances.
100 shares Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Agency, $10 each.
By order of Benjamin Perkins, Assignee of Perkins Welsh, certain claims, a list of which can be had from the Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF ALFRED DE CORDOVA & CO., composed of Messrs. Alfred de Cordova, Frederick E. Ballard, and Eustace de Cordova, doing business as stock brokers at No. 25 Broad St., in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred de Cordova, whose interest in the firm ceases to-day. The business will be continued by Messrs. Frederick E. Ballard and Eustace de Cordova under the firm name of BALLARD & DE CORDOVA, at No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 1st, 1901.
ALFRED DE CORDOVA.
FREDERICK E. BALLARD.
EUSTACE DE CORDOVA.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
New York, October 7, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending December 1, 1901, payable December 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on November 8, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on November 8, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 18, 1901.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 47, due Nov. 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Chicago & Alton Railway Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., Sept. 7, 1901.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 22d day of OCTOBER, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 23d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate E47359 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

Lost—Diamond pin, going in Lexington Av. car from 45th St. to West 23d St., Pennsylvania Railroad station, to Newark, N. J.; suitable reward given to finder. 120 East 45th St.

Lost.—Tuesday, 6th Av. car south, a gold watch; Broadway car north, walking 42d St. to 8th Av.; reward; return to 26 West 35th St.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ENLARGING THE CADET Mess Hall.—West Point, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 28, 1901, for enlarging the Cadet Mess Hall as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 21	297,965
To date this year	225,471,274
Corresponding date last year	88,319,545

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 21	$2,301,500
To date this year	$809,299,520
Corresponding date last year	$377,827,960

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	1⅜	Int. Power	1
Cent. of N. J.	1	Long Island	1
Chi. & N. W.	1⅛	People's Gas	½
Chi. & N. W. pf	2	Pullman Co.	5
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Reading 2d pf	¾
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Express	2
Gt. North pf	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

American Ice	⅛	Mex. Central	⅛
American Cop.	⅛	M. & St. L. pf	1½
Amal. Copper	2⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅛
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	National Biscuit	½
Canadian Pacific	⅛	Nat. Lead	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Nat. Lead pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	North American	2¼
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Pere Marquette	1
Del., L. & W.	1	Penn. Coal & Iron	⅜
General Electric	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Int. Paper	⅛	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Int. Paper pf	2	Wabash pf	½
Int. Pump pf	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf	½
King. & Pem	3	Wis. Central pf	½
Met. St. Ry	⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1¼	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½
C., I. & L. ref. 5s	1½	Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1
Int. Paper 6s	1½	N. Y. Cent., M. C. coll. 3½s	1
Mex. Central con. 4s	1		

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Uncertainty as to the status of and the probable developments in the Northern Pacific situation had depressing and repressing effect in the stock market yesterday—so much so, indeed, that total dealings for the day fell to the now insignificant proportions of less than 300,000 shares, while, generally, prices of active stocks were inclined to sag. Only in a few cases, however, was there actual weakness, such as in Amalgamated Copper, which lost over two points on what was declared to be inside selling; in International Paper stocks, which declined sharply on the persistent reports of Congressional action to be directed against the company and of the contemplated formation of a new company to work against the trust, either with or independently of the Great Northern Paper Company; and in the Sault Ste. Marie issues and North American, which were depressed on pool realizing.

On the other hand some rather notable gains were recorded in those investment securities which lately have been conspicuous for their advances. Jersey Central, for example, gained a full point on the transfer of a single hundred shares; Northwest rose 1⅜ on dealings in 1,700 shares; Northwest preferred rose 2 points, and Great Northern preferred 1¼; while, in the industrial group, Pullman rose 5 points on transactions involving 500 shares. There was also a good demand for Northern Pacific preferred, most of the day's buying being understood to come from one of the banking houses concerned in the control of the property.

But, apart from these few issues, the market was practically without feature, whatever activity appearing in the Pacific stocks, in St. Paul, in Pennsylvania, or in People's Gas being purely professional and without significance. It was a market where traders "scalped" little profits, and considered themselves fortunate if they could do even that. Hence it was that, apart from these professional operations and the buying or selling in the few other stocks already referred to, there was practically no life to the market, the tape ofttimes failing to record a single transaction for several minutes at a time.

It is generally the opinion, however, all the facts considered, that the market movement was at once natural and to be expected. It was the Northern Pacific embroglio that precipitated the disastrous and, so far as conditions were concerned, altogether unnecessary panic in May last. And over this same property the disputants of five months ago are still arguing—seeking a settlement, it is true, but nevertheless, so it would now seem, in spite of earlier and more hopeful predictions, not so near to one that its consummation is assured at the moment.

London did little in this market yesterday, trading in all in about 10,000 shares, principally sales.

Money continues easy, most of yesterday's call loans being made at 3 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

Activity in the International Paper stocks on a declining scale was a feature of the market yesterday, the activity being the more noticeable because of the fact that the issues of the Paper Trust are seldom traded in. The selling was said to be of long stock and was credited to the very positive reports that a bill is being framed, to be introduced in Congress, against the Paper Trust. In this connection the report persists that a new company is to be formed in opposition to the trust, and that the Great Northern Paper Company, which has just closed a five-year paper contract with the Lloyds in England, will be a part of the new concern. Other capital, it is declared, will be contributed by some large Western interests.

A report yesterday was that Standard Oil is back of the new company, but inquiry failed to disclose any apparent basis for this story.

On this subject the following bulletin, later learned to have been semi-officially inspired, was put out in the Street yesterday.:

Friends of the International Paper Company say there has been a strong effort made to depress the price of the stock and that the supposed manipulators are ringing the changes on the fact that the Great Northern Paper Company is now in existence and in active competition; and further reports of adverse legislation have been in circulation. Officials of the company say it is doing a larger business than ever, in spite of competition. There is business enough for both companies, and the indications are that business will increase rather than decrease. The preferred stock of the company will continue to receive its regular quarterly dividends for years to come and lay up a surplus besides.

Another bulletin from another source had it, however, that "trade reports were not encouraging, and it was thought that the Great Northern Paper Company would be able to compete successfully in the coming Winter."

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Amalgamated Copper, which on Saturday had advanced three points on buying credited to Mr. Lawson of Boston—following the "bull" tip which the dispatches announced had been conspicuously posted up in his Boston offices—yesterday reversed its position and declined just as easily as on Saturday it had advanced, at one time falling to 80¼ from the high figure of 92⅛. The close was at 89⅜, a net decline of 2½ on dealings in 58,000 shares.

There was no news to explain the decline, the selling being apparently based on the idea that it would be no more wise to follow Mr. Lawson's lead at 90 than it was at 120, when he was so conspicuously bullish on the security—only, according to his own confession, to drop (on paper) a cool $4,000,000 or more.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

There was nothing of significance in the decidedly irregular movement in Missouri Pacific, the ups and downs merely reflecting the operations of room traders who saw a chance to "scalp" a quick profit, and availed themselves of it.

The continuing strength in the Pressed Steel Car issues was on further buying induced by the official assurance of the truth of the report that the company has just closed a contract for its products involving $10,000,000.

People's Gas was advanced early in the day by a concerted buying movement with the object in view of making a rather large short interest in the stock cover. At 108, however, so much long stock came out that the issue dropped back over a point. On the advance, nevertheless, a fair amount of short stock was covered.

One of the banking houses involved in the Northern Pacific contest was reported to be the buyer of nearly all the Northern Pacific preferred stock sold yesterday, and it was said had made an offer of 110 to an independent holder, who has a considerable block of the stock. The offer, it is added, was not accepted.

The activity in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific was purely professional, interests connected with the property apparently not doing anything in the stocks one way or the other.

On the failure of the confirmation of the report that St. Paul was seeking to obtain control of Chicago Great Western, both those stocks were inclined to sag off.

Pool realizing in North American forced that issue down over 2 points, while investment buying carried Pullman up 5 points.

FIRST AND CHASE BANKS.

No Consolidation, but Community of Interest Established.

The basis for the rumors current in Wall Street for a week about the possible consolidation of the First National Bank and the Chase National Bank developed yesterday afternoon, when it was announced that a community of interest in the two banks had been established. The announcement follows:

"It can be stated on the highest authority and with absolute certainty that no consolidation will be made between the First National Bank and the Chase National Bank of this city.

"It is known, however, that the shareholders of the First National Bank have acquired a large block of stock in the Chase National Bank, and the principal shareholders of the Chase National Bank have taken a like amount of stock in the First National Bank. This mutual holding of stock adds to the strength and business facilities of both banks, the community of interest established being of the utmost importance.

"While very likely the Board of Directors of the First National Bank may be enlarged at the next annual meeting, no change whatever in the management of the Chase National Bank will occur. The present officers and Directors will be re-elected in January."

At neither of the two institutions, however, would the officials add anything to this formal statement.

BANK CONSOLIDATION SCHEME.

The stockholders of the National Commercial Bank will vote on Nov. 15 on a proposition to consolidate with the National Broadway Bank.

The application of the Bank of the State of New York for admission to the National banking system has been approved. The bank was organized in 1836 as a State institution. It became a National bank in 1866, and in 1882 again became a State bank. Stockholders of the bank will meet on Nov 20, to ratify the change to a National institution. The bank has a capital reserve of $1,200,000 and deposits of $4,402,800, with net deposits, according to its latest quarterly report of $594,100. The President of the bank is R. L. Edwards.

Charles W. Morse holds a large interest in each of these three institutions.

BOSTON BANKS COMBINE.

National Bank of Redemption to Absorb Shoe and Leather National—President Case Retires.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Two of the leading banks of Boston, the Shoe and Leather National and the National Bank of Redemption, each with a capital of $1,000,000, have decided to consolidate. The National Bank of Redemption will absorb the Shoe and Leather, but President Toumlin of the latter will remain at the head of the new institution, President Case of the Redemption retiring.

A new board of Directors, including both of the present boards, will be elected. The combination will take place in December. The National Bank of Redemption in its last statement showed profits of $550,000; circulation, $50,000; deposits, $9,806,570; the Shoe and Leather, profits, $611,314; circulation, $441,100; deposits, $11,383,407.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the total receipts for September, 1901, were $21,904,447, a decrease as compared with September, 1900, of $1,849,586. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $9,402,002; increase, $697,978.
Tobacco, $4,350,097; decrease, $218,138.
Fermented liquors, $5,001,485; decrease, $920,034.
Oleomargarine, $203,706; increase, $15,884.
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $97,423; increase, $13,158.
Miscellaneous, $1,649,673; decrease, $1,438,209.

For the three months ended Sept. 30, 1901, the total receipts show a falling off of $4,417,052 from the figures of the corresponding period last year.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL.

A circular has been issued by the American Cotton Oil Stockholders' Committee setting forth that as the Stock List Committee of the Stock Exchange has decided not to recommend for listing voting trust certificates of the character issued by them it has been thought unfair to ask holders of listed stocks to exchange them for unlisted certificates of deposit, but in lieu thereof written assents and agreements of stockholders will be accepted.

Stockholders are accorded until Nov. 15 opportunity of becoming parties to the agreements and of securing benefits thereof by signing the form of assent. The committee will, upon surrender of certificates of deposit or of the temporary receipt issued by the depositary, have the original certificate of stock returned to the depositor or to his order.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

The Sub-Treasury had a debit balance of $2,452,130 at the Clearing House yesterday morning. The large figures were due in part to deposits of gold at Seattle and San Francisco.

The sum of $200,000 in currency was transferred to New Orleans for crop moving purposes; $1,860,000 was paid for gold at San Francisco, and $78,062 for Seattle gold.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation of the Copper King Mining Company with a capital of $10,000,000.

An American syndicate said to be negotiating to supply large consignments of anthracite at Antwerp.

Duluth dispatches stating that Duluth and Iron Range Railroad will ship 1,000,000 tons of ore during October and November, making a total for the year of 4,800,000 tons, record figures.

Shipments of 50,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Independent tobacco manufacturers of the United States, according to current rumors, are organizing a combination to compete more effectively with the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

Both the bituminous and the anthracite coal trade reported to be considerably affected by a general shortage of coal cars.

Statement that the New York Air Brake Company will open its Russian plant Jan. 1, and is considering building a plant in Germany.

According to Canadian dispatches another power canal, to cost $2,000,000, is to be built at Sault Ste. Marie.

Sales of coffee for forward delivery yesterday stated to have been the largest on record in recent years.

National Bank of Redemption and the Shoe and Leather National Bank, both of Boston, to effect a consolidation through the merging of the capital surplus and business of the Shoe and Leather Bank into that of the first-named bank.

Reserve of outside banks $2,163,350 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, against $967,450 below in the previous week.

Stockholders of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Railroad Company to vote on Nov. 6 upon the question of changing the date of the annual meeting from the first Wednesday in November to the first Monday in January.

Charter granted by the State of Texas to the Sabine Oil and Manufacturing Company of Jersey City; capital, $5,000,000.

Advices from Los Angeles that the Associated Oil Company, capital $40,000,000, has been formed with an idea of controlling the oil industry of California.

Stockholders of the National Commercial Bank of this city to vote on Nov. 15 on question of going into voluntary liquidation, under an arrangement, it is said, to consolidate it with the National Broadway Bank.

Chicago and Philadelphia capitalists reported to be interested in a proposed electric line between Minnesota City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, for which surveys were recently made.

According to Western dispatches T. E. Gibbon, Vice President of the Salt Lake, Los Angeles and San Pedro Railway Company, is credited with a denial that a gigantic oil and mineral land combination in the West is being formed.

Chicago dispatches stating that westbound merchandise traffic, instead of declining, as it usually does at this period of the season, has actually increased, and in addition to this, all other lines of traffic are large, the aggregate exceeding that of a year ago, when the business was the largest ever handled.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent. Closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ @5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $130,035,969; balances, $8,266,340; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,452,130.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for short bills and 2 3-16@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.16¼, less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 @40⅛ and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Special Cablegram.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The financial article in The Times to-day says the extreme abundance of money, which was offered toward the close yesterday at ¾ of 1 per cent. for the night, again affected discount rates, which showed a further slight decline, in spite of the renewed fall in the Paris Cheque. There was rather less demand for bar gold, which was quoted at 77s. 11½d. the ounce.

The Paris Cheque is once more at a point well below the level at which "heavy" sovereigns could be exported to France, but, as was the case before, coins of this class cannot be obtained except in small quantities, and no shipment of importance may be expected to take place.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday business was quiet, with a dull tone in most departments. Consols fell ¼, being depressed by the announcement that £1,100,000 London County Council bills will be offered next week. There was a general slight depression, due largely to the near approach of the settlement. Copper shares were exceptionally firm on the recovery in Amalgamated reported from New York. Indian sterling 3½ per cent. declined a quarter. Home rails were flat, prices generally being lower.

In American rails prices were at first slightly above parity, in sympathy with the exceptional firmness of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific shares, but there was no general animation, and the tone soon became dull. In the afternoon a few arbitrage bids were made for shares in the two companies mentioned, but quotations did not recover as a rule. Northern Pacific preferred lost about 3 points from Friday's sudden rise, owing to the absence of confirmation of the rumors as to a supposed impending big deal.

Brazilian loans were in demand, closing a quarter to a half higher.

The general mining market was very quiet. Rio Tinto rose 1⅛ and Anaconda 5-16.

No gold operations were reported at the Bank of England. The silver market was weak again, owing to American sales and the closing of

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday, although distributed among a number of issues, were not large. Totals even in the stocks which were most active did not in any case exceed 2,000 shares, and by far the larger number of the stocks which figured in the day's business were traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares. Prices were fairly firm, few changes of importance appearing in either the net gains or the net losses.

***

AMERICAN CAN was dealt in to the amount of 1,700 shares, all of which sold at 21½. The preferred stock sold up to 70½ on transactions in less than 500 shares. At the close both issues were unchanged from Saturday's closing prices, the bids being 21½ for the common and 70 for the preferred.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL 4s were fairly active between 77½ and 77¾. They closed unchanged for the day at 77¾. Except in these bonds no activity appeared in the Mexican securities. Both the common and preferred stocks closed fractionally lower in the bid price, while the 4½s closed as on Saturday, at 101¼ bid.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES sold from 79½ up to 80 and then reacted fractionally. About 1,000 shares changed hands during the day. The final bid of 79½ showed a slight net gain for the day.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred was the only issue of this group that was traded in at all. It advanced from 50¾ to 50½ on the purchase of 400 shares.

***

STANDARD MILLING preferred was in some demand. Several hundred shares sold at 21 and 20¼. The bonds were also stronger and more active than usual.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—Tennessee Copper was traded in to the extent of 500 shares or more at 14. It closed unchanged at 13¾ bid. White Knob also sold at 14, several hundred shares changing hands at that price. Union Copper closed with a slight net gain at 4⅝ bid. Plymouth Copper sold at 3½.

***

DENVER UNION WATER sold to the extent of 300 shares at 11.

***

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS sold in an odd lot at 54.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	55	57
American Can	21½	21⅝	21¼	21½
American Can pf	70	70½	70	71
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	86
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	7	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	31	29	31
American Malt 6s	94	96	94	96
*American Thread pf	4	4¼	4	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	54	58
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	14½	15	14½	15
British Exchequer 3s	90	99½	90	99½
*California Copper	..	¼	..	¼
Camden Land	..	1	..	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6¾	5	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32	30	33
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	106	108	106	108
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2¾	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	4½	..	4½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 6s	24	28	24	28
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	78	74	78
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	38	41	38	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	79¾	80½	79¼	80
Electric Boat	19½	22	20	23
Electric Boat pf	45	50	48	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Electric Vehicle	2½	3	2½	3
Electric Vehicle pf	4	5	5	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Empire Steel	3	6	3	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	38	40
Flemmington Coal & Coke	..	3	..	3
General Carriage	1	1½	1	1½
General Chemical	87½	88	87½	88
General Chemical pf	98½	100	98½	99½
German Treasury 4s	100¾	101¼	101¼	101½
Green Consol. Copper	24	27	27	29
Hall Signal	33	38	33	38
Havana Commercial	12	15	13	16
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Cfs	31¼	32½	31¼	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74¼	74¾	74½	74¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84½	85	84	85
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markets Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf. $1 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	14½	14¾	14½	15
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	38	38½	38½	39
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101¼	102	101¼	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	77¾	78	77¾	78
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	27	26¾	27½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	¾	1	¾	1
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	26½	27¾	26½	27¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	150	146	150
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Otis Elevator	31	32	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	93	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	..	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	38	33	38
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	73	70	73
Plymouth Copper	..	3½	..	3
Rutsof	25	30	..	30
Rutsof bonds	15	60	15	60
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	102	101	101¼
Safety Car, Heat & Light	138	143	138	143
St. Louis Transit	25½	26½	26	27
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¾	83	82¾	83
Seaboard Air Line	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	118	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	720	725	720	725
Storage Power	4	5¼	4	5¼
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14	13¾	14
Tidewater Coal	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8¼
Trenton Potteries	..	4	..	4
Trenton Potteries pf	68	72½	68	72½
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¼	4¾
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	66
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120¼	119	120¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	116	114	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¼	88	89¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81¼	81¾	81	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	28	24	28
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	34	35¼	34	35¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	62	63½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	50	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	..	24	..	25
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.	..	44	..	45
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4½s, when issued	82	84	80	84
Washington Traction 4½s	66	67	66½	67
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	13½	14½	14½	15
Worthington Pump pf	121	..	121	..

*Selling dollars per share. For value, £5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101¼	103	101¼	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	242	240	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112	114	112	114
42d St. 1st 5s	101	102	101	102
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¾
Nassau Electric 4s	87½	88½	87½	88½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	120	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	..	175	..	175
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	114	117	119	120
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	63	70	63	70
34th & 42d St. 5s	106	111	104	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	15½	20	15½	20
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	89	93	89	93
Bay State Gas	..	1	..	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	104	110	108	110
Columbus Gas	16½	17½	16½	17¾
Con. Gas of Newark	86	88	86	88
Con. Gas of Newark 5s	106	107½	106	108½
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	15½	12	15½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	75	85½	75	85½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	106	103	106
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	73	75	72	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	36	31	36
Indianapolis Gas	67	68	67	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	318	300	318
New Amsterdam Gas	107	107½	107	107½
W. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	7	5¼	7
W. E. Gas & Coke 5s	85	85½	84	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	105	103	104
Northern Union 5s	103	116	106	116
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	84	86	84	86
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	86

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent. and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Exchanges, $18,389,176; balances, $2,020,782.

Money is loaning here in Boston quite freely at from 3 to 3½ per cent. Commercial paper is in scanty supply. Exceptionally strong names will pass at 4 to 4½ per cent., though the general asking rate is still 4½ per cent. There is an absence of desirable collateral loans. On all dividend-paying railway securities money is obtainable on all dates at 4 per cent. When the collateral is mixed the rate will range up to 4½ per cent., and when collateral consists entirely of industrials or coppers, as high as 5 per cent. is asked.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued to-day, shows a decrease in the reserve of $133,886. The New York reserve increased $3,604,114, loans expanded $335,000, and deposits $2,596,000.

Amalgamated again controlled the market for copper shares. United Fruit was again a left spot in the general list, dropping to 83¼ on renewed reports of fresh competition. The whole list closed with a slight rally under way and with prices all somewhat above the lowest.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Atchison	77½	77½	77½
6	Atchison pf	97¾	97¼	97¼
95	Atchison scrip	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	L. & Albany	256	256	256
1	Bos. C. & M. Class 4	200	200	200
47	C. J. R. & S. Y.	154½	153	154½
15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	213	213
1	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
506	Pere Marquette	80	78	78
100	Rutland Pref.	83	83	83
21	Quincy Bridge	200	200	200
1,607	Union Pacific	100¼	99¼	99⅝
3	Union Pacific pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
112	West End pf	113½	113	113

TELEPHONES.

65	Am. Tel. & Tel	150⅝	150½	150⅝
78	Erie	35	35	35
190	Mexican	2¾	2	2¼

ELECTRICS.

20	Edison	245	245	245
2	Massachusetts	35¾	35¾	35¾
90	Massachusetts pf	92	91	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

54	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	82	81	81
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf	30	30	30
865	Am. Sugar	120⅝	119¾	119¾
170	Am. Sugar pf	116½	116	116½
180	Am. Woolen	76¾	75¾	76¾
270	Dom. Iron & Steel	26	25	26
250	N. E. Gas & Coke	6	5⅝	6
198	Pullman	220	219	220
85	Reece Button Hole	6	6	6
40	Swift Pkg. & Prov	100½	100½	100½
265	United Fruit	84	83¾	83¾
171	United Shoe Machine	42¾	42	42¾
171	United Shoe Machine pf	27	27	27
1,640	U. S. Steel	43¾	42	43
1,480	U. S. Steel pf	92¾	92½	92¾

MINING.

415	Adventure	25¼	24¾	24⅞
542	Allouez (as paid)	5¾	5¼	5¼
11,458	Amalgamated	92	89½	89¾
250	Arcadian	7	6¾	6¾
100	Arnold	1¾	1¾	1¾
475	Atlantic	38¾	38½	38¾
70	Baltic	45	45	45
200	Bingham	31	31	44½
800	Bonanza	1¼	1 1-16	1 1-16
4	Cal. & Hecla	673	670	670
175	Centennial	20¾	20	20
185	Cochiti	4½	4	4¼
1,540	Copper Range	65¾	64¼	65½
105	Daly West	33	32½	32½
40	Dom. Coal	47	47	47
435	Elm River	4¼	3¾	3¾
156	Franklin	18	17¾	17¾
878	Guanajuato	7¾	7¼	7¼
550	Isle Royale	51¾	51¼	51½
1,815	Mass	28	26	26¾
880	Mayflower	5	4¼	4½
510	Michigan	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,023	Mohawk	46	44	44¾
397	Old Colony	5¾	4¼	4¼
652	Osceola	103¾	101	101¼
502	Parrott	39¼	38	38¾
15	Phoenix	6¾	6¼	6¼
15	Quincy	160	160	160
300	Rhode Island	5¾	4¼	4¼
210	Santa Fé	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	Tamarack	290	286	288
300	Trimountain	43¾	43	43
285	Trinity	26¾	26¼	26¾
320	United States	16⅜	16	16
45	United States Oil	15	12	13
905	Utah	24	23	24
360	Victoria	8	7¾	7¾
10	Wolverine	61¼	61¼	61¼
705	Wyandotte	1¾	1½	1¾

British Columbia, 14¾ bid, 14¾ asked.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 21.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Trust	135	135	135
100	Window Glass	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
15	Window Glass pf	92	92	92
20	Beaver Coal	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Consolidated Ice pf	36	36	36
800	Consolidated Traction	23¼	23¼	23¼
310	Consolidated Trac. pf	64¼	64¼	64¼
500	Crucible Steel	22¾	22¼	22¾
85	Crucible Steel pf	84¼	84¼	84¼
50	Pittsburg Brewing	44¾	44¾	44¾
100	People's Pipeage	24	24	24
890	Pittsburg Coal	28¾	28¾	28¾
380	Pittsburg Coal pf	96¼	95½	96¼
50	Monongahela River Coal	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,494	National Glass	18	18	18
145	Standard Chain	10	10	10
100	River Coal	13½	13¼	13½
150	United States Steel	43¾	43½	43¾
50	United States Steel pf	92¾	92¾	92¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.04
Belcher	.11	.16
Best & Belcher	.18	.16
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.32	.32
Challenge Con.	.17	.17
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.72	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.06
Gould & Curry	.14	.14
Hale & Norcross	.16	.16
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.23	.18
Occidental Con.	.04	.04
Ophir	.83	.83
Overman	.03	.03
Potosi	.07	.07
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.15	.17
Standard	3.80	3.80
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.17	.16
Utah Con.	.06	.03
Yellow Jacket	.18	.17
Silver bars	67¾	67⅝
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15	16	16	16½
Alamo	13½	14¼	13½	14¼
Argentum	8¾	10	8⅝	10
Anaconda	22½	27	22	27
Battle Mountain	18	20	18½	20
Butterfly	25	35	25	35
C. C. Cons.	7	8¼	7¼	7½
Coriolanus	6¾	8½	6	8
C. C. & M.	7	7¾	7	7¾
Columbine Victor	..	1	..	1
Dante	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Doctor Jackpot	60½	60⅝	60½	61
Elkton	167⅜	168½	166	167
El Paso	74	75	72½	74½
Fanny Rawlings	16	16	16	16
Findlay	5¼	5¾	5	5
Gold Dollar	19½	20	18½	18⅞
Golden Cycle	59	62	58	60
Golden Fleece	39¼	40	39	43
Gold King	63	65	61	65
Gold Knob	8¼	9	8¼	8¾
Gold Sovereign	4	4¾	3¾	4¼
Gould	15¾	14½	13	16
Hart	6	7	7	7¼
Ingham	14½	15	13½	14½
Isabella	40¾	44	40	40½
Jackpot	41	44½	40	43
Katinka	35	40	38	40
Keystone	6¾	8	7¼	8
Last Dollar	60	62	60	60
Lexington	6½	7	6¾	6¾
Little Puck	5¾	6¾	5¾	6¾
Mint	17	18	18	20
Mollie Gibson	18	19	20½	20¾
Molly Dwyer	5¼	5½	5	5¼
Mary Cashen	4	5⅜	4¼	4¾
Moon Anchor	23	25	23	25
National	3	4	3	3
Nugget	17½	20	15¾	16½
New Haven	5¾	6¼	5	5¾
Orphan	19½	21	19	20
Pharmacist	7	7¾	6¾	7
Pinnacle	9	11	10	10
Pointer	5¾	6¾	5¾	5¾
Portland	360	360	362	365
Rose Maud	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
Rose Nicol	5	6	6	6
Republic	4¼	4¾	4	4¼
Rocky Mountain	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Sedan	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Vindicator	125	130	116	121
York	12½	13½	11½	12½
Zoe	3	3½	2¾	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 21, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
180	185	15	Adams Express	185½	185½	185¼	185¼	.....
89⅝	89½	57,010	Amalgamated Copper	92	92¼	89¼	89⅝	—2¼
10	11	200	American Bicycle pf	11	11	11	11	.....
25	25½	500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25½	25¼	25	25¼	.....
80½	82	600	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	81	81	80⅝	80⅞	+ ⅛
29½	30	600	American Cotton Oil	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ¼
26⅛	27¼	100	American Ice Co	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
63	64	138	American Ice Co. pf	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+1⅜
25½	26	400	American Locomotive	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
84½	85	200	Am. Locomotive pf	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	— ⅛
25	27	20	Am. Malting Co. pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	.....
43⅜	43⅝	250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	43¾	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅜
97	98	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
119½	120¾	7,000	Am. Sug. Ref. Co	120¼	120⅝	119⅜	120	— ⅞
		25	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	117	117	117	117	.....
35⅞	36⅞	2,010	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	36½	36⅝	35¾	36	— ⅜
77⅝	77⅞	2,950	A., T. & S. F.	78	78¼	77½	77⅝	— ⅜
97½	97¾	120	At., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
102¾	102¼	1,250	Baltimore & Ohio	102¼	103⅛	102¼	102¼	.....
93¼	94	75	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	.....
60¼	60⅝	4,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61	61	60¼	60¼	— ⅝
81¾	81¾	100	Canada Southern	82¾	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
100½	110	200	Canadian Pacific	110½	110½	110	110	— ½
182½	184	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	184	184	184	184	+1
45	45⅜	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
36½	37	100	Chicago & Alton	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
77¼	77½	400	Chi. & Alton pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
23⅝	23¾	3,000	Chicago Great West.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
163	165¼	12,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	163½	165¾	164⅝	165	+ ⅞
187	189	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	— ½
203	205	1,700	Chicago & Northw.	201⅞	203	201	203	— ⅛
		230	Chi. & Northw. pf.	228	228	228	228	+2
141⅛	141½	698	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141½	141¾	141	141¼	— ⅛
20	20½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
37	38	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37	37	37	— ½
98¾	97¼	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	— ⅜
91	92	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	92½	92¼	92	92	— ½
13⅜	13½	410	Colorado Southern	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
53½	54	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	— ¼
23½	24	100	Col. Southern 2d pf	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	18	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	16	16	16	16	—1
		800	Crucible Steel pf.	84¼	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	+ ¼
115⅜	116	320	Cen. Tobacco Co. pf.	118	118	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅜
167	168	100	Delaware & Hudson	169	169	168	168	.....
226½	227½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	227	227	227	227	—1
44	44¼	100	Denver & R. G.	44	44	44	44	.....
42	43	600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	41⅝	42½	41⅝	42½	+ ⅛
		100	Detroit United Rys.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅛
125	132	300	Diamond Match	129	130	129	130	.....
7⅛	7⅝	500	Dist. of America	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	.....
11	11⅜	300	Dul., S. S. & At.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
40¾	40⅞	5,610	Erie	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
69	69½	400	Erie 1st pf	69	69¼	69	69¼	— ⅛
55	56	100	Erie 2d pf	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅞	— ⅛
			Evans. & T. H.	59	59	59	59	+1
		300	General Electric	256½	256½	256	256	—1
		1,310	Glucose Sugar Ref.	41¼	41½	41	41	.....
		900	Great Northern pf	193	194⅜	193	194	+1½
		200	Hocking Valley	54	54	54	54	.....
		100	Illinois Central	146¾	146¾	146¼	146¼	— ⅜
		8,400	International Paper	21½	21½	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
		900	Internat. Paper pf.	77⅝	77⅝	76⅜	76⅝	—2
		100	Internat. Power Co.	89½	89½	89	89½	+1
		300	International Silver	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
		120	Iowa Central	41½	41½	41½	41½	.....
		10	Iowa Central pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	.....
		100	Internat. Pump pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	—3
		200	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	44	44	44	44	.....
		100	Kingston & Pembroke.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Parcel on Long Acre Square Changes Hands—Sales of Lots East of Central Park.

McVickar & Co. have sold for James W. Henning, 1,540 and 1,542 Broadway, a three-story stable on plot 45.2 by 100, together with the five four-story dwellings, 163 to 171 West Forty-fifth Street, 91.9 by 100. The properties form an "L" around the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street and were acquired by Mr. Henning from the various owners last Spring for about $360,000. No figures are made public in connection with the present transaction. The purchaser is represented by W. E. G. Gallard of McVickar & Co.

Another rumor current yesterday, having to do with property in the Long Acre Square section, was to the effect that the old Centre Market property, owned by Helen C. Juilliard, covering the block front on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, had been leased for a long term of years and would be the site of a new ten-story building. When his attention was called to the matter, Augustus D. Juilliard said: "The property has not been sold or leased. What may happen to it I cannot tell, you know it has changed hands several times already—according to rumor."

John N. Golding and S. Osgood Pell have sold for the Manhattan Island Corporation to S. H. Pell, the plot on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 170 feet west of Park Avenue, 30 by 100, being part of one of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum blocks. Mr. Pell will erect on the plot just purchased a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Charles T. Cook has sold to W. G. Park the plot, 125 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 195 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

It is reported that the Liberty Building, a seven-story iron-front structure at the northeast corner of Liberty and Greenwich Street, 36.8 by 102.11, has been sold. The property was conveyed about a year ago by George P. Biggs to Edward Main.

Theodore W. Stemmler has sold the five-story building, 456 Broadway, adjoining the southeast corner of Grand Street, 25 by 100.

Ruland & Whiting have bought for a client, through C. J. Sands, for $58,000, the property running through from Tenth to Eleventh Streets, 125 feet east of Avenue D, 80 by 180.6, and have leased the parcel to William E. Uptegrove & Brother for a term of twenty years at an annual rental of $3,000 net.

W. B. Nichols has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 16 East Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 102.2.

Frederick M. Wilson, as broker, has sold the three-story dwelling, 100 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 20 by 100, the buyer giving in exchange the five-story flat, 3,713 Third Avenue.

B. F. McQuay & Co. have sold for Thornton Brothers the dwelling on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 230 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The auction offering of property in the Brooklyn suburb known as Homecrest by William M. Ryan on Saturday, resulted in the sale of about eighty lots at prices ranging from $250 to $600 per lot.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Trustees of the estate and property of the Diocesan Convention $33,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

18 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 191 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, five-story brick front flat; foreclosure sale, to Minnie E. Bender 25,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 128 Orchard Street, east side, 150 feet north of Delancey Street, 22.8 by 87.6, three-story brick tenement; 130 Orchard Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 27.3 by 87.6, three-story brick tenement; 272 East Tenth Street, south side, 300 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 90.7, four-story brick and stone front tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, 5 Chatham Square, northwest side, 69.3 feet northeast of Mott Street, 25.6 by 141.6 by 24.9 by 15.4, vacant; 38 Water Street, northwest side, about 140 feet southwest of Old Slip, 21.6 by 89.11 by 21.7 by 70.8, five-story brick building; 42 Water Street, northwest side, about 85 feet southwest of Old Slip, 27.11 by 71.5 by 27 by 72.10, four-story brick building; 44 and 46 Water Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28 by 72.8 by 27.1 by 72.9, four-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 140 East Ninety-second Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 30 by 78.8 and irregular, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $78,530.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 54 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 324 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,212.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 276 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 290 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Fansher Underhill of April 8, 1901.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Machin, referee, 201 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 33.11 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,635; subject to another mortgage for $60,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles S. Simpkins, referee, 68 East Eighty-third Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,244.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John E. Eustis, referee, 242 and 244 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $15,703.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, William J. Woods, referee, 224 Central Park West, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 20.8 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $32,562.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 64 and 66 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $15,893.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Thomas O'Callahan, referee, 4 Dominick Street, south side, 170 feet east of Hudson Street, 20 by 84, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,739.

On the premises at 11 A. M., by Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Young, referee, fifteen lots and plots at Rye, N. Y., situated on Central Avenue, Halstead Place, Chestnut and Walnut Streets, being part of the farm of the late James D. Halstead.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hull Avenue, southeast side, 407.5 feet northeast of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32.6; William H. Perry of 723 Cauldwell Avenue, owner; C. J. Perry of 723 Cauldwell Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 205 South Street, to a five-story brick lodging house with store; F. Van C. Parsons of 21 Madison Avenue, owner; McIlvain & Tucker of 19 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 2,581 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling with store; Frank W. Fuller, premises, owner; cost, $200.

One Tundred and Sixty-third Street and Washington Avenue, to three three-story frame dwellings; Rosa Rice of 633 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost $1,000.

No. 117 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick building; David M. Holmes of 101 West Eighty-first Street, attorney; William W. Howe of 128 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,850.

No. 120 West Thirty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling with store; David M. Holmes of 101 West Eighty-first Street, attorney; William W. Howe of 128 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $125.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 is value.

Monday, Oct. 21.

ADAMS PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Filomena Tesoro to Gerald C. Conner. (mtg $3,500) $1

GORDON ST, 90, e s, 15.4x99.11; Herman Davidowitz to Sarah Davidovitz. (mtge $7,000) 1

GRAND ST, 338, n s, 25x100.6; Madison St, 245, n s; 5th St, 228 East, 20.8x92.4; 1st Av, 1,609, w s, 21.2x100; John F. Ward to William D. Ward, ½ part. (R S $36.50.) all liens 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 39.6 ft n of 27th St, 19.9x80; Adrian Y. Reid to Mary B. Reid. (mtg $15,500) 1

LOT 203, map of Van Nest Park; James Canon to Mary Canon 1

LOT 118, map of Gleason property; Elvira H. Gillingham to Mary C. Peters, (R S $25, mtg $2,500) 200

LOT 47, map of revised Seneca Park; Sadie L. Crosier, by guardian, to Robert Conroy 100

LOT 89, map of 272 lots, Kemp estate; Margaretha Busse to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company, all liens 1

LOTS 48 and 49, revised map of Seneca Park; the North New York City Realty Company to James E. Conroy 1

LOTS 77, 78, 70, 106, 107, and 108, map of William O. Giles; Mario F. Giles to Catharine C. Giles, taxes, &c. 100

LOTS 77 to 87, 98 to 108, map of William O. Giles; Catherine C. Giles to Winnie C. Campbell, (mtg $4,675) 1

LOTS 4 to 18, map of William O. Giles; Catharine C. Giles to Gerrie S. Bodden, taxes, &c. (mtg $13,000) 1

MADISON ST, 241, n s, 170 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; 2d Av, 1,496, s e corner of 76th St; 78th St, 305 East, 25x102.2; William D. Ward to John F. Ward, (mtg $16,000, ¼ part, R S $32) 1

POPLAR ST, s s, 220.10 ft e of Forest St, 25.2x110.5x25x109.2; Mary E. Brady to Catharine A. Shea, quitclaim 1

POPLAR ST, s s, 226.10 ft e of Forest St, 25.2x110.5x25x109.2; Nelly M. Clark to Catharine A. Shea. (mtg $1,800) 1

PRIVATE ST, Twelfth Ward, extending n and e s w of Broadway, Lafayette, e s, 276.2 ft s of Fort Washington Park, runs s e 50x e 108.11x n w 50x w 108.11; Henry Thompson to Morris Franklin 1,000

ROOSEVELT ST, 33 and 35, and 51 New Chambers St, and 13 and 15 New Bowery; Johanna O'Neill to Daniel J. O'Neill. (mtg $9,800, R S $1.50) 1

SCOFIELD AV, s s, Lot 10 map of Elizabeth Pell, City Island, 98.10x108.3x97.10 x108.3; Solomon Levison to Matilda Miller. (mtg $5,600) 1

SCOFIELD AV, s s, Lot 10, map of Elizabeth Pell, City Island, 98.10x108.3x97.10 x108.3; Charles L. Berge to Solomon Levison. (mtg $3,500) 1

SHERMAN AV, n s, 50 ft e of Academy St, 50x100; Jeanne Reynolds to William Reynolds 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; William P. Burr, referee, to E. F. Boyle. (R S $5.25) 12,700

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Edward F. Boyle to Henry Buckley. (mtg $12,000, R S $11) 22,000

STANTON ST, 35, s s, 25x75; Catharina W. Hotz and others to William Bachrach and another, (R S $11) 100

TOWNSEND AV, n e corner of 170th St, runs e 44.4 x n 53.6 to s s of Stebbins Av x n 10.6 to centre of block x w 143.7 to Townsend Av x s —; City Real Estate Company to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, (R S 25c) 3,000

WEST BROADWAY, 271, e s, 17.3x60; Alfred R. Conkling and others, trustees, to Sophie M. Hoppmann, (R S $3.75) 10,000

2D AV, s e corner of 75th St, 18.11x100; E. J. Mahon to James Everard, (R S $1.75, mtg $14,000) 100

3TH AV, 131, e s, 22.6x100; Jefferson M. Levy to John F. Ruffner, (R S $5.50) 1

97TH ST, 228 to 722 East, 60x20.11; Rachel Shwoitzer and another to Robert F. Tyson, (R S $12.75, mtge $66,000) 100

12TH ST, n s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Peter W. Meyer to Ignatz Margareten, (R S $6) 1

22D ST, 331 West, 22.4x98.9; Amelia A. Jones to John C. Gulick, ½ part, (R S $3) 8,250

22D ST, 331 West, 22.4x98.9; Bayard Gulick, by guardian, to John C. Gulick, ½ part, (R S $5.50) 8,250

25TH ST, 425 and 427 West, 50x98.9; Henry Hencken to John H. Meyer. (mtg $65,000) 1,750

25TH ST, 213 East, 25x98.9; Harry Rinaldo to Joel Rinaldo, all title, (mtg $21,000) 1

45TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Margaret B. Cantion to Elbe D. Cordts, (R S $25, mtg $8,000) 10,750

84TH ST, 410 East, 25.6x102.2; Louis Brandt and another to Johanne Drewes, (mtg $15,000, R S $1.25) 100

85TH ST, n s, 113.6 ft w of Park Av, 19.6x102.2; William Rosenzweig and another to Jacob Wolf, (mtg $19,000) 1

86TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.6; John Toumey to Louis Cohen and another, (R S $3.25, mtge $16,000) 1

100TH ST, n s, 466.6 ft w of 8th Av, 19.4x100.11; Samuel V. Helmberger, referee, to Edwin A. McAlpin and others, executors 14,000

102D ST, s s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; 121st St, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Leo Mendelsm to Annie Mendelson, (R S $4.25, all liens) 1

121ST ST, 102 West, 21.5x100.11; Katie Wise to Louise H. Thacher, (R S $6.25, mtg $10,000) 25,000

133D ST, 209 West, 20x99.11; Leon Sanders and another to Bertha Sanders, (R S $2.25, mtg $8,000) 15,000

136TH ST, 241 West, 17x99.11; Carrie H. Wetzler and others to Adolph Heymann, (mtg $11,000, R S $1.25) 1

137TH ST, 236 West, 18x99.11; John A. Picken and others, executors, to Henrietta M. Bostwick, (R S $1.50, mtge $12,500) 13,000

137TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Julius Lehmann, referee, to Clarence Tucker and others, (R S $3.75) 14,000

138TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of Boulevard, 15 x99.11; Joseph L. Hance, referee, to Henry O'Neill, (R S $4) 10,400

141ST ST, 415 West, 16.4x99.11; Peter E. Tallman to Josephine Tallman, (mtg $10,500, R S $5.50) 1

141ST ST, 413 West, 16.4x99.11; John Brandt to Louis Brandt, ½ part 1

169TH ST, 1,044 East, 21.2x77.2x irregular; Victor Gerhards to Adam Dersch and another, (mtg $5,800) 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,577; Louise Jaeger and another to Anton W. Finger and another, 5 years $480

COLUMBUS AV, 840; Josephine Schmid to Frederick H. Peper, 10 years 1,800

MADISON AV, 1,052, n w corner of 40th St; Claus Ohlhaver to F. H. Peper; 5 years 1,200-1,500

MOTT ST, 200; Louis Oshinsky to Ippolisto Alvino, 2 8-12 years 420

47TH ST, 238 East; John H. Feldhaus and wife to G. Ferdinand Eggert, 2 years 312

6TH AV, 238; Marguerite E. Sprague and others to Gustave Hoffman, 3 1-6 years 900

7TH AV, 2,331 to 2,339; James F. Sutton to Samuel Semmger, 10 years 15,000

70TH ST, 80 East; Keith E. Scott to David Heller, 5 years 2,500

85TH ST, 80 West; Sophia C. Witherbee to Eugene G. Kremer, 3 years $1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, William, and another, to the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York; Stanton St, 35, 5 years, 4½ per cent. $17,000

BENNER, Yale D., to Obed H. Bolton; 103d St, 88 West, 1 year 1,200

BOYLE, Edward F., to Harlem Savings Bank; Simpson St, w s, 335 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year 6,000

BOYLE, Edward F., to Harlem Savings Bank; Simpson St, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year 6,000

BURNS, Patrick F., to Jessie Burns; 3d Av, 143, demand 7,000

D'AMBROSIO, Anna, to William F. Flanagan, as Managing Director; Bayard St, 106, saloon lease, 20 months, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

DERSCH, Adam, Jr., and wife to Victor Gerhard, 169th St, 1,044, s s, 89.10 ft e of Prospect Av, prior mtg $5,800, installments 200

EWALD, George F., to Peter P. Smith; 9th Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 51st St, 5 years, 3½ per cent 30,000

EWALD, Frederick G., to William H. Dittmar; 9th Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 51st St, 5 years, 3½ per cent 30,000

GLUCKSMAN, Morris, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Bowery, 283, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent., gold 25,000

HOFFMAN, Benjamin, to Hermann; Gottheff; 7th St, n s, 181.10 ft w of Avenue D, installments, 5 years 13,000

KOERTGE, Theodore, to Harriet A. Baldwin; Woodlawn Road, (Scott Av,) w s, 50 ft s of Decatur Av, 3 years 1,500

KRUGER, William, and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 33d St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 5,000

MARGARETEN, Ignatz, to Peter W. Meyer, 12th St, n s, 318 ft s e of Avenue B, due Nov. 1, 1902 10,000

MARGARETEN, Ignatz, to Samuel Kahn and another; 12th St, n s, 318 ft s e of Avenue B, prior mtge $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

MESSENGER, John, and wife to Samuel Riker; 2d Av, s w corner of 75th St, due Nov. 1, 1904 1,000

MITCHELL, Maria, and another to Julius Sands, trustee; West Washington Place, 68 and 70, installments, 3 years 18,200

MORAN, Margaret, to Emily S. Van Zandt; 57th St, 439 East, 5 years 8,500

MULLER, Gesche, to Caroline E. Muller, administratrix; 10th Av, w s, 24.8 ft s of 41st St, 1 year, 4 per cent 5,000

O'NEILL, Henry, to Pennington Whitehead, trustee; 138th St, n s, 285 ft w of Boulevard, due Nov. 1, 1904 9,000

O'NEILL, Daniel J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Roosevelt St, 53 and 55; New Chambers St, 51; New Bowery, 13 and 15, 1 year, 4 per cent 7,500

PINGS, Hedwig, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 67th St, w s, 100 ft w of Park Av, due Jan., 1904, 4½ per cent., gold 28,500

RAUNER, Charles, and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; Columbus Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 10,000

RIESZ, Edward V., and another to William H. Stewart; 6th Av, e s, 25.5 ft s of 40th St, ½ part, due Oct. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 11,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another, to Isidore Jackson and another; 17th St, 346 East, demand, 6 per cent 8,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 17th St, 346 East, due Nov. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 50,000

SHEA, Catharine A., to Model Building and Loan Association; Poplar St, s s, 226.10 ft e of Forest St, installments, 6 per cent 2,300

SHEA, Thomas E., to Nelly M. Clarke; Poplar St, s s, Lot 75, map of J. J. Gleason property, being 226.10 ft e of Forest St, installments, $25 monthly, 6 per cent 185

STEWART, Thomas J., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, e s, 20.5 ft n of 46th St, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4 per cent 35,000

STONE, David, to Lewis M. Hornthal, executor; 122d St, n s, 164 ft w of 7th Av, due March 16, 1902, 6 per cent 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONKLING, Ella S., to John H. Paul $5,000

FLANAGAN, William L., and others, to Gertrude E. Shannon 10,000

GILES, Catherine C., to Annie L. Mattison 500

JOHNSON, George F., to William E McMann 1,500

MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION to American Mortgage Company 31,445

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK to Emma Decker 25,550

MILBANK, Albert J., and another, to Albert J. Milbank, trustee, 2 assignments 10,000

PARKIN, William W., to Isabella E. K. Burnham 4,500

ROSENBERG, Rachel, to Lena Lewis ..... Nom.

SHERMAN, William W., guardian, to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, trustees. ..... Nom.

STUDT, Ferdinand G., executor, to Margaret Welche 9,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Charles Earle 6,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 3 assignments, each 18,000

WIESEN, Elizabeth, executrix, to H. Louise Smith 1,500

WOODS, Mary D., to Charles B. Hobbs .. 6,000

YOUNG, Margaret, to Rose M. White 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ADAMS ST, e s, 272 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Henry Kohlmann against Robert E. Twing and another, owners; William Roth, contractor 25

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,462; Theodor Kirsch against Adolph M. Bendheim, owner; Peter T. Ficher, contractor 185

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, 101 ft w of 4th St, 25.10x96; Harry W. Bell against Israel Cohen, owner and contractor 101

INWOOD AV, w s, 370.2 ft n of 169th St, 77.2x127.6; Tienken & Keil against Peter Russell, owner; Huestis Brothers, contractors 116

INWOOD AV, w s, 410 ft n of 169th St, 27.12½x127.7; Mott Haven Trim Mills against Patrick Russell, owner; Huestis Brothers, contractors 1,128

PARK AV and 102d St, s w corner, 183x100; Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company against Ruth & Hoffman, owners and contractors 300

54TH ST, 153 and 155 West; United States Mortar Supply Company against J. C. Smith, owner; Richard McArkney, contractor 60

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x102; Guy B. Waite Company against Thomas P. Sinnott, owner and contractor 1,954

80TH ST, 228 to 274 East; Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company against Samuel D. Tomback, owner and contractor 1,325

81ST ST, 151 and 153 East; Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company against Morris Mansky, owner and contractor 519

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; John A. Philbrick against Isidor Fredel and another, owners and contractors 136

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100; Theodor Kirsch against Carrie Bendheim, owner; Peter T. Ficher, contractor 47

116TH ST, 66 East; Theodor Kirsch against Joseph Nussbaum, owner; Peter T. Ficher, contractor 35

117TH ST AND MADISON AV, n e corner, 100x37; Jacob Bermann against Aaron M. Janpole and Louise Werner, owners and contractors 470

117TH ST AND MADISON AV, n e corner, 100x37; Jacob Bermann against Aaron M. Janpole and Louise Werner, owners; Samuel Rosenblum, contractor 130

123D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Thomas Conroy against Antonio and Victoria D'Andrea, owners and contractors 2,950

141ST ST and Locust Av, s w corner, 25 x95; Harry W. Bell against Granville Gibbons, owner; Lally & Lorongo, contractors 130

150TH ST, 630 East; David Ahearn against Emma Heidenburger, owner; Charles Quigley, contractor 142

174TH ST, w s, 201 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100; Henry Kohlmann against Elvira H. Gillingham, owner and contractor 112

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Mott Haven Trim Mills against Chapel Adath Israel, owner; Huestis Brothers, contractors 80

174TH ST, w s, 226 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x100; Henry Kohlmann against Elvira H. Gillingham, owner and contractor 224

182D ST, s s, 108.3 ft e of Belmont Av, 52x100; Fred A. Buser against Robert Pickens, owner and contractor 285

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900 ..... UNDER

91ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Charles M. Rosenthal with Samuel H. Rubine 22,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

NORFOLK ST, 51; Morris Kitt against Anna Shapiro, Aug. 29, 1901 90

WEST END AV, s w corner of 80th St, 100x100; John N. Dyer & Son against E. E. Hyde and another, Oct. 19, 1901. 256

4TH ST, s s, 144 ft e of Avenue D, 83.5 x—; Chester F. Reynolds against Harry Hertz, Sept. 4, by bond 333

103TH ST, 151 West; William Lehmann against Charles Paterno and another, Oct. 14, 1901 93

Lis Pendens.

72D ST, 154 West; Milo P. Palmer, trustee, against Letitia C. Gillet and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sanborn & Sanborn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

COLE, CLEVELAND & CURLEY.—Schedules on the assignment of Cole, Cleveland & Curley, commission dealers in hay and grain at 116 Broad Street, show liabilities $11,428, nominal assets, $7,589, and actual assets, $3,136.

MORRIS HORWITZ.—Morris Horwitz, manufacturer of shirt waists at 155 and 157 Wooster Street, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel Blum without preference. He has been in business since Sept. 1, 1896, and three months ago claimed a capital of $12,000. He resides in Bayonne, N. J., where he was reputed to own his residence, valued at $8,000, mortgaged for $2,500.

MORRIS ROSENBERG.—A meeting of the creditors of Morris Rosenberg, dealer in clothing at 152 Fulton Street, Manhattan, and 481 and 483 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was held yesterday at 280 Broadway. The liabilities are $29,000 and assets $12,000 in stock. An offer was made for a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar in notes at four, eight, twelve, and sixteen months satisfactorily indorsed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS FELDMAN.—Louis Feldman, shirt cutter, residing at 62 Monroe Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,727 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1896 and 1897, when he was a shirt manufacturer.

DAVID FRISCHBERG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against David Frischberg, grocer, of 225 Monroe Street and 139 Division Street, by the following creditors: Frank & Deutsch, $62; Isaac Feldman, $160; Morris Feldman, $240, and Samuel Zinkoff, $90. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on July 23 permitted creditors to take his stock by writs of replevin and attachment, and also transferred part of his property while insolvent. He owes over $5,000.

JACKSON & CO.'S CREDITORS.

Bankruptcy Petition Filed by Surviving Partner of the Grocery Firm.

There was a meeting at the Astor House yesterday of the creditors of the grocery concern of Jackson & Co., which has for years been doing business at 114 West Twenty-third Street. Since the death of Richard K. Jackson in 1896 the business has been carried on by Joseph Young, who was a partner in the concern and purchased Mr. Jackson's interest. Mr. Young has not been in the best of health recently and could not give the business all the attention which he formerly gave it. He found that he was pressed for ready cash, and could not readily collect outstanding accounts approximating nearly $8,000. He consulted with Lawyer Arthur Mayer of 320 Broadway, who advised Mr. Young to call a meeting of the creditors.

Because of an execution which was served upon Mr. Young by one of the creditors on Saturday, a petition in bankruptcy was filed by Lawyer Mayer yesterday. The petition puts the firm's liabilities at $25,315 and nominal assets $58,209, consisting of stock, $30,000; fixtures, $5,000; accounts and note, $4,339; cash, $120; six horses, $750, and real estate, $18,000 mortgaged for $9,050. The real estate comprises Mr. Young's residence, 106 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, valued at $14,000, and a lot in Bedford Park, $4,000. There are 115 creditors.

A committee of creditors was chosen to examine into the assets and report a plan of settlement. The committee consists of P. R. Bomeisler of the Hannis Distilling Company, William F. Gillott of Austin, Nichols & Co.; J. M. Diaz of Bustillo Brothers & Diaz, A. V. Whiteman, landlord of the store building, and Paul Chaffen of Bouché Fils & Co.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges in bankruptcy to thirteen bankrupts, among whom were Homan H. Beals, clerk, at 51 Cliff Street, formerly President of the Haydenville Manufacturing Company, plumbers' supplies, at 73 Beekman Street, with liabilities of $95,800; Adam Fisher of Verplanck's, N. Y., liabilities of $17,569; Lewis P. Lasher of 41 Tenth Avenue, formerly a dealer in hardwood lumber, liabilities of $18,005; Kate Sheppard Edwards, dressmaker, of 67 West Thirty-sixth Street, liabilities of $4,094, and Rose Scribner, dressmaker, of Peekskill, N. Y., liabilities of $6,115.

Havana Commercial Co. Adjustment.

Frank Tilford, William H. Butler, and Henry R. Wilson have formed a committee with H. B. Hollins, Philip Lehman, and R. R. Govin with the view of submitting to the shareholders of the Havana Commercial Company a plan for the improvement of the situation of the company, the adjustment of its floating debt, and the extension of its operations. Frank Tilford was elected Chairman of the committee.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERI, Antonio—A. L. Knight $33

APPLEBLOOM, Jeanette—J. J. Linehan and another 320

BRACE, William H.—F. H. Leggett and another 118

BEIMAN, Henry, and Victor Hebner—Somerset Chemical Company 85

BRUNO, Bartholomew—Otto E. Reimer Company 129

CAMM WATCH CASE COMPANY and Frank L. Camm—Nassau Bank 511

CARENA, Matthew—A. Zanmatti and another, costs 83

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY Company—John Vanpraag 2,397

COOK, Dora and Augustus—M. Egan 374

CLAUSEN, Herman F.—Palmetto Chemical Company 14

EDELSTEIN, Abraham—R. Edelstein, costs 109

ENGLISH, Arthur—H. H. Meeder 196

FOSTER, James P.—Berlin & Jones Envelope Company 78

GORSCH, Sophia, and George Lorey—H. Merritt, Jr. 71

GRIFFIN, Anthony J.—Manhattan Oil Company 131

GREELY, Charles H., and Joseph Livingston—V. Bustello and another 30

HAAS, Samuel and Michael—Z. Wolf 161

HENRY W. GIBBONS COMPANY—M. J. Hoban 915

HUMES, Andrew—New York Telephone 22

HOFFMIRE, John E. and John D.—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York 1,148

HERTER, Peter, and Edward Smith—Oberbaugh & Camp Company 619

IRVING, Clarence J.—H. E. Schultz 39

INDELLI, Clementin—D. B. McIver & Co. 116

JONAS, James J.—D. J. Christie 189

JANES & KIRTLAND—S. S. Gowdy 25

JOYNER, Edward A.—S. Block 169

JACOBS, J. Samuel—J. A. McCafferty, costs 100

KASIN, Frank—Consumers' Park Brewing Company of Brooklyn 51

KERLER, Bertha—A. Hecht 154

KOBERT, Edward J.—United States Trust Company of New York 1,321

LEONARD, George B., Michael Kohler, and Charles W. Mix—S. Schmarder 4,966

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Callahan 432

MAYERS, Morris—V. Marga and another.. 54

MARGOVITZ, Morris—New York Telephone Company 76

MEYER, Ernest—New York Telephone Company 39

McCALL, Isabel—New York Telephone Company 54

McCUE, Martin G.—New York Telephone Company 30

McLEAN, Henry A.—Falcon Electric Manufacturing Company 21

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Brick 870

MICHAELS, Benjamin—D. Austin and another 28

MUETZLER, Morris—F. Kool 162

OTTIWELL, Robert A.—New York Telephone Company 97

PLATT, Thomas C., as President—A. Bondy 893

PARRELL, Mary—S. M. Levor and another 108

PRICE, Michael—W. L. Van Nest 413

PRESCOTT, Amos L., and C. Oscar Littlefield—R. L. Blumenthal and another. 5,348

ROSENBERG, Isaac—L. Goldberg 792

ROSENBERG, Isaac—H. Goldstein 817

REILLY, John—New York Telephone Company 50

ROGERS, John—B. Bloch 30

STONE, Foster—A. E. Little 943

SCHENCK, Joseph M.—New York Telephone Company 109

SHAFTEL, Lazarus—W. Solomon 167

SHAEFER, John C.—W. Marath and another 186

SUMMERFIELD, Marcus—R. E. King ... 237

SCOTT, Walter—G. T. Matthews and another 191

SMITH, Isaac L.—Sheppard Knapp & Co. 262

SHAW, John C.—D. E. Sickles 354

THE E. D. ALBRO COMPANY—W. L. Scott 101

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH COMPANY—J. T. Conlon 212

THE AMERICAN ROLLING STOCK Company and the Manhattan Inspection Company—H. W. Smith 5,668

TANZER, Harry—C. Feltelbaum and another, costs 70

TUCKER, Proble—Acker, Merrall & Condit 458

VINET, Florence—I. Stern and another... 473

VINET, Florence—E. W. Dannes 186

WILLIAMS, Louis—J. F. Schroeder and another 46

WEISS, Adolph—New York Telephone Company 51

WARBURN, Mordecai—E. W. Daures... 186

WEITSSBACH, William J.—D. Bloch and another, costs 88

WEINKRANTZ, Samuel—D. W. Blumenthal 329

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Will exchange a fine suburban residence, all conveniences, with valuable tract of land, about 50 acres, free and clear, worth $35,000, on branch of Erie Road, near Montclair, for a private dwelling in New York City, below 50th St., west side. Address Grover & Nevins, East Orange, N. J.

Can save you expense of altering your old tenements under the new tenement house law; we can exchange them for new modern apartment houses; let us know what you have and we will get you a proposition. Tel. 178 River. F. R. Wood & Co., Columbus Av., 80th St.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Good farm, convenient to New York, exchange for private houses, west side. Waldron, 2,014 7th Av.

Elegant double, triple flats, fully rented, for 1, 2, 3 family houses. Polak,

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
2660 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
131 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

EASTMAN,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

THE Wilson & Lyon School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon given; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray,
NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

13STH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD. Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 55th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,
417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls,
735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.
Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

Two or three boys, attending school, taken into family of well-recommended teacher; supervision of studies, reference, &c. Box 3, 1,515 3d Av.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

German, schools, classes, individuals; conversation, literature; Regents' College examinations; ten years' experience. Jay, Box 1,135 Times, Harlem.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Teachers.

Experienced teacher desires position as tutor to boy or companion to young man; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Mentor, 985 8th Av.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia,) 316 West 56th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day at 8:30 o'clock, Number 326 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells this day at 10 o'clock, at the foot of Coenties Slip, East River, the canalboat C. F. Still, by order of Hunter L. Betts, mortgagee.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., all week, Bric-a-Brac, Rugs, 1,077 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Musical.

To Read Music at Sight.—One of the principal factors in expert sight reading is a thoroughly comprehensive and practical understanding of "time." This knowledge, which by the regular methods is acquired—if at all—only through years' of tuition and practice, can be had in twelve lessons; perfect facility and absolute precision a certainty; applies to all instruments. Hundreds of testimonials. M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av., near 70th St.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS.—Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Jeanne Arone, authorized vocal teacher of Florenza d'Aronas method; special teachers' course. 1,210 Madison Av.

Flute Instruction; Conservatory graduate. J. Roodenburg, 320 East 85th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,353.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID BLOCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Bloch of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, the said David Bloch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 65 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 21st, 1901.

NO. 4,223.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANSEL B. FALK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ansel B. Falk of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Ansel B. Falk was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 21st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VERNEY A. FREYSTADT, Bankrupt.

CHAS. SHONGOOD, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Wednesday, October 23d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, N. Y., by order of U. S. Court,

73 SEAL SKINS.

Sale under joint supervision,
T. M. TAFT, Trustee,
and B. VORHAUS, Attorney for Applicant,
271 Broadway.

NO. 4,222.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX MEIROWITZ and MITCHEL WEISS, individually and the firm of M. Meirowitz & Company, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Max Meirowitz and Mitchel Weiss, individually and the firm of M. Meirowitz & Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Max Meirowitz and Mitchell Weiss, individually and the firm of M. Meirowitz & Company were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 21st, 1901.

NO. 4,228.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER W. FESSLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Walter W. Fessler of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Walter W. Fessler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 1st day of November A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS N. GROSS, Bankrupt.—No. 4,204.

To the creditors of Louis N. Gross of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Louis N. Gross was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONORA R. HASLER, Bankrupt.—No. 4,225.

To the creditors of Leonora R. Hasler of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Leonora R. Hasler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON KLEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Klein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 30, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 4, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—G. EDWIN JONES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that G. Edwin Jones, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 3, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 4, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONORA R. HASLER, Bankrupt.—No. 4,225.

To the creditors of Leonora R. Hasler of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Leonora R. Hasler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 21st, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON KLEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Klein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 30, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 4, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—G. EDWIN JONES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that G. Edwin Jones, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 3, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 4, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK J. McDONALD and NATHANIEL M. COOKE, individually, and doing business as P. J. McDONALD & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick J. McDonald and Nathaniel M. Cooke, individually, and doing business as P. J. McDonald & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 11, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 4, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 19, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS SALTZMAN and the firm of M. SALTZMAN & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Saltzman and the firm of M. Saltzman & Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Saltzman and the firm of M. Saltzman & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated October 21, 1901.

NO. 4,061.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS WITSCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nicholas Witsch of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Nicholas Witsch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 22, 1901.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

"What is home without a Piano?"—WISE.
A SPLENDOUS PIANO SALE.

100
Pianos
And Oil Paintings

AT PUBLIC AUCTION
at the
STANDARD ART GALLERIES,
19 and 21 West 125th St.
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,
will sell
This Tuesday Aft., at 2 o'clock,
and
This Tuesday Eve., at 8 o'clock,
OCTOBER 22nd,
100 HIGH GRADE PIANOS
in
UPRIGHTS, GRANDS, SQUARES AND 8 BABY GRANDS,
made by the following high grade makers:
Steinway, Sohmer, Lindeman, Shoninger, Chickering, Weber, Geo. Steck, Krell, Knabe, Bradbury, Behning, Hazelton, Kranich & Bach, Hardman, Waters, Haines.
EXHIBITION.
Pianos on view and for trial
To-day, Tuesday, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The Piano trade invited.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

1857 **—STECK—** 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

A —POSTAL CARD— A
Mail one to us with your name and address and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; rent; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

THE LITTLE GIANT.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

Lindeman & Sons Piano Co.
are selling off a lot of good second-hand Pianos, of various makes, at bargains. No reasonable offer refused. If you want a bargain in a good Piano, here is your opportunity.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $2.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winternroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Steck, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.

$100 Beautiful mahogany upright; Steinway, every improvement, at bargains; rents low. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av

Pianos to rent, $2 and $3 monthly; rent allowed if purchased; 50 bargains in upright pianos. Goetz & Co., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn.

Magnificent new Schubert upright; mandolin attachment; great sacrifice. 103 Halsey St., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Elegant upright piano for beginners, $90; $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

EXPERT SELECTS PIANOS; GAINS REDUCTION; ALL MAKES. ARTIST, Box 114, Times Harlem Branch.

$90.—Elegant mahogany upright, new, $125; squares, $15 upward; rentals, $2, $5. Hahn, 165 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

For Sale—Elegant upright piano in splendid condition. Call at 157 West 98th St. Mrs. Conley.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 139 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F. 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry—on credit at cash prices.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2289 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS. Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and instalments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3196 Franklin.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Diamonds, watches weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5996 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 50 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,043.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS SALTZMAN and the firm of M. SALTZMAN & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Saltzman and the firm of M. Saltzman & Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Saltzman and the firm of M. Saltzman & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated October 21, 1901.

NO. 4,061.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS WITSCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nicholas Witsch of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Nicholas Witsch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 22, 1901.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW JERSEY.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

NEW YORK.
Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American. — Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1; bath

FLORISTS' CLUB'S SHOW

A Beautiful Exhibition at Madison Square Garden.

The Flora of Many Countries Gathered Together — Rare Palms, Orchids, and Cacti Shown.

The flora of all countries is gathered beneath the roof of Madison Square Garden. Standing on the vantage point of one of the high galleries, it is possible to look into the deep recesses of the African jungle; to view the tangled glades of the Brazilian forest; the eye falls on shrubby cactus suggestive of the desert's sandy soil, and the wee dwarf trees of Japan recall to the mind pictures of the land of the Mikado.

The air is redolent of the sweet pine of Maine, and the mingled scent of many roses brings to memory the sweet Southern airs where the climbing rose bushes cling about old-fashioned homesteads. These delightful pictures and pleasant odors have been gathered there by the New York Florists' Club. Its exhibition opened yesterday, and will remain open until Sunday night. Probably the best part of the exhibition is the fact that, despite queer unspellable names of many of the specimens, it is a show which will appeal to anybody with eyes to see and a nose sufficiently sensitive to enjoy.

To experts the names of the exhibits will doubtless mean a great deal. They will see, for example, exhibited here for the first time the Lincuala Geanenceyi, which comes from the collection of D. Willis James of Madison, N. J. But let it be said, for the benefit of those to whom that strange combination of letters conveys absolutely nothing that the plant in question is a variety of palm, olive green in color, especially interesting by reason of its peculiarly corrugated leaves. It has only recently been discovered in New Guinea, and the present specimen is three feet tall. The same exhibitor shows other new palms of recent introduction, the Kentia Sander, and the Phoenix Robeline, the last coming from the Philippine Islands, and being one of the rarest plants in cultivation. Both of these are of delicate lacelike foliage.

An exhibit that marks a new departure in the line of household decorative plants is seen in the group of Bagdad bamboos shown by J. H. Troy of New Rochelle. There is one whose stalk is green on one side and orange on the other, a combination that will appeal to celebrators both of the 17th of March and the 12th of July.

A veritable sage among plants is a Japanese table pine one hundred years old. Its spreading leaves form a table surface, and a quaint Japanese myth has it that from this dainty little Jap maidens in the olden days feasted upon the wings of butterflies.

In this same section there is an exhibit that is so placed that it called forth a strong expression of disapproval from a pretty girl who happened in yesterday. Leaning down close to the table upon which stood a small plant, she read the label.

"Oh, dear," she pouted, "how silly. Why don't they hang that up?"

Her escort agreed when he, too, read the label. It was:

"English mistletoe."

But sitting thus upon the stand it was of course absolutely impracticable for any real mistletoe use.

Towering above everything else in the garden is a great Areca palm, shown by H. Mck. Twombly. This palm has a spread of thirty feet, and Mr. Twombly is said to have refused $2,000 for it. It is a superb specimen. It took a number of men many hours to put it in place. Julius Roehrs of Rutherford, N. J., exhibits a number of fine palms also.

Over in one corner a group of sweet bays forms a little grove and illustrates the varied shapes in which this plant may be grown, while near by flaming flamingo-plants suggest the bright tinted birds for which they are named.

The uninformed visitor is pretty apt upon entering for the first time to notice what appear to be great numbers of yellow butterflies, their wings shimmering in the light. A close observation will reveal that they are orchids, which take their name from the pretty little insects they so much resemble. The orchid exhibit is particularly noteworthy, some especially beautiful ones being shown by H. McK. Twombly, P. A. B. Widener, and Washington Roebling.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the orchids is a Mexican specimen, the Onsidium Crispum. The flower is nearly the shape of a Maltese cross, and the tall stalk, absolutely without leaves, has seventy-two blossoms of a deep brown color, with yellow markings.

In the same group and elsewhere is shown the baby orchid, so called from the fact that down in the very heart of the bloom a tiny little infant seems to repose. He is a cute little chap—this infant of the orchid—dressed in a wee red jacket and little yellow pantlets. And as there are a hundred or more such babies shown in the various orchid exhibits it would not be surprising if a mighty yell went up when the lights are turned down—that is, of course, if orchid babies cry, which is doubtful.

Everywhere about the garden great yellow and white chrysanthemums nod on shelf long green stems. Two of the handsomest varieties have been named "The Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt" and "Sir Thomas Lipton."

There is also a display of fruit and vegetables, and on the various days special exhibits will be given.

M. C. LEFFERTS'S LIBRARY.

Its Sale to George H. Richmond Marks the Beginning of Its Dispersion.

The purchase of the well-known private library of Marshall C. Lefferts by George H. Richmond marks the beginning of the dispersion of one of the finest private collections of books in this country. The feature of this library, which Mr. Lefferts had spent several years in collecting, both in this country and abroad, is the many rare editions. It is essentially a book lover's library of the first order.

In it there are no less than nine folio editions of Chaucer, the first and three succeeding folios of Shakespeare, splendid first editions of Milton, Suckling, Spenser, Herrick, Waller, in fact, the strong point of the library is its productions of English printers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, while among the plays of the earliest period of dramatic publication is Still's "Gammer Gurton's Needle," which realized £64 at the sale of George Daniels's library in 1864. There are also fine examples of hand-made books, the illumination of which is a lost art. In this category are included several copies of the famous "Book of Hours."

Among the Americana may be mentioned a copy of Eliot's Indian Bible, one of the few presentation copies sent to England by the translator. Another rare volume is Brereton's "Brief and True Relation of the Discoverie of the North Part of Virginia," (London, 1602, uncut) and "A True Relation of the Most Prosperous Voyage made this present Yeare 1605," by Capt. George Weymouth.

In gathering his books Mr. Lefferts has kept constantly in mind not only the importance and rarity of the books, but equally the value of their condition. He has always been a difficult man for the booksellers to sell to, for the reason that he would not buy a book unless it was an exceptionally fine copy.

SUIT TO BREAK McCOMB WILL.

Daughter Seeks to Have It Set Aside, as It Prevents Her Marrying.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard testimony in the action brought by Fanny McComb against the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, as executor of the will of her father, James J. McComb, to set aside the will. By a codicil she was cut off with an income of $15,000 a year should she marry Louis Herzog.

W. W. McFarlane appeared for Miss McComb, and Duer, Strong & Whitehead for the defendants. Counsel contended that the codicil could not stand in law, as it was against public policy and would compel the plaintiff to abstain from doing what she was legally entitled to do. On behalf of the defendants it was contended the codicil was perfectly legal. Justice Scott reserved his decision.

Makes Hot Breads Wholesome

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls, and muffins.

There are many imitation baking powders in market, low priced because made from alum. Alum is a mineral acid whose use in food should be avoided, as it causes dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney trouble.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CHARGES AGAINST COL. AMMON.

Alfred R. Goslin Says the Lawyer Had His "Dummy" Made Assignee for "Syndicate" Miller.

Alfred R. Goslin yesterday gave his version of his trouble with Col. Robert A. Ammon over an attachment on Goslin's furniture secured by Ammon. Goslin's affidavit was presented to Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court on his application for a permanent injunction restraining Ammon's foreclosure on $80,000 worth of furniture.

The affidavit was a lengthy document, in which he reviewed a number of Ammon's financial transactions, concluding with his relations with the Miller syndicate of Brooklyn. "During the past four years," says the affidavit, "Robert A. Ammon has used his office of an attorney and counselor at law as a cloak for various business undertakings with me and others in which he was in reality a partner."

Goslin declares Ammon was associated in the Dean Company swindle and induced him to go into the bucket shop business. Some of the inside workings of the bucket shop business are dealt with in detail.

The affidavit further says that in the Fall of 1898 Ammon became the counsel for William F. Miller and that he secured from Miller over $175,000 in cash and securities and that he invested $140,000 of this in the now defunct firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., and that Ammon now has notes for $140,000 against the firm and an assignment of Johnson's seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

Concluding, Goslin says:

"I have information of a decided character that the claims of the creditors in the Miller matter have been assigned to a dummy of Ammon's, one Davis, and that to-day Ammon practically stands in the shoes of Miller."

Justice O'Gorman reserved decision on Goslin's application. Col. Ammon denies the charges set forth by Goslin.

$500 FOR KILLING A MOOSE.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 21.—Having received reports that many sportsmen were preparing to kill moose in advance of the open time, Game Commissioner Carleton went to the Chesuncook Lake region, taking Warden Templeton along.

On the night of Oct. 11 they heard shots on Quaker Brook Bog and next day made an investigation. After three days they obtained from T. W. Wolstenholme, a Philadelphia merchant, an admission that he had shot a moose and buried it in the mud. Mr Wolstenholme was anxious to settle and promptly paid a fine of $500 which the Commissioner imposed, and also surrendered the head.

Mr Wolstenholme was in camp with John S. Whilden of Philadelphia, who disclaimed any knowledge of the shooting of the moose. Mr. Wolstenholme said he had been hunting deer. Suddenly coming upon the moose, he became frightened and fired. His guide yelled: "Don't shoot, don't shoot!" but Mr. Wolstenholme understood him to say, "Shoot, shoot!" and in an instant the big bull lay dead.

The law provides a fine of $500 or imprisonment for four months for illegal killing of moose.

HENRY WATTERSON'S CANDIDACY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—The following apparently authorized statement appears in The Times to-day, touching the supposed candidacy of Henry Watterson for the Governorship of Kentucky:

"Mr. Watterson has reason to be proud of the response made by the press of the country to a publication obviously hostile in spirit and purpose which proclaimed him a candidate consecutively for Governor of Kentucky and President of the United States, but as he himself has uttered no word, nor made any sign of authorization, he should not be held to account for any statement emanating from such a source.

"Every man has a right to be his own mouthpiece and interpreter. The editor of The Courier-Journal has not been suspected of being intellectually either deaf or dumb, and doubtless in his own time and in his own way he will acquaint the people with whatever they may be concerned to know of his aims and aspirations, in case he has any."

TO WAIT TILL AFTER ELECTION.

The Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York considered yesterday the refusal of Mayor Van Wyck to entertain its demand that Police Commissioner Murphy be put on trial for not entertaining the Association's charges against Deputy Commissioner Devery. After the meeting, which was a private one, President D. Le Roy Dresser made this announcement:

"The association began an active campaign against vice and crime, protected by the Police Department, in 1898. It has pursued the subject persistently from that time to the present day. No satisfaction, however, has been obtained, notwithstanding it has appealed to the Commissioner and Chief of Police and the Mayor of the city. As we are now on the eve of a municipal election, it is the purpose of the Board of Directors to defer further action until after that election, when the matter will be vigorously resumed and pushed to the bitter end."

Nicholas T. Brown Discharged.

Nicholas T. Brown, fifty-two years old, of 64 Madison Street, New York, Fusion candidate for Coroner, who was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday night on a charge of being intoxicated and disorderly, was yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Hoos in the First Criminal Court. Mr. Brown denied that he was disorderly, but admitted that he was intoxicated. "I had been out canvassing during the day," he said, "and then I took a trip over to the city with some friends. We met several other friends and had some drinks and the result was my arrest. Patrolman Hawkins, who arrested Mr. Brown, withdrew the charge of disorderly conduct and the case was dismissed.

Jewelry Firm Incorporated.

The jewelry business at Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, which for twenty years has been conducted by E. M. Gattle, was incorporated yesterday under the laws of the State of New York in the name of Gattle, Stern & Co. Mr. Gattle and Edward A. Stern are the principal members of the corporation. It is said the new corporation is capitalized at $500,000.

MR. JEROME'S ADVICE TO WOMEN CAMPAIGNERS

Tells Them to Keep Out of Down-Town Tenement Districts.

Says They Would Lose More Votes in Ten Minutes than Could Be Won Back in Ten Days.

Justice Jerome, speaking at a meeting held by the Woman's Municipal League yesterday forenoon at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, told the 300 women present that if they invaded the tenement districts and attempted to do political missionary work below Fourteenth Street they would lose more votes for the Fusion ticket in ten minutes than could be won back in ten days.

"Keep above Fourteenth Street," said Justice Jerome. "Those people down on the lower east side have quite as much pride as you have, and perhaps know more about the issues of the campaign than you do. When some people begin to think, they delude themselves with the belief that they are the only persons who know anything. That is the one great delusion in this campaign.

"You ladies do not understand the conditions that prevail in the tenement districts. Perhaps your presence there would be offensive to the people who live there, especially if you went around the tenements and asked the women to ask their husbands to 'Please vote for Mr. Low because he is a good, nice man.'

"You are ignorant of the people and the conditions down there. You are a little tardy in offering your support, as are some others in this campaign. There are thousands of men living in brownstone houses who never think of contributing a cent toward the political salvation of the city and take no practical interest in politics at all. Many decent people of this city have been false to civic duty more times than I can count.

"We need money, and we need it badly, for the honest purposes of this campaign. You ladies cannot learn to know the people of the tenements between now and election day, and active work for you in that direction is out of the question; but you can help in the fight for good government, immeasurably by getting your husbands, brothers, fathers, and friends to contribute the money that they ought to give. If this money was in hand hundreds of men who understand the conditions in the tenements, but who cannot afford to give their time, could be sent out into the homes of the people they know to do useful work in the cause of good government."

In introducing Justice Jerome, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, who presided at the meeting, said:

"There is not much to choose between the candidates for Mayor, but there is much to choose between the candidates for District Attorney."

Mr. Jerome immediately took issue with the first statement, and said:

"There is a great difference between the election of Mr. Low or Mr. Shepard. Don't be deceived by calling a spade an agricultural instrument. No one doubts that Mr. Shepard has been an honest man in business, but in politics he has been on every side of every question. If he is an honest man he could not have accepted a nomination from an organization whose tenets he does not accept. Unless he is a very dishonest man he cannot accept a nomination from a great body of men and then put a knife into them."

Nothing of the sere and yellow leaf about our Fall suits—all of this Fall's bloom.

New cloths, new colors, new cut.

Puzzled—can't get a big tie under the usual turnover collar and narrow ties are going out, wide coming in.

Here's an accommodation collar, a turnover with half the turnover left off—new.

Three or four exclusive haberdashers sell it—three for $1. $2.75 a dozen here, 25c. each.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 32d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Birds LAUGHING, TALKING, WHISTLING.

Canaries, singers; warranted, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00.
Holden's new Book on Birds. All facts; food, care, singing. By mail, 25 cts. stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN.
240 6th Ave., near 15th St.

Carpets.

A Clearing Sale of last season's patterns.

Royal Wilton,
many of these were formerly $2.35 per yard,
$1.50,

Together with

Best Body Brussels,
95 cts.

The above goods are offered to the Retail Trade Only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Carved and Inlaid Clocks.

FOR THE HALL—Like the faithful sentinel your grandfather had in his hall. Gothic, Renaissance, Colonial—in mahogany, Flemish or Golden oak; cases of magnificent workmanship—accurate copies of antiques, and furnished with Westminster or Wellington chimes, of strictly modern and reliable mechanism.

Bedroom Clocks—Quaint, old-fashioned designs in woods and styles to match any bedroom suites. Mahogany (dark or white) satinwood, birds-eye maple or birch. These exquisite woods are inlaid, painted or carved.

Perfect little beauties set in dainty desks that win the admiration of artists and economists, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The Question of Fit

Never needs keep men from wearing our Clothing—They must fit or you mustn't take them—Just so as to Style, Cloth and appearance.

We buy the best materials made in Europe or America selected by experts of long experience and trained observers of fashion's changes.

Our largely increased and increasing business shows that they are right.

Why not avail yourself of this opportunity to dress well and save money?

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Portieres.

Imported Velour Portieres,
embroidered and fringed,
$15 & $20 pair.
Colors:—crimson, empire green, nile, rose, olive, ciel, gold and terra cotta.

Armures and Damasks,
for draperies and hangings,
$1.35, $2.50, $3.50 yd.

Tapestries,
for furniture covering,
$1, $1.50, $2.50 yd.

Estimates and designs submitted for all descriptions of interior drapery work and for re-upholstering furniture.

Table Covers.

Imported Tapestry covers, new designs,
1½ yards square,
$2.75 & $3.25.
2 yards square,
$4.50 & $5.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

James McCreery & Co.
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Table Cloths and Napkins.
Set of Hemstitched Damask cloth and one dozen 20-inch napkins.
63x66 inch cloth $5.50 per set.
63x82 " " 6.25 " "
63x95 " " 7.00 " "
63x108 " " 7.75 " "

Double Damask Napkins.
21x21 inches, $2.75 per dozen.
25x25 " 4.25 " "

Extra fine Huck Towels,—Hemstitched,—red or blue borders. 26x43 inches,
6.00 per dozen.
usual price 9.00.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, with Damask ends. 23x45 inches,
3.00 per dozen.

Twenty-Third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,
VELVETS,

800 yards of Black Velvet, and Velour de Nord for long coats and capes, 32 inches wide,
$3.00 per yard.

Mirror Velvet,—black and a complete range of colors,
$1.25 per yard.

Twenty-third Street.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

For Economical Home-Makers.

A sanitary and serviceable floor-covering, suitable also as a foundation for rugs.

English Cork Carpet,
90 cts. per yd.
Green, tan, red and blue, 12 in. borders to match.

Folding Beds $5.00.
(Reduced from $7.00.)
White Enameled Iron.

Also sanitary and serviceable—neither cracks, crannies, nor soft wood for the absorption of germs.

"Long credit" secures perfection at once.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S ENGLISH UNDERWEAR.
GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE.

"Made for those who can afford the best."

For Men, Women and Children.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Sole Retail Agents for New York Dry Goods Trade. Write for Price List.

O'Neill's

Special Values To-day in the

Cloak and Suit Dept.

Women's Tailor-made Suits.
Made from choice quality Broadcloth, strictly men tailored, Tight fitting or Fly Front Jackets lined with Taffeta, Skirt shows the new Flounce effect, made over silk drop and finished with double Ruffle, **25.00**

Women's Coats.
Made from Pressed Pebble Cheviot, 27 inches long, finished with rows of stitching, velvet collar, lined throughout with Satin of Extra Quality, **10.98**

The Special Half-Price Sale of La Vida Corsets still continues!

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Suit Department.

About 100 LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, entirely silk lined, taken from the regular stock and reduced from $35, $45, $50, . . $20

LADIES' WALKING SUITS of Meltons and Heavyweight Cheviots, value $30, . $20

VELVET COSTUMES, silk lined, value $50, ... $35

VELVET SKIRTS, silk lined, value $30, ... $20

BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Gericke
Ternina
Olive Mead
Haro'd Bauer
Hofmann
Kreisler
Gregorowitsch
Gerardy
Adamowski
and others.

A permanent orchestra maintained solely for concert performances.

Five Evg. Concerts.
Thursday, Nov. 7, Dec. 12, Jan. 16, Feb. 20, March 20.

Five Matinees.
Saturday, Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.

Change of Programme each performance.

Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes $50 and $40, according to location.

Subscription sale now open at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1901—Sixtieth Season—1902.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS on Friday afternoons—Nov. 15, Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, March 14, April 4.
EIGHT CONCERTS on Saturday evenings—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 15, April 5.
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 21 to Oct. 26.
GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after Monday, October 28.
DETAILED PROSPECTUS, with Repertory, Soloists, and Prices on subscription at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday.
BERTHA GALLAND
Maurice Hewlett's Romance.
THE FOREST LOVERS.
"A fine melodramatic romance."—Eve. Sun.
"An excellent romantic melodrama."—Post.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
6TH GREAT WEEK.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT
Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success
THE MESSENGER BOY
WITH JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Vaudeville & Comedy 15, 25, 50c. No higher. LAUGHTER the Main Feature. "A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON." "Your Wife's Husband." Splendid Vaud.
5th Av. Great Augustin Daly Comedy, "NANCY & CO." All Star Vaudeville. Continuous Comedy.
125TH ST. SANDOW BIG HIT "Baby Chase." Vaudeville. Laughs.
58TH ST. MME. BUTTERFLY Beautiful Belasco Play "Her Last Rehearsal." Cream of Variety.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
HORTICULTURAL & FLOWER SHOW
Under the auspices of the New York Florists' Club.
10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Matinées T'mw & Sat., 2:15.
MR. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Company in the much-talked of Success, Eve'gs, 8:15. THE NEW YORKERS

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. LAST WEEK of the Castle Square Opera Co. T'ght, Wed., Fri. Fannhauser. Wed. Mat., Sat. Mat., Thrs. Sat. ngts. Mikado. Prices, Nights & Sat. Mat., 25-1.00. Wed. Mat., 25-50.

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY MUSIC B'way At 8:10. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue., Sat. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

KEITH'S B'WAY and 14th. PAPINTA FRANK LINCOLN 30 Other Acts.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. MY PARTNER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Viola Allen of the King. "In the Palace."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. To-night. Wed., Thur., & Sat. Eve., "DOLLY." Fri. Eve. & Mat. Sat., "Das Unbeschriebene Blatt."

3RD AVE. NEXT Mat. Thurs. THE QUEEN OF CHINATOWN.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | Second in Command.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival
TO-NIGHT at 8:15. First time.
Preceding A Royal Rival, a 50-minute play.
PRINCE CHARLIE.
By R. Marshall, author Second in Command, etc.
FAVERSHAM AND IMMENSE CAST.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES HAWTREY | "Great Success."—Herald. A Message from Mars

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Last 5 Nights. Last Saturday Mat.
LOUIS MANN, CLARA LIPMAN, | THE RED KLOOF
Nxt Mond—Charles Frohman Presents Eben Holden

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS. | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.
Nxt Tues.—Special Mat. RICHARD LOVELACE.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
HENRY IRVING. MISS ELLEN TERRY.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8.
Wednes. & Thurs. Nights, Saturday Matinée, | King Charles I.
Friday Ev'g, The Merchant of Venice.
Saturday Night, LOUIS XI.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTOIRE:
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, MADAME SANS GENE; THURSDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, MERCHANT OF VENICE; FRIDAY EVG., NANCE OLDFIELD AND THE BELLS; SATURDAY NIGHT, THE LYONS MAIL. SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St NEXT MATINEE WED'Y. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evegs. 8:15, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 40 Horses ARIZONA 200 People
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 2:15. HACKETT | DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-day. Dainty Duchess Co. "RAZ-MA-TAZ." Grand Vaudeville.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed & Sat.
THE SEASON'S TRIUMPH,
New England Folks
Eugene Presbrey's New Play.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in Twelfth Night.

GRAND GEO. W. MONROE "MRS. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY"

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK MY PARTNER | LA TOSCA

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING, 1901.
12th Day, Tuesday, Oct. 22d.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
The Silver Brook, The Dixiana and four other races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy winds west to southwest.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,160. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

BULLER LOSES HIS POST

Is Relieved of His Command and Placed on Half Pay.

RESULT OF HIS RECENT SPEECH

Gen. French, When He Returns from South Africa, Will Command the First Army Corps.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sir Redvers Buller has been relieved of the command of the First Army Corps in consequence of the speech he made on Oct. 10. He has been placed on half pay, and Gen. French has been appointed to succeed him.

In the official announcement, the War Office says that the Commander in Chief, "after full consideration of all the circumstances and the explanations furnished," recommended that Gen. Buller be relieved, which has been done.

The appointment of Gen. French is to take effect "when his services are no longer required in South Africa." Pending Gen. French's return Gen. Hildyard will command at Aldershot.

Gen. Buller's supersession was not unexpected, but the manner of it has caused a sensation. The morning papers all express sympathy over the unfortunate ending of a brilliant career, but they are unanimous in saying that no other course was open after Gen. Buller's indiscreet speech. They express the greatest approval of the selection of Gen. French to succeed him.

The Daily Chronicle and The Daily News attack the Government for weakness and lack of courage in ever appointing Gen. Buller to the command of an army corps.

The speech which resulted in Gen. Buller's compulsory retirement was delivered at a luncheon given by the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers at their headquarters in Westminster to those of their number who took part in the war in South Africa. The latter were attached while on active service to the King's Royal Rifles. Gen. Buller spoke in reply to a toast by Col. Sir Howard Vincent, who proposed "The King's Royal Rifles," coupled with the name of Sir Redvers, who is Colonel Commandant of the regiment.

In what even such a conservative paper as The Standard called in its headlines "An Amazing Speech," Gen. Buller said:

"I know that there is a correspondent of The Times here, and I want to send a message to that journal. I came home in November last and took over the Aldershot command on Jan. 10. In February I got a letter from a man. I admit he was not a respectable man. I had never seen him in my life. I had heard of him, and knew about him, and he wrote to me to the effect that I had let him out of prison. If it was done it was done in my name. He particularly wished to see me, and asked whether I would give him an appointment in London. The man was what I should call an international detective, or, possibly, a spy. He is an old man, and he has been at it all his life. I did not want to give him an appointment, I was afraid of being put in a hole, but I wrote asking him to meet me at Aldershot. He came down and told me a lot of interesting stories about the Secret Service of the Transvaal, and how stupid we were and how we allowed ourselves to be deceived, and how he got his information through.

"I then said, 'Well, I am really rather busy and very much interested in your stories, but perhaps you have come down to tell me something else.' He said, 'I have,' and continued, 'Well, the other day you published a paper about artillery, didn't you?' I said, 'Yes, I did.' 'And you were told to withdraw it?' I said, 'Yes, I was.' He said, 'You have got money to live upon. Give up the Aldershot command.' I said, 'Thank you very much, but I do not know that I need.' I said, 'Why?' He said, 'I will tell you; you have got enemies, not exactly enemies, but men who mean to get you out of the way and they will do so. You had better get out quietly and happily.' I said, 'I do not know what you think. I am a fighting man, and what you have told me will make me much more likely to stay.' 'Well,' said he, 'as I stand before you, I came to tell you this as a favor.' Of course, I did not ask him for names. As he was going away I said, 'Of course, if it is necessary for me to use this information I shall do so,' and he said, 'You can.' So I tell the story to-day.

"It is a curious thing that a fortnight ago a few of the London papers brought out on the same day articles against me. It might have been an accident. Probably it was. However, it was a coincidence. They were all on the same day, and they all attacked me in the same manner.

"The Times has by way of a letter from 'A Reformer,' who may be, for all I know, a penny-a-liner or the greatest man in the world; at any rate, he is an anonymous scribe. The Times says I am not fitted to be in command of the First Army Corps, and I assert that there is nobody at this time in England junior to me who is as fit as I am. I challenge The Times to say who is the man they have in their eye more fit than I am."

Later on in his speech Gen. Buller admitted that he had advised Gen. White to surrender Ladysmith. An abstract of this portion of Sir Redvers's remarks was cabled to New York on Oct. 10.

BULLER WOULD NOT RESIGN.

Preferred to be Dismissed—Comment of The London Times.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Times, in an editorial article to-day, comments on the removal of Gen. Buller from the command of the First Army Corps.

The editorial says an opportunity to resign was given to Sir Redvers, but he preferred dismissal. His choice only throws into stronger relief the amazing defects in judgment and in sense of military discipline marking his Westminster speech. That speech challenged judgment, flouted his superiors, who were Gen. Buller's shield, and trampled on discipline, which was his bulwark. The Times adds:

"Gen. Buller has developed the defects of his qualities. His tenacity has become obstinacy, his masterful spirit has grown into insubordination, and his self-reliance has blinded him to what was painfully obvious to others."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong.—Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cotton, middling, 8¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22½c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Country Produce.—Page 7.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL FUTURE.

R. B. Haldane, M. P., Speaks on the Necessity of Scientific and Technical Training.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Richard B. Haldane, M. P., (Liberal,) in a speech on education at Liverpool last evening, said the lack of educational spirit in the middle classes, complained of by Matthew Arnold a quarter of a century ago, would still exist but for the fact that those classes had suddenly found their position threatened by new commercial combinations. They had been forced to realize that courage, energy, and enterprise, in these modern days, were of little more avail against the weapons science could put in the hands of their commercial rivals than was the splendid fighting of the dervishes against the shrapnel and Maxims at Omdurman.

It was not wonderful, said Mr. Haldane, that England had been beaten in the manufacture of iron and steel by the United States, but it was startling that she had also been beaten by Germany. Clearly England was under the necessity, in these early days of the twentieth century, of making a resolute effort if she was to hold her own. She might not be able to continue to surpass the United States. Nature had handicapped her in that race. But Great Britain must maintain the increase in the volume of her trade.

Mr. Haldane went on to show how scientific training had improved the brewing trade of Germany, which country had applied science to the practical workings of the industrial world. The manufacture of aniline dyes from coal tar, discovered in England, had lately shifted wholly to Germany.

The speaker argued in favor of technical training to help solve the problem.

AIRSHIP CAUSES A LAWSUIT.

Action Against M. Deutsch Because of the Gas Making for M. Santos-Dumont's Balloon.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says M. Santos-Dumont's airship has occasioned a lawsuit.

A. M. Lemaitre, whose property at St. Cloud adjoins M. Deutsch's yard, complains that the liquids used in the preparation of gas permeate the soil, damage the streets, and produce noxious exhalations. Consequently he has begun a suit against M. Deutsch.

It is argued, however, that either M. Santos-Dumont or the Aero Club is responsible.

THE DEUTSCH PRIZE DISPUTE.

No Decision Yet as to Whether Santos-Dumont Will Get the 100,000f.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Aerostation Commission has not yet decided whether M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, is entitled to the prize of 100,000f. offered by M. Deutsch for a dirigible balloon. No decision will be made before November, as the competition remains open until Oct. 31. If in the meantime another competitor should appear and fulfill the conditions, he would share in the prize.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, President of the commission, and M. Deutsch are both of the opinion that M. Santos-Dumont has won the prize, and the latter has telegraphed to the aeronaut to this effect, adding that he is convinced that the commission will award it to M. Santos-Dumont.

LORD RANFURLY'S POPULARITY.

Government of New Zealand Is Urging His Reappointment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Wellington says the Government is urging the reappointment of Lord Ranfurly as Governor and Commander in Chief of New Zealand.

M. A. P., T. P. O'Connor's paper, recently stated that, such was the popularity of the Earl of Ranfurly after his four years' Governorship, there was talk of a special request from the colonists for his reappointment when his term expired.

As an instance of Lord Ranfurly's tact, M. A. P. mentioned a dinner at which he presided, given by the Yorkshiremen of the colony. "When it came to thinking about the speechifying," said the paper, "Ranfurly found himself somewhat in a hole. To talk about the colony's progress and prospects would be simple bathos in the ears of these old and seasoned colonists, and the Governor shrewdly decided to talk horse. A sport-loving Irishman may be trusted to know something about a horse, and the Governor warmed the hearts of his admiring audience before he sat down. 'Eh, man,' observed one to another at the table, 'yon lad knows summat. Ef it hadn't been for his brogue, Aw should ha' said he'd been born i' Yarkshire.'"

GERMANY'S SHIPPING TRADE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The marine correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung, in an article quoted by the Berlin correspondent of The Times, is inclined to belittle the reports of the unsatisfactory condition of the German shipping trade. He observes that the state of American freights is now unsatisfactory, and declares that freights in the North Atlantic trade have sunk lower than ever before.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Referring to a communique in the North German Gazette declaring that the object of the German Government is to effect new arrangements with foreign countries in regard to commercial relations, and that the Government must hold itself free to denounce the existing treaties at the proper time, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says all that the declaration really means is that the Government has not at present made up its mind that it will, under all circumstances, refrain from denouncing treaties.

$5 TO BUFFALO AND BACK. LACKAWANNA RAILROAD sells tickets Oct. 25 and 30. Good 3 days. 429, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

A supper at Rector's—and a bottle of Saratoga Arondack Water—pave the way to perfect contentment. Try it the next time.—Adv.

MISS STONE'S CAPTURE HAS COST MANY LIVES

Turkish Guards Shot Five Fugitives on the Frontier.

Officials Have Subjected a Number of Persons to Torture, and Several Have Died.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Morning Leader publishes the following, dated Oct. 19, from Sofia:

"On the frontier near Grossbelovo yesterday five fugitives from Baniska, Macedonia—among them a brother of Mme. Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion—were shot dead by Turkish frontier guards while endeavoring to cross into Bulgarian territory.

"United States Consul General Dickinson, believing that they were members of the American Mission Church, has demanded an official inquiry.

"Great brutality exists in the district between Baniska and the frontier. Turkish officials have arrested over one hundred residents of Bulgarian nationality and subjected them to torture in order to wring from them information as to Miss Stone's whereabouts. Several of them died under torture.

"The Bulgarian authorities, likewise worried over the affair, are continually arresting fugitives from Macedonia, and this causes bad blood."

VARIOUS REPORTS ABOUT MISS STONE.

Brigands Guarding Her Said to be Acting for Macedonians—Rumor that Mme. Tsilka is Dead.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the Bulgarian and Turkish troops have orders to proceed with the utmost precaution in the matter of the abduction of Miss Ellen M. Stone. The brigands guarding her are said to be merely acting on behalf of certain Macedonian elements.

Both the American Consul at Sofia and the Bulgarian officials would regard the payment of an exorbitant ransom as an unfortunate precedent.

Search is being made for the promoters of the abduction, who are believed to be ex-members of the Macedonian committee. The Consul thinks that if they were arrested while dealing with the brigands it would simplify matters.

Bulgaria is prepared to take vigorous action against the instigators of the outrage if they are caught.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—"It is reported from Sofia," says the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail, "that United States Consul General Dickinson has received intelligence from shepherds that Miss Stone was seen at Jakobuda, on Turkish territory, about two hours' journey from the Bulgarian frontier."

SOFIA, Oct. 22.—It is reported that Mme. Tsilka, the companion of Miss Stone, died recently in captivity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.—Should no news be received during the next forty-eight hours from the missionaries who are seeking the captors of Miss Stone more missionaries will be sent to assist in locating the brigand band.

It is understood that the missionaries have been waiting at places in the vicinity of where the brigands are supposed to be, expecting to receive a communication from them. It is proposed now that a search party shall be organized to penetrate to the brigands' retreat.

ONE REPORT FROM SOFIA.

Sultan Abdul Hamid Said to Have Ordered the Abduction of Miss Stone.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—The Sofia correspondent of the Neues Wiener Journal says:

"Miss Stone was captured not by brigands, but by a detachment of Turkish cavalry, at the instigation of the Sultan."

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

It Is Said that the Two Powers Will Respect Korea's Integrity.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—"On the authority of Count Lamsdorff I am able to declare," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, "that the relations between Russia and Japan are quite amicable, and that the rumors of a likelihood of war are quite unfounded.

"Certainly the Korean question will not cause a rupture, because Russia and Japan recently arrived at an agreement which makes Korea a sort of buffer State, both agreeing to respect her territorial integrity."

WOMAN KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Mrs. Vanderveer Bond Meets a Terrible Death Near Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Vanderveer Bond of Newark was instantly killed at the North Avenue station at 10 o'clock to-night by being struck by a fast west-bound freight train. Mr. and Mrs. Bond were about to take a train for their home, having been guests at the wedding of Alexander Bond and Miss Edith L. Pruden.

They took the wrong side of the tracks, and in attempting to cross they did not see the fence which divides them. The train struck Mrs. Bond before her husband could drag her from the rails. She was instantly killed, her head being torn from her body. Mr. Bond was also struck and severely injured, one arm being cut. He had a narrow escape from death.

MAY GET A SHORT ROAD.

The Pennsylvania Figuring on Buying the West Virginia Central.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—President Loree and other officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day started from Cumberland, Md., on a tour of inspection of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway. There is believed to be a movement on foot by which the Pennsylvania will acquire the West Virginia Central. The owners of the road have been much exercised ever since the absorption of the Baltimore and Ohio by the Pennsylvania, as they have no outlet of their own and are at the mercy of the Pennsylvania. The latter, it is stated, has demanded that the West Virginia Central name a price at which it is prepared to sell. A sale will probably be forced.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York. Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and café car service.—Adv.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN PERU.

Men Close to Senator Clark Will Invest $10,000,000 in Developing Copper Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—United States Minister Dudley, who returned from Peru to-day, brought the first definite details that have been made public of the enormous scheme of a party of Americans to develop the copper mines of Peru and to make that country one of the great copper producers of the world. Mr. Dudley said:

"Copper properties of enormous value have been discovered at Cerro de Pasco, in the heart of the Andes, and $10,000,000 of American capital is to be invested in their development. The project involves the building of eighty miles of railroad from Arroyo, the present terminus of the 120-mile road that runs from the seaport of Callao to the mines. At the present time the only means of transporting copper ore to the railroad is on the backs of llamas and burros.

"When this road is finished Peru will jump into prominence as one of the largest producers of copper in the world. The pleasing thing about this development of the Peruvian copper mines is that American capital is back of the enterprise. I am not in a position to mention the names of those interested in the big enterprise, but I can say that among the number are some people close to Senator Clark of Montana. The properties are to be exploited on the most extensive scale."

A STRAWBOARD COMBINE.

Company, Similar to the Oil Trust, to be Formed with a Capital of $22,000,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—Strawboard manufacturers of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana met here to-day and took steps toward the formation of a national combination. The senior member of Dean & Shibley of New York, Providence, and Boston, was present at the conference.

The scheme, as adopted and indorsed, provides for a combination of large proportions, similar in many respects to the Standard Oil Company. It is proposed to form a combination of all these industries, with head offices in New York, and a capital stock of $22,000,000, the plants now in operation to be paid for entirely by stock in the new concern.

The American Strawboard Company is to be absorbed, together with independent concerns, by the new combination or trust. The combination will not be formed until it can control 80 per cent. of the box board output of the country. Fourteen leading manufacturers attended the meeting.

A $25,000,000 PAPER COMPANY.

Soon to be Incorporated Under the Laws of New Jersey.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—The White Mountain Paper Company, a twenty-five-million-dollar corporation, is being formed by Western Massachusetts parties and will soon be incorporated under New Jersey laws. William B. Plunkett of Adams is to be President of the company, and among the others interested are ex-Congressman William G. Whiting of Holyoke, George B. James of Boston, and Col. McCook and A. C. Barnes of New York.

The company has acquired about 625 square miles of spruce and poplar timber land in New Hampshire and Maine, south and east of Mount Washington, a tract equal in extent to one-fifth of the State of New Hampshire. Portsmouth, N. H., will be the home of the company, which will build the largest mill in the world there.

HORSES STILL ABOUND.

Carriage Builders Report that the Automobile Has Not Yet Supplanted the Old-Fashioned Steed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 22.—The National Carriage Building Association met here to-day. The convention was called to order by President F. B. Judkins of Merrimac, Mass. In his address President Judkins said that the last bulletin of the Census Bureau gave 124,128 horses in New York City alone, proving most conclusively that the recent much-heralded approach of the passing of the horse has not yet arrived and that there are still 2,777,497 horses in this country, not including those kept on pastures and ranches.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Henry C. McLear of Wilmington, Del., showed that during the past year 23 active and 32 associate members were received, making the present membership 283 active, 328 associate, and 29 honorary. The election of officers will take place to-morrow.

CHICAGO RAILROAD TAXES.

Levies for the Past Year Much Less than for the Year Previous.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22.—Glaring differences in the amounts of taxes paid by railroad companies in Illinois were disclosed to-day by comparison of a report just issued by State Auditor McCullough with the corresponding report for the year before. The new report shows the taxes charged for collection during the year 1900, and decreases of from 10 to 40 per cent. are shown in the case of almost every railroad as compared with taxes charged for collection in 1899.

Copies of the Auditor's two reports were furnished to the State Board of Equalization to-day, and the totals will be tabulated for use by the officials. It is on roads whose property lies mostly in Chicago that the greatest decreases are shown. In the case of the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate and the Terminal Transfer Railway the difference amounts to nearly 40 per cent. of the tax paid in 1899.

The Alton's decrease is $21,091; Burlington, $41,500; St. Paul, $12,713; Northwestern, $37,735; Rock Island, $41,725; Santa Fé, $6,851; Pennsylvania, $55,701; Wabash, $14,315. From all the railroad property in the State the total amount of the taxes paid amounts to $3,893,156 for 1899 and $3,427,710 for 1900—a decrease of $465,446.

TROUBLE OVER NEW POST OFFICE

Work on New Brunswick Structure Stopped Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 22.—Work on the Government's $100,000 Post Office building here was stopped this morning because of a disagreement between D. D. Williamson, the supervising architect appointed by the Government, and Charles W. Noble, the representative of Griefen & Co., the Chicago contractors, who have the job.

Mr. Williamson says that the building is not on a level. Mr. Noble agrees with him, but he says that this was no fault of Griefen & Co., but the fault of the contractors who laid the foundation. The foundation, Mr. Noble says, was an inch and a half out of level.

Mr. Williamson last night wrote to Mr. Noble saying that a portion of the superstructure would have to be torn down in order to place the building on a level. Mr. Noble positively refused to do so, and wrote out his resignation to the Chicago firm. Only a small part of the building is finished.

Ex-Gov. Pillsbury Died Intestate.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—No will was left by John S. Pillsbury, ex-Governor of Minnesota. During life he gave to any institution or movement which he deemed worthy of aid, and was also content to let the laws of Minnesota determine the final disposition of his estate. He said so in as many words. His estate is estimated to be worth $5,000,000.

Take the Day Line str. en route to Buffalo, the Hudson is at the height of its beauty. Music.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN ASKS FOR A PRIEST

Czolgosz Refuses to Renounce His Belief in Anarchy.

The Church Denies Spiritual Consolation to Him Until He Abandons Anarchical Principles.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Leon Czolgosz, who is awaiting execution in the prison here for the assassination of President McKinley, fully realizing that his death is now a question of a few days, has asked for spiritual consolation, and this afternoon received a visit from the Rev. F. Szandinski, a Polish priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

The interview between priest and prisoner proved very unsatisfactory to both. It took place in the condemned man's cell, and the conversation was carried on in Polish. During the interview, Czolgosz said that he had been baptized in the Roman Catholic faith in the Polish Church in Detroit. He had abandoned the Church early in life and had lost all faith in its teachings. Father Szandinski urged him to renounce his belief in anarchy and return to the faith of his early years. Czolgosz declared his inability to do so, and he was informed that unless he could the consolation of the Church would be denied him.

The priest urged the condemned man to consider the matter carefully, and if at any time he decided to re-embrace the faith he would return from his home, in Rochester, and stay with him until the end. Czolgosz assured Father Szandinski that in case he determined to accept the offices of religion he would send for him, but he did not hold out much hope that he would renounce the doctrines of anarchy.

RICH GOLD VEIN FOUND.

Accidental Discovery at the Famous Elkton Mine in Cripple Creek, Col.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Oct. 22.—A very rich vein of gold has been struck on the famous Elkton mine. On Feb. 8 of this year the machine men working on this, the seventh level south, put in a round of shots and opened a flow of water from an underground lake. This water has taxed the capacity of the immense pumps in the mine from that day to this.

Last Monday, the 21st, the water had gone down under the unceasing drain of the pumps until the men could get in on that level and go to work. They started to drift south, about 100 feet south of the shaft, and after getting in a few feet they cut a very rich vein. The vein is now opened up from four to five feet in width and contains numberless streaks of sylvanite fluorine talc and quartz.

Neither wall has been touched as yet, and there is no telling at this time how wide the vein is. This vein seems to radiate from an immense chimney, in which is the lake. The chimney seems to end at the top at this level, 700 feet below surface, and is in the shape of a dome some 25 or 30 feet in diameter.

The formation in this chimney is or seems to be manganese quartz and fluorine talc mixed with sylvanite, while the roof, which on top and a little way down the sides, as disclosed, shows that the matter has been burned all the way from a yellow to a black color, and the water which until today filled the cavity has evidently decomposed a large portion of the burned matter, thus freeing the sylvanite ore.

There are in all probability five hundred tons of this ore in sight on the seventh level, and as soon as the water can be lowered sufficiently in the shaft to allow of working on the right level it will be opened out to tap this immense crater 100 feet below its dome on the seventh level.

NEW CONTINENTAL LIMITED.

Train to Take Four Nights from New York to San Francisco Via Chicago and Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 22.—A new coast-to-coast limited is to be run from New York to San Francisco by the New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, and Harriman lines west of Omaha, beginning Nov. 3. The train will be a fast one and will have a close Boston connection. It will leave New York at 8:45 in the morning, arriving in Chicago at 7:50 the following morning.

From Chicago the new limited will run on the schedule of the present fast mail over the Chicago and Northwestern, which after Nov. 3 will be run as a through San Francisco train over the Union and Southern Pacific Roads.

The new service will be two nights from New York and Boston to Denver, three nights to Salt Lake, and four nights to San Francisco. General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific left for Chicago to-night to arrange the new schedule. President Burt will follow to-morrow.

WILL PAY MANCHESTER'S DEBTS.

Father-in-Law and Mother Arrange to Contribute £7,000.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—According to The Daily Express, at a family conference held at 45 Portland Square yesterday, which was attended by Eugene Zimmerman, it was arranged that he should pay £5,000 and Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, £2,000, to liquidate the Duke of Manchester's debts.

It was also announced that the present tenant of Kimbolton Castle, the principal country seat of the Duke of Manchester, had consented to determine the tenantcy in order to gratify the wish of the young Duchess that her accouchement might occur there. A family party traveled to Kimbolton Castle last night.

Duke de Arcos Going to Spain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Spanish Minister, the Duke de Arcos, has applied for leave of absence, and, with the Duchess, will leave Washington early in December for a long visit to Spain.

Capt. Allaire Not to be an Inspector.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The Court of Appeals without opinion to-day decided against Capt. Anthony J. Allaire of the New York City police force, in his efforts to procure a promotion to the position of Inspector in the department. He was a veteran, and claimed preference under the Veterans' act. He failed to pass the physical examination, and the Court of Appeals holds with the Appelate Division that the Veterans' Preference act does not apply to his case.

J. B. Reagan Dangerously Ill.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 22.—Telegrams received here from Palestine, Texas, state that Judge J. B. Reagan, Chairman of the Texas State Railway Commission, and the only surviving member of the Confederate Cabinet of Jefferson Davis, is dangerously ill at his home in Palestine. Judge Reagan is eighty-five years of age.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 25th and 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

KNIGHT'S UNIFORM SEIZED.

Representative of King Edward at Templars' Conclave Says He Had Trouble with Customs Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22.—Among the glittering Sir Knights that gathered in the Masonic Temple to-day for the forty-fifth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois was a plain little man who had neither uniform nor sword. He seemed the only private, but he was not. He was understood to be the duly accredited representative of King Edward VII., the Rev. and Very Eminent Sir Knight Russell Finley, Grand Prior of the Grand Priory of England.

Mr. Finley has a uniform as grand as his title, or at least he says he had till he reached American shores. The New York customs officials have it now. When he reached New York City, he says he declared he had no dutiable goods. Thereupon the Inspector opened his trunk, and disclosed the gorgeous array—the sword, jewels, Masonic apron, belt, helmet, banner, &c.

"I have not declared them," said Sir Finley, "because they are not for sale, and, besides, they are a part of the greatest secret organization in the world, and I must, of course, keep them secret."

This excuse was not satisfactory, and Mr. Finley was told he would have to pay the duty and a penalty for not declaring the articles. The amount appalled him, and he protested without avail. There was no time for appeal to Washington, and the British Consul could not aid him, so he was compelled to come on to Chicago without his armor.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT WEDS.

Eugene Thiebaut Marries Mme. Regina Barbour de Rengifo—Cardinal Martinelli Officiates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Eugene Thiébaut of the French Embassy at Berne, Switzerland, and Madame Regina Barbour de Rengifo of this city were married today in the presence of a small company in the chapel which is a part of Cardinal Martinelli's private residence.

The marriage ceremony took place at 10:30, and was followed by a nuptial mass, the Cardinal officiating at both services. There were no attendants beyond the two witnesses required in an international alliance, Pierre de Margerie of the French Embassy, acting for the groom, and Lieut. Juan S. Altwell of the Argentine Legation, acting for the bride. The latter was escorted by her brother, James F. Barbour, of this city.

She wore a gown of white chiffon almost completely covered in point applique, with touches of light blue panne velvet on girdle and collar. Her large hat was of white cloth edged in sable, and trimmed in one large white ostrich plume. A white bound prayer book took the place of the conventional bouquet.

Assisting at the ceremony were Monsignor Rooker of the Apostolic Delegation and Rev. F. X. Fink, S. J., rector of St. Aloysius Church. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, the company being entertained at the home of Chief Engineer and Mrs. D. P. McCartney. Cardinal Martinenli, M. and Madame de Margerie, the Viscount de Saint Phalla and Jules Boeufve of the Embassy, and Lieut. and Mrs. Altwell and immediate relatives of the bride constituted the company at breakfast.

Early in the afternoon Mr. Thiébaut and bride left for New York. They will make a short visit to Albany to say good-bye to Madame Thiébaut's sister, who is a member of the community of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. They will sail from New York on Thursday on the Aquitaine, and propose spending most of the coming season in Paris.

Madame Thiébaut is the youngest daughter of the late James L. Barbour of this city, and at the time of her present marriage was the widow of Gen. Julio de Rengifo, formerly of the Colombian Legation in this city. She has spent much of her life abroad.

Mr. Thiébaut is very well known in Washington, where he resided for five years as first secretary of the French Embassy during a great portion of that time acting as Chargé d'Affaires.

WAGES ADVANCED AGAIN.

Iron Works Mills at Fall River Raise the Pay of Employes 5 Per Cent.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 22.—Notices have been posted in the Iron Works Cotton Mills increasing wages 5 per cent., to take effect Nov. 4. This is the second raise of 5 per cent. in these mills, which are owned by M. C. D. Borden of New York, within a month.

This unexpected action it is feared may precipitate another of the frequent crises in the cotton manufacturing industry of Fall River, as the operatives of other mills have not yet recovered from the agitation caused by the announcement of the previous advance at the Iron Works Mills.

CANDIDATE HAS NO OPPONENT.

Republican in Dutchess Will Win on Account of Democrats' Negligence.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 22.—John T. Smith, Republican candidate for member of Assembly from the First Dutchess District, will have no opponent for reelection. This will be his fourth consecutive term in the Assembly. The call for the Democratic Assembly Convention was regularly made, and the delegates gathered at Matteawan. The day of the convention there was no agreement on a candidate. The convention adjourned after appointing a committee of three to select a suitable candidate. After neglecting the matter some time, the committee last night selected George I. Russell of Matteawan as a candidate.

Yesterday one of the committee went to Poughkeepsie to file the nomination with the County Clerk. There he ran against a legal snag. He was told by County Clerk Bostwick that the nomination had been received too late. The law looked upon the appointment of Mr. Russell as the same as an original nomination of a convention, and the limit of time for filing such nomination had expired over a week ago. Regular party nominations must be filed within twenty-five days before election.

CRUISE OF THE MARGARITA.

Anthony J. Drexel and Party Start Today on West Indian Voyage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 22.—Clearance papers were granted to-day to the steam yacht Margarita to proceed on a cruise of the West Indies. The vessel is now lying off Race Street, and at 11 o'clock to-morrow will get under way.

Anthony J. Drexel, the owner of the yacht, and Mrs. Drexel have invited seventeen guests to make the cruise. The first scheduled port at which the Margarita is to stop is Havana. The big steam yacht arrived at this port from a European cruise after being turned out by a British shipbuilding company, previous to the trial races between the Columbia and the Constitution off Rhode Island, some of which she attended.

After it was decided which boat was to defend the cup the Margarita went to New York and there awaited the contests between the Columbia and Shamrock. When these were finished the Margarita came here to prepare for her cruise. The sailing master is Capt. John A. R. Cushing.

Lady Alwyne Compton, Lord Athlumney, Francis de Murietta, and B. Van Voorhis, who were of the party that came from Europe on the yacht, will return with it. The Margarita will remain several weeks in West Indian waters and then return to England.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

CARL SCHURZ ATTACKS CROKER AND TAMMANY

Deplores the Fact That Mr. Shepard is Associated With Them.

Seth Low, at St. Nicholas Rink, Reiterates that the One Issue is Crokerism —Ovation to Justice Jerome.

A meeting held last night at the St. Nicholas Rink under the auspices of the Citizens' Union and the Good Government Club drew out a crowd of several thousand people. All of the floor space of the rink was occupied and the galleries were well filled.

The most extended speech of the evening was delivered by Carl Schurz, who made his first appearance in the campaign. The other speakers were Seth Low, Felix Adler, Jacob Cantor, William Travers Jerome, Edward M. Grout, and George Haven Putnam.

The meeting, which had been advertised for 8 o'clock, was late in starting. At 8:15 none of the speakers had arrived. The crowd listened to the band and was patient. Assemblyman Julius Seymour's appearance on the stage was the signal for the first outbreak of applause. When Mr. Low and Mr. Schurz arrived and ascended the stage, led by George Haven Putnam, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the entire audience arose. The cheering was continued throughout the rendition of the national anthem and was taken up with renewed energy when the band had ceased playing.

The meeting was opened by George Haven Putnam, who acted as the chairman. Mr. Putnam denounced the kind of administration which Tammany Hall has given the city. His statement that it is not "whitewash, but quicklime which is needed for Tammany Hall," provoked thunderous applause.

Mr. Schurz, who followed Mr. Putnam, was greeted enthusiastically. During the course of his speech his remarks became inaudible, owing to the passing of a fife and drum corps. At Chairman Putnam's suggestion he ceased speaking, remarking: "If you please, we will wait until the Tammany procession goes by." At the conclusion of his speech and while he was being heartily cheered, Seth Low walked over to where Mr. Schurz had taken his seat, grasped his hand, and whispered to him words of congratulation.

When Mr. Low was introduced by Chairman Putnam the ovation he received lasted several minutes. He turned the cheering into laughter finally by saying: "I can stand this as long as you can, provided every cheer means a vote."

Justice Jerome's arrival was announced to the audience by a great commotion outside of the hall. He had to make his way to the stage through a wildly cheering crowd. As he ascended the steps to the platform the whole audience arose and a demonstration followed which lasted for several minutes. He said he realized that much of what he had to say was of such a character that the newspapers could not publish it, but he was determined that those who lived up town should know of the conditions which existed in some quarters on the east side, and which were fostered by the Tammany system, even though he ran the risk of offending the sensibilities of his audience. Several times when he hesitated and remarked that he thought he had said perhaps all he ought to say, the crowd insisted upon his going on.

MR. PUTNAM'S REMARKS.

In opening the meeting George Haven Putnam said in part:

"We have heard a great deal about the partisanship of Mr. Low in this campaign. How ridiculous! We have all the Democratic organizations of New York supporting the Fusion cause. We do not admit that Tammany Hall is a Democratic organization. Taking out the votes bought by Tammany, the votes which are enforced by it, and the votes of those who favor opportunity to break the law, we believe we will have a majority of the Democratic votes of New York for our ticket.

"If you believe that Van Wyck has given us an administration notable for its integrity, its judicial ....rness, and its courtesy, you will vote to elevate him to the Supreme Court bench. If you believe we want to perpetuate the methods of the ridiculous Gardiner in the District Attorney's office, you will vote for Henry W. Unger. But if you don't believe these things, you will support the Fusion nominees.

"More than one Grand Jury has declared that the District Attorney's office, of which Unger was the chief assistant, and I may say the brains, was not to be trusted. A Grand Jury on which I myself served found that tips were given from the

est soul. I might quote a great deal more, but this will do. And he takes nothing back.

"That Tammany has not improved since, we all know. On the contrary, it grows worse with age, as all such powerful organizations for plunder do. In fact, its latest performances in city government that have been exposed rather exceed its former ones in nastiness. Now, Tammany being intrenched in power in more senses than one, our efforts for a change in the right direction cannot be confined to a mere elaboration of sound principles of municipal government and their advocacy for popular acceptance. Here we have to deal with a concrete, substantial force which must be overthrown to clear the way for reform.

AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION.

"The overthrow of the Tammany power is not a mere secondary object of our fight, but it is the condition sine qua non, the essential, imperative prerequisite of general and lasting improvement in our city government. Recognizing this obvious truth the friends of reform have accentuated the anti-Tammany character of the struggle with especial emphasis, and rightly so. Efforts to overthrow Tammany have been made before by rallying all its opponents without distinction of party, and Mr. Shepard aided them with great vigor. Such efforts, always difficult of accomplishment, have sometimes failed because distracting party spirit among the opponents could not be overcome, and sometimes they became more or less abortive in their results by reason of faulty management.

"We are engaged in such an effort again. That effort, stimulated by the exposure of Tammany villainies of an extraordinary character, has brought about a union of the anti-Tammany forces so general, and inspired them with a determination so militant, that even the defiant spirit of the Tammany boss began to quail. The ingenuity of Tammany and its Brooklyn allies was sorely taxed to find a means for averting the storm, and that means was believed to be found in the nomination for the Mayoralty of a man of eminent respectability, a man who had gained distinctive standing as a fiery opponent of Tammany and a champion of reform. Thus Mr. Shepard was nominated.

"That he accepted that nomination I deeply deplore, for every touch of fellowship with Tammany is contamination. That he accepted it for selfish ends, but for the purpose and with the expectation of conferring a great benefit upon the city and upon his party I do not doubt. But I wonder whether there is anybody childlike enough to believe that such purposes and expectations were shared by Boss Croker or Boss McLaughlin, who decreed the nomination of Mr. Shepard. Can there be any sane person simple enough to think that Croker and McLaughlin and their henchmen and beneficiaries are contritiously repentant sinners longing for a missionary to teach and lead them the ways of a better life?

"To any unprejudiced mind it must be as clear as noonday that what they wanted to accomplish by nominating a man like Mr. Shepard was simply to neutralize the exposure and denunciations of the Tammany villainies, thus to tide over a desperate situation and to pull through the rest of their tickets. Of all men in America Boss Croker and his crew are those who hate Mr. Shepard's high principles and reformatory aims most bitterly, and who are most ardently bent upon defeating those principles and aims. What the very platform upon which they nominated Mr. Shepard glories in the record of their past achievements, and the candidates on the same ticket with him, who are, if elected, to be his coadjutors, are taken from the ranks of their faithful. And especial care has been had to guard against the danger of legal prosecution for past misdoings and of legal interference with future mischief by the selection for the District Attorneyship of a man who has graduated in the school of Tammany law and Tammany morals with the very highest honors.

"When, in the face of all this, it is pretended that the nomination of Mr. Shepard means a movement of conscience on the part of Tammany, it sounds like a ghastly mockery, like making cynical sport of the credulity of the natives, which cannot be too strongly resented.

WORSE ASPECT OF THE CASE.

"But this is not the saddest aspect of the case. Mr. Shepard and those of his friends who advised him to accept that Tammany nomination seem to have forgotten that, if what he and they have told us about the scandalous character of Tammany is true, which they certainly will not ask us to doubt, then those Tammany braves are not decent citizens with whom you can have honorable political transactions, but they are criminals who should be prosecuted for their misdeeds and put into the penitentiary.

"The only political conversation we can hold with them or about them is to expose their infamous character and conduct to the abhorrence and execration of the community. This is our duty to the public. We should therefore never have any relations to them that may prevent us from conscientiously and freely speaking our minds about them and from denouncing and arraigning and pursuing the Grants and the thieves, and the blackmailers, and the protectors and promoters of vice, as they deserve. A good citizen, and especially a reformer, should never think of dignifying the municipal robber-nest of Tammany Hall with the countenance of his association, and still less of his co-operation in municipal politics. And I am deeply grieved to say that in these respects my friend Mr. Shepard, who so far had bravely come up to the noblest standards, has now so gravely mistaken his position.

"What can be expected of it all? He certainly cannot wish to be regarded as having undertaken the usually ridiculous role of the virtuous young woman who marries a vicious and incorrigible old reprobate for the purpose of reforming him. The cynical old Tammany sinner would shriek with laughter at that. Nor do I think Mr. Shepard wishes to be looked upon as a Judith entering the chamber of Holofernes for the purpose of cutting his throat. He would prefer a less deceitful part; and besides, the Tammany Holofernes would hardly be caught napping in the arms of the enchantress, and it is very doubtful whose throat would actually be cut.

"No, not this. But Mr. Shepard, if elected, will go into office with a perfectly honest determination to give the city a good government; and he will do so as far as his power goes. But the improvement will be not nearly as large as he would like it to be, and certainly not nearly as large as it ought to be; for Tammany will be in full command of everything outside of the legal limits of the Mayor's power; and it will, with consummate circumspection, insidious cunning, and desperate energy throw every possible obstacle in the way of every reform threatening to curtail its corrupt revenues. And then, when his two years' term is over, Tammany will toss him aside like a queezed-out lemon, 'point with pride' to its fine administration during the two years past, put one of its own faithful statesmen in his place, and cheerily resume possession of the whole field, opening its whole business again at the old stand, and chuckling with sardonic merriment at the short Shepard episode as the best joke of the season. And it will then be more unscrupulous and rapacious than before; for it will be strengthened by the credit falsely assumed of Mr. Shepard's partial good work, and having had to live upon somewhat reduced rations of pelf for two years, its appetites will be greedier than ever, and eager to make up for lost time. It is the old story:

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,
"When the devil was well again, the devil a monk was he.

AN AMIABLE DELUSION.

"This prediction may be made with the greatest confidence, for the idea that the Tammany spirit can be killed by gentle means and that Tammany can be reformed from the inside is an amiable delusion springing from a fantastic misconception of the true essence of Tammany's vitality. Tammany may in old times have been a political party or part of a political party, with principles and patriotic aims that might be appealed to. It has long ceased to be that. Tammany is now, in its ruling elements, simply an association of professional politicians for mutual support and assurance in plundering this city and its inhabitants for the enrichment of a few and the subsistence of their retainers and dependents. What can you expect of such an organization?

"When I read in the papers of another dear and highly esteemed friend of mine going to Boss Croker to talk to him of the requirements of the public interest I was sincerely touched by the striking guilelessness of that attempt. He had evidently forgotten that those Tammany chiefs do not take any interest in the public business except as to the pecuniary interest they can take out of it. What they are after is money—much money, very much money, all the money they can possibly get, and even more. This is the sober truth, the dominant fact with which we have to deal.

"Do you think the Squire of Wantage can maintain and enlarge his country seat in England and keep up his stables of blooded horses and his thousand-dollar dogs and his betting at English horse races without large revenues? Do you think the big Tammany chiefs can get rich without a very liberal flow of funds? Do you think they can keep tens of thousands of their retainers and voting cattle in food and clothes and good spirits, alcoholic and other, without immense cash returns? Thus they need very much money for their well-known purposes, and to raise that money they have to burden the taxpayers with no end of sinecures and superfluous salaries; they have to put the whole business of the city, from the big corporation down to the bootblack, under a system of blackmail—the most insidious species of highway robbery ever invented; they have to levy assessments on the brothels and gambling hells and become protectors and propagators of vice, for the more such places there are the greater will be the income from them. These things they have to do to keep their organization going, for if they do not raise the money the organization will fall to pieces.

"Tammany will, therefore, by the very conditions of its existence, remain the robber nest it is now, or it will cease to be at all. I say this, fully aware of the fact that there are still some otherwise decent people clinging to the organization for some reasons of family tradition or party spirit, for which God may forgive them. But I am speaking of the spirit that rules it all.

"Now, what can you do with such an organization? An organization glorying in a leader who tells you with cynical frankness that he is in politics for his own pocket all the time? Can you hope to reform that crowd from the inside by moral suasion and the charm of a virtuous example? The power of Tammany can be reformed only by being destroyed. This is one of the cases in which a public enemy must be crushed to become harmless. I do not pretend to know all the things that may be required to put down and lastingly to keep down the Tammany power. But I do know that it cannot be done by respectable men giving it the prestige of their countenance. I do know that to accomplish it, all of the opponents of Tammany must unite for a common effort without distinction of party. I do know further that to the same end the evil deeds and iniquitous tendencies of Tammany must be relentlessly kept before the public mind.

MERE VICTORY NOT ENOUGH.

"And, more than that. We must not content ourselves with merely replacing the vicious Tammany methods of government with better ones, but we must spare no effort to drag the evildoers, the corruptionists, the blackmailers, the protectors and promoters of vice, out of their holes and to bring them to justice and condign punishment, so that they may not only receive their dues, but serve as warning examples. We must have in office, not only a Mayor who will do this part of his duties with zest and alacrity, which certainly Seth Low will, if elected, but we must put by his side coadjutors in sympathy with the work, and especially a District Attorney who understands his business and will do it, not only with ability, but with fearless resolution and enthusiastic energy—just such a public prosecutor as we shall have in Mr. Jerome.

"We can hardly look for such action if Mr. Shepard and his companions on the ticket are elected. At a meeting in Brooklyn he said that neither among the objects of this campaign nor among the objects of municipal administration should be 'the destruction of a great political organization on the Manhattan side of the East River,'—which expression is evidently a euphony for Tammany Hall. Mr. Shepard forgets the fact, which I suppose he formerly recognized, that Tammany has none of the moral attributes of a political party organization, but that it is now in its organized capacity simply a band of freebooters, masquerading as a political party.

"We make war upon them, not for the purpose of fighting the Democracy, but to deliver the city of its tyrants, bloodsuckers, and demoralizers. When I express the hope that under the coming city administration more of the Tammany rascalities, not one-tenth of which have so far become publicly known, will be uncovered and exposed to popular abhorrence, and as many as possible of the blackmailers will be sent to jail, I mean that they should be prosecuted, not as Democrats, but as criminals. And if by this process Tammany should gradually be disintegrated, this will not be a hostile blow at the Democracy, but a happy deliverance from a loathsome fungus, which the Democratic Party cannot get rid of too soon for its own welfare.

"I said that in the position he had taken, Mr. Shepard, despite his pure intentions, would do far more harm than good. I repeat it. All the good he can possibly do for two years as Mayor will be far outweighed by the evil he will certainly do by giving the fundamentally incorrigible Tammany the strengthening prestige of his countenance and aid.

"The Fusion, headed by Seth Low, is accused by Mr. Shepard of not being as nonpartisan as it pretends to be. The way in which the anti-Tammany forces have been united is, indeed, not the ideal way. But whatever just or unjust criticism there may be, one thing is evident, the Fusion is infinitely more non-partisan than the body that nominated Mr. Shepard. The Fusion not only professes to be non-partisan, but it is largely supported by men and organizations not belonging to the Republican Party; it has on its ticket a large proportion of candidates not belonging to the Republican Party; it has put forth a platform demanding in the strongest terms for the municipal government a non-partisan character, and its candidates, Mr. Seth Low, an honorable man, at their head, solemnly pledge themselves in the most emphatic language to conduct that government in a non-partisan spirit.

"On the other hand, the convention which nominated Mr. Shepard, while glorying in the record of the present Tammany administration, which is partisan in the worst sense, has promised, and, in fact, never thought of anything else than another partisan administration. And Mr. Shepard himself gives us to understand that municipal government on the party basis is, after all, the natural and proper thing.

TAKES ISSUE WITH MR. SHEPARD.

"Here I differ with him most seriously. The municipal governments of our large cities are notoriously the sorest point in the working of American institutions. They have, almost without exception, produced corruption and misrule of the most appalling kind. One of the chief causes of these dreadful failures has been found in the fact that in voting for municipal officers the citizens are asked, and induced, to divide, not on questions of municipal interest, but on the lines of National party politics. And in this way, blinded by party allegiance, the voters are apt to disregard the municipal interest, and to permit the rascals to slip into the places of municipal power. Everybody knows this.

"A highly valued friend of mine, who supports Mr. Shepard, tells us that our Citizens' Union, by its independent course, has fulfilled its mission in forcing the two parties both to nominate decent men for the Mayoralty, and that this is all that independent movements should be required to do. This has a captivating sound, but it evidently recognizes the right of the National party organizations to nominate the candidates for the municipal offices, and to organize the municipal governments on National party lines—the parties to be now and then frightened into decent conduct by occasional independent revolts—as the Russian Government has been said to be an absolute despotism, tempered by occasional assassination.

"But this recognition of the principle that municipal elections should be conducted on National party lines, and that this municipal government should not be divorced from National party politics—this is just the thing that Boss Croker wants for New York, that the Republican boss, Quay, wants for Philadelphia, that the Republican boss, Cox, wants for Cincinnati, and that the corrupt combines of both parties want for Chicago. These practical sages understand the business. They know that if citizens vote for municipal candidates because they are Republicans or Democrats, they will be apt to vote for Republicans or Democrats, although they are rascals, and to protect the rascals in office because they are Democrats or Republicans.

"It is true, as my friend says, that people have too long been accustomed to that way of electing municipal officers to be easily weaned of it. But this is only a reason, not for abandoning, but for continuing with redoubled energy the effort for educating the popular mind up to a more enlightened view of the public interest.

"It is also true that our present methods of making non-partisan nominations are quite imperfect and liable to misuse. But that should only stimulate good citizens to exert their ingenuitw for improving them. And one very important and encouraging thing has already been accomplished. Our Citizens' Union has survived, in full vitality, the dangers of an enervating period of calm sea, for which we cannot be too grateful to its faithful leaders and patriotic rank and file. And as it stands there with undiminished devotion and accumulated experience, we may look to it for further great service to its good cause.

"There is, therefore, every reason for stoutly maintaining the principle of non-partisan municipal government, and every hope of carrying it into more perfect practice. And I declare, if the course taken by Mr. Shepard were otherwise less objectionable, the mere fact that it distinctly represents a decided relapse into the ways of partisan municipal government as a recognized rule would be to me sufficient reason for opposing it.

"No doubt my friend Mr. Shepard thinks that what he has done may lead to a healthy regeneration of the Democratic Party. I profoundly sympathize with him in his wish. A regenerated opposition party commanding respect would be an incalculable blessing not only to the Democracy itself, but to the Republican Party, too, and, indeed, to the whole country.

THE WORST WAY TO BEGIN.

"But let me tell my Democratic friends that to effect a healthy regeneration of their party the worst way to begin is to give to such a nest of corruption and iniquity as Tammany Hall new countenance and power. Far better, far more hopeful would it be if you ignominiously excluded from the councils of your party an organization which only fraudulently sails under the Democratic flag and flaunts that flag only for purposes of piracy. How can you invite good citizens to the company of those the stench of whose corruption tortures the nostrils of mankind? Do we not all know that in our recent history the National Democracy succeeded only when, spurning Tammany's counsel, it took as its leader a man who was 'loved for the enemies he had made,' Tammany being the chief representative of those enemies? Do we not all know that this was because the very name of Tammany means that which, in Mr. Shepard's own language, 'disgraces us with ourselves, disgraces us throughout the United States, disgraces us in the eyes of the civilized world'?

"Regenerate the Democracy! If you want to regenerate the Democracy, if you want to commend it to the confidence of the people, if you want your words of promise to be believed by the American people, you must first spew Tammany, the unclean thing, out of your mouth.

"And in the face of all this Mr. Shepard now tells us that because it survived two revolts of the public sentiment Tammany cannot be destroyed! What a strange infatuation! The same was said of the Bourbon Kings in France, that after every revolution they would triumphantly return. Now they are only one of the reminiscences of history. But if it were true what Mr. Shepard says, and if from it the inference were to be drawn that since the organization, which, from a patriotic society has, by the long enjoyment of power, degenerated into a brigand camp, cannot be destroyed, we have to submit to its existence and to the permanency of its rule, then I should say good-bye to free institutions and to public decency.

"But it is not true. Tammany can be destroyed, as so many atrocities even more strongly intrenched have been destroyed. And if there is justice in heaven and on earth, and any remnant of self-respect and free spirit among our people, Tammany will be destroyed, and men now as old as I am will live to see its downfall. I can only hope that my friend Shepard, whom I cherish and esteem so much, and to whom, from the bottom of my soul, I wish well, may not be buried under the ruins.

"One word more. One of the chief elements of Tammany's power is the terrorism it exercises over men's minds. It has made people afraid by the cunning unscrupulousness of its persecutions. There are thousands of business men in this city who do not dare to do or refuse anything the doing or refusing of which might bring upon them the displeasure and the ruthless vengeance of the Tammany tiger. What disgraceful humiliation this is! What a shame! Here is a man, grown up as an ordinary ruffian, who rose to power by the arts of low politics, who grew rich as the chief of Tammany, who enjoys his pelf on a country seat in England, who now and then spares a few weeks to look after his revenues in New York, and who holds this great city under so ruthless a tyranny that not only the helpless poor, but thousands of men of substance, in abject fear tremble at his frown. I repeat, what a turning shame!

"Is it not time they should remember that they are born freemen? Do they not hold in their hands the weapon of freemen, the ballot, with which they can strike down the tyrant? Can they be blind to their present opportunity to shake off the odious yoke of a grinding and degrading despotism? Here they see the banner of a civic uprising carried by trustworthy leaders. Who will be simple enough to be misled by the quibbles and cavils resorted to as to the manner in which that banner has been raised, or by the transparent trick of the tyrant in distress to hide himself for a time behind a respectable name? That banner, as it now floats over us, is the banner of deliverance, and if the citizens of New York are true to themselves, it will be the banner of victory."

SPEECH OF SETH LOW.

Seth Low, who was next introduced spoke as follows:

"At the outset of this campaign I said that the single issue of it was Crokerism and speaking now, after both sides have been deployed, I say again that the single issue of it is Crokerism. On the one side is a ticket named by Mr. Croker from top to bottom, standing upon a platform approved by Mr. Croker, associated with a county ticket also approved and named by Mr. Croker. The ingenuity of the lawyer, even of the adroit lawyer, is not competent to make anybody think, who will stop to think, that a victory for that ticket is anything but a victory for Richard Croker.

"If that ticket is elected Richard Croker may return to England and claim in the presence of the civilized world that this great city of New York actually prefers to be governed from Wantage, and actually prefers to have its politics administered by a man who will do it for the sake of his own pocket all the time rather than to choose for its officials men who have been put in nomination in open antagonism to Mr. Croker and all that he represents. [Applause.]

"Let me remind you again that this is not a contest between individuals, between two candidates for the Mayoralty; it is between Crokerism and those who hate Crokerism and want to destroy it." [Applause.]

Mr. Low then defined Crokerism as absentee government, and described briefly the management of Tammany Hall and of the city's affairs first from Lakewood and then from Wantage in England. He made an appeal for the votes of his auditors, not for himself alone, but for his associates on the county ticket, and concluded by demanding persistent work in behalf of the whole Fusion ticket from now to election day.

WHAT JUSTICE JEROME SAID.

When Justice Jerome advanced to the front of the platform it was several minutes before he could begin his speech, on account of the continuous cheering and hand-clapping. When quiet was finally restored he said:

"Mr. Putnam has referred to the 30,000 gamblers and disorderly persons who are going to oppose me, according to some respectable and astute politicians, but there are not any 30,000 gamblers and disorderly persons who are going to oppose me, not at all. The administration of this city has been so vicious and corrupt that even the gamblers and disorderly persons cannot stand it any longer. [Laughter and applause.]

"You can shake the gambler down day after day because he is not in the combine governed by Van Wyck and Divver and Croker's friend, Frank Farrell, but you cannot keep it up forever. And you will find a good many gamblers who, when it comes to the question of putting their vote in the ballot box, are going to vote for me—not because they believe that if I am elected they are going to get any favors at my hands.

"There is not one of the indecent people of the City of New York who does not know that they will get just what is coming to them. [Laughter.] Still, they will only get what is coming to them. I was not born yesterday. I have got my own notions as strict and severe as those of any Puritan that ever landed on Plymouth Rock.

"There are in Greater New York to-day probably close to 100,000 disreputable women. The wise man is not the man who seeks by the severity of the criminal law to prevent that which the criminal law cannot prevent. He seeks to minimize the dreadful evils of a lot so pitible that it makes one shudder to think of it. But we find in this city men who grow rich from the shame of these women.

"We find policemen who so grow rich—not all of them. Very few of the men who walk the beats, practically none of the men who walk the beats, touch a penny of that money; few, if any of the Roundsmen, touch a penny of it; few of the Sergeants touch any of it, but many of the Captains, very many of them, take that money. [Hisses.] You find the Captain of Police retiring on a competency that I could not hope to reach by years of work and professional labor.

THE WRONGS OF THE POOR.

"You women who live above Fourteenth Street do not know the conditions that exist in this city, the horror and shame and cruelty and wrong that the poor people of this city have to suffer. When you add to their natural burdens the burdens of blackmail, of extortion, and plunder you add a burden that if you did your duty this year, if you had done your duty in the past, those people would not have had to bear. These may be bitter words to some of you who have wrapped yourselves in your garment of self-complacency, who have given something of your wealth—by no means always well gotten—to the causes of charity. These may seem bitter words, but they are meant to be such.

"You talk about the horrors of white slavery. Case after case exists in this city of young girls who are taken from their homes and kept in slavery in certain houses. If any particular one of those was brought home to your attention you would be horror stricken. But you seem to feel no responsibility for this being a decent community. You feel no responsibility that it comes to you personally to see that this thing is not so; you do not even inquire if it is so, and when a man tells you that it is so you say he is a ranter and railer, and is talking of things he knows not about.

"I care precious little for your thoughts of me, and much less for your applause of me. I had a meeting in Progress Hall, on the east side, last night. I would give more to reach the hearts of those people, as it seemed that I did, than to have all the smiling pledges the whole City of New York above Fourteenth Street on the west side could give me. To them the situation is no abstraction. To them the situation is no question of oratory. To them the situation is a dread reality which they are brought face to face with in the morning and at noon and at night.

"The responsibility of this town does not rest with the east side, it does not rest even with the corrupt official who takes money. It rests with you, men of the class who sit before me to-night, that is where it rests." [Applause.]

ADDRESSES BY OTHER SPEAKERS.

Felix Adler was introduced, and during the course of his address was frequently interrupted by applause.

"In some respects," said he, "Mr. Shepard's campaign is a brilliant one. I cannot but feel that his belief in the Democratic Party and his desire to regenerate that party thrills through his heart and in some measure must thrill through the hearts of those who hear and who read his speeches.

"The first reason he has taken for this position is that it was useless to try to destroy the power of Tammany Hall in this city. He calls it a illusory attempt. If we consider the history of the reform movement in this city from the small beginnings of the so-called Goo-Goos, of the 1,200 of whom I have the honor to have been one, to the 150,000 votes cast for Mr. Low at the last election, do you not feel that the contention of Mr. Shepard is erroneous, and that the movement for reform has grown steadily and is bound to grow?"

Julius H. Seymour spoke briefly on the issues of the campaign. He said that the registration in the Nineteenth Assembly District had fallen 1,000 short of the registration a year ago, but he hoped that the vote this year would be relatively larger than it was then.

"The vice existing down town is absolutely revolting," said Mr. Seymour. "When are we going to defeat Tammany Hall, if we do not defeat it this year? If we are going to put an end to the existing state of affairs, we should defeat Tammany now."

Charles V. Fornes and Jacob Cantor also made a few remarks.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS CONFER.

To "Put Some Ginger" Into the Campaign—Gov. Odell Confident Tammany Will Be Defeated.

Senator Platt returned from Washington last night and held a conference in his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with State Chairman George W. Dunn, County Chairman Robert C. Morris, Executive Chairman W. H. Ten Eyck. Gov. B. B. Odell also was present, and while he took no part in the meeting, expressed confidence in the success of the anti-Tammany ticket.

The Governor admitted that he had recently entertained doubts of a successful fight against Tammany, but he added:

"I am very much interested in the campaign, and I believe I feel just as all good citizens do, wherever they live, in the desire to free the greatest of American cities from bad government. The cause of honest reform has my hearty sympathy. I am confident from the information at hand that the Low ticket will be elected. The nominees are making a splendid fight, and I feel assured that the cause of our people will triumph at the polls. And when I say our people I mean all good people."

Senator Platt, Col. Dunn, and Messrs. Morris and Ten Eyck were equally confident. While they would not relate the details of the meeting, one of them remarked: "We have decided to put some ginger into the fight."

ANSWER TO MR. COLER.

Republican County Committee Says that He Failed to Explain Increase in Salaries.

The Republican County Committee issued a statement last night asserting that Controller Coler in his speech at the Clermont Avenue Rink Monday night absolutely failed to explain the big increases in salaries by the present city administration. The statement said in part:

"He avoids facts and takes refuge in technicalities. These increases amounted in the last four years to the enormous sum of $8,511,533, of which $4,000,000 was provided for by law and $4,500,000 was voluntarily distributed by the Van Wyck administration to holders of sinecures.

"The Controller evades the indisputable fact that Tammany paid to its office holders by issuing bonds for salaries the sum of $2,790,992 in 1899, and the sum of $3,110,016 in 1900 in addition to enormous gratuities paid out of taxation. In spite of the Controller's effort the fact remains that the essential part of the charges originally made remain uncontradicted."

DR. RAINSFORD ON TAMMANY.

His Refutation of a Quoted Approval of the Organization.

Tammany banners are to be raised in the city to-day with the following words painted in large letters:

What the Rev. Dr. Rainsford says: "Many of the reformers are useless or worse. Lots of them are in the way. The shrieking, hysterical reformer is really an Anarchist.—Dr. Rainsford in a sermon in St. George's Church, Feb. 5, 1900.

Robert Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, received a letter from Dr. Rainsford yesterday, in which the rector says:

"My attention has been called to the fact that I am advertised in many of the street cars in the city as approving the organization of Tammany Hall. I need scarcely say that any quoted approval of mine is garbled and withdrawn from its context. In my judgment, the election of the Tammany Hall ticket, even though it be headed by Mr. Shepard, would be little less than disaster and blight to the moral life of our city."

BRYAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

Opposes Mr. Shepard, but Will Not Support Mr. Low.

The Bryan Democratic League has opened up headquarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. The league has the use of the hotel's largest parlor. Its flag also floats from the hotel flagstaff. In addition there is a banner flung across the entrance of the hotel with the inscription, "Bryan Democratic League. Remember '96."

Charles Campbell, the President of the league, was found at the headquarters yesterday afternoon. He said that eight cartail meetings had been held under the auspices of the league Monday night, and as many, if not more, would be held every night from now on until the close of the campaign. Mr. Campbell was asked if the league had come out for Mr. Low.

"We certainly have not," he said. "Our position is that we oppose Mr. Shepard. Here is the obligation that every man must take before he can become a member of the league. Read it, and then you will see how we stand."

I solemnly declare that I voted for William Jennings Bryan for President in 1896 and in 1900. I further declare that I will never cast my vote for the election, to any political position of any man who, claiming to be a Democrat, promoted or participated in the so-called Sound-Money Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1896, and thereby conspired to the defeat of William Jennings Bryan in the election of that year.

"Our position," continued Mr. Campbell, "is that 'once a traitor always a traitor.' It is true that Mr. Shepard supported Bryan in 1900 and presided in the Madison Square Garden meeting, but he sneaked into the party because he did not agree with the Republican imperial policy. He is as much of a gold bug to-day as he ever was. His candidacy is being promoted for the purpose of reorganizing the party on a gold basis, and we intend to do all in our power to defeat him, and by so doing prevent the consummation of that conspiracy."

President in the Veterans' Union.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22.—President Roosevelt was unanimously elected a comrade of the Union Veterans' Union to-day at the opening session of the sixth annual encampment of the organization. This action was taken immediately after a message of congratulation had been received from the Chief Executive. President Roosevelt's message, which was heartily cheered by the 300 veterans present, was as follows: "I send a hearty greeting and my congratulations to the Union Veterans' Union assembled in convention in Chicago, and I regret I am unable to be with you."

JUSTICE JEROME'S SPEECHMAKING TOUR

Mr. Devery and Municipal Corruption His Principal Topics.

Alludes to Mayor Van Wyck and His Reputed Wealth—Three Speeches In Harlem.

Justice Jerome toured Harlem from Camp Seth Low to Colonial Hall last night, delivering a series of speeches, with Devery and municipal corruption as his theme, which evoked everywhere enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

The question of where Devery, Van Wyck, and Carroll got the wealth they are reputed to have and the actions of the Supreme Court Justices in the police cases, were referred to at Camp Seth Low to the satisfaction of the audience, which shouted for more at the close of his speech. At Colonial Hall the Justice declared his intention to speak of Devery despite the "writ of prohibition of the Supreme Court" preventing him hearing the complaint against Devery.

His ensuing revelations of some inside history of police cases, particularly the case of Patrolman McManus, were received with noisy expressions of approval of the speaker's words. Even the many policemen in uniform disposed along the side walls were seen to do what seemed like furtive pounding of the wainscoting during the general din, and the thump of what seemed suspiciously like night sticks hitting hard wood was heard in the uproar in their vicinity.

The many women present led in the applause when the Justice appeared at 8 o'clock under the big tent at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, which has been designated "Camp Seth Low." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Greater New York Democracy of the Thirty-first Assembly District.

"Talk about the shake-down system, Judge!" yelled a little man out in the open. The Justice did. He began right after he had referred to Tammany's effort to sidetrack the people from the issue of decency against indecency onto the issue of Democracy against Republicanism.

"No juggling of that political acrobat, (Shepard,)" he declared, "can take us away from the question whether or not we will bring to the bar of justice that little bunch of criminals—yes, criminals; I say it advisedly—who for four long years have held our City of New York in their grasp. There is no question of Democracy or Republicanism when it comes to putting criminals behind the bars. I do not believe any man can honestly get rich in public office. I don't see how a Police Captain on a salary of $2,700 is able to save $10,000 a year. I do not believe Robert A. Van Wyck saved the hundreds of thousands he's worth out of his salary. Do you?"

"No-o-o-o-o-o," roared the audience, as one man.

"I do not believe John Carroll," continued the Justice, "ever saved the millions he has accumulated out of his salary as a Clerk of General Sessions. I don't believe that brutal ruffian who presides over the Police Department (Devery) saved the wealth he undoubtedly has out of his salary."

"Out-f-f-f," cried a fat man in the front row. The crowd yelled.

"I believe I can tell pretty well where he got it," continued Justice Jerome.

"Hooray! Do it," shouted the audience, enthusiastically.

"If I am elected," shouted the Justice, "I will come pretty close to taking you into my confidence and telling you how he got it."

"Good! Good! That's the stuff!" cried the audience, stretching out onto the sidewalk. The fireworks in front of the tent were now being set off, and the Justice was compelled to shout above the din of bursting bombs and the noise of exploding stars. He proceeded to answer Mr. Shepard's queries as to what had come out of the vice agitation and to state what Mr. Philbin had done in the matter. Mr. Shepard said in a speech Monday night that only one indictment had resulted.

"Why hasn't more come of the agitation?" asked the Justice. "I'll tell you. One Stedeker was indicted for running a pool room at 20 Dey Street—where Holahan was found hunting his wayward son—and when an effort was made to bring him to trial, that eminent statesman, "Tom" Grady, appeared before a Tammany Judge and stated that his (Grady's) health was so bad that he would like the case put off until Fall. It was put off. When Diamond was charged of grinding rich out of the shame of women—that's what the charge practically amounted to—did he demand a vindication at the hands of the citizens to whom he had rendered his 'public service'? Not he. He asks a change of venue and the Justice of the Supreme Court who grants it—Judge Giegerich, an upright and honest man—says that in the trial of Bissert the public practically had and condemned the whole Police Department. He never said a truer word.

"The Supreme Court is stronger than Mr. Philbin, and yet Mr. Shepard says Mr. Philbin has only convicted one wardman. Scannell was indicted. A Grand Jury said the evidence satisfied them that John Scannell is a crook, yet Scannell got a dismissal of the indictment on a technicality. Yet even Justice Gildersleeve, who dismissed the indictment didn't dare to say the evidence didn't justify the indictment. And Bissert himself, after conviction, still languishes in the Tombs. Stays have been secured in Fredonia, from Gaynor and from the United States courts. Philbin has made an honest effort in one short year. [Applause.]

"And what did Devery want?" [The crowd hissed and hooted.] Does he want vindication? Affidavits are submitted to a Supreme Court Judge setting forth that I am not a proper person to hear Devery's case. The Judge has held the papers four weeks. I won't wait any longer even if he is a Supreme Court Judge. I've always found you get more with a club than a lie. I was going to transfer the case, anyhow. Just before I did, the writ of prohibition was issued. I'm still prohibited. Far be it from me to say a word against any Judge of the Supreme Court. I never criticize anybody. [Laughter.]

"I believe Justice O'Gorman an upright man. Whether he decides the motion for or against me I shall never believe any other than a legitimate motive inspired him. I haven't hesitated to say what I thought of some Supreme Court Judges, or of Van Wyck, who wants to be one. It doesn't make the administration of justice in New York look well when a New York Justice takes four weeks to decide a motion and a Justice of the United States Supreme Court—appointed, not elected—decides one of much greater importance in twenty-four hours. It doesn't look well." The crowd cheered long and lustily as the Justice ended.

The next scheduled speech was at the Foote Republican Club, in West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The crowd at the meeting hall joined with the assemblage at Empire Hall, 212 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and there the Justice was driven. There was a crowd at the doorway. It surged around the Justice's carriage as he alighted. Two policemen and Messrs. Hammond, McLellan, and Stein got in front and, with the Justice and party shoving behind, pushed up the stairs. The crowd was denser at the doors of the hall. Through this, in wedge formation, with a mighty push, the Justice went while the band played "There'll be a Hot Time" loudly.

The crowd cheered. Justice Jerome spoke but briefly. He said that in this vicinity where the people, his neighbors, ought to vote for him, he didn't think it necessary to say much, but simply to show himself and let the people judge whether or not he was the kind of goods they wanted. At this sentiment there were more cheers.

"You have had four years of criminals sitting in high places," said he, "and if I could make you see and know the conditions as I have found them, you would be so stirred there would be no doubt of the results of this election." He closed with the declaration that there was no question of blue laws or partisanship in this campaign, but simply of elemental decency.

Waiting patiently for the Justice's arrival hundreds of Harlemites were crowded into Colonial Hall. One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. They had waited long. They stood ten deep around the few hundred sitting. A mighty roar went up when Justice Jerome entered. The tumult continued for some minutes. The chairman vainly endeavored to introduce the Justice. The crowd would not listen. They had waited to see the Justice and to cheer him, and cheer they did, and cried his name again and again. The policemen along the sides rapped against the wall, for order, perhaps. The crowd saw it and cheered louder and again.

"Fellow-citizens," began Chairman Lamayer.

"Jerome! Jerome!" yelled hundreds of voices.

"I introduce—"

"Jerome! Jerome!"

"—who will make more votes—"

"Rah! Rah! Hooray Jerome! Sit down."

"—than any man on the Fusion ticket, Justice Jerome."

The cheering broke out afresh. Justice Jerome confined his talk wholly to Devery. He said he had waited long for a Supreme Court Justice to make up his mind about a writ of prohibition, but as he hadn't, he determined to submit the matter to the citizens.

He began by a reference to the charges of the Merchants' Association against Devery, which were dismissed by Commissioner Murphy and Mayor Van Wyck. He said the Merchants' Association was an organization to protect the commercial and material interest of the city and was not a political body. Among the members, he said, were some who were better known among men who had to make their living honestly than was Devery.

"They say the conditions of the past four years in this city are intolerable. They say that brutal ruffian who disgraces his station at headquarters should be brought to book."

Justice Jerome then took up the case of Patrolman McManus, who was indicted for abduction, who deserted his wife and children and was sentenced to three months in the Island for non-support of his children, and who for four years, the Justice declared, the city had supported.

He was dismissed from the force, not for any of these things, but for intoxication, and then reinstated. When he was released from Blackwell's Island he was, declared the Justice, haled before Devery "on a charge of absence without leave." The crowd roared and hissed. On this occasion Devery gave vent to the tin soldier remarks, referring to Justice Jerome. This was on May 2.

"On May 1," declared the Justice, "a Fourteenth Street poolroom was raided and a check signed by Michael Maher and indorsed by Frank Farrell was found. Farrell is the head of the crooked gambling combine in this city. He heads the crooks he has brought from the West and South and from Philadelphia. He and Devery are close friends.

"Devery was told that I had sent McManus to the island. Hear what he said: 'I'm told this man was convicted unjustly. I believe it. There are a lot of tin soldiers runnin' around, &c. Case dismissed.' McManus had pleaded guilty. The news of the raid and the captured check had reached Devery that morning. The case was dismissed for that very reason, and no other."

"McManus," he continued, "got $125 a month, or at least the regular patrolman's pay, while on Blackwell's Island, while the taxpayers were paying over $300 a year for the support of his children. Every fact I have stated is a matter of record. I'll give $5,000 to-morrow if any fact of this case is not as I have stated it. On these facts the Merchants' Association based one of the charges in their complaint."

The Justice then referred to Devery's "double." He declared that it had been published that a man closely resembling Devery had been seen early one morning, with clothes disarranged, driving down Fifth Avenue. He went beyond his intimation along the same lines concerning Wardman Glennon of the Tenderloin precinct made earlier in the day and declared plainly that Glennon recently was so drunk that he could not collect the additional levy made on the Tenderloin gamblers, made after he (Jerome) was nominated for District Attorney. "He may be all right now," he added, "the tip's gone out."

"And that," he said, referring to Devery, "is what that 'that' in the City Hall called the 'best Chief of Police New York ever had.'"

"If the things that are said about these people are untrue why do not some of them sue for libel or slander. If they have any sand, why do they fight when called thieves and

MR. SHEPARD SPEAKS OF POLICE CHARGES

Holds Gov. Odell Responsible for Commissioner Murphy.

Declares that Every Day the Commissioner Remains in Office Is a Republican Certificate of Fitness —More Pledges Made.

Edward M. Shepard made two speeches in Brooklyn last evening. The first was made at Schiellein's Hall, in the East New York section, and the second in a large pavilion in Columbia Park, at Richmond Hill. Both places were taxed to their capacity, and about 2,000 persons were in attendance in each place to hear Mr. Shepard speak. Many new issues of the campaign were discussed.

Mr. Shepard in his Richmond Hill speech said that every day that Police Commissioner Murphy remained in office from now until Dec. 31, 1901, was a certificate by Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of New York State, that he was a fit man to hold the position. Mr. Shepard made many pledges as to the conduct of his administration if he became Mayor.

MR. SHEPARD'S FIRST SPEECH.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor said in his first speech:

"I rejoice to be at Schiellein's Hall. I am told that for a generation the great and enthusiastic gatherings of the Democrats in this hall have been a sure precurser of success to the Democratic ticket."

"And that's no lie!" shouted an enthusiast.

"If that be so," continued Mr. Shepard, "surely there is every omen here to-night of a victory for the Democratic forces on election day next. I have been told that in this campaign I am too partisan. When I accepted this nomination and I called it a Democratic nomination, and I said what was the simple and unvarnished truth—that I was a Democrat through and through. [Applause.]

"I am told by the Republican journals that that observation on my part is in some way or other an impropriety in this campaign. I observed that my distinguished competitor the other night, when he addressed a great mass meeting of the regular Republican forces of the Borough of Manhattan, took occasion to tell them that he was a Republican—took occasion to tell them that indeed the Republican forces were by far the most important.

"For some mysterious reason that allusion when President Low said that he was a Republican was non-partisan, but when I say with equal truth that I am a Democrat that becomes entirely partisan. When Mr. Low congratulates the Republicans upon their gatherings, recalls their party history and party victories, all that is nonpartisan; but when I rejoice to recall the history of the Democratic Party, and rejoice to look at the future, then for some mysterious reason that becomes partisan.

"Ladies and gentlemen, let us clear our minds if we can of all this absurd distinction. We are really and truly concerned here with the good government of this great metropolis during the years 1902 and 1903. And Mayor, and public officer having power, as he will, over the treasury of money contributed by labor and toil of all citizens of every party has no right to use those funds or to use the services of the officers of the city for any partisan purpose, whether to build up or to disintegrate party organizations.

"Thus far—thus wholesomely far—I, too, am a non-partisan. Beyond that non-partisanship does not go, and when we, who are Democrats, making Democratic nominations, are told that we shall take no satisfaction in the successful and honorable ends of public affairs of men nominated and elected by Democrats, that we shall take no satisfaction in that for the reason that they are Democrats, to those who say that I say that I do not agree with them, and that every time, every year that a city is well and honorably governed by men who are Democrats and who are chosen as such, I, in the first place, rejoice as a citizen at the good government, and next, as a Democrat, I rejoice that the good government is given by Democrats. [Applause.]

"Now, there is indeed involved here at least one partisan question. This great metropolis has been the football during many years for Republican partisan legislation at Albany. In a large measure the Legislature makes our budget. That great Democrat and financier, Controller Coler, [applause,] has shown you, without any evidential whatever, that 83 per cent. of the 100 per cent. of the expenses of the city is an expense peremptorily and conclusively determined by legislation at Albany—legislation permitted by statesmen from Broome County and Cattaraugus County, St. Lawrence County and Tioga County—citizens who bear none of the burdens, but who have the privilege of imposing all the burden upon you and me, who must bear it.

"Against that Republican Party by whom in the past we have been shackled and bound, we Democrats have protested in season and out of season. The Republicans are in control not only in Washington, but in Albany, and when this Fusion movement was proposed and when it was inaugurated and consummated, if there had been in it that non-partisan sincerity which it was pretended was in it, then, fellow-citizens, it would have been seen to be clear that the interests of this great city, overwhelmingly Democratic, should be guarded by a Chief Magistrate who is a Democrat so long as the State Administration is in the control of the Republican Party. [Applause.]

AGAINST MEDDLESOME LAWS.

"Nothing is of more importance to our economical government than freedom from the meddlesome character of legislation of which the Republican Party has long been fond. Nothing is of more consequence than our freedom from that than that there shall not be partisan sympathy between the Mayor of this city and the Republican Governor at Albany.

"When this Fusion movement was proposed originally some of the high-minded leaders of the Citizens' Union—men who I say to you frankly were honorable, sincere, disinterested men—all with one mind said that it was essential to the last degree to the good faith of the Fusion movement that its candidate for the Mayoralty should be some one taken from the majority party of this city, and when after that series of pretended and absurd conferences, where all wires led to the Republican Headquarters—when that was done—when those conferences took place, and when the limp but impudent conclusion was announced that throughout all the ranks of the Democrats of the Greater New York it was not possible to find one man to whom with safety the Mayoralty of this city could be intrusted, then I say, fellow-citizens and friends, an insult of the extremest order was delivered in the face of the Democracy of the Greater New York, and it was for them to stand up and say to the partisan Republicans that Democrats are not here to be simply voters. If there be no Democrats to head the city ticket, then perhaps there are none of us Democrats fit to vote for it. [Applause.]

"Now, with respect to the partisan legislation at Albany, my distinguished and honored adversary says that he would, if we make him Mayor, stand up for the Greater New York. No doubt he sincerely means to do so, but he can do no more than any Mayor to escape the subtle influence—pervading, wide extending influence, State and National, of the Republican Party. He cannot escape the oxygen and the nitrogen he breathes.

"He told us in a speech delivered two weeks ago to-night, I think, that when he was Mayor of Brooklyn he stood for Brooklyn against Albany.

"The Democrats he said then controlled the Legislature at Albany, that is to say, that for three out of the four years of his Brooklyn Mayoralty not one law was placed upon the statute-books that the Mayor of Brooklyn, that is to say, Seth Low, objected to. And Mr. Low took to himself—I don't mean wrongfully, perhaps naturally—took to himself some credit. Would it not have been fair and frank to have given the Democratic Legislature at Albany in power three of the four years some credit for the fact that they at least did not meddle with the affairs of the City of Brooklyn, because the Mayor of Brooklyn happened to be a Republican? [Applause.]

"Now, on the other hand, during the past four years the Mayor of the Greater New York has been a Democrat and the Legislature and the Governors have been Republican. The Republicans themselves—all of the independents all of the independent press whatever other attacks they have made upon Mayor Van Wyck, they have credited him with the extremest and completest honor for the veto messages which he has sent to the Legislature upon the partisan legislation against the City of New York enacted by the Republicans at Albany. They find fault with the Mayor for everything else he has done.

"But what did the Republican Legislature do? Almost every one of these bills intended to curb a government, constrain, and restrain the City of New York because it was Democratic was passed at Albany over the veto of the Mayor by the Republican Legislature and signed by the Republican Governor. Now, I say that it is of the utmost consequence that the battle in that respect carried on by Mayor Van Wyck shall be resolutely carried on to the end. That there shall be some one in the Mayor's chair who represents the dominant idea of home rule held by the Democrats of the Greater New York in season and out of season, and who will resist that tendency of the Republican Party to meddle with this city and its authorities for no other reason than they happen to be out of political sympathy with the power at Albany.

"So to that extent there is a party or partisan question in this campaign. I beg to repeat that when it comes to matters of administration after the next Mayor shall have taken his oath and shall be seated, it shall be the duty, whether it be my adversary or myself, that he shall use the great powers of his office, the powers of the purse, and the powers of patronage with his eye directed singly to the welfare of this great city. [Applause.]

"And if you shall choose to put me in that place of power I tell you here in public, and I tell the people of the Greater New York here to-night that that promise I shall keep to the letter. [Applause.]

FOR ALL THE BOROUGHS.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am here to-night in a part of the city which any rational administration—any administration which wants to deal with realities and with the true welfare of the city—a part of the city that any such administration must be peculiarly interested in. Here the question of public improvements, of transportation facilities, of streets, of highways, of bridges, of tunnels, all of those questions are of peculiar interest to your community here, and not only or even more to your community than the like communities, the communities like Queens Borough, communities like the Borough of Richmond. I must begin with dealing in this question. I must begin with a complete frankness.

"If you make me Mayor I cannot meet all of your wishes. I shall give no promise to do everything in the way of public improvements which is desired by everybody the city over. If I were to give such a promise or to insinuate it in order to increase your good-will for me, every one of you here has the intelligence to know that I would have attempted to promise an impossibility in order to secure from you an electioneering advantage between now and election day. [Applause.]

"If I know myself I mean to give during this campaign no promise to which you cannot inexorably hold me if I shall be in the Mayor's chair on the 1st of January next; therefore, in issuing these promissory notes, so to speak, before election day, I am thinking somewhat of the treasury from which those promissory notes must be paid, and I expect that every note of that kind that I issue during this campaign will come back to me early in January, 1902. [Applause.] And therefore it is that you must be indulgent with me, for I am somewhat conservative.

"The taxes of Greater New York cannot be increased. The total amount raised by way of annual burden upon the people of these five boroughs must not be increased. The debt of the city ought not to be increased except in one respect. There are improvements in which the city invests its money which are beneficent and useful to the last degree to the city and to its inhabitants, and for which the city goes in debt, but which produce to the city a revenue more than the interest of the debt, a revenue sufficient to provide a sinking fund to pay off the entire debt incurred.

"In other words, those obligations are really and truly nominal obligations which do not increase in any way the burden of taxation or even the permanent burden of debt upon the city. They are investments such as any one of you might make in his business where you invest a thousand dollars and at once you get back the full rate of interest and a profit besides on the thousand dollars. Where you do that you are no poorer because you have made the investment; on the contrary, in all probability you are richer.

HIS VIEW OF RAPID TRANSIT.

"Now, the city has inaugurated some improvements of that character. In the first place, there are the great rapid transit improvements. To the cause of rapid transit I have had occasion now for six years, seven years nearly, to give large and special attention.

"I shall do justice to my adversary when I say that President Low himself gave public spirit and intelligent attention for a number of years to transit problems, and I am not in anything I am now about to say intending for a moment to disparage him. I mean to be fair, but nevertheless to this great problem of rapid transit communication between these boroughs I have had occasion to dedicate a very large part of my vitality during several years past. And the conclusion I have reached is this.

"The city can afford to drive a tunnel under the East River or to extend a rapid transit line, provided the city always be amply secured with a return of the interest upon the bonds to be issued for those improvements, and in addition a proper contribution to the Sinking Fund. [Applause.] That is to say, if we build a rapid transit road which, by way of illustration, shall aid you here or shall aid the people of the Bronx, or, as I hope, will very soon be the case, the people of Queens Borough and, as I hope will at no distant date, the people of Richmond Borough—if we should go into debt for such transportation improvements the burden of taxation will not be increased by a penny, the revenue will pay the interest, and will in time itself pay off the debt, so that in a certain true sense the burden is a nominal burden. And when I have said that there should be no increase of indebtedness I except that kind of nominal but not actual burden and indebtedness that is incurred for the purpose of creating and extending transportation facilities.

"Now there is another great department of the city Government in which you don't perhaps have as great an interest as they do in many parts of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond. I speak of the water front in the Borough of Manhattan. The present city administration has with great wisdom, and the platform adopted by the Democratic city convention has with very great wisdom, declared for a plan of acquisition of the water front by the city. Now that acquisition should go on conservatively and prudently, but should go on steadily with the idea that the water front, which in a way is the highway, the avenue of commerce for all the people, should go on until those facilities belong to all the people. And that work can be done so that the city would enormously profit.

WOULD IMPROVE THE STREETS.

"Now, while I am on the question of improvements, you will perhaps pardon me if I say something of the streets. No one can go over many streets of Greater New York without being greatly offended at times at the conditions of the paving, or perhaps in many cases at the absence of street paving where there ought to be paving.

"I think the next administration should dedicate itself when in power to the systematic development of the system of paving in Greater New York. I think there should be laid out a far-seeing plan not to be accomplished in a year or two years, or perhaps in a decade, for what is done must be always done with the most prudent regard to the interests of the taxpayers of the city, but a plan that contents itself with nothing less than this—the final completion of a high-class pavement in every street of Greater New York. [Applause.]

"Now, I receive from time to time communications and letters asking me what I think of this or that, and I will confidentially say to you that at times I am astounded really at my own ignorance. Questions are put that I did not know existed; some part of this great city, some single interest of which I have not learned this detail or that detail, the candidate for Mayor is asked to express himself upon.

"Well, I am making speeches no doubt with a hope that is not perfectly concealed that I may influence votes in my favor. But, ladies and gentlemen, I shall have to say to you that I cannot meet the wishes of all who address to me communications. The promissory notes would become somewhat too numerous and somewhat too large in denomination if I did all I was asked to do. [applause,] but I have received from the order of Knights of Labor, D. A. 30, Mr. A. J. Boulton, Secretary, a series of questions with which I shall deal. I wrote Mr. Boulton that I had adopted at the beginning of this campaign a rule from which I meant in no case to swerve, namely, that my expressions upon political questions of the duties of Mayor would all be answered in my public speeches.

"Now Mr. Boulton's association wishes to know what I think on the question of street repairs. I am asked whether if I am elected I will secure a sufficient apportionment to insure the constant employment of men on repair work every day that the weather permits so long as repairs are needed, instead of from one to five days a week, never more than five, as it is. I can give no promise as to the actual appropriation of moneys.

"The appropriation of city moneys must be determined in the first place by the limit upon the amount, and any given specific appropriation must be determined in the second place by the other and superior claims of other great popular claims upon the fund. But I will frankly say that I think that this Order of Knights of Labor has stated a very sound proposition. I think that the business of repairing the streets ought to be a steady business in season and out of season. I think it ought to go on.

AN APPOINTMENT PLEDGE.

"Now, this same order of Knights of Labor put to me another question, and I think it is a fair question to put to any candidate. They ask whether if I were Mayor I would appoint as Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of Highways and also of the Department of Street Cleaning, men who would be fully conversant with the needs of such work and pledged to have it properly done without prejudice or favoritism. That question I can unqualifiedly answer yes. That thing, if you make me Mayor, I will do. [Applause.]

"Now, while I am about it, I might touch upon another subject. I, in my profession, have from time to time had occasion to be engaged in various building enterprises and in other enterprises where it was necessary to open the streets or in other respects to obtain permits. Under all administrations, whether Republican or reform or Democratic administrations, I have thought there was one wrong thing done.

"There should be no unreasonable delays in granting the permits for this kind of work, and if there is good and sufficient reason why the permits should not be granted, the persons applying for them should be informed promptly. I would see to it that efficient men would be placed in positions, and that if a permit was refused by a Commissioner or any official, the person applying should have the right to make an appeal even to the Mayor himself if he thinks he is not being treated fairly and properly when he makes a request for any permit.

"Two questions have been made an issue in this campaign by the Republicans. The first is whether a leader of Tammany Hall should spend fewer or more months at Wantage, England, and in the next breath they say that they wish that he would stay in England all the time. I think that the future of this great city, which is now the second in the world and is destined to be the first city in the world, is of more importance than the questions of the removal of one man from office or whether another man spends a greater or less time away from New York. [Laughter and applause.]

When Mr. Shepard arrived at the large pavilion in Columbia Park, Richmond Hill, shortly before 9:30 o'clock last evening, a great crowd was there to greet him. The hall was decorated, and the crowd cheered for about a minute when Mr. Shepard stepped from his carriage. Mr. Shepard repeated in part the speech he made earlier in the evening.

HE CHALLENGES MR. ODELL.

The following are extracts from a stenographic report of the speech:

"I say here to-night that every night that Commissioner Murphy remains in his office from now until Dec. 31, 1901, every such day is a certificate by Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., that upon his sworn oath of office he declares that there is no cause and no occasion for the removal of Commissioner Murphy." [Applause.]

"Hurrah for the next Mayor of New York!" shouted one man.

Mr. Shepard also said:

"If I am elected there will be a vigorous and a rigorous investigation of the Police Department of the City of New York. The Police Commissioner should be a man who has the respect of his men, and policemen, many of whom are men of families, should be treated with respect. I say that there should be no practice of the transfer of policemen from one place to another unless for the signal improvement of the service. It should be regarded that a policeman is a man with a home and a family and that his home is in the community in which he is located. He should be treated as a self-respecting citizen because he is entitled to the respect of those who are over him in authority."

Mr. Shepard also said:

"If you read the newspapers of the Borough of Manhattan you would think that the government of this city during the next two years was limited to the question, and that this whole election depends upon whether the leader of Tammany Hall shall spend more or fewer months in Wantage, England, or in this country, and yet in the next breath these same people complain, and they are frank enough to say, that they want him to remain away from here all the time.

"It does not seem to me that the great constructive and governmental work of this great city should depend upon any such considerations. This whole question should turn upon the good government of the Greater New York during the next two years and not on the question whether a certain Commissioner of Police or any other Commissioner should be removed from office without a hearing and without being given a chance to have a day in court and answer any charge which may be made against him."

FRANK MOSS ATTACKS NAGLE.

His Charges Against the Commissioner in a Fusion Speech—Mr. Nagle's Challenge.

The first of the nightly meetings which will be held at the Low barracks, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, by the fusionists from now until election attracted a large crowd last night. Frank Moss made an attack upon Commissioner Nagle, the Tammany leader in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. In his speech for the fusion ticket he said in part:

"It is uncomfortable for women and young girls to walk along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street between Lexington and Fourth Avenues. And who is accountable for it? Nagle. He has brought the poolrooms, gambling houses, thieves, and dives to Harlem. I have never walked past the 'Golden Oar,' across the street, where Nagle is now, without having pickpockets and thieves make faces at me.

"It is 'Tom' Kennedy's gambling house, he who is the friend of 'Rocky' Moore, the old prize fighter. 'Rocky' Moore was a friend of Richard Croker's, who made him Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for the Bronx, and 'Rocky' makes Kennedy a Superintendent of Bridges under him. It is a fine combination—a prize-fighting Commissioner and a gambler Superintendent. But when the civil service examinations became necessary Kennedy, unable to pass, was compelled to get out.

"At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue there is a poolroom where there are two clerks employed who have brothers, Sergeants of Police, who are on Devery's personal staff. The business men of Harlem have complained to me about their employes losing money in the poolrooms in Harlem. The Western gamblers who have been imported to Harlem carry revolvers, and on several occasions we have seen shooting affrays in true Western style, endangering the lives of citizens. You have seen and heard of them on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which have brought blushes of shame to your cheeks and made you fear for your wives and daughters.

"Those are home conditions. I made up my mind that the first time I got close to the headquarters of Percy Nagle I would tell him and his gang what I think of them. The rule of 'Dry Dollar' Sullivan on the Bowery is not worse than the rule of Percy Nagle in Harlem. Think of it—here is a man who has had no training but horse racing and gambling, but yet he was put at the head of Waring's Street Cleaning Department."

Mr. Moss, in conclusion, said that every thief, gambler, poolroom keeper, dive keeper, greensgoods man, and swindler would vote for Edward M. Shepard and Tammany Hall.

Outside the "Golden Oar," Kennedy's saloon, an outdoor meeting was being held by the Bryan Democracy. Commissioner Nagle was among those who surrounded the stand, and when word was conveyed to him that Mr. Moss had attacked him he drew a thousand-dollar bill from his pocket, and handing it to George Black, one of the speakers, told him to tell the crowd, including Mr. Moss, that the money would be given to any one who could point out a disorderly house or poolroom in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

When Mr. Moss came out of the hall he crossed the street to the place where Commissioner Nagle and his friends were standing. The crowd fell back when Mr. Moss appeared and instead of a hiss a hearty cheer went up.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

Shepard money was offered freely in Wall Street yesterday at odds of 10 to 8, and two considerable bets were placed at these odds, although many brokers having Low money demanded even money or 9 to 10.

Allen, Wood & McGraw bet $3,000 on Shepard to $2,400 on Low, with Dominick & Williams.

Cooper, Cramp & Beadleston bet $2,000 to $1,600 on Shepard, Dominick & Williams taking the Low end.

To Hear Mr. Cockran.

W. Bourke Cockran will address a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Committee of Independent Democrats supporting Edward M. Shepard at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening of this week.

DENIAL FROM MR. SHEPARD

Refutation of the Statement that He Ridiculed Vice Charges.

His Campaign Contributions—He Pays a Tribute to Mr. Cleveland, and Says He Should Not Be Drawn Into the Campaign.

Edward M. Shepard appeared at the Hoffman House headquarters yesterday and talked with John F. Carroll, Deputy Police Commissioner York, Register Fromme, and other leaders. In his short talks to the reporters Mr. Shepard cautioned them not to continue to ask him questions of a political nature, which he would only answer from the platform. Here are some of the questions and answers:

"Mr. Shepard, if you are elected Mayor will you appoint men to office regardless of political affiliations?"

"That is purely political. I will not answer questions as to political policy."

"Will you make any statement about your civil service policy if elected?" was asked.

"That is a political question which I have answered in my speeches, and about which I will speak further on the platform."

Then Mr. Shepard allowed himself to be quoted as follows:

"I observe a heading referring to my speech of last night, and reading thus: 'Ridicules Vice Charges.' I did not last night, nor have I at any time ridiculed vice charges. I am, I think, well nigh the last man to indulge in such ridicule.

"The presence of vice in this metropolis, as in other great cities, is a terrible and gruesome fact, presenting a problem whose importance is only equaled by its difficulty. The problem has been taken up with ability by wise men and far-seeing humanitarians, by self-sacrificing men and women engaged in the noble and fruitful work of charities in the different parts of New York, some of them religious and some sectarian, and some not, but all deserving the reverence and vigorous support of good citizens."

Mr. Shepard refused to say whether ex-President Cleveland had written him a letter with reference to the Mayoralty campaign in New York. Mr. Shepard added:

"I have nothing to say of former President Cleveland. The name and fame of that very great American are part of the heritage of the whole country, and he should not, in his honored retirement, be asked to enter, either directly or indirectly, into this or any other strictly municipal campaign."

Mr. Shepard denied that he had made any large contribution to the Democratic campaign funds. He said:

"I have not given the sum of $50,000, nor have I as yet given one dollar to that fund. I have thus far expended no money whatever in my campaign, except only for compensation of three or four gentlemen who have aided me in my house, and the expenditures for stenography, typewriting, cab fare, and the like.

"I shall, however, make contributions to some of the committees in charge of my campaign. These contributions will be of exceedingly modest sums, not exceeding such sums as would be proper for me to contribute if some one else were the candidate, and it, to me simply as a Democratic citizen, the whole matter involved were better municipal government, and the importance to good politics that the Democratic Party should succeed and not be defeated when its face is, as now, set resolutely and wholesomely to the future."

Mr. Shepard refused to discuss the statement in Controller Coler's speech, that if elected Mayor Mr. Shepard would work for the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party in city, State, and Nation. After a reporter had asked Mr. Shepard several political questions which he refused to answer, he was asked:

"How will you treat the reporters when you get to the City Hall?"

"With the utmost respect," said Mr. Shepard.

Carondelet Club Out for Seth Low.

The Carondelet Club, which since its organization in 1894 had been one of the leading Tammany Hall Associations in the upper part of the city, at a meeting held last evening at its clubhouse, 1,822 Park Avenue, by a formal resolution renounced its allegiance to the Wigwam and declared for Seth Low and the whole Fusion ticket. The resolutions to this effect were presented by William Rath, directly after James A. Nooney, the President, had called the meeting to order. The resolutions bitterly denounced Mr. Croker for spending so much time in England and paying taxes to the British crown.

New Republican Club Opened.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of the County of New York, recently incorporated at Albany, opened its headquarters at 16 West Twenty-seventh Street last night. During the evening nearly 1,000 persons were entertained. Charles A. Hess is the leading figure in the new organization.

Registration in Jersey City.

The total registration for Jersey City, concluded last night, is 42,302. This is a decrease of only 1,615 from last year.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

They Transact Important Business—The Widening of Fifty-ninth Street Discussed.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and transacted some important business. The Committee on Parks reported in favor laying a public park on Second Avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth Street. The gallery was crowded with residents of the district, and when the Aldermen voted in favor of the park there was a round of applause. The sum of $20,000 was appropriated for improvements to the Brooklyn Hall of Records. The Aldermen concurred in the action of the Council approving the issue of $200,000 of bonds to be applied to the redemption of Park Avenue improvement bonds.

When the matter of widening Fifty-ninth Street from Fifth Avenue to Eighth Avenue was being considered Alderman Bridges said:

"This resolution is being put through for the benefit of a street railway company. The streets of this city are in a horrible condition, although $2,000,000 has been spent for repairs."

Alderman McCall denied that the improvement would benefit any street railroad company, as tracks were already laid in the street.

Alderman Wentz said: "I do not see the reason for passing all of these bond issues on the eve of election."

The resolution was adopted, which approves a plan by which ten feet will be taken off the sidewalk along the south end of Central Park.

An attempt was made to put through the franchise for the West Tenth Street Connecting Railroad. Alderman McInness said the railroad was already being operated without permission of the city authorities. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, explained that the road was to connect the Sixth Avenue line with a part of the Christopher Street line. Alderman McInness raised the point that the Committee on Railroads had not approved the report, as only three signatures had been obtained, whereas four are needed. Acting President Muh decided the point of order well taken, and referred the matter back to the Railroad Committee.

ICE TRUST SEEKS INJUNCTION.

Permanent Writ of Prohibition Against Attorney General Sought.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—A hearing will be given at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in this city on Saturday next on an application for two permanent writs of prohibition restraining the Attorney General from proceeding further against the American Ice Company.

The company will make application for one writ and Charles W. Morse, President, for the company, will apply for the other. In view of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the matter, the Attorney General is at a loss to know upon what ground the applications will be made.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

WEDDINGS

Handsome China and Rich Crystal are desirable Wedding Presents, and least likely to be duplicated.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS ANNOUNCES DECISIONS.

They Make Rulings in About Twenty Contests Over Nominations.

The Board of Elections announced early yesterday its decisions in about twenty contests over nominating petitions.

In the Eighth Assembly District the Citizens' Union protest was allowed and the regular Citizens' Union nominees, Adler and Schoenfeld, will have their names on the ticket. In the same district the protest of the Greater New York Democracy is not allowed and the Home Rule Republican Club, an adjunct of Martin Engel's organization, is allowed to use the rooster emblem.

In the Fourth Congressional District of Kings County there were two protests by the Citizens' Union against candidates for Magistrate. That against Watson was overruled, but the right of the Citizens' Union nomination and emblem was given to Young.

In the Sixty-sixth Aldermanic District of Kings County the petitions nominating Kennedy and Drissler for Assemblyman and Alderman, respectively, were declared regular, and they were accorded the use of the emblem.

In Queens, the ticket headed by Lawrence for Borough President was declared regularly nominated. In Queens, the protest against Bennett was sustained in the Sixty-seventh Aldermanic District, as was that against Willett in the Seventieth Aldermanic District; that against Simpson in the First Assembly District, and that against Vacheron in the Second Assembly District.

In the Sixty-seventh Aldermanic District of Queens, there was no protest against James, and his petition was sustained. There was no protest against Schumacher, and his certificate was accepted.

The general protest against the Borough, County, Assembly and Aldermanic petitions of the Citizens' Union in Richmond County was overruled.

The protest against the Citizens' Union and Greater New York Democracy petitions were dismissed in the Twenty-third Assembly District, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Aldermanic Districts, the Fourteenth Aldermanic district, the Thirty-first Assembly District, the Eighteenth Assembly District, and the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Aldermanic Districts.

In the Bronx the board reaffirmed and accepted the certificates filed by the Citizens' Union and the Greater New York Democracy, in accordance with the decision of the Appellate Division of Monday.

In Kings, the protest against the Citizens' Union nomination for Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District was sustained, and the protest against the Aldermanic nominations in this district and in the Fifty-third Aldermanic District were overruled.

COL. DADY HURRIES HOME.

His Statement Regarding the Telegram Sent by Senator Platt Recalling Him.

Col. Michael J. Dady, one of the Republican members of the Board of Elections, whose absence in Havana at this stage of the campaign occasioned his party associates such concern that Senator Platt, after a conference with other leaders on the subject, sent a telegram to the Colonel instructing him to return at once as his presence here was essential to the protection of Fusion interest, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle.

Although Col. Dady had a certificate from the Marine Hospital Surgeon at Havana to the effect that on account of his frequent visits to Havana he was not susceptible to yellow fever, he was detained with forty-four of his fellow-passengers for several hours at Quarantine. He was released last evening, however, after he had given a promise to report to the Health Officer once each day until the prescribed period of detention usual in such cases had expired. He came up to the city at once.

Concerning his reasons for going away when he did, Col. Dady said:

"I discussed the matter with my colleagues on the board, and all agreed that no partisan question should be acted on in my absence, and should any have been attempted, my colleague, Mr. Page, would have refused to vote, and nothing was possible without a quorum. In any case, I expected to return on the 29th.

"I was obliged to leave my matters, with a certified check for $200,000, in Havana in an agent's hands and come home in response to Senator Platt's telegram. Of course I could not explain these matters without returning, but my absence would have injured no one. The board would not have acted on partisan matters in any case until my return; that was the understanding when I left."

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Conference Formally Opened in the City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 22.—The Pan-American conference was formally opened this afternoon by Ignacio Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Relations, who said, in part:

"There is no doubt whatever of the sentiment of the friendship and sympathy cultivated to such a high degree by our Northern neighbor among the representatives of the three Americas, and we are to be congratulated upon the truly useful publications of the bureau established at Washington, as well as the work so conscientiously accomplished by the Congress of The Hague, brought about by the generous initiative of the Emperor of Russia, and lastly, the interchange of feelings of affection which prevailed at the pleasing gathering of delegates from the Spanish-speaking countries.

"All these interesting studies, whose emotions seemingly at first sight are only theoretical, but the outgrowth of pure sentiment, have not been vain efforts to realize dreams. Later developments only will lead to practical results, and even now they have given ripe fruit which is plainly apparent to careful observers. This advancement is real. The marked tendency of our age is well defined.

"Gentlemen, I am sure that in your approaching labors you will take advantage of favorable elements; I am also certain that you will do your utmost to avoid all spirit of dissension. Love of country and our absolute identification with it is undoubtedly an obligatory virtue and one of our most sacred duties."

FRANKLIN SYNDICATE CASE.

District Attorney Clarke Files Notice of His Appeal.

District Attorney John F. Clarke of Kings County yesterday filed notice of his appeal from the recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, reversing the judgment of the Kings County Court convicting William F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate of larceny. Mr. Clarke said that he expected to go before the Court of Appeals on the case next month.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that a representative of a law firm in Manhattan had been in Brooklyn to see Mr. Clarke and request him to proceed against Col. Robert A. Ammon for his alleged connection with the 520 per cent. syndicate.

Mr. Clarke, when seen late yesterday afternoon, said that no one had been to see him with such a request. If there was any criminality in the disposal of the syndicate money in Manhattan, he said, that was something with which the authorities of New York County would have to deal. He himself was chiefly concerned in the case against Miller.

Steamship Bremen Arrives.

Greatly changed in appearance and practically a new vessel, the steamship Bremen arrived here yesterday. She was one of the vessels badly damaged by the great fire at the North German Lloyd steamship pier in Hoboken on June 30, 1900, and this is her first trip since then. After the fire she was sent to the yard of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, in Stettin, Germany, where she was almost completely rebuilt. She was lengthened twenty-five feet, and new boilers, much larger than the old ones, placed in her. The accommodations for passengers, furnishings, and general appearance of the vessel have been greatly improved.

B. Altman & Co.

SUIT DEPARTMENT. (Second Floor.)

An especially large and varied stock of short Walking Suits and Skirts is displayed, adapted to be worn with "The Raglan Coat."

AND FOR TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY:

WALKING and GOLF SUITS of Melton Cloth, . . $16.50

INDIVIDUAL SKIRTS of Melton Cloth, various lengths, 8.50

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' and Youths' Athletic Outfits.

Sweaters, Jerseys, Cardinal Worsted Golf Jackets, Running Pants and Shirts, Knee Tights, Bath Robes, Golf Suits, Golf Clubs, Caddy Bags, Balls, Etc., Football Suits, Also Extra Breeches and Vests, Morril Nose Masks, Shin Guards.

SPECIAL—Worsted Sweaters, all colors—$1.75

Babies' Sweaters—$1.35.

60-62 West 23d Street.

PIANOLA RECITAL

To-day, WEDNESDAY, October 23, at 3:00 P. M.

No cards of admission necessary.

SOLOIST:

Miss JENNIE COREA, Soprano.

"The Pianola's playing has the characteristics of the work of the human fingers."
V. DE PACHMANN.

"Nothing of the kind I have heard before can approach the Pianola."
EMIL PAUR.

PROGRAM:
Overture, Russian and Ludmilla...Glinka
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Serenade Napolitaine.....Grunfeld
(b) Marcia Fantastica.....Bargiel
PIANOLA.
A May Morning.....Denza
MISS COREA
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Funeral March of a Marionette..Gounod
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Hark, Hark, the Lark..Schubert-Liszt
(b) Die Forelle.....Heller
PIANOLA.
(a) Were My Song with Wings Provided. Hahn
(b) Madrigal.....Chaminade
MISS COREA
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 W. 23d Street.

LOMBARD COMPANY DECISION.

Court Decides that Stockholders of the Kansas City Concern Are Not Liable for Its Debts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—Judge Hook of the United States District Court in Kansas City, to-day decided that the stockholders of the Lombard Investment Company, which failed in 1893, with the liabilities above $30,000,000, are not liable to the creditors of the company. The decision sets at rest a liability of nearly $2,000,000 against many Eastern banks, trust companies, and individual stockholders of the defunct concern.

The stockholders interested number 600, scattered all over the United States and Great Britain. The suit on which to-day's decision was rendered was brought in 1896 by the Anglo-American Land, Mortgage and Agency Company of London, England, which held the company's paper to the extent of nearly $2,000,000.

The Lombard Company was organized in 1886. Its President at the time of its failure was Milton B. Whitney of Massachusetts. Since then the unsecured creditors with claims amounting to upward of $3,000,000 have received but 1 2-5 per cent. on their claims.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.

Speculation as to the Purpose of an Advertisement Inserted in Western Papers by a Shareholder.

Wall Street is much interested in the move made by Lawyer A. L. Norman of 44 Broad Street, who has been advertising in Western papers to holders of the common and preferred shares of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, asking them to communicate by letter with him as to their holdings and so forth.

These advertisements aroused interest in the financial district because of reports that eventually this property might be taken over by the United States Steel Corporation, and also on account of suggestions that there are inside dissensions in the Republic Iron and Steel Company and that litigation may follow because the recently published report of the company showed dividends of over $1,000,000 paid although unearned.

Another reason for the interest was found in suggestions of the joining together for self-protection of a number of the several more conspicuous steel companies which are now outside of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Norman refused to discuss the matter at first, but said that he did not know in a business way any one connected with the Steel Trust. He admitted, however, that his client in this matter was a stockholder of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and that he would make a proposition to those who replied, but would say nothing as to the nature of this proposition.

Wall Street interests are divided in their opinion as to whether this letter foreshadows litigation or whether the client of Mr. Norman, because of the limited market in the Republic Iron and Steel stock here, is trying to buy up stock in anticipation of coming developments of value or in order to obtain a control of the company.

It is also asserted that not only is there an intention to get a line on Western holdings in these shares, but that a considerable amount of stock is wanted, interests possessing their own ideas as to the management of the company, which, until the time of its recent statement of earnings, was one of the industrial corporations widely classed as "blind pools."

Artists Purchase the "Bash Bish Inn."

An association of artists from this city has purchased the country seat of Edward V. Skinner at Copake, Columbia County, this State, together with a tract of about 250 acres. The property is known as "Bash Bish Inn," being located near the falls of that name. Negotiations for the purchase were conducted by George B. Dowling.

Commander Ackley Retired.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Commander Seth M. Ackley of the navy has been placed on the retired list, with the rank of Captain. His advancement is due to his service in the war of the rebellion.

RUMORS OF ILLEGAL BUILDING.

Report that Tall Structures Are Erecting in Violation of the Code.

A rumor was started in the City Hall yesterday by members of the Board of Aldermen that the Building Code was being violated in the construction of several large buildings. The statement was that tall buildings now in course of constru

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

"Wanamaker's, Because---"

Why should you choose Wanamaker's? If articles are to be bought, why not go anywhere? There are hundreds of other stores; and there are other good stores, of course.

But Wanamaker's is different.

You know *this*, if you know Wanamaker's at all. Why is it?

May we suggest some possible reasons?

For forty years the Wanamaker aim has been *to give security and satisfaction* to every customer.

For twenty-five years Wanamaker's has been *the new kind of a store*, with the one resolution, made new every morning, that this store shall be better than any other—better than even the Wanamaker's of yesterday.

We might be proud, no doubt, of the past and its achievements; but this would not be Wanamaker's if we did not think more of tomorrow, than of yesterday. This constant looking forward to how we can make the store better in future, makes Wanamaker's the most nearly perfect store today.

And Store Perfection as we seek for it, is to make Wanamaker's give best, promptest and most economical service to our Public.

To this end we retain the best brains, the greatest skill, the widest experience, for the buying of each different line of merchandise we sell. Liberal purchases in every foreign and American market give such selection as is found nowhere else; and the vast buying for our two stores, in New York and Philadelphia, secures prices that are unmatchably low.

The Store Service is organized to make buying at Wanamaker's the most satisfying and safe—prompt, pleasant, convenient, comfortable.

Best Goods, Lowest Prices, most Satisfying Service.

Why, when quality is unquestionably best, variety indisputably broadest, prices undeniably lowest at Wanamaker's—why should not Wanamaker's become the store of universal favor by all well-informed New Yorkers, and the people round about?

Perhaps you know very many people who go to *"Wanamaker's, because—"*

Clothing for Practical Men

Define the practical man? Certainly. He's the man, to take one side of him, who knows what he wants and how and where to get it without paying too much for it; and to use a lot of common sense in his decision.

Clothing, for instance. The practical man, who wants a suit that will fit him and look well on him, wear a rationally long time and cost him a reasonable amount, will come to Wanamaker's every time for it.

If he's unpractical maybe he will go somewhere else and pay a fancy price for a fashionable tailor's name and—not a bit better suit.

Here are some clothes of the practical kinds:

At $10 and $12—Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits, in some very attractive patterns.
At $15—The largest and most attractive stock at this price that is shown in New York City. The fabrics are carefully selected and many of the patterns are only to be found here. The Wanamaker $15 Sack Suits are noted for their quality, style and workmanship.
At $12—Two hundred Men's Winter Overcoats, of all-wool Oxford and black cheviot; satin shoulders; plaid body lining and satin sleeve lining. These coats will give excellent wear.

Men's Clothing, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Our Contribution to the Proper Dressing of Boys

Get a boy used to clothes that make him comfortable, fit him well and give him a certain pride in his personal appearance, and when he gets old enough to buy his own clothing, he will buy the right sort.

Meanwhile, in pleasing him, please yourself. Buy him suits and Overcoats that you know will wear as well as they look. Let them be fairly priced, of course. Easy to buy good clothing at high figures—the problem is to invest moderately, and yet be fully satisfied.

That's Wanamaker Clothing for Boys. Not a suit, not an overcoat, that isn't the best possible for the least money. Best in every essential to satisfactory clothing. If you've tried it, you know it, if you don't know it, it's worth your while to try it.

Here's a bird's-eye view of the new things for Fall and Winter:

Russian Blouse Suits, made of cheviots and serges, as only Wanamaker Suits are made. Sizes 3 to 7 years. $5 to $12.
Double-Breasted Suits, in serges and cheviots; of splendid quality and in best of styles. Sizes 8 to 16 years. $3.85 to $14.
Russian Overcoats of frieze and cheviots; nobby, warm and comfortable; sizes 3 to 8 years. $5 to $11.
Top Coats, long and medium length; in frieze and cheviots; sizes 4 to 16 years. $5 to $14.
Boys' Shirt Waists and Blouses, in latest styles of outing flannel, madras and percale. 50c to $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Exceptional Offering of DINNER SETS

This tremendous stock of China and Cut Glass abounds in values which would be considered—and rightly—worth especial mention elsewhere, on account of their low-pricedness. While here they are treated as matters of course.

But today brings an offering of Dinner Sets about which even we think it worth while particularizing. Thirty sets, all told, of American porcelain; 113 pieces, with handsome flower border decoration, gold traced. They have been considered good value at $20, although we have sold them previously at $14. Now these thirty sets are marked

Ten Dollars Each

It is a splendid chance for housekeepers to secure handsome dinner sets at just half their value.

Basement.

Display of Beautiful French HANDKERCHIEFS

How often one realizes the refined taste of a woman by noting the daintiness of the handkerchief she holds in her hand. Yet how many women think only of the costume, or the ring on the finger.

A diamond ring will give far less of aristocratic effect than a French linen handkerchief artistically embroidered. The ring savors of ostentation; the daintily embroidered handkerchief displays the refined and artistic taste of the woman who cares for beauty of this chaste character.

The first thought of the French handkerchief-makers is the freshness of the linen. How careful they are that the little flaxen square shall be worthy of their artistic effort. Then every stitch of the hemstitching and embroidering is done by hand—and how perfect it all is. Some of the figures are like carved medallions—so perfectly are they executed. Others are as simple as the trailing of a thread, yet how exquisite are the figures that they outline—bow-knots, dragon flies, butterflies, flowers.

Some of the linens are as sheer as a cobweb, and the threads glisten like silk. Yet round and round that airy bit of linen have been worked the graceful figures that represent months of skilled effort in many cases.

Here is one little linen square with a deep embroidering that seems pressed out of wax. Marvelous! The price, $75.

Other exquisite handkerchiefs are decorated with real Duchesse lace. The finest is $45.

Probably the most interesting group in the collection includes the sheer linen handkerchiefs embroidered with designs of butterflies, beetles, bugs, dragonflies, medallions, and flowers—all entirely new, and mostly only one or two of a pattern. Prices of these range from $3 to $6 each.

But individual descriptions are impossible. They must be seen; and it's an artistic treat to look at them.

This suggestion of price-ranges:

Women's plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 5c to $2.50 each.
Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $75 each.
Women's Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $25 each.
Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, from $1 to $45 each.

And the fine French Handkerchiefs are by no means monopolized by women. The following are for Men:

Men's plain white Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 10c to $6.50 each.
Men's fine French Handkerchiefs, in silk-and-linen; prettily colored effects in stripes, plaids and solid colors, from 50c to $1.50 each.
Men's fine French Handkerchiefs, hemstitched with tape borders, $1.50 each.

This is the time to make choice selections for the holidays. No rush, no hurry—and you get the best now. Easy to keep handkerchiefs, you know.

Broadway.

Some of the Finer Sorts of Tailor-made Suits for Women

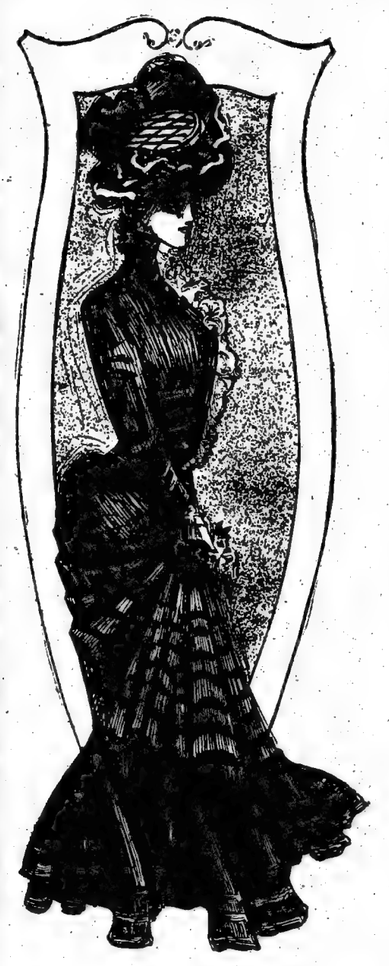

The news of these very handsome dresses is doubly interesting today because of some very gratifying concessions in prices.

Such an almost limitless variety of styles as we have gathered here, naturally leads to the necessity of selling off quickly the odd lots that appear; in order to make room for newcomers. Otherwise there is not a reason for cutting a single price.

Every style has been carefully selected; and the beauty and high character of the dresses will be recognized at once, by all who see them today.

These four groups:

At $30, values up to $40—
Suits of camel's-hair cheviots, in various colors; pebble cheviot and Venetian cloth; mostly colors; with fly-front and Eton jackets; all silk-lined.

At $35, values up to $45—
Suits of canvas weave cheviots and fancy tailoring material; jacket and bouse styles; all silk-lined.

At $40, values up to $58—
Suits of canvas weave cheviots and tailoring materials, with white dot; Eton style; handsomely tailored and silk-lined throughout.

At $50, values up to $75—
Suits of vesting cloth, with white dot and other tailoring materials; bouse and three-quarter cutaway jackets; silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sets of BOOKS Worth Having

Besides the unceasing stream of notable books of the day, which floods our bookshelves and your library tables, there is many a novel, or standard work of history or biography, that should be found in your book-case, ready to respond at the reach of your hand.

Of such are these sets, old friends in attractive form—some in neat, but substantial dress, others in handsome bindings, but all marked at the most moderate of prices.

First—a list of five-volume sets, well printed on excellent paper, at a little price—$1.20 a set. Then the library editions in handsome bindings; and lastly, a group of books at especially low prices:

Five-volume sets containing the popular works of the following authors, $1.20 a set:

Rudyard Kipling	Nathaniel Hawthorne
W. Clark Russell	Victor Hugo
E. Marlitt	Juliana H. Ewing
L. T. Meade	A. Conan Doyle
Mary J. Holmes	Edna Lyall
R. L. Stevenson	Marie Corelli
Lord Macaulay	Jules Verne

Library sets of Books:

Charles Dickens' Works. Library Edition. 30 vols., $12.
William Makepeace Thackeray's Works. Library Edition. 20 vols., $12.
Bulwer Lytton's Works. Library Edition. 26 vols., $13.50.
Guizot's History of France. 8 vols., $4.
Macaulay's Essays and Poems. 3 vols., $1.35.
George Eliot's Works. 6 vols., $1.25.

Some books at special prices:

Twenty Years of Congress. James G. Blaine. 2 vols. $1.75.
Wood's Natural History. 5 vols. In box, $1.50.
Augusta Evans' Novels. 3 vols., 65c.
Conquest of Mexico. William Prescott. 2 vols., 90c.
Conquest of Peru. William Prescott. 2 vols., 90c.
Ferdinand and Isabella. William Prescott. 2 vols., 90c.
Marble Faun. Nathaniel Hawthorne. Complete in one volume. 35c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Our Dollar Dress Shirts FOR MEN

To the man unacquainted with Wanamaker methods and particularly to men unfamiliar with this particular instance of exceptional goodness and value, our Dollar Dress Shirts will be a revelation.

Of course every men's furnishing store has laundered white shirts for a dollar—it's a popular price. But particular men have been paying a half dollar more to get shirts they are not ashamed of.

Several years ago we decided to change these conditions. We knew that the dollar-and-a-half shirt cost very little more than a dollar to produce, and we knew that the immense quantity we could sell, if we could offer them for a dollar, would bring about economies in the making that would let us buy them enough under a dollar to get a fair profit out of them—*if we could find the right man to make them.*

We did. But it was a hard argument to get him to think our way.

About three years ago we improved the shirt again in half a dozen ways. Our old model was seized promptly by another concern, and is today the best Dollar Shirt outside of Wanamaker's.

But the new shirt is a marvel. In fact, tested beside a half dozen $1.50 shirts bought in the best stores outside, our Dollar Shirt was found by experts to be better than all of them, except that one of the $1.50 shirts had a finer muslin body.

This sounds like a strong statement—*and it is.* It is an instance of where Wanamaker determination created a new value. The vast distributing power of our two stores makes it possible to accomplish the price at a profit.

But the test is easy. Examine the shirts. Compare them, if you will, with other dollar shirts or $1.50 shirts. First for looks—the handsome laundering—then for linen, muslin, shirt-making—the buttonholes and eyelets (handmade). The way the collar-bands are made The bosom open all the way down, to prevent laundry kinks. Then try the shirt on and see how comfortable it is.

The man who wears White Shirts and is particular about them can't afford to be unfamiliar with the

Wanamaker Dollar Dress Shirt

Bosoms opened or closed, single or double plait, various sleeve lengths in each size

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Elaborate Wraps of Velour and Silk

The newest pronouncements of Fashion on the subject of Women's Wraps are made visible and tangible in this superb collection of the most recent creations of those Paris designers who mould the styles.

And what a wealth of sumptuous material they display! Fashion's twin favorites this Winter—velvet and furs—are represented by Velour du Nord, almost princely in its dignity, and the most luxurious of skins, such as ermine, mink and chinchilla. The quieter, but none the less rich Peau de Soie, appears plentifully in the showing, particularly in wraps intended for older women.

The couturiers have let their fancy run riot in the elaboration of trimming, in which jet, braid and cloth applique play important parts.

Most of these sumptuous wraps are unique—nothing approaching them in beauty could originate elsewhere but in Paris. And granted that they could be reproduced here, the cost to us would equal the cost of the present garments to you.

It is a phenomenal collection, and its like does not exist in New York today, in inclusiveness and price-range. Price extremes are $37.50 to $300.

Here are four specimen wraps:

$38—Fly-front jacket, coat back, dip front; handsomely embroidered with designs in black silk braid.
$68—Double-breasted Eton jacket; shawl collar and revers of royal ermine; lined with brocaded satin.
$68—Three-quarter length coat; fly-front, half-fitted back; flaring flounce, collar and revers handsomely trimmed with applique of taffeta and braid; satin lining.
$95—Three-quarter length coat; fly-front, loose box back; shawl collar of dark Eastern mink; lining of white brocaded satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Petticoats and Silk Waists

Short Petticoats of flannel. They are comfortable, sensible garments for cold weather wear under the ordinary petticoat. This word hints of our goodly variety. Others, too, of albatross or silk.

Of Silk Waists—just four values chosen at random for mention today from a superb collection. Every style, that is attractive by virtue of its lateness and beauty, is here; the variety of colorings is broad, including many choice styles in black; and the price-range is most satisfying in its extent. Details:

Short Flannel Petticoats—
$1.50—In white, deep hem and yoke band.
$1.75—In solid colors, neatly embroidered in white or colors.
$2.25—In white, trimmed with silk scalloped edge; yoke band.
$2.50 In white; silk scalloped edge, with one row of dots above; yoke band.
$2.75—In white; silk scalloped edge, two rows of hemstitching above; with fancy stitching; yoke band.
Many other styles in white and colors, up to $5.50.
Petticoats of silk, from $5 to $12; of albatross, $2.50 to $10.

Taffeta Silk Waists—
$5—In black; stitched plaits in front forming yoke; French back; stock collar, finished with buckle.
$5.50—In black; yoke of fine plaits; white embroidery; cluster plaited back and sleeves; new bell cuffs; buttoned in the back.
$5.50—In newest shades; cluster hemstitching front and back between two rows of fancy stitching; hemstitched bishop sleeves.
$6.50—In latest colorings; entire waist of plaits stitched with black; front trimmed with buttons; stock collar.

Second floor.

Good CORSETS for Little

The woman who is minded to do a little investigating among this group of excellent corsets at much reduced prices, will surely be able to find the precise corset she wants. They are Lillian, H. H. and L. R. corsets, and are all in good models. All sizes in the offering, though not in each style.

75c—H. H. and L. R. corsets, worth $1.
$2—Lillian corsets, worth $3.50 and $3.75.
$5—Lillian corsets of coutil and fancy materials, worth $15.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Lawn Turnover Collars, 5c

Three hundred dozens more of the same prettily embroidered Lawn Turnover Collars that you took so enthusiastically when we told you of them before.

They are absolutely perfect, but not the season's latest designs. Hence their price is

Five Cents Each,

while otherwise they would sell for 10c to 15c each. But the slight difference in pattern is a mere bagatelle; the most important feature, the shape, is unchanged. And you save a half to two-thirds of their regular value. But come in time—these are the last to be had at the price.

Basement.

Offering of Odd Lots of DINING CHAIRS

There are about three hundred chairs in this collection. Three lots are in good quantities; but the balance are mostly one or two of a kind—the odds and ends from our regular stock. Many of them will make good chairs for hall or sitting-room. The housekeeper will appreciate both chairs and today's prices:

At $1.50, from $2.25—Forty imitation mahogany, bent-wood, cane-seat chairs.
At $1.50, from $2.25—Thirty-five imitation mahogany, bent-wood veneer-seat chairs.
At $3, from $5—Ninety quartered oak, short-arm, cane-seat dining chairs.
The following are mostly one of a sort; of some maybe half a dozen:
At $2.25, from $3.25—Golden oak, cane-seat side chairs.
At $2.50, from $3.50—Golden oak, cane-seat side chairs.
At $3, from $4—Golden oak, cane-seat side chairs.
At $3.75, from $5.25—Golden oak, cane-seat arm chairs.
At $4, from $6—Golden oak, cane-seat arm chairs.
At $4.50, from $6.50—Golden oak, leather-seat side chairs.
At $5, from $6.75—Mahogany side chairs, red leather.
At $8, from $13—Mahogany arm chair, green leather.
At $8, from $14—Carved Flemish chair, red leather.
At $13.50, from $19—Carved Flemish chair, red leather.
At $120, from $192—One set of 6 side and 2 arm chairs in Flemish oak; handsomely carved; arm chairs have ram's heads carved on arms; seats are in illuminated leather; fine quality.

Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

YALE'S SONS GLORIFY ALMA MATER'S RECORD

Addresses by Cyrus Northrup and Daniel Coit Gilman.

Football Games in the Afternoon Elicit Great Enthusiasm — Musical and Dramatic Performances.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 22.—The third day of the celebration of Yale's bicentennial anniversary was full of instruction, amusement, and inspiration. In the morning there were exercises in Battell Chapel, at which addresses were delivered on the part Yale has taken in the development of the country and in American letters and science. A large crowd was present for the exercises.

In the afternoon there was a football game at the University Field, or, rather, two games. The university eleven defeated Bates College by the score of 21 to 0, and then there was a lively game between a team of graduates and another of undergraduates. At these events the Yale cheering was the most interesting feature. Perhaps so many men never before participated in the familiar "Brek-ek-ek-kex-koax-koax" as joined in it this afternoon.

At 4:30 P. M. there was a choral performance of "Hora Novissima" by the Gounod Society of New Haven at the Hyperion Theatre. The conductor was Horatio Parker, M. A., Battell Professor of the Theory of Music, and composer of the oratorio. The soloists and accompanists were Miss Shannah Cumming, soprano; Miss Gertrude May Stein, contralto; George Hamlin, tenor; Eriesson Bushnell, bass; the New Haven Symphony Orchestra.

In the audience were many of the distinguished guests of the university. Among those particularly noticeable were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sampson, United States Navy; Presidents Eliot of Harvard, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Patton of Princeton, Schurman of Cornell, Woolley of Bryn Mawr, Harper of Chicago, and Mark Twain, Richard Watson Gilder, George W. Cable, Thomas Nelson Page, and Edward Everett Hale.

The final exercises of the day were in the evening. There was a student dramatic performance with singing of college songs on the campus, and a brilliant illumination of the campus. Scenes from the history of the college were presented under the auspices of the Yale Dramatic Association. Then there was singing of college songs by the graduates, with student choruses under the leadership of Samuel Simons Sanford, M. A., Professor of Applied Music in the university.

The first exercises were held in Battell Chapel. The famous song, "Bright College Years," composed by one of the younger sons of Yale, Henry Strong Durand, Class of 1881, of Rochester, N. Y., was sung, and an address was delivered by Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President of the University of Minnesota, a graduate of the class of Yale, '57.

He was introduced by William Kneeland Townsend, D. C. L., a Judge of the United States Court and Professor of Contracts, Patents, and Admiralty Jurisprudence in the Yale Law School. Dr. Northrop's address was upon the subject, "Yale in Its Relation to the Development of the Country." He said in part:

"The college had four graduates in the convention which framed our National Constitution, William Samuel Johnson, William Livingston, Jared Ingersoll, and Abraham Baldwin, all of them good and able men. It has to-day three members of the Supreme Court of the United States, David Josiah Brewer, Henry Billings Brown, both of the Class of '56, and George Shiras of the Class of '62. The great work of pacifying the Philippine Islands and bringing them under beneficial civil government has now wisely been assigned to a distinguished graduate of Yale, the Hon. William H. Taft of the Class of '78.

"A very respectable number of Yale graduates have been Senators and Representatives in Congress. The Representatives are too numerous to mention. Of the Senators it will be sufficient to name John Caldwell Calhoun of South Carolina, Truman Smith, Roger S. Baldwin, and Jabez W. Huntington of Connecticut, John Davis, Julius Rockwell, and Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, John M. Clayton and Anthony Higgins of Delaware, William M. Evarts and Chauncey M. Depew of New York, George E. Badger of North Carolina, Randall L. Gibson of Louisiana, William Morris Stewart of Nevada, and Frederick T. Du Bois of Idaho.

"But the real history of a country is not the record of its great men either in war or in peace. It is rather an account of the development and progress of the people, and especially so in this country, where the people's will can govern and ultimately does govern, and where the wisest leaders before they speak listen for the voice of the people. An institution of learning whose influence educational and ethical has permeated the great mass of the people in all parts of the country, affecting alike their ideas, their mode of thinking, their habits of life, their conceptions of public and private virtue, of patriotism, and of religion, has impressed itself upon the character of the Nation in a more permanent way and with more wide-reaching results than an institution whose chief glory is the development of a few party leaders.

YALE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

"The attitude of Yale College as regards public affairs has generally been one of protest against impending mistakes and dangers, rather than one of effective advocacy of a positive policy of its own. The college has criticised, regulated, warned, rather than originated and led. When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed Yale thundered against it in no doubtful manner, and Taylor, Silliman, Woolsey, Thacher, and others fearlessly voiced her sentiments. The college was also outspoken for freedom and union when both were endangered by the great rebellion.

"Some of the economic teachings of Yale, like those of all the colleges, have been at variance with the prevailing policy of the country. On no important question of National policy has the influence of Yale been greater than on the financial question, which in one form or another has agitated the Nation for many years, and notably in the last two Presidential elections. The sturdy fidelity to what the college regarded as sound principles, contributed in no small degree to the National verdict upon that question.

"Yale has furnished the country with a number of diplomatists, of whom Eugene Schuyler of the Class of '59, though not the most prominent or distinguished, was, I think, the most distinctly representative. Edwards Pierrepont of the Class of '37 and Wayne MacVeagh and Andrew D. White, both of the Class of '53, are among the most distinguished of Yale representatives at foreign Courts.

"I pass on now to consider Yale's relation to the educational development of the country. Without any doubt many of the men before me to-day owe something for what they are to the teaching and inspiration of the first President Dwight, who put his own impress on Yale College, and in no small degree on other colleges, and sent out into the world as students men who have made his influence a continuous power for more than a century.

"Two very eminent Yale men who have had much to do with progress in education in this country in a certain way are Noah Webster of the Class of 1778 and Joseph E. Worcester of the Class of 1811, both lexicographers, to whose works most of the American people who are at all particular about their speech have been accustomed to refer as the final authority. The universal presence in schools in former times of Webster's spelling book and its disappearance in these later days will largely explain the increased illiteracy of college students in these days. There is nothing which the secondary schools need so much as a revival of Webster's spelling book, if we may believe published statements respecting the deficiency of students in the elements of English—a deficiency which is not always removed by extensive courses in English literature after students enter college.

YALE MEN AS EDUCATORS.

"Passing from the consideration of institutions intended to reproduce Yale, I come next to consider the work of a few men who have been notable as educators. Foremost among these, worthy to be classed with Horace Mann in consideration of the originality of his plans and the extended scope of his work, was Henry Barnard of the Class of 1830. Too much honor cannot be given to Daniel C. Gilman of the Class of 1852, first President of Johns Hopkins. And among the great men whom Gilman gathered around him with a judgment that was almost faultless, we are proud to name one of yesterday's orators, Dr. William H. Welch, the most distinguished pathologist and bacteriologist in the country. I recall another name worthy to be mentioned here with especial honor. I refer to the Hon. William T. Harris of the Class of 1858, the accomplished United States Commissioner of Education.

"Of Andrew D. White of the Class of '53 it is difficult to say whether he is more distinguished as a writer and thinker forty years in advance of his age, or as a diplomatist eminent for his services as the representative of his country at the Courts of Russia and Germany, or as an educator blending the purposes of a land grant college with the broad educational ideas of Ezra Cornell and establishing and directing successfully for years that unique institution Cornell University.

"Chicago University owes its development, verve, and originality to its first President, Dr. William R. Harper, who graduated at Yale as Doctor of Philosophy in 1875. I should be glad to pay a just tribute to the work done in Atlanta by Horace Bumstead of the Class of '54; in Tulane University, at New Orleans, by William Preston Johnston of the Class of '52; in New York by Charlton T. Lewis of the Class of '53, in Rochester by Augustus H. Strong of the Class of '57, in Cornell by Moses Coit Tyler of the Class of '57, in Lincoln and Iowa City by George E. MacLean of the Theological Class of '74, and by many others whose work is eminently worthy of special mention.

"Yale furnished the first President of at least eighteen colleges. One hundred and five graduates of Yale have been President of a college, and at least eighty-five different colleges have at some time had a Yale graduate for President. More than six hundred graduates of Yale have been professors in some college.

"The largest part of the Alumni of the college are like the prairie—inconspicuous but useful. Some of the others are like the foothills, elevated but small in comparison with Shasta's heaven-piercing head. But the inconspicuous lives are not always the least useful lives. And Mother Yale, as she calls the roll of her sons who are worthy of her love, will not omit a single one, however humble, if only he has done what he could."

The hymn "Lord of All Being, Throned Afar" was sung and the second and last address of the day was delivered by Daniel Coit Gilman, LL. D., Yale, '52, President of Johns Hopkins University. He was introduced by Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, L. H. D., LL. D., Professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School.

PRESIDENT GILMAN'S ADDRESS.

Yale's relations to science and literature were elaborately reviewed in a paper by President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins. The address carried a long list of names of Yale men (omitting, however, praise of any living men) who have been more or less prominently identified with both these spheres of effort. Dr. Gilman's endeavor, as stated by himself, was to "set forth the relations of Yale to science, and letters in such a way that with historic insight you may discover the tendency and the influence of the school in which we have been trained, and may thus appreciate its benefits more fully than ever before. The process," said Prof. Gilman, "has been that of evolution, not revolution; unfolding, not cataclysmic; growth, not manufacture; heredity and environment the controlling factors."

Of Yale's wise and liberal intellectual heredity Prof. Gilman said: "New England brought from Old England the customs, the studies, the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, not those of Scotland, or France, or Germany. The exotic germs were nurtured by Harvard for more than sixty years before the times were ripe for a second college in this region. Yale has never ceased to be grateful for this noble ancestry, nor broken the chair of historic continuity. Yale does not forget that an honorable pedigree is its priceless possession."

Prof. Gilman divided his description of the life of Yale into two periods, corresponding with the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of the calendar. In the first he said religion and law were the dominant concerns of patriot and sage; and such words as science and letters were not in use in their vocabulary.

The business of the college in the first period was to train two sets of leaders, those who would develop and administer republican government under new conditions; and those who would be ministers of the word of God among a Christian people, separated from the establishment. The connection of the various geniuses who claimed Yale as their Alma Mater with literary and scientific thought and achievement and progress was interestingly traced.

Speaking of comparisons having been made between the literary achievements of the graduates of Harvard and of Yale, and the fact that "the long and brilliant list of historians and poets of Cambridge had been contrasted with the shorter and less famous list of New Haven," Prof. Gilman said that the "Yale training has tended to the development of strength rather than grace."

"The spirit of Yale," said the speaker in conclusion, "a mysterious and subtle influence, is the spirit of intelligence, order, industry, obedience, community, living for others not for one's self, the greatest happiness in the utmost service."

YALE'S HISTORY DRAMATIZED.

In a great amphitheatre bedecked in blue and illumined by long strings of orange-hued lanterns and Greek fire flaming and smoking skyward from poles erected about the campus, the sons of Yale witnessed tonight an allegorical performance by the Dramatic Association of the university and listened to the songs of the student chorus drilled especially for this feature of the bicentennial celebration.

After an afternoon devoted to football, in which the Varsity eleven showed its prowess, and Yale veteran heroes of the gridiron matched their strength and old-time skill victoriously against the college team, it was not unfitting that graduates and students should assemble within the historic campus and voice their appreciation of the festival time. They ranged themselves by classes within the amphitheatre nearly 8,000 strong, every class having a distinctive transparency to mark its position, and joined with vigor in the songs.

The campus celebration was a part of the festivities to which only the graduates and students were, according to the first plans of the committee, to be admitted, because of the limited space within the amphitheatre, but in deference to the general desire to witness the dramatic performance, many others were let in so that the space within the great oval of seats occupied by the Yale men was filled with a throng, of which ladies formed the chief part.

The amphitheatre was erected in the centre of the old campus facing South Middle dormitory, in front of which the temporary stage for the amateur performers was built. On this open-air stage the members of the University Dramatic Association, under the leadership of Frank Lea Short as stage director, presented a performance symbolic of successive events in the history of Yale.

"The founding of the collegiate school, 1701," was the first scene, picturing the house of the Rev. Mr. Russell of Branford, where ten clergymen were gathered, each bringing the precious volumes which he had promised for the establishment of the new college.

Following this was a scene representing the removal of the school library from Saybrook to New Haven, after the struggle in which Gov. Salstonstall, a Sheriff, and citizens of New Haven played prominent parts; then an inspection by Gen. Washington of the Yale Company of Volunteers, and next an effective tableau of the execution of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy.

Other scenes depicted the quaint ceremonies of initiation into the old freshman societies; the rites incident to the "burial of Euclid"; glimpses of life about the historic Yale fence by day and night; the interior of a student's room; typical of things familiar to every graduate, and the finale, showing the students in chapel.

Between each of the scenes there were familiar college songs by the student chorus, in which all the thousands of graduates ranged about the amphitheatre heartily participated. Several bands were stationed on the campus and at intervals added to the music.

CLASS OF '56 REUNION.

Gen. Wager Swayne a Leader in Unique Celebration of the Forty-fifth Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 22.—A unique feature of the bi-centennial celebration was the forty-fifth anniversary of the famous Class of '56, the event being commemorated with due ceremonies this evening. Gen. Wager Swayne of New York City was the leading spirit of the celebration, he being called the "symposiarchus." The leader of the music, and of undergraduate songs these old grads sang many, was George C. Dunham of Middletown, the "Imperator Cantatorium," according to the programme.

Among the well-known '56 men who returned for the celebration are Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court; Justice Henry B. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court; Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Prof. Paine of Bangor.

The reunion was celebrated in the rooms of the Young Men's Institute. First the old-time song "Gaudeamus" was scheduled. As each one present was supplied with a song-book, the familiar "Alma Mater floreat, quae nos educavit" was rendered with at least respect for the words. Then there was an address by Gen. Swayne, after which, according to the programme, there were "remarks by the first fellow called. Jump when the lightning strikes." Following this there were remarks by "s'mother feller."

The programme for the succeeding number scheduled a performance entitled, "More lightning. Shake 'em up, Wager!" As a follower, the old grads sang, "Son of a gambolier." The programme described the next turn as follows:

Five minutes here for a function you know,
Down in his pocket let every man go!
"Brock," the collector commands me to say—
Lamp tax arrears must be settled to-day.

"Lightning again" followed this. There were some songs, and an anniversary poem, after which Part II. of the programme proceeded. "Lauriger Horatius" was the first song. And then, "Same old lightning. Trot 'em out, General!" This was a reference to Gen. Swayne. No. 3 of this part of the performance was Bailey's "Yale Home Song," and No. 4 was "Concerning Mrs. Mulgrew at the Food Show—Fells delineabit." There were some "reminiscences all 'round the ring," more songs, and then the farewell hymn, "Entranced by Memory's Magic Spell."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Sale of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Road to the Atchison Confirmed.

The recently reported acquisition of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was officially confirmed yesterday by the issuing of a circular to the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé outlining the objects to be considered at the annual meeting on Dec. 12. Among these is the ratification of the purchase of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix. The latter road runs from Ash Forks on the Santa Fé to Phoenix, Arizona, a distance of 107 miles. Besides it owns a branch line of 26 miles, making a total of 224 miles, with 22 miles of sidings. The company was chartered in 1891, and was completed in 1895. It is exempt from taxation for twenty years from 1894.

President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé says in the circular that the earnings of the acquired road have steadily increased since the opening of the line, and that during the three years just passed it earned an average of $93,149 per annum over all charges. He says that the line is a valuable feeder to the Atchison, contributing a large amount of profitable traffic.

The stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé will also be asked to ratify the purchase of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern. In addition the stockholders will be asked to elect three Directors to hold office for four years, succeeding B. B. Cheney, G. C. Haven, and John G. McCullough. They will also be asked to ratify the acquisition of various small lines, which are to become part of the main company in order to unify the system and simplify the auditing and bookkeeping of the company.

CANADIAN GRAND TRUNK.

The half-yearly report of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for the six months ending June 30, 1901, shows increases in both gross and net receipts. Gross earnings were £2,287,795, as against £2,139,691 for the same period of last year, while net earnings were £743,183, as against £697,142. The surplus, after deducting charges and dividends, was £194,289.

Traffice statistics show:

	1901.	1900.
Passengers carried	3,205,441	3,001,414
Average fare per passenger	3s. 5¼d.	3s. 6d.
Tons of freight and live stock	5,613,613	5,217,131
Average rate per ton..	5s. 6¾d.	5s. 6d.
Tons carried one mile..	1,244,481,837	1,162,493,198
Earnings per train-mile	60.35d.	55.50d.

The average rate per ton per mile on the entire freight business was 0.61 of a cent, compared with 0.60 of a cent in the corresponding half-year.

Speaking of the general condition of the property the Board of Directors says:

The progress shown for some time past in the company's revenue has largely resulted from the expenditure which has been incurred for affording increased traffic facilities by the gradual reconstruction of bridges in heavier materials, by double tracking and reducing the gradients of portions of the line, and by increasing the haulage power of engines and the carrying capacity of freight cars; and the Directors are convinced that it is only by continuing this policy that the measure of improvement which has already been attained can be maintained or augmented.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD MEETING.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company was held here to-day. Vice President Andrews presided. The following Board of Directors was chosen:

A. B. Andrews, Joseph Bryan, H. C. Fahnestock, W. W. Finley, Robert M. Galloway, Samuel M. Inman, Adrian Iselin, Jr., George W. Mastin, Samuel Spencer, Charles Steele, and James T. Woodward.

The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company also met in this city to-day. The meeting was entirely of routine character. The present Board of Directors was re-elected.

CENTRAL VERMONT'S SHOWING.

ST. ALBANS, Oct. 22.—Stockholders of the Central Vermont Railway, in annual meeting to-day, elected these Directors: George B. Reeves, Montreal; E. C. Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; R. S. Logan, St. Albans; W. Seward Webb, Shelbourne; John W. Stewart, Middlebury, Vt.; John G. McCullough, Bennington, Vt.; E. H. Baker, Boston, H. B. Day, Boston; S. E. Kilner, New York; John Bell, Belleville, Ontario; James L. Martin, Brattleborough, Vt., and C. P. Smith, Burlington, Vt. Executive Committee—G. B. Reeves, R. S. Logan, E. H. Baker.

By original agreement E. C. Smith continues to hold the office of President. R. S. Logan was elected Vice President and General Manager, W. H. Chaffee Clerk and Treasurer, and M. H. Reynolds Auditor, all re-elections.

Robert S. Logan, the General Manager, reported a large falling off of the business of the line, and in many cases an increase in expenses of operation, for the year ended June 30, 1901. There was a decrease of $186,615 in receipts, while the general expenses increased $6,648, transportation $161,033, taxes $2,930, and fixed charges $4,458. The cost of operation increased from 63.45 to 70.36 per cent.

The report shows that passenger traffic was affected by the extension of the Rutland Railroad between Burlington and Rouse's Point, where it connects with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad by the purchase of the Boston and Maine Road and by the diversion of passenger traffic to electric railways.

EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 22.—The new Directors of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company have selected the following officers:

President—E. R. Thomas; Vice President—E. S. Hooley; President of Board—D. W. Cartin; Secretary and Treasurer—Gilbert S. Wright.

The Directors are E. R. Thomas, Edwin S. Hooley, W. P. Carlton, C. A. Nones, Samuel Thomas, Hiram Duryea, Thomas Honeymoon, Charles Sherrel, and W. M. Work, all of New York.

President Thomas says there will be no change in the policy of the road. Before the election the Thomas following asked an injunction preventing the other side from voting 18,000 shares of stock recently secured, alleging that they had not been secured in the required time before the election, as the statute provides. The Judge of the court was about to grant his decision when it was announced that the election was over.

The representatives of the new interests in control of the Evansville and Terre Haute had not returned yesterday from the annual meeting which took place on Monday, and at which the old management of the road was defeated by the election of E. R. Thomas, Edwin Hooley and their associates to the Board of Directors. Nothing could be learned therefore of the plans of the new management, but it was reported that the road would eventually become a part of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, with which the Evansville and Terre Haute now has important traffic arrangements.

Brief Railroad Items.

The railroads terminating in Chicago are considering the advisability of abolishing the ticket offices in the principal hotels of that city. The maintenance of these offices is considered a waste of money by many general passenger agents, as they do not add anything to the amount of passenger business. The regular ticket offices are considered sufficient to meet the convenience of the traveling public.

A scarcity of coal cars is reported from the coal districts in Pennsylvania. There are not enough cars to move the amount of coal mined, and the advisability of closing the mines for a day in order to relieve the congestion is being considered. The congestion is especially serious on the Pennsylvania Railroad's lines.

CITY CLUB'S EXPOSURE OF PROTECTED VICE

Terrible Testimony of Judges and District Attorney.

Wrongs Perpetrated Through the Infamous "Cadet" System Proved in the Citation of Cases—Woman's Municipal League Aroused.

The Council of the City Club has prepared and now has in the hands of the printer a report setting forth in detail the extent of the traffic in shame that has grown up on the east side during the past three or four years. The report is intended to show further that the existence of this traffic is known to the police; that they are making little or no effort to stop it, and that they, or those for whom they act, probably derive some profit from the traffic.

In the report are cited cases and instances and the conclusions of observers and the affidavits of residents of those parts of the city which are most affected form the body of the statement, which, in a condensed form, is presented as follows:

Statement of District Attorney Philbin, Oct. 21, 1901: "The experience of the District Attorney must necessarily be filled with incidents that tend to make him realize how often the most stringent and carefully prepared statutes are ineffectual in preventing and punishing crimes that are exceptional in their revolting features. An illustration of this may be found in the efforts to successfully attack what is known as the 'cadet system.' This is nothing short of the deliberate merchandising of the virtue of women, and the placing them in such a position that escape from a life of degradation is impossible.

THE METHODS EMPLOYED.

The methods which have usually been adopted and are prevalent in parts of this city are either to get a victim to enter into a marriage with one of the conspirators, usually a youth about twenty years of age, who lures his wife into a disorderly house and there compels her to enter upon the awful traffic, or to lead the young woman in the first instance to a disorderly house under the pretext of employing her as a servant. The victim is then locked in a room and compelled to submit.

To the average citizen it will seem impossible that the victim cannot escape if she is determined to do so. It might be supposed that the aid of the police could readily be enlisted, but that avenue of escape is almost invariably inaccessible because the persons who engage in this nefarious trade have as a part of their business made arrangements with the police, so that, no matter how much of a man the patrolman may be to whose notice such a case is brought, he does not interfere with the perpetration of this awful wrong because of the fear of the severest discipline.

To the residents of all parts of this city, of whatever social station, it may be said that they cannot rest in any fancied security from the perpetration of such wrongs against members of their own families. The youths engaged in this practice do not wear any badge or sign indicating their horrible vocation, but present the appearance of the ordinary New York young man, and seek their victims in the parks and in all other places frequented generally by the public.

I have every reason to believe that the placing of police patrolmen in a position where they could attack this form of vice without injury to themselves would be hailed by them with the greatest gratification because, as will be at once apparent, they can have no conceivable object in preventing the enforcement of the law. I will unhesitatingly state that if we had such a government as would insure to the policemen full protection in the performance of their duties, it would become practically impossible for the form of vice above described to exist.

The statement then gives extracts from the reports and opinions of various organizations who come in contact with vice in the city, and from the statements made by judges based upon cases coming before them. These extracts say in part:

On Nov. 15, 1900, Mr. Isidor Straus, in presenting to the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall the statement which led to the appointment of the Committee of Five, said: "We have in recent years experienced a difficulty which threatens to infuse poison into the very fountain head of righteousness. I refer to the immorality in the tenement houses and the immorality in the streets of our city; the manner in which boys and girls are threatened with the temptations held out to them on every side."

On Sept. 27, 1900, Bishop Potter, in his address to the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, said:

"The corrupt system, whose infamous details have since then been steadily uncovered to our increasing horror and humiliation, was brazenly ignored by those who were fattening on its spoils; and the world was presented with the astounding spectacle of a great municipality whose civic mechanism was largely employed in trading in the bodies and souls of the innocent and defenseless. What has been published in this connection is but the merest hint of what exists—and exists, most appalling of all, as the evidence has come to me under the seal of confidence in overwhelming volume and force to demonstrate—under a system of terrorism which compels its victims to recognize that to denounce it means the utter ruin, so far as all their worldly interests are concerned, of those who dare to do so. This infamous organization for making merchandise of the corruption of girls and boys, and defenseless men and women, has adroitly sought to obscure a situation concerning which all honest people are entirely clear, by saying that vice cannot be wholly suppressed."

Magistrate Robert C. Cornell makes this statement:

"The cases which are set out in this pamphlet are, to my own knowledge, typical cases of the depravity of the thickly populated parts of the city. In my experience of six years on the city magistrates' bench, I have seen repeated instances of this character in such numbers that they clearly indicate the existence of a general condition. Unhappily, instead of the steady improvement which should take place in a civilized community, there has been a very marked increase in crimes of all kinds in parts of the city within the last few years. The cases brought before me show that the ranks of prostitutes are recruited largely from among the virtuous people; and again and again I have seen parents in my court tear out their hair upon discovering that their daughters had been led astray. I have had occasion to punish a flashy lot of young men whose sole apparent means of support was the proceeds of the shame of women. There can be no doubt that the horrible condition of affairs which exist in the presence of an efficient and vigilant police."

On June 27 Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions was quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES as saying: "People are simply ignorant of conditions on the east side. If those conditions existed in some other communities there would be a Vigilance Committee organized, and somebdy would get lynched. The continual greed and extortion of the Police Captains, who charge $500 for a disorderly resort to open in their precinct, and they collect $50 to $100 per month, has, however, made even vice unprofitable. Details I know are revolting and not nice to read, but yet the people ought to know about them. Just yesterday I sentenced to six months in the penitentiary the keepers of one of the most depraved houses of the east side. I firmly believe that they were merely the agents of the man who owns not one but many of such places. He is well known as a politician in a certain notorious district."

THE CASES CITED.

The statement then gives the details of seven cases coming under public notice recently as showing how the traffic is carried on. The cases are typical, it is claimed, of hundreds that are being unearthed in the east side districts every year.

Isidor Kubel and Bernard Levine, two "cadets," who had made a traffic of ruining and selling young girls without molestation from the police, were arrested at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in November, 1900. Magistrate Crane sentenced them both to six months in the workhouse, regretting that he "could not send them to prison for life."

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was asked on June 14, 1899, to rescue three girls of fifteen years, who were being detained in a disorderly house at 95 James Street. Other girls were found under similar conditions at 86 Cherry Street and 127 Chrystie Street. The proprietors of these two places fled the city, forfeiting their bail. The third prisoner was sentenced in the Court of General Sessions to one year's imprisonment.

On Oct. 15, 1898, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children learned that a girl fourteen years of age had been decoyed into a resort at 156 Allen Street and kept a prisoner there. On the same evening the society's agents took out the girl and arrested Lena Cohen, the proprietress. On Nov. 16, 1898, she was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of abduction, and later was sentenced by Judge Newburger to a term of three years and six months in State's prison.

On Nov. 15, 1900, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children caused the arrest of Morris Cohen, twenty-two years old, upon a charge of abducting a girl fifteen years of age and placing her in a disorderly house. Cohen was one of the boldest and most industrious "cadets," having no other means of livelihood. Cohen was tried and convicted on Dec. 27, 1900. Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, sentenced him to a term of five years at hard labor in State prison, and to pay a fine of $1,000. Judge Foster said, in part: "The evidence shows that this is the seventh victim of your own lust for gain. A vile wretch than you has never been before a court of justice within my knowledge."

In August, 1900, Henrietta Kantrowitz, a girl of seventeen, living with her parents at 138 Monroe Street, was betrayed by a young man named Louis Greenberg. She continued to live with her parents, but in October, 1900, Greenberg persuaded her to marry him. After she had lived with him for a week, he took her to a disorderly house upon the pretense that it was the home of a friend. After a determined resistance, beating, and starvation, reduced her to submission. She was there detained against her will for five weeks. She was removed subsequently to a house at 203 West Forty-first Street. While she was in these houses her earnings were forcibly taken from her by Greenberg. Having secured a hat and coat, so that she could appear in the street, she escaped, and returned to her parents. Greenberg was convicted in the Court of General Sessions and sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of $500.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE TO ACT.

At the meeting of the Woman's Municipal League, which was held yesterday morning at the house of the City Club, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, it was determined that the women should immediately take an active and aggressive part in the campaign upon this single issue. The sixty women who attended the meeting at which the facts in this matter were fully set forth determined that the issue should be pressed from now until election. It is proposed that no voter shall be ignorant on election day that his vote is cast with direct reference to this issue. The presentation, the gist of which has been given, was prepared for the league by the City Club, and will be circulated in pamphlet form in numbers limited only by the amount of money available. Contributions for this cause may be sent to James W. Pryor, Secretary, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Mr. Pryor said last night that at the meeting of the league Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell announced that she had experienced a change of heart. She had been an advocate of Mr. Shepard, but she publicly announced that she had transferred her support to Seth Low.

A committee of five women will be appointed to co-operate with the City Club, in Mr. Low's behalf, until the close of the campaign. Mr. Pryor said he was planning to have a meeting for women held in Carnegie Lyceum. It probably will be held, he said, on Saturday afternoon of this week, and will be addressed by District Attorney Philbin. Mr. Philbin thinks that an address before women would not conflict with the ethics of his office.

HURT IN A THEATRE PANIC.

Twenty Persons Injured, Some Fatally, in a Scramble to Get Out of a Louisville Playhouse.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—Hundreds of people attempted to rush out of the Temple Theatre this afternoon because the cry of fire was raised, when a little flame was seen about the polyscope machine. In the scramble scores of people were knocked down, and more than twenty were badly hurt, while it is feared that two or three will not survive their injuries.

When the flash of flame was seen, many women and children made a rush for the door. The panic seized the gallery, and in a moment the occupants were plunging down the stairway in a heap, or were taking the swifter method of climbing down into the auditorium proper. In their haste many fell, landing on those beneath. Several were badly hurt in this way. The greatest crush occurred where the stairs come down from the gallery. Here the two crowds met and were packed into a space not large enough for half of them, and all were trying to reach the street. The weaker were soon crushed down and trampled under foot. There was no damage from fire. It is said the cause of the flame was the blowing out of a fuse on the polyscope.

Tristan Boekelman Dead.

Tristan Boekelman, who, it is alleged by the police, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the breast on Saturday night, died in J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday. Boekelman lived in a boarding house at 132 West Ninety-eighth Street, with his wife, whom he married two years ago. The young man had been despondent for some months, owing to the loss of his position in a banking house.

NEW YORK LAWYER SUSPENDED.

Court of Appeals Sustains Charges Against Samuel H. Randall.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—An order of the Appellate Division, First Department, suspending Samuel H. Randall of New York City, an attorney at law from active practice as a lawyer in this State for a period of one year, was to-day affirmed by the State Court of Appeals. It was granted on application of Delos McCurdy, representing the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, who charged Randall with having wrongfully withheld money from a client.

The petition set forth that Randall had acted as attorney for Lucien Barnes in an action against James R. Keene to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mary T. Barnes, his daughter. Randall was to receive one-half of the amount of damages recovered. He settled the suit for $3,500, and in his settlement with Barnes alleged that $2,000 represented the damages and $1,500 the costs, to which he was entitled. He said that Barnes's share was but $1,000.

The matter was taken into the courts and tried before Hamilton Odell, as referee, who decided against Randall. The Bar Association thereupon made the application to the Appellate Division, which suspended him.

Rummage Sales Prohibited in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Board of Health of this city has forbidden all "rummage sales." Health Officer Chandler says he believes the "rummage sale" is a fad which, though a means of benefiting churches and charitable institutions in a degree, might easily prove to be a menace to the public health, and there is every possibility of the articles spreading germs.

Orange Lighting Dispute Decision.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—Chief Justice Depue to-day signed an order setting aside the resolution passed by the Orange Common Council awarding the lighting contract in that city to the United Electric Company. The case was argued on a writ of certiorari obtained by the National Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which concern's bid was $15 per lamp per year lower than that of the United Company. The order was granted because the resolutions was passed at a meeting called specially to establish new election districts.

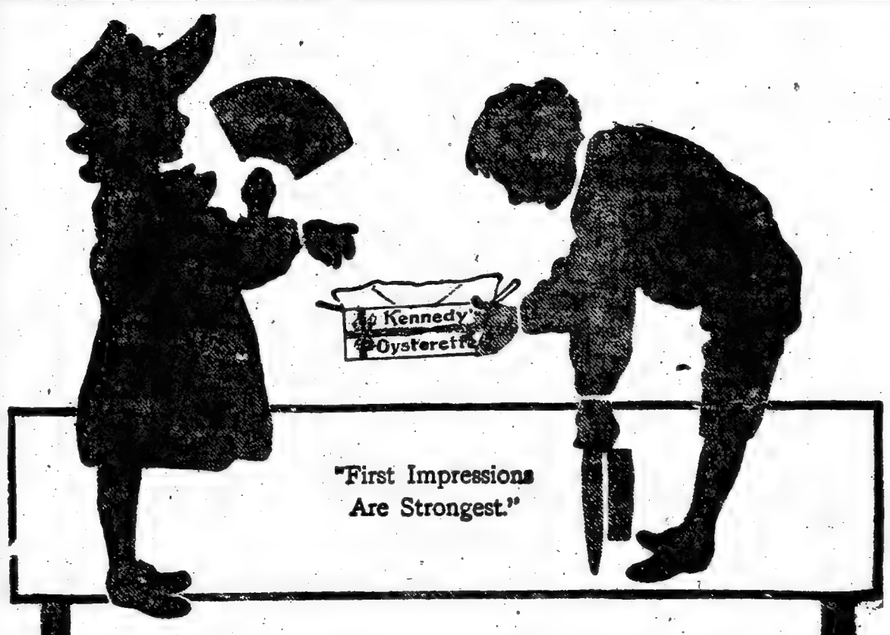

"First Impressions Are Strongest."

Kennedy's Oysterettes

served with the Blue Points and Consommé will give the guest a pleasant recollection of the feast.

Sold only in In-er-seal Patent Package. Price 5 cents.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH ST 60TH STS

The Value of Reputation.

What is reputation without that constant energy which holds every transaction in itself a corroborator of it? A store may rest on its oars of past honesty and fair dealing—but people aren't forever buying reputation. They pay for honest goods, and expect above all that they get what they pay for.

This store has a reputation—no store in the world has a better one—yet this we use as a means to gain further confidence. We make every transaction stand alone as a pillar on which we keep building the structure of a bigger, broader, more generous and beneficial policy of perfect storekeeping. Thus we have won, and are winning, have kept and will keep, the confidence of every buyer—man, woman and child.

Sale of metal beds—*In this great sale are opportunities for securing exceptionally reliable metal beds at actually sixty cents on the dollar. For example: Full size white enamel, $6.98; with extension bow foot, brass mounts and vases, full brass rail, as well as six brass rings and spindles on head and foot; would be good value at $10.50. A very massive and elegant bed, $8.50; stands very high, has 1 1-4 inch posts and 1-2 inch filler, extended foot end, fancy scroll rail on head and foot, as well as brass rosettes; value $11.50. Other remarkable values in higher priced beds. None sent C. O. D. Purchase price must accompany mail orders.*

Artistic table lamps—*Artistic designs; all fitted with central draught burner and oil well; decorated globes to match base; prices range from $1.95 to $6.98. Also some specials in imported bronze electroliers, $10 to $85. Each one represents a very special value.*

Blankets, comfortables, etc.—*Some excellent values in fine California blankets, $3.50 pair; good quality, handsome borders; soft and wooly to the touch; bound with silk. Century blankets, $2.75 pair; made by one of the largest Eastern mills; have handsome borders; will wear equal to the best all-wool blankets. Best quality sateen down quilts, $3.98; full size; made in our own workroom; guaranteed not to shed down; sell elsewhere at $5.50.*

"Lives of the Hunted," by Ernest Seton-Thompson, $1.75—*This book is the most important work since this famous author-artist's "Wild Animals I Have Known," and contains more than 200 of his inimitable drawings.*

Women's flannel shirt waists—*Stylish new effects, specially priced for to-day—of fine French flannel, $2.98—duster tucked; fall colors; at $3.98—of fine French flannel; tucked and stitched.*

China dinner and tea sets—*Two exceptional values in these desirable china items—American and English porcelain dinner sets. $6.95; 112 and 100 pieces; neat decorations; new shapes; worth $9; both combination sets. Carlsbad china tea sets, $5.45; neat shapes; pretty floral decorations; gold edges; 56 pieces; worth $7.50.*

Woman's "Stroller" yoke coat, $8.75—*One of the smartest long coats of the season—made with broad shoulder effect; are long and graceful; have slash pockets; the fabrics are Oxford, slate gray, melton, etc.; the body and sleeve linings are the best; one of the greatest bargains in women's outdoor garments; sizes 32 to 46; loose or fitted backs. Same style for misses in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.*

To-day's grocery list—*Here will be found specials that will prove profitable to the prudent housewife who markets here to-day. Succotash, extra fine, per can, 8c.; granulated sugar, best, full weight, only 3 1-2 lbs. to a customer with 50c. worth of groceries or more, 14c.; positively no mail orders filled for sugar. Preserved strawberries, raspberries and sliced peaches, one pound cans, 9c.; Scotch whiskey, choicest imported, in 1 qt. Doulton jugs, original price, $2; for to-day, 99c.; Holland orange Curacoa, best imported, regular $1.60 bottle, for $1.*

EVERETT PIANOS

Distinct Art Creations.

Imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated

Registered Trade Mark.

Handkerchiefs
At 50 Cents.

The ladies' handkerchiefs at this price include lace trimmed, embroidered and scalloped edged goods, in sheer, medium and heavy weights, as well as a most comprehensive line of fine plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, in all weights and sizes, with hems varying from ⅛ to ½ inch.

The men's handkerchiefs include a full line of plain hemstitched and initial goods in a large variety of styles and sizes.

In our vast assortment of handkerchiefs is found every good kind for men, women and children, and every one is guaranteed absolutely pure linen.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

LEWIS & CONGER
The Largest and Best-Equipped
Housefurnishing Warerooms
in the Country.

Best Quality Goods Only

Everything necessary for Kitchen, Laundry, Dining Room, Library, Pantry, Hall, Bath and Stable. Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, China and Glass. Fire Sets, Andirons and Fenders. House-cleaning Articles.

Eddy Refrigerators
Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century
THE "WILKE"
Porcelain Lined Refrigerators.
Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street.

Dangerous Use of Strong Purgatives

Pills and bitter waters which act quickly upon the bowels, irritate and destroy the mucuous linings of the stomach and bowels. A continued use of such remedies inflames the stomach and bowels. The use of the genuine imported **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** is highly recommended because its action is due solely to its solvent and stimulating properties, without irritating the stomach.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is a remedy prepared by nature. It cures constipation, liver and kidney complaints, catarrh of the stomach, gouty and rheumatic conditions. It effects a cure without weakening the system.

Every bottle of genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt bears the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York. Beware of imitations.

THE **Coward Good Sense Shoe**
For Children.

You may not be able to leave your boy or girl a fortune, or send them through college; But you can make certain for them what many a millionaire and college graduate hasn't got, and that's

"Good Feet for Life."

Infants' - - - - *65c. to $1.00*
Children's - - - *$1.30 to $1.65*
Misses' - - - - *$2.00 to $2.75*
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

C. H. PEPPER, LINOLEUM,
HAS REMOVED TO
1401 Broadway,
Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York.
Telephone, 704—38th St.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

CHIROPODIST and MANICURING

CORNS extracted, 25c. Bunions, Ingrown Nails, Warts and Moles painlessly cured without the use of the knife. GUARANTEED CURE. Modern Appliances used.

MANICURING Your nails beautifully manicured. Ladies, 25c.; Gentlemen, 50c. Six Expert Lady Attendants.

Our FACIAL MASSAGE clears the skin and removes wrinkles.

Dr. H. MAYER,
377 Fulton St., Brooklyn, bet. Gold and Duffield Sts. Sunday Hours, 10 to 12. Established 1881.

CIVILIAN TESTIFIES IN THE SCHLEY COURT

A Correspondent Describes the Commodore's Campaign.

Says Sigsbee Told Schley Spaniards Were Not at Santiago—Evans Thought Philip Was Running Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Two of the most interesting accounts of the battle of Santiago which have been told on the stand were given to-day before the Schley court of inquiry by George E. Graham and Lieut. Edward Simpson. Simpson's was the most graphic and vivid of all the accounts, except Capt. Cook's.

The testimony heretofore given by Rear Admiral Evans and Capt. Sigsbee was badly damaged by to-day's witnesses. Graham, who was a newspaper correspondent on the Brooklyn, testified that when Sigsbee came aboard on Schley's arrival at Santiago, before the retrograde movement, he told Schley positively that Cervera was not there; that he had been there a week, and Cervera could not be there without his knowledge. Ensign Marble has already testified to this, but Graham added that, as they went aft out of Marble's hearing, Sigsbee declared that he had been in close to the harbor and that Capt. Cotton had gone in and cut a cable, and yet they had seen nothing of the Spaniards. Dennis J. Cronin, who was Commodore Schley's orderly, and who is now a civilian, testified that he heard Sigsbee say: "The Spanish ships are not in there."

Graham said he wrote a dispatch giving the substance of Sigsbee's report, and gave it to Sigsbee to take to a cable station for him, which Sigsbee did.

Rear Admiral Evans, in his testimony, gave a complete account of the Brooklyn's loop as he saw it. Graham's testimony indicates that Evans did not see the loop as he described it, for Evans remained under the impression for two days that it was the Texas which had made the loop, and it was Schley who disabused him of the impression. On July 5, Evans said: "Schley, did you see Philip turn around and run out of the fight?" Schley told him that it was not the Texas, but the Brooklyn which turned.

Graham testified that the day before the battle, when Cervera was preparing to come out, Schley sent the Vixen to Sampson with orders to inform him that there were very suspicious movements in the harbor. When Ellis was killed, Graham said, his blood spattered Schley's cloths. Schley was wiping the blood off when he stopped the officers who were about to throw the body overboard, and told them that Ellis should have Christian burial.

Lieut. Commander Rush testified that at the commencement of the action the Vizcaya left her position in column and turned toward the Brooklyn, just as the Brooklyn avoided the move by the loop. Lieut. Fitzgerald, who was one of the engineers, testified that at this time he got an order from the engine room to "stand by for ram or collision," and that he made preparations accordingly.

During the loop, Simpson said, he frequently heard the Commodore cheering the men on with such orders as "Fire rapidly!" and "Give it to them, boys!" At this time he could hear the whizz of small bullets, showing that they were getting rifle fire from the enemy. Simpson said that Schley's bearing was that "of a brave man, self-possessed, alert to his duty, and encouraging his officers and men." Cronin said that Schley's manner was "such that it inspired the men under him with courage."

Graham said that Schley was "absolutely cool and collected," and that every time Graham saw him under fire he "was jovial and good-natured." The only time Graham saw him show any anxiety was during the chase after the Colon, when Schley was afraid that the Colon would get away, and discussed the danger with Capt. Cook.

As to the reconnaissance of May 31, Graham testified that he wanted to go on board the Massachusetts with Schley, but Schley told him it would not be worth while, as he did not intend to do anything but find out about the strength of the shore batteries. Graham went, however. He said that Lieut. Potts could not have heard some of the conversations to which he testified, as Potts was not present at the time specified. There was much laughter when Graham was asked whether he was in Schley's presence, and replied:

"Only a part of the time. I was behind the conning tower, and he was on the other side of it." He said that Schley told Capt. Higginson that all he intended to do was to develop the batteries and Higginson acquiesced.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Lieut. Wells resumed the witness stand soon after the Schley court of inquiry was called to order to-day, and continued his narrative of the events of the Cuban campaign of 1898. He was under cross-examination by Judge Advocate Lemly, and his assistant, Mr. Hanna, when the court adjourned yesterday, and they continued their questions to-day. Capt. Lemly began his examination of Lieut. Wells by asking him whether there was kept a book of records showing letters received on the Brooklyn, as Lieut. Commander Sears had testified there was. The witness replied that there was no such book kept, but that there was a record of letters sent to and received from vessels of the squadron.

Lieut. Wells also was questioned concerning the department orders anent the risking of the American ships in bombardment from shore batteries, the orders under consideration being those of April 6, April 26, and two of May 3.

The first of the orders of this character stated that "the department does not wish the vessels of your squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries at Havana, Santiago, or other strongly fortified ports in Cuba," and the others were regarded as modifications of this order. In the last of these, dated May 6, the department said: "The department is perfectly willing that you should expose your ships to the heaviest guns of land batteries if, in your opinion, there are Spanish vessels of sufficient military importance protected by these guns to make an attack advisable, your chief aim for the present being the destruction of the enemy's principal vessels."

After having read these different dispatches the witness was asked by Capt. Lemly:

"Can you separate your knowledge with regard to the conversation with Commodore Schley so as to distinguish between either of the other two orders or both of these orders, and as to whether or not anything was said with regard to the receipt of information in relation to these letters here, which you have before you, at the interview of May 18, in Key West?"

THE RANGE IN BATTLE.

"No sir. I cannot distinguish between any of them. I have given my general remembrance, which is that the order was not to risk ships."

In reply to questions by Capt. Lemly, the witness said there had been no written or printed order of battle, but that on the day before Cienfuegos was reached some special directions were sent to the ships by the Scorpion. This was, he said, Order No. 9, relating to signals in case the enemy should be sighted. This order was then read. Questioned further on this point, the witness said:

"I prepared no written orders and did not know of the existence of any. I remember, however, that the commanding officers were called on board."

The witness answered several questions put by the Court, as follows:

"At what period of the battle of July 3 did you use a range of 1,100 yards?"

"That was at about the beginning of what is known as the turn; not the beginning, but after the turn had begun, I should say."

"At what point of the chase did you estimate the Colon to be 10,000 yards distant from the Brooklyn?"

"When the Viscaya went ashore."

Lieut. Wells was then excused and Albert V. Mason called. He was questioned by Capt. Parker and said that he had been a yeoman of second class on board the Brooklyn during the Santiago campaign, and had been the writer of that ship's log. He had made the entry concerning the battle of Santiago, and he produced a copy of the rough log which he had made for his own use. The witness said that as the log giving an account of the Brooklyn's turn had been at first prepared, it read:

"We engaged with port battery at first, but just as soon as the enemy stood to westward we put our helm starboard at first, then hard aport, so as to bring our starboard battery to bear, and swinging clear of the Texas's fire we stood parallel with and to the enemy."

This entry had, he said, been changed later, at the instance of Lieut. Hodgson, so as to make it read as it does in the permanent copy, as follows:

"As soon as the enemy stood to the westward we put our helm aport, swinging clear of the Texas," &c.

A CIVILIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Mason then retired and George Edward Graham, The Associated Press correspondent, was called. He was questioned by Mr. Rayner, and said he had been on the Brooklyn from March 29 to Aug. 20, 1898. Mr. Graham was then questioned concerning the conversation between Commodore Schley and Capt. Sigsbee on the occasion of the Captain's visit to the Brooklyn on May 26, as follows:

"Did you see Capt. Sigsbee on board the Brooklyn on May 26?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you hear him in conversation with Commodore Schley?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Can you give us what that conversation was?"

"After he had reached the quarterdeck of the gangway he stopped, and Commodore Schley said to him: 'Have we got 'em, Sigsbee?' Capt. Sigsbee said: 'No; they are not here. I have been here for a week and they are not here.'"

"Is that the whole of the conversation, as you recollect?"

"No, Sir. We went aft, further back of the quarterdeck, and he continued the conversation. Commodore Schley said: 'Are you sure they are not in there?' He said, 'I have been very close to the harbor entrance two or three times. Capt. Cotton has been in and cut a cable, and they are not there.'"

"You heard Sigsbee say that?"

"Yes, Sir. I took some part in the conversation."

"Did you record that conversation, and did Capt. Sigsbee know you recorded it?"

"Capt. Sigsbee knew I was a newspaper man, and was there looking for information, and Capt. Sigsbee later took a dispatch written by me and vised by Commodore Schley. He took it aboard his ship, and he was to deliver it to one of the small boats or else take it over himself."

"And Capt. Sigsbee took that dispatch?"

"Yes, Sir. It was open. It detailed the fact that the fleet was not there."

"Do you remember the reconnaissance of May 31?"

"Yes, Sir. I was aboard the Massachusetts."

"Were you present at any conversation between Commodore Schley and Capt. Higginson in the pilothouse of the Massachusetts?"

NO TALK OF RETIRING.

"On the Brooklyn I had heard that they were going in to bombard, and that the flag would be transferred to the Massachusetts. I asked permission to go aboard the Massachusetts with the Commodore. He had just given permission to Mr. McCauley to go, and, turning to me, he said: 'I do not think you better go. I think you can see it better from the Brooklyn.' She was then coaling. He further said that they did not intend to do anything except find out what the batteries consisted of. I kept urging him to let me go, and he finally consented."

"Now, tell me regarding the conversation between Commodore Schley and Capt. Higginson?"

"There was some discussion about what the Spanish fleet had brought with them. A report was current that they had brought arms and ammunition for the defense of Havana, and there also was a discussion as to whether they had had time to mount them, or whether from any ships in the harbor prior to the arrival of the fleet they had taken any large guns and mounted them. The two officers smoked their cigars and chatted over it. Commodore Schley said his idea was to go in about 7,000 or 7,500 yards and fire, simply to draw their fire. So far as I remember, Capt. Higginson acquiesced in that. Later Mr. Potts came in."

"Were you in the presence of Commodore Schley during the whole of this reconnaissance on the Massachusetts?"

"Only part of the time. At times I was behind the conning tower, and he was on the other side of it."

"Did you see Lieut. Potts on board the Massachusetts?"

"He came into the pilothouse during the conversation and took some part in it."

At this point Mr. Rayner read to the witness a portion of the testimony given by Lieut. Potts, wherein he had referred to the conversation between Commodore Schley and Capt. Higginson as to going in for the bombardment, and asked, "Were you present at that conversation?"

"No," answered the witness. "That conversation must have been when they stepped outside the pilothouse. Potts was in there a short time with us."

"Did you hear any conversation."

"Only that the range was to be between 7,000 and 7,500 yards."

"That was the only remark you heard made by the Commodore when Potts was present?"

"I do not think the Commodore made the remark. My impression is that Capt. Higginson made the remark to Potts."

"Were you present at any conversation at all between Commodore Schley and Lieut. Potts, or were you present at any time when Commodore Schley made any remarks during each time Potts was present?"

"No, Sir. I followed them right out of the pilothouse and down to the conning tower. I did not hear any conversation of that kind."

"Then you do not know anything about the conversation about which Potts has testified that the Commodore said: 'Gentlemen, we are very conspicuous objects here; let's get out of it'?"

"I never heard such conversation. I stood on top of the forward 13-inch turret. The Commodore called to me: 'Boy, that's a bad place for you. Step in here.' I afterward asked why, and he said that the concussion would hurt me. I had no serious intention of remaining there."

"Was Potts present at that time?"

"I think he was giving the ranges at the time."

The witness said he was with the Commodore during the whole of the reconnaissance and did not hear either of the alleged conversations. Mr. Graham also said that he had not heard Commodore Schley say anything about "Potting the Colon" when the Commodore went aboard the Massachusetts, May 31, and that he was with the Commodore at the time.

HOW BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

"Then you heard none of these reported conversations?" asked Mr. Rayner.

"None," was the response.

"And you were with him all the time?"

"I was with him all the time," the witness replied, "excepting when he was taken in hand by Capt. Higginson and taken to his cabin."

After concluding his narrative of this incident the witness was asked about suspicious incidents in the harbor of Santiago on the evening of July 2, and he said he recalled that the Commodore had sent the Vixen to investigate.

Describing the battle of July 3, Mr. Graham said that Commodore Schley had gotten to a position in front of the conning tower as soon as the nose of the first of the Spanish ships appeared. The Brooklyn was at that time, he said, pointing almost north. Lieut. Simpson had fired the first gun from the eight-inch turret, and, calling to Commodore Schley, asked: "How is that?"

"To this the Commodore replied," said the witness, "'I did not see it, Simpson, but keep at it.'"

Continuing the witness said that by the time the Brooklyn had completed her turn, and he thought the turn had been continuously to the right, the three leading Spanish ships had emerged from the harbor. The witness thought they had come out in fan-shape order.

"The Commodore," he said at this point, "stood all the time on the side of the fire, so that he could see what was doing. He was absolutely cool and sent continuous messages to the men to cheer them up. When Ellis's head was shot off he wiped some of the blood from his own person, and as the men picked the body up to throw it over, while the rest of us stood horrified, he calmly said: 'Don't throw that body over. Take it below and we'll give it Christian burial.' When the Viscaya went ashore the Commodore went into the conning tower, and himself called down the tube to the men below: 'They are all gone but one; it all depends on you boys.'"

"Did you see the Oregon?" asked Mr. Rayner.

"Very distinctly. I saw her coming up about the time we were beginning to get scared. The Brooklyn was fighting alone three of the Spanish ships, when suddenly I saw in the distance a white line, which soon developed into the Oregon. That occurred about the time the Oquendo went ashore."

"Did you see the Texas before the turn?"

"I saw her just before the turn. She appeared to me to be inside of us. We turned continuously to the right, according to my recollection."

"Did you ever see Commodore Schley when he appeared to be laboring under any mental excitement?"

"Oh, no; he was jovial and good-natured at all times, and I did not observe the least trace of excitement or anxiety, except at one time. That was when it looked as if the Colon might get away. He expressed fear that that might occur, and seemed much concerned. I remember that he discussed with Capt. Cook the advisability of stopping to couple his engines before dark, fearing that if postponed until later the Spaniard might get away."

PROTECTS CAPT. PHILIP.

At this point Mr. Rayner began an examination of the witness concerning a conversation reported to have taken place between Commodore Schley and Capt. Evans of the Iowa after the battle, but before the examination had gone far it was objected to by Capt. Lemly.

"Were you," asked Mr. Rayner, "present at any conversation between Capt. Evans and Commodore Schley?"

"Yes, Sir; in the Commodore's cabin on the Brooklyn on July 5," Mr. Graham responded. "When Evans came in, the first thing he said was: 'Schley, did you see Jack Philip run away with the Texas?' and Commodore Schley said: 'No, neither did you.'"

Admiral Dewey, addressing counsel—One moment. Poor Philip is not present, you know.

Mr. Rayner—That has gone in in Capt. Evans's testimony.

Capt. Lemly—In cross-examination something in regard to it has gone in. I cannot see what bearing it has.

Mr. Rayner—We do not want to prove anything about what Capt. Philip said. This is a conversation in which Commodore Schley was present.

Capt. Lemly—You propose to contradict what you drew out in cross-examination?

Mr. Rayner—Why, of course.

Capt. Lemly—I object, if the Court please. This has nothing whatever to do with the case. Capt. Philip is dead and Admiral Evans is out of the country. I object on that ground, which I think is quite sufficient. To further discuss the matter, even on my part, would be to do the same harm to the dead and to the absent man.

Mr. Rayner—I am glad my brother puts it on the second ground, and not on the first, because the slightest reflection will satisfy him that I have the right to contradict what his own witness has said on cross-examination. The cross-examination don't make him my witness. When Commodore Schley gets on the stand he would like to have the opportunity of stating what that conversation was. Capt. Evans has stated it. Why cannot Admiral Schley state it? Why cannot one who was present state it? It does not reflect in any degree upon Admiral Evans, and certainly not upon Capt. Philip. It would be unjust, unfair, to permit that statement to remain in the record without the opportunity to contradict it by the people who are present. If Commodore Schley was not present, of course it would not be admissible.

Capt. Lemly—How does this affect Commodore Schley's conduct in battle? I want to bring it down to the precept.

Mr. Rayner—Are there no other specifications in the precept except Commodore Schley's conduct in battle? Is there no specification about the turn of the Brooklyn? Does not this conversation directly relate to that? That it was the Brooklyn which made the turn, and not the Texas? That point is an important one to us, because it will occur many times during Admiral Schley's testimony, as we expect to ask him a hundred times with reference to what other witnesses have said.

Capt. Parker also spoke briefly, saying there could possibly be no reflection upon Capt. Philip by repeating the conversation. "We all honor Philip too highly for that," he said.

Mr. Hanna for the department contended that the question was not admissible unless intended to impeach the testimony of Capt. Evans. Incidentally he objected to "the vigorous and various verbosity of counsel for the applicant."

CAPT. EVANS CONTRADICTED.

Admiral Dewey then announced that the court would retire for the consideration of the point raised. After being out for twenty minutes the members returned and Admiral Dewey announced the decision in the following terms:

"The Court decides that the questions intended to impugn the credibility of a witness; intended to prove any point regarding the movements of the Brooklyn during the battle of July 3; intended to prove any statements made by Commodore Schley, or conversations held with Commodore Schley, which have a material bearing upon the matters designated by the precept, are admissible, provided such conversations or statements occurred in the presence of and within the hearing of the witness."

Mr. Rayner then repeated his question, asking Mr. Graham to repeat the conversation, which Mr. Graham did as follows:

"Capt. Evans came into the cabin. I sat at a round table in the centre. Commodore Schley got up and shook hands with Capt. Evans, and the latter said: 'Schley, did you see Philip turn around and run out of the fight?' The Commodore said: 'No; neither did you. He did not run out of the fight.' Capt. Evans said: 'Oh, yes he did. I saw him.' Capt. Evans said he was in the next ship and saw him. The Commodore said: 'It was not the Texas at all. The Texas was in the fight all the time. The ship you saw turn around was the Brooklyn.'"

The court at this point took the usual recess for luncheon.

When the court began its afternoon session Mr. Rayner announced that he had no more questions to ask. Mr. Graham, and Capt. Lemly announced that he had no questions to ask. Mr. Graham said, in reply to questions by the Court, that during the conversation between Capt. Sigsbee and Commodore Schley, the squadron had been heading toward Santiago, and that during the battle of Santiago he had heard no conversation between the Commodore and Lieut. Hodgson. Mr. Graham was then excused, and Dennis J. Cronin was called. He was orderly to Commodore Schley during the Santiago campaign, and he testified that he was present when Capt. Sigsbee came aboard the Brooklyn May 26.

"I heard the Commodore ask Capt. Sigsbee something I could not understand," said the witness, "and I heard the Captain answer: 'The Spanish fleet is not in there.'"

The witness said he had not seen the turn of the Brooklyn July 3.

"From what you saw of the situation, can you give me the relative positions of the Brooklyn and the Texas?" asked Mr. Rayner.

"The Texas, I believe, was heading a little to the west of north, and she was a little, I think, off the port bow, where we were turning."

"Did you see the starboard side of the Texas?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you see Commodore Schley at any time during the battle?"

"Yes, Sir; I saw him when he was standing down near the conning tower, and then again on the forward bridge."

"What was his manner?"

"His manner was such as inspired the men under him with courage."

THE TEXAS CLEAR.

On cross-examination Mr. Cronin said he was at the foot of a ladder on the gun deck while Commodore Schley and Capt. Sigsbee had their conversation concerning the Spanish fleet, and that they were on the upper deck, about six feet away. Capt. Lemly also asked the witness concerning his testimony about the proximity of the Texas, and the witness replied that he had not especially noticed the Texas, because he had not believed it was near enough to be dangerous.

"That will do," said Capt. Lemly. "I have before objected to that line of testimony."

Mr. Rayner interrupted at this point to say that "It is not necessary to get into a rage with the witness."

To this Capt. Lemly responded that he was not in a rage, adding: "I have seen counsel with the veins standing out on his forehead as big as your face. He is accusing me of being in a rage when he is in a high temper all the time."

Mr. Cronin was then excused, and Lieut. Commander William R. Rush called. He had served on the Brooklyn as watch and division officer. He had charge of the after division of guns on the spar deck of that vessel. He was first questioned concerning the blockade of Cienfuegos, and said that the surf there would have been "pretty lively for a boat to land in." Speaking of the Santiago campaign, he said the average distance out of the line was about five miles, and also that the ships steamed back and forth at night, a distance of about five miles; also, that picket boats were constantly on the inside.

The witness said that on the day of the battle of Santiago he had been in the after turret. Describing the Brooklyn's loop, he said:

"When I was ready to fire, it was impossible to do so, as the ship had commenced turning very promptly and was heading in toward the mouth of the harbor. I was unable to fire until the ship made her turn, so as to bring the after guns on the enemy. The after guns trained from about 45 degrees forward of the beam on one side around aft, and across the stern to about 45 degrees on the opposite side. Of course, there was an angle, generally speaking, of 90 degrees on either side of the keel, right ahead, in which the guns would not bear, and it was not until the ship commenced to turn, or had turned through a certain arc, that I could fire at all."

"What did you see?" asked Mr. Rayner.

VIZCAYA'S EFFORT TO RAM.

"I saw nothing but the target, the enemy's ships," the witness replied. "The smoke was so dense I never saw any of our ships until after the Brooklyn had turned to the westward." The witness said he had a vivid impression of the Spanish ship Vizcaya turning toward the Brooklyn, and he was under the impression that this had occurred before the Brooklyn made its turn. He had himself considered it necessary to make a turn.

The witness said, in response to questions, that he had prepared a chart from his memory, showing the positions of vessels of the American fleet on July 3, but it was objected to. Mr. Rayner contended that it should go in for what it was worth. The navigators' chart had, he said, been prepared after the battle.

"That chart," he said, "was right in one or two particulars. It was not altogether wrong."

Capt. Lemly responded that Mr. Rayner had himself introduced the navigators' chart, which Mr. Rayner denied.

"We don't want the chart," said Admiral Dewey for the court, and Capt. Lemly took the witness for cross-examination. In response to Capt. Lemly's questions he said that during the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago the sea was generally rough, but after reading from the Brooklyn's log, at Capt. Lemly's request, he said the record did not indicate a rough sea.

Speaking of the Cienfuegos blockade, Commander Rush said he did not remember any particular order of formation, and that the ships were in column. At Santiago the distance out was less at night than in the day. He could distinguish at night the general outline of the hills against the sky, the harbor entrance, and the little bay. He also could, at times, see the picket boats which were cruising on the inside. The witness said he had never seen any written general orders for battle in case the enemy should come out.

"We were in formation and steaming," he said, "and I presumed we were in battle formation."

Mr. Hanna—I understood you to state that the turn was made when you were heading approximately for the Viscaya. If this was the case, had not the Maria Teresa turned to the westward at this time?

"I think she was ready to do so, or had just commenced to do so. It seems the whole thing occurred in a very short time."

In reply to questions by the Court the witness said he was inclined to think that the Viscaya had meant to ram the Brooklyn, and also that he thought the Spanish ships had not come out to exceed three-fourths of a mile from the mouth of the harbor. Lieut. Commander Rush was succeeded on the stand by Lieut. Edward Simpson, who was also a watch officer on the Brooklyn.

FIRED THE FIRST GUN.

Lieut. Simpson told of the beginning of the cruise from Key West May 19. His recollection was that there was a moderate sea on the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, but it was rough for small vessels, and had impeded the progress of the Eagle. Referring to the coaling of the Texas and the Marblehead May 28, the witness said he remembered that the sea had suddenly become very calm. He placed the distance of the fleet from Santiago Harbor at six miles, saying it was about the same, both day and night. Lieut. Simpson said that Commodore Schley had given a general order before starting on the campaign that all lights should be concealed at night.

The witness had occupied a position in the forward turret when the battle of July 3 began, and he fired the first gun. The range was given at 3,500 yards, and the Maria Teresa was right in line. The least range he had heard was 1,400 yards. He was unable to testify concerning the loop, because he had had to repair his guns.

After the turn he said that he had again picked up the forward Spanish ship, which was still the Maria Teresa. He could hear smaller shot, indicating close range, and during the entire time he had heard Commodore Schley's voice frequently cheering the men. Again, when he saw that the Viscaya's fire slackened, he heard the Commodore give the order, "Fire deliberately, boys." He had at that time observed the Viscaya turn toward the Brooklyn, but she had received a shot which turned her to the shore. At this point the witness described the coming up of the Oregon.

"It was after the Maria Teresa had dropped astern and we had only two ships to contend with. I got the cry that one of the Spanish ships was on fire and heading for the beach. I tried to see her. I looked back and could see nothing for the smoke. Then I heard the cry very shortly afterward, 'Another one is on fire, heading for the beach.' Between shots I looked back again and saw a bow wave coming from the smoke, followed almost immediately by two thirteen-inch guns. It was the Oregon. She was then about off our starboard quarter, I should say 600 yards.

"I called to the men that the Oregon was with us, got a cheer in reply, and then the action continued, the Oregon firing also. As the Viscaya turned and headed off, the Oregon fired one of her big guns. I heard the Commodore say, 'He has raked her, and she is on fire. Signal to Oregon to cease firing,' and through the peep holes of my hood I saw Lieut. McCauley climb on top of my turret with the wig-wag flag, and I could hear the flapping of the flag. As soon as the Viscaya turned in, we ceased firing on her and were allowed to come out of the turrets for a breathing spell.

END OF THE CHASE.

"The Colon was in the neighborhood of, roughly speaking, six miles ahead of us. She continued to gain, but later we held her. The Oregon came along with us, and got pretty near us abeam. Then, as our steam came up, our speed increased. We still held her, and finally commenced gaining on her and the Oregon. Nine thousand yards was the elevation of my forward guns. I was ordered occasionally to try a shot at the Colon, simply for range, using armor-piercing shells, because I had very few common shells left at that time.

"We would try a shot at her and it would fall short. Then the Oregon would try a shot, and there was wig-wagging going on between the vessels as to the results of the fall of the two shots. Finally my range decreasing, and firing not at will, but by order, I was told to try again. I tried at the Colon at 6,800 yards, and I saw the splash of my projectile on the other side of her. I jumped out of the turret to ask permission to fire another shot immediately at 6,700 yards. Before they gave me permission or I had a chance to do it the Oregon fired one of her thirteen-inch guns, and that also went over her.

"Then the Colon turned in, ran to the beach, and her flag came down. We kept on steaming in toward her. At the time her flag came down, I heard the Commodore's voice asking, 'What time is it?' and I heard the Chief Quartermaster answer, 'One fifteen, Sir.' As we steamed in toward her I heard one of the Quartermasters say, 'The are jumping overboard.' I saw splashes alongside, and thought that they were. But it probably was what we afterward heard to be breech blocks. Capt. Cook left the ship after some difficulty in getting out a boat, and went to the Colon to receive her surrender."

In reply to a question, Lieut. Simpson said he had seen Commodore Schley several times during the engagement of July 3, but he remembered him especially as he stood when the Viscaya went ashore. "He was," said the witness, "leaning against the turret in the most natural position, holding his glasses in his arms."

"What was his deportment and bearing?"

"It was that of a brave man; self-possessed, alert to his duties, and encouraging to officers and men to do their duty."

On cross-examination Lieut. Simpson said that at Cienfuegos the blockade line had been three or four miles out in the daytime and further out at night. When Lieut. Simpson was excused Lieut. Edward H. Fitzgerald, who was an assistant engineer on the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago, was called to the stand. He said that he was in the fireroom during the battle, and that there were several orders. One of these given at the beginning of the engagement was to "stand by for a ram or collision quarters." The witness was not questioned on other points or cross-examined. When he left the stand the court adjourned for the day.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Illinois sailed yesterday from Newport News for Yorktown.

The Solace sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Honolulu.

The New York sailed to-day from Cavite for Catbalogan, Samar.

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE
FOR MEN

Known and Approved by the Public for 23 Years.
The most comfortable and best-appearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers.
Sold by Leading Retailers
Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributors.

New Publications. | New Publications.

THE **RIGHT OF WAY**
By GILBERT PARKER
The best selling novel in the United States
Bound in Cloth, $1.50

BECAUSE of the wide interest in "The Right of Way," Gilbert Parker's remarkable novel — so many people wishing to keep it in fine permanent form —the publishers have issued an *edition de luxe*, bound in French levant, gilt top, uncut edges, illuminated title-page, etc., etc.

Price $7.50 (by order only)
Cloth, $1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

The Forsythe Waist
Celebrated Doeskin Flannel Waists,
Tailor Made,
Forty Exquisite Shades,
Sizes 30 to 44,
$5.00.
MADE BY
JOHN FORSYTHE
The Waist House,
865 BROADWAY,
Bet. 17th and 18th Sts.
Mail orders carefully filled. Write for samples.

New Publications.

READ
CONAN DOYLE'S
— NEW —
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Story, Now Running in the
STRAND MAGAZINE
November Number, Now Ready, 10 Cents

BRENTANO'S BOOKS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
NOW AT 5-7-9 UNION SQUARE
BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STREETS

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

MARINES SENT TO SAMAR.

Navy Co-operates with Army to Subjugate Natives—Chaffee Expects No Open Fight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Rodgers:

"Cavite, Oct. 22, 1901.

"Secretary Navy, Washington:

"Active insurrection in Samar. New York leaves to-day for Catbalogan with 300 marines, to return to Basey and Balangiga, to co-operate with army. Nearly all naval force concentrated on Samar patrol. Services Arethusa and Zafiro, two colliers, needed and being utilized."

Naval officials construe the dispatch to mean that the New York will go first to Catbalogan and then to Basey and Balangiga, landing detachments of marines at each point.

MANILA, Oct. 22.—Gen. Chaffee does not expect to hear of any extensive engagement in the Island of Samar. He believes the operations there will not result in an open fight. It is hard to find armed Filipinos, but every man without occupation will be compelled to go into a town.

It is reported that all rifles captured by the Filipinos at Balangiga are now in the Island of Leyte, where many bolomen are known to have gone from the Island of Samar. In fact, Leyte is as disturbed as Samar. The object of the reinforcements of American troops now being pushed forward is to increase all the garrisons to thirty-eight men. Some of them have until recently numbered only eight men. The reinforcements will also allow the detailing of a working force to operate in the field, hunting for insurgents.

Gen. Wheaton reports that a band of bolomen has entered Tarlac Province, Island of Luzon, through Bulangan Province, and that the men composing it are distributing inflammatory bulletins, which are also posted on the church doors, warning the people to prepare to take the field in January. Some of the friendly natives were informed by many of the bolomen that various bands of armed natives would shortly concentrate in the vicinity of Rosales.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Edward Gottlieb is transferred from the Twenty-eighth Infantry to the Artillery Corps, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Totten for duty.

Contract Surgeon Thomas G. Holmes is relieved from further duty on the transport Grant, and, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla for duty.

Capt. George McK. Williamson, Quartermaster, will proceed to Honolulu by commercial line.

Officers are relieved from recruiting duty at the places specified after their respective names, to take effect upon the arrival of officers assigned to relieve them: Major Frank C. Robinson, 741 Sixth Avenue, New York City; Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, Springfield, Mass.; Capt. Henry J. Goldman, Albany, N. Y.; Capt. Henry C. Cabell, Portland, Oregon; Capt. Oscar J. Charles, Springfield, Ill.; Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, New Haven, Conn.; Capt. William B. Homer, Portland, Me.; Major Frank B. Jones, Macon, Ga.; Capt. James Ronayne, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Major Thomas F. Davis, St. Louis; Capt. Albert Laws, Richmond, Va.; Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, South Bend, Ind.

Major Robinson will join his regiment. Capt. Torrey will proceed to Fort Slocum for duty with recruits. Capt. Goldman will join his troop. Capt. Cabell will join his company. Capt. Charles, Major Jones, and Capt. Ronayne will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty with recruits. Capt. Wilson will join his company at Fort Thomas. Major Davis will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty. Capts. Laws and Simpson will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty with recruits.

Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will take charge of the recruiting station at Denver on or about Nov. 1, to relieve Major Richard H. Wilson, who will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty.

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Monroe for temporary duty.

Major John D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, vice Col. William M. Van Horne, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan during the temporary absence of Major Francis J. Ives, Surgeon.

Navy.

Lieut. T. D. Parker and Ensigns W. R. White and A. Kautz are detached from the Marietta and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensigns H. C. Dinger and C. T. Owens are ordered to the Marietta, Oct. 25.

Surgeon J. M. Edgar is ordered to the Wabash, Oct. 23, as relief of Surgeon H. G. Beyer, who will be attached to the Prairie when commissioned.

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Atkinson is detached from the Wabash, Oct. 30, and ordered to the Prairie when commissioned.

Assistant Surgeon D. B. Kerr is ordered to the Wabash, Oct. 28.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is ordered to the Boston Naval Hospital, Boston, Oct. 26.

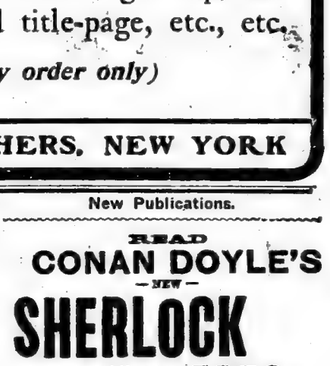

No, all $15 suits are not alike.
Our suits at $15 are made of a better quality of cloth than you can ordinarily get in a $15 suit.
Why?
Because we buy our own woolens direct from the mill and

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY

Mr. Roosevelt Welcomed to Farmington, Conn., by Burgesses.

He Is Entertained at Two Receptions and at Dinner—Takes a Long Mountain Tramp.

FARMINGTON, Conn., Oct. 22.—President Roosevelt's day in Farmington has provided quite a suitable addition to the historic annals of this pretty and ordinarily quiet old town. The intention of the President's sister, Mrs. Cowles, to make the occasion a private affair was considerably overcome by the anxiety of the people to see the President and to grasp his hand. Throughout the morning there was no particular demonstration, but the middle of the afternoon the townspeople, added to the influx of several hundred from Hartford and adjoining townships, enlarged the throng to proportions much beyond that to which Farmington is accustomed.

The absence of a publicly announced programme gave an element of uncertainty to the day. Everybody on the street was inquiring when and where he could see the President, but the mass of people went away satisfied, for the President made three quite characteristic dashes through portions of the town.

In the list of these he rode out in an open carriage through the midst of the big crowd assembled at the principal street corners just at the conclusion of the ceremony of planting a McKinley memorial oak.

New England dignity was here for the moment forgotten, and men and women, youths and maids, pushed and struggled to touch the President's hand as he, leaning far out of the carriage, endeavored to reach as many as possible without delaying a more formal reception which awaited him at his sister's home.

Most of the throng at the tree-planting exercises had waited long in expectation that the President would address them, and it was to see and be seen that he made the extra unannounced trip through their midst.

President Roosevelt's car, Lucania, was side-tracked at the station two miles from the village at about 3:30 A. M. The President slept soundly until about 7 o'clock. The hour of his arrival had been kept quiet, and few persons had assembled at the station. Carriages, however, were in waiting to convey the party to the village.

Mrs. Cowles, the President's sister and hostess, went to the station to welcome her distinguished brother and her husband, Commander Cowles of the navy, who had accompanied him from Washington. As the President passed to his carriage several men grasped his hand, among them Deputy Sheriff Cowles. "Ha," said the President; "mighty glad to meet you. Used to be a Deputy Sheriff myself."

A veteran of the Spanish-American war was the next to greet the President, and when he explained to President Roosevelt that he was a veteran of the war the President asked: "What regiment?" "Third Connecticut Volunteers," answered the man. "Good," replied the President. It was learned that the volunteer was a Trinity College student.

Shortly afterward President Roosevelt and those who accompanied him were driven to the Cowles residence on Main Street, about a mile from the station. The President rode with his relatives. Secretary Cortelyou and the others of the party followed. They alighted before the Cowles residence in a street lined with stately elms.

The only ceremony of the morning of a public character was the formal visit paid to the President by the Warden and Burgesses of the borough. The senior Burgess, A. A. Redfield, in an address of welcome, said:

Mr. President: We are all well aware, Sir, that the occasion of your present visit to Farmington is purely domestic and personal. Good manners dictate a zealous avoidance on our part of any disturbance of the quiet you seek. We are, therefore, doubly grately to you for consenting to receive the Borough Council of Farmington in this informal and kind manner.

In behalf of the people of this village and of the Town of Farmington as well, we bid you a cordial welcome; we beg you to believe that as our Chief Magistrate we entertain for you the highest respect and good will, and as an American citizen you have our warmest admiration and affectionate regard. We beg you to accept the freedom of the Borough of Farmington.

President Roosevelt in response cordially thanked the officers of the municipality for their appreciation of the domestic character of his brief visit to his sister; otherwise he would have been glad, he said, to have met personally every citizen of the town. He begged that the Warden and Burgesses would please take the trouble to convey to the citizens generally his appreciation of the cordiality of his welcome. He expressed the hope that at some future occasion he might personally meet the people of Farmington.

The President's day was filled with enjoyable rides, walks, and receptions. It concluded this evening at a dinner given at the home of Commander and Mrs. Cowles, the President's sister. Among the guests at the dinner were the President and his daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Barnes, United States Senators Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt and their wives, and Gov. George P. McLean.

Between his two rides the President and a few friends took a long tramp to Pinnacle Mountain, President Roosevelt and daughter leading the jaunt. An interesting incident of the morning drive was the greeting by 150 school children, attired in white, waving flags at the President as he rode by.

The afternoon was chiefly devoted to receptions, first to the young women of the Porter School and second to the guests invited by Mrs. Cowles to meet her brother. The two Connecticut Senators and their ladies assisted in receiving.

One of the features of the day was the planting of the McKinley oak on the public green, opposite the picturesque and historic Elm Tree Inn. President Roosevelt declined to take part in this, on the ground that it would not be in good taste to do so on this occasion after having declined other similar invitations. Gov. McLean and Mayor Harbison of Hartford were the principal speakers at the exercises.

The town was well policed by Deputy Sheriffs and constables, the customary warning having been sent out in advance by the Chief of Police at Washington. The Secret Service men followed the President's party so far as possible, but were unable to always keep track of the rather rapid changes, and on the tramp to the mountain the President was unprotected in that respect, a fact, however, which was entirely satisfactory to himself.

The President will leave Farmington at 8:10 A. M. to-morrow and will arrive in New Haven about an hour later, where he will be the guest of Yale University.

COMMENDS THE PRESIDENT.

American Missionary Association in Session in Chicago Says He Did Right in Entertaining a Negro.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—President Roosevelt's action in entertaining Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, at the White House, was upheld and publicly approved to-night by the American Missionary Association, which opened its fifty-fifth annual meeting to-day at the First Congregational Church at Oak Park. The following resolution was adopted:

The American Missionary Association of Congregational Churches, at its fifty-fifth annual meeting, held in Oak Park, Ill., Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, 1901, desires to express its cordial approval of the act of President Roosevelt in entertaining at the White House, recently, Booker T. Washington, a justly honored representative of his people, thus ignoring race prejudice, publicly and officially reaffirming the equal rights of American citizenship, and emphasizing the principle of brotherhood revealed by our great exemplar and master, Jesus Christ.

The matter had been a common topic of conversation among the delegates to the convention throughout the day, the society's prominence in the education of the negro making the matter of unusual interest. Additional importance was lent to the affair from the fact that Booker T. Washington is a protégé of the association. He received his first assistance in securing an education from the association, and the impetus and encouragement thus given to him in his youth have often been acknowledged by him as the basis of the eminence he now enjoys.

The opening session of the meeting was taken up largely with the reading of the reports of the Treasurer and the Executive Committee. The report of the Executive Committee was read by C. A. Hull of Brooklyn, Chairman of the committee. The report said the association had just closed a year of unusual prosperity. There is a slight increase in the number of schools and an increase of 1,800 pupils. The association's schools in the South are chiefly parochial, located for the most part where public schools do not meet the urgent necessities. The organization conducts thirty-two common schools and forty-three normal and graded schools in the Southern States, an increase for the year of four schools.

As to church work in the South, the report shows 228 churches, twenty-eight new ones, since last year, while twenty-seven have been discontinued. There are 140 ministers and missionaries, 12,650 church members, and 17,347 Sunday school pupils. In the Indian Missions department the committee reports twenty churches and fifty-three out stations; 2,665 Sunday school pupils, and 211 students in five regular Indian schools.

The financial part of the report shows receipts of $351,750, and expenditures of $333,572.

An amendment to the Constitution of the association, taking out of the hands of the association the election of the Secretary and Treasurer, the two salaried officers of the society, was referred to the Business Committee to report on before the close of the session.

Mr. Washington's Disavowal.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 22.—Booker T. Washington, who is here attending the Yale bicentennial celebration, made the following statement to-night: "I understand that some papers in certain parts of the country are printing alleged interviews with me. I want to state as emphatically as I can that I have given no interview and have refrained from any discussion of what occurred at Washington, although persistent efforts have been made to put words into my mouth."

LEAVES HER FIANCE BEHIND.

Bessie Kaywood's Uncle Makes a Charge of Hypnotic Influence.

Miss Bessie Kaywood, the young Chicago woman who was sent to Germany last month to receive a musical education, and who was followed across the ocean by her fiance, returned home in the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday at the request of her relatives.

Miss Kaywood crossed in charge of Capt. Stoermer of the Kronprinz and the Countess von Rittberg. At the pier her uncle, James A. Peterson, a lawyer, of Chicago met her. The young woman's fiance is Walter B. Henry, an employe in a dental office in Chicago, her uncle says. Henry is said to be following Miss Kaywood on the Deutschland, which is due to-morrow.

Mr. Peterson, in an endeavor to explain his niece's alleged infatuation for Mr. Henry, ascribed it to hypnotic powers possessed by the young man. He said the report that Miss Kaywood was an heiress was untrue. With her uncle she departed for Chicago in the afternoon.

AGAINST A MOTORETTE COMPANY.

Vehicles Seized in Suits to Recover Money Deposited.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received two executions against the De Dion-Bouton Motorette Company, whose factory is at Thirty-seventh Street and Church Avenue, Brooklyn, one for $624, in favor of James L. Breese, and the other for $1,122, in favor of William Morton Grinnell, to recover money paid for motorettes.

Mr. Breese claimed that he deposited $600 on May 7 for a motorette to cost $2,400, to be delivered in June; that it was not delivered, and he waited until Aug. 15, but had not received it then, so he began suit for the $600 deposited. Mr. Grinnell claimed that he paid $1,100 in September for a motorette, which broke down on the trial trip, and would not work, so he demanded the return of the money he paid for the vehicle. Deputy Sheriff Murray made a levy on three motorettes at 57 West Sixty-sixth Street, which are said to belong to the company.

The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws in July, 1900, with a capital stock of $750,000, and it is said that over $150,000 cash has been invested in the business. Several wealthy Brooklyn men were said to be interested in the company. Fred C. Cochew became the President when it was organized and Cornelius J. Field Vice President.

Death Takes His Last Child.

Marion Dwight Leggett, fifteen years of age, daughter of the Rev. Theodore Leggett, rector of Calvary Presbyterian Church, West Brighton, died yesterday after four weeks' illness of typhoid fever. A few years ago the Rev. Mr. Leggett lost four other children within a few weeks of each other. The daughter who died yesterday was his only remaining child.

Arbuckles Again Advance Coffee.

Another advance of half a cent per pound in the price of package coffee was announced yesterday by Arbuckle Brothers, making the net price 10 cents per pound. The Woolson Spice Company, which recently met the advance of the Arbuckles, did not yesterday raise the price of its package coffee.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. B. S. Chaplin, Royal Hussars, England; Consul General Bicher, Port au Prince; Eli W. Parry, United States Army; Congressman J. K. Stewart, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Clarence Eddy, Paris.

HOLLAND—David McClure, San Francisco; Lieut. M. L. Hulton, Royal Navy, England; J. Edward Addicks, Claymont, Del.; J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—Col. D. D. Van Valzeh, United States Army.

GRAND—Major L. H. Walker, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Col. M. H. Dingee, Lynchburg.

HOFFMAN—Walter Cutting, Pittsfield; Sydney Moss, Toronto; M. M. Coronado, Havana.

MANHATTAN—Gen. J. M. Schofield, United States Army; Count S. Montebello, Paris; C. M. De Yampa, United States Navy.

SAVOY—William H. Sayre, Bethlehem, Penn.

NETHERLAND—Adolphus Andrews, United States Navy; James Campbell, Honolulu.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. G. S. Carpenter, United States Army; Robert P. Kerr, Richmond.

NAVARRE—Capt. Robert Davis, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—S. Henry Barracolough, Sydney, N. S. W.

FIFTH AVENUE—Andrew J. White, United States Minister to Germany.

ASTOR—Ex-Congressman William Kirkby, Ohio.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; winds west to southwest.

Generally fair weather is indicated in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains today and Thursday. In the extreme Southwest and Western Texas there will be light local rains. The temperature changes will be unimportant.

Along the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northeast to east winds will continue. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts and on the lakes fresh westerly winds will prevail. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901
3 A. M.	53	51	53
6 A. M.	53	49	52
9 A. M.	54	51	57
12 M.	66	64	65
4 P. M.	71	69	69
6 P. M.	70	66	66
9 P. M.	67	63	63
12 P. M.	65	60	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 250 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60½
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1900	62
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	53

The thermometer registered 50 degrees at 8 A. M., and 65 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 70 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 47 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

10 A. M.—280 Second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:30 P. M.—240 Rivington Street; Mrs. Gilbert; damage, $50.

12:50 P. M.—1,845 Park Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $20.

5:10 P. M.—149 West Eighty-fourth Street; Henry Guterman; damage, $1,000.

5:15 P. M.—151 Grand Street; E. Jacob & Sons and others; damage, $50,000.

5:20 P. M.—1,271 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $200.

5:30 P. M.—27 Cherry Street; James Feranzo; damage, $150.

5:40 P. M.—50 Stanton Street; Sigmond Seuffert; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—280 Cherry Street; M. Strongen; damage, $25.

5:55 P. M.—107 Monroe Street; Samuel Levy; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—333 East Seventy-sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:30 P. M.—558 West Thirty-third Street; Weigand & Cooper; no damage.

6:40 P. M.—434 East Seventy-eighth Street; Arthur Lederhan; damage, $100.

REICHSRATH'S ACTION ON M'KINLEY TRIBUTE

President Alone Responsible for Omission of Condolences.

Denies that the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Influenced Him.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—In the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day Herr Stein (Pan-German) asked why the President of the House had departed from the custom in not paying a tribute to the memory of President McKinley, and whether it was thereby intended to establish the theory that there was a difference in the standing of the head of a republic and the head of a monarchy.

The President promised to make a reply later in the day.

At the conclusion of the sitting, the President said that as soon as he received news of the attack on President McKinley he personally conveyed to the American Minister an expression of the deepest sympathy. After the death of Mr. McKinley he again expressed to the American Minister condolence on behalf of the House. As some time had elapsed, he (the President) had not thought it necessary to refer to the matter again.

The President denied emphatically that any other consideration influenced his course. He declared that there was no foundation whatever for the rumor that the omission was due to the influence of Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and took occasion to point out that on the occasion of the attack upon President McKinley and after his sad death, both Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Goluchowski sent messages of sympathy and condolence to the United States Government and to Mrs. McKinley, through the Austro-Hungarian Legation in Washington, while Count Goluchowski personally expressed his sympathy to United States Minister McCormick.

The President said he thought this statement would be sufficient to set at rest the rumors which had given rise to the interpellation of Herr Stein.

MISS EASTWICK PLEADS GUILTY

Sentence Deferred, to Give Time for Evidence Regarding Her Sanity to Reach London.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Marie Josephine Eastwick, the young Philadelphia woman who was committed on Oct. 1 in the Guildhall Police Court for trial at the Old Bailey on a charge of having forged a railroad certificate to the value of £100,000, was arraigned to-day and pleaded guilty.

Sentence was postponed until the next session of the court, in order to allow an examination to be made as to the prisoner's sanity.

The Recorder somewhat demurred at the postponement of the sentence, pointing out that the question of the sanity of Miss Eastwick was one for the Home Secretary to decide after the imposition of the sentence. Counsel for the prisoner, however, urged that important evidence was coming from the United States, and that it was advisable that the whole history of Miss Eastwick should come before the court prior to the sentence being pronounced.

The next session of the court will be held in December.

FRENCH CHAMBER MEETS.

Government Refuses to Concur with a Motion to Discuss the Miners' Demands, and It Is Rejected.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies reassembled yesterday.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, refused to concur with a demand by M. Basly (Socialist) for the immediate discussion of a motion to establish a minimum wage for miners, a working day of eight hours, and a pension of 2f. a day after twenty-five years of work.

M. Basly's motion was intended to test the spirit of the Chamber on the question of the miners' demands. The constituents of M. Basly are chiefly miners belonging to the Pas-de-Calais region.

In the course of his remarks M. Waldeck-Rousseau said the Government had already announced that it was opposed to fixing a minimum wage, but was disposed to continue its examination of the question of miners' pensions and see if it could not incorporate it in the general question of pensions.

As to the eight hours' working day, the Government, said the Premier, was desirous of ameliorating conditions everywhere, but it was impossible to hastily settle such a question without injuring national production. It would be a great peril if the present deficit in the output of the mines were accentuated. There would be little dignity on the part of the Government if it yielded to such movements of irritation. No important promises would be kept that fulfilled would be dragged from the Ministry. He was opposed to an immediate discussion of the proposition.

Cheers from the Centre and from the Radicals greeted the Premier's remarks.

M. Viviani (Radical Socialist) said the miners' committee at St. Etienne had not yet come to a decision, but the Chamber must take the situation into account. If the miners proclaimed a general strike, every Socialist Deputy would fulfill his duty to the end and go and support them.

M. Bouvery, the Mayor of Montceau-les-Mines and new member of the Chamber of Deputies from that place, spoke on behalf of the miners. He declared that the companies had not kept their engagements.

The vote was then taken, the motion being rejected by 321 to 254.

The Senate also reassembled yesterday, and after a brief formal session adjourned until Friday.

NO FRENCH MINE STRIKE.

Committee Adjourns—Decision Not Stated, but It Is Thought Certain the Men Will Remain at Work.

ST. ETIENNE, Oct. 22.—The Miners' Committee which had been in session here for several days adjourned finally to-night.

The members refuse to make public the result of their deliberations, but it seems certain that they came to a decision not to strike or else postponed action indefinitely.

The committee will meet again in February.

MONTCEAU-LES-MINES, Oct. 22.—The Prefect has issued a proclamation prohibiting the sale or transportation of arms or ammunition, and ordering all persons possessed of arms or ammunition to deposit them in the Town Hall, or at Police Headquarters, within three days. Otherwise they will be seized and confiscated.

Carnegie to Accept Lord Rectorship.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Andrew Carnegie, replying to the unanimous request of the students that he allow himself to be nominated for the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, has accepted the nomination.

The Kaiserin's Birthday.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—To-day is the birthday of Empress Augusta Victoria, and flags were displayed on all public and many private buildings. There were no Court festivities, owing to her Majesty's indisposition, and to the fact that the imperial family is in mourning. A congratulatory address, beautifully bound, and bearing 18,000 signatures, was presented by the citizens of Berlin, and many patriotic societies celebrated the anniversary.

The Camorra Supreme in Naples.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Rome says the official report on the inquiry into the administration of Naples and the Southern Provinces sets forth that the Camorra secret society now permeates all branches of public life, and that no business, political or otherwise, is possible without the interference of the Camorra agents. The names of many persons well known in Naples are involved.

Lord Cromer Married.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Earl Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, was married here this afternoon to Lady Katherine Thynne, sister of the Marquis of Bath.

American Flour for British Troops.

Almost 75,000 bags of flour were shipped to South Africa yesterday by Produce Exchange brokers for the British Army. It is stated also that about 1,000,000 bushels of oats, half of which have already been cleared from this port, have been ordered for consumption in South Africa.

FOR JERSEY GOLF HONORS.

Eastern League Opens Its Championship Contest at Montclair—Two Good Wins for Giffen.

Five clubs, representative of as many towns, sent their best golfers yesterday to the Montclair Golf Club to play in the second annual championship tournament of the East Jersey Golf League.

Howard Giffen is the present champion of the league, and as he won what was termed the crucial match of the tournament in the afternoon, he is now a strong favorite to retain his honors for another year. E. E. Moody of the Elizabeth Club was Giffen's opponent in the afternoon, and the former won by 3 up and 2 to play. Moody played a strong game, but Giffen was at his very best. Giffen had two bad holes on the last nine, so, although he won by a good margin, Moody made the lowest medal score, 87 strokes to 90 for the victor. The cards are:

Howard Giffen, East Orange—										
Out	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	—42
In	4	5	7	8	5	3	5	5	6	—48—90
E. E. Moody, Elizabeth—										
Out	5	5	4	5	4	6	6	5	5	—45
In	5	3	6	5	5	4	6	4	4	—42—87

E. A. Freeman, who is one of the strongest golfers in the Glen Ridge Club, gave the present champion a hot match in the morning round. The latter finally won by 2 holes, but the entire round had to be finished before he was sure of victory. The cards:

Howard Griffen, East Orange—										
Out	4	5	4	5	4	6	6	5	5	—44
In	5	4	5	6	6	4	7	4	6	—47—91
E. A. Freeman, Glen Ridge—										
Out	4	5	5	7	4	6	6	5	7	—49
In	4	4	6	5	6	4	6	4	7	—46—95

W. C. Freeman of Glen Ridge beat Paul Heller of Forest Hill after a stiff game in the afternoon, by 3 up and 1 to play.

Clarence Place drew a bye in the afternoon round, as Austin Colgate and S. S. Woodward, who were paired together, failed to appear. B. R. Jacobs, President of the league, started the competitors, and he has presented the championship trophy to be won outright by the winner. The summaries of the day's play is:

Championship.—First Round—Howard Giffen, East Orange, beat E. A. Freeman, Glen Ridge, 2 up; E. E. Moody, Elizabeth, beat J. F. Emmott, Morristown Field, 5 up and 3 to play; J. K. Holton, Glen Ridge, beat H. Bingham, Forest Hill, by default; J. P. Bradshaw, East Orange, beat R. A. Waterbury, Elizabeth, 3 up and 1 to play; Clarence Place, Glen Ridge, beat F. W. Styles, Forest Hill, 4 up and 3 to play; Paul Heller, Forest Hill, beat A. F. C. Milligan, East Orange, 3 up and 2 to play; W. C. Freeman, Glen Ridge, beat G. H. Chadwick, Morristown Field, by default.

Second Round—Giffen beat Moody, 3 up and 2 to play; Holton beat Bradshaw, 3 up and 2 to play; Place drew a bye; Freeman beat Heller, 3 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—E. A. Freeman beat Waterbury, 1 up; Milligan beat Styles, 3 up and 2 to play.

Miss Hoyt's Golf Team Wins.

The Morris County golf women experienced the somewhat unusual sensation of a defeat yesterday by a visiting club team, Shinnecock, with Miss Beatrix Hoyt playing in first place, which defeated the Morristown women by 4 holes to 3, and that, too, with the visiting team one player short. The match was in the Class A series for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Miss Marie G. Bryce, the Morris County champion, was opposed to Miss Hoyt and was beaten by three holes. The results were:

SHINNECOCK.	Holes.	MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.
Miss Beatrix Hoyt	3	Miss Marie G. Bryce	0
Mrs. C. S. Brown	0	Miss Elsa Hurlbut	0
Miss Ethel Wickham	1	Miss M. K. Wstmore	0
By default	0	Mrs. Wm. Shippen	3
Total	4	Total	3

Ardsley Women on the Links.

The women of the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, played their qualifying round yesterday for the club championship and the Ardsley Cup. Miss Grace Fargo made the lowest score, 93 strokes, and the others who qualified for the match play rounds were Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, 103; Miss F. L. Vanderhoef, 108; Miss Eunice Terry, 108; Miss A. Hewitt, 116. The first match play round will be finished to-day.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Foster Brothers & Bancus, Auburn, N. Y.; W. I. Bancus, dress goods, cloaks, suits, boys' clothing, and upholstery goods, 66 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Cook, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Otis, china; Hotel Navarre.

Meyer, Wise & Koichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. R. Meyer, notions, hosiery, and gloves, 310 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing and sporting goods; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, corsets, and leather goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, ribbons, art goods, and jewelry; 97 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, dress trimmings, laces, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general buyer, 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. W. Dague, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, small wares; Miss Austin, dry goods, 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery and underwear, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, prints, ginghams, and domestics; 95 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Shurtenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; F. A. Potter, notions, leather goods, and jewelry; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorne, domestics; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Brager, A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, ribbons and trimmings, linings, laces, and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods and jewelry; L. Grauer, candy; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. P. Quinn, gloves; 8 Greene Street; Victoria Hotel.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Force, A. E., Cleveland, Ohio; dress goods; Hotel Navarre.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, linings, dress and black goods; W. Davies, furnishing goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; G. Louis, toys and baby carriages; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Everett-Ridley-Regan Company, Orlando, Ga.; C. H. Everett, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Drewry, white goods and woolens; 43 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. K. Gutman, notions, corsets, linings, and jewelry; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. P. Clancy, house furnishing goods; C. L. Piper, notions; 335 Broadway.

Wiests's, P., Sons, York, Penn.; H. Wiests, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; millinery and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Gage Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bode, ornaments; 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Libby, J. R., Co., Portland, Me.; C. Hayward, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updegraff, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Posner Bros., Baltimore, Md.; M. Wyman, shoes; Herald Square Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gross, boys' clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Kurtz, housefurnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; J. E. Kenney, upholstery goods; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods, 27 West Fourth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks and dress goods; 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. H. Van Densmore, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homer, furnishing goods; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 97 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Day, silks; Miss Sturtevant, books, 57 White Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks, 115 Worth Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. McPherson, upholstery goods, 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Dean, cloaks and suits, 115 Worth Street.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—A fire of unknown origin late to-night destroyed the drying and hair department of Congressman Robert H. Foerderer's leather factory at Bridesburg, a suburb of this city. The loss is estimated at over $100,000, fully covered by insurance.

Our announcements are signals of importance. The up-to-date overcoat is made long, with slashed pockets, small cuffs and velvet collar. We have a special line of Meltons, Kerseys and Velours. Any of these materials are desirable for this style of overcoat. We make them satin lined throughout, to order, $25.

Special line of very desirable black unfinished Worsteds with a faint stripe or check, suit to order, $20.

Tuxedos, to order, $30; full dress, $35. Double the price cannot get a better garment.

Special line of very desirable materials for boys' suits, $12. No risk dealing with us. Money back for the asking.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...6:19	Sun sets...5:09	Moon sets...	1:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook...	3:18	Gov. Isl'd...	3:38
H. Gate...	5:34		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook...	3:38	Gov. Isl'd...	3:58
H. Gate...	5:54		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hungaria, Fortune Island	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Porto Rico, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

Hubert, Barbados	.....	9:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau and south side of Cuba	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 9:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1901

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.15
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year.....1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 30 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

"POLITICS" AND REFORM.

In the campaign of 1896, for the first time in the history of the United States, it was enough for a citizen to say "I am an American" in order to indicate how he was going to vote. Many patriotic citizens expressed their views of the situation by simply hanging out American flags, "without note or comment." It was quite enough. Everybody knew that the man who did that was for McKINLEY. And, of course, this general consciousness was fatal to BRYAN.

In a different way, the criterion now is equally decisive. Suppose you went into a public meeting, about which you knew nothing, and heard a speaker saying, "I don't care anything about Republicans or Democrats—I simply want an honest, decent, clean government of this city." Suppose you overheard a passenger in a street car uttering that same sentiment to his companions. Would you have any doubt how that man was going to vote? Of course you would know that he meant to vote for Low.

On the other hand, it may not be Mr. SHEPARD'S fault, but his misfortune, although we are persuaded that it is very deeply, though quite possibly unconsciously, his fault, that every keeper of an illegal but permitted gambling house throughout the Greater New York, every keeper of an illegal but permitted disorderly house, every willing prostitute, every "cadet" who has not yet been caught and sent to Sing Sing, should be enthusiastically in favor of SHEPARD.

How, upon the whole, does Mr. SHEPARD like it?

VICE UNDER TAMMANY PROTECTION.

Can it be possible that the intelligent, decent, and humane people of New York, after reading the shocking statements published by the Council of the City Club exposing the debaucheries and crimes practiced under Tammany police protection on the east side will tolerate and, by their votes, assure the continuance of the kind of City Government that has made these horrors possible? The City Club statement shows and proves that a trade and business of debauching young girls has been established and that the victims of these crimes are placed, practically imprisoned, in vile resorts where the earnings of their lives of shame are paid over to the authors of their ruin, to be by them shared with the miscreants powerful in Tammany who are able to prevent police interference with the awful trade. This business could not be carried on at all under an honest police system. Capt. TITUS was able to put a check upon the infamies of the Red Light District at once—and Capt. TITUS was soon transferred to a district where his activities would not diminish the revenues of Tammany.

Now let us present a parallel case as a means of bringing this state of affairs home to men who seem to be too little mindful of it. Let us suppose that under the terms of an arrangement providing for a division of booty the professional burglars of this city were allowed to ply their trade under police protection. We will suppose that they were so well assured of immunity from molestation, arrest, and indictment that they would go about the business of breaking, entering, and safe-blowing with the same sense of security that a banker feels in attending to his loans and discounts. A score of accomplished burglars would then visit the financial district night after night with their false keys, jimmies, drills, high explosives, and other tools of trade. Knowing that the faithful roundsman outside would guard them against surprise they would open the vaults and safes of the leading bankers and great chiefs of finance, stuff their bags with ready cash and negotiable securities, and carry them away in carts. And this would go on night after night, any green policeman who blundered into an arrest being sure of a trial before DEVERY and a fine of thirty days' pay.

Would there not be an incredible tumult and commotion in this town? Of course there would. Men who read unmoved the stories of atrocity in the Red Light District or do not read them at all would jump up and down insanely and froth at the mouth in their denunciation of the Tammany police and its complicity with crime. They would buy rifles and sit up nights to guard their treasure. A great, furious storm of indignation against the Tammany Government would sweep over the city and out of what was left of their funds the men of the financial district would contribute with a tardy but sufficient generosity to the campaign chest of the Citizens' Union.

Are bonds and cash, then, so much more precious than the virtue of women, so far above the city's good name and the community's reputation for decency, that the loss of them would raise a great flame of public indignation while the infamies which the "cadets" practice under police protection barely keep the embers aglow?

The parallel is not unfaithful. It does not make the case too strong. The respectable, decent element of this community, the men who have the time and means to aid the campaign for the overthrow of Tammany are disgracefully apathetic and tranquil. The world is too much with them and they are paying too little heed to the work of its close companions, the flesh and the devil. And those who are not apathetic are hoodwinked, deceived, deluded, and misled by Mr. SHEPARD'S miserable sophistries about reforming the Democratic Party from the inside by electing him, the candidate of Tammany, the man called to deliver Tammany out of its troubles and preserve it from overwhelming defeat.

Mr. SHEPARD brought himself upon dangerous ground in his Monday night's speech when he used this language about crime and corruption in the Borough of Manhattan:

> Now, remember, here is this Borough of Manhattan, black throughout—without a redeeming feature—crime, corruption, robbery, alliance with crime, everything that ought to make the city a complete shame. On the other hand, if you please, an angel of light with a flaming sword of justice in his hand, panoplied with all the power of the law, a reformer, every iota of the machinery of justice at his command.
>
> Now, if that first shameful and burning indictment against the administration were true, what will you say of the administration of the District Attorney's office down to the present moment? How many convictions have there been? One wardman. [Laughter and applause.]

Yes, there was "laughter and applause"; that is what the verbatim report says. Mr. SHEPARD found food for mirth and sarcasm, his audience cause for laughter, in the horrible conditions that flourish under the organization whose nomination he has accepted. He protests next day, but too late, that he did not mean to be understood as ridiculing the "vice charges." No, and when earlier in the campaign a demand was made upon him to say whether he would dismiss DEVERY, the unspeakable police chief who permits and encourages these abominations, and who is the firm friend of men who profit by them even if he does not profit by them himself, Mr. SHEPARD set up the plea that the Constitution forbade him to answer the question. Undoubtedly Mr. Low was right. While Mr. SHEPARD'S friends understand him one way DEVERY and the men who profit by the Red Light iniquities understand him in another way; and while he is busying himself with his fine-spun constitutional theories the ruin of girls goes on and the revenues from their disgrace are gathered into Tammany pockets.

"AMERICAN DANGER" IN GERMANY.

The German Industrial League has, it appears, been discussing "the American danger." The General Secretary of the league has even been reading a paper which we have no doubt was in the highest degree fortified with facts and figures to show that that danger was not chimerical, but real and instant.

But, if we suppose that the Industrial League is a combination of manufacturers, we have to point out to the esteemed and learned Secretary, if he should ever chance to see these remarks, that when he suggests retaliation he is playing into the hands of the German Agrarians. They do not care a straw what becomes of German manufactures, so long as they themselves can keep up the prices of German agricultural products. It is needless for us to say that we entirely sympathize with our German friend in his denunciation of the Dingley tariff, and that we hold that statute to be an evidence of barbarism. But the fact remains that there is no effective retaliation possible for the German manufacturers. All that they can do is to heighten the price of food for the German artisan. He now complains, justly, that we will not take what he has to sell in exchange for what he must buy. But if he enters, to the satisfaction of the German landlord, upon a course of retaliation, he will simply be disabling himself from the international competition which he must challenge.

All this was argued out in England half a century ago, with impressive results. Why bring it up again?

THE RISING IN SAMAR.

The name of an island denotes isolation. Among so backward a people as the inhabitants of the Philippines it denotes it all the more. It would be a huge mistake to generalize from one island to another or to assume that there is any common sentiment actuating the inhabitants of the archipelago.

So far as we can judge, the manifestation of dislike to Americans in the Island of Samar, an island particularly segregated, is strictly endemic. This does not prevent it from being extremely annoying. A detachment of the Ninth Infantry was caught napping there some weeks ago. Still later, a dozen men of the same regiment were killed. But that was in open fight and there was nothing to be said in criticism. Upon the same day as it happened more than as many men were crushed to death here in New York, innocently laboring on the new tunnel. And the laborers had not "shipped" to be killed, whereas the soldiers had. These are merely the chances of war.

But Admiral RODGERS'S report that he has put 300 men ashore to assist the army indicates that Samar is in active eruption, and also that the military authorities have underestimated the strength of opposition in that particular island. For that underestimate no blame can reasonably be attached to anybody in particular. Our military success in Luzon has been satisfactorily complete. Our civil success there is at least promising, and we have the gratifying belief that it is in very good hands. But the explosions in Samar admonish us that we cannot safely reduce our military strength in the Philippines.

OIL AS FUEL.

The increasing use of crude oil as fuel promises, temporarily at least, to have an important influence upon the coal trade of a large part of the United States. The economy in favor of oil shown in comparative tests of oil and coal results in most instances from the fact that where such tests are made coal is relatively dear and oil relatively cheap. This is true in Texas, along the Gulf coast, in California, and in sections back from the Pacific Coast where the only local fuels are lignites of low calorific value, and where good coals can be had only at a cost for transportation which makes them impracticably costly. The newer oil developments are in districts where coal is not found, and for this reason their economic importance is much greater than it would be if the two fuels were locally competitive.

The significance of crude oil, for the coal miner, is that it is more and more monopolizing his outlying and remote markets, and thus increasing the competition which he encounters in markets which are readily accessible. This also affects the railroads by cutting off an important item of their freights in the "long haul" classification. However, the change has come, and, while the oil supply lasts, it will be increasingly used for fuel purposes. Some compensation to the railroads for the loss of tonnage is found in the convenience and economy of oil fuel, which on the Southwestern railroads is coming into more general, and so far as can be seen, into permanent use. The advantages of this form of fuel for locomotive engines is important. By dispensing with the tender, which is chiefly useful as a coalbox, the engine is relieved of part of its dead load, which contributes nothing to traction capacity, since the weight is not carried by the driving wheels. This calls for a new type of locomotive. Engines now building for the North Pacific Coast Railroad are distinctly new in shape and arrangement of parts. The cab is in front, immediately over the cowcatcher, and the oil and water are conducted to the firebox and boiler respectively by pipes. In this construction the furnace is in the front end of the engine, and the smokestack at the rear end. This arrangement possesses the important advantage of giving the engineer a clearer view of the track and better control of his train. Another advantage claimed for this reversed construction is one which would seem to apply even more to coal-burning than to oil-burning engines. When the furnace is in front the movement of the engine supplies a natural forced draught, which promotes a rapid and complete combustion.

The mechanical details, however, are relatively unimportant. The facts of principal interest are the economic results to follow the equalization of conditions as to cheapness of fuel between the districts favored by nature with abundant and cheap coal and those in which fuel has hitherto been scarce and relatively dear; in the conservation of our coal resources, and in the effect upon the immediate prosperity of the bituminous mining industry and the earnings of the coal-distributing railroads. Fuel oil is a factor of great and increasing importance in large areas which, lacking coal, have been heavily handicapped in the competition for development and prosperity.

AVERTING STORMS BY BOMBARDMENT.

The State Department is advised by our Consul at Lyons, Mr. COVERT, that a congress will be held in that city next month for a full discussion of the subject of dispelling hailstorms by bombarding the skies. What has elsewhere been regarded as arrant charlatanry in meteorological science appears in France to be taken quite seriously. Representatives will be present at the Lyons congress from all parts of Europe, and an effort will be made to gather enough exact information to constitute a valuable contribution to the world's knowledge on a subject of much interest to those raising crops which are subject to great damage from hail.

In France a great deal of money has been expended in experiments, and while the results have not thus far convinced the scientists that there is anything in cannonading as a means of averting disastrous storms, they are accepted with entire confidence by the farmers of all classes and from them the money needed to furnish the ammunition has been obtained. The subject is one of importance from the grape-growing and wine-making point of view, and it has been taken up in all seriousness by the most practical and conservative class of the French people. Unfortunately, it is a matter difficult of proof, since faith in the virtue of sky bombardment rests largely upon negative testimony. If the Lyons congress can put the matter on a basis of reasonable probability, pro or con, it will have made a contribution of value to meteorological science.

So far as the data at hand warrant an opinion, the United States can contribute little of value to the French discussion. With us the employment of cannon in connection with weather regulation has been chiefly to induce storms during seasons of drought, and the practitioners of this art have been mostly clever charlatans whose occasional successes are probably due to the judicious timing of their experiments. On one point, however, it would seem as if experimentation would be repaid. It is an immemorial tradition of the sea that a waterspout can be broken and danger from it averted by the discharge of cannon. Hundreds of ships' logs record this fact, and it is obviously something more than a forecastle superstition. If towns and villages in the tornado belt of the Middle West could thus avert all, or any part, of the injury which the visit of a "twister" inflicts to persons and property, the burning of any amount of gunpowder would be an economy. A waterspout and the dust funnel of a tornado are closely allied phenomena, and if one can be broken and dissipated by ordnance, there is reason to think that the other might be. Data on this point would be of value.

RACING "BIG SINGLE STICKERS."

Being precluded from challenging next year with the same boat that has just been so narrowly beaten, Sir THOMAS LIPTON will do the next best thing. He will leave the Shamrock on this side and try to get some racing with Columbia and Constitution next year. And, if nobody else comes forward, he will challenge, either with her in an improved state, or with a new boat, in 1903.

This is all very well, from Sir THOMAS'S point of view. But it has been ably pointed out by one of the persons who have been patriotically defraying the cost of cup defending that it does not at all appear where such persons "come in" in keeping their boats in commission for the purpose of enabling a challenger to "get a line" upon them and thereby upon the question whether it will pay him better to build a new boat or to bring the old up to concert pitch. Mr. MORGAN frankly says that now, in the conditions which the deed of gift and its interpretation have produced, a cup challenger, or a cup defender, is a boat which is of no use for any other purpose, and one which only a billionaire who was also a lunatic would think of keeping in commission for any other purpose.

Where now, as the French poet has inquired, are the snows of last year? The old America, we know, is still afloat, and a reasonable boat to go cruising in. But where are Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer? Vigilant, we know, is knocking about under a comparatively rational yawl rig. So is Navahoe. So is Ailsa. But the "big single sticker" which has either won or lost the cup has in either case lost her usefulness as such. However sportsmanlike Sir THOMAS'S proposition may seem, or be, it is not likely to win favor. Cup defenders will neither be built, nor yet be put in commission, unless there is a cup to be defended. Wherefore it seems that the New York Yacht Club might properly be called together to take counsel whether there is no way, under the elastic deed of gift, whereby a boat good for challenging the cup or defending it might not be made also good for some other purpose.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Engineering News prints a detailed drawing which shows very clearly just what the New York Central purposes to do in the Park Avenue tunnel, and asserts that examination of it will convince engineers that the change thus effected will be one for the worse and not for the better. This opinion does not, apparently, involve a denial that the substitution of steel columns for the upper part of the walls now separating the side tracks from the two in the centre will to some degree improve the ventilation of the side tunnels, but it is based on apprehensions, previously expressed in the same paper, of the terrible consequences that would follow if a train left the rails in the tunnel and crashed into the row of pillars. "No sound and valid reasons," says the writer of the article, "exist for tearing out the present substantial masonry arch roof and walls" and the creation of "the danger that a derailment may bring down the whole tunnel roof by knocking out the supporting columns." He admits that this peril has been guarded against to some extent by providing for a thin low wall beneath the pillars, but he doubts if such a wall would endure enough shock to constitute a real safeguard, and he thinks that the contrast between the proposed partition and that it is to replace "ought to be apparent even to the Board of Health"—which is an unkind way of putting it. Attention is also called to the rapid erosion that will take place in the steel work exposed to the corrosive gas of the tunnel. The life of the columns and beams, it is prophesied, will be short, while to determine when the deterioration has proceeded so far as to be dangerous will be difficult or impossible. "Thus," concludes Engineering News, "the alteration now proposed will substitute a short-lived construction, requiring constant inspection and possessing inherent elements of danger, for an existing construction which is safe, substantial, and permanent. If there are any compensating advantages to be gained by the alterations, we have failed to discover them." Evidently our learned contemporary forgets one "compensation"—by toying gently with one end of the tunnel the company quiets the public demand for the establishment of an up-to-date electrical suburban service.

—Several of the Canadian papers have been discussing with some vivacity of late the question whether Canadians speak good English or bad, but a failure to agree as to what is the standard or best pronunciation of the language has prevented much good from coming out of the interesting controversy. We notice with mingled amusement and approval, however, that one of the disputants, The Monetary Times of Toronto, has, either consciously or unconsciously, endeavored to remedy this oversight—and incidentally to give pain to some of its antagonists—by calling attention to the "voice and speech of our future King." These, it is declared, were a severe blow to the affectations of those Canadians who talk what is popularly called "law-de-daw" English and pride themselves on their vocal contortions as being "quite the proper thing, don't you know." "To the discomfiture of such snobbish people," says The Monetary Times, "Prince GEORGE used none of the ultra Oxford-English frills in his speaking. He did not 'awsk for a glawss of wotah,' for instance. He spoke English, as an educated American or Canadian speaks it. May his royal example have some influence in freeing us from the tiresome aping of fashionable English pronunciation that we so often hear." The lesson might be taken to heart south of the Canadian line as well as north of it, not because the Duke of York and Cornwall is necessarily a model of verbal propriety on account of his rank or station, but because he seems to have illustrated the fact that in both Canada and the United States the would-be imitators of the English aristocracy perform their linguistic antics only to the unintended end of proving their familiarity, not with the elect, but with the remoter satellites thereof. The speech of our British visitors attracts attention on this side of the water not in direct, but in inverse, ratio to their education and breeding. It is notable, too, that the pronunciation of the better class of English actors does not seem a bit queer to us, while the little ones all have a marked "accent."

—It is more than a little curious that Justice JEROME should have been moved to wonder by what he thought was the fact that, whenever he enters one of the many halls where enthusiastic audiences await him, the band at once strikes up the tune "We Won't Go Home Till Morning." If we wanted to add to his mystification we would tell him that the tune which he thinks is "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" is really that famous product of the Peninsular campaign. "Malbrook s'en va-t-en guerre." That would be true, and the information might well make him wonder what the bandmasters are driving at, but it is better to clear up the mystery by revealing that the tune he hears is "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Those, at any rate, are the words the musicians have in mind when they play the ancient air. Versemakers, he should remember, are vastly more numerous than tunemakers, and the tune that isn't made to do service for more than one poem and more than one country is rare—especially if the tune has the qualities that catch the popular favor. Citizens of this country, 'tis said, have marveled at the frequency with which "America" is played in England, and Britishers at our fondness for "God Save the Queen," or "King," as it is now. We cannot believe that Justice JEROME would make that mistake, though his worry about "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" makes us suspect that he still has a thing or two to learn about musical favorites.

—We notice, with a surprise that is deeply tinged with grief, in the columns of the greatest of our homonymous contemporaries—of course we refer to The London Times—this statement: "South Africa is doubtless a bad school, but we expect the sons of England to retain what MATTHEW ARNOLD has finely called 'the ancient and inbred integrity of the English people.'" Alack and alas! and that in a paper that does—or did, according to tradition—offer a reward to anybody who would catch it tripping. For though MATTHEW did use the words credited to him, he frankly credited them to another—to one whose words are now, perhaps, more familiar in America than in England—in short, to the bold and eloquent BURKE. It is just possible that our transatlantic cousins read ARNOLD too much, nowadays, and BURKE too little.

WHAT IRVING SHOULD PLAY HERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement lately made in THE TIMES and other papers (apparently on the authority of Sir Henry Irving himself) that the play of "Charles I." has not been given in New York since the season of 1883-4, and that it is therefore a novelty to the present generation of playgoers, is incorrect. Willis's poetic drama was last seen here at the Knickerbocker (then known as Abbey's) Theatre as recently as March 1, 1894, which is a little over seven, not seventeen, years ago.

There are many among his admirers who will regret that Sir Henry has decided not to produce "Coriolanus" in this country, and without a novelty of any sort, (for "Mme. Sans-Gêne" has been done to death here both in French and English) the raison d'être of the present visit is not very clear. Because "Coriolanus" failed to achieve more than a succès d'estime in London it by no means follows that this somewhat unfamiliar Shakespearean drama would be received with indifference in New York. There is ample evidence to show that the tastes of the two cities in musical and dramatic affairs are by no means identical. We have had some notable performances of "Coriolanus" in the past by McCullough in English, Barnay in German, and Salvini (the elder) in Italian, and none of these famous players had anything approaching the superb scenic outfit with which Sir Henry has equipped his production. It may be remembered also that during the seventies and eighties, when "Julius Caesar" was unknown as an acting play in Great Britain, it was constantly performed throughout the United States by Booth, Davenport, Barrett, Bangs, and others.

No living player has a larger répertoire than the distinguished actor who is now paying this country what has been described (incorrectly, let us hope,) as a farewell visit; yet Americans have been privileged to see only a few among his many remarkable impersonations. Punch humorously suggested that Sir Henry should revive Tennyson's play, "The Cup," in honor of the yacht races; but, seriously speaking, this was one of the finest representations ever given on the boards of the London Lyceum, and it should have been produced here years ago. A friend of the writer's, living in Birmingham, advised him on no account to miss seeing Sir Henry in "The Dead Heart," the final scene of which, he said, was thrilling in its intensity and would never be forgotten. Unfortunately the opportunity has been denied us to see not only "The Dead Heart," but "Ravenswood," "King Lear," "Othello," "Richard III.," "Richelieu," "The Corsican Brothers," "Vanderdecken," "Digby Grant," "Jeremy Diddler," and many other impersonations which brought Sir Henry fame and fortune in the past. Here surely is material for half a dozen future visits when the present American tour is concluded. A. E. G.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

A WORD FOR THE Y. M. C. A. ARMY BRANCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to correct one or two slight errors which appeared in THE TIMES'S account on Friday of the escape of a military prisoner last Sunday at Governors Island, which may possibly reflect on the army branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at that post. Your account stated that Henderson disguised himself as a woman under the building of the Young Men's Christian Association building, which was not the fact. The apparel for his disguise was conveyed to him somehow in the castle. There he exchanged it for his prisoner's clothing, and by mingling with some lady visitors eluded the guard in passing out.

The fact that the Army Christian Association holds meetings among these prisoners may have been confused with the case. Those meetings are greatly appreciated by the men, sometimes 75 or 80 being in attendance, and according to the testimony of the officers in charge exercise an excellent restraining influence, but they were not connected with this escape.

Your account refers to Mrs. Helen Miller Gould as the donor of the Army Young Men's Christian Association Building. Splendid and National as have been the gifts of this "first lady of the land," her benefactions do not include this building; it was the gift of that perennial friend of young men, Mr. William E. Dodge, who erected it for the use of the enlisted men at Fort Columbus. Last night I had the pleasure of attending an entertainment in this building; it was filled with soldiers; some even sitting on the stairs and others standing, all interested in a refined, elevating programme. It is too bad that such a practical and needed benevolence should be embarrassed by a deficit, when $100 will pay the whole expenses for a month's work in that homelike club, including competent supervision. And when $10 will pay the entire expenses of the army branch for one day at Forts Columbus, Wood, and Wadsworth, should not every one interested in the American soldier take some practical part in supplying him with the amenities of life? Love of country is no longer tested by the bunting we hang out or by the foreworks put off "when Johnnie comes marching home again," but rather by what we actually do for the men who go with the flag.

GEORGE ALDEN SANFORD.

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

A Blemish in Central Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed to call attention through your paper to something that each year mars the beauty of Central Park? It is almost time, according to the usual plan, to put up the temporary house at the south end of the Seventy-second Street lake. That building is of the shed order that seems to be considered appropriate for such erections, and every season I regret to see it going up, to remain for about six months, a conspicuous blemish on the landscape. To be sure it would be quite as objectionable to put up a very showy and elaborate house, but a plain building in good taste and no larger than is necessary ought to take the place of one so repulsive to the eye in that attractive spot.

The same might be said of the other buildings in the park, but this one is perhaps the most offensive of all. I wish every one might notice its ugliness this Fall if it goes up as usual, and that next season a pretty and suitable building might take its place. L. P.

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

THE SHEPARD DOCTRINE CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More persons than perhaps you yourself are aware of are under obligation to THE TIMES for its full and fair presentation of the arguments advanced by both sides in the pending municipal contest. In your report of Mr. Shepard's address to a Brooklyn audience on the evening of Oct. 16, I marked this passage:

"If you vest me with the power, I tell you that the influence of my office, so far as that influence may be legitimately used, shall be used to bring to a lawful and orderly end the whole idea that it is the duty of one man, with the force of government, to make another man moral, or to alter his position in life according to the will of the man who has the power."

What are we to think of such doctrine coming from the lawyer whom Richard Croker has chosen as the fit and natural successor of the unspeakable Van Wyck? With one recklessly broad stroke he brushes away "the whole idea that it is the duty of one man, with the force of government, to make another man moral." In substance, this is a promise to nullify the Penal Code, in so far as Mr. Shepard can help to nullify it, in the interest of the Croker combine. To paraphrase the dictum of another reformer blessed with occasional Tammany affiliations, "What's the Ten Commandments among friends?"

With the gilded bait of the Mayoralty nomination, Shepard has swallowed the Croker platform—hook, bob, and sinker. Small wonder that the sneering little composite of manikin and mountebank immediately sped away into the wilderness to recuperate from his nausea.

ONE OF THE PLAIN PEOPLE.

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

MR. UNGER'S CANDIDACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the past twenty-five years, and have always admired the fairness with which you treat those whom you oppose politically. I am heart and soul with Seth Low, have always been anti-Tammany, as every good citizen should be, and am sorry not to be able to cast my vote for the Fusion ticket this time, owing to my illness, which keeps me away from New York.

I certainly admire Judge Jerome, and while I know nothing against his opponent, Mr. Unger, except that he is a Tammany man, which unfits him for the office he stands for, I don't see why you use such poor argument in your otherwise excellent editorial of to-day, "Justice Jerome's Canvass," when you say, "It is not necessary," &c., "in the hands of Justice Jerome or in the hands of the chosen counsel of Wardman Bissert." Now, as a lawyer Mr. Unger is not to be blamed for defending Bissert; besides which, he stated that he did not take the case originally, but acted for a brother lawyer, who was unable to appear.

I think that just such talk as this "Wardman Bissert's counsel" disgusts thinking people; it suffices for them to know that Unger is Tammany's choice; and for the unthinking people I consider it demagogic and below your standard of fair spirit. I look for higher principles and loftier arguments in your editorials and hope I have not trespassed upon your good nature in letting you know what I think. Keep on with your good work, and let us hope that Nov. 5 will rid us of the awful tyranny of Croker and all that it implies. A. M.

Liberty, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Fault of Faults.

She—What do you consider his greatest fault, then?

He—His claim that he hasn't any.—Philadelphia Press.

A Hit.

Cholly—I shot a fine deer while in Maine. I'll tell you just how it happened."

Ethel—Oh, I can guess. You didn't know the gun was loaded.—Judge.

Basis of His Calculation.

"I see that Yale is celebrating the fact that the college is 200 years old."

"Is that all it is? Why, I've got a boy who graduated from there last June, and the amount he thinks he knows couldn't be taught in twice 200 years."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No "r" in Colonel.

Col. Hankthunder—It's funny how you Nawthe'n people say "idear." Theah's no "ah" in "idea."

Northerner—That cuts no figure. There's no "r" in "Colonel," and yet we all call it "Curnel."

Col. Hankthunder—No, Suh! By Jawge, I don't.—Chicago Tribune.

The Irrepressible Youngster.

"Will you have another dish of ice cream?" asked the mother of Johnnie, whose place was across from the invited guest Johnny's mother was entertaining that day.

"Well, yes; I b'leeve I will," said Johnnie; "bein's we don't have it more'n wunct a year."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

REMEMBER WARING!

(THE CITY AGAINST TAMMANY, 1901.)

I.

Again the bugle-blow
To meet the common foe
Summons the daring.
Can ye not hear the call
Echo from every wall—
"Remember Waring"?

II.

He stormed the fetid street
Where Death with rapid feet
Strode fierce and glaring.
Shall we forget, alone,
When every grateful stone
Remembers Waring?

III.

He, to your service true;
He, in his love of you
Himself not sparing;
Guardian of rich and poor;
Whom gold could not allure—
Our soldier, Waring!

IV.

He found a wretched throng—
Rescued from ancient wrong—
New burdens bearing.
And babes that he did save
Cry from a later grave:
"Remember Waring."

V.

He dared a tropic hell
Of fever—till he fell,
And we, despairing,
Knew that for us he died,
And in our grieving cried—
"Remember Waring!"

VI.

Shall we be less than they
Who make the poor their prey,
No least one sparing?
They praise him, though they till
Each tainted purse; they still
Remember Waring.

VII.

How shall our deed atone
That nowhere bronze or stone
His name is bearing?
His ashes in their urn
With his old ardor burn,
And plead, for Waring:—

VIII.

"Oh, if the work I wrought
Be to your memory aught,
Now Greed is tearing
The crown from Freedom's brow,
Strike harder that you now
Remember Waring."

IX.

Then ere the heart grow cold
Let us on altars old
New vows be swearing:
"Perish the people's foe!—
Scorn for his tool!" and so
Remember Waring.

—ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON,
Woman's Municipal League.

THE COLONNA MADONNA.

Price Paid for This and Other Treasures by J. P. Morgan Said to be $700,000 — History of the Famous Picture.

Private letters from a noted Paris expert in paintings give trustworthy information that J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the celebrated Holy Family, by Raphael, called the Colonna Madonna because it was long in the possession of the noble Roman house of that name. The painting made a great sensation in Paris this year when it appeared among the old masters in M. Sedelmeyer's gallery, for although its existence was known up to 1870, and there was no evidence that it had been destroyed or incorporated with any public or private collection, yet all trace of it was lost to the general public of art lovers at one of the most critical moments of modern French history. For many reasons the Colonna Madonna should have formed a distinguished example of Raphael's work at the Louvre. But it was not to be. An American is its owner. Will he bring it to this side of the Atlantic? That is the question connoisseurs in Europe are asking with pardonable anxiety.

The Madonna in question is finer than anything in the Louvre or the National Gallery by the same painter. Its history is known from the time it was painted until it vanished during the turmoil while Napoleon III. was captured and Eugenie fled from Paris. Raphael received the order for its painting from a convent of nuns, but in the following century the convent became poor and resolved to sell it. So it fell into the hands of the Colonnas, who, in their turn, sold it to one of the branch of the Bourbons. In the course of the wars of Napoleon it shared the flight and exile of its royal owner, whose heirs held it at Madrid. In 1870 it became known almost at the same time in London and Paris that this famous Raphael might be bought; then diplomacy on an international scale set its wits to work to secure it for one nation or the other. As it happened to be in Spain, the influence of Eugenie de Montijo was more powerful than that of the British Ambassador at Madrid. A special envoy was sent from Paris and the picture was brought on, exhibited at the Louvre, and was about to be bought by the State when the German war broke out. Since then no one knew exactly where it was until it suddenly appeared in Sedelmeyer's hands.

The price paid for this Raphael, which belongs to his best period, can only be conjectured, since Mr. Morgan at the same time bought from M. Sedelmeyer a number of other old masters, notably a portrait of a Grand Duke by Rubens, a large and fine specimen of the British painter George Morland, and two or three pictures by Dutch masters. The price for all these, as stated in the letter from Paris, was $700,000, which is probably more a guess by the expert than a sure figure, since neither the dealer nor the buyer is likely to have named the sum. What is more important is the statement from the same trustworthy source that Mr. Morgan does not intend to bring the Madonna over for the present. It is generally understood that the Mannheim collection bought by him remains abroad because our tariff lays a heavy duty on old masters as well as modern paintings. Mr. Morgan, so it is understood, sees neither wisdom nor justice in this unnecessary severity of our customs, because it affects unfavorably art education and keeps out objects which by their nature canot rival American products. Of course, he might present these pictures to an art museum, a university, or other educational foundation, which could then import them free of duty. But there is nothing to show that he intends to do so; on the contrary, it is believed in Paris that he has bought them for his own pleasure and will keep them in Europe to enjoy whenever he is abroad.

The educational value of works by such masters, and especially such distinguished examples, is very great, while the sums that flow into the treasury at present from this source are insignificant compared with their worth to us in indirect ways. They keep our art students over here, and help to educate the public as well as the professional artist. Everything should be done to encourage the flow of the finest specimens of old art into the United States. Private collections tend naturally to find their way into public museums by purchase or bequest. Should Mr. Morgan decide to establish the Mannheim treasures and these other purchases in a residence at London or Paris, they will be always in danger of being lost to America forever.

If Congress will repeal this unprofitable law, the country may become enriched in time with some of the greatest masterpieces of the past. On the other hand, it will be regarded in Europe as a great loss if the Morgan old masters cross the Atlantic. Museums are so many and their purveyors are so keen that few old masters of the first rank are left in private hands. The story is told by the sales at the Hôtel Drouot, in Paris, and at Chrystie's, in London, where examples of the second rank are taken up at giddy prices.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Two Volumes First Edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield" Fetch $400—Other Offerings.

Two volumes of the first edition of Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," measuring 6 7-16 by 4 inches, crimson crushed Levant morocco extra, gilt backs and edges by F. Bedford, printed by B. Collins for F. Newbery, Salisbury, 1766, fetched $400 at auction sale by Bangs & Co., 21 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Newbery sold this copy for $620. This is said to be one of the most eagerly sought after books published during the eighteenth century.

Goldsmith's "The Traveller," fine large copy of the first edition, with the rare half-title, printed for J. Newbery, London, 1765, olive crushed levant morocco extra, gilt edges, by Rivière, fetched $72.50.

Other items sold as follows:

"The Village Coquettes," by Charles Dickens, London, 1836, octavo, stitched, uncut edges, inclosed in a crushed levant morocco extra pull-off case, by Riviere, the very earliest issue of the original edition, being prior to the printing of the title-page, but with Dickens's autograph inscription; "The Village Coquettes, Charles Dickens," on the first page, $152.50. It is a presentation copy from Dickens to J. P. Harley, who took the part in the play of Mr. Martin Stokes, and to whom the book is dedicated.

The first octavo edition of Dickens's "Sketches by Boz," forty plates, by George Cruikshank, in the twenty original monthly parts, with the wrappers, advertisements, &c., as issued, London, 1837-39, $250.

"The Adventures of Oliver Twist," Dickens, first octavo edition, Bradley & Evans, London, 1846, twenty-four etchings, by George Cruikshank, one volume, in the ten monthly parts, original illustrated wrappers, designed by Cruikshank, uncut, $77.

The Old Testament, in German, printed by Koburger, in Nuremberg, in 1483, with over 100 fine woodcuts by Wohlgemuth and Pleydenwurf, the teachers of Durer, said to be the most magnificent Bible printed in the fifteenth century, $35.

Henri Stephanus's "Epistolas de Suae Typographiae Statu," and catalogue in his own publications, 12mo, olive green levant, inlaid with maroon morocco, sides and back covered with elegant tooling, gilt edges, 1569, $90.

First Elzevir Virgil, 1636, bound in old green morocco, full gilt back, gilt sides and edges, by Déromé and from the library of the famous painter and engraver of the eighteenth century, Daniel Chodowiecki, with his beautiful bookplate, $50. Payne's copy, which sold in April, 1878, for £50, was in a plain old morocco binding, having the lower margin of the title-page repaired. Ichon's copy with Longpierre's "poison d'or" sign, sold in Paris in 1897 for 4,855 francs.

The Elzevir Terence, 1635, Boyet binding, $25.

The first edition of the famous suppressed Post-Royal version of the New Testament, printed by the Elzevirs, Amsterdam, 1667, $20. Mr. Turner's copy sold for 1,430 francs, and for 1,780 francs in the sale of S. de Montgermont. Quaritch prices a copy at £60, and Damascene Morgand sold another copy for 2,500 francs.

"The Treatises of Benvenuto Cellini on Goldsmithing and Sculpture," choice full-page etchings, by Le Rat of Cellini's masterpieces, the first book printed at the Essex House Press, London, 1898, $25.

The first edition of Goethe's "Faust," 1808, square 12mo, in the original publisher's boards in an olive morocco pull-case, $140.

"Six Dramas of Calderon," freely translated by Edward Fitzgerald, first edition, Pickering, London, 1853, $70.

Fitzgerald's "Salaman and Absal: an Allegory," translated from the Persian of Jami, frontispiece, quarto, original blue cloth, uncut, J. W. Parker & Sons, London, 1856; rivals in scarcity the 1859 edition of the Omar Kayyam, $100.

Boswell's "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides With Dr. Johnson," from Fitzgerald's library, with an eleven line manuscript note by him on flyleaf, and his bookplate designed by Thackeray, $45.

Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," fine copy of rare first edition, 1559, $75.

"The Works of Benjamin Jonson," London, 1616-31-40, finely engraved title by W. Hole, and portrait of Jonson by Vaughan in two states, two volumes, folio, calf, extra, gilt backs, gilt paneled sides, gilt edges, by F. Bedford, $170. Inserted in Vol. I. is the original playbill in fine condition of a special single performance of Jonson's "Every Man in His Humour," with David Garrick as Kitely.

"Poems by the

PORTO RICAN MERCHANTS HAVE A BUSY DAY

They Visit Points of Interest Around the City.

New York Business Men Entertain Them at Luncheon—Banquet at the Waldorf at Night.

The delegation of Porto Rican merchants had a busy but a pleasant time yesterday. After breakfasting they were escorted to the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, where they boarded a tug and started on a trip around Manhattan Island. They went up the East River, through the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and down the North River, around the Battery to the starting point. All places of interest were pointed out and the Porto Ricans were loud in their praises.

At 12:30 o'clock they assembled in the Directors' room of the Equitable Life Assurance Society as the guests at a luncheon given on behalf of the merchants and bankirs of New York interested in the development of Porto Rico. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle presided and made an address of welcome, in which he said:

"It is a pleasant duty to preside at such an occasion as this, and I bid you a hearty welcome. Not only because you are the accredited representatives of the commercial interests of Porto Rico, but because of the permanent friendships and close personal, social, and business relations that must result from your visit.

"Until three years ago the people of the United States knew very little of Porto Rico, and vice versa. But the fortunes of war have brought us under the same flag. We are no longer only neighbors, but members of the same household. I trust your visit will be pleasant and profitable. We owe you fair treatment before, but it is now our duty to see that for the burdens you bear you shall share in the benefits.

"You are to be congratulated that all trade restrictions have been removed and that you stand on an equality with all other American Territories. You have absolute free trade with 70,000,000 people who will pay you fair prices. We want your coffee, sugar, tobacco, fruit, iron, and copper; you want our provisions, breadstuffs, and manufactured products. We are all interested in the future of Porto Rico, in its commercial, industrial, and intellectual welfare. You have a prosperous future in store and the people of this city will help you to make it so, because trade cannot be all on one side.

"You will be welcome everywhere you go, and when your visit is over, you will leave behind you many new friends." [Applause.]

Federick Degeteau replied for the visitors, saying:

"Gentlemen, we thank you heartily for the handsome treatment accorded us. We have admired your marvelous progress. Your skyscrapers have astounded us. They remind us of Towers of Babel, but, unlike the original structure, yours are permanent. Yours have been erected in a spirit of friendship, and there has been no confusion of tongues.

"During the dark days of Porto Rico you shared our sorrows and aided us. You have lost your beloved President, Mr. McKinley, and in his death Porto Ricans feel they have sustained a personal loss. When we return home we shall repeat the lessons we have learned. We shall make it plain that we are one country, with one flag and one sentiment." [Cheers.]

After the luncheon the Porto Ricans visited the Stock Exchange and other points of interest.

The delegation was entertained at a banquet in the East Room at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Covers were laid for fifty. D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, presided.

An address of welcome was made by W. R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, in which reference was made to the mutual commercial interests of Porto Rico and the United States.

Señor Tomas Blasini replied and declared that Porto Rico was pleased with her new relations and appreciated the friendship which was being more cemented every day. Señor Ceballos read a letter from ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs expressing regret at his inability to attend.

The delegation left for Boston on a special train at midnight.

WILL OF SIMON STERNE.

He Leaves All of His Large Estate to His Family and Relatives.

The will of Simon Sterne was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Sterne died in this city on Sept. 22 last, leaving his wife, Mathilda S. Sterne, and a daughter, Alice S. Gitterman, as well as several brothers and sisters. While the testator's estate is said to be very large, the petition accompanying the will gives the value of both the real and personal property as "unknown."

To his brother, Louis Sterne of London, England, the testator leaves $20,000; Morris E. Sterne, another brother, and a member of the Board of Education gets $15,000; Rosa S. Heller, a sister, receives $10,000 from the estate, and she also receives the same amount from a life insurance policy, which the testator had carried in her favor.

Amelia Klingenstein, another sister, is given a choice of an oil painting from the testator's collection. He says that she has been so amply provided for in her husband's will that it is not necessary for him to make her any further bequest. Each of Mrs. Heller's three daughters is to receive $10,000. A number of smaller bequests are made to friends and former employes in his law office.

The testator's daughter is to receive $5,000 cash and the income from $50,000. Of this trust fund she is allowed to dispose of $25,000 in her will, the balance to return to the testator's residuary estate. Mrs. Sterne receives $50,000 absolutely, and the income of the balance of the estate. At her death she is allowed to dispose of two-thirds of the trust fund created for her benefit. The United States Trust Company is named as Trustee of the two trust funds.

At Mrs. Sterne's death the one-third of the estate which is still held in trust is to be divided into two parts. One part goes to the testator's daughter or her children, and the other part to his brothers and sisters.

The will was executed on Nov. 16, 1900, and Mrs. Sterne, with the testator's brothers, are named executrix and executors.

CHARLES A. MACY'S WILL.

Leaves Bonds to Delta Phi to Erect a Chapter House.

The will of Charles Alexander Macy, 2d, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. By his will, which was executed Oct. 20, 1900, the testator leaves to the Delta Chapter of the Delta Phi Fraternity bonds for the purpose of erecting a chapter house.

To his friend, the Countess de Seilorn, nee Antoinette Woerishoeffer, now in London, England, he leaves his collection of postage stamps. To his friend, Faneuil Dunkin Stein Bethune, he bequeaths all his title and interest in an insurance policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. His friend, Percy Morris Burrill, gets all his books, maps, &c., to be used in his course of study in the School of Applied Sciences of Columbia University.

The residue of the estate is left in the following portions: To his father, Charles A. Macy, Jr., one-fourth; to his mother, Clara Sutton Macy, one-fourth, and to his friend, Faneuil Dunkin Stein Bethune, one-half. Mr. Bethune is appointed his executor.

STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Discussion on the Daily Inspection of Schools.

More than 200 delegates attended the second day's session of the State Medical Association, which is holding its eighteenth annual meeting at the Academy of Medicine yesterday, thus breaking all records for the day. Morning and afternoon were filled up with papers of purely professional interest and routine proceedings. In the evening Dr. Frederick W. Loughran read a paper on "The Daily Medical Inspection of Schools," in which he strongly advocated and called upon the teachers to heartily co-operate with the doctors. Dr. Loughree, in the discussion, said that he thought the school buildings themselves should be periodically examined as well as the pupils, and that all doctors should be required to report to the schools every case of infectious disease they found within the school district, so that the teachers could always be on their guard. The association will continue its labors to-day and to-morrow.

FRANK J. GOULD ENGAGED.

The Youngest Son of the Late Jay Gould to Marry Edward Kelly's Daughter.

An engagement of general interest reported yesterday was that of Frank J. Gould, the youngest son of the late Jay Gould, and Miss Helen Kelly, the daughter of the late Edward Kelly and the granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly, the banker. There has been a rumor of this engagement for some time. Young Mr. Gould has been very attentive to Miss Kelly all Summer. The engagement was not denied by Mrs. Kelly yesterday, who said, however, that owing to the recent death of the girl's father, it was arranged not to make any public announcement as yet.

Miss Kelly is seventeen, and a very beautiful girl. Her father was a well-known yachtsman, and was making preparations to entertain Rear Admiral Schley on his yacht, the Barracouta, in July of this year, when he died suddenly of heart disease. He had always been active in the banking house of his father, and was a good business man and inherited an ample fortune, to which he had added since his father's death. He made a romantic marriage, which he did not acknowledge until a few years ago, and Miss Helen Kelly is the oldest daughter. She is a Roman Catholic in faith and was brought up in a convent.

Frank J. Gould has lived since his father's death, with his sister, Miss Helen Miller Gould, at Lyndhurst-on-the-Hudson, where he has a rare collection of horses and dogs. He has never gone into society. His sister, Miss Gould, gave a tea for him two years ago and again last year at her town residence on Fifth Avenue. He also joined a small dancing class, but this has been the extent of his social career. He is twenty-two years of age, and for several years he has been active in the Western Union, where he has had an office.

Eugene Kelly, the grandfather of Miss Kelly, had several lawsuits against Jay Gould, some of which have not been settled.

IN THE SHOPS.

How is this for lighting the gas? It is shaped like the ordinary gas lighter with a wax taper, the gas is turned on with the piece at the straight end, but the curved branch, which in the more common lighter contains the taper, is a channel in this one for an electric current which flows from a battery in the handle. After the gas is turned on the end of the curved branch is held over the burner, a button is pressed, and the electricity does the rest. The lighter costs $1.50 with a battery warranted to give at least 8,000 sparks. There is a problem. For how long a time will 8,000 sparks last in lighting the gas in an ordinary household? Batteries cost 35 cents a set.

***

Does every one know that those convenient meat choppers with which by turning a handle meat and everything else in the way of eatables can be cut into small pieces have graduated cutters? A large $1.50 cutter has four sizes of knives, and will cut meat, citron, crackers, anything, into big chunks or pulverize it. Smaller choppers have three sizes of cutters.

***

Flower stands are the order of the day for the housewife. There are wire stands which are to be found this year made to fold up when not in use, and in Summer they may be tucked away behind the piano if houseroom is at a premium. A three-shelf wire stand will cost $3, and a two-shelf $2.25. They are painted green and have the tops of the low railing around the shelves touched with gilt. Many people would prefer the solid green, but, fortunately, the gilt shows but little when the plants are in place, and it is probable that it will soon wear off.

***

Solid green painted wooden flower stands come in many different shapes, straight, semi-circular, and made to fit into a corner. They cost somewhere around $1.50.

***

Very attractive for plants is an arrangement which has a heavy wooden pole in the centre held firmly by a strong standard. From the pole branching out around it from rings which encircle the pole are iron stands, each holding a single plant. One of these plant stands, about a yard high, will accommodate six or eight plants. The plant holders can swing in any direction from the rings in the centre, and one can have one's flowering plants turned toward the window for the sunlight in the daytime and others requiring shade turned in and at night reverse them to have the effect of the brighter plants in the room. The yard-high standard will cost $3.50, and smaller ones are less expensive.

***

High-tongued slippers have, many of them, high-winged bows. Black patent leather, for instance, will have black velvet bows, with a plain gilt buckle in the centre, the broad loops lifted high at the top coming up on either side of the tongue, which shows between them. Red slippers have similar bows of red velvet, some with a large and others with tiny gilt buckles. A gray slipper has a gray silk bow.

***

Black satin slippers are most attractive with close embroidery of fine gold beads on the toe, and a tiny bow of black satin with more of the gold beads. These beads are exceedingly small, and there is no togue to the slipper. Gray suede slippers have embroidery of cut steel beads on the toe, and a tiny stiff bow of white satin trimmed with the steel beads.

***

A patent leather slipper which is almost a low shoe, has the toe piece carried in a narrow strap up a little way on to the instep in the centre, and from this strap on either side are two buttonhole pieces set well apart, and between which is seen the silk stocking beneath. They button over onto the side of the slipper.

***

Broad, hemstitched ties of chiffon are printed in floral designs, Louis baskets of flowers and festoons of blue ribbons, lines of small roses and roses arranged in other ways, all in the most delicate shades of pink. On some of the scarfs there is a line of the flowers upon the hem, and in others the hems are plain. There are flowers to be seen other than roses, but these are the best. The ties cost $1.85 each.

***

Ruffles on the insides of coats form one of the latest features. Dust ruffles they might be called if the inside ruffles on delicate frocks would warrant such a name, but they do not. Neither do the coat ruffles, which are intended to serve much the purpose of the skirt ruffles to set out the lower edge, which would otherwise fall in. One beautiful broadtail, or baby lamb, coat, a full-length garment, is finished in this way with ruffles on the inside. The coat is lined with a white-striped and watered silk. On the extreme lower edge there is a facing of black velvet, perhaps an inch and a half wide over the white. Above this, and not overlapping each other, are two shirred ruffles, three inches wide, the edge of each finished and the tops headed by bands of velvet half an inch wide. The effect is excellent. The band of velvet on the lower edge keeps the white lining from being soiled, and the two ruffles help to keep out the lower edge of the coat, made of the softest of baby lambskins. This is a particularly handsome coat in all respects. There is a white ermine collar with pelts, not overlarge, and down the front of the coat, which is straight, there are two bows of velvet, two loops, and in the centre of each an oval buckle of rhinestones—fine stones and very brilliant. One of these bows is on the bust, and the other a little below the waist. A coat like this costs $1,500.

THE REV. MR. IVIE'S LEG BROKEN.

Four Members of His Church Also Hurt by Scaffold's Collapse.

Through the collapse of a scaffold, the Rev. William G. Ivie, pastor of the Grace Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, is suffering from a broken leg, and four members of his congregation are badly hurt.

On Monday evening the pastor, accompanied by F. W. Coates of 30 Orient Avenue, Edward Hare of 39 Orient Avenue, William Teare of 58 Conselyea Street, and William Thompson were trying to put a memorial window in place. The scaffold, which had been put up by workmen several days before, fell without the slightest warning. A number of other members of the church were watching the work when the accident occurred, and hurried to their rescue. Physicians in the neighborhood were summoned. The pastor was taken to his home adjoining the church, and the others, after their injuries had been attended to, were also removed to their homes.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival and departure of transatlantic ships are the principal features of Wednesday. Town is filling up slowly, but as yet many of the fashionable residences are still closed. Among the permanent arrivals are those of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, and Mrs. Michael Herbert, who is their guest. The usual drag hunt at Meadow Brook and the meets at Goshen and in Westchester interest many of those who have houses in the suburbs. So far the first night audiences at the theatres have not been notable for many fashionables, and this week there have been comparatively few seen at the restaurants.

***

The only large entertainment of the week will be the ball at Tuxedo on Friday. This is somewhat earlier than usual this season. Instead of the regular All Hallowe'en affair, there will be only an informal dance on that date. Among those entertaining at Tuxedo during this week are Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, and James Henry Smith.

***

Col. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel sail today from Philadelphia on the Margarita. The Margarita will be absent about two weeks. The cruise will include Cuba and the West India Islands. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Drexel and their English guests will go abroad.

***

On the Celtic, sailing yesterday for Liverpool, there were booked, among others, the Right Hon. A. H. Smith Barry and Mrs. Smith Barry, who arrived here some two weeks since; George H. Bishop, Alvin Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buckley, William Calvert, W. E. Case, T. W. Case, K. C. Chisholm, Miss Coddington, the Rev. Frank C. Harper, Mrs. V. Z. Kent, the Rev. Donald Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Morrell, and Master Frank W. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard Pemberton, H. S. Raiston, Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Sanderson, and C. F. Wyckoff, and Mrs. Alexander Young, Joseph Pulitzer, Lady Lister-Kaye, and Sir Thomas Lipton.

***

Sailing to-day on the Fuerst Bismarck for Genoa via Gibraltar, Algiers, and Naples, are Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Henop and their daughters, the Misses Grace S. and Sydney S. Henop, W. Ruloff Kip, and his brother, G. B. Kip. Other passengers on the same steamer are Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Ogden and the Misses Mary E. and Harriette V. C. Ogden, James A. Smith, United States Consul at Leghorn; Mrs. James A. Smith, Mrs. James M. Walker, D. S. Kidder, United States Consul at Algiers, and Dr. Joseph L. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, and the Misses Ethel, Frances, and Elizabeth Anderson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Ogden and their daughters will probably be absent all Winter in Europe. W. Ruloff Kip and G. B. Kip are to make a trip around the world before their return.

***

Mrs. Charles Wheeler is entertaining at Bryn Mawr her daughter, the Countess Pappenheim. The Countess intends returning to England in three or four weeks, and will probably be accompanied by her sister, Miss Christine Wheeler.

***

The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Margery Aikman Stevens and J. S. Rogers. Miss Stevens is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. Ellis Stevens, and her mother before her marriage was Miss Ella M. Aikman. She is related to the de Peysters of this city and to other old New York families. Dr. Stevens is rector of Christ Church. Mr. Rogers is a Princeton graduate, class of '03.

***

Lady Lister-Kaye, who sailed yesterday, will go directly to London and join her husband and sister. She has been in this country about two months. Her mother, Mrs. Yznaga, and Miss Yznaga, will remain here for the present.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscom, who sail today on the Philadelphia, are going to London for the wedding of Lloyd Griscom and Miss Elizabeth Iver Bronson, the daughter of Frederick Bronson, which event is fixed, as already announced, for Nov. 2. Mrs. Clinch Smith is also booked to sail on the Philadelphia.

***

The house party given by Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Lenox has just broken up. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

***

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who has been abroad since last May, will return this coming week. She sailed last Saturday. On her arrival she will open her town house, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt have returned from Oyster Bay and are at their residence, 804 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeve Merrill will come to town during the next fortnight for the Winter.

***

Mrs. John E. Cowdin and the Misses Cowdin, 13 Gramercy Park, who return from Europe next Saturday, will open their town house.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Tuxedo ball will take place as scheduled on Friday evening, and promises to be the most successful the Tuxedo colony has yet witnessed.

Walker Breese Smith has been entertaining Gordon Fellows and Cambridge Livingston at the club.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord gave a dinner at their cottage Sunday evening, at which Mme. Sarah Grand of England, Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley, John Drew, and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar were present.

Miss May Gallatin entertained Miss Gladys Pell at the Varnum cottage over Sunday, and at luncheon on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies entertained James Chester Hasbrouck, William H. Bolton, and Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe at luncheon Monday at the clubhouse.

R. R. Remington was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keech at the Deerham cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart entertained the coaching party of W. Allston Flagg at the Winter Club on Monday at dinner. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Otis, Jr., of Cleveland; Miss McLane of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Flagg.

Late arrivals at the club are Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Kathleen Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice, and Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Townsend were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable at the Stokes cottage from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell entertained at dinner to-night. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, and Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Warren.

Among those present at the dancing class at the club this afternoon were Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Macgrane Coxe, Miss Morgan, Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Rives, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss Marie Gibson, and Miss Knowlton.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 22.—Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. John R. Livermore, Miss Gladys B. Brooks, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore went to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfaer Norrie have closed their cottages here. They went to New York to-night. Mr. De Forest has rented the Train villa at Bailey Beach for next Summer.

Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of W. C. Whitney, who has been guest of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt at the Breakers, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Scott, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, arrived to-night to visit her parents.

Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson returned from New-York to-night.

Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott is guest of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

James Stillman has purchased two shares of the capital stock of the Newport Casino for $325 which were held by the estate of the late Harold Brown. The par value of the stock is $500.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Reginald Norman, and Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Off on a Long Coaching Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud and Howard Willett of White Plains, with Miss Pillot and A. W. S. Cochrane of New York, passed through this section to-day en route from White Plains to the Delaware Water Gap in a brake and four. The trip was from White Plains to Tuxedo, where they made a short stop; thence to Newburg, to Middletown, and Port Jervis. The twenty-eight miles from Newburg to Middletown were covered in record time, and although the roads were bad in many places, they made much faster time than the Phelps coaching party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, William Walter Phelps, Mrs. J. J. Phelps, and the Misses Phelps, which made a trip through this section from Englewood Sept. 18.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Bumstead—Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 22.—St. Paul's Church was crowded yesterday afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Bertha Ames Bliss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Delos Bliss, to Charles William Bumstead of Jersey City. The Rev. George F. Flichtner performed the marriage service, assisted by a vested choir of forty, which sang the bridal march from "Lohengrin."

The bride wore a gown of white silk chiffon and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The matron of honor was Mrs. Daniel Fellows Platt, sister of the bride. The first bridesmaid was Miss Eleanor Willard of Pittsburg, Penn. The other bridesmaids were Miss Alma M. Bliss, Miss Sara F. Platt, Miss Carolyn Bartow and Miss Katherine Park. The best man was Thomas B. Cumming of Englewood. The ushers were Messrs. Daniel F. Platt and John N. Bliss of Englewood, Harry Smock, Otis Smith, William Plumpp and Alfred Bumstead of New York.

The reception at Stone Garth, the home of the bride's parents, at Highwood, was attended by over four hundred invited guests from New York, Jersey City and Englewood. Mr. and Mrs. Bumstead will make their future home at Helmetta, N. J.

Seaman—Aldridge.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 22.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Charles H. Seaman and Miss Grace Aldridge, both of Fishkill Landing, were united in marriage by the Rev. Joseph P. Cameron. The maid of honor was Miss Mary C. Seaman, the bridegroom's sister. The bride's sister, Miss Theresa J. Aldridge, and her three cousins, the Misses Gertrude and Amelia A. Aldridge of Fishkill Landing, and Alfreda Bella of Yonkers, were the bridesmaids. The best man was John W. Knevells of West Orange, N. J. The ushers were Robert B. and Aaron E. Aldridge, Frank Brinckerhoff, and George W. Seaman. A reception followed the ceremony.

Lincoln—Vogel.

Lincoln A. Lincoln and Miss Miriam J. Vogel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Vogel, were married last evening at Delmonico's by the Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with chiffon and lace, and a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms. Miss Birdie Vogel was the maid of honor. H. Percy Lincoln was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Chester A. Lincoln, Bernard W. Vogel, A. Jerome Lincoln, E. H. Vogel, Henry W. Vogel, and Edgar R. Lincoln. The wedding was followed by a dinner and later by dancing.

Powell—Hurlbut.

William Henry Powell of Brooklyn and Miss Mabel Hurlbut, daughter of P. P. Hurlbut of the United States Engineer Corps, were married yesterday afternoon at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, which was decorated with palms, smilax, and chrysanthemums. Miss Leah Ursula Bradt was the maid of honor and Thomas T. Hopper was the best man. Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Herbert Longsbery, George Starbuck, and Arthur Rogers were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Powell went on a bridal trip through the South.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. George Stockton Burroughs.

The Rev. George Stockton Burroughs, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., Professor of the Old Testament Language and Literature at Oberlin Theological Seminary since 1890, died yesterday at Clifton Springs, N. Y. Dr. Burroughs was born at Waterloo, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1855. He was the son of the Rev. George W. and Olivia C. (Stockton) Burroughs. He was graduated from Princeton in 1873, and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1884, and D. D. in 1887 from that university. He was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1887 also. In 1895 he received the degree of LL. D. from Marietta College.

Dr. Burroughs married Emma Frances Plumley on May 30, 1877. He was in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church for three years. In 1880 he removed to New England, and was successively pastor of the First Church of Christ at Fairfield, Conn.; First Church of Christ, New Britain, Conn., and Church of Christ in Amherst College. He was Professor of Biblical Literature in Amherst College from 1886 to 1892, and President of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., from 1892 to 1899.

The funeral service will be held at the Congregational Church at Fairfield, Conn.

Frank G. Evans.

Frank G. Evans, junior member of the shipping firm of S. C. Evans & Co., 36 South Street, died on Monday evening at his residence, 30 West Fifty-third Street, of consumption. He was forty years old.

Mr. Evans was for several years connected with the stock brokerage firm of Decker, Howell & Co., which did business at 44 Broadway. He was afterward connected with the Consolidated Exchange, and later still was a tourist agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad. During the past five years he was active with his father in the shipping brokerage business on South Street.

Mr. Evans was a member of the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, and also a member of the New York Athletic Club.

He leaves a wife, Alice Chapin Evans. His father, Silas C. Evans, lives at 114 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The funeral will take place from 30 West Fifty-third Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. G. M. Bartlett, for twenty-one years President of the Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., died yesterday aged eighty-one years. He was one of the best-known educators in Tennessee.

Dr. Leonard Latter, aged about fifty, one of the most widely known physicians of the Cape Cod district, is dead at Monument Beach, Mass. He was born in England. He had a wide circle of friends among the Summer residents along the Buzzard's Bay shore.

Frederic Archer, organist of Carnegie Music Hall, died at his home in Pittsburg yesterday of cancer of the stomach, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Archer was musical examiner of Glasgow University in 1879, and later was organist at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and the Church of the Incarnation, New York. He was editor of The Key Note, and from 1895 to 1898 conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra.

Oliver P. Thompson, aged seventy-eight, died Monday at Holliston, Mass. He was born at Jay, Me., and went to Holliston in 1861. There he founded the firm of Slocum & Thompson, dealers in straw, which later became Thompson & Storey. He retired from the straw business to go to Iowa, where he engaged in the banking business, and was connected with five institutions at the time of his death. He always retained his residence at Holliston.

FLORISTS' CLUB EXHIBITION.

A List of the Prizes Awarded—A New Rose Shown.

Visitors to the exhibition of the New York Florists' Club at Madison Square Garden found the show in much better condition yesterday than when it opened, and it is expected that it will be in perfect order to-day. The orchid display was complete.

To-day is Rose Day, and the collection shown will be noteworthy. A new rose of deep cherry color named for Mrs. Oliver Ames has been sent from Boston to compete for the National medal offered for the best new plant of American origin. Dr. W. Seward Webb and W. L. Stow are in competition for the prize for American Beauty roses. To-morrow will be Carnation Day.

Among the prizes awarded yesterday was $100 for the best group of foliage plants covering a space of 250 square feet, won by Julius Roehrs; largest and most varied display of orchids $100, won by Lager & Hurrel; table orchids, (private gardeners,) $50, won by George Schiegel, and best and largest collection of grapes grown under glass $20, won by Mrs. O. Hoyt.

F. R. Coudert Resigns from Columbia.

Frederic R. Coudert yesterday resigned from the Board of Trustees of Columbia University. He gave poor health as a reason for his action. Mr. Coudert has been a Trustee since 1892. He was graduated from Columbia in 1852.

NEW ONE-ACT PLAY AT THE CRITERION

R. Marshall's "Prince Charlie" Brought Out.

William Faversham the Star of the Cast, but the Best Part Is That Assigned to Edwin Stevens.

At the Criterion Theatre last evening a new one-act play was brought forward to serve as a curtain raiser before "A Royal Rival," the current drama at that house. The new piece is the work of R. Marshall, the author of "The Second in Command," "A Royal Family," and other plays. As the title suggests the story of the little drama deals with the fortunes of Charles Edward Stuart, the "Pretender." The unhappy Prince and the devotion of his Scottish followers have furnished the theme of many a romance, and not a few plays. In the present one the incident shows the redeeming sacrifice of a young Scotchman who for a time was lacking in devotion to the cause.

Quentin Laird, the son of a loyal Scot, Sir Adam Laird, failed in the beginning to give his services to his Prince, and contented himself with a life of pleasure in Paris. For this his father has disinherited him and cast him out of his heart. Repentant, the young man returns to his native land, eager to atone for his past by serving the royal master. He arrives at home just as the Prince is pursued by English troopers, and in his customary state of hunger and exhaustion seeks refuge in the house of the Lairds.

There the returned wanderer meets him and swears loyalty to him. It is noted that the two young men bear a striking resemblance to one another, and so when the troopers are at hand it is suggested that the repentant young Laird, who in his wanderings has been an actor, assume the clothes and manners of the Prince and permit himself to be taken prisoner in his master's place, while the latter escapes with the aid of a trusty guide and flies to France. Having deceived the English officer and surrendered himself, the repentant son asks for a private interview with his father, who still thinks him the Prince, and endeavors to soften the old man's heart. He fails and is ordered from the house. He turns to go and is shot to death by one of the watchful English troopers outside. And then the father forgives him.

Although Mr. Faversham is the "star" of the organization now at the Criterion Theatre, the best part in this little play is that of the father, which was enacted last night with plenty of earnestness and vigor by Edwin Stevens. Mr. Faversham was the repentant son and Miss Opp his sister. The performance suffered last night from the nervousness of the actors engaged in it, and from their consequent uncertainty at times in regard to the text. Both of these shortcomings will of course disappear with further performances, and then "Prince Charlie" will serve its purpose.

Prince Charles Edward Stuart	Prince Lloyd
Sir Adam Laird	Edwin Stevens
Quentin Laird	Wm. Faversham
Colonel Richard Foster	James Kearney
Eleanor Laird	Julie Opp
Lisbeth	Maggie H. Fisher
Sergeant	Jos. Weber
Troopers	Chas. B. Harris, Frederick Raymond.

A DANISH PLAY IN GERMAN.

Hedwig von Ostermann Makes Her Debut in the Title Part of "Dolly" at the Irving Place Theatre.

"Dolly" is the title of a new play in three acts, which was produced by the German Stock Company at the Irving Place Theatre last night, and this title is about the only idea which the author of the comedy contributed as of his own invention. All the rest is ancient, so ancient that perhaps it might have passed for something new had Henrick Christiernson, the man who claims the authorship, smoothed over the wrinkles with some paste and powder. As it is, the threadworn dress cannot conceal the meagre skeleton of ossified situations.

The fact that the play is written by a Scandinavian, and that the characters are gifted with names which recall memories of Ibsen, does not make any material difference. We have seen them all before doing the same things in the guise of other nationalities. "Dolly" is the natural daughter of an old nobleman who in his youth had a fondness for the ballet. She is brought up under the care of an old woman and a middle-aged artist in the bohemian surroundings of the latter's studio. The nobleman's wife, who is the terror of the whole household, discovers her husband's secret, and insists that the girl be removed from what she considers the immoral influences of the studio. Then Dolly discovers that she loves the middle-aged artist and immediately becomes pale, and is much abused. She dances a Spanish bolero at the house of the nobleman, where she has been taken for a few days, and being discovered returns to the studio to marry the artist.

This ordinary plot is developed by lines which are entirely commonplace and lacking in humor. In the hands of a less capable company they would have been dreary beyond measure. But the really splendid acting of the Irving Place company not only saved the piece from collapse through its own weakness, but succeeded even in sustaining the amused interest of a large audience to the very end. The performance from this point of view must be counted among the best set forth by that company.

The title part was played by Hedwig von Ostermann, who made her first appearance as a member of the company last night. She proved an exceedingly accomplished actress, conscientious and with considerable magnetism. That she succeeded in winning the Irving Place audience was demonstrated by the applause which was showered on her. It is, however, at least doubtful if the part chosen for her début was exactly fitted to her personality. Miss Kaethe Brandt, who made such an excellent impression in the Veiled Image of Sais, confirmed the belief that she is an unusually clever actress. She played last night's insignificant part of a young society girl with such irresistible charm, vivacity, and naturalness of manner that the part stood out distinctly and clearly. Hermine Warna as the imperious wife made an excellent grande dame.

Among the men the honors were about equally divided between Alexander Rottmann, as the artist, and G. von Seyffertitz, as the nobleman. The former acted a difficult part with sincerity and taste, and the well-liked comedian received his usual ovation. The small parts were all well taken care of, and the stage management deserves especial praise for the elaborate working out of every detail of the stage picture.

"THE PORK KINGS" IN HAVANA.

Order Suppressing the Play Revoked by Secretary Tamayo.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—The Secretary of State, Señor Diego Tamayo, has revoked the order issued some time ago by the Civil Governor of Havana suppressing the play entitled "The Pork Kings," which was presented by a Spanish company in September. The Civil Governor in prohibiting the performance acted on the recommendation of the censor, who described the play as insulting to Americans.

It was thought generally that such a course was unwarranted, as the Americans in Havana took no offense, and made no complaint.

On the appeal to the Secretary of State it was asserted that no offense was intended to Americans, and that the play had been presented in France and Spain.

"Ben-Hur" Burlesque Restrained.

A dispatch from Chicago says that Judge Kohlsaat continued the restraining order until next Monday prohibiting W. S. Cleveland from producing a burlesque of "Ben-Hur." He also admonished the manager to live up to its spirit. He will take up the matter of contempt of court next Monday, together with the injunction.

Fantastic Feast for Mr. Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie, who gave $65,000 to Stevens Institute to build the new laboratory of engineering, has promised to attend the banquet to be given in December after the dedication of the building. President Morron is having a quaint menu prepared. The bread for the feast will have the form of railroad spikes. The ice cream will be in the shape of T rails. Fried oysters will be taken from a miniature locomotive. A blast furnace, when tapped, will give up punch instead of molten metal. Other original features will also distinguish the banquet.

GORHAM Sterling Silver has been for many years the accepted Standard of Fashion both for Artistic Beauty and Perfection of Workmanship.

Attention is asked to a number of new designs especially suitable for

FALL WEDDINGS

THE GORHAM CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY & 19TH STREET AND
21 & 23 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

MEMORIAL TO WM. McKINLEY.

Meeting of Citizens to be Held in the Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting has been called of representative citizens at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of inaugurating a movement in this city similar to that originating in Cleveland, Ohio, for the erection of a suitable memorial to the late President McKinley. The purpose of the association, which is National in its scope, is the erection and maintenance of the memorial in Canton. It is planned that if there are any funds raised above the amount necessary for the Canton memorial they shall be devoted to such memorial as may be provided for the late President at the National capital.

It is the purpose to have the offerings voluntary with a full opportunity to all to contribute. The co-operation of the Governors and officers of all States and municipalities in the United States and all religious, educational, civic, patriotic, fraternal, benevolent, and other organizations is invited. The association will prepare and distribute to all donors to the fund a souvenir certificate which will be worthy of preservation as evidence of the holder's participation in the work.

It is hoped that the response of the people will be so liberal that a memorial will be erected which will fittingly honor the memory of the martyred President and emphasize their loyalty to American institutions and their abhorrence of that spirit of lawlessness which inspired the assault upon his life.

The Canadian Society's Banquet.

The fifth annual banquet of the Canadian Society of New York will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Nov. 7. Invitations announcing the event have been sent out fixing the hour at 7:30 o'clock.

Over 100 Years Old When She Died.

Mrs. Ann Catharine Brown died at her home, 32 West Six

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale's Old Star Players Beat the 'Varsity Scrub Team.

WALTER CAMP KICKED OFF

Game Played as Part of Bicentennial Celebration — Practice of College Elevens—Berrien May Play.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Football of an extraordinary character was witnessed by the bi-centennial guests at Yale field this afternoon when a team composed of the most famous stars among Yale's former players lined up against the substitute University eleven in two periods of ten minutes each. Despite the fact that they were undisciplined and unconditioned, the great veterans outplayed their younger rivals from start to finish, and during the contest the stars' goal was never in danger, while the old timers succeeded in making two touch-downs, both of which were converted into goals. The score in the first half stood: Stars, 12; second eleven, nothing. The game was played immediately after the regularly scheduled game between the Yale 'Varsity and Bates, and all of the 12,000 spectators remained to witness the old football against the new.

At the first line up for the kick off there was a bewildering array of stars. Every former Yale player of prominence who had returned for the great festival was in football togs, and all were lined up in a sort of dress parade for the kick-off.

Walter Camp, the dean of Yale football, was the Captain. Lined up with him were "Pa" Corbin, the most noted of Yale's centres; Heffelfinger, the "perfect" guard of a decade ago; the more recent ideal guard of last year's great team, F. Gordon Brown; Burr Chamberlain, former Captain and tackle, and Fred Murphy, also an old Captain and tackle. On the ends of the line were "Josh" Hartwell and Louis Hinkey, both peers in their positions. Behind the line were "Vance" McCormick, former Captain and quarter back, and Ely, another crack quarter back; in the half-back field were McClung, the Captain of the famous team of '91; "Brink" Thorne, another Captain and half back; "Broncho" Armstrong, and Al Sharpe. At full back was Butterworth and the plunging Ferry Hale. Other former players of prominence on the field and in the kick-off line-up were Harry Cross, a guard; Chadwick, a tackle, and Cutten, a centre.

Walter Camp kicked off amid tremendous cheering. The kick was a short one, and the college runner was quickly downed. The star team was then reduced to eleven players, who lined up for the first scrimmage as follows: Left end, Hartwell; left tackle, Murphy; left guard, Heffelfinger; centre, Corbin; right guard, Gordon Brown; right tackle, Burr Chamberlain; right end, "Johnny" Hall; quarter, Vance McCormick; left half back, Brink Thorne; right half back, McClung; full back, Butterworth.

From the moment of the first scrimmage it became evident that the same surprising skill remained in the great players who had often brought victory to Yale. From the start-off the older men got the jump on the youngsters, and the tactics of the old-timers showed that they were still past masters in the art of football. None of them seemed to have lost the peculiar cunning for which he had become famous.

Although they were soon puffing, they were still in every play with a fire and dash which amazed the spectators. The old players soon began to feel the effects of poor condition, however, and substitutes began to go in. Corbin gave way to Cutten and Cross, Chadwick, Armstrong, Ely, Sharpe, and Hale went in one by one. In spite of this it was modern football, the college team could not score, however, and the final score stood at 12 to 0 in favor of the stars.

Before the veterans' game, the present 'Varsity team defeated the Bates College eleven by a score of 21 to 0. Yale scored four touch-downs, but only one was converted into a goal. The play was in some respects loose, but in the main was of the Yale standard, and for the period of the season fully up to expectations. The straight-line bucking and end-running game was well exemplified, so that the graduate was able to see the Yale system well executed. Some sensational runs were made by Hart and Chadwick, and the interference by Hogan, Weymouth, Gold, and Glass was strong. Line up:

Yale, (21.)	Positions.	Bates College, (0.)
Gould	Left end	Blake
Olcott	Left tackle	Reed
Goss, Johnson	Left guard	Hunt
Holt, Hamlin	Centre	Cutten
Glass	Right guard	Childs
Hogan	Right tackle	Cole
Swan, Rafferty	Right end	Blake, Fugsley
Desaulles, Walton	Quarter back	Allen
Hart, Shaw	Left half back	Moody
Chadwick, Scott	Right half back	Babcock
Weymouth	to wit: Full back	Finn

Referee—W. S. Moyle; Umpire—S. H. Hammond. Touch-downs—Hart, (2,) Chadwick, Scott. Goal—One. Halves—Twenty minutes each.

Each day shows an improvement in the practice of the Columbia football squad, and the result now aimed at by Coach Sanford—team play—is gradually manifesting itself. The new men who have come out in the last few days have shown themselves to be players of on mean ability. Kindgen at tackle is filling Smythe's place admirably, now that the latter is out of the game owing to injuries, while Smith, at right half, advances the ball in excellent shape. Morley was out of the game yesterday, and Van Hoevenberg, Columbia's good end, was shifted to the quarter back position. Berrien's studies are engrossing much of his time these days, and he has strong hopes of working off his conditions within a few days and possibly in time for the Yale game Saturday. Should he do this, the back field will be strengthened, although Algy Boyesen, who has been filling his position at full back, advanced the ball for substantial gains in the Hamilton game and yesterday did good work both on offense and defense.

The feature of the practice yesterday was a grand 50-yard run by Weekes for a touchdown on a fumble of the ball by the scrub. The second and last touchdown was made by steady advances of from three to ten yards, the tackles' back and guards' back formations being worked occasionally for fair gains, Kindgen and Lancon running with the ball. Smith carried it over the line. The scrub then took the ball, and Henriquez, playing right half on the scrub, made two fair runs around Jackson, who was playing right end in Van Hoevenberg's place. The next plays of the scrub were thrown back for losses, and that concluded the practice for the day.

In the preliminary practice, Whitwell, who played right tackle on the 'Varsity yesterday, did some good work in punting, and also showed ability as a drop kicker.

The coaches shortened the Princeton practice game yesterday to a short half of fifteen minutes on account of the Orange Athletic Club game to-day. During the greater part of the time of play the 'Varsity was on the defensive, withstanding guards-back and ends-in-the-line plays used by Lafayette. The 'Varsity's line work was rather erratic. It was weakened by the absence of Pell and Butkiewicz, who will, however, be in the game to-day.

When the 'Varsity rushed the ball, S. McClave and McCord both plunged into the line for nice gains. Scores were prevented, however by inexcusable fumbling. One fumble was exceedingly disastrous, as Earke, the fleet scrub end, picked up the ball and secured a touchdown after a run of fifty-five yards. Dana played well in his position. In breaking through his opponent on Foulke's kicks, he was unusually fast getting down the field with the ends. The entire back field played an excellent defensive game.

The efforts of the coaches Monday and yesterday have not been without their effect on the Harvard football squad, and in the few minutes' line-up against the scrub yesterday the 'Varsity showed more snap and life than they have in a number of days. One touchdown was scored. A punt was blocked on the twenty-five-yard line and Ristine carried the ball over the line. The greater part of the afternoon was devoted to signal practice and the running through of formation plays. The interference was good, the tackles, guards, and ends working in unison. Kernan was not sufficiently recovered from his West Point injuries to get in the scrimmage, but he showed up well as full back in the signal practice. The feature of the work yesterday was the playing of Cutts at tackle and the punting of Kernan.

Smarting under the defeat by Annapolis, Coach Woodruff of Pennsylvania had the team practice secretly yesterday afternoon. Even the students holding Athletic Association membership cards were not allowed upon Franklin Field. One of the results of the poor showing at Annapolis is a complete shake-up in the Pennsylvania team, and, to the surprise of everybody, Davidson, Snook, "Will" Gardiner, Butler, Baird, Donaldson, Reynolds, and Metzger will not be seen in the line-up against Gettysburg.

The poor policy of sending the team to Annapolis so soon after the hard Bucknell game, in which a number of Pennsylvania players were "laid out," has been sharply criticised, and just who is to blame for such an arrangement cannot be learned.

Freshman Football Team of Columbia.

Columbia's freshman football team organized yesterday with W. L. Benham as Captain. The manager, chosen from the junior class, is C. G. Abbott, and the assistant manager, S. J. White, of 1904. Arrangements are pending with the Yale freshman team for a game at New Haven on Nov. 2. Negotiations have also been begun with the freshmen of Princeton and Pennsylvania, and the elevens of prominent neighboring preparatory schools. Thirty-four candidates have expressed an intention of coming out for the team, including Strange, Dougherty, Wood, Herche, and Brown of the 'Varsity squad.

SHAMROCK III. A POSSIBILITY.

Capt. Wringe Confers with Designer Fife About New Challenger.

GLASGOW, Oct. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton, while desiring to avoid monopolizing the British side of the America's Cup contest, has already taken a step toward a third contest for the trophy. Capt. Robert Wringe, who returned here from New York on the Anchor Line steamer City of Rome yesterday, went to Fairlie and had a long conference with W. Fife, Jr., as to whether he would undertake designing the Shamrock III. for a series of races in 1902. It is understood that Mr. Fife was opposed to rushing out a challenger for 1902. He considered the time too short to do his best work, but was willing to design a challenger to race in the Autumn of 1903. No absolute arrangements can be made until Sir Thomas Lipton arrives, but there is little doubt that a challenge will be sent.

Acting on Mr. Fife's suggestion, Capt. Wringe went to Gare Loch, to provide for the better preservation of the Shamrock I., which will be used in the trials on this side of the water. The Shamrock II. will be employed in the trials on the American side of the Atlantic.

Yachts in Winter Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 22.—A large number of yachts have been laid up for the Winter in the basin of the Greenport Basin and Construction Company at this place, among them the following well-known vessels:

Steam yachts Turbise, Aunt Polly, Willada, Altair, Magnolia, Alta Presta, Whim, Lucy, Claymore, and Helys.

Schooners—Atlanta, Katrina, Miladi, Muriel, and Fenella.

Sloops and Yawls—Vigilant, Isolde, Linita, Hebe, Effort, Mira, Bijou, Lendra, Martha, Thalia, Nimpoy, Gretchen, Vorant II., Spasm, Altair, Marion, Senta, Katrina Peri, Aloha, Sabrina, Consternation, Drone, Minnie Royers, Surprise, Lyne, Natalie, Poco, Asthour, Hermes, Winne-wish, Helen, Arrow, Sito II.

The steam houseboat Aunt Polly, owned by William Gillette, is being lengthened by the Greenport Basin & Construction Company. Thirty-five feet will be added to her length, and the interior will be completely remodeled.

The steam yacht Turbise, owned by A. Schwartzman, is being entirely rebuilt at the same yards, and when the work is completed the yacht will be a flush-deck boat 137 feet in length over all.

AUTOMOBILE CUPS SHOWN.

Hill-Climbing Contest Prizes Exhibited at the Automobile Club.

Nearly a hundred members of the Automobile Club of America assembled in the clubrooms, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, last night to exchange informal views upon the recent five-day endurance run from this city to Rochester. It was the intention to have presented the silver cups won in the Nelson Hill climbing contest outside of Peekskill, but none of the three winners was able to be present. The cups, however, were on exhibition. The cup for the heaviest vehicles was won by David Wolfe Bishop, with his French machine. This was given by President Shattuck. The cup for vehicles weighing from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds was offered by Harian W. Whipple and was won by William Morgan of Philadelphia. The cup for the lightest machines was given by Winthrop E. Scarritt and it was won by the Grout brothers of Orange, Mass.

Talks on the run were given by Albert C. Bostwick, President Shattuck, Cornelius J. Field, J. Dunbar Wright, Winthrop E. Scarritt, Harlan W. Whipple, and a number of others. The coming mile record contests on Nov. 16 on the Coney Island Boulevard, under the auspices of the Long Island Automobile Club, formed an interesting topic of discussion, and it is clear that the club will be well represented in all the classes. Albert C. Bostwick is surely going to enter, and Fournier, the Frenchman, will be another competitor. C. J. Field, D. W. Bishop, J. Dunbar Wright, and Alexander Winton are a few of the others who expect to try for new records.

HANDICAP BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Gallagher and McLaughlin Win Games—McLaughlin's Good Average.

Two games were played yesterday in the handicap professional billiard tournament now going on at Maurice Daly's Academy, Gallagher defeating the Spanish player, Ortiz, in the afternoon game, and McLaughlin Morningstar in the evening contest. An eighteen-inch balk line governs in all the games.

In the afternoon Gallagher disposed of Ortiz rather handily. Gallagher played strongly at times and made several fair runs. His best run was for fifty-four points. Ortiz made a slightly better average against Gallagher than he did against Willie Hoppe, and he made one fair run of forty-nine points. That was the best he accomplished, however, and his playing otherwise was mediocre.

McLaughlin played excellent billiards in the evening contest, and averaged almost 16. Morningstar, too, played well, and he bettered Gallagher's afternoon average. With a run of 75, made in the fifth inning, McLaughlin obtained the lead, and thereafter he was never headed, running out in the nineteenth inning with a break of 21. Morningstar clicked the ivories together 102 times and made several fair runs. His best work was done in the fifteenth inning, when he made 56 points. McLaughlin and Ortiz play in the afternoon to-day, while Gallagher and "Willie" Hoppe meet in the evening. The scores:

Gallagher—0 11 3 15 4 0 3 12 1 32 2 54 26 10 41 1 0 3 1 0 0 1 28 0 2 4 3 13 5 6 9. Total, 300; average, 9 21-31; high run, 54.

Ortiz—2 7 0 49 3 1 1 5 1 4 13 4 0 1 2 12 0 0 1 1 0 9 1 2 15 0 0 0 10. Total, 144; average, 4 24-30; high run, 49.

McLaughlin—0 5 14 10 75 0 0 3 12 42 28 2 41 15 0 2 31 1 21. Total, 300; average, 15 15-19; high run, 75.

Morningstar—2 4 0 21 2 0 0 7 3 3 23 11 4 0 56 7 2 47. Total, 192; average, 10 12-18; high run, 56.

Notes for the Football Players.

Trenchard, twice Captain at Princeton, is coaching the team of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

The Yale men at the West Point-Harvard game Saturday saw nothing in the Crimson's play to worry about at present, and Capt. Gould went back to New Haven satisfied that his eleven would better than a fighting chance on Soldier's Field Nov. 23.

There will be fewer tickets for distribution for the West Point-Annapolis game this year, as there will be no west stand at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, where the game between the army and navy will be played Nov. 30.

West Point's fake kick used against Harvard last Saturday was the same play with which the Boston Athletic Association scored its winning touchdown against Harvard at Cambridge in 1896.

The Harvard freshmen are well off for backs, with such men as Hurley of Boston Latin School, Trott of Medford, Bunting and de Rahm of St. Mark's, Harrison of Thayer, and Leatherbee of Hopkinson. The team contains material which will be heard of later on the 'Varsity.

Officials have been selected for the Harvard-Yale football game this year as follows: Umpire—Paul Dashiel, United States Naval Academy; Referee—Mr. McClung, Lehigh; Timekeeper—Mr. Whiting, Cornell. Dashiel will also be umpire at the Yale-Princeton game, and Edgar N. Wrightington of Harvard will be referee.

Suter, Princeton's quarterback in 1895, who ran the length of the field after securing the ball on Harvard's fumble on the Tigers' five-yard line, only to be nailed by Charlie Brewer a few feet from Harvard's posts, is coaching Sewanee University, Tennessee.

The Yale band, with its new blue uniforms, organized for the bi-centennial celebration will remain together through the football season for the Princeton and the Harvard games.

IMP WON IN FINE STYLE

Popular Black Mare's Victory Earned Hearty Applause.

WAS FIRST IN A HOT FINISH

Watercolor and Femesole Captured Stake Events at the Morris Park Race Course.

Sentiment seldom plays any important part in racing affairs aside from those popular holiday occasions when a Suburban Handicap or similar race is run, and sentiment was the last thing expected on such a day as yesterday at Morris Park, when, with the season near its end, the betting element was deep in the struggle to make the most of the few remaining chances for profit, yet there was such an outbreak of popular enthusiasm as has rarely been witnessed on a race course when the famous old black mare, Imp, returned to the judges' stand after having won the fifth race on the card, a handicap at one mile over the Withers course. There has never before been so popular a race mare as Imp, as is attested by the fact that for the past three years of her six years on the turf it has been the custom for the crowd to cheer her appearance before each race that she has run, and nearly as regularly she has been cheered again when the race was finished, whether she won or lost.

It has been a long time since Imp won on a metropolitan track, however, though she did manage to get home first before a moderate field at the Saratoga Summer meeting. In her race yesterday she was opposed to another moderate lot, but surprising to relate she figured in the betting, though the horsemen declined to believe that she had even an outside chance, so bad had been her recent races. Nevertheless Imp was well backed.

The barrier rose with St. Finnan first away, Prince Richard second, and the other three abreast, but in the first half dozen strides Imp went to the front and joining St. Finnan before fifty yards had been covered, showed in the lead before the first furlong pole had been reached. From that point to the end of the race St. Finnan and Imp were racing head and head in front, clear of the others and fighting for the place of honor, the two drawing away from the others of the field steadily. For the greater part of the distance Imp had her black head in front, but she couldn't draw away from St. Finnan, who, at the turn into the stretch, showed in the lead for a brief period. After that Imp resumed the lead and from the bend into the straight to the finish, held her advantage.

Through the last half furlong St. Finnan was hard ridden by Wonderly, while Shaw, on the old black mare, was riding his hardest, Imp hanging on gamely and in spite of every effort by St. Finnan, holding the same advantage of a head. The others were hopelessly out of the race at this stage of the contest and the crowd watching the struggle seemed to have forgotten that there were other horses behind. In the uproar of shouting that greeted the fight to the winning post the shouts of encouragement to Imp drowned every other outcry, the crowd seeming in that respect to be partisans of Imp to the last man.

Gallantly the old mare responded, and racing gamely under the drive to the end, she never permitted St. Finnan to make up an inch of the half foot or so of her lead. With her black head still in front she passed the judges' stand, winner in splendid style of the second race she has won since it was announced a year ago that she would be retired from the turf. Decanter ran through the trailers of the field in the last quarter of a mile and was third, three lengths behind St. Finnan, but even the backers of the favorite seemed to have eyes only for the splendid old mare at the end, and the cheering that was started in greeting of her victory was kept up until long after she had returned to the judges' stand for the rider to make his weight, while the band played "My Coal Black Lady" with extra vigor. It was purely sentimental, but a more refreshing incident has not happened in racing in the entire season. Again it was announced that Imp would be retired from racing after her triumph of yesterday, but the Ohio mare has had as many farewells as ever did Patti, and race-goers will not believe in her retirement until it is known that she has been sent to the stud.

The weather was clear and pleasant and the attendance quite up to the average, while the racing was spirited throughout, though the results were somewhat disastrous to the betting men. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750 in 1900 or 1901, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner, selling allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. F. R. Hitchcock's Guess Work, blk. f., 3 years, by Charade-Edith Gray, 85 pounds, (Henderson,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, 99, (White,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a head from Decanter, under Shields's handicapper, br. g., 4, 110, (C. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Astor, Snark, Rappenecker, Sweet Tooth, Satire, Eloim, The Black Scot, and Connie also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Guess Work fourth, Snark 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750, selling allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course. J. G. Follansbee's Keynote, br. g., by Chorister-Rapture, 106 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by four lengths; Andrew Miller's Honoluiu, b. g., 107, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from David Gideon's Josepha, ch. f., 104, (Booker,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:10¼. April Shower, Gibson Light, Locket, G. Whitler, Ernest Parham, Jean Wood, Goldgas, Mitt Bed, and Last Knight also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Josepha the post favorite. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

THIRD RACE.—The Silverbrook Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. John J. McCafferty's Femole, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 109 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths; O. L. Richards's Man o' War, b. c., by Ben Strome-Maria D., 104, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from T. Carr's Eddie Busch, br. c., by Lord Hartington-Potina, 107, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Anak, Carrington, Lady Holyrood, Grail, Pearl Finder, and Missile also ran. Value to the winner, $1,425. Grail the post favorite at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dixiana Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; the Withers mile. J. B. Haggin's Watercolor, blk. c., by Watercress-Sobrina, 126 pounds, (Wonderly,) 1 to 5 and out, won handily by two lengths; The Osgoods Stable's Tom Kenney, b. c., by Inspector B.-Touch Not, 109, (Simms,) 80 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from the Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., by Atheling-Wild Honey, 108, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:40¾. The three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,225. Winner trained by C. Littlefield, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at this meeting, the Withers mile. Harness and Wimmer's Imp, blk. m., aged, by Wagner-Fondling, 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4, 104, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and even, second by three lengths from F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6, 114, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:40. Carbuncle and Prince Richard also ran. Value to the winner, $520. Decanter the favorite. Winner trained by P. Wimmer.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting, selling; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Dryer and McGuire's Bower, b. c., by Waweekus-Hindoogam, 105 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length and a half; George F. Johnson's Piederich, ch. g., 102, (H. Cochran,) 30 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by three lengths from W. C. Whitney's Black Dick, blk. c., 106, (Mounce,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:47¼. Beacon and Curtesy also ran. Value to the winner, $630. Bowen the post favorite. Winner trained by owners.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of a steeplechase in 1901, special weights; about two miles. Linstock, Salesman, and King T., 158 pounds each; Miss Mitchell and Curfew Bell, 155 each; Clasher, 132.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $400 or of two races of any value in 1901, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Glengar and Fly by Night, 110 pounds each; Weilesly, 107; Hiltzilopochtli, High Jinks, Mark Lane, Sir Egis, and Ashes, 104 each; Cheval d'Or, Rappenecker, and Ringleader, 101 each; Princess H. and Tour, 99 each; Marothen, Brownhenge, and Shoreham, 95 each; Federalist, Kimberly, Nanine, Avatar, and Dread, 92 each. His Royal Highness, 90; Kingstelle and Cherished, 89 each; Monmouth Boy, 87; Flora, 84. Also eligible to start in order named as others are withdrawn: Mayor Gilroy, 104; Tonicum, 92; Cherries, and Admiral Dewey, 89 each; Donna Henrietta, 102.

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Stakes, for fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,500, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Femesole, 109 pounds; Octoroon and Wild Bess, 106 each; Prophetic, 105; Lady Godiva, Tact, Virginia Grace, and Pearl Finder, 99 each; Lieschen and Zirl, 94 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, penalties, and allowances; the Withers mile. Pentecost, Part Royal, Francesco, Caugnawaga, and Glenwater, 110 pounds each; Sombre, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; the Withers mile. The Driver and Kalif, 109 pounds each; Timothy Foley and Lamp o'Lee, 104 each; Johnny of Navarre, I Know, Anna Darling, and Councilman Tom, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for horses three years old and upward; one mile and a half over the Withers course. McMeekin, 126 pounds; Advance Guard, 116; Latson and Carbuncle, 113 each; Dublin, 108; Hernando, 107; Sadie S., 98; Raffaello, 95; Knight of the Garter, 92; Alfred Vargrave, 90.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 22.—The card offered by the Memphis Trotting Association to-day was an attractive one, and 3,000 people were in attendance. The new track is regarded by visiting horsemen as one of the fastest in the country, and it is confidently expected that The Abbot, who, to-morrow, goes against the world's trotting record of 2:02¼, will give a good account of himself.

To-day's races were well contested as a rule, the most exciting finish occurring in the free-for-all wagon trot, when Mabel Onward and Ellert finished noses apart in both heats. Summary:

2:10 Class—Pace; purse, $1,000, (two heats.)

Tom Nolan, b. g., by Gen. Hancock, (Nuckols)	3	8	1 1
Lou Vaughan, b. m., by Reflector, (Spencer)	1	5	2
Frazier, ch. g., by Sphynx, (McHenry)	1	3	7 ds
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	9	2	3 dr
Saul, br. g., (McMahon)	4	9	2 dr
C. F. W., blk. g., (Highbee)	6	5	4 dr
Theresa Wilkes, b. m., (Coleman)	5	6	6 dr
Garnatia, blk. m., (Swearingen)	4	4	ds
Billy H., b. h., (Fisher)	8	7	dr

Time—2:07¼; 2:09¼; 2:09¼; 2:11.

2:08 Class—Pace; purse, $3,000.

Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Mazette, b. m., (McDonald)	4	2	2
Harold H., b. g., (Proctor)	3	5	3
Major Muscovite, b. h., (McMahon)	5	4	4
Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Carpenter)	6	3	5
Little Squaw, blk. m., (Ervin)	2	ds	

Time—2:05; 2:06¼; 2:08.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Captor, b. g., by Electric Bell, (Marvin)	1	1	1
Neva Simmons, b. m., (Parice)	2	2	2
Leola, b. m., (Hutchins)	3	3	3
Dr. Price, b. g., (Heywood)	4	4	4

Time—2:10; 2:12; 2:09¾.

Free-for-All Trot to Wagon, Amateur Drivers.—Prize, silver cup, (two heats.)

Mabel Onward, b. m., by Shadeland-Onward, (F. G. Jones)	1	1
Ellert, b. g., (Hugh Grant)	2	2
Franker, b. g., (C. K. G. Billings)	3	2

Time—2:12; 2:12½.

To Enlarge Saratoga Race Track.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 22.—Spencer Trask has sold to William C. Whitney, President of the Saratoga Racing Association, thirteen acres of land on the north side of Union Avenue, contiguous to the training quarters, an annex of the above association. With this purchase the association now has a park of over two hundred acres on Union, East, and Nelson Avenues, three of the principal drives in Saratoga.

Work on the track will hardly be finished before June or July next. In order to make room for the new course the grand stand and several other large buildings are being moved to new locations in the park.

Cornell Rowing Practice Suspended.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Coach Courtney has suspended all crew work at Cayuga Inlet for the remainder of the Fall. The freshmen will continue to train on the machines, but all the 'Varsity and single scull candidates will have off work. It has been decided to put the class races over until next Spring, when it is intended to prepare a freshman crew and have all four classes represented in the event. The single sculls championship event for the Francis Medal will also be postponed and held next May, when the class event occurs. One hundred candidates have registered for the freshman crew and this number breaks all records for the Fall training. The outlook on the water for Cornell next year is brighter than ever before.

C. C. N. Y. Lacrosse Schedule.

A series of interclass lacrosse games is now being played between College City of New York teams. These games will be played on an open field at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Broadway. One game has already been played with this result: 1903, 4 goals; 1904, 1 goal. The rest of the schedule is as follows:

Oct. 26—1903 vs. 1902.
Nov. 2—1905 vs. 1903; 9—1904 vs. 1902; 16—1905 vs. 1902; 23—1903 vs. 1904.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Bowlers Lost Two Games in National League Series.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club team rolled three games with the Excelsior team in the National League tournament last night and lost two of them. The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen won two games in the Columbia League, the Phoenix team won two in the Harlem League, and the Metropolitan five won two closely contested matches in the American National tournament. The Grand Central tournament games were postponed until to-night. The scores:

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

Knickerbocker A. C.				Excelsior B. C.		
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ross	144	170	171	Cordes	179	206	145
Wilson	199	146	135	Rue	148	167	164
Seymour	132	173	129	Russell	154	131	165
Parker	157	155	164	Evans	169	205	212
Stafford	212	185	170	Cotton	147	191	178
Total	844	829	769	Total	797	900	834

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Daley, 176; Kennedy, 146; Lowden, 190; Tighe, 174; Tindale, 149. Total, 835.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 171; Kitchett, 157; Cook, 160; Doncourt, 190; Cantrell, 168. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.—Yonkers Bowling Club—Harnes, 180; Stedman, 180; Shave, 169; Mitchell, 167; Kellock, 166. Total, 862.

Linwood Bowling Club—Daley, 176; Kennedy, 140; Lowden, 126; Tighe, 147; Tindale, 178. Total, 767.

THIRD GAME.—Yonkers Bowling Club—Barnes, 149; Stedman, 113; Shave, 193; Mitchell, 162; Kellock, 134. Total, 751.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 185; Kitchett, 190; Cook, 147; Doncourt, 172; Cantrell, 178. Total, 862.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Bennett, 164; Ohler, 156; Coghlin, 187; Maines, 181; Weingarth, 178. Total, 866.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Breen, 214; Keller, 192; Klingelhoffer, 166; Starr, 157; Arnold, 139. Total, 868.

SECOND GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Bennett, 164; Ohler, 189; Coghlin, 169; Maines, 192; Weingarth, 206. Total, 933.

Monarch Bowling Club—Arps, 213; Walters, 173; Cadieu, 192; Schwartje, 179; Maas, 193. Total, 950.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Breen, 214; Keller, 164; Klingelhoffer, 177; Starr, 177; Arnold, 234. Total, 966.

Monarch Bowling Club—Arps, 203; Walters, 171; Cadieu, 202; Schwartje, 190; Maas, 178. Total, 944.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 142; Schlett, 188; Stiefel, 181; Fecher, 173; Loehr, 157. Total, 841.

Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 186; Hiers, 202; Duell, 162; Ferber, 190; Fitch, 157. Total, 897.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 152; Schlett, 192; Stiefel, 168; Fecher, 180; Loehr, 165. Total, 858.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 147; McLean, 168; Young, 187; Gross, 176; Diederich, 222. Total, 901.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 143; McLean, 185; Young, 171; Gross, 178; Diederich, 189. Total, 866.

Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 176; Hiers, 149; Duell, 184; Ferber, 172; Fitch, 199. Total, 880.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Wildey, 124; Gunn, 143; Constant, 157; Gardner, 128; Walter, 190. Total, 742.

Home Fire Insurance Company—Martin, 164; Ludlum, 150; De Rossett, 135; Brenninger, 145; Wilson, 189. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—Martin, 154; Ludlum, 167; De Rossett, 162; Brenninger, 142; Wilson, 175. Total, 901.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Woods, 154; Bennett, 136; Binney, 165; Pierce, 136; Gilfillah, 135. Total, 726.

THIRD GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Wildey, 171; Gunn, 206; Constant, 116; Gardner, 112; Walter, 116. Total, 715.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Woods, 124; Bennett, 138; Binney, 186; Pierce, 103; Gilfillan, 177. Total, 818.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Gregory, 152; Otz, 143; Rickarts, 109; Kaiser, 109; Morrisey, 181. Total, 754.

Union Square Bank—Endlich, 123; Thys, 114; Lange, 109; Gillespie, 143; Schwartz, 124. Total, 613.

SECOND GAME.—Western National Bank—Stout, 100; Labaugh, 122; Keller, 126; Hoffman, 142; Stoddard, 158. Total, 678.

Union Square Bank—Endlich, 114; Thys, 101; Lange, 126; Gillespie, 148; Schwartje, 168. Total, 657.

THIRD GAME.—Western National Bank—Stout, 171; Labaugh, 113; Keller, 153; Hoffman, 167; Stoddard, 128. Total, 732.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Gregory, 150; Odz, 164; Rickarts, 135; Kaiser, 140; Morrisey, 179. Total, 768.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 197; Taylor, 194; Koch, 123; Dietz, 148; Matthews, 151. Total, 813.

Passavant & Co.—Fry, 145; Kranz, 132; Anther, 156; Schoeffer, 155; Clingen, 182. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.—Passavant & Co.—Fry, 150; Kranz, 114; Anther, 120; Schoeffer, 117; Clingen, 188. Total, 689.

New York Edison Company—Wenzel, 168; Hill, 167; Diehl, 148; Gray, 140; Holme, 149. Total, 772.

THIRD GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 161; Taylor, 173; Koch, 161; Dietz, 192; Matthews, 133. Total, 820.

New York Edison Company—Wenzel, 154; Hill, 124; Diehl, 144; Grady, 154; Holme, 180. Total, 756.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Alert Council—Richter, 163; Cook, 145; Dale, 111; Wood, 212; Siddell, 156. Total, 787; eleventh frame, 73.

Washington Irving Council—Skidmore, 161; Cordeau, 134; Mitchell, 167; Campbell, 122; Twiddy, 203. Total, 787; eleventh frame, 62.

SECOND GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 156; Gegolcer, 143; Picken, 119; Kneeland, 141; Meyer, 136. Total, 695.

Washington Irving Council—Skidmore, 139; Cordeau, 146; Mitchell, 183; Campbell, 123; Twiddy, 181. Total, 772.

THIRD GAME.—Alert Council—Richter, 125; Cook, 165; Dale, 138; Wood, 127; Siddell, 181. Total, 736.

Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 221; Gegolcer, 160; Picken, 152; K

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Supreme Court of the United States:

53—A. W. Corbus, appellant, vs. the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company. 71—Charles Stewart, appellant, vs. the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company. 129—The Pacific Steam Whaling Company, appellant, vs. The United States. 152, 153, 154, and 155—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, appellant, vs. The United States. Assigned for argument Nov. 18, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Beck for the United States.

39—The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, plaintiff in error, vs. Caleb H. Parker, Tax Collector.—Passed to be restored to the call under the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26.

52—Michael Doyle et al., executors, petitioners, vs. John G. Wheelock et al.—Argument continued by Thomas Worthington and W. H. H. Piatt for the respondents and concluded by Henry M. Dowling for the petitioners.

Nos. 39, 41, 42, 47, 49, 51, 57, (and 58, 159, 160, and 61.

Calendars for Wednesday, Oct. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

1 In re Sears Lumber Co.
2 Mut. St. Ry. Co. vs. Beattie.
3 In re Henschel.
4 Sharah vs. Steamer Co.
5 Craig vs. Tug Victoria.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace and Lacombe, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124, fourth floor, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

10 Railway Co. vs. Mut. St. Ry. Co.
11 Same vs. same.
2 Kelsey vs. same.
3 United States, for, vs. Hubbard, Bliss & Stone Shuttle Co. vs. Mollay.
37 Chance vs. O'Brien.
40 Sigsbee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
41 Railway Co. vs. Co.
42 Griffin vs. Con. Ice Co.
44 Kimbrough vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
65 Anglo-Amer. Land Mortgage & Agency Co. vs. Hotchkiss.
67 Atkinson vs. Whitman.
68 Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
69 Redmond vs. Scott.
70 Baker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

2 Climatic Cushioning Co. vs. Comstock Cushioning Co.
3 Collinnsplatt vs. Finlayson.
4 Noestyle Envelope Co. vs. Samuel Cupples Envelope Co.
5 Am. Elec. Nov. & Mfg. Co. vs. Acme Elec. Co.
7 Consall vs. Hamilton Mfg. Co.
11 Mumford vs. Ecuador Development Co.
14 Coleman vs. Washburn.
16 Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Limberger.
17 Union Hardware Co. vs. Silokow.
23 Severy Process Co. vs. Harper & Bros.
24 Frost Land & Building Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.
25 Anglo-Am. Prov. Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 68, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

3646 Solomon vs. Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
1981 Hulda Grolis. Admiralty.
124 Brown & Fleming vs. Tug O. L. Hallenbeck.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Henderson, Hull & Co. vs. McNally, appellant; Hayne, appellant, vs. Sealy; McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens, appellants; same vs. same; Lawlor, appellant, vs. Magnolia Metal Company; Hoffner, appellant, vs. Schmuck; Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton, appellant; Syracuse Salt Company vs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway Company, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Johnston vs. Eastman Company of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for the plaintiff on the stipulation with costs.

Randall, appellant, vs. Bar Association of New York City, in re application of Allaire, appellant, for writ of mandamus vs. Civil Service Commissioners; in re application of Howard for order requiring Katzenstein to pay moneys; People ex rel. Cantwell, appellant, vs. Coler, Controller; People ex rel. Oakwood vs. Syracuse, appellant; People ex rel. New York City Church Extension Association, appellant, vs. Coler, Controller; in re application of Moulton, appellant, to revoke liquor tax certificate of Acconis; People ex rel. Cramman, appellant, vs. Feitner, Tax Commissioner.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: 277, 401, 416, 241, 405, 420, 403, 341.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Healy vs. Vondran.
48—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
55—Nones vs. Emanuel.
56—O'Neill vs. Fane.
57—Barson vs. Mulligan.
58—Holmes vs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.
60—Frazer vs. Horuet.
61—Merton vs. Waller.
62—Ayers vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
19—Lindenthal vs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
63—Dent vs. Grumm.
64—Same vs. same.
65—McGrane vs. Man. Ry. Co.
66—Arit vs. Whitlock.
67—Rivelson vs. Silverstein.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Fallon vs. Burr
2—Segerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Matter of Saportas.
4—Matter of Cohen.
5—Matter of East 170th St.
6—Gilbert vs. Ackerman.
7—Beresford vs. Fischer.
8—Firth vs. Leyner.
9—Berrian vs. Rothschild.
10—Tracy vs. Frey.
11—Meyer vs. Jahrling.
12—Cruger vs. Bauer.
13—Gunn vs. Boyle.
14—Blackwell vs. Shoe Lasting Machine Co.
15—Matter of Washington Market.
16—Cohen vs. Markus.
17—Emrich vs. Harris.
18—Stuart vs. N. Y. Press Co.
19—Ferris vs. Price.
20—Fromer vs. Attenberg.
21—People vs. Hand.
22—Equitable Life Assur. Soc. vs. Reinheimer.
23—Lucas vs. Lucas.
24—Inglese vs. N. Y. & S. I. Elec. Co.
25—Rhyn vs. Webber vs. Stolz.
27—Ratinez vs. Levy.
28—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
29—Matter of Welderman.
30—Whitney vs. Ware.
31—Brown vs. Cahn.
32—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Anderson.
33—Matter of Silberstein.
34—Sheridan vs. Hodnut.
35—Branch vs. Margolies.
36—Haskins vs. Haskins.
37—Boera vs. Boera.
38—Nassau vs. McCready.
39—Reukauff vs. same.
40—Erste Buchaszer E. Erstestutsing Verein vs. Horowitz.
41—Townsend vs. Hartmann.
42—Ware vs. Hualtemalon, &c., Mahogany, &c., Co.
43—Whalen vs. Board of Inspectors of the 20th Election District.
44—Bladen vs. Curran.
45—North River Savs. Bank vs. Anderson.
46—Schlimgen vs. Klingman.
47—Fitch vs. Raoul-Duval.
48—Distillers' Dis. Co. vs. Leibinger.
49—Matter of Arnold & Wilson.
50—Fraine vs. Snyder.
51—Carlson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
52—Wahman vs. same.
53—Hart vs. same.
54—Rayner vs. same.
55—People ex rel Luiger vs. Neveine.
56—Equitable Life Assurance Socy vs. Van Brunt.
57—Whitney vs. N. Y. Steam Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrer.

1680—Hudson Con. Co. vs. Murphy. Preferred causes.
3991—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Pendleton.
4089—Baldwin vs. Baldwin.
3929—Patterson vs. Jack. Divorces.
4187—Katz vs. Katz.
4164—Frank vs. Frank.
4185—Breen vs. Breen.
4166—Mundt vs. Priddy.
4167—Chopin vs. Chopin.
4168—Finn vs. Finn.
4169—Dunn vs. Dunn.
4170—Klenser vs. Klenser.
4171—Green vs. Green.
4172—Pollock vs. Pollock.
4173—Willis vs. Willis.
4174—Wade vs. Wade.
4150—Henderson vs. Henderson.
3278—Burt vs. Burt.
2446—Ballard vs. Ballard.
2214—Richardson vs. Richardson.
2524—Rosenblatt vs. Rosenblatt.
2833—Pellman vs. Pellman.
2255—James vs. James.
2340—Lobitzky vs. Lobitzky.
2940—Lally vs. Lally.
3051—Recklein vs. Recklein.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3752.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Schurman, and Cowan for the People.

1—John Davis.

To fix a day for trial, 2—Tony Trafalla.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest.
11634—Gellinger vs. Powell.
Regular calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2344—Katz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2941—Griffin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2802—Fink vs. same.
2628—Winklemyer vs. same.
3201—Wheeler vs. Covallo.
3314—Bunderman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2975—Frank vs. Spiegelberg.
2211—People, &c., vs. Kirk.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII. To be called in Part VIII, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

10097—Rouss vs. Sagor.
10831—Hughes vs. City of New York.
10774—Mahoney vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
5858—Merk vs. Hirsch.
10702—Lufkowitz vs. Fargo.
1420—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
10597—Golubow vs. Barker.
5662—Caldwell vs. Dyatt.
2774—Kreiser vs. F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co.
2181—McDonough vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9335—Goodman vs. Alexander.
10279—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
10696—Lappin vs. Brake Shoe Co. vs. Preston.
1907—A. French Spring Co. vs. same.
2804—Benjamin, Atha & Illingworth Co. vs. same.
3209—Bergamine vs. Rapp.
2890—Mastropaolo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3208—Jacobsen vs. Iron Clad Mfg. Co.
2098—Jennings vs. Ellis.
1540—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7026—Corn vs. Heymann
11168—Johnson vs. Chatterton.
2930—Lindsay vs. White
3192—D. M. Nesbit Co. vs. Dempsey.
9795—Fischbein vs. Nussbaum.
11174—Kemp vs. Raymond.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers. Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Bell, E. Jackus, Abram Berrian, Mary Walsh, Charles A. Horn, Moses Straus, George Pries, Louis L. Seligman. At 2 P. M. Henry Mills Day.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1694—Marie Albert.
1709—David W. Fenton.
1710—Ella P. Wheeler.
1712—Sarah Lippitt.
1712—Elizabeth Crafton.
1713—Lillian G. Ives.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1480—Hagmayer vs. Armbruster.
1751—Bradley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1422—Brown vs. same.
1580—Randizzisi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1581—Castellano vs. Fay
2224—Ehrensen vs. Thos. V. Johnson Co.
2225—Same vs. same.
2887—Lewis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1807—Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. vs. Cushing et al.
1317—Friedman vs. General Accident Assur. Co.
1838—Murray vs. Met. Fire-Proofing Co.
1966—Wable vs. Diardirrian.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1020—Holenbeck vs. Silverman Co.
1154—Hilbenz vs. Meyer
1830—Singer vs. Fleck.
1696—Weinberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1369—Boeff vs. Rosenthal.
1697—Fletcher vs. Siegelstein.
1228—Hankinson vs. Bois.
1420—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
10597—Golubow vs. Barker.
5662—Caldwell vs. Dyatt.
2774—Kreiser vs. F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co.
2181—McDonough vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9335—Goodman vs. Alexander.
10279—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
10696—Lappin vs. Brake Shoe Co. vs. Preston.
1907—A. French Spring Co. vs. same.
2804—Benjamin, Atha & Illingworth Co. vs. same.
3209—Bergamine vs. Rapp.
2890—Mastropaolo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7026—Corn vs. Heymann
11168—Johnson vs. Chatterton.
2930—Lindsay vs. White
3192—D. M. Nesbit Co. vs. Dempsey.
9795—Fischbein vs. Nussbaum.
11174—Kemp vs. Raymond.
3208—Jacobsen vs. Iron Clad Mfg. Co.
2098—Jennings vs. Ellis.
1540—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7026—Corn vs. Heymann
11168—Johnson vs. Chatterton.
2930—Lindsay vs. White
3192—D. M. Nesbit Co. vs. Dempsey.
9795—Fischbein vs. Nussbaum.
11174—Kemp vs. Raymond.
1301—Levin vs. Jacobson.
800—Immergluck vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
1750—Wolff vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2947—Quigley vs. same.
2848—Herman vs. same.
1297—McGivney vs. same.
1298—Cantor vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
523—Kessel vs. Dorf.
1940—Berger vs. Wiersh.
1945—Terpenny vs. O'Brien.
2118—Halperin vs. Westheimer.
2791—Lustig vs. Int. Navigation Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1456—Schwarz vs. Samuel.
1615—Jordant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1630—Dauer vs. Union Railway Co.
1631—McKenna vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1632—Bonce vs. same.
1636—Bird vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1639—Trabold vs. same.
1778—Merolo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1779—Delui vs. same.
1780—Hughes vs. same.
1781—Neswinger vs. same.
1796—Largo vs. Union Railway Co.
1853—Winning vs. West End Stable Co.
1855—Columbia Storage & W. H. Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1883—Staunn vs. Whitson.
1627—Kiernan vs. Strobel.
1634—Pollitzin vs. Weeks
1432—Nesbit vs. Sayer.
1261—Donovan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1857—Meffert vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2169—Phelan vs. Smith.
3094—Klingenbeck vs. Volkening.
1375—Yorge vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1519—Abramowitch vs. same.
1523—Hirschhorn vs. Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1651—Ardlie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1708—Levy vs. Hess.
1720—Mullo vs. Lawson.
1736—Bolte vs. Gross.
1731—Jacobs vs. Schwarz.
1732—Garfinkel vs. Klee.
1733—Ginsberg vs. Union Cloak & Suit Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2120.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—Samuel Lichtenstein.
2—Robert Hawkins.
3—Kate Dykman; Lawrence Dykman.
4—Thomas Kiley.
5—Gus Rombacus.
6—John Casey.
7—William Merchant.
8—Walter Hughes.
9—John Light.
10—Frank Smith.
11—James Maher.
12—Edward Fox.
13—John Brown.
14—Charles Ackron.
15—Andrew D. Breen.
William A. Baird.

Pleadings.

1—James Moran.
2—Patrick J. Barnett. Wesley Payne. Thomas Cosgrove.
3—Augustus Stallknecht.
4—Thomas Klepper.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.

1—Carnille Badfort.
2—Howard Montgomery. Asa E. Bumpomery.
3—Jacob Ottman.
4—Simone D. Ambrosio.
5—Thomas Brown.
6—John Mulholland.
7—James O'Connor.
8—William Maher.
9—Max Goldstein.
10—David Deloranze.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—Charles J. Denting-er.
2—Bernard Rosenfeldt.
3—George Thompson.
4—Jacob Cohen.
5—Sarah Brown.
6—Annie Wilson.
7—Joseph Labos.
8—Louis Stampler.
9—John Miller.
10—William Prang.
11—Louis Newman.
12—Gabriel Bernstein.
13—Samuel Simon.
14—Edward Brown.
15—Philip Levy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Monks for the People.

1—John Wenzel.
2—Annie Fitzgibbons.
3—Michael McCarthy.
4—Patrick Quinn.
5—Harry Kaufman. Charles Dorfman.
6—Samuel Marcowsky.
7—Benjamin Tatnall.
8—Sophie Johnson.
9—John Shields.
10—Areslkes Damberrian
11—James Burke. Daniel Gibbons.
12—Marie Busch.
13—Annie Allen.
14—Ella Smart.
15—Jennie Hill.
16—Julia Johnson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Manhattan Real Estate Building Association vs. Jane M. Cudlipp—John W. Jones.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Joseph Wood vs. Manhattan Automobile Company—Abraham Joseph, Sonn Brothers' Company vs. Frank J. Gallagher et al.—Charles J. Hardy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Fielder vs. Hutter—W. W. Niles, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—McLean, J.—Townsend vs. Altman—Samuel Cohn.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Gassner vs. Devlin—Randolph Hurry.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Goslin vs. Ammon—Edward G. Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Hamilton vs. Rogers—George M. Van Hoesen.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Aldrich vs. Wyman—James L. Berger. Cook vs. Schmeidler—Victor W. Hungerford.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Kelly vs. Schneider—Thomas E. Shields.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Cooke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

2094—Low vs. City of New York.
2096—Dunnigan vs. Lyons.
2098—Larkin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1794—Muller vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2107—Peret vs. Met. Street R. R.
2131—Burkle vs. Stevenson.
2142—Lockhart vs. Met. Street R. R.
2143—Fallon vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1765—Segal vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1926—Schwartz vs. Kaplan.
1958—Prentiss vs. City of New York.
2005—Marino vs. Naughton.
2151, 2152—Dorsey vs. Long Island R. R.
2154—Kurbad vs. Bohide.
2166—Thomas vs. Kyle.
2165—Shoviin vs. McDermott.
2170—Garlick vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2003—Roth vs. Schwartz
964—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
2061—Short vs. Met. St. R. R.
2207—Kutler vs. B. H. R. R.
2208, 2209—Usher vs. same.
5395—Saron vs. Gellis.
1687—Cullen vs. B. H. R. R.
1579—Herrend vs. Campbell Stores.
2025—Lohr vs. City of New York et al.
1535—Broad vs. City of New York.
1805—Gundberg vs. B. H. R. R.
1702—Kolb vs. Lich.
1946—Cole vs. Willman et al.
2213—Van Alst vs. B. H. R. R.
2214—Guastella vs. Buckley.
2216—Kinney vs. Met. St. R. R.
2217—Smith vs. Wackerhagen.

Highest number reached on regular call 2242.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Keogh, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

242—Koch vs. Levinson.
286—Sander vs. Goldfarb.
282—Burchell vs. Marshall Field & Co.
200—Grifhahn vs. Kreitzer.
228—Anderson vs. Cohen
280—Atkin vs. Atkin.
267—Maio vs. Malo.
263—Gearon vs. Crane.
288, 289—Graves vs. Graves.
211—Eagle Sav. L. Association vs. Neely.
41—Nicolay vs. Nicolay
315—Earl vs. Sommer.
251—Stavisky vs. Loebelson.
206—Cropsey vs. Wintersmith.
284, 224—Kirby vs. Heafy.
217—McCraw vs. McCraw.
255—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
213—Latus vs. Latus.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Muller. Same vs. Morse. Same vs. Moseley.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

795—Nixon vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
723—Jensen vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
808—Tighe vs. Namm.
766—Baldwin vs. Lansing.
794—Reineking vs. Huber.
810—Leis vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The will of Robert Mitchell, Ann Hennessey, and Philip Levy.

The accounting in the estates of John Provost, John J. Esehleman, Hannah Pope, Sarah Bissinger, John W. Moran, John N. Eitel, Joseph Eiseman, Peter J. Kelly, Addie E. Hill, Cornelius Fergueson, Edward A. Wooley, Matthew Fohey, Pietro Florentino, Margaret Christensen, and Mary E. Cain.

The estates of Catharine E. Griffing, Eliza B. Needham, Edward Birmingham, and Frederick Wolff.

The real estate of Bernard McHugh.

The guardianship of Hazel Elis.

The administration of John P. Precker.

The transfer tax in the estate of Mary Schilman, Paulina Wunschel, Mary Callahan, Martin H. Rainer, Walter W. Hood, Margaret McCue, James H. Ingram, Elizabeth Hughes, Josephine Thompson, Walter Buchanan, Louis Meyer, Ann H. Griswold, Margaret A. Martin, Owen Nolan, Samuel B. Jones, George N. Binns, Robert H. Hazelwood, Elina Gore, Mary Brothy, and Rosanna Reynolds.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—58—The will of Maria Zlehn. 54—The will of Margaret Ingerton.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Dodd vs. Clapp et al.—Levi S. Hulse, to sell. Brooklyn Trust Company vs. Bellows—Walter Thorn, to compute. Smith vs. Tallman—Ernest Hall, to hear and determine. Rodwell vs. Schuchmann—George H. Perry, to sell. In re estate of McDonald et al., infants—Waldo E. Bullard, to inquire, &c.

Receivers Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Potter vs. Smith—John G. Snyder. Koplowitz vs. Koplowitz—Eugene Howell.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

943—Szparadowski vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
962—Hertenstein vs. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
866—Vanderbeck vs. Long Island R. R.
876—Wood vs. Naughton & Co.
920—Bellmer vs. Bellmer
466—Lawrence vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
239—McInroy vs. David Stevenson Brewing Co.
969—O'Meare vs. Morrison.
970—Seidler vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
955—Williamson vs. City of New York and another.
953—McCloskey vs. Woodruff.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

743—Sythes vs. Morgan.
972—Reilly vs. Smith.
973—Wex vs. Jackson
983—Freestone vs. Long Island R. R.
986—McGee, administratrix, vs. Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
987—Osborne vs. Day.
988—Severt vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
989—Long Island R. R. vs. Williamson.
981—Nystfam vs. John
982—Broderson vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
Architectural Iron Works and another.
971—Suydam vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
975—O'Meare vs. Morrison.
976—Nelson vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
977—Raymond vs. Pell.
978—Rosen vs. Cash. Kress Brewing Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 989.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Maddox, J.—Day calendar for Oct. 23, 1901.

222—Melliet vs. Rosenberg.
122—McGuire vs. Lynch.
197—Mersereau vs. City of New York.
193—Worth vs. City of New York.
148—O'Reilly vs. City of N. Y., (Action No. 1.)
149—Same vs. same, (Action No. 2.)
201—Gloeckner vs. Schaefer.
239—Hoffman, Jr., vs. Flagg.
68—Haggerty vs. Schwamb.
208—McGuigan vs. South Shore Water Works.
236—Fleischer vs. Fleischer.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called 10 A. M. Day calendar.

39—Turner vs. Doebler 78—Haslehurst vs. Bahrenburg. Mfg. Co.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. ROSENBERG & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of J. Rosenberg & Co., cigar manufacturers at 107 Lewis Street, show liabilities $2,941, nominal assets $891, and actual assets $350.

MAX BURGER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Thomas temporary receiver of the assets of Max Burger, merchant tailor of 105 Lexington Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 16.

JACOB A. GROH.—Jacob A. Groh, wholesale dealer in fish and provisions at 95 Murray Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles F. Lyon, without preference. He has been in business for himself for twenty years, and always stood well in the trade. Frank H. Reuman, his attorney, said that the assignment was due to the critical illness of Mr. Groh, who could not attend to the business. The liabilities are about $15,000 and the actual assets are estimated approximately at $10,000. Mr. Groh resides at Morris Park, L. I. He was formerly of the firm of Groh & Reid from 1881 to 1891, and since the dissolution of that firm has been in business alone.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JULIUS FISCHER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Fischer, doing business as Julius Fischer & Co., cloak manufacturer at 722 Broadway, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for the following creditors: Abegg & Rusch, $212; Greeley, Cushman & Record, $1,280, and William Iselin & Co., $172. It was alleged that during the month of September while insolvent, he made payments to the Oriental Bank, Raritan Woolen Mills, and others to give them a preference, and also made payments to certain other creditors. Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets. Blumenstiel & Hirsch stated that Mr. Fischer recently called a meeting of creditors when he offered a compromise, which the creditors have declined to accept. The liabilities are about $25,000 and assets $5,000.

HIGSON & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Higson & Co., a corporation, has manufacturers of 22 Waverley Place, and at Bethel, Conn., by Lesser & Rooney, for the following creditors: John G. Wintjen, $421; Peter Coughlin, $230, and the O. Porsch Chemical Company, $63. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Aug. 16. Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday appointed William Pierce Scott temporary receiver of the assets. Lesser & Rooney said that the liabilities are $55,155, nominal assets $36,270, and actual assets $20,535. The factory at Bethel is nominally valued at $7,000, actual value probably $4,000. There is a mortgage on it for $3,000, on which foreclosure proceedings have been instituted. The corporation was closely identified with the firm of William Read & Co., hat manufacturers, of Yonkers, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed here on July 31. James C. Thomas, Secretary of Higson & Co., was employed by William Read & Co. among the debts secured by William Read & Co. was one to John H. Read the special partner, for $5,500, for which William Read & Co. assigned as security an alleged claim against Higson & Co. of $15,880 and 135 shares of stock of Higson & Co. The purpose of the petition in bankruptcy against Higson & Co., among other things is to investigate this claim of $15,880 and also other large claims held by creditors.

Receiver for an Automobile Concern.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day appointed Samuel F. Lever receiver for the New Jersey Automobile Company, which has an office in Jersey City. The receiver was appointed on the application of Frederick C. Hodge, President of the company, who says that the company is insolvent.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Louis Lesser, a buyer at 453 Broome Street, who was formerly of the firm of Lesser & Levenson of Albuquerque, N. M., whose liabilities were $40,294 and no assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABORN, Milton—E. Siegman..... $779
ANDREW, William E.—C. M. Moseman and another..... 98
ARAI, Sabura, and Tumetro Kushibiki—C. W. Cudlipp and another..... 611
ARONSON, William B. and John—D. A. Van Emburgh and another..... 139
A. S. MILLER & BROTHER—H. Enta, costs..... 23
ANTHONY, Edgar G.—M. Meyers..... 334
BRUNNING, Herman H. M.—Eppern, Smith & Wismann Company..... 49
BACH, Leopold & Siegmund J. and Joe Ullmann—W. L. Scott..... 100
BERRY BROTHERS, Limited—W. L. Scott..... 100
BARRETT, Henry J.—L. Barnett, costs.. 94
BARRY, Frank G. and J. Welch, costs.. 23
COLONIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY—G. Stratton..... 759
COLELL, Paul H.—E. A. Banta..... 153
CLARK, Percy W., and Norman Hubbard, Jr.—W. L. Scott..... 100
COLONTONI, Luciano—The People of the State of New York..... 500
CHURCH, Edward F., and the New York and Boston Finance Company—F. J. Coupe..... 40
COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY—A. Peats..... 157
DACEY, Thomas J.—J. J. Moran..... 154
DETHIER, Hubert—G. Belletti..... 98
DACKS, Morris—D. Ettinger and another. 24
DE DION BONTON MOTORETTE COMPANY—W. M. Grinnell..... 1,122
E. C. BELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Hammacher, Schiemmer & Co.... 192
ECCLESTON, John A.—F. De Fau and another..... 24
FOX, John, executor—I. Lilienthal..... 394
FOTHERINGHAME, John and George—E. C. Hecht and another..... 178
GERKEN, Charles H.—A. Ottenberg..... 35
GOLLNER, Erwin G.—A. C. Imbrie..... 1,000
HOLLAND, George and George E. De Heredia—W. G. Emery..... 151
HENRY W. GIBBONS COMPANY—Lord & Burnham Company..... 388
HAFT, Alexander—Hammacher, Schiemmer & Co..... 437
HENRY W. GIBBONS COMPANY—Mitchings & Co..... 294
HASTINGS, Edward A.—A. Peterson..... 100
HUPPERT, Isaac—P. Lubetkin and another..... 121
IRVING, Harriet J.—F. Kane and another..... 12
JACOBS, Maurice R.—W. E. D. Stokes.. 219
JONES, John, and Frederick Stoizenberg—People of the State of New York..... 1,500
LUCAS, William E.—W. L. Scott..... 100
LAWLOR, John W.—J. C. Kombs..... 1,419
MARGOVITZ, Morris, and Simon Jacobs—J. C. Orr and another..... 370
MENDEL, Edward—A. F. Buchanan & Sons..... 276
McCORD, Joseph A.—J. S. Sidenberg..... 54
McCORRAY, John—M. L. Leffler and another..... 701
NORRIS, John F.—J. J. Hackett..... 56
NICHOLS, William E.—New York Iron Roofing and Corrugating Company..... 50
NEWMAN, Allen G. and Charles H.—D. K. Hall..... 84
PRATT, Charles E.—Seaboard Realty Company..... 500
POCHER, Isidor J., and Albert Brown—People of the State of New York..... 1,500
PLANATA, John, and George Durinick—P. C. O'Donnell..... 111
ROTTMANN, Jacob—J. F

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $3,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
Telephone 3080 Broad.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 15 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

GUARANTEED STOCKS
INVESTMENT BONDS
DEALT IN BY
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
35 Wall St. and 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE, 8 WEST 27TH STREET.

New York Telephone, 6780 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
25 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {New York Produce Exchange / Consolidated Stock Exchange} Est. 1855.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
84 New St. & 88 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.}
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Valuable information given to cash buyers. Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President.
Obligor.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits. $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Aster,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
C. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,346,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

MUNICIPAL BONDS YIELDING 4 1-8 % INTEREST.
L. A. BRAIS & CO., 25 Broad St., New York.

Proposals.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,600,000.00
OF
3½% CORPORATE STOCK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until
TUESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of The City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BOUNDED BY WEST FIFTY-SECOND AND WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES.
Chapter 330, Laws 1897.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$360,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BOUNDED BY WEST FIFTY-SECOND AND WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES.
Section 45, Greater New York Charter.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$50,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ARMORIES AND SITES THEREFOR.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
OCTOBER 10TH, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MENIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
100 shs. United States Express Company.
108 shs. American Bank Note Co.
10 shs. People's Bank, N. Y.
$1,500 Northern Pac. R. R. Genl. Lien 3 p. c. Bds., 2047.
$2,000 Chic. Termi. Tran. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$200 Montauk Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtg Bond, 1911.
$100 Comstock Tunnel 1st Mtg Inc. Bond, scrip.
45 shs. North American Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. common.
100 shs. Comstock Tunnel Co.
5 shs. Stony Creek Red Granite Co.
100 shs. Summit Branch R. R.
600 shs. Casco Cons. Mining.
By order of Administratrix.
1,637 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
33 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
For account of whom it may concern.
75 shs. Washington Trust Co.
25 shs. Union Square Bank.
12,500 shs. Hidden Fortune Gold Mining Co.
$1,000 St. Paul Union Depot Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
11 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
23 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Leather Manfrs. Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$3,000 28th & 29th St. R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1996.
$20,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Union Square Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Commercial Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
100 shs. New York Realty Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
60 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
140 shs. do.
100 shs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Century Realty Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
15 shs. do.
30 shs. Natl. Bank of Cuba.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
45 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$750 St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls R. R., 1908.
15 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
6 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
$6,000 Central New England Ry. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtg. Bds., 1949.
25 shs. Central New England Ry. pfd.
25 shs. Central New England common.
20 shs. Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Ry. common.

THE WORK OF THE
CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES COMPANY
during the past Summer has been very successful. New ore bodies have been opened up which greatly increase the value of the mines.

THE COLORADO IRON WORKS CO. of Denver is building a mill and cyanide plant of a guaranteed daily capacity of 1,000 tons—the largest plant of its kind in the United States.

Repeated tests on a large scale have shown the free-milling gold quartz of the California King mines to be the best cyaniding ore in the country.

The following table is from a report of Wade & Wade, Analytical Chemists and Assayers, Los Angeles, California, on ore submitted to them for tests, being an average sample from all the workings of the mines:

	Per Ton.
Assay value in gold	$6.41
Saved by cyanide	6.06
Left in tailings	.35
Length of treatment, 48 hours.	
Loss of cyanide, ½ pound.	

This report shows that the remarkable cyanide extraction of 94½ per cent. was attained, whereas with most ores 85 per cent. is considered excellent. The cost of working is estimated at 75 cents per ton, and the net profits of the plant now building at over $65,000 monthly, or at least 15 per cent. annually on the par value of the stock. This means Twenty-five per cent. on the investment at $3.00 per share.

To complete the plant now building and equip the mines Treasury Stock is offered at the underwriting price of
$3.00 PER SHARE (par $5.00) until Monday, October 28,
After which date the subscription price will be par ($5.00) until withdrawn from sale. The management of the company is in the hands of the following efficient Board of Directors:
Senator JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nev.; JACOB L. RIDGWAY, President Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia; JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Philadelphia; SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, President Hamilton Trust Co.; ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, Chairman Board of State R. R. Commissioners; Senator R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D.; STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C., publisher and mine owner; S. W. DORSEY, New York; WILLARD TELLER, Attorney, Denver, Colo.; JEROME B. LANDFIELD, Jr., Binghamton, N. Y., Director Binghamton Trust Co.
For full information apply to the Secretary,
CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.,
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 BROADWAY. 234 FIFTH AVE.
100 WEST 125TH ST.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
Ch. T. Barney, Pres.; Fd'k L. Eldridge, 1st V.-Pres.; Jos. T. Brown, 2d V.-Pr.; Fd'k Gore King, Sec. & Tres.; J. M. Gerard, As. Sec. & Tr. W. B. Randall, Tr. Officer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., October 26, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Forts Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat; also at Office Chief Commissary District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, of fresh vegetables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 26, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDW. E. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR ENLARGING THE CADET Mess Hall.—West Point, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 28, 1901, for enlarging the Cadet Mess Hall as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Lost and Found.

Thursday Eve., near 42d, Broadway, WATCH CASE PIN, DIAMOND, RUBY and SAPPHIRE BIRD and WREATH; finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. Nelson, 442 Central Park West.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Brooklyn Metal Works of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles Hart, C. L. Bergman, and Paul Ayers, Brooklyn.

Water Supply Company of Canajoharie; capital, $40,000. Directors—David Gring, Newport, Penn.; B. C. Fox and W. S. Bellinger, Canajoharie.

Dansville Brewing Company of Dansville; capital, $10,000. Directors—Peter La Force, Conrad Helman, and Henry Zaffke, Dansville.

Perfect Clothing Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Louis Jacobson, Jennie Alexander, and Herman Alexander, New York City.

Pharmacists' Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. H. Hitchcock, V. C. Daggett, and George Kleinan, New York City.

Acme Pharmaceutical Company of New York City; capital, $500. Directors—Herman Heineman and G. A. Schurman, New York City, and Alexder Hansen, Brooklyn.

Perseverance Construction Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. H. Potter and W. S. Lawn, New York City, and President Herrington, Newark.

Hayden Mop Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. A. Hayden, Jersey City; P. F. Harper, East Orange, N. J., and E. G. Harper, New York City.

Asbestolith Company of New York City, to manufacture building materials; capital, $200,000. Directors—S. F. Street, H. A. V. Post, and Francis Dannbacher, New York City.

Bargain Book Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. J. Pickard, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; G. M. Bochstahler, Philadelphia, and C. H. Negus, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Midland Portland Cement Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Orlando M. Packard, John L. Benedict, and Danton A. Foulk.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 22.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

St. Croix Copper Mining and Milling Company of Titusville, Penn., to engage in mining and treating ores and to furnish water and electric power; capital, $1,000,000.

Buckeye Arc Lamp Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, to make and deal in lamps and burners and in all kinds of lighting and heating; capital $15,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$165,548,716
Gold	101,323,706
Silver	15,738,581
United States notes	7,436,764
Treasury notes of 1890	67,910
National bank notes	8,157,921
Total receipts this day	880,176
Total receipts this month	34,140,124
Total receipts this year	176,295,013
Total expenditures this day	926,000
Total expenditures this month	31,355,000
Total expenditures this year	155,324,824
Deposits in National banks	110,734,889
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	485,980
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	203,473
Customs	636,706
Miscellaneous	39,997

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$311,994,089
Silver dollars	446,919,000
Silver dollars of 1890	995,351
Silver bullion of 1890	41,408,649
Total	$800,907,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$311,994,089
Silver certificates outstanding	446,919,000
Treasury notes outstanding	41,994,000
Total	$800,907,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,086,866
Gold certificates	26,236,840
Silver coin and bullion	8,479,738
Silver certificates	7,558,843
United States notes	7,436,764
Other assets	17,090,586
Total in Treasury	$141,589,638
Deposits in National banks	110,734,889
Total	$252,324,526
Current liabilities	86,776,812
Available cash balance	$165,548,716

Dividends.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company,
30 Broad Street, New York City.
October 11, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 21st.
The transfer books will be closed on Monday, October 21st, at 3 P. M., and reopened Saturday, November 2d, at 10 A. M.
C. A. SPOFFORD, Secretary.

American Light and Traction Co.,
Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 22, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the quarter ended September 30, 1901, on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable December 2, 1901, to Preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on November 9, 1901, at which time the transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close, and will remain closed until December 3, 1901.
Checks will be mailed.
EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

New York Office, 27 William Street, October 22d, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that checks for the semi-annual guaranteed dividend on the Preferred Stock of the MEXICAN LEAD COMPANY, due November 1st, will be mailed on October 31st to stockholders of record at close of business on Thursday, October 24th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 22d, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business October 22d, 1901.

United States Express Company,
49 Broadway, New York, October 19, 1901.
136th Dividend.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on October 31st, at 3 o'clock, and reopened November 16th. EDWARD T. PLATT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., October 26, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Forts Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat; also at Office Chief Commissary District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, of fresh vegetables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 26, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDW. E. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR ENLARGING THE CADET Mess Hall.—West Point, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 28, 1901, for enlarging the Cadet Mess Hall as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 22	381,246
To date this year	225,852,520
Corresponding date last year	88,863,609

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 22	$2,752,000
To date this year	$812,051,520
Corresponding date last year	$379,436,500

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	½	Manhattan	¾
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	½
Canada South	1⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	2	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¾	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	10	North American	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	People's Gas	⅝
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	10	Pullman Co.	1
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	13	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Crucible Steel pf.	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	2	Union Pacific	⅞
General Electric	2		
Hock. Valley pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	⅞	Iowa Central	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	3	Iowa Central pf.	1⅜
Col. & H. C. & I.	2	Lake E. & W. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	Peoria & East.	1½
Dist. of A. pf.	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Glucose Sugar pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	6	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1	Third Av. 4s	1
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	5		

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The overshadowing feature of the stock market yesterday was the remarkable strength shown throughout the Vanderbilt group of stocks under the stimulus of buying orders executed by brokers credited with acting for inside interests. In a narrow market which for not a little part of the day was subjected to professional pressure these securities advanced signally and in practically every case closed at the high figures for the day. Northwest advanced 6 points, Northwest preferred 10, Omaha 10, and Omaha preferred 13, while elsewhere there were gains of 1⅝ in Canada Southern, 1⅝ in Big Four and fractional advances in New York Central and the Nickel Plate issues.

Wall Street declares that these advances signify much—and, if current report is right, Wall Street is right in its conclusion. Stocks like Omaha and Northwest are in no sense of the word speculative or manipulative shares. They have long ceased to be such, just as has Lake Shore, whose sensational advance of 60 points last week was a market feature. Hence it is that any activity in them may fairly be regarded as signifying something out of the ordinary, more especially when that activity results in such substantial advances as yesterday were recorded. It is true that the floating supply of the securities is so limited that by reason of that fact advances in them are brought about with comparative ease. But it is further true that in such an uncertain market as the present one there would be little to gain—that is, in the way of bringing about sentimental advances elsewhere—in bidding Omaha up 10 points on the transfer of 200 shares, Omaha preferred 13 points on dealings in 900 shares, on Northwest, common or preferred, 6 and 10 each, on transactions involving respectively 2,800 and 1,100 shares.

But, as a matter of fact, the buying yesterday which brought about these advances was apparently investment, and seemed so altogether free from the taint of speculation that the only legitimate conclusion, the Street declares, is that something of importance is pending in these and the Vanderbilt properties generally. What that something is undoubtedly will be developed in due time. That it has to do with the reported Vanderbilt plan of consolidation is the general opinion.

Concerning the rest of the market—almost wholly professional, with but a total of 375,000 shares—there was little of interest beyond a four-point advance in St. Paul preferred, a three-point gain in St. Paul (made in the last hour of trading;) a rise of 1½ points in Missouri Pacific, a two-point gain in General Electric, and an appreciation of more than a point in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The advance in St. Paul and Missouri Pacific was credited to Standard Oil buying, with a suggestion of a drive against the shorts in St. Paul common; General Electric was bought on talk of "rights" and short covering was responsible for the rise in Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

For the greater part of the day, these stocks excepted, the market was almost lifeless, what activity there was elsewhere being on a declining scale, with greatest pressure in certain of the industrial shares, notably Hocking Coal and Iron, International Paper, and Pressed Steel Car. The only conspicuously heavy railway shares were Iowa Central, in which pool realizing was in evidence.

There was fair activity in Northern Pacific preferred, between 104 and 105, but as was the general market so was this stock held in check waiting developments in the Northern Pacific entanglement. With this hanging over the market and with the money market situation still somewhat uncertain, best opinion is that the present is a good time for caution, deliberation, and conservatism.

Apropos of the money market it was noticed yesterday that the National City Bank was a large lender on call, putting out about $4,000,000 at prevailing rates, which ruled for the most part at 3¼ per cent.

The course of the exchange market, both here and abroad, continues to engage not a little attention. Yesterday urgent demand for bankers' remittances led to unusual strength in exchange here, causing an advance of ⅜@½ cent for sight bills and ¼ cent for sixty-day bills. In Paris, on the other hand, there was a decline in rates, while $2,000,000 was taken from the Bank of England for export, a part of it to France, and a part to Germany. It is these facts, and the uncertain state of all the foreign money markets, that lead local bankers to watch the general situation with so great interest.

THE VANDERBILT STOCKS.

While as yet no official confirmation is to be had of the reported Vanderbilt consolidation plan, Wall Street is now firmly convinced not only that such a plan is under consideration, but that it even now is practically an accomplished fact. No better confirmation, the Street insists, is needed than that given by the tape—for, according to

nigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The gold quotation to-day was 41.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Money is still in abundant supply and the situation generally continues easy with more of an inclination among lenders to shade rates than to mark them up. The expected return of money from the West at an early date will, it is expected, more than offset the present outflow to the South, and will, besides, be likely to make for still easier conditions. The best opinion in money circles now is that an easy market will rule for the balance of the year.

Money at the Clearing House loaned to-day at 2½ per cent. and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $25,550,637; balances, $2,346,574.

The stock market closed quiet but strong. Amalgamated at first inclined to-day to show weakness, regardless of the favorable court decision obtained in Butte on Monday, fell back to 88⅝, and there were evidences for a time of inside selling. Late in the day, however, fresh buying orders appeared, and it easily rallied to 90¼. The announcement that the United Metals Company had sold 10,000,000 pounds of copper last week and was likely to make further large sales this week at or close to 17 cents, had a favorable influence on the whole list.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atchison	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
230	Atchison pf.	97	96¼	96¾
17	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
10	Boston Elevated	167	167	167
9	Boston & Maine pf.	170	170	170
11	C. J. R. & S. Y.	156	156	156
28	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
8	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	213	213
9	Nor. & Worcester pf.	210	210	210
5	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
5	Pere Marquette	77	77	77
60	Pere Marquette pf.	93	93	93
80	Pere Marquette scrip	80	80	80
5	Rutland pf.	106	106	106
1,530	Union Pacific	100⅜	98¾	100⅜
26	Union Pacific pf.	88½	88	88½
1	West End	93¾	93¾	93¾
5	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

172	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159	158½	159
296	Erie	36¼	36	36¼
410	Mexican	2	2	2

ELECTRICS.

130	Massachusetts pf.	92	92	92
100	Westinghouse pf.	78	78	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	82	82	82
5	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	28½	28½	28½
282	Am. Sugar	120¼	119	120¾
65	Am. Woolen pf.	76⅞	76	76
75	Dom. Iron & Steel	25	24½	25
10	Mergenthaler	175½	175½	175½
200	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	90	90	90
10	N. E. Gas & Coke	6	6	6
50	Pullman	219	219	219
55	Reece Buttonhole	6	6	6
36	United Fruit	84	83	83
125	United Shoe Machine	42	42	42
233	United Shoe Mach. pf.	27	27	27
920	U. S. Steel	43	42⅝	43
62	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾

MINING.

160	Adventure	24½	24½	24½
270	Allouez	5½	5¼	5¼
6,984	Amalgamated	90¾	88½	90
20	Anaconda	36	36	36
310	Arcadian	6½	6¼	6½
275	Atlantic	38¾	38	38
400	Bingham	30¾	29½	30
19	Calumet & Hecla	670	670	670
815	Centennial	20	18¾	19¾
400	Central Oil	8	8	8
115	Cochiti	4¼	4	4¼
610	Copper Range	62	60½	61
340	Dominion Coal	46½	45¾	46¼
46	Franklin	17	17	17
1,915	Guanajuato	7¼	7 1-16	7 1-16
490	Isle Royale	24½	23½	24¼
1,065	Mass	27	26¾	27
225	Mayflower	47¾	47¾	47¾
75	Michigan	14½	14½	14½
442	Mohawk	44½	43¾	44½
90	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4¾
10	Old Colony	4½	4½	4¾
106	Old Dominion	27	27	27
585	Osceola	101	99½	101
170	Parrot	38⅝	37½	38⅝
15	Phoenix	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Quincy	160	160	160
60	Rhode Island	4¼	4	4¼
75	Santa Fé	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Tecumseh	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Tenn.	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Trimountain	42	42	42
320	Trinity	26¼	25½	26
125	U. S. Oil	12¾	12¼	12½
660	Utah	24	23	24
135	Victoria	8	7¾	7¾
50	Washington	12¾	12¼	12¾
130	Winona	2¾	2½	2¾
140	Wolverine	61	60	60

British Columbia, 14½ bid, 14¾ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The Philadelphia market was dull, and prices generally were lower. Some animation was afforded by a revival of trading in stocks that had been in seclusion for more than a month. Among these were Tidewater Steel, American Cement, International Powder, and Marsden. The last named touched its lowest recorded figure, 4¾. In April, 1899, the stock commanded 28¾.

There was a good inquiry early in the day for Cambria Steel, but it subsided at the close, and the price receded ¼ to 27. There were small declines in Choctaw, Consolidated Lake Superior, and Philadelphia Company. In the bond corner the tendency was upward and most of the issues traded in showed slight advances. Advances of ½ were made in Philadelphia Company 5s, Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel 6s, and Annapolis Railway 4s. E. and P. 4s rose ¼, and Philadelphia Electrics were firm. The aggregate of sales was not large.

Money on call remains steady at 5 per cent. Time money is easy at 4½ per cent. Commercial paper is buying and selling at 4½ per cent., with good demand.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	American Cement	6¾	6½	6½
90	American Railways	40¾	40½	40¾
100	Cambria Iron	46½	45¾	46¼
200	Camden Land			
31	Chester Co.	67¾	67	67¾
4,535	Cambria Steel	27½	26¾	27
525	Cons. Lake Superior	26	25½	25½
200	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	68½	68½	68½
278	Cons. Trac. of Pitts.	23¾	23¾	23¾
25	Cons. Trac. of N. J. pf.	64	64	64
2	Diamond State Steel	2½	2½	2½
2	Diamond State St. pf.	6½	6½	6½
500	Int. Pow. & Dyn.	3½	3½	3½
204	Lehigh Valley	34¾	34	34½
750	Marsden Company	5	4¾	4¾
150	Pennsylvania Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾
136	Pennsylvania Traffic	5½	5½	5½
1,350	Palmetto Company			
300	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5¾	5¾
802	Pennsylvania	73	72 1-16	73
268	Philadelphia	96	96¼	96
267	Philadelphia Company	48¾	48¼	48¾
597	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47½	47½	47½
4,830	Reading	20¾	20 3-16	20¾
76	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	38¾	38 3-16	38¾
2,200	Read. 2d pf., ctfs.	26	25 11-16	26
300	Southern Railway	32¼	32¼	32¼
540	Tidewater Steel	7¼	6¾	7¼
37	United of New Jersey	279	279	279
30	United Gas Imp.	113	113	113
710	U. S. Steel Company	43	42⅝	43
100	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾
20	Welsbach of Canada			
530	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	West. N. Y. & Penn.	7	7	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—New York Exchange was at 10 cents discount to-day. Time and call loan rates, 4¼@5 per cent.

American Can continues to hold the lead in the stock market so far as activity is concerned. The action of the stock, however, is a disappointment to the bulls. During the last week quite a number of bull tips on Can have cropped out, but the market for the shares continues to show a heavy tone. In the face of reports that negotiations between the company and the United States Steel Corporation for a merger of the two concerns have been resumed and also that the directors, at their meeting to-morrow, may decide to declare a dividend on the preferred stock, there has been liberal selling of both the common and preferred issues. The bulk of the selling to-day was by brokers who frequently act for some large Board of Trade houses. The action of the market seems to indicate that some important interests in the company do not credit fully all the favorable gossip on the stock that has been current lately.

Trading in the general list was on a small scale today and prices were practically unchanged. In most cases the tone appeared fairly steady.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,245	Am. Can	21½	20¾	21
260	Am. Can pf.	71	69	70
100	Am. Radiator pf.	114	114	114
100	Am. Strawboard	24	24	24
121	Chi. City Ry.	202	201	201
4	Chi. Edison	170	170	170
310	Chi. Union Trac.	17½	17¼	17½
650	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	85½	83½	85½
319	Diamond Match	130	130	130
100	Metropolitan El.	40	40	40
50	Milwaukee Brew.	2¾	2¾	2¾
412	Nat. Biscuit	42	41¾	42
172	Nat. Biscuit pf.	102	101¾	101¾
100	Nat. Carbon	104½	104½	104½
100	West Chicago	99¾	99¾	99¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday was the dullest day that the outside market has had in a long time. Only two or three stocks showed any activity at all, and even in these the combined trading did not exceed the total in a single stock on an ordinarily active day. Fewer issues were traded in than on Monday, the market becoming narrower as it became less active. Prices did not show much variation from those of the previous day. The changes were about equally divided between gains and losses, the course of the market being without special significance.

***

AMERICAN CAN was traded in to the extent of not more than 1,000 shares. The common sold as low as 20¾, and closed at 20¼ bid, showing a net loss of one point. The preferred stock also closed lower for the day after transactions in only 800 shares.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES was another of the few stocks that showed any activity. About 1,200 shares of this issue changed hands between 70¼ and 80¼. The latter figure is the highest price at which the stock has sold. It closed at 80 bid, showing a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL, although closely watched by traders, developed no activity. The only transactions were the sale of 100 shares of preferred stock at 37½ and the sale of a few 4 per cent. bonds at 77½. With the exception of the 4½s all the issues were quoted fractionally lower than on Monday.

***

WASHINGTON TRACTION.—New 4s sold at 83½, and were offered at that price at the close. The old 4½s advanced to 67 bid.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—The business in the copper shares was very small. British Columbia Copper advanced to 14⅞ on the purchase of 400 shares of stock. It closed with a slight net gain, at 14¾ bid. Union Copper sold at 4½. Plymouth Copper was quoted half a point higher, at 4 bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	55	57
American Can	20¼	20⅝	21¼	21⅝
American Can pf.	69¾	70	70	70⅞
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	7½	7	6¼	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	29	31	29	31
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	54	53
American Typefounders pf.	20	28	20	28
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
British Columbia Copper	14¾	15	14½	15
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	5	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	33½	30	33
Central Fireworks	13¾	14½	13¾	14½
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5⅝	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	78	74	78
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14½	15¼	14½	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	80	80½	72½	80½
Electric Boat	20	22	19½	22
Electric Boat pf.	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Electric Vehicle	1½	2	1½	2
Electric Vehicle pf.	4	5	4	5
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	1	1	1½
General Chemical	57½	58	40½	40¾
General Chemical pf.	98½	100	98½	100
German Treasury 4s	100¾	101½	101¼	101½
Green Consol. Copper	26½	28	26½	28
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	12	13	12	13
Havana Commercial pf.	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	31½	32½	31½	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	74½	75	74¼	74¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84½	85	84½	85
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	14¼	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	37	38	38	38⅜
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101¼	102	101¼	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	77	77½	77¾	78
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	27	26	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf.	100	105	100	105
New England Navigation	¼	¾	¼	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	26¾	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & E. L. & P. pf.	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp.	145	150	145	150
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7¼	7¾	6¾	7¼
Otis Elevator	31	32	31	33
Otis Elevator pf.	93	96	93	96
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie pf.	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	4			3½
Retsof		50		50
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101¾	102	101	102
Safety Car, Heat & Light	138	143	138	143
St. Louis Transit	25½	26½	26½	26½
Seaboard Air Line 6s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	82⅝	82¾	82¾
Seaboard Air Line	26¾	28¾	26¾	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50½	50½	50¾	50¾
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf.	19	21½	19	20½
Standard Milling bond.	68	72½	69½	72½
Standard Oil of N. J.	720	725	720	725
Storage Power	4	5½	4	5½
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14	13¾	14
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4¾
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	28	24	28
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	34	36½	34	36½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	62	63½	63	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	50	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	8	9	7	9
Va. Iron, C. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.		24		24
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.		44		44
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s	82	83½	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	67	70	66	67
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	13½	14¼	13½	14½
Worthington Pump pf.	121		121	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	242	240	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	92	101	99	101
Grand Rapids Ry.	21	23	21	28
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	31	32	31	33
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	62	70	62	70
23d & 24th St. Ferry	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113¼	114¾	113¾	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	18½	20	18½	20
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	89	92	89	92
Gas Securities	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, std.	103	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106¾	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	65	60	65
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99¼	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	306	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	7	3½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	53	55½	53	55½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	116
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	113
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	94¼	96	94¼	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	96	97	96	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	39	40	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	99¾	99½	99½	99½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
90	90⅛	34,150	Amalgamated Copper	89⅝	90⅝	88⅝	90⅛	+ ⅝
3	5	100	American Bicycle Co.	3	3	3	3	.....
25¼	25½	1,400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
80¾	81	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	— ⅜
29⅝	30¼	200	American Cotton Oil.	30	30	30	30	.....
26¾	27¼	100	American Ice Co.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
63	64	160	Am. Ice Co. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
24¾	25¼	1,900	American Locomotive	25½	25½	24½	24½	— ⅝
84¼	85	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅜
43	44	435	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43	43¼	43	43¼	— ¼
120	120¼	7,350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119½	120⅝	119	120	.....
99	100	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99½	99½	99½	99½	.....
		100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼	— ¼
15	16	25	American Woolen	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
36	36⅝	700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	35½	36	35½	36	.....
78	78½	14,115	At., T. & S. F.	77½	78½	77⅜	78⅛	+ ⅛
96¾	96⅞	1,300	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96½	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	— ⅛
102	103	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	102	102½	102	102½	.....
61¼	61½	3,810	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60⅝	61½	60⅝	61½	+1⅛
83¼	83⅜	2,100	Canada Southern	83	83⅜	83	83⅜	+1⅛
110¼	110⅝	2,000	Canadian Pacific	109½	110¾	109½	110⅝	+ ¼
163	164	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	164	164	163⅞	164	.....
45¼	45⅜	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	1,800	Chicago & Alton	36⅞	37	36¼	37	+ ⅛
77⅛	77⅜	600	Chi. & Alton pf.	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅛
124	127	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	126	126	126	126	—3
23⅜	23½	2,310	Chi. Great West.	23	23½	23	23⅜	.....
91½	93	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	93	93	93	93	+2
40	40¼	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
167⅝	167⅞	80,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	164¾	168	164⅜	167¾	+2⅝
192¼	192½	2,020	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188¾	192¾	188¾	192¼	+4
208⅝	209½	2,900	Chicago & Northw.	205	209	205	209	+6
239½	242	1,300	Chi., & Northw. pf.	230½	238	230½	238	+10
142	143	448	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141⅞	142½	141⅞	142½	—1⅝
144	146	322	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	144	145	144	145	+10
197	198	900	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	195	198	195	198	+13
36	37½	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36½	37⅛	36¼	37⅛	+ ⅛
96⅞	99	4,900	C., C., C. & St. L.	97½	99	97½	98⅞	+1⅝
13¼	13½	300	Colorado Southern	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	.....
53¼	54	40	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	.....
12¼	14	2,100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	15	15	14	14	—2
84½	84⅝	800	Crucible Steel pf.	84⅜	84⅞	84¼	84⅞	+ ½
168½	169	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	168	169	168	169	+1
226½	228	400	Del., Lack. & West.	227	227½	227	227	.....
43¼	44	100	Denver & R. G.	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	— ½
42	42⅜	500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
7¼	7⅝	100	Dist. of America	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
28	28½	116	Dist. of America pf.	28	28	28	28	—1½
11¼	11½	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½	.....
19¾	20¼	100	Dul. S. S. & At. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
41¼	41¾	8,820	Erie	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¼	+ ⅝
68⅝	69	800	Erie 1st pf	68⅞	69	68⅞	69	+ ⅛
53¾	54	800	Erie 2d pf	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅜
60¼	61	100	Evans. & T. H.	61	61	61	61	+2
		50	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
258	259	200	General Electric	258¾	258¾	258	258¾	+2
40¾	41	2,045	Glucose Sugar Ref.	41	41	40½	40½	— ½
97	98	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98	98	98	98	— ½
194	194½	2,444	Great Northern pf.	193	195	192½	194	.....
54	54	700	Hocking Valley	54	54	54	54	.....
74½	75	100	Hocking Valley pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ½
146	146⅝	1,292	Illinois Central	146	146⅝	146	146⅜	.....
20¾	20⅞	1,725	International Paper	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½	— ⅛
76½	76⅝	300	Internat. Paper pf.	76½	76½	76½	76¾	— ⅛
89¾	89¾	200	Internat. Power Co.	89	89¾	89	89¾	— ⅜
6¾	6¾	400	International Silver

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Fine Houses Near Riverside Drive Sold—Other Dealings—East Side Properties at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Peter Wagner the five-story American basement dwelling 316 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 22 by 100. The buyer is said to be a prominent Wall Street man.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for the estate of John E. Fitzgerald to William K. Gillett, President of the Denver and Southwestern Railroad, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 328 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100.

The Metropolitan Improvement Company has sold the five-story American basement dwelling at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-first Street, 22.2 by 88 and irregular.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. C. Frank to the Sterling Realty Company the four-story brownstone front dwelling 17 East Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.5.

It was rumored yesterday that the Watson estate had sold the two dwellings 669 and 671 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-third Street, on plot 42.8 by 100. Nothing relative to the report could be learned from authoritative sources, but brokers who have had the property for sale said that they had not heard of its having changed hands.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for Mary Poynter the five-story flat with store, 152 Attorney Street, 25 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the six-story tenement 220 Eldridge Street, 24.6 by 88.7.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold to a Mr. Granaur the four-story brownstone front dwelling 233 East Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.

John M. Reid has sold for Mary Candler, to Edward J. McGuire, the three-story brownstone front dwelling flat 235 East Thirty-third Street, 18.5 by 98.9.

F. J. Wood has sold for Mrs. Hannah E. Perkins, to Mrs. Fannie Frank, the two-family dwelling 2,048 Valentine Avenue, 25 by 150.

The property 241 Broadway, just north of Park Place, recently purchased by Gherardi Davis, was transferred to him yesterday by William S. Boardman for a stated consideration of $180,000 over a mortgage of $50,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

128 Orchard Street, east side, 150 feet north of Delancey Street, 22.9 by 87.6, three-story brick tenement, together with 130 Orchard Street, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 27.3 by 87.6, three-story brick tenement; partition sale, to Samuel Greenstein..... $38,025

272 East Tenth Street, south side, 300 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 99.7, four-story brick and stone front tenement; partition sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager... 17,300

5 Water Street, northwest side, about 140 feet southwest of Old Slip, 21.4 by 69.11 by 21.7 by 70.8, five-story brick building; trustee's sale, to Mary L. Cosby..... 15,700

541 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 334 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Margaret F. Everit..... 11,800

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

201 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 23.11 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Theresa Goldsmith..... 69,500

65 East Eighty-third Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to M. Levy..... 19,526

By Herbert A. Sherman.

242 and 244 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary J. Stuart..... 31,600

By John T. Boyd.

44 Dominick Street, south side, 130 feet east of Hudson Street, 20 by 84, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Greenleaf K. Sheridan..... 9,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Watson, referee, 115 West Eleventh Street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 22 by 103.1, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,647.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Schmitz, referee, McGraw Avenue, Van Nest, south side, 25 feet west of Cottage Grove Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,406.

By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brown-stone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank F. Vanderveer, referee, 98 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Oliver Street, 24.9 by 98.6, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,411; subject to another mortgage for $38,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 662 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 24.8 by 100.5, five-story brick double tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Purdy, referee, 403 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 208.4 feet west of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25 by 94.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,276.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 417 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with two stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 2,412 Third Avenue, northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 41 by 25 by 39, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $21,455.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Mitchell, referee, 203 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James E. Smith, referee, 52 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 81 feet east of Madison Avenue, 19 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,055.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, Hamilton Place, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 97.8 by 58.4 by 89.11 by 15.2, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $59,631.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Green Lane, or avenue, Wakefield, southeast corner of Fifth Street, (proposed,) 25 by 100, two-story frame building. Due on judgment, $6,720.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 127.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,441; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, executor's sale, plot 195 by 296, on the Boston Post Road, Rye, N. Y., together with a nineteen-room dwelling; also, ten adjoining vacant plots, each about 50 by 200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hughes Avenue, west side, 125 and 175 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for two-story frame dwellings, 21.6 by 33.6; Findline Tesoro of 2,128 Hughes Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Jefferson Street, east side, 350 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Abraham B. Levy of 221 Broadway, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, Van Nest, architect; cost, $2,500.

Jefferson Street, east side, 250 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36; E. B. Levy of 221 Broadway, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, Van Nest, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 667 to 683 One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for 8 one-story brick vault; Francis Kell of 524 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner and contractor; cost, $400.

Alterations.

No. 42 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick salesroom, with store; City Trust Company of 1,368 Broadway, owner; Paul Kissinger of 182 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 116 to 120 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a twelve-story brick hotel; Charles F. Wildey, premises, owner; R. S. Townsend of 29 West Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 154 West Twentieth Street, to a five-story brick store; P. S. Treacy of 229 Broadway, owner; Frank L. Ellingwood of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $375.

No. 172 Avenue B, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Frank J. Kensler of 673 Elton Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 1,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 151 Varick Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick store; corporation of Trinity Church, owner; Escher & Evans of 162 West Twenty-seventh Street, architects; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, to a two-story brick dwelling; Colored Orphan Asylum, premises, owners; Percy Griffin of 244 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $170.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 400 feet north of Ninth Street, City Island, to a two-story brick shop; Benjamin F. Wood, Franklin Avenue, City Island, owner; Principle & Buckhout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $800.

No. 127 West Forty-first Street, to a three-story brick stable; Charles Steele of 34 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; George E. Wood of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 33 Market Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Rachel Silbermuntz of 44 Pike Street, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 11 West Forty-second Street, to four-story brick offices; John Slater of 247 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; John McHugh & Co. of 3 West Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Clinton Avenue, southwest corner, to a two-story frame dwelling; Henry Schreuner of 217 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Gustav Kaestner, premises, architect; cost, $200.

No. 80 West Fortieth Street, to a nine-story brick studio building, with stores; A. A. Anderson, 6 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; R. E. Dusinbere of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

BARKER AV, centre line at centre of Bleecker St, runs w 425.5 to e s of Bronx Park x s 155 to centre of Fulton St x e 414.7 to centre of Barker Av x n 188.8, except part for park; James B. Kilsheimer, referee, to C. Adelbert Becker, (R S $1, mtg $9,500)..... $4,500

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 275.4 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 50x100; Henry Thompson, referee, to William W. Dashiell, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,225

BOWERY, w s, 25 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; John S. Foster to the Bowery Bank, 1-6 part, all title..... 1

BROADWAY, 241, w s, 25x100.10; William S. Boardman and others to Gherardi Davis, (R S $88.75, mtg $50,000)..... 230,000

BROOK AV, e s, 34.8 ft n of 160th St, 50x100.6; Isaac L. Dunn to Minnie Powers, (mtg $3,000, R S 75 cents)..... Exchange

CALDWELL AV, n w corner of 156th St, 136.10x117.7; Isaac L. Dunn to Minnie Powers, (mtg $18,500, R S $7)..... 1

CENTRAL AV, n e corner of Elizabeth St, 173x100; Horace O. Doty to Edwin A. Bradley and another, (mtg $2,000, R S $1.75)..... 12,000

COLUMBIA AV, s s, 75 ft e of Taylor Av, runs s 100.2x e 25x s 24x34.9x n 30.8x n w 100.4 to s s of Columbia Av x w 50; Louise Harden and another to Charles Lake and another, all liens..... 2,450

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, Lots 93 and 94, Block B, map of Hudson P. Rose-Mapes estate; St. Lawrence Av, e s, Lot 212, Block F, map of Hudson P. Rose-Mapes estate; Gerald C. Connor, executor, to Filomena Tesoro, (mtg $950)..... 2,200

COURTLANDT AV, n w corner of 152d St, 75x100; Henry Haffen to J. & M. Haffen, (mtg $15,000, R S $5.25)..... 23,000

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 408.4 ft s of 145th St, 46.8x100; Frederick Grasmuck to Theodore A. Grasmuck, ½ part, all title, (R S $1.50)..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 214 and 216, e s; Reuben Grunauer to Rachel Schweitzer and another, (R S $6.25, mtg $35,000)..... 50,000

FORDHAM AV, (extension,) s s, 200 ft w of Main St, 50x100, City Island; De Witt C. Lyon, referee, to Stephen C. Peck..... 1,500

GOUVERNEUR ST, e s, 27 ft n of Monroe St, 25.4x101.8x23.4x101.6; Harris Schwartz and others to Morris Kronengold, (R S $4, mtg $20,000)..... 39,350

GRAND ST, 107, s e corner of Mercer St; Grand St, 109 to 113, s s; 14th St, s e corner of Washington St, 50x123.3; 13th St, n w corner of Washington St, 25x103.3, all; 5th Av, n w corner of 35th St, 37x125x irregular, ½ part; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to James R. Roosevelt, Jr..... 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 151.2 ft s w of Tiffany St, 50x83.6x irregular; Christian Ruppert to John Leichle, (mtg $2,500)... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,728, w s, 20x75; Ann O'Hagan to William T. Keogh Amusement Company, (R S $6)..... 1

MARION AV, s e corner of Oliver St, 25x98.11x24.11x99.11; Charlotte A. Williams to George B. Raymond..... 2,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 294.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; The United Real Estate and Trust Company to Vernon G. Bruce, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,200

MORRIS AV, w s, 294.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Vernon G. Bruce to Frederick C. Albrecht, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,200

NEWELL AV, w s, 125 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x100 to River x25x130; Olinville Consolata to Rose De Pasquale..... 1

NEWELL AV, w s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 26x130 to Bronx River x25x129, Olinville; Rose De Pasquale to Amelia De Pasquale..... 1

NORTH 3D AV, s e s, 296 ft s w of Henry St, 20.9x irregular; Thomas Madden, executor and trustee, to Mathias Haffen, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

PRINCE ST, w s, extending s w of the Boulevard Lafayette, 241.10 ft w therefrom x 574.11 ft s of boundary line of Fort Washington Park, 25x—, with land under water; Henry Thompson, referee, to Edmund L. Mooney..... 450

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Lewis St, 20x60; Henry Keilus to Max Neiser, (R S $2.75, mtg $23,000)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 751, w s, 25x100; Christian Dahlem to Solomon L. Lippman and another, (mtg $17,000)..... Omitted

ST. ANN'S AV, 749 to 753, n s, 105 ft n of 156th St, runs n 100 to 157th St x w 100xs 95.9x s e 16x e 84.7; E. B. Woodruff Company to Christian Dahlem, (R S $2)..... 6,256

ST. ANN'S AV, 749 to 751, w s; St. Ann's Av, 755, s w corner of 157th St; Ferdinand A. Sieghardt to Christian Dahlem, (R S $1.50,) all liens..... 5,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 749, w s, 25x100x irregular, St. Ann's Av, 753, s w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Christian Dahlem to Theodora Dahlen, all liens..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 113th St, 55.1x91x46.11x62.3; Minnie Powers to Isaac L. Dunn, (mtg $22,000, R S $11)..... Exch.

UNION AV, e s, 170.9 ft n of Cedar Place, 25.6x169.2x irregular; Louis A. Bohne to Anna B. Johnson, (mtg $4,000, R S $8)..... 1

UNION AV, e s, Lot 12, map of William A. Ashe and another, 25x100x27x100; Joseph A. Farley to James T. Barry, (mtg $6,300)..... Omitted

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 151.7 ft n of old Quarry Road, runs e 70.7x s w 22.8x—62.3 to avenue x n 18.10; The Mott Haven Co-operative Building Association to Jeannette M. La Barre..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 84.8 ft n of 88th St, 16x100; Joseph M. Philbrick to Celia Meinhard, (mtg $13,000, R S $5.25)..... 1

2D AV, w s, 27.4 ft n of Lot 1,134, map of Wakefield, 27.4x105; Catharine H. Crozier and another to Catharine E. Stewart, (mtg $1,800 and taxes)..... 1

2D AV, w s, 101.3 ft s of 109th St, 25x100; Henry Schoen and another to Bernard Weinstein, (R S $2, mtg $15,000)..... 100

3D AV, e s, 50.4 ft n of 111th St, 25.4x100; Charles Stokes to Nathaniel T. Fate, (mtg $30,000)..... Exch.

3D AV, s s, Lot 204, map of Woodlawn Heights, 20x100; John C. Phillips to James A. Phillips..... 100

5TH ST, s s, Lots 560 and 561, map of Unionport; Benno Lewinson, referee, to Emma G. Townshend..... 1,650

6TH AV, 350, e s, 24.8x59.2 Edward A. McCoy, devisee, to Edward T. McCoy, ¼ part, (R S $7.25)..... 17,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 34.8x68.11x34.8x63.2; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x63.5x27x68.11; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.9x25.3x69.5; 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av, 25x68.2x25x86.11; Simon Sultan, trustee, to Borough Realty Company, all liens..... 1,500

10TH ST, 241 West, 20x41.2x irregular; Elizabeth J. Duffell, widow, to Samuel W. Korn, (R S $1.75)..... 100

10TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Bernard Fitzpatrick to Ellen A. Whitmore, (mtg $32,000)..... 1

20TH ST, 232 West, 25x89.3x25x90.7; George H. Penniman to Pauline F. Lewis, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

29TH ST, s s, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Alpheus Williams to Jessie Mark, (mtg $18,000,) quitclaim..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Ella Manderson to Jessie Mark, (mtg $18,500, R S $5.75)..... 100

31ST ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Peter Cook to Herman H. Kipp, quitclaim..... 500

37TH ST, n s, 225.6 ft e of 10th Av, 24.6x98.9; Frederick Grasmuck to Theodore A. Grasmuck, ½ part, B. and S., (R S $3)..... 1

37TH ST, n s, 200.8 ft e of 10th Av, 24.10x98.9; Theodore A. Grasmuck to Frederick Grasmuck, ½ part, all title..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of 7th Av, 20x60.4; Annie Evans to John H. Paul, (R S $1.50, mtg $11,500)..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 75x100.5; William C. Keller to Frederick K. Keller, (R S $3, mtg $12,500)..... 1

50TH ST, 223 East, 20x100.5; Rachel Schweitzer and another to Reuben Grunauer, (R S $1.25, mtg $10,000)..... 15,000

54TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Emilie T. Lesher, widow, to Isaac N. Seligman, (R S $15.25)..... 33,000

61ST ST, 229 West, 25x100.5; Jennie Clifton to Sophie Ehrlich and another, (mtg $15,375)..... 1,000

61ST ST, 229 West, 25x100.5; Jennie Clifton to Sophie Ehrlich and another, (mtg $15,525)..... 1,000

64TH ST, 18 West, 25x100.5; William H. Willis, referee, to William E. Dodge, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

75TH ST, 138 West, 21x102.2; Louisa H. Thacher to Katie Wise, (R S $10)..... 40,500

78TH ST, 111 East, 17x102.2; Thomas Byrnes to Adelaide R. Hickey, (R S $8.50) Gift

93D ST, 153 West, 17x84x17x84.8; Mary Sproul, widow, to Frederick K. James, (mtg $14,000, R S $3,) re-recorded..... 1

95TH ST, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, 17x100.8; George W. Arthur to German-American Real Estate Guarantee Company, (mtg $23,000, R S $12)..... 1

106TH ST, 68 West, 25x100.11; Walter Stabler, trustee, and another, to George C. Kelly and another, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

106TH ST, 308 West, 20x100.11; Peter Wagner to Rose E. S. Elsing, (R S $18.75)..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; Patrick McMorrow to Mary F. Todd, (mtg $75,000 R S $25.75) 1

108TH ST, 222 East, 24.6x100.11; Helene Schwab, widow, to Yetta Meyer, all title, (mtg $9,000)..... 275

113TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 20x99.11; Max Posner to Joseph Fox, all title, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 192.6 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.11; Stephen H. Van Nostrand to Ann O'Hagan, (R S $6.25)..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; M. Fannie Todd, widow, to Patrick McMorrow, (R S $27.25)..... 57,600

121ST ST, s s, 241.6 ft w of 8th Av, 33.6x100.11; William J. Nicklas to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, (mtg $23,000, R S $2.75)..... 1

142D ST, 350 West, 17x99.11; Cecilia Hoefler to Alfred Hoefler, (mtg $10,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

161ST ST, 722 East, 25x90.11; John D. Hassinger to Delia McLaughlin, (mtg $15,000, R S $1.50)..... 1

167TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft w of Hall Place, 25x165.8; Emma Y. Short and another to Isaac L. Dunn, B. & S..... 1

167TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft w of Hall Place, 25x165.8; Isaac L. Dunn to Minnie Powers, (mtg $1,000)..... Exchange

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 141st St; Henry Schaefer and another to Charles A. G. Barg, 5 years..... $1,200

3D AV, 50; Ellen Earl to Sigmund Klein, 3 years..... 1,500

5TH AV, s w corner of 38th St, 20x83; 38th St, s s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 25x38; Simon Frankel to Gattle, Stern & Co., Oct. 21, 1901, to April 1, 1920..... $10,000—13,000

33D ST, 110 West, all; 33d St, 112 West; Albert J. Adams to Antoine Steinmetz, 5 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALBRECHT, Frederick C., to Vernon G. Bruce; Morris Av, w s, 294.8 ft s of Burnside Av, two mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent. each..... $2,500

ALBRECHT, Frederick C., to Vernon G. Bruce; Morris Av, w s, 294.8 ft s of Burnside Av, two mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent. each..... 1,600

CONNOR, Gerard C., to Annie Connor; 155th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, leasehold, 3 years..... 500

CONNOR, Gerald C., to Filomena Tesoro; Adams Place, e s, 125 ft s of 183d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 250

DAHLHEIM, Christian, to Ferdinand A. Sieghardt; St. Ann's Av, 749, 751, and 755, three mortgages, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent., aggregating..... 5,500

DASHIELL, William W., to Solomon Moses; Boulevard Lafayette, w s, 275.4 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 3 years..... 3,000

DE PASQUALE, Rose, to Eliza Billet; Newal Av, w s, 125 ft s of Elizabeth St, Olinville, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

ECKERT, or ECKERTER, Louise, to Cyrus Hitchcock; 4th St, e s, 155.10 ft s of 1st Av, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,100

HERRSCHER, Wilhelm, to Catharine Gerhards; 2d Av, w s, 82.2 ft n of 81st St, prior mtg —, 5 years, 5½ per cent... 1,500

JANSEN, Charles, to Jessie Clifford; Crotona Av, w s, 250.5 ft s of 177th St, 3 years..... 4,000

JANSEN, Charles, to Louisa K. Kuntz; Crotona Av, w s, 225.5 ft s of 177th St, 3 years..... 4,000

KRONENGOLD, Morris, to Harris Schwartz; Gouverneur St, e s, 27 ft n of Monroe St, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,850

LA BARR, Jeannette M., and another to Mott Haven Co-operative Building Association; Washington Av, 2,046, 1 year.

LA BARR, Jeannette M., and another to Mott Haven Co-operative Building Association; Washington Av, 2,046, 1 year. 3,000

LOCHMAN, Julius, to Louis Goldberg; 110th St, 62 East, prior mtg $19,000, due April 21, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LOCHMAN, Julius, to Moses Mendelsohn and another; 110th St, 62 East, 3 years. 19,000

McLAUGHLIN, Delia, to John D. Hassinger; 146th St, 732 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

McMANN, Amanda, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106th St, s s, 195 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

McMORROW, Patrick, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 129th St, n s, 123 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

McSORLEY, James, to Mabel R. Cushing; Madison Av, s e corner of 133d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MUTH, John, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 21st St, s s, 155.3 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

NEISER, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Rivington St, s w corner of Lewis St, installments, $500 annually, 6 per cent..... 2,500

O'HAGAN, Ann, to Stephen H. Van Nostrand; 114th St, s s, 102.6 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 3,060

O'LEARY, Arthur J., executor and trustee, to the Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association; road leading from Hunt's Point to West Farms, e s, adjoining land of J. Simeson, 3 years..... 4,000

PATE, Nathaniel T., to Kenneth S. Major; 3d Av, e s, 50.4 ft n of 111th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

PICKEN, William H., to the Franklin Savings Bank; West End Av, 930 and 932; Broadway, 2,749 and 2,751, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 135,000

POPE, Martha R., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Pearl St, 241, and Cliff St, 16, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

SCHMITT, Ignaz, and wife to Christiana Straubach and another; 1st Av, 2,067, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 1,500

SCHULTZ, William H., to Louis H. Schultz; 54th St, 333 East, 1 year..... 500

SCHWARTZ, Max, and wife and another to Independent Order Brith Abraham of the United States of America; Houston St, s s, 25 ft w of Suffolk St, indemnity bond as surety for Jacob Schoen as Grand Secretary of said order..... 5,000

STEINMETZ, Antonie, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 33d St, 110 and 112 West, leasehold, due as per bond..... 2,000

THRALL, John E., to Mary M. Austen; 80th St, n s, 210 ft w of West End Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent., note..... 2,094

WEINSTEIN, Bernard, to Henry Schoen and another; 2d Av, w s, 101.3 ft s of 109th St, installments, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WILLIAM T. KEOGH AMUSEMENT Company to Atlantic Trust Company; Lexington Av, w s, 20.11 ft s of 108th St, 3 years..... 7,000

WIRTH, Mary, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue C, 305, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 500

WISE, Katie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75th St, 138 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the New York Security and Trust Company, 4 assignments..... Nom.

BAILEY, Hewitt, to Emma J. Butterfield, 2 assignments..... $25,000

BENNETT, Charles W., and another, executors, to Leila B. Scrymser..... Nom.

BOYCE, Caroline M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company..... 25,000

BUTTERFIELD, Emma J., executrix, to Dewitt Bailey, 2 assignments..... 25,000

BUTTERFIELD, Emma J., executrix, to Julia B. Gilbert..... 18,000

BUTTERFIELD, Emma J., executrix, to Emma J. Butterfield, as trustee..... 25,000

CAREY, Catharine H., to Martin B. Carey, ¼ part..... Nom.

CARR, Florence N., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 2 assignments..... 33,000

GONZALEZ, Amelia V., to Hobart Gulon. 1,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Henry De F. Weekes, 2 assignments..... Nom.

HUSTON, William J., to Antoinette B. Dewitt..... 5,052

KIPP, Mary, to Charles Geyer..... 2,500

KIPP, Mary, to Charles Geyer..... 2,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Bowery Bank..... 9,000

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to the West Side Savings Bank..... 8,192

LIPMAN, Jacob, to Charlotte Hestorf..... 6,097

MITCHELL, Edward, and another, trustees, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 8,000

MURRAY, Wallace, and another, executors, to Frank Murray..... Nom.

OTTEN, Peter, to F. W. Weekes..... Nom.

PAULDING, Gouverneur, to the American Mortgage Company, 6-11 parts..... 15,000

PHELPS, Charles H., and another, trustees, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 21,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to Thomas S. Willetts, 2 assignments..... 62,000

RIEGELMANN, Rosina, to Mary Kipp.. 2,500

ROBERT, John J., to Teresa C. Reilley, as executrix..... 15,000

SCHELLENBERGER, Amelia, to Janet Wetzlar..... 2,575

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Agnes Clifford..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,689; John C. L. Becher against Harry M. Goldberg, owner; Edward J. McConologue, contractor..... $40

VILLA AV, w s, 105 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; Toher & Beirne against Toby and Max Kleinberg, owners and contractors..... 209

2D ST, 32 and 34 East; E. & J. Marrin against Joseph Goldstein, owner and contractor..... 365

3D AV, e s, 275.6 ft n of 161st St, 25x125; Frank Vecchione against Giuseppe F. Rando, owner; Salvatore P. Coniglio, contractor..... 600

5TH AV, 2,051, M. Magee & Son against Thomas P. Sinnott, owner and contractor..... 50

11TH ST, 229 East; Crane Company against John Doe, owner; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 98

15TH ST, 210 West; Crane Company against Clara Klingenstein, owner; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 186

16TH ST, 105 West; Canton Steel Roofing Company against George Kelly, owner; Joseph Burger and Ernst Struck, contractors..... 165

77TH ST, 9 East; John P. Kane Company against Albert E. Colfax, owner; P. J. Ryan, contractor..... 121

80TH ST, 223 to 234 East; Crane Company against Samuel D. Tomback, owner and contractor..... 81

97TH ST, 103 East; John C. Orr & Co. against Isidore Friedel; Wolff Levi and Louis Maskowitz, owners and contractors..... 876

118TH ST, 16 West; New York House Wrecking Company against Ida Hahn, owner; J. Naughton & Son, contractors. 193

121ST ST, 320 East; Crane Company against Max and Philip Tuckman, owners; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 104

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PERRY ST, 77; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against John Doe and another, Sept. 12, 1901..... $250

51ST ST, 119 West; Hugh M. Reynolds against Lillian S. Gillespie, Oct. 15, 1901. 781

123D ST, — s, 300 ft — of Amsterdam Av; Charles Eggers against Victoria D. Andrea and another, Oct. 17, 1901..... 129,400

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 43 and 45, and 19 and 21 Trinity Place; Elizabeth W. Aldrich against William Wyman and another, executors, (action to reform mortgage, &c.;) attorney, W. B. Dall.

BROADWAY, e s, 80.8 ft s of 185th St, 25.3x130.2x irregular; Andrew J. Larkin against Maloney and another, (specific performance;) attorney, B. F. Gerding.

HUDSON ST, 422; Joseph L. R. Wood against Caroline S. Ward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gillender, Fixman & Mumford.

PIKE ST, 50; Isaac Cohen against Harris Smulowitz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

SUFFOLK ST, 134; Irving I. Feinberg against Jacob Feinberg and another, (partition;) attorney, S. O. Pollock.

68TH ST, 306 West; J. G. William Pilgrim against Christian Behlmer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brandt, Jr.

71ST ST, 109 West; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Emily P. Cape and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russell & Percy.

78TH ST, 336 East; Frank Brodsky against Charles J. Brodil and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Brodsky.

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x100.11; Louis Brandt and another against Edwin C. Chamberlin and another, (action to set aside mortgage and declare lien, &c.; attorney, L. W. Stoteburg.

131ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Ida M. Hahn against Mary Callaghan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. M. Heumann.

156TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x99.11; George V. Fluri against Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. B. Ovitt.

165TH ST AND TINTON AV, s w corner, 90x89.10; Evander Crossmon and another against Lillian Crossmon and another, (action to execute conveyance, &c.;) attorney, William H. Stockwell.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Announcement was made yesterday that the insurance schedule, covering the property of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and amounting to $20,000,000, has been placed with some of the larger stock fire insurance companies through a Duluth local agency.

The Oklahoma and Indian Territory Fire Underwriters' Association took action at Kansas City last week, looking toward a reduction of the fire waste in Indian Territory. The efforts to remedy present conditions are directed toward obtaining the establishment of efficient fire departments.

Joseph A. Kelsey has been named to succeed Weed & Kennedy on Jan. 1, 1902, as United States Manager of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company of Germany, with Charles M. Slocum as Assistant Manager, under Mr. Kelsey. The Pacific Coast department, under Manager Bertheau, will remain independent of the United States Manager.

The amount of Metropolitan fire insurance which is being placed abroad on the ground of a lack of sufficient facilities among the insurance companies regularly admitted to do business in this State has greatly increased, as is shown by the fact that in the neighborhood of 630 "affidavit risks" have been recorded at the State Insurance Department's offices, at Albany, from Jan. 1 of this year until the present time.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired.

Money to loan at 4 per cent.; New York City property only. Address A. J. James, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, 43 Cedar Street.

Queens Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES.

Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land Values advancing.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
2260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
131 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

EASTMAN,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always **secure situations** for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

THE Wilson & Lyon School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopened Sept. 30th.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
44th YEAR.
4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. Phone 101—18.
You KNOW what the Packard School can do, by what it has done for your generation—and your father's. In selecting a school, is it wiser to guess?
Enter at any time. Night School for those who would Earn while they Learn.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray,
NEW BUILDING, 35 WEST 84TH STREET.
Now Open.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

13STH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 32d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., } Principals.
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N. Y.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1280—Riverside.

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.
735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
337 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

THE MISSES WREAKS
thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils.
Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. R. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 50th St.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
61 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

German, schools, classes, individuals; conversation, literature; Regents' College examinations; ten years' experience. Jay, Box 1,135 Times, Harlem.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Co., 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

INSTITUT TISNE,
533 West End Av.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE NEW YORK School of Expression.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

FREE.—Evening French course for ladies registering this week. Berger's French Academy, 105 East 23d St., New York.

Teachers.

German, schools, classes, individuals; conversation, literature; Regents' College examinations; ten years' experience. Jay, Box 1,135 Times, Harlem.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia,) 316 West 56th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

To Read Music at Sight.—One of the principal factors in expert sight reading is a thoroughly comprehensive and practical understanding of "time." This knowledge, which by the regular methods is acquired—if at all—only through years' of tuition and practice, can be had in twelve lessons; perfect facility and absolute precision a certainty; applies to all instruments. Hundreds of testimonials. M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av., near 70th St.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS.—Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durega, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 948 Madison Av.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 70th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lancers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 40th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES. Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; ses circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free, at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PATENTS
Motor Vehicles and Motive Power Apparatus a specialty; mechanical and electrical engineer and solicitor of patents; gasoline and electric motor designing.
PHILIP K. STERN,
130 Fulton St., New York; telephone 5876 Cortlandt.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

PARTNER WANTED
for agent of European manufacturer, a good business man of excellent character with a few thousand dollars; state business experience, lines handled, capital on hand. No other than a hard-working man who knows that a new business must be worked up and doesn't bring right away large returns, may address J. Box 152 Times.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000
at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.
21 PARK ROW, (Office 437.)

Cutlery Plant, with modern machinery, manufacturing knives and forks; facilities and machinery to forge plate, and finish same ready for market; $3,300; or take partner with $1,700, who can devote ten hours daily on reasonable salary; on account of other business. Address by letter. Cutlery, 2,964 3d Av.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

8% Do you want 8% dividends, payable quarterly, on $100.00 or more? If so write for particulars. R., 181 Times Office.

NEVER THROWN AWAY—Pencils printed all around; very attractive; $1.75 per gross; $7 per 1,000; send 2c. for sample and price list. Lang & Scherer, 38 East 8th St., N. Y.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue, Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

Capital advanced to manufacturers and merchants on their outstanding accounts at very low rates. Honest, Box 144 Times Office.

Doctors.—Capital needed; great discovery; cure and profits; can fill several large sanatoriums. Address X., Box 124 Times.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Mine of valuable, rapid-selling mineral near New York; wanted, man with capital to develop. Answer till November, O., Box 124 Times Office.

Perfectly safe investment for surplus funds; send for prospectus. Pineoll Remedy Company, Rahway, N. J.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Cigar, candy, and stationery store for sale. 331 Ellery St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 57 Nassau and 180 Fulton St., Room 306.

Surrogate Notices.

GOLDENBERG, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL GOLDENBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Benedict S. Wise, No. 206 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. HERMAN GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG, Executors. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
au7-law6mW

HEDRICK, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. HEDRICK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1901. JOHN A. GILMAN, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan. s18-law6mW&m19

LAZZARI, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE LAZZARI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Edward Jacobs, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1901. JOHN B. LAZZARI, NATHALIE ROLET, Executors. EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Executors, 25 Broad Street, New York City.
o16-law6mW&a16

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59th St. & 3d Ave.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

1857 **—STECK—** 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

A POSTAL CARD A
Mail one to us with your name and address and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.
are selling off a lot of good second-hand Pianos, of various makes, at bargains. No reasonable offer refused. If you want a bargain in a good Piano, here is your opportunity.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
Steinway, $125; Schubert, $100; send for complete bargain list; easy terms; pianos exchanged; rent, $3.
741-743 8TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.

THE LITTLE GIANT.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Wonderful tone, latest improvements; rents, $3. Big bargains various makes; easy terms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

STEINWAY, Mathushek, Chickering, Jacob Bros., and other used pianos at greatly reduced prices; send for complete bargain list; rent $3 up.
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, instalments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 88 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Steck, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.

$100 Beautiful mahogany upright; Steinway, every improvement, at bargains; rents low. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av

Pianos to rent, $2 and $3 monthly; rent allowed if purchased; 50 bargains in upright pianos. Goetz & Co., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn.

Magnificent new Schubert upright; mandolin attachment; great sacrifice. 103 Halsey St., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Elegant upright piano for beginners, $90; $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

EXPERT SELECTS PIANOS;
GAINS REDUCTION; ALL MAKES.
ARTIST, Box 114, Times Harlem Branch.

$90.—Elegant mahogany upright, new, $125; squares, $15 upward; rentals, $2, $5. Hahn, 165 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

BUSHMAN, AMELIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To all the creditors of the estate of AMELIA BUSHMAN, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 20th day of November, nineteen hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the entire surplus moneys in foreclosure arising in an action entitled Cord Meyer and Christian Meyer, as executors of the last will and testament of Cord Meyer, deceased, plaintiffs, against Henry Bushman and others, among the persons entitled thereto, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
o23-law4wW

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE H. R. HINTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F. 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES. DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry—on credit at cash prices.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2289 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and instalments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

CLOTHING AND CLOAKS
ON EASY WEEKLY PAYMENTS.
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
THE EQUITABLE CREDIT COMPANY,
171 BOWERY, FIRST FLOOR.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, 1 pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Diamonds, watches weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5956 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American.—Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1; bath, references. A., 249 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray,
MADISON AVENUE AND 92D ST.
Brevoort House,
5TH AVE. AND 8TH ST.
Under one management,
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON OR YEAR.
THE CHASTAIGNERAY is a new fireproof, high-class family hotel, with public restaurant and cafe, American plan and a la carte.
THE BREVOORT is a particularly conservative and home-like hotel. Entirely renovated.

Fifth Av., cor. 18th St.
The Restaurant
of the Hotel de Logerot appeals to the class that appreciates the unique lines upon which it is conducted.
Conveniently located to all prominent places.
A la Carte Service.
Table d'Hote, 5 to 8:30 P. M., $1.25. Music.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

Sevillie APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.
Two apartments of four rooms, $800 to $1,000. Absolutely fireproof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl. 25 Union Sq
A, *A la carte*; T, *Table d'hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Hotel Flouret 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A1c. all hours.
Hotel Victoria, Service A1c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.
Criterion. Rest. & Gentlemen's Cafe, 41st, B'way. A la carte. G. H. Page
Dun Bld'g, Rest. & Cafe. { Business Men's Lunch Dinner A1c. B'way & Reade St.
Huber's WILHELMINA, 7 Av. & 116. Tdh. 50c, Oysters, Chops, Lobsters, Birds. A1c. all hrs.
Hecker's 5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Tabls d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.
Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
YeOlde Tavern Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.
Ardin & Chaberty. 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Desirable rooms, with board; location central; references exchanged.

9th St., 20 East, near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished rooms; first-class board; excellent accommodations; moderate.

14th St., 324 West.—Large and small rooms, singly or en suite; refined house; excellent board; reasonable.

20th St., 40 West.—With board, desirable rooms; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients; permanent boarders accommodated; parlor dining room.

36th St., 146 East.—Large front room, dressing room attached; improvements; excellent table; neighborhood refined; accessible; references.

71st St., 104 West.—Rooms en suite or singly, with board; table guests accommodated.

86th St., 58 East.—Second floor, four rooms and bath; also large and small room on third floor; suite or single; excellent table; bright parlor dining room; Madison Av. cars at corner.

92d St., 122 West.—Near Park and "L" station; small sunny room; good board; reference.

113th St., 810 West.—Large front rooms; also smaller rooms; excellent table; private; owner; references exchanged.

123d St., 108 West.—Large, pleasant, sunny room; private bath; excellent board; table boarders accommodated.

127th St., 264 West.—Large alcove room, $12; for two; American family.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

132d St., 139 West.—Comfortably furnished back parlor; also hall room; all conveniences; board optional; moderate.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large second-floor room; two, $5; strictly private house; conveniences; board optional.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 485.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone, separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 684.—Elegantly furnished rooms; superior table, attendance; reference; also back parlor, suitable for physician.

Lowerre, Yonkers.—Desirable room and board for gent and wife or two gentlemen; frequent train and trolley service. L Box 136 Times.

Madison Av., 87.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; open plumbing; central location; table boarders; transients desired.

Madison Av., 673, corner 61st St.—Superior large front room, parlor floor, with high-class board; American.

Room in flat; young man desiring pleasant home, young people; near 116th St. W., Box 1,112 Times, Harlem.

Small private family wishes to rent second floor of house to two or three gentlemen desiring privacy and comfort of exclusive home; upper west side; residence block near elevated station; no other boarders; references essential. Address M. B., Box 158 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

18th St., 232 East.—Suite of rooms for one or two gentlemen; private house; all conveniences.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant, connecting furnished rooms; suitable for two or three; permanent or transient.

23d St., 331 West.—Handsome rooms; second, third floors; back parlor, suitable physician or dentist; board optional.

53d St., 47 West.—Back parlor; electric light, telephone; large front room, newly furnished house; gentlemen; references.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful, sunny back parlor extension; hot, cold water; heated; for doctor or dentist.

78th St., 175 West.—Only $6; 2 large, light rooms; splendidly furnished; f

CITY EMPLOYES MAY RECOVER $1,336,000

Court of Appeals Decision Regarding Street Cleaning Department.

Upholds Right of 797 Drivers to Recover for Extra Work Under Eight-Hour Law.

The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Haight, has affirmed a judgment of the Appellate Division of this city upholding the right of 797 drivers in the Street Cleaning Department to recover from the city $1,336,000 for extra work under the eight-hour labor law. The action was brought by Patrick J. McNulty, as assignee of the claimants, and was for extra work performed by them in working more than eight hours per day between Jan. 1, 1892, and April 26, 1894.

The complaint set up that eight hours was then a lawful day's work, and that by an act of the Legislature passed May 10, 1892, all drivers in the Department of Street Cleaning working overtime were entitled to receive extra compensation at the rate of 25 cents per hour for each hour of extra work. The city's answer, besides a general denial, consisted of an allegation that the claimants, if employed, as alleged, accepted such employment upon a stated salary, which was regularly paid to and accepted by each in full satisfaction and discharge for all services rendered, which included the services sued for, and the acceptance thereof operated as an accord and satisfaction.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Bookstaver, who was the referee, found for the plaintiff. Justice O'Brien, who gave the opinion of the Appellate Division, held that the city's contention that the labor law has no application to the Street Cleaning Department, was untenable, for the reason that the act itself is a general one, and by its express terms is made applicable to those who at that time or thereafter should be employed by the State or by a municipal corporation. Justice O'Brien then called attention to the fact that Section 47 of the Consolidation act, which provides that city officials shall so regulate their expenditures that the same shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated, "and no charge, claim, or liability shall exist or arise against said city for any sum in excess of the amount appropriated for the several purposes," had been evaded.

The effect and bearing of this provision, Justice O'Brien said, could not be passed upon because the act was not pleaded as a defense. His view of the case is now adopted by the Court of Appeals. Counsel for the city in arguing before the latter tribunal on the point suggested by Justice O'Brien, contended that there could be no recovery for the reason that the appropriation for street cleaning purposes was exhausted.

Judge Haight, however, for the Court of Appeals, says it was too late to raise the question in the court of last resort. He refrains from saying whether Section 47 of the Consolidation act would be a good defense, even if pleaded.

GAVE UP STOLEN MONEY.

Music Hall Proprietor Refunds $3,000 Which Was Taken by George Armitage.

Harry O'Connell, proprietor of the music hall in Harlem where George Armitage the bank messenger, who stole several thousand dollars from the Bank of New Amsterdam, spent some of the money, went to Police Headquarters yesterday and gave to Capt. Titus $3,000 of the stolen money.

Capt. Titus said that O'Connell told him that he had had a talk with Policeman Schoenick and had been advised to give himself up and turn over what he had of the bank's money. O'Connell said that on the day after the theft Armitage came to him and invited him to go out on a spree with him. Armitage told him that he had just come into an inheritance and was out for a "good time." According to O'Connell the woman who had robbed Armitage had not taken all the money. After the robbery there was still $3,500 left, which the young man handed over to O'Connell to keep for him. O'Connell said that with $500 of that money he and the bank messenger had gone on a spree. The remaining $3,000 he had kept until he got advice as to what he should do with it.

O'Connell was placed under arrest, and, with Armitage, arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon. Counsel for Armitage waived examination and the latter was held under $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Counsel for O'Connell asked that he be discharged, as there was no complaint against him. He was discharged by Magistrate Crane. Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton, who was present at the arraignment, moved that Armitage be turned over to the United States Marshal, who held a warrant for him, the robbery of a National bank being an offense against the Federal laws.

Magistrate Crane said that he did not feel justified in dismissing the case against Armitage. He said that the United States Marshal might have the prisoner after the State courts got through with him.

Marie E. Forrest, twenty-one years old, accompanied by Leonora Kahn, twenty-six years old, and Seymour Kahn, who says he works in the Standard Hotel, entered Police Headquarters at 7 o'clock last night and said they were friends of Armitage.

Miss Forrest handed to Capt. Titus $485, which she said was part of $500 which had been given to her by Armitage. The girl told Capt. Titus that when she first met Armitage he had told her that he had an income of $5,000 a year.

The two women were held as suspicious persons and sent to the Mercer Street Station, while the man was also held at Police Headquarters on a similar charge. They will probably be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning. The women and Kahn insist that they did not rob Armitage, but that he gave them the money willingly.

CAPSIZED IN THE LOWER BAY.

Three South Brooklyn Boys Rescued After an Exciting Experience on the Water.

After drifting helplessly about all night in the bay in a small sailboat, three Brooklyn boys, who, it was feared, had been drowned, appeared at their homes on Monday. The boys—James Lester, sixteen years old, of 597 First Avenue; Edward Lincoln, fifteen years old, of 210 Fifty-ninth Street, and Edward Carlson, sixteen years old, of 602 First Avenue—went out from the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon for a sail in the lower bay.

As they were returning at dusk their boat got caught in the strong tide running, and became unmanageable. To make matters worse, the tiller of the small craft broke, and the boys drifted helplessly about between the Brooklyn shore and Liberty Island during the greater part of the night. As a climax to the boys' experience, their boat was capsized by a swell, and they were thrown into the water.

Their cries attracted the attention of the skipper of a coal barge near by, and he rescued the boys, landing them on Monday at the Battery.

ARRESTED CASHIER RELEASED.

No Complaint Made Against Employe of a Firm Whose Books Are Said to Show a Heavy Shortage.

Through the arrest of Louis Praeger of 27 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who for twenty-five years has been an employe and lately the cashier of G. Sidenberg & Co., manufacturers of laces, 447 Broadway, it was learned yesterday that an inspection of the firm's books had disclosed a shortage of a considerable sum of money.

There was something of a mystery connected with the arrest of Praeger, for when he was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court yesterday no form of complaint was made against him, nor was anybody present to prefer charges. Detective Sergeants Becker and Judge, who arrested him on Monday night, when questioned by the Magistrate, said they had simply taken him into custody as a suspicious person. Then, as there was no evidence on which to hold him, Praeger was discharged.

Lawyer Abraham Levy, who represented Praeger in court, said he could not say anything about the case.

The detectives, when questioned about their arrest, said:

"We understand that $100,000 was stolen and that the method employed was a systematic falsification of the books, which was only discovered after a two weeks' examination of the firm's accounts by experts. Henry Sidenberg of the firm engaged private detectives to watch certain employes. Then the police were called into the case."

Asked why no complaint was made against Praeger, the detectives said they understood that the firm had made some arrangements with Praeger's lawyers.

Capt. Titus, head of the Detective Bureau, said that the detectives' statements as to the amount of money supposed to have been stolen were exaggerated.

A member of the firm was seen, but refused to discuss the matter.

MRS. A. W. FERRIS'S PROPERTY.

Man Who Claims to be a Relative Applies for a Committee to Administer It.

The question as to who shall handle the property of Mrs. Anna W. Ferris, which has been perplexing a Sheriff's Jury since last July, was to have been settled yesterday, but after a long hearing the verdict of the jury was postponed until Friday.

Mrs. Ferris is the widow of Claiborne Ferris, who was a well-known lawyer of this city. He died in 1898, leaving considerable property to his wife. Her estate is now estimated to be worth $300,000. An application for a committee of her person and property was made last Spring by Cranston Hamilton, a paper hanger of Jersey City, who claimed to be a relative Evidence was submitted during the Summer to the effect that Mrs. Ferris, who is now over eighty years old, was incompetent. After this testimony as to the value of the property an appraisal had to be taken.

When the Sheriff's jury was assembled two weeks ago for this purpose, a representative of the law firm of Coudert Brothers presented an affidavit from Hamilton to the effect that he did not desire to continue the proceedings as he had no interest in the estate, and that he had been induced to start the proceedings by other people. This affidavit came as a shock to Irving Washburn, Hamilton's counsel, and further proceedings were adjourned.

When the hearing was opened before the Sheriff's jury yesterday, Mr. Washburn read a long affidavit from Mr. Hamilton, in which he repudiated his declaration that he had discontinued the case. He said that a man named Peters had induced him to sign the discontinuance after misrepresenting the facts. His father, Alexander J. F. Hamilton, of 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, then made an affidavit to the effect that he was a naphew of Claiborne Ferris.

There was some legal sparring over the reading of these affidavits, and Mr. Washburn's remarks as to the methods used to get Hamilton to discontinue the action. Finally the fact came before the jury that an agreement had been reached as to who should be the committee of Mrs. Ferris, and that the only question remaining was what should be the amount of the bond for the committee of the estate.

Henry Ferris, a nephew of Clairborne Ferris, was called to the stand. His testimony developed the fact that he and Frederic R. Coudert had been named executors of the estate, but he was the only one who had qualified.

Before the adjournment it was announced that Sarah Ferris, wife of Henry Ferris, had been agreed upon as committee of the person of the incompetent, and a trust company was to look after her estate. A document as to who the incompetent's relatives were was then read. It contained no mention of Cranston Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferris had no children. She is living in Westchester Village with her nephew, Henry Ferris.

FIRE DESTROYS A FERRYBOAT.

The Elizabeth of the Central Railroad of New Jersey Burned—Passengers Land in Safety.

While on the way to Communipaw from its Whitehall Street slip yesterday morning the ferryboat Elizabeth of the Central Railroad of New Jersey caught fire, and was destroyed. The Elizabeth left the New York slip at 8 o'clock A. M. on her first trip. There were about a dozen passengers on board, and there was nothing to indicate that anything was wrong.

The boat was nearing the slip on the New Jersey side when the fireman, Jacob Olsen, discovered the flames. He informed Capt. Smith and Wheelman Van Wart, and they hurried below to see how serious the fire was. They found that the flames had caught the woodwork and were making rapid headway. The boat was running into her slip. The gates were thrown open and the passengers landed before they realized their danger.

The Elizabeth then whistled for assistance, and several tugs ran alongside. Lines were made fast to the tugs, and then the crew of the ferryboat sought safety on shore. The efforts of the tugs to put out the fire were futile, and as they dragged the boat into the stream, she was enveloped in flames.

One of the tugs that aided in the attempt to put the fire out was the Bernice of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. One of the other tugs in backing away caught the Bernice with her hawser, almost capsizing her and seriously damaging the pilot house and upper works.

When the tug lurched William Willard, the cook, who was at work in the galley, was thrown overboard. He was rescued a few moments later by men on the tug Delaware. The Bernice was sent to the Lehigh Valley docks for repairs.

When it was found that nothing could be done to save the Elizabeth it was decided to tow her to the Communipaw flats and beach her. The boat is burned to the water's edge. The boat had been recently reconstructed at a cost of about $65,000.

LIQUOR TAX REBATES.

Court of Appeals Decision Regarding Violation of the Excise Law.

Herman Anderman, after paying $800 on April 25, 1899, to George Hilliard, Special Deputy Excise Commissioner for Manhattan and the Bronx, for a tax certificate for 208 Henry Street, assigned his interest in the rebate for the unearned portion of the certificate to the Frank Brewery, making the latter his agent to surrender the certificate at any time and recover the rebate.

On the first of June following, the brewery did surrender the certificate and asked for the rebate. Anderman, three days before the certificate was issued to him, was arrested and held under bail for violating the excise law, and on being indicted pleaded guilty and was fined $800. Because of this arrest the State Excise Commissioner refused to pay the rebate, and the Special Term of the Supreme Court in this city refused to grant a peremptory writ to compel him to do so.

The Appellate Division upheld that decision, and the Court of Appeals now, in an opinion by Judge Haight, takes the same view, holding unanimously that prosecutions pending at the time of the issuance of the certificate and which were pending at the time of its surrender or within thirty days thereafter apply with equal force and have the same effect upon the right to the rebate as violations committed after the certificate has been issued. The Frank Brewery, standing in the shoes of Anderman, it was held, had no greater rights to the rebate than he would have had had he surrendered the certificate in person.

SAY IT WAS A POLICY SHOP.

Capt. Goddard's Agents Raid the Chelsea Cigar Store.

Agents of Capt. F. Norton Goddard's Anti-Policy Society raided an alleged policy shop in the Chelsea cigar store, 220 Eighth Avenue, shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and arrested William Gray, forty-six years old, of 222 West Thirty-first Street, the alleged proprietor; Daniel Heany, thirty-two years old, of 206 Eighth Avenue, and Daniel Hart, colored, of 324 West Twenty-first Street. The prisoners were locked up in the West Twentieth Street Police Station.

Gray, whom the detectives say is better known as "Bull" Powers, according to his captors, tried to destroy a number of manifold books when they entered the place, but they were taken from him and will be used as evidence.

How much the imported silk hat excels the one made at home is a question for you to decide.

That this English silk hat, just imported, bears the imprint of one of the three best silk hat makers in the United Kingdom is unquestioned.

Agents of the other two celebrated makes charge $10.

We charge $8.

There's a deal of difference between a copy and an imitation.

The Pedestrian shoe is an exact copy of the most sensible custom-made walking shoe ever made.

$5.

Same shoe waterproofed, same price.

Do you live under right fitting underwear? Underwear that fits; $1 to $4 a garment.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON SAILS FOR HIS HOME

Receives a Royal Send-Off from Several Hundred Friends.

Says that He Will Wait Awhile Before Sending In Another Challenge for the Cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton sailed for home on the White Star liner Celtic yesterday. He had a royal send-off from several hundred of his friends, who, with a large number of longshoremen and West Street residents, congregated at the pier and gave him a farewell he will not soon forget.

Sir Thomas arrived early, and his friends, who had already gathered, had plenty of time to tell him what a good fellow he was and how delighted they would be to welcome him back to America again, even if he did bring over a ninety-footer capable of lifting the America's Cup. To all of these reminders of what a good impression he made in America by his sportsmanlike demeanor on all occasions, Sir Thomas said:

"I am unable to tell you how much I appreciate the splendid treatment that has been accorded me in America. Everybody was my friend and even if I do go back a second time minus the cup, I go back with that which is a great deal better, the good-will and esteem of the people of this great country. I am glad I am going back home, of course, but I am at the same time very, very sorry that I am leaving America.

"I have not by any means given up the idea of eventually lifting that cup, and I believe that in the end I will succeed in doing it. But nevertheless I want to give others a chance to, and I shall wait a reasonable length of time before sending in another challenge. If somebody else does not then make a bid for the privilege I shall in all probability challenge a third time, and again do the best I can for my side of the question."

"Will you challenge with a new boat?" some one asked.

"I cannot talk about that until I see the designers," replied Sir Thomas.

Sir Thomas gave the impression that he would be over again next Summer to witness some of the races that the Shamrock II., which will be laid up here this winter, will probably enter.

At the pier among others to bid farewell to Sir Thomas and wish him a pleasant voyage home, were John D. Crimmins and the Misses Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Flagler, John Hyslop, E. P. Benjamin, M. E. Otis; Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, David Barrie, Sir Thomas' American representative; Capt. Matthews of the Erin and Capt. Sycamore of the Shamrock II.

Just before he went aboard for the last time Sir Thomas called Capt. Sycamore aside, said some nice things that made the skipper blush, and ended by telling him to write Mrs. Sycamore to call on him.

Sir Thomas then made the rounds, shook hands with all of his friends, and went aboard the Celtic just as the siren sounded for the steamship to back out into the stream. Cheer after cheer followed him as the Celtic started out into the river, and as long as she could be seen after she had been turned around and headed for the Hook the Irish knight could be seen at the rail, waving a farewell to the friends he was leaving behind him.

ROBBED BY A SERVANT GIRL.

She Steals $285 and Jewelry from Harris Mandelbaum.

Harris Mandelbaum, a real estate dealer, with offices at 111 Broadway, called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning and notified Capt. Titus that he had been robbed by a servant girl in his home, at 122 East Eighty-eighth Street, of money and jewelry valued at nearly $5,000.

On Sept. 10 the Mandelbaums hired a servant, Ida Smeller, who was recommended by an intelligence office. The girl proved an excellent servant.

On Sunday night Mr. Mandelbaum placed in the safe in his basement $285 in money and his wife's jewels, consisting of watches, diamond breastpins, rings, and a necklace. In the adjoining room the girl slept. Monday morning it was found that the girl had disappeared and that the safe was unlocked.

Mr. Mandelbaum decided yesterday to offer $500 reward for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the jewels. The Smeller girl is a Dane, speaking English with an accent. She is 5 feet 3 inches tall, is a brunette, has dark blue eyes, high cheek bones, and an awkward gait. Her age is about twenty-six years.

PALISADES INTER-STATE PARK

A Landscape Engineer Employed to Study and Preserve the Rocks.

The Commissioners of the Palisades Inter-State Park have employed Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., the landscape engineer, to make a study of the possibilities of preserving and treating the Palisades. Mr. Leavitt will immediately start with a corps of assistants to make necessary surveys and investigations, upon which to base his studies and plans.

It is intended by the commission to make such improvements that the Palisades may forever be preserved and that the public may have access to and along this piece of land, the beauties of which have so far only been seen largely from the Hudson and the east bank. This will open to the public a piece of land full of interest, and will afford opportunities for a closer intimacy with this peculiar rocky formation, the picturesqueness of which is much more striking when viewed in profile from points on the west bank of the Hudson, which have heretofore been inaccessible.

"Cravenette" Rainy Day Skirts

(IN BLACKS AND COLORS)

MUST have this Circular Stamp

on the inside of garment.

Also this Silk Label

at the waist or elsewhere.

RAIN WILL NEITHER WET NOR SPOT THEM.

Sale of Men's Underwear.

Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, medium and heavy weight; drawers regular and short leg,

$1.00 each.

Stuttgarter Natural Worsted Shirts and Drawers, heavy weight,

$1.95, value $2.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Strengthens the Weak; Preserves the Strong.

Jaeger. WOOLENS.

Only True Sanitary Underwear.

23 Years' Success.

All Weights for All Wants.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

NEW YORK: 16 West 23d Street. 155-157 Broadway.

BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.

Birds LAUGHING, TALKING, WHISTLING.

Canaries, singers; warranted, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00.

Holden's new Book on Birds. All facts; food, care, singing. By mail, 25 cts. stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., near 15th St.

REAL ESTATE BROKER ROBBED.

John H. Dye's Clerk Alleged to Have Taken from $5,000 to $15,000.

John H. Dye, a real estate agent and broker at 73 West Eleventh Street, was robbed of a large sum of money by his confidential clerk, Frederick Baer, on Monday of last week. The exact amount cannot be ascertained until the three experts who are examining the books have completed their work. Mr. Dye said yesterday that between $5,000 and $15,000 was missing.

Baer's relation to Mr. Dye's affairs and the interest taken by him in Baer for twenty years make the case peculiar. Baer went to work in Mr. Dye's office at fourteen years of age, and has been under his personal care ever since.

Mr. Dye had sustained a similar loss once before, but decided to pay the sum himself and save his clerk's reputation until he found that it would amount to more than $5,000. He then put the case in charge of Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau.

Mr. Dye was at the Delaware Water Gap when informed by a client that there was something wrong with his collections in New York. On returning to the city he found that Baer had absconded with some of his clients' money and left a note of confession. Baer is unmarried.

Goslin Must Find a New Bondsman.

Alfred R. Goslin, who is under Federal indictment in connection with the Dean Company swindle, yesterday surrendered himself to United States Marshal William Henkel at the request of Mrs. Ella Schmidt, who was on his bond for $7,500. Mrs. Schmidt, it is said, became alarmed upon reading accounts of the operations of the gang of alleged swindlers, and applied to her counsel, Peter De Wolf, to have her relieved from the bond. Goslin was arraigned before Judge Thomas and paroled in the custody of his counsel, J. W. Lipman, until to-morrow, when he must provide another bondsman.

Catarrhal affections, like all Colds, are best reached by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

James McCreery & Co.

SILK PETTICOATS.

Made of finest quality Taffetas silk,—in all the fashionable colors.

$6.75 and $8.00.

Black and white plaid Silk Petticoats.

$8.75.

Twenty-third Street.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

4th Floor.

Oriental Rugs, in a very extensive variety of make, quality and size. Choice specimens from Persia, Turkey and India, —suitable for Halls, Libraries and Dining Rooms.

About 100 Antique and Modern Mousul, Guendje, and Kazak Rugs. Sizes 4ft. 6 in. x 6ft. 6 in.

$28.00 & $35.00.

About 50 Antique Bokhara Rugs, — rich silky surface. Average size 4ft. x 5ft.

$24.50.

200 choice Daghestan and Shirvan Rugs, — many rare pieces. Size about 3ft. 6 in. x 5ft. 6 in.

$14.00,

Usual price $20.00 each.

Hall Runners, and numerous sizes in small rugs and mats.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

RIBBON.

Satin Taffeta ribbon. Fancy White Stripes on Ciel, rose, violet, mais, vieux rose, navy blu, cardinal, black and white grounds. 3 3-4 inches wide.

20c. per yard.

Plain Taffetas Ribbon,— light and dark shades. 4 1-4 inches wide.

15c. per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

2nd Floor.

Black Hopsacking, — all wool,—54 inches wide,

$1.00 per yard,

usual price $1.50.

All wool black Zibeline, 54 inches wide,

75c. per yard,

usual price $1.25.

These materials are recommended for tailor-gowns, —they are shown on many of the latest imported models.

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.

O'Neill's

A Matchless Offering of China, Glassware and Household Goods.

We have arranged for Special Sale to-day a large assortment of Housekeeping Goods, comprising Dinnerware, Toilet Ware, Glassware, Jardinieres, Chafing Dishes, 5 o'clock Tea Sets and other articles so necessary at this season. If your present supply needs replenishing, a glance at the items that follow will tell you that it will pay you to be present at this offering to-day.

Specially Priced Dinner Sets

AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS of 100 pieces, underglaze border pattern, gold traced, very special at

11.55 Set

ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS of 100 pieces, green, handsomely illuminated with gold, gold edges, new design,

16.92

A Great Bargain in Tea Sets

AMERICAN PORCELAIN TEA SETS of fifty-six pieces, handsomely decorated in floral effects, gold traced,

3.98 Set

Two Quick Selling Specials in Toilet Sets

Handsome Undergiaze Decorated TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, all large, choice of blue, gray or green,

3.85 Set

TOILET SETS of twelve pieces, gold stippled, very handsome, all large pieces,

5.98 Set

Fine Line of Jardinieres and Pedestals at exceedingly attractive prices.

Important Glassware Items.

Cut Glass Salts and Peppers, with Sterling Silver Tops,	48c. ea
Glass Salts and Peppers, nickel top,	5c. "
Celery Trays,	23c. "
Oval Glass Dishes,	10c. "
Glass Bowls, 8-inch,	10c. "
Glass Sets, consisting of sugar bowl, creamer, spoon holder and butter dish,	48c. set
Glass Sugar Bowls,	10c. ea
Glass Butter Dishes,	10c. "

Chafing Dishes and 5 o'Clock Tea Kettles.

NICKEL-PLATED CHAFING DISHES, fancy cover and ebony handles, exceptional value at

5.98 Each

5 o'Clock Tea Kettles, brass, on stand,	1.48

Oil and Gas Stoves.

Aluminum Top Gas Radiators, four tubes,	2.85
Cylinder Oil Stoves, aluminum finish,	2.25

Other Household Specials

"Manhattan" Carpet Sweepers,	1.39
Curtain Frames, will stretch any curtain, very strong,	1.48
Flower Stands, oak varnished, 3 steps, 1.19; 4 steps,	1.69
Card Tables, green or red cover	2.25

Large assortment of Waste Paper Baskets at attractive prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

"All Gems,"

these three stores of ours, sparkling with the brilliancy of up-to-dateness.

If you're still wearing a Summer suit you should put it off at once, and not put it off a minute. Get into one of ours, they're just a few pegs higher in quality and style than the ordinary ready-made and cost no more.

Top it off with one of our new Taper Crown Derbys, $3.
Business Suits, $12 to $30.
Fall Overcoats, long, short or medium, $12 to $30.
Youths' Suits, college cut, $10 to $25.
Make your clothes to order if you prefer.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Vaudeville & Comedy 15, 25, 50c. No higher. LAUGHTER the Main Feature.

5th Av. "A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON." "Your Wife's Husband." Splendid Vaud.

125TH ST. Great Augustin "NANCY & CO." Daly Comedy. All Star Vaudeville. Continuous Comedy.

58TH ST. SANDOW BIG HIT "Baby Chase." Vaudeville. Laughs.

MME. BUTTERFLY Beautiful Belasco Play "Her Last Rehearsal." Cream of Variety

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. HORTICULTURAL & FLOWER SHOW OPEN 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Ave. Matinee To-day, 25c., 50c. No Higher. THE SEASON'S BIG SUCCESS, New England Folks "One of those genuine plays that touch and hold the heart."—Mail and Express.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. MATINEE TO-DAY DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. to-day, 2:15. To-night at 8:15. FLORODORA

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th Street & Bdway. Mat. TO-DAY & Sat., 2:15. MR. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Eve'gs, 8:15. Lederer Company in the much-talked of Success, THE NEW YORKERS

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. LAST WEEK of the Castle Square Opera Co. Mat. To-day. To-night, Frl. & Sat. Thurs. Sat. Nights. Mikado Ngt. Sat. Mat. Tannhauser Prices, Nights & Sat. Mat., 25-1.00. Wed. Mat., 25-50.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Saturday, 2:15. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST Matinee To-day. Da'nty Duchess Co. "RAZ-MA-TAZ." Grand Vaudeville.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 40 Horses ARIZONA 200 People Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. Ev. 8:15

GRAND GEO. W. MONROE "Mrs. R. O'Shaughnessy" Mat. To-day. 25c., 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees To-day and Saturday. JOHN DREW | Second In Command.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees To-day and Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival Preceded by PRINCE CHARLIE, by R. Marshall.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Only Matinee Saturday. CHARLES HAWTREY | A Message from Mars "Great Success."—Herald.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Last 4 Nights. Last Saturday Matinee. LOUIS MANN. CLARA LIPMAN. THE RED KLOOF Nxt Mond—Charles Frohman Presents Eben Holden

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees To-day & Saturday. KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS, The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING. Nxt Tues.—Special Mat. RICHARD LOVELACE.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. HENRY IRVING. MISS ELLEN TERRY. TO-NIGHT, AT 8, King Charles I. Thursday Evg., Sat. Mat., Friday Ev'g., The Merchant of Venice. Saturday Night, LOUIS XI. NEXT WEEK'S REPERTOIRE: MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, MADAME SANS GENE; THURSDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, MERCHANT OF VENICE; FRIDAY EVG., NANCE OLDFIELD AND THE BELLS; SATURDAY NIGHT, THE LYONS MAIL. SEAT SALE TO-MORROW, 8 A. M.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. ..... at 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinees Thursday & Saturday. BERTHA GALLAND Maurice Hewlett's Romance. THE FOREST LOVERS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman ..... Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. 6TH GREAT WEEK. Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success THE MESSENGER BOY WITH JAMES T. POWERS

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in Twelfth Night

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Viola Allen "In the Palace of the King."

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS ..... 25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK MY PARTNER LA TOSCA

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES AUTUMN MEETING, 1901. 13th Day, Wednesday, Oct. 23d. FIRST RACE, 2 P. M. The Castleton and five other races, including Steeplechase. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park. MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler. winds northwesterly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,161. NEW YORK. THURSDAY. OCTOBER 24, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MR. SHEPARD DECLARES FOR POLICE REFORM

Ready to Punish to the Uttermost Official Malfeasance.

EVIL CONDITION ADMITTED

The Democratic Candidate Answers Carl Schurz and Gov. Odell—He Speaks with Others at a Great West Side Meeting.

Edward M. Shepard said more about the local police situation in the St. Nicholas Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, last night than he has in any of his previous speeches during the present campaign. In the climax of that part of his address he exclaimed: "I believe there is much to reform in the Police Department," and the audience applauded enthusiastically.

When Mr. Shepard entered the rink he was escorted by George Foster Peabody, Health Commissioner John B. Sexton, and Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon. Their arrival was hailed with rising cheers. Mr. Sexton and Mr. Peabody took seats on the platform far apart from each other.

Among the others who sat near the Democratic candidate for Mayor were ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain, who opened the mass meeting; Isaac Fromme, who was the Chairman; Mr. Oakley, nominee for Sheriff; W. E. D. Stokes, Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, and John F. Carroll. Senator Grady was one of the speakers.

Fully 5,000 persons were in the crowd of listeners. Once during Mr. Shepard's speech there was an interruption that caused some excitement. A young man in the second row rose from his seat, just after the speaker had read some extract from another man's speech about the Police Commissioner, and shouted:

"Why didn't Van Wyck remove him?"

SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.

Hundreds in the crowd rose to see who the questioner was. Half a dozen policemen made a rush for him. Two Sergeants of Police edged their way through the crowd toward his seat. Mr. Shepard stopped short.

"Down! Down!" came the cries of the crowd, and then: "Out with him! Put him out!"

As some of the officers reached the young man, Mr. Shepard said: "Oh, let him stay. Don't trouble him."

The young man himself had continued on his feet, shaking his clinched fist at the speaker. He was well dressed. His face was very red, as though he were highly excited. The officers closed around him, and the crowd continued shouting "Put him out!"

"Let him stay there," shouted Mr. Shepard again.

Mr. Fromme arose and cried: "Officer, let him stay there, I say."

Then Mr. Shepard said once more: "Oh, let him alone."

The policemen hesitated and were evidently going to obey the order to leave the disturber undisturbed. The young man, however, hastily pushed his way out of the row of seats and made for the door, no one molesting him, but many in the crowd hissing and hooting. Then Mr. Fromme rose again and said in a loud voice:

"Don't trouble the fellow. Let him alone. He was paid to come here and do that. He has simply done what he was paid for."

There was a little more shouting. The disturber disappeared into the street, and Mr. Shepard was allowed to proceed with his speech.

While the allusions to the Police Department attracted more apparent interest among his hearers, there were other portions of the Mayoralty candidate's talk that elicted no small degree of enthusiasm. He attacked Mr. Cantor and Mr. Grout, the Fusion nominees for President of this borough and for Controller respectively.

Mr. Shepard complimented Gov. Odell for the answer he had given to an interviewer who wanted him to talk about Mr. Shepard's remarks on the responsibility of the Governor in the matter of New York police matters.

Carl Schurz was also the recipient of many kind words. As Mr. Schurz had criticized him and had taken the opposite side, Mr. Shepard said that the duty of criticizing Mr. Schurz devolved upon him.

Long before the speakers arrived the big rink was filled. The walls were decorated with flags and pictures of Democratic nominees. The portraits of Mr. Shepard and Mr. Fromme, two of each, adorned the reading desk provided for those who were to address the audience. A band inside and one in the street played incessantly. On the sidewalks were many who could not find seats within.

Six Police Sergeants and 100 policemen were detailed to see that good order was kept. Inspector Harley was in charge. All the uniforms were brand new, so one of the Sergeants said, and the clothes and bright buttons did not belie the statement.

Henry W. Unger, nominee for District Attorney, was one of the first to arrive and take a seat on the platform. He was cheered. John F. Carroll was received well when he came in a few minutes later, as were ex-City Chamberlain Crain and Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne. Then Mr. Fromme arrived, and he, too, was applauded liberally. Shortly before 8:30 o'clock Mr. Crain arose to open the meeting. He said:

"I have been asked to name as your Chairman for this evening Mr. Isaac Fromme, our candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan. He requires no introduction to any Democratic audience. He is a stalwart Democrat, a typical representative of the strong hosts of Democracy and Democratic manhood."

MR. FROMME'S ADDRESS.

There were more cheers, and Mr. Fromme arose to make his speech, which was interrupted by bursts of applause every minute. What Mr. Fromme said was, in part, as follows:

"We have not assembled here either to vilify or to defame the fair name of this good and charitable city of New York, but to appeal to the fairness of its citizens by sound arguments as to why the Democratic candidates should receive your votes and to show to you the falsehoods, the misrepresentations, and even the forgery to which our opponents have resorted.

"I have no sympathy with any member of the party who uses vituperation against Mr. Seth Low or against the candidate on

Continued on Page 3.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Page 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 70¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cotton, middling, 8¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22½c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 4.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

AUSTRIANS FEAR THE JESUITS.

Apprehensions that Members of the Order, Forced to Leave France, Will Settle in the Empire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the dread of reinforcements for the already formidable clerical element by the arrival of Jesuits forced to leave France is indicated by questions asked in the Reichsrath on Tuesday. The Pan-Germans, in particular, opposed the settlement of the French fugitives in Austria. The Government's reply was reassuring.

Yesterday another protest was made, members of the same party pointing out the supremacy of the Jesuits in the Austrian Church, their rigorous organization, their wealth, their extensive educational system, their activity in the press and pulpit, their secret propaganda, the means they possess of influencing the State by their relations with exalted personages in the empire, and their absolute dependence on a foreign sovereign, the Pope. The Government was urged to follow the French example and exercise greater control over the religious orders.

The correspondent says the apprehensions thus expressed are widespread.

FRENCH MINERS' DECISION.

Strike Prevented by Firmness of the Government—Latter Said to Have Threatened Strike Committee.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In the opinion of the Paris correspondent of The Times, the firmness of the French Government has prevented the big coal miners' strike that was threatened, the Committee of the Miners' Federation heeding the voice of prudence and deciding against action.

Nearly all the Opposition papers rail at and insult the committee for its alleged lack of courage.

In the Chamber of Deputies, remarks the correspondent, eighty-five Royalists, Bonapartists, and others put themselves on record, in the vote on the dawdling measures proposed by M. Basly, as encouraging a general strike, a civil war—anything to obtain office.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Paris says:

"It has transpired that the French Government warned each member of the Miners' Committee (which adjourned on Tuesday at St. Etienne without making public the result of its deliberations) that in ordering a strike under present conditions he would render himself liable to a sentence of death for inciting to civil war, and that the Government would prosecute if necessary.

"This action, it is believed, caused the committee to temporize."

NEW AMEER ENCOURAGES TRADE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Simla to The Times says it is reported that Ameer Habib Ullah has made a liberal advance to the merchants of Kabul for the purpose of stimulating trade and reviving the former flourishing commerce with India, which Ameer Abdur Rahman's short-sighted fiscal policy practically destroyed.

Russia's Friendship for the Afghans.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.—The Russian Minister of War, Gen. Kouropatkine, when releasing six Afghans who had been imprisoned on suspicion of being spies, informed them, according to a dispatch from Ashkabad, that Abdur Rahman was dead and Habib Ullah reigned as his successor, adding: "The Russians have always considered themselves the friends of the Afghans, and we wish to remain so in the present change of Government. Report yourselves to the nearest chieftan, and tell him what you have heard from the Russian Minister of War."

NOT ONE OF THE ABDUCTORS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that M. Sarafof, ex-President of the Macedonian Committee, who is accused of complicity in the abduction of Miss Ellen M. Stone, denies the charge. He has been living quietly in Paris for a month.

Russian influence on behalf of the Macedonian brigands, says the dispatch, is not to be counted on, for the Sofia secret committee has lately been unfriendly to Russia, her pacific attitude thwarting the committee's insurrectionary projects.

KILOGRAM PROBLEM SOLVED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says that, according to M. Milierand, Minister of Commerce, the third International Congress on Weights and Measures has solved the delicate problem of the precise determination of the kilogram and has broached the important commercial question of the numeration of yarns. M. Millerand yesterday introduced the members of the Congress to President Loubet.

COMPANY REDUCES CAPITAL.

Stock of an Edison Concern Made $5,000 Instead of $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—A certificate has been filed with the Secretary of State of the Sussex County Iron Company, which reduces the capital stock of the company from $100,000 to $5,000. The President of the company is Thomas A. Edison, and the Secretary John F. Randolph. Of the 1,000 shares issued by the company, Mr. Edison holds 960. Other prominent members of this company are Judge Alexander Elliott, Jr., of Orange and W. E. Gilmore and W. S. Mallory.

No reason is given in the certificate for the reduction. It is thought to be due to a decrease in the work done at the plant in Sussex County. The Edison syndicate had at Edison a plant where the iron is separated from the rock by means of electricity, but the process has been found to be unprofitable. The Edison syndicate has gone deeply into cement during the last two years, and it is for this reason that much of the iron working has been stopped.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strenth pre-eminent.—Adv.

$5 TO BUFFALO AND BACK.
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD sells tickets Oct. 25 and 30. Good 3 days. 429, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

PROVISIONS OF THE MANCHURIA TREATY

Said to be Similar to Those of the Old Convention.

VIEWS OF JAPANESE PAPERS

Russia's Promises to Withdraw Not Believed, and, It Is Expected, Action by Japan Will Be Necessary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times cables statements made in the native press in reference to the revised convention between Russia and China regarding Manchuria.

The convention, according to these sources of information, requires China to grant to Russia advantages, not specified, as compensation for the return of the railways.

All railway and mining privileges in Manchuria are to be confined to Russians.

All the native garrisons in Manchuria are to consist of Russian-drilled troops.

Manchuria is eventually to be restored to China, but the Russian troops are to remain in occupation of the country for three years, or until the disturbances cease.

The Throne, remarks The Times's correspondent, can sanction a convention such as this only by ignoring the protests of the Southern Viceroys, who express the opinion of the nation.

Prince Ching met the Court at Kaifong-Foo yesterday, (Wednesday.)

A dispatch from Tokio to The Times says the attitude of the Japanese press toward the Manchuria agreement is calm but resolute. The papers doubt whether Great Britain will oppose Russia strenuously, but are convinced that British interests are menaced.

Russia's promises of withdrawal are not believed. It is declared that Japan cannot permit Manchuria to become a Russian possession.

The opinion is expressed that Russia is seizing the opportunity furnished by the absence of the Japanese Ministers from Peking and St. Petersburg and the departure of Prince Ching from Peking.

WANT MINISTER WU RECALLED.

Conservative Chinese Think His Popularity Here Shows He Is Not Loyal to China's Interests.

PEKING, Oct. 23.—There is strong opposition among conservative Chinese officials to the retention by Wu-Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, of a foreign mission. Those who take this view consider that his popularity abroad is a proof that he is not sufficiently loyal to the interests of China.

It is probable that he will be recalled and that a position on the new Board of Foreign Affairs will be given to him. In that position his linguistic and legal attainments could be utilized under the eye of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, listened attentively as a reporter read to him to-night the Peking dispatch telling of the opposition which has developed there to his continuing as a representative of the Chinese Government abroad. He manifested no little surprise at the statements it contained, and appeared nonplussed at the conclusion drawn that his popularity in the United States was any evidence of a lack of loyalty to the interests of his Government.

Mr. Wu said it always had been his effort to do the very best he could on behalf of his country and his people. He declared that he had not received any intimation that his Government was dissatisfied with him or that he might be recalled. He declined to be drawn into any extended discussion of the matter.

ALIEN TRAVELERS IN CHINA.

Have to Give Notice in Advance If They Want to Go Into the Interior.

PEKING, Oct. 23.—Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching continue to deal jointly with the questions submitted by the Ministers of the powers. They still sign themselves as Plenipotentiaries, although it was supposed by the foreign Envoys that their duties in that capacity ended with the delivery of the indemnity bond.

They are holding the Ministers of the powers to a more strict enforcement of the treaty stipulation requiring foreigners to give notice of an intention to go into the interior, in order to afford opportunity for making arrangements for the foreigners' protection. This stipulation had been largely ignored of late years, and its revival and vigorous enforcement would chiefly hamper the missionaries.

GERMAN ECONOMIC TROUBLES.

Industrial Crisis Particularly Severe in West Prussia—Prosperity of Dantzic Threatened.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the efforts of the German Government in the domain of industrial policy are increasing every day.

The Agrarians insist on the Government complying with the letter of the bond as embodied in the new tariff scheme. There is, however, little doubt that the Government will be compelled to postpone the denunciation of the existing treaties of commerce.

The economic crisis is particularly severe in West Prussia. President von Gossler, with capital attracted from West Germany, had succeeded in reviving the industry and commerce of Dantzic. These are now menaced by the prevailing depression.

THE BIG FAILURE IN CASSEL.

CASSEL, Prussia, Oct. 23.—At a meeting to-day of the creditors of the Grain Drying Company, which failed some time ago, the receiver reported that after the payment of 723,000 marks of preferred claims, the other creditors would only receive 1 per cent. on their claims, which aggregate 17,000,000 marks. ($4,046,000.)

The receiver's examination showed that the Directors had "doctored" the balance sheets of the company from 1895 to 1900, creating artificial assets to the value of 50,000,000 marks and distributing dividends and bonuses to the amount of 21,000,000 marks.

It also appeared that the company had been kept afloat for years with funds supplied by the Leipziger Bank.

$5.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 25th and 30th. Good only in coaches Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

ST. LOUIS FAIR BONDS.

Arrangements Making to Provide Interest and Sinking Fund for an Issue of $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—When the Municipal Assembly shall have passed an ordinance providing for a levy of taxes for interest and sinking fund for the $5,000,000 of World's Fair bonds to be issued by the city, the bonds will be prepared so that they may be ready for sale as soon as the proceeds are needed for the work of the fair. The State Constitution requires that provision shall be made to pay interest and establish a sinking fund for bonds to be issued by any municipality before the bonds can be sold.

The second amendment to the city charter, which received a favorable vote at Tuesday's election, authorizes the city to levy a special tax for the purpose of meeting obligations incurred in issuing the World's Fair bonds. If the amendment had failed of adoption the interest and sinking fund would have been of necessity provided out of the city's revenue.

The annual expense to the city will be about $400,000, of which $150,000 will be for interest and $250,000 for sinking fund. This will make the city able to meet all the bonds within twenty years from the date of issue, even if the World's Fair should fail to pay any dividends on the money spent.

Five thousand bonds of $1,000 each will be printed from the city's bond plate under the direction of the Mayor and Controller. It is expected that the bonds will bring a premium. The interest rate on the World's Fair bonds is only 3 per cent., but even at that low figure it is thought that the bonds will bring a premium of 2 per cent. or $400,000.

SHOT GROUSE OUT OF SEASON.

Members of Blooming Grove Park Association Arrested in Pennsylvania for Violation of Game Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN EYRE, Penn., Oct 23.—Another attack upon the charter of the Blooming Grove Park Association, which has a game preserve of 25,000 acres near here, was made on Monday, when State Game Warden Joseph Kalbfus and another seized eight grouse which various members brought from the tract on the charge that they were about to remove them from the State. At the same time they arrested B. C. Kuser on the charge of having shot a grouse on Oct. 14, the day before the expiration of the closed season. The arrest, however, was a mere formality, President Nathaniel S. Smith of 302 Broadway, New York, giving his word to the Warden that Mr. Kuser would appear whenever he was wanted.

The Wardon also considered arresting A. R. Kuser on the charge of shooting a deer out of season, the law protecting these animals until Nov. 1. The hunters were allowed to retain a number of English pheasants because, as the Warden said, they had raised the birds themselves. This action came right on the heels of a successful tournament at which more than seventy were present.

The Blooming Grove Park Association has about 200 members, many of them being prominent in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It has been the custom of the members to come out here to Pike County on Sundays and shoot over the preserve both in and out of season, claiming that as they raised the game they, as owners, are entitled to do with it as they please.

In the party who were made the subjects of this action by the Warden which is looked upon as a test case, were President Smith and Col. Breintnall of Newark, the Kusers, who came from Trenton, and Robert Post of Jersey City. In speaking of the seizure and arrest President Smith said:

"This attack may come in this way as well as in any other. We have got to meet it anyway." He told the Warden that the association was prepared to carry the case to every court in the State, and would take it beyond if it had to be.

BIG PACKING PLANT AFIRE.

G. H. Hammond Company at Hammond, Ind., Loses $500,000—Chicago Sends Engines to Fight Flames.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Fire in the packing houses of the G. H. Hammond Company, at Hammond, Ind., to-night within an hour gained such headway that the destruction of the plant was feared. The Hammond Fire Department and the private fire-fighting company of the packing company were unable to cope with the flames, and an emergency call was sent to Chicago and South Chicago.

Four engines from the Chicago department were loaded upon a special train on the Fort Wayne Road and hurried over cleared tracks to the burning district. Aid was also sent from South Chicago.

The fire began at the south end of the plant in an old frame house, used as the beef killing department. In an hour the car shops, oiling rooms, beef killing department, and blacksmiths' shops were destroyed. It then seemed that the fire had burned itself out, but in a few minutes the four-story brick building containing the cooling rooms, one of the largest buildings of the plant, was burning.

The fire was under control at 11:30 o'clock, after four departments had been destroyed. Loss, $500,000.

The packing company's plant covers fifteen acres of ground. Eighteen hundred men are employed in the cooling department. The company has branches in South Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo.

ROGERS WILL SETTLEMENT.

No Further Litigation in the Case—About $500,000 Will Go to the Heirs—Metropolitan Museum's Legacy.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—It is announced by R. V. Lindabury, representing some of the heirs of Jacob S. Rogers, the late millionaire locomotive manufacturer of Paterson, that those who filed caveats against the will have been settled with, and that by the terms of the agreement they receive about $250,000 in addition to the $250,000 left to relatives in the will, while the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York gets in the neighborhood of $5,500,000.

The claim of relatives hinged on the contention that Mr. Rogers and his two brothers agreed to leave their property in the family, but that the testator had failed to do so, and had thereby broken his contract. It is stated that there will be no further litigation in connection with the will.

The executors will pay the legacies as the will provides, and the Trustees of the museum on receiving the residue of the estate will pay those who filed caveats the additional $250,000.

NOTED BOTANIST DYING.

Thomas Meehan of Philadelphia Suffering from Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—Thomas Meehan, Common Councilman of the Twenty-second Ward, and well known as a botanist, is dying at his home, in Germantown. He has been suffering for the last week from an attack of heart disease.

Mr. Meehan was born in England, March 21, 1826, and at an early age came to this country. He is a self-educated man, and the author of many valuable books and papers pertaining to agriculture and botany. For thirty years he was editor of The Gardener's Monthly.

Mr. Meehan has been a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences for many years. He has been elected to nearly all the prominent botanical and horticultural societies in America and to many in Europe. It is estimated that he has published over 1,000 papers on scientific topics, most of them recording original researches and discoveries.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

TWO ACCIDENTS IN A RACE AT MORRIS PARK

Jockey Killed in the First and Two Horses Destroyed in the Second.

The Boy Was Thrown from His Mount and His Skull Fractured—A Steeplechaser Also Killed.

Alexander Olsen, an apprentice jockey, sixteen years old, in the employ of P. H. Sullivan, at the Morris Park racetrack, died last evening at the Fordham Hospital from a fractured skull and other injuries received through a fall while riding a race on the horse Timothy Foley at the Morris Park track yesterday afternoon. The accident occurred in the fifth race, the horse Olsen rode being one of eight that ran. The distance was a mile, run over the Withers course, which is horseshoe shaped.

Shortly after the start, and when less than a furlong had been run, Olsen's mount, running on the inner side of the crowd of horses, was jostled and fell with the boy, who rolled over on the track and lay motionless. The horse promptly rose and galloped back to the grand stand, but Olsen still was insensible when men from near-by stables ran to him. An ambulance from Fordham, which is regularly stationed at the track, at once removed the boy to the hospital, where his injuries were pronounced fatal. He died a short time later.

After the race and before the extent of the injuries to Olsen was known, the stewards of the race meeting inquired into the cause of three falls, but the testimony of the riders gave no opportunity to fix the blame on any one. The riders stated that Olsen was up with the other horses in the race when his mount fell, but, though it was said Lamp O'Lee, ridden by O'Connor, might have jostled Timothy Foley, none of the jockeys would say positively that this was the case. No complaint for foul riding was made after the race and no action was taken by the stewards at the time, but after the death of Olsen it was stated that the stewards would make further inquiry today. The general opinion, however, was that the death of Olsen was purely accidental, and that none of the other riders was in any way responsible, as Olsen's horse simply stumbled after having jostled into the horses next to him. Olsen had been attached to a racing stable but a short time and had ridden not more than a half a dozen races this season.

A second accident in the same race occurred when two other horses fell at the half-mile pole, Councilman Tom, stumbling with the boy Callahan, and Johnny of Navarre, ridden by H. Cochran, falling over him. The riders escaped without hurt, but the horse Johnny of Navarre broke his neck, and Councilman Tom, after getting up, fell over against the fence and so injured his leg that his owner gave orders for him to be shot. As one other horse, the steeplechaser King T., was killed in the first race, a steeplechase, by falling against a wing of the water jump and breaking his neck, the total number of horses destroyed was three.

PRISONERS WITH STAMPS.

Some of the Chicago Post Office Loot Supposed to Have Been Captured in Corning.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The police of Corning may have in their possession part of the postage stamps stolen from the Post Office at Chicago. A dispatch from Corning states that a gang of three desperate men were arrested in the New York Central yards this afternoon.

Word had been sent on from Lyons that the gang was on Freight No. 41, and when the train pulled into the yards the three men were found partly hidden under the coal. They fought desperately before they were finally handcuffed.

A satchel carried by one of the gang, who gave his name as William Curran, and his home as Trenton, N. J., was found to be stuffed full of postage stamps of large denominations. There was a large quantity of "postage due" stamps in the satchel. The police declined to state the value of the satchel's contents, but immediately telegraphed United States Marshal Compton of Elmira. A representative of Marshal Compton arrived in Corning last night to conduct an investigation and take charge of the stamps.

Federal authorities will neither admit nor deny that they believe the stamps are part of those stolen from the Chicago Post Office. Another satchel contained a complete set of steel braces and bits such as those used by safe blowers, together with screwdrivers and a large quantity of clothing. Among the clothing was a complete woman's outfit, which the police believe the men used as a disguise.

THE "RED ROSE INN" SOLD.

A. J. Drexel Buys Country Place of the Late Frederick Phillips.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—Anthony J. Drexel has purchased the 100 acres which comprise the beautiful country place near Villanova of the late Frederick Phillips, and on which is situated the Red Rose Inn.

Red Rose Inn is situated in one of the most delightful sections of Mongomery County. Red Rose Inn was the pride and hobby of the latter years of the proprietor's life. When Mr. Phillips took possession of the building, then an old-fashioned stone structure, he remodeled it so that it assumed the appearance of an old-time English country inn.

Col. Drexel declined to say to-day whether he intended to reopen the building as a country house, or would build a new mansion.

RISKED BEING BLOWN UP.

Special to The New York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 23.—At the risk of his own life John Brazis to-day saved a crowd of school children from probable death. He and John Conisky were cleaning up about his property and burning all refuse in an open lot. The children stood about watching the flames.

In an armful of refuse which Conisky threw upon the fire was an old coat belonging to his friend. Unknown to Conisky, Brazis had a few days before placed six sticks of dynamite and some caps in one of the pockets of the coat. Brazis, missing the coat and suspecting the truth, dashed out of the fire and pulled it from the flames. It had already ignited and explosion was imminent.

BOTHA'S MEN TOGETHER AGAIN?

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Brussels says it is reported there that Commandant Gen. Louis Botha is encamped with 4,000 men between Wakkerstroom and Ermelo.

Wakkerstroom and Ermelo are in the southeast corner of the Transvaal, between the Orange River Colony and Swaziland.

The foregoing dispatch does not conflict with previous news regarding Gen. Botha's movements after he left the Zululand border, the attempt to invade Natal having proved a failure. It was stated that Gen. Botha's force had been split up, but there has been time for it to organize again.

Princeton-Lafayette Football Game, Princeton, October 26th.
Pennsylvania Railroad will run special train to Princeton on above date leaving West 23rd St. 12:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 12:30 P. M.; returning thirty minutes after the close of the game, stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, and New Brunswick.—Adv.

Saratoga Arondack Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—152 Broadway—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

RUMORS OF RAILROAD DEALS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Trip Gives Rise to Report that Harriman Syndicate Wants Western Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Ogden Mills, A. R. Flower, H. H. Hollister, Henry Siebert, R. M. Hoe, and other Directors and stockholders of the Rock Island Railway are in the city to attend the stockholders' special meeting to be held to-morrow, called to increase the Executive Committee from five to seven. It is generally understood that this change is for the purpose of giving the Moore interests representation on the Executive Committee.

After the meeting the officers and Directors of the company will leave in a special train for a tour of inspection over the lines of the road. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be one of the party, having been invited by Ogden Mills to participate in the trip as his guest.

The fact that Cornelius Vanderbilt came here from New York in company with A. B. Stickney and his son, and made a trip with them over the Chicago Great Western as far as Oelwein, Ia., together with the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt is accompanying the Vanderbilt Directors on their trip over the Rock Island, has created a belief in usually well-informed quarters that the recent deal of the Hill-Morgan syndicate in acquiring the Burlington has stirred up the Vanderbilt interests and that the Harriman syndicate is now preparing to absorb the Chicago Great Western, which, it is admitted, is for sale.

Many persons also believe that the Harriman syndicate has in view the purchase of the Rock Island, if it can be accomplished.

OELWEIN, Iowa, Oct. 23.—Five hundred men employed in the general shops of the Chicago Great Western walked out to-day. They compose all the union men in the shops, boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths, car repairers, and helpers. The men demand the removal of a foreman who they say is brutal to them. When the men struck President Stickney was showing Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stephen Dole, representing the English stockholders in the company, and W. A. Read of New York through the shops. The company refuses to accede to the demands of the men.

FOUR-TRACKING A RAILROAD.

Pennsylvania Improvements Between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—The four-tracking of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad between Philadelphia and Washington is among the plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all new work on the road of a permanent character is being done on a four-track basis.

While several years must elapse before the entire line between here and Washington shall be finally four-tracked, work in that direction is now going on at several places between here and Wilmington. From Gray's Ferry to Moore's station additional trackage is being put down, and the new cut off at Claymont, about a mile and a half in length, is being built for four tracks. Between Edgemoor and Gordon Heights what is known in engineering parlance as a "jump over" is being built, which will give the company four tracks between those points.

The plans for the elevation of the tracks through Chester provide for four tracks, as do also those for the elevation through Wilmington. While it will be impossible to four-track the line in this city, because of the Market Street Tunnel, arrangements have already been made whereby the two tracks between South Street and the West Philadelphia yard will be used exclusively for passenger traffic after the new passenger station at Thirty-second and Market Streets has been opened. A connection has been made below South Street with the Schuylkill Branch, and all freight for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore will be transferred over that branch through the West Philadelphia stock yards.

NEW SOUTHERN COAL COMBINE.

West Virginia Concern to be Capitalized at $40,000,000—Its Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 23.—The recently organized Pocahontas Coal Trust will have strong opposition. The opposition propose to fight with formidable weapons, and, in addition to extending operations in the coastwise trade, will make a specialty of foreign business. The New River district soft coal operators of West Virginia have formed a combine, which will be capitalized at $40,000,000.

Associated with Thomas G. McKell of Cincinnati, President of the McKell Coal and Coke Company, and C. J. Wittenberg of New York, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company, are a number of other operators, Northern capitalists, and several English shipowners and bankers. The plan is to buy a large tract of water-front property here, erect the largest steel coal pier in the world, and establish a direct line of coal-carrying vessels between this port, Marseilles, Trieste, and other ports in the Mediterranean.

Through C. H. Arnal & Co., local agents for the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company, the combine has just secured options on the Whitehead-Tucker tract, adjoining the Chesapeake and Ohio, and measuring 500 feet fronting on Hampton Roads and 200 feet in depth. The option will be taken up at once. Surveyors and sounders will arrive in the city next week and the actual work on the pier plans will begin. The price agreed upon for the land is not publicly known.

CONDEMNS STOCK GAMBLING.

Ohio Banker Says Wall Street Is a Menace to the Prosperity of the Country.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23.—In the Ohio Bankers' Convention to-day, President John S. Reber of Dayton, in making his annual address, spoke in part as follows:

"Times of financial disaster inevitably follow those of great prosperity. The prosperity has been with us, and is with us, but who can foretell when the dark clouds of financial panic will begin to gather on the now clear horizon? There are dangers, grave and threatening, and it becomes the duty of him who would conserve the present condition of things to be prepared to meet them.

"One of the gravest dangers lies in the Wall Street stock gamblers. It is true that under the laws they have a right to exist, and that the men who hazard fortune can say to us that it is no one's business if some tender lambs choose to wander into the wolf's den and be fleeced. But it is more than a mere gambling aggregation. They have it within their power to thrust a panic upon us, which involves the prosperity of the whole country. And when it comes they rush to the United States Treasury for aid and get it.

"The money trust in New York is another condition which we have to face. It exists and is so powerful that even Wall Street bows to its will. Its existence was shown a few weeks ago, when it placed its hand upon an incipient panic on the Street and checked it. It stands back of Wall Street, and is even more dangerous than the Street itself. The banks of New York cannot control the stock market, and we insist that they do not throw the burdens of panics upon us by suspending payment while they have our money by the million tied up in their vaults."

Lord Salisbury Back in London.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lord Salisbury returned to London last night in improved health, but the Cabinet Council announced for to-day has been postponed.

The Last the Best.
Gorgeous October Outings on the comfortable Day Line steamers. Last down trip Oct. 28. Music.—Adv.

Reduced rates every day to Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Inquire of ticket agents. A train every hour.—Adv.

YALE COMMEMORATES HER BI-CENTENNIAL

President of the United States Participates in the Exercises.

SPLENDID AUDIENCE PRESENT

Ovations for Mr. Roosevelt, Admiral Sampson, and Others—Many Honorary Degrees Conferred.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—The President of the United States lent his presence to the ceremonies with which Yale University commemorated to-day the founding of the college 200 years ago, and brought to a close the bi-centennial festival which has been in progress since Sunday. England and Continental Europe, too, as well as the Far East, contributed their share of honor when their representatives marched behind Yale's colors, and, as delegates to the great celebration, participated in the closing event of the commemoration. The Church, Protestant and Roman Catholic, sanctioned the glad day with the presence of famous preachers, priests, and prelates.

New Haven was literally Yale mad. Schools, factories, and stores were closed, and the townspeople thronged the streets. A finer October day could not well be imagined, and it was remarked that scarcely a cloud had appeared in the sky during the four days which have been given over to the celebration.

The closing exercises were held in the Hyperion Theatre. Music, a commemorative poem, a Greek festival hymn, both composed for the occasion; a commemorative address by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and finally the clothing with the hoods of the honorary degrees of distinguished men constituted the commemorative exercises.

With the dedication of another hall, and a farewell reception by the President of the University, the bi-centennial of Yale closed.

President Roosevelt and party arrived in New Haven on time at 9:30, after an hour's run from Farmington. The President rose early in excellent spirits and there was a cordial leave taking at the Farmington station, where a considerable company of his newly acquired acquaintances had gathered.

Many people were at the stations of towns along the way to New Haven, and much cheering was heard as the President's section of two cars rushed through ahead of the regular train. In addition to the regular party, the President was accompanied on the trip by Gov. McLean, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Miss Alice Roosevelt, his daughter; Miss Helen Roosevelt, his niece, and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting of New York.

Though the crowd at the station here was a big one and demonstrative in its welcome to the Chief Executive, there was ample police protection, and the party was enabled to leave the train and pass to the carriages in waiting without difficulty.

RECEPTION AT THE STATION.

President Hadley of Yale and Mayor John P. Studley were on hand to receive the distinguished guest, and after an exchange of greetings briefly, the progress toward the university campus began, by way of State and Chapel Streets. The escort included a representation of the naval and military forces of the State.

The men of the second Regiment, under command of Col. T. H. Sucher, marched first in line, and immediately following was the carriage containing President Roosevelt, President Hadley of Yale, Gov. McLean, and Mayor Studley. A battalion of the Connecticut Naval Militia under command of Frederick L. Averill, came next, then a carriage containing Col. Theodore A. Bingham, United States Army, and Secretary Cortelyou; next the Second Company, Governor's Footguards, resplendent in brilliant dress uniforms of red; after that a carriage containing Commander Cowles and party, and as the rear guard Troop A of the Connecticut Cavalry, Capt. Lucerne Luddington in command.

The President's progress was through streets lined completely with blue bunting, and under arches of the same color, relieved by festoons of evergreen. Along Chapel Street and past the historic Green, the procession moved quickly, and turning into College Street passed the front of the rectangle of buildings which inclose the university campus. The entrance to the campus was through the Phelps Gateway, with its

man was read. It was entitled "Mater Coronata," and was as follows:

All things on Earth that are accounted great
Are dedicate to conflict at first breath;
Nature herself knows grandly to await
The masterful estate
Which for her secret germ Time conjureth.

The elements that buffet man decree
His lustihood prevailing to the end;
The free air foreordains him to be free;—
Their stern persistency
The ages to his resolute spirit lend.

So rose our Academe since that far day
When reverently the grave forefathers came,
In council by the shoal ancestral bay,
To speak the word,—to pray,—
To found the enduring shrine without a name.

Ye, at the witchery of whose golden wand
New cloisters rise in splendor in a night,—
Find here your model! Here the barriers stand
That were not made to hand,
That have the puissance Time confers aright.

Born with the exit of that iron age
When Nova Anglia to New England grew,
Learning's new child put up a hermitage,
Whereof no godly mage
As from a mount the boundaries foreknew;

No oracle betokened the obscure
Grim years encountering which the elders bowed,
Yet knew not faintness nor discomfiture,
But set the buttress sure
That should upstay these tabernacles proud;

These fanes, that bred their patriot to vie
In steadfastness, erect of thought to live,
Or, when the country bade, undauntedly
Without lament to die
Save that he had but one young life to give.

Twice, thrice, and yet again, that sovereign call
Rang not in vain; nor from this ancient grove
Hath ceased to broaden, as the days befall,
The fame processional
Of the mind's workmen who to greatness move.

No feebling she that reared them, no forlorn
And wrinkled mother lingering in the gray;
Fadeless she smiles to see her shield upborne:
It is her morn, her morn!
The past, but twilight ushering in her day.

Strong Mother! thou who from the doorways old,
Or housed anew in beauty renovate,
Hast spread thine heritage a hundredfold,—
Hast wrought us to thy mould
Whether the bread of ease or toil we ate;

Thou who has made thy sons coequal all,
The least one of thy progeny a peer
Wearing for worth not birth his coronal,—
The watchmen on thy wall
Wax proud this sundawn of thy cyclic year!

The lustres of a new-won firmament,
Spanned from the height thine upmost turrets crown,
Relume the course whereon thy thoughts are bent,—
Whereto the words are sent
That bid thy children pass the lineage down.

Ere yet that rainbowed dome thou seest complete,
Mankind, be sure, shall Earth more nobly share;
No churl his measure shall unduly mete;
And where are set thy feet
Life shall be counted lordlier and more fair.

Science shall yield new spells for man to know,
And bid thee consecrate to mortal weal
All that her henchmen in thy gates bestow;
Nor lofty then, nor low,
Save to his race each ministrant is leal.

Thine be it still the undying antique speech,
The grove's high thought, the wing'd Hellenic lyre,
Unvexed of soul thy acolytes to teach,—
So shall they also reach
Their lamps, and light them at a quenchless fire!

And wield the trebly welded English tongue,
Their vantage by inheritance divine,
Invincible the laureled lists among
Wherewin the bards have sung
Or sages deathless made the lettered line;

Till now, for that sure Pentecost to come,
The globe's four winds are winnowing apace
Fresh harvestings of speech, in one to sum
A world's curriculum
When East and West foregather face to face.

Thus first imbued, thy coming host the clues
To bound achievement shall descry the more;
What thou hast taught them shall in statecraft use
Greatly; nor can they choose
But follow where the omens blaze before!

Even as our Platonist's exultant soul
That westward course of empire visioned far,
Now round the sheen, to Asia and the Pole,
Time charts upon our scroll
The empearled pathways of an Orient star.

There the swart Malay's juster league begun
Takes from our hands the tables of the law;
The mild Hawaiian raises to the sun
The folds himself had won
Ere the Antilles their deliverance saw.

Time's drama speeds: albeit, alas! its chief
Protagonist, augmenter of the State,
Fell as the Prompter turned that unread leaf,—
And O, what tragic grief
Just when consummate towered the action great!

To strong brave hands the rule, the large intent,
Have passed. Nor tears alone that some far plan
Required the master's life-blood interblent—
To point his monument
And leave once more the likeness of a man.

But we, Yale's living multitude rebrought
From farthest outposts of the pine and palm,
We know her battlements of iron wrought,
Her Captains fearing naught,
Her voice of welcome rising like a psalm.

We know the still indissoluble chain
Wherewith the sons are to the Mother bound;
Nor unto any shall she call in vain
Who in her heart have lain
And trod the memoried precinct of her ground.

God dower her endowering her brood
With knowledge, beauty, valor, from her breast,—
Ingathering from the peopled town, the wood,
The island solitude,
The land's most loyal and its manfullest!

God keep her! Yea, that Soul her soul endue,—
That Spirit of the insterstellar void,
That mightier Presence than the fathers knew,—
The source of light wherethrough
Heaven's planets shine in joy and strength deployed.

That Power,—even that which doth imbart a share
And semblance of divinity to our kind,—
Hold thee, dear Mother, here and everywhere,—
Thee and thy sons,—in care,
Through centuries yet still loftier use to find!

Next was rendered the Greek festival hymn, written by Prof. Thomas D. Goodell of Yale, and sung to music written by Prof. Parker, the conductor. A student chorus accompanied the soloists, Dr. Carl Dufft, baritone, and Wallace Moyle, tenor.

JUSTICE BREWER'S ORATION.

The oratorical feature of the occasion was the delivery by David Josiah Brewer, LL. D., Justice of the United States Supreme Court, of the commemorative address. Justice Brewer was given a tremendous ovation.

Early in his address Justice Brewer elicited hearty applause from the audience when he said: "I am glad that there is one man in the United States," referring to President Roosevelt, "who knows a true Washington whether he be a George or a Booker."

This reference to the recent attacks on President Roosevelt for entertaining Mr. Washington at dinner brought forth a great ovation from the audience. This lasted for fully three minutes. President Roosevelt, on the platform, rose and bowed several times, and Booker Washington, who was in the audience, seemed greatly pleased. Justice Brewer said, in part:

"Popular government was not fashioned in an hour or born in a day. Its relations to society and social order were not established by a single act, or accomplished by Colonial charters, the Declaration of Independence, or the Federal Constitution. Slowly the structure of popular government was to rise—did rise—and skilful must be its architects; patient and faithful its toilers. And to the work of educating its architects and training its toilers Yale devoted her life. Ignorance would have wrecked the movement; ambition and selfishness would have stayed its growth.

"To-day the great temple of popular government in this Republic rises before the world, the most magnificent structure on the political horizon. Her foundations rest on rocks more solid than New England granite; her architecture, filled with a beauty richer than can be found in all the luxuriant growth of southern foliage and flower, and gilded with a shining splendor surpassing aught ever seen in California's golden sands; and in and upon all that lofty structure, from lowest wall to highest spire, Yale has written these immortal words: 'I train for public service.'

"It is the law of life, at least of that which appears in material forms, that there is growth, maturity; then decay and death. We have seen that Yale has grown. She stands to-day a marvelous institution. Is this only the ripening, to be followed by decay and death? Has she, like the great multitude of human institutions, outlived her usefulness, and with nothing before her but the sad processes downward to dissolution and death?

PROBLEM OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

"The structure of popular government in this Republic towers above the horizon of the world great and strong, and yet the question of its permanence is not settled. Its possibilities of good are greater than ever before; yet it lives under new conditions and faces new dangers.

"Our recent war with Spain for the deliverance of Cuba, with its resulting acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines, was but one act in the great drama, whose far distant prelude was ignorance, oppression and hate, and whose final song shall be the angel anthem first heard by Judea's shepherds on Bethlehem's plains, and yet to rise from every human lip, earth's glad reply to heaven's prophetic message.

"Add to this the recent products of inventive skill, the many and wondrous machines for relieving the hand and by which all work is done with unexampled exactness and rapidity, as well as on a scale of constantly increasing magnitude. Add also the wonderful increase in our population, the thronging multitudes coming out of every people and race on the face of the earth, with different habits of thought, different notions of government, and different degrees of intelligence, and we have some of the elements which are changing the conditions of the great problem of popular government.

"These various causes are operating in our midst to produce wealth, consolidation, centralization. The rapidity and multitude of mercantile transactions is seen in colossal fortunes, in gigantic undertakings, in enormous financial consolidations and corresponding organizations of labor. Local self-control is giving way before the pressure for centralized power. The town meeting is supplanted by the State Legislature, while the latter in its turn is yielding to the expanding power of Congress. Political parties are largely under the management of bosses, and the whole great forces of industry, business, and politics seem passing under the dominance of single central control.

"Is this centralizing tendency antagonistic or helpful to the Republic? Is it consistent with popular government? Apparently it is antagonistic; against the Republican thought of equality of right; each man a ruler and equally sharing the responsibilities and powers of government. Forms may not be changed. Power seldom cares about forms; it seeks the substance of control. Many and insidious are the temptations which attend the efforts of power to centralize and establish itself. Wealth and its offer of luxuries, sweetness of office holding, popular applause, even though manufactured and purchased. He who stands in the centre has these and a thousand other strings reaching to every side of the surrounding circle.

CONSOLIDATION IS NATURAL.

"You cannot stay this movement toward consolidation and centralization. It is a natural evolution. The commercial spirit is taking advantage of the wonderful facilities given by steam and electricity. Injunction against strikers will not stop it; legislation against trusts will not. Attempting to stay the movement of its chariot wheels by injunction or statute is lunacy, compared with which Dame Partington's effort to stop the Atlantic with a mop was supreme wisdom. Appeal must be taken to the great court of public opinion, whose decrees are irresistible. In that court every man is counsel and every man is judge. That court may not stay the movement, but will control it. It can make the movement with all the wonderful things attending it subserve the higher thought of ennobling the individual.

"Who shall lead and guide in that court? Not the demagogue, appealing for selfish purposes to ignorance and prejudice. In the opening hours of the French Revolution Mirabeau roused the rabble in Paris, and the roused rabble whirled social order into chaos, provoking Mme. Roland's dying words, 'Oh, liberty, what crimes are done in thy name!' We want no Mirabeau here. We turn to the educated lover of his country, the one who believes in her institutions; who would not destroy, but keep pure, and is filled evermore with the thought that true service of the public is the greatest glory of man. We look to him in that court for the preservation of the liberty of the individual against the threatened dominance of wealth and organization, to invigorate the so-called generalities of the Declaration of Independence, and to fill the land with such a spirit of independence and liberty as shall give new emphasis to the grand old song, 'America, the Land of the Free.' We look to him in that court to exterminate the assassin and to put an end to anarchism, so that nevermore in the history of this Republic shall the sad story be told that during forty years, out of seven men elected to its highest office, three perished by the hand of the assassin.

"Here, then, is my answer to the leader of the organization. The organization may need only one trained in its workings—an always reliable cog in the machine—but the Republic needs something larger, stronger, grander—something more than a cog. It needs the educated man, and that educated man to whom organizations and individuals are simply instruments to subserve the higher interests and glory of the Republic. So it is that in these days of tremendous material activities there is as never before the need for educational institutions filled with the spirit of devotion to the public service."

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED.

The presentation of candidates for honorary degrees followed the commemorative address, and the function occupied about one hour. President Hadley in conferring the degrees, was very felicitous in his phraseology, and the delicate compliments he conveyed to the distinguished candidates evoked great applause.

Secretary John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Melville W. Fuller, the Chief Justice; Archbishop Ireland, Mark Twain, Seth Low, and Rear Admiral Sampson received tremendous ovations.

Secretary Hay was complimented by President Hadley for his literary ability and was pronounced a man upon whom America relies. Joseph H. Choate was referred to as first an eminent advocate and now a man in whom the country takes pride.

Of Seth Low the President remarked: "He best exemplifies, perhaps, the sentiments expressed in the day's oration."

In honoring Mark Twain, President Hadley said: "It would be supererogation to enlarge upon his attainments." President Hadley characterized Admiral Sampson as "the chosen representative as the head of a navy of which the Nation is proud." This observation was greeted with uproarious applause. The foreigners who were honored with degrees were received with enthusiasm and evident marks of great respect.

When the oration had been finished, President Hadley advanced a step or two, and with great impressiveness, said: "There yet remains one name." In an instant the people in the great audience jumped to their feet. The President of the United States was about to be named. The crowd was extremely enthusiastic. The Nation's Executive arose and the theatre rang with cheers. The air was filled with waving kerchiefs and programmes.

Remarking that Yale had chosen for the degree this candidate before he became President, he announced that all Yale men were now doubly honored by greeting the man and the President as a son of Yale. Specially addressing President Roosevelt, President Hadley spoke as follows:

"Theodore Roosevelt, while you were yet a private citizen we offered you most worthily the degree of LL. D. Since, in His providence, it has pleased God to give Theodore Roosevelt another title, we give him on that account a double portion of welcome. He is a Harvard man by nurture, but we are proud to think that in his democratic spirit, his broad National sympathies, and, above all, his cleanness and purity and truth, he will be glad to be an adopted son of Yale."

The country's President advanced, bowed profoundly, and tried to speak. Again the theatre was a scene of great enthusiasm, and it was fully a minute before Mr. Roosevelt was allowed to proceed. He said:

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

"President Hadley: I have never yet worked at a task worth doing that I did not find myself working shoulder to shoulder with some son of Yale. I have never yet been in a struggle for righteousness and decency that there were not men of Yale to aid me and give me strength and courage.

"As we walked hither this morning we passed by a gateway which was raised to the memory of a young Yale lad who was hurt to death beside me as he and a great many others like us marched against the gunfire from the heights, and with those memories quick in my mind I thank you from my heart for the honor you have done me, and I thank you doubly, for you planned to do me that honor while I was yet a private citizen."

The hymn "America" was then sung, and the audience dispersed. The streets outside the Hyperion Theatre were jammed with people all anxious to catch a glimpse of the President. With as much dispatch as was possible the distinguished guest was driven to the residence in Hillhouse Avenue of Prof. Henry W. Farnam, where luncheon was served.

The concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Hyperion Theatre took place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The participation of this orchestra in the bicentennial exercises was due to the generosity of Henry Lee Higginson, a Fellow of Harvard University, whom President Hadley, in conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. this morning, characterized as the "ideal Harvard graduate."

The concert included five numbers, all from old masters. Wilhelm Gericke conducted. Miss Milka Ternina was the soloist.

At 4 P. M. Woodbridge Hall, the new administration building presented to the university by the Misses Stokes, was dedicated. President Hadley presided. The Rev. Theodore Thornton Munger, D. D., offered prayer, and then the dedicatory address was delivered by Donald Grant Mitchell, LL. D., (Ik Marvel.) On account of the advanced age of the speaker the address was delivered from his chair, at the suggestion of Dr. Hadley.

THE HONORARY DEGREES.

Those upon whom honorary degrees were conferred by Yale are as follows:

LL. D.

James Burrill Angell, President of the University of Michigan.
John Harvard Biles, Professor of Naval Architecture in Glasgow University.
John Shaw Billings, Director of the New York Public Library.
Franklin Carter, for many years President of Williams College.
James Coolidge Carter, for many years President of the New York Bar Association.
Joseph Hodges Choate, Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James.
Charles William Dabney, President of the University of Tennessee.
David William Finlay, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Aberdeen University.
Hollis Burke Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute.
Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States.
Horace Howard Furness, editor of the Variorum edition of Shakespeare's works.
Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, Professor of Greek in Johns Hopkins University.
William Watson Goodwin, Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University.
Caspar Rene Gregory, Professor of New Testament Exegesis in the University of Leipsic.
Jacques Hadamard, Adjunct Professor in the Faculty of Science at the University of Paris.
William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago.
Charles Custis Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
Kazuo Hatoyama, Professor of Law in the University of Tokio.
John Hay, Secretary of State.
Henry Lee Higginson, Fellow of Harvard University.
John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul.
Marquis Hiroboumi Ito, Prime Minister of Japan.
John La Farge, President of the Society of American Artists.
Samuel Pierpont Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
Seth Low, for many years President of Columbia University.
Fedor Fedorovic Martens, Professor of International Law, Emeritus, in the University of St. Petersburg.
Albert Abraham Michelson, Professor of Physics in the University of Chicago.
John Bassett Moore, Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law in Columbia University.
Charles Eliot Norton, Professor of the History of Art, Emeritus, in Harvard University.
Richard Olney, former Secretary of State.
William Osler, Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins Medical School.
Francis Landey Patton, President of Princeton University.
William Peterson, Principal of McGill University.
Henry Codman Potter, Bishop of New York.
Henry Smith Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University.
Whitelaw Reid, editor of The New York Tribune.
James Ford Rhodes, author of "The History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850."
Ogden Nicholas Rood, Professor of Physics in Columbia University.
Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.
William Thomas Sampson, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy.
Knut Henning Gezelius von Scheele, Bishop of Gotland, and member of the Swedish Parliament.
Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University.
James Bradley Thayer, Professor of Law in Harvard University.
Wilhelm Waldeyer, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Berlin.
James Williams, Fellow and Bursar of Lincoln College, Oxford.
Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California.

LITT. D.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, for many years editor of The Atlantic Monthly.
George Washington Cable, author of "Old Creole Days" and other Southern stories.
Samuel Langhorn Clemens, author of the "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "Innocents Abroad," and other stories.
Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine.
William Dean Howells, for many years editor of The Atlantic Monthly, and author of "The Rise of Silas Lapham" and other works.
Brander Matthews, Professor of Literature in Columbia University.
Thomas Nelson Page, author of "Red Rock," "Chronicle of Reconstruction," and other Southern stories.
Woodrow Wilson, Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics in Princeton University.

D. D.

Alexander Viets Griswold Allen, Professor of Church History in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary.
George Harris, President of Amherst College.
John Massie, Vice Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford.
Bradford Paul Raymond, President of Wesleyan University.
Stewart Dingwall Fordyce Salmond, Professor of Systematic Theology and Exegesis in the Free Church College, Aberdeen.
George Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn..

THE PRESIDENT ENTERTAINED.

No Handshaking Permitted at the Reception Given by Dr. Hadley—A Dinner Party.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23.—President Roosevelt did not attend the early afternoon exercises of the celebration. After the ceremonies of conferring the degrees were completed he was driven to the home of H. W. Farnam on Prospect Hill. The crowds almost blocked the streets as the party with its escort passed, and many hundreds swarmed along after the carriage and obtained the coveted glimpse and bow of the President.

The Farnam residence is located on a broad rise of ground and high hedges and fences surround the estate. Policemen and detectives stood guard at the gates and about the house.

After luncheon and a brief rest the President, accompanied by Prof. Harry S. Graves and Mr. Farnam, strolled over across the street to the Yale School of Forestry on the old Marsh estate. During the afternoon he also received the members of the Yale 'Varsity football team, who, through "Jack" Greenway, an old football man of Yale and later a fellow-Rough Rider with Col. Roosevelt, had asked and been cordially granted the privilege of a call. The President left the house at 4:30 for University Hall.

The final official function of the Yale bicentennial began at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The affair was scheduled as a farewell reception by President and Mrs. Hadley. But the presence of the President of the United States, who assisted President and Mrs. Hadley in receiving, lent a greater interest to the occasion. Although there was no public announcement that President Roosevelt would be present, a rumor of his coming had spread among the crowd, and a big squad of policemen had some difficulty in resisting them at the entrance.

The reception was held in the great dining hall or commons owned by the university corporation. The building is one of the new bi-ecntennial structures. President Roosevelt and Dr. and Mrs. Hadley stood upon a small raised platform, midway to one side of the hall. Commander and Mrs. Cowles, the President's sister, and Private Secretary Cortelyou stood to the rear of the receiving party.

Close at hand were Secret Service officers, ushers, and policemen, and those in charge of the ceremonies. The purpose was to admit only those wearing badges. Those alone numbered several thousand, and a great number of the general uninvited public had managed to gain entrance.

The unique and original feature of the reception was the fact that there was no handshaking. The suggestion to eliminate this old-time custom originated with President and Mrs. Hadley, and was readily adopted by the President, after consultation with Secretary Cortelyou.

Light refreshments were served at the side hall opposite the official party. It is estimated that 5,000 persons attended the reception. At its conclusion the President returned to the Farnam residence, where dinner was served at 7:30.

The guests at dinner were the following: President Theodore Roosevelt, President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale, John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Andrew D. White, Archbishop John Ireland, Bishop von Scheele, President Eliot of Harvard, President Daniel C. Gilman, Seth Low, President Francis L. Patton, President Cyrus Northrop, Justice David J. Brewer, Prof. Fedor Fedorovic Martens, Charles Francis Adams, Whitelaw Reid, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Henry L. Higginson, Dr. William Henry Welch, Thomas Thacher, Judge W. H. Townsend, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, C. B. Alexander of Princeton, Commander W. S. Cowles, U. S. N.; George B. Cortelyou, Dr. P. M. Rixey, and H. W. Farnum of New Haven.

Following the dinner a final reception, beginning at about 9 o'clock was given at the Farnam residence to a limited number of guests.

At 10:45 the President re-entered his carriage, and, again escorted by mounted police, was driven to the railroad yards. On a side track in Water Street the two cars, Lucania for the President and the Princeton for others of the party, were standing, guarded by a strong detail of police.

The President reached the car at 11:05. Surrounding it beyond lines drawn by the police was a considerable crowd, who cheered the President as he mounted the car steps. The President bowed low, lifted his hat, waved it, and bowing again, withdrew into his car.

A few moments later a switch engine drew the two cars northward through the yards to the main line, where another locomotive was attached, and as the train drew away a party of Yale students gave the college cheer for "The President."

At 11:20 this train of a locomotive, the Lucania, and the Princeton, sped through Union Station as a special for Washington, via Harlem River and Jersey City, thirteen minutes ahead of the night Federal Express. The Presidential special was given right of way over the lines, and is due in the National capital at about 10:30 to-morrow morning.

FUSION SPEAKERS CRITICISE MR. SHEPARD

Justice Jerome Says He Cannot Talk of His Ticket.

Ex-Congressman Wise Says That He Must Have Colossal Vanity to Think He Can Reform Tammany Hall,

The Fusion mass meeting held last night in Cooper Union was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings held in New York since the beginning of the present campaign. The speeches of all the speakers were filled with direct utterances upon what was referred to as the single issue of the campaign. Throughout the evening the personal note was sounded almost to the exclusion of any other feature, and the candidates on the Tammany ticket were taken up one by one and criticised by each speaker in turn, and Mr. Shepard was not spared. Many old-time politicians in the audience remarked that it was the first distinctly anti-Shepard meeting of the campaign.

The speakers of the evening were Justice Jerome, Edward M. Grout, ex-Congressman from Virginia John S. Wise, Mahlon Chance, and United States District Attorney General Henry L. Burnett. Ex-Congressman Wise, in his first speech of the campaign, devoted nearly all of his remarks to Mr. Shepard and to the dissection of his speech delivered at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn. The speaker kept his audience in an almost continual roar of laughter and applause.

"Why, his whole speech," said Mr. Wise in one of his flights, "is made up of 'I's.' There's too much I about it. Let's go in and knock the I out of him," and the big audience responded with a roar of applause.

The almost continuous outburst of enthusiasm was precipitated at the very beginning of the evening by the appearance on the platform of Justice Jerome. It had not been expected that the candidate for District Attorney would put in an appearance until late in the evening, but he chose to make his first speech of his evening tour here, and came upon the platform alone before the meeting had been called to order. He was instantly recognized, and the great audience arose en masse and gave him an extraordinary ovation. Women stood up in their seats and waved flags and handkerchiefs and men threw their hats in the air, while the band struck up the tune "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

JUSTICE JEROME'S SPEECH.

When quiet had been partially restored United States District Attorney Gen. Burnett, who presided at the meeting, introduced the Justice, who plunged immediately into one of his characteristic speeches. He said:

"I must confess, although I have seen something of political life in this city, that I never saw a more dangerous tendency to confusion than exists at the present time. I find a man pledged to the destruction of Tammany Hall the candidate of Tammany Hall. I find that great orator Mr. Cockran supporting the candidate of Tammany Hall. [Hisses.] Oh, no, gentlemen, let us come pretty near to being fair. Let us fight this fight clean and whip them clean or let us go down in honor. We don't want to be bedraggled with the same mire that they are bedraggled with. We can fight it honestly, we can fight it clean, and if we can't win that way we can keep on fighting it honestly and clean. [Applause.] And I have got that faith in the honest and the clean thing—it may be because I am young, but I have got that faith that I believe in the long run it will win, and I believe this year is the long run when it will win. [Applause.]

"But I say there is some confusion when we see the man pledged to the destruction of Tammany in 1897 running as the Tammany candidate. I say there seems to be some confusion when we see Mr. Bourke Cockran, after his variegated career, supporting Mr. Shepard for the reason, as he alleges, that Mr. Shepard will destroy Mr. Croker if he is elected. And I see to-night that my good friend—I believe he is my good friend, that he is a man who has done good in this city, in spite of many errors of judgment—I see Dr. Parkhurst, not actually in support of Mr. Shepard, but in ecstatic admiration of a character so patriotic that he can afford to stand as the candidate of Tammany Hall. [Laughter.] It seems to me it is just as a gentleman said who had started out to follow Mr. Shepard at the beginning of this campaign, that it had been so diversified, that he, the follower, was arrested for drunkenness before he had gone very far.

"Now, there was a man that I respected always, although many didn't because they did not know him as I knew him—the late Recorder Smyth. When appealed to in a criminal case to remember the good character of the defendant he would say to the jury: 'Gentlemen, good character is of great importance in criminal cases, but remember that every man at some time was of good character.' [Laughter.] And this recalls a charge made to a jury by Judge Sutherland, who, when reminded that he had omitted to charge on good character of the defendant to the jury, said: 'Gentlemen, good character is of importance; if you have any reasonable doubt in this case, for God's sake give the defendant the benefit of it.' [Laughter.]

"Now, a true maxim is that birds of a feather flock together. Recorder Smyth was a fearless Judge, but he was a politician and would play politics with any man off the bench. He was not nominated in 1894, when there was a reform ticket in the field; he was not renominated for the great office he had held, not because he was not esteemed a good Judge, not because it was thought that in his judicial capacity he was not spotless, but for the reason that the committee who kept watch of a character that could not be indorsed. The men who composed the committee were good citizens and said 'the higher a man's attainments, the better his character is, the less right he has got to stand with a gang of looters who debauch the government of this city.'

MR. SHEPARD'S COMPANY.

"Now, in what company does Mr. Shepard find himself? He does not tell us much about it. He won't say anything about Devery because that would be unconstitutional. [Laughter.] Would it be unconstitutional for him to tell us whether he feels himself highly honored to be on the same ticket with Ike Fromme? [Laughter.] I would like to have him say what Mr. Low has said, that he feels honored to stand on the same ticket with Jacob Cantor. [Applause.] If he will say that he feels honored by being on the same ticket with Mr. Fromme, a man who if elected will have a great deal of power in tying up his hands, then the night after he says that I will read from a public platform the public utterances of Mr. Fromme in 1897. I won't read them unless I am forced to, but I can show from Fromme's utterances what kind of man he is. [Applause.]

"Knowing the bar of New York as he does, will Mr. Shepard say he feels honored by being on the same ticket with Henry W. Unger? If he will, he ought to begin saying it pretty quickly because time is going by. That is some of the company he is keeping. There is no man on the reform ticket that is not proud to stand with every other man on it. [pplause.]

"Now, in regard to all this parade about Democracy. I, who am a Democrat down to the ground—when it comes to locking horns with the Republicans on any issue of Republicanism against Democracy, not the yellow-dog variety that kennels in Fourteenth Street, [laughter,] I think then we will put up a good fight against you. But we have now in this campaign no issue of that kind.

"We have simply this political acrobat from Brooklyn going around calling out about Democracy. But Democracy is more than a name. What kind of Democracy does he put forth? One of the worst things the Republican Party did was encroaching on the principle of home rule by enacting the law that gave the Governor power to remove the Chief of Police. What is the result? Gov. Odell has proved himself a heap better Democrat than Mr. Shepard because he declined to exercise that power, and has practically said: 'Gentlemen, you conferred on me a power I should not have and I will not exercise it. Clean your own house,' says he to us. [Applause.] And at the polls this year, unless I read the signs of the times wrong, we will make answer that we will clean it. [Applause.]

"But Mr. Shepard puts it up to Mr. Odell and says: 'Why don't you remove the Chief of Police?' If there is any reason for Gov. Odell to act, why isn't there reason for Mayor Van Wyck to act? [Applause.] And when a great body of reputable citizens like the Merchants' Association of this city go in cold blood and say that Devery by his brutal performances is injuring the commercial supremacy of New York, Mr. Murphy does nothing and Mr. Van Wyck pays them not even the courtesy of a personal reply. [Laughter.]

"I see by the papers that Mr. Shepard is going to touch on the things that touch us. I hope he will. I want to see him defend the past four years of administration in this city; why does he not talk about that instead of about the Constitution and about Democracy and Republicanism? Democracy and Republicanism are not interesting the people of this town. What is interesting them is the question, 'Have we had a clean and honest administration under Van Wyck for the past four years?' [Cries of 'No, no.'] Why doesn't he tell us where those fellows got it? [Applause.] No Police Captain ever saved $10,000 per year out of a twenty-seven-hundred-dollar salary honestly. [Applause.] No Mayor of this city, even a Dutchman from Holland, ever made $500,000 while in the Mayor's chair honestly. [Applause.]

"Devery never bought or hired or leased or whatever happened to it the house that he now lives in and which Frank Farrell does or did own; he never was able to live in the style that he does in that house, the style that he does live in, out of the money he saved from his salary. [Applause.] Johnny Carroll never laid up several hundred thousand dollars out of the salary of Clerk of the Court of General Sessions honestly. [Applause.] Why don't Mr. Shepard tell us something about where they got it instead of talking about things that have no application to the present situation?"

Gen. Burnett's Remarks.

Gen. Burnett followed Justice Jerome in a brief speech, in which he said: "In all the great struggles those who have reached middle life have witnessed in this country you have observed that where a great moral principle has been at stake, the movement of the people has always been on the side of the right against the wrong, on the side of honesty as against dishonesty, and honor as against dishonor. When there were underlying the contests between the parties some great principles, some great moral question, the people have always moved up to the support in this country, thanks be to God, for that which was right. [Applause.] I believe in this municipal struggle, like that of State or Nation, that the good people are in the majority and that they want that which is pure and honest and good in their lives rather than that which is so evil and vicious under Tammany rule." [Applause.]

Ex-Congressman Wise Speaks.

Ex-Congressman Wise, the next speaker, was a stranger to most of the audience when he was introduced, but before he had progressed very far in his speech almost his every sentence was followed by applause. He said in part:

"In the last campaign for Mayor in this city the complaint of Tammany and the reformer was that there was too much Republicanism in it because we had nominated Gen. Tracy, and now the complaint of the opposition is that there is too much Republicanism in the candidate because we did not nominate Gen. Tracy. [Laughter] I will tell you why I am for Seth Low for Mayor, notwithstanding he is a Republican, and I am a Republican. [Laughter.] I am for him because he is apparently more obnoxious than a Republican to Tammany Hall. [Applause.]

"I followed the regular Republican nomination four years ago, under protest, pointing to the fact that it is against every principle of our politics in New York to bring National parties into a municipal contest. You may talk about the great National policies of Democracy and Republicanism; you may talk of the vital issues in State politics, but right here where we live the politics that come nearest our firesides and closest to our pockets, are the municipal politics of the City of New York. [Applause.]

"We are here to decide a single question, and no sophistry and no cunning can divert the attention of the people from it. It is, Do you want more of Tammany Hall, or have you had enough for the present? Tammany Hall has given us some great and unparalleled pre-eminence in New York. She has given us that one thing that no other city in the world has. There is not any other city in the world where as many rascals assemble under one roof outside of the penitentiary, [laughter and applause,] and there is not a man in the world strong enough, vain enough, conceited enough to conceal that fact from the people of New York by coming to the front and saying 'they have been bad, but I will make them good.' [Great applause.]

"The candidacy of this gentleman, Mr. Shepard, in the light of our recent experiences, can rest upon but one of three bases: One his infinite vanity, the next is utter lack of common sense, and the third absolute duplicity. I will not say he is guilty of duplicity. Let us be charitable to a gentleman of whom his friends speak so highly. Don't let us say he is a wolf in sheep's clothing. But some force is at the back of this man to make him who but yesterday was calling Tammany a blot upon the history of municipal government come out pretending to be its leader and not ashamed to call himself its friend. What can it be except absolute, overweening, superlative, self-satisfying vanity. There is a certain class of men in this world who believe that they are born leaders; that God Almighty made them to lead the halting, stumbling, wandering masses of humanity into the high and supernal light of their superior excellence. [Laughter.]

"Why, my fellow-citizens, this man's vanity is amazing. What an absolute self-assurance it must require. What a faith that would move mountains in any man who thinks that he can take Dick Croker, Bob Van Wyck, and the Jimmies and Tommys and Mikes that are trotting along behind them, [laughter] and blow his good breath upon them and make the last one of them forswear sack and live cleanly. [Laughter.]

"If he is beaten this time I think he will come out next time as a chemist. He will tell you that he has discovered a disinfectant and powerful that one drop of it spilled in a Broadway manhole will deodorize the whole sewerage system of New York. Will you believe it? Why not? The proportion of that single drop to the work it would have to do is greater this minute than Shepard's virtue compared with Tammany's vice. And yet he tells you he is going to convert Tammany. What a Sunday school it will be. [Laughter.]

"Who will he have to help him? [Cries of 'Devery!'] What do you expect the leader of a party to accomplish when he shrinks absolutely from the indorsement of the other men upon his ticket? [Applause.] Flinches and dodges, because Shepard, with his record and with his professions of honesty, could not look a pointer dog in the face after he had said that he had indorsed Van Wyck for the Supreme bench of this State." [Laughter and applause.]

THE CONSUMMATION OF VANITY.

Here the speaker read extracts from the speech delivered on Monday night in Brooklyn by Mr. Shepard.

"Why, it is all I's," he continued. "It is the consummation of vanity, self-sufficiency, and glittering generalities coupled with an intense desire for office. As for his excusing himself for taking a Tammany nomination, we understand it. He is doing evil that good may come of it. The same old plea since the time of Judas Iscariot. And again his infinite vanity makes him imagine that he has been selected by Tammany as a leader. [Laughter.] Well now, what do you reckon Tammany is thinking about it? [Laughter.]

"Does not Mr. Shepard realize that they have put him up just like the North Carolina wreckers who when they are hard up, put a false light on the shore that ships may steer by it, intending when they are wrecked to plunder them? And yet what a ludicrous side the whole thing has. How long do you suppose Mr. Shepard will talk such stuff as he has put into that speech after Croker and Van Wyck have danced a few war dances around him. They would clip his wings and work him to the plow until he would be glad to go back into the stable and cool off. [Laughter.]

"It is a fight of Tammany. It is a fight of the people against Tammany. The only thin pretense is Shepard. He comes forward and says in effect: 'I know the leopard cannot change its spots nor the Ethiopian his skin, but what is the matter with the tiger taking off his stripes and wearing a Shepard's plaid?' [Laughter and applause.] It is a thin disguise and does not fool the people."

Following ex-Congressman Wise, Mahlon Chance was introduced by Gen. Burnett with the explanation that Mr. Chance would speak only until the appearance of Mr. Grout, Mr. Chance was interrupted in the course of his speech by the appearance of Mr. Grout, who was greeted with continued cheers.

POINTS BY MR. GROUT.

Mr. Grout said, in part:

"This is a campaign of contrasts. The first contrast is that of Mr. Shepard abandoning all the principles for which he has stood his life long, and Seth Low standing for the principles he has exemplified during the past twenty years. And there is humor in this campaign.

"At one of the Shepard meetings in Brooklyn they passed some very solemn resolutions. One of them was this: 'We condemn the Fusionist attempt to confuse the minds of voters by violent and artificial appeals to prejudice against Tammany Hall and Richard Croker, who holds no official position whatsoever.' And Mr. Shepard's friend, Mr. Peabody, calmly announces to the people of New York, who know Mr. Croker a great deal better than Mr. Peabody does, that Mr. Croker has concluded to reform. [Laughter.]

"I see a lot of lies posted up on our billboards, in the elevated trains, and on the fronts of buildings. For instance, I saw a placard that you cannot sell a bond of the City of Philadelphia except at a great sacrifice. Now, the Secretary of one of the great trust companies called me into his office as I passed to-day and called my attention to the 3½ per cent. bonds of Philadelphia, which were selling for 108¼, while the 3½ per cent. bonds of New York, running for about the same length of time, were selling for 104.

"Another declaration posted up is that if you make a change of administration there will be $140,000,000 of public improvements now under way which will stop. That is a plain, simple lie. Every one of those improvements is under contract and will have to go ahead no matter whether Mr. Low or Mr. Shepard is elected. The only difference is that if Mr. Low is elected the contractors will get every dollar of the profit themselves and won't have to give up any part of it. [Applause.]

"Another statement is that $300,000,000 of private building will stop if Mr. Low is elected. As if the people of New York were such fools as to

JUSTICE JEROME SPEAKS TO CROWDS

Greeted with Wild Enthusiasm When He Appears.

He Says "a Great Gambling Fund" Has Been Raised to Defeat Him—Talks of "Shake-Downs."

Justice Jerome's rapid speechmaking tour through Harlem last night from Yorkville to Washington Heights, in the vicinity of his home, was physically the most strenuous evening of the campaign he has yet spent. Into small halls built for the accommodation of a hundred or so many hundreds crowded and jammed themselves and overflowed into the streets. Into this dense mass of humanity it was necessary for the Justice to launch himself and try to make his way up steep flights of stairs to cramped auditoriums.

Preceded by his "flying squadron"—Hammond, Wooley, McLellan, and Reardon—the Justice, eye-glasses firmly fixed on nose, essayed the effort. In each case, after much pushing, shoving, squeezing, and crowding, somewhat breathless, but eye-glasses still in place, he would reach the raised platform and speak.

Mr. Shepard's failure to say anything in approval or indorsement of the members of the ticket he heads and Mayor Van Wyck's candidacy for the Supreme Court bench were the principal topics of his speeches. After this first evening address in Cooper Union, Justice Jerome and party started for the elevated station at Ninth Street. A great crowd followed and shouted his name again and again. As the train pulled out of the station faint cries of "Jerome, Jerome," floated after it.

The first uptown stop was at the Harlem Lyceum, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue. An overflow meeting was being held outside. The carttail speaker recognized the Justice as he passed and led in the three cheers given with a will. The small hall was densely packed. The "Flying Squadron" with difficulty convoyed the Justice to the stand. His speech was brief. When he could make himself heard above the shouts, he said:

"I've come here more to have you size me up than to speak to you at length. If you think me honest and decent I want your votes."

"You'll get them, you bet!" yelled the crowd.

The Justice said he had made many mistakes and hoped to live to make many more. President Roosevelt, he declared, had made even more mistakes than he had, because he had had greater opportunities, but that the people had forgiven Mr. Roosevelt his mistakes because they were honest ones.

The Justice drove away followed by loud cheers. Along Third Avenue, as he passed Tammany stereopticons displayed pictures of him along with "Carrie Nation" characterizations. At One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue a Tammany meeting was in progress. The carriage passed through the crowd without difficulty. Hundreds of persons and a fife and drum corps awaited his arrival at Camp Jerome, 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The crush in front, on the stairs, and inside the hall was tremendous.

The Justice, despite his four way-breakers, was buffeted about, crushed up, and squeezed in the crowd for several minutes. The two policemen at the entrance were left far behind by the pushing, struggling wave of humanity rolling up the steps in the Justice's wake.

The police at all of the meetings were in too small numbers to render any effective service in keeping the crowds back or forcing an entrance for the Justice, and at no place did they do either. The crowd moved on them and overwhelmed them completely. The few in evidence were flattened out against the walls or squeezed up in the crowd like ordinary citizens.

Eventually, somewhat disarranged as to clothing, and a little out of breath, the Justice mounted the platform. The audience choked up the narrow aisles, hung on the window ledges, and sat around his feet. He was speaking in the heart of Commissioner Nagle's district. He was hissed by Nagleites as he got out of his carriage, but in the hall his welcome was enthusiastic. He immediately paid his respects to the Street-Cleaning Commissioner right heartily.

"Mr. Andrew Carnegie of Homestead says," he began, "that New York streets are well kept and clean. Your eyes and noses tell you that they are in a condition almost perilous to public health. [Cheers.] Low doesn't hesitate to tell you what he will do with Nagle and Devery if he is elected—"

A wild yell went up. "Give him six months," shouted a ruffled voice squeezed in the crush in the rear. "Hooray!" yelled those who had a few inches of breathing space.

"What has become of the $38,000 for which the 3,800 street cleaners were shaken down for 'political purposes'? Knowing the gentleman of the Golden Oar as we do, do you think all that $38,000 got into politics. ["No! No!" yelled the audience.] If you do, I don't. You hear much of the great gambling fund raised to defeat me. I know they were shaken down good and hard, but only about one in ten put up went for political purposes. The rest stuck on the line." The packed house yelled.

"Will you have four years more of gamblers' domination? On the platform opposed to such I stand and will stick on that platform, and with the decent people of New York will go down to defeat on it if necessary. If it comes to a question of standing with the churches and honest, decent people of this city against crooks and gamblers, I prefer to stand with the decent people even at the risk of being called a Puritan and goody-goody. We can keep our skirts clean and win—and if we do win—God help the other fellows." While the cheering still lasted the Justice was hurried to his carriage down a side stair.

His next talk was to his neighbors and friends at the Sterling Republican Club rooms, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Some few hundred more residents of the Heights than the hall would hold had crowded in to hear and cheer. They did the latter loudly as the Justice turned his attention to Mr. Shepard and Mayor Van Wyck.

"Will Shepard tell you," he began, "that he believes Unger will be eager to uphold his hands in crushing Tammany Hall, or that he will co-operate loyally with him in putting the crooks behind the bars? Shepard is talking to-night. The Lord in His infinite wisdom only knows what he is saying. I have been unable to find in columns of his speeches anything of interest to the people of New York. I've found nothing in them about the administration of the City of New York for the past four years.

"I don't think the people are going to take his personal goodness as an offset to the past four years of Tammany. He can't discuss Devery. That would be unconstitutional. [Laughter.] He can't tell us anything about that man who presiding over the Police Department (Devery) has been false to everything he should have been true to. That's unconstitutional, too. Croker says in interviews that Devery, if Shepard is elected, will regard it as a vindication? If he isn't, why doesn't he say so."

The Justice then turned his attention to Mayor Van Wyck.

"I know of no man who ever disgraced the Mayor's chair as Van Wyck has," he observed. "Has Shepard said anything about the way Van Wyck has accumulated his handsome competence? Does Shepard dare say one word in support of any single department of the City Government? Perhaps he did at that interview with Croker at the Hoffman House which Croker says was so satisfactory. If he has anywhere else he's sedulously concealed the fact. Why doesn't he tell us where they all got it. We know where we've all got it for four years."

"In the neck," shouted a man with whiskers, sitting down away back in the rear. The crowd cheered again.

"When a man comes out and says 'I am the whole platform,' we naturally wish to ask him these questions, although I well understand Mr. Shepard's conscientious scruples about the Constitution. [Laughter.] Does Shepard contend that Van Wyck is a fit candidate for the Supreme Court? Is it advisable to have our Supreme Court—none too good as it is to-day—added to by a man like Van Wyck? ["No, no," shouted the crowd.]

"While a man may go to a French ball with the kind of woman that goes to a French ball, and may get drunk there, it may be his private business, but if he occupies a judicial position the public is interested, too, and they do not want a man on the Supreme Court bench whose chief claim to distinction is a French ball escapade.

"Haven't we all seen the daily descriptions of his grotesque and discourteous treatment of everybody who comes near him? And he wants you to put him where the property, and it may be the liberty and lives of citizens may depend on the soundness of his judgment.

MR. SHEPARD DECLARES FOR POLICE REFORM

Continued from Page 1.

the other side for the office of District Attorney. [Hisses.] Both of them are doing more themselves for the cause of Democracy than any Democrat in or out of the organization. [Laughter.]

"We have a kind feeling for both. Why should we not have it? Their slanders and libels are due to the fact that they know they are beaten, their talk is the wailing of men licked. We, as conquerors, can afford to overlook their foibles.

"The gentleman who is the candidate for District Attorney calls all of us Democrats thieves and thugs. He says: 'Why don't they sue me?' In the next breath he cries: 'I am not worth a cent.' He explains thus why we don't sue him. If he hasn't a cent, what's the use? This same gentleman comes out now and speaks of the mercy in his heart for his fellow-men. A few years back he was arraigned before the Court of General Sessions and fined $250 for contempt of court, and he fairly wept salt tears to get that fine remitted. His more recent charges against a reputable court will probably be attended to after this campaign is over.

"After that time when he was fined, he went on the bench himself. And what did he do, out of the mercy that is in his heart for his fellow-men? Do you remember the case of the widow he caused to be haled before him? Her name was Mrs. Ahearn. I'll tell you about her.

"A police officer, dressed as a longshoreman, went into the back room of the saloon kept by the woman. It was Sunday. The saloon was not open. Pretending that he was suffering very much, that he was ill, the disguised officer asked Mrs Ahearn for a drink of whisky. She went into the room where the bar was and got the drink for him, because she thought he was suffering. He drank the whisky. He then offered to pay her for it. She refused to take the money.

"At last he prevailed on her to take 10 cents for the drink. She was arrested for violating the excise law. She was haled before this candidate for District Attorney and two other Judges. Before them she was sentenced to several months on the Island and to a fine of $500, or a day in prison in lieu of every dollar of that amount which remained unpaid. A petition was gotten up to effect her release. The two other Judges signed it. This candidate for District Attorney declined to sign. The petition caused Gov. Morton to pardon Mrs. Ahearn, for he said that she had suffered enough.

"Now, I'll talk about a few of the misrepresentations of President Low, due to his desire to serve his friend Platt. Ambition has been the downfall of many a man. We overthrew Mazet [Cheers] in this district because to vote for him was to vote for Platt. We overthrew him because he had defamed the fair name of this city. We will be successful this year, as we were when we encompassed his defeat.

"The ex-President of Columbia uses arguments like that used by the negro who, when speaking in a campaign, promised to those who would elect him gutters flowing with milk and honey. The other night he said in Brooklyn that he would cut down salaries and use the money thus saved to build up schoolhouses in this city for the children of the poor. Now, when he said that, he was either ignorant or he intended to deceive. According to the rulings of a Republican Legislature no money can be expended on school buildings here unless by the issue of bonds. If any man provides money for such a purpose by any other method, he will go to State's prison, and I do not think Mr. Low wants to go thither.

ATTACKS DR. MAXWELL.

"During the last reform administration they put in School Commissioners who appointed as Superintendent of Schools Dr. Maxwell, and this Dr. Maxwell has said that German should not be taught in the schools of our city. He said this in an address to his Principals on May 20, 1901. Low would appoint such Commissioners, and they would reappoint Maxwell and thus stop the teaching of foreign languages in our city schools. How would you like that?

"As the law stands now, and until a new one goes into effect on Feb. 1, every man can send his child to school at the age of five years. The new law, which was drafted with the assistance and largely at the instigation of Mr. Seth Low, provides that no child under six years can go to a public school. So, after Feb. 1 next, a poor man will have to pay for the education of his child for one year longer than he has hitherto done.

"We hear of Mr. Low's sympathy for the poor! While he was Mayor—I mean President of Columbia he tried to sell to the city for the abandoned site of the old college. The price he wanted out of the taxpayers' money was $1,500,000. The site was condemned and rejected on the advice of a Commissioner appointed by the city. Not long afterward the same site that he had wanted to sell for $1,500,000 was sold under his orders for only half a million dollars.

"Now about Mr. Low and the Republican Party. That party had a Legislature in this State that taxed this city as it is now taxed. Out of $100,000,000 raised here by taxes, $83,000,000 must be spent by people who do not live here and do not contribute to the support of the city. That is according to the law enacted by the Republican Legislature. We do not have the privilege of spending our own money to improve our city and relieve our conditions.

"You have heard much about that last reform administration. Well, one of the things they did was this: They brought a Dock Commissioner from Plattsburg, up the State. He got off the train at the Grand Central Station and wanted to know what village this was he had struck. He did not know a wharf from a bulkhead.

"Then they imported teachers from Pennsylvania, Iowa, and anywhere else, and put them over the heads of tried New Yorkers. How did they do this? These foreigners were made exempt from examination questions about the City of New York, because they had not lived here. And only those could be Principals of high schools who had held similar positions before. Now that rules out the New Yorkers, for there hadn't been any high schools here before that time.

"They imported teachers from Skinevas and Skinnyapolis, and all the other unmapped and unheard-of places on the calendar. [Voice: "Where is Skinevas?"]

"I want to tell you about a reform policeman of that administration. A friend of mine was riding a bicycle up town. A thief was pilfering some goods from a house along the way, and my friend on the bicycle saw him. The thief ran, and the wheelman gave chase. He finally caught up with him, and the fugitive dodged into a house. About that time a reform 'cop' came along. 'What's the matter?' he asked. My friend told him about the thief. 'A thief, did ye say?' queried the officer. 'Yes,' answered my friend. The officer looked around and then said: 'Well, the lamp on your wheel is not lit; so I'll have to arrest you.' And he did. My friend was taken to a police station, and the thief went his way rejoicing.

"I don't believe the people will stand for another administration called 'reform.' And I don't believe they'll stand for a District Attorney who lays open vice with a revolver and a hatchet, and who feeds continually on highballs and cigarettes."

Mr. Fromme sat down amid great hurrahs, but rose again to introduce Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, who began by saying:

"The Republican Party needs only a little time and a complacent and unsuspicious public to get entire control of this city."

It was only a few minutes after this, before Senator Donnelly had launched his speech very far, that Mr. Shepard came in with Messrs. Sexton, Peabody, and Gordon. The band played and the crowd rose and cheered for a minute or two, while Mr. Donnelly went back and sat down. When the noise had died down, Mr. Fromme stepped to the front and said:

"I present to you the greatest Democrat on the greatest Democratic ticket ever nominated in New York."

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shepard, waiting for quiet and clearing his throat, began:

"I have come a long way from my own Borough of Brooklyn to ask your votes and your confidence in me as the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty. It is a large confidence which I am asking from the people of the Greater New York, and I know very well that no man is entitled to ask such confidence unless he has determined in everything that is material to the great office which it is proposed he shall fill to deal frankly with the people whose votes he asks.

"I mean in this campaign, and I have meant heretofore in this campaign, in whatever I might say, to speak frankly on all questions which in any reasonable way as the Mayor of the Greater New York I would have to consider during the coming years of 1902 and 1903, and, therefore, it is at the very outset that what I have to say to you will deal with a problem which is very near to the hearts and the consciences of the people of this great city, and near, and more particularly near, to the hearts and the consciences of the people of this Borough of Manhattan.

"In last night's papers there was printed a report of the council of the City Club upon the aspects of vice in this borough more particularly. This report was drawn, no doubt to a large extent by high-minded men with a high sense of duty, governed by strong humanitarian desires to make better the conditions in which the great mass must live. That report presented by fair and high-minded citizens presents a rather terrible picture. That picture is before the people of the Greater New York, and any man seeking or willing to accept the great executive office should know that it is indeed a terrible problem.

"I concede that the Mayor of the city should have a distinct and powerful conception of the influence upon public morality and the behavior of the police. If it be said in any part of the Greater New York that I have said that there was nothing to reform in the Police Department, then I denounce the statement as false. I said nothing of the kind. I have assumed and do assume and shall be perfectly frank with you when I say that I believe that there is much to be reformed. [Applause.] If any one says that I stand before the people of this my native city as an apologist for any kind of wrongdoing, then I say that is a false statement. I stand as no such apologist. [Applause.]

"So far as the police administration is concerned, I decline to give any certificate, and on the other hand I decline to deprive myself, if I should be elected, of the sworn duty as Mayor to deprive myself of the privilege of rigorously and vigorously investigating the affairs of the Police Department, and I will do my uttermost to punish any wrongdoing rigorously in season and out of season. [Applause.]

"Last night in Brooklyn I said this—I said nothing with respect to the good behavior or the bad behavior of the Commissioner of Police. What I did say was this: That the law devolves the sworn duty on the Governor with the Mayor, that power was given to the Governor against the earnest protest of the Democrats as an undue interference with home rule, but which nevertheless was assumed voluntarily by the Governor when he signed the bill to take upon himself the sworn duty, and I said last night this—I said nothing with respect to the good behavior or the bad behavior of the Commissioner of Police.

"What I did say was that from this and every day that the Governor, sworn upon his oath of office to execute the law which required removal of the Police Commissioner if the public necessity requires, every day he remains in office is a certificate that in his opinion no public necessity requires the removal. [Applause.]

"While it seems that even when I am speaking out at Jamaica the words are carried to Albany, and I read an interview, which is a very great honor and credit and is a dignified and patriotic statement."

Mr. Shepard read a long extract from an interview. "If Gov. Odell says that he cannot remove an officer without charges or investigation, he, a sworn officer of the law, how can a candidate who is not a sworn officer of the law remove any officer without an investigation and a trial such as he would give even the meanest man?

"Now as to the matter of pledges. I will give no pledge at all that if I am elected Mayor I will remove any man from office. Instead I repeat the words of my speech of acceptance. [He reads from his speech of acceptance.] 'That is my pledge, and the whole of my pledge. [Applause.]

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE.

"I have said that I believe there are wrongs to be righted. I am going to deal with an important additional feature of the situation. The most important Magistrate is the individual policeman. He represents the idea of public morality, justice, and decency. The Mayor should have the power of changing the conditions of the patrolmen. It should be recognized that policemen establish homes, and they have the right to be treated as self-respecting citizens.

"I am speaking here the next night after a great man and a great orator, Carl Schurz. I can remember twelve months ago when that great man was treated with great contempt and derision by the Republicans and their allies. He found sympathy, however, in the hearts of the great Democratic hosts. He feels it his whole duty in this campaign to stand against us, and, therefore, I feel that we have the right to criticise his speech."

Mr. Shepard read several extracts from the speech of Mr. Schurz and said:

"Mr. Schurz seems to think that I will be elected, but that Tammany Hall will throw me aside like a squeezed-out lemon and put its own candidates up for office two years from now, when the next Mayoralty campaign will be fought. I ask you whether, since you are voting, it is not better to vote for Mayor for 1902 and 1903, and not concern yourself about the Mayor to be elected in the Fall of 1903. Heaven only knows what Tammany Hall will do in 1903. If Tammany Hall does not do in 1903 what it has done this year, then I think I shall come over here and renew some of my old speeches of four years ago.

"The first thing Mr. Schurz says is that it is the duty of the Mayor to break up Tammany Hall, and to do this to use the money, the patronage, and the power of the City of New York. Is it not a prostitution of the public purse for a purely factional purpose? What is to happen in the next two years if Mr. Schurz's plans are carried out?

"You will have a Fusion administration made up by that distinguished statesman from Tioga County, Thomas C. Platt, and John C. Sheehan and Michael J. Coffey. Will the Fusion last? So far as John C. Sheehan is concerned, he is simply trying to use the power gained through his election to break up Tammany Hall. Is he interested in the cause of good government? If you take Sheehan back will you promote the cause of good government? The nomination of Jacob A. Cantor was brought about by John C. Sheehan."

Mr. Shepard then renewed the attack against Mr. Cantor which he made in his Tammany Hall speech. Continuing, he said:

"The nomination of Jacob A. Cantor was made for the purpose of dictating the terms of a permanent alliance between John C. Sheehan and the Tammany Hall organization. Is that good politics? Is that in the interests of good government? I want R. Fulton Cutting and Everett P. Wheeler, that innocent man, and other members of the Citizens' Union, to stand up and say, 'Jacob A. Cantor is our ideal of a Borough President. He is an ideal candidate, and he is the man we would have chosen for the office.' They will do nothing of the kind."

Mr. Shepard then took up the question of the situation in Brooklyn politics and said:

"Michael J. Coffey forced the nomination of Edward M. Grout as President of the Borough of Brooklyn. What I wish to know from Mr. Grout is why he organized the office of Borough President with a somewhat numerous staff, and why he has taken part in the affairs of the present administration without coming out and condemning these wrongs and exposing them to the public prior to the time he became a candidate on the so-called Fusion ticket. Mr. Grout, it must be remembered, is still drawing his salary as President of the Borough of Brooklyn. Why did he remain mute all these years?"

REPLY TO MR. SCHURZ.

Then Mr. Shepard again commented upon the speech of Carl Schurz. He said:

"My adversaries have simply found a mare's nest. They hold that if I am elected to office it is my duty if I find that there are six or eight Commissioners members of Tammany Hall to remove them from office.

"If there be a district leader of Tammany Hall or of the Republican organization or of the Prohibition Party and he is unfit for the duties of his office or is unfaithful to them, then it is the duty of the Mayor to remove such officials. If Mr. Low also claims that I should remove officials from office simply because they are Tammany Hall district leaders then I say that if I am elected I will not carry out that idea.

"Some of the best years of my life have been devoted to the cause of civil service reform. Therefore, fellow-citizens, I make to you this pledge: I will observe in letter and spirit the civil service reform law as I believe in it. I shall appoint men who do believe in it, and shall try to make it a complete success. I believe in parties and I believe in the great Democratic Party.

"The issues of this campaign are whether there will be an honest administration of the city's affairs during the next two years. I say to you that my record and my ideals of government and civic administration are known, and they were known before I accepted this nomination.

"The pledges which I have made in my speech of acceptance and on the platform are the ones on which I stand. I will undertake to deal with the questions in this campaign as I see them, and if elected will use my best efforts to give the people of the City of New York a faithful, competent, and honest administration in the next two years.

"The struggle of my opponents is to disintegrate and destroy the ancient institution known as Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall has been beaten by reform parties in the past half century, but after every defeat Tammany Hall has come back into power more powerful and stronger than before."

Mr. Shepard was followed by Mr. Unger, Democratic candidate for District Attorney, who could not be heard for several minutes on account of the cheers for the Mayoralty candidate and the noise caused by many people leaving the rink. Chairman Fromme appealed to the people to remain, as at the conclusion of Mr. Unger's remarks they would hear Senator Grady. This was greeted with applause and restored quiet.

Mr. Unger remarked that he would make his speech very short, and then proceeded to read an address glorifying the government of New York, telling of its bridge constructions, its charities, and its schools. He recited a poem telling how a flock of unruly sheep were eager and ready to "follow their good Shepard."

At the conclusion of his talk, Senator Grady arose to make the first speech that has been heard from him during the present campaign.

The Senator received a hearty welcome, the crowd cheering for nearly five minutes before they would allow him to begin at all. During the speech there were frequent interruptions. As he arose the first shout was:

"Tell us about Jerome!"

SENATOR GRADY SPEAKS.

Then the Senator said:

"I'll tell you about him later. We are assembled here to-night to declare first that New York is a Democratic city. And after that to declare that it is our unalterable purpose to have a Democratic Mayor to represent us. It is true, our Fusion friends say that they tried to find one, but could not. They say that they considered all the names of all the irregular Democrats [cheers] they could find. And they say that not one political cripple of Democratic persuasion was omitted; in all of the combinations making up the Fusion force that a Democrat worthy of office could not be found. Isn't that wonderful? So this is the proposition which the Fusion force places before you, that in a community of over 3,000,000 people there is not to be found a Democrat worthy of your highest office.

"We will answer that on election day. [Cheers.] I believe in a partisan Government. This idea of a business administration is all right for those who haven't felt the lash and the scourge of partisanship. Partisan government is the only responsible government under the sun.

"If it were possible that Mr. Low and those associated with him—but with whom he would not care to be associated anywhere else [prolonged cheers]—if that were possible, and that ticket were elected, it would prove the same kind of successful ticket as the one headed by the late lamented Col. Strong. Where would you go to visit punishment? You would be pacing in one direction after Low's scalp and in another to get Cantor by the neck. Let the administration be headed by Shepard; let that go into power, as it will, on Jan. 1, and should it be unfaithful judgment will be visited on the Democratic organization, sponsor for Mr. Shepard's candidacy.

"The issue in this campaign is not to be dodged. It is the plain simple truth that there is vice in this city of millions of people. What are we coming to? As long as there is vice, in illegal resort and vicious practices, it must be certain that there is a partnership between the police and crime.

"I am not such a very old man, but I remember that there was vice in New York City years ago. There is no manner of vice or character of illegitimate resorts in this city which you cannot find duplicated in any large city in the United States. Why, we haven't as much vice as when the Board of Police was under the strict control of the Republicans. You can today walk through any street in the Greater New York without being afraid.

"Now, you have asked me about William Travers Jerome. There is no use in wasting ammunition on that dead duck. Those of you who are acquainted with the Scriptures remember Ananias. Jerome, his lineal descendant, has outstripped the old man himself. That is on the paternal side. On his maternal side he traces his ancestry to Baron Munchausen. He's a quiet kind of a character. He is the popular ideal of what a District Attorney should be. He has no bias, and is of a calm judicial temperament. He had for the sake of his desperate position to lie about his opponents, then to abuse the Judges of General Sessions, to lie about the Grand Jury, and to vent his malice against prominent citizens. He is now busy picking the Supreme Court to pieces. He is the right man to put in the District Attorney's office—under bonds. [Laughter and applause.]

"Low says there is only one issue—Crokerism and bad government. What is Crokerism? Is it an alliance with vice? What is it? You Fusionists have in your camp Sheehan and others. Let one of your allies say that Croker ever countenanced or suggested that you do an unworthy act. You men of the Fusionists who know Croker tell us where there is an element in Crokerism not worthy of the support of patriotic American citizens."

At the conclusion of Senator Grady's speech there was an exodus from the rink and the remaining speakers were listened to by only a handful of what had been a big gathering.

IN MEMORY OF SIMON STERNE.

Resolutions Passed by Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and Citizens' Union.

Resolutions of condolence on the death of Simon Sterne, the lawyer, were passed at a recent meeting of the Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company and by the Citizens' Union of this city. The resolutions adopted by the railway company, of which Mr. Sterne was counsel general for fourteen years, follow:

It is with a feeling of deep personal loss that the death of our colleague, Simon Sterne, is recorded.

He was identified with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for many years, and both in his capacity as legal adviser and as a Director he served its interests zealously and loyally. His wise counsel and untiring energy have been of valuable assistance to the executive officers in the conduct of the company's business, and in times of stress and emergency he was always found fully equipped to protect the rights and property of the stockholders and unswerving in his fidelity to their interests.

The history of the company's success during the years of Mr. Sterne's connection with it is full of evidences of his high professional acquirements.

In counsel he was wise and conservative; in conflict aggressive and fearless.

Mr. Sterne's single-mindedness for the public welfare made him pre-eminent among his fellow-citizens, and he was prominently connected with many of the movements that aimed to improve the government of New York City and the regulation of its vast commercial interests. As a man he commanded the respect and warm regard of all those with whom he came in contact, and his unfailing courtesy and the brightness of his disposition endeared him to those with whom he was closely associated.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family circle in their great bereavement.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Union these resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the death of Simon Sterne the community has lost an able, upright, and patriotic citizen, one whose cultured intellect and commanding ability were consistently and unselfishly devoted to bettering the conditions of our political life. In grateful commemoration of the active and effective part which he took in the overthrow of the Tweed Ring, in the framing of the city charter, in the representation of the interests of the citizens, in opposition to grasping monopolies, and in other public-spirited services, be it

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union hereby expresses its profound regret at the loss the community has suffered in Mr. Sterne's death, and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy.

MEDICAL CONVENTION ENDED.

New York State Association Closes Its Labors with a Banquet.

The eighteenth annual convention of the New York State Medical Association was concluded last night by a banquet at the Murray Hill Hotel. About 200 members and guests with their ladies were present. Dr. John Allan Wyeth acted as toastmaster. Those who responded to toasts were Jacob Gould Schurman, LL. D., President of Cornell University; Dr. George H. Simmons, Dr. George W. Brush, Dr. William M. Polk, Dean of Cornell University Medical College, and Senator Samuel S. Slater.

President Schurman when introduced said that he had just come from New Haven, where he had seen gathered together the most marvelous aggregation of intellect that has probably ever collected at one place. In the course of his remarks he congratulated the medical profession on the splendid opportunity offered its members for the study of the intellectual and natural side of humanity. "The ideal man," he continued, "would know both man and nature, and the medical man approaches nearest to that ideal."

Dr. George W. Brush urged the profession to exert its influence toward passing legislation which would provide for the involuntary restraint and treatment of persons diseased, incompetent, or dangerous from the use of alcoholic stimulants, opiates, and narcotics. A bill introduced by Dr. Brush in 1898 with that object in view passed the New York Senate, but was rejected by the Assembly.

FIRE IN THE POST OFFICE.

Started in the Sub-Cellar—First Alarm from the Building.

A fire, which for a time sent forth considerable smoke, took place shortly after midnight this morning in the General Post Office. It started in the sub-cellar in a vault, which at one time was used as a boiler room on the Mail Street side, which is given up to the loading and unloading of mail. The damage was slight, as there was no mail stored anywhere near where the fire originated. The damage is estimated at $200. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by imperfect insulation of the electric wires, which began to blaze and ignited the woodwork.

One of the clerks working nearby discovered the fire and turned in an alarm. He cried to the employes upstairs, and they responded with the hose, which is for use in the building. The apparatus did not work, and the firemen, who soon arrived on the scene, quickly extinguished the flames. It was the first time that a fire alarm was ever rung in the Post Office. Superintendent Ball of the Letter Department, said there had been no delay of mail and all the trains had been caught.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED

Attack an Express Car with Dynamite, but Are Driven Off.

Messenger on the Southern Pacific Makes a Stand with a Gun and Wins the Fight.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 23.—The northbound overland express train on the Southern Pacific was held up by two masked men fifteen miles south of Eugene at 3 o'clock this morning. The robbers blew open the express car with dynamite, but secured no booty, having been driven off by the express messenger. The only booty secured was one pouch of registered mail.

Two men boarded the train at Cottage Grove, a short distance this side, near Saginaw, put off the fireman and his helper, uncoupled the express car, and made the engineer pull ahead a short distance. Their first act was to blow open the door of the express car, which they did with dynamite, tearing the door to pieces and badly damaging the car.

Express Messenger C. Charles was ordered out, but he refused to go, and with his shotgun commanded the situation inside the car. The robbers told him to come out or he would be blown up with the car, but he replied, "Blow ahead." A fusillade of bullets followed, riddling the car, but the messenger, who was uninjured, kept up a continuous fire from the inside, which held the robbers at bay.

A charge of dynamite with a burning fuse was then thrown into the car, but Charles grabbed it and extinguished the fuse. Next the robbers compelled the engineer to crawl up to the opening inside of the car, hoping to use him as a protection from the messenger's shots, but the messenger kept up a steady fire over the engineer's head and still held the robbers at bay. The robbers then gave up their efforts to secure the express treasure, and went for the mail. They secured the registered mail, then cut the engine from the rest of the train and ordered Engineer Lucas to pull ahead. They ran to Judkin's Point, in the outskirts of Eugene, where they stopped and ordered the engineer to return and get his train.

The train arrived here this afternoon. The express car is badly shattered, but it was brought in with the train.

The first indication I had of anything wrong," said C. F. Charles, the express messenger, "was when the train began to slow up near Walker's Station. It was 2:45 o'clock, as near as I remember. Shortly after that the train came to a standstill and I was ordered to open the door. I refused to move. 'Open up this car, or we will blow it to h—!' commanded one of the robbers. I made no response, and was given a salute with dynamite. The first charge blew open one of the doors and knocked me down. My overalls were blown into shreds and my legs scratched somewhat, but otherwise I was unhurt.

"Further commands to open up and threats followed, but without avail. I made no reply, knowing that the object of the robbers was to locate me in the car and then try to put me out of the way, either by dynamite or bullets. I changed my position to the other end of the car. A second shot blew open the door at the other end of the car. The third shot failed to go off, as I had removed my shoes and walked over to the dynamite and detached the fuse. Two more shots exploded, each of them blowing a hole in the floor of the car.

"All efforts to compel me to open or leave the car failing, the engineer was sent in through the opening blown into the side. I ordered him to get out, and fired a shot over his head with my shotgun. The entire ceremony lasted about forty minutes. The engineer retired after I fired the shot and ordered him to leave, and I was not molested further."

Engineer Lucas said: "I first heard the command given to the fireman to throw up his hands, and as he did not at first comply I urged him to give in, at the same time throwing up my own hands, as I saw the robber's weapon leveled at me. I was commanded to turn the engine loose and not stop until I was given the command. When we stopped I was compelled to uncouple the engine, run it up the track, and then return with the robber to the detached train.

"The robber wore a long mask that completely covered his face and extended well down to his chest. He wore a sort of white apron, in the pockets of which he carried sticks of dynamite. A Winchester rifle was strapped over his back, while in each hand he carried a big revolver. These revolvers were strapped to his wrists.

"The robber gave me a cigar, commanded me to light it, and keep on puffing, as he desired to use it in touching off the dynamite. Upon reaching the express car the robber commanded the messenger to open up. No response came to his demand. I was then compelled to shoot off the dynamite, and as this had no effect upon the express messenger, the robber forced me to crawl into the car through one of the holes blown in the door. As I did so I shouted to the express messenger not to shoot. I was directed by the express messenger to get out. A shot accompanied the command. I did as directed, and then told the robber there was no use to try further, as the express messenger was heavily armed and well able to resist a forcible entry of his car.

"We then went to the mail car. The mail clerk was 'covered' by the robber, while I was compelled to open the mail sacks. After the mail was dumped out the robber sorted it and had the messenger hold the sack while he took what he wanted But one sack of registered mail was taken The robber wound up the job by helping himself to the messenger's lunch.

"I was then taken back to the engine and commanded to take him to a point about a mile from Eugene. He made me stop as soon as the lights of the city could be seen, and he jumped off and disappeared in the direction of the river."

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Resolution Desiring Colombia and Venezuela to Come to an Amicable Agreement Passed.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—It had been expected that the Pan-American Congress would this afternoon discuss rules and organization, but an unexpected turn was given to the proceedings by the following resolution presented by the Argentine, Bolivian, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Brazilian, and Uruguayan delegations:

Whereas, The American International Conference in Mexico considers that peace is the first condition of prosperity and national progress; that peace between the States represented in this conference in indispensable in order that their work should have the result that is sought; that this conference, invoking the common origin, historic traditions, and solidarity of interests of the Republics of Colombia and Venezuela, considers it opportune to address a friendly and defferential word to the government of the countries before mentioned in order to prevent any sad conflict, which in the present circumstances might alter the cordial relations between these sister republics; now then be it

Resolved, 1. That it conveys its desire that the Governments of the republics referred to, inspiring themselves in the sentiments already expressed, may reach an equitable and rational agreement in regard to their present differences.

2. That the President of the congress be authorized to transmit to the respective Governments this resolution, in the hope that it may be received in the same spirit of cordiality and deference in which it has been inspired.

A technical objection was at once raised by the delegation of Chile, on the ground that, as the Congress was not yet organized, it was not competent to take the action suggested. The Chilean delegation, however, declared itself favorable to the proposition in the essence, taking exception only to the moment of its presentation.

Gen. Rafael Reyes, delegate of Colombia, spoke favorably in regard to the proposition. He denied that war existed officially between his country and Venezuela. On the border friction prevailed, which might at any time provoke conflict. A similar condition of affairs prevailed with respect to Ecuador, but the new President of Ecuador, Señor Plaza, had assured Colombia that he would do everything possible to prevent more serious developments and to suppress border troubles. Colombia, said Gen. Reyes, desired to meet its neighbors half way.

In general terms the proposition was also supported by Jose Gilfortoute, the delegate of Venezuela. However, in the final voting both the Colombian and Venezuelan delegations abstained from casting their votes, and the Chilean delegation also refrained from voting.

The unanimous indorsement of the Congress was given the resolution. This was the only business transacted.

The Congress will not meet to-morrow. To-morrow night the banquet which the City Council of Mexico offers to the delegates will be given. The next session will be held on Friday night.

There was no approach to friction in this afternoon's session, and it is now beginning to be believed that the Congress will end without the much-talked-of unpleasantness.

What's the difference?

GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Fairness--

The fairness of value—and the value of fairness is the combination on which every transaction at Bloomingdale's is based. If you buy anything here from a paper of pins to an Oriental rug that same fairness will be found the potent factor in the transaction.

Quality first, then the lowest possible price at which the article can honestly be sold.

Here is a special word of features for to-day:—

In the handkerchief store—*Here will be found a most comprehensive stock which includes all styles of plain hemmed, hemstitched, colored, embroidered and silk handkerchiefs, as well as silk mufflers for all occasions. Among the specials for to-day are: Women's all pure linen embroidered handkerchiefs, 12½c. to $2.50 each; hand and machine embroidered, hemstitched or scalloped; men's French novelty handkerchiefs, colored, pure linen, hand hemstitched, 25c. to $1 each; children's initialed linen handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, 75c. box of six. Besides these, dozens of others at the best prices possible for the quality which they represent.*

Women's lined underskirts $2.25—*These are very special value, made of black luster cloth, with deep knee flounce, trimmed with one ruffle, entire skirt lined with gray silesia; also high grade black mercerized sateen skirts, $1.49, made with knee flounce, trimmed with ruffles or plaitings, lined with flannelette.*

C. B. a la Spirite corsets 69c.—*Made

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Triple Alliance in the Making of WOMEN'S COATS

Paris—Berlin—New York. From each we have gathered the best, in this superb showing of Women's Jackets, Three-quarter length Coats and Newmarkets. From Paris come the styles that set the rest of the world agape. Bold and dashing in their swing and originality, or subdued and delicate—the variations are endless.

Berlin sends us garments, not a whit less elegant than their Paris rivals, that bear distinguishing style-touches of their own, and in which the workmanship and finish are irreproachable.

Then, in the Wraps of American origin, the best qualities of the Paris and Berlin garments are blended with a certain practicality of their own, that renders them peculiarly satisfactory.

The showing is the broadest we have ever made—and offers ample field for selection to every woman, no matter how individual her ideas may be.

As to price-range, there are

Jackets, $10 to $60. Box Coats, $7 to $35.
Three-quarter Length Coats, $18 to $150. Newmarkets, $20 to $260.
Jackets and Wraps of velour, $37.50 to $300.

Then these more detailed descriptions:

JACKETS—
$12—Of black cheviot; double-breasted, coat back; seams stitched; satin lined.
$18—Of fine Venetian cloth; tight-fitting, double-breasted; strapped seams; lining of satin.
$25—Of Melton; double-breasted; Persian collar and revers; coat back; lining of satin.

THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS—
$10.50—Of smooth finished boucle cheviot; double-breasted; velvet collar; lining of Skinner's satin.
$23.50—Of fine kersey; tight-fitting back, fly-front; piping of silk braid.
$35—Of fine covert; fly-front, Paddock effect in back; velvet collar and cuffs; side pockets; raised seams.

NEWMARKETS—
$20—Of tan covert; fly-front, yoke back and front; inlaid velvet collar; half lined with satin.
$25—Of fine black Venetian cloth; double-breasted; inlaid velvet collar; wide graduated flounce; half-fitted back.
$28—Of kersey; double-breasted, tight-fitting back; hip pockets; half lined with satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Candy Boxes AND Table Decorations

Display of the New Things from Abroad

The delight of the hostess who entertains is to have her table unique and original, as well as beautiful. Having the decorative things made to order requires study, worry and much guess-work, and is also very expensive. Yet this is necessary, for getting exclusive things—unless you come to Wanamaker's. Nowhere else in America are these things to be found, all ready for use, so that you can see the finished article before deciding. Then exclusiveness is secured by our bringing over only small quantities of many unique things; so that one housekeeper can easily control the design she selects.

Among the newest ideas are the illuminating table decorations which take the place of candles. Bulbs of glass, like the colored or frosted globes of electric lights, are made in the shapes of roses, melons, tulips. They are made of glass in all colors, and are constructed to hold specially-made petroleum bulbs, which come with them. They produce a beautiful soft light which is most delightful. Use them by themselves or stick them in your candelabra. And best of all, they are not expensive—20c, 25c and 30c apiece. The lights burn two, four or six hours.

There is apparently no end to the fancy things:

Paper decorations in the shape of doilies, laces, souffles, etc., from England.

Finer and handsomer things from France—large dolls and fancy candy-boxes lined with silk and satin—the more extreme things.

Snapping mottoes and fancy paper ice cream and punch cases, and all sorts of little novelties from Germany.

Soldier things from Austria—bonbon boxes and boxes of brass, bronze, glass, and metal.

From each country what that country makes best.

And yet the best novelties we originate ourselves—though we have to go to Germany to get them made.

Here's an automobile that runs—it's a candy-box; a telephone, and you can take the receiver off the hook and hold it to your ear—simply a candy-box. A washboard, a carpenter's plane, a folding rule, and scores of other little conceits—all candy-boxes.

There are novelty candy-boxes—foot-balls, racquets, trunks, satchels, all kinds of musical instruments; and ice cream boxes in all sorts of flower shapes—chrysanthemums, roses, lilies, pansies, and so on.

Something for every occasion—even college colors for banquets.

Chocolate novelties in original packages from Germany and France. A man writes to us from San Francisco to send him some of these. He has to—no one else in this country has them. They are made up like packages of cigarettes, cigar boxes, croquettes, and in all sorts of attractive ways.

It is a fascinating display of candy Holders and Table Decorations; but don't overlook the candies—*Wanamaker Candies*—the best and purest candies that are made, at 60c a pound. And a very fine assortment of bonbons and chocolates—just as pure; but of the less expensive ingredients—at 30c a pound. Others at 20c.

The finest and choicest Glace Fruit that comes from France—fresh lot arrived last week—5 pounds for $1.50.

Candy Store, Basement.

Oriental Rugs--Antiques

Antique Oriental Rugs should not be classed as merchandise. It is subjecting them to an indignity to treat them as other than objects of art.

For they were not made to sell. The commoner sorts were made for the weavers' own use, and were carefully and honestly made. Many of the finer rugs were woven with loving care, to be handed down as family heirlooms to succeeding generations. There was never a suspicion of fraud, cheat or shoddy in their contriving. The wool was the best and finest, carded and spun with the greatest care—the dyes were the purest, and all the skill the artist possessed was exercised in the blending of the colors, the evolution of the design.

So these utility rugs and rug masterpieces are unapproachable today—in depth of coloring, beauty of pattern, softness and richness of pile. And they are durable as no present day rugs can be.

Our collection of such Rugs, from Turkey and Persia, is remarkably complete. The specimens are of extreme beauty, and of undoubted genuineness. They include Mozul, Kazak, Shiraz, Kirman, Tabris and Surac Rugs—in fact, all obtainable kinds.

Prices, which are based on a fair valuation, range from $10 to $450 for small-sized rugs and from $125 to $950 for larger, or carpet sizes.

Third floor.

Fancy FRENCH PLATES

We have never shown the equal of this collection of handsome French Plates. It contains plates in a wide assortment of beautiful decorations, many of them entirely new designs, and about two hundred in all. There are bread-and-butter, tea, breakfast, dinner, and soup plates, including a number that can be used for purely ornamental purposes.

Worthy of particular attention are the excellent values offered by the groups of plates at 50c and $1 each, including plates in Haviland, Pouyat and Elite brands, many of which are worth much more than their present prices.

These details:

Bread-and-Butter Plates, $3, $3.60, $4.80, $5, $6 to $15 a dozen.
Tea Plates, $3, $4.80, $6, $9, $12 to $24 a dozen.
Breakfast Plates, $3, $4.80 $6, $9, $12, $18, $24 to $50 a dozen.
Dinner Plates, $6, $12, $15, $18, $21, $30 to $60 a dozen.
Soup Plates, $6, $12, $18 to $24 a dozen.
Plates at 50c each. Broken dozens in handsome designs, regularly worth $11 to $15 a dozen; all sizes.
Plates at $1 each. In a variety of rich decorations, such as moss-rose or poppy border with gold edges; festoon decorations with stippled or gold edges and gold beading, of Theodore and Chas. Field Haviland, Pouyat and Elite china. Unusual value.

Basement.

Fine Black OSTRICH PLUMES

At Remarkably Low Prices

The Gainsborough and Picture Hats, which are the feature of the present season, have produced an immense demand for Ostrich Plumes. Parisian modistes are using them lavishly; and so are American milliners. The coming Horse Show will bring increased demands for large hats, and likewise Plumes.

On the other hand the Boer farmers have left their ostrich farms to go to war. Ostrich Plumes are getting scarce. We found a large supply that was being held for the rise in price. Our argument was successful, and we secured several thousand handsome plumes to sell at

A Third Below Their Value

They are new and perfect—a fine, lustrous black; mostly in the Amazon style, though there are finer ones with the French curl—all worth a half more than today's prices. These various grades:

12-inch Plumes at 50c. 14-inch Plumes at 75c. 16-inch Plumes at $1.
15-inch Plumes at $1.50, 16-inch Plumes at $1.75, 17-inch Plumes at $2.
18-inch Plumes at $2.25. 20-inch Plumes at $2.75.
14-inch Plumes at $3. 15-inch Plumes at $3.50, 19-inch Plumes at $4.25. 21-inch at $4.75 and $5.
French Curl Plumes at 75c and $1.25. 17-inch French Curl Plumes at $5.25. 19-inch French Plumes at $6.

It is a timely offering of choice, new and worthy goods, and will doubtless make a stir among lovers of pretty hats today.

Main aisle and Elevator counter.

Dressing Sacques and Waists

It is scarcely an appropriate recommendation, on summery days like yesterday, to say of these Eiderdown Dressing Sacques and Flannelette Waists that they are warm and comfortable for wear about the house on cold mornings. But you mustn't rest in fancied security with your lawn dressing sacques—you can't gauge November chill and December cold by this delightful "Indian Summer;" and your warmer clothing will be very comfortable soon—if you've been provident enough to have it ready and waiting. These on the Second Floor.

The Eiderdown Dressing Sacques are in pretty, solid colors, with full fronts and fitted backs, and are trimmed in a variety of effective ways. Those of soft ripple eiderdown are especially attractive.

Dressing Sacques—

At $1—Of ripple eiderdown; fastened with two silk frogs; finished with crocheted zephyr.
At $1.25—Of eiderdown; large collar trimmed with white braid; finished with frogs.
At $1.50—Of ripple eiderdown; pointed collar appliqued and bound with satin; finished with crocheted zephyr.
At $1.75—Of ripple eiderdown; finished with frogs; large sailor collar trimmed with ruffle of satin ribbon, edged with velvet ribbon.
At $2.25—Of eiderdown; large collar and revers trimmed with fancy braid and ruffle of satin ribbon; bell sleeves.
Many other styles, with braid, applique, or Persian trimming, up to $5.

Second floor.

Then, in the Basement, are two interesting offerings of Flannelette Dressing Sacques and Waists at a little price:

At $1—Waists of flannelette, in neat stripes and figures; full front; French back; bishop sleeves.
At 50c—Dressing Sacques of flannelette, in solid colors, light blue, pink and red; fitted back; full front; entire sacque bound.

Basement.

Costumes for Women

The mere task of cataloguing the chief groups in this Costume show gives the would-be chronicler pause. For each price-mark represents a company of Gowns that are alike only in that one particular. And the task begins at the simple American-made gown at $20, and never halts until it reaches a superb Paris creation at $500.

Look for what you will—style, material, price—the answer is found in this stock, comprehensive almost beyond belief.

As an instance, consider the wealth of choice in moderately priced groups like these:

At $35—Three styles: Of canvas cloth, prettily trimmed with taffeta and silk braid; silk-lined throughout. Of mixed cheviot, with deep collar of taffeta; silk-lined. Of taffeta silk; waist is made with successive rows of cording; buttoned down back; yoke of feather-stitched ribbon; skirt has yoke to correspond; finished at bottom with bands of taffeta.
At $37.50—Of camel's-hair and ribbed cheviot; two styles; prettily and variously trimmed.
At $42—Of mixed camel's-hair; vest and collar of lace; trimming of cloth and velvet.
At $45—Costumes in black and black-and-white effects; very effective; also of velvet, with waist buttoned down back; serpentine skirt and trimming of silk.

Other styles of American costumes, at prices in between and up to $175.

Second floor, Broadway.

Used PIANOS

MEN'S OVERCOATS

An Opportunity

There are a dozen reasons why a used piano is a better investment than a new one, in many cases.

In the first place, if the allowance is limited, a superior tone quality can be gotten in a used piano, to that in a new piano at the same price.

To most musicians tone is more important than case. Then perhaps you expect to give the piano hard usage.

We get many exceptionally good instruments in exchange for Chickering and Vose pianos. It makes the standard of our used pianos very high. But we sell them for as little as we can, to get them away quickly.

All have been tuned, and gone over in every necessary way.

Chickering Concert Grand Piano, nearly all made over new, was $1,000, now $375.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—

Royal piano, oak case, nearly new; was $200, now $165.
Three Royal pianos, mahogany cases, nearly new; was $200, now $160; was $200, now $160; was $200, now $165.
Royal piano, white and gold case; was $185, now $150.
Weser Bros.' piano, ebony case; was $200, now $125.
Marshall & Wendell piano, ebony case; was $225, now $135.
Cable piano, walnut case; was $275, now $145.

SQUARE PIANOS—

Walker Square piano, $20. Brymer piano, was $300, now $75
Horace Waters piano, was $275, now $75.
Hallet & Cumston piano, was $300, now $65.
Chickering Piano, was $500, now $95.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Men's Fall-weight Overcoats—the kind you are wearing nowadays, if you are wearing any, and will be likely to find useful many times this Fall and next Spring.

One hundred and twenty-eight of them—the half-dozens left over from the styles that have gone most quickly. We don't like odd lots here. So these $12 and $15 Overcoats are today newly priced at

Ten Dollars Each

Materials are light-colored covert cloths, and black and Oxford mixed cheviots. A number of the coats are silk-lined; and the styles are the best produced this Fall.

Look them over. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits at $3.85

Our last offering of these splendid suits did not begin to supply the demand for them.

But we have been fortunate, and so are the parents of one hundred and fifty boys. For we have secured that number more of these same suits, of which the regular value is $5.50, and they go on sale today at

$3.85 a suit

They are strongly made, of blue or mixed all-wool cheviot, with silk-sewed seams. The suits are full of style. They are intended for boys of 8 to 16 years.

Then, as a companion offering, here are two hundred pairs of all-wool Knee Trousers, in handsome dark mixtures, for boys of 4 to 16 years; easily worth 85c; today, 55c a pair. Second floor, Ninth street.

20,000 Pairs of Rubber Overshoes

First Quality---Half Price

Men's, Women's and Children's Overshoes, of every sort—in the handsome styles, and fine light weights most suitable for city wear. Quite different in character from the clumsy, heavy, inferior kinds that are usually sold at these prices. These are just the goods that would be chosen at full prices; and the lot includes practically everything in Rubber Footwear, except boots.

This general word of prices:

Men's 75c Rubbers, 37c
Men's $1 Overshoes, 50c
Men's $2 Arctics, $1
Women's 50c Rubbers, 25c
Women's 90c Overshoes, 45c
Women's $1.50 Arctics, 75c
Children's 40c Rubbers, 20c
Children's $1.25 Arctics, 62c

Basement.

The sale of Shoes still brings hundreds of economically inclined purchasers to the Basement. Today you may choose from:

Women's $3 Shoes at $1— Not complete lots or all sizes, but six hundred pairs and practically all sizes in the lot.
Children's Shoes at 50c—Odd lots of spring-heel shoes, worth $1 to $2 or even more. If you find the size anywhere from children's 5 to girls' 2, you save enough for another pair.

Dollar Broadcloth at 65c a Yard!

This is good fortune—pure and simple. We don't know of a better Broadcloth made to sell at a Dollar—and we'd know it if there was. We've sold it at a dollar regularly, and were proud of it.

There is no reason for cutting the price—*except that we can.*

The demand for Broadcloths is so great that it seems as if every woman wanted such a dress, right now. This is in one of the most popular grades—inexpensive at its regular price; and should be swept away in a jiffy at the unheard-of price of

Sixty-five Cents a Yard!

In twenty-five colorings and plain black. These shades:

2 Tans 3 Castors 3 Browns 3 Greens 1 Plum 1 Old Rose 1 Royal Blue 3 Navy Blues 1 Cadet Blue 3 Cardinals 1 Garnet 3 Grays Black

All 50 inches wide. Twilled back, splendid body. A most extraordinary offering.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Then here is more *Remarkable Dress Goods News:*

75c All-wool Homespun at 50c a Yard

This comes from one of the best woolen mills in America, where they are exceedingly particular about the wools used in their fabrics. Good weight, well woven—excellent 75c value. The color assortment is of the best. Ten of the most-wanted mixtures, including light, medium, dark and Oxford grays, tans, browns, cadet and navy blue. 50 inches wide; 50c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

50c All-wool Venetian Cloth at 37½c a Yard—

All-wool Venetian Cloth that has sold all season at fifty cents a yard, and must be sold at that price again, when we buy our next lot. This good fortune will probably end in a jiffy. Eleven of the most-wanted colorings to choose from: Navy blues, royal blue, cardinal, garnet, brown, green, castor, cadet, reseda, plum. 37½c a yard, instead of 50c.

Fourth Avenue.

$2.50 Black French Bedford Cord at $1 a Yard—

Made by one of the most famous French makers, who notified his selling agents here to clean out his stock on hand of black goods. The popularity of corduroys lends attractiveness to these superb Bedford Cords and at $1 a yard instead of $2.50 they should be hurried away quickly.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Fine House DESKS

At Half Price

These are Desks of the finest quality, for the boudoir or library; handsomely designed and finished; having all the necessary and convenient inside arrangements.

This is an opportunity to obtain a handsome and artistic desk at just half the usual cost.

These hints of desks and prices:

At $15, from $30—Golden oak in wax finish; drop lid; spiral legs, with claw feet; lower shelf.
At $17.50, from $35—Golden oak, wax finish; a desk in high design; carved drop lid; turned legs; outside drawer; one of these desks in Flemish finish.
At $17.50, from $35—A Flemish design desk in Flemish finish; drop lid; outside drawer; two drawers on top.
At $20, from $40—Quartered golden oak in wax finish; drop lid; handsomely carved; heavy moulded top; an old English pattern; one of these desks in polished finish.
At $30, from $60—Golden oak in wax finish; inlaid drop lid; four outside drawers and closet; heavy side columns from floor to top; inside has 12 open compartments and 6 drawers. A fine, heavy library desk.
$32.50, from $65—Mahogany, polished finish; drop lid; three outside drawers, two side closets; spiral columns, French legs.
At $35, from $70—Art Nouveau desk, richly inlaid, and of finest finish.
At $45, from $90—Mahogany desk in Art Nouveau design, inlaid with rare woods; of finest construction and finish.
At $47.50, from $95—Mahogany desk in Art Nouveau; fine carving and rich inlay; an elaborate desk.
At $75, from $150—A mahogany desk of Louis XV. design, richly inlaid with finest marquetry; center panel on top contains a fine French clock; entire desk is of best possible finish.

We have in addition an extensive line of Women's Desks, in mahogany, oak, maple, birch, and other woods. Prices begin at $7, for a nicely finished desk in oak or imitation mahogany; and the finest is a desk at $140.

Fourth floor.

Pretty WAISTS for Girls

They are of all kinds—flannel, Bedford cord, silk, corduroy and white pique—the latter a new favorite. Styles and colorings are as varied as materials; and the young woman of 12 to 16 or her mother need find no difficulty in selecting, from among these charming new waists, some that will please either. Kinds and prices:

At $2.75—Of French flannel; white China silk collar and necktie. In red, navy blue, old rose, green and light blue; buttoned in front.
At $2.25, $2.75 and $3.75—Of white pique, the latest style.
At $5.25—Of Bedford cord; in red, navy blue, old rose, green and light blue; white silk collar and tie; buttoned in front.
At $5.75 and $6.75—Of silk; in light blue, green, navy blue, red, cardinal, tan and old rose; hemstitched in points; blouse effect; standing collar with hemstitched turnovers.
At $6—Of corduroy, in brown and navy blue; buttoned in back.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Remarkable offering of TOILET SOAPS

Here are several excellent kinds of Toilet Soaps, made of honest, harmless ingredients, that are offered today at incredibly little prices. Especially noteworthy is a lot of

Olive Castile Soap, 15c a bar

that usually, and fairly, retails for 25c a bar. The bars are generous in size—averaging about 3¼ pounds—the price is the lowest ever made on Toilet Soap of such recognized quality.

Then these other splendid, delicately-scented sorts:

Violette, La France Rose, Buttermilk and Glycerine Soaps; three cakes in a box; 10c box.
Excellent Toilet Soaps, at 4 cakes for 5c.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:
Borough of Manhattan.
EAST SIDE.
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.
WEST SIDE.
2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
363 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
832 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
664 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1940 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.
Borough of Bronx.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 189th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

We have been giving our Produce Department special attention of late, so hereafter our advertisements in this line will be interesting as well as profitable reading to the housewife. For this week we announce a big special sale of

POTATOES
AT 12 CENTS A BASKET.

We want to impress upon you the fact that the potatoes we sell are the choicest stock coming to this market. They run uniform in size, besides being very solid and white. As for their cooking qualities, they are as perfect as potatoes can be. However, the best test of quality is a trial, and we think we are making it worth your while to try them. We venture to say that Potatoes such as ours cannot be matched elsewhere at less than fifty per cent. advance over the price we name to-day.

THESE COOL, BRACING MORNINGS *SUGGEST*
Buckwheat Cakes.
To open the Buckwheat Season we make the following offer:
A Bottle of Golden Drip Syrup FREE
TO ALL CUSTOMERS WHO PURCHASE
FOR 25 CENTS
These two seasonable specialties:
3-lb. package Triumph Prepared Buckwheat; 2-lb. package Caledonia Rolled Oats

BUTTER, Very Best Fancy Creamery, **A POUND, 23c.**

Prunes, Santa Clara, extra large, a pound, 10c.; medium, a pound	5c
Evaporated Fruits, fancy California Apricots, a pound, 12c.; Peaches	11c
Citron, fancy new Glace, a pound	13c
Lemon or Orange Peel, extra quality, new, a pound	12c
Cleaned Currants, new crop, very choice, a pound, loose	9c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph brand, a cake	5c
Johnnie Crackers, fresh daily, a pound	9c
Soda Crackers, fresh and crisp, a pound	4c
Rice, very best Carolina, a pound, 8c.; choice Rice, a pound	5c
New Norway Mackerel, nice and white, a pound	10c
Parlor Brooms, No. 7 size, each	27c
Shoe Dressing, Blue Ribbon brand, large bottle, in carton	8c
Enameline, the famous stove polish, a can	2c
Vinegar, best white wine, a quart bottle	5c

BUTLER'S
NO. 1
COMBINATION
COFFEE,
A Splendid Drinker,
A Pound 15c.,
or 2 Pounds 25c.
Only two pounds to a customer at this price.

Jelly or Apple Butter, Mason quart jar	10c
Preserves, Mason quart jar	19c
Pickles, Liberty Brand Pickles or Gherkens, sour or sweet, and onions, a bottle	10c
Molasses, best New Orleans, a quart bottle	10c
Corn Starch, Peerless brand, very fine, a package	8c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless brand, pint bottle, 12c.; half pint	7c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless brand, our best, pint bottle, 15c.; half pint	8c
Lemon or Vanilla Extracts, Peerless brand, a bottle, 12c.; Eagle brand	5c
New Peas, Eagle brand, extra sifted, a can, 15c.; Hubbard's brand	10c
Peaches or Pears, fine Baltimore pack, a can	10c
Succotash, Eagle brand, fancy Maine pack, a can	10c
Sardines, best French, with key, a can, 10c.; Domestic Sardines	4c
Salmon, Crest brand, 1-lb. tall can	10c

Special Combination Offer.
THIS IS A
GENUINE BARGAIN!
1 Pound Very Best TEA, All Kinds,
1 Pound Very Best Mocha and Java COFFEE,
1 Can Essie Jersey TOMATOES,
1 Can Essie Maine CORN,
3½ lbs. Standard Granulated SUGAR,
ALL FOR $1.00.
And with this we give FREE a full-size can BUTLER'S CREAM.

NEW YORK:
Borough of Brooklyn.
126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1165 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 86th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2843 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.
Borough of Queens.
173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.
Borough of Richmond.
52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.
Jersey City.
102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Goles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.
Hoboken and Union Hill.
167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.
Suburban.
389 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Prices Quoted Do Not Apply to Suburban Stores.

REGISTRATION CASES IN THE COURTS

Superintendent McCullagh's Deputies Raid an Old Junk Shop.

Are Attacked by Savage Dogs, but Capture Five Men—Columbia Students Warned by a Magistrate.

Many registration cases occupied the police courts yesterday, and one case was the result of an exciting raid at 1,905 Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street at 1:15 A. M. Five men who had registered in the Seventeenth Election District of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District were arrested there.

The place is a shanty, 25 by 50 feet, owned and used as a junk shop by Michael Connors. Fifteen of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies surrounded the place, and four of them, led by Deputy McCready, vaulted the back fence only to be set upon by two savage dogs, who attacked McCready, but were beaten off by the others. Then they forced the building to find seven men, awakened by the clamor, rising from heaps of rags and other improvised beds. Those taken were Frank Fosket, forty years old; Andrew J. McMahon, thirty-four years old; William Staedler, twenty-seven years old; James E. Phelan, thirty-five years old, and Thomas J. Hanlon, forty-six years old. They protested vehemently; but made no show of resistance.

They were marched to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station and locked up. In the Harlem Police Court they were represented by Thomas McKnight, counsel for Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle's political organization. It was shown that the men had a legal residence in the shanty, and that most of them had voted from there before, some for several consecutive years.

Deputy James O. Shultes, whose report caused the raid, admitted that Connors had told him about this, but he had not mentioned it. Magistrate Mayo discharged the men, and said he would consider the question of placing Shultes under arrest on a charge of perjury. Superintendent McCullagh says the junkshop is the headquarters for about a dozen men who have registered in other places.

Luke Lea and Overton Lea, brothers, whose grandfather was a partner of Andrew Jackson, and E. W. Baird, all Columbia students from Tennessee, were arraigned in the same court. They admitted that they were supported by their families, and Magistrate Mayo warned them and four other students that they were not legal residents and not to try to vote.

Abraham P. Nicherson, A. G. Odell, Henry F. Cochran, I. R. Frost, and Emmett Jackson, all of 11 West One Hundred and Third Street, who had spent the Summer at Bay Ridge, but had done business daily in the city, returning on Sept. 28, contended before Magistrate Mott in the West Side Court that they had not forfeited their Manhattan residence by their sojourn on Long Island. Decision was reserved.

Charles Bailey, elevator runner at 2,069 Broadway, was arraigned in the same court. The engineer of the building testified that he had forbidden Bailey to sleep in the building from which he has registered, but has since learned that the man has persistently disobeyed him and slept in a vacant flat there nightly for many months. Decision was reserved.

Solomon Rosener of 162 West Eighty-ninth Street was in the same court on a summons to have his right to vote determined. Last election he lived at 100 West Eightieth Street. He spent the Summer at Far Rockaway and leased his present home Oct. 1, though he did not occupy it until seventeen days later. He stated these facts on registering, and claims, through his counsel, William A. Sweetser, that he had gained a constructive residence upon signing the lease. Decision was reserved, and in the meantime he was paroled.

Peter Corcoran, thirty-seven years old, a waiter, was held by Magistrate Hogan in Jefferson Market Police Court in $500 bail, charged with having registered twice in the Ninth Assembly District at different places from different addresses.

STUDENTS AT CAMP SETH LOW.

Ex-Policeman Conklin, a Man Appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, Attacks Deputy Commissioner Devery.

About 200 law students of Columbia University took possession of Camp Seth Low, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last evening and held an enthusiastic meeting, over which Charles A. Baker presided as Chairman, the speakers being Ernst A. Cordozo, Charles H. Tuttle, W. B. Bell, Bernard A. Ernst, and ex-Policeman Robert S. Conklin. Each, as he advanced to the rostrum, was greeted with the Columbia yell.

Mr. Conklin is a personal friend of President Roosevelt and was appointed to the force by him during his administration of the Police Department. He served for three years and then resigned to become a law student. Mr. Conklin confined his remarks to Deputy Commissioner Devery and the Police Department, saying:

"What hope can there be for a police force which has at its head the ignorant bully in the Magistrate's seat at headquarters, drunk with power and making a travesty of justice, flinging his ribald jest and scurrilous abuse in the face of a soldier a thousand times more of a man than he, a spectacle of besotted ignorance and utter depravity, in whose presence men feel a shock of repulsion and respectable women draw aside their skirts in loathing and horror?"

In illustration of the fact that members of the force are so subject to the influences that surround them that they sooner or later become victims themselves, Mr. Conklin told of a chum of his on the force, who was appointed at the same time, after he had failed in business. This man, upon becoming a policeman, had told him repeatedly that it was his fixed determination to devote all he could save from his pay, after living in the most economical fashion, to discharging the indebtedness not covered by his assets. He is now, Mr. Conklin said, a "wardman" in a station house "not at all distant from Camp Seth Low," and he had just a little while before met him in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He asked him how he was getting along, he said, when his friend replied with a sigh:

"Oh, fairly well; but there is not much of anything doing in this flathouse district. I wish I could get down town, where I could get a decent 'rake off' once in awhile."

"This," said Mr. Conklin, "was the product of evolution from the man who had such a high sense of business honor but two years previous.

"The hope of the force is in the rank and file," he continued. "But there can be no hope of any reformation through the influences with which the men are surfounded while Devery and his tribe are in office."

He told of a patrolman in the Bronx who had been transferred five times in two weeks because he had incurred the dislike of the "wardman" who a short time ago was the recognized agent of the transfer system in that borough. This "wardman," Mr. Conklin said, was arraigned at Headquarters a short time ago on charges of disorderly conduct in a saloon. Deputy Commissioner Devery dismissed the case and rebuked the Captain who made the charge.

Mr. Bell, a student, told of the inner workings of the Department of Health, and quoted this statement by Mr. Shepard in 1897: "It would be impossible for any man to hold office with these corrupt surroundings without being the victim of circumstances."

Fusion Appeal for Watchers.

The Committee on Watchers of the Citizens' Union has issued an appeal for volunteers to act as watchers at the various polling places throughout the city on election day. Those willing to volunteer as watchers are requested to report at once to the Committee on Watchers at the Citizens' Union headquarters, 34 Union Square.

Jury Disagrees in Murder Case.

The jury which heard the testimony in the Anderson murder trial in Long Island City last night reported to the Court that it would never be able to agree, and it was discharged. The prisoner, Peter Anderson, shot and killed his son Gustav during a quarrel in their home on Dittmars Avenue, Astoria, last Spring. The father contended that he acted in self-defense.

ORDER OF JUDGES' NAMES ON THE BALLOTS

Republicans Say It's a Scheme to Aid Van Wyck.

Arranged on the Ticket So that Scratching the Mayor's Name Will Give Two Votes for Judge O'Brien.

There was a conference last night in the headquarters of the Republican County Committee with regard to the manner in which the names of the candidates for the office of Supreme Court Judge have been placed on the official ballot. The names will be printed on the ballot in this order:

Fusion Ticket.	Tammany.
O'Brien.	Van Wyck.
Blanchard.	O'Brien.
Clarke.	Knox.
Greenbaum.	Dayton.

In consequence of this arrangement the Democrat who wishes to scratch Van Wyck and undertakes to do so by putting a cross opposite O'Brien's name will vote for O'Brien twice. Therefore, he will vote for only three Judges instead of four. The only way in which he can vote against Van Wyck and still vote for four Judges, is to put a cross opposite the names of the four Judges for whom he desires to vote. Charles B. Page, the Republican Commissioner of Elections, said yesterday that this arrangement was unquestionably be to Van Wyck's advantage. Several appeals were made to the Board of Elections to change the order in which the names of the judicial nominees appear on the ballot, but they were unavailing, the board taking the view that it had no discretion in the matter, but must place the names on the ballot in the same order in which they appear on the election certificates filed with the board.

The conference held last night at the Republican County Committee's headquarters decided that as nothing could be done to cause a change in the ballot, a campaign of education to offset the probable effect of the arrangement would have to be made. The advisability of getting out posters which will explain to the voters what they will have to do to give full effect to a scratch of Van Wyck's name is being considered. When Chairman Robert C. Morris was seen at the conclusion of the conference he said:

"I have no words to fittingly express my contempt for the motives and the men who perpetrated this trick. Tammany evidently places a very low estimate upon the intelligence of the average voter. By placing Mr. Van Wyck's name at the head of the list of judicial candidates, Tammany has violated every precedent and the rules that have invariably governed municipal parties.

"Not only precedent, but courtesy, required that Judge O'Brien's name should head the judicial ticket, he being the senior of the four candidates by reason of his public service and by virtue of the fact that he had been nominated by both Tammany and by the Fusionists.

"I firmly believe that the placing of Mr. Van Wyck's name at the head of the Tammany judicial ticket for the purpose of confusing the independent voters, and thereby getting a few votes for Mr. Van Wyck that were intended to be cast against him, will prove a boomerang."

ELECTION CASES IN COURT.

Thirteen Men Want to be Registered—John Brennan Up on Habeas Corpus.

Thirteen men living in the Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, who failed to try to register for the coming election until the last night and were then shut out, have asked the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus compelling the Board of Registry to enter their names on the books as qualified voters.

The case is that of Walter W. Whalen, 342 East Twenty-third Street, and twelve others. They were represented yesterday before Justice Bischoff by Edward B. La Fetra of Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze.

Their contention was that some time prior to 10 o'clock, the hour of closing registration, they had been in line at their place of registry ready and anxious to be registered. They say that when 10 P. M. came the Board of Registry closed the place of registration.

After some discussions by the lawyers the Justice decided to reserve his decision in the case.

Justice Bischoff also had another election case before him in which he will have to determine when the thirty days' residence in an election district begins.

This is the case of John Brennan of 555 Second Avenue, who was arrested for illegal registration in the Twentieth Assembly District. Brennan moved into 555 Second Avenue on Oct. 7, and would be in the district thirty days on Nov. 5, which is election day.

Counsel for Brennan contended that this would give him the right to register and vote, and accordingly had Brennan brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus. Counsel in opposition said that the wording of the election law intended to exclude election day as one of the thirty days required for residence, and therefore Brennan could only be in the district twenty-nine days, which would not qualify him as a voter.

Justice Bischoff said that the wording of the election law was somewhat ambiguous, and therefore he would reserve his decision until he had studied the question more carefully.

OHIO CAMPAIGN NOW ON.

Democrats Hold Their First Meeting, but Differ from Republicans as to the Issues.

BUCYRUS, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The peculiar situation is presented in Ohio of the two parties not only differing on issues but also as to what are the issues. At the Republican opening at Delaware last Saturday, none of the five speakers referred to State issues. At the Democratic opening of the campaign here to-day, State issues were paramount in all the six speeches of the afternoon, and of the same number at the night meeting. Nearly all the speakers denounced to-day what they called "firing from behind the tomb of McKinley."

Col. Kilbourne, head of the ticket, compared the platforms and discussed both State and National issues, as did also Charles W. Baker, who is considered the Democratic candidate for Senator. Baker opened, saying the Republicans favored a canal in Nicaragua, while they had allowed the Ohio canals to go to electric traction companies without compensation. He stated that the Republican leaders were seeking to divert attention from Ohio affairs by discussing foreign questions. Chairman Daugherty, Gen. Finley, Anthony Howells, and other speakers were all in tune with this keynote, but its most forcible exponent was Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, who burlesqued Republican orators in their attempt to carry the war into the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba, and keep attention away from the conditions in Ohio.

Among those who came on the Kilbourne excursion train from Columbus was John J. Lentz, who opposed the nomination of Kilbourne. Lentz was accompanied by Mayor Hinkle of Columbus, and members of his Cabinet. Some of the enthusiasts charged that Lentz had been opposing Kilbourne and attempted to put him off the train. Although the yells "Put him off!" were kept up for some time, Lentz remained in line and participated in the proceedings of the day. At the meeting he was one of the guests on the platform.

CAPT. DIAMOND'S TRIAL.

It Will Take Place Before Justice Barrett at Albany Nov. 6.

District Attorney Philbin announced yesterday that Capt. Diamond will be tried in Albany on Nov. 6, before Justice G. C. Barrett, now sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The District Attorney said that he had appealed to Gov. Odell to appoint Justice Barrett to preside over the trial, as he was desirous to have a Judge acquainted with the facts of the case on the bench when it was tried.

Mr. Philbin received word from District Attorney Dyer of Albany County yesterday that the counsel for Capt. Diamond had served a notice on him of a motion to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. The motion will be argued on Friday of this week, and Assistant District Attorney Gans will represent the District Attorney's office of this county.

GOVERNOR ODELL'S VIEWS

Says He Will Not Be Influenced by Mr. Shepard's Speech.

The Governor Has Not Received Any Charges Against Mayor Van Wyck or Commissioner Murphy.

While he was at the Republican State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, Gov. Odell's attention was called to the statement made by Edward M. Shepard in his speech in Brooklyn Tuesday night to the effect that the failure of the Governor to remove Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery gave support to the claim that the justification for their removal did not exist. Gov. Odell said:

"I shall not be influenced one way or the other by anything that Mr. Shepard says. I am the Governor of the State, and I shall conduct the affairs of my office without regard to the suggestions of Mr. Shepard or anybody else."

Gov. Odell was asked whether he had received charges against Mayor Van Wyck, Commissioner Murphy, or Deputy Commissioner Devery from the Merchants' Association. He said that he had not received them. Then the Governor remarked:

"I wonder how Mr. Shepard can reconcile his views of home rule for the City of New York with his statement that I ought to act in the case of Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery? But I do not want to enter into any controversy with Mr. Shepard on this subject. I can run my own office without any suggestions from him as to what I ought to do or ought not to do. When the time comes for me to act you need not have any fear that I will not act."

"Is that to be construed as a threat or as a promise?"

"It is not to be construed as either a threat or a promise."

During the morning the Governor was in conference with Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee, Chairman Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and William H. Ten Eyck, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee. The four went over the details of the Fusion campaign for about an hour. They would not talk about the conference. Gov. Odell repeated what he said Tuesday as to his earnest desire for the success of Mr. Low and all the nominees on the Fusion ticket. He left for Albany at noon.

MR. SULZER TO CLUBWOMEN.

Answers Justice Jerome Before a Democratic Organization of the Tenth District.

The Ladies' Democratic Club of the Tenth Assembly District held an enthusiastic meeting at 94 Second Avenue yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Julius Harburger presided. When she arose to call the meeting to order the hall was filled by 700 women.

"One of the gentlemen on the Fusion ticket has said that woman's place is in the kitchen, and that she should keep out of politics," said Mrs. Harburger. "No man here will say so unless he is a confirmed and prejudiced bachelor, I am sure."

Congressman William Sulzer was then introduced. He said in part:

"Some people take delight in saying that everybody on the east side is a crook. I have lived here for years, and will say that such wholesale charges against our people are an outrage. There is just as much honesty on Cherry Hill as on Murray Hill. [Cheers.] There is just as much virtue on the east side of New York as upon the east or west side of Fifth Avenue, New York. [Prolonged applause.]

"When a candidate on the Fusion ticket tells his women friends, 'Don't go below Fourteenth Street; you will be contaminated,' it will be rebuked by your fathers and husbands on election day. This gathering here, with many women unable to gain admittance, is an answer to the infamous charges which Mr. Jerome has brought."

Miss Ray Solomon delivered a speech eulogizing the Tammany ticket, and Judge Henry M. Goldfogle and John S. Crosby also spoke.

RESIDENTS AND THE TUNNEL.

Park Avenue Association Formed to Work for Improved Conditions—Appeal to the Health Board.

Partial measures of reform in the matter of the New York Central tunnel will not suit residents of Park Avenue who, at a meeting held Tuesday night at the home of Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, 701 in that thoroughfare, formed the Park Avenue Association, with Everett P. Wheeler as President and Lawrence B. Smith as Secretary, to conserve their interests.

At this meeting it was resolved to appeal to the Department of Health to rescind its orders directing enlargement of the openings in the tunnel roof and making changes from masonry to steel construction in the interior, and requesting that no further action be taken in the matter until the residents are heard from. The sentiment of the meeting was that true relief from the conditions now existing will be found only in electric traction or mechanical ventilation.

Among those present at the meeting were Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, Sidney Whittemore, Amory Leland, Henry R. de Milt, and Dr. Smith.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE HERE.

Reviews the Thirteenth Regiment and Is to be Entertained.

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee reviewed the Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, last night, at the armory, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn. The General was accompanied by Major R. E. L. Mitchie, Capt. Doe Millard, and Capt. Algernon Sartoris of the United States Army. The regiment, under the command of Brevet Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, was made up of twelve commands of twenty-four files each.

To-night Gen. Lee will be the guest of Gen. Austen of Daly's theatre. On Saturday a dinner will be given to Gen. Lee at the Waldorf-Astoria by the officers of the National Guard. A loving cup will be presented to him then.

BOOKS SELL FOR $360 EACH.

One Was Rossetti's "The Germ," the Other a Shelley First Edition.

Two books brought $360 each at an auction sale yesterday by Bangs & Co., at 91 Fifth Avenue.

One of these was "The Germ; Thoughts Toward Nature in Poetry, Literature, and Art," January to April, 1850, by D. G. Rossetti and others, etchings by Holman Hunt, Collinson, &c., a splendid copy of the original octavo issue, London, 1850. It was beautifully bound, by Cobden-Sanderson, at the Doves Bindery, in olive green crushed levant morocco super-extra, the sides covered with rich gold tooling composed of a free diagonal pattern, which forms the stems supporting intersecting gold clusters, the back tooled in accordance with the same design, edges uncut, and gilded on the rough, inclosed in a red morocco case of appropriate and artistic design.

It is a presentation copy from W. M. Rosetti, the editor, to Prof. Nichol, with Rossetti's autograph inscription and the names of the contributors added by him in pencil upon the tables of contents; also inserted at the end is a manuscript poem by W. M. Rossetti, signed in full. It is entitled "In the Hill Shadow," and consists of sixteen stanzas of five lines each. This book was bought by Mr. "Brasil."

The other work, which was secured by Charles Scribner's Sons, was Shelley's "Alastor and Other Poems," 12mo, original boards, uncut, preserved in a blue crushed levant morocco drop case, made by Riviere. This is the very rare first edition, London, 1816, in the original binding, and is in beautiful condition. The copy, which sold at the French sale for $350, had the back broken.

To Pay Brooklyn Teachers.

The Board of Education met last night and passed a resolution approving of the payment of the salaries of teachers in Brooklyn for the month of September. There was some delay in the payment on account of a rearrangement of the schedule.

EX-FIRE CHIEF NEVINS AS A WITNESS

Testifies to James Shevlin's Relations with Graff & Co.

Says that He Put $70,000 in the Firm and Mr. Shevlin and ex-Senator McCarty Each Put in $20,000.

Ex-Fire Chief Thomas F. Nevins of Brooklyn and G. Edward Graff, the insolvent brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., which made an assignment on May 16 last, were examined yesterday before Referee Robert L. Tilney by W. C. Percy, counsel for Levi W. Naylor, the Trustee.

Mr. Nevins testified that ex-Senator John McCarty and James Shevlin received dividends in the "pool" account, and that he himself received dividends under this contract. He also testified that Mr. Shevlin, in a conversation last Memorial Day with him, demanded that the "pool" account be destroyed.

"Get that 'pool' account and burn it up," Mr. Nevins quoted Mr. Shevlin as saying to him.

Mr. Nevins said in regard to his association with the firm of G. Edward Graff & Co. that he put in $70,000 at various times, and that, while he could not say now much he had drawn out, at the time of the firm's bankruptcy he was drawing $129 a month as 6 per cent. interest on a deposit of $24,000. From the New York office he admitted drawing $1,000 for a good many months previous to the failure. He said that he had no other management in the concern, L. O. Clark being in charge of the Brooklyn office. Mr. Graff himself was in charge of the New York office. He testified also that $20,000 each from Mr. Shevlin and Mr. McCarty had been received as capital in the firm, the profits having been drawn in the same manner as those upon a first payment of $10,000, which was credited to Mr. Shevlin, and which, Mr. Nevins said, he had arranged, Mr. Shevlin receiving from the firm no security and no agreement to perform services.

Mr. Nevins also admitted having transferred part of the real estate owned by him on the Indian River, in Florida, on May 13 last, and that the rents on the property at 469 Hudson Avenue and 362 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, had been turned over to his wife.

A debt of $40,000 in a loan from the People's Trust Company, the last $10,000 of which Mr. Nevins admitted had been borrowed shortly before failure, was spoken of, the witness saying that the money was paid to Mr. Nevins as part of a trust reposed in him.

Before making the assignment, according to his testimony, Mr. Nevins had gone to Goshen, N. Y., and saw Mr. McCarty to ask him for $50,000 to put into the business. Mr. McCarty drew a check for $10,000 and promised to give the other $40,000. Subsequently Mr. Shevlin flatly refused to put in any more money, and Mr. Nevins returned Mr. McCarty's check.

G. Edward Graff, as manager of the firm, identified the "pool" contract and the signatures of Messrs. Shevlin, Nevins, and McCarty. At the time of the failure Mr. Shevlin had received from the "pool" $5,950, and, all told, $24,058.32 from March, 1897, to April 30, 1901, and Mr McCarty had received $5,950 in the "pool" account and $17,091.66, all told, during the same time.

The hearing was adjourned until Nov. 20.

Torpedo Boat Thornton Fails in Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 23.—The torpedo boat Thornton, built by the William R. Trigg Company of Richmond, Va., made another run yesterday to complete her official speed trial, but the result was not made public until to-day. The trial took place on Chesapeake Bay. The Thornton ran along very smoothly, but failed to develop the average speed, making only about 25 knots. The contract requirements are that the boat shall maintain an average speed of 26 knots for a run of two consecutive hours.

ALL ON THE BROOKLYN "DUCKED" EXCEPT SCHLEY

He Never Flinched When Spanish Shells Flew Overhead.

As Witness Says This in the Schley Court, Spectators Burst Into Frantic Applause — Schley May Take the Stand To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—This was the most dramatic day in the history of the Schley inquiry. Twice the entire audience, swept by excitement into utter forgetfulness of the proprieties in a courtroom, burst into storms of applause, which Admiral Dewey was hardly able to check by a vigorous use of the gavel and by stern commands.

The enthusiasm was caused by the testimony of Chief Boatswain William L. Hill, formerly of the Brooklyn. He is a typical sailor, who has spent twenty-eight years in the service, and is evidently devoted to Schley. He wore on his breast a medal presented to him for heroism in saving a comrade from drowning at Newport.

In speaking of the difficulty of coaling the Marblehead, Hill said she was not as hard to coal as the Texas, because she "didn't have so much overhang to her sponsons." His description of the Brooklyn's loop was that she "swung round on her heel," meaning that the turn was made hard over and in the shortest space possible. He said that at the beginning of the battle the Brooklyn "got into it hot." In his twenty-eight years in service he "kept his cruises," as he called it, by writing a log in the form of letters to his wife, which she copied into blankbooks for him—a blankbook for every cruise—and he produced these unique logs in court.

Hill observed the Texas at the time of the loop, and said that she could not have backed her engines, as he saw "no back water from her." The Brooklyn was fully a third of a mile from the Texas and did not cross her bows. During the fight Hill said Schley continually asked him whether "the bullies below" knew what was going on, and he seemed very anxious that the men below should know as much about it as those on deck. "He was as calm, cool, and collected as he is at this moment," said Hill, swinging his arm toward his old commander.

In a vivid description of the fight, Hill told how nearly everybody ducked when the enemy's shells passed over them. "They came like railroad trains," he said, "and they sounded like 'em-k-chug,' and every time there was a 'k-chug' you could see the heads go down." He straightened up, his eyes flashed, and he fairly shouted, "but Commodore Schley's head was never bent."

The words had hardly passed his lips when the whole room burst into frantic applause. Admiral Dewey sprang to his feet, a deep frown on his face, and pounded with his gavel, but the applause could not be checked inside of two minutes. Hill resumed his story and told of the chase for the Colon. He said that Capt. Cook stepped out of the conning tower and suggested that the time had come to close in on the Colon. Schley pointed to a headland in front of them and replied that to close in now would lose time; that the Colon would have to come out when she reached the headland, and then the Brooklyn would get her without loss of time. "Then," said Hill, with flashing eyes, "he stamped his foot and said: 'Damn it, I'll follow him to Spain if I have to, to get him.'"

Again, in spite of Admiral Dewey's previous warning, the audience burst into a roar of applause that seemed to shake the building. The Admiral sprang to his feet, shouting, "Stop it! Stop it!" and thumped the table vigorously with his gavel. He finally succeeded in suppressing the outburst. Hill tried to say that an officer of the Vizcaya told him after the fight that the Vizcaya tried to ram the Brooklyn, but Capt. Lemly objected and the statement was stricken out. Once Hill was asked whether he could see the Oregon at a certain period of the fight, and he replied in a tone of frank admiration for Capt. Clark's ship, and with great emphasis on the word "always."

"Yes, indeed. You could always see the Oregon."

Lieut. Eberle of the Oregon testified that during the chase Schley signaled to Clark, referring to one of the Spaniards: "She seems of Italian build." Clark signaled in reply: "She may have been built in Italy, but she'll land on the coast of Cuba."

Lieut. Harlow of the Vixen, who made the much-discussed notes of that vessel during the battle, testified that Schley's copy was correct. Several officers of the Oregon testified about how Sampson arrived after Capt. Cook had gone aboard the Colon to receive her surrender; how the Resolute reported that the Spanish ship Carlos V. was over to the eastward, and how Sampson ordered the Brooklyn and Oregon to go and fight her and afterward countermanded the order to the Oregon, sending the Brooklyn out alone.

Lieut. Harlow testified that during Schley's blockade he could plainly see objects on shore at night, and that after Sampson arrived the blockade was moved further out from shore at night. It was eight miles out.

Capt. Sigsbee's testimony was again attacked to-day. James S. Hare, who was on a newspaper dispatch boat, testified that after the retrograde movement had begun his boat encountered Sigsbee's, and Sigsbee megaphoned to them that the Spaniards were not in Santiago Harbor, and that Schley had gone west. Hill and Harlow both testified about the bad weather during the run to Santiago.

Mr. Rayner's list of witnesses has dwindled down to only three or four, and it is highly probable that Schley will take the stand to-day. It is believed that he will be called early in the afternoon session, and remain on the stand two days. Capt. Lemly has not announced that he will call any witnesses in rebuttal, but it is thought that he will do so.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—There was an unusual number of witnesses present in the Schley Court at the beginning of to-day's session for the purpose of correcting their testimony, and after they had been disposed of another long list for to-day was presented. The first of the new witnesses called was James H. Hare, who, as a photographer for an illustrated weekly newspaper, witnessed and made photographs of the battle of July 3.

While Lieut. Simpson was on the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony, he stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Hanna, that he had first seen the Oregon coming up during the chase of the Spanish ships on July 3 when the Oquendo was discovered to be on fire. Mr. Hanna stated that his object in bringing out this information was to fix the time when the Oregon came up.

G. E. Graham made an addition to his testimony of yesterday concerning the interview between Commodore Schley and Capt. Sigsbee on May 26. He said that beyond what he had already reported Capt. Sigsbee as saying he further said he had two pilots aboard, and that those pilots said that a fleet of vessels of the size of the Spanish squadron could not enter the harbor at Santiago. Mr. Graham also changed his reply to the question of the court as to whether he had heard a conversation between Commodore Schley and Lieut. Commander Hodgson during the battle of July 3. Referring to this, Mr. Graham said:

"In answer to the question of the court I said, 'No, Sir,' but it seems to me that I should say in that relation, there was a great deal of conversation going on between three or four officers forward, and I answered, 'No,' because I could not pick out from that the conversation between Lieut. Commander Hodgson and Commodore Schley."

Lieut. Wells was also among the former witnesses called for correction of testimony. While he was on the stand his attention was called to a press copy of a cipher dispatch dated May 24, prepared by him for Admiral Schley. The copy was found in the Commodore's press copybook, and Lieut. Wells said he thought he had prepared it. He said, however, that there was a pencil note indicating that the dispatch had never been sent. He was asked to translate the copy and present it to the court later, Capt. Lemly explaining that the dispatch indicated a conversation between the witness and Commodore Schley.

SIGSBEE'S TIDINGS.

James H. Hare was then called. He stated that he was on the press boat Somers N. Smith on May 26, or 27, and that they had met the St. Paul.

"Did you have any megaphone communication between the Somers H. Smith and the St. Paul?" Mr. Rayner asked.

"Megaphone and by mouth also."

"State what it was."

"We asked the St. Paul if there were any tidings of Cervera's fleet. Capt. Sigsbee told us there were not; that Cervera's fleet was not inside Santiago, and that Schley had gone west."

"Is there any particular incident that impresses that upon your memory?"

"Yes, Sir. On Sigsbee's assurance that the fleet was not in the harbor, we went back to Key West to coal, instead of Jamaica, and the first news we got there was that Cervera's fleet was bottled up in the harbor."

On cross-examination Mr. Hare said that the Smith was within 100 yards of the St. Paul, and that part of the conversation was by megaphone and part without it. He gave a list of newspaper correspondents present on the Smith at the time, but said that he did not recognize any of the officers on board the St. Paul, except Capt. Sigsbee. Among the newspaper men mentioned as present were Sylvester Scovel, Stephen Crane, Charles M. Pepper, Mr. Shehan, George Lynch, and W. O. Wilson. In reply to Mr. Rayner, the witness said that Shehan and Crane are dead, and that Scovel is in Havana. He told the court, in response to a question by it, that Capt. Sigsbee had himself used the megaphone.

Mr. Hare was succeeded by Chief Boatswain William L. Hill, who was a boatswain on the Brooklyn during the Summer of 1898. He testified to hearing guns on approaching Cienfuegos, and said that, while there a blockading line was maintained three or four miles out. He said that he had written letters to his wife during the campaign, and had from these made a journal covering the period. He said, in reply to a question by Mr. Rayner concerning the weather on the cruise between Cienfuegos and Santiago:

"The weather was rough. It was worse than that. I should say it was blowing a reef topsail breeze, and at one time the seas were breaking completely over the Massachusetts. I made an entry to that effect."

Mr. Hill also stated that he had had direct charge, under the executive officer of the Brooklyn, of the coaling of that vessel. "The Brooklyn," he said, "was the best ship in the fleet to coal, but only w constant watchfulness in the calmest weather could we coal without having an accident."

THE TEXAS NOT IN DANGER.

The witness said, in reply to a question, that the derrick beams of the collier were not long enough to throw the coal onto the Brooklyn, and that other and supplementary devices were necessary for that purpose. He also said that he had personal knowledge of the Texas, and knew that the projecting sponsons of that ship made it a hard vessel to coal, and on more than one occasion permission had been asked and received for the ship to go to Guantanamo for coal. In the course of his description of the battle of July 3, the witness said:

"Probably fifteen minutes after we started, the Spanish ships had nearly all gotten out. There were three of them. I stood near enough to touch Commodore Schley at that time, within five feet of him, and I saw that we were going into a pocket. The Spanish ships had gotten out, and the Viscaya, the second ship, had turned toward us, and we were about to cross the line of fire of our own ships. At that time the order was given to port the helm. I heard Commodore Schley say 'Port,' and the ship started to swing to starboard. The helm was put over hard aport, and she swung around on her heel.

"The fire from our batteries never ceased from the time we started to turn until the end of the battle, when the Colon went ashore. The guns were constantly being fired. The Texas was on our starboard hand, and she was fully a third of a mile from us. There was never any question in my mind about striking her. We did not come anywhere near her. We did not cross her bow. We were slightly ahead of her, and turned in that way entirely clear of her.

"After swinging around, we lined up parallel with the Spanish fleet. In a few minutes the Teresa went ashore, on fire. Soon after the Oquendo followed, and then we sided up with the Vizcaya and kept with her for ten or twelve miles. At this time there was no ship to be seen astern except the Oregon, which was about a half a mile from us.

"On this run with the Vizcaya, Ellis was killed. There were fourteen or fifteen of us standing together. The Commodore asked in a matter of fact tone: 'What is the range?' Ellis raised the stadimeter to his eye, and as he did so a shell took his head off. As he fell to the deck, dead, young McCauley said: 'Let's throw it overboard.' The Commodore said: 'No, don't throw that body overboard. He died like a brave man, and I am going to bury him like one.' He directed me to look out for the body. I had it wrapped in blankets, laid in the shade, and that evening it was gotten ready for burial.

APPLAUSE FOR SCHLEY.

"The Vizcaya was putting up the best fight of any ship there. She fought well, and the big shells were going over us, and a great many of us ducked. These shells sounded like half a dozen railroad trains under way. As they were heard going through the air down would go a head, but Commodore Schley's head never bent."

There was a great outburst of applause in the court room as, in a dramatic way, the witness recited this incident. Admiral Dewey for the first time during the sessions of the court found it necessary to pound his gavel on the table and admonish the audience against such demonstrations. Continuing his story, the witness said:

"He was as calm, cool, and collected as he is at this moment. His only thought was for his men. He called constantly as the different events occurred, asking, 'Do the bullies below know this; do they know that; that this ship has gone ashore and that ship has gone ashore?' His whole idea seemed to be that he wanted the people below to know as much about it as those of us on deck."

Continuing his account of the battle, Mr. Hill said that before the Vizcaya went ashore she had made a turn to ram the Brooklyn. He was proceeding to say that he knew this to be the case, because an officer of the Spanish ship had told him so, but this testimony was ruled out. The witness then said that he himself knew that to be her purpose.

Speaking of the Oregon, he said that during the chase of the Spanish vessels that vessel could always be seen, and was the only American vessel that could be. She was, he said, from one-quarter to one-half a mile inshore. He also said that at the time the Vizcaya turned in the Colon was 6,000 yards ahead. Later in the chase of the Colon he said that Capt. Cook had put his head out of the conning tower and said to the Commodore:

"'Don't you think we had better close in a little?' and," said the witness parenthetically, "I thought so myself. But," he went on, "the Commodore replied, 'No; don't you see that point ahead? Just as soon as that fellow starts to come out I'm going to head him off. I'll get him yet. Damn him, I'll follow him to Spain if I have to.'"

This testimony was given in clear and distinct tones and was heard throughout the large courtroom. Like a previous statement, it was received with a burst of applause, but the demonstration was quickly suppressed by Admiral Dewey, whose words of reprobation to the audience were followed by a word of admonition from Mr. Rayner to the witness. The Admiral rose and raised his hands in deprecation of the demonstration, his face was flushed, and he said: "Stop! Stop! Let's have none of that."

"Give us the facts, simply," said Mr. Rayner.

"These are the facts," replied the witness.

WHERE THE TEXAS COALED.

Taking the witness, Capt. Lemly cross-examined him about all the points covered by his testimony. In response to one of his questions, Mr. Hill said that he had not heard any conversation between Commodore Schley and Lieut. Commander Hodgson about the Brooklyn's helm or the Texas during the engagement of July 3. The Court asked three questions, which, with their answers, were as follows:

"How did you know that the Texas asked permission to go to Guantanamo to coal because she could not coal in the open sea?"

"From general talk. I know personally that she did go to Guantanamo."

"Did the Texas stop and back during the Brooklyn's turn?"

"No, Sir; I saw the Texas distinctly when the turn began and during the turn, and she did not make any backwater and she did not stop."

"Did you hear any conversation between Commodore Schley and any other officer during the early part of the engagement of July 3?"

"I heard none before or during the turn. There was no officer with the Commodore on my side of the ship."

Witness Hill was then excused, and Lieut. A. A. Ackerman was called. Lieut. Ackerman was in command of the after thirteen-inch turret and the after eight-inch turrets of the Oregon on the day of the battle of Santiago, and in response to a request from Mr. Rayner, gave a running account of that engagement. Describing the beginning of the action, he said: "We closed up the hatches and laid out fire hose and immediately turned the guns on the entrance to the harbor."

He said that the firing was begun by the marines on the upper deck. He said he could at that time see one after another of the Spanish ships coming out of the harbor, and he estimated their distance from the Oregon to be about three and a half miles. He said that as the ships came out, signal was made through the telephone in the conning tower to fire at will.

"The range indicators," the witness went on, "gradually fell until, I think, my first shot was fired at a range of 3,200 or 3,300 yards."

THE OREGON'S CHASE.

He had, he said, at that time fired five shots from the thirteen-inch guns, but soon afterward the Spanish ships drew so far ahead he could no longer train his guns upon them. The witness said that the Oregon was held right on her course, evidently toward the head of the enemy's column, and he then described her passage between the Texas and the Iowa.

"I had a very good oportunity," said the witness, "for seeing both of those ships. We were very close to the Iowa on our starboard hand and the Texas was a little off on the port hand. I did not see the Brooklyn, but I knew she was further on ahead of the Texas; that a whole ship's length was between my position and the Brooklyn, wherever she was. As we passed between the Iowa and the Texas, those ships seemed to be practically at anchor. We were going very fast then, and forced draught was covering our quarterdeck an inch or more deep with cinders, many of them red hot. Water was running from every hydrant we had, to keep the decks from burning.

"At that time the fire of the enemy and of our own ships was very heavy. The water was whipped up in all directions, shots flew overhead. I think it was the most exciting time of the whole engagement. Just at that time it was reported that the torpedo boats were coming out. I saw two of them coming out of the entrance to the harbor and steam close along the shore. One would seem to run a little ahead of the other, and the other would catch up, and one turned off a little, as if she was going to attack the Gloucester. The Gloucester ran up very close to them.

"As I could not get my guns to bear on the heavy ships of the enemy, I thought I would try a shot at the torpedo boats. I took my time about it, waited until those boats were lapping, and estimated the range as 2,200 yards from the torpedo boats, and fired a thirteen-inch gun, and when the smoke cleared away I saw one of those boats blow up. I do not claim it was done by my shot. There were several others firing at that time. It is a wonder to me they were not blown up sooner."

At this point the witness varied from his narrative to criticise the Navigator's chart, saying that it showed the position of the Oregon at that time to be four miles to the westward of where she actually was. The witness then described the burning of the Maria Teresa and the Oquendo, saying that the Teresa, which was Admiral Cervera's flagship, was such a mass of flames that it seemed impossible for any one to live on her. He considered it a waste of ammunition, he said, to fire at the vessel.

The witness said that when the suggestion was first made to Capt. Clark that the thirteen-inch guns should be fired at the Colon he had demurred to an extent, saying that he thought the range was too great. The witness replied that the guns could be fired at a range of 13,000 yards without damaging the mounts, and he told how afterward they had been fired first at a distance of 8,000 yards, which had been increased first to 8,500 and then to 9,000 and still later to 9,500. When the range was fixed at 9,500 Lieut. Ackerman said he observed that the shot passed over the fleeing Colon, but it fell so close to her quarter that he felt sure it had struck her.

THE NEW YORK ARRIVES.

"I had," he said, "taken my long glass aloft with me, and I searched the side of the Colon for injuries, and saw none, but certainly discovered that her flag was gone, and came to the conclusion that a fragment of the shell had carried away the halyards. The quarter deck of the Colon was deserted, and all the casemate doors and ports were closed."

Here the court took its usual noon recess. When the court reconvened, Lieut. Ackerman continued his narrative, saying that when the Colon's flag went down the men on the Oregon ceased firing. The Brooklyn bore at that time two points on the Oregon's port bow, and was about a mile distant, said the witness. He described the sending of boats from the Brooklyn to the Colon, which, he said, seemed to take a long time. At this time the Texas and the Vixen arrived. The New York also arrived, and when she came up went in very near to the Colon. After this the Oregon returned eastward, under orders, on a false alarm.

"We had already," he said, "prepared to send a prize crew aboard."

The witness spoke of the firing of the Brooklyn, saying: "At the time I was aloft on the signal yard I saw them fire from the Brooklyn with her starboard forward eight-inch guns, and I noticed her shots appeared to fall very short. In fact, toward the end of the chase I saw no shots from the Brooklyn that reached the Colon."

Giving the various positions of the Brooklyn during the engagement, Lieut. Ackerman said that from the time the Teresa went ashore the Brooklyn was from 3 to 4 points on the Oregon's bow, but at times she was nearly abeam. The distance varied from 1,000 to 2,000 yards, and toward the end of the chase the Brooklyn seemed to him to veer out, apparently for the purpose of heading off the Colon.

On cross-examination the witness said that the extreme range of the eight-inch guns, such as were used on the Brooklyn, was 9,000 yards. He also, at Capt. Lemly's suggestion, reiterated his testimony concerning the Texas when passed by the Oregon at the beginning of the battle. He repeated that the vessel was not apparently making headway, but he could not, he said, testify that he was lying dead in the water.

"Do you know whether there were any instructions from the Brooklyn, by signal probably, if at all, with regard to opening fire with the thirteen-inch guns at the latter part of the action?" Capt. Lemly asked.

"I never heard of such instructions," the witness replied.

"The guns had not been fired for some time, had they?"

"Not since we had passed the Vizcaya."

"Hence you were not in range?"

"No, Sir."

BROOKLYN IN THE LEAD.

"Do you happen to know whether there was a suggestion from any one on board the ship as to opening fire with those guns for any reason?"

"I have stated that I suggested it to the Captain. I have also heard that it was suggested by other officers."

"How did the Brooklyn bear when you went aloft on the signal yard to the Oregon?"

"I should judge that she was about between 2 and 3 points, nearer 2 points, forward on the port beam, and certainly a mile away."

"How did she appear to be heading relative to the Oregon and the Spanish vessels at that time?"

"There was only one vessel left at that time, the Colon, and I think her course was slightly divergent from that of the Oregon, which led to the opinion that she was heading for the headland beyond the Colon with the intention of cutting off that vessel."

"Which vessel, the Brooklyn or the Oregon, was nearer the Colon when it went ashore?"

"That is very difficult to say. Practically the two vessels were on the same circle. Probably the Brooklyn was a short distance nearer, but the difference was hardly appreciable. The Brooklyn was, however, 9,000 yards or more from the Colon. This I know from our bearing and range."

In response to a question from the court, the witness said he knew of the receipt of no signal from the Brooklyn until well after the chase had begun, when he had understood that the Brooklyn had signaled to close up. Lieut. Ackerman was succeeded on the stand by T. F. Applegate, who was a gunner on the Brooklyn during the Santiago battle. He was interrogated by Mr. Rayner. In reply to a question the witness said:

"Before the battle, the guns and the auxiliary machinery attending them were in excellent condition. After the battle we found all of the five-inch guns on the starboard side broken in some part, or the lifting gear of the guns carried away. The bores of the guns were pitted, and the muzzles of two of the guns were so swollen they had to be removed from the ship."

FIRED 2,330 SHOTS.

"Can you tell me anything about the ammunition expended on the Brooklyn on the day of the battle?"

"We used up 566 of the 5-inch shells, 164 8-inch, 1,200 six-pounders, and 400 one-pounders."

"During the battle was there any time within your observation that some of the guns of the Brooklyn could not have been trained on the enemy?"

"No, Sir. Some of them were always in use. Some were always in use during the complete turn."

"Did you see Commodore Schley during the action?"

"Several times, and spoke to him."

"What impression did his conduct, manner, and bearing convey to you?"

"He seemed to be cool, calm, and collected, and one who inspired confidence."

The next witness was Lieut. E. W. Eberle, who was Watch and Division Officer on the Oregon in the Santiago campaign. He had charge of the first gun division, and in that capacity had direct charge of the forward 13-inch turret. He described the Oregon's passing the Iowa, saying that that vessel was at the time on the inside. As she was passed, firing ceased, but was immediately resumed. The Oregon had, he said, passed within from 100 to 150 yards of the Iowa. He described the end of the various Spanish ships, saying that when the Teresa began to burn Capt. Clark had said: "One is on fire; look out for the next."

Witness said the Brooklyn had stopped about a mile and a half from the Colon, to the westward, while the Oregon had stopped about a mile from that ship to the eastward. The New York, he said, came up about an hour after the Colon's flag went down. The witness said he had not seen the Brooklyn until the Vizcaya caught fire. He saw none of the Spanish ships leave their course, except the flagship Teresa, which veered somewhat toward the American ships. Lieut. Eberle was cross-examined by Mr. Hanna, who asked:

"Do you recall any signals from the Brooklyn to the Oregon at about the time the Vizcaya went ashore?"

"After the Vizcaya went ashore the Brooklyn signaled, 'Well done, Oregon.' After that she signaled, 'One of my compartments is full of water.' She made another signal, 'She seems of Italian build,' and Capt. Clark told the signal officer to make signal, 'She may have been built in Italy, but she will land on the coast of Cuba.' We could not see the men of the Brooklyn, and it was not, therefore, sent."

Witness said that from the time the Oregon had left Rio she had been cleared for action, so as to be ready at any time. During the engagement the closest range used by the Oregon was 1,600 yards, and that was used on the Oquendo. He had fired, all told, thirty-four 13-inch shells. In reply to a question by the Court, the witness said that the Vizcaya exposed her port broadside to the Oregon during the battle, but that at that time she apparently was not on fire.

SIGNAL NOT RECEIVED.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, Jr., who was Signal Officer on the Oregon, gave a detailed statement of the signals between the Brooklyn and the Oregon during the engagement of July 3. These have all been given by previous witnesses. In the course of his testimony Mr. Rayner asked:

"Do you recollect a signal from the Brooklyn, 'Try one of your 13-inch guns?'"

"I do not; I did not receive it."

"How did the Oregon respond to the signal, 'Follow flag.'?" asked Capt. Lemly on cross-examination.

"She followed the general direction of the flagship; she followed the Spanish fleet."

"Did she follow the Spanish fleet or the Brooklyn?"

"She did not follow, directly, either one of them. She steamed right in for the way the Spanish fleet was heading."

The witness described the relative positions of the Brooklyn and the Oregon in the chase of the Colon, saying that he thought the two were about an equal distance from the last of the Spanish ships when she went ashore. He also said that he had seen no effort to ram on the part of any of the Spanish ships.

Lieut. Johnston was followed by Major Paul St. C. Murphy, who commanded the marines of the Flying Squadron during the Cuban campaign, and who was on the Brooklyn on the day of the engagement of July 3, when he was in charge of the 6-inch forward guns under the forecastle. Speaking of the Santiago blockade, the witness said that in the daytime the Morro was in plain view, as were the signals at night. He gave the closest range on July 3 at 1,100 yards.

In response to a question from Mr. Rayner, Major Murphy said he had seen Commodore Schley during the day of the battle of July 3, and that his manner and conduct "impressed me as it seems to have impressed everyone on the Brooklyn—as that of a brave and resolute officer. He inspired the utmost confidence throughout the ship."

On cross-examination, Major Murphy said that at night, in steaming east and west during the blockade, the ships of the Flying Squadron had gone 1,500 yards from the entrance on either side. He was confident he had seen the picket boats inside the blockading line at night. They were, he said, stationed on both sides of the entrance to the harbor.

VIXEN'S LOG DISCUSSED.

Major Murphy was followed by Lieut. Commander Charles H. Harlow. In response to questions by Capt. Parker, the witness said that during the Santiago campaign he had been executive officer of the Vixen. Commander Harlow described the battle of July 3. On beginning his discourse he turned toward the counsel for Admiral Schley, when Admiral Dewey requested him to turn, saying, "They know the story; we don't." Commander Harlow said he had observed the Brooklyn frequently during the battle, and that he had made notes of the occurrences of the day.

Capt. Parker called the witness's attention to the log of the Vixen covering the day of the battle, and asked if the notes which appeared there were signed by him, to which he replied that they were. The witness said he had read the notes, and that, barring possible typographical errors, possible omissions or misunderstandings which might have come from dictation, they are correct. He said he saw the things occur which are related there.

Commander Harlow was questioned concerning the blockade of Santiago, and said the Vixen had maintained a position as a picket boat a mile or two inside the blockading line. He thought that ordinarily the fleet was four or five miles from the shore at night. Looking at the log of the Vixen for June 1, the witness said that on that day the fleet stood eight miles out. Mr. Rayner notified the witness that testimony after May 31 had been ruled out, and the witness added, "If the Vixen's log is correct, I am sure the line was closer in on May 30 and 31."

The witness said he had observed the reconnaissance of May 31, and that previous to that time he had known nothing of the strength of the Spanish shore batteries. He had then learned that they were strong enough to throw projectiles out beyond the position of the Vixen.

The court then adjourned for the day while Commander Harlow was still on the stand.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Harry L. James, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty and to accompany a detachment of recruits to be sent to San Francisco.

Second Lieut. Brice P. Disque, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty with recruits to be sent from that post to the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Frank J. Miller, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, is assigned to the One Hundred and Eighth Company Coast Artillery, and will join that command at Fort William.

Second Lieut. Walter H. Neill, recently appointed, is assigned to the Thirteenth Cavalry, and will join that regiment not later than Nov. 15.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated after their respective names, and will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders: First Lieut. William L. Lowe, Thirteenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, Jr., Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Vernon W. Boller, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. William P. Kitts, Twenty-first Infantry. These officers are ordered for temporary duty as follows: Lieut. Lowe to Fort Myer, Lieuts. Righter and Kitts to Fort Columbus, Lieut Boller to Fort Sheridan.

Officers recently appointed are assigned to the Coast Artillery as follows: First Lieut. Percy Willis, Forty-third Company; Second Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, Thirtieth Company; Second Lieut. Kenneth C. Masteller, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Company; Second Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, One Hundred and Twenty-third Company; Second Lieut. Carl E. Wiggins, One Hundred and Nineteenth Company; Second Lieut. Richard R. Williams, Ninety-sixth Company. Of these officers the following are ordered to temporary duty: Lieut. Willis at Vancouver Barracks, Lieut. Ryan at Fort Crook, Lieut. Masteller at San Diego Barracks, Cal.

First Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, now at Fort McDowell, will proceed to 194 Clark Street, Chicago, for recruiting duty.

Col. Albert S. Towar, Assistant Paymaster General, is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster of the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Chicago for duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Lakes.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Whipple, Deputy Paymaster General, now Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Lakes, will sail from San Francisco, Nov. 16, for Manila for duty as Chief Paymaster of the Division of the Philippines.

First Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, Twelfth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort McPherson for temporary duty.

Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, Ninth Cavalry, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty with recruits.

Navy.

H. Knox is commissioned Captain from Sept. 22.

J. G. Eaton is commissioned Captain from Sept. 23.

C. N. Sargent is commissioned Commander from Sept. 2.

J. B. Milton is commissioned Commander from Sept. 26.

G. W. Mentz is commissioned Commander from Sept. 28.

J. H. Hetherington is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Aug. 15.

C. H. Harlow is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Sept. 28.

C. C. Marsh is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Sept. 28.

F. B. Upham is commissioned Lieutenant from June 16.

R. C. Moody is commissioned Lieutenant from Oct. 5.

Charles M. Carlton is appointed Chaplain from Oct. 17.

Lieut. P. H. Dudley is detached from the command of the Brooklyn, upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. C. C. Todd is detached from duty as hydrographer at the Bureau of Equipment, upon reporting of relief, and ordered to command the Brooklyn; he will sail from San Francisco Nov. 23.

Lieut. Commander A. Mertz is ordered to the Wabash as executive, Nov. 1, as relief of Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter, who, on being relieved, will be attached to the Topeka and the Fort Royal Station.

Lieut. G. B. Rice is ordered to duty as inspecting engineer of material at the Homestead Steel Works, as assistant to Lieut. Chambers.

Ensign W. P. Cronan is ordered to the Marietta, Nov. 1.

Surgeon G. Pickrell is ordered detached from the Columbia, upon reporting of relief, and ordered to duty at the Naval Dispensary at Washington, D. C.

Surgeon P. Leach is ordered to the Columbia as relief of Surgeon Pickrell.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Kennedy is ordered to the Franklin.

Assistant Surgeon A. G. Grunwell is ordered to the Norfolk Hospital, Nov. 1.

Assistant Surgeon L. W. Bishop is ordered to the Independence.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Ajax is at Hampton Roads.

The Illinois arrived yesterday at Yorktown.

The Celtic arrived yesterday at Sydney.

The Indiana sailed yesterday from Hampton Roads for Port Royal.

The Leonidas and Eagle sailed yesterday from Lambert's Point for Key West.

The Gloucester is at Annapolis.

The New York arrived to-day at Catbalogan, Samar.

The Monterey arrived to-day at Woo-Sung.

The Hartford arrived to-day at Fort Thomas.

The Atlanta sailed to-day from San Francisco for Degterro.

The Essex sailed to-day from Funchal for Trinidad.

The Potomac sailed to-day from Philadelphia for Boston.

The Yale-Princeton Debate.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Announcement was made to-day that the annual Yale-Princeton debate will be held here on Dec. 6. Princeton will select the question and Yale has the choice of sides.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
339 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANNOUNCES ITS
REMOVAL
TO ITS
Handsome New Storerooms
339 BROADWAY.

Most complete line of DESKS, FILING CABINETS and OFFICE FURNITURE ever shown in New York.

"THE SECRET OF MY STRENGTH IS PERFECT DIGESTION I USE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT AND FIND THAT IT GREATLY AIDS ME IN THE PROPER ASSIMILATION OF FOOD"
Eugen Sandow

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT builds up the weak and debilitated. It is a muscle builder; a strength giver. It imparts energy; creates appetite; cures dyspepsia and insures perfect digestion.

Nearly all the difference in the world between the strong man and the weak man is that the one receives the full benefit of the food he eats, while the other doesn't. JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT makes people strong by making digestion perfect. Take Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with your meals and you will at once feel the unmistakable prompting of strength and energy because the nutrition in the food is penetrating to every portion of the body.

One dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract contain more strengthening and nutritive properties than a whole cask of ale or porter, without any intoxicating effects.

Insist upon JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT and you will not be disappointed.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

"We do not hesitate and cannot hesitate to say that the Pianola must inevitably revolutionize the whole present pianistic situation."—MUSICAL COURIER.

Great Musical Works Seldom Heard.

With the assistance of the PIANOLA they can be both heard and played by every one.

THERE are thousands of great musical masterpieces that are seldom or never enjoyed.

Thousands of the best efforts of infinite genius which might as well never have been composed.

This is not because people do not care to hear them, but there is no one to play them.

The Pianola has changed all this.

The Pianola is a small, neat, handsomely finished cabinet, placed in front of the piano.

It has felt-covered fingers resting on the keys.

Rolls of perforated music direct the playing of these fingers, causing, by a pneumatic action, the striking of the notes exactly as composed—"striking the right note at the right time." This last phrase is the best and most concise description of piano technique. The Pianola affords a mechanical technique, and this is as it should be. It gives the player absolute control of the way in which the notes shall be struck, putting him in entire command of every element of what is known as "expression" in piano-playing—touch, tempo, phrasing, accent, pedalling, and all the delicate touches here and there.

The Pianola places at the command of everybody the power to play any music they like and in just the way they like to hear it.

Playing Upright Piano with the aid of the Pianola.

The Pianola is reclaiming thousands of the practically lost efforts of great geniuses. The great works of Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin, Wagner are at the command of the Pianola player, as well as the lighter music, songs, dances, rag-time, and the popular pieces of the day. If you would like to observe this, do so, unhampered by your natural adherence to previous musical tradition. Call at our warerooms, and let us show you the Pianola. It is all that we claim for it—and more.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought on moderate monthly payments if desired.

THE AEOLIAN CO.,
18 West 23d Street, N. Y. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
657 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

For Men and Women

Crawford Shoes

$3.50

Pay more, get no more; very likely less; you can't get more. Guaranteed from sole to upper.

Cor. Nassau & Fulton Sts., 825 Broadway, 150 West 125th Street, Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

There Is Something Better

in the APOLLO *Piano Player* than anything we can say. No advertisement of it will hold the whole truth, and the only way in which we can be just is by asking you to examine and ask it all sorts of musical questions. The Reality is more excellent than the Report.

The APOLLO was awarded a Gold Medal by the Jury of Experts at the Pan-American Exposition, the greatest official recognition given a Piano Player.

The A. O. LO Company,

Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y. (Between 17th and 18th Sts.)

One swallow may not make a summer, but it puts a

Gold Lion Cocktail

where it does the most good. Received Gold Medal, Paris Exposition.

The Cook and Bernheimer Co., New York

Hemorrhoids and Constipation Cured

by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption with the physiological local remedy

ENTONA

THE ORIGINAL

WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES

FREE SAMPLES

of "Entona" and full directions will be sent on postal request. Write to-day.

Fifty cents a box at all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

THE ENTONA COMPANY Dept. F 61 Fifth Avenue, New York

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

"Unsurpassed so far as I know."

—EMIL PAUR.

Warerooms, 305 WEST 18th STREET, Near Fifth Avenue.

Eyeglass Makers for 25 Years.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av / 125 West 42d St., B'way & 6th Av / 650 Madison Av. cor. 60th St

Paris, 3 Rue Scribe.

Wear A Chapin Silk Hat, $5.

CHAPIN'S, (Established 1884). 12 Astor Pl.—a few steps East of Broadway—4 doors West of Brokaw Bros.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Princeton and Pennsylvania Teams Won Their Games Rather Easily.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AT YALE

Harvard's Practice Was Rather Discouraging to the Coaches—Columbia 'Varsity Easily Rushed Scrub Team.

Two of the more important college football teams played in regular contests yesterday, and the results of the games occasioned no surprises, for both won by large margins, Princeton defeating Orange Athletic Club by the score of 29 to 0, and the Pennsylvania team, composed mostly of substitutes, beat Gettysburg 22 to 0.

There was nothing startling in the practice of the various teams yesterday, though the shake-up at Yale jarred the football situation to some extent. The work of the coaches generally was directed toward the points where faults have glared in the playing done thus far this season.

The game with Bates showed so many glaring weaknesses in Yale's team play to the old graduates who witnessed the game, that yesterday wholesale and even startling changes were made in Yale's line-up and style of play. Hogan, who has played regularly at 'Varsity tackle this season, was dropped to the second team, and, to every one's surprise, Chauncey Hamlin given his place. Hamlin is a big fellow, weighing upward of 200 pounds, and has been playing substitute centre all this season, where his work has been good. All last year Hamlin was a leading candidate for left tackle, and it was only just before the big games that Gordon Brown chose Bloomer over him. The promise that Hogan gave early this season secured him the place until now, but his poor line attack on tackle back has been so evident that he has now been temporarily disciplined by a drop to the second team.

Goss was relieved at left guard by Johnson, whose strong work makes him a formidable candidate for the position.

Wilhelmi took Hart's place at left half, but did nothing.

Weymouth is improving rapidly at full back, and his work yesterday was very fast.

It was evident from the play as well as the new line-up that the conference of Yale coaches had decided on strengthening the line attack. A new formation was tried using Glass, the giant freshman guard, as the motive power. It is partly guard back and partly fake tackle back, as the left or right tackle falls behind and on the snap back Glass takes the ball and hits the line with the full back field and the tackle behind him. It is a play that necessitates very quick work on the part of Glass, but in time will probably prove a heavy line-gainer. The 'Varsity played two short halves yesterday, scoring twice on the scrubs.

With Capt. Berrien, Weekes, and Lancon out of the line-up, the Columbia 'Varsity succeeded in crossing the scrub's goal line three times in the practice on South Field. Morley at quarter back directed the team, and it is now pretty definitely decided that he will fill this position in the Yale game, as Smith, at right half back, is advancing the ball in good style. Nicoll played in Lancon's place while the positions back of the line left vacant were filled by Algy Boyesen and Duell.

Ex-Capt. Wilson directed the scrub in the use of Yale tactics, but they did not work at all well against the 'Varsity, which was able to prevent the scrub from scoring. On the other hand, Sanford tried some new formations of his own, and they worked very well. McLellen played but a short time on the 'Varsity as left guard, Whitwell succeeding him. The latter made a good impression. Bruce was also in the game yesterday, playing right tackle.

Harvard took a slump yesterday, and in fifteen minutes of hard play on Soldiers' Field was unable to score against the scrub. Throughout almost the entire play the ball was in the 'Varsity's territory, the second's line held like a stone wall, and all the new play which has lately been given the 'Varsity was unable to make any impression on it. As a result the first team was compelled to punt several times, and this with several penalties for offside play gave a distinct advantage to the scrub.

Roberts was out again and did good work. Putnam did not get into the line-up, but went through the signals in the preliminary practice, which was the longest of the year. In this practice particular attention was paid to the new tandem play.

This play will utilize the weight and speed of Harvard's two big tackles, Cutts and Blagden, and from the way the coaches are working, it is evident that they intend to make it one of the ground gainers for the Crimson team this year.

PRINCETON, 29; ORANGE A. C., 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Princeton's football team easily defeated Orange Athletic Club this afternoon by a score of 29 to 0. Princeton played poorly at times. Fumbles were very frequent. Dewitt at one time fumbled while going over the line for a touch-down, and Stokes fell on the ball for a touch-back.

The interference on the end runs was rather poor, few gains being made by this style of play. Not until late in the second half were the ends circled with any degree of success.

Orange's failures to gain were due to her slow line bucking, and first downs were gained only twice during the game. At no time did the visitors threaten the Tigers' goal. Pierson played his first game for Princeton, and was the most consistent groundgainer of the day. He proved strong on both defense and offense. Brown filled Capt. Pell's place and played a good game. Orange was penalized eight different times for offside play and interference at the centre. Allen was a tower of strength in backing up the line, but did not get much chance at offensive work. Line up:

Princeton, 29.	Positions.	Orange, 0.
Davis	Left end	Leuders, Koehler
Brown	Left tackle	Grobert
Dana, Mills	Left guard	Dailey, Crabbe
Fisher	Centre	Mohor
Mills, Butklewicz	Right guard	Miller
Dewitt	Right tackle	Owens, Bradley
Henry	Right end	Mason
Meier, Freeman	Quarter back	Stokes, Work, Truax
Pierson, Foulke	Left half back	Koehler, Miller
S. McClave, Wiley	Right half back	Allen
McCord		Larendon,
Underhill	Full back	Whyte

Touch-downs—S. McClave, McCord, Foulke, Dewitt, Pierson. Goals from touch-downs—Dewitt, 4. Umpire—Mr. Voorhees of Orange. Referee—Charles Young of Cornell. Timekeeper—Mr. Murray of Princeton. Time of halves—Two twenty-minute.

PENNSYLVANIA, 22; GETTYSBURG, 0

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—Pennsylvania football substitutes had an opportunity this afternoon to line up against a strange foe, and Gettysburg's team was opposed by few of the regular players. Coach Woodruff put out a team, and they had little difficulty in rolling up 22 points on the visitors, who were outplayed in the first half of the game, but who in the latter half, near the close, held the Quakers and had two tries for field goals, once from the 25-yard line and the second time 35 yards away. These were about the only times the red and blue goal was threatened, and on both occasions the ball was blocked. Gettysburg was light but speedy, and most of her gains were made by skirting Pennsylvania's ends. Line-up:

Pennsylvania, 22.	Position.	Gettysburg, 0.
Nelson	Left end	Brady, McLaughlin
Piekarski, Mitchell	Left tackle	Gilbert, Reinard
Bennett, Anderson	Left guard	Hill
Jordan, McCabe	Centre	Henry
Teas	Right guard	Rice
McCabe, Baird	Right tackle	Shipley
Crowther	Right end	Sieber
Howard	Quarter back	Young
Reynolds, Townsend	Left half back	Bingman
Corley, Dale	Right half back	White
Keller, Bloch	Full back	James

Touch-downs—Reynolds, Teas, Dale, Baird. Goals from touch-downs—Bennett, 2. Referee—L. De P. Vail, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Samuel Boyle, Pennsylvania. Timekeeper—Dr. Shell, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Messrs. Diehl, Gettysburg, and Bloch, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes.

TRINITY SCHOOL, 5; HAMILTON, 0.

The Trinity School football team defeated the Hamilton Institute eleven yesterday at Columbia Oval by the score of 5 to 0. Smith, Trinity's fullback, made the touchdown after the ball was carried down the field by steady line bucking.

Princeton Scrub in Tie Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The Princeton University scrub team played a tie game with the Lawrenceville eleven at Lawrenceville to-day. Score, 6 to 6.

RICHARD V. HARNETT DEAD.

The Real Estate Appraiser and Expert Passed Away After an Illness of Many Months.

Richard V. Harnett died at his home, 312 West Seventy-second Street, yesterday. Mr. Harnett had been suffering from a complication of diseases for sixteen months. Of late he had been improving, and his recovery was looked for up to yesterday morning, when he began to sink. In a few hours after the relapse began he passed away.

Mr. Harnett was the senior member of the real estate firm of Richard V. Harnett & Co. of 71 Liberty Street. He was sixty-two years old, and had always been a resident of New York.

Mr. Harnett was a self-made man. When eighteen years of age he secured employment with E. & H. T. Anthony, photographers, but photography was not to his liking, and when twenty years old he entered the employ of William Kennelly, real estate dealer, at Nassau and Pine Streets, and embarked in the business in which he was to become notable.

About thirty years ago Mr. Harnett started in business for himself. In the succeeding years he built up one of the most prominent real estate firms in the city. As an auctioneer Mr. Harnett probably put up and sold more parcels of important realty in and around New York than any other man of his day, while in the private contract branch of the business he negotiated the sales of some of the most valuable properties in the city, including the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, Broadway and Park Row, the site of the present Herald Building, and the Havemeyer properties in the Broadway manufacturing district.

Experience in such transactions made him one of the leading experts on realty values, in which capacity he was in great demand, even after he was stricken by the illness which proved fatal in the end. Mr. Harnett's judgment was especially sought on numerous occasions in the appraisement of the realty of large estates.

He was one of the founders of the Real Estate Exchange and was always prominent in its direction. He was elected President of the Exchange in 1897, and did not go over to the Auctioneers' Association until the decision had been reached to sell the Liberty Street property.

Mr. Harnett was married in 1881 to Mrs. Kate Isabelle Donald, who, with her son, Henry W. Donald, his partner in business, survives him. He had a wide acquaintance in business and social circles, and was a member of the New York, New York Yacht, American Yacht, Colonial, and Catholic Clubs and of the Arion and Liederkranz Associations.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Neustetter, cloaks and waists; 337 Broadway.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. Fox, dry silks; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Fox, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, trimmings and embroideries; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; H. W. Allen, domestics; E. L. Allen, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Hoyt-Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. G. Hoyt, upholstery goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, laces, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. Shanahan, toilet goods and umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Sparbeck, dress goods and cloths; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Weinberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Weinberg, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Herz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Bauer, house furnishing goods and furs; 529 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Robinson, A. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. B. Robinson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Combination Cash Store, Rutland, Vt.; F. Starford, notions and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, cloaks, notions, laces, and millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Woodward, boys' clothing; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Maier, men's and boys' clothing; 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Marcus, M. H., Hampton, Va.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mark, domestics, linens, and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; M. J. Kelly, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Weed, Charles A., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; R. S. Weed, woolens; W. H. Moody, furnishing goods; 60 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Stern, clothing; 760 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William C., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Smart, Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. Silberberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; F. W. Kelsker, silks and dress goods; W. Carothers, prints, ginghams, and wash goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass., millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; H. J. Barnes, notions and gloves; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; W. Sargent, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; G. A. Ramsey, house furnishing goods; J. H. Crowley, notions; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Burnham-Hanna-Munyer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. McClellan, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Wendland, H. G., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; H. G. Wendland, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; W. Brown, furs; 157 Duane Street; Victoria Hotel.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. H. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear; 406 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Youngman, notions; 58 West Fourteenth Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Robinson, J. M. Norton, Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. Weinstock, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrian, corsets, muslin underwear, and boys' clothing; 467 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; 478 Broadway; Holland House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Bruger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Maginnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, silks and dress goods; 57 White Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; G. T. Pearson, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. M. Hoffman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and cooler; winds northwesterly.

The eastward movement of a high area of fair strength which last night overlay Manitoba, will cause a fall in the temperatures from the lake region and the Ohio Valley eastward during to-day and to-night. There will not be much change in the South and the slope region.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have brisk to high west to northwest winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast, and also on the Pacific Coast from Point Reyes to Eureka, Cal.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	64	55	57
6 A. M.	63	55	58
9 A. M.	64	60	63
12 M.	74	69	69
4 P. M.	71	74	72
6 P. M.	67	69	69
9 P. M.	65	67	67
12 P. M.	65	67	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65¼
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1900	67
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	55

The thermometer registered 56 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 75 degrees at 2:30 P. M., and the minimum 54 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

POMMERY

Highest priced at wholesale, costs the same at retail. When you order it you are getting the best wine for your money.

CHAMPAGNE

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Man and Woman Found Shot to Death in a Raines Law Hotel.

Murder and suicide is the only plausible explanation of the deaths of Emil Schillenger, twenty-one years old, a butcher, of 300 East Seventy-eighth Street, and an as yet unidentified woman, whose bodies were found last evening in a small front room in the Raines law hotel Melvin, at Third Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, both with bullet wounds over their hearts. They had been dead for many hours. Near them lay a new revolver, and on a table was a box of cartridges from which five had been taken. B. Lindenn, the proprietor of the hotel, said that the couple came there Tuesday night and registered as Emil Schillenger and wife.

They seemed in good spirits when they went up stairs and afterward when they ordered two glasses of soda water in their room. They were not seen again alive, and no one heard the shots, which might have been drowned by the roar of the elevated railroad, which passes just a few feet from their window. The bodies were discovered by Mary Goldwell, a chambermaid. From the position of the bodies it is supposed that the man killed the woman as they sat on the bed with his left arm around her neck.

The woman is a German about twenty-three years old, with brown hair and gray eyes. Her clothing was of good quality. The man had $6.39, a gold watch, and diamond ring. At the house where he lived with his parents it was said he was last seen there on Monday, when he said he was going to Philadelphia to visit an aunt. They had no idea who his companion could be, they said. Seven letters left by the couple were taken by the Coroner.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SITUATION.

Questions Raised Affecting the Legality of Contemplated Plans.

Conferences regarding the settlement of the Northern Pacific situation were continued yesterday without any definite agreement being reached. It has become known that various questions have been raised regarding the legality of some of the contemplated plans.

Thus, for instance, the question is now being considered by the legal advisers of both sides as to whether the Harriman interests could give up the shares of the Northern Pacific bought by them in view of the fact that these shares have been transferred to trustees for account of one of the subsidiary companies of the Union Pacific and against which bonds of the Union Pacific have been issued which have in part been exchanged for common stock.

The rise in the stocks of Union Pacific on the Exchange was without any tangible basis, so it was declared yesterday by a representative of the Harriman interests.

Rio Grande Southern Election.

DENVER, Oct. 23.—At the annual meeting of the Rio Grande Southern Railway stockholders in this city, the following Directors were elected: George J. Gould, Howard Gould, and Arthur Coppell, New York; Clarence Buckingham, Chicago; Edward T. Jeffery and S. N. Wood, Denver, and Otto Mears, Washington. George J. Gould is Chairman of the board.

Luncheon on the Ryndam.

A luncheon was given yesterday on board the new Holland-America liner Ryndam in honor of her entry into the Atlantic service. The Ryndam leaves New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam next Saturday. Among the passengers booked to sail on her are Marquis Ito, Dr. Z. Koyama, Mr. Furuya, and Mr. S. Tokioka.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia; Gov. John F. Hill, Maine; John Harkness Brown, Cleveland; John Skelton Williams, Richmond; Barclay Warburton, Philadelphia; Bradford Shinkle, Covington, Ky.; Col. W. C. Loyering, Taunton, Mass.; Craig Lippincott, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Dr. J. Herbert Peabody, Philadelphia; A. Leighton, R. A., London.

IMPERIAL—Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River; Col. J. D. Holmes, Jacksonville; Col. W. J. Craig, Augusta, Ga.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. B. Thurston, Nebraska; Senator George W. MacBride, Oregon; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; Col. R. Loder, United States Army; Count d'Girerville and Count S. d'Pionleroy, France.

HOFFMAN—H. Humphrey Read, Philadelphia; H. A. Parr, Baltimore; J. E. Gordon, Philadelphia; F. E. Esche, Chemnitz.

PLAZA—M. Guggenheimer, Jr., Lynchburg; Charles Jacober, London.

SAVOY—J. D. Hawes, Louisville; F. Lewisohn, London.

NETHERLAND—Dr. William A. Raymond, Cincinnati; John W. Leggett, Detroit; John Brockway Metcalf, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN.—Charles Le Gay, Paris; E. E. Spafford, United States Navy.

GRAND—Capt. R. E. L. Mishie, United States Army; Major L. A. La Garde, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Major M. McNally, United States Army.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Oct. 23.—Fire in French Lick Springs Hotel to-day did damage to the extent of $12,000.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23.—The plant of the American Washboard Company, at 1,474 East Madison Avenue, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000.

MENASHA, Wis., Oct. 23.—The National Hotel, a four-story brick building well known throughout the State, was totally destroyed by fire early to-day. The hotel was erected in 1872 at a cost of $40,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(Fires from 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:45 A. M.—1,627 Avenue A; owner unknown; no damage.

5 P. M.—18 Prince Street; Michale Colone; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—120 Cannon Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—3,309 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

8:35 P. M.—321 East Seventy-fourth Street; Conrad Tunen; damage, $100.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:20	Sun sets...5:08	Moon sets...2:40	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
S. Hook...4:16	Gov. Isl'd...4:49	H. Gate...6:36	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
S. Hook...4:38	Gov. Isl'd...4:58	H. Gate...6:54	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hubert, Barbados	.....	9:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau and south side of Cuba	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	*12:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Coronda, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hesperides, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.

Alleghany, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitt's	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 19 and up to Nov. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 8, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 24.

Buffon, Barbados, Dec. 31.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 30.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Oct. 17.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 19.
Elswick Manor, Hamburg, Oct. 8.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 16.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 23.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 18.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Oct. 12.
Monmouthshire, St. Kitt's, Oct. 15.
Cleta, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 12.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, Oct. 9.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Oct. 15.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.

British Prince, Antwerp, Oct. 12.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 14.
Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 16.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 19.

SUNDAY, OCT. 27.

El Dia, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 19.
Manitou, London, Oct. 17.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 17.

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

Bordeaux, Havre, Oct. 15.
Cufic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
El Mar, New Orleans, Oct. 23.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 17.
Georgian, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Minneapolis, London, Oct. 19.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 21.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Oct. 22.

Arrived.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Marroe, Marseilles, &c., Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:24 A. M., 24th.

SS Barnstable, (Br.,) Henshaw, Port Limon, Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Eagleton, Leghorn, &c., Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Musans, Maracaibo, &c., Oct. 13, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Lutsleigh, (Br.,) Baker, Santos, &c., Sept. 26, with coffee to Arbuckle Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol, &c., Oct. 3, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow, Oct. 10, and Moville, 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 A. M.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Ord, Santos, &c., Sept. 28, with coffee to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 22d.

SS Laura, (Br.,) Middleton, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 15, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to the Vogemann Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Tabaristan, (Br.,) Saunders, Bussorah, &c., Sept. 12, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Philadelphia, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville, Oct. 20, and Charleston, 21st, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west southwest, fresh breeze; cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Appalachee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Benedick, (Br.,) for Halifax, N. S.
SS Saginaw, for Providence.
SS Hungaria, (Ger.,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Mount Vernon, (Nor.,) for Gonaives, &c.
SS Seguranca, for Havana, &c.
SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
Steam yacht Erin, (Br.,) for Southampton, passed out Sandy Hook at 5:12 P. M.
SS Dunblane, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Algiers, Naples, &c.
SS Philadelphia, for Southampton.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Porto Rico, for Porto Rico.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard at 5:50 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York, arr. at Southampton at 6:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 806 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 30 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE VINDICATION OF TAMMANY.

"I should like you to answer a question," says a correspondent in a brief letter to THE TIMES. "Will an independent Democrat who supported SETH LOW in 1897 go astray this year if he follows the lead of these gentlemen whose names are inclosed and which you published on Saturday last?"

Not if he wants to give Tammany an indorsement and vindication, not if he wants to cast a vote of approval for Crokerism. For independent Democrats having that intent and that desire the true path is indicated by the gentlemen whose names stand upon the list inclosed by our correspondent. Some of them are men recently in full affiliation with Tammany, some are followers of the late HENRY GEORGE, one or two, perhaps more, are independent Democrats and tried friends of the cause of good government. In voting for Mr. SHEPARD they give a certificate of good character to RICHARD CROKER.

CROKER has had full control of this town for four years, and he has been as bad as he dared. His official tools and implements and, in particular, his police Chiefs and police Captains have imposed upon themselves no restraint save the fear of the penitentiary, and that limit has been set far forward in their case by their control of the District Attorney's office. The result has been the vilest Government the city has ever seen, a Government of knaves, thieves, blackmailers, gamblers, and bribe-takers. Upon this showing CROKER has the hardihood to demand a vindication at the polls and a vote of renewed confidence.

It would do violence to reason and fact to construe the election of Mr. SHEPARD as anything else than a vindication of Tammany and a vote of renewed confidence in CROKER. He is CROKER'S candidate. It is the Tammany vote that will elect him if he wins. Tammany votes for a vindication, of course. The platform upon which Mr. SHEPARD stands declares that the administration of Mayor VAN WYCK has been glorious and admirable. Independent Democrats who vote for him must indorse that statement. They can't help themselves.

The case is analagous to that of a business corporation which has been disgraced and brought to ruin by the frauds of its officers and Directors. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of such a corporation, let us suppose, a resolution is introduced declaring that the stockholders approve, ratify, and confirm all acts of the officers and Board of Directors during the year. Such resolutions are usually adopted at stockholders' annual meetings. In the case of a fraudulently mismanaged corporation the inculpated officers and Directors would naturally vote solidly for the resolution. Stockholders who voted for it would put themselves in precisely the position occupied by independent Democrats who vote for Mr. SHEPARD, the Tammany candidate.

The defeat and extermination of Tammany is the proper penalty, the only right treatment, for the organization—which Mr. SHEPARD says must not be destroyed. The only possible way to condemn Tammany and to express disapproval of its infamous acts is the election of Mr. Low.

THE UTILITY OF "HECKLING."

Even Mr. SHEPARD must be becoming aware that his custom of pretending to give audience to the reporters is having very ridiculous results. When the reporters ask him any questions the answers to which would be pertinent and might be inconvenient, he declines to answer them upon the ground that they "relate to politics." What on earth does anybody want of his opinions just now except as they relate to politics? Such questions, he says, he will answer only in his public speeches. And, when the public speech comes, it proves to be a careful, lawyerlike brief upon the dangers of non-partisanship in municipal affairs, or upon the partisanship of SETH LOW or some such thrilling theme. Those things that make the blood of warm-blooded New Yorkers to boil, the blackmailing by Tammany of business and pleasure, of virtue and vice, you never hear about in any of these able essays. And, if any auditor should interrupt one of the essays with a pertinent question, that auditor would be enthusiastically thrown out by the cohorts of the political organization which Mr. SHEPARD has declared his purpose not to "disintegrate."

Let us call Mr. SHEPARD'S attention to the highly different attitude of Mr. JEROME, who is getting much more personal capital than any other candidate is getting out of this campaign. When Mr. JEROME was interrupted, the other night, by an awkward-sounding question, and Tammany cries of "Throw him out!" were directed at the questioner, Mr. JEROME insisted upon hearing the man out, and upon answering him. The question proved to be sincere and pertinent, the answer to be triumphant. It is the excellent British custom of "heckling." Under that custom, when a candidate is the candidate of all the thieves and blackmailers and criminals in the community, he would not be allowed to get away from that fact by reciting essays upon theories of government. He would be compelled to pay some attention to the real and living issues of his canvass. Mr. SHEPARD has thus far succeeded in dodging all those issues. But, if he will not answer the questions which arise in the minds of the reporters, and if he will not allow his speeches to be interrupted by references to the actual issues of the campaign, he may go through the same without having to answer a single awkward question. Perhaps he thinks that immunity to his advantage, and we are not prepared to dispute his judgment on that point.

THEY HAVE THEIR DOUBTS.

In any group of half a dozen men where the municipal campaign was the subject of conversation we suppose all would agree that Mr. Low, if he shall be elected Mayor, will appoint as Police Commissioner a man of unbending honesty and such force of character that his name would be an assurance to all the city of a thorough reform in the Police Department and the absolute destruction of the corrupt alliance between that department and the gamblers and dive-keepers. In Mr. Low's case there is no room for doubt—the character of the man, the source from which his candidacy springs, and his repeated explicit pledges create conviction and certainty.

As to the character of the man Mr. SHEPARD would choose for Commissioner, we take it that there would be doubt, felt or expressed, in any circle where the matter was under discussion. Mr. SHEPARD has said that the affairs of the Police Department shall be administered as they would be if he himself were the Commissioner. But he has also said that he is a Democrat, that the Tammany men who nominated him are Democrats, and that the great organization, which Mr. SCHURZ justly describes as a nest of robbers, must not be destroyed. It must be evident that one of two things is likely to happen to Mr. SHEPARD. Either his choice for Police Commissioner will fall upon an organization man, a person having relations with Tammany and interested in maintaining its efficiency; or else, if he shall offer the appointment to a man of high character and first-rate capacity not in politics, he will have to suffer the unspeakable humiliation of having his appointment declined. Mr. SHEPARD will be two years in office. Tammany will then resume full control of the City Government with a man of its own kind, an obedient instrument of Crokerism in the Mayor's chair. For Mr. SHEPARD, be it understood, is only an interim Mayor, a good man to hold the chair until the storm blows over.

Men really fit to be Police Commissioner, men of the high class of which Col. WARING was an example, would be most reluctant to accept an appointment to a place from a Mayor nominated and elected by Tammany. Two years would barely suffice for the work of purification in the Police Department, and promptly thereafter the work would all be undone and the old vile conditions restored. But the election of Mr. Low would foreshadow and almost assure a continuance of reform administration. With the advantages of honest government in full view before them it is inconceivable that the people of this city would at once invite Tammany to resume power and bring back the iniquities and corruptions which have furnished Mr. JEROME with the subject of his stirring appeals to the minds and hearts of the people.

There is no doubt what sort of police administration we should have under Mayor Low. We submit that it is doubtful that Mr. SHEPARD would be able to accomplish even what he promises, and his promises fall short of those of Mr. Low.

YALE.

That is an interesting list of honors which is published as Yale's bicentennial choice of the American men whom she chiefly delights to honor. It is interesting, among other things, because each of the honored persons is alive and so vulnerable to attacks, or even to sneers, unlike the tenants of the "Hall of Fame" of a nearer institution, these tenants being safely dead, and the academic proceedings interesting them no more.

Undoubtedly there is something to be said against some of the candidates. But we may be sure that all of this, and much more, has been, is being, and will be said by the other candidates for academic honors whom Yale has overlooked. But, upon the whole, this is a fairly satisfactory roster of eminent Americans. And there is this to be said about it, that Yale herself takes no more than her fair share of Yale's honors. It is true that it is open to anybody to say that all the eligible Yalensian candidates had been honored by Yale already.

But we think it is the general judgment that Yale is a pretty good place of education. The Yale preparation seems to train a man fairly well, not merely for the academic shades, but for the caucus, the mining camp, we might almost add the faro bank, for places in which academic training prepares a man only in so far as it makes him more of a man. And surely this is to be said for Yale, that it does not tend to make of its alumnus a man apart. We know no men who are less "apart" than Yale men. There is no Brahminism in the Yale curriculum. That natural Brahminism which is cultivated at some other seats of learning must be tremendously strong to survive the ordeal of four years' reduction of conceit which is practiced at New Haven. There is no "holier than thou" about the Yale man. Often, no doubt, he is, as a matter of fact, no holier than the other fellow. But even when he is you do not hear it from him. And so the average Yale man is a pretty good American citizen. And the production of pretty good American citizens is the best output which any American college, or even "university," can have to show.

OUR "CUSTOMS."

Very few, we trust, of our readers can have read a little story we printed yesterday about the ways of the New York Custom House without being very heartily ashamed of the customs of the country and particularly of the customs of the Port of New York. The tale concerned an Englishman who had come out here to attend a meeting of Most Worshipful Grands of some Masonic order, and, to do honor to his invitation, had brought his full jeweled regalia. The consequence was that he was held up on the wharf as some kind of smuggler, that his regalia were impounded, that he was charged duty upon the same, and a fine besides for not declaring them, and that he went to Chicago in a black coat, declaring that he had fallen upon a savage tribe.

And so he had. This Dingley tariff under which we are laboring, apart altogether from the economic theories upon which it is based, is one of the most uncivilized measures ever conceived by mortal man. It is really shocking that there should be nobody, this side of Washington, who is empowered to make a dispensation, in such a case as this, from the tariff schedules under which the goods of this tourist came. It is to be hoped that Secretary GAGE, when he restores the goods of this Englishman to him, may be moved to add some civilized kind of apology.

Meanwhile there is an ancient and fish-like anecdote of the young British naval officer who went about the South Seas with a gunboat picking up islands, and also with a form to be filled up for the information of the Admiralty. One of the titles of the form was "Manners and Customs." Filling out the blank, with reference to one of his islands, he wrote: "Manners, none; Customs, beastly." The impression of many a European tourist who encounters the Custom House officer at the edge of these shores must be like that, that the manners of the official are "none" and that the Customs are "beastly." We really ought to amend this thing, in the interest of our own pretensions to civilization.

A CORN CORNER IN MEXICO.

A correspondent in the City of Mexico sends us an account of a curious instance of Governmental interference with private business, which is instructive as showing how primitive the civilization of that country is. There are republics and republics, and the Mexican form of republic is very different from that which is accepted here. In Mexico freedom of speech and of individual action is curtailed almost as sharply as it would be under the most arbitrary of monarchies, and when any commercial movement is organized which seems to be contrary to public policy the President does not hesitate to take a hand. Quite recently he did this in the case of a corn speculation, and instead of exciting a burst of popular indignation his action is warmly commended and is satisfactory to every one except the speculators whose profits were dissipated.

For the Mexican peon there are practically but two kinds of food, corn and beans. The corn goes to make tortillas and the beans are cooked with chili. Natural liking is one cause of this limitation of food; necessity is another. When the wage-worker of a family can earn but 25 cents a day in Mexican silver, which is the standard pay of a peon, the question of cheap food is vital. Ordinarily corn sells at 3 cents a liter, or from $3.50 to $4 per hectoliter. At that rate the peon can keep his family well supplied with tortillas and beans even if he does not work every day. The bakeries are able to sell three large tortillas for 1 cent. An increase in the price of corn means a sudden shortening of the workingman's rations and consequent suffering.

Mexico is a wonderful corn country. In what the farmers call good years it raises much more than is needed for home consumption. In years which are not regarded as good the supply grown is always ample for that consumption. For years back there has been no shortage in the supply, and though the crop has not been as great as in the most prosperous times, there was enough for all and the price remained normal. Suddenly, about two months ago, there came a change. The selling price of corn began to increase. From $3.50 a hectoliter it climbed to $5 and $6; then it went still higher, and in some districts actually sold at $15 and $16—more than four times the normal rate. The result was quickly to be seen. The bakeries began to reduce the size of tortillas. Instead of three large ones for a cent they were forced to sell only two small ones. At the same time the peons who made their own tortillas found themselves unable to supply their families with enough to eat. They resorted to beans to make up the deficiency in corn, but the price of these began to go up, in sympathy with the grain. The suffering which was quickly felt was widespread. On every side were appeals to the City and State Governments for aid. That something must be done was evident, but no one seemed to know a remedy. The importation of corn from the United States seemed impossible, as the price of the grain in the North was high and, besides, the import duty was prohibitive, made so purposely by the Government with the idea of providing a home market for the grain raised in the republic.

While the people stood around and discussed the situation, helpless and feeling themselves at the mercy of the men who were manipulating the corn corner, President DIAZ suddenly issued a proclamation. There had been no intimation of his intention, and it came as a surprise. It was a remarkable document, but still more remarkable was the letter which, at the same time, was sent to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies by Minister of Finance LIMANTOUR. The President's proclamation merely announced that, "desiring to relieve the situation of the needy classes who are suffering the consequence of the high price of corn," he removed the existing duty on the cereal and greatly reduced that on wheat. The letter of the Minister of Finance showed how carefully the Government had been watching the operations of the corn clique, and how it had decided to upset the plans of the men who wanted to enrich themselves at the cost of the poor. It was accompanied by a bill empowering the Executive to buy corn at home or abroad and sell it at a loss, if necessary, to the end that suffering might be relieved and famine averted. Congress did not hesitate. Within half an hour the bill was passed, without discussion or amendment.

The next day the Government sent a communication to the railroads asking their aid in bringing corn to the interior parts of the country at as low a rate as possible. They at once reduced their freight rates from the United States border to the capital from $18 to $11 per ton. Then the Government began to buy corn, but before the first shipment was received the price began to drop. Still, it did not go down fast enough, and the President authorized the Governors of the various States to aid in the work. In Jalisco, where the supply is greatest and where the hacienda owners who had manipulated the corner had forced the price up to 11 and 12 cents a liter, the Governor bought freely and sold in the public markets at 3½ cents. To further facilitate the decline it was decreed that all stores which sold corn at the normal figure should be released from taxes for three months. This did still more good, and now, where the high price had been most severely felt, the cost to the poor is about what it was months ago before the market was manipulated.

These will strike the average American reader as heroic measures, but they seem to have exactly fitted Mexican conditions. Contrasted with the policy of the English Government in the management of the Indian famine last year, when multitudes starved to death at a time when the storehouses were bursting with grain, it would seem to have much to commend it. In dealing with primitive communities primitive measures are sometimes better than those which are modeled more closely in conformity to the canons of economic science.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Just because a cause is great and good is no reason why a deadly seriousness should always mark its advocates and its advocacy, nor does the occasional flashing of a gleam of humor through the pervading solemnity evidence either frivolity of mind or failure to perceive the essential gravity of the situation, whatever it may be. This remark expresses—after a fashion—grateful appreciation of that passage in the speech delivered by Mr. CARL SCHURZ Monday night wherein he likened the variously eminent Mr. SHEPARD to "the virtuous young woman who marries a vicious and incorrigible old reprobate for the purpose of reforming him." That is funny, but it is much more—it is an extremely apposite and accurate presentation of the case that has troubled, grieved, and mystified us all so deeply. It is an "illustration" that illustrates, and the more one thinks about it the more one sees its potency as a trouble-maker for the Tammany Mayoralty candidate and as a source of joy, not only for his political opponents, but also for no inconsiderable fraction of the curiously assorted army which, to its own vast astonishment and confusion, is supporting him. If the political cartoonists do not find congenial inspiration for their pencils in this suggestion from Mr. SCHURZ we shall be even more surprised than disappointed. The idea is well calculated to quicken the imagination and arouse the fancy, and the campaign orators ought to find it as fertile as the campaign artists. As yet we are only in the period of betrothal—of explanations, exhortations, and protestations. The only point where Mr. SCHURZ'S parallel fails is this, that the virtuous young woman who makes up her mind to marry the rake always does it, while in Mr. SHEPARD'S case his friends and fellow-citizens, if they choose, can prevent the dreadful ceremony from taking place—and according to all present indications they are going to choose.

—Commenting on the little event which has so suddenly and unexpectedly assumed the dignity of the Roosevelt-Washington episode, Public Opinion, a paper which is usually content to give the thoughts of others, declares of its own authority that the now famous dinner was a "mistake," for the reason that "any act of the President calculated to offend a large section of the country would be an unwise act." The relevancy of that "reason" is not quite obvious, for of course this particular act of President ROOSEVELT was not "calculated" to offend anybody at all, and Public Opinion goes on and presents a thoroughly adequate answer to its own accusation by saying: "But the Southern newspapers and Southern men who are now abusing Mr. ROOSEVELT for 'inviting a nigger to dine with his family' (the words of The Birmingham Enterprise) should consider that any other attitude on the part of the President toward the leader of the race which composes one-eighth of the population of the United States would be inconsistent with his whole theory of private life and official conduct. Identically the same spirit is manifested in the two acts of the President which have been most praised and most condemned—the appointment of an Alabama Democrat to a United States Judgeship because he was the best available candidate and the invitation to BOOKER WASHINGTON—the spirit which makes merit the sole test in public and private relations with men." That argument will hardly convince anybody not already convinced, but it is a statement of the case that will appeal strongly to those who are, and for those who approved of the much-criticised dinner instinctively it will supply the defense whose existence they took for granted.

—That mysterious "Mrs. PIPER," after allowing certain estimable gentlemen, all at least as credulous as ingenious, to convince themselves that the dead speak through her lips and write with her hands, has suddenly emerged from the impenetrable darkness which has veiled her from an inquisitive public, and is now revealing what Mrs. PIPER herself thinks of—Mrs. PIPER. She says that careful study of her own case and of the innumerable carefully recorded products of her unconscious moments leaves her as little of a "spiritualist" as she was in the beginning of the experiments, and that she has yet to see the slightest thing worthy to be called either proof or evidence that dead folks have anything to do either with her or her trances. This statement is a very interesting one, and not a little important, not because Mrs. PIPER is necessarily or even probably a scientific and therefore trustworthy observer of her own nervous peculiarities, but on account of the light it throws on her character. Up till now there has been no particular reason for supposing her to be unlike other "mediums." To be sure, not a few enthusiastic searchers after the occult have declared that her honesty was beyond suspicion, and that in her case the element of intentional deception had been eliminated, but that proved absolutely nothing, for the same things are said of every "medium" by equally respectable persons. But when Mrs. PIPER herself rejects the convenient explanation of "spirits" for her "communications," and by so doing voluntarily tries to step down from the pedestal upon which the eminent "investigators" have placed her, she presents the strongest of arguments for believing that she has not been trying to bamboozle either herself or others. Her own opinion is said to be that telepathy accounts for all her marvels. That is much the same thing as saying she don't know how to account for them, and it is of no especial importance—of as little, perhaps, as are the conclusions of those who found in her futile chatter about flowers and graves the clear and comforting revelation of a life beyond.

—Now that Sir THOMAS LIPTON is on his way home and out of hearing, one can without impropriety or discourtesy express a long-repressed wonder—which has included a little dissatisfaction—that about all the glory and fame resulting from the cup races has gone to the loser of them. This is not to hint that Sir THOMAS is not a sportsman of a most admirable type; it is not to imply that he deserved less kindness and applause than he received; it is simply to claim that, however fine a thing it is to lose with good temper, it is after all a finer thing to win, when, as in this case, the victory is fairly won and modestly. Cheers for the defeated in a manly contest are excellent, but to forget the winner is absurd, not to say outrageous. Everybody in the world, almost, knows who owned the Shamrock, but there are lots of people who, after they have told the name of the Columbia's Captain, are very misty about those who paid for her building, who kept her in commission, and attended to her multiple and enormously expensive wants. Since when, pray, has it become an American fashion to apotheosize failure, and to let success pass unacclaimed?

TO REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was rather amused in reading the report of the New York and Philadelphia Synods of the New York and Philadelphia in the papers last week in regard to their seeking reconciliation with their mother, the Episcopal Church. The members of the Synod set up some ideas of their own that the Episcopal Church would have to adopt before that Church returned to the fold from which she sprung. The same synod threatened to expel any minister that should be found expressing his willingness to return to the Church from which he sprung.

In reply to the members of the Synod let me say that had not they broken off from the Church of their forefathers they would never have desired to be taken back and be recognized by the stronger body as part of the one true and Apostolic and Catholic Church. But before they will come back to us they say we must rescind a number of the fundamental doctrines of the Church, viz.: Apostolic succession, the great and helpful doctrine of the real presence of the Eucharist, and must recognize the ministers of other denominations that have no more right in the eyes of the Church to preach the Gospel than any other man who cares to lecture on the teachings of the sacred writings to a body of people.

I am liberal minded enough to realize that those people outside of the Anglican Church are sincere in their various beliefs, but why should a Church that has had an Apostolic ministry for hundreds of years and believes and teaches that by some miraculous means the bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ, give up these beautiful and very helpful doctrines to please a few who, because they do not believe them, but through the influence of their friends outside the Church, desire to eliminate them for all time?

This would be a great thing for the members of the Reformed Episcopal Church, but the Low Church party of the Episcopal Church would have to be a great deal stronger than it is now to have these things done by the General Convention. There are too many catholic Bishops in the Church for that to pass the House of Bishops at least. If these good people desire to enter the Church, as any one else enters it, all well and good, and I would be one of the first to extend to them a cordial welcome; but when it comes to wanting us to do away with things that have been near and dear to us for generations I would be one of the first to enter a protest.

Let me ask what it was that drove these people from the Episcopal Church. They left long before my day, but as I understand it, and I have read considerable on the matter, they objected to the words "priest" and "altar" in the Book of Common Prayer, besides objecting to the Apostolic succession and other fundametal doctrines of the Church. They got out of the Church, and one of the first things they did was to adopt the Book of Common Prayer, word for word, as we have it today, with the words "altar" and "priest" changed to "holy table" and "minister." The words "holy table" is used now in the Prayer Book just as much as it was then. In the later revisions the word "priest" appears more frequently.

These good people also object to the officiating minister using the surplice during the services, and instead inaugurated the collegiate gown. The surplice as worn by the ministers who seceded from the Church was objected to because it was and is still a vestment used by the priests of the Roman Catholic Church. The surplices as used then, and in some of our churches now, was as much like that used by the priest of the Roman Catholic Church as day is like night. The old time surplice was long and had long flowing sleeves. I am told by a priest of the Roman Church that never in the latter days of the Church, since the Reformation at least, has anything but a surplice above the knees been in use.

These are only a few things I should like to say to these good people who want us to give up our dearest doctrines and practices so that they may return to the fold and enjoy the blessing of Apostolic days which we enjoy. X. Y. Z.

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 21, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD'S PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Edward M. Shepard, for whom his fellow-citizens have most cordial esteem, makes an earnest protest of scrupulous regard for constitutionality when he is asked whether he will remove Mr. Devery if elected Mayor of New York. Yet nothing could be more completely contradictory of the spirit of the Constitution of this State than the principle which Mr. Shepard makes the leading plank of the platform on which he asks our votes—the necessity of National party control of municipal administration.

No intelligent and well-informed man, I think, will dispute the proposition that the State Constitution requires this city to hold its municipal election in a year and on a day when the National elections are not held in order that considerations of National party questions may be kept out of the municipal elections. From this point of view the Constitution of this State, in its provision for our city elections, is a "non-partisan" Constitution, and to this extent Mr. Shepard stands on an unconstitutional platform, and his appeal for the votes of his fellow-citizens is an unconstitutional appeal, contrary to the very purpose of the Constitution of his State with reference to our city elections.

Mr. Shepard is not the first man who has been "in favor of the Constitution and agin' its enforcement."

FRANCIS B. CHETWOOD.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

WHY A DEMOCRAT SHOULD BE CHOSEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuming the correctness of all you say about the corruption in the Police Department, permit me to take issue with you on the proposal that the election of Mr. Low will do more or as much to promote the cause of good government as that of Mr. Shepard.

Your arguments appear to be based mainly on the ground that the election of Mr. Shepard involves the success of the Democratic city and county tickets, and a new lease of life to the party now in power. This implies that the voters to whom you appeal lack the will or intelligence to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy candidates—that they are unfit to exercise the elective franchise. Is not this rather a severe indictment of the independent voter who holds the balance of power in that election?

Viewing the contest, then, as one between Mr. Low and the elements responsible for his nomination on the one hand, and Mr. Shepard and his political sponsors on the other, will Mr. Shepard's election in the end do as much as that of Mr. Low to permanently promote the cause of good government?

I am among those who believe that party responsibility is as necessary in city municipal administration as in State and National affairs. Is there any reason why an able, honest, and fearless Democrat cannot bring about the reforms and correct the abuses within his own party? It has been done before, and can be done again.

It ought to be easier to accomplish reforms in that way than to put the opposing party in power, for the reason that the attention of the public is arrested and impressed with the sincerity and disinterestedness of the struggle which if undertaken by the party of opposite political faith is met with the cry of partisanship and persecution. The party man who undertakes housecleaning in his own political household gets the support of the best men of both parties.

If the many men of brains and influence who have deserted the Democratic organization of our city had remained and fought their battles within the party lines as they have done within the Republican organization, they could wield a controlling influence and correct the abuses of which they now complain. Instead of this, they ask us to run into the arms of our political enemies when they are offered an opportunity to work out their own and their party's salvation by electing a man after their own heart.

If Mr. Shepard succeeds in correcting the abuses and driving out the corruption said to exist and in giving us a clean, businesslike administration, as no one who knows him will doubt, will that not redound more to the advantage of the Democratic Party than if we get the same sort of administration from Mr. Low?

Why, then, should a Democratic hesitate to vote for him if he believes him personally to be as able, honest, and fearless as Mr. Low? They say, because he is being supported by elements that are distrusted.

Since when are you a defender of or an apologist for the Platt machine? Was not that machine a potent if not the controlling factor in Mr. Low's nomination? Surely, more potent than was Tammany Hall in the nomination of Mr. Shepard, which is said to have been forced upon it. What motive impelled the "Sheehan Democracy" or the "Jimmie O'Brien Democracy" or any of the other "allies" except the Citizens' Union, to support Mr. Low? Was it public spirit? Was it good citizenship, or was it pursuant to a bargain for a division of the spoils?

Whatever question there may be (I think there is very little) as to the success of Mr. Shepard, there cannot be much doubt of the election of the Democratic county candidates. If that be so, is it not in the interest of the city that Mr. Shepard should be elected? A discordant administration with each department seeking political capital at the expense of the other, can hardly be in the interest of the city. Divided responsibility would leave the citizens without redress for failure to accomplish results. Each branch of the government would stand in the way of the other.

Spasmodic upheavals for partisan ends have never helped the city; they have not raised the standard of municipal government. The opposite is true of reforms within the party lines.

The opportunity now presented may never come again in our day. For the first time in many years the Democratic organization has accepted as its candidate a man who represents the discordant element in his party, and whose life record and pledges are a guarantee that it shall be purged of every ill afflicting it that can be cured by heroic treatment.

He and he only can accomplish what these discontents have been for years seeking in the wrong way. His work would be constructive.

Will the Democrats permit the opportunity to pass? SAM'L UNTERMYER.

New York, Oct. 22, 1901.

Another Vote for Mr. Low.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To a young man who casts his first vote at this election the appalling condition of New York City strongly appeals. After four years of successful political confiscation by bosses and enslaved members of a fast-dying organization, the decent citizens of our far-famous city are insulted by being asked to permit to remain in power as choice a collection of genuine highwaymen as Robin Hood might have commanded.

If the people of this city were duly aroused from the lethargy under which they are laboring, and were only brought face to face with the truly corrupt practices which exist, I am sure a revolution would follow. It is therefore my intention to cast my first vote for a man, Seth Low, who is non-partisan, and whose principles are far more Democratic than those of the Tammany being, Shepard. S. H. C.

New York, Oct. 20, 1901.

Arguments of Tammany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the present campaign one of the principal arguments used by the Tammany Hall orators and henchmen is "the control of city politics by Republicans."

Such arguments are very amusing when considered in conjunction with their position as stated by their banner erected at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, "Regular Democratic Republican Nominees. Tammany Hall," &c.

This shows the duplicity permeating the entire organization, besides being a confession of weakness, and eliminates any cause for considering their statements.

But when did Tammany Hall invite any branch of Republicans to join it in convention, and when and where was the convention held? Why was such a radical step taken?

Hoping you will bring these facts to the attention of others, S. E. R.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD TO TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"In some way you have entwined yourselves into the hearts of the plain people."

The tender, dependent ivy entwines itself around the sturdy oak. The loving, obedient child entwines itself into the hearts of its parents. By her many acts of pure and simple devotion to the needy and suffering, the maiden has entwined herself into the hearts of the entire community. Truly it was a beautiful and loving tribute Mr. Shepard paid to Tammany.

The word "entwined" is commonly used to express the fondest and dearest relation. What a beautiful and loving character Tammany must possess to so entwine itself into the hearts of the plain people. Probably each one of its many thousands of tendrils has pierced a blood vessel, and by the absorption of blood the very nature of Tammany has become allied to that of the plain people. Henceforth we shall look upon Tammany as a tender, dependent, loving, benevolent organization.

Perhaps we should have given one other illustration of the use of the word "entwined." The rattlesnake entwines itself around its victim. This is not as beautiful as the others, but possible it is fully as expressive. Will Mr. Shepard kindly explain whether, in the quotation from his speech in the Wigwam—"In some way you have entwined yourselves into the hearts of the plain people"—he likens Tammany to the ivy, the child, the maiden, or the rattlesnake?

LOVER OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

Foundation for City Benefits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tammany Hall, I notice, is displaying placards by which they are trying to convince the people that under the present administration we have received new schools, new books, new bridges, &c., &c.

I therefore wish you would inform your readers, through the medium of your paper, that the foundation for all those things were laid during the Strong administration and that Van Wyck or Tammany Hall (both one and the same thing) could do naught but build. Yes, this is a Strong-Van Wyck administration, but it will soon be Low and we will do without a Shepard in our new Mayoralty pasture. A. J. S.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

The Single Tax Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The twenty-odd thousand votes cast by the people for the Henry George ticket in 1897 was undoubtedly a single tax vote pure and simple. Had "the prophet" lived until the close of the campaign there is no doubt that he would have secured a much larger share of the ballots, but it would have been mostly for sentimental reasons and not because the voters understood or cared for the truths of his economic philosophy. THE TIMES and other daily papers have had more or less to say recently about certain people who have endeavored to convince both political parties that they control the single taxers, and that the vote of the George men would be delivered for a consideration probably.

Any one daring to make such a proposal is a liar and a fakir, whether his name be Jones, Smith, or Brown. For all single taxers worthy of the name are strong individualists and are owned and controlled by no one. Any party desiring the single tax vote can get it by inserting a single tax plank in their platform. Until that time we do as we please.

DAN CAVANAGH.

New York, Oct. 20, 1901.

Another Rhyme on Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write these lines in the attempt to prove that Philadelphia has not "got the cinch" on poetry. I am only thirteen years old and I believe I have succeeded:

Our Teddy's warm and ardent smile
Would make the coldest snows melt.
A smile that only can be smiled
By one whose name is Roosevelt.

JACK STAVELEY, Jr.

New Britain, Conn., Oct. 21, 1901.

A Roosevelt-Platt Rhyme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has this rhyme been tried yet?
I met Tom Platt the other day
And asked him how his nose felt.
He said, "It's rather out of joint
Along of Teddy Roosevelt." N.

New York, Oct. 23, 1901.

Praise for Surface Car Conductor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Coming down town this morning in a Fourth Avenue car I had such an unusual experience that I think it is worth noting. I am no longer young and am not very firm on my feet. I boarded the car at Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, and as I stepped on the platform the conductor came to me and escorted me to a seat, and as the car filled up he kept going through, and where passengers were spread out and occupying more room than they were entitled to he would politely request them to move up so as to make seats for women who were standing.

The number on the conductor's cap was 1,041. I never saw him before and may never see him again, but such courtesy by a conductor to his passengers is so rare in these days that I think this one entitled to a record. Mc.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

Commendation of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you with enthusiasm for your editorial of Sunday, entitled "Two Friends of the South."

My admiration for Booker T. Washington, President Roosevelt, and—not least—THE NEW YORK TIMES, has always been great. For the last two it has been, if possible, doubled by the "dinner incident", and the editorial which it called forth.

READER.

New York, Oct. 22, 1901.

What Tammany Deserves.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Tammany, our great city over, deserves defeat, not condonation; retirement, not reward; retribution, not a suspension of sentence; expulsion, not reprieve; hard labor in the minority for a suitable season, not a discharge on its own recognizance, again to do what it pleases, a minor and relative place in the problem of Democratic reconstruction; not the coronation of a victory, to warrant or to suggest the Tammanyization of that party in the State and in the Nation—a condition, or proposition, or liability, which has always rightly brought the party to merited defeat and to intolerable shame.

The aroused moral sentiment and the aroused material interests of this noble city deserve support and shall have such as The Eagle can give to them. They have fused on a ticket not of equal excellence throughout all of its names for borough and county offices, but the fusion is on a cause, as well as on names, and the cause is one which commands every man's respect and which should have every good man's support.

NUGGETS.

No Value.

Freddie—Can't you give me something for my head?

Doctor—Wouldn't take it as a gift.—Chicago News.

He Acts.

Hill—Bob is acting in a theatre.

Jill—On the stage, is he?

"Not yet; he's only acting as usher."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Discriminating Apprehension.

"Surely you are not afraid of the dark?"

"No," said the small boy; "but I am a little scared of the things that might be in it that I can't see."—Washington Star.

Knows Enough to Keep Still.

Mrs. Glover—You told me that parrot I bought of you was the most intelligent bird in your collection; while the fact is he doesn't speak at all.

Dealer—That's what I meant, when I spoke of his intelligence.—Boston Transcript.

The Amateur Sportsman.

Mr. Woodoy Hunter—I want to see some hunting bags.

Dealer—Yes, Sir; we have 'em in all grades of leather or canvas. Now, here's something especially fine—an alligator hunting bag, made of genuine all—

Mr. Woodby Hunter—Oh, bless me! I don't expect to hunt alligators at all.—Philadelphia Press.

COMPARISONS.

From The Washington Star.

When I engaged in politics I looked around about
And found a lot of things which left my mind in serious doubt.
I wondered how a man could speak in such a fervent tone
When he expressed opinions so at variance with my own.
And what particularly brought sensations of distress
Was to note the opposition's unremitting wickedness!
It seemed on human nature a reflection very sad
To find a man so boldly and industriously bad!

And when I turned the picture 'round and viewed the other side
I held my head erect; my bosom 'rose with conscious pride!
For after all, this world must be considered fortunate
In having such a habitant as our own candidate!
And once again I marveled as I gazed with eager eyes
Upon this man whose every word was beautifully wise.
'Twas very hard to understand how anybody could,
Try as he might, both day and night, be so completely good!

MORE DISCUSSION OF THE AMERICAN DANGER

"Industrial Competition Has Just Begun," Manager Elliott Says.

He Advises Heads of British Firms to Visit the United States and Learn of Methods Here.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Daily Mail today publishes an interview with Charles Bletterman Elliott, General Manager of the Cape Government Railways, on the result of his recent visit to the United States. He says:

"American industrial competition is serious, as it has only just begun. Splendid new machinery and new methods are everywhere in preparation, and work will be undertaken on such a scale as to make successful competition difficult. My strong advice to the heads of British firms is to visit the United States and see for themselves. What greatly surprised me was the extent of the use of automatic machinery, nothing like which is to be seen in England."

After describing various large works he visited in the United States Mr. Elliott goes on to refer to the use of American locomotives on the Cape railways, explaining that it was only urgent hurry which led to their employment, as the British firms asked for eighteen months and the Americans only six months to complete the orders.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, referring to attacks made in London on Mr. Elliott for giving orders to the United States, says he has made inquiries of the Cape Minister of Railways and the managers of the companies concerned, and is in a position to exonerate Mr. Elliott.

"No orders were placed anywhere," the correspondent asserts, "except with the sanction of the Cape Government, Mr. Elliott's mission being simply one of inquiry and advice. The Cape Government gave a preference to the extent of 10 per cent. in price over foreigners for all goods manufactured within the British Empire, and only British inability to complete within the time limit led to the giving of some orders to the United States.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—A meeting of committees repre enting Austrian agricultural and manufacturing interests was held in Vienna to-night to discuss measures for coping with trans-oceanic competition. The following resolution was adopted:

"In view of the commercial policy of the United States and the example of Germany a complete recasting of the Austro-Hungarian customs tariff is advisable, in order to afford adequate and permanent protection to industry and agriculture, to facilitate the conclusion of favorable commercial conventions, and to promote exportation.

"Following the example of the United States, facilities offered by the customs tariff for concessions should be secured to advantage in the case of every individual State. Treaties should contain no clause granting the most favored nation treatment in a general and unrestricted sense; but clauses should be inserted providing for reciprocity and equivalent advantages."

A further resolution advocated the conclusion of commercial treaties for long periods in which they would give sufficient protection to home production, but recommended treaties for short periods with the United States and the Argentine Republic, urging in conclusion that the countries of Central Europe should "unite for a common defense against trans-oceanic competition."

NO BRITISH STEEL TRUST.

Leading Concerns Refused to Consider J. R. Bartlett's Propositions.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The report that a British steel trust is to be formed is groundless. There may possibly be some combinations among the smaller concerns, but the steel trade of England is practically in the hands of three firms, and these deny that they contemplate amalgamation or absorption.

It appears that a firm of London brokers associated with John R. Bartlett of New York approached the leading houses here, but received an emphatic refusal to agree to the propositions made.

Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., whose capital is £4,000,000 sterling, say that whatever success Mr. Bartlett may have with smaller concerns, he cannot form anything that could, in the ordinary sense, be called a trust without the inclusion of Guest, Keen & Co., with a capital of over £3,000,000; Cammel & Co., with a capital of £1,750,000, and Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., all of whom agree in denying that they intend to combine. Mr. Bartlett's propositions are not taken seriously.

Representatives of Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, and others, who would be likely to be affected if such a trust were within sight, are all ignorant of even its suggestion, and point out the futility of endeavoring to amalgamate the large steel interests of England with such an inadequate capital as the sum of £10,000,000, mentioned in the reports in circulation.

While the inquiries made prove the incorrectness of the reports that the formation of a trust is impending, they have elicited the opinion from a leading English firm that, eventually, the Welsh manufacturers will combine, probably under the auspices of Guest, Keen & Co. Even the Welsh combine, it is said, would require more than £10,000,000 capital, and it is added that such an amalgamation would have little or no effect on the English manufacturers.

ELEMENTS MAY AID IN RELEASE OF MISS STONE.

Believed Cold Rains Will Force Brigands to Leave the Mountains—No News Reaches Washington.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—Cold rains are failing in the district where the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, are concealed, and a prolonged stay in the mountains is believed to be almost impossible, even for the brigands. Hence it is considered likely that they will hasten to release the captive as soon as they can secure the ransom and then disperse to their homes.

No word has come from the missionaries to-day, though W. W. Peet, Treasurer of the mission here, with whom they would communicate, is still most hopeful. Mr. Peet is not expecting news until he is asked to forward the gold, which, it is estimated, will weigh between 300 and 400 pounds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The State Department has heard nothing from any official source to confirm the Austrian reports of the killing of the brother of Mme. Tsilka by Turkish troops or the death of Mme. Tsilka herself. It has been so far unable to get in touch with the brigands, and all the information it has had as to the probable movements of the band with their captives has come through missionary sources.

Consul General Dickinson has been extremely energetic in his efforts to stimulate the Turkish and the Bulgarian Governments to do their share toward the rescue of the captives, but he has been unable lately to communicate any reassuring advices. It is known officially that the arrest of some of the Macedonian committeemen was a direct result of Mr. Dickinson's activity, but so far it does not appear that these arrests have aided in the pursuit of the brigands.

PRELLER, THE ARTIST, DEAD.

Like His Father, the Famous Friedrich Preller, a Landscape Painter.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Friedrich Preller, the artist, died to-day in Dresden.

Friedrich Preller, son of the famous Friedrich Johann Christian Ernst Preller, who died in 1878, was born in Weimar in 1838. He studied landscape painting under his father and when a young man made two long visits to Italy. He became deeply impressed with the beauty of Italian landscapes and borrowed most of his subjects from scenes in that country.

Many of the younger Preller's works, like those painted by the elder Preller, consisted of ideal landscapes with mythological figures.

Herr Preller was a professor and Councilor of the Dresden Academy.

Mr. Carnegie Gives £37,000 to Dundee.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Andrew Carnegie has given £37,000 to establish libraries at Dundee.

PLAYERS AND MUSICIANS.

One of the interesting features of the Irving performances is the skill shown in the management of the lights. It is a pity that this skill is not imitated in some of our own theatres. One of the commonest errors of the stage manager is the excessive employment of the footlights in night scenes. In all moonlight scenes the custom of the American stage manager is to have his lights just right at the beginning of the scene and afterward to turn up the footlights so that the faces of the actors look yellow and glaring and show strong shadows from a light thrown upward. This, of course, successfully destroys the entire illusion of the picture, and when that end is achieved the stage manager seems to think that his duty is discharged, and he rests content. Another favorite trick of the American stage manager is to have a moon in the drop scene which forms the backing of his set, and then to make the actors stand with their backs to it and yet show a powerful green moonlight falling upon their faces from both sides of the stage. Note, this light does not come from one side, but from both. That is where the stage manager shows his most cunning craft.

It will be noticed by any observant theatregoer that theatrical moons always shine from two quarters at once. The stage managers say that this is because it is impossible to get sufficient light from one side of the stage to bring out the faces of the players. Perhaps this was formerly the case, but since the production of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" at Milan it certainly has not been so. Toscanelli, the Italian, contrived a system of lighting by which the light could be made to fall in one direction and yet with sufficient force for even a daylight scene. Managers from many parts of Europe went to Milan to observe the workings of the new plan, but it is pretty safe to say that little or nothing is known about it in this country.

Even Sir Henry Irving has not learned the Milan scheme, but he has found out how to use lights so as to heighten the illusions of the stage and not to destroy them. Local stage managers might learn much from this artist.

***

There is room for the question whether a man enacting the rôle of a Scotchman should or should not wear tights. Realism is regarded as of great importance on the stage in these days, but possibly it may not be vital to the illusions of the theatre that a man should exhibit his bare knees. Of course, the experienced playgoer knows that when a thing of this sort is done it is done for the purpose of creating talk, and even the newspaper man, who knows that the astute manager, reading his remarks on the topic, regards him as the victim of managerial cunning, does not hesitate to start the talk.

On Tuesday night Mr. Faversham, an actor who is much liked by his friends and admirers, enacted the rôle of a young Scotchman, and in the course of the brief tragedy "Prince Charlie" he donned the Highland garb. Bare-kneed he strode upon the stage, and instantly there was a leveling of opera glasses to see whether he had on tights or not. It is not possible to preserve delicacy and at the same time to give a description of Mr. Faversham's knees, but it is safe to say that the announcement of the fact that they are now on public exhibition will serve to send crowds of persons to the Criterion Theatre.

***

Mr. Isaac Henderson, author of "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," just produced in London by Mr. Wyndham, is an American by birth, and a Roman by residence. He wrote some years ago a novel entitled "Agatha Page," a dramatic version of which was afterward produced. Mr. Henderson has many friends among literary people in both England and America, and his charming apartment in Rome (where not long ago he had Crispi as a next door neighbor) is well known to English-speaking visitors to the Eternal City. Like Mr. Burnand, the English humorist, Mr. Henderson is at once a playwright and a religious devotee. He is to be found much less often at a theatre in Rome than in St. Peter's.

***

Mme. Melba has recently been visiting the Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Rossmore in Ireland. She was to sing in Ulster Hall, Belfast, on Oct. 18. Her programme was to consist of "Una voce poca fa," Bishop's "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark," and "Se saran rose." From Belfast she was to go to Liverpool to sing there on Oct. 22. Her only other appearances this year in the provinces will be at a grand evening concert at Brighton on the 25th of October, and at Birmingham on the 25th of November. After this she will take a rest before her departure for Monte Carlo in February. Mme. Melba's compatriot, Miss Amy Castle, will make her London début at a vocal recital at St. James's Hall on the evening of Nov. 19. This young lady, who has a light soprano voice, and makes a specialty of florid music, held a high reputation in Melbourne, where her farewell concert was attended by the leading Colonial officials. She has been in Europe some few months, but preferred taking finishing lessons under M. Bouhy in Paris before singing in London.

***

Mr. Ben Davies has been engaged as principal tenor of the Cincinnati May Festival for the fifth time, a special compliment so far as concerns the United States, where we prefer frequently to change singers. He will be accompanied by Mr. Andrew Black, who is also specially engaged for Cincinnati. Mr. Davies will sail early in March, and after a seven week's tour of America he will return to London for the fashionable season.

***

The first royal appointment of a musician during the new reign has just been made. Sir Walter Parratt is thereby confirmed in his office of King's Master of the Music, a post which under Queen Victoria he held for eight years. It is understood that this will carry with it the appointment of conductor of the State concerts. What further appointments are to be made can at present only be a matter for surmise. The only other royal appointments which lapsed by the demise of the Crown are, it is believed, that of Composer to his Majesty's Chapels Royal, held under the late reign by Dr. Creser, and that of Composer to the King in Scotland, held by Sir Herbert Oakeley. There is, it seems, no precedent for the appointment of a "Composer to the King" in England, although the monarch can of course "command" any subject of the Crown. It was in this way that, to quote two familiar examples, Sir Sterndale Bennett was commanded to compose the ode to Lord Tennyson's words for the opening of the great Exhibition of 1862, and Sir Arthur Sullivan was selected to write the Imperial March for the official opening of the Imperial Institute. This is a precedent which may possibly be followed for the coronation anthem. Also, if the custom of former reigns be adhered to, the Queen Consort will be entitled to a private band and a conductor of her own.

SAINT-SAENS'S NEW OPERA.

"Les Barbares" Produced in Paris—The Audience Not Enthusiastic.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The première of Saint-Saens's "Les Barbares," with words by Victorien Sardou and Pierre Gheusi, was given at the Opera last night. The libretto deals with the invasion of Italy by barbarians in the first century before Christ, interweaving the love of Marcomir, a barbarian chief, for Floria, a vestal virgin, who sacrifices her vows and accepts his hand and heart. Marcomir saves a town from pillage and massacre, the opera closing with a superb march of the departing barbarians and antique dances expressive of the joy of the citizens at being relieved of their presence.

The music, which is on the whole of the Wagnerian order, contains many harmonious and beautiful passages, but did not seem to excite the enthusiasm of the fashionable audience, which included President and Mme. Loubet. The critics of the morning papers say the opera was splendidly staged and finely interpreted by MM. Vaguet and Delmas and Mmes. Hatto and Heglon in the principal rôles.

Mme. Lehmann Sailing for America.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Lilli Lehmann, the prima donna, will sail for New York tomorrow on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria.

Dr. Von Siemens Dead.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Dr. von Siemens, founder and ex-Director of the Deutsche Bank and a leading member of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet, who had been seriously ill for several weeks, died to-day.

The late Johann Georg von Siemens was born on Oct. 21, 1839, in Torgau, Prussia. He was a nephew of the late Ernst Werner von Siemens, of the firm of Siemens & Halske, the well-known electricians. At one time or another he was a member of most of the principal industrial corporations of Berlin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A few weddings and some outdoor sports and amusements, and a few little luncheons and dinners in town constituted the social programme yesterday. As the week end approaches there will be the usual number of club and suburban entertainments. Tomorrow evening there will be the ball at Tuxedo and on Saturday the dances at the various suburban clubs.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Josephine Atterbury and Dr. Ernest Valentine B. Hubbard. Miss Atterbury is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury (Miss Annie T. Lawrence) and a niece of the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, who married Miss Katherine Van Rensselaer, and of Mrs. J. Ethelbert Smith and Mrs. Charles Newbold Lawrence, and the late Newbold Lawrence of Long Island was her grandfather. Miss Atterbury has several sisters, Miss Sallie Atterbury and Miss Hopeton. The latter made her début last Winter. Lawrence Atterbury is her brother. Dr. Hubbard is a member of the New York Athletic and the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hubbard, (Miss Helen Ingalls Valentine,) and Miss Edith Ingalls Valentine is his sister.

***

Mrs. Oliver A. Judson has issued invitations to the wedding of her daughter, Miss Mary Judson, to Chauncey Eldridge. It is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 6, in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. Mr. Eldridge's brother is Frederick Eldridge, and his mother, the widow of Col. Eldridge of the British Navy, married for her second husband Col. Etienne St. George, also of the British Army.

***

Miss Virginia MacTavish is the guest of John Lee Carroll at his estate in Howard County, Md. Her mother, Mrs. Carroll MacTavish, is in Rome, and Miss MacTavish will return to Europe in about six weeks and will join her mother in Italy, where they purpose spending the Winter.

***

At the wedding of Miss Julia Post Brown, daughter of Waldron P. Brown, to Benjamin C. Fincke, son of Mrs. J. Ellsworth, the maid of honor is to be a sister of the bride, Miss Nellie Brown. The Misses Laura Hard, Nannie Brown, and Claire Ellsworth of New York and Miss Natalie Wick of Youngstown, Ohio, are to be the bridesmaids. William Fincke is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are Ellsworth Lee, William Trowbridge, Henry Brooks, John Adams, Lincoln Ellsworth, and J. Wright Brown. The wedding is to be celebrated, as previously announced, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, in East Thirty-fifth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart gave a large dinner last evening at their house in Morristown.

***

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle and Mrs. Earle of Washington Heights are in Buffalo, doing the Pan-American Exposition. They will go to Albany on Saturday, where they are to be the guests at Woolfert's Roost of ex-Senator David B. Hill.

***

The Exposition has been visited by Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and others. In the country yesterday there were the usual meets of the hounds, and there was racing at Morris Park, which brought together a large and representative gathering.

***

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud are coaching through the country, and to-day they go down the Delaware Valley to the Water Gap. They left Tuxedo on Monday, and they return to White Plains by Saturday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Stockton Colt are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Constable at Cooperstown, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hewitt at Ringwood.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay have taken Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Godkin's house, 36 West Tenth Street, for the Winter. Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay will not open their town house until the Autumn.

***

The Meadow Club and the Shinnecock Hills Club at Southampton are still open, and there is much informal dining and driving. Among those who are remaining at Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Steele, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, and Dr. and Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas. Mrs. Joseph Marie and the Misses Marie have returned to town.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Collier have taken a five years' lease of 29 Fifth Avenue. They will entertain there this Winter.

***

The Lenox Horticultural Show which begins to-day will be the great attraction for the week end in the Berkshire Hills. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster will have house parties this week end.

***

The departures for Europe were few. As already mentioned, Mrs. Clinch Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Mrs. Stephen Morris, and Ralph Johnstone sailed on the Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Henop and Miss Grace Henop, W. Ruloff Kip and G. B. Kip, S. H. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Ogden, and Mrs. Wirt Dexter Walker were on the Fuerst Bismarck.

***

The Flower Show has been the Mecca of those who were interested in the different exhibits.

***

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell of 21 East Sixty-second Street have returned to town for a few weeks, and are at the Hotel Manhattan.

***

The marriage of Frank Jay Gould and Miss Helen M. Kelly will be celebrated, it is said, very quietly in January, at the residence of Mrs. Edward Kelly.

***

Mrs. E. Burd Grubb, wife of Gen. Grubb, formerly a Minister to Spain, has been made a member of the Order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa. Vacancies in this order occur only through death, and Mrs. Grubb is the only woman in this country to receive this honor.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained on the steam yacht Narada to-day, and the yacht later went to New York.

L. L. Lorillard has taken a lease for a year of the David H. King, Jr., cottage, Whitehall, in Catherine Street, which he has occupied during the past Summer.

Judge and Mrs. Henry Howland will arrive to-morrow to be guests for several days of Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick at the Naval War College. Mrs. Chadwick will give a luncheon Thursday and a dinner Friday in honor of Judge and Mrs. Howland and Mrs. John Miller, who is also her guest.

Gen. and Mrs. Francis V. Greene, who have spent the Summer abroad, are here inspecting their new cottage on Ridge Road. The house is nearing completion, and will be occupied next Summer.

Dr. and Mrs. William C. Rives, Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, and Miss Stone went to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Mrs. L. F. Post and Miss Mahoney have closed their cottages here and gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong closed their villa Greystone at Ochre Point to-day and will go to New York to-morrow.

E. W. Histed of New York has purchased of John N. A. Griswold a tract of land containing 140,700 square feet at Price's Neck, fronting on the ocean and in the immediate vicinity of Ocean Avenue. Mr. Histed will erect a Summer residence on the land.

Mrs. Rogers and Miss Rogers are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster.

Miss North is the guest of Mrs. F. O. French.

Daniel Leroy Dresser of New York is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, E. H. Bulkeley, Mrs. Reginald Norman, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wilson—Jordan.

Theodore Lawrence Wilson and Miss Marguerite Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanwood Jordan, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church officiated. The bride was in ivory white satin trimmed with chiffon, and the bodice and sleeves were covered with rose point. The veil was about three yards long, and was also of rose point. It was fastened to the coiffure with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids, from which trailed lilies of the valley. Miss Mary C. Low, the maid of honor, was in white point d'esprit with pink rosebuds painted on both bodice and skirt. Her picture hat of white was trimmed with white plumes and pink rosebuds were placed under the brim. She carried pink rosebuds.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Carrie Van Saun, Margaret White, Alena Lyons, Mabel Murdock, and Margaret Hamilton. Their frocks were made of pink crepe de chine in different shades, graduating from palest pink to deep rose color, and their bouquets of pink roses matched their gowns in shade. Their hats were also pink. Mr. Wilson's best man was Harry Marchant of Brooklyn, and the ushers were Frank Winthrop Jordan, a brother of the bride; Theodore Gilman, Jr., Eugene O'Connor, W. B. Averill, Aubrey Slosson, and Peter Miller. A reception at Delmonico's followed the ceremony, and later a dinner was served there for the bridal party.

Two receptions are to be given, on Nov. 16 and 23, respectively, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, 321 West Eighty-ninth Street, for Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on their return from their bridal trip.

Clark—Richmond.

James Guyon Clark, Jr., and Miss Ethel M. Richmond, daughter of Mrs. Helen MacAulay Richmond, were married at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Oliver W. Buckingham, 31 West Fiftieth Street. The Rev. Walpole Warren of St. James's Church was the officiating clergyman. Miss Eloise Lent was the maid of honor and only attendant. The bride was gowned in white satin covered with old point lace, the bodice having a bertha of the lace, the bodice a flounce. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. The maid of honor wore blue chiffon over taffeta and carried delicate pink roses. Frederick Becker was the best man, and the ushers were Edward L. Patterson, William A. Greer, Cornelius Tainter, and Alfred R. Whitney.

Barstow—Chew.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 23.—Miss Theodora M. Chew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phineas P. Chew of this place, was married in the Church of the Holy Communion at 5 o'clock this afternoon to William A. Barstow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, East Orange. Both families are well known in society circles in the Oranges. The Rev. Lewis Cameron, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception, after which Mr. and Mrs. Barstow went on an extended wedding trip. William S. Johnson of East Orange was best man and Miss Kathryn A. Chew, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Shackford, Miss Grace Hanna, Miss Esther Miles, Miss Louise Conway, Miss Frances I. Campbell, and Miss Mary Mortimer. The ushers were Gerard Cox, William P. Conway, Marvyn Scudder, Carl Spitzer, Charles P. Theriot, and Edward Quarles.

Field—Owen.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23.—Miss Marguerite Edith Owen was married today to Henry J. Field of Springfield in St. James's Church. The Rev. J. C. Sharpe of Springfield performed the ceremony. Miss Owen was attended only by a maid of honor, Miss Cornelia S. Post of Jersey City. William C. Post gave the bride away. The best man was William H. Stuart. The ushers were Frederic Browning, Frederic Delabarre, James Hooker, and Fish Hooker. There was a wedding reception at the Mansion House.

Among the guests from out of town who were present were Col. and Mrs. John M. Marsh and Col. and Mrs. Henry M. Miller of Springfield, Mrs. Andrew J. Post and Miss Marjorie Post of Jersey City, Mrs. Samuel Prentiss of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burgess of Montclair, N. J., and Mrs. M. C. Kellogg and Miss Kellogg of Chicago.

Bonbright—Cooke.

CRANGE, N. J., Oct. 23.—Miss Elizabeth Richmond Cooke, daughter of Mrs. William Harvey Cooke, and Irving Wayland Bonbright of Colorado Springs, were married this evening at Grace Church. The Rev. Mr. Mann, rector of the church, read the marriage service. The bride had but one attendant, her maid of honor, Miss Julia Stevens Mitchell of Bethlehem, Penn. George Sena Beardman Bonbright, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Frederick H. Morley, Jr., of Colorado Springs, Clarence Phelps Dodge, and Robert Grier Cooke of New York, Kane Stowell Green and Morris Llewellyn Cooke of Philadelphia, and William Fisher of London, England. After the ceremony there was a small reception at 10 North Munn Avenue, the home of the bride's brother, Dr. William Harvey Cooke. Mr. and Mrs. Bonbright, after a short wedding journey, will make their home in Colorado Springs.

Van Wyck—Stainach.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 23.—One of the prettiest of the October weddings at the county seat was that of Miss Louise Ernesta Marie Stainach, daughter of Count Armand Stainach of this village, to Charles Underwood Van Wyck, a lawyer, living in Grand Street, also in this village, last night, at the house of the bride's parents. The Rev. Mr. Willis of the Church of the Disciple, at Morrisania, officiated. After the ceremony a reception and wedding supper took place. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. F. Decker, Miss Katharine Halpin of Yonkers, Col. Frederick E. Weeks, Stephen S. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Tompkins, Stephen Van Wyck, Miss Josephine Stollmeyer of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hildebrandt of White Plains.

Collins—Darling.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—This evening, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell T. Collins, their son, Sewell T. Collins, Jr., formerly of Chicago, now of New York, was married to Miss Mary Louise Darling. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Charles M. Berry of San Francisco, but has lived in New York. Miss Eva Hetherington was the maid of honor, and the bridegroom's brother, Lathrop H. Collins, the best man. Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Jr., left to-night for a short wedding trip. They will return to Chicago and remain until Thanksgiving. After Dec. 1 they will be at home at 236 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

Ernest—Overfield.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Oct. 23.—In the Presbyterian Church of the Mountain, Delaware Water Gap, this afternoon, the marriage of Robert Ernest of New York and Miss Mary L. Overfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Overfield, took place.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. A. B. Williamson, pastor of the church. The matron of honor was Mrs. F. Leroy Williams, a sister of the bridegroom. The best man was Edward Blockwehl of Brooklyn, and the ushers were William Chamberlain of Stroudsburg and Joseph O. Miller of Brooklyn.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Joseph Von Slivinski, the Polish pianist, who is booked for a lengthy tour of this country, will leave Havre, Nov. 2, on the steamship La Savoie.

E. H. Sothern will give a special matinée of "Richard Lovelace" on Tuesday next, to give the author, Lawrence Irving, an opportunity to see the play.

William Worth Bailey, the blind violinist, left Cherbourg on the Deutschland Oct. 18. He is due in New York Oct. 24. He will rest for one week and then visit the nearby cities. He will make his metropolitan appearance on Nov. 10.

The Grigolatis troupe of aerial artists which is to appear as one of the special features in Klaw and Erlanger's production of the extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," at the Broadway Theatre, Nov. 4, arrived from Europe yesterday on the steamship Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line. The troupe consists of seven young men and thirteen women. They will appear in the ballet "The Four Seasons."

WHOLE IRISH RACE UNITED.

Speech at Cork by J. E. Redmond, M. P.—Scene of Great Enthusiasm When He Starts for Queenstown.

CORK, Oct. 23.—John E. Redmond, M. P., in the course of the general reply which he made here yesterday to the numerous addresses presented to him, previous to his departure for the United States, laid particular stress on his contention that his mission to America could be taken as proof that the reunion which had taken place in Ireland, had also taken place in the United States. He said that England, hereafter, would have to fight the worldwide Irish race, numbering twenty millions, "whose action is only limited to one consideration, namely, that all means are honorable and just in the sight of God, and who prefer to be linked to the meanest free country on earth than to the British Empire."

Mr. Redmond also said that his mission was to show England that she would have to count hereafter on a united Irish race backed by the public opinion and the support and sympathy of seventy millions of free people in the American Republic. Today public opinion in every civilized nation was against England, and one of his objects in going to America was to prove to the English statesmen that the public opinion of the world was upon the side of Ireland, and that the whole public opinion of the American Nation, of the leading American statesmen, and of all political parties, was in complete sympathy with Ireland's demand for freedom. He would be able to tell their brethren in America of the unity, solidarity, and courage of the Irish people at home.

Mr. Redmond was escorted to the railroad station, on his way to Queenstown, to-night, by a large crowd of admirers carrying torches and headed by bands of music. Tar barrels were flaming along the route. John Dillon and Timothy Harrington were among those present at the station. William O'Brien, founder of the new Irish organization, would have been present, but was forbidden by his doctors to leave his house, as he is suffering from heart disease.

The scene at the station immediately prior to Mr. Redmond's departure was one of extraordinary enthusiasm. A large crowd with bands swept down the barriers erected to exclude the public from the platforms, planted flaming tar barrels in front of the saloon carriage in which Mr. Redmond was seated, and played "God Save Ireland" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Addressing the crowd from the platform of the car, Mr. Redmond referred to the attacks which The London Globe had to apologize for last session at the Bar of the Commons, characterizing them as "scurrilous attacks upon the Irish Party."

"And now, boiling with rage," he exclaimed, "this paper is grossly insulting our brethren in America and asserting that we are going to the United States to get subscriptions from American murder clubs. This shows the blind, unreasoning hatred and opinion held by representatives of the British Government, notwithstanding the fact that through the long list of officials and public men in America, from the Presidency down, there have been representatives of our race."

Among a variety of addresses and communications which Mr. Redmond received to-day were telegrams from different parts of England denouncing him as a traitor.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23.—Mr. Redmond and the members of his party were met on their arrival at the railway station here by various local bodies, and were then escorted to the Town Hall by 3,000 people with torches.

Replying to a number of addresses, Mr. Redmond implored the people to "join our national organization and continue agitation during the Winter on such aggressive lines as will compel the British Government to grant remedial measures."

IN THE SHOPS.

Black lace is frequently made up over white silk this season, and one pretty gown of this kind has a little pink panne velvet on the bodice. There is a line of it in the stock, which is simple, the lace over the white, other lines on the cuffs, and a pretty effect of a small fancy bolero also of the pink.

***

Lace jackets galore are to be seen made in every style and of all sorts and kinds of lace. Very pretty little jackets are made of a combination of materials, black lace pieces of embroidered chiffon set in, and all put together with effective cords of black satin. This is, of course, in an all-black jacket.

***

Polka dots of velvet make an effective trimming used in many ways. There are very pretty ones of pink velvet on a pink silk waist, the dots something larger than a penny outlined with French knots, and with a small cluster of them in the centre.

***

Very pretty is a green silk waist stitched with black silk and trimmed with a narrow, fancy black and white braid. The waist is made of bias tucks, fine tucks set well apart, and stitched with the black. They meet in a seam in the centre of the front of the waist, pointing up. They meet in the same way in the centre of the back, but here there is a straight band set with small black velvet buttons, for the waist has the effect of opening in the back. In reality it opens on the right side, on the shoulder, and under the arm. There is a pretty little square neck to the gown filled in with white chiffon over white silk, and a small point in the back filled in in the same way. This chiffon-filled-in neck is outlined at the sides with tabs of the silk stitched with black and trimmed on the edge with narrow black and white braid. On either ends of the tabs are several of the black buttons. These tabs, as one calls them for want of a better word, are wo describing. Suppose something in the shape of an Indian birch canoe much longer than ordinary in proportion to its width. There are two of them, with their curled ends, which are turned out. The ends of two canoes meet at the lower edge of the point in the back of the neck. From there they are carried over the shoulders and down to the end of the square neck; the ends curling out as in the back. The lower edge of the square is continued down a little in a point, and simply finished with the braid. The green is not of the palest, but a shade with considerable character, and makes one of the simplest and prettiest waists of the season.

***

To hark back to polka dots, a pretty petticoat has the flounce set with fluffy dots of black chenille. In addition to these, medallions of black lace are set in, and the ruffle is headed with smaller medallions of lace applied around the skirt, which is of a delicate shade of silk.

***

A very pretty effect is given to a pale pink silk skirt which is trimmed with inch-wide stitched bands of a soft rose-colored silk. These trim the flounce, which is a wide one. Two or three rows of the deep pink bands are set on to the flounce lengthwise at intervals, and crossed at the top and at the bottom with other bands of the silk put on around the skirt. Where the bands cross there is a plaided effect, which is good. There is a tiny ruffle at the lower edge of the deep flounce, and the lower edge of this is piped with the silk of the deeper shade.

***

A pale blue felt hat with a white edge to the rim has around the crown a wreath of big, soft pink roses, and at the bac where the wreath just escapes meeting, a big, flat bow of pale blue panne velvet, with ends falling over the hair. This bow is of piece velvet, not the velvet ribbon, and the ends have a diagonal cut.

***

Very pretty is a hat of red silk, the silk put on with a floral effect, like deep red trumpet flowers, crimped, and with point edges. The silk covers the entire hat, which has a big bunch of black flowers on the inside of the curved rim and another bunch beneath.

***

In color effects a good combination is given in a pink felt hat trimmed with a wreath of pink roses with a knot of deep heliotrope velvet on the top and another under the rim.

***

Gray velvet flowers, gardenia effects, are to be seen on the blue silk side of a big blue felt hat.

***

Embroidered chiffon, a little of it introduced into the muffs of crimped and shirred chiffon, has a rich effect which gives dignity to the materials.

***

Here is a little dressing sack of pale blue flannel, which is very pretty. It is simply made, fitting slightly in the back and hanging straight at the front. It is finished around the edge with an embroidered scallop, inside of which are rows of French knots in the blue silk. There is a simple little turndown collar, pointed back and front, finished in the same way, with the embroidered scallop and French knots. The jacket is lined with thin white silk.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

E. Darwin Colvin.

E. Darwin Colvin, a veteran circus manager, and said to be one of the best judges of horse flesh in the world, died at the Sturtevant House yesterday morning of heart disease, following rheumatic fever. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1841, and when twenty-one years old was the general manager of Adam Forepaugh's shows. Later he became manager of Samuel B. Lent's circus, in Fourteenth Street, this city, and next was general manager of Montgomery & Queen's circus, and then held the same position with the Frank A. Robbins show.

In 1887 he became a partner with John B. Doris, and together they established the Doris & Colvin circus. They dissolved subsequently, and he managed various other shows until he became lessee and manager of the Bijou Theatre in Chicago, which he was when he died.

He was the American representative of Carl Hagenbeck, the animal fancier, and had come to this city about two weeks ago to make shipments of horses to the Barnum & Bailey shows, which are now in Europe. Mr. Colvin leaves a wife, who was with him when he died. The body will be taken to Geneva to-day by E. C. White, manager of Mildred Holland's company, and will be interred there to-morrow. Mr. Colvin owned much real estate in Chicago.

Theodore Little.

Theodore Little, President of the First National Bank, died Tuesday night at his home, on Maple Avenue, Morristown, N. J. Mr. Little was about eighty years of age. He was a lawyer and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He had practiced law ever since. In the early days of the New Jersey Bar he was very prominent. He was a Republican in politics, and for years was known as a campaign speaker. He had been an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, since it was established many years ago. A widow and five children survive him. One of his sons is Stephen H. Little, a lawyer, in this city. Another is George J. Little.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. MAURICE B. RUSSELL, pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, in Troy, died on Monday at the home of his father-in-law in Northville, N. Y. He was pastor of the West

VITAL REFORMS FOR A.A.U.

Local Delegates Recognize that Many Changes Are Necessary.

MANAGERS TO BE INCREASED

Only Fifteen Representatives from Fifty-two Clubs—Rival Boxing and Wrestling Body May Be Formed.

Considerable difference of opinion is likely to arise in the meeting next Monday night of the Board of Managers representing the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, over the number of members that should in future constitute the board. The ten protesting clubs will have their resolution presented, calling for a representative from each club, but if this should fail, twenty-five has been mentioned as the lowest number that would be satisfactory. It is said that President James E. Sullivan favors the lesser number, and a compromise may be the result.

F. W. Rubien of the St. George Athletic Club will present the resolutions calling for reform adopted by the ten protesting clubs. Mr. Rubien attended that meeting, at which the Metropolitan Association came in for some scathing comment. He is a member of the Metropolitan Board of Managers and has been for several years, but he believes strongly that some radical reforms are necessary in the local association if it is to continue its usefulness, and he was not afraid to say so yesterday.

"It is erroneous," he said, "in the first place, to call this a personal fight against Sullivan. At the last meeting, when the Board of Managers was elected, thirty-five clubs balloted and Sullivan had thirty-three. That does not look like a personal fight against him. But reforms are needed and practically all of the managers realize that there are serious faults to be remedied. Here, for instance, is the Metropolitan Association, governed by fifteen managers, representing fifteen clubs. I don't wonder there is opposition. The association now has fifty-two clubs in its membership, and there is no reason, if well and actively managed, the number ought not to reach seventy-five within a year. The Metropolitan Association takes in the entire State of New York and all of New Jersey north of Trenton. There are a number of good clubs around Albany and up the river that would be glad to come in if any assurance was given that their admission would be gladly received.

"Now, if the fifty-two clubs at present in the association are worth being there, they are surely worthy of a voice in the management.

"In the earlier days of the association, when there were only about twenty-five clubs, there were twenty-five members on the Board of Managers. Then, believing it would expedite business, some officers suggested a reduction to fifteen members, and it has remained at that figure ever since, although the clubs have increased to double the former number.

"The troublesome question of the handicapper's election will also be changed for the better, I am positive," continued Mr. Rubien. "While there is some question as to whether every club shall have a delegate, there is no question among the managers as to the right of every club having a voice through its delegates in electing the official handicapper. The former method is unjust and unfair all the way through."

On the subject of a clearer definition for an amateur athlete Mr. Rubien had no radical statements to make. He said it would be a delicate and difficult matter. He admitted that the amateur rules of the Young Men's Christian Association were nearly the ideal amateur definitions, but in view of the trouble which many officers in the Amateur Athletic Union would find in living up to them he was inclined to believe that this amateur question would be treated gingerly.

The fifteen members of the Board of Managers who will meet on Monday night to discuss these questions and many others are Bartow Weeks, New York A. C.; James E. Sullivan, Knickerbocker A. C.; John Steil, New York Turn Verein; James Speer, Valencia Boat Club; J. J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment; J. Clerkin, Catholic Club, Jersey City; T. F. O'Brien, Warren A. C., Hoboken; H. Obertuessing, New West Side A. C.; J. T. Dooling, Xavier A. A.; Benjamin Moore, Fourth Regiment; M. Flynn, Star A. C.; F. W. Rubien, St. George A. C.; Charles Reuss, National A. C.; W. Goss, West Side Y. M. C. A.; William Klein, Anchor A. C.

That the ten protesting clubs mean to fight until they get what they claim and their rights is seen by the postponement last Saturday night of the wrestling tournament arranged by the New West Side Athletic Club. President John B. Boyle of the Pastime Athletic Club said yesterday that all of the ten clubs resolved to send no entries, and as the entries therefore were so slim the New West Side Club called off the event.

"If matters should come to a crisis," added Mr. Boyle, "we could very readily form a National boxing and wrestling association in opposition to the Amateur Athletic Union, and we could count on good support from Pittsburg and Baltimore."

GIFFEN WINS GOLF CUP.

He Will Hold the Championship of East Jersey for His Second Year.

Howard Giffen of the East Orange Golf Club won the championship of the East Jersey Golf League yesterday for the second year. The tournament which began Tuesday morning closed yesterday afternoon on the Montclair golf links. Giffen never had his title dangerously attacked, and he won the final round over Clarence Place of Glen Ridge by 6 up and 5 to play. The latter made a plucky effort, but he was clearly outclassed. Giffen won as his personal trophy a handsome cup given by President B. R. Jacobs of the East Jersey League.

In his match in the morning with J. M. Holton of the Glen Ridge Golf Club, Giffen practically ran away from his man and won as he pleased by 8 up and 7 to play. The round was played out and Giffen did the course in 85 strokes, the lowest of the tournament and within two of the amateur record of the course, 83, held jointly by Paul Wilcox, President of the club, and E. A. Freeman. On the first nine holes Giffen played par golf, finishing in 38, one less than bogey, but on the final half three holes cost him 7 apiece, which was fatal to a record score. His card was:

Howard Giffen, East Orange—									
Out	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—38
In	5	5	4	5	4	4	7	7	4—47—85

The other semi-final round was between Clarence Place and W. C. Freeman, both of the Glen Ridge Club. It was anybody's match up to the thirteenth hole, honors then being even. Place managed to maintain a slight lead for the first half, finishing one up on the ninth green. Freeman cut this down and had the lead of one himself on the twelfth green, but Place tied the game by winning the next hole. He then won the following two in succession in 4 and 3 respectively par golf, and as the two after that were halved Place had the match on the seventeenth green by 2 up and 1 to play. The bye hole was played, and the cards are:

Clarence Place, Glen Ridge—									
Out	5	6	5	5	4	7	6	3	6—47
In	5	4	5	6	4	3	7	5	4—46—93
W. C. Freeman, Glen Ridge—									
Out	8	5	5	6	5	4	4	4	6—47
In	4	4	6	8	5	4	7	5	6—49—96

The consolation cup was won by E. A. Freeman of the Glen Ridge Club, who beat A. F. C. Milligan of Elizabeth by 7 up and 6 to play.

Princeton Inter-Class Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 23.—The Class of 1904 won the inter-class golf championship today by defeating the juniors by the score of 30 to 13. The sophomores have won all three of their matches, and, according to the rules which govern, will have their class numerals inscribed on the cup.

P. R. Pyne, II., 1903, has shown the best average form throughout the series.

New Golf Record for Travis.

Walter J. Travis gave further proof yesterday of his championship golf ability when he visited the Fox Hills links on Staten Island and broke all former records over the course by doing the eighteen holes in 78 strokes. He made his score in a four-ball match, playing with S. H. Knapp, the opposing pair being the club professional Jackie and R. F. Mayhew. Travis's card is:

Walter J. Travis—									
Out	5	5	3	6	3	4	5	4	2—38
In	4	5	5	6	4	3	5	4	4—40—78

Travis will act as Captain of the metropolitan team on Saturday in the coming team contest with the Philadelphia Golf Association on the Nassau Country links at Glen Cove. The entire local team has not yet been picked, but it has been practically settled that nine of its members will be Travis, Findlay S. Douglas, Louis Livingston, Jr., Robert C. Watson, Jr., John Reid, Jr., Archie M. Reid, Arden M. Robbins, Daniel Chauncey, and Charles H. Seeley. Twelve members will constitute each team.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fidelia Team Makes a New Team Score in National League Series.

The Fidelia Bowling Club team tallied 1,007 in its match with Our Council, Royal Arcanum, in the National Bowling League tournament last night, making a new high team score for the tournament and winning two of the three games. In the American National tournament Beinert of the Palace team rolled 252, a new individual record for the tournament. The Mohawk bowlers won two games in the Columbia League series, and the Morris Club, Central Park, and Belvidere teams tied in the Harlem League tournament. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

Fidelia B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Our Council B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Timm	158	178	153	Clinch	215	190	215
Steffins	179	172	148	Kessler	187	182	144
Rothermel	179	160	237	Ridder	165	129	187
Foege	182	187	223	Bulwinkle	160	212	144
Amann	146	171	246	Wickens	245	143	218
Total	841	874	1,007	Total	972	856	903

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.
Ehler's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company—Babcock, 127; Timpson, 126; Carbonell, 143; Whitney, 177; Garrison, 188. Total, 761.

Fidelity and Casualty Company, Team No. 1—Ferres, 179; Ege, 170; Bracken, 146; Massey, 121; Varian, 152. Total, 768.

SECOND GAME.—New York Life Insurance Company—Newkirk, 147; Ferguson, 118; Coffin, 141; Perryman, 168; Vogelsang, 155. Total, 724.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Warneke, 145; Rodgers, 131; Cluff, 130; Whitney, 130; Rand, 145. Total, 681.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company—Babcock, 185; Timpson, 144; Carbonell, 136; Whitney, 167; Garrison, 150. Total, 762.

Germania Life Insurance Company—Arnheiter, 178; McDowell, 117; Kruse, 139; Huberth, 151; Leyser, 162. Total, 747.

FOURTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Society, Team No. 2—Merz, 146; Driscoll, 131; Hobart, 144; Freedberg, 114; Meffert, 129. Total, 664.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Warneke, 158; Rodgers, 116; Cluff, 116; Whitney, 162; Rand, 202. Total, 754.

FIFTH GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Arnheiter, 110; McDowell, 134; Kruse, 133; Huberth, 150; Leyser, 140. Total, 667.

Fidelity & Casualty Company, Team No. 1—Ferres, 156; Ege, 132; Bracken, 161; Massey, 147; Varian, 154. Total, 721.

SIXTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Society, Team No. 2—Merz, 152; Driscoll, 113; Hobart, 139; Freedberg, 127; Meffert, 109. Total, 640.

New York Life Insurance Company—Newkirk, 169; Ferguson, 172; Coffin, 139; Petryman, 131; Vogelsang, 124. Total, 735.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 142; Granger, 197; Johnson, 141; Dickson, 198; Beinert, 252. Total, 903.

Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 213; Howells, 163; Schultz, 142; Gerdes, 157; Lehrbach, 171. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 147; Howells, 182; Schultz, 171; Gerdes, 183; Lehrbach, 182. Total, 865.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 190; Jung, 212; Kearse, 213; Buck, 186; Coffman, 179. Total, 980.

THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 200; Granger, 160; Johnson, 214; Dickson, 159; Beinert, 176. Total, 909.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 208; Jung, 168; Kearse, 159; Buck, 175; Coffman, 184. Total, 894.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Morris Club Bowling Club—MacDonald, 158; Schwager, 177; O'Neill, 188; Gibson, 180; Tompson, 179. Total, 882.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 149; Haight, 132; Gilfillan, 124; Luce, 155; Duff, 168. Total, 728.

SECOND GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 180; Haight, 159; Gilfillan, 200; Luce, 189; Duff, 158. Total, 886.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Rebbein, 145; Hunken, 171; Buckbee, 148; Lockwood, 191; Heiles, 212. Total, 867.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Rebbein, 156; Hunken, 162; Buckbee, 190; Lockwood, 179; Heiles, 192. Total, 879.

Morris Club Bowling Club—MacDonald, 161; Schwager, 146; O'Neill, 157; Gibson, 222; Tompson, 171. Total, 857.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 178; G. Moore, 184; Crane, 59; N. Meyer, 185; C. Keifer, 160. Total, 766.

Long Island Council—Judge, 173; Thorn, 168; Dahlen, 145; Brooks, 169; Hill, 170. Total, 825.

SECOND GAME.—Stuyvesant Council—Brown, 142; Perry, 117; Orth, 138; Guest, 152; Dalbender, 136. Total, 685.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 151; G. Moore, 141; Crane, 147; N. Meyer, 155; C. Kiefer, 152. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.—Stuyvesant Council—Brown, 132; Perry, 131; Orth, 142; Guest, 123; Dalbender, 156. Total, 684.

Long Island Council—Judge, 171; Thorn, 215; Dahlen, 153; Brooks, 137; Hill, 190. Total, 866.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 169; Church, 126; Haviland, 175; Hunt, 177; Cute, 170. Total, 816.

Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 149; Tobin, 179; Kaestner, 150; Carstens, 169; Wyman, 187. Total, 830.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 153; Church, 188; Haviland, 165; Hunt, 203; Clute, 201. Total, 910.

Mohawk Bowling Club—Kirby, 188; Edwards, 187; Smith, 205; Roeschlau, 180; Dohn, 155. Total, 915.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 182; Tobin, 149; Kaestner, 184; Carstens, 224; Wyman, 159. Total, 848.

Mohawk Bowling Club—Kirby, 169; Edwards, 179; Smith, 159; Roeschlau, 214; Dohn, 201. Total, 922.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Boemerman, 191; Walters, 177; Seyd, 128; Kromings, 174; Schwartje, 171. Total, 841.

Arlington Bowling Club—Buek, 178; Addickes, 133; Bertrand, 142; Wichern, 195; E. Maas, 203. Total, 851.

SECOND GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Boemerman, 135; Walters, 184; Seyd, 161; Krominga, 183; Schwartje, 150. Total, 815.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 146; Degenhardt, 180; Watjen, 172; Schoeder, 150; Hashagen, 179. Total, 812.

THIRD GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Buek, 164; Addickes, 140; Bertrand, 175; Wichern, 178; E. Maas, 188. Total, 835.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 150; Degenhardt, 141; Watjen, 160; Schroeder, 166; Hashagen, 146. Total, 763.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Authors, 137; Van Zandt, 137; Booth, 134; Sparrow, 184; Hoyt, 202. Total, 794.

Arnold Print Works—Bennett, 150; Weiss, 149; Curran, 139; Curtis, 180; McNeill, 204. Total, 822.

SECOND GAME.—H. A. Cæsar & Co.—Williams, 150; Bielitz, 189; Rheinboldt, 159; Schmidt, 184; Tuthill, 193. Total, 855.

Arnold Print Works—Bennett, 181; Weiss, 141; Curran, 138; Curtis, 147; McNeill, 205. Total, 832.

THIRD GAME.—H. A. Cæsar & Co.—Williams, 166; Bielitz, 138; Rheinboldt, 177; Schmidt, 167; Tuthill, 151. Total, 799.

Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Authors, 132; Van Zandt, 124; Booth, 140; Sparrow, 150; Hoyt, 162. Total, 708.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Excelsior Bowling Club—Cordes, 236; Hueter, 180; Rue, 167; Evans, 161; Cotton, 211. Total, 955.

Logan Wheelmen—Sharkey, 138; C. Egelhoff, 190; Taylor, 145; Markoe, 194; F. Egelhoff, 190. Total, 857.

SECOND GAME.—Arion Bowling Club—Miller, 138; J. Vagts, 136; Jacobus, 168; Breeze, 127; W. Vagts, 141. Total, 710.

Logan Wheelmen—Sharkey, 182; C. Egelhoff, 169; Taylor, 142; Markoe, 191; F. Egelhoff, 179. Total, 843.

THIRD GAME.—Excelsior Bowling Club—Cordes, 224; Hueter, 190; Rue, 166; Evans, 175; Cotton, 159. Total, 914.

Arion Bowling Club—Miller, 151; J. Vagts, 158; Jacobus, 191; Breeze, 145; W. Vagts, 172. Total, 817.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.
Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 163; Buell, 148; Hiers, 147; Fitch, 135; Ferber, 144. Total, 737.

North New York Bowling Club—Kords, 146; Plate, 148; Cramer, 120; Mann, 161; Helmke, 161. Total, 736.

SECOND GAME.—North New York Bowling Club—Kords, 129; Plate, 152; Cramer, 165; Mann, 151; Helmke, 132. Total, 729.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 192; Snyder, 136; Ford, 165; Soffel, 157; Mische, 169. Total, 829.

THIRD GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 172; Buell, 157; Hiers, 193; Fitch, 185; Ferber, 129. Total, 838.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 182; Snyder, 166; Ford, 189; Soffel, 171; Mische, 199. Total, 857.

Baseball Relief from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 23.—In the apparent extremity of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, President Dreyfus of the Pittsburg Club proposes as a partial relief to donate two of his players to St. Louis. Mr. Dreyfus says he does not know what other National League clubs will do in the way of donations, but he is satisfied that the National League will be represented by a strong team at St. Louis next season. Mr. Dreyfus will not make known the names of the two players whom he will part with, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that Conroy will be one of them. Manager Donovan will be here on Friday to confer with President Dreyfus on the subject.

HERNANDO WON BY A HEAD

Western Colt Broke Track Record for Mile and a Half.

CASTLETON FILLY'S STAKES

Prophetic Took the Event at Morris Park Named for the Stud Farm Where She Was Bred.

With eight runners in the mile-and-a-half handicap at Morris Park yesterday, one of the best contests of the season over a distance of ground was provided, the result being a fighting finish with three horses lapped as they passed the winning post, while throughout the race made a splendid spectacle, and one that atoned for otherwise commonplace racing.

One other sensational event was the fifth race, for horses that had never won a race, in which three horses, running on the flat, fell before the mile was completed, one rider, Alexander Olsen, receiving injuries from which he died a short time after being removed from the race track to the Fordham Hospital.

The interest of the crowd centred in the mile and a half, the last race on the card, for which ten starters were announced originally, while all but two answered the call to the post. From first to last Mt. Meekin was the favorite at a price that was never much better than even money, the horse finally starting at odds on while the Western colt Hernando was a consistent second choice. On the strength of a recent poor race that other noted Western animal Advance Guard was among the outsiders, while Latson, a long distance winner of only a few days ago, was regarded as overweighted and was neglected.

The race, run over the Withers course, more than justified the anticipations of the spectators, for until a mile and a quarter had been run seven of the eight horses were close together and any one of them might have won. Mt. Meekin, Knight of the Garter was the pacemaker, but in the last quarter when the crowd closed on him the Knight dropped back and Hernando, Advance Guard, and Latson went on to the front together. In the last few yards Hernando, well ridden by Odom, drew out ahead, and, with Odom riding his hardest, won by a head, Advance Guard fighting with him to the very last jump and beating out Latson by a half length for the place. The race was run in 2:34½, which established a new track record by wiping out the 2:37½ made by Belgrade a year ago.

There was but one stake event on the card, that being the Castleton, at five furlongs, selling, for fillies two years old, in which eight started. The race had an appropriate result in that Prophetic, a filly bred on the Castleton stud farm, in honor of which farm the stake was named, was the winner, Prophetic, who was favorite at odds on, leading all the way and, though she was tiring at the end, winning handily by two lengths from Octoroon.

The mile, for maidens three years old and upward, was a truly remarkable race in that of eight runners three horses fell. The first horse to fall was Timothy Foley, who was jostled shortly after the start and stumbled with Olsen, who was fatally injured in the fall. On the turn in the Withers mile Johnny of Navarre stumbled and fell and Councilman Tom fell over him. Though the second accident seemed the more serious, neither of the riders, Cochran on Johnny of Navarre and Callahan on Councilman Tom, was hurt. Kalif, who was off in front, led all the way in front, and won handily by two lengths from the favorite, Lamp o' Lee.

For the opening race, a steeplechase at two miles, Miss Mitchell brushed to the front at the finish and was first by two lengths, with Linstock, the pacemaker, second, and Salesman, the favorite third. In this race King T. fell at the water jump just in front of the stand, striking his head on the wing of the jump, broke his neck, and was killed instantly. King T. was a notable animal in that he had raced successfully in both North and South America, he having won in several of the South American states about three years ago, after which he was brought to the United States to become the best of the handicap horses at Aqueduct in his time. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of a steeplechase in 1901, at special weights; about two miles. J. E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 5 years, by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 155 pounds, (Mars,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by two lengths; Thomas Hitchcock, jr.'s Linstock, br. g., 6, 158, (Green,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by eight lengths from J. F. McNamara's Salesman, ch. g., 6, 158, (Brazil,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. King T. and Clasher also ran. King T. fell and broke his neck. Value to the winner, $510. Salesman the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $400 or of more than two races of any value in 1901; special weights; selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. G. Wilson's Cherries, br. f., 3 years, by Tenny-Puffer, 89 pounds, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; Perry Belmont's Oread, br. f., 4, 92, (G. Thompson,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from B. Murray's Flora, ch. f., 3, 84, (Creamer,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:05⅘. Giengor, Huitzilopochtil, Ashes, Ringleader, Princess H., Marothan, Federalist, Avatar, Nanine, Kimberly, Tour, His Royal Highness, Mayor Gilroy, Tonitum, and Donna Henrietta also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Kimberly the post favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Stakes, for fillies, two years old; non-winners of $1,500; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. J. Grant Lyncaan's Prophetic, ch. f., by Kingston-Seeress, 105 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; August Belmont's Octoroon, ch. f., by Hastings-Ortegal, 106, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length and a half from Mrs. C. C. Dewey's Lady Godiva, b. f., by Hanover-Edith Gray, 99, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—0:59¼. Wild Bess, Virginia Grace, Tact, Zizi, and Liechen also ran. Value to the winner, $1,240. Prophetic always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; the Withers mile. John E. Madden's Pentecost, b. c., by Hastings-Tarantella, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 20 and out, won driver by by Mrs. R. Roche & Co.'s Lombre, ch. g ..107, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by a head from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Port Royal, b. c., 110, (Mounce,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:42. Glenwater and Caughwood also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Pentecost always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; the Withers mile. H. J. Morris's Krall, b. g., 4 years, by Executor-Kisberry, 109 pounds, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and even, won handily by two lengths; A. Featherstone's Lamp O'Lee, b. c., 3, 104, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and out, second by a length and a half from A. Gradon's I Know, ch. f., 3, 101, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:48. The Driver, Timothy Foley, Johnny of Navarre, Anna Darling, and Councilman Tom also ran. Value to the winner, $630. Lamp O'Lee always favorite. Winner trained by W. Hayward.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the Withers course. W. H. Landeman's Hernando, b. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Retrieve, 107 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a head; Carruthers & Shields' Advance Guard, ch. c., 4, 116, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a half length from G. Walbaum's Latson, b. h., 6, 113, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—2:34¾. Sadie S., McMeekin, Raffaello, Knight of the Garter, and Alfred Vargrave also ran. Value to the winner, $850. McMeekin the post favorite at 9 to 10 and 1 to 3. Winner trained by E. Brown.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Morris Park meeting; selling allowances. Potente, 113 pounds; Maltster, 106; Hammock and Alsike, 105 each; Lucky Star, 102; Sweet Tooth, 100; Eloim, 99; Althea, 93; Curtesy, 85.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; special weights; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Reformer, 110 pounds; Flying Buttress, 107; Missile, 106; Bon Mat, 102; Early Eve, 101; Si-ah, 99; Jean Wood, 97; Pearl Finder and Hot, 95 each; Miss Fisher, Mint Bed, Somersault, and Tenagra, 89 each; Thoth and Bijou, 84 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Ramapo Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong over the Withers mile. Blues, 124 pounds; Gold Heels, 123; Hernando, 111; Morningside, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fordham Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Ten Candles, 130 pounds; Belle of Troy, 123; Chuctanunda, 122; Unmasked, 117; Carbuncle, 116; Louisville, 115; King Pepper, 112; Musette, 111; Lady of the Valley, 102; Andy Williams, 90; Eddie Busch, 88; Barouche, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; special weights; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Brownhenge and Zemara, 112 pounds each; Heathville, Jock McGinn, and Lamp o' Lee, 110 each; Councilman Tom, Mark Lane, Woolgatherer, Rivenook, Biff, and Tour, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the Withers course. Belle of Troy, 117 pounds; Dublin, 114; Louisville, 110; Tom Kenny, 96.

PACING RACE RECORD BROKEN.

Audubon Boy Lowered the World's Half-Mile Mark at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23.—Another world's record (made in a race) was broken to-day at Billings Park when Audubon Boy paced half a mile in 1:00¼. This was accomplished in the first event, the 2:20 class pacing, under what is known as the "Memphis Plan." The first heat was at one mile, and was won handily by Audubon Boy, Dr. Monical securing place. Audubon Boy made his own pace in the second heat, which was at a mile and an eighth, and won by two lengths from New Richmond. In the last heat, which was a half-mile dash, Audubon Boy won in the easiest sort of fashion in 1:00¼, breaking the world's pacing race record for a half mile.

Geers brought The Abbot out for an attempt to lower his record of 2:03¼. After a little exercise, the great trotter was sent away at a fast clip, accompanied by two running horses. The quarter was passed in 32 seconds, the half in 1:03, the three-quarters pole in 1:33½, and the wire was reached in 2:04. Geers afterward announced that the horse was not at his best. He will try again Saturday.

The 2:11 class trot brought only three horses to the post, but their quality was high. The race was a fast one, Chain Shot winning each heat, and reducing his former record of 2:10 to 2:06½. Onward Silver got second money. The last event of the day was the 2:08 pacing to wagon with amateur drivers. The race was won in straight heats by Hontas Crooke, driven by Mr. Billings, with lone second.

To-morrow Little Boy will be sent against his record of 2:01¾, pacing. Mr. Billings, his owner, said to-day he was not satisfied with Monday's performance, and believes the horse can complete the circuit in 2:01.

SHAMROCK II. FOR SALE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Defeated Challenger on the Market—Reasonable Offers Considered.

A remarkable change in Sir Thomas Lipton's yachting intentions, as announced shortly before his departure for England on Tuesday, which opens up a prospect of a challenge for the America's Cup with a new boat in 1903, was revealed yesterday when it was made known that the owner of Shamrock II., prior to his departure, had informed the yacht brokerage firm of Tams, Lemoine & Crane of this city that while he did not desire to advertise the boat for sale, they might inform him of any reasonable offer for it which they might receive.

Just what the owner of Shamrock II. would consider a reasonable offer for the defeated challenger J. Frederick Tams, the senior member of the firm, declined to state yesterday, but there is no doubt that the boat may be purchased for a fraction of its cost of about $250,000. The cup defenders of the past frequently have been sold, and usually have brought less than half their cost. The Defender, which cost nearly $100,000, was sold for $15,000, as old junk after two seasons' service, and the Vigilant, which cost $60,000, was sold for about half that amount.

As a sloop the Shamrock would be a very expensive boat to keep in commission, and could only race against the Constitution and Columbia in case they were in commission, which is not at all certain to be the case next year. She could very easily be altered to either a yawl, as was the Vigilant, or to schooner, as was the Puritan.

Immediately after the conclusion of the America's Cup series Sir Thomas Lipton was emphatic in his declaration that the defeat of his boat was chiefly due to illluck in the matter of fluky breezes, and reasserted his opinion that the challenger would have won under more favorable conditions. He backed up his opinions by attempting to induce the New York Yacht Club to allow him a challenge again next year with the same boat. At this time he is said to have been informed by Capt. Sycamore that "he had been defeated three times by the Columbia and did not care to be defeated three more times." When his request for another race with the same boat next year was refused and it was made evident that he would have to wait two years, it is probable that he recognized the justice of his veteran sailing master's remark and decided to dispose of the defeated racer, if possible, in order to open the way for the building of a new challenger for 1903.

The Shamrock II. now lies, stripped to her deck, in the Erie Basin, but is to be hauled out for the Winter soon, and the exact procedure has proved a serious problem on account of the great depth of her keel, which makes it impossible to haul her out on an ordinary marine railway. In consequence it has been decided to put the boat into one of the dry docks and to build a cradle about her, in which she will then be hauled out and which will support her without any danger of straining while she is on land. A shed will then be built over the entire vessel and she will thus go into quarters for the Winter.

Lipton's Yacht Erin Off for England.

Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, commanded by Capt. William Mathews, and in charge of Pilot Conley, left her anchorage off West Twenty-sixth Street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon bound for Southampton, England, to await the orders of her owner. The only passengers were Dr. F. Reid Mackay and Capt. James C. Summers. All the way down the North River and the lower bay the yacht was saluted by steamers of all classes, the Erin responding with her steam siren. "It was a most pleasant farewell greeting," said Capt. Mathews, "and the warmest we ever got."

Capt. Mathews expects to reach Southampton in about ten days. The Erin passed out Sandy Hook at 5:15 P. M.

Games at New York University.

The annual Fall track games at New York University were held yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, principally for the purpose of seeing what material was to be found in the freshman class. No times were taken in the runs. Summary:

Quarter Mile—Won by Scudder, 1902; Warford, 1905, second; Moss, 1904, third.

100-Yard Dash, (Freshmen only)—Won by Warford, 1905; Tibbitts, 1905, second; Meade, 1905, third.

100-Yard Dash, (College)—Won by Adams, 1903; Kohn, 1904, second; Simpson, 1903, third.

120 Hurdles—Won by Jones, 1902; Grassmuck, 1903, second; Brown, 1905, third. Distance, 19 feet 2 inches.

Broad Jump—Won by Herzog, 1903; Kingsley, 1905, second; Adams, 1903, third. Distance, 19 feet 2 inches.

220 Hurdles—Won by Adams, 1903; Greacen, 1903, second; Perrine, 1903, third.

Running High Jump—Won by Kingsley, 1905; Herzog, 1903, second; Jones, 1902, third. Height, 5 feet 10 inches.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—NATHAN HOLCOMBE LORD, as Trustee for the benefit of Thomas Lord, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1901, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York on the 29th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, (West,) distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue with the said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 4, in Block Number 1226, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, 5 October, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Ninety-sixth Street.

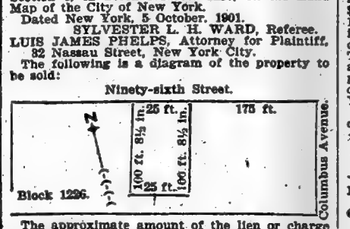

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,850 99-100, with interest thereon from 4th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $412.82, with interest from 4th October, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,462 15-100, and interest.

Dated New York, 5 October, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

oct7-2aw3wM&Th&oc12

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York place of trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the eleventh day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Supreme Court of the United States:

41—Augustus Burgdorf et al., plaintiffs in error vs. The United States to use of the Vermont Marble Company.—Passed temporarily.

36—The District of Columbia, appellant, vs. Columbus J. Eslin, administrator, &c., et al.—Argued by Robert A. Howard for the appellant and by George A. King and J. W. Douglass for the appellees.

42—The State of Arkansas, appellant, vs. the Kansas and Texas Coal Company et al.—Submitted by B. T. Duval for appellant and by Adlee Sherwood, Joseph M. Hill, and James Brizzolara for appellees.

47—Annie R. Kean et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Calumet Canal and Improvement Company.—Argued by William P. Fennell for the plaintiffs in error and by Silas H. Strawn for the defendant in error.

51—Milton C. Mitchell, plaintiff in error, vs. the Fidelity Insurance Company of Georgetown, D. C.—Argument commenced by Samuel Maddox for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Thursday: 51, 49, 57, (and 58,) 59, 60, 61, 62, (and 63,) 64, 66, and 67.

Calendars for Thursday, Oct. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace and Lacombe, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124, fourth floor, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

10—Branigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Same vs. same.
28—Kelsey vs. same.
32—United States, for Hudson River Stone Supply Co. vs. Molloy.
40—Sights vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
42—O'Brien vs. Con. Ice Co.
44—Kimbrough vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
76—McGuirk vs. Rinehart.
77—Carter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
79—Samele vs. same.
81—Eustace vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
87—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Richards.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

3—Collinsplatt vs. Finlayson.
5—Am. Elec. Nov. & Mfg. Co. vs. Acme Elec. Co.
7—Bonsall vs. Hamilton Mfg. Co.
21—Mumford vs. Ecuador Development Co.
14—Coleman vs. Washburn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 60, Post Office Building. Admiralty.

62—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
139—Rogers vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 405, 420, 403, 341, 760, 421, 422, 425.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

19—Lindenthal vs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
62—Ayres vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
63—Dent vs. Grumm.
64—Dent vs. same.
65—McGrane vs. Man. Trust Co.
66—Art vs. Whitlock.
67—Rivelson vs. Silverstein.
68—Davidson vs. Fox.
69—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Dimelow vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2—Blair vs. Swift.
3—Wolf vs. Martin.
4—N. Y. Investment Co. vs. O'Brien.
5½—In re Dittman.
6—In re Belmont Av.
7—In re Connor.
8—Henry vs. Van Buren.
9—Brown vs. Guichard.
10—Harris vs. Haas.
11—Sweeney vs. City of New York.
12—Probst vs. Wetsler.
13—Fox vs. Davidson.
14—Conlon vs. Mission of Immaculate Virgin.
15—Vreeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Crane vs. same.
17—Carroll vs. same.
18—Stoffati vs. same.
19—Shea vs. same.
20—Keeley vs. Vogel.
21—Smilari vs. Smilari.
22—Liebman vs. Stephens.
23—Morris vs. Hoffman.
24—Foster vs. Hallahan.
25—Hogencamp vs. Pierce.
26—In re Weiderman.
27—De Lacy vs. Burr.
28—Von Praag vs. Cent. New Eng. R. R. Co.
29—Roosevelt Hospital vs. Crockett.
30—Schaffer vs. Ahlbach.
31—Baldwin vs. Frank.
32—Excelsior Quilting Co. vs. Creter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pinchott, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

778—In re Suburban Pl. 86½—In re E. 173d St.
879—In re Fort George Park.
111—In re Weeks St. Preferred causes.
4089—Baldwin vs. Baldwin.
3929—Patterson vs. Jack
4027—Lanier vs. Sire.
4077—Russell vs. Hilton.
4029—Maguire vs. Weber.
3995—Levenson vs. Ballison. General calendar.
4188—Happy vs. Lynch.
4069—Mayer vs. Ullman.
3610—Meyer vs. City of New York.
2969—Moran vs. Lynn.
3173—McDonald vs. McDonald.
3267—Darrin vs. Riverside Stable Co.
3078—Greer vs. Johnson.
3259—Goldstein vs. McDonald.
3388—Gregory vs. Langley.
3665—Goobe vs. Waterson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3752.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Schurman, and Cowan for the People.

1—Gumaro Spaditto.
2—Walter Le Strange.
3—Tony Traffalio.
4—John Dans.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Inquest. Regular calendar.

9901—Falcone vs. Italian Soc'y. for Mutual Assistance.
11176—Frank vs. Frank.
9738—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
12131—Benedict vs. Pell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2206—Jacobsen vs. Iron Clad Mfg. Co.
2988—Jennings vs. Ellis.
9795—Fischbein vs. Nussbaum.
11174—Kemp vs. Raymond.
2234—Schotenfels vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2915—Maloney vs. McClellan.
3306—Finnegan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2952—Taormina vs. Abel.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3574.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

10831—Hughes vs. City of New York.
10774—Maimone vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
10708—Lufkowitz vs. Fargo.
1430—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
2774—Kreiser vs. F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co.
2981—McDonough vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9633—Goodman vs. Alexander.
11164—O'Beirne vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
10115—Lesneuer vs. Lappin Brake Shoe Co. vs. Preston.
1901—Kaufman vs. Shoe Co. vs. Preston.
1582—Meier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1615—Jordant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1807—Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. vs. Cushing et al.
1966—Wahle vs. Diardirdan.
1301—Levine vs. Jacobson.
800—Immergluck vs. Central R. R. Co. vs. Crosstown Co.
1750—Wolff vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1697—Fletcher vs. Siegelstein.
1225—Hankinson vs. Bolz.
1582—Meier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1134—Hilbenz vs. Meyer
1830—Unger vs. Fleck.
1696—Wright vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1369—Boeff vs. Rosenthal.
1697—Fletcher vs. Siegelstein.
1225—Hankinson vs. Bolz.
1582—Meier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1456—Schwarz vs. Samuel.
1615—Jordant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2913—Patterson vs. Seaman.
2756—Dommerich vs. Rosenbaum.
2883—Boggiano vs. Abrams.
2676—Hamilton vs. Ficklen.
2634—Larkin vs. Margowitz.
2824—Miller vs. Miller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1523—Hirschhorn vs. D. Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1651—McArdle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1708—Levy vs. Hess.
1720—Mullo vs. Lawson.
1730—Bobis vs. Gross.
1731—Jacobs vs. Schwarz.
1732—Garfinkel vs. Klee.
1733—Glasberg vs. Union Cloak & Suit Co.
1734—Abrahams vs. Lorgo.
1735—Bendit vs. Vandenhellen.
1737—Barnet vs. S. I.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2120.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Gordon for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—William Sisto.
2—Michael Pughe.
3—William O'Neill, William McGonigle.
4—Mary Chambers.
5—Annie Fitzgibbons.
6—Samuel Lichtenstein.
7—Marcus H. Martinband.
8—Paolo Rizzi.
9—Julia Kelly.
10—Louis Rossin.
11—Joseph Rubenstein.
12—James Corcoran.
13—Mary Collins.
14—John B. Cimiluco.
15—Mark Cooper.
16—Jeremiah J. Corbin, Frederick Stein.
17—Robert Hawkins.
18—Edward Fox.

Pleadings.

1—Joseph Marks.
2—Henry Anderson, Wilson Cook.
3—Henry Anderson, Wilson Cook.
4—Thomas Jackson.
5—Jacob Cramer.
6—John McGowan.
7—John Brannigan.
8—Pasquale Porteren.
9—John Callahan.
10—Frederick Meyers.
11—William Dorfman.
12—Annie Byrne.
13—Albert Conrad.
14—William Moore.
15—Charles St. Clair.
16—Charles H. Fisher.
17—Theodore Morrison.
18—Charles Bollrus.
19—Annuncio Santini, Pasquale Santini.
20—James O'Brien.
21—Thomas Kelly.
22—James Moore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.

1—Abe Stein, Joseph Goldman, Harry Jackman.
2—Jacob Ottoman.
3—Thomas Brown.
4—Charles Upsher.
5—David De Lorenzo.
6—Frank Hitter.
7—Arthur Kaempfe.
8—James Sesti.
9—Michael Recolo.
10—Ettie Warner.
11—Joseph Palacci.
12—Gaetano Attanasio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gray for the People.

1—James Davis.
2—David Hirschberg.
3—Morris Becker.
4—Joe Ryan.
5—Leon Kulczycky.
6—Phillip Zotto.
7—Frank M. Bishop.
8—George Koch.
9—Samuel Simon.
10—John Miller.
11—Annie Wilson.
12—Joseph Cucco, Pasquale Cucco, Thomas Salvio, Patrick Laffey, John Cucco.
13—John Smith.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Samuel M. Rosenberger.
2—Charles J. Dentigner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Monks for the People.

1—Edward Luthy.
2—Harold R. Landon.
3—Eugene Dunn.
4—Edward Kebner.
5—Michael Murio.
6—Morris Gorfin.
7—David Becker.
8—Herman Klarsfeld.
9—John O'Day.
10—James Jackson.
11—James McGibney.
12—Samuel Gernsheimer
13—Dominick Deliasandro.
14—Phillip Chester, Peter Mannino.
15—Max Goodman.
16—Ella Smart.
17—Jennie Hill.
18—Marie Busch.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Beecher Owens vs. George Cable—Charles J. Hardy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Kohring vs. Kohring—William J. A. McKim. Wicks, Jr., vs. Spears—George P. Breckinridge. Kraus vs. Umfreville—Charles S. Skidmore.

SUPREME COURT — MacLean, J.—German Savings Bank vs. McFarland—Edward L. Parris.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Mattice, J.; Part IV., Hooker, J.; Part V., Chester, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

2122—Muhlers vs. Obermyer & Liebman.
2143—Fallon vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2164—Thomas vs. Kyle.
2189—Shevlin vs. McDermott.
2175—Turner vs. Bliss Co.
1483—Rainey vs. B. H. R. R.
1710—Waldie vs. same.
2178—Hart vs. Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R.
2179—Biethen vs. B'dway Realty Co.
2189—Hughes vs. Nason Mfg. Co.
2194—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
2196—Kellner vs. same.
2206—Weeks vs. Long Island R. R.
2027—Winant vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Co.
2003—Roth vs. Schwartz
964—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
2063—Short vs. Met. St. R. R.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2075, 2076—Hamilton vs. B. H. R. R.
1183—Moroney vs. same.
2231—McClean vs. Barber Asphalt Co.
2232—Hagen vs. same.
2233—Wolren vs. Nassau R. R.
2234—Broone vs. B. H. R. R.
2235—Same vs. Nassau R. R.
2236—Hopgood vs. B. H. R. R.
2237—Barton vs. same.
2239—Miller vs. Spierl.
2241—Brown vs. Bell.
2242—Croswell vs. Coney Isl. & Bklyn R. R.
2108—Madden vs. Bacon.
1815—Corson vs. City of New York.
1646—Minardi vs. Cavelli.
2244—Sweeney vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
2244—Blondell vs. Klingman.
2246—Mulford vs. Cunningham.
2247—Grube vs. Sheevan
2250—Luhrson vs. Dry Dock & Battery R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call 2283.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Kreigh, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

266—Sander vs. Goldfarb.
282—Burchell vs. Marshall Field & Co.
200—Grifhahn vs. Kretzer.
78—McKane vs. McKane.

Inquest, 267—Maio vs. Maio.

263—Gearon vs. Crane.
288, 289—Graves vs. Graves.
211—Eagle Sav. L. Association vs. Neely.
41—Nicolay vs. Nicolay
315—Earl vs. Sommer.
251—Stavisky vs. Loebelson.
206—Cropsey vs. Wintersmith.
207—Hunt vs. Osborn.
217—McCraw vs. McCraw.
255—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
213—Latus vs. Latus.
271—Stratton vs. Danielson.
102—Engle vs. Brennan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Fairhurst.
Same vs. Mannix.
Same vs. Azzenare.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

808—Tighe vs Namm.
810—Lies vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
763—Imperiali vs. same.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The accounting in the estates of Mathias Bindrim, Samuel McAlpin, Fanny A. Latton, John J. Roach, John M. Conklin, Janet Smith, Margaret Padden, August Clemens, John D. Maxwell, Kate Fisher, Henry Tallent, Lena Mitthauer (formerly Schneider,) Joseph L. Coss, William P. Howland, Hannah Lyon, Patrick Brown, and Michael Hynes.

The estates of James Campion, (adjourned to Oct. 28,) Patrick Hickey, and Thomas R. Everitt.

The transfer tax of John Cullen, William B. Boorum (appeal,) Margaret Huber, Katharine Mollinger, William Leigh, Clara F. Richards, David A. Wells, Mary A. McManus, Andrew Horn, Mary Blanchard, Amelia S. Sherman, Aaron E. Peck, Gottlieb Gleichman, and John H. Butler.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—55—The will of Charity Platt. 66—The will of Alfred Dredge.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Morris vs. Reid; et al.—William S. Bennett to compute. Green vs. Pundt—David H. M. Wynberg, to sell. In re Homburg—Henry Mowhill, to examine account and report. Schofield & Tobias—Albert R. Lesinsky, to hear and determine. Thompson & Robinson, et al. vs. Frank J. Price, to compute. Young & Adams—William O. Campbell, to hear and determine. Manning & Burt, et al.—Henry W. Schmitz, to sell.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

943—Sparadowski vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
970—Seidler vs. same.
935—McKay vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
356—Wagner vs. Consol. Gas Co.
962—Hertenstein vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
876—Ward vs. Naughton & Co.
920—Bellmer vs. Bellmer
466—Lawrence vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
239—McInroy vs. David Stevenson Brewing Co.
965—Rapfe vs. Magee.
969—O'Meare vs. Morrison.
955—Williamson vs. City of New York and another.

Highest number reached on regular call, 989.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Richmond County—Maddox, J.—Day calendar for Oct. 24, 1901.

197—Mersereau vs. City of New York.
148—O'Reilly vs. City of N. Y., (Action No. 1.)
149—Same vs. same, (Action No. 2.)
201—Gloeckner vs. Schaefer.
208—McGuigan vs. South Shore Water Works.
184—Donovan vs. McLean.
7—Woodland vs. Hughes.
146—Butler vs. Cullen.
107—Wood vs. City of New York.
188—O'Brien vs. City of New York.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT — Westchester County. — October term of this court stands adjourned for the term.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOB A. GROH.—Schedules in the assignment of Jacob A. Groh, wholesale dealer in fish and provisions at 95 Murray Street, show liabilities of $14,949, nominal assets of $11,849, and actual assets of $8,238.

MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.—Judge Hascall of the City Court has appointed Abraham Joseph receiver in supplementary proceedings for the Manhattan Automobile Company of 502 West Thirty-eighth Street on the application of Joseph Wood, a judgment creditor for $1,950. Deputy Sheriff Murray took charge of the factory some weeks ago.

FLORENCE VINET.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn yesterday removed the stock of millinery goods of Florence Vinet at 235 Fifth Avenue, under executions in favor of the following creditors: Henry Herrmann, $425; Montague Wells Company, $347; Victor F. Hagan, $211, and Veit, Son & Co., $586. Mme. Vinet gave up business there several weeks ago. She bought the business three years ago. It was established thirty years ago by her mother, Camille De Lacy.

ABRAHAM R. SABIN.—Deputy Sheriff Carey has received an execution for $126 and two writs of replevin for $290 against Abraham R. Sabin, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 135 Bleecker Street. The replevins are in favor of Aaron Cohen for $214, and in favor of F. Norton Goddard, the merchant politician, for $76 for linings. Mr. Sabin has been in business since January, 1898, and on Jan. 1 last claimed to have a capital of $12,000. His liabilities are reported to be from $5,000 to $8,000.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS.—George and Archibald Mackenzie, who compose the firm of Mackenzie Brothers, manufacturers of sash, blinds, and house trim, at 493 to 499 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Bronx, made an assignment yesterday to Charles A. Christman. George Mackenzie began business in 1879, made an assignment in 1891, and compromised at 30 cents on the dollar. Archibald T. Mackenzie carried on the business for three years, and in January, 1894, he was sold out by the Sheriff. The present firm was formed in February, 1900, but had no rating at Bradstreet's. The assignment is attributed to inability to collect outstanding accounts and losses by bad debts, which amounted to $20,000 in the past few months. The liabilities are $50,000, nominal assets $40,000, and actual assets $15,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PHILIP BECHER.—Philip Becher, clerk, of 331 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,522 and assets of $638 in accounts.

JONAS GANZ.—Jonas Ganz, salesman, of 33 Ridge Street, who was formerly in business at 258 Delancey Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,692 and assets of $1,298 in accounts. He filed the petition as a poor person.

MORRIS HORWITZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Horwitz, manufacturer of women's waists at 155 and 157 Wooster Street, by the following creditors: B. Bernhard & Son, $512; L. M. Noerdlinger, $194, and George Mandel, $6. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made an assignment on Oct. 21.

FRANK GORDON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frank Gordon, manufacturer of ostrich feathers and flowers at 54 West Fourth Street, by the following creditors: E. J. Arbib & Co., $1,902; George Silva & Co., $2,763, and Joseph Andrade & Co., $4,322. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Sept. 15 transferred merchandise to the amount of $2,000 and accounts to various creditors to prefer them. Hays & Hershfield, the attorneys for the creditors, said that the liabilities to the trade are about $14,000, the assets are small, he has discharged all his employes, and has practically given up business. He began business in November, 1895, and since then has had two partners.

SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Solomon B. Toplitz, manufacturer of Scotch caps and knit goods at 28 Prince Street, show liabilities of $89,057 and nominal assets of $89,000. Of the liabilities $53,068 are secured by mortgages on his share of the estate of his father, Lippman Toplitz. The assets consist of real estate, $58,000; merchandise, $20,000; machinery, $5,000; interest in the personal estate of Lippman Toplitz, $6,000. The real estate consits of eight acres of land at Classon Point, his own property, $7,500, and an eighth interest in the real estate of Lippman Toplitz now in course of partition, $50,500. Among the creditors are Emma Ida Toplitz, $13,208, secured; Mitchell C. Harrison, $15,000, secured; Ninth National Bank, $10,000, secured; National Citizens' Bank, $5,000, and Alexander Lasker of Boston, $6,000.

SEARS, HUMBERT & CO.

Petition in Involuntary Bankruptcy Filed Against Cement Dealers.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frank Sears of Staten Island, Charles B. Sears of Chicago, and W. S. Humbert of Niagara Falls, who compose the firm of Sears, Humbert & Co., dealers in cement at 81 Fulton Street, by the following creditors: John Welden of Queens, $480; Helmin Johnson of Brooklyn, $407, and Hiram Snyder & Co. of New York, $1,125. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and on Oct. 7 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt.

It was reported that an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm at Buffalo on Oct. 11 by three creditors, whose claims amounted to $500. The firm had branches in Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Chicago. They started in business in July, 1897, and built up a large trade, their sales amounting, it was said, to $750,000 a year. Trade reports estimate their liabilities at $150,000 and assets about the same.

The purpose of the petition, it is said, is to keep the assets intact until a settlement can be arranged. A large part of the assets consist of book accounts, which are considered good.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BECK, Robert W.—Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated	$138
BORROUGHS, Agnes—H. S. Taylor	228
BULLARD, William H.—M. Graham, administrator	316
BOEFF, John, and August Feucht—De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company	428
BIRDSELL, Mary—C. A. Brodek	132
BETTS, Frederick A., receiver—J. B. Hammond, administrator, costs	114
COLE, George—Ilsley & Held Company	15
DORFMAN, Charles, and Joseph A. Stoll—People of the State of New York	1,500
DOCTOR, Emanuel and George—Barbara Browning	145
DOELGER, Joseph—The New Edison Company	25
ERB, William L.—S. Heinemann and another	138
FLEMING, Wilfred H.—F. Carragan	1,518
FLEISCHER, Joseph—J. J. Phelan	171
GLASE, Minnie—M. Lessler and another	103
GLASE, Minnie—M. Mandel	270
GOTTFRIED, Helen—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	90
GEER, Margaret L. and Henry H.—William A. Leggett and another	165
GERSON, Isaac—J. F. Schroeder and another	97
HUSSEY, Jessie—K. McKenna	1,059
HOEY, Kate V., administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	122
HOEY, Kate V., administrator—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, costs	122
HARDENBROOK, Daniel L.—A. L. Baldwin	1,328
JACKENS, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	73
JACOBSON, Morris—L. L. Anzetta and another	324
KAUFMAN, Harry, and Joseph A. Stoll—People of the State of New York	1,500
LESCLIDE, Frank—A. Bartels	80
LAWRENCE, William B., Jr.—R. Young and another	347
LEVISON, Adolph—J. Enoch and another	20
MATTHEWS, Andrew W.—Ilsley & Held Company	88
MASON, James H.—I. L. Miller	387
MANHATTAN HYGEIA ICE COMPANY —W. Price	1,885
MEYER, George J.—J. J. Phillips and another	266
MEYER, George J.—J. W. Nix and another	329
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—J. Kaplowitz	630
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—N. Sullivan	893
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—T. Bradley	369
MEIER, Bernhard—L. Lash and another.	94
McLOUGHLIN, Walter L. and Sarah—Nineteenth Ward Bank	831
MATTENHEIMER, Jacob—C. A. Brodek.	82
O'LEARY, John—W. T. Hobbey	761
ROSENSTEIN, David H.—D. Marks	262
RANDALL, George W.—S. Hoyt	524
SPITZEN, Morris—Morse & Rogers	237
SCHLICT COMBINATION PROCESS Company—J. J. Finerty	201
SCHEER, Dora—United States Gas Fixture Company	224
SEWELL, John—A. A. Walton	5,542
STEIN, Gerson—M. J. Lopez	238
SHERMAN, Edward, and Charles Weisler —Firestone Tire and Rubber Company	197
SAMUELSON, Joseph, and Henry Lillien —G. I. Philman	132
SAMUELSON, Joseph, and Henry Lillien —G. I. Philman	468
ST. JOHN, Richard C.—B. McE. Emmet	230
SMITH, James C.—Julius Keseler & Co.	209
THE TOILETTES COMPANY—K. W. Clements	471
THRALL, John E.—Maritime Building Company	1,297
TAYLOR, William—E. M. Mooney	1,861
TIERNEY, Mary G.—A. Halliday	191
TERNEY, Charles F., and Adolph Quengel—P. Gillespie	389
WISE, Frank E.—John Shea, costs	50
VICTOR KNITTING MILLS COMPANY—C. J. Welb and another	4,524
WHITNEY, Charles M.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York	219
WIMPIE, Jacob, Joseph J. Van Note, and John Sinclair—J. J. Bell	117
WIMPIE, Jacob, Joseph J. Van Note, and John Sinclair—J. J. Bell	118
WIMPIE, Jacob, Joseph J. Van Note, and John Sinclair—J. J. Bell	195

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH THALL, plaintiff, against JULIE I. KILLEEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 3d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the (Borough of Manhattan) City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of said street with the easterly side of First Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street Number 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Dated New York, October 3d, 1901.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the street number being 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

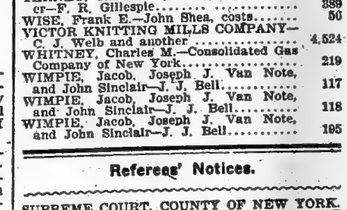

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,194.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $269.85, with interest from October 2d, 1901.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $224.38.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon amounting to $7,500, with interest from November 12, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

o7-24w8w&M&Th&s28

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH THALL, plaintiff, against JULIE I. KILLEEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 3d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the (Borough of Manhattan) City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of said street with the easterly side of First Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street Number 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Dated New York, October 3d, 1901.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the street number being 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,194.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $269.85, with interest from October 2d, 1901.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $224.38.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon amounting to $7,500, with interest from November 12, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

o7-24w8w&M&Th&s28

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SHORT AUTUMN TRIPS.

A few days can be pleasantly spent in a trip via the

OLD DOMINION LINE TO Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Va., or Washington, D.C.

Fine modern steamships sail daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M., from Pier 26, North River, New York, where tickets and staterooms can be obtained.

Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS. WHEAT. COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
Members of New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
STOCKS, BONDS and GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

MEXICAN COAL & COKE COMPANY.
To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican Coal & Coke Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company secured by its first mortgage to the State Trust Company, (now Morton Trust Company,) dated the first day of July, 1899, that the Mexican Coal and Coke Company has elected to pay off each and all of its said bonds, and will on the 1st day of March, 1902, pay on each bond the full amount of the principal thereof, together with interest accrued thereon to the first day of March, 1902.
The holders of said bonds are required, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, to present the same for payment at the office of Messrs. Spencer Trask & Company, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1902, and are hereby notified that on that date interest on all the said bonds will cease.
HOWARD DUTCHER, Secretary.

...Established 1832...
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland, William Rockefeller, William H. Macy, Jr., John T. Willets, Nicholas F. Palmer, William C. Sturges, George W. Quintard, Gates W. McGarrah.
OFFICERS:
Nicolas F. Palmer, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

The Boston News Bureau is for sale in New York at the Holland House, at the Waldorf, and the Hotel Manhattan; at the principal elevated news stands, at McBride's Arcade news stand, 71 Broadway, and at the Bureau's New York office, first floor, Edison Bldg., 44 Broad St.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE, WHO CAN FURNISH $50,000 TO $75,000 OF ADDITIONAL UNDERWRITING (AMPLY SECURED) TO COMPLETE PRACTICAL ENTERPRISE OF UNUSUAL MERIT, WILL FIND IT OF ADVANTAGE TO INVESTIGATE. ADDRESS X. Y. Z., BOX 155 TIMES OFFICE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $2,500,000.

Pays interest on Check Accounts.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.
Transacts a Trust and Banking Business.

DIRECTORS:
George W. Young, President.

Samuel D. Babcock,	C. C. Cuyler,	Charles R. Henderson,	Robert Olyphant,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Charles D. Dickey,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton,	William P. Dixon,	Luther Kountze,	Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert A. Granniss,	Charlton T. Lewis,	James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Eben B. Thomas.

Amalgamated

COPPER SHARES
Show New York Investors
GREAT LOSSES

So far as these investors were not readers of the Boston News Bureau, America's greatest financial daily newspaper. It carries no advertisements or paid matter of any kind, and labors only to protect investors.

Before you pay a broker $12.50 to buy another 100 shares, send $12 to C. W. Barron, 7 Exchange Place, Boston. You are then a subscriber to the Boston News Bureau for one year—can keep posted daily, and propound any financial problem you like for public or private answer.

Washington Traction and Electric Co.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Agreement for the reorganization of the Washington Traction & Electric Company, dated August 1, 1901, the plan of reorganization, forming part of said agreement, is hereby declared and certified to be operative.

More than 93% of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage bonds of the said Company have been deposited with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company under said agreement.

The time for the deposit of Collateral Trust bonds and stock of the Washington Traction & Electric Company under said agreement is hereby extended to and including the 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1901, after which date no further deposits of said bonds or stock will be received, except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

Dated New York, October 14, 1901.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee of Reorganization.
RICHARD M. HURD, Secretary, 59 Cedar St.

THE
CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.

owning the vast deposits of free-milling ore at Picacho, Cal., and now building the largest cyanide plant in the United States, has an enterprise worthy of the careful attention of investors. For full details write or call at the office of the Company,

32 Broadway, New York.

CAPITALISTS.—Wanted, a partner with $25,000 to invest in a domestic and foreign business on up to date basis, with two gentlemen of experience and ability; this amount not necessarily for expenditure in the business, but to be a bank deposit to establish a financial rating and bankers' credits. Investor to have charge of office and finances.
Personal interview requested, when full details can be explained. References exchanged. Address Business, O Box 126, N. Y. Times.

Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this Company, will be held at the Company's office, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on Monday, November 18, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Monday, October 28, until 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 19th next.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U. S. & HAYTI Telegraph & Cable Company will be held at 42 Broad St., New York, at 3:30 P. M., November 7, 1901, for election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ALBERT BECK, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

By these presents be it known that the firm of CHAS. W. SCHREIBER & CO. has this day dissolved partnership. That Chas. W. Schreiber individually will hereafter carry on the business.
CHAS. W. SCHREIBER,
NICHOLAS HIMMELREICHER.
Oct. 17th, 1901.

The Boston News Bureau is for sale in New York at the Holland House, at the Waldorf, and the Hotel Manhattan; at the principal elevated news stands, at McBride's Arcade news stand, 71 Broadway, and at the Bureau's New York office, first floor, Edison Bldg., 44 Broad St.

Dividends.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Oct. 23, 1901.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 11.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, November 21st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 31st, 1901. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 31st, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. November 21st, 1901.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of one (1) per cent. will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company November 28th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business November 7th, 1901. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. November 7th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. November 28th, 1901.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, September 11, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable November 5, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on October 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on October 10, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R. Co.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1st, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 19th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1901.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.,
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 22d, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business October 22d, 1901. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The National Starch Manufacturing Co
21 and 24 State Street.
The coupons due Oct. 1, 1901, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Nov. 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau St., New York City.
A. F. SAMSON, Assistant Treasurer.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., October 25, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Forts Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayagues, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat; also at Office Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, of fresh vegetables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 25, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDW. E. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

Dayton Union Railway Company,
Cincinnati, O., Oct. 17, 1901.
BOND PROPOSAL.
Proposals will be received until November 20th, 1901, for the purchase of $5,000.00 par value of the bonds of the Dayton Union Railway Company for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage dated July 1st, 1899.
C. G. WALDO, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—On or about July 1st, 1901, certificates common stock Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., No. 82,298, 14 shares name of Elizabeth R. Jones and No. 82,299, 5 shares name Mary Jones. Transfer has been stopped. Please return to James McGovern & Co., 6 Wall St., N. Y.

Thursday Eve., near 42d, Broadway, WATCH CASE PIN, DIAMOND, RUBY and SAPPHIRE BIRD and WREATH; finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. Nelson, 442 Central Park West.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

BIDS FOR HAVANA CONTRACTS.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Bids for the Havana sewering and paving contract were opened to-day. They were as follows:

The Pan-American Construction Company, represented by Michael J. Dady and C. A. Palma, $11,485,893.06.
The McArthur Company of New Jersey, $11,480,964.41.
The Havana Construction Company, represented by John D. McClennan, $11,214,508.46.
S. P. McGivney and R. T. Rockeby of Jersey City, $10,893,015.90.
The Municipal Council has taken the bids under consideration. As yet no provision has been made to pay for sewer construction, and it is doubtful whether the contract will be awarded.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

New Hope Creamery Association of New Hope; capital, $4,000. Directors—Robert Stoker and Day Williams, New Hope; D. D. Curtin, Sampronius.

The Wyoming and Cattaraugus Telephone Company of Arcade; capital, $10,000. Directors—Theodore Hayden, P. E. Merrill, and B. B. Lewis, Sandusky.

Touraine Hotel Company of Forestport; capital, $300,000. Directors—Henry Wick, New York City; George D. Wick and Hugh B. Wick, Youngstown, Ohio.

Electric Furnace Company of New York City, to manufacture potash, carbide, and steel; capital, $200,000. Directors—Theron Davis, Thomas Seelye, and William N. Barry, New York City.

Zeedoo Manufacturing Company of New York, to manufacture solutions for cleaning steam boilers; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. J. Hughes, T. J. Campbell, and T. W. Bittman, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 23	787,572
To date this year	226,640,092
Corresponding date last year	89,705,642

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 23	$4,533,500
To date this year	$816,585,020
Corresponding date last year	$381,576,560

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4⅝ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Illinois Central	½
Am. Ice	⅝	Int. Paper	1
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Int. Power pf.	2½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Lake E. & W. pf.	1⅜
Am. Sugar	⅝	M. & St. L. pf.	1⅛
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅛	pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Chi. Gt. West.	2⅜	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Nat. Salt	½
Chi., I. & L.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Norf. & West.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf.	1⅜
Chi. T. T. pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Del., L. & W.	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr.	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	1⅛
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Union Pacific	2⅜
Erie 1st pf.	½	Un. Pacific pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
General Electric	1	Wabash	⅞
Gt. North. pf.	⅞	Wabash pf.	⅞
Hock. Valley pf.	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅛	Int. Pump	⅝
Chi. & Alton	½	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Pere Marquette pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Pullman Co.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1	Union Bag & P.	½
Glucose Sugar	2½	U. S. Express	2
Glucose Sugar pf.	2	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1½	Kan. City So. 3s	1⅝
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. Sup. 5s	1¼	Kings. Co. Elev. 1st	1¼
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st	2⅜	Lake Shore 2d 7s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3
E. T., Va. & Ga. dev. 5s	1	Union Pacific conv. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 5s	2	Mex. Nat. 2d, inc. A	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Encouraged by the more hopeful reports as to progress making in the way of a final and satisfactory settlement of the Northern Pacific contest, the stock market yesterday developed decided strength, quotations quite generally advancing under the stimulus of buying orders on a much larger scale than usual, put into the market by many of the leading interests in the Street. The price movements and the well-sustained strength, in fact, were more suggestive of an incipient bull campaign than any advances or activity that have lately appeared, the purchases being by what the Street is pleased to denote "the big men." However this be, it is a fact that at the close of the day many substantial net gains appeared, conspicuous among these being:

Baltimore and Ohio, 1; Chicago Great Western, 2⅝; St. Paul, 2¼; Northwest, 2½; Rock Island, 1; Colorado Fuel, 1½; Lackawanna, 1; Denver and Rio Grande, 1⅜; Erie second preferred, 1; International Power, 2½; Lake Erie and Western, 1; Missouri Pacific, 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1; New York Central, 1½; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 1⅜; Texas Pacific, 1¼; Union Pacific, 2⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 1½, and Wisconsin Central preferred, 1¼. On the other hand, the only weak stocks were Amalgamated Copper and Consolidated Gas—both of which declined on selling credited to Standard Oil interests—and Glucose Sugar shares, which are being put under pressure, apparently with the object of allowing certain interests heretofore opposed to the company to acquire a cheap line of stock.

It can hardly be said that these general advances were unexpected or that the financial district was unprepared for developing strength in the market. On the contrary, it generally had been the opinion that at the first moment that reasonable assurance was given of a definite understanding among the parties chiefly interested in the Northern Pacific affair, at that moment the market would respond in a substantial way—for it is a fact that it has been the uncertainty in respect to this matter and the fear of an unfavorable turn in affairs that has largely been responsible for repressing and depressing the market. For a time money market uncertainties had also deterring effect, but with the appearance more than a week ago of large investment orders in all the high-class securities, notably the Vanderbilt issues, the Street lost its fear of any money market difficulty, for investment buying of such a kind in the very nature of things suggests easy money conditions—generally, indeed, foreshadows greater ease.

Apart from all this it is a fact that several important deals, railroad and other, remain to be perfected, and that the large financial interests have by no means finished their work in this direction. The reorganization of the Mexican National and the Pocahontas Coal combination, undertaken at this time, were the first practical demonstration in the Street that money was shaping itself to permit the completion of long-deferred plans; and there is now what may be regarded as semi-official assurance that other plans are soon to be perfected. These, so it is declared, will have to do with the Vanderbilt properties; with Missouri Pacific and certain minor properties now jointly controlled by the Gould and Standard Oil interests; with Union Pacific; and, finally, with the coal roads. The story runs that the Vanderbilt plan will first be concluded, and hence the marked strength of all the Vanderbilt issues which has been a market feature now for some time.

London was a buyer in this market in the early trading yesterday, but later, on the advance, turned seller, disposing of about 10,000 shares on balance.

Money continued easy, most of the day's call loans being made at 3½ per cent. At the same time sterling exchange ruled easier, under a somewhat better offering of cotton bills.

Apropos of the general money situation, it is officially announced that the financing of the Pocahontas Coal Company has been so arranged that it will have little or no effect on the money market.

UNION PACIFIC AND ST. PAUL.

There was no news whatever affecting the properties themselves to explain the sharp advances in Union Pacific and St. Paul, but the buying of the securities, which was on an enormous scale, was declared in the room to be of an exceptionally good nature, and was believed to come from the largest financial interests in the Street. While no official announcement was forthcoming, the Street took the activity and strength in these issues to foreshadow an early settlement of the Northern Pacific dispute, with consequent benefit to both Union Pacific and St. Paul.

No fewer than 201,000 shares of Union Pacific were traded in at a net advance of 2⅜, while in St. Paul 126,000 shares changed hands, with the final figure showing a net appreciation of 2¼.

The total dealings in the two stocks amounted to about one-half of the entire market transactions.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

The advance in Chicago Great Western securities was accompanied by a revival of the report that St. Paul is seeking to obtain control of the system, while another rumor was that Mr. Morgan is after the property. As for the St. Paul report, this is officially denied. Concerning the rumor in which Mr. Morgan's name is mentioned, there is no official information, but it is not credited in well-informed circles.

During the day President Stickney of Chicago Great Western was quoted from Chicago as saying that control of the system cannot be bought in the open market, but it is for sale "at a price."

The story from Chicago is to the effect that Norman B. Ream and Marshall Field have recently been large buyers of the Great Western shares.

GLUCOSE UNDER PRESSURE.

A press syndicate seems to have been formed to help along the bear campaign in the Glucose Sugar securities, Wall Street yesterday being literally deluged with doleful tales about the condition of the Glucose Company. The source of the reports is such as to suggest that the present campaign of depression is being worked in order that some certain large financial interests may be able to buy glucose securities at a bargain, incidental to a possible consolidation of the company with the National Starch Company.

Such a policy of depression was successfully pursued when Metropolitan acquired the Third Avenue system. The difficulty in this case, however, is that little liquidation has appeared, and, from all accounts, is not likely to appear, Glucose securities being closely held.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

It is declared with much positiveness in Wall Street that Standard Oil interests took advantage of the recent decline in Missouri Pacific to increase their holdings of that security, this being in pursuance of an understanding with the Gould interests and in furtherance of the contemplated development of the system.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RISE.

Houses with Philadelphia connections were the largest buyers of Pennsylvania. The purchases were said to be based on the assurance that at the dividend meeting to be held in a few days, the stock will be put on a regular 6 per cent. basis, or, at least, that 1 per cent. extra is assured.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Amalgamated Copper was the weakest active stock on the list, at one time declining over two points, and closing with a net loss of 1⅛ on dealings in 44,000 shares. The selling was by brokers usually acting for Standard Oil interests, one broker disposing of 10,000 shares and another of 5,000 shares. There was no news about the stock one way or the other.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

According to The Iron Age all the indications are of exceptional activity and prosperity in the iron and steel business for 1902, it being a strikingly noticeable fact that orders for steel rails now being placed are larger even than in the banner year. So pressed, indeed, are some of the mills that, The Iron Age declares, it looks as though they "may drop the export trade" in order the better to handle the home business.

Speaking of the situation generally, The Iron Age says:

From Western distributing points come further reports of a good business in foundry pig iron. Brief periods of a lull are followed by further spurts of activity. Chicago notes quite a heavy tonnage, while Cincinnati reports a sale of 15,000 tons to a pipe interest. Birmingham witnessed a sale of about 15,000 tons of basic pig, the first of some consequence for some time. It looks as though the larger melters were convinced that buying for the first half of 1902 is safe, while the smaller melters are purchasing only as far ahead as February.

The situation in steel is becoming very serious for the rolling mills, which must rely upon the open market. The scarcity is pronounced, and premiums must be paid.

Interest centres this week in the steel rail trade. The Pennsylvania Railroad order for 170,000 tons has been placed, 35,000 tons each going to the Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel Companies, and 100,000 tons to the rail mills of the United States Steel Corporation. The order is considerably larger than it has been for years, and the fact generally is noticed that the majority of the orders placed by the different systems are at least as large and often larger than was the case during this, the banner year. Since the mills this year were unable to roll their commitments and carry the work over into 1902, the situation looks serious for prompt deliveries. Besides, the fact must be taken into consideration that the Lackawanna mill, which is building a new plant at Buffalo, will not roll a rail until well into the Fall.

As an offset, of course, our mills may drop the export trade, which called for 350,000 tons this year. It looks, indeed, as though this must happen. There is less significance than would otherwise be attached to the capture of a part of the Cuba order by German rail makers, who, it is claimed, sold at $27, delivered Cienfuegos, and other Cuban ports. Reports as to the exact quantity sold vary from 17,000 to 35,000 tons. In addition the Cuba company placed 15,000 tons in this country with a mill which can ship in returning ore boats to Santiago. There is a report current, too, that an English maker has taken an order for a few thousand tons of forty-pound rails for delivery at Tampico, Mexico.

In other directions the railroad requirements for next year promise to be very heavy. The car famine emphasizes the fact that a good deal of car equipment must be bought. This is reflected in the heavy business in bars, and ought, too, to help plates. Bridge renewals will be very heavy. Two lines of roads west of Chicago have just placed orders aggregating 20,000 tons for next year.

The wire trade has come up for a good deal of attention recently. It is the avowed policy of the principal producer not to break prices, which would simply be followed by the outsiders. In fact, it will be necessary to stop a number of the mills soon for repairs, they having been driven at top speed for a whole year, and then the problem will arise of accumulating an adequate stock for the Spring trade, the Southern markets calling for rapid deliveries as early as January. A serious break, therefore, seems out of the question.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed these securities:

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company—$45,000,000 capital stock.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company—$39,736,000 4 per cent. refunding mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1951.

The Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Company—$3,021,000 first mortgage refunding 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1951.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Additional capital stock of the company to an amount not exceeding $1,392,600, on official notification that it has been issued in exchange for stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, making the total amount to be listed not to exceed $203,593,400.

The Railroad Securities Company—$8,000,000 3½ per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1951, (Illinois Central stock collateral, Series A.)

The People's Gaslight and Coke Company—$4,300,800 additional capital stock, making the total amount to be listed $32,969,100.

Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company—$5,110,000 additional 4-5 per cent. fifty-year first mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1950, making the total amount listed to date $16,000,000.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company—$1,200,000 additional unified fifty-year 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1940, making the total amount listed to date $28,394,000.

SOFT COAL COMBINATION.

In regard to the soft coal combination which has been in process of formation for some time, this announcement was made yesterday:

The completion of the Pocahontas Coal Company is close at hand. The taking over of the Flat Top coal property, consisting of 200,000 acres, which is about two-thirds of the property the new company proposes to purchase, will be completed on Friday at Philadelphia, when ex-Judge Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, will go to that city and pay over the purchase price of $10,000,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 532.
10 shares Long Island Loan and Trust Company, $100 each, 276.
10 shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 562.
26 shares Citizens' Insurance Company, $20 each, 116.
100 shares United States Express Company, $100 each, 90.
10 shares People's Bank of New York, $25 each, 282.
$1,500 Northern Pacific Railroad general lien 3 per cent. bonds, due 2047, coupons February, May, August, and November, 72½.
$2,000 Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1947, coupons January and July, 93¾.
$200 Montauk Club (Brooklyn) second mortgage bond, due 1941, coupons January and July, July, 1901, coupons on, $52.
$100 Comstock Tunnel Company first mortgage income bond scrip, $10.
45 shares North American Company, (new,) $100 each, 82¼.
100 shares New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad common, $100 each, 50¾.
100 shares Comstock Tunnel Company, $2 each, $7.
5 shares Stony Creek Red Granite Company, $100 each, $1.
100 shares Summit Branch Railroad, $50 each, and 600 shares Casco Consolidated Mining Company, $10 each, $1.
1,637 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 280.
33 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, 150.
12 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 371.
25 shares Union Square Bank, $100 each.
12,500 shares Hidden Fortune Gold Mining Company, (hypothecated,) $1 each, $150.
$1,000 St. Paul Union Depot Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1930, interest May and November, 120.
11 shares E. W. Bliss Company common, $100 each, 136.
50 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 280.
10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 651½.
20 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 375.
20 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each, 200.
$29,000 Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 63½.
10 shares Union Square Bank, $100 each, 295.
15 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 110.
10 shares Williamsburg Trust Company, $100 each, 215½.
25 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 645.
50 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 615¼.
50 shares Century Realty Company, $100 each, 100.
10 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 102½.
15 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 101½.
30 shares National Bank of Cuba, $100 each, 118.
20 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 180½.
6 shares Nassau Trust Company, $100 each, 211.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Birmingham, Ala., dispatches, there is talk of another advance of 50 cents a ton in pig iron.

Statement from Washington that the output of coal for New Mexico during the year was 1,217,530 tons, with an estimated value of $1,606,174.

Rumors current in the West that the sash and door interests of the country have been combined into one large corporation.

Union Switch and Signal Company said to have received an order from the British Government for a complete automatic electric system of signals to be used on the railways in South Africa.

Transfer of the Janesville and Southeastern Railway's line from Janesville to Libertyville, Ill., to the Chicago, Milwaukee and

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Total transactions in the outside market yesterday were considerably larger than they were on Tuesday. More stocks were traded in and business in the usually active issues was larger. Although some irregularity appeared, the general course of the market was upward, favorable influence being exerted by the activity and greater strength of the Stock Exchange market.

***

AMERICAN CAN headed the list in point of activity. About 2,500 shares of the common sold during the day and about 1,000 preferred. Both issues, however, were under selling pressure, and at the close showed substantial declines from the opening prices. Early in the day sales were made in the common at 21⅜, and from this price the stock sold down to 20¼, closing at 20¼ bid. The preferred stock sold from 70 down to 68¾, and ended the day with a net loss of 1 point.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was active for the first time in many days. About 1,200 shares sold between 74¾ and 75¾. The closing bid of 75¼ showed a net gain of ¾ of a point, and a fractional advance occurred in the bonds, which closed at 84⅝ bid.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES again sold up to 80½ and closed with a net gain at 80¼ bid. Transactions in the stock amounted to about 1,000 shares.

***

TRENTON POTTERIES common was in demand for the first time in months. About 800 shares sold from 5 up to 6, and the stock closed at 6 bid. Recently trading has been almost entirely confined to the preferred stock, and even this issue has supplied very little business. In spite of the advance in the common stock yesterday there was no change in the quotation for the preferred stock, which remained at 65 bid. For some time past the preferred stock has been paying its regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent., but there are still due back dividends amounting to 40 per cent., which must be paid before the common can participate in the earnings of the company.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL preferred sold to the extent of 200 shares at 37½, and the fours to the extent of $10,000 at 77¼. There were no trades in the other issues.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold from 89 down to 88¾, and closed at the latter price. The transactions amounted to $30,000.

***

ELECTRIC LEAD advanced from 2⅝ to 3 on the purchase of 1,400 shares.

***

AMERICAN MATCH MACHINE was offered at 65. No transactions in the stock were reported.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	55	57
American Can	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅝
American Can pf	68¾	69	69¼	70
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	94	96	94	96
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	31	29	31
American Malt 6s	94	96	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	3	4⅝
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
American Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	14¼	14⅝	14⅜	15
British Exchequer 3s	99	99⅝	99	99⅝
*California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Camden Land	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6¼	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33½	32	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88¼	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	24	26½	24	26
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco, deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	78	74	78
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	80¼	80⅝	80	80½
Electric Boat	19½	20	19½	20
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅝	3½	2½	3
Electric Vehicle	1½	2	1½	2
Electric Vehicle pf	3	5	4	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	2	1	1
General Chemical	57½	65	57½	65
General Chemical pf	98½	100	98½	100
German Treasury 4s	100¾	101½	100½	101½
Green Consol., Copper	27	28	26½	28
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	12	13	12	13
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Cfts	31¼	32	31½	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75¼	75⅝	74½	75
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84⅜	85	84½	85
Lorillard pf	118	121	116	121
Marconi Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅜
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	37	37½	37	38
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101¼	102	101¼	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	77	77¼	77	77½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	27	26	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf.	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	63	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp	145	155	145	150
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅝
Otis Elevator	31	32	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper				4
Retsof	40	48	43	50
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101¼	102	101½	102
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	26	27	25½	26¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	100⅞	100½	100⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
Seaboard Air Line	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	50	50¾	50¾	50¾
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	4½	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf	15	21	19	21½
Standard Milling bonds	68	72½	68	72½
Standard Oil of N. J	715	725	715	725
Storage Power	4	5½	4	5½
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14	13¾	14
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	6	6½	6	6
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¾	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	118	120½	119	120¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	88¾	89¼	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81¼	82	81¼	81¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	28	24	28
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	34	35	34	36½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	58	61	59	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bonds	83	85	83	85
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	48	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.		24		24
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.		44		44
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	82	83½	82	83½
Washington Trac. 4½s	67	70	66	67
Westinghouse Air Brake	158	162	158	162
White Knob	13½	14½	13½	14½
Worthington Pump pf	121		121	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	240	242	240	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	23	31	23	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82¾	81½	83¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	25	22½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	26	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1905	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	18½	20	18½	20
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	89	92	89	92
Bay State Gas	½	1	½	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107½	100½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	106	106¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½

	Oct. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 6s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	36
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	7	3½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	53	55½	53	55½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	94¼	96	94¼	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	96	98	96	98
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	39	40	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	98	99	98½	99½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Money loaned in a small way to-day at the Clearing House at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5c premium. Exchanges, $23,048,846; balances, $1,945,005.

Money on call is in good supply at 3 per cent. for most borrowers, although on poorer grades of collateral 3½ per cent. is still the quoted figure. Time money rules from 4 to 4½ per cent. on choice to good collateral and 4½ per cent. upward where the security is of the less desirable quality. Business paper passes from 4 to 4½ per cent., the general asking rate being 4½ per cent.

The stock market improved as the day progressed and closed strong at nearly every point. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,008	Atchison	79⅛	78	79⅛
72	Atchison pf	97	96½	97
32	Boston & Albany	256½	256	256½
6	Boston Elevated	167½	167½	167½
19	Boston & Maine	194	193	194
5	C., R. & P. Co.	69½	69½	69½
10	St. Paul & S. Y.	154	154	154
10	St. Paul	170½	170½	170½
10	Illinois Central	147¼	147¼	147¼
10	New York Central	158⅝	158⅝	158⅜
52	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	213	213
2	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
405	Pere Marquette	79½	78½	79½
700	Pere Marquette pf	85⅛	84	85
4,374	Union Pacific	103	100½	102½
77	Union Pacific pf	89¼	88¾	89¼
14	West End	93¼	93¼	93¼
12	West End pf	115	115	113

TELEPHONES.

195	Am. Tel. & Tel	159	158¾	159
20	Erie	35	35	35
15	New England	133	133	138

ELECTRICS.

23	General	259	259	259
155	Massachusetts	36	36	36
34	Massachusetts pf	92	92	92
100	Westinghouse	72¾	72¾	72¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Pneu. Service pf	20½	20½	20½
4,129	Am. Sugar	121⅜	119½	121⅜
45	Am. Sugar pf	117	116½	117
35	Am. Woolen pf	27	27	27
175	Am. Iron & Steel	25	24⅝	25
20	Amalgamated	175½	175½	175½
360	N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	5	5¼
5	Reece Button Hole	6	6	6
5	Swift Pack. & Prov	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
135	United Fruit	84	84	84
10	Un. Shoe Machine	42	42	42
43	Un. Shoe Machine pf	27	27	27
345	U. S. Steel	43¼	42⅜	43
1,006	U. S. Steel pf	92¼	92¼	92⅜

MINING.

50	Adventure	24½	24½	24½
462	Allouez	5¼	5¼	5½
6,967	Amalgamated	90	88½	89½
50	Atlantic	37⅛	37⅛	37½
220	Bingham	30¼	29	30¼
100	Bonanza	1	1	1
355	British Columbia	14½	12	14
150	Centennial	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
50	Copper Range	61½	61½	61½
350	Dominion Coal	46½	45½	45½
5	Dominion Coal pf	117½	117½	117½
2	Franklin	17	17	17
415	Quanajuato	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
255	Isle Royale	24⅝	24⅛	24½
475	Mass	27	27	27
610	Mayflower	4⅝	4½	4⅝
290	Michigan	14¼	14	14⅜
537	Mohawk	44½	43½	44
100	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
130	Old Colony	5½	5	5
450	Old Dominion	27½	27	27
230	Osceola	102	100¼	102
210	Parrot	39½	38	38½
300	Phoenix	6⅞	6½	6½
40	Quincy	161	161	161
100	Rhode Island	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Santa Fe	4½	4 5-16	4 5-16
35	Tamarack	300	295	300
160	Trinity	26¼	26	26¼
55	United States	16½	16½	16½
50	United States Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Utah	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
10	Winona	2½	2½	2½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Pittsburg Coal pf	93	93	93
105	Fire-proofing	33¾	33	33¾
300	Philadelphia Co. pf	47	47	47
155	Allegheny Trust	132	130	130
200	U. S. Steel	43	43	43
25	U. S. Steel pf	92	92	92
1,400	Crucible Steel	23½	23¼	23½
990	Crucible Steel pf	84⅞	84⅜	84⅞
250	River Coal	13½	13½	13½
100	River Coal	46	46	46
$4,000	River Coal 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼
1,100	Consol. Traction	23⅝	23½	23⅝
118	Consol. Traction pf	64¼	64⅛	64⅜
5	Bessemer R. R	70	70	70
$50,000	Bessemer R. R. con. 5s	119	119	119
197	Electric 2s	72¼	72	72¼
80	Beaver Coal	9¼	9¼	9½
100	Window Glass	58½	58½	58½
8	West. Air Brake	176	176	176
$4,000	National Glass 5s	100	100	100

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$165,797,481
Gold	101,935,485
Silver	15,357,472
United States notes	7,573,400
Treasury notes of 1890	53,422
National banknotes	8,272,980
Total receipts this day	1,834,942
Total receipts this month	35,981,067
Total receipts this year	175,129,955
Total expenditures this day	1,485,000
Total expenditures this month	32,840,000
Total expenditures this year	156,809,824
Deposits in National banks	110,583,692
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	442,880
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	629,387
Customs	1,156,747
Miscellaneous	48,807

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$311,844,089
Silver dollars	447,011,000
Silver Bars of 1890	579,351
Silver bullion of 1890	41,356,649
Total	$800,791,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$311,844,089
Silver certificates outstanding	447,011,000
Treasury notes outstanding	41,936,000
Total	$800,791,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$77,806,175
Gold certificates	24,129,310
Silver coin and bullion	8,100,388
Silver certificates	7,257,074
United States notes	7,573,400
Other assets	17,127,648
Total in Treasury	$141,994,007
Deposits in National banks	110,583,692
Total	$252,577,699
Current liabilities	86,780,218
Available cash balance	$165,797,481

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
NORTHWEST—			
Month Sept	$4,276,719	$4,002,115	$4,177,483
From June 1	16,372,897	15,200,211	15,306,476
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,600	2,600	2,600
2d week Oct	240,310	221,234	
From July 1	3,158,776	2,937,612	
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	950	950	937
3d week Oct	126,800	108,318	128,428
From July 1	1,928,978	1,738,624	1,983,606

NEWBURG ELECTRIC RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	37,453	35,363	2,090
Op. expenses	16,840	15,041	1,799
Net earnings	20,613	20,322	291
Other income	164	218	*54
Fixed charges	8,850	9,300	*450
Net income	11,927	11,240	687

Cash on hand, $40,450; profit and loss surplus, $18,485.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	2,490,566	1,940,378	550,188
Op. expenses	1,799,951	1,561,081	238,870
Net earnings	690,615	379,297	311,318
Other income	6,241		
Total income	696,956		
Taxes	104,400		
Interest	510,000		
Total charges	614,400		
Surplus	82,556		

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
89	89¼	43,440	Amalgamated Copper	89⅞	89⅞	88	89	−1⅛
10	11	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	11	11	11	11	
25¼	25½	920	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
80¼	81	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	80⅝	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅛
30	30½	600	American Cotton Oil	30	30	30	30	
89	90	254	Am. Cotton Oil pf	89	89	89	89	
27½	27¾	1,990	American Ice Co	27½	27⅞	26⅝	27½	+ ⅝
63	64	150	Am. Ice Co. pf	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅜
46	48	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	46	46	46	46	+ ⅜
25	25½	500	American Locomotive	25	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ⅛
84½	85	200	Am. Locomotive pf	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
43½	44¼	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	44	44¼	43½	44¼	+ ¾
120⅝	121	10,400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	120	121⅝	119½	120⅝	+ ¾
14½	15½	100	American Woolen	15	15	15	15	−2½
36	36½	2,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	36	36	35½	36	
22½	22⅔	200	Ann Arbor	22½	22½	22½	22½	− ⅛
78¾	79	19,200	At., T. & S. F.	78¾	79	78	78½	− ½
97¼	97½	6,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	97	97⅜	96⅝	97¼	+ ⅛
103	103½	3,900	Baltimore & Ohio	103	103⅝	102⅞	103⅛	+1
61⅝	61½	5,250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61¼	61⅞	60⅞	61½	
10¼	11	50	Brunswick City	10½	10½	10½	10½	
83¼	83¾	1,200	Canada Southern	83½	83⅞	83½	88½	
110½	110⅝	1,700	Canadian Pacific	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	45¾	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	46	45½	45⅝	+ ⅜
36½	36⅔	3,100	Chicago & Alton	37	37¼	36¼	36½	− ½
128	129	300	Chi. & East. Ill.	127	128	127	128	+2
25⅞	26	40,100	Chicago Great West.	23⅝	26	23⅝	25⅞	+2⅜
86	86½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	86	86¼	86	86¼	− ⅛
45½	46	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
40½	41	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
170	170½	126,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	167⅞	170⅝	167⅝	170	+2½
191½	192½	510	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	192	192½	191¾	192½	
210	211½	1,200	Chicago & Northw	210	212	210	211½	+2½
239	241	1,500	Chi. & Northw. pf	240	241¼	236½	238	
143½	143½	2,050	Chi., R. I. & Pac	142½	143½	142½	143½	+1
145½	150	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	145	145	145	145	
20¾	21	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
38	38½	700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
99½	99⅞	5,600	C., C., C. & St. L.	99	99⅝	98⅞	99⅝	+ ⅛
118	119½	250	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	119	119	118	118	− ½
93	93¼	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	92½	93¼	92½	93¼	+1½
13½	13¾	700	Colorado Southern	13⅝	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
24½	24½	200	Col. Southern 2d pf	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
13	13½	2,100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14	14	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
217½	218½	1,900	Consolidated Gas	218¼	218¾	217	217	−1
115⅝	116	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	700	Crucible Steel pf	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
169	169½	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	169	169¾	168	169¼	+ ¼
228	229½	500	Del., Lack. & West.	227¼	228	227¼	228	+1
45	45⅝	600	Denver & R. G.	44	44⅞	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
92	92½	2,300	Denver & R. G. pf.	91¼	92¼	91¼	92⅛	+ ⅛
42½	42¾	700	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
75½	76	100	Detroit Edison (New)	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
130	132	100	Diamond Match	130	130	130	130	
11	11¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	11	11¼	11	11	
20	20	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20	20	20	20	
7⅞	7¾	100	Dist. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	100	Dist. of America pf.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	13,900	Erie	41¼	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	1,300	Erie 1st pf	69½	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
55	55⅛	600	Erie 2d pf	55	55⅛	55	55⅛	+1⅛
60¾	61	500	Evans. & T. H.	60¼	61⅛	60¼	61⅛	+ ⅛
259½	260		General Electric	259½	259½	259	259	+1
41	41½		Glucose Sugar Ref.	41	41⅝	41	41⅝	−2½
97	97½	814	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	97	97	96	96	−2
194⅝	195	2,800	Great Northern pf	194⅝	195	193¾	194⅞	+ ⅞
54	54½	750	Hocking Valley	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
75	75½	1,350	Hocking Valley pf	75	75½	75	75½	+ ⅛
148⅝	149

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building Near Long Acre Square for Studebaker Brothers.

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers—Upper Fifth Avenue Dwelling Sold—Results in the Auction Room.

Rumors which have been current for several days affecting the Central Market property on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, appear to have some substantial foundation. It is generally understood that a new building will be erected on the site, and that the entire property, ground, and building will then be leased for a long term of years to Studebaker Brothers' Company, the carriage manufacturers. The new structure, which will probably be at least eight stories in height, will have the Studebaker concern as its sole tenant and will be devoted wholly to warerooms without any manufacturing facilities. The Central Market property has frontages of 113.8 feet on Broadway, 112.6 feet on Seventh Avenue, and 104.5 feet on Forty-eighth Street, and is owned by Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. George E. Dodge, and other heirs of the late Elizabeth Cossitt Stokes. The present establishment of the Studebaker Brothers' Company in this city is at the southeast corner of Broadway and Prince Street, and the factories are at South Bend, Ind.

W. E. G. Gaillard of the firm of McVickar & Co., who recently purchased for a client J. W. Henning's property 1,540 and 1,542 Broadway and 168 to 171 West Forty-fifth Street, has also acquired for the same client 162 and 164 West Forty-sixth Street, 50 by 100. These purchases combined form a T-shaped plot, with frontages of 45 feet on Broadway, 91.9 feet on Forty-fifth Street, and 50 feet on Forty-sixth Street. No immediate improvement of the property is contemplated. The seller of 162 West Forty-sixth Street was Mrs. Isabelle E. Hull of Carthage, N. Y., and of 164 Miss Lillian McGovern.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from Robert C. Ferguson and others the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,053 Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 19 by 89.2 by 102.3.

McChain & Hershfield have sold the four-story dwelling 17 West Thirty-fifth Street, 22 by 65 by 100. The buyer will alter the house extensively, fitting it for studio purposes. The consideration was about $55,000.

The Robertson estate has sold to Mrs. S. A. Walker the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 121 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

Half J. How & Co. have sold for James Clenighan to Harry Davis, for improvement, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the estate of Jacob Wendel to C. D. Wetmore the two-story brick stable 38 East Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Simon and Max E. Bernheimer have bought from Max Goebel, as trustee, through Broker Paul Mayer, the new seven-story apartment house, known as the Elmhurst, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street, 100 by 100.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for John T. Williams, for $67,500, the five-story buildings 77 and 79 Beach Street, 42.3 by 100.6.

W. G. Park is the buyer of the dwelling 16 East Seventy-fourth Street, sold recently by W. B. Nichols.

Martin E. Dotson, the colored real estate broker, has sold for a Mrs. Hicks to the New York African Mutual Relief Association, for investment, the five-story brownstone-front flat 43 West Sixty-sixth Street. The price was about $35,000.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for John Davis the five-story flat 513 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

Singer & Bernstein, in conjunction with S. Gellich, have sold for Samuel Barkin the property at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth Streets, 48 by 75.

Oscar Englander has purchased for clients from Lowenfeld & Prager the two new six-story tenement buildings 245 and 247 East Sixty-second Street, being 50 by 100, for $70,000.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company the five-story American basement dwelling on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-first Street to a prominent east sider for occupancy. Terms private. Size of house, 22 by 38 by 32.

Robert S. Finney of Charles H. Easton & Co. has sold for the estate of Elias G. Brown to John W. Cook the plot, 150 by 250, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Windsor Place, Brooklyn.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new eighteen-story apartment hotel, costing $2,000,000, to be erected by Stewart H. Chisholm and others on the plot of five lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. This property is part of the old Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum block, and adjoins the site of the new Union Clubhouse, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. Mr. Chisholm and his associates bought the plot from Flake & Dowling last Spring. The new hotel has been designed by Architect William C. Hazlett.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesrooms resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

115 West Eleventh Street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 22 by 103.8, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Henry Opts $18,300

McGraw Avenue, Van Nest, south side, 25 feet west of Cottage Grove Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association 1,500

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

532 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 24.6 by 100.5, five-story brick double tenement; to Charles Stumpf 11,400

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

408 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 208.4 feet west of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25 by 94.3, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to E. L. Barnard 4,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

617 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with two stores; foreclosure sale, to R. L. Wensley 15,600

2,412 Third Avenue, northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard, 26 by 41 by 34, three-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale, to William Rosenzweig and A. Mayer 10,800

203 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to D. W. Morgan 17,900

52 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 31 feet east of Madison Avenue, 19 by 75, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Louis Wirth 15,000

Hamilton Place, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 97.8 by 83.4 by 89.11 by 15.2, seven-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to C. F. Smith 62,525

Green Lane, or avenue, Wakefield, southeast corner of Fifth Street (proposed,) 25 by 100, two-story frame building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society 6,000

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 127.4, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Norton & Dalton 12,700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 104 and 106 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.8 by 21.4, respectively, by 100.5, two four-story brick and brownstone dwellings; 72 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 557, 559, and 561 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Broadway, 81 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,654; subject to another mortgage for $69,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 162 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 105 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 23 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment $25,415.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 170 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $13,364.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William F. Burr, referee, 57 and 59 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 161 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 33 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $29,805.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 73 Convent Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick and stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,113.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James E. Smith, referee, 248 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 140 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 95.5 by 20.1 by 96.6, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,265.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 813 Washington Street, southeast corner of Gansevoort Street, 24.6 by 80 by 24.4 by 81.10, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $16,069.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 411 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 1,219 Hoe Avenue, 213.4 feet south of Freeman Street, 33.5 by 79.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $962; subject to other mortgages for $3,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, Union Avenue, east side, 80.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 50.1 by 97.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,026.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 350 feet east of Timpson Place, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,218; subject to another mortgage for $2,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Mohegan Avenue, east side, 145.5 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 30 by 20; Marie Koch of 630 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 195.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling with store, 25 by 85; Frank Padula of 2,808 Third Avenue, owner Moore & Lansiedal of 2,808 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $8,500.

Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, for a one-story brick stable, 25 by 98.2; Samuel Bauer of 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,800.

Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, southeast corner, for a ten and eighteen-story brick hotel, 125.5 by 100; Stewart H. Chisholm of 35 Wall Street, owner; William C. Hazlett of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 67.4 feet west of Convent Avenue, to a one-story frame shed; John J. Mahoney of 503 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; William Z. Fryer of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 131 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. W. Clarke estate of 302 Broadway, owner; Frederick Wandert, premises, architect; cost, $500.

Third Street, north side, 205 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport, to a two-story brick dwelling; Ludwig Bitter, premises, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 21 to 25 Jane Street, to three four-story brick dwellings with factory; P. E. Guerin, premises, owner; C. H. Caldwell of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Decatur Avenue and Kings Bridge Road, northwest corner, to a two-story frame office with store; Charles J. Coulter of Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Morris Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 968 to 972 Southern Boulevard, to a four-story brick factory; Charles A. Ericson, premises, owner; Herman Hovenburger of 802 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

BOWERY, w s, 100.6 ft s of Hester St, 24.4x111.2; Fritz Singer to Mary H. Powers, (R S 11.25, mtg $35,000) $60,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 16 ft n of Oakland Place, 16x100x16.6x100; Moses Bachman to Ignatz Berger and another, (mtg $2,750) 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 32 ft n of Oakland Place, 16x100x16.6x100; Moses Bachman to Ignatz Berger and another, (mtg $2,750) 100

HOUSTON ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Samuel Spiegel and others to Moses Bachman, (mtg $6,800) 100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 291.11 ft s of 167th St, 50x80.1x50.6x80.11; John Dunford to Jacob Hirsch, (mtg $2,000) 5,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 59.4 ft n of 158th st., 16.8x87.6; Alexander Spiro to Minnie Schmidt, ½ part, (mtg $7,000) ..... Exchange

JACKSON ST, w s, n ½ of Lot 485, map of Unionport, 50x218 to n s of Jefferson St; Franklin H. Sloane to Peter Torpy and another 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 137th St, 50x75; Julia Fleischmann to Louis Keplinger, (R S $9, mtg $44,500) 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 107th St, 20x82.9; Sophie K. Ahrens to William T. Keogh Amusement Company, (mtg $17,000, R S $8.25) 100

LOT 473, map of Section A, Wyc estate; M. Linn Bruce, referee, to Magdalena Frees (R S $1) 3,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 51st St, 100.5x100; Manhattan Island Corporation to John T. Farley, rerecorded, (mtg $215,000, R S $136.25) 1

MADISON AV, 1,675, e s, 25x100; Mayer S. Bernheimer to Henry M. Goldberg, (R S $9.75) 22,000

MARION AV, e s, Lot 119, map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian, 50x164x50x166; Charles Sterling and wife to Max Just and another, (mtg $1,700) 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 166th St, 255x192x238x97; John A. Sielken, executor and trustee, to Louis F. Kuntz, (mtg $12,000, R S $10.25) 38,000

TELLER AV, n w s, 661 ft n e of 169th St, 27.2x93.10x25.4x—; John J. Healy to Dennis F. Ryan 1

1ST AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 89th St, 25x100; Amelie Fraundorf to Hannah Wallach, (mtg $18,500) 1

4TH ST, 374 to 380 East, 83.4x96x irregular; Frieda Hart to Helene Brand, (R S $14.25, mtg $75,000) 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 141st St, 24.11x100; Thomas Pearson to Margaret C. Ryan, quitclaim 1

11TH ST, 11 West, 25x80.1x25x93.5; Anna L. Cushier and others to Robert G. Mead, Jr., (R S $11.25) 25,000

17TH ST, 15 East, 25x72.8x25x78.3; Simon Hermann to Emanuel Hellner and another, quitclaim, (R S $8.50) 1

45TH ST, s s, 533.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.4; Helen D. Burnett and another to Catherine Havnor, (mtg $17,000, R S $3.75) 1

50TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; William Rau to Stephen B. Brague, (R S $2.75, mtg $12,000) 1

71ST ST, n s, 6 West, 20x39.5; Morris Cukor, referee, to Georgiana C. Stone.. 30,000

78TH ST, 154 West, 20x102.2; Flora Spiegelberg to Betty S. Frank, (R S $15) 1

79TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Clarence K. Valentine and another, executors, to Robert P. Myles, (R S $8.50) 21,500

89TH ST, 258 West, 16x100.8; Ada M. Donelle to Nathaniel Doyle, (R S $8) 1

91ST ST, s s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 20x50.8; Mary Rieger and another, executors, to Terence Lennon, (mtg $4,800) 1

112TH ST, 304 West, 25x100.11; Lewis H. Freedman, referee, to George A. Walton, (mtg $23,000, R S $1.50) 28,500

122D ST, n s, 185 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.11x100.11; Annie Johnston and others, executors, to George T. Laird, (R S $8.25) 19,000

133D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 12th Av, 50x99.11; Hudson River Beef Company to the Hammond Company, a corporation, (R S $4.75) 1

Recorded Leases.

JAMES ST, 98; Susan Hayes to Angelo Carrino, 5 years $800

1ST AV, 2,055; Filomena Lassponara to Angelo Tozzo, 5 years 480

8TH AV, 381, s w corner of 29th St; the Mutual Bank to Terence F. Gallagher and another, 7 years $1,500 1,800

8TH AV, 234; John Neher to Bernard Walsh, 10 years 4,000

24TH ST, 231 East; Garson Kamen to Charles Rubinger, 5 years 3,900

158TH ST, 902 East; Maria Jones to Gottwald Tresselt, 3 years 270

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BERGER, Ignatz, and another to Gustave S. Boehm and another; Crotona Av, e s, 16 ft n of Oakland Place, prior mortgages $5,500, two mortgages, installments, 6 per cent, each $960

BRAMWELL, Cora M., to John A. Chambers; 48th St, 6 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 10,000

BRAND, Max, to Charles Wannemacher, as trustee; King's Bridge Road, w s, 152.4 ft s of 192d St or Primrose St, 3 years 2,750

BRAND, Helene, to Frieda Hart; 4th St, 374 to 378 East, 3 mortgages, prior mortgages $75,000, installments, 6 per cent., each 3,500

BROWN, George D., and wife to Henry R. Nugent; Wales Av, w s, 312.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years 8,500

BROWN, George D., and wife to Henry R. Nugent; Wales Av, w s, 337.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years 7,500

BUXTON, Charles F., and another to Jeremiah J. Campion; Bleecker St, n w corner of Christopher St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,000

CUMMING, Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Thomas Av, s s, 50 ft e of Welch St, with all title to lot Bounded by s s of Thomas Av, n by s s of Websters Av, and e and w by a line drawn northerly in extension of e and w boundery lines of above premises to s s of Webster Av, 5 years 7,500

DE DORTEUCOS, Matilde F., to Annie L. Ritterbusch; 32d St, 7 East, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 3,500

DE GRAFFENRIED, Gertrude, to Felix Jellenik, trustee; 11th Av, w s, 74.1 ft s of 29th St; 29th St, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year 5,000

DINKELMAN, Oscar, to Frederick Bear and another; 8th Av, 73, leasehold, secures notes payable monthly, $200 11,000

ECKSTEIN, Carolina, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, 1,054, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 2,500

EWALD, John, to Louis Heuss; 9th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 50th St, 5 years, 3½ per cent. 30,000

EWALD, Andrew, Jr., to Joseph Helbig; 9th Av, w s, 75.5 ft n of 50th St, 5 years, 3½ per cent. 30,000

FINK, Anna R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prince St, 153, ½ part, all title, 3 years 3,000

FINUCANE, Thomas E., to Anthony B. Dinant and others; 180th St, n s, 31 ft e of Clinton St, 3 years 3,000

FRIEND, Theodore H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 47, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 3 years 3,000

GARNER, Anna, to William F. Garner, Jr.; 30th St, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 14,000

GOLDBERG, Harry M., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; Madison Av, 1,575, 10 years 19,000

HART, Frieda, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 4th St, s s, 144 ft e of Avenue D, 2 mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 25,000

HART, Frieda, to Joseph L. Wood; 4th St, 378 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 25,000

HART, Frieda, to Berry B. Simons and another; 10th Av, n e corner of 31st St; 37th St, n s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, installments, 6 per cent. 1,800

HAVNOR, Catherine, to Helen D. Burnett; 45th St, 152 West, 1 year 4,000

HEITLER, Josef, and wife to the New York Savings Bank; 113th St, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 13,000

HIRSCH, Jacob, to John Dunford; Intervale Av, w s, 291.11 ft s of 167th St, 2 years 1,000

JANSEN, Charles, to Jacob Leitner; Crotona Av, w s, 225.5 ft s of 177th St, two mtgages, 1 year, each 2,400

KASSEWITZ, Mathilda, to Jonas Weil and another; Mott St, 308 to 316, demand, 6 per cent. 60,000

KELLY, Mary, to James McClenahan and others, trustees; 39th St, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, due May 21, 1904 500

KINGSLAND, Harriet, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; West St, n e corner of Watts St, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4 per cent. 18,500

KRANZER, Nellie, to Abraham J. Dworsky and others; Cherry St, 98, installments, due April 22, 1904, 6 per cent. 10,125

LEVY, Rachel, to Max Tannenbaum; Avenue B, s w corner of 14th St, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 800

MAZZA, Charles N., to Charles C. Watkins, Jr.; 3d Av, s s, 127.4 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 5 months, 6 per cent. 1,600

MEAD, Robert G. Jr., to Mary S. Brandes; 11th St, 11 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 15,000

MEYER, Yetta, to Seymour Realty Company; Avenue A, 1,522, prior mortgage $4,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

MONK, George, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 9th Av, n e corner of 54th St; 9th Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 54th St, demand, 6 per cent. 16,585

MONK, George, and another to Euphemia D. Russell and another, executors; 9th Av, n e corner of 54th St, 4 years 47,000

MYLES, Robert C., to the Lawyers Title Insurance Company; 79th St, n s, 305 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years, 5 per cent. 10,500

PATTON, James G., to Kate B. Belloni; Jackson Av, 815 and 817, 2 mortgages, 3 years, each 3,000

PHELAN, James J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 9th Av, s w corner of 20th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 50,000

PROST, Felix, and wife to Gertrude E. Master; Lots 274 and 275, map of 473 lots of Haight's estate, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

RIPPE, Nathan, and wife to Moses Zimmermann; Division St, 191, 5 years, installments, 6 per cent. 1,500

ROWAN, James, to James McClenahan and others, trustees; 11th Av, e s, 24.9 ft s of 26th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. .. 13,500

RYAN, Dennis F., to John J. Healy; Teller Av, n w s, 661 ft n e of 169th St, Due Nov. 1, 1908 4,600

SCHEIB, Abraham, to Davis Cohn; Lexington Av, 1,725, prior mortgage $7,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 300

SCHMIDT, Minnie, to Alexander Spiro; Jackson Av, e s, 58.4 ft n of 158th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

SCHUMACHER, Adolph W. H., to A. Beekman Cox; 96th St, 204 East, 5 years, 4 per cent, gold 13,500

TORPY, Peter, and another to Franklin H. Sloane; Jackson St, w s, north ½ of Lot 435, map of Unionport, 3 years 500

VIELE, Herman K., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 93d St, 342 West, due Nov. 1902, 4½ per cent. 5,000

WALDHEIMER, Sarah, and another to the Franklin Savings Bank; 92d St, 102 East, 6 years, 4½ per cent. 6,500

WEISSMAN, Benjamin, to Emanuel Arnstein and another; Perry St, n s, 126.2 ft e of Bleecker St, prior mortgage $28,750, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

WILLIAM T. KEOGH AMUSEMENT Company, a corporation, to Sophie K. Ahrens; Lexington Av, s e corner of 107th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

WIRTH, Louis, to Edward J. Krug, Jr.; Barreto (Fox) St, e s, 87.11 ft n of 169th St, prior mortgage $10,000, demand, 6 per cent. 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWIE, Mira A., to the Presbyterian Church of Croton Falls, two assignments ..... Nom.

BURHAUS, Isabel, administratrix, and another, to Benjamin D. Daumont, two assignments $5,165

FURNALD, Francis P., Jr., and another, executors, to Francis P. Furnald ..... Nom.

HART, Frieda, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, three assignments, each 3,500

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Rector, &c., of the Church of the Ascension 10,500

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Sarah B. McAdams 4,000

LOCKMAN, Jacob K., and another, executors, to Matilda W. Bruce ..... Nom.

MEYER, Henry Von L., to George A. Meyer, assigns thirteen mortgages ..... Nom.

MEYER, George A., executor, to George A. Meyer, assigns six mortgages ..... Order of Court

PHILBRICK, John A., to Marianne Rosenweig ..... Nom.

SOMERVILLE, Anna M., to Adolph David, two assignments ..... Nom.

STEEVES, John F., to John A. Philbrick. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD and 173d St, s w corner, 23x109.6x irregular; David Saron against Arthur H. Harmann, owner and contractor $27

MADISON AV, 1,689; Edward J. McConologue against Harry M. Goldberg, owner and contractor 1,652

MADISON AV and 99th St, s w corner, 100x120; Dennis Deegan against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors 5,375

3D AV, e s, 275.6 ft n of 161st St, 25x125; John F. Steeves against Giuseppe F. Rando, owner; Salvator P. Coniglio, contractor 74

7TH AV and 149th St, s w corner, 99.11x175; Guy B. Waite Company against Henry M. Denton, owner and contractor; Henry Anderson, contractor 1,600

9TH ST and 6th Av, s e corner, 44x100; Seward Engineering Company against Johanna Baumann, owner and contractor; J. C. Levi, contractor 990

81ST ST, 120 East; Eugene F. Heagney against Jessie C. Shaw, owner; John T. Brady & Co., contractors 514

46TH ST, 66 and 68 West; Flock & Murray Company against Holland Realty Company, owners; Green & Ward, contractors 137

48TH ST, 61 West; Overbaugh-Camp Company against George E. Brewer, owner; Smith & Roberts, contractors 220

81ST ST, 151 and 153 East; Murray & Hill against Morris Mowsky, owner and contractor 3,081

82D ST, 225 East; Murray & Hill against Morris Mowsky, owner and contractor.. 1,007

97TH ST, 103 East; Charles Stamen against Isidore Friedel, Wulff Levi, and Louis Markowitz, owners and contractors 100

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x100.11; Percy C. Hopp against Cecilia McCarthy, owner; Julius H. Siebert, contractor 96

123D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; John A. Philbrick against Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors 700

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, entire block front from 73d to 74th St; Albert Smith & Son against the Onward Construction Company, Oct. 11, 1901, by bond $1,624

BROADWAY, w s, entire block front from 73d to 74th St; Cornell & Underhill against the Onward Construction Company, Oct. 11, 1901, by bond 3,165

BROADWAY, w s, entire block front from 73d to 74th St; H. Dead Lead Works against the Onward Construction Company, Oct. 12, 1901, by bond 148

BROADWAY, w s, entire block front from 73d to 74th St; McMann & Taylor against the Onward Construction Company, Oct. 10, 1901, by bond 13,383

COLUMBUS AV, 430; Matthew A. Ryan and another against Clarence True, Sept. 12, 1901, canceled 3,000

RIVINGTON ST, 228; Hyman Adelstein and another against Meyer Greenberg, Sept. 17, 1901 260

4TH ST, 374 to 378 East; Frederick W. Meeker and another against Max Hart, owner, Feb. 19, 1901 563

4TH ST, s s, 374 to 378 East, entire D, 83.4x96; Jacob S. Haft against Harry Hertz and another, June 18, 1901 245

4TH AV, 426 to 430; Frank S. Grob against Adolph Kuhlmann and another, May 31, 1901, canceled 105

5TH AV, 1,091 and 1,093; James Riley & Sons against Andrew Carnegie and another, Aug. 31, 1901 161

123D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Thomas Conroy against Antonio and Victoria D'Andrea, Oct. 21, 1901 2,950

Lis Pendens.

EAST BROADWAY, 209; George M. Matteson and another against Wolf Rosenberg and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Gordon.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 250 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Hannah M. Decker against Daniel Havens and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. R. Thomas.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 62.6 ft s of 156th St, 18.8x90; Albert J. Millbank, trustee, against Jessie A. Crawford and another, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thomsill.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 81.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.8x90; Albert J. Millbank, trustee, against Jessie A. Crawford and another, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thomsill.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Josephine Platt against Abraham Farber and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bloch & Ettinger.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 29.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 43.8x96.11x irregular; Amalia Schellenberger against Jerry Altieri and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

47TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Samuel Engle against Jacob Goldflam and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Hahn.

78TH ST, n s, 116.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.4x102.2; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Minnie S. Cutting and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

133D ST, s s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Max C. Baum against Philip A. Zeller and another, (specific performance;) attorney, J. D. Connolly.

133D ST, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 20x99.11; Angelina S. Pelton against Annie M. Carvalho and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. D. Ridgway.

136TH ST and 5th Av, s e corner, 99.11x100; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Emil Block and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, as guardian, against May Brenneman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

Surrogate Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 40 West 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901. JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, CORNELIA DOROTHEA BECKER, Executors. CONBOY & BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTh

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.

APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Money to loan at 4 per cent.; New York City property only. Address A. J. James, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, 43 Cedar Street.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wanted—About one acre land for building cottage, on the Sound, with water view; not over one hour from New York or ten minutes from station, or $1,000 per acre. Address Mr. Everett, 331 W. 83d St., N. Y.

WANTED FOR INVESTORS.
Improved property down town, $40,000 to $60,000.
RULAND & WHITING,
No. 5 Beekman St.

Have clients waiting for houses in all parts of city and country; owners send description. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LOUISA MANDER, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES H. WEISS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain indenture of lease, bearing date the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885), made by Maria L. Knox to Anna Martha Weiss, of all that certain lot of ground situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the easterly side of Cherrystie Street, between Broome and Delancey Streets, which in the map of the land late of James Delancy, Esquire, is known and distinguished as lot Number Three Hundred and Seventy-nine (379), and being in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet; the said premises being now known as Number One Hundred and Th

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso Head Master.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD. Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N.—ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 55th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEERING, A. M., Principal.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2. 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 50th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
61 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

Teachers.

A Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia.) 316 West 56th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

To Read Music at Sight.—One of the principal factors in expert sight reading is a thoroughly comprehensive and practical understanding of "time." This knowledge, which by the regular methods is acquired—if at all—only through years' of tuition and practice, can be had in twelve lessons; perfect facility and absolute precision a certainty; applies to all instruments. Hundreds of testimonials. M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av., near 70th St.

Invaluable.—Perfect piano system from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded, choicest pieces; price, 25c.; pupils wanted. Prof. Durese, 504 Carnegie Hall.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lancers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 90, 92 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 209 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free, at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st.

Home, boarding, and day school for girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 6th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PATENTS

Motor Vehicles and Motive Power Apparatus a specialty; mechanical and electrical engineer and solicitor of patents; gasoline and electric motor designing.
PHILIP K. STERN,
130 Fulton St., New York; telephone 5876 Cortlandt.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

PARTNER WANTED
for agent of European manufacturer, a good business man of excellent character with a few thousand dollars; state business experience, lines handled, capital on hand. No other than a hard-working man who knows that a new business must be worked up and doesn't bring right away large returns, may address J. Box 152 Times.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000

at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.
21 PARK ROW, (Office 437.)

Cutlery Plant, with modern machinery, manufacturing knives and forks; facilities and machinery to forge plate, and finish same ready for market; $5,500; or take partner with $1,700, who can devote ten hours daily on reasonable salary; on account of other business. Address by letter. Cutlery, 2,964 3d Av.

I control a process for casting concrete mixtures with a permanent glazed ornamental surface in any pattern. I also have option on plant and large quantity crushed stone where enormous production at lowest cost is possible. Want capable managing partner with $8,000 to $20,000. Box 59, Scarsdale.

$500 will earn ten dollars per month cash dividend. $2,500 will earn $50 per month cash dividend, in a corporation that has earned and paid the same rate for nearly eight years. Full particulars on application to L. T. Lewis, Hartford, Conn.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Have remarkably safe and profitable enterprise well under way; desire active associate with few thousand dollars, references given and required. Tanner, 177 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue, Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

Capital advanced to manufacturers and merchants on their outstanding accounts at very low rates. Honest, Box 144 Times Office.

Studio and bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St., $40 up; telephone in rooms. William Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Doctors.—Capital needed; great discovery; cure and profits; can fill several large sanatoriums. Address X., Box 124 Times.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Patent For Sale—For large iron industry; unlimited sale; big profits. S. Cowles, 35 Centre St., Waterbury, Conn.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Surrogate Notices.

DUER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DUER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the estate of John Duer, deceased, No. 50 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of April next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of October, 1901.
MARIA THEODORA DUER,
ALEXANDER DUER,
PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD,
o17-1aw6mTh Executors.

HARTMANN, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to any brother and sisters and all other heirs and next of kin of JACOB HARTMANN, late of New York County, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, John M. Dierkes of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have two certain instruments in writing purporting to be the last will and testament and codicil thereto of JACOB HARTMANN, deceased, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said JACOB HARTMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
o17-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.
Dated New York, Sept. 3d, 1901.
JOHN R. FOSTER, Executor.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor.
law-6mTh

NASON, FLORENCE WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENCE WILLIAMS NASON, formerly Florence May Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d of April, 1901.
HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Administrator. WM. RAIMOND BAIRD, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York. ap25-1aw6mTh&c24

ROMBOUT, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. ROMBOUT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob Marx, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 3rd day of September, 1901. ELIZABETH ROMBOUT, Administratrix. JACOB MARX, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, New York City. s5-1aw6mTh

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,217.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX BURGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Max Burger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Max Burger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 23, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DENIS MULLINS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Denis Mullins of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Denis Mullins was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 22d, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JAMES O'BRIEN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that James O'Brien, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 22, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 11th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 23, 1901.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59th St. & 3d Ave.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00.

$1.00 per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

"What is Home without a Piano?"—Wise.

DON'T GET EXCITED!

and pay five hundred dollars for a Piano when you can buy from us a high-grade upright made by Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Lindeman, Horace Waters, Steck, Emerson, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Fischer, and other well-known and reputable makers, slightly used, from

75.00 and upwards.

Don't buy new cheap pianos.
They cannot possibly last and will not stay in tune. 100 magnificent instruments to select from at the
STANDARD ART GALLERIES,
19 and 21 West 125th St.
Open evenings until 10 o'clock.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

1857 — STECK — 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."

PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

A POSTAL CARD
Mail one to us with your name and address and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.

are selling off a lot of good second-hand Pianos, of various makes, at bargains. No reasonable offer refused. If you want a bargain in a good Piano, here is your opportunity.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE,
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber. Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Steck, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,515 3d Av., 86th St.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

$100 Beautiful mahogany upright; Steinway, every improvement, at bargains; rents low. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

Magnificent new Schubert upright; mandolin attachment; great sacrifice. 103 Halsey St., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Piano, grand square, cost to make $800, will sell for $100; must dispose of quickly. Call 9 to 12. Klein, 442 East 84th St.

Elegant upright piano for beginners, $90; $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

$90.—Elegant mahogany upright, new, $125; squares, $15 upward; rentals, $2, $5. Hahn, 165 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

TEJIDOR, CARLOS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to José Francisco Tejidor, Mario Brinckerhoff, George C. Brinckerhoff, the only heirs and next of kin of CARLOS TEJIDOR, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Ethan Allen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Carlos Tejidor, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 6th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
o10-1aw6wTh

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F..... 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry —on credit at cash prices.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2289 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF RETIRING FROM BUSINESS I AM OFFERING MY HIGHEST GRADE HARNESS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES; ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF STABLE GOODS AT VERY LOW RATES.
HENRY R. McMURRAY,
9 WEST 28TH ST.
FORMERLY WITH WOOD GIBSON.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. M. MOSES & SON, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

CLOTHING AND CLOAKS ON EASY WEEKLY PAYMENTS. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. THE EQUITABLE CREDIT COMPANY, 171 BOWERY, FIRST FLOOR.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Diamonds, watches weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 87 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,891 Broadway, cor. 58th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices Stated. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 90 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., all week, Bric-a-Brac, Rugs, 1,077 Broadway, Brooklyn.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St., noon and evening.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Desirable rooms, with board; location central; references exchanged.

9th St., 20 East, near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished rooms; first-class board; excellent accommodations; moderate.

14th St., 324 West.—Large and small rooms, singly or en suite; refined house; excellent board; reasonable.

15th St., 218 East.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.

20th St., 40 West.—With board, desirable rooms; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

26th St., 31 West.—Superior accommodation, families and gentlemen; suites, square, and single rooms; excellent table board.

36th St., 146 East.—Large front room, dressing room attached; improvements; excellent table; neighborhood refined; accessible; references.

71st St., 104 West.—Rooms en suite or singly, with board; table guests accommodated.

86th St., 58 East.—Second floor, four rooms and bath; also large and small room on third floor; suite or single; excellent table; bright parlor dining room; Madison Av. cars at corner.

118th St., 310 West.—Large front rooms; also smaller rooms; excellent table; private; owner; references exchanged.

123d St., 108 West.—Large, pleasant, sunny room; private bath; excellent board; table boarders accommodated.

127th St., 264 West.—Large alcove room, $12; for two; American family.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

132d St., 139 West.—Comfortably furnished back parlor; also hall room; all conveniences; board optional; moderate.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large second-floor room; two, $5; strictly private house; conveniences; board optional.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 405.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone, separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 684.—Elegantly furnished rooms; superior table, attendance; reference; also back parlor, suitable for physician.

Lowerre, Yonkers.—Desirable room and board for man and wife or two gentlemen; frequent train and trolley service. L Box 136 Times.

Madison Av., 87.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; open plumbing; central location; table boarders; transients desired.

Madison Av., 673, corner 61st St.—Superior large front room, parlor floor, with high-class board; American.

Small private family wishes to rent second floor of house to two or three gentlemen desiring privacy and comfort of exclusive home; upper west side; residence block near elevated station; no other boarders; references essential. Address M. B., Box 158 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

18th St., 309 West.—Extra large sitting room and bedroom, $3; hallroom, $1.25; private family. Sadler.

18th St., 232 East.—Suite of rooms for one or two gentlemen; private house; all conveniences.

19th St., 16 West.—To let, furnished, two hall rooms; reference.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant, connecting furnished rooms; suitable for two or three; permanent or transient.

23d St., 331 West.—Handsome rooms; second, third floors; back parlor, suitable physician or dentist; board optional.

33d St., 47 West.—Back parlor; electric light, telephone; large front room, newly furnished house; gentlemen; references.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

46th St., 104 West.—Comfortable front and back parlor; also other rooms; running water; board optional.

47th St., 152 East.—Nicely furnished back parlor for married couple or two gentlemen; all conveniences.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful, sunny back parlor extension; hot, cold water; heated; for doctor or dentist.

57th St., 408 West.—Large and small rooms; light, airy; connecting rooms, furnished, unfurnished; steam heat; running water; north light; artists, ladies only; board. Avery.

78th St., 175 West.—Only $6; 2 large, light rooms; splendidly furnished; fine neighborhood; one flight. Helker.

80th St., 155 West.—Beautifully decorated suite; bath adjoining; closets, hot water; suitable for physician or private residence. Magras.

97th St., 67 West.—Large and single rooms, piano, conveniences; suitable for two; reference; gentlemen.

109 West 44th St.
Handsomely furnished room for gentlemen.

125th St., 51 East.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; house newly renovated; quiet and well kept.

Bachelor Quarters.—25 East 44th St., Delmonico Block; high-class house; large room, with private tiled bathroom, steam heat, telephone; modern and new.

Lenox Av., 451, near 132d St.—One or two neatly furnished rooms, singly, en suite, private house; board optional.

Mount Morris Hotel, 3d Av. and 130th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night up.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE.
GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogues.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Machinery, Tools, Dies, Models; repairing, jobbing. Send postal. Prices reasonable. Wright Machine Co., 67 Centre St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 8c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

H. C. HASKINS SUES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE

Fact Brought Out on a Motion for a Stay Pending an Appeal.

Husband Seeks to Have Alimony Allowed Lessened—Names Three Men as Co-respondents.

Harry C. Haskins, son of Charles H. Haskins, a wealthy resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and his wife, Mary R. Haskins, are in a queer legal tangle in the Supreme Court as a result of their disagreement. A separation suit, then a counter suit of the same kind, followed by an action for absolute divorce and appeals to the higher courts make the case a complex one. Mrs. Haskins was the daughter of the late Chancellor Runyon of New Jersey, who died in Berlin while he was the United States Ambassador under President Cleveland.

The matrimonial troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Haskins began last February while they were living at the Waldorf-Astoria. The latest move in their troubles came up yesterday when Mr. Haskins asked Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court to grant him a stay pending the appeal from the amount of alimony which he was ordered to pay his wife.

Mr. Haskins had previously been ordered to pay his wife $40 a week and $500 counsel fee. He has not yet been served with the original order and has not paid his wife any of the money. The order was granted several weeks ago, and his wife's attorneys complain that they cannot find Mr. Haskins, although he was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Haskins were married at Elberon, N. J., in 1889. When Mrs. Haskins's father went to Berlin as the Ambassador to Germany in 1894 the young couple accompanied him and remained in Berlin until the Ambassador died in 1896. They then came back to New York. All seemed serene until January last. They had been living at the Waldorf-Astoria, when Mrs. Haskins suddenly left her husband. She did not leave the hotel, she simply took apartments on another floor, and at once retained Weeks, Battle & Marshall as her counsel and began an action for separation, alleging that her husband had treated her cruelly.

Mr. Haskins, who is the manager for Hatch & Co., brokers, 30 Broad Street, at once retained John C. F. Gardner as his counsel and put in an answer denying his wife's charges.

He also filed a counter action in which he charged his wife with desertion. Both of the parties were still living at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mrs. Haskins having apartments almost directly above those of her husband. They frequently saw each other at breakfast and dinner, but did not speak.

The serious aspect of their domestic troubles developed in court last August, when Mrs. Haskins demanded the alimony and counsel fees. At this point Mr. Haskins sprang his surprise. He asked for an absolute divorce from his wife, and named Lieut. Alexander von Heuter of the German Army and two New York men as the co-respondents. He alleged that his wife had met the German army officer while they were living in Berlin and had been intimate with him there. Mrs. Haskins denied the charges and demanded the alimony, which was granted.

Notice of appeal from the award of alimony was given, and the application yesterday was for a stay of the order fixing the alimony pending the appeal. The appeal is based on the grounds that Mrs. Haskins owned interest-bearing securities in her own name to the value of $54,000, and that the income from these ought to support her pending the trial of the complex legal actions.

Mrs. Haskins's counsel declared that her income was only $1,100 a year, and that this was not sufficient for her to live on. They said Haskins was spending $15,000 a year. They demanded that the alimony be paid pending the appeal. They also told of their efforts to make the alimony order effective. An affidavit of their chief clerk is to the effect that a clerk was sent to the office of Hatch & Co. to serve the order, and was there informed that Haskins came to the office only once or twice a week. The process server tried to find out where Haskins lived, and was informed by the firm that they did not know his address. A special expert in process serving was then engaged and worked for nearly two weeks, then claimed to have failed to find Haskins.

John C. F. Gardner, counsel for Haskins, declared that his client had been in his office repeatedly since the order for alimony had been signed, his last visit being yesterday. Mr. Gardner declared that his client was not evading service in any way. Mr. Haskins is now living in bachelor apartments in West Thirty-fourth Street, near the Waldorf-Astoria, while Mrs. Haskins has taken apartments in the Hotel Manhattan.

After hearing all the argument on the application for a stay Justice Clarke took the papers and reserved his decision.

PAINTER CHARGED WITH BIGAMY AND DESERTION.

He Is Said to Have Run Away from the United States Hospital Corps.

Last night Frank Burnell Pelham, a painter and decorator employed by L. Boughton & Co., at 327 Fifth Avenue, was arrested at his rooms, 338 Ninth Avenue, on the charges of desertion from the United States Hospital Corps and of bigamy.

The complainant in the latter case is the widow of the late Daniel Abel Escalante, Secretary of the Mexican Consulate in this city. She lives at 366 West Twenty-seventh Street, and is now supporting herself by working as clerk in a down-town business office.

According to Mrs. Escalante, Pelham was born thirty years ago, at Cold Spring, N. Y. Six years ago he was married to Kitty Montfort of Rhinebeck, and lived with her for a few months, when all her money was spent and he deserted her.

He is said to have enlisted in the United States Hospital Corps Oct. 20, 1899, and deserted Jan. 31, 1900. About a year ago he married Mrs. Clarisse Escalante and lived with her until about nine months ago, when they separated. Mrs. Escalante says he mistreated her and did not support her. Only a few months ago Mrs. Escalante learned of the first wife, entered in communication with her at Rhinebeck, and the present arrest is the result. Mrs. Escalante says that Pelham has made various proposals of marriage to women of her acquaintance, representing himself as a physician.

Pelham was first taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station and later to Police Headquarters. The warrant charging him with bigamy was obtained from Recorder Hoos of Jersey City. Deputy United States Marshal J. R. Wood has the papers from the Navigation Bureau, charging him with desertion.

TO RUN CARS ON ELM STREET.

Petition of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

The Metropolitan Street Railway was not granted franchise rights to run cars on Elm Street at the last meeting of the Municipal Assembly. The petition of the railroad company was referred to the Board of Estimate to have the terms of compensation fixed in accordance with the Greater New York charter. When the Board of Estimate decides on what compensation the city is to receive for the right, the matter will be returned to both branches of the Municipal Assembly, which must approve by a three-fourths vote all the conditions fixed before the franchise is granted.

The franchise asked for by the Metropolitan Street Railway has been pending before the Board of Aldermen and the Council for nearly a year. Public hearings have been held and opposition to the grant was made by property owners. Councilmen John T. Oakley and Frank Goodwin, who are candidates for office on the Tammany county ticket, manœuvred the application for the franchise through secretly and without the contents of the application being read by the reading clerk of either branch of the Municipal Assembly.

The application is for a franchise to lay double tracks from Elm and Centre Streets through the length of Elm Street as widened, connecting with the surface lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at Astor Place.

SOUVENIR OF MR. McKINLEY.

Volume of Newspaper Clippings Relating to His Trip to the Pacific Coast.

Charles A. Moore of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, this city, has just had completed a souvenir of President McKinley's trip to the Pacific Coast last Spring, and it was on view at his office, 85 Liberty Street, yesterday. It is in the form of a large volume made up of newspaper clippings describing the trip, together with original photographs and other mementoes.

Mr. Moore, with Mrs. Moore and their son, Eugene, were in the Presidential party throughout this 15,000-mile journey. It was then that Mr. Moore conceived the idea of getting up a collection of cartoons, pictures, and newspaper cuttings about the journey. He mentioned it to Mr. McKinley, who was much interested in the project and frequently asked about it. The book was intended for him, but will be sent in a few days to Mrs. McKinley at Canton.

The volume is 15 by 18 inches in size and 6 inches thick. It is bound in green morocco ornamented with forget-me-nots in gold. On the outside cover is a handsomely ornamented silver plate, with this inscription:

> Newspaper Comments Commemorative of the Trip of HON. WILLIAM McKINLEY, President of the United States, and Party. April 29, 1901—May 30, 1901. Presented by Charles A. Moore.

The clippings, pictures, cartoons, menu cards, and other interesting mementoes of the trip are arranged in chronological order and neatly pasted on the thick cardboard pages. Page by page the journey of the distinguished party can be followed from the time they left Washington until they returned.

The clippings are from all kinds of newspapers and in all kinds of type. Among the most interesting are those showing the reception to the Presidential party at Austin, Texas, and in the towns of the Pacific Coast. Several pages are given up to pictures showing the ceremonies attending the launch of the Ohio, in which Mrs. McKinley figured prominently. Others show the visits made by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley with Mr. and Mrs. Moore and members of the Cabinet to the old missions of California, and the picturesque flower parade there is also well illustrated in the book.

The end of the volume contains numerous clippings and pictures about the return trip.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL MEETING.

Gov. Odell Elected Permanent Honorary President of the Association.

At the request of Cornelius N. Bliss and E. W. Bloomingdale, members of the Board of Trustees of the McKinley National Memorial Association, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street. Lyman G. Bloomingdale called the meeting to order and nominated J. Edward Simsons temporary Chairman. Mr. Simmons being elected Mr. Bliss addressed the meeting. He said:

"In view of the statement issued by the McKinley National Memorial Association it is not necessary for me to make any further explanation. I will read the first paragraph:

"The purposes of the association, as defined in its certificate of incorporation, are the erection and maintenance at Canton, Ohio, of a suitable memorial to the late President and raising the necessary funds for said purposes, and after fully providing therefor, the surplus of such funds, if any, to be devoted to such memorial as may be provided for the late President at the National Capitol. The memorial will be erected at Canton, that city having been his home throughout his public life and selected by him as his final resting place.

"It seems eminently fitting that this memorial should be erected at Canton, where the late President had built his modest cottage, where he expected to live after his term of office with his life partner, and where he had chosen to at last rest. There is the darkened house, where his widow waits with such patience as she can for the time when she can lie by her husband and children. It seems eminently fitting that the memorial should be erected there.

"I had an interview this morning with Gov. Odell, and he agreed cordially to be the permanent honorary President of the McKinley Memorial Association of New York. I have letters from several gentlemen stating that owing to the short notice they would be unable to attend, but urging that the work be begun at once and expressing their desire to contribute just as soon as we have selected a Treasurer."

E. W. Bloomingdale then nominated Gov. Odell for President and he was elected. James G. Cannon was elected Treasurer, and Mr. Simmons was empowered to appoint an Executive Committee, Mr. Bliss to be Chairman. He then appointed the following gentlemen:

C. N. Bliss,	A. D. Juilliard,
E. W. Bloomingdale,	Oscar S. Straus,
Charles A. Moore,	J. Edward Simmons,
Charles Stewart Smith,	Ashbel P. Fitch,
Charles H. Treat,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
Charles S. Fairchild,	Isaac N. Seligman,
John D. Crimmins,	F. D. Tappen,
Gen. Wager Swayne,	C. A. Grisom, Jr.,
Gustav H. Schwab,	William S. Hawk,
Col. John C. Calhoun,	George F. Victor,
Gen. H. E. Tremain,	Howard Carroll,
Charles F. Homer,	John C. Eames,
Charles H. Webb,	Paul D. Cravath,
Capt. J. W. Miller,	George R. Sheldon,
John A. McCall,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Henry W. Cannon,	John J. McCook,
R. A. C. Smith,	Col. N. G. Bates,
Rudolph Keppler,	Col. A. C. Blackwell.
Alexander E. Orr,	

This committee is to assemble at an early date and start the work of gathering the subscriptions of New York for the McKinley memorial at Canton.

TEST OF WAR REVENUE LAW.

Case Against Broker Thomas for Refusing to Pay Tax Not Dropped—Indictment Dismissed Because Defective.

The published statement that the United States Government has dropped all proceedings against George C. Thomas, a broker, for alleged violations of the war revenue law is untrue. The old indictment has been set aside, but another is expected in the near future.

Mr. Thomas, so it is said by the Federal authorities, is not seeking to evade the provisions of the law, but, having been advised that it is, in some respects at least, unconstitutional, desires to make a test, and for that reason he has refused to pay to Internal Collector Charles H. Treat a stamp tax of 2 cents on every $100 of the face value of stocks sold. But Mr. Thomas, who is a member of the Consolidated Exchange, has periodically reported to Mr. Treat concerning the sales he has made. For his continuous refusal to pay the tax Mr. Thomas was arrested last August and released on bail. He was indicted on Oct. 8.

The next day his counsel put in a demurrer on the ground that the war revenue law was unconstitutional. Then it leaked out that a few days later Judge Thomas had dismissed the indictment. This news was very satisfactory to a large number of brokers in whose interest Mr. Thomas was acting, and the report was circulated that the United States authorities conceded the unconstitutionality of the law.

Mr. Thomas would not discuss the case, but Gen. H. L. Burnett, United States District Attorney, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

"In drawing the indictment the Assistant District Attorney, who had the preparation of the case, charged Mr. Thomas with an offense under the provisions of a law that was passed subsequent to the commission of the alleged violation. The provisions of the old and the new law were practically the same as to verbiage.

"Deputy E. E. Baldwin, in preparing the case for trial, discovered the mistake that had been made, and it was on his recommendation that the indictment against Mr. Thomas was nolle prosequied. But proceedings have not been dropped. There will be another indictment and a trial unless I receive instructions to the contrary, and I have not yet received any.

"Broker Thomas has no desire to evade the law. He simply wishes to test its constitutionality. We feel sure of the constitutionality of the law and hear nothing to the contrary from Washington. Another United States Grand Jury will meet in a few days, when the case will be presented. While no other broker has taken the stand assumed by Mr. Thomas, many are behind him and are awaiting the result with interest."

Collector C. H. Treat and Mr. Thomas would not discuss the case.

The New York Appraisership.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—George W. Whitehead, Collector of Customs of Porto Rico, who has been mentioned as the probable successor of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser at New York, in case the latter should not be reappointed, was at the Treasury Department to-day.

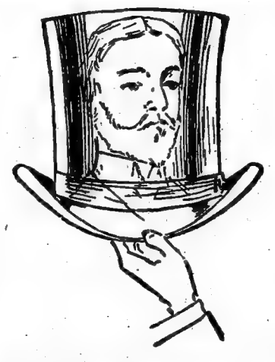

Why is the preference given to English silk hats?

Because they're English.

In England every man owns a silk hat. Having to make so many, England makes the best.

The best hat of England's best silk hat maker, $8.

Who said "forgotten?" Our $3 Derby's too old and tried a friend to forget.

It's the Derby that destroyed the delusion that one must pay $5 to get the right Derby.

It's our stand-by; $3.

Every kind of hat for every purpose, for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Thursday, Oct. 24th

Ladies' Suit Dept.

Costumes in canvas, poplin and camel's hair; colors: blue, black and brown; silk lined throughout,

$42.50 & $52.50, value $65.00.

Tailor-made Suits, in venetian, homespun and cheviot; skirt on drop silk lining,

$22.50 & $27.50, value $35.00.

Golf and Walking Skirts,

colors: blue, brown & oxford,

$5.50, value $9.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

PASTOR CALLED TO NEW YORK.

Dr. Robert Mackenzie of San Francisco Invited by the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, held last night in the lecture room of the church, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Dr. Robert MacKenzie, now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Cal. While Dr. MacKenzie has not stated in so many words that he would accept the call, it is said that he assured the Pulpit Committee that he would favorably receive the call, and there is little doubt that he will come to New York.

Dr. MacKenzie is of Scotch descent, and is a graduate of the McCormick Theological Siminary of Chicago. He is about 55 years of age, and the early years of his pastorate were spent in a Kentucky church. While there he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Centre College. In 1886 he became the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco. His church there is one of the largest of the denomination in California, having nearly 700 members and a yearly income of about $15,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXATION OF TRUST PROPERTY.—Included in the residuary estate turned over in 1899 by Charles C. Beaman and two others, as executors under the will of William M. Pritchard, to themselves as trustees, to be held as a trust fund for the benefit of certain persons who resided at Concord, Mass., were railroad bonds, bonds secured by mortgage on real estate, and promissory notes, with $8,621.10 on deposit in banks in this city, amounting in all to over $100,000. Only Mr. Beaman of the three trustees resided in this city, and one lived out of the State. On Jan. 6, 1899, all these securities were deposited by the trustees in a State deposit company in Jersey City to avoid paying taxes upon them in this State. The assessment of the property at $33,450 was reduced by the Special Term of the Supreme Court to $4,310.55, on the ground that none of the securities were deposited in this State, and that only one-half of the amount on deposit here was liable to taxation.

The Appellant Division, on Tax Commissioner Feitner's appeal, increased the assessment to $8,621.10, holding that all the cash deposited was subject to taxation. The Court of Appeals has now reversed these orders and reinstated the original assessment, holding, unanimously, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the property was taxable here to the extent of two-thirds of its value. That is, that each resident trustee was taxable in the tax district where he resided for such a relative proportion of the property as he bore to the whole number of trustees.

***

LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.—A telegraph company given the right by an act of Congress to occupy post roads with its poles and wires is held, in Toledo vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, reported in 52 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 730, not to acquire such right free from the power of a municipal corporation to regulate the use of its streets, but must submit to local regulations for obtaining permission to string wires in public streets. A telephone company having reasonable grounds to apprehend that lightning will be conducted over its wires into a house where it maintains an instrument under contract with a subscriber, and there do injury to persons or property, is held, in Griffith vs. New England Telegraph and Telephone Company, 52 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 919, to be chargeable with the duty to exercise due care in selecting, placing, and maintaining, in connection with its wires and instruments, such known and approved appliances as are reasonably necessary to guard against such accidents.

West 14th St.

ESTD. 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

"By Orient Fingers Wrought."

These bargains show magic Oriental beauty combined with Occidental economy.

TURKISH CARPETS, $45.00 TO $95.00, (value, $75.00 to $125.00.)
SULTANABADS, OSMANIAS & HAMADIAS, (averaging 10 x 7 ft. to 14 x 10 ft.)

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Finished to the Queen's taste, and at special bargain prices.

Golden Oak Extension Tables...$4.00 (reduced from $5.50.)
Golden Oak Sideboards.....$13.00 (reduced from $17.00.)

"LONG CREDIT" is the solution of all home furnishing problems.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

Fall Underwear, Gloves and Shirts. Remarkable Savings.

Heavy Balbriggan, plain, and colored, 49c.; worth 75c.

White Wool 75c.; worth 1.25.

Silk Striped Wool at 98c.; worth 1.50.

GLOVES.

Heavy Gray Suede, 98c.; worth 1.50.

Heavy Kid (Harness Sewn), 98c.; worth 1.50.

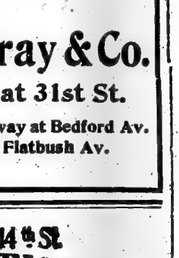

1.00 White Shirts at 59c.
1.50 Pleated Shirts, white and colored, at 98c.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2060—18th

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Will offer to-day, Thursday,

Walking Suits,

of superior quality black and blue cheviot, Norfolk or tight-fitting effects. Jackets silk lined, skirt flare flounce, tailor stitched,

at $23.50 and $25.00

Fur Department.

Mink Cluster Scarf, 8 sable fox tails, value $12.50, at $9.75

Muff to match, 24-inch block, at $9.25

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarf, 6 14-inch tails, value $15.00, at $9.75

BROADWAY & 12TH ST.

STERN BROTHERS

direct attention to this season's models of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

Made on entirely new lines, conforming to the latest ideas in the world of fashion. The acme of perfection in fit, comfort, materials and workmanship.

West Twenty-third Street

We Haven't Space

to tell you of all the thought, care and labor spent on the complete and tasteful clothing required by the patrons of our three great Stores.

Money, Brains, Taste and Skill have produced, this season, our best for the stylish young man and the more sedate but particular business man. We are glad to show them. You will be pleased with their appropriateness to your needs and perhaps surprised at their low cost.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Av. Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
Fourth Floor.

About 5,000 yards rich moire Satin Damask,—
New colors, including various shades of rose and green,—cream, turquoise, crimson, and gold.
Very effective for wall hangings, draperies and furniture coverings.
$1.75 per yard, usual price $3.00.
400 pairs fine swiss-made lace curtains,—Irish Point, Point de Paris, Point de Calais and many novelty laces in "period" designs. Full length.
$4.50 to $8.50 per pair.
Sash curtains to match, 2.00 to 5.75 per pair.
Rich, heavy brass bedsteads,—extensive variety of plain and handsome designs.
$25.00 to 75.00 and 100.00 to 375.00 each.
Mattresses, pillows, upholstered springs and bolsters.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-Third Street.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S ENGLISH UNDERWEAR. GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE.

"Made for those who can afford the best."

For Men, Women and Children.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Sole Retail Agents for New York Dry Goods Trade. Write for Price List.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHIPPENDALE IN THE DINING-ROOM.

In Chippendale's day, people first began to tire of the old-time heaviness, and the ingenious Chippendale helped them out.

He invented all sorts of arrangements for the disposition of the various articles used at the table, with such skill, thought, and charm, that many of his designs are unrivaled to-day.

Here are examples—in the exquisite new Congo wood—Side-table, $38.00. Extension table, $62.00. Sideboard, $87.00. Also in mahogany, cheaper; and in oak, cheaper still—all with drawers for silver and deep wells for wine, etc. Knife-boxes; spoon and plate racks; ferneries; cellarettes; carving-tables—all ingenious, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO., DESKS

80 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2803 Spring

O'Neill's

Ready-to-wear Hats.

A New Assortment Ready for To-day's Selling:

Fine French Felt and Camel's Hair Hats, trimmed with Silk Velvet Bows, Draped Scarf Effects, Breasts and Birds, worth from 5.00 to 8.50.

3.98, 4.98 and 5.98 each.

Every style shows the "O'Neill" elegance and harmony of colorings.

Untrimmed Hat Dept.

An immense stock, comprising all the newest and best shapes and colors, including many exclusive novelties at exceptionally low prices.

Brown camel's hair felt hats like the above trimmed with silk velvet and pompon, 4.98 each.

Special Sale of Birds, Breasts and Pompons!

100 dozen Parrots, black and colors, worth 1.00, 48c each.
75 dozen Breasts in black, black and white and all colors, value 1.25 85c each.
125 dozen Pompons in black, black and white and all colors, value 1.00, 65c each.

An Unequalled Stock Fancy Feathers, Ostrich Goods, Buckles, Ornaments, Millinery Velvets, Etc., at Lowest Prices.

Women's Stylish Suits.

An Important Offering For To-Day.

CHEVIOT SUITS, fly front or Eton Jacket lined with taffeta, new flounce skirt lined with French percaline, velveteen bound, 16.50

SUITS OF CANVAS CLOTH, jacket shows the vest effect with deep collar and lapels trimmed with stitched satin bands. Skirt is the new shape, trimmed with graduated bands of satin, entire suit lined throughout with black taffeta, 29.98

A Complete Stock of Separate Dress Suits, including a number of Exclusive Styles at Exceptionally Low Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Birds LAUGHING, TALKING, WHISTLING.

Canaries, singers; warranted, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00.
Holden's new Book on Birds. All facts; food, care, singing. By mail, 25 cts. stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN.
240 6th Ave., near 15th St.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Gericke Ternina Olive Mead Haro'd Bauer Hofmann Kreisler Gregorowitsch Gerardy Adamowski and others.

A permanent orchestra maintained solely for concert performances.

Five Evg. Concerts. Thursday, Nov. 7, Dec. 12, Jan. 16, Feb. 20, March 20.

Five Matinees. Saturday, Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.

Change of Programme each performance.

Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes $50 and $40, according to location.

Subscription sale now open at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Vaudeville & Comedy 15, 25, 50c. No higher. LAUGHTER the Main Feature. "A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON." "Your Wife's Husband." Splendid Vaud.

5th Av. Great Augustin "NANCY & CO." Daly Comedy. All Star Vaudeville. Continuous Comedy.

125TH ST. SANDOW BIG HIT "Baby Chase." Vaudeville. Laughs.

58TH ST. MME. BUTTERFLY Beautiful Ballet Play. "Her Last Rehearsal." Cream of Variety

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. 6TH GREAT WEEK. Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success THE MESSENGER BOY WITH JAMES T. POWERS

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday. BERTHA GALLAND Maurice Hewlett's Romance. THE FOREST LOVERS.

LYCEUM THEATRE Wed. Afternoon, Oct. 30th, at 3:30. Maj. J. B. Pond announces the first appearance in New York of SARAH GRAND AUTHOR OF "THE HEAVENLY TWINS," "BABS, THE IMPOSSIBLE," ETC. SUBJECT: MERE MAN Madam Grand's success as a lecturer in Great Britain the past season surpasses that of any lady speaker known to the English lyceums. Reserved seats 1.50 & 1. On sale at theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 40 Horses ARIZONA 200 People. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c. EXTRA Grand Concert Sunday Eve., 25, 50, 75.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD In THE AUCTIONEER.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 2:15. HACKETT DON CAESAR'S RETURN. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. LAST WEEK of the Castle Square Opera Co. To-night and Sat. Night, Mikado Friday Night and Sat. Mat. Tannhauser Prices, Nights & Sat. Mat., 25-1.00. Wed. Mat. 25-50.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-day. Dainty Duchess Co. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

GRAND GEO. W. MONROE N'xt W'k, Fatal "Mrs. B. O'Shaughnessy" Wedding.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20. To-night and Sat. Eve., "DOLLY." Fri. Eve. and Mat. Sat., "Das Unbeschriebene Blatt."

3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. THE QUEEN OF CHINATOWN.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW | Second in Command.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival. Preceded by PRINCE CHARLIE, by R. Marshall.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday. CHARLES HAWTREY | A Message from Mars. "Great Success."—Herald.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Last 3 Nights. Last Saturday Matinée. LOUIS MANN, CLARA LIPMAN, | THE RED KLOOF. Nxt Mond—Charles Frohman Presents Eben Holden

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS, | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING. Nxt Tues.—Special Mat. RICHARD LOVELACE.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY. TO-NIGHT, at 8:15, | King Charles I. Matinée Saturday at 2. Friday Ev'g., The Merchant of Venice. Saturday Night, LOUIS XI. NEXT WEEK: REPERTOIRE. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, MADAME SANS GENE; THURSDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, MERCHANT OF VENICE; FRIDAY EVG., NANCE OLDFIELD AND THE BELLS; SATURDAY NIGHT, THE LYONS MAIL. SEAT SALE THIS MORNING.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nghts & Sat. Mat. Rsv. Orch. Circle and Bal. 50c. WEDNESDAY MAT. 25c. & 50c. No Higher. THE SEASON'S BIG SUCCESS. New England Folks. "One of those genuine plays that touch and hold the heart."—Mail and Express.

Herald Square Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Evgs. 8:15. Special Mat. Elec. Day. "A TREAT." "THE NEW YORKERS" MR. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Company.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. HORTICULTURAL & FLOWER SHOW. CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE. Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. ANNA HELD. THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail, boats steam heated, always comfortable. See advs. Day Line, stmbt & exc. cols.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | MY PARTNER. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10. Mats. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in Twelfth Night.

KEITH'S B'WAY and 14th PAPINTA FRANK LINCOLN 30 Other Acts.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

HARLEM Opera House VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King" Next Week—Louis Mann—Clara Lipman. Evs 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15

HUBER'S 4th St. Museum—Mascot, educated horse Fannie Tunison—40 Others. Thea—10C.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK MY PARTNER | LA TOSCA

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
AUTUMN MEETING, 1901.
14th Day, Thursday, Oct. 24th.
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
The Ramapo Handicap. Fordham Highweight Handicap and four other races.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, wind northwesterly.

COPYRIGHT, 1001, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,162. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS MAY BE CALLED OUT

Premature Disclosure of Plans Formed by the War Office.

Bills Ordering Auxiliary Forces to Prepare for Active Service Posted Through a Mistake.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—An error committed by some of the provincial police has led to the premature leaking out of the fact that the War Office contemplates the possible contingency of having to call out every volunteer in the country.

The War Office distributed to the police offices throughout the kingdom bills ordering all reservists, militia, yeomen, and volunteers to report themselves without delay to headquarters, with a view to active service. These bills were accompanied by letters ordering that they be kept in a safe place until telegraphic orders to post them were received.

The police of Lancaster overlooked the letter, and posted the bills, causing widespread perturbation.

The foregoing cannot be taken as indicating that the British War Office contemplates ordering the troops mentioned to South Africa—at any rate not the volunteers and yeomanry—as members of these forces cannot be sent out of the United Kingsdom on active service unless by their own desire. It may mean, however, that the volunteers and yeomanry are liable to be called upon to take the places of regular troops sent to South Africa by manning home garrisons. Possibly, also, there is some idea of asking for further volunteers for active service from the ranks of these organizations.

The largest of the organizations mentioned is that of the volunteers, who now number considerably over 200,000 men. Under the Volunteers act of last year a member of a volunteer corps may contract to come out for actual military service at specified places in Great Britain whenever summoned by order of the Secretary of State for War, and to serve for a period not exceeding one month, in the absence of a royal proclamation calling out the Volunteers generally.

It was further provided by the same act that a member of a volunteer corps may contract to proceed upon active service to any part of the world, as a unit or in a company formed of volunteers.

The manner in which the volunteer force was utilized in the early stages of the South African war was by attaching a volunteer company, with a waiting company in reserve, to every line battalion serving or about to serve at the front.

The volunteers have recently been provided with modern arms, and much more attention has been paid to their training.

TWO BRITISH GUNS RECOVERED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Reporting to the War Office, Lord Kitchener wires as follows:

"Col. Campbell's column, operating near Siangapies, has recovered two guns which the Boers had captured at Scheepers's Nek."

THE "AMERICAN PERIL."

Speakers at Vienna Meeting Urged an Effective Barrier Against Goods from This Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times gives details of the meeting held on Wednesday night, under the joint auspices of authorized representatives of industry and agriculture, to consider the most effective means of averting the danger from American competition. The Austrian Government and the Austro-Hungarian Ministry were represented by leading technical officials.

The speakers urged the necessity of an effective barrier against an inundation by American goods, one speaker attributing the present Agrarian movement in favor of high protectionist tariffs to American competition, which, he said, had ousted Continental agriculture from the English market.

Count Batthyány said a survey of the manipulation in the United States by trusts and grain corners revealed a "series of crimes, associated with unparalleled ruthlessness in the conduct of business."

It would, says The Times's correspondent, be impossible to conceive more striking evidence of the importance attached by Austria to what is described as the "American peril" than the universal attention the question now attracts. It tends to drive even the most burning questions into the background. It was the refrain of all the speeches at the meeting.

BOER APPEAL TO RUSSIA FAILS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says Mr. Van der Hoeven, one of Dr. Leyds's secretaries, has been trying to persuade the Russian Government to take the initiative in order to bring the South African conflict before a court of arbitration. He is unable to accomplish his purpose, as Russia, after summoning The Hague Conference, could not act in opposition to its ruling that the consent of both parties is essential to arbitration.

MAX O'RELL'S REVENGE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Times intimates that an article by Max O'Rell in the Figaro, harshly criticising the Duke of Cornwall and York for speaking in English instead of in French at Quebec, is due to the fact that the Duke once politely refused to attend a lecture by M. O'Rell.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c.; cotton, middling, 8¾c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

The opportunity for charming Fall excursions and Hudson River Day Line end with Oct. 26th. Adv.

"THE LAST OF THE DANDIES."

Clyde Fitch's New Play Produced in London by Beerbohm Tree, Who Impersonates Count d'Orsay.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—"The Last of the Dandies," by Clyde Fitch, was produced in magnificent style by Beerbohm Tree last evening. It contains some wit, with more humor; some sentiment, and a touch or two of genuine drama; but as a whole it is pictorial rather than dramatic. Its reproduction of manners in London in the '40s and the supposed morals of the Gore House set is interesting enough, but there is too much of it. There are many unessential details. Still, the London stage has had nothing better or more important lately.

Count d'Orsay seems a combination dramatically of Beau Brummel, Alfred Evelyn, and, on the sentimental side, of Irving's Robespierre. The fop, spendthrift, and vain ladykiller is transformed by his sudden love for his newly discovered son, and goes to ruin for his sake.

Mr. Tree's performance of the dandy is of course admirable in every pictorial detail, and is impressive dramatically.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Last of the Dandies," was produced at her Majesty's Theatre last night with all the brilliancy of Beerbohm Tree's staging. It seemed to fall short, however, of the anticipations suggested by the tragic story of the lives of Count d'Orsay and Lady Blessington.

The audience left the house in decorous silence, after expressing disappointment, by one formal recall only, that with such lavish accessories a better use had not been made of the material at hand.

CHINA GIVING IN TO RUSSIA?

Emperor's Reply to the Viceroys' Protest—Report that Earl Li Has Orders to Conclude the Treaty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that, in reply to the vigorous protest of the Southern Viceroys against the new Manchurian agreement, the Emperor asks what means they would suggest to oppose Russia.

He also inquires what prospect there is of effective British and Japanese support.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.—It is reported here that Gen. Yung-Lu in a secret dispatch to Li-Hung-Chang, asserts that the Empress Dowager is anxious to enter into friendly relations with Russia, which power has promised to prevent all foreign aggression and to protect the Empress Dowager at Peking.

It is said also that the dispatch adds that Earl Li must promptly conclude the Manchurian treaty, relying on Yung-Lu to support him against the opposition of the Southern Viceroys.

EDUCATION OF HINDU RULERS.

High British Official Admits the Present System Is Not a Success.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says Sir William Mackworth Young, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, made a speech when installing the new Maharajah of Patiala, in which he admitted that the training and education of the native chiefs of India had not thus far been crowned with success.

If, said Sir William, the coming race of rulers was to be guarded from failure, it must be equipped for the march of events and the difficulties of the hour. This young Maharajah (of Patiala) would have an English tutor as his guardian until he was twenty-four years old. Opinion in India was divided as to the wisdom of this course, many persons believing that the chiefs should be left to native surroundings.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF BILL.

It Is Believed that the Ministry Will Have a Small Majority.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Melbourne correspondent of The Times says the condemnation by the Western Australian Assembly of the Federal Tariff bill is significant, as indicating that the State Legislatures will criticise the acts of the Federal Parliament.

In spite of the defection of a few members in consequence of the high tariff proposals, which they regard as a breach of the pledges made by Mr. Barton, the Premier, it is believed that the Federal Ministry will have a majority of eight.

AMEER GUIDED BY A WOMAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is reported from Peshawar, says a Simla dispatch to The Times, that Ameer Habib Ullah, following the counsel of his father, consults the mother of Umar Jan, on all important State affairs. She is a royal Princess, was the chief wife of Abdur Rahman, and enjoys much prestige, but she does not head any faction against Habib Ullah, as Umar Jan is only twelve years old.

FOUND $3,700 IN A CELLAR.

Supposedly the Hidden Treasure of St. Louis Gamblers of the Sixties.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—While carpenters were remodeling his store building, Francis Sum, a druggist, to-day found a dust-covered cigar box, containing $3,700 in gold and silver coin. Lawrence F. Fay, the first person who saw the gold, says:

"It is easy to account for the money being in the cellar. Away back in the sixties the building was the headquarters of the numerous gamblers with which the city was infested. The barroom in the cellar was called the 'Original Hole in the Wall.' I have no doubt the gold we found to-day was some gambler's treasure, hidden away in that old girder for safekeeping."

$6.50 by the New York Central and $5.00 by the West Shore, New York to Buffalo and return, October 25th and 30th. Good only in coaches. Lowest rates yet made for the Pan-American Exposition.—Adv.

WOMAN GOES OVER NIAGARA IN A BARREL

She Is Alive, but Suffering Greatly from Shock.

Plunges from the Horseshoe Cataract—Thousands View the Attempt—"Don't Try It," She Advises Others.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—A widowed woman, Mrs Anna Edson Taylor, safely passed ove. Niagara Falls in a barrel this afternoon. The trip from end to end was witnessed by several thousand people. The fact that Mrs. Taylor failed to go on Wednesday did not lessen the confidence of the public in her. Still everybody was agreed that it was a foolhardy trip.

It was beyond any conception but her own that she would live to tell the story. But she is alive to-night, and the doctors say as soon as she gets over the shock she will be all right.

This initial voyage over Niagara's cataract began at Port Day, nearly a mile from the brink of the Falls. From Port Day Mrs. Taylor and her barrel were taken out to Grass Island, where she entered the barrel, and at 3:50 she was in tow of a boat speeding well out into the Canadian current. At 4:05 the barrel was set adrift, and Mrs. Taylor was at the mercy of currents in waters that never before have been known to spare a human life once in its grasp.

From the spot where the rowboat left the barrel the current runs frightfully swift and soon breaks over the reefs that cause the water to toss in fury. The barrel was weighted with a 200-pound anvil, and it floated nicely in the water, Mrs. Taylor apparently retaining an upright position for the greater part of the trip down the river and through the rapids.

Fortunately the barrel kept well within the deep water, and except for passing out of sight several times, in the white-crested waves, it was in view for the greater part of the mile. In passing over the Horse Shoe Fall the barrel kept toward the Canadian side at a point 300 feet from the centre.

It dropped over the fall at 4:23 o'clock, the bottom well down. In less than a minute it appeared at the base of the fall, and was swept down stream. The current cast it aside in an eddy, and, floating back up stream, it was held between two eddies until captured at 4:40 o'clock.

As it was landed on a rock out in the river it was difficult to handle, but several men soon had the hatch off. Mrs. Taylor was alive and conscious, but before she could be taken out of the barrel it was necessary to saw a portion of the top away. Her condition was a surprise to all. She walked along the shore to a boat, and was taken down the river to the Maid of the Mist Dock, where she entered a carriage and was brought to this city.

She is suffering greatly from the shock. She has a bruise cut in her scalp back of the right ear, but how or when she got it she does not know. She complains of pain between the shoulders, but this is thought to be from the fact that her shoulders were thrown back during the plunge, as she had her arms in straps, and these undoubtedly saved her neck from breaking.

In passing over the falls she admits having lost consciousness. While thanking God for sparing her life, she warns everybody against trying to make the trip. So severe was the shock that she wanders in her talk, but there is little doubt but that she will be in good condition within a day or two.

Three doctors are at her bedside to-night. Mrs. Taylor is forty-three years old. She was born in Auburn, N. Y., and has crossed the American Continent eight times. During her stay here she has impressed everybody with her wonderful nerve.

The barrel in which Mrs. Taylor made the journey is 4½ feet high and about 3 feet in diameter. A leather harness and cushions inside protected her body. Air was secured through a rubber tube connected with a small opening near the top of the barrel.

Mrs. Taylor is a school teacher and recently came here from Bay City, Mich. She was born in Auburn, N. Y., and is forty-three years old. She has crossed the American Continent from ocean to ocean eight times.

TALK OF A UNIVERSAL STRIKE.

Spanish Anarchists Say Representatives of 8,000,000 Workers Are Only Awaiting the Signal.

BARCELONA, Oct. 24.—The Anarchist propaganda in favor of a general strike is proving fruitful in Spain.

Leading Anarchists assert that committees throughout the world, representing 8,000,000 workers, are only awaiting the signal to inaugurate the universal strike proposed by the German workmen and approved by the American and European committees.

THE NORTHFIELD ACCIDENT.

Age of the Ferryboat Not the Cause of Its Sinking, Says Gen. James A. Dumont.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—In his annual report Gen. James A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, goes fully into the case of the sinking of the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield June 14 last, which had on board 1,000 passengers, of whom five were lost.

He says the age of the boat was in no wise responsible for her sinking, as any boat not provided with water-tight compartments would have sunk after receiving such a direct right angle blow as was given the Northfield by the Mauch Chunk.

He recommends, therefore, that Section 4,490 of the Revised Statutes, providing for at least three water-tight compartments in all sea-going and coastwise steamers be amended to include all passenger and ferry boats hereafter built of 500 tons and upward, regardless of the waters they navigate, and further that the number of passengers be limited on ferryboats running routes exceeding three miles from "dock to dock."

German-Venezuelan Incident Closed.

CARACAS, Oct. 24.—The Venezuelan Government and the German Legation have satisfactorily arranged the difficulty arising from the affray between German sailors and the police of Porto Cabello on Oct. 6. The settlement was arrived at in the following manner: The Venezuelan Government officially communicated to the German Minister the information that the two individuals concerned in the attack on the German sailors had been arrested and would be tried. The German Legation then notified the Venezuelan Government that it would consider the incident closed while awaiting official notification of the punishment of the offenders.

Men's Silk and Satin Lined Fine Overcoats and Suits at $7.90.
To-day at King's great Clothing Corner, Broadway & Park Place, men's Fall or Winter overcoats at $7.90, worth $15; all the new styles grays, Oxford, & black, yoke or plain cut; also raglans and 1,000 elegant suits at $7.90, checks, plain patterns, and stylish mixtures. To-day and to-morrow is the sale—$15 is the value, our price $7.90. King's, Corner Broadway & Park Place; also 2,000 pairs men's worsted and cheviot pants at $1.68, worth $3.50. Sale To-day and To-morrow at King's Great Clothing Corner.—Adv.

Saratoga Arondack Water is a delightful adjunct to the matchless Southern style meals served at the Rossmore, Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

BIG STEEL ORDERS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Will Purchase 170,000 Tons of Rails for Delivery Next Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided finally to order 170,000 tons of steel rails to be delivered during the coming year, an increase of 10,000 tons over the agreement reached last week. While the allotment has not been placed definitely, the various steel companies have been notified, and as soon as the agreements are signed the announcement of the allotments is to be made.

An officer of the company said to-day that the steel rails would be manufactured by three companies, the Cambria, the Pennsylvania, and the United States Steel. According to his statement the first two named are to receive orders for 35,000 tons each and the United States Steel Corporation an order for 100,000 tons.

Formerly the orders were placed with the Carnegie, the Cambria, the Pennsylvania, the National, the Illinois, and the Lackawanna Steel Companies. This year the Lackawanna Company received no order and the rest of the companies outside of the Cambria and the Pennsylvania Steel Companies are a part of the United States Steel Corporation.

WEDDING GUESTS POISONED.

Ninety Persons Prostrated at a Reception Near Bath, N. Y.—Some Serious Cases.

BATH, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Physicians of this place were to-day telephoned to hurry as fast as possible to Cass Corners, Campbell Creek, Buck Settlement, and South Howard, all of which places are hamlets within a short distance of Bath. The aid of the doctors was needed to attend about ninety people who were suffering from symptoms of poisoning, the nature of which has not been determined.

One hundred guests were at the wedding party last night of Clarence Carr and Miss Nellie Thomas at the home of James M. Thomas of Cass Corners. After the party more than ninety of the guests, including the officiating clergyman, the Rev. George Scherer, were prostrated. Drs. Wynkoop, Grant, and Stewart of this place, who answered the call to-day, report that some cases are serious, though not necessarily fatal.

M. C. D. BORDEN AGGRESSIVE.

Raises the Fall River Print Cloth Market—Competitors Refuse to Sell Even at Advanced Prices.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 24.—By offering 3 1-16 cents for any amount of regulars which can be delivered before next February, M. C. D. Borden to-day raised the print cloth market one-sixteenth of a cent.

The disturbance in industrial conditions here caused by the announcement of an increase in the wages of the 3,000 employes of Mr. Borden's Iron Works Mills has not had time to subside, and his aggressive attitude in the market to-day did not tend to abate the unsettled feeling.

Mr. Borden has had a standing bid of 3 cents for some time, but the manufacturers have refused to sell to him. To-day's offer did not bring any marked increase in sales, as just now the manufacturers, fearing a strike because they have refused to raise wages to the level of those paid by Mr. Borden, will not let go of the goods they now hold, although the aggregate stock is said to be not more than a few thousand pieces.

PRINCE MURAT IS DEAD.

Was Born in New Jersey in 1834—His Mother Was an American.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Prince Murat died to-day at his château at Chambly.

Joachim Napoléon, Prince Murat, was born at Bordentown, N. J., on July 21, 1834. He was the eldest son of Prince Napoléon Lucien Charles, Prince of Naples, who died in 1878, and grandson of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, who married Caroline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon I. Prince Napoléon Lucien spent many years in exile in New Jersey, with his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and when in this country married Miss Caroline Fraser, daughter of Thomas Fraser of Bordentown. The couple had four children besides the Prince who has just died. Princess Napoléon Lucien died in 1879.

Prince Murat accompanied his parents to France after the revolution of 1848, and in 1852 he entered the army as a private soldier. His promotion, however, was rapid. He became an officer within a year, and in 1863 he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In that year he was attached to the staff of Emperor Napoleon III., and three years later he became Colonel of one of the regiments of cavalry guards.

In 1869 a dispute which the Prince had with a contractor named Comté caused a great deal of discussion. The Prince assaulted M. Comté, and the latter brought an action against him. The court ruled that, as the Prince was a member of the imperial family, the case could only be heard by the High Court. Ultimately M. Comté withdrew his complaint.

In July, 1870, the Prince was made a Brigadier General. At the close of the war with Germany he was retired. Afterward he was again placed on the list of Generals, but without a command.

Prince Murat married a Princesse de Wagram in 1854. She died in 1884, and in 1890 the Prince married Lady Lydia Hervey. He had one son and two daughters by his first wife.

M'KINLEY MINE DISCOVERY.

Lead in Ore that Will Produce $100 to the Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 24.—News is received from Ely, Nevada, where the McKinley mine is located, that outcroppings show lead in ore that will go $100 a ton. Rich surface indications at both Saxton and McKinley mines show that large bodies of ore must exist in the region, and the shares held by Mrs. McKinley in various claims near Ely will shortly become very valuable.

That there is a great deal of faith placed by capitalists in the group of mines which include the McKinley property, may be judged from the fact that William Edgar Sheppard of New York has left for Buffalo to confer with capitalists who are interested in Nevada investments. Orders for mining machinery have been placed and work on the McKinley mine will shortly be commenced in earnest.

To Celebrate the President's Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has been spending the past six weeks with relatives in New England, arrived at the White House to-day with her father, whom she had accompanied from New Haven. A small family party will celebrate the President's birthday on Sunday, the only one missing from the home circle being Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who is at school at Groton, Mass.

Berlin's Quarrel with the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The Municipal Council of Berlin to-day adopted by a large majority a resolution declining to hold a free election for Second Burgomaster, because the Chief President of the Province of Brandenburg is legally bound to submit the re-election of Herr Kaufmann to Emperor William. It was also decided to send a remonstrance to the Minister of the Interior.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORDS

Winton Beats All Former Times from One to Ten Miles.

FOURNIER'S FIGURES REDUCED

American-Made Machine Leads the World in Motor Vehicle Speed—On Grosse Pointe Track, Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 24.—All automobile records from one to ten miles were broken at the Grosse Pointe racetrack here to-day by Alexander Winton of Cleveland, who covered a mile on his big racing machine in 1:06 2-5, lowering Henri Fournier's record by two-fifths of a second, which the latter made on the Empire City track Oct. 10. Winton covered ten miles in 11:09 flat, and three times during the afternoon clipped two-fifths of a second from Fournier's mile record. The mark of 1:06 2-5 was caught three different times by expert timers, and it is the fastest mile ever made on any track by any manner of vehicle.

Winton's machine was in fine condition, and the track was good the greater part of the day until late, when it began to get soft at the first turn. A strong wind was blowing up the back stretch most of the day. In the morning he went five miles each better than 1:09, his best mark of Wednesday. At 1 o'clock he started on his ten-mile run. It was evident from the start that records would be shattered, for the explosions came with a regularity that showed the machine to be working finely.

Every one of the records set by Fournier at New York were eclipsed, the Frenchman's 6:47 for six miles being lowered to 6:40 4-5. The third and seventh miles were made in 1:06 2-5. The fast clip was kept up to the end of the ten miles, the slowest mile being made in 1:07 3-5. After the fast ten-mile trial was made, the timers and scorer made affidavit to the correctness of the time announced. The names signed to the document are those of men well known as expert bicycle men and horsemen, whose skill cannot be questioned. The timers were G. A. Boyer of Buffalo, W. M. Perrett of Detroit, William F. Putnam of Cleveland, C. Arthur Benjamin of Syracuse, W. E. Metzger of Detroit, J. W. McCree of Detroit, and Henry Ford of Detroit. George Collister of Cleveland acted as scorer. Only about twenty-five other persons were at the track.

The time made by Winton in his ten-mile trial, as compared with that of Fournier, is as follows:

	Winton's Time.	Fournier's Time.
One mile	1:06 4-5	1:07 3-5
Two miles	2:13 4-5	2:15 4-5
Three miles	3:20 1-5	3:22 3-5
Four miles	4:27 1-5	4:30 2-5
Five miles	5:34 3-5	5:38 2-5
Six miles	6:40 4-5	6:47
Seven miles	7:47 1-5	.....
Eight miles	8:54 3-5	.....
Nine miles	10:01 2-5	.....
Ten miles	11:00	.....

Members of the Automobile Club last night received the news of Winton's new mile record with considerable pleasure. Albert C. Bostwick and Fournier both have expressed themselves as anxious to try for better records, as they were disappointed in not getting favorable conditions for fast time in the races at Providence last week. Both of them intend to compete in the races on the Coney Island Boulevard on Nov. 16, and they are making no arrangements to hold another automobile run against time until after that event. The fact that Winton has stolen Fournier's mile record will make the champion Frenchman all the more eager to regain his former laurels.

PLOT AGAINST THE SHAH.

Two of His Brothers, His Son-in-Law, and the Grand Vizier the Leaders of the Conspiracy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Daily Mail says:

"News has been received here from Teheran of the discovery of a serious plot against the life of the Shah. The leaders of the conspiracy were the Shah's two brothers, the Grand Vizier, Sadr Aazam, and the Shah's son-in-law.

"The two brothers have been banished for life to Ardebil (North Persia.)

The son-in-law was sentenced to death, but on the scaffold his sentence was mitigated by the Shah's firman to flogging until he had revealed the names of all the conspirators.

"The Shah's favorite, Gavame, who was also concerned, was pardoned on the scaffold, but died subsequently in prison. The whole revolutionary party, together with the higher priests, were in the plot, and all will be beheaded or imprisoned for life.

"There is a veritable panic among the people of Teheran."

A $35,000,000 KODAK COMPANY.

Eastman Concern Incorporated to Consolidate Leading Photographic Companies.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The Eastman Kodak Company, with an authorized capital of $35,000,000, was incorporated here to-night, to manufacture and deal in kodaks and photographic supplies. Of the capital stock $10,000,000 is to be preferred with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends.

The company is understood to have been formed for the purpose of consolidating the leading photographic camera and supply concerns of this country and England. The incorporators are George Eastman, Henry A. Strong, Edwin O. Sage, Seibert O. Fenn, George Elwanger, Julius Merrill, William Barry, Walter F. Hubbell, Henry C. Brewster, all of Rochester, N. Y.; Charles S. Abbott of Jamestown, N. Y.; William H. Corbin of Jersey City, and M. B. Phillips of New York.

ST. LOUIS PLANS IMPROVEMENTS

Will Spend $4,000,000 by May 1, 1903, on Streets and Sewers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—Citizens of St. Louis will expend not less than $4,000,000 before May 1, 1903, for permanent public improvements in two directions. Of this amount $2,500,000 will be applied for reconstruction of important streets. For the construction of adequate sanitary sewers, $1,500,000 will be required.

Authority and ability to effect this great change were reposed in the municipal officials by the people of St. Louis at the special election held on Tuesday, when five amendments to the city charter were approved. Electors of the city made extensive public improvements possible by voting for the installment system of paying for the work.

Draughtsmen in the Street Department and Sewer Department have been busy for months preparing plans and formulating bills for public work. Mayor Wells will consider at an early date the proposition to erect several new public buildings.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

Fuse Blew Out and Then Some One Yelled Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—A fuse in the electric lighting service in Blaney's Theatre blew out to-night during the first act of "The King of the Opium Ring." There was a flash, and then partial darkness, and then somebody in the gallery yelled "Fire!" A small-sized panic followed. A number of women fainted, but no one was seriously hurt.

The trouble was added to by the "supers" rushing from the stage. The regular members of the company remained cool and aided the police and firemen and the cooler heads in the audience in calming the excitement.

New Boston Express Train.

A new train for Boston via Hartford and Willimantic leaves Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., week days at 2:00 P. M., due to arrive 8:00 P. M.—Adv.

BASIS OF A CANAL TREATY.

London Times Believes that It Has Been Settled in Principle.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times, in an editorial article to-day, says it has reason to believe that the basis of a new arrangement regarding the Isthmian Canal has been settled in principle by the British and United States Governments.

It has long been acknowledged, says The Times, that under the altered circumstances it would not be to Great Britain's practical advantage to insist on every jot and tittle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, though that treaty is still legally valid, and is technically protected by a clause in the Constitution of the United States. In the matter of the canal, as in others, the American Senate checked the policy of Mr. McKinley. The editorial adds:

"We have never thought it expedient or reasonable to stand on our strict rights under the treaty. With a system of complete maritime freedom, Great Britain cannot fear, and may have much to gain, from the opening of a canal, whether by the Nicaragua or Panama line. The most formidable obstacle is the resistance, open or secret, of the railway interests. The uncompromising jingoes, maintaining that the control of the canal by the United States must be absolutely unfettered, have also to be reckoned with."

MRS. ANNE GILBERT ILL.

Aged Actress Upset by Excitement Incident to Celebration of Her Eightieth Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Anne Gilbert, the oldest actress in America, has been ill for several days. The excitement incident to the celebration of her eightieth birthday anniversary last Monday had a bad effect, and on Tuesday the management was fearful that she would not be able to appear in Miss Annie Russell's support in "The Royal Family" at the Olympic Theatre that evening.

An understudy was speedily provided, and an effort made to keep Mrs. Gilbert in her room. When evening came, however, the aged actress refused to obey either her physician or her manager, declaring that if she failed to appear, some one would conclude that she had outlived her usefulness. She went to the theatre, and appeared as usual, although there was not a moment when she was not suffering keenly.

Wednesday the understudy was rehearsed thoroughly, Mrs. Gilbert keeping to her room. In the evening, however, she rallied as usual and insisted on appearing. Last night she again went on, although she was manifestly weak. Her voice was as clear as ever. Only in her walk did she appear to be in an abnormal condition.

One of her associates said that a woman years younger would be at home wrapped in cloths if she were half as ill as Mrs. Gilbert. The understudy went on learning the part. There was no sign to-night, however, that Mrs. Gilbert meant to let her have a trial at it. Manager Albert Levering to-night refused to disclose Mrs. Gilbert's condition in detail. He evaded questions by asking:

"Listen to her voice. If she had a severe cold or any other illness, do you think that she could speak with that clearness?"

Mrs. Gilbert's voice is really remarkable in quality and volume. The management will, however, in the face of Mr. Levering's inferential assertion to the contrary, make an effort to force a few weeks of rest upon the grandmother of the profession.

THE ARGENTINE TREATY.

Suggestion that the Wool Growers Be Won Over by Dropping the Existing Compact.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—There has been some talk of late among the friends of reciprocity about dropping the treaty with the Argentine Republic. The chief advantage to be gained from this plan would be to lessen the opposition to reciprocity by getting rid of the opposition of the wool growers. While such a proposition may be made when Congress assembles, it may not materially affect the fate of the reciprocity treaties.

One of the men who have great influence in the Senate, particularly on tariff subjects, recently remarked that he was unalterably opposed to what he called "Kasson treaties," and that the Senate would never pass one of them. If the influence of the new President and the backing of the reciprocity plan avails to pass the treaties, it is considered that the Argentine treaty will stand on about the same footing as the others. Protectionists assert that the wool growers will use their efforts to defeat any reciprocity treaty without regard to its effect on their own industry, and that therefore the dropping of the Argentine treaty would not avail to carry reciprocity through.

Nevertheless it is freely admitted on all hands that to drop the Argentine treaty would be the safest and most likely move for the friends of reciprocity, and that if reciprocity is to win at all under present conditions it would have to be by some such move.

A CATHOLIC CLUB BARRED.

Not Allowed in Convention of Women's Clubs in Missouri.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 24.—The Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs Convention settled down to business to-day, having completed details incident to the organization yesterday.

Considerable feeling has been aroused because the Maurice F. Burke Reading Circle of this city was refused admission on the ground that it is a Catholic institution. Members asked why the Jewish club of St. Louis was admitted, and claimed that the Catholics had as good right as the Jews, but the constitution of the Burke Club says it was organized for the purpose of disseminating Catholic literature. The Burke Club is composed of twenty-seven young women, Miss Brennon being President.

The incident has caused talk of amending the constitution of the federation. The matter of the admission of negro clubs is to be considered to-morrow.

A telegram was received to-day from Mrs. Hoffman and Miss Morrison asking the cooperation of the federation to induce Gov. Dockery to appoint three women on the State Board of Agriculture, and was referred to the Executive Board.

Round Trip Tickets to California on sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, Portland, Or., and 461 Fway.—Adv.

FUSION MEETING OF GERMAN-AMERICANS

Scenes of Great Enthusiasm at Cooper Union.

Seth Low, Carl Schurz, and Justice Jerome Stir the Audience with Their Attacks on Tammany Hall.

Cooper Union was jammed last night by an enthusiastic gathering of German-Americans who assembled to greet the leading candidates on the Fusion ticket. The aisles and exits were packed long before the meeting began, which was shortly before 8 o'clock, and remained so until after 11 o'clock, when Justice Jerome closed his speech.

Mr. Jerome's coming was impatiently awaited. Every commotion at the entrance increased the audience's expectancy, and when at last cries and cheering on the stairway outside announced his arrival, the people rose as one man and as one man cheered again and again. After the conclusion of his speech there was a scramble for the stage by men who wanted to shake hands with him.

Mr. Low was also warmly received. He arrived while one of the speakers was addressing the audience, and several minutes elapsed before the speaker could continue. Carl Schurz, who spoke in German, evoked tumultuous applause. When he concluded his speech the band played the "Wacht am Rhine" and the whole audience joined in the song.

Whenever the Fusion candidates were mentioned the applause was hearty. Equally vigorous hisses greeted the names of Devery, Shepard, Fromme, and others of the opposite camp. The mention of Robert Van Wyck's name brought forth a veritable storm of hooting, catcalls, groans, and other noisy demonstrations of disapproval mingled with cries of "Ice, Ice!"

The meeting was held under the auspices of the German-American Reform Union. Fritz Guentler acted as temporary Chairman and Edward B. Amend was the permanent Chairman.

There was a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, composed of prominent German-Americans, among the Vice Presidents being Felix Adler, Dr. L. K. Boehm, Arthur von Briesen, Rudolf Cronau, George H. Davis, Meyer Dittenhoefer, C. A. Hess, Dr. F. W. Holls, Carl Hauser, Dr. A. Jacobs, Otto Kempner, Percival Kuehne, Herman Ridder, G. Seidenberg, James Speyer, Gustav H. Schwab, and E. J. H. Tamsen.

Resolutions denouncing Tammany Hall and pledging the support of the Assembly to the Fusion ticket were read and adopted.

In opening the meeting the temporary Chairman, Fritz Gürtler, said in part:

"We are at present in the midst of one of the most important campaigns of the last decade; a campaign in which the aroused indignation of the thoughtful voters of Greater New York has, like a stream swollen by storms, broken forth with irresistible power, because one man with shameless persistence, reckless selfishness, and unrestrained desire for personal aggrandizement, has attempted to subvert all justice and morality.

"We are not at this time engaged in a factional fight, but are taking part in a manifestation of the will of the people, who at last, laying aside meek forbearance and toleration, give expression to their feelings in the cry, 'Union against Croker! Down with Tammany!'" [Much applause.]

CHAIRMAN AMEND'S REMARKS.

Mr. Gürtler then introduced the permanent Chairman, Edward B. Amend, who spoke in part as follows:

"As residents of the City of New York, a city beautifully endowed by nature with advantages great enough to make it as desirable for residential and commercial purposes as any city on the face of the globe, it is incumbent on us, if for no other reason than that of self-interest, to see to it that these natural advantages are augmented by a municipal government properly administered, so that the greatest good may come to the greatest number.

"Justice should be dispensed to all, the lowest as well as the highest, without fear or favor, and every person holding a position in the administration of the city's affairs must at all times be prepared to give a full account of his stewardship.

"We should stand ready then to give our aid and influence to placing in public office men of integrity and ability, irrespective of party affiliations."

Mr. Amend introduced Edward M. Grout, whose name was received with cheers, and who said, in part:

"Tammany Hall has tried to make this an issue of partisanship. It has not succeeded. If it had the question might be asked if Richard Croker is really a Democrat. He knows not the difference between Democracy and Republicanism, and he would not be able to tell without consulting Grady whether Alexander Hamilton or Thomas Jefferson was the great Democrat. [Laughter and applause.] No political party dares ask for blue laws nowadays. I am of Puritan descent, but I know that the days for such standards have gone by. Now the real standard is the conscience of the individual."

Here Mr. Grout's speech was interrupted by the arr

Nor is he a great statesman, for whenever he opens his mouth regarding important matters of public interest, such as the question of finance or foreign politics, he uttered such nonsense that he made even his friends' hair stand on end. Nor can it be said that he is a public benefactor, for nobody can point to even the least achievement on his part resulting in any benefit to the community.

"How, then, has such a man won his commanding position? Because Tammany Hall, this society of freebooters, recognized in our present ruler the qualities necessary to a leader in its business of robbing the community, and thus it raised him on its shield and he became the uncrowned king of New York.

A PICTURE OF CROKER.

"His name is Dick Croker. [Hisses.] He is an Irishman by birth. He came here in early youth and owes the greater part of his education to his contact with the ruffians in the grogshops of our east side. We are often told that such a rise from such humble beginnings requires without doubt extraordinary abilities. Those he possesses. A shrewd knowledge of human nature, to wit: A sure eye for a scoundrel that can be relied upon, an iron relentlessness in the pursuit of his objects, a strong will, necessary to keep such a gang under discipline and to repress all opposition; cunning in dealing with men and winning them by appealing to their weak sides, the proverbial honesty among thieves, which rewards faithful service and stands by friends, and chiefly a perpetual absence of conscience. No doubt he has extraordinary abilities in his own way. There never was a successful robber chief who did not have extraordinary abilities for his trade. [Laughter.]

"A few years ago, before he became the Captain of Tammany Hall and our King, he was a poor man. In an incredibly short time he acquired great wealth, so great, indeed, that not only could he afford to live in splendid style, but he was able in addition to affect the airs of a multi-millionaire, to purchase racing stables, to acquire a beautiful country seat in England, where he devotes himself to the care of his health and the aristocratic sport of horseracing. All the world asks: 'Where did he get it?' He has no ordinary honest craft or business which would yield him millions. If he has been able to gather these great riches after the Tammany methods and vested rights, why that no one can prove the method, and the suggestion, 'Where did he get it?' is still asked, he shows indeed extraordinary ability. To be sure, not every one can do that. [Laughter.]

"Now that our King has become so rich, he, like many others of our moneyed aristocracy, prefers the atmosphere of England to the democratic breezy air of America. In the interim he has the affairs of his kingdom here administered by his agents, his Mayor, his Police Commissioner, and all his other liegemen, by whatever name they may be called.

"Once in a while he honored his kingdom here with a personal visit, especially when new officials had to be selected for the farming of his demesnes and for the arranging of new methods for collecting his revenues. He would then listen to advisers and determine the course to be pursued according to his own best judgment. Of course no new officials were selected without his sovereign consent. After his decisions had been duly ratified by an obedient majority of the patient citizens in a so-called popular election, he returned, a proud autocrat, from New York to his country seat in England and enjoyed with the British aristocracy the noble sport of horseracing. If he won his bets it made him so much the richer. If he lost, why, he had a rich monarchy to fall back on, where he could levy secret taxes without parliamentary consent and practically without limit.

"Thus has the kingdom of New York been governed for several years.

"Not only have we under Croker and Tammany no city government, which by reason of its excellence might make us forget its thoroughly undemocratic character, but we have a municipal administration which for dissoluteness and criminal contempt of the rights and interests of the citizens has no parallel, and which has its fountain-head in the bossism and the spoliation politics of Tammany.

"Nor is this all. When we, who have come here from Europe, remember the grievances against the despotic methods of the Old World governments, we find the chief grievance to be police arbitrariness. It is a form of oppression against which the heart of man revolts most. Where has the tyranny of the police gone to greater lengths than here under Tammany rule? Does it not remind you of the Middle Ages, when the traveler had to pay ransom to the robber-baron in his strong castle for the privilege of going along the highway unmolested? Is it not a notorious fact that there are thousands here who not alone pay this tribute but who are forced to vote for the Tammany candidates and thus vote for their own oppression, because their refusal would bring the band of robbers about their heads and would mean their ruin?"

The rest of his speech Mr. Schurz devoted to a discussion of what Mr. Shepard could do in the way of reform should he be elected. The speaker came to the conclusion that Mr. Shepard would be able to do nothing. To his sentiment the audience agreed by shouts of "You are right."

The next speaker was George von Skal, who devoted himself to a discussion of what Democracy really means. While he was speaking Mr. Low came in and Mr. Skal had to stop until the audience had welcomed the candidate for Mayor.

SETH LOW'S SPEECH.

When Mr. Low was presented to the audience there was more cheering, a large number of people rising in their seats and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

"The candidates of the anti-Tammany Fusion forces," said he, "stand upon the same platform and mean the same thing. In that respect at least we have the advantage of those to whom we are opposed. This platform, which was assented to by all the representatives of the organizations that are fighting against Crokerism this Fall, contains several planks.

"First, the platform pledges your candidates to oppose blackmail; it pledges us to oppose Crokerism in every form. [Applause.] It pledges us to oppose Deverysm in every form. [Applause.] And if we are elected you may be sure that whatever the officers of the city can do to bring those evils to an end will be done. [Applause.] We do not hide behind the Constitution on that question. [Laughter and applause.]

"We are contending against bad government, very bad government. It is bad for many reasons, but worst because it is unjust. It is a government of favoritism, which respects the strong and oppresses the weak. It respects those who pay and it oppresses those who won't pay. [Hisses.]

"After the nominating petitions were filed in a certain part of the city some of the men who had signed them were visited by Tammany representatives and threatened with all sorts of things—with personal arrest, with ruin for their business if they did not change their attitude. Do you call that freedom?

"Another man put out a sign or a banner in front of his house, and delegates from the Fire Department came and told him there was a law against it. He pointed to a Tammany banner across the street and they retired. How unfair, how unjust all of this is. Are you going to give this sort of thing your approval?

"I suppose that every man here can duplicate that in different directions. And we know that in the Police Department somebody uses power to extort money from citizens. Some pay to get the rights they are entitled to, others to be privileged to do what the law forbids. It is a horrible system of blackmail and it ought to be broken up. [Applause.] In calling it Crokerism I think I gave it the name the people give it.

"I am not speaking of Mr. Croker personally, but what he stands for, and to me it is an additional affront that he exercises his power from a foreign land. Why, our ancestors went to war to throw off the yoke of Great Britain, and are the people of New York willing to let their hands going to permit a verdict of approval to be passed on a ruler who spends the greater part of his time at Wantage in England?

HIS OWN TICKET IN THE FIELD.

"Have you ever thought of what audacity of power Mr. Croker is the representative? After being abroad for ten months he has come home and placed his own ticket in the field, and is saying to the members of Tammany Hall you have got to vote for a man who has been abusing you all his life. He has made his own platform, he has nominated his candidates and he comes before the people asking this free community to indorse him and all he has stood for these past four years. Are you going to do it? [Cries of "No, No."]

"Now it is not expected that if we are elected the laws will be administered in a narrow and provincial spirit. We will bring to an end bribery and the persecution of individuals under the law, but we are also expected to see that the laws shall be so administered that the varied population of this cosmopolitan city can live naturally and happily in it. [Applause.] We are called upon to give a business-like as well as a non-partisan administration.

"The former means that the Mayor shall give the city as much of his attention as if it were his own business; that he shall strive to make the most of the resources of the city for the benefit of the people. [Applause.] If a man does his duty to the city in any of the departments, no power should be able to get him out, and if he does not do his duty, no power should be able to keep him in. [Applause.]

"We are pledged to administer the laws in the interests of labor, by which I understand that the laboring man is to have the benefit of all laws passed in his interest interpreted according to their spirit as well as their letter. We are pledged to do all we can to promote the development of public works. We are to see that there are schoolhouses enough, that the entire educational system of the city, including the Normal College and the City College, are thoroughly sustained, and that the work of transplanting the City College from where it is into new and adequate quarters on the ground purchased by the city years ago for that purpose shall be carried forward without delay. [Applause.] We are to see that there are more parks, more small parks where the population is crowded.

As Mr. Low concluded, Justice Jerome appeared at the entrance to the hall. Cries of "Jerome, Jerome. He's all right. Give the second Teddy a show!" were heard on every hand. The Chairman made an attempt to introduce the Justice. The few words he spoke were not heard beyond the platform. The Justice was forced to stop the cheering himself.

WHAT JUSTICE JEROME SAID.

"Give me a chance," said he, "I have much to say to you. I see from the newspapers that we must have been pushing them a little hard. After a lot of shouting there was a delivery, and the mountain brought forth the usual mouse. A man of the name of Fromme—[hisses] Don't hiss him, Shepard hasn't said what he thinks of him yet; perhaps it may be unconstitutional—it may not be good for Fromme's constitution. He says I've called pretty nearly everybody in the City Government a thief."

"You're not far off at that!" yelled a man in front.

"I think so," responded the Justice; "I have asked why some one didn't sue me. Mr. Fromme has said I am not worth a cent, and that's the reason they won't sue me. But I've got a body which can be put behind bars, and there are plenty of Tammany Judges willing to put it there. But why don't they sue the papers that publish my remarks? It appears to me that some of them (mentioning several) may be worth a few cents. Juries have made liberal awards in such cases. It is no defense for them to say that Jerome said it, when it wasn't true. But they don't dare bring suit, either civil or criminal, because if they did they would be well ventilated. Mr. Fromme takes occasion to defend the reputable court. That court must feel highly gratified by his defense.

"Our canvass represents not merely the negative purpose of destroying the bad government of which we complain, but we also stand for such a positive administration of the city as we may reasonably hope will commend it to you if you give us the chance to administer it." [Applause.]

"I understand that I am to be taken up after election. Well, I'm going to be here after election whether I am elected or not. ["You'll be elected all right, you bet," yelled several men in chorus.] If the Grand Jury wants me they know where they can find me. If they want to go up against it, all right. Fromme says that he (that's me) calls us all thieves and thugs. I have come pretty close to it, and I have no apology to offer."

Justice Jerome then took up the story of Widow Ahearn as told Wednesday night by Mr. Fromme. He said the story, as told, was a lie. He asserted that Mrs. Ahearn deserved every day of the seven she got, not because she sold liquor on Sunday, but because she committed perjury and induced her daughter to commit perjury.

"I am ready to stand on that record now," he continued. "When Republicans and Democrats went hysterical because a newspaper made space out of it I stood my ground, and no one is going to make me take water now or in years to come."

"Bravo! Bravo! Bravo!" yelled the audience.

The Justice then referred to the occasion when, charged before Recorder Smyth with contempt of court, he wept.

WHY HE WEPT IN COURT.

"Mr. Fromme has accused me of being unfit for the office of District Attorney," he said, "because I wept in court. I will tell you why I wept. Recorder Smyth was an old friend of mine. He had helped me when I entered the District Attorney's office—a boy just out of college. I had occasion, in company with Mr. John W. Goff, to defend a man whose repute may not have been very good. I tried to be as respectful as I could. I am sorry to say that Mr. Goff was not so careful.

"When the Recorder ordered the defendant to stand up for identification I directed him to sit down. I thought it was a matter of his constitutional rights. The Recorder ordered the court officers to stand the defendant on his feet. He got up, but before they could lay hands on him I threw him back into his seat with my own hands. The Judge may have thought I touched him after the officers did, which would have been contempt of court. At least I thought so at that time. The man was convicted.

"After his sentence the Recorder, to my surprise, said: 'Gentlemen of the defense, what have you to say why you should not be punished for contempt of court?' I was taken entirely by surprise, but Mr. Goff whispered in my ears: 'Get up. He's not mad at you. He's hitting at me.' I got up and at the thought that this old man who had been so kind to me should think I had been disrespectful to him, I broke down.

"I'm not ashamed of those tears, though Mr. Fromme may not be able to see why a man should cry when he sees a friend of years suddenly turn away from him."

Justice Jerome was much moved in telling of this moment of his emotion years ago. His voice sounded husky at times. The auditorium was very silent as he spoke, the great crowd listening intently. As he finished they broke out into applauses and cheered him long and loud, shouting his name again and again.

The Justice then said he had several letters to read. "I have some signed by Mr. Croker," he said, "but I do not want to use up all my ammunition just yet. But here is one addressed 'My Dear Senator.'

He read the letter, signed by a person whose name he would not give, in which the request was made that the writer be allowed to open a 'place' at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue. Then turning to Mr. Low, he said:

"I don't know what happened to your Carnegie letter, Mr. Low, but this one is straight goods. That poolroom did open, and ran for several weeks, and the Captain of that precinct knows better than I whether it is running yet."

Mr. Jerome then turned to an attack on Mr. Shepard.

"Everybody," he said, "is assuring everybody else of their distinguished respect. I for one cannot do that. Mr. Shepard has not answered a single question in regard to politics which he promised to answer, and no man of honor would falter in facing the issues as Shepard has faltered. After what he has done I can bandy no complimentary epithets with him." [Applause.]

CHICAGO PASTOR RESIGNS.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Relipquishes Leadership of People's Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas to-day resigned as pastor of the People's Church of Chicago, an institution with which he has been connected since he withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church twenty-one years ago. The resignation was accepted provisionally.

Two hours later a call was extended to the Rev. Frank Crane, pastor of the Hyde Park Methodist Church. It was intimated that Dr. Crane already had signified his willingness to accept the charge, in which case he also probably will withdraw from the Methodist Church.

Impaired health is assigned as the cause for Dr. Thomas's resignation. He is directing a movement for a National people's church, and finds that he is unequal to this effort, and the performance of the duties attending on his Chicago pastorate. Dr. Thomas will retain a passive connection with the Chicago church, and will draw a life salary as pastor emeritus. Together with his wife, he will devote his remaining years of activity to the National organization.

Austrian Premier May Resign.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—According to the Neue Freie Presse, Dr. von Koerber, the Austrian Premier, will go to Budapest to-morrow (Saturday) to report to Emperor Francis Joseph upon the Parliamentary situation. It is alleged that the Premier is determined to resign unless the obstruction growing out of the quarrels between the Germans and the Czechs ceases, and to recommend to the Emperor the dissolution of the Reichsrath.

Mr. Roosevelt's New Magazine Article.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The morning papers comment upon Mr. Roosevelt's article, in the November issue of The Fortnightly Review, on New York City reform. The Morning Post, which notes "a complete absence of political passion," says: "The article is most interesting, as showing the large sphere of influence which a busy public man like the President is disposed to assign to philanthropic sentiment."

Betting on the Election.

Election betting in Wall Street yesterday was light. The prevailing odds were 10 to 8 on Shepard. Allen, Wood & McGraw bet $500 to $400 on Shepard. W. E. Hutton & Co. taking the Low end.

SETH LOW ADDRESSES THREE BIG MEETINGS

Is Driven from Hall to Hall in a Speedy Automobile.

Talks to Bohemians on Campaign Issues and Is Questioned About His Attitude on the Liquor Law.

For the first time since the present municipal campaign began, Seth Low last evening divided his time between a number of public meetings, making three speeches in all. The Fusion candidate for Mayor traveled from place to place in an automobile, and at each one of the meeting places where he was to speak he was ahead of time. His reception at all three gatherings was marked by great enthusiasm. The first meeting he spoke at was Bohemian, the second American, and the third German.

It was 8:10 o'clock when Mr. Low's automobile drove up in front of Bohemia Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street. The large hall on the third floor was already crowded, and the meeting had been called to order by Thomas Capek on behalf of the United Bohemian Democracy of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. Although Louis Wojtisek in introducing Mr. Low addressed the audience in Bohemian, the interruptions made by men in the gallery while the candidate was speaking showed that they understood English as well as they did their native tongue.

Mr. Low, after explaining that in his opinion there is only one issue in this campaign, and that is Crokerism, "meaning government from England, absentee government, government carried on for the private gain of those who conduct it, the political leaders who are responsible for it," developed his views along these lines, that have been made familiar in former speeches, and continued:

"Mr. Croker has himself stated that he is in politics all the time for his own pocket. His political philosophy is contained in that statement. He uses his political power to get rich, and the men under him seeing him do that, we believe do the same thing whenever they can. The result is that in department after department we have had illustrations of costly government and of bad government.

"Take the Police Department. It has been fully proved that the powers of the Police Department are used to get money out of people, sometimes for privileges that they have a right to and sometimes by selling privileges which the law forbids. It is a system of blackmail that affects almost everybody in the city. Then the police themselves have had to pay first of all to get on the force, then they have had to pay to prevent themselves from being transferred to long distances from their homes, and they pay over and over again. You remember O'Neill, who was dismissed from the force because he said he would not stand for a shakedown. The same principle applies exactly in the Fire Department. That is not good government—it is the very height of tyranny—using all the powers of government to abuse the citizens and not to benefit them.

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

"Col. Waring used to clean the streets in all parts of the city and he used to keep them clean all the year round. If he had the choice he would clean the streets where the poorer people lived rather than where the wealthy people lived. But the present Street Cleaning Commissioner laid off 700 men in the height of the hot weather last Summer. Col. Waring's garbage contract represented $90,000, all the cost to remove the garbage for five years from Manhattan and the Bronx. The present contract is for $232,000 for five years for Manhattan alone, and under a contract for the Bronx averages $60,000 a year for five years. There is an outlay of $290,000 for work which Commissioner Waring had done for $90,000 a year.

"Now that is the sort of thing that makes government costly to every man, and the men who pay it are men like you all over the city. If a rich man's taxes are increased, he won't like it, but he pays and dismisses the subject from his mind. But the man who rents a room has to pay a part of these high taxes, and he pays whether he occupies one room or four rooms or six rooms or a whole house, because the landlord adds the taxes to the normal rental of the house. The money is used up in that way when it ought to be used for the New York City the school buildings it needs to give every child a whole day's schooling all through the school year.

"These are some of the reasons why this anti-Tammany fusion movement has been inaugurated, in order that by coming together all men who hate that sort of thing may rise up and put an end to Crokerism in New York. We want also to put an end to that particular form of it which appears in the Police Department which men call Deveryism. [Applause.] My opponent says the Constitution prevents him from saying what he is going to do. [A voice: "He is afraid to."] But the Constitution does not prevent me from saying what I shall do if you elect me Mayor. [Applause.] I am a candidate in this campaign just because I am opposed to everything that Crokerism and Deveryism represent. And if you elect me you may take it for granted that I shall do everything in my power to root these things out of the life of the City of New York.

"Now, I hold in my hand the platform of the united anti-Tammany organization. We are all agreed, I think, as to what we want to get rid of, but it is reasonable also for you to give some thought to the Government that is to be put in its place. And I want to read here to-night a significant part of that platform I stand upon. We stand for the toleration of the innocent customs of our cosmopolitan population, by rational laws and regulations assuring a just measure of personal liberty consistent with the maintenance of law and order."

A voice in the gallery: "Does that mean that we can have a glass of beer on Sunday?"

"That," said Mr. Low, smiling, "is a very straight question, and I will answer it by asking you to inquire what could be done when Mr. Schieren was Mayor of Brooklyn several years ago."

A voice in the back of the hall: "A very poor answer—some of the gentlemen here are not acquainted with that."

"Well," said Mr. Low, "I shall have to stand upon my letter of acceptance as illustrating my sense of the way in which the law ought to be administered, and I think I have made it perfectly clear. [Applause.] In other words, it seems to me that what we want to strive for is to substitute for this government that uses the laws to enrich those who administer it and to persecute those they do not like, a government that will do neither of those things and that will remember always the cosmopolitan character of this city and that in such a city there must be many different habits and customs that must be respected." [Applause.]

Mr. Low jumped into his automobile as soon as he had finished addressing the Bohemians and rode to East Fifth Street. There at No. 210 he found a large meeting in progress under the auspices of the Citizens' Union of the Sixth Assembly District. Mr. Low was received with loud cheering and handclapping. In the opening of his remarks he repeated some of the arguments he had used further up town, and then said:

"When you understand the significance of the Controller's office and the work he has to do in the finances of this city, you can see how advantageous it would be for Tammany Hall if Mr. Ladd should be elected for the office he has been nominated for. I can easily imagine how the friendship of the Controller could be put to good account."

Mr. Low then went on to illustrate what he called the tyrannical power of Tammany Hall by telling of a man who had raised a political banner obnoxious to that organization, who was immediately visited by an official of the Fire Department and compelled to take it down, but that when the case came before a Judge he dismissed it on the ground that it was too trivial to bother the court about.

As soon as he had finished speaking Mr. Low entered his automobile and was driven around the corner to Cooper Union, where the meeting of the German-American Reform Union was in progress, and where he was to deliver his third speech of the evening.

Low and Jerome in Brooklyn.

Judge Jerome will make his first appearance of the campaign in Brooklyn to-night, when he will address half a dozen meetings in different parts of the borough. Seth Low will also be in Brooklyn again to-night. He will speak at five meetings.

WARRANTS FOR INSPECTORS.

Accused of Permitting Primary Frauds—Klesslmen's Charges.

Magistrate Tighe, who preside din the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, issued warrants for sixteen Republican Election Inspectors who served at the recent primary in the Thirteenth Ward, part of the Fifth Assembly District. The inspectors are charged with a misdemeanor, having permitted, it is alleged, persons to vote at the primary who were not qualified. The warrants were issued upon affidavits made by Messrs. Kloos, Lassar, Zimmerman, Berger, and Daniel C. Perkins.

A bitter Republican faction fight for control was waged in the district, with Alfred Hobley, the present executive member, on one side, and John Kissell on the other. The Hobley faction was victorious, but several of the election districts were very close when the vote was counted. The Kissel faction charged that some of these were carried by fraud, and the affidavit of Messrs. Kloos, Lassar, Zimmerman, Berger, and Perkins state that they saw these frauds permitted.

When Magistrate Tighe called for the affidavits yesterday the courtroom was crowded with prominent Republican politicians of both factions. After ordering the warrants to be issued the Magistrate set the hearing for Tuesday next. The Inspectors will not be arrested but will be ordered to be present on that day.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE MEETING.

Justice Jerome and Mr. Philbin to Expose East Side Conditions.

The Women's Municipal League will hold a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which Justice Jerome and District Attorney Philbin will speak. The principal object of the meeting is to fully acquaint the women of the city with the conditions prevailing on the east side and to enlist their aid in the movement against protected vice.

DEVERY JUDGES POLICEMEN.

His Attitude Toward Offenders Now Almost Fatherly.

More smoothly even than last week ran the trials of delinquent policemen before Deputy Commissioner Devery at Headquarters yesterday, his attitude toward the offenders being almost fatherly. Following were the most important cases in all, and decision was reserved.

The Rev. N. S. Epps, a colored preacher of Harlem, complained that Policeman Frank T. Lane of the West Twentieth Street Station assaulted and arrested him on the night of Sept. 6 because he did not promptly obey the command to "move on" while talking with his brother at Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street. Lane said his Captain, Cooney, had ordered that colored men be not allowed to congregate on that particular corner, which was a storm centre in last year's race riots.

Policeman Patrick J. Mulligan was called to answer a charge of sleeping while on duty on Oct. 16.

"Mulligan died at 9:15 this morning," replied Inspector Cross, his accuser.

"Case closed," said Devery quietly.

Policeman Chester A. Marvin of Staten Island was accused of "shaking down" Joseph Selleck, a saloon keeper, of Port Richmond for $5, saying it was "for the boss." Marvin denied it, and Selleck would not swear he was the man.

Policeman William Beatty of the Charles Street Station was charged with having used abusive language to Mrs. John F. Daly when she asked him to take charge of a baby she had found in her doorway. She did not wish to press the complaint.

"Well, officers have got to use good judgment and act courteously to ladies and gentlemen in cases of that kind where there's a child in question," said Devery. "They shouldn't use threatening or abusive language, especially an officer that's been as long on the police as Mr. Beatty. Still, I can't insist on your swearing if you don't want to. I'm going to reprimand you in this case, Beatty. You shouldn't have abused this here lady. If you did abuse her you should have taken charge of that baby. The case is closed."

"He didn't know what he was doing," said Mrs. Daly.

CANADIAN SHIPPING TROUBLES.

Vigorous Complaint Against the So-Called Prohibitive Rates Charged by Insurance Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—D. W. Campbell, manager in Montreal of the elder Dempster Company, has written to Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, intimating that if something is not done to cause the insurance companies to lower their rate the elder Dempster boats may be withdrawn from the Montreal trade.

He says that "by the Lake Champlain the William Davis Company of Toronto shipped eighty boxes of bacon. The ocean rate of freight on this bacon was 6 shillings 2 pence per ton weight, (which of course is an extremely low rate,) but this was the rate ruling out of Portland, and therefore we had to meet the competition. The rate of insurance charged on this shipment was 55 cents per $100 more than out of Portland, or on the shipment, $32.45.

"The freight we received from Montreal to Liverpool on this lot, after we had rebated the difference of insurance, $2.55, was equal to 6d. per ton. The cost of loading and discharging is 3s. per ton, and we are therefore out of pocket 2s. 6d. per ton, after carrying the stuff to Liverpool for nothing. Either the business out of here must stop at the end of August or else the insurance companies will have to treat the St. Lawrence foute in a more reasonable manner."

Mr. Campbell will go to Ottawa to-morrow on invitation to discuss the question with Mr. Tarte and Sir Richard Cartright. Sir Christopher Furness, who is examining Canadian steel plants and looking into the question of tendering for the fast line, has stated emphatically that a Canadian company with a capital of £2,500,000 was necessary to meet the situation, and the Government must completely revolutionize the aids to navigation. He has been discussing the insurance question with Mr. Clergue at Sault Ste. Marie, who is interested in the Canadian Lloyds, incorporated last session.

STOLE EX-GOV. HOGG'S WATCH.

Man, Who Took $1,000 Timepiece Here Arrested in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—A handsome $1,000 gold watch, found in the possession of Emanuel De Castro, who was arrested at a South Broad Street hotel yesterday, was stolen from ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, in New York. The robbery was committed last Sunday night. Gov. Hogg was at that time a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The valuable timepiece, it is said, was stolen from his room.

The New York police sent a warrant to the local authorities to-day charging De Castro with the theft. The prisoner was arraigned in the Central Police Court, before Magistrate Cunningham, and committed. Later in the day United States Commissioner Craig held De Castro in $1,200 for trial in Washington, where he is charged with having robbed a guest at the Ebbitt House. The prisoner is also wanted in Baltimore.

MR. JEROME SPEAKS OF SENATOR SULLIVAN

Warns Him that Watchers Will Prevent Floaters Voting.

Speaks Four Times and Attacks Hochstim, Hertz, Creamer, and Vice—Criticism of Supreme Court.

Residents of Senator Sullivan's and City Clerk Scully's districtss and those of Martin Engel's Red Light District gave Justice Jerome the same fervid welcome last night at the four meetings he addressed that he has received whenever he has appeared in this vicinity.

Crowds surrounded his carriage whenever it appeared and shouted his name and called him "the second Teddy." Runners followed him from place to place through the narrow streets filled with pushcarts and busy shoppers. It was the Ghetto's marketing time, Sunday beginning for them at sunset this evening.

Justice Jerome during the evening spoke of Senator Sullivan and the remarks attributed to him. The greater part of his time; however, was given to further scathing remarks about the Supreme Court, the assessment of office holders by Tammany, the vice situation on the east side, and the Sunday laws.

The Justice addressed his first audience at Apollo Hall, Clinton Street, near Delancey Street. This meeting was held under the auspices of the City Vigilance League. As Justice Jerome entered the hall the Chairman yelled: "What's the matter with Jerome? He's hot stuff. What's the matter with Devery. Raus mit him." The tumultuous applause lasted fully five minutes. The band played "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." This meeting place is in City Clerk Scully's district. The Justice said:

"I'm here to say to you what's in my heart, whether it makes votes for me or not. I speak to you as an American to Americans." The Justice then dwelt at length on what he termed the unjust discrimination of the Sunday law against the Jews, and pledged himself if elected or if not, to endeavor to effect a moderation of them.

"Good for you," yelled the crowd. "You'll get the chance."

Regarding push-cart pedlars, the Justice asked: "Haven't they got a right to sell on the streets after paying the city for that right, without hearing things with the wardman [applause] or taking tickets to Tim Sullivan's chowder parties? [Hisses.] There is no room in American institutions for the shakedown.

"During the Summer they have had to stand only an occasional shake-down from the Board of Health, the plain-clothes man, and chowder ticket sellers. But this year when the Push-Cart Peddlers' Association waited on Martin Engel [Hisses and cries of 'Raus mit him,'] and asked them what they had to do, he said: 'Well, you've got to support Tammany Hall.' Well, they knew it was support Tammany Hall or walk the plank—get arrested and put out of business. But I believe when the push-cart men get to the voting box they will remember some of these things, and maybe they'll put Mr. Martin Engel right out of business."

"Right, right," said the crowd enthusiastically. "He ought to be."

"I tell you one thing. If I'm elected I'll put him out of business."

"Shepard says Tammany has entwined itself in the hearts of the people. Have Hochstim or Hertz or Charlie Creamer or Engel or Sullivan entwined themselves in your hearts [Loud hisses and cries of 'No, no,'] greeted the mention of each name.] If they have, shouted the Justice, you must have let your hearts slip down into your pockets." The crowd roared at this sally. The Justice now turned his attention to the vice situation, much to the satisfaction of his auditors.

"Will you tolerate for four more years men like Jake Hertz, who was a wholesale dealer in disorderly houses? He had them for sale when we pretended to wish to buy one, and trapped him when the deal was about to be consummated. And now as to Charlie Creamer. What did he do to a daughter of a capmaker of this district? Where was she taken from the home of her father, who is a Jew? He had the same rights as I have. I try to be a law-abiding citizen, but if that man had done to me what he did to that Jewish father, though I went to Sing Sing to-morrow I would put that same Charlie Creamer where the dogs would never bite him."

A wild cheer went up mingled with cries of indignation. This story was evidently not news to some of them. "Do you want four years more of this sort of thing," demanded the Justice. "No-o-o-o" came back the long-drawn out yell from the excited crowd. The Justice was worked up, too.

"I appeal to you not as Jews," he shouted above the din, "but as Americans. Can you, before God, stand for this thing any longer? Let any Jew vote for Tammany Hall and look me in the face and say he is either American or Jew. Any Jew who can or will stand for four years of this sort of thing is fit only to flock with people like Fromme and Unger. I am making no plea for votes. I'm with you in this fight in or out of office."

The Justice closed in a burst of cheering. He was almost mobbed by the frenzied crowd that surged around to shake his hand. Standing on a table in a little narrow room at 455 Grand Street, in which some hundreds of Jerome enthusiasts were crowded, and there was room for only a few score, the Justice spoke of Senator "Tim" Sullivan.

"Nobody ever hollers till he's hit," said he, "and, judging from the squeal Tim Sullivan put up to-day, he's hit where it hurts. [Cheers.] This time he sees the handwriting on the wall. They want desperately to carry the ticket. They want desperately defeat me. Because if I am elected not a few of them know the summons of the man in blue and brass buttons will come to them, and they will, of course, fight hard to keep out of jail. This, then, will be a fight to a finish."

Regarding the Senator's remarks that if Fusion college men watchers came into the district on election day there wouldn't be ambulances enough for them, the Justice said:

"Every man who goes into the district below Fourteenth Street on election day—and they are picked men—will be protected right up to the handle. More, they'll see that the colonizers don't vote, or if they do, they go to jail. They will not see the will of the people defeated. Floaters as they arrive will be attended to—and properly. You know this district is filled with colonizers. The disorderly houses and lodging houses are filled with men who do not live there. Sullivan must not forget that although I may be defeated I will still remain a Judge of the County of New York, and will be found doing business at the old stand.

"I'm built somewhat on fighting lines myself. The only way to deal with crooks is by the criminal law. I believe the people on Nov. 5 will arm me with the authority to drive these crooks out of business, and I believe I've got the knowledge that will do it. If I am elected they may look for no mercy and no hope. It's up to you to give me the authority, and as a decent man I appeal to you, decent men, to cause right and honesty and decency to prevail."

Prolonged cheers followed the Justice to his carriage. He next spoke at Christodora House, 147 Avenue B. He spoke only a short while. There was a fair-sized crowd in the little room. There was no presiding officers. The Justice called the meeting to order and said that the people had received nothing but dirty streets, insufficient schools, and dilapidated docks for the hundred millions annually contributed to the government of the city by taxpayers. No result had come of this payment, he said, except the apparent prosperity of the men who handled the distribution of the millions. He wished to know why some wardmen could live in better style than eminent lawyers, and why English Squires with no visible means of support could own race horses.

The Justice was constantly interrupted by a red-faced individual in the second row. "They've got the right way of figuring," he observed, among other things. The Justice had good naturally replied to his remarks for some time. He tired of it now, and said: "Why, you actually show intelligence almost human." The crowd roared. The red-faced man kept silent during the rest of the speech.

Beethoven Hall, in East Fifth Street, not far from Capt. Diamond's station house, the next stop, was crowded to the doors when the Justice made his appearance about 9:30. The Justice waited for a few moments for Mr. Cantor to cease speaking, and then was welcomed heartily as he rose to speak. He read to the audience a letter given him by a Tammany office holder. It was a request for a campaign contribution. The Justice withheld the name of the office holder and the name signed to the letter.

"It reads," said he, "like this: 'Dear Sir—Upon the eve of an impending election we have arrayed against us a party abundantly supplied with funds, and that is very familiar with the corrupt use thereof. What's the first time I ever heard reformers accused of that.] 'We have to prepare ourselves by every legitimate means in our power, such as distributing literature, engaging halls, music, &c. [That '&c.,' like charity, covers a multitude of sins.] [Laughter.] We have no funds like the enemy. [Yet the gamblers have been shaken down for $250,000.] We must look to our individual friends who are deriving a livelihood from the Local Government, and we do not think it too much to expect assistance from this source.' [Isn't it easy now to understand that $38,000 shakedown in the Street Cleaning Department?] A prompt reply will be appreciated.' Contributions may be sent to a certain address," ended the Justice amid applause. Continuing he said:

"If the Grand Jury wants to see me about this 'there will be another little job for the undertaker.'" The Justice made as if to read another—"That's signed Richard Croker," said he, "I'll read that later." He then referred to Mr. Shepard and Mayor Van Wyck. He said: "I dare Mr. Shepard to say Robert A. Van Wyck is fit for the Supreme Court bench. We want no befouled or bedraggled ermine there. God gave Van Wyck the little brains he has—but that isn't of so much consequence. The Supreme Court, for a number of years has been a law school.

"Its members have not been selected for their pre-eminent legal ability, but for other reasons. Some honest men have learned law there. Doubtless Van Wyck could learn some in a few years at $17,500 a year. Ask Shepard if he will say that Van Wyck's nomination is even a reasonable one, and if he does I say he will lose more votes than W. C. Whitney and the Metropolitan Traction Company can bring him."

JUSTICE JEROME'S CAMPAIGN.

Justice Jerome's friends have sent out twenty-five hundred circulars signed by Louis Stern, William F. King, A. D. Juilliard, and John Claflin, requesting financial assistance to carry on the Justice's campaign. Many responses, together with liberal contributions, have been received.

The circular reads as follows:

In the coming city election the issue is distinctly local. It is a movement against the protection of vice and crime. Those who know the condition of immorality in parts of our city, encouraged, fostered, and rendered possible only by the protection of Tammany officials, have set their teeth in the determination that the corrupt administration which is responsible for these terrible conditions shall be overthrown.

The District Attorney's office will be the main factor in bringing culprits to justice. With Unger District Attorney, either Shepard or Low will be powerless. It is most important that Tammany should be ousted from this particular office; therefore, setting aside all considerations of party, we trust that you will assist in placing Justice Jerome's strong arm in this position of power, both by voting for him, urging your friends to do so, and by assisting this campaign, if you feel so inclined, by financial contributions, which should be sent to Justice Jerome's headquarters, 219 Canal Street. It costs money to run a campaign—will you aid us?

After the "will you aid us?" on one circular returned, without a contribution, was written, "No. To h—l with reform."

An autobiography of the Justice has been issued as a campaign document by the Republican County Committee.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE.

Mississippi Wretch Chained to a Pine Tree and His Clothing Saturated with Coal Oil.

COLUMBIA, Miss., Oct. 24.—The negro, Bill Morris, who attacked Mrs. John Ball at Balltown, La., was burned at the stake to-day. After being captured he made an effort to implicate others, but they proved their innocence. Morris was taken to the scene of his crime and chained to a pine sapling. His hands and feet were bound to his body. Pine knots and pine straw were piled about the body and saturated with coal oil and the match applied. The negro made no resistance when being bound to the stake, and said that he deserved his fate.

Morris beat his victim on the head with a pine knot, and thought he had killed her. Going back to Ball's store, he took all the change in the cash drawer. Then he put coal oil on his feet, and also on his tracks when leaving the store. Mrs. Ball, however, recovered consciousness and crawled to her father-in-law's house. He at once gave the alarm and the neighborhood commenced a search for the negro. He was found at his home, about four miles from the scene of the tragedy, and in trying to escape was shot by one of the posse and wounded in the hip.

NEW JERSEY DEER SEASON.

Large Number of Hunters Ready for the Sport Which Begins To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Oct. 24.—The deer shooting season opens to-morrow, and for several days gunning parties from Philadelphia, Camden, and other points have been arriving and pitching their tents in the vicinity of the deer woods.

For the past few years the laws of the State have been very strict in the protection of the deer. In 1895 the Legislature passed a law making it lawful to hunt deer only from Oct. 25 to Dec. 5, inclusive. In 1899 a law was passed, known as the close season law, prohibiting the killing of deer for three years. Last Winter by an error the close season law was repealed, leaving the law of 1895 in full force. The deer were reported to have multiplied so rapidly during the two years of close season that the sportsmen endeavored to have an extra session of

MR. SHEPARD ATTACKS LAWS OF RESTRICTION

His Argument Against the Republican Governmental Doctrine.

Reply of Gov. Odell to His Charge, He Declares Was "Edited"—Little More Will Be Heard of Col. Murphy's Removal, He Says.

Edward M. Shepard spoke last evening in Arion Hall, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the German Democracy. It was his second speech during the campaign in this hall. Two thousand people crowded the place, and there was much enthusiasm when he arrived. The presiding officer was H. F. Scharmann, and when he introduced Mr. Shepard as "Der Nachster Burgermeister," the people cheered and shouted.

Before the arrival of Mr. Shepard the meeting was addressed by Henry A. Doellinger, who spoke in German of the difference between the Democratic and Republican ideas of reform. Mr. Doellinger said in part:

"This is an opportunity for the Germans of this city to elect an eminent citizen to be Mayor, and one who knows and honors the German people who have made this city their home. He is close to the hearts of the people of the Democratic Party, and he favors the greatest liberty, without license, to those of you who have adopted this as your country.

"There are two ideas of reform of which we have heard a great deal in this campaign. After a long and very careful investigation I have come to the conclusion that the Republican idea of reform is to hinder the Democrats from having a good time in an innocent way in cities that the Republican Party cannot control.

"We hear very much about the practices of the Democrats of the city of New York from the Republicans in this campaign. We hear attacks on the Police Department, and we also hear complaints because the people of this city enjoy themselves at certain prohibited hours in an innocent manner. That is the Republican reform in the cities which they cannot control.

"Now let us turn to the Republican idea of reform in a city which they control. What do we find in Saratoga, which is under the control of Republicans? What is the idea of reform in that place? There roulette wheels and faro banks are running without molestation by the Republican officials. Gambling is conducted openly, and not the worst Tammany officer that ever disgraced New York would ever allow gambling places to be conducted as they are in the Republican town of Saratoga.

"A well-known German Democratic lawyer went up from New York to protest against the open violations of the law by the Republican officials of Saratoga, and he was arrested and threatened with many years in jail. That is the Republican idea of reform in Saratoga. We all know what the Republican idea of reform is in New York."

MR. SHEPARD'S ADDRESS.

The audience interrupted the speaker as Mr. Shepard appeared in the hall. He was cheered as he walked to the front of the platform. His voice was at first hoarse and low, but as he progressed in his speech the difficulty disappeared. Mr. Shepard said:

"You see that I have left a portion of my voice at meetings from which I have come, but perhaps before I shall have talked many minutes I shall have regained some part of it, and very certainly the cordial welcome which you have given me here warms my heart and renews the affection which I have for this part of the Borough of Brooklyn. [Applause.]

"When I heard the Chairman's greeting in German, and I know just about enough of that dear old mother tongue to follow the sentence, at any rate, of the Chairman, I really felt as I said, as if I were here at home. What I now have to say I beg you to take not as a speech but as a talk, and I hope a very short talk between friend and friends. I don't want to wear out my welcome with you. [Applause.] I remember that it was not so many days ago, so many nights ago, that I made a speech here, and if I shall seem to fall into repetition I shall beg your earnest indulgence.

"When I was here we heard a great deal about the police and of what ought to be done in the way of removing the Police Commissioner, and my honored competitor had seen fit to give a pledge that he would remove the Police Commissioner of this city, although that officer was appointed for a term of five years, and although if he were removed he was to be punished by ineligibility. President Low said that in advance of his being elected, in advance of his taking the oath of office, he would bind himself hand and foot so that when he entered into the Mayoralty he should not be able to do justice with an open mind. I said then, and it was unpopular then to say it, too, I said that I would give no pledge of any kind to appoint any person to office or to remove any person from office. [Applause.]

"Now, I have noticed with a great deal of interest that since I was in Arion Hall that night that the cry for a pledge, the most unfit thing for a self-respecting candidate to give, that cry for a pledge has almost disappeared. I pointed out the other night that the law gave the Governor the power and imposed upon him the sworn responsibility and duty. Whenever the public interests required the removal of the Police Commissioner the law imposes the duty upon the Governor to remove him. [Applause.]

"I have said, and I repeat here again, that every day that Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of the State, refrains from official action, every such day is a certificate by the sworn officer that the public interests do not require that removal. Now, I don't say, and I beg my friends of the press to take this down, I don't say for a moment that the public interests do not require the removal, nor do I say that they do require it. I say that if you make me Mayor I shall deal with that matter on its merits, and with an open mind. [Applause.]

"Now, I mentioned the Governor's name, and I have the greatest respect for him. I mentioned the Governor's name when my good friend, Sheriff Walton, and I were out in Queens Borough, and it seems that was sent to Albany and reached Albany yesterday. And the Governor gave out an interview, and a very curious circumstance of that interview I beg to draw attention to to-night.

"He first gave out an interview which was printed in last night's evening papers, printed in The Brooklyn Eagle. The interview contained a paragraph to which I shall draw attention in a moment. After the interview had escaped the Executive Chamber at Albany, it was evidently guessed by some one that it contained some dynamite. The interview was recalled, and there was struck from the interview the passage which was rather a dangerous explosive to all of the claims we have had from President Low and his supporters.

"Now, I have read that paragraph. I take it from The Brooklyn Eagle of last night, and I beg of you to observe, if you will read the morning papers, that that paragraph of the interview was very carefully, and no doubt at Albany, edited out of the interview after it was given to the evening papers.

"Now, bear in mind what the point is: I charge that Mr. Low gave a pledge unworthy of any candidate to give. That he gave it for electioneering purposes, and that for a candidate for a great office to tie up his conscience and his intelligence before he is elected, on a matter to come before him as a sworn public officer, is an unfit thing to do on the part of any candidate. [Applause.]

WHAT GOV. ODELL SAID.

"Now, what did Gov. Odell say? He treated the matter with that degree of seriousness and even solemnity that befits the head magistrate of a great State. He said this: 'No charges against Murphy or Devery have ever been laid before me, and of course I could not act. It would be foolish for me to anticipate what I would do if charges were submitted, because everything would depend on the nature of the evidence.'

"Now here speaks a Governor in this matter at least worthy of his place. He remembers that although he now has the power to remove, he realizes that upon his oath he is vested with the power of the sovereign people and bound to act justly. Therefore, he said in this passage which was afterward so carefully edited out of his interview, that he would not act until charges were presented to him. And when charges were presented to him he would act, but the nature of the action would depend on the nature of the evidence presented to him. [Applause.]

"Now that thing that the Governor stated there in the Executive Chamber as his duty, I tell to you, fellow citizens, that, and that only, will be my duty if you shall make me Mayor. [Applause.]

"And now, gentlemen of the Fusion, I venture this prediction that we Democrats from now until the end of this campaign will not hear much about the removal of Murphy and Devery. [Applause.]

"Now, fellow citizens, I know very well, and if I had not known it as well as I did, I should have been reminded by the opening eloquent sentence of the Chairman that I am in a region here inhabited largely by citizens of German birth or the children of citizens of German birth and of birth in other foreign countries. I know very well from reading, and perhaps I took it in as a child, what was the fundamental proposition upon which was established our country, our Nation. It was the Democratic proposition.

"Our ancestors came here to escape not only tyranny of a brutal kind, but to escape restrictions that were inconsistent with the complete independence of manhood. They came here and they built the foundations of this wonderful Republic in the wilderness. And your ancestors and my ancestors followed, and there finally has been built up here this splendid and enduring fabric of democracy, and the foundation of it all is this—the equal rights of all men.

"That one man by force of law should compel no other man to follow the tastes or the habits of the first man; that is fundamental Democracy. And this Democratic Party of ours has stood steadfastly for that now for a century and a quarter. Jefferson put the doctrine into the Declaration of Independence. After we had won that independence Jefferson made that doctrine the cornerstone of this ancient and venerable, this beneficent Democratic Party of ours. The equal right of every man with every other man, and the wrong that any one man should by force of law restrain the habits, compel the customs, where there was no cry and where there was no cause on the part of his neighbors.

"Now, I observed that the Republican candidate for District Attorney over in the Borough of Manhattan—I am not going to criticise him, because I shall not enter into a discussion of any of these candidacies—but I observe that he says we must repeal this restrictive legislation.

"It is very well for him or for the Republican candidate for Mayor to invite votes on the claim that he is in favor of repealing such legislation. I observe that my honored competitor is in favor of modifying the laws with respect to the association and habits of people on Sunday.

"Now, fellow-citizens, what difference does it make whether Mr. Low or Mr. Jerome approve or do not approve? They belong to the Republican Party in this State, and from its traditions—from its interests in the rural districts—the Republican Party is dedicated to a policy of restriction, and of meddlesome restriction, and for the reason that it represents the doctrine opposite to that of the Democratic Party.

"They believe you can make people moral by force of law. I suppose they think you can make people dress well by force of law, eat well, drink well—in other words, that if I happen to have the power over my friends seated here in front of me, I may use the law to compel them to meet my standard of taste.

THE DEMOCRATS' STAND.

"Now we Democrats, on the contrary, stand against that with inexorable hostility. The Republicans are in power at Albany. We don't elect the Governor this Fall, and the Governor next Fall will be a Republican. I have no doubt but that my competitor is an able, high-minded man, but nevertheless a man sincerely and completely imbued with the Republican doctrine of government.

"Now, I say that the interest you have here, which we have in my part of the borough or in any part of the five boroughs of the Greater New York, our interest is to have a Mayor who by reason of his party relations and by reason of his party and long held convictions is true and must be true to the ideas held by the great mass of the people of the city, as long as the Governor at Albany is a Republican.

"You have got the Republican Party in power at Washington and in Albany, and if the Fusion movement had been sincere, if it had not been merely partisan and partisan on the Republican side, the Fusion movement would have given a complete pledge of good faith by nominating an undoubted Democrat, but when the Republican organization gave its order finally that there should be no Democrat nominated for Mayor, and when that conference seriously certified that within the ranks of the party in great majority in this great metropolis of New York, no Democrat fit to be Mayor could be found, when they did treat, they simply certified that the fusion movement is a sheerly partisan Republican movement, built up, no doubt, to be strengthened by the purchase of support from the Sheehan Democracy and the Coffey Democracy, by giving them places on the ticket, and all those alliances do not in any degree conceal the essential Republican partisanship of that ticket.

"Now, before I leave this matter of restrictive legislation let me say this: You may repeal the Raines law or any one of the numerous laws which you have got—this great body of progressive and sheerly absurd misdemeanor statutes all passed as I think to make the people of the Greater New York an offense, and to say that we are not as good as the people in the rest of the State; that the people of New York City must be kept in restraint, which is unnecessary for the people of the State outside of New York City. I say all of that is obnoxious, and against that I protest.

"Let me give you one illustration. I have here in my hand a copy of an opinion rendered by the Court of General Sessions over in the Borough of Manhattan, and the Judge in delivering the opinion says—and it is like the sample brick which the ancient Greek used to take about when he wanted to sell a house, and from this you can tell what the nature of this restrictive Republican legislation is—the Judge says: 'It may be observed in passing that throughout the State, excepting I think in this city, a jury trial is granted the defendant, even in these petty cases as of right. I have never been able to understand why an inhabitant of this imperial city should be denied what is accorded as of right to the humblest rustic.'

"That is to say, if you go outside of the City of New York, a man indicted or prosecuted for any offense has his right to say: 'I want to be tried by a jury of my peers. I do not want any Magistrate sitting alone, with his individual ideas of deportment, to say whether or not I shall go to jail for having done this thing which is perfectly innocent in itself.'

"If we are accused of doing any one of these numerous things we are not accorded the right of jury trial which they have throughout all the rest of the State, and this is only one illustration, ladies and gentlemen, out of the thousand I might produce in the statute book, where the effort has been, as I said when I was here last, to restrain and constrain the citizens of New York on the idea that we are less moral and less to be trusted than the inhabitants of the rest of New York State.

"I say the average morality and the average decency and the average good citizenship of the Greater New York are fully equal—I might almost say more than equal—to the average morality and decency and good citizenship of the whole State of New York. [Applause.]

"Now, I shall speak for a few minutes longer, and let me in the same line refer to all the schemes of mandatory legislation to which that great Democrat, that great financier, Controller Coler, has called attention. Of Controller Coler I feel that I ought and must say that after all he is the noblest Roman of us all. [Applause.]

AGAINST ALBANY RULE.

"Now he pointed out that 83 per cent. of our expenses is dictated by mandatory Republican legislation. They accuse the city government of extravagance. I am not going to say that the government of the City of New York is not extravagant, but I will say this, that certainly within the limits of 83 per cent. the extravagance is an extravagance compelled by the Republican Legislature and by bills signed by our Republican Governor.

"I want, therefore, to see the city, so far as the Mayoralty is concerned, absolutely independent of Albany, so far as public safety permits, and the way that can best be accomplished at the next election is to make the Mayor of the city a Democrat—[applause]—a man who has true relations and true traditions, and in every way has every motive and every inducement to stand up for the independence of this city and for its interests without regard to his political relations beyond the borders of the Greater New York.

"Now, a word in conclusion. What really have you to decide at this next election? They talk of the boss of Tammany Hall, and they talk of bosses here; they talk of a great many of these matters, and don't misunderstand me as finding fault with what they say. No doubt some of that talk is useful and wholesome, but after all we are engaged in this election with something much more serious. We are engaged with honest, economical, effective liberal administration of this city during the next two years.

"We want a proper development of the school system. We want the autonomy of the Brooklyn schools. We want Brooklyn and we want the Bronx and we want Richmond and we want the Borough of Queens all so far as reason and order permit to have their own rights, and to have their own neighborhood rights.

"We want to see developed and continued the individual character of the boroughs. We believe in home rule for the city, and so far as the city's interests permit we believe in home rule for the boroughs. For that the Democratic Party stands, and against that the Republican Party stands.

"We have the extension of the rapid transit system under the rapid transit law, we have the bridges to be completed, we have the streets, if you please, to be better lighted. All of these are practical problems. We have the problem of sanitation. We want to see the courts places of undoubted justice and of mercy, without undue influence of 'pulls.' You can go through the whole schedule of what I have called the constructive and creative problems of municipal administration which are so important to the welfare of the city and to the welfare of every one of its citizens.

"Now that is bread. When we ask them for bread they give us a stone, and they say that all we are to be interested in is to break down and destroy or disintegrate a political organization called Tammany Hall on the other side of the East River as if that were the end of government.

"I tell you this. The money of this city raised from Democrats and Republicans alike represents their toil and their economy. I tell you, fellow-citizens, that the powers of government vested in the Mayor, vested in him for the welfare of all the people, Democrats and Republicans alike, all of these beneficent and fruitful powers of government must not be used for a partisan purpose, whether it be to build up or break down any political organization.

"And when they tell us on the other side that we are to make a football of the city during the next two years and of its interests and of all the details of constructive and creative administration to which I refer; that we are to make footballs of them in the game of political electioneering, I say that no matter how bad that organization may be, that is not a fit end of the government of the city. [Applause.]

HIS CONSTRUCTIVE PLAN.

"So, to conclude, I say that we stand here for a nobler and larger purpose. We see a city wonderful as the most wonderful thing that the world has ever known, already the second city of the world, and soon to be the first. We see before us its natural, its magnificent development. We see a bettering of the conditions of the people and especially of the great masses of the people.

"We see all of these details of government as the true end of the city administration. If we are to be put into power, to those ends we dedicate all the faculties which God has given us. We shall do the best for the city. We shall forget, if you please, any party or partisan purpose. We shall remember this great city and its interests, first, last, and all the time.

"And then, if doing that, we who have been nominated as Democrats, if we shall have served the city well, then we shall have served our party well. And if we serve our party well, then out of the good government of the city the Democratic Party will gain a new honor and a new prestige, so that your love for the Democratic Party and your allegiance to it will be more secure and larger as the years go by, and who can say, who dares to say, that that is not a worthy ambition? First serve the city, and best serving the city to serve the party of our allegiance and our choice."

When Mr. Shepard completed his speech he was heartily cheered. Edmond H. Driggs, the Democratic candidate for President of the Borough of Brooklyn, then delivered a speech in German, which was applauded by the audience. Mr. Driggs dealt with the issues of the campaign from a Brooklyn man's standpoint.

RECEPTION TO MR. SHEPARD.

City Government Reform Necessary, He Intimates at the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

From the meeting which he addressed in Arion Hall, Brooklyn, last night, Edward M. Shepard went to the rooms of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, at 201 Montague Street, where the club, through its Campaign Committee, gave a reception in his honor. Mr. Shepard was at one time one of the leading members of this club, and his name is prominently identified with its history.

There were about 150 persons present at the reception. Daniel Moynahan, the Secretary of the club, presided. Everett Greene welcomed Mr. Shepard on behalf of the club. He spoke of the old comradeship which existed between the candidate and many of those present.

Mr. Shepard was heartily cheered when he ascended the platform.

"I am here to-night as a candidate," he said. "I should not be here as a candidate if I did not believe I could be true to those old ideals of ours and could render abiding service to the course of good politics. I would not have accepted this nomination had I not believed that by so doing I could better conditions of politics.

"Here came an opportunity when the Democratic Party of this city, setting its face toward the future, believed it could, through me, give the city honest government. I do not like to say anything which might be immodest, but I would be doing an injustice to the motives of those who nominated me if I did not say they believed I would do these things, and that the people believed I would do these things, and so believing elect me Mayor. I will not concede that there are not many things in the city government which need reformation. If no change, no reformation, was necessary, then it was unnecessary to nominate me for Mayor.

"I said last night at a great meeting that I had dedicated myself to civil service reform. I was so dedicated in this room or in its predecessor. If I become Mayor I will in no way weaken in carrying out the reform I stood for before I became Mayor. No election will relieve me of the obligation upon me.

"This club has stood for what is best in politics. That in your mind there is a certain affection and regard for myself is one of my greatest happiness. My first motive, if elected, will be to do nothing, or leave nothing undone, which, done or undone, would make you regret the confidence you have imposed in men."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Shepard stepped down from the platform and moved about among those present, quite all of whom he knew personally, shaking hands with each.

He left the club rooms in company with Sheriff William Walton, who entered his carriage with him. As he was leaving the building messenger boys stationed at the door outside handed him a card on which was printed:

"Tammany is not Democracy. Tammany: Bad in '97; four years worse in 1901. Seth Low fought it then; he fights it now."

DENIAL FROM MR. WHITNEY.

No Pro-Shepard Gathering at His Home —Messrs. Lamont and Cockran Refute the Report.

William C. Whitney yesterday denied a published report that there had recently been a gathering in his home, 871 Fifth Avenue, the heads of several great corporations there considering the municipal campaign and deciding that the support of Edward M. Shepard would be of advantage to their interests. It was reported that among those present were John D. Crimmins, Daniel S. Lamont, and W. Bourke Cockran.

Mr. Lamont was as positive as Mr. Whitney, and added: "I do not own a dollar's worth of stock in any New York corporation whatsoever."

Mr. Cockran said:

"The report is absolutely untrue. I have not seen Mr. Lamont in two years, nor Mr. Crimmins within a year. The ingenuity of the person who fabricated that story is something I regard with amazed amusement. I place the result of his genius on the same plane with the Carnegie forgery, and I presume it came from the same source and was manufactured for the same purpose. I cannot understand the mental attitude of people who think it worth while to put out those things."

ARTHUR M. WRIGHT PROMOTED.

Becomes Second Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction has appointed Arthur M. Wright of this city as Second Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Howard N. Rogers. The salary of the position is $4,000.

Mr. Wright has been chief Inspector in the Bureau of Compulsory Attendance of the department for several years. Mr. Rogers, whom he succeeds, has been appointed chief of the Department of Education of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis at a salary of $6,000 per year.

SOME NAMES NOT ON THE REGISTRATION LISTS

They Include Men Who Take an Active Interest in Politics.

Commissioner Scannell, James J. Coogan, Postmaster Van Cott, Lewis Nixon, Charles S. Smith, and Col. Monroe Among the Unqualified.

Advance copies of the registration lists for this borough and the Bronx were received in the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. The reports will be issued to-day.

An investigation of the lists was made for the purpose of obtaining an idea of the interest taken in the present registration by well-known people of various professions and modes of life. Nearly 200 names were selected, among them being those of prominent politicians, office holders of the city, bankers, members of the Chamber of Commerce, candidates for office in this campaign, ministers, society men, lawyers, and merchants. Particularly were selected the names of such as have recently made public expressions about the political situation.

Those who were found not to have registered from the addresses given for them in the City Directory follow:

John J. Scannell, Commissioner of the Fire Department, is not recorded as having registered either from the Bartholdi Hotel, which the Directory gives as his home, or from his bachelor flat, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Scannell has been Commissioner of the Fire Department since 1893. He is sixty-one years old and is high in the councils of Tammany Hall.

Bishop Henry C. Potter is not on the lists, but he returned from the Episcopal Church Convention, in San Francisco, only this week, too late to qualify. His home is at 10 Washington Square North.

J. Pierpont Morgan has not registered, but he also went to the Episcopal Convention, and has not yet returned to the city.

Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, retired banker, who has been prominent in the life of the city for a great many years, and whose home is at 57 Fifth Avenue, is not on record as a voter this year. Only a few days ago he came out strongly for Mr. Shepard, and said he was coming to town from Long Island to do what he could toward aiding his candidacy. He is an uncle of President Theodore Roosevelt. He has been a practicing lawyer, was once United States Minister to the Netherlands, was Treasurer of the Cleveland Democracy in the campaign of 1892, was one of the founders of the Union League Club, took a leading part in the downing of the Tweed ring, is a member of many clubs, and has written many articles and books on outdoor sports. He has been a delegate to several Democratic National Conventions.

Cornelius Van Cott, Postmaster of the city, did not register from the address given to him in the Directory, which is the Brevoort House, Fifth Avenue and Elm Street. His son, Richard Van Cott, registered from there. The Postmaster was born here in 1838, was educated in the public schools, has occupied many positions in the city, and is a member of various social and Republican political associations.

Lewis Nixon, President of the New East River Bridge Commission, recently a delegate to the Democratic City Convention and the Chairman of the Committee of Five appointed by Richard Croker to root out vice in this city, is unregistered. He was spoken of as a likelihood for the Democratic Mayoralty candidacy just before Mr. Shepard was nominated. His city residence is at 15 East Thirty-ninth Street. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and is now a shipbuilder. He is also a member of many clubs, and has been the recipient of high academic honors in a scientific line. He is forty years old.

John J. Chapman, well known from his anti-Tammany and reform work in recent years, is unregistered. He was one of the founders of the City Club. His law office is at 56 Wall Street, his home at 325 West Eighty-second Street. He is a member of the Century Association, the Bar Association, and the Lawyers' Club. With the most recent campaign against Tammany Hall he has been conspicuously identified.

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister of the United States to Turkey, has not registered, according to the lists. He is an importer of chinaware at 42 Warren Street, and lives at 7 West Seventy-sixth Street. A Bavarian by birth, he was educated in this country, and since graduating from college has received many honorary degrees. After having served as Minister to Turkey under Mr. Cleveland, he was reappointed to the same office by President McKinley. He is a member of many clubs.

John B. McDonald, rapid transit contractor, is unregistered, but he is in Europe at present, having gone thither with August Belmont a few weeks ago.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, is not listed. He lives at 110 West Eighty-fourth Street, according to the Directory. For years he has been active in reform movements and anti-partisan politics.

Charles Stewart Smith, financier and one of the members of the Committee of Fifteen, is unlisted. His home is at 25 West Forty-seventh Street. He was on the Committee of Seventy in 1894, and has at other times been active in his efforts to reform the City Government. He is on the Rapid Transit Commission, a Director of many corporations and of various clubs.

J. Kennedy Tod, banker, has not qualified as a voter, according to the lists. His home is at 54 Park Avenue. His contributions to the campaign fund of the Fusionists in this Fall's fight have been large. He is prominent in railway matters and is a Director of many other concerns.

John H. Starin, for a long time a member of the Rapid Transit Commission and head of the transportation company that bears his name, has not registered. His home, as given in the Directory, is at 9 East Thirty-eighth Street. He is the owner of Glen Island.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe, attorney for the Committee of Fifteen, is registered from neither his home address, 17 West Thirty-fifth Street nor from the University Club, nor from the Hotel Buckingham. He is a member of the Reform Club, among others.

James J. Coogan, Acting President of the Borough of Manhattan, is again not registered. He did not qualify for the last election. He voted two successive years at Southampton, L. I. His residence is given in the directory as 509 Fifth Avenue.

John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, has not registered, but his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has. Mr. Rockefeller's home is at 4 West Fifty-fourth Street.

William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is among the unqualified. In a letter he has come out for Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Whitney has held many offices under Democratic rule. He was once Corporation Counsel of this city, as well as Inspector of Schools. He is a turfman of international renown.

Hermann Oelrichs, retired shipping merchant of 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, is on the list of the unqualified. He was formerly one of the American agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and his name was one of those talked about for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination last month. He belongs to the Democratic, Metropolitan, and other clubs.

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, is not on the lists.

H. McK. Twombly, capitalist and society man, has failed to register. He lives at 684 Fifth Avenue, and married in 1877 the daughter of W. H. Vanderbilt.

Among those whose names do appear on the registration list is that Alfred Gwynne Vander....

NEGRO ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Was Defended Before Justice Barrett by a Woman Lawyer.

John Davis, alias "Lamplighter," colored, who has been on trial for murder in the first degree all the week before Justice Barrett in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, was last night acquitted after the jury had taken five ballots. He was defended by Miss Emma Coleman, a lawyer. The negro was charged with having shot John Brennan at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-second Street on Aug. 25 last, but Brennan was unable to swear that he was his assailant in his ante-mortem statement, and no one was found who could say they had seen the prisoner do the shooting.

Immediately after being set free, Davis went to a near-by saloon and announced that he was going to give up what he called a sport's life and would soon return to Charleston, S. C., where, he says, his father is a Sergeant of police, and resume work at his trade as a blacksmith.

Davis Collamore & Co.

WEDDINGS

Handsome China and Rich Crystal are desirable Wedding Presents, and least likely to be duplicated.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

COLORED BAPTISTS MEET.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon Says Merit Gained for Mr. Washington Admission to the White House Dining Room.

The New York State Convention of the Baptist Missionary Union, composed of the colored preachers and delegates from various parts of the State, assembled yesterday in Holy Trinity Baptist Church, on Ormond Place, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. S. W. Timms is pastor. The Rev. William T. Dixon, the veteran pastor of the Concord Baptist Church of Christ of Brooklyn, is the presiding officer.

When the question of recording the appreciation of the members of the convention of the Long Island Baptist Association (white) for the honor which it conferred upon the Rev. William T. Dixon in unanimously electing him as its Moderator came before the convention, the Rev. J. H. Gordon, pastor of the Baptist Temple of Manhattan, said:

"I want it known that it was Pastor Dixon's merit that won for him this honor. It is merit that wins all the time. It was merit that gained admission to the dining room of the White House for Booker T. Washington. I don't believe so much in portraying our color or our inferiority. Recently I was the guest of a distinguished gentleman at luncheon at the Lawyers' Club. I was invited to meet him there and I made myself at home. While it is proper that we should record our appreciation of all favors shown, let it be known that we won them through merit."

The annual election of officers was held in the evening and resulted as follows: President—The Rev. William T. Dixon; First Vice President—The Rev. R. I. Gaines; Second Vice President—The Rev. S. A. Thomas; Secretary—The Rev. H. A. Booker; Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. J. J. Brown; Treasurer—The Rev. S. W. Timms.

The convention will be in session for four days, and during that time many questions effecting the welfare of the denomination throughout the State will be discussed.

W. E. D. STOKES RECONCILED WITH HIS COUSIN EDWARD.

Years of Estrangement Forgotten at Sick Man's Bedside—Claims of Woman Who Says She Is Mrs. E. S. Stokes.

William E. D. Stokes and his cousin, Edward S. Stokes, after years of estrangement and litigation have become reconciled. The reconciliation took place recently at Edward Stokes's sick bed in the house of his sister, Mrs. Howard McNutt, 731 St. Nicholas Avenue.

This fact was announced by W. E. D. Stokes yesterday, when he was asked concerning the claim of Rosamond Langdon Barclay that she is the wife of his cousin.

"I know nothing about Edward's private affairs," said he. "I had not spoken to him for years, when a few days ago I heard that he was on his death bed. Then I sent him a note, to which he replied, saying he would be glad to see me. We shook hands and forgave each other for everything that had come between us in the past. Edward is in the last stages of Bright's disease. A man cannot bear malice even toward an enemy when he is dying, and I did what I would be done by.

"I know Miss Barclay, but had not heard of her marriage to Edward Stokes. He may have married a dozen women, so far as I know.

"Edward is a brilliant man of delicate nature. He is of type rarely seen nowadays, perfectly chiseled physically and well balanced mentally. He is the handsomest man I ever saw."

A romantic story of her relations with Mr. Stokes is credited to Miss Barclay. She says they were married at Shipman's Point, Canada, in October, 1900, but for business reasons did not disclose the marriage. Mr. Stokes resided in bachelor apartments at 209 West Seventy-ninth Street, which is the residence of Miss Barclay, who lives with her mother and brother.

Miss Barclay relates that on Oct. 9 the doctor advised Stokes to take a drive, as he was in need of fresh air. This was just after a call from Mr. and Mrs. McNutt. An automobile was ordered, and Mr. Stokes went out in care of James Walker, a trained nurse. He was taken to the home of his sister on St. Nicholas Avenue, and has not been seen since by Mrs. Stokes. She says she has made repeated efforts to see him, but has been denied admittance to the McNutt house.

She says that her statements in regard to the marriage have been challenged, but that she can prove them by a marriage certificate.

A druggist at the corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue says that Miss Barclay has traded with him for several years under that name, but has always had her purchases charged to Edward S. Stokes until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Stokes called at the store and refused to be longer responsible for Miss Barclay's account.

EXECUTION OF CZOLGOSZ.

It Will Take Place at 7 A. M. on Next Tuesday—Only Twenty-six Invitations Issued.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, will be executed at 7 A. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at Auburn Prison. Warden Mead of the prison has selected Tuesday so that final arrangements may be made on Monday.

In doing this he is following the general custom in the State prisons relative to executions. It does away with the necessity of making final arrangements on Sunday. The sentence of the court was that the execution of Czolgosz should take place during the week commencing Oct. 28, leaving to the Warden of the prison full power to select the day of the week in which to carry out the mandate of the law. This latitude is given the Warden to secure secrecy as to the time of execution, and to guard against delay from accident.

To guard against accidents and postponement of electrocutions the State prisons are now supplied with two sets of apparatus. This is done because the apparatus broke down at Auburn Prison on July 20, 1893, when William C. Taylor of Saratoga County was about to be executed, and a delay of one hour resulted.

The witnesses will assemble at the prison at 6:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning. There have been twenty-six invitations issued and they are non-transferable. Each witness must present his invitation to the Warden of the prison and if he is not identified to the satisfaction of the Warden as being the man to whom it was issued he will not be admitted.

WOMAN SERIOUSLY BURNED.

Was Standing Near a Gas Stove When Her Dress Caught Fire.

A sudden puff of flame from a gas stove in the kitchen of the apartment of Henry J. Hull in the Governor, an apartment house at 65-69 West Twelfth Street, yesterday afternoon ignited Mrs. Hull's dress, and she was seriously burned before the flames were extinguished.

Mrs. Hull's screams and the excitement caused by the frantic efforts of several of her friends to smother the flames, attracted the attention of a passer-by, who turned in a fire alarm. When the fire engine arrived, the excitement had subsided. Mrs. Hull was attended by Dr. Allen of 110 West Twelfth Street, who pronounced her injuries very serious.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

To Mothers With Young Babies.

We have the finest and most elaborate goods, beautifully worked by hand from original and unique designs, as well as

Pretty, inexpensive articles, carefully made from good material by the latest economical methods, all of them in variety of patterns and finish absolutely beyond all rivalry; including many Novelties originating with our own experts, and not to be found elsewhere.

No description can do justice to many of these goods. They must be seen to be appreciated, otherwise it is impossible to understand how reasonable the prices really are.

60-62 West 23d Street.

PIANOLA RECITAL
IN BROOKLYN
To-day, FRIDAY, October 25th, at 3.30 P. M.
No Cards of Admission Necessary.
SOLOISTS:
Miss JENNIE COREA, Soprano.
Miss MARIE KIECKHOEFER, Violoncelliste.

Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays.
MAURICE MOSZKOWSKI.

I have been astonished at the performances of your Pianola, which differs radically from anything of the kind I have ever heard. It is a wonderful instrument. Nothing I have ever heard before could be called artistic in the true sense of that much abused word.
LUIGI MANCINELLI.

PROGRAM:
Martha Overture.....Flotow
AEOLIAN PIPE-ORGAN.
(a) Were My Song With Wings Provided.....Hahn
(b) A Madrigal.....Chaminade
MISS COREA.
Polka de Concert.....Bartlett
PIANOLA.
O Divine Redeemer.....Gounod
(With Violoncello obligato.)
MISS COREA.
(Accompanied with the Pianola and the Aeolian Orchestrelle.)
Introduction to Act III., Lohengrin.....Wagner
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Andante from Concerto in A Minor.....Goltermann
(b) Arlequin.....Popper
MISS KIECKHOEFER.
(Accompanied with the Pianola and the Aeolian Orchestrelle.)

The public are cordially invited to attend this recital and learn, by actually hearing the instruments, the possibilities the Pianola and Aeolian afford for individual effects. Much has been written about both these instruments, but to fully understand their artistic character they should be heard.
The Aeolian Company, 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.
Quitting Retail Business. Fine Clothing at 60 cts on the Dollar.
Our clothing is of the finest quality, but every price now is amazingly low. For, we retire this Fall positively from the retail business and are selling our magnificent stock at exactly 60 cts on the dollar.
Thousands of fine business suits made of beautiful imported fabrics; striped trousers, rich, silk-lined full dress and Tuxedo suits and silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests made of the finest English vicunas. Thousands of long, loose, broad-shouldered, Fall overcoats and Winter overcoats; ulsters, ragians, yoke overcoats, etc. Every garment is made by hand in our own workshops and is fashionable and thoroughly reliable, but all go now at exactly 60 cts. on the dollar.
About 600 of our finest $15, $18 and $20 suits are now reduced to
$8.50 each.
They include fine suits in grey and olive worsteds, fine unfinished worsted suits in black and blue; imported black thibet suits; also beautiful cassimere suits in twenty different patterns. Among them are many of our celebrated "London" suits, with broad shoulders and military fronts.
About 500 of our finest $15 and $18 Fall overcoats are now reduced to
$7.50 each.
They include black and Oxford grey vicuna overcoats; covert overcoats in light and dark shades, etc. Many are made in the long, loose, broad-shouldered style now the fashion. Some are silk-lined.
OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 9.
HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

FRANKLIN SYNDICATE FUNDS.

Judge Thomas Restrains Banks from Paying Any Moneys to Members of the Company.

Judge Edward B. Thomas, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order restraining William F. Miller or any member of the Franklin Syndicate from removing any funds which they may have on deposit in any bank. The order was issued on the application of counsel for the trustees of the property of the bankrupts, it being submitted to the Court that information had been obtained that there were certain funds, property of the bankrupts, deposited in certain banks in the name of some fictitious person, and that it was feared that the funds in question might be taken out of the jurisdiction of the court. The order of Justice Thomas restrains all trust companies, banks, or depositories from paying over to any person or corporation any money or securities or assets placed in their hands since January, 1899, by any member of the syndicate.

The law firm of Belfer & Flash, counsel for creditors of the syndicate, yesterday began an action in the Federal courts to have the transaction by which "M. F. Davis" obtained possession of all the claims against Miller declared illegal and void. The complaint, in which Miller and others are named as defendants, alleges collusion on the part of several of the defendants. The proceedings are intended to secure to the creditors a larger amount in settlement of their claims.

BROOKLYN EAGLE'S SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Officers and Employes with Guests Celebrate at Pouch Gallery.

About four hundred people attended a celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, held at the Pouch Gallery, in Brooklyn, last night. Invitations had been issued to all those employed on the paper, and many who had been connected with it in the past. The guests were received by the officers of the Eagle, Col. William Hester, President of the corporation; William V. Hester, the

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

DRESS GOODS
Popular Sorts---Tempting Prices

Here are fine and desirable fabrics, at such sharp price-concessions as might be expected in January; but which are extraordinary and unusual in October.

The goods offer broad selection, too:

BLACK DRESS GOODS—

At 85c, instead of $1.50—French Camel's-hair Cheviot; 47 inches.

At 85c, instead of $1.25—French Tailor Twilled Cheviot; 47 inches.

At $1, instead of $2.50—French Bedford Cords; 50 inches.

At $1, instead of $1.25—Twilled Cheviots; 54 inches.

At 45c, instead of 55c—French All-wool Henrietta; 37 inches.

At 55c, instead of 65c—French All-wool Henrietta; 38 inches.

At 60c, instead of 70c—French All-wool Henrietta; 43 inches.

At 65c, instead of 75c—French All-wool Henrietta; 43 inches.

At 75c, instead of 85c—French All-wool Henrietta; 43 inches.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

COLORED DRESS GOODS—

$1 Broadcloth at 65c a yard—Excellent Dollar Broadcloth, in twenty-five choice colorings and black; 50 inches wide.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

75c All-wool Homespuns at 50c a yard—Best Homespun value we have ever had both in quality and weight; in ten of the most-wanted mixtures of grays, tans, browns and blues; 50 inches wide.

50c All-wool Venetian Cloth at 37½c a yard—The cloth that is in almost as great demand as broadcloth; in 11 choice self colorings.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Men's Handkerchiefs
16c Kind at 10c Each

Good practical, pure linen Handkerchiefs—plain, hemstitched, with one-half and one inch hems. Sold regularly at 16c, and excellent value at that. Now 10c each.

Broadway.

What FIFTEEN DOLLARS Will Buy In Men's Suits or Overcoats

What Fifteen Dollars will buy ordinarily, will probably not suit you—if you are particular about your clothes.

But it is a different proposition when you look at these values at Wanamaker's.

These Suits and Overcoats show a mastery of the clothing business that is distinctively Wanamaker's. They show, too, the skill with which fabrics and styles are chosen.

They will prove most decisively to any careful man, that he can't afford to miss Wanamaker's when he's looking for his clothes.

Particularly today, the man who needs Overcoat or Suit, should look at these told of below.

300 Men's Sack Suits at $15

Of the handsomest Fancy Cheviots that the mills have produced for this season Superb variety of patterns, in the most refined and stylish effects. Single-breasted sack coats; the smart, two-button double-breasted coats, and the jaunty Norfolk jackets. The suits are handsomely made; and they are superbly made *inside*, as well as outside. The coats are so carefully built up that the smartness will stay.

You'll probably find $15 a good price to pay, when you see these suits.

Then here is a companion of equally remarkable value:

Men's Winter Overcoats at $15

Smart, stylish coats, 48 inches long; made of heavy and handsome Oxford and black unfinished worsteds. Big shoulders, loose backs, perfect fitting over shoulders. The dressy man will see in a minute that they are unmatched, and the practical man will find cloth, lining and workmanship of the very highest character, $15.

The man who needs a pair of trousers to brighten up a suit he has, will find remarkable selection among these—

Fine Worsted Trousers at $5

It is the handsomest collection of pure worsted striped Trousers to be found in New York at the price. Match the trousers, and the price will likely be $6.50 elsewhere. And more dressy patterns have not been made, than these—$5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Under-Priced HOSIERY
For Men and Women

These are timely offerings of excellent kinds of Hosiery for Men and Women, at prices that are 'way below the real values of the stockings and half-hose. Just the sorts that men and women are apt to buy just now at full prices, and will be proportionately glad to save money on.

These:

Men's Half-hose at 18c; 3 Pairs for 50c—Fine merino half-hose, seamless and elastic, in assorted tan shades or natural color.

Women's 38c Stockings at 25c a Pair—Of medium weight, fast black cotton, imported; double soles and high-spliced heels; fine gauge and elastic.

Women's 50c Stockings at 38c a Pair—Of fast black lisle thread; pretty patterns in the popular all-over open-work designs.

Broadway.

Choosing Your Carpet

It doesn't pay to hurry in choosing the carpet for a room, about the effect of which you are particular. Hap-hazard combinations are only effective when they *seem* to be hap-hazard, but have in point of fact been studied out with care.

If you have decided what sort of a carpet you want, come here for it. From this immense stock of thoroughly reliable carpets your task of choosing will be easy. If you are still wavering, we will help you to make up your mind in a manner you won't have cause to regret.

Choose from these standard kinds:

Ingrain, 65c to 85c yard. Velvets, $1 to $1.65 yard.
Tapestries, 55c to 85c yard. Axminsters, $1 to $2 yard.
Body Brussels, $1.25 to $1.40 yard.
Wiltons, $1.75 to $2.50 yard.
And a large assortment of rich carpets in solid colors.

If your rooms require individual treatment, we will gladly submit sketches, suitable to any scheme of decorations and furnishings, of Axminster carpets, hand-tufted and woven to order to fit any required shape.

Third floor

Men's Blanket Bath Robes
Made in Our Own Factory

We were not satisfied with the Blanket Robes that were to be bought on the regular market. Particular men were not satisfied either.

We knew what was wrong with them; and we knew the wrong could be righted. First the blankets were not the right shapes and designs for making robes. Next, the robes were not made up right. We went to the mills and ordered Blankets of proper sizes, and in patterns and color combinations that were most desirable for making into bath robes.

Then we had them made up in our own factory—got them made right, and saved a lot of money.

We introduced the Raglan sleeve, which not only does away with the unsightly and bulksome seam at the shoulder, but makes the robe practically self-adjusting in the matter of fit.

Particular men will find Wanamaker Blanket Robes very much handsomer and very much more comfortable than other kinds. And careful men will appreciate the economy in the cost. Prices, $3.75, $5, $6, $6.50, $8 and $10.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

$4.50 ROCKERS at $3

Every housekeeper is interested. No home ever has quite enough comfortable Rockers. Today we offer one hundred and fifty fancy rockers at a price that is very little for chairs of their style and finish.

They should sell out in a jiffy at this season of demand.

At $3, from $4.50—Imitation mahogany or golden oak rockers; polished wood seats; high spindle and banister back; high arms; heavy turned legs and spindles; carved back; highly polished and of fine construction. Only one hundred and fifty in the lot and about equally divided between the two woods.

Almost every other sort of a fancy rocker can be seen here in various woods and finishes.

Fourth floor

Women's GLOVES
Stylish—Inexpensive

An Extraordinary Offering of WOMEN'S COATS

It is a piece of rare good fortune that we are able to offer the women of New York today. A collection of superb Three-quarter Length and Box Coats has just come to us from the most renowned maker in Berlin—whose only American customers we are. They are samples, in fact; each distinct in style and treatment; and fresh from the cases that brought them here.

No designers put more exquisite work into their garments than the Berliners, and these superb specimens of cloth coats illustrate that fact admirably. Some of them are elaborately stitched or embroidered, with cloth or silk applique; others are richly trimmed with fur. All are magnificently tailored.

And these beautiful coats, the values of which are easily $55 to $80, bear today a uniform price of

Thirty-five Dollars Each

It is an opportunity, which has never been previously equaled, to buy superb garments at a small fraction of their worth. And added value is given by its splendid timeliness—just now, when women are buying their Winter wraps, and regular stocks of coats can hardly meet the demands made upon them. No woman can afford to miss seeing them.

Broadway, Second floor.

And Portieres

Three offerings of fine and artistic draperies that will charm by their beauty as well as attract by their exceptionally low prices. These:

$8.25 and $8.50 Irish Point Curtains at $5.75—
A hundred and fifty pairs of pure white curtains, in eight different patterns.

$17.50 Renaissance Lace Curtains at $14.50—
Ninety pairs in the lot: a variety of new and effective patterns to choose from.

$37.50 French Velour Portieres at $30—
Very rich and handsome portieres, with plain centers and Persian borders; at this very gratifying saving in cost. Third floor.

Clean-up of Embroidered Insertions

Odd pieces—short lengths; but about 2500 yards in all. Soiled and mussed; but a most decisive bargain. They are machine embroidered Nainsook Insertions originally made to sell for 20c to 30c a yard, though offered by us in recent sales at 10c to 15c a yard. Now we clean up the odds and ends at

6 Cents a Yard

Broadway.

UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas are here aplenty, which respond faithfully to the double test—serviceableness and good looks. And, no matter what the price, it stands for the best umbrella value you can obtain anywhere for your investment.

Take, for example, the splendid group of Men's and Women's Umbrellas at $5. At that price, they ought to be good, and they *are*. Of guaranteed all-silk, with a choice assortment of handles in ivory and silver, pearl and silver, pearl and gold plate, for women; for men, in stag or Cape Horn, ivory, and natural wood, silver-trimmed. Umbrellas you may be proud to carry yourself, or to give as presents.

An offering of especial interest today:

$1.75 Umbrellas at $1.25—
26 and 28-inch, of good union taffeta, with a variety of fancy handles. Broadway.

An Offering of Lamps

The Lamp Store always offers, besides a superb stock of Lamps of every description and for every purpose, opportunities of more than passing interest. This, for instance, today:

One hundred Banquet Lamps of large size, handsomely decorated in light and dark designs, with 11-inch globes to match. Their value and regular price is $6.50. Today they are $4 each.

Basement.

every-day wear. These are correct in style, and very good in quality. They cost little—that's certain.

Women's Glace and Suede Gloves, in black, tan, golden brown, mode, beaver, red, gray and white; 2-clasps; gusseted fingers, serpentine waist binding, one row of embroidery; new and fresh assortment, at
65c a pair
Tenth street.

Women's Glace and Suede Gloves, all sizes and in best colors; mostly all new goods, and a very special value at 50c a pair. Basement.

"Lillian" Corsets Reduced

The new "Lillian" Corsets from Paris are crowding in upon us incessantly. Too much so, in fact, for our comfort. To make room for the new arrivals, we drop two models, straight-front corsets of superb design, that are replaced by others at similar prices.

Hence that rare thing happens—an offering of imported "Lillian" Corsets at much reduced prices. A happening of which many women will be glad to take advantage:

At $5—"Lillian" Corsets of coutil and black sateen; whalebone; long waist. Reduced from $11.

At $8—"Lillian" Corsets of fine coutil, whalebone; extra long over hips and abdomen. Reduced from $14.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Rich SILK WAISTS

At Stirring Price Reductions

This is news of the utmost timeliness and importance to the many women who are confronted with the Silk Waist problem. And what woman doesn't need a silk waist—or one more? Two splendid groups today:

First is a group of handsome Waists of taffeta or Louisine, the former in solid colors and stripes, the latter in solid colors only; and in six attractive styles. There are waists with stitched straps, stitched plaits edged with fancy braid, with plaits, velvet ribbon or lace-trimmed. In fact, in beauty of design and richness of material, they are well worth their original price—$9 to $14. But today they are priced uniformly at

Six Dollars Each

Another tempting group comprises about 200 Silk waists of taffeta, peau de soie or Louisine, plaited, hemstitched or with stitched straps; and buttoned in front or back. Most of them are black; but some are in colors. They would be reasonably priced at $5 to $7.50—but choose from them at

Second floor, Tenth street.

$3.50 Each

The Basement Under-Price Store holds the following attractive offerings:

Night Gowns—
At 50c—Of muslin; yoke of fine plaits; neck and sleeves finished with cambric ruffle.
At 75c—Of nainsook; round neck, finished with lawn ruffle; edged with lace and ribbons; short sleeves. Value $1.

Waists—
At $1.50—Of flannel, in solid colors; or granite cloth in neat stripes; full front; plaited back; bishop sleeves.

Basement.

Cold Weather Comforts

Gas Radiators and Chafing Dishes. The former to warm the external man, particularly on these chilly days, before the furnace fire has got into its Winter habits. The latter to make glad the inner man, with nocturnal Welsh rabbits and other savory dishes.

Both priced in a most reasonable manner.

The Gas Radiators are 28¼ in. high, 23 in. wide, made of Russian iron, with 6 tubes, nickel plated top and base, full jeweled; complete with 6 feet of best covered gas tubing. $4.50.

The Chafing Dishes are of burnished copper, nickel plated, holding 3pints; hot water pan and a bestos lamp. $4.25.

Other good values, $2.25 to $18.

Basement.

Boys' TOP COATS

Nipping weather like this is a pertinent reminder to the mother that has not got her boy into a top-coat yet.

And this is an equally pertinent reminder, to the effect that nowhere can she find as good value as we have managed to crowd into

The Wanamaker Special Top Coat at $5

for boys of 4 to 16 years.

They are made of the best Oxford frieze and are full of style and comfort. $5 seems much too little to ask for them. Second floor, Ninth street.

Then in the Basement Store today, is an offering of Percale Shirt Waists for boys of 6 to 13 years. The waists are with or without collars, some with patent band, and are exceedingly good value at 50c. Now, 35c each. Basement.

Good LINENS for Little

More stirring news for housekeepers, who like to have plenty of table cloths and napkins for every-day use. These are absolutely pure linen; yet extremely low in price. Unmatched at yesterday's prices, they are remarkable values as offered today. These:

56c Table Linen at 45c a Yard—
1,200 yards of grass-bleached German table linen, 60 inches wide; in block patterns; heavy, serviceable goods; low-priced yesterday at 56c a yard; now at 45c.

$1.25 Napkins at $1 a Dozen—
800 dozen full-bleached Irish napkins, in floral designs; size 19 inches square; sold regularly by us until this morning at $1.25 a dozen; now $1. Fourth avenue.

Water Tumblers at Half

From one of the best makers of fine glassware in the country. They are thin blown Water Tumblers, in nine handsome patterns, and such as are regularly sold at $1 and $1.25 a dozen.

Today we offer 1000 dozens of them at

55c a dozen

Basement.

Framed PICTURES

An attractive group of Framed Pictures, in subjects and framing suitable for the library or dining-room, is here today at *half price*.

The pictures are artotypes, in round frames of black or brown wood, some with gilt ornaments. The subjects are "Pharaoh's Horses," heads of dogs, and others equally good. They are full $1.25 value, but priced at

65 Cents Each

Main floor, Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Dress Suit Cases

Two Dress Suit Cases, selected for particular mention on account of their remarkable value, from our splendid stock of traveling bags and travelers' requisites.

Dress Suit Cases of oak tan cowhide, linen lined, with inside straps, brass locks and leather-capped corners; some with shirt pocket. Size, 24 inches. $5.

Then, at $6, Dress Suit Cases of fine russet cowhide, linen lined, with inside straps and heavy capped corners. Basement.

Lace Ties and Bandings Both Below Value

The Lace Ties are imported, of wash net, in white and ecru. Two attractive flower patterns in each color, with pretty open-work lace ends. They are 5 and 6 inches wide, respectively, and both 54 inches long. They were imported to sell at 75c each, but their present price is **50c.**

The Lace Bandings are black and white chantilly, Venise in ecru and beurre, and Oriental lace. They are mostly pieces, parts of which have been sold at 40c to 50c a yard, and were then priced a third below regular values. Today, they are marked at less than *half price*—**30c a yard.**

An offering of particular note, when laces are so much in demand.

Main aisle.

A New Writing Paper

It's called "Toile de Haarlem" or Haarlem Linen. It is an improved type of the organdie or lawn finished paper that is so popular nowadays for fine correspondence; and suggests a fine linen weave.

It has an ideal writing surface, and is obtainable in two sizes—"Helen" and "Frances," and three colors—pure white, French blue and old silver gray.

Fifty sheets and fifty envelopes, in a box,

Seventy-five Cents

Stationery Store, Tenth street.

Two Splendid Offerings of Handsome BLANKETS

Blanket weather is with us again in earnest. You want to buy—have probably planned to do so today.

Lucky time—for we have **Blanket plans today, that will meet yours exactly,** if you want superb blankets; and they mean a special **money saving that will be agreeable,** to say the least.

Every blanket you can pick out of our stock is a **good value**—depend on that. The money-saving idea was ever-present when we were selecting the blankets to comprise our collection. But our quality demands were still greater. But here is today's news:

$4 White Blankets at $3.25—
And unmatched at $4. Pure white wool filling on a strong, serviceable cotton warp; size 60x80 inches, actual size; weight 4 pounds.

$7.50 White Blankets at $5.25—
Rare and these hard to match even at $7.50. Made of fine selected wool filling, on a fine strong spool cotton warp. An almost luxurious quality; size 78x84 in.; 6 pounds.

Two rare October offerings.

Third floor.

Help on the Shoe Question

Today's Economy News

Everybody likes to have pretty nice shoes for dress—say our "*Reliable*" Shoes for women at $3; or our $3.90 shoes for men. But for every day wear they want to save money, if they can get good-looking and serviceable shoes for less.

And they can—*at Wanamaker's*.

Here's sharp news, to be announced in October—just when so many thousands of people are ready to buy—must buy.

If shoes are needed for man or woman, boy or girl, you'll scarcely want to miss the chance of sharing these extraordinary lots:

Women's Patent Leather Shoes, $1.40
Fine, stylish dress shoes, with cloth tops; good patent leather, with neat toe; concave heels; single, flexible soles; in nearly all regular sizes

Women's Heavy-weight Shoes, $1.80
Of box calf and enamel leather, with thick extended soles; military heels; on modified mannish lasts; all the details that go to make up style are included in these shoes.

Children's Shoes a Third Under-Price
Spring heel shoes of kidskin or box calfskin, with tips; solid, comfortable shoes that save you frequent buying. 80c to $1.20, depending on size.

Men's Shoes at $2.40
Well made, stylish, dressy shoes, in swell lasts and good leathers. Some Winter Oxfords in the lot; also some sample shoes.

Then there are many other special-price shoes, ranging as follows:

Women's Shoes, $1.40, $1.60, $1.80, $2 and $2.40
Men's Shoes, $1.60, $1.90, $2.40 and $2.85
Children's Shoes, 80c, 95c, $1 and $1.20
Boys' Shoes, $1, $1.25 and $1.50
Felt Slippers, 35c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Takes the Stand to Tell of His Squadron's Campaign.

HAD A PLAN OF ATTACK

Consulted Long with Sampson Before Sailing for Cuba.

Capt. Clark Tells the Court that the Brooklyn and His Ship, the Oregon, Destroyed Cevera's Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—This was the most eventful day since the Schley court of inquiry was convened. Early in the afternoon session Rear Admiral Schley was called to the stand by Mr. Rayner, his counsel, and began his account of the campaign of the Flying Squadron.

He told his story in a clear, quiet voice, and with dignity and evident sincerity. At every possible opportunity he went out of his way to make little tributes to other officers, including those who testified against him. He praised Capt. Cook's seamanship, saying that he had never met an officer better able to handle a ship. He said that Capt. Sigsbee was a man of the highest honor, and would rather lose his commission than state an untruth. He spoke in a similar way of Capt. McCalla, and also said: "McCalla was always a reliable fellow, and there never was a difficulty of any kind that he couldn't find a way to get over."

Before Schley started for Cienfuegos he had a talk with Sampson, and both agreed that the Spaniards would surely go there. Cervera's object was to get supplies to Havana, and as he could not get into Havana he would have to go to Cienfuegos. Santiago was apparently out of the question. As Schley approached he heard what sounded like a salute at Cienfuegos, and this confirmed him in his belief. He was sure he had the Spaniards, and everything that occurred supported that view. He sent the Adula in to get information, and when she did not come out he made sure Cervera had detained her. He got a bulletin from Jamaica saying that the Spaniards had been to Santiago and had then left. He could not get into the harbor, and so he arranged his squadron in feigned disorder to tempt Cervera out.

His dispatches from Sampson did not express any conviction that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos, and he remained under that belief until McCalla arrived and told him of the Cuban secret code. Schley asked: "Why wasn't this code communicated to me?" and McCalla replied that he did not know.

Schley knew that no reasonable commander whose objective point was Havana would remain in Santiago, and so he expected to meet Cervera on the way. He concluded that Cervera would not hug the shore, and this was why he laid his course for a point south of Santiago. He was convinced that the story about the Spaniards being at Santiago was a Spanish ruse to lure him there and then get in behind him, just as the Spaniards had previously sent out the false report that Cervera had returned to Cadiz. This was what he would have done in Cervera's place. "But," he said, "my mistake in that campaign was in believing that the Spaniards would ever do the right thing at the right time."

The reports which he received from the scouts through Capt. Sigsbee, that the Spaniards were not in Santiago, confirmed him in the belief that the whole thing was a Spanish trick. If he had known that there were American spies in Havana it would have been different, but this information was never given to him. He said: "I was left to guess about a good many things, and sometimes I guessed right and sometimes wrong."

He could not assume that the Spaniards would chase toward our base, but did assume that they would chase toward their own. It was, therefore, necessary that his coal supply should be in perfect condition for a chase, and, under these circumstances, assured by the scouts that the Spaniards were not in Santiago, he began the retrograde movement. Meanwhile the department had never told him that the Spaniards were in Santiago.

Capt. Clark, who commanded the Oregon, made a great impression. There was a sensation in the room when he came forward. His testimony was given with the utmost modesty. He told how, after the battle, there was reason to believe that Admiral Camara's whole fleet had arrived to join Cervera, and Sampson ordered him out alone to attack it. Clark ventured the suggestion that, in view of the size of Camara's fleet, it might be well if the Brooklyn went, too. Sampson accordingly ordered Schley to go, and Clark told how he was afraid he had been too bold in making such a suggestion about his senior, but the pleasure which Schley showed reassured him.

"Well, Commodore," said Clark, "we have whipped several vessels this morning, and we can another, can't we?" "Certainly we can," said Schley, jovially, and they started.

Clark said that when the Oregon joined the Brooklyn during the battle, Schley was engaging four Spaniards at once. He testified that Sampson's plan of battle was not followed, and the battle was not fought in accordance with any squadron orders previously issued.

"It made a deep impression on me," he said, "to find the Brooklyn there, and I felt that we should mutually sustain and support each other." In fact, all the testimony to-day was to the effect that with some slight assistance from the Texas, the whole battle was fought and won by the Brooklyn and the Oregon. Lieut. Harlow, who watched it from the Vixen, declared emphatically that no other ship but these three was in the fight at all, except during the short melee at the mouth of the harbor, in which the Maria Teresa was destroyed. The Indiana stopped and went out of the fight altogether when she had gone as far as Cabanas, only three miles west of the harbor, while Shley and Clark kept on fifty-odd miles.

When Major Murphy was recalled to correct his testimony, he added an interesting story about the battle. When it was over and Schley had sent Capt. Cook aboard the Colon to receive the surrender, he addressed his officers and men cautioning them not to cheer when the Spanish Captain came on board. Schley said the Spaniards had fought gallantly and made a good fight, and must be treated chivalrously and not humiliated by any cheering. Later when the Brooklyn came alongside the Iowa where Cervera was, Schley repeated this speech. Cervera heard it and appreciated it deeply.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S TESTIMONY

His Story of Events from the Time He Took Command Until the Retrograde Movement Began.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Admiral Schley to-day took the stand in his own behalf in the court of inquiry which is investigating his conduct as Commander in Chief of the Flying Squadron during the Santiago campaign. He was summoned a few minutes after the court convened at 2 o'clock for the afternoon session, and when the court adjourned at 4 o'clock he apparently had only gotten well under way in his testimony. Capt. Charles E. Clark of the Oregon had just concluded his statement when Mr. Rayner, rising from his seat, said:

"I should like to have Rear Admiral Schley called," and the Admiral accordingly was asked to take the stand.

It was a turn in the proceedings for which apparently not one of the members of the court, its officers, nor the spectators was prepared, and a murmur of surprise was heard on all sides. It had been expected that the Admiral's name would be reached toward the close of the afternoon session. There were still two witnesses on his list who had not been heard, and it was understood to be his purpose not to take the stand until the entire list had been exhausted. He, however, responded immediately to the call, and before the audience was well aware of the fact he had begun his narrative of the campaign which terminated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

Mr. Rayner introduced the testimony of his distinguished witness by asking:

"Will you give the court your name and rank?"

"Winfield Scott Schley, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, retired, at present on service in this court of inquiry."

The Admiral then, in answer to a question by his counsel, proceeded to give a careful and detailed narrative of all the events of the campaign up to the battle of Santiago. He had not reached the stage of his testimony where he will tell of the battle when the court adjourned for the day.

COURTROOM CROWDED.

The audience which listened to his recital was by far the largest which has yet gathered in the gunners' workshop, where the court sits. All the reserved seats were occupied, as were the seats set apart for the public at large. In the rear of the room stood probably as many people as had found seats, scores of men and women standing upon tables, chairs, and windows—in fact, anywhere from which they could see the court.

There was no appearance of demonstration of any kind during the Admiral's recital. On the contrary, the silence was almost unbroken, except for the sound of the witness's own voice. Only once was there a stir in the room which indicated any feeling on the part of the listeners. That was when the Admiral, detailing his conversation with Admiral Sampson in the cabin of the New York, at Key West, told how he had assured the Commander in Chief of fealty to him. When the court adjourned for the day many of the spectators pressed forward and shook the Admiral's hand.

"I was a Commodore," the witness began in response to Mr. Rayner's request for a connected narrative of the campaign, "and was ordered to command the Flying Squadron on March 28, 1898, and served until June 20 of the same year in that capacity."

He had taken command of the squadron at Hampton Roads, Va., hoisting his flag on the cruiser Brooklyn. After relating the organization of the squadron at the Virginia port, he said that he had called the commanding officers of the vessels constituting the squadron together, and then added:

SCHLEY'S PLAN OF ATTACK.

"The plan of campaign was threshed out. I put the squadron immediately upon a war footing and established pickets and patrols and also the masking of lights. The disposition to be made of the overwater torpedoes was thoroughly discussed and, I am frank to say, I found no one of the commanding officers who seemed to agree with the other as to what use should be made of them. I therefore determined, as happens upon all such occasions, to take the helm myself and decided that, as they were menaces to the squadron, we should simply keep them charged with their war heads below the protected decks."

Admiral Schley plunged immediately into the campaign by outlining at this point the plan which he had indicated to his commanding officers before leaving Hampton Roads, saying:

"During this time I explained to all the commanding officers that as it would be impossible to contrive a plan of battle that would meet unforseen contingencies, the general plan of the squadron would be to cruise in line of battle, and its general principle would be to attack the head and leading vessels, concentrating the fire upon them in order, first, to obtain the moral effect, and, second, to throw them into confusion, making a victory over them probably very much more successful and complete. I did that for the reason that the older plans of battle had all been to attack centres and rear, resulting in the escape usually of a part of each squadron. I felt that the attack of the head of a squadron, which was to some extent new, would involve the destruction of the whole, and that was the general plan of action, as explained to them on that occasion."

The Admiral then detailed the target practice the squadron indulged in daily, saying that no day was bad enough to prevent its continuance. Sub-calibre was used entirely. This practice, said the Admiral, resulted in an accuracy of fire which was fully demonstrated in the action six weeks or two months later. He also said that the squadron was kept in readiness so far as coal, water, and supplies were concerned.

On May 12 or 13 he received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Charleston, S. C. The squadron arrived there May 15 and found orders from the Secretary directing him to proceed to Key West and report to Commodore Remey for further instructions. He went to the Florida port at a twelve-knot speed, that being the highest all the vessels of the squadron could make. The squadron at that time consisted of the Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Scorpion, and Sterling, the latter being a collier. The Admiral said the Sterling was lost sight of the first night out in a dense fog, and he never saw her again until he met her off the south side of Cuba.

CONSULTING WITH SAMPSON.

The Flying Squadron arrived at Key West May 17, the Admiral thought, and on the next day he went ashore to pay his respects to Commodore Remey, after having saluted his flag. Continuing his narrative, the Admiral said:

"While there the Commodore showed me a telegraphic order from the honorable Secretary of the Navy directing me to proceed with all dispatch to the blockade of Havana. He also showed me a number of other dispatches, the purport of which I remember, but the contents I do not. During the time I was on shore, after having had my conference with him, there were several of the Cuban people resident there who informed me that the province in which Cienfuegos was situated, and from that to the westward, was almost thoroughly occupied by Spanish troops and that we had better be careful in any attempt at intercourse.

"I hastened off, and on my way to the ship in the afternoon I thought I saw the New York approaching. At all events, when I got on board, determining to go at once off Havana, the flagship had arrived and salutes were exchanged. I went on board to pay my respects and also to talk over the situation with Admiral Sampson. I found that the Admiral was very much worn, and necessarily so, because his responsibility had been very great. He had had great trouble in keeping his squadron together, and he appeared to me as if he was in a good deal of anxiety, which I could readily appreciate.

"He showed me a number of orders. Among them was one which stated that a division of the two squadrons had been decided upon, one for the north and the other for the south coast of Cuba, in which he was given the preference of commanding. The order, if I remember correctly, stated that under any circumstances I was to remain with my command, and I asked him which of the two stations he would take, and he said he proposed to hold the Havana, or north one.

"He also told me that whichever side I went on to remember that they were very heavily fortified, and that his confidential instructions, which he delivered to me verbally, were that we were not to risk our battleships against the fortified places of the coast until after the Spanish squadron had been disposed of. My recollection now is that he told me that it was Curacoa. The impression left upon my mind was that it was somewhere in the Venezuelan Gulf, and that it was supplied with ammunition and stores destined to Havana, and that that was undoubtedly the point it was to reach. He said his information was that the orders of the Spanish fleet to reach Havana or some point in railroad communication with it were imperative, and that he believed and thought that Cienfuegos would be the point, as that came under the acceptation of the order more directly.

"We looked over maps and I must say I agreed with him. I could not imagine that any one who had studied the military situation of the island at all could have supposed that Santiago would have fulfilled any of the conditions of this instruction. We had a talk together. I told him that I had been ordered to report for duty to Admiral Remey, and that, I imagined, necessarily meant himself, and that I wanted to assure him at the outset that I should be loyal, absolutely and unreservedly, to the cause we were both representing. Capt. Chadwick, who was present—I don't remember whether all the time or not—said: 'Of course, Commodore, any one who has known your character would know that it would be impossible for you to be otherwise than loyal.'

"I asked the Admiral if there had been established any means of communicating with the insurgents, whether there were any pilots or whether any locality was known where they were to be found. He told me that he did not know, but that when he got the situation better in hand he would communicate with me, but that he thought it would be better for me to start as early as we could get away and blockade Cienfuegos. I said very well, that I was prepared of course to go anywhere.

"I then went aboard my own flagship in order to hasten the operations of coaling. While there the Algonquin came out, bearing an order from the Secretary of the Navy, through Commodore Remey, directing me to go off Havana. I signaled to the Admiral to know whether or not he understood that my orders were to go off Havana. He replied by signal that he understood that his coming to Key West modified my orders, and that I should be prepared to carry out the orders we had agreed upon in the afternoon. I do not remember whether that was on that afternoon or in the morning, but it was before I left for Cienfuegos."

The next move on the part of the Flying Squadron, Admiral Schley said, was from Key West to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and he told how, as the Commander in Chief of that squadron, he had the vessels coaled so that at 7 or 8 o'clock on the morning of May 19 all the ships of the fleet turned their backs upon America and laid their course for the southern coast of Cuba. This, he said, was done under the order of the Commander in Chief, Admiral Sampson. At this point the witness quoted Admiral Sampson's Order No. 5, not failing to point out as he went along that in this order the Admiral had said: "I have the situation well in hand, said: "After I have the situation more in hand, and I will write you and give you any information that suggests itself."

THE MEETING WITH McCALLA.

The first event of note on the voyage toward Cienfuegos occurred, Admiral Schley said, after he had been out from Key West three or four hours. It was then that he met Capt. McCalla, in charge of the sub-squadron, with the Marblehead at its head, which had been doing duty on the Cuban coast near Cienfuegos, whither the Commodore with his flying squadron was bound. He related how, in accordance with the usual custom when a naval officer meets his superior in rank at sea, Capt. McCalla had asked permission to pass on, and told how McCalla had sent the Eagle to communicate with the Flying Squadron. Admiral Schley also mentioned that the Scorpion had been sent to intercept the Eagle for the purpose of securing whatever information she might bring.

"After a little," he said, "the Scorpion returned and reported through the megaphone. I think, identically as is reported in the log, which was all the information he gave us. The Eagle afterward passed close enough to the Brooklyn to hail her by the megaphone, and it was repeated that there was no news. I was on the quarter deck. The thing seemed to be almost burned into my mind, but after what I have heard, I begin to think that maybe I was mistaken."

The Admiral also related his meeting the Cincinnati and Vesuvius the next morning off San Antonio. Capt. Chester, in command of the Cincinnati, came aboard the Brooklyn, remaining for about three-quarters of an hour. He related the details of his conversation with Capt. Chester, saying that they had "threshed out a good many subjects." After mentioning a number of these subjects, which did not bear upon the present inquiry, the Admiral said that Capt. Chester had expressed himself as especially desirous of joining the Flying Squadron with his ship, but said that his coal supply was so limited that he would be compelled to go to Key West at a very early date to replenish it.

Admiral Schley said that he had terminated this part of the conversation by saying to Capt. Chester that as his ship was not in his (Schley's) command he could not attach him to the squadron. In the same connection witness said that Capt. Chester had asked permission to coal the Cincinnati from the Flying Squadron collier, but he (Schley) had declined this proposition. Continuing his report of this conversation, the Admiral said:

"I then asked him if he had ever cruised in the West Indies, as I had never been on the south side of Cuba, and if he knew of any place that would be favorable for coaling, where fairly smooth water could be expected. He said nothing more than the information given me by the charts, and suggested a place some thirty miles to the eastward on a bank, or to the southward on another bank, coaling upon which would be problematical and dependent entirely upon the state of the weather and the sea.

"I do not," the Admiral added, "recollect just at this moment any other conversation, except Capt. Chester's disappointment that he could not join my squadron, which I thought extremely praiseworthy."

In response to a request from Mr. Rayner the Admiral said that one of the places that had beeen recommended by Capt. Chester for coaling was to the southward of Cienfuegos in the open sea. "I did not agree," he said, "that that would be a good place to coal, because the conditions in ordinary sea would be aggravated in shoal water."

BEFORE CIENFUEGOS.

Admiral Schley placed his arrival off Cienfuegos at near midnight of May 21. He told of hearing guns early that evening while still thirty or forty miles distant from the Cuban port. Describing this incident, he said:

"Toward sundown of that afternoon I was standing on the bridge of the Brooklyn and distinctly heard six or seven guns fired with the cadence of a salute. The fact of hearing these guns was undoubted, so much so that the officer of the deck spoke of it. I happened to be there at the time."

Continuing, Admiral Schley said that the fleet stopped for the night ten or twelve miles off shore from Cienfuegos, and that he had sent the Scorpion ahead of the fleet as a patrol, and that toward daylight on the following morning all the ships had steamed in close to the harbor entrance.

"My recollection now is," he said, "that we went within a mile and looked at the harbor. But owing to trees and obstructions it was impossible to see into the harbor. I never saw any smoke stacks, and I was a very close watcher on deck, generally from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 or 1 o'clock at night. There was scarcely a circumstance of any kind that escaped me."

The Admiral said that after this inspection of the harbor he had taken a position with the fleet three or four miles out. "I generally," he said, "gave the position that the squadron was from the beach by the appearance of the surf, which ordinarily is not seen beyond six miles, except at a very great elevation." At 9 o'clock of the evening of May 22 the torpedo boat Dupont, the Admiral said, arrived with a dispatch from Admiral Sampson. The dispatch referred to was the "Dear Schley" letter. Referring to this dispatch, the witness said:

"I did not remember the fact until within the past few months, because there were duplicates of that letter, but I now recall it from the fact that I sent the Scorpion to the eastward in obedience to the injunction contained in that letter to communicate with the scouts, about whose presence off Santiago I was very uncertain, as I think the Admiral was, on account of orders having been sent directing them to proceed in the direction of the Spanish main to look for the squadron. The Admiral was not certain whether they had got back, for he was not. Therefore, I sent the Scorpion east, and that fact fixed the receipt of that letter."

Admiral Schley also said that the Iowa had arrived to join the fleet on May 22, but he did not remember that it had brought any dispatches beyond an envelope containing some letters, one of which was from his (Schley's) wife.

"That fact," he said, "fixed that in my mind, a good many of the things about which I am testifying burned themselves into my memory, because I was the most interested party. I cannot recall anything in connection with the Iowa at all."

THE BLOCKADES AT NIGHT.

Coming to the blockade of Cienfuegos, the Admiral explained the formation of his fleet there, saying that the steaming which had been mentioned is the logs was for the purpose of overcoming the effect of a current which set directly into the bight. He said the ships were constantly setting in to the beach, and were obliged almost every hour to steam for a mile or two. "And that," he said, "accounts for a good deal of what is stated in the logs about steaming." In this same connection the Admiral said that he had fixed the position of the squadron every morning and every afternoon by what is known as the four-point bearing.

"At night," he continued, "we had an invariable lighthouse, which was the loom of the city on the clouds, and we kept in a general direction on a general bearing. We were closer at night, and that," he said emphatically, "was the rule of the squadron always; we were closer at night at both Cienfuegos and Santiago. The idea of keeping the squadron in formation during the night or in line of battle ready for any emergency was never abandoned. The arrangement during the day was some little feigned disorder, in the hope that we might invite those people out.

"We knew there would be difficulty in getting in, because my flagship was of greater draught than most of the others. the channels were very tortuous, and our only hope, at least our only wish, was that they might come out. The movements of the squadron were rather an invitation usually. That was what I felt during all the period of this blockade."

At this point Admiral Schley digressed for a moment to refer to the conversation he had had with Admiral Sampson before leaving Key West, which, he said, had induced the belief that the Spanish squadron's objective was Cienfuegos. The Admiral then related the particulars of the visit of Lieut. Wood of the Dupont to him, on board the Brooklyn, when the Dupont arrived off Cienfuegos. He said that Lieut. Wood was in a pitiable condition of exhaustion because of his arduous duties on a torpedo boat. "I told him," said the Admiral, "that if I were a King I would promote every torpedo officer five grades if I could." Continuing, the Admiral related how Lieut. Wood had handed him the dispatch, and added:

"I think he did me injustice when he spoke of my speaking disrespectfully of Admiral Sampson as Capt. Sampson. I used no such term. There was no reason why I should have done so. I invariably skoke of him as Admiral Sampson, and I do not recollect one word of the conversation which Lieut. Wood recites—not one word, and I recollect a good many things pretty well, I am glad to say, and very little from imagination."

RECEIPT OF DISPATCHES.

The Admiral said that the Hawk arrived about 8 o'clock on the morning of May 23. This vessel, he said, had brought the dispatch from Admiral Sampson which is designated as No. 8, the dispatch in which the Commander in Chief notified the commander of the Flying Squadron that the Spanish fleet probably was at Santiago, and directed him, "if satisfied that they are not at Cienfugos, to proceed with all dispatch to Santiago." The witness said that he had received duplicate copies of Dispatch No. 8, and said he identified the copy brought by the Hawk as the first received by marginal notes which had been made on that copy.

He also said that a copy of No. 7, the "Dear Schley" letter, and also a copy of the McCalla memorandum had been received by the Hawk, saying that these facts were fixed in his mind by the circumstance that on that day a signal had been given to the squadron notifying the vessels that there was a rumor that Cervera's fleet was at Santiago. "That," said he, "is fixed in my mind because if I had got it the day before I would have made that signal to the squadron, as my habit was to keep them all informed."

Relating the fact of the arrival of the Castine and a collier on May 23, Admiral Schley referred to his reported conversation with Lieut. Hood, which, he said, "is one of the other conversations I do not remember. I think," he went on, "that I can show you by a memorandum of Mr. Hood's, that if he had any verbal orders he forgot to report them."

The Admiral then referred to a memorandum from the Dolphin, published in the appendix to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, reading as follows:

"The Hawk has just reported from Cienfuegos with dispatches from Schley. Hood says a good number of officers don't believe the Spaniards are there at all, although they can only surmise."

"That," remarked the Admiral, "would go to indicate that Mr. Hood was not very certain in his own mind, or, if he had brought any verbal instructions to me, that he failed to report the fact to the Commander in Chief. Below it also is a border information, which I should have been very glad to have had.

"Mr. Hood got into the anchorage, I think, some time about 8 o'clock. The Adula did not get into the anchorage at Cienfuegos before 10 or 11 o'clock. Lieut. Hood did not board that ship in my presence. She had already been boarded. If he boarded her and got this news and failed to deliver it to me, then he committed an indiscretion, for I was the senior officer, and he did not know what I was going to do with her, and I should have been very glad to have had his information. So that, with this note and this information, I think Mr. Hood remembered a good deal of what he said to me, but he forgot a good deal that he should have done."

Admiral Schley gave further details concerning the blockade at Cienfuegos, telling how he had observed men laying mines across the river, and how he had established a picket line inside the main line of blockade. He again referred to the arrival of the Dupont, which, he said, was very short of coal, having, as was reported, only five or six tons aboard. He also told the difficulties experienced in putting a few additional tons aboard the torpedo boat, and in this connection said:

"The work struck me as being one of such difficulty that any attempt to coal a larger vessel by boats would not only be exhausting and fatiguing, but almost impossible beyond a bag or two."

UNCERTAINTY AT CIENFUEGOS.

The incident of the arrival of the British ship Adula was related in much detail, the Admiral telling how he had her boarded, and how she had brought information in the shape of a war bulletin, which had stated that the Spanish fleet had arrived at Santiago on May 19, and had left there on the following day. Remarking upon the report contained in this bulletin, the Admiral said:

"That, of course, taken with the manner of my approach and the distance being about thirty-six to forty-eight hours away, lent a good deal of color to the belief which I entertained that the Spanish squadron were there as the objective of the most reasonable point to discharge what they had on board."

The Admiral then related how the commander of the Adula had been allowed, upon promises, to go into the harbor, and had not come out on the following day, as he had promised to do.

On the night of May 23, Admiral Schley said, he had seen three horizontal lights to the eastward, and to the westward of at Harbor at Cienfuegos. "The one to the eastward," he said, "was in the mountains, and I should say ten miles from the coast, and certainly 500 feet up. The others to the west were about five or six miles in on the beach, but back of it on the highland."

In this connection Admiral Schley referred to the fact that he had not been informed that there was any system of signals for communicating with the insurgents, and he said that he did not know that there were any insurgents to the westward of Cienfuegos. This fact, he said, together with the circumstances that the Adula had not come out, that Lieut. Southerland had failed to communicate any information, and the further fact that McCalla's squadron had been withdrawn from the vicinity, were responsible for the delay in communicating with the insurgents.

"Of course," he said, "to risk a boat through the surf on a coast believed to be occupied by the enemy might have resulted in a repetition of Capt. McCalla's experiment. He found that the coast was pretty well occupied. I saw cavalry once or twice, both to the east and to the west of this point. They appeared for a moment, and immediately got out of sight. I thought that to waste ammunition upon a solitary cavalryman was like shooting big guns at sparrows, and that killing one or two men would not affect the result. I thought it would be better to reserve all the ammunition we had for use against the squadron, which I felt to be waiting for us in that sea, and it seems to me that was a wise conclusion. I did everything that was possible during the time we were there to maintain the blockade that was contemplated. I did all the coaling that was possible or practicable."

DIFFICULTY OF COALING.

Continuing on the subject of coaling, Admiral Schley said:

"After we got hold of colliers we were very much better fitted to resist shock, as well as to deliver this coal rapidly. Perhaps with the later experience of the war I might have coaled on days with worse weather. We had a good many accidents about which no mention has been made because they came after the period of time. One of the colliers had to go to New York absolutely smashed in. The Merrimac herself had several holes punched through her, and my impression now is that a portion of the top works of the Sterling was injured in some way, but we managed with more experience to do a little better than at first.

"There always was at Cienfuegos a rolling swell, and vessels with projecting sponsons or projecting guns were always in danger. I recollect, in one case, that one of the six-pounder guns of the Brooklyn was bent at an angle of 30 degrees by coming in contact with one of these colliers. Of course twin screws made it extremely dangerous to coal, except under the most favorable conditions. The problem presented to me at Cienfuegos was to solve the question of coaling which has disturbed the navies of the world for fifty years. I think we accomplished this reasonably well under the circumstances."

On the morning of May 24 Capt. McCalla had arrived off Cienfuegos with the Marblehead and the Vixen, and the Captain had, according to Admiral Schley, immediately reported to him on board the Brooklyn. The Admiral said he then heard for the first time of the code of signals arranged for communicating with the insurgents at Cienfuegos.

"I was a good deal surprised," said the witness, "and asked who made these arrangements. He said 'I did, when I was here before.' I asked why it was not communicated to me. That he did not know, of course. He was not answerable for that. I said: 'Where are those fellows?' He said: 'I communicated with them when I was here last, to the westward some twelve or fourteen miles, but they are migratory and they may or may not be there.' I said, 'Go ahead and take up the line of search and let me know.'"

The Admiral then told of his sending Capt. McCalla ashore and of the latter's reporting about 4 o'clock on May 24, he thought, that the enemy was not at Cienfuegos, which fact he had learned by communication with the Cubans on shore. An hour or two had then, the witness said, been consumed in the preparation of dispatches, including a dispatch to be sent to the Secretary of the Navy, and about 6 o'clock the squadron steamed to the south.

OFF FOR SANTIAGO.

"I think," he said, "that we finally got under way between 7 and 8 o'clock, on a course of about southeast. The orders to the squadron were by signal. I did not care whether the enemy saw them or not. I am quite sure that the distance which we had steamed from the preliminary formation until the final departure was outside of any distance they could have been read or seen from shore."

Speaking of the weather conditions on the night of May 24, after the squadron had got under way, the Admiral said that he remembered that the night was a dirty one and the sky lowering. It was rainy in squalls, he said. He recalled especially that he had looked out through a port hole twenty feet above water and that the spray dashed in. "Of course," he said, "weather of that sort did not mean much to the larger ships, but to the smaller ones it did."

Giving the formation of the squadron, he said that he had kept the collier on his weather side, so that in case the enemy should appear that vessel could be protected or sunk. The arrangement also had contemplated that the Marblehead would be able, with the two smaller vessels, to act as sufficient torpedo boat destroyers. He said that his policy had been to keep the squadron together as a unit, and added:

"I think it will be admitted, in changing the location of a squadron from one port to another, that it would be unmilitary and unwise to proceed in any other formation than as a unit. My impression is that useful auxiliaries and necessary supplies never should be abandoned except under the very strictest military necessities."

Admiral Schley spoke of the weather on May 25 as rough for the smaller ships. "I remember," he said, "that the Marblehead carried away one of her booms that was alongside on account of the sea; the Vixen took green seas over her bows and badly injured a man. The Eagle filled one of her forward compartments. Both of these ships constantly dropped astern. The squadron, of course, slowed for them. On several occasions the Merrimac signaled the disarrangement of her steering gear and of her engines, necessitating stops.

"Coaling on the 25th," he continued, "would have been absolutely impossible. I watched the sea perhaps more carefully than any one else and was ready to avail of the earliest opportunity to take advantage of it, and I felt that I was very much more capable and very much more competent than any one else in the squadron of judging when coaling was possible."

Coming to May 26 Admiral Schley said that the weather was still rough, and he related the incident of sending Commander Southerland away with the Eagle.

"He did not," the Admiral said, "insist upon coaling his ship, because it would have been absurd; it was impossible. His ship at the time was laboring a great deal, slashing and rolling about. He regretted having to leave the squadron for coal as well as myself. His contention, however, that he could coal on that occasion was utterly untenable. He could have coaled, I suppose, in boats, but he would have burned the coal as fast as he got it on board.

SCHLEY LEFT IN THE DARK.

"We continued on an easterly course," said the Admiral, again taking up the thread of his narrative, "as my orders contemplated, approaching cautiously, and as they also conveyed to me the information that probably when I left Cienfuegos the enemy would leave Santiago, I laid such a course as I thought would give me a wide horizon, and if he did leave I could not imagine he would try to pass inside of me. I estimated, of course, he would pass to the southward. My course, as projected, would have of course gone to China if there had been no islands in the way."

The Admiral then told how, upon reaching a point southward from Santiago about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon of May 26, he had encountered the scout boats, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Yale, but before relating the details of coming up with them he digressed sufficiently to refer to a dispatch which had mentioned his intention of delaying until May 25 his departure from Cienfuegos, which he explained was for the purpose of taking up the Scorpion, which vessel had been expected back May 24 or 25.

"That," he said, "was the suggestion, but we can make a great many suggestions and say a good many things and then we are privileged not to follow them."

At this point the Admiral entered upon another defense of his course by saying: "I was on the south side of Cuba, of course invested, I thought, with entire responsibility. I was not in communication by telegraph. I did not know that we had secret agents in Havana. I did not know that there were any means of communicating with the insurgents. If what were known I should have known it also, because I was acting in an entirely independent capacity, I may almost say. I could not be reached by telegrams, and a good deal I did had to be left to guessing. Some times I guessed right, and sometimes I guessed wrong, and I suppose, in the light of recent events, we are all liable to do that."

The Admiral then referred to his picking up the scout boats. In this connection he again spoke of the condition of the weather during the voyage from Cienfuegos, saying that Capt. Cook had reported that he had never seen more motion on the Brooklyn, and that some of the youngsters in the steerage were seasick, which was an unusual thing.

He then related the incident of Capt. Sigsbee's coming aboard the Brooklyn from the St. Paul, saying that the visit had impressed itself vividly upon his mind. "I

Adams Dry Goods Co.

Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

Friday and Saturday Specials.

For the Table!

By Strictly Adhering to Our Original Policy—Qualities the Very Highest—Prices the Very Lowest—We Are Building Up a Fine Trade in

Our New Grocery Dept.!

Smoked Salmon, per lb	23c	Early June Peas, C. K. brand, per can	9c
Fancy Irish Mackerel, 5-lb. pails	51c	Sweet Potatoes, Brady's 3-lb. cans, per can	9c
Brook Trout, Pickerel's, spiced or in tomato sauce, large cans	17c	Peaches, sliced for cream, Maryland brand, dessert size, per can	9c
Gordon's Fish Cake, absolutely free from bones	13c	White Cherries, Paterson brand, per can,	15c
Comb Honey, 1-lb. boxes	18c	Eggs, STRICTLY fresh New York and Pennsylvania, per dozen	25c
Jersey Pork Sausage, per lb	15c	Full Cream Cheese, per lb	13c
Fig or Raspberry, Newton's, per lb	13c	Old E. D. Cheese, English dairy, per lb	21c

Wise Housekeepers!

Come to Our New Basement Salesroom for Perfect Merchandise, No "Seconds" —The Greatest Money's Worth—We ARE NOW HAVING a Special

House Furnishing Sale!

Bissell's Standard Carpet Sweepers	1.75	Wood or Wire Coat Hangers, each	3c
Bissell's Grand Rapids, cyco-bearing Sweepers, nothing better at any price	2.50	Card Tables, felt covered, made to fold, extra finish	1.69
Universal Clothes Wringers, family size, 3 years' guarantee with each wringer	1.98	Step Ladders, 5-ft. size	49c
Round Bread Boards	8c	Ironing Boards, 5 foot	35c
Chopping Bowls, good size	12c	Star Fibre Pails	19c
Wash Boards, laundry size, double zinc	25c	Rival Ash Sieves, made to fit over any barrel	45c
Crystal Wash Boards	25c	Clothes Pins, box of 100 selected	8c
Pastry Boards, cleated ends	10c	China Spice Jars, barrel shape, assorted labels, each	23c

Webster's Dictionary,

$1.35

Published to sell for $5

☞ This dictionary weighs 8 lbs. in Royal Octavo form, contains 1,750 pages, with 1,500 illustrations and 4 magnificent colored plates, and is unquestionably the greatest storehouse of knowledge ever compressed into a single volume.

Special Features of This Magnificent Dictionary Include:—

An Appendix of 10,000 Difficult Words, Pronouncing Vocabularies of Scripture Names, Greek and Latin Proper Names, Modern Geographical Names, Dictionary of Synonyms, Compendium of Biography, Heroes and Heroines of Prose and Poetry, Dictionary of Noms de Plume, Dictionary of Mythology, Dictionary of Musical Terms, Dictionary of Familiar Allusions, Lexicon of Foreign Phrases, Dictionary of Abbreviations, FOUR BEAUTIFULLY COLORED PLATES, Showing in Their Actual Colors the Flags of Various Nations, U. S. Naval Flags, Pilot Signals of Various Nations, Yacht Club Signals and Shoulder Straps for Officers. This Dictionary also contains a frontispiece of Noah Webster, Author's Preface and Memoir of the Author.

This great popular edition is brought strictly up to date, with an appendix containing all the newest words in the language, such as "Automobile," "Appendicitis," "Christian Science," etc. There is also embodied a new appendix giving the National Census of 1900. The cover as shown in illustration is in a beautiful design, with name stamped in gold—the binding is in tan sheep, strong and serviceable, reinforced with patent spring back—it is furnished with patent thumb index, giving ready reference to any word in the volume, and the definitions are the clearest, most comprehensive and concise to be found in any dictionary in the language.

☞ *This magnificent work must not be confounded in any way with the cheap, common, trashy books which flood the market under the same name.*

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Bargain Friday.

The money-saving round-up of little things is what makes Bargain Friday so significant to the alert seeker for value.

To-day as always—nothing less than the greatest bargains obtainable—greater values always than the greatest elsewhere.

Metal bed sale—*Exceptionally good values—for example—full size metal bed with extension bow foot, brass mounts and vases, full brass rail; as well as six brass rings and spindles on head and foot; value $10.50—a very massive and elegant bed $8.50. Stands very high; has 1¼ inch posts and ½ inch filler; extended foot end; fancy scroll rail on head and foot, as well as brass rosettes; value $11.50.*

Solid gold watches $12.50 to $17.50—*Men's open face and hunting case watches $17.50—size 16; fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements; plain or engine turned cases; thin model; women's hunting case watches $12.50 & $13.50—0 and 6 size, with Waltham or Elgin movements.*

Women's $1.25 gloves 75c.—*Regular $1 and $1.25 quality; guaranteed to fit perfectly; all made with extra gussets between the fingers; are newest fall importations; colors, tan, English red, grays, white and black. All sizes.*

"Circumstance," by S. Weir Mitchell—85c.—*One of the most delightful of the newest publications. A graphically told story of modern social life. Regularly published at $1.50.*

Little girls' long coats $4.98—*Of imported Scotch plaid materials; green only; made with deep combination cape collar of plain cloth; elaborately trimmed with wide mohair; narrow gilt braid and small gold buttons; box back and flap pockets; also a lot of coats, sizes 6 to 14; for to-day and to-morrow only. No C. O. D. or mail orders filled.*

Odd pieces of fine china—*Here are some of those unique bits that add so much to the looks of one's table. Bouillon cups 39c.—in decorated Limoges china; decorated Japanese china salad bowls, $1.49—value $2.50; Japanese after dinner cups and saucers 25c.; blue Flemish beer steins 39c.—with stone pewter covers, and many others of equally good value.*

Children's skirts and coats—*Here are some very pleasing items in juvenile attire specially priced for to-day's selling—girls' and misses' corduroy skirts, $4.49—with stitched flare flounce; sizes 12—14 and 16 yrs.; girls' and misses' cloth skirts, $2.98—Oxford gray with fancy flare flounce;

recollect distinctly," he said, "that he had on rubber boots and an old blockading cap, which we all wore more or less, and an ordinary blouse suit."

SIGSBEE'S INFORMATION.

The Admiral then proceeded to give the information which Capt. Sigsbee had brought, prefacing what he had to say with the statement that he did not believe Capt. Sigsbee would misstate anything for his commission.

"I do not believe," the Admiral said, "that he is capable of stating what is not true. In this instance I think his recollection is at fault and not his veracity. I said to him: 'Captain, have you got the Dons here?' He said to me: 'No, they are not in here. I have been in very close.' I do not know but what he said 'sketching,' but he certainly said 'They are not here, they are only reported here.' I said to him: 'Have any of the other vessels seen them, the Yale or the Minneapolis?' He said: 'No, they have not. They have assured me so.'

"That was the assurance to which I referred when I spoke of the assurance of such men as Wise and Jewell and Sigsbee. I do not believe that any of those men would misstate the conditions at all, but I assume from the communication with Sigsbee that he was bearing to me the assurances of all of them."

Relating his interview with Pilot Eduardo Nunez, Admiral Schley said that Nunez had expressed the opinion that it would have been almost impossible for ships of the size of those of the Spanish fleet to enter the Santiago harbor, the pilot saying that the entrance was not only shallow, but tortuous. Referring in a general way to Capt. Sigsbee's visit, Admiral Schley said:

"My habit of life, not only in principal command of a squadron, but also in command of a ship, was to assume the responsibility, and to venture the censure of any movement that might justify that, but I was never willing, under any circumstances, to be a participant in glories I would not divide. That was the general principle upon which I acted in this matter. I did not call any council of war. The information which these people gave led me to infer that the telegraphic information was a ruse precisely similar to that which was telegraphed from Cadiz, that the squadron had returned from the Verde Islands.

"That would have been my policy if I had been in control, and if any of us at any time made any mistakes during the campaign of Santiago or elsewhere, it was in supposing that the Spaniards would ever do the right thing at the right time. That probably was the only reason we made any mistake that we did make. I determined that that being the case, a move eastward would be unwise in that I knew Admiral Sampston would have moved to the eastward of Havana. It would not have been wise for me to have uncovered Santiago. The military importance of that movement would have been to guard the westward, as that would have been the only place they could have gotten in behind.

"As those in the interior had an absolute control of the entire lines, our movements every minute of the day were known in Havana, and I have often been surprised that Cervera did not leave Santiago when I left Cienfuegos. I found out afterward why he did not do it—simply because he could not—and, therefore, we did not suffer any."

WHY HE LEFT SANTIAGO.

Relating the particulars of the breaking down of the collier Merrimac on the evening of May 26, Admiral Schley said that his first determination had been to have her towed back to Key West by the Yale, as he did not consider it desirable to have an unmanageable collier with him, in case the enemy should be encountered. "It then occurred to me," he said, "that if we did send her to Key West with the Yale, and she was overtaken, we probably would be out a collier, and the Spanish force, if they were outside, would be in so much coal."

In this connection Admiral Schley explained his retrograde movement, so called, to the westward, saying that he had not considered the economical aspect of this step, as the economical features could never be taken into consideration in military movements. He had, he said, made careful inquiry as to the coal supply of the various ships, and had turned over in his mind the question of their endurance in battle.

"I was," he said, "thinking over in my mind that a squadron, in its coaling endurance or at least in its speeding endurance, was equal only to its weakest member, just as the speed of a fleet depends upon its slowest vessel; that it would be necessary to equalize as nearly as we could their standards of steam in order to be of effective use as a unit, and that determined the westward movement.

"Now, the telegram I sent to the honorable Secretary of the Navy did not refer only to the battleships, as interpreted, but it referred to the entire fleet. We had at that time ten ships in the squadron, seven of which were short of coal. There were the auxiliaries and the Texas. The auxiliaries and the Marblehead and the Vixen, I think, were moderately well filled. The amount of coal which I transmitted should, I think, have called attention to that fact. Now, as has been testified to and shown, I think almost every one who has had any command during a war wherein large responsibilities were involved would have been unwise not to have considered his own accomplishments.

"We could not assume that the enemy were going to chase toward our base; it was probable he would chase toward his own. He would have been there pretty eggularly or among his more immediate friends at Martinique. I do not think he would have been liable to have gone to our base, and therefore any calculation which took into consideration the efficiency of the squadron had to assume that it would be in the direction least favorable to us and most favorable to the enemy."

Admiral Schley again referred to the unmanageable condition of the collier Merrimac, saying that no prudent commander would have sent a ship alongside of her.

"It was a risk that would have been too great and a danger that would have been too imminent," he said. "I felt that my judgment was better than that of any one else, because I was on the spot looking at the scene and charged with that responsibility which makes one usually conservative. Therefore I did not do it, and I coaled at the earliest moment when it was practicable."

DID NOT DISOBEY ORDERS.

Referring to the arrival of the Harvard, the witness spoke of the discrepancy in the report as to the information which Captain, now Rear Admiral, Cotton of that vessel had brought aboard the Brooklyn. He said that the dispatch which Capt. Cotton had brought aboard had said that the department's advices indicated that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago. Continuing, he said:

"Capt. Cotton said he delivered a dispatch to me from Admiral Sampson stating that they were there. That dispatch never reached me. I never saw it. I never heard of it until some other day. If it ever was delivered it should have been found among my papers, but it could not have been delivered to me for the reason that a dispatch of that character would have burned itself so indelibly in my mind I never could have forgotten it, never. Capt. Cotton did not communicate it to me and therefore I think his recollection is at fault and not his veracity, because I do not believe he would state anything that was not so.

"Neither my first lieutenant, neither my flag lieutenant nor my secretary ever saw it or can remember it, and it is a little strange that three persons who had access to my papers at all times should have failed to remember a dispatch of that importance. So it is a mistake. I never saw it. I don't remember it. I have no recollection of it, nor of a good many things which I have heard during this investigation."

Admiral Schley at this point returned to his conversation at Cienfuegos with Capt. McCalla. He exonerated the Captain from any intention to do him injustice, but he said that the Captain had failed to give all of that conversation. "He did not, for example," said the Admiral, "tell you that his advices were that the only point on that coast where he could coal was the coast of Haiti. I do not remember any conversation about going back to Key West with him, but I do not believe that he would state what was not a fact. I think, however, that it is a mistake."

Discussing again his dispatch to the department, concerning the department's orders, the Admiral said:

"If my reply to the telegram of the Secretary of the Navy is not on the record I would like to put it there in the terms I sent it, because I wrote it in English, gave it to Capt. Cotton, asked him to turn it into cipher, and confirmed it afterward in a letter to the department, which was received. The dispatch is here and has been in the department for nearly three years. I don't believe for one moment that in the translation of it there was any intention to mutilate it, but I think, in the choice of words which were not exactly of the same meaning, the dispatch did not get to the department entirely as I intended it should.

"Upon this dispatch is based the charge of disobedience of orders. I contend that there was no disobedience of orders. There would have been disobedience of orders if I had abandoned my station, but having returned to the station without other direction, and having found that the department's information was correct, I hold that I did not disobey orders, and I think that this dispatch read and interpreted as sent, will relieve that charge."

INFORMATION ERRONEOUS.

Admiral Schley pointed out that the information sent from the Navy Department as to the whereabouts of the Cuban insurgents in the vicinity of Santiago was erroneous, the dispatch placing them much nearer that city than they were.

"If we had gone to the place indicated," he said, "at the time we received the dispatch we would have been gobbled in all probability. So that the dispatch, therefore, was misleading. I do not mean intentionally, but simply through information about it which was not at that time very reliable."

Again referring to his own dispatch, Admiral Schley said that it had been delivered in English, but he added: "Read in the light of this order and in view of the fact that the squadron did not return to Key West, whatever may have been our intention or purposes, I say there was no disobedience of that order, and there is no order there to go back. It was simply that the department looked to me to establish a fact of which it was not certain."

In response to a request from Mr. Rayner for the exact wording of the sentence in the dispatch in dispute, Admiral Schley gave it as follows:

"It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end."

This, he said, was the authentic version of the sentence, and was as he sent it.

The Admiral was in the midst of his discussion of the "disobedience of orders" dispatch when the old clock in the court-room struck 4, and Admiral Dewey announced an adjournment for the day, notwithstanding that Admiral Schley told him he would like to conclude his testimony at this sitting.

The Admiral was calm and collected throughout the two hours that he sat in the witness chair, and he spoke in tones which, while not loud, were so distinct that his words were easily heard.

THE OTHER WITNESSES.

When the Schley court session began a number of yesterday's witnesses were recalled, as usual, for the correction of testimony, and after they had concluded Lieut. Commander Charles H. Harlow continued his testimony. He had concluded his statement in chief when the court adjourned yesterday, and he was immediately taken in hand to-day by Capt. Lemly for cross-examination. This was devoted principally to the notes taken by the witness of the battle of July 3, from the Vixen's deck, but was not very extended.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., was the first of former witnesses called for the purpose of correcting testimony. He said, in response to a question from Capt. Lemly, that he had made a translation of the cipher dispatch prepared at Commodore Schley's instance, May 24, 1898, but which was never sent, and to which reference was made while Lieut. Wells was on the stand yesterday.

"Was the dispatch sent?" asked Admiral Dewey, and when he was told that it had not been the Admiral said it was not relevant. "We only want the facts," he said.

Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna contended for its admission. Mr. Hanna said that it indicated hesitation at a critical time. Mr. Rayner urged that this dispatch was no more admissible than was the Commodore's dispatch giving an account of the battle of July 3, which was not sent, and which had been ruled out. Admiral Dewey then told Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna that they could ask questions bearing upon any supposed conversation with Commodore Schley, but ruled again that the dispatch itself could not be introduced. Mr. Hanna started to examine the witness, and again referred to the dispatch. Mr. Rayner objected. Mr. Hanna said he had a right to refer to it to refresh his memory.

"The court decided it, and we decide it now, that this can not go in," said Admiral Dewey. "Now, let us go on to something else. We are losing a lot of time here."

Major Murphy corrected his testimony of yesterday so as to say that the vessels of the Flying Squadron, in steaming back and forth at night in front of the mouth of the harbor at Santiago, had gone only about 500 yards to either side of the harbor instead of 1,500 yards, as stated yesterday. In response to a question by Mr. Rayner, Major Murphy detailed an incident in which Commodore Schley figured at the close of the battle of July 3. Major Murphy said:

SCHLEY'S CONSIDERATION.

"I remember the incident distinctly because it made a very great impression on me at the time. It was when they were preparing a cutter to take Capt. Cook to the Colon to receive the surrender of that ship. She had hauled down her flag and was ashore. The officers and many of the men were gathered forward in the neighborhood of the forecastle, and Commodore Schley addressed the men, cautioning them not to cheer when the Spanish Captain came on board. He spoke of their gallantry, that they had made a good fight, and that they should not be humiliated; that we should treat them chivalrously and not humiliate them by cheers.

"It was a gallant speech, and we all felt it very deeply. The Commodore made the same speech about midnight of the same day, when we were ranging alongside the Iowa, and we had learned that Admiral Cervera and his officers were on board that ship. It afterward developed that Admiral Cervera heard Commodore Schley make the remark, and he appreciated it very much, so we were told."

Major Murphy was then excused and Commander Harlow called. Capt. Lemly asked him about the coaling of the ships of the Flying Squadron on May 25 and 26. He said that on May 25 no one would have attempted to coal ship, and that without experience coaling could not have been undertaken in the forenoon of May 26. The notes taken by himself during the battle of July 3 did not, he said, give the exact time consumed by the Brooklyn in making her turn, but showed that time to be less than twenty-five minutes. When asked to state how long a time elapsed after the Spanish vessels came out of the harbor before they turned to the westward, the witness said that the time was only such as would have been consumed in going a few ship's lengths.

In reply to a question by Capt. Lemly the witness said that he remembered the incident of Commodore Schley's transferring his flag from the Brooklyn to the Massachusetts on May 31, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance, the Vixen having been used for that purpose. He had, he said, seen the Commodore both going and coming, and had spoken to him on his return.

"What, if anything, was said when returning, about the guns that were discovered or developed?"

THOUGHT SCHLEY WAS WORRIED.

"A remark was made, I think by myself, that at any rate we had developed the batteries. Commodore Schley replied that 'that was what we went in for.' A remark was also made by Commodore Schley about a ten-inch gun on a disappearing carriage, which we did not believe. We found afterward the disappearing carriage was a tree."

"What was the manner and bearing of Commodore Schley upon this occasion?"

"Commodore Schley looked badly, and, as I would have suspected from a man who probably had been up a great deal at night and laboring under a great deal of feeling of responsibility. From the impression at the time, he seemed to be seriously affected by the situation, as a result of his watching and feeling of responsibility."

"Have you ever said in regard to this matter and at this time, that he was worried over the situation 'that there is no doubt but what Schley was worried over the situation and afraid to take the responsibility'?"

"I said that in my own private notes, my diary, as my opinion at the time."

Mr. Rayner called attention to this answer, and said that the witness's opinion was not evidence.

Admiral Dewey—The question was eminently proper. The answer went a little too far. Answer that question not from your opinion.

The witness—Of course I shall have to limit my reply to that by saying he looked badly.

The witness added that he did not know from what cause.

After argument by counsel on both sides, in which Capt. Lemly referred to Mr. Rayner as the "would-be Governor of Maryland," the witness said that he had referred in his testimony to a letter which he had written to the Judge Advocate. He was then asked if Commodore Schley was nervous. Notwithstanding that Mr. Rayner objected, the question was admitted, and the witness answered that he was not nervous. A similar reply was made to a question as to whether the Commodore was excited. Describing the course of the Brooklyn during the battle of July 3, witness said:

"I saw the Brooklyn receiving and returning almost the entire fire of the two leading ships, with an occasional shot from the Colon. I was in a position to see a flash, and shortly afterward the fall of the projectile, and these showed that a large proportion was about the Brooklyn. The Colon evidently was using smokeless powder, and I was not able to tell so well where her shots fell."

WHAT THE BROOKLYN DID.

The witness said he was satisfied that the fire from the Brooklyn set the Viscaya on fire and caused her to run ashore. There was no other American ship within range of the Viscaya at that time, he said. The Maria Teresa, the witness said, was driven ashore by the concentrated fire of all the ships of the American fleet. The Oquendo was so far in the rear he could not estimate what vessels caused her destruction.

In response to a question by the court, Commander Harlow said that the Vixen was able to maintain the standard speed of nine knots an hour while with the fleet in the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago. He also said, in response to a question by the court, that with searchlights the Vixen was near enough to the mouth of the harbor at Santiago to see the enemy's ships in case of an effort at escape. The court also asked: "Were there any vessels of our fleet between the Brooklyn and the Spanish vessels at any time prior to the turn made by the Brooklyn?"

"No, I should say there was not."

The witness also said that he did not consider that the Texas was near enough to the Brooklyn at the time of the loop to render a collision liable, and that he thought the Viscaya made an effort to ram. Lieut. Harlow was then excused and Capt. C. E. Clark of the Oregon called.

CAPT. CLARK'S TESTIMONY.

The large audience manifested signs of interest when the Captain of the Oregon approached the witness stand. He proved to be a man of goodly proportions, with a short brown mustache and dark complexion. Admiral Dewey smiled as he walked around to the end of the table to administer the oath. Capt. Clark at first spoke in a low tone of voice, and was two or three times requested to speaker louder. This he did as he progressed, and was soon distinctly heard in the vicinity of the court. At the request of Mr. Rayner he began a description of the battle of July 3, as follows:

"When we discovered the Spanish ships coming out, our fleet closed in at once to attack them, each ship being ordered to keep her head directly toward the harbor entrance. The Spaniards turned to the westward, breaking through our line or crossing it, and our ships swung off to the westward in pursuit. Both sides opened fire promptly and fired rapidly. Dense smoke soon obscured the vessels, making it difficult to distinguish them.

"The Oregon ran between the Iowa and Texas and the next ships to the westward in our line, and soon after we sighted four Spanish ships ahead, apparently uninjured at the time. They had gained so much ground that I believed they had been successful in attempting to escape, but it was soon evident we were gaining, at least on one of them, which afterward proved to be the Maria Teresa, the flagship, and I thought we should bring her to close action, but might be exposed to the concentrated fire of all the ships.

"Just then the smoke lifted or broke away to the left, and I discovered the Brooklyn. She was well forward of our port beam, and broadside to the enemy's fleet. Her course was perhaps a little divergent from ours, because the Oregon was attempting to draw up upon the Teresa. But the Brooklyn and Oregon maintained this relative position, bow and quarter, approximately to the end of the battle, the Brooklyn steaming straight ahead as nearly as I could judge, and engaging any and all of the Spanish ships, the Oregon endeavoring to come to close action with the stermmost one, and when she was driven out of action and pointed to the beach, then pushed on for the next one ahead, and so on until the entire fleet was driven ashore, burning, or sinking."

SIGNALS FROM THE BROOKLYN.

Mr. Rayner—Did you get any signals from the Brooklyn on the day of the battle?

"Yes, Sir."

"Can you recall what they were?"

"Of my own knowledge and remembrance, the signals that impressed themselves upon me at the time, were: 'Follow the flag.' I had this repeated to the vessels following, thinking that they might not see the Brooklyn, and might see us. I remember another signal: 'One of my compartments filled with water.' I recollect it because it perplexed me a little. I was fearful that the Brooklyn might have to haul out of action and run in shore, and I concluded that it was given to me as a warning in case she did haul out, that I would be prepared to look out for the chase alone, and not to pay any attention to her, and that she would look out for herself.

"I also remember a signal because I did not understand it, at first: 'The enemy's ship appears to have been built in Italy.' To which I told the signal officer to answer: 'She will end on the coast of Cuba.' I also remember a signal, 'Congratulations over the grand victory, and thanks for your splendid assistance.' There were other signals made. I have seen the list of them, but these are the ones I recollect that made any impression upon me at the time. Of my own recollection, I cannot recall any others."

"What distance was it that you were engaged in the chase of the Colon, after the Viscaya ran ashore; How many miles do you suppose the Oregon and the Brooklyn ran in the chase of the Colon, before she surrendered?"

"I cannot tell you that. I have heard the chart has limited the distance to a certain number of miles, and the speed of the ships has been called in question. I presume fifty-five miles."

"Can you tell me with how many ships the Brooklyn was engaged when the smoke lifted and you saw her on her westward course?"

"She must have been engaged with all four."

"Did you see the turn of the Brooklyn?"

"No, Sir. I never saw the Brooklyn until I came out of the smoke."

"How did the Brooklyn's fire appear to you at that time?"

"I remember nothing about that. I remember seeing her. It made a deep impression upon me to find her there, and I felt that we should mutually support and sustain each other. I felt that a battleship was needed, and that we were to be there together."

WHEN SAMPSON ARRIVED.

"Did you see the Commodore on the day of the battle of July 3?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Will you kindly state where and when you saw him?"

"After the New York came up, after the surrender of the Colon."

"Was any conversation held between you and the Commodore on board the New York?"

"A Spanish battleship was reported by Capt. Eaton of the Resolute. She had arrived off Santiago, and I think he said he had been pursued by her. The Admiral did not seem to be impressed by that. He seemed incredulous, but I remarked that it must be Camara's fleet; that they had arrived there to form a conjunction with Cervera's fleet, but they had arrived too late. The Admiral did not assent. Finally he said: 'Well, Clark, you will have to go after that ship,' and, believing as I did, that there was really a Spanish vessel there, I said: 'Admiral, in war we ought to overpower an enemy if possible; why could not the Brooklyn go along?' He turned and said: 'Certainly, Schley, you go also.'

"I then felt that I had perhaps assumed too much in speaking to an Admiral and suggesting that a Commodore also accompany me. I turned to the Commodore and said: 'Commodore, we have knocked out several vessels this morning. We can another, can't we?' He said, 'Certainly we can. Come on.' He then started over the side and I started after him for my boat on the other side. What impressed me was his cheery manner of approving of my having mentioned his going, and that he had no feeling against me, and was rather approving in his manner."

Capt. Clark's examination in chief occupied fifteen minutes, and at 12:50, Mr. Hanna began the cross-examination.

"Did you," he asked as his first question, "see the Iowa during the first portion of the engagement?"

"Yes," replied the witness, "I saw the Iowa standing in toward the entrance of the harbor and her position was a little to the westward of the Oregon's. At first she seemed to be steaming faster than we were, and I thought she was gaining ground and would get in ahead of us. Then the smoke became so dense that I lost sight of her, but I could see the Spanish ships as they came out. Later, I saw her again, so near I was fearful the two ships would collide. Consequently I gave the order, 'Hard to starboard,' and cleared her. I never saw the Iowa again during the action."

Responding to a request from Mr. Hanna, Capt. Clark described the manner in which the Spanish ships came out of the harbor. He said they were moving at a very high rate of speed and seemed, from his distance from them, which was three or four miles, to turn sharply to the westward, and to cling close to the shore. They were heading, he said, as they came out, south by west, or south-southwest.

TWO SHIPS IN THE FIGHT.

In response to another question, the witness said that the order under which he closed in was a standing order, as was the order to attack at once in case the enemy appeared.

"I think," he said, "that everybody started in when the enemy's vessels appeared in sight; it was their duty to attack, and I remember that I had a feeling of satisfaction at that time that there was a standing order to close in because of the possibility of accident in executing that movement."

The witness also said, in responding to another question by Mr. Hanna, that while he had seen the Texas he had not noticed which way she was heading, as it was his especial concern to clear her. Speaking of the ranges used during the engagement he said that they changed so rapidly he could not undertake to give them, and he at last told the officers to decide the range for themselves.

Capt. Clark was also questioned regarding his statement in chief that the Brooklyn had at one time during the battle engaged four different vessels, and confirmed his previous testimony, saying that she was alongside all four of the enemy's ships, and in response to a question by Mr. Hanna as to whether there were not other American vessels engaged at the same time, he replied, "The Oregon was firing as fast as she could with her bow guns."

Proceeding with the description, he said that for some time after the Viscaya went ashore, and when only the Colon was left of the enemy's vessels, the Orgeon did not fire, and that when she did resume the work only the 13-inch guns were used, with the exception of one or two shots from the 8-inch guns in the forward turret.

"Did you fire the 13-inch gun in pursuance of a signal from the Brooklyn," Mr. Hanna asked, and the witness replied, "No, the 13-inch guns were fired after a conference with officers on board the Oregon. I had feared damage to the gun mechanism and hesitated to use the guns, but decided to do so. If any signal was made from the Brooklyn I did not see it and it was not reported to me."

At this point the Court took a recess for luncheon. Capt. Clark resumed the witness stand after luncheon. As he took his seat Admiral Dewey remarked to those near him, "It is the best house yet." Capt. Lemly announced that he had no further questions. Mr. Rayner asked:

"Were any of the Spanish vessels run ashore or destroyed in the channel as provided in the standing squadron orders to close in and destroy the enemy in the channel?"

"No, Sir."

"Was the battle of July 3 contemplated in accordance with any squadron orders previously issued?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know anything about a signal to close up and follow flag made by Commodore Schley from the Brooklyn?"

"I remember a signal 'follow flag' being made, because I ordered it repeated. We did close up."

The Court asked Capt. Clark the following questions:

"Did any of the enemy's ships indicate an intention of ramming our ships during the early part of the battle?"

"Not that I know of. I saw nothing of it."

"Did you at any time receive an order from either the Navy Department or the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron not to expose the Oregon to the fire of land batteries?"

"No, Sir."

Capt. Clark was excused to make room for Rear Admiral Schley.

HAZING AT WEST POINT PRACTICALLY SUPPRESSED.

Superintendent Mills Reports that Hardly a Trace of the Old Practices Remains.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The most important feature of the annual report of Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, relates to the measures taken for the suppression of hazing. Treating of discipline, he says:

"The discipline of the corps of cadets has greatly improved during the year, and is now in an excellent state. It is believed no military body of its size exists which excels it in soldiery appearance, and in the perfection of drill and military exercises, as well as in the higher requirements of devotion to duty. This satisfactory condition has been attained by firm adherence to the measures adopted during the past three years to create among the cadets a higher soldierly regard for their obligations, in particular those pertaining to hazing."

He then reviews what has been done, mentions the criticisms passed upon the academy, the measures taken to stop hazing, and adds:

"Throughout the past Summer's encampment, which is the time when new cadets are being initiated into their new life, and when hazing is ordinarily practiced, it is a fact that the great majority of cadets have obeyed the new order of affairs and the regulations loyally and willingly. Not one case of maltreatment of a new cadet is believed to have occurred; none have been required to perform services of a menial nature for old cadets, there has been no prearranged fighting, and new cadet training has made exceptional progress.

"One cadet was severely punished for giving an authorized and absurd order to a new cadet, and another for exceeding his authority as a drill master over them. The action of the latter arose, I believe, through excessive zeal rather than a hazing spirit. Another reform has also been accomplished—the abolition of what is known as official hazing, or the harsh and nagging tones of the cadet instructors over new cadets and cadet officers exercising authority, and the substitution therefor of methods more appropriate for the training and education of young men to command in an American army.

"The reforms that have been indicated mark an important era in the history of discipline and military instruction at the academy. Diligence and discretion on the part of the responsible officers will make these reforms permanent without in the slightest degree marring the perfection of drill, appearance, and discipline.

"The custom among cadets of settling disputes or differences among themselves by prearranged and often brutal fist fights is over, and there need be no apprehension that the stoppage of such affairs will in any way impair a proper habit of manly self-defense against personal assaults or insults."

NEW POST FOR MGR. SBARRETTI.

Is to be Appointed Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Mgr. Sbarretti, Bishop of Havana, has received advices from Rome to the effect that the Pope has decided to appoint him Apostolic Delegate Extraordinary to the Philippines. He will proceed immediately to Rome, and start for Manila on Jan. 1.

Mgr. Barnada, Archbishop of Santiago, has been made Administrator of the Diocese of Havana.

TWO CUBANS GARROTED.

Fellow-Prisoner Was the Executioner—Well Paid for His Work.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Andres Rodriguez and Aniceto O'Farrill, murderers, were executed to-day by the garrote. A fellow-prisoner acted as executioner, receiving an ounce of gold for each execution, together with a reduction of six years in the term for which he was imprisoned. Death was apparently instantaneous. Lieut. Edward Carpenter was present to represent the Military Government.

ARMY AND NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the army and navy:

ARMY.

Colonel, Infantry, William Auman.

Lieutenant Colonels, Infantry, Charles L. Hall, Joseph W. Duncan.

First Lieutenant, Infantry, James R. Goodale.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry, George K. Wilson, George C. Shaw, and Frank R. Curtis.

Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Department, Almon L. Varney.

Major, Ordnance Department, Ira MacNutt.

Captain, Ordnance Department, John W. Joyes.

Captain, Cavalry, James S. Parker.

Second Lieutenants, Cavalry, Nathaniel M. Cartmell, Casper W. Cole, Granville R. Fortescue, Rowland B. Ellis, Richard B. Going, Frederick J. Herman, Douglas H. Jacobs, Charles Rodman Jones, Rudolph E. Smyser.

Second Lieutenants, Artillery Corps, William H. Burt, Alfred M. Mason, William R. Wilson, and John McBride, Jr.

Second Lieutenant, Cavalry, (by transfer from Infantry.) George E. Price.

Second Lieutenant, Infantry, (by transfer from Cavalry.) Wilford Twyman.

Provisional First Lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, John Kennedy.

Second Lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, Infantry, Ralph E. Gambell.

First Lieutenants, Artillery Corps, Oscar D. Weed, Louis F. Buck, Michael H. Barry, Ernest R. Tilton.

NAVY.

Ensigns, Frank O. Branch, Harry B. Soule, and Francis Martin.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties is detailed as a member of the Lighthouse Board, to take effect Nov. 1, vice Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, relieved at his own request.

Capt. James H. Frier, Seventeenth Infantry, recruiting officer at Providence, will take charge also of the recruiting stations at Worcester, New Bedford, and Fall River.

Capt. Stephen M. Mackey, Fifth Infantry, recruiting officer at Nashville, will take charge also of the recruiting station at Memphis.

Capt. George W. McIver, Seventh Infantry, recruiting officer at Portland, Ore., will take charge also of the recruiting station at Seattle.

Capt. Alexander W. Perry, Eleventh Cavalry, recruiting officer at New Haven, will take charge also of the recruiting stations at Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn.

Capt. Mathew E. Saville, Twenty-seventh Infantry, recruiting officer at Macon, Ga., will take charge also of the recruiting station at Savannah.

Capt. George P. Ahern, Ninth Infantry, will proceed on the transport Kilpatrick to Manila for the purpose of resuming his duties as Chief of the Philippine Forestry Bureau.

Major Medad C. Martin, Quartermaster, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, will proceed to Buffalo for recruiting duty.

Capt. William R. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Eightieth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Tenth Company.

Capt. Frank P. Ryerson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged to take effect Oct. 23.

Second Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum for duty with the first detachment of recruits that may be sent from that post via the Suez Canal to the Philippines.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Commissary, will proceed to Chicago and report to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary, Purchasing Commissary in that city, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, Commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Purchasing Commissary in New York City, and will proceed to Denver for duty as Chief Commissary of the Department of Colorado and as Purchasing Commissary at Denver, to relieve Major James W. Pope.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, Commissary, will proceed to New York City and report to Major David L. Brainard, Commissary, Purchasing Commissary in that city, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Capt. George W. Ruthers, Commissary, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Major William H. Baldwin.

Capt. Frank L. Cook, Commissary, will proceed to St. Paul for duty as Chief Commissary of the Department of Dakota and Purchasing Commissary at St. Paul, to relieve Major George E. Pond, Quartermaster.

Capt. William H. Bean, Commissary, will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., establish a purchasing station in that city, and enter upon duty as Purchasing Commissary and Acting Quartermaster there.

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, vice First Lieut. Matthew A. De Laney.

Navy.

Ensign W. B. Wells is ordered to the Topeka and Port Royal Station, Nov. 7.

Ensign R. N. Marble, Jr., is transferred from the Philadelphia to the Iowa, via temporary duty on the Concord, immediately.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Atlanta arrived to-day at Desterro.

The Alert arrived to-day at San Diego.

The Alvarado sailed to-day from Annapolis for Delaware Breakwater.

The Porter was placed in reserve yesterday at Norfolk.

Bermuda has been omitted from the itinerary of the Indiana.

Labor Union's ex-Treasurer Convicted.

Charles J. Dentiger, ex-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Union, was convicted yesterday before Judge Foster in General Sessions of the larceny of $2,063.32 of the funds of the association. Dentiger was Treasurer of the union for eight months, and during that time handled $20,000 of its money. He was discharged from his post for intoxication, and when the books of accounts were examined the shortage was discovered.

Engravers' Union Defeated.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Oct. 24.—After a strike of five months the Engravers' Union has acknowledged defeat, and the men have returned to work. The trouble began last May, when the Fahys Watch Case Company announced that it would no longer recognize the Engravers' Union. About eighty men and boys quit work at once. There were so many desertions from the union that it gave up.

SEIZURE OF MERCHANDISE.

Property Levied On in This City Said to Belong to Bankrupt Myer Spiro of Waynesborough, Penn.

An interesting phase of the bankruptcy of Myer Spiro, who kept a general store at Waynesborough, Penn., has been disclosed in this city by the seizure of a large quantity of merchandise shipped to New York by a roundabout way, which is alleged to have belonged to Mr. Spiro.

Cohen, Schulze & Co., representing a number of the New York creditors, have been working on the case for some time past, and they said yesterday that the goods located in this city were surely those which belonged to Mr. Spiro. Charles H. Broas, as attorney for William T. Omwake of Waynesborough, Trustee in bankruptcy for Mr. Spiro, has issued two writs to the Sheriff of New York to seize the goods. Deputy Sheriff Leavitt found 67 cases of goods in a loft on Broome Street, near Broadway, which are said to contain shoes, clothing, dry goods, men's furnishing goods, and various other articles. They were promptly seized and held to await further orders. The Sheriff also paid a visit to Pier 7 North River, the office of the New York and Baltimore Transportation Company, where it was learned that a lot of goods had arrived there and had been put in a storage warehouse, where the Sheriff levied on 23 trunks and 3 cases full of goods. It is said that the shipping marks on the boxes which were seized correspond with the information sent on here from Waynesborough.

The writs state that William T. Omwake as Trustee in bankruptcy of Myer Spiro, is entitled to possession of a miscellaneous stock of clothing, dry goods, men's furnishing goods, shoes, and other wearing apparel, which is supposed to be in the hands of various parties here.

This is said to be the first case under the present Bankruptcy act where the Sheriff has levied on goods here for a Trustee in bankruptcy in another State.

APARTMENT HOUSE FIRE SCARE.

Guests in the "Nevada" Frightened by a Blaze in a Store.

The occupants and guests of the Nevada Apartment House, a fashionable apartment hotel, occupying the block bounded by Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue, and Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, were badly frightened last evening shortly before 8 o'clock by the cry of "Fire!" in the corridor of the building.

The guests were at dinner, and many of the women rushed into the hall, and would have run into the street but for the elevator man, who assured them that there was no danger. The first floor of the building is occupied by stores. One of these, 2,031 Broadway, is occupied as a real estate office by H. D. Mills. Two girls were passing the place and saw fire burning in the rear of the store. They gave the alarm, and Policeman Neilan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station turned in an alarm. Meantime a citizen had rushed into the corridor of the house and startled the guests with his cry.

The firemen responded quickly, and soon put out the fire. The damage is estimated at $200. The fire is believed to be due to a defective electric wire. The corner storeroom at Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street is occupied by Post Office Station N. The clerks there remained at work.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST APPEAL.

Hope Expressed that Mr. Roosevelt Will Oppose Colonial Policy.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Anti-Imperialist League to-day issued a statement expressive of its hope that President Roosevelt would take the view that a colonial policy of this Government is an impossible one. The statement says:

"The league members deplore the crime of crimes perpetrated at Buffalo. Our grief for the dead, however, must not make us forget our duty to the living. The great questions which confront us must be dealt with. President McKinley has become a historical personage. His public policy can now be discussed without prejudice and without acrimony.

"We hope and believe that the country will accept the opinion that the colonial system is an impossible one, that the Filipinos are capable of independent self-government. We trust President Roosevelt may speedily arrive at this conviction. To this judgment we shall continue to appeal by every means in our power."

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

THE CENTURY

MARK TWAIN.

ARTEMUS WARD.

BILL NYE.

E. P. DUNNE.

HUMOR IN 1902

The policy of The Century for the coming year will be to give its readers an unusual number of humorous stories and sketches. The contributors are the best-known American humorists, a limited list of whom is here given.

"Mark Twain,"
F. P. Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"),
Joel Chandler Harris,
Edward W. Townsend ("Chimmie Fadden"),
George Ade,
Ruth McEnery Stuart,
James Whitcomb Riley,
Paul Laurence Dunbar,
Gelett Burgess,
Frank R. Stockton,
Tudor Jenks,
Ellis Parker Butler,
Carolyn Wells,
Harry S. Edwards,
Chester Bailey Fernald,
Charles Battell Loomis,
Oliver Herford,
Elliott Flower,
Albert Bigelow Paine,
Beatrice Herford.

JOHN BILLINGS.

ORPHEUS C. KER.

P. V. NASBY.

EUGENE FIELD.

November Number

Two Short Stories by

MARK TWAIN

"Recollections of Artemus Ward,"
By JAMES F. RYDER.

"First Lessons in Humor,"
By CAROLYN WELLS.

"The Indiscretion of John Henry,"
A Tale of a Woman's Club,
By WALTER LEON SA

HOW MR. SHEPARD VOTED

Questions About His Work for Mr. Bryan Answered.

SHOPKEEPERS' LEAGUE OFFER

Mr. Shepard Gives Credit for Rapid Transit to Messrs. Hewitt, Low, Orr, Starin, Claflin, and Rives—Sullivan Defies Jerome.

Edward M. Shepard was at the Hoffman House headquarters yesterday afternoon, and he spent an hour receiving delegations and people who came to assure him of their support in the campaign. Robert Hilliard, the actor, was one of the callers. He said that if the Campaign Committee so desired he would take the stump for Mr. Shepard. Another caller was Col. Jones, Superintendent of Small Parks, who for years was a friend of David B. Hill, and who is now a personal friend of Richard Croker and Thomas C. Platt. Mr. Shepard's face was wreathed in smiles while Col. Jones talked of old-time politics.

Sheriff William Walton of Kings County, who is accompanying Mr. Shepard in his campaign tours, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"There is no doubt in my mind of Mr. Shepard's election. Wherever he goes the people are enthusiastic. I think from now until election day Mr. Shepard's strength as the Democratic candidate will improve, as he makes many friends by his strong, reasoning speeches."

Mr. Shepard is considering the advisability of giving up his "5 o'clock teas" in the Hoffman House during which reporters ask him questions. Yesterday Mr. Shepard was ready to talk on many topics. He was asked about the action of William C. Whitney in coming to his support in the campaign. Mr. Shepard said:

"I am naturally gratified at having the support and commendation of so distinguished a Democrat as William C. Whitney. But I am bound to say that I cannot accept the full measure of credit which he accords to me for rapid transit work. I have during my professional employment by the Rapid Transit Board done the best work I was able to do to promote its objects. But to others far more than myself is due the credit for the success thus far obtained.

"First, to Abram S. Hewitt for the far-seeing genius with which he advised the general plan and for which he received the superdistinction of a gold medal from the Chamber of Commerce. Upon Alexander E. Orr has fallen the great burden of rapid transit work, and to his enormous, patient, and far-seeing persistence is due the practical accomplishment of the present success. To Mr. John H. Starin, the Vice President of the board, whose wide and extraordinary familiarity with transportation problems has helped him to second Mr. Orr ably, is due a very large measure of the credit of success—certainly far more than to myself.

"It is simple justice to Seth Low to say that he was a member of the Rapid Transit Board for several years, and that his work upon the Manhattan and the Bronx sections of the system was of a wise and high-minded order, and that the city is largely indebted to him for what he has done for rapid transit. Great credit is also due to George L. Rives and John Claflin."

"Did you vote for Mr. Bryan in 1900?" was asked.

"Yes, I voted for Mr. Bryan in 1900."

"The question is put because there is an organization which thinks that you did not even register in 1900."

"There was an election in which by accident I did not register. I can't remember that I ever failed to vote at an election since I was twenty-one years old, except one, and I can't remember the year. I think now it must have been in 1897, when Mr. Low was running for Mayor. But at any rate I did what I could to elect Mr. Bryan President of the United States."

"That was in 1900?" again asked the reporter.

"Yes, of course, for in 1896 I supported Palmer and Buckner—a fact which it is not likely I will be allowed to forget."

"You spoke of Isaac Fromme as your friend in your speech in the St. Nicholas Rink; will you tell about your friendship for him?" was asked.

"I spoke of Mr. Fromme as my friend because he and I were collegemates together. We went to the College of the City of New York. We were not classmates, but I have known him a great many years, and he has always been friendly to me."

"Will you tell why you did not mention the names of other candidates on the ticket in Manhattan?"

"I do not care to discuss the qualifications of any candidates in interviews. I think I made it plain in my speech last night that I thought the people of Manhattan Borough had better not elect Mr. Cantor."

Then Mr. Shepard refused to answer many questions put to him of a political nature, but he said that many of the questions asked would be discussed in speeches.

A large delegation from the Retail Shop Keepers' League visited the headquarters and resolutions were read by William M. Chandler, assuring Mr. Shepard that over 40,000 members of the league were working enthusiastically for his election. Mr. Chandler said that the retail shop keepers of New York did not want to experience another period like that of the Strong administration when 8,000 small stores were vacant, and there was stagnation in business among the small dealers throughout the entire city. Mr. Chandler said that that condition was in part caused by the fact that during the administration mentioned all city laborers were paid about $1 a day, and during Mayor Van Wyck's administration such wages were raised to $2 a day.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Richard Croker walked from the Democratic Club early in the morning to the Hoffman House. After a short talk with Secretary John A. Mason, they left without seeing Mr. Shepard. Senator Sullivan said regarding the campaign:

"This fellow Jerome ought to give us something new. His speeches make me think of the shows that play one-night stands in Albany and Troy. There is a rivalry between Troy and Albany. A show stays one night in Albany and the next night it appears in Troy. The funny man when the show is in Albany says: 'They passed Confederate bills in Troy ever since the war. They don't know there that the war is over.' The next night they get off the same 'gag' on Albany. Jerome uses the same old political stage property in every district he goes to. Everywhere he says he will live in that district after election.

"This man Jerome says that he is going to bring down a lot of college athletes in the Sixth District to watch the polling places on election day. Jerome says that these college athletes will use their fists if necessary. Now, down in the Sixth District we have not had very many opportunities of cultivating our minds, but we have had lots of opportunities of cultivating our muscles.

"If these college athletes come down to the Sixth District to use force, we will give them a run for their money. If they want a good, fair, square count, they will get it on election day, but if Jerome brings down a lot of football-playing, hair-mat-tressed college athletes to run the polls by force, I will say now that there won't be enough ambulances in New York to carry them away."

The announcement was made that Charles J. Canda would act as Treasurer of the Campaign Committee which has charge of Mr. Shepard's canvass.

MR. WHITNEY FOR SHEPARD.

Praise for the Candidate—Mr. Whitney, However, Cannot Vote.

William C. Whitney, who is not registered from his home, 871 Fifth Avenue, and who, therefore, cannot vote, has issued a letter favoring the election of Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Whitney says:

"Yes, I am for Mr. Shepard. I have been pretty independent lately, like a great many others. As I retired from politics years ago, my opinions now are only of individual interest.

"No one, in my opinion, can read Mr. Shepard's Tammany Hall speech and avoid the conviction that a man of rare capacity and breadth of view has arisen to claim public attention. It will be hailed all over the country, in my opinion, by the Democrats as marking the advent of a man capable of the highest order of political leadership. It is of enormous consequence to those who look forward to the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party.

"He has made his own platform in that speech. Its high intellectual and moral [illegible] the capacity it shows for [illegible] me in reach!"—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

with political truth, raises the campaign far above the commonplace of our late politics.

"And then, it isn't the speech of a man who has done nothing. There is plenty of established reputation and character behind it.

"Look at the pertinacity and determination with which he has fought the battle of rapid transit. For years, through despondency and defeat, he kept steadily and unwearily on, and to him more than to all other persons the credit is due for final success.

"Personally, I believe he will be elected, and that he has before him a great career, full of honor and profit to himself and the country."

DEMOCRATIC CLUB DEBT PAID.

A Celebration at the Institution's Home—Canceled Mortgages for $215,000 Destroyed.

Members of the Democratic Club, 500 strong, celebrated the freedom of their organization from debt at the clubhouse last night, when President Fox destroyed canceled mortgages for $215,000. Nearly all the prominent Democratic politicians and office holders were present, but Police Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery were not among them.

A collation was served, and during the evening resolutions presented by Robert B. Roosevelt were enthusiastically adopted. They pledged hearty support to the whole ticket. The Administration of Mayor Van Wyck was also indorsed in the resolutions.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner introduced resolutions commending the leadership of Mr. Croker and the work of the club. These were adopted.

HOPE FOR MISS STONE.

The Missionaries Operating from Bulgaria Are at Last in Touch with the Brigands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.—The missionaries who are operating from Samakov, Bulgaria, are at last in touch with the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. K. S. Tsilka, according to dispatches received here to-day.

Whether negotiations for the ransom have actually been opened is not disclosed. The missionaries on the spot are expected to conclude the business with the utmost dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The news that the missionaries operating from Bulgaria are in touch with the brigands who abducted Miss Stone is highly gratifying to the officials here. They hope the information is correct. No news to that effect, however, has been received at the State Department.

The officials continue unremittingly their efforts to secure Miss Stone's release, and to-day a dispatch was sent to Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople, urging that the missionaries get in communication with the brigands, so that the ransom can be paid and the release of Miss Stone effected.

CANNOT WILL DEATH BENEFITS.

New Jersey Court's Decision Affects Members of Benefit Societies.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Vice Chancellor Reed handed down a decision to-day in the case of Radiant Temple, No. 2, Order of United Americans, against William R. Piper, executor of the estate of Rebecca Conrad.

The woman was a member of the order named, and was entitled to certain death and funeral benefits. These sums she willed to her brothers and sisters, the husband being ignored. The husband, however, bore the funeral expenses and put in a claim for the benefits. The sisters and brothers contested the application, and the temple sued the executor in order to determine the question of who should have the money.

There is a provision in the constitution which sets forth that the sums shall go to the nearest relative, and another which says that after the final payment of $25 is made, the balance, upon the death of a member, shall be devoted to providing a properly conducted funeral.

The question whether a member may will the benefits to be derived from a society came up and eventually formed the main point of contention.

It would appear from the opinion of the Vice Chancellor that this power does not exist, and the money must be paid to the beneficiary or nearest relative, as the case may be, and where the benefit is simply a funeral one to the person who pays or guarantees the funeral costs.

DISAPPEARING MAID CAUGHT.

She Was the Woman Who Hired Out to Many Persons and Then Robbed Them.

Much valuable property recently missed from up-town homes is accounted for by a confession made by Mrs. Julia Sweeney in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. The police describe her as a "disappearing servant." She was arrested by Detectives Mangun, McGinty, and O'Mara of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station Wednesday night at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. Much jewelry and many pawntickets were found upon her, which she admitted represent the proceeds of many robberies which she was able to commit by answering advertisements for domestic employment, getting the place and looting the home of her employer at the very first opportunity.

One who appeared against her was the wife of Detective John W. Vaughan of the same station, who lives at 553 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. She hired the woman on Friday, Sept. 13. In four hours she had gone with $200 worth of stuff, including the policeman's new dress suit. Mrs. W. J. Mitchell of 515 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street hired her, and she ran away after three hours' service with two diamond rings worth $150 and $8 in cash. From Mrs. Reilly of 1,788 Amsterdam Avenue the woman secured $175 worth of stuff by the same system.

Mrs. Sweeney recently purchased a Bible for $15 from a Harlem installment house. She paid $1 and then disappeared. The Bible was found among her belongings. She was remanded for further examination to-day, and the police say they will have other complainants against her. The woman can be readily recognized from the fact that one of her ears sticks straight out from her head. Before being locked up she was taken to Police Headquarters and photographed for the Rogues' Gallery.

East Side Settlement Extension.

A new building to furnish increased accommodations for the East Side Settlement will soon be erected on lots adjoining its present structure, at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street. In the basement of the new settlement house there will be a girls' gymnasium and cooking schools; on the second floor, a parlor, clubroom, and dining room, and on the third floor, sleeping rooms and bathrooms. The building, which will have a frontage of seventy feet, will be built of brick and will cost $48,000. The plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Everett P. Wheeler, the President of the organization, through Architects Howells & Stokes.

Steamboat Bay Queen Sold for Junk.

The old river steamboat, originally known as the General Sedgwick, and later on as the Bay Queen, was sold at auction yesterday by the United States Marshal to satisfy a libel for damages resulting from a collision. The General Sedgwick was built at Jersey City in 1862, and for many years was a favorite steamboat for Sunday school excursions. In 1882 she was practically rebuilt and rechristened the Bay Queen. At the sale Deputy United States Marshal Daly acted as auctioneer. Benjamin McMahon bid her in for $900, and she will be broken up and sold for junk.

Mr. Shepard's Speeches To-day.

Edward M. Shepard will make his first speech to-day before the Retail Shopkeepers' League, in the Broadway headquarters. In the evening Mr. Shepard will speak in Long Island City, and will make a detour through Brooklyn, speaking in several halls.

Hudson River Day Line.

The Hudson River Day Line steamboats will make their last trip to Albany for the season to-morrow.

Satisfaction in It.

Says a West Virginia poet: "I care not whether my work lives or not. I enjoyed the writing of it; and I've read it to every one in reach!"—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

That's It!

The signature of Stewart Hartshorn on a shade roller means that the shade will move up or down as required. No dealer desiring to retain your patronage will hesitate to unroll the shade and reveal the roller. The IMPROVED

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER

embodies all that is best in materials and workmanship. It will stand the hardest usage and increase the durability of any shade. It is a guarantee against trouble, saves time and worry and promotes comfort.

NO TACKS ARE REQUIRED TO FASTEN THE SHADE.

Every genuine Hartshorn Shade Roller has the autograph signature of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

ACCEPT NO OTHER.

WOOD ROLLERS. TIN ROLLERS.

MR. PEABODY'S ADVICE TO EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Told Him to Accept the Majority Party's Nomination.

Intimates that It Is Plain What Action He Would Take in Devery's Case—Dr. Adler's Reply in Joint Debate.

A joint debate was held last night in Carnegie Lyceum under the auspices of the Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture before an audience of about 2,000 persons, of whom about one-third were women. The political situation was discussed by George Foster Peabody, Dr. Felix Adler, and Oswald Garrison Villard. The two latter speakers took the side of the reform movement and the fusion ticket and Mr. Peabody defended the motives and aims of Edward M. Shepard.

Mr. Peabody announced that it was he to whom Mr. Shepard came for advice when offered the nomination for Mayor by Tammany Hall, and that he had told Mr. Shepard that he did not see how it was possible for him to decline to accept it

John Frankenheimer, a lawyer and member of the Union, presided, and introduced Mr. Villard as the first speaker. Mr. Villard said that whenever he was called upon to discuss the issues in this campaign he felt very much as if he had been called upon to discuss whether an epidemic of small-pox was an evil.

"Still we see," said he, "college men of trained minds come out and support the gang of plunderers and corruptionists for what there is in it. It is the time for every good citizen to speak. If we kept silent the stones in the street would cry out. I have been told from a reliable source that a man who stands very close to Mr. Croker, and who visited him in Wantage last year, has said that the blackmail has gotten beyond the control of the leaders, and that it is doubtful if Tammany, should it choose to put on the brakes, could stay it.

"To add to our difficulties," continued the speaker, "Mr. Croker has introduced another element into this campaign in putting up Mr. Shepard as his candidate. Mr. Shepard, in accepting the nomination, succumbed to his unbridled ambition for political power and preferment."

Mr. Peabody was then introduced as "a personification of high political independence; one whose name in itself is a cogent argument for anything he might support." Mr. Peabody said in part:

"Mr. Villard believes that a select few should govern the destiny of this community. I am a believer in universal suffrage in its broadest sense. I do not believe in any educational or property qualification. I believe that the poor men, the masses of this city, should have as much to say in the affairs of its government as the wealthiest and the most learned.

"The question is and always has been what shall be done to make this city worthy of the name for your children and your grandchildren. Vice is rampant in it now. No one knows that better than I do. But vice also is common not only in all large cities, but in the small country places as well. The question is, is all this new? Is it the conditions or the conditions of human minds. The weaknesses of the human minds will always be taken advantage of by those who have the power or the cupidity to make those serve their own selfish ends.

"Let's take for example one loathsome, horrible, saddening picture of the traffic in shame on the East Side. That vexing question has been studied not only in New York, but all over the world for centuries. It will always be a vexing question."

Continuing, the speaker arrived at the consideration of Mr. Shepard's candidacy.

"You have no conception," continued Mr. Peabody, "how closely the intellect of that man is allied to his conscience. He inherited from his father his veneration for the Democratic Party. His love for the party is really phenomenal, and you must know the man well to realize the extraordinary strength of it. He has never bent the knee to Baal, and he did not do so in this case. When this nomination was offered to him he came to me, among others of his friends and asked advice about it. I said to him: 'Your acceptance would preclude the possibility of another Van Wyck.' On this he decided.

"The question here was, What was the best way to better the ills of this great City of New York? Mr. Shepard conceded that vice had flourished under the rule of Tammany. He has chosen the way to remedy the municipal ills which in his opinion would be the most effective. He was justified in believing that he, at the head of the Democratic Party in this city, might carry out the principles he had agitated during his entire public life.

"Shepard has repeatedly said that he would do justice to every evildoer in the city administration when he becomes Mayor. Can any one doubt what he would do to Devery? His declaration in his speech at Tammany Hall has done more for the cause of good government than all the speeches of Jerome and Low put together. He is convinced, and so am I, that there is no lasting good to be accomplished by a minority victory.

"Mr. Shepard believes that the majority of the citizens of this city are Democrats, they must be reached through a Democrat, and that he must be appealed to and educated up to a standard that will make the preying of the vicious an impossibility. This is a unique position and demands your careful consideration. He is laying the broadest foundation for the political regeneration of New York."

Dr. Adler in his reply said among other things:

"Mr. Shepard intimates that he will appeal above the heads of the Tammany district leaders to the great mass of voters. That he desires to come in touch with the masses. I have the greatest sympathy with these sentiments. The great mass of Tammany voters are just as decent as any one present here to-night. In their private and social life most of them are all that could be desired in the way of honor and decency. But when it comes to the development of morality on the side of political ethics they are less far advanced than those who have had better opportunities for unbiased observation of affairs.

"For Mr. Shepard to think that he could reach the Tammany masses above the heads of the district leaders, and if able to reach them, convince them that it would be right that one of these leaders should be deposed or sent to jail, seems to me a violent assumption. I cannot see the least basis for Mr. Shepard's dream of a regenerated Democracy, which Mr. Shepard's imagination sees in the masses who shout hooray for him in the rinks and on the public places where he speaks."

Not So Much as Formerly.

"You used to do a big business with Hustler & Co., didn't you?"

"Yes, but since they quit doing business with us, we haven't done so much with them."—Harlem Life.

ROBBERS WERE SCARED AWAY.

House Entered for Sixth Time—Men Alarmed by Police Call.

The residence of Coroner's Physician Edward H. Higgins, at No. 818 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, has been entered six times in three years by robbers. In several instances a considerable quantity of household goods was stolen. On Wednesday evening Susan Higgins, the seventeen-year-old sister of Mr. Higgins, was at home alone, writing a letter in her brother's office on the second floor.

About 9:30 o'clock she heard footsteps in an adjoining room. She telephoned to her brother-in-law. While she was at the 'phone she says she saw the knob of one of the doors turn.

"Send for the police to come here," said Miss Higgins, into the 'phone. "There are robbers here again." Immediately there was a sound of departing footsteps.

When, later, an investigation was made it was found the robbers had entered the house by breaking a rear window on One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and that they had tied up a lot of small articles, which they had left in their hasty flight.

London's Well-Dressed Beggars.

From The London Express.

It would seem that we have now arrived at the age of the well-dressed beggar, for the supplicants who now come to the doors of the houses in well-to-do neighborhoods are becoming more and more prosperous in appearance as time goes on. Yet it can scarcely be that their calling has become more lucrative.

The beggar who went from door to door used to be a ragged, hungry looking creature who usually sneaked softly round to the side door; the sort of supplicant one encounters nowadays is as often as not a neatly dressed individual, who boldly goes up to the front door with a smart rat-a-tat, and asks to see the mistress of the house.

They are well-washed, well-spoken, and apparently well-fed. The writer was speaking the other day to a lady who lives in Suburbia, and during the course of the conversation she spoke of her own experiences of this new type of beggar.

"I will give you three examples I came across during a single week," she said. "The first was an old man with beautiful white hair and a fine beard. He wore a silk hat which shone like a mirror, and the rest of his dress was in keeping with it. For a moment I thought he might have been our landlord, whom I had never seen; so you may judge of my surprise when he said:

"'Madam, this is new to me, for I was more fortunate once. Now I am poor and old, and am so weak that I can hardly stand on my legs. To appear as a supplicant at other persons' doors is an almost unbearable torture to me, but it is the only thing I can do.

"'I hope you pardon me, madam, if I ask you out of the great kindness of your heart to let me have a few coins as an assistance.'

"Another was a tall young man, fairly good looking, who wore a neat lounge suit and straw hat. His linen was scrupulously clean.

"'I don't want anything of any kind, thank you,' I said when I saw him, for I made up my mind he must be some sort of a commercial traveler.

"'But I do,' he replied. 'I am in serious distress, and the smallest help would be welcome.'

"He did not seem a whit abashed when I ordered him out of the room.

"The third instance I came across was that of a woman of about forty years, wearing a fashionably trimmed hat and a neat, well-cut walking costume. I don't think my daughters have better ones themselves.

"When I entered the room I thought she must have called at the wrong house. Judge of my surprise, then, when she began:

"'Could you possibly let a poor, desolate woman with two fatherless children, have a shilling? Or sixpence would do if you cannot afford to give more.'"

Supervisor Twenty-nine Years.

From The Syracuse Herald.

With this year Marshall R. Dyer, the veteran representative of the Town of Pompey on the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors, will end an honorable service of unprecedented length. For twenty-nine consecutive years Mr. Dyer has been elected Supervisor of his town. His aptitude for the work of a county legislator, reinforced by his experience, rendered him a most valuable member of the board. For years he has been of great value to the towns in the periodic contests between them and the city over the division of taxes. A suggestion which ought to be favorably received by Mr. Dyer's associates on the board, as well as by former members who have served with him, is that all unite in an occasion later in the year which will commemorate his long and honorable connection with the Board of Supervisors.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, wind northwesterly.

Continued dry and fair weather has prevailed in all districts. The temperature has fallen rather sharply in the lake region and thence eastward to New England and southward to Virginia. In the southern, central, and western portions of the country it is somewhat above the seasonal average.

The cool weather in the northeastern sections will continue to-day, with slowly rising temperature Saturday and Sunday. No rain is indicated for the next few days.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh northwesterly, diminishing to-night. On the South Atlantic Coast mostly light to fresh northerly winds will prevail. Light variable winds will continue in the lake region. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	65	58	57
6 A. M.	66	54	58
9 A. M.	68	52	59
12 M.	71	53	60
3 P. M.	76	48	54
6 P. M.	71	47	52
9 P. M.	61	45	48
12 P. M.	65	45	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1900	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	51

The thermometer registered 52 degrees at 8 A. M. and 46 degrees, the minimum, at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 66 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 47 per cent. both at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, AND METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:10 A. M.—Mail Street and Broadway; General Post Office; damage, $200.

1:15 A. M.—373 Ryder Avenue; Robert Hall; damage, $300.

2:05 A. M.—Sullivan Street; Sylvester & Co.; damage, $500.

2:30 A. M.—Randall's Island; city property; damage, $10.

8:45 A. M.—135 West Seventy-eighth Street; M. S. Paine; damage, $50.

10:20 A. M.—439 East Eleventh Street; John Krause; damage slight.

12:55 P. M.—231 Chrystie Street; T. H. Mace; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—2,878 Third Avenue; B. Stuart; damage, $10.

7 P. M.—231 East One Hundred and Third Street; Abraham Marks; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—385 Front Street; John M. Sullivan; damage slight.

8 P. M.—2,031 Broadway; H. B. Mills; damage, $500.

9:15 P. M.—2,126 First Avenue; Bert Tuppaine; damage, $400.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LAMAR, Ark., Oct. 24.—Nearly all the business houses in this town were destroyed by fire last night. The loss aggregates $150,000; partly covered by insurance.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The house and barns on the Vestal Stock Farm of William Rood, a prominent cigar manufacturer of this city, were destroyed by fire last evening. Loss estimated at $10,000; covered by insurance.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 24.—Fire in the fertilizing building of the Armour Packing Company's plant at South Omaha to-night did $50,000 damage, equally divided between building and stock. A spark from the fertilizing mill started the blaze.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. G. Ogden, Montreal; Allen Kahn, Paris, and Dr. Manuel Johnston, Havana.

HOLLAND—L. B. Marston, Hongkong, China; Thomas Nelson Page, Washington; J. L. Houghtaling, Chicago, and David McClure, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron S. von Callenberg, Austro-Hungarian Charge d'Affaires, Washington; Baron von Hengelmuller, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Washington, and Prof. John Howard Biles, Glasgow.

GRAND—Major J. C. Muhlenberg, United States Army, and Major H. F. Hodges, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—H. Tucker Murdoch, Philadelphia, E. B. Downing, Seattle, and W. J. Morgan, Cleveland.

VICTORIA—Col. Herman Brown, St. Paul; ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Duluth.

HOFFMAN—Charles Louis Dreyfuss, Paris; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Berkeley, Cal.; Commander W. H. Driggs, United States Navy, and Baron Borch, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Elliot Hubbard, Boston, and José M. Zaldivar, Mexico.

ALBEMARLE—F. P. Fish, Boston; Endicott Peabody, Groton, Mass., and Frank P. Jones, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—C. E. Parke, Hartford, England; Prof. Charles Mullen Tyler, Cornell University, Ithaca, and R. M. Catlin, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

PLAZA—J. M. Long, Pensacola; J. N. Stover, Plattsburg, and H. L. Swift, Chicago.

SAVOY—Harry J. Hart, San Francisco; Ludwig Max Goldberger, Member of the Imperial German Consultative Board for Commercial Measures; Berlin, and Col. Harrington Hanna and Mrs. M. H. Hanna, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND—Lepold Speyer, Frankfurt-on-Main; W. H. Dudley Ward, London; Franz Lieberman, Hamburg, and E. M. Beaumont, London.

MURRAY HILL—Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James; Prof. A. T. Hadley, President of Yale University, and President William R. Harper, Chicago University.

GILSEY—Gen. Frederick Phisterer, Albany, and G. S. Hassett, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufman, clothing; 648 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; D. S. Levy, toilet articles; 515 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Hawley, C. P., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Moore, Edson & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. G. Jessop, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Stewart Building.
Broadway, cor. Chambers St.

Here's News

of a Clothing Event that'll bring several thousand men on a double-quick run for the biggest Overcoat and Suit Surprise on record—quick men will pay $12.50 and walk away with the biggest $20 to $25 worth they ever got.

Over Six Thousand New Sack Suits, Fall Weight Top Coats, Winter Overcoats, Rain Coats,

$12.50

LONG, SHORT AND MEDIUM LENGTHS.

We guarantee that there are more new styles and new fabrics in this collection than you'll see in any two stores, and not a suit or overcoat in the lot can be matched for less than $20 to $25.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 9 O'CLOCK.

Taylor Clothing Co.

STEWART BUILDING.
Broadway, cor. Chambers St.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Horgan, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Horne, clothing; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Ryan, underwear; 377 Broadway.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Field, underwear; Hotel Normandie.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Race, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, embroideries and handkerchiefs; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Koenig, notions and laces; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; R. S. McIntyre, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. C. Bryce, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Wasserman & Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimroe, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks and wraps; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Stevens, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Steinberger & Kalisher, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Steinberger, gloves; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Donovan, notions; L. D. Draper, dry goods; 450 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkils, silks; 488 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; R. S. Middaugh, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Rosen, white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Carey, laces, veilings, and neckwear; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Graff, A. A., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; A. A. Graff, carpets; Criterion Hotel.

Briscoe, Daniel, Brother, & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; P. J. Briscoe, Jr., cloaks, waists, ladies' and infants' wear, notions and jewelry; 250 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Wickman, handkerchiefs; Miss Burke, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 608 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.15
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

A MUNICIPAL SERMON.

In the forty-fourth chapter of the book of the prophet ISAIAH, and at the twentieth verse, it is thus written:

He feedeth on ashes; a deceived heart hath turned him aside, that he cannot deliver his soul, nor say, Is there not a lie in my right hand?

These, brethren, are the words of the Hebrew prophet, directed against those self-deceivers of his time who builded themselves images and worshipped those images, instead of worshipping that which is alone venerable and worshipful among men who have been freed from the domination of idolatry.

It cannot have escaped the notice of many of you, we would fain hope that it cannot have escaped the notice of any of you, when we gave out this text, that it had a manifest and complete application to passing events. A person, a lawyer, a citizen of hitherto blameless reputation, has been induced to ally himself with all the forces of vice, with all the forces of corruption, with all those forces tending to the degradation of the community, against which we and he have for so many years been contending. He has even consented to lead those forces, and to allow his honorable name to be used in order to promote their purposes. We know what those purposes are. They are to make all things in this metropolis subject to tribute for the benefit of individual members of that organization which has contrived, with singular completeness, to embody all the forces of evil and all the interests of wrongdoing in this great city of ours. We, brethren, have believed that the most effective way in which we could combat these forces of evil, these interests of wrongdoing, was by attacking and doing our best to destroy the organization which embraces them all. The citizen to whom we have referred has esteemed that his most effective service against the forces of vice and crime in this community could be rendered by taking the lead of those forces. And he has emphasized this position by saying and repeating that it would not be his duty, as Mayor, to use the powers of his office "for the disintegration of any political organization."

Brethren, you have all heard of that heathen Emperor who is said to have expressed the horrible wish that the people of Rome, which was his imperial city, had but one neck, in order that he might strike it off at one blow. It is an appalling revelation of cruelty and misanthropy. But, suppose, brethren, that in NERO'S Rome there was some one organization which embraced all those elements of crime and horror and degeneration which we know from the satires of JUVENAL to have been active and prevailing in the Rome of that day, just as we know from our own eyes and ears and noses that they are active and prevailing in the New York of our day. Suppose that they had all been banded together in one organization, as here and now they are banded together in the organization that we call Tammany? Would not that heathen Emperor have been entitled to commendation if he had expressed a desire that that organization had but one neck, in order that he might sever it at one blow? And we are afflicted with the spectacle of a reformer whose reputation is prostituted to the purposes of a gang of public and private plunderers, of a reformer who commands the allegiance of every thief, of every blackmailer, of every procurer, of every procuress, of every willing prostitute, within the limits of Greater New York.

Such, fellow-citizen brethren, is the opportunity which lies before us now. It is an opportunity which has induced the Bishop of this diocese, in a charge to his clergy and laity, to denounce the organization which embodies the vice and crime of this metropolis. The Bishop in effect has said that this was no matter of secular politics in which this community was engaged, no choice between this and that path of expediency or economy, but simply a question of elementary honesty and decency, of those things which lie at the foundations of civilized human society, and which are flouted by the gang of thieves and blackmailers which for the last four years has had official possession of this great city. The Bishop would have been false to his duty, not merely as a representative of Christianity, but as a representative of that social order which Christianity presupposes, if he had not denounced the organization of vice and crime against which all decent men are bound, by the fact of their decency, to contend, and of which the melancholy apostate from the cause of decency who is indicated in the words of our text has made himself the champion and allowed himself to be made the figurehead. If we could find, one good time, brethren, all the forces of evil arrayed under one single banner, combined into one organization, by cutting off the neck of which we might henceforth rest in some assurance of righteousness and decency, how joyful it should be and would be to us to strike the fatal blow. And that is the opportunity which now presents itself to us and which we commend to you—the great opportunity of "disintegrating a political organization."

And, brethren, when we find this one apostate from our ranks in this holy war, one whom we should have confidently expected to be with us, and foremost among us, who has renegaded from the good cause, and lent the weight acquired by so different services to propping up the rotten organization which he has so repeatedly denounced with a warmth and honesty so widely different from the tone of his present apologetics, what shall we say of such a man? Of the heathen Emperor whose inhuman wish we have cited, it is recorded that he fiddled while Rome was burning. Of this former friend of good causes we have to say that he fiddles while New York is burning, that he seems to have lost his capacity for moral indignation, that he "conservatively estimates" the exposures of the City Club concerning the unspeakable "cadets," and the promotion of their schemes by the Police Captains under Tammany pressure as "a rather terrible picture."

Fortunately it is not necessary for us, brethren, to imagine by what particular process of deceiving his heart this once eminent friend of public virtue has hoodwinked himself into allying himself with the cause of public vice and making himself its champion, and into witnessing the pained defection of all his old co-workers and allies, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY only excepted. Overweening ambition may account for much. That obvious explanation offered by ex-Congressman WISE that the man's conceit is so colossal and morbid that he really believes he can reclaim and reform Tammany will doubtless occur to many of you. That his present political brief calls for all the lawyerlike powers of a Belial, and that the gifts of a Belial "whose tongue dropped manna and could make the worse appear the better reason" misled an advocate whose case is so plainly desperate, and that the unhappy apostate was captured upon the side of his intellectual vanity, this is also conceivable. Conceivable is it also that his deliverances in this municipal canvass have been simply what our great Christian poet has described as

Blank misgivings of a creature
Moving about in worlds not realized.

We have not here to do, brethren, with processes, but only with results. We have only to recall the excellent sentiment of the venerable Dr. CUYLER, which so closely applies to this situation: "No man was ever lost on a straight road," in order to dispense ourselves from following the tortuosities of this misguided man who chose the crooked road. In a word, we have only to repeat the words of our text in order to be furnished with an appalling picture of the experience of EDWARD M. SHEPARD in this municipal campaign: "He feedeth on ashes. A deceived heart hath turned him aside, that he cannot deliver his soul, nor say, Is there not a lie in my right hand?"

THE ENGINEER CORPS OF THE NAVY.

Admiral MELVILLE, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, has completed his annual report, which is of interest chiefly from the frankness of its admission that the so-called Personnel bill has been a conspicuous failure, measured by its results in maintaining the efficiency of the navy along engineering lines. The Admiral gives it as his unqualified opinion that in the Engineers' Department during the past two years "there has been retrogression rather than an advance," and he sees no promise of benefit to result from the organization of a separate Engineer Corps. He notes with regret the fact that the number of trained and expert engineers in the navy is being steadily reduced, and attributes this in great degree to the fact that while, under the present system, the junior half of the old Engineer Corps have been assigned to line duty, very few line officers have been sent to the engine room for instruction. The result has been that many important duties of the Engineers' Department have devolved upon warrant officers of limited education and doubtful fitness. In consequence there has been, in Admiral MELVILLE'S judgment, a perceptible decline in the efficiency of machinery and a progressive increase in the cost of repairs. During the past year the disablement of torpedo boats has been of such frequent occurrence that a majority of them have been under repair the greater part of the time. In this class of vessels the decrease in machinery efficiency has been most conspicuous, since it has been attempted to maintain and operate them without the supervision of trained engineers. Of the indispensable importance of an efficient corps of engineers the Admiral says:

That efficiency beneath the protective deck is no less important in naval warfare than efficiency above it cannot be doubted. The boiler plant is the heart of the vessel, and any weakness in that direction will be followed by general decline everywhere else. The difference between an efficient and an inefficient force on board a warship was shown at the battle of Santiago. The crowning act of that victory was the overtaking of the Colon by the Oregon. In this chase a battleship of sixteen knots speed, manned by an efficient engine room force, overtook a twenty-knot armored cruiser, whose motive power was inefficiently handled, since only about one-half the boiler power was developed on board the Colon that could have been secured by a skilled force of mechanics and firemen directed by a trained and educated complement of engineer officers.

Admiral MELVILLE'S recommendations look to the correction of these conditions. He asks that the policy lately inaugurated of detailing junior officers of the line exclusively to engineering duties be greatly extended, and that a post-graduate course be established at the Naval Academy for junior officers of the line who desire to familiarize themselves with engineering matters. He also offers many important suggestions relative to the training of enlisted men and the removal of the temptations which now exist to leave the navy after brief service and go over to the merchant marine.

This report demands the immediate and thoughtful consideration of the Administration, and we have no doubt it will receive it. The function of the engineer in modern naval operations is one of steadily increasing importance. The warship is a highly organized engine, and crowded from stem to stern with vital organs the impairment of the least of which cripples her efficiency and may place her hors du combat at a critical moment. The old-fashioned "sea dog" naval officer is passing away and lives chiefly in tradition. The modern commandant has to think more of his coal pile than of anything else, and his seamanship is of little value if he cannot keep his machinery in good working order. Whatever tends to lower the efficiency of the Engineers' Department robs the navy of that which makes it most effective for practical service, and it is an anxious question whether the Government can offer to competent young men with technical educations inducements comparable to those which are offered in the industries which now absorb them. How to do so as far as possible is a matter not unworthy of the consideration of the President, who is probably the first incumbent of that high office to thoroughly comprehend the needs and difficulties of a modern naval establishment.

MR. SHEPARD'S FRANKNESS.

Does Mr. SHEPARD believe that there is even one Tammany District Leader who is fit to have a Commissionership or any other official power and trust in the City Government? He tells us that he is going to talk frankly about the affairs of the city and the need of reform, but somehow when the attempt is made to pin him down to specific utterance, his speech is clogged with ifs and buts. "If there be a district leader of Tammany Hall," he says, "or of the Republican organization, or of the Prohibition Party, and he is unfit for the duties of his office, or is unfaithful to them, then it is the duty of the Mayor to remove such official." Mr. JEROME, who is talking frankly to the people of this city, does not dilute his promises with sophistications about the Prohibition Party. He talks with perfect frankness, and the people know that he means what he says. But Mr. SHEPARD hurries on to say that "if Mr. Low also claims that I should remove officials from office simply because they are Tammany Hall leaders, then I say that if I am elected I will not carry out that idea." Tammany understands this to mean that its men will keep their places under Mr. SHEPARD. The tens of thousands of anti-Tammany Democrats and Republicans who have quite lost faith in Mr. SHEPARD'S political morality understand it in that way, too.

Mr. SHEPARD sought to justify his silence about MURPHY and DEVERY by asking why the Governor does not remove the Police Commissioner if he is unfit, and construed his failure to remove him as a daily certificate of character. Gov. ODELL'S dignified reply to this query, altogether worthy of a Tammany candidate, but unworthy of Mr. SHEPARD, is at once caught up in the vain hope of making another point. You see, says Mr. SHEPARD, Gov. ODELL will not remove an officer without charges or investigation. Then how can a candidate who is not a sworn officer of the law remove any officer without an investigation and a trial?

This is juggling, and not at all skillful juggling, with the question to which the people of this city are giving very serious attention. MURPHY and DEVERY are already convicted of absolute unfitness for the offices they hold. The corruption that exists in the Police Department exists by their connivance, if not with their participation. The iniquities and violations of law over which the police extend their protection flourish with the knowledge and permission of MURPHY and DEVERY. As a citizen Mr. SHEPARD knows very well that this is the truth, that these are the facts. As a candidate he chooses to be a knownothing. Why? Because he fears to offend Tammany. A great part of the electorate has concluded already that it might be equally distasteful to him to offend Tammany after his election.

That kind of Mayor the people do not want. MURPHY and DEVERY are so bad that they are accepted as types of corrupt government. To say that he would put them out of office as soon as he became Mayor would be for Mr. SHEPARD a short and easy way to give a pledge that under him the City Government would be pure and efficient. Mr. Low made that pledge, and nobody questioned his sincerity. Because he does not make it, and will not under any compulsion, Mr. SHEPARD'S sincerity is questioned every day. Yet he insists that he is talking to the people with perfect frankness.

MISLEADING ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

We question very much if young men are much benefited or stimulated by the eternal iteration of the platitude that "there is always room at the top." As an abstract fact this is true enough, but it is only true because so few, comparatively, are able to reach the top. For example, Secretary GAGE, in Denver, addressing an audience composed chiefly of bank clerks, said: "If I knew that you were capable I could take twenty-five young men from among you and place them in positions in various parts of the country which would pay each of them $25,000 a year." No doubt this is true. He might also have said that if among the young men addressed there were twenty-five capable of earning $25,000 a year, each one of them would sooner or later find his own level without any assistance from others, not even from Secretary GAGE.

It is a mistake to suppose that the highest good in life is to earn an exceptional salary or to accumulate great wealth. It is doubtful, indeed, if to hold these standards before young men is to inspire them to the best efforts they are capable of making. It is like the Presidential possibility. The number in any one generation of men who can attain the office is of necessity very sharply limited, and more lives are wrecked by the disappointment of this high and generally impossible ambition than are made useful and honorable by cherishing it. In business the road to success is not made plain by holding out the evasive marsh light of the twenty-five-thousand-dollar salaries which are going begging. There never were and never will be "original vacancies" of this character. The men who get such salaries largely make their own places, and are paid these large amounts for no other or better reason than that they have crowded themselves into positions in which they can exact what they please from employers. Nothing could by any possibility satisfy Mr. GAGE that any one of the young men he addressed could fill such a position as he described, much less twenty-five of them. The way to establish capacity on a basis commanding recognition is to fill the best position one can get better than any one else can fill it and be ready to step up when the chance offers. To talk about $25,000 vacancies to young men who are working at bank clerks' salaries is to unsettle them and create discontent with the average results of average labor, which is what the average man has to be satisfied with. Mr. GAGE undoubtedly meant to be inspirational, but we fear he was not.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Considering how extremely unimportant it is, from any scientific or practical point of view, whether Mrs. LEONORA F. PIPER credits to telepathy or to "the spirits" the words she speaks or writes while in the state called trance, one cannot but wonder at the flutter of excitement into which her recent expression of opinion on the subject has thrown the amiable and always amusing members of the Society for Psychical Research who for years past have been treating her "communications" as indubitable messages from the dead. They know, just as all the rest of us know, that the value of the evidence on which they based their conclusions is not in the slightest degree affected by Mrs. PIPER'S proclamation, and that her public and voluntary enrollment in the huge army of those who have always rejected their conclusions as both absurd and false increases that army to a degree much too small to be worth worrying about. Yet they seem to be vastly disturbed, and with impassioned vehemence they are trying to deprive her "confession" of the significance which—it does not possess. Mr. RICHARD HODGSON, the Secretary of the society, insists that Mrs. PIPER'S attack on the theory of spirit inspiration was made in "a moment of depression," and that after she gets over it the seances will continue as before, while others of the investigators, as they call themselves—though they all use the familiar jargon of the writing and materializing "mediums"—content themselves with repeating their now inconvenient tales of Mrs. PIPER'S perfect honesty and profound intelligence with covert intimations that perhaps they were mistaken about the intelligence. It is evident that they ascribe greater weight to the "confession" than other people do, either because it conflicts with their ready-made convictions or because it threatens to cut off a source of material for good salable magazine articles. Fortunately the episode is a very funny one in all its phases, and valid excuses for laughter are always welcome.

—There has reached us a stray copy of a paper published at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, for the sole purpose, apparently, of aiding a certain M. CHARLES HURET in the accomplishment of his ambition to get into the Chamber of Deputies. It is not a very interesting paper, for M. HURET'S only claim to the votes of his fellow-citizens seems to be his fierce hatred of Freemasons and the Dreyfusards, but the name of the paper does possess interest, for it is—Le Corsaire. That, now, is a title that means something. There is a genial frankness about it that attracts and fixes the attention, and it evidences a boldness in M. HURET and his supporters which is, in its way, very attractive. We have piratical politicians over here, too, but hitherto they have never admitted that they belong to the ancient profession—it is about the most ancient of all professions—and they have wasted a lot of valuable time and energy in protesting that, whatever their enemies may say, they are really philanthropists and patriots in whom regard for self has no abiding place. We all know perfectly well the candidates and the policies Le Corsaire would support if it were published here in New York, and there is quite enough of land piracy practiced and planned in the city to warrant the assumption of the name, in an Anglicized form, by any one of the little sheets whose headlines create so much annoyance for the object of their chiefest admiration. That object, we fear, would not welcome the support of a paper called The Pirate, or The Corsair, but his companions on the ticket wouldn't mind it a bit, after they had overcome the first shock of surprise, and doubtless he, too, would get used to it in time. He has developed a great capacity of late for withstanding shocks to nerves that were once extremely sensitive.

—Quite the most curious of all the comment elicited in England by the recent suggestion that the military strength of the Boers was due to the length and frequency of their prayers is that contained in a letter contributed to The London Times by the Canon of Westminster. "It is stated," writes Canon HENSON, "I know not with what authority, that efforts are being made in high ecclesiastical quarters to induce the Government to appoint a day of public humiliation on account of the continuance of the South African war. I cannot bring myself to believe that those efforts can be effectual so far as the Government is concerned, but I think it not unlikely that they may lead to another series of regrettable ecclesiastical pronouncements. I venture, therefore, once more to make my protest against religious exercises which imply notions about the moral government of the universe which are properly obsolete, which could not therefore be generally sincere, and which would probably provoke a painful ebullition of aggressive and scornful irreligion." These remarks have excited the ire of another prelate, Canon GARRATT of Norwich, and he comes to the defense of the measure proposed as follows: "I cannot agree that it is a proposal of 'religious exercises which imply notions about the moral government of the universe which are properly obsolete.' The only beliefs which such prayers involve are that GOD rules among the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, and that He hears and answers prayer for national mercies, beliefs which, if they are as Canon HENSON says, 'obsolete,' so much the worse for a nation which has grown indifferent or unbelieving as to actual facts which are as true now as in the days of NEBUCHADNEZZAR." There is the issue clearly joined, and a long discussion of it can confidently be expected. Canon HENSON, in the letter from which we have quoted, also said: "I cannot see anything unusual or suggestive of extraordinary Divine chastisement in experiences which are strictly normal. If, indeed, a day of humiliation were at all becoming, I should incline to assign as its occasion, not the magnitude and duration of our military efforts, but our shameful and shameless neglect of the suffering and devoted loyalists of South Africa. But even in that case we might dispense with the religious exercises and devote ourselves with better effect to remedying by prompt and ample assistance our long and ungrateful neglect. I hope I am not less sensitive than my fellows as to the importance of national morality, but I cannot think that national morality will be anywise bettered by an archaic and artificial procedure, as irrelevant as it is unreal."

—A German scientist has convinced himself that the use of bad grammar is not always an evidence of ignorance, but may result from a definite disease of the nerves, which disease he calls "grammicitis," and says it can be diagnosed and cured without any more difficulty than many other maladies of the same general character. All this is gravely set forth in the Leipsic Medical Journal, with the course of treatment from which recovery of the power to use words correctly can be expected by those who have lost it. We are glad to hear this news, and refuse to doubt its accuracy, partly because good news should be believed on principle, if it is a possible thing to do so, and partly because the tale inspires a hope that the discoverer of a cure for "grammicitis" will next devote his powerful mind to finding a drug potent enough to save those who take it from making mistakes of the sort illustrated in this column the other day when the song "Malbrook s'en va-t-en guerre" was called "that famous product of the Peninsular campaign." Of course, everybody on earth who ever heard of the war referred to is thoroughly well aware that it had no more to do with "Malbrook s'en va-t-en guerre" than with "Little Annie Rooney" or "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," and yet so it was written, and so it was printed despite the scrutiny of many eagle eyes. Excuse or even explanation of the blunder was not even imagined until the arrival of the story from Leipsic, but now it's different. If "grammicitis" isn't plain, ordinary ignorance, it isn't absolutely necessary to confess that the confounding of WELLINGTON and MARLBOROUGH was not plain, ordinary stupidity and carelessness. And that's a great comfort, now so many wise and kindly correspondents are calling our attention to the terrible error.

THE CLERGY AND DIVORCE LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One is amazed, in these days of anarchistic talk and conduct, to read the reports in your paper this morning of two Doctors of Divinity in the Protestant Episcopal Church giving utterance to their readiness to defy the law if a certain law concerning divorce had been enacted. What possible effect can such statements have except to help on the tendency to anarchy? Any clergyman is at liberty to have his opinion about any matter in dispute in the Church, and there are many who feel about divorce just as Drs. Batten and Van de Water feel. And if those men choose to break any law of the Church to which they belong, they may do so if they like, and take such consequences as may follow. But why do they wish to proclaim their disloyalty publicly before the world? Such action does nothing but harm to the men themselves, to the Church and public generally, and to the cause they wish to advocate.

Let me commend to them the very different attitude of Judge Jerome in advocating the opening of saloons on Sunday afternoons. He does not approve of the present law, and said so; but did he say that he would break it? Not at all. This is what he said: "You may ask what I am going to do about it if I am elected. Well, if you think I am going to violate any oath of office for one single vote, you are mistaken. I will enforce the laws as I find them." Some of the clergy forget that they have taken an oath of office to administer the laws as they find them, until they can bring about a change in the law. OCT.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

CITY COLLEGE AND SETH LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am amazed to find that a clique of graduates of the College of the City of New York have endeavored to make it appear that the alumni of that noble institution can be swung into line for Tammany.

I have lived too far away since I graduated in 1857 to know all the details of the conflict that has been waged for many years past, but I can safely assert that Tammany and her blind devotees have never done justice by the college and the city that supports it. The great majority of our alumni, we who owe to New York our education, would gladly repay our debt by laboring for the development of the college to such an extent that the youth of the city who are not able to attend distant schools and universities shall be provided at home with all the educational advantages that they need, in order to develop the manliness that is in them.

Why should the graduates of the City College need to go to distant universities to complete their professional courses? Why is not the best that can be had spread before them? Cannot New York provide for her own? Why should we have remonstrated for forty years past against the continued use of the present building in its absurd and disgraceful unfitness? Why are the teachers, whom we have respected and love, burdened with such heavy loads of work that they can do little or nothing for the intellectual and scientific reputation of the college and nothing but routine work for their pupils?

I am absolutely certain that this inheritance from a former generation of patriots is not appreciated at its full value as an educational power by Tammany. It has been a public benefactor of the highest character, far nobler and better than all else in the city. It has given light and the power of life and the hope of the future to those who would never otherwise have been thus blessed. There can be no doubt that the best friend the college can have will be not Tammany or Shepard, but Seth Low and his associates.

CLEVELAND ABBE.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

AN ELECTION PROPHECY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, an independent voter, who has no use for either of the political machines as at present constituted, prophesies that the Democratic Party will be successful at the forthcoming election, but it will not be the Tammany Hall crowd.

My reason for thinking so are as follows:

First—Boss Platt was so criticised and execrated for placing Gen. Tracy in the field against Seth Low at the last Mayoralty election, (which was done in order to save his machine from annihilation,) that in order to "square himself" in the eyes of the independent Republicans for placing Tammany Hall in power, he now professes to be the friend of Seth Low, and desires his election, while in reality he wants him to be defeated, and for the same reason as before—because he (Platt) cannot control him. It would be safe to bet that the machine Republicans will get orders to knife Seth Low.

Second—The candidacy of Edward M. Shepard on the Tammany Hall ticket proves that some one is playing politics that is a past master in the art, (possibly David Bennett Hill,) with the assistance of McLaughlin, Sheehan, Coler, et al. What better way to defeat Tammany Hall and build up a genuine Democracy could have been devised. McLaughlin may be an old man, but he has played the hand dealt him with great skill and cunning. A cross placed before the name of Edward M. Shepard on the Democratic ballot and one under the emblem of the Fusion ballot will do the trick. No Democrat need vote for a Republican unless he chooses.

I am afraid Boss Croker got a "gold brick" when he accepted Edward M. Shepard as his candidate, and will meet his Waterloo, Nov. 5.

The Citizens' Union made the mistake of its life in having anything to do with the different hybrid parties that comprise the Fusion ticket (with all their dickering for the spoils.) On principle, it would have been much better for the Citizens' Union to have named a straight ticket of its own, even if it had gone down to temporary defeat. It would at least have been consistent. M. A. T.

New York, Oct. 22, 1901.

AN EAST SIDER'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My admiration for your irreproachable paper increases each day as I read its logical editorials on the present campaign. They, with Mr. Jerome's remarkable speeches, are the main features of this fight for honest and decent government in our glorious city. In marked contrast to your attitude is the stand taken by another New York daily, which calls itself the friend of the masses. It tells us to elect Shepard, and, consequently, the rest of Tammany's ticket, with the exception of Tammany's present tool, recognizing that if the Citizens' ticket is successful it will lose the opportunities to advertise itself as the "champion of the people" by preventing city officials from perpetrating this or that wrong upon the community.

And the masses know Tammany best. The increasing popularity of Mr. Jerome's speeches means that he gives facts about Tammany as we, on the east side, know them.

But the trouble with us is that we forget the ingratitude of those people who get the majority of our votes.

Two years ago I was in the liquor business. My partner was a member of Tammany Hall. One Sunday he was arrested by the "wardman." The next day, notwithstanding the promises of the politicians, that they would speak to the wardman and see my partner out without paying a cent, a man approached me in the Criminal Court Building and said that the wardman wanted $20 to "fix" the clerk of the court.

Protests were of no avail. My partner had not been caught selling, but was simply open, as all the rest of the saloonkeepers were. The man answered that it made no difference; it was our turn to "pony up," and if not willing, the complaint would be made more severe. The money was paid, and the prisoner was free in ten minutes. To-day my ex-partner is the warmest supporter of Tammany and its methods.

What is of main importance to us is the honor of our homes. How the women of the east side can form into clubs, with the object of making a house-to-house canvass of the tenements in the interest of Tammany candidates, is beyond comprehension. Do they forget or do they want to forget what they see and hear in their neighborhoods?

The supporters of Tammany say that the prostitutes were driven into the tenements by the Strong Administration. As if they lived and carried on their abominable practices in lonely palaces before that time! We know that the social evil cannot be stamped out, but for God's sake let us see that those depraved beings act with more decency at least, and to sell their souls for their own support and not for the enrichment of divekeepers and dishonest officials.

No, Sir. Tammany is not the friend of the poor, for they cannot afford to be bled by its collectors to maintain in comfort Croker, Sullivan, and the rest of the crowd.

Keep up the fight, Mr. Editor, against Shepard and his new friends, and he will reap the reward for his inconstancy and for his unfairness toward the people who expected him, as in the past, to side with them. And, by the way, please tell us how much Cockran will get for writing that letter in the interest of Tammany.

"EAST SIDER."

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

Objects to "Malbrook" and the "Peninsula."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In calling attention to your London namesake's slip in crediting Matthew Arnold with a sentiment for which Burke is responsible, you have done a service for which the English newspaper may not thank you. But in the preceding editorial paragraph in your own paper to-day there is an allusion to "Malbrook s'en va-t-en guerre," which is set down as a "famous product of the Peninsular campaign." There can be no manner of doubt as to the fame of Malbrook, but why "Peninsular"? Haven't you confounded Blenheim with Badajoz, set Spain in the place on the map that the Low Countries used to occupy, and pushed the world a hundred years forward in its return to chaos and eternal night? "Malbrook" was Marlborough, of course, and unless your allusion is to a hitherto neglected, if existent, possibility that the air was a marching tune of the British Army in Spain a hundred years after John Churchill's time, it has no point at all. Will you kindly elucidate?

Brooklyn, Oct. 23, 1901. J. M. C.

NUGGETS.

They Differ.

There is a difference between King Charles I. and Sir Henry Irving. Sir Henry never loses his head.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Unpleasant Boarder.

"You do not often get better steak than that," said the landlady, hoping for a compliment.

"Yes, I seldom eat elsewhere," replied De Grouch, to whom it was always easier to keep up his reputation than his board bill.—Indianapolis News.

An Opportunity for Him.

Mose Foreace (ardently)—Tell me, Miss Angie, may I contribute to yo'r future happiness?

Miss Angie—Well, Mr. Foreace, as I accepted Abe Gingerbred last ebenin', dere is weddin' presents to be thought ob, to be shuah!—Judge.

His Chance Gone.

"Marse Tom, ain't you gwine run fer some office dis year?"

"I think not."

"None 'tall?"

"None."

"My, my! En I needs a sack er flour, side er meat, jug er licker, en dem ol' shoes what you got on."—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Harsh Neighbors.

"How do you like your neighbors?"

"Not a bit," said the woman, who was tying a little boy's hat on. "You see, they don't like children."

"How do you know?"

"They hurt Reginald's feelings dreadfully. When he throws stones at their dog, or plays the hose on their window, they look real cross at him!"—Washington Star.

"THE MELANCHOLY DAYS."

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year—
The time when parodies like this on every side appear;
For now the gentle poet takes his facile fountain pen
And rhyming dictionary, and essays the task again;
He grinds it out—the yearly ghost about the "sombre haze,"
And eke the grouchy coal man of "the melancholy days."

The melancholy days, forsooth! Now pumpkin pies are here
In all their mellow yellowness to make existence dear;
The arrogant mosquito to some other clime has hied,
And, oh, we have the oyster now, escalloped, raw or fried;
The mothballs and the pawnballs from our overcoats we raise,
And yet the parodies appear on "melancholy days."

The melancholy days, indeed! The leaves are gay with gold,
The air is crisp and bracing with its tingling taste of cold,
The stars come close and closer in the clear October night,
And everything combines to help along the appetite;
But still the gentle poets tune their yearly bunch of lays
To groundless rhymes about the absent "melancholy days."

A PLAY BY ROSTAND.

Produced by the Students of the Empire Dramatic School.

The first performance of the eighteenth year of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School took place yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre. The occasion was made interesting by the production of a three-act comedy by Edmond Rostand. The title of the original is "Les Romantiques," which the translator, George Fleming, has transformed into "The Fantasticks." The work undoubtedly belongs to Rostand's early period, but it shows poetic and dramatic skill.

It tells the story of the love of two young persons whose fathers are close friends, but who pretend to be enemies. The reason of this pretense is their knowledge that their two children, the son of one and the daughter of the other, are inclined to be romantic and would be unlikely to fall in love if they found everything running smoothly and, in their minds, prosaically. Over the wall which divides the two estates these young lovers croon their lullaby of love. The fathers, to bring the story to a climax, plan a mock abduction. The girl is to be seized by bandits, and the boy is to rescue her. The grateful father of the girl is then to consent to the marriage of the two and the old men are to pretend to become friends. The first act ends with the pretended abduction, which the author treats in a spirit of high comedy. The bravo who is in charge of the affair arranges all the stage effects of his farce with mock gravity and the maid is properly scared, and as properly rescued by the youth. As they are embracing the chief bravo, who has pretended to fall dead, revives sufficiently to present his bill to the father who engaged him.

In the second act we see the two estates thrown into one, the wall having been removed. The fathers are no longer happy. They have lost their occupation, and they fall to quarreling. In a fit of temper they tell the truth to the maid, who is still in the misty heights of romantic love and eagerly awaiting the formal betrothal ceremony. She at once loses her interest in her affair. The bill of the bravo is shown to her as evidence, and, being left in the garden, it falls into the hands of the youth. Both the lovers now see their romance knocked into fragments and they quarrel. At this instant arrives the bravo to try to collect his bill. Things are looking troublesome for the fathers, when the news comes that the youth in despair has run away. And then the fathers refuse to pay the bravo's bill on the ground that the marriage, which was guaranteed as a result of the mock abduction, cannot take place. And thus the third act is devoted to showing how the bravo brings the lovers together again in order that he can collect his little bill.

It would be interesting to see this ingenious comedy performed by skilled players, though it did not entirely miss fire yesterday afternoon in the hands of the young amateurs, who are some day to be professionals. They had been carefully rehearsed and they went through their parts creditably, though without anything approaching dramatic illusion. George Gerbich showed that he had learned something about grace of pose and gesture and the treatment of the voice in the delivery of pathetic text, while Mr. de Cordoba also displayed some command of action. His reading was stilted, however, and he has yet much to learn about the delivery of text. However, these two seemed to be the most developed of the sextet of neophytes exhibited yesterday. The little play was prettily staged.

Percinet ..... George Gerbich
Straforel ..... Pedro de Cordoba
Bergamin ..... George Bell
Pasquin ..... Ellis Harris
Blaise ..... Robert O'Connor
Sylvette ..... Evelyn Emerson

MR. FABIAN'S PIANO RECITAL.

Mr. S. M. Fabian, pianist, gave a recital at Mendelssohn Hall last night. In addition to being the avant courier of the musical season, Mr. Fabian was a stranger to local music lovers. He was heard by a large audience and heartily applauded. His programme consisted of the A minor prelude and fugue of Bach, the thirty-two variations of Beethoven, a group of Chopin pieces, comprising two études, the nocturne opus 27, No. 2; the "Ecossais," the unfamiliar waltz, opus 70, No. 1; the B minor scherzo, and the A flat polonaise; Raff's waltzes from opus 54, a berceuse, and "Dance Caprice," by Grieg; a rondo by Field, Liszt's "Gnomenreigen," and the Schubert-Liszt, "Erl-König."

Mr. Fabian's best qualities are his legato playing in slow passages and his rhythm. It cannot be said that he preserves these qualities at all times. They were heard to their best advantage in the Bach and Beethoven numbers, in which they were naturally most serviceable. In the Chopin pieces the pianist's best work was done with the "Ecossais" and the waltz. The nocturne suffered from the dryness of the player's tone and from his lack of temperament. He played the trio of the B minor scherzo with fairly good effect, but the scherzo itself was not clear. The polonaise was taken at a hazardous tempo, with inevitable results. The player in his overexertion fell to forcing the tone of his instrument, and the consequences were disastrous to the music.

A Most Courageous Audience.

At the end of the first act of the Rostand play produced at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon, a torch bearer set fire to some cut flowers and a "grass mat" on the stage. The curtain was rung up three times in response to applause, and the fire burned merrily, increasing in size each moment. As the curtain was descending for the third time a stage hand walked forward and picked up the burning articles and carried them off the stage. During all of this the entire audience sat still and applauded. Not a single person arose from his seat, and there was not even an audible exclamation or a buzz in the house. Afterward there was general comment on this unusual behavior on the part of the audience.

J. A. KASSON ON RECIPROCITY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—John A. Kasson of Iowa, the diplomat and tariff expert, spoke on "Reciprocity" at the annual dinner of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association this evening. He devoted his attention particularly to an exposition of the legal soundness of the practice of reciprocity as demonstrated by the Constitution and judicial decisions.

The most important section of the speech dealt with the practical results to be expected from the treaties pending before the Senate, the special benefits to be realised by each section of the United States being clearly indicated.

A particularly interesting portion of the address dealt with the French reciprocity treaty now pending, and it was shown that the United States secured reductions far in excess of those granted to France. The United States concessions were really only about 5 per cent. of the present duty, while the concessions made by France amounted to an average reduction of 46 per cent. on American imports.

Mr. Kasson next undertook to answer the criticism that the concessions obtained by the United States from France were insufficient, and he reminded his audience that there are two parties to a treaty, and quoted from President Roosevelt's Minneapolis speech this expression: "We must also remember, in dealing with other nations, that benefits must be given where benefits are sought." We would not get what we wanted without conceding something the other party wanted.

This was not a party question, for while the Republican platform of 1896 demanded reciprocity, neither the Democratic Party nor any other party had opposed it. Now, if one party opposed reciprocity because it did not give free trade, and the other party because it reduced unnecessarily high duties, there was great danger at the next election of the fatal overthrow of the principle of protection itself.

"We have come to the parting of the ways," said Mr. Kasson in conclusion. "We must go to the left on the Spanish road of exclusiveness and industrial stagnation in our home market, and for our insular possessions; or go to the right on the smooth highway of reciprocity and industrial expansion."

Pumpkin Crop Almost a Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Oct. 24.—News from Conneaut, this county, where is situated one of the largest canning concerns in the United States, is to the effect that the pumpkin crop of the country this year will not exceed 10 per cent. of the average yield. The season for canning tomatoes has just closed and that crop was equal to little more than 10 per cent. of the yield of a year ago. Factories are now advertising widely for pumpkins and are offering to pay $4 a ton, which price is nearly double that paid during several years last.

ILLINOIS CORPORATIONS MUST PAY THEIR TAXES

Court Decides Case Involving Hundreds of Millions.

Orders State Board to Assess Property Which for Years Has Escaped Taxation—Corporations May Move.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—The Supreme Court this morning affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County in what is known as the Chicago Teachers' tax case. This in effect awards a writ of mandamus against the State Board of Equalization to compel it to assess the capital stock, including franchises, of twenty Chicago corporations, the fair cash value of whose capital stock, including franchises, over and above the value of their tangible property, is alleged to aggregate $235,000,000.

The following are the corporations directly affected: Chicago City Railway Company, West Chicago Street Railway Company, North Chicago Street Railroad Company, Chicago Union Traction Company, People's Gas Light and Coke Company, Chicago Telephone Company, Chicago Edison Company, Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, Chicago Electric Transit Company, Chicago and Jefferson Urban Transit Company, Evanston Electric Railway Company, Cicero & Proviso Street Railway Company, North Chicago Electric Railway Company, North Side Electric Street Railway Company, Ogden Street Railway Company, Chicago, North Shore Railway Company, South Chicago City Railway Company, Chicago, West Division Railway Company, Chicago Passenger Railway Company, and North Chicago City Railway Company.

This case was instituted by the State's Attorney of Sangamon County at the instance of the Chicago Teachers' Federation. It was for a writ of mandamus to compel the State Board of Equalization to assess the foregoing corporations, which, it was alleged, have hitherto escaped taxation by the board. The Court holds that the board, in assessing corporations, does not act as a board of review, but as an original assessor, and that the performance of its duty to assess the fair cash value of capital stock, including franchises, over and above the value of tangible property, may be enforced by mandamus.

Instead of making a proper assessment, the Court says that the board arbitrarily and willfully failed to follow a proper and long-established rule in force in this State for making such assessments, by refusing to take into consideration, in making such assessments, the bonded indebtedness of said corporations. It also disregarded all other rules for the making of such assessments in force at the time of the filing of the petition in this case, and for the purpose of evading its duty sought to pass new rules for its government in making the valuations and assessment, and refused to consider the information then before it, furnished by the Assessors, as provided by statute, and assessed the capital stock and franchises of said corporations at a nominal sum instead of at the fair cash value thereof.

While it is true that fraud will not be presumed, and that the decision of the State Board of Equalization in fixing the value of corporate property for the purpose of taxation is quasi-judicial in its nature, still, when it is apparent to the Court that every well-known rule for the valuation of said stock, including franchises, has been violated and arbitrarily disregarded by the board, and such board has refused to consider the statement as to values prepared by the Assessors under the statute, for its use, and has refused to consider information as to the value of such corporate property submitted to it by interested parties, and has arbitrarily fixed such at a grossly inadequate sum under rules passed by it for the occasion, the Court is justified in holding that fraud in making of such assessments has been established and such pretended assessments may be properly disregarded, and treated as no assessment, and such board be coerced by the writ of mandamus to assess such property.

The opinion then quotes and affirms the order of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, which ordered the Board of Equalization to assemble in June, 1901, to fix the taxes on the corporations involved, and concludes as follows:

"We have been asked by the petitioner to fix the date when a return to the writ should be made. Such order is not necessary. Under Section 32 of the Practice act, upon filing in the trial court a certified copy of the order of affirmance the same will operate as a precedence, and that court will become reinvested with jurisdiction, and may proceed as though no appeal had been taken."

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The tax decision given to-day by the Illinois Supreme Court relates to twenty-three local corporations enjoying municipal franchises, including traction, gas, and electric companies, whose total capital stock was estimated to be worth $368,000,000, all of which had escaped taxation previously, and was likely to be omitted again by the State Board, which adjourned last December without assessing this vast amount of property.

What was considered the weak point in the teachers' case was that the mandamus was asked while the board was still in session, and while it was protesting that it meant to do the very thing which the mandamus required. The teachers' contention was that the board was a continuing body, and that it had refused for years to make these assessments, and that if a mandamus could not issue until after the board had adjourned, it might as well never be issued at all, and there was absolutely no way to compel the board to perform its manifest duty. The teachers' view of the case seems to have been sustained by the Supreme Court.

Broad as is the scope of this decision in itself, its logical results are much greater, as the decision, it is said, really applies equally well to railroad corporations and every other corporation in the State, and may lead to the collection of back taxes. Levy Mayer, who is attorney for two of the traction companies concerned, said to-day:

"If the equalizers follow strictly the rule of the Court, the result will be appalling. There is such a thing as taxing corporations out of existence. And then, with this new burden on them, they will not be able to make improvements; the tendency will be to reduce expenses and the service will suffer. The well-known position of the Supreme Court in regard to granting rehearings leads me to believe that the celebrated case is at an end."

Mayor Harrison said: "The decision adds $8,000,000 to the funds of the State, and of this $2,000,000 will come to Cook County, where the teachers started the fight. It is now up to the Board of Equalization to bow to the dictates of the court. One effect it will have probably will be to squeeze a lot of the 'water' out of the stock of various corporations, and it may drive some of them out of the State to fairer climes—New Jersey, for instance."

I. N. Greenacre, who acted for the Teachers' Federation in the courts, said of the decision: "The decision shows that the methods of corporations must be open to public inspection; that the taxes of home owners will be reduced from $5 to $4, and that the deficits annually confronting the county and city government will no longer appear. Streets can be improved, bridges built, and the schools and other public institutions maintained in a proper manner. By this decision anarchy in Illinois is deprived of its only excuse."

IRISH NATIONALISTS' VISIT.

Committee on Its Way Here to Champion Home Rule for Ireland.

Plans are perfected for an enthusiastic reception of John Redmond and his colleagues on their arrival here. They left Queenstown yesterday on the Majestic of the White Star Line. The Irish National League will greet the Irish representatives in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 3. Mr. Redmond is accompanied by Patrick McHugh, M. P., for Leitrim, and Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., for Mayo.

Mr. McHugh is editor of The Sligo Champion. He was released from Kilmainham Jail, Dublin, on Monday last after serving a sentence of six months for denouncing what he termed "jury packing." Mr. O'Donnell is the only Member of Parliament who has ever addressed that body in Gaelic.

Mr. Redmond has been here four times in the last ten years, the last time with Alderman Talion, then Lord Mayor of Dublin. He will bring his wife with him. They will be entertained Thursday evening by the Ladies of Ireland.

MRS. MAY H. HANNA RETURNS.

Divorced Wife of Daniel R. Hanna Brings Her Children Back on the Deutschland.

Mrs. May H. Hanna, divorced wife of Daniel R. Hanna, a son of Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio, with her three little sons, arrived on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland yesterday.

In July Mrs. Hanna, with the children, took passage on the Cunarder Campania for Liverpool. She had left Cleveland as a result of an order secured by her former husband, appointing Senator Hanna guardian of the children, the object of this step being to prevent her from taking them to Europe. She eluded the officers of the law in Cleveland and came to this city, and went to the Hotel Savoy. Daniel Hanna followed her to New York and engaged detectives to serve the order of the Ohio court on her. She again, with the assistance of her friend the Baroness de Pailland, gave the detectives the slip, and, getting on board the Campania, locked her stateroom door and remained there until the vessel had cleared the bar and was beyond American jurisdiction.

When she landed yesterday Mrs. Hanna appeared to be in excellent health, although it was said that she had been very ill of typhoid fever during the Summer. A man who declined to give his name, but who a Customs Inspector said was Richard Bacon, a Cleveland lawyer, met her at the pier. To one of the reporters who tried to get him to disclose his identity he laughed and said: "My name is Brown, and I came over on the Deutschland." Asked if matters between Mrs. Hanna and her former husband's family had been adjusted, he replied: "I guess they are fixed up."

Mrs. Hanna declined to discuss in any way her affairs.

"I have no immediate plans for the future," was all that she would say.

Asked whether the real name of "Mr. Bacon" or "Mr. Brown" was not Hanna she laughed, and, pointing to her eldest son, said:

"This is young Mr. Hanna."

With her sons she entered a carriage and was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria.

STUDENT CORRIGAN'S DEATH.

The Coroner at New Haven Says It Was Due to the Careless Act of Sedley.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 24.—Coroner Mix this afternoon returned his finding in the case of the death of Edward F. Corrigan, the Yale Law School student, for which Henry MacDonald Sedley, a Sheffield Scientific School freshman, had been held by the authorities.

The finding of the Coroner was not unfavorable to the young student. Stripped of its legal verbiage, the document stated that there was no quarrel between the young men, that "while words were earnest they were not of a harsh or angry nature."

In fixing the responsibility for the unfortunate occurrence, the Coroner was generous in his choice of words, merely announcing in the formal finding that Corrigan came to his death by the careless act of young Sedley.

It became known to-day that the report of the medical examiner drew attention to the fact that Corrigan's skull, as discovered at the New Haven Hospital, was of exceptional thinness.

Mrs. Henry Sedley, the mother of young Sedley, to-day went to Willimantic to see Mrs. Corrigan. Since the event the Sedley family has received every assurance that the members of the Corrigan family sympathize most heartily with them, and have expressed the wish that the matter might be dropped.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is really odd that the woman who has been buying dental floss on uncovered spools should not have discovered a long time ago that it was not a very neat way for keeping anything used in so intimate a manner. One possibly will pay a little more for the spools which come in the nice little pasteboard boxes, round like the spool and with a little slit in the upper part of the for the thread to come through as it is unwound. Fifteen cents it costs at one of the down-town drug stores, which is not much considering the time an ordinary spool of floss will last.

***

For a woman who is particular and for whom the ordinary tooth brush is too long to do all the work she requires there are stubby little brushes which are just the thing. These do not come in the cheaper makes of goods and one of them will cost 30 cents.

***

Very pretty things come now in the small turnover collars with cuffs to match. One pretty set of white in which both collars and cuffs are rather deep is finished on the edge with a narrow hemstitch, two rows of simple lace stitches are above this and above these a line of French knots in black. Another set has in place of the knots a line of feather stitching and still another has the black knots on the narrow hemstitched hem and above that a line of drawn work.

***

Another pretty set of turnover collar and cuffs is of linen stitched with red. There is the hemstitched edge and above this three small cords are stitched in with red and three lines of the plain red stitching are above. In the corners of the collar at the opening in front are two leaves, one in each corner, heavy white lace and the linen is cut out under it. The cuffs are made to match.

***

Flowers appear in everything this season. Silver frames to handsome leather chatelaine bags are engraved with flowers, and some of the most expensive of these bags with Oriental embroidery forming the bag also have the floral designs, but in these the flowers are enameled in the natural colors and are very beautiful.

***

Corset covers which are really serviceable are woven ones of silk. They fit snugly, come up high in the neck and are without sleeves or have very short sleeves. These are often serviceable to wear with thin waists for added warmth after the weather becomes cool in the Fall.

***

Most gorgeous effects are to be found in paillettes this year. They are massed one upon the other to make large raised flowers and come in different tones to match all shades of dress goods. Striking effects are obtained with them.

***

Here is another stock which is rather pretty. The stock proper is of white silk, there is a turnover of striped gray and white silk, of a style which used to be called some years ago by the general term of "Sumer silk," the turnover with a fold of white silk on the edge. The tie carried around from the back and with broad ends is also of the gray and white, and finished with folds of white silk on the edge.

***

A stock which has a pretty effect and which is simply made has a plain white foundation, over that a cream lace edging, put around the stock with some fullness, the scalloped edge carried a little above the edge of the foundation stock, and the plain edge of the lace simply turned in at the lower edge. Above this lace two little folds of black lace are carried around, one at the top of the stock, and the other at the lower edge, finishing with tiny strass buckles on the two sides of the front, leaving a space of an inch or two plain. There is a bow of the cream lace.

***

Stocks of white and stocks of black are made up with a black and white velvet tie, tiny pin-point embroidered white dots on the black. The stock, when white, is made with perpendicular tucks stitched with white. The velvet tie is carried around the stock and ties in a rather large bow in front.

***

Simple stocks of chiffon have a foundation of white silk covered with folds of chiffon and a bow of the chiffon, loops, and ends standing out straight at the sides and finished with ruchings of the chiffon.

***

All sorts of things are to be found in big round flats of felt or velvet ready to be made up into hats. There are felts with big polka dots of velvet, others with circular straps of velvet, long haired felts and smooth felts, and fancy stitched velvets. A pretty material for a hat crown is of a Persian design in the soft Persian colors, a series of little medallions, each medallion set around with a row of paillettes in black.

DINNER GIVEN TO THE MARQUIS ITO

Japanese Statesman Entertained at the Metropolitan Club.

Spoke of America's Part in the Development of Japan and of the Future of That Country.

The Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman and ex-Prime Minister, who is making a tour of the world, was entertained at the Metropolitan Club last night at a dinner given in his honor by Col. John J. McCook. K. Tzudzuki, the Japanese Imperial Minister of Education, who is accompanying the Marquis on his tour, was also a guest at the dinner.

Covers were laid for fifty-five guests, and among those gathered around the board were:

John Jacob Astor,	Arthur T. Hadley,
J. Crosby Brown,	Charles E. Locke,
Nicholas M. Butler,	Levi P. Morton,
R. Fulton Cutting,	John A. McCall,
Henry W. Cannon,	Francis L. Patton,
Paul Dana,	Whitelaw Reid,
Harris C. Fahnestock,	Douglas Robinson,
James Hazen Hyde,	James Speyer,
James J. Hill,	James Stillman,
Edward H. Harriman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Frederick D. Tappen,
Francis L. Hine,	T. Suffern Tailer,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	James T. Woodward.

Col. McCook eulogized Marquis Ito in an introductory speech to which the Marquis replied, speaking informally at first in Japanese, and then apologizing for not speaking in English, he introduced Mr. Tzudzuki, who read in English the set speech prepared by the Marquis for the occasion.

In his informal preliminary remarks, the Marquis referred in complimentary terms to the representatives of finance, arts, science, and statesmanship present, and then told how the people of Japan had acquired a reverence for the character and ability of William McKinley, which enabled that empire to sympathize with the American people in their recent sorrow. He also congratulated the United States upon having Theodore Roosevelt as Mr. McKinley's successor.

The Marquis, in his prepared speech, reviewed the gradual awakening of Japan and paid a tribute to the part played by the United States in her history. After referring briefly to the war with China over Korea, the Marquis went into an explanation of the causes of the present financial depression in Japan. He said, in part:

"The war with China had given Japan a new position in the family of nations. The reorganizations and improvements at home required extensive loans and large increases in the ordinary revenues. The commercial activity which sprang up led to widespread speculation. Then followed the bursting of the speculative bubble and commercial depression. This was short and not acute.

"The storm has subsided, and affairs are steadily settling down to their normal channels. This state of affairs has made it extremely difficult to raise the contemplated loans at home. Party politics made harvest of the conditions.

"In spite of these attacks and their temporary causes, the country as a whole is steadily increasing in prosperity. Taxes are being collected more rapidly. Ban expenditures and the normal equilibrium will be reached in a few years. One source of congratulation is found in the fact that agricultural interests have not suffered to any extent. Four-fifths of the population depend on agriculture, bank deposits have increased rapidly, and with this civilization and material prosperity on one hand, and with the profound love of country, intense loyalty to sovereign, with delicacy of feeling, and love of peace and comfort, and other characteristics of Oriental races on the other, I feel that the mission to be fulfilled by our country in the Orient of near future is clearly defined.

"Regarding the developments in connection with China, the highly individual civilization of the West is to come in close contact with the most ancient and venerable theocracy of the world, swarming with innumerable millions of human beings, and with a civilization almost diametrically opposed to that of the West. It is not the transient contact of conflicting rulers and armies, but it is the contact and ever-increasing contact of millions with millions in their daily life.

"I believe I am not saying too much, that we are the only people in the Orient who can fully understand the import and significance of the two civilizations, and I consider it a noble mission of our country to try to play the part of the 'broker Nation' in the future maintenance in the peace of the Orient. We are arming ourselves only to insure the fulfillment of the mission of peace, and the progress we have made thus far, both material and intellectual, would, I hope, justify you to regard us in the light of friends in the conscientious fulfillment of our destiny."

A representative of the Marquis visited a number of banking institutions in Wall Street yesterday. It was denied, however, that his visit had anything to do with the rumored intention of the Japanese Government to negotiate a loan in this country.

The Marquis will sail for Europe to-morrow.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Schieffelin—Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The marriage of Miss Susan M. Smith to Hamilton H. Schieffelin took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother on Castle Heights. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robert Ellis Jones, President of Hobart College. The service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was used.

The bridal party entered the church to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, played by an orchestra. The bride was given away by her brother, William A. Smith of Rochester. Miss Elizabeth Carson of Syracuse, niece of the bride, was maid of honor, and Schuyler Schieffelin of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served. There were about one hundred guests present, many of them from out of town. The bride was the recipient of many costly and beautiful gifts.

The bridegroom is connected with the drug house of Schieffelin & Co. of New York, of which his brother Schuyler is President.

After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin will reside in the old Schieffelin homestead.

McGann—Duncan.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Miss Marion Clifford Duncan, daughter of the late Samuel W. Duncan, and the Rev. John Moore McGann, rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Mattapan, were married at noon to-day at Trinity Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theodore Irving Reese, rector of St. Michael's Church, Milton, assisted by the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity Church.

The Rev. Mr. Reese and the bridegroom were college classmates, and in performing the ceremony for his friend he was returning the compliment which the Rev. Mr. McGann had done for him not long since. The maid of honor was Miss Ruth M. Duncan of New York, a cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Alice P. Duncan of New York, Miss Margaret B. Lemoyne of Brookline, Miss Mary Eastman Shaw, of Portland, Me., and Miss Charlotte Nichols of Newton. The best man was A. G. McGann of Chicago, the bridegroom's brother.

Following the church service a wedding breakfast was served to the family and a few friends at the home of the bride's mother on Freeman Street, Longwood.

Hunt—Goodfellow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Miss Mary Goodfellow, only daughter of the late Col. Henry E. Goodfellow, United States Army, was married to-day to Gaillard Hunt, son of the late Secretary of the Navy. The ceremony took place at 11 o'clock at the Chapel of St. Anthony, attached to St. Matthew's Church.

Only immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony, and later attended the breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother. The bride had no attendants, and was given away by her cousin, Col. Theodore Mosher, United States Army. Thomas S. Lee, rector of St. Matthew's, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Dougherty, S. J., of Georgetown College. George Blair acted as best man.

Aldrich—Purser.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Miss Charlotte P. Purser of this city and George T. Aldrich, a lawyer of New York, were married to-night at the residence of the bride, 16 Cedar Place. The Rev. James E. Sweeney of St. Andrew's Memorial Church officiated. Miss Edith R. Valentine of Yonkers was maid of honor. The best man was Wilbur F. Wakeman, the Appraiser of the Port of New York. The ushers were George H. Stegman and John H. Wise.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The greater number of entertainments are now in the suburbs. To-day there are the usual cross country hunts, and this evening the ball at Tuxedo. To-morrow evening the last of the dances at the Morris County Club will take place. There will be All Hallowe'en parties everywhere next week, but the season of the formal country dances is about over. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will close their house at Elm Court early next week, but they intend to return for Thanksgiving.

***

W. Wilson Drake and Miss Edith Slater Mills are to be married next week in Trinity Chapel, on West Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Drake is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Drake, (Miss Mary E. Wilson,) and Miss Hopeton Drake is his sister. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of '97. Miss Mills is to have as her maid of honor Miss Amy Mills, and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Charlotte H. Prime, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Prime; Miss Marion Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Armstrong, and whose brother, Edward Maitland Armstrong, married at Newport in September; Miss Gwendolyn King, Miss Gertrude Pell, daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell, and Miss Lillian G. Tyler.

***

Lieut. Col. Asser and his bride to be, Miss Leila Wotherspoon—the wedding is to be celebrated to-morrow afternoon at 4 P. M. in the chantry of Grace Church—are to sail Nov. 2 for England, where they are to visit Col. Asser's father.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are to give a large dance at their Westbury home during November. Mr. and Mrs. Keene are to remain at Westbury until December, and will then go to Melton Mowbray, England.

***

The débutantes of the coming season in Boston are many of them most interesting because of their distinguished ancestry. Two of them are granddaughters of the late historian, Francis Parkman. One of them is Miss Miriam Coffin, daughter of Mrs. Charles P. Coffin, and the other is her cousin, Miss Katharine Coolidge, a daughter of J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr. Miss Coolidge's mother died about three years ago. The other débutantes will be a Miss Dana, a granddaughter of Henry W. Longfellow, and whose mother is Mrs. Richard H. Dana; Miss Hannah Palfrey, Miss Beatrice Blake, and Miss Osgood, daughter of Mrs. Edward D. Osgood, (Miss Draper,) are the others of the Boston contingent.

***

Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, is stopping at the Waldorf. Miss Lee has traveled extensively abroad, and has been absent from the United States for many months.

***

The cablegram that several days ago announced the marriage of Mrs. Andrew Martin, widow of the brother of Peter D. and Walter S. Martin, to George Robinson of Washington was in error. Mrs. Martin married not George Robinson, but Robinson Riley, a well-known character in Washington, and who was recently engaged to a St. Louis girl.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park of 47 Fifth Avenue are to move up to 16 East Seventy-fourth Street, which is to be their residence in future. Their present home, on Lower Fifth Avenue, is an immense old-fashioned mansion, and has been occupied by them for years. They gave a dance there last Winter for their daughter, Miss Mary S. Park, who is to make her début this Winter. Mrs. Park was Miss Elizabeth Sweitzer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, who sailed for Europe this week on the Teutonic, will remain abroad most of the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson (Miss Susan Dimock) intend returning to town on Monday next, when they will occupy 19 East Sixtieth Street.

***

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nash of 19 West Seventy-third Street entertained friends at a dinner and dance at the Metropolitan Club, in honor of their daughter, Miss Mabel Nash, who is to be married on October 30 to Antonio Ponvert. Covers were laid for thirty guests.

***

There is a great deal of traveling through the country just now on the different trunk railway lines among the millionaires of New York. These parties, with the exception of the one of George Gould, are all stag affairs. Ogden Mills, John Jacob Astor, and Stuyvesant Fish are among those who are absent on such expeditions. Mrs. Fish is at Garrison's, Mrs. Vanderbilt and her children are at Westbury, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor is at Rhinebeck.

***

On the Deutschland yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews and family, Mrs. Henry Mackay Leroy, Mrs. Stephen Peabody and the Misses Peabody, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Napier Miles.

***

On the Aquitaine, which sailed yesterday, was Clarence Gray Dinsmore. Mr. Dinsmore will pass the winter in the South of France. The Count G. de Lancry Pronleroy and the Countess de Giverville were also on the same ship.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen closed their cottages to-day, and went to New York for the Winter.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Storer and Miss Storer have closed their cottage, on Washington Street, and gone to New York for the Winter.

Miss Morgan, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. French E. Chadwick gave a luncheon to-day at the Naval War College in honor of Judge and Mrs. Henry E. Howland of New York.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. A. B. Emmons.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Moses T. Campbell, Miss Gertrude Gibert, and R. P. Carroll went to New York to-day.

Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will give a luncheon Saturday at her villa to the principal officers of the several chapters of the order in this State.

Davis Barnes of New York is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull.

W. W. Sherman, J. K. Sturgis, and Lispenard Stewart returned from New York to-night.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Peace Telegram Sent to Colombia and Venezuela—Tributes to the Memory of President McKinley.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Oct. 24.—This afternoon Señor Raigosa, Chairman of the Mexican delegation and provisional President of the Pan-American Congress, sent to the Governments of Colombia and Venezuela the peace telegram agreed upon yesterday at the session.

A banquet was given the Pan-American delegates to-night in the Municipal Palace. Among the speakers was Gov. Guillermo de Landa y Escandon of the Federal district, who alluded to Washington as the Saxon father of free America and to Bolivar as the Latin father of fraternal America.

Mayor José Algara said the figures of McKinley and Diaz, the former draped in sable crepe, would go down into history as the originators of this Congress. Gen. Clayton, United States Ambassador, spoke, proposing the health of President Diaz.

THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

Miss Rosalie Loew Succeeds Carl L. Schurz as General Attorney.

At a meeting of the Legal Aid Society, held yesterday afternoon at the office of its President, Arthur Von Briesen, 49 Wall Street, the resignation of Carl L. Schurz as general attorney for the society was accepted, and Miss Rosalie Loew was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Schurz tendered his resignation so that he could join his wife, who is in Europe on account of her ill-health. He consented to allow the use of his name as a consulting attorney, and promised to act for the society at any time after his return to this county, free of charge.

Miss Loew has acted as general attorney of the society during Mr. Schurz's absence for eight months. Miss Josephine Storey was placed in charge of the woman's branch of the society. Since January the society has provided legal aid for 12,311 persons, mostly employes who were unable to get their salaries.

PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

Tells Engine Crew He Wanted to Ride with Them—Entertains J. C. Greenway of the Rough Riders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President Roosevelt and party returned to Washington at 10:30 A. M. to-day. Secretary Hay returned with the President from New Haven. Besides those who went from here, Miss Alice Roosevelt joined the party at Farmington, Conn. Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Capt. J. C. Greenway of the "Rough Riders," returned with the President. The latter will be the President's guest for a few days.

Only a few people had gathered at the station here, but a squad of police and detectives and Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, with several of his officers, guarded the approaches. The President had breakfasted early and was in excellent spirits. He was clad in a rough sack suit and a dark felt hat, and as he walked briskly down the long platform, smilingly acknowledged the greetings of the railroad employes.

When he reached the engine that had pulled the train from Philadelphia he reached up his hand to the engineer and fireman and said good-bye. "I wanted," he said to them, "to get out on the engine this morning, but I did not know whether I would be permitted to. Now, next time I take a trip I want to ride on the engine."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Max T. Rosen.

Max T. Rosen of 270 West Ninety-third Street, who, with his wife and daughter, was returning from a trip to Europe on the steamship Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line, which reached this port yesterday, died on that vessel Sunday night of heart disease. His body was brought to this city. Mr. Rosen was fifty-seven years old and Secretary and a Director of the United States Rubber Reclaiming Works of 27 Duane Street. He was also a member of many local German societies, and took an active interest in the work of the Citizens' Union. He leaves three sons, besides the members of his family who were with him on the ship.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL SHAW, a former well-known merchant and manufacturer of New York City and Hamden, N. Y., and later of Rock Island, Ill., died at Chicago yesterday, aged seventy-four years.

BENJAMIN M. WELL, one of the best known business men of Milwaukee, Wis., died last night of pneumonia, aged fifty-one years. Mr. Well represented in Milwaukee a number of leading foreign and domestic insurance companies as general agent.

GEORGE T. BARNES, Representative from the Tenth Georgia District in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, died yesterday at his home in Augusta, Ga. He was at one time a member of the National Democratic Committee, and prominent in party politics. He was sixty-eight years old.

JOHN W. WYCKOFF, for many years prominently identified with John I. Blair in railroad building, and once a leading citizen of Warren County, N. J., died at the Easton (Penn.) Sanitarium on Wednesday. He was eighty years old and was the father-in-law of Dr. Ott of Easton and of William H. Morrow of Belvidere, N. J.

EDWARD C. LEWIS, aged seventy-five years, President of the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company of Waterbury, Conn., and prominently interested in twenty-six other manufacturing concerns in Waterbury and Hartford, died yesterday. Mr. Lewis was the Republican nominee for Congress from the Second Connecticut District in 1886.

Z. S. HOLBROOK of Brookline, Mass., died suddenly Wednesday night, after a surgical operation. He recently resigned as President of the Massachusetts Telephone and Telegraph Company, to be President of the American and Moore Electrolytic Companies. Mr. Holbrook attended the Yale Theological School. He left the ministry in 1881 and became engaged in business.

CHARLES STOVEKEN died at his home at 216 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, on Wednesday from softening of the brain. He was born in Germany in 1812. He had been in the grocery business in the Greenville district for forty years, and retired ten years ago. He was one of the founders of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and was one of its Trustees for a quarter of a century. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

JOHN WHIPPLE, Jr., son of John Whipple, the well-known real estate agent of Newport, died at Leesburg, Va., yesterday. The deceased had been located in Virginia for a number of years, being engaged there in the electric light business. He had been ill for about two weeks. His father and mother in Newport have just recovered from recent serious illnesses. The deceased was about forty years old, and leaves a widow. He was the grandson of the late Thomas Swann, who was Governor of Maryland.

WILLIAM P. CLARKE, well known as a newsdealer in Newport, R. I., died at his home there yesterday in his sixty-fourth year. He had been in the newspaper business for more than half a century. He was for four years a member of the Newport General Assembly and twelve years a member of the School Committee. He was completing his fourth term on the School Board and had been renominated for another three years. He was a Director of The Herald Publishing Company, which publishes The Newport Herald.

EX-INSPECTOR DILKS DEAD.

Was a High Officer of the Police Department for Half a Century.

Ex-Police Inspector George Wright Dilks died at his home, 34 West Ninth Street, yesterday, from a complication of diseases and old age.

He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., eighty-four years ago. He came to New York at the age of fourteen years and became a printer in a building in Duane Street, near Broadway, where Aaron Burr had his law offices. In later years the two men became fast friends.

During the administration of Mayor Fernando Wood, Mr. Dilks was appointed a policeman. His promotion to be a Captain of police and later an Inspector soon followed. He remained an Inspector for 49 years, retiring from the department in 1888.

He played a prominent part in the draft riots. He was highly thought of by the Chinese residents of this city, who looked upon him as their friend.

INSPECTING THE ROCK ISLAND.

Cornelius Vanderbilt the Guest of Ogden Mills on the Trip.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Directors and chief executive officers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, accompanied by several guests, among them being Cornelius Vanderbilt, started on an eight days' inspection trip of the system to-day.

To-day's destination was Denver, and before the return the party will continue the inspection as far south as Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Vanderbilt went along as the guest of Ogden Mills, one of the Directors. He refused to discuss the object of his trip over the Chicago Great Western Road with President Stickney or his presence on the Rock Island system.

At the special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, called to-day to consider an increase in the number of members of the Executive Committee, an amendment changing that body from five to seven members was adopted and William H. Moore of this city and W. D. Leeds of New York were added to the committee. No other business was transacted.

The Rev. Dr. McKenzie Accepts Call.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Robert McKenzie of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, has accepted a call from the Rutgers Riverside Church of New York City.

Answer to a Correspondent.

JOSEPH VON ROEY.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment did not go to Cuba. It went into camp at Huntsville, Ala.

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "LUBECK." "LUBECK." E. & W.

IN the choice of unique and highly artistic single pieces of STERLING SILVER for

WEDDING GIFTS

the examples of Martelé now shown by the Gorham Co. will be found especially attractive.

THE GORHAM CO.
SILVERSMITHS
Broadway and Nineteenth Street and 21 & 23 Maiden Lane :: :: New York

MARRIED.

CHURCH—HUSTED.—At Rutgers Presbyterian Church, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 24, 1901, by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., Eugene Church of Tacoma, Washington, to Louise Akerly, daughter of the late William Augustus Husted of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEEDS—CHASE.—At Emmanuel Church, Boston, Mass., by the Rev. George Natress, assisted by Rev. Arthur W. Stone, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 4 o'clock, Louise Lydia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Samuel Chase of Randolph, Vt., to Frederick Leeds of New York.

SEAMAN—ALDRIDGE.—On Oct. 22, 1901, by the Rev. J. P. Cameron, at St. Andrew's Church, Fishkill-on-Hudson, Charles Henry Seaman to Grace Beulah Aldridge.

TWEEDY—BURBANK.—On Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1901, at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., by the Rev. Bishop Faulkner, Alice White, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James Brattle Burbank, to Ladrance Tweedy of New York.

DIED.

BARTOW.—At his home in Astoria, L. I., Oct. 24, 1901, Jacob Field Bartow, aged 69 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 38 Wardell St., Astoria, L. I., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCHILL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at her late residence, 142 East 18th St., Anna P., daughter of the late Timothy G. and Patience Lawrence Churchill.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—At Boston, Oct. 23, Hannah A. Clark, daughter of the late Chester Clark.
Funeral services at the residence of H. C. Deland, Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 2:30 o'clock.
Washington papers please copy.

DICKINSON.—On Oct. 23, 1901, at his late residence, 10 Remsen St., Brooklyn, of pneumonia, Horace Dickinson, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral private.

FRAME.—At her late residence Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, 23d inst., in her 95th year, Joanna H., widow of Joseph L. Frame and daughter of the late James Heard of New York.
Interment at Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, 26th inst., on arrival of 1 P. M. train from Long Island City. Carriages in waiting.

HARMS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, Alexander T. Harms.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 103 East 10th St., on Friday, Oct. 25, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Interment on Saturday morning.

HARNETT.—At his home, 312 West 72d St., on Wednesday, Oct. 23, Richard V. Harnett.
Funeral services will be held on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway.

KUNHARDT.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, Oct. 10, Catherine T. Kunhardt, widow of H. R. Kunhardt of this city, in the 67th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

KUTTNER.—At Frankfort, Germany, Oct. 8, 1901, Julius Kuttner.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 72 West 91st St., Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

LINDABURY

BLUES BEAT GOLD HEELS

Tammany Men Won Heavily on Farrell's Colt in the Handicap.

FOUR FAVORITES DEFEATED

Chuctanunda and Potente Were Winning Choices at the Morris Park Race Course.

A huge attendance at the Morris Park race track yesterday was recompensed by fair weather and an excellent afternoon's sport, the racing in fact being vastly better than the programme promised. The card offered was a fairly attractive one, including two stake fixtures in six races. The chief event of the afternoon was the Ramapo Handicap, at one mile and a furlong for three-year-olds. In this, Gold Heels was the favorite always, and carried an uncommonly large commission for his owners, but from first to last there was never a time when the betting men of Tammany wavered in their support of Frank Farrell's Blues. Farrell gave it out early in the day that Blues would win and the Tammany crowd bet accordingly, with most fortunate results to Tammany, as the event proved. Blues made the running and was always in front. On the stretch for the finish Gold Heels got up for a few strides, but Blues drew away again at the end, and Gold Heels then stopped, Morningside beating him out for second place.

For the fourth race, the Fordham Highweight Handicap, at seven furlongs over the Withers course, Chuctanunda was the post favorite at a price that averaged about 5 to 2. Chuctanunda was well away, and from first to last raced in the front rank attended by Louisville. For the last furlong Louisville made a gallant effort to get up, but Chuctanunda after racing beside Louisville for that distance, drew out at the end and won by three lengths, with Louisville second and Lady of the Valley third. In this race King Pepper was left at the post, and City Bank, an added starter, was as good as left.

Potente was the best backed horse always in the opening race, and after trailing for six furlongs, while Maister made the pace, Potente closed and won handily by a length, with Lucky Star second and Hammock third, Maister stopping to a canter at the end.

Bon Mot was in front all the way in the second race and won cleverly by a neck from Bijou, while the favorite, Flying Buttress, was not placed. In the mile for maidens Tour, sold to J. H. Carr just before the race, led for about seven furlongs, and then was passed by Lamp O'Lee, who won easily by two lengths. Belle of Troy was favorite at odds on for the last race, but was never dangerous, Dublin, who waited on Tom Kenny for five furlongs, winning handily at the end, with Belle of Troy second. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting, selling allowances; the Withers mile. John J. McCafferty's Potente, b. g., aged, by Racine-Pawwaw, 113 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won handily by a length; Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, 102, (Booker,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, second by four lengths from J. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 4, 105, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:44. Maister, Alsike, Sweet Tooth, Eloim, Althea, and Curtesy also ran. Value to the winner, $540. Potente the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. J. B. Haggin's Bon Mot, b. c., by Fitz James-Queen's Taste, 112 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won handily by a half length; the Setauket Stable's Bijou, b. f., 84, (Creamer,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a length from J. E. Gardner's Early Eve, ch. f., 101, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—0:57½. Reformer, Flying Buttress, Misslie, Jean Wood, Tenagra, Somersault, Mint Bed, Miss Fisher, Hayward Hunter, Siah, and Thistle also ran. Value to the winner, $310. Buttress the favorite at 6 to 5 and 1 to 2. Winner trained by C. Littlefield, Jr.

THIRD RACE.—The Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong over the Withers course. Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 124 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 10, won, Gold Heels, a half length; William C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., by Meddler-Sunnyside, 107, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by a neck from F. C. McLewee's Gold Heels, b. c., by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 123, (Odom,) even and 1 to 5, third. Time—1:54½. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,820. Winner trained by T. Walsh.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fordham Highweight Handicap, for all ages; last seven furlongs of the Withers course. W. H. Sealey's Chuctanunda, b. c., 3 years, by Laureate-La Tosca, 117 pounds, (Waudby,) 3 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; McCorkle & Mahone's Louisville, b. f., 4, by Loantaka-Virulent, 115, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Lady of the Valley, b. f., 3, by St. Saviour-Lady Violet, 102, (H. Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Ten Candles, Unmasked, Andy Williams, City Bank, Carbuncle, Barouche, King Pepper, and Musette also ran. Value to winner, $1,980. Chuctanunda and Ten Candles equal favorites at 3 to 1 and even. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course. A. Featherstone's Lamp o' Lee, br. c., 3 years, by Lamplighter-Belle o' Lee, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by two lengths; H. Carr's Tour, b. f., 3, 107, (Wonderly,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths from John Healey's Biff, br. g., 107, (Mounce,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Brownhenge, Zemaeus, Jock McGinn, Belleville, Mark Lane, Rivenock, and Woolgatherer also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Tour always the favorite. Winner trained by R. W. Walden to time of race.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; at one mile and a furlong, over Withers course. The Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., 3 years, by Atheling-Wild Honey, 114 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, won cleverly by two lengths; J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 5, 117, (Wonderly,) 4 to 5 and even, second by a length from the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, br. c., 3, 95, (H. Cochran,) 16 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:55. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $745. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers course. Chuctanunda, 117 pounds; Roxane, 116; Bellario, 107; Carbuncle, 109; Cerona, 106; Ben Mac Dhui, 102; Lady Uncas, 94; Himself, 85.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; last five and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Blanche Herrmann, Pearl Five, Dreibelbis, Dedlet, Mc. Walter, Nisequoque, Champagne, 3 Speedlines, Somersault, Wild Bess, Octoroon, 109 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; the Withers mile. Rappenecker and Sentry, 106 each; Piedefer, Wayward Boy, Marothen, and Donna Henrietta, 103 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; the Withers mile. Hammock, 110 pounds; Astor, 109; Topmast and Warrenton, 92 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last six furlongs of the Withers mile. April Shower, Honolulu, and Francesco, 107 pounds each; Carrington, 104; Lady Holyrood, 101; Rose of May, 98; Carroll D., 96; Lady Goliva, 95; Fried Krupp, 93; Trump, 92; Last Knight, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; over the Withers course. Advance Guard, 128 pounds; Imp, 122; Decanter, 111; Raffaello, 100; Tom Kenny, 98.

VOLODYOVSKI WON STAKES.

Mr. Whitney's Derby Winner, with Reiff Up, Landed First in Great Finish.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—William C. Whitney's horse, Volodyovski, (J. Reiff,) won the Sandown Foal Stakes, distance about one mile and five furlongs, at the Sandown Park Autumn meeting to-day. Transparency was second, and Dundonald (Maher) finished third. Five horses ran. The race resulted in a great finish, and Reiff landed Volodyovski a winner by a head. The same distance separated the second and third horses.

Giglio, ridden by Madden, won the Hermitage Plate, distance one mile. Mr. Whitney's De Lacy (J. Reiff) came in second.

After the race Madden complained that Reiff had been guilty of foul riding. The complaint will be heard to-morrow.

NEW RECORD FOR CRESCEUS.

Champion Trotter Reduces Time for Mile on Small Track.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24.—Cresceus, king of trotters, driven by George H. Ketcham, his owner, broke the world's mile record for a half mile track this afternoon at the Kansas City Driving Club's park. He finished in 2:09¼, clipping a quarter of a second off the best previous record, made by him at Toledo two weeks ago. The time by quarters: 0:32¾, 1:04½, 1:36¾, 2:09¼.

The track was fast and the weather perfect. Fully 8,000 persons witnessed the event.

After a warming up mile, in which Cresceus did the last furlong in 17 seconds, the start for the record-breaking trial was made, the trotter being accompanied by his running mate, Mike the Tramp, with Tim Murnane up. They scored three times before Ketcham was quite satisfied, but at the fourth attempt he nodded and they were off. Mike the Tramp had the pole at the start, but Cresceus took that position at the first turn, and at the quarter, which was made in 32¾ seconds, he was in the lead. Every few strides Murnane pulled the runner up, and with his voice urged the trotting wonder on. As they turned into the stretch the first time around, the hundreds of watches in the crowd showed that Cresceus was going at a record-breaking pace, and as he passed the half-mile wire in 1:04½, a 2:09 clip, the crowd broke into a great cheer. Murnane kept up his tactics of pulling up the running mate and shouting at Cresceus, and the three-quarter pole was passed in 1:36½. As they reached the head of the stretch Ketcham called on his horse for the final effort. He did not touch him with the whip, but urged him on with his voice. In a few more strides Cresceus passed under the wire several lengths in advance of Mike the Tramp, and hundreds of spectators caught the time as 2:09¼, just as the official timers did.

People swarmed all over the track, and it was all that Ketcham could do to keep them from pulling him out of the sulky in their enthusiasm. They crowded around Cresceus and hundreds of hands were outstretched to pat him. He took the ovation as an every day event and was less excited than the people.

Harness Races at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Favorites won all four races at Billings Park to-day. The weather and track conditions were perfect. The most exciting race of the day was the 2:06 pace, for which Mazette was favorite, Riley B. being a strong second choice. The first heat developed a beautiful finish, Mazette lasting long enough to win by a head on the post from Riley B. In this heat the mare lowered her previous record of 2:06¼ to 2:04¼. In the second and final heat Mazette and Riley B. raced neck and neck around the track, the mare winning by half a length in 2:04¾. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.
Ecobar, b. h., by Expedition, dam by Principes, (Miller) 4 1 1
Charley Stiles, b. g., (Sherman) 1 2 4
Hexham, ch. g., (Creasey) 3 3 2
Pug, gr. g., (Barnes) 2 4 3
Time—2:15; 2:14¼; 2:13¾.

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.
Dan R., ch. g., by Tasco, Jr., dam by Colonel Hunt, (Gaston) 1 1
Home Circle, b. g., by Axtell, (Nuckols) 2 2
Fred M., b. h., (Gosnell) 5 5 2
John Rhea, b. g., (Heywood) 3 3
Hazel Pointer, b. m., (McGriff) 4 5
Time—2:09½; 2:08¾.

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.
Mazette, b. m., by Tennessee Wilkes, dam Mariola, by McEwan, (McDonald) 1 1
Riley B., blk. h., (Irvin) 2 2
William Mc., blk. g., (Castle) 3 3
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne) 4 4
Time—2:04¾; 2:04¾.

2:09 Class.—Pacing to wagon; amateur drivers.
Carlo M., b. g., by Brown Duke, (C. W. Marks) 1 2 1
Saul, br. g., (J. R. Thompson) 2 1 2
Dan Westland, b. g., (F. G. Jones) 3 3 3
Time—2:11; 2:12; 2:10.

2:15 Class.—Trotting to wagon; amateur drivers.
Major Greer, ch. h., by Penchant, (Hugh J. Grant) 1 1
Texana, b. g., by Patron, (C. K. G. Billings) 2 2
Time—2:15½; 2:17.

Notes of the Turf.

J. B. Haggin, through C. Littlefield, Jr., who will train a large section of his big stable next year, has signed Jockey Wonderly for a second call next season. The jockey will be paid a liberal salary, but the figure will fall far short of the $15,000 talked of yesterday as the amount fixed in the contract.

The fast and good three-year-old Terminus, who was injured while at exercise at the Morris Park track recently, yesterday was taken to the American College of Veterinary Surgery, in Fifty-fourth Street, where it was proposed to place him in a sling and leave him for treatment. It is improbable that the colt can recover, however.

Blues and Gold Heels both were worked out for the long-distance race to-morrow, following the mile and a furlong handicap. They covered two miles in all, and Blues always held Gold Heels so surely beaten that it is doubtful if Gold Heels will be among the starters.

The weights for the White Plains Handicap, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, have been announced. W. C. Whitney's three horses are the top weights, Goldsmith with 134 pounds, Endurance by Right 132, and King Hanover 122, being the trio. The next nearest horse is Whiskey King with 120 pounds.

HOPPE WON AT BILLIARDS.

The Boy Player Has a Clean Lead in the Professional Tourney.

"Willie" Hoppe once more demonstrated his ability as a billiardist yesterday by defeating the veteran exponent of the game, Edward McLaughlin. The two played in the afternoon game in the handicap professional tournament now going on at Daly's Academy. The evening contest, between Morningstar and Ortiz, was won by Morningstar.

The boy player is the drawing card of the present tournament, and when he made his third appearance yesterday the room was crowded. The game itself proved to be a most evenly contested one, and at its conclusion McLaughlin needed but five points of the 300 he was supposed to make, and his poor headwork was largely responsible for his failure to make these. "Willie," to whom McLaughlin conceded 100 points, started off at a fast clip with runs of 22 and 50. McLaughlin also did well at the start, and in the fifteenth inning he made a run of 89.

In the evening contest Ortiz played fairly good billiards, but he was no match for Morningstar, who completed his string in twenty-five innings. The men play eighteen-inch balk line, two shots in. The scores:

Hoppe—22 50 3 9 0 1 0 2 1 1 19 5 43 2 0 1 19 0 12.10. Total, 200; average, 10; high run, 50.
McLaughlin—24 11 1 9 0 16 29 5 1 1 3 0 11 1 3 88 30 20 3 7 2. Total, 295; average, 14 15-20; high run, 88.
Morningstar—40 2 0 16 1 3 1 3 6 6 59 5 0 0 0 0 34 1 53 16 2 21 16 8. Total, 300; average, 12; high run, 59.
Ortiz—0 0 6 17 1 2 10 2 0 4 0 9 0 4 2 15 24 23 3 1 14 13 9 19. Total, 185; average, 7 17-24; high run, 34.

With a clean slate, "Willie" Hoppe leads in the tournament. He has defeated Ortiz, Gallagher, and McLaughlin, and has but one more game to play—that with Morningstar. This afternoon McLaughlin and Gallagher play, and to-night Gallagher and Morningstar. The standing of the contestants:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Hoppe	3	0	Morningstar	1	1
McLaughlin	2	1	Ortiz	0	4
Gallagher	1	1			

Cross-Country Running at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Cornell is now giving attention to cross country running. R. S. Trott, '03, has been elected captain of the team in place of J. C. Finch, resigned. Trainer Moakley has at work daily a squad of fifteen or twenty, from which number he will later choose an intercollegiate team to represent the Ithacans at the Morris Park meet. The candidates are training on the Percy field course, which has been fitted up with obstacles, including a hedge and water jump. In view of the loss of several members of last year's team, Cornell has less chance this year of winning the championship. Gallagher, Sweet, Berry, and Morrison graduated last June, and the only star left over is Finch. The dual meet between Cornell and Harvard is likely to be held after the Thanksgiving meet.

For Staten Island Golf Honors.

Over thirty golfers from the three clubs on Staten Island, Fox Hills, Richmond County, and Harbor Hill, have entered for the annual championship tournament of Staten Island, which will begin to-morrow with the qualifying round. The match will be played on the Fox Hills links, and the first sixteen will qualify to continue at match play on successive Saturdays. The field includes strong men, including Charles H. Seeley, the present Connecticut champion, and Louis Livingston, Jr. The players as drawn by the committee yesterday for the medal-play round are: M. M. Singer and John M. Ward, C. T. Stout and George A. Armstrong, R. F. P. Fiske and W. Scott O'Connor, L. H. Thomas and J. B. Elmendorf, A. B. Lawson and J. E. Faber, E. S. Knapp and J. R. Chadwick, L. W. Johnson and A. T. Sherman, Louis Livingston, Jr., and Charles H. Seeley, J. F. Tobin and K. P. Emmons, W. G. McKnight and J. F. Stier, T. Max Carrere and C. C. Goldsborough, C. W. Sparks and E. C. Talcott, F. S. Palmer and W. A. Hamilton, W. W. Lowrey and Austin P. Kelley, Paul P. Cooke and R. F. Mayhew, J. E. Bullen and C. W. Taintor, and J. J. O'Donohue.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Practice Was Aimed at Opponents' Style of Play.

COLUMBIA WORKS IN SECRET

Yale Shows Signs of Overtraining—Still Fumbling at Princeton—Harvard's Confident Men.

As nearly all of the football teams of the larger colleges are to be opposed by strong elevens to-morrow the practice yesterday was mostly aimed at their opponents' style of play. Princeton spent most of her time yesterday breaking up the guards' back and ends in the line plays, favorite methods for advancing the ball used by Lafayette. Secret practice prevailed at Columbia, but the 'Varsity was given a chance to show their ability at breaking up Yale formations, although most of the time was spent in drilling the team in offensive work. From Yale comes a tale of woe. The team showed signs of overtraining, and several men, including Capt. Gould, were out of the line-up, because they were not feeling well. Harvard's hopes rose again yesterday, the Varsity playing fast and snappy football.

Coach Sanford ruled the students off South Field yesterday and had the Columbia football eleven practice in secret, while he tried to develop the offensive strength of the 'Varsity. The scrub was reinforced at times by more than the allotted number of men in an effort to get the 'Varsity to put all the energy possible into the work of advancing the ball, and but little attention was paid to the question of downs. At times the scrub was given the ball in order to try Yale variations against the 'Varsity, the tackles' back being called into use most frequently, but these plays rarely gained for the scrub a first down.

Practically, the full strength of the 'Varsity was presented yesterday. Of course, Capt. Berrien was not out, but his chances of once more joining the squad are beginning to mend. He passed one examination yesterday morning, and took another in the afternoon, and has still another to undergo to-day. Should he pass the latter two he will appear on the Yale gridiron to-morrow, thus strengthening the back field of Columbia, although Algy Boyenson of late has been hitting the centre men hard and making substantial gains. Bruce was also in the practice, playing right tackle, and it looks now as if he will hold down that position in the Yale game. McLellan was relegated to the scrub, Nicoll playing his position at left guard. The 'Varsity was directed by Morley, who played at quarter back, while the position which is bothering Columbia most of all—left end—was filled fairly well yesterday by Jackson. In the preliminary practice Sanford tried on Benham, the freshman, for this position. While he displayed great ability and plenty of backbone he did not seem to be able to hold a man of Weekes's calibre, even after he had reached him. To-day the Columbia team will practice both in the morning and afternoon in preparation for the Yale contest.

YALE'S LIST OF CRIPPLES.

The Yale 'Varsity yesterday showed such signs of overtraining and unfitness for play, that nearly an entire new line faced the scrub. Gould is not in condition, Olcott is feeling badly, Goss is on the sick list, and Hogan is overtrained. Their places were taken by Ferguson, Hamlin, Johnson, and Bisser. The remainder of the line-up was as usual.

This unusual slump in condition is telling on the team play, and the 'Varsity made but one touch-down. Weekes, who substituted for Glass part of the game, dislocated his knee and is out of the game. He and Scott, who was hurt Wednesday, are the first to meet with accidents at Yale this year. The Yale team play is giving the coaches some trouble, and to-day the practice will be in preparation for the Columbia game.

The preparations at Princeton for to-morrow's game against Lafayette were continued in yesterday's practice. The styles of play which are useful in breaking up guards—back and ends—in the line plays are being drilled into the players with the utmost care by the coaches.

The scrub, strengthened by several substitutes from the 'Varsity, was given the ball, and for a short time was walked through the various phases of guards—back plays directed both at the centre and ends in order to show the first team the style of the formations. The 'Varsity then went through the same kind of a performance, only on the aggressive. Several styles of defense were tried, and one which stops the leading man and also prevents the runner from sidling over the line proved especially effective in the short practice game which was afterward played.

In order to eradicate some of the fumbling, Underhill, Pearson, and Dewitt were placed at one end of the field to do punting and the rest of the backs were sent to the opposite end to do the catching. The work was extremely poor. In the game the scrub scored first by R. McClave's touch-down. McClave got the ball on one of the 'Varsity's fumbles.

On the next kick-off the 'Varsity by short end runs and a few line plunges carried the ball seventy yards for a touchdown. During the whole distance they were not held for over two downs at any one time. A more scrimmage practice will be had before Lafayette gets here, as no chances are to be taken on injuries.

Harvard went through sharp, lively practice yesterday, scoring twice against the scrub and completely outplaying them at every point. The work was encouraging in every particular, and the coaches feel confident of a large score against Carlisle to-morrow. Marshall at quarter was the star. He made brilliant runs, one of 40 and the other of 30 yards, in both cases breaking through the entire scrub eleven and being down with only the quarter back of the opposing team between him and the goal.

Derby and Graydon were also in the game for all it was worth, tearing up the scrub's line for gains of from five to ten yards. Yesterday's practice was the first in which Harvard's substitutes have shown up in a strong light, for neither Kernan, Ristine, or Putnam were in the line-up. Trainer MacMasters did not wish to run the risk of injuring them, and so after the signal practice he sent them trotting to the locker room. Bowditch was out again yesterday, and if he keeps on gaining will be used against Carlisle to-morrow.

Right Half Back Curtis of the scrub eleven scored against the Cornell 'Varsity yesterday. The 'Varsity line was rushed for big gains, but its apparent weakness was due to the absence of Hunt and Smith from the right side. Cooper played at centre and Kent was transferred to the scrub team.

The New York University football eleven expect to defeat the Rutger's team at New Brunswick to-morrow. Cleverdon was given a short rest yesterday, but will play left half-back against Rutgers. Baldwin is making a pretty good bid for end. Raldiris is again eligible, but has not been out long enough yet to get into good form. Manager Thame says that the Seton Hall game for Nov. 2 has been canceled. Draper, '05, has been elected captain of the freshman team.

BASEBALL MEN IN SESSION.

Minor League Delegates Receive Assurance of Help from Three National Clubs.

Over one hundred baseball men, minor league Presidents, club Presidents, managers, and players, met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the second regular meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

The new organization was launched at Chicago last September with eleven different leagues in its membership. The announcement of President N. E. Young of the National League, that his organization had decided to abrogate the National agreement at the conclusion of the ten years was primarily the cause of this new league's formation.

P. T. Powers, President of the organization and also of the Eastern League, presided at the meeting. The owners will continue their session to-day. The delegates at once took up the new National agreement enacted at the Chicago meeting and ratified it in its entirety with the exception of the contract jumping and the classification clauses. These will be acted upon to-day. On the motion of T. H. Murnane, Henry Chadwick, the "father of baseball," was made an honorary member of the new association.

Letters from various National and American League clubs in answer to the one sent out by President Powers, asking the co-operation of these bodies, were read. Six replies were received from National League clubs. The Philadelphia, Chicago, and Pittsburg magnates promise their support. The Boston, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn owners are non-committal, saying that the matter is one for the National Board of the American League owners. Chicago, Cleveland, and Philadelphia give their promises to respect the reserve rule. The League owners did not return the $6,200 paid by the minor league clubs for 1902. This money was sent to President Young before the old National agreement was abrogated. Subsequently President Powers wrote to President Young demanding the return of the money on the ground that the protection guaranteed and paid for had been withdrawn.

When the matter was taken up yesterday no decisive answer had been given by the National League people. It will be acted upon at the coming National League meeting. It developed, however, from a letter written by Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg, that the National Board of the National League had abrogated the National agreement without consulting the other National League members. Several of the magnates, it is said, are very angry over the matter, and trouble is promised when the National League meets.

James O'Rourke, the old New York catcher, was elected to take the place of W. H. Meyer, Jr., of Fort Wayne, on the new National Board of Arbitration. The new board stands as follows: James O'Rourke, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. T. Hickey, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Sexton, Rock Island, Ill.; W. H. Lucas, Portland, Oregon; T. H. Murnane, Boston, and J. H. Farrell, Secretary, Auburn, N. Y.

MEETING OF N. Y. Y. C.

Various Members Voted the Club's Thanks—Nominating Committee Elected.

Apart from the election of a Nominating Committee for the coming annual election and of twenty-eight active members and one flag member, the general meeting of the New York Yacht Club, held at the clubhouse, 37 West Forty-fourth Street, last night, was in effect a celebration of the victory in the recent international races and of the fiftieth anniversary of the original winning of the America's Cup. Resolutions of thanks were voted to former Commodore J. P. Morgan, to former Commodore E. D. Morgan, for providing for a second time a defender for the cup; to W. B. Duncan, Jr., for his services as manager of the Constitution; to Vice Commodore August Belmont, Col. Oliver H. Payne, Henry Walters, F. G. Bourne, and James Stillman, members of the syndicate which built the Constitution. A resolution was also passed expressing the appreciation by the club of the long and faithful services of Treasurer F. J. W. Hurst, who is about to relinquish his office after an uninterrupted term of fifteen years.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, reporting for the Committee on Challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, said that the committee would report what is already known to the club, that is, the successful defense of the cup. A half century has passed since the cup was first won, and the trophy still remains in the possession of the club, which is a remarkable achievement in the annals of sport.

He considered it a cause for congratulation that in all that time there had always been members of the club ready to come to the defense of the cup and to give their time and money for the providing of a defender. Another cause for congratulation was the fact that the friction which characterized some of the contests had now disappeared, and the club had entertained as an honored and welcome guest the challenger in the last two matches. Moreover, though millions of money and much energy had been spent in these conflicts between the same two boats, the contests had been conducted without a word of recrimination or a doubt of the honorable conduct of the races on either side, and not a single request had been made which was not granted.

A committee was appointed to procure suitable pieces of silver suitably inscribed to be presented to ex-Commodore J. P. Morgan, ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, and W. B. Duncan, Jr., in recognition of their services to the club.

The election of the Nominating Committee for the coming election resulted as follows: E. M. Brown, E. D. Morgan, L. Seymour Husted, Jr., Henry Walters, Henry S. Redmond, F. W. J. Hurst, C. Oliver Iselin, Charles T. Minton, J. Searle Barclay, and Robert Bacon.

PRIZE DOGS SOLD.

Fair Prices for W. Gould Brokaw's Pointers and Setters.

Thirty-two dogs belonging to W. Gould Brokaw were sold yesterday afternoon at the American Horse Exchange for $2,415. Twenty of them were pointers and twelve setters. Most of them were well known to dog fanciers and frequenters of bench shows in this city and other places. Among theme were some famous prize winners. The star dog of the lot was the pointer Champion Sir Walter, winner of over a score of prizes. It brought the top figure of the sale, $300, and was purchased by Edward Rice. Ralph Douglas, who bought several of the dogs, paid the next highest price, $180, for Fairview Lad. Prince Boy, a full brother of Sir Walter, brought $100, going to the Westminster Kennels. These were the only pointers bringing $100 or over, and only one of the setters sold for more than $50, being Farview Miss, bought by H. T. Wilson for $175. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., bought four setters, his highest price being $90 for Queen. The twenty pointers brought $1,577.50, and the twelve setters $837.50. The sale was well attended, but the prices did not reach the fabulous sums that some critics had predicted. The dogs sold, with price of each and names of purchasers, are:

POINTERS.

Name.	Purchaser.	Price.
Champion Sir Walter	Edward Rice	$300.00
Prince Boy	Westminster Kennels	100.00
Sir George	Mr. Thompson	95.00
Shotaway	George Mott	65.00
Fair View Lad	Ralph Douglas	180.00
Fair View Ned	Mr. Thompson	70.00
Fair View Joe	C. L. Waters	65.00
Fair View Duke	Mr. Thompson	80.00
Sam	Mr. Burgess	30.00
Belle of East Chester	J. W. Fletcher	75.00
Fair View Ruth	George Mott	55.00
Bess	Ralph Douglas	35.00
Lucy	C. L. Waters	50.00
Fair View Lady	Mr. Crawford	35.00
Fair View Thelmane	H. E. Sullivan	70.00
Tetty	C. O'Donohue	52.50
Nora	Ralph Douglas	50.00
Donny	J. Wilson	55.00
Gip	C. L. Waters	57.50
Rose	Ralph Douglas	55.00

SETTERS.

Albert Mark Anthony	Mr. Jones	$90.00
Rock Surness	Ralph Douglas	70.00
B. Count Surness	E. Rice	70.00
B. Duncan Bob	E. T. Wilson	50.00
Ziph	T. Hitchcock	50.00
Bonnie	Mr. Burgess	45.00
Grace	Thomas Hitchcock	65.00
Queen	Thomas Hitchcock	90.00
Fair View Miss	H. T. Wilson	175.00
Flirt	Thomas Hitchcock	65.00
Dolly	H. T. Wilson	30.00
Dart	Ralph Douglas	37.50

Bellevue Medical College Football.

The Bellevue Hospital Medical College football team is arranging games as fast as possible. The team averages 170 pounds, and is composed of veteran players from undergraduate colleges.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Mrs. George Collingwood won the women's championship of the Pewelton Golf Club, near Newburg, yesterday. She beat in the final round Miss Maude Waldron by two holes.

The golfing members of the University Club will hold a thirty-six hole medal play competition on Wednesday on the links of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, near Chauncey, Westchester County.

A consolation cup has been offered to the Dyker Meadow Golf Club by Messrs. Doubleday and Johnson to be played for by those members who fail to qualify among the sixteen for the club championship. The qualifying round competition will close to-morrow and the drawings for both cups will be made, as the first two match play rounds must be finished by Saturday, Nov. 2.

All arrangements have been completed at the Nassau Country Club for the inter-city team match to-morrow between the Philadelphia and New York teams. Twelve men will be on each team, and it was announced yesterday that the Quaker City team would practically be the following: W. P. Smith, Rodman E. Griscom, William M. McCawley, F. M. Mackie, A. J. P. Gallagher, G. A. Crump, C. S. Starr, Frank H. Bohlen, W. Thayer, C. P. Lineaweaver, Marion Wright, Julian Wilson or H. P. McFaddea. Several of the Philadelphians will arrive in the city to-day and will spend the night at the Nassau Country Club. The match will be thirty-six holes, the first eighteen being individual play and the second eighteen being a foursome team competition.

Notes of College Athletes.

W. W. Church, '97, Princeton, is coaching the football team of Georgetown University.

A. R. T. Hillebrand, 1900, Princeton, is coaching the Annapolis Naval Academy football team.

The date for the Cornell underclass track meet has been fixed for Nov. 4 in order to enable football candidates to compete on the track also. The interclass meet will occur Nov. 8.

The Yale University Gun Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Captain—H. W. Du Puy, 1903; President—F. M. Eastman, 1902; Vice President—H. L. Ferguson, 1904, S.; Secretary and Treasurer—B. T. Fairchild, 1904, S. Practice will not commence till November.

The Cornell Fencers' Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—W. O. Bever, 1902; Manager-Treasurer—B. O. Frick, 1902; Vice President—H. F. Blount, 1903; Secretary—E. S. Bowman, 1902. The Athletic Council has granted the baseball cage to the club for fencing quarters.

The Cornell lacrosse squad comprises about twenty men. Although the definite dates of the lacrosse schedule have not been decided upon, games will be played at Ithaca with Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Toronto, and Hobart. Cornell will meet Harvard again this season, and a Southern trip will be made, during which Columbia, Stevens, and possibly some other colleges will be played.

F. M. Sears, 1904, has been elected captain of the Sophomore track team at Cornell. Sears lowered the intercollegiate record at the Berkeley Oval games last Spring for the 220-yard dash, and in the Princeton meet established a new Cornell record for the 100 yards of 10 seconds flat. At the collegiate games at Buffalo last June Sears ran the 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds, tying the world's amateur record.

The candidates for the gymnastic team have been called out at Princeton and are training daily in the gymnasium. Four new men have reported, and of last year's team all the men, with one exception, are in college. An exhibition will be given in January to determine the all-around gymnastic champion of the university and also to determine the representatives for the intercollegiate meet. Other exhibitions in Princeton will consist of the one on Washington's Birthday and the dual meet with Yale on the 1st of March. During the Winter the team will also give exhibitions at different preparatory schools.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

National Bowlers Make a New High Team Score in National League Series.

In the National League tournament last night, the National Bowling Club team made a new high score of 1,012, beating the score of 1,007 made by the Fidelia team on the preceding evening by five pins. A new high team score was also made in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum series by the Empire State team, which tallied 929. The games in the American National tournament last night were postponed on account of a conflicting date of the Corinthian bowlers. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

Roseville A. A. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	National B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Pearson	162	167	168	Haus	178	211	151
Wood	153	173	165	Cahoon	201	169	151
Smith	192	175	173	Daniels	149	207	159
Van Ness	187	204	187	Sunkenb'g	200	198	162
Meyer	185	218	183	Voorheis	215	227	212
Total	909	937	876	Total	943	1,012	840

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahldsorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Brautigan, 141; Treu, 151½; Schaeffer, 148; Ruhe, 172; Vogel, 160. Total, 772.
Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 152; Mumford, 185; G. Coleman, 167; Dumble, 191; R. Coleman, 166. Total, 861.
SECOND GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Brautigan, 128; Treu, 187; Schaeffer, 189; Ruhe, 165; Vogel, 201. Total, 820.
Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 207; Schoeles, 177; Le Beau, 146; Johansmeyer, 157; Setzer, 156. Total, 848.
THIRD GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 167; Schoeles, 129; Le Beau, 177; Johansmeyer, 148; Setzer, 160. Total, 781.
Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 449; Mulford, 196; G. Coleman, 161; Dumble, 193; A. Coleman, 168. Total, 867.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Aurania Bowling Club—Clute, 163; Lake, 179; Schoeffel, 170; Taylor, 156; Miller, 177. Total, 854.
Enterprise Bowling Club—Wanamaker, 192; Ficken, 182; Kuehn, 170; Klotz, 182; Kolb, 189. Total, 915.
SECOND GAME.—Aurania Bowling Club—Clute, 137; Lake, 168; Schoeffel, 158; Taylor, 161; Miller, 158. Total, 782.
Iwago Bowling Club—Snyder, 140; Grant, 127; Jenkins, 155; Hill, 189; Miles, 246. Total, 857.
THIRD GAME.—Iwago Bowling Club—Snyder, 149; Grant, 181; Jenkins, 167; Hill, 189; Miles, 175. Total, 861.
Enterprise Bowling Club—Wanamaker, 131; Ficken, 157; Kuehn, 160; Klotz, 175; Kolb, 212. Total, 835.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Norwich Union Fire Insur

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.08¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	19.25
Hogs, dressed, prime	.08¾
Lard, prime	9.05
Butter, Western creamery	.22¾

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@69c; No. 2 red, 71@72c. No. 2 yellow corn, 67@67½c; No. 2 oats, 38@39½c; No. 2 white, 38½@39c; No. 3 white, 36½@38½c; No. 2 rye, 56@57c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@57½c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.51; prime timothy seed, $5.00@5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75@18.90. Lard, per 100 lb, 8.95@9.02½; short ribs, sides (loose), 8.15@8.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed), 7½@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed), 8.75@8.85; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 2 points higher, and for a moment bid fair to do still better on rather better Liverpool cables than expected. January worked up to 8.35c on covering, light bull support, foreign buying, and some demand from Wall Street commission houses. Then big receipts, good weather reports, and claims that the crop was increasing at the rate of 50,000 bales a week day by day that frost held off disturbed holders and started selling for both accounts. Liverpool was quick to take the hint and supplemented early buying with selling orders. Room longs reversed their position on the market and commission houses unloaded early purchases. This pressure carried prices down 8 to 9 points before covering started a freely upward movement. For the rest of the day the market was very irregular, with trading confined chiefly to settlements of long-standing accounts of dried holders. The bears were timid owing to the possibility of frosts setting in, while the bulls held back by the heavy movement and the continued hedging process of exporters, late months being sold here against spot purchases in the South. Rumors that spot offerings South were more liberal and claims that spinners were holding off for further declines in speculative markets before replenishing supplies of raw material helped to depress the market in the afternoon. The close was steady, with prices net 2 to 6 points lower. Crop estimates from Georgia were being increased, as were also those from Mississippi and Louisiana, the recent fine weather having caused late cotton to mature more generally than was expected. Spot cotton closed dull with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8¾c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales nil. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, unchanged, at 7¾c; Mobile easy, unchanged, at 7¾c; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 7 9-16c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 7¾c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Augusta quiet and steady, 1-16c lower, at 7¾c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 7 15-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans for to-day, 15,000 to 16,000 bales, as compared with 17,587 bales actual last week and 9,713 actual last year. At Houston for to-day 14,000 to 15,000 bales, against 16,306 actual last week and 13,925 actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.76	7.76	7.73	7.72@7.73
November	7.77	7.77	7.70	7.72@7.73
December	7.83	7.83	7.75	7.76@7.78
January	7.83	7.87	7.74	7.76@7.77
February	7.78	7.79	7.71	7.72@7.74
March	7.76	7.76	7.70	7.71@
April	7.74	7.74	7.70	7.70@7.71
May	7.75	7.75	7.68	7.70@7.71
June	7.72	7.72	7.68	7.68@7.70
July	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.67@7.69

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Cotton—Spot in limited demand; prices lower; American middling fair, 4 31-32d; good middling, 4 13-32d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 9-16d; good ordinary, 4 15-32d; ordinary, 4 5-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 200 bales American. Receipts, 20,000 bales, all American. Futures opened easy and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 29-64@4 30-64d sellers; October and November, 4 29-64d sellers; November and December, 4 16-64d buyers; December and January, 4 15-64d sellers; January and February, 4 14-64d buyers; February and March, 4 14-64d sellers; March and April, 4 13-64@4 14-64d sellers; April and May, 4 13-64d buyers; May and June, 4 13-64d sellers; June and July, 4 12-64@4 13-64d sellers; July and August, 4 12-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Interest in the wheat market was less active than on Wednesday, but the undertone showed considerable firmness at times through the day, and last prices were 1@1¼c net higher. The greatest strength was around the opening, when prices were advanced ¾c on higher cables and small Northwest receipts, from this there was a mid-day reaction under sales for long account, and some extension of short interests, but in the afternoon the market again hardened and continued firm up to within a few minutes of the close, when realizing again turned the edge of prices somewhat. There was very little interest taken by exporters at New York, amounting to four loads of No. 2 red, while at outports about twenty loads were worked. The statistics were generally favorable to the bull side, Northwest receipts aggregating 603 cars, against 622 cars a week ago, and 311 cars last year, while at all primary points the arrivals were 935,000 bushels, against 940,000 bushels a year ago. Seaboard clearances were 693,000 bushels. Foreign markets, likewise, were very firm, closing ¼@¾d higher at Liverpool, ¾@1 mark up at Berlin, 6 points higher at Budapest, and partially 5 points higher on wheat and flour at Paris. Argentine news contained the usual bullish comments, and was used with more or less effect throughout the day. It was reported that Duluth stocks would show very little change this week, and that Minneapolis would increase about 300,000 bushels. At Minneapolis, according to The Northwestern Miller, 401,500 barrels of flour were ground last week, making a high record. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¾c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76¾c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 77¾c, prompt, and No. 2 red, New York, 79¼c, nominal, seaboard.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 69¾c; December, 68¼c; May, 70¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c. Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.55@$3.65; first clears, $2.75@2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran—In bulk, $13.25@$13.50.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; December, 72½c; May, 75¼c; No. 2 hard, 69½@70½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 57¾c; December, 57¾c; May, 59¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 37c; December, 37c; May, 39½c; No. 2 white, 39½@39¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24.—Wheat—Quiet; No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@70½c; December, 71¾c. Rye—Quiet; No. 1, 55¼c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2, 53@55c; sample, 45@57c. Corn—December, 56¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; October, 69¾c; December, 68¾c; May, 72¾c. Oats—35¾c. Corn—55½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.65@$3.90. Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40. Winter patents, $3.50@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $20.50@$22.25, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $2.95@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady; white and yellow, $1.35@$1.50; coarse, $1.19@$1.21. Feed—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $18.50; sacks, to arrive, 209 lb. $18.25@$18.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18; coarse Winter bran, $18.75@$21; city bran, $18.50. Cornmeal—$20; Linseed oil cake, $22; Rye, corn oil cake, $22; hominy chop, $20.50; oil meal, $30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	75⅞	76⅝	75¼	76
December	77 5-16	77 5-16	76 15-16	77⅛
May	80	80	79⅝	79¾
Corn—				
October	61 5-16	61⅝	61 5-16	61⅜
December	61¾	62⅛	61 9-16	62
May	62¾	63	62½	62⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October				70
December	71⅝	71⅞	70 13-16	71
May	74⅜	74⅜	74¼	74¼
Corn—				
October				55⅝
December	56⅛	56 15-16	56¼	56⅞
May	58⅞	59	58⅜	58⅜
Oats—				
October				33
December	35¼	35⅝	35 7-16	35½
May	37 9-16	37 11-16	37⅜	37⅝
Lard—				
January	$8.95	$8.95	$8.87½	$8.92½
May	8.97½	8.97½	8.92½	8.95
Ribs—				
January	7.85	7.87½	7.77½	7.82½
May	7.92½	7.97½	7.90	7.92½
Pork—				
January	15.15	15.15	15.02½	15.10
May	15.17½	15.17½	15.07½	15.15

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $16.50@$16.75; family, $17@$17.50; short clear, $17.50@$19.50. BEEF—Dull; mess, $9.50; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $17@$19. BEEF HAMS—Steady, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 8¼c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8⅝c; 140 lb, 8½c; pigs, 8¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 11½c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 10⅝c; 14 lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders steady, 7½c; pickled hams dull, 10½@10¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5⅜c. LARD—Steady, $9.40@$9.50; city lard at ads, $8.85; refined lard steady; South American, $9.50; Continent, $9.65; Brazil, $9.65; Australian, $9.50; compound quiet, 7⅝@8¼c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 11½@11¾c; city lard stearine, 11c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	6.20	6.20	6.20	5.90@5.95
November	6.20	6.20	6.05	5.90@5.95
December	6.40	6.40	6.05	6.00@6.05
January	6.50	6.50	6.10	6.05@6.10
February	6.90	6.90	6.15	6.15@6.20
March	6.70	6.75	6.30	6.25@6.30
April	6.85	6.85	6.35	6.35@6.40
May	6.90	6.90	6.50	6.45@6.50
June	7.00	7.00	6.55	6.50@6.55
July	7.05	7.05	6.75	6.65@6.70
August				6.70@6.75
September	7.20	7.20	6.85	6.80@6.85

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 5$500; receipts, 68,000 bags; stock, 1,438,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened 1½ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., was net ½@¾ pfennig lower; sales, 110,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, ½@¾f lower; at 12 M., advanced 1¼f; at 3 P. M., steady and unchanged to ¼f up; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 154,000 bags; January, 43.25; February, 44.50; March, 44.75; April, 45; May, 45.50, June, 45.75; July, 46; August, 46.25; September, 46.50; October, 43.25; November, 43.75; December, 44. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 5$450; exchange, 13¾d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 8,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 12,000 bags; stock, 630,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.60, and in bulk, $5; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed Oil —Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 38c; off Summer yellow, 37c; prime white, 43@44c; prime Winter yellow, 43@44c. Linseed Oil—American raw, 65c; boiled, 67c; Calcutta linseed, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 3c over city brands. Lard oil, 72@74c.

METALS.—Little or nothing was done in the way of new business in local or foreign metal circles to-day. Tin in London advanced 10s, but was quiet at £114 5s for spot and £105 5s on futures. Locally the tin market was a shade firmer, but also quiet, at $24.80@$25 for spot. Copper advanced 7s 6d at London, to £64 5s for spot and £62 15s for futures. Copper here was dull and nominally quoted at 16.85@17c for Lake Superior and 16¾@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. Lead was dull and unchanged at home and abroad, closing at 4.37½c and £11 10s, respectively. Spelter was also without change either here or abroad, and closed at 4.20@4.25c and £16 17s 6d, respectively. Domestic iron markets were inactive and unchanged. Pig iron warrants, $9.50@$10.50; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$16; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.50@$15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.50@$16; Glasgow iron warrants closed at 54s and Middlesbrough at 45c 1½d.

SUGAR.—Cable advices reported a weak and decidedly lower beet sugar market at London, the October and November positions declining 1½d, to 7s 5½d and 7s 6d, respectively. This had the effect of causing an unsettled feeling in local raw sugar circles, and, together with the extreme bullish sentiment, helped to depress business. Centrifugal was nominally quoted at 3⅝c, muscovado was quoted at 3 5-16c, and molasses sugar at 3 1-16@3⅛c. Meltings of sugar for the week amounted to 28,000 tons, against 30,000 tons last week, and 36,000 tons in this week a year ago. Receipts for the week were 35,455 tons, compared with 16,235 tons last week, and 32,366 tons in the corresponding week a year ago. Exports from Cuba for the week amounted to 4,800 tons, against 5,300 tons last week, and 9,500 tons last year.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 33¼@33c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.45; D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2.25@$2.30; M, $2.85; N, $3.45; W G, $3.85; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 24.—Spirits turpentine firm, 35⅝@36c; receipts, 41 casks. Resin firm, 90@95c; receipts, 98 bbl. Crude turpentine firm, $1.10@$2; receipts, 30 casks. Tar firm, $1.25; receipts, 166 bbl.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 24.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 36½c; receipts, 1,142 casks; sales, 450 casks; exports, 275 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,938 barrels; sales, 1,362 barrels; exports, 874 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 24.—Turpentine firm, unchanged. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed, native, sides, 5½@6½c per lb. Calves steady; few veals sold at $5@8 per 100 lb; city dressed veals steady at 10@12½c per lb. Sheep quiet, steady; lambs dull, 15@21c lower. Sheep, $2.75@$3.25; lambs, $4.50@$5; dressed mutton, 5@6½c per lb; dressed lambs, 6½@9c. Hogs easier.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,223.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANSEL B. FALK, individually and as a member of the firm of Stern, Falk & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ansel B. Falk, individually, etc., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Ansel B. Falk, individually and as a member of the firm of Stern, Falk & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 24, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN BUCK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that john Buck, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 21st, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 4th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

E. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 24th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,587.—GEORGE B. CHRISTMAN, Jr., individually, and as partner of the firm of Christman & Hogan, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George B. Christman, Jr., individually, and as partner of the firm of Christman & Hogan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 24th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,082.—SAMUEL P. HYMAN and THEODORE MEYER, individually, and as partners composing the firm of S. P. Hyman & Co., and as partners in the firm of S. Maass & Co., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel P. Hyman and Theodore Meyer, individually, and as partners composing the firm of S. P. Hyman & Co., and as partners in the firm of S. Maass & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 24th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB OPPENHEIMER, Bankrupt.—No. 4,215.

To the creditors of Jacob Oppenheimer of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Jacob Oppenheimer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH.

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 23rd, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL REILLY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Reilly of the City and County of New York and District aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Michael Reilly was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated October 24th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,086.—JAMES W. YOUNG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James W. Young, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 17th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 11th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 24th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 8th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy5-lawdmF.

Excursions.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Regular Excursions through Oct. 26.

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—Al Foster, steamer Angler, E, 22d & 2d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 9:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Peking.....Nov. 7|Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16
Gaelic.....Nov. 7|China.....Nov. 23
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—NOEL B. FOX, plaintiff, against MATTHEW RAFTERY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, October 15th, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 3, Block No. 707, on the Land Map of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, known and distinguished upon a map of property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel C. Holmes, C. S., June, 1868, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the Lot Number Eight Hundred and Thirty.

Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining Lot Number Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine (829) on said map, and distant three hundred (200) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southerly along said Lot Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine (829) and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet to Lot Eight Hundred and Thirty-one (831) on said map, and thence northerly along said Lot Number Eight Hundred and Thirty-one (831) and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known by the street No. 514 West Thirty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1901.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

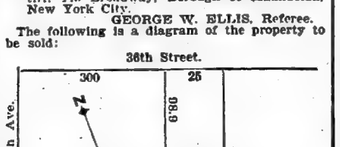

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,311 65-100, with interest from October 14th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $290 26-100 and interest.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

o22-2aw3wTu&F&n12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CLEMENT MARCH, plaintiff, against HENRY DOELLING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the thirtieth day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street distant one hundred and thirty-nine feet six inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block: thence eastwardly along said centre line twenty-four feet and six inches; thence northwardly and parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street twenty-four feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1901.

B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 208 East 108th Street:

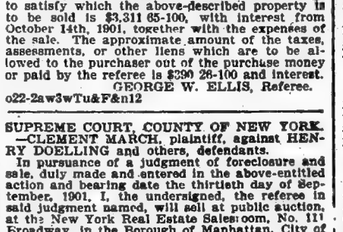

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,412.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $364.73, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $401.13 and interest.—Dated New York, the third day of October, 1901.

B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Referee.

o8-2aw3wW&F&o30

Legal Notices.

MORRIS & LOEBEL.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MORRIS & LOEBEL doing business as merchants at 36 Lispenard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

LOUIS MORRIS will continue business at said address, and he is authorized to receive payment of all outstanding accounts receivable, and to discharge all accounts payable, and that he is hereby permitted to use the firm name of MORRIS & LOEBEL in aid of said authorization.

Dated New York, October 18th, 1901.

LOUIS MORRIS
LOUIS LOEBEL.

City, County, and State of New York, ss.:

On this 18th day of October, 1901, before me personally came LOUIS MORRIS and LOUIS LOEBEL, each to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

E. I. YUELLS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This is to certify that the copartnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH D. SAMUELSON and myself, HENRY LILIEN, under the firm name, and style of THE SAMUELSON-LILIEN CONTRACTING COMPANY, was dissolved on the 13th day of September, 1901, by mutual consent.

Dated October 24th, 1901. H. LILIEN.

County of New York, ss.:

On this 24th day of October, 1901, before me personally appeared Henry Lilien, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and who duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same. ABRAHAM ISEAR,

Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the application of Benjamin T. Kissam, sole surviving executor of the last will of HANNAH AYMAR, deceased, for leave to pay into Court money remaining in his hands set apart for the benefit of Eleanor Ferdon, (nee Aymar,) one of the children of Francis Aymar, deceased.

To Eleanor Ferdon and to all persons who may claim the sum of money now remaining in the hands of Benjamin T. Kissam, as Executor of the will of Hannah Aymar, deceased, and held by him for the benefit of said Eleanor Ferdon. You are hereby notified to appear before me, the undersigned, as referee, appointed by the Court, at my office, 18 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of December, 1901, at one P. M., to establish your claim to said fund or any part thereof by legal proof to the satisfaction of the said referee.—Dated October 18th, 1901.

AVERY T. BROWN, Referee.

AYMAR EMBURY, Attorney for Petitioner, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

o22-law6wTu

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE | *NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD
to
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR
& ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Steamers Alier, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

†Aller	Nov. 2	†Trave	Nov. 30
*Columbia	Nov. 9	†Aller	Dec. 7, 2 PM
†Hohenzollern	Nov. 16	*Columbia	Dec. 10
*F. Bismarck	Nov. 23	†Lahn	Dec. 14

Sailings at 10 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y. | Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz	Oct. 29, 9 AM	Kronprinz	Dec. 3, 10 AM
Kaiserin	Nov. 5, 10 AM	Kaiser	Dec. 14, 10 AM
Kaiser	Nov. 19, 10 AM	Kronprinz	Jan. 4, noon

Pier 52, North River, foot Bremen Street.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN

Bremen	Oct. 31, noon	Bremen	Dec. 5, noon
K. Luise	Nov. 28, 11 AM	Barbarossa	Dec. 26, 10 AM
K. Luise	Jan. 2, 10 AM		

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland	Oct. 31, 8 AM	Victoria	Nov. 7, 10 AM
Deutschland	Nov. 7, 4 AM		

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Palatia	Oct. 26, 3 PM	Patricia	Nov. 23, 2 PM
Pretoria	Nov. 2, 9:30 AM	Waldersee	Nov. 30, 9:30 AM
Pretoria	Nov. 9, 3 PM	*Palatia	Dec. 7, 2 PM
*Phoenicia	Nov. 16, 8 AM	Penn'a	Dec. 14, 7 AM

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

GRAND CRUISES
To the Mediterranean and the Orient
by the twin-screw express S. S. Augusta Victoria
FROM NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1902, for Madeira, Gibraltar (Granada, Alhambra, Tangiers), Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo, the Nile), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, Dead Sea), Constantinople, Piræus (Athens, Corinth), Naples, Syracuse, Catania (Taormina), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 73 days.
RATES FROM $400 UPWARD.

To West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico.
From New York Jan. 4 and Feb. 8, 1902, by the new Twin-Screw cruising yacht
Prinzessin Victoria Luise OF 6,000 TONS.
All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.,
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Bway

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {New York Produce Exchange} Est. {Consolidated Stock Exchange} 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
84 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

J. L. M^c Lean & Co.,
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. {New York Produce Exchange. {Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE, WHO CAN FURNISH $50,000 TO $75,000 OF ADDITIONAL UNDERWRITING (AMPLY SECURED) TO COMPLETE A PRACTICAL ENTERPRISE OF UNUSUAL MERIT, WILL FIND IT OF ADVANTAGE TO INVESTIGATE. ADDRESS X. Y. Z., BOX 155 TIMES OFFICE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate E47359 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

Thursday Eve., near 42d, Broadway, WATCH CASE PIN, DIAMOND, RUBY and SAPPHIRE BIRD and WREATH; finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. Nelson, 442 Central Park West.

Proposals.

BOND SALE.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1901.
Sealed bids will be received by the County Judge of Hamilton County, Tennessee, until NOVEMBER 26th, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., for $100,000 5% 10-20 year bonds.
Particulars furnished on application.
SETH M. WALKER,
County Judge.

Governor's Island, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 A. M. Nov. 9, 1901, for rebuilding and extending wharf at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for rebuilding wharf," addressed S. R. Jones, Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,600,000.00 OF 3½% CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until
TUESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1901,
at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of The City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS. Principal payable November 1, 1941.	$360,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BOUNDED BY WEST FIFTY-SECOND AND WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES. Section 45, Greater New York Charter. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$600,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BOUNDED BY WEST FIFTY-SECOND AND WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES. Chapter 339, Laws 1897. Principal payable November 1, 1941.	$50,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ARMORIES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
OCTOBER 16TH, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 24	832,042
To date this year	227,472,134
Corresponding date last year	90,392,521

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 24	$3,634,500
To date this year	$820,219,520
Corresponding date last year	$384,110,960

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	½	Glucose Sugar	2
Ann Arbor	¾	Hocking Valley	½
Ann Arbor pf	1½	Int. Paper pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio	2⅜	Kan. City So.	1
Cent. of N. J.	10	Kan. C. So. pf.	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	¾	Nat. Lead	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	3⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	4¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Peoria & East	1¼
Col. Southern	½	Reading	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. Island	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	7	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Diamond Match	1	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Wis. Central	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting pf.	½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	⅝
B., R. & P. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
C., M. & St. P.	1¾	North American	3
C., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Pacific Mail	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Peoples' Gas	2⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Rubber Goods	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Int. Paper	1	Union Pacific	1
Int. Power	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. conv. 4s	2½	L., N. A. & C. 1st 6s.	1½
Can. So. 2d 5s	2	Penn. 4½s, reg.	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	8	St. P., M. & M., Dak. Ext. 6s	1¼
Han. & St. J. con.	2	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	3
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	4		

Bonds Declined.

St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s 2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the stock market yesterday was altogether irregular and spasmodic, with strength and weakness appearing at one and the same time, and with the trend of prices neither definite nor certain enough to warrant positive statements as to the influences behind the movement or predictions as to the probable course of prices in the immediate future. Surface indications, nevertheless, suggest strongly that Wednesday's advances, as well as those of yesterday, were brought about largely as the result of professional operation and manipulation, and that, despite the appearances of buying by some of the larger interests, the general advances did not find favor in the eyes of those financiers who are recognized as, in the end, "making the market." One of the most likely indications of this is the fact that the leaders of Wednesday—St. Paul and Union Pacific—were yesterday weak in the face of substantial advances in other parts of the list, Lackawanna, for instance, gaining seven points and Delaware and Hudson two points. Whether rightly or wrongly, the conclusion arrived at as a result of this by close observers in the Street is that profit taking on a no inconsiderable scale was going on yesterday in St. Paul, Union Pacific, and other of Wednesday's leaders under cover of the strength developed—largely, the opinion is, through manipulation—elsewhere in the list.

It seems to be the endeavor of leading banking interests to hold the market in check until such time as all unfavorable and uncertain influences are cleared away, and this, whether they relate to the Northern Pacific contest or to the money market. It seems to be the opinion that in the end this policy of repression will profit most, and that any false start through professional operators will in the end hurt the public and discourage their further operations. That in the end higher, materially higher, prices must result is the opinion everywhere expressed in those quarters where best information is to be obtained.

As for yesterday's market itself there is, under the circumstances, little to be said. Of the total dealings of 815,000 shares Union Pacific contributed 104,000, St. Paul 90,000, Erie 50,000, Reading 56,000, Southern Pacific 44,000, Amalgamated Copper 40,000, and the United States Steel stocks, together about 48,000.

London did little in the market one way or the other, dealing in all in only about 10,000 shares, with sales slightly in excess of purchases.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

As explanatory of the strength of the Chicago and Great Western shares, the talk persists that the road will shortly pass into new hands, both Chicago Northwestern and Rock Island being mentioned as the most likely purchasers.

Nothing official can be gotten on the subject, but some people in the Street seem to think that in order to insure complete harmony in the Northwestern situation both Chicago and Great Western and Wisconsin Central will have to be taken over by one or other of the larger systems.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

The West was a heavy seller of People's Gas yesterday, the selling being based in part on unfavorable earnings reports and in part on the Chicago tax decision that stocks are to be assessed at their market value, which will add materially to the fixed charges of the company.

Since the recent action of insiders in the property in asserting that no new stock issue was contemplated—only to have more than $5,000,000 of such stock put out in the face of these denials—the security has come to be looked upon with less and less favor. It is now heard in the Street that this new stock was marketed around 120—or 16 points higher than last night's close.

THE STEEL STOCKS.

In the early trading yesterday the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation were under pressure, and it was declared that the pool was liquidating. Shortly after noon, however, the issues rallied, one broker alone taking 10,000 shares of the preferred stock. It is denied in this connection that any of the recent selling has been for pool account.

Yesterday's weakness was the more surprising to the Street in that it followed the announcement of such an authority as The Iron Age that the year 1902 promises to be a record-breaker for all the steel companies, with home trade so great that export business will probably have to be dropped.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

There was little or no trading in the International Paper stocks yesterday, the announcement of the opposition to the trust having discouraged buying, much to the regret of the bull pool in the securities, who are in possession of not a little stock at higher prices. An endeavor has been made by certain members of this pool to make it appear that a "campaign of depression" has been inaugurated against the securities. It is declared on the floor that the selling of the stocks has not been for the short account, but has represented liquidation by holders who are declared not to relish the new opposition of the Great Northern Paper Company and the White Mountain Paper Company.

Yesterday, while there was little dealings in International Paper stocks, the bonds were fairly active, $60,000 being dealt in with the price declining to 108½.

PRESSED STEEL CAR.

The buying of Pressed Steel Car was on the report that important developments are pending in the affairs of the company, one suggestion having it that the company will eventually be taken over by the Steel Trust. This cannot be confirmed.

For the quarter just ended the net earnings of the company were $511,900, and the surplus after preferred stock dividend and depreciation $281,800.

COLORADO FUEL.

The advance in Colorado Fuel was accompanied by the rather time worn reports that the company is to be turned over to the Steel Trust—that is, if John W. Gates and his friends have their way. Inasmuch as Mr. Osgood and his party are in control of the company and favor its remaining independent of the trust, the opinion on the Street is that there will be no change of Colorado Fuel control in the direction indicated.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The three point advance in Baltimore and Ohio was accompanied by reports that a new issue of stock is to be made and that valuable rights are to be given stockholders.

There is some talk also that the stock may go on a 5 per cent. dividend basis in December, but this is not confirmed in official quarters.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

Profit taking was held responsible for the declines in Union Pacific and St. Paul. The only news in respect to the stocks was the earnings statement of St. Paul, showing an increase of $50,600 in the gross figures for the third week of October.

Vague rumors of "impending developments" in the coal trade were put out as explanatory of the sharp advances in the coal stocks.

The advance in New York Air Brake was on the reports of excellent earnings by the company.

Amalgamated Copper was weak and strong by fits and starts yesterday, with Standard Oil interests credited with both buying and selling of the stock. It is a very difficult matter to trace the dealings on the issue or to explain its ups and downs. Just at present most of the trading in it seems to be professional.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reduction of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 2 per cent. by the Shelby Iron Company, as well as a semi-annual payment of 5 per cent.

Statement that a meeting of the representatives of the Eastern and Western Pig Iron Associations will be held in this city next week, at which it is believed some plan will be adopted in the nature of a community of interests.

Approval by the Texas Attorney General of an amendment to the charter of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway of Texas, permitting about 90 miles of extensions.

Closing down of the rolling mill of the Altoona, Penn., Iron Company because of the shortage of coal.

Dispatches from Austin, Texas, stating that Mexico has imported 500,000 bushels of American wheat so far this season.

American Type Founders' Company said to be considering a plan to increase its working capital by issuing additional stock.

Reports from San Francisco, Cal., that Pittsburg capitalists have bought the Great Northern Sweepstake mine near Yreka for over $600,000.

Meeting of the Presidents of the trunk line railroads called for next Tuesday in this city, for the purpose of considering various traffic matters.

Denial of reports from Philadelphia that a crucible steel company contemplates building a $5,000,000 plant in the Pittsburg district.

Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, it is said, will begin business with $4,000,000 cash capital and $11,000,000 stock on hand and bills receivable.

Statement from Philadelphia that the production of anthracite coal this year will be the largest in the history of the trade, the output approximating about 10,000,000 tons more than in 1900.

Incorporation in Connecticut of the New England Prepared Food Company. Capital $1,000,000.

According to a dispatch from Connellsville, Penn., the Rolling Mill Company of America, recently incorporated, will at once commence the erection of a large sheet steel plant in Connellsville to cost about $500,000.

According to reports from the West promoters are endeavoring to form a $100,000,000 consolidation of hardware interests of the country, but are meeting with little success.

Acme Machine Screw Company of Hartford, Conn., acquired by the National Acme Manufacturing Company, and its plant, to be removed to Cleveland, Ohio.

Charter granted in Florida to the Southern Florida and Coast Railway, capital, $2,000,000, which purposes to build 150 miles of road from Point Pierce to Punta Rassa.

According to the annual report of the Corporation Bureau, now being prepared, 2,342 new companies were chartered by the State of New Jersey during the fiscal year ending Sept. 31, on which the incorporation fees amounted to $538,369. During 1900 2,181 new companies were chartered, and the fees amounted to $389,244.

Announcement from Chicago, said to be authoritative, that the American Can Company is preparing a statement of earnings, which will probably be issued in the course of a week or so.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for high-grade loans, 4¾@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $217,682,260; balances, $9,454,136; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $108,771.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼@2⅜ per cent. for short bills and 2⅜@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker in the morning, but recovered later. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c.; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times's financial article to-day says the demand for money increased yesterday. A considerable amount was lent by the Bank of England at 3 per cent., but the market was "patchy," and rates varied considerably.

Sovereigns were again withdrawn for Paris. There was no further purchase of German coin.

On the Stock Exchange business was generally inactive, but American rails were well supported by professional buying until toward the close, when there was some reaction. Steel stocks were lower on rumors of fresh competition with the trust.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The gold exports are affecting supplies and hardening money. This, with the talk of an early advance in the bank rate, has effected a sharp change in the condition of discounts. It is realized that something must be done speedily to check the outflow.

Business on the Stock Exchange was irregular and poor. First-class securities were dull. There was considerable uncertainty and nervousness regarding the future of money. As an offset, the advance in Americans imparted a tolerably good tone. Union Pacifics and St. Pauls were the strongest. The transactions were unimportant. Prices closed easier and below the best of the day. Grand Trunks were lower, owing to the disappointing traffic returns. Rio Tintos hardened.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92⅝; consols for account, 92 7-16; Anaconda, 7¼; Atchison, 81; Atchison preferred, 99½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108½; Canadian Pacific, 113⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46¾; Chicago Great Western, 26⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 175⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 46½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 43; Erie first preferred, 72; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 151; Louisville and Nashville, 106⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57½; New York Central, 163½; Norfolk and Western, 67⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91½; Northern Pacific preferred, 107½; Ontario and Western, 24⅝; Pennsylvania, 75½; Reading, 20⅞; Reading first preferred, 39½; Reading second preferred, 26⅜; Southern Railway, 33½; Southern Railway preferred, 89½; Southern Pacific, 62⅜; Union Pacific, 105⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 92; United States Steel, 44¼; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 38; Spanish 4s, 89½; Rand Mines, 10¼; De Beers, 38½.

Bar silver quiet at 26 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@1⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.20; Madrid, 41; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 285.

Bullion amounting to £224,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Paris and £5,000 for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Prices on the Bourse today opened with a decline, but subsequently recovered and closed firm. Thomson-Houstons were active and higher. Metropolitans were steady. Governments were firm. Brazilians were offered at first, but closed better. A fresh advance in De Beers stimulated an improvement in Kafirs. De Beers reacted at the close on realizations.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 42½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 10 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 69.90.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Treasury accounts current increased 44,400,000 francs, notes in circulation decreased 58,625,000 francs, gold in hand increased 6,950,000 francs, bills discounted decreased 40,550,000 francs, silver in hand increased 725,000 francs.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Prices on the Boerse, to-day were generally firmer. Mines were harder on repurchases and favorable reports from the United States. Banks advanced on covering purchases.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—Spanish 4s closed today at 77.85. Gold was quoted at 41.50.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £428,000, circulation decreased £398,000, bullion decreased £825,718, other securities increased £202,000, other deposits decreased £1,062,000, public deposits increased £824,000, notes reserve decreased £378,000 Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 48.38 per cent. Last week it was 49 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent. and New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $20,985,182; balances, $1,834,042.

Money on call is still in good supply at from 3 to 3½ per cent. In time money rates depend largely on the character of the security offered. On dividend-paying railway stocks money is obtainable for almost any date at 4 per cent. On mixed collateral rates range from 4¼ to 5 per cent., influenced to considerable extent by the standing of the maker of the note. The market for commercial paper is quiet. The general going quotations is 4½ per cent., though exceptionally strong names that are not on the market all the time find buyers from 4 to 4¼ per cent.

A 5-point drop in Erie Telephone to 30, its lowest point on record, was the feature of the stock market. An early demand for Dominion Steel, chiefly for Montreal account, which lifted its price to 2⅞, a 4-point advance for Mergenthaler, and a lift for East Boston Land were also interesting in the market. As for the coppers, the trading in them was light, and changes as a rule, were of small consequence. Copper Range gained ½, to 62. Tamarack sold at 300. Arcadian was back to 6. Osceola closed at 101½. The closing generally was quiet and irregular.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Atchison	79⅛	78⅜	78⅝
20	Atchison pf.	97⅞	97⅜	97⅝
40	Boston & Albany	257	254½	257
165	Boston Elevated	168	168	168
16	Boston & Maine	194	193½	194
10	St. Paul	168¾	168¾	168¾
5	Conn. River	285½	285½	285½
10	Fitchburg pf	145	145	145
25	Pere Marquette	80	79¼	79¾
1	Rutland pf	106	106	109
4,960	Union Pacific	102⅞	101½	101⅞
41	Union Pacific pf.	90	89¾	90
2	West End	93½	93½	93½
	TELEPHONES.			
62	Am. Tel. & Tel.	158½	158	158
601	Erie	33	30	30
10	Mexican	2	2	2
3	New England	134	134	134
	ELECTRICS.			
3	Edison	245	245	245
360	Massachusetts	37¾	37	37
301	Massachusetts pf.	94	94	94
1	Westinghouse pf.	77	77	77
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
30	Am. Ag. Chem.	21	21	21
12	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
205	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	30	29¾	30
697	Am. Sugar	121¼	120	120
15	Am. Sugar pf.	117	117	117
305	Am. Woolen	15½	15	15
1,215	Dom. Iron & Steel	27⅛	26½	27½
5	Merganthaler	175	175	175
130	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	90	90	90
100	N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	Swift Pack. & Prov.	106	106	106
20	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
419	United Fruit	85	82½	83½
10	United Shoe Machine	42	42	42
83	United Shoe Mach. pf.	27	27	27
100	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2,130	U. S. Steel	44½	42¾	43⅞
364	U. S. Steel pf.	92¼	91½	92¼
	MINING.			
25	Adventure	24¼	24¼	24¼
22	Allouez	5½	5	5½
5,894	Amalgamated	80½	87⅝	89½
1,100	Arcadian	6½	6	6
75	Bingham	30¼	30¼	30¼
7	Calumet & Hecla	675	660	660
175	Centennial	19¼	19	19
100	Cochiti	4½	4	4
375	Copper Range	62	61¼	62
25	Dominion Coal	45½	45½	45½
50	Franklin	17	17	17
245	Guanajuato	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Isle Royale	25	24½	24¼
25	Mass	27	27	27
100	Mayflower	4⅝	4½	4⅝
105	Michigan	14½	14½	14⅝
211	Mohawk	45	44	44
100	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
110	Old Colony	5	4⅞	4⅞
175	Old Dominion	27	26¾	27
837	Osceola	102¼	101	101½
142	Parrot	38	38	38
300	Phoenix	6¼	6	6
20	Rhode Island	4	4	4
7	Tamarack	300	300	300
639	Trimountain	42	41½	41½
210	Trinity	20½	20	20
100	U. S.	16½	16½	16½
12	U. S. Oil	12½	12½	12½
105	Utah	23½	23	23¼
100	Victoria	7⅛	7½	7½
40	Wolverine	60	60	60

British Columbia, 14⅝ bid, 14⅝ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—In the stock market to-day an enormous absorption of Reading issues developed with the outburst of strength in New York, and the activity extended to Lehigh Valley. Nearly all day Reading was higher in New York than in Philadelphia, selling at 42½ in Wall Street before 21 was reached in this market. Later the difference was adjusted. The activity in the anthracite shares detracted interest from the general market, and exclusively local stocks sought a lower level. In Cambria Steel the decline was most marked, the stock selling down ⅝, to 26½. In Union Traction there was a slight yielding.

Money rates remain unchanged, and little business is doing. On call, quotations are 3 per cent., and on time, 4½ to 5. Commercial paper is dull, being traded in at 4½ per cent. and upward. Most paper sold is to out-of-town institutions.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
23	American Rys	40½	40½	40½
90	Bethlehem Iron	61½	61½	61½
8,753	Cambria Steel	27	26½	26⅝
88	Choctaw Tr. Ctfs.	68	68	68
200	Cons. L. Superior	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
60½	Cons. L. Superior pf.	69	68½	68½
50	Catawissa 1st pf.	60	60	60
100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	170	170	170
605	Cons. Trac. of Pitts.	23½	23⅜	23⅜
107	Cons. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	64	64	64
118	Diamond State Steel	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Diamond State Steel pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
45	Elmira & Williamsport.	57	57	57
3	Girard Nat. Bank	210	210	210
64	Insurance of N. A.	24½	24¼	24½
1,058	Lehigh Valley	34½	34	34½
100	Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
3,675	Marsden Co	4½	4¼	4¼
75	Nat. Asphalt	4	4	4
30	Nat. Asphalt pf.	8	8	8
7	Penn. Steel	43½	43½	43½
300	Palmetto Co	¼	¼	¼
380	Phila. Electric	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
827	Pennsylvania	73 15-16	73⅝	73⅝
825	Philadelphia Co	49	48⅝	49
250	Phila. Co. pf.	47½	47	47
20,634	Reading Tr. Ctfs.	21 1-16	20½	20 15-16
1,550	Read. 1st pf. Tr. Ctfs.	38½	38¼	38½
8,850	Read. 2d pf. Tr. Ctfs.	26⅝	26 1-16	26⅜
100	Southern Ry.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
100	Tidewater Steel	7	7	7
13	Union Traction	27½	27½	27½
2,253	U. S. Steel common	43	42⅜	42⅞
105	U. S. Steel pf.	92¼	92	92
20	United of N. J.	280	280	280

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—New York exchange was at par to-day. Rates for call and time loans were at 4½@5c per cent.

On the Stock Exchange the effect of the Supreme Court decision was seen in the weakening of the market for such stocks as West Chicago and Union Traction. The selling was not particularly heavy, but the market seemed to reflect an uneasy feeling on the part of some of the small holders of the shares. Biscuit and Tin Can held their own fairly well. Aside from the effect produced by the court decision, there was little feature to the market.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,385	American Can	20½	20	20½
10	American Can pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼
28	Chicago City Railway	201	201	201
50	Chicago Edison	169½	169½	169½
610	Chicago Union Trac.	17	16⅝	16⅝
947	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	56½	56	56¼
200	Diamond Match	131	131	131
230	National Biscuit	42⅝	42¼	42½
150	National Carbon	20½	20	20½
100	National Carbon pf.	85	85	85
30	Northwestern Elevated	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Street's Stable Car	23½	23½	27½
210	West Chicago	99½	98½	98½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was fairly active, but the same irregularity prevailed which was noted in the Stock Exchange market. American Can and some other issues were still under selling pressure and closed lower for the day, while other issues were in sufficient demand to advance them fractionally. Declines probably exceeded the net gains of the day, but the movement of prices showed so much irregularity that the course of the market could not be considered significant.

***

AMERICAN CAN common sold from 20¼ down to 20, and closed with a net loss of three-eighths of a point, at 19⅞ bid. About 2,000 shares of the stock changed hands during the day. Not a single transaction in the preferred stock was reported, and this issue closed unchanged at 68¼ bid.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was active for the first time in a long while. About 800 shares sold between 26½ and 27¼, the latter figure representing an advance of 1¼ points over the closing bid of Wednesday. No transactions in the preferred stock were reported, and none in the bonds.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was traded in to the extent of about 600 shares. After reacting fractionally from the best price of the day, it closed with a small gain at 75½ bid. The bonds were traded in to some extent at 84¼ and 84⅞.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—Tennessee Copper was very weak at the close. Having sold early in the day at 13¾, it declined to 12¾, and at the end of the day was offered in considerable amount at 13. One lot of 1,000 shares was offered at this

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 24, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
89½	89¾	38,925	Amalgamated Copper.	88⅝	89½	87⅝	89¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	25½	1,700	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25½	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
80⅝	81	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	+ 1⅛
29⅞	30	200	American Cotton Oil.	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
27½	27¾	700	American Ice Co.	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
25¾	25⅞	2,400	American Locomotive.	25⅝	25½	25¼	25¼	.....
6¼	7	100	American Malting Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
44	44½	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	44	44¼	44	44⅜	+ ¼
97	98	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	— ¼
120	120⅜	7,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121	121⅜	119⅞	120⅝	— ⅛
116	116½	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	116¼	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	— ⅛
158	160	200	American Tel. & Tel.	158½	158½	158⅛	158⅛	— ⅛
145	148	100	American Tobacco pf.	146½	146½	146½	146½	—1⅛
15	15⅜	300	American Woolen	15	15	15	15	.....
35⅜	36	2,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	35⅞	36¼	35⅛	36	.....
23	23½	800	Ann Arbor	22¾	23⅛	22½	23¼	+ ⅜
53	55	616	Ann Arbor pf	53	54	53	53½	+1½
78½	78⅝	22,100	At., T. & S. F.	78⅞	79¼	78⅜	78⅝	— ¼
97⅛	97⅜	2,900	At., T. & S. F. pf....	97⅜	97½	97	97¼	.....
106⅛	106¾	38,120	Baltimore & Ohio	103⅝	106⅞	103⅝	106⅛	+2⅝
94¼	94⅜	380	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
61⅞	61⅞	13,235	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61½	62¼	61⅛	61⅝	— ⅛
124	127	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	125	125	125	125	—1
82	83½	100	Canada Southern	83⅜	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	+ ⅛
110	110⅜	1,300	Canadian Pacific	110¼	110⅞	110	110¼	— ⅛
165	168	700	Central R. R. of N. J..	164	166	164	165	+1
45⅛	45⅜	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio ..	45⅜	46	45⅛	45⅜	.....
38½	38⅝	500	Chicago & Alton	36⅜	38⅞	36½	36½	.....
25⅝	25⅞	61,400	Chicago Great West..	26	26⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
87½	88	810	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	86½	87¾	86½	87	+ ⅛
49⅜	49⅝	7,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47	50	46⅝	49¼	+2⅜
41⅜	41½	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
71½	72¼	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
168¼	168½	90,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	170	170⅝	168¼	168¼	—1⅜
191	192	1,310	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	192	192	191½	191½	— ⅜
208½	210	1,700	Chicago & Northw....	210	211	209	209½	—2
.....	.....	10	Chi. & Northw. pf....	238½	238½	238½	238½	.....
143¼	143⅝	2,140	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	143⅝	144⅝	143½	143⅝	+ ¼
37½	38	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	38½	37½	37⅝	.....
98¾	99	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L....	99	99½	98	98⅝	— ⅝
118	119½	160	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
94	94½	1,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	93⅝	95¼	93⅝	94½	+1
14¼	14¾	8,500	Colorado Southern	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
54	55	300	Col. Southern 1st pf..	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	100	Col. Southern 2d pf..	24½	24½	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
14	14⅛	500	Col. & Hock C. & I..	13½	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
217	217⅜	1,400	Consolidated Gas	217½	217⅝	217	217⅜	— ⅛
115¼	116	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	115½	115⅞	115½	115½	— ⅛
84	85	500	Crucible Steel pf....	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
170½	170⅝	9,050	Delaware & Hudson..	169½	172¼	169	170⅝	+ ⅛
232	235	7,000	Del., Lack. & West...	223½	236	223½	235	+7
44¼	44⅞	300	Denver & R. G.	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	.....
91⅜	92¼	2,100	Denver & R. G. pf....	92⅜	92⅝	92	92	— ⅜
42	42⅜	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
128	132	100	Diamond Match	131	131	131	131	+1
7⅛	7⅜	22	Dist. of America....	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
20	30	300	Dist. of America pf..	20	29	29	29	+ ½
11¼	11⅜	100	Dul., S. S. & At.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅜	49,860	Erie	41½	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
70	70⅛	3,700	Erie 1st pf	69⅞	70¼	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	2,700	Erie 2d pf	55⅜	56⅜	55⅜	56¼	+ ⅝
60½	61	500	Evans. & T. H.	61	61½	61	61	— ⅜
259	259½	200	General Electric	259¼	259¼	259	259	.....
39⅜	40	2,100	Glucose Sugar Ref....	37	40	37	40	+2
193	194	200	Great Northern pf....	194½	194½	194	194	— ⅞
54⅜	55	400	Hocking Valley	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
76	76½	900	Hocking Valley pf....	73⅞	76½	75⅝	76⅜	+ ⅜
98	103½	20	Homestake Mining	103½	103½	103½	103½	.....
147¼	147½	2,400	Illinois Central	147	147⅝	147	147½	— ⅛
20½	21	400	International Paper ..	21	21	20½	20½	—1
76⅜	77	200	Internat. Paper pf....	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	+ ⅜
90	90⅝	1,000	Internat. Power Co....	91½	91½	90	90	—1⅝
41	41½	900	Iowa Central	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½	.....
77	77⅜	230	Iowa Central pf.....	77¾	77¾	77½	77½	— ⅛
46	47	200	International Pump...	46	46	46	46	— ¼
18	20	100	Kansas City Southern..	18	18	18	18	+1
38	41	100	Kansas City South. pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+2⅞
80	83⅜	100	Lake Erie & West....	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅞
320	330	10	Lake Shore	315	315	315	315	.....
104	104¼	12,300	Louisville & Nashville.	103⅞	104⅜	103⅝	104¼	+ ⅜
120¼	121	3,200	Manhattan Elevated..	121	121⅞	120⅜	120⅝	— ⅛
157	157½	700	Met. Street Railway..	158½	158½	157	157½	— ⅛
22⅜	23	300	Mexican Central	22¼	22⅝	22	22½	— ⅛
13⅜	13⅞	700	Mexican National ctfs.	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	.....
110¼	110⅝	600	Minn. & St. Louis....	110¾	111	110½	110½	.....
26½	26⅝	300	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
76⅝	77	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
26	26¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	26¼	26¼	26	26	— ¼
50	50⅜	210	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	50½	50½	50	50	—1
95⅜	95⅞	11,600	Missouri Pacific	96½	96½	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅝
41½	42⅜	100	National Biscuit Co..	42	42	42	42	— ½
18¾	19¼	300	National Lead Co....	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
143	145	680	New York Air Brake..	142	144¾	142	144¾	+4⅜
158⅝	158⅞	11,350	New York Central....	159¼	159½	158¼	158½	— ⅛
48	51	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	50	50½	50	50	.....
34	34¼	21,700	N. Y., Ont. & West..	33⅝	34⅜	33⅜	34	+ ⅛
56	56½	1,900	Norfolk & Western....	56⅝	56⅞	56	56	+ ⅛
89½	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf....	90	90	90	90	.....
94	98	100	North American	94	94	94	94	—3
103¾	104	2,200	Northern Pacific pf...	104	104½	103½	104	— ½
62	63	200	Pacific Coast	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
44	44½	300	Pacific Mail	44¼	44¼	44	44¼	— ⅛
147¼	147⅝	16,180	Pennsylvania R. R.	148	148	147	147¾	— ⅛
104	104¼	37,380	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅝	106⅜	103⅜	104	—2⅜
42	44	100	Peoria & Eastern.....	42	42	42	42	+1½
40⅜	41	800	Pressed Steel Car....	40⅞	41	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
81½	82	124	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
4	4¼	100	Quicksilver	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
41⅞	42	57,800	Reading	41½	42¼	41	41⅞	+ ⅛
76⅝	77	10,870	Reading 1st pf	76⅝	77¼	76⅝	76⅝	.....
52⅜	53	7,800	Reading 2d pf	52½	53⅜	52½	53	+1
15	15¼	400	Rep. Iron & Steel....	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
66	66¼	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf...	66	66	66	66	.....
29¼	29⅝	400	Rubber Goods	29	29	28½	28½	— ¾
122⅝	123	2,000	St. L. & Adirondack..	122½	122⅝	122¼	122⅝	.....
10¾	12	100	St. J. & G. I.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
59	61	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	+1
42⅛	42¼	600	St. L. & S. F.	42	42¼	42	42	— ⅝
67	67¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	67¾	67¾	67½	67½	.....
27	28	100	St. Louis Southw.....	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
54	56¼	2,100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	56¼	57	56¼	56¼	— ⅝
60¼	60¾	42,850	Southern Pacific	60⅜	61¼	60½	60½	— ⅛
32¾	32⅝	6,500	Southern Railway	32⅝	33	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
87⅜	87½	2,700	Southern Railway pf..	86⅞	87½	86⅞	87½	+ ⅛
60	60¼	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	60	60⅝	60	60⅝	+ ⅛
38	39¼	2,000	Texas Pacific	39⅜	39½	35⅞	39	+ ⅝
20⅜	21	300	Tol., St. L. & West...	20⅜	21	20⅜	21	+ ⅝
34	35¾	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	35	35	35	35	.....
100	101	100	Twin City R. T.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
101¾	101⅞	105,200	Union Pacific	102⅜	102⅞	101	101⅝	—1
88⅜	89¼	900	Union Pacific pf.....	89⅝	90⅜	89¼	89⅝	— ⅝
42⅜	42⅞	28,940	United States Steel..	43⅛	43⅞	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
92	92⅛	24,425	U. S. Steel pf.....	92	92⅝	91¼	92¼	+ ⅛
12¾	12⅝	1,415	United States Leather.	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	400	Wabash	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	810	Wabash pf	37	37	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
91⅜	91⅝	900	Western Union Tel....	91⅝	91⅞	91½	91½	+ ⅛
48½	49	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	50	49	49	+ ⅛
21	21¼	900	Wisconsin Central	21¼	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	41¼	700	Wisconsin Central pf..	+1½	41½	40⅞	41	— ¼
Sales.....		832,042						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108½	109¼	K. & D. M.	45	
2s, c., 1930	108½	109¼	K. & D. M. pf.	41	45
2s, r., 1918	107¼	108⅛	King. & P. ..		5
3s, c., 1918	108¼	108¾	Kn. Ice, Chi.	16	22
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	K. I., C., pf.	40	57
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112½	Lacl. Gas....	92½	95
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½	Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
4s, r., 1925	133	135	L. E. & W. ..		
4s, c., 1925	139	140	pf.	125	129
5s, r., 1904	106¼	107¼	Long Island..	67	71
5s, c., 1904	107½	108½	Man. Beach..	8	12
D. C. 3-65s	126	..	Md., C. pf..	65	75
			M. W. S. El.,		
Adams Exp.	185	195	Chi.	39	40
Alb. & Sus.	215	..	M. W. S. El.,		
Alle. & W.	120	..	Chi. pf....	90	92
Am. Ag. Ch.	21	22	Mich. Cent.	110	..
A. A. C. pf.	82	82½	M. & St. L.		
Am. Bic. pf.	8	8	pf.	8	9
Am. Bic. pf.	10	11	Mor. & Es.	195	200
Am. Coal	180	200	N. C. & St.		
A. C. O. pf.	88	90	L.	75	100
Am. Dist. Tel	34	38	Nat. Bis. pf.	101	103
Am. Express.	190	196	Nat. L. pf...	84	90
A. I. C., pf.	63	64	Nat. Salt....	31	..
Am. L. Co.	18	22	Nat. Salt pf.	64	66
A. M. L. Co.			N. Cent. Coal	27	33
pf.	47	48	N. Y. & N.		
A. M. Co. pf.	25	27	H.	212½	214½
Am. Snuff...	42	N. Y. C. &			
Am. S. pf..	84¾	85½	St. L. 1st pf.	115	117½
A. T. & C.	90	100	N. Y., C. &		
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80¼	St. L. 2d pf.	85	91
B. A. L. pf.	106		N. Y., L. &		
B. Un. Gas	205	212	W.	135	140
Bruns. City	10¾	11	Ont. Mining.	10½	11¼
B., R. & P.	97	97½	P. C. 1st pf.	90	95
B., C. R. &			P. C. 2d pf.	67	70
N.	130	140	Pere Marq...	79	82½
C. C. & C.	40		Pare M. pf..	84	88
C. & A. pf.	77¼	77½	P. C., C. &		
C., B. & Q.	192		St. L.	68	72
C. & E. Ill.	124	128	P. C., C. &		
C. & E. Ill.			St. L. pf.	100	..
pf.	136	..	P. Ft. W. &		
C. G. W.	92	92½	C.	190	..
C., St. P. M.			P. Ft. W. &		
& Om.	144	146	C. sp.	185	..
C. St. P., M.			Pullman Co.	220	223
& Om. pf.	198	198	Quicksilv'r pf.	9½	10¾
C. T. & T.	206	215	Rens. & Sar.	205	215
C., L. & W.	40	..	R., W. & O.	138	..
C., L. & W.			Rub. G. pf..	78½	76
pf.	72	75	St. J. & G. I.		
Cleve. & P.	190	..	2d pf.	23	25
C. F. & I.			St. L. & S.		
pf.	128	132	F. 1st pf..	77½	78
Com. Cable.	170	184	S.-S. S. & I.	29½	31
Consol. Coal.	66	75	S.-S. S. & I.		
Cruc. Steel..	20½	23¾	pf.	78¾	80
D. & S. W.		60	S. R. & T..	4¼	5
D. & S. W.			T. P. & T..	35½	37
pf.		69	Third Av.	118	122
D. M. & Ft.			T. P. & W.	8½	
D. pf.	115	150	U. B. & P.	14	14½
D., S. S. &			U. B. & P.		
A. pf.	19¾	20¼	pf.	70	72¼
Ev. & T. H.		93	U. S. Exp.	90	93
pf.	86	88	U. S. L. pf.	61	61¾
G. R. & I. pf.	96½	98	U. S. Rub...	15	15½
H. C. & I.	102	..	U. S. R. pf..	50	51½
Int. Silver..	6½	6¾	Va.-Car. Ch.	57	60¼
Int. Sil. pf..	30	37	Va.-C. C. pf.	122½	123½
I. S. P. pf.	85	87½	W. F. Exp...	165	170
Joliet & Chi.	175	..	W. & L. E.	17½	18
Kas. & M.	33	34	W. & L. E.		
K. & D. M..	15	17	2d pf.	26½	29

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting gross earnings for the third week in October showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year:

Ann Arbor	$4,357
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	2,435
Iowa Central	7,543
St. Paul	50,601
Toledo and Ohio Central	5,918
Wabash	26,216
Total increase six roads	$97,070
Decrease previously reported	18,482
Total increase seven roads	$178,552

Currently Shipped to New Orleans.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $50,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 57¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Chrysolite sold at .06, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, seller .10; 300 Elkton at 1.75, 500 Little Chief at .12½, 100 Portland at 3.00, 100 Quicksilver at 4.37½, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .22.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week Oct.	$35,932	$31,575	$32,064
From July 1	539,874	481,556	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	338
3d week Oct.	134,747	132,312	96,157
From July 1	2,123,253	1,809,208	1,376,604
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
3d week Oct.	54,908	47,365	48,112
From July 1	748,908	713,472	801,551
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,571	6,422	6,397
3d week Oct.	1,028,945	973,344	994,962
From July 1	14,584,603	13,287,406	12,753,324
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	393	393	371
3d week Oct.	55,009	49,091	42,612
From July 1	906,028	788,234	662,091
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,367	2,358	2,224
3d week Oct.	407,283	381,987	352,099
From July 1	6,794,763	5,513,998	5,405,037
CENTRAL VERMONT for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	3,262,133	3,448,749	3,151,719
Exp. and taxes	2,599,836	2,665,310	2,487,069
Net earnings	662,297	783,438	664,650
Other income	10,540	10,540	.....
Total net	672,897	794,284	664,650
Int. and rent	669,888	665,435	528,527
Surplus	2,804	128,849	336,103
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for September—			
Gross earnings	506,071	472,657	442,925
Op. expenses	280,351	233,898	234,302
Net earnings	225,720	188,958	208,323
Other income	4,830	5,676	5,051
Total net	230,550	194,635	213,374
Charges	126,788	130,604	127,227
Surplus	103,764	64,031	86,147
Gross, 3 months	1,501,449	1,340,267	1,276,692
Op. expenses	827,883	818,384	666,680
Net	673,566	521,383	610,012
Other income	54,463	68,542	67,631
Total net	728,029	589,925	677,643
Charges	394,021	391,470	383,228
Surplus, 3 months	334,008	198,455	294,417
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	414,837	360,072	357,588
Exp. and taxes	298,583	292,517	252,723
Net earnings	116,253	67,555	104,815
Gross, 3 months	1,182,737	1,075,883	975,317
Exp. and taxes	881,521	810,679	729,678
Net, 3 months	301,215	165,209	235,639
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION for September—			
Gross earnings	59,241	45,956	33,482
Op. expenses	31,396	28,206	19,422
Net earnings	27,846	17,750	14,060
Gross, 9 months	462,797	387,970	268,066
Op. expenses	283,359	241,780	185,812
Net, 9 months	199,438	146,190	84,284
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for September—	1901.	1900	Increase.
Gross earnings	609,195	551,417	57,777
Op. expenses	434,490	341,263	93,227
Net earnings	174,705	210,154	*35,449
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	1,678,112	1,500,619	177,493
Op. expenses	1,209,425	950,317	259,108
Net earnings	468,687	550,302	*81,615
*Decrease.			
TEXAS CENTRAL for August—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	40,096	32,879	25,734
Exp. and taxes	35,570	27,894	18,903
Net earnings	6,526	5,015	6,831
Gross, 3 months	80,409	61,446	.....
Net, 3 months	13,397	10,061	.....

PRESSED STEEL CAR CO. for the third quarter of the present fiscal year ended Sept. 30, compared with the first two quarters of the present fiscal year—

	Net Earnings.	Pref. Divd. & Deprec. Charges.	Net Surplus.
Third quarter	511,918	230,098	281,820
Second quarter	642,389	290,780	351,609
First quarter	436,239	306,808	129,737
Nine months	1,590,547	827,451	763,166

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		3,000	104½
Am Hide & L 6s		9,000	91
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		5,000	102⅜
		500	102¾
		5,000	102⅞
		9,000	103
		16,000	102⅞
		41,000	103
		11,000	103⅛
Adjustment 4s		5,000	97⅝
		500	97¼
		15,000	97⅜
		1,000	97⅝
		25,000	97⅜
		10,000	97⅝
Stamped		2,000	95¾
Atlan & Dan 4s		10,000	96¼
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		5,000	102½
		500	103
Prior lien 3½s		21,000	96⅜
		5,000	96⅝
		25,000	96¾
Conv deb 4s		30,000	107
		10,000	107⅛
		5,000	107¼
		35,000	107⅛
		10,000	108
		10,000	107⅝
		112,000	108
		5,000	107⅞
		15,000	107⅛
		10,000b3	107½
		16,000	107½
		20,000	107⅝
		10,000	107½
		20,000	107⅜
		5,000	108
		5,000	107½
		23,000	107⅝
		56,000	108
		40,000	108¼
		5,000	108⅜
		10,000	108⅝
		8,000	108¾
Ft Worth & D C 1st		6,000	107½
		4,000	107⅝
		5,000	107⅞
		5,000	107⅝
		7,000	107⅞
		3,000	107⅞
		5,000	107⅝
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s		15,000	86
H & St J con 6s		10,000	120
Hock Val 1st 4½s		1,000	107
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s		12,000	91
Int & Gt N 2d 5s		10,000	101
Ill Div 3½s		1,000	101⅝
		1,000	102⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		25,000	124½
Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s		1,000	111
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A		2,000	110½
		8,000	111
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		23,000	106½
		7,000	140¼
Col & South 1st 4s		20,000	88⅜
		16,000	88½
		4,000	88⅝
		2,000	88⅞
		17,000	89⅜
		2,000	89½
		6,000	89⅝
Conn Ry & Lighting refunding 4½s		1,000	100¾
		6,000	100⅞
Consol Tob 4s		70,000	63½
		10,000	63½
		2,000	63½
		9,000	63⅝
		16,000	63¾
		5,000	63⅝
		1,000	63¾
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s		13,000	30
		10,000	30¼
		15,000	31
Distilling Co of Am col trust 5s		39,000	82½
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s		2,000	120
Erie 1st gen 4s		6,000	87⅝
		10,000	87½
Canada South 1st		2,000	107
Canada South 2d		1,000	100
		10,000	100½
Cent of Ga con 5s		5,000	106
Cent of Ga 1st inc		18,000	72
Cent of N J gen 5s		10,000	181
Cent Pac gold 4s		5,000	102⅜
		15,000	102⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s		4,000	107¼
Chi & Alton 3½s		11,000	85½
		1,000	85½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		8,000	98¼
		130,000	98½
		31,000	98½
		40,000	98
		10,000	98¼
		33,000	98¼
Denver Div 4s		1,000	101⅝
Ill Div 3½s		1,000	102⅜
Chi & Eastern Ill 6s		25,000	124½
Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s		1,000	111
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A		2,000	110½
		8,000	111
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		23,000	106½
		7,000	140¼
Col & South 1st 4s		20,000	88⅜
		16,000	88½
		4,000	88⅝
		2,000	88⅞
		17,000	89⅜
		2,000	89½
		6,000	89⅝
Conn Ry & Lighting refunding 4½s		1,000	100

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers—Touraine Apartment House Sold—Results in the Auction Room.

The new twelve-story apartment house, known as the Touraine, at 9 and 11 East Thirty-ninth Street, has been sold by Walter Stabler for about $500,000. Mr. Stabler bought the ground in June, 1900, and began work on the structure soon afterward. The property carries mortgages amounting to $350,000.

A report that the residence of the late Samuel J. Tilden, 14 East Twentieth Street, had been sold was denied yesterday by the attorney for Charles Sabin, the present owner of the property.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold, through W. D. Morgan & Co. to Samuel G. Byrne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, the plot at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 65 by 175.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for John Entelman the four-story double flat, with stores, 1,006 Westchester Avenue, 25 by 98 by 115; also for Henry Schwitzer the two-story dwelling 2,861 Briggs Avenue, on plot 25 by 100, also for Henry Roth the five-story triple flat 606 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100; also for Bernard Mauer the four-story double flat 622 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

M. F. Kerby has sold for a client to Joseph Tosoro the plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Hughes Avenue, about 175 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. The buyer will erect two two-story frame dwellings on the lots.

Joseph Wolf, the owner of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, a lot 24.9 by 90, will erect thereon an eleven-story hotel, costing $145,000. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Charles Brendon & Co., the architects.

The Standard Rock Candy Company has acquired from the various owners a plot 50 by 98.9 on the north side of Thirty-first Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

104 and 106 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west Sixth Avenue, 21.8 by 21.4, respectively, by 100.5, two four-story brick and brownstone dwellings; executor's sale, to Charles Laue...$51,600

12 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick flat; executor's sale, to Francis J. Schnugg..... 16,200

557, 559, and 561 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, 81 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to August Oppenheimer..... 81,000

162 West Eightieth Street, south side, 105 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel N. Hoyt..... 26,000

170 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louisa Henkel..... 12,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

57 and 59 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 161 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 33 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry S. Moore, as executor..... 62,000

248 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 140 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 85.5 by 20.1 by 96.8, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Fanny Maginn..... 25,798

411 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9; four-story brick tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to Louis Cohen..... 10,050

1,219 Hoe Avenue, 213.4 feet south of Freeman Street, 31.5 by 79.9, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to James A. and T. E. Wolf..... 5,260

Union Avenue, east side, 80.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 20.1 by 97.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. D. Farrell..... 5,000

East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 350 feet east of Timpson Place, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Julius J. Helderman..... 2,790

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter H. Mead, referee, 6 and 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on 6, $3,674; on 8, $2,625; subject to other mortgages, on 6, for $27,000; on 8, for $25,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cromwell Avenue, east side, 425 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story brick stable, 20 by 30; August Kampner of 33 Inwood Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,570 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 540 East Seventy-sixth Street, for a three-story brick clubhouse, 70 by 40; Everett P. Wheeler of 21 State Street, owner; Howell & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $18,000.

Clay Avenue, west side, 700 feet n of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 41; Herman Fahrenweld of 737 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,808 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000.

Fort Washington Avenue, west side, south of proposed One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 37 by 50; Ernest Grund of 445 Broome Street, owner; J. H. Vreeland, Montclair, N. J., architect; cost, $4,000.

Tenth Street, north side, 140 feet east of Avenue D, for a one-story brick shed, 36.10 by 83; W. E. and I. P. Uptegrove of 1,178 Dean Street, Brooklyn, owners; Charles J. Perry of 723 Cauldwell Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Twenty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, for an eleven-story brick hotel, 24.9 by 90; Joseph Wolf of 128 Broadway, owner; Charles Brendon & Co. of 100 West Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $145,000.

Nos. 5 and 7 East Seventy-fifth Street, for two five and four story brick dwellings, each 18.9 by 27.2; William Hall's Sons, owners; Welch, Smith & Provost, architects; cost, $200,000.

Alterations.

No. 237 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Henry Korn of 35 East Sixtieth Street, owner; cost, $75.

Morris Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a one-story brick church; St. James's Episcopal Church, Fordham, owner; L. A. Soule of 593 Fordham Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 67 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, with office; E. C. Cockey of 195 Broadway, owner; Faber Duguid, Jr., of 432 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $60.

No. 1,838 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Wendolen J. Wauss of 87 Second Avenue, owner; William Kurtzer of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $650.

Nos. 24 and 26 Norfolk Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; Rebecca Werner of 29 Second Place, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 11 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with studio; John J. Astor of 840 Fifth Avenue, owner; Thowbridge & Livingston of 424 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 1,323 Avenue A, to a five-story brick tenement; George Culgen of 133 Seventh Street, owner; Henry Regelman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 371 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick building, with store; Charles A. Schieren of 74 Cliff Street, owner; John J. Manley of 12 Chambers Street, architects; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

ARTHUR ST, 80 w s, Lot A, T. map of 70 lots, Cedar Hill; plot of Powell farm, 25x121.8x25x122; Elizabeth Nash to William Coogan, all title..... $1

COURTLANDT Av, s w s, part of Lot 247, map of Morrisee, 21.10x16.2x25.00; William F. Smith and another to Charles W. Smith, (mtg $3,750)..... 1

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s s, w ½ of Lot 101, map of Unionport, 52.6x216 to 5th St; Henry Dilg and another to Emma Feulner..... 1

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s s, e ½ of Lot 103, map of Unionport, 52.6x216 to 5th St; Henry Feulner to Henry Dilg..... 1

FOREST Av, e s, 100 ft n of Cedar Place, 25x1.6; Joseph Weber to E. C. Attwood, (mtg $1,000)..... 1

FULTON Av, widened, n e corner of 168th St, 28x89.8x27.11x91.10; James T. Barry to Elizabeth G. Schnitser, (mtg $20,000, R S $4.50)..... 100

MARTHA Av, n e corner of 239th St, 100 x—x—; John S. Ely to Mary M. Harley, (R S 50c)..... 200

NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, s w corner of Cedar St; Gabriel Mead to Frederick C. Mead and another, all title..... 1

PUBLIC ROAD leading to Clason's Point, being Lot 9, map of Clason's Point, containing 16 24-100 acres; public road leading to Clason's Point, Lot 10, map of Clason's Point, 7 95-100 acres; public road leading to Clason's Point, Lot 11, map of Clason's Point, 9 10-100 acres; Lot 20, map of Clason's Point, 15 42-100 acres; Lot 31, map of Clason's Point, 4 41-100 acres; Lot 32, map of Clason's Point, 2 27-100 acres; Lot 37, map of Clason's Point, 12 41-100 acres; parcel at point at west line of lands of estate of Bradish Johnson, being at East River, runs s w 584 to pier line x n e 489x n e 500x w—, containing 30-100 acres; highway leading from Village of Westchester to Clason's Point, at high-water line, East River, containing 4 575-1,000 acres; James M. Varnum, referee, to estate of Bradish Johnson, (R S $49.50)..... 98,550

SEDGWICK Av, w s, Lot 2, map of William O. Giles, 31.11x30.6x27.3x88.8; Catharine C. Giles to Alfred P. Clarke and another..... 100

SCHUYLER, St, w s, 125 ft n of Elliott Av, 75x108.7x76x112.3, Schuylerville; Sarah E. Southerton to Warner J. Landon. 600

TRAVERS ST, s w s, 100 ft s e of Briggs Av, 25x88; Edward C. Atwood to Joseph Weber and another, (mtg $2,500). 1

WASHINGTON Av, w s, 25 ft n of 173d St, 25x90; Solomon Littenberg to Francis McCosey, (mtg $11,000, R S 75c)..... 1

WEST END Av, 487, w s, 17x82; Harry F. Morse to Henry M. Tilford, (R S $8.75)..... 100

4TH Av, 34, n s, 25x114; William's Bridge; Albert B. Hardy to Florence M. Constantian, (mtg $2,500,) B. & S..... 1

4TH Av, 36, n s, 25x114, William's Bridge; Albert B. Hardy to Florence M. Constantian, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

111TH Av, s e corner of 172d St, 95x175; Alois Gutwillig to Atlas Improvement Company, (mtg $32,000, R S $7.15)..... 50,000

31ST St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Daniel Longworth to the Standard Rock Candy Company, (R S $2)..... 1

31ST St, n s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Rebecca Greacen and another to the Standard Rock Candy Company, (R S $2) 1

31ST ST, n s, 120 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Rebecca Greacen to the Standard Rock Candy Company, (R S $2)..... 6,500

31ST ST, n s, 140 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Rebecca Greacen to Standard Rock Candy Company, (R S $2)..... 6,500

31ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Annie S. Greacen to Standard Rock Candy Company, quitclaim..... 1

31ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Continental Trust Company to Rebecca Greacen..... 1

31ST ST, n s, 180 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Rebecca Greacen to Standard Rock Candy Company, (R S $2.50)..... 1

31ST ST, 455 West, 20x74.1; George R. Blair and others to the Standard Rock Candy Company, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.75) 6,000

33D ST, n e s, 235.1 ft s e of Broadway, 21x98.9; Cornelius J. Ryan to Austen G. Fox, (mtg $25,000, R S $36.25)..... 100,000

46TH ST, 3, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x100.5; Henry M. Tilford to Harry F. Morse, (R S $41.25)..... 1

50TH ST, 539 West, 25x100.5; Asa B. Gardiner, referee, to Frederick Buschhorn, (R S $7.25)..... 16,750

51ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 12th Av, 175x 100x irregular; Elizabeth H. Herb to Henry Schwarzwalder, 1-24 part, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 223 ft e of 12th Av, 175x 100x irregular; Ernest H. Herb to Henry Schwarzwalder, 2-24 part, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 12th Av, 175x 100x irregular; Elizabeth Herb to Ernest H. Herb, ⅛ part, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.25)..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Bertha A. Haigh to James T. Barry, (R S $2.75, mtg $12,000)..... 100

74TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x 102.2; Annie Jacobs to Wilhelmina F. D. P. Tillman, (mtg $16,700)..... 1

96TH ST, n s, 90.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x99.1x irregular; Edward G. Whitaker, referee, to Mary E. Knight and others, executors, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

109TH St, n s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Nathan Hirschbein and another to Adolph Cohn, quitclaim..... 1

125TH ST, 67 and 69 West, 41.2x99.11; William G. Davies, referee, to Henrietta Herz, (R S $14.75, mtg $65,500)..... 32,000

140TH ST, 348 East, 25x100; Bert S. Fuller to Gustave Heidelberg, (mtg $12,000, R S $3)..... 100

140TH ST, 342 East, 25x100; Bert S. Fuller to Gustave Heidelberg, (mtg $12,000, R S $3)..... 100

118TH ST, 26 East, 27x100.11; Frieda Hart to Annie Jacobs, (mtg $25,000, R S $1.25)..... Exchange

160TH ST, 514 West, 25x99.11; John Davis to Lars G. Jonasson, (mtg $17,500, R S $2.25)..... 1

169TH ST, n s, 117 ft e of Boston Av, 20x 124.2x20x124.4; Ida McK. Housen to Mary I. Fennell (R S $2.50, mtg $4,000) 1

168TH ST, s s, 156 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x134.3; William Robitzek to Gertrude Weiss, (mtg $6,500, R S 50 cents)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBUS Av, 813; William Haeussler to August Wessels, 5 years, 10 days.... $1,080

ELDRIDGE St, 175; Congregation Agudath Achim Anschie Kurlander to Solomon Solovinsky, 15 years..... 650

HOUSTON St, 262 West; Daniel Flynn to James Fagan, 1 7-12 years..... 1,680

NORFOLK St, 127, s w corner of Rivington St; Celia Weingarten to Louis Plashet and another, 3 years.....$800, 660

WESTCHESTER Av, 1,016; John Entelmann to George Feldmann, 4 1-12 years.. 480

1ST Av, 2,205; Domato Braw and another to Orusico Bellos, 2 years..... 432

103D ST, 248 West; W. Wallace Brower to Maximilian Morgenthau, 5 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BALKEN, John H., to John H. Meyer; 15th St, 131 East, all title, 1 month, 6 per cent..... $800

BALZ, Jacob, to Philip Sugarman; 14th St, 113 East; assessment of rents, due Sept. 23, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BARNETT, Harris, to Newman Cowen; Rivington St, 251; Sheriff St, 71, 3 years, gold..... 21,000

BARNETT, Harris, to Newman Cowen; Rivington St, 251, s w corner of Sheriff St, 74, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold..... 4,000

BRUCE, Catherine A., formerly Ricketson, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 127th St, 121 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

BRUMM, Carl A., to Anton Boss; Courtlandt Av, w s, 87.6 ft n of 148th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

BERLIN, Zasc K., to New York Security and Trust Company; 17th St, 349 and 351 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

BERLIN, Zasc K., to Pincus Lowenfeld and others; 17th St, 349 and 351 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,289

BERLIN, Zasc K., to Phillip Semmer Glass Company, (Limited;) 17th St, 349 and 351 East..... 5,000

BIBECK, Elisabetha, to the German Savings Bank of the City of New York; 142d St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,000

BUSCHHORN, Frederick, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; 50th St, 539 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

BYRNES, James F., and another to Gustav Bernheim; 183d St, 564 West, 3 years..... 10,000

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to Albert B. Hardy; Bathgate Av, 2.285, old line; s w corner 183d St, present line; Bathgate Av, new line, 2.283, w s, 16.2 ft s of 183d St; also 4th St, 36, Wakefield, demand, gold..... 1,000

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to Albert B. Hardy; 4th St, 34, n s, Wakefield; Bathgate Av, 2.283, new line, w s, 16.2 ft s of 183d St; also Bathgate Av, 2.285, new line, s w corner of 183d St, present line, demand, gold..... 1,000

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to Elizabeth J. Stancliff; Bathgate Av, 2.283 and 2.285, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 2,000

DUNMEYER, Frederick H., to Melville H. Bearns; South St, 175, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

EWING, William B., to Margaret Morton; Walnut St, n e corner of Walton Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

GLICKMAN, William H., and another to David Bussel; 123d St, 525 to 529 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

JACOBUS, Daniel C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62d St, 121 West, due Oct. 2, 1906, 4½ per cent.... 12,000

JACOBUS, David S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62d St, 117 West, due Oct. 2, 1906, 4½ per cent.... 12,000

KERN, George, to the East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, 194, due Nov. 1, 1906, 4 per cent..... 7,000

LANDON, Warner J., to Sarah E. Southerton; Schuyler St, w s, 125 ft n of Elliot Av, Schuylerville, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 500

MARRENNER, Robert H. T., to Edward Marrenner; Beekman St, and n e corner of Cliff St, demand, 6 per cent. 5,357

MILLS, Sophia, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 187th St, s e corner of Bathgate Av, 3 years..... 12,000

PEASE, John S., to David S. Wood; 97th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, prior mtg —, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,400

PEASE, John S., to Chester Huntington; 97th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, prior mtg —, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Julius Weinstein; 15th St, 346 and 348 East, 6 months, 6 per cent., aggregate..... 10,500

SCHNITZER, Elizabeth G., to James T. Barry; Fulton Av, n e corner of 168th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,500

STANDARD ROCK CANDY COMPANY to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 31st St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

SCHRIBER, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 104th St, 67 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 11,000

WILLIAM T. KEOGH AMUSEMENT Company to George Ehret; Lexington Av, s w corner of 107th St, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year..... 20,000

WOLFF, Rens, to Cambert S. Quackenbush; 114th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, due Nov. 1, 1902..... 620

WOLFF, Rens, to Lambert Suydam; 114th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 6 per cent.... 18,500

WOLF, Henry F. A., to Stephen J. Egan; 141st St, n w corner of Cypress Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WOLF, Henry F. A., to Jerome Jung; 141st St, n s, 25 ft w of Beekman Av, prior mtg $17,000, secures note, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 1,630

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Charlotte D. Schetter..... 8,034

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Bradley L. Eaton..... $5,627

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, two assignments each..... 15,477

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Lovis Whitestone.. Nom.

GRANNIES, Mary L., to George H. Grannies..... 7,000

JACOBS, Joseph and another to Abraham J. Dworsky, ¾ part..... Omitted

KELLER, Samuel, administrator, to Arvilla P. Keeler, seven assignments.... Nom.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Laura D. Beach..... 3,000

LEONARD, H. Ward, to Carolyn G. Leonard..... 2,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank..... Nom.

LYON, Louis, to Wolf Silverman..... N.—

SCHREIDER, Wilhelmina, to Rose Lieber... 2,000

SMITH, Parmilia D., to City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia..... Nom.

SPIES, Henry H., and another, executors, to Sarah B. Spies..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary E. Moffett..... 30,000

TOEPFER, Margaretha, to Stephen Toepfer..... 375

TUTHILL, Susan M., to William Wicke.. Nom.

ZOBELT, Christine, to John Townshend.. 2,555

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM Av, e s, whole block front between 140th and 141st Sts; C. H. W. Dietrichs against Samuel Quincy, owner and contractor..... $400

MADISON Av, 671, and 35 East 61st St; Maximilian Bechter against Frederick Habermann, owner; Green & Ward, contractors..... 96

PIKE ST, 44; Nathan Reisler and another against Rachel Silverwintz, owner and contractor; Jacob Sweetman, contractor..... 340

WALTON Av, e s, 102 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Eaton & Anderson against George Hooks, owner and contractor... 450

41ST ST, 411 West; Henry Harris against F. Steeneck, owner; C. F. Sheahan, contractor..... 110

47TH ST, 137 West; William Kreisberg against Howard R. Butler, owner; Mary Berwin, contractor..... 95

48TH ST, 61 West; Smith & Roberts against George E. Brewer, owner; James J. Fettretch & Son, contractors.. 246

78TH ST, 232 and 234 East; Meisel, Danowitz & Co. against Nathan Silverson, owner and contractor..... 2,350

81ST ST, 151 and 153 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Morris Monsky, owner and contractor..... 467

82D ST, 225 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Morris Monsky, owner and contractor..... 224

117TH ST, 51 East; Dimock & Fink Company against Aaron N. Janpole and Louis Werner, owners; William J. Fowler, contractor..... 463

123D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Church E. Gates & Co. against Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors..... 1,390

128TH ST, 246 and 248 West; Abiott French against Ida J. Walker, owner and contractor; John Walker, contractor 700

140TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 98x100; C. H. W. Dietrichs against Charles J. Blomquest, owner and contractor..... 200

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CROTONA Av, w s, 225 ft s of Tremont Av; Mackenzie Brothers against John Rumore, Nov. 21, 1900..... $58

MACDOUGAL ST, 164; Simpson Foundry Company against Michael C. Pape, Sept. 10, 1901..... 110

90TH ST, 160 East; New York House Wrecking Company against Morris Wiederman, Dec. 16, 1901, by bond..... 419

98TH ST, 48 to 54 East; Cesare Casanova against Solomon Jacobs, Sept. 24, 1901.. 800

98TH ST, 48 to 54 East; William Cohen against Solomon Jacobs and another, July 30, 1901..... 67

106TH ST, 402 East; Clarke & Hogan against Antonio Cerrito, Oct. 15, 1901.. 155

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS Av, s w corner of 154th St, 20.4 x91.10x irregular; Manhattan Life Insurance Company against Charles S. Hibbard and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holmes, Rapallo & Kennedy.

SOUTH ST, 80 and 81; Roger F. Sturgis and another against Charles I. Sturgis and another, (partition;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Wolf Silverman against Max Tuchman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Lese.

136TH ST, 238 West; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Anna R. Fink and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) Alexander & Colby.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn yesterday sold out the contents of the Botanical Garden Hotel, at White Plains Avenue and Bleecker Street, William's Bridge, under an execution for $285 against Ambrose and Elizabeth Lee in favor of A. G. Hupfel's Sons, brewers. Mr. Lee has carried on the hotel for a year past.

FRANK GORDON.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Pratt A. Brown temporary receiver of the assets of Frank Gordon, manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 54 West Fourth Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Wednesday on the application of E. J. Arbib & Co., creditors. It was alleged that Mr. Gordon, while insolvent, transferred property worth $6,000 to certain creditors, the stock left in the store does not exceed $3,000, and all books of account have been removed.

MORRIS HORWITZ.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Morris Horwitz, manufacturer of shirtwaists at 155 and 157 Wooster Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday on the application of B. Bernhard & Son. It was stated that Mr. Horwitz has not been seen at his place of business for a few days. The assets are estimated at $10,000, of which $8,000 is real estate at Bayonne, N. J., and the balance in stock and accounts. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $10,000.

JOSEPH YOUNG (Jackson & Co.).—Judge Adams of the United States District Court, has appointed Charles M. Hough temporary receiver of the assets of Joseph Young, doing business as Jackson & Co., dealer in groceries and wines at 114 West Twenty-third Street, upon petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 21, with a bond of $20,000, on the application of two creditors, George A Sewel of George A. Kessler & Co., and William Cohen. The Sheriff was enjoined from taking any further proceedings on the execution in his hands except to preserve the assets. Mr. Cohen stated that George W. Irving has made a demand on the Sheriff for the stock of goods in the store on the ground that he had purchased the stock from Mr. Young on Sept. 24, and showed a bill of sale, but the Sheriff refused to turn over the property to Mr. Irving. Mr. Cohen believes that the bill of sale is fictitious, and intended to be drawn up with the purpose of obtaining from the possession of the Sheriff and of the creditors the property belonging to Mr. Young.

Out of Town.

W. T. WRIGHT.—Among petitions in bankruptcy filed yesterday at Utica, N. Y., was that of W. T. Wright, dry goods merchant at Auburn. His debts amount to $32,489 and his assets $18,000. New York, Syracuse, and Auburn parties are the creditors.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM FREDERICK SCHIPPER.—William Frederick Schipper, merchant and salesman at Ellenville, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $6,991 and no available assets. He has a watch and chain, $8.50; horse, $60, covered by a chattel mortgage; wagons and sleighs, $150, all of which he claims are exempt. He has sixty creditors in New York City.

EDWIN A. MASON.—Edwin A. Mason of 333 Broadway, who was a painter and dealer in painting machinery at 419 East Twenty-second Street, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,384 and nominal assets of $621, consisting of accounts, $551; stock, $45; fixtures, $25. Of the liabilities $8,911 were contracted in Chicago from 1887 to 1893, and the balance in New York in 1901.

GEORGE AND ARCHIBALD T. MACKENZIE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against George and Archibald T. Mackenzie, who compose the firm of Mackenzie Brothers, manufacturers of sash, doors, and trim at 493 to 499 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, by the following creditors: Samuel A. Bennett, $151; William W. Schupner, $125, and Alexander S. Fisher, $336, all on notes of the firm. It was alleged that they committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Wednesday.

CHASKEL M. NEBENZAHL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Chaskel M. Nebenzahl by the following creditors: Tobias & Martin, $173; A. Orently & Co., $283, and Louis Wilson, $128, all for goods sold to him within the past six weeks. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring a portion of his property to certain third party creditors, whose names are unknown, and permitted a creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings by which a Marshal attached some of his property. Mr. Nebenzahl's place of business will not mentioned in the bankruptcy petition. In the trade it is stated that he is a jobber in dry goods, cloaks, &c., at 621 Broadway, and has been a resident buyer here for several Western dry goods houses since 1895. He was also formerly a partner in the firm of M. Trachtenburg & Co., fur manufacturers, from Feb. 1 to Oct. 1, 1900, when they dissolved. In December last he claimed a capital of $22,000.

Bankruptcy Act Revision Movement.

At a meeting of the Merchants' Association's special committee on revision of the bankruptcy act yesterday an executive committee of five was appointed with full power to conduct the necessary investigation, to communicate with and receive suggestions from other trade organizations and individuals in this city and throughout the country, and to incorporate their conclusions in a report to the main committee. This committee consists of Ora Howard, W. T. Evans, E. D. Page, R. B. Hirsch, and E. W. Riker.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTMEYER, Abraham E.—C. Haas..... $183

BERGAMINI, Saterno—J. Rapp, costs... 111

BRENNAN, James J., by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 133

BERGMEIN, Abram, by guardian—A. Frasinetti, costs..... 102

BUCHANAN, James—A. D. Berkelhamer..... 599

BURCHELL, John—Edgar Brothers Company..... 375

BARRY, Frank J.—H. Weid..... 100

BURR, Edwin H. and Stephen., action No. 1—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 182

BURR, Edwin H. and Stephen., action No. 2—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 638

BURR, Edwin H. and Stephen., action No. 3—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 91

BECHEWATE, Abraham—E. Rirdahi.... 332

COLE, Henry V.—H. Brimberg..... 154

CLEARY, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 108

DENTON, Henry M.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York..... 325

DALE, Francis—W. Lebowitz..... 102

DAVIDSON, Samuel—E. Charles and another 25

ELKIN, Abraham, and Jacob Kourcik—J. Cohen 171

EVERETT, Samuel H.—E. W. Bliss Company 202

FLEISCHER, Joseph—J. J. Phelan..... 162

FINK, Joseph H.—Brooklyn City Railroad Company 110

GRADY, J. Douglass—Erie Preserving Company 172

GOUDIE, Catherine—T. Martyn..... 81

HAYNES, Frederick E.—J. Abrahams... 31

HAFT, Alexander—V. Klingenbeck.... 533

HAFT, Alexander, and Henry Krakower—Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn..... 137

HART, Max, and Harry M. Fielder—E. J. Rieser 525

HAMBURGER, Max—R. Hamburger, costs 196

HOE, Lee S.—U. H. Dun..... 162

JACOBSON, Morris—H. B. Wesselman... 216

LOEWENHEIM, Ross—A. Stefane..... 155

LEVY, Wolf—M. Meyer..... 190

LORIMER STREET MILL COMPANY—R. E. Holcomb and another..... 2 2

LIEBESKIND, Leon C. and Herrio—M. R. Foster 823

LEVINE, Albert—G. Scher..... 835

LAWLOR, James—Magnolia Metal Company, costs 170

MALKIND, Morris—M. Simiansky..... 210

MAGEE, Charles A.—H. C. Ruchler..... 119

MOSSLER, Willard S., and Hall Chemical Company—S. M. Jacobs..... 31

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY and Bridgeport Steamboat Company—Screw Dock Company, costs 105

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Griffith, guardian..... 6,088

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Bonce..... 350

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Kane, administrator..... 350

MANSFIELD, T. Hill—T. W. Meyers and another 3,653

O'LEARY, John—J. W. Rapp..... 145

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., and Abraham Meizer—G. Fiencke and another..... 126

PALEN, George—A. Heyman..... 523

ROTHFELD, Isaac—H. Scheier..... 194

ROGERS, Sylvester—City of New York, costs 48

RABINOWITCH, Eben—A. Anzelwits and another 107

SPINNELLI, Domenico—P. Reis..... 169

SALVINI, Paul—F. Struhan..... 176

SHEVLIN, George J.—New York Telephone Company 20

STRITTMATTER, Charles—J. F. Sinnott and another 88

SUPMM, Clinton F.—J. Wotherspoon and another 215

SCHWEHM, Louis—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 108

TAYLOR, Zebulon S., executor—W. M. Jackson, costs 81

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. M. Ward. 286

THE N. R. FAIRBANK COMPANY—S. W. Hoke 340

THOMAS ELEVATOR COMPANY—J. U. Brookman 94

TREPPEL, Andrew—H. McCabe..... 418

UNITED INVESTMENT AND DEVELopment Company—E. Moore..... 210

UNVERSAGT, Charles H.—New York Telephone Company 25

VINET, Florence—E. Altman..... 290

VINET, Florence—M. Lehman and another 128

VLASTARIS, George D.—D. Karachanias 160

WARDEN, James S.—W. G. Waxner.... 239

WOHL, Isidor H.—B. Schitzberger..... 130

WYNN, Charles, and Peter Coogan—J. Bairer 1,140

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,000,000

Defends any titles insured, at its own expense, when assailed.

Money to loan at 4 per cent.: New York City property only. Address A. J. James, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, 43 Cedar Street.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern and attractive American basement residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE,
18th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
M. & L. HESS, 907 Broadway.

$5,750 Cash and $12,000 Mortgage will buy 5-story two-family flat; great bargain. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe Av.; 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms; all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

Superb three-story, basement, 16-foot house on Mad

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

2980 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Earnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 32d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D.,
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., } Principals.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School. College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 187 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
30 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 28 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM.
61 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 308 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

Home, boarding, and day school for girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Teachers.

German, schools, classes, individuals; conversation, literature; Regents' College examinations; ten years' experience. Jay, Box 1,135 Times, Harlem.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia,) 316 West 56th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

Invaluable.—Perfect piano system from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded, choicest pieces; price, $5; pupils wanted. Prof. Durese, 504 Carnegie Hall.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 130 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lanciers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES. Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 125th Street; Leslie Rooms, 220 West 88d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free, at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—Several black and tan male puppies; also talking parrot. Bargain, 1,559 Broadway.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PATENTS

Motor Vehicles and Motive Power Apparatus a specialty; mechanical and electrical engineer and solicitor of patents; gasoline and electric motor designing.
PHILIP K. STERN,
130 Fulton St., New York; telephone 5876 Cortlandt.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.

31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

PARTNER WANTED
for agent of European manufacturer, a good business man of excellent character with a few thousand dollars; state business experience, lines handled, capital on hand. No other than a hard-working man who knows that a new business must be worked up and doesn't bring right away large returns, may address J. Box 152 Times.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000

at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.
21 PARK ROW. (Office 4th.)

Cutlery Plant, with modern machinery, manufacturing knives and forks; facilities and machinery to forge plate, and finish same ready for market; $3,300; or take partner with $1,700, who can devote ten hours daily on reasonable salary; on account of other business. Address by letter. Cutlery, 2,064 3d Av.

American physician, just returned from mines in Central America, would like to communicate with parties desirous of securing rich mining properties; has nothing to sell, but would conduct interested parties to available rich deposits —gold, silver, copper. Doctor, 144 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

$500 will earn ten dollars per month cash dividend. $2,500 will earn $30 per month cash dividend, in a corporation that has earned and paid the same rate for nearly eight years. Full particulars on application to L. T. Lewis, Hartford, Conn.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Have remarkably safe and profitable enterprise well under way; desire active associate with few thousand dollars, references given and required. Tanner, 177 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue, Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

Doctors.—Capital needed; great discovery; cure and profits; can fill several large sanatoriums. Address X., Box 124 Times.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Patent For Sale—For large iron industry; unlimited sale; big profits. S. Cowles, 35 Centre St., Waterbury, Conn.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,151 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 97 Nassau and 180 Fulton St., Room 308.

Surrogate Notices.

BROWN, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York.—By the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To William Roberts, George Oram, William R. Bettles, as Executor of Mary A. Bettles, deceased, Ellen Roberts, Mary Whittaker, Mary Alice Oram, and Susan Oram, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited to appear before one of our Surrogates of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Alvar de Comeau, as Executor under the last will and testament of SOPHIA BROWN, deceased. And let the above-named infants then and there show cause why a special guardian should not be appointed to appear for them on said judicial settlement.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. [Seal.] Thomas, one of the Surrogates of our said county, at the County of New York, on the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s27-law6w&n8

COLLENDER, HUGH W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William A. Collender, Julia A. Collender, Benjamin F. Collender, Harold C. Sands, Mary S. Sands, William C. Pitt, Gregorio Hugo Braida, Maria Angelica Braida, Costanza Julia Marotta, and Gastone Hugo Marotta, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the accounting herein of Julia A. Collender as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of HUGH W. COLLENDER, deceased, and of Theresa Silva, as administratrix of the estate of Lewis F. Silva, as executor of said will. And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank [L. S.] T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said County, at the County of New York, on the 21st day of October, 1901.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

o25-1aw6wF

YOUNG, ANN SMITH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Joseph Haven, Josephine Young, Gertrude A. Forman, Josiah Cadmus, Elizabeth Morton, Carrie B. Ayers, Emma Lockrow, Annie J. Rogan, William Henry Young, Jr., infant; Charles E. Forman, infant; Lyle Forman, infant, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANN SMITH YOUNG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Caroline Amelia Brundage, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DARLINGTON, CRANE & JENKINS, Attorneys for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City.
s27-1aw6wF

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 820 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BENJAMIN W. JONES and William F. Grell, as Sheriff of the County of New York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Emile Weil, Aaron Weil, and Edward Weil, The Chapot Chamois Company, Charles Chapot, John M. Chapot, Joseph Chapot, Frank Chapot, and Louise Chapot, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 7, 1901.
WILLIAM L. SNYDER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To The Chapot Chamois Company, Charles Chapot, John M. Chapot, Joseph Chapot, Frank Chapot, and Louise Chapot, defendants above named, and each of you:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of October, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1901.
WM. L. SNYDER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, 5 Beekman Street, New York City. o25-1aw7wF

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00.

$1.00 per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

"What Is Home without a Piano?"—Wise.

DON'T GET EXCITED!

and pay five hundred dollars for a Piano when you can buy from us a high-grade upright made by Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Lindeman, Horace Waters, Steck, Emerson, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Fischer, and other well-known and reputable makers, slightly used, from

75.00 and upwards.

Don't buy new cheap pianos.
They cannot possibly last and will not stay in tune. 100 magnificent instruments to select from at the

STANDARD ART GALLERIES.

19 and 21 West 125th St.
Open evenings until 10 o'clock.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

1857 — STECK — 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
118 EAST 14TH STREET.

A POSTAL CARD A
Mail one to us with your name and address and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.

NEEDHAM,

Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.

are selling off a lot of good second-hand Pianos, of various makes, at bargains. No reasonable offer refused. If you want a bargain in a good Piano, here is your opportunity.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $113 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Onera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE Big West Side Piano House,

741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor 47th st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $30 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to ren' installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Steck, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

$100 Beautiful mahogany upright; Steinway, every improvement, at bargains; rents low. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

Magnificent new Schubert upright; mandolin attachment; great sacrifice. 103 Halsey St., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Elegant upright piano for beginners, $90; $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wisener, 25 East 14th St.

$90.—Elegant mahogany upright, new, $125; squares, $15 upward; rentals, $2, $5. Hahn, 165 West 23d St.

Extraordinary Bargain.—Fine piano, imported, German make; price, $125. 11 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.
THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.
jy26-1aw6mF

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F. 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

HARNESS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF RETIRING FROM BUSINESS I AM OFFERING MY HIGHEST GRADE HARNESS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES; ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF STABLE GOODS AT VERY LOW RATES.
HENRY R. McMURRAY,
9 WEST 28TH ST.
FORMERLY WITH WOOD GIBSON.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES. DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3d AVE., Bet. 66th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY, bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS

Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.

Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry —on credit at cash prices.

LENOX CLOTHING CO.

2289 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $5 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and instalments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.

$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

CLOTHING AND CLOAKS
ON EASY WEEKLY PAYMENTS.
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
THE EQUITABLE CREDIT COMPANY,
171 BOWERY, FIRST FLOOR.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3196 Franklin.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, 4c pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Diamonds, watches weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 87 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible. Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5698 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed, Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 23-33 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 80 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no grab; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 83. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 30 West 42d.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray,

MADISON AVENUE AND 32D ST.

Brevoort House,

5TH AVE. AND 8TH ST.
Under one management.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON OR YEAR.

THE CHASTAIGNERAY is a new fireproof, high-class family hotel, with public restaurant and cafe, American plan and a la carte.
THE BREVOORT is a particularly conservative and home-like hotel. Entirely renovated.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Desirable rooms, with board; location central; references exchanged.

9th St., 20 East, near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished rooms; first-class board; excellent accommodations; moderate.

14th St., 324 West.—Large and small rooms, singly or en suite; refined house; excellent board; reasonable.

26th St., 31 West.—Superior accommodation, families and gentlemen; suites, square, and single rooms; excellent table board.

31st St., 20 West.—Two handsomely furnished second-floor rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

36th St., 146 East.—Large front room, dressing room attached; improvements; excellent table; neighborhood refined; accessible; references.

113th St., 310 West.—Large front rooms; also smaller rooms; excellent table; private; owner; references exchanged.

126th St., 122 West.—Large square alcove room to let, second story, front, furnished or unfurnished, with board; moderate.

127th St., 264 West.—Large alcove room, $16; for two; American family.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

132d St., 139 West.—Comfortably furnished back parlor; also hall room; all conveniences; board optional; moderate.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large second-floor room; two, $5; strictly private house; conveniences; board optional.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone, separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 684.—Elegantly furnished rooms; superior table, attendance; reference; also back parlor, suitable for physician.

WEALTHY BACHELOR, TIRED LIVING ALONE, DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR SIMILARLY SITUATED, OR CONGENIAL MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, TO SHARE HIS HOME; POSITIVELY NO OTHER BOARDERS; NO HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED; NEW, MODERN RESIDENCE, DELIGHTFULLY LOCATED, LOWER WEST SIDE, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE; THIS IS NO BOARDING HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT, AND ONLY THOSE WHO DESIRE A QUIET HOME TO THEMSELVES AND UNDERSTAND THE COST OF LUXURIOUS LIVING NEED ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX 609, NEW YORK CITY.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

13th St., 309 West.—Extra large sitting room and bedroom, $8; hallroom, $1.25; private family. Sadler.

18th St., 232 East.—Suite of rooms for one or two gentlemen; private house; all conveniences.

19th St., 16 West.—To let, furnished, two hall rooms; reference.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant, connecting furnished rooms; suitable for two or three; permanent or transient.

23d St., 331 West.—Handsome rooms; second, third floors; back parlor, suitable physician or dentist; board optional.

25th St., 42 West.—Double room for gentlemen or couple; parlor and other rooms; travelers accommodated.

33d St., 47 West.—Back parlor; electric light, telephone; large front room, newly furnished house; gentlemen; references.

34th St., 239 West.—Desirable furnished rooms, small and large, for gentlemen; references required.

36th St., 36 West.—Physician's office; beautifully furnished; also two other rooms; private bath.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

46th St., 104 West.—Comfortable front and back parlor; also other rooms; running water; board optional.

47th St., 152 East.—Nicely furnished back parlor for married couple or two gentlemen; all conveniences.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful, sunny back parlor extension; hot, cold water; heated; for doctor or dentist.

63d St., 161 West.—Light hall room; steam heat; bath. Hamilton.

78th St., 175 West.—Only $6; 2 large, light rooms; splendidly furnished; fine neighborhood; one flight. Helker.

80th St., 155 West.—Beautifully decorated suite; bath adjoining; closets, hot water; suitable for physician or private residence. Magras.

87th St., 101 West.—Large room; quiet; southern exposure; suitable for two; all conveniences; permanent, $3. Shea.

100 West 44th St.
Handsomely furnished room for gentlemen.

125th St., 51 East.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; house newly renovated; quiet and well kept.

St. Nicholas Av., 386.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room; hall room; private house; near station; moderate.

Bachelor Quarters.—26 East 44th St., Delmonico Block; high-class house; large room, with private tiled bathroom, steam heat, telephone; modern and new.

FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, on Long Acre Square; reference. Inquire 1,559 Broadway.

Lenox Av., 451, near 132d St.—One or two neatly furnished rooms, singly, en suite, private house; board optional.

Mount Morris Hotel, 3d Av. and 120th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 40c. per night up.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American.—Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1.10; bath, references. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day, at 8:30 o'clock, at Number 2,035 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 3 P. M., all week, Bric-a

MR. PHILBIN ARRAIGNS THE DISTRICT LEADERS

Places the Blame for Police Corruption on Their Shoulders.

Says If Mr. Jerome Is Elected the "Cadet" System Will Be Broken Up and the Guilty Punished.

District Attorney Philbin made his first speech of the campaign yesterday at the meeting held at 350 Broadway. He told what he knew about the responsibility of the police and the politicians for protected vice. The facts which had come under his observation in this connection during his administration of the District Attorney's office had, he said, stirred him to indignation. Proceeding, Mr. Philbin said:

"The impression that the police, as a body, are corrupt is not well founded. If a policeman doesn't do his duty it is because the leader of the district has threatened him that if he does he will be held to account. I want to tell you of the gross immorality supported by the police. You know the 'cadet' system on the east side. This infamous system could never flourish as it does if the police did their duty."

Mr. Philbin detailed the system by which young girls are lured into disorderly houses and kept prisoners there. The police, he said, would quickly find and release all such girls from their horrible fate if they did not know that by doing so they would incur the displeasure of the district leader. As proof that politicians fostered this trade in the virtue of young girls, Mr. Philbin related the following incident:

"Once I sent for a Captain of Police on the east side. I said: 'I know houses of ill fame in this county must exist, but for God's sake drive the bad women out of the tenements. If I am sure you will clean out the tenements I'll go slow on the other houses.' That Captain did his duty; he made raid after raid. And where is he now? He's not in a tenement house district, but away up somewhere in the Bronx.

"Two months ago I was in General Sessions. Before Recorder Goff was a little girl fourteen years old. A bad woman had been after her, and she had resisted. Then she was married to a 'cadet,' not his first marriage, of course—but she made such a resistance that the Gerry Society rescued her.

"It is hard to uproot this system. I am informed that the blackmail is paid to the Captain over in Jersey City. It used to be said that to convict a Captain was practically impossible, but look at Bissert, Herlihy, and a dozen others. Does it look so now? At Bissert's trial, Diamond, his Captain, was overheard to threaten Assistant District Attorney Osborne if he prosecuted the case. Osborne did his duty, and Bissert is going to Sing Sing. Is it only Bissert—only a wardman—a man getting only $1,440 a year? Would they make such efforts to have police trials out of New York City if Bissert was the only one? No, I tell you there are others behind Bissert, and these others know what would be likely to happen to them if Bissert went to the penitentiary."

"He might peach on them?" said some one in the audience.

"That is the idea exactly," said Mr. Philbin.

"Now, Mr. Shepard has complained of the District Attorney's office, more than hinting that we have done nothing. Let us see. Capt. Westervelt retired under fire, and I fully believe that had he not done so he would have been convicted. As for Herlihy, Shells, Glennon, and the others we will do our best to see that they are sent to jail and serve their full terms."

Mr. Philbin then read a letter which he had received in the morning's mail from a heartbroken mother whose daughter had been enticed by a saloon keeper into a rear room of the saloon, and after being drugged had been ruined. The mother said in the letter that this saloon keeper, besides keeping a gambling den, also had a room at the rear of his saloon where young girls, after being drugged, were ruined. "Please don't send a policeman," were the closing words of the letter, "he will do nothing."

"What do you think of all this?" said Mr. Philbin. "Of all the appeals which have come into my office this is perhaps the most pathetic. Don't send a policeman. No, the policeman would do no good. He would not dare do anything. And yet there is no doubt that the policeman would feel as bad about such a thing as you or I, and would gladly do his duty if he were not afraid that if he did he might touch some protégé of the district leader and for this offense lose his job."

Mr. Philbin next took up the administration of the Street Department. He said:

"Col. Waring in 1897 paid only $87,090 for the removal of the garbage of the Borough of Manhattan. By the contract which has been made by this administration $222,000 are spent for the same purpose. And yet less garbage was removed last year than in 1897. Where did the money go to?"

"Croker," shouted some one in the audience.

"Well," said Mr. Philbin, "it is not polite to ask a man in public life, 'Where did you get it?'

"There is only one way to do away with corruption, and that is to do away with the district leader. I believe, too, that when the man at the head of the organization refuses to lift his small finger to remedy the evils within that he should be deposed. Jerome, if elected, will do his duty fearlessly, and let me tell you there is only one thing to do—that is to send the guilty men to jail."

"What about Unger; you fired him once," called out one of Mr. Philbin's listeners.

"When I went into the District Attorney's office," Mr. Philbin replied, "I was a greenhorn, but I am a student of men. There was none in the office who was more willing to stay and help me and give me advice than Mr. Unger. But I did not want Mr. Unger. I believe that if Unger should be elected the conditions which I have sought to describe will be a thousand times worse than they are now."

NAVAL OFFICERS IN SESSION.

Order of the United States Also Has a Dinner—New State Commanderies.

The Naval Order of the United States held its third triennial and fourth general congress in this city yesterday, Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap presiding. The old officers were re-elected, and representatives from the commanderies in California and Illinois were added to the council. A dinner was given at Delmonico's last night to the visiting members.

The Naval Order consists of officers and ex-officers of the navy. Rear Admiral J. C. Walker is the General Commander, and Admiral George Dewey is the head of the New York Commandery. Admiral Walker was absent yesterday on account of the serious illness of his wife, and Admiral Dewey is detained in Washington at the Schley court of inquiry.

Capt. J. W. Miller of the New York Naval Reserves presided at the banquet, and assisting him were Messrs. H. L. Satterlee, A. Noel Blakeman, Dr. G. H. Butler, Col. R. M. Thompson, Lieut. T. C. Wood, Lieut. Aaron Vanderbilt, and Lieut. Commander Socrates Hubbard.

Among those in attendance were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, William McAdoo of New Jersey, Gen. Horatio C. King, Capt. J. B. Coghlan, Lieut. A. P. Niblack, Admiral Belknap, Commodore David B. Macomb, John Read, and Dr. Galloupe of Massachusetts, and Capt. H. H. Bellas of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Coghlan and Lieut. Niblack spoke of their experiences in the Philippines.

PURSUING SWEETHEART ARRIVES.

Is Following Miss Kaywood, Whose Relatives Are Keeping Her from Him.

Walter P. Henry of Chicago, who followed to Germany Miss Carrie Kaywood, causing the young woman's relatives to bring her home for fear that she would marry him, arrived on the Deutschland yesterday. Miss Kaywood arrived Tuesday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Her uncle, who met her at the pier, spoke very disparagingly of Mr. Henry, who he said was a clerk in a dentist's office at a salary of $9 a week.

When shown newspaper clippings of what Mr. Peterson, the uncle, had said, Mr. Henry was indignant.

He said the dental story was incorrect, and that he was being treated in an outrageous way by Miss Kaywood's relatives. He went to Chicago yesterday afternoon, and before leaving said he would find Miss Kaywood, despite the efforts of her relatives.

REGISTER FROMME'S EMPLOYES

City Club's Charge of "Soft Snaps," With Accompanying List—Mr. Fromme's Answer.

The City Club yesterday issued a list of certain employes of the Register's Office headed, "Some of Isaac Fromme's 'Soft Snaps.'" The list contains fourteen names of men getting salaries of from $720 to $2,700 a year, who, the authors of the list assert, never do any work and are only seen at the Register's Office on payday. The most prominent employes mentioned are collated as follows:

William S. Sexton, 226 West Eighty-second Street, brother of Commissioner John Sexton; very seldom comes to the office; never does any work. Salary..... $2,700

John A. Boyle, 164 East Thirty-seventh Street; never does any work; comes to the office occasionally; is the collector for Tammany. Salary..... 2,200

James P. McNamara, 527 West Forty-ninth Street; never comes to the office; has done no work in over two and a half years; friend of ex-Judge McMahon. Salary..... 1,750

Anthony Miller, 145 West Thirty-first Street; has done no work in nearly a year; friend of John Scannell. Salary.. 1,300

Robert A. Magee, 44 Stanton Street; has done no work in past six months; friend of Tim Sullivan. Salary..... 1,120

Mr. Fromme, when seen at the Democratic Club last night and questioned regarding the list issued by the City Club, said:

"As far as the positions in my office are concerned, they are all 'soft snaps,' because I treat my men like gentlemen. As long as they do their duty they have the utmost liberty and latitude with me. Every man feels that he is as free as the air in the office. On the other hand, if any employe is false to the public I consider him false to the organization and false to me, and he cannot last a minute no matter who backs him up. I have discharged for misconduct about twenty men in the last four years. A number of them were lieutenants to the most powerful leaders in the organization. I discharged these men on the theory that a man who is not true to his public duty is false to me.

"This list issued by the City Club emanates either from some clerk in my office who was disappointed because I did not raise his salary or from some clerk whom I have discharged either for discourtesy to lawyers, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Since assuming the duties of my office I have acted on the principle that a public official must do his duty, and in doing so he must act for all the people!

"My wish is that the City Club or any other club acting as an auxiliary to the Republican Party should knock me with all their might as to my conduct as Register, because the public knows otherwise, and such action by such reformers will simply inhere to my benefit. The only thing I regret when considering the issuing of this list by the City Club is that they did not make a list of the really incompetent and useless clerks in my office, for there are plenty of them, and I am kept pretty busy weeding them out."

RICH FINN TO MARRY HERE.

Arrived on Deutschland on the Way to Iowa, Where His Fiancee Lives.

Oscar Parviainen, a young Finn, whose mother is said to be the wealthiest woman in Finland, arrived on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland yesterday, en route to Decorah, Iowa, to wed Miss Christina Siewers, a young woman he met in Paris last Summer. Miss Siewers and Mr. Parviainen were both art students in Paris at the time. The young Finn doesn't speak a word of English, and in order that he should have no trouble in getting past the customs officers, and, when that was through, of getting on the right train, his fiancée sent to a steamship agent in New York his picture and his destination. The agent had little difficulty in recognizing the young man, and soon had him on the way to Decorah, where he will on the 30th inst. become the husband of Miss Siewers.

With his bride he will then pay a flying visit to his mother at Helsingfors, Finland. After that he will return to Paris and complete his studies. Mr. Parviainen is twenty-one years old, and his bride to be, who is the daughter of Prof. Siewers of Decorah, is twenty-two. Parviainen's father died some years ago, leaving his large oil interests to his widow, who has since managed the business.

MAN AND BOY ASPHYXIATED.

Were Found Dead in Their Room in an Uptown Lodging House.

A man and a boy were asphyxiated yesterday in a lodging house kept by Henry Trautman at 440 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. Their bodies were found at 5:30 P. M. The police believe that the deaths were accidental. The man engaged the room in which the two were found, a week ago Monday, giving at the time the name of Love.

After the man had slept in the room one night he asked Mrs. Trautman if she would allow his younger brother to sleep with him. She said she had no objection, and the boy came to the house.

The room which the man engaged was a small one on the top floor. The two left the house at 6 o'clock each morning and returned late. When a servant tried to enter the room yesterday afternoon to make the bed she found the door locked and smelled gas. A policeman of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was called. He forced the door, and the man and the boy were dead in bed. Gas was issuing from the one burner in the room. There was nothing to indicate that their deaths was the result of suicide.

The boy was about seventeen and the man was about thirty years old. No letters or papers were found by which they could be identified. The bodies were taken to the Morgue.

JOHN C. ELLIS WINS OLD SUIT.

Recovers on a Mortgage Foreclosed Because He Testified Before Lexow Committee.

John C. Ellis, at one time proprietor of the White Elephant, on Sixth Avenue, won a suit in the Supreme Court in Queens County yesterday before Justice Marean which recalled the tale which Ellis told before the Lexow Committee when it was probing the police of this city. Ellis then said that he had been paying the police regularly for protection and that so long as he paid he was not molested, but when he ceased to pay he was closed up. A chattel mortgage which he had given was foreclosed. Ellis contended that this was persecution and that he had satisfied the mortgage, although he neglected to have it canceled. He said that when the police got after him because he ceased to pay the old mortgage was used to close up his place and almost ruin him.

Ellis sued John C. Eckerson and William M. Thomas, who foreclosed the mortgage. The case has been many times on the calendar for trial, but year after year passed without it being pressed to an issue until yesterday. It is said Ellis could have settled but insisted that the case go to trial, so that it would be a matter of record. Yesterday it was finally brought to trial, and the verdict was in favor of Ellis, the jury awarding him $7,091.67, which includes interest to date.

CABIN PASSENGERS SEARCHED.

Two on the Deutschland Found to Have Valuable Jewelry.

Two cabin passengers in the Deutschland were searched thoroughly by the Customs Inspectors yesterday, and a quantity of jewelry was found on their persons. The first to be searched was C. F. Prehm, a drygoods merchant of Galena, Kan., and the other was Juan J. Zelaya, who said he was a cousin of the President of Nicaragua. Prehm's collection was the more valuable, and consisted of two fine diamond rings worth about $300, a scarf pin set with a large opal, surrounded with diamonds, which also was worth about $300, and a gold watch valued at about $100. Prehm said that all of the jewelry had been in his possession for years and that it was bought originally in this country. If this contention is true, he will get it back.

Zelaya's collection consisted of half a dozen ladies' watches, a set of studs, a pearl brooch, several watch chains, some earrings, &c., all of which were of gold. Some of the articles were set with diamonds, and the entire outfit was worth somewhere in the neighborhood of $500. He was unable to speak English, and though the jewelry, each piece of which was in a separate box, was found on his person, the customs officials decided not to seize it, and shipped it in bond to Nicaragua.

Another South American also failed to declare two watches, which were found on his person. They were also sent south in bond. Special Customs Inspector Donahue discovered the South Americans' jewelry, and Inspector Coffey discovered Prehm's.

If looking for overcoat warmth, don't forget your legs—warmth in spots isn't what you want.

Medium weight long overcoats, exceedingly graceful, rather loose, cover and warm the entire body.

Hard and soft finish cloths of every possible shade of gray, as well as browns and blacks.

$15 to $32.

Of course the suit under the overcoat should be equally well made, and as well cut.

New cut, cloths and colors; $15 to $32.

Underwear to fit, $1.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

MARRIED ALL OVER AGAIN.

Second Wedding of Couple Moved by Relic Cure to Change Their Religion Joyously Celebrated.

A wedding celebration took place at the residence of Thomas Baxter, at 740 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, on Wednesday evening, which was brought about by a rather unusual train of circumstances, and stirred up considerable excitement in the neighborhood. The celebration followed the wedding of Thomas Baxter and Susan Baxter. It was the second marriage of the couple, who were first united twenty-two years ago, and have three children. A change in the religious belief of the couple is responsible for the latest wedding.

Upon the first occasion they were married at the residence of a Rev. Dr. Ammerman, who then lived on Eighty-fourth Street. On the part of the bride there was a concession in allowing a Protestant clergyman to perform the ceremony, for she had been a Roman Catholic all her life up to that time. After her marriage Mrs. Baxter yielded in her religious convictions to a considerable extent, and both she and her husband attended Baptist services. Finally they joined the Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Alexander Avenue, which they attended up to about three years ago. Their children, Thomas, twenty years old; Frank, fourteen years old, and Irving, nine years old, were baptised and went to Sunday schools, and were baptized and went to Sunday-

Recently the Order of Passionist Fathers of Hoboken have been holding a series of missionary meetings at St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue. Since the meetings began the news that many were being cured of physical ailments by a relic of St. Paul the Evangelist has been circulating in the neighborhood. For some years Mrs. Baxter, who is now forty-six years old, her husband being one year her senior, has been a sufferer from kidney disease. She was recently informed that in her case an operation alone could benefit her. Some one who heard of the cures being effected by the Passionist Fathers with the aid of the St. Paul relic, advised Mrs. Baxter to try its power. She did so, with the result, as she avers, that she was soon able not only to perform her household duties, but to eat things which for years she had been unable to eat without bad effects.

The cure revived Mrs. Baxter's faith in the religion of her childhood. It also had its effect upon Mr. Baxter. The upshot of it all was that Mrs. Baxter returned to her former faith, and her husband became a Roman Catholic. As the Catholic Church would not recognize the marriage performed by the Protestant clergyman, they decided to be married again according to the ritual of the Catholic Church. Hence the ceremony of Wednesday evening, which took place at St. Jerome's Church.

The news of this second wedding spread like wildfire. The grocers in the neighborhood suddenly began to have a great demand for rice, and the boys began scouring streets and alleys for old shoes. From windows and doors all along the route from the church rice and shoes showered upon them and upon their carriage, from which fluttered a lot of white streamers. In the immediate neighborhood of the Baxters several families hung out Japanese lanterns. Nor was this all. When the newly rewedded couple reached home there was the usual scramble of the men among the guests who had assembled to kiss the bride, and some few were successful. A very elaborate wedding banquet had also been spread, including a monster wedding cake.

"It's all very much grander than our first wedding," remarked the bride.

"Yes, and it's somewhat more annoying, too," said the bridegroom, while trying to get some of the rice out from under his collar.

The three Baxter boys have begun a course of religious instruction under Father Hubert of the Passionist Fathers, with a view of becoming Catholics also.

CAR STONED BY COLORED BOYS.

Windows Smashed, Women Passengers Hurt, and Conductor Assaulted—Two Boys Arrested.

After breaking several windows in an Amsterdam Avenue trolley car, at Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, last evening, and assaulting the conductor, Fred Ott of 412 East Fifty-eighth Street, and striking several of the passengers, two colored boys, Caleb W. Eltrich, sixteen years old, of 15 Cornelia Street, and George Sparrow, the same age, of 12 Jones Street, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station, charged with disorderly conduct.

According to the police, the boys, accompanied by a number of their comrades, followed a colored drum corps from Minetta Lane, to Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. The members of the drum corps were on their way to attend a Fusion political meeting up town, and the boys were bent on mischief. The crowd of boys, led by Eltrich and Sparrow, it is said, frequently interrupted the musicians by throwing stones at them. At Fourteenth Street the drum corps members boarded the elevated train, and the boys started up Sixth Avenue. At Fifteenth Street some one suggested that an approaching north-bound car be stopped and the boys get aboard and ride up town. The car was stopped, but the boys instead of getting on board threw several stones through the windows, striking some of the women passengers. Ott interfered, but he was knocked down and was being kicked about the pavement when Policeman Charles F. Holt of the Charles Street Station scattered the boys with his night stick and arrested Eltrich and Sparrow.

None of the women passengers was injured seriously.

She Was Mrs. Carde Cadisch.

Relatives yesterday identified the body of the woman found with that of Emil Schillenger, a butcher, shot to death in the Raines law Hotel Melvin, at Third Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, as that of Mrs. Carde Cadisch, thirty years old, who lived with her husband, Joseph Cadisch, and their four-year-old son at 348 East Sixty-fifth Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

FURS.

Sable Fox Boas,.....$9.50
Alaska Sable " (Cluster tails).....7.50
Mink " " " 10.50
Russian Sable " " " ..75.00 and 90.00

Persian Lamb Coats. Latest Models,—with bell cuffs,

$85.00.

Seal Coats,—London Dye,

$165.00.

Twenty-third Street.

Two Interesting Supplements.

Accompany the Sunday Issue of

The New York Times

IN THE

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

OF

20 pages there will be among its many features:

THE GHOSTS OF WASHINGTON, a story of the "spooks" that haunt the Nation's Capitol, the White House, and other public buildings, appropriate for Hallowe'en reading.

STRANGE CRUISES FROM NEW YORK WATERS. Romantic careers of some famous yachts.

CHIMES OF NEW YORK, and something of the men and women who ring them.

SILAS LARRABEE has some remarks to make on "New York as a Political Wildcat."

STRANGE PETS OF THE POOR and some of their uncanny characteristics.

CENTRAL PARK AND ITS UNIQUE OPEN-AIR CLUBS.

HANDSOME GOWNS WORN BY SOME WOMEN OF FASHION.

TENDENCIES OF ORGANIZED LABOR—A study of the situation as a result of the strikes in the steel trade.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

A batch of new, bright, good-natured stories by or about people of importance of whom everybody has heard.

CHORAL SOCIETIES AND THEIR TROUBLES.

RECRUITING SAILORS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

A LITTLE COMEDY OF RAILROAD PASSES.

THE FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

of 12 pages will contain the usual tables showing the fluctuations in bonds and stocks during the week, and a variety of special articles on topics that will interest investors and speculators alike.

A CHANGE IN RAPID TRANSIT.

Preparing for the Work of Crossing the Harlem—Acquisition of Land—An Extension.

The regular meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, 320 Broadway. All of the Commissioners were present, excepting Morris K. Jesup and the Mayor.

Important action was taken by the Commissioners in regard to the terminal and storage facilities at the Harlem River. According to the plans as now existing the road crosses the Harlem River between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets from Lenox Avenue. The contractor for some time has been looking for a good place for storage lower down, but none could be found to suit him. The best place he could find was two blocks, now partly under water, on the Harlem River, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, and running from One Hundred and Forty-eighth to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

The Commissioners decided that this land was necessary to the work. Furthermore, they decided to extend the road up Lenox Avenue from One Hundred and Forty-second Street, where it now branches off to cross the Harlem, to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, adjacent to the two blocks in question. This will make a spur eight blocks long not hitherto contemplated. The station now on the plans at One Hundred and Forty-first Street will be moved up further to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The Commissioners regard the latter as a much better place for a station, because there is a bridge now being built there. This change will cost the city $300,000.

The contract for the newly-ordered work will have to be advertised and let separately in the usual way, going through the Municipal Assembly, with the securing of the consent of property owners.

Assistant Engineer Rice made a report on the recent fatal accident, upon which the Commissioners decided that it was unavoidable.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER RETURNS.

Baron and Baroness von Hengelmueller Back from Their Vacation.

Baron L. von Hengelmüller, Austro-Hungarian Minister at Washington, was an arrival on the Deutschland yesterday. Baroness von Hengelmüller accompanied him. They have been in Europe for the last seven months on their regular biennial vacation. When seen on the Deutschland on the way from Quarantine to the pier, the Baron said:

"I have paid very little attention to questions of State this Summer. I have been on the usual vacation that I take every two years, and can only say that I have enjoyed myself to the fullest extent. I was in Vienna, Russian Poland, and in Carlsbad at one time or other during the Summer."

The Baron said that he had dined with Emperor Franz Josef at his country house at Ischl during the Summer. In reply to a question, he said that it was the first time the Emperor had ever entertained a guest at dinner at his Summer home. Baroness von Hengelmüller, who is an enthusiastic automobilist, purchased a new machine of French make while abroad. She is one of the cleverest women manipulators of the machine in Washington diplomatic circles, and with her new one she now possesses four automobiles.

The Baron and Baroness went to the Cambridge and will remain there for about a week and will then go to Washington.

EXCEPTIONS IN BARKER CASE.

Counsel for Assailant of the Rev. Keller Files the Bill at Trenton, N. J.

Vredenbergh, Wall & Van Winkle of Jersey City, counsel for Thomas G. Barker, now serving a term in State prison for shooting the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, on Feb. 8, yesterday announced that the exceptions taken by them at the trial of Mr. Barker had been filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Trenton.

Should the Supreme Court decide in Mr. Barker's favor he will be sent back to Jersey City to be tried a second time. In the event of an adverse decision, counsel will then appeal to the Court of Pardons for the remission of the remainder of Mr. Barker's term. It is expected that the appeal will be argued at the November term of court.

Couch Covers.

An extensive assortment of Couch Spreads, including many exclusive novelties as follows:

Heavy wool-pile Covers in Royal Kermansha, Shirvan and Afghanistan designs,

$22.50 each,
value $40.00.

Heavy Imported Tapestry Covers, in Kis-Killim, Shirvan and Turkestan designs,

$10.00 each.

Moquette Covers, in Oriental and "Art Nouveau" designs,

$8.50 each.

Tapestry Covers, in Oriental designs and colorings,

$5.50 each.

Bagdad Covers, stripe and Mosque designs,

$3.50 to $8.00.

Furniture Dept.

Tables.

We are now showing a comprehensive collection of all that is novel in Mahogany, Parlor, Fancy, Work and Tea Tables, at prices ranging from $3.00 to $30 each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF ADVERSE POSSESSION.—The Delhi and Stamford Telephone Company, in 1876, erected poles and strung wires over the highway along land now owned by Samuel W. Andrews, by permission, it was claimed, from the latter's grantor. The telephone line connected the villages of Stamford and Delhi in Delaware County, this State. Mr. Andrews, by consent of the authorities, straightened an angle in the highway in such a way as to leave the poles and wires on his land. In an action by him in ejectment to compel the removal of the poles and wires, the defendant set up that it had had its line erected and maintained for twenty years and had acquired title first by original consent and subsequently by adverse possession. Justice Forbes of the Delaware Special Term of the Supreme Court has decided that the maintenance of the poles and wires for twenty years does not raise a presumption that the company had originally a license so to do, but it will be presumed that such occupation was subordinate to the rights of the land owner. Right by adverse possession, he also holds, cannot be acquired without a claim of title.

***

DELAYS IN DELIVERING TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.—There was argued in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday an appeal by the Western Union Telegraph Company from a judgment against it for damages to Dr. Edward A. Ayers from the company's failure to transmit promptly to the addressee a message delivered by him to its messenger. Dr. Ayers, who is a specialist in obstetrics, in the Summer of 1900, while residing at Monmouth Beach, received a telegram from a patient in Far Rockaway asking if he would perform a grave operation. Immediately upon receiving the message Dr. Ayers sent a reply by the messenger. The answer was delayed over five hours. A jury before Justice Clarke awarded the plaintiff a verdict for $200. The telegraph company, on the appeal, relies on a printed stipulation on its message blanks to the effect that if a message is sent to the telegraph office by one of the company's messengers, "he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender." Dr. Ayers, on the other hand, contends that the stipulation is unreasonable and void and contrary to sound public policy. In the case of Will vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Company, (8 App., Div. 22,) Presiding Justice Adams of the Fourth Appellate Division characterized such a stipulation as certainly a most remarkable "regulation." He said: "It would be a singular condition of affairs if a patron of a telegraph company, through an instrumentality which the latter had furnished, should summon a messenger who was in its employ for the purpose of delivering messages, and deliver to him a message to be transmitted by the company for a money consideration, and then when it became necessary to call the company to account for some omission of duty upon the part of the messenger, discover that, in order to avail himself of the means thus provided, he had been obliged to stipulate that the messenger was his and not the company's agent, and that he had thereby released the company from all responsibility so far as the acts or omissions of the messenger were concerned."

Hoboken's Tax Rate Fixed.

The Board of Assessors of Hoboken yesterday filed their report fixing the valuations as follows: Real estate, $26,089,800; personal property, $2,182,600. They also announced that the tax rate for the new fiscal year would be $22.90 per $1,000 in the old city and $21.20 for the Weehawken annexed district on real estate. The tax on personal property will be $22.90 for the entire city.

O'Neill's

Misses' Suits and Jackets

A Special Offering for To-day and Saturday.

Tailor-made Suits.

Of Venetian cloth, Eton Jacket, fancy velvet vest, trimmed with satin folds, flare skirt finished with rows of stitching, blue or black, 14 to 18 year sizes, 15.00

Box Jackets.

Heavy Kersey cloth box Jackets, stitched storm collar, lined with heavy satin; castor or black, 9.98

FULL LINE OF MISSES' RAGLANS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Sale of Children's Reefers.

A special purchase of children's Box Reefers on sale to-day. They are made of melton cloth, double breasted, with two small capes piped with velvet, colors navy blue, red and brown, 6 to 14 year sizes,

3.98 Each.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN INFANTS' COATS, CAPS AND DRESSES, AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A GIFT HINT—SIMPLICITY.

A point to fastidious tastes and slender purses.

A simple piece of furniture, if carefully constructed and of subtle contour, is an aristocrat. Frequently, in real grace and elegance, it will excel an ornamental piece of many times its cost.

Such aristocrats are here "in all their moste pride." Tea-Tables, almost Grecian in their simplicity, from $3.50. Hanging Cabinets, for reserve cups and saucers, $5.25. Dainty Tea-Trays, $7.50. Muffin Stands, $10.50—these are merely hints for tea-lovers. There are kindred delights for all lovers, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 48 AND 47 WEST 21ST ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW | Second in Command.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival. Preceded by PRINCE CHARLIE, by R. Marshall.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Evenings at 8:30. Only Matinee Saturday. CHARLES HAWTREY | "Great Success"—Herald. A Message from Mars

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Last 2 Nights. Last Saturday Mat. LOUIS MANN, CLARA LIPMAN, | THE RED KLOOF. Nxt Mond—Charles Frohman Presents Eben Holden

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St. nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS. | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING. Nxt Tues.—Special Mat. RICHARD LOVELACE.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. HENRY IRVING. MISS ELLEN TERRY. To-night, 8:15—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. MAT. TO-MORROW AT 2—KING CHARLES I. Saturday Night, LOUIS XI. NEXT WEEK'S REPERTOIRE: MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, MADAME SANS GENE; THURSDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, MERCHANT OF VENICE; FRIDAY EVG. NANCE OLDFIELD AND THE BELLS; SATURDAY NIGHT, THE LYONS MAIL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1901—Sixtieth Season—1902. EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR. EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS on Friday afternoons—Nov. 15, Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, March 14, April 4. EIGHT CONCERTS on Saturday evenings—Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 15, April 5. RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 21 to Oct. 26. GENERAL SALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS on and after Monday, October 28. DETAILED PROSPECTUS, with Repertory, Soloists, and Prices on subscription at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. FLOWER SHOW. To-day, Table and Wedding Decorations. Saturday, Chrysanthemum Day. CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15. EVENINGS AT 8:15. DAN DALY. Special Mat. Election Day. and the Geo. W. Lederer Co. THE NEW YORKERS

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nos. & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch. Circle and Bal., 50c. WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher. "This is the thing we want."—Herald. New England Folks. Eugene Presbrey's Story of Heart Interest.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. DAVID BELASCO presents NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY. WARFIELD. In THE AUCTIONEER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 40 Horses ARIZONA 200 People. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15. EXTRA Grand Concert Sunday Eve., 25, 50, 75.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | MY PARTNER. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. LAST WEEK of the Castle Square Opera Co. To-night and Sat. Mat., Tannhauser. Sat. Night, Mikado. PRICES.....25, 50, 75, 1.00

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY MUSIC B'way At 8:10. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue., Sat. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail, boats steam heated, always comfortable. See advs. Day Line, stmbt & exc. cols.

KEITH'S B'WAY and 14th | PAPINTA. FRANK LINCOLN. 30 Other Acts.

HARLEM Opera House | VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King" Next Week—Louis Mann—Clara Lipman. Evs 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in Twelfth Night.

GRAND GEO. W. MONROE Mrs. B. O'Shaughnessy | Next Week, Fatal Wedding.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:30. To-night & Mat. Sat., "Das Unbescheidene Blatt." Saturday Eve., "Dolly."

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK MY PARTNER. LA TOSCA

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES. AUTUMN MEETING, 1901. EXTRA DAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25. SIX OVERNIGHT RACES. FIRST RACE, 2 P. M. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., change to Special Trains to Morris Park. MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. No higher. LAUGHTER the Main Feature. | "A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON." "Your Wife's Husband." Splendid Vaud

5th Av. "NANCY & CO." Great Augustin Daly Comedy. All Star Vaudeville. Continuous Comedy.

125TH ST. SANDOW. BIG HIT. "Baby Chase." Vaudeville. Laughs.

58TH ST. MME. BUTTERFLY | Beautiful Belasco Play. "Her Last Rehearsal." Cream of Variety. AT ALL HOUSES.

SUNDAY CONCERTS. Biggest and Best Vaudeville in Town.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday. Bertha Galland. THE FOREST LOVERS. "A fine melodramatic romance."—Eve. Sun. "An excellent romantic melodrama."—Post.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. 6TH GREAT WEEK. Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success. THE MESSENGER BOY. WITH JAMES T. POWERS

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. ANNA HELD. THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE. Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 2:15. HACKETT. DON CAESAR'S RETURN. "

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds variable.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,163. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GOADED BY CRITICISM, DEWEY TAKES ACTION

Resigns Presidency of the Metropolitan Club, Washington.

Members, Army and Navy Officers Opposed to Schley, Say Rulings of Court Favor the Applicant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Admiral George Dewey to-day resigned the Presidency of the Metropolitan Club, one of the most exclusive organizations in this city. The cause for the act was the savage criticism made by members of the club of the rulings of the Court of Inquiry in the Schley case. The criticism was not leveled at Admiral Dewey alone, but at Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsay as well.

The members, or some of them, charged that the rulings of the Court were too favorable to Schley, and there was much bitter comment upon the alleged fact. Thereupon Dewey, feeling that he should act not only on his own behalf, but also on behalf of his distinguished colleagues, Benham and Ramsay, resigned.

The first report that came was that Dewey had resigned from the club. This was subsequently found to be erroneous. He felt that it would be sufficient to register his displeasure and that of Benham and Ramsay by resigning the Presidency, and he has not left the club. To-night strenuous efforts are being made by the club to get Dewey to reconsider his decision.

The Metropolitan Club is made up not only of army and navy officers, but of prominent officers of the Government, among whom the sentiment against Schley is strong. The feeling against Dewey, Benham, and Ramsey has been growing in the club in view of the construction placed upon their attitude in making their rulings. It is the judgment of those who have followed the case closely that their rulings have been as much against Schley as for him, or, in other words, have been absolutely impartial, but the feeling in official and naval circles is that the court should not have ruled as it did in many instances.

The expression of sentiment on the part of members of the club comes as a surprise to those who have been in daily attendance at the trial, who have unanimously praised Admiral Dewey and his two colleagues for the impartiality and fairness of their rulings. They have seemed absolutely impartial.

It is learned from persons who are said to be close to Admiral Dewey that in spite of the efforts of the Metropolitan Club to get him to withdraw his decision, he will not do so. The Admiral, it is said, feels that he in a certain sense represents the court in this matter, and that he will stand by his colors. He was made President of the club in view of his heroism at Manila, prior to which event he had been a member of it, popular, but not especially distinguished.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Incorporated at Albany to Maintain Clubrooms in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY Oct. 25.—With objects to further the interests of and, in general, to uphold the influence of Columbia University, and for that purpose to establish and maintain in the City and County of New York a clubhouse or clubrooms, with power to acquire the same by purchase, lease, or otherwise, the Columbia University Club has been incorporated by the Secretary of State.

The Governors named to act until the first annual meeting are William C. Cammann, Richard C. Boyd, T. Ludlow Chrystie, David Bandler, Joseph P. Grace, Archibald Douglas, Charles R. Swords, Gustave T. Kirby, James R. Bartholomew, Victor W. Hungerford, Albert W. Putnam, Ellery O. Anderson, William A. Bradley, Harris K. Masters, and V. Everit Macy.

The incorporators include Seth Low, Abram S. Hewitt, Nicholas Murray Butler, Julien T. Davies, F. P. Keppel, George W. Kirchwey, P. S. Bangs, Theodore F. Lozier, A. G. Gildersleeve, Albert W. Putnam, Willard V. King, Richard P. Boyd, J. H. Van Amringe, and Isaac N. Seligman.

SIX CAMELS ROASTED.

Fire in Circus Train Creates Pandemonium Among the Animals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25.—The Adam Forepaugh & Sells Brothers circus, which arrived here this afternoon, met with a serious loss last night.

As the long train containing the menagerie was midway between Lafayette and New Iberia fire was discovered in the camel car, which contained eight of the beasts. The interior of the car was a solid sheet of flame in an instant. The car was in the very centre of the train, but was cut out, and the camels left to roast. The force of keepers had their hands full restoring order among the other animals in the train, and a considerable delay resulted.

The camels, which were lost, were valued at about $1,000 each. This is the second fire the Forepaugh & Sells combination has had within a month. In Texas the band wagon and all the parade paraphernalia were destroyed.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41½c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22½c. Commercial World—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Marlborough Rathskeller Open 26th, Saturday evening. Delightful new Rathskeller in convenient location, B'way & 36th St. Good music. Splendid catering.—Adv.

New Boston Express Train.
A new train for Boston via Hartford and Williamantic leaves Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., week days at 2:00 P. M., due to arrive 8:00 P. M.—Adv.

SPAIN AND THE CATHOLICS.

Debate on the Decree Affecting Religious Associations Expected Next Week.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says that in the discussion in the Senate, which will probably take place next week, on the decree affecting the religious associations, it is believed that several Bishops will ask that all religious associations be included in the concordat; that greater protection to the Catholics be given by external manifestation, and that more intervention in education be allowed to the prelates and religious orders.

Replying in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday to Señor Romero Robledo, Señor Sagasta said one of the objects of the Associations Decree was to prevent an invasion by the religious orders from France. This object had been attained, as, of the seven hundred members of French religious orders who had entered Spain, only fifty-five had remained.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Activity in the Construction of the New Russian Railroads.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says that Gen. Kouropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, recently made a tour on the Afghan frontier, visiting the outposts, before proceeding to Russian Turkestan to witness the beginning of work on the Tashkent-Orenburg Railway.

The Russians, some months ago, began the extension of the new railway toward Herat. At the same time they began the construction of a branch line toward Maruchak (Northern Afghanistan,) which is evidently intended for strategic purposes.

The Odessa correspondent of The Times says the report that Ameer Habib Ullah intends shortly to send a mission to St. Petersburg is not believed.

WANT A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Rome Tribuna, says a dispatch to The Times from the Italian capital, again denies the report that the King and Queen of Italy are shortly to visit Russia. It attributes the report to the same influences which recently prompted an article in the Paris Journal des Debats favoring a Franco-Italian-Russian alliance.

CHINA'S BACK-DOWN TO RUSSIA.

It Is Believed to Indicate Yung-Lu's Desire to Revenge Himself on the Yang-tse Viceroys.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.—The newspapers consider that Gen. Yung-Lu's secret dispatch to Li-Hung-Chang, in which he said that the Empress Dowager was anxious to enter into friendly relations with Russia, and added that Earl Li must promptly conclude the Manchurian treaty, indicates Yung-Lu's determination to revenge himself upon the Viceroys who balked his designs.

The time is believed to be approaching for Great Britain to carry out her promise to stand by the Yang-tse Viceroys.

OFFER TO M. SANTOS-DUMONT.

Report that a Wealthy Parisian Wishes to Give Him 100,000f. as an Equivalent of the Deutsch Prize.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—According to the Figaro, Daniel Osiris, a wealthy Parisian, has written to M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, offering him the sum of 100,000f. as an equivalent for the Deutsch prize, which the Aerostation Commission seems disinclined to award to him.

Tout Paris states that M. Osiris is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He has a town house in the Rue Bruyère, Paris, and owns the Chateau de la Tour Blanche, near Sauternes, and the Chateau de Malmaison, at Rueil, Seine-et-Oise.

COPPER OUTPUT CURTAILED.

Amalgamated Company's Policy to Keep Up Price.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 25.—The announced policy of the Amalgamated Copper Company, to curtail production in order to keep the price of copper up to 17c, is now in force.

Both the Anaconda and the Boston and Montana mines and smelters have been closed, but it is said the suspension will be only temporary. Fully 8,000 men are out of employment.

NEW JERSEY CORPORATION FEES

State Received During the Year $558,309.54 from 2,342 Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The corporation department of the Secretary of State's office, which is now completing the statistics of the number of corporation certificates filed during the fiscal year just closing, says that 2,342 new corporations were chartered during the year, and that the State received $558,369.54 in fees. This is a gain over 1900, but a decrease compared with 1899.

Last year there were 2,181 new companies. The fees amounted to $389,944.87. The biggest incorporation for the year was the Steel Trust with a capital of $1,100,000,000, for which the State received $220,000. The State received, leaving out the Steel Trust, for 2,341 companies, an average fee of $142 for each company incorporated. This year's big business is however $166,762 behind that done in 1899. The registration fees for that year were $725,131.

Capt. Richard P. Leary Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Capt. Richard P Leary, U. S. N., is receiving treatment at the United States marine hospital at Chelsea. No information as to the nature of his illness could be obtained at the hospital, but friends among the naval officers say the trouble has been brought on by the months of service in the Far East where he was Governor or the Island of Guam. Three months' sick leave has been granted to the Captain. No serious results are feared, and he will probably be able to resume his duties at the expiration of the leave. He came here from Philadelphia, where he has been in command of the receiving ship Richmond.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

DETAINED FOR 15 YEARS AS "FEEBLE-MINDED"

Girl Then Pronounced Insane Is Declared to be of Sound Mind.

Now Under Commissioner Feeny's Protection—Tells a Story of Ill-Treatment at Newark (N. Y.) Asylum.

Fifteen years a prisoner as feeble-minded while not only not insane or even feeble-minded, has apparently been the lot of Mary Lake, now an inmate of the Richmond Borough Almshouse, but about to be set at liberty. Commissioner of Charities James Feeny of Richmond Borough is largely responsible for justice being done the girl even now.

The young woman is a daughter of George Lake of New Dorp. Lake, on Dec. 5, 1883, was sentenced for a serious offense to ten years in State prison. Lake's children were committed to the County Almshouse, and the records show that on Sept. 10, 1886, Mary, twelve years old, was committed to the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse. She remained at that institution until she became of age on Jan. 4, 1896, when she was transferred to the New York Gustodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark, N. Y.

Commissioner Feeny on Sept. 19 last received a letter from C. W. Winspear, the Superintendent of that institution, stating that Mary Lake had become insane, and demanding that she be removed. The Commissioner found that she must be brought back to Richmond County, and proceedings were taken to have her legally declared insane before she could be committed to an insane asylum. Some correspondence ensued between Commissioner Feeny and Superintendent Winspear, and under date of Oct. 1 the latter sent a certificate made by the attending physician at the institution, which follows:

Mary Lake has had a number of attacks of excitement, but none so severe as the present attack, nor did they last as long. Has been very much worse the last two weeks. I have no doubt of her insanity. N. E. LANDO.

Upon the receipt of this the Commissioner sent Superintendent of Almshouse Pierce with a nurse, and armed with straitjackets and other paraphernalia to bring the supposed insane and violent girl to her home county, and the Superintendent was surprised to have placed in his custody an attractive-looking young woman entirely docile, well-educated, bright, and intelligent. Miss Lake was brought to the almshouse on Oct. 2, and since that time she has been under careful inspection, and has undergone several severe examinations at the hands of Dr. Isaac L. Millspaugh and Dr. John T. Sprague, who finally certified to Commissioner Feeny that the young woman is not now insane, and perhaps never has been; that there is no evidence that she has ever been even feeble-minded, and, on the contrary, she is intelligent, well-educated, is willing to work, and is most competent in every respect.

Commissioner Feeny did not feel justified in turning the young woman out upon the world, for, while she had been educated and trained to household duties, she is unsophisticated, and with the aid of Mrs. George William Curtis and other ladies whom he has interested in the case, the Commissioner is attempting to find her a good home.

Miss Lake, when seen at the almshouse, talked freely of her life in the institutions, and told stories of ill-treatment at the hands of some of the assistants at the Newark institution. She says there are others at the institution who are soundminded, and who desire to be and should be discharged from the asylum.

She claims the reason she was declared insane and sent back to Richmond is that she was charged with being the originator of a plan to appeal to Gov. Odell upon the occasion of his visit to the institution during his recent tour of the State institutions. The plan was not carried out by the inmates. While she was among the number who agreed to speak to the Governor, she was not, she says, the leader or the originator of the plan. She declared her determination to leave, however, and fearing that she would make some trouble, the authorities at the institution, she says, took the above-mentioned method to get rid of her.

Of the other Lake children, one son has been lost sight of, another is in an institution for the blind in Brooklyn, and one daughter is said to have been brought up in a private family in ignorance of her parentage, and to have been happily married very recently.

LAUNCHING OF THE CHAUNCEY.

Announcement that the Boat's Sponsor Is a Married Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey will be launched to-morrow at Neafie & Leavy's shipyard in Philadelphia. The sponsor was to have been Miss Mae Chauncey Stevens. Instead, the Chauncey will be christened by Mrs. Mae Chauncey Stevens Todd.

This news was broken to Secretary Long to-day in a letter from the President of the Neafie & Leavy Company, who had learned it from Mrs. Todd herself.

It seems that Mrs. Todd has been married for some time, but nobody knew it except herself and Mr. Todd. They had long planned that when they did get married they would not take the general public or even their papas and mammas into their confidence.

Mrs. Todd told Neafie & Leavy that she had been married some time ago, and that she and Mr. Todd had intended to tell no one. But, when the time for the launching approached her conscience was troubled, and so she determined to make a clean breast of it and let the Navy Department do its worst.

Neafie & Leavy promptly informed the Secretary. So it happens that the secret is prematurely out, and the launching of the Chauncey will be the official announcement of Miss Mae's wedding.

CASE OF ALONZO J. WHITEMAN.

His Mother Begs Judge Not to Punish Him for Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—A pathetic scene was enacted in the Superior Court this afternoon, when the mother of Alonzo J. Whiteman pleaded with Judge Bell to give her "boy" another chance.

Not a great while ago, Whiteman's credit was backed by a round million of money. He had been left a generous slice of his father's big fortune, and leaving Dansville, N. Y., the place of his birth, he went West and engaged in business, became a millionaire, and won a seat in the Senate of Minnesota. To-day he was a physical wreck—a victim of the opium habit, poor through gambling, and of National notoriety as a swindler.

He was indicted for forgery, but had pleaded guilty of the larceny of $480, which sum Mrs. Whiteman told the Court she would repay. She was alone in the world, she said, with no companion on the old farm in Dansville, which was left her by her husband, and she wanted the Court to let her son go back with her.

"Oh, your Honor, I ask for clemency, and mercy!" she exclaimed. "I have talked with my boy, and he has promised faithfully to change. I know he is sincere. At last he sees himself in the true light, and he is ashamed. Give him a chance, Sir. I beg of you!"

Judge Bell said that he would pass sentence later.

Pueblo only two nights from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

Reduced rates every day to Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Inquire of ticket agents. A train every hour.—Adv.

HALL CAINE NOW A "KEY."

He Is Elected a Member of the Legislature of the Isle of Man.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Hall Caine telegraphs from Ramsey, Isle of Man, that he has been elected a delegate to the House of Keys, the local Parliament, by a majority of three to one.

Mr. Caine says the election caused great excitement throughout the little island. His platform was compounded of idealism worthy of the hero of his latest novel.

The candidacy of Hall Caine for membership in the House of Keys of the Isle of Man has drawn attention to the fact that, instead of there being only one Parliament in the British Isles, as most people suppose, there are four. In addition to the Parliament which meets at Westminster, there are the House of Keys and the State Houses in Guernsey and Jersey.

The Government of the Isle of Man is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Council, which acts as the upper chamber of the Legislature, and the House of Keys. The Governor, Council, and Keys together constitute the Court of Tynwald. The approval of the King is necessary for every legislative enactment. Acts of the Westminster Parliament do not affect the island unless it be specially named in them.

The House of Keys is one of the oldest legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of twenty-four members, elected by male owners and occupiers and female owners of property. The House sits for seven years unless dissolved in the interim. The Keys were at one time self-elected, but in 1866 they consented to popular election.

Mr. Caine, who is descended from Manxmen, spent his early years on the Isle of Man, and received his first education there. For several years he has lived on the island, at a beautiful place called Greeba Castle.

GIRL'S WILD AUTOMOBILE RIDE.

Being Unable to Stop the Machine It Was Wrecked and She Was Critically Injured.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Miss Henrietta A. Reid of Ferndale, a trained nurse, is in St. Joseph's Hospital, seriously and perhaps fatally injured. She came here this morning to nurse Mrs. William Arnold, wife of a silk manufacturer. She had occasion to visit a drug store, and Mr. Arnold offered to take her there in an automobile. En route Mr. Arnold had to alight. As he jumped his overcoat caught in the starting lever, jerked it over, and the machine shot down the street at full speed.

Miss Reid knew nothing of the method of the machine, but tried to steer it, and coolly kept it in the middle of Ellison Street. All went well until she reached the end of the street and it was needful to make a turn. Going at the speed the machine was this was practically impossible to even a skilled chauffeur, but she tried it. She had to or be dashed against the building facing the street. The machine hit the far curb as it swung around on two wheels, and Miss Reid was thrown out. She received severe injuries to her head and otherwise is seriously injured. The machine was wrecked.

POCAHONTAS COAL COMPANY.

Acquires Tract of West Virginia Land for $10,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Arrangements were completed here to-day for the transfer of 238,624 acres of land in West Virginia, owned by the Flat Top Land Association of this city, to a syndicate representing the newly organized Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company of New York.

The land was transferred for a consideration of $10,000,000. Five millions of the purchase money were transferred in exchange to the Fourth Street National Bank of this city to-day. The other five millions remain in New York, where the money will be utilized to pay the stockholders of the Flat Top Association, many of whom live in that city. It is said that about $1,500,000 will be sent abroad to pay foreign holders of the stock of the company.

The Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and, it is said, the company was organized in the interest of the United States Steel Corporation. E. H. Gary, a Director of the latter, is President of the company.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL ARRESTED.

Accused of Insulting a Girl, but Denies the Charge—Father Kept with Difficulty from Assaulting Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Principal Frank A. Young of the Union Street Public School at Hackensack was a prisoner in the Recorder's Court here to-day, charged with insulting Miss Mamie Barry at the door of her home at Paterson and Tyler Streets last night. He declared that he was absolutely innocent; but the father of the young woman, a grocer, was so convinced he was the man whom he had vainly tried to assault at the time of his arrest, and protested so vehemently when Mr. Young was admitted to bail to-day, that the Recorder became angry and wanted to know if he supposed he could hang the prisoner offhand.

Miss Barry was walking home from the store where she is employed after nightfall when she noticed a man following her in Bridge Street. She tried to evade him, but he regulated his pace by hers, and when she reached Hamilton Avenue he approached and spoke to her over her shoulder. Thoroughly frightened, the girl ran the rest of the way to her home with the man right behind her, and she says as she reached her door the stranger placed his hand heavily upon her. She screamed for help and her assailant fled.

Her father ran from the house and several men further down the street joined in the pursuit. They came upon Mr. Young a short distance away and he ran when they saw him. They soon overhauled him and seized him. He asked what they wanted him for, and when told, demanded that he be confronted with the young woman. She positively identified him as the man who had so annoyed her, and then it was that the others had difficulty in keeping her father from the prisoner.

Mr. Young says that all during his hours of duty yesterday he suffered with a severe headache, and after school boarded a train thinking the motion might distract his attention from his pain. With no other purpose, he says, he came to Paterson, where he had not been for three years, and walked about the streets keeping no track of where he went. He says he was walking along in this way when he heard the girl scream some distance away and saw men running toward him. He thought they were footpads, and ran toward an electric light, thinking he would have a better chance to cope with them where the street was brilliantly lighted. The seized and arrested him.

The Recorder was much impressed with Mr. Young's story, but had no alternative but to hold him. Mr. Young is thirty-six years old, and has been connected with the Hackensack public schools for eleven years, having gradually risen to his present position. He has a wife and two children. President Demarest of the Hackensack School Board says that Mr. Young is certainly the victim of circumstances, and that such a charge against him is preposterous and will not be believed for a minute by any of his friends. He says it certainly is not believed in Hackensack.

The only through sleeping car route, New York to Quebec, is via Connecticut River Line. Train leaves New York, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., at 4:00 P. M. daily, except Sundays.—Adv.

MORE THAN TWENTY FIREMEN OVERCOME

Had a Desperate Battle with Flames in Park Place.

Blinded by Smoke and Dense Fumes the Men Were Stunned and Made Ill—The Loss Not Heavy.

A fire which started in the sub-cellar of the store occupied by the New York Belting and Packing Company, at 25 Park Place, shortly before 8 o'clock last evening, proved to be one of the most obstinate the firemen have had to deal with in years. For several hours squad after squad of fire fighters endeavored to get at the heart of the trouble down in the minelike recess under the cellar only to fall over unconscious from the fumes and smoke of burning rubber and escaping gas.

Chief Croker, who went into the pit, was about the only man who came out still in the possession of his wits. Standing beside him fell Battalion Chief Kruger, and over twenty men fainted and were carried into the paint store of James Marschary & Co., next door. This place temporarily was transformed into an emergency hospital. A number of the overcome firemen were apparently in such a serious condition that several priests, who arrived early, among them the Rev. James H. McGean and the Rev. M. F. Kelliher of St. Peter's Church, administered extreme unction to them.

Surgeons from the Hudson Street Hospital labored unceasingly with these most serious cases and brought the men about in the end. In one or two instances the firemen had become delirious, and they raved about their companions, whom they thought still down in the pit.

Members of Engine Company No. 6 suffered the most. The men of the company were carried out one after another until nearly all lay on the floor and the counters of the paint store.

These early victims were Capt. William Clark, John Mulligan, C. H. Miller, Charles Murphy, Thomas Foster, and Scott Foster, his brother. Several of these were revived quickly, and went back into the pit only to be carried out again in a worse condition.

The number of men overcome was added to as determined attempts were made to find the flames. Among these were Arthur Fitzgerald of Engine Company 6, Martin Renck of Engine Company 7, Thomas Shanley and John Davin of Engine Company 4, Battalion Chief Thomas A. Kenry, Martin F. Kendrigan, and Louis Reichart of Engine Company 27, John Sullivan of Engine Company 12, John Mincher of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, John J. McDemott of Engine Company 8, John McNevin and R. E. More of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Charles Keogh and D. Brenning of Engine Company 8.

Nearly all of these were taken out on the Park Place side, but a few were carried out on Murray Street.

The fire was discovered by Patrolman W. J. Newell of the Church Street Station. He saw smoke coming out of the cellar, and turned in an alarm. Chief Croker arrived promptly and turned in a third alarm. Prompt action was necessary, as three doors away there is a fireworks establishment, and the great cloud of smoke pouring out from the basement looked threatening. It was a hard job breaking into the cellar. All the protections were of iron, which had to be pried open.

When an entrance was accomplished finally the smoke was so dense that the firemen could hardly breathe. Once down in the cellar it was discovered that the fire was below in the lower pit, and it was there that the men were overcome.

Soon after the first men of Engine Company No. 6 were overcome, Chaplains William St. Elmo Smith and Charles T. Walkley of the Fire Department arrived. They helped to carry the unconscious men from the cellar. Chaplain Smith discovered Battalion Chief Kenney, and was dragging him toward a ladder when several men came to his assistance. Kenney was in a serious condition for a time, and the physicians had much trouble in reviving him.

The milk and other antidotes which the physicians from the Hudson Street Hospital brought with them soon gave out, and near-by saloons were called upon for milk and water.

It was long after 10 o'clock before the smoke began to grow less and lighter in color. About that time Chief Croker came out of the pit. He seemed a little shaky in the legs, and confessed that his head felt clouded.

"My head feels dopy, but I think I'll be all right as soon as I get a little air. That's a terrible place down there. It is hard to tell just what is burning, but that some of it is rubber I am convinced. Some of the gas pipes have been twisted off, too, and between the gas and the fumes of the burning rubber, it is almost impossible to live."

The Chief placed the damage at $20,000. Aside from the destruction of the rubber in the cellar the firm suffered slight loss, as their goods cannot be injured much by smoke.

Directly above the belting company's store there is the bookstore of Steiger & Co. Mr. Steiger arrived while the fire was in progress. He said that his books had been damaged badly by smoke.

THREE SONS DEAD IN A WELL.

Illinois Parents Were Visiting Daughter When Tragedy Occurred.

Special to The New York Times.

GRANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 25.—George, Edward, and Clemens Caspar, brothers, aged respectively, twenty-three, eleven, and eight years, were found dead in a well, three miles south of here.

The parents went to court Wednesday morning, telling the boys to discontinue the work of sinking a well, which had been dug a distance of forty-six feet. The brothers covered the well with an old door. The parents visited their daughter, Miss Katie Caspar, at Spring Valley. Mr. Caspar purchased some provisions and sent them back by Adam Kobolis, a man who is engaged to his daughter.

Kobolis returned Thursday, saying that he found no one in Caspar's house on the preceding night, and that he slept there. In the morning he found the well uncovered and saw the three bodies at the bottom.

Search proved that part of the story to be true. There was no gas in the well. George Caspar's neck was broken. The two other boys bore no bruises. Katie Caspar says she left Spring Valley with Kobolis on Wednesday evening, and that they both remained all night at the Caspar farm after they were unable to find the brothers. Kobolis, however, stanchly asserts that he was alone during the first visit.

Mr. Morgan's Gift to London.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The bill which will be presented to J. Pierpont Morgan for the lighting by electricity of St. Paul's Cathedral will be £9,000 instead of £5,000, which was the estimated cost when Mr. Morgan originally undertook to defray the expense of lighting the building.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

To-day the Hudson River Day Line make their last trip for the season to Albany, &c.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

COMMUNICATING WITH MISS STONE'S ABDUCTORS.

Hopeful News from Melnik, Salonika—No Direct Evidence Against Macedonian Committee.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Communication has been established from Melnik, Province of Salonika, with the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka.

Messrs. Peet and Eddy had a long conference to-day on the various phases of the Stone affair, based on dispatches received from Melnik.

SOFIA, Oct. 25.—It is semi-officially asserted that no indication has yet been found of Miss Stone's kidnappers having been in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government is determined to annihilate the band should it cross the frontier, and will deal with the utmost severity with any Bulgarians whose complicity in the kidnapping shall be proved.

Great resentment is felt here at the exploitation, to the discredit of Bulgaria, of a crime committed in another State.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—According to advices to The Morning Leader from Sofia, dated Tuesday, Oct. 22, any negotiations that were pending between the Bulgarian authorities and the abductors of Miss Stone have been broken off.

The advices add that Frank H. Mason, United States Consul General at Berlin, arrived at Sofia on Tuesday, accompanied by William E. Curtis of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—For the first time in four days the State Department to-day heard from its agents in Bulgaria regarding the case of Miss Stone, but the report simply went to confirm some of the facts already published respecting the Macedonian Committee's supposed connection with the affair.

It can be stated positively that up to this moment there is no direct evidence that the committee had anything to do with the kidnapping, although the State Department's agents have felt that they had ground for supposing that it was implicated, and have acted upon that supposition to a certain extent.

VATICAN SNUBS THE KAISER.

Forbids Catholics to Attend the Lectures of Prof. Spahn at Strassburg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—After referring to the recent confirmation by Emperor William of the appointment of Dr. Spahn as Professor of History at Strassburg University, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says the appointment was at first welcomed with enthusiasm by the Clericals. They regarded it as a recognition of religious equality in the universities.

Afterward, however, it was discovered that Dr. Spahn became impregnated with liberal ideas during his academic career in Berlin, and that he has been in correspondence with a well-known convert to Protestantism.

This has aroused anger, and it now appears that the Vatican has ordered the Bishop of Strassburg to forbid Catholics to attend Prof. Spahn's lectures.

Prof. Spahn is the son of the well-known Catholic leader in the Reichstag. It was not known at first whether Emperor William would confirm his appointment to the Chair of History at Strassburg, but about a week ago the Kaiser telegraphed to the Statthalter of Strassburg confirming the appointment, and saying:

"I rejoice to show to my Catholic subjects that recognized scientific ability, based upon patriotism and fidelity to the empire, will be utilized by me for the welfare of the fatherland."

It is said that the Emperor never before made such a public demonstration of approval in confirming a professor's appointment.

VOLGA TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

The River Falling Quickly and Several Hundred Vessels Aground—Charges of Mismanagement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says the water of the Volga is falling at an alarming rate, and that there is no hope of getting the accumulated traffic through before the river is ice bound. Several hundred steamers and barges are aground.

Grave charges of mismanagement and corrupt practices have been made against the contractors and officials connected with the administration of the Volga waterway.

It is declared that the water would have to rise two feet before the freezing, which is unlikely, in order to liberate the caravans of oil and general merchandise, the non-delivery of which will cause disaster along Russia's great waterway.

OPPOSES THE FRENCH TARIFF.

Yves Guyot Quotes Figures Showing How It Raises the Cost of the Necessaries of Life.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that at the monthly dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in the French capital last (Friday) night, Yves Guyot spoke against the existing French tariff. He said that mutton, which could be bought for 7d a pound in London, cost a franc and a half in Paris. Forty-six necessaries of life, which cost 84f. in London, cost 101f. in Paris.

The effect of the protection on wines, said M. Guyot, had been to develop that industry in other countries, so that France had lost the monopoly. The tariff, he added, had put back the progress of France.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL DEFICIT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The French Budget Committee, remarks the Paris correspondent of The Times, has not shown itself very inventive by suggesting, in order to balance the books of the State, only the suppression of the Public Worship estimates, The Government will oppose the suggestion, and those estimates will be taken up first.

Get in Touch with the Best by drinking Evans' famous Cream Ale.—Adv.

Saratoga Arondack Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—152 Broadway.—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

SCHLEY TELLS OF SPANIARDS' DEFEAT

Gives Court His Version of the Battle of Santiago.

SAMPSON'S PLAN A FAILURE

Outlined Method of Attack Proved to be Not Effective.

Admiral Denies Story that He Showed Fear When Making the Reconnaissance of Shore Batteries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—"And that ended the battle of Santiago, on the third day of July, 1898. I would like to say that I was very much impressed on that day with the fact that the officers and the men who were engaged in that struggle fulfilled in the very highest and the very noblest degree the traditions of the American Navy."

With these words, uttered slowly, gravely, and impressively, Rear Admiral Schley to-day concluded the most absorbing and thrilling story of the Santiago fight that has ever been told. The great audience had listened to it with breathless interest and in profound silence, straining to catch every word, and as the narrator reached the climax there was a deep hush which lasted several seconds. Then applause began, but it was instantly suppressed by the sharp warnings of the marines stationed everywhere in the crowd to be ready for just such a contingency.

The story had been told in a clear, quiet voice, without strong emphasis or any trace of feeling, except on the many occasions when the witness paused to praise some officer or man, including the Spaniards. It began with the day before the fight, when Schley saw suspicious movements in the harbor, and sent the Vixen to notify Sampson. Earlier in the day Lieut. Harlow of the Vixen had testified that he received the order from Schley and that the Vixen carried the message.

When the Spaniards came out Schley determined to head for them and hold them until the slower battleships could come up. But this plan failed, and the Spaniards got away. Schley instantly determined to try a new plan, and hence issued the order to "Close up," and "Follow the flag." "Capt. Clark," he said, "knew very well that it wasn't intended for him, because he was following the flag, and so he repeated it to the other ships."

At the time of the loop the Brooklyn was so near the Spanish ship that Schley saw, with the naked eye, Spanish sailors running from the turret to the superstructure, "and," he said, "I could see the daylight between their legs as they ran." During the turn he never saw the starboard side of the Texas and never crossed her bows, and never was nearer than 600 yards. She was so distant that the thought of collision never entered his head. The Hodgson colloquy never occurred. "In the first place," said Schley, "he was too good an officer to transgress one of the plainest duties of an officer at such times, and, secondly, if he had undertaken it I would not have permitted it for a second. It is fiction. There was no colloquy."

When they got out on the ocean and were engaged by the four leading Spaniards, Schley believed that the Brooklyn would have to conduct the fight alone because the battleships could not catch up, and remarked to Cook: "We must stay with that crowd." Then the Oregon came up, and Schley said he never before realized what rapid gunfire meant. The ships were a sheet of flames. Smoke came out of the hatches of the Spaniards and streamed up in almost perpendicular columns.

When the long chase for the Colon began Schley ordered that the men below be allowed to come into the cooler air and get something to eat, and he shouted down to them that only one Spaniard was left, and it depended on them to get her.

When the Colon surrendered he sent Cook aboard with orders to give no terms but unconditional surrender. He told of his signal to Sampson about the great victory, but did not mention Sampson's curt reply.

He said that he was delighted to have Sampson send him and the Oregon after what was supposed to be Camara's fleet, because after what those two ships had done he felt that they could meet "anything that carried the Spanish colors." The Oregon went back and Schley went on alone. On the way he stopped to get the Texas's Chaplain to perform the funeral service for Ellis. He got to within 1,800 yards of the stranger before he found that she was an Austrian. His starboard battery had been entirely disabled during the battle, and he was manoeuvring to get her with his port battery.

Without any trace of feeling Admiral Schley denied Lieut. Potts's story that he showed fear at the affair of May 31. "Mr. Potts," he said slowly and quietly, "is entirely in error in thinking that I took advantage of any protection at that time. It is not a fact." He paused, and then added, "We were going head on and there was no protection for anybody." As to Potts's story that he showed fear because he had on a white suit Schley said: "I would like to invite attention to the fact that the selection of uniforms was a matter in which I controlled entirely."

Another notable utterance of Schley's during the day was: "The fact that this blockade, both at Santiago and Cienfuegos, was sufficient is proved by the fact that no vessel entered the harbor or escaped."

Once or twice Capt. Lemly tried to object to Schley's manner of telling his story, but on each occasion he was quickly suppressed by the Court. As the day neared the close Schley seemed exhausted and

Schley accepted his offer, and court was adjourned to Monday.

SCHLEY'S BATTLE STORY.

He Tells How the Brooklyn and Oregon Destroyed the Spanish Ships, and Answers Questions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Rear Admiral Schley began his narrative of the battle of Santiago soon after the court of inquiry resumed after the noon recess. In the morning session he had told of the retrograde movement, the reconnaissance of May 31, the blockade, and other matters prior to the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

He began his story of the battle by stating his observation of suspicious circumstances on land and in the harbor at Santiago on the evening of July 2. He said that the outlying Spanish land forces were at that time being pressed into the city by the American and insurgent forces, and he had noticed that several of their blockhouses were burned that evening.

He had, at the same time, observed smoke coming from over Socopa Hill, and he thought the enemy was preparing for a sortie. Of this circumstance he had notified Admiral Sampson, and he thought the Admiral had acted upon the notice, as the blockading line was moved in closer that night. He explained why all the engines of the Brooklyn had not been coupled up, saying this was largely because of the intense heat, and also because Capt. Cook had not considered it necessary to do so. Then he described the battle.

"On the morning of July 3," he said, "the day broke beautifully. The skies were fleeced with white clouds and the breeze continued a little bit longer off the land that morning than usual. After I had eaten breakfast I came up to take a survey of the situation with glasses. We were lying at that time possibly three miles, or a little bit over, from the land, and I wondered very much why they had permitted us to remain so close. It was a matter of constant inquiry and discussion on board, especially why the batteries did not fire on us.

"At a quarter of 9 my orderly reported to me that signal had been made from the flagship to disregard her movements and that she had gone eastward. I did not, of course, know where she had gone. I sat under an awning that we had put in position each day as the sun arose so that the officers might collect there. I think we also had one forward for the men.

THE ENEMY COMES OUT.

"I came on deck with my glasses, after having gone below for a little while, and while I was sitting aft on a hatchway I heard a call from the forward bridge, "Tell the Commodore that the fleet is coming out." That was some time after the men had been called to quarters, about 9:35 o'clock. The ship at that moment was lying with her head in toward the land in the direction of Cabanas, which was a little cove to the westward, and one of the marking points we used in maintaining our positions.

"I looked over the starboard side and saw the enemy coming out of the entrance of the harbor. I then looked eastward to see the order of the ships, and I saw the Texas apparently a point or more abaft the starboard beam. My own recollection now, as near as I can state it, is that the ship's head was near nor'-nor'west. The Texas appeared to me to be heading on some one of the easterly courses. To the left of her was the Iowa. She was, of course, to the eastward of the Texas. The Oregon was to the eastward of the Iowa. The Indiana was eastward of that position, and the Gloucester was lying in under the land, I thought in the neighborhood of Aguadores. The New York was out of sight and out of signal distance, with glasses. I looked at that to determine what my position in the action was to be. If the vessel had not been out of sight I should not have made a signal.

"The moment I saw that I went forward on to a little platform I had constructed on the battle tower as my position in the battle in order to be very close to Capt. Cook. I had only been there a moment or two when Capt. Cook joined me. In the meantime Mr. Hodgson, who was on the upper bridge, sang out something to the Captain about being connected up and all ready, and he at the same time said to me, 'Commodore, they are coming right at us.' 'Well,' I said. 'Go right for them.'

"The helm was put aport. The ship was started ahead, first at perhaps half speed—I do not recollect. She took her way very quickly, and when we headed around I said to Capt. Cook: 'Go ahead, full speed, and hoist signal to clear ship for action.' We generally made that signal because there was around the starter deck and the forecastle of most of these ships a little temporary railing composed usually of oars and rope to keep people from falling overboard. Generally an awning of some sort was up. That signal was followed by 'Close up for close action.'

CLOSING IN TO FIGHT.

"The Brooklyn, as well as the other vessels of the squadron, charged immediately in to the entrance in accordance with the original plan of seeking the enemy's ships in the entrance, or driving them ashore. We continued directly for the head of the enemy's column, the idea uppermost in my mind being that if we could get them long enough for the battleships to close in and knock them to pieces that would be our best point of attack. They continued on this course, pointing and starboarding to meet the movements of the leading ship, which I assumed to be the flagship from a flag at her masthead.

"I suppose from the time we started we were ten to twelve minutes, turning first with port helm and then advancing direct to the enemy. I saw the ships to the eastward and westward closing in. I said to Capt. Cook: 'Close action or close up has been hoisted, and it means to keep inside of a thousand yards, out of their effective torpedo range.' Capt. Cook was standing alongside me and said: 'Yes, we will soon be within the cross-fire of these ships.'

"I said," 'Yes,' and I then saw we had advanced without firing.

"The first gun, I think, was fired by Lieut. Simpson almost directly over the forecastle of the ship. I saw the leading ship, which apparently had started with the intention of ramming, take a turn ahead to the westward, leaving a gap between her and the ship following, which subsequently proved to be the Viscaya. We were advancing in the direction of the Viscaya when she also seemed to have given up the intention to ram and turned to the westward, following the direction of the leading ship.

"It then became apparent, as we were steering on diametrically opposite courses, that the original plan had failed, and that the Spanish fleet, in order and apparently at distance, had succeeded in passing the battleship line.

"A new feature of the fight became immediately apparent. Capt. Cook gave the order to port helm. I did not. I should have done it in a second. I saw the ship's head swinging very rapidly, and I asked whether his helm was hard aport, and he replied it was, either aport or hard aport. I think he said hard aport. I never saw the ship turn more rapidly than she did at this time. Her turn was absolutely continuous. There was no easing of her helm.

"I never saw the starboard side of the Texas at all. We were never across her bow. I never was at her port side and she never approached any position that was within 600 yards of the Brooklyn. She never entered into my head at all as a menace or danger. We passed completely around the circle. The least range that was given was 1,000 yards, and the fact of the nearness of that ship (the second Spanish ship) impressed itself upon my mind and will never be forgotten because I could see with the naked eye men running over her turrets to her superstructure deck, and I observed the daylight between their legs as they ran.

NO COLLOQUY WITH HODGSON.

"We turned very rapidly, and I had been for a long time under the impression that our starboard engine was backed, from the fact that I was standing upon the starboard, and in looking astern I saw an unusual amount of churned water. It looked to me very much as if that engine had been backing. Though the matter was not one of record, as I found out subsequently, I had always been under the impression that that engine had backed.

"During the turn, Mr. Hodgson very properly made some allusion to the lookout, perhaps for the Texas. I do not recall what it was, but there was never any colloquy of any character between Mr. Hodgson and myself. First, he was too good an officer to have transgressed one of the plainest duties of an officer at such a time, and, second, if he had undertaken it I would not have permitted it for a second. That is fiction; there was no colloquy.

"Before we turned, the leading ship was abeam or a little abaft the beam, and when we turned about she was ahead of us—that is, on the starboard bow, and all four ships and the forts were firing at the same time, and from that moment the following ten or fifteen minutes were the most furious part of the entire combat. I remember very distinctly seeing, from time to time, as my attention was attracted for a moment, the jets of water ahead and astern and over and short. The roar of projectiles was one of the things that can be heard only once in a lifetime and then never forgotten.

"It appeared at that moment that all four of those ships were at work upon the Brooklyn, and up to the moment of turning, so far as we could perceive, there was not the slightest evidence they had even been injured. The thought passed through my mind that after all our precautions and waiting, those fellows would get away. At that moment I felt, and I thought I remarked to Capt. Cook, that we were alone and would perhaps have most of that fight upon ourselves, because I did not know then that the battleships could possibly keep up their speed. But I said to him we must stay with this crowd. I had no idea that we would escape.

"Of course, if they could have shot as well as our people did, they certainly would have got us. When we had completely turned around on a westerly course, the ships appeared to have been broken up a little, although still in some semblance of formation, and just at that moment I saw the Oregon breaking in through the cloud enveloping us. She broke through onto the starboard quarter of the flagship.

"I had hoisted the signal of 'Close up,' and then 'Follow the Flag,' feeling that a new disposition was necessary. That signal was replied to, and I saw it repeated. Capt. Clark knew very well it was not intended for him, because he was following the flag, so he repeated it to the other ships. In a very few moments after the Oregon broke through the cloud of smoke she was perhaps four or five hundred yards distant.

SHIPS OUT OF ACTION.

"These two ships, the Brooklyn and the Oregon, were firing in a manner I had never seen before. I never before realized what rapid gun-fire meant. Both ships were at that time a sheet of flame. Soon after I saw that the leading ship was evidently battered hard. She lagged astern. I saw smoke coming out of her ports and out of her hatches, and the fact that impressed itself upon me was that the columns were going straight up in the air. I said to Capt. Cook, who was constantly at my side and always in my confidence, 'We have got one. Keep the boys below informed of all the movements. They cannot see and they ought to know,' and he did so throughout the action.

"Every few moments messages were sent below to the men that were answered oftentimes with cheers, which we could hear through the ventilators. It appeared to be a very short interval of time after that that I saw a second ship on fire, which proved later to be the Oquendo. She evidently had suffered very severely, and started immediately in shore, leaving the Viscaya and the Colon.

"The Viscaya immediately took a leading position on the bow, and I thought for a little while that she would perhaps outfoot us. The Colon worked in shore, and the time between the dropping out of action of those two ships until the Viscaya turned in shore was a period of perhaps thirty minutes, during which she was abreast of the Brooklyn and the Oregon.

"I looked to the eastward and got occasional glimpses of the Indiana and of the Gloucester. I could not see very well what they were doing, owing to the clouds of smoke, though I knew that both were doing admirable work. I felt that the moment those vessels ran into the beach the commanding officers of the ships which could not keep up the pace with the two leaders would take care of the prisoners, and would save them from the insurgents as well as from their own fire.

"About thirty minutes, as nearly as I can remember, was the length of time from the turning in or the wounding of those two first vessels until the Viscaya went ashore. She was a little forward of the beam of the Brooklyn, and I do not think at any time over 2,300 or 2,400 yards away. She was in most excellent target range, and I remember that a marine stationed in the top reported that he did not see any of the shots of the two ships, the Brooklyn and the Oregon, hitting the water. So I imagine from that that they were striking the ship.

HOW ELLIS DIED.

"It was on the trip outward after the turn. I was very anxious about the ranges because I did not want the Viscaya and the Colon to get out of good fighting range. Ellis, who was an expert with the stadiometer, constantly kept that instrument on those vessels, and, knowing exactly their he ghts, reported to me that they were maintaining the same range, but I thought my eye was a little more sensitive, and I said: 'Now they are evidently gaining.'

"Ellis went from me the second time, and that was the last I saw of him alive. In performing this magnificent duty he lost his life. He was struck about ten feet from where I was standing. His brains and blood were thrown over a great many people, and some of it reached me. He immediately fell, of course, to the deck, and it was a shocking sight to men who had never seen such things before. Lieut. McCauley and Dr. De Valin got down, or rather, they were standing between me and the tower. They picked up the body and carried it to the side. I just happened to see them through this opening, and called out to them not to throw that body overboard; that I thought that one who had fallen so gallantly deserved to be buried as a Christian. His body was laid under the lee of the forward turret and covered with a blanket, and there kept until after the battle.

"Just before the Viscaya turned to run ashore, she was under the starboard, apparently starting out for the Brooklyn or the Oregon, I don't remember which, and evidently at that moment got a very severe wound, for I saw quite an explosion under her bow, and in a moment afterward she put helm hard aport, turning inshore, smoke coming from all of her hatches.

"I thought she was going to capsize; she had such a tremendous list to port. Just then I saw a shell strike her that appeared to me to rake her fore and aft, and I thought to myself, she would sink in deep water; so I told the signal officer to signal to the Texas to look out for her men and to save them; but the Texas was too far astern to receive the message. I made the remark at the time, however: 'Philip is always sensible; he needs no instructions about such things.'

"During this part of the fight I noticed that all of the signal halyards of my ship were cut, I think possibly with one exception. One of the speed cones we had hoisted was cut and came very near striking me. It came down in front of me and went overboard.

CHASING THE COLON.

"After the Viscaya had turned in afire, her colors down, the Colon edged inshore and appeared to be following the contour of the coast, and I thought at that time, looking astern and observing what had happened to her consorts, that she was seeking the best place she could find in order to end the matter at once. From Ascederos, which was behind some sixteen miles west of the harbor of Santiago, to the point Rio Tarquino, is perhaps about thirty miles, so I said to Capt. Cook, 'Cease fire.' I also told Capt. Cook to let his men come out of the turrets into the cooler air, and get something to eat, and to hurry up his men below.

"I think I went into the battle tower myself at that time and sang out to the men below that we had got all of them except one, and that I thought they could be depended upon to catch that other vessel. I heard a good deal of merriment and rejoicing. I went back to the bridge and soon realized that they were doing their best. There was a jingle to the rails and a vibration to the vessel, but I perceived that the motions of the ship were sluggish. I suggested to Capt. Cook that we possibly had some compartments filled. He sent the carpenter down, and it developed that one of the after compartments had filled with water, which we thought was due to the fact that we had received some injury below the water line.

"The carpenter, as well as the Captain, thought it unwise to examine the compartment until we could get into smoother water, where we could possibly handle it much more readily. That course was decided upon. The ship's speed, of course, came up with some rapidity, and toward 12 o'clock it was very apparent that we were gaining upon the chase.

"Capt. Cook said to me several times during the action, 'Would it not be a good idea to edge in, so that we could finish those fellows quicker?' and I replied that we had them in the most excellent target range and that the guns of the two ships seemed to be doing most admirable work. We were pointing at that time for Tarquino Point, under Cape Cruz, at the point extending to the southward. My idea was that in steering that course, if the Colon kept up her course, she would be obliged to come out.

"I then said I would get up a lot of extra ammunition so that when she came out into close quarters it would be a question of but a few minutes before we knocked her out. As we were going out to head her off there were various signals between the Oregon and myself, of a pleasing character. Some were official. I gave the order to Capt. Clark to open fire with his 13-inch guns. Capt. Clark has testified that he did not receive it, and I always had been under the impression, until I heard him say otherwise, that that order had been transmitted.

"However, we continued to advance, the Oregon and the Brooklyn. I don't think the Oregon was further astern than 600 yards. I do not believe the prolongation of her course at any time would have passed within 500 yards of the Brooklyn. We were practically and relatively at the same distances; perhaps the Brooklyn was a little nearer at times, and then the Oregon a little nearer. We continued in this position until about 12:50, when we realised that we were within range of this vessel, and we tried the 13-inch and 8-inch guns on her. Several of them fell short, but I remember that one of the Oregon's 13-inch shots passed entirely over the Colon, and that one of the 8-inch shots hit the Brooklyn passed over her also. I saw with my own eyes the jet of water beyond. I thought at first it had gone through her, but it appears that it did not strike her.

SURRENDER OF THE COLON.

"The position of the Colon being directly under the fire of the two ships, there was no question in the mind of the Captain of the Colon that it would be fatal. I think he did exactly right. A sacrifice of life would have been unnecessary, so he fired a gun to the leeward and hauled his flag down and ran in on to the bar at the mouth of Rio Tarquino. I signaled at once to cease firing; that the enemy had surrendered. We hauled up and immediately passed into position.

"We had some difficulty in getting out a boat, on account of the steam being turned off and the oranes having been struck. They were more or less jammed. We steamed in to a position of a thousand yards. I remember distinctly Capt. Cook asking if we should slow up. I said: 'No, continue in.' Capt. Cook changed his coat. We were all in fighting rig. We arrived in the vicinity of the Colon, certainly at 1:30. At the time she hauled her colors down I did not think she was over four miles from us. We were running then in the neighborhood of 15 knots.

"When this surrender took place I naturally felt interested in the vessels that were following. I was then on the bridge, and with glasses I saw three vessels astern. I could see the masts of two. I could see only the smoke of the third one. We lowered the boat and Capt. Cook went aboard. He said to me: 'Commodore, what are the terms of surrender?' I said to him; 'Unconditional. Those are matters that the Commander in Chief must arrange. We can only receive an unconditional surrender.'

"At 2 o'clock and 23 minutes about, the New York came up. I had made signals to her. I think she was quite half an hour in answering one of them. Of course, there was not very much breeze in under the land. When she came up I made the signal to her that it was a glorious day for our country, and as soon as I could I went on board to pay my respects.

REPORTS TO SAMPSON.

"In the meantime Capt. Cook, who had been detained some little time, started off to make his report and went on board the flagship. When he returned I took the boat and went on board myself. There I reported substantially what had occurred, the incidents and events of the battle, in a hurried way. After having stated them to the Commander in Chief, a group of officers who were standing on the opposite side, came up to me and asked me—of course everybody was interested—for the details of this battle, and I rehearsed them in a hasty way.

"Chaplain Royce of the New York came up and said: 'Commodore, your work is not over yet. The Resolute has just arrived. Capt. Eaton reports that there is a Spanish battleship on the coast and the Admiral wants to see you.' I went over and there found Capt. Clark in the presence of the Commander in Chief. He made some suggestion to him about hoisting the flag on the Colon and said to him that I was prepared if he had not come up to have sent a force of fifty or sixty men, mechanics and marines, on board to take possession to avoid anything like—my impression is that I used the words 'monkeying with her.' I said that because they were throwing something overboard, which afterward proved to be breechblocks, and I thought that there might be some possibility of injuring her piping below, wounding her, and so on.

"As soon as he mentioned to me to take the Oregon and go eastward and meet this ship which had been seen by the Resolute, I must say I felt some little delight because I thought after the admirable work of the squadron on that day and the part that the Brooklyn and Oregon had in it there was nothing that carried Spanish colors that we should have hesitated to meet."

After this story of the battle, told by the senior officer who had participated in it, the vast audience, which had listened for an hour in almost breathless quiet, appeared to shift about slightly and then to settle down for the remainder of the narrative. The Admiral told of the pursuit of the strange vessel, how he had met the Vixen and been informed it was the battleship Pelayo, and how, when it was ultimately run down, it proved to be the Austrian cruiser Maria Teresa, which was bound for Santiago to carry away neutrals before the city was attacked by the American forces.

Returning from this chase Admiral Schley told of passing the Iowa, when he was hailed by Capt. Evans, who informed him that Admiral Cervera was on board and would like very much to see him. Admiral Schley said that he then went on board the Iowa, having in the meantime directed his men not to cheer, as he did not think it would be proper to exult over a foe who had fought and behaved so gallantly.

"I found the Spanish admiral greatly dejected," said the witness. "I said to him I knew he had lost everything, clothing as well as money, and informed him that my wardrobe as well as my purse, as far as that would go, were at his service."

Admiral Cervera, the witness said, thanked him for his courtesy, saying he had never met a sailor who was not a gentleman, but declined the proffer, only asking to be allowed to send a dispatch to his Government announcing the fate of his squadron. "I said, then there would be no objection to that whatever," said the witness.

"And that," the Admiral said, closing his narrative impressively, "ended the battle of the 3d day of July, 1898. I wish to add," he continued, "that I was very much impressed on that day with the fact that the officers and the men who were engaged in that struggle fulfilled in the very highest and in the very noblest degree the traditions of the American Navy."

TAYLOR'S CONFLICTING TALES.

Admiral Schley next referred to the testimony given before the court by Admiral Taylor, who, during the Santiago campaign commanded the battleship Indiana.

"Admiral Taylor," he said, "has testified here that he saw the Brooklyn pass a mile and a half south of the line that day. Capt. Taylor's position was distant from that of the Brooklyn possibly four miles. In the preparation of the Senate executive document, which is before the court, the statement is made that the movement of the Brooklyn in making the loop separated her 800 yards from the enemy. Capt. Taylor was a member of the board which made that declaration. His evidence of 3,000 yards, as testified to here, does not agree with that fact.

"Furthermore, the log book of the Iowa for July 3 as printed in the report of the Bureau of Navigation states that the Indiana soon dropped hopelessly behind. So that I do not think Admiral Taylor was in a position to have been cognizant of the fact. I do not think the Brooklyn passed even within her tactical diameter when she made the loop. When she made that turn I do not think she separated herself beyond 600 yards. Because when she turned from the Viscaya her distance was a little less than 1,100 yards. After that range was given, we had advanced a little, and when she turned around the leading ship of the Spanish fleet, at least the ship of that fleet west of us, was not over 800 yards away. That was my reason for that conclusion."

The Admiral said he was unable to recall a conversation with Capt. McCalla on July 5, when the latter had said to Admiral Schley, according to Capt. McCalla's statement on the witness stand, that there was "glory enough for all." Admiral Schley said that he had first seen this sentiment as formulated, accredited to Senator Hale. "Senator Hale," he said, "expressed my feelings at the time, and that feeling I still hold."

Speaking further on this subject, Admiral Schley said:

"My report has been practically written. I do not think I added any material fact to it as I wrote it on the way down to Guantanamo. I cannot recall Capt. McCalla's observations at all. In fact, a controversy was not thought of at that time."

SAMPSON'S PLAN FAILED.

Here Mr. Rayner reminded Admiral Schley that he had stated that at the beginning of the battle the ships charged in according to the original plan. "Now," he asked, "with whom did that plan originate?"

"That was the general order of the Commander in Chief during the time of the blockade, but that failed, because the enemy succeeded really in passing the battle line," replied Admiral Schley.

HODGSON'S MEMORY FAULTY.

Mr. Rayner next asked his client concerning the reported colloquy between himself and Lieut. Commander Hodgson during the Brooklyn's turn on July 3.

"Did you," he asked, "at any time within the hearing or presence of Mr. Hodgson use the words attributed to you at one time by Mr. Hodgson?"

Responding, the Admiral said: "No; I have not the slightest remembrance or recollection of using any such words. I have so stated to Mr. Hodgson. I think it is a simple matter of recollection with him. Mr. Hodgson is a very honorable officer, and I think the fault lies with his memory, rather than otherwise."

In response to a request from Mr. Rayner, Admiral Schley detailed the particulars of his correspondence with Lieut. Commander Hodgson regarding the publication of this alleged colloquy, saying that because of the original publication he had thought proper to ask Mr. Hodgson for an explanation.

"Mr. Hodgson," he said, "wrote me quite a long letter in relation to this matter, containing terms that appeared to me so intemperate and so denunciatory of this article that I felt it should not be published, as it would provoke upon him probably a severe and unnecessary assault. I wrote him then that this was a disquisition upon the subject of the proprieties or impreprieties from his point of view.

"I also wrote him that this was a distinct colloquy, the tendency of which he, of course, understood and knew. So that I wanted him to say whether that was true or not, in his own interests as well as mine, and I suggested to him that this answer, whatever he might say, should be short, because at that time he was before a court of inquiry in relation to the matter of the grounding of the Brooklyn and he was unusually anxious.

"That letter I published. It provoked, of course, a reply that led to an investigation, in which Mr. Hellner involved himself, but I never was asked anything about it. It was not summoned before any court or asked to explain the transaction. Then there passed between us a number of letters, he applying for copies, and so on.

Mr. Rayner asked if he remembered the conversation on the Brooklyn between Hodgson and Capt. Cook, to which the latter had testified, when the former called the attention of the Captain of the Brooklyn to the Texas, and Capt. Cook had replied: "Oh, yes; I see the Texas." The Admiral replied that he thought he did recall it.

EXPLAINS THE LOOP.

Mr. Rayner here began a series of questions to the witness intended to develop points of the controversy which he evidently felt the Admiral had not brought out sufficiently. He asked Admiral Schley if he knew anything of an order which went to the men on the Brooklyn during the early part of the battle of July 3 to "stand by to "am," to which the Admiral replied:

"Yes, I directed that order myself, because I called the attention of Capt. Cook at the time we were standing in to the Spanish ships, and said: 'Look out, they are going to ram you.' There was a distinct attempt on the part of both the Teresa and the Viscaya to ram. There is no doubt about it. They were coming directly at us, and I don't think I mistook their intention at all. It was only after the Viscaya had changed her course that we made our loop, now so celebrated."

Mr. Rayner—While talking about this loop, why didn't the ship turn with helm hard astarboard?

"Simply for the reason that it would have carried us into dangerous proximity to torpedo attack, a broadside torpedo attack of the enemy's vessels. My judgment was that at that stage of the action the Brooklyn ought not to be sacrificed; that so far as it might affect the result to individuals. I thought that was a consideration that should be turned aside for the higher and more important one—the interests of the country she was there to subserve."

As to the uncoupling of the engines, Admiral Schley testified that he thought they were uncoupled by a standing order of the Commander in Chief. At the same time he said he believed the uncoupling was wise, both because it would keep down the heat below decks, which was well-nigh insupportable for the men as it was, and also on account of the desirability of economizing coal. "We felt," he said, "that with one engine and all the boiler power we could get up all the speed that was needed. Our efficiency was constantly increasing, while that of the Spanish was decreasing."

MISLED BY SAMPSON.

Mr. Rayner then asked Admiral Schley if he had asked Admiral Sampson if there were any signals with the insurgents.

"I did," he replied, "but the Admiral said he knew of none."

Mr. Rayner then called the attention of Admiral Schley to the following dispatch, dated Key West, Fla., May 21, 1898, to the Secretary of the Navy:

Schley has been ordered to Santiago de Cuba. SAMPSON.

Mr. Raynr asked if he had ever been ordered to Santiago before the dispatch of May 27, which it had been stated he did not receive until June 10, to which the Admiral replied:

"No, except under the order No. 8, leaving the matter to my discretion."

"There is nothing, then, between order No. 8 and the dispatch I have given?"

"No, nothing."

Here Mr. Rayner reminded the witness that there had been more or less discussion of the possibility of the escape of the Spanish squadron through the blockading line at either Cienfuegos or Santiago without being detected, and requested from the Admiral an expression on this subject. Responding, Admiral Schley said:

"I do not believe that it could have been possible, simply because the squadron, from the position which it occupied before these ports, always would have had that squadron, had it attempted to escape, under its gun fire. I had no trouble in seeing the beach 90 per cent. of the time, and I looked at it with very great care."

CONTRADICTS LIEUT. WOOD.

Mr. Rayner then asked a number of questions concerning interviews with Capts. Cotton and Wise and other officers, intended to bring out information to make perfect the record. He also called attention to the testimony given by Lieut. Wood, who had stated that Admiral Schley was extremely nervous when he delivered Admiral Sampson's dispatch instructing him to go to Santiago. Mr. Rayner dwelt upon the words Lieut. Wood had employed in describing Admiral Schley's nervousness. Lieut. Wood had said the Admiral "got up and sat down and occasionally walked around."

"Did you ever get up and sit down?" asked Mr. Rayner, with mock seriousness.

"It is rather a habit I have," replied Admiral Schley, amid general laughter, which the Court did not rebuke. "But I object to Lieut. Wood's deductions," the Admiral added. "I only saw him for a few minutes. He was in such a condition that I relieved him and allowed him to rest and sleep on board the Brooklyn.

Mr. Rayner also interrogated the witness concerning statements made before the court by Lieut. Wood, who had said that on the occasion of his official visit on board the Brooklyn when she lay off Cienfuegos he had told Commodore Schley that Admiral Sampson considered his information of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago as definite. The Admiral's answer was:

"No, nor do I understand how he could have communicated such information in view of the doubt which Capt. Chadwick said existed in the Admiral's mind after he had received the information from Lieut. Staunton, on the 20th, that the Admiral felt sure that the fleet was not there. As he was the bearer of dispatches to me, I do not see how the Admiral could have expressed to him one thing, when Capt. Chadwick seems to have felt that the Admiral thought oppositely."

The tenor of this called forth an objection from Judge Advocate Lemly. "I do not think," he said, "the witness ought to answer with an argument. This point has been once ruled upon by the court. He should answer the question as to the facts."

Mr. Rayner—I think he has answered pretty well.

Capt. Lemly—The last answer is plainly an argument.

Admiral Dewey—Scratch the answer out.

Mr. Rayner—Yes, let it go out. It is so good I will use it in my own argument.

TIDINGS McCALLA BROUGHT.

Continuing his testimony, Admiral Schley said: "I must say I do not remember a conversation with Lieut. Wood lasting over about two minutes. I never saw him again until I sent him back with dispatches. According to his evidence there is detailed here what might have occupied an hour, but I don't think I saw him over three minutes."

Admiral Schley also referred again, at the instance of Mr. Rayner, to the conversation with Capt. McCalla upon the latter's arrival off Cienfuegos, as reported by the latter in his statement made before the court. In that statement Capt. McCalla said he had informed Commodore Schley on that occasion that Cervera had been authoritatively reported as having entered Santiago on May 19, and was believed to be still there when he (McCalla) had left Key West, May 21. Responding to this question, Admiral Schley said:

"I have no recollection at all about that. I do not recall any conversation on that first occasion with Capt. McCalla, except in regard to the insurgents and the system of signals which he had arranged and the orders which were given to him to proceed westward. I do not recall any other."

Mr. Rayner—Do you remember what took place at the time he says you said that the English had demonstrated that ships could not be coaled at sea, and also that if you returned to Key West you would be court-martialed?

"That has escaped me. I do not have any recollection of it. I would be likely to remember it if such a conversation had been held."

With the above statement Admiral Schley terminated his testimony for the day. It was now within twenty minutes of the usual adjournment time, and the Admiral complained of an irritation in his throat due to the prolonged use of his voice, and the Court agreed to an adjournment for his relief.

THE MORNING SESSION.

Admiral Schley resumed the stand in the court of inquiry this morning, after former witnesses had corrected their testimony. With the Court's permission, he said he would go back to Cienfuegos in order that his narrative might be clear. Regarding the McCalla memorandum, he said he received but one copy. If there had been another, he said, it should be in the papers which were returned to the Navy Department in January or February, 1899. He said he had not bombarded the earthworks at Cienfuegos because he was convinced that such bombardment would be unavailing. Subsequent experience in the war, he thought, bore out this opinion.

Admiral Schley was proceeding to say that Dispatch No. 10, concerning which Lieut. Marsh had testified, (the dispatch containing positive information that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago,) was not received by him until June 10, when the Judge Advocate objected, saying:

"If the Court please, I regret very much to be compelled to make objection to this character of testimony, but I understand from the Court itself that it wants facts."

Admiral Schley (sotto voce)—Well, these are facts.

Capt. Lemly—I do not understand that this witness is here for the purpose of making an argument, and I do not think this character of testimony from a witness, even on the stand in his own behalf, is a matter of testimony.

Mr. Rayner contended that Admiral Schley was not giving opinions; that he was simply testifying to facts within his knowledge. After some further sparring the members of the Court held a brief consultation without leaving the room, and Admiral Dewey announced its decision as follows:

"The Court is of the opinion that it is eminently proper for the witness to make the statement that the dispatch was dated May 21 and not received until June 10, then drop it; just give the facts."

To this Admiral Schley responded that this was all that he had intended to do. Thirteen days had elapsed before he received the dispatch.

Proceeding, Admiral Schley testified that he believed Capt. Cotton's statement regarding the offer of Lieut. Field to go ashore at Santiago to learn positively whether the Spanish fleet was in Santiago was somewhat faulty, and he detailed some facts relating to Field's offer which fixed his impression of it in his mind. On May 31, after the bombardment of the Colon and after Capt. Cotton had gone for Mole St. Nicholas, with a report to the department upon that subject, Admiral Schley testified that he sent Nuñez, the Cuban pilot, westward to communicate with the insurgents. Nuñez landed near Aserraderos, fifteen or sixteen miles west of Santiago, and, joining some of the Cuban insurgents, went into the interior. He returned June 1 or 2 with detailed information of the location of the Spanish ships in the harbor.

"I sent him," added Admiral Schley, "to the Commander in Chief with that information."

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

The witness then turned to the retrograde movement, saying:

"Touching the question of the retrograde movement after the Merrimac had broken down, the movement was not made to the westward until toward 9 o'clock, the Yale having had considerable difficulty in getting a nawser to her. That hawser parted about 11 o'clock that night, when I was signaled by Capt. Wise of the Yale that it would take some four hours to break out a steel hawser. The ship at that time was absolutely unmanageable. She was not capable of turning her propelier. I do not think we got under way again until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 27, and not long after she was taken in tow, steaming to the westward.

"We went a little further than I had intended, on account of the difficulty in getting the Yale to read our Ardois signals. We were obliged to go four or five miles further on that account. As soon as the sea calmed down, and, in my judgment, it was possible to have coaled, (as I said yesterday, that was one of the conditions which I watched especially, and was a better judge of that than any other officer of the fleet, because I was more interested in it,) I signaled to Capt. Philip asking him if he could coal, and I think his signal indices precisely that it was uneasy about it, for he signaled back to me, 'I can try.' The impression left upon my mind was that at that time even he was uncertain."

Continuing, he said that even as late as the following morning Philip had signaled that both the Texas and the Merrimac had sprung a leak. The Admiral also referred to the extreme heat, saying it was so great that the men were exhausted and the doctors had recommended that on this account coaling operations be suspended.

Here Admiral Schley brought his narrative up to Santiago, and he said in that connection that he had regarded the orders of the department concerning the probable presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago as more of a suggestion than a mandatory order. He considered that it would take only a little while to get back, in any event. Also he repeated that the proper military manoeuvre would be to proceed westward toward the bases at Havana and Key West.

DISCOVERS THE ENEMY.

He had arrived with the squadron off Santiago at about 7 o'clock P. M., May 28, he said, and had then taken up his position five or six miles out, afterward holding the fleet in formation day and night. He had on that first night sent the Marblehead closer in with instructions to keep close watch on the mouth of the harbor. That night he had, he said, noticed the signals in the shore known as "blinkers," and he had also observed at that time lights on a lower plane, which he had since become convinced were from the Colon, lying in the harbor.

The next day he had discovered the presence of that Spanish vessel there, as he had also that of other of the enemy's war vessels. He said that when he had thus secured irrefutable proof of the fact that the vessels were there and told Capt. Sigsbee of the fact, that officer expressed surprise that such was really the fact. It was at this period that he sent his dispatch to the department giving absolute information of the presence of the Spaniards, and Sigsbee had carried this message to Mole St. Nicholas.

Mr. Rayner—After sending that dispatch, what did you do then?

Admiral Schley—After sending that dispatch the squadron maintained its position in blockade off the harbor, and the formation of the fleet was, in my judgment, the only available plan of formation. That was to keep the squadron constantly beyond the batteries, and to that end I called all the Captains on board and explained to them not only the method of blockade, but the method of attack in case the enemy should appear. The squadron was to be broadside on the channel, simply a wheel in their direction. In that case, if the enemy should come out one way or the other, the fleet would simply go to the right or left, to the east or west, accordingly.

"The general plan adopted was to attack the head of the column, a few guns, of course, being turned upon the others. Accompanying picket boats were to be employed as torpedo boat destroyers, to be protected under the lee of the larger ships, and to follow the fleet.

"The squadron then took up its position and maintained it usually during the day. The order was given to maintain at all times steam enough to get up a speed of twelve knots, and also to maintain that formation. I do not think at any time we were over five miles from the shore, and I always determined upon the position upon bearings upon the Morro itself.

"In all these matters the surf regulated me a good deal, because it was always visible from the ship. During the entire time of that blockade until the 1st of June I saw the surf every day, and watched it carefully. When night came on we formed a column and steamed east and west as slowly as possible. We did not get up as much speed as some people have imagined, because of the condition of the bottoms of the vessels. I know that in the case of the Brooklyn she had not been in dock at any later period than other vessels, and I knew her condition at that time.

"The order was given to go east and west two or two and one-half miles from Aguadores to Companias. Back of Santiago, like most of the ports on the southern side of Cuba, there were high hills. There was a tableland 200 or 250 feet high, and back of that, to the west, was a peak 5,000 feet high, and to the eastward was another 4,000 feet in height, and maybe more. These peaks were used as bearings in locating our positions.

"At night I invariably took a couple of turns in toward the shore. Going east, we turned with the starboard helm and going west we turned with a port helm. There was never a night that I did not look out for the picket boats before I went to bed, and I always saw them. I could see them through glasses, and many times I could distinguish the outline of the land and could see the Morro and the entrance to the harbor. The fact that the blockade off Cienfuegos and also the blockade off Santiago was sufficient is borne out by the fact that no vessel entered or escaped during that time."

THE RECONNAISSANCE.

Coming to the reconnaissance of May 31, Admiral Schley said:

"On the 31st, while the Brooklyn and the Marblehead and the Texas were coaling, I transferred my flag to the Massachusetts and determined that I would develop the fortifications, because of information which we had on board from the Hydrographic Office; my impression now is it was rather undetermined. I think one stated that the batteries were old and another stated that Krupps were mounted. The general belief, however, was that all of the southern places were very heavily fortified.

"In fact we knew very little about the effect of higher powered artillery, either on shore or aboard ship, and feeling that I ought to know something about the fortifications which defended that place, I determined to go in and take advantage of what I believed to be the longer range of our guns and develop fully what these defenses were, and incidentally if we could get a shot into the Colon that was lying exposed somewhat, to do it.

"I think we were lying in a position perhaps four or five miles to the westward. The steaming in was at slow speed. I transferred my flag, named 7,000 yards, and went on board the Massachusetts. When I boarded her it was near the dinner hour, and Capt. Higginson suggested that we postpone until 1 o'clock the going in to develop these batteries. I assented to that. After the meal, we went to quarters and steamed in pretty nearly head on.

"There was not much opportunity for anybody to seek cover behind a turret, unless he got behind the protecting plate which was a guard to the entrance to the rear. Some weight has been laid upon the fact that we were in white clothes. I would like to invite attention to the fact that that was a matter which I controlled entirely for my squadron, and it was about the only suitable dress for that region."

Giving the names of the persons who accompanied him when he went on board the Massachusetts, the Admiral said they were Lieuts. Sears and Wells and George E. Graham, the press correspondent, who, he said, had insisted upon accompanying him, notwithstanding his protests. Once on board, he had, he said, engaged in a conversation with Captain (now Admiral) Higginson.

POTTS IN ERROR.

"I was not excited," he went on, "or nervous, for I need not have undertaken the reconnaissance if I had not desired to do so. I had some regard for those standing on the turrets, thinking they were exposing themselves to danger from shock, which was unnecessary to them, though I was differently circumstanced, and I so expressed myself. Commander Potts is entirely in error in saying that I took advantage of cover. That I did not do, for I was not concerned about myself."

Speaking of the range of 7,000 yards, the Admiral said that Potts had himself reported that range, and that he (Admiral Schley) had not known for several days that the range had been altered.

"The mo

NINETEEN KILLED IN A PHILADELPHIA FIRE

Some Victims Jump to Death, Others Are Roasted.

Penned In an Eight Story Building Men and Women Die While Thousands Look on Unable to Help Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Nineteen lives are known to be lost in a fire which to-day destroyed the eight-story building 1219 and 1221 Market Street, occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., furniture makers; also three other buildings occupied by small merchants. The number of injured is not known definitely, but fully a score of victims were treated at various hospitals. Police and firemen are to-night delving into the ruins in search of bodies supposed to have been buried beneath the débris, as it is feared that others besides the known dead may have lost their lives in the flames.

At 10:20 o'clock this morning the blaze started in the building occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., and one hour later the horrible sacrifice of life had been made and the loss of property, amounting to $500,000, had been accomplished.

The origin of the conflagration is unknown. It is said that an explosion of naphtha or gasoline in the basement was the cause, but this is denied by Mr. Wilkinson, who says there never was a sufficient quantity of either explosive about the building to be responsible for to-day's terrible disaster. Rumor has it also that an elevator constructor at work in the basement permitted the flame of his lantern to communicate with some of the gaseous liquids stored in the basement, and that this was the cause of the conflagration.

Such a disastrous fire, attended with so great a loss of life in such a brief period, was never before known in this city. Men and women died a lingering, agonizing death in the presence of thousands of spectators who were unable to lift a hand to their assistance. The rear of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building faces on Commerce Street, a small thoroughfare. On the fire escapes at this end of the building two men and one woman were slowly roasted to death, while the horror-stricken throng on the street below turned sick at the sight. In the front on Market Street a woman, driven to desperation, leaped from a window on the top floor and was dashed to death on the pavement.

These are but a few of the heart-rending scenes attending the conflagration. Firemen claim to have seen men and women, unable to reach the windows or fire escapes, burned to death in the interior of the building. If this be so, little or nothing remains of these victims, and it is doubtful if any portion of their bodies will be recovered.

Seventy-nine of the one hundred persons in Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building when the fire started were employes and the remainder were customers and outside workmen who were engaged in putting the finishing touches on the new eighth floor. More than half of the firm's employes were on the upper five floors, and it was among these that the greatest number were killed and injured. With the possible exception of the engineer, who is missing, all persons on the first three floors got out of the building safely. The members of the firm had their offices on the third floor, and their familiarity with the exits is all that saved them from suffocation. Mr. Wilkinson said the smoke came up the stairway and the elevator shaft in such great volume that he and Mr. Hunt had much difficulty in reaching the street.

WORKERS THE VICTIMS.

Most of those killed were at work on the sixth floor, where women were engaged in sewing. They were at work in the rear of the building close to the fire escapes, and became confused by the great quantity of smoke that rushed up through the building. It was reported that goods were stored against the windows which prevented the women from getting out on the fire escapes, but this was positively denied by a member of the firm.

On the seventh floor there were twenty upholsterers at work, and thanks to the great presence of mind of the foreman of the floor, who is an official of the Volunteer Fire Department at Mount Holly, N. J., all escaped unhurt. As soon as he learned of the fire he marshaled his men and led them through the thick smoke down the stairway and safely into the street. There were eleven employes and a number of outside workmen on the eighth floor. A ladder reached from this floor to the roof, which would have enabled those on that floor to reach the roof of an adjoining eight-story building, but in the excitement this means of escape was forgotten. Several made the terrible leap to the sidewalk, and were crushed, while the others ran the gauntlet of smoke and fire down the rear fire escapes.

Among those on the eighth floor who jumped and were killed were H. A. Sparrow, an expert electrical contractor, and Charles E. Sparrow, his nephew and assistant. A negro scrubwoman also jumped from this floor and was crushed in the street.

Howard F. Street, a young man employed by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., was the first to observe flames shooting up the elevator shaft from the basement. He was on the second floor, and immediately gave the alarm to the other employes. He then hastened to the street to notify a policeman. In the meantime the employes of the Electrical Bureau at the City Hall, two blocks away, saw smoke issuing from the building and transmitted an alarm to the Fire Department. When the engines arrived, the flames had enveloped the building from top to bottom and the intense heat from this mass of flames made it almost impossible for the firemen to get within close range of the seething furnace. Ignoring the flames for the time being, the fire fighters devoted their whole attention to the work of rescue. As some of them stood within the scorching heat of the fire with nets outspread to receive those who leaped from the burning building, their comrades played water from lines of hose upon them. When their work in this respect was ended many of the firemen were completely exhausted.

INSANE FROM FRIGHT.

Most of the fatalities occurred in the rear of the building. As if by common impulse the majority of the employes attempted to reach places of safety by means of the fire escape on the Commerce Street end of the structure. Many of them, rendered practically insane by fright, leaped to the ground, and others, becoming unconscious from the smoke and intense heat, fell to the pavement. When the firemen arrived Commerce Street was filled with these unfortunate victims, and for the space of an hour police and hospital service were taxed to their utmost capacity.

It looked for a time as if the entire block would become prey to the flames, but the falling of the walls of the burning building prevented the spread of the fire. Adjoining Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. building is an eight-story structure nearing completion. When the walls of the blazing establishment collapsed, the firemen secured a better opportunity of playing upon the adjoining business houses, and thus prevented the flames from attacking surrounding property.

At noon the fire was under control, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon a force of men covered by the Department of Public Safety began the work of clearing away the débris for the purpose of recovering the bodies of the victims buried in the ruins.

Small buildings in the rear of the furniture building and also to the west of the burned area were crushed by falling walls. The fronts of the stores on the south side of Market Street, opposite the fire, were more or less damaged by the heat, great tongues of flame, swept along by the northwest wind, shot across the broad thoroughfare, and for a time it looked as if the fire would spread to those buildings.

The loss to-night is estimated at half a million dollars, most of which will fall on Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., whose loss is estimated at $250,000. Henry C. Lea's loss on the building is about $150,000. William F. Potts & Son suffered a loss of $80,000. The other occupants of the Potts building and surrounding property suffered losses aggregating $25,000.

POLICEMAN WOULDN'T SIGN.

Ordered at Bellevue, He Says, to Certify to New Patient's Injuries of Which He Was Ignorant.

Persons taking insane patients to Bellevue Hospital are required to sign statements that their charges are suffering from injuries when they turn them over to the doctors, whether they have any knowledge that such is the case or not, according to a story told by Policeman Waitzefelder of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, in the West Side Court yesterday, when he arraigned Mrs. Patrick Kelly of 447 Tenth Avenue, and had her formally committed to that institution for examination as to her mental condition.

The woman is the wife of an employe of the New York Central Railroad, and the policeman took her from her home to Bellevue Thursday night upon a certificate signed by Dr. James P. Van Loon of 346 West Thirty-third Street to the effect that she was suffering from acute mania and liable to kill either her husband or herself. After leaving the hospital, Waitzefelder says, he went back to the station house when a telephone message came to make the woman a prisoner. He was sent back to arrange this formality.

"When I got there I was taken to Ward 39," said Waitzefelder, "and a nurse asked me to sign a statement that the woman's arms and legs were covered with bruises. I knew nothing about any bruises and so I refused to sign."

The policeman says that the nurse then summoned Dr. Haggenbraid, who threatened him with a complaint at Headquarters unless he signed the statement, saying that he was his superior officer, and ordered him to do it. The policeman told him he did not recognize his authority, and the doctor called the Superintendent, who also directed him to sign. When he still refused he says that officials called up Police Headquarters by telephone. Finally, after a conversation with some one there he turned away from the instrument saying: "If I must, well, I suppose I must."

"Then he took me to the woman and showed me her arms," said Waitzefelder. "They were bruised, so I signed the statement. I reported the matter to Capt. Cooney, and he approved my action."

Dr. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue; Deputy Superintendent Rickard, Dr. Schultze, who is in charge of the Pavilion for the Insane, and other attachés of the institution, said that since the recent alleged exposures of brutality on the part of nurses a list of injuries from which each patient suffers on reaching the hospital is carefully kept. All agreed that no unusual language had been used to the policeman.

PACER BEAT RECORD AGAIN.

Little Boy, Driven to Wagon by C. K. G. Billings at Memphis, Lowered World's Mark.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25.—Little Boy, driven by his owner, C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, lowered to 2:01½ his former world's pacing record to wagon of 2:01¾ to-day at the Memphis Trotting Association track. The day was an ideal one for the attempt, and the track was specially prepared before the horse took the word.

Accompanied by two runners, Mr. Billings sent Little Boy toward the starting line at a terrific pace, and when the "Go" was spoken the horse was fully extended. To the quarter he went in 0:30¼. Down the back stretch a new runner joined him, and the half-mile pole was reached in 1:01½. At the three-quarter pole, which was reached in 1:31½, Mr. Billings steadied Little Boy for the final effort. Pacing down the home stretch fair and true, Little Boy dashed under the wire without a break in 2:01½.

Baron B., favorite in the 2:18 pace, won the last two heats and the race after General Agent had won the first heat. The best heat was 2:10½, by General Agent, the best by Baron H. being 2:13¼. In the 2:12 trot, Palm Leaf won the last two heats and race in easy fashion. Miss Whitney, winner of the first heat in 2:11¼, was drawn after the second heat on account of sickness. Palm Leaf's best heat was 2:12. The 2:08 class pace was unfinished, Tom Nolan and Will Leyburn each winning two heats, the first two going to Leyburn, with the best time 2:06¼, and the last two going to Nolan, whose fastest mile was in 2:08¾.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Chile May Fail to Secure Restriction of Arbitration.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 25.—The discussions of the Pan-American Congress are assuming a character which displeases those who are hoping for the success of the gathering. At to-day's session the first chapter of the proposed regulations relative to the powers of the Secretary General was approved. When the second chapter was reached, it was practically set aside, and a committee was appointed, which will have power to appoint other committees, to fix the points which the conference is to discuss.

This may mean that all Chile's efforts to secure the restriction of arbitration to future questions may prove fruitless. Though no specially contentious points have yet been reached, a certain irritability is apparent among the members of the Congress.

To-day the delegate of Guatemala, Lazo Guachalla, flew into a rage owing to an imaginary lack of courtesy on the part of José Romero, a nephew of the late Ambassador Romero, and Moral, a translator. Guachalla raised his voice and spoke angrily, and it appeared that very little was needed to produce a violent outbreak.

CUSTOMS HOUSE COLLECTIONS.

Since the establishment of the new system upon the docks at the Port of New York on March 1 last, up to Oct. 1, there has been collected a total of $655,048.13 duties upon the baggage of 99,686 passengers, as compared with the total of $152,454.36 collected on the docks from 95,125 passengers during the same period last year.

During the month of September, the total amount collected on passengers' baggage amounted to $250,119.21, made up of $163,547.65 collected from the passengers on the docks, $62,405.56 collected on baggage sent to the Public Stores for examination, and $24,106 on baggage sent under immediate transportation to other ports, as against $54,966.19 collected upon passengers' baggage on the docks in September, 1900. The number of passengers arriving in September was 26,529, and in September of last year 26,900. In other words, from a smaller number of passengers in September, the collections were between four and five times as great as in the same month last year.

New Flowers at the Garden.

Many roses and orchids were added to the exhibition of the New York Florists' Club at Madison Square Garden yesterday, when a special feature was made of table decorations and wedding bouquets. To-day 4,000 chrysanthemums will be placed on view, and will be continued until the close, Sunday evening. The great palm from Mauritius, exhibited by H. McK. Twombly, has been donated to the New York Botanical Gardens, and will be taken there directly from the exhibition.

Camera Corps for Election Day.

A proposition to form a camera corps for the purpose of taking snapshots on election day of workers who may try to illegally interfere with voters at the polls was discussed yesterday at 140 West Forty-second Street by the Trades Union Political League. The committee considered the matter favorably, and it was said will recommend the suggestion to all the anti-Tammany organizations.

Subject of Princeton-Yale Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The Inter-Collegiate Debating Committee of the university this afternoon selected the following subject for the Princeton-Yale debate, which will be held here on Dec. 6: "Resolved, That the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been justified." Yale will have the choice of sides, their selection to be made known on or about Monday, Nov. 4.

Schooner Helen M. Gould Afire.

NORTH SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, Oct. 25.—The combination sailing and steam vessel Helen M. Gould of Gloucester, Mass., is at anchor in this harbor on fire. The crew has abandoned the vessel, which is said to contain 2,000 gallons of gasoline.

The Rev. Dr. Frazer May Lose His Leg.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 25.—The Rev. Dr. David R. Frazer, the venerable pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who is suffering from blood poisoning as the result of an ingrowing toe nail, has been removed to the German Hospital, in New York. It is feared that his leg may have to be amputated at the knee.

New Publications. | New Publications.

In Its 25th Thousand.

ANTHONY HOPE

Has written another great novel

Tristram of Blent

"It stands as a revelation of the fullness of Mr. Hope's resources."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

"It is the most entertaining novel that Anthony Hope has written."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

At all Bookstores. $1.50.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., New York.

HIS HANDS UNSHACKLED DECLARES MR. SHEPARD

Pledges Personal Responsibility in Correcting Official Evil.

POWER OF REMOVAL HIS ALONE

In Three Speeches in Queens and Brooklyn He Affirms that Democracy's Face Is Set Toward Reform.

Edward M. Shepard waged a campaign for Mayor in three Democratic centres of the Greater New York last evening. His voice was hoarse, but he made himself heard in every speech in two large halls and in an open-air pavilion crowded with over 2,000 persons.

The first meeting was in Long Island City, and the old-time politicians were reminded of the days when Patrick J. Gleason carried on one of his picturesque campaigns. Thousands of men in procession came from all sections of the city to the hall. They bore transparencies and lanterns of all kinds, and drum and fife corps by the score marched at the head of the political organizations.

All the columns headed toward Schuetzen Park, at Steinway Avenue and Broadway. Outside of the park there were large bonfires and plenty of fireworks and excitement. The followers of Councilman Joseph Cassidy, now the recognized Democratic leader of Queens Borough, were out in force.

When Mr. Shepard arrived he was cheered. Frederick W. Bleckwenn, Tax Commissioner of Queens, said in introducing Mr. Shepard:

"This talk of stealing going on in the municipal departments of the city is all bosh—just made up when election comes around."

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shepard said, in his opening speech:

"I rejoice to be here and rejoice to be welcomed with as much enthusiasm as you have been so good as to bestow upon me. The fight in which we are engaged is in the true sense a fight for Democracy and reform. [Applause.] The Democratic Party in times past and to-night, and, as we hope and pray in all time to come, is never to be content with what has been done, but with its face always set to the future, to be resolute that the future shall be better than the past—however the past may have been.

"We are not like our Republican adversaries who always point as they say with pride to a record of perfection. You know well enough that our frail humanity is never equal to that standard of conduct. Democracy is something living in the hearts and the brains of the people; something that means always to make from year to year the city and the condition of those who live in it better.

"In the year 1901 the Democracy has taken a new step forward. The Democratic organization has pledged itself to a genuine Democratic reform of whatever there may be to criticise, but because its faces are set to the future it would be an unfair and an unworthy thing not to frankly recognize how much excellent work has been done in the past in so many directions, and more especially here in your own borough by the administration which is now in power. [Applause.]

"We are in an era of improvement. Sheriff Walton and I drove out here to-night, and we had never realized before how enormously growing is the City of New York and how growing is the Borough of Queens. Problems of constructive and creative administration with which we have to deal in this great city concern your Borough of Queens and the Borough of Bronx and the Borough of Richmond probably more than the two greater Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

"Now, under the present administration work has been begun on the Blackwell's Island Bridge. That bridge represents a far-seeing, and what the other night, I rightly called, a far-doing programme on the part of the Democratic Party.

"This will make, when completed, four bridges connecting the borough of Manhattan with the two boroughs on the Long Island side of the East River. Bridge No. 4 is well begun. Bridge No. 2 we see already as a splendid and beautiful monument between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Bridge No. 3 is begun.

"In addition to these three bridges, at no distant day the Borough of Queens must be connected with the rapid transit system of the Borough of Manhattan by a tunnel under the East River; that, surely, also is coming, and to that scheme, most legitimate of improvements, the Democratic Party has been committed in the past, and if you shall repose so much confidence in me as to make me Mayor of the City of New York, I can promise you that to the uttermost of the prudent ability of the City of Greater New York, and with due regard to the claims of the other boroughs, the transportation interests of this borough shall be vigorously pressed to a conclusion. [Continued Applause.]

"Now, of course, you would not wish me by way of flattery to say that we would do for Queens Borough anything that would be unfair or disparaging to the other boroughs of the city. The rate of taxes to which the Chairman has referred—the rate of taxes in this greater city must not be increased. The burden upon the industry of the city is already quite sufficient for the means of the citizens, whether richer or poorer, who pay the taxes.

REVENUE MAKING IMPROVEMENTS.

"There are, however, two classes of public improvements, to which in a way an exception must be made. First, those improvements which give the city a revenue returning property, and that includes all of the various forms of rapid transit; for, under that law, no public moneys can be expended unless the city shall have a contract assuring in advance, secured by an ample bond, that the interest on the debt incurred and a reasonable contribution to the sinking fund shall be made. Therefore, every investment of that kind, whether made in rapid transit tunnels, in rapid transit bridges, will be, and ought to be, a revenue returning investment.

"Not that I mean that the bridges of and by themselves ought to be toll bridges. Far from that. They do stand upon a somewhat different footing from tunnels or other structures which are properly part of the rapid transit system. When the public money is invested in a bridge, the construction of which enormously enhances the rental value of property, the city itself is made directly richer, with larger resources and with larger revenue, raised with less burden to those who contribute the revenue; and therefore it is that the city may legitimately invest its means in every improvement, like a bridge or a rapid transit construction, the immediate effect of which is, as I have said, to enhance the rental paying value of property. In all these problems you are primarily and justifiedly interested.

"Our Republican adversaries have sought to make this campaign a purely partisan or factional campaign. They tell us in substance that the only issue is the question whether or not a great political organization on the other side of the East River can be destroyed. The Tammany organization has now lived 120 years nearly. It has sometimes been good and sometimes it has not been so good. It has been open in the past, no doubt to much criticism, but no good citizen will select the time to criticise it when its face is definitely and resolutely and irrevocably set to a future of better administration. [Applause.]

"It has come to our side of the East River; it has accepted the judgment of the Democratic Party on this side of the East River, and in doing it it has given the best and the most effective pledge of reform within its power. [Applause.]

"Now, is it wise, ladies and gentlemen—is it wise to turn this campaign away from all the great constructive and creative work of the city for the next two years, and to risk all the interests we have, upon the question whether or not you can destroy an organization representing the Democratic Party—the party, as your Chairman has told you, in an enormous majority? I say that it is an unwise thing to do and a most futile thing to do. Tammany Hall has been beaten in the last three-quarters of a century a dozen times, and within the memory of most of you here it has been defeated twice. And after all such so-called defeat it has arisen more powerful than it was before.

"This fusion which is contending against us is in its nature temporary and shortlived, and if we repose the whole future of our city upon the chance that we may possibly extinguish Tammany Hall, if we give up two years of good government and another two years of good government, we shall awake by and by to find that that unworthy and insufficient reason is not justified by the result. If my distinguished within two years to come. You will find the fusion disintegrated and destroyed within two years to csome. You will find the tonic effect on the Democratic Party—on the present attitude of the Democratic Party lost.

"I beg you, ladies and gentlemen, and the ladies as well as the gentlemen—for they exercise a most potent influence on the politics of our city—I beg you to vote not for the destruction or the creation of any party organization, but to vote on the whole for the best and most progressive, the wisest, the most far-seeing, and the most practical administration of the affairs of the Greater New York for the next two years. If you vote for that, and if we, who have been nominated by the Democracy shall be successful, as we mean to be, in giving the city the best government which the law permits, then, fellow-Democrats, will you not rejoice, and shall I not rejoice that the honor and credit of our administration will likewise be the honor and credit of the Democratic Party, and will bring to it ever increasing prestige and triumph?" [Applause]

HE GOES BACK TO KINGS.

Mr. Shepard left the hall shortly after 8:30 o'clock and by a misunderstanding about the arrangements thousands of Democrats of Queens Borough missed an opportunity to see Mr. Shepard. For an hour after he had left the hall marching columns came up to the park, only to find that the Democratic candidate for Mayor had gone to another section of the city. Councilman Cassidy explained that Mr. Shepard was not expected to arrive before 9:30 o'clock and his early appearance was a surprise.

From Long Island City Mr. Shepard was hurried by a fast team over to Greenpoint. He was greeted by about 2,000 people in New Assembly Hall, at Manhattan Avenue and Driggs Avenue. Bartley Wright was the Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Shepard said in his speech:

"We have met in the past but not under auspices as favorable as this. Democracy means now, if it means anything, the reform for which we stood years ago. I hope that if I am elected Mayor to make good the pledge that Democracy shall mean responsible home rule government.

"The new charter gives to the Mayor who sits in the Mayor's office from Jan. 1, 1902, for two years the power of appointment and also the power of removal. If in any department there be wrong-doing and the wrong-doing is brought to my attention, then if the wrong-doing continues it becomes the wrong-doing of the Mayor himself.

"My competitor and his orators say that if I am elected Mayor the powers of the office will be amputated for them, but when it comes to the Democratic candidate, they declare for some mysterious reason he will be hampered.

"A committee of this borough has issued cards upon which is printed a statement of the conditions under which it is alleged I shall find myself if elected Mayor. It is stated that I have only three votes in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that I will sit there helpless in the City Hall with my hands shackled. If Seth Low have power to be Mayor there will be like power if Edward Shepard be the Mayor.

"It is true that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has the power to raise money for public improvements. It is true that the Mayor has but three votes in the Board of Estimate, but is it to be assumed that Democrats have not that same sense of right to which our Republican friends lay claim?

PLEDGE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

"If this gross libel were true I tell you that if you put me there I shall not shield myself behind any such shirking of responsibility. It is a fact that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may vote a million dollars for some improvement, but that million dollars shall be expended by the officers who are appointed and who are removable by the Mayor. If outvoted—if this gross libel were true—still the power rests with the Mayor.

"The administration is to be one of personal responsibility by the Mayor. There is to be no division of responsibility. If we shall be elected the people are to be able to say that if there be extravagance and corruption and inefficiency it is your extravagance, it is your corruption, it is your inefficiency. That is, I promise with the powers of my office that the expenditure of the monies of all the people shall be for the benefit of all the people—Democrats and Republicans alike."

"I know I am in the hearts of the Democracy now. If the centre of the Democracy be anywhere, I know it is just here in the Fourteenth Ward. I have been here again and again, and every time I have come to this part of the Borough of Brooklyn I have seen just this enthusiasm, just this thorough confidence and belief in the public of the plain people. I have made my speeches to-night, or to-day, three of them, on the duties of the Mayoralty, on the future of the city. I am just going to say a word here about this same old, tried Democratic Party of ours. Our Republican adversaries seem to think, for some reason or other, the fact that a man is a Democrat shows that he is in some way unfit to take his chair in the administration of the city. We had a great outcry—an outcry which perhaps to some extent was justified—we had a great outcry against administration here in the Greater New York, and it was said that some kind of fusion must be made up, and there must be some kind of reform.

"Now, fellow-citizens, I don't myself believe that from the beginning of the world down to the present time there ever was an administration which could not in some respects be made better. There is not a man here to-night who could not in some respect, if he were willing, be made better. The difference between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party is this—that the Republican Party rests content with administration and the performance of its duties or the exercise of its powers just as they are.

"The Democratic power is progressive. It always says next year we will do better than last year, and the year after next we will do still better, and so on. For it is the party of the plain people, the party of progression and of advancement, and it is for that reason that the Democratic Party has held the conscience, the intelligence, and the hearts of the plain men of this American Republic. They started out on the other side to make an non-partisan campaign. They admitted that the great majority of the people of the metropolis were Democrats, and they admitted that it was a fit thing that the Mayor should be a Democrat.

"The forfeit is that you and I, members of the majority party in this city, are entitled to say to Albany, and to say to our Republican competitors, that the administration of this city shall be Democrats, and Democracy means for us good administration, honest administration, economical administration. It means good schools; it means the government of the schools of our borough by our borough, the government of the schools of each of the other boroughs of the city by the borough where the children are and where their parents live. We believe in home rule. We believe in the utmost localization of powers."

THE LAST SPEECH.

Mr. Shepard next went to Senator McCarren's district in Brooklyn. It is the banner Democratic Assembly district, and there were over 2,000 people crowded in the hall.

Senator McCarren said in introducing Mr. Shepard:

"The Democratic nominee for Mayor, Edward M. Shepard, has given years to the study of matters of municipal government. He is one of the ablest men in the country, and he will make an admirable Mayor of New York. He has the interests of the people at heart, and he will work for them heart and soul during the time he is in the Mayor's office."

Mr. Shepard said in part:

"Democracy stands for good pavements; it stands for rapid transit; it stands for the extension of transportation facilities; it stands for a good city, first, last, and all the time. I am a Democratic nominee, and my associates on the Democratic ticket are also Democratic nominees. They mean in every legitimate way to be loyal to their party; but loyalty to their party consists, as I have said, first, last, and all the time in serving well and truly the city and all of its inhabitants.

"And if we do that, then, Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, we shall see the Democratic Party go on growing, becoming a benediction to all of the just interests and all of the widespread welfare of the people of our own city, and if that shall become an object lesson of Democracy animated by the spirit of reform, who can tell how large a service we shall render to the Democracy of our city and even to the Democracy of the whole land. God grant that if we come into power we shall do this well, and doing this well shall deserve well of the city, and deserving well of the city shall best show our allegiance and loyalty to the Democratic Party."

Mr. Shepard left the hall while the crowd stood up and cheered. This completed his campaign work for the night and he was driven to his residence in Brooklyn.

OPPOSE MR. GRUBER'S CANDIDATE.

Citizens' Union in Twenty-first District Has Its Man for Alderman.

The Citizens' Union Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District have issued a circular stating that they have cut loose from Col. Gruber, the Republican leader of the district, and will devote all their energies to defeating the Republican candidate for Alderman, Armitage Matthews, who was his choice. They have placed in nomination John Stewart, a Republican. The reasons given are that Col. Gruber refused to confer with them about candidates.

While quoting figures to show that Mr. Matthews cannot be elected, the committee declares that the fight will help Seth Low, as it will bring out a larger vote in the district.

Christian Associations' Conference.

The sixteenth biennial conference of the International Board of Women's and Young Women's Christian Associations will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 30 to Nov. 6. The programme of the conference has just been issued. On Tuesday next there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the board in Cleveland. The regular sessions will begin Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Dinner on the Steamship Bremen.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company gave a dinner last night on their twin-screw steamship Bremen to celebrate her return to Hoboken. The Bremen was one of the vessels damaged in the great Hoboken dock fire of June 30, 1900. She practically was rebuilt at the yard of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company at Stettin, Germany. Frank Presbrey was toastmaster.

Miss Gould's Gift to a Boys' Band.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Miss Helen Miller Gould has agreed to buy uniforms for the Washington Irving Fife and Drum Corps of this village. All the boys are under fourteen years of age and there are twenty members. A few nights ago the corps marched to Lyndhurst, Miss Gould's home, and serenaded her. She invited them inside, showed them over the mansion, and feasted them on cream, cake, and sweets. She said nothing at the time of her intention to buy the uniforms, but has sent word to have the measures taken. The boys will serenade Miss Gould again shortly.

Favors Foraker for President.

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Senator William E. Mason of Illinois was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Giddings Republican Club to-night. Referring to the National political contest of 1904, he said that Senator J. B. Foraker was the logical candidate for the Republican nomination for President. He predicted that the tariff would be the chief issue.

Duke of Cornwall Sails for Home.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Oct. 25.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York started for England at daylight this morning on board the royal yacht Ophir, with the British cruisers Niobe and Diadem forming the escort.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

25th Anniversary Number

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY

Color Plate Illustrations. 168 Pages. Every Page Decorated.

10 Cents

"How Tammany Wins"

(Illustrated)

FRIDTJOF NANSEN

A Great Article by NANSEN

A New Novel by Maurice Hewlett

An Animal Story by C. G. D. Roberts

Now on sale

LESLIE'S GREAT $1.00 OFFER

If this paper is mentioned we will send our Double 25th Anniversary Number (Nov.); our Superb Christmas Issue; and the entire 12 numbers of 1902, together with our Beautiful 1902 Art Calendar, all for $1.00. This Calendar portrays "The Popular Actresses and their Favorite Flower," specially painted for us by Miss Maud Stumm, the famous water-colorist, in 8 sheets, size 12½ x 10, tied with silk ribbon, lithographed in 12 colors on pebble plate paper. This offer is made for a limited time and should be accepted to-day. Subscriptions received by all newsdealers.

At all dealers

Agents wanted. Apply quickly. Terms liberal.

FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE (Established 1855), 141-147 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

JUST READY

THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS

AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF CURBING THE POWER OF MONOPOLY BY A NATURAL METHOD.

By JOHN BATES CLARK, Professor in Columbia University, Author of "The Philosophy of Wealth" and "The Distribution of Wealth."

Cloth, 60 cents net.

This book does not attempt to duplicate work already well done—is not historical or descriptive, but confines itself to advocating a certain definite policy in dealing with a trust which will transform it from a public enemy into a public servant.

MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS

By RICHARD T. ELY, Ph. D., LL. D., Director of the School of Economics, Political Science and History; Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin.

12mo, half leather, $1.25 net.

"Probably no man has a better claim than Professor Ely to speak with authority on the industrial movement."
—*Tribune*, Chicago.

"It is admirable. It is the soundest contribution on the subject that has appeared."
—Prof. JOHN R. COMMONS.

"A highly valuable contribution to an important subject."
—Prof. CHARLES A. BULLOCK, Amer. Jour. of Sociology.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Publishers, 66 Fifth Ave., New York.

"The Magazine That's Different."

November Broadway Magazine Out To-day

"TWO MILLIONAIRES WITH BUT A SINGLE WIFE."

A NEW YORK SOCIETY SCANDAL.

By DELANCEY STUYVESANT

And other bright, crisp stories—fascinating ones, too. More square inches of illustrations than any magazine in the world.

For Sale by all Newsdealers.

10c. a Copy. $1 a Year.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Send 25 cents for three months' trial subscription, and we will send you FREE a fine picture of a beautiful actress. For $1.00 for a year's subscription we will send you the picture and also five back numbers.

BROADWAY MAGAZINE CO., 28 Elm St., New York.

EVERETT PIANOS

Distinct Art Creations.

Imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments; we ask you to judge. Exclusive y used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Cs:p Gabrilowitsch, Richard Barmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Miss Starr Is Golf Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 25.—On the Merion Cricket Club links this afternoon, Miss E. S. Starr defeated Miss Elsie K. Cassatt by one up in a nineteen-hole match and thus became the individual champion of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia. The match was exciting throughout. On the sixteenth hole Miss Cassatt made all square, and each then won a hole and required a nineteenth to decide the contest.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Imported SHIRTS
Plaited Bosoms—$2.

There is no denying the striking character always to be seen in the Shirts brought from abroad.

The man who likes distinguished style, and original effect, is always glad to know when new things come. These are ready today.

The material is a soft cheviot, in a heavy blue color, with red or white lines, in original patterns. Bosoms are plaited. The entire effect is quite unique. Attached or detached cuffs. Price, $2.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's $1 GLOVES

Women's Walking Gloves, full of style, just right for wearing at this time. These have just come in, and will impress tasteful women with their smartness.

Two clasps, pique sewn, with Paris point stitching on the back, and in the fashionable shades—tan, gray, mode, red, brown, also black and white. Truly, they are splendid gloves to get for

One Dollar a Pair

Tenth street.

Business Straws that Tell Much About Trade Winds at WANAMAKER'S

OUR sales of Men's and Boys' Clothing this Fall are vastly ahead of any previous season. People are learning the full significance of the fame of Wanamaker Clothing. Don't you think it a matter of sufficient importance for *you* to know more about the clothing that compels such tremendous business? Or perhaps you do know—and profit by it.

Our sales of Women's Coats and Dresses are likewise far ahead of any business done before. The costume section is being thronged daily with enthusiastic purchasers, who tell us that nowhere else is there such variety, or such excellent garments at such low prices. This can mean only one thing—New York women are the shrewdest shoppers in the world—Wanamaker mastery of the coat and suit business is the sufficient explanation.

What woman can afford to buy a coat or suit without first seeing what is at Wanamaker's?

And so the record goes—all around this busy store. The best merchandise ever assembled in a store is here—the fullest variety—universally marked at the lowest consistent prices.

Do you wonder that so many thousands choose Wanamaker's?

Bring Us Your Boys

We are waiting for you to bring in that boy of yours, to fit him out with his Winter Suit and overcoat. This stock is teeming with suits and coats, each of which rightfully deserves a separate headline in big type. Every one of them is an object lesson in what persistence will accomplish in getting the highest quality and best value into boys' clothing at a given price.

A notable example are these

Double-breasted Suits at $3.85

Which—we say it advisedly—you cannot equal anywhere else for less than $5.50. They are made of blue or mixed all-wool cheviots of splendid quality, and have *two* pairs of trousers. Seams are taped, and silk sewed throughout. They are marvels of nobbiness, style and workmanship. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Or, supply his wants from among these exceptional offerings:

Stylish Sailor Suits of red, brown or blue cheviot; handsomely trimmed with flat soutache braid; sizes 3 to 12 years; at $5.

Three-piece Suits, with jacket, vest and trousers; made in the particular Wanamaker way; of blue and mixed cheviots; sizes 9 to 16 years. Splendid suits for $5.

Then here's his Winter Reefer:

The "Wanamaker Special" Reefer, of all-wool chinchilla of splendid quality; stylish, warm and excellently made; sizes 6 to 16 years. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Suits and Overcoats
Twelve Dollars the Price

Many a man thinks of twelve dollars as the price he will pay for a suit or overcoat.

It's quite enough for good-looking and highly serviceable garments—*if he comes to Wanamaker's.* But it's a price that covers a lot of deception in the matter of cotton mixtures and shoddy. And even if a man pays only twelve dollars, he doesn't want to waste it.

You skip all such risks at Wanamaker's. Every fabric used is absolutely pure wool. There is not a cotton mixture in our stock at *any* price. And our fullest guarantee goes with every garment we sell. The matter of styles speaks for itself. There isn't a better selected stock anywhere.

But here is today's particular announcement:

Men's Sack Suits at $12—

Of stylish fancy mixed cheviots, made in the new style sack—the most becoming coat ever made—gives the small man that big look that helps his figure; and shows the big man at his best. Large variety of handsome new patterns to select from. $12.

Men's Overcoats at $12—

The best overcoats ever offered at this popular price. Made of all-wool Oxford mixed and black cheviot—heavy and handsome—with black satin shoulders; satin sleeve linings and plaid body linings. 250 coats to select from—all sizes—$12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's House Coats at $5

There's just enough snap in the air to make a man relish the thought of cozy evenings at home. A house coat is indispensable. Right in the face of your probable intention to buy, comes what is likely to be the best offering of House Coats that will be made until Christmas is over.

These special coats are made of double-faced cloths, mostly plain outside and plaid inside, with the plaid showing on collar, lapels, cuffs and pockets. Then they are nicely made, and fit well.

The price on this fortunate lot is $5 each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

"The Right of Way"
By GILBERT PARKER

Here is the book for those who want a change from the usual style of novels of the day.

A fresh, strong, virile tale of such people as are known too seldom to fiction.

Charley Steele, "Champagne Charlie," the central figure of the story, is powerfully drawn He wins our sympathy slowly, as his own character passes through its marvelous evolution. Yet he is always brilliant and dramatic.

But, after all, it is a book that appeals more strongly to the heart than the head—high as is its literary quality.

The strong scenes are splendidly staged. The dramatic interest is, at times, most intense. The word-play is frequently sparkling in logic and wit. Yet there are quiet scenes of deeper feeling that appeal to the higher senses in a most unusual way.

The fascination follows every page; until the last is turned.

Then from a complexity of feelings one scarcely knows what to say, as the curtain falls. Yet the one verdict is certain: "What a wonderful book!"

"The Right of Way," $1.

Then here are hints of other new books that are being talked about now:

The Fireside Sphinx. Agnes Repplier. $2.
Wild Life Near Home. Dallas Lore Sharp. $2.
Lives of the Hunted. Ernest Seton Thompson. $1.75.
The English Pre-Raphaelite Painters. Percy Bates. $2.25.
John Trumbull. John F. Weir. $2.
Maids and Matrons of New France. Mary Sifton Pepper. $1.50.
Memories of a Musical Life. William Mason. $2.
Neighbors of Field, Wood and Stream. Morton Grinnell. $1.30.
Life on the Stage. Clara Morris. $1.50.
The New Americans. Alfred Hodder. $1.
Winsome Womanhood. Margaret E. Sangster. $2.50.
A Japanese Miscellany. Lafcadio Hearn. $1.60.
An Oklahoma Romance. Helen Churchill Candee. $1.
The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson. 2 vols. Graham Balfour. $4.
Woman of the Golden Ages. Amelia Gere Mason. $1.80.
Stratagems and Spoils. William Allen White. $1.
The Making of Jane. Sarah Barnwell Elliott. $1.
The Tempting of Father Anthony. George Horton. $1.
Doris Kingsley. Emma Raynor. $1.
A Man of Millions. S. R. Keightley. $1.
Severance. Thomas Cobb. $1.
By Bread Alone. I. K. Friedman. $1.

Book Store, Ninth street.

$3 Shoes--Men's and Women's
Better than Any $3.50 Shoes that Are Made

Made with the express purpose of giving for $3, *better shoes* than can be found anywhere at $3.50.

This is because Wanamaker's must always be the best. No matter how good an article is sold elsewhere, we are never satisfied until *Wanamaker's is better.*

Nowhere is there greater mastery in value giving than in these two lines of shoes—

Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for Women
Wanamaker-Wearwell Shoes for Men

Not one of the widely exploited shoes for women, at $3.50, equals the "*Reliable.*" Not one of the much advertised shoes for men, at $3.50, equals the "*Wearwell.*" Yet the price of each is

Three Dollars a Pair

And in counting quality we mean correctness of style, variety of styles, quality of leathers, workmanship and finish.

There are 32 different styles of "Reliable" Shoes—
There are a dozen styles of "Wearwell" Shoes—
The best shoe value ever known in the shoe trade.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

But if you wish to spend less than three dollars for your shoes, take a look today at the remarkable values in our Under-Priced Shoe Store—

Women's Shoes at $1.40, $1.60, $1.80, $2 and $2.40
Men's Shoes at $1.60, $1.90, $2.40 and $2.85—

all worth a half more or better.

Then these special lots of *Boys' and Girls' Shoes:*

Boys' Shoes at $1—
Splendid solid satin calf shoes with heels; sizes 11 to 13 and 4 to 5.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
Little men's style with spring-heel heels, full toes, wide soles; solid and handsome. Sizes 8 to 13½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50—
For school or play; thick soles; firm uppers; well made and stylish looking; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Girls' Spring-heel Shoes at $1—
Kidskin and calf, with tips; sizes 8½ to 10½; good for small boys, too; the larger size costs $1.20.

Girls' Dress Shoes at $1.20—
Patent leather spring-heel shoes, flexible soles; neat toe shapes; sizes 11 to 2; smaller sizes at $1.

Basement.

Untrimmed Felt Hats, $1

And an important point about them is that they are worth more by half—$1.50. Four popular shapes, including the roll-brim sailor and turban, that require the merest addition in the way of trimming to make them ready to wear.

This is a splendid chance to get a stylish Walking Hat at a trifling price—

One Dollar Each

Then, for those women who prefer to buy their walking hats trimmed, there's wide choosing among this showing of them. $1 to $16.

Second floor, Tenth street.

SHAVING SOAPS
Excellent---Low-Priced

Every man appreciates comfort in shaving—anything that will help to lighten that unavoidable bore. Good shaving soap helps a lot—and you'll surely find, among this group, a sort you will like. And whatever sort it is, you'll find it priced in a very moderate way.

Wanamaker Shaving Soaps, large-sized cakes, 8c.
Cartwright's Shaving Soaps, square cakes, 6c; round cakes, 5c.
Guerlain's Shaving Soap, 30c.
Guerlain's Military Shaving Cream, 60c jar.
Pear's Shaving Soap, cakes, 20c.
Yankee Shaving Soap, cakes, 9c.

Tenth street.

Photograph FRAMES

There's surely some particular photograph among your collection that should be honored with a pretty and appropriate frame. There is usually some new applicant for the honor, for which a shrine must be prepared.

No trouble finding a suitable setting among this richly varied gathering of Photograph Frames. From the simplest to the most elaborate, the range is very broad, and there are many new, attractive ideas wrought into frames of metal, tapestry and leather.

There's many a hint for a pretty gift to be found in the collection, too:

Photograph Frames, in Colonial gold; various styles and sizes; all dust proof. 75c.
French Gold Plated Photograph Frames; beaded edges; cabinet size; oval and round. 50c.
Fired Gilt Photograph Frames; cabinet size; all dust proof; $1.25. Oval, $1.50.
Double Photograph Frames in Colonial gilt; cabinet size. $1.50.
Fired Gilt Photograph Frames; double; cabinet size. $2.
French Glass Photograph Frames; cabinet size; with flower decorations, 50c and $1.
Imported Tapestry Photograph Frames; oval and round; with French gilt bow-knots. $2.25 to $4.25.
Double Tapestry Photograph Frames, old bronze decorations; cabinet size. $14.
Imported French Bronze Photograph Frames; cabinet size; bow-knot decorations. $7.50.
Imported Calfskin Photograph Frames; copper trimmings; round centers. $8.
Traveling Photograph Cases, for cabinet size; flower decorations. $5.25.
Traveling Photograph Cases for miniature photographs; red and green leather. $1.75.

Broadway.

Winter-Weight UNDERWEAR

Every good sort, in every wanted grade; for men, women and children. From an almost limitless stock, we choose these for particular mention:

FOR MEN—50c to $19.25 a garment—
Every desirable line of English, German or American manufacture. There is represented hand-made silk underwear, made by Brettle; also Allen, Solly & Co.'s white or colored merino.
$1.50 a garment—Full fashioned and regular made natural colored merino shirts or drawers; strongly made and finished.
$2 a garment—Natural all-wool shirts or drawers; full fashioned and regular made.
$3 a garment—Unshrinkable English natural all-wool shirts or drawers; fashioned and regular made.

FOR WOMEN—25c to $10 a garment—
An unusually varied assortment even for this store: Corset covers, vests, drawers, tights and union suits.
75c each—Genuine Swiss ribbed white merino vests; low neck, sleeveless. Low neck, short sleeves, 85c each. High neck, long or short sleeves, $1 each.
$1.25 each—Genuine Swiss ribbed white silk-and-wool vests; high or low neck, short sleeves. Same, in high neck, long sleeves, $1.50 each.
$1.75 each—Genuine Swiss ribbed white merino union suits, low neck, sleeveless, knee or ankle length. Same in high neck, short sleeves, $2 each. Same, in long sleeves, $2.25 each.

FOR CHILDREN—25c to $2.60 a garment—
Bands, wrappers, vests, pantalettes, drawers or union suits; suitable weights in each style.
Heavy-weight natural colored merino vests, pantalettes or drawers; size 20, 35c; advance 5c on each larger size.
Combination suits of ecru or silver gray cotton, long sleeves; buttoned across chest; drop seats; sizes 2 to 6, 50c each; sizes 7, 8 or 9, 65c each.

Broadway.

Hosiery—Winter-weight
For Men, Women and Children

Certainly no reasonable wish can fail to be gratified in this superb stock. The variety is unequaled; the quality is the highest in every grade; and prices are lower than can be found elsewhere on equal goods.

MEN'S HALF HOSE—
From heavy cotton or merino socks at 12½c a pair to $6 a pair for fine fancy silk socks; and a great range of prices and qualities between. These in particular:
25c a pair—Fast black cotton, medium or heavy weight; also black cotton with split feet or unbleached soles; black, natural color or tan merino; strong and durable.
37½c a pair—Medium or heavy-weight cashmere, in black or natural color.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—25c to $50 a pair—
Cotton, lisle thread, silk or wool. Various weights and qualities. For instance, cotton stockings at 25c a pair, to the very finest cotton at $6 a pair.
25c a pair—Fast black cotton, medium and heavy weight; all black, black with unbleached feet or split soles.
37½c a pair—Fine gauge fast black cashmere, seamless; narrowed at ankle, and elastic.
50c a pair—Imported black cashmere, regular made; soles, heels and toes spliced.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS—12½c to $3.05 a pair—
Infants' merino socks, ¾-length and long hose; boys' and girls' stockings in suitable weights and fabrics.
15c a pair—Extra strong narrow ribbed cotton, with double heels and toes; elastic throughout.
15c to 20c a pair—Fine gauge fast black cotton, narrow ribbed; with double knees, heels and toes; feet regular made; sizes 5 and 5½c, 15c; 6, 6½ and 7, 18c; 7½ to 10, 20c a pair.

Broadway.

Men's Domet Pajamas, $1.25

The best sleeping garments for Winter wear are Pajamas. And the most comfortable Pajamas are made of domet flannel.

The full suit gives the complete protection that is impossible in a night shirt. It is convenient to lounge around in before retiring, and comfortable when you first get up on a cold morning.

The domet flannel is all cotton, but fleecy—soft, but not too warm; it wears well and doesn't shrink.

But how did we get such excellent suits to sell at $1.25?

That's a fair question enough—but this is Wanamaker's—that's answer enough.

Quite exceptional value, certainly. Handsome styles, excellent quality, expert workmanship. $1.25 a suit.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Three Attractive Groups of Women's TAILOR-MADE SUITS

These are smartly tailored Suits in styles that compel instant admiration. Yet, in addition to their newness and excellence, the prices are also unusually low, as these hints tell:

At $14—Suits of cheviot and Venetian cloth, with Eton, fly-front or double-breasted jackets. Skirt has graduated flounce or flare. Values up to $20.

At $18—Suits of cheviot, with blouse or Eton jackets; one pretty style with collar, cuffs and vest of velvet; flounced skirt with drop lining of silk. Values up to $25.

At $30—Suits of broadcloth, cheviot and Venetian cloth, in various colors and newest styles; suits are lined throughout with silk. Values up to $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fur Boas and Scarfs

Yesterday's searching wind reminded many women that the time for wearing furs is close at hand. For those who cannot simply go to the camphor chest for theirs, a hint of these handsome, dependable Fur Boas and Scarfs is both timely and pertinent.

Our collection of them, as well as other furs, is lavish in its comprehensiveness. Back of each piece stands our assurance that it is precisely what it purports to be; and the price in every case, is eminently fair. Some details:

$12.50—Fine Alaska Sable Boas, finished with 6 streamers.
$13.50—Blue Lynx Cluster Scarfs, finished with 6 tails.
$15—Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, finished with 6 tails.
$15—Mink Boas, finished with 4 long fox streamers.
$15—Stone Marten Cluster Scarfs, finished with 6 fox tails.
$18.50—Same Scarfs, finished with stone marten tails and 2 claws.
$20—Brown Fox Boas, 72 inches long; finished with 4 claws and 2 large fox tails.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Belt Pins, Buckles, Chains AND Chatelaine Bags

Here is a glittering and enticing array of pretty things from abroad, for woman's personal adornment.

They are Belt Pins and Buckles, Tie Clasps and Long Chains, in attractively original designs and a variety of finishe, including the smart-looking gun-metal effects. Chatelaine Bags, too, with handsomely decorated frames.

It is a gathering that suggests endless possibilities in the way of gifts. Some hints:

Chatelaine Bags, of German silver, of armour mesh, with heavy decorated frames. $0.75 to $9.
Long Chains, set with Rhinestones and other jewels, to be attached to purse or fan; in gun-metal finish, from 50c to $3.75. Heavily gold plated, $1.50 to $9.
Oriental chains, of bright colored and gilt beads, to be worn around the neck. 50c to $1.25.
Belt Buckles, in gun-metal finish; numerous attractive designs, many set with Rhinestones and other jewels. Some have snakes intertwined, and studded with jewels. $3.50.
Tie Clasps, heavily gold plated, at $3.50; with jewelled settings, $4.75.
Belt Pins, set with conch-shell cameos. $2.25 and $2.50.

Main aisle.

Oriental Couch-Covers
Lace Curtains and Portieres

They are genuine imported wool Bagdads—those handsome fabrics with the broad stripes in rich colorings that everybody knows and likes. They add a strongly decorative touch to any room where they're used as couch-covers or portieres.

Four qualities of these attractive Oriental stuffs, at these particularly low prices:

$3.75, $4.75, $5.25 and $6

Oriental Room, Third floor.

Then these splendid offerings of Lace Curtains and Portieres, of which we told you yesterday:

$8.25 and $8.50 Irish Point Curtains at $5.75—
A hundred and fifty pairs of pure white curtains, in eight different patterns.

$17.50 Renaissance Lace Curtains at $14.50—
Ninety pairs in the lot; a variety of new and effective patterns to choose from.

$37.50 French Velour Portieres at $30—
Very rich and handsome portieres, with plain centers and Persian borders, at this very gratifying saving in cost.

Third floor.

Warm Dressing Sacques
Considerably Below Value

The attractiveness of these warm, cozy Dressing Sacques is evident from a casual glance at them. They look every bit of their value, $4.25 to $5.50. It's left to us only to tell you the low price—you'd hardly guess that:

Three Dollars Each

There are six styles of them, of albatross in solid colors, and challis or French flannel in pretty figures. Some have full back and front, trimmed with lace; others have plaited back and full front; still others are in kimono style with border of silk or Persian flannel.

Flannel and Cashmere Waists—

Then here is good news of seasonable Waists, in attractive solid colors, in a wide price-range:

$2.75—Of French flannel; front of cluster plaits, between plaits; stitched straps; plaited back.
$3.75—Of French flannel, plaited; with stitched straps; buttoned at side.
$4.75—Of French flannel; front with cluster plaits, feather-stitching between plaits; stock collar and cuffs finished with taffeta silk; buttoned in back.
$5.50—Of cashmere; with cluster plaits and embroidery; stock collar trimmed with hemstitched taffeta silk; bishop sleeves with plaited cuffs; pearl buttons.

Many others from $1.75 to $12.

Second floor.

These in Basement:

BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS—
$1—Accordion-plaited flounce, finished with ruche.
$1.50—Deep flounce; finished with side plaiting and folds above.

Basement.

Easy CHAIRS
Easy to Buy

Just now every home is being tested as to whether it provides comfort for the winter. Are the easy chairs monopolized; and does somebody have to put up with what is left? That's not pleasant.

We offer today a number of the easiest of easy chairs at eight to fifteen dollars below their value.

They are the very best in pattern, construction and finish. Every chair was made up under our own supervision, and we know it to be just right. This half-dozen hints of them:

At $24, from $32—Easy rocker in dark red leather; overstuffed back and arms; plain seat and back; golden oak seat frame and rocker base.
At $25, from $50—Quartered golden oak arm chair with high back; all polished wood frame; large claw feet; carved side panels; loose tapestry cushions.
At $36, from $48—Easy rocker in dark green leather; overstuffed frame; plain seat; tufted back and arms; puffed edges; heavy leather fringe; this rocker can be had in dark red leather.
At $42, from $50—Easy chair in dark green leather; overstuffed frame; tufted back, seat and arms; shaped seat front; mahogany-finished claw feet.
At $45, from $60—Easy rocker in dark green leather; overstuffed frame; plain seat; tufted back and arms; heavy leather fringe. This rocker can be had in dark red leather.
At $46, from $61—Easy rocker in English fireside pattern; overstuffed frame; plain seat; tufted back and arms; puffed edges; heavy leather fringe; made up in dark red leather. A very handsome chair.

There are 50 to 100 other easy chairs in this stock, all choice designs.

Fourth floor.

Girls' "College" SUITS

These "College" Suits for Girls of 6 to 16 have won hosts of admirers for themselves.

There's something in the idea of wearing your school colors on your sleeve, or those of the college you're most devoted to, that appeals strongly to school-girls.

Then, too, the suits themselves, cut sailor fashion, are stylish and remarkably pretty. They are made of blue cheviot serge of excellent quality, with the colors you choose embroidered on collar, shield and sleeve. We offer an exceptionally attractively-priced group of them at

$7.50 a Suit

But there are many other Coats and Dresses for girls' winter wearing in this gathering, that are worth your particular inspection. Here's the price-range:

Coats, $5.50 to $50. Raincoats, $12 to $18.
Suits, $10 to $65. Cloth Skirts, $5 to $15.
Velveteen Skirts, $9.50 and $10.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Coats

Here are dainty, warm little Coats for the little ones, in a broad variety of charming styles. Coats that will furnish the needed protection against cold weather, and, at the same time, help every baby to look its prettiest.

A hint or two:

At $2—Short Coats of elderdown, in pink, blue, gray, and tan; with large sailor collar; finished with silk cord. Sizes 1 to 3 years.
At $3—Short Coats of ripple elderdown; in pink, blue, tan, and gray; large sailor collar trimmed with 3 rows of satin ribbon, finished with silk cord; sizes 1 to 3 years.
At $3.50 to $12—Heavy cloth Coats, in a wide assortment of attractive styles. Sizes up to 4 years.
At 50c—Children's Caps of white elderdown; sizes 6 months to 3 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY.

CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

A large out-put regularly is what has made our NO-EXTRA-CHARGE CREDIT System possible, and we mean to continue it too by giving values and liberal CREDIT privileges.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $8. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above 10th St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

4.00 SAMPLE SHOES AT 2 35

Made by George Snow, Brocton, Mass. They are Patent Leather, Enamel Box Calf and Wax Calf. All at 2 35 Pair.

FALL STYLES, 3.98 and 4 98

Bluchers, Oxfords, Button Shoes, with high military heels.

Custom bootmakers charge 8.00.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK N. B. A.

Additional boxes are now ready

Easy access to the vaults from Wall Street and from William Street.

Antique Bellows

in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.

Fire Sets and Andirons,

in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron,

Sparkguards Fenders, Coal Scuttles and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

If you want a lasting, sweet and delicate

EAU DE COLOGNE

Ask Any First Class Dealer for

4711 (Johann Maria Farina)

Stamped in Gilt 9-11 in Relief.

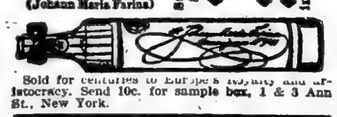

Sold for centuries to Europe's royalty and aristocracy. Send 10c. for sample box, 1 & 3 Ann St., New York.

Accurately Fitted Eyeglasses.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every detail. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO. 30 years' experience.

1,554 Broadway, New York. Erie and 8th Sts., Jersey City.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS. Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

Money Will Be Refunded.

If It Ever Shrinks. "DERMOPHILE" Underwear. PURE WOOL. At Leading Stores.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD 161 BROADWAY. 688 BROADWAY. 723 SIXTH AVENUE.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO., 80 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2303 Spring. DESKS

Brooklyn Advertisements.

CHIROPODIST and MANICURING

CORNS extracted, 25c. Bunions, Ingrown Nails, Warts and Moles painlessly removed without the use of the knife. GUARANTEED CURE. Modern Appliances used.

MANICURING Your nails beautifully manicured. Ladies, 25c.; Gentlemen, 50c. Six Expert Lady Attendants. Our FACIAL MASSAGE clears the skin and removes wrinkles.

Dr. H. MAYER

231 Fulton St., Brooklyn, bet. Gold and Duffield Sts. Sunday Hours, 10 to 12. Established 1881.

Death of a Tiny Dog.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

My Lady Pheco, said to be the smallest perfect black-and-tan terrier of which American dog fanciers have any record, was buried Monday in the rear of the Colonnade Hotel. Lt was owned by Mrs. C. A. Hyde. My Lady Pheco, when stretched out at full length, measured exactly 12 inches. She was 5½ inches high and measured 7½ inches when standing on her hind legs. When in the best of condition she weighed a pound and a half. Beside a man's hat or a dictionary she was pigmy. She was scarcely taller than a tumbler. Mrs. Hyde formerly owned a toy black-and-tan, noted for its small size, which she carried in a shopping bag, yet My Lady Pheco could stand erect beneath it.

MR. COCKRAN SPEAKS FOR EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Arouses Enthusiasm in His Appeal to the Independents.

Bossism, He Declares, Cannot Survive in the City with Mr. Shepard in the Chair of the Mayor.

W. Bourke Cockran appealed to the independent Democrats of New York in behalf of Edward M. Shepard in a speech delivered last night in Carnegie Hall. For more than an hour Mr. Cockran talked in his usual rapid fashion. From the start his hearers were enthusiastic. He indulged in the same emphatic gestures as of old, carried the audience off its feet again and again, and finally aroused a perfect storm of applause in his peroration. He said that he deemed the government of great cities the chief problem of civilization, that elections in New York influenced all the United States, and that it was the duty of all Democrats in this city to vote for Edward M. Shepard, the one man, he declared, who could uplift Democracy here and throw down forever all bossism in the city.

The large auditorium was packed. Many independent Democrats had lent their names to the official announcements of the mass meeting, among them being Daniel S. Lamont, William C. Whitney, Bird S. Coler, Isidor Straus, J. Edward Simmons, Perry Belmont, Lewis J. Delafield, William McAdoo, George Foster Peabody, Willis Browning, Paul Fuller, John Sprunt Hill, Robert B. Roosevelt, Theodore Sutro, Charles J. Canda, and E. McK. Whiting.

Albert Stickney presided. He began his introductory speech by saying that there was only one man in New York who could fill such a hall with such an enthusiastic crowd "by the very oratory that was in him." At this there were cries of "Cockran! Cockran!" Mr. Cockran had already entered the hall and had been received with loud cheers.

SHEPARD'S NAME CHEERED.

Several times the Chairman mentioned Mr. Shepard, and each time there was an outburst. Further, Mr. Stickney said:

"The charge that one department of the city protects criminals is a serious one. We ourselves are ready to believe that such may be true, that there are single policemen who receive money for protecting vice. One of the reasons we are met here is that we want to prevent such practices. We unite with our friends the enemy to accomplish that end. Our opponents say, 'Vote for Low—'"

At this point there was an outburst. Mr. Low's name was repeated, and some one gave three cheers for him. The Chairman continued, saying that if Mr. Low had ever given the public reason to believe that he would accomplish the end in view, the independent Democrats would also vote for him.

"But," he continued, "but who is responsible for the present condition of things in this city?"

"The Republicans!" cried some one in the hall

"Platt!" shouted another.

"Precisely," said the Chairman. "If we had been allowed to govern ourselves, if we had been allowed to elect our own officers, instead of being governed by a man of rural birth from Tioga County, we'd have created long ago a much better state of affairs than we see here now. I do not mean that we would have eradicated vice, but the city would have been made as good as it could be made.

"The reason for our bad conditions is that we have been prevented from managing our affairs in our own way.

"We are told that a powerful group in the city is making money by using the city. But there is another powerful group —or, rather, individual—who controls the State. He is more powerful than Tammany Hall ever was or ever will be. All intelligent men know that the reason the police force is what it is—is this man. [Cries of "Platt! Platt!"]

"No doubt there are corrupt policemen, but they were put in their places by the organization that controls the State. The men responsible are not the Democrats prominent in the Democratic organization of the city. Let our friends go with us to Albany and put pressure there, and we'll show them a better state of things here afterward. I care not what they say about the curtailed powers of the Mayor or about the Board of Estimate, it is a fact that the Mayor has power sufficient to control the spending of every dollar that is spent by the city and to control every office holder in the city, both high and low.

"Our candidate, when he is elected, will reform our Police Department, in which the good men are in the majority. We want a man who will make the city good. Mr. Shepard is that kind of a man." [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Stickney went on to say that he would rather vote for a man than an atmosphere—such an atmosphere as the Citizens' Union." He said that Mr. Low's assertions about removing officials displayed "a pitiful penury of policy." Such statements had proven the Fusion candidate's unfitness for the office he sought, he declared.

After the Chairman spoke the band played, and the audience began to call for Mr. Cockran, who was the next on the list. Mr. Stickney arose to introduce him, but the applause prevented that, and so the orator was presented to the audience by a simple wave of the hand.

For several minutes Mr. Cockran had to wait for the cheers to cease. He was attired in a long, black cutaway coat, light vest, light trousers, with a black and white cravat, and high collar. As he talked he walked up and down the front of the stage, pounding the desk in front of him and stamping his foot at intervals.

MR. COCKRAN'S SPEECH.

When at last he was allowed to talk, Mr. Cockran said:

"I suppose, if anybody had foretold some six weeks ago that some of us here would be supporting a candidate who is fit for the nomination and had been sanctioned by the Democratic organization, we would have been inclined to suspect his insanity, not because we could under any circumstances have doubted the eminent fitness of Mr. Shepard, but because we could scarcely conceive that such a nomination was possible. Well, the unexpected has happened. Mr. Shepard is a candidate, and the only question before us as Independent Democrats is to decide what attitude we should assume toward his candidacy.

"Now, I know there are some excellent, but eccentric, gentlemen in this community, whose aims I admire, whose presence I like, whose judgment I admire, all of equal degree, and they would have us believe that the identity of the nominee should play no part in the decisions of the electorate as to supporting him. Of course, with such persons reasonable argument would be useless. Such a nomination is an important factor in the situation. To ignore the facts, to be incapable of construing their relations to each other is a qualification for the lunatic asylum, and has no participation in political campaigns.

"Now, those of us who were not so profoundly convinced of our own wisdom as to feel from the very beginning that an improvement in local political methods was at least as probable as the degradation and self-abasement of Mr. Shepard, reserved our judgments and observed its course during the campaign to decide for ourselves whether this nomination was a great political movement to be encouraged or an act of treason to ideals which should be punished. [Applause.]

"After the most careful observation of his words and of his bearing during this canvass, weighing well the import of my words, I say that no man, himself honest and sensitive, who has heard Mr. Shepard's speeches, who has weighed the declarations that he has made of a firm purpose to administer this Government with independence, with honor, and with efficiency, who reflects above all the circumstances under which those speeches were delivered, can doubt for a moment that in waging this contest and seeking this election, he is governed by the loftiest civic virtue, by the purest patriotism, by a courage that is almost heroic, and by a general devotion to the public interests without parallel in the history of municipal affairs. [Applause.]

"But while these shining qualities which Mr. Shepard shows he possesses reflect glory upon our citizenship, and which we as patriots should value, still we should not absolutely decided our action until we determine whether his competitor possesses superior qualities and virtues, or whether his election opens up a better prospect of municipal conditions. I say 'superior qualities and better prospects,' for as Democrats, unless we can show that there is some strong reason why we should vote for a Republican, we are bound by all the associations of our lives, by the convictions which we cherish, by the hopes which we entertain, to give the benefit of every doubt to our own political party." [Applause.]

MR. LOW'S SPEECHES.

Mr. Cockran then referred to Mr. Low's recent speeches as being "remarkable for vehemence rather than coherence." He referred especially to the Fusion candidate's speech of Thursday night as being "picturesque to all opponents of bossism, but singularly barren of any suggestion for uprooting it."

"When they say that they are opposed to bossism," he continued, "we are at one with them. We are independents because we are opposed to bossism, but our opposition is to bossism, and not to any particular boss. We want to uproot the system, not to change the bosses. [Applause.] If we must have a boss, let us have the one we know, rather than the one we do not know." [Laughter.]

The speaker drew a distinction between bosses and leaders, saying that in leadership there was an element of human existence, one of the features of civilization, absolutely essential to co-operation. Wherever civilized men were brought together for any purpose, he said, leadership was immediately evolved. Leadership was a feature of Democracy, and was based upon the capacity of one man to formulate the ideas entertained by many, and to support them by arguments, and to enforce them by management.

"Leadership," said Mr. Cockran, "Democrats want to establish; bossism they want to overthrow, and they want to overthrow all bossism, whether it be exercised from the private office of an express company or from the back room of a social club." [Applause.]

In discussing bossism further, the speaker dwelt at length on a detailed description of the Republican organization as exercised in the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, and drew a picture of the absolute domination of the people of the State and Nation by Senator Quay and his followers. He spoke of their victims as "being reduced to the necessity of uttering pitiful lamentations 'mid the clanking of their chains.'"

"Now, in this State," Mr. Cockran continued, "bossism cannot reach that development because, as I have said, we are blessed, or the reverse, with two rival bosses. [Laughter.] The worst that has been said of Mr. Shepard's election has been that he might maintain the existing conditions, that he might buttress the power of the local Democratic boss and thus hold him in rivalry with his Republican competitor.

"The worst that can happen from Mr. Low's election would be the combination of all these powers in the hands of one boss, and if that came to pass in New York State as it has come to pass in Pennsylvania, then here we, too, will sink under the same dreary tyranny; our hopes of relief will be uttering lamentations, not in success at the poles. [Applause.]

"Ladies and gentlemen, bossism cannot be attributed to an individual; bossism grows from conditions of government which are becoming general throughout this country and have grown enormously within the last fifty years. It springs directly from the growth of executive powers, from the centring of the complete control of appointment to office in the hands of a single officer in some States, and in nearly all of our cities.

"The intention of that law is to create a Mayor who shall be a boss of the city, but in practical operation the Mayor seldom is his own master, but usually obeys the behests of the man who controls the machine which nominates him. [A cry, 'That is so.'] Yes, that is so. In Pennsylvania it exists without a single exception. [Applause.]

POINTS TO TILDEN'S POWER.

"There have been exceptions in this city and in this State. Gov. Tilden exercised enormous political powers, [Applause], and he founded a leadership. He has a Republican successor to-day, and he is the instrument of a boss. Whether a boss-ship shall be established on absolute power depends not upon the character of the law, but upon the officer chosen to administer it. An independent officer can neither tolerate bossism nor create it. An officer who has shown a subserviency to a boss is always a dangerous person to intrust with extensive powers."

The speaker then drew a comparison as tending to show the relative independence of Mr. Shepard and Mr. Low. He called attention to the fact that in the campaign of 1897 Mr. Low had not only refused to take the nomination from Mr. Platt, but had shown himself absolutely averse to conferring with the Republican leaders, declaring that it was better to invite a defeat at the polls rather than to tolerate association with a political machine.

"If he was wrong then," Mr. Cockran went on, "then he himself was responsible for the dissension of the forces which opposed Tammany Hall and is therefore directly chargeable with the four years of government of which he now complains. If he is wrong now, then he is an unsafe leader, a false guide, an architect of municipal disasters, utterly unworthy of being intrusted with the task of delivering us from the evils which he was principally instrumental in bringing upon us." [Applause.]

A voice—How about Dick Croker? [Cries from the galleries. "Oh, he's all right."]

"Mr. Croker is the boss of the Tammany organization. I am glad that my friend back there called my attention to it. I was on the point of forgetting it. [Laughter.] I think, if he lives two years under Mr. Shepard's rule, he will forget it himself. [Laughter and long applause.]

"But it is quite true that the organization accepted Mr. Shepard's nomination, ratified it, is part of it, and when Mr. Shepard accepted the nomination and declared his platform it was in the very hall where Mr. Croker rules, and in his presence and to his face that he reaffirmed every declaration which he had ever made and proclaimed that lofty purpose that, if he were elected Mayor, he would use all his powers to establish honesty, righteousness, and independence. [Great applause.]

"But we are told," continued Mr. Cockran, "that Tammany Hall possesses such capacities of vice that it can transmogrify the most virtuous in spite of himself; that, like the cave of the wicked fairy, whoever enters it in beauty emerges from it in deformity, and this statement is justified by some references to the experiences of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt.

REFERS TO MR. HEWITT.

"We are told that Mr. Hewitt accepted a Tammany Hall nomination, and that something or other happened to him, I have never yet heard it distinctly stated what. He complains that the organization injured him in some way, and it is generally assumed that some mysterious plot was hatched against him during his incumbency. I have the most profound respect for Mr. Hewitt's ability; my respect, I think, is all the better grounded because I also have the capacity to appreciate his limitations and his infirmities. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cockran next went into the history of Mr. Hewitt's nomination for the Mayoralty. He called attention to the fact that in 1886 there were three leading organizations in this city—the Republicans, Tammany Hall, and the County Democracy. The two Democratic organizations were very evenly balanced in point of strength, he said. The County Democracy had elected the Mayor in 1884 and controlled every department of the City Government. In the Spring the Henry George movement took shape and gathered such momentum that it was generally believed that if each of the three organizations nominated separate tickets his election would be certain.

"Many of us believed," said the speaker, "while we had the most profound respect for Mr. George's ability and integrity, that the platform which he adopted portended grave danger to the security of property, and, while it was absolutely certain that Tammany Hall, by indorsing him, could secure the election of its whole county ticket, yet in deference to what its leaders then believed to be the best interests of the community, it nominated Mr. Hewitt, a member of the County Democracy, without consulting him, without letting anybody know of its intention, and adjourned the convention for fear he might decline if he were apprised of it while the convention was still in session.

"I was a member of the committee that notified him. It is perhaps to that he refers when he says a committee asked him for pledges in advance. He was our opponent. He was one of the leaders of the County Democracy. And yet he was nominated by Tammany Hall as an act of pure patriotism. He was told by that Notification Committee that he had been nominated because he was believed incapable of making a pledge. During his incumbency but three requests were made of him. These referred to appointments to office, and were conceded to."

Mr. Cockran paid a tribute to the personal capability of Mr. Hewitt, stating that he had never quarreled with any organization by reason of any demands made upon him, but that he quarreled with anybody through infirmity of temper, which he himself was the first to acknowledge. He was referred to as "lacking that temper which is absolutely essential to an administrative official."

"We had hoped he would make a great record," continued Mr. Cockran, "and would so administer his office that he would have contributed something to the solution of the chief problem that puzzled civilization—the government of cities. Mr. Hewitt failed. And I think it was because of the domination under which the Democratic Party had existed for several years, but the qualities which Mr. Hewitt lacked Mr. Shepard possesses. [Great applause.]

THE TRIBUTE TO MR. SHEPARD.

"With Mr. Shepard in the Mayor's office, administering the office as we believe he will administer it, I do not believe that bossism can survive in this city. I have been asked if Mr. Shepard is to administer this office on such an independent plane that no boss can control him or survive his accession, how I account for the fact that he was nominated. I do not account for it.

"I am satisfied with the fact. I care nothing about motives; I care a great deal about the acts of public men; their motives are matters which they must settle with their consciences and their Creator, their actions affect you and me and every citizen who inhabits this great metropolis. I give the fullest charity as to their thoughts. I believe we are to follow them with the most rigorous examination and watchfulness as to all their acts.

"Mr. Shepard, if he is elected, we know, whatever may be the motives which have inspired his nomination, nothing could ever induce him to stoop to do a base or ignoble act. [Applause.] We know that he has the mental equipment which would not permit him to contemplate a doubtful thought, much less to stoop to any act of perfidy to the people who trusted him.

"It may be that some people say that the local leader, tired of political activities, is ready to withdraw, and prefers to abolish the bossship by creating conditions incompatible with its existence, to passing it on to some successor. If that be so we may rejoice at it. It may be, again, that confronted with the peril of the domination of Platt and his machine over the State and over the city, he is willing to do now what he was willing to do in 1886, when he thought the city was menaced by a terrible peril, and take up the fight rather than let that peril become more imminent.

"I do not say when a man has once shown himself capable of consulting the interests of the community rather than his own, we should believe him incapable of repeating the sacrifice, but whatever may have been the motive, the result is the same to us. He is actuated by proper motives we rejoice at it. If he believes that he can control Mr. Shepard for any base purpose, we know he is mistaken, but the substantial fact at which we rejoice is that we have a candidate about whose purpose nobody can entertain a reasonable doubt, who has the ability to formulate plans, whose character will call to his aid the best among our citizenship.

COMPARES THE CANDIDATES.

The speaker then made a comparison of the capacities of the two Mayoralty candidates for the efficient administration of purely municipal affairs. He spoke of Mr. Shepard as a man who had risen to eminence in a private calling, upon whose advice the largest commercial interests of the city had depended, and through whose guidance they had in almost every instance reached wide prosperity.

"But Mr. Low's record," said the speaker, "does not leave us in doubt as to his capacity. He served four years as Mayor of Brooklyn; he had unqualified power; the Legislature and the Governor were friendly to him; he had the power of appointment, and I think I violate no secret when I say that, while he did not have the power of removal by statute, he secured it by exacting from each appointee the resignation in advance of his appointment and put it into his desk; so that he had all the powers in Brooklyn that he could possibly desire.

"Go over and look at that town now; examine and see any single monument of efficiency he has left behind. When he went out of office I think it was, by universal consent, the worst paved, the worst lighted, and the dirtiest city in all the world. [Applause.] To this day its lack of water facilities is a crying shame upon any administration that wielded the power which the Legislature at Albany and the votes of its citizens had placed in his hand. During all his term he contributed enormously and generously to the epistolary literature of municipal administration, [laughter and applause;] but absolutely nothing to the welfare of the people.

"Mr. Shepard never held office in Brooklyn; he never was equipped with any mandate by the people, and yet Mr. Shepard succeeded in breaking down the reign of John Y. McKane and sending him and all his fellow-rascals into the penitentiary." [Applause.]

"Mr. Shepard has accomplished reform. I have no doubt but that Mr. Low would like to accomplish it, but we want the man who has done it, and not the man who wants to do it. [Applause.] Mr. Low's election will not in the slightest degree interfere with the power of the existing Democratic boss; it is almost certain to extend enormously the powers of the Republican boss.

"It is impossible for New York to secede from the United States, and until she secedes from the United States no election held within her borders can be free from the influences of American politics. Ninety per cent. of the citizens of this city and of this Nation are partisans. There is but one principle, one feeling, one influence, one force that will call men into active co-operation for some purpose not directly affecting their own concerns, and that is loyalty to party. If we are to improve municipal conditions we must not attempt to ignore or to circumscribe that vital principle of political activity, but we must direct it, we must control it, we must place it at the service and disposal of the virtuous majority in every party. [Applause.]

"I believe that the government of cities is the great question of civilization. It has been through the progress of cities that all the great reforms of the world have been achieved. Here it was in the City of New York that Samuel J. Tilden was given the leadership of his party, [applause;] it was in the City of Buffalo that Grover Cleveland was given to the service of the Nation. Here now in this campaign may we not hope that we are fashioning a new force for the regeneration of our party, raising up a new leadership to guide it in the fresh achievements of glory for itself and for service to the country."

NAGLE ANSWERS LABOR MEN.

Replies to Charges Made Against Him as Commissioner by the Central Federated Union.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle last night mailed an answer to charges made in the Central Federated Union against his conduct of the department to the committee appointed by the union to inquire into them.

He says that P. J. McNulty, who claims to represent the street sweepers in the matter, is repudiated by six-sevenths of the force, and presents a letter which he as Commissioner addressed to the Mayor in which he accused McNulty of sailing under false colors as a Knight of Labor and denounced him as an "intolerable busybody."

The Commissioner states that men must be laid off during the Summer, as the work is not so heavy then. To the committee's questions concerning the disposition of fines and other financial matters, he refers them to the Controller. He says that employes are at liberty to buy their uniforms where they please if only they conform to the regulations. Mr. Nagle declares he will dismiss any official caught levying blackmail upon employes, and produces a letter from President Vito Contessa of the Italian Benevolent Society, Sons of Columbus Legion, to show that charges of extortion against Foreman Edward Love were based only upon the fact that Mr. Love once permitted Mr. Contessa to explain to the Italians under him the work of the society in assisting Italians in trouble, and that as a result but two men joined the order, the membership fee of which is $2 a year.

Commissioner Nagle states that if he had his way only members of organized labor associations should find employment in the department, but he says that in this he has no choice and must take the men who come to him through the Civil Service Commission.

Game of Craps Played in Court.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 25.—County Prosecutor John S. Voorhees of Middlesex County to-day played a game of craps in the Court House here to show Judge Strong how it was done. He was prosecuting Herman Goldman, who was charged with permitting boys to gamble in his place. Goldman was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Need Shoes?

Try on the guaranteed $3.50

Crawfords For Men and Women

Cor. Nassau and Fulton Streets, 825 Broadway, 150 West 125th Street, Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE ATCHISON BUYS A FEEDER.

Acquired the St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern for $360,000, It Is Said.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway has bought the St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern Railroad. The company's name will be changed to Kansas Southwestern Railway Company. The St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern is about sixty miles long and is a valuable feeder to the Atchison. The purchase price is reported to have been about $360,000.

The road was owned by John Penman, who bought it three years ago at foreclosure sale.

Brief Railroad Items.

Conferences regarding a settlement of the Northern Pacific situation continued yesterday without any definite arrangement being made. A representative of the Harriman interests said that everything was progressing satisfactorily and that he did not think that the arrival of Mr. Morgan would make any material difference in the settlement of the matter.

The Rock Island Railway announces another series of greatly reduced excursion rates for prospective settlers along its lines. The excursions will be run on the first and third Tuesdays in November and December. They will be limited to three weeks, so that those who wish to look for a suitable location can make personal observations of the soil, climate, &c., at a small expense.

Regarding the reports from San Francisco of a traffic agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, it was stated officially yesterday that the matter has been discussed informally and is still under consideration. Such an arrangement would mean a considerable saving in time, as the traffic of the steamship company now goes around Cape Horn. It would also mean an increase of business for the Panama Railroad, and it would be necessary for that company to secure additional steamship service on the Pacific Ocean.

The "Sunset Limited" service of the Southern Pacific Company will be resumed on Dec. 2, when the first train will leave New Orleans at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and thereafter will leave Thursdays, Saturdays, and Mondays. The train will leave San Francisco on Dec. 6, and on each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday thereafter. It will have its usual equipment, consisting of a ladies' parlor and compartment car; combination car, including barber, bath, and café; two standard sleepers, each with two drawing rooms, and a dining car which remains constantly with the train between New Orleans and San Francisco, in both directions.

NEW EMBLEM ON THE BALLOT.

President Vorhies Would Put Names of Non-Organization Men Under a Turtle or a Lobster.

It is altogether likely that when the voters go to the polls on election day they will discover a new emblem among those under which they have a choice of placing the little cross.

For several days the Board of Elections has been more or less disturbed over a condition that has arisen as a result of the desire on the part of certain persons to put forward candidates other than those selected by the regular organizations. In the Assembly and Aldermanic nominations in several districts it has happened that the required number of signatures were obtained for a name to be put on the ballot, and another name later was selected by the organization.

There has usually been a rush to place the names of the candidates with the Board of Elections, and in several instances names were duly set down and not withdrawn after the organization had selected another. Under the law the board cannot place the name of a man not selected by the organization beneath the latter's especial emblem. On the other hand, it is likewise impossible to ignore such nominations.

The Board of Elections was discussing the subject yesterday, and several different opinions were expressed as to what the emblem should be for these outsiders. Some one suggested that it be a dove, but that, it was decided, was too meek and docile. Finally President Vorhies spoke up.

"I have it," he said, "for those slow fellows—we'll use a turtle. That'll be the right thing." But he added later that perhaps a lobster would be better. The matter is still under advisement.

VOTERS GET A MANDAMUS.

Court Orders that Those at the Polls Before 10 o'Clock Be Registered.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided that persons who were present at a place for registering voters before the hour of 10 P. M. arrived and could not get registered before the closing hour, had a right to be registered after that hour.

The decision was given when the Justice issued a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Registry of the Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District to register W. W. Whalen of 342 East Twenty-third Street, and 12 other men who could not get registered before 10 P. M. on the last day of registration, although they were present at the place of registration. After citing the election law in reference to the closing of places of registration, the Justice says:

"The law is to receive a reasonable interpretation to carry out its purpose to enable voters to present themselves for registry between the hours named. If, by reason of circumstances over which the voter has no control, he is made to stand and wait, he has none the less complied with the law in the substantial meaning, and his right to register cannot be taken away from him because of the delay."

NON-SUIT FOR ELTONHEADS.

Judge Orders the Verdict on the Fight for Atlantic City Land.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court, this afternoon instructed a jury to render a verdict of non-suit in the case of Marion Eltonhead against George Allen and others. This was an ejectment suit brought to obtain title to property in Atlantic City, to which the Eltonheads claim title as heirs of the original owners.

Allen and others who are now in possession of the property obtained their deeds by reason of the sale of the property to satisfy a judgment obtained against the original owners. The case which was finished to-day, after a three days' trial, is one of twenty-three.

Judge Kirkpatrick asked if the other cases would be pressed for trial. Counsel for the plaintiffs stated that they would and also said that the case just decided would be carried to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. It was understood after court adjourned that overtures had been made for the settlement of the cases out of court.

Chicago Oil Inspector's Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Robert E. Burke, former City Oil Inspector, under indictment for alleged embezzlement of $21,000 in fees, was granted a writ of habeas corpus today. Judge Dunne, with Judges Brentano and Kavanaga, acting in an advisory capacity, held that the fees did not properly belong to the city and that hence Mr. Burke was merely keeping his own money.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Daily Suggestions.

Bloomingdales' is not only replete with money-saving possibilities but is full of helpful suggestions as to the new styles, colors, fabrics, etc.

A daily visit here is an education in what is correct for personal wear and home equipment.

That the prices are the lowest possible in conjunction with excellent quality endow these hints with the most valuable significance.

Women's 20 inch jackets $7.98—*Cut with new dip front; and coat back; made of very fine English kersey; black and castor lined with best satin; guaranteed for two years; revers faced with peau de soie; entire garment beautifully tailored with four lines of tailor stitching on all seams and around edges; sizes 32 to 44. Women's plush capes $10.98—27 inches long; made of finest quality Salts guaranteed plush; interlined with wool felt; and lined with best quality silk rhadame; edged with opossum on collar and front; sizes 36 to 46.*

Children's long coats $4.98—*Of imported Scotch plaid materials; in green only; made with deep combination collar of plain cloth; elaborately trimmed with wide mohair and narrow gilt braid; and small gold buttons; box back and flap pockets; also a lot of other styles made of plain material; regular $7.50 coats—sizes 6 to 14.*

Persian lamb coats $58—*For to-day as a great fur special we offer a beautiful assortment of genuine Persian lamb jackets made in the very latest style with large circular collar, and new style bell sleeves; they are lined with heavy satin, which is guaranteed to wear for two years; chamois pockets; nicely finished throughout in the very best manner; all sizes from 32 to 42 inches; these very garments are sold to-day throughout the country at from $90 to $100. This is a rare opportunity to secure a Persian lamb jacket at a remarkably low price.*

"The Victors," by Robert Barr, 85c—*The title of this very popular book is taken from W. L. Marcy's famous phrase, "To the Victors belong the Spoils." Mr. Barr paints a realistic but absorbing picture of his hero's career as a "boss," and the result is the strongest political novel of the day. Published regularly at $1.50.*

Modish neck ruffs—*Every new idea is shown here in these most popular conceits of feminine apparel. Among the great stock may be noted ruffs of plaited liberty silk with juby trimming, long ends, $3.98; of Brussels net, with ribbon trimmed long ends, $5.98; of fine plaited liberty silk, ribbon loops, long ends, $6.98; more elaborate styles $10.98 to $33. Almost all the styles can be had in black, white, and black and white.*

Correct kid gloves 75c per pair—*For men, in the most beautiful shades of castor gray, with Paris point backs, embroidered with white silk stitching; all sizes. For women and misses—fine glace kid gloves, made with extra gussets between the fingers; colors, tan, English red, gray, white and black; all sizes; guaranteed a perfect fit.*

Women's extra fine merino underwear 50c—*Made by the Norfolk New Brunswick Mills; guaranteed not to shrink; all sizes; vests and pants in white and natural gray; actual value $1.*

Pure silk umbrellas $1.95—*Made by one of the best and largest manufacturers in the world, and warranted for one year; have Paragon frames, steel rods; are tight roll; have case and tassel to match; mounted with handsome handles, such as boxwood, Weixel, fir, pearl, Dresden and horn; sterling silver trimmed; sizes 26 and 28 inches; umbrellas that regularly sell from $3.50 to $4.*

MUSIC HAS CHARMS.

The Steinertone and the Chase & Baker.

The Steinertone Grand and Upright Pianos are now considered to be the best Pianofortes in the market. All other makes are built on old principles. The Steinertone is a modern instrument.

The Chase & Baker is a self-playing Piano Player, and is also of modern origin. The manufacturers of this instrument are scientists as well as mechanical experts, and they make the finest Piano Player in existence.

Our warerooms are daily crowded with visitors, and we mean to supply the public with the finest instruments. Remember

THE STEINERTONE CO., 130 Fifth Ave., Cor. 18th St.

Constipation & Hemorrhoids Cured by

Entona

THE ORIGINAL WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES

by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption

Fifty cents a box at all Druggists or sent, carefully packed, by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

SAMPLES FREE

Address THE ENTONA COMPANY, Dept. T, 61 Fifth Ave., New York

B & K TRADE MARK

Stylish Overcoats.

We believe that the handsomest and best made overcoats in this city ready-to-wear are those made in our own Factory.

Price, Materials and Style all considered, we don't know how they can be improved upon.

The range for wholly good garments is from $12.00 to $30.00 and upward.

Fall Hats and Furnishings in full assortments.

Browning, King & Co

Cooper Square, W. (nearly opposite Cooper Union), New York; Brooklyn Store: Fulton St. and De Kalb Ave.

SETH LOW'S RUSHING CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN

He Attends Five Meetings and Delivers Six Speeches.

Has to Climb a Rickety Ladder at One Hall—Received with the Greatest Enthusiasm Everywhere.

Seth Low, behind a pair of s anking white horses, invaded Brooklyn last night on a "whirlwind" speech-making tour, in the course of which he attended five large meetings in widely separated parts of the borough, making six speeches in all. This was twice as many speeches as Mr. Low has made upon any one night since the present municipal campaign began. During the three hours consumed in delivering them and driving from one meeting to the other the Fusion candidate for Mayor covered over seven miles of streets, his big white horses whirling his carriage over the asphalt and cobblestones at a rattling pace.

At all of the halls great enthusiasm was manifested as soon as he entered the room. At four of the meetings he was introduced as "our next Mayor." At one meeting he had to climb up a rickety ladder, assisted by policemen, in order to get in behind the scenes. At another place he had to alight before the public hall in a maze of burning red lights and exploding bombs, with sizzling skyrockets ascending on every side.

It was estimated when he finished his tour that he had spoken to nearly 8,000 people. During part of the tour Charles V. Fornes accompanied Mr. Low in the carriage. The early stops were all made on time and at the last one of all it was found that Mr. Low was only fifteen minutes behind the schedule outlined early in the day.

It was just 8:05 o'clock when the white horses drove Mr. Low up in front of Turn Hall, 61 Meserole Street, near Lorimer Street, where the first meeting he was scheduled to address had been called to order by Jacob Neu. The place was crowded to the doors.

MR. LOW'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Low was introduced at once, and as soon as the applause which greeted him had died away he said:

"It gives me great pleasure to stand before this audience as the anti-Tammany Fusion candidate for the Mayoralty of New York. That fusion has been brought about for the purpose of overturning the sort of Government which we have had for the past four years. I wish I could make you understand it as it has been, for I think that if every man in New York could know the conditions that have prevailed the Tammany ticket would not carry one Assembly district. [Applause.] Some features of it are apparent to us all.

"The great issue is Crokerism. I do not mean Mr. Croker personally—I care no more about him than I presume he cares about me. [Laughter and applause.] But as related to the government of New York he stands for certain definite things which I care a great deal about and to which I am absolutely and utterly opposed.

"In the first place he stands for absentee government. Just think of it! Here we are, a city of three and one-half million people, a city as full of energy, intelligence, and power as any city on the face of the globe, yet Mr. Croker, through his absolute control of Tammany Hall, has felt at liberty to live in England most of his time, and from England, through his control of Tammany, to control the government of New York. Do you like that sort of thing?"

Instantly there were cries of "No, no!" from various parts of the crowded hall, and one man raised a laugh by saying "Not on your life!"

"Mr. Croker," continued Mr. Low, "went abroad last December and returned only a few weeks ago. He came back here and practically dominated the City Convention. He said to Mr. Coler, for example, 'You shall not be nominated.' What was Mr. Coler's offense? He had written an article on 'Commercialism in Politics' in which he reflected seriously upon Mr. Croker.

"As nearly as I can gather, whatever public sentiment there was in Tammany Hall in favor of any particular candidate was for Mr. Coler, but Mr. Croker said in effect, 'Mr. Coler is out of the question.' He would not permit Mr. Coler to be nominated and he has permitted Mr. Shepard to be nominated.

"Now, see the imperial attitude of authority which that illustrates. He is practically saying to all the members of Tammany Hall: 'I have spent my time in England for ten months, but now I come back, and you have got to vote for a man who has been blackguarding—no, I mean attacking—Tammany Hall all his life.' [Applause.] I do not know how the members of Tammany Hall like that sort of thing, but I do not think it would be possible to give an illustration of more autocratic power. That is the sort of one man power from which we suffer. When that one man power undertakes to control from England, and only comes here to deprive us of the privilege of making our nominations, that is adding insult to injury.

"But Mr. Croker stands for something else. He has said, you know, that he was in politics for his own pocket all the time. And he has used his political influence one way or another so as to amass a large fortune within the last few years. Now, there is an old proverb—'Like master, like man.' When the most powerful man in Tammany Hall says that his only interest in the thing is to make money out of it, you may be sure that that is the one idea of the leaders all the way down.

"I do not know that you noticed what Mr. Foley said in the Second District of Judge Dilver. He said Dilver was an ingrate for thinking of voting against Tammany, that he had made his whole fortune out of being the leader in the Second District; that is, that Dilver was not at liberty to consider what he thought the interests of the city, but was bound to stick to Tammany whatever happened. Now, that sort of thing has very serious effects in all the departments."

Mr. Low then went on to point out some illustrations of municipal corruption. He mentioned the case of a cargo of lemons which had reached New York, whose owner had been compelled to pay to a Board of Health official to get them landed. This necessitated the mention of Justice Jerome, and an instant outburst of applause greeted his name.

SCENES AT OTHER MEETINGS.

The second meeting of the evening which Mr. Low attended was under way at Palm Garden, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, when his carriage drove up. The street was so crowded that the candidate was compelled to go in the back way, climbing, as already mentioned, up a shaky stepladder to the stage entrance.

About 1,000 people were in the hall, and there was much applause when Mr. Low was recognized upon the stage. He spoke briefly upon the excise question and described the administration of the laws which he would enforce if elected as similar to that of Mayor Schieren, a statement that met with the hearty approval of the audience.

He then pictured Tammany government as exemplified during the past four years and asked, "Do you want to stand for that?" "No, we do not," said a man in the back of the hall, who was applauded. "Do you want to turn it down?" asked Mr. Low. "Yes, we want to turn it down," exclaimed the voice, and again there was laughter and applause.

Mr. Low was then driven to Schiellein's Hall, corner of Atlantic and Vermont Avenues. This large place was crowded to the doors.

"I have stated publicly," said Mr. Low in the course of his remarks, "running the risk of breaking the Constitution, [Laughter.] that if I am elected Mr. Murphy will not continue to be Police Commissioner. [Loud cheers.] No man can be appointed Police Commissioner who will continue Mr. Devery as the Deputy Commissioner. [Applause.] And I am much too good a believer in home rule to hide behind the Governor of the State of New York." [Laughter.]

Mr. Low then got into his carriage and started on a long drive to the fourth meeting, which was being held in Turn Hall, 157 Sumpter Street. Here he spoke for five minutes before a thickly packed audience on an upper floor. There was a large overflow meeting taking place next door, and five minutes of the candidate's time was given to it.

In these two speeches Mr. Low alluded briefly to Crokerism and Deveryism as being the issues of the campaign, and referred inquirers as to his views on the excise question to his letter of acceptance.

The fifth and last meeting addressed by Mr. Low was in progress at Decorior Hall, on Gates Avenue, when his carriage drove up, shortly before 11 o'clock. The building was crowded to the doors and people were standing up in the aisles and sitting on the edge of the speaker's platform.

Mr. Low was cheered again and again, and then was listened to amid deep silence as he repeated the points contained in his first speech of the evening. He dwelt particularly upon the matter of Sunday liquor laws, and referred to Mayor Schieren's administration in Brooklyn as the standard which he would seek to attain in Greater New York. His denunciations of what he termed Crokerism and Deveryism were loudly applauded.

It was after 11 o'clock when he had finished speaking, and the white horses were then whipped up and started for Manhattan.

SETH LOW AND EXCISE LAW.

German-American Reform Union Approves His Attitude.

Seth Low was advised yesterday by a delegation representing the German-American Reform Union not to take more advanced ground upon the subject of excise than he had taken in his letter of acceptance. He was assured that his views as set forth in his letter of acceptance were entirely satisfactory to the German element of New York's population.

The delegation which called upon Mr. Low included Edmund R. Amend, George Von Skal, Otto Hubach, Fritz Guertler, Edward Uhl, and Herman Ridder. At the close of the conference Mr. Ridder, speaking for the delegation, said:

"We are confident that the platform which Mr. Low laid down for himself on this subject in his letter of acceptance will be broad enough to give us all the liberality with regard to excise that we need or desire. The Roosevelt incident will never be repeated in this century, certainly not by Mr. Low."

Mr. Ridder was asked if the conference was due to the fact that a man in the crowd which attended the meeting held at Bohemian Hall Thursday night endeavored to get a more explicit statement of Mr. Low's attitude on excise than his letter of acceptance afforded. At that meeting Mr. Low said that a way would be found to administer the excise law without blackmail or persecution. A man in the crowd called out: "Does that mean that we will be able to get a glass of beer on Sunday?" To this Mr. Low said that the answer to that question must be found in his letter of acceptance.

Mr. Ridder said there was no call to ascribe any reason for the conference. It was customary, he said, for the leaders in the German-American Reform Union to confer with Mr. Low upon the issues of the campaign whenever they thought their advice was called for.

Additional importance was given to the excise question in the campaign yesterday by the issuance of a statement from the Republican County Committee in reply to the argument which is being made by Tammany on posters throughout the city to the effect that "thousands of stores were vacant during the Strong administration on account of the enforcement of the Raines law and also on account of the oppressive measures used by the police under the administration of Mayor Strong." The statement of the Republican County Committee was as follows:

The Republican County Committee denounces this Tammany statement as a deliberate perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading the voters who are not acquainted with the real facts. The Raines law did not become a law until April 30, 1896, four months after William L. Strong became Mayor. When the Raines law went into effect there were exactly 8,906 excise license certificates in the County of New York. On April 30, 1897, at the end of the first year of the Raines law there were 7,295 excise certificates in New York County. There are at present, according to the latest reports of State Excise Commissioner Cullinan, 7,725 excise licenses in the County of New York. Under the old excise system liquor annexes to grocery stores were licensed to sell liquor at retail the same as saloons are to-day. They paid the nominal license, therefore, of $50, but under the Raines law these were wiped out, because the law provided that no liquor should be sold in connection with any other business. In other words, instead of decreasing the number of stores the grocery storekeeper or merchant who sold liquor in connection with his business was compelled to hire a separate store if he desired to continue the liquor traffic, and the law thus operated to increase rather than decrease the occupancy of stores.

The stores which were vacant during Mayor Strong's administration were not vacant because of his act or the act of any of those who held office under him. Mayor Strong entered upon his term as Mayor Jan. 1, 1896, with the legacy of a panic on his hands. This panic was an inheritance from the Cleveland Administration. The men who met with business reverses at that time know very well why the stores were empty. The panic of 1893, which has been charged by Democratic orators to the Administration of Cleveland, was responsible for the closing of the stores in 1895, 1896, and 1897, and the voters cannot be deceived by the Tammany lie.

STILL NEEDS $45,000.

Citizens' Union Reiterates Its Appeal to the Public for Campaign Funds.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould would neither confirm nor deny yesterday the story that J. Pierpont Morgan had made a contribution to the Citizens' Union campaign fund. Dr. Gould said he had refrained from giving out the names of any of the men of wealth who had made large contributions to the campaign, for the reason that if they were published, the men who made them would be subjected to annoying pleas from many quarters.

Dr. Gould said that the public had responded with a fair amount of generosity to the appeal of the Citizens' Union, made about a week ago. The amount asked for at that time was $75,000.

"We have received thus far," said Dr. Gould, "about $30,000 in round numbers. We did not issue our appeal for $75,000 with the intention of being satisfied with any smaller sum. We made a careful calculation of our needs, and that amount was necessary to satisfy them. In reiterating our appeal we would like the public to understand that no smaller sum than $45,000, in addition to what we have received, will enable the Citizens' Union to efficiently carry out its programme."

TAMMANY CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Michael J. Newman Accused of Illegal Registration and Perjury.

Michael J. Newman, a Tammany Hall Captain and lieutenant of Leader James J. Martin, who for years has kept a saloon at 265 West Fifty-third Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night on the charge of illegal registration and perjury. The complainant against Newman is William Beaver of 507 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a McCullagh Deputy.

Newman, it was learned, registered on Oct. 11 at 806 Seventh Avenue, in the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. His name was registered as No. 125. Newman's saloon is on the southeast corner of Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue.

ON THE REGISTRATION ROLLS.

Postmaster Van Cott, Col. Monroe, and Mr. McAneny Registered.

Through a mistake it was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning that Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott was among those who had failed to register for this election. Mr. Van Cott did register on the first day of registration. His home is at the Brevoort House, 11 Fifth Avenue.

The statement that Col. Robert Grier Monroe had not registered was due to the fact that he had changed his address since the Directory was published. He has registered from his new home, the Hotel Brunswick.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, also registered from a new address.

CASTELLANE SUIT DISMISSED.

The action of Anton J. Dittmar against George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, and Helen M. Gould, as trustees of the property of their sister Anne, Countess de Castellane, was formally dismissed by Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Dittmar, through his counsel, Samuel Untermyer, of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, sought to have the trustees restrained from paying to the Countess de Castellane more than $230,000 a year out of her income of $900,000 a year from her father's estate. Mr. Dittmar contended that the Count and Countess de Castellane owed him large sums of money for bric-a-brac purchased in London. He succeeded in obtaining a temporary injunction pending the trial of the original action, which came up yesterday. The Appellate Division dismissed the temporary injunction.

When the original action seeking a permanent injunction came up yesterday counsel for Mr. Dittmar said that he appeared in court so that the action could be dismissed in accordance with the decision of the Appellate Division that the Supreme Court of the State did not have jurisdiction in the matter.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
339 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANNOUNCES ITS

REMOVAL

TO ITS

Handsome New Storerooms

339 BROADWAY.

Most complete line of DESKS, FILING CABINETS and OFFICE FURNITURE ever shown in New York.

MERCHANTS WELCOME EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Exciting Scenes at a Broadway Noonday Meeting.

Good Government His Aim, He Declares, and If that Hurts Tammany Then Tammany Will Be Hurt.

Edward M. Shepard did some hard campaigning yesterday. He was jostled and pushed by a most enthusiastic crowd, and he took his treatment in such a happy way and entered so heartily into the spirit of the occasion that he won renewed applause.

A meeting was held at noon on the ground floor of 486 Broadway, occupied by the Retail Shopkeepers' League. The long, narrow store was jammed half an hour before the time set for Mr. Shepard's appearance. A great number of people crowded to the car tracks on Broadway, and the line extended about 100 feet up Broome Street. Inside the store there were scenes of the most exciting kind. The custom has been at these noonday meetings to allow the "heckling" of speakers. Enthusiastic Low men station themselves in various parts of the meeting place and ask questions such as "How about Croker?" and "Where did he get it?" These Low supporters were out in numbers yesterday.

One man shouted, "Three cheers for Seth Low, the next Mayor of New York!" This was at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock. In an instant there was an uproar. The Low man was pushed and hissed, but no injury was done except to his feelings. Several other Low enthusiasts started more trouble by their cheers, and it looked as if a general fight was in progress.

Harry W. Walker, Secretary of the Aqueduct Board, called the meeting to order while the people in the rear of the hall were struggling and shouting "Sit down!" "Put them out!" "Call the police!"

Walter M. Chandler, a young campaign orator, started to speak, and then the "heckling" began.

"I tell you that the record of the Republican Party shows that it is a party of National plunder and pillage, and the Democratic Party has a record of National honesty," said Mr. Chandler.

"How about Buchanan?" asked one man.

"He was all right. He wasn't a bad President. Now, you fellow, I want to ask you a question. How about Rutherford B. Hayes—didn't he steal the Presidency? How about the Star Route frauds, how about the postal frauds in Cuba, and how about Perry Heath and the Seventh National Bank? Do not those facts show that the Republican Party is the party of pillage and plunder?"

The people on Broome Street set up a cheer as Mr. Shepard stepped from his carriage. The policemen could not keep back the crowd. Mr. Shepard was carried by the tide of humanity into the hall, and he smiled as if he was pleased with his reception. The people inside stood on chairs and waved their hats and cheered for about two minutes.

When Mr. Shepard began to speak there were cries of "Speak louder!" and "Get up on the table, Mr. Shepard; we can't see you!" Mr. Shepard smiled, and before he had been talking two minutes there was quiet. The only attempt at "heckling" was when some one in the audience shouted:

"Tell us about Mr. Croker." Mr. Shepard paid no attention to the interruption.

Mr. Shepard said in part:

"I am aware that I am here in the presence of men interested in the business welfare of the city. Politics in a municipal election signifies for them only the question of the good government of the city during 1902 and 1903. When you hear my distinguished competitor, President Low, or any other of the orators talk, I wish very greatly that you would say to yourselves, all the time. What bearing does this have on the efficient, economical, honest, successful every-day business administration of this city during the next two years?"

"That sums up all that is involved in this election. When we are told that the only issue in this campaign is the destruction of a great political organization in this borough, I say that that is an unworthy use of a great campaign. Where we are electing a Mayor the real thing involved is not party organization or factional advantage. The real thing is how in the first place we can give the most honest and efficient government during the next two years, and in the next place, what method of doing that will have the most uplifting and enduring influence upon the politics of this city and the government of the city during all the years to come. [Applause.]

"Now we know by experience that political organizations rise and fall. They grow better, get into power, sometimes grow worse, and then are defeated. But it would be an little thing to rest all the dearer interests of this city upon the mere question whether or not in a single municipal campaign we are able to destroy Tammany Hall, and upon that issue the Republicans in this campaign plant themselves, and I say, on the whole, that that is a false issue. [Applause.]

"Now, you gentlemen are business people, and I venture to say to you that the efficient treatment of the street problem is of more consequence to you than the fortune or success of any political organization. New York City has not had in the past anything like the standard of good paving and of orderly, well-managed streets that it ought to have. Now, this is not the fault of any political organization. In fact, the streets to-day are, on the whole, in better condition than they were ten years ago. But the time has now come when we should have an end to the everlasting business of tearing up the streets and of obstructing and preventing their use, and in that way destroying or largely reducing the legitimate business of those who have stores and shops along the great highways.

"I have said in public that the first problem to deal with is the police, and that the second problem to deal with is the schools. After that, as I understand the needs of the people, the matter to deal with is the facility of intercommunication between boroughs and along streets. Now, that means the taking up of a systematic plan of good pavement through the city, in the poorer equally with the richer quarters, and more especially in the business quarters, along which surge the masses of population, those quarters in which are the small shops and the large shops, the quarters where the masses mostly congregate and where the masses, because they mostly congregate there, have the first right.

"It is a mistake to suppose that rapid transit is the whole problem of transportation. There is the short distance transportation, which you and I avail ourselves of when we walk, when our trucks or wagons or carriages drive along the pavements, and if I shall be accorded any power, in a large part that power shall be dedicated to a solution of the street problem. That means a proper provision for the underground structures, the sewers, water pipes, the gas pipes, the electric conduits, and all the rest. Now, that means in time the development of that system of underground pipe galleries to which my friend, one of the greatest Democrats in the land, Controller Coler, [applause,] has given attention.

"Now one word in closing: My very honored and dear friend Mr. Schurz in his speech last night said of me, as I understood him, that I had in public given this pledge, that I would do nothing to disintegrate Tammany Hall, that although I would give good government I would give it subject to this condition, that good government should not injure Tammany Hall.

"Mr. Schurz means to be accurate, but that statement is unqualifiedly and absolutely inaccurate. I have said nothing of the kind. If you will make me Mayor I will give the best kind of government that my faculties are equal to. [Applause.] If that hurts Tammany Hall, then Tammany Hall will be hurt. [Applause.]

"They ask me about Tammany leaders, whether I could afford, if I were elected, to remove a Tammany leader. I said that if there were twenty or thirty Tammany leaders holding places where they were inefficient or corrupt or unworthy, every one of them would be removed. [Applause.]

"I say it all comes down to this: The efficient men and honest men should remain, and the inefficient and dishonest men should go, whether it hurts one organization or another. I am the Democratic nominee, and I rejoice to be the Democratic nominee, [applause,] and I suspect that the fear on the other side is just exactly what Mr. Schurz said, that if elected I will give a good administration. And that if I do give a good administration that will not injure the party that has nominated me, but on the contrary, that will augment its honor and its prestige."

The cheers when Mr. Shepard concluded his speech were enthusiastic, and as he started for his carriage half a dozen policemen had all they could do to keep him from being picked up and raised over the heads of the crowd.

DEMOCRATS FOR SHEPARD.

Norman E. Mack Indorses His Candidacy—Theodore Sutro Will Support Him.

Edward M. Shepard did not visit his headquarters, at the Hoffman House, yesterday. Richard Croker, however, stopped at the Hoffman House on his way from the Democratic Club to Tammany Hall. A letter from National Committeeman Norman E. Mack of Buffalo to Mr. Shepard indorsing the latter's candidacy was brought to Mr. Croker's attention. Mr. Mack wrote:

"I desire to congratulate yourself and the Democracy of Greater New York on your nomination for Mayor of the great metropolis. It is very plain that the fight now on between the two parties in Greater New York is one to determine whether the Democracy of that city or the Republicans shall triumph in the coming contest.

"There is no reason in the world why any fair-minded Democrat should hesitate to vote for the candidate of the Democratic Party of Greater New York. That municipality is Democratic by 100,000 majority, and it does not seem to me that the leaders of Democracy in that city should be condemned or punished because they gracefully yielded to the demand for the nomination of a man so well known in the community for independent thought and action as yourself. Democrats should not condemn them for this, but, on the contrary, should by all means sustain them."

It was later announced that John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, would make several speeches for Mr. Shepard in this city during the remainder of the campaign. Mr. Stanchfield's first speech will be at a meeting at Carnegie Hall next Tuesday evening, held under the auspices of the Business Men's Democratic Association.

A statement was given out at the Hoffman House from Theodore Sutro, formerly a prominent member of the German-American Reform Union and Tax Commissioner under Mayor Strong, in which Mr. Sutro says:

"I have decided to support Mr. Shepard, first of all, because the longer I study political conditions and probabilities for better municipal government in this country the further I am drifting away from my former belief in non-partisanship, however desirable such a Utopian condition in theory would be. As a Democrat I consider it better to throw my influence in the direction of securing unexceptional party nominees, such as Mr. Shepard.

"Corruption, blackmail, intimidation, and all the vileness periodically brought to the surface in large cities are created and fostered by unreasonable persecution of avocations, habits, and amusements, innocent in themselves, but degenerating into excesses because stigmatized and punished as unlawful as exemplified by Republican legislation."

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

Election betting in Wall Street yesterday was light, the odds remaining unchanged at 10 to 9 on Shepard. Frank G. Lawrence bet $990 to $1,100 and $450 to $500 on Low.

T. H. Brooks bet $700 to $500 that Seth Low would have not less than 7,500 plurality in Brooklyn. S. Whittaker took the Shepard end.

F. H. Brooks bet William Musgrave $900 to $1,000 on Low.

Fred Oakes wagered $400 on Low against $500 with Allen, Wood & McGraw in the financial district.

REAL ESTATE MAN ASPHYXIATED.

Went to Sleep While Reading and the Wind Blew Out the Gas.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—George L. Aldridge, a real estate broker, doing business in New York, was found dead in his room at his home, 220 Woodruff Avenue, this city, to-day. His death was due to asphyxiation and was accidental, it is believed. His wife and three children were at Fishkill, where they had attended a wedding. A servant and the dead man's sister forced open the door of his room.

Mr. Aldridge, partly dressed, was lying on the bed dead. Beside him lay a newspaper. Dr. Bell was called and found Mr. Aldridge had been dead some time. Coroner Schuefmeister held an inquest this afternoon and decided that the death was accidental. Mr. Aldridge, it is believed, went to sleep while reading, and the wind from the partly open window blew out the gas. He was forty-two years of age. He formerly lived at Dutchess Junction.

He was a member of Rising Star Lodge of Masons of this city, and of the local lodge of Knights Templars and of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, of New York.

GAS KILLS NEW JERSEY GIRL.

A Sister Was Unconscious Also, but Her Life Was Saved.

Ethel Bookstaver, fourteen years old, of 316 Second Street, Jersey City, was asphyxiated by illuminating gas yesterday. Her half-sister, Mildred Hopkins, was rendered unconscious, but her life was saved. The two girls slept together in a rear room on the second floor.

Their mother, Mrs. John Hopkins, who slept on the floor below, went to call them at 7 o'clock A. M. As she reached the landing she noticed an odor of gas which she traced to the room occupied by the children. Hastily throwing open the door, she found the room filled with gas, which was still escaping from an open jet. She opened the window and carried the children to another room, and then summoned Drs. Otto Kopetchney and John Mooney. They found Ethel dead, but were able, after two hours' hard work, to revive Mildred. She will recover. The accident was due to a broken stopcock, which turned all the way round unless great care was exercised.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, winds variable.

The temperature has fallen somewhat in Tennessee and thence eastward to the Atlantic. It has risen in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and Sunday, except in the Rocky Mountain districts, where light rain is probable. The temperature will rise generally east of the Mississippi. Light northerly winds will continue along the Atlantic Coast to-day, becoming southwesterly on the New England coast Sunday. Fresh southwesterly winds are indicated for the lake region. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	Times. 1901.	1901
3 A. M.	62	42	44
6 A. M.	62	40	42
9 A. M.	64	41	46
12 M.	69	45	50
3 P. M.	68	51	53
6 P. M.	63	51	52
9 P. M.	60	48	50
12 P. M.	59	47	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1900	64
Corresponding date for last 25 years	50

The thermometer registered 39 degrees at 8 A. M., and 49 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 52 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum, 38 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 47 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Charles Emory Smith, Washington; D. C. Noble, Pittsburg; ex-Congressman John Sanford, Amsterdam, N. Y.; M. P. Davis, Ottawa, Ontario.

HOLLAND—Frederick Ferris, London; R. S. Clark, United States Army; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Count Graf von Moltke, Berlin.

MURRAY HILL—Sidney G. Ashmore, Schenectady; A. B. Chittenden, Burlington, Iowa.

IMPERIAL—Col. E. W. Wittington, Ellsworth, Kan.

GRAND—Capt. L. N. Nuttman, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry; H. D. Bloombergh, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Judge J. D. Youmans, Washington.

MANHATTAN—E. H. Kerr, Jamaica; D. B. Lyman, Chicago.

GRAND—T. C. Evans, Louisville.

NETHERLAND—M. Waldeyth, Berlin; Atherton Loring, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. Henry May, Washington; C. R. Page, San Francisco.

HOFFMAN—John Lyman Faxon, Boston; P. George Cromwell, Baltimore; Alex. D. Fraser, Montreal.

ALBEMARLE—G. Nelson Thomson, Baltimore; Josiah Richards, Montreal.

BUCKINGHAM—Peter D. Martin, San Francisco; Harold F. McCormick, Chicago.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 25.—The Chris Mueller Lumber Company's sawmill burned to-day. Loss $110,000; insurance $40,500.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company plant was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $65,000. Fully insured.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Oct. 25.—A loss of over $40,000 was the result of a fire early this morning in the bundle-wood shop of L. P. Cook, on Washington Street. The I. H. Brown Molding Company owned the building, and its damage is $25,000, fully insured. Several small firms suffered to the extent of $2,500 each.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:20 A. M.—868 Second Avenue; Peter Keene; damage, $200.

1:10 A. M.—23 West Twenty-sixth Street; John Hilgert; damage, $25.

6:00 A. M.—2 West Eighth Street; D. Walker; damage, $10.

7:45 A. M.—185 Rivington Street; F. Bonner; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—87 Rivington Street; Lena Kauzman; damage slight.

2:25 P. M.—134 West Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:40 P. M.—57 Norfolk Street; Ella Bloomberg; damage, $25.

3:40 P. M.—206 East Ninety-eighth Street; Charles Fidman; damage slight.

5:40 P. M.—894 West Eleventh Street; James Young; damage, $25.

5:40 P. M.—1,082 Park Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—150 Attorney Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—713 Prospect Avenue; Mrs. Latz; damage, $25.

7:20 P. M.—307 Gerard Avenue; J. H. Allen; damage, $100.

7:45 P. M.—838 Fourth Avenue; R. A. Shaler; damage, $2,000.

7:50 P. M.—25 Park Place; New York Belting Company; damage, $20,000.

8:00 P. M.—Pier 45 North River; Clyde Steamship Company; damage, $200.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Miller, house furnishing goods; 98 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, notions; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Lee, silks, dress goods, and domestics; 56 Worth Street.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, prints, silks, and white goods; 341 Broadway.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, millinery; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, leather goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, millinery; F. C. Waddell, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fisher, B., & Son, Cleveland, Ohio; B. Fisher, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Farwell, J. V. Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. McPherson, upholstery goods; J. V. Farwell, Jr., dry goods; 115 Worth Street.

Dowell & Helm Company, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Allen, J. C., & Son, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. C. Allen, gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hirsh Brothers, New Haven, Conn.; F. Hirsh, clothing; S. Hirsh, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Crager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; M. J. Waterman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Wright & Green Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Green, piece goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

McMillan, J. B., & Co., Talladega, Ala.; J. B. McMillan, notions, clothing, and shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Adams Dry Goods Co.
Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

Specials for Saturday!

For Saturday Selling in the New Grocery Department!

BAKED BEANS, Army and Navy brand, 3-lb. cans, very finest	8c	SELECTED JERSEY PORK SAUSAGE, fresh every day, per lb.	15c
CHEESE BISCUIT or SULTANA FRUIT CRACKERS in the inverseal packages, per package	14c	SELECTED CERVELAT, per lb.	19c
TAPIOCA PEARL or FLAKE, per lb.	5c	JAMS, PURE FRUIT, assorted kinds, per jar	14c
PEARL BARLEY, per lb	4c	MARMALADE, Hartley's imported, per jar	15c

Men's $3 Trousers, $2

We have one of the best and most complete lines of MEN'S TROUSERS in the city. At our prices they are unmatchable values. Qualities and styles are up to the highest standards. Regular, stout, slim and extra sizes. The $4 Trousers here advertised for $2 are made of strictly All-Wool Fancy Striped Worsteds and Cheviots.

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS at a Saving of $11 through This Price $14

Men's ultra fashionable Suits and Overcoats—equal to merchant tailor make—with all the style, fit and quality that distinguish $25 garments. The Suits are made of STRICTLY ALL-WOOL FANCY WORSTEDS—with satin sleeve linings—serge body linings—silk pipings and how the new military cut. The Overcoats are made of AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.'S BEST DOUBLE WARP MELTONS in shades of Oxford, brown, olive, blue and greenish mixtures. Each overcoat has French facing, silk velvet collar, silk sleeve lining, silk yoke and body lined with extra good quality diagonal suiting.

Men's & Women's Shoes In To-day's Bargain List!

$2 A PAIR

These Women's "Empire" Shoes in Every Demandable Fall Style—with all the Style of $5 Shoes.

The "Empire" is the greatest Shoe value in all Greater New York. Among its 40 styles are:

Patent Leather, Lace or Button—with Cloth or Kid Tops and Louis XV. heels.

Patent Leather, Lace or Button—with Cloth or Kid Tops and Goodyear Welted or Flexible Soles and Cuban or Military Heels.

Glazed or Dongola Kid, Button or Lace—with Patent or Kid Toe Caps—Goodyear Welted or Hand Turned Soles and Cuban, Military or Concaved Heels.

$3 A PAIR

Men's "Iron Chancellor" Shoes Are Guaranteed!

If the uppers break through before the soles we give a new pair—all styles in Lace, Button or Congress Gaiter—Patent Leather Coltskin, Lace or Button—Enameled Leather, Blucher or Straight Lace—Box Calf, Plain or Fancy Lace—Wax Calf, Plain or Tipped Lace or Button—Vici Kid Lace or Congress Gaiters.

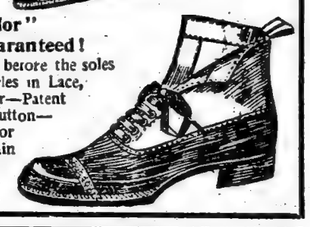

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. Cor. 8th Ave.

SALE OF MEN'S Fall & Winter Suits & Overcoats.

Right now, when our showing of Men's Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats is at its best, is the most advantageous time for you to visit here. Our assortment, both of styles and fabrics, is so wide that you are bound to find something to your liking. All we ask of you is to come here and try on one of our suits or overcoats—no necessity to buy—we don't think it will be a difficult matter for you to convince yourself that our ready-to-wear clothing is the best made. No better idea can be had of the smart, stylish appearance of our clothing than the above illustration, which is drawn from our garments.

Special Sale of 75 Men's $18 Fall Overcoats at $12.

The phenomenal business in Fall Overcoats has broken up the sizes in several of our $18 lots. We have put them all together in one lot—all sizes now. The lot consists of the new long, loose, broad-shouldered yoke overcoats, same as illustrated in above cut, in Oxford gray mixtures and tan coverts. Reduced from $18 to the special sale price of $12

Men's Winter Suits

At $12—Made of Oxford gray cheviots, with large overplaids in blue and other contrasting colors, plain Oxford gray mixtures, blue cheviots with hairline stripes, rough-faced black worsted cheviots; cut in the regular broad-shouldered sack style, and black Thibets cut in the close-fitting, full-skirted military sack style, same as shown in cut. Suits that are worth $15.

Men's Winter Suits

At $15—Rich brown overplaids, greenish mixtures with invisible overplaidings of red and blue, rough blue cheviots with hairline stripes of red; very rough Oxford mixed worsted cheviots, with large invisible overplaids, unfinished worsteds of black, in the regular sack coat style. Soft clothing woven black Thibets in the regular or military sack coat style. These are the usual $20 suits.

Men's Fall Overcoats

At $15—The long, loose, big-shouldered greatcoat, slash pockets, cut on full, graceful lines; nothing of scantiness about it. Made of dressy black Thibets, Oxford gray Vicuna and Tan Coverts. It's at a saving of $10 from the custom tailor's price.

Prince Albert Coats & Vests

At $18—Made of fine black unfinished worsted and black Thibets with pure mohair serge, silk-faced to buttonholes, with all those little distinguishing points of custom made clothing—long concave collars, broad shapely shoulders. Hand tailored throughout. Can't be duplicated either ready or custom made less than $25.

Men's Hats—Derbies and Panama Alpines in

LIVELY FOOTBALL TO-DAY

Columbia Full of Confidence for the Game with Yale.

STRONG TEAM HAS BEEN PICKED

Princeton Will Play Lafayette and Harvard Meets the Indians—Practice on Many Fields.

With a splendid list of football games scheduled for to-day, partisans of the different college teams will have some interesting contests to watch. The nearest approach to a meeting of the big teams will be the Yale-Columbia game at New Haven. With the exception of the recent disastrous Harvard game, this will be Columbia's most important match of the year, and the boys on Morningside Heights have been doing their level best this week to get their team in tip-top form for the struggle. They expect to give Yale one of its hardest games of the season.

Columbia has suffered many reverses in the make-up of its team, but the men who will play to-day have been carefully trained in their positions by Sanford, and they will start for New Haven this morning full of confidence. Tickets for the game have been selling heavily in New Haven and here, and nearly 500 students and alumni will go with the team from this city. The Columbia managers say that the team is the strongest that has been in the field this year, and the most sanguine among them have hopes of returning victorious. On this subject, however, they are not boastful, but that they will score is taken as a matter of fact.

Harvard will meet the Carlisle Indians at Cambridge, and Princeton will play Lafayette. The University of Pennsylvania has sent its best team to Chicago, and a lively match with the University of Chicago is expected. Cornell will meet Oberlin at Ithaca, the University of New York will go to New Brunswick to play Rutgers. The Naval and Military cadets will continue their football campaign, the middies playing the Pennsylvania State College at Annapolis, and the West Pointers meeting Williams at West Point.

COLUMBIA HAD SHARP PRACTICE.

In preparation for their tussle with Yale to-day the Columbia team had two periods of practice yesterday. In the morning Coach Sanford put them through secret exercise, but in the afternoon the men appeared on South Field and went through various evolutions beneath the critical gaze of over 500 students. The team and all of the Columbia supporters feel confident that a good showing will be made. There was no line-up in the afternoon, most of the training being in running back the ball from the kick-off. There was no opposition to develop interference in play. Much in the line depends on the ends, and everything possible has been done to tone up the weak places. Some of the men are comparatively green and have never played in a big game. The veteran on the team will be Bruce, who was a strong centre last year. He will appear at right tackle today, and Shaw, who has been doing well at centre, will fill that position. Lancon, the heaviest man on the team, will play left guard. Nicoll will fill the place at right guard. He is comparatively green to the game, but has shown considerable ability and is strong and willing. Smyth's bad leg, injured in the Harvard game, is still in a plaster cast, and he is therefore out of it. His old place at left tackle will be filled by Kingden. Good men are at the ends, Van Hoevenberg being at right and Jackson at left. The former has few equals in his position, and can be depended on in any critical juncture, but Jackson has not played on the end this season. To get a capable man for left end has been the most difficult problem that Coach Sanford has had to contend with this year, but a strong and reliable man is believed to have been found in Jackson.

Ex-Capt. Morley has been placed at quarter back, notwithstanding the fact that he is usually seen to good advantage at half back. Bayard Boyesen is another of the injured men from the Harvard game who is still unable to play. Morley's place at half will be taken by Smith, who has shown up well there in practice and Weekes will be left half. The full back has not yet been selected. Capt. Berrian, who has been taking some of his conditioned examinations, has passed them all successfully, and the only thing that remains before he takes his place on the team is to get the sanction of the Faculty Committee. This is expected this morning, and if received in time Berrian will play at full back. Otherwise Algy Boyesen will probably be placed there.

YALE TEAM'S FINAL WORK.

The Yale practice yesterday was speedy and longer than usual. The 'Varsity lined up against the scrub team and scored once in each half. The scrubs scored once on a fumble on the line, Hinkle at half back making a dash nearly the whole length of the field. Goss was not out, but Hogan played harder than he has since the Annapolis game. Holt was relieved by Johnson. Goss's place was filled by Hamlin. Weymouth was tried at hurdling the line, as was also Vanderpool. The 'Varsity's defense was tested repeatedly by having the scrubs try a variety of tactics, principally mass plays of a revolving plan. There was plenty of speed in the work, but the defense was not wholly what the coachers hoped for.

In view of the fact that Princeton's game against Lafayette is expected to be a hard one, the Princeton team yesterday was not permitted to run risks of injuries by playing the customary game against the scrub. The two teams, however, lined up and engaged in a ten minutes' punting contest in order to give Foulke and De Witt a little practice in placing punts and the 'Varsity backs a chance to catch the scrub's return kick and run it back. Fumbling was not as noticeable as usual. Meier proved especially quick in finding the openings, and several times succeeded in going through the entire scrub team. No attempt, however, was made to score. Capt. Pell, who has been laid up with an injured leg, was in the practice, and limped only slightly from his injury. Head Coach Lea, late in the afternoon, gave out the following lineup for to-day's game: Left end, Davis; left tackle, Capt. Pell; left guard, Dana; centre, Fisher; right guard, Mills; right tackle, De Witt; right end, Henry; quarter-back, Meier; right half-back, S. McClave; left half-back, Foulke; full-back, McCort.

All the Harvard sympathizers are deeply interested in to-day's game with the Indians, and Harvard expects to make a big score. Kernan, the sensational runner, who has been playing at full back, will be put in at half, giving the Indians some of their own style of play. Harvard will use her newly adopted tricks. These are the tackles back, and tandems. The Harvard line up will be: Campbell, left end; Blagden, left tackle; Lee, left guard; Roberts, centre; Bernard, right guard; Cutts, right tackle; Stark, right end; Baldwin, quarter back; Kernan, left half; Rhetine, righ halft; Mitten or McGrew, full back.

The Cornell team was treated to a surprise last night when Coach R. D. Starbuck arrived. The last word received from him announced his serious illness in Chicago, but his arrival to-night dispelled all apprehension. George Dyer of the '94 team preceded him, and will be here through next week. The feature of the afternoon was a whirlwind signal practice, and the players except right tackle Smith being in their places. Capt. Warner announced one change in the line up against Oberlin, Munn being transferred to right tackle. Emmons will play at guard. Brewster will play at quarter back for the first time in three weeks.

FOOTBALL DISCOVERY FOR RUTGERS

Aberdirch N. Kalemjian, an Armenian, a native of Tarsus in Asia Minor, is developing into a star player on the Rutgers football team. At right tackle he is playing a strong game. He was mainstay of the team in the game with Swarthmore last Saturday. He is not a college student, but a member of the junior class of the seminary, students of which are privileged to play on the Rutgers 'Varsity team. He was driven from Armenia four years ago by the persecutions of the Turks. Every member of his family was massacred, and he himself escaped only after thrilling experiences. It was during his four years' course at Blairstown Academy, N. J., that he became interested in football. Mr. Kalemjian came to New Brunswick to enter the seminary about two weeks ago. His fellow-students, seeing a picture of him in football uniform in his room, took him to Neilson Field to watch the practice. There he was induced to get into the game, and at once was placed at right tackle, a position which he plays with great success. When he is graduated he will enter the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church and will return to Armenia if the trouble there has subsided by that time.

The Robert Davis Association eleven of Jersey City, which defeated Maryland University 28 to 0 last week, will line up today at the West New York ball grounds against the football team of soldiers from Fort Hancock. Neither eleven has been defeated this season, and an exciting scrimmage is expected.

An interesting local game will be between St. John's and Manhattan Colleges on the former's grounds near Fordham. The line-up for Manhattan will be: Left end, Murphy; left tackle, Krebs; left guard, Mullins; centre, McCarthy; right guard, Conway; right tackle, Fitzhenry; right end, Thatcher; full back, Farley; right half, Kilroy; left half, Mulcahy; quarter, Steward.

RIGID RULE ON AMATEURS.

J. E. Sullivan of the A. A. U. Favors Strict Limitations — Demand Was Made Too Late.

James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union and Secretary of the general body, made the most interesting statement yesterday regarding the proposed change in the definition of an amateur that has yet been heard in the present controversy. The demand for a clearer definition of what constitutes an amateur is one which the protesting clubs have made, and which will be laid before the local Board of Managers at its meeting next Monday night. Some of the officers of those clubs have stated that they did not expect to see the request treated very favorably as a stricter definition would hit some of the higher officials in a manner not pleasing to them.

President Sullivan admitted frankly yesteruay that the subject was being considered, and that it would probably come up at the annual meeting on Nov. 18. In view of the fact that the stricter rule of the Young Men's Christian Association has been mentioned as likely to be adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union, President Sullivan was asked about it.

"It is more probable," said he, "that a much stricter rule will be framed and enforced. I am heartily in favor of it. The amateur rule can't be made too strict, and if a change is in view, I hope it will be made as cast-iron as possible, so as to leave no loophole for the entrance of professionalism. It is a difficult matter, and the question has been thrashed over and over. The Amateur Athletic Union rule for a competing athlete is as strict as it seems possible to make it. The association has never attempted to take care of an athlete outside of his active competitive career, and every energy has been bent toward making the rules of competition as pure, from an amateur standpoint, as it is possible for legislation to attain."

Mr. Sullivan expressed some surprise that the call for purer amateur rules should come at this time from some of the protesting clubs as the most active of them had never showed any uneasiness on the subject in the past. He pointed out the fact that it was now too late, by the terms of the constitution, to do anything radical on the subject as the clubs had failed to get their request in early enough. The rules of the Amateur Athletic Association are clear on this point and stipuate that amendments must be made at the annual meeting and by a two-thirds vote of the members voting, and also that proposed amendments must be sent to the Secretary at least fifty days before the annual meeting. The Legislation Committee must then report upon them and send copies of the proposed amendments to each certified delegate for the meeting at least twenty days before the meeting.

This important point has evidently been overlooked by the protesting members in this city, for the annual meeting comes next month, and their requests were only sent in a few days ago. Consequently it will be impossible to make any change in the amateur definition until one year from the present time. This will not prevent a general discussion of the subject, however, and there will probably be a wide expression of opinion. As the protesting clubs can hardly pretend ignorance of the rules, the regulars ask, why did they wait until their choice for handicapper was defeated at the recent local meeting and then broach the amateur topic, thus coming too late for definite action this year?

COLUMBIA'S TENNIS TOURNEY.

First and Semi-Final Rounds Completed in College Court.

The first and the semi-final rounds of the Columbia tennis tournament were finished on the club courts at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday. There remains only one match now to be played to decide the championship. It seems at the mercy of Mahan and Thurber. The summaries:

First Round—L. V. Ledoux, '02, and H. L. Parr, '02, beat S. N. Chase, post-graduate, and S. K. Wilson, '02, 2—6, 10—8, 6—3. W. P. Hatch, '04, and J. McLaughlin, '02, beat A. Wyld, '03, and E. Fall, special, 6—0, 6—2. L. E. Mahan, '02, and A. E. Thurber, '04, beat J. P. Wylie, '03, and R. Lockwood, '02, 6—2, 6—2. G. Stephens, '04, and J. Welch, special, beat E. Ashley, '04, and W. Grant, special, by default.

Second Round—W. P. Hatch, '04, and J. McLaughlin, '02, beat L. V. Ledoux and H. L. Parr, 6—4, 6—3. L. E. Mahan, '02, and A. E. Thurber, '04, beat G. Stephens, '04, and J. Welch, special, 6—1, 6—4.

NEW POWERS IN BASEBALL.

National Association of Professional Leagues Frames Rules to Oppose Older Bodies.

The delegates to the meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues met at noon yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and were in executive session until late in the night. Nearly every place where baseball is patronized was represented at the meeting, with the exception of the territory covered by the National and American baseball leagues. President P. T. Powers of the new association stated that the National Association is not in conflict with the greater leagues, but that the minor leagues had combined for mutual protection.

The first day's session was devoted mainly to discussion of the new National agreement, but before anything was decided upon, all the delegates present pledged themselves to uphold and recognize in every detail the new agreement for the next ten years. A National Board of Arbitration, vested with absolute authority, was selected as follows: J. T. Hickey of St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Sexton, Rock Island, Ill.; James H. O'Rourke, Bridgeport; W. H. Lucas, Portland, Ore.; T. H. Murnane, Boston, and J. H. Farrell, Secretary, Auburn, N. Y.

The following Rules and Contract Committee was appointed: Messrs. Hickey, Farrell, Sexton, Murnane, O'Rourke, and Chadwick. A committee consisting of Messrs. Murnane, O'Rourke, Hickey, Farrell, Sexton, Barnard, Frank, and Lucas was appointed to select an official ball for the new organization.

The new National agreement was considered section by section. It was decided that the salary limits in four classes arranged for should be as follows: Class A, $2,000 per month; Class B, $1,200 per month; Class C, $1,000 per month; Class D, $900 per month. Should any club exceed the salary limit of its class the National Association may withdraw all benefits and protection from such club. It was decided that any player who shall violate his contract with a minor club shall be debarred from the privilege of his contract and may be disqualified from playing further. A graded plan of fines for violations of rules was adopted, the fines ranging from $300 in Class D up to $1,000 in Class A.

While the new organization claims not to be antagonistic to the National League or American League, there is a proviso in the new agreement that in case the National or American League Clubs go South or anywhere for practice or any other purpose whatever, they must not play with ineligible players, or, in other words, those players who shall be under the ban of the new association shall not be eligible to play with visiting teams or local teams.

The meeting was adjourned a short time before midnight to reconvene at 10 o'clock this morning. President Powers said that undoubtedly the delegates would be able to get through their work by this afternoon.

BALTUSROL WOMEN WON AT GOLF.

Victory Over Morristown Made a Tie for the Championship.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice, the Pittsfield and Lenox golf champion, made her first appearance yesterday as a member of the Baltusrol club team in the latter's match with the Morris County Club women, on the Baltusrol links, near Short Hills. The match was one of the Class A series in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, and Baltusrol administered a crushing defeat to the Morristown women, the latter not scoring a point, while Baltusrol won 11. The players and results are:

BALTUSROL.	Holes.	MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.
Mrs. E. A. Manice...	3	Miss Maude K. Wet-	
Mrs. N. P. Rogers...	3	more	0
Miss Marion Oliver...	2	Miss Elsa Huribut ...	0
Mrs. W. F. Morgan..	3	Mrs. William Shippen.	0
		Miss C. G. Willis....	0
Total.....	11	Total.....	0

Baltusrol and Essex County now are tied for the championship. They will play off for the title next Tuesday on the Baltusrol course.

IMP WON ALL THE WAY

Old Mare Was Never Headed in Mile-and-a-Quarter Handicap.

WILD APPLAUSE FOR VICTRIX

Triumph of the Black Turf Queen Was the Chief Feature of Racing at Morris Park.

Imp, the famous old black mare from Ohio, in all her five years on the turf never stirred the enthusiasm of the racing public to a higher pitch than she did yesterday at Morris Park, when, galloping out in front from end to end, she beat about the best of the handicap horses still in training in a fast race over a mile and a quarter course. Not even on that memorable day when, racing in her own gallant style, she shook off one after another all the horses that challenged her and romped home the first mare that ever won a Suburban Handicap, did she deserve or get a heartier reception than that which greeted her after yesterday's meeting. The event conspicuously stood out as the feature of the day's sport, and brought the first extra afternoon's racing to a brilliant close.

Against Imp only three horses ran, Advance Guard, with the top weight, starting favorite, while both of the other two were preferred over Imp in the betting. The sentimental among the crowd clung to the great old mare, however, and not a few of the horsemen also leaned to Imp, these arguing that as her victory at a mile three days before was the best mile of the meeting, the black mare had a chance to last out a mile and a quarter even under the increased weight she was asked to carry. Another argument in favor of Imp was that her early speed would give her a chance to slip away from her opponents, and thus it was that G. E. Smith and J. J. McCafferty, among the shrewd professional element, were backers of the Ohio mare. The dry and hard track also favored Imp, the clear weather of the past few days having put the course at its best.

As predicted by the mare's partisans, Imp, ridden by Odom, went away from the post with a rush, and, settling at once into her smooth, even stride, set a hot pace from the first jump, Decanter hanging at her heels second, with Advance Guard and Raffaello trailing. Passing the stand the crowd cheered the spectacle of Imp in front, but the majority expected to see her drop back, and the cheer was only one of acknowledgment of the old turf queen's popularity. To the far turn there were no changes in the positions, but then Advance Guard moved up past Decanter, who promptly died away beaten, Advance Guard a half mile from the finish then making his run after Imp.

To the turn into the stretch the horse slowly closed, even the most enthusiastic of Imp's supporters then losing heart, as the mare seemed to be doing all she could. At that moment, however, Advance Guard began to lag a bit, and the horses were hardly in the stretch before O'Connor was at work on him. A few strides further on O'Connor had his whip out and was flogging the favorite, while Imp began to draw away again. That was the signal for a renewed outburst of applause, and as Imp galloped home, drawing away for the remainder of the distance, there was such an uproar of cheering as was never heard before at the Morris Park track. Imp won easily by three lengths, while Advance Guard beat Raffaello by two lengths for second place. Imp had hardly finished when the bandmaster, Lander, one of the old heroine's greatest admirers, started his musicians to playing at their loudest "My Ccal Black Lady," which stirred the crowd to still another outburst, while a great crowd poured out on the walk to look at the victrix and to follow her, cheering still, into the paddock.

The information that C. F. Dwyer's colt Francesco had regained the good form that he showed early in the season was spread broadcast for the fifth race, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, with the result that backers fell over each other to accept the early odds against the Dwyer horse, the tip being strengthened by the fact that O'Connor had the mount. If a stable commission went on Francesco it made small impression in the ring, for Francesco's price remained about stationary, while the extra wise betting men picked all around Francesco. O'Connor rode a rather careless race on the favorite and the horse was never prominent. Honolulu, owned by the racing steward, Andrew Miller, and Trump, owned by another Jockey Club turfman, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., had the purse between them at the finish, after being well up all the way, Honolulu winning finally by a length, with Trump second. The Morris Park meeting ends to-day. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course. The Osceola Stable's Lady Uncas, br. f., 4 years, by Ben Strome-Prudence, 94 pounds, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; Richard Croker's Bellario, ch. c., 3, 107, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by four lengths from George B. Walten's Cervera, ch. g., 3, 106, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:19⅘. Ben MacDhui, Roxane, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Bellario and Roxane equal favorites at 9 to 5 and 3 to 5 each. Winner trained by B. Woods.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Withers course. J. B. Haggin's Champagne, br. f., by George Kessler-Breakdown, 109 pounds, (Wonderly,) even and 2 to 5, won, ridden out by a half length; S. J. Smith's Destitute, ch. f., 100, (Walsh,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head from J. E. Gardner's Early Eve, ch. f., 109, (Simms,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08⅘. Ice Water, Nissequogue, Pearl Finder, Octoroon, and Speedlines also ran. Value to the winner, $560. Champagne always the favorite. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield, Jr.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of two or more races in 1901, special weights, with selling allowances; Withers mile. John E. Madden's Wayward Boy, b. g., 3 years, by Bramble or Kingston-Lady Wayward, 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by two lengths; George H. Avery's Rappenecker, blk c., 106, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by ten lengths from G. A. Muller's Marchen, ch. f., 103, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:42⅖. Sentry, Piederich, and Donna Henrietta also ran. Value to the winner, $510. Sentry the post favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; the Withers mile. John Jacob Astor, b. g., 4 years, by Almoner-Stephanie, 109 pounds, (McCue,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; J. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 4, 110, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a half length from P. E. Mannix & Co.'s Warranted, b. c., 3, 92, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:42. Topmast also ran. Value to the winner, $490. Astor always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances; last six furlongs of the Withers course. Shoreham, 110 pounds; Big Gun, 107; Brandysmash, Gautama, Rappeneker, and Minister, 105 each; Inshot, Kimberly, Curtesy, Ante Up, Lady Chorister, and Snark, 102 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Advance Guard, 126 pounds; Belle of Troy, 118; Louisville, 115; Morningside, 114; Carbuncle, 111; Roxane, 110; St. Finnan, 101; Handicapper, 88.

American Jockeys on Three Winners.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—American jockeys rode three winners at the Sandown Park Autumn meeting to-day. J. R. Keene's Brother to Wildfowler, ridden by Maher, took the Hook Plate, five furlongs, for two-year-olds. The same owner's Running Stream, also ridden by Maher, won the Temple Handicap, five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. Semiramis, with "Clem" Jenkins up, won the Grange Plate, two miles, for three-year-olds and upward.

Jockey "Johnnie" Reiff Exonerated.

LONDON, Oct 25.—"Johnnie" Reiff, the American jockey, was to-day exonerated from blame, on the charge of foul riding made against him yesterday by Jockey Madden, who rode the horse Giglio, winner of the Hermitage Plate at Sandown Park. Reiff rode William C. Whitney's De Lacy.

BILLIARD EXPERTS' TOURNEY.

Gallagher Defeated McLaughlin and Lost to Morningstar.

Two matches were played yesterday in the handicap billiard tournament now in progress at Maurice Daly's Academy In the afternoon Gallagher defeated McLaughlin in a close match of 27 innings, and in the evening Morningstar defeated Gallagher in a remarkably brilliant game of only thirteen innings.

But one more match remains to be decided to complete the tournament, and that will be played on Monday evening between Morningstar and "Willie" Hoppe. The latter now leads in the tournament, with three matches won and none lost. If he defeats Morningstar he will win first prize, while if defeated will still have another chance, as he and Morningstar would then be tied, each with three games won and one lost.

In the afternoon match between Gallagher and McLaughlin yesterday, the latter had a chance to win in the twenty-fifth inning, when he made a run of 34, but lost his opportunity by missing an easy carrom shot, and Gallagher won the game. In the evening Mr. Morningstar played remarkable billiards, making five high runs, and the highest average on record for 18-inch balkline billiards. The scores:

Morningstar—53 3 37 5 54 10 5 16 5 29 30 5 47. Total, 300; average, 23 1-13; high run, 54.

Gallagher—22 11 0 1 0 1 16 15 46 49 21 5. Total, 187; average, 15 7-12; high run, 49.

Gallagher—3 28 0 4 3 3 4 0 15 0 0 4 4 2 46 0 8 26 75 1 14 57 3 0 4 0 6. Total, 300; average, 11 3-27; high run, 75.

McLaughlin—3 74 21 3 8 0 4 1 0 0 13 1 27 0 0 6 0 3 4 2 12 7 7 4 34 0 1. Total, 236; average, 8 20-27; high run, 74.

The standing of the contestants to date is as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Hoppe	3	0	Gallagher	2	2
Morningstar	2	1	Ortiz	0	4
McLaughlin	2	2			

PLANS FOR MOTOR RACE MEETING.

Long Island Club Modifies Classification of Competing Vehicles.

The Long Island Automobile Club at a meeting held to complete the arrangements for the motor race meeting announced for Nov. 16, decided on several modifications in the classification of vehicles. These changes are that gasoline carriages are divided into three classes, one under 1,000 pounds, one over 1,000 and under 2,000 pounds, and one over 2,000 pounds. Steam vehicles of all kinds are grouped to compete in one class, and electric vehicles of all kinds are grouped in and will compete in another class.

A grand stand will be erected at the finish line for the use of city and club officials and guests. The automobile parade will start at 11:30 from the main entrance to Prospect Park, and will proceed through the park down the Ocean Boulevard to the starting line. The first race will start at 1 o'clock. Entries are being received from the owners of high-power machines in all classes. E. Fournier states that he will try to establish a world's record at less than one minute, provided the roadway is in as good condition on the day of the event as it now is. Albert Champion, the well-known motor bicyclist, has made an entry for the motor bicycle and motor tricycle events.

Stewards for the race meeting have been selected as follows: A. R. Shattuck, President of the Automobile Club of America; J. Dunbar Wright of the Automobile Club of America, F. D. Cresmer, President of the Parkway Driving Club; William H. Clarke, President of the Pleasure Drivers' Association; L. R. Adams, President of the Long Island Automobile Club, and Edward Pidgeon and Wallace Grant of the Long Island Automobile Club. The clerk of the course will be F. G. Webb, Treasurer of the Long Island Automobile Club.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fidelia Bowlers Make High Scores in American National Tournament.

The Fidelia Bowling Club team scored 1,034 in their game with the Hyperion five in the American National bowling tournament on the Elephant Club alleys last night, Koster rolling 256. In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum series De Long Council made a team score of 982. The scores:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 179; Stiefel, 153; Klepper, 150; Schlett, 174; Fecher, 174. Total, 830.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Dr. Timm, 213; Koster, 256; Schultz, 213; Foege, 204; Amann, 148. Total, 1,034.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrman, 194; Stiefel, 184; Klepper, 146; Schlett, 195; Fecher, 111. Total, 830.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Bonneau, 177; Bush, 159; Dunn, 201; Rosenberg, 156; Wragge, 200. Total, 893.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Dr. Timm, 160; Koster, 249; Schultz, 167; Foege, 187; Rothermel, 181. Total, 844.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Bonneau, 152; Bush, 143; Dunn, 185; Rosenberg, 150; Wragge, 181. Total, 811.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 163; Schreiber, 204; Landmann, 233; Tuttle, 189; Haff, 193. Total, 982.

Brevoort Council—Smith, 159; Nimmo, 132; Dalton, 173; Reynolds, 167; Whitbeck, 165. Total, 799.

SECOND GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 142; Smith, 167; Blue, 169; Herbert, 165; Fernbach, 206. Total, 849.

Brevoort Council—Smith, 149; Nimmo, 142; Dalton, 153; Reynolds, 165; Whitbeck, 159. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 176; Schreiber, 149; Landmann, 224; Tuttle, 148; Haff, 170. Total, 867.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 180; Smith, 173; Blue, 130; Herbert, 159; Fernbach, 125. Total, 767.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Columbus Bowling Club—Shubert, 149; Seibert, 177; Irish, 176; Warner, 142; Courtland, 152. Total, 796.

Agreeable Bowling Club—L. Nowak, 180; Stendal, 155; Flogel, 133; Dauer, 193; Leisenberg, 145. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.—Columbus Bowling Club—Shubert, 154; Seibert, 130; Irish, 179; Warner, 147; Courtland, 153. Total, 763.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Rebbein, 187; Haigh, 147; Wagner, 170; Lockwood, 225; Helles, 172. Total, 910.

THIRD GAME.—Agreeable Bowling Club—L. Nowak, 171; Stendal, 144; N. Nowak, 131; Dauer, 171; Leisenberg, 155. Total, 772.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Rebbein, 140; Haigh, 189; Wagner, 163; Lockwood, 157; Helles, 233. Total, 887.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 154; Brick, 179; Modessohn, 166; Rehm, 166; F. Gerdes, 205. Total, 864.

Standard Bowling Club—Tobin, 159; Dexter, 149; Jellison, 168; Banks, 189; Kahlsdorf, 186. Total, 851.

SECOND GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 180; Brick, 160; Modessohn, 165; Rehm, 187; F. Gerdes, 182. Total, 874.

Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan)—Dewes, 171; Brown, 168; Higbie, 158; Elling, 169; Brodbeck, 184. Total, 850.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan)—Dewes, 165; Brown, 146; Higbie, 162; Elling, 152; Brodbeck, 162. Total, 777.

Standard Bowling Club—Kaffner, 225; Dexter, 177; Jellison, 159; Banks, 165; Kahlsdorf, 178. Total, 904.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Alfred Benjamin & Co.—Page, 173; Morehead, 150; Croissant, 110; Raymond, 124; Stillwagon, 168. Total, 731.

S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Oppenheim, 140; Stuart, 98; E. Oppenheim, 141; Eckstein, 102; Fishblatt, 138. Total, 679.

SECOND GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Oppenheim, 130; Stuart, 145; E. Oppenheim, 159; Eckstein, 169; Fishblatt, 168. Total, 786.

American Woolen Company—Franke, 156; Donaldson, 142; Lansing, 140; Cantrell, 119; Warmuth, 208. Total, 760.

THIRD GAME.—Alfred Benjamin & Co.—Page, 167; Morehead, 129; Croissant, 118; Raymond, 158; Stillwagon, 137. Total, 709.

American Woolen Company—Franke, 136; Donaldson, 190; Lansing, 136; Cantrell, 153; Warmuth, 168. Total, 783.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Lotterlee, 202; Carey, 168; Jacobs, 129; Butler, 192; Markwell, 125. Total, 816.

Fulton Bowling Club—Schaller, 186; Jones, 188; Van Siclen, 160; Robinson, 182; Kirk, 205. Total, 921.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Lotterlee, 177; Carey, 184; Jacobs, 175; Butler, 149; Markwell, 197. Total, 882.

Amersfort Bowling Club—Dennis, 174; Ryder, 216; Gallussere, 169; Tuttle, 172; Buck, 219. Total, 950.

THIRD GAME.—Fulton Bowling Club—Schaller, 194; Jones, 169; Van Siclen, 172; Robinson, 165; Kirk, 176. Total, 876.

Amersfort Bowling Club—Dennis, 186; Ryder, 161; Gallussere, 165; Tuttle, 201; Buck, 160. Total, 903.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 182; Granger, 156; Dinsmore, 154; Dickson, 167; Johnson, 161. Total, 820.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Albert, 184; Goodman, 209; Brachold, 188; Sohl, 136; Wolff, 206. Total, 923.

SECOND GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 219; Granger, 187; Dinsmore, 163; Dickson, 188; Johnson, 141. Total, 889.

Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Ling, 148; Scharfenberg, 186; Gunderman, 211; Ridderhoff, 159; Baker, 162. Total, 866.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Linz, 202; Scharfenberg, 139; Gunderman, 179; Ridderhoff, 139; Baker, 203. Total, 862.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Albert, 183; Goodman, 168; Brachold, 163; Sohl, 173; Wolff, 198. Total, 885.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

KNICKERBOCK'R A.C.	1st.	2d.	3d.	METROPOLITAN B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ross	156	185	172	Breen	175	180	187
Seymour	154	138	145	Sherwood	174	204	170
Fisher	171	134	135	Oerter	163	152	220
Parker	130	179	140	Kling'l'h'f'r	143	157	178
Stafford	169	140	168	Arnold	204	214	231
Total	789	796	760	Total	865	887	986

Columbia's Automobile Club.

The students at Columbia University who are interested in automobiles held the annual meeting of their club yesterday to elect officers for the year and arrange their club runs for the season. Lewis Iselin, 1903, college, was the choice for President; Frank Tefft Bogue, 1902, college, was selected as Vice President with Roscoe Crosby Gaige, 1903, college, Secretary and Treasurer. Arrangements made provide for runs to Princeton, New Haven, Philadelphia, and Ardsley.

Sale of the Yawl Genevieve.

De Ver H. Warner of Bridgeport, Conn., through Huntington & Seaman, has sold to Conrad Stein of this city the yawl Genevieve. She was designed by B. B. Crowninshield and built by Howland, Monument Beach, Mass., last July. Her dimensions are 61 feet 8 inches over all, 39 feet water line, 14 feet beam, and 8 feet draught.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Supreme Court of the United States.

253, of October Term, 1900—Pin Kwan, petitioner, vs. The United States, and 254, of October Term, 1900—Ping Yik, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Leave granted to Richard Crowley to file affidavit in connection with motion to reinstate cases.

49—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, petitioner, vs. William L. Moore.—Argument concluded by Franklin Bartlett for the petitioner.

57—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Webster Eaton, administrator, &c., and 58—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Bertha Zernecke, administratrix, &c.—Argued by W. F. Evans for the plaintiff in error, and by Thomas C. Munger for the defendants in error.

59—A. J. Tullock, plaintiff in error, vs. Joab Mulvane.—Argument commenced by W. H. Rossington for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Monday: 59, 60, 61, 62, (and 63,) 66, 67, 181, (and 182,) 100, (original,) and 152.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

At a term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, held in and for the First Department, at the Court House of the Appellate Division, in the County of New York, on Oct. 25, 1901. Present: Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, P. J., Hon. Edward Patterson, Hon. George L. Ingraham, Hon. Edward W. Hatch, Hon. Frank C. Laughlin, J.J. The Court announced the following decisions:

Solomon Rangor, suing on his own behalf, &c., respondent, vs. Ernst Thalman and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of The City of New York, re Canal Place.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

In the matter of the Mayor, &c., re Rogers Place.—Order, so far as it sends back report to Commissioners, reversed, with costs, and report of Commissioners confirmed. Opinion by Patterson, J.

In the matter of Marcus A. Bettman.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam.

In the matter of William Campbell.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Nathan B. Levenson.—Motion granted.

Jennie Levene vs. John Hahnet.—Motion denied.

Julius Levine vs. Gustavus A. Goldsmith et al. —Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Austin B. Fletcher et al. vs. John McKeon et al.—Motion to dismiss denied until decision upon motion to set aside order of Sept. 23, 1901.

William A. Brady vs. James C. Kennedy et al. —Motion denied.

Sarah B. Weed vs. Phineas O. Davidson.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Court of Appeals.

Van Siclen vs. Jamaica Electric Light Company, appellant; Claflin vs. Moench et al., appellants; Balch, appellant, vs. Utica.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Abby, by guardian, appellant, vs. Wheeler; same vs. same.—Motion to consolidate appeals denied, and cases ordered to be argued together and placed on the present calendar for the first Thursday of next term.

La Tourette, appellant, vs. La Tourette.—Motion rearg

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.15
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year.....1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF TAMMANY.

It is of the very essence of duty in this campaign to be all the time mindful of the unmistakable relations of the Tammany nominee to his nominators. Even if he have the will and the power to fulfill as Mayor all that he promises as candidate, his election would bring only a temporary assuagement of the evils of Tammany rule, only a brief respite from the public shames and crimes it fosters.

Mr. SCHURZ is right. The election of Mr. SHEPARD would prolong the life of Tammany. "Not only would Tammany get credit for SHEPARD'S good character and his efforts for good and the public be deceived," said Mr. SCHURZ in his Cooper Union speech on Thursday evening, "but it would by means of that credit be in a far better position to elect a genuine Tammany man for Mr. SHEPARD'S successor, and it would have learned a new trick with which to tide itself over the most perilous situations. I can very well imagine how Boss CROKER, in case Mr. SHEPARD is elected to make room for a real politician two years hence, will cry right merrily to his pals, 'Now, boys, go it! For our own pockets all the time. Now we are safer than ever. We have learned something new. If we are ever very hard pressed again, we will select for our figurehead not a mere ordinary, respectable man, but we will catch a nice reformer of the very first class and nominate him for it. He will pull us through.'"

Mr. SHEPARD talks about the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party, but Mr. CROKER thinks only of the perpetuation of Tammany's power through the election of its candidate.

MARQUIS ITO AND JAPAN.

If Marquis ITO were ten years younger we have little doubt that he would have been able to make his reply, to the representative Americans who greeted him on Thursday evening, in their own language. That would have been a considerable advantage all around. But even across the fog of an interpretation we are able to catch some outline of his opinions. And without doubt they are valuable. "To be the ablest man among four hundred millions," observed a British eulogist of LI-HUNG-CHANG, "is surely something." But that venerable fox has proved himself in the interval to be so very vulpine, so exclusively "for his own pocket all the time," that he sinks very nearly to the level of civilization indicated by CROKER. We have to refuse to him the primary virtue of patriotism. But certainly nobody can deny that Marquis ITO, the most important man in Japan, is a patriot and a statesman. His faith in the mission of his country appears very clearly in what he has for years been doing for it. It appears as clearly, even across a translation, in what he said on Thursday evening to his American hosts.

The financial difficulties of Japan, we may infer, come mainly from the fact that the political development of Japan has outrun its commercial and financial development, rather than from any incapacity of the nation, through poverty, to play the character it has assumed. If we think what would become of any first-class Western Power, in face of the crises of modern times, without the financial machinery which has been evolved through generations for making suddenly available the resources of a country, we may form some notion of the condition of Japan. That condition we may safely assume to be transient.

And, on the other hand, by a figure which the Marquis's translator did not perhaps completely convey to the Marquis's auditors, he did present the true mission of Japan in the times that now are. "The Broker Nation," he was made to call his country. The mediatorial nation, we may suppose that he meant to call her, the mediator between "the most Eastern East" and the newest West. That is the rôle that Japan has been playing, with increasing impressiveness, during these latter years. She inherits the culture of China, she understands China, while in many respects she has outrun and rejected that culture as no longer applicable to herself. There is, we believe, an increasing feeling in the chancelleries of the most advanced nations, including our own, since the advent of Secretary HAY, that the lead of Japan in any matter touching the future of China is a fairly safe lead to follow, a safer lead, at all events, than any we could get from our "inner consciousness" of the Chinese situation. That we have been so commonly in accord with Japan on questions relating to the Far East is a proof of the intelligence with which our Chinese affairs have been administered, and of good augury for our future relations as well with the reactionary empire of China as with the progressive empire of Japan.

MR. SHEPARD'S GENEROUS TRIBUTE.

Let us all pause in the strenuous work of fighting Mr. SHEPARD'S candidacy to approve and applaud his high-minded and generous tribute to some of the prominent men who are opposing him, placing them far above himself in respect to public service wherein his own desert is conspicuous and distinguished.

Mr. SHEPARD is unwilling to accept for himself the full measure of credit accorded to him by Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, who said that the final success of the rapid-transit undertaking was due to him more than to all other persons. With a modesty that is all the finer for being so unusual, Mr. SHEPARD says: "To others far more than to myself is due the credit of the success thus far attained." He mentions Mr. HEWITT, to whose far-seeing genius we owe the general plan of the work; Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, who has borne the great burden of the Commission's work; Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, whose familiarity with transportation problems was most helpful; Mr. SETH LOW, who, as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, rendered valuable service; Mr. GEORGE L. RIVES, intimately associated with the work by faithful and intelligent labors; and Mr. JOHN CLAFLIN, who has given a great deal of time and valuable service to the cause of rapid transit.

This is fine, human, and noble. If we mistake not, all the gentlemen mentioned by Mr. SHEPARD are politically opposed to him in this campaign. Mr. ORR possibly excepted. They support Mr. LOW, and one of them is Mr. Low himself. That makes his tribute to them appear all the more generous and admirable.

A political campaign is a transitory popular tumult. The high qualities of mind and heart that Mr. SHEPARD exhibits in this utterance are an enduring force, a priceless attribute of broad humanity, that continually lends grace and beauty to a somewhat sordid world.

THE SPOILING OF PARK AVENUE.

Somewhat tardily, it would seem, the property owners and residents along Park Avenue and of the adjacent streets are organizing to oppose the changes in the railroad tunnel which appear to have been arranged by agreement between the New York Central management and President SEXTON of the Health Department. It is an instructive outcome of the agitation for the reform of the perennial nuisance of the tunnel transit behind locomotives, that the order of the Health Department was to do exactly what the railroad company has wanted to do all along, but did not dare to more than tentatively suggest—the conversion of its tunnel into an open cut to the end that the discomfort of the passengers who pay fare may be transferred to the residents along the line of the road who do not. The public will find it impossible to believe that the curious agreement between the railroad company and the Board of Health is not quite typical of the Tammany method of procedure in cases where such agreements are of mutual advantage.

To practically unroof the tunnel will undoubtedly modify in an important degree the unwholesome and disagreeable conditions caused within it by the passing of locomotives through it. At the same time it will inflict further injury upon an important section of the city already placed at a disadvantage by the fact that at intervals smoke and steam and gases are belched up in clouds, to be carried by the wind into open windows and doors. The reconstruction of the tunnel to admit of these changes, and the substitution of a relatively light steel roof construction for that which now exists, is expected to greatly increase the discomfort of residents from noise and vibration, with the net result that a great deal of property which is now depreciated in value from the investment point of view from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. will be further impaired in earning power and lowered in taxable valuation. How serious a matter it is to have a square mile of naturally desirable residence property thus handicapped and rendered unable to bear without hardship to owners its proper share of local taxation, will be understood by any one who will look over the ground and follow the route of the tunnel throughout its length. The city annually loses from lowered valuations for taxation many times the interest on the cost of correcting the nuisance altogether by a change of motive power below Mott Haven. Indeed, we are not at all sure that the addition to taxable valuations in one year after the complete and permanent correction of the tunnel nuisance would not amount to more than the cost of a complete electrical installation. Modern residences along or near the tunnel route are purchasable at prices at least one-third below those they would much more readily command if the tunnel were made unobjectionable. How many millions would be added to the taxable valuation of New York real estate by such a reform could be easily calculated in the office of the Tax Commissioners.

The slipshod and makeshift plan for which President SEXTON has made himself responsible may relieve the inside of the tunnel somewhat, but it will make the outside conditions admittedly a great deal worse. This means that the injury to Park Avenue and adjacent property will be emphasized, with the result that taxable valuations must in justice be lowered and the burdens upon other property increased. In organizing to resist such an invasion of their rights and of the public interest, the Park Avenue residents are taking a wise course. They are acting for self-protection against an extremely selfish and short-sighted corporation, which has secured official co-operation in its plan to injure the city in general and the property owners along its line particularly, that it may continue to run locomotives into the heart of the city. They can at least without much difficulty tie up the proposed changes until after election, and if they do this the way will be much clearer than it now appears to secure the cancellation of the absurd order of the Board of Health, and the intelligent official consideration of the whole subject with reference to the public and private interests involved.

THE COMPANY HE KEEPS.

FROMME, UNGER, GRADY, CARROLL, SEXTON—and SHEPARD. This is the company Tammany forces upon the pure-souled Brooklyn reformer, these are the men, deep-dyed Tammany persons all of them, and some of them actually members of the Gambling Combine, with whom he rubs shoulders in the dirty game of Croker politics.

FROMME presided at the St. Nicholas Rink meeting where Mr. SHEPARD spoke on Wednesday evening. FROMME is the interesting individual who went about four years ago making speeches filled with ribaldry. Here is a gem from Mr. FROMME'S speech before the Jefferson Club in the Van Wyck Mayoralty campaign:

> His (Mr. Low's) ancestors and STRONG'S ancestors were those Massachusetts Puritans who were too holy to live and wouldn't die, but we've got a candidate who came from good old Dutch stock, who smoked their pipes and got drunk when they pleased, and their descendant is ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.
>
> I'll tell you some of the history of the United States that perhaps you've forgotten. I forgot it myself, so I read it up again. These Puritans sailed from England, where they were persecuted, and came over the stormy seas in a vessel. I'm sorry it didn't sink. They arrived on a Saturday and rested the next day, and then a storm came up and they had a hell of a time in landing.

Challenged by Mr. JEROME to say frankly whether he approves of the candidacy of FROMME, Mr. SHEPARD finds an easy refuge in the assertion that he will not discuss his fellow-candidates. We agree with him and find him justified in this position. Of course he cannot denounce the men whom Tammany has put upon the ticket with himself. It would be a gross solecism for the candidate for Mayor to say that the candidate for Borough President of Manhattan is an unspeakable, vulgar fellow whom it was an insult to nominate and would be a disgrace to elect. By accepting the Tammany nomination Mr. SHEPARD has shirked the duty to say that and a thousand other things that good citizens ought to say in this campaign.

UNGER, with whose services as Assistant District Attorney Mr. PHILBIN was glad to dispense, and who is now the favorite counsel of Tammany criminals, is another one of these unwonted associates of Mr. SHEPARD. He sat on the platform and spoke at the St. Nicholas Rink meeting. Then there was GRADY, known as the Silver-Tongued GRADY, whose cheap and tawdry oratory has been put at the service of every vile cause Tammany has ever supported. This is the company Mr. SHEPARD keeps. As a Tammany candidate he cannot very well keep any other, but it is disgraceful to him. The worst of it is that if he is elected Mayor he must keep this sort of company and work largely with these instruments throughout his term.

SURROGATE ABBOTT OF KINGS COUNTY.

There is no reason why the supporters of Mr. Low in Kings County should not also support Surrogate GEORGE B. ABBOTT for re-election. Indeed, the interests of good government demand the success of both. Judge ABBOTT is a candidate on the Democratic ticket, just as MORGAN J. O'BRIEN is a candidate for re-election to the Supreme bench on the Democratic ticket in the County of New York, but the nomination in each instance was the proper one, and the Citizens' Union of Kings County was guilty of a serious mistake in not following with reference to Mr. ABBOTT the example set here in the case of Justice O'BRIEN.

The defeat of Surrogate ABBOTT would be a serious blow to the judicial system of Kings County. In a higher degree than any other judicial officer whose jurisdiction is over property devised by will or left to be distributed in the manner provided by the statutes of the State, Judge ABBOTT is an expert in the law of wills and intestacy. He has had a long experience, an experience which has been very valuable to the heirs and legatees of property. For a number of years he was Public Administrator, and so able and honorable was his administration of that office that more than once persons having large property interests made him their executor, while others died without a will content to leave the interests of their families in the hands of this efficient and honest administrator.

He left the office of Public Administrator to become Surrogate, and he has held this office for twelve years with credit to himself and to the advantage of all who have had business dealings with the office. When a community is fortunate enough to secure the services of such a man it ought to be careful to prevent his loss to it through the fortunes or blunders of a political campaign. Judge ABBOTT should not have been exposed to an undeserved fate, and he should be saved from the probable disaster to his party.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the monthly reports of Major and Surgeon W. C. GORGAS, the Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, is the length of time during which each of them has made a finer showing than any of its predecessors and so established a new "record" for the city. Of course this progression was to have been expected for awhile, and as the condition of Havana when the Americans assumed control was as bad as it could by any possibility be made by the complete neglect of all sanitation as understood by communities more enlightened than out-and-out savages, it is not at all strange that at first the work of improvement was rapid. But after Havana had been elevated from its centuries-old position among the most unhealthy of tropical cities to prominent rank among the least unhealthy of them, it was generally supposed that anything further was practically out of the question until the necessarily slow process of educating the mass of the population had been in operation for many years. The American sanitarians, however, have not been content with doing well, or with tropical cities as standards of comparison, and they have gone steadily ahead till now they are setting marks which the statisticians of many a northern metropolis must observe with something like hopeless envy. For September Major GORGAS reports a death rate of 15.64 per thousand, which is only a minute fraction above that of London, and is better than those of Paris, Berlin, Pittsburg, Washington—and New York. Yellow fever caused only two deaths, while of smallpox there has been none for a year, and malarial fever and tuberculosis have decreased to a marked extent. "As to yellow fever," says the Major, "there has never been an approximation to this condition at any time in the last 150 years. This is the first year, during that period, in which we have known that yellow fever was conveyed by the mosquito; and during February the Military Governor directed that our disinfection be carried out on these lines. I attribute our very surprising results to this fact. As each month passes, we feel more and more confident that the problem of the control of yellow fever has been solved by the discovery that the mosquito is its conveyor; and little anxiety is now felt when a focus develops in the city. From repeated successes in the last six months we believe that, with present disinfection methods, any infection from yellow fever that may be introduced into the city can be stamped out."

—Judging from the Tammany placards posted up conspicuously in all parts of the city and from the speeches of the Tammany leaders and candidates, the members of "that ancient organization" have a most tender regard for the good repute of New York and suffer agonies of mind and body from the fear that outsiders may be supplied with excuses for talking critically or contemptuously about the metropolis of the Western World. So, at least, an unenlightened foreign observer might conclude from the impassioned tirades directed by the Tammany orators and writers at the other inhabitants of the city who have found fault with the recent and present administration of its affairs. This is angrily resented as "vilification of the city's good name," and its voters are implored to put an end to the malignant assaults. Do not our friends the enemy make, in this matter, the somewhat serious mistake of confounding themselves and their own reputation with New York and the reputation of New York? It is not at all remarkable that they should have fallen into this error. Many very obvious facts have seemed to support them in assuming that they, as the world's people say, were It, or the Whole Thing, and, naturally, words or actions tending to dispell this pleasant delusion give severe pain to those who have been led to believe in its substantiality. A delusion it is, however, and if the indignant members of "that ancient organization"—really Mr. SHEPARD deserves much gratitude for that beautiful euphemism for the ugly "gang of thieves" which it replaces—if the members of "that ancient organization" will listen attentively to the sounds which now so affright their ears, they will discover that nobody is saying a word against New York or the name thereof. On the contrary, the attacking party is vehement simply because it loves the city so well and considers it so good and so great. Not New York or its repute do they assail, but the deadly enemies of both. Denunciation of "that ancient organization" is not denunciation of the city or of its people.

—There is no denying that it was a good deal of an achievement for Mr. ALEXANDER WINTON to traverse ten miles in his automobile at a rate so close to a mile a minute that the difference amounts to nothing to anybody except the votaries of the split-second watch. Such speed is attained by very few express trains, and, as a display of skill and courage, the exploit certainly ranks high. But that is the best, and, indeed, all, that can be said for it. Mr. WINTON demonstrated an almost perfectly useless possibility, and he aroused an emulation which will hinder rather than advance the art of building automobiles for the practical purposes of business or pleasure. Machines like his have even less relation to the machines desired by the vast majority of the people who hope some day to own an automobile than do the big racing yachts to the boats that make sailing comfortable and safe, and the demands of the amateurs who will be eager to beat Mr. WINTON'S record will only distract the attention of the manufacturers from the work upon which they ought to be fixing their minds. That work is the production of a self-moving vehicle cheap enough to be within the reach of moderate purses, strong enough to overcome all the difficulties of ordinary roads, and simple enough to be operated without any extensive knowledge of mechanics. Racing killed the bicycle, or at least robbed it of all popular interest, and the bicycle, in its way, was one of the finest products of human ingenuity. Racing will do the same thing to the automobile, if it continues long enough. Any of the automobiles now built can go as fast as any except a very few misguided people will ever want to go, and the rich young men who are lavishing their money on racing machines would expend it much more wisely if they encouraged experiments in the direction of decreasing the price and increasing the beauty and trustworthiness of these "vehicles of the future." While nothing but speed is thought of there will be no real progress, and only a short-lived fad can result from triumphs like that at Cleveland.

—How vastly different is the aspect of protection when viewed from a distance as great as that from here to Austria or Germany, and the aspect of protection for our own makers of steel and cloth! It is perfectly obvious to all of us that the exclusion of American products and manufactures from a European country is simply the imposition of an absurd and wicked tax on a huge majority of the inhabitants of that country, and that it can benefit only the small minority who will be enabled to raise prices for the rest to pay. The very thought of such injury to the poor Austrians raises the temperature of American blood—if it doesn't cause that blood to boil tumultuously.

SUGGESTS A MEANS OF DEFEATING MR. VAN WYCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon one point in the present campaign there is more general agreement than upon any other—namely, the unfitness of Robert A. Van Wyck for the Supreme Court bench. The opinion to this effect that has been expressed by the Bar Association meets with approval, not alone from all supporters of the Fusion ticket, but from many who are in agreement with Mr. Shepard as to the importance of having a Democratic administration in the City of New York.

It is to these, primarily, that this argument is addressed: It is very evident that for the opposition to Mr. Van Wyck to be effective it must be concentrated upon one of the candidates on the Fusion ticket. This can be made apparent by the following suppositious case: Suppose that 340,000 votes are to be divided between Tammany and the Fusion ticket, and that the Tammany ticket gets 180,000 of these and the opposition 160,000. Suppose, now, that 12,000 Tammany voters scratch Van Wyck, dividing their votes equally among Blanchard, Clarke, and Greenbaum. The result would be that Van Wyck would have 168,000 and each of the three Fusion candidates 164,000, Van Wyck being therefore elected. Now, if these 12,000 scratchers were to concentrate upon one of the Fusion candidates, the result would be that Van Wyck would have 168,000, and the Fusion candidate so selected would have 172,000, Van Wyck being defeated.

The importance of such concentration being thus made clear, the question naturally arises as to which of the three Fusion candidates (O'Brien being necessarily omitted as being on both tickets) should be selected as the one upon whom concentration is easiest. Blanchard and Clarke are Republicans; Greenbaum is an Independent Democrat. The votes that are to be taken from Van Wyck in order to secure his defeat must be procured from Democrats who are disposed to regard the Democracy in municipal affairs as essential. Under these circumstances it would seem that concentration could most easily be procured upon the Democratic candidate on the Fusion ticket. Since concentration is absolutely necessary to success, and since there are almost insuperable difficulties in assuring the necessary Democratic votes to any Republican candidate, it would seem to be the part of prudence for all those who are opposed to the election of Van Wyck to the Supreme Court to unite in their determination to give their votes to Greenbaum to insure the defeat of Van Wyck.

New York, Oct. 25, 1901. DEMOCRAT.

JUSTICE JEROME AND THE SALOON

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Justice Jerome's talks about saloons remind me of the man who applied for a license to keep a saloon. "Have you a certificate of good character?" asked the Magistrate, and the man replied: "And what does a man need a good character for to sell liquor?" Seriously, I fear the Justice is injuring the good cause by his defense of the saloon. It may save many votes, which we need so much, but it is bringing sad reproach to the good cause we have at heart.

And, after all, what is the foe we are fighting but the accursed alliance between Tammany and the saloon? Is not the saloon the source of nearly all our woe, the chief curse in our social life and our politics? How can the Justice speak of liquor selling as a respectable and legitimate business when he must know from his own experience as a Magistrate that liquor is the cause of at least 90 per cent. (some Judges have said 95 per cent.) of all our crime? The liquor seller ought to be made to "sweat," and become a lawbreaker in carrying on his nefarious traffic.

If it is a legitimate business, why not sell before Sunday noon as well as after? Is it because of the resulting disturbance against which churchgoers should be protected? And why, pray, should the liquor sellers be favored above other tradesmen in being allowed to do business on Sundays? Is that business one of necessity or mercy to be accorded such a privilege? The one great thing is to overthrow Tammany, but it is an unhappy necessity, if it be one, which compels us to wink at and tolerate the liquor traffic for the present. But at least let us not whitewash the nuisance.

H. D. C.

Brooklyn, Oct. 22, 1901.

The Catholic Church and Marriage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of to-day, describing a wedding celebration in the upper part of the city, makes use of this expression: The Catholic Church would not recognize the marriage performed by the Protestant clergyman." This is not strictly true. If both parties were baptised the Church would recognize the marraige. But if one of the parties, as happened in the instance in question, was unbaptised, the other, or Catholic party, was obliged to obtain a dispensation in order to contract a marriage which would be valid in the eyes of the Church.

The Church, be it remarked, always gives such a dispensation where good and sufficient reasons for it are alleged.

JOSEPH F. MOONEY, V. G.

New York, Oct. 25, 1901.

A FABLE WITH A MORAL.

Once upon a time there was a beautiful little Canary whose color was like sunlight and whose voice was raised in praise of the good and the beautiful. And there was also a monstrous Tom Cat whose color was black—absolute, pure black; he had not one white spot—and whose eyes were green with greed. His voice, moreover, was shockingly discordant and was raised at most unseemly hours.

The good little Canary sitting upon his tree observed the wicked Cat and thus addressed him:

"Your tastes are garish—why don't you reform?

"Your morals are shocking—why don't you reform?

"You are carnivorous and predatory—why don't you reform?

"Your life is an orgie—WHY DON'T YOU REFORM?

"Your color is black and you're an outrage on decency and a blot on the landscape—WHY DON'T YOU REFORM?"

"Dickey!" said the Cat, wiping away a tear. "Dem dere cruel words cuts me to de heart. What you ses is true. I'se been a wicked guy.

"But dere's some excuse fer me, de way I was brung up. I was a orphan, Dickey, an' never had no one to tell me nothin' 'bout morals.

"I'se been a wicked guy, Dickey, an I'se played it low down lots o' times, but I won't do it never no more, since you object.

"Wot's de matter wid us bein' partners? You could put in de virtue an' I could put in de beef.

"Consolidate wid me, Dickey, an' all will be well."

Flattered by this unexpected reception of his admonitions, the Canary flew down to the Cat.

A minute later there was no Canary in sight, but the pleased expression on the feline's countenance and the pile of yellow feathers in front of him showed where the bird had gone.

MORAL.—Don't be a canary.

NUGGETS.

Third Party to Help.

"No, I cannot marry you," said the beautiful maiden. "Of course not," replied the cheerful youth. "We'll let the minister do that."—Philadelphia Record.

Omitted.

"I can't understand it," said Half Back. "Can't understand what?" asked Spiffins.

"Can't understand why Yale University didn't confer a degree on the Captain of the football team."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Rural Visitor Puzzled.

"What puzzles me," said Mr. Meddergrass, on his return from the city, "what puzzles me about these here trolley cars is that they are s'posed to make money by haulin' people around, but they won't a blame one of 'em stop for anybody to get on an' ride."—Baltimore American.

Home Products Preferred.

Jinks—Miss Moneyleigh is quite domestic in her tastes, I should think.

Blinks—Why do you think so? She is a society leader.

Jinks—Yes, but she has refused three foreigners in the last six months.—Detroit Free Press.

THE LOVING DEAD.

James Buckham in Christian Advocate.

We hold our sacred dead aloof,
We put them by like treasures old,
No more for them or hearth or roof,
But narrow dwellings lone and cold.

The dear, warm hearts that fell asleep!
Why shun them in our secret thought?
Why ever at a distance keep,
As if some change were in them wrought?

They cease not from their constant love,
They are not strange and far away;
Their presences about us move
Closer than presences of clay.

How it must grieve them, when they come
Heart-close, and find no welcome there!
Or whisper love, and find us dumb,
Forgetful, hedged with servile care!

Oh, let us hold our dear ones close—
Closer and closer, when they move
Beyond the veil! For no one knows
The preciousness of human love!

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE IRISH QUESTION

New Rules to Limit Obstruction in the Commons Promised.

Plan to Reduce Ireland's Representation Supported—Severer Measures in South Africa May Be Taken.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 26.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing upward of 8,000 persons in Waverley Market, this city, last night, announced that the Government intended to frame new rules for the House of Commons so as to limit Irish obstruction.

"We propose," said he, "to bring forward rules which shall give to the majority of the Commons greater control over its own business and greater control over the men who insult and outrage it, and we shall endeavor to protect the Mother of Parliaments from those who would destroy her usefulness and reputation."

This was not the only thing Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Government intended to do.

"The present representation of Ireland," said he, "is an abuse and a scandal. No alteration can be made except in immediate anticipation of a general dissolution, and we are not contemplating that. But when we get nearer to the time we shall ask you whether you think Irish representation is so precious to you, is so valuable to the National interests, that it is desirable to continue it on a scale which gives the Irish a representation enormously exceeding the proportionate representation of Scotland and England."

The Colonial Secretary went on to point out that on the basis of population Ireland had thirty members too many in the House of Commons, and on the basis of her contributions for imperial purposes, as considered at the time of the union, she had from forty to fifty members too many.

"I say that this constitutes an abuse," he continued, "and there is no reason why it should be perpetuated."

In another portion of the speech, which was largely devoted to the Irish question, Mr. Chamberlain observed:

"If these gentlemen who now openly shout for the Mahdi and pray for the Boers—if they had a Parliament of their own, if all the strings of Irish government had been in their hands, if they had had the power—is it not certain that they would have refused to pay their contribution to the war, and that they would have placed us in a position of embarrassment?

"The relations of the Parliamentary Opposition with the Irish Party Mr. Chamberlain said he considered "dangerous to the empire."

In reviewing the war in South Africa, which he again declared had been forced upon Great Britain by the Boers, he said the Government acknowledged that it had made a mistake as to the time of ending the war, and that he admired the tenacity of the Boers; but he insisted that it was the duty of Great Britain to meet that tenacity with equal resolution. Then followed what is regarded as a most important declaration.

"I think the time has come, or is coming," said the Colonial Secretary, "when measures of greater severity may be necessary; and, if that time comes, we can find precedents for anything we do, in the actions of those nations who now criticise our 'barbarity' and 'cruelty,' but whose examples in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Algeria, in Tonquin, in Bosnia, and in the Franco-German war we have never approached."

LONDON, Oct. 26.—In his address last night at Edinburgh, Mr. Chamberlain, as usual, made a good fighting speech, which was devoted more to discrediting the Opposition than to defending the Government. He represented the Liberal Party as still chained to the Irish Party and Home Rule, and declared that the Liberal Imperialists, "whose imperialism is always in brackets," were powerless unless they could shake themselves free of the Irishmen, the pro-Boers, and the Little Englanders.

The Colonial Secretary denounced as fables the rumors that the Government had ignored or rejected any overtures of peace on honorable terms, and asserted that, inasmuch as the Boers had rejected the terms already offered, there was nothing left to do but to fight to the end.

His defense of the Government, the War Office, and the war policy presented no new features. His references to the acts of European nations as precedents for military severity are regarded as injudicious, and as likely to raise another storm of Continental anger.

Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the reduction of the Irish representation is somewhat academic, since the chances are that the overturning of the Ministry will come too suddenly to allow the Government to propose a redistribution bill, and Mr. Chamberlain himself has candidly admitted that a reduction of representation would be no remedy for obstruction.

SYMPATHY FOR GEN. BULLER.

Cheers for Him in London Music Halls —Many Indian Newspapers Support Him.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—It is learned that Gen. Buller, after delivering the speech which resulted in his retirement, received a personal letter from King Edward, disapproving of his utterances and clearly intimating that his Majesty would be glad if Gen. Buller would resign. Then the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, summoned Gen. Buller and point-blank demanded his resignation. It was a stormy interview, ending in Gen. Buller's flat refusal to resign.

It is said that the General, even then, did not believe that the War Office would venture to retire him. After the interview, however, Mr. Brodrick went straight to King Edward, in Scotland, and the result of his visit was the action which has now so stirred up the country.

It is undeniable that the Liberal leaders, in common with the majority of the sober-minded public and most of the army officers, believe that the War Office acted correctly in retiring Gen. Buller. The efforts made by several of the London daily newspapers to create a feeling in Gen. Buller's favor are patently due to their desire to make party capital, as these papers, previous to the action of the War Office, could scarcely say anything bad enough about the General, for whom they have now taken up the cudgels. They have succeeded, however, in working up a certain amount of popular enthusiasm, which finds vent in music hall demonstrations whenever Gen Buller's name is mentioned.

A great meeting of sympathy in Hyde Park is now under consideration, and there is talk of the presentation to the General of a sword of honor as a national tribute. In the West of England, where Gen. Buller's home is situated, feeling runs high. Frequent meetings have been held to denounce the Government's action.

The Right Hon. Walter H. Long, President of the Local Government Board, in the course of a long speech at Liverpool yesterday afternoon, said the Government would defend Gen. Buller's appointment to the command at Aldershot on the grounds of policy and justice. His dismissal was solely because his recent speech was subversive of military discipline. Agonized consideration had been extended to the case and the Cabinet unanimously supported Lord Roberts's action. Probably no man possessing the traditional qualities of the British to a greater degree than Gen. Buller ever wore the King's uniform, but a greater mistake than his no soldier could make.

The Daily News makes the interesting statement that when the Liberal Government was overturned in 1895 by a snap division a document was actually ready for signature appointing Sir Redvers Buller Commander in Chief.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says the papers of India generally comment adversely on the enforced retirement of Gen. Buller. The papers which do not blame Sir Redvers generally blame the Government. The Calcutta Englishman says:

"The War Office grows more Chinese every day. Even when it does a good thing it does it grotesquely."

The Bombay journals, however, sustain the action of the War Office.

A TALK WITH MR. CARNEGIE.

He Declines to Discuss the New York City Election—Views on the Isthmian Canal.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Andrew Carnegie announced to-night that he would preserve an absolutely impartial attitude in regard to the municipal campaign in New York City. Any other course, he believes, would be highly improper, in view of his present and future relations with the municipal officials of New York in connection with his gifts to that city. Mr. Carnegie reiterated his disinclination to speak for publication on any phase of the election, and evinced a keen desire that no one should attempt to quote or misquote him regarding that fight. However, he frankly deprecated such "absurd" misrepresentations of the condition of New York City as appeared in The London Times this morning.

Dealing with the Isthmian Canal question, Mr. Carnegie said:

"Great Britain has acted with rare good sense. The canal ought to be American, built with American money, and by American workmen and American brains, and now it will be. There is no doubt that Great Britain will eventually be the greatest beneficiary and will have no reason to repent the sensible course she adopted during the recent negotiations."

Questioned regarding the rumors of a possible British steel trust, Mr. Carnegie laughingly declared that he was now out of business, and did not know or care anything more about it.

"With the exception of the canal matter," he declared, "I have really nothing to say. I expect to remain in America until May."

Mr. Carnegie's Scottish education scheme is progressing to his satisfaction. In the course of his visit to America Mr. Carnegie will probably increase his benefactions to no small extent, although he adheres to his rule not to discuss such matters for publication.

During his few days in London, Mr. Carnegie has been besieged by callers, but he has seen only a few persons, and has given no interview except the foregoing.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are booked to sail for New York from Southampton to-day on board the American liner St. Louis.

SAYS NEW YORK IS UNSAFE.

Dispatch to London Times Declares It Is in the Condition of a Mining Town a Generation Ago.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—On the authority of the New York correspondent of The Times, whose statement has been sent broadcast over Europe, a reign of terror exists in New York City.

"It is no exaggeration to say," asserts the correspondent, "that New York is now as unsafe as a mining town a generation ago. One of the results of the political importation of tramps and criminals has been to turn loose in the city many of the most dangerous men in America. Criminals of every class, from the petty thief to the highwayman, are pressed into the service. Part of the price paid them is the promise of immunity from punishment. And, resulting therefrom, an incredible wave of crime is sweeping over the city. The shopkeepers are in a state bordering on panic. Citizens walk the secluded streets at night literally at the risk of their lives.

"The more prosperous shopkeepers are employing private watchmen, so great is the distrust of the police."

THE CANAL NEGOTIATIONS.

London Spectator Says Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Will Benefit Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Spectator, dealing with the question of the Isthmian Canal, says:

"When once the canal is made by the United States, opened to the whole world on equal terms, and held so strongly that no power at war with Great Britain will be able to violate its neutrality, the British nation will realise that, instead of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty proving an injury, it is a great benefit to the nation.

"That America, though she will make, work, and hold the canal, should bind herself to preserve its neutrality as regards a power with which she might be at war is absurd. Such a stipulation would not and could not be observed ten minutes after war was declared. The American Isthmian Canal, like everything else American, will be used against America's enemies in case of war, whatever jurists may say. We should do the same in case of the Suez Canal."

LIBRARY FOR SAN JUAN.

City Will Support Institution Provided by Andrew Carnegie.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Oct. 25.—Andrew Carnegie, from Skibo Castle, has written to Martin G. Brumbaugh, Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, as the result of an extended correspondence since July, saying:

"I shall be glad to furnish $100,000 for the erection of a public library at San Juan, on condition that the site will be furnished and that the city will pledge itself to support the library by an appropriation of $6,000 annually, supplemented by action on the part of the insular Legislature, bringing the total up to $8,000 or $9,000."

Mr. Carnegie thinks $100,000 will be enough to erect the building and provide books. Funds for the maintenance of the library have already been appropriated. The Trustees, Gov. Hunt, the Mayor, and Mr. Brumbaugh, will meet to-day and formulate the necessary plans for the erection of the building.

DUKEDOM GOES WITH CASTLE.

Comte Boson de Perigord, Who Married Miss Helen Morton, Buys the Chateau de Valencay.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Comte Boson de Périgord, who recently married Miss Helen Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, has purchased the Chateau de Valencay for 1,718,365 francs.

The owner of the domain of Valencay, if a member of the family, is entitled to assume the dukedom. The Gaulois expresses the belief that Comte Boson will claim his rights; and the former Miss Morton will thus become Duchesse de Valencay.

Valencay is thirty-one miles southeast of Blois, and therefore in the heart of the country which contains many of the most beautiful castles of the early Renaissance in France.

The château bought by Comte Boson de Périgord was constructed in the reign of Francis I., and is an excellent specimen of the architecture of that period. It contains a good collection of pictures.

ORDER BY KITCHENER REVERSED.

British War Office Directs that Three Colonials Be Set Free.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The War Office has ordered the immediate release of three members of the Fifth Victorian contingent, who, resenting Brig. Gen. Beatson calling the command "white-livered curs," were tried by court-martial and sentenced to death for mutinous conduct.

Lord Kitchener commuted the sentence to twelve years' penal servitude.

Improvements to Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Five hundred artisans are engaged in the renovation of Buckingham Palace. Besides the repainting and redecorating of the building, important structural alterations are being made in the interior, and a Portland stone balcony is being erected on the west façade. It overlooks the Green Park. Fine lawn tennis and cricket grounds are being laid out for the younger members of the royal family, while among hosts of other improvements are elevators, telephones, and electric light.

900,000 Chinese Famine-stricken.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.—According to reliable reports received by the British Consul General, Mr. Warren, 900,000 persons in the Province of Ngan-Whei and 300,000 in the Province of Kiang-Su are on the verge of starvation, and the famine is spreading. The available funds are insignificant. The Chinese have contributed £7,500 and the foreigners £1,500. A committee of the Consuls is being formed to aid the sufferers.

Japan Unable to Raise a Loan.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 25.—The attempt to dispose abroad of bonds for 50,000,000 yen ($24,900,000) has failed. This, it is expected, will seriously affect the position of the Cabinet.

ARMY TAKES DRASTIC MEASURES IN SAMAR

All Filipinos Ordered to Concentrate in the Towns.

Native Officials Arrested for Aiding Insurgents—Leyte a Hotbed of Insurrection.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—The people of the Island of Samar have been notified to concentrate in the towns, otherwise they will be considered public enemies and outlaws, and will be treated accordingly. Intense feeling exists among the troops in Samar. If they can meet the enemy in the open there will be great retaliation. Many of them have seen and the others have heard of the barbarous treatment which the dead American soldiers were subjected to by the Filipinos recently.

Francisco de Jesus, Lukban's Chief Commissary, was recently captured and taken to Cebu. Papers which he had in his possession have resulted in the arrest of many well-known Presidentes and other civil officials of the Island of Leyte.

It develops that Biliran Island, north of the Island of Leyte, has been a hotbed of the insurrection. Every civil official there has been aiding the insurgents of Samar in every way. They have landed heavy cargoes of rice and have received hemp in exchange.

Several thousand dollars also fell into the hands of the Americans when Jesus was made prisoner. His capture is considered to be a great disaster to the revolutionary cause.

Gen. Sumner reports a fight which took place at daybreak Wednesday at Taysan, Province of Batangas, between Companies D and I of the First Cavalry and a band of insurgents. There was desultory firing the whole forenoon when the insurgents were driven into the mountains. The cavalrymen destroyed the insurgent barracks, storehouse, 8,000 pounds of rice, and many uniforms and blankets.

The insurgents yesterday attacked San José, Province of Batangas, which was garrisoned by a detachment of the Twenty-first Infantry under Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly. The Americans fought hard, but were unable to prevent the burning of the town.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The consultations to-day between the President and his Cabinet officers were especially full, owing to the decision which Mr. Roosevelt has reached to write all of his message to Congress and to do it on original lines. Heretofore the Secretary of State has written that portion covering foreign relations and the other Cabinet officers each have contributed a chapter on his respective department.

The President has determined to do away with this detailed statement of the affairs of each department. He will devote his message to only such topics as he chooses to lay particularly before the attention of Congress, leaving the reports of the Cabinet officers to acquaint Congress with the details of administration.

GOLD AND SILVER IN 1900.

Transvaal War Reduced Gold Output for the Year—Record for Silver Large.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Director Roberts of the Mint has prepared a statement showing the production of the precious metals for the calendar year of 1900.

It shows that the production of gold in the world that year was 12,457,287 ounces, of the value of $257,514,700, a loss in value of $49,070,200 from 1899. The loss was mainly in the Transvaal field, South Africa, and due to the war.

The production of South Africa, in 1899, was of the value of $73,277,100 and, in 1900, $9,671,000. The principal gains were $8,118,000 in the United States and $6,606,000 in Canada.

The United States again heads the list. In the United States the principal gains were by Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah.

The silver output of the world amounted to 178,796,796 fine ounces, the largest ever known. It exceeds the products of 1899 by 11,572,513 ounces.

The United States again leads all other producers, with a slight excess over Mexico. There was an important advance in the price of silver during the year, the price ranging from 59.1 cents per ounce in January to 66.3 cents in the last month of the year. The chief factor in the rise was the purchases for the account of the Government of India. Silver rupees still constitute the common currency of India and, to supply the demand, the Government gives rupees in exchange for gold sovereigns at the rate of 15 rupees to the sovereign. Under this policy the Government reports an outlay for its fiscal year ended March 31, 1901, of 6,033,000 pounds sterling, which, at the average value of the year, would make the purchases amount to nearly 30,000,000 ounces. This would seem to restore India to somewhere near her old position as a customer for silver.

The production of gold in the United States and Territories producing the largest amounts is estimated by the Director as follows:

Alaska	$8,171,000	Utah	3,972,200
Arizona	4,193,400	Montana	$4,698,000
California	15,816,200	Nevada	2,006,200
Colorado	28,829,400	Oregon	1,034,700
Idaho	1,724,700	South Dakota	6,177,600

The commercial value of silver in the States and Territories producing the largest amounts is as follows:

Arizona	$1,857,210	Montana	$8,801,148
Colorado	12,700,010	Utah	5,746,912
Idaho	3,986,042		

The chief countries producing gold are:

United States	$79,171,000	Colombia	$1,809,500
Mexico	8,900,000	Brazil	3,330,300
Canada and Newfoundland	27,930,100	Venezuela	1,039,500
Africa	9,671,700	British Guiana	2,035,900
Australasia	74,200,000	French Guiana	2,241,300
Russia	20,145,500	Peru	1,095,200
Austria-Hungary	2,141,700	China	5,574,400
		Korea	4,500,000
		British India	9,433,500

The commercial value of silver in countries producing the largest amounts is as follows:

United States	$35,741,100	Germany	$3,361,300
Mexico	35,611,400	Spain	1,974,900
Canada and Newfoundland	6,723,300	Bolivia	6,723,300
		Chile	2,047,900
Australasia	2,758,200	Colombia	2,183,400
Russia	9,703,400	Peru	5,295,200
Austria-Hungary	20,145,500	Japan	1,029,300
	1,233,000		

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Brockholst Cutting has closed her cottage, Wee Bush, and returned to New York.

Dr. and Mrs. George McClellan will close their cottage at Jamestown on Monday, and return to Philadelphia.

Mr. W. Storrs Wells arrived from New York to-night.

Entertainments were given at the cottages by Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Burke Roche.

Miss Bergen of Wilmington, Del., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Addicks, at Belvoir.

Mrs. F. O. French will close her cottage to-morrow, and, with her daughter, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, will return to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman and Mrs. Perry Tiffany will close their cottages next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Gammell have closed their cottage on the Cliffs and returned to Providence.

W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

Prominent Men at Y. M. C. A. Dinner.

The international committee representing the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America will hold its annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday evening, Nov. 14. Among the guests will be William E. Dodge, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Rear Admiral J. C. Watson of the United States Navy, and Gen. A. S. Daggett, who commanded the American contingent of the second relief expedition to Peking.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in Shakespeare's Comedy.

Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry acted together last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre in Shakespeare's comedy "The Merchant of Venice." This statement must be followed closely by the corollary that the house was filled and that the progress of the performance was observed with delight and acclaimed with applause. Familiar as the comedy is, it took a new spirit and a new front of exceeding grace and glee as treated by the lightsome touch of the skillful players from across the sea. To be sure there were moments of the tragic, for Shylock is no bearer of smiles, and there was in his counterfeit presentment last night only so much of humor as lay in joy at his discomfiture.

Irving's Shylock is not now to be made known to this public. It is an old and familiar friend, and when the actor, at the close of the fourth act, was forced to speak some few words of thanks, his assumption that he was talking to old acquaintances was in the right mood and touched a responsive chord. This Shylock is not as vigorous and impassioned as some, and perhaps it is not so much so as it used to be itself. But it wears a grim, forbidding front, and if revels in the thirst for revenge with a devilish glee. It is intense in its conception and its expression. It is a notable character study, and it makes its mark upon this time of superficial things in the theatre.

As for Miss Terry's Portia, that is indeed a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It is rich in unctuous humor, in the flowering of its womanly sweetness, which fills the stage with a lovely perfume, in the splendor of its eloquence in such passages as the speech about the quality of mercy, and in the piquant grace and airy elegance of its comedy. The deftness and delicacy of the actress's touch are wondrous and her certainty in the calculation of effects is most instructive to the student of acting. Her exit after the trial scene is one of the most poetic bits of high comedy now known to the stage.

The play was generally well acted, though there was no one in the company who rose to extraordinary heights. Perhaps of all none was more satisfying than Lauriston Irving, who acted Antonio with gentle pathos and manly dignity. He made an interesting figure of a part sometimes but poorly treated. As Bassanio Mr. Arthur Royston was pleasing, but he was by no means distinguished in his delivery of the speech over the caskets. However, in this he was happier than the representative of the Prince of Morocco, who came near to tearing a passion to tatters. Mr. Tyars was somewhat heavy of touch as Gratiano, yet he knew the meaning of the rôle and did not fail to convey it to the audience.

As Launcelot Gobbo Mr. Dodsworth spoke his lines with sonorous tone and with much attention to their significance. He pleased the audience greatly. Miss Maud Milton was a most acceptable Nerissa and Miss Mabel Hackney was tolerable as Jessica. The scenery was what might have been expected in an Irving presentation, except in the last act, when the moon and the luminous clouds were but sorry make-believes. The stage management showed the customary care of Lyceum performances, and the minor details of the presentation were looked after with attention. To-night Sir Henry Irving will act in "Louis XI."

Mme. Schumann-Heink's Recital.

The song recital by Mme. Schumann-Heink and Mr. Emil Fischer which was postponed at the Brooklyn Institute from Oct. 17 on account of the illness of Mme. Schumann-Heink, will be given on Friday evening, Dec. 27. Tickets originally purchased for Oct. 17 will be good for Dec. 27.

McPHERSON WILL CASE.

Witnesses Testify that Dr. Muir and His Wife's Mother Became Reconciled.

Judge John A. Blair, in the Hudson County Orphan's Court at Jersey City yesterday, heard further testimony in the suit brought by Mrs. Edla Muir to set aside the will of her mother, Mrs. John R. McPherson.

Frederick C. Whitney, the first witness, testified that he was a theatrical manager, and had been associated with Dr. Muir in the production of a version of "Quo Vadis," which they put on the road in 1900. He first met Mrs. McPherson in June of that year, having been introduced to her by Mrs. Muir. He said that, however much Mrs. McPherson might have opposed her daughter's marriage at the outset she and Dr. Muir were reconciled when he became acquainted with Mrs. McPherson.

When Dr. and Mrs. Muir sailed for Europe Mrs. McPherson was unduly excited, witness said, and continued so for several days. She told him and Mrs. Parsons that she did not care whether she lived or died and tried to throw herself from a window. He and Mrs. Parsons had great difficulty in quieting her.

Under cross-examination Mr. Whitney denied that Mrs. Muir had any interest in the "Quo Vadis" venture, but admitted that Dr. Muir's interest in the business was paid for by Mrs. Muir's check.

Mrs. Eliza Lucas, a colored nurse who attended Mrs. McPherson for several years, testified that Mrs. McPherson had become reconciled to her daughter's marriage with Dr. Muir and that she was nervous and excited after Dr. and Mrs. Muir sailed for Europe.

The case was then adjourned until Nov. 8.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Percy Willis, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Forty-third Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-sixth Battery, Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Greble for duty.

First Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list, and will report to the commanding officer of the artillery district of Savannah for duty.

Capt. William B. Homer, Artillery Corps, will join his company upon its arrival at its station in the United States.

First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, Nineteenth Infantry, will proceed to Los Angeles and assume charge of the recruiting station in that city, to relieve First Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, Fifteenth Infantry, who will proceed to Fort Huachuca for duty at that post.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently appointed:

First Lieut. Frederick W. Stopford to the Eighty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery; Second Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott to the Thirty-ninth Company; Second Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield to the One Hundred and Second Company.

Second Lieut. Morris E. Locke, Artillery Corps, is attached to the Fifty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Officers recently appointed are assigned to regiments as indicated: First Lieuts. William S. Faulkner and William B. Aiken, Twenty-eighth Infantry; First Lieut. John J. Miller, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieuts. Frank E. Sidman and Goss L. Stryker, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Frederick W. Mills, Jr., Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. William B. Wallace, Twentieth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Ezra Woodruff, Deputy Surgeon General, was retired Oct. 24 by operation of law.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps:

First Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza from the Ninety-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-third Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Guy E. Carleton from the Ninety-second Company, Coast Artillery, to the Tenth Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle from the Sixty-third Company, Coast Artillery, to the First Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. John A. Berry from the Eighty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twelfth Battery, Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as Transport Surgeon on the transport Grant.

Navy.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack is ordered to the Bureau of Navagation.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Ajax sailed Oct. 23 from Hampton Roads for Genoa.

The Helena arrived yesterday at Yuen-Chan.

The Holland and Nina arrived at Delaware Breakwater to-day.

The Caesar has arrived at Algiers.

The Brooklyn is at Vladivostock.

The Indiana has arrived at Port Royal.

The Hartford sailed to-day from St. Thomas for San Juan.

The schoolship Saratoga is at Philadelphia.

Gen. Burnett Enlarging His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Summer home of United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett is undergoing extensive changes. The General will spend thousands of dollars in improving the property. He has awarded a contract for the erection of an entirely new set of farm buildings, the largest structure of which will be a massive barn with stable room for twenty-seven horses. The residence itself will not be entirely torn down, although a greater part of it will be dismantled and additions built upon it which will nearly double its present size. The work will not be begun until Spring.

JUSTICE JEROME TAKES BROOKLYN BY STORM

Sweeps Through Thirty-five Miles of Streets in an Automobile.

Makes Seven Speeches to Great Crowds Between South Brooklyn and East New York.

Justice Jerome, at the head of a flying squadron of motor vehicles, swept through the borough across the Bridge last night from South Brooklyn, through the Eastern District to East New York, and between 7 and 12 o'clock made seven speeches to great crowds that had waited for hours to hear him. His appearance was greeted in every instance by enthusiastic demonstrations.

Thirty-five miles of streets were covered in record-breaking time. The vehicles rushed along in a cloud of dust and accompanying sputter and whir of motor machinery that caused staid Brooklynites, passed on the way, to stop and stare open-mouthed. Along the greater part of the route crowds were awaiting his coming, and as he sped by faint cheers would be heard above the rattle and cries of "Jerome! Jerome!" floated far behind.

The start on the automobile canvass was made from the Crescent Athletic Club at 7:15 o'clock. The Justice rode in the automobile of James C. Church, candidate for Surrogate. Theodore Taft of the Citizens' Union accompanied him to point out the way and see that the party did not get lost in the maze of Brooklyn streets. A "bodyguard" of friends fell in behind as the Justice started off at a good pace, in a motor vehicle belonging to Reginald Davis of Manhattan, the press representatives of the New York newspapers who followed the Justice through his vice campaign and raiding expeditions and whom he has dubbed his "Old Guard," were next in line, and the Brooklyn newspaper men in a fourth motor carriage, brought up the rear.

The first stop was a few miles away, at Parshall's Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. The Justice began by saying:

"If you cut Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street out of this campaign, I do not know where Shepard will get any votes." [Applause.]

He attacked Devery, speaking of him as a "brutal ruffian who debauched the police force and insulted many a brave and honest patrolman who has come before him." This called forth great cheers. The few policemen in the hall looked pleased. Indeed, the attitude of the police at all of the meetings the Justice attended was one of the features of the tour. Every officer at the entrance to every hall saluted as he passed in. They smiled when the roar of welcome went up. During the greatest applause, particularly in the Clermont Avenue Rink, not a few tapped the floor with their nightsticks.

The Justice, continuing his remarks about Devery, declared that his courage when a patrolman consisted in using his night stick on people who could not resist. He pictured the horrors of the cadet system on the east side in Manhattan in such a manner as to cause his audience to cry out indignantly "Shame! Shame!" and hiss the mention of "Jake" Hertz and others loudly.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S WEALTH.

When he inquired how Mayor Van Wyck got his wealth, the crowd answered "Ice! Ice!" "Put a V before it, and you'll be nearer right," observed the Justice. This retort was cheered.

The second speech was made at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Chairman, in introducing the Justice, said that they could not vote for him, but that the prayers of every father and mother in Brooklyn would go up for his success. Mr. Jerome again referred to the state of affairs on the lower east side of Manhattan.

"If trying to remedy these conditions and interfering with this sort of personal liberty constitute 'Blue Laws' or Puritanism," said he, "I want to tie up to Blue Laws and Puritanism for the rest of my life. [Applause.] That's what we're fighting for. We don't expect to have a Garden of Eden in Manhattan, but if elected we do expect to drive into the sea those beasts who live off the dishonor of poor girls and those police brutes who blackmail them."

The cheering at this sentiment lasted until the Justice was far on his way to Clermont Rink, where he delivered his third speech.

While waiting for the speaker addressing the assemblage to finish, Justice Jerome amused himself by examining the freezing machinery near the side entrance of the rink. When the crowd caught sight of him cheers rolled around the building. The vast auditorium was one sea of faces. Tier upon tier of tightly packed humanity lined the walls and packed the galleries. The audience rose and waved hats and canes and umbrellas, and yelled again and again as the Justice appeared on the platform. The women were particularly demonstrative.

Mr. Jerome referred to the statement attributed to Mr. Croker that Mr. Devery would take Mr. Shepard's election as a vindication and would retire.

"Is Shepard running to vindicate Devery and Van Wyck?" inquired the Justice. Hisses came from all over the house at the mention of each name. He told of Devery's dismissal of the charge of absence without leave preferred against Policeman McManus after the latter had just finished serving his sentence of three months in the penitentiary for failing to support his children. The audience roared and the policemen also laughed. They grinned broadly at a reference to an incident the Justice related of the Health Board.

"Whenever the Health Board wants anything, from an inkstand to a hydraulic pump," said he, "they get it from a man named Fox. Subordinates may 'O K' quality and quantity, but the head of the department—the Main Thing—'O K's' the price. Recently a requisition was made for two pounds of sponges. When the Main Thing saw two small nubbins on his table he inquired where the sponges were. 'Why, there they are,'" his subordinates said. 'Are there no more than that?' 'No.' 'Weigh them, then.' They weighed exactly four ounces. Fox came in shortly to have his bill 'O K'd.' The Main Thing refused to do so. 'You'll have to make up this difference,' said he, 'the sponges only weigh four ounces.' 'Hell!' replied Fox, 'you didn't weigh them dry, did you?' The audience doubled up and howled with laughter, as also did the policemen."

"They're soakers, all right," yelled a man in the gallery. The crowd laughed some more at this. The Justice then mentioned the lemon story, that has been made familiar by his own and Mr. Low's speeches, and was loudly requested to tell it. This story roused more merriment.

OTHERS WHO GET INTO LINE.

"I've seen the milk dealers get into line," continued the Justice. "You can sell most anything for milk if you pay the tariff. You can burn almost anything in your furnaces if you have two or three smoke consumers, of a certain make that you never use stowed away in your cellar. 'Bob' veal vendors are never arrested any more.

"It goes into the chicken salad. If a policeman or fireman gets a nice little home, if he doesn't pay up, it's Jamaica or Staten Island. (The policemen smiled.) Why are insurance rates up? The same thing that makes Croker Chief of the department. Those departments we must depend upon for the safety of our property and lives are debauched because some people want to make money out of them. It has actually gotten so that if a policeman meets a burglar with a gun at midnight in a house he must first ask him who his district leader is before putting him under arrest."

The policemen laughed outright. The crowd yelled enthusiastically, and when they saw that the policemen were joining in the hilarity they cheered. Then they called for "something about Van Wyck."

"I'll wait till Shepard tells you about him," was the reply.

"Then tell us about the Grand Jury," they demanded.

"Wait till after election," he said. "I'm to be indicted then. I may be entitled to speak my mind then, too."

The Justice then recited the horrors of the brass-check system of the east side. The crowd hissed and cried "Shame!" as his descriptions roused them to indignation. Gen. Woodford, who was on the platform, dropped his head on his hands and was apparently deeply moved. Referring to his efforts against these east-side people, the Justice said: "That's the kind of personal liberty I have interfered with." "Keep on!" yelled the crowd. Gen. Woodford stood on his feet and waved his hat as the audience applauded. Tears stood in his eyes. The eyes of many others on the platform also were moist.

"Mr. Shepard may be a good man," concluded the Justice, "but he is in strange company, and as Mr. Dooley says, he may want this office badly, but he'll want the next one more."

The Justice made a rush for his automobile amid tumultuous cheering.

At the Athenæum, Clinton Street and Atlantic Avenue, he spoke of the Metropolitan Street Railroad.

After remarking that the employes of poolrooms were appointed at the instance of district leaders, he went on.

"In the Metropolitan Street Railway Company it's quite similar. The people there are appointed very largely at the behest of the district leaders. Don't you think it significant that W. C. Whitney didn't go abroad this year? Of course, trusts may be a good thing, I think the people have a sneaking idea, however, that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company didn't pay the City of New York for everything they got. They have a sneaking idea that if there was any money put up the Board of Aldermen got it.

"Perhaps the Metropolitan Road doesn't like the idea of municipal ownership of street railroads or of taxation of valuable franchises. Perhaps they have a sneaking idea Low, if elected, would make them pay. It doesn't seem strange that Whitney and Cockran should support Shepard. Of course Cockran was entirely disinterested in presiding at the Bryan meeting and never received a cent from the merchants of New York for it."

The fourth speech was five or six miles away, at Turn Hall, 191 Sumpter Street. It was then 10:30 o'clock. It had been unnecessary to ask the way to this hall. The red fire in the distance guided the chauffeurs. The Justice was compelled to make two speeches here, one up stairs and one down.

The next stop was another mile or two away. It was 11 o'clock when Schiellen's Hall was reached, at Atlantic Avenue and Verona Street. Several hundred persons, men and women, had awaited his arrival. He spoke briefly and was enthusiastically cheered at the conclusion.

George E. Bemis Dead.

George E. Bemis, one of the leading men in this city in philanthropic church work, and who was interested in many benevolent organizations, died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at his residence, 316 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. Bemis had been ill for two months with typhoid fever.

Mr. Bemis was forty years old. For many years he had been closely identified with various benevolent organizations. He was a member and a Trustee of the Church of the Strangers, 309 West Fifty-seventh Street, and one of the most prominent workers in that church. Besides he was a Trustee of the Bible Society of New York City, Treasurer of the International Mission Union, President of the Practical Aid Society at 311 West Forty-fifth Street, and President of the Fourth District of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

He leaves a widow. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon from the Church of the Strangers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday is never a very brisk day socially in New York. The account of the ball at Tuxedo appears elsewhere. It was the one social event of the day. This evening will take place the last of the series of dances at Morristown, and there will be also an informal dance at Ardsley.

***

The travel to and from Europe is just now very light. Among those who arrived on the Germanic were Mrs. E. M. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kemp, B. W. Barclay, Mrs. Brenton Archibald, and Count Kruth. To-day are due, among others, Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Alice Morton, and Mrs. Henry Clews.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke arrived in New York yesterday. They will remain here until Nov. 15, when they will sail for Paris, where they will pass the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wysong also arrived from Newport yesterday. They have closed their villa for the season.

***

Mrs. W. R. Travers arrived yesterday from Europe. She will be in New York a part of the Winter, and may go to Aiken later.

***

Miss Daisy Scott, the granddaughter of Walter S. Gurnee, and George Rathbone Dyer, son of former Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, will be married at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Nov. 7. Miss Evelyn Scott will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids Miss Daisy Greer, Miss Virginia Gammell of Providence and the Misses Mary and Belle Gurnee, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are J. Philip Benkard, H. Roger Winthrop, Norman Scott, Ernest Iselin, William Greer, and Monson Morris.

***

The Ryndam, which sails to-day for Rotterdam, has booked among her passengers Andrew J. Smith, Marquis Ito, the Baron and Baroness von der Wile, and Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Pomeroy.

***

On the Pennsylvania, which arrived yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Robert B. Hodges, Mrs. E. C. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Poor, Mrs. B. H. Pope, and Francis Pope.

***

The reports last evening from Long Island were that Robert Collier, who has been quite ill with typhoid fever, has improved slightly. He is at his country place at Cedarhurst. Mr. Collier is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Collier, and is well known in society. He is one of the best cross-country riders on this side of the ocean, and he took at Newport the prizes at the horse show for high jumping. Mr. Collier is more than this, he is an acute business man, and is manager of his father's publications. He has been reported engaged to Miss Sara Van Alen, the younger daughter of J. Van Alen and the granddaughter of Mrs. Astor. Miss Van Alen and her father are now abroad.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is in town still, not having gone to the country, and yesterday she gave a small luncheon at her residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been entertaining at Garden City.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia have returned from Vermont and are at their cottage at Islip for the Autumn season. They will not come to town until the Horse Show.

***

To-day the marriage of Miss Leila Wotherspoon, daughter of Mrs. James Wotherspoon, to Col. Asser, will take place at 4 o'clock in Grace Church chantry. On Saturday, Nov. 2, Col. Asser and his bride will sail for England, where they will visit Col. Asser's relatives.

AUTUMN BALL AT TUXEDO.

Annual Function a Brilliant Affair, Attended by Many New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The annual Autumn ball of the Tuxedo Club took place to-night at the Tuxedo Clubhouse. The Tuxedo colony were all present, including many well-known New Yorkers.

The circular ballroom, adjoining the clubhouse, was artistically decorated with evergreens and beautiful tinted Autumn leaves to represent a forest scene. Two orchestras were stationed, amid bowers of leaves and ferns, on opposite sides of the room.

Previous to dancing, numerous large dinners were given at the clubhouse and among the cottages. Among those at the club were Mr. John F. Talmage, who entertained twenty-eight guests; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin and a party of twelve, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William McPherson Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, and others.

At the cottages, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander entertained many guests, among whom were Archibald Harrison, Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster, Mr. Robert W. Goelet, Sumner Gerard, and Miss McCook.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henning also entertained at dinner at their cottages.

At 10 o'clock the cottage guests assembled in the ballroom, where dancing was begun. At 11 o'clock the cotillion was led by Mr. H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., with Miss Madeleine Knowlton as partner.

Some of those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable,
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Forter,
Mr. and Mrs. Theo. A. Havemeyer,
James Brown Potter,
J. F. Barney,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr.,
Miss Gurnee,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Davis,
Henry G. Barbey,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic F. Carey,
Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield,
Thomas Stokes,
Edward N. Tailer,
Miss Matica Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock,
Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,
The Misses Cutting,
Mrs. G. Kortright,
Miss E. L. Breese,
Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Page,
Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor,
Miss Poor,
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow,
Mr. and Mrs. George R. Gibson,
Miss Gibson,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer,
Mr. and Mrs. James B. Lord,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin,
Hugo Baring,
The Hon. Cecil Baring,
Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker,
Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Gibbs Barnwell,
J. F. Talmadge, Jr.,
George F. Baker, Jr.,
E. A. Willard,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Tuckerman,
J. F. Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull,
Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Semple,
George H. Hull, Jr.,
Miss Hull,
T. M. Raborg,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hancy,
Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren,
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge,
Miss Dodge,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster Foster,
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell,
Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin,
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand,
W. McN. Rodewald,
R. W. G. Welling,
George W. Van Nest,
Robert W. Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander,
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard,
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Prentice,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Collier,
Miss Robbins,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Varnum,
A. K. Fairfax,
Arthur F. Coster,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett,
James B. Stokes,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clinton,
Miss Marie Brooks,
J. Burton,
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Raborg,
Miss Vogel,
Lloyd Warren,
C. H. Arnold,
Mrs. W. H. Drayton,
Robert Reid,
O. J. Brand,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown,
Capt. R. Chaplin,
Frank P. Sears,
Charles Hayden,
Joseph E. Stevens,
Miss Edith Clapp,
H. R. M. E. Boyesen,
Mr. and Mrs. James D. Lang, Jr.,
James Barney,
Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene,
Mr. and Mrs. William McPherson Horner,
Dr. and Mrs. John M. Woodbury,
Miss A. T. Spofford,
Mrs. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Morse,
Miss Cruger,
Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart,
Mrs. Henry D. Brookman,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Vezel,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Griswold,
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden,
J. Preston McAnerny,
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Harrison,
Col. John McAnerny,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe.

The favors were numerous and costly, consisting of dolls, badges, masks, fans, swords, shields, &c. At 1 o'clock supper was served in the dining room of the clubhouse. After supper dancing was again resumed.

IN THE SHOPS.

Any woman would find it a pleasure to dust a room with a peacock feather duster. They are pretty things, with beautiful bright eyes. The feathers are fastened to the handle with gold and silver threads, giving them an Oriental effect. The only trouble is that they are so fragile and so pretty to use for any plebeian purpose, and most women will tuck them up behind pictures or mirrors and keep them for decorative effects. The dusters cost 75 cents each.

***

Here is a doll for the woman who wishes a "Jap," but not quite the ordinary kind dressed in paper. A better make comes dressed in real stuff in the same bright colors, the doll itself better made, with the mouth slightly open, showing the teeth. Half the attraction of the doll is in the box in which it comes, a pasteboard box with a glass top. Small varieties of the dolls, six or eight inches long, perhaps, cost 75 cents, and others are more expensive.

***

Another thing in Oriental wares is a back scratcher, which usually comes in ivory. What any one should ever wish to have one of these things for is a mystery, but evidently there is a demand for them, and here are some which are less expensive than those most frequently seen. They are rather attractive, for they have a primitive appearance, being carved from wood. They cost only 10 cents.

***

In Oriental tapestries for hangings there are the most delightful things, looking much like those quaint reproductions of old English tapestries which are so much in vogue now. One of these tapestries is in two colors, green and terra cotta. There are tall, slender Noah's ark trees in patches of green, trees conventionalized even a little more than the genuine Noah's ark article. There are other trees shorter, round in outline, and bearing numerous big terra cotta apples. There are terra cotta deer and chickens, and altogether a most interesting and artistic whole which it is quite out of the question to attempt to describe. There are various designs in the tapestries, which cost $1 a yard and are fifty inches wide.

***

There are Damascus chests for shirt waists and shoes for the woman, and with which she can imagine herself a part of an Arabian Night's tale, if she likes. The chests are certainly interesting things, of dark wood, carved and set here and there with mother-of-pearl. They cost $25, $27, and a larger size, almost long enough for a skirt, quite long enough if a little fold is turned in it, will cost $35.

***

But one may be Oriental and not pay $35 for a chest. There are chests covered with tapestries, which are excellent and make a handsome piece of furniture, window seat, &c. These are less expensive, and so of course are the Japanese matting covered chests. The tapestries for the chests are in conventional designs.

***

With the tapestry covers there are the square bamboo stools—stools to sit upon not for the feet—and one of these will cost $2.75, and very pretty it is, too.

***

Is not this a luxury? Scissors with ivory handles.

***

Here are more stocks, but then one must have any number of them, and there is nothing like getting one in a good style.

This is really very pretty, and there is a band for the waist to match. There are two thicknesses of white satin for the foundation of the stock, and it is edged top and bottom with not very heavy black silk cord or round braid. Between these two black edges there is embroidery in colors, green and pink and blue, delicate embroidery, and effective as a whole, the Pompadour effect, and not bad to examine though the embroidery is of the chainstitch variety, which is not the most elegant. This may be an imported stock, for it is to be found in a smart shop, and the Parisians are given more or less to embroidery of this kind. It forms a simple band, pointed at one end and fastening a little to the side of the front. There is a band for the waist made to match, soft and slender, a little more than an inch wide in the back and tapering down to ends which are perhaps half an inch wide in front and which simply meet and cross as belts and ends of bands to bodices were finished in the Spring. There is the same black cord, which finishes the collar, outlining the belt, and

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening; evening subject, "High Ideals in Student Life." In series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, west of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Swelling of Jordan." 7:45 P. M.—"Our City's Officials." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. Young ladies and young men's classes. Prayer meeting Friday, 8 P. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, 104TH ST. AND Broadway. Rev. Richard Hartley, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. —Rev. Rush Rhees, D. D., President of Rochester University, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wed., 8 P. M. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., resumes pastoral charge and will preach Sunday morning and evening, Nov. 3.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —10:45, Dr. Judson; 7:30, Mr. MacMurray: Miss Gossette, soloist, will assist with the singing.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av., 44th St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M. Evangelistic services 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor. Leslie Hall, s. w. cor Broadway and 83d St., services 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:45 A. M. The new church edifice, Broadway and 76th St., will be ready for occupancy early in December.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 A. M. Choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Pathos of Our Great City", Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 8 P. M. (seats free) on "King Alfred the Great."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the night service the orchestra and organ will play Adagio, Beethoven's (Op. 67) "Meditation"; Bach-Gounod, and "Lead, Kindly Light." Pughe Evans.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15; children's mass, 9; matins, 10; solemn mass and sermons, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer; preacher, the rector. 4 P. M.—Evening prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 114 East 47th St., near Lexington Av., Rev. John Mills Gilbert, Vicar.

Holy communion	8 A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon	11 A. M.
Evening prayer and sermon	8 P. M.

All seats free.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Anthem, "Lovely Appear".....Gounod Offertory, "Evening Hymn".....Reinecke Evening service, 8 P. M. Address by rector; subject, "Is Capital Punishment Right?" Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communion, 7, 8, 9; Choral Eucharist, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock. Procession. The Treasurer will be in the church Monday evening, October 28, and daily in his office, 11 East 29th Street, for the annual renting of pews.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 22E RM. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, (EPISCOPAL.) 115 East 74th St., Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; musical, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; the Rev. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., below Canal. Sunday services, 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats Free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., Rev. L. W. Batton, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, ("The Church and the City,") 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Southwest Corner Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 6th Av.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor; services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE

7TH AV. AND 14TH ST. Harvest Festival services morning and evening; Council night Monday; Epworth League Rally Tuesday; Prayer Meeting Wednesday; Questions Thursday; Topic Friday evening, "Cords and Cartropes." PEOPLE'S POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church 129th St. and 7th Avenue. Rev. Dr. WILLIS P. ODELL, Pastor.

Twentieth Century Thank-Offering Day Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. Dr. W. F. McDowell, and at 7:30 P. M. by CHANCELLOR JAMES R. DAY, OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY. 10:30 A. M., VESTED CHOIR OF 80 VOICES. Prayer service Wednesday 7:45. Cordial welcome

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST. AND Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—Vested choir; George B. Wick, soloist.

ANNIVERSARY.—Church of the Saviour, 109th St., Madison Av.—Dr. Millard, 10:45; Dr. North, 7:45; Samuel W. Bowne and Marion Short at harvest rally, 2:30.

BEEKMAN HILL CHURCH, 321 E. 50TH ST. **REV. E. W. CASWELL,** Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner of 60th Street, Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Archey Decatur Ball, Assistant. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the assistant pastor. Subject: "The Bible and Revelation." 4 P. M.—Preaching by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Students' Bible Class at 10 A. M., led by the Rev. Mr. Ball. Subject this week: "Genesis and Science." Mid-week lecture and prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church.—One hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary, Oct. 27; love feast, 9:30 A. M.; preaching by Chancellor James R. Day, LL. D., Syracuse University, 10:30 A. M.; reunion of former members, 2:30 P. M.; topic, "Associations and Memories of John Street"; Epworth League prayer meeting, 6:30 P. M.; Mr. James S. Coward, leader; preaching, 7:45 P. M. by Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D. D., President Drew Seminary. A cordial invitation extended to all.

People's Church Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. 61st St., near 3d Av. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Dr. J. O. Wilson, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; morning subject, "Can One Love His Neighbor as He Loves Himself?" afternoon subject, "Should a Christian Wear Ornaments?"

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Allan Mac Rosaie, Pastor.—Morning service, 10:30. Evening service, 7:45. Musical service, Gaul's "Holy City" will be sung by the choir and Choral Society.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "William Cowper, the Christian Poet." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Services Sunday, October 27. **REV. FRANCIS L. PATTON, D. D.,** President of Princeton University. Will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. **SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.** Services preparatory to Communion in the Church, Friday evening, November 1st, at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Until improvements in church are completed, preaching services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor in Y. M. C. A. Hall, 318 West 57th St. Home Church Sabbath School, 3 P. M., at Mizpa Chapel, 420 West 57th St. All welcome.

Religious Notices.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner 55th Street. **REV. WALTER W. MOORE, D. D.** of Richmond, Va., will preach on Oct. 27th, services commencing at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The Bible school meets at 9:45 A. M. The public is cordially invited.

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D.D., will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian, West End Av. and 91st St., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening, last sermon of special series, "The Churches"; I., "Their Failure"; II., "Who's Responsible"; III., "Coming Victories." Attractive music.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Corner 73d St. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Dedication services of new church, 11 A. M.; sermon by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.; 8 P. M., sermon by the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D.; Wednesday evening, 8 P. M., sermon by the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D.; union Sunday school teachers' meeting every Friday evening.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach; Bible school in chapel, 10 A. M.; classes for adults.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Avenue and 31st Street, Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor. 11 A. M., "The New Evangelism." 8 P. M., "The Way of Balaam." Special music morning and evening.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. Weekly service, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Schauffler.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, —Youth missionary service Sunday, 10:45 A. M. Evening, 7:45, Rev. Mr. Axtedarin will speak on the Armenians. Visitors cordially welcome.

The "O'd First" Church, 5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street. **Howard Duffield, D. D.,** 11 A. M.—"The Heir to the Throne." 4:30 P. M.—"Three Blunders." WELCOME.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, 4th St., near Sixth Av., Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30—"The Autumnal Leaf; Its Poetry and Pathos." 7:45—"What Every Man Needs." Free Seats. Attractive Music. New Organ.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6th and 7th Avs., Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRS. CH., John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Great Privilege for Everyone." 7:45 P. M., "Is Faith Forsaking the World?"

Collegiate Church, 24 Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister. will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. **Collegiate (Marble) Church,** 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Is This the Messiah?" Evening—"Life: Shall We Lose It?" **Collegiate Church,** 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Our Care; God's Concern." Evening—"The Christ of To-day; the Teaching of a Picture." **Collegiate Church,** West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—In interest of Prison Association. Speakers, Charlton T. Lewis, LL. D., Alexander M. Hadden, and Samuel J. Barrows.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Divine services 11 and 8 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; Christian Endeavor at 7:15 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting Wednesday evening; topic, "The Baptism in the Jordan."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Insight and Outlook." The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach; subject, "Some Things the Church Can Do for the Individual"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenbergian,) 35th St., East of Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M. Pastor, Rev. Julian K. Smyth, will preach a sermon on "The Quiet Builders." Sunday school, 10 A. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "Man's Inhumanity To Man." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

UNITARIAN LITERATURE Sent FREE by Post Office Mission of the Unitarian Church, Yonkers, N. Y. Address Miss Anna L. Bellows, Secretary, 15 Overlook Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Charles F. Patterson will preach. Morning subject: "Christian Infidelity." Evening service of music. Enlarged choir will render music of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Brief address, "Moral Aspects of Modern Journalism." Fifteen minute organ recital at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. CROWE preaches 11 A. M. "What the Universalist Church Is Doing."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. (CHRISTIAN.) **REV. B. O. DENHAM,** Pastor. 323 West 56th St. 10:45 A. M.—"The Works of Christ." 8:00 P. M.—"Our Father."

Dr. John F. Carson, 23d St. Y. M. C. A., cor. 4th Av., to-morrow, 8:45; "Six Ladies' Quartet; W. C. Weeden, tenor; Clarence Reynolds, organist. Men only.

FIRST UNION PRESBYTERIAN, 86TH ST. and Lexington Av.—The pastor, Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, will preach at 11 and 8.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science services Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HENRY FRANK (Down stairs.) 57th St., 7th Av.; morning, 11:15, "Possibilities of the Occult: Mrs. Piper's Confession." Carnegie Lyceum,

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, at 11 A. M., "A Plain Talk on Education and the Public Schools"

INTERNATIONAL UNION CHURCH, 72D ST., BET. LEXINGTON AND 3D AVS. Rev. F. Fransson preaches at 11 A. M. Service in Swedish at 6 P. M. Missionary meeting at 8 P. M., illustrated with stereopticon views by Rev. R. Tjader. Admission free. Collection for foreign missions.

MAYOR ALFRED BOWKER, of Winchester, England. **DR. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, 4 PARK SISTERS, Cornetists.** Male Chorus, Tall Esen Morgan, Director. West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 57th Street, near Eighth Ave., Sunday, 4:15. All seats free. FOR MEN EXCLUSIVELY.

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public are cordially invited to the reopening of these nondenominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught.
1. Primary Union in Chapel of Brick Presbyterian Church, 37th St. and 5th Av., Saturday Oct. 26, 2:15 P. M. Mrs. S. W. Clark, teacher.
2. Brick Presbyterian Church, 37th St. and 5th Av., Saturday, Oct. 26, 3:30 P. M. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, leader.
3. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 29, 8 P. M.
4. In Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South, corner Thompson St., Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, at the close of the Young People's Meeting, from 8:30 to 9:30. C. H. Sears, leader.
5. North Side Primary Union in the First Collegiate Reformed Church, 121st St., near 3d Av. Friday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. Mrs. H. Elizabeth Foster, President.
6. A Union Workers' Teachers' Meeting will be held in the Cornell Memorial Church, 76th St. near 2d Av., each Friday evening at 8 o'clock, beginning Nov. 1. Rev. M. Littlefield, leader. Encourage this work by your presence.

ROBERT NOURSE of Washington will lecture on **"Why I Am Not An Infidel"** at the Men's Mass Meeting, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4:15 P. M. Adm. free.

SPIRITUALISM, SECOND ADVENT.—Chimney Hall, 25th St., 6th Av., Sunday evenings, 8. Christ gives wonderful tests (truths) through His personal instrument, Manna Strafford; select music. 58 West 22d, Sundays, 3.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av. and 59th St.—Sunday at 3 and 8. Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 8 Grand Circle, 59th and 8th Av.—Lectures Sunday evenings, 7:45; Oct. 27, "The Cause for Rebirth," by B. E. Gattell.

NEW YORK GRAIN EXPORTS

Rate-Cutting Said to Have Diverted Large Volume of Trade.

Figures Furnished to the Inter-State Commerce Commission Show Heavy Decrease in Shipments.

Figures were adduced yesterday at a meeting of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Federal Building which show a large falling off in New York's grain export trade. The figures were presented by J. C Brown, statistician of the Produce Exchange. The commission met for the purpose of investigating rates on grain and grain products from the West. It has been charged repeatedly that New York is losing trade, owing to the cutting of railroad rates to other ports, notably Baltimore.

Mr. Brown presented a statement of the receipts of flour, wheat, and corn at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News during June, July August, and September of this year, the period covered by the investigation.

The receipts in June were 8,245,000 bushels, of which New York received 51.7 per cent and Baltimore 11.3 per cent. In July the receipts were 14,783,000 bushels, one and three-quarter times as large as in June, yet New York's share dropped to 37.7 per cent., while Baltimore's rose to 35 per cent. In other words, New York lost 14 per cent. and Baltimore gained 24 per cent. In August, with a movement practically as large as in July, 13,898,000 bushels, New York's share dropped to 26.4 per cent., while Baltimore's reached 36.1 per cent. In September the receipts were 9,000,000 bushels. New York gained slightly, receiving 32.3 per cent., while Baltimore dropped to 29.4 per cent.

Mr. Brown also gave figures showing that the receipts of wheat at Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore increased from 7,351,000 bushels in the months of June, July, August, and September of 1900 to 26,570,000 bushels in the same period of this year.

Nathan Guilford, traffic manager of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was the next witness. Mr. Guilford testified that the rates on grain from June to September were less than the published rates. He did not know whether that statement applied to flour. He said that the rates were not made here, but by the Western Traffic Managers, and that the New York Central accepted its division of whatever rate the Western Traffic Managers made.

W. P. Joyce, Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, gave practically the same testimony as Mr. Guilford. He admitted that the rate to Baltimore was 9½ cents, while 11 cents was charged to New York. B. D. Caldwell, Traffic Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, had said C. S. Wright, Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, and H. B. Chamberlain, Traffic Manager of the Erie, substantiated the statements of the first-named Traffic Managers.

So far as New York is concerned, the hearing was then closed. It will be resumed in Chicago on Nov. 8.

After the hearing, Commissioner Prouty said that the millers complained that the export rates on wheat had been cut below the published tariffs, whereas export rates on flour had been maintained, the result being discrimination against the domestic milling interests, the wheat being ground abroad instead of here.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Nov. 3, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Death of Joseph. Genesis, l., 15-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."—Psalm xc., 12.

Prof. Tyndale, in his work on "Forms of Water," very truly says: "The happiness of a faith and the truth of a faith are totally different things." The child of God, however, found that out long before the scientist did. It is very forcibly illustrated in the difference between Joseph's brothers as they stand before him in the incident of this lesson, and as they stood before him in the one considered last week. When he made himself known to them then, they were perfectly satisfied with the truth of all that he said and did. Now, however, after the lapse of several years, they were troubled and anxious. The truth had not made them permanently happy. And yet neither he nor the truth he made known to them had changed in the least. The change was in them, and it brings before us a very common spiritual condition.

The revelation of Joseph to his brothers which we considered last week, carried with it the entire blotting out of their sin. By that revelation he said to them—just as distinctly as God says to all penitent and believing sinners when He reveals Himself to them—"Their sins and iniquities will I remember no more." (Hebrews, x., 17.) But Joseph's brothers could not comprehend this at first any more than the penitent sinner can. He had to urge them to accept the grace he was so willing and glad to give. "Come near to me, I pray you," he said. "I am Joseph, your brother." "And after that his brethren talked with him." (xiv., 4-15.)

Thus they learned to know him, and the more they communed with him the more they learned and the more they rejoiced. For they saw that they were not looked upon as pardoned criminals, but as brothers beloved and restored. But many things took place between this conviction and the occasion which is now brought before us, and naturally we would suppose that they would all tend to confirm and strengthen their faith in him. Let us examine them and see.

Having learned themselves to know the person and the position of Joseph, his brothers were prepared and commissioned to take the good news to others. The great feature of their message was: "Ye shall tell my father of all my glory in Egypt, and of all that ye have seen." (xlv., 13.) This they were to make prominent. They were not to speak so much of his goodness, of his wisdom, of his tender sympathy and compassion, as of the fact that God had made him "a father to Pharaoh and lord of all his house, and a ruler throughout all the land of Egypt." (xlv., 8.) This position gave virtue and efficiency to everything else.

This was just the message to awaken desire and action. Even the little children could understand it and rejoice. It would doubtless have been good news to all at home if the brothers had come back saying that Joseph was alive, even if he had been a slave. It would have been still better news to tell them he was not only alive, but that he had become a man of wealth and influence. And still better yet, if they could add that as such he still remembered his old home, and had the same affection for every member of it as in former days. None of these messages, however, would have met their necessities. The cry would still have gone up for one who could, and would, give them bread. But to tell them of Joseph on the throne met the keenest longings of their condition.

EFFICACY OF THE GOSPEL.

So it is with the Gospel message. When the apostles went forth after the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost they did not go preaching the life of Jesus, or His example, or character, or the excellency of His teaching, or His compassion on the multitude, or His self-sacrificing spirit, but we read, "And with great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus." (Acts 4, 33.) This was the great proof that He was indeed a Divine Saviour, able to save to the uttermost all who would come unto Him.

Moreover, with his message, Joseph sent the urgent invitation, "Come down unto me; tarry not." (xl., 9.) They were not to wait until they felt their hunger more, or until they had made themselves fit for his court. Old and young were to come just as they were. And to every one who came there was the promise of nourishment and protection during the whole time of the famine.

At first Jacob could not receive the wonderful news. It was too good to be true, and unbelief filled his heart. As the Rev. Dr. Winslow says, "Faith always looks at the bright side of a dark picture; unbelief always looks at the dark side of a bright picture." ("Patriarchal Shadows.") But when Jacob heard "all the words of Joseph," and "saw the wagons," he did nothing more. Faith triumphed, and he said, "It is enough; Joseph my son is yet alive; I will go and see him before I die." (xlv., 26-28.)

With his whole house he left Hebron, and soon reached Beersheba, on the way to Egypt. There he stopped to offer sacrifices, and to inquire of the Lord. When he and his family reached the borders of Egypt "he sent Judah before him" (xlvi., 28) to announce their arrival. Joseph was evidently waiting for the news with glad expectation. At once he "made ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel, his father." (xlvi., 29.) The welcome was like the "joy in heaven," when the Lord receives the returning sinner, for then the soul is satisfied, as the soul of Jacob was satisfied when he was clasped in the arms of Joseph.

But a warm, loving, welcome is not all that the sinner receives. As soon as the greeting was over, "Joseph said unto his brethren, I will go up and show Pharaoh, and say unto him, My brethren and my father's house are come unto me." (xlvi., 31.) For now they were to be presented to the King as his brothers. And when they stood before the King there was no reference made to their past history or conduct; no word of reproach or condemnation. It was only a time of joy and thanksgiving.

This is the portion of every believer. He is presented by his adorable Redeemer before the King of kings as "not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing." (Ephesians, v., 27.) For thus saith the Scripture, "You that were sometime alienated and enemies in your mind by wicked works, yet now hath He reconciled in the body of His flesh, through death, to present you holy and unblamable and unreprovable in His sight" (Colossians i., 21-22,) "to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy." (Jude 24.)

Having thus been presented to the king, by his direction, the land of Goshen was given to Jacob and his children as their dwelling place. It was probably that portion of the Nile's delta which lies nearest to Canaan. Being on a somewhat lower level than the rest of Egypt it received the largest and the most fertile deposits of the overflow, and was thus, for all agricultural purposes, the richest and best portion of the land.

DRAWN BY A CLOSER TIE.

Moreover, here Jacob's family would be kept by themselves. In Canaan they had begun to ally themselves with the heathen by intermarriages. This must be broken up. So now, driven by the famine into Egypt, in a small area they were drawn closer to each other, and, by the prejudices of the Egyptians against shepherds (xlvi., 34,) they were kept from intermingling with them. Thus they became in Egypt a separate and "peculiar people." This is ever God's way of dealing with His accepted children. They must be in the world, but not of the world. Yet their portion is a very Goshen all the while.

For seventeen years (xlvii., 28) Jacob and his family resided in Goshen, and were nourished by Joseph. But there is no account of any interchange of personal intercourse until near the time of Jacob's death. Then we have the story of how Joseph presented his two sons to his father. (xlviii., 1-22.) With a man of Joseph's warm and loving nature it would seem that it would have been most consistent with his character if he had taken his aged father, on his arrival in Egypt, at once to his own home, or at least have taken his children them to him. For more than twenty years they had not met, and Jacob knew nothing of Joseph's family. Surely the narrative would have been only natural if it had said that they were first presented to his father, and then to the king.

This would probably have been the order of narration if the story had been written by an uninspired writer. But it is not God's way. The inspired writer declares spiritual things, and he must declare them in the divine order. And spiritually there must always be first the presentation of the repentant sinner to God as a King, and then to Him as a Father.

For every man stands primarily before God as a rebel against an offended sovereign. He has broken His law and denied His authority. When he is awakened to a full consciousness of his condition and longs for deliverance, as the children of Jacob longed for bread, he has no idea of God as a Father. He can only look upon Him as a Ruler and a Judge. He knows that he has offended against Him, and he cannot believe that He loves any one whom His law condemns.

But when, penitent and believing, he is received by his Saviour, then he finds that God can be just, and yet justify the ungodly. Then he can understand that God is not only His King, but His loving Father. Thus the spiritual relation of the sinner to his Maker is beautifully illustrated in the historic order of narration in this story of Joseph.

This presentation by Joseph of his two sons to his father also sets forth another very gracious spiritual truth. For Jacob at once adopted them as his own children, and made them partakers of all that was included in the Abrahamic covenant. By nature they had no right to such a position or inheritance. They were born in Egypt, and of an Egyptian mother. But being also born of Joseph he could present them to his father, and he could adopt them. So he said: "As Reuben and Simeon they shall be mine. As my name be named on them, and the name of my fathers, Abraham and Isaac." (xlviii., 5, 16.) Being thus made children they became his legal heirs. So the accepted sinner enters into "the household of God." Having "received the spirit of adoption" he is a child of God, and if a child, then an heir; heir of God, and joint heir with Christ. (Romans, viii., 15-17.)

A PHASE OF GRACE PRESENTED.

If this were merely a fancy sketch it would probably end here. The long-separated family has been reunited. They are rejoicing in the goodness of the exalted son and brother. They have no want unsatisfied. And as it sets forth spiritual truth it would seem as if the bound of grace had been reached. For when the penitent sinner has learned to know his Saviour; has received forgiveness; been presented faultless before the King; been adopted as a child and become an heir of God, what more can he possibly desire or receive? Theoretically there is nothing. But experimentally there is much. The story of Joseph, therefore, would not be complete if it did not present still another phase of grace.

Soon after Jacob had received and adopted Ephraim and Manesseh he gathered all of his sons together and gave them his parting blessing. Then he died and was buried. After his death Joseph lived fifty-four years, and it is remarkable that during all that time nothing apparently occurred worthy of record until we come to the incident with which the history closes. It is this account of the fear which filled the hearts of Joseph's brothers. (l., 15-21.) It is a very significant record.

For then it appeared to them that they stood before him in an entirely new relation, and their sin in rejecting him loomed up before them blacker than ever. Although it was so long ago it was the one thing that now troubled them. They called it "sin" and not "sins," (l., 17,) for it included all others, and appeared more than ever too great to be forgiven. To be sure Joseph had assured them of his forgiveness, and for nearly twenty years had dealt with them as brothers beloved, but it was easy for them to account for all that. Then their father was alive, and it would, they thought, have grieved him if their sin had been punished as it deserved. But now he was dead, and there was none to stand between them and justice. The remembrance of all the kindnesses they had received only aggravated their sense of guilt. They were not worthy, and now their sin overwhelmed them.

So they came humbly before Joseph again, acknowledging their unworthiness, and craving anew his forgiveness. It is a very different feeling which filled their minds now from that which had filled them when they first stood before him and acknowledged their guilt. Then they trembled for fear of judgment. Now they longed for renewed assurances of forgiveness. Then it was necessary for Joseph to lead them to love him. Now they thought that it was necessary to bring him to love them. But Joseph was only grieved and wept when they spake unto him." (Verse xvii.)

So is it often with the child of God. The more perfectly he enters into the new relationship which redemption has brought him to his King and Father in heaven, the more deeply will he be apt to feel the sinfulness of sin, and the more he will long for the full assurance of forgiveness. For he cannot obtain peace by looking at any of his past experiences. Neither will his remembrance of God's grace and goodness give it. Nothing but a simple coming back again, with confession and faith, to his Saviour, can give him comfort. For peace does not come through experiences or by growth; not by sanctification, but by justification. For "being justified by faith we have peace with God through Jesus Christ, our Lord," (Romans v., 1,) and in no other way.

These fearful, trembling brothers were distressed because, notwithstanding all that Joseph had said, notwithstanding all that he had suffered on their account, notwithstanding all the proofs he had given them of his love, notwithstanding all his promises, their eyes were fixed more upon themselves and their sin than upon him and his covenant. But coming back to him they at once received the gracious assurance, "Fear ye not; I will nourish you, and your little ones. And he comforted them and spake kindly unto them." (Verse xxi.)

This is the fullness of the Gospel, and the story of Joseph is ended.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What difference is seen in Joseph's brethren as presented to us in this lesson, and in that of last week?

What did the revelation of Joseph to his brothers carry with it, and what might naturally be expected from it?

What message were Joseph's brothers to take to others, and what is said of it, and of its significance?

How did Jacob and his family receive this message, and what is said of their welcome in Egypt?

To whom was Jacob at once presented, and what is said of it?

What place was assigned to him and his family as a dwelling place, and what was accomplished by it?

To whom did Joseph then present his sons, and how is its spiritual meaning explained?

How did Jacob receive Joseph's sons, and what is said of it?

How long an interval occurred before any other incident is recorded, and why was not the story of Joseph then completed?

What is the incident now brought before us, and what is now said of the attitude of Joseph's brothers to him?

How did he receive them, and how does it mark the fullness of the Gospel?

Old John Street Church Anniversary.

The John Street Methodist Episcopal Church will celebrate its one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary to-morrow. Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, will preach at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and Dr. Henry A. Buttz, President of Drew Seminary, at 7:45 o'clock P. M. In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock a platform meeting will be held, when addresses will be made by prominent ministers and laymen.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:23	Sun sets...5:05	Moon sets...5:03

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:59	Gov. Isl'd...6:24	H. Gate...8:20
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:27	Gov. Isl'd...6:46	H. Gate...8:42

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
El C

W. E. VERMILYE & CO. BESIEGED.

Angry Customers Try to Force Their Way Into Suspended Firm's Offices.

An incipient riot occurred yesterday afternoon on the second floor of the Exchange Court Building, at 52 Broadway. The excitement was caused by a number of customers of W. E. Vermilye & Co., the brokerage firm which recently suspended. When they found that the representatives of the firm consisted of two or three telegraph operators and a few clerks, they raised a disturbance, and tried to force their way through the partitions which barred them from the inside of the office.

There were loud inquiries for one F. W. Dumont, who, it had been announced in some quarters, would take up the debts of the concern and continue the business. The rejoinders on the part of the clerks were to the effect that Mr. Dumont was not about.

Several employes of the building had to argue earnestly with the disappointed customers, and even had to push them toward the elevators.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MORITZ HORWITZ.—At a meeting of creditors of Morris Horwitz of 155 and 157 Worcester Street, held at the office of Alexander A. Tausky, 320 Broadway, a proposition of settlement of 25 cents on the dollar was made by John Schwartzkopf, the attorney for the bankrupt, and favorably considered by the creditors.

CHASKEL M. NEBENZAHL.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Thomas temporary receiver of the assets of Chaskel M. Nebenzahl, jobber in dry goods, cloaks, and furs at 621 Broadway, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday, on the application of Abraham Orently, a creditor. He said that the liabilities are $20,000 and the assets only $500, in stock and fixtures. Marshal Comisky is restrained from taking any further proceedings on any writ that he has.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Leroy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets of Mackenzie Brothers, manufacturers of sash, doors, and trim at 493 to 499 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday, on the application of William W. Schupner, one of the creditors. He was informed that the merchandise, book accounts, and contracts are nominally $40,000 and actually probably $15,000; a large portion of the assets is represented by contracts with builders, upon which considerable amounts are owing.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRANCIS C. LEIBINGER.—Francis C. Leibinger, who kept a restaurant and café at 6 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $15,622, and nominal assets $2,503, consisting of stock and fixtures $2,005, accounts due from customers $50. He owes $180 to employes for wages. The largest creditors are: Mrs. Mary C. Schlachter of Brooklyn, $8,007 for cash loans, partly secured by a life insurance policy, and Mrs. Bertha Leibinger, $1,941 for money loaned. The Sheriff took charge of the place on the 18th inst. on an attachment.

GERSON STEINMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Gerson Steinman, manufacturer of cloaks and skirts at 358 Canal Street, by the following creditors: Pincus Glickman, $121; M. Siegler, Son & Co., $241, and G. Rosental & Son, $184. It was alleged that he is insolvent and has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $1,000 to various persons. He began business seven years ago. On Oct. 14 there was a fire in his place of business, and it was stated at the time that he was insured for $2,500.

MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN.—Malvina Hammerstein, wife of Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, who resides at 1,851 Seventh Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $33,772 and no available assets. She has some stock in the Olympia Amusement Company, which is of no value, and the number of shares is unknown, and wearing apparel to the amount of $250, which is exempt. She filed the petition to get discharged from a number of judgments, which have been obtained against her in the past few years principally on account of indorsing notes for her husband. No other claims except one are in the schedules than those on which judgments were obtained against her. The following are the creditors: James Everard, $11,511, judgment obtained on April 2, 1898; Twelfth Ward Bank, $15,355, two judgments obtained on May 31, 1901; Francis Neale & Co., $3,244, judgment obtained on June 29, 1898; Charles Brownhold, $3,000, alleged indebtedness for salary not admitted; Allen Advertising Agency, $545, judgment obtained on June 8, 1898, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company, $111, judgment obtained on May 11, 1898.

T. P. JONES & CO. ASSIGN.

Wholesale Coffee Concern "Caught Short" in the Recent Advance.

The wholesale coffee house of T. P. Jones & Co., at 123 Front Street, which also does business at Bradford, Penn., under the style of W. C. Palmer & Co., was "caught short" in the recent advance in prices of the Coffee Exchange and made an assignment to C. R. Swaney.

The first report of the extent of the liabilities placed them at $125,000, but this figure was neither confirmed nor denied by the firm. Mr. Jones said that he could not tell yet how great the liabilities were. He added, however, that the firm's outstanding contracts on the Coffee Exchange had been closed out before the failure.

The partners of the firm are Thomas P Jones, who resides in Brooklyn; Thomas J. Bakeman, who resides at Bradford, Penn., and William C. Palmer, who resides at Salamanca, N. Y. Mr. Bakeman did not sign the deed of assignment. They were formerly wholesale grocers at Salamanca, and moved to New York city in December, 1894. Mr. West became a partner then and continued in the firm until April 1, 1901, when he retired and Mr. Palmer became a partner. Their statement of their financial condition on Aug. 6 last showed assets $255,000 and liabilities $105,700. Their stock at cost was estimated then at $152,000. They owned real estate at 75 and 77 Furman Street, Brooklyn, valued at $18,000, mortgaged for $11,000, leaving an equity of $8,000.

Mr. Jones said when asked the cause of the assignment that they were short of the coffee market, and the rapid advance in the price of coffees in the past few days had forced them to assign. Expert accountants are at work on the books of the firm, and they will know how they stand in a few days.

The largest creditors are the London and Brazilian Bank, the Phenix National Bank, and two brokerage firms whose names Mr. Jones did not mention.

Mr. Jones stated that C. R. Swaney was connected in some capacity with the agency in this city of the London and Brazilian Bank, but that the assignment was made to him personally and without preference.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 223 failures in the United States during the week, against 198 for the previous week and 161, 211, 219, and 218 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 77, New England 38, Southern 22, Western 55, Northwestern 17, Pacific 9, and Territories 5. Canada had 16, against 23 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMSON, Abram G., and James Kilpatrick—I. Lewis and another	$379
ALEXANDER, Bertha, by guardian—F. Goodman	1,025
ANTHONY, Frank M.—A. Magnes	97
BAUMAN, Mollie—M. Bauman, costs	122
BAMBACH, John H.—S. Littman	19
BOLSOM, Charlotte Clausen & Price Building Company	176
BLANN, Etta, and Christian and Emma L. Smith—J. L. Mott Iron Works	3,130
BRIEBACH, Wilhelmina, administratrix—H. L. & J. H. Staats, costs	88
BAER HOLMES, Herman, and James Mann—People of the State of New York	500
BROWN, Kate C.—J. Krohns, executor	218
CAVINATO, Louis L.—C. Lachert	68
CROFT, James—A. Magnus	97
FINEGAN, Austin—A. T. Kelly and another	129
DECOURT, David H.—A. L. Stake	126
DUNK, Alfred O.—Riverside Bank	552
DUNK, Alfred O.—Riverside Bank	123
DIAMOND, C. Herbert—M. S. Mannes	224
DOWNEY, Wallace, and James A. Townsend—H. Blair	294
DE HEREDIA, George E., and George Holland—J. A. Murray	1250
DINGLEMAN, Oscar—S. N. Penfield	87
DE LORENZO, David and Felomino—People of the State of New York	1,000
ERUSIN, Aaron and Harris—J. Widvits, costs	75
ENGELKE, Nathan H.—United Wine and Trading Company	575
ENGLISH PLASTER WORKS—E. E. Dedrick	370
ELLIS, George V.—W. McShane Company	100
FROMER, Gotlieb — Catskill National Bank	586
HAERTEISS, Henrich—C. Geib	1,365
HAERTEISS, Henrich—C. Bonynge	83
HAERTEISS, Henrich—J. A. Mapes	80
HAERTEISS, Henrich—C. Geib and another	85
GIBBS, Robert A., and Henry B. Smith—Riley Brothers, Limited	884
GLASS, John, Jr.—Bradley & Currier Company	2,180
GILBERT, Evelyn—N. Crothers	272
GRAW, Frederick K.—R. C. Newbegin	52
GIBNEY, Thomas—J. G. Wilson	35
GUTTHELF, Leo—S. W. Johnson and another	62
JONES, William—R. E. Moss, executor, cost	85
JESSUP, John C.—R. W. McKee and another	1,735
HALLAHAN, Harriett S.—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company	57
HUTCH, Nelson B.—Ansonia Clock Company	139
HAFT, Alexander—C. K. Barnum	214
KAUFMAN, Henry—Union Stove Works	372
KRAENY, Samuel—Frank Brewery	255
KRAENY, Samuel, and another—Frank Brewery	380
LUKAS, Max—J. F. Betz	522
MARCKS, Louis H.—J. F. Schmadeke	194
MERIN, James—J. st. Perlbetier	353
KNOBLOCH, August—G. A. Sams	31
MACKENZIE, Archibald—O. A. Renyon and another	385
MACKENZIE, Archibald—O. A. Renyon and another	550
MACKENZIE, Archibald T.—Crampton & Belden Manufacturing Company	322
MILLER, Charles E.—People of the State of New York	1,500
MENDLOWITZ, Samuel, and Jennie Hill —People of the State of New York	500
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Callahan	248
MILLER, Albert—C. L. Miller	663
MOTCHKOL, L.—S. Saffier	97
McCANN, Patrick—A. T. Kelly	198
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—L. M. Hershfield	3,336
METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows—P. J. Daley and another	196
NATIONAL IRON COMPANY—Riverside Bank	552
NATIONAL IRON COMPANY—Riverside Bank	121
NAGLE, Siegfried V.—Redfield Brothers	281
POWELL, Mary Ann—A. Samberg	161
RODERMAN, Barnett—M. Bernstein and another	360
ROSENFELD, Samuel D., and Maly Malinetsky—A. B. White and another	34
REID, E. Howard—W. T. Knapp and another	182
SPERO, Jonas V.—W. E. Tyres	30
SMART, Ella, and Isaac Schonker—People of the State of New York	500
SCHERMEISTER, Philip—The Frank Brewery	302
STEINMAN, Geo ge—L. I. Baron	189
SMITH, Morris H.—A. T. Ructer	1,258
TISCH, Joseph—M. Pellettieri	12
VAN VECHTEN, Jessie L.—A. T. Gillender	1,344
WENDORFF, Harris—R. J. Brown	295
WEBSTER, David—S. C. Chambers	10,240
WOHRMANN, Gesine—H. Ross	1,254
WILLIAMS, Fletcher—A. T. Kelly	300
WIMPLE, Maria—M. Kane and another	353
WIRTH, Louis—J. Scheid	196
WILBUR, Charles S.—E. G. Gilmore	342
YPUNG, Joseph—J. Grover	82

Excursions.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Dai.y Excursion, except Sunday,
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Regular Excursions through Oct. 26.

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays. Al Foster, steamer Angler, Fi. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, $:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

O.D.
SHORT AUTUMN TRIPS.
A few days can be pleasantly spent in a trip via the
OLD DOMINION LINE
TO
Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Va., or Washington, D.C.
Fine modern steamships sail daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M., from Pier 26, North River. New York, where tickets and staterooms can be obtained.
Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Dates Omitted.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pioneer's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM Lucania, Nov.16,8:30AM
Campania, Nov.2, 10 AM Etruria....Nov. 23, 2 PM
Lucania....Nov. 9, 2 PM Campania, Nov.30,8:30AM
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Peking.....Oct. 31|Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16
Gaelic.....Nov. 7|China.....Nov. 21
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Legal Notices.

AIMY, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, County of New York, made at a Special Term by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 9th day of September, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on September 10th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors of George W. Aimy, lately doing business as H. S. Aimy and Company, at No. 46 Murray Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of George W. Aimy, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or or before December 3rd, 1901.—Dated New York, September 20th, 1901.
HARRIS W. SLATER, Assignee.
BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Assignee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s21-law6wSa

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL STRAUS and MYRON STRAUS, individually and as partners under the firm name of H. Straus's Sons, and the said firm of H. Straus's Sons, bankrupts, No. 4,209.
To the creditors of Said D. Straus and Myron Straus, individually and as partners under the firm name of H. Straus's Sons, and the said firm of H. Straus's Sons, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1901, the said Said D. Straus and Myron Straus, individually and as partners under the firm of H. Straus's Sons, and the said firm of H. Straus's Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 18th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH YOUNG, trading as Jackson & Company, Bankrupt.—No. 4,229.
To the creditors of Joseph Young, trading as Jackson & Company, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
October 25th, 1901.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
†Aller.....Nov. 2 †Trave.....Nov. 30
*Columbia.....Nov. 9 †Aller.....Dec. 7, 2 PM
†Hohenzollern....Nov. 16 *Columbia.....Dec. 10
*K. Bismarck...Nov 23 †Lahn.....Dec. 14
Sailings at 10 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
37 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz, Oct. 29, 9 AM|Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM
Kaiserin, Nov. 6, 10 AM|Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM
Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM|Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon
Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN
*Bremen...Oct. 31, noon Bremen...Dec. 5, noon
K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM|Barbarossa, Dec.26,10 AM
*S. S. BREMEN, OCTOBER 31, SAILS FOR HAMBURG DIRECT.
Pier foot of 34 St., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM|A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
Deutschland, Dec. 12, 7 A. M.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM
Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM
Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM *Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM
*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM Pennsylvania, Dec. 14, 7 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

GRAND CRUISES
To the Mediterranean and the Orient
by the twin-screw express S. S. Auguste Victoria
FROM NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1902, for Madeira, Gibraltar (Granada, Alhambra, Tangiers), Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo, the Nile), Beyrouth (Damascus), Haifa, Jaffa (Jerusalem, Dead Sea), Constantinople, Piraeus (Athens, Corinth), Naupila, Syracuse, Catania (Taormina), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 75 days.
RATES FROM $400 UPWARD.

To West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico.
From New York Jan. 4 and Feb. 8, 1902, by the new Twin-Screw cruising yacht
Princessin Victoria Luise of 5,000 TONS.
All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Bwy, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Oct. 30, 10 AM St. Paul...Nov. 20, 10 AM
Friesland...Nov. 6, noon Haverford...Nov. 27, noon
Philadelphia...Nov. 13, 10 AM Philadelphia...Dec. 4, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Zeeland, Oct. 30, noon Southwark, Nov. 13, noon
Friesland...Nov. 6, noon *Vaderland, Nov. 20, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway

EGYPT and HOLY LAND
Annual series of Select Tourist parties leave during January, February, and March, (with special party Nov. 30 for Xmas in Bethlehem,) visiting all points of interest in Egypt, Palestine, the Levant, Southern Europe, &c.
FARES FROM $590,
All Travelling Expenses Included.
MEDITERRANEAN the Riviera, Italy, Paris, London, &c. Pleasant tourist party leaves Nov. 27 for Xmas in Rome. Moderate, inclusive fares.
Programmes and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....Oct. 26, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 9, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Nov. 16, 10 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...Oct. 26, noon Ethiopia...Nov. 16, noon
Furnessia...Nov. 2, noon Astoria...Nov. 30, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
Mediterranean Service Naples Direct
BOLIVIA.....Oct. 26|PERUGIA.....Nov. 12
Cabin Passage, $65.00.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
The New Twin-Screw S. S., 13,000 tons, Saturday, Oct. 26, 10 A. M. RYNDAM
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons Saturday, Nov. 2, 10 A. M. POTSDAM
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons Saturday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M. ROTTERDAM
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic...Oct. 30, noon Oceanic...Nov. 13, 7 AM
Cymric...Nov. 6, PM Teutonic...Nov. 20, noon
Majestic...Nov. 6, noon Celtic...Nov. 26, 5 AM
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Live Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:00 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Live Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:00 P. M. Str. LINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
YORWICH LINE, via New London. Live Pier 36 N.R., ft. Spring St. Weekdays only 5:30 P.M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers RICHARD PECK and CITY OF LAWRENCE.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. " .....9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.
Last up trip, Oct. 26. Down, Oct. 28.

PEOPLE'S LINE
ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M. week days only, connecting with express trains for above points

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.
For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Fulton sts.
Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 6:15 & 6:45 A. M. 6:35 P. M. 6:00 P. M.

Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Easton Local	10:45 p. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Lakewood & Atl'tic City	9:40 a. m.	.....
Lakewood & Atl'tic City	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:33 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	6:30 p. m.	.....

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ROBERT M. JARVIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighteenth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant two hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and Ninety-third Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Ninety-third Street fifteen feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-six feet, more or less, to the southerly side of the former road or lane commonly called Apthorpe's Lane; thence northwesterly along the southerly side of said lane fifteen feet and three-sixteenths of an inch, more or less, to a point easterly from the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue two hundred and nineteen feet on a line measured at right angles to said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and thence southerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-six feet, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, at the point or place of beginning, being a part of lots known and distinguished as Numbers 209 and 210 on a map entitled "Map of lands in the City of New York, known as 'Elmwood,' belonging to the estate of Herman Thorn, deceased," surveyed by James E. Serrell City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in tin case numbered 216, together with all the right, title, and interest of Matilda Solomon of, in, and to the southerly half part of the road or lane in the rear of the premises above described, commonly called Apthorpe's Lane, running to the centre line thereof, as the same is laid down on said map. The premises above described lie in Section 21, Block 2,134, on the land map of the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to said Matilda Solomon by said Citizens' Savings Bank, the plaintiff herein, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and delivered simultaneously therewith, and said mortgage being given to secure a part of the consideration or purchase money therein expressed. Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants as to buildings contained in the agreement of William J. Merritt and Benjamin F. Romaine, recorded in Liber 2,104 of Conveyances, Page 3, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 1, 1858.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, and known as No. 159 West 93d Street:

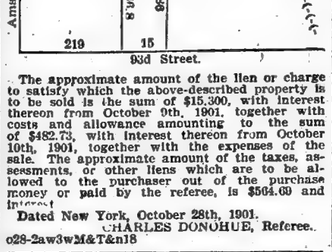

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $15,300, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $482.73, with interest thereon from October 10th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $504.69 and interest.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

o28-2aw3wM&T&n18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CALEB FRANCIS BATES, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. BATES, individually and as executor, &c., of Georgiana H. Bates and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1901, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 31st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by William M. Ivins, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No I. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the County and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Duane Street, two hundred feet westerly from Church Street, running thence northerly on a line parallel with Church Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Duane Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Church Street seventy-five feet to the northerly line of Duane Street, at a point distant one hundred and fifty feet seven inches eastwardly from West Broadway, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Duane Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, in the said several dimensions more or less, which said premises are known as No. 137 Duane Street, being the same premises which were conveyed to Ann Matilda Bates by Albertina M. Bates and others by deed dated March 21st, 1889, and recorded March 21st, 1889, in Liber 2210, Conveyances, page 77.

Parcel No. II. All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, and which are known and distinguished upon a certain map entitled "A Map of Mr. Effin Embree and others' place" formerly belonging to Anthony Rutgers, lying westerly of Great St. George Street, surveyed and laid out 6th, 1790, by Casimer Gaerick, City Surveyor, which map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and is No. 456 of Maps without Cases, filed in said office by the Nos. 102, 103, 104, and part of 107, and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thomas Street, distant (200) two hundred feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Thomas and Church Streets, running thence southwardly parallel with Church Street, and along the easterly line of said lot No. 102 upon said map one hundred (100) feet; thence westwardly along the rear of said lot and parallel with Thomas Street twenty-five (25) feet to the easterly line of said lot No. 107 upon said map; thence southwardly along the easterly line of said lot No. 107 and parallel with Church Street, seventy-five feet to the northerly side of Duane Street; thence westward along the northerly side of Duane Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly along the westerly line of said lot No. 107 on said map and parallel with Church Street seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of said lot No. 104 on said map; thence westwardly along the southerly line of said lot No. 104 and parallel with Thomas Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly along the westwardly line of said lot No. 104 and parallel with Church Street and through the centre line of party wall standing partly on said lot No. 104 and partly upon lot adjoining the same on the westerly side, now known by the street No. 23 (now 68) Thomas Street one hundred feet to the southerly side of Thomas Street, and thence eastwardly along said southerly side of Thomas Street seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said lots and premises being known by the present street Nos. 62, 64, and 66 (formerly Nos. 17, 19, and 21) Thomas Street and 159 Duane Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Georgiana H. Bates by Albertina M. Bates and others by deed dated March 2, 1889, and recorded March 21, 1889, in Liber 2210 of Conveyances, page 65.

Parcel No. III. All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the City of New York and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southerly side of Leonard Street, at the northwesterly corner of lot No. 50 Leonard Street, now or formerly belonging to Charles De Revoise, as the same is now built upon which corner and point of beginning in distant one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet five (5) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Leonard Street and West Broadway, running thence southerly along said lot No. 50 Leonard Street, and parallel or nearly so with West Broadway one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Leonard Street thirty-seven feet eight inches; thence northerly and nearly parallel with the easterly line of the premises hereby conveyed one hundred and one feet to Leonard Street, and thence easterly along Leonard Street thirty-seven feet eight inches to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 137 Duane Street, being the same premises which were conveyed to Martin Bates by Samuel D. Babcock and wife by deed dated September 20, 1866, and recorded January 20th, 1868, in Liber 1031 of Conveyances, page 572.

Parcel No. IV. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, together with the improvements thereon known as No. 489 Broome Street, situate on the southerly side of said street, commencing at a point which was formerly the centre of a party wall, dividing the former house No. 489 Broome Street from the former house No. 491 in said street, distant eastwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Broome Street and Laurens Street (now South 5th Avenue) one hundred and four feet eight inches; thence running southwardly and parallel with Laurens Street (now South 5th Avenue) and through said party wall and along the eastern boundary of the former house and lot of land known as No. 491 Broome Street ninety-six feet two inches; thence eastwardly parallel with Broome Street twenty-one feet two inches; thence northwardly parallel with Laurens Street (now South 5th Avenue) ninety-six feet two inches to the front, and thence westwardly in front twenty feet eight inches to the place of beginning, be said several

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
45 Wall Street, New York. 268 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
25 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
Members of New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
STOCKS, BONDS and GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, $300,000 Surplus, $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.
GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.
W. B. Dickerman, C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey, Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven, Whitelaw Reid,
R. L. Lounsbery, J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan, W. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman, John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck, John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons, W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons, J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt, Homer E. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre, William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Ballis, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 53, 70, 95, 149, 177, 280, 283, 341, 345, 362, 456, 458, 632, 644, 711, 754, 760, 765, 818, 845, 857, 983, 1004, 1033, 1047, 1049, 1073, 1087, 1132, 1212, 1219, 1224, 1256, 1260, 1444, 1455, 1462, 1469, 1481, 1503, 1526, 1582, 1583, 1384, 1602, 1679, 1711, 1723, 1735, 1739, 1747, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of January, 1902, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

12% DIVIDENDS
Inquiry touching the above will receive our closest attention. This stock in question is now paying the above dividend, with assurance of large increase and strong advance in price of stock.
A High-Grade, Permanent Dividend Paying Investment.
Highest References.
The Hengen Investment Co.,
7 Water St., Boston.
1135 BROADWAY.....NEW YORK CITY.

The Boston News Bureau is for sale in New York at the Holland House, at the Waldorf, and the Hotel Manhattan; at the principal elevated news stands, at McBride's Arcade news stand, 71 Broadway, and at the Bureau's New York office, first floor, Edison Bldg., 44 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

THE WORK OF THE
CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.

During the past Summer has been very successful. New ore bodies have been opened up which greatly increase the value of the mines.

The Colorado Iron Works Company of Denver is building a mill and cyanide plant of a guaranteed daily capacity of **1,000 TONS**, the largest plant of its kind in the United States (to be in operation this Winter.)

Repeated tests on a large scale have shown the free-milling gold quartz of the California King mines to be the best cyaniding ore in the country.

The following table is a report of Wade & Wade, Assayers, of Los Angeles, California, on ore submitted to them for mill tests, being an average sample from all the workings of the mines:

	Per Ton.
Assay Value in Gold	$6 41
Saved by Cyanide	6 06
Left in Tailings	35
Length of Treatment	48 hours.
Loss of Cyanide Per Ton, Half Pound.	

This report shows that the remarkable cyanide extraction of 94½ per cent. was attained.

The cost of working is estimated at 75 cents per ton and the profits of the plant now building at $65,000 monthly, which means at least 15 per cent. annually on the par value of the stock, or 25 per cent. on the subscription price.

The management of the company is in the hands of the following efficient Board of Directors:

Senator JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nev.; JACOB E. RIDGEWAY, Pres., Quaker City Nat. Bank, Philadelphia; JAMES B. GRANT, Denver, Col.; JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Philadelphia; SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, Pres. Hamilton Trust Co.; ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, Chairman State R. R. Commissioners; Senator R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D.; STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C., publisher and mine owner; S. W. DORSEY, New York; WILLARD TELLER, Attorney, Denver, Col.; JEROME B. LANDFIELD, Jr., Binghamton, N. Y., Director Binghamton Trust Co.

The Company offers a limited amount of treasury stock at $3.00 a share (Par $5.00), to complete the plant and equipment of the mine, until Monday, Oct. 28th, after which date the price will be $5.00 per share.

Address Treasurer.
CALIFORNIA KING G. M. CO.,
32 Broadway, New York.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.

THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

Proposals.

BOND SALE.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1901.
Sealed bids will be received by the County Judge of Hamilton County, Tennessee, until NOVEMBER 26th, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., for $100,000 5% 10-20 year bonds.
Particulars furnished on application.
SETH M. WALKER,
County Judge, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Governor's Island, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 A. M. Nov. 9, 1901, for rebuilding and extending wharf at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for rebuilding wharf," addressed S. R. Jones, Q. M.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Edward Hopkinson, Esq., Trustee Estate of McCallum & McCallum, Bankrupts.
10 shs. Sheppard Knapp & Co., pfd.

By order of Executors.
$12,000 Council Bluffs City Water Works 1st Mtg. 6 per cent. Bds., 1906.
200 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
15 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.

By order of Administratrix.
25 shs. Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R.

For account of whom it may concern.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$750 St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent. Bds., 1908.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$900 Securities Co. 4 per cent. Reg. Consols.
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
39 shs. Sterling Iron & R'way Co. & $82.50 Scrip.
65 shs. Electric Boat Co. common.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Funded 7 per cent. Bds., 1920.
50 shs. First Natl. Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Mfg. Co. Bds.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
250 shs. Playa De Oro Mining Co.
50 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
5 shs. B'klyn Elevated R. R. pfd.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29TH,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Est. Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX,
168 shs. New England Syndicate.
30 shs. Vermont Syndicate, Des Moines, Iowa.
15 shs. Vermont Loan and Trust Co., Dak. Territory.
$2,000 New England Syndicate 6 p. c. Mtg. Bond, due 1903, Mar., 1902, coup.
100 shs. Central Loan and Trust Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
40 shs. Minneapolis Co-operative Co.
$10,000 Vermont Syndicate, Des Moines, Iowa, 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, due 1904, May, 1902, coup.

A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE, WHO CAN FURNISH $50,000 TO $75,000 OF ADDITIONAL UNDERWRITING (AMPLY SECURED) TO COMPLETE PRACTICAL ENTERPRISE OF UNUSUAL MERIT, WILL FIND IT OF ADVANTAGE TO INVESTIGATE. ADDRESS X. Y. Z., BOX 155 TIMES OFFICE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Oct. 23, 1901.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 11.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, November 21st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 31st, 1901. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 31st, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. November 21st, 1901.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of one (1) per cent. will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company November 28th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business November 7th, 1901. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. November 7th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. November 28th, 1901.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1901.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 25, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, November 9th, 1901.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, November 9th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen on Friday, November 29th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
First Lien Convertible 4% Bonds.
Coupons No. 1, due November 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the company, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, October 28th, 1901.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above bonds will close at noon on Saturday, October 26th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on Saturday, November 2nd, 1901.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.
30 Broad Street, New York City.
October 11, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 21st.
The transfer books will be closed on Monday, October 21st, at 3 P. M., and reopened Saturday, November 2d, at 10 A. M.
C. A. SPOFFORD, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 26, 1901.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after November 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1901.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
133 East 23d Street.
New York, October 24, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Co. has this day been declared, and will be payable Nov. 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. Nov. 1st, 1901, until Nov. 16th, 1901.
E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburgh Junction & Middle Division
3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 6, due November 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 28th, temporary receipts will be given.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
100 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the outstanding consolidated bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, 1901, with coupon due same date, will be paid at maturity at the Central Trust Co. of New York.
Notice is also given that all interest on said bonds will cease on and after Nov. 1, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

United States Express Company,
49 Broadway, New York, October 19, 1901.
136th Dividend.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on October 31st, at 3 o'clock, and reopened November 16th. EDWARD T. PLATT, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due November 1st, 1901, on the Series B Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, Oct. 24th, 1901.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,600,000.00
OF
3½% CORPORATE STOCK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until
TUESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of The City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:
$2,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$200,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BOUNDED BY WEST FIFTY-SECOND AND WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES. Section 45, Greater New York Charter. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$600,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BOUNDED BY WEST FIFTY-SECOND AND WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES. Chapter 320, Laws 1897. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$350,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ALMSHOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
OCTOBER 16TH, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 25	658,296
To date this year	228,130,430
Corresponding date last year	91,003,552

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 25	$2,460,000
To date this year	$822,628,520
Corresponding date last year	$387,898,460

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	4	Hocking Valley	⅞
Ann Arbor	2¼	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Nor. & West	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	Reading	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Rens. & Saratoga	23
Ft. W. & D. C.	2½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Lake Erie & W.	⅞
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Manhattan	1
Canada South	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1
Col. F. & I. pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2½	Nor. Pacific pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	2½	People's Gas	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Pitts., Lav. & Adir.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Hock. Val. pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
		U. S. Steel pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P. gold 7s	12½	Ches. & O. 4½s	1

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1½	Int. & G. N. 1st	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices in the stock market yesterday reflected nothing more nor less than the operations of professionals and traders, and hence it was that, as on the day previous, marked irregularity appeared, some issues declining while others advanced. It was a market, in short, so altogether irregular that even shrewd traders who ventured in found themselves whipsawed. Did they sell the market short, at that moment strength appeared. Did they proceed to go long of stocks, at once the market receded. More, at one and the same time were there strength and weakness, the coal stocks going up while the local railway shares declined, and, later, the Grangers advancing under the lead of St. Paul and Union Pacific, while the erstwhile strong coalers were inclined to sag, this being particularly true of Lackawanna, which broke over three points on few transactions.

To conclude, anything, therefore, from such irregular movements other than that professionals are still in control of the market is impossible. There may have appeared here and there buying for investment account, but it was not consequential enough to affect prices materially. As for the so-called "larger interests," they still seem to prefer to remain quiescent until the general situation becomes sufficiently satisfactory to warrant activity. Just now, the unexpected developments in the money markets abroad are not reassuring, and though our own market does not reflect the disturbance—for call loans yesterday were for the most part made at 3 per cent.—it nevertheless is to be noted that after the close of business yesterday there were intimations that New York may next week lose gold to France, the advance in sterling here and the coincident decline of Paris exchange on London being said to make such exports not only within the bounds of possibilities but of probabilities. Clearly were such shipments to be made at this time when money is still going to the South and when the Treasury continues to absorb from the banks—bond redemptions having ceased—the effect on the local money situation would not be favorable. In any event, the wisdom is now clear of the persistent efforts of leading financiers to prevent any wild stock market speculation at this time, for such speculation would undoubtedly force money rates sharply up here.

Leaving aside theory and possibilities and coming to facts, the banks this week show a net loss in funds of $2,250,000 in spite of the large receipts of gold from the Klondike. In addition, the strength in the sterling exchange market being borne in mind, representative opinion is that to-day's bank statement may show an increase in loans and a decrease in surplus reserves.

As for yesterday's market itself, the best evidence of its irregularity and uncertainty is presented in the list of declines and gains. On the one hand Jersey Central gained 1½, Ann Arbor 2¼, Ann Arbor preferred 3, Chicago Great Western preferred A 2½, St. Paul 1¾, Northwest 1, Glucose Sugar 1, and Iowa Central preferred 1⅞, (a 23-point rise in Rensselaer and Saratoga on the transfer of 100 shares being passed over as not significant, for that security is seldom traded in, the last transfer being on July 1 last,) while, on the other, there were such declines as Colorado Fuel preferred 1, Consolidated Gas 2⅛, Lackawanna 2¼, Northern Pacific preferred 1½, Nickel Plate 1, and Manhattan 1. This, however, in no wise tells the full story, not showing, for example, a 2½-point break in People's Gas, a 1½-point decline in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and other such losses which later in the day were largely recovered.

London traded in this market to the extent of about 25,000 shares, principally sales.

LOCAL CORPORATION STOCKS.

A drive was made against the securities of a number of local corporations in the early trading yesterday, based, apparently, on the theory that the Chicago tax decision might lead to some fresh attempt at corporation taxation here. Under this pressure Consolidated Gas broke at one time 3½ points, Manhattan 2¼, Metropolitan 1½, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1⅝. At the low figures, however, fair support appeared, and at the close some of the early losses had been recovered, with final figures showing net declines as follows: Consolidated Gas 2⅛, Manhattan 1, Metropolitan ¼, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit ⅝.

As affecting Metropolitan a further argument used to depress the security is that with the introduction of electricity on Manhattan not a little of the Metropolitan traffic may be diverted to the elevated system.

ST. PAUL AND UNION PACIFIC.

Though there does not seem to be the least basis for the report, traders on the floor who are operating in St. Paul and Union Pacific insist that a "deal" is on between these systems, and it was buying professed to be predicated on this belief that advanced both stocks yesterday. What may be considered authoritative information is to the effect that no deal of any kind is on between the properties.

That some important developments are pending in Union Pacific, apart altogether from the Northern Pacific settlement, is reasonably assured, but it may be some weeks before its exact nature is disclosed.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

The early break of over two points in People's Gas, representing a five-point drop in two days, was on continued selling induced by the decision of the Illinois tax case, it being contended that if the law be enforced it will so affect the earnings of the company that dividends at the present rate cannot be maintained. Some of the selling also was because of the unfavorable exhibit made by the company in its recent stock listing application, which showed little more than 6 per cent. on the stock, though insiders have all along been contending that fully 10 per cent. is being earned.

In the afternoon the stock rallied on short covering.

THE RISE IN GLUCOSE.

The bear campaign against the Glucose securities seems to have come to an end, for the time being at least, and now some of the shorts who had been sagely advised "to cover at 35"—a figure that was never reached—are somewhat concerned as to what they shall cover, the stock last night having closed at 41.

Incidentally, it is worth recording that a stock broker close to President Matthiessen of the company yesterday bid 1¼ per cent. for the dividend on any part of 5,000 shares of the common stock, but received no offer.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

As bearing upon the affairs of the International Paper Company, the following special dispatch from Boston was published yesterday by one of the Wall Street news agencies:

The International Paper Company is now curtailing its production 700 tons per week. This reduction was forced upon the company by its employes, as they threatened to strike unless the company suspended Sunday operations. In consequence the company agreed to shut down the mills at 6 o'clock Saturday night instead of 7 o'clock Sunday morning, without a reduction in wages, and this change in working hours reduced production 100 tons per day.

The Great Northern Paper Company has recently taken away from the International Company contracts for between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of paper per annum and in a few months serve additional large International Company contracts expire and the Great Northern Company will undoubtedly attempt to capture a part of this business.

A report that these and other unfavorable trade developments may necessitate a reduction in the preferred stock dividend of the International Company was put out on the Street yesterday, apparently by bears on the stock. Little attention, however, was paid to it. Interests connected with the company pronounce it absurd and say earnings are excellent.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The buying of the coal stocks yesterday was by the same interests who were responsible for the advance on the day previous.

In explanation of the advances in the Ann Arbor shares a rumor was current that the system is to be acquired by Wisconsin Central and that soon thereafter a deal is to be effected between Wisconsin Central and Chicago Terminal. This lacks confirmation.

The selling of Northern Pacific preferred was by tired holders who had expected an early announcement of a Northrn Pacific settlement.

In the Steel stocks it seems as if an endeavor is being made to create the impression that the pool has liquidated in order that some cheap stock may be acquired.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movements of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co, in their regular review say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $2,252,300.

The banks received from the interior $5,497,700, and sent to the interior $7,457,000, of which $1,355,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The loss on the interior movement was $1,959,300.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $3,024,500, of which $1,136,200 was on New York Assay Office checks, $2,320,000 was on San Francisco Mint checks for Australian gold, and $468,300 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold.

Payments by the Sub-Treasury for bonds accepted under the Secretary's late offer amounted to $350,000.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $15,838,500, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $20,406,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $4,567,500.

The total gain from new gold and bond purchases was $4,274,500. The total loss to the interior and on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $6,526,800, so the net loss was $2,252,300.

The New York Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $150,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several trade reviews continue encouraging. On the general situation Bradstreet's says:

The first rush of Autumn wholesale trade is over and attention is now attracted to the movement of staple goods into the channels of consumption. Despite the smaller movement of grain, and, up to this week, the lighter movement of cotton, so heavy is the volume of business offered the railroads that complaints of car shortage come from all parts of the country, and this week Philadelphia on the Atlantic Coast, Cleveland and Chicago on the lakes, San Francisco and Portland, Ore., on the Pacific Coast, and Birmingham at the South all report transportation facilities inadequate to the business offered in several lines, notably iron ore and steel, lumber, grain, and coal. In the coal trade the shortage is marked, because the anthracite tonnage is very heavy, being estimated at 55,000,000, or one-fifth larger than a year ago.

Fall and Winter goods on their way to the consumer have met a check in retail lines, caused by the mild weather, which has retarded sales of heavy-weight clothing and footwear. Pleasant Fall weather, however, has several good sides to it, as evidenced by the reports that farmers in the Northwest are completing threshing and Fall plowing under favorable circumstances, and that the cotton crop at the South is still making with the prospects of a rather better than expected yield.

Wholesale and jobbing trade generally is characterized as fair to moderate the country over. A fair reorder business is noted in the Northwest, but trade generally is waiting the movement of goods from retailers' hands. Collections are generally good, except at the South, where the slower movement of cotton has tended to retard business. An example of this is afforded in the case of Savannah, whose cotton receipts are one-half those of last year. New Orleans reports business satisfactory, but less than expected in volume. A number of cities have held or are holding shows or expositions of one kind or another, and business has been helped thereby.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

With mills, shops, factories, and furnaces assured of full operation until the end of the year, as a rule, and many contracts already running far into 1902, there is no occasion for anxiety regarding the industrial situation. Jobbers are still urgently asking prompt deliveries by manufacturers of staple lines, while opening transactions in fancy goods for the holidays are unusually early, showing that dealers anticipate a large trade. Retail distribution of heavy-weight wearing apparel and other seasonable goods is checked by the tardiness of low temperatures, which is extremely fortunate in many cases where makers have been unable to fill orders according to specifications. Prices of commodities rule firm and collections are satisfactory, even Southern payments coming forward promptly now that the tardy cotton crop has begun to move freely.

Although stock market operations were much smaller than in the same week of the two preceding years, bank exchanges at this city were 13.1 per cent. larger than in 1900 and 11.6 per cent. above 1899, while at other leading cities the gains are 18.9 and 10.6 per cent., respectively. Despite the fact that in October, 1900, the movement of corn was exceptionally heavy and earnings of roads in that region surpassed all records, total railway earnings for the month thus far exceed last year's by 6.6 per cent. and 1899 by 16.2 per cent. All groups made gains, though much the heaviest increase was reported by Pacific roads.

Eastern makers of boots and shoes are still engaged on late orders for Winter goods, and contracts come in freely from the West for Spring lines. A much larger capacity will be in operation next year. Prices are unchanged, but the rise in leather makes it difficult to defer advances, while distant contracts are not sought at current figures. In leather the scarcity of stocks is noteworthy, the largest local concern taking the occasion to whitewash the walls of storerooms, which are not usually so easily accessible.

***

Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

As for some weeks past, the iron and steel trade returns the best reports, and these good reports are being prolonged to an extent which has rarely been witnessed. The largest steel-rail order of the year was placed this week, in all 160,000 tons, being taken at the ruling rate of $28 per ton by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and some other large orders from other companies are now under negotiation. In all 1,500,000 tons for 1902 delivery have been booked. Special activity in other lines is noted in structural material at Pittsburg, additional orders for implement manufacturers, and continued activity in tin plates and steel sheets, mills producing the latter being months behind on orders. Heavy sales of pig iron are noted at Chicago this week, mostly for foundry grades, for delivery as far ahead as the close of 1902. Railroad companies are buying cars freely. The market for wire products is lagging, and nails are lower, although the leading interests, it is claimed, will not meet the cut. Special activity is noted in hardware at all markets. Other metals are without much change.

On the same subject Dun's says:

Each week the situation as to iron and steel becomes more encouraging, orders now running to the middle of 1902 in many finished products. Despite the extensive addition to productive capacity last year, there is still much work in progress or preparation, promising many new plants ready to start next year. The feature of the week was the placing of enormous orders for steel rails, practically assuring another record-breaking output. Other railroad supplies are also in great demand, the most serious embarrassment being felt at many points on account of the car shortage. Added to this is much structural work in replacing wooden bridges by steel arches, and in the minor lines there is equally vigorous demand. Pig iron reflects the brisk movement in finished products, and higher prices are anticipated. It is worthy of note that the domestic situation is not calculated to stimulate export trade, and the loss of much foreign business may be directly attributed to the strike, which put the mills so far behind on home orders. Coke ovens are active and the output is large, but lack of cars and motive power restricts shipments. Coal deliveries are similarly retarded, dealers being often unable to fill more than a small proportion of their orders.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade reports to Dun's say that jobbers in staple lines at St. John report a good business, but retail trade in groceries is rather quiet. Confidence has been restored after the failures a few weeks ago, which caused some apprehension. Country produce is freely market at good prices. Fire at Sidney destroyed seventy business houses, interrupting trade, but there will be brisk trade in securing new stock. At Halifax retail trade is active, especially in clothes, furs, and underwear. Fall distribution at Montreal is satisfactory, and collections are up to the average. Export business in cheese shows improvement. Business is slightly ahead of last year at Quebec, and collections are good. Wholesale trade increases at Toronto; seasonable weather makes an active demand for blankets and underwear. Failures are few, and payments satisfactory. Trade reports from Hamilton are encouraging, foundries are behind with orders, and staple merchandise is in good demand. Business is healthy at Victoria, and prospects improve, but collections are only fair.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

American District Telegraph Company's dividend rate in 1901 2½

names 4½ per cent. being the going rate.

At the Clearing House the rate to-day was 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

In the stock market there was little or nothing of noteworthy interest. A further break of 5 points in Erie Telephone, to 25, called out a deal of comment, and was accompanied again by predictions that it was going to 10. The selling was by strong houses. A considerable short interest in the stock is now outstanding. Rumor again tells that in connection with the company's reorganization, soon to be undertaken, there will be a levy on stockholders for a large amount of new capital. In the coppers the changes, as a rule, were of little importance, and the trading very light.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
305	Atchison	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛
34	Atchison pf.	97½	97	97
1	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
101	Boston Elevated	168	167	167
300	St. Paul	170⅞	170⅞	170⅞
10	Mexican Central	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214	214	214
820	Pere Marquette	79	78	78
10	Rutland pf.	107	106½	107
2,702	Union Pacific	102½	101½	101⅝
24	Union Pacific pf.	89⅝	88⅝	89
8	West End	85½	83½	83½
100	Wis. Central	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝

TELEPHONES.

30	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159	158	158
1,504	Erie	30	25	28½
16	New England	134	134	134

ELECTRICS.

6	Edison	240	240	240
30	General	259	259	259
225	Massachusetts	37	36	36
20	Massachusetts pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
60	Seattle pf.	101	101	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

243	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	82	81	81
27	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
250	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	30	30	30
782	Am. Sugar	120⅝	119½	120
18	Am. Sugar pf.	116⅜	116½	116½
10	Am. Woolen pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
95	Am. Woolen pf.	77	77	77
1,033	Iron & Steel	27	26	26
18	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	90	90	90
40	Pullman	221	221	221
35	Reece Buttonhole	6	6	6
25	Swift Pack. & Prov.	106⅛	106	106¼
66	United Fruit	83	82½	82½
35	United Shoe Machine	42	42	42
5	United Shoe Mach. pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼
302	U. S. Steel	42⅞	42½	42⅝
470	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	91⅝	91⅝

MINING.

100	Adventure	24	24	24
450	Allouez	5¼	5	5
2,960	Amalgamated	89⅛	88¼	88¼
50	Am. Zinc	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Anaconda	36	36	36
100	Arcadian	5⅜	5½	5½
250	Atlantic	37½	37	37
50	Baltic	44	44	44
200	Bingham	30½	30¼	30½
3	Cal. & Hecla	653	653	653
1,020	Centennial	19	18	18
275	Choctl	4	4	4
235	Daly-West	32	31	31
100	Dom. Coal	46	46	46
275	Franklin	17	17	17
2,500	Guanajuato	7⅛	6⅞	6¾
450	Isle Royale	24	23½	24
235	Mass	27	26¾	26½
300	Mayflower	4⅜	4½	4½
40	Michigan	14½	14½	14½
120	Mohawk	44	43¾	43½
50	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
321	Old Colony	5	4¾	4¾
875	Old Dominion	27⅞	27	27⅜
220	Osceola	101	100	101
25	Parrot	38	38	38
100	Phoenix	6	6	6
15	Quincy	164	160	160
430	Santa Fe	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
5	Tamarack	300	300	300
11	Trimountain	41¼	41½	41¼
670	Trinity	26½	25	26
850	Utah	23⅝	22⅝	23⅜
270	Victoria	7¼	7⅛	7¼
115	Winona	2¼	2¼	2¼
275	Wyandotte	1¼	1⅛	1¼

British Columbia, 14 bid, 14½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Reading was the feature in the Philadelphia market today, about 25,000 shares being taken for New York account. A slight difference in the range of price between the two centres afforded a good opportunity for arbitrage dealings. In response to this absorption the common and second preferred advanced ½ and the first preferred ⅝. This display of strength told but faintly upon the general market. Lehigh Valley rose ¼ and Pennsylvania scored a like advance, but Cambria Steel continued to drag, selling down to 69 at one time. The Asphalt bonds behaved much better, holding at 51⅝ for the American 5s.

Money rates are unchanged, call loans being quoted at 5 per cent. and time at 4½. Most institutions are pretty well loaned up, and business is inactive. Commercial paper is becoming scarce, few new inquiries being made for accommodation.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
250	American Alkali pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
470	American Railways	40¾	40	40
6,118	Cambria Steel	26⅝	26	26⅛
26	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¼	47¾
200	Choctaw Tr. Ctfs.	68	68	68
105	Cons. L. Superior	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
2	Cons. L. Superior pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾
100	Choctaw Tr. Ctfs.	53¾	53¼	53¼
100	Chic. Mil. & St. Paul	170⅜	170⅜	170⅜
514	Cons. Trac. of Pitts.	23½	23⅜	23½
50	Hunt & B. Top pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾
771	Lehigh Valley	34⅝	34⅜	34½
5	Little Schuylkill	59	59	59
109	Nat. Asphalt	4	4	4
250	Nat. Asphalt pf.	8	8	8
2,000	Mardsden Co.	4¾	4¼	4¾
2	Pennsylvania Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾
50	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
200	Palmetto Co.	¾	¾	¾
250	Philadelphia Elec.	5¼	5	5⅛
255	Pennsylvania	73⅝	73 11-16	73⅝
153	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
385	Philadelphia Co.	49	48¾	49
100	Philadelphia pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼
250	Pennsylvania & Northw.	35	35	35
20,745	Reading Tr. Ctfs.	21½	21 1-16	21⅜
628	Reading 1st pf. Tr. Ctfs.	38¼	38 9-16	21¼
13,400	Read. 2d pf. Tr. Ctfs.	27 3-16	26⅝	27 1-16
945	Tidewater Steel	7⅞	7½	7½
250	Texas & Pacific	39½	39¼	39½
30	United Gas Imp.	113½	113	113½
1,400	Union Traction	27½	27½	27½
650	U. S. Steel Com.	42⅞	42¾	42⅝
20	Wm. Cramp & Sons	73	73	73

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The stock market to-day was without special feature, with a slightly easier tone. There were nine declines, as against five advances. Seaboards were the most active issues, and were quite steady until New York grew heavy, when both yielded ⅛. The Brewing issues were lower, the stock losing ⅝ and the bonds ¼. Firemen's Insurance was a point higher and United States Fidelity lifted ⅞. Continental Bank, owing to a readjustment of finances, rose from 55, the last recorded sale, to 85.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,272 shares of stock, $100,000 worth of bonds, and $1,150 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Continental Bank	85	85	85
50	Firemen's Insurance	23	23	23
23	G. B. S. Brew. com.	12⅝	12½	12⅝
63	Maryland Trust	215	215	215
1,125	Seaboard com.	26¼	26	26
925	Seaboard pf.	50⅜	50¼	50¾
35	Continental Trust	233	233	233
15	First National Bank	135	135	135
15	Fidelity & Dep. Trust	171	171	171
10	U. S. Fidelity tr.	139⅞	139¾	139¾
10	Western Maryland	21	21	21
$11,000	Anacosta & Potom. 5s	97	97	97
13,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	105⅞	106⅜	106⅜
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	50½	50¼	50½
500	G. B. S. Br. 4s, scrip	50½	50¼	50½
8,500	G. B. S. Br. incomes	38½	38⅛	38½
650	G. B. S. Br. inc., scr.	38½	38⅛	38½
12,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82½	82½
18,000	United Railways 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼
5,000	United Railways inc.	72	72	72
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	85½	85½	85½
3,000	Ga. Cen. & North. 5s	109½	109½	109½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 25.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Crucible Steel	23½	23½	23½
472	Crucible Steel pf.	85	84⅞	85
868	Cons. Traction	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
315	Cons. Traction pf.	64	63⅞	63⅞
185	Fire Proofing	33	32½	33
100	Fire Proofing pf.	42	42	42
100	Cons. Ice pf.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
250	Marsden	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Philadelphia Co.	48¾	48¼	48¾
100	United States Steel	42⅞	42½	42⅞
150	United States Steel pf.	91⅝	91½	91⅝
115	Pittsburg Coal pf.	93¼	93	93
37	National Glass	18	18	18
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	163	163	163
4	Bess. R. R. pf.	70	70	70
15	Westinghouse Air Brake	177	177	177
160	Electric 2ds	72¼	72¼	72¼
200	River Coal	13½	13½	13½
40	Pittsburg Brewing	25¾	25¾	25¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅜d per ounce and in New York at 57½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Standard sold at 4.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at .44, 500 Argentum Juanita at .10, seller 10; 1,000 Comstock at .06⅜, 1,000 Comstock bond at .06½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .06, 500 Mollie Gibson at .20, seller 10, and 500 Pharmacist at .09.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A good many stocks were traded in yesterday in the outside market, but only three or four issues showed much activity. In most of the issues sales were limited to a few hundred shares and in some to a single transaction. In case of the few stocks which were active much irregularity showed in prices. Dominion Securities headed the list of advances with a net gain of 2½ points, while as heavy losses appeared in one or two other issues. As a whole the market presented the same irregular conditions which prevailed the previous day, and which were largely a result of the irregularity in the Stock Exchange market.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES again attracted considerable attention by showing activity at advancing prices. From the opening sale of 81¼ the stocks steadily advanced to 83½, and closed at 83¼ bid. Nearly 3,000 shares changed hands during the day, most of which were bought at the higher prices recorded during the day.

***

AMERICAN CAN continued under selling pressure, but the transactions were much lighter than the recent average. The preferred stock was especially weak. It closed at 67½ bid, showing a net loss of three-quarters of a point, while the common showed a decline of only an eighth of a point. All told the transactions in the two issues amounted to about 700 shares.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was again fairly active. About 1,000 shares sold as high as 75⅞, but these transactions resulted in no net change for the day.

***

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common sold at 12¼ to the extent of 500 shares. No transactions in the preferred stock were reported.

***

INTERNATIONAL SALT certificates were stronger and more active. They sold up about one point, and closed at 31⅝ bid, with no stock offered.

***

STANDARD OIL was fairly active at 720. Just at the close a lot of 100 shares was bought at this price.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—Tennessee Copper was active and irregular. It moved about rather erratically between 12 and 13, and finally ended the day at 12 bid, showing no net change. Union Copper sold at 4¼, and closed at 4½ bid, a slight net gain. White Knob was dull, but stronger, selling at 15. Green Consolidated declined a point and a half from Thursday's closing price.

***

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE debentures sold at 24.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	55	57
American Can	19⅜	20	19⅞	20½
American Can pf.	67½	68	68¼	69
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	7	6½	
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf.		4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	14	14⅜	14¼	14½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	33½	32	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	15	13	15
Con. Refrigerating	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3¼	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106⅛	104	106⅛
Cramps' Shipyard	74	78	74	78
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	83¼	83⅝	80⅝	81¼
Electric Boat	19½	20	19½	20
Electric Boat pf.	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Electric Vehicle	1⅝	2	1⅞	2
Electric Vehicle pf.	4	5	4	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf.	30	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅞	1	⅞	1
General Chemical	57½	65	57½	65
General Chemical pf.	98	99	98¼	100
German Treasury 4s	100¾	101½	101¼	101¾
Green Consol., Copper	25½	26⅜	25½	27½
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	12	13	12	13
Havana Commercial pf.	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	31⅝	..	31¼	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75¼	76	75½	76
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	84½	85	84¾	85
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction p'n, $1 pd. off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	14	14½	14	14½
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	37	37½	37	37½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101¼	102	101¼	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	77⅝	77¾	77⅝	77¾
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	27	26	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf.	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	¼	½	¼	½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	68	65	68
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7	7¾	7	7¾
Otis Elevator pf.	31	32	31	33
Otis Elevator pf.	93	96	93	96
Pitts., Bess. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Retsof		47½	46	48
Retsof 6s, 1920	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	102	..	102	..
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	26⅝	27½	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅛	101⅜
Seaboard Air Line	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	26	26½	26⅛	26⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50	50½	50	50½
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	22	28	22	28
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	5	6	4½	6
Standard Milling pf.	19	20	18	21
Standard Milling bonds	69	72	68	72½
Standard Oil of N. J.	718	725	718	725
Storage Power	4	6¼	4	5½
Tennessee Copper	12	12½	12	13
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	6	6½	6	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	88½	89	88¾	89¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81½	82	81¼	82¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	26	24	28
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	34	35	34	36½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	59	61	59	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	48	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	43	45	43	45
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	20	22½	20	22½
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.	40	41½	40	41½
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	82	84	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	67	70	67	70
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	13½	15½	13¾	14¾
Worthington Pump	118	..	118	..

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101⅛	102	101⅜	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	100	110	100	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	242	240	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	106	108	106	108
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	206	196	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	116	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov.	108¼	110	108¼	110
United Traction bonds	113⅞	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	108	108	108	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	18½	20	18½	20
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	89	92	89	92
Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas	4½	6	4⅜	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106⅛	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	65
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99¼	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	302	298	302
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5¼	7	5¼	
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	53	55½	53	55½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas	94½	96	94½	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry pf.	93	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	39	40	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	98	99	98	99

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup	108½	Mex Cent 1st inc	
Dis of Col 3-65s		15,000	30½
3,000	126	1,000	30½
		M & St L con 5s	
Adams Express 4s		5,000	121½
500	104	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
2,000	104½	5,000	103⅝
1,500	104¾	23,000	103
500	104	3,000	103⅛
Am Bicycle 5s		3,000	103¼
10,000	63	20,000	103⅜
Am Hide & L 6s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	91	3,000	99⅝
1,000	91½	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		10,000	79¾
4,000	96⅜	Mob & O new 6s	
2,000	96½	1,000	120
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Mob & Mal inc	
500	102⅝	35,000	107⅝
8,000	103	10,000	107¾
Adjustment 4s		25,000	107⅞
10,000	97⅝	25,000	108
500	97⅞	65,000	107⅞
25,000	97½	10,000	108¼
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		40,000	108¾
5,000	102½	50,000	108
Prior lien 3½s		20,000	107⅞
12,000	96½	30,000	107⅞
20,000	20F 96½	N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
Conv deb 4s		9,000	96
10,000	108	N Y C & St L 4s	
38,000	107⅞	10,000	106½
10,000	108	10,000	106⅝
65,000	107⅞	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
25,000	108	2,000	97
40,000	108¾	2,000	96⅜
50,000	108	30,000	97
20,000	107⅞	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
30,000	107⅞	10,000	103½
B'klyn Un El 1st		Nor & W con 4s	
8,000	100½	18,000	102½
10,000	100⅝	North Pac 4s	
2,000c	100¾	2,000	104¼
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		5,000	104⅜
12,000	119	2,000	104¾
Cent of Ga con 5s		38,000	104⅝
6,000	108	6,000	105⅛
Cent of Ga 1st inc		15,000	103
10,000	72	2,000	72¾
10,000	71½	Ore R & N con 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		1,000	103½
10,000	102⅜	Pac of Mo 2d 5s	
4,000	102⅞	1,000	115
Ches & O con 5s		Peoria & E 1st 4s	
5,000	121½	1,000	99
Ches & O gen 4½s		R R Securities Co, Ill Cent col 3½s	
2,000	108¼	5,000	91⅞
Chi & Alton 3½s		Reading gen 4s	
2,000	85½	4,000	96⅜
C & Alt R R 5s		5,000	96⅞
50,000	87½	3,000	96⅝
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		14,000	97
2,000	98½	Rio Gr West 1st	
35,000	98¼	3,000	102½
2,000	98⅜	1,000	102⅝
26,000	98¼	Rio Gr West 4s	
12,000	98⅜	6,000	111⅜
6,000	98½	Registered	
Chi, Mil & St P, Mil & Sp P g 7s		5,000	113
1,000	189	10,000	112½
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s		West Union Tel col tr 5s	
6,000	106⅝	1,000	111¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
7,000	103	1,000	88¼
Col F & I gen 5s		Total sales	$2,409,000
6,000	101½		
Col Mid 1st 3-4s			
2,000	81½		
Col & South 1st 4s			
1,000	88¼		
19,000	88⅝		
Conn Ry & Lighting refunding 4½s			
4,000	100½		
4,000	100⅞		
Consol Tob 4s			
6,000	68⅜		
10,000	64		
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 4½s			
10,000	80¼		
Distilling Co of Am col trust 5s			
21,000	88		
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s			
1,000	119⅞		
5,000	119⅝		
East Tenn, V & G Div 5s			
8,000	118⅝		
Erie 1st con 4s			
11,000	99		
Ft Worth & D C 1st			
1,000	107¼		
1,000	107⅜		
10,000	108		
Ft Worth & R G 1st 8-4s			
4,000	86		
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s			
1,000	91		
Ill Cent 4s, 1953			
1,000	106		
Int & Gt N 1st 6s			
1,000	126½		
Int & Gt N 2d 5s			
5,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Pearl Street Properties Sold — Murray Hill Deal—New Apartment House on Fifty-second Street.

Lovejoy & Noyes have sold for the Agate estate to a client the three buildings 295, 295½, and 297 Pearl Street, between Beekman and Ferry Streets, with a frontage of about 52 feet.

S. Osgood Pell has sold for the City Realty Property Investment Company 36 and 38 East Fortieth Street, two two-story stables on plot 50 by 98.9, together with an abutting parcel, 35 East Thirty-ninth Street a four-story dwelling, 25 by 98.9. The buyers are the Cosmopolitan Realty Company, of which Ralph O. Ives is President. The latter corporation bought the site of the new Touraine apartment house at 9 and 11 East Thirty-ninth Street, reselling it to Walter Stabler, and it is believed that a similar transaction will be conducted with the properties just purchased. The price for the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Street plot is said to have been about $170,000.

John N. Golding has sold for Jonathan Thorne the four-story brick dwelling 606 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street, 25.5 by 61.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Daniel B. Freedman the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 17 East Forty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought through S. Osgood Pell from the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company the two new five-story dwellings 26 and 28 East Ninety-fifth Street, 16 and 17, respectively, by 102.2.

It is reported that the estate of Margaret Chesebrough has sold to H. L. Volkening the four-story building 21 John Street, 22.5 by 80.5 by 22.8 by 80.7.

J. Eberhard Faber has sold, through Theodore Rogers Brill, the three five-story flats 191 and 193 Second Avenue and 239 East Twelfth Street, on a plot 61.6 by 90, at the northwest corner of those streets.

A. Lesser has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 272 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 18 by 100.11.

Julius Lichtenstein has sold to a Mr. Eckerson the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 73 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 17 by 100.11.

Plans are in course of preparation by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for a fourteen-story bachelor apartment house, to be erected by Edward Holbrook, President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, on the westerly part of his plot on the south side of Fifty-second Street, beginning 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue. On the next lot to the east Mr. Holbrook is now building a residence for his own occupancy. The new apartment house will adjoin the new hotel at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, plans for which have just been filed by Stewart Chisholm and others.

Albert B. Ashforth has leased for A. A. Anderson the restaurant in the new Bryant Park Studio Building, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street. The lessees are Louis and Andre Bustaboby.

The new six-story building 217 Sullivan Street has been leased through D. Gallo & Co. for five years and six months at an aggregate rental of $10,800.

Wood, Harmon & Co. report that during the last week twenty lots in the Brooklyn suburb known as Rugby have been sold for a total of $11,170; at Waverley, twelve lots, for $5,240, and at King's Oaks, two lots, for $1,520.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

No. 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Bradley & Currier Company.....$30,303

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Morris Avenue, west side, 294.7 feet south of Burnside Avenue, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 41.6x62; F. C. Albrecht of 2,808 Third Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht of 2,808 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 75 feet east of Eagle Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 29x14; Elizabeth Wright, White Plains, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 801 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts with store; James McCreery Realty Corporation, premises, owner; Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 307 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement with store; Henry Molmuller of 196 Hart Street, Brooklyn, owner; George M. McCabe of 102 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $30.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 376 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary A. Haggerty, premises, owner; F. E. Albrecht of 2808 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Canal and Wooster Streets, northeast corner, to five-story brick lofts with store; Everett Heaney of 313 Canal Street, lessee; R. T. Lyon of 4 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 3,752 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling with store; Charles N. Mazza, premises, owner; W. O. Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 96 Charles St., to a three-story brick hook and ladder house; city, owner; Alexander Stevens of 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 84 Attorney Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick hook and ladder house; city, owner; Alexander Stevens of 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 206 Elizabeth Street, to a three-story brick hook and ladder house; city, owner; Alexander Stevens of 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Twentieth Street, south side, 94 feet west of First Avenue, to a two-story brick stable; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; William H. Bradley of 4 Irving Place, architect; cost, $8,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 48.5 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, to a two-story brick fire patrol house; New York Board of Fire Underwriters of 32 Nassau Street, owners; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 356 to 360 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Alexander Boyd of 76 Elm Street, owner; William Kurtzer of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 158 West Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Timothy Kieley of 246 Waverley Place, owner; L. J. Holden of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 2,455 Washington Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; John M. Purcell, premises, owner and architect; cost, $250.

Milford Avenue, west side, 131 feet north of Bridge Avenue, City Island, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with store; Joseph Dixon, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Theatre Republic Mortgage.

Oscar Hammerstein has mortgaged his Theatre Republic, on Forty-second Street, just west of Seventh Avenue, to Solomon Lichtenstein, to secure a loan of $60,746, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The Theatre Republic is a leasehold property and carries prior mortgages of $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war-revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Oct. 25.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 183d St, 104.11x25; George C. Isabel to Henry Schmidt and another, (mtg $12,500, re-recorded, R S $5).....$100

AVENUE B, 104, w s, 57.9 ft s of 7th St, 20.8x94.6; Frederick C. Mayer and another to Julius Miller, (R S $1.50, mtg $12,000)

BATHGATE AV, w s, 128 ft s of King's Bridge Road, old line, 25x190x25x190.2; William J. Nicklas to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, (R S $4.20).. 1

BERGEN AV, w s, 175 ft s of Rose St, 25x100; Irma Bader to Antonia Schilzonyi, (mtg $11,000, R S $1.25)..... 1

CANNON ST, 71, w s, 25x100; Max Gross to Rosa Lowe, (mtg $12,500, R S $1.50). 100

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 182.4 w of Grand Av, 8.4x100; Charles E. Cady to Helene J. Goldsmith, (R S 50c).....

CLINTON AV, e s, adjoining w s of land conveyed by Ella to Whitney, 50x2; Sarah M. Timpson to Albert B. Whitney, quitclaim, re-recorded..... 1

COLUMBIA ST, 122, e s, 20x100; Moritz Weisberger to Henry Krauss, (mtg $14,500, R S $1.50)..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 220, e s, 24.9x88.7; Otto Jackob to Leopold Schmeidler and another, (mtg $17,050, R S $4).....

FAILE ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Edward A. Rollins to Lena Merck 1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONcourse, s w corner of 164th St, 100x91.11 to Walton Av, x irregular; Agnes Schaef to John F. Steeves, (mtgs $23,294, R S $2.50)..... 1

LOT 314, Block 1, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Louis Herbold to Friederick Herbold, al ments... 1

MADISON ST, 338, s s, 20x38x19.11x37; James R. Torrace, referee, to Albert Stevane, (mtg $7,188).....$50

MONROE ST, 244, s s, 24.9x97.8; Rosa Lewis to Marks Gross, (mtg $25,000, R S $2.50)..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 104.3 ft s of Westchester Av, 51.2x134.9x11.2x144.10; George Pickel to Harry Overington, all liens 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 104.3 ft s of Westchester Av, 51.2x134.9x11.2x144.10; Harry Overington to Joseph T. Watson, (mtg $6,500)..... 1

TRINITY AV, 521, s s, 57x68x40, gore; Marie Schmeckenbecher to Robert Krebs, (R S 50 cents)..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 100 ft s of 149th St, 18.9x100; Frederick V. Winters to Emma A. Winters, (R S 25 cents, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 97th St, 40x100; Samuel V. Speyer, referee, to Louis Weber Building Company, (mtg $107,403, R S $8.75)..... 20,000

WEST ST, n e corner of Watt St, 125x103.9x125x108.6; Henry P. Kingsland and wife to the Morton Trust Company, trustee, (mtg $18,500,) trust deed.....

WILLIAMS BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 73.3 ft n of Thwaites Place, 40.4x103.4x40.3x109; Charles M. Thwaites to Frank A. Ringer, (mtg $1,800)..... 1

6TH AV, n s, Lot 568, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Honora A. Cash to Honora Cash, (B. & S., R S $1)..... 1

6TH AV, n s, Lot 568, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Daniel M. Cash and others to Honora Cash, (B. & S., R S $1)..... 1

10TH ST, 442 to 446 East, 70.1x82.3x irregular; Fanny E. Cohen to Hella Gluck, ¼ part, (mtg $19,000, R S $50).. 1

13TH ST, n s, 365 ft e of White Plains Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Bertha Carpenter to Eurctta L. Clocke, (mtg $800)..... 1

45TH ST, s s, 353.4 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x100.4; Catherine Haynor to Charles B. Dillingham, (R S $2.75, mtg $21,000). 28,250

49TH ST, 354 West, 25x100.5; Rex Realty Company to Kate Johnsen, (R S $6.50, mtg $21,000)..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Ophelia A. Byrnes to Thomas Byrnes, (R S $16.75)..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 83 ft w of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Ellen V. McCooey to Solomon Littenburg, (mtg $10,000)..... 12,000

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Samuel C. Baum to Sophia Michael, (mtg $11,000, R S $3)..... 18,250

75TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; T. Emory Clocke, executor, to Maria T. Corsa, (R S 50c)..... Omitted

76TH ST, 3 East, 20.6x102.2; Gertrude B. Miller, widow, to Ada L. Harris, (mtg $30,000, R S $26.25)..... 1

85TH ST, 117 East, 20x100.5; Margaret McConaughy, individually and as executrix, to Moses Davis, (R S $8.25)..... 15,000

105TH ST, 317 East, 20x100.11; Mary Kerner to Herman Hoffman, (mtg $6,000)..... 8,000

110TH ST, e s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Eliza L. Saunders to Samuel Riker, quit claim..... 50

110TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Riker to Jacob Siegel, quit claim 50

110TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Frederick A. Corse and another, by guardian, to Jacob Siegal, quit claim. 1

111TH ST, s s, 191 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Minnie E. Bender, (R S $10.50)..... 23,100

116TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Agnes E. Harris to J. C. F. Jacoby, (R S $1.50, mtg $15,000)..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Harry Harris to Morris Solomon, (R S $3.75)..... 10,000

118TH ST, 34 West, 25x109.11; Donald Robertson and another to Isaac Smith, (R S $5.50, mtg $20,000)..... 1

126TH ST, 102 and 104 East, 36x75; Henry J. Schile to Julia R. Lange and others, all liens..... Gift

133D ST, 4 East, 20x99.11; Rex Realty Company to Kate Johnsen, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.50)..... 1

146TH ST, s s, East ¼, Lot 228, map of Mott Haven, 25x—; Christian G. Moritz, referee, to Josephine H. Norcum..... 3,400

149TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of Broadway, 33.4x99.11; Thomas R. Abbott to George W. Walker, (mtg $25,000, R S $1.25) 1

163D ST, 831 East, 25x86.4x irregular; Ellen Mulholland to Benjamin R. Kelsey, trustee, quit claim..... 1

163D ST, 931 East, 25x86.4x irregular; Walter Seaman to Benjamin R. Kelsey, trustee quit claim..... 1

163D ST, 931 East, 25x86.4x irregular; Minnie Stoll, widow, to Benjamin R. Kelsey, trustee, quit claim..... 1

163D ST, 929 East, 25x86.4; Hugh R. Garden, referee, to Julia G. De Haven..... 13,000

163D ST, 927 East, 25x86.4; Hugh R. Garden, referee, to Fitch Gilbert, trustee 13,000

165TH ST, s s, 165.8 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 50x125; Christina Montag to James T. Barry, (mtg $9,500)..... 1

181ST ST, n s, w ¼ of Lot 12, map of Wardsville, 25.3x99.5 to West St x25x103; William Steinmetz to George M. Allen 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 432; John H. Gerdes to Peter Schumacher, 1 year..... $4,500

JEFFERSON ST, 82 and 84; Louis Kesselman to David Engelsberg, 4 8-12 years..... 780

MADISON ST, 242; Max Neiser to Davis Levy and another, 3 years..... 3,214

1ST AV, 861, n w corner of 48th St; John G. Krekel, executor and trustee, to Charles Lange, 1 years..... 600

2D AV, 459; Annie Padian to John Connelly, 5 years..... 1,200

8TH AV, 2,711, n w corner of 144th St; William F. Mittendorf to Annie E. Hamann, 5 years..... 1,500

117TH ST, 343 East; Edward Rafter to Pietro Fiorentino, 5 years..... 2,100

26TH ST, 27 to 41 West; Ell Miller to Willett M. Haight, 10 years, 2 weeks.... 10,000

40TH ST, 80 West; Abraham A. Anderson to Louis Bustanoby, 1 year..... 2,500

41ST ST, 110 East; Emilie Lless to Arthur Wietander, 20 years..... 1,080

104TH ST, 315 East; Louis Reppelli to John Cardinale, from Sept. 24, 1901, to May 1, 1906..... 240

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, George M., to Charles P. Hallock; 181st St, n s, being the w ½ part of Lot 12, map of Wardsville, 3 years, 5½ per cent $3,000

ALLEN, George M., to Charles P. Hallock; 181st St, n s, being the w ½ part of Lot 12, map of Wardsville, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 250

ALLEN, George M., to James A. Woolf; 181st St, n s, Lot 12, on map of Wardsville, demand..... 1,000

ARENFRED, William, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Stanton St, 136, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

BENDER, Minnie E., to the Equitable Life Association Society; 111th St, s s, 191 ft e of 5th Av, due Jan. 1, 1904.. 16,000

BORGER, Herman C., to Mary L. Fraser; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 151st St, 5 years 35,000

CARROLL, Ellen, or Ellen C., to Louise F. Broomfield; East Chester Road, s e corner of Blondell Av, Westchester, 5 years, gold 3,500

CONNELLY, John, to Beadleston & Woerz; 2d Av, 459, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

COOPER, James F., to Empire City Savings Bank; 1st St, e s, Lots 228, 230, and 232, map No. 1 for partition sale of part of Hyatt Farm, 1 year..... 1,100

CULLIS, Grace E. M., to Samuel Frankenheim; 2d Av, 1,435, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

DAVIS, Moses, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 85th St, n s, 215.6 ft e of Park Av, due April 1, 1902..... 10,000

EWALD, John, and others to Louis Heuss; 52d St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years, 3½ per cent..... 15,000

EWALD, John, and others to William H. Dittmar; 57th St, s s, 100 ft 9th Av, 5 years, 3½ per cent. to 4..... 25,000

FISHER, Thomas R., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Bowery, 287½, 1 year, 4 per cent 4,000

HALL, Henry B, Jr., to Germania Fire Insurance Company; Trinity Av e s, 210.4 ft s of 165th St, present line, 3 years 1,000

HAMANN, Anna E., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 8th Av, 2,711, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, to Solomon K. Lichtenstein, as trustee; 42d St, n s, 131 ft w of 7th Av, leasehold, prior mortgages $40,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 60,746

HOFFMAN, Herman, to Henry Kerner; 105th St, 317 East, prior mtg $6,000, due Jan. 1, 1911, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

HOFSESS, Peter, to Catherine Frech, executrix; Lexington Av, 87, prior mortgage $10,000, due June 5, 1906..... 4,500

HOFSESSE, Maria A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 87, due Oct. 17, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

HURLEY, Patrick J. and another, to Jacob Ruppert; Amsterdam Av, 841, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

KOHLER, Louise, and another to Louisa M. Aukamp; Columbus Av, w s, 23.11 ft n of 101st St; Manhattan Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 120th St; 1st Av, e s, 24.9 ft n of 24th St, ¼ part of all, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 350

KREBS, Robert, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Trinity Av, 521, 5 years..... 1,000

LEVY, Esther, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 82d St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Theodore Cohen; Christopher St, 117 and 119, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

LYONS, Julius J., to Leonard Lewishohn; 24th St, s s, 80 ft 9 of 7th Av, 5 years, gold 17,000

McKEE, John H., to William G. McCrea; 76 St, n s, 43 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

MERCK, Lena, and another to Edward A. Robbins; Faile St, s s, 225 ft w of Lafayette Av, 1 year..... 625

MERCK, Lena, to John J. Bell; Faile St, s s, 225 ft w of Lafayette Av, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 770

MILLER, Julius, to Frederick C. Mayer and another, Avenue B, 104, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MULLER, Franziska, to James J. Lyons, guardian; 99th St, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, gold..... 5,000

NORCUM, Josephine H., to Frances Heilman; 146th St, s s, 6 ½ of Lot 228, map of Mott Haven, prior mortgage $2,000, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 325

OSTENBURG, Andrew, and wife to Moses Hess; Cambreling Av, (Pyne St.) part of Lot 140, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 1,000

QUINLAN, Ellen M., to Henry E. Barnard; Whitlock Av, s e s, 178.10 ft e of Leggett Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 700

ROBERTS, Peter, to Anna M. E. Creveling; Sullivan St, e s, 63.4 ft n of Grand St, due Nov. 1, 1902..... 27,500

SCHUTTE, Henry D., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, 815; 54th St, 501, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 17,000

SMITH, James, to James McClenahan and others, trustees; King's Bridge Road, s e corner of 171st St, due Dec. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

SOLOMON, Morris, to Francis MacD. Sinclair and another; 118th St, 27 West, 5 years 23,000

TRAVERS, Martha V., to Charles P. Mallery; 7th St, s s, about 405 ft w of White Plains Road, Williamsbridge, 3 years 1,000

WALKER, George W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, s e corner 104th St, due Sept. 18, 1903, 4 per cent..... 10,000

WATSON, Joseph T., to Harry Overington; St, Ann's Av, w s, 104.3 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 1,750

WHITNEY, Albert B., to Cornelia J. Whitney; Old Boston Road, n w s, 50 ft s w from east corner lot 103, map of Morrisania, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WHITTEMORE, Annie, to Patrick H. Gilhooly; 11th Av, s w corner 44th St, subject to life estate of Jane R. McKinley, 1 year..... 2,000

WICHSNDER, Arthur, to George Ringler & Co.; 41st St, 110 East, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BODINE, Mary J., to John Bodine, ½ part. $2,500

BRUSSELL, Fannie, to James M. Wentz, trustee 7,500

COLE, Edward H., to the Trustees New York Universalist Relief Fund..... 4,500

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to Townsend Wandell, executor..... 15,476

FLETCHER, Austin B. and another, trustees, to Cecelia F. Barrows, as guardian. 9,000

GROSS, Marks, to Sigmund Cohen..... 1,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 25,000

PASQUALE, Enrique, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 22,000

SANDS, Julius, trustee, to Julius Sands, trustee 11,000

SIMON, Alexander, Jr., to Max Markell, trustee ..... Nominal

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK to Mary J. Mondorf, guardian..... 12,000

WAGNER, John and another, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ADAMS ST, e s, 297 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Frederick A. Buser against Robert E. Twing, owner; William Roth, contractor $225

BROADWAY, 663 and 665; W. E. Kruger & Co. against United States Trust Company and another, trustees, owners; Frederick C. Cannon, contractor..... 1,677

PARK AV, 1,344, and 60 to 68 West 102d St; Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company against Ruth & Hoffman, owners and contractors..... 993

WALTON AV, e s, 103 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Joseph Faiella against George Hooks, owner; Robert Isele, contractor 125

WALTON AV, s s, 192 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Gustav Gragen against George Hooks, owner; Robert Isele, contractor 130

54TH ST, 26 East; Belmont Iron Works against Cecilia F. Barrows, owner; Green & Ward, contractors..... 185

58TH ST, 240 East; Mattie Liguori against Alfred Newman, owner and contractor..... 75

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100; Jeremiah M. Brosnan against John S. Pease, owner and contractor.... 13,544

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100; Polatschek & Spencer against John S. Pease, owner and contractor.... 5,972

105TH ST, 220 East; Fordham Stone Renovating Company against Frieda Hart, owner; Max Hart, owner and contractor..... 90

107TH ST, 316 and 318 West; Toch Brothers against Margaret C. Dowling, owner; John J. Dowling, contractor..... 100

123D ST, 520 to 528 West; Hyman Rosenberg against William H. and Harry E. Glickman, owners and contractors.... 1,440

123D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors 148

128TH ST, 224 and 226 West; Michelangelo Spallone against Ida J. Walker, owner and contractor..... 729

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 200x100; Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company against Ruth & Hoffman, owners and contractors 650

151ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 100x99.11; J. L. Mott Iron Works against George W. Martin, owner and contractor..... 622

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, whole block front between 73d and 74th Sts; Henry R. Worthington against Onward Construction Company, Oct. 12, 1901, by bond... $191

3D AV, e s, 275.6 ft n of 161st St, 25x125; Church E. Gates & Co. against Giuseppi F. Rando and another, Oct. 23, 1901 74

46TH ST, 66 and 68 West; Plock & Murray Company against Holland Realty Company and another, Oct. 23, 1901.... 137

90TH ST, 160 East; Northwestern Wrecking and Salvage Company against Morris Wiederman, Oct. 15, 1901, canceled. 419

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; D'Amore & Lanzetta against Morris Goldberg, Aug. 27, 1901 1,054

Lis Pendens.

ATTORNEY ST, 6; Philip Goldstein against Abraham L. Kase, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Wilkenfeld.

BROADWAY, 663 and 665, and Mercer St, 200 and 202; Wilhelmine E. Kruger and another against Frederick C. Cannon and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, B. J. Iseeke.

EAGLE AV, w s, 240.6 ft s of 156th St, 19x99.3; Louis Brandt and another against Simon K. Simpson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fetterich, Silman & Seybel.

EAST BROADWAY, 209; Berry D. Simons and another against Wolf Rosenberg and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

EAST BROADWAY, 209; Rebecca Korn against Wolf Rosenberg and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

GREEN LANE or Av, e s, 44 ft s of 5th St, (proposed,) Bronx, 19x100; Hannah A. Carll and another, executors, against Michael J. Hogan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Carll.

MADISON AV AND 99TH ST, s w corner, 100.11x120; Globe Realty Company against Samuel J. Ruth and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Harde.

51ST ST, 339 East; the American Savings Bank against Benjamin Adler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Irwin.

51ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Harold Nathan against Alexander Andsloft and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. E. Perham.

52D ST, 72 West; Amy L. H. Clark against Le Roy Clark, jr., and another, (partition;) attorney, W. B. Walt, jr.

58TH ST, n s, 57 ft e of 9th Av, 68x100.5; Robert Rankin against John M. Ruck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

66TH ST AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner, 109x150.7; Battese Revoir against George R. Leonard, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, L. E. Fuller.

71ST ST, 253 East; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Benjamin Reinheimer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

86TH ST, 425 East; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Charlotte A. Lyon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Ralston & Horan.

95TH ST, 67 West; Marion C. Walsh against George L. Felt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Winthrop.

106TH ST, 211 West; Moses Misch against Bernardine Preuss and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Wiener.

110TH ST, 155 to 171 East, and 182d St and Grand Boulevard and concourse, n e corner, runs n 147 x e 204 x e 92.2 to w s of Ryer Ave s s 97.7 to 182d St x w 200, Bronx and other parcels in Westchester and Suffolk Counties; Susan C. Steers against Lucretia V. Steers and another, (partition;) attorneys, Goepel & Wahle.

119TH ST, s s, 142 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; James Stokes against William J. Nicklas and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brainerd.

131ST ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; City Real Estate Company against Pomeroy D. Ogle and another, executors, (action to determine ownership, &c.;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

163D ST and Jackson Av, n w corner, 25x86.4; American Missionary Association against John J. Bell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. I. Washburn.

187TH ST, n s, 57 ft e of Audubon Av, 19x94.10; Richard D. Upham against Anne S. Hooks and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miles & Johnson.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Magnet Café Company of Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—William Graner, Douglas Gubner, and George Eckstein, Brooklyn.

New York Oil and Gas Company of Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—Louis Conshafter, J. N. Conshafter, and James Gray, Buffalo.

Harlem River Glass Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—T. W. Henry, F. E. Townsend, and H. C. Johnson, New York City.

Deland Company of Fairport, to manufacture bicarbonate of soda; capital, $225,000. Directors—L. J. Deland, Burton Howe, and Thomas Gildea, Fairport.

World's Educational League of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—E. P. Stephenson, Catherine A. Behenna, and G. C. Renwell, New York City.

John B. Doris Company of New York City, to produce theatrical plays; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. B. Doris, W. S. Doris, and W. J. Doris, New York City.

Seashore and Bay Land Improvement Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. A. Armstrong, C. H. Muller, and F. N. Glover, New York City.

Comstock Pneumatic Railroad Company of New York City, to construct pneumatic railways; capital, $125,000. Directors—Charles Comstock and Eleanor B. Comstock, Norwalk, Conn., and Mary A. Lyon, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 25.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Federal Chemical Company of Louisville, Ky., to manufacture and deal in fertilizers and chemicals; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—George Bradin, J. D. Stewart, J. B. Speed, Attila Fox, Oscar Fenley, John Harbeson, John Matherton, Samuel A. Culbertson, and Charles T. Ballan, all of Louisville.

Solar Baking Powder Company of New York, to manufacture baking powder; capital, $750,000.

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Unknowable in Real Estate Titles

All that can be known or discovered about a Real Estate Title the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY knows and discovers through its plant, and through its force of skilled lawyers, devoting themselves wholly to title examinations.

All that is unknowable and undiscoverable, this company insures against with a guarantee fund of $6,000,000.

No buyer is justified in dispensing with such protection.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Money to loan at 4 per cent.; New York City property only. Address A. J. James, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, 43 Cedar Street.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

315 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 103d and 104th Sts.; the most modern and attractive American basement residence on the Drive; price reasonable; seen after 1 o'clock. Particulars of
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE,
18th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
M. & L. HESS, 907 Broadway.

$5,750 Cash and $12,000 Mortgage will buy 5-story two-family flat; great bargain. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe Av., 9x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

FOR SALE.
Choice Water Front Property
of about 14 acres; tracks in yard, splendid dock, warehouse, brick buildings; ample power; great bargain.
FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 BROADWAY.
Telephone 3153 Cortlandt.

Super three-story, basement, 16-foot house on Madison Av., near this office; interior decorations; gas fixtures. Cost over $40,000. Price, $25,500; includes rugs, curtains, and other valuable chattels. Grand house. Bargain. Ernest Tribelhorn, Madison Av., corner 91st St.

Amsterdam Av. corner;
well-rented flat;
exchange considered.
Chas. H. Easton & Co.,
Tel. 795—38. 116 West 42d St.

For builder:
St. Nicholas Av. block front;
fine site for apartment hotel.
Chas. H. Easton & Co.,
Tel. 795—38. 116 West 42d St.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
on Lexington Av., between 92d and 93d Sts., five 3-story private dwellings, 84.8x70. Chas. D. Smith, Executor, 8 and 10 White St.

FOR SALE—Three-family frame House, 35 feet wide, two full lots, $13,750; terms easy; lots worth that alone. LOUIS BECKER, 2,003 Amsterdam Av.; northeast corner 159th St. Telephone 87 Highbridge.

Five vacant lots, 25th St., near 1st Av., suitable for storage, factory, or stable. P. H. Duffy & Sons, 436 East 26th.

I have a large amount of money to loan at 4½ per cent. in large and small amounts. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Four vacant lots, 25th St., 1st Av., and East River. Duffy & Sons, 436 East 26th St.

Bronx.

Owner of plot cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20 per cent. Lawrence 53 West 33d St.

$500 cash, balance easy terms; 2-family houses, 50 feet from rapid transit station; $5,000; all modern improvements. Losero, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Queens Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES.
Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land Values advancing.
Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Tunnel under East River.
Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough.
New York freight rates established.
Write if you can't call,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

RICHMOND HILL.
Pretty cottages; desirable location; convenient to cars; 6 rooms, bath, and large attic; plot 41.8x100; all improvements; price, $3,200; easy terms; can be seen Sundays. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica and Briggs Aves., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Big Bargain—7-room house, new improvements, $200 cash, $10 monthly; fare 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NUTLEY, N. J.—One of the finest building sites in the town for sale at a bargain; corner plot, 100x150, on high terraced ground, on Prospect St., one block from station; water, gas, electric light; flagged sidewalks, macadamized roads, etc.; restricted, built-up neighborhood; only $1,500; terms to suit bu

Instruction.

10c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE EARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician. 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
200 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Earnard School for Girls
151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments. Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 2-3 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
44th YEAR.
4th Av. & 22d St. Day & Evening. Phone 101—18.
You KNOW what the Packard School can do, by what it has done for your generation—and your father's. In selecting a school, is it wiser to guess?
Enter at any time. Night School for those who would Earn while they Learn.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

ELOCUTION AND ACTING.
The Lawrence School of Expression, 106 West 42d St., is the oldest and one of the most successful schools of its kind in America, and offers unusual facilities to lawyers, ministers, and dramatic students for acquiring thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Dramatic Art. Special classes forming for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Send for circulars. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

THE NEW YORK School of Expression.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

133TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 55th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. STENOGRAPHY.
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3. 176-178-180 West 75th St.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.
8th Av.—7th Av., on 125th. 14 Departments; 100 Typewriters; 30 Teachers; Delightful environments. (Day, evening.)

METROPOLITAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL
W. L. MASON, PRINCIPAL,
280 4TH AV.
Private and class instruction, day or evening, at reasonable rates.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Co., 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
60 W. 43TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN SHORTHAND and typewriting; experienced teacher; (day, evening;) moderate terms. MISS VOLZ, 8 West 106th St.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

INSTITUT TISNE,
533 West End Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

Bookkeeping, shorthand, (Munson system;) penmanship, arithmetic; private instruction at appointed hours. Charles Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Teachers.

German, schools, classes, individuals; conversation, literature; Regents' College examinations; ten years' experience. Jay, Box 1,135 Times, Harlem.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia.) 316 West 80th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PATENTS
Motor Vehicles and Motive Power Apparatus a specialty; mechanical and electrical engineer and solicitor of patents; gasoline and electric motor designing.
PHILIP K. STERN,
130 Fulton St., New York; telephone 5878 Cortlandt.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

PARTNER WANTED
for agent of European manufacturer, a good business man of excellent character with a few thousand dollars; state business experience, lines handled, capital on hand. No other than a hard-working man who knows that a new business must be worked up and doesn't bring right away large returns, may address J. Box 152 Times.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000
at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.
21 PARK ROW, (Office 4:7.)

American physician, just returned from mines in Central America, would like to communicate with parties desirous of securing rich mining properties; has nothing to sell, but would conduct interested parties to available rich deposits—gold, silver, copper. Doctor, 144 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

$500 will earn ten dollars per month cash dividend. $2,500 will earn $50 per month cash dividend, in a corporation that has earned and paid the same rate for nearly eight years. Full particulars on application to L. T. Lewis, Hartford, Conn.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Have remarkably safe and profitable enterprise well under way; desire active associate with few thousand dollars, references given and required. Tanner, 177 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Doctors.—Capital needed; great discovery; cure and profits; can fill several large sanatoriums. Address X., Box 124 Times.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Home work, good pay, no canvassing; materials furnished; stamped envelope. Mercury Thread Guide Co., Toms River, N. J.

Patent For Sale—For large iron industry; unlimited sale; big profits. S. Cowles, 35 Centre St., Waterbury, Conn.

The Cortlandt Restaurant for sale; situated at 61 Cortlandt St.; call and investigate, Hauck & Cole.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 903.

Musical.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
305 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York City.

Invaluable.—Perfect piano system from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded, choicest pieces; price, 25c.; pupils wanted. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Piano.—Experienced teacher; conservatory graduate; specially successful method for beginners. Address Miss A., 943 Madison Av.

Jeanne Arone, authorized vocal teacher of Florenza d'Aronas method; German and French diction. 1,219 Madison Av.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Broadway Select Dancing Academy, Corner 58th. —Classes, private lessons, afternoons, evenings; waltz, two-step, lanciers, guaranteed, $5; receptions Saturdays, Sundays; circulars. Halstead & Auerbach. First lesson, private, free.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 40th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

FREE.—Waltz and two-step taught afternoons and evenings free, at Broadway Academy, Broadway, corner 51st.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Frank E. Gors, auctioneer, by virtue of two chattel mortgages executed by the Hygeia Ice Company to the De La Vergne Refrigerating Company, bearing dates, respectively, March 6th, 1900, and January 10th, 1901, duly filed in the Register's office of New York County; in default of payment thereof I will expose for sale at public auction on Monday, October 28th, 1901, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 425 West 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, De La Vergne ice making machines and appurtenances, as contained in schedule of said mortgages. By order of
ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day, at 8:45 o'clock, at Number 399 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order of Attorney for Mortgagees.

Chattel Mortgage.—I will sell one settle wagon at 10 A. M., at 67 Montgomery St. By order of Samuel Cohen, Attorney for Mortgage.
P. FINKELSTEIN, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of writ of execution, I will sell this day, 9:30 A. M., 3 Extra Place, Manhattan, lot of lumber and packing boxes. Jacob Katzenstein, Marshal.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., all week, Bric-a-Brac, Rugs, 1,077 Broadway, Brooklyn.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St., nook and evening.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE.
GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Machinery, Tools, Dies, Models; repairing, jobbing. Send postal. Prices reasonable. Wright Machine Co., 67 Centre St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice, careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 345 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID SPECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE,
REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS,
320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
520 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2102 HARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 400-402 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 507—Melrose.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

For Sale—Pair of fine saddle horses; will drive single, double, or tandem; eight years old; have been ridden and driven by ladies; 15 hands high. Address Box 55, Forked River, N. J.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Dachshund, German imported, five months old; cheap. 243 East 10th St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00.
$1.00 per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

"What is Home without a Piano?"—Wise.
DON'T GET EXCITED!
and pay five hundred dollars for a Piano when you can buy from us a high-grade upright made by Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Lindeman, Horace Waters, Steck, Emerson, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Fischer, and other well-known and reputable makers, slightly used, from
75.00 and upwards.
Don't buy new cheap pianos.
They cannot possibly last and will not stay in tune.
100 magnificent instruments to select from at the
STANDARD ART GALLERIES,
19 and 21 West 125th St.
Open evenings until 10 o'clock.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

1857 **—STECK—** 1901
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
PIANOS OF 44 YEARS' RENOWN ARE THE SAFEST TO BUY. THEY LAST FOR A LIFETIME. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ODD STYLES, SLIGHTLY USED, OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MAKES, ALL IN FIRST RATE CONDITION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 136 5TH AVE.

A——POSTAL CARD——A
Mail one to us with your name and address and we will send you, free of charge, one of our weekly bargain lists of pianos; old instruments taken in exchange; most liberal terms.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 35 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.
are selling off a lot of good second-hand Pianos, of various makes, at bargains. No reasonable offer refused. If you want a bargain in a good Piano, here is your opportunity.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $118 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE,
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor 47th st.
SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, instalments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

$50 upward, used pianos; Steinway, Hardman, Steck, bargains; new pianos $150 upward; guaranteed; rents low. Open evenings. C. W. Wuertz, 1,516 3d Av., 86th St.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

Bargains!—Steinway, Weber, Sohmer, Decker Bros. Pianos, and other good makes, with stool's and covers. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St., near Lexington Av.

$100 Beautiful mahogany upright; Steinway, every improvement, at bargains; rents low. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

Magnificent new Schubert upright; mandolin attachment; great sacrifice. 103 Halsey St., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Elegant upright piano for beginners, $90; $5 monthly; pianos to rent. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

$90.—Elegant mahogany upright, new, $125; squares, $15 upward; rentals, $2, $5. Hahn, 165 West 23d St.

Extraordinary Bargain.—Fine piano, imported, German make; price, $125. 11 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 11th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. 11-lawfm8

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One Dollar Down and FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY; special bargains in sewing machines. New machines from $15 to $30, guaranteed ten years, or $12 to $25 cash.

Singer, all attachments $9.00
Domestic, first-class 12.00
Household 15.00
Automatic 20.00
Singer N. F..... 6.00
All attachments guaranteed two years. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Western Union S. M. Co., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone 4020—18th St.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.
Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry—on credit at cash prices.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2289 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

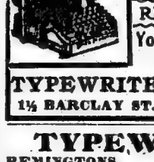

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES. RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y. Rented $3 & $4 per month.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $30.00. Records additional. Cash and instalments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES —New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

CLOTHING AND CLOAKS
ON EASY WEEKLY PAYMENTS.
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
THE EQUITABLE CREDIT COMPANY,
171 BOWERY, FIRST FLOOR.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Diamonds, watches weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5096 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 20 Reade St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 82. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1850; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 8 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my prices. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Surrogate Notices.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.
JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Desirable rooms, with board; location central; references exchanged.

9th St., 20 East.—Select locality; elegant furnished front parlor, medium size, single room; excellent board; moderate.

14th St., 324 West.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite; refined house; excellent board; reasonable.

26th St., 31 West.—Superior accommodation, families and gentlemen; suites, square, and single rooms; excellent table board.

31st St., 20 West.—Two handsomely furnished second-floor rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

36th St., 146 East.—Large front room, dressing room attached; improvements; excellent table; neighborhood refined; accessible; references.

55th St., 46 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; southern exposure; ample closets; references.

79th St., 132 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly and en suite; private baths; also an ideal studio for artist; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine; an exceptionally attractive home; references exchanged.

95th St., 68 West.—Pleasant large sunny room, dressing room; good home-like table; reference.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegantly furnished room with board; running water and all home comforts.

120th St., 122 West.—Large square alcove room to let, second story, front, furnished or unfurnished, with board; moderate.

127th St., 264 West.—Large alcove room, $12; for two; American family.

130th St., 40 West.—Two large connecting rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished; superior table.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

132d St., 139 West.—Comfortably furnished back parlor; also hall room; all conveniences; board optional; moderate.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large second-floor room; two, $5; strictly private house; conveniences; board optional.

Gramercy Park, 1—Large fourth-floor corner room, facing park; also table board; reference.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 684.—Elegantly furnished rooms; superior table, attendance; reference; also back parlor, suitable for physician.

Small private family wishes to rent second floor of house to two or three gentlemen desiring privacy and comfort of exclusive home; upper west side; residence block near elevated station; no other boarders; references essential. Address M. B., Box 158 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

13th St., 309 West.—Extra large sitting room and bedroom, $3; hallroom, $1.25; private family. Sadler.

18th St., 232 East.—Suite of rooms for one or two gentlemen; private house; all conveniences.

19th St., 16 West.—To let, furnished, two hall rooms; reference.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant connecting furnished rooms; suitable for two or three; permanent or transient.

25th St., 42 West.—Double room for gentlemen or couple; parlor and other rooms; travelers accommodated.

33d St., 47 West.—Back parlor; electric light, telephone; large front room, newly furnished house; gentlemen; references.

34th St., 239 West.—Desirable furnished rooms, small and large, for gentlemen; references required.

36th St., 38 West.—Physician's office; beautifully furnished; also two other rooms; private bath.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

46th St., 104 West.—Comfortable front and back parlor; also other rooms; running water; board optional.

47th St., 152 East.—Nicely furnished back parlor for married couple or two gentlemen; all conveniences.

78th St., 175 West.—Only $6; 2 large, light rooms; splendidly furnished; fine neighborhood; one flight. Helker.

80th St., 155 West.—Beautifully decorated suite; bath adjoining; closets, hot water; suitable for physician or private residence. Magras.

86th St., 68 East.—Nice room, private family; conveniences; $1.75 weekly. Lyons.

87th St., 101 West.—Large room; quiet; southern exposure; suitable for two; all conveniences; permanent, $3. Shea.

90th St., 71 West.—From Nov. 1, rooms, furnished or unfurnished; references. Inquire Winslow, 144 West 91st St.

103d St., 18 West.—Can accommodate gentleman or business woman in apartment; board optional. Armor.

105th St., 52 West.—Nicely furnished, light, heated rooms; large and small; reasonable. Moylan.

105th St., 228 West.—Nice furnished room, with the use of bath; board optional. Simmons.

113th St., 322 West.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen in private family; references required.

128th St., 112 West.—Pleasant furnished room for gentleman; heat, bath, large closet; breakfast optional; moderate.

St. Nicholas Av., 386.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room; hall room; private house; near station; moderate.

Bachelor Quarters.—26 East 44th St., Delmonico Block; high-class house; large room, with private tiled bathroom, steam heat, telephone; modern and new.

FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, on Long Acre Square; reference. Inquire 1,559 Broadway.

Lenox Av., 451, near 132d St.—One or two neatly furnished rooms, singly, en suite, private house; board optional.

Mount Morris Hotel, 3d Av. and 130th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night up.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis

NEW JERSEY.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

NEW YORK.
Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American.—Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1.10; bath, references. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

European Hotels.

Munich. The Continental Hotel.
High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation

Surrogate Notices.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 1408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SLOAN, THOMAS E.—In pursuance of an order

APPEALS TO WOMEN TO CHECK AN EVIL

Justice Jerome and Mr. Philbin Address Municipal League.

The Justice's Plea for Wise Legislation —No Help in Quoting Scripture or Consulting One's Clergyman, He Declares.

District Attorney Philbin and Justice William Travers Jerome addressed a meeting of the Women's Municipal League yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. About 800 women and a few men were present. It was announced that both Mr. Philbin and Justice Jerome would discuss the spread of the social evil throughout the city, and the "cadet" system.

The meeting was presided over by James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, who is conducting a campaign in which the women of the city are encouraged to use their influence in the interest of Mr. Low.

District Attorney Philbin was welcomed with applause, which came from all parts of the hall. He began by defining his own feelings and by reciting briefly the state of affairs as it had come under his official notice. He told the audience that he had become hardened to the misery of the world, more hardened than he thought he would ever be able to become. Therefore, he added, when he spoke of vice and crime, particularly as relating to the social evil, it must be remembered that every word he uttered was to be taken literally as coming from a man who was not so susceptible as to overstate his case. He then described the "cadet" system and explained the hopelessness of trying to save girls and women from the clutches of men, who enticed them not by promise of marriage, but by actual marriage.

"And if to-night you go home and see your husbands and fathers, and if they ask you, 'Well, how did you enjoy it?' tell them, 'I did not enjoy it. But you must vote for Mr. Low.' I close with an appeal from Him who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me.'"

Justice Jerome arose at the conclusion of Mr. Philbin's speech, and the applause which had greeted the final remarks of the District Attorney started afresh. The Justice took his place beside the reading desk and said:

"The first thing that every woman and every man wants to do when dealing with a subject of this kind is to forget a lot of nonsense. We have here before us not a theory nor a dream nor a fairy tale nor a hearsay storiette, but the hard, bald fact that at this moment there are 100,000 women of prostitution within the limits of this city. This is nothing new. We all have read of the condition from time to time in the newspapers. In fact, it is something very old. It is something that existed 1,000 years ago; something that existed 1,000 years before that, and something that will exist, despite all efforts of good people to the contrary, 1,000 years hence.

"If you want to acquaint yourselves with the history of the evil, if you women want to put yourselves in an all-powerful position to guide the men who are amenable to your influence, and if you want to prepare yourselves for wielding that influence wisely, read Sanger's History of Prostitution. Read there what it means, this condition which flourishes as widely at the beginning of the twentieth century of the Christian era as it did before the coming of the Light. Then, when you have read, make up your minds that even though you wish to save the souls of the 100,000 unfortunates throughout the city, you cannot save them—because they do not want to be saved.

"There are conditions which it is impossible to overcome. One of them is the social position of the women who make up the class, generally speaking. Look at them as I have done in the course of my duties. They are made up not of the better classes, though unfortunately those that have had the opportunities to lead moral lives and inducements not to leave the rigorous path of virtue have come in to swell the lists. They are mostly made up of poor girls taken from the walks of life where drudgery stares them in the face, where there is little cheer to gladden the tired hearts of the overworked, and where amusements are rare, if they happen at all.

"What we need in this great community are opportunities for cheap and innocent amusement—and we need them more than we do libraries! [Applause] What we need next to amusements to bring about a betterment in the present condition of affairs are wiser laws. And we need them not from men at Albany who are unacquainted with the condition in the city here, but we need them coming from the soundest backbone that the American Republic can boast of, the American woman, who studies, who sees, and who is then able to advise those that come under her influence.

"When I say wiser laws, believe me, I do not mean a system of segregation. I do not mean a system of licensing. I honestly believe that never in the history of the world will an English-speaking race consent to the legalizing of a traffic which no moral pressure can possibly defend.

"How far has this evil gone? One man that wanted to start a place of this kind recently was told, 'All you have to do is to open up; after that, see to it that the girls never have any money.' 'Never have any money!' It has come really to this, that the only danger in this city in running the abominable traffic is to cheat those that have earned the money at the expense of their immortal souls.

"But, in wrestling with the evil there is one thing to bear in mind. The legislation must be wise. It must not attempt an impossible thing. You cannot prevent these evils by legislation, because if you try to, you are trying that which will be impossible until the human race has become so degenerate that it is impossible for men and women to stand on their feet. It is a perfectly natural phenomenon. The one thing that now keeps it within the bounds of decency prescribed by Christianity is the effort of will power on the part of strong men and women whose moral sense has not been touched.

"At present, you who would help the condition of affairs know nothing of the tremendous subject that you have chosen for your field of good work. It will not help to quote Scripture. It will not help to consult your clergymen. You yourselves can study the subject amply by a perusal of the works dedicated to the subject, and treating it scientifically and coldly. The man who would dare arise on the floor of the Legislature to advocate laws dealing with the problem in common-sense fashion would meet his political death as he finished his speech. There is not a man in the Legislature that would dare brave the censure following his stand. But to deal with the evil in a broad, philosophic way, that is the one chance of success.

"And who is to talk in that way? You, wives and mothers and sisters and daughters! You, after delving into the subject in order to save those whom now you would be willing to save at an ineffective long range. Study the evil historically and you will find that even though you may not hope to exterminate it, you will check it so that it will do the least harm. Then, when you have done that, if you choose to try further, it might be proper to experiment with its extermination. But you women must do the work. I have talked with many clergymen on the subject, and many of them have told me while we agree with you perfectly, you will agree that for us it is too hot stuff.'

"But here are the 100,000 again. What shall we do with them? Reform them? You cannot. They do not want that. But unless you exterminate them, to stop their traffic is as impossible as to stop the rising and setting of the sun. You cannot prevent a natural evil.

"But, they tell us, why not stop it by force? Why not enact laws? We have the laws. Is it not these very laws, these anti-prostitution, anti-gambling laws and anti-liquor laws that gave rise to the further evil of police corruption? What has been the result? Men that were honest and sincere in their purposes have been placed under circumstances that are as if planned for their downfall. Why then ask for changes when they are already bad enough? Make the laws more drastic. If we have a cylinder filled with water, a non-compressible body, and we try to compress it, the moment we get pressure enough on the vessel it bursts. The only successful effort to compress the water is to open the valve in the vessel and then we do not compress it, it escapes. Exactly the same with the women. They escape into the crowded tenement houses. They escape to where they can do the most harm.

"But give them a chance to escape where they will not harm. Let them alone. Govern them by the laws that govern nuisances. If there is a house, and if there is a suggestive sign on the outside of the walls, that would indicate what is going on within, make the proprietor amenable to the law of nuisances. Let there be no interference from the criminal laws. Let there not be even that much recognition. But the laws of the exigencies must govern, and so long as these are obeyed, and so long as these are the only ones that can be transgressed, police corruption and the ogre that has come with it as a natural result will disappear.

"I tell you, good people, I would rather have a house of that kind next to my own home than to know that the inmates are scattered about the city in the innocent homes of the gripman and the ticket chopper, who is vainly trying to bring up his daughters in the paths of virtue, despite the creature that whisks across the hallways of his house, and, with rustling skirts and in gaudy array, attracts the attention of a young and innocent child. A thousand times rather have the band next to my own home—where I can see that they behave! [Applause.]

"But I repeat, you women must bring this about. You must bolster up your men so that the things they talk about will be taken to the Legislature. Men are cowards. Many of them dare not talk, for there is that in their own lives which is not above reproach. You must study, upon you rests the obligation to do away with this dread—the 'cadet' system of which you have heard in the address of Mr. Philbin.

"And in the end, I repeat, you will find that the method of treating the social evil is not embodied between the covers of the Scriptures. You will find that it requires courage to come to the front and to speak your opinions fully on a subject which is delicate and which custom has forbidden in the mouths of our wives and mothers and sisters. But you need not come to the front. Work in quiet. Guide your men and teach them that they are at present confronted with one of the greatest social problems that have from time immemorial stared into the face of well-meaning people. Then, when you have studied, you will recognize what is God's own truth and what are the laws by which He has chosen to govern the world. Then, and not till then, will you be able to support the moral acts of clean, good men who have it in their hands to act and to remedy."

At the conclusion of the Justice's speech there was prolonged applause, and several women who had seats upon the stage shook his hand as he went on his way to prepare for the evening speeches.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES IN STREET OPENINGS.—After the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment had made their report as to awards for damages in proceedings for opening Rodgers Place, in Bronx Borough, it was returned to them because of their refusal to take evidence relating to alleged damages claimed by certain parties who owned premises abutting on the proposed street. The complainants at that time, who are now the respondents, were owners of land on the proposed street. What the city proposed to do was to open that street and regulate its grade upon a plan originally indicated on a map filed in 1879, under the laws of 1874. No land of these respondents was taken, but buildings of theirs were injuriously affected by the opening and grading of the street. The Appellate Division yesterday reversed the order of the Special Term, sending back the report, holding that the Commissioners were justified in their action, as the only right the complainants could have to damages to the buildings or improvements on their property arose out of the provision of law claimed to be applicable. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion of the court, holds that when the respondents took their title to the property they knew of a grade not only established by the city, but by their predecessors in title; and if they built structures upon their lots which would necessarily be injured by the regulation of the street upon the original plans, they did so at their peril, and are not brought within the fair and equitable meaning or construction of the Consolidation act. The order sending the report back is therefore reversed, and the report of the Commissioners is affirmed.

***

TENNESSEE CENTRAL RAILROAD CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing an interlocutory judgment rendered by Justice Leventritt in the case of Solomen Ranger against the firm of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. Ranger sued on behalf of the bondholders of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company, which had been sold, under foreclosure, to C. Godfrey for $20,000. Godfrey paid only $2,000 in cash, however, giving two notes for the balance. These notes were not paid, and on a subsequent sale the property brought only $6,625. The bondholders claimed that Godfrey was really acting as the agent of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. and so the present suit was brought to recover the amounts of the notes, $18,000. The defendant firm demurred, but their demurrer was overruled by Justice Leventritt. That interlocutory judgment is now overruled. Justice Ingraham writes the opinion of the Appellate Division. He reviews the history of the proceedings, including the acts of the Special Commissioner for the Court of Chancery, which ordered the sale. In their proceedings Godfrey was treated as the principal, and it nowhere appears that he acted as the agent of the defendant firm in this particular matter. Under these circumstances, no cause for action was alleged, and the demurrer should have been sustained. The judgment is therefore reversed, and the demurrer sustained, with leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint upon the payment of dosts. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Patterson and O'Brien concur. Justice Laughlin dissents.

***

IT WAS NOT A PUBLIC WATERWAY.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided against the North River Electric Light and Power Company on its appeal from a refusal by the Special Term to uphold its contention that the city had no right to open a street to be called Canal Place, on property constituting part of the old canal between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, in Bronx Borough. The company, which in 1892 acquired valuable property with a frontage of 150 feet on the canal, just below One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, where it erected a valuable plant, using the canal facilities in its business, claimed that the proceedings, begun in 1892, to open the street, should be vacated because the city had no power to close any part of the canal, and no right to lay out a street over a navigable watercourse connecting with the harbor. It appears that over fifty years ago the land above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was owned by Jordan L. Mott, who soon afterward received a grant of land under water, including an inlet running from about One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the Harlem River. Mr. Mott at this time filed a map of a proposed canal between One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, on a rivulet, to the river, and a year or two subsequently dredged the inlet and built a canal from the river to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. In 1868 the Trustees of the town of Morrisania gave permission, on certain conditions, to extend the canal to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, bases its affirmance of the order below, refusing to vacate the proceedings, mainly upon the ground that on the facts shown, that part of the waterway between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, proposed to be taken, is not a public navigable waterway such as the city would be prohibited from closing and appropriating to street purposes. The Court holds that the facts show there was not a perpetual dedication of the canal above One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to the use of the public, but that although a navigable waterway was constructed, it was to remain a private way, subject to discontinuance and destruction as a waterway for failure of the proprietors to observe conditions imposed by contract upon and assumed by the private owners as consideration for the privilege of constructing the way. The owners did fail to fulfill their contract with the authorities of the town of Morrisania, and the canal above One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street did not become a public navigable waterway in the sense that would disable the municipal authorities from closing it. The Court holds that though the canal was doubtless navigable by boats, it was in reality a private affair.

Never let a little child's cold "run on." There is sure danger and perhaps death at the end of it. The infantile organs are always helped by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the little ones like it.—Adv.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES

AUTUMN MEETING 1901.

15th Day, Saturday, Oct. 26th.

LAST DAY OF THE MEETING.

FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.

White Plains Handicap, Morris Park Weight for Age Race at Two Miles and a Quarter and four other races.

Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.

MUSIC BY LANDER. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

Cloths that take hard twists, sewing that stands the strain, buttons that won't break off, linings that'll last—that's what goes under the good looks and good fit of all our boys' suits.

Russian blouse suits	Golf suits
Sailor blouse suits	Double-breasted sack suits
Creedmore suits	Single-breasted sack suits
Princeton suits	Riding suits
Norfolk jacket suits	Long trouser suits
Military suits	Tuxedo suits

$5 to $27.50.

Just the same below the surface beauty in our boys' overcoats—whether Russian blouse, cape, military, long, or yoke back overcoat, reefer or ulster.

$5 to $18.

Everything boys wear any hour of the twenty-four.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

2nd floor.

Black Velvet Hats, various fashionable shapes.

$1.95.
Value $3.00.

Colored velvet, chenille, and cloth Hats

$2.25.
Value $3.50.

Ladies' "stiff" Hats for Street or travelling dress, —and Children's School Hats, —in numerous designs and colors.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

GLOVES.

2-clasp over-seam and pique sewn, kid Gloves.

Colors — Tan, mode, grey, pearl, blue, green, black and white.

$1.00 per pair.

2-clasp, — very fine quality kid, pique sewn.

All fashionable shades, — white and black.

$1.25.

Twenty-third Street.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
A GREAT ISSUE.

confronting every politic housewife this Fall—"to have or not to have" artistic floor coverings. Our Oriental bargains make the vote unanimous for the affirmative.

ORIENTAL RUGS—$7.50,

(Value $10.00 to $15.00.)

KAZAKS AND GUENDJIS.

Also a lot of handsome Persians at $16.00

(Value $20.00 and $25.00.)

Furniture for every room—combining beauty, durability and economy. Our rugs, curtains, blankets, clocks, pictures, sewing machines—all at lowest prices—appeal to artistic economists.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

EXCELLENT GLOVES

FOR EXACTING MEN.

One Clasp Real Mocha Gloves, slates and tans, fairly valued at 1.50—our price 1.15

One Clasp Dogskin and Cape Gloves, in tans, oak and red, —a Gentleman's Glove in every sense 1.00

Made from carefully selected skins, for our special, individual use.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

"A Fine Feels Good"

these nippy, frosty Top-Coat days. Ever stop to think how many such days we get? Lots of them before snow flies.

Between $12 and $30 we'll show you everything that's right in Fall Overcoats.

If the last suit we sold you didn't act right we'd like to know it. If it did, you run no risk in trying another.

Our stock of Men's Suits—for both business and dress wear was never more complete and attractive —$12 to $28.

A special offering in Fine Silk Neckwear at 50 cents.

Stores Open This Evening.

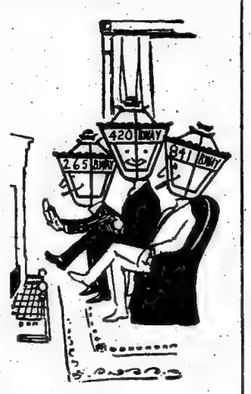

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

RE-OPENING

SPELLMAN

The Popular and Fashionable HATTER

Begs to announce the Re-Opening of his Store after the fire with an entirely new stock of

Latest Fall Styles.

BEST IN QUALITY. LOWEST IN PRICE.

Cor. Park Row and Chambers St.

109, 111, 113 Park Row. 1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

Neckwear Perfection.

Just now we are displaying three large windows of the newest fabrics in Neck Dressing.

The tendency is for larger scarfs, and this because the "wing" collar is again coming into prominence.

Keiser Baratheas jacquard twills, the new noppe cloth so appropriate to wear with Cheviot Suitings.

The Newest and Best,

English Squares, 50c., $1, $1.50, $2.
Imperials, 50c., $1, $1.50.
Derby four-in-hands, 50c., $1.
French four-in-hands, 50c., $1.
Bat Wing Ties, 50c., 75c.
Butterfly Ties, 50c., 75c.,

Clothing, too, Stylish and Substantial.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Av. Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

OUR FLOWER SHOW

Not only the colorings of nature, but the forms of her most beautiful flora of all countries—from the wee dwarf trees of Japan to the tangled glades of the Brazilian forest—

L'ART NOUVEAU, with its graceful, unconventional curves, showing the flower "from its first youth"—the roots and branches twisted and turned as in nature itself—toilet tables, cabinets, desks, and even chairs, show forms as irregular and unexpected as a lot of orchids. The woods and colorings all in harmony—cypress, tulip-wood, walnut, Hungarian ash—with the superb inlays, true to nature in the tint of every flower petal and leaf lobe.

PAINTED satin-wood, mahogany, (dark and white,) birch, maple, and exquisite enamels—from bedroom suites to dainty screens and papeteries, graced with garlands and sprays.

The choicest blossoms are fast being plucked, so, for future delivery, promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. JOHN DREW | Second in Command.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway. Evenings at 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15. CHARLES | "Great Success."—Herald. HAWTREY | A Message from Mars

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Last Matinée. Last Night at 8:20. LOUIS MANN, CLARA LIPMAN, | THE RED KLOOF Nxt Mond—Charles Frohman Presents Eben Holden

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS, | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2. SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING. Nxt Tues.—Special Mat. RICHARD LOVELACE.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. HENRY IRVING. MISS ELLEN TERRY. Matinée To-day at 2—KING CHARLES I. To-night 8:15, LOUIS XI. NEXT WEEK'S REPERTOIRE: MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, MADAME SANS GENE; THURSDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, MERCHANT OF VENICE; FRIDAY EVG., NANCE OLDFIELD AND THE BELLS; SATURDAY NIGHT, THE LYONS MAIL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York The privilege of renewing subscriptions expires TO-DAY, AT 5 P. M.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. T'dy, 2:15.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. | HACKETT | DON CAESAR'S RETURN. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST | Matinee To-day. Dainty Duchess Co. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. LAST WEEK of the Castle Square Opera Co. Mat. To-day, Tannhauser To-night, Mikado Last time, Last time. PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wednesday, 2:15. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

GRAND LAST MAT. TO-DAY GEO. W. MONROE | Next Week, Fatal Wedding.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in Twelfth Night.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

HARLEM Opera House | VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King" Next Week—Louis Mann—Clara Lipman. | Evs 8:15 Mat. To-day, 2:15

3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. | THE QUEEN OF CHINATOWN.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK MY PARTNER | LA TOSCA

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 125TH St. 58TH St. SUNDAY — Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. No higher. LAUGHTER the Main Feature. "A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON." "Four Wife's Husband." Splendid Vaud "NANCY & CO." Great Augustin Daly Comedy. All Star Vaudeville. Continuous Comedy. SANDOW BIG HIT "Baby Chase." Vaudeville. Laughs. MME. BUTTERFLY Beautiful Belasco Play. "Her Last Rehearsal." Cream of Variety. AT ALL HOUSES. CONCERTS Biggest and Best Vaudeville in Town.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinée TO-DAY AT 2. Bertha Galland THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. To-day at 2. Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success THE MESSENGER BOY WITH JAMES T. POWERS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. FLOWER SHOW TO-DAY, CHRYSANTHEMUM DAY. TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) LAST DAY. CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nghts & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch. Circle and Bal., 50c. WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher. "This is the thing we want."—Herald. New England Folks Eugene Presbrey's Story of Heart Interest.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MAT. TO-DAY AT 2:15. EVENINGS AT 8:15. Special Mat. Election Day. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Co. THE NEW YORKERS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 40 Horses ARIZONA 200 People Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. Ev. 8:15. EXTRA Grand Concert Sunday Eve., 25, 50, 75.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. MY PARTNER. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10. Mats. & Sat. Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

KEITH'S B'WAY and 14th | PAPINTA FRANK LINCOLN 20 Other Acts.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Evgs. at 8:20. To-day Matinée (Pop. Prices) "DAS UNBE SCHRIEBENE BLATT." To-night, "DOLLY."

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Clothing for Boys

Business and Reputation increasing every day Because of GREAT MERIT OF OFFERINGS.

With the Boys of New York and roundabout for many miles it is a matter of pride to wear Clothing from HEARN'S, for they know by experience that style, fit, looks and quality are A No. 1.....No one equals the values we give, year in, year out, day after day.

Here are some "Hearn Specials" that will cause money losing to match.

Boys' Double Breast Suits
made of all wool fabrics, selected and tested for durability..... 3.98
How is this for assortment:—
Navy Blue Wide Wale Worsteds;
Navy Blue Cheviot and Hard twist Serges.
Blue and Black Unfinished Worsted Cheviots;
Dark Stripe Cheviots and Cassimeres;
and at least
Thirty Styles in Olive and Brown, Checks, Mixtures and Invisible Plaids—
double stitched with silk—Farmer's Satin linings
Cloth Under Collars—
7 to 16 years.
No one has ever given such Suits for so little—no Five-dollar Suit in the city is one whit better.

Boys' "Jack Tar" Reefers
3 to 16 years..... 2.98
Here is a "special" that some folks would go into hysterical ecstacies over—those for the three to eight-year-olds are exact copies of U. S. Navy Pea Jackets—those for the older boys are made with lapels or are high buttoned.
MATERIALS are Chinchilla, Frieze and Meltons;
COLORS are Navy, Brown, Tan, Light and Dark Gray—
and you never saw such variety or such reliable fabrics made up so attractively for such a sum before.

Boys' Russian Overcoats
2½ to 6 years—Frieze, Camel's-hair, Kersey and Twill—Gray, Oxford, Blue, Olive, Brown—some with hoods lined with Contrasting Colors—
others with velvet collars—with and without patent leather belts..... 4.98
The smartest Coats of the day for little fellows—you will be asked double and treble by "exclusive" outfitters, but get no better styles—they are at the top in cut and finish.

Boys' Three-Piece Suits
made in very best manner and considered splendid value elsewhere at $5.00 and $6.00..... 3.98
Ages 9 to 16 years.
Coats made in Three styles—
Vests, single or Double Breast—
Trousers with top pockets.
Materials are from the best mills and there is every style and color that the most exacting taste demands.

Boys' Juvenile Suits
A great special at..... 2.98
The variety of these for little Chaps up to 10 years is simply marvelous....Norfolks, Sailors and Vestee in the nattiest of colorings and Combinations—original and tasteful—and the greatest value for the money New York can show.

Boys' Overcoats
New Fall and Winter lengths..... 3.98
All wool Frieze—Oxford, Olive and Cambridge Grey—with and without yokes—side pockets—Raglan cuffs—lined with fine Princess Serges or Italians—6 to 15 years.
You will find inferior styles and qualities at higher cost elsewhere, but equal style and equal grade you cannot find anywhere at the price we quote.

Boys' Waist Section
Two offerings that ring out a challenge—"where can you match these values?"
Boys' Flannel Waists—
Best colors—4 to 13 years—
with and without patent bands—
others sell at .75.....here .49
"Mother's Friend" Laundered
Percale—newest patterns—
light and dark—value .69..... .49

Misses' Cloaks

The great business we are doing in this department is town talk. . . . . While others are complaining, we are busy, busy selling. To come into department on a fine Saturday, is to see the greatest buying throng that any department of its kind can show. . . . . The reasons of its success and continually growing popularity are simple: Great Assortments, Carefully Selected Styles, Good Qualities, Moderate Prices, and Always, New Fresh Goods.

Misses' and Girls' Box Coats
Three-quarter length—Covert and Heavy Cloth—Tan, Castor and Army Blue—
Velvet collar or set off with satin straps and gold thread—ages 6 to 14—
value $6.00..... 3.98
Just enough of them to make 200 maidens happy and comfortable for the Winter.

Stylish Little Box Coats
Ten varieties of Cloth—smooth and rough—rich shades of Garnet, Havana, Royal, Navy and the new Red, also Black—notched Velvet Collar—fly front—new London back—
6 to 14 years—value $8.00..... 4.98

Girls' Full Length Coats
Fine Kersey—Tan, Royal, Castor, Navy and Brown—stitched all round—
velvet cuffs—appliqued velet collar—
6 to 12 years..... 7.98
You cannot buy Coats like them, nor as good, elsewhere, for less than $10.

Children's Walking Coats
Principally "Samples" or "Models"—
Nice, fine cloths, warm, soft linings—
Single and double capes—trim'd in pretty, fancy styles, with furs, laces, silk gimps or stitched bands—all colors—
2 to 5 yrs.—value $6.00 and $7.00—
one price..... 4.98

Our stock of Girls' and Misses' Three-quarter and full length Box, Russian and Empire Coats is particularly attractive.....Exquisite Coats of Tan, Cardinal, Castor, Oxblood, Sage and Blue Kersey, and Camel's-hair Cloths —nattiest, smartest effects—yoke styles with tucks or pleats, full tucked with flare flounce or plain box effects—single, double and triple capes, or turn-over collars—smartly, richly trimmed with Panne velvets, silk stitchings, silk braids, strappings and fine carved pearl buttons—with and without furs—majority with satin linings—
6 to 14 years..... 7.98 to 25.98
No house in the city shows finer assortments.
No house in the city sells so moderately.

Splendid Values in Millinery.

Ladies' Mourning Hats
Felt, or entirely made of Taffeta Silk, elaborately trim'd with full drapery of silk and large birds or Breasts and jet ornaments..... 5.00

Ladies' Ready to Wear Hats
Smooth or camel's-hair felt—colors and black—newest trimmings of velvet and pompons—exclusive milliners ask $5.00 and $7.00 for identical styles and qualities..... 2.48

Children's Felt Hats
Stitched and plain—rolling brims and full pleated Tam o' Shanters—all colors..... .98

Children's Rough Felt Hats
full rosette, interlacing and streamers—all colors..... 1.98

Misses' Velvet-and-Cloth Tams
Tucked velvet brim—large quill..... 1.98

Our Popular Tables of
Pompons, Breasts, Wings, and Fancy Feathers will be filled with thousands of new, fresh goods for Saturday—and the values as usual will be great.
Table at 19 cents — values 29 and 39
Table at 39 cents — value 50 cents
Table at 49 cents — value 69 cents.
Thousands to choose from.

Corsets

"If you can't get it at Hearn's you won't find it anywhere," is what one person tells another, when the question comes up, of where to find some particular make of Corset. .....That is because we are known as having the largest Corset Department in New York —257 styles—and of so many customers finding here just what they want, after having vainly looked from store to store.....Every day we hear the remark, "Well, I'll know where to come for Corsets hereafter without wasting a lot of time and patience looking around."..... Every good make we have.

All kinds of Corsets for Slim People.
All kinds of Corsets for Stout People.
All kinds of Corsets for Misses.
All kinds of Straight Front Corsets.
All kinds of Girdle Corsets.
All kinds of Athletic Corsets.
All the Old Favorites.
All the Newest Fads.

AND THIS IS THE WAY WE'LL SELL TO-DAY:

Silk figured and silk cloth straight fronts—elsewhere 3.25..... 1.98
Black Sateen—5-hook long front—short hip—regularly 1.75..... 1.19
Sateen and Coutille—straight front—short hip—regularly 1.75..... 1.35
Coutille and Sateen—straight fronts and long lengths—four styles—value 1.50 to 2.25..... .95
Girdles of Fancy Coutille—drab and white—sizes 20 to 26—always a dollar.....now. .59
About half a dozen styles of regular dollar Corsets—straight fronts, French shapes and long lengths..... .79
Dr. Warner's Coraline—whalebone hip—"Seconds" of 1.25 grade..... .69
Young Ladies' Corsets—fine Sateen—a well-known make that regularly sells at $1.00..... .49
Misses' Corset Waists—pearl buttons—regularly a dollar—all sizes..... .69

Silk College Flags
'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!
Yale, Harvard, Princeton. Cornell, Penn., Wesleyan, Vassar, Columbia.
4x 6 inches—unmounted..... .10
12x18 inches—mounted..... .43

Silk Flags of All Nations
for
Fairs, Favors, Entertainments, Banquets and General Decorations.
4x 6 inches..... .7
12x18 inches—50 nations..... .32
Ebonized Gold Spear Staffs.....1½ and 4

BRONZE FLAGSTAFF HOLDERS.
No. 1—will hold 1 flag..... 2½
No. 2—will hold 3 flags..... 5
No. 3—semi-circle—6 flags..... 6
No. 4—circle—12 flags..... 14

In the Popular Neckwear Section
Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—long pleated ends—full ruche trim'g—value 1.25..... .98
Tucked Peau de Soie Stocks with Tie, and Renaissance ends—colors and black..... 1.79
Tucked Taffeta Stocks—full bow and fancy button trim—colors and black..... .69
Tucked and Corded Combination Stock and Ties with hemstitching—polka spot or plain Colors—value .50..... .36
Tucked Velvet and combination Satin, with velvet Stock Collars—Black, white and Colors..... .19½

Taffeta Silk Skirts
Well worth seven dollars..... 5.00
Best shades—Graduated accordion flounce, with Ruche and dust ruffle.

OCT

1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901. 20 PAGES.

CONTENTS

	Page.
Spain. American Explorations in the Sixteenth Century—Enterprises Which Ended with Our Recent War—Reviewed by HERBERT M. LLOYD.....	773
Mr. Stedman Recollections of His Early Newspaper Days from R. H. S	775
London Letter. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.....	776
Lucas Malet. A Visit to the Home of Charles Kingsley's Daughter and a Talk with Her. By WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK	784
Benedict Arnold. His Expedition to Quebec—Other Patriotic Deeds Before He Became a Traitor. Reviewed by FRANCIS W. HALSEY.....	769
Fourth McKee Sale. Early English Prose and Poetry to be Sold in November	786
Books in Demand. Reports from the Shops and Libraries as to Those Which Lead	774
Magazines. Features of the Principal Ones for November.....	776
Our London Cable. Gossip About Authors and Publishers by E. A. D..	779
Hamilton and Burr. Mr. Pidgin Replies to Miss Atherton's Criticism—Charles Burr Todd Defends Burr—Hamilton's Wine Cooler—Mr. Pidgin's Hopeless Search.....	780
Other Books Reviewed.	
"Literary Association of the English Lakes"...	771
"The Sunny Side of Christianity".....	786
"The Quiberon Touch".....	785
"The Strength of the Hills".....	787
"The Story of Manhattan".....	774
"Up and Down the Sands of Gold".....	770
"Lem".....	775
"The Lion's Whelp".....	773
"Sir Richard Calmady".....	784
Shakespeare's Songs	777
Publishers Who Seek Indorsements Through Bribery.....	778
The Alfred Celebration.....	785
Sale of the Vondel Collection.....	783
The Contributor's Right to Courtesy.....	779
The Anglo-Saxon Review	778
The Courtesy of Editors	778
The Use of Criticism	778
Mr. Lefferts's Library	778
Letters from the Early Presidents and Their Wives	772
Topics of the Week	769
Notes and News	782
Books and Men	772
Books Received	787

The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

PATHOS of a kind not unmixed with humor has attended the unveiling of a bust to the notorious French story teller, Paul de Kock in Romainville. The movement to honor him in a "proper" way has been on foot for several years in France, but while it was comparatively easy to gather funds sufficient to give him a bust, the original idea of honoring him by a full-length statue had to be given up, and for the very simple reason that a majority of the persons who were asked to subscribe deemed a bust quite sufficient in the circumstances. Indeed, there are not a few Frenchmen who think that even a bust was too much.

It is a mistake to-day to suppose that de Kock has any standing at all in French letters, and even the fact that Pope Gregory XVI. was a devourer of his books has long since ceased to produce its original effect upon the public mind, while the neat jest of a Parisian critic anent the bust, that it should be lettered with quotations from Sainte-Beuve and Theophile Gautier is without doubt appreciated by the reader of French literature. Sainte-Beuve said: "He may have some merit; he probably has, but one cannot say for certain, as one does not read him." Gautier sums de Kock up in a few words: "He was a true bourgeois, a Philistine of the puddle, without a shadow of poetry or style. The artistic fibre was absolutely wanting in Paul de Kock."

One of the few things which Mr. Howells has said and which have remained unforgiven in certain quarters is his estimate of Scott, who, if we remember correctly, he declared was not a novelist of the first rank, while his narratives were utterly devoid of characters. Those who took vociferous issue with him then may be interested to know that a Scott revival seems to be in sight, taking its inception in an elaborate reproduction of Lockhart's "Life" in ten volumes, illustrated with seventy photogravures, chiefly reproductions of oil paintings by celebrated artists. This edition, which will be limited to 1,000 copies, will be uniform with the Edinburgh Waverley. Since the edition of 1839 there have been many issues of this great work on both sides of the Atlantic. And it is no small cause of pride on the part of American book-lovers that one of the most acceptable was issued by the once famous Boston house of Ticknor & Fields in 1861.

It is worth nothing in connection with the new volume of poems by Edwin Markham, of which we had a few words to say last week, that this poet has, in a modest and unostentatious way, been introduced to a French public. A recent number of La Plume, of Paris, has for its leading article a brief review of his poetical work to which are attached two prose translations: "L'homme à la houe" (The Man With the Hoe) and "Le Semeur," (The Sower.) We quote a passage from the critic and translator, M. René Philipon, without comment:

> We present to-day to the public two poems of Edwin Markham, a poet of young America, whose name only yesterday was almost unknown to his countrymen, but is now in process of becoming celebrated in the literary centres of Europe. Max Nordau places this poet ahead of Walt Whitman; we say simply that we have been profoundly moved by reading the poems of Edwin Markham, who seems to possess a profound feeling, both of the human and of the divine, and this is rendered in admirable language. This translation has no other merit than of being entirely literal and gives but a feeble idea of the beauty of the original text.

The revivified Rambler having apparently exhausted all current topics whose nature seemed to inspire treatment in proper Johnsonian style, has at length turned its attention to "The Real John Milton," whom it belabors in true cavalier style. Unfortunately for The Rambler, there was another side to the author of "Paradise Lost" than that perpetuated by his enemies, and it is to be hoped that he will not, at this late day, lack defenders, even though their pens may not find it convenient to adopt the pseudo eighteenth century style affected by the contributors to The Rambler. The closing passage of the tirade is sufficient to set these pens in motion:

> He died with scarcely a Friend in the World, his natural sourness intensified by Poverty, Blindness, and Disease. It is difficult to commiserate him, for, whatever Admiration his Poetry may inspire, we cannot forget that he reviled his murthered King. He died with querulous Complaints about evil Times and evil Tongues, unrepentant of his own Wickedness, full of Envy and Malice at the Restoration of that national Happiness which his scurvy Soul could not share.

German literary ethics must need looking after. We recently told the story in these columns of the ingenious manner in which a German writer, Edward Alys, had consumed bodily the whole of Stockton's "Lady or the Tiger" and served it up as one of a collection of his own sketches, and how "Das litterarische Echo" had produced it in full in its pages as a story by Alys. It appears now, according to Dr. Theodor Poppe of Frankfort, that a German literary lady has also exercised the same liberty. In a volume of short stories by Isabelle Kaiser, published by Cotta under the title "Wenn die Sonne untergeht," Stockton's story is again reproduced under the title "Vale Carissima."

We are glad to see that in addition to "The Works of Thomas Kyd," edited by F. S. Boas, and "The Plays and Poems of Robert Greene," edited by J. Churton Collins, recently announced in a cable letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, we are also to have a reissue of the works of another minor Elizabethan, John Lyly, who will be editorially treated of by R. Warwick Bond. In each case we learn that the aim is to supply a more complete collection of the works and a fuller life of the author than hitherto, and immense pains are said to have been taken to constitute a correct text upon the scientific principles which have been established for the treatment of the manuscripts of ancient authors, but have as yet been applied to but few English writers. This gives an entirely new aspect to the matter, and we hasten to qualify the words we employed a short time ago in reference to Kyd. We spoke of his doubtful aesthetic interest. We had no idea that Mr. Boas was concerning himself with his philological parts, which, of course, have, as they do in regard to Greene and Lyly, a certain technical interest.

"The War of the Civilizations," by George Lynch, is a work which seems destined to arouse considerable comment in those missionary quarters where, of late, pens have been busy dealing with recent events in China. Mr. Lynch believes, and unblushingly proclaims the fact, that the character of the Dowager Empress has not been rightly appreciated in America or Europe, and that her policy should really receive more consideration than it has hitherto. Mr. Lynch also has a chapter on the comparative merits of the forces which made up the expedition for the relief of the legations, in which he himself took part. This is all right. The elderly lady who is the actual power in China, whose name for the moment has escaped us, is sadly in need of a defender, and it is to be hoped that the author has done his work vigorously and thoroughly, citing authorities whose words will bring conviction. A simon-pure Chinese point of view has hitherto been unobtainable. Excuses do not rehabilitate, and it is to be presumed that Mr. Lynch makes none.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

His Almost Forgotten Expedition to Quebec—Other Patriotic and Notable Deeds of His Before He Became a Traitor.*

BENEDICT ARNOLD the traitor alone is remembered, Benedict Arnold the patriot and fine soldier having been forgotten. Arnold had been among the very first who offered a sword to the patriot cause. His career in the Revolution thenceforth, until the Autumn of 1780, was not only honorable, but distinguished. Except for his conduct at West Point he would probably have ranked in Revolutionary annals next after Washington and Greene. He would have survived as one of our National heroes, and statues in honor of him would have been set up. No vacant tablet would then exist on that wall for heroes at West Point; no vacant niche would be seen in the monument near Schuylerville—those pathetic witnesses alike of Arnold's glory and his shame.

Eight days after Lexington it was Arnold who proposed that an army be sent out for the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, fortresses which commanded the approach to the Hudson from the north, and in May he went out himself as its leader. Ethan Allen, with his Green Mountain boys, undertook the same project, and the two men came together on the way. They pressed forward for that scene where Allen demanded surrender "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Arnold thus early had seen the importance of securing control of the Hudson Valley, which was to form the key in the approaching conflict with England. For control of the Hudson, indeed, the war was mainly fought so long as the North supplied its theatre.

Arnold's patriotic services from that time forward were almost wholly devoted to the maintenance of control of that valley. At Saratoga it was not Gates to whom the honors of victory fell, but to Arnold perhaps more than any other person. Before that battle, moreover, when Gen. Schuyler had sought a leader who should go out to that wilderness fortress on the site of Rome and turn back the invading force of St. Leger, which remained there after its check at Oriskany, silence had followed the request until Arnold spoke out: "Washington sent me here to be useful; I will go," and go he did, effecting the speedy retreat to Oswego of St. Leger's motley band of British regulars, Tory recruits, and Indians under Brant. Arnold had spent the Summer of 1776 on the shores of Lake Champlain building a fleet of war boats with which to fight Carleton's British fleet. A desperate battle this was, in waters where McDonough thirty years afterward destroyed another fleet, and this fleet of Arnold's was the first navy of the United States.

In the present volume Mr. Codman, who, it is sad to record, died before he was able to see it through the press, narrates with fulness of detail, and as the result of careful and much needed research, the story of another undertaking by Arnold more notable in many ways than any of those already referred to. This is the expedition to Quebec in the late Autumn and early Winter of 1775, his route being from Newburyport to the mouth of the Kennebec and thence in a northwestern direction through the unpeopled forest to the St. Lawrence, opposite where frowns Quebec, a distance of more than 200 miles, and beset with dangers and difficulties compared with which most other incidents of the Revolution fall to subordinate places.

Mr. Codman points out the circumstances in which this expedition has been so much neglected by historians and forgotten by the public. Of those who ever survived it, the numbers were few, the influence of these was weak, they became widely scattered, and many of them perished on other fields before the war ended. Disaster had overwhelmed the expedition from the start, and hence it could not be dwelt upon with pride, while the last incident in Arnold's life as an American soldier, his conduct at West Point, helped still more to obscure a deed creditable to his military skill and his fame.

This invasion of Canada was almost the earliest step in strategy undertaken during the Revolution. It was believed that the people of Canada, scarcely less than those of the seaboard colonies, favored resistance to British tyranny. Indeed, they had been invited to send delegates to the Provincial Congress, and there had been reason to believe that delegates would come. But apart from all this Canada was desired because of its military importance. The St. Lawrence Valley furnished a route by which England could cut the colonies in twain, through a descent by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson Valley. Moreover, Canada possessed two of the chief cities on the Continent, one of them a natural fortress whose importance had been understood and demonstrated amply thirteen years be-

---

*ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION TO QUEBEC. By John Codman. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1901.

fore in the war with France. There lulled that memorable conflict virtually had closed, when Wolfe gained his immortal renown on the Plains of Abraham.

At the time Arnold set out upon this expedition Quebec possessed a garrison of only about fifty regular British soldiers, the main body of British troops having gone westward under Carleton to Montreal. This garrison at Quebec could depend upon only about 120 citizens for support, the remainder of the population being either stubbornly neutral or openly sympathizing with the American cause. Success therefore seemed easy enough, could a force under Arnold successfully traverse that wilderness journey across Maine.

Arnold, however, failed—in large part from causes wholly beyond his control. He has not escaped condemnation for his failure, however. Censure has been all the more readily applied to him because of his treason at West Point. Most critics have strangely forgotten that Washington was even more responsible for the expedition than Arnold himself. Had success attended it Mr. Codman believes it would have been ranked beyond question as "the most brilliant military exploit of the war."

To this judgment exception can scarcely be taken. With Quebec in American hands there surely would have been no expedition by Burgoyne and none by St. Leger. New York City would, of course, have fallen into English hands, since the Americans had no navy to protect it; but the entire defense of the Hudson Valley would have been far easier. There would have been no battle of Saratoga, none of Bennington, none of Oriskany. Nor would there have been any border wars on the New York frontier, since from Oriskany and the terrible losses the Indians there met with, proceeded the primary incentive for the extensive operations under Brant and the Tories, which converted the New York frontier into a land of desolation.

Co-operating with Arnold by way of Champlain was Montgomery, Gen. Schuyler having been overcome by illness and resigning the command. Montgomery was therefore following in the footsteps of Amherst, while Arnold's expedition bore a close resemblance to Wolfe's. While Montgomery got forward further than Amherst, Arnold's fortune was to be the reverse of Wolfe's. Had the parallel gone beyond the plans that were laid and thus ended in success at Quebec, such as came to Wolfe, none can doubt that the future course of the Revolution would have taken lines far different from those which history records.

Montgomery pressed forward along Lake Champlain, meeting success on his way, and finally gaining possession of Montreal—a quite different career from that which met the army of Amherst on its way to aid Wolfe. The army with which Arnold set out numbered something more than 1,000 men, a force which exceeded all the regular British troops the Canadian garrisons then held. Among the men under Arnold were many who were to be ranked as the very flower among the soldiers of the patriot army, including the famous regiment of riflemen led by Daniel Morgan, that Virginian who was subsequently to win fame at Saratoga, and Morgan still greater renown as the hero of the Cowpens. There were men with Arnold who had fought at Bunker Hill and who were yet to fight on other fields, down even to Yorktown. There was young Aaron Burr, son of the President of Princeton College; and there also was Dearborn, who was afterward to serve in Congress, for eight years was to be Secretary of War, and whose name is forever linked with the history of Chicago. There also was Thomas Boyd, an obscure soldier, who rose later on to official rank and perished finally in Western New York under the most frightful tortures that even Indians knew how to inflict.

Arnold hoped that on arrival at Quebec he might possess a force of nearly 2,000 men, which would include the Indians and Canadians who would attach themselves to his cause. Sailing from Newburyport to the mouth of the Kennebec, the expedition encountered difficulties almost at the start. Bateaus had at once to be constructed in order to ascend the stream and transport the ammunition and provisions. Two hundred were required, but they were badly constructed, and before the journey was ended had all been abandoned. Moreover the streams presented innumerable obstacles. The men who forced the bateaux up the stream were obliged continually to wade the water to their waists and often to their chins. Falls and rapids were frequently encountered, making necessary the conveyance of these boats around forest-covered and rocky carrying places, with all the impedimenta of an army packed on men's backs or on the backs of such oxen as survived the necessity for slaughtering them in order to obtain food. Sometimes the bateaux had to be hoisted and dragged up steep rocky banks, while men struggled in the fierce rush of the river below or above precipitous cataracts.

The season was already late at the start, and October was at hand before the wilderness had been scarcely more than entered. Uniforms, soaked with rain and the water of the river, often failed to be completely dried because of dampness and cold; they often froze stiff near camp fires, and men slept in them in this condition. Paths had to be cut through the forest, often with hunting knives and tomahawks, while trees were hewn down with axes. Men camped out at night on lands wet with mist and holding stagnant water, or amid tangled bushes, rank grass, and rotting tree trunks. Clothing was often reduced to tatters, due to difficult climbs over rocks and fallen trees. Firearms and tools became rusty. Men were forced to wade the river shore because underbrush and thickets were so dense they could not penetrate them. Within a week from the beginning of the march many men had their shoes destroyed, and they were forced to wear improvised moccasins or go in bare feet.

Finally a hurricane descended upon this patriot band. Trees were uprooted or blown down so rapidly that it became dangerous to camp in the forest. Open places were so wet with the fall of rain that no fit spots could be found for sleeping, nor could fires be kept lighted. Many barrels of pork and powder were washed down the stream. When the storm abated the river was rising rapidly, and finally was swollen to the height of nine feet above the normal, overflowing its banks, spreading through the forest, until lands were covered for a mile or more on either side the original shore.

After this disaster came a worse misfortune—desertion by the force under Col. Enos, against which protests were made in vain. Arnold meanwhile was absent from the main body of his men, "battling with the elements on the lakes." Here a snowstorm turned into a gale. His bateaus were frequently run ashore, his guides lost the trail, and even an express dispatched to announce the defection failed to reach him. On this crowning incident of disaster Mr. Codman places the failure of the expedition, its final repulse after reaching Quebec, the retreat from Canada, and the ultimate loss of that territory to the United States. When Col. Enos departed the men who remained offered up a general prayer that all his followers might die on their way home. When they reached Newburyport no gala welcome was theirs, but sneers of derision met them. Under these they slunk away, to hide themselves at Cambridge in the commands from which they had been drafted.

Of the march forward, after the desertion, harrowing details are given by Mr. Codman. Having no salt, the soldiers lived on such small cakes as they could make out of their tiny allowances of flour. They ate raw moose hide, which formerly had been put aside to mend their shoes and moccasins with. Indeed, the leather of their shoes, cartridge boxes, and shot pouches were brought into service as food. Bark and roots were also eaten. In such circumstances, with their supply even of flour finally exhausted and nothing but starvation at hand for the few men who had not already died on the way, Arnold pressed forward to a frontier settlement in the north, and after heroic exertions secured a supply of food.

Some of these provisions were brought on horseback, and Mr. Codman records that the men "sprang forward like a pack of famished wolves, struck down one of the beasts in his tracks, and had its hide and flesh on the fire broiling before the creature was dead." Men gorged themselves and several fell victims to fever in consequence. But Arnold had saved the remnant of his army. Calling them out for parade, he saw them half clad in torn clothing, many of them barefooted and bareheaded, their haggard faces unshaven for many weeks, so that French peasants took them for savages emerging from the forest.

On reaching Point Levi the number of men fit for duty was about 500, including some Indians, while 100 more were invalids. Had there been no desertion, and no flood it seems safe enough to say that a force amply large for the undertaking in hand would have reached the St. Lawrence; it could have entered Quebec with little opposition. He believes that the expedition then would have come down in history as one of the most glorious strokes of the war, and would have established the fame of its projectors as masters of strategy and military science.

Quebec was still feebly garrisoned. But by the time Arnold was able to effect a junction with Montgomery, who was still at Montreal, British reinforcements had come in by ship, and Carleton had been able to evacuate Montreal and reach Quebec, greatly to strengthen its defensive force, making it, as it proved to be, completely impregnable to the American invaders. Probably there were twice as many soldiers inside the fortress under Carleton as Arnold and Montgomery could bring to its wall. Winter had already arrived. On the last night of the year the first assault was made, with ice in the river and snow four and six feet deep. It was in this assault that Arnold was wounded and Montgomery killed—that soldier of New York who lies buried beneath the portico of St. Paul's Church, where the roar of Broadway seems ever to chant his requiem.

On the after fate of the expedition, its sufferings from smallpox, the experiences of those who were made prisoners, and the failure of the second attempt on the fortress after reinforcements had arrived in the next season, it is not necessary here to dwell. The campaign had completely failed, and Canada in June had to be evacuated. The shattered remnant of Arnold's battalions sailed for New York, which they reached to find the town in flames and Washington, having lost the battle of Long Island and unable to maintain his hold on New York, although he won the battle of Harlem Heights, now evacuating the city. Such is the melancholy story, out of which should at least emerge the figure of Arnold as a hero—the hero then, the traitor afterward.

No attempt to explain Arnold's act at West Point has enabled us to understand it clearly. We know he had long been discontented because denied promotion when men less deserving than himself had been advanced. We know he had ruined himself by extravagant living, and that he had been accused of defective accounts and been reprimanded—though the reprimand was bestowed with peculiar gentleness by Washington. He sought revenge—an awful kind of revenge it was, which meant treason to the cause he had served so long and well. He may have regarded the American cause as hopeless and have tried to play the part of monk, ending the war without further bloodshed. But all this is an explanation and not an excuse.

One turns with real pleasure to almost the final scene in Arnold's life of which we have a record. When about to die he asked to be dressed in his American uniform, including the epaulets and sword knots which Washington gave him after his splendid work at Saratoga. "Let me die in this," said he, "the uniform in which I fought my battles, and may God forgive me for ever putting on any other."

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

"Up and Down the Sands of Gold."

Two successive essays in one field are not expected of the young novelist of to-day, and it was to be foreseen that Miss Mary Devereux, having told her pretty story of the Revolution with its ingenious introduction, would make "Up and Down the Sands of Gold" as unlike "From Kingdom to Colony" as possible. It is a tale of to-day, with a hero who has looked upon Cuban battlefields, and is seeking rest in a seaport town where haste is unknown to the tranquil, gossipping Captains and their gossipping women-folk. Their kindliness soothes him, and he finds still further solace in the society of Margaret Leslie, the daughter of a Captain whose title is real and not conferred by the ownership of a dory or two. Margaret loves; Dr. Jasper is on the point of loving, when he sees Loleta Harwood, granddaughter of the town's great lady, and seldom visible to eyes beyond the narrow limits of her own household, and he learns to love her, quite unconscious that a heart has been given to him without his asking. Again and again Loleta refuses him, on the ground that she is really a widow and cannot forget her husband, although he was an utter scoundrel, but in the end she perceives her mistake and permits herself to be happy. This simple web of events is embroidered with a mystery, and with many curious manifestations of local oddity, and it is made brilliant by a charming picture of a well-bred boy, and above all by the character of beautiful Margaret Leslie, true lover and true woman, who devotes herself to the thankless task of aiding her beloved to win Loleta, his heart's desire. She and her tender, admiring father are figures not soon forgotten, and one could have forgiven Miss Devereux if she had hinted of a more truly appreciative man to appear when Loleta and her husband have vanished from Margaret's life.

There is no lack of mild fun in the gossip of the Captains, but it is chiefly in the form of anecdotes too long to quote, and in the errors of a boy whose English is learned by rote, French being his vernacular, and the varying effects of cloud and storm and sunshine translated into eloquent English, and so the background is worthy of the chief figures of the story. By a printer's error, one of the personages is given fifty-five years instead of sixty-five, but a moderately intelligent reader will make the correction for himself, and the second edition will probably be free from it. That second edition and many more will probably come, for Margaret Leslie's brave service in the battle with self is as attractive as the patriotic deeds of Miss Devereux's former heroine.

"UP AND DOWN THE SANDS OF GOLD." By Mary Devereux. Pp. 420. 8vo. Cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—"Kim" has been criticised by nearly all the important papers, and the general verdict is that it is by far the best work that Mr. Kipling has done. There are, of course, dissentient voices. The Daily Chronicle "started" the book on the morning of its publication, but the obvious effort of the critic to find every possible fault with "Kim" somewhat spoiled the intended effect of the article. The writer of the criticism had evidently read the book somewhat hurriedly, for, unless the types did him injustice, he apparently thought that the Lama was employed in what Mr. Kipling calls "the great game." However, no one can expect all men to think alike. Amid the chorus of praise which "Kim" has received the harsh note of The Chronicle was inevitable. Are there not those who think that Swinburne is not a poet, and that Zola is not a novelist?

I am glad that the press appreciates the excellence of the illustrations to "Kim," which have been furnished by Mr. Lockwood Kipling. It is rather a pity that there are not more of them. They are not only unusually good as art, but they are nearly perfect as illustrations.

***

Speaking of adverse criticism, it is odd that one can nearly always foretell what course will be taken by certain papers in criticising certain authors. Before I read the criticisms of "Kim," in at least two well-known papers, I was sure that they would condemn it. I do not include The Daily Chronicle among the two, for it is a paper that, under its present management, aims at absolute fairness. But there are papers which do not like Mr. Kipling's work and can never see any merit in it. Doubtless they are entirely honest, and their persistent dislike of everything that Mr. Kipling writes is due to some congenital inability to appreciate it. Still, it does strike one as curious that, without having read either "Kim" or the criticisms upon it of the two papers in question, one can be perfectly sure that they will find nothing to praise in it.

***

The Academy asks if any one remembers Miss Jewsbury's "Zoe." Alas! I remember it well, which confession is a painful one, for it is also a confession that I am no longer young. "Zoe" was certainly a clever book, and it was the precursor of the semi-theological novels of the present day. It was held to be an extremely wicked book, and the author was thought to be little better than an atheist. This is amusing when one compares it with the theological novels that have had such a wide circulation during the last ten years, and have frightened no one, though they have bored many thousands.

I read "Zoe" when it was new, and found it tedious, in spite of its cleverness. Had its publication been postponed until to-day, it might have made a brilliant success. As it was, it had its circle of admirers, though it was not a large circle. Mr. Hawthorne, in his reminiscences of his stay in England, mentions having met "a Miss Jewsbury" at dinner, and says that she was a lady who had written a book. He did not know what the book was. But then Hawthorne, like Dickens, was not an omnivorous reader, and there were many books of which he was ignorant.

***

Another clever novel, which failed at the time of its publication, but which now bids fair to succeed, is Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Cashel Byron's Profession." Not only is a new edition of it to be published, but Mr. Shaw has made a poetical version of the story, and called it "The Admirable Bashville." A poem with a prize fighter as a hero does not sound particularly inviting, and I shall content myself with the novel in prose form.

***

Mr. Frank Harris has been compelled by ill health to retire, at least for a time, from The Candid Friend. It remains to be seen what The Candid Friend will amount to without his merdant pen. Mr. Harris can ridicule a man better than any other writer in England, and he takes delight in making his victims wince. He is not refined, and he is very far from genial—as a writer, I mean—but even though we do not agree with him, we cannot help being amused. I have read The Candid Friend hitherto solely for Mr. Harris's articles, and I do not see very clearly how it is to survive any very prolonged absence on his part.

***

We are to have an English edition of "Casanova's Memoirs." It is to be an expurgated edition, and those who know the book will be surprised to learn that even in an expurgated form it is to fill two volumes. I should have imagined that an expurgated Casanova would make a thin pamphlet of, say, thirty pages, and would consist almost wholly of his account of his imprisonment in Venice and his escape. Can it be that in the present year of grace we have grown so used to the methods of strong-minded female novelists that Casanova is no longer as shocking as he was fifty years ago? We shall see what the expurgated Casanova is like. It certainly promises to be "Hamlet" without either Hamlet, the Ghost, or the Queen.

***

The Academy calls attention to the fact that in one of Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "New Canterbury Tales" the sex of a girl disguised as a boy is discovered by

throwing an apple into her lap. The Academy asks if Mr. Hewlett is aware that the same incident occurs in "Huckleberry Finn." Certainly it does, but long before "Huckleberry Finn" was written, Charles Reade used it in his "Cloister and Hearth." Is Charles Reade so utterly forgotten that even the "Cloister and the Hearth" is a sealed book to The Academy? In point of fact, the incident is probably one which was used before Charles Reade used it. It is a good incident, and good incidents have a way of repeating themselves in novels from generation to generation. The pedigree of several incidents dear to novelists would be interesting, and there ought to be a Novelists' Herald's office, which would trace such pedigrees.

***

The dispute concerning literary agents is one which never comes to an end. Publishers, and some editors, seem to regard the literary agent with disfavor. Mr. Heinemann is the latest of the many publishers who have expressed their disapproval of literary agents. Their complaint invariably comes to the same thing—the literary agent makes them pay authors more than they would pay if the authors dealt directly with the publisher. In the opinion of most authors this is the best testimonial that literary agents could receive. There is no doubt that the publishers' complaint is strictly true. A literary agent like Mr. Watt secures for his clients much better prices than they could secure for themselves, and consequently authors are ready to rise up and call him blessed. The sooner the average publisher can be disabused of the idea that literature exists solely that he may make money the better. If poor Bracebridge Hemyng, who died the other day, had given his affairs into the keeping of a competent literary agent, he would have died a rich man. This, it is true, he could not have done, for the literary agent did not exist at the date when Hemyng was glad to sell for a song copyrights that brought large sums of money to his publishers. Of course if I were a publisher, bent upon squeezing authors to the utmost, I should dislike the literary agent, but why any one except publishers should dislike him is difficult to understand. There are publishers who do not share in the general publishing dislike of agents, and they are wise. For if a publisher is disposed to deal fairly and liberally with authors, he will find that a good literary agent can benefit publishers as well as authors, without doing injustice to either.

***

There is to be a new international magazine. This time it is to be called the "Iris," and it is to be printed in four languages, presumably English, French, German, and Italian. The experiment has been tried many times, and has always been a financial failure. The number of English-speaking people who can read four languages is small, and the number of them that want to do any such thing is still smaller. Besides, a magazine printed in several languages always has the air of trying to improve the reader's mind, and people do not buy magazines in order to improve their minds. If an international magazine could be made sufficiently bright, so far as its English department is concerned, to compete with the ordinary magazines, it might succeed, and the public might endure the French and German and Italian pages of the magazine, just as they now endure the advertising pages. But let us wait until the new magazine appears before deciding that it will be a failure. Perhaps this time the experiment will succeed.

***

Mrs. G. W. Steevens's volume entitled "A Motley Crew," consists of stories and essays, and is a remarkably readable book. The stories are not Kipling's, and the essays are not Stevenson's, but they are all attractive, and the volume ought to be popular. If Mrs. Steevens can do as well as this, she ought to do much better; and when she gives us her long novel, which nowadays every one is expected to write, she will probably put us all under the obligation which we ought to feel whenever a new author gives us something really good.

***

The portrait of Mr. Swinburne, which appears in Literature, will surprise those of us who are accustomed to think of him as a young man, with the abundant hair which he wore in the days when the "Poems and Ballads" were new. Curiously enough, the new portrait bears a very distinct resemblance to certain portraits of Tennyson. It is certainly a strong face, and will satisfy most people far better than did the early portrait, which was far from impressing one as the portrait of a man of force and genius. But it is hardly safe to judge an author by his face. It is not given to every author to look like Meredith, or Sir Walter Scott, and the height of a man's forehead would be a very poor test of his mental ability.

***

The booksellers' announcements show that an enormous flood of books is to be let loose upon us during the present season. The number of novels is especially great. Among them are a few that will be looked for with interest, but the great mass of them are doomed to failure, and the authors to bitter disappointment. It is not astonishing that so many persons write novels. The wonder is that they find publishers. There is always the hope in the mind of the publisher of discovering some new author who will make his publisher's fortune, but in the publishing business there are a vast number of blanks in comparison with the prizes. What I cannot understand is why publishers who have competent readers continually publish books which are without a shadow of merit. But this is a part of what a friend calls "the eternal rummess of things," and we shall never find the clue to the secret.

W. L. ALDEN.

"Wordsworthshire"*

In 1894 the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle, published his "Literary Associations of the English Lakes," which has just been reissued in a second edition, with omissions and additions. The text, indeed, of the two volumes has been thoroughly revised and corrected, while the interest of the work has been greatly enhanced by the addition of numerous full-page illustrations, reproduced from photographs and portraits of people, places, and scenery connected with the Lake District, called by Lowell "Wordsworthshire," than which few places could be found richer in literary association. The author says:

> A residence of fifteen years in the Lake District has led me to believe that for lack of some compendium of the literary associations of the country side, the memories of the men and women whose life and work have added such charm to the scene of their labors are fading from off the circle of our hills. This book has been written to preserve in their several localities, for visitors and residents alike, the names, the individualities, the presence of the minds and hearts that have gathered here inspiration and shed lustre upon their homes.

Volume I. treats of Cornwall, Keswick, and Southey's country; while the second volume is devoted to Westmoreland, Windermere, and the haunts of Wordsworth, portraits of the two forming the frontispieces to the respective volumes. Canon Rawnsley has brought to the preparation of these volumes not only a great interest in his subject, but also a peculiar fitness for the work. From long association with the district, he has had access to all sorts of records; hearing also the personal recollections of its people. Many of those to whom he acknowledges indebtedness may be counted among those to whom the Lake Country owes much of its literary fame. The style throughout is pleasing, and the volumes with their wealth of illustration not only interesting and suggestive reading, but the most valuable of guides to the Lake Country pilgrimage. The author writes:

> The traveler to the Lake District, if he will let the imagination have its way, can never be unsolaced and alone. He is in company not only with mountains, but with men. For the wanderer from vale to vale there is added to what Matthew Arnold called 'the cheerful silence of the fells,' the great cheer of silent fellowship with those loose spirits still move and have their being in realms of thought and living effort, and whose footsteps are still found on cloudy upland or in sunny dale. There is perhaps in the world no bit of mountain ground twenty miles in diameter so crowded with lofty memories of men who lived and loved and helped their own times, and added for all time to the world's store of thought and music, as this little bit of the three Northern English counties that meet at the shire stones on Wrayno-se Pass. There is hardly a valley or hill down which or on which one does not meet great ghostly presences.

Canon Rawnsley's literary and historic associations go back to the days of Catherine Parr—"one day to be queenly Kate, who dared to argue with bluff King Hal"—walking in the Kendall Meadows; or Romney between 1756-62, working away at his early portraits at Dale of the Kent. Or to Gilpin, one of the few village ministers known to have refused a bishopric, and whose broken leg, the result of a fall from his horse when on his way to London to be tried for heresy, saved his life by delaying his arrival until after Queen Mary's death. "His enemies taunted him, for one of Gilpin's sayings was 'that nothing happened us but what was for our good.' 'Is this thy broken leg, then, for thy good?' said they. 'I make no question but it is' Gilpin replied"—the result proving him to have been entirely right.

It would be hard to decide upon which portions to mention and which pass over in this record, which is as rich in biographical details as in the links between eminent people and the Lake Country. The early Fathers of the Church, with their ancient manuscripts and the various monuments and ruins connected with their history, are fully touched upon. Much information is given as to old missals, and mediaeval letters and art, but the greatest interest attachcs to the descriptions of the personages of the last 100 years, and particularly as to the memories centring around Wordsworth and Southey and their respective circles. The whole district, in fact, is so closely pervaded by the personality of these two men that Canon Rawnsley divides the whole territory into two portions—"the Wordsworth country" and "Southeyland."

It is not only for the portraits of the more celebrated men and women of the district we may care to turn to the pages of these volumes. Equally interesting are the glimpses we get of little known people—as, for instance, of William Jackson of Greta Hall, Keswick—"a gentleman of the old type of Cumberland yeoman school," who, having been offered 50 guineas for the rent of his house, preferred Coleridge as a tenant at half the price, even though the whole of his yearly income did not exceed £200 a year.

The volumes give faithful descriptions of the Wordsworths, and particularly of Dorothy; of Lamb's and Hazlitt's visits to the Lake Region; of De Quincey; of the Lloyds, the Southeys, the Coutes, the Shelleys, the Calverts, Christopher North, William Smith, the author of "Thorndale"; Wilkinson, the poet; Clarkson, the philanthropist and historian of the Society of Friends; Miss Martineau and Charlotte Brontë, the Arnolds, Ruskin, and scores of others intimately connected with the Lake Country. Hardly a celebrated man or woman of the nineteenth century but will be found to have paid the Lake Region long or repeated visits.

*LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS OF THE ENGLISH LAKES. By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle. In 2 vols. Illustrated. Vol. I. Pp. vii.-247. Vol. II. xi.-236. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons. New York: Macmillan & Co. $4.00.

"A Book That Will Live" 1st Edition Exhausted 2d Edition Almost Sold

By the Author of "The Captain of the Janizaries,"
A THRILLING ROMANCE OF A THRILLING TIME

DEBORAH

By JAMES M. LUDLOW. 12mo. Cloth, Illustrated. $1.50

OSCAR S. STRAUS "The most interesting and instructive historical novel I have have ever read."

Dr. N. D. HILLIS "A most fascinating book by a Master Hand."

BISHOP HURST "Absolutely refreshing in these times of many so-called historical novels."

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers,
158 Fifth Avenue, New York.

35th 1,000
The CAVALIER

By GEORGE W. CABLE.

Spiritedly illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy.

$1.50.

30th 1,000
The RULING PASSION

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

Illustrated in color by Walter Appleton Clark.

$1.50.

50th 1,000
LIVES of the HUNTED

BY ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON

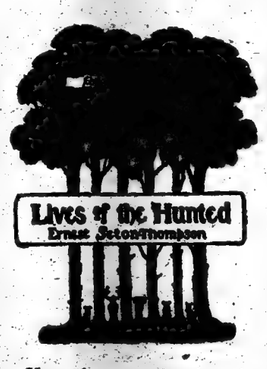

More than 200 drawings by Mr. Seton-Thompson.

$1.75 net.
(Postage 15 cents.)

11th 1,000
The Life of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

By GRAHAM BALFOUR

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

1. His Ancestors.
2. His Parents.
3. Infancy and Childhood—1850-59.
4. Boyhood—1859-67.
5. Student Days—1867-73.
6. Life at Five-and-Twenty—1873-76.
7. Transition—1876-79.
8. California—1879-80.
9. Davos and the Highlands—1880-82.
10. The Riviera—1882-84.

VOLUME II.

11. Bournemouth—1884-87.
12. The United States—1887-88.
13. The Eastern Pacific—1888-89.
14. The Central Pacific—1889-91.
15. Vailima—1891-94.
16. The End—1894.
17. R. L. S.

$4.00 net (Postage, 30 cents).

All Booksellers or CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.

BOOKS AND MEN.

Field's "Sharps and Flats." Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have just issued a beautifully made edition of Eugene Field's "Sharps and Flats," the ordinary issue of which was published some little time ago. The present edition is in two volumes, printed on Holland paper at the De Vinne Press, and is limited to 150 copies, as were the previous issues, in the de luxe series. The volumes are attractively bound in blue-gray boards, with vellum backs, gold lettered; the hand-made paper being of excellent quality and the general arrangement good throughout. These volumes, under the editorship of Slason Thompson, are practically the same in general arrangement and contents as those of the ordinary edition. The de luxe edition, however, differs from the other, through the addition of illustrations. Both volumes contain full-page reproductions of Field's well-known book plate. Volume I. contains a well-made photogravure portrait of Field, after a photograph taken in Milwaukee in 1894. The frontispiece to Vol. II. is a cleverly designed "Bill of Fare for Luncheon to Victor F. Lawson (on sailing for Europe) by the staff of The Chicago Evening News," drawn by Field. The sketch is divided into ten compartments, containing among others caricatures of the editor, Melville E. Stone; of Mr. Lawson's desk, of "Field's Tormentor, the Office Boy," and also "Eugene Field Sawing Wood"—all full of spirit and decidedly in Field's best manner. The two volumes, thoroughly attractive in both typography and text, are to be had at $12 per set, and should form an indispensable portion of all good Field collections.

One of Stevenson's Prayers. Answering the request of "R. L.," Jersey City, for the publication in these columns of one of the prayers by Robert Louis Stevenson contained in the new "Life" by Graham Balfour, we give the following, which, although one of the shortest, is yet one of the finest, and also one which peculiarly reflects Stevenson's attitude toward life:

"The day returns and brings us the pretty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep. Amen."

Dobbs Ferry. In The Four Track News, an illustrated periodical issued by the passenger department of the New York Central Railroad, is printed in the October number the following item on Dobbs Ferry: "The name once came very near being changed to Paulding, and, according to Bradley's history of the village, an unintentional joke was what prevented it. The historian relates that a gentleman who attended the meeting, held to consider a more euphoneous name than Dobbs Ferry, opposed calling it after Paulding, because he had known that person and did not regard him with favor. He preferred honoring Van Wart, who also had aided in the capture of Major André, but not liking the double name he suggested striking off the Van and calling it "Wart-on-the-Hudson." This broke up the meeting, and Dobbs Ferry is still Dobbs Ferry."

Mr. Lamoureux of Rio de Janeiro. Among recent arrivals here we note that of Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, for many years editor of The Rio News of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, who has returned home for his health and to arrange a substitute so that he can spend more of his time in this country. Mr. Lamoureux has spent over twenty years in South America, and is exceptionally well informed in regard to the people, politics, and general standing of the countries in that part of the world. In all probability he will engage in newspaper work in this country. He has had a somewhat eventful career in Brazil. He was prominently connected with the abolition movement in that country which resulted in the total abolition of slavery in 1888, and received a popular testimonial for his services. But in 1893 he was suspected of sympathizing with the naval revolutionists who were besieging Rio de Janeiro, and his paper was suspended and he was obliged to take refuge in Argentina, where he remained up to the end of 1894, when he returned and resumed the publication of his paper. He was also mainly instrumental in founding the Strangers' Hospital in Rio de Janeiro, which has rendered so valuable a service to foreigners attacked with yellow fever.

Browning and Tennyson Reprints. The first two issues of the Astolat Press of Guilford, England, Browning's "Christmas Eve and Easter Day," and "In Memoriam," the latter containing a frontispiece after Watts' "Love and Death," are nearly out of print. The press announces for early publication, "Sonnets," by E. B. Browning, containing as a frontispiece Watts' "Love and Life." This is to be followed by "Songs of Innocence and Experience," by William Blake, containing a frontispiece after that great poet-artist, "Tiger, Tiger, Burning Bright." The third issue in the same series is to be, "English Poems," by Thomas Gray, with a frontispiece, "Eton College from the River," after Turner. These dainty reprints, interesting both for their texts and fine frontispieces, are to be in pocket quarto, printed in red and black, in old-faced type, on hand-made paper, and bound in quarter-vellum, with gilt tops, the frontispieces to be in photogravure. These, volumes are to be had on hand-made paper at three shillings, net, per volume, or in small limited editions on Japanese vellum, at ten shillings and sixpence, net. This press, which is the property of A. C. Curtis of Guilford, and R. Brimley Johnson of 8 York Buildings, Adelphi, London, also announces a series of vellum poets, in Casion type, printed on and bound in vellum, to be published at two shillings, net. The first two issues of the series to be a reprint of the first edition of FitzGerald's translation of Omar Khayyam, to be followed by "Songs of Shakespeare."

Brief Personals. Mr. George Douglas, the Scotch novelist, author of "The House with the Green Shutters," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., was born in the West of Scotland and brought up amid a farming and mining population. At eighteen he proceeded to Glasgow University. In his last year there he won a scholarship worth over $4,000. With a portion of it the future author went to Oxford. Having finished there, Mr. Douglas went down to London, and with a total capital of £17 started out as a man of letters.

***Max O'Rell is going to leave London and come here to stay until the early Spring, when he will go to Paris and join the editorial staff of Le Figaro. It is said that Mr. O'Rell will settle in Paris, London should regret his absence.

***President Roosevelt has contributed to the sixth volume of Mr. Laird Clowes's history of "The Royal Navy" a long and critical account of the naval operations of the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812-15. The volume will be published shortly. The characteristic element of Mr. Roosevelt's chapter, says an English critic, is its unflinching impartiality in the bestowal alike of praise and blame.

***Lovers of the writings of Pierre Loti will regret to hear that the state of his health is causing great anxiety to his friends. M. Viaud, which is the real name of this young officer and Academician, is too ill to return home, and is at present being attended to on board a vessel in the French-China Squadron, now in the roads of Chee-Foo.

***The unpublished manuscripts of the de Goncourt brothers, Jules and Edmond, have been deposited at the Bibliothèque Nationale. They contain the writings of the brothers from 1851 to 1890, as well as the "Journal" covering the same period. The portfolios containing the manuscripts are not to be opened for twenty years.

***Miss Beatrice Harraden has been called home from Denmark by the illness of her sister. She has written twenty chapters of her new novel, but will spend six or seven months' work on it before it is finished. It is a study of temperaments, and all its characters are moved to Norway for a time, among the peasants with whom Miss Harraden spent several months last year (when she broke her ankle in dismounting from her pony) and several weeks this year. Miss Harraden is in better health than she has been for some time.

***Booker T. Washington has given an answer to "How can anarchy be stamped out?" in an article for The Sunday School Times of Nov. 2 on "Lynch Law and Anarchy."

***Martha Finley, the well-known author of "The Elsie Books," is said to be critically ill, and so the publication of a new Elsie book following "Elsie's Young Folks," which was announced for this Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co., has been postponed. Beginning with "Elsie Dinsmore," twenty-five volumes have already appeared in the series. Miss Finley, who for years wrote under the pseudonym "Martha Farquharson," is now in her seventy-fourth year, and is said to enjoy one of the largest "literary incomes" among American writers of fiction.

***The English edition of the anonymous "Tribulations of a Princess," which Harper & Brothers are publishing, is presented without any of the illustrations which graced the American edition. The reason is that the author is so well known in certain social and diplomatic circles abroad that the portraits of herself, even though taken years ago, would at once establish her identity. Of course, foreigners who are curious enough to do so may send to this country for a copy of the illustrated edition. In the meantime, it is curious to hear a London reviewer characterize the author as "evidently a young American girl who has married into one of the second-rate noble houses on the Continent."

Letters from the Early Presidents and their Wives.

The October issue of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, published quarterly by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, contains a number of letters selected from rare originals in the possession of that society, few if any of which have ever been given to the public. These letters have been chosen to illustrate, as far as possible, the characteristics of their writers, and the social aspects of their day. Care has been taken to preserve the original spelling and quaint diction, which, especially in the case of Martha Washington's letter, is, as usual, delightful. The first letter is from Gen. Washington to his nephew, written from "Mount Vernon, 7th October, 1795," which is entirely in relation to business matters concerning the Washington interests, which the aforesaid nephew seems not to have managed entirely to his uncle's satisfaction:

I am sorry you should have been so unsuccessful in purchasing in my life leases;—but if I do not misunderstand your meaning, where you say I had limitted you to too distant a day—viz: the first of Sept'r to make these purchases, there surely never was such a mistake as you have committed in this business, or I must have been out of my head when I wrote the letter. So far from restraining you in making purchases until the first of last month you were told, or at least meant to be told, that if you could not apply the money which was in your hand to this purpose by a certain day (I suppose the first of Sept'r) that then, and in that case I should call for it, as I wanted it for other uses. How this could be deemed limitting you to too long a day I have no conception, when the money was left in your hands for the sole purpose of buying in the leases. I request you to look at my letter again and inform me if it will admit of such a construction as you have given it if I understand the meaning of yours.

Gen. Washington throughout this letter shows an intimate knowledge of and keen interest in his business concerns:

As land has risen so much and so suddenly in its price, and my rents bear no kind of proportion thereto, I shall insist and beg that you will see, not only that the rents are punctually paid, but that all the covenants in the leases, with respect to buildings, planting orchards, making meadows, reserving certain proportions of the land in wood, &c., &c., are strictly complied with.

The second letter is from Martha Washington to Mrs. Fanny Washington at Mount Vernon, and is dated Oct. 22, 1789, at New York. In it Mrs. Washington speaks of a watch sent her "dear Fanny" by the bearer of the letter, "of the newest fashion, if that has any influence on your tast. * * * The chain is * * * such as Mrs. Adams, the Vice President's Lady, and those in the polite circle wares. It will last as long as the fashion—and by that time you can get another of the fashionable kind." The letter particularizes gifts to other members of the family, but refers "Fanny" for all details as to the fashions to the bearer of the letter:

Mrs. Sims will give you a better account of the fashions than I can. I live a very dull life hear, and know nothing that passes in this town. I never goe to any publick place—indeed, I think I am more like a State prisoner than anything else. There is certain bounds set for me which I must not depart from—and as I cannot doe as I like I am obstinate and stay at home a great deal.

A letter from John Adams, dated "Quincy, October 8th, 1815," to L. H. Girardin, Esq., Richmond, Va., is full of biographical details as to the Adams family, which would prove of value to future biographers or historians, but which are far too long and disconnected for quotation. A succeeding letter from Abigail Adams to her daughter "Nancy," Mrs. Ann Adams, is far more generally interesting.

I need not say how much I miss your companionable qualities—tho sometimes a little too low spirited. Yet we could talk of that and reason about it—what a contrast I have between the loquacity of Susan and the Taciturnity of Louisa—apathy what art thou?

Absence of occupation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.

There is also a characteristic letter from Thomas Jefferson, "Monticello, September 29th, 1794," addressed to Mr. Bache, Franklin's son-in-law, which is in relation to a gong belonging to Franklin and now at Monticello. Mr. Jefferson apologizes, indeed, and seemingly not for the first time, for his retention of the gong, which was being used as the bell for a chateau clock, but he seems strangely reluctant to part with it:

I take the liberty of assuring you it is in perfect safety; that whether I receive one or not the next summer, it shall be then most sacredly returned. * * * Still, should you require its immediate return, he would then at once take the necessary steps for that purpose.

The next letter is from "M. Randolph," to one of the Virginia Peytons, and is of the most conventional sort; while James Madison's letter to his father, unusually full of family details, can hardly be said to be of general interest. A portion of Dolly Madison's letter, however, the last of the present installment, is so beautiful and simply expressed it may well finish these brief extracts. It is dated Nov. 7, 1807:

Deep affliction, my dear friend, has for some time past arrested my pen.

My beloved and tender mother left us forever on the 20th of October last. She was in Virgi'a with my youngest sister, when she died, without suffering or regret. The loss is only ours, and for that only ought we, her children, to mourn.

FIFTIETH THOUSAND.

12mo. Cloth. Gilt top. Net $1.10. Postp'd $1.22

Her first work in two years.

The scene is laid in an English country-seat, where an amiable English nobleman is the centre of matrimonial interest on the part of both the English and Americans present.

It is one of the most beautiful novels ever issued, illustrated, with decorative title-page, borders, initials, head-pieces, etc.

Mrs. Burnett, on receiving a copy of the book, was kind enough to cable from England to the publishers:

["The 'making of the book' is charming."]

Reported by the best booksellers in New York as one of the best selling books.

"A prettier, daintier, more sparkling story than 'The Making of a Marchioness' will be far to seek. To its distinction and charm it adds to the rare merit of the creation of a character so noble, so tender, so original, that it deserves to live beside the best-beloved heroines of English fiction. * * *

"A hundred books, with a moral tacked on, will fall broken-winged to the ground, while such a portrayal as this flies straight to the reader's heart and lodges there, a gracious and inspiring presence."—New York Times.

12mo, Cloth, Gilt Top. Net, $1.10. Postpaid, $1.21.

Frederick A. Stokes Company,

5 and 7 East 16th Street, New York.

1901

SPAIN.

American Explorations in the Sixteenth Century—Enterprises Which Ended with Our Recent War with Her.*

ALEXANDER VI., the Pope, in the year 1493 divided the globe between Spain and Portugal. All the American territories now of the United States were by this bull allotted to Spain, and, except for a few coastings of our Atlantic shore, all explorations of our territory prior to the seventeenth century were made by Spaniards seeking to take possession of the estates thus bestowed upon their sovereigns. The wonderful successes of Cortes and Pizarro inspired many an adventurer to seek in the wilderness another Mexico or another Peru. In the first half of the sixteenth century these explorers may have trod the soil of nearly every State in the Union, and certainly traversed every Southern and Southwestern State and Territory.

It is with these early expeditions that the present work has to do. The beginnings of the settlement of the country are not reached when the narrative closes, so that the book would be better entitled "The Spanish Explorations" than "The Spanish Settlements." The author does not take us into his confidence, but we may hope that we have here only the introductory volume of an extended work. It is currently believed that in the ancient town of Bath, State of Maine, ships are built by the mile and sawed off in lengths as wanted. The same process has been successfully applied to fiction by two eminent masters, and it is now apparently extended to historical literature. We understand, moreover, that the ships of Bath are very good ships, and the analogue may be continued to the book under consideration.

While the Spanish settlements were of widely separated regions—Florida in the Southeast, destined to come to us by purchase direct from Spain in 1819, and New Mexico and California in the Southwest, which we took from Mexico some thirty years later—there is a unity in the narrative of their early exploration which adds materially to the interest and continuity of the present work. The bond of union is supplied by "one of the most remarkable incidents of that age of adventure, the crossing of the continent from ocean to ocean by a band of shipwrecked Spaniards."

The first important expeditions recounted by our author are the well known Florida voyage of Ponce de Leon in 1513 and that of De Ayllon in 1520, the latter being of especial interest because De Ayllon is the leading candidate for the honor of having cut on a boulder in Pompey, New York, the somewhat obscure observation "Leo De Lon VI., 1520." The next expedition opened, directly or indirectly, the entire southern half of our territory. Panfilo de Narvaez landed near Tampa in 1528 with a land grant and 400 men. After reading aloud in excellent Latin, for the benefit of any Indians who might be in hearing, his Abstract of Title (to wit, a Grant from God to the Pope, a Grant from the Pope to the King, and a Grant from the King to Panfilo de Narvaez,) he took possession of the country. Nevertheless the expedition came to grief, and it was but a few survivors who reached in improvised vessels the coast of Texas. Escaping from Indian captivity, Cabeza de Vaca, with Estevanico, a negro from Morocco, and two others, wandered across Texas and Mexico, gathering from the Indians tales of the buffalo, the turquois, and the pueblo towns, until in 1536 they reached the City of Mexico. The narrations of Cabeza de Vaca had much to do with the memorable expedition of De Soto, the explorer of all the Southeastern States and the discoverer of the Mississippi, while Estevanico lost his life in a reconnaissance from Mexico to the Zuni towns. In his track came Fray Marcos de Niza, and later Coronado, who overwhelmed Zuni and went as far as Central Kansas, but without finding a Peru.

Mr. Lowery, in sharp contrast to the methods of Mr. Winsor, carefully cites authority for almost every statement, even for not very obscure points of geography, and the work is supplied with an excellent index. The narrative as a whole is both trustworthy and interesting, and it is the more to be regretted that occasional negligence of style detracts from its value in both these particulars. The second paragraph on Page 387 is an example of the obscurity which it deprecates, but we are quite sure that Mr. Lowery does not mean to say that otters build dams, (p. 23,) nor that ilk means disposition, (p. 167.) Such spellings as "armour" and "labour" are doubtless inserted to tickle the palates of our kin beyond the sea, but who is to be pleased by Pani and Cado for Pawnee and Caddo? Other errors, obviously unintentional, in dates and orthography show careless proofreading.

In notes and appendices sundry disputed points are discussed, and upon the map prepared by the Bureau of Ethnology to show Indian linguistic stocks are traced with sufficient accuracy the routes of De Soto, Cabeza de Vaca, and Coronado. There is much interest in the location of these ancient journeyings, but, as our author says:

"It is a matter of comparatively small importance to trace the path of these Spanish adventurers with the precision of a modern railway; the living interest, the central figures, the true object of our study, should be the hardy, valorous, and loyal pioneers themselves, who undauntedly faced an unknown land as Columbus had faced an unknown sea."

Of these pioneers and of what they accomplished, Mr. Lowery has given us an excellent account, and we have in the present work a valuable contribution to the history of Spanish effort within our borders.

There is hardly a more fascinating chapter in history than the story of the three centuries of adventure, toil, sacrifice, and plunder by which the Spanish conquest was conceived.

At the opening of the year 1798 Spain possessed the greater part of both Americas, the greatest empire in territorial extent on which the sun has ever shone. The career opened by these years of conquest, the gold wrung from Aztec and Inca, the labor wrung from Indian slave and negro slave, all reacted powerfully on Europe, while the valor of cavaliers, the rapacity of conquistadores, and the sufferings of missionaries add romance to the marvelous tale. Yet in a single century this mighty empire was uprooted and gone. In 1798 President John Adams ordered Spain out of Natchez, and "after the usual Spanish torpidity," as Winsor phrases it, she went out. In 1898 at the behest of President William McKinley Spain yielded the last vestiges of her American empire. The confused and often wearisome story of the retreat has, for ourselves in especial, no less interest and value than the romance of the advance. The idea which Spain brought to the New World was not liberty, but plunder. They that took the sword are perished by the sword. The time is now ripe for a history of Spain in America, and the theme is worthy the pen of a Parkman.

"No one," says Mr. Lowery, "has yet attempted a synthetic treatment of her policy in her North American possessions, the reasons for her preliminary success, her later apathy, and her final decadence. Such an inquiry lies far beyond the scope of the present volume, which deals with what might be called the selvage of one only of her empires." * * * "And yet, even within the limits of the history of these border colonies there may be traced many of those elements of weakness which rendered them incapable of a successful opposition to the inroad of the Anglo-Saxon."

HERBERT M. LLOYD.

*THE SPANISH SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE PRESENT LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1513-1561. By Woodbury Lowery. Maps and Illustrations. Pp. xiv.-515, 8vo, cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1901.

Mrs. Barr's "The Lion's Whelp."*

There is something about Mrs. Barr which has always reminded us of Mrs. Oliphant. Long depending upon both for good work, the reading public formed the habit of almost passively accepting from their prolific and capable pens books which would have been received with applause had they come from less well-known writers. One has a sensation of surprise in reading a half-forgotten tale by Mrs. Oliphant, and in recognizing that it stands head and shoulders above much of the most exploited fiction of these noisy days; and we may say the same thing of Mrs. Barr. She is sure of a public, but her readers are not claqueurs.

"The Lion's Whelp" is a historical romance of interest and value. The story follows the fortunes of two families prominent in England's two opposing factions, and so the reader takes the widely divergent points of view of Royalist and Roundhead. But Oliver Cromwell, the lion's whelp, dominates the book and is presented as never before in fiction, in the prowess and speckless honor which gave England her proudest position among the nations, and, withal, in his yearning tenderness for his family, his sensitiveness to the approval and disapproval of his friends, and in the intensity of his religious conflicts, the fervor of his religious zeal.

In the popular imagination Cromwell's greatness has been quenched in Charles Stuart's blood. Poetry and romance have ranged themselves on the side of the cavaliers. What we call "the reading public" does not concern itself much with the pages of Macaulay and of Carlyle. Such a book as "The Lion's Whelp" has, then, a distinct ethical value in adjusting the mind of that public to historic truth and in helping it to admire what is admirable, and not merely to flutter around an ignis fatuus.

Moreover, Mrs. Barr has made her book interesting. It is never heavy with its history.

She has a way, too, of strewing her pages with apt and shrewd sayings. One cannot idly turn them without falling upon such things as the following:

"I have noticed how often people take the way they want to take and then call it in the way of duty."

"There are two ways to manage a day that begins badly; we may give the inner man or woman control and permit them (sic) to compel events; or we may retire until unpropitious influences have passed us by."

"A happy marriage would be so much of heaven that I think it was never enjoyed in the world."

"If we believe that life is worth living, our belief helps to create that fact, for faith is in matters of the spirit all that courage is in practical affairs."

Cromwell is, however, the very soul and centre of the book. Time is it that he should come to his own in the minds of men. As we study the lineaments of Mrs. Barr's portrait we stand uncovered before him: "For the eternal God was the firmament of this man's life; whether on the battlefield or in the council chamber; amid his family or alone in his closet, God was the majestic overhead and background of all his thoughts, affections, purposes, and desires."

*THE LION'S WHELP. A Story of Cromwell's Time. By Amelia E. Barr, Author of "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," "I, Thou, and the Other One," "The Maid of Maiden Lane," &c. With Illustrations by Lee Woodward Zeigler. In one volume. Pp. 383. 12mo, Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

WHEN THE LAND WAS YOUNG

A Stirring Colonial Romance By LAFAYETTE McLAWS

With Six Drawings by WILL CRAWFORD Price $1.50

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT:

"THE environment of the action is picturesque, and the story charmingly told. The romance is thoroughly entertaining, and takes a deservedly high place in the flood of recent historical fiction."

BALTIMORE SUN:

"THE author carries us from incident to incident, until at the climax the full cumulating force of the existing episodes causes us to decide that we have read one of the best historical romances of the day."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

Two New and Very Noteworthy Novels.

SIR RICHARD CALMADY

By Lucas Malet

Author of "The Wages of Sin."

"It is not only interesting from first to last, but it is thoroughly well written. I do not know of any English novel of the last twelve months which so thoroughly deserves respectful treatment as does 'Richard Calmady.' It is strong and tender and it will place the author very high up on the roll of living English novelists."—W. L. Alden in The "Times," N. Y.

"It is impossible to withhold admiration for the high quality of this striking story. It cannot but enhance her reputation as one of the very few masters of fiction still left to us."—The Speaker.

"It is an absorbing story and no reader will dream of skipping a single page."—Jeannette L. Gilder.

Cloth, 680 pages, $1.50.

WARWICK OF THE KNOBS

By John Uri Lloyd

Author of "Stringtown on the Pike."

"So full of pathos, so human, so thoroughly characteristic and dramatic that it is destined to live in literature. It gives to the world a vivid picture of an intensely earnest life; a remarkable studyof human emotion with a setting of a wondrous land. . . . Undoubtedly the strong book of the year."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

"The story is clear as crystal, etched with unerring hand and told with splendid vim and terseness. It is a story to command interest and to hold it to the end. . . . 'Warwick' is genuinely dramatic; it glows with the fierce passions of a great cause; it is a remarkable study of a remarkable people."—Louisville Times.

Illustrated Cloth, $1.50.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers, New York City.

BOOKS IN DEMAND.

Reports from the Shops and Libraries as to Those Which Lead.

FOLLOWING are reports of books which have sold best in the cities named, and which have been most called for at the public libraries during October down to the 24th of the month. They have been received from the regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who have made personal inquiries for the information they give.

NEW YORK.

Libraries.

AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY SOCIETY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Up from Slavery.
3. Tristram of Blent.
4. The Right of Way.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, (Reference Department.)

1. The Crisis.
2. Substitutes for the Saloon.
3. American Authors and Their Homes.
4. Sawyer's Inhabitants of the Philippines.

Book and Department Stores.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

1. The Cavalier.
2. Lives of the Hunted.
3. Kim.
4. Life Everlasting.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Benefactress.
3. A Victim of Circumstances.
4. The Victors.

BRENTANO'S.

1. The Ruling Passion.
2. The History of Sir Richard Calmady.
3. Confession of a Young Man.
4. The Secret Orchard.

DODD, MEAD & CO.

1. The Right of Way.
2. Kim.
3. New Canterbury Tales.
4. The History of Sir Richard Calmady.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Cavalier.
3. Cardigan.
4. The Red Chancellor.

HENRY MALKAN.

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Crisis.
3. Kim.
4. D'ri and I.

JOHN WANAMAKER, (Department Store.)

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Crisis.
3. The Cavalier.
4. The Eternal City.

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY, (Department Store.)

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Crisis.
3. The Tory Lover.
4. The Making of a Marchioness.

EHRICH BROTHERS, (Department Store.)

1. The Ruling Passion.
2. The Right of Way.
3. Kim.
4. The Cavalier.

R. H. MACY & CO., (Department Store.)

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Eternal City.
3. The Cavalier.
4. The Making of a Marchioness.

BLOOMINGDALE'S, (Department Store.)

1. Kim.
2. The Right of Way.
3. The Cavalier.
4. The Benefactress.

BRENTANO.

1. The Red Chancellor.
2. Margate Mystery.
3. For the Religion.
4. Annie Dean.

REVELL'S.

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Eternal City.
3. D'ri and I.
4. The Crisis.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Libraries.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Eternal City.
3. The Tribulations of a Princess.
4. The Life of a Bee.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Crisis.
3. Five Years of My Life.
4. The Riddle of the Universe.

Book and Department Stores.

ROBERTSON'S.

1. The Right of Way.
2. Cardigan.
3. Kim.
4. The Dead Calypso.

ELDER & SHEPARD.

1. The Crisis.
2. The Right of Way.
3. D'ri and I.
4. The Life of the Bee.

[illegible] BOOK STORE.

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Eternal City.
3. Kim.
4. The Crisis.

PHILADELPHIA.

Libraries.

FREE LIBRARY.

Books of Fact and Reminiscence.

1. A Book of Remembrance.
2. A Sailor's Log.
3. Tribulations of a Princess.

Books of Fiction.

1. D'ri and I.
2. Blennerhassett.
3. The Potter and the Clay.

Book and Department Stores.

JOHN WANAMAKER, (Department Store.)

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Cavalier.
3. The Crisis.
4. Tristram of Blent and Kim.

HENRY T. COATES & CO., (Booksellers and Stationers.)

1. Kim.
2. The Right of Way.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Cardigan and The Ruling Passion.

N. SNELLENBURG & CO., (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Blennerhassett.
4. The Sign of the Prophet.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Blennerhassett.
4. Kim.

LIT BROTHERS, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Captain Ravenshaw.
4. Blennerhassett, The Helmet of Navarre, and The Sign of the Prophet.

WASHINGTON.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. The Right of Way.
4. The Eternal City.

Book and Department Stores.

PALAIS ROYAL, (Department Store.)

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Right of Way.
3. The Eternal City.
4. The Crisis.

WILLIAM BALLANTYNE & SONS.

1. Cardigan.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Right of Way.
4. New Canterbury Tales.

C. C. PURSELL.

1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. D'ri and I.
4. The Eternal City, The Right of Way, and Her Royal Highness Woman, about even.

BRENTANO'S.

1. The Right of Way.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Benefactress.
4. The Eternal City and New Canterbury Tales, about even.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. The Right of Way.
3. Blennerhassett.
4. The Eternal City.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.—Appropriately enough "The Right of Way" has the right of way with the booksellers this month. One firm mentions it as its leader; another calls attention to its sale of "Up and Down the Sands of Gold," another to "The Reign of Law," and still another to "The Cavalier," but all dealers agree that the book first mentioned is outselling all others.

Second undoubtedly comes "The Cavalier." "The Tory Lover" is a close third. All dealers report "The Crisis" in steady demand, and the consensus of opinion would give it fourth place.

"Sylvia" is given place by three dealers, and the two who name "Lazarre" give it high rank as a seller. "Truth Dexter" continues to be called for, but "D'ri and I" has not "caught on." "The Eternal City" and "Cardigan" are selling at two stores well enough to get places among the best half dozen.

CINCINNATI.

Libraries.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. The Eternal City.
3. The Right of Way.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. The Right of Way.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Graustark.

Book and Department Stores.

THE ROBERT CLARK COMPANY.

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Crisis.
3. Warwick of the Knobs.
4. Graustark.

JOHN CHILLITO COMPANY.

1. The Crisis.
2. The Eternal City.
3. Graustark.
4. Warwick of the Knobs.

GEORGE McALPIN COMPANY, (Department Store.)

1. Warwick of the Knobs.
2. Blennerhassett.
3. The Eternal City.
4. D'ri and I.

JAMES'S BOOK STORE.

1. The Crisis.
2. Warwick of the Knobs.
3. The Right of Way.
4. Cardigan.

CHICAGO.

Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Eternal City.
2. The Crisis.
3. Ben Hur.
4. Graustark.

Book and Department Stores.

THE FAIR.

1. The Crisis.
2. The Right of Way.
3. The Eternal City.
4. D'ri and I.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Lazarre.

SIEGEL-COOPER.

1. Lazarre.
2. The Right of Way.
3. D'ri and I.
4. The Crisis.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD'S.

1. The Crisis.
2. Lazarre.
3. The Right of Way.
4. Blennerhassett.

"The Odes of Anacreon," to be brought out immediately by the New Amsterdam Book Company, will be limited to an edition of 210 signed and numbered copies. Ten of these copies are to be printed upon Japan vellum, with illustrations on India paper, colored by hand.

D'RI AND I

By IRVING BACHELLER *Author of* EBEN HOLDEN

Price, $1.50

Hon. JOHN HAY

(Secretary of State) says:

"It is a most vivid and engrossing story, worth telling and well told."

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR

(U. S. Senator) says:

"I have read it with great pleasure and approval. Your pictures of the Yankee countrymen of the elder generation have nothing of exaggeration or caricature in them. I was born and bred among such people in old Concord."

EBEN HOLDEN

265 THOUSAND

"THE LORNA DOONE OF AMERICAN FICTION."

Price, $1.50 THE INTERIOR says

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE says:

"'D'ri and I' is a rare book, in style vivid, in thought elevated. Its influence will be healthful.

"I wish every young man and woman might read it for the lesson of its love motive. It makes you see clearly the difference between true and false love: you feel the peril of the one, the beauty of the other. All who are approaching that supreme moment upon a word may change their destiny for good or evil, may get wisdom out of this book."

NEW YORK TIMES says:

"D'ri, a mighty hunter, has the same dry humor as Uncle Eb. He fights magnificently on the Lawrence, and both he and Ramon were among the wounded when Perry went to the Niagara. Mr. Bacheller describes the scene, the furious courage of the men, so weak with wounds that they wept, yet cheering and shouting in a delirium of patriotism, and the passage settles once for all the question as to whether or not he can produce true literature."

D'RI AND I

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

Second Edition of 15,000 Now Ready!

"A Tale of the War of 1812, of Tecumseh, the Great Chief, of Tenskwatawa, the beloved Prophet of the Shawnee Indians.

The Sign OF The Prophet

by Dr. James Ball Naylor

AUTHOR OF

"Ralph Marlowe"

$1.50

General Harrison, and the battles he was engaged in with the Indians, are well told."—*New York Times Saturday Review.*

THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING CO., AKRON, OHIO.

JUST OUT. *At All Book Stores.* *$1.25.*

THE KING AND THE CROSS

A TALE OF OLD AND NEW FRANCE

BY GEORGE ALFRED STRINGER AND ELIZA C. WALKER STRINGER

The King and the Cross is an historic novel that every romance reader will enjoy. It is a classic that every student should read. The tale told is one of absorbing interest, not the least enjoyable parts of the book being those which are genuinely human. Real figures of heroic men who have actually lived and played a prominent role on the theatre of life at a momentous period of French History, are presented to the reader with a vividness and felicity of description, combined with an easy, charming style and a correctness of historic statement, that make it ONE OF THE MOST FASCINATING HISTORICAL NOVELS EVER WRITTEN, and well worth the buying.

Handsomely bound in cloth, richly embossed covers, and printed on high grade paper; 345 pages; price, $1.25.

EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

61 COURT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

AN IMPORTANT PAMPHLET recalling stirring National epochs is entitled "Famous Speeches of American Presidents," and contains Washington's Farewell Address, Lincoln's Second Inaugural and Gettysburg Addresses, Garfield's Wall Street Speech on the Assassination of Lincoln, and McKinley's Last Speech. Printed at The Winthrop Press, 32-34 Lafayette Place, New York. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Writer of power will prepare speeches, toasts, etc., for reasonable consideration. Address Novelist, Box 126 Times Office.

MENTAL NUTS Can you crack 'em? 100 Rare catch problems, with answers.

KNOTS Can you untie 'em? Just out. **TALES OF YARNVILLE.** "It is to Laugh." JUST OUT. Pocket size. Price 10c. each. 3 for 25 cts. Home Supply Co., D8—132 Nassau St., New York.

Moring's Quarterly.—A magazine of Art, Archæology, Literature, Ex Libris, etc. 25c. a part. $1 per year. M. F. Mansfield & Co., 14 West 22d St., New York.

1901

MR. STEDMAN.

Recollections of His Early Newspaper Days from "R. H. S."

BY some caprice of the Post Office, blunder exceeding blunder in the delivery of certain writings of mine intended for the eyes of professional friends, and manuscripts of a larger nature, consisting of written and printed matter designed for publication, I was unable to forward to you the continuation of my off-hand thoughts about Mr. Stedman suggested by the article reprinted from your SATURDAY REVIEW in "American Authors and Their Homes." I regret the circumstances because I had and still have much to say about him which ought to be remembered.

My earliest recollections of him come down from our first meeting at the house of Mr. Bayard Taylor, when the young poet was in his twenty-seventh year. He was one of several hard-worked hacks in the editorial rooms of The New York Tribune. Foremost among these were the editor in chief, Mr. Greeley; the managing editor, Mr. Dana, and such gifted subordinates as George Ripley, Albert Brisbane, Mr. Taylor, and a marine reporter who was so well versed in the subtleties of his craft that he contrived, late in the forenoon, or early in the afternoon, to be half seas over. The master of that motley crowd was ensconced in a little closet-like room just outside the chief editorial apartment. He preferred writing at a standing desk and hated interruptions, which were generally made by rustic admirers of himself.

My position there was overshadowed by the literary manager, the militant one from Brook Farm of several years before, where he dominated such inferior intellects as Nathaniel Hawthorne, who had collected from some defunct annuals a volume of "Twice Told Tales." There was also Miss Fuller, who promulgated the transcendental philosophy of Emerson and Carlyle, and perished at last in a wild Winter storm at night with her Italian husband and child in sight of a lightship from which no boat could reach them somewhere off the shore of Long Island.

A third inferiority was George William Curtis, who at the time of which I speak was living in Florence, where were the Brownings, Landor, and other Italianated English and Americans, among the latter of whom were Mr. Stedman's mother and stepfather, the Kinneys. Mr. Dana one day showed me a thin manuscript volume which was more Browningesque than anything from the Brownings themselves. Of course there were gondolas, ducal barges of the period of Andrea Doria, and other Venetian paraphernalia in it. "Well," said Mr. Dana, concerning the manuscript of his friend Curtis, "it is not well done. There are fine and even noble things in it, but they are immature, as you know much better than I." George Ripley, by the way, was a distinguished Unitarian clergyman, scholarly, and with a predilection for metaphysical studies, which bore fruit in several treatises in eminent direction from the time of Plato and Aristotle to the later hours of Paracelsus, Cornelius Agrippa, and the many French and German followers of those subtle spirits.

But to return to Stedman by a devious path, the roundabout journey being the nearest way home. Stedman's notable success on The Tribune at that time was in a lyric in celebration of that wise madman whose foolish attack on the chivalry of the South at Harper's Ferry brought on the impending crisis. It was the most important war song yet produced, much better than Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," but not so good as Dr. Palmer's song of "Stonewall Jackson's Way," which was written while the cannonade at Antietam was going on.

But our little sailor boy, being unable to perform the many duties assigned him, was ordered to resign his place to one more able to do so. This he did, and after a limping walk of a few hundred feet I found him in the editorial room of The New York World, where his associates included the well-known musical critic, Richard Grant White, and Thomas Evans, who, on going to England to engage Dickens, with no guarantee of his ability to pay him for his projected journey to the United States, was believed to have appeared under the name of Eugene Raymond.

We must now depart from the corner of Nassau and Spruce Street to a house in Thirteenth Street and to the guests assembled there on a Summer evening—first in the parlor below, a little later in the library above. In one or both of these rooms were many persons then eminent as poets, painters, physicians, and publishers. Mr. Derby at this time engaged me to select a volume of verse and prose with comments and memoirs, the whole to be published as "The Loves and Heroines of the Poets." It was to be illustrated with portraits of these ladies, real or imaginary, and Mr. Charles A. Berry of Boston was visiting me at this time for the purpose of understanding my wishes. Mr. Stedman was here often as well as Mr. Aldrich, Mrs. Stoddard's brother Wilson, and various painters of good repute, Mrs Gerson and other practitioners with the pencil. Down stairs were Dr. Griswold, N. P. Willis, and Willis's brother Richard, an expert musician.

Mr. Stedman was writing in The World office writing verse vibrant with thunder at the very moment when Fort Sumter was besieged. His verse was printed in The World the following day and some verse by myself two days later, these poetical calls to arms preceding all active rising in the North. Meanwhile our much writing and poetical journalist also plied his pen in the pages of the Round Table, which was started by two of his editorial associates, Henry and Charles Sweetser, and contributed to by Mr. Howells, who had just returned from his Consular services at Venice.

Simultaneous with this publication was Vanity Fair, the notion of which originated in the brains and pockets of three brothers named Stephens, the elder furnishing the means, the younger the needful skill as publisher, and the third the necessary talent for the caricatures. Its first editor, Charles G. Leland, better known as "Hans Breitman," was imported from Philadelphia for the purpose of running it into the ground, believing New York to be the same place as the little provincial town where Benjamin Franklin started The Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Leland mistook Philadelphia for the centre of the universe, and himself for the pole star which directed and regulated all. He made the early numbers of Vanity Fair reflections of the tastes and fancies of the City of Penn. He was succeeded by Charles F. Browne, "Artemus Ward," who was enticed from Cleveland for the purpose of saving Vanity Fair from wreck. He did so in the first number.

Mr. Stedman continued his multiplicity of work later on The Nation, with Mr. Howells, Mr. Garrison, and other notable gentlemen whom the world as well as myself has somehow forgotten. Mr. Stedman was familiar with all his co-workers, including Mortimer Thompson, "Doesticks," but his greatest and best friend was Taylor, and after him a few of the choicer included George H. Booker. What Taylor was to Stedman he continued till he passed away in the sleep that knows no waking.

Mr. Stedman has known many famous men in this country and in England—in the latter country Edmund Gosse, Frederick Locker, and others of whom I know nothing, and here such greater men as Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, Bryant, Bancroft, and others who helped to commemorate Bryant's seventieth birthday with speeches, songs, and music brought hither from all parts of the country. The most courteous of all those guests was Lorrimer Graham, the godfather of my son. Further than this the sayings and doings of Mr. Stedman have been written at large by others. We are soon to hear from him as the laureate of Yale at her coming celebration, his own university. Perhaps we may have heard from him before the appearance of this slight review. Let us drink his health in an imaginary goblet of whatever wine the reader most liketh at his ripe age of sixty-eight. May benedictions descend upon him from his old friend on this rainy night in October.

R. H. S.

New York, Oct. 14, 1901.

Noah Brooks's New Book.*

This is another of Mr. Brooks's "Fairport Stories," and full of the kind of reminiscence that appeals quite as much to the author's contemporaries as to his younger public. A New England boy of half a century ago had an environment not now to be found the length or breadth of the country, and a careful record of it is sure to have a certain value apart from its immediate interest. This particular boy is sufficiently typical. When he was six years old he went to a private school, taught by a woman, at a cost to his parents of ninepence a week. Before he was ten he was promoted to a public school and later to a "master's school." He was properly thrashed with willow switch, ruler, and rope's end, and suffered also the disgrace of being obliged to sit on the girls' side. Out of school, he played ball after the fashion of his time—a careful description of the game from which baseball is descended is given in this connection—"trained" with the "Hancock Cadets" of the Harrison and Van Buren campaign, shouted "Lofococo! Locofoco!" "Van, Van, is a used-up man," and other now historic phrases with his Whig companions, went clamming in December, besieged snow forts during the Thanksgiving vacation, which lasted two weeks; dropped potatoes, sowed oats, weeded and picked up stones from the stony farm in Summer time, haunted his father's shipyard, and learned the names and uses of every rope of rigging, and finally left Fairport for Boston and serious schooling with Harvard in sight.

As an individual "Lem" appeals less to the imagination than Mr. Aldrich's delightfully bad boy of about the same time and region. His adventures are not so far beyond competition, his social relations with his young companions are not so genial and vivid, his feelings apparently are not quite so intense, and he lacks altogether that poignant interest in the animal kingdom which is Tom Bailey's most amiable quality. Nevertheless he is a straightforward, energetic, pleasantly mischievous, plucky little fellow, not very different, probably, from the average boy of to-day, but with certain traditions to live up to—traditions of hard work and plain living and strong ambition—that seem in his generation to have lent a zest to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which has somewhat abated with the passage of time and change of circumstance.

The Junk, a periodical of "Thoughts and Things," is being published by Ralph Tallman. It is somewhat similar to The Philistine, and is printed every month.

*LEM. A Boy Slightly Visiting Fair: His Adventures and His Misdeeds. By Noah Brooks. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 306. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Among New Books Just Issued by

The Macmillan Company

The Life and Letters of John Richard Green

By LESLIE STEPHEN, author of "A History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," "Life of Henry Fawcett," etc. Sometime editor of "The Dictionary of National Biography."

Cloth, 8vo. Just Ready. $4.00 net.

The Isle of the Shamrock

By CLIFTON JOHNSON, author of "Along French Byways," "Among English Hedgerows," etc. Illustrated from photographs by the author. Crown 8vo, $2.00 *net.*

In this most recent addition to his series, Mr. Johnson depicts the rustic life of Ireland in many localities, from the beautiful Lakes of Killarney in the south to the wild crags of the Giant's Causeway on the north coast. He visited not only the pleasanter sections, such as "The Golden Vale" of Limerick, but the forbidding boglands of Connemara and Donegal.

William Shakespeare:

Poet, Dramatist and Man.

By HAMILTON W. MABIE, author of "Under the Trees," "My Study Fire," etc. With 8 full-page and 100 text illustrations.

Cloth, $2.00 *net.*

(New and cheaper edition.)

In response to the continued demand for this work, the publishers issue this edition at a popular price. It will contain over 100 illustrations, reproducing the best portraits, besides views of scenes in the Shakespeare country from special photographs, and interesting records of the poet's own time from old prints, etc., etc.

The Beginnings of Poetry

By FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, Professor of English in Haverford College.

Cloth 8vo, $3.00 *net.*

This book undertakes to set forth the facts of primitive poetry, so far as they can be ascertained, and to establish some conclusions about the beginnings and development of poetry as a social institution, as an element in the life of early man.

French Furniture and Decoration of the Eighteenth Century

By LADY DILKE, Author of "The Renaissance in France," "French Painters of the Eighteenth Century," etc. Illustrated with about 65 gravures and half-tones.

Cloth, 8vo, $10.00. *Just Ready.*

The third portion of Lady Dilke's work on French Art in the 18th Century. Private collections in Paris and England, as well as the Garde-Meuble-National, have been laid under contribution, and over twenty of the finest pieces in the Wallace Collection at Hertford House have been reproduced.

George Washington and Other American Addresses

By FREDERIC HARRISON, M.A., Hon. Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford; President of the English Historical Society, etc.

Cloth, crown 8vo, $1.75 *net.*

Just Ready.

The Control of Trusts

By JOHN BATES CLARK, Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University. Author of "The Philosophy of Wealth," "The Natural Distribution of Wealth," etc.

Cloth, 12mo.

Just Ready. 60c. *net.*

This little work aims to show that a certain definite policy will draw the fangs of the trust and transform it from a public enemy into a public servant.

Inductive Sociology

A Syllabus of Methods, Analyses and Classifications, and Provisionally Formulated Laws.

By FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, Professor of Sociology in Columbia University. Author of "The Principles of Sociology," "The Elements of Sociology," "Democracy and Empire," etc. Cloth, 8vo.

Just Ready. $2.00 net.

Select Documents of English History

By GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Professor of History in Yale University, and H. MORSE STEPHENS, Professor of History in Cornell University. Cloth, crown 8vo.

Just Ready. $2.25 net.

The authors' intention has been to include the documents necessary to illustrate every important stage in the development of the English Constitution from the Norman Conquest to the nineteenth century, including many minor institutions, and to furnish also material illustrative of the history of law, especially in its earlier periods. The volume differs from Stubb's "Select Charters" in containing constitutional and legal material only, and also in the fact that all the Latin and French documents are rendered into English to facilitate their use in secondary schools.

For Complete Lists of New Books, address the Publishers,

The Macmillan Company,

60 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Story of King Alfred

By Sir WALTER BESANT

Of course you want to know about Alfred the Great—whose millenary comes next week. He was the pioneer of English greatness and the embodiment of English civilization.

Here is Sir Walter Besant's last gift to literature—officially adopted by the Executive Committee of the celebration.

At once the most sympathetic and practical account in the English tongue of "the most perfect character in history."

It has cogency, humor, vitality, and eloquence. Sir Walter never was more sane yet original, more brilliant yet sure.

Special Memorial Edition, prepared for and under the supervision of the Committee, now ready, 60 cents net. Regular edition in D. Appleton & Comany's Library of Useful Stories, 35 cents net, postage added.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Principal Ones for November.

READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for November. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month, and while the contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to regular and familiar departments and some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that for other reasons may have special interest for them.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.....Sydney Brooks
THE SOLITUDE OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.....Paul E. More
SEA IN AUTUMN.....C. A. Price
DANIEL WEBSTER.....Samuel W. McCall
THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ORGANIZED.....James K. Hosmer
REMINISCENCES OF A DRAMATIC CRITIC. IV.....Henry A. Clapp
IN ARGONNE.....Ch. Bastide
THE LOVER.....Ellen Duvall
A COLONIAL BOYHOOD.....Kate M. Cone
TO A CROW.....Evelyn Phinney
MODERN MURDER TRIALS AND NEWSPAPERS.....Charles E. Grinnell
AUDREY. XIX.-XXII.....Mary Johnston
RECOLLECTIONS OF NOVEMBER.....Edward Thomas
A GROUP OF LYRICS.....
"ALLEE SAME".....Frances A. Mathews

THE CRITIC.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE LOUNGER.
WHO—VERSE.....William Cleaver Wilkinson
A MAN-OF-LETTERS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.....Joseph B. Gilder
BLACKSTICK PAPER NO. VI.....Mrs. Richmond Hitchie
FRAGONARD AND DU BARRY DECORATIVE PANELS.....Christian Brinton
THE DRAMA.....J. Ranken Towse
EDMOND ROSTAND.....Henry James
"MAX".....Arthur Lawrence
REAL CONVERSATIONS—Conversation VII. with Prof. Masson.....William Archer
BOOKS OF TO-DAY AND BOOKS OF TO-MORROW.....Arthur Pendenys"

THE WORLD'S WORK.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS. An Illustrated Editorial Interpretation.
A PLAIN DESCRIPTION OF TAMMANY.....Arthur Goodrich
THE PROPOSED APPALACHIAN FOREST RESERVE.....Dr. W. J. McGee
JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.....Midori Komats
PROBLEMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.....Sydney Brooks
THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ABROAD.....M. G. Cunniff
THE PIVOTAL FARM OF THE UNION.....Liberty H. Bailey
REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.....Ira N. Hollis
THE BEAUTIFYING OF CITIES.....Charles H. Caffin
THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.....Dr. Lawrence F. Flick
AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS. A Record of Industry.

THE BOOKMAN.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.....
A BALLADE OF AMBITION.....Carolyn Wells
AN INTERVIEW WITH NOBODY.....Gelett Burgess
THE AUTHOR OF "SIR RICHARD CALMADY".....James L. Ford
TEN YEARS OF THE ENGLISH "BOOKMAN".....W. R. Nicoll
BOSTON IN FICTION.....Francis W. Carruth
PAST THE EDGE OF THE WORLD.....May Olcott
INDIVIDUALITY.....Florence Brooks
SKETCH WRITERS OF THE GHETTO.....Hutchins Hapgood
PRESIDENT McKINLEY—AN ESTIMATE.....Harry T. Peck
CRITICS AND READERS..Charles W. Hutson
A CHRONICLE OF OUR OWN TIMES.....
WARWICK OF THE KNOBS....John Uri Lloyd

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

WHERE THE PRESIDENT'S TURKEY COMES FROM.....Henry R. Palmer
SOME THRILLING ASCENTS I HAVE MADE.....Edith K. Swain
CHRISTINE—Chapters I.-III.Frederick M. Smith
A BRADLEY HOUSE—The Breakfast Room.....Will Bradley
A DAUGHTER OF THE PILGRIMS.....Hezekiah Butterworth
A VOICE HEARD AROUND THE WORLD.....Cleveland Moffett
A GENTLEMAN OF THE BLUE GRASS—Part II.....Laura S. Portor
THE FOREMOST WOMEN PHOTOGRAPHERS—VI.—Zaida Ben-Yusuf.....Frances B. Johnston
THE WAY IT IS DONE IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.....John E. Watkins, Jr.
A COUNTRY HOUSE ON A SMALL PLACE.....Wilson Eyre, Jr.
THE BEGINNING OF MARRIED LIFE.....Edward Bok
WHY SHOULD A YOUNG MAN SUPPORT THE CHURCH?..Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.
THE EDUCATION OF A CHILD FROM ELEVEN TO EIGHTEEN...Edward H. Griggs
WHEN WE ARE LAID ASIDE.....Margaret E. Sangster
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS MADE OF LACE.....Sara Hadley
LITTLE THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.....Abby E. Underwood
VILLAGE THRIFT.....Nellie Blanchan
SEEING THINGS OUTDOORS.....Prof. S. C. Schmucker
CORRECT SPEAKING AND WRITING.....Elizabeth A. Withey

THE COSMOPOLITAN.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE MUSIC OF A WOMAN'S FACE.....Gustav Kobbé
THE MODERN AERONAUT.....Jacques Boyer
A WORKING MAN IN THE PRESIDENCY.....John B. Walker
A CURIOUS RELIGIOUS RITE.....Ernestine Coughran
ELSIE'S DANCE FOR HER LIFE.....S. R. Crockett
THE ISOLATION OF THE ANGLO-SAXON MIND.....Edmund Gosse
OLD FRENCH ROMANCES.....Richard Le Gallienne
MRS. LAWTON'S LITTLE DINNER.....Carolyn Wells
THE DRAMA'S TENDENCY TOWARD THE UNINTELLECTUAL....Richard Stearns
THE AWAKENING OF SMALL PLOVER.....H. T. George
OVERCROWDING AND THE REMEDIES FOR IT.....Arthur F. Winnington-Ingram
FORFEIT TO THE GODS. Part. II.....Thomas A. Janvier
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND CORRUPTION.....Frank Moss
FRENCH COUNTRY FETES.....E. C. Peixotto

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE AIR SHIP.....
THE EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF THE UTICA MINE.....Dalley Millard
CIRCLING THE EIFFEL TOWER IN AN AIR SHIP.....Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.
IN OKLAHOMA.....Eleanor Hoyt
WHAT IS LIFE?.....Arthur R. Bostwick, Ph. D.
THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME.....F. Mowbray
ARE THE RICH RESPONSIBLE FOR NEW YORK'S VICE AND CRIME?.....Percy Stickney Grant
WHAT THE BASKET MEANS TO THE INDIAN.....Nellie Blanchan
DOGS OF WAR.....Maximilian Foster
DAN'L AND DUNK.....Holman F. Day
A MATTER OF BUSINESS.....C. Bryson Taylor
A DUTIFUL DAUGHTER.....Elizabeth Sutton
PERSEVERANCE.....Aloysius Coll
TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND.....By an Author
LIBERTY.....Maximilian Foster
THE CHRISTENING OF CORINNA.....Katharine Holland Brown

THE SMART SET.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE WONDERFUL IDEA.....Edgar Fawcett
THE COUNT OF MIRANDEL.....Clinton Scollard
THE AMBASSADOR'S BURGLAR.....Caroline Duer
KING EDWARD VII.....Stephen Fiske
THE SENSATION OF THE ARCHDUCHESS.....Prince Vladimir Vaniatsky
MRS. EDGERLY'S NEW MAID.....Charles G. D. Roberts
AT THE END OF THE COURSE.....Martha McCulloch-Williams
A MAID WHO DIED OLD.....Madison Cawein
THE BLACK ROSE.....Countess Loveau de Chavanne
LOVE BY LETTER.....Louis Pendleton
SPEAKIN' OF MEN.....Tom P. Morgan
THE PRINCESS OF LILIES.....Justus Miles Forman
FASHION IN THE GARDEN.....Lady Violet Greville
WOMAN PROPOSES.....May C. Hueston
THE ANGUISH OF ROYALTY.....A. Walter Utting
SONNETS TO A LOVER.....Myrtle Reed
"BREAD AND BUTTER".Baroness von Huiten
LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT.....John Regnault Ellyson
GOD'S MESSENGER.....G. Vere Tyler
LE COLLIER D'OR....Queenay de Beaurepaire
THE CONDEMNED.....Hugh Sutherland
MISS WILLARD'S DOG....Ruth Parsons Milne
AN INEQUITABLE ESTOPPEL....Henry Rand

THE "NEW" LIPPINCOTT MAGAZINE.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

ONE WOMAN'S LIFE.....Isabelle D. Cameron
WITH ROSSETTI'S "HOUSE OF LIFE".....Walter Ivas
RECOLLECTIONS OF ROSSETTI.....Herbert H. Gilchrist
AUTUMN.....Florence E. Coates
SUGGESTIONS FOR AN ALPINE AND MARSH GARDEN.....Anna L. Merritt
THE UNSUCCESSFUL.....Geraldine Meyrick
THE COURTING OF GABRIEL SEABURY.....Mabel N. Thurston
RETURNING.....Douglas Malloch
MY OWN FUNERAL.....George Moore
ONLY THE HEART HAS WINGS.....Ida W. Benham
BALLANAFAD.....John V. Sears
AN IDLE DAY.....Clinton Scollard
THE MINORITY COMMITTEE..Paul L. Dunbar
LINES.....Robert Loveman
PITY.....Rubie Carpenter
A WOMAN'S TRIP TO THE KLONDIKE.....Emma L. Kelly
ANOTHER WOMAN'S LETTERS.....Mrs. J. K. Hudson

OUTING.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE KING'S HORSES.....Edward Spencer
MY FIRST BULL MOOSE....Frederic C. Selous
ONE NOVEMBER DAY.....Edwyn Sandys
HOW TO PRESERVE TROPHIES IN THE FIELD.....Thomas W. Fraine
A REMARKABLE ADVENTURE WITH GRIZZLY BEARS.....Elmer Frank
BITS OF WOODCRAFT.....Horace Kephart
INDIAN POTTERY.....George W. James
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RUGBY.....John Corbin
THE ROAD TO CAMP.....Fayette Durlin
A CANINE INHERITANCE.....J. P. Mowbray
IN VAN TASSEL'S CORRAL.....Franklin W. Calkins
THE DAY HE MADE THE 'VARSITY ELEVEN.....Edward B. Bloss
THE REAL BANSHEE.....Aloysius Coll
THE PASSING OF KEENOOSH-AW OGEEMAH.....Marion Polloutt-Pogue
WITH THE WILD GEESE IN THE NORTHWEST.....Zachary M. Hamilton
THE EXPRESSION OF THE FACE IN VIOLENT EFFORT....R. T. McKenzie, M. D.
PHOTOGRAPHING THE BELTED KINGFISHER.....Gene Stratton-Porter
DEER STALKING IN SCOTLAND.....Walter Winans
DUCKING BOATS OF MANY WATERS.....A. G. Holmes
THE GREAT WOODCHUCK RACE AT STUBBS FARM.....J. O. Whittemore
THE EVOLUTION OF THE YACHT DESIGNERS—AMERICAN DESIGNERS.....W. P. Stephens
THE SPORTSMAN'S VIEW-POINT..C. Whitney
THE GAME FIELD.....Edwyn Sandys
GUNNERY. A B C of Marksmanship—Field Shooting.....Horace Kephart
NOTABLE PERFORMANCES AND RECORDS, International Athletics.....Charles E. Patterson

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE LEGEND OF THE WILD RASPBERRIES.....F. A. Groff
THE RACE FOR THE POLES..Fridtjof Nansen
THE BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.....Burton J. Hendrick
THE BOY AND HUSHWING..C. G. D. Roberts
THE FUNCTIONS OF SOCIETY..Ella W. Peattie
HOW TAMMANY WINS.....Louis Jay Lang
THE SONG OF THE FOREST RANGER..Herbert Bashford
THE LAST PIRATES OF OLD BOSTON. A True Story.....Winthrop Packard
LIFE IN DEATH.....Edna K. Wallace
THE AMERICAN DIARY OF A JAPANESE GIRL.....
THE FOND ADVENTURE.....Maurice Hewlett
MY FRIENDS THE CRANKS...Another of Them
PELHAM OF ALABAMA.....William Carter
THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE RACE FROM PARIS TO BERLIN.....Sterling Heilig
THE PARIAH'S OFF DAY.....Marion Hill
IN A CANOE. Verses.....Richard Kirk
THE REALM OF COTTON.....T. C. Smith
HIS CAPTAIN. A Story.....W. F. Sherrye
THE ROAD TO FRONTENAC...Samuel Merwin

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE
NOVEMBER, 1901.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.....Frederick W. Wsber
WHAT I SAW AT THE SHOOTING OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY.....Perley T. Gage
A MENTAL SPECIALIST'S EXAMINATION OF ANARCHIST LEON CZOLGOSZ.....Jessie A. Fowler
THE BRAZEN CREED OF ANARCHY.....Johann Most
HOW SHALL WE STAMP OUT ANARCHY?
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING IN NEW YORK'S BACK YARD.....Miles Bradford
HUNTING BIG GAME IN WINTRY WOODS.....Harry T. Clinton
THE TEMPTATION OF THE BIRDS.....Angela May
WHY MY CITY IS THE BEST—III. Milwaukee.....Mayor David S. Rose
THE INVENTOR.....R. M. M.
MECHANICAL EARS FOR SHIPS.....Charles Edgerley
THE MERMAID'S LAMENT..Claude Jefferson
A TEN-MILLION-YEAR-OLD MISSING LINK.....Prof. V. P. Amalitzky
HOW TO GET INTO NEW YORK SOCIETY.....L. D. Richmond
"NO CHICKEN AT DE TANKSGIBIN' FESTIBAL".....Lydia S. Flinthan
MIGNONETTE.....Saint G. Best
A LITTLE HISTORY AND A FEW FUGITIVE NOTES.....Sadie Martinot
CHARACTER REVEALED IN THE COLOR OF THE VOICE.....Giacomo Minkowsky
THE ROMANCE OF A SOUTH AMERI-

Dodd, Mead & Company's NEWEST BOOKS

A New Book by Mr. Mabie

A Child of Nature

By HAMILTON W. MABIE. 8vo, cloth, photogravure illustrations. *net* $1.80.

A descriptive sketch of the life of a man of poetic nature, with the gift of imagination, who ripens into a beautiful and rare character, but without the faculty of expression; whose genius is, in the end, interpreted by one who enters into his experience and gives his thought form for the world.

Love in Literature and Art

Edited by ESTHER SINGLETON. 8vo, cloth, fully illustrated, *net* $1.60.

A collection, from the great dramatists and novelists, of scenes, avowals, and moods of love. Many lovers famous in literature are found in this collection. It is beautifully illustrated.

A Literary Monograph

Tennyson

A Literary Biography. By ANDREW LANG. 16mo, cloth, *net* $1.00.

A new and valuable volume in the series of Modern English Writers.

Gossip in a Library

By EDMUND GOSSE. New edition, with additional matter. 12mo, cloth, *net* $1.35.

Young Barbarians

By IAN MACLAREN. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, *net* $1.35.

A story of life in Muirtown written in Dr. Watson's most charming manner.

A New Juvenile Book

Patty Fairfield

By CAROLYN WELLS. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, *net* $1.10.

By Paul Laurence Dunbar

Candle-Lightin'

TIME. By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR. 8vo, cloth, fully illustrated from photographs, *net* $1.50.

A volume of poetry by the well-known colored writer, much in the line of his "Poems of Cabin and Field," which were so successful. Particular interest attaches to the illustrations, which are reproductions of photographs by the Hampton Institute Camera Club.

The Prophet of Berkley Square

A Novel. By ROBERT HICHENS. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

An amusing story of a man who ventured to make two prophecies, both of which were fulfilled. The responsibility thus acquired causes him many trials and tribulations.

A Wholesome Story

Angel: A Sketch

In Indian Ink. By Mrs. B. M. CROKER. 12mo, $1.50.

The history of a young girl brought up in the house of an Indian magistrate.

Essays of an Ex-Librarian

By RICHARD GARNETT, C. B., LL.D. 8vo, *net* $1.75.

Among the topics treated in this volume are: "On Translating Homer," "The Poetry of Coleridge," "Shelley and Lord Beaconsfield," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," etc., etc.

A New Edition

Domestic Manners of the Americans

By Mrs. TROLLOPE. New edition. With an introductory note by Professor Harry Thurston Peck. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, *net* $2.00.

Dodd, Mead & Company

PUBLISHERS FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

SHACKLETT.

A Story of American Politics.

By WALTER BARR.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

"In Noel Shacklett we watch the unconscious unfolding of innate moral force, which makes no professions, and is neither propelled, retarded nor turned aside by circumstances or the machinations of others, till his career ends in the sort of tragedy that seems inevitable and fitting."

—*The Outlook.*

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK

Ralph Connor's

The Man from GLENGARRY

FIRST EDITION 60,000

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

1901

CAN REPUBLIC.....Col. Julius G. Tucker, formerly U. S. Consul at Martinique.
A THRUST IN OCTAVE.....Henry David
THE GHOST OF ANANIAS.....Isaac Anderson

THE CHAUTAUQUA MAGAZINE.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.....
CORRELATION.....By the Editor
CHINESE HIEROGLYPHICS.....Elwood G. Tewksbury
INDIAN SUMMER. Verse.....Edmund V. Cooke
A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN: WILLIAM McKINLEY.....Frederick Barton
THE WARBLER.....Clinton Scollard
FORMATIVE INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.....Edwin E. Sparks
A READING JOURNEY IN CENTRAL EUROPE.....Oscar Kuhns
THE INNER LIFE OF FRA ANGELICO..Mary A. Ialtbury
THE LAW OF NATIONS.....Frederic A. Ogg
THE PRONUNCIATION OF ITALIAN.....George D. Kellogg
"WHITHER AWAY, ROBIN, WHITHER AWAY?".....N. H. Moore

THE DELINEATOR.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE ART OF KNITTING.....
STORIES AND PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN.....Lina Beard
THE OFFCASTING OF NICHEMOUS.....W. A. Fraser
THE WANE O' THE MOON.....Clinton Scollard
STORIES OF AUTHORS' LOVES—TENNYSON.....Clara E. Laughlin
LOVE ME TO-DAY.....Theodosia Garrison
WOMEN PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THEIR WORK.....Juan C. Abel
HIS CITY HALL.....Elmore Elliott Peake
SOCIAL OBSERVANCES...Mrs. Frank Learned
REMODELLING OLD-FASHIONED JEWELRY.....Edith Lawrence
ANOTHER CHAPTER ON CHINA.....N. Hudson Moore
AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE.....Alice M. Kellogg
HOUSEKEEPING IN THE COUNTRY.....Ellen H. Richards
PRACTICAL GARDENING.....Ward MacLeod
COLLEGE NEWS. Illustrated.....
ARTISTIC FAVORS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.....Adele K. Johnson
THE BOOK LIFE OF A GIRL.....Temple Bailey

THE BOOK WORLD.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE OBSEQUIES OF A PRESIDENT.....Walton Fawcett
THE ARTISTIC ELEMENT IN TENNYSON.....Caroline A. Watters
MRS. ELLIS ROWAN, THE WORLD'S GREATEST PAINTER OF WILD FLOWERS.....Joseph D. Miller
AMERICAN STEEL.....Waldon Fawcett
AT THE END OF THE BOOK.....Charles W. Barrell
AN ARIZONA GARDEN.....Annie J. Levi
THE GIANT'S GATE.....Max Pemberton
THE LITERARY SIDE OF OUR PRESIDENTS.....John De Morgan
HALLOWE'EN.....Madison Cawein
SOME HISTORIC GHOSTS.....Miles Bradford
THE ROMANCE OF A RUMMAGE SALE.....Annette L. Noble
BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.
INTRODUCING A CHILD TO BOOKS.....Bertha W. Tildsley
WORSHIP.
BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.....Helen Marsden
MASTERS OF FATE.....Janet George Allan

MODERN CULTURE.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE HIGHER SERVICE.....Alice E. Hanscom
EMMA GOLDMAN AND THE CLEVELAND ANARCHISTS.....Howard Dennis
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON AT BUTARITARI.....Will M. Clemens
A WOODLAND LAKE.....Margaret B. Cable
THE PURPLE OPAL—A Mexican Thanksgiving Story.....Margaret M. Hills
AS DEAD LEAVES FALL.....Bessie M. Tobin-Montague
GLIMPSES OF INDIA.....Bella H. Hasset
COLUMBIA RIVER LUMBERING. H. A. Darrall
ONE OF THE ARRADONS—II.....Pauline Caro and Aimé Tourgée
AUTUMN.....Hortense Towsley
THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD AND ITS POLITICAL OUTCOME—I.—Slavery and the War.....Frederic A. Ogg
WOOD NOTES—III.—Autumn.....Nora A. Smith
HUSBANDS AS PORTRAYED BY WOMEN NOVELISTS.....Nina R. Allen
A CAPTIVE SONGSTER.....Clarence H. Urner
INDIAN HANDICRAFT...Nevada D. Hitchcock
THE ROMANCES OF THREE ITALIAN MASTERS.....Lena Lindsay Pepper
PRIMA DONNAS OF OPERA...George F. Walsh
KEEPING A NOTEBOOK.....Temple Bailey
RAMBLES OUT OF DOORS—Going Into Winter Quarters.....Orlando J. Stevenson

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

STROLLING MOUNTEBANKS...André Castaigne
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE RIGHTS.....Rupert Hughes
WOMEN ARE MADE LIKE THAT.....Eleanor Hoyt
THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.....Charles C. Nutting
A WINDOW TO THE SOUTH.....May Harris
THE DAWSON TRAIL.....Tapnan Adney
CONFESSION OF A CARICATURIST.....Harry Furniss
SONG OF LIFE.....Florence E. Coates
OLD ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.....Charles E. Russell
MARGARET OF CROTONA...Edith Wharton
THE LAST LETTER OF ERNEST ARNOLD.....Cora Maynard
THE SECRET.....E. A. Ireland
HIS WIFE. A Story. Part III...E. S. P. Ward
PHENOMENAL MEMORIES.....E. S. Holden, LL. D.
ANGUS THE LOWER.....Ethna Carbery
TERRA INCOGNITA.....Van Tassel Sutphen
TRUANTS FROM HEAVEN.....Virginia Y. Hamsitt
A CHILD'S GARDEN.....Rosamund M. Watson
ATHENIAN CONCEPTIONS OF A FUTURE LIFE.....Dr. Daniel Quinn
THE BETTER HERITAGE.....Mary A. Bacon
THE CALLING OF JEREMY.Florence Wilkinson
COLONIES AND NATION. Part XI.....Woodrow Wilson
ONE MAN IN A MILLION.....Robert W. Chambers
THE PORTION OF LABOR...Mary E. Wilkins
DEATH AND A CHILD.....Arthur Stringer
A WINTER RAMBLE.....Sadakichi Hartmann
JUST HERE LOVE.....Mrs. Henry Dudney
WOMAN IN EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION.....Lucy C. Ball

THE CENTURY.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

MR. APPLEBY'S VOTE.....Catharine Y. Glen
SONGS OF THE CHEERFUL PEOPLE.....Paul L. Dunbar
TWO LITTLE TALES.....Mark Twain
I. The Man with a Message for the Director General.
II. How the Chimney-Sweep Got the Ear of the Emperor.
THE INDISCRETION OF JOHN HENRY.....Walter L. Sawyer
THREE PICTURES OF DON QUIXOTE by Arthur L. Keller, André Castaigne, and Howard Pyle
A RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN HUMOR.....W. P. Trent
RECOLLECTIONS OF ARTEMUS WARD.....James F. Ryder
OUR FOOLISH VIRGINS.....Eliot Gregory
BOMBARD BOEING.....L. Frank Tooker
BY ST. MARK'S BAY.....Edith M. Thomas
YOU AND TO-DAY.....Mrs. W. Willcox
AN OLD-TIME PARSONAGE.....M. Pemberton
THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.....Dr. M. SANTOS-DUMONT.....Sterling Heilig
SONGS OF THE SECOND SIGHT.....Mary Adams
THE LEGEND OF THE WHITE PINE.....Rose Thorpe
IDRIS.....Richard Burton
REGOT.....Rodolfo Reforzo
THE RETREAT OF THE WEST.....
HOPE AND REGRET.....Howard Pyle
BARBAROSSA.....Cyrus T. Brady

TRENT'S TRUST.....Bret Harte
THE ASSASSINATION OF KINGS AND PRESIDENTS.....J. M. Buckley, LL. D.
THE NEW PRESIDENT...Clinton Dangerfield
SOME PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY....John D. Long
THE COMFORT OF THE TREES.....R. W. G.

THE FORUM.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.....A. Maurice Low
PRESERVING A STATE'S HONOR.....Willard Saulsbury
SUGAR AND THE NEW COLONIES.....C. A. Crampton
THE GOVERNMENT AND GOOD ROADS..Hon. Martin Dodge
CRISPI AND ITALIAN UNITY.....Karl Blind
ETHICS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN ATHLETICS.....Price Collier
THE SMALL COLLEGE AND THE LARGE.....C. F. Thwing
AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.....Hon. Charles Denby
THE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF ASIA.....W. C. Jameson Reid
TAXES ON STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISES.....Walter S. Allen
PREFERENCES AND THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.....Harold Remington
THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA.....S. P. Verner

ST. NICHOLAS
NOVEMBER, 1901.

A GIFT FROM AMERICAN CHILDREN..Charles deKay
THE NEW BOY: A FOOTBALL EPISODE..S. V. R.
QUEER ERRORS OF THE EYE..Archibald Hobson
THE HOUSE THAT JILL BUILT..Carolyn Wells
TOMMY REMINGTON'S BATTLE..Burton E. Stevenson
WHEN WE GO TO THE COUNTRY FAIR..Virginia W. Cloud
YE MERRY GAME OF FOOTBALL, FROM ANCIENT TIMES TILL NOW..N. O. Messenger
THE STORY OF BARNABY LEE..John Bennett
PLAYING BARBER SHOP..Harold Brewer Sterling
A CHANGEABLE FRIEND..Theodosia Garrison

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS
NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.....
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.....
SOME CARTOONS ON THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.....
SETH LOW.....James H. Canfield
EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD.....George F. Peabody
NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN..Milo R. Maltbie
THE PHILADELPHIA CAMPAIGN.....Clinton R. Woodruff
THE LAST PHASE OF THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION AND THE PROBLEMS RESULTING THEREFROM..John H. Parker
THE VIEWPOINT OF THE FILIPINOS...H. L. Hawthorne
THE AWAKENING CONCERNING GAME.....John S. Wise
BISHOP WHIPPLE, THE FRIEND OF THE INDIAN.....William W. Folwell
DR. D. K. PEARSONS, THE FRIEND OF THE AMERICAN SMALL COLLEGE...George F. Morris
FICTION READ AND WRITTEN IN 1901.Talcott Williams
AMERICAN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY IN 1901.....William B. Shaw
SOME CHANGES IN PUBLISHERS' METHODS.....
THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.....
INDEX TO PERIODICALS.....

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

AMONG THE DUNKERS.....Nelson Lloyd
THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN.....F. Hopkinson Smith
WITH THE COUGAR HOUNDS. Second paper.....Theodore Roosevelt
MOTHERHOOD. Poem.....Josephine D. Daskam
WITHOUT LAW OR LICENSE.....Sewell Ford
THE WINGED VICTORY.....Julia Larned
THE PINES OF LORY.....J. A. Mitchell
THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Third paper.....Francis V. Greene
MARQUIS ITO, THE GREAT MAN OF JAPAN.....Frederick Palmer
RUSSIA OF TO-DAY. VII., Russia and the Nations.....Henry Norman
THE POINT OF VIEW—Physiognomy in Places and Individuals—Memory and the Lack of It.....

THE CRITERION.
NOVEMBER, 1901.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT—An Appreciation...Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur
A THANKSGIVING HYMN.....Emery Pottle
KILLING THE MANDARIN...Vance Thompson
"BLIND."—A Poem.....James D. Corbothers
THE COMING AND PASSING OF THE GREAT BIRD CHOIR.....Ingram Crockett
A THANKSGIVINGLESS MAN.....Persis Tyng
BEACONS.—A Poem.....Charles H. Towne
JOHN R. THOMPSON AND HIS LONDON DIARY. 1864-6.....Gen. James Grant Wilson
THE CARDINAL'S RELIQUARY..Elizabeth Wells Champney
MUNICH AND ITS WAGNER THEATRE..James Huneker
A RISE IN FAVOR—A Story.....Elliot Walker
A CANADIAN TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM McKINLEY.....Joanna E. Wood
THE GREATEST OF CUP RACES.....Joseph I. C. Clarke
THE DRAMA.....Charles Henry Meltzer

The Lyrics of Shakespeare.

This little collection of the songs which appear in the plays of Shakespeare or stand by themselves as poems in his miscellaneous work, is conspicuous for the deference that has been paid the "very young person" in their editing, and the drawings of Mr. Ospovat which accompany the texts. It is hardly worth while to call particular attention to the sins of omission, for the reply might be made that many of the lyrics which appear in the text of the First Folio had been considerably augmented by the actors of the period and not by the hand of the Bard of Avon at all; still the fact is possibly worth emphasizing that the person of tender age may ramble through the pages of "Shakespeare's Songs" without contamination. As to the drawings of Mr. Ospovat, they are worthy of unexpurgated texts. That is, not to imply that they suggest anything which the judicious editor has seen fit to omit, but simply that owing to their prevailing symbolistic form they are more worthy of the meditation of mature minds, which are familiar with their Shakespeare.

Mr. Ospovat is nothing if not insinuating, but it is the insinuation of an artist who loves his subject and who has found in it treasures which he would impart through the cunning of his pen. His medium is the pen-and-ink sketch reproduced through the old-fashioned wood-cut, which softens the lines and lends a vagueness to the subordinate figures and the surroundings that are altogether delightful. It does not much matter if his figures are not always properly poised so that he please a tap in the centre of a peak of wine, the faces of his principals are full of expression, their limbs are articulate, and their attitudes give the illusion of motion.

"Songs from Shakespeare's Sonnets." With Illustrations by Henry Ospovat. Square 12mo. London and New York: John Lane.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

PUBLISH THIS DAY

THE FIRESIDE SPHINX

By AGNES REPPLIER. With four full-page Illustrations and seventeen Illustrations in the text by Miss E. BONSALL. In decorative binding. Crown 8vo, $2.00, *net*; postpaid, $2.14.

This is a book of extraordinary interest and charm. Miss Repplier writes of cats *con amore*, and all who love cats and all who enjoy brilliant writing will find her book very fascinating. The illustrations befit the subject, and the book in typography and binding is worthy of special attention at the Holiday season.

THE MARROW OF TRADITION

By CHARLES W. CHESNUTT, author of "The House Behind the Cedars," etc. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Upon a background of contemporary Southern life Mr. Chesnutt has written a strong, virile, and exciting novel. The scene is laid in a Southern city, and the time is that of the exciting movement for negro disfranchisement. The story narrates great wrongs, terrible injustices, yet it is relieved by successful love. Mr. Chesnutt has in The Marrow of Tradition far outstripped his earlier successes; he has written a story that will recall at many points Uncle Tom's Cabin, so great is its dramatic intensity, and so strong its appeal to popular sympathies.

WITHIN THE GATES

A Drama. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. 12mo, $1.25.

This book belongs to the Gates Ajar Series, which has had a wide and long-continued popularity. It gives in dramatic form, and with the intense earnestness characteristic of the author, a story illustrating what may follow the mystery of death.

A LIGHTHOUSE VILLAGE

By LOUISE LYNDON SIBLEY. 12mo, $1.25.

A remarkably lifelike story, so well drawn that the book portrays effectively a lighthouse village on the New England coast. There is much pithy and humorous dialogue between the lighthouse keepers, their wives and neighbors. The sketches are not merely clever, but are like Barrie's "Window in Thrums," bits of real life done with rare sympathy and insight.

HER SIXTEENTH YEAR

By HELEN DAWES BROWN, author of "Little Miss Phœbe Gay." 12mo, $1.00, *net*; postpaid, $1.09.

Miss Phœbe Gay, the charming child of whom Miss Brown wrote some years ago, is now sixteen, still delightful in her *naïveté* and hearty enjoyment of life. She goes to her Emerson lecture, smooths over a dispute between her father and his employees, secures a public library for the village, and attends her first Class Day at Harvard.

Sold by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY

BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

By the Author of
"The Inn of the Silver Moon"

The Last of the Knickerbockers

A Comedy Romance

By HERMAN K. VIELÉ

TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY

PUBLISHED BY

HERBERT S. STONE & CO.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, OCT. 26, 1901.—20 PAGES.

THE COURTESY OF EDITORS

Elsewhere in this issue is printed the complaint of a writer, who declares that editors and publishers do not carry on their business in the same manner as merchants or bankers. The special ground of his plaint is that editors are not prompt or are altogether remiss in acknowledging the receipt of manuscripts and in sending checks for them when accepted. The writer of the article modestly calls himself an amateur, although he knows the difference between "vocation" and "avocation," and has written many books, serial stories, and shorter works. He holds himself to be an amateur simply because literary work is not his sole means of support. Charles Lamb was an amateur of the same kind. But, as Mr. Kipling used to remark in the days when he had more ideas than he needed in his business, "that is another story."

If any editor does habitually fail to acknowledge the receipt of manuscript which has a market value, he does fall short of ideal business methods. That is a fact which need not be disputed. But, on the other hand, the author can with the greatest ease remove all cause for personal anxiety as to his literary goods. He has only to send his manuscript by registered mail to compel the editor to receipt for it. And if he elects to send it by express, he can obtain a proper receipt from the company, and can ascertain at his pleasure whether the goods have been duly delivered.

If the author would accustom himself to look upon his manuscript as goods, he would probably find that he himself was in most cases the one to be blamed for not employing strictly business methods. The trouble is that the author is too generally in the habit of regarding his manuscript as a communication and expecting an answer to it. But this is obviously a confusion of facts. In a certain sense a manuscript is a communication, but in the stricter business sense it is a piece of goods and should be so treated by the shipper.

As to the matter of information about the acceptance or rejection of a contribution, there is more room for belief that the writer of the article has good ground for complaint, yet even here the editor has some excuse. Few persons realize the number of the voluntary contributions which reach the editor of any publication. It takes time to examine and report on these, and all of them must give way to those which have been ordered or about which some understanding exists between the writer and the editor. Furthermore, the manuscript of a regular contributor naturally commands more speedy attention than that of an irregular or voluntary one. The writer of the article is correct in saying that editors are keenly alive to the necessity of examining the work of new writers, because from the voluntary contributors' ranks come the regular writers in the end. On the whole we believe that in well regulated offices manuscripts are handled as rapidly as possible. With offices of the other sort authors are not compelled to do business.

THE USE OF CRITICISM.

An artist, who is also a wit and a reader of very unusual breadth and discrimination, recently advanced in the semi-sacred precincts of the club the proposition that criticism, either of art or letters, is of no real use. In his own field, he argued, a man learns to distinguish between good and bad by life-long cultivation of a native gift which he can in no way transmit to his children, who must begin all over again at the beginning more obscure, since it is not the senses that are involved; but he maintained that here, too, it was substantially true. A man loves the good in literature, or he does not, according as he possesses or lacks a gift which may be developed but cannot be bequeathed or inherited. Real literature, like real art, he maintained, lived by the appreciation of the elect in each generation, and their number was fixed by a mysterious decree of nature. It could not be increased by criticism.

This is an attractive theory for those who feel that they belong to the elect, but even they necessarily disregard it in practice. No class is given more to the discussion of the things they like or dislike, and discussion is really criticism. From the barber's shops of Florence to the studios of to-day, the gathering places of artists have always hummed with debate, kindly or severe, on art, its productions, its principles, its possibilities, or its limitations, and writers and lovers of letters have followed the same fashion. In modern times, thanks to the printing press, this debate is carried on through books and journals. Its character has not greatly changed. Much of it is, as it always was, somewhat futile, but some of it is fruitful and is necessary. It not only aids in spreading the knowledge of the standards of conception and performance; it aids also in forming them. The mind of even the most gifted of men does not work completely and vigorously in utter solitude. It requires the stimulus and the correction of intercourse with other minds. The wholly isolated genius in art or letters is a product of the fancy. He does not exist and never has existed. At least the isolation has been and must be but approximate.

Moreover, art and letters do not belong solely to those who can do or can appreciate the best work in them. They belong by equal right, if not in equal measure, to the multitude who understand them but imperfectly, and whose faculties grope toward a fuller understanding and a greater joy in them as the seeds grope toward the light. It is for them that criticism, if it be sincere and intelligent, affords its most general and, perhaps, most fertile benefits. Grant that neither the standard of performance nor of judgment as to art and letters has advanced perceptibly within the recorded period, that the unwritten song of Homer and the art of Greece are higher attainments than the modern world can offer. It still remains true that not only the number but the proportion of those who share the precious possessions is greater. And for this we may in part thank criticism.

THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW

The announcement that the current number (the ninth) of The Anglo-Saxon Review, which has just appeared, will be the last will be received with surprise. Most persons who have had their attention called to the publication at all must have made some sort of rough calculation, which indicated that a small circulation, such an edition as is commonly made of sumptuous books, would be very profitable of a "magazine" which sold for a guinea a number in London and $6 in New York.

The Anglo-Saxon was a reaction from the cheap magazines, which have been increasing in numbers and diminishing in price largely by reason of the cheapening of printing paper and of the cost of printing reproduced illustrations, or a counterpart of those publications, as you will. The high price was part of its presumed attractiveness. The attractiveness was, among other things, that it gave evident "value" for the money. And of this there was never lack. As a piece of bookmaking The Review was far in advance of any periodical ever before launched. All the details of it were carefully and artistically looked after—paper, type, presswork, illustration, binding. In illustration the reaction went so far as to invoke only the obsolescent art of engraving on metal, instead of even employing the photogravure, which can be made to cost a very respectable amount of money. In binding, thanks apparently to the knowledge and research of Mr. Cyril Davenport, the inspection of the covers of the successive volumes amounts almost to an education in the appreciation of that art. Interesting historical Approved works, Italian, French, and British, and have been reproduced with successful pains. There are not many products of the press which show modern bookmaking to better advantage than a file of The Anglo-Saxon Review.

Nor has The Review frittered away this sumptuousness upon unworthy substance. On the contrary, the contents have usually been worthy of their setting. Some of the best essays, some of the best short stories, perhaps the best poems of these two years, have made their first appearance in these gorgeous pages. Swinburne, Stephen Phillips, Mallock, with his remarkable translations; Davidson, these are names and contributions that would have distinguished any magazine. And The Review has had almost to itself a department of what may be called "memoirs," but might still better be called unpublished history, from out of the way sources which it seems the editor has had the knack or luck of tapping. It is really rather a loss, and rather a disappointment, that a magazine which was started under such favorable and singular auspices should have died so soon, should not have survived to show that there is an audience, fit and not too few, with which cheapness is not everything and which is able and willing to afford itself the luxury of a luxurious periodical.

MR. LEFFERTS'S LIBRARY.

It was announced on Monday that Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts had sold his extraordinary collection of Americana and early English literature to one of the well-known dealers in rare books in this city. The news startled many who had known of the character of the library; they had not suspected there was any possibility of its dispersal. One interview credited Mr. Lefferts with saying that he "was the slave of his collection, and must quit it before it absorbed him." Mr. Lefferts gave much spare time to his books, and devoted many hours to the completion of the manuscript left by Mr. Bierstadt for the three volumes that are to follow the Grolier Club's "Collations and Notes" of 1893. These labors injured his eyesight, and the trouble with his eyes probably caused his interest in his collection to wane.

Mr. Lefferts had almost achieved the impossible in collecting. He had gathered together the majority of the rarities known to two departments of literature. There were few gaps in his library. Every book was immaculate, and the best obtainable example of its kind. Satisfied with achieving his success, one may suppose the owner determined to sell the collection. But it must be regretted that the sale was not a public one, for such a sale would have done book collecting more good than a private sale.

Mr. Lefferts began his labors in the early eighties. One of his finest books came to him from the Henry C. Murphy sale in 1884—Thomas Church's "Entertaining Passages Relating to Philip's War," Boston, 1716, the exceedingly rare first edition, in the original sheep. The sum of $340 was paid for this treasure. The only other copy ever sold at auction here is Samuel G. Drake's interleaved copy, which brought $150 at the first Brinley sale and $300 at the Ives sale. Another bargain was the acquisition of the Barlow copy of Hubbard's "Narrative of the Trouble with the Indians in New England," Boston, 1677. This was sold at the Barlow sale, with the map described as a fac simile, for $360, and was then resold for $200. Six months later Mr. Lefferts bought it for $90, and discovered that the map was genuine, and that the copy was also the earliest impression. His best auction bargain, however, was the copy of Hakluyt's "Voyages," 1599-1600, which cost him $225 at the Ives sale, no reference having been made to the fact that the book contained the great map of Emeric Mollineux, one of three copies known.

Mr. Lefferts's most notable rarities in Americana came to him at private sale. It was in this manner that he acquired Harlot's "Virginia," 1588, and the De Bry edition of 1590, with the wonderful engravings; Brereton's "Briefe and True Relation of the Discoverie of the North Part of Virginia," 1602; uncut, and the companion volume, Rosier's "True Relation," 1605, referring to Waymouth's voyage on the Maine coast. His copy of Eliot's Indian Bible, which he secured about ten years ago, is the one Charles H. Kalbfleisch paid £580 for at the Hardwicke sale in 1888. It is large and fine and bears the autograph of Mary Armyne, who was a member of the society that helped in John Eliot's labors. He had, in uncut condition, Smith's "New York," Smith's "New Jersey," Lederer's "Virginia," Thomas's "Pennsylvania and West New Jersey," &c. His Alsop's "Maryland" has the portrait which is so rare. Smith's "True Relation," &c.

The collection of English prose and poetry, ranging from Chaucer to Wycherley, was the most complete yet formed in this country. In quality it was the choicest ever formed. All the great Elizabethan men were there, and the minor singers of later periods were not neglected. The list of Miltons is amazingly long—the largest special collection ever gathered by a private collection. Mr. Lefferts's interest in Milton was marked, and there was no bibliographical detail concerning the early issues of the poet's works that he had not learned. His "Comus," 1637, and "Lycidas," 1638, for which he paid $425 and $315, respectively, at the Ives sale, are the only copies that have been sold at auction in this country. They came originally from the Way sale in London in 1891, and then passed through the hands of Kalbfleisch, Foote, and Ives.

Another great treasure in the collection is the Earl of Surrey's "Songs and Sonnets," 1567, (Adee's was 1585,) and another is Coryat's "Crudities," 1611, in the original vellum. His 800 quarto English plays, ranging from before the age of Elizabeth down to 1700, includes innumerable rarities. One of the latest added—and one of the rarest—was "Gammer Gurton's Needle," 1575. It was Bindley's copy, and later George Daniels's, and at the latter's sale in 1864 sold for £64. Mr. Lefferts secured the play, together with two rare early English books, in a New York book shop for very much less than it had sold for at the Daniel sale.

It is hardly too much to say that many years will elapse before another library like that of Mr. Lefferts will be formed. It is difficult to see where the materials could come from, in the first place; and, again, collectors whose knowledge and judgment of books are of such a rare order, are seldom seen. Opportunities and the man, both would be needed, and neither is likely to arise.

Publishers Who Seek Indorsements Through Bribery.

We have already called attention to various methods which seem to be flourishing in different parts of the country by which new and often unknown publishers seek to secure indorsements from prominent persons by giving them sets of books. Clergymen, librarians, and authors are the common prey of these publishers. The most recent instance of the kind has been called to our attention by a distinguished librarian who received the following letter, names being omitted for obvious reasons:

Dear Sir: We are about to issue a complete uniform edition of the works of ——. We need a few indorsements of representative names. Should you feel sufficiently interested we will present to you free of cost six of ——'s best books.

This is confidential, and we trust you will treat it as such.

This letter was signed by the President of the company. The librarian's reply is as follows:

Sir: Replying to yours of Oct. 23, I beg leave to say that no self-respecting company would send out such a letter, and no self-respecting person can receive it without a very distinct sense of personal affront.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW recommends this librarian's letter as a model, both in brevity and terms, for all replies to applications of this kind.

As to Critics and Criticism.

Before pronouncing upon the demerits of an author one should be fully acquainted with his good qualities, lest prejudice and egotism prevail and actual merit be ignored or turned into derision.—Carlyle.

There are some critics so with spleen diseased,
They scarcely come inclining to be pleased;
And sure he must have more than mortal skill,
Who pleases one against his will.—Congreve.

I would beg critics to remember that Horace owed his favor and his fortune to the character given of him by Virgil and Varus; that Pundamus and Pollio are still known by what Horace says of them, and that, in their golden age, there was a good understanding among the ingenious; and those who were the most esteemed were the best natured.—Wentworth Dillon.

The most noble criticism is that in which the critic is not the antagonist so much as the rival of the author.—Isaac Disraeli.

The readers and the hearers like my books,
Yet some writers cannot them digest;
But what care I? For when I make a feast,
I would my guests should praise it, not the cooks.
—Sir John Harrington.

The strength of criticism lies only in the weakness of the thing criticised.—Longfellow.

***It has been the general impression that the name Beaucaire, given to the hero of Booth Tarkington's romance, "Monsieur Beaucaire," is a creation of the author's brain, being simply an extension of the French word "beau." Such we learn is not the case. In a rare little volume, "Aucassin and Nicolete," done into English by Andrew Lang some thirteen years ago, the name will be found repeatedly, spelled, however, Blaucaire. In a later translation of the best-known passage in this very old French poem of Provençal lovers by E. C. Stedman, the first stanza begins:

Within the garden of Blaucaire
He met her by a secret stair—
The night was centuries ago.

***Marguerite Linton Glentworth, the author of "A Twentieth Century Boy," is an Anglo-American girl. She is a great-niece of the Earl of Limerick on her mother's side, the ancestors of whom will figure in her next novel, which will be an English historical romance.

OCT

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Stopford Brooke's book on Browning has been deferred until Spring. He is in much better health after a long rest and purposes to resume his lectures on poetry immediately.

⁂

The Longmans will shortly publish another volume of posthumous essays by Prof. Max Müller. The forthcoming book will treat of Buddhism, the alleged sojourn of Christ in India, agnosticism, and immortality. The same house also announces that, through arrangements made with the literary executors of the late William Morris, eight more of the poet's works will shortly be produced, the letter press of which will be made by the Golden Kelmscott type.

⁂

Another book from the posthumous papers of Sir Richard Burton is announced by the Hutchinsons, which will be entitled "Wanderings on Three Continents." This work, as you have already announced, will be produced in America by Dodd, Mead Co.

⁂

Dr. Theal, the historian of South Africa, is writing a new volume entitled "The Beginning of South African History," which opens with a description of the remains of paleolithic man. T. Fischer Unwin will publish the book.

⁂

Maeterlinck's books in the future will be published simultaneously in English and French. New volumes of literary essays by him may soon be expected.

⁂

D. Appleton & Co. will publish in America E. F. Benson's "The Lepers," which, as I have already said, deals with the upper classes of London society.

⁂

Charles Neufeld, the well-known traveler, explorer, and writer, has brought suit through the Authors' Society against Chapman & Hall, which is likely to be a test case. The publisher purchased the copyright of one of Neufeld's books and issued it serially as well as in book form. The author demands extra payment on account of the serial publication. Neufeld, it will be recalled, was rescued at Omdurman at the end of the Anglo-Egyptian campaign against the Dervishes. He had been for several years a captive among them and on his return to civilization published a book called "A Prisoner of the Khaleefa," which was published in America by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

⁂

The Besant memorial has now definitely taken the form of a medallion crypt in St. Paul's Cathedral, which will be placed next to the Charles Reade memorial. George J. Frampton is the sculptor and the Authors' Society is receiving subscriptions for it.

⁂

The first Authors' Club dinner of the season will take place early in November, when the guest of honor will be Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, who, unlike Admiral Kennedy and other naval leaders of the hour, has not yet written a book. Lord Monkswell will preside. The club's only distinctly literary dinner of the season will be given later in the Winter, when Austin Dobson will be the guest of honor. Mr. Dobson will also be honored in the middle of November by a dinner at the Whitefriars.

⁂

Ginn & Co., the well-known educational publishers of Boston, who have hitherto been represented here by Edward Arnold, have opened offices near Leicester Square and purpose to extend their foreign business. Their representative is Frederick Matheson.

⁂

C. A. Payne, for many years associated with the Murrays, a familiar figure in the book world and a friend of George Borrow, John Gibson Lockhart, John Wilson Croker, and other celebrities of the first half of the nineteenth century, died this week. E. A. D.

The Contributor's Right to Courtesy.

As this article must for obvious reasons be pseudonymous it seems fitting that the writer should by way of beginning give some idea of the experience upon which it is founded, lest any of its statements be met with the retort that he is exceeding his actual knowledge, or, to use the phrase of the street, "talking through his hat."

Let me first explain that I use the word "amateur" advisedly, because although I have been squandering ink, and spoiling white paper for fully a quarter of a century, literature, if I may venture to so designate the product of my humble pen, has never been otherwise than an avocation, not a vocation, as I have during the whole period mentioned been closely engaged in other professional or commercial pursuits.

Notwithstanding this fact, I have had more than a score of books published by some of the leading houses of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, London, and Edinburgh, and have contributed several hundred short stories, and general and special articles to over four-score of the standard periodicals.

Now, the questions I wish to discuss are these: By what law or privilege, if any, are editors and publishers absolved from the exercise of that common courtesy which characterizes the transaction of all other kinds of business? Why should they not be bound to give the same attention to the demands upon them that the banker, manufacturer, merchant, and so forth give, if they would attain success in their enterprise? Is there anything inherent in the very nature of the literary business which renders it an exception to the rule, and those who direct and control it the chartered libertines of commerce?

I quite admit that the literary business as regards the authors differs from other lines of trade in this, that the supplying is all on one side and the purchasing on the other. There is nothing in the way of barter or exchange of commodities between the contracting parties.

Furthermore, the major portion of the material supplied by the authors and purchased by the editors and publishers has not been directly asked for. It is voluntarily submitted, and from a strictly legal point of view there is perhaps no obligation on the part of the recipients to care for it or consider it in any way.

But it would not do to press this point, for the voluntary contributors, as can easily be shown, are the very root and mainstay of the publisher, whether of periodicals or books. Without them the streams of literature would soon run dry. Every writer of fame was at first a volunteer contributor, and it is from their obscure ranks that the authors of note are ever emerging.

In the very essence of the thing, then, and for no higher motive than self-preservation, editors and publishers must perforce pay heed to the volunteer contributor and be seeking diligently for the geniuses that do arise among them, even though it be in very limited and perchance decreasing numbers.

Proceed we then to illustrate from personal experience what authors have to suffer at the hands of some of those to whom they submit their literary wares, not forgetting that there are periodicals and publishers which make a point of acknowledging receipt of manuscripts forwarded to them, and of dealing with them with reasonable promptitude.

There is, for instance, the editor of a widely circulated paper for young people who rarely answers a letter, and never by any chance acknowledges receipt of a manuscript whether it be a short story or a long serial.

I have had some curious times with him, for, despite his provoking "tricks and manners," he is a thoroughly honorable fellow, and if you can only possess your soul in patience long enough, you will come out all right in the end. Thus, my first attempt upon him was a long serial, the fruit of months of hard work. I hopefully dispatched it, and looked for a reply of some sort at the end of a month or six weeks.

The months went by, and no word came back. I wrote again and again without eliciting any response. At last, in despair, I got a friend in the same city as the delinquent editor to call upon him and make personal inquiry. He was informed that my manuscript had been duly received and was waiting its turn to be read.

This quieted me for a while, but again months elapsed, and at last, nine months after forwarding the manuscript, I received a long letter accepting the story, and stating conditions of publication and payment, which were faithfully carried out.

Some years subsequently I submitted a second serial which was accepted after being six months in his hands, and then later still I sent a third concerning which I heard nothing for four months, when a fat roll of galley proofs containing the first half of the story gave pleasing proof not only of its acceptance but of its early publication.

As for short stories, of which I have supplied a number, I never expect to have any report upon them until I find them on the pages of the magazine.

Now, nine months seems a preposterous time for an author to have to wait for a decision upon his work, but I can give another instance which casts it into the shade. In March of one year I sent a book manuscript to a London publisher, who acknowledged its receipt by post-card, and held it for his serious consideration until February of the following year, by which time he had arrived at the conclusion that it did not quite suit his needs, although, I am happy to say, it subsequently had a successful course as a serial, and was republished in book form.

One more instance will suffice to show what authors have to endure in regard to delay. I sent an article to a weekly periodical which was duly accepted and published. No remittance being forthcoming, I wrote several letters without eliciting any response, and then resigned myself to having been done out of my just remuneration. More than a year afterward there came a letter inclosing a check, and explaining the delay by the rather diaphanous assertion that a check had been mailed me shortly after publication of my article, but had been impounded by the office boy for the sake of the stamp on the envelope, the youngster's rascality having only just been discovered. I was so glad to get the check that I asked no questions, although I confess to considerable skepticism.

To turn now to other phases of the unhappy contributor's trials. By what parody of justice can the following be palliated? I prepared an article with special reference to the pages of a well-known literary weekly. To my surprise and disappointment it was not accepted. Not long afterward it found a place in one of the leading monthlies, and my feelings may be imagined when lo and behold! the weekly made haste to reprint it in full with due acknowledgment, but of course at no cost save the setting up.

Naturally I inquired as to the wherefore of this curious proceeding, and was blandly informed by the editor of the weekly that it often happened that articles not available as original contributions were nevertheless worth copying when published elsewhere!

A Scotch publishing house to which I forwarded a book manuscript on trial accepted it promptly, and inquired my price. I named a moderate one, but the disheartening response was the return of the manuscript with the intimation that they never tried to beat an author down, and therefore could not retain the story. Under the circumstances I certainly think I was entitled to the opportunity of reducing my figure if I saw fit to do so.

Having thus given prominence to the shadows, let me turn on the light a little, lest my assertion that I am not a disappointed, disgruntled scribbler may be regarded with some doubt. Here is a letter received from one of the largest publishing enterprises in the United States, which made me as happy as a boy winning a prize at school. It was the response to a long serial story, for which a liberal sum had been settled upon in advance:

We send you inclosed check for $——, being the price, according to agreement, for your manuscript. We send this on faith, not having read any of the manuscript, but taking it for granted that, as you wrote it, it must be good, and if it is not in any point satisfactory that you will make it so.

The plea of overpressure of work cannot be accepted, because the work has all to be done some time and somehow, and it surely is more easily done day by day than if permitted to accumulate and get into arrears. A certain amount of delay is, of course, inevitable. Manuscripts must be read, must perhaps run the gantlet of several readers before they are accepted or rejected, but with any reasonable amount of system a month ought to suffice for this.

Then, with regard to correspondence there can surely be no excuse for letters being left altogether unanswered. Some acknowledgment ought to be made of them that will help to lighten the strain of expectancy on the part of the anxious author.

It would be interesting and instructive to hear from the editors and publishers as to their side of the case. Possibly there are extenuating circumstances unknown to the authors which ought to be made public, and if this little article shall have any influence in that direction it will not have been written in vain. AMATEUR.

"Fitz-Greene Halleck in a Madhouse."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The appreciation of the recent publication, "American Authors and Their Homes," written by "R. H. S." in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 12 is most interesting. He tells us that it brings back to his recollection an equally remarkable book of the kind in "The Knickerbocker Gallery," published in 1855. We can readily believe in the warm welcome which he intimates the last-named book received. There seems to have been the same human yearning in those days for personalities concerning people of note, authors and others, that prevails at the present day and which both "American Authors and Their Homes" and "The Knickerbocker Gallery" were admirably calculated to gratify.

But there was a vast difference in the tone of personalities permissible in public print in the years preceding "The Knickerbocker Gallery" compared to what is familiar to the public now, if one may judge from an interesting collection of once cherished and carefully preserved items that came to the present writer from those who had gone before.

One of these items, concerning "Fitz-Greene Halleck," I would like to bring to the attention of "R. H. S." and ask him to tell us if he recalls the incident of its publication or anything pertinent thereto. I have never seen any allusion to such a fact as stated in any life of Halleck or in the hundreds of newspapers of approximate date that have come my way. In regard to the other "personal" items alluded to, let me add in passing that some of them, like this one offered, are kindly in intent, even though they must have been disagreeable reading for their subject. Others are so amazingly free of speech that in these days they would certainly assure a fine yearly income to certain notable law firms who are wont to collect damages for actionable publications. A few others, even as curiosities, would now promptly be barred out of reprint by papers far less particular in their mottoes than THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the responsibility of their continued existence was long ago put into the hands of those most concerned. Many others have a quaintly delightful charm that belonged only to days, the other side of an impassable barrier, the like of which will never be seen again.

The newspaper article with which we will tax the memory of "R. H. S." was printed editorially in The New York Weekly Dispatch Monday, April 16, 1849, and here follows verbatim:

Fitz-Greene Halleck in a Madhouse.—Only a few weeks ago the melancholy fact of Charles Fenno Hoffman's insanity was made public, and now another bright intellect has been clouded, if not extinguished, by the same cause. Fitz-Greene Halleck, the greatest lyric poet of America and one of our most esteemed and respected citizens, is an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, whither he was conveyed a day or two ago by the advice of his physician. We trust that the affection is only temporary and that under the judicious system of treatment practiced at Bloomingdale his mental health will soon be restored. It has been said that

Great wit to madness nearly is allied,
and certainly the frequency of insanity among persons of the highest order of genius would seem to bear out the poet's assertion.

Mr. Halleck is a bachelor and is probably about forty-eight or fifty years of age. He is reputed to be worth some forty or fifty thousand dollars, and is one of the most liberal and noble-hearted men that ever lived. Of him it may be said in nearly his own words, as applied to Drake:

None know him but to love him,
Or name him but to praise.

C. E. S.

New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

"From Summer to Summer."*

In "From Summer to Summer" Mrs. Hansell has followed the fortunes of her heroine from a baby whose father has just died through many trying vicissitudes of life to the final period of a happy wife. When she was scarcely sixteen her mother died, and the orphan girl went to live with a worldly aunt, Mrs. Peters, whose ambition was to see the girl married to one Count Castleton, a man of reputed wealth. Much against her will Verna at last consented to the wedding, only to find, two days before the ceremony, that the man was an impostor. Verna then fixes her affections on a promising young minister, but after a year of married life is left a beautiful and heart-broken widow. So charming a woman as she, however, could hardly remain unsought, and when Gerald Mortimer presents himself the inconsolable becomes consoled.

Through unfortunate speculations and the villainy of his lawyer Gerald loses his fortune, and it is then his young wife suddenly discovers hidden talents as artist and author. Of course, as should be, things straighten themselves out properly and we have the satisfaction of knowing that in the end Verna has all the wealth and happiness which she deserves.

*FROM SUMMER TO SUMMER. A Novel. By Lizzie P. Evans-Hansell. Second edition. 12mo. Pp., 400. New York: The Abbey Press.

OUR NEW MAGAZINE.

After many months of preparation, we are publishing to-day the first issue of *Country Life in America*, L. H. Bailey, editor.

It is beautiful, interesting, valuable and important. We shall not attempt to describe the contents, except to say that it is made for people who love the country. The price is 25c. an issue, $3.00 a year, and all newsdealers have it or will order copies.

ALASKA.

It is a pleasure to find the critics as enthusiastic as ourselves over "Alaska," (2 vols., net $15.00.) This remarkable narrative of the really sensational discoveries made by the party of scientists in the Harriman expedition is written by John Burroughs, John Muir, Dr. Merriam, Dr. Gannett, Geo. Bird Grinnell and half a dozen other famous specialists, while the *40 color pages, 85 photogravures and hundreds of text drawings and maps* are from paintings by Fuertes, Gifford, Knight, Dellenbaugh and Walpole—as well as from a series of thousands of photographs. Here are some of the notices of this epoch-making work, which could be extended almost indefinitely:

"The illustrations are bountifully supplied and exquisitely executed, surpassing all previously published works of American travel."—The Dial, Chicago.

"Nothing has been omitted to present an important record of exploration worthily. Nothing approaching the pictures in range, variety, and beauty has ever been obtained before. It is hardly too much to say that these volumes form the most beautifully illustrated work of travel ever issued on this side of the Atlantic. It is a work of which America may justly be proud."—The Nation.

"The illustrations are profuse and striking. It is safe to say that all other attempts to picture this remarkable country are dwarfed by comparison with this."—Chicago News.

"This work is one of the very best of its kind in the whole world. The pictures seduce you to enter into the text, and the text sends you back with renewed excitement to the illustrations. Mr. John Burroughs in this book is at his best; he does it all in less than forty thousand words, and the work is a little masterpiece."—Phila. North American.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, East, New York.

MALKAN
CUT PRICE BOOKMAN.
HANOVER SQ.
No. 1 WILLIAM ST and 67 STONE ST
TEL. 518 Broad

Book Store for Everybody
Mail Orders a Specialty
Special Discounts to Libraries.

Our prices are always the lowest. Largest assortment of new and standard books in New York. Popular Books at Lowest Prices.

	Pub. Price.	Our Price.
The Ruling Passion, by Van Dyke	$1.50	.95
Circumstance, by Weir Mitchell	1.50	.95
The Benefactress, by The Author	1.50	.98
Elizabeth and Her German Garden	1.50	.99

By mail 13c. extra.

Heinisch & Bowen, MEMORIAL WINDOWS. New York.

Books bought in Paris. Bookstore, 25 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

OCT

HAMILTON AND BURR.

Mr. P. Agn Replies to Miss Atherton's Criticism of "Bleunerhassett."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Oct. 12 I note a letter by the talented and successful author, Miss Gertrude Atherton, which contains some strictures upon my book, "Blennerhassett." Premising that, in my opinion, the disagreements of authors on mooted points should be settled between the covers of their own books instead of in the columns of the daily press, I still consider that her article makes a reply on my part advisable.

In the first place, she considers me guilty of an unpardonable historical crime in that I have called the father of Alexander Hamilton David instead of James. Now I was perfectly well acquainted with the fact that Alexander's father was named James, but the said father was not a character in my book, and was only referred to incidentally. I had a purpose, however, in calling him "David." If Miss Atherton will read the story of Uriah the Hittite, she will probably divine my meaning. The "Daniel" in Chapter XL. must come to judgment. A reference to the copy shows that the proofreader must have nodded one of those hot days last July. He has apologized for his misdemeanor, been forgiven, and the typographical error will be corrected in the next edition. * * *

Miss Atherton further takes me to task for stating that the thirteen gum trees planted by Alexander Hamilton have been cut down. She declares that several of them are still upright. I have in my possession a letter received within the past ten days in which Gen. James Grant Wilson, editor of Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography, informs me that nine of the trees are still standing. For romantic purposes, I cut them all down at one fell swoop. It would have destroyed my simile if I had allowed one of them to remain. If I had been writing a work on forestry I should have been more exact.

Aaron Burr was not guilty of intrigue in securing the charter of the Manhattan Bank. It was a shrewd business move, and it was necessary. The Federalists had absolute control of the financial institutions and would not discount notes nor extend any financial aid to Democratic-Republicans. To be sure Burr outwitted the Federalists, but they had been long in power, and were too self-confident and too complaisant, and when men grow too self-confident and too complaisant, they are apt to become dullards.

Miss Atherton suggests that a course of American history would do me good. I think I have had it. Not being able to read for any length of time, owing to the condition of my eyes, I had fourteen thousand pages of history and biography read to me before making my final version of "Blennerhassett." The unused material covers at least one thousand pages of closely typewritten matter. Undoubtedly some ideas which have attracted Miss Atherton's attention have escaped mine, but it is equally evident that some points patent to me are as yet unknown to her. She says, for instance, that Alexander Hamilton's integrity was never questioned. If so, why did a member of Congress introduce the following resolution in the United States House of Representatives?

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, has violated the law passed on the 4th of August, 1790, making appropriations of certain moneys, by applying a certain portion of the principal borrowed to the payment of the interest on the principal. Secondly, that by drawing part of the same moneys into the United States without the instructions of the President, he violated the laws of Congress.

Miss Atherton evidently is not acquainted with the writings of Senator Clemens. Perhaps she will enjoy reading what that honorable gentleman said of her hero:

The world never presented such a combination of greatness and of meanness, of daring courage and of vile malignity, of high aspirings and of low hypocrisy. Shrewd, artful, and unscrupulous, there were no means he would not employ to accomplish his ends—no tool too base to be used when its services were needful. Loose in his own morals, even to licentiousness, he criticised those of Thomas Jefferson with a severity no other antagonist ever equaled. Slander was his favorite weapon, and no one stood in his way who did not feel the venom of his tongue and pen.

Miss Atherton thinks that Gen. Hamilton would not have allowed Mr. Van Ness, or any one else, to use the language attributed to him in my book, because he was possessed of so much physical bravery. Now Miss Atherton surely does not wish her readers to think that she is such a poor judge of human nature as to confound physical prowess with moral courage. A man may be a perfect lion in the face of an enemy and yet shrink like a cur when he is met with charges of meanness and duplicity which he knows are true. Alexander Hamilton was a moral coward when he consented to fight Col. Burr. He knew that he had injured Col. Burr, for he confessed it in his ante-duellum statement, yet he had not sufficient moral greatness to apologize like a gentleman and be forgiven. He had been called to account once before by Col. Burr and on this occasion had given a satisfactory explanation.

Then his ante-duellum statement found in his desk after his death was an exhibition of moral cowardice. He was not great enough to say to Burr or to Burr's second that he did not propose to fire. No, he wrote it in a letter so that it could be used to his adversary's injury after his death, for if he had lived no eye but his own would ever have seen the document. What a supreme fool Burr would have been when he faced his antagonist if he had waited to find out whether Hamilton intended to fire at him or not. I suppose Miss Atherton thinks that Burr should have said: "My dear General, do you propose to hit me? If you do not, then I won't hit you." How farcical and absurd such an act would have been, worthy in every way of Sir Lucius O'Trigger.

Was Alexander Hamilton possessed of moral greatness when after becoming involved in an amour with a married woman, he paid $1,000 in hush money to her husband, so that the facts would not become public? Was it in the line of moral greatness to urge Jeremiah Olcott to defend Reynolds against the alleged crime of dishonesty as a public officer, he was compelled to acknowledge and expose his weakness as a man.

Upon one point at least Miss Atherton and I agree. She is fierce in her denunciation of the Virginian Junta of which Thomas Jefferson was the head. Whatever she may say against the Junta and its acknowledged leader, I shall cordially indorse, and on this point, at least, we shall walk hand in hand.

There are no spots on Miss Atherton's sun. Hamilton was unconsciously great, while Burr was the incarnation of wickedness. If Miss Atherton takes this position in her new book, it will give another evidence to her readers that she has not a thorough knowledge of the human heart. Few men are perfect and few are irretrievably bad. I have been accused of making too much of a hero of Aaron Burr, although I have not been blind to his faults and have set them down in black and white. I trust Miss Atherton will pardon the suggestion that perhaps she may profit by my experience.

I notice what Miss Atherton says in regard to Alexander Hamilton's arrogance, intolerance, and lightning temper. I judge from her standpoint that these are the chief distinguishing characteristics of a true gentleman.

The best that can be said about Alexander Hamilton has already been said. It would seem to be worse than useless to go over the ground again. He was not picturesque, and no literary art can ever make him so. The best that can be said of Aaron Burr has yet to be said, and there are those living who will say it.

Miss Atherton thinks that the little people of to-day cannot besmirch an immortal name. Perhaps not. But they may be able to discover how the possessor of the said immortal name besmirched himself. * * *

CHARLES FELTON PIDGIN.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23, 1901.

Charles Burr Todd Defends Burr.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with much interest and some amusement Mrs. Atherton's letter under the above caption in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 12.

The first query to arise in my mind was, Why is Mrs. Atherton so bitter against Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin? Mr. Pidgin is a man of the first order of literary talent who has been engaged for some years in a careful study of Aaron Burr and his times; has written a historical novel with Burr for its hero, and which for dramatic situations, graphic description, admirable character drawing, and a manly courage in stating the truth as he sees it is worthy of all praise; but Mrs. Atherton refers to him as "Pidgin" and as a "person," and speaks very slightingly of "the intelligence displayed in his novel," &c. Why is Mrs. Atherton so bitter? It is easy to find the cause. Certain of our estimable fellow-citizens are afflicted with a disease which, for want of a better name, I will call Hamiltonphobia. They have set a certain man, and a very frail man, too—one Alexander Hamilton—on a pedestal and bow down and worship him as a demigod, calling on all others to do the same, and if any refuse or venture to hint that there were others, they are called "persons" or by their surnames, and imputations are cast on their intelligence or on their morals. In Mr. Pidgin's book Alexander Hamilton appears in a not very favorable light—though in a truthful one—and that is why certain writers and critics are now emptying the vials of their wrath upon him.

Mrs. Atherton has discovered in Mr. Pidgin's narrative some minor errors of no importance whatever, but which she declares render his book valueless. In one that she enumerates she is unfortunate, peculiarly unfortunate. Hamilton's father's name was James, she says, while Mr. Pidgin wrote it David. Yet it is well established that Hamilton never had a father who would own him. Even so thorough a partisan of Hamilton as Congressman Cabot Lodge practically admits it, (see Appendix A, Lodge's life of Alexander Hamilton, where the subject is exhaustively discussed.) His birthplace is as obscure as his birth. Hamilton never referred to either. His son, John C., in his voluminous "Life," does not clear the matter. Hamilton and Burr were not rivals, says Mrs. Atherton, not even at the bar, Hamilton being immeasurably superior. No. Yet if she will search the court records she will find that in nearly all cases where Burr and Hamilton were opposing counsel Burr won. Yet Hamilton was the better lawyer? Perhaps; but what did his clients think of it?

Hamilton was born an alien and died an alien. He never caught the American idea, was never enthused by the American spirit. He distrusted the people and labored to take all the power from them he could, and the people in turn distrusted him. He never was elected to an office of importance, and to none at all in later life. After he retired from Washington's Cabinet he could not have been elected to the position of fence viewer, and the very first opportunity the people had they retired the party he led and dominated permanently. Aaron Burr, on the other hand, was a statesman, a man of original ideas and theories, who lived a hundred years before his day. If he had been let alone to rear his model Government in Mexico we would now see in our sister State a system of government as nearly perfect as human genius ever devised, and beside which our present absurd, costly, cumbersome, paradoxical system of dual government (for which we are largely indebted to Hamilton) would seem so palpably weak and mischievous that it would be changed in a twelvemonth.

In closing I must notice a very serious charge made by Mrs. Atherton in her letter. She says Aaron Burr was "notoriously dishonest." The supposition is that Mrs. Atherton has documentary evidence to prove this charge, and I call upon her to produce it. No general allegations, no campaign slanders, no surmises or suspicions, but documentary evidence. Was Aaron Burr ever disbarred, ever sued for moneys misappropriated? Has she affidavits, sworn statements, proving him guilty of dishonesty to his clients, to his friends, to his party? Mrs. Atherton must

Every Author Has His Own Special Story To Tell

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

Among the works of a writer of fiction there is usually to be found one which might be called the author's own particular story, which, though not autobiographical, is the most intimate and nearest to his own life and fullest of the things that lie within his own experience, breathing his own air and inspired with his own hopes, aspirations and endeavors. Dickens had such a story in "David Copperfield," Thackeray in "Pendennis," and, in American literature, Cable told it in "The Cavalier" and Thomas Nelson Page in "Red Rock."

Such a story is Hopkinson Smith's "Fortunes of Oliver Horn," which begins serially in the November Scribner's. The chief part of the novel deals with the life of an artist in New York, and so gives Mr. Smith the opportunity to picture the artistic and literary life of New York during the last thirty-five years, in which he has been so prominent a figure, and to the telling of which he brings the remarkable powers of humor and pathos that he has shown in his other well-known stories. It is Mr. Smith's most ambitious story and one of the best stories of the year.

GET THE NOVEMBER SCRIBNER'S AND READ MR. SMITH'S STORY FROM THE START. IT WILL BE HARD TO GET THE NUMBER LATER ON. : : :

Have you read GRAUSTARK?

Your friends have. Ask them.

"Graustark" is a clever and amusing tale, of which any fair reader will say that it gives him his money's worth. —*New York Sun.*

Mr. McCutcheon gives us a somewhat welcome twist of novelty in making the Americanism of his two heroes so strong a feature. Their adventures, their failures and successes in love and statecraft, are really vastly entertaining, and if you cannot fall in love with *Yetive, Princess of Graustark*, you are incurable.—*Town Topics.*

It is a dashing and dramatic novel of adventure. *New York Journal.*

Lovers of a good, rushing novel with abundance of thrill and dash in it can turn with confidence to "Graustark." And having taken up the book it is safe to say the reader will not lay it aside until it is finished. —*Chicago Tribune.*

It is a vastly entertaining, well constructed, stirring tale, and a sure defense against ennui and the blues. —*Chicago Times-Herald.*

The story is full of excitement and adventure from cover to cover. The reader never becomes weary. The plot is skillfully developed and the climaxes are well wrought. The love story is exceptionally clean and wholesome and it is a love story that every lover will follow with breathless speed.—*The Living Church.*

"Graustark" is pre-eminently one of those tales that, once begun, is not likely to be laid down unfinished. Its interest is of the sort that appeals and wins the sympathy, putting the reader under a spell that is maintained unbroken to the end.—*Indianapolis News.*

The story savors of the Prisoner of Zenda, but is more interesting.—*Buffalo Times.*

It is a fetching book, in all respects, and a most agreeable departure from the heavy historical romance. —*Minneapolis Tribune.*

It is equal to the Prisoner of Zenda in merit, in plot and in conciseness of treatment.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

None will regret reading it if they read to be entertained.—*Buffalo Sun.*

The story holds the attention from the very start. It is both delicate and dramatic.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Graustark" has proved to be wonderfully popular, being one of the best selling novels of the day. *Erie (Pa.) News.*

For Sale By All Booksellers.

MRS. BURTON HARRISON'S

Greatest Work of Fiction

A Princess of the Hills

Four Drawings by ORSON LOWELL. Price $1.50

***The* DELINEATOR**

"IT was a hazardous thing for MRS. HARRISON to leave modern New York, with its complicated, artificial social life, to the description of which her pen is so wedded, and to enter the world of romance pure and simple; but so well has she accomplished this difficult feat one is lost in admiration of it and delight in the book."

NEW YORK TIMES

"THAT this is her best book is to be ascribed to the freedom of touch and treatment resulting from release from all obligation to consider what may be read into the story by critics or by persons fancying themselves reflected in it."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

produce such evidence or confess herself untruthful and a defamer of the dead.

In point of fact, Burr was the soul of honor in all such matters. In the one instance our letter writer adduces to prove Burr dishonest—his obtaining a charter for the Manhattan Bank—she is again very unfortunate. What were the circumstances? Hamilton and his clique had a monopoly of the banking privilege in New York. Burr and his friends wanted a share of it, having as good a right to it as Hamilton's combine, but Hamilton owned the New York Legislature, soul and body—he was the great "political boss" of that day—and Burr well knew that he would allow no charter breaking the monopoly enjoyed by his friends to pass. He therefore procured a charter for a company with another object, which charter contained a provision not apparent on the face of it, which permitted it to do a banking business. Under this charter the great Manhattan Bank was organized, and remains to this day one of the strongest financial institutions of the metropolis, one that has stood strong and solvent through many a financial panic, and has rendered incalculable public service. (I write from memory, being far from books, but I believe the above a fair statement of the case.) Burr simply outwitted the stupid West Indian and his still more stupid Dutch friends. It was because of this, and because he deposed him from his boss-ship, defeated him at the bar, and bore away his ladyloves that Hamilton discovered Burr to be the "American Catiline," and while outwardly professing friendship, worked against him with the mean and cowardly arts of the backbiter and slanderer.

In almost the last paragraph of her letter Mrs. Atherton treats us to a delicious bit of logic. George Washington, she says, was a great and good man; he disliked Burr and loved Hamilton; therefore Burr was bad and Hamilton good.

CHARLES BURR TODD.

Port Jefferson, L. I., Oct. 22, 1901.

Hamilton's Wine Cooler from Washington.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Stone forgets that in the aristocratic days of our ancestors—a period when European morals were at their worst—the commonest weakness of man was held in little horror. Man was no worse than he is to-day, but if his station was exalted he received too little criticism from his own class to cultivate hypocrisy. The spirit of Puritanism had not yet invaded the American character, or was still confined to its native heath.

The publication of the Reynolds pamphlet was one of the most courageous acts of Hamilton's life, not only because he was forced to acknowledge that he had been taken in by a couple of blackmailers, but because in even that loose age such details as he was obliged to give could not fail to be mortifying. Washington was the first to manifest his sympathy. As soon as the commotion which the pamphlet created reached Mount Vernon, he wrote to Hamilton:

Not for any intrinsic value the thing possesses, but as a token of my sincere regard and friendship for you, and as a remembrance of me, I pray you to accept a wine cooler for four bottles, which Col. Biddle is directed to forward from Philadelphia (where, with other articles, it was left) together with this letter to your address. It is one of four which I imported in the early part of my late administration of the Government; two only of which were ever used.

I pray you to present my best wishes, in which Mrs. Washington joins me, to Mrs. Hamilton and the family; and that you would be persuaded that with every sentiment of the highest regard, I remain your sincere friend and affectionate humble servant. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Washington was very canny. He seldom committed himself on paper. But he had his own methods of expressing himself, and his contemporaries understood them.

Hamilton was by no means a perfect character; he was too great a genius for that. It is not for small men to be his judges. And I doubt if there is a man in contemporary history who would sacrifice the spotlessness of his public honor to a desire to pose as the one man who had passed through life in frowning defiance of his sex. GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1901.

Mr. Pidgin's Hopeless Search.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to Mr. Pidgin's advertising device ostensibly for the purpose of eliciting new material for his proposed life of Aaron Burr, as noted under the heading of "Books and Men" in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW, one is not so much struck with the uniqueness of the idea of soliciting such information by means of a circular addressed to "those who are in any way related to Burr, or are inclined to have friendly feelings for him as an illustrious character in American history," as with the utter hopelessness and inutility of such a quest.

Historians, biographers, antiquarians, and scholars generally have for nearly a century raked the land as with a fine-tooth comb in the search for data that would remove some of the shadows from Burr's character, or at least, as one critic puts it, that might explain what induced a man of such signal ability to become a dastard.

One cannot but admire, though the consensus of opinion will be unlikely to sustain, Mr. Pidgin's courage and persistency in the efforts he has already made and proposes to make to rehabilitate the reputation of his discredited hero. It is to be feared, however, that the odds are tremendously against any chance of success attending his labors. Nothing is more certain than that the American public has irrevocably fixed the place of Burr in history, and his niche is not among the illustrious but the infamous. The author of "Blennerhassett," however, does not entirely ignore the existence of this prejudice, as he regards it merely; he has the courage of his opinions, and simply refuses to accept it as the final verdict in the announcement which he makes that his novel is "not a defense but the opening argument in the long-postponed case of the American People vs. Aaron Burr."

If one may venture a prediction based upon this partial forecasting of his brief, then the exceedingly lame and impotent nature of his premises must forebode a non sequitur and that most humiliating of results to an advocate, a non-suit, at least. For this "opening argument," viz., the novel "Blennerhassett," fails to present a shred of new evidence, but seeks to impress the jury and justify the defendant solely by means of the schoolboy tu quoque, "You're another"; in other words, the attorney for the defense restricts his pleadings to an effort to show that if Burr was bad Hamilton was equally bad and generally worse, and in this dubious and even puerile dernier ressort the latest defender of Burr does not scruple to misstate the truth of history, favorably in respect to Burr and incredibly and preposterously unfair in respect to Hamilton. The only charitable explanation that one can offer without being impolite for Mr. Pidgin's state of mind with regard to Burr is that he is afflicted with a sort of moral myopia or is under the influence of a spell such perhaps as that by which Titania was enamored with the "transmated" Nick Bottom.

But it is difficult to excuse, even by stretching charity to its utmost limits, a species of falsification which he has employed, consciously or not, to a degree unexampled in literary history. The remarkable instance in "Blennerhassett" is referred to where the author ascribes the inception of the celebrated candle incident in the Croucher case to Burr. That one-time cause célèbre was briefly this: Hamilton was employed to defend a young man charged with murdering his sweetheart. The complaining witness was a worthless fellow named Croucher. Hamilton was assured of his client's innocence, and equally confident that Croucher was either the culprit or was interested in shielding the real murderer. Darkness fell during the trial, and Hamilton, while engaged in cross-examining the Government witness, called for lights. Placing two candles, one on either side of the witness box, so that their beams reflected the villainous countenance of Croucher in strong relief, Hamilton, concentrating all his wonderful force of denunciatory eloquence in one tremendous outburst, suddenly charged the witness with perjury, even hinting that he himself was the murderer, and then directed the attention of the jury to the shrinking and confused witness, whose manner expressed abject fear, if not convicted guilt. The jury without leaving their seats returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Croucher incident is almost as well-known to lawyers as the suicide syllogism employed by Webster in the Knapp case, and the authorship of the former brilliant but audacious and under ordinary circumstances unjustifiable coup has never been heretofore associated with any other name than that of Hamilton.

In attributing this occurrence to Burr as an example of his perspicacity and brilliant resourcefulness the author of "Blennerhassett," it would seem, has impaled himself on the horns of a dilemma. Either he is guilty of a most ludicrous anachronism, of a piece of unpardonable effrontery, or he is the dupe of a treacherous memory or has been deluded by an irresponsible and unreliable raconteur. In either case it would appear that this and other equivocal or apochryphal examples cited in his novel to support its author's thesis that Burr's story has not yet been fairly told and needs a new interpretation, would, it can properly be presumed, have a tendency to awaken prejudice rather than invite confidence in the candor and impartiality of Burr's latest defender with reference to the delicate and self-imposed task he has undertaken in order to reinstate not an illustrious but the shadiest character in American history.

The most enthusiastic admirer of Alexander Hamilton may candidly admit his foibles, which, however, were human weaknesses and at the worst never degenerated into a sordid and irreclaimable depravity. The cold facts of history show that Burr could and did descend to the lowest depths of human meanness in the calculating deliberateness with which he retained the compromising epistles of the silly women whom he captivated, and by means of which he traded upon their fears and the honor of their families to extort money or political support. Surely there can be no palliation for such an atrocious exhibition of moral degradation as this, and he must be deluded indeed who can hope to enlist public sympathy for so vile a character on the ground of his being weighted down otherwise by, as Mr. Pidgin seems to consider, unmerited obloquy.

On the other hand, it is too late in the day to attempt to belittle Alexander Hamilton, whose eminent public services have secured him a permanent place in our American Valhalla. Like Nelson in English history, and Webster in our own, in spite of some moral blemishes that of course cannot be entirely condoned even in men of their heroic achievements and of otherwise noble character, Hamilton will remain a great and exemplary light in his country's annals until the last syllable of recorded time. Spots on the sun are ineffectual to dim the transcendent glory of the luminary, and a flaw in the Kohinoor fails to quench the radiance of that resplendent gem.

GEORGE EDWIN JEPSON.

Newton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1901.

No book has appeared in years so valuable from every standpoint of right living and right thinking as

HOME THOUGHTS

By "C."

12mo, cloth, gilt top, 320 pp., $1.50.

Third Edition Ready.

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

MSS. PLACED—MSS. REVISED.

Conducted by FRANK LEE FARNELL. Experienced Editor and Literary Expert. References UNITED LITERARY PRESS, 127 5th Av., N. Y.

MANUSCRIPTS TYPEWRITTEN. R. A. Frank, Room 71, 239 4th Av.

PAPA BOUCHARD

By Molly Elliot Seawell

A Merry Tale of Paris

With 46 Strong and Humorous Drawings

By W. GLACKENS

"The very spirit of French farce of the best kind trips nimbly through this gay, droll little story. The humor is rollicking and unforced." —Brooklyn Times.

$1.25

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

A WIDOW and HER FRIENDS

By C. D. GIBSON

THE new Gibson book for 1901, depicting in Mr. Gibson's most skilful style the history of a fascinating young widow. This splendid book contains ninety drawings of surpassing beauty and interest. Handsomely printed and bound, enclosed in a decorated box.

Price, $5.00

Edition-de-Luxe $10.00

THE DOLLY DIALOGUES

By ANTHONY HOPE

A SPLENDID edition-de-luxe of Mr. Hope's well-known dialogues, to which have been added a number of new ones written especially for this edition. Seventeen beautiful drawings by Howard Chandler Christy, together with handsome type, paper and binding, make this a most artistic volume.

Price, $2.50 net

THE NEW LIFE OF DANTE ALIGHIERI.
Translation and pictures by DANTE GABRIEL ROSETTI. Introduction by FITZ ROY CARRINGTON. Price, $3.75.

THE HEROES.
By CHARLES KINGSLEY. With sixty brilliant drawings by M. H. SQUIRE and E. MARS. Price, $2.50.

THE MERRY GO ROUND.
By CORDLYN WELLS. A delightful book, illustrated by PETER NEWELL and F. Y. CORY. Price, $1.50.

PLANTATION SONGS.
By ELI SHEPPARD. Beautifully illustrated with scenes from plantation life. Price, $2.00.

A Beautiful Catalogue, illustrated by well known artists, describing new publications, will be sent free of charge to any address.

R. H. RUSSELL, 3 West 29th Street, New York.

J. DEVLIN-BOSS

A ROMANCE OF AMERICAN POLITICS

By FRANCIS CHURCHILL WILLIAMS $1.50

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY SAYS:
"Jimmy is a most engaging rascal. You like him. You want him to win. The book is a remarkable performance. There will be thousands who will admire it. It is entitled to march ahead of 'The Honorable Peter Stirling.'"

MARION HARLAND SAYS:
"I have read the book from cover to cover, every sentence, every word. In spite of myself, in spite of reason, I had to like 'Jimmy.'
"I congratulate you most heartily upon having done so fine a piece of work."

DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, BOOK NEWS, SAYS:
"The strong side of the book is its picture-making. Mr. Williams sees, and his reader sees with him."

AGNES REPPLIER SAYS IN SATURDAY EVENING POST:
"Readers must turn with something like relief to the presentation of home truths. Mr. Williams understands his craft. It is a book which would make a European gasp, but of which we know the truth."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT SAYS:
"There is a very charming love-story interwoven with this narrative of stratagem and spoils, which will make it delightful reading for women as well as men."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

Put Trouble Behind You.

Have you ever taken a flyer in Wall Street?
READ "The Van Dwellers."
Have you ever suffered from the servant problem?
READ "The Van Dwellers."
Have you ever endured the nuisance of moving?
READ "The Van Dwellers."

"Told in a delicious vein of humor. Smacks of Stockton at his best."
—Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.
"Too true to life to be classed with fiction."—Detroit Free Press.
Cleverly illustrated. Cloth 75 cents.
Sold Everywhere—Book stores—at the Ferry—on the Train.

NOTES AND NEWS.

RECIPROCITY and the Monroe Doctrine form the subjects of a paper in the November number of The Atlantic Monthly. America, always passively disliked, has now evidently become a most threatening question to European diplomatists, and it is asked in chancelleries abroad, How can America's recent inroad into industrial and financial Europe be met or be counteracted? Will reciprocity treaties accomplish this end, and how long will Europe tolerate the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine? All these questions, and many others equally vital and important, flowing from them or connected with them, are discussed in a paper entitled "Europe and America," and contributed by Sidney Brooks, a young Englishman, who for some time contributed the "Transatlantic Topics" to Harper's Weekly.

***

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press for immediate issue "The Women of the Salons, and Other French Portraits," by S. G. Tallentyre, with eleven photogravure portraits. It includes papers on Mme. du Deffand, Mlle. de Lespinasse, Mme. Geoffrin, Mme. d'Epinay, Mme. Necker, Mme. de Staël, Mme. Récamier, Tronchin, a great doctor; the mother of Napoleon, Mme. de Sévigné, and Mme. Vigée le Brun. The same house will also shortly issue "Frederick the Great on Kingcraft; from the Original Manuscript," with reminiscences and Turkish stories, by Sir J. William Whittall, President of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey.

***

John Lane is issuing this week a work by Allan Fea entitled "King Monmouth," being a history of the career of James Scott, "The Protestant Duke," with fourteen photogravure portraits and over eighty illustrations by the author; "From the Heart of the Rose: Letters on Things Natural, Things Serious, Things Frivolous," by Helen Milliman, (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton,) and a new volume in the Practical Gardening Series, "The Book of the Grape," by H. W. Ward, F. R. H. S.

***

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing this week George Lynch's book on the China war under the title of "The War of the Civilizations."

***

The Macmillan Company is beginning a handsome limited issue of the "Life and Works of Charles Kingsley," in nineteen volumes. Vol. I. contains the first installment of the "Letters and Memories," and is prefaced by an admirable portrait of Kingsley. Kingsley's place has always been secure, and will probably remain so. He combined with the gifts of the learned and imaginative the advantages which the Philistine usually possesses and cannot realize.

***

Mr. Stanley Weyman's novel, "Count Hannibal," will be published shortly by Smith, Elder & Co., in England, and by Longmans, Green & Co. in America. The scene of the story is laid in France, and it opens on the eve of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

***

Apropos of the "History of English Literature," edited by Dr. Richard Garnett and Mr. Edmund Gosse, it is worth noting that Messrs. W. & R. Chambers of Edinburgh propose issuing an entirely new and revised edition of their "English Literature," consisting of three and perhaps four volumes. The work will be issued in this country by the J. B. Lippincott Company, and the first volume may be published in the course of the next thirty days.

***

The W. B. Conkey Company is about to publish a new edition of the Margaret Vandergrift series, "Clover Beach," "Under the Dog Star," and "Holidays at Home." These books will contain over 300 finely printed pages, embellished with attractive illustrations.

***

"The Backslider," a new book of short stories by the late Grant Allen, which Lewis & Mayo have in press for publication Nov. 1, was written by the author under rather peculiar circumstances. Grant Allen began his literary work as a writer on scientific or quasi-scientific subjects, and it was only by chance that he turned his pen to the lighter pursuit of fiction. His first venture in the newer field was made under the pseudonym of J. Arbuthnot Wilson, because, as he quaintly put it, "I feared that they might stand in the way of such little scientific reputation as I possessed." His first story was received with such approval that he felt encouraged to continue.

***

Some time between now and election day Henry Holt & Co. expect to publish "American Political History to the Death of Lincoln," popularly told by Viola A. Conklin. The book begins with chapters on the Old Dominion and the New England Theocracy.

***

Jacob A. Riis has written an article on Tammany which appears to-day in The Outlook. Mr. Riis has fought Tammany in many ways in lower New York, as has been told in his "How the Other Half Lives," "A Ten Years' War," and "The Making of an American," which is to be published shortly by the Macmillan Company. The same number also contains a striking article on President Diaz of Mexico, called "The Man of Mexico," by Charles F. Loomis, author of that popular book on Mexico, "The Awakening of a Nation." Special importance is attached to the publication of this article at the present moment, when the Congress of South American nations and of the United States is beginning its sessions in the City of Mexico.

***

"Shoulder-Straps and Sunbonnets," by Edith Elmer Wood, the wife of Lieut. Commander Albert N. Wood, United States Navy, and the daughter of the late Commander Horace Elmer, will be published next week by Henry Holt. The book is a collection of short stories, five of which, including "The Real Raleigh Kent," a tale of the Philippines of to-day, deal with naval life, which the author knows thoroughly. The other stories, three of civilians, from the fact that they have appeared in certain well-known magazines, give promise of being as attractive as those of "Shoulder-Straps."

***

It is rather an unusual thing for a French review to pay much attention to foreign authors, particularly to Americans, but a recent number of La Revue des Deux Mondes devotes some forty pages to a most cordial appreciation of Thomas Wentworth Higginson and his works, based upon the new edition recently issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The article is called "Un Américain Représentatif," and is by T. Bentzon, who has frequently visited Cambridge and speaks most flatteringly of Mr. Higginson.

***

"Essays of an ex-Librarian," by Dr. Richard Garnett, the distinguished English critic, who was for several years Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum, will be published next month by Dodd, Mead & Co. The topics Dr. Garnett treats of in the book include eminent English writers, such as Shelley, Lord Beaconsfield, Arnold, Coleridge; also Ralph Waldo Emerson and Thomas Moore.

***

"Mediæval Rome: 1078-1335," by William Miller, has come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Miller gives in this volume the period of Rome's history, which is far less familiar to the average student than the earlier centuries. Its story is one of intense interest; its importance should be more vital, because less remote, than the story of ancient Rome.

***

"Words and Their Ways in English Speech," by Profs. James Bradstreet Greenough and George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard University, is a popular exposition of the most important and interesting tendencies in the history and development of English words and their meanings. The treatment is not technical. The guiding principle of the whole is the connection between the history of language and the history of civilization. The Macmillan Company is the publisher.

***

"Richard Wagner," by W. J. Henderson, which will appear this Fall, tells the story of that great musician's life. The author explains Wagner's artistic aims, gives the history of each of his great works, examines its literary sources, shows how Wagner utilized them, surveys the musical plan of each drama, and sets forth the meaning and purpose of its principal ideas; in short, Mr. Henderson aims to give the reader a thorough knowledge and understanding of the man and his works. The volume will bear the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

***

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing for the American Academy of Political and Social Science "American Race Problems," a work of no small importance in its direct bearing upon that great question, the races. It consists of addresses delivered at the last annual meeting of the Academy, in Philadelphia upon the race problems which are confronting our Nation, and tells about the races of Hawaii and the Philippines, the West Indies, of the race problem at the South, and the causes of race superiority. Among the addresses are those of Dr. H. Ross, University of Nebraska; President George F. Winston, LL. D., North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph. D., Atlanta University, and Titus Munson Coan, New York.

***

We hear from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. that the limited edition of Thackeray's "Mr. Brown's Letters to a Young Man About Town," 500 copies, has met with a most gratifying sale, and that the first edition of John Fiske's "Life Everlasting," 250 copies, has been disposed of.

***

"The Story of Margaret Tudor," by Annie T. Colcock, a new Southern writer, will be brought out in the December number of The Pocket Magazine, complete. It is an American historical novel, having, it is said, considerable strength and interest.

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that the first large edition of Mérejkowski's "Death of the Gods" has been exhausted. The second volume of that Russian author's famous trilogy of historical romances may be published in January, and will be entitled "The Resurrection of the Gods," translated, as was the first, by Herbert Trench.

***

Last Spring Dodd, Mead & Co. published "The Crow's Nest," by Mrs. Everard Cotes, (Sara Jeanette Duncan,) which gives an interesting account of a Summer spent in Simla, India, at the top of the Himalayas. Mention was made of a lovely "Princess," of whom Mrs. Cotes writes: "It is said that the Roy-Regent was not content until he had found the most beautiful and agreeable Princess there was; and I can well believe that he sailed over seas and seas to find her." It is interesting to learn now that the "Princess" is none other than Lady Curzon, formerly Miss Leiter of Chicago.

***

"The Assassination of Lincoln," by Osborn H. Oldroyd, with an introduction by Brevet Major Gen. J. M. Harris, is ready for publication by Mr. Oldroyd. The work treats of the "Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Flight, Pursuit, Capture, and Punishment of the Conspirators." The eighty half-tone illustrations are from original photographs and drawings in the Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection in the City of Washington, in the house where Lincoln died, and over half of them are now published for the first time.

***

The quotation from Charles Ferguson's latest book, "The Affirmative Intellect," "American citizenship is not a privilege; it is a propagandum," sums up the working creed, religious as well as social, of the author, who created some comment a short time ago with the philosophy of his "Religion of Democracy." In his present work he proclaims his evangel in still clearer and more positive tones, and he preaches that the kingdom of heaven is at hand.

***

All who enjoyed "How to be Happy Though Married," by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, will probably want "Concerning Marriage," by the same author, to be issued immediately by the A. Wessels Company. The author is believed to be at his best, and gives much good advice about that state of

INSTANTANEOUS POPULARITY!

THE AWARD OF JUSTICE

By A. MAYNARD BARBOUR.

Author of "That Mainwaring Affair," etc.

Clever—Fascinating—Dramatic.

A powerful western story of romance and adventure, full of vivid descriptions and thrilling incidents written with the keenness and intensity of style that has made this author famous.

Cloth, 12mo. Retail, $1.50.

RAND, McNALLY & COMPANY, Publishers,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

With Frontispiece.
12mo. Cloth.
$1.50.

Some Women I Have Known

By MAARTEN MAARTENS

Maarten Maartens is recognized by all readers of fiction as one of the most artistic and finished novelists of the day, and he has done nothing that shows certain fine characteristics of his work better than this gallery of charmingly executed miniatures. The adroitness of these tales is never suffered to overshadow the real quality of human interest. "Some Women" is a book that will enhance the fine reputation earned by the author of "God's Fool" and "The Greater Glory."

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

GRAUSTARK

A NOVEL WHICH IS NEITHER HISTORICAL NOR HOOSIER

HAS SOLD OVER

IT IS UNDENIABLY CLEVER AND INTERESTS THE READER FROM START TO FINISH

150,000 COPIES

BUT THAT IS NOT ITS ONLY VIRTUE; IT MEANS THAT MANY PEOPLE REALIZE THAT IT HAS OTHER VIRTUES

HERBERT S. STONE & CO. CHICAGO

THE ESSEX HOUSE PRESS

(LONDON, ENGLAND,)

Announce the publication of
JOHN WOOLMAN'S JOURNAL,
WILLIAM PENN'S FRUITS OF SOLITUDE
(both uniform with the Pilgrim's Progress),
ERASMUS' PRAISE OF FOLLY,
with illustrations, etc., by William Strang.

These and their other publications may be had from

SAMUEL BUCKLEY & CO.,
100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY,

who also have a few copies in fine bindings by Douglas Cockerell and others, and pieces of Silver and Jewelry made by the Guild of Handicraft of London.

The Red Chancellor

A GREAT STORY

7th Thousand

which Franklin once said he thought as do those who deny purgatory.

***

"God Wills It: A Tale of the First Crusade," is the title of William Stearns Davis's new novel. The story revolves around the adventures of Richard Longsword, a redoubtable young Norman cavalier, settled in Sicily; how he won the hand of a Byzantine Princess, Mary Kurkuas; how in expiation of a crime committed under extreme provocation he took the vows of a Crusader; how in Syria his rival in love, the Egyptian Emir, stole from him his bride, and how he regained her under romantic circumstances at the storming of Jerusalem by the French. The title of the book comes from the prologue, where the great Pope Hildebrand, (Gregory VII.,) while dying, calls on his followers to vow to go on the crusade when "God wills it." "Be this your battle cry, 'God wills it!' for when God wills, how may man or archfiend hinder?"

***

Baron Tauchnitz has expressed his desire to include in the Tauchnitz Continental Library Mr. Howells's latest volume of short stories, "A Pair of Patient Lovers," which the Harper Brothers recently published in their Portrait Collection of Short Stories.

***

"A Source Book in the History of Education for the Greek and Roman Period," by Prof. Paul Monroe of Columbia University, is on the press of the Macmillan Company for publication this month. Its object is to put into the hands of the student a convenient form of the sources in the history of education for the classical period. The author's aim is to furnish the student with the most accurate sources of information, and to connect such fragments with a very brief discussion that will form a complete narrative and will indicate the value and the principles of interpretation of the sources.

***

"Ink Flings," by Flora Carleton Fagnani, is announced as an amusing and suggestive collection of pictures, accompanied by appropriate verses. The pictures are made by "flinging" a penful of ink upon one side of a sheet of blank paper, folding the other side over upon it, and running the fingers lightly over the folded paper till the ink is absorbed; then opening the paper and by means of pen and ink working out clearly as a picture—in duplicate—whatever there is suggested. The descriptive lines afford an excellent opportunity for an additional "fling"—an opportunity which Mrs. Fagnani has in no case neglected. The book bears the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co.

***

"While Charlie Was Away," the new story of London society, by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, which is to be brought out here immediately by D. Appleton & Co., is published in London by Heinemann as the first and leading issue in a handsome new series called Novelties de Luxe.

***

Few children's books have had a broader circulation or shown a greater vitality than Mary Mapes Dodge's delightful story of Holland entitled "Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Year after year, for twenty-six years, irrespective of fashions and fads, and in spite of the constant appearance of new popular favorites, the sale of "Hans Brinker" goes steadily on. It is of interest, therefore, to note a new cheap edition, particularly as the forthcoming issue will retain Mr. Doggett's illustrations.

***

"A Course in Invertebrate Zoology: A Guide to the Dissection and Comparative Study of Invertebrate Animals," by Prof. Henry S. Pratt of Haverford College, Penn., is on the press of Ginn & Co., Boston, for publication about Nov. 1. This book contains specific directions for the dissection of thirty-four invertebrate animals. Each of the larger groups of invertebrates is presented as a whole; so that, by thus avoiding too much emphasis upon the attached types of the different groups, the student has his attention constantly directed to the structural features which characterize the entire group under consideration.

***

"A Fearsome Riddle," by Max Ehrman, is being published by the Bowen-Merrill Company. It is a story dealing with the weird and the mysterious. The author is an Indiana man, and his home is in the heart of Indiana's most recent literary activity—Terre Haute. Nominally a lawyer, Mr. Ehrman has given over most of his time to the study of literature, which is with him a matter of vital interest, and to his writings. As a graduate of Harvard, his literary progress will be watched with some interest.

***

"Memoirs of the Duke of Saint-Simon on the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency," translated from the French by Bayle St. John, in four volumes, is published by James Pott & Co. The "Memoirs" has a preface by James Breck Perkins, author of "France Under Louis XIV.," and furnishes a picture of the reign of Louis XIV. and of the Regency of the Duke of Orleans which has long been considered unequaled by any other work of that period and unexcelled by the memoirs of any other period. Miss Pardoe's "Court and Reign of Francis First" is also out from the same house in three volumes, with a preface by Prof. Adolph Cohn of Columbia University. It is said that Miss Pardoe's book is one of the most elaborate histories of Francis I. in existence.

***

The last novel in the American Novel Series, to be published by Harper & Brothers, treats of a civil war feud, and is by Arthur Colton, author of "The Delectable Mountains," which was published by Charles Scribner's Sons a short time ago. The novel will be ready in December.

***

"The Crystal Sceptre," by Philip Verrill Mighels, tells how the man-eyed of Britain learned to manufacture gunpowder. Mr. Mighels, when a boy in the wilds of Nevada, had many experiences in this line, and his knowledge of life in the wilderness stands him in good stead as a writer of romance. [illegible] are the publishers of "The Crystal Sceptre."

***

"Sir and Yet a Mayoress," by L. Parke Hanna and [illegible] is a story of [illegible] the years of [illegible] in this Coun-

pany. The book is uniform with "The Wonderful Wizard," the Baum-Denslow book for 1900. The story is in Mr. Baum's best style, and Mr. Denslow has spent nearly six months on the illustrations, which will number over 100. They are full of whimsical humor and admirably supplement the text.

***

The A. Wessels Company has published in Mr. Arthur L. Humphrey's series of Large Type Books Macaulay's "Two Essays on Chatham." Owing to the difficulties with the text, "The Ethics of Aristotle" will not be published until later in the Fall; the "Essays" of Bacon are now out of print, and of the "Essays" of Emerson and "Plato's Republic" but few copies remain.

Sale of the Vondel Collection.

Especially interesting to book-loving Americans should be the approaching sale of the celebrated Vondel collection in Amsterdam, Nov. 1. It is said that the Vondel collection is probably the most interesting, the greatest and most complete collection of painted, printed, and written material in complete historical order about a poet's life and works anywhere existing—a splendid museum in itself.

The treasures of paintings and engravings, of private correspondence, rare books, for the greater part unique in the real acceptation of the word, were brought together by A. J. Hartkamp of Amsterdam. They embrace all and everything relating to Vondel, the greatest poet of the Netherlands.

Both Gosse and Edmundson, after a critical comparison of the "Paradise Lost" with Vondel's "Lucifer," came to the conclusion that there can be no doubt that in plot, incident, characterization, imagery, and phrase Milton borrowed industriously from the sublime drama of the poet of Amsterdam. The wide interest, furthermore, awakened in the leading English and American reviews by the publication a couple of years ago by the Continental Publishing Company of New York of the first metrical translation of Vondel's "Lucifer" will in this connection also be remembered.

It has since been proved that the prima stamina of Milton's "Samson Agonistes" are to be found in Vondel's "Samson," while to the "Adam in Banishment" of the latter many passages of the last part of "Paradise Lost" are directly traceable. It is now also known that Milton received instruction in Dutch from Roger Williams, who was with the Pilgrim Fathers in Leyden. I understand also that a metrical translation of the "Adam" and of the "Samson" will shortly appear, and this, together with the annual Holland Society lectures on Vondel at Columbia University, and the second course on the same subject at the Lowell Institute in Boston next Spring, will doubtless awaken a wide-spreading interest in the great Dutch poet, who in a certain sense may also be considered the bard of New Amsterdam, for he was a contemporary of the founders of New York.

From the overnumerous contributions in this collection to the knowledge of Vondel and the most important historical, political, and literary events of his time, we point out:

Painted portraits, among which an original painting by P. de Konink, (school of Rembrandt,) and others.

Engravings by T. Matham, Jan Lievens, C. de Visscher, P. van Gunst, H. Bary, J. Lutma, J. Chalon, J. P. Lange, and all other existing portraits, being a collection of 180 numbers.

Unique chased silver medal by Lutma.

Fourteen original manuscripts of the poet, (utmost rarity,) among which, "On the Walking-stick of Johan van Oldenbarneveit," together with the authentic stick by which the great statesman mounted the scaffold in 1619.

Dedicatory poem, the poet's last handwriting.

Birth-house at Cologne, Houses at Amsterdam, documents relating to his life and death, among which four bills of admission to his funeral and one of the fourteen original medals presented to each of the fourteen poets taking part at the funeral.

Two hundred documents, plates, engravings, drawings, notes, letters, and sundry items connected with the history of his life, in all particulars.

Statues and monuments: The history of the great Vondel statue at Amsterdam, together with the whole correspondence, from the very first draft by Mr. Van Lennep, when thinking of the possibility of having a statue for Vondel, embracing all autographs, plates, projects, models in plaster, &c. Feasts on the occasion of the inauguration of the poet's monument in the Vondelpark at Amsterdam. Pennies and medals.

Vondel's poems, among which the very first full pages, (utmost rarity,) first editions and all editions known, both from Holland and abroad, also in several languages. No collection so complete is to be found in any public library whatever.

Representation of Vondel's works, theatrical scenery, and anything and everything thereto belonging. Theatre, with all drawings and engravings, theatrical scenery, manuscripts, and sundry requisites, drawings, and descriptions of particulars.

Portraits and historical engravings bearing poems of Vondel. The most interesting collection of seventeenth century portraits—Maurits and Frederik Hendrik, John Maurice of Brazil, Oldenbarneveit, Piet Heyn, Tromp, de Ruyter, Hooft, Bicker, Marius, Lievens van Coppenol, &c., by the most eminent and most famous engravers. Highest art, most splendid execution.

Vondel's Friends and Contemporaries. Portraits and manuscripts, original letters of Tesselschade, Hooft, Huygens, Blaes, and other members of the Muiden-Circle.

It is to be hoped that some public-minded and generous American will purchase this wonderful and interesting collection of Vondeliana for the New York Public Library or for one of our American universities. It should find a permanent home in America—in "New Amsterdam." I understand the amount asked for the whole museum is quite below its value—is, in fact, surprisingly small. The complete catalogue and any particulars may be had of Mr. Matthias Wyhoff, bookseller at The Hague.

L. G. VAN M.

The Hague, Oct. 7, 1901.

Scribner's for November

The first instalment of F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S new serial story, his longest and most ambitious work, entitled **"The Fortunes of Oliver Horn,"** and illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark;

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S second article on hunting **"With the Cougar Hounds,"** illustrated from photographs;

"Marquis Ito," the great man of Japan, by Frederick Palmer, with photographs by the author;

Gen. Francis V. Greene's third article on **"The United States Army,"** fully illustrated;

"Among the Dunkers," by Nelson Lloyd, describing a strange community in Pennsylvania, with many illustrations; an article on **"Russia and the Nations,"** by Henry Norman, M.P.; **"The Pines of Lory,"** by J. A. Mitchell, and other good things.

For Sale Everywhere PRICE 25 CENTS

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York.

OLD JED PROUTY

A NARRATIVE OF THE PENOBSCOT.

By RICHARD GOLDEN and MARY C. FRANCIS.

Every character in the book is portrayed from life, and no happier study of New England life has ever been made.

The story far excels the play from which it was drawn, and which has had a successful run of nearly 3,000 performances.

The literary style of the story makes it one of the finest additions to the season's output.

It is a wonderfully entertaining novel, intensely interesting from cover to cover. 12mo, cloth bound. $1.50.

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., Publishers, New York

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE

By MARION BEVERIDGE LEE.

A powerful story of singular interest and rare dramatic charm.

Cloth, 12mo, Daintily Produced, $1.25.

May be ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent post-paid for the price by the ABBEY PRESS, Publishers, of One Hundred and Fourteen Fifth Avenue, New York, with agencies in London, Montreal and elsewhere, who always issue interesting works.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS.

Three Masterpieces Sent Free.

We will send, postpaid, to every reader of the New York Times who will mail us a postal card containing his name and address, two of the best after-dinner speeches complete, and the most famous lecture ever delivered in America, also complete. These masterpieces are printed on deckel-edge paper, and are bound in a handsomely illustrated booklet. They are taken from our "Library of Modern Eloquence," edited by Hon. Thomas B. Reed. Included with them is a splendid photogravure of Mr. Reed. We make this offer to send you these three masterpieces, free, in order to bring our "Library of Modern Eloquence" to your attention.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Baker's Great Bookshop, Birmingham, England.

LIBERTY CORPORATION.

SUPERIOR CORPORATION FOR PUBLISHERS.

The October **Critic** says that

THE PUPPET CROWN

is the most popular novel in the New York Public Library.

Worth a half dozen ordinary novels,—**costs** but the price of one.

Booksellers report it one of the three best selling books in the United States

The Bowen-Merrill Co. Publishers.

THE PASSING OF MOTHER'S PORTRAIT.

BY ROSWELL FIELD.

This story, recently published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in an abridged form, is now restored to its original length. The masterful blending of humor and pathos and the delicate and delightful satire have not been so admirably combined since the elder Hawthorne's day.

A beautifully printed volume of sixty-four pages, neatly bound in boards. **Price 75 cts.**

THE BILIOUSTINE

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

"As a well-aimed shaft of ridicule there is nothing to equal it. As a piece of humor it is a gem."—Denver Republican.

"One of the best parodies perpetrated in the last twenty years."—St. Louis Mirror.

Brown paper edition, **25 cts.** Edition de luxe, baled and stencilled by hand, limited to 250 copies, **each $2.00.**

The Bilioustine No. 2

Ready soon. **Price 25 cts.**

The Best Nonsense Verses

The little periodical "**Noon,**" $1.00 a year; **10 cts.** a copy.

The October number contains a collection of "The Best Nonsense Verse," chosen by Josephine Dodge Daskam.

For sale by booksellers or sent postpaid by the publisher.

William S. Lord, Publisher, Evanston, Ill.

By E. L. Voynich

Author of

THE GADFLY

Jack Raymond

"Has the reading world by the ears."—CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

Decorated. Cloth. $1.50

SEVEN EDITIONS SOLD

That Mainwaring Affair

BY

A. Maynard Barbour

"One of the best detective stories I have ever read."—ROBT. J. LINDEN, Ex-Chief of Police, Philada.

Illustrated. Cloth. $1.50

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Philadelphia

LUCAS MALET.

A Visit to the Home of Charles Kingsley's Daughter and a Talk with Her.

WITH rare regard for an appointment, Mrs. St. Leger Harrison, or, as she is known in the world of letters, Lucas Malet, resisted the blandishments of rural friends and remained in London over Sunday to receive me at her home on Campden Hill. Mrs. Harrison does not like America, I am inclined to think, although she is too courteous to say so; but since there are said to be quite a number of Americans in London who share her opinion, it is hard to see that she is to blame. Her unique visit to this country, made for the purpose of gathering material for her novel, "The Gateless Barrier," was of too short duration to enable her to obtain more than a superficial knowledge of America, but as she is endowed with an exceedingly sharp eye and a keen sense of the ridiculous, it may be that her strictures are not altogether without justification. At least, let us not prove ourselves, like the English themselves, incapable of learning from other nations.

"The main drawback to American society," said my hostess, as we sat in her cozy little drawing room, "discussing" afternoon tea and other international subjects, "is that the young girl is of too much importance. I should like to see your influential men give more tone to society, as they do in England. Young girls, of course, are very pretty and sweet and charming, but it is not to be expected that they should be intellectually interesting. The consequence is that when you grant them such an important place, men of thought and position come to regard society as beneath their dignity, unworthy of serious consideration. However, as America progresses your women are likely to find themselves forced to play a less important rôle."

"You don't seem to have an especially high opinion of your own sex, Mrs. Harrison," I said; "I thought women always stood up for one another."

"Well, the fact of the matter is that women can't teach me anything I don't already know, being a woman myself, whereas men can teach me a great deal."

To reach Bullingham Mansions, Pitt Street, Campden Hill, Kensington, is by no means a simple matter, just as it is by no means easy to leave after you have once found your way into Mrs. Harrison's hospitable parlors. Pitt Street lies hidden away at the end of one of those unsolvable mazes that form of certain parts of the metropolis a succession of tiny residential settlements, distinct, silent, and delightful, and ready to hand to Gen. Mercier for "reconcentradoing" purposes when the gallant Frenchman shall have carried out his plan of invading England. At the other end of the little "No thoroughfare" stands the high-shouldered, narrow-chested house in which Mr. Hornung produces his burglar stories, in dangerous proximity, one would think, to the Lord Chief Justice, who resides directly opposite.

Despite the imminent remoteness, however, of Mrs. Harrison's residence, I found that the insidious national custom of 5 o'clock tea had gained a foothold even here, and that a hand a-tremble and "a burning forehead and a parching tongue," the result of previous indulgences, were not regarded adequate excuse for abstemiousness. Indeed, although hitherto unremarked, there can be little doubt that the tea table is the cornerstone of the British Empire; for how can it be otherwise than that forty million men, women, and children who collectively poison themselves every day of the year at a given signal, should think alike on minor questions of public policy, as, the Boer war and the fiscal policy of India?

"I quite forgot we were having an interview," said my hostess at parting, and I then discovered that I, too, had quite forgotten the nature of the occasion, having succeeded in demolishing the pile of cookies which she had insidiously placed before me, in knowledge of the weakness of my sex.

Mrs. Harrison is tall and large, distinctly English in appearance, and reminiscent, I should imagine, of her father, Charles Kingsley. While apparently not abnormally observant, she manages to follow, as I discovered on a later occasion, simultaneous occurrences of most divergent nature. Indeed, I was constantly thinking of the hero in "Carissima" with his preternatural gift for observing the run-down condition of people's shoes, and wondering whether she would notice that mine had been made in Germany.

"How did you first come to write, Mrs. Harrison?" I asked during the disappearance of the cookies and between two more or less lengthy discussions of America, and incidentally also of England.

"Well, I started to write because my husband and myself needed money," replied my hostess, with the delightful frankness that is one of England's greatest charms. "My first book was written when I was twenty-seven, and, as it turned out, was successful; but as this of course was not to be foreseen with certainty, I took a nom de plume to hide behind in case of failure."

"How did you chance upon the combination 'Lucas Malet'? It has quite an exotic sound."

"Well, Lucas was the maiden name of my father's mother, and Miss Malet was her aunt, and hence his great-aunt. She was a very clever woman, it seems, and it was from her that we inherited whatever brains we happen to have. However, it was Max Müller who first put the idea of writing into my head. He married a cousin of mine, and he always used to say that some day I would be a writer."

"Doesn't the hopelessness of getting up anything new sometimes come over you, Mrs. Harrison? It has, of course, already all been said a thousand times before hasn't it?"

"But that isn't the right view of the matter. It is all new at the same time that it is old. It depends upon the interpreter. It isn't necessary to have a new setting; each individual is a novelty, absolutely unlike all other people. But as far as Englishmen are concerned, it is not in England that you must study them. Here they are more or less all alike, and wear the same kind of clothing, and do and say pretty much the same sort of thing under like circumstances. To really know your Englishman you must study him in India or South Africa, away from civilization, face to face with nature and the problems of primitive life. Then it is that the magnificent qualities of pluck and endurance and courage come out that have made England what she is. But tell me, weren't you terribly shocked by the Venezuelan dispute between America and England? Didn't the mere thought of war between our countries strike you as awful in the extreme?"

This was a rather disconcerting question, as I had not been in the habit of regarding either the war of 1776 or of 1812 as great disasters, nor Mr. Cleveland's reprimand of a later day as particularly regrettable. Mrs. Harrison, however, fortunately relieved me of the necessity of replying.

"To us," she continued, "the thought of going to war with America was altogether grotesque, horrid, almost unthinkable. But don't think we were afraid," she hastened to add with a laugh; "we should have gone on in the quiet, unflurried way we always do. We were simply waiting for you to find some cause to unite on, since you had none, so far as we could see. I know a good deal about America, you know, as I have cousins in New York. One of the youngest of them, a college lad, was recently over here on a visit to us; he was a dear boy, but somehow he seemed to have the feeling that we wanted to take his nationality away from him, and that it was therefore necessary to give constant expression to his Americanism."

"That is only natural, Mrs. Harrison," I said. "You know, in a foreign country one always has a chip on one's shoulder."

"A chip on one's shoulder—what does that mean?" she asked with puzzled look, so I was forced to explain to her the meaning and origin of this peculiarly American expression, which apparently appealed strongly to her literary sense of the picturesque.

"Until one understands American women," remarked my hostess, in the course of an interchange of opinion on the delectable sex on both sides of the Atlantic, "one is apt to misunderstand them sadly. This is because things which they do and say, quite without further implication, would inevitably mean much more in the case of Englishwomen. American women's flirting doesn't mean so much as Englishwomen's."

"There is really comparatively very little going on under the surface in New York society, Mrs. Harrison; as I once heard one of the Four Hundred state there is not enough going on to make it interesting. I wonder whether as much can be said of London?"

"Well, I musn't betray my countrywomen," was the judicious reply, "but one thing is certain. Englishwomen are much more ready than American women to act from the heart, rather than the head. But, now, let me ask you a question. Do you think American business men are as scrupulously, sensitively honest in their transactions as Englishmen?"

This is a question for which I was totally unprepared, as I had devoted but little time to consideration of commercial honesty either in New York or London, save in the case of a few publishers, who shall be nameless. Under the circumstances, therefore, I was compelled to content myself with a general reply tending to show the universal depravity of human nature, escaping thus with unscathed patriotism. Subsequently to my visit to Mrs. Harrison, however, I learned of the English custom of paying "gentlemen" of high standing for introductions to influential business men of their acquaintance, and this, taken in conjunction with the English abuse of the "guinea pig," should serve, I think, as a belated but all-sufficient answer to her question. At all events, I am writing this in the ardent hope that it may eventually reach the eyes of my whilom hostess in Pitt Street, where on a later occasion I was asked by a co-visitor if in my heart I did not regret the War of the American Revolution.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Lucas Malet's New Story.*

This is a book to give us pause. Categorically to decide upon its merit or demerit is not any easy matter. It is a novel likely to arouse equally vehement praise and condemnation. The reason for this is manifold. In the first place, it is by no means a pleasant book—the subject not admitting of pleasantness—and viewed from the good Anglo-Saxon standpoint it is frankly realistic. Moreover, it is extremely long, and being an essentially organic creation, must be

*THE HISTORY OF SIR RICHARD CALMADY. A Romance. By Lucas Malet. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 687. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1901. $1.50.

THE TORY LOVER

By

SARAH ORNE JEWETT

"A Triumph."

OCTAVE THANET, in a review of this book in the BOOK BUYER, says of the characters: "Her picture of Paul Jones is admirable and convincing that it supersedes any other. . . . Of all the historical gallery to which our novelist friends have introduced us of late, Mary Hamilton is easily the most winsome. To have made her the sweet gentlewoman she is, is a triumph."

THE TORY LOVER

"Worth Reading Twice"

The BOSTON HERALD says: "It is one of the most pleasing, dignified, and artistic historical novels of the last five years. Indeed, one would be at a loss to point to a modern historical romance that equals it in all those qualities and features that make a book worth reading twice."

THE TORY LOVER

"Is Literature."

The NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS says: "Miss Jewett's historical romance has one quality that distinguishes it from and places it above many of the current popular books in the same field of fiction—it is literature."

For sale at all Bookstores.
Price $1.50.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

The Youth's Companion Free all the rest of 1901 to every new subscriber sending this slip or name of this paper now with $1.75 for the 1902 Volume.

FF 360

Sample Copies, Announcement for 1902 and particulars of Special Offer sent to any address, FREE.

The Youth's Companion,
BOSTON, MASS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A Story of West Point

CHEVRONS

By B. H. L.

Illustrated. 12mo, Extra Cloth. $1.25

A charming novelette of cadet life that will surely interest every girl that has visited West Point.

Sold by all booksellers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA

1901

PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

By Bread Alone
By I. K. FRIEDMAN.
A powerful story of the steel workers, wherein the author has supplemented the results of his own experience by drawing upon recent industrial history. $1.50.

Wall Street Stories
By EDWIN LEFEVRE.
Revealing the elements which make the life of the speculator so fascinating. Every episode is full of human interest. $1.25.

Sons of the Sword
By MRS. MARGARET L. WOODS.
A romance of the Peninsular War. $1.50.

The Princess of the Purple Palace
By WM. MURRAY GRAYDON.
A tale of the Siege of Pekin during the Boxer uprising, written especially for boys and girls. $1.10 net; postpaid, $1.22.

Held for Orders
By FRANK H. SPEARMAN.
Thrilling stories of railroad life, introducing McTerza, McGrath, Jimmie the Wind, and other magazine favorites. $1.50.

Lincoln and Other Poems
By EDWIN MARKHAM.
The first volume of the poet's verse since "The Man with the Hoe" was put into book form. $1.00 net; postpaid, $1.08.

A New Edition of
Boswell's Life of Johnson
With 100 drawings and 10 photogravure portraits. 3 vols, 8vo, $9.00 net; postpaid, $9.46. Large paper edition, with 30 portraits, $18.00 net; postpaid, $18.66.

Seen in Germany
By RAY STANNARD BAKER.
Portraying German life with pen, pencil, and camera. Illustrated by Geo. Varian. $2.00 net; postpaid, $2.15.

Life of Pasteur
By R. VALLERY-RADOT.
The author is Pasteur's son-in-law, and he has written an authoritative biography which tells the whole life story of the great scientist. 2 vols., 8vo, $7.50 net; postpaid, $7.90.

McClure, Phillips & Co.,
NEW YORK.

Bangs & Co.,
51 and 53 Fifth Avenue,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, OCTOBER 28th, and following days, at 3 o'clock each day,
An extremely interesting and valuable collection of
AMERICANA and SCARCE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,
comprising choice extra-illustrated sets in rich bindings, artistic bookbindings, STANDARD Literature, early printing, limited editions, club of odd volumes, Essex House Press, Vale Press, etc., etc., etc.
First editions of Browning, Cooper, Field, Gray, Hunt, Lang, Milton, Scott, Thackeray, Walpole, and others. Court memoirs, the Drama, Shakespeariana, rare illustrated books.
Sale of Books every afternoon at 3 o'Clock except Saturday.

READY NOV. 1ST.
A NEW BOOK BY THE GREATEST LIVING WRITER OF SEA ADVENTURES.
The Derelict
By CUTCLIFFE HYNE
12mo. Cloth. $1.50
LEWIS AND MAYO,
153 E. 23D ST. NEW YORK.

judged as a whole or not at all, whereby the author has incurred the danger of condemnation. Without being a work of genius, it is essentially a book that calls for serious consideration.

To retell the story of "Sir Richard Calmady" requires but few words. After a few preliminaries we make the acquaintance of the hero's parents at the moment of their return from their honeymoon, and, as it would seem, on the threshold of a most enviable career. Unfortunately, however, the rich young nobleman attempts to curb the spirit of one of his long string of racehorses, meets with an accident, and departs upon his last, long voyage. But not until for four days Lady Calmady has borne the agony of watching his vain struggles with death, made terrible by the amputation of both limbs at the knee in the brutal manner of pro-anaesthetic days. This is, doubtless, all rather gruesome and uncomfortable, but it is artistically justified by the exigencies of the story. Five months later the new Sir Richard Calmady is born, a beautiful, healthy child in all respects save one—the lower part of each leg is missing, the feet being attached at the point where the knees should be.

For three hundred pages and more after his birth Sir Richard Calmady behaves as child and young man in most exemplary manner, despite his misfortune and the constant reminders of it from which even his wealth and position as a county magnate fail to shield him. Lady Calmady's life is devoted to her son, with whom her relation is exceptionally beautiful; indeed, some of the scenes between the two are among the best in the book. The young man, however, unfortunately conceives the desire for a son and heir himself, and for the purposes of maternity is selected a charming, sweet, stupid little scion of the nobility, whose backbone is sufficiently stiffened at the eleventh hour to beg Sir Richard to release her, so that she may marry her soldier lover. She regains her freedom, but at the cost of an absolute moral revolution and disgust of soul on the part of the unfortunate nobleman. Psychologically he now goes to the bad, although his dissipation is of too refined and intellectual a nature to admit of the consequences of the grosser forms of indulgence. Coming directly under the influence of a fair, but wayward cousin, for whom he had hitherto cherished a most chivalrous feeling, he at last succumbs to her wiles, only to be afterward insulted and maltreated at the hands of one of her cast-off lovers. Nursed back to health from the resulting fever by his neglected mother, who hastens to his bedside in Naples, he at last returns home apparently a confirmed misanthrope, but more especially a misogynist. Becoming convinced, however, of the wrongfulness of this attitude of mind, he turns practical dispenser of charity and founder of a home for cripples, and as a reward wins the heart and hand of the lady for whom all along we have felt he was intended, but with whom hitherto his acquaintance has been most superficial.

Such is the outline of "Sir Richard Calmady," but, like all outlines, it fails to give an adequate idea of the artistic and psychologic power of the book. The characters—of which there are a large number—are clearly conceived and portrayed, and stand out with delectable distinctness. Moreover, the book is distinctly a growth, not an arbitrary mechanical production, and shows the effect of most conscientious workmanship. It is undoubtedly too long, but to shorten it would prove a difficult problem. There is also, of course, a certain feeling of disgust inevitable in reading about an "avorton," but in the main Mrs. Harrison has succeeded in sublimating this into a feeling of pure pity. Altogether "Sir Richard Calmady" is pretty certain to increase the reputation of the author, although one is sorely beset by the question why the hero did not dispense with his feet and resort to artificial lower limbs. However, there would then have been no story.

Mr. Brady's "The Quiberon Touch."*

No one can doubt that the author of "Colonial Fights and Fighters" knows how to paint war pictures. His strokes are fresh, strong, rapid, with masses of color concentrated on exactly the right spot; battle scenes, vivid and dramatic, have all the confusion, movement, brutality, and ferocity of reality. In his latest novel, "The Quiberon Touch," Mr. Brady makes two great historical battles the fulcrums around which the action of his story revolves. Both occur in 1759, and they are the battles of Quebec and Quiberon. As the author reminds us, the story of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham is a familiar one enough, but of the battle of Quiberon Bay he says:

> Although there are many allusions to it, and a number of anecdotes concerning it to be found, there is in existence no coherent, clear, detailed account of that tremendous action—unless in Mahan—no map or plan of it; nor have I seen any picture or sketch of it. I have ransacked the various histories and examined all the accounts to which I could get access, including some unpublished manuscript recently brought to light for the first time, and have so built up the story.

If labor has been bestowed upon this book, it is successfully concealed. The apparent ease with which effects are produced reacts upon us who read. The old Breton berceuse, "Toutoulé la, la!" which runs like a little silver stream of Arethusa through the tale, is especially well used. More than once it relieves a harrowing situation—just as the babbling of the fellow who fetches the asp to Cleopatra lessens the tragic strain and saves it from being inevitably morbid.

Although at whiles the many allusions to "spanker-sheets," "jib-stays," "stuns'ls"; the many cries of "larboard!" "luff!" "hard-a-starboard!" "tend the after braces!" make you think you are reading one of Clark Russell's or Marryatt's sea tales, yet there is somewhat besides. A fineness of sentiment, a vivid imagination, and a certain dramatic force—all these are Mr. Brady's, and from start to finish "The Quiberon Touch" has the fascination of a romance. Philip Grafton, his hero, (whom he puts in the place of the celebrated Jerris, afterward Earl St. Vincent, and represents as receiving Wolfe's confidences and the locket in the cabin of the Sutherland,) is a real hero; one against whom even Thackeray would have said no word. And as to Mademoiselle, the young Countess de Rohan, no one is to be envied who does not declare for her charm. We recognize in her the type of woman who has always held sway over an empire of her own. Is it yesterday that she was the little girl, petulant and sweet? Then to-day she is the lady, with grand, indifferent airs. And to-morrow she will be the woman, tender and sympathetic.

The chapters dealing with the exit of the Doll, the entrance of the Knight, and the old Watch Tower are little gems in their way. They are bizarre, full of pretty surprises and unanticipated turns. Quaint wordings fit themselves to unsuggested fancies; phrases that are novel and sometimes rich are the expression of unanticipated thoughts. Unconsciously one reads on for new curios in composition or for new whims of fernlike delicacy, to be uttered by the lips of "Little France."

* THE QUIBERON TOUCH. A Romance of the Days of Wolfe. The Great Land Battle of the Year 1759 on the Open Ground Which Decided the Fate of the New World. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Alfred Celebration.

The Society of American Authors, supported by a large company of distinguished and obscure college professors, purpose to celebrate in this month of October, 1901, the millenary of Alfred the Great. (The celebration has nothing to do with bonnets.) It is their purpose, by a banquet and by checks payable to Blank Blank, Esq., and in other ways, to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the end of King Alfred's reign.

But why and wherefore? Ours is an age of celebrations. Walt Whitman began it when he wrote "I Celebrate Myself." Then came the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and all the succeeding centennials, with the great St. Louis celebration of the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase in prospect as a fit and noble completion of the series.

But why should we celebrate King Alfred? He was an Anglo-Saxon ruler in England a thousand years ago. He managed his bossship so well as to make a very favorable "divvy" with Guthrum the Dane, and he burned some griddle cakes, and for a thousand years the worthy governesses of Great Britain have exercised their imaginations in the invention of admiring stories about him and his doings for the instruction and inspiration of British youth when they were not too deeply engaged in cricket to listen to their instructresses. In other words, the achievements of King Alfred are mainly mythical, mainly the literary inventions of governesses for the regulation of a too robust English boyhood, which has in the end so far tired of them as to make mockery at their suggestion, if we may trust the cartoons of Punch as a truthful record.

So little is actually known of King Alfred that he occupies less than a hundred short, half-measure, lines in that most loyal of all British publications, Chambers's Encyclopaedia, and a good many of those lines are devoted to the task of stripping him of his governess-given glory, by informing us that "it is absolutely unhistorical to regard him as establishing trial by jury, as having divided England into counties and hundreds or as the founder of the University of Oxford."

Now, why should we Americans pay $5 apiece, and imperil our digestions by consuming green turtle and terrapin, in celebration of the life and death of this half-mythical old English King who had no more notion of the fundamental principles of human liberty than Genghis Khan, or Jack Cade, or Monroe Edwards, or Richard Croker? Why not celebrate Tamerlane, or Charlemagne, or Peter the Great, or Gustavus Adolphus, or any other person whose life was devoted exclusively to the promotion of his own interests as an arbitrary ruler of men without their own consent?

If we must celebrate myths, why not glorify King Arthur, who is at least picturesque, or the great Khalif of Bagdad, glorious in literature, or Sinbad the Sailor, or Robinson Crusoe, or even Capt. Kidd, whose career was a strenuous protest against the injustice of iniquitous tariff laws that assume to forbid men to traffic freely with each other, as it is their natural and indefeasible right to do?

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

The title page of F. M. Morris's new book is worth noting for its artistic attractiveness. It was lettered and designed by Ralph Fletcher Seymour, who has also made for the volume thirty original initial letters, showing the same originality as evinced on the title page. The title of the volume is "The Basia of Joannes Secundus, Translated into English Verse, to which is added 'The Epithalamium,' with the English Version of George Ogle, Edited with a Prefatory Memoir, by Walker Fike." It will be printed at the Colonial Press.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
for November, just out, is the most wonderful magazine ever seen. There are 28 articles and 77 pictures, partly in color and tint.

BOOKS AND WRITERS.

Three New Books for Holiday Gifts, Two New Novels, and the Anniversary of a Popular Success.

This week the first look forward to the Holidays.

A word first of
The Peter Newell
"Alice in Wonderland."
This is one of the few rare books that is always classic for young folks and grown-ups alike. Moreover, this edition is not only written, but pictured by a humorist. Probably no living artist could have done the work of illustration as well as Mr. Newell. In all there are FORTY FULL-PAGE DRAWINGS in tint by Mr. Newell, besides a most attractive set of page decorations on every page of the text. The volume is bound in vellum, with gold stamping, gilt top, deckel edges and portrait frontispiece of author. It is not only a book, it is a work of art. Price (in box), *$3.00 net.*

The second Special Holiday work is by Mr. Howells, called
"Heroines of Fiction,"
by W. D. Howells. These are two especially attractive volumes, uniform in binding, style, &c., with "Literary Friends and Acquaintance" by the same author. There are 70 full-page drawings by our best artists, among whom are Sterner, Keller, Christy, Tobin, Hutt, &c. Most artistic and interesting. Ornamented cloth, deckel edges and gilt tops. Price, 2 vols. (in box), *$3.75 net.*

Another Holiday book of special interest is
"Over the Plum Pudding,"
by John Kendrick Bangs. These stories are full of the same fun, wit and whimsical fancy that made such a success of the "House Boat" stories. Most of them are specially written for Christmas. Attractive binding, gilt top. *$1.15 net.*

Now a word about the new novels. The first,
"Let Not Man Put Asunder,"
by Basil King, is based on the modern divorce question. When you see it you will read it through and talk about it. So will your friends. An unusual, clever, brilliant story, full of dramatic situations and original comedy. Cloth, $1.50.

The second novel of the week is
"The House Divided,"
by H. B. Marriott Watson, a stirring tale of English country and court life "when George the Second was King." Rattling adventure, incident, love—with plenty of intrigue and dramatic interest; worth reading. Cloth, $1.50.

Just a year ago to-day we published
"Eleanor,"
by Mrs. Humphry Ward. The increasing and continued popular appreciation of this great novel up to the present time bears out most abundantly our appraisal of the book a year ago. Mrs. Ward's great book, after a year of success, still holds a foremost place among the most called for books. Cloth, $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square New York

"'THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS'

is one of the strongest American novels of the year and the best piece of newspaper fiction yet written. John Graham is the name on the title page, but the general supposition is likely to be that John Graham is the pen name of some man of force in the newspaper world, for the book is written from the inside and presents the best and truest picture of American journalism at the beginning of the twentieth century—specifically 'YELLOW JOURNALISM' in New York—that has yet been furnished by any writer of fact or fiction. Richard Harding Davis, Jesse Lynch Williams, Jacob Riis and a few others have stood back from the copy desk and taken the perspective of the local room and its relation to the outside public as the background for stories that have pictured some phase of newspaper life, some incident of newspaper adventure, some hero of newspaper-making. But in the present book, 'The Great God Success,' the author has written with a deeper purpose and has touched at the very core of the very vital problem touching the newspaper business as a career for young men, has shown its possibilities, its temptations, its rewards, its punishments. . . . . It is a book to be widely read.'

—ALBANY ARGUS.

12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A Nest of Girls

By Elizabeth Westyn Timlow,

Author of "Dorothy Dot," "The Cricket Books," Etc.

Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"As an incentive to all that is good and true and beautiful in woman, we welcome this book as a boon and accord it the highest praise we are capable of bestowing."

—Baltimore Sun.

"It is so natural, so true to life, and so thoroughly girlish in atmosphere."

—Chicago Journal.

"A description of life at a modern boarding school, very feminine in character but wholesome and refreshing. That Miss Timlow has known girls well we feel certain, and some of her characters are well worth meeting."

—Congregationalist.

"A bright, entertaining account of the boarding school experiences of a number of charming girls. It is simple and natural, full of mirth and good nature. Every girl should read this book."

—Book News.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.,

Publishers and Importers,

31 WEST 23d ST., NEW YORK.

"The Mosher Books"

EACH year sees a few exquisite additions to "The Mosher Books," and the present season is no exception to the rule. It is by their quality and not from quantity that these publications stand at the head of American book-making.

A complete DESCRIPTIVE LIST of 68 pages, choicely printed in red and black, is now in press, and will be sent postpaid on application, as soon as ready.

THOMAS B. MOSHER

PORTLAND, MAINE.

FOURTH McKEE SALE

Early English Prose and Poetry to be Sold in November.

THE fourth part of the great McKee library will be sold about the middle of November by John Anderson, Jr., in his new auction rooms, at 20 West Thirtieth street. In many respects it is the most important portion of the library, as it includes Mr. McKee's early English prose and poetry. The late collector's interest in this department was ever great, and many rarities and curiosities passed into his hands during his career as a bibliophile. Most of these appear now for the first time in an American catalogue, though a few of the rarest and most curious were described by E. H. Bierstadt in the "Grolier Club's Collations and Notes." The earliest author in the collection is William Langland; the latest is Matthew Prior, the youthful satirist of Dryden. In the case of Prior and of a few others writing at the close of the seventeenth century, their later works have been included; but the line otherwise has been rigidly drawn at 1700.

Shakespeare is represented by "The Rape of Lucrece," 1624; by the "Poems," 1640, and by "Venus and Adonis," 1675. This edition of "Venus and Adonis" is rare, the British Museum, which possesses the editions of 1594, 1596, 1602, 1627, and 1636, being without it. Mr. McKee's copy came from the Nassau collection, dispersed seventy-five years ago. The "Poems," 1640, is a fine copy. The most important of the three is naturally the first. This, the third edition of "Lucrece," is so rare that only a few copies have been sold in a century. The first "Lucrece" appeared in 1594, "Richard Field for John Harrison," and has forty-seven leaves. It is of superlative rarity. I know of two sales in half a century—Daniel's, 1864, £157 10s., and Frederick Perkins's, 1880, with a slight defect £200. The British Museum has two copies. The second "Lucrece" was published in 1616, "T. S. for Roger Jackson," and has thirty-two leaves. There are copies in the Bodleian, British Museum, and Lenox Libraries. Of this third edition of 1624 the British Museum has two copies, one described as "cropped." The edition was printed by I. B. for Roger Jackson, the publisher of the second edition. It has thirty-two leaves without pagination—A-D, in eights, sig. A4 being erroneously marked B4. The book should bring a very large sum. Its rarity and literary importance are great, and the dedication is one of the only two letters of Shakespeare that have survived.

The record prices paid for George Chapman's plays at the third McKee sale seem to have astonished those who are continually living in the bibliographical past, but those worthy persons will be further astonished at the sums that will be given at the next sale for four of the rarest of Chapman's poetical productions. First among them comes his earliest book, and one of the rarest and ablest of his works, "The Shadow of Night, containing two poeticall hymnes," 1594. The other three are "Seven Bookes of the Iliades of Homere," 1598; "Eathymiae Raptus; or, the Feares of Peace," (Griswold's copy,) and "Andromeda Liberata; or, the Nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda," 1614. In addition Mr. McKee had "The Georgicks of Hesiod," 1618; "The Iliads," 1612, and "The Odysses," 1614, which the collector always has difficulty in finding.

The greatest authors of the age of Elizabeth are here, and their works are chiefly in first editions. There is "a Theatre wherein he represented as well the Miseries and Calamaties that follow the Voluptuous Wardlings, as also the greate joyes and plesures the Faithfull do Enjoy," London, 1569, which contains Edmund Spenser's earliest published work—translations of six epigrams from Petrarch and fifteen sonnets from the "Visions" of Bellay. Spenser's "Complaints," 1591, "Colin Clouts Come Home Again," 1595, and "Faerie Queene," 1590-96, are also here. Then we have Heywood's "Spider and the Flie," 1556, and Heywood's "Workes," 1562, first complete edition; Daniel's "First Foure Bookes of the Civile Warres," 1595, in the original vellum; "A Panegericke Congratulatorie," 1603, first dated edition, and "Poeticall Essayes," 1599, first collected edition; James I.'s "Essayes of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poesie," 1584, wonderfully rare; Marlowe and Chapman's "Hero and Leander," 1609; Ben Jonson's "Art of Poetry," 1640; Drayton's "The Owle," 1604; "Poems," 1619, and "Battle of Agincourt," 1627, and Sir William Alexander's "A Paraenesis to the Prince," 1604.

Many of the most highly prized poetical volumes of the seventeenth century are in the collection—Suckling's "Fragments Aurea," 1648; Milton's "Poems," 1645; Shirley's "Poems," 1647; Donne's "Poems," 1633, and "Juvenalia," 1633; Lovelace's "Lucasta," 1649 and 1659; Corbet's "Elegant Poems," 1647; Crashaw's "Steps to the Temple," (Foote's copy,) in the original calf; Cowley's "Love's Riddle," 1638; Hookes's "Amanda: A Sacrifice to an Unknown Goddesse," 1653, (Foote's copy, the only one ever sold at auction here;) "Sion and Parnassus," 1650, with Dryden's second published writing; Dryden's "Poem on Cromwell," 1659, and "Hind and Panther," 1687. Of Waller's "Poems" there are a number of editions—three in 1645 alone, each of them of great rarity.

Among other notable books selected from the 600 rarities in the collection are the Earl of Westmoreland's "Otia Sacra," 1648, with engraved title and plate by Marshall and three other plates; Moffatt's "Silkewormes and Their Flies," 1599; Chettle's "England's Mourning Garment," 1603, with a reference to Shakespeare; Florio's Montaigne, 1603; the first English Boccaccio, both parts dated 1620; "England's Parnassus," 1600; Pattenham's "Art of English Poesie," 1589; Whitstone's "Heptameron of Civill Discourses," 1582, (Shakespeare founded "Measure for Measure" on this;) Gascoigne's "Poesies," 1575; "Piers Plowman," two editions of 1550; Chaucer's "Workes," 1561, with the "arms" title, and Burton's "Anatomy of Negation," 1621.

The second edition of Isaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" is here, enriched with several pages of notes in the author's hand. The fourth edition is also here, together with Walton's "Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, and Herbert," (a presentation copy,) and "Life of Dr. Sanderson," with manuscript corrections. The pastoral poem of "Thealma and Clearchus," 1683, which Walton published, ascribing it to a John Chalkhill, but which he may have written himself, concludes the list.

Dr. Parkhurst's "Sunny Side of Christianity."

To the average man or woman a volume of sermons does not suggest a spiritual and intellectual constitutional through green pastures to the accompaniment of still waters. And the very plain reason for this lack of joyous anticipation on the part of the average man or woman lies in the fact that the average sermon does not lead the reader via green pastures and still waters, but all too often into some dusty theological haymow of dried and lifeless isms.

It is indeed a lamentable fact that there are about as few really good sermons published as there are good essays, and we could easily number our indispensable essayists upon our fingers and not use them all. So the appearance of inspired and inspiring sermons—like those we are about to consider—should give the judicious, if not the gentle, reader greater joy than ninety and nine of "the Great American" novels that have their day and cease to be.

"The Sunny Side of Christianity," by Dr. Parkhurst, is a clear and concise attempt to present Christianity in its quick and original form, stripped of the disguising and bemummying draperies in which the ages have wrapped it. To remove any of these dearly dreadful draperies requires more courage and candor than most clergymen possess—and more faith in the power and vitality of real Christianity. But there is hope for the resuscitation and regeneration of the Church, when one of its representatives dares to tell the truth about it in this fashion:

"Sometimes one part of the Church would be doing one thing and another part another and a contradictory thing; and sometimes no part would be doing anything to speak of. At one date one branch of the Church would be making saints and another would be boiling or broiling them; one Bishop spending his life translating the Bible, another tinkering creeds, a third hoarding ducats, a fourth working the rack and kindling the fires at Smithfield. And it is this working at cross purposes and this constant production of contradictory results (that cancel each other) that account for the slow gains that the Church makes in the world. The Church grew fast enough so long as it could be said of its members what is related in the fourth of Acts, that 'the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul.'"

While this little volume does not illustrate, as do either of the larger volumes previously published, (notably, "Three Gates on a Side,") the unique originality and beauty of Dr. Parkhurst's thought and diction, it is, nevertheless, marked by the same deep spiritual insight and mental cogency. These sermons will be especially valuable for those who are inclined to indulge in a vaporous Christianity—as evanescent in its effects as a vagrant air from a comic opera.

Just one gentle protest one must make about these sermons. Sometimes, but it is only very rarely, there is a word or a sentence that falls from the rhetorical pitch, occasionally approaching dangerously near to slanguage. Though characteristically apt, "If hearts were trumps we should win," makes an unpleasant discord with its context in "Love in the heart." The use of the word "lot," or "lots of," also jars slightly when found in English of so clear and classic a cut as Dr. Parkhurst generally uses.

To the present reviewer, who has listened to scores of Dr. Parkhurst's sermons, it has often seemed a great waste to leave unpublished so many sermons of such rare spiritual, literary, and poetic value as those which have been delivered week after week from the pulpit of Madison Square.

Some sapient publisher should have access to the treasury house where these back number sermons are stored and make the world richer by issuing several volumes which might easily be more valuable than half of the miscellaneous publications that are inordinately puffed in the magazines and papers.

A new novel entitled "The Orthodox Preacher and Nancy; or, The Story of What Befell a Minister Who Tried to Do as Jesus Would," by the Rev. Magee Pratt, is being published by the Connecticut Magazine Company. The book attempts an answer to "What Is the Matter with Congregational Preachers and Congregational Churches?" and is a picture of ministerial life as it is.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF CHRISTIANITY. By Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Daintily bound. New York: Fleming Revell & Co. 60 cents.

A New Striking Novel for 25 Cents

BY

Isabelle D. Cameron

One Woman's Life

Complete in the November

LIPPINCOTT

George Moore, Herbert H. Gilchrist, Anna Lea Merritt, Mrs. J. K. Hudson, Paul Laurence Dunbar and others write in the same number.

A *Whole* Novel

Many Short Stories, Sketches, etc., for

25 Cents

You are often at a loss as to the *what*, the *when* and the *how* to write. "The Etiquette of Correspondence" is a safe guide. The Baltimore Sun calls it "a book of real merit." A leading Educator recommends it for "*the amount, the extent* and *the accuracy* of its information." If you are skeptical we'll send it on approval.

"THE ETIQUETTE OF CORRESPONDENCE."

By Helen E. Gavit

BEING ILLUSTRATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE PROPER FORM IN PRESENT USAGE OF SOCIAL, CLUB, DIPLOMATIC, MILITARY AND BUSINESS LETTERS.

12mo. Cloth. $1.25

A. WESSELS COMPANY,

7-9 West 18th St., New York City

Clearance Sale.

50,000 Volumes,

Embracing all the STANDARD AUTHORS, in CLOTH and LEATHER bindings,

Juvenile Books

for Children of all ages.

Books of History, Travel, Theology, Science.

In fact, books of EVERY DESCRIPTION at GREAT REDUCTION FROM PUBLICATION PRICES. This sale is to enable us to make room for contemplated alterations, and will continue for two weeks, beginning MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1901.

LEGGAT BROTHERS,

81 Chambers and 63 Reade Sts., N. Y.

AMMON & MACKEL, Successors.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 85 Fifth Ave., New York, invite the inspection of their new offices, where are exhibited the publications and engravings of the Plantin-Moretus Museum, founded at Antwerp in 1576. An Illustrated Catalogue sent upon request.

LEST WE FORGET,

By JOSEPH HOCKING

An Historical Romance of the time of Queen Mary, full of the fire and dash of youth and love.

Cloth, 7 Illustrations, $1.25.

ADVANCE PUBLISHING COMPANY,

215 Madison St., Chicago.

Elbert Hubbard's New Novel

A strong conception, trenchantly told.

Time & Chance

Being the adventurous and romantic story of John Brown of Ossawatomie—a true hero and, though mistaken, a true martyr.

Price, $1.50

G. P. Putnam's Sons N.Y.

NEW AND CHEAP EDITION

GRANT ALLEN'S

LINNET

The N. Y. Herald says: "The best romance ever written by Grant Allen."

Cloth $1.50; paper 50c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK CO., N. Y.

100 NEW HOUSE PLANS.

This is a new book issued under the title "George Palliser's Modern Buildings," and contains one hundred new plans (1901,) all up to date, and giving full details of building all kinds of houses costing from $800 to $30,000. Every one thinking of building should order this book, as the hints and helps it gives are invaluable. 120 pages, 11x14 inches. Paper cover, $1. Cloth bound, $2. Sent by mail postpaid to any address on receipt of price by J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rose St., New York.

"SUNSET RHYMES"

—BY—

SETH STURGES

WILL DELIGHT YOUR CHILD.

It is new; beautifully illustrated, and handsomely bound. The humorous, wholesome thoughts of this book stick in the child's mind, and form a pleasant memory. $1.00, postpaid.

THE BRADLEY-WHITE CO., New York City.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.

Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.

Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamps.

F. E. GRANT, Books,

23 West 42d St. - - - - New York

Mention this a fourthsment and receive a discount.

Gertrude Atherton's Striking New Novel

THE ARISTOCRATS

10th Thousand 10th Thousand

MY LADY OF ORANGE

By H.-C. BAILEY. With 8 Full-page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. $1.25.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., N. Y.

THE VISITS OF ELIZABETH

SIXTIETH THOUSAND.

Pocket Size Standard Novels.

Thackeray's Works and Dickens' and Scott's Novels. Clear paper. Large type, easy to read. Size 6¼ by 4¼ inches and only ¾ inch thick. Bound in cloth, $1.00 each. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Prospectus free on request. THOS. NELSON & SONS, 37 East 18th St., New York.

20 Illustrations. 711 Magical Ellipses. 1000 Page Index.

WELLS'S COMPLETE PALMIST. A Manual & Cyclopedia. N.Y.Cir.& B.

Price, 1.50. For sale by all Booksellers.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

NOW AT 5 & 7 UNION SQUARE SOUTH

AND 27 & 29 WEST 23D STREET

Manuscripts suitable for binding in volume form required by an established house. Illustrations desired. Address "BOOKS," 141 Herald Sq. Bldg., New York.

BAILEY'S MAGIC BOOK. Magic, Mystery, Electricity. Illustrated. Sent free. Address, with 2c. stamp, Bailey Magic Co., Quincy, Ill.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and after Thursday afternoon.

Fiction.

THE LION'S WHELP. A Story of Cromwell's Time. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. Pp. 383. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE ROAD TO FRONTENAC. By Samuel Merwin. 12mo. Pp. vi.-414. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

BAGBY'S DAUGHTER. By Bessie Marie Van Vorst. 12mo. Pp. 327. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.00.

THE FIRST MEN IN THE MOON. By H. G. Wells. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

THE CAVALIER. By George W. Cable. Illustrated by Howard C. Christy. 12mo. Pp. vii.-311. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

PAPA BOUCHARD. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-261. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE LAIRD'S LUCK, AND OTHER FIRESIDE TALES. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. 12mo. Pp. 278. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE STORY OF MANHATTAN. By Charles Hemstreet. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-230. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

UP AND DOWN THE SANDS OF GOLD. By May Dovereux. 12mo. Pp. 425. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE GOLDEN ARROW. A Story of Roger Williams's Day. By Ruth Hall. 12mo. Pp. vi.-310. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

DEBORAH. A Tale of the Times of Judas Maccabaeus. By James M. Ludlow. 12mo. Pp. 406. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

MY HOST THE ENEMY AND OTHER TALES. Sketches of Life and Adventure on the Border Line of the West. By Frances W. Calkins. 12mo. Pp. 302. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $1.50.

WARWICK OF THE KNOBS. A Story of Stringtown County, Kentucky. By John Uri Lloyd. 12mo. Pp. xv.-305. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE TELLER. A Story. By E. N. Wescott. With His Letters, edited by Margaret W. Muzzey. And an Account of His Life, by Forbes Herrmans. 12mo. Pp. 113. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE WORLD AND WINSTOW. By Edith H. Fowler. 12mo. Pp. 458. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

LOVE THE HARVESTER; Being a Story of the Gleaners in the Winter of the Year, and of Those that Went a Hunting in the Days when George the Third Was King. By Max Pemberton. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

ANNE SCARLETT. By Mary Imley Taylor. 12mo. Pp. 360. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

MAGGIE McLANEHAN. By Guilelma Zollinger. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 300. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

AUNT NARBY. Her Ideas, Her Rambles, Her Adventures, and Her Notions. By Lizzie W. Evans-Hannell. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. iv.-260. New York: The Abbey Press.

Travel and Adventure.

FIRST ACROSS THE CONTINENT. The Story of the Exploring Expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1804-1805. By Noah Brooks. 12mo. Pp. xii.-365. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

FOOTING IT IN FRANCONIA. By Bradford Torrey. 18mo. Pp. 251. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10.

A PALADIN IN KHAKI. By H. S. Canfield. 12mo. Pp. 232. Chicago: Jamieson-Higgins Company.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND ITS PROBLEMS: Its Peoples, Customs, Religions, and Progress. By Henry O. Dwight. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 293. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1.25.

WHEN WE DESTROYED THE GASPEE. By James Otis. "Stories of American History" Series. Small 8vo. Pp. 93. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 75 cents.

ARTS UNDER ARMS. A University Man in Khaki. By Maurice Fitzgibbon. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-332. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Educational.

THE NEW METHODS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. A Guide to the Home Treatment of the Sick. By W. H. Forest. Illustrated. Pp. 319. New York: The Health-Culture Company. $1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1898-1900. Vol. I. 8vo. Pp. lxxx.-1,290. Washington: The Government Printing Office.

HOW TO TEACH KITCHEN GARDEN; Or, Object Lessons in Household Work, Including Songs, Plays, Exercises and Games, Illustrating Household Occupations. By Emily Huntington. Folio. Pp. 103. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

WORD AND PHRASE. True and False Use in English. By Joseph Fitzgerald. 12mo. Pp. 407. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

THE PRINCIPLES AND METHODS IN LATIN SYNTAX. Yale Bi-Centennial Publication Series. By E. P. Morris. 8vo. Pp. xi.-333. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

STUDIES IN PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY: Being Reprints of the More Important Studies Issued from the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University During the Years 1897-1900. Edited by R. H. Chittenden. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 424. Yale Bi-Centennial Publication Series. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

NEW EDUCATION READERS. A Synthetic and Phonic Word Method. By J. Duncan and William M. Wm. Sickle. Book IV. Reading for the Third Year. 12mo. Pp. 176. New York: American Book Company. 45 cents.

Reference.

HANDY DICTIONARY OF POETICAL QUOTATIONS. Edited by George W. Powers. 32mo. Pp. iv.-276. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

HANDY DICTIONARY OF PROSE QUOTATIONS. Edited by George W. Powers. 32mo. Pp. 264. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

WHO'S THE AUTHOR? A Guide to the Notable Works in American Literature. By Louis Harman Peet. 18mo. Pp. v.-317. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

ETIQUETTE FOR ALL OCCASIONS. By Mrs. Burton Kingsland. 18mo. Pp. vi.-253. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.00.

New Editions.

THE CENTURY CLASSICS. Five new volumes. The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin; Hypatia, (two volumes); Tales by Edgar Allan Poe; Emma and Lilias. 12mo. Pp. xxv.-397 per volume. New York: The Century Company. $1.50 per volume.

THE ROSES LIBRARY. Seven Volumes. Goody Two Shoes, by Oliver Goldsmith; Child Life in Japan, by Mr. Claude Ayrton; Mr. Murray's Remarks; The Rose and the Ring, by W. M. Thackeray; Sophia, by Miss M. Louise Thackeray, by Frederick Sturr; The Little Lame Prince, by Miss Mulock (Mrs. G. L. Craik) & Co.

THE THUMB NAIL SERIES. Lincoln, Passages from His Speeches and Letters; Odes of Horace, translation from the Latin by various authors. 24mo. Pp. about 174 per volume. New York: The Century Company. $1 per volume.

Religion and Science.

THE CLASS AND THE DESK. By the Revs. James Comper Gray and Charles S. Carey. (New Testament Series—Epistles.) 12mo. Pp. 232. New York: American Tract Society. 60 cents.

CHURCH BUILDING. A Study of the Principles of Architecture in their Relation to the Church. By Ralph Adams Cram. Folio. Pp. xvi.-227. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

THE CROWN OF THORNS. A Story of the Time of Christ. By Paul Carus. 12mo. Pp. 74. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

JOY AND STRENGTH FOR THE PILGRIM'S DAY. Selected by the editor of Daily Strength for Daily Needs. 16mo. Pp. x.-378. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY. Principles, Experiments, and Arithmetical Problems. An elementary text book. By C. Walton Swoope. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-462. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

CORNERSTONES. Four Sermons Delivered Under the Auspices of the Berkeley Association, Yale University, 1900-1901. 16mo. Pp. 72. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents. (Paper.)

LESSONS ON THE CHURCH CATECHISM. By A. M. S. 16mo. Pp. 80. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 25 cents.

"The Strength of the Hills."*

Miss Wilkinson is fortunate in her choice of a title for a novel that deals with the strenuous life of the dwellers in the hills. The scenes of "The Strength of the Hills" are laid, with the exception of a few chapters in New York near the end of the book, in the Saranac region of the Adirondacks. Elk Mountain is described as a rough and simple community, descended from the miners of thirty years ago.

The mining had long been abandoned, and the rude prosperity accompanying it had likewise slipped away. Here and there on the shores of the lonely lakes, or by some foaming river, were deserted villages, mere cobwebs of time, clinging to the hillside. The miners' descendants, those not possessing the energy or the means to move away, still clung to the soil, and intricately intermarried within the difficult limits of range, eked out a penurious livelihood. The unintelligible gayety of Summer campers, secluded by Lake Miquewauga, at the foot of Elk Mountain, was the only glimpse they had of the outside world, a world they regarded with mingled indifference and scorn.

Amid these simple and primitive surroundings the figure of Enoch Holme rises strong and towering, like the hills from which he sprang. The story opens with a picturesque and dramatic scene, which flashes the whole man upon us with sudden and immediate vision. We are introduced to Enoch at the skidway, in Hartle's camp; Enoch's lumber loads always carried more feet of timber than any one else's.

Torches were stuck in the snow, causing a red light here and there over the whipped drifts of snow that caked on the logs and overhung the roadway. Enoch Holme, in his blue and red woolen stockings pulled over corduroy breeches, stood with his canthook, prodding here and lifting there, as a huge stick of spruce was started on the skids. He was a man of uncommon size, with the well-set head and square military bearing that many lumbermen have, and his clothes, molded to him in satisfactory wrinkles by long wear and service, had a becoming air of good-fellowship. * * * In the terrible hush of Winter dawns on the mountain, Enoch Holme's heart was full of bitterness. The lot of a lumberman had not always been his, nor yet would it be his life-calling. Of that he felt assured, though there were possibilities in it of outdoor freedom, of largeness, of virility, that appealed to his sturdy and resolute nature. Under a contractor like Joe Hartle lumbering became intolerable.

A catastrophe—the overbalancing of an overheaped sled into a deep ravine, caused by the pig-headed obstinacy of the tipsy contractor—and the subsequent duel of wit and will between Enoch Holme and Joe Hartle, at which Dick Hollister, the son of the lumber merchant employing Holme, was present unknown to the others, sets Enoch free from his galling servitude to the contractor and results in his being made boss of the Hollister job. For two chapters we have been in a scene of fierce conflict, but the third flows into quieter waters and launches Enoch upon his stormy passage of life and love. The introduction of "woman" into Enoch's unconsciousness as an equation hitherto not encountered by him is treated in a fresh and novel way. The story begins to widen and enhance other characters, from the men and women of the hills and the men and women of that outside world which the natives regarded with indifference and scorn. The Hollisters, coming from that world to their Summer camp among the hills, offer a contrast to the native element, and these two elements, commingling and clashing, work out a drama of modern life not far from any one of us. Alison MacDonald, coming from that outside world into the long isolation of Enoch's life, takes immediate possession of the man's great heart and soul, and, being a mass of strong religious faith and rigid principle, there comes a crisis in his life when he discovers that Alison is not only bound to another, but that, by an untoward circumstance, he is chosen at the last moment, as an ordained Methodist minister, to perform the ceremony which shall bind her to another man, Dick Hollister, and separate him from her forever. This occurs midway in the story and ends Book I. From this point onward the dramatic conflict deepens. Alison, like Enoch, is lofty in soul and high of courage, but, unlike Enoch, she is a woman of the world, without orthodox beliefs and consequently no sense of repentance. The pages of the story are rich in the variety of scene and incident, now moving to laughter and now to tears—the "Social at Elk" being among the most picturesque chapters in contemporary fiction.

SEVENTH EDITION ON THE PRESS.

SIR CHRISTOPHER

By Maud Wilder Goodwin.

Highly Dramatic, Full of Incident, Strong in Characterization, and Charming in Love Scenes.

Illustrated by Howard Pyle and other artists, 12mo. $1.50.

JUST READY.

WHITE APRONS

(A Romance of Bacon's Rebellion, Virginia, 1676.)

A New Illustrated Edition

OF

Mrs. Goodwin's Favorite Colonial Story

Colored frontispiece and five full page illustrations. 12mo. $1.50.

Uniform with

"THE HEAD OF A HUNDRED,"

Mrs. Goodwin's charming companion romance.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers.

254 Washington St., Boston.

The Death of the Gods

OF THIS BOOK

The New York Times says:

"A wonderful Russian romance."

The Commercial Advertiser:

"A creation of higher order than either 'Ben Hur' or 'Quo Vadis.'"

London Chronicle:

"Must be admitted to the select circle of really great historical novels."

It is a romance of the struggle in the fourth century between Christianity and Paganism and Julian the "Apostate." By Dmitri Merejkowski. Translated by Herbert Trench. $1.50.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

New York and London

READY NOV. 1ST.

A NEW VOLUME OF SHORT STORIES THAT WILL WIN EVEN HOWELLS'S APPROVAL.

THE BACKSLIDER

By GRANT ALLEN

12mo. Cloth. $1.50. All booksellers, or direct from the publishers,

LEWIS AND MAYO,

135 E. 23D ST., NEW YORK.

McBride's

have some fine Japanese pottery—genuine Kozans—as well as books—both at reasonable prices.

71 BROADWAY. Telephone 1690 Cort.

RARE BOOKS

RECENTLY PURCHASED IN ENGLAND BY

EDWIN A. DENHAM.

CATALOGUE IN PREPARATION.

20 WEST 33D STREET,

NEW YORK.

MODERN PALMISTRY.

This new book, containing 160 pages, is written by Ina Oxenford, one of the greatest authorities on this interesting subject. It gives instructions how to be a Palmist and full instructions how to read the hand. It contains 45 illustrations and a 10-page complete index. All who are interested in this subject should buy this book. Price, bound in cloth, $1.00; paper cover, 50 cents. Sold by all booksellers or sent by mail, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rose St., N. Y.

A WORK OF TIMELY INTEREST.

THE COLOMBIAN AND PANAMA REPUBLICS.

By WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS,

Late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela.

With three colored maps and ten full-page illustrations. 8vo. Price, $3.00.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers.

Boston.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY!

A HISTORY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS; from the earliest times to the present by Alex. Del Mar. Second edition, complete in one volume. Pp. 512. 8vo. Cloth and gold, $5.00.

THE CAMBRIDGE PRESS,

239 W. 39d St., N. Y.

NOW ON SALE AT THE BOOK STORE OF SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY'S

A HOUSE PARTY

IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY HERALD.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

of FAMOUS PERSONS

Catalogue free. ALFRED SANDHAM, Montreal, Canada.

OCT

The Century Co.'s New Novels

CIRCUMSTANCE

A stirring new novel by the author of "Hugh Wynne,"

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.

"More than a novel; a revelation of human motives and conduct under the influence of a fascinating and unscrupulous adventuress."—*Beacon, Boston.*

"An important addition to the best realistic fiction of the day."—*Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"It will without doubt become one of the literary permanencies of the time."—*Item, Philadelphia.*

"A virile and strong piece of literary workmanship."—*Times, N. Y.*

Price $1.50.

The great popularity of Dr. Mitchell as a writer of fiction has led the publishers to put forth a uniform edition of his novels, including "Circumstance," in ten volumes. Price for the set $15.00.

MISTRESS JOY

By Grace MacGowan Cooke and Annie Booth McKinney.

A tale of the Mississippi valley in its early days of development. Aaron Burr is a conspicuous character. Illustrated by Relyea. 12mo, 400 pages, $1.50.

"Set in a framework of Southern magnolia and beech, the face of 'Mistress Joy,' as it looks from the pages of the story, is one of real piquancy and charm."—*Times*, Louisville.

AN OKLAHOMA ROMANCE

By Helen Churchill Candee.

A love affair and a land claim play at cross purposes in this story of the "Great Run" to the newly opened territory. The strange customs that existed in a strange and new country are graphically described. The glamour of romance hangs over the story like a visible atmosphere. 12mo, 300 pages, $1.50.

"It is a bit of painting with contemporaneous history for both form and color, and has unusual value and interest."—*Times*, N. Y.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

By Alice Caldwell Hegan.

The scene of this story is laid in the purlieus of Louisville, Ky., the Cabbage-patch being "a queer neighborhood where ramshackle cottages play hop-scotch over the railroad track." 16mo, 153 pages, $1.00.

"Something new, vital, original."—*Post*, Louisville.

"One of the jolliest, most heartsome books we have read."—*Commercial Advertiser*, N. Y.

THE HELMET OF NAVARRE

By BERTHA RUNKLE.

A story of the time of Henry IV. of France. Illustrated by André Castaigne. $1.50.

India Praises it.

"It is hard to say too much in praise of this story."—*Madras (India) Times.*

From a Few English Papers.

"A story that is enjoyable in the extreme."—*Western Daily Press, England.*

"Not a dull page in it."—*Newcastle (England) Leader.*

"Moves with unflagging spirit."—*The Queen, London.*

"An entertaining story."—*The Athenaeum, London.*

TOM BEAULING

By Gouverneur Morris.

A hearty, big, whole-souled fellow—Tom Beauling fights a manly fight against a fault that was not his own. A rolling stone—he wanders about the world, and the scene shifts with him; to India and China, Long Island and New England, the action of the piece is carried with unfailing vivacity and humor. 16mo, 210 pages, $1.25.

"If you want a delightful story, short, vigorous and new, read this little volume."—*Tribune*, Chicago.

"Enjoyable—hearty—full of enthusiasm."—*Times*, Boston.

GOD SAVE THE KING

By Ronald MacDonald.

A strong story of the time of Charles II., culminating in a dramatic episode in which the King, the hero and the heroine play the principal parts. 12mo, 400 pages, $1.50.

"There are few stories of this period and time that have been told with such charm of language, combined with such strong delineation of character."—*Times*, Philadelphia.

"A stirring tale, with a thread of warm human interest running throughout the whole."—*Beacon*, Boston.

HER MOUNTAIN LOVER

By Hamlin Garland.

The theme of this story is the invasion of London by a Colorado cow-puncher for the purpose of selling a gold mine. He meets an Irish girl in English society (and a few other people as well, but they don't count for much) and something nearly happens—but the author tells the story best in his own way. 12mo, 396 pages, $1.50.

"The story is related vividly and directly, the broad-shouldered manly miner is a very real character, the story of his love-making abounds in picturesque incidents and effective contrasts, and its atmosphere is fresh and invigorating throughout."—*Book News*, Philadelphia.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent direct by the publishers.

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.

1901

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; wind southerly shifting to northwesterly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,163. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1901.—24 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM LONDON

Surprising Popular Feeling in Favor of Gen. Buller.

ITS POLITICAL MEANING

People Who Do Not Want the War to End—Mr. Redmond's Visit—John Morley on Gladstone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Quite as remarkable as the whole course of the Government in regard to Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, from his recall from the field to his retirement, and as Buller's own hotheaded Westminster speech, is the considerable outburst of emotional feeling of people who think he has been ill-treated. It seems certain also that an element in the Opposition is trying deliberately to take up the case of Sir Redvers for the purpose of harassing the Government very much as the so-called Nationalists of France, who do not care a rap for the laboring man and aim only to restore aristocratic rule, have been posing as the friends of the discontented miners for the sake of troubling the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry.

The Buller excitement, however, cannot last long, and the cries of injustice in his behalf, which are as ridiculous as his own tale of secret enemies, to say the least, lend a pleasing variety to an uncommonly dull period of politics. So far as the public is concerned its outburst is probably the national goodheartedness that generally satisfies itself with a flow of words.

The return from abroad of the Marquis of Salisbury seemed at first rather more important than it turned out to be, but it indicated that the vacation was ending and that the directors of the affairs of the nation would soon get to work.

***

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Chamberlain in his Edinburgh speech surprised many of his hearers by announcing that the question of Irish representation would not be taken up in the next session, but the impossibility of doing anything to that end at present has already been pointed out in these dispatches.

About the war and the conduct of the war we have lately heard little. There has been no news from South Africa to speak of all the week. Whenever that happens, good humor increases. Indeed, it might be a good policy if that sensational newspaper which lately shamed its rivals and secured an enormous advertisement by ceasing to print the reports of a dirty Police Court case on the ground that it would be detrimental to its readers' morals would stop printing South African dispatches on the ground that it would cause its readers unhappiness.

But it must not be inferred that all Englishmen are dissatisfied with the conduct of the war. The report of the South African Cold Storage Company, lately hidden in small type in the columns of the newspapers, show that it has been paying dividends of 55 per cent. on ordinary shares. Holders of these shares are probably not anxious for the war to cease.

***

ANXIETY ABOUT REDMOND.

John Redmond, M.P., had a warm enough send-off by the English press syndicate, but there is considerable interest if not anxiety here as to the result of his mission to the United States. His denial that he is going begging is received with sneers, of course, and it must be admitted that his explanation indicates a difference without a distinction. Some consolation is derived by Englishmen from a study of the recent immigration statistics of New York, which show a great falling off in Irish emigrants. Still, Mr. Redmond thus far has had the best of the argument with his splendid prophecy of 20,000,000 of united Irish standing against friendless and forsaken England.

Besides the celebration of the anniversary of the charge of the light brigade, the week has witnessed the unveiling, with more than usually appropriate ceremonies, of statues to Cromwell and Gladstone. John Morley's speech at the Gladstone ceremony in Manchester was, of course, wholly eulogistic and there are many signs of dissent from his estimate of the transcendent powers and ever-wise statesmanship of the great man whose sincere follower he was. The idea that Gladstone's influence is still a living force here is frequently bitterly combatted. Nevertheless, Mr. Morley's wonderfully eloquent and lucid summary of his services aroused the assemblage.

One point he made in reference to Gladstone's mistaken attitude toward our civil war is characteristic of the present state of feeling in England toward America. Mr. Morley declared that Gladstone misread the signs then, in common with most British statesmen, and these misled British influences, but not, he added, in Lancashire. Whereupon the men of Manchester set up a mighty cheer.

***

THE ROYAL HEIR'S RETURN.

The return of the Duke of Cornwall and York will be cordially and demonstratively welcomed and there will be a deeper feeling in the welcome than is usual in such matters. The people are only too glad to have the heir to the throne back again, and an elaborate programme with military ceremony has been arranged for his arrival here and his escort from the Victoria Station to St. James's, and, if the day is clear the pageant will doubtless be impressive and stirring.

E. A. DITHMAR.

Seaboard Air Line Railway

This pleasure in announcing to the public that Winter excursion tickets to all Southern Resorts in Florida and Cuba and to Savannah, Camden, Southern Pines, and Pinehurst are now on sale via their line. With the superb service offered by the "Florida & Metropolitan Limited" and the "Florida & Atlanta Fast Mail," two fast trains daily, insures a most delightful trip to these resorts. All information cheerfully given at offices, 367 and 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

THE WALDECK-ROUSSEAU MINISTRY.

Its Present Work—Question Whether It Will Survive the Coming Elections.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Students of foreign politics are now wondering if the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry of France will hold out after the elections of May. It seems firm in power at present in the face of a virulent and conscienceless opposition made up of generally discordant elements. From the first wisdom and prudence have controlled this Ministry, which is the best that France has had in our time, and it has shown its courage and common sense in dealing with the present difficult labor crisis out of which even civil war may yet come, though by no fault of the Ministry.

The greatest trouble in France now seems to be financial. Paris seems to be afflicted with some sort of mysterious fever unaccounted for by any known conditions of finance, while the making of the new budget to meet the deficiencies is full of weighty problems. The French taxpayer is proverbially prudent and patient, but when he is alarmed he acts much like other folks, and he seems to be getting alarmed now.

ROW ALARMS THEATREGOERS.

A Man Beaten and Nearly Kicked to Death by a Party of Four.

Just as the audience was leaving Wallack's Theatre, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, last night four young men attacked a man who was walking in Broadway and beat him so badly that he was removed to the New York Hospital unconscious. The man, whose name the police later learned was Patrick Burke, while making his way through the crowd that surged out of the theatre jostled against one of the party. They immediately knocked him down. They then kicked him repeatedly in the face.

E. M. Potter, a traveling salesman, who lives at the Herald Square Hotel, and Edward O'Connor of 211 West Thirty-eighth Street, witnessed the assault. They saw that the attack was unprovoked, and, grappling with the assailants, they attempted to hold them while others summoned the police. They broke away, however, before the arrival of detectives from the West Thirtieth Street Station, and only one man was captured.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station the prisoner described himself as Dominick Piscapi, an Italian, eighteen years old, living at 200 West Twenty-eighth Street. The police say that he admitted striking the man and kicking him, but say that he declared the unidentified man started the fight by jostling against him intentionally. He was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

There was much excitement in front of the theatre when the fight was in progress. Women screamed and ran in all directions, while their escorts endeavored to prevent his assailants from kicking the man to death.

St. Clair Smith, a medical student, who lives at 25 West Fiftieth Street, tried to restore Burke to consciousness, but when he failed word passed through the crowd that the beaten man was dead. Detective Murtha sent a call to the New York Hospital for an ambulance, and when Dr. Chittendon responded he found that the man had sustained a fractured skull and contusions about the face and body. The drum of his right ear was broken, and there was a severe laceration over his right eye.

Burke after his arrival at the hospital became conscious long enough to say that he had been in the Philippines serving with the army. He declared that he was jostled by one of the men, and to save himself from falling down seized the man and was then beaten.

CHASED BY BULL, CLIMBS A TREE

Girl Photographer Has a Narrow Escape at Plainfield, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 27.—In a race for her life from an infuriated bull Miss Ethel McClain, an amateur photographer, had a narrow escape yesterday in the field on the farm of the Democratic orator, James E. Martine. The young woman, in her flight, left her camera outfit behind, and this was tossed high in the air by the animal.

Miss McClain had gone to Mr. Martine's country seat to snap a rustic view. In a clump of trees at which she had aimed her camera was Mr. Martine's prize Holstein bull. The animal, seeing her red jacket, came rushing out and charged at her. Miss McClain was some distance from the fence, but presence of mind prompted her to try for a tree where a low limb offered her a chance. Upon this she climbed and perched until some workmen came from the farm and rescued her.

KILLING BIG GAME IN MAINE.

Shipments Through Bangor Exceed All Records.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 26.—All records for shipments of big game through Bangor were broken to-day, when 136 deer, 8 moose, and 1 bear passed through up to noon, while receipts by to-night's train will probably swell the total for the day to 180 deer.

There are now in the woods north and east of Bangor about 1,200 sportsmen, most of them from the large cities. For two weeks deer have been passing through here at the rate of 50 to 100 a day.

It is thought that from 3,000 to 3,500 deer will be shipped by rail from this region this season. Moose are plentiful also, and on Friday thirteen were brought down.

FATHER CROWLEY'S DILEMMA.

Must Go to a Monastery for Life or Be Excommunicated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Father Crowley, whose denunciations of Archbishop Feehan and the Chicago priesthood caused such a scandal here a short while ago, faces the choice of two severe punishments. He must apologize and accept a life imprisonment in some monastery or be excommunicated and cast out from the pale of the Church as priest or layman.

If he apologizes he will have to retract every statement he had made against the clergy and the Archbishop; he must withdraw from print all pamphlets or books that he may be about to publish or that already have been published, and he must sign the apology to be prepared for distribution about the country.

Icehouse Burned at Bridgeton, N. J.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The big icehouse of William Jerrell & Sons, in Water Street, was set on fire to-day by a spark from the smokestack of a near-by canning factory and burned to the ground. The house was valued at $5,000, which was covered by insurance.

RIOT IN HARLEM AT A TAMMANY MEETING

Three Men Arrested for Creating a Disturbance.

John W. Crawford, Candidate for Assembly, Interrupted While Speaking from a Wagon on 124th Street.

There was a riot last night at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and as a result of it three men were locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station and a score of others are nursing bruises. The trouble started when a crowd that had been listening to a speech by Justice Jerome tried to break up a Tammany Hall meeting. John W. Crawford, Tammany candidate for the Assembly from the Thirty-first Assembly District, was the speaker at the latter gathering.

The prisoners gave their names as James M. Powell, 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Elias Wishnosski, 76 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Alfred D. Compton, a teacher, 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Compton, a son of Prof. Compton of the City College, was released on bail.

After talking to a large crowd at Camp Seth Low, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, Justice Jerome jumped into his coach and rode one block south, to the place of his next appointment, which was the Harlem Casino. He talked there until about 9:30 o'clock. A big crowd, yelling his name and shouting, had followed him thither, and when he came out they rushed after him again. The Casino is on the northeast corner, and on the southeast corner Mr. Crawford's followers were listening to him from the back of a wagon.

As Justice Jerome's traveling audience went into the Casino, they hooted at the Tammany crowd, but did not go very close to it. When they came out again, after the Justice had driven off, they transferred their attention across the street and began to make such a noise that the Tammany candidate could not be heard at all.

At first he tried to argue with them, claiming the right to be heard at least. His appeal was drowned by the crowd's yelling. Finally, he ceased trying to talk. Then some one threw a potato at the wagon, hitting no one. The shouting grew louder, and Mr. Crawford was again silenced when he tried for a second time to continue his speech. A man in the wagon cried "Police!"

"Damn the police!" answered a voice in the rear.

"Hurrah for Seth Low!" shouted another.

Police Inspector Kane, who was in the neighborhood, came up and rounded up a few officers into service. Patrolman Williams singled out a young man who was yelling at the speaker and arrested him. The prisoner's companions, of whom there were several, threatened the officer and dared him to take any of them to the station. Mr. Crawford told Williams to take them in; that he would stand by him.

A start was made for the station. By this time at least a dozen policemen had joined the crowd. They were pushed this way and that by the mob. In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, as the procession moved across town, the crush became even worse than it had been before, for the street was jammed with shoppers, theatregoers, and chance pedestrians. Three prisoners had been taken into custody up to this time, and a fourth was now added. Then one of the first three escaped in the confusion while passing the Harlem Opera House.

Finally the remaining captives were taken safely into the station and gave their "pedigrees." The crowd was still following, shouting defiance at the officers but doing nothing violent. At times the officers used their clubs, none too easily, and not a few of the defiers went home a little the worse for wear.

Meanwhile Mr. Crawford continued his speech under police protection. Enough of the disturbing element remained near him to make the guard necessary, and even with it there were continual yells of "Down with Tammany!" "Hurrah for Seth Low!" and the like.

ALFRED DOLGE A BANKRUPT.

Feltmaker Files a Petition to Get Access to His Books Which Has Been Denied Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 26.—Alfred Dolge, the famous maker of felt, founder of the town of Dolgeville, and an avowed advocate of the principles of co-operation, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court, naming 277 creditors. He places his liabilities at $1,647,043 and his assets at $2,565,004. Notes amounting to $546,087 are in the hands of New York bankers and business firms.

In his petition Dolge says that May 2, 1898, he became financially embarrassed and was induced to make an assignment to Walter N. Kerlan of Utica, and since that date has been refused access to his books. Discovering, Dolge says, that his friends had proved disloyal, he determined three years ago to move to Lamanda Park, a small station near Los Angeles, where he has since lived. Having recovered his health, Dolge has told his friends that he will make a battle to obtain redress and to make a new start. Among the creditors appears Mrs. Kate Sidwell of Chicago for $277,564.

PLOW COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

Officers of South Bend (Ind.) Industry Accused of Absorbing $100,000 of the Concern's Profits.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 26.—Charges were made to-day by Samuel S. Perley, proprietor of the Coquillard Wagon Works and one of the leading manufacturers of Indiana, against Herbert Westervelt, Edmund Westervelt, and Edmund W. Bacon, Directors of the Bissell Plow Works, and among the most prominent men of this city.

The charges, which were made in a petition for a receiver for the Bissell Plow Company, are that E. C. Westervelt has been allowed an exorbitant salary ($30,000) as President and Treasurer of the company. It is also alleged that notes have been given to E. C. Westervelt for unpaid salary during the present year, that these notes carried 8 per cent. interest, and that they now aggregate $15,000.

The plaintiff alleges that the earnings, profits, and moneys of the corporation, which have amounted to $100,000 since 1891, have been absorbed by the defendants. It is also alleged that the mismanagement has gone so far as to allow the South Bend Paper Company to use real estate and property so as to cripple the Bissell works.

Part of Paper's Income for Employes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 26.—T. T. Pitman, proprietor of The Newport Daily News, to-day announced to his employes the adoption of a profit sharing plan, as an acknowledgment of their services in building up a successful newspaper. He says that a definite proportion of the income of the paper will be divided each year among employes who have been on the payroll for that year.

Standard Oil Buys Beaumont Wells.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 26.—Manager F. L. Yost of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Oil Company, which has recently developed seven gushers in the Beaumont oil field, announced that his company had practically disposed of all its interests at Beaumont to the Standard Oil Company.

"Last chance to see Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Inquire of New York Central and West Shore agents about tickets; $5.50 and $5.00 for round trip."—Adv.

A FAST TRAIN SERVICE.

To be Established Between Omaha and Ogden—Run of 1,025 Miles to be Made in Twenty-one Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Oct. 26.—On Nov. 3 the Union Pacific will start in connection with the Southern Pacific, Northwestern, Lake Shore, and New York Central, the fastest passenger train service ever adopted by any railroad in the world.

The fast train will be known as "No. 3," and will leave Omaha every afternoon at 4:30. It will cover the distance from Omaha to Ogden, 1,025 miles, in 21 hours, the average speed of the train, exclusive of stops, being 55 miles an hour. In many places through the mountains of Wyoming the flier will attain a speed of 65 to 70 miles.

TRAIN AND ENGINE CRASH.

Passengers in an Express in Peril—Crew of the Engine Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 26.—Passenger Train No. 309 of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which left Jersey City at 11:30 o'clock this morning, came in collision with a Pennsylvania drill engine south of the Morris Avenue crossing of the New York and Long Branch Railroad at Long Branch, one hour and forty minutes later. Passengers were badly shaken up, but no one was injured. Conductor Philip Purcell, Engineer William Merweis, Fireman Obert Hardy, and Brakeman Richard Knight of the drill engine, all more or less injured, were removed to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, where their injuries were attended to.

The passengers train was in charge of A. T. Hetfield, one of the best-known conductors in the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The train was several minutes behind time on arriving at Long Branch, but this in no way was responsible for the accident. The drill engine and tender were moving out of the switch when Train No. 309 rounded the curve. Engineer Merweis was signaled by the flagman at the Morris Avenue crossing to stop, but he continued to move slowly out of the switch. Both engines were derailed and badly damaged. The mail and baggage car of Train No. 309 was derailed and the rear part wrecked.

CALEB POWERS CONVICTED.

Kentucky's ex-Secretary of State Again Found Guilty as an Accessory to Murder of William Goebel.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 26.—Ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers to-day was convicted again of being accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel in January, 1900, and for the second time has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The second trial began Oct. 8, and has continued with three sessions daily, court adjourning late at night. The present term expired to-night. Arguments were limited so that the case went to the jury at 2 o'clock this afternoon and a verdict of guilty soon followed.

Powers sat pale and motionless when the verdict was announced by the foreman, B. S. Calvert, his old schoolmate. Opposite Powers, on the other side of the court room with the attorneys, sat Arthur Goebel, brother of William Goebel, with his eyes fixed on the prisoner.

The attorneys of Powers shook his hand, expressing aloud their belief in his innocence. Women crowded around Powers, embracing and kissing him, and tears were shed.

The jury was out only fifty minutes. A motion for a new trial was overruled. The case will be appealed. The sentence was read and judgment suspended pending the decision of the higher tribunal. Powers was taken to Frankfort on an evening train and committed to jail without bail.

BOLD SAFE ROBBERY.

Cracksmen in Berea, Ohio, Escape with Property of Baldwin University Aggregating $100,000 in Value.

BEREA, Ohio, Oct. 26.—One of the boldest safe robberies ever perpretated in this vicinity occurred at an early hour this morning in almost the heart of the village. The hardware store of Lawrence & Brightman was entered, the large safe was wrecked, and the robbers made good their escape, carrying with them booty aggregating more than $100,000.

Baldwin University bears the heaviest loss. C. C. Brightman, the junior member of the firm, is also the Treasurer and a trustee of Baldwin University, and all of the valuable papers of the institution which were left in Brightman's custody were kept in the safe. Bonds, deeds, notes, and mortgages of the university, aggregating $100,000 in value, were secured by the robbers. Many of the notes held by Baldwin University were of long standing and bore numerous indorsements, making it impossible to produce them in duplicate.

A diligent search for the thieves has been instituted, but as yet no clew as to their whereabouts or identity has been established.

A fact regarded as most singular is that the explosion of the safe was heard by parties residing a mile north and more than that distance southwest of the centre of the town, while those residing in the business district were unaware that an explosion had occurred.

The force of the explosion was terrific. The safe was constructed on fire and burglar proof principles, yet the heavy doors were twisted from their hinges as if made of paper, and large pieces of the safe doors were firmly embedded in the walls of the building, one section weighing fifty pounds being blown clear through a board partition into an adjoining room.

Six men are believed to have been engaged in the affair.

WANTS A DEGREE FOR PAY.

Offer to the University of Idaho from an English Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 26.—The proposal that the University of Idaho confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the son of an Englishman for a consideration has been received by the President of the university and repudiated in scathing terms. The proposition was made through the Englishman's solicitor, whose letter reads in part:

Central Building,
41 North John Street, Liverpool, England,
Sept. 24.

The Register, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Dear Sir: A son of a client of mine is desirous of taking the degree of Doctor of Laws at your university. The father is one of the leading members of our House of Commons, and his son, who is a member of the Middle Temple, London, is also, I may say, an aspirant to Parliamentary honors. He feels that were he possessed of such a degree as above mentioned it would be of great service to him both in his legal and his political career.

I now write to ask you if it would be possible for him to have the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by your university. Necessary fees would of course be forthcoming.

A. OGDEN TAYLOR.

President McLean's answer reads in part: "I wish simply to say that the principal of whom you are the dishonest agent has disgraced his nationality, the Middle Temple, and himself, and I only hope that when he comes to stand for Parliament he will learn, at least, that a cad's ambitions, unless very carefully limited, cannot be realized."

Winter Excursion Tickets to Southern Resorts.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway announces to the public the sale of round-trip tickets to all Southern Resorts, offering superb train service, with two limited trains daily, leaving West 23d Street Ferry, Penna. R. R. For all information as to schedules and tickets call on or write their representatives at 367 and 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

MRS. FRED GEBHARD GETS A DIVORCE

Filed a Cross Bill in South Dakota to Her Husband's Suit.

Mr. Gebhard Brought Action Alleging Desertion—The Wife's Suit Filed and Decree Granted in One Day.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 26.—Judge Jones this afternoon dissolved the marriage existing between Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, granting a divorce to the wife on her cross bill of complaints. Both are given liberty to remarry, and Mrs. Gebhard is awarded $1,000 for costs, attorney's fees, &c.

Mr. Gebhard filed a suit for divorce from his wife, formerly Miss Morris of Baltimore, on Sept. 30 last. He alleged that she willfully deserted him in September, 1899. Mrs. Gebhard arrived here to-day and immediately filed a cross bill, in which she denied the desertion and alleged that her husband in 1899 sent her away from his home, to the home of his niece, at Newport, and that he then took up his residence at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, where he had remained until his removal to South Dakota.

At the hearing this afternoon Mrs. Gebhard's allegations were corroborated by the testimony of her mother and brother. Judge Jones decided that Mrs. Gebhard's charges were sustained and granted the decree accordingly.

Mr. Gebhard was represented by the law firm of Wiley & Voorhees of this city, and made a stout defense.

MARYLANDERS CARICATURE MR. AND MRS. ROOSEVELT.

Democratic Cartoon Pictures the President and His Wife Dining with Booker T. Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—In line with their plan of making the negro question the chief issue of the campaign, the Democrats are having thousands of lithographs of a cartoon struck off to be scattered broadcast throughout the State. The plan from which the cartoon is printed is 9 by 12 inches in dimensions and the subject is the entertainment by President Roosevelt in the White House of Booker T. Washington.

In the upper corner of the picture is a caricature of President Roosevelt. He is shaking hands with a burly looking negro, who smiles as the President says:

"I wish you would dine with Mrs. Roosevelt and myself this evening."

Below, the same negro is represented as sitting at the table with Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt. The President, excessively caricatured, is talking and laughing with him, while Mrs. Roosevelt is represented as smiling as she pours tea for them. The cartoon is headed in big letters, "It has come to this." And underneath are the words: "President Roosevelt Entertains at Dinner in the White House, Booker T. Washington, Colored."

CAR SMASHES A CARRIAGE.

Driver Badly Hurt—Horses Dash Into Elevated Road Pillar and One Has to be Shot.

Early last evening there was a collision at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway between a north-bound Broadway car and a team of horses and a carriage owned by the New York Transfer Company of Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. Michael Duffy of 461 West Thirty-fourth Street, the driver of the carriage, was seriously hurt. The carriage was smashed, and one of the horses had to be shot after he had been captured at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, where the bolting team had dashed against an elevated railroad pillar.

Duffy had left the stable of his company and was bound for the Grand Central Station, where he was to meet a party. He was directly on the north-bound track when the car arrived at a high rate of speed. It seemed as if the motorman, George McNeill, twenty-one years old, of 262 West Fifty-third Street, had lost control of his car. Later it was learned that McNeill was a new man at his business, having been in this country but a few months and a motorman on the Broadway line since Monday. When the crash came Duffy was thrown from his seat and came within a couple of feet of being run down by a south-bound car. The horses plunged about in terror, and finally broke from the carriage and ran toward Sixth Avenue.

Among those who witnessed the accident were Policemen Walsh and Brady of the Broadway Squad, and Louis Cass of 240 East Eighty-third Street, who was standing in front of the Casino. Policeman Walsh and Mr. Cass ran after and captured the horses, while Policeman Brady gave attention to Duffy.

Duffy's hips were injured so badly that he could not walk. A telephone message to the stables of the New York Transfer Company brought a carriage to the scene of the accident, and Duffy was taken to his home. Policeman Walsh made McNeill a prisoner, and he was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

SIX NURSES POISONED.

Acid in Tea Imperils the Lives of Women in a New Jersey Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 26.—Six of the day nurses at Muhlenberg Hospital were poisoned yesterday, and but for the promptness of Dr. Tomlinson and other members of the staff of physicians, who gave the proper treatment, they probably would have died.

It is believed that the young women were poisoned by acid which had been used the day previous to clean a vessel in which tea is made. The nurses complained of a peculiar taste after drinking the tea. Later in the night they were taken violently ill, and the condition of two or three of them became so critical that their lives were despaired of. All are now believed to be out of danger.

TOWN ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Destructive Fire in Delmar, Del., Makes 250 Homeless.

LAUREL, Del., Oct. 26.—Delmar, a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, situated in the extreme southern end of this State, was almost wiped out by fire to-day. Nearly 250 people are homeless, and the property loss is estimated at about $100,000.

Owing to the poor facilities for fighting the flames, the fire was soon beyond control of the local Fire Department, and aid had to be asked of Salisbury, Md., a short distance away.

The fire started in the stable owned by former Assemblyman William M. Sirman about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and in less than an hour fifty buildings were in flames. Mr. Sirman's loss includes his manufacturing plant, residence, and six dwelling houses. The Post Office was destroyed, but the mails were saved. About fifty families lost their entire possessions.

Firemen from Salisbury, in conjunction with the residents of Delmar, saved the bank, Pennsylvania Railroad offices, hotel, and the Methodist Protestant Church. The fire was not under control until 6 o'clock to-night. Only two stores are left, and nearly half of the dwelling houses were burned.

The city officials are to-night preparing an appeal for aid for the victims of the fire.

METROPOLITAN CLUB MEMBERS ANNOYED.

Object to Publication of Admiral Dewey's Reasons for Resigning—Governors Also Said to Have Resigned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Members of the Metropolitan Club are very much annoyed over the publication of Admiral Dewey's reasons for resigning the Presidency of the club. The matter is the general subject of conversation in naval and club circles to-day.

Interest in it was increased when it became known that the term for which Admiral Dewey was elected expires in a week. The by-laws of the club prescribe that the officers shall be elected by the Board of Governors at a meeting to be held on the first Monday in November. Admiral Dewey's term as President, therefore, expires a week from next Monday.

The Admiral, in wording his resignation, said that he resigned for personal reasons, and it is explained that he resigned because he could not devote the necessary time to the duties of the club Presidency. In view of the fact that the Admiral had so short a time to serve, it is believed that this explanation was offered in order to forestall any publication that there was friction in the club. Admiral Dewey is loyal to the club, and though he has resigned the Presidency, he has not resigned as a member.

An authorized statement which embodies the club's version of the affair, is as follows:

"Admiral George Dewey has resigned the Presidency of the Metropolitan Club, a position to which he was elected by the spontaneous action of the members soon after his return from Manila. His resignation, which was presented and accepted some days ago, was based entirely upon personal grounds, and not due to any friction in the club.

"The Admiral lives in the country, and his time has been so fully occupied with the Schley court of inquiry that he found it impossible to devote the necessary attention to duties of the club Presidency. He therefore asked to be relieved, and his wishes were respected. He, of course, retains his membership in the club."

The Washington Times to-night declares that not only has Admiral Dewey resigned the Presidency because of the controversy over the Schley case, but that several members of the Board of Governors have resigned their offices for the same reason. The officers of the club will not talk about this statement, except to admit that certain Governors have resigned "for personal reasons."

A SHORT CUT TO HAWAII.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Company to Send Cargoes Across Isthmus of Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 26.—It was reported to-day in maritime circles that an arrangement has been effected between the Panama Railroad Company and the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, now plying between New York and Philadelphia and San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands, by which the cargoes will be transferred at the Isthmus to the railroad. This transhipment would mean a clear saving of forty-five days in a voyage which occupies about four months, and would do away with the present perilous trip through the Straits of Magellan. It also means an immense saving in coal, as the new arrangement would bring the terminus of the line 9,000 miles nearer. Agents of the steamship company declined to confirm the statement that such an agreement had been effected, but as negotiations to that end have been pending, general credence is given to the report.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has been engaged for a year past in conveying sugar from our tropical possessions and in return voyages has carried out quantities of machinery and manufactured goods. A fleet of six vessels is now in service, and three more vessels are about to be added.

By the proposed arrangement the fleet will be divided, and three vessels will ply between this port and New York and Colon, the Atlantic port, on the isthmus, while the other three will run between Hawaii, San Francisco, and Panama, on the Pacific Coast. The distance from Philadelphia to Colon, is 1,981 miles, while the long voyage "round the Horn" to Panama is in round figures 11,000 miles.

CAR EMPLOYES STRIKE.

Four Lines in New Orleans Tied Up and Trouble May Spread.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—This morning at 5 o'clock the conductors and motormen in the employ of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad walked out on strike, because the company refused to reinstate a motorman who had been discharged for a flagrant violation of two of its rules—assaulting an Inspector and fighting in uniform.

All told, about 400 men walked out. For a while during the day the company, which operates four of the principal lines of the city, the St. Charles Avenue, Claiborne Avenue, Tulane Avenue, and Carrollton Belt, attempted to run cars. At one time the Superintendent claimed that he had eighteen cars out manned by Inspectors and electricians in the company's employ.

To-night, however, not a wheel is turning on any one of the company's belt, and the three or four non-union men, whose services were invoked by it, have joined the strikers' ranks.

The trouble on account of the discharge of the motorman has been pending between the company and its employes for some time. The decision to strike was reached last night at a mass meeting held in union headquarters. It was 1 o'clock this morning before the strike was voted. In four hours more the mandate was operative. The time was chosen because of the presence of the Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' Circus, and the opening of a series of baseball games between the American League combination and a Southern League team, both attractions being located at resorts reached by the company's lines.

Mayor Paul Capdevielle has placed a strong force of police at the disposal of the Carollton Company, and has declared that he will maintain order at any cost. Heavily armed police accompanied every car sent out to-day. The police had little to do, however, for but few cases of disorderly conduct were met.

The real danger of the situation lies in the strong probability that every line in the city will be tied up unless an adjustment of the Carrollton strike is quickly reached. There is little sympathy for the strikers. Early this afternoon there was some talk of arbitration, but all hope in this direction had vanished before night. The company has advertised for men to replace the strikers.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!

The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

COLUMBIA SURPRISES YALE FOOTBALL TEAM

Neither Team Scored During the First Half of the Game.

MORLEY'S GOAL FROM FIELD

Both of the Blue's Touch-Downs Failed of Goal—Rough Play Characterized the Contest.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 26.—Yale defeated Columbia at football to-day by a score of 10 to 5. Neither side scored in the first half, and not once during the contest did Columbia cross Yale's goal line. After Yale had made a touch-down in the second half Columbia, aided by poor playing on Yale's part, secured the ball on the Blue's twenty-yard line. Two downs netted ten yards.

Yale then held solidly and Columbia tried the only possible play, a goal from the field. Morley dropped back for the try and received the ball directly in front of the goal posts. Coolly dropping it to the ground, he sent it on its journey just as the Yale line came swooping down upon him. They were too late, however, to block the kick, and the ball, sailing over the bar, tied the score for the time being.

Although the final victory went to Yale, it was only after one of the fiercest and most exciting games ever seen on Yale Field. While the ball was in Columbia's territory the greater part of the time, Yale was often outplayed, and at the end of the first half, neither side having scored in this period, many Yale supporters were of the opinion that Yale would be unable to score. Superior strength told, while too much aggressiveness by Kindgen and McLellen lost forty yards by offside play for Columbia.

Olcott, Yale's left tackle, was injured shortly after the start of the game, but pluckily played to the end. He proved to be the weak spot in the Yalesian's line, and through him Columbia made most of her gains. The spectacular hurdling play of Weekes was often stopped by brilliant work on Weymouth's part, while Gould and Swan broke up every attempt to skirt the Yale ends.

Wonders were accomplished for Columbia by Van Hoevenberg, Weekes, Bruce, and Shaw. Morley, too, was a tower of strength in defensive play, and despite that this was his first big game as a quarter back, he ran his team with excellent judgment.

The Yale giants were held for downs three times. Moreover, Columbia frequently made the necessary five yards only to lose possession of the ball through fumbling, entirely inconsistent with the general faultlessness of her team play.

The contest throughout was more stubbornly and fiercely fought than many other so-called "big" games played in New Haven. Columbia's back field players were up to the standard which has enrolled them already in the list of great football players.

The Blue and White rush line occasioned much comment by its apparent stone-wall solidity early in the game, but these same linemen were able often to open up gaping holes in the stalwart line of Yale. There was more or less slugging and roughing, and on one or two occasions the rival players were momentarily looked in little disputes that might have blossomed into free fights had not cooler heads prevailed.

Throughout the afternoon the 6,000 spectators were treated to an exhibition of the sturdiest and most skillful kind of football. By many the outcome of the game is looked upon as a virtual Columbia victory on the theory that at this advanced stage of the season Yale's team should be capable of administering a smothering defeat to a team so young in football experience.

At all events 500 Columbians enthusiasts left New Haven to-night not dissatisfied, and before they departed they rehearsed the Columbia victory of 5 to 0.

In the first half Yale rushed the ball to Columbia's thirty-yard line and lost it on downs. Yale gained 20 yards for McLellan's off-side play and lost the ball again on downs on Columbia's ten-yard line. Columbia punted regularly and tried line attacks, gaining 15 yards. Desaulles made two brilliant runs from punts, but the play ended with no score, the ball in the centre of the field.

When play was resumed, Yale made twenty yards on end and tackle plays and then punted, Swan tackling Berrien in his tracks. On the return punt Desaulles made a brilliant thirty-five-yard run, and this was followed by hard, fast line smashing by Hogan, Wilhelmi, Chadwick, and Weymouth for a touch-down.

When Morley kicked off, Chadwick fumbled on Yale's twenty-yard line, and Columbia obtained possession of the ball. This enabled Morley to try for the goal, which he made.

Then Yale braced, and to the end of the game rushed the visitors off their feet. Wilhemi proved a hard line hitter. Glass dragged through phenomenally for twenty yards, Chadwick with the tackle openings, and Weymouth vaulted the centre. Columbia lost ground on every play after this, and at last after a hard struggle Weymouth jammed the ball over the line for the last touch-down. The line-up:

Yale.	Positions.	Columbia.
Gould	Left end	Jackson, Boyeson
Olcott	Left tackle	Kindgen
Hamlin	Left guard	Lancon
Holt	Centre	Shaw
Glass	Right guard	McLellan
Hogan	Right tackle	Bruce
Swan	Right end	Van Hoevenberg
De Saulles	Quarter back	Morley
Wilhelmi	Left half back	Weekes
Chadwick	Right half back	Smith
Weymouth	Full back	Berrien

Touch-downs—Weymouth, 2. Goal from field—Morley. Umpire—M. Minds, Pennsylvania. Referee—Mr. Whitney, Cornell. Time—25-minute halves.

COLUMBIA ADHERENTS GLOOMY.

New Yorkers Return Home Disappointed at Local Football Team's Defeat.

Despite their eleven's brilliant showing, Columbia students

MR. SHEPARD'S APPEAL TO LABOR AND CAPITAL

Promises to Enforce Laws Relating to Contracts and Wages.

HIS VIEW OF FRANCHISES

Where There Is Inequality, Declares the Candidate, It Should Be Solved in Favor of the Masses of Self-Supporting Men.

Edward M. Shepard made two speeches last evening. His principal discourse was in Cooper Union and in "that Faneuil Hall of New York," as Mr. Shepard described the institute, he told of his ideas on labor problems, on the public treatment of corporations and municipal franchises for the first time, at length, in this campaign.

The most enthusiastic meeting was the first one Mr. Shepard attended, in Zeltner's Hall above the Harlem River. There were 4,000 people crowded into the large auditorium, and the reception accorded to Mr. Shepard when he appeared was the most striking given to him in the campaign, with the exception of that at the Tammany Hall meeting, when he made his first address in the Wigwam.

Mr. Shepard, although hoarse, roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by his words. For the first time in this campaign also he noticed the slight interruptions by persons in the audience, and by a quick retort he several times elicited applause.

In his first speech the Democratic candidate dealt with the issues of the campaign of which he has spoken at previous meetings. He also read from The London Times the statement that it was unsafe to walk the streets of New York, and that the shopkeepers were in a panic, did not trust the police, and were hiring private watchmen to protect their interests.

"Is this the condition in the Borough of Manhattan?" asked Mr. Shepard.

The audience shouted, "No! No!" and then cheering began which lasted a minute.

"Does this describe the Borough of the Bronx?" asked Mr. Shepard.

Again there was prolonged cheering. Mr. Shepard continued:

"The opposition has made the issue in this campaign whether one leader or boss lives a longer or shorter time in England or rests everything on the removal of one officer."

ENOUGH FOR REFORM, HE SAYS.

Continuing, Mr. Shepard said:

"I say that when politics reach that extreme, they reach the extreme of indecency and insanity. [Applause.] Why, there is enough to reform. Why not point out the specific things. Give credit for the good things and then make the campaign on the balance, if you please, instead of drawing a preposterously false picture of the situation.

"I said when I accepted this nomination that the first thing for the Mayor to do was to deal with the police. The police must command the confidence of all the people as being efficient, as being completely and unquestionably honest. The Mayor of the city must in a sense, if he realize the sacred obligation upon himself, be his own Police Commissioner and he must take care that the ideals of public morality, the ideals of public decency and of justice and mercy govern beyond any doubt the police force."

"Which comes first, the police or the schools?" asked a man in the audience.

Mr. Shepard replied:

"Let me answer my friend over there. After the police, next the schools."

"Which comes first?" shouted the same man.

"Public order first; public morality first," said Mr. Shepard emphatically.

The audience expressed their approval of the answer in enthusiastic cheers, which lasted over a minute. Mr. Shepard held up his hand, but the crowd continued to cheer. Then the Chairman of the meeting banged on the table with a heavy cane. When quiet was restored Mr. Shepard said:

"When you have public order, which I rejoice to see restored so quickly here [laughter,] when you have public morality, then you do your best to establish that true atmosphere in which we can best educate our children. [Applause.]

"Now and then I have thought that Tammany Hall ought to be destroyed. I am reminded of it again and again in this campaign. [Laughter.] I was not the first man either, Tammany Hall has existed for 110 years and more. During all that time not less than fifty campaigns have been waged for its destruction. Not less than twelve times has Tammany Hall been defeated in a campaign intended to put forever an end to its political life, and at the end of every one of the so-called reform administrations brought into power we have had the extraordinary phenomenon—Tammany Hall at the end of the reform administration more powerful than at the beginning."

The Cooper Union meeting, at which Mr. Shepard arrived shortly before 10 o'clock, was held under the auspices of the Trades' Union Democratic Club, and the hall was crowded with members of labor organizations. Robert M. Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6 presided, and on the platform were the Rev. Father Ducey, Congressman William Sulzer, and Congressman Amos J. Cummings. Congressman Cummings made an appeal to the labor organizations to help elect Mayor Van Wyck a Justice of the Supreme Court. He talked of the evils of the Raines law, and said that the workingmen of the city were compelled to pay the taxes which should be paid by the property owners of the rural districts.

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

When Mr. Shepard arrived the band played "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and when the cheering ceased he said:

"I have, in the course of this campaign, received communications from organizations representing labor unions, from various bodies of workingmen, and from other associations of labor, inquiring with respect to my policy if I were to be elected Mayor. I am also told that various corporations, of more or less power in the city, desire to know my view on public matters affecting them—more especially those related to franchises—before those interested in such corporations shall determine their attitude in this campaign.

"Upon these subjects thus far I have given no answer whatever except those I have made in my public speeches; and it has seemed to me that my only fit treatment of inquiries of this character was to answer them openly and frankly in the face of the whole people. [Applause.]

"I received several days ago, from the Order of Knights of Labor, D. A. 220, a most excellent organization, a series of questions as to street repairs, street cleaning, and the like in Brooklyn. Those questions I answered, and I believe most specifically, in one of my Brooklyn speeches, and, unless they think I should say more, I will leave my answers already made to stand.

"I have before me an inquiry from the Central Federated Union in these words: 'Will you, if elected Mayor of Greater New York, enforce the prevailing rate of wages law recently decided constitutional by the court? Will you enforce the eight-hour law in all public departments? or will you use your office for the purpose of taking those laws to a higher court and having them declared unconstitutional, hence null and void?'

"To this I answer that, if I be elected Mayor, I shall enforce every law relating to the making of contracts or hours of labor or the rate of wages or otherwise limiting or controlling the business administration of the city. The Mayor himself is a creature of law; and it is his sworn duty to observe the law strictly. I deem it proper to say further that where, therefore, the law governs rates of wages or hours of labor, or is remedial of any wrong or injustice, he must not only obey the letter of the law, but be governed by its true spirit. He should always and sympathetically enter into the theory of those who successfully pressed upon the Legislature the passage of the law.

"As to many of the inquiries addressed to me by bodies of laboring men, or the wish of corporations to know my opinions upon matters affecting them, I have this to say: Few things are more dangerous or demoralizing than for a candidate for a great public office to bear in mind only the result on election day. A self-respecting man must surely wish not to give any promises for electioneering purposes that he does not mean to keep, and will really and truly be able to keep in complete good faith.

ANSWER TO CORPORATIONS.

"As to some or even many of the inquiries which have been addressed to me, I can only say that the subjects involve details which as yet I have not thoroughly studied, and upon which, therefore, it would be neither sincere nor decent for me to speak. Where I am not yet sufficiently familiar with the matters to be sure that my answers are right, I shall make no answers. I wish not to offend those who have put such questions; but nevertheless I can give them no assurance as to my official behavior, but must leave them to judge of it according to their estimation of my general political views and training, and my sincerity and integrity of purpose.

"I shall be cautious in making promises for the reason that if I be elected I expect to be held to every promise I have made. This wonderful city is complex to the last degree; it includes men of a thousand callings, of the utmost diversity of views, and yet all agreeing in this—that they must earn a fit living for themselves and their families, but that, beyond that, they strive and would rejoice to make better the city and the condition of the great masses of its people.

"I cannot and will not by specific promises attempt to secure support of each and every section of my fellow-citizens. If I were to do so they would be the first to regard me with contempt. I will, however, if elected, endeavor to do firm and equal justice to all, high and low, and to remember, as I said in my speech at Tammany Hall, that where, owing to the exigencies or imperfections of human affairs or political administration, there must be inequality, then the inequality ought always to be solved in favor of the great masses of self-supporting men. And I may add women as well, for their rights in this campaign are no less than those of the men.

FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

"From my early manhood I have been a strong advocate of the organization of labor. That view I reached philosophically when I first studied such subjects, and before my experience justified me in reaching a practical conclusion. My more mature observation of the development of our modern industrial civilization has corroborated my theoretical view and has convinced me that the world at large owes an enormous debt to the organizations of laboring men.

"Now, about corporations. I said, in my speech of acceptance, that they were to be treated with justice—with firmness, no doubt, but with justice. If I be elected Mayor I will not lend my power to any effort to spoliate or destroy, by foolish and perfectly futile attacks, what exists with the complete sanction of the law. The sanctity of contract and the best security of property in an industrial democratic community like ours are in importance second only to the maintenance of equal rights. Indeed, they are, to my mind, involved in the democratic proposition of equal rights.

"But I am hostile to donation of public franchises without fit and full return to the public. No doubt in many cases, and with our present standards of practical administrative efficiency, much use of public facilities must, for the practical convenience of the public, be accorded, through franchises, to corporations; but that should be done with an extreme jealousy, and only where an absolutely full revenue is secured to the city. No doubt in some cases—as in rapid transit development in the outer portions of the city, where there is no immediate profit—the compensation to be paid to the city must be less, because the profit will be less, and because the risk is larger.

"But in the case of the grant of every franchise, there should be at least full equivalent in revenue to the city for the value which the city gives; and there should be something more. The city has grown enormously in the past, and, beyond a doubt, it will grow enormously in the future. Some franchises are in their nature exclusive, as those where only one person or corporation must, for public safety or convenience, have the more physical occupation of certain physical space—as of a street—thus preventing the use of the franchise by others.

"In my opinion, and upon that opinion I shall act as Mayor, if I be elected Mayor, the rates of compensation to be paid for the use of the streets for railroad, lighting, express, or other purposes should never be fixed in perpetuity, as has been done in the past—to the enormous loss of the city—but should be readjusted at reasonably short intervals, so that while, on the one hand, every reasonable encouragement and protection is accorded to capital which dedicates itself to purposes useful to the public, I think the public at large itself, which creates the true value of the streets, should reap the fruits of that value.

AGAINST DEMAGOGIC APPEALS.

"In conclusion permit me to say that I look with animosity upon demagogic appeals, which are intended to dust the eyes of great bodies of men, therefore I shall, I trust, not yield to the temptation which rests upon every candidate to make such appeals. I shall, however, venture to say that, while there must be selfishness and narrow-mindedness, some of it on the side of wealth and some of it on the side of labor, and for the reason that all men, whether they be capitalists or workers, have the limitations and weaknesses of humanity, nevertheless the sound, substantial, and enduring interest of Greater New York, and of all modern industrial communities, lies in a wise, far-seeing and forbearing consideration by every interest of every other interest.

"In that way, and in that way only, do I believe that the compensation of labor will be increased in the future as it should be, even more than it has been increased in the past. And I say to capital that in that way only will it get the best assurance of reasonable and fair safety in its investments. For, after all, those who control capital must find their safety—and, indeed, in the long run, their profit—in the respect of the great masses of their fellow-citizens and in their belief that, on the whole, the uses of capital enure to and serve the common welfare."

After Mr. Shepard had concluded his speech he hurried from the hall accompanied by Sheriff William Walton of Brooklyn. The Rev. Father Ducey was then introduced and said:

"I am more than ever convinced that in Mr. Shepard the Democratic Party has selected for its suffrages a man who is not owned by any body, except his God. The wholesale accusations made against the Democratic Party in this city are absurd. You will never have real reform in New York until you have a real man behind it—a man like Edward M. Shepard."

Controller Coler was to speak at the meeting, but he sent a telegram in which he said that Mr. Shepard was his own master and was owned by nobody, and that "commercialism in politics" received a severe blow when he was nominated.

MR. SHEPARD AND DEVERY.

Judge Van Hoesen Declares the Candidate Has Formed His Opinion of the Deputy Commissioner.

There were many other speakers at the meeting held in Zeltner's Hall, last evening, besides Edward M. Shepard. The meeting lasted until after 11 o'clock, and the followers of President Louis F. Haffen and Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle vied with each other in their applause.

Among the speakers were Judge George M. Van Hoesen, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. Judge Van Hoesen said in part:

"We have already discussed again and again the great feature of the campaign next to the character of Mr. Croker, and that is whether Mr. Devery is a proper police officer. Concede that he is not. How long do you suppose Mr. Devery will continue in office after that pure-minded man Edward M. Shepard, after his induction into the Mayor's chair. He need not say he will remove Devery. He need not do anything of the kind. We all know what he will do, and that is, what seems to be right and the true thing.

"He won't commit himself to hang a man first and try him afterward. But nevertheless you all know he, like every other citizen, has formed his judgment and his own views as to whether it is desirable or not that Devery should or should not remain in office. I guarantee here, as every one of you may guarantee, that whatever he does in the matter will be the wisest, discreetest, and best thing that can be done. I have such confidence in him that if it were necessary I believe he would call to the chief place in the Police Department such a man as Bird S. Coler, [applause,] who might be willing to accept the duty if the people called him." [Applause.]

Henry M. Unger, candidate for District Attorney, said, referring to the statements made by the correspondent of The London Times in reference to immoral conditions in New York City:

"Much has been said in this campaign about conditions that would drive one to anarchy. If there is anything which would drive the citizens of New York to the use of the bullet rather than the ballot it is the vile, slanderous statements such as have been used in this campaign. But we are law-abiding citizens, and we will resort to the ballot to voice our sentiments and will."

Mr. Shepard and the Oyster.

Under the heading of "Mum's the Word," the Citizens' Union yesterday put out circulars on which there appeared the following verses:

An oyster lay on a river's bank,
The ooze was thick, and the mud was rank,
And it hid its face as it deeper sank—
For 'twas put to shame by Shepard!

More mute than an oyster did Shepard keep,
And he, like the oyster is sinking deep
In Tammany mud with his own black sheep—
Sheep that have led their Shepard!

MR. SHEPARD'S VISITORS

Candidates and Delegations Greet Him at Headquarters.

He Again Refuses to Admit that He Has Received Letters from Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan.

Edward M. Shepard resumed his visits to his headquarters at the Hoffman House yesterday, spending exactly fourteen minutes there, late in the afternoon. In that time he met three delegations which had awaited him since early in the afternoon, including one from a new organization, the "Colored Men's Democratic League of New York." Mr. Shepard disposed of the last-named delegation in just thirty-three seconds, leaving its members astonished but smiling and happy.

When Mr. Shepard arrived at the headquarters, the ante-room was crowded with Tammany leaders. His progress was barred at the threshhold by an Aldermanic candidate from an up-town district who has appeared daily at headquarters for a week seeking an introduction to the head of the ticket.

"I think I have a harder fight on my hands than even you have," said the Aldermanic candidate.

"I hope you'll win, Sir, I'm sure I do," said Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Shepard saw the reporters after meeting the various delegations which were waiting for him.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have just three and a half minutes to give to the press."

"There is a report from Princeton that Mr. Cleveland has written you a letter?" said a reporter.

"I have already said that I have nothing to say regarding Mr. Cleveland, or any letter from him," responded Mr. Shepard.

"Is it true that you have received a letter of indorsement from Mr. Bryan?" asked another reporter.

"I should not say anything about Mr. Bryan—that is nothing about any National statesman."

"Not even if you received a letter from him?" was asked.

"No, not even under those circumstances."

"Have you taken any part in the attack on the franchise tax law?" was the next question.

Mr. Shepard appeared puzzled for a moment. Then he asked if by "attack" an attack in the courts was meant, and upon receiving an affirmative reply, he said:

"I have no recollection of taking part in a single case attacking the franchise tax law."

"If the franchise tax is declared constitutional, then you, as Mayor—"

"That is a subject I should have to study, and I shall say nothing of it at this time," said Mr. Shepard, interrupting the questioner.

"Gen. Patrick Egan, who is supporting you, says to-day, despite Mr. Low's denial, that Mr. Low did vote for the dum-dum bullet at The Hague Peace Conference—what do you say about it?" asked one reporter.

"What do I know about it? I suppose the records of the conference should determine that question. As for me, I shall disappoint any one who expects me to indulge in any personalities at President Low's expense," responded Mr. Shepard.

At Mr. Shepard's Brooklyn headquarters he was shown a report of his Friday night speech, in which he referred to the good intentions of his associates on the Tammany ticket. In response to an inquiry if he meant this as an indorsement of Mr. Unger and his other colleagues, Mr. Shepard said he would only discuss this question from the public platform, and that he would take it up in due time.

MR. SHEPARD AND EAST SIDE.

What He Says of the Criticisms of That Section.

Among the callers upon Edward M. Shepard at his headquarters in Congress Street, Brooklyn, yesterday was a delegation from the Hungarian-American Political Union of Manhattan. Morris Cuckoe, the spokesman of the delegation, said that Hungarians had taken offense at some of Justice Jerome's utterances respecting the east side. He asked Mr. Shepard to address a meeting of Hungarians in Manhattan next Thursday or Friday. Mr. Shepard promised to do so if his engagements would permit.

"I appreciate the generous way in which you have treated me," said Mr. Shepard to the delegation. "No support in this campaign is so gratifying to me as that of independent citizens, who mean to have no man elected unless he means to serve the city faithfully and to be his own sole master. I have myself thought it a shame, even a burning shame, that whole sections of New York should be indicted the world over, as the Fusionists are doing.

"The recent article in The London Times is an example of the way in which these things are exaggerated, to the serious injury of the virtuous. There is much, very much, to reform and make better, but I do not think the best way to do it is to paint the picture perfectly and impossibly black.

"I condemn the public treatment of the entire east side as a place where good and honest and decent people cannot live. The great masses of the plain people, there as elsewhere, believe in the highest standard of morality. I believe they require the same standard of public morality in their elected servants.

"I have myself again and again walked through the east side without seeing a single violation of order and decency."

TAMMANY LEADERS FAIL.

Efforts to Counteract the Carondelet Club's Action in Indorsing Seth Low Not Sustained.

Tammany leaders in Harlem last night met with failure in attempts to undo the action of the Carondelet Club in indorsing Seth Low, for their followers did not come to the clubhouse to hold the expected meeting. Postal card invitations had been sent broadcast as follows:

"Please meet me at the Carondelet Club, 1,822 Madison Avenue, Saturday night, to take action on the snap indorsement of the Fusion ticket by disgruntled members."

This invitation was signed by Isaac A. Hopper, James W. Carroll, John W. Crawford, and Herman J. Levy.

President James O'Neill of the club was in the chair, and there was a detail of policemen to keep order. None of Mr. Hopper's friends appeared, however, but there were about fifty of the friends of Mr. Geraty present. Mr. Geraty was recently accused of extortion by Mr. Hopper, who is his political opponent. Mr. Geraty seemed greatly pleased and regarded the outcome as a big victory for himself.

MR. SHEPARD'S LEGAL FEES.

His Statement Regarding the Compensation Received by His Firm for Rapid Transit Work.

Edward M. Shepard dictated the following reply in answer to the statements issued to show that the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, the law firm of which Mr. Shepard is a member, received, together with the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, the sum of $133,069 for legal fees in connection with the rapid transit work:

"Where a citizen is a candidate for public office, and it appears that he has received money from the public treasury, it is a perfectly proper inquiry whether he has received the money fairly for an absolute equivalent. I make, therefore, no objection to answering the question as to the fees for rapid transit work paid to the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

"That firm and the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt were retained by the Rapid Transit Board from Jan. 1, 1895. The amount of law work to be done was evidently very great. The fees were fixed by the unanimous vote of the Rapid Transit Board, consisting of Alexander E. Orr, Seth Low, William Steinway, John H. Starin, John H. Inman, Mayor Strong, and Controller Fitch. The compensation of each firm was fixed at $10,000 a year, out of which each firm was to pay the entire portion of its office expenses applicable to that work.

"The rate of compensation for either Gen. Tracy's firm or my own firm was very materially less than the rate of compensation paid for like work by their own or our other clients. I think all the members of the board, including Seth Low, will agree that the rate was probably not more than half of what would be charged for like work to corporate clients by law firms of the standing of Gen. Tracy's or my own.

"It was our opinion that when success finally came to the rapid transit work and the enormous labor of the rapid transit contract and the like was to be done, that the charges should be increased, but on consultation it was concluded that, in view of the public character of the work, there should be no increase in compensation, and there has been none.

"Deducting from the compensation paid the expenses paid out of it, the actual compensation paid for legal work during the entire time has been at the rate probably of between $7,000 and $8,000 a year. The figure stated in the published memorandum included a very large amount of disbursements actually paid out by Mr. Boardman's firm and my own. As, for instance, the expense of advertising notices, which in one case, was as large as $8,000.

"All of the charges were certified and approved in writing by all the members of the board, including President Orr and Seth Low, (during the four years of his services.) I have no doubt that President Low will himself speak frankly and fairly about this matter.

"I take this opportunity to express my high appreciation of the rapid transit work done by Controller Coler, especially with respect to the Brooklyn extension."

MR. CROKER'S CONFERENCE.

Tammany's East Side Campaign Outlined—Senator Sullivan Replies to Justice Jerome.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was an early caller on Richard Croker at the Democratic Club yesterday morning. Together they spent the greater part of the forenoon in consultation. John F. Carroll and several leaders of the Assembly districts on the east side were also called into conference.

It was decided to pay special attention to the lower east side districts during the remainder of the campaign. Mr. Shepard is scheduled to speak on the Bowery to-morrow night, and he will probably be asked to make at least one more speech in that part of the city before election.

To Senator Thomas F. Grady has been assigned the work of following Justice Jerome on his tours throughout the city.

Senator Sullivan paid his respects to Justice Jerome at the Hoffman House yesterday morning, saying:

Jerome says I must remember that he will be a Judge after the election, even if he is not elected District Attorney. Now, I want Jerome to remember that I will be a State Senator after election, and may have a chance to legislate him out of office."

HIS NAME STAYS ON BALLOTS.

Mr. Latt, Fusion Candidate for Assembly, Protested Too Late Against His Nomination.

George Edward Latt, who on Oct. 3 was nominated for Assembly on the tickets of both the Citizens' Union and the Republicans in the Sixth District, and who has made many efforts since to have his name removed, learned in the Supreme Court yesterday that it must remain on the ballots.

Mr. Latt applied to Justice Bischoff for the issuance of a writ of mandamus directing the Board of Elections to accept his declination, and to take his name off the official ballots.

In his motion before the Court the protesting candidate said both nominations were made without his knowledge or consent, and that on Oct. 18, through James E. Marsh, he filed with the Board of Elections a formal notice of his declination. The Election Board refused to comply with his request.

Justice Bischoff, in denying the application, said that, as the declination had not been filed within the twenty-day limit, as required, the board, in refusing to strike Latt's name off the ballots, acted according to law, and that, therefore, Mr. Latt must be the Fusion candidate for Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis on Tammany.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who is taking a deep interest in the municipal campaign, will devote his sermon this evening to a discussion of the moral issues now before the voters of the city. The title of the sermon will be: "The Responsibility of the People for Their Rulers and Government; An Outlook Upon Tammany and the Moral Issues of the Campaign." This will be the first sermon preached by the pastor of Plymouth on the present campaign.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN'S MYSTERY.

He Asks a Riddle About Justice Jerome and Gambling.

Hugh McLaughlin was moved yesterday by Justice Jerome's Friday night invasion of Brooklyn to delve into deep and mysterious mathematics.

"I read in the newspapers," said the venerable "Sage of Willoughby Street," "that Jerome said he sometimes took a hand at a gambling game. But he says he gambles to a limit. Oh, no, gamble to a limit! Well, where is the limit when a man is apt to lose, say, $600 or $6,000 and win $5,000 or $500?"

None of those about Mr. McLaughlin was able to determine as to the exact whereabouts of "the limit," and the aged leader proceeded to cast penetrating light upon the subject.

"Ah, there you are! that's just it," he said, making the point perfectly visible to even the most near-sighted of his auditors.

MR. FORNES'S PREDICTION.

Says There Will Be a Fusion Majority in Board of Aldermen.

Charles V. Fornes, Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, in an interview last night predicted the election of a Board of Aldermen which would be hostile to Tammany. He said:

"Painstaking work is being done in every Aldermanic district, and the present situation would seem to indicate a Fusion majority of 7 in the next Board of Aldermen."

TRIED CAMPAIGN POETRY.

Now John Best Is in the Hospital and His Sanity Questioned.

Reading alleged campaign poetry in elevated railway trains, so far as can be learned, so affected the mind of John Best, forty-six years old, of 531 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, that it was necessary last night to have him confined in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. Best's mania took the form of attempting to write campaign poetry himself.

Until five months ago Best was an ironworker. Then he had trouble with his ears and was obliged to give up working. Last night a policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station found him acting peculiarly and made him a prisoner. Dr. Darrath of the Presbyterian Hospital was called to attend Best and took him to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Darrath at Bellevue wrote out the following diagnosis of Best's trouble:

"Treated for ear trouble four months. For past few months has been writing poetry (?) Poetry it is not. Talks lively and irrationally."

Dr. Young admitted Best to the Insane Pavilion and this morning he will be arraigned in court, and then probably committed to the hospital for five days to have his sanity tested.

KILLED IN A SANDPIT.

It Caved In and Crushed Christopher Flood to Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Christopher Flood, sixty-eight years old, of Caldwell, died at the home of his brother in that borough last night from injuries received a few hours before by the cave in of a sand pit in the rear of his home, where he was working. He had just assisted in loading a wagon with sand when the accident occurred.

The driver of the wagon, who was about to drive off, gave an alarm, and several men began the work of rescue. They were not long in unearthing Flood, but he was already unconscious. His head and back were crushed. Flood, who was well known once, owned a stage line between Montclair and Caldwell, and made considerable money in the enterprise. County Physician Washington was notified to-day of Flood's death and granted a [illegible]

FUSION CANDIDATES AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Jacob A. Cantor and Justice Jerome Address the Meeting.

Denunciations of Tammany Hall and Richard Croker Received with Cheers from the Crowd.

Under the auspices of the Republican County Committee, the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, last night was crowded with an enthusiastic audience that went wild when the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and when Justice William Travers Jerome entered.

The meeting was addressed by Edmund Whetmore, State Senator Elsberg, Col. Abraham Gruber, Jacob A. Cantor, and Justice Jerome. Edmund Whetmore, Chairman of the meeting, said in part:

"This is an anti-Tammany meeting, and if there are any persons here who have come to hear the arguments on our side they will not have to read the Constitution of the State of New York to find out what we are about. We do not have to boycott the issues. We tell them in plain English. If there is a truthful messenger to be found to bear the news to the King of New York we will tell him, 'It is a revolution. Back to England while your head is safe.' [Applause.]

"The voice of the people is growing stronger and stronger every day. It takes great wrongs to arouse this busy city, but we are an honest people and a moral people—none more so. The vast majority of our people would have vice suppressed, and they mean to see that it is done. The righteous indignation of the people has awakened Tammany speakers, from the cart-tail orator to their cultured apologist, to tell us that it is a question of Republican against Democrat. Do they think they can blind us? I am a Republican through and through, [applause,] and yet I find myself with Democrats as we swing into line for Mr. Low. [Applause.] We throw away our party uniform to fight for the city.

"To the count of the indictment of Tammany the accused give no answer. They have employed a most distinguished advocate. He can talk on both sides of every question.

"Are we to elect Shepard and Croker, [hisses,] Unger, [hisses,] Fromme, [hisses]? They not only do not promise any change, but assert that no change is necessary. Protected vice must look to Shepard's election for its very life. Where nightly meetings are held in costly parlors, do they not pause when the noise comes from without? Do they not say with pale lips, 'My God, should Jerome be elected!'

"How is it possible that a man who could denounce Tammany Hall with words showing that as an organization it should be cast out of power four years later accept its nomination? He has a mental disorder of judgment. It would be no more surprising, if he should be elected, that he should agree that Tammany government is the proper government. It makes no difference what may be his good intentions, for he has as a factor of reform eliminated himself from our regard."

"Free municipal government itself is on trial. The country, the world, is waiting to see what our choice shall be. If we shall indorse Tammany Hall and declare we prefer the wrong to the right, then well may those who believe in government by the people the world over bow their heads in utter discouragement.

SENATOR ELSBERG SPEAKS.

State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg had a royal greeting. He said in part:

"I am glad to bring a message of good cheer from across the river. We are having a whirlwind campaign in Brooklyn. There is now no possible doubt but that the tide of awakened conscience has become a mighty flood to wipe away the sins of Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall has contracted for all the advertising billboards, &c., and they will decorate them with the enthusiasm of those whose inspiration is, 'never speak the truth under any circumstances.'

"We know that some things are true and have been. We know that our streets are not as they were when Col. George Waring was in control. We know that there has been a gradual increase in our taxation, and what kind of government are we getting? The city pays more than it should for supplies. We know that we have a wretched government. In this campaign the important issue, however, is a fight for the homes against the most brazen band of criminals that ever gathered in any city. The moral issue has been brought home to us by Justice Jerome. [Wild cheers.]

"What have our opponents to say in response to our charges? They say Mr. Shepard is an honorable man. Well, he is, but he is closely associated with Tammany Hall. He hasn't heard the evidence against that place that cried into the ears of men, women, and children until they blush for their city. A great jury has heard it and they will pronounce their verdict on election day. He will never be Mayor. He cannot bunco Tammany Hall, himself, or the people. [Applause.]

"We promise you a government where womanhood shall be safe in the tenement as well as in Fifth Avenue. [Tremendous cheering.] We don't expect to make everybody good, but we believe that we can plant in every heart the hope that the children shall not be robbed of their innocence in the Red Light District, and that the purest mother may trust to see her young grow to splendid manhood and womanhood. We do not want New York to be a byword in every civilized, decent community of the world."

Col. Abraham Gruber, being introduced, was cheered to the echo. He said, in part:

"We are here to dispassionately discuss the questions before us. We even play pinochle together. Then why not be together for a fight for decent government? If Mr. Richard Croker [Voice, "He's dead." Applause.] He is not dead, but ailing. If he were a private citizen we would have no right to discuss his financial condition. He is not. From the time he entered and entertained his court at Lakewood, until to-day, nothing was done without his sanction. He nominated the ticket—one Shepard and a lot of crooks. [Applause.]

"Ten years ago Hugh Grant, being interrogated about dividing the fees of the Sheriff with Croker, in answer to a question said that he gave $10,000 to Flossie Croker, who gave it to 'Father because Father was sensitive.'

"Since that time he has not toiled, neither has he spun, but he has made Solomon look like 30 cents. [Cheers and laughter.] He has millions of dollars today. He pays at least $4,000 for ugly, bandy-legged British bulldogs.

"My people as far back as 5000 B. C. were financiers, but Richard Croker can make it quicker and in larger chunks than any of my people who ever lived. How man of the men before me have saved $4,000, or hope to, and yet Croker pays that for bull pups. How many of his men with beer incomes have champagne jags? As the master, so the man.

"Richard Croker selected a rich bit of respectable-looking veneering, what appears to the eye a pleasing thing. Mr. Shepard, who comes nearer exemplifying perpetual motion in politics than any other man, has behind him George Foster Peabody—Mr. Nobody after election. Last Summer he tried to marshal the anti-Tammany forces with Peabody for the candidate, but with Shepard nominated he is a Tammanyite.

"Thirty years ago Tweed was in this city. Judges did his bidding. He reveled in luxury. His daughter's wedding presents were worth at least $750,000. She had diamonds in her shoes. During the Summer of 1872 one man and one newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, began the work, and soon he was a convict. I warn Richard Croker." [Continued cheers.]

Jacob A. Cantor was welcomed by long and continued applause. He said, in part:

"Throughout this fight we have been endeavoring to show our fellow-Democrats where their duty lies. It has taken a long time to educate the Republican Party in the duty of non-partisanship in municipal affairs, and an equally long time the Democrats. To the Republicans the way is clear. They have always been against Tammany Hall. It has not been easy to show the Democrats that Tammany Hall is not Democratic. The Citizens' Union is responsible for the present ticket, and has taught each side much.

"Mr. Shepard does not even attempt to commend the City Government we have had under Richard Croker. His silence is an accusation. Mr. Shepard cannot delude the Democrats by attempting to inject party hatred into a campaign of the decent against the indecent.

"I prefer the example of Samuel J. Tilden in 1871 rather than Edward M. Shepard in 1901. While Tweed and associates robbed the treasury, these men have levied on the social depravity of New York. Shepard must be judged by the company he keeps. He will go he [illegible] He is the candidate of Richard Croker, representing the crime and vice of which he is guilty. [Cheers.]

JUSTICE JEROME'S REMARKS.

Justice Jerome was greeted with thunderous applause. It was three minutes before he could be heard. He had just begun his speech when he was interrupted from the gallery. There were cries of anger and hisses. Justice Jerome quieted these, saying:

"Don't try to shut anybody up like that; their intelligence is so limited that they afford the very best opportunity of replying. They are like the gentleman whose stenographer sits at the table here, who has honored me by telling me that I am a dead duck. Will that gentleman convey my respects to Mr. Thomas Grady, and say that I shall be alive and doing business at the old stand when he is tucked away where the dogs won't bite him."

Justice Jerome repeated the charges made by him during the day, regarding William C. Whitney, the Supreme Court, and the wrecking of the Third Avenue Street Railway Company. He said in part:

"Getting around here as the eighth meeting that I have been talking at today, it is a little hard to delve down into your inner consciousness and pull up something fresh and new. But there are a whole lot of things if they would only come to me that I believe I could say here that would tell you very plainly that there was something wrong in the City of New York that needed correction. There is a thing that I have spoken about elsewhere, and I might speak of it just in this connection now, and in a measure as an answer to Mr. Croker's question, because I cannot entirely get out of my mind a certain firm of contractors called Naughton & Co.

"I have also spoken of some people who, while they are prominent in the eye of the public because they are honored with Mr. Croker's friendship and the friendship of Mr. Grady, when he is in a condition to extend anybody his friendship. [Laughter and applause.] While I have spoken of those people they are nothing but plain, vulgar grafters and thieves. [Applause.] They do not occupy any exalted position in the community, and it don't require any particular courage to go up against a man like Scannell and a man like Devery, and a gang of that kind. Why, that is simply dealing with the everyday knockdown and drag-out crook. That don't take any courage in a District Attorney.

"Why, a District Attorney has got great powers. He has got the powers of this county behind him, with its great wealth. He has great powers before the court. He can follow the trail if it leads into the poor man's house, or he can follow the trail if it leads into the houses of certain men of notoriety in the community; that don't require any courage."

WOMEN APPROPRIATE $25,000.

"Facts for Fathers and Mothers," a Circular, to be Sent Out.

At a meeting of the Campaign Committee of the Women's Municipal League yesterday at the City Club the sum of $25,000 was appropriated for the distribution of printed matter. Under the direction of Secretary James W. Pryor of the City Club 1,000,000 copies of a sixteen-page circular entitled "Facts for Fathers and Mothers" will be sent out.

A copy of the pamphlet, which deals with the protection of vice by the police, and especially the "cadet" system and conditions of the "Red Light" District, will be mailed to each of the 615,000 registered voters of Greater New York.

TO HELP WORKING GIRLS.

House of Our Lady of the Wayside Will Open Its Doors To-morrow.

An institution known as the House of Our Lady of the Wayside, at 27 St. Mark's Place, under the direction of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of the Divine Compassion, will be opened to-morrow. Archbishop Corrigan is the Superior General and the Rev. John Edwards is the spiritual director. The special purposes for which the home has been established are for the protection, instruction, and employment of young working girls.

A girl in need may, if necessary, remain in the house free of charge for three days. In that time employment will be procured for her if she is competent to take it, or she will be otherwise provided for. She will be supplied with clothing, if required. When she has obtained employment she may remain in the home for a reasonable charge. On notification girls coming to New York as strangers will be met at any terminus of travel. An arrangement has been made for co-operation with the European organization called L'Oeuvre Catholique International pour la protection de la jeune fille.

In connection with the institution a working girls' club is being formed, with the following privileges, among others: The house is open to them from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; they may participate in day and evening classes in dressmaking, general sewing by hand and machine, cooking, typewriting and stenography, bookkeeping, telegraphy, and other branches. Besides the usual evening gather in the parlors of the house, there is the Sunday afternoon and evening reunion, consisting of friendly intercourse, chapel service, and musical entertainment.

Manufacturer Commits Suicide.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 26.—William H. Dinkwitz, a manufacturer of Highwood, committed suicide this morning by taking carbolic acid. He was fifty-two years of age, and had been an invalid for several years. He leaves a wife and one child.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, cooler at night or to-morrow, winds southerly, shifting to northwesterly.

The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and thence eastward to the Atlantic Coast; it has fallen in the Northwest and on the Pacific Coast.

Rain is indicated for the plateau region and the middle Rocky Mountain districts Sunday and probably in the western portion of the eastern slope on Monday. East of the Mississippi generally fair weather will prevail, except on the South Atlantic Coast, where rain is probable. The temperature will fall in the lake region and middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys to-day and in the middle Atlantic States Monday.

Along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to New England fresh southwesterly winds will continue. South of Hatteras fresh northeasterly winds will become variable. In the lake region brisk northwesterly winds will prevail. Steamships which depart Sunday for European ports will have fresh southwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	58	44	46

SETH LOW STIRS THE LOWER EAST SIDE

Addresses Seven Meetings and Makes Eight Speeches.

His Hat Crushed and Clothes Torn by Enthusiastic Crowds that Surged About Him to Shake His Hand.

Seth Low in an automobile invaded the lower east side last night and found himself among so many friends that before he got through his clothes were torn, his hat crushed, and his hand shaken in a way that has not occurred previously during the municipal campaign. The meetings, numbering seven in all, which he was scheduled to address were being held almost within a stone's throw of each other. He made eight speeches, in one place speaking at an overflow meeting which was being held in one of the new parks, and where the entire population of the neighborhood seemed to have turned out to hear him.

The meetings were most varied in character. Some were Hungarian, others Bohemian, and more than one had a large sprinkling of Italians. Mr. Low entered several places where the people were being addressed in strange, foreign tongues, but was immediately cheered, and the audiences at once began speaking English and listening to his remarks with close attention. A small army of boys and men followed his carriage from place to place. Those enthusiasts insisted upon cheers for Seth Low in every street and alleyway through which his automobile passed, and if the residents of the district as well as the pedestrians were not aware of the presence of the Fusion candidate for Mayor they were quickly informed of it. Great quantities of fireworks were exploded in his honor. Red fire seemed to be the fashionable illumination, and his progress through the district was blazed in carmine with an utter disregard of the expense.

Mr. Low's automobile wended its way in and out between East Broadway, Broome Street, Orchard Street, Avenue A, and the Bowery followed by a horde of cheering enthusiasts for two hours. A large force of police was required to get him into and out of the several halls where he was scheduled to speak. Every one of the seven meeting places was crowded to the doors when he arrived, and many people were vainly trying to squeeze in.

There were nearly 5,000 people congregated in Seward Park waiting for the candidate. Here there were so many people disappointed in not getting into the American Star Hall, where he was scheduled to speak, that he was appealed to to address them from a platform in the square. Although this overflow was not down on the prearranged schedule which Mr. Low was following, he complied with the request. The police had to clear a way for his automobile, which was surrounded by a surging mass of humanity, closely packed about the edges of the park.

THE FIRST ADDRESS.

The first address was delivered at Progress Hall, 28 Avenue A. Here there were 1,000 people seated when Mr. Low drove up in his automobile and entered promptly at 8 o'clock. The meeting was being held under the auspices of the Austro-Hungarian Anti-Tammany League, and the Hungarian Republican Club. Chairman Marcus Braun, calling the meeting to order, assured the audience that he was not going to make a speech and promptly introduced Seth Low. Mr. Low said, in part:

"It gives me pleasure to address to-night a meeting of Austro-Hungarians, for I know that many of you must know and be proud of the City of Budapest, which is famous the world over for its good and progressive government. We of New York have occasion to remember that the underground trolley system was borrowed really from Budapest—in this sense, at least, that the underground system was there first perfected and made practicable and useful. I think, therefore, when speaking to such an audience I am sure of your sympathy when I ask your support for this effort to turn out the present government of the City of New York. [Applause.]

"The principal issue of this campaign is what people call Crokerism. This consists of the fact that the city government of the past four years has really been conducted from abroad and that the object of it as illustrated and stated by Mr. Croker has been private gain. As everybody knows, he controls Tammany Hall and through Tammany he controls the nominations of the city government that we now have. He has spent most of his time in Europe and from there has really controlled our city. What Emperor does as much as that? The European sovereign has at least to live in his own country. I think that by itself that is enough to lead to the overthrow of the present system of municipal government.

Mr. Low then took up the necessity for more public schools, and was loudly cheered when he said that a Tammany Board of Estimate and Apportionment had not made sufficient appropriations for the schools, and that the candidates of the Fusion ticket were pledged to see to it that there should be enough room for every child in the city to get a whole day's schooling every day in New York throughout the school year.

"We are in favor of rapid transit," said Mr. Low, "more bridges, and more tunnels, and of every sort of public improvement, but what is the use of public improvements unless your children get a good education?

"My opponent has been asked to express himself upon Deveryism. He says that he would not want to say what he is going to do if elected because the Constitution won't let him. But if you want a change in the administration of the Police Department you can have it by electing me. [Applause.] I neither hide behind the Constitution nor behind the Governor of the State of New York." [Applause.]

Entering his automobile, Mr. Low was then driven to 165 Avenue A. Here the entrance was narrow and the steps crowded, and he hesitated at the prospect of forcing a way through the crowd which surged about him cheering. The police came to his rescue and he entered the building, where 500 people were waiting impatiently to hear him. A five-minute speech was made at this place, in the course of which there were frequent cheers. Mr. Low spoke of police shake-downs as illustrated in the case of O'Neill, and his denunciations of "Deveryism" were applauded.

ON EAST BROADWAY.

The next place to which he was driven was American Star Hall, 165 East Broadway. A scrawling sign placed outside said "Seth Low speaks here to-night," and again the police had to be requisitioned to open a way for the Fusion candidate for Mayor. Mr. Low had a hard tussle getting to the platform, so great was the enthusiasm of his admirers. His speech was a brief resume of that made at the beginning of the evening.

When he had finished he was persuaded to address the big crowd outside in Seward Park. Mounting a small wooden platform in the square, where an address by another speaker was already in progress, he was introduced at once. Deveryism, Crokerism, police blackmail, absentee government from Wantage, and Tammany Hall were some of the things he denounced in much the same language as he had used in previous speeches, while men about the stand shouted "Give it to them good!" and "You'll get our votes!"

When Mr. Low escaped from his enthusiastic admirers he was whirled away to 230 East Broadway, followed by a cheering mob of east siders, who hung about his automobile, running alongside, shouting, "Three cheers for Seth Low!" The full pace of the machine was unable to leave these admirers behind, and some of them even enlivened the proceedings by burning red lights as they ran.

At the fourth meeting place he was crowded again in the doorway by people wishing to shake his hand. Eight minutes of speaking at this place were sufficient for him to cover the main points of his canvass.

Then he was driven to the East Side Seth Low Campaign Club, at 56 Orchard Street. The "tail" which his automobile had been slowly gathering now amounted to a good-sized crowd, but they were unable to get to the building before the candidate for Mayor had disappeared within the doorway. Mr. Low spoke of Sunday laws and promised if elected an administration in that respect similar to that given to Brooklyn by Mayor Schieren.

The scheduled tour which he was following next took him to the Bowery, where a meeting was in progress at No. 274 under the auspices of Annex No. 1 of the Republican Club of the City of New York. Mr. Low spoke briefly on the expenses of government under Tammany rule, the necessity for a change in municipal affairs, and the need of reform in the Police and Fire Departments.

The seventh and last meeting was at New Irving Hall, 216 Broome Street. A large number of policemen at this place kept the doorway clear and prevented the crowd from crushing in about Mr. Low's carriage, as had been the case elsewhere. These good-natured crowds, while exhibiting only the best intentions, had already delayed the programme some twenty minutes.

In Broome Street they were content with cheering the candidate as he entered and left the building. He spoke briefly to the people inside, recommending them all to read his letter of acceptance for a full understanding of his position concerning Sunday laws. He also urged them not only to vote for himself, but for all his colleagues on the Fusion ticket, promising if elected to put an end to Deveryism and inaugurate a complete change in the City Government.

BOYS HURT IN EXPLOSION.

A Bomb Exploded at an East Side Fusion Meeting.

A number of boys were injured last night by the explosion of a bomb while standing in the crowd surrounding the speakers' stand at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The explosion occurred just before the arrival of Seth Low, who spoke there last night.

It was the intention of the Committee of Arrangements to set off a quantity of red fire upon Mr. Low's arrival. It is not known where the bomb came from.

The names of the injured boys are Benjamin Horwitz of 24 Norfolk Street, Samuel Cohen of 42 Essex Street, Pietro Thomaski of 72 Eldridge Street, and Isaac Friedman of 274 Cherry Street. Friedman was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, as his injuries were more severe than those of the other boys. The boy Friedman said that they had found the bomb in the street, and that he thought that Cohen set it off.

BRIGANDAGE IN "LITTLE ITALY."

Italian in Harlem Lured to a Room and Robbed at Pistol's Point.

Like a tale of genuine brigands is the story of the robbery of Deprincipe Benedetto of 331 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who charged Soverino Iouta of 317 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with being the ringleader in the crime, which occurred last Sunday night in the heart of the "Little Italy" district of Harlem.

Benedetto was contemplating a trip to Italy, where, he said, he had known Iouta. He had $280 in bills secreted in one of his socks, when he says Iouta came to his house and asked him if he would carry a package to Signora Iouta in Italy. Benedetto was willing, and he says Iouta asked him to go to his home and get the package. He accompanied him to the address given, but says he had no sooner entered a room on the second floor when he found himself gazing into the drawn revolvers of two other men. "I know where he keeps it," he says Iouta told the others, and then ripped open the hiding place of the money.

Iouta, who is said by Detective Sergeant Petrosino to have been a real brigand in Italy, to have been in jail there more than 100 times for robbery, and to be wanted for several similar crimes in the United States, was arrested Friday night, when there was found upon him a $5 bill belonging to Benedetto, who said he had marked all his money in view of a possible robbery. Iouta, in the Harlem Police Court, was remanded to Headquarters until to-day by Magistrate Pool. The police of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station say they are close on the trail of his alleged accomplices, and may be able to arraign them with him this morning.

CARGO AROUSES SUSPICION.

San Francisco Officials Question Chilean Steamer's Manifest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Suspicious circumstances surrounding a big shipment of arms and ammunition on the Chilean steamer Loa, now lying in this port, have led to action by the United States officials to prevent any possibility of the warlike goods reaching the hands of Central American insurgents. The cases contain 4,500 Remington rifles and bayonets, and 2,500,000 ball cartridges. The bills of lading show that the guns and ammunition came to this city from El Paso, where they are supposed to have been reshipped from some point in Mexico.

The ship's manifest stated that the munitions of war were for the Government of Salvador, and that they are to be landed at Acajuitla. The Consul General of Salvador here disclaims knowledge of the shipment, though Schwartz Brothers, the ostensible shippers, claim to be acting for Bloom Brothers of New York, who are agents for the Government of Salvador. The steamer will be held pending an investigation by the United States authorities.

CAPT. DIAMOND LOSES A POINT.

Judge Refuses Him an Order to See Grand Jury Records.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—A motion made by the attorneys for Capt. Diamond of the New York City police force, for an order to permit him to examine the testimony given before the Grand Jury on which Capt. Diamond was indicted, was to-day denied by Justice D. Cady Herrick of the Supreme Court.

Capt. Diamond was represented at the hearing before Justice Herrick by ex-Judge J. Rider Cady and Frederick House. The motion was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Howard S. Gaus. Justice Herrick denied the motion on the grounds that Recorder Goff has already issued an order permitting Capt. Diamond to see the testimony, provided he did not make it the basis of a motion to quash the indictment.

MAMMOTH TOOTH FOUND.

Prehistoric Relics Unearthed in Indian Territory.

AFTON, Indian Territory, Oct. 26.—Relics of prehistoric times have been unearthed in a bog at what is known as White Sulphur Springs, two miles north of Afton, by Prof. W. H. Holmes, head of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, and W. A. Gill, a Government photographer, who came here to make an investigation.

The find includes several large teeth and bones, together with many arrow points and heads. One tooth, that of a mastodon, measured 16 inches in length and 4 inches across the top. This is said to be the largest tooth of these extinct animals ever seen. The remainder of the collection, which is made up of three large boxes of relics, contains smaller teeth, both of the mastodon and the mammoth.

FEARS FOR COMMANDER HUGHES.

Examination at Marine Hospital Reveals that His Condition is Serious.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—An examination into the condition of Commander Edward M. Hughes, United States Navy, Captain of the Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise, was made at the United States Marine Hospital in Chelsea to-day.

The members of the examining board refused to announce the result of the examination, or what they will say in their report to the department, but from private sources it was learned that Commander Hughes's condition is most serious, and grave fears for his recovery are entertained.

It was also said by a friend that Commander Hughes will immediately request retirement.

Book Builders' Club Camp Fire.

The Book Builders' Club had a "camp fire" in their rooms at 26 East Twentieth Street last evening. There were about seventy-five of the members and friends of the club present. The evening was taken up with music and the recital of stories by several of those present. Frederick Irland, magazine writer and official reporter of the Schley court of inquiry at Washington; Elliot Lord, the mining expert, and Dr. Robert T. Morris were among those who related stories during the evening.

Football Player Breaks His Leg.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—John T. Nicholson, twenty-five years of age, a member of the Eighty-first Artillery, stationed at Fort Slocum, had his leg broken while playing football here to-day. Nicholson was playing with a team from the fort against the Riverside Athletic Club on the latter's grounds. The injured soldier was taken to the home of a friend in this city.

JUSTICE JEROME CAUSES EXCITEMENT IN HARLEM

Says Fusion Managers Do Not Like His Speeches.

Answers Mr. Shepard and Attacks William C. Whitney and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Justice Jerome created no end of excitement during his third speechmaking tour of Harlem last night by declaring at the Harlem Casino that he was not put on the Fusion ticket because he was especially liked by any of those on it, and that if elected District Attorney he would "pursue every trail" he came across, no matter into what party's ranks it led. This declaration called forth wild applause.

The crowds at each speaking place were as large as those that greeted the Justice on his former visits. Entrance and egress was made only by the Justice's friends forming a flying wedge and burrowing through the dense masses that not only filled the halls to overflowing, but spread out down the streets in front of the doors.

The evening tour was begun at Camp Seth Low, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. The big tent seemed a white spot in a sea of humanity. The Justice read Mr. Shepard's statement in an afternoon paper at the opening of his address, in which the Democratic candidate for Mayor stated that he often walked through the streets on the east side and saw no violation of order or decency.

"That's just the kind of lynx-eyed Mayor Tammany Hall is looking for," he observed. The crowd applauded. "Blind indeed is the man," he continued, "who cannot see what the people suffer from there. Cheerful indeed is the prospect of this city with a Mayor possessing as keen a vision as that. These people are putting up a great fight. The leaders are fighting to keep out of jail. Jail is an unpleasant place. Some of them know, for they have been there." "Hooray!" shouted the crowd.

The Justice then referred to William C. Whitney.

"The most dangerous thing to go up against," said he, "is that group of men headed by William C. Whitney. You may brave crooks, gamblers, and disorderly house keepers, but when you stack up against that group you are encountering a very different proposition.

"Do you recall the change of motive power of the Third Avenue Road? Men were so thick in the trenches about election time that they couldn't work. That trail didn't lead into the home of little crooks, but there was no District Attorney nor other individual in this community who dared to follow it. Ask any reputable lawyer in the community if some Supreme Court Justices' nominations are not dictated by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. If pressed too hard I will give their names. It has gotten to be a question whether corporate interests will buy up our legislative bodies, National, State, and municipal. The only thing that will stop it is the criminal law honestly administered."

WAY BARRED AT HARLEM CASINO.

Before the applause at this utterance died away the Justice was half way to the Harlem Casino, one block below. Here a large audience, including many women, had gathered. At the doors a big and perspiring policeman barred the way as Justice Jerome and his party, pushed along by the struggling mob behind, rushed upon him.

"Not another person can squeeze in here," panted the officer.

"This is Justice Jerome," spoke up George P. Hammond.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," said the policeman, saluting and stepping aside.

The Justice received the most enthusiastic reception of the evening here. Men and women shouted till they were hoarse. Then they pounded the floor and clapped their hands.

"The situation that leads William C. Whitney to support Edward M. Shepard for Mayor," began the Justice, "is serious enough to address itself to every thinking citizen. Mr. Whitney is a dominant factor in the affairs of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. The Metropolitan Road has stolen almost every franchise the City of New York has. It is significant that Mr. Whitney gave up his trip to Europe this year and announced his support of Mr. Shepard. It's something to think about. I don't say there is anything wrong. But to my mind it means a great deal. It means the use of money in this direction, because money has been used to buy up the Legislature, the Board of Aldermen, and the Common Council.

"The Metropolitan has given us good service, all things considered. I believe Mr. Vreeland is an honest, decent man, striving honestly to supply the wants of the citizens of New York. But back of it all is how they get the franchises. You know they want more. You know what this rapid transit tunnel, of which Mr. Shepard is counsel, means to the Metropolitan Street Railroad. You know why it went up to Forty-second Street and then suddenly shot off up the west side, leaving the whole east side practically untouched. You know it was because it would parallel the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, which road wants to handle some of the local traffic."

The Justice referred to the incidents which led to the change of control of the Third Avenue Road, and said

"On the Board of Directors of that road were the names of men high in church circles, in Republican circles, and in reform circles. None of them could plead the baby act, and say they were inexperienced. Have you heard any man say a word against them? If I am elected District Attorney I will follow all trails I come across, though they lead into the office of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, into the Republican organization, the reform party, or anywhere else, [applause,] because honesty is not a matter of politics.

"Tammany Hall hasn't a monopoly of crooks. There are men in the church today who are making their living on their reputations and their connection with religious movements. If you expect me to fail to follow up any trail because it leads to anybody high in the councils of the Church or the municipality or any party or in society, you needn't vote for me. [Applause.] Everybody will get what's coming to him if I am made District Attorney."

The Justice then referred to the placing of his name on the Fusion ticket in the following terms:

"I haven't hesitated to run wildcat, despite the campaign managers, and say what I thought. I wasn't put on the ticket because I was especially liked by any one on it, but because men like R. Fulton Cutting, here, said my greatest endorsement was that 30,000 crooks in the city would vote against me. [Applause.] The rest of the outfit were not particularly enamored of me personally. But I don't want you to think I am an erratic wildcat. I am entirely conservative in that I believe honesty and truth telling and purity of home should be things every decent man should stand for. [Applause.] I am not conservative, though, about putting crooks in jail. That is not what the District Attorney is elected for." The cheers of the opening of the meeting were repeated as the Justice passed out.

At Empire Hall, 252 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, he reiterated his statements regarding Mr. Whitney and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company before a large and demonstrative crowd.

"Who got the money from the looting of the Third Avenue?" he inquired.

"Croker," replied a deep voice. The crowd laughed.

DOESN'T CARE WHO IS DISPLEASED.

"I have said much that has not pleased political managers," he said. "I hope to say much more. The sight of the rallying to Shepard of the forces that have bought our legislative bodies—boots and breeches means something. It means the debauching of our public, which, God knows, is had enough now. [Cheers.]

"I was told at the last meeting I spoke at that my Republican brethren didn't like the sort of things I said, and that the Democrats didn't like it either, because it might hurt somebody. I never knew how to electioneer. The only way I know is to say the thing that is in your heart—the thing that is honest and true. If it is true and the people believe it, no one can get together enough money to buy up the electorate of this county. That's the platform I stand on. It may result in my defeat, but true words never fell to the ground. I leave them with you."

At One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, in a little hall that only about two hundred could sit close in, five hundred or more had crowded. With difficulty the Justice made his way to the platform.

"I want to know if Shepard thinks Van Wyck is fit for the Supreme Court?" said the Justice.

"He is not!" shouted the crowd.

"That's plain," returned the Justice. "Can't Shepard say that?"

"He don't want to lie," remarked a short individual, with bushy hair.

"Would Mr. Shepard like to entertain Fromme or Unger in his own home?" asked the Justice. "I would not."

"Not unless he had a big beefsteak for Fromme," replied a man in the crowd.

At the close of his remarks here Justice Jerome drove to the Grand Central Palace, where he delivered his eighth speech.

MR. JEROME'S DAYLIGHT TOUR.

He Speaks at Three Meetings and Answers Richard Croker's Questions.

Justice Jerome answered the questions put to him by Richard Croker through the press at the noon meeting at Broadway and Leonard Street, yesterday. After the cheers which greeted him as he arose to speak had died down he said:

"I will confine my remarks to answering the two questions propounded by Richard Croker over his own signature in the public prints. The first is: 'If elected, what changes will you make in the District Attorney's office?' My answer is: 'I will put out every incompetent Tammany man in it as quickly as I can.' [Cheers.]

"The second question is: 'If you are really working in the interests of the public, why don't you suggest to Mr. Philbin a way to wipe out the evils you say exist?' I have suggested to Mr. Philbin a way to wipe out these evils. I suggested that he put about three-fifths of Mr. Croker's intimate friends behind the bars. [Cheers.] Mr. Philbin, in the brief months he has been in office has tried to do it. He first tackled Mr. Croker's lifelong friend, John Scannell. He hasn't yet put him in jail, but he will come mighty near doing it. Then he took up Croker's friend Devery, but the Supreme Court stepped in, and they have the matter yet.

"There is but one way to deal with crooks—by the criminal law, and I have not been derelict in my duty in suggesting that way. You can't call crooks who are looting the city 'my honored and esteemed friend' when you find the head of Tammany Hall tied up to persons like Van Wyck and Farrell. My answer to Mr. Croker is simply: 'Find out where they got it, and then, unless they live abroad, provide them with a permanent residence in this country free of charge.' [Cheers.] That's my answer.

"I will go further. The crooks who rule Tammany Hall are not the only crooks in town. You all remember the gutting and looting of that great corporation, the Third Avenue Railroad, in one short year, when the stock that had been left to widows and orphans to live on suddenly shrunk in value. It was a seven days' wonder, and then people forgot. I am not going to follow the trails that lead into the tenement houses if I am elected District Attorney. I will follow others, even if they lead into the office of the Metropolitan Traction Company. [Cheers.]

"I do not believe in an attack on corporations just because they are corporations. But when corporations debauch our Legislatures and our Common Council and buy from them what the taxpayers should be paid for, it's time to say a few things. Great corporations are good things if wisely directed. But they are terrible things when their great resources are used to debauch our legislative bodies and our courts."

During the afternoon the Justice visited the east side and made two speeches. The meetings were arranged by George W. Morgan and those in charge of the Justice's branch headquarters in Delancey Street. The first meeting was in New Irving Hall, 214 Broome Street. Ferdinand Kuhn, the Chairman, evoked a storm of hisses when he mentioned the name of Mr. Unger, the Justice's opponent. Justice Jerome spoke of the Sunday laws, the blackmail of push-cart peddlers, of the dirty streets, and the vice in tenement houses.

"Did you ever hear of Martin Engel, and Moritz Tolk, and Seward Park?" he asked, referring to the privileges accorded Tolk in that park.

"You mean Sewer Park," howled a thin voice in the gallery. The crowd indorsed this characterization with a yell.

"How about poolrooms?" cried a young man in the rear.

"They are run for the most part," replied the Justice, "by Frank Farrell, the intimate friend of Devery and a little gang of shoestring, tin-horn gamblers from the West and South."

He mentioned that the fountain donated to the people of the east side by Jacob H. Schiff was no longer a receptacle of garbage, but that a stream of clear water was running through it, and that a policeman had been detailed specially to watch it. In a speech earlier in the week, the Justice declared that after Mr. Schiff became a member of the Committee of Fifteen Tammany Hall would permit no water to flow through the fountain, and that it had become a dumping place for garbage. The change, he said, had come in the past few days.

Justice Jerome referred to the five-million-dollar gift of Andrew Carnegie in these words: "It was a noble gift. But if those millions had been spent to make the lives of the hundreds of Homestead iron workers a little sweeter, a little cleaner, and a little happier, it would have perhaps done more good. We are not paupers here, and are able to pay for the schools and libraries we need." The applause was prolonged as the Justice left the hall.

His next speech was in Progress Hall, 28 Avenue A, where he spoke of the Sunday laws and the dirty condition of the streets. He said: "They are unspeakably filthy—"

"They can't be cleaner than Tammany Hall," yelled a man in the centre aisle. The crowd cheered. The Justice declared himself to be proud of every man on the Fusion ticket.

"That's more than Shepard can say of those on his ticket," observed a man.

"That's more than he will say," returned the Justice.

CAMPAIGNERS LOST IN BROOKLYN.

Adventures of Justice Jerome's Automobile Squadron in the Eastern District.

One of the most humorous happenings of Justice Jerome's flying automobile tour of Brooklyn on Friday night was the fact that the whole party got mixed up in the labyrinth of streets in the Eastern District and had no little difficulty in finding the way to Turn Hall, at 191 Sumpter Street.

Theodore M. Taft of the Citizens' Union accompanied the Justice to prevent just what happened. After leaving the Athenaeum, at Clinton Street and Atlantic Avenue, the pace was swift out toward the Eastern District. Street after street was traversed at great speed. After many miles had passed, Mr. Taft gazed around, and up at the sky, and finally decided he didn't know where he was. Neither did the others in the Justice's automobile, nor those in the following vehicles. There was nobody in sight to ask the way.

Mr. Taft jumped out and shook the door of a grocery store vigorously. He got no response. A Chinese laundry was invaded with no better success. What the Chinamen said sounded suspiciously like anathemas. From away down the street faint sounds of "Rah for Jerome!" were heard, and back a block or so the Justice went, and the direction was inquired of some Brooklynites sitting up late. It was 10:30. These said the hall was "just around the corner." A dozen or so corners were turned and still no hall hove into view. Finally a rocket was seen to shoot into the sky. "Hooray!" shouted a Manhattan newspaper man; "We've found it." A faint red glare was distinguishable, and toward this the automobile squadron headed. Eventually the red campaign fire was sighted.

Just here the chauffeur of the "bodyguard's" machine ran it up on the tracks of the Long Island Railroad, and after a few snorts and a sputter it bumped along the ties and came to a standstill, the wheels still whirling. The Justice sped on to the hall guided now by the shouts of the outposts and watchers, leaving the "bodyguard" tugging at their machine. They arrived at the hall considerably behind the procession.

Scolded, Boy Commits Suicide.

BRISTOL, Conn., Oct. 26.—Grief over a scolding by his mother it is believed caused Willie Bailey, aged eleven, only child of Mrs. George Bailey of Forestville, to commit suicide. His body was found this afternoon hanging from a beam in a shed connected with the house where he lived. He had apparently been dead an hour or more.

Texas Railroad Earnings.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 26.—The Railroad Commission has just issued a statement showing the gross earnings of all the railroads in Texas for the year ended June 30, 1901, to be $58,179,280. It is an increase of $11,382,467 over the previous year. This represents fifty-one operating railroads in Texas, of which forty-three showed increases.

STECK

THE OLD RELIABLE

FAMOUS for tonal quality and remarkable durability. A complete stock in the newest designs and fancy woods. Several new STECK Pianos, odd styles, and some slightly used pianos of other makers, all in good order, at a great reduction in price.

PIANOS

136 FIFTH AVE.

The "Popular Shop."

ANNOUNCES NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE VARIOUS SALESROOMS, giving increased opportunity for proper display of the New Importations of

WALL PAPERS AND UPHOLSTERY STUFFS.

THE NEW FURNITURE SECTION includes a Novel Room

Built in the "Mission" style filled with characteristic Furniture of Quaint and Original Design.

Leisurely Inspection is Cordially Invited.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.

42d Street W., at 5th Avenue.

(Trademarks Reg'd.)

TAMMANY SPEAKER ADDRESSES DEAF-MUTES

Asks All in Favor of Mr. Shepard to Stand Up.

Six Persons Out of Seventy-three Present Rise and Rest Say They Favor Seth Low.

One of the most novel political meetings during the present campaign was held last night at the clubroom of the Deaf-Mute Union League Club, 1,777 Broadway, when Walter M. Chandler, a Tammany speaker, appeared before the audience of seventy-three deaf-mutes and tried to convert them politically.

The spellbinder was helped by Edward Perkins Clarke, who stood beside him on the rostrum and translated what he had to say into talk that was intelligible to those present. Mr. Clarke waved his hands and wiggled his fingers and made faces and thumped and tapped his hands, and from time to time was interrupted by the applause of the men who had been made to understand.

Promptly at 8:30 P. M. Albert V. Ballin, the Chairman, began to call the meeting to order. He jumped to the rostrum and waved his handkerchief and his hands, but it was some time before all saw him. It required little order to begin the speaking, and while the moving of chairs and the noise of the audience settling itself was still at its height, Mr. Ballin began to talk in the sign language.

He explained that the meeting had been called to listen to Democrats and Republicans alike to listen to what Tammany had to say. That on every question there were two sides, and that Mr. Chandler, an eloquent speaker from Tammany Hall, had been invited to open the meeting with an address. The name of Mr. Chandler when translated brought out applause.

The deaf-mute Chairman went on. He pointed down his throat, hugged himself, and blew his cheeks as if he were in danger of bursting. Then Tammany was cheered. Next the Chairman seemed to pull yards of paper out of his mouth like the late Herrmann, and there was more applause. Applause broke out afresh when in the next moment the speaker rubbed his sides and threw out his chest and tapped it. Mr. Croker had been identified, the interpreter said:

Mr. Chandler began his speech. Beside him stood Mr. Clarke, who interpreted as fast as the speaker could talk.

"Tell them that the speaker is a Democratic speaker from Tammany Hall," said the speaker. The interpreter rubbed his chest, smiled, wigwagged his hands, and a few in the rear applauded. "Tell them that I am not here to decry the principles of Mr. Low. Tell them that Mr. Low is an admirable candidate, but, tell them that, while we admit this, I am here to-night to—" The interpreter all this time was rubbing his sides. Tip, tip, thump, tap, biff, bang, wriggle, wriggle, went his fingers.

"But tell them, too, that there is Mr. Shepard, the Democrat—" Mr. Clarke ceased to wriggle, and jammed his hands into his pockets, puckered his mouth, raised a forefinger, and tapped the other with it and hit himself on the back of the head. "Tell them that the speaker says that every Democrat owes it to his party to vote for—" Again the hands began to wave and the elbows to raise in the atmosphere of blue smoke, and with a clip behind his ears and hands thrown heavenward the words were made clear.

Mr. Clarke wagged and wriggled his hands with the experience of an expert trying to beat a record. The name of Platt was to be translated. Platt in the deaf and dumb language was spelled by running the finger rapidly around the nose, and a hand over the part where sometimes people's hair does not grow. Croker was interpreted by tapping out the chest and the tapping of a well-nourished waist. Throughout the night the tap! tap! bump! biff! bang! of the hand and fingers continued, and when it was all over the spellbinder looked relieved.

"Tell them now that if any one wishes to ask me any questions, I am willing to answer them, and if I cannot answer them I will say so frankly," said the speaker. The signing began worse than before, and in an instant a score of hands were in the air, all wriggling at once.

"They want to know how about Murphy; why has Van Wyck not removed Murphy?" Mr. Chandler threw out his chest and gave the usual answer to the question.

"There is another one in the rear that wants to know about Devery." Mr. Chandler blushed, and when he had given his answer and it was interpreted and laughed at, he suspected for the first time that the meeting was not a Shepard meeting, but composed mostly of Low men.

"Someone in the rear wants to know why in thunder this hall has been hired and a lot of Republicans and Low Democrats invited only to be served with a Tammany oration?" explained the interpreter.

Mr. Chandler began to look very uncomfortable. "Now, someone else calls upon all of the Shepard men present to arise," Mr. Clarke announced. Then he explained in the sign language, and six persons out of the seventy-three arose.

"One man in the rear wants to know—" but Mr. Chandler had already gained his hat and was making for the door.

As the reporters walked out of the door after the spellbinder, a man in the audience slipped pieces of paper into their hands. On it were the words: "Just show this to the gentleman and tell him that the more he talked the more we were Low men to the backbone."

Mr. Chandler when shown the paper was vexed.

Kills Brother in Fight Over a Rabbit.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 26.—In a fight following a quarrel over a rabbit which had been killed during a hunt to-day near Axton, in Henry County, George Preston stabbed his brother Alec to death with a pocket knife. Preston made his escape.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO

125th Street, West.

Ladies' Fine Suits.—Two Specials for Monday.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS of all wool cheviots; Norfolk, double-breasted jacket or Eton effects; full length or pedestrian skirts, all colors, including black, value $18.00, for Monday . . . 10.50

TRIMMED TAILOR-MADE SUITS—A manufacturer's sample line—choicest fabrics made up into various and newest effects, worth $30.00 to $45.00, for Monday 25.75

Ladies' Outer-Garments—Big Bargains for Monday.

RAGLANS of all wool Oxford or tan covert cloths, medium weights, semi-fitting or box styles, reg. $12.00, for Monday . . . 9.75

JACKETS, of all wool heavy weight cheviot, lined with guaranteed satin, reg. $10.00, for Monday 7.50

Matchless Prices in Stylish Petticoats.

LADIES' PETTICOATS of the finest quality taffeta silk, graduated accordeon flounce, some with two ruffles, others with ruche, plain or shaded colors, also black, reg. $9.50 . . . . . 7.49

LADIES' PETTICOATS of black imported mercerized material, double knife-plaited ruffles, finished with ruche or small ruffles, others with deep accordeon flounce, reg. $2.25 . . . . . 1.59

LADIES' PETTICOATS of extra quality black and white plaid silk, accordeon flounce; finished with black ruche, reg. $10.00 . . . . . 7.98

LADIES' PETTICOATS of black mercerized sateen, with graduated knife-plaited flounce and finished with small ruffle; also similar style lined, reg. $1.50 . . . . 98c

MISSES' PETTICOATS of mercerized material, accordeon flounce, finished with ruffle; colors, royal, turquoise or red, 12 to 16 years, reg. $1.85 . . . . . 1.39

Reliable Furs.

Fur Garments, Neck Scarfs, Children's Sets, Trimmings, Baby Carriage Robes, etc.—an interesting assortment—remarkable price inducements.

Fur Garments remodeled, relined and repaired in our own workroom at short notice and exceptionally low prices.

Tempting Offerings in Silks and Dress Goods.

BLACK PURE SILK PEAU-DE-CYGNE AND PEAU-DE-SOIE, an exceptionally good grade, 20 inches wide, regular 95 cents yard 69c

BLACK PURE DYE ALL SILK TAFFETA, a superior quality and high lustre, 27 inches wide, regular 1.00 yard. 77c

COLORED ALL SILK PEAU-DE-CHINE, in all the newest street and evening shades, 20 inches wide, regular 85 cents yard 69c

COLORED HEMSTITCHED TINSEL STRIPE TAFFETAS in white, light blue, pink, gray, heliotrope or black, 22 inches wide, regular 1.50 yard 79c

BLACK ALL-WOOL FRENCH VENETIANS, a superior quality, 42 ins. wide, reg. 85c. yd 59c

BLACK ALL-WOOL PEBBLE CHEVIOTS, an extra quality, 50 ins. wide, reg. 1.00 yd 73c

COLORED ALL-WOOL STORMPROOF SERGES, in all the latest Fall Shades, 46 ins. wide, reg. 65c. yd. 49c

COLORED ALL-WOOL ZIBELINE HOMESPUNS in all the new Fall mixtures, 50 ins. wide, reg. 85c. yd . . 59c

Pillow Ribbons.

A magnificent showing of Pillow Ruffles and Ribbons for fancy decorations—a collection unequalled in New York city—one remarkable special for Monday:

EXTRA QUALITY SATIN STRIPED CORDED RIBBON, four inches wide, each piece having four shades of one color, graded and separated by white shirring cords—the handsomest ribbon for ruffles on the market—never sold elsewhere for less than 45 cents; our price for Monday 25c

Strong Inducements in Curtains and Table Covers

DENTELLE ARABE LACE CURTAINS, copies of finest imported goods.

Reg.	6.50	7.50	8.75	pair
At	4.75	5.75	6.50	pair

RUFFLED, BOBINET LACE CURTAINS, with lace edgings and insertings,

Reg.	2.25	2.95	3.75	pair
At	1.50	2.25	2.75	pair

MERCERIZED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, a large range of colors and designs,

Reg.	5.50	6.75	8.25	pair
At	3.75	4.50	6.50	pair

REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, new designs and colorings,

1½x1½ yds., reg. $2.25	1.50
2x2 yds., reg. $3.50	2.25
2x2½ yds., reg. $4.75	3.25

Money Saving Items in Carpets and Rugs.

BEST AXMINSTER CARPETS, choice designs and colorings, borders to match, reg. $1.25 yd 80c

ROYAL WILTON RUGS, Oriental designs and colorings,

8¼x10½ feet, reg. $30.00	24.50
9x12 ft., reg. $35.00	28.50

ALL WOOL VELVET CARPETS, large variety of patterns and colorings, reg. $1.25 yd 68c

ALL WOOL REVERSIBLE SMYRNA RUGS, beautiful designs and colors,

6x9 ft., reg. $15.00	9.75
7½x10½ ft., reg. $21.00	13.75
9x12 ft., reg. $25.00	18.75

Unusual Opportunities in Attractive Furniture.

BOOKCASES of golden oak or mahogany finish, one or two doors, adjustable shelves; reg. $21.00 . . 14.50

MUSIC CABINETS, in mahogany finish, some inlaid, others plain; reg. $14.50 . . . . . 10.25

WRITING DESKS of golden oak or mahogany finish, with large drawer and carved lid; reg. $12.00 . . .

GERMANY SUSPICIOUS OF PAN-AMERICAN IDEA

Newspapers Say the Congress Is a Scheme of the United States.

Declare the Plan Is Capable of Development Solely on the Basis of the Subjection of All America to This Government.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Pan-American Congress, at the City of Mexico, has caused much press discussion here, the general tone of which is belittling and skeptical of its success. It is interpreted as being a scheme of the United States to increase its influence over Latin America. Any alliance between the United States and the latter is regarded as chimerical, owing to the racial differences, the only connection between them being pronounced to be merely geographical. "Therefore," says the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, "Pan-Americanism is more lacking in a practical basis than Pan-Slavism."

The paper continues: "The Pan-American idea is solely capable of development upon the basis of the subjection of all America to the begemony of the United States. The republics of Anglo-Saxon and Latin America differ so greatly respecting territorial conditions and the composition of the populations that a closer union is only conceivable upon the presupposition of a decisive predominance of the United States."

Dr. Hans Wagner discusses the subject at length in Der Tag. He says the Monroe doctrine no longer means America for the Americans, but for the North Americans. Dr. Wagner hopes for an international combination which will "prepare a well-merited grave for the beautiful Monroe phrase."

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung calls this Utopian, and also regards Dr. Wagner as being wrong in thinking President Roosevelt intends to adopt a harsher policy toward Great Britain, since the latter has already conceded all that the United States wants.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung refers to alleged attempts in American newspapers to create an anti-German sentiment by the assertion that Germany wants to establish colonies in South America, admitting that the Pan-German newspapers have given abundant cause therefor. The paper classifies the whole idea as being among the most splendid castles built in the air.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung also says it will bet 100 to 1 that suspicions will be cast upon Germany's policy because she has decided to establish an information bureau in Berlin for emigrants, under the management of an official who was formerly a German Consul in South America.

In conclusion, the Cologne Volks-Zeitung says that if the South Americans, through fear of Germany, "free this friendly animal it will never let them go."

WATCHING THIS NATION.

Russian Newspapers Display Great Interest in American Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The newspapers here continue to devote much attention to the affairs of the United States, displaying increasing insight into the subject. The Novoe Vremya, in a two-column leading article on "Pan-Americanism," observes that, although previous Congresses have left few positive results, the fact that the idea lives is very important.

Adopting the view that Germany entertains hostile designs upon portions of South America, the paper remarks that the other European nations are endeavoring to avoid conflicts with the United States.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Proposal to Have the Sessions Open—Gen. Reyes of Colombia Excites Considerable Comment.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—This morning the members of the Mexican delegation to the Pan-American Congress informally met their foreign colleagues to receive suggestions as to the amendments to the proposed regulations of the conference, and especially to Chapter 3, with respect to the formalities of the sessions, an amendment that has very strong support. It is one in favor of throwing open the sessions to the representatives of the press instead of holding them in secret.

This evening the delegates attended a reception given by Minister of Foreign Relations Mariscal and Mrs. Mariscal in the Department of Foreign Relations.

There is considerable comment to-day upon a speech of Gen. Rafael Reyes, delegate from Colombia, at a banquet given by the City Council of Mexico in honor of the delegates. Gen. Reyes was responding to the toast of the delegates, and was speaking for those from the United States as well as the Spanish-Americans. In this capacity he paid a warm tribute to Spain, speaking in part as follows:

"The royal and at the same time kind and sincere welcome extended by Mexico to the nations of the continent discovered by Columbus represented here by ourselves, is an eloquent proof that the isolation in which we have lived hereto has not effaced the feeling of affection proper to the children of a common mother, Spain, who gave to us her language, her religion, her blood, and her traditions, and who now, tired with her past glories, will feel that we, her descendants, are not ungrateful and that on the occasion of our first meeting in this hospitable land, side by side with the representatives of the great nation and republic and those of Brazil and Haiti, we send her an enthusiastic greeting, as well as to Portugal, the colonizer of Brazil and discoverer of the Indies and southern shores of Africa.

"In this greeting I am sure we shall be willingly joined by the delegates of the great northern republic, where everything that is great and noble receives generous welcome, and because the programme of that republic is progress, civilization, and justice."

The Marquis de Prat, Spain's Minister, arose and thanked Gen. Reyes. It has been currently reported that the mission of the Marquis was to watch the Pan-American conference.

The utterances of Reyes have the support of the Clerical and pro-Spanish press, which evidently desires to inject a great deal of Spanish-American spirit into the congress. Several of the Central and South American delegates to the Pan-American Congress have made arrangements with the family of the late Ambassador Romero to proceed to-morrow to the cemetery where he is buried, near this city, and deposit flowers on his grave as a tribute of their esteem for the late Ambassador of Mexico to Washington.

This afternoon Mme. Diaz, wife of the President, received the ladies of the American delegation, viz., Mrs. Hill, mother-in-law of Volney W. Foster; Miss Eva Foster, Mrs. C. M. Pepper, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Secretary of the delegation; Mrs. Fox, wife of the Acting Director of the Bureau of American Republics, and Miss Fox.

HOLLAND CONSUL ACCUSED.

Aid Said to Have Been Given to Boers at Pretoria.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—The relations between Holland and Great Britain again appear to be somewhat strained.

According to intelligence which is being circulated here, Great Britain asked Holland to recall her Consul at Pretoria because he was suspected of facilitating treasonable correspondence. Holland has given the Consul indefinite leave of absence.

Hunting Gen. Botha's Men.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Oct. 26.—Commandant General Botha, with a small escort, has rejoined Schalk-Burgher, whose movable Government is established to the westward of Amsterdam, guarded by 100 horsemen. Gen. Botha's forces have separated into small commandos, which are operating in a rough, bushy country well adapted to Boer tactics. Several British columns are hunting them.

No Early End to Boer War.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, Oct. 26.—Lord Alfred Milner (Governor of the Transvaal and British High Commissioner in South Africa) is not among those prophesying a speedy settlement in South Africa. Replying to an address from the Corporation Oct. 25, he said he hoped his visit to Natal would lead to a few tentative steps in the direction of his desire—"a peaceful and prosperous South Africa; one great community under the British flag." "But," added Lord Milner, "let us not count upon it coming in a hurry."

GEN. CASTRO ROUTED.

Such Is the Report to Munoz Tebar at San Juan, Porto Rico—Liberals Capture Morro.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 26.—Munoz Tebar, a Venezuelan revolutionary aspirant for the Presidency, to-day received a cable dispatch reporting the complete routing of Gen. Castro's forces at Maturin, State of Bermudez, after a six hours' fight, with heavy losses on both sides. Castro's forces, according to this dispatch, withdrew, leaving the insurgents in possession of the city and vicinity.

The revolutionists are said to have captured the General commanding the Government forces, a number of other prisoners, and a quantity of ammunition. This victory, Tebar says, indicates that the whole eastern country is under arms. It is believed that the insurgents engaged in this fight consisted in part of those making up the expedition which recently left Trinidad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Consul General Gudger at Panama, in a dispatch to the State Department, dated Oct. 14, says that a report has reached him that, at Tumaco, the Liberals have captured the Morro, which commands the entrance to the city, and have surrounded the Government troops stationed in the city.

An effort has been made to relieve the troops, but to no purpose, and it is expected that the city will soon be taken.

The Navy Department has decided to send the gunboat Concord instead of the cruiser Philadelphia to Panama to relieve the battleship Iowa, so that the last-named vessel may proceed down the Chilean coast and dock for necessary repairs.

When the Philadelphia returned to the Mare Island Yard from her recent cruise along the Pacific Coast, she was found to be in need of immediate repairs, which it would take some time to complete. Hence repair work on the Concord at the same yard is being hurried along, and the department announced to-day that she would be ready to start for Panama on the 2d of November.

MISS STONE AND FRIEND ALIVE.

State Department, However, Has No News of Negotiations Reported from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—Miss Stone and her companion were alive and well five days ago. The reported death of Mme. Tsilka is untrue.

This news comes through a sure channel, which is kept secret because it is the one through which the negotiations with the brigands are conducted.

Negotiations with the brigands, from Melnik, in the Province of Salonica, are progressing satisfactorily, and the officials here hourly anticipate important developments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The State Department has not heard of the reported opening of communication between the missionary agents in Turkey and the brigands who kidnapped Miss Stone. In fact, there has been no word from Mr. Eddy or Consul General Dickinson since yesterday morning, when their messages were of a negative character, so far as news is concerned. Nevertheless, the department is satisfied from the reports that have reached it that its agents are acting with energy combined with prudence. Especially does it credit Mr. Eddy with a display of zeal in the effort to relieve the condition of the unfortunate captive.

THE CHINESE PROTOCOL.

Indemnity of $735,000,000 to be Paid to a Commission Representing the Powers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The final protocol closing the negotiations at Peking between the Chinese plenipotentiary and the representatives of the powers, as submitted by Special Commissioner Rockhill to the State Department, is a long document consisting of twelve distinct articles.

In general terms these recite the measures taken by China to satisfy the powers for the Boxer outbreak, and the assassination of the German Minister, such as the dispatch of the Embassy to China, the promise to erect a monument to the memory of Von Ketteler, and a memorial arch, (work upon which has already begun,) and the infliction of various punishments upon the Chinese officials who were characterised as the principal authors of the outrages and the crimes committed against the foreign Governments and their nationals.

Characteristic Chinese methods appear in the posthumous degradation of officials and the rehabilitation of the memory of others who protested against the outrageous breaches of international law, and were therefore put to death. Likewise the protocol shows that reparation was made for the assassination of the Japanese Chancellor of Legation by a special mission to Japan, and it appears that the Chinese Government already has erected expiatory monuments in each of the foreign or international cemeteries which were desecrated.

Other articles prohibit the importation of arms or ammunition or materials for their manufacture, and this decree may be renewed every two years. Article 6 provides for the total indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, (about $735,000,000,) with full particulars of the method of amortization and distribution among the powers, each of which is to be represented by a delegate on the commission of bankers to receive the interest.

The Chinese Government undertakes to deliver to the Doyen of the Corps at Peking a bond for the lump sum, which is to be divided into fractional bonds. This same article provides for the conversion of ad valorem into specific duties, and the improvement of the rivers Pei Ho and Whang Poo at the joint expense of the foreign interests and China.

Article 10 looks to the future, prohibiting Chinese membership in any anti-foreign society under pain of death, prohibiting examinations in cities where foreigners were massacred, and providing for the dismissal of Governors who hereafter permit anti-foreign troubles. The last article transforms the Tsung-li Yamen into a ministry of foreign affairs under the name of Wai Wu Pu, which takes precedence over the six other Ministries of State.

NEW WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Naval Attaches in London Inspect Orling-Armstrong Methods of Telegraphy and Telephony.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The naval attachés of the United States, German, and Austrian Embassies in London to-day officially inspected the Orling-Armstrong system of wireless telegraphy and telephony, in which earth currents are used. Commander Clover, representing the United States, operated the tranamitter. Messages in Morse characters were satisfactorily sent a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

A short iron rod was stuck in the ground at the sending and receiving stations, and the instruments were connected with these rods. The inventors claim to have operated in a similar manner over a distance of twenty miles.

In the next experiment the instruments were connected with a semaphore apparatus, the arms of which were thrown up and down at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. An attempt to control the steering apparatus of a torpedo at the same distance was more or less successful, but the trial of telephonic communication failed.

Commander Clover also went to Wakefield, Yorkshire, to inspect a specially constructed pressed steel boat, several of which kind have been ordered for the British and Russian Navies. These boats are likely to supersede wooden ship's boats, as they are lighter and do away entirely with the danger of splinters.

Horace W. Fuller Dead.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Horace W. Fuller, a well-known Boston lawyer and author, and a near relative of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, died this evening at his home in Brookline of apoplexy. He was fifty-seven years old. A widow and two sons survive him. He was born in Augusta, Me. For fifteen years he was editor of The Green Bag, a law publication.

PRINCE RANJIT, MYSTERY OF LONDON, COMING HERE

He Is Accompanied by a Suite of Twenty-three Attendants.

Lived in Oriental Splendor in a London Hotel, but His Identity Was Never Learned.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—"Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan," who to an unusual extent has succeeded in exciting and baffling London's curiosity, and who is variously described as an Indian potentate and a Prince of Siam, sailed Oct. 24 from Liverpool for Montreal on board the steamer Lake Simcoe, whence he is going to New York, accompanied by a dusky suite, numbering twenty-eight persons.

He lived a fortnight, in all the splendor of Oriental opulence, at a fashionable London hotel, where he had dropped in, unannounced, and unconcernedly engaged twenty-three rooms. In spite of the publicity which such an arrival was bound to create, he has left England as much in the dark as to his identity as when he arrived. The India Office has issued an official announcement that there is no such Indian chief as Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan. But that neither condemns the mystrious stranger nor clears up the question of his identity, as Ranjit is palpably an assumed name.

When interviewed in London, where he by no means courted publicity, Prince Ranjit declined to give any particulars from whence he came. But he once remarked: "I am a King." Whether he is or is not a King, he certainly lived like one, spending enormous sums of money. The retinue which sailed with him included musicians who produced from weird instruments still more weird sounds.

A dancing girl formed a prominent part of the daily entertainments which the suite provided for their master, who spent most of his time in bed. He is a man of fine physique, dark-skinned, and handsome. All his food was prepared, in accordance with the strictest Oriental usages, by his own servants, who wore gorgeous robes and were nightly marshaled by a major domo for exercise in an adjoining park.

This mysterious party will, it is said, make a tour of Canada and the United States, returning to England in time for King Edward's coronation.

BRITISH NAVAL REFORMS.

Question as to Amalgamation of the Line and Engineer Officers, Imitating This Country.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The British Admiralty is taking the most lively interest in the working of the Personnel bill in the American Navy, with the view of the possible amalgamation of the line and engineer officers of the British service. Arnold-Forster, Secretary to the admiralty, recently requested special reports on this matter, and Vice Admiral Fitzgerald to-day writes to The London Times on the same topic.

The Admiral's letter is a spirited defense of the navy against many recent criticisms. But he admits that the line officers must take up and become expert mechanics as well as good seamen, in order to master the complicated machinery of the fighting ships, or else the engineers will oust them from their present predominant position.

"I am not prepared," he says, "to advocate the amalgamation of the engineers and executives in imitation of the Americans. We are certainly not ripe for it yet. Moreover, it is just as well to wait and see how it turns out with them. But if an amalgamation is to be eventually avoided it can only be by our executives becoming practical mechanics.

"All real work is now done by steam, electricity, and hydraulics. 'Touch the blooming button,' as Jack says, 'and let her go up.' I doubt not that he who is the most expert in touching the 'blooming button' at the right moment will be the victor in future naval battles, just as the best sailors won of yore."

FRENCH WARSHIP LAUNCHED.

The Leon Gambetta to be One of a Hundred Fighting Vessels France Is to Build.

BREST, France, Oct. 26.—Presiding at the launch to-day of the armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, the Minister of Marine, M. de Lanossan, said she was one of a new contingent of upward of one hundred warships, each of which will possess perfect fighting qualities. Unless unforeseen difficulties occurred abroad, the naval programme would be completed in the time fixed by the Chamber, and then France would enjoy at sea the same security that her numerous solid battalions assured her on the Continent of Europe.

While the French vessels were more costly, they were also worth more than the ships of other maritime nations. The French Navy was directing its efforts to the fighting quality of its ships, rather than to numbers. Only strong nations could hope honorbaly to preserve peace and liberty.

The Leon Gambetta is a steel vessel of 12,416 tons displacement and 24,000 indicated horse power. She is 474 feet long, has 71 feet 2 inches beam, and draws 26 feet 3 inches of water. The cruiser is driven by three propellers, has water-tube boilers, and has an estimated speed of 21 knots. She cost about $5,549,700. She has a Harveyized steel belt 6 inches thick, her gun positions have from 5 to 7½ inches of armor, and she has 2 inches of deck plating.

The armament of the Leon Gambetta consists of four 7.6-inch guns, sixteen 6.4-inch quick-firing guns, twenty 1.8-inch guns, and foour 1.4-inch guns. She has five torpedo tubes, of which two are submerged, and has a coal capacity of from 1,350 to 1,950 tons.

BLACK FOG IN LONDON.

Cabs and 'Busses Abandoned—Theatres and Music Halls Beclouded.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—West and Central London were enveloped to-night in a black fog, which plunged the entire fashionable part of the city into impenetrable darkness. The fog found its way into the theatres and music halls until, in many cases, the stage was scarcely visible.

Cabs took refuge under the lights of public houses, refusing to move, and scores of 'busses were abandoned around important landmarks, their drivers not daring to proceed.

The scenes about the emptying theatres were chaotic, the cries of the confused and helpless people only adding to the confusion. Linkboys ran about trying to lead fashionable equipages out of danger, giving London a mediaeval appearance. Many accidents have already been reported from the Charing Cross and other hospitals.

Minister Commits Suicide.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 26.—The Rev. Otto P. Lenk, aged twenty-five, pastor of St. John's German Lutheran Church, at Cullman, Ala., died this afternoon from a bullet wound just over his heart, inflicted by a pistol in his own hand. It is supposed the death of Miss Minnie Hartung, to whom the minister was said to be engaged, was the cause of the suicide. The Rev. Mr. Lenk has relatives in Paterson, N. J.

How They Filled Their Bag.

From The Pittsfield (Me.) Advertiser.

A good joke has leaked out as to how two well-known Pittsfield gunners enjoyed a trip after the birds one day recently. They went into the woods in the vicinity of Peltoma Bridge and tramped around all the afternoon without getting a bird. They came out at twilight near the home of Oliver Maloon, and, spying his fine flock of chickens, bargained with the owner to shoot into the flock, agreeing to pay 35 cents each for all the chickens killed. It is said that they fired into the flock five times, and had to say only 35 cents for the shooting. This did not satiafy the gunners, so Mr. Maloon caught a half dozen of the best ones and killed them in the old-fashioned way with an axe. The bill was paid at the highest market price, and the hunters wended their way homeward with the spoils over their shoulders, passing them off in the gathering gloom for patridges.

DRESSMAKING and TAILORING DEP'T.

B. Altman & Co. *are taking orders for duplicates of High-class Paris Model Gowns, of exclusive materials, comprising Furs, Lace, Velvet and Cloth combinations, also from own original designs, including Tailor-made Gowns and Jackets.*

On Monday and Tuesday, October 28th and 29th, the balance of ORIGINAL PARIS MODELS will be offered at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves.

OUR STOCKINGS will give you the best satisfaction—we have them in all grades. Cotton, Wool and Silk, ribbed or plain. Special, School Stockings, double knees and soles. All sizes, 25c. pair.

WOOL AND MERINO UNDERWEAR in all the desirable makes and sizes—many that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

GLOVES AND MITTENS lined and unlined.

GLOVES for wide and slender hands, long and short fingers—manufactured expressly for us.

MISSES' WASHABLE KID GLOVES.

SCHOOL GLOVES AND MITTENS for Boys and Girls, 25c. pair.

BOYS' BUCK GLOVES, lined and unlined, waterproof, 50c. pair.

INFANTS' MITTENS, complete assortment, 25c. up.

60-62 West 23d Street.

"THE FIRST NEWS EDITOR."

Julius de Reuter Earned the Name by His Achievements—His Life and Business Described.

From The London Mail.

Fifty years ago, Oct. 14, a German, who arrived in London almost friendless and alone, opened an office at No. 1 Royal Exchange. He could not speak English; he did not possess capital. His name was utterly unknown. He was a stranger in a strange land. To-day his name is well known throughout the entire world, and none is more famous to the readers of English newspapers. It is "Reuter."

The founder of the great news gathering organization which bears his name was the originator of telegraphic news, and one of the makers of the modern press. He it was who first annihilated frontiers and created an international news exchange.

Reuter's coming to London fifty years ago was coincident with the laying of the first cable across the Channel, linking England to the Continent. There was no scope for him in England before the laying of the cable. There was no opportunity for him to develop his great scheme on the Continent after it. He came here as a matter of choice and also of necessity. England was the only country in Europe where an independent news agency was not made impossible by sinister political influences on the one hand and a venal press on the other.

THE RISE OF REUTER.

Every one could have watched the progress of Reuter in the press, but few know the obstacles which Julius de Reuter had to overcome before he established his reputation. He had not only to supply news, he had to create a demand for it. Reuter foresaw that the invention of the telegraph was to be the great epoch-making event in the history of the press. He began his system first in Germany, at Aix-la-Chapelle; but he was seriously handicapped, as the nations of Europe at this period, instead of using the telegraph as a means of international communication, made an attempt to fight against science by maintaining their isolation. The wires stopped several miles on each side of the frontiers. Reuter got over this difficulty by bridging over the space with carrier pigeons. These messengers carried the news much quicker than the train in those days. This was the first example of Reuter's ingenuity as a news gatherer.

The extension of the telegraph soon widened his scope, first bringing him to England. He gradually linked country to country, and then continent to continent, until, for many years now, the whole of the telegraph systems of the world have been called into the service of the agency, which is represented in every important town of every country. It is one of the great nerve-centres of the world; the international clearing-house for news.

When Reuter established his business in London the newspapers did not rush to him. For some years he had to rely upon the distribution of commercial news to merchants, but finally succeeded in getting the London dailies to give him a trial. It was not long before all the papers found that Reuter was indispensable.

In building up his agency, Reuter first aimed at accuracy. He knew that he had to win the confidence of the English public. He had also, of course, to demonstrate that he could get news before any one else. He succeeded in doing both.

A PIONEER OF WAR NEWS.

Although not the inventor of war correspondence, Reuter was the pioneer of war news by telegraph. He began in the war of 1859, when he succeeded in getting correspondents with the French and Austrian armies. He was also represented in the war between Germany and Austria. In the civil war in America his agent in New York prepared the news for telegraphing, and placed dispatches in hermetically sealed boxes, which were sent by the mail steamers. The steamers were met off the coast of Ireland by Reuter's steam yachts, which picked up the dispatch boxes thrown overboard and made for the nearest point of the Irish coast—Crookhaven—to which point Reuter had laid a private wire of sixty miles, connecting it with the telegraphic system of the country. In this way he was well ahead of every one, including the Government.

It was Reuter who took the news to Lord Palmerston of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners to England, long enough before the official news arrived to enable a Cabinet Council to be held over it and its ultimatum issued. After the assassination of Lincoln, Reuter's agent hired a swift steamer, overtook the outgoing mail boat, and enabled Reuter to give the news in Europe a week before it arrived through any other channel. He told the Dutch Government of the Achinese war a fortnight before they knew officially. It was a Reuter's telegram which first made known the capitulation of Napoleon, the news being sent by Bismarck himself. The agency succeeded in disclosing the provisions of the San Stefano treaty between Russia and Turkey. It was a Reuter telegram which first shocked England with the news of the Isandlhwana calamity in 1879, and with the Majuba Hill disaster. These are some of the agency's historic "scoops" before it had the keen competition of the special correspondent as we now know him. In recent wars Reuter has been well served by able and reliable correspondents, as in the last Soudan war, in the Spanish-American war, and in South Africa.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Reuter's news contributions are signed, and are therefore known, but much of the business is of another character. The agency is the greatest international medium for distributing market, shipping, and Stock Exchange news. It supplies merchants as well as newspapers with market news. Local agencies for this purpose exist in such places as Calcutta, Bombay, Peking, Tien-tsin, and Hongkong. At one time the opening of the markets in the East was regulated by the receipt of Reuter's reports.

The agency is also used for the dispatch of private telegrams and for remitting money, particularly to the colonies.

Reuter's method of covering the world is by co-operation with other agencies, such as the Press Association in England, the Havas Agency in France, The Associated Press in America, and similar agencies in Italy, Germany, Austria, and other countries where they exist. The agency also co-operates, to some extent, with Lloyd's. Besides all these connections, it is directly represented in every country and in every town of importance by a correspondent, who acts as a check on news supplied by allied agencies, and also at times sends special telegrams.

THE WORLD'S FIRST NEWS EDITOR.

Baron de Reuter (he received the title in 1871 from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg) was the world's first news editor. He did the thinking in relation to news gathering, when editors were unwilling, unable, (financially,) or incapable of doing it for themselves. There were few difficulties which he could not overcome. As an organizer he had few equals. He had to cover the world with a news service and organize its collection, as well as its distribution, through as many channels. The agency had not, in its early days, the assistance and co-operation which it now receives. Baron de Reuter was an untiring worker. For many years he lived in Finsbury Square, near his office. He was on duty day and night. He built up his great organization by the fruitfulness of his ideas and by sheer hard work.

Long before Baron de Reuter retired he had become a naturalized Englishman, and his business was converted into a limited company. Since his death it has been carried on with the same excellent organization which he established, and, according to the policy which he laid down. His successor at the head of the business now is his son—Baron Herbert de Reuter.

ROBERT DONALD.

Peter Harvey's Will.

From The Boston Transcript.

The will of Peter Harvey, lifelong friend and biographer of Daniel Webster, was filed in the Suffolk Probate office to-day, (Oct. 23.) The testator died June 27, 1877, and the instrument, bearing date of June 30, 1873, was found among the papers of his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Harvey, who died last Summer. The latter's will was allowed Sept. 5. The testator left Washington medals, two gold snuff boxes, and a gold chain that belonged to Daniel Webster, also the manuscripts of the latter, including notes of the famous reply to Hayne and the eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, to the Massachusetts Historical Society. The residue of the estate was given to his widow. The witnesses were P. J. P. Healy, late Corporation Counsel for the city; C. F. Kittredge, and Fisher Ames, who are well-known lawyers.

No Cottonseed for Southern Cattle.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Cottonseed now commands throughout Texas and in Memphis and generally in other parts of the cotton belt $15 a ton, or about 25 cents a bushel. Such a price means that cottonseed hulls will be worth about $6 a ton as against $4 last year, and cottonseed meal will command about $22.50 as against $17 last year. Such prices mean that comparatively few cattle will be fed in the South this year to be sold in Northern markets. Between the low prices paid for Southern cattle and the high prices asked for the leading feeds the business of fattening cattle in this section would be unprofitable. It is regrettable that any interruption should occur in the business of cattle feeding in the South, but it is plain that there can be but little of it in this section unless Southern cattle command higher prices in Northern markets. In nearly all of the cotton States cattle would be fattened for market if prices would permit. At present they will not.

B. Altman & Co.

Are displaying a fine collection of

Rare and Costly Fur Skins,

comprising Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Black and Silver Fox, Chinchilla, etc.

Also Broadtail and Sealskin Garments modeled after the latest Parisian conceptions.

Russian Sable Capes, Neckpieces and Muffs.

Fur Robes and Rugs.

Fur Department, Second Floor.

Fine Lace Curtains.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, October 28th and 29th, an UNUSUAL SALE will be held of

Fine Novelty Lace Draperies, Stores Bonne-Femme, Long and Sash Curtains,

ranging in prices from

$20.00 to $85.00 per pair,

including a number of styles of

Point Arabe Lace Curtains, at

$22.00, $27.00, $34.00, $42.00 per pair.

Heretofore $32.00, 35.00, 42.00, 50.00 and 55.00

Important Offering of 10,000 Yards

Imported Black Satin Duchesse,

Monday, October 28th:

21 inches wide,	per yard,	$1.00 & $1.30
22 " "	"	1.50 & 1.85
23 " "	per yard,	2.00, 2.25 & 2.50

Black Silk Department, First Floor.

Special Display of

Decorative Porcelains,

Bronze Equestrian Groups, Hungarian, Sèvres and Cantigalli Art Pottery, Cabinet Curios, etc.

Monday, October 28th:

Clock Sets, comprising Clock and Candelabra,	$26.50
Pottery Lamps, complete with globe,	8.50
Sèvres Vases, 11½ inches high,	8.00
Sèvres Vases, 8¾ inches high,	4.50

Third Floor.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Choosing the right Corset is the first step towards a perfect fitting Gown. The

NEWEST **P. D.** CORSETS

are correct in shape. More than that they are, in material, in form, in finish, the most elegant examples of the Corset Maker's Art that the Twentieth Century has yet seen.

Made in France. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH BECKEL & CO., Sole Agents for America.

HOW KING PREMPEH FARES.

From The London Telegraph.

MAHE, Seychelles, Sept. 16.—It is now more than a year since Prempeh, late King of Ashanti, arrived in Seychelles, and readers of Major Gen. Baden-Powell's book on the downfall of that potentate would find it hard to recognise the truculent personage there depicted in the sleek and oily negro, clad in immaculate European clothes, sitting in the front pew of the English Church in Victoria.

The Ashanti political prisoners are quartered in a comfortable house called "Le Rocher," about two miles south of Victoria, the capital of Mahe. There is little or no furniture in the house, as the Ashantis, in common with other negroes, seem to prefer squatting on the ground to sitting on chairs or at tables. They have, however, some very curious stools, heavily carved and studded with silver nails. The largest of these Prempeh uses as a throne, and is said to be modeled on the famous Golden Stool. The only picture on the wall is a tradesman's almanac, bearing a highly colored portrait of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, of which Prempeh is immensely proud. Asibi, King of Koko-Fu, is quartered in a hut close by, and the remaining chiefs have comfortable huts dotted about the grounds. The Ashantis have, since their arrival, given little or no trouble to the civil authorities. Lately, however, it appears that Prempeh, the Queen-Mother, and Asibi, have thought it desirable that their allowances should be supplemented by fining the other chiefs. They accordingly held a small court at Le Rocher and proceeded to fine the chiefs, for more or less imaginary offences, bottles of rum in lieu of a money payment. They would then adjourn the court and proceed to get intoxicated on the proceeds of the fine. The sittings of this court were not destined to last very long, as Prempeh was informed by order of the administrator that a repetition of the occurrence would lead to his allowance being stopped and to his being removed to another island without his servants and followers. The warning is a salutary effect, and Le Rocher is once more in peace.

The Ashantis have become most regular attendants at the English Church, and churchgoers have become quite used to the ludicrous spectacle they afford. Prempeh is particularly partial to European dress, and appears at church in a frock coat, a tall hat, and patent leather boots. The Queen-Mother, however, still keeps to her native costume, which consists of a cloak of a pretty shade of pale blue spangled with silver. The cloak is worn in much the same way as the Roman toga. The other Ashantis nearly all wear European dress on Sundays, though some of them appear in colors, bright yellow, crimson, and green appearing to be their favorite shades. Asibi is often to be seen arrayed in a mustard-color Norfolk jacket, crimson knee-breeches, and stockings of the tartan type. Prempeh's eldest son, Akwasi, who appeared last Sunday in a sage-green sailor suit, is a bright, intelligent-looking little boy of about eleven. He is now a pupil at the Victoria School, and can already understand a little English.

DR. RIXEY'S REPORT ON MR. M'KINLEY'S DEATH

Details of the Medical Treatment Given the President.

Morphine Used Freely at All Stages—The Patient Suffered More than Bulletins Indicated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—"In the line of duty, while receiving the people, was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz," is the official statement filed with the Surgeon General of the Navy by Dr. Presley M. Rixey, Medical Inspector, United States Navy, as the introduction to his report upon the wounding, illness, and death of President McKinley. The cause of death is thus stated: "Gangrene of both walls of the stomach and pancreas, following gunshot wound."

The report itself is remarkable for its exhibition in the closest possible detail of the exact state of the patient during his mortal illness. It is in the shape of a ship's log almost, showing at intervals of a very few minutes, sometimes a single minute, rarely more than an hour, the patient's progress toward the end.

But perhaps the most valuable data contained from a medical point of view is the accurate registering of the medication of the case—not a single morsel of food nor a dose of medicine nor a bath is omitted in this account. Included in the running story at the proper intervals are the bulletins which were given to the public as the case progressed.

The report begins with an account of the first operation at the Emergency Hospital, Sept. 6, the two wounds being described exactly as they have been treated in the preceding medical reports. Dr. Rixey, stating that all the physicians present agreed to immediate laparotomy, makes his first entry at 5:30 P. M., when Dr. Mann made a vertical incision passing through the wound, and found at the very beginning a piece of cloth carried in by the bullet.

Eight minutes later strychnine was administered hypodermically. Some time after that brandy was administered in the same manner, and then morphine likewise was administered. This same application became necessary five minutes after the patient arrived at the Milburn house, the result being an improved pulse but slight nausea.

The first bulletin issued to the public was dated at 7 P. M. It described the character of the wound, the general outline of the operation, and spoke of the condition of the patient as gratifying and justifying hopes of recovery. The next entry, at 8:43, declared that he rested quietly for eight minutes, but at 9:15 the patient vomited a small quantity of partly digested food and a blood clot.

Vomiting followed at 9:40 also. At 10:40 a bulletin was issued stating that the President was rallying satisfactorily and resting comfortably. At 10:45 P. M. there were occasional twinges of pain and slight discoloration of dressings. At 12 o'clock midnight a saline enema was retained. At 1 A. M., an hour later, the bulletin described the President as free from pain and resting well. The notes follow at intervals of less than an hour until 4:55 the second day, Sept. 7.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUFFERING.

The patient was sleeping, but at the latter hour a large amount of gas was expelled, and ten minutes later, at 5:05 A. M., the entry reads: "Pain severe on deep inspiration." At 5:20 the patient is said to be restless after retaining one pint of saline enema. At 6 A. M. the official bulletin announced: "The President has passed a good night." Fifteen minutes later an injection of morphine was given, and at 9 A. M. it was announced that the President had passed a fairly comfortable night, and no serious symptoms had developed.

At noon on the second day more morphine was administered hypodermically; at 1:15 there was a saline enema, and at 4:30 there was a hypodermic injection of digitalis, the patient passing much gas by the mouth. The first alcohol bath was given at 5:30 of this day, while the patient was sleeping, but passing gas by the mouth.

At 6:30 the patient complained of intense pain in the pit of the stomach. He was given a hypodermic injection of morphine. No pain but rest'ess. Sponged with alcohol and rested quietly for half an hour. The official bulletin announced no change for the worse. At 7:40 P. M. digitalis was administered hypodermically, and the bulletin at 9:30 declared that the conditions continued much the same, the President responding well to medication. He had fifteen minutes' quiet sleep, when a saline enema with somatose was administered, part of which was rejected. Then there was another hypodermic injection of digitalis at 10:40, and fifteen minutes later of morphine, the patient being very restless.

The third day, Sept. 8, began with the entry at 12:30, "restless during sleep. Limbs sponged with alcohol. Quiet, and slept from 2 to 3 o'clock." The 3:20 A. M. bulletin said the President had passed a fairly good night. At 3:30 there was another enema of salt and somatose. From 4 to 4:30 the patient was said to be "confused and very restless." At 5 A. M., "Complains of feeling chilly, but it passed in a moment."

The patient was restless and talkative from 5 to 6 o'clock A. M., expelling brown fluid and gas. There are frequent entries of these eructations, and before 9 o'clock there were two hypodermic injections of morphine and digitalis. A hypodermic of strychnine was followed at 12:30 P. M. by a saline enema with somatose, which was not retained, and an alcohol rub. At 4:45 P. M. the patient was restless and talkative, and for the first time was given water by the mouth.

THE PATIENT "VERY RESTLESS."

At 4:55 an enema of sweet oil, soap and water brought away some slightly colored fluid and a very little mucus. At 8 P. M. there was a discharge of water from the bowels and the patient was set down as "very restless." At 8:20 a great deal of gas was passed and some fluid.

On the fourth day, Sept. 9, the patient is recorded as "Restless from 1 to 1:20 o'clock." At 3:15 P. M. "As very restless, and mind much disturbed." Codeiaphos was administered hypodermically. After an hour's sleep the record is made at 7:10 A. M., "Mind clear; feels chilly." The patient drank water frequently in small quantities.

At 9:20 the bulletin was issued: "The President's condition is becoming more and more satisfactory," &c. At 10 o'clock on this morning the doctors began to administer hourly doses of calomel. Meanwhile, following a nutritive enema of egg, whisky, and water, there were two high enemas, one with soap, water, and ox-gall, which brought away a copious discharge, with gas.

At 3 P. M. the bulletin said: "The President's condition steadily improves and he is comfortable without pain. Bowel and kidney functions normally performed." &c. At 4:20 of this day, following a dressing of the wound of about an hour, the patient spit up greenish, bitter fluid. Hot water was given at 5:50, and a half hour later the patient complained of nausea.

The fifth day, Sept. 10, began at 1:40 A. M., after a short sleep, with this entry, "uncomfortable, turning frequently." There are three entries of "sleeping," and then the 5:20 bulletin stating that the President had passed the most comfortable night since the attempt on his life.

The 9 A. M. bulletin predicted a rapid convalescence, failing complications. The bulletin at 10:30 said the President's condition was unchanged, and described the removal of the stitches and the cause therefor.

The sixth day's treatment was marked by the administration of the first food into the stomach, beef juice, which the note says "tasted good." There were seven administrations of this beef juice between midnight and 9 o'clock the next morning.

HAS HEADACHE AND IS CHILLY.

The patient complained of feeling chilly, but is recorded as sleeping more than usual, and the bulletin at 9 o'clock said that he rested comfortably and his condition was excellent. The patient complained of headache at 2:15, and camphor was applied to the head. The bulletin at 3:30 stated that the President continued to gain and the wound was becoming healthy.

The seventh day began with the administration of beef juice, and the diet was varied this time (the patient complaining of pain in the abdomen) by whisky and water and chicken broth. At 1:30 P. M. digitalis and strychnine having been injected hypodermically meantime, the patient was given the second piece of toast and one egg. The entry reads: "Did not relish it, and ate very little. Quieter and more cheerful since having last strychnine."

At 4:45 it is said "mind wandering, and restless." Calomel, whisky and water, and digitalis were again administered. The skin was moist and cold, and the 8:30 bulletin reported the President's condition was not quite so favorable and his food had been stopped. At 9:35 Dr. Rixey writes: "Whole body moist and cold. Pulse weak and thready. Slept quietly twenty minutes."

At 11 o'clock of that night normal salt solution was injected beneath the skin. At midnight whisky and water were given, with an infusion of digitalis. For the first time resort was had to inhalations of oxygen. The bulletin issued at that time read: "All unfavorable symptoms in the President's condition have improved since the last bulletin," &c.

The eighth and last day of the President's life—Sept. 13—opened with this entry at 12:20 A. M.: "Restless, and complains of headache." Whisky and water were given, and a perspiration was induced, but at 1 A. M. is this entry: "Very restless and wants to get up; tired."

The same medical treatment was continued, involving a plentiful use of oxygen, digitalis, strychnine and morphine, and peptonoids. Still at 4:55 o'clock the patient's condition is reported as grave. The oxygen was continued. There was no response to stimulants. Atropine and morphine were injected; the patient was almost pulseless. The last entry was made at 9 P. M., and there was a gap of five hours between that and the end. It read: "Heart sounds very feeble. Oxygen continued. Slight reflex movements," and at 2:15 A. M., Sept. 14, 1901, "the President died."

Attached to the report are the results of the autopsies and the chemical and bacteriological examinations, which already have been published in the medical journals.

DISPOSAL OF CZOLGOSZ'S BODY.

May Be Cremated and Ashes Taken to Cleveland.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Leon F. Czolgosz, who is to be put to death in the electric chair on Tuesday morning for the murder of President McKinley, to-day had an hour's interview with his brother, Waldek. At its conclusion the latter stated that the assassin had shown no emotion, had not inquired as to the other members of the family, and had declared he did not care to again see a priest.

Waldek Czolgosz and his brother-in-law, Waldek Thomas Bondowski, arrived from Cleveland last night and secured lodging with a Polish family here. They did not visit the prison until this morning. Warden Mead satisfied himself of Waldek's relationship and admitted him to the prison. Bondowski was not permitted inside the prison gate.

Waldek will visit his brother again Monday. Although he declared on leaving the prison that no arrangements had been made for the disposition of the assassin's body, it was learned from other sources to-night that plans are being made to prevent the body finding its way into a State medical institution.

It has been planned to have the body taken in charge by a local undertaker immediately after the autopsy on Tuesday. If the financial end of the proposition can be satisfactorily arranged, the body will be shipped at once to a Buffalo crematory. After the body has been incinerated the ashes will be taken to Cleveland, Ohio, the former home of the assassn.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Up to noon to-day Paul Czolgosz, the father of the assassin, had received no word from his son Waldeck, who is now at Auburn, N. Y., in consultation with the prison authorities in reference to the disposition of the body of the assassin after his execution.

Regarding the place of burial of the body of the assassin, it may be said on authority that if he dies repentant and reconciled to the Church, his body will have Christian burial, that is, burial in consecrated ground. Further than this no religious services will be accorded, and no public church services can be held over the body. His is what is known as an "extraordinary" case, and the Bishop of the diocese has jurisdiction over it.

BUST OF MR. McKINLEY.

Public Meeting at Rockville Centre, L. I., to Consider It.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Oct. 26.—A public meeting was held here last night to consider the offer of Philip J. Mertiny, the sculptor, to present to the village a bust of President McKinley, provided a suitable site was secured and funds raised for the erection of a proper pedestal. Mr. Martiny gave a description of the proposed monument, and said that it would cost about $1,200 to erect a suitable pedestal and improve the site by planting trees, evergreens, flowers, and shrubbery about its border.

The bust will be three feet high, the shaft ten feet, and the steps and elevation two feet. Former Village President Charles W. Hayes has offered a site for the monument at the junction of Jamaica and Lincoln Avenues. A committee of thirty-two was appointed to select a site, solicit subscriptions, and have general charge of the work.

The McKinley Memorial Association.

The McKinley Memorial Association, which was formed at a meeting held last week at the Chamber of Commerce, and of which Gov. Odell is President and Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has taken offices in the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway, and is preparing for a canvass for subscriptions throughout the State. Even before the subscription books were ready several subscriptions were received, one of them being for $5,000. A meeting of the Executive Committee is to be held to-morrow, at which the work of the association will be discussed and outlined.

T. W. CRIDLER RESIGNS.

Third Assistant Secretary of State Will Leave the Diplomatic Service—Accepts Another Position.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The State Department is about to lose the services of Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State. He has accepted the position of European Commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, a post which affords nearly double the compensation of his present position and for which Mr. Cridler is fitted by reason of his wide acquaintance abroad and his connection with the last Paris Exposition, as a successor to the late Moses P. Handy.

Mr. Cridler was appointed from West Virginia as a clerk in the State Department in October, 1875, and has been continuously in its service up to the present. He became Third Assistant Secretary of State in April, 1897.

It is understood that Mr. Cridler's successor as Third Assistant Secretary of State will be Herbert H. D. Pierce, at present Secretary of the Embassy at St. Petersburg. He is a native of Massachusetts, and entered the diplomatic service in May, 1894. He retired in January, 1898, but re-entered the service three months later, on March 15, being appointed Secretary to the St. Petersburg Embassy.

TO INVESTIGATE SILK CULTURE.

Department of Agriculture to Enter Upon the Work for the First Time.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The estimates for the Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year aggregate $4,780,540.

This is against $3,862,420 for the current fiscal year, showing an increase of almost $1,000,000 for next year. This includes $10,000 for silk investigation, which is to be entered upon for the first time. It is to enable the department to experiment, collect, and disseminate information relating to silk culture in this country.

The total for the Weather Bureau, as submitted by Chief Moore, and included in Secretary Wilson's estimates for Congress, is $1,218,090, an increase of $169,700. There is an increase of $113,950 in salaries, and of $58,000 for vegetable pathological work. The total estimates for forestry work are $260,180, an increase of $113,900, and for soil investigation, $173,000, an increase of $82,000. These increases are to meet the expanding work along special lines.

A Woman Killed by Gas.

Mrs. Josephine Koch, who lived on the ground floor of 55 East Ninety-ninth Street with her daughter, was found dead in her apartment last night. Gas was escaping from a rubber tube which had become detached from a stove. The woman's daughter left the house shortly after 8 o'clock to do some shopping. Her mother was at that time reading. Shortly before 11 o'clock tenants in the house smelled gas and summoned the janitress, Mrs. Mary O'Connor, who traced it to the Koch apartments. Policeman Luts of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was summoned. He entered the apartments and found the woman lying on the floor dead.

SENATOR GORMAN'S HOPES

Illiterate Vote a Factor in Maryland Elections.

Both Parties Are Bewildered by the New Election Law, but Claim They Will Have the Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—Upon the illiterate vote in Maryland depends the political fate of Arthur Pue Gorman. If a large percentage of the 26,000 illiterate negroes are unable to mark their ballots correctly, and only a comparatively small number of the 18,300 white illiterates are barred, the Democrats will control the next Legislature and Gorman's return to the United States Senate will be assured.

Chairman Goldsborough of the Republican State Committee, is confident that his party will carry the State and secure a safe working majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. He claims that 90 per cent. of the negroes will be able to vote correctly. Little or no attention has been paid to the State ticket.

Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic State Committee, however, declares that reports from all parts of the State indicate that the greater number of negro illiterates will be unable to mark their ballots intelligently. He is sure that the Legislature will be Democratic, and counts upon 10,000 for the State ticket.

Gorman will make no predictions. He will not even come out in the open and say he is a candidate for Senator.

While the Democratic managers are boastful in their public declarations, they are very cautious in their claims in the private conferences at headquarters. In reality they are bewildered by the operation of the new election law. They know no more about it than do the Republicans. It is a radical departure. In no State of the Union, with the proportion of white and colored voters as in Maryland, has there been a trial of a law, even similar to the new election law in Maryland.

How many ballots will be thrown out because of detective marks, how many voters will not make the attempt to mark the ballot; how many educated sons of illiterate parents will resent what they believe is a slight which has been placed upon their fathers by the Democratic Party; how many colored voters will learn how to mark their ballots; these are the questions which the Democrats, when not in a boastful mood, admit confront them, and they confess their inability to answer them. In a general way they say the party will win—not the party which makes the more gains, but the one that sustains the smaller losses; and, proceeding on this theory, they say the Republicans should lose in proportion of three to one as compared with the Democrats.

The whole fight is upon the Legislature. Gorman and the regular Democratic machine is the issue. The Democrats, however, contend that the negro question is paramount. Their speakers declare that the State is threatened with negro domination.

Booker Washington's dining with President Roosevelt is used against the Republicans. All white men, regardless of party, are urged by the Gorman orators to vote for the Democratic ticket and keep down the "niggers." This cry undoubtedly helped the Democrats to elect their State ticket two years ago. It is falling a little flat in the present fight, but is bound to influence at least a few thousand votes.

Aside from the disfranchising law, this fight bears many features similar to that of 1897. Then there were elected a State Controller, a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the full membership of the House of Delegates, one-half of the Senate, and local officers for Baltimore City and the counties. This year practically the same offices are to be filled, the only variations being in some of the municipal and county tickets. Then, as now, the main issue in the State was the candidacy of A. P. Gorman for United States Senator, against some one to be selected by the Republican caucus from a number of aspirants.

In 1897 the Republican State ticket was successful, the vote for Phillips Lee Goldsborough for Controller being 121,173, as against 114,094 for Thomas J. Smith, and the vote for Gen. Allan Butherford for Clerk of the Court of Appeals being 120,581, as against 114,571 for J. Frank Ford. The Republican plurality on the State ticket was, in round numbers, 7,000.

The contest for control of the Legislature was comparatively close. Nine Republican Senators held over and were elected, making 13. There were 24 Democratic holdover Senators and 4 were elected, making 9. The House of Delegates stood 19 Republicans and 42 Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of 17. Caroline, Carroll, Prince George's, and Washington Counties returned divided delegations to the House of Delegates.

There are now 10 Democratic and 3 Republican hold-over Senators. Thus, it will be seen, the Democrats need but four more votes to organize the Senate. Senators will be elected this year from the Second Legislative District of Baltimore City and from Allegany, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Garrett, Harford, St. Mary's, Montgomery, Prince George's, Talbot, and Worcester Counties. Of these Cecil, Dorchester, Prince George's, Montgomery, and Worcester Counties were all that returned Democratic Senators in 1897.

The election of Democratic Senators this year in Dorchester, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties is by no means assured, but the Democrats may succeed in wresting the Second Legislative District of Baltimore City from Senator Putzel, as the wards comprising this district gave a Democratic majority at the municipal election last May.

The Republicans are figuring upon the results being the same as in 1897. The Democrats laugh at them and declare that they will carry the State by a bigger majority than Gov. Smith received in 1899, and that they will also have a larger majority in the Legislature.

Gorman, however, was not an issue that year. In every election that he has been an issue, since 1895, the State has gone Republican. This time, however, the Democrats are basing stronger calculations upon the fact that they are in control of all the State machinery and the city police, and that they will surely be able to disfranchise at least 15,000 negroes.

The total registration this year in Baltimore City is 105,157. The white voters number 88,241 and the colored 16,916. The total figures, however, are 14,000 behind last year, and very nearly 29,000 behind the police census recently taken. The falling off among the whites is about 11.6 per cent., while among the colored voters it is but 10 per cent. of last year's figures. This, the Republicans claim, is in their favor. Similar results in the registration in many of the counties have been noted.

Fell Unconscious on Broadway.

Sylvester L. Bartlett, fifty-four years old, a pilot, who lives at 44 Arlington Avenue, Jersey City, while walking along Broadway with his wife last night became unconscious at Thirty-seventh Street. He was carried into the Marlborough Hotel and there attended by Dr. Wilbert Gilday. Mr. Bartlett could not be revived, and an ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and he was removed there by Dr. Wells. He had been suffering from lung trouble.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. L. Negretto, Durango, Mexico; Charles Merriam, Boston; Comte Cole Bukendorff, St. Petersburg; G. A. Darrick, Singapore.

HOLLAND—Alfred Bowker, Mayor of Winchester, England; Francis Terry, Paris; W. J. Whytehall, London; George S. Putnam, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—W. P. Karsch, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—J. C. W. Stanley, London; the Rev F. M. Prescott, Washington.

SAVOY—Louis H. Schneider, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Richard Sanders, London; F. de Martens, St. Petersburg; R. J. Mackenzie, Edinburgh; Oliver Phelps, Detroit.

IMPERIAL—Capt. H. E. Smith, United States Army; Thomas H. Curtis, Cleveland; Capt. J. G. Coke, Prescott, Ariz.

GRAND—Gen. Robert H. Hall, United States Army; John B. Daly, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—H. H. Hoffman, Cincinnati; H. H. Merchant, United States Navy; Edouard de Reszke, Warsaw.

VICTORIA—Col. S. L. Fraser, Duluth; Dr. J. W. Chamberlain, St. Paul; Capt. J. L. Mackaye, London; Col. John Berkin, Butte, Mont.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Governor S. T. Hauser, Montana; W. H. Trewarth-James, London; Ralston Mitchell, Glasgow; Judge Lambert Tree, Chicago; R. H. Plant, Macon.

HOFFMAN—A. B. Douglas, London; J. M. Bathgate, London; Percy S. Cradock, Wakefield, England.

ALBEMARLE—H. L. French, Cincinnati.

ASTOR—Robert D. Carter, Chicago; John D. Sargent, Edinburgh; E. Poppe, Kobe, Japan.

PLAZA—Arthur Peter, Washington.

NETHERLAND—Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina; Leo Bonn, London; the Rev. H. Masters, London.

GRAND UNION—A. L. Bugbie, London; N. C. Baber, Winsor, New Zealand.

EMPIRE—M. Gibson, Chicago; H. Waldeman, Chicago; M. A. Hammond, Chicago.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

Resolutions Approving the Washington Dinner Incident Presented—Conference with Cardinal Gibbons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Senator Cullom and Representative Hopkins of Illinois saw the President to-day. The former was accompanied by Thomas C. McMillen of Chicago, who presented to the President the resolutions adopted by the American Missionary Association approving of the course of the President in inviting Booker T. Washington to dine with him. The President received the resolution and thanked the association for its kind expressions.

Mr. Hopkins, who is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, is opposed to the agitation for the further reduction of internal revenue taxes for the purpose of reducing the surplus. He believes the expenses of the Government will increase, especially if an Isthmian canal is built, and that the present is a poor time to cut off any revenue-producing taxes.

Senator Cullom presented to the President a telegram from the Hamilton Club of Chicago inviting the Chief Executive to visit the club at his convenience. The President said he would be glad to accept the invitation at some future time.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore had a talk with President Roosevelt to-day by appointment. He was accompanied by Father T. J. Stafford of this city. They declined to make public the purpose of the conference.

James O'Connell, President, and Hugh Doran and James A. Reynolds, members of the Executive Board, of the International Association of Machinists, had a talk with the President to-day about labor matters.

Mr. O'Connell made to the President some statements regarding the great strike of the machinists in San Francisco, charging that the Government work is being done poorly because of the employment of inferior workmen in place of the strikers. The President asked that Mr. O'Connell prepare and submit to him a statement of the facts in the case.

About fifty of the members of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite now in biennial session here called on President Roosevelt to-day. They were introduced individually by Representative Richardson of Tennessee, their recently elected Sovereign Grand Commander. The President had a few words to say to each of them and to some of the Western members referred to his hunting trips in their States.

Secretary Root, Gen. Francis V. Greene, and Commander Cowles lunched with the President to-day.

To Celebrate Mr. Roosevelt's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—President Roosevelt will be forty-three years old to-morrow. According to the custom in the family, the event will be celebrated with a dinner, at which the children will be present.

CHURCH THE PRESIDENT JOINED

Records Show that He Was Received by Confession Into the Reformed Church in This City.

President Roosevelt's church membership, which has been a mooted question in certain circles, is known at last. He has been claimed in informal discussions by representatives of different denominations and even when personally appealed to was unable to settle the matter. He was known as a Christian and a frequent attendant at church services, and while Vice President, on June 11, he preached a sermon on the Bible in the Presbyterian Church at Oyster Bay before the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the Long Island Bible Society. In this he referred to his early religious training, but did not declare himself as having ever been formally received into any denominational flock.

William Leverich Brower, a member of the Consistory of the Reformed Church of New York City, has established that the President can claim a church home of his own by confession and inheritance.

Mr. Brower went to Washington and called on Mr. Roosevelt, who told him that he was not sure, but thought he was a member of the Reformed Church. He added that since his early youth he had moved from place to place so much and had attended so many different churches that he thought his membership had been lost if it had ever been recorded.

Returning to this city Mr. Brower started a search through the public libraries and other places, and at last found an entry showing that Mr. Roosevelt had joined the Middle Collegiate Church, at Second Avenue, near Seventh Street, by confession, Dec. 2, 1874, when he was but sixteen years old, and that he has continued in its communion ever since. He found, too, that the President's father and grandfather were also members of the same church. Mr. Brower informed the President of his discovery at another interview a few days ago. In Washington the President attends the Reformed Church.

NO MORE "DONS" IN LUZON.

Gen. Wade Orders that American Titles Shall Be Used.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Gen. Wade has issued a circular in Southern Luzon, doing away with the Spanish titles of "Don," "Señor," "Señora," and "Señorita."

He gives for those appellations the American equivalents of "Mr.," "Mrs.," and "Miss."

Asks Medal for Lieut. Hazzard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Gen. Chaffee has recommended to the War Department that Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, First Cavalry, commanding the Macabebe Scouts, be given a medal of honor for entering the camp of the insurgents with a few scouts at night in order to effect the capture of a deserter, which he accomplished.

Gen. Chaffee Asks for 600 Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A cablegram has bene received from Gen. Chaffee at the War Department asking that 600 recruits be sent at once to Manila to fill vacancies in several regiments. Gen. Chaffee reports that the effective strength of the army in Northern Luzon is 8,000 less now than on Jan. 1.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Ethelbert Watts, Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Prague, Austria.

Samuel D. McAllister, Second Lieutenant, artillery.

Augustus C. Almy, Lieutenant Commander.

Martin J. Clancy, warrant machinist.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:30 A. M.—374 Front Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

4 A. M.—56 Goerck Street; Donopo Asta; damage slight.

12:25 P. M.—605 West Forty-eighth Street; W. Schnell; damage, $20.

1:25 P. M.—164 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:25 P. M.—207 Sullivan Street; Antonio Trafolit; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—323 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; James Le Roy; damage, $5.

5 P. M.—226 to 228 Wooster Street; Krauss & Sons; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—426 West Thirty-first Street; Christina Schott; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—148 West Forty-second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—276 West Forty-first Street; Bernheimer & Schmidt; damage, $25.

7:20 P. M.—123 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Frank Weiner; damage, $5.

8:40 P. M.—Sixtieth Street and West End Avenue; Consolidated Gas Company; damage, $200.

9:05 P. M.—27 Mulberry Street; L. Bergboyle; damage, $50.

9:43 P. M.—280 Locust Avenue; Manhattan Marble Company; damage slight.

11:30 P. M.—248 Avenue A; Emil Schloss; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

IAEGER, West Va., Oct. 26.—Fire destroyed the W. M. Retter Lumber Company's mills at Dry Fork; loss, $60,000; insurance, $25,000.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 26.—The large cyanide plant at Ragged Top, owned and operated by the Spearfish Mining Company of Colorado Springs, Col., burned to-day. The plant was valued at $50,000, and was insured for half that amount.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The five-story building at 543 Wabash Avenue, occupied by the Woods Motor Vehicle Company, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000. Of this amount, L. T. Grant of Honolulu will lose $50,000. He recently sent a large consignment of electric vehicles from that city, and they were stored on the top floor of the building.

CROWNINSHIELD'S NEW POST.

Head of Navigation Bureau Will Take Command of European Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary Long announced to-day that Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau at present, would be detached from that position and take command of the European squadron next March, being relieved of his present duties by Admiral Henry C. Taylor.

The Secretary said that this plan had been arranged last April, when, upon the expiration of Admiral Crowninshield's four years' commission as Chief of the Navigation Bureau, he was recommissioned for another term. The date was fixed as March 9 next because on that day Admiral Crowninshield, who now holds the title ex officio as head of the Navigation Bureau, will become a Rear Admiral in fact, through the ordinary course of retirement and promotion.

It is the rule for an Admiral to fly his flag over a squadron in active service before he retires, and this would not be possible in Admiral Crowninshield's case were he to serve out his present commission, for he will retire early in 1905. Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, now a member of the General Board, commanded the battleship Indiana in the Santiago campaign. He declined to be the head of the Navigation Bureau when Admiral Crowninshield was originally appointed.

NEW CHIEF HYDROGRAPHER.

Commander Southerland Detached from the Dolphin and Appointed to Succeed Capt. C. C. Todd.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Navy Department has selected Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland to succeed Capt. C. C. Todd as Chief Hydrographer of the navy, and orders have been issued detaching him from the command of the Dolphin.

Commander Southerland has come to be regarded as an expert in hydrographic work. He made the most definite survey yet had of the mouth of the Amazon, and although the work was conducted from the Dolphin with great difficulty, owing to the lack of suitable appliances and the constant heavy swell on the bar, that obstacle to navigation was successfully and accurately charted, a work of much value to commerce.

While in command of the Dolphin, since that vessel has been laid up at Boston for repairs, Commander Southerland has been serving in the Navy Department as naval aide to Secretary Long.

ARMY OFFICERS RETIRED.

Col. James M. Moore and Major Francis B. Jones Reach Age Limit—Several Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Orders were issued at the War Department to-day retiring Col. James M. Moore and Major Francis B. Jones of the Quartermaster's Department, both having reached the age limit of sixty-four years.

These retirements promote Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey to be Colonel and Major George B. Pond to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Capts. Isaac W. Littell and Gonzales S. Bingham to be Majors.

Major Jones entered the volunteer service in 1862, as First Lieutenant, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he also served as Captain, and later as Lieutenant Colonel of the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was honorably mustered out July 31, 1865. He was in several engagements during the Civil War, and was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. He entered the regular service as Second Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, on May 11, 1866, and served continuously as Regimental Quartermaster for seventeen years; was appointed Captain and Quartermaster April 16, 1885, and Major on Oct. 15, 1897.

In 1898 Major Jones was assigned to duty in Chicago for the purchase of the very large quantity of supplies needed for the troops engaged in the war with Spain, and later the same year served as disbursing officer on the commisison appointed to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the Spanish-American war. In January, 1899, Major Jones was assigned to duty as General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York City.

LAUNCHIND OF THE CHAUNCEY.

Ceremony Witnessed by Distinguished Members of the Army and Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The torpedo-boat-destroyer Chauncey was launched at noon to-day at Neafie & Levy's shipyard. Mrs. Mae Chauncey Stevens-Todd christened the vessel. Distinguished officers of the army and navy and men prominent in civil life witnessed the ceremony.

The Chauncey which is a sister ship of the Bainbridge, launched some time ago, and the Barry, now being built, is 245 feet long and 23 feet beam, with four cylinder triple expansion engines and Thorneycroft boilers. Her speed will be about twenty-nine knots.

End of Old Warship Minnesota.

EASTPORT, Me., Oct. 26.—The torch has been applied to the old warship Minnesota, brought here a few months ago to be broken up for the metal in her hull. The woodwork has been almost entirely consumed. It is said that the old Tennessee will be brought here later to meet a similar fate.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City, Boston, and Portland in connection with equipments furnished by the Signal Corps for the system of artillery fire control.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department:

Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, Commissary, will proceed to St. Paul and report to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Major George E. Pond, Quartermaster, of those duties. Capt. Darrah will also relieve Major Pond from duty as Purchasing Commissary at St. Paul.

Capt. Frank A. Cook, Commissary, will proceed to Denver and report to the Commanding General of the department for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Major James W. Pope, Quartermaster, of those duties. Capt. Cook will also relieve Major Pope from duty as Purchasing Commissary at Denver.

The transfer, July 17, of First Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, Fourth Infantry, to the cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, and of First Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, Ninth Cavalry, to the infantry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, is announced by the Secretary of War, who assigns Lieut. Morrow to the Ninth Cavalry and Lieut. McIntyre to the Fourth Infantry.

First Lieut. Henry Page, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

First Lieut. James D. Reams, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the purpose of settling his accounts with the Quartermaster's Department.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry: First Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, from Company K to Company G; First Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, from Company G to Company K.

Navy.

Capt. S. M. Ackley is retired from Oct. 25, 1901.

Commander G. W. Mentz is detached from the Boston Yard Nov. 7 and ordered to duty as assistant to the inspector in charge of the Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, and in charge of the lighthouse establishment of the island of Porto Rico, &c., as relief of Commander Berry.

Commander A. G. Berry is detached from charge of the Porto Rico lighthouse establishment, San Juan; also as assistant to Inspector in charge of Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, &c., upon reporting of his relief, and ordered to command the Amphitrite as relief of Capt. E. S. Houston.

Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland is detached from command of the Dolphin Nov. 2 and ordered to duty as Hydrographer to the Bureau of Equipment, as relief of Capt. C. C. Todd.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Atlanta sailed Oct. 25 from Desterro, Brazil, for Maldonado, Uruguay.

The Hartford arrived at San Juan Oct. 25.

The Alvarado and Holland sailed to-day from Delaware Breakwater for Annapolis.

The Glacier sailed to-day from Boston for Cavite.

The Potomac arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Yorktown sailed to-day from Yokohama for Guam.

The Princeton sailed to-day from Cavite for Hongkong.

The Winslow arrived at Newport to-day.

The Concord will be ready to leave Mare Island for Panama Nov. 2.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

China, Glassware and Bric-a-Brac.

Decidedly Most Uncommon Values.

If you want to buy a very handsome Dinner Set at a surprisingly moderate outlay of money you must come to the Siegel-Cooper Store.

We are showing some of the greatest bargains in Dinner Sets we have ever known, and we watch our friends very closely. For example:

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SET, 103 pieces, fine thin porcelain, richly decorated in natural colors, every piece gold lined; regularly sold at $15.00; special at 9.50

DINNER SET, 100 pieces, fine Austrian china, Haviland shape, rich decorations; regularly sold at $18.00; special at 13.25

DINNER SET, 112 pieces, finest English porcelain, rich border pattern; regularly sold at $21.00; special at 14.00

TEA SET, 56 pieces, fine Austrian china, richly decorated; regularly sold at $7.00; special at 4.90

FANCY CHINA.

CHOCOLATE POTS, CUPS and SAUCERS, fancy French china; PLATES; regularly sold from 75c. to $1.25; your choice at, each, 50

CUPS and SAUCERS, PLATES, CELERY TRAYS and SALAD BOWLS, finest Austrian china, richly decorated; regularly sold from 40c. to 50c.; special, each, at 18

FISH AND GAME SETS.

FISH SET, large platter, 12 plates and sauce boat, finest china, very richly decorated; regularly sold at $8.50; special at 5.00

GAME SET, finest French Limoges china, hand painted; large dish and 12 plates; regularly sold at $18; special at 10.00

GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS, thin blown glass; regularly sold at 45c. per dozen; special at 23

JELLY TUMBLERS, best crystal glass, with tight tin tops, half pint size; regularly sold at 30c. per dozen; special 17

BRIC-A-BRAC.

VASES: Handsome assortment, 12 inches high, new shapes, rich

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 27, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES,
WITH 20-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
AND
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

"NUMBERS" AND THE ARMY CANTEEN.

MATTHEW ARNOLD was a man more than ordinarily wise. One of the points in which he vindicated his more than ordinary wisdom was his selection of the topic of "Numbers" upon which to address an American audience. It is so fixed in our minds that the majority must rule that many of us have come to believe in counting noses as an ultimate tribunal and criterion concerning things to which the counting of noses does not in the least apply. To the things which do concern all men, which are within the scope of observation of all men, that rule distinctly does apply. But when you come to apply it to the things which concern only a few men, and which come within the scope of observation of only a few men, there is no presumption whatever in favor of the more numerous noses.

These obvious truths are enforced and emphasized by the method that the opponents of the canteen in the army have taken in order to secure the exclusion of the canteen. The persons to whom the restoration or the continued abolition of the canteen means something, the persons to whose "business and bosoms" the question comes, the persons who have any business with it, are the officers and the enlisted men of the United States Army. The votes of the enlisted men may perhaps be thrown out on the very account of their interest. It is indeed conceivable that, with a majority of them, the indulgence which the canteen affords may outweigh considerations of their own efficiency as soldiers, and consequently of the efficiency of the army. But that is not true of the officers. They are the men whose whole life and being consists, if they are worthy to be where they are, in the efficiency of their respective commands, and so, in the aggregate of the efficiency of the army. The counting of noses of the officers of the army, now or heretofore in command of troops, who have had opportunities of judging the difference in the temperance, discipline, and efficiency of their commands with and without the canteen, is a valuable enumerative process. A majority of these opinions is worth something. In the decision of the question it is worth everything.

We are promised, and we for our own part have been awaiting, the decision of that tribunal. But it seems that the opponents of the canteen have been thinking up a plan of campaign against the "monster" in question which puts the vote of a profoundly ignorant voter upon the same footing with the vote of an expert voter. The latter has a right to his opinion; the former has no right whatever. His or her opinion is necessarily perfectly worthless, and one million of such opinions are of no more value than one. Of course, we know that there is an enormous number of ignorami and ignoramae, up and down these United States, who are prepared to bear witness that the permitted sale of beer or light wine at army posts is accursed and must demoralize the consumers of the same, whether in fact it does or not, and that the prohibition of such sale works for temperance and decency, whether in fact it does or not. A "mail box vote" may show that there are millions of such fools in the country. But the only question is, What do the people think who know something about the matter, and who are entitled to an opinion upon the subject? For that we shall have to wait for the report upon the matter of the Secretary of War, who is understood to have been collecting the votes and the evidence upon it of the only qualified voters and expert witnesses.

Meanwhile the method of counting ignorant noses which the opponents of the canteen are reported to have been adopting, under the name of the mail box vote, is not only perfectly worthless, as a means of finding out about the matter, but it is a kind of insult to the Congress which is assumed to be capable of being influenced by so worthless an enumeration. "I also," said the late THOMAS CARLYLE, "am capable of flying into moral rages and of signing petitions, both of which can be done very cheap." Another English scholar of his generation expressed the same notion in saying that one million illiterates would come no nearer knowing as much Greek as BENTLEY than any one among them would come. And so twenty million ignorant signatures to a petition for the abolition of the army canteen would come no nearer convincing an intelligent and fit legislator that the canteen ought to be abolished than would one such vote. What such a legislator would seek for would be the opinion of somebody who knew what he was talking about. Of such opinions there will, we believe, be no lack. And whatever the prevailing opinion of the competent and the only competent witnesses may be, it behooves the rest of us who are not competent witnesses, whether we be editors of newspapers or members of Congress or temperance reformers, to accept that opinion with proper meekness and to hold our tongues when expert opinion goes against our own ignorant notions. If we do anything else, such as relying upon the "numbers" of us who know nothing and are not entitled to an opinion, against the smaller number of those who are entitled to an opinion, we are not only fools. We are also public malefactors, engaged in a conspiracy to weaken the discipline, to promote the intemperance, and to destroy the efficiency of the United States Army.

A "PEOPLE'S LAWYER."

That was a happy thought of Justice JEROME, in addressing one of his east side audiences the other evening. What I want of you, he said in effect, is that you should, by your votes, appoint me your lawyer, and give me power to put a stop to the oppressions and cruelties to which you are now subjected under a government of Tammany by Tammany for Tammany.

That is really the ideal of the place which Mr. JEROME seeks, that the occupant of it should be a people's lawyer, that he should, in all cases which are covered by the Penal Code, stand between the people and illegal oppression. As the office has been commonly administered here in New York we have lost sight of all that. It is really high time that we chose "a people's lawyer" for the protection of the people's rights. And that not only against the hideous complicity of the police in the atrocities which the City Club has just laid before the public, but also, conversely, in easing up the rigor of the law in things which are merely "mala prohibita," and not "mala in se." A people's lawyer would exercise discretion about these things. Tammany regards these things as simply eligible objects for blackmail. Tammany desires to increase the number of "mala prohibita" so as to have more things to tax for the private benefit of the leaders.

Mr. JEROME fills the bill of a people's lawyer. To say that Mr. UNGER does so is to assume that Tammany is "the people." Signs multiply that it is not.

THE TRADE MARK VALUE OF A NAME

An interesting litigation is about to begin to decide again, and in new aspects, the question whether a concern has the right to do business under a name so well known in other connections as to mislead the public. Ventures in financial business have been launched of late under names which appear to the unwary to identify them with families or individuals of such prominence, by reason of wealth or conspicuous ability, that in the public estimation they take a position to which they are in no respect entitled. Efforts will be made to restrain the companies and firms which thus seek to mislead the public, and compel the withdrawal of names which, accidentally or purposely, appear to officially connect with concerns of doubtful responsibility some of the most prominent and wealthy business men of the community.

To our minds the question involved is a very simple one. A man has the unquestionable right to make any proper use of his own name which is made in good faith and for legitimate purposes of identification. To deny him this right, or in any way restrict it, would be to do him a great wrong. A man's name is part, at least, of his capital, and if it is untarnished by acts which discredit it, is an invaluable asset. Where a name is the common property of two or more people, every one of whom has as good a right to it as any other, it is difficult to recognize the right of one person to monopolize it or to employ it exclusively in one kind of business.

Quite another set of conditions are presented from the legal point of view when business adventurers, desiring to use a prominent name for the distinct purpose of deceiving or misleading the public, look for and find a man having the name they want to use in this way and employ him nominally in a position for which he has no qualifications, that a false impression may thereby be created. This is an illegitimate and dishonest use of a name, and one which we imagine the courts would not hesitate a moment to restrain on broad grounds of public policy. Such a case is now prominent in the public attention. A company, desiring to attract notice and presumably to make a market for its stock, looked about for a figurehead President, and found a young clerk whose name chanced to be the same as that of a very wealthy capitalist whose identification with the enterprise would have insured its success. In explaining the situation an officer of the company said very frankly: "Our President was elected solely on account of his name; otherwise he would not have been worth 2 cents to us. We use his name for advertising purposes. He was paid for this service alone."

The question thus raised is by no means without precedent. Some years ago a French maker of champagne, thinking that he could increase his profits by selling his product under a well-known name, found the widow of one M. CLIQUOT, gave her a nominal partnership in his business, and proceeded to sell his wine under the name of Veuve Cliquot. The French courts made short work of this pretense, notwithstanding the fact, established by the evidence, that the Mme. CLIQUOT whose name was identified with a particular brand of champagne had been dead for many years, and that the woman whose name had been hired was then living on her share of the profits of the new business. The use of the name under these circumstances was promptly and permanently enjoined, and damages awarded to the house whose trade-mark rights had been invaded.

What we have described is something more than a question of business morality, and it does not appear to be one which presents any legal difficulties. The right of a man to use his own name in any proper way does not imply the right to sell the use of it to persons with the dishonest purpose of misleading advertisement.

CAMPAIGN BANNERS ACROSS STREETS.

There is a sign across Broadway, at the intersection of Park Place, which must be offensive to a considerable proportion of citizens and taxpayers who have to pass under it, or in sight of it. It is a "campaign banner" emblazoned with taunting and irritating statements about one of the parties which is contending for the control of the Municipal Government. Yet this banner is stretched across Broadway, between masts which stand in the street. It could not have been erected without the consent or connivance of the Department of Highways. If that department had done its duty, the banner would not have been "flung to the breeze." If the Bureau of Incumbrances now did its duty the banner would be taken down.

The most notorious abuse of this kind that has occurred in New York was the hanging across Broadway, on the route of a procession, in a Presidential campaign, of a series of insults to every man who marched in the procession. The present offense is not so gross as this, but still it is partisan and offensive use of the public streets that belong to all the people. They ought not to be allowed to be used for any such purpose. We are the freer to say this because it happens that the banner of which we are now complaining is a Low banner, and largely expresses the views of this journal on the municipal issues now before the voters. It ought to be removed, and so ought all other banners across the public streets and supported on public property which offend any considerable proportion of the citizens who use the public streets.

ANTIQUES AN INFANT INDUSTRY.

Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN'S delay in bringing home the extraordinary examples of the old masters of painting which he has been acquiring in Europe has been explained as unwillingness on his part to add to the startling sums which such objects cost the heavy duty under the terms of our tariff on works of art. Fabrication of bogus antiques, it is true, is an infant industry with us compared with the venerable factories in Rome and Naples, and the old establishments for the confusion of tourists in Florence, Paris, and Brussels. The duty on old masters must have been introduced by some peculiarly adroit promoters of the Infant. Where are they? If they can be reached, it might be shown them that their energies are exerted in vain, since on the one hand we lack the expert artisans to falsify antiques, and on the other the American gull can only be caught when he is disporting himself on a junket in European waters. Infants cannot compete in this industry. Tariff duties on antiques are not only useless, but ridiculous.

The rumor of Paris is to the effect that Mr. MORGAN intends to make use of his father's residence in London, where he will gather about him the famous Gainsborough of picturesque vicissitudes, the Mannheim collection, and other objects of great price which he has left on the other side, together with that Colonna Raphael which Mr. SEDELMEIER denies having sold him. His purpose is said by the same imaginative newspeddlers to be the establishment of a private gallery in London rivaling that of SIR RICHARD WALLACE, with the intention of presenting the whole collection ultimately to the British Nation. Without knowing how much of fact lies at the bottom of this art dealer's gossip, we consider it safe to doubt the last part, namely, that Mr. MORGAN intends to leave his collections, if it is his purpose to give them away at all, to any other country than his own.

That would be entirely out of keeping with his well-known patriotism and broad public spirit. Nor as an art collector would he be likely to bestow such rare things where, comparatively speaking, they are less needed than they are in the United States. But that part of the rumor which credits him with the intention of placing these treasures in the house his father occupied in London has much more plausibility, because it is fair to assume that some of them would have come over before this, had he not good reason for leaving them abroad. And sufficient reason is provided by his reluctance to pay this senseless duty, which, as a business man, he may regard as folly, and, as a connoisseur and thinker, calculated to prove detrimental to the cause of art education in the United States by keeping out fine examples of the old painters.

Mr. MORGAN is the most conspicuous, but he is only one, of the art collectors who hesitate to pay this duty. We are losing many objects of the fine arts in consequence. Moreover, the Morgan treasures, once established in a London residence, are less likely, for a variety of reasons, to reach this side than if they remain packed and ready for shipment. A revision of the tariff is demanded by many interests, but the date of revision may lie in the Greek calends. One of the most crying anomalies is its provision regarding the importation of antiques. That is a clause which ought to go forthwith. It will carry with it the maledictions of artists, art collectors, and dealers in art.

Had we a goodly number of old masters with which to compare the paintings accredited to famous makers of the past, our collectors would be much safer from the attacks of dealers in questionable things. The collections of the Louvre and National Gallery, the Pitti and Uffizi in Florence, the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, can be used by dealers and buyers as touchstones to establish the genuine character of old pictures, or prove them either bogus or falsely attributed. We need badly in New York a much wider sweep over the field of old and ancient art, some branches being poorly represented at the Metropolitan, and others not at all. Museums can import art works without duty; but our museums lose many gifts which would come to them through private hands because our tariff treats antiques as if they were an infant industry, to be protected against European rivals.

The speech which Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD delivered in Tamanmy Hall on the evening of Oct. 17 was printed in full, verbatim, in THE TIMES of the next morning. The speech is reproduced in the advertising columns of THE TIMES this morning.

GENERAL NOTES.

This year the appropriation for street cleaning and garbage removal in Chicago was $1,065,000. Commissioner Blocki asks $2,000,000 for next year, pleading that he cannot do the work thoroughly with less.

* * *

If Josiah Quincy, the Democratic nominee, is not elected Governor of Massachusetts next month it will not be due to lack of energy and ability on the stump on the part of ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin.

* * *

The Rochester Union and Advertiser, long one of the ablest and most consistent and influential Democratic newspapers in Western New York, completed on Friday last its seventy-fifth year of publication as a daily journal.

* * *

It is announced that United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will not make even one speech in Massachusetts during the present State political campaign. The Republican plan of campaign in the State is for a quiet one. The Democrats are active on the stump.

* * *

"Only second to Washington" was the estimate United States Senator George F. Hoar gave of his distinguished grandfather, Roger Sherman, in an address at a reception tendered him by the Lucy Jackson Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution in West Newton, Mass., a few nights ago.

* * *

The Mississippi Historical Society, which will hold its fifth annual meeting in Jackson in January next, has been invited by the Capitol Commissioners to suggest fitting ornamentations for the front of the new State Capitol. There will be room there for ten or twelve figures in stone of heroic size.

* * *

The Louisville Bar Association is actively favoring the organization of a State Bar Association in Kentucky and is being seconded in its efforts by other local associations in the State. The Louisville Association is also considering the advisability of using its surplus funds in the establishment of a textbook library, as has been done in some other cities, as a help to young members of the profession.

* * *

Gov. Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, who has suffered severely from illness, was able to be at his desk in the Capitol at Madison for a short while on Monday last for the first time in four months. He rode to the Capitol on horseback from his farm, about ten miles distant, taking two hours for the trip and being accompanied by his physician and another gentleman. He said that he expected to ride to or from the farm every day for a fortnight or so, spending several hours at his work in the Capitol every day and devoting the remainder of the time to outdoor exercise and rest. He thought it might be some time before he attempted to ride from the farm and back on the same day.

* * *

The Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, have organized a large committee to assist the President in raising money for the erection of a library building and a residence hall, which are regarded as urgently needed. For the former $200,000 and for the latter $100,000 are desired. A mistaken rumor has been circulated to the effect that by the will of its founder, Dr. Taylor, the college is forbidden to accept gifts of money. In fact, the college has already accepted the gift of Dalton Hall, the laboratory building, and $100,000, all told, in money. Within a year $3,000 has been given to the archaeological department alone. The false rumor perhaps arose from the fact that no more of Dr. Taylor's gift, the original endowment of the college, may be spent in building. The college is therefore now dependent on its living friends for the new buildings so much needed.

* * *

General Secretary J. L. Milligan of Allegheny, Penn., gives notice that the annual meeting of the National Prison Association will be held in Kansas City, Mo., in November, beginning on the 9th and closing on the 13th day of the month. The association was organized in Cincinnati in 1870, being incorporated under the laws of this State. The first President was the late Gov. Horatio Seymour, who served until his death. The association is free from sectarian or political bias, and includes in its membership very many of the leading prison officials in the United States and Canada, and a large number of students of criminal law and of the prison question, who have no direct connection with penal or reformatory institutions. Its aim is to secure a better administration of prisons and reformatories, the introduction into them of a reformatory discipline, and the prevention and repression of crime by all practical methods, but especially by the reformation of the prisoner.

ENGLAND'S PART IN THE BOER WAR

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Englishman," who writes to-day, calling your attention to your press statements made some two years ago, deprecating the necessity of the Boer war and your alienation of sympathy with the Boer position as in contrast with your present attitude in regard to this question, obviously overlooks the fact that the tone of the press at that period was distinctly British, and that she came in for a full share of that sympathy which is now withheld, for the simple reason that it was not thought possible, when Kruger issued his ultimatum, for the inadequate forces the British then had on the spot to successfully array herself against what eventually turned out to be the large force of well-equipped men the Boers had in the field, supported by immense stores and supplies well-night inexhaustible.

The paramount advantage Kruger possessed was immediately recognised, and pressing home his charge with excusable zeal and activity, he allowed but forty-eight hours to elapse before hostilities actually commenced, never imagining that his utopian dreams of "staggering humanity" would ever be likely to meet with the resolute check they did. Everybody knows what happened, and that across a vast ocean 6,000 miles in extent, Britain sent her transports with men, horses, guns, ammunition and all the innumerable accessories needed for the complete outfit of a full army corps, a feat which will be handed down as one of the finest military achievements in the annals of British history.

With this splendid aggregation of force the sympathy previously extended to England, by some curious process of mental aberration entirely unexplainable, suddenly underwent a violent change, and such cries as "iniquitous war," "plundering British" etc., took their place. 'Tis well to sympathize with a fallen foe, but let a meed of praise be also given to him who strikes low the impudent braggart who would stab him in the back when least prepared.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901. RICHARD DICKINSON.

PRODUCING RAIN BY BOMBARDMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to say a few words in relation to your editorial in to-day's issue, "Averting Storms by Bombardment," especially as you characterize these attempts as "charlatanry"? What I wish to call attention to is the great difference in conditions existing in the south of France and in Kansas, where, I believe, in times of drought experiments have been made. It is generally accepted that to produce rain three conditions are required—first, an abundance of moisture in the atmosphere; second, that means of cooling this moisture-laden atmosphere must be at hand; third, that this means of cooling must be utilized. It is a common observation that we see two or more strata of air moving in space above us in different directions, and that they are known to possess different temperatures and percentages of saturation. For this reason they float at different elevations, having different densities, and cannot intermingle unaided.

Our two agents are, then, often nearly in presence of each other without ability to intermingle, while, on the contrary, we often see them heaped up by conditions producing a thunderstorm. The theory of bombardment is, then, to initiate a commingling. Now, the farmers in Southern France know that a few hundred miles to the eastward, among the mountains of Switzerland and Italy, the southerly Föhn winds bear to these lands from the Mediterranean Sea large quantities of moisture which are precipitated on the rising slopes of these mountains. These same winds reach the shores of Southern France, carrying abundant moisture, but they have hills only, no mountains to arrest it. Now, if mountainous parts this wind is forced to ascend, thus cooling the vapor it carries, and at the same time supplementing this action by forcing it to commingle with that of the higher lying strata; thus all conditions are filled and rain is produced in great quantities. In Southern France the moisture proceeds over the hills northward, for our third condition is lacking.

Now, the practical question for the French farmers is: "How far and under what conditions of overlying strata can they produce a partial intermingling and secure precipitation? Naturally, their means are much less powerful than these mountain wedges; but so also are their requirements, for a local and immediate result is looked for only, and not a phenomenon of world-wide prominence. Referring now to conditions in Kansas, we find a process precisely similar to the action of the Föhn winds has taken place and culminated before reaching the interior, for, while the moisture-laden atmosphere from the Pacific was ascending, the coast ranges, precipitation has occurred, filling local streams.

Now, in Kansas, after the descent of these air currents on the other side of these ranges, we find all moisture eliminated, the air heated by compression. It has been milked dry, and even rewarmed; not one of our conditions obtain. On the contrary, in times of drought a few hours of this warm wind will absorb all the moisture from standing corn and destroy it.

It is evident that under these latter conditions bombardment must fail, but we are by no means authorized to consider that it must fail under all circumstances, nor to characterize it as "charlatanry."

Brooklyn, Oct. 23. ENGINEER.

THE CUSTOMS OFFICER'S DEFENSE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Returning home last evening, I took the opportunity of scanning, as is my daily habit, the editorial page of your esteemed paper. Under the head of "Our Customs," I read with indignation the slur you cast on our customs officials. If such an inuendo was printed in some of our papers of smaller calibre, it would only have caused a smile, but when a reputable paper like THE TIMES says that the customs officials at this port have no manners, then it is high time to offer an indignant denial.

You seem to take the word of your Englishman for fact, but when the latter returns to his own country you will find that he has not a word of protest to offer about the manner in which his personals and accoutrements will be mauled about. I speak from personal experience when I declare emphatically that the customs facilities are far better here than the Englishman gets at home. Besides, he drew it a little too far when he declared that along with paying the duties he also paid a fine.

If a passenger has dutiable goods on his person or in his luggage, I can't see why he should berate the customs Inspector who is fortunate enough to discover it. Please let us know how the customs inspector is to blame if a passenger has dutiable goods, declared or otherwise. What has that affair to do with his manners, or, as your editorial puts its, "want of manners?" It certainly was his duty to hold anything found in the baggage of a passenger, and it certainly looked suspicious when the bedecked regalia was not declared.

Allow me to say a word for the much-abused customs officer. He is at his duties from 6:30 A. M. until such a time as he may get through at night, which depends on the time of a ship's docking. Sometimes it is morning when he returns home from his preceding day's labor. He never works less than ten or eleven hours, and (mutable dictu!) sometimes sixteen or seventeen hours a day. For this he gets the munificent sum of $4 per day. In fact, taking the hours from January till December, he does not get the hourly pay of a day laborer.

Again, the customs officer is on the dock, not to criticise the Dingley bill, but to enforce it. In my experience he always does his best, and performs his disagreeable (I refer to examination of passengers' baggage) duties in a very courteous manner, and if he does not do so there is an instantaneous mode of redress by a direct and personal appeal to the Deputy Surveyor on the landing pier. So, as you have largely exploited the dastardly way in which the passenger in question was treated, will you, in common justice to undeservedly abused officials, kindly let us have the other side of the story?

ONE OF THEM.

New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial remarks on the 20th inst. on the new tenement-house law are timely. No doubt it would be a misfortune to repeal the law bodily, but it might be wise to modify it somewhat when all its workings have been thoroughly tested.

We would like to give the history of one case now in our hands as architects for a realty company which, if the property belonged to—for instance—a widow whose sole living it might be, would be a terrible hardship. This company owns a three-story and basement house, 20 by 40 feet on a lot 20 by 100 feet, in a poor neighborhood which became vacant, and the owners desired to repair and add a story, the whole for five tenants, one on each floor. They were confronted by the new law, which says you cannot add a story unless you make the stairs and halls fire-proof. The destruction of existing stairs, &c., and the cost of new construction were too great, so the extra story was dropped. The law requires that a brick light shaft of at least twenty-five square feet area shall be built, open to the air, unless it exceeds twenty-five feet there must be an "intake" or duct from front or rear connecting with the light shaft, this, of course, designed to produce a circulation of air.

Another provision is that no story shall be less than eight feet high—the basement floor of this house had to be lowered three inches, a costly [illegible] besides the actual lowering of the timbers, the cutting down of the stone cellar wall, the destruction of most of the flooring, and the cellar ceiling; the lengthening of the basement partitions and plastering of the parts added; taking down and setting a marble mantel and several closets; taking down and replacing the base and trimmings, rehanging the doors, &c. In order to make the hall bedrooms the required floor area and cubical space, the roof had to be raised and a new one put on, and with this a very large skylight (5 by 5 feet) placed over the hall, resting on a louvre frame with fixed louvres to be always left open. This latter seems to us unwise, as in Winter a blanket of cold air will fall into the hall, chilling any one passing through it, and it invites the shutting off of the opening together with the prescribed ridge ventilation, which will be the sure result unless the inspection is constant.

There are other drastic and costly provisions of the law connected with the front area and the yard too long to describe, which might be modified or repealed without doing much harm, and the inside stair to the cellar is done away with, a stone stair in the rear (outside) taking its place. This is desirable, of course, to minimize fires, but very dangerous to the health of women and children going to the cellar for coal in severe and snowy weather; such persons are apt to go just as they happen to be—without proper protection. There is one very wholesome provision of the statute which applies to every one concerned, viz.: "Every person who shall violate or assist in the violation of any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable, &c."

Now, the improvement above described costs almost as much as, if not more than, the original house, and one can imagine the poor return, or if the return is fair, the excessive rent. The law is indeed more merciful in regard to existing tenements than new ones, but there are some houses existing so small that the building of shafts such as prescribed would cut them to pieces; moreover, the value of small lots in tenement districts is practically one-half what it was, or less, for a new tenement under the law can hardly be built on a lot less than say 40 feet wide, the open space demanded being 12 by 24 feet, taken bodily out of the middle of the house itself, besides the rear open space.

No reasonable person but will give credit to the Tenement House Commission and praise for its great and disinterested labors, and no doubt every provision, every item of the measure was thoroughly discussed and can be defended nevertheless some of the provisions are, in our opinion, of too little utility and too costly to justify their retention.

We think your belief expressed in to-day's TIMES that tenement houses return large profits is erroneous. In the course of a term of years the average net income is, we believe, very moderate indeed for such an investment, probably not over 5 per cent. FIRM OF ARCHITECTS.

New York, Oct. 22, 1901.

A DEFENSE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in THE TIMES of the 16th inst. I believe you err in the following statements:

"The Judges agree, also, that an error was made in permitting the terrible mix and muddle of expert testimony as to handwriting."

"It will be remembered that the so-called handwriting experts labored long and diligently with Molineux, causing him to write under their eyes and direction copies of the address upon the poison package and many detached words and letters, going so far as to induce him to conform to the supposed requirements of their art in the slant and manner of holding the pen. Specimens thus produced of the handwriting of the accused were afterward used by them as standards of comparison, contrary to common sense and safe procedure, as was commonly observed at the time, and now it appears contrary to law. The law on this subject is very clearly laid down by the Court of Appeals in its opinion. Genuine and attested specimens of handwriting may be admitted for comparison with disputed writings by witnesses. Restricted within these limits the wrangles of experts will be much less likely to lead to such scandals as that of the prolonged and futile discussions of the Molineux case. The rule is salutary, and it is well that it has been affirmed, for the abuse was a growing one, and plainly tended to the perversion of justice."

I have read the abridged decision as printed in THE TIMES, and fail to find the facts as stated in this editorial. First, if the decision is reported correctly in THE TIMES, I cannot see wherein "the Judges agree, also, that an error was made in permitting the terrible mix and muddle of expert testimony as to handwriting." In point of fact the defendant's counsel raised three points of objection to the admission of handwriting testimony, and the Court of Appeals decided against the defense on all three points.

As to "laboring long and earnestly," "slant and manner of holding pen," this is not so. On the typewritten copy furnished Molineux for the "request" writing was written, at top: "Coarse pen, vertical style." Not a word was said to him about manner of holding his pen, and nothing about slant until he said he didn't know how to and wouldn't write vertical style. His counsel, Mr. Weeks, wrote at bottom of typewritten copy: "Above three sheets requested to be written in a vertical hand. Mr. Kinsley suggested that result might be accomplished by turning the paper." The reason for having the instructions typewritten originally was to prevent giving any oral instructions, and oral instructions were only given after Molineux claimed that he did not know how to change slant of his writing.

Any one interested can see by comparing the "request" writing with Molineux's usual handwriting that the "request" writing does not contain one word, even, of vertical writing, and differs in slant but little from his business writing. The slant of his business writing is about 50 degrees; the slant of the request writing about 50 to 60 degrees—nearer 55; while of course vertical writing is 90 degrees. So, it will be observed that I didn't "induce" the defendant to write vertical after all.

Instead of the Court of Appeals deciding against the use of the "request" writing as standards, it decided the other way—in favor of them—"Contrary to common sense and safe procedure, and contrary to law."

The present generation of professional handwriting witnesses are really pioneers in this field, and have to contend with ignorance, prejudice, and misrepresentation from many sources—and I dislike to find THE TIMES lending itself to the spreading of false ideas.

I am convinced that the next generation will put the abusive, vituperative, ignorant, and prejudiced language used by some persons about identification of the individual by means of his handwriting in the same category as the abuse heaped upon scientific pioneers of the Middle Ages.

WILLIAM J. KINSLEY.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in issue of Oct. 22, entitled "Divorce and the Church," is open to criticism. You state that the standards of the Episcopal Church upon the indissolubility of marriage are more rigid than those of "any other Protestant body."

I take this opportunity to state that the Episcopal Church is not Protestant—is not and never has been. The Episcopal Church holds to the Catholic faith as held by the Catholic Church of England. It accepts neither Protestantism nor Papalism. And as a Catholic Church she holds that there are seven Sacraments, and holy matrimony is one of them.

Do not judge the Episcopal Church from the words "Protestant Episcopal" on the title page. (Those words will probably be expunged at the next convention.) Judge her by the faith she holds, and as contained in the Prayer Book. A Church which holds the Nicene Creed and the Athanasian Creed is not Protestant, but Catholic. Catholic even as the Greek Church is Catholic, as the English Church is Catholic. Holding the Catholic faith does not mean accepting the Papal claims.

CLARENCE M. LINDSAY.

New York, Oct. 22, 1901.

MISSION WORK AND PEACE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for giving publication to my letter regarding foreign missions, and I hope you will consider the subject of sufficient importance to let me add a few words to my first statement.

In your issue of the 14th inst. Mr. Louis Berger contends, apropos of the question of foreign missions, that the present deplorable conditions in Europe whereby wars with all their consequent desolation are still made possible, go to show the futility of missionary enterprise, and adds further, as a proof, the existence at the present day of the "countless millions" of followers of Oriental religions.

I wish to point out that granting the existence of evils in Europe, and ignorance and superstition in the Orient, that it would have no bearing upon the essential fact that the Christ is the light of the world, and his Gospel has been the message of peace and good-will to the nations that sat in darkness, and that through the labors of the earliest missionaries incalculable blessings have been left for a heritage to the nations of Europe, and in spite of all defects the reign of the law in the home, the Church, and the State is rightly the pride of our modern civilization as the instrument of the peace and happiness promised by the Gospel.

That the millennium is not here, and there are crying evils among the nations to be remedied, is a sad fact; but who is responsible? Will not a candid study of modern history show that the responsibility lies always at the door of those who will not listen to the message of peace and good-will, and will not submit to Christ's law of righteousness? I have no doubt it will be admitted that this is a living question, in which every earnest man must be interested. A. CONSTANTIAN.

New York, Oct. 20, 1901.

More Praise for Polite Conductor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I see a letter from "M." commendatory of the actions of a conductor, No. 1,041, of the Fourth and Madison Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway, and I wish to add a word to this. It has been my pleasure to ride on the car of this conductor several times, and his courteous and obliging manner is really noticeable. He never looks "ugly," as do so many of these men, and when asked a civil question always answers in a cheery, good-natured voice, notwithstanding the fact that he must have quite as many annoying things to put up with as do other conductors, except that his genial manner exempts him from some of the disagreeable remarks which the indifference or absolute refusal to reply to a question provokes from passengers. S. F. A.

New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

The Oregon at Santiago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in to-day's issue under the heading "The Engineer Corps of the Navy" you give a quotation from Admiral Melville's report, of which the following is a part:

The difference between an efficient and an inefficient force on board a warship was shown at the battle of Santiago. The crowning act of that victory was the overtaking of the Colon by the Oregon.

The crowning act of that victory, he says, was the overtaking of the Colon by the Oregon. The facts as proved are the Colon was overtaken by the "Hero of Santiago" on his flagship Brooklyn, with the Oregon (God bless her) close up. Can it be possible that Admiral Melville is ignorant of this? Or is he in the "ring," whose orders are to give no credit to Schley?

A. W. GEORGE.

New York, Oct. 25, 1901.

Mr. Irving in "Charles I." in 1894.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would beg to correct your valued paper this morning as regarding Mr. Irving. It states that he and Miss Terry have not appeared in "Charles I." since 1883. Would say that I and several friends saw Mr. Irving, Miss Terry, and Mr. Terriss, (who played Cromwell,) at Abbey's Theatre, now Knickerbocker, on Thursday evening, March 1, 1894, in a single performance of "Charles I."

We also saw the following week at that time Irving, Terry, and Terriss in a single performance of "Olivia." I have both programmes in my scrapbook.

A CONSTANT "TIMES" READER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 22, 1901.

Secretary Gage on Bank Opportunities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with the greatest of pleasure that I read your editorial in to-day's paper entitled "Misleading Advice to Young Men." I am a constant reader and a great admirer of your paper. It was in THE TIMES that I read the account of Mr. Gage's speech in Denver. Being a bank clerk of about ten years' experience, I thought it would do no harm to make an application for one of the positions Mr. Gage said he could place a young man in. In a little while I received his reply. It was to this effect—he said: "I am very sorry, but it will be impossible for me to comply with your request." The rest of his reply was about the same as your editorial—that the best way to succeed is to fill your present position better than any one else.

If he was not able to place one young man in a position paying $25,000 a year salary, as he acknowledged to me he was not, why did he say before a meeting of bank clerks that "he could place twenty-five young men in such positions"? As you say at the end of the editorial, "he meant to be inspirational." You certainly speak the truth when you say that such a speech as his creates discontent, and does more harm than good. H. N. A.

New York, Oct. 27, 1901.

The Rev. Mr. Van De Water's Correction

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rather than seem to whine, I refrained from commenting upon the published report of my sermon which with quotation marks made me to say that had a certain canon been enacted as the law of the Church I would disobey it.

I never said it, and never thought it.

Your correspondent having been misled by the publication has needlessly rushed into public criticism.

When will readers of newspapers cease to accept all that they read as the Gospel truth? GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER.

New York, Oct. 25, 1901.

The Danger of Public Handshaking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would accentuate the advice given with regard to the "shaking of hands."

Let people shake their own hands, as the Chinese do, and so save our courteous President from the risk not only of disease and contagion in many cases, but from the blow of the assassin. MEMO.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Too Swell for Prompt Pay.

"Has a swell trade, eh?"

"Swell? Say! he's just now collecting for goods he sold three years ago!"—Detroit Free Press.

Little Pleasure in It.

"I have become a man, and quit smoking," a citizen said to-day, "but I don't enjoy it."—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

As It Is Done.

"Yes, I am going to write a play."

"Ah, indeed! Have you picked out the novel yet?"—Chicago Post.

Another Thought.

To be sure, faint heart never won fair lady, but, on the other hand, discretion is seldom cured for breach of promise.—Indianapolis News.

Touching Devotion.

"Your son is a senior at the university, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"And he graduates next June?"

"No, he's going to fail in his examinations so he can be on the football team another season."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHEN BANGDERVILT GOES BY.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

"Oh, father, dear," cried little Ted,
"What made that sudden flash
And caused the awful roar we heard—
Has something gone to smash?"
"No, no, my son," the father said,
That which shot o'er the scene
Was Bangdervilt outdoing Time
And spilling gasoline."

"I thought some other planet might
Have hit the earth a whack,"
The boy replied, "and then, somehow,
Gone bounding from the track."
"No, it was only Bangdervilt
That zipped athwart the scene;
That's just the happy little way
He tries a new machine."

"Oh, father," asked the child, "why should
He wish to go so fast?
He cannot view the splendors of
The scenes he rushes past."
"He cares not for the spreading scenes,
He rides that way for fun,
And yearns to beat the bullet that
Is fired from a gun."

"Why does the ambulance go past?"
The child in wonder said;
"See where it rushes down along
The very way he sped!"
"To gather up the maimed and dead
That strew the scene, my son;
They know that Bangdervilt has gone
To take his morning run."

SPLENDID STAGE SETTING OF 'LAST OF THE DANDIES'

Beerbohm Tree's Acting Cannot, However, Save the Piece.

Preparing for Irving's Elaborate Revival of "Faust"—Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Tour of America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—No stage production in recent years has been handsomer than that which Beerbohm Tree has given to "The Last of the Dandies" at Her Majesty's, and since the first performance the play has happily been somewhat cut and is acted with less tiresome deliberation. No amount of tinkering could possibly transform it into a really good play, but, shortened, it may prove a profitable show for some time. Tree's acting of the Count D'Orsay has been highly praised by everybody.

While Sir Henry Irving is away the preparations are going on for his elaborate revival of "Faust" at the Lyceum in the Spring. The text of the play, as written for him by Wills, has been partly rewritten, and every scene, dress, and pictorial effect will be absolutely new. After "Faust" Sir Henry Irving revives Tennyson's "Becket." Nothing is known here of the Dante play except what Sir Henry said in New York.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will have nothing newer for her suddenly arranged American tour than those plays by Pinero and José Echegaray already known in America, for the piece by Maeterlinck which she has in her repertory is scarcely suited to the general market. Her talents are unquestionable, however, and she is probably well enough equipped for a short tour.

While London theatres are generally given over to triviality, Wagner's operas in English are drawing great crowds in provincial cities, where both the Moody-Manners and the Carl Rosa companies have lately added an English version of "Siegfried" to their repertories.

In Paris, at the Opéra, they have recently had a novelty in the shape of an ambitious work called "Les Barbares," for which Sardou supplied the drama and Saint-Saëns the music. The scenes are laid at Orange at the time a horde of savage Teutons overran the country. A vestal virgin loves a Teuton soldier, and for her sake he is becoming quite a Roman when he dies by the avenging dagger of a Roman widow. Scenically all the resources of the vast Opéra House are employed and musically the work is highly praised both by French and English critics.

The only other recent novelty at the Paris theatres, "L'Affaire Mathieu," at the Palais Royal, is a farce of a familiar pattern, in which the bachelor-hero's perplexities are caused by the officiousness of his aged housekeeper when he is away on an errand of Cupid. He is believed to have been murdered, and his nephew is accused of the crime, and, as usual, complications ensue.

Bronson Howard, who suffered from a relapse of his complaint of neuritis after his return to London late in the Summer, has just gone from Lago Maggiore to Nice, and reports say that he does not mend as rapidly as his friends had hoped. His Anglicized version of "Shenandoah," with a Boer heroine, is held by Arthur Collins for production at the Drury Lane, when the time has come to put a Boer heroine on the English stage, which is not yet. E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Katie Seymour made her first appearance since she returned from America at the Alhambra this week. She sings coon songs and dances with the usual girl chorus.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell leaves England on her first visit to America at the end of November, opening at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York; visiting the principal cities, and returning to London in the middle of May. She will play the repertory which she produced at the Royalty Theatre here, and with much the same company, with one or two important additions.

The St. James's Gazette says: "We hope Mrs. Campbell will return with her charm and distinction unspoiled. When our leading actresses tour the States we always part with them with something of a pang. So many clever players have gone to America full of power and promise and have returned coarsened in voice and style. The delicate art which lovers of good acting admire in London does not appeal to America. Over there something fuller in flavor and more robust seems to be demanded. So our most charming performers have often returned less fragrant, with the bloom knocked off them, and with harsh voices and more violent gestures. We and they are the losers. Let us hope that Mrs. Campbell will be an exception. Her style is so individual and so absolutely her own that it would be fatal to adulterate it by concessions to transatlantic requirements."

Lewis Waller's presentation of "The Sentimentalist" (by H. V. Esmond) at the Duke of York's Theatre this evening proved to be a four-act elaboration of "Next to Nothing." The house was packed with expectant enthusiasts, who did the author the honor of calling him twice before the curtain.

A majority of those present, however, frankly expressed their sorrow that the originally intended title, "The Derelict," had not been adhered to. When "The Sentimentalist" is cut down to reasonable proportions, say the critics, it may possibly be a success, but in its present shape it is doomed to failure.

DELAWARE SOCIETY DINNER.

An Anecdote of Lincoln Told by Benajat G. Jayne.

The Delaware Valley Society of the State of New York held one of its semi-annual dinners at the Hotel Marlborough last evening. Nearly 100 men attended. President Taylor More of the society, P. C. Stalb, M. Linn Bruce, Lawyer Wilton Bennett, Lawyer A. B. Carrington, and Benajat G. Jayne responded to toasts.

The latter said that he organized the first regiment after Lincoln's call for volunteers. "The call reached Ithaca, where I was then living, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and by 9 o'clock on the following morning I had 115 men enlisted ready to go to the front. Every male of my family who was over sixteen years old enlisted, and never laid down his musket until the war was over, or when permanently disabled, or put into a soldier's grave.

"I knew Lincoln well, as well as I ever knew any one in my life. He was humble, so humble that the lowliest man in the world could approach him. He had the heart of a woman. I cannot avoid a story, the story of Abbie Green. One day a letter reached Lincoln from Gen. Dix, telling him that Abbie Green had helped five Union soldiers to escape from Libby Prison, and that she had personally accompanied the soldiers to Fort Monroe, where she had presented herself one morning with them, a very bedraggled woman. I was then in Stanton's office. Lincoln sent for me. He threw the letter from Gen. Dix before me.

"'I don't know what I would do if some rascal were to take that letter and get an appropriation of about $10,000 for that woman,' he said. That was his way of asking any one to do a thing. What he'd'd was to send me to Abbie Green's house when I had secured the passage of a bill donating that sum to her, to tell her about it."

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

A week of bright Autumn sunshine flickering through the forests and their tattered crimson garments; a week of life in the open, of our of door sports, of hunting and cross-country riding, coaching and golf and tennis, riding and driving. Here and there at the end of the week there is a dinner or a dance. The owners of country houses are having house party after house party, and there seems to be no cessation to the gayeties in the suburbs until long after Thanksgiving. Lenox, Morristown, and Tuxedo are the three centres of fashionable life, although there are many on the Hudson and in New Jersey and Westchester, and Meadow Brook holds its own. The past week was distinguished by the dance at Tuxedo, which is the culminating event of the Autumn season there. This week brings a few weddings, and some house parties out of town and a few more weddings in the city. Wednesday seems to be the favorite day, and there are quite a number of matrimonial events arranged for that day.

***

In town there has been the Flower Show, which has been quite a success socially, and the crowds have increased at all the popular restaurants. It is true that the town is still crowded with strangers, and that all the West and the South coming from the watering places are stopping in New York en route. This mass of visitors is, however, thinning out rapidly, and each day sees more arrivals in town. There has been a whisper that, owing to some cause in the personal tax act that men who live out of town, and who have their offices in the city, escape the tax this year, and as the Assessor is busy, it is uncharitably inferred that many of the millionaires will remain at their country seats until very late, indeed, in the Autumn. However, this may be only mere surmise. There are so many attractions at places like Meadow Brook with its polo and its hunts, Ardsley with its golf, Westchester, with its open-air sports, and Tuxedo with its general gayety, that the mere matter of a personal tax, however high, could not have weighed sufficiently in the balance to influence the average millionaire.

***

There are still rumors of many engagements, but these rumors are chiefly old stories, and as yet have had no official confirmation. It is often the unexpected that happens. Senator Chauncey M. Depew sails shortly for Europe to be wedded to Miss Palmer. The marriage will take place late in November or early in December. Miss Palmer is a descendant of the famous Longer family in New Orleans, her grandmother, Mrs. Herman, having been a Miss Longer and one of the famous seven sisters who wer great beauties in their day. Her uncle, Mr. Emile Herman, is very well known in New Orleans and lived there until a few years ago. One of her aunts was Mrs. Luling, whose husband was in business here, and who is related to the Luling family of Rheims, now interested in champagne producing. An English paper in commenting on the engagement says: "The bride is the younger sister of Mme. Von Andre, who is so well known in London. She has lived a great deal in Paris, where her mother, Mrs. Palmer, has an apartment. She was also a good many years in Dresden, where Mme. Von Andre's young life was spent. Miss May Palmer is an admirable linguist and a good musician."

***

It is a pleasure to know that Anthony J. Drexel does not contemplate leaving the United States entirely and that in buying the old Rose Tree Inn he will come back occasionally to this country. The Drexels sailed away last week with their English guests for England via the West Indies. There has always been friendly rivalry between Mrs. Anthony Drexel and Mrs. John R. Drexel as to entertaining, and the residents of Cannes last Spring benefited by it. Mrs. Anthony Drexel has never cared for New York and she likes Newport still less. She is from Baltimore and is true to Bar Harbor, where, as Miss Armstrong, she was a great belle. Her sister, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, arrived from Europe a few weeks ago.

***

There is some little consternation among the residents on and in the vicinity of Gramercy Park at the report that not only one but two tall hotel buildings are to be built there within a short time. The Steinway property, which was recently sold, and which is on the north side of the square, is reported to be shortly torn down and replaced by a tall bachelor apartment building. Again the Tilden house, it is stated, will share the same fate. The Tilden house has been occupied as a boarding house for some years. The grant giving Gramercy Park to the city or rather to the residents does not prohibit hotels, but it does shops. A few years ago when the great Gramercy apartment was built there was an outcry, and now there are several houses used for hotels and rooms fronting on the park. On the other hand, recent improvements have been made at the residence of the James Gerards, the John Cowdins, the Stanford Whites, and the Henry Poors, and near the park Mr Abram S. Hewitt is building a large addition to his residence.

***

The death of Frederick Benedict and the tragic circumstances connected with it cast a gloom over the Tuxedo colony and interfered greatly with the success of the ball on Friday. The death of David P. Sellar in London brought letters and expressions of sympathy from many New Yorkers to his son, young Sellar, who was in this country for two Winters and was extremely popular in society. He came to visit his relatives, the Norries, in this city, and was here for a time last Winter. The death of young Mrs. George Woolsey so soon after her wedding was a great shock. Mr. Woolsey is bringing back the body of his wife, and the funeral will take place in this city on the arrival of the Majestic this coming week.

***

Of the rumored engagements, those which are gossiped about and have received no confirmation whatever include that of Miss Gladys Mills and Mr. Robert Livingston Gerry, Miss Lila Sloane and Mr. William Osgood Field, Mr. Henry Clews, Jr., and Mrs. Duncan Elliot. So busy are the matchmakers in pairing off people that in view of the contemplated decree of divorce to be granted in the Gebhard case, Mrs Gebhard has already been mated for a second experience to three men—Young Thaw of Pittsburg, James Henry Smith, and William C. Whitney, who is credited with sufficient matrimonial intentions to make of him a follower of the prophet. Mr. Gebhard's future is also arranged with Miss Ethel Barrymore. This young actress has also been reported engaged a number of times, and she has met each story with a vigorous denial.

***

The ecclesiastics who were at the Protestant Episcopal Convention at San Francisco are returning to town, and Mr. Morgan and his party have been making a progress of the Western cities en route. San Francisco society turned out and welcomed the Bishops and clergy and pious laity with heartiness and warmth. There were many dinners given, and one of these, and the most elaborate, was that at which William H. Crocker was host on Friday evening, Oct. 11, at the Pacific Union Club. Full particulars have been given by telegraph. Last week Miss Caro Crockett, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Crockett, and Laurence Irving Scott were married. Mrs. Walter S. Martin, a sister-in-law of Peter Martin, was matron of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are to be in New York on their honeymoon.

***

This week-end there are still a number of house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are among the entertainers. At Ardsley and at Morristown there were dances held in the clubhouses. It was the very last of the Morristown series. There was also the usual week-end entertainment at Chatsworth and informal dancing at the Lakewood hotels, which are now quite crowded.

***

The hunts seem to have multiplied, and among those now in their second year of existence one of the most popular is that of Orange County, with its quarters at Goshen and F. Grey Griswold as the master. The well-organized meet of the Genesee Valley was held again yesterday. The Saturday hunts are especially exciting, as the country is stiff and the fences are high. The meet is at the Wadsworth place, and members of the family assemble there in large numbers. Craig Wadsworth has been passing some time there, and Mrs. Adair has just paid the homestead a visit. Among other visitors have been Peter Martin and the Misses Newlands.

***

The death of Prince Joachim Murat recalls the broken engagement to Miss Gwendolyn Caldwell, which took place in 1891. The engagement was short, and the Prince was not in his first youth even then. He felt that he was an American, having been born at Bordentown and his mother having been Miss Caroline Fraser. Miss Caldwell subsequently married the Count de Monstiers Merinville. She has not been at Newport or in this country for several years, living now in France.

***

San Francisco expects a visit from Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who may run out for a few weeks previous to going abroad. There will not be many New Yorkers in California this Winter. Mrs. James A. Garfield, the widow of ex-President Garfield, and Mrs. Stanley Brown, her daughter, will pass the Winter in Pasadena.

***

The international wedding of the week—although really only an international wedding as to locale—will be that of Miss Elizabeth Duer Bronson and Lloyd Griscom in London on Saturday. Egerton L. Winthrop went abroad for this event, and will give the bride away. There will be a large gathering of the Americans in London for the occasion, although at present there are not many New Yorkers there. In town among the many weddings, that of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden and Mr. Joel Nott Allen at the Church of the Ascension will be one of the most notable. On the same day will take place the nuptials of Miss Mabelle Stuart Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Nash, to Antonio Ponvert. Saturday will witness another American marriage in London, and this time really an international one. It will be that of Miss Clara Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Franklin Brown of Boston, to Capt. Reginald Henley C. Vance, and the ceremony will be held in historic St. George's, Hanover Square, where there have been so many vows plighted.

***

There will be the coming week a number of interesting weddings, and most of them will take place on Wednesday—which this season appears to be a favorite day for nuptial events. That of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, and Joel Nott Allen is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, on Lower Fifth Avenue, by Bishop Henry C. Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Octavius Flagg. Owing to the recent death of an aunt of the bride, the wedding is to be a quiet one, and there will be no reception afterward. The only attendant that Miss Ogden will have will be Miss Janet Craven de Kay, daughter of Mrs. Sydney de Kay. Mr. Allen, who is a son of the late Rev. Edward Brown Allen, will have his brother, Edward Ashley Allen, for his best man, and the ushers will be Charles Wisner, Carl C. Nott, a cousin of the bridegroom-to-be; Rufus R. Graves, and Augustus Davies.

***

The wedding of Miss Mabelle Stuart Nash and Antonio Ponvert is also to be celebrated on Wednesday. This wedding will be witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends only, and will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Nash, 19 West Seventy-third Street. Miss Nash's only attendant will be Mrs. Lewis M. Gibb. Mr. Ponvert, who is a son of Elias Ponvert of Cuba and a nephew of the late Antonio Terry, will have his cousin, Francisco Terry of Paris; Warren B. Nash, Adams C. Sumner, and George L. Woodruff as his ushers. Elie L. Ponvert, a brother of Mr. Ponvert, will be his best man. A reception will follow the ceremony.

***

Another of Wednesday's weddings will be that of Miss Mabel A. Brown, daughter of J. G. Brown, and Robert A. Johnson. It is to be celebrated in the evening at the home of the bride's parents in West Forty-second Street.

***

Miss Daisy Scott and George Rathbone Dyer, who are to be married on Thursday, Nov. 7, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will have as their attendants the following: Miss Evelyn Scott, a sister of the bride-to-be, will be maid of honor and the Misses Belle and Mary Burnee, Miss Virginia Gammell of Providence, and Miss Daisy Greer are to be the bridesmaids. Elisha Dyer, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom-to-be, is to act as best man, and the ushers will be J. Philip Benkard, Monson Morris, H. Roger Winthrop, Ernest Iselin, Norman Scott, and William Greer.

***

An engagement of interest announced during the week is that of Miss Josephine Atterbury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, to Dr. Ernest Valentine Hubbard. Miss Atterbury is the sister of Miss Sallie Atterbury and a niece of the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, who married Miss Van Rensselaer. Her mother before her marriage was Miss Annie T. Lawrence. Dr. Hubbard is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hubbard, and is a member of the New York Athletic and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs. Miss Atterbury, who has recently returned from abroad, is a clever amateur author.

***

At the wedding of Miss Edith Slater Mills and W. Wilson Drake in Trinity Chapel the coming week, Miss Amy Mills is to be her sister's maid of honor and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Marion Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Armstrong and a sister of Edward Maitland Armstrong, who recently married Miss Gwendolyn King; Miss Charlotte H. Prime, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Prime, and niece of Mrs. James Scrymser; Miss Lillian G. Tyler and Miss Gertrude Pell, daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell. Mr. Drake, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Drake, is a Princeton graduate, class of '97.

***

At the wedding on Nov. 12 of Miss Julia Post Brown and Benjamin C. Fincke, Miss Nellie Brown, a sister of Miss Brown, is to be maid of honor. The Misses Natalie Wick of Youngstown, Ohio, and Laura Hard, Nannie Brown, and Claire Ellsworth of this city, are to be the bridesmaids. William Fincke is to be the best man, and the ushers will be Ellsworth Lee, William Trowbridge, Henry Brooks, John C. Adams, J. Wright Brown, and Lincoln Ellsworth. Miss Brown is the daughter of Waldron P. Brown, and Mr. Fincke is the son of Mrs. James W. Ellsworth of Chicago by a former marriage. The wedding is to be solemnized in the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, on Tuesday, Nov. 12.

***

London is still very dull. There are not many Americans there. Among those who have arrived and are en route for this country are J. J. Van Alen and Miss Sara Van Alen, who were at the Langham a fortnight ago, having just returned from Paris. One of the fêtes of the near future is the coming of age of young Lord Herbert of Lea, the nephew of Lady de Gray and also of Michael Herbert, who married Miss Belle Wilson. Mrs. Herbert is in town, the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. T. Wilson. Lord Pauncefote and family were booked to sail yesterday. They will only pass through New York, going direct to Washington.

***

A wedding which has created some comment in London was that of the Hon. Charles Eric Craven, the second son of the late Earl of Craven and the brother of the present Earl, who married Miss Bradley Martin, to Mme. Amaelia Kolowratek of Hungary. The wedding took place at Corpus Christi, Maiden Lane, Strand, and the Rev. M. Subra performed the ceremony. None of the bridegroom's family was present.

***

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle are now at Clumber. The Duchess dislikes the place very much, but she has given up her villa on the Thames. Lord Francis Hope has been their guest. They will not come to London next season, as the Duchess is devoted to outdoor life, and the Duke is busily engaged in writing and aiding the ritualists in the country districts.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, who are settled at Biarritz, have been entertaining at the Club, and gave a breakfast to the Duc and Duchess de la Rochefoucauld. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have been driving all through the country in their automobile, and are going to make the trip from Biarritz to Pau. Mrs. Slater, who is well known in New York and New London, is also at Biarritz for the season.

***

There are still a few who linger at Lake Lucerne enjoying the Autumn weather. A fortnight ago Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lord were at the Schweizerhof, where were also Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, the mother of Lorillard Spencer, is still at Lucerne, but she returns shortly to her home in Paris. Baron von Hoffman is also at Lucerne, but Mr. and Mrs. E. Luckenmeyer have left for the city by the Seine. The Countess Arthur de Gabriac has also returned to her home after a Summer passed at this lovely spot.

***

The schedules for the fashionable hunts are as follows: Orange County Hunt, Oct. 30; Meadow Brook, Monday, Oct. 28, Roslyn Breakwater; Oct. 30 at Bulls Head; the Westchester, Oct. 29, at Rye, and Oct. 31 at Allendale Farm. The Meadow Brook people had a hunt after wild foxes yesterday over the Whitney place. The regular drag hunts this year take place Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene will have a house party at their house, near Roslyn, this week end. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will have a small family party. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb will also entertain at Shelburne Farms. The Morgan-Potter party, which arrived in New York yesterday morning, have been away for about three weeks. Among the ladies of the party were Mrs. Doane, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Markoe, and Mrs. Davidge, the daughter of Bishop Potter, and Mrs. David Greer. Some of the party are Mr. Morgan's guests over Sunday at Highland Falls. There are rumors that Cupid has been a bit busy and that he will be as triumphant as were the clergymen who opposed the new canon for divorce. An engagement may be announced within the next ten days.

***

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Romola Dahlgren have taken a house in East Nineteenth Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith are entertaining to-day at Westbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story have friends at their place near White Plains.

***

Among those visiting in the country this week are Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who is at Lenox; Miss Edith Gray, who is visiting Miss Fish and Mr. Hamilton Fish at Garrisons; Miss Natalie Schenck, who is at Lenox, and Mrs. Hugo de Fritsch, who is at Newport with Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs. Mrs. James B. Townsend and her family are at Morristown.

***

Philadelphia has already begun its season. It is true that so far the entertaining has been in the immediate suburbs. There has been quite a number of harvest home dinners and dances, the latter being held in barns. Robert Toland gave a harvest home dinner at Wynnewood last Saturday, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rodgers Cartwright gave a débutante tea for their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Cartwright, at Chestnut Hill last Tuesday, followed by a dance at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Miss Aline Potter of New York, Mrs. William Bayne of this city, Miss Maria Pickney Norris, and Miss Louise Johnson of Philadelphia assisted in receiving. Edmund T. D. Lewis also gave a small musicale in town, which was well attended.

***

The wedding of Miss Leonie de Bary and George Dillwyn Cross, whose engagement was announced some time ago in this column, are to be married in Calvary Church, at Summit, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Special cars for New York guests are to be attached to the train leaving this city at 2 o'clock. Miss de Bary is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph de Bary. Mrs. de Bary was Miss Augusta Rawson Cecil. Miss Anita de Bary is a younger sister of the bride-to-be. Mr. Cross is a member of the Calumet and Baltusrol Golf Clubs, and of the Sons of the Revolution and the Southern Society.

***

Among those who are stopping at Lakewood, N. J., are Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Grinnell, George T. Brokaw, and Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander. Miss Greta Pomeroy has been at Georgian Court, the guest of Mrs. Kingdon.

***

The marriage of Miss Lillie Macdonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Macdonald, to W. Gustav Triest of Dongan Hills, S. I., is to be celebrated the coming week, Nov. 2, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, this city.

***

The Campania arrived from Liverpool yesterday. There was quite a large passenger list. Among those who were on board were Sir Charles Hunter, G. M. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fraser, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge. Mrs. Henry Clews returned on the St. Paul.

***

The Etruria sailed with a small passenger list. Among those booked were David Graham, William R. Houghton, Col. J. B. Rideout, and Capt. J. B. Stewart.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, who have been in New York, have gone to the Hot Springs of West Virginia before they open their town house for the season. They have taken the residence next door to that of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who have let their house to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

***

Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen return from New London this coming week, and will take possession of their town house for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott have returned from Far Rockaway. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Livingston have opened their house, 108 East Thirtieth Street.

***

A number of Southerners are in town. Among the number, Mr. and Mrs. Brittin and Miss Celeste Brittin of New Orleans, have been at the Buckingham; Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston is here for a brief stay; Mr. and Mrs. Bright of the same place have been at Tuxedo and Meadow Brook. Mr. and Mrs. George Denegre are at the Albemarle, and Mrs. Henry Preston, Miss Myrtle Stauffer, and Mr. Isaac H. Stauffer are at the Cambridge.

***

Antonio Ponvert, who is to be married next week to Miss Nash, gave at Delmonico's last evening his bachelor dinner. Mr. Gennert also gave his bachelor dinner last evening at Delmonico's.

***

The flower show at Madison Square Square Garden, which closes to-night, has been visited by many well-known men and women. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, and many others have been noticed there.

***

Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly and Miss Ruth Snyder, who passed a Winter in New York two years ago, but who are from Philadelphia, will sail early this coming month to visit Charlemagne Tower, Minister to Russia, Mrs. Reilly's brother.

***

Among those who arrived on the St. Paul were the Misses Patten of Washington. They will stop a few days in this city, and then go direct to the National capital. As already announced, the wedding of Miss Edyth Patten and Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin will take place on Nov. 6.

SOCIETY NOTES.

At the entertainment and ball to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 25 by the Temple Israel Sisterhood for the benefit of their building fund the following programme has been arranged through the kindness of Mr. Charles Frohman:

The boxes have nearly all been sold, and the affair promises to be one of the events of the social season. The committee in charge are Mrs. Maurice H. Harris, Chairman; Mr. David Goodman, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. Joseph Proskauer, Mrs. Harry C. Nathan, Mrs. August Goldsmith, and Mrs. David Rutsky.

Mrs. William Blake Upperman will be heard again at the Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday evening, Nov. 7. Three numbers of her programme—"The Masquerade," by Saxe; "Romance of a Swan's Nest," by Browning, and "The Portrait," by Meredith, are by request. Mrs. Upperman will be assisted by Miss Estelle Morton, pianist, who will also sing a number of ballads.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Anna Reife, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Reife, to Frederick W. Tietjen, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, 178 East Ninety-fourth Street. The Rev. William F. Schoenfeld will officiate. Miss Mathilda J. Tietjen will be maid of honor, and Edward Sparnicht will be the best man. A large reception will follow the ceremony.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Annette Browning Kellogg, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kellogg, and William Edward Colt, Jr., on Nov. 6 in St. Bartholomew's Church, at 4 o'clock. The ushers will be F. Leonard Kellogg, a brother of the bride; Benjamin K. Hotchkiss, Alden Freeman of Orange, H. Livingston Reeve, and the Messrs. McLane and Dudley A. Van Ingen of New York, the two latter cousins of the groom. Edward Van Ingen will be the best man. A small reception will immediately follow the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 33 East Sixty-second Street.

Miss Lizzie Plympton Clarke, daughter of George C. Clarke of West Seventy-third Street, and Henry Gottlieb Gennert, is to take place on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock, in All Angels' Church. Miss Elizabeth Drummond has been selected for the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Helen Gennert, Althea Jewell, Jessie B. Libby, and Emma Lockwood. Mr. Gennert's best man is to be William O. Gennert, and the ushers will be Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., Maurice Gennert, George H. Clarke, Edmund L. Mooney, Henry Chatain, and James T. Lee. After the ceremony at the church there will be a reception at the residence of the bride's parents.

Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," orchestra, Theodore Gordohn, conductor; piano solo, (a) Rigodon, Raff, (b) valse de concert, Moskowski; violoncello solo, (a) romanza, Becker, (b) introduction and tarantelle, Hansen, Mr. Hans Kronold; soprano solo, aria, (from "Barbiere de Seviglia," Rossini, Miss Estelle Liebling; violin solo, polonaise, Wieniawski, Miss Josephine Mackenzie; piano solo, Rhapsodie No. 12, Liszt, Miss Jessie Shay; violoncello solo, Carmen fantasie, Hollman, Mr. Kronold; soprano solo, (a) "Pastorale," Bizet, (b) "At Parting," Rogers, (c) "Die Nachtigall," Alablieff, Miss Estelle Liebling; violin solo, Moto Perpetuo, Ries, Miss Mackenzie. Part II.—Miss Beatrice Herford, monologues.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 26.—W. Denison Hatch has leased for a term of years of the Misses Gibert their cottage Le Chalet on Bellevue Avenue, which he occupied during the Summer.

Miss Butler of New York is the guest of Miss Taylor, daughter of Henry A. C. Taylor, at his cottage on Annandale Road.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke closed their villa, Beech Bound, to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. J. G. Johnson closed her cottage on Bellevue Court and went to Philadelphia.

Edwin G. Angell and Henry C. Cooke closed their season at Newport and returned to Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis will close their cottage on Ocean Avenue on Wednesday next and will soon go abroad. They will spend the Winter and Spring in Egypt.

Mrs. Frank M. Smythe, who has been visiting her brothers, Dr. W. T. Bull and Congressman M. Bull, returned to-day to her home in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who have spent the Summer in Europe, arrived here to-day and are occupying their cottage in Halidon Hill.

Mrs. Lippitt, wife of ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, and State Agent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, entertained the officers of the local chapters of Rhode Island at luncheon at her villa, near Bailey's Beach, to-day. A large number of guests came from Providence to attend the luncheon.

SMALLPOX CASES AT NEWPORT.

Seven Reported and All but One Traced to a Salvation Army Captain's Case.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 26.—Newport has seven cases of smallpox, including one which was reported last evening and three which came to light to-day. All but one of the cases have been traced to the first case, that of Capt. Evans of the Salvation Army.

The second case was that of Mrs. Evans, wife of the Captain, and the third that of Gertrude Peabody, a local member of the Salvation Army. Two of those reported this morning live in the same house in which Capt. Evans lived. The others are in the immediate vicinity. Capt. Evans came from Boston a short time before he was taken ill, and it is thought contracted the disease there.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Miss Eloise L. Breese entertained many of the Tuxedo set at her cottage this evening with a musicale and supper. Among her guests were Taber Sears, L. B. Preston, Miss Preston, George E. Dodge, Miss Rodger, Capt. Chaplin of Englewood, James Brown Lord, Cecil Baring, Archibald Harrison, Joseph Steven, H. Talmadge, Miss Gladys Smith, J. H. Burton, Lloyd Warner, and others.

Amos T. French entertained a large party at luncheon at the club to-day, and at dinner at his cottage. Among his guests were Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mrs. Addison Cammack, and others.

Among those who entertained at their cottages were Mrs. F. Tams, F. de P. Foster, O. A. Conkling, W. S. Gurnee, and A. D. Juilliard.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hancy entertained at their Cottage Miss Elizabeth Masten, Alfred Wagstaff, William Greenough, and Charles Weston, Jr.

Charles B. Alexander entertained a number of friends at his cottage to meet W. H. Crocker.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer had a dinner at their cottage to-night for the younger set, invited to meet Miss Eleanor Jay. Among those present were Roger Poor, Robert W. Goelet, Richmond Talbot, Miss Kane, Miss Cruger, Miss Rives, Townsend Burden, Jr., Sumner Gerard, and Miss Gurnee.

Sir Charles Hunter, Bart., of London, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Coates at dinner at the John Foster cottage, where numerous friends were invited to meet him.

The second of the Saturday evening musicales and dances took place at the club and was well patronized.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Asser—Wotherspoon.

Lieut. Col. Joseph John Asser of the English Army and Miss Leila Wotherspoon, daughter of the late James Wotherspoon, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church chantry by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's Church. Only relatives and a few intimate friends had received invitations to the wedding.

The bride was unattended. She walked up the aisle on the arm of her uncle, Leland Hoppock, but was given away by her mother. Her gown was of white crêpe de chine and chiffon over white satin. The bodice front was trimmed with crossing ruffles of old point lace and the veil of rose point, which had been worn by six other members of her family, was fastened to her coiffure with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was made of bride roses. Asser's best man was Cushing Stetson, and the ushers were Frank and Thomas R. Stetson. The chantry was tastefully decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums, and the private parlors at the Park Avenue Hotel, where the following reception was held, also were decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums.

On Nov. 2 Col. Asser and his bride will sail for England, where they will make a brief visit to the bridegroom's father. They are due in Cairo on Dec. 1, and will spend the Winter at the Hotel d'Angleterre. Col. Asser commands the Dorsetshire Regiment, and has an appointment on Sir Reginald Wingate's staff.

Bunting—Massonneau.

Special to The New York Times.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Miss Eliza F. Massonneau, daughter of the late Robert Livingston Massonneau, was married yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Church, at Red Hook, N. Y., to John Davenport Bunting of White Plains. Miss Emma M. Massonneau, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Marguerita Bunting of Kingston, N. Y.; Miss Margaret T. Moore of New York City, Miss Kathryne M. Pulver of Clavcrack, and Miss Bessie Coon of Red Hook. After the ceremony a reception was given at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Bunting will sail in a few days for Florida, where they will spend the Winter.

Ballantyne—Cannon.

Miss Charlotte Mabel Cannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Graham Cannon, was married yesterday afternoon to Henry Francis Ballantyne at the country home of her parents, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittridge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives and immediate friends.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. F. T. WARD.

Sister of the Only Man to be Made a Chinese "Joss" Leaves Money to Found a Chinese Library.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct 26.—The clause in the will of Elizabeth C. Ward which bequeaths to the Essex Institute of Salem the sum of $1,000, "for the setting apart of a suitable room for a Chinese library," and the further gift of the interest upon a trust fund of $900 for the purchase of Chinese books, pictures, and works relating to Chinese customs and history, recalls one of the most romantic stories of heroism in the history of Far Cathay.

Miss Ward was the only sister of Gen. Frederick T. Ward of Salem, the hero of the Tai-Ping rebellion and the only foreigner who received Chinese immortality, being worshipped as a "joss," or god.

Although more than forty years have elapsed since Frederick Ward, Admiral General under the Chinese Imperial Government, fell at the head of his "ever-victorious army" in a desperate charge at Tskie against fearful odds

Local Politics from the Readers' Standpoint.

A PROHIBITION APPEAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 21st inst. there is a communication from "B. F. L.," "A voter in perplexed mood." I beg to explain how he, and all others who honestly desire to do so, can honestly vote against all bossism. It should be understood there is a third party in the field, who knows no boss, and is not only fighting against the bossism of the Democratic and the Republican Parties, but especially against the boss of both parties, viz., the combined liquor traffic of the city and State. I refer to the Prohibition Party, who have nominated a full county and city ticket. It has no doubt been quite observant to all who have read what any of the candidates of the two dominant parties have had to say as regards the excise question; that they are ready to promise almost anything that may be desired, even to the extent of a pledge not to enforce, to any extent, any restrictive laws now upon the statute book that they, the liquor men, may desire to ignor and violate, and this, too, with the full knowledge that, if elected, they will be inaugurated into office with a solemn oath to support, maintain, and uphold the Constitution and laws of the State, and especially to faithfully execute all laws pertaining to the particular office to which they may be elected. Why, we ask, this utter subserviency to an open and avowed violator of the law as typified in the liquor traffic? It is the great and most unscrupulous boss of both parties. It bosses the bosses and the candidates of both the Democratic and the Republican Parties.

They may prate all they please about "personal liberty" and the "innocent customs of the people," but back of it all is a fear to offend and desire to cater to what the men engaged in the liquor traffic wish, and what they demand is to be allowed to violate as they please all laws pertaining to the sale of liquors, and only to observe those that they have a mind to.

What ignoble subserviency! How contemptible on the part of any one with any degree of respectability to thus cringe before the representatives of a traffic that has been denounced by all churches as a pernicious, degrading, and demoralizing business, and in regard to which the Supreme Court of the United States has said that "we cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks: nor the fact, established by statistics accessible to every one, that the disorder, pauperism, and crime prevalent in the country are, in some degree at least, traceable to this evil." And yet in the face of all this, both Mr. Low and Mr. Shepard are a unit as regards overtures to secure the allegiance of the men engaged in the liquor traffic, and which, in order to secure, they have practically pledged themselves to allow them to do as they please as regards the observance of laws calculated to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks and to prevent possibly in some degree many of the evils mentioned by the Supreme Court. What is this but fostering and encouraging anarchy? All who would protest against it should avail themselves of the opportunity to do so officially by voting the Prohibition ticket, and in so doing rebuke, not only the boss of the Democratic Party and the boss of the Republican Party, but the big boss of both parties. E. A. P.

New York, Oct. 22, 1901.

TAMMANY THE REAL ISSUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fatuous blindness of certain otherwise high-minded and enlightened Democrats who have espoused the cause of Tammany because of its adoption of Shepard as its stalking horse, is one of the most tragic developments of recent politics. To many who feel as I do about the issues of the coming election, it seems inconceivable that thinking and patriotic citizens, loving their city and jealous of its good name, should by any imaginable process of reasoning bring themselves to see in the ticket headed by Edward M. Shepard anything other than a device for bamboozling the voters of New York into the belief that a reformed Tammany is not a contradiction of terms; or that they should fail to perceive that the triumph of that ticket will simply fasten upon the city for years to come the detestable domination of these very powers against which in past years Mr. Shepard has hurled his diatribes and directed his great talents.

If such persons will seriously ask themselves, "Why and with what motive was this extraordinary nomination forced by the 'Squire of Wantage' upon his unwilling convention?" and will answer it in all truthfulness to their own consciences, keeping clearly in mind the known character and methods of the Squire, the arguments by which they have justified their support of the Croker ticket must lose all their force. The city is groaning under an intolerable despotism of vice, fraud, corruption, and violence, the unspeakable vileness of which should arouse every generous soul to uncompromising and wrathful activity for its utter overthrow. Now, or never, is the time for the decisive blow. There is no other issue in this campaign; it is Croker and Devery against decency and honesty. And yet, because Croker pushes in front of his cohorts the too willing but uncomfortable Shepard, these respectable Democrats are ready to fall in with the whole disreputable procession and to march in company with the whole army of the gamblers and brigands who have been robbing us these many years and corrupting the moral atmosphere of the whole community.

The campaign to elect Shepard Mayor means a campaign also for Ike Fromme as President of the Borough of Manhattan; for Wardman Bissert's attorney—angels and ministers of grace defend us!—as District Attorney; for Robert A. Van Wyck as a Judge of the Supreme Court; for a Tammany majority on the Board of Estimate, and for Tammany men in all the county offices. Worse than this, it means—a peril which has not attracted the notice it should receive—that in the very degree to which Mr. Shepard shall, if elected, succeed in carrying out his promises of good government so far as he is personally concerned, will Tammany take to itself the credit of his achievements, however hard it may have sought to block them, and ride into new power and favor on the strength of its own failure.

Having served as its stalking horse in the campaign and then borne for two years the brunt of its covert or open antagonism in office, the unhappy Shepard will reap as his final reward the realization that he has entrenched his whilom enemy deeper than ever in power to work his wicked designs. Tammany is quite willing to "lie low" within reasonable limits for a while in order to "ride high" in the years to follow.

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
When the devil got well—the devil a monk was he!"

A. D. F. HAMLIN.

New York, Oct. 20, 1901.

A CHOICE FOR VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the smoke of battle dims the vision of many in the present political contest goes without saying. We have here, after four years of rule of the present administration, the press united in its denunciation of our rulers. The clergy's unanimous voice is against it. Real estate holders and business men are against it. Every department, charged with corruption, many of them charged with collusion with criminals, gamblers, keepers of houses of illfame, and the vicious in general.

We have had the indictment of several Police Captains, the conviction of Bissert; the Fire Department officials stand charged with defrauding the city, and, finally, the judiciary is under a cloud, charged with partisan decisions. These charges are openly made by the press, the clergy, Mr. Low, Mr. Grout, Judge Jerome, and others. Now what happens in the face of all this? Has a denial been made by a single department or individual? No.

Has the judiciary made a denial? No. They propose to wait till the smoke of battle has cleared away, and then forget it. Well, that depends on circumstances. Is there a man, an honorable man, in this community who, charged with any dishonorable act, would stand idly by and not repeat such charge with might and main? No, a thousand times no.

The newspapers quote Judge Jerome with saying that he would give $5,000 to charity if his recent charges were met as honesty would meet such charges, and still no answer.

Croker, charged with every crime, stands silent. Is it the silence of innocence? Or does he assume the rôle of peculiarity? He did a peculiar thing; he testified before the Mazet committee as follows: "I gave it to him in cash." "Q.—How much was that?" "A.—$17,000." (This was in the testimony taken regarding an interest his son purchased in the Trenton Fire Proofing Company.)

Well, it is stupid to comment on the character of a man who, so well known as Dick Croker, says he carries $17,000 in bills in his pocket and purchases a partnership with cash ($17,000) in preference to the usual way of making a payment of that size.

Any community that can swallow that, can digest almost anything.

We have the open solemn promises of the Fusion candidates as to their intention if elected to carry out the reforms this great city needs and cries for. We have absolutely no promises from the others. "We applaud and commend the present administration," says the Tammany Hall platform.

Choose, fellow-citizens. On the one hand you have the promise of clean, honorable gentlemen; on the other you are asked to commend an administration during whose ministration have arisen the ice question, the police scandals, the Dock Department scandals; the Street Cleaning Department scandals; in fact, you are asked to set the seal of approval on what stands condemned by a unanimous press, pulpit, and our best citizens.

God save the Republic. NEW YORKER.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

MR. LOW AND THE CITY COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be fair and proper for Mr. Low to state publicly what, if elected Mayor, would be his position toward the City College? The fact that the Hon. Everett P. Wheeler thought there was need to write a letter intended to reassure those who feel an interest in this college indicates that doubt is felt as to Mr. Low's position in regard to it, while the fact that Mr. Wheeler was able to give so slight a reason for thinking Mr. Low to be favorably inclined toward the City College may tend rather to increase this doubt.

One thing which would seem to justify this doubt is the fact that Mr. Low has for twelve years been at the head of Columbia University, which has among its friends not a few who look askance upon a free college, either on the ground that it may have some students who might go to Columbia if there was no free college, or because they would reserve a college education for those only whose fathers can pay for it. Indeed the writer understands that one of the professors at Columbia has expressed the opinion that higher education should not be given to the working classes.

Again, this doubt of the Fusion candidate's friendliness toward the College of the City of New York may be further increased by the fact that one of Mr. Low's strongest supporters among our newspapers—THE TIMES—recently published an editorial proposing to refuse money to the City College which is needed to defray the expense of instructing its increasing number of students, and advocating that the number of this institution's pupils be restricted to the number formerly on its rolls—thus denying college education to many qualified applicants.

If this is to be a republic, and not practically an oligarchy, the voters surely must be educated well in order to vote well. And its citizens are entitled to know how these stand toward public education who are seeking election to positions which give power either to hamper or to advance our free educational institutions.

In many Western States university education is offered free in State universities to all residents, while in the East this one free college is called "an anomaly" by one of our leading daily newspapers because it is free.

Does it not look as though there must be too much of selfishness expressed in the arrangements of our civilization, which does not show so much in newer communities, but which, as communities grow older, crystallizes into institutions that still further develop this selfishness? Otherwise how shall we explain the fact that men who in their education have partaken of some of the best fruits of our civilization should wish to deny this education to their fellowmen.

That there is hostility to our free college is plain enough. The question which the friends of the City College would like to have answered is: "How does Mr. Low stand on the question of giving this institution adequate accommodations and support?" G. S. K.

New York, Oct. 20, 1901. Rutgers, '73.

TAMMANY TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One grieves when death ruthlessly smites down those in the full vigor of mental and physical life, untested, untried. How different the feeling when disease has made heavy inroads and dotage claimed its victim! Who but the maudlin will weep the downfall of our municipal tiger?

What is a greater witness to the decay of reason, of memory, of common sense, than the circular letter sent to the public school teachers of Greater New York? We are urged to vote the Tammany ticket, not, of course, because Mayor Van Wyck vetoed the Davis bill; not because most of the Tammany officials have fought tooth and nail against giving the teachers full recognition; not, of course, because we teach in ill-ventilated, ill-lighted, unsanitary buildings that portion of our children who can crowd in, first come, first served; but because of an appalling danger which overhangs our profession when Mr. Croker is no longer our King. Our Mayor will be a mere figurehead, and, horrible dictu! our scolastic dictator will be Nicholas Murray Butler, who, not sufficiently engrossed in his arduous duties at Columbia, will, as Warwick behind the throne, force us all to experiment in fads!

And this stupendous document does not even close with an exhortation to "bear those ills we have" rather than "fly to others" that they tell us of! Verily "men have lost their reason" when Tammany fails to see the humor and the worse than futility of such an appeal!

A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

CHARACTER AND FITNESS FOR OFFICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An interesting question suggests itself just now. Of what avail is personal character for honesty and all that goes to make a good citizen when a man consents to run for office? The press, the supposed organ or public opinion, theoretically looks for it while it practically condemns the unfortunate nominee if he does not give pledges beforehand at variance with his conscience and his manhood.

Let me cite two illustrations of how this liberty (or rather license) of the press is exercised. One is the case of Mr. Shepard, against whom before he accepted the Tammany nomination for Mayor no word of reproach was ever uttered. Now he is placed outside the pale of decent citizenship, his previous social standing ignored, his motives questioned, and he is found to be tarred with the same brush as marks the ordinary unscrupulous politician.

If all this is true how is it it was never previously known. If not true THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Shepard's bitterest opponent, should not endeavor to create the impression that it is. Political aspersion of character as "news" is not "fit to print."

My next illustration is the case of Louis F. Haffen, President of Bronx Borough, who has been renominated for the office. It is universally acknowledged that to Mr. Haffen's unquestioned ability and fidelity to his obligations during an official connection of more than ten years the astonishing progress made in the borough is due. As Superintendent of Parks, as Commissioner of Street Improvements, and later as President of the Borough for the last four years the district above Harlem has developed to a surprising extent. The splendid series of maps prepared under his supervision facilitating the transfer of property, the proper return for public money expended in the borough, the well-planned and executed improvements, as works of public utility, set the stamp of approval on his acts as a public officer, and his re-election to the Presidency is looked forward to as a bright promise for the future of the borough. Yet he also is assailed, (not, it is true, by THE NEW YORK TIMES, as in the Shepard case,) but by some of the Republican city papers and by the scurrilous elements among the local papers presumably under the liberty (fast degenerating into license) of the press.

WILLIAM F. TAAFFE.

New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

Defense of Mr. Coler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republican attack on the city's financial department is a veiled insinuation on its able and honest head, which will cause the resentment of all Mr. Coler's friends both in and out of the Citizens' Union who know the figures used in the recent statements, although accurate in amounts, &c., are deducted and twisted in such a manner as to mislead and deceive the ignorant or uninformed public, who generally place too much confidence in figures, and reliance on amounts and in the truth of their deductive conclusions. Politicians plot years ahead, and can we not see the effort of both bosses to discredit and dishonor that daring young man, who has stood by the people and in return should be upheld by them?

Have not the Fusion forces sufficient arguments and material without using advanced Republican State arguments? Is it necessary to pander to those who believe in accusations rather than refutations? This whole business of loose, slanderous statements is ill-advised and sure to rebound to the detriment of the cause. I have faith in the people awaiting Mr. Coler's statement before deciding.

ONE ON THE FENCE.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

To Shepard Independents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is evident that there are a number of Shepard independents. Will you urge upon them the necessity for careful scrutiny of the entire ticket, as they may find considerable room for choice among the several candidates? The difficulty of voting a mixed ticket is a bugaboo which should not alarm a man of ordinary intelligence.

To me the election of Low seems secondary to the selection of Jerome. It will be a burning shame if the men and women of the city do not come forward with financial aid for the cause of reform. If any one falters now, may he cease to prate of "improved conditions" and learn to glory in corruption and extravagance if his neglect helps to fasten them upon our fair city.

M. B.

New York, Oct. 22, 1901.

MR. FROMME AND THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When you see it in Mr. Fromme's speeches it isn't so! Teachers are, by virtue of their trade, critical, and it would be expedient for candidates to weigh their remarks upon the subject of the schools.

Dr. Maxwell did not address a meeting of the Principals on May 20, 1901, for there was no meeting on that date. And when there is a meeting of the Principals it is presided over and addressed by the Borough not the City Superintendent. Official courtesy prescribes that the City Superintendent direct the Principals through their immediate superiors, the Borough and Associate Superintendents, and none of these gentlemen has ever told us that foreign languages would be taken out of the elementary course. But, as they are intelligent men, they probably deem it a particularly mean swindle to take nearly two hours of the children's precious time every week in order to provide places for the teachers of foreign tongues and to provide readers for the newspapers of this city which are not published in the language of the country.

Probably these gentlemen know, also, that one foreign language at a time is quite enough for a little child to wrestle with, and, as English is a foreign tongue to most of our pupils, it would be well to concentrate their attention upon that. But none of these gentlemen say these things to us, their official subordinates, because the course of study is not made by them, but by their official superiors, the members of the School Board.

The "Reform" Board did make rules looking to the selection of the best teachers for the High Schools, and very reasonably required High School experience in those appointed to the upper positions in the newly organized schools. Those rules are still in force, though a Tammany Board of Education has controlled the schools for four years. If these regulations of the "Reform" Board are so pernicious, why do not Mayor Van Wyck's appointees alter them? Possibly it is because the present Commissioners, like Mayor Strong's Commissioners, believe that the schools were made for the children, and that the city should buy the best teaching talent to be found anywhere, even if in "foreigners from Pennsylvania and Iowa."

All the much-abused "fads" are still in the course of study, where they were placed by that same "Reform" Board. Tammany's Mayor waxed eloquent over the iniquity of teaching the arts to children of the plain people, but his Commissioners left them all untouched.

Much "language," as Mulvaney would say, was lavished upon those by-laws, inspired by Satan, (or, to use what a certain school set considers an equivalent term, Dr. Butler of Columbia,) requiring examination for promotion in rank, and then appointment in order of the merit shown at these competitive examinations—all these naughty laws are still in existence, and still strictly and honestly enforced. The present Tammany Board of Education has indorsed every reform instituted by Mayor Strong's board, and has altered nothing, notwithstanding the outcries from its own political camp. The stream has for once risen higher than its source, and good has again come out of Nazareth! But jolly little credit is due to Nazareth!

We shall have the school system properly centralized next year, and then the penny school politician in Brooklyn will no longer be able to obstruct its smooth administration. The people of Brooklyn want good teachers for their children. They have them, and they are satisfied. The only people who howl about home rule for the Brooklyn schools are those who have a little patronage under the silly "local committee" system; no one else cares where the schools are governed, so long as they are well governed.

No, Mr. Fromme, there is a bear market for gold brick stock in the schools. We know all about Tammany Boards of Appropriation which consistently cut school estimates to the bone, and we have not forgotten that it was Albany and not Tammany Hall which gave us our present fair salaries. We remember Mr. Coler's spasms over our long-delayed attainment of a living wage, and we note with interest that he worries only over our share of the eight-million-dollar increase in the salary item of the city budget. I think we can promise to go on remembering these things.

If Mr. Fromme would consult a few experts before he again tackles the school situation he would avoid these blunders which are so painful to observe in a man of his reputed intelligence.

PRINCIPAL.

New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

Edward M. Shepard's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a reader of THE TIMES to append to the editorial, "Tammany and Anti-Tammany," a quotation from Justice Jerome's speech before the Woman's Municipal League? "No one doubts that Mr. Shepard has been an honest man in business, but in politics he has been on every side on every question. Unless he is a very dishonest man, he cannot accept a nomination from a great body of men and then put a knife into them." TRUTH.

New York, Oct. 22, 1901.

A Question of Morals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We must have an expression of opinion on the law of '74, as it applies to the municipal campaign in New York, particularly since Mr. Shepard's citation last evening of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude in his campaign of '96. THE TIMES simply refers to the law as bad law; but that is not sufficient. The question is essentially one of morals. To turn pledges into policy and to refuse to give pledges "out of policy"—these positions of the candidates should be fairly discussed. S. J. G.

Little Falls, N. J., Oct. 22, 1901.

Mr. Shepard Tammany's Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hard to realize that Mr. Shepard can have changed so suddenly from the able, earnest champion of good government and all that is honest and right as to become the candidate and leader of Tammany, that he has so bitterly condemned during so many years. He knows, and no man knows better than he, how powerless for good he will be if elected with those who are on the same ticket.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Shepard will be lert a private citizen to mourn his folly, and Mr. Croker to rejoice that he has rendered powerless his once bitterest enemy. No Democrat should vote for Mr. Shepard, influenced by the high esteem he has formerly had for him. He is not now the advocate of all that is for the best welfare of our city, but the nominee of the party he has fought so many years. I fully appreciate your able and earnest support of the cause of the Citizens' Union. I have been an almost constant reader of your much-valued paper since it was first issued, and have seldom differed from your views on public affairs.

A FRIEND OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

New York, Oct. 22, 1901.

Praise for Justice Jerome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Justice Jerome, candidate for District Attorney in the New York City campaign, is one of the most interesting figures now before the public.

It is a positive relief to see a man stop talking and take hold of things and reform them. It seems as if something was really being accomplished.

Justice Jerome suggests no one to my mind so strongly as Theodore Roosevelt by virtue of his strenuousness, his directness, and his respect for the laws.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 21, 1901. P. R. H.

Urges People to Hear Mr. Jerome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I supposed the tune "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" to be a delicate allusion to the all-night work to which Mr. Jerome has recently devoted himself, and which, in another form, he still continues; or, perhaps, the application is to his audiences, who always seem reluctant to have him stop talking; or, again, the sentiment may apply in the sense of "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer."

Seriously, will THE TIMES urge its readers to go to hear Jerome? For simple pathos, nothing can surpass his quick appeal for the alleviation of the appalling conditions surrounding the "other half" of our citizens. M. B.

New York, Oct. 23, 1901.

TAMMANY AND RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps nothing more strongly reveals the desperation of Tammany in the present campaign than the impudent falsehood of its assertions in regard to rapid transit. The platform on which Shepard was nominated declares that "while other administrations discussed rapid transit, the present administration gave it."

The facts are that in 1893 the Chamber of Commerce drafted what is substantially the present law, and which was passed by the Legislature in 1894. This act provided for the submission to the people in November, 1894, as to whether there should or should not be municipal construction. The result of the election showed an overwhelming majority in favor of municipal construction. When Van Wyck became Mayor the entire work of making surveys, plans, maps, and obtaining the consent of the local authorities and of the Supreme Court had been completed. The contract for building the road had also been drafted, and was practically ready for advertising. Everything, therefore, had been done under Mr. Strong's administration that could be done, except to authorize the issue of bonds preparatory to actually beginning the work of construction.

In Mayor Van Wyck's first message he urged, instead of the underground rapid transit, an extension and improvement of the elevated railroad. Croker took the same view in a published interview, in which he said: "The city hasn't money to build the tunnel." Other obstructions, now matters of history, were thrown in the way by the local authorities, and it was owing to these obstructions that more than two years elapsed after Van Wyck had become Mayor, and more than two years since the last legal obstacle had been removed by the favorable decision of the Supreme Court, before the bids for construction were opened.

Since that time and since the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the issue of bonds, the city officials have had no legal right to intervene in the matter of construction, although they have more than once shown themselves disinclined to help matters. So far as the heads of Tammany departments have had any power at all, they appear from the minutes of the Rapid Transit Board to have exercised it in a vexatious manner, this, however, being entirely in accordance with Tammany's policy of obstructing every form of municipal progress which does not pay tribute to Tammany Hall.

E. C. LINDSTROM.

New York, Oct. 22, 1901.

Mr. Fromme's Ignorance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Fromme says he wishes the City Club would tell him who the incompetent men are in his department, and he says he knows he has some there. What a fine specimen of a man to ask the citizens of New York for their votes. Let the City Club begin with him by telling him that he is the most incompetent man in his department, because if he were competent he would know whether his men were doing their whole duty or not. The citizens of New York will take care of him on election day, and he will have ample time in the future to open real wine.

A TAXPAYER.

New York, Oct. 25, 1901.

THINKS MR. SHEPARD'S ELECTION NECESSARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been connected with most of the movements against Tammany since the time of Tweed, and I advocated the election of Mr. Low in 1897. If I have decided to do otherwise now it is for the following reasons:

The movement for reform which brought the Strong administration into power was discouraged by the turn given by Mr. Roosevelt and his coadjutors to government functions. We had an era of petty persecutions directed against the small shopkeeper, an enforcement of Sunday and other sumptuary laws which had become obsolete. In connection with this movement, under the direction of the Republican boss, we had legislation enacted in Albany, notably the Raines law, that created abuses worse than those which had held sway under the old system, reformed out of existence. What had been dragged into the street and the glare of day by Mr. Parkhurst and the agents of reform from the oover under which it hid its face was forced to invade precincts that, fortunately for the purity of family life, had been kept clean from this ulcer in great cities. What a corner grogshop, compelled to have ten bedrooms to be considered a hotel under the act, and obtain the desired liquor license, would do with these rooms any one could conjecture who could connect cause and effect. In spite of the causes of dissatisfaction here referred to I heartily supported Mr. Low in 1897, as in other regards the conduct of city affairs had been satisfactory. But there is a great difference between Mr. Low's candidature then and now.

In 1897 Mr. Low was nominated by the Citizens' Union, and the Republicans were asked to indorse him. The Republican boss refused to indorse him, as the Citizens' Union had declined to give him certain promised. Experience on conference committees as far back as the early seventies has taught the writer that non-partisan reform always comes to naught in New York when it strikes this stumbling block. As a matter of course, Mr. Platt put up Mr. Tracy to defeat Mr. Low.

But Republicans seldom sink party fealty. However great their resentment for injuries received, however great their zeal for reform between elections, when election time comes around they stand shoulder to shoulder for the party ticket, the boss's ticket. Mr. Low stood shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Platt in 1898, just as if he had not been foully knifed by Mr. Platt in 1897. I cannot be told that Mr. Platt did not control the recent Conference Committee. The mere facts tell plainly that a body organized like the Committee of Eighteen could have no other outcome than the nomination of a man satisfactory to the Republican boss, a Republican. Exclude from consideration all Democrats who in the last Presidential election voted their party ticket, have the puppet organizations represented on the committee, reject all other available Democratic candidates proposed, for one reason or another, and you have the field cleared for the final stroke.

I feel confident that Mr. Shepard will give us the clean administration he promises us. This is the chief point. The finances of the city can receive no serious inroads from two years more of Tammany under Mr. Shepard's conservative guidance, even if he does not control the Board of Apportionment. THE TIMES has but lately shown that 83 per cent. of our annual outlays for salaries, and of the number of men employed even, are mandatory, compelled by acts of legislation. For most of our increased burdens of the last four years we have to thank Albany's partisan legislation. I only mention the Davis act as the foremost one still in everybody's mind. When our children were banished into the street for want of school accommodation, and while improvements of the system were lagging behind most other cities, an act like this Davis act throws into shade everything that can be laid to the doors of Tammany in the line of salary raising. My chief reason for wishing Mr. Shepard's election, circumstanced as we are, is, however, of a political character. Democrats will see a rallying point in State and Nation in the successful administration of Mr. Shepard. Without such a point disintegration will continue to spread. A strong opposition party is of vital importance. Many questions loom up on the horizon which call for a strong cohesive party under new leadership.

The men of Mr. Shepard's age who stand beside him are the men whom we have to depend on to lead us in the contest before us, and it is essential for these ends that we shall succeed in his election.

JACOB SCHOENHOF.

New York, Oct. 20, 1901.

SAYS MR. SHEPARD IS CROKER'S MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has the present City Government (controlled by Croker) any candidate in the field for Mayor? Neither Mr. Low nor Mr. Shepard seems to represent the present City Government. If one listens to the speeches which are made they sound as if the whole people—or all who are worth considering—were simply engaged in an honest search for a man who will rid the city of its present corrupt rulers and purify its Government. It sounds as though the great community was agitated by one desire: to discover which of the two candidates—Mr. Low or Mr. Shepard—was the more honest in his zeal to redeem the city from vice and corruption, and which would be freest from adverse control.

When one sees Mr. Shepard on the platform with Mr. Croker, and on the ticket with Mr. Croker's friends, and hears him condemn the acts of those who nominated him and are supporting him, and who are still carrying on the shameless City Government, it looks as though the dens of vice, the keepers of low resorts, the "red light" districts, police protection of gambling houses, and all the disgrace which Mr. Shepard condemns might be a thing of the past, or that this whole element had been deserted by Tammany and had no candidate in the field; that it was making no struggle to hold its own. That is not the case, however. All these people will vote, and Mr. Shepard relies upon their votes for his election.

In a large degree Mr. Shepard represents the City Government now. He is Croker's candidate. If he is able to control Croker, now is the time to show it. There is no need to wait until after the election. Let him say to Croker: "If you will dismiss Devery and Murphy and start the reforms now which I am promising in my speeches, then the people will believe that I am honest and that my promises are worth something, but I cannot win the votes of decent people by standing on the platform with you and condemning your acts while you continue them."

Never before in any political contest has a party had the audacity to go into a contest and attempt to win by a condemnation of its own acts. If Mr. Shepard should be elected it will not be by the votes of those who fear that Mr. Low will not be able to carry out the reforms he pledges himself to, but it will be by the votes of those who fear that he will. Mr. Low might safely say in his speeches that he does not ask for and does not expect a vote from the class that now disgraces the city, and it would not cost him a vote. How would I work for Mr. Shepard to make that statement?

CHARLES F. STEEL.

Chappaqua, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1901.

An Answer to Mr. Shepard's Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I understand one at least of Mr. Shepard's arguments by which he hopes to persuade independents to vote for him, it is this: "A partisan administration is better than a so-called non-partisan, because you know in the former case where to place the blame, and can rebuke the proper party at the polls when occasion offers." Suppose we grant this. When under the canopy will a time come when a partisan administration better deserves rebuke at the polls than now? Can we imagine any future state of affairs more deserving of defeat than the present state? Grant his argument, and all who are not subservient to the organization that has placed Mr. Shepard in nomination will vote against the ticket on which he is running. E. G. RICHARDSON.

New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

Democratic-Republican Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "S. E. R." in to-day's paper has detected a new Tammany trick, and forthwith rushes to warn the public against the fraud. He finds that a Tammany banner carries the legend "Regular Democratic Republican Nominees," and he, in his outraged Republican conscience, wants to show up this band of criminals, otherwise known as Tammany Hall.

Now, I really feel sad to think that at this late day an intelligent New Yorker (and the letter of "S. E. R." has all the marks of an educated man) should find out, what has been the practice of Tammany for over 100 years to call their ticket Democratic-Republican. This gentleman certainly doesn't know that this was the case before the present Republican Party came into existence, and that if anything the name of his party is a misnomer, since in this country we are all republicans, and the Democrats called themselves so with perfect right since they founded the party.

New York, Oct. 24, 1901. J. ISRAEL.

A SOUND MONEY DEMOCRAT'S ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg permission to answer through your columns two questions that have been put to me repeatedly durnig the past few weeks: Where does the Democratic Honest Money League stand in the present municipal campaign? And, how should an Honest Money Democrat choose as between the Democratic and Fusion tickets?

As to the first I would state that the League, as a national organization devoted to the defense of the gold standard, can properly have no part in local politics.

As to the second I can best reply by stating what my own course will be: I shall vote for Mr. Low and the entire Fusion ticket, in the interest, not only of clean city government, common decency, and good morals, but of true Democracy. There is no real Democracy except that represented by Judge O'Brien, on the Tammany ticket; there is much on that of the Fusionists.

I admit the existence of no condition to justify an Honest Money Democrat, or any Democrat of sound, honest thought, in voting for Mr. Shepard, but see some hope for Democracy in his defeat and that of the power behind him. He is neither a Democrat nor the nominee of Democracy. His personal machine, long seeking a place at the public crib, and the Tammany machine, fearful of losing the place it has held for so long and at so great a cost to the people, "Shepardism" and "Crokerism" have simply been consolidated for the occasion and branded as the "Democratic Party of New York." Both combined do not possess enough real Democracy to equip a South Sea Islander with the comparatively simple garment of his ordinary costume, as was plainly demonstrated at Kansas City and throughout the campaign of last year.

To my mind, the only hope for National Democracy lies in the complete elimination of Tammany Hall, as now governed, as a factor in the Democratic Party, and I say this fully recognizing that there are many good Democrats in Tammany Hall. They appear, however, to be too few or too indifferent to throw off the yoke of Crokerism. And if Crokerism triumphs in the present contest the result will simply be to increase a hundredfold its power over the city, and permit, to an even greater extent than heretofore, the trading of city interests in State and National campaigns.

We certainly can have neither respect for nor confidence in Mr. Shepard, recalling his attitude in 1896, when at our great anti-Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden we were called on to provide room for himself and his followers, and the position assumed by him four years later when, in that same building, he presided as the high priest of Bryanism, and incitement to discontent, class hatred, and anarchy were given the authority of political issues. I believe Mr. Shepard's nomination now to be the direct result of his Chairmanship of that meeting, if not a reward for his apostasy from the creed of honesty money, and I sincerely hope that no man who stood with us during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, in defense of those undying Democratic principles—honest money, national honor and safety—will so far forget his Democracy and his duty as a citizen as to vote for him. Excuse may be made for a man who is honestly wrong, but not for one who has proved false to conscience and principle.

If elected, Mr. Shepard may not prove true to his present backers; if he betrays them it will be, not for the sake of honest government or true Democracy, but for that of Shepard. To all our friends I say, do not touch him. I regret that the condition of my health prevents the utterance of these views from the platform, but only in this quiet way can I counsel the faithful Democrats who hold cause and country above party allegiance to stand firm for the principles they have espoused. These are closely related to good, safe, and pure municipal government and good citizenship, and in adherence to them lies the hope of that Democracy in which our hearts are enlisted.

The present is not a political campaign, although Mr. Shepard and his managers would cover the true purpose of their expedition against the good name and honor of New York by so terming it. It is a campaign of good citizenship against brigandage. I feel sure that every man who followed the colors of the Democratic Honest Money League will throw his influence into the scale for good municipal government by voting for Mr. Low and his associates on the Fusion ticket.

JOHN BYRNE.

New York, Oct. 25, 1901.

FINDS THE ISSUE CLEAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On which side would the upright and wise Henry George be in this campaign? I do not know. But I distinctly remember his deep indignation when, without his knowledge, a well-intentioned but somewhat indiscreet disciple went to see Mr. Croker in order to secure for him, if possible, a nomination for the Constitutional Convention. His scorn and humiliation in finding his name coupled with that of the chieftain of that Fourteenth Street freebooting gang were such as to almost choke his utterance on that occasion.

Is it possible to imagine an alliance between a man who was in politics for principle only, and one who unblushingly confesses that he is in politics for his pocket all the time?

It is difficult to account for some single taxers being in the freebooting camp. The most charitable supposition may, perhaps, be found in the position of the Socialists, who contend that accellerated corruption, rottenness, and vileness in economics and politics will make the mass of people more amenable to radical changes.

To me the present healthy municipal campaign presents the clearest and most rational issue since I became a citizen, and, inasmuch as I left Germany to escape the monarchical atmosphere and cast my fortune with a supposed Republic, I shall resist to the utmost a government "for, of, and by the boss."

The issue admits of no quibbling. It is distinctly one of "honesty against dishonesty." A community that decides for the latter course, though it boast of ever so many libraries, churches, and charitable institutions, ought by right to ogo the way of Sodom and Gomorrah.

GEORGE BRUNSWICK.

New York, Oct. 25, 1901.

AN ARGUMENT FOR MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the daily readers of THE TIMES and a Democrat, I desire to enter a protest against your editorial in yesterday morning's issue, entitled "Politics and Reform."

The editorial proceeds upon grounds entirely too narrow to support the non-partisan movement, to which it was intended to lend strength.

In the first place, it asserts that in the campaign of 1896, in order to indicate how he was going to vote, it was enough for a citizen to say "I am an American," and it implies that there were no true patriots in the country except those who voted for McKinley.

To such a position it is sufficient to answer that it is an unworthy one for any American citizen to assume, for there has never been a time in the history of this Republic when any one party could truthfully claim a monopoly in either intelligence or patriotism.

The editorial then proceeds from this analogy to say that any one who is in favor of an honest, decent, clean Government in New York must be a supporter of Mr. Low.

There is no foundation for such a statement for the following reasons:

First—The statement is made on the supposition that because Mr. Low possesses all these qualifications he will be able to impress them upon the city through the City Government of which, if he is elected, he will be the head; but, to say the least, his power over the Fusion forces is still an untried power and, therefore, men who look to Government primarily for order and efficiency of administration rather than morality and virtue, may well hesitate before casting their ballot for Mr. Low or for a so-called "reform administration."

We may be pardoned if we ask how a reform Government will be able to give a guarantee against the evil of blackmail. It will always be in the power of the police under any administration to levy blackmail against those who offend laws, the object of which is to establish private morals against the wish of some considerable element of the community.

For myself, I am fully convinced that the primary object of human government is order, and order means that each element of society shall be protected in its proper sphere from the encroachment of elements which are incongenial to it. I further believe that it is impossible for any reform movement to stamp out blackmail and at the same time to retain this more important element of order in government unless such a movement undertakes to establish a bureau of license for things which are contrary to public morals.

My point is this: In a highly organized community like New York such a "bureau of indulgences" must and will exist either officially (as it does in many European cities, where the revenue goes to the public Treasury,) or unofficially, as we have it in New York. Any reform element, therefore, to inspire confidence among those who love order primarily, and also know human nature, must go the full length and advocate the establishment of the official bureau.

The reform element in this campaign has not done this, and we believe they would fear to do it.

Such an eminent writer as Lord Macaulay has discussed government from these two standpoints. The first, "Order and Administrative Efficiency," the second, "Virtue and Honesty." He says that ie has selitue and Honesty." He says that it has selto combine both elements in a single administration, but that the first should always be regarded as the more essential from the standpoint of those upon whom rests the responsibility of choice. Therefore the voter in New York should look at the campaign in this light.

Mr. Shepard and Mr. Low as private men are equally virtuous, honest, and straightforward before the eyes of the community in which they live.

Mr. Shepard has had more practical experience in the field of politics than his opponent, and is no doubt the abler of the two men along these lines.

He is backed by an organization which even its enemies corcede stands pre-eminently for the element of order. On the contrary, order is not primarily the aim of the Fusion forces, and it is doubtful whether they will be able to achieve it. They promise only to demolish. Their constructive ability is as yet untried.

Therefore it is perfectly consonant with the highest private virtue and ide

might be able to put his finger on the passage in Tennyson's Lancelot and Elaine, and might accuse Mr. Low of partisanship in attributing it to Shakespeare.

While on the subject of quotations I cannot withhold the expression of my surprise at seeing in your issue of the 14th inst. these words put into the mouth of an English gentleman:

We intend to inspect American railroads, and will go as far West as Chicago. We will study the handling of freight and the systems of signals in use. You will have to wait until we conclude our inspection before I can say whether I think we will adopt any of the features of the American system. We will return to England in four weeks.

I do not know how much more education is required to fit an English railway manager for his duties than will equip an American journalist for his, but that any Englishman should use "will" for "shall" four times in seven short lines seems incredible to me, who have long regarded this error as an Americanism, and local at that. M. D.

Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1901.

ISAIAH AND TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The denunciations uttered by Isaiah 760 years before the Christian era might with equal appropriateness be pronounced against the present municipal conditions.

"How is the faithful city become an harlot! it was full of judgment * * * but now murderers."

"Thy princes are rebellious and companions of thieves; every one loveth gifts and followeth after rewards."

Does that suggest Tammany's rule?

"Woe to them that call evil good and good evil; that put darkness for light and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter."

"Which justify the wicked for reward."

Have we ever heard of Tammany doing this?

"Woe to them that join house to house and field to field, till there be no place, that they may be alone in the midst of the earth."

Has it been easy to build houses and make real estate deals for those who have no "pull" with Tammany?

"But this is a people robbed and spoiled; they are all of them snared in holes and hid in prison houses; they are for a prey, and none delivereth for a spoil, and none saith, 'Restore!'"

Does not this describe the condition of the thousands of girls who are victims of protected vice?

"Yea, truth faileth, and he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey."

John Martinan, a patrolman, said to Deputy Commissioner York, "I mean simply that when a man does something straight he is hounded."

And finally, "Rise up, ye women that are at ease! Hear my voice, ye careless daughters!"

Don't have house parties in the country on election day. Do what you can to make the men go to the polls to vote for decent government, so that on Nov. 6 New York may once more lift her head and meet the eye of the civilized world. B.

New York, Oct. 23, 1901.

Bears Witness Against Tammany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, Monday evening, Mr. Shepard said of his opponents: "I condemn the candidacy for its gross exaggerations, for its assertion of a degree of blackness simply incredible." Doesn't he believe Tammany as black now as he painted it four years ago?

I can assure Mr. Shepard the half has not been told, and never will be. That burning blot is much deeper and much blacker than it was in 1897. But I give Mr. Shepard the credit of not knowing the blackness of Tammany. He has never been its victim. I give him further credit by saying I firmly believe, had he known one half the true inwardness of the villainy that exists in other departments as well as the police, he would never have accepted a Tammany nomination. And now I believe, if he could be convinced of one-half the true state of affairs, and his utter helplessness to overthrow it even if elected, he would yet withdraw and save himself.

VERILY I KNOW.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1901.

PLACES HIS HOPE IN MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "Municipal Sermon" of this date, if presented to THE TIMES with a request for an opinion of itself after the beneficence of the service of Edward M. Shepard as Mayor of New York City shall have been realized, would surely be a mortification to its editor, as it is doubtlessly now to many of its considerate readers and friends who desire its extended influence to be still further extended.

If this "Municipal Sermon" is warranted there is a man of conceded great ability, of most excellent character, who, for many years giving his best efforts to political and moral reform, suddenly becomes an apostate and a deceiver; that having accepted from the majority party of his city, representing millions of its population and embracing all classes, its nomination for Mayor, he has become the leader of all the forces of vice and corruption that curse a great community, and thus is self-degraded.

Logically, the great Democratic mass is all vile, and the remainder, the opposition, all virtuous. We have been reading THE TIMES too long to believe in the deductions of its "Municipal Sermon," and refuse to believe that it thinks what it would seemingly have its readers believe.

The friends and political associates of Edward M. Shepard who have watched his career know well that the motives governing the man in his candidacy are pure and lofty. In the tender of the nomination he saw the chance of doing a work successfully for his city and party, and seized it. His intimate friends and the independent voters of Kings County who have followed him for years past are glad of the opportunity given him to lead the people of New York up to his and their standard of municipal government, and while sensible of the great task and strain of the effort to be borne, are confident of the integrity and ability of the man to uphold the cause of good government under any and all circumstances.

The opponents of Samuel J. Tilden sneered at his work of political reform while he was engaged in it, imputing to him base motives. It is now acknowledged generally that he was a great corrective agent of the municipal evils of his time, and by his self-abnegation later demonstrated his patriotism to an exalted degree. So it is invariably whenever one rises to an opportunity to a great work, moral and political. Those who cannot understand the existence of pure and unselfish motives in public life deny the existence of them, while others through partisan zeal are too apt to be unfair and cruel in judgment.

The whole explanation of why Edward M. Shepard is a candidate for the highest honor the people of New York can confer upon any man is that he sees the opportunity to redeem his party in his city. He has buckled on his armor to win the fight for good government with the best prospect of success, which the powers of the Mayoralty will afford him. That he will do to this end all that is possible for one to do, those who know him personally, and many who have followed him in the past and stand for him now, are confident. He hates wrong and injustice. He will contend with it wisely and successfully, whatever the obstacles, if given the task he is willing to undertake. The people of New York should be grateful to such a man, who at this time, under existing circumstances, has bravely taken the nomination with which he is defending his city and paving the way to a permanent better government of it.

EDWIN HAYWARD.

Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1901.

TAMMANY'S PLEDGES ANALYZED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No doubt the patrons of the elevated trains have noticed Tammany's various campaign announcements, and two of these at least are suggestive. One reads, "Vote for Tammany and municipal prosperity," which would seem to be in the nature of a rebuke to Tammany's candidate for Mayor, who so studiously avoids even the mention of the name of Tammany, and seems to show conclusively that Tammany Hall has no notion of being side-tracked or placed in the background by Mr. Shepard, who insists that he is the Democratic candidate.

Another states that Democratic success means more public improvements, more bridges, more schools, more libraries, &c. Now, that looks like a very good thing. Every one is in favor of public improvements, and Tammany is doubtless perfectly honest in that expression.

There probably never was a political combination, especially a combination in politics for revenue only, that was not heartily in favor of public improvements. They afford the opportunities for the unscrupulous politician to get in his work.

As to public schools, the explicit statement in the Tammany platform on that subject would seem to give one reason at least why Tammany is in favor of more schools. She sets forth in her platform how active the present administration has been in the erection of school buildings. She states, and seems to take much pride in the showing, that in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the present administration has opened twenty-seven new school buildings at a cost of $8,790,334, accommodating 32,050 children, while under the previous administration of Mayor Strong there were only eleven new buildings opened at a cost of $2,314,491, accommodating 10,770 children.

While I have not seen any reference to this in any public address, yet it would seem that the Tammany leaders were rather too explicit if they wished to derive any benefit from such a record, for a little calculation will show that it cost $188.09 for every child furnished with school accommodations under the present Tammany administration, while under the administration of the late Mayor Strong it cost only $117.07 for each child so accommodated, a saving of $71.02 per child, or $3,696,591 for 52,050 children.

That is to say, according to such an exhibit, the former administration could have done the work of the present Tammany administration in this particular at a saving of over $3,500,000 to the taxpayers.

And it is of this work Tammany in its platform says: "We pledge ourselves to the present policy of increasing school accommodations." R. B. P.

New York, Oct. 26, 1901.

ASKS FOR REPLIES FROM MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This campaign presents several features new in American politics, and one is the unwillingness of a candidate to give categorical answers to questions pertinent to the issues, or which, at any rate, many voters think are pertinent, and to justify such refusal on the ground that they involve "politics." Is not this a political campaign, and are we not voting on political issues, and have not a candidate's intentions always been, in American and English politics, considered pertinent and important? The public sometimes forgets a man's forgetfulness of pre-election pledges, but it becomes distrustful when he shows unwillingness to be straightforward in stating where he stands.

Now, either Mr. Shepard intends, as Bourke Cockran intimates, to regenerate Tammany Hall, which can only be done with a knife and cannot be done without "disintegrating" that cave of Ali Baba, or he intends, in the language of that fik, "to be good" if they elect him. In the one case he is deceiving Tammany men, in the other he is misleading the independent vote.

If, when elected, he is going to fight Tammany, we shall have two years of dead-lock, vetoes, passing of measures over vetoes, a hanging up of appropriations and other measures of public interest, and that cannot be good for the city. If, when elected, he is going to help Tammany, to take his directions from Lakewood and Wantage, to refrain from disintegrating the political organization that has helped him on his way to his goal—the Presidential nomination—that cannot be good for the city.

Mr. Shepard is unfortunate in his isolation. "Who is his own counsel hath a fool for a client." He has been called the sugar-coating for the pill Tammany offers us. When I was a boy my father had great faith in the remedial efficacy of lemon oil, the most nauseous compound in the pharmacopeia. He also had the mistaken idea that to blend it with sugar and water made it palatable to the patient. No greater mistake could be made. The sugar simply expedited eructation. Mr. Shepard is too sweet to get well with Ungric oil or Fromic acid.

Personally I can respect Mr. Shepard as a man, and as a profesional man, but in a candidate we want consistency and directness of purpose.

Does he approve of his associates on his ticket? Then let him say so. He has no right to stand on an alleged record of great public service (paid for at high professional rates) and appeal to us to put him where he can disembowel the Tiger, and then refuse to declare that he intends to do it if he gets there. The "yellow dog" anecdote is as pertinent to his case as it was when I applied it to Mr. Bryan.

A farmer at New Milford, Penn., owned a yellow dog who derived much physical exercise from chasing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western express as it went around a curve near the farmhouse. The farmer and a friend were watching him one day as he pursued his unreachable quarry, and the visitor said, "Hiram, I wonder ef thet dog thinks he kin ketch that train?" "I don't," said the owner "I wonder what in thunder he'd do with it ef he did ketch it." Mr. Shepard has grown accustomed, under the constant and increasing stimulus of retainer and refresher, to draw fine distinctions. He is also a past-master in the use of language to conceal or to disclose the purpose. He has no excuse in refusing to be explicit on political questions. This is a political campaign, not a contest for a piano or a trip to Wantage for the most popular idol. The voters then should be made to realize:

1. That if Shepard's whole ticket is elected it will be impossible for him to perform the few indistinct pledges he has made, and that his administration will be a Tammany administration.

2. That it is going to be unsafe to split tickets and to vote by crosses opposite individual names without risk of invalidating one's vote—see, for example, the trick in putting Van Wyck's icy name at the head of the Tammany nominees for Justice.

3. That there will never be a more complete chance to demonstrate the advantages of non-partisanship in municipal administration, or to vote for a ticket more fairly distributed among the political associations now united in the purpose to down Tammany Hall.

4. That the election of the Fusion ticket means the election of men not ashamed of one another, unpledged to any party, but rather pledged to the whole people, having a united purpose and promising us a consistent, non-partisan municipal administrative policy.

It seems singular that Tammany should continue to stick up the posters about Carnegie and his gift to the public library in view of the fact that he tied it up so Tammany cannot squander it. One is reminded of the Western Judge who became cashier of a bank, and declined to cash a check for a stranger because he was unidentified. The man produced his card, letters and other papers, but the cashier was firm. In great indignation the man said, as he left, "Judge, I've known you to hang a man on less evidence than that!" "That may be," rejoined the cashier, "but when you're paying out money you have got to be careful." Mr. Carnegie was careful. And every voter who is a taxpayer should remember that when he votes on Nov. 5 he's paying out money and should be careful. Now's the time to think.

HENRY W. JESSUP.

New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

VICE AGAINST VIRTUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present contest to be decided by the voters of New York on the coming election day is the world-old contest between vice and virtue; between all that is true and noble and pure and honest in man, and all that is vicious and depraved, degrading and bestial. There is no more of politics in it than there is between the highwayman who says, "Your money or your life," and his victim.

Where was ever a viler despotism laid upon the backs of free men than that which profits by "maiden honor, rudely strumpeted," and takes its toll from acts of indescribable shame? Where was ever a viler despotism or more dangerous, than that which can compel great corporations, through fear of its power of blackmail, to wink at its unutterable infamies, and to ostentatiously offer their powerful support? Are we men to suffer such dishonor?

Tammany is a gigantic trust, formed for the sole purpose of plundering the public, and held together solely by the cohesive power of public plunder. It calls itself Democrat to-day because under that name it has been able to command the votes of many honest men to whom the name of Democrat is a talisman. It would call itself Republican to-morrow if it could see in that name a better talisman. Control of the public offices, and through that of the public plunder, is all it wants. Its principles are the loaves and fishes.

This, then, is the simple issue. No honest man can cast his vote for the perpetuation of the power of Tammany, which has debauched public service and private life, and seeks its own ends, grossest and basest of plunder, regardless of the cost to the fair fame of our fair city, regardless of the lives it corrupts, wrecks, and ruins in its sordid career.

Our fathers fought and died that we might be free. A sorry heritage could we show them in this New York of to-day. Is it a dream that this beautiful city of ours, the queen of the Western world, uncrowned capital of a country which is the refuge of the oppressed of every land and the hope of all who love freedom and honor more than place and riches—will redeem herself and cast out with scourge of rods those who have desecrated the temple? Let us hope and trust that there is still left in this New York of ours the manhood to do it. W. G. W.

New York, Oct. 26, 1901.

THE OPEN SUNDAY SALOON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in THE TIMES of Oct. 21, 1901, a carefully written editorial on "Justice Jerome and the Excise Law." Much more outspoken indorsements of the position he takes have appeared from time to time in, I believe, all the other secular papers of our city. THE TIMES has a constituency of its own. It deals with questions from a high moral standpoint, is never extreme, is always courteous and well-tempered, and its utterances are worthy of consideration. It caters to a moral, intelligent class of readers, and it is essentially a clean, helpful paper. Its literary features are excelled by none other of our daily papers, and it does note offend the taste by excrescences called illustrations, hastily gotten up and plashed over half a page of the paper. In short, it is the exact reverse of the "yellow press." It is read by a large constituency, many of whom do not usually agree with it on political utterances, but who appreciate a well-conducted, all-around newspaper. In such a journal, read largely by the intelligent, moral, and Christian members of the community and of the country, it means a good deal when, in a temperate way, it indorses "an open Sunday saloon."

It is true the present excise law is far from perfect, but it is the best the city has had for many years. Weaknesses have developed in the law, and ought to be corrected; but it has taken the saloon practically out of politics, and it brings in a large revenue from a business which is generally credited with the expenditure of many times the amount received on account of crime and poverty engendered by it.

The editorial says: "Justice Jerome is not one of those who believe that it is possible to enact into a crime what a great majority of the right-minded citizens of New York do not believe to be wrong by the simple expedient of 'be it enacted.'" After saying that "he has had unusual opportunities of observing how such a law works in promoting crime," &c., it says: "Justice Jerome expresses the views of those whose views are best entitled to consideration, for the reason that they understand the subject best."

I take exception to the statement that "a majority of the right-minded citizens of New York" agree with Justice Jerome in asking for a legal Sunday saloon. Half the people of New York interested in this question are women, and very few of them, rich or poor, favor an open saloon on Sunday. A large part of the citizens whom THE TIMES would class as "right-minded"—those who support our churches, benevolent and charitable organizations, the great body of reputable business men of the community—do not favor the Sunday saloon, and not a few foreign-born citizens do not favor the American Sunday saloon, with its surroundings of vice and immorality. On the other hand, the Sunday saloon is favored, as Justice Jerome well knows, by all of those whom he has been fighting in his crusade against vice and crime, and in close connection with the saloon he has found most of it located; it is favored by thieves, tramps, the abandoned class, and those who fatten on vice; it is favored by a portion of our citizens of foreign birth who have been raised under different customs, and who wish to introduce them into a country of which they form a very small part of the population, against the wishes of those among whom they live, and by a few politicians who are bidding for a questionable vote, and in doing so are outraging the great mass of those on whose support they must count if they expect success.

I think THE TIMES will not question what the sentiment of the citizens of New York is on the Sunday saloon if it eliminates the congested districts in which vice and crime too often find their home, where the saloon has things too much its own way, and the citizens of foreign birth who have not adopted American habits, customs, and lines of thought, but cling to those of the country from which they came. The people living in the great resident districts of our city, spreading out for miles in every direction, do not want the Sunday saloon.

The papers are much exercised over "blue laws." Just what these are varies from time to time. Just now they relate to Sunday observance, and those who are usually credited with "blue law fanaticism" certainly are not responsible for present activities. The butchers, by their own efforts, secured laws regulating the sale of meats on Sunday, and are trying to enforce them. The grocers are engaged in a like contest. So, too, is the theatrical profession, and for years the barbers have tried to secure laws regulating Sunday shaving. Labor organizations are trying to secure the enforcement of laws relating to Sunday work, and are insisting on double pay where necessary work must be done on Sunday.

It is proposed to legalize the opening of saloons on Sunday all over the city, to permit the sale of whisky ad libitum, and to leave on the statute books the laws that forbid the sale of provisions, groceries, and dry goods. The Sunday laws go a great way in distinguishing us as a Christian Nation, which we are proud to be considered among the nations of the earth. That the saloons are generally open on Sunday, that almost if not every one of them boldly and defiantly disregards well-meant and clearly defined laws, and that they purchase immunity from the police and from Tammany Hall, are questions that the public are slowly getting ready to deal with.

The city stood the Tweed ring until THE TIMES took it up and killed it, and so it is with the saloons, (with their utter disregard of wholesome laws,) and vice of all kinds that is shielded by the powers that be. Their days of unblushing publicity in law breaking are numbered, and the day of reckoning is at hand.

THOMAS K. CREE.

Mr. Shepard's Recollections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an honest effort to reconcile Mr. E. M. Shepard's record as an earnest and eloquent advocate of municipal reform with his present position and what he has to say about it in his guarded and evasive public utterances, I sometimes wonder whether his introspection does not recall to his mind the lines occurring in Caryl's "Davy and the Goblin":

My recollectest thoughts are those
Which I remember yet,
And bearing on (as you'd suppose)
The things I don't forget.

But my resemblest thoughts are less
Alike than they should be—
A state of things, as you'll confess,
You very seldom see.

Mr. Shepard's recollectest thoughts must be very embarrassing; and his resemblest thoughts do not suggest even a family likeness. J. C. B.

New York, Oct. 26, 1901.

Politics in Rhyme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a little nursery rhyme in a new form:

I love little "Sheppy," his name is so nice:
With it I can cover all sin and all vice;
And if I elect him and make him the mayor,
"Sheppy" will love me, for I put him there.

P. B. SPENCER.

New York, Oct. 20, 1901.

Anti-Shepard Verse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The familiar saw, in verse:

When the devil got sick a monk he'd be;
When the devil got well, ne'er a monk was he.

For campaign use I paraphrase as follows:

When Croker's Shepard Mayor would be,
A great reformer then is he;
But if, by chance, the man gets there,
For reform devil a bit he'll care;
But then, the spoils he'll seek to share.

THEODORE D. KELLOGG.

New York, Oct. 21, 1901.

Another Rhyme for Window.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As rhymes on "window" appear to be in demand, how will this do?

A Platt column ventured down Avenue A.
But returned soon after a thinned row:
And when Sethie perceived, he cried with dismay,
I'm lost, and jumped out of the window.

J. N. F.

Brooklyn, Oct. 21, 1901.

A Versifier's Offer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We poets have been amused at the frantic efforts of the amateurs to make a verse which contained at the same time a sensible sentence and a rhyme with window. To ease their minds and give your readers a rest I present the following as the only practical solution of the problem:

And when he saw that the pie crust
Was thick instead of thin dough,
He seised the pie and platter both
And hurled them through the window.

E. K. TODD.

MR. COLER TALKS OF NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Says It Will Show Decrease Despite the New Department.

Expenditure of Bulk of the Total of $98,100,413 Compulsory Under Laws Passed by the Legislature.

Controller Coler gave out a statement yesterday showing that of the entire budget for 1901, amounting to $98,100,413.43, a total of $81,377,125, or 82.95 per cent., will be expended for mandatory or "practically mandatory" matters under laws passed by the Legislature. The document shows that the total amount paid by the city for salaries covered by the budget of 1901 is $52,545,801, of which amount $44,779,768, or about 85 per cent. of the expenditures for salaries have to be made under acts of the Legislature, which are mandatory or practically mandatory.

The following table shows the amount which will be paid by the city for salaries in 1901:

Board of Education	$15,049,666.77	
Police Department	10,661,920.00	
Bureau of Elections	477,980.00	
Fire Department	3,850,115.00	
Health Department	266,200.00	
Other departments, boards, &c.	423,754.00	
City Courts	134,800.00	
Municipal Courts	391,200.00	
Special Sessions, First and Second Divisions.	86,000.00	
City Magistrates, First and Second Divisions.	204,000.00	
		$31,545,635.77
New York County—		
County officers and judiciary	$1,277,800.00—	1,277,800.00
Kings County—		
County officers and judiciary	613,213.50	
State charges for Supreme Court and Appellate Division salaries	18,823.42—	632,036.92
Queens County—		
County officers and judiciary	48,990.00	
State charges for Supreme Court and Appellate Division salaries	12,517.58—	61,507.58
Richmond County—		
County officers and judiciary	36,585.00	
State charges for Supreme Court and Appellate Division salaries	5,043.67—	41,628.67
Total		$33,558,608.94

SALARIES, WAGES, &c., "PRACTICALLY MANDATORY."

Compensation, wages, &c., to mechanics, workingmen, and laborers	$7,000,000.00	
Uniformed force, Department of Street Cleaning	3,357,600.00	
Maps for Street Openings	90,000.00	
Janitors in public schools	700,740.00	
Medical School Inspectors	72,820.00	
		11,221,160.00
Total		$44,779,768.94

The following also shows the expenditures other than salaries which are mandatory under the budget of 1901, as follows:

Repaving streets and avenues, contracts	$100,000.00	
Rents	650,216.82	
Maps for street openings	10,000.00	
Sewers, repairing and cleaning contracts	105,000.00	
Laying Croton pipes, &c., contracts	275,000.00	
Lamps and lighting	2,745,000.00—	3,885,216.82
Items other than salaries, &c., mandatory	32,712,140.16	
Items other than salaries, &c., practically mandatory	3,885,216.82	
		36,597,356.98
Salaries, &c., mandatory, $33,558,608.94; Salaries, &c., practically mandatory, $11,221,160	44,779,768.94	
Total mandatory and practically mandatory items of all classes		$81,377,125.92

Controller Coler said yesterday:

"Wide publicity has been given to the statement that the budget for next year would amount to $110,000,000. This statement was of course made for campaign purposes, and was probably known by its author to be untrue. It would seem, however, to have caused considerable alarm in real estate circles, and, like a good many other absurd campaign arguments, it has seriously affected the real estate market.

"In view of these facts, I feel justified in anticipation of the final adoption of the budget next week by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in making the statement that next year's budget will be less than this year's. The budget this year was $98,100,413.43. Next year, notwithstanding the creation of an entirely new department—the Tenement House Department—which will cost over $40,000, the budget will certainly be less than $98,000,000."

GRANT FAMILY IN SESSION.

Two Hundred Members from All Over the Country Meet at Windsor, Conn. —Mrs. U. S. Grant Not There.

WINDSOR, Conn., Oct. 26.—Two hundred members of the Grant family are assembled here to-day to honor the tricentenary anniversary of the birth of Matthew Grant, the progenitor of the American branch of the family. The celebration will last three days, and the programme includes addresses by prominent members of the family, from all over the country. The Rev. Roland D. Grant, D. D., of Vancouver, B. C., presides over the exercises.

Reports of the executive officers showed that 1,463 new members have been enrolled during the year, making a total of 9,400, of which 3,500 are living. A letter of regret was read from Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, who said that she was confined to her room, and, therefore, unable to attend.

Officers were chosen as follows: President—Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland, Ohio; Vice Presidents—Ralph M. Grant, East Windsor, Conn.; Eugene J. Grant, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hezekiah K. Grant, Phillipsburg, Penn.; Capt. Robert T. Grant, Washington, D. C.; Secretary and Treasurer—Frank Grant, Westfield, Mass.; Recorder—the Rev. Arthur H. Grant, Montclair, N. J.

BURGLARS AND CITIZENS WAR.

Desperate Band Defies Police in a West Virginia Village.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 26.—A desperate band of burglars held high carnival at Moundsville early to-day, defying the police and armed citizens, robbing houses and blowing open safes almost at will.

A running battle was fought, and at one time the gang were thought to have been captured, but they ambushed the attacking force and escaped. One of the robbers is thought to have been shot.

They secured several hundred dollars and considerable jewelry.

SIXTH VICTIM OF TEXAS FEUD.

Eugene Wall Shot to Death from Ambush—Rangers Ordered to the Scene.

SAN AUGUSTINE, Texas, Oct. 26.—Eugene Wall was shot to death by unknown parties seven miles from here yesterday. The county is in a furor. Wall is the sixth man to die in the Wall-Brooks feud, and his faction has contributed five of these, two of them Sheriffs of the county.

Rangers have been ordered here to stop any further trouble, but it is doubtful if they get here in time. Wall was shot from ambush and fell within a few yards of where his brother was assassinated a few weeks ago. His mother discovered the body, and when the negro mail carrier came up she was sitting in the road nursing her dead boy's head. Telephone lines have been cut and just what is going on in that section is not known.

Found Dying on a Mountain.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 26.—An aged recluse, Augustus Scadden, was found nearly dead on his woodpile on Scott's Mountain on last Thursday. He had been lying there for some time and was in a shocking condition. He was cared for by friends, but he died a few hours later. Scadden was eighty years old, and had lived so long on the mountain that he was not at home anywhere else. He had a son who is said to do, but would not live with him.

Political. | Political. | Political.

The Women's Campaign Committee

NEEDS MONEY

to place this issue before every voter in this city.

THE ISSUE

Tammany Hall is using its control of the city government to encourage the Business of ruining young girls for gain. Will you continue it in power?

The Women of this city DEMAND that their Fathers, Brothers and Sons vote against this monstrous abuse of power or else accept the responsibility for the condition which has brought disgrace upon New York.

Read the proof in FACTS FOR NEW YORK PARENTS, copy of which may be obtained at any Anti-Tammany Headquarters in Greater New York.

Those who believe in clean morals and clean streets may contribute to secure both by sending money in any sums from ten cents upward (in stamps if necessary) to

MRS. GEORGE E. WARING,
165 West 82nd Street,

to be used in this campaign.

Contributions may also be sent to V. EVERIT MACY, Treasurer Women's Campaign Committee, 19 West 34th Street.

Mrs. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Mrs. ROBERT ABBE,
Mrs. ALMON GOODWIN,
Mrs. JAMES W. PRYOR.
} Finance Committee of the Women's Campaign Committee.

AMERICAN COMPETITION AGITATES GERMANY

Fear that Congress May Press Ship Subsidy Bill.

GERMANY'S MERCHANT MARINE

Every Effort Being Made to Increase Its Trade and Hold Upon South America—Special Fund for Colonists.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The reported determination of the Congress of the United States to press the Hanna-Frye Ship Subsidy bill for the development of the merchant marine creates wholesome fear in Government and commercial circles of the German Empire. Of all things this is the greatest source of alarm here.

Emperor William has been maligned and characterized as a ruler who pays little attention to the actual administration of affairs, spending all his time in attending glittering military manoeuvres, pompous ceremonies, and unveiling monuments with bombastic, grandiloquent speeches. Nevertheless, William II. has been more instrumental than any other personage in the phenomenal development of the German merchant marine during the last ten years, which is likewise the secret of the success which the empire has experienced in venturing into foreign markets and beating all rivals on this side of the ocean. The fact that Emperor William called the Minister of the Interior, who is charged with the supervision of the affairs relating to the merchant marine, to his palace at Potsdam, for an audience since the alleged American policy was made known here, is accepted as an indication that the Kaiser is personally alarmed at the prospect of the United States not alone emphasizing its resources as the leading exporting country of the world, but as a maritime power as well.

The success of the German merchant marine affords many striking object lessons which may be of incalculable value to Congress at Washington in laying the substructure of an American merchant marine. Twenty years ago Germany had an insignificant merchant marine fleet as compared with England and France. To-day both Great Britain and France must bow to the swift, powerful steamships which fly the German flag and carry immense cargoes from the free ports at Bremen and Hamburg to all points of the compass—to the Americas, Africa, Australasia, Asia, and every market that affords or promises trade.

It is not the amount of money granted annually by the Government as subsidies which has caused this marvelous development, but the ingenious employment of Imperial resources such as reduced rates by the Prussian Imperial Railway for all seagoing commerce, the admission, free of duty, of all materials required in the construction of ships, and in the ready support tendered by the Government to every branch of the ship-construction industry.

Five maritime training schools, under the direction of the Government, turn out seamen and sailors by the hundreds annually. The educational system of Germany is employed to fit young men for foreign service. Commissions are sent out by the Government to all the ports and countries of the world to study trade opportunities. The reports of these commissions, exhaustive and valuable to exporters, are reserved for the benefit of Germany's manufacturers and exporters alone. The entire consular, diplomatic, and colonial service is enlisted to further the German foreign commerce.

GROWTH OF GERMANY'S MERCHANT MARINE.

The annual expenditure of the German Government for the merchant marine in the form of subsidies does not exceed $1,350,000, which is a bagatelle compared with the proposed nine-million-dollar subsidy proposed under the Hanna-Frye bill. England bestows upon its merchant marine and steamship service three times more than Germany, and yet the Fatherland has outstripped the United Kingdom in the race for markets with which to relieve the congestion at home and afford outlets for surplus products.

In 1871, at the consummation of the German confederacy, the merchant marine fleet consisted of only 147 steamers, with a tonnage of 81,994 and 4,736 men, and a sailing fleet of 4,372 vessels, with a tonnage of 900,301 and 34,739 men. To-day the German merchant marine consists of a fleet of 1,171 steamers, with a tonnage of 967,000, and 27,000 men, while the number of sailing vessels has decreased to 1,820 ships. Germany has to-day twenty-seven regular lines of steamships to European ports, and thirty-four to the ports of South America, Africa, Australia, Asia, and other countries throughout the world.

Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor, was the first advocate of a liberal merchant marine policy, realizing the importance of opening foreign markets for the products of Germany.

In 1884 the first subsidy was granted by the Government. Under an imperial statute enacted in that year the North German Lloyd received a liberal susibdy for the construction of six imperial mail steamers in the German shipyards at Stettin. The stipulation was binding that these ships should be made in Germany, of German material, as far as possible, and manned by Germans. This served as an incentive to other companies. The Government policy then was modified largely after the French ship subsidy system.

Contracts were made between the Imperial Government of Germany and the North German Lloyd Company in 1884, binding for a period of fifteen years, and which was renewed in 1898, to maintain three main lines of steamships. One line was to work between Bremerhaven and China, with a branch line from Hongkong via Yokohama and Hiogo to Korea; the second from Bremerhaven to Australia by way of a Dutch port, and the third line by way of Trieste to Alexandria. For this service the Imperial Government pledged itself to pay an annual subsidy of $1,047,500. Another convention was made with the same company in 1890, placing a monthly line of steamships in service between Hamburg and Delagoa Bay, touching many intermediate ports and communicating with the German colonies in Africa. An additional subsidy of $214,200 was granted for this service. In the renewal of the contract in 1898 a number of important elaborations were made, and the territory extended.

The Hamburg-American Line has also been admitted to the distribution of subsidy plums. Herr Balin, Director General of the company, a favorite and close friend of Emperor William, recently stated in a communication to The London Times that his company received only a small subsidy of $70,000 for carrying mails to the East. A review of the last report of the Minister of the Interior shows that this company receives a grant of $335,000 for one branch line alone, which operates between Hamburg, Durban, Zanzibar, and East African ports. At the forthcoming session of the Reichstag another contract will be made with this company, extending the service with Chinese ports, especially Kiao-Chau, in line with the policy of German trade extension in the Far East.

But the actual rôle which the German Goverment played in the development of the German merchant marine does not appear in the reports of the Interior Department or in public accounts. When it is recalled that the Government utilized not alone the Prussian imperial railway, but the customs service as well, the sums indirectly granted as bounties to German shipbuilding companies and ship owners, as well as exporters, amount to an enormous figure.

Until 1880 the German steamship building industry was still in its infancy, and nearly all the contracts for large steamers were let previous to that time at the shipyards on the Clyde and the Mersey. An effort was made in the early seventies to promote the industries by the establishment of two yards for the construction and repair of war vessels at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. Contracts were let to private companies, including the Vulcan shipyard at Stettin, but the great merchant ship owners were skeptical of the ability of German shipbuilders until after 1890, when the German Government launched its merchant marine policy.

The laws were amended so as to admit, free of duty, pig iron, structural iron, wrought cranks and shafting, steel and iron plating, and other material used for the construction of ships. Thus nourished by the Government, the shipyards at Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin, and Dantzic flourished, and to-day excel all other yards in the building of fast ocean liners, like Kiser William der Grosse, Fuerst Gismarck, Auguste Victoria, and others whoc have speedy ocean records.

AMERICAN COMPETITION FEARED.

When it is considered that Germany, with its 56,000,000 inhabitants, its congested territory, and its remarkable productive capacity, must depend upon its foreign commerce, it is obvious that the alleged development of the American merchant marine is regarded here with apprehension. In spite of the depression in industrial and financial circles now prevailing here, the export movement has been well supported. But Germans have experienced defeat at the hands of American competitors at home and in foreign markets, and realize that with a big merchant marine to carry the export trade of the United States the foreign commerce of Germany must suffer.

The remarkable success of the German Government thus far has been the well merited result of organization. Technical skill, the ablest judgment and learning of the empire were brought in to perfect the system. To avoid overproduction, waste, and duplication the large industrial and manufacturing interests entered into consolidations to control output, market prices, and extend foreign trade. There was a precison and tact, such as characterize the German army, in this industrial movement.

It is the so-called "Amerikanische Gefahr," or danger of American competition, at home and abroad which serves as the main argument for the enactment of the prohibitive tariff on breadstuffs and raw materials. Eager to fortify itself and grasp every opening, the Government has just announced its intention of establishing a central bureau of information for German emigrants.

The various colonial societies and voluntary organizations are to be consolidated into one central union under the direct management of the Government. The primary object is to direct the flow of emigrants, which is just now increasing, to the German colonies in East Africa, Kamerun, Southwest Africa, New Guinea, Samoa, and the Marshall Islands. All possible inducements will be made to hold the German emigrant to the Fatherland by sending him to the German colonies. To this end it is proposed to raise a special fund to send German emigrants free of cost to German colonies and establish agencies to aid them in every possible manner. German emigrants are already provided with passage to the principal ports in Brazil, where the German colonies are exceedingly large, and contribute materially in developing German trade in South America.

That Germany is employing every possible opportunity to increase its trade and hold upon South America is undisputed. In South Brazil there are 240,000 German colonists alone, while the special inducements offered by the Government are diverting the emigration movement in a large measure from North to South America. How far Germany can pursue this policy without encountering the barriers erected by the Monroe doctrine is a question which agitates German authorities not a little. President Roosevelt's strong indorsement of the letter and spirit of this famous doctrine is therefore a source of keen anxiety. It is significant that the Government uses its best offices to prevent the German colonists in South America from disavowing their allegiance to the Fatherland, thus actually establishing colonies in territory over which the United States Government assumes the protectorate involved in the Monroe doctrine.

G. R.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

A Rich Copper Find—Several Lines of Railroad to be Built from Dawson to Mining Territories.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 26.—Five miners, headed by W. S. Amy, have brought from the Copper River some of the most remarkable specimens of copper glance ever shown, being 85¼ per cent. copper, while the richest copper previously found in Alaska ran 79 per cent. These samples come from a lode, nineteen feet across on the surface, discovered this Summer. Forty-six claims were located on the mountain through which the great copper ledge runs. A majority of the claims comprise the Kinicott group, which promises to become one of the greatest copper producers in the world. An agent of the Argentine Smelting and Refining Company of Denver went North to examine the property this Summer. His estimates place the body of ore in sight at over 100,000 tons. Near by was found a good vein of bituminous coal, on which claims were also filed. Mr. Amy and his associates have placed a value of $1,000,000 on the entire property.

Surveys completed this Summer under the direction of Capt. Abercrombie show that the building of the proposed railway from Valdes on Prince William Sound, to the Yukon will require but little engineering beyond that of the ordinary mountain road in the more temperate climates. Capt. Abercrombie's engineers estimate the cost of building through the coast mountain range at $25,000 a mile. A pass has been found which will permit the passing of the railroad through the mountains at a maximum altitude of only 1,700 feet. Only one important bridge will be necessary—across the Copper River. A summary of the surveys shows that 130 miles of road will be necessary to reach the Kinicott group of copper mines. A comparatively easy grade is obtainable from the copper mines to the Yukon. Throughout the entire distance is found an abundance of timber for construction purposes.

J. Francis Lee, Traffic Manager of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, brings news from Dawson that the Klondike metropolis will soon have a network of railroads running out in several directions. They will be built by a syndicate composed of Dawson men, aided by London capital. One line will connect Dawson with the rich territory around the Stewart River. Mr. Lee says that forty miles are needed for this purpose, and that the line will ultimately be continued between 100 and 200 miles further. Railroads will also be built to the mining camps on Eldorado, Hunker, and Dominion Creeks. The necessity for the construction of these railroads is the enormous price asked for the transportation of freight of all kinds from Dawson. It still costs between $400 and $600 a ton to haul freight a distance of twenty to thirty miles from Dawson to these camps. Profitable operation of the mines demands proper railroad facilities, and the mine owners are determined to have them. When the railroads are constructed it will be possible to work on a large scale a great number of mines that are now lying dormant.

It was not fully decided to invest great sums of money in railroad construction out of Dawson until the developments of the present season proved that the Klondike contains rich quartz veins, and that hydraulic operations will prove profitable along creeks where the pay is not sufficient to make it profitable to extract the gold by primitive methods. Mr. Lee says:

"The new railroads will open up what is tremendously rich country lying between Indian River and Quartz Creek, which is incomparably more valuable than any district in South Africa. I believe it to be the richest mining district in the world. Quartz, placer, and conglomerate are found there in such quantities that it will take more than a hundred years to work them out. All the streams in this district are extremely rich, and their 'pups,' or guiches, are as yet undeveloped."

More Song Birds for Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Some months ago a number of citizens of Portland subscribed a purse to send to Germany to purchase nightingales. Word has been received here that the birds, sixty-five pairs of them, of the black-headed and plain varieties, will arrive in a few days. With them will arrive a supply of ants' eggs and meal worms, which are said to be the natural foods of the nightingales, though no one knows how on earth such tiny birds dig up ant hills for the eggs or break into meal bins to catch meal worms. The birds will be placed in a conservatory in Riverview Cemetery for the Winter, and when the ants begin to lay and the meal worms to hatch broods in the Spring they will be turned loose. It is intended to import a lot of mocking birds and cardinal birds from the East and South next Spring. They will be only a few days on the way and will be turned out as soon as they arrive, and so should be in good condition. Oregon has been known as the land of big apples and red-cheeked girls, and of late has been a land flowing with milk and buttermilk and honey. Hereafter the land will be filled with the notes of the sweet songsters of many lands. The mocking birds will sing all day and the nightingale all night, and the air will be filled with music.

His Fate Sealed.

"Papa," said Miss Strong, "I wish you would stay in this evening. Mr. Fardey will want to speak to you."

"Has he really proposed at last?"

"No," replied the dear girl, with a look of determination, "but he will to-night."—Philadelphia Press.

ART NOTES.

Two of the foreign jurors for the International Exhibition at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg have reached this side. One is M. Aman-Jean, a pupil of Luc-Olivier Merson, who paints figure pieces sometimes a little mystical but always charming; the other, Mr. Robert W. Allan of London, a Glasgow painter, who has made his mark in a great variety of pictures, landscapes, portraits, and genre. The foreign pictures that go to Pittsburg pass through New York, and are never seen here. They are returned under bond and pass again without being shown. It is true that the importers of foreign pictures supply a great quantity to the New York market, but as a rule they can afford to import only such paintings as are reasonably sure of sale owing to the reputation of the artist. But we miss the pictures of less famous men, especially the works of the young comeouters who lend interest to the Paris exhibitions because they are novel and their makers have their fame still to earn. New York, the most cosmopolitan of cities, has no organization that welcomes foreign art.

***

Sculpture, paintings, pastels, and other works for the fine art exhibition at Charleston, S. C., which is to form part of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, should be delivered to W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street, on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 4 and 5. Articles accepted will be sent to Charleston at the expense of the exposition and returned to the owners at the close of the show, June 1, 1902, without cost. There will be a group of pictures belonging to the Colonial period and another of modern American work.

***

The Blakeslee Gallery has hardly gained ere it has lost a fine landscape with cattle and wayfarers on horseback by Gainsborough, a large canvas very rich in tones of brown. On the right are two leafless boles of pollard willow. Just beyond a rise are two men on clumsy country horses, rustics all, and just in front of the rise are two cows coming toward the observer. The drawing is not clever, but the masses tell, and the composition is very fine indeed, while the color scheme is warm and pleasing. So important a landscape by Gainsborough rarely if ever reaches New York.

***

A drawing of President McKinley by Nicholson is published by Heinemann in London. It is wrought in the heavy lines and thick silhouettes peculiar to Nicholson's work. A portrait of President Roosevelt taken by Arthur Hewitt attracts much attention at the exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, now open in London.

***

The Castle of St. Angelo, in which the tourist is shown gruesome dungeons inhabited by famous men of State, literature, and art, is about to become a museum. The interior has been greatly altered in order to accommodate it to the needs of collections. On the main floor there will be objects relating to Rome in the Middle Ages. In the two halls called after Pope Clement VII. will be placed the documents, objects, and books referring to the castle itself, such as "Le Api," the versified treatise on bees written by Rucellai of Florence when castellan of St. Angelo, and dedicated to one who had similar Vergilian tastes. The former cells for political prisoners and the quarters for the officers of the garrison will be devoted to military engineering in its historica. aspect as related to Italy. Here will be models and drawings of inventions in the military art made by Italian engineers and inventors, as well as histories of mediaeval and later fortifications. The cells in which Beatrice Cenci and Benvenuto Cellini were confined will remain as they are, also the treasure room, containing the great iron-bound chests; the torture chamber, and the room whence the old secret passage to the Vatican took its origin, a passage which has been restored but is, of course, never used. Rome had need of some such museum as this, notwithstanding the many she has already.

***

Forehandedness is the characteristic of modern expositions. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition erects a building on the grounds of the Pan-American at Buffalo and distributes information regarding the show to come off in 1903 on the banks of the Mississippi. The same enterprising exposition entertains the heads of various South and Central American delegations in its Pan-American building, and interests them in the future exhibition. Delegates passing down to Mexico to visit the Pan-American Congress are headed off at St. Louis, feasted and treated with speeches, all to boom the St. Louis show, which is plainly to be the "greatest," if energy and millions can do it.

***

Building committees at their wit's end to know what architect to select may find amusement, if no very vivid ray of light, in the practice of the committee at Liverpool in charge of the cathedral to be erected in that thriving seaport. Regarded merely as a preliminary step to the choice of a number of architects, something may be said for the plan, which is this: Having gone in review over the architects who have designed church buildings, the committee has selected a certain number and asked them to send each a portfolio of his drawings, in order that the committee may judge of his general standing. Only after their sketches have proved satisfactory are the architects to be asked to enter into a competition for the cathedral. But will the committeemen be able to discriminate between the facile, pretty sketches of architects who hypnotize clients by water colors and catchy perspectives and those who disdain clap-trap and lay before their clients the cold outlines of ground plan and front elevation? The plan seems merely a complication of the problem, calculated to rouse hopes in the chosen portfolionists and mislead the less experienced members of the committee.

***

The International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers is making its third show in London at the Institute Galleries in Piccadilly, with exhibits of work by men of various lands. There are only 300 pieces in all. The late Segantini appears in several brilliant sketches and studies, while France is represented by Manet and the caricaturist Forain, by Besnard and Cottet. The open-air group—Monet, Pissaro, Sisley, and Renoir—the venerable Harpignies and the pastellist Milcendeau add to the French contingent. The President of the society is Mr. J. M. Whistler, who shows studies of the nude, including his "Phryne the Superb," his "Golden Lily," a child's face, framed in red gold masses of hair, and many studies of light on sea and sky, with seemingly fanciful but really accurate titles like gray and silver, orange and gold, silver and green. Mr. Whistler has his say in the illustrated catalogue with "Propositions" in his usual style. Other Americans are Mr. McClure Hamilton, with a piece of sculpture, the head of an old lady, and a painting, the portrait of Rudolf Lehmann; also Mr. Lungren, with a London night piece, "The Haymarket After the Play," and Mr. Shannon, with a figure piece, "Rose and Blanche," and Mr. Muhrman, with dark, misty landscapes and townscapes. Among the Scottish painters Mr. John Lavery shows portraits of a mother and daughter, very decoratively treated. Holland is represented by James and Matthieu Maris; Belgium by Khnopff, Claus, and Buysse.

***

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has presented the Carnegie Art Institute of Pittsburg with 140 reproductions in bronze from the famous collection of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman bronzes in Naples. The major part of the originals were found in Pompeii and Herculaneum.

***

James McNeil Whistler is still able to exert his charm, though many years have turned his entire head into the white that used to be reserved for the famous forelock. A London critic at the exhibition of the International Society says: "The splendor, the rhythm of color in Mr. Whistler's pictures and studies move one like music, but their distinction is also in that air of finality, that repose always felt in them, as in the work of the old masters."

***

A life of the late impressionist painter, Segantini, is about to appear in London, with Fisher Unwin, having as one of the illustrations the talented artist's portrait by Giacometti taken after death.

***

The Marchioness of Granby is to be handed down to posterity in a very dainty style of portraiture, the work of the British sculptor, Frampton. It will be a bust made of ivory and precious metals like the statuettes by Gérôme, and like the "Lamia," which Mr. Frampton showed in London last year.

THE NEW AFGHAN AMEER

How He Became Versed in Government as a Prince.

Interesting Personal Traits of Abdur Rahman and Habibullah—How They Assisted Providence.

From The London Daily News.

If the new Ameer of Afghanistan does not turn a model ruler according to Afghan ideas of what a model ruler should be, it will certainly not be for want of training. He has served a long apprenticeship to the business. He is twenty-nine years of age, and he played the part of locum tenens for his father in Kabul while he went a-fighting, when he must have been quite a little chap, and when the father came back he was delighted to find how efficiently he had borne himself. He had, it is true, the benefit of the assistance and advice of the Commander in Chief and the Deputy Commander in Chief of the Kabul forces, and the latter especially had given very striking proof of his devotion and fidelity. When his master, the Ameer—before he became Ameer—had been hard up, quite stony-broke, this devoted follower had actually sold himself into slavery, trusting to Abdur Rahman's redeeming him if ever his ship came home. He was a very safe man, therefore, to leave in charge of the young Governor of Kabul. It was an extremely stormy time, and there had been ructions in Kabul.

"My son Habibullah Khan," says the proud papa, "was only a little boy, yet he did a great thing in going among the soldiers and speaking in my behalf to the chiefs. He was neither nervous nor afraid."

That was during the campaign against Ayub. Later on, in 1888, when Habibullah was not more than about sixteen, the Ameer went on another expedition, and the son was Acting Governor in place of his father for two years. Again there was turbulence in the capital, and an attempt to raise an insurrection, one of the battalions of the Ameer's own troops breaking out in mutiny.

"He acted most bravely on this occasion," the father has recorded, "riding alone into the midst of the rebellious soldiers without showing any fear of their injuring him. By this plucky behavior he showed the soldiers that he placed confidence in them; otherwise he would not have ventured among them without any bodyguard. He promised to listen and consider their grievances, and he put a stop to the mischief." The lad, it must be confessed, did not show himself quite up to our occidental standard of government. If he had been properly brought up by some of our first-class constitutional statesmen he would have sworn that the whole shindy was the work of agitators, and would have insisted on making an example of them. However, his semi-civilized father seemed to think that as he had quelled the mutiny and kept the peace he had made a very good start, and he was very pleased with him. In other quarters, too, there had been incipient rebellion which he had succeeded in quieting down, and so impressed was the Ameer by the tact and good sense he had shown that he advanced him another stage in his confidence.

"Since that time," says Abdur Rahman, "I authorized him to hold the public Durbar in my stead, as I have full confidence in his tact and wisdom. I reserve to myself the duties attaching to foreign affairs, together with the most important and weighty matters connected with the internal administration of my country."

Previous to this the eldest son had held his own Durbars, conducted with the same pomp and ceremony as those of the Ameer himself, and the younger brothers, who all had their separate houses in Kabul, were required to attend these Durbars just as they did the father's, and in this and in many other ways, without any formal recognition of him as the successor to the Afghan throne, Habibullah long ago came to be regarded as the one in practical training for the position.

There is something very simple and diverting in the Oriental cunning with which, while thus deliberately indicating his eldest son's future and actually training him for it, he declined to make any declaration on the subject. "There is much criticism and difference of opinion as to who will be my successor on the throne of Cabul," he said. "Many guesses are made and people wonder why I do not openly and publicly declare my successor. On this question, however, not only are foreigners kept in the dark, but even my own countrymen and relations have not been told my intentions."

And all the time he had little by little been devoting upon the eldest son almost all the functions of the throne and putting his brothers in subordinate positions, requiring them to take their instructions from Habibullah and to make their reports to him. And the Ameer was of course perfectly well aware of the inference that would be drawn from this, and indeed intended it.

WHY THE HEIRSHIP WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

"I have reason," he said, "for not making any public declaration on this question to ignorant, uncivilized people, but for the information of those who are gifted with wisdom, diplomacy, and common sense I have given out very plainly and publicly who is to be my heir by my action and the practical work of administration of the public affairs of the kingdom. There are numerous reasons why I do not wish to make any public declaration."

And the Ameer goes on to enumerate some of them, apparently under the curious impression that these reasons do not apply to the case in which the heir is not proclaimed, but manifestly put into training. It has frequently occurred that the life of an heir to a throne has been endangered, and therefore he prefers to conceal his intentions. There is the case of his predecessor, Shere Ali; when he had named his heir his other sons rebelled against him. That was quite enough to prevent him following the example. He goes on very piously to point out that "of course the throne is the property of the Almighty King of Kings, our Creator, who appoints Kings as shepherds to guard his flock." Abdur Rahman, therefore, leaves it to Him to elect whomsoever he will, though he evidently thought it advisable to make every preparation for the possibility of the choice falling where he himself would have it fall. And, besides, those who knew Afghanistan and its affairs knew that it was a constitutional country and the people had full authority to choose their own rulers. He had, by the way, even after he had himself reached the throne, to do fifteen years of hard fighting before he finally broke down all opposition. Nevertheless, it was a constitutional Government, and he had often noticed that Kings who had been forced upon the people against their will had lost their kingdoms, and their heads, too. It would, therefore, be ridiculous to force one of his sons upon the Afghans against their will. It was best to leave it for them to decide. Then, again, examples were not wanting in history in which, after nomination, heirs to thrones had put an end to the lives of their fathers to hasten their own time of ruling, and he did not want to cause disputes and quarrels among his own family during his lifetime. If they would only be wise and "stick to one of my sons"—he scrupulously refrains from saying which—and be united and one-hearted among themselves, there would be no fear of the public peace being broken.

For these reasons Abdur Rahman had never ventured to name his heir, and preferred to keep it a profound secret. "Mr. (now Lord) Curzon," he says, "was the first European who found out what my views on this subject were. In humorous conversation in 1895 he began his remarks by a joke and ended them with a most important political question as to who would be my successor. I, having already committed myself in a joke, could not refuse to give my views on the matter more fully than I originally intended. Luckily, however, the conversation took place in a small private room where there were not more than two or three persons present to hear what I said, and therefore mischief could not be made by repeating gossip abroad."

HABIBULLAH'S POWERS AS PRINCE.

At that time the heir to the throne had been actually in training for pretty nearly fifteen years, and was exercising all the functions of government except interference with foreign relations. He has been spoken of by those who have had an opportunity of knowing him personally as a sort of replica of his father on a somewhat reduced scale, physically and mentally, and whether, in spite of the precautions of his father and his very elaborate and protracted experience, he will have formed character enough to keep down all rivalry is a question which only time can answer. Those who may be supposed to have the best opportunity of knowing seem to be the least confident. Certainly his experience in the government of the Afghans is second only to that of the Ameer who has just gone.

"At the commencement, I gave my eldest son," said the deceased, "[illegible] work but gradually added to his duties, and also to his dignity, as he advanced in years and experience, placing many matters connected with the administration of my kingdom under his care. * * * I have appointed my second son, his own brother, head of the Accountant General's and Revenue Offices, under his eldest brother's orders. My other sons will be appointed to various official posts, also under the orders of their eldest brother. The heads of every department, whether civil or military, send in their dispatches and reports of work done to my eldest son. They also attend Durbar with the same ceremony and state that is observed at my own. Every official is instructed to look on my son as the person whose commands must be obeyed. In addition to this, since 1897 I have given my son authority over the State Treasury and Exchequer, which, until then, had been entirely under my own control. All orders for Treasury payments are issued by my son. He has also authority to appoint or dismiss Government officials, whether civil or military, and he may increase or decrease their salaries. This authority, be it understood, is not quite absolute. Everything is subject to my approval, but he exercises his powers in such a way that the people are taught to look upon him as fully empowered by me to act. He is also the supreme Court of Appeal; he is above all the ecclesiastical courts, the revenue and commercial courts. There is no court over him, with the exception of my own Durbar."

Clearly there was not much fear of Providence making an injudicious selection, or of the popular choice going very far wrong, and if there had seemed to be any risk still remaining Abdur Rahman had taken every preventive against even that by judiciously picking out suitable sweethearts for the young man. That Habibullah is married need hardly be said; indeed, that way of putting it very inadequately represents the fact. He is very much married, indeed. First the considerate father found a wife for him in the daughter of the senior General of the Kabul forces, thus making things right with the army at headquarters. Next, in the daughter of Kaza Syed-ud-Din Khan, the military officer in charge of Herat. This lady is also the granddaughter of the head of the Church of Afghanistan—or sort of Afghan Archbishop of Canterbury. And on from time to time the careful father found some other direction in which a little additional security might be obtained, and Habibullah is, we believe, the proud husband of seven, if not eight, wives carefully picked from the most influential families in Afghanistan. Very much the same has been done for his brothers, though the choice for them has been among the less important of the first-class families. All this says much for the liberality of the late Ameer, because not only had the sons and their wives to be maintained handsomely, but the young people, too, and of late grandchildren have begun to accumulate somewhat alarmingly. It is altogether a very interesting family circle, and the world will look on with a good deal of interest on its immediate future. The probability seems to be that the peace will be kept. It may be taken as a pretty certain thing that whatever the new Ameer may prove himself, he is at least the ablest and fittest of his family. The deceased Ameer was quite clear that his religion required that the throne should descend to the eldest son, but he was equally clear that that was contingent upon that eldest son being the most competent and the best qualified. If he had not considered him so, and proved him to be so by every kind of test, one may depend upon it he would not have been heir.

NEW ORLEANS RIVER THIEVES.

Bright Electric Lights Have Driven the Old Dangerous Gangs Altogether from the Levees.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The old river thief has gone from the wharves and not a memory of him remains. There is not even a reminiscence, because all of the old boys are dead and all of the plunder which was captured by the police has either been sold or reclaimed. Thefts along the river front still occur, but they are petty crimes, committed by young boys.

Time was, years ago, when all the levee, from above Toledano Street to the Barracks, was the abode of as artistic and dangerous a gang of thieves as ever blew open a bank vault or cut a throat. They stole everything, from a three-masted schooner to the brass oil cups on the engines. The old thieves, the real sure enough river robber, was to the manner born. He made his living by the river and he slept under the wharves, just as some of the peaceful fishermen sleep to-day. There is a good seven feet of space under the flooring of the wharves, and they partitioned off rooms with planks filched from the lumber yards and decorated the walls with cheap prints which have abounded in every stage of the history of printing. Some of them raised families in these shacks, teaching the young ones the way to help swell the family till by purloining small articles which were useful in the trade.

Everything was fish in the net of the old professional. He stole flour for his bread, he stole sides of bacon and ham. He had nearly all the luxuries of life. Coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, fruits, tobacco, vegetables, and every conceivable article of furniture were scattered along the wharves, and in those days of plenty the night watchmen usually pursued a policy of languorous repose. Besides, there were few lights. The far-reaching wings of the crescent of powerful lamps, which have sent daylight into all the dark corners, had not then been spread. Work was easy. One member of the household engaged the sociable watchman in conversation, while the other helped himself to such things as the larder required.

Not only did the ancient river thief live high, but he had plenty of money, and he spent it as easily as it came. He had cotton to sell, barrels of sugar, barrels of molasses, flour, and meat to dispose of. Then, as now, the custom was to spread immense tarpaulins over piles of goods. Right in the centre of the pile the crook would cut away a section of the wharf floor, two or three bales of cotton would drop at his feet. These he would roll to the water's edge, lash them together, get in his boat, and tow them down to where the purchasers awaited him on the bank. The same course was pursued with all the other stuff. The watchman, on his rounds, would see the tarpaulins still there, and apparently covering the same quantity of goods as when he last made his inspection. So he would rest a while, satisfied with himself and all the world.

Arriving at destination with the goods, it was an easy matter to deliver them. Then, with all his pockets lined with money, the old thief would make a break for one of the saloons in the neighborhood, where he was sure to find kindred spirits. And they would make a night of it, which usually wound up in several different kinds of fights, and not infrequently in a tragedy. Those were the flush times in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and all the years down to 1882, when the last gang was broken up, and some twenty-five or thirty were sent to the penitentiary. Civilization and law have steadily asserted themselves since then. Now there are but few who live under the wharves, and these are poor hard-working fisherfolk, who have never given the police any trouble, and they, for the most part, live far below the crowded shipping districts. The wharves are as quiet as a graveyard after 8 o'clock in the evening, and there is only the steady swish, swish, of the river and the occasional blowing of a ferryboat whistle to disturb the reveries of those who delight to sit at night and enjoy the cool breeze.

The old days were desperate times for the police and the watchmen. Many a running fight in the dark, when the guns of the officers were answered, shot for shot, by the guns of the fugitives; many a hand-to-hand scrimmage, when men grappled and slashed in ignorance whether they were striking friend or foe, many deaths and many corpses thrown into the river. Murder, assassination, highway robbery, every crime on the calendar has been committed within sound of these waters, whose soothing voices plead for peace. Men have disappeared and the long reaches of water alone could give answer to the mystery.

The difficulty of tracing the authors of these crimes was the worst ever encountered in the administration of the Police Department of this city. The corpses of many of the victims were never recovered, for the reason they were weighed when dumped into the river. Long, long afterward some tough, shot while resisting arrest or dying in either a State or a far away prison, would unburden his mind and tell the story of midnight assassination, or some murder to shield a robbery. Many cases of mysterious disappearance were afterward explained by the turning up of the supposed suicide or victim in some other place, but in many more the explanation could only be reached by an expert diver.

As to tracing the goods after they had got out of the hands of the thief, that was next to impossible. It is a Sherlock Holmes who can tell one sack of flour or one bale of cotton from another, after the marks had been obliterated. There were a number of junk dealers always ready and willing to help the man out of his trouble, who supplied them with goods. They recognized the necessity of keeping up the source of supply, and of keeping the man who poured the largest profits into their lives and would make old Ananias look like a piece of Chinese money when it came to testifying for their friends.

Seventeen patrolmen, about forty private watchmen, and a number of special officers, making a total of more than sixty men, now patrol the levee front. They walk in light almost as bright as that of day. A man can walk from one end of the wharf to the other and read a newspaper all the way. The safeguards against thieving are such that when a boy steals a small piece of rope he is caught and fined. Instead of being the toughest, most dangerous part of New Orleans for pedestrians, the levee is now one of the safest.

Parisian Romance in Real Life.

From The London Telegraph's Paris Letter.

A few days ago a person of venerable aspect alighted at a hotel in the neighborhood of the Saint-Lazare railway station. He introduced himself to the landlord as a wealthy merchant from Bordeaux and was welcomed with all the deference due to so respectable a personage, the more so as he confided a sum of money to the care of his host. The old man, whose long white beard was the admiration of all beholders, was treated with every attention by the servants of the house, and, having passed on the staircase a pretty lady who seemed to have taken his fancy, he experienced little difficulty in finding out some interesting particulars about her. The smart-looking person, as one of the waiters explained, was on very friendly terms with a married man, to whom she paid a visit every afternoon. The subject was then dropper, nor, moreover, were there any further meetings on the staircase, but on the following afternoon, when the fair charmer had hung the key of her room up in the bureau and had sallied forth on her career of conquest, the elderly gentleman with the white beard stole softly in when nobody was about, and, putting the key in his pocket, made his way to the chamber which had just been vacated. Shutting the door without exciting any notice, he went to the big trunk which was lying on the floor and, breaking open the lock, rummaged in it until he had found bank notes to the amount of 3,000f. stowed away in a corner. He had just packed the notes carefully in his pocketbook when one of the servants, hearing a faint noise in the room which he had believed to be empty, walked in, and, catching sight of the old man who was currently supposed to be a pattern of all the virtues, seized him by the collar with the reproachful cry: "Why, you are a thief!" The bewilderment of the worthy garçon when the long white beard came off in his hand may well be imagined, and as he stood gaping in speechless amazement the erewhile venerable elder with whom he had been dealing so roughly uttered a mild protest. "I am not a thief," he exclaimed. "I am the husband of the naughty woman who has taken this room, and as her abode is legally mine as well, I am quite within my right in acting as I have done." At that moment the lady, who had missed her rendezvous with her friend, made in her turn her entry into the chamber. "Heavens! My husband!" she cried, in horror. "Yes, it is I," replied the man, as he dealt her a couple of ringing boxes on the ear. Then he went down stairs, paid his bill, and started off by the next train for his native village in Normandy. He had got what he wanted—the 3,000f. which his wife had taken off with her when she eloped. The rest of the business will be as effectively settled by a divorce suit.

CHILD BEGGARS IN CHICAGO.

Effort to Drive Them from the Streets in the Down-Town District.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The Visitation and Aid Society's crusade against child mendicants in the down-town district is a tardy but welcome innovation. The toleration of this form of begging in public thoroughfares has long been a serious evil.

If the public exhibition of juvenile squalor and extreme poverty were genuine there might be possible excuse for this mistaken toleration. Every one familiar with modern life in large cities knows that it is imposture.

The children are deliberately made to assume the appearance of extreme poverty, that some scheming adult, either relative or representative of the padrone system, may thrive upon the juvenile beggar's earnings.

Taking the specific cases of the arrests in the recent raid by the officers of the Visitation and Aid Society, it was found almost without exception that the earnings of the little victims were a source of revenue to the brutal task masters who drove them into the streets.

The rule is nearly invariable that a child of tender years does not become a bold and persistent beggar at night on public thoroughfares from his or her own choice. The shadow of fear is ever present lest the earnings of a begging expedition be not sufficient to satiate the greed of the inhuman wretch who fills the rôle of either parent or slave driver. To take these juvenile mendicants off the streets, therefore, is not a war upon a helpless class, but a just crusade against a vicious and wholly un-American adaptation of the padrone system.

For the children themselves the arrests and deportation to institutions where they will receive the protection denied them by parents or guardians are like the opening of doors of hope. Street life to a child of tender years is inseparable from early degradation. The child beggar is fortunate if criminal instincts are not implanted at a period in life when the wholesome restraints of home discipline are most needed.

Public mendicancy in any form is a disgrace in a city with so many voluntary charities for ameliorating the condition of the really destitute. Such beggars as refuse to avail themselves of these methods of relief and thrust their alleged poverty upon the attention of passers-by are for the most part frauds.

The Angelus

Orchestral Piano Player

ANGELUS PLAYING UPRIGHT PIANO.

EVEN a child can play the most difficult compositions with all the expression and touch of the most accomplished pianist. No musical training is necessary,

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER TO BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was surprised at your last Sunday's editorial entitled "Two Friends of the South." One thing all should know, and none better than those who conduct THE TIMES, and that is that the political-social entity called "The South" has been for thirty-five years waging a holy, though at times a desperate, war against bitter, relentless, and sometimes selfish and wilfully blind adversaries, in order to maintain inviolate the purity, the integrity, the manliness, the womanliness of the Anglo-Saxon race in that part of God's green earth. (I use the term Anglo-Saxon in its broad sense.)

In his life-and-death contest, the end of which evidently is not yet a while, the people of the South have exhibited a patience, a heroism, a constancy, a devotion, a loyalty, a dignity, a just and reasonable pride of race, which should command the respect, the sympathy, and the understanding of the world, particularly of those of their own race in their own country.

The effect of this contest will not be confined to the South, nor to this country alone. Upon the result of it will depend the perpetuation of the dominant quanties of the Anglo-Saxon race. And the Southern people believe that that man is an enemy to his race, and ipso facto, an enemy to God and mankind, who in this day and generation will do anything by example, precept, or argument to lessen the social barrier between the Anglo-Saxon and the negro races in this country.

That is the meaning of the Southern criticism of President Roosevelt for entertaining a negro at a private dinner at the White House. To his critics it did not appear to be a mere personal matter between Mr. Roosevelt and his guest, but a quasi-public affair, in which their President saw fit to take such action as would, if carried on and on to its legitimate conclusion, bring to naught the bitter trials and tribulations and labors of a generation gone.

Believe me, in this contest of many years with the negro, the Southern people have not walked "as fools, but as wise." A tremendous problem was forced upon them which they were obliged to solve, though it were to the exclusion of all other matters. They yet have their shoulders to the wheels of this same problem, and are moving it slowly toward solution.

The people and newspapers of the North should help and not obstruct; they should try to think and understand, and not hastily misjudge. They should know that this is, with the people of the South, a racial not a personal matter; that goodness, kindness, and humanity prevail in the South between the individuals of the two races; that they are mutually interdependent and exceedingly well disposed toward one another, and that, finally, the best friends (I am inclined to say the only true friends) the negro has on earth are among the white people of his own section.

The Anglo-Saxon and the negro must reach their destinies in this country along parallel lines, let us trust, but with the lines never approaching to social unity. It will be better for both races if this be so.

Englewood, N. J., Oct. 22, 1901. H.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S INDEPENDENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who know and appreciate the independent fearlessness of his character and his faithfulness to conviction it is decidedly amusing to learn of President Roosevelt's absolute indifference to the antediluvian comment and senile protests that seem to have been stirred up in the South, because the President of the United States, in his private capacity of citizen, saw fit to entertain at dinner a man whom any nation might and would be proud to claim for its own; one who has been honored by social recognition even in exclusive England.

Certainly no one who has the faintest conception of our "Teddy's" character imagined for a moment that the thought of apologizing to any one for sitting at table with Mr. Booker Washington could enter his head, and the writer little doubts that President Roosevelt does not consider the honors were unevenly divided on that occasion.

The South, and, for that matter, the East, West, and North, might as well realise the fact that we have as President something new—a man with a backbone; and that in spite of the unhappy circumstances leading to his occupation of the Executive Chair, he is as truly President of the United States as though placed there directly by the votes of the people.

The South especially needs to be told some plain truths. For example: That while thinking people of the North fully appreciate certain phases of the color question in the South, that section may expect to remain just where it is—a goodly proportion of a century behind other parts of the country—so long as the petty, narrow-minded sentiments to which its public men are giving utterance in regard to President Roosevelt's action pass there for the truth.

The sentiment that, under our form of government, denies recognition to true merit, social or otherwise, because that merit is covered by a colored skin, is foreign to all republican principles, and the word patriotism is a mockery in the man who holds such views; for patriotism can never justify itself by a willingness to uphold one moral principle while denying another. Nor is the spirit that undertakes to dictate to another what guests he shall entertain at his private table that of a gentleman. ALEXANDER DOYLE.

New York, Oct. 19, 1901.

President's Heart in the Right Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is safe to say that Mr. Roosevelt will make at least one friend by his treatment of Mr. Booker Washington for every one that he loses. This little event goes far to show that his heart is in the right place as far as "inferior races" are concerned, and the logic of it should have far-reaching consequences in our relations to other dark peoples. ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1901.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S DEFENDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw recently published in the papers an article concerning our honored President, that the South in its wrath has arisen against the President on account of his entertainment of a negro in the White House. Have the minds of the people become blindfolded with darkness that they can assail the doctrines of a man who risked his life on a foreign shore? And when he came gallantly marching home, was the world not ready to do him homage? And now they wish to cast the first stone. Is that honor for his patriotism, he who risked his life for his countrymen, that his flag might receive an added glory?

Even if he did entertain a negro at his table, shall the South or any one else unjustly criticise him? The American soldiers fight the Filipinos, and they are dark and savage, but it is for higher civilization, and that no stain may envelop our flag, which floats in glory and freedom for all. Has Col. Roosevelt cast a stain upon our flag? No; for Abraham Lincoln said: "All men are born equal." This is the land of the free and the home of the brave, where floats the Star-Spangled Banner in freedom for all. The sun shines on the American citizen, down to the heathen Chinese, and God's glories cannot be hid from a poor outcast negro, whom God sent into the world for the wise and just to civilize. And Christ, who taught divine humanity to our fellow-beings, said, "I am the good Shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep. And other sheep I have which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd."

And the poor outcast, uncivilized negro shall hear the voice of Theodore Roosevelt, and they shall become his sheep and he our President, their shepherd, to lead them on to civilization and glory in our country. May the minds of the Southern gentlemen become enlightened through the goodness and mercy of President Roosevelt, so that the Scripture, which says, "Brethren, dwell ye together in unity," may be fulfilled.

MISS WINNIE HORN, Newsgirl, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, New York, Oct. 25, 1901.

A SOUTHERN COMMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most unsparing criticisms in Southern newspapers of the President's conduct in reference to the Washington dinner are those which have been most widely copied. While they represent the almost unanimous disapproval of the President's act, they are misleading as to its spirit, which is one of deep regret, rather than of anger. Two weeks ago thousands of Southern Democrats, silverites as well as gold bugs, would have voted for him. He was beginning to be beloved down here as no President has been for nearly half a century.

The South believes he committed a grievous error, not an act of malice or of fine bravado. Nor is there ill-feeling toward Booker T. Washington, whose worth and attainments are recognised. He, too, made the worst mistake of his life.

The South has given up hope that foreigners can understand its race problem, and proposes to deal with it alone. In using the word "foreigners" in reference to this particular question, I mean all whose homes are not in the South. For only those who have lived amid its pains and baffling obstructions can know its difficulties. It is not a social question alone, but more one of conflicting natures and temperaments. It is in part the reaction of disappointment on the whites, who, after more than thirty years of effort and huge expenditure to lift the negro up by education, find themselves confronted by the same immoral citizenship as at the beginning.

The South is intelligently alive to the fact that the danger line is the color line, rather than at the cleavages of social distinctions. And the President passed it when he invited a negro to dinner at the White House, no matter how estimable the character of his guest. GARNETT ANDREWS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1901.

TWENTIETH BODY RECOVERED.

Charred Remains of Another Victim of Philadelphia Fire Found—Eighteen Still Missing.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Another body was recovered early to-day from the ruins of the Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. building, 1,219-1,221 Market Street, which was destroyed by fire yesterday. This makes the number of known dead twenty. There are still eighteen missing, and it is believed their bodies are buried under the debris. The body is that of a man, but is so badly charred as to be unrecognizable.

A force of men worked all through the night, but little impression was made upon the tons of debris, and it will be some days before the number of fatalities can be determined definitely.

To facilitate the work of recovering and identifying the dead, a meeting of the firm and the employes was held this morning. The members of the firm of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. met the Fire Marshals and Building Inspectors to discuss the cause of the fire.

THINK THREE WERE MURDERED.

Illinois Farmer's Sons Found in Well Did Not Die of Asphyxiation.

GRANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 26.—It is now believed that the three sons of Josephus Casper, who were found dead in a well on their father's farm, were murdered. It was supposed they had been suffocated by foul gas.

The boys were George, Edward, and Clement Casper, aged, respectively, 23, 14, and 8 years. They were at work on the well two days ago, when their parents left home to attend court at Princeton. They had mysteriously disappeared when their parents returned, and only a persistent search by neighbors and relatives revealed the bodies lying in a heap at the foot of the well.

When the bodies were brought to light with grappling hooks it was found that the youngest boy's neck was broken, and that an ugly gash had been cut in the back of George, the oldest. Physicians say death was not caused by asphyxiation.

No clue or possible reason for murder has been found.

YOUNG MAN TAKES POISON.

Said to Have Declared that He Had Committed an "Unpardonable Sin."

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 26.—The death of Harry Montgomery Scovil in Morris Park last evening was reported to the Coroner's office here to-day. He is said to have committed suicide with strychnine. He was twenty-five years old and a half-brother of Dr. W. T. Scovil, a physician of Richmond Hill. The body was removed to the doctor's house on Hillside Avenue last night.

A member of the family said that the young man, who has been suffering from epilepsy, had intended to sail for South America yesterday. The family knew no reason why he should have committed suicide. It was reported that he told the doctors who attended him after he took the poison that he had committed an "unpardonable sin." The members of the family was unable to imagine what he meant by these words.

WOUND FATAL TO A CHILD.

Little William Patterson Was Shot Accidentally by a Boy.

William Patterson, four years old, who lived with his parents on West Twenty-fifth Street, Coney Island, died at his home yesterday from the effects of a gunshot wound he received in an accidental manner on Friday. George Smith, fifteen years old, of 28 West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, was arrested for the shooting.

The boy Smith, it is said, was handling a rifle in the yard of the Patterson house, when the gun was discharged. The bullet entered little William Patterson's neck, the child being near Smith at the time. The hearing in Smith's case was adjourned pending action by the Coroner.

Unidentified Suicide in Jersey City.

A man apparently about thirty-five years old registered at the Hotel Washington, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He gave his name as J. E. Waterman, and said he lived in Philadelphia. A few hours later gas was detected coming from his room, and when the door was forced he was found dead on the bed. He had torn his handkerchief and stuffed the pieces up his nose, after which he had placed a tube attached to a chandelier in his mouth and inhaled the gas. He had cut the maker's name from his coat and shoes, and left nothing by which he could be identified. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Kentucky Strikers Kill an Officer.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26.—Special Officer Robert Coffee, chief of the guards at the Empire Mines, was killed to-day from ambush. He had been leading a posse in pursuit of striking union miners, who had fired at the other miners as they were starting to work. Becoming separated from the party, he was shot in the back by unknown persons, and fell from his horse dead. William Goldworthy, James Anderson, George Phillips, and three other men, all union strikers, have been arrested charged with complicity in the outbreak.

J. Pierpont Morgan Buys Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased a large tract of bay shore land adjoining the Standard Oil Company's property above Point Richmond, on San Francisco bay, to be used, so it is said, upon reliable authority, as a terminus for the Morgan-Hill syndicate of railroads, embracing the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads. The purchase price is given out at something over $1,000,000.

Noted Passengers on the St. Louis.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote; Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie, and Miss Ada Rehan traveled by the American Line special train this morning from London to join the steamer St. Louis, at Southampton, bound for New York. A coterie of their respective friends bade them farewell at Waterloo Railroad Station. The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Henry White, was among those who bid farewell to Lord Pauncefote.

Man Smothered in a Sugar Tank.

Michael Mulleski, aged thirty years, was found dead at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a sugar tank in the refinery of the New York Sugar Company, on Front Street, Long Island City. Mulleski was working around the tank when last seen. He was missed by his companions, and after a search he was found buried in the sugar in the tank. He was married two weeks ago, and lived at 216 Freeman Street, Greenpoint.

Accuses His Lodger of Theft.

Dieter Duttman, who, the police say, is the son of a wealthy Austrian merchant in Budapest, was arrested last night by Detective Tunney and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station on a charge of grand larceny. Duttman, who came here three months ago, hired a furnished room from Joseph Rieders at 425 East Seventy-fifth Street. On Friday night, Rieders alleges, Duttman stole a diamond stud valued at $60 from him while the two were in a room at the house.

ACTION OF REFORMED EPISCOPALIAN SYNOD

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 24 you have a letter from Passaic signed "X. Y. Z." The writer is addressing Reformed Episcopalians. I wish he was an Informed Episcopalian, for in this case he would not have written the letter. We may not think the Reformers right in their attitude, but we can admire them for doing anything like this for conscience sake. Is it conscience that keeps men like "X. Y. Z." in the Church? Does he not know that his party mutilates the Prayer Book, and does it under the authority of Catholicity? Does he not know that the word "Catholic" is a word which they have set up as the Supreme Court in the Church; that this court has no regard for written rules in or out of the Prayer Book; that it is supposed to give attentive hearing to the words of Bishops a thousand years dead, and to turn a deaf ear to all living Bishops who are not catholic enough te defy liturgy and rubric and Article?

Is it not better to have a reformed movement without than a deformed movement within? These men for conscience sake may one day return. There is less hope of men who remain within for other motives. But it may be that this particular "X. Y. Z." is misinformed. If so will he not kindly turn to the twenty-eighth Article of Religion, printed between the two covers of the Prayer Book? It deals with transubstantiation. This is what "X. Y. Z." means when he speaks of the "great and helpful doctrine of the real presence of Christ." This great and helpful doctrine the Church repudiated 300 years ago, and still repudiates to-day. And the "Catholic Bishops" may be thinking about changing that, but the convention is not. The convention is sane. It has other things to think about, though some day it may pass laws to compel obedience to the laws already passed. "Catholic" is a word broad enough at present to break the bounds of rules which its high priests have bound themselves to obey.

Our friend condemns the Reformers for rejecting certain things in the Prayer Book, while he himself every time he teaches transubstantiation or anything that stands for it rejects the teaching of the Church which he professes to represent. We do not and cannot justly object to any one wishing to make changes in the Church, an openly working toward their accomplishment, but no man has the moral right to adopt these changes until the Church herself has made them. The real presence of Christ is in the heart and the mind and the soul, and it is only where this is true of the individual that men will take note that he hath been with Jesus. It is very hard, however, to give evidence of this in dealing with men who remain within a Church whose laws they persistently defy. We would recommend our friend to give attention to reading.

M. V. W.

Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1901.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS' SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "X. Y. Z" entirely misrepresents the action of the Reformed Episcopal Synod, taken last week in Brooklyn. Were Reformed Episcopalians seeking reunion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and did they, with that end in view, demand that the parent Church give up doctrines that it considers fundamental and which had been "near and dear to it for generations," their action might properly afford amusement to lofty souls such as "X. Y. Z."

These are not the facts of the case; and "X. Y. Z.'s" effusion is therefore pointless. The Reformed Episcopal action was called forth by the discovery that the General Convention of the Protestant Church had appointed a Committee on the Reunion of the two churches, and that said committee had reported progress, asking also to be continued. The Reformed Episcopal action was a disclaimer of any advance to union on their part, a declaration of their profound conviction that no representative Reformed Episcopalian had encouraged the committee of the General Convention to think such a union a possibility, and a clear statement of what the Protestant Episcopal Church must needs change before any hope could be entertained on their part of their committee's success. The doctrines "near and dear" to "X. Y. Z." are false and abhorrent to Reformed Episcopalians. Happy in their own Church, they are as far as possible from seeking union with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

As the letter of "X. Y. Z." gravely misrepresents the Reformed Episcopal Synod's action, I trust you will give place to this correction. W. D. STEVENS.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 24, 1901.

DOCTRINES OF EPISCOPALIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his communication to THE TIMES, published to-day, and headed "To Reformed Episcopalians," your correspondent, "X. Y. Z.," says: "But before they [the Reformed Episcopalians] will come back to us [the Protestant Episcopal Church, from which they seceded,] they say we must rescind a number of the fundamental doctrines of the Church, viz., Apostolic succession, the great and helpful doctrine of the real presence of the Eucharist," &c., and adds: "* * * why should a Church that * * * believes and teaches that by some miraculous means the bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ give up these beautiful and very helpful doctrines," &c.

Now it would be very interesting to know whence "X. Y. Z.," who speaks with such ex cathedra assurance, derives his authority to proclaim the "real presence" as a "fundamental doctrine" of the Church which, in her thirty-nine articles, setting forth the fundamental doctrines, says, (I quote from the Queen Elizabeth Prayer Book:)

Article XXVIII.—* * * Transubstantiation (or the change of the substance of bread and wine) in the supper of our Lord, cannot be proved by Holy Writ; but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions.

The body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the supper, only after an heavenly and spiritual manner. And the mean whereby the body of Christ is received and eaten in the supper is faith.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped.

The said twenty-eighth article in the American Prayer Book is set forth in ipsissimis verbis. It is by the Church's own constitutional declaration of doctrine, whether Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, or Mormon, that her faith is made known, and not by the distorted views of individuals whose zeal outruns their knowledge.

God forbid that a poor sinner like the writer should decry any "great and helpful doctrine" that carries comfort to a human soul, but there is a Church which proclaims this doctrine as fundamental and essential to salvation. It accompanies the public exhibition of it with incense, genuflexions, and adoration; it relieves the penitent's soul with the Confessional, absolution, and penance. Why do not those who are helped by this belief in the "real presence" openly ally themselves to that Church with which they are apparently in full sympathy, instead of attempting to interject into the constitution of the one to which they ostensibly belong, doctrines and practices which it has in the most formal and absolute language abjured and denounced?

J. S. M.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 24, 1901.

WHAT EPISCOPALIANS HOLD AS DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter concerned with the relation between the Episcopal and the Reformed Episcopal Churches, signed "X. Y. Z.," and published in your issue of Oct. 24, there are certain statements of what are called "fundamental doctries of the church" which call for criticism. It is stated that Apostolical succession and the theory that "by some miraculous means the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ" are fundamental doctrines of the Episcopal Church. It is also stated that "ministers of other denominations have no more right, in the eyes of the Church, to preach the gospel than any other man who cares to lecture on the teachings of the sacred writings to a body of people."

What are the facts? First, that no such doctrines appear in the formularies of the Episcopal Church; second, that there has always been, and still is, a large minority in the Episcopal Church which does not accept these doctrines. The old Low Church party never accepted them; the so-call'ed Broad Church party does not accept them now. In at least two of the six leading Theological Seminaries of the Episcopal Church these doctrines are not taught. They are not held by some of the Bishops, nor by a very considerable minority among the clergy. They are not held by the rectors of three of the four most important parishes in New York City.

While it is undoubtedly true that a majority of Episcopalians do accept these doctrines, yet the minority who reject them have always held a respected and unchallenged position in their church. While holding firmly to the faith of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, the strength and glory of the Episcopal Church has been within the limits of these creeds, a community of life, not a community of doctrine.

A PRESBYTER.

New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

Mrs. Hull's Burns Prove Fatal.

Mrs. Sarah E. Gilder Hull, wife of Henry I. Hull, died yesterday at her home, 69 West Twelfth Street. She had been badly burned on Friday. Her dress caught fire, and the flames inflicted fatal injuries before assistance reached her. The funeral will be private.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Dined.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. With Gen. Lee at the guests' table sat Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain; Capt. Joseph Willard, and David E. Austin of the Thirteenth Regiment. The responses to the toasts were almost entirely upon military subjects.

Dowie Has a Big Table and a Castle.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

John Alexander Dowie has added to his possessions at Zion home the largest mahogany table ever built. Mr. Dowie has added another prize to his possessions. A convert in Switzerland, who but recently joined the Church, has bought and presented to the general overseer a castle on one of Switzerland's most beautiful lakes. Unless something occurs to prevent, Dr. Dowie will visit his new acquisition next Summer and spend his vacation within its embattled walls. The great mahogany table was built in Chicago. Nothing but the finest wood was used. The mahogany was chosen for its depth of color and the shades run from ebony black to Titian red. Castle Liebburg, or the "Castle of Love," is situated on the shore of Lake Constance. The castle is the gift of a woman of Zurich. She paid for the great pile of masonry 440,000 francs, equivalent to nearly $88,000. This is to be supplemented, it is said, by other gifts to Dowie. The castle, as Zionites expect, will be transformed into another Zion headquarters, from which missionaries will be sent through Europe.

A Bit of Horse Sense.

A Georgia girl wrote to her lover:

"Dear John: I cannot marry you, but please don't kill yourself!"

To which John made answer:

"Dear Molly: No danger. I've just won $50 on a horse race!"—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:24	Sun sets...5:04	Moon rises...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:48	Gov. Isl'd...7:16	H. Gate....9:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:20	Gov. Isl'd...7:36	H. Gate....9:32

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, OCT. 29.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hesperides, Argentine and Paraguay		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	7:00 A. M.	
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.		
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver." Merchandise for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Idzumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. §19 and up to Nov. §9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. §9, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. §10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 24; Shanghai, Sept. 27; Yokohama, Oct. 5, and Honolulu, Oct. 16, reached San Francisco per steamer City of Peking. A portion of the mail is due in New York this afternoon, the remainder to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 27.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 14.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 24.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 18.
El Dia, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
Elswick Manor, Hamburg, Oct. 3.
Hindoo, Hull, Oct. 12.
La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 19.
Manitou, London, Oct. 17.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, Oct. 9.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 17.

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

Bordeaux, Havre, Oct. 15.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Oct. 25.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 25.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 23.
Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 23.
Cufic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
El Mar, New Orleans, Oct. 23.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 17.
Georgian, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Minneapolis, London, Oct. 19.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 21.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Oct. 22.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 26.
Allianca, Colon, Oct. 22.
Antilla, Nassau, Oct. 25.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 19.
Roraima, St. Thomas, Oct. 23.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Heathburn, Algiers, Oct. 16.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Oct. 22.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 23.
Vestor, Shields, Oct. 16.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 9.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 26.
Hegdonhall, Barry, Oct. 17.
Koln, Bremen, Oct. 19.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.
Sicilia, Naples, Oct. 14.

Arrived.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Motta, Genoa, &c., Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool, Oct. 19, and Queenstown, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:38 A. M.
SS George Dumois, (Nor.,) Bjonnes, Kingston, Oct. 17, with fruit and passengers to A. B. Mercadante. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.
SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg, Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:27 A. M.
SS Lacroma, (Aus.,) Cercich, Trieste, &c., Sept. 14, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.
SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston, Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, Oct. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:26 A. M.
SS Hilltarn, (Br.,) Allen, St. Vincent, C. V., Oct. 11, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.
SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) Smith, Tampico, Oct. 12, and Havana, 18th, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 25th.
SS Maracas, (Br.,) Jameson, Trinidad, &c., Oct. 17, with mdse. to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 25th.
SS Oleta, (Span.,) Salgardo, Girgenti, &c., Sept. 17, with mdse. to E. Puig & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.
SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Boysen, Hamburg, Oct. 6, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.
SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Sterrat, Glasgow, Oct. 12, and Moville, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.
SS Ratho, (Br.,) Nisbet, Pasaroean, &c., Aug. 10, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.
SS Indianic, (Br.,) Saville, Probolingo, &c., Aug. 25, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.
SS Mongibello, (Ital.,) Morteo, Genoa, &c., Sept. 16, with mdse. to Hirzel Feltmann. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Palatia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Chester, (Dutch,) for Geestemunde.
SS Kobe, (Aust.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) for St. Kitt's, &c.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Maracaibo, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS Ponce, for Porto Rico.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) for Montego Bay.
SS Alleghany, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Island, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Patria, (Fr.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) for Manchester.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Hildur, (Nor.,) for Matanzas, &c.
SS Bolivia, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for St. Kitt's and Demerara.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Menta, from New York for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle at 9:35 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day and proceeded.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, for New York, sld. from Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.
SS Castillian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia to-day.
SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:25 P. M. to-day.
SS Calabria (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Mediterranean ports, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.
SS Ettrickdale, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York via Singapore, arr. at Shanghai previous to to-day.
SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.
SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagois, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.
SS Gregory, (Br.,) Capt. Stitch, for New York, sld. from Para yesterday.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.
SS Cassel, (Ger.,) for New York, sld. from Bremerhaven at 2 P. M. to-day.
SS Inchmarlo, (Br.,) Capt. Halliwell, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, sld. from Algiers Oct. 19.
SS Germanicus, (Ger.,) Capt. Unruh, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from St. Lucia Oct. 22.
SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Hamer, for New York, sld. from Genoa Oct. 22.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave., 22d to 23d St., New York.

Satisfaction Guaranteed—Goods Exchanged or Money Refunded.

Fine Oriental Rugs

Special reductions this week on fine Oriental Rugs.—Included in the sale are some exquisite Silky Pieces,—in unusually choice designs and rarest of colorings. We shall be glad to have you inspect these whether you have determined to buy or not. Some very handsome Rugs in this sale, at **$5.98**

Extra grade of SMYRNA RUGS in all wool, the very latest designs; some choice Oriental effects; very heavy and seviceable.

11.75, 7 ft. 6x10 ft. 6 reg. 14.50 kind. **1.98**, 36x65. the reg. 4.00 kind. **1.20**, 30x60 inch. the reg. 1.85 kind. **59c.**, Single door. the 75c.

HOW DISEASES ARE TREATED IN EUROPE

Dr. E. F. King Tells What He Saw in Many Hospitals.

Lupus Cured and Leprosy Benefited by the "Light Treatment"—American and Foreign Nurses Contrasted.

Dr. Ernest F. King of Washington, D. C., returned by the Menominee from a six months' round of the large hospitals in London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. He talks enthusiastically of all that he saw and heard. While contending that the very best work in medicine and surgery is done in America, he believes that Europe offers many advantages to the student that cannot be obtained in this country. He says:

"Vienna has for years been the Mecca of American students, and it still holds its own, though Berlin is a good second in favor. The one great advantage that Vienna has over the other centres is its general hospital of 2,500 beds, in which the matter of study and instruction appears to the casual observer as being regarded of greater importance than the cure of disease. Daily lectures are given by the university professors, who are men of world-wide reputation, and courses of instruction are given by their assistants, making use of the clinical material furnished by the hospital. It is possible to begin at 8 in the morning and work steadily till 6 at night, an hour for each course, without leaving the hospital grounds. Everything is done thoroughly, careful records are kept, and an autopsy is made in every fatal case, an agreement to that effect being signed by the patient before admission.

In the other cities visited much time was lost in going from place to place, so widely apart were the various hospitals, and from the lack of arrangements for the accommodation of students from abroad. Operations and courses would be given at hospitals miles apart, at the same hours of the same day, and much that was of interest and importance was necessarily lost.

"Another point which Europe has in its favor is that the hospital patients come mostly from the peasant class, and they have born in them the spirit of obedience to their betters and can be ordered about and handled for purposes of instruction as no American patients could. The peasants are a stolid lot and have great powers of endurance, or, what is more likely, are so coarsely constructed nervously that they have not the same sensibility to pain that is found in folk of finer fibre. Many minor operations that are always done with anesthesia in America were performed as a matter of routine without any anesthetic and with scarcely a wince on the part of the patient.

"The hospital buildings abroad are mostly antiquated and gloomy, and with poor heating facilities must be cheerless places in Winter. The newer hospitals, however, have all the modern appliances, and the general hospital at Hamburg, built on the cottage plan, is a model of its kind, and, with the contemplated extensions, will be the largest in the world. The Moabite Hospital in Berlin is another interesting example of this style of arrangement, but not nearly so large.

"In London the University Hospital is already using two wings of its new buildings, and what remains of the old is soon to be torn down. The London Hospital is being remodeled throughout, and at the end of the alterations will have practically new buildings. All the hospitals of London seem not overburdened with funds, as almost without exception they have large placards across the front informing passers by that they are 'supported by voluntary contributions,' and one of the morning papers has daily a half column of appeals for contributions.

"While in London one finds the same educated, refined, trained nurses as in America, the Continent apparently has nothing of the kind. In Vienna, for example, the nurses were ignorant women, motherly souls, to be sure, with a waist line defined by apron strings and dressed in coarse gowns of a dingy hue. In carpet slippers down at the heel and with sleeves rolled above the elbows, they form a sharp contrast with the neat figures and natty uniforms that one is accustomed to at home.

"One of the latest and most interesting developments in the science of medicine is the use of light in the treatment of diseases of the skin, after the method of Finsen. At the London Hospital many cases of epithelioma and one case of leprosy were seen under the X-ray treatment, and countless cases of lupus were receiving the benefits of the Finsen rays, so called. One leper, seen after an interval of four months, showed marked improvement in the parts treated, but the small space that can be treated at a sitting renders it probable that death will come before any cure can be obtained. That it would be curative in early cases seems, however, most likely.

"Epitheliomas are cured and many photographs 'before and after' are shown. Lupus, which is a tubercular disease of the skin, is cured by the so-called "Finsen" rays, the violet or chemical rays from an arc light. That it may return is conceded. As yet there are no records, so recent is the discovery of this treatment. At the hospital are three arc lamps of 35,000 candle power. From each lamp project four tubes containing lenses for concentrating the light. The four patients lie on tables beneath the ends of the tubes and a nurse firmly presses on the diseased spot a hollow lens. The pressure, by driving out the blood, gives better penetration to the light rays, and a stream of water flowing through the hollow lens keeps it cool. Each exposure is for an hour, and the number of exposures varies with the extent of the disease, those seen requiring from 30 to 100 exposures.

"So common a disease is lupus and so brilliant have been the results that sufferers have flocked to the hospital from all parts of England, and although only favorable cases are put on the list, it will take over two years to reach the last to whom the treatment has been promised.

"Physicians do not have to 'learn the language' in Germany as the educated men speak English in its purity. A number of the leading men in Vienna and Berlin speak English fluently and seem pleased to have an opportunity for exercising their powers. In Vienna are a number of Englishmen connected with the university who give courses in their specialties. Everything else, however, is in German, and one must be able to understand the language to get the best results. Many Americans go there without any knowledge of the language, trusting to get what they wanted through their powers of observation.

"Americans are everywhere well received and are given every opportunity for study and observation. The London surgeons were especially courteous, even to the extent of keeping one informed by wire of interesting operations.

"Many Americans were met in all the cities, but on the Continent they were outnumbered by Russians. What seemed most surprising was that the next country in order was Japan, there being over four hundred of the little men working away at the German universities."

NATIVITY CLUB DINNER.

Organization That Meets Once a Year Celebrates a Member's Birthday.

A banquet was given to the members of the Nativity Club at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The Nativity Club was organized three years ago, Mathew Rock of this city originating the idea. The membership of the organization is limited to thirty, and only one meeting can be held in a year, and that must occur on the anniversary of the birth of one of the members.

Rupert A. Ryley was host last night, and he had as guests Col. Samuel Goodman of Philadelphia, who presided. Mathew Rock, President of the club; Col. J. G. Gardiner, D. Wulff, A. B. Webber, D. C. Curtis, J. B. Tompkins, Louis H. Donnelly, Alfred Nelson, R. B. Highet, G. F. Henry, John W. Wooley, Andrew J. Cormick, Andrew Patterson, B. R. Merwin, E. Twyeffort, Hermon W. Pratt, Albert Edward Cowdrey, John J. Mitchell, Samuel Blume, E. Hollick, William H. Lent, W. Lucas, F. Dunne, H. De Clermont, Joseph H. Brown, Thomas C. Bent, William A. Cable, Jules C. Weiss, G. A. Cornell, Anthony J. Moore, Charles Lotz, the Rev. H. T. Harvey, and Thomas C. Reid of New York; A. P. Burland and H. M. Stevens of Chicago; John B. Ellison, John P. Doherty, Major William E. Goodman, R. C. Ellison, William E. Goodman, Jr., and Samuel Goodman, Jr., of Philadelphia; John Mitchell of Boston, and H. V. Ramsdell of San Francisco.

MARRIED A CHINAMAN TO SPITE HER HUSBAND.

Edward Freligh Has His Wife Arrested in Jersey City on a Strange Charge.

Edward Freligh, who caused the arrest of his wife, May Freligh, in Jersey City on Friday night, charging her with deserting him and marrying a Chinaman, named James Alexander Christopher, failed to appear against her when she was arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Hoos.

Mrs. Freligh said she was married to the Chinaman on May 15 last by the Rev. Mr. Nichols, who resided somewhere in Eleventh Street, Manhattan, though she could not say where his home was situated. She only married the Chinaman for spite because her husband did not treat her properly, and she had only lived with him a short time.

Howard R. Cruse, a lawyer retained by Freligh, said the girl's husband had no desire to prosecute her if she would keep away from Jersey City. Mrs. Freligh gave the required promise and was paroled. She is respectably connected, her father having been Chief Engineer of the Erie Railroad Ferries for over twenty years.

As the arrest was made on a warrant issued from the Harlem Police Court Mrs. Freligh will be kept under surveillance until to-morrow in order to give the New York police an opportunity to apply for her extradition. If they do not do so by noon to-morrow, she will be formally released.

WEDDING PARTY SURPRISE.

Bride's Sister Announced that She Also Had Been Married.

Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, Sr., of 728 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, had a genuine surprise on Thursday night. Their daughter, Katherine, and Oscar Cobanks were married that evening. While the wedding festivities were at their height the bride's sister, Emilie, and William S. Campbell, a guest, called Mr. and Mrs. Johnson aside, saying they had "a secret to impart."

"What is it?" asked Mr. Johnson.

"You tell him," said Miss Johnson, turning to Mr. Campbell.

"I hope you'll forgive us, Mr. Johnson," said Mr. Campbell, "and you, too, Mrs. Johnson; but the fact is Emilie and I were married at Trinity Church, New York, on Aug. 20 by the Rev. Alfred W. Griffin."

After the surprise was over the young couple were duly forgiven, and Mrs. Johnson told her daughter that she was chiefly to blame for not giving the family the pleasure of a double wedding.

COLUMBIA ALUMNI CLUBHOUSE.

To Be Erected in the Vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

Graduates of Columbia University are to have a handsome clubhouse in this city. It will be erected somewhere in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The organization has been incorporated at Albany, as stated in these columns yesterday. Isaac N. Seligman, a graduate of Columbia, said last night:

"The alumni of Columbia, who exceed 3,000 in number, have no suitable meeting place, and the decision has been reached to build a substantial clubhouse somewhere in the central part of the city. It will be erected much along the lines of the buildings constructed by Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, and will be in the same locality. The funds are assured, and a meeting will shortly be held to arrange the details."

STOCKHOLDER BRINGS SUIT.

Charges Against Directors of Anglo-American Savings Association.

Robert A. Graig, owner of 370 shares of stock of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association, through his counsel, Francis M. Applegate, has brought suit in theSupreme Court against the Directors of the association to compel them to make an accounting for the business they have done. The Directors are Thomas L. James, John D. Vermeule, George M. Hurd, Phineas C. Lounsbury, Edward Thompson, Charles Gerding, and Abel H. Gilbert.

The company became insolvent last December and receivers were appointed. In January the company was dissolved. In the suit against the Directors charges are made that they failed to perform their duty, were guilty of breach of trust, and violated the law in that they carelessly and negligently wasted the funds of the association so that a large amount of money was lost.

MODEL CITY AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Exposition Accepts Plan of Municipal Art Society.

In accordance with the request recently made by a committee of federated organizations interested in municipal reforms, the President of the St. Louis Exposition has notified the Municipal Art Society of New York that the exposition's Directorate has accepted the suggestion to make a model city out of the fair grounds.

On the committee which submitted the plan were John De Witt Warner, Charles C. Haight, William S. Crandall, and Charles R. Lamb. The carrying out of the scheme will not involve any great extra expenditure of funds, the idea being simply to run the various necessary departments of the fair as such departments ought to be run in a model city. The exposition hospital will be so arranged as to furnish an example for a model city hospital, the exposition police will be regulated as city police ought to be, and the fair firemen will have the sort of engine houses and other equipments that city firemen should have.

BLOOMINGDALE EMPLOYES' FAIR.

Held at Lexington Opera House in Aid of the Fannie Myers Fund.

The members of the Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Mutual Benefit Association held a fair and reception last evening at the Lexington Opera House, in aid of the Fannie Myers Fund, which is an adjunct of this association, founded by Mrs. Fannie Myers. Upon the death of Mrs. Myers four years ago the fund was augmented by an equal amount from L. G. Bloomingdale and J. B. Bloomingdale, her brothers, as a tribute to their sister's memory. The officers of the Mutual Benefit Association are also officers of the Fannie Myers Fund. They are: Joseph H. Myers, President; A. W. Schlesinger, Vice President; Adolph Weigner, Secretary; Frederick Massbach, Treasurer. The Messrs. Bloomingdale and others prominently connected with the firm are on the Board of Directors and Trustees.

The booths were presided over by young women employes. Liberal donations to the fair were made by the members of the firm and other friends of the association. They included a picture painted by Sister Loretta of the Institute of the Holy Angels, Fort Lee, N. J., and presented by Sister Mary Nona of that institution. There was a voting contest for the most popular young woman and young man in the association, the prize in each case being a diamond-studded watch. Bicycles were given to those who received the next highest number of votes. A promenade concert and dance followed.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Meets His Fiancee.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who came to the city Friday to meet his fiancée, Miss Edythe Patten of Washington, who was a passenger by the American liner St. Paul, boarded that vessel at Quarantine yesterday morning. Miss Patten was accompanied by her three sisters. They were taken off the liner on the Government vessel, the Governor Flower, and transferred to Jersey City, where they caught a train for Washington.

Memorial to Augustus W. Peters.

A memorial erected to the late Augustus W. Peters, First President of the Borough of Manhattan, will be dedicated at Kensico Cemetery, Westchester County, to-day. The memorial is in the form of a granite stairway, surmounted by two massive sphinxes. The façade of one of the columns has upon it a bronze medallion portrait of Mr. Peters and a bronze tablet suitably inscribed.

To Observe Prison Sunday.

Prison Sunday will be observed to-day by an evening meeting under the auspices of the Prison Association of New York at the Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. Addresses will be made by Charlton T. Lewis, President of the Prison Association; Alexander M. Hadden, and the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows.

Horner's Furniture.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO BUYERS.

At this the great Furniture buying season of the year, we wish to call special attention to the absolute completeness of our assortments in all lines, whether wanted for the Parlor, Drawing Room, Bedroom, Dining Room, Hall or Library.

Complete in all the fashionable woods, newest finishes and latest designs, and in the reproductions of the old styles now so much in vogue. Complete in the selection of Novelties combining beauty with utility, from the finest examples of gilded Furniture to the more sombre specimens in Venetian carved oak, and to the ever-popular lines of Toilet Tables, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Writing Desks, &c.

Everything marked in lowest plain-figure prices at which Fine Furniture can be sold.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

MOLINEUX SEEKS FREEDOM.

His Counsel Give Notice of Motion to Quash Indictment Against Him.

Despite assertions by Roland B. Molineux on leaving the death house at Sing Sing prison, that he would rather remain in confinement until he had been fully vindicated by a jury of the charge of murdering Mrs. Kate J. Adams, George Gordon Battle, of Weeks & Battle, his counsel, yesterday served upon District Attorney Philbin notice of a motion to quash the indictment, returnable Wednesday, before Justice McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions.

Dismissal of the indictment is urged upon the ground of illegal and insufficient evidence. The moving papers are accompanied by affidavits by Mr. Weeks and by David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert engaged by the defense, and there is an alternative motion for an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury that found the indictment in case of a denial of the motion to quash.

Ex-Gov. Black will argue the case for Molineux and Assistant District Attorney Osborne will oppose the motion. District Attorney Philbin, however, said yesterday that he would ask for a postponement of the hearing until he had had time to read the Court of Appeals opinion granting a new trial, which has just reached his hands.

EARL RUSSELL ELIGIBLE.

He Can Be Admitted to This Country in Spite of the Conviction for Bigamy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Earl Russell, who was convicted by the House of Lords of bigamy for marrying a second wife in this country after he had been granted a divorce in Nevada, is free to enter this country if he so desires. Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department, who has general jurisdiction over immigration matters, so decided to-day, overruling the Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Powderly.

On Wednesday the latter, upon the representation of Horace J. Smith of Philadelphia, who is understood to be a relative of the Earl's first wife, that Earl Russell had been convicted of bigamy and was not admissible under the law excluding persons convicted of crime of misdemeanor "involving moral turpitude," transmitted Mr. Smith's complaint to the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island, New York, for its information in case he was detained upon his arrival there by the Inspector.

To-day Assistant Secretary Taylor rescinded this letter and further instructed the board to admit the Earl unless other reasons than his conviction in England should appear on account of which he should be excluded.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that Earl Russell had been granted a divorce by an American court, under which grant he was at liberty to marry again, and that in so marrying he was guilty of no crime against the laws of the United States or the States.

CAVALRY TROOPERS RUN RIOT.

Fatally Wound Deputy Sheriff in Arizona Town.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Oct. 26.—Several cavalry troopers, stationed near Holbrook, indulged in a drunken riot in that town, which ended with an attack upon the house of John Blevins, Deputy Sheriff.

Blevins was fatally wounded and Eke Perkins received painful injuries. The soldiers also shot at the wife and children of Blevins.

Three of them have been placed under arrest.

TO SUE OFFICERS OF UNION.

Chicago Company Seeks to Recover Damages for Machinists' Boycott.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Business Agent Arthur Ireland and other officials of the International Association of Machinists, now under an injunction of the Federal Court against picketing the plant of the Allis-Chalmers Company, were served to-day with notices of a suit for $10,000 filed by the Robert Tarrant Company of this city.

Tarrant charges the officials with having conspired to ruin his business because his company filled orders for the Allis-Chalmers Company when its plant was shut down by reason of the machinists' strike. The suit was threatened some time ago, but lay dormant until the twelve blacksmiths and helpers of the Tarrant Company struck to-day rather than do work for the Allis-Chalmers Company. The suit will be heard in the Superior Court Nov. 4.

REPUBLICATION OF A WILL.

Ruling on a Case Brought About to Interpret a Codicil.

Ellen Campbell, who made a will on July 6, 1897, executed another two years later specifically revoking the first. On Dec. 7, 1900, she executed a paper, headed "Codicil to the last will and testament of Miss Ellen Campbell, which bears date July 6, 1897." This codicil contained no revocation clause whatever. The testatrix, who died recently, left an estate of about $135,000. The first item of the codicil authorizes the Albany Hospital to use $50,000, theretofore bequeathed to it, in any way to secure the maintenance of a separate ward for cripples.

The second item of the codicil revoked a clause in the will with reference to the erection of a monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. Several other charities were mentioned in the will of 1897, and by the will of 1899 $5,000 was given to the Home for Aged Men.

In a proceeding to determine which instrument was Miss Campbell's last will, Surrogate Fitts of Albany holds that the will of 1899 was not her last will and that the codicil amounted to a republication of the will of 1897 and made it speak, as modified by the codicil, as of the latter instrument's date.

Loving Cup for Charles M. Schwab.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 26.—At a dinner given to-day by the officers of the operating department of the Carnegie Steel Company a loving cup was presented to Charles .... Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation and former President of the Carnegie Company. President Schwab and a number of officers of the big steel combination will leave to-night on the special train to inspect the plans of the company in the West.

Rate of Passage to London Reduced.

The Hamburg-American Line has reduced the rate of cabin passage from New York to London via Plymouth by the Deutschland to $67.50 to meet the reduction made by the Cunard Line.

A great many Coughs originate in the throat. Before they go down on the Lungs, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will often effect a cure.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their select assortments of very desirable styles of

Ladies' Suits

of cloths, corduroys, velveteens, cheviots and men's suitings adapted for winter wear; also copies of the latest Paris models and exclusive designs from their own workrooms, suitable for Calling, Reception and Theatre Wear.

In addition a large collection of

Pedestrian and Golf Suits and Skirts

To-morrow, Monday

The following exceptional values will be offered

Black Silks

A special purchase of 1875 yds. 23 inch black taffetas, at 59c

2300 yds. black Broche Paillet de Soie, Value 95c yd. at 75c

Underwear Departments

Second Floor

Taffeta Silk Petticoats in black, street & evening shades $3.98, 4.50, 5.95, 7.50

House Sacques, of French Flannels, in solid colors, stripes and figures, at $1.95, 2.98, 3.75

Lace Departments

Very Decided Reductions in Prices

Black and Ecru Guipure de Gene, Point de Venise, Point d'Alencon, Lierre and Net Top, in lace edges, galloons and insertions to match, 2 to 6 inches wide, Formerly 35c to 95c yd. 15c, 20, 25 & 30

7 to 12 inches wide, Formerly 80c to $2.25 yd. 35c, 48, 55 & 75

Ecru Real Cluny, Bruge, Renaissance, Silk Flax and Point de Venise Garlands and Bandings, 4 to 6 inches wide, Formerly $2.10 to $4.75 yd. $1.25 to $2.75

Real Cluny, Point d'Alencon and Point de Venise All-overs 18 inches wide, Formerly $2.95 to 7.25 yd. $1.95 to 4.75

Spangled Nets, 27 in. wide, Persian Black and Gold, Black and Steel, Formerly $8.95 to 15.00 $4.50

Household Linens

	2 x 2 yds.	2 x 2½	2 x 3
Table Cloths,	$1.75	2.25	2.68

Napkins, to match
Breakfast size, doz. $1.75 Dinner size, doz. $2.48
Bleached Satin Damask, 72 inches wide, yd. 85c, 95
Hemst'd Damask Tray Cloths, each 38c
Marseilles Bed Spreads, large size, $2.15
Hemst'd Huck Towels, doz. $2.00, $2.95

Girls' & Misses' Clothing

Correct styles, desirable materials, special prices

Girls' Full Length Coats, of English kerseys, in tan, castor, blue or brown, double breasted, satin lined throughout, 6 to 14 yrs. Value $16.50 $12.90

Misses' Raglans, of Oxford cloths, or fancy overplaids, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $20.00 $15.00

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, new model, of cheviots and canvas cloth, blouse with velvet vest, blouse and skirt tucked, trimmed with braid, 14 to 18 yrs, Value $27.50 $18.75

Misses' Waists

sizes 14 to 18 years of French Flannels, Value $3.50 & 4.50 $1.98, 2.95

Or Imperial Taffeta Silk, tucked, hemstitched and trimmed with lace medallions, Value $7.50 $4.95

Well worthy of notice are the following in

Upholstery Departments

Satin Damasks, 50 in. wide yd. $2.25
Gobelin Tapestries, " " Formerly $3.75 yd. " $2.75
Cotton Tapestries, " " Formerly $2.00 yd " $1.25
Imported Tapestry Curtains, new styles pr. $6.25
Plain Repp Curtains, embroidered and corded " $7.00
Damask Portieres, with handsome satin borders " $12.25

Special designs and estimates submitted for all kinds of Draperies

Curtains & Bed Sets

At Very Attractive Prices

Colored Silk Cross Stripe Curtains, Pr. $5.00, 6.75, 8.50
Irish Point Curtains, Pr. $3.50, 5.00, 6.75
Renaissance Curtains, Pr. $6.75, 8.50, 11.50
Point Arabe Curtains, Pr. $7.50, 11.50, 21.50
Renaissance Bed Sets, $14.50, 19.50, 25.00

Oriental Rugs

Fine Antique and Modern Persian Rugs & Carpets, soft, beautiful colorings, India & Turkish Carpets, suitable for Parlors, Reception Rooms, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls; also Bokhara & Afghan Rugs,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

To-morrow

250 Selected Oriental Rugs, Antique and Modern, Value $6.75 to $35.00 $5.50 to $27.50

150 Kazak, Ghendjies & Mousoul Rugs, average size, 3 ft. 5 by 6 ft. 6 to 4 ft. by 7 ft. 6 Value $18.50 to $24.50 $15.50

Domestic Floor Coverings

Axminster, Wilton, Smyrna and Brussels Rugs and

The Art Nouveau Wilton Rug

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will Offer This Week Special Bargains in

SILKS AND VELVETS.

25 pieces Armure Pallet de Soie, soft and lustrous in all shades suitable for street and evening wear, value $1.00 at, 79c. yd.

50 pieces French Poplins, including all the latest Fall colors, value $1.00, at 89c. yard

100 pieces Taffeta Lining Silk, a special offering for Monday, in all colors, wear guaranteed, value 59c., for this sale 39c. yard

32-inch Black Velour, suitable for capes and jackets, usual price $3.25, for this sale $2.23 yard

32-inch Black Velour, finer quality, usual price $3.75, for this sale $2.50 yard

Velveteens, all shades, 24 inches wide, value 75c., at 50c. yard

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Early Fall Suits at greatly reduced prices; Eton jackets with flare skirts and trimmed with taffeta; former price $17.50, at $9.50

Gray cheviot Eton Jacket and Skirt, handsomely trimmed with taffeta; former price $20.00, at $12.00

Cheviot Suits in brown, Oxford, with blouse and fly front, also in navy with double-breasted jacket; former price $22.50, at $15.00 each

GOLF CAPES—Assortment in variety of plaids, at $5.75 and $9.50

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S GLOVES

In Proper Shades, Style and Price.

LADIES'—1-clasp Capeskin Gloves, in Tan, Red and White, $1.25 grade, at 89c. pair

LADIES'—2-clasp P. K. Castor Gloves in Tans, Gray and Black, $1.00 grade, at 65c. pair

MEN'S—1-clasp P. K. Kid Gloves in Tan, Red and Gray, at $1.50 pair

MEN'S—Fine quality P. K. 1-clasp Castor Gloves in Gray and Tan, regular $1.35 grade, at $1.00 pair

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Le Boutillier Brothers

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Are showing complete lines of LADIES' SWISS RIBBED UNDERWEAR—Fall and Winter Weights—in Balbriggan, Merino, All Wool, Silk and Wool, and All Silk; in Vests, Drawers, Equestrian Tights, Combination Suits and Corset Covers, all of our own importation.

And offer as a special:

MEN'S COLORED FULL FASHIONED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

all sizes, two-thirds wool, Medicott manufacture, warranted unshrinkable,

$1.50 value $2.25

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold Constable & Co

FURS.

Bear Sets (Muff and 3 yd. Boa), $45.00
Black Lynx Neck Scarfs, $20.00
Black Lynx Muffs, ... $20.00
Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, $7.50
Alaska Sable Muffs, ... $7.50

Silk Petticoats,

Exceptional Values.

Black Taffeta Silk Skirts, $5.75 and $6.50

Black and White Taffeta Skirts, $9.50

Broadway & 19th Street.

CARPETS

ROYAL WILTONS.

The best wearing carpets made. The finest line ever shown.

Specials for This Week!

150 Pieces AXMINSTERS, " BODY BRUSSELS at about 1/3 less than regular prices.

75 pieces Plain Fillings in Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, and Ingrains (all colors.)

A fortunate purchase enables us to offer them AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Oriental Runners & New Hartford Hall Strips.

Also New Hartford, Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels, and Smyrna Rugs. (IN LARGE CARPET SIZES.)

All at About One-half Price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Dep't: Great values in Mahogany Parlor Suits, Sofas, and Dining Room pieces; also in Curtains and Furniture Coverings.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE ROYAL TWAIN AT BEAUTY'S COURT: CROTCH MAHOGANY AND POLLARD OAK.

MAHOGANY is at its finest on our bedroom floor, with those beautiful color lights which fire the grain with Parthinian-like rays. Head-boards and bureau tops exemplify our care in selecting and matching the satin-like veneers with their landscape imageries and cloud-like outlines. The Colonial designs, in dull finish, show the grain in its natural state—Four post bedsteads, $71.00. Dressers, $71.00. Chest of drawers, $58.00.

OAK, when pollard, is at its richest—"whose trees had lost their crowns and had nothing but shoots for branches." In our new designs, especially for dining rooms, their whorls show up to great advantage.

Truly, to have that milestone passed by expert woodworkers, which marks close rivalry between the "royal twain," you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily. 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday. 3 Cents.

Sunday
October 27, 1901

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

SPECIAL SALE RICH CUT GLASS.

During the summer months we had several cut glass factories working for us preparing goods for this special fall sale of Rich Cut Glass. Below are a few of the many bargains in which you are invited to participate:

SALAD OR FRUIT BOWL

Low shape salad, fruit, berry, or nut bowl, rich, deep pattern, scalloped and cut edges, special sale price $3.00

CELERY TRAYS Full size, rolled edge, richly cut celery tray, special sale price $3.75

WATER BOTTLES New squat shape, richly cut quart water bottle, special sale price $2.00

ICE CREAM SAUCERS Strawberry, diamond, and fan ice cream saucers, special sale price, 5 inch, $1.00 each; 6 inch, $1.25 each

SALAD BOWLS

Very richly and deeply cut, salad or fruit bowl, special sale price $4.50

TABASCO SAUCE BOTTLE Strawberry and diamond cut Tabasco sauce bottle, sterling top, special sale price $1.75

WHISKEY SETS Several rich cuttings in whiskey sets, consisting of one decanter and six whiskey glasses to match, complete on handied mirror tray, special sale price $15.00

CLARET JUG Four quart very richly cut claret jug, with sterling silver hand chased mounting, special sale price $22.00

VASES Artistic shape, richly cut flower vases, special sale price 10 inch $6.00, 12 inch $7.25

DINNER WARE DEPARTMENT As our dinner ware department will be transferred to our new six-story building, (which is now nearly completed in 21st Street, and which we shall occupy in connection with our present stores,) we desire to close out several patterns before moving. With this in view, several marked reductions have been made.

There are also between 200 and 300 open stock dinner ware patterns, from which any number of pieces that you wish can be selected. Our universal price standard of

"¼ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE."

is maintained throughout this as well as all other departments.

Those wishing to anticipate their Christmas wants at this time can have their purchases held and delivered at any date desired.

50-54 West 22d Street
51-55 West 21st Street

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

CONVICT INHERITS $10,000.

John Harris, a Prisoner in Sing Sing, Falls Heir to Considerable Property.

John Harris, a young man who was sent to Sing Sing prison three years ago to serve a ten years' sentence, has since his incarceration fallen heir to a comfortable fortune, which will be held in trust for him until he has finished serving his term of imprisonment. Harris was tried and convicted of grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions, and on April 27, 1899, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor.

Under the will of Mrs. Emma A. Schley, a sister of Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, who, when she died a few years ago, left an estate valued at more than a million dollars, William J. Harris and his wife, Jane, the grandparents of the young prisoner, received a legacy of $10,000. Both have died since their grandson was sent to prison, and as he was their lineal heir he inherits that money. The old people were very poor when they received the legacy, and only lived a short time after coming into possession of it. Some time before the death of Harris's grandparents and after Harris was taken to Sing Sing, his father died, and as his father's only heir the convict inherits considerable property in Arlington, N. J.

Leslie & Mino, counsel for Harris, at the instance of his aunt, Kate F. Kearney, placed the $10,000 inherited from the grandparents in the Colonial Trust Company. As there were several small claims against the father's estate and the property was tied up so that it could not be sold, counsel for the convict have prepared papers to be presented to the Supreme Court, asking the court to authorize the payment of these claims out of the $10,000 held in trust by the Colonial Trust Company.

The court will also be asked to permit a certain portion of the money in the custody of the Trust Company to be deposited with the Warden of Sing Sing prison for the benefit of the prisoner in the way of purchasing luxuries and certain articles that may inure to his comfort.

BANK MESSENGER MISSING.

H. C. Lydecker Has Not Been Seen Since Oct. 4.

Howard Crosby Lydecker, aged eighteen years, a messenger of the Mercantile National Bank, corner of Dey Street and Broadway, and son of John Lydecker, a prominent builder of Englewood, N. J., is missing. His father, Spencer Trask, the banker, and Frederick P. Schenck, President of the Mercantile Bank, are searching with the aid of the police for the young man. A general alarm has been sent out by the police of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and within a 200-mile radius of this city for the missing youth.

He was last seen Oct. 4. He left home, went to his work that day, drew his salary, and has not been seen since by any of his relatives or friends. He was of exemplary habits, and no reason can be assigned for his disappearance.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

THE POWER OF VALUE---

In spite of the serious Rebuilding handicap, with a dismantled store and contracted space, this business went forward by leaps and bounds. Now, with the completed portion to aid, we can multiply our powers of value-giving. To-morrow's offerings are the clearest possible proofs.

The Best Means Toward Effective, Economical

HOME ADORNMENT.

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead" is a safe rule to follow in fixing up the house. It ill becomes us to praise our own stocks unduly. But if they were *right* in the old, cramped quarters, so much the more must they be in our superb, enlarged space—for the ideas, policy and reliability haven't changed one iota. All that follow are witnesses to that truth.

TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS at greatly reduced prices, very effective designs, value $8.50, at, pair 5.45
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, in pretty all over figured effects, value $6.00, at .. 4.45
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, in strikingly attractive patterns, value $8.50, at .. 5.95
REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, pretty designs, actual value $9.00, at 5.95
ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS, value $9 00 at, a pair 6.45
ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS, value $12.00, at 8.95
ARABIAN STORES BONNE FEMME, with deep lace flounce, value $12.00 per window, at 7.95
NOTTINGHAM STORES BONNE FEMME, value $6.00 per window, at 3.45
Value $8.00 per window, at 4.95
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, correct copies of the highest grade laces, value $3.00, at, a pair, 1.95; value $4.50, at, a pair 2.95

Art Tapestries.

GOBELIN TAPESTRIES, in L'Art Nouveau designs, full assortment of colorings, actual value $2.00, at per yd. 1.10
SICILIAN SILK ARMURES, choice color line, worth $2.00, at, per yard 1.15
ALL-SILK DAMASK, in chintz colored effects, value $2.50, at, per yard 1.65
ORGANZINE SILK DAMASK, finest grade imported, value $5.00, at, per yard 2.45
FIGURED JUTE VELOURS, ordinarily sold at $4.25 per yard, at, per yard 1.95
PLAIN TITIAN VELOURS, in a strong line of colorings, actual value $2.00, at, per yard 95c
VERONA VELOURS, actual value $3.75, for this sale, per yard 1.95
VELOURS, Silk and Titian, in short lengths, suitable for single curtains, odd pieces of furniture, etc., reduced to about one-half price.

Covers and Draperies.

COUCH COVERS, fringed all round, 60 inches wide, value $5.00, at 3.95
COUCH COVERS, L'Art Nouveau designs, 60 inches, value $9.00, at 6.95
KELIM COUCH COVERS, 60 inches wide, 3 rich colorings, value $12.00, at 8.95
TAPESTRY PORTIERES, in odd lots of 1 and 2 pairs, value $4.50, at 2.95, and $6.00 value at 3.95
SATIN PLUSH PORTIERES, new colorings, embroidered with Point Arabe Lace Cord, entirely new effects, value $35.00, at 24.50
EMBROIDERED VELOUR PORTIERES, per pair, at ..... 12.75 to 22.50

Rug Department.

WILTON RUGS, superb quality, in choice design and colorings,
Size 9 ft. by 12 ft., value $35.00 .... 27.50
Size 8.3 ft. by 10.6 ft., value $30.00 .... 23.50
INGRAIN ART SQUARES, strictly all wool; best grade manufactured.
Size 7.6 ft. by 9.0 ft., value $6 50 ..... 4.45
Size 9.0 ft. by 12.0 ft., value $9.00 ..... 6.95
ORIENTAL RUGS, consisting of Kasak, Mossoul, Shirvan and Kurdistan, average size about 3.6 ft. by 7.0 ft.; value $22.50, at 18.50
SHIRVAN AND KARABAGH RUGS, size about 3 ft. by 4.6 ft.; value $9.50, at 6.95
HALL RUNNERS, average size 3 ft. wide by 15 ft. long, actual value from $25.00 to $50.00, from 18.00 to 35.00

Factors of Leadership in WOMAN'S OUTERWEAR

A dozen reasons for it. Four will do. There are, first, in this section, as many and as exclusive examples by French artists as any store can boast. You can see, at the same time, all the smart styles and staple things that a prolific season has put forward and buy them, like the one-of-a-kind garments, to better advantage than any where. And those two features that are here every day are joined by another to-morrow—every item in our quoted list marked far under its right and proper figures.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS of black cheviot, extra quality, best tailor finish, new style hip flare, silk lined and faced with peau de soie, skirt with stitched flounce, lined with percaline 19.50
BLACK CHEVIOT SUIT, finely tailored, coat buttons to neck, with turned collar, vest front effect, silk lined, skirt panel flounce on percaline, for 24.75
WALKING SUIT, in gray, blue and Oxford two-tone and stripe materials, Norfolk or Eton jacket, beautifully tailored 15.00
BLACK TAFFETA DRESS SKIRT, gores are hemstitched, five rows of velvet ribbon on flounce, lined with percaline 12.75
BLACK CHEVIOT DRESS SKIRTS, plain gored effect or trimmed with taffeta bands 7.75
LONG GARMENTS IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES—RAGLANS, NEWMARKETS AND ULSTERS; ALSO IMPORTED HEPTONETTE RAIN PROOF CLOAKS.
RAIN CLOAKS, in tan, gray and Oxford, Raglan back, light weight materials, Heptonette rroofed 11.50
LONG COATS, semifitting, in tan and Oxford, velvet collar 14.75
KERSEY RAGLANS, colors black and tan, finely tailored, lined to the waist ... 18.00
NEWMARKET, of finest quality Oxford material, Cravenette proofed, semifitting with full sleeve or pleated back with cape effect 27.50
TAILOR-MADE COAT, 27 inches long, in black and Oxford fly and double breasted effect 10.00
OXFORD COATS, 27 inches long, seams piped with velvet, semifitting velvet collar 19.75
TAILOR-MADE COAT of black Kersey trimmed with Persian lamb collar and revers; also in tan with beaver trimming, 20 and 27 inches long 27.50

Furs.

Are you a fur expert or, in any way, an authority? We're willing to rest our case on the first item below. If it's equal can be produced for the money, we know nothing of fur values.

PERSIAN LAMB COAT, 22 inch, good lustre and curl, satin linings, style and workmanship of the more expensive grade; worth $95.00, for 72.50
SABLE FOX BOA, 2¼ yds., brush tails, 16.50
SABLE FOX SCARF, brush tails ... 10.50
MINK SCARF, CLUSTER SCARFS .. 7.50
ALASKA SABLE SCARF 5.00

48c Cashmeres---

More correctly, 65c All-Wool 44-in. Cashmeres for 48c. Far removed from a cheap cloth; these are of real merit and quality, woven by a mill whose products are their pride. Black and colors;—one of the frequent bargains this section puts out.

39c "Yama-Mai"---

A little Japanese silkworm spun its cocoons unheeded. An observant Yankee silk-spinner passed and saw—result a pure Silk, lustrous and fine, in black and 60 shades, for skirt linings. The story of "Yama-Mai," with sample, mailed for the asking, free.

Comprehensive Sales of Muslin Underwear and Kindred Garments.

Women's night wear has run hitherto on stereotyped lines. It is our privilege to change it. There is nothing freakish about the Pajamas described below—they stand for prettiness, and a degree of comfort new to the wearer. The rest of our announcement means much money-saving on our well-known Underwear and Flannel Garments.

A complete assortment of Ladies' Outing Flannel Night Gowns and Underskirts. A few specials for Monday.

LADIES' OUTING FLANNEL GOWNS, Hubbard yoke, pink and blue stripes, full length and width 65c
LADIES' OUTING FLANNEL GOWNS, stripes and solid colors, some with braided yokes, generous in size, wide hems 95c
LADIES' OUTING FLANNEL GOWNS, with silk embroidered ruffle on collar and cuffs, gray stripes only 1.49
LADIES' OUTING FLANNEL UNDERSKIRTS, made with deep embroidered ruffle, pink and blue stripes 39c
LADIES' OUTING FLANNEL UNDERSKIRTS, with silk embroidered ruffle, solid colors, pink and blue 59c
LADIES' OUTING FLANNEL UNDERSKIRTS, made with wide ruffle, lace trimmed 75c

Infants' Wear.

Warm undergarments for the little tots.

CHILDREN'S DAY DRAWERS of Canton Flannel, 2 to 8 year sizes 19c
10 to 16 year sizes 29c
CHILDREN'S NIGHT DRAWERS of Canton Flannel, with feet; sizes 2 to 8 years; 10c. rise on each size; for size 2 ..... 59c
CHILDREN'S NIGHT DRAWERS, without feet; sizes 2 to 12 years; 10c. rise on each size; for size 2 ..... 49c
CHILDREN'S WORSTED DRAWER LEGGINS, with and without feet at 50c 95c and 1.25.

Children's Aprons much under regular price

CHILDREN'S APRONS of White Lawn, made with falling ruffle at neck, trimmed with fine embroidered insertion, 2 to 8 year sizes 49c
CHILDREN'S APRONS of White Lawn, made with Bretelles over shoulder, embroidered insertion back and front; 8 to 14 year sizes 75c

First Showing of Ladies' Pajamas & Combination Drawers & Petticoats

After curiosity has urged inspection, the sensible features of these novelties will compel immediate buying.

THE LIBERTY BELLE PAJAMAS for Ladies, made of twill flannellette, finished with heavy silk frogs; pink, blue and white 1.75
COMBINATION DRAWERS AND PETTICOAT, from our own workrooms, an adaptation from and a decided improvement upon, the Garter Skirt; made of fine cambric, elaborately trimmed with fluffy lace, at ..... 2.50, 4.50 and 5.98

Imported Waists.

Opportunities That Rarely Occur and Swiftly Pass.

Separate Waists—Morning, Noon and Night—Their Sun Never Sets.

CREPE DE CHINE and SATIN LUMERE, with lace and embroidered trimmings 25.00
IMPORTED CHIFFON WAISTS, evening shades, accordion plaited 18.00
CREPE DE CHINE and SATIN LUMERE WAISTS, with elaborate lace trimmings, some buttoned at back, others open at front, the swellest imaginable, for 12.50
A collection of PEAU DE CYGNE WAISTS, with fancy tucked fronts and Persian band trimming 5.75
Button-Back and Open-Front WAISTS, in taffeta and Peau de Soie, entire front of tucking, hemstitched squares and smocking; black, pink, blue and violet 4.98

Judic Corsets

are cut and fitted to perfect living figures, chosen for the same features that artists seek in their models. To be perfectly gowned, to be smart, chic and "bien tournee," the Judic MUST be the corset foundation.

FRENCH HAND-MADE GENUINE BONE CORSETS, of Silk Broche, in pink, blue, white, violet and black 2.75
THE "PACRA," in figured Broche ... 1.98
THE "AILSA," in Coutille and Batiste, satin ribbon trimming 1.50
THE "AILSA," of Coutille and Batiste, models to suit all figures 1.00
Also, popular brands of the C. B., R. & G., and W. B. Corsets, in white and colors—long, short, medium and Empire 85c

FLANNEL WAISTS.

IMPORTED FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS 6.75
HANDSOME TAILORED FLANNEL WAISTS, open front and back, in golf, navy, reseda and lace 3.98
BUTTONED BACK WAISTS of flannel, with velvet trimmings 1.95
FLANNEL WAISTS, tucked front 1.75

ART NEEDLEWORK DEPT.

Irish Point Doylies, Scarfs and Shams, an accumulation of broken assortments of sizes and patterns, to be cleared at ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

DOYLIES, from ..... .25 to .15
SQUARES, from ..... .40 to .35
SCARFS, from ..... 1.35 to .98
IRISH POINT SCARFS AND SHAMS to match white and colors, Empire designs; were 29c., now ..... .22

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Great Offering of Ladies' Fine Wool Waists

This season's most attractive models in Tailor-made and fancy effects—Flannel, Serge, Cashmere, Nun's Veiling, and Silk and Persian Stripe Granites and Serges.

Red	Rose	Nile	Tan	Gray
Royal	Green	Blue	Cadet	White
Reseda	Castor	Pearl	Cardinal	Black

Buttoned front or back—newest ideas in tuckings, pleatings and stitchings—with and without fancy silk or velvet stock collars—with and without trimmings of silk, Persian or velvet bands, fancy satin pipings or silk embroidery.

THREE GREAT LOTS—

1.98 value $3 to $3.50 | 2.98 value $4 to $4.50 | 3.98 value $5 to $6

ALSO, IN LADIES' SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Elegant Montagnac Jackets

Latest Short Hip Cut—beautifully tailored—cord edge bell cuff—velvet collar—Peau de Soie revers 9.98

Tan Kersey Long Coats

Full length—close fit, medium or loose back—all over stitched yoke back and front—fancy pointed effects—wide straps—velvet collar—satin lined to waist—value 25.00 ..... 19.98

A great variety of long Cloaks and Raglans—Coverts, Broadcloths, Cravenettes, Silk and Velvet—8.98 to 90.00.

Heavy Golf Capes

Medium and extra long—fine all wool Blanket cloths—plaid back—black and colors—value 11.00 ..... 7.98

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Rough cheviot and basket cloth—Oxford, Brown, Blue and Black—accordion drop skirt—flare flounce—stitched satin bands—Jacket has hip flare, velvet collar and lining of Taffeta Silk—latest double breast straight front—grand value for $15.00 .. 9.79

Ladies' Three-quarter Box Coats

Fine Tan, Castor and Black Kersey—side pockets—turn over cuffs—plaid velvet collar—rich satin lining—with and without fur collars—worth $20.00 14.98

Near Seal Jackets

Fine close nap—large revers and high collar—rich satin linings—seal-skin finish throughout; worth $37 ... 28.98

For one who can afford to ignore Economy,
There are thousands who would practise it.

CAREFUL PERUSAL of THESE OFFERINGS

will convince that
Little Money Never Went So Far.

The Sale of Lace Curtains

announced last week continues with new additions. Offerings are exceptionally attractive. Look around, ask prices, then come here—you'll better appreciate the values we offer:

Curtains worth 1.39—in this sale ..... .98
Curtains worth 1.75—in this sale 1.29
Curtains worth 2.19—in this sale 1.49
Curtains worth 2.98—in this sale 1.98
Curtains worth 3.98—in this sale 2.49
Curtains worth 4.98—in this sale 2.98
Curtains worth 5.98—in this sale 3.98

Three to four yards long.

The above represent at least 300 designs—copies of Renaissance, Arabian, Marie Antoinette and other Real Laces. All new fresh goods of this season's best styles.

Also

IRISH POINT and ARABE CURTAINS.

15 styles at 3.98 ——— value 5.98
25 styles at 4.98 ——— value 6.98
20 styles at 5.98 ——— value 7.98
20 styles at 6.98 ——— value 9.98
15 styles at 7.98 ——— value 10.98

Accumulation of 2 and 3 pair lots fine Irish Point and Point de Paris worth $14.00 to $18.00 ..... 9.98

Utica Sheets and Pillow Cases

Always something of surprising value in that famous Muslin Section. ....This week it's UTICAS at sensational prices.

UTICA SHEETS

54x90	.35	81x99	.54
63x90	.39	81x108	.59
72x90	.44	90x90	.54
72x99	.49	90x99	.59
81x90	.49	90x108	.63

You will observe a number of UNUSUAL sizes among above. Specially made for extra wide and extra long beds.

UTICA PILLOW CASES

42x36	.11	50x40½	.15
45x36	.12	54x36	.15
45x40½	.13½	54x40½	.17
50x36	.13½		

All with good width hems, neatly stitched. Sheets with hemstitched hems—8 cents more per size. Pillow Cases—4 cents more per size.

Here are Two Underprice Offerings

that illustrate how we sell the most staple of goods.

Wamsutta Gold Medal Muslins, Nowhere less than 12½,	Lonsdale Cambrics, 36 inch, Sold elsewhere at 12½ and 15,
8¾	7¾

We Are Headquarters for Blankets.

For quantities, for varieties, and for values....Buy more, sell more than any other house.

This Week
Special Values in
Eleven and Twelve Quarter Sizes
as follows:

11-4 White California—5¾ lbs 4.98
11-4 Extra fine Australian Wool 5.98
11-4 All Wool Gray and Sanitary 4.98
11-4 Finest All Wool Scarlet 8.98
12-4 White California—6¾ lbs 5.98
12-4 Extra Fine Australian Wool 7.98
Finest All Wool Scarlet—80x90 ..... 10.98

All Wool Smyrna Rugs

Only a few dozen of these, and they'll go to first customers, so be early if you want to save $3.00 to $5.00 on a handsome Rug.

Smyrnas 6 x9 ft—value $11.00 ... 7.98
Smyrnas 7½x10½ ft—value $15.00 ... 11.98
Smyrnas 9 x12 ft—value $20.00 ... 14.98

Colorings and styles the very best. Wish we had five times as many to offer at these prices.

Sterling Silver Handle Scissors

Cutting, Nail, Embroidery and Pocket—sizes up to five inch—handles beautifully embossed—to reduce stock we offer those that were .98 to 1.98 at one clearing price ..... .49

Three Great Offerings in Black Silks

NO. 1—RICH EMB'D STRIPE TAFFETAS
Elegant quality—wide and narrow stripes, with and without small satin dots or figures between—real value 98 cents ..... .69

NO. 2—27-INCH BLACK TAFFETAS.
Both soft and rustle finish—one of the best makes—firm weave, regular 79 cent grade ..... .59

NO. 3—BLACK PEAU DE SOIES.
Soft finish, rich, deep black, also an extra width (24 inch) of firm quality—both at same price ..... .79
These silks are very desirable for costumes, as well as separate skirts and waists.

Four Big Specials in Dress Goods.

54 INCH ZIBELINES—
Value 98 cents ..... .49
Tan, Black, Light, dark and medium Gray. The fashionable fabrics of the season.

ALL WOOL PEBBLE CREPES—
Value 50 cents ..... .39
Thirty-five shades to select from; also Black—excellent fabrics for wear.

50 INCH TAILOR CLOTHS—
Strictly all wool ..... .49
One of the best values of the season, highly desirable and of extra quality and finish....You will find every coloring—fashionable for dress or waist—fancy tints as well as staple shades.
And don't forget the width—50-inch!

46-INCH CREPE POPLINS—
Soft lustre—value $1.29 ..... .98
Pearl Gray, Havana Brown, Cornflower Blue, Garnet, Sage, Navy, Black—Beautiful goods for entire costumes.

At 89 cents to 1.49—
Large assortment of Coverts, Prunellas, Satin Soliels, Invisible Stripes, Whip Cords, Finettas, Broadcloths, Venetians, Double-face Skirtings, etc.

Flannels.

This seems to be the one place where assortments, styles and prices are equally attractive....Is it any wonder that we do the "Flannel Business" of New York, with such values as these?

Finest French Flannels—
Cream, White, Pink, Light Blue, Hello, Rose, Green, Orange, Brown, Gray, Cadet, Royal and Navy Blue, Fawn, Scarlet, Cardinal, Garnet, Maroon, and Black—Elsewhere .60 and .70 ..... .49

All Wool Elderdowns—36 inch—for Bath Robes, Dressing Sacques, Kimonas, and Children's Wear—all colors—value 50 cents ..... .39

Domet Skirt Patterns—light and dark stripe combinations—Emb'd edge—were .32 ..... .24

Full size Skirt Patterns—heavy all wool and shrunken ..... .98

White Silk Emb'd Flannels—value .75.. .49
Em'b with pure silk, not spun silk, which soon wears fuzzy; although prices elsewhere asked for "spun silk" are about the same as here for "pure silk."

White and Colored Silk Emb'd Flannels—strictly all wool and shrunken—white, self color or contrasting emb'y, hemstitch and scallop in a vast variety of beautiful designs—value .75 to .98 .... .59

French Emb'd Waist Patterns—best colors, also black-and-white—neat and elaborate effects; also the new fagoting designs .... 1.98 and 2.98

Silk Emb'd French Flannels and Persian Striped Armures—large variety of colorings—made to sell at .85 to 1.49 ..... .69

Boys' Sample Hats.

A clear-up purchase from one of the finest manufacturers of Boys' Head Wear in the country...Hundreds of styles—Cloth, Leather and Velvet Tam O'Shanters and finest styles in Cadet, Yacht and Golf Caps. ....We don't wish the trouble of sorting them, so here they go in

JUST TWO LOTS

49 to 79 cent Golf Caps ..... .29

69 to $2.50 Tams, Cadets, and Yachts ..... all at .49

The boys can have the nobbiest of Hats at almost give away prices.

ALSO
Every day until ONE P. M.
Not thereafter.
Heavy Outing Flannels, non-shrinking—10 cent quality ... 5¾
Until 1 P. M.—Not later.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AT SEA.

Campania and Lucania in Communication When 170 Miles Apart.

The Cunarder Campania, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday morning. During the voyage she was in communication with the Lucania by means of the Marconi wireless telegraph. On the night of Oct. 22 the two liners, when about 170 miles apart, got in communication. A large number of messages were transmitted, one being from a passenger on the Campania, who sent a message for the Lucania to cable to Philadelphia when she got in touch with the station at Brow Head on the Irish Coast. The message was flashed to Brow Head by the Lucania, and from there cabled to this side. It reached the person for whom it was intended Friday morning, twenty-four hours before the Campania arrived in this port.

Another message that was received on the Campania showed the remarkable powers of the system. A cablegram was received in London for a passenger too late for it to be delivered on the liner at either Liverpool or Queenstown. The message was then sent to the wireless station at Crookhaven, and from there transmitted to the liner at sea. All the officers of the liner and the passengers as well were enthusiastic in their praise of the working of the system.

Among the passengers on the Campania were Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, who has been in England, Ireland, and France, for several months; Bishop Ludden of Syracuse, Bishop D. J. O'Reilly of Peoria, Ill.; Lionel E. G. Carden, British Consul General in Cuba, and Judge and Mrs. Lambert Tree of Chicago.

THREW PEPPER IN MAN'S EYES.

Bold Attempt to Rob a Brooklyn Jeweler in His Own Store.

A bold attempt to rob a jeweler by a thief who threw red pepper into his victim's eyes was made yesterday at Fulton Street and Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. The victim of the attempted robbery is Carl M. Gunther, whose store is at 717 Fulton Street.

Mr. Gunther was alone in the store when a well-dressed young man entered and asked to be shown some diamond rings, saying that he wished to buy one. Mr. Gunther placed a tray containing rings worth in the aggregate about $600 on the counter for the man's inspection. While pretending to look at the rings the visitor thrust his hand into his pocket and pulling forth a paper of red pepper dashed it into the eyes of the jeweler. Then seizing the tray of diamonds the thief dashed out into the street. Although half blinded and suffering intense pain, Gunther ran out in pursuit of the man.

The fugitive ran down Fort Greene Place toward Fort Greene Park, with the jeweler and several other men pursuing. In his flight the man dropped the rings. All were recovered by Gunther.

Policeman James Holland, who was riding on the platform of a De Kalb Avenue car, saw the chase, and, jumping off, ran in pursuit of the fugitive. He overtook the man at South Portland and De Kalb Avenues, and placed him under arrest.

When the prisoner was taken to the Myrtle Avenue Police Court he gave his name as Anthony J. Frank, and said that he lived on St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn. He said that he had been a member of the Fire Department in Manhattan, but had left the department on Oct. 6 last. He was held in $2,500 bail for a hearing on Monday.

ETHAN ALLEN DOTY MARRIED.

Well-Known Citizen of Brooklyn Surprises His Friends.

Friends of Ethan Allen Doty, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, learned with surprise yesterday that he was married in Pennsylvania last Tuesday, and had sailed for Europe with his bride on a honeymoon trip. The first news of the wedding received by Mr. Doty's friends in Brooklyn was contained in an announcement published in a local newspaper. According to this notice, the marriage took place at Gratz, Penn., the bride being Miss Elizabeth Louise Scheib of Philadelphia.

Mr. Doty is senior partner of the paper manufacturing firm of Doty & Scrimgeour. He is also a stockholder in the corporation of Journeay & Burnham. Mr. Doty has been prominent in the social life of the borough, and is a member of the Third Unitarian Church. Mr. Doty is sixty-seven years old. His bride is said to be under thirty years of age. Mr. Doty's first wife died a year ago in Washington.

At Mr. Doty's home, 736 St. Mark's Avenue, his sister, who was seen, refused to say whether his marriage was a surprise to the family or not. Mrs. Agnew Baker of 202 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, Mr. Doty's sister-in-law, is said to have been present at the wedding. Mr. Doty and his bride will spend two months traveling abroad.

Stony Wold Sanatorium.

A meeting of Auxiliary No. 1 of the Stony Wold Sanatorium Building Fund Committee will be held at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday morning next at the residence of Mrs. Williston H. Benedict, 154 West Eighty-seventh Street. The officers of the Auxiliary are: Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Miss Gathers, Mrs. H. Washington Larendon, Mrs. John Joseph Nutt, and Mrs. Edmund G. Vaughan.

BLAMES A NEIGHBOR'S DOG.

Fordham Resident's Suit for Damages for the Loss of a Portion of His Leg.

Harry H. Doreman, a resident of Fordham, has brought suit in the City Court against his neighbor, George W. Yeandle, to recover $2,000 damages to recompense him for the loss of a certain portion of the calf of his right leg as a result of an attack by the defendant's bull pup.

The plaintiff and defendant live in adjoining houses on Davison Avenue, near St. James Street, Fordham Heights. Between the houses is a narrow strip of ground, the title to which is in dispute by the neighbors. In the centre of this plot of ground is a luxuriant apple tree, the title to which is also in dispute, especially between the children of Messrs. Doreman and Yeandle.

The apple tree in question on Sept. 2 was burdened with a crop of fruit. Mr. Doreman, who was at home on that day, Labor Day, noticed early in the morning that his neighbor's children were stripping the tree of the fruit. Seizing a cane he rushed out and started for the children. He had barely reached the tree when his neighbor, so he alleges, came forth armed with a club and followed by the bull pup, which may or may not be an exhibit at the trial.

The defendant thereupon, says the plaintiff, beat him with the club and set the bull pup upon him. After the storm had passed, Mr. Doreman says a portion of the calf of his right leg was gone, and he is positive that the bull pup of his neighbor was responsible for that particular damage, for he did not see another dog in sight.

Political.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S SPEECH TO THE DEMOCRACY

DELIVERED AT

TAMMANY HALL,

OCTOBER 17, 1901.

[Reprinted from The New York Times of Oct. 18, 1901.]

At the meeting at Tammany Hall Mr. Shepard was introduced by Col. McClellan, who, when the cheering stopped, said:

"Men of New York, I introduce to you Edward M. Shepard."

There was more cheering, after which, with interruptions, every now and then, Mr. Shepard delivered the following speech:

WHAT MR. SHEPARD SAID.

"No sooner had I accepted the nomination with which the Democratic Party in this city has honored me, than I stated my special wish to speak, and at the earliest time practicable, in Tammany Hall. [Applause.] For it is well known to you, and it seems to be a chief part of the argument of my distinguished competitor, that I have from time to time, and more especially four years ago, been hostile to Tammany Hall, and criticised it without stint.

"So I have, nor am I here to excuse or recede from anything that I have said. [Applause.] If it were possible for me, as it is not, to make any such excuse, I should, whatever might be the increase of your liking for me, lose the respect of the voters of Tammany Hall—a genuine respect which will be of far more consequence to me and the success of my administration, if I be chosen Mayor, than any liking I may gain in this campaign.

"Whatever my political fortunes may be this Fall, you shall have no occasion to withdraw from me the confidence you have shown in my integrity and steadfastness of purpose by reason of any abandonment—even the slightest—of the standard of public conduct and political behavior which I have set up in the past. If I may not have your votes except by concealing or reversing my sincere convictions and ideals of political life, then I must go without those votes.

"The history of your ancient organization is full, no doubt, of vicissitudes, moral and temporal. In the earliest years of the American democratic Republic there was organized here a political association, or club, for the purpose of preaching the cardinal principles of democracy as they were taught by Jefferson and of securing their practical application. It is within the memory of men now living that, after various struggles, the Tammany Society in the days of President Jackson formally adopted the doctrines of the Equal Rights Party, as a local portion of the Democracy was then called, whose leader and guiding spirit was that very able man and noble character, William Leggett, [once an editor of The Evening Post,] and who was sixty or more years ago loved and admired by Tammany Hall as 'the purest of politicians.'

"The Equal Rights Party, when it became identified with Tammany Hall, bore a heavy burden of disparagement and ridicule from the great, and I may truly say the short-sighted, majority of the wealthy classes. To be a member of the party in those days was to be called, in contempt, a Loco-Foco; and the Whigs as the Republicans of the time were called, and the men, of whom there were some then, as now, who called themselves 'Democrats,' but who proved their superiority to party ties by almost always voting with its adversary, thought it an all-sufficient condemnation of a citizen to call him a 'Loco-Foco,' and thus to ascribe to him the most dangerous and unworthy of motives and purposes.

TAMMANY'S HERITAGE.

"Now the plain people rejected the advice of men who deemed themselves to be their betters. The doctrines of the party of Equal Rights spread more and more, until, indeed, they had become the fundamental, and were seen to be, the truly conservative doctrines of our American Republic, and were held by Lincoln hardly less than by Tilden or Seymour. The doctrines spread, indeed, until the word 'Loco-Foco,' from being a term of contumely, had, like the word 'Yankee,' once used in derision by the British, come to be a word of honor and repute. However far your practice has sometimes deviated from your preaching, that lofty and wholesome political creed has since been the special heritage of your organization, and has secured for it, through good report and evil report, the support of the masses of the people of this borough.

"In Loco-Foco days, and many, many times since, the most distinguished and honored of the citizens of New York have availed themselves of the organization, or at least of the support, of Tammany Hall, that they might lead the masses of the voters of your borough for purposes of the highest public virtue and necessity. Indeed, fellow-citizens, if you will make a list of the citizens of this borough, whether dead or living, who, during the past sixty years, have rendered the most practically beneficent, enduring, and high-minded service to the community; the citizens who, whatever anger or hatred they incurred in their days of active political service or in the quiet retrospect of to-day regarded with the greatest of public gratitude and veneration, you will find that a very large part, if not indeed the majority, of them have at one time or another, and many of them for years at a time, acted with Tammany Hall or accepted, for useful and patriotic service, the political leverage and strength which the support of Tammany Hall has given them.

"Some men, like my dear and venerated friend, Mr. Hewitt, (who, to my mind, must justly rank as the first citizen of Greater New York,) when they felt able and were willing to bear the heat and burden of the political day, did not hesitate, and against a public outcry quite as loud as any now directed against me, to accept from Tammany Hall its support, [applause,] that they might perform great public service or help make better the political standards or the public life of our city and our country.

"Mr. Hewitt is, indeed, able to draw a shadowy distinction between his acceptance, in 1886, of a nomination from Tammany Hall, under its present leader, whom he had known well and for many years, and on the other hand an acceptance by myself of the magnanimous acquiescence of the same Democratic organization in a nomination sought for me (though without the slightest knowledge of mine) by the Democracy of my own Borough of Brooklyn. Although he was chosen to a Mayoralty with powers which, in respect of freedom from undue political or partisan influence, were vastly inferior to those which will come to me, if I be chosen Mayor, nevertheless, and against intemperate abuse quite like that sounded in my ears, he saw it to be his patriotic duty to accept, and did not shrink from doing so.

MR. HEWITT HIS EXAMPLE.

"And what he did has been done, time and again, and with lasting and recognized benefit to the city by other distinguished men, too numerous to mention to-night. I hope to be pardoned if I follow the Abram S. Hewitt of 1886, to whose labors for many years in or with Tammany Hall the Abram S. Hewitt of 1901 may well look back, as do his fellow-citizens, with honorable satisfaction.

"I am, as I told your Committee of Notification, a Democrat through and through, and I have accepted a Democratic nomination. I find myself chided, and with bitterness, by newspapers whose good opinion I wish, for making this declaration, as if, indeed, there were anything, either in my Democracy or in the Democratic character of my nomination, of which I should be ashamed. I repeat that I am a Democrat through and through, and that I ask your suffrage for Mayor because, among other things, I am nominated by a Democratic Convention.

"I have been asked by a citizen, who is a greatly respected leader in works of wide and wise mercy in this borough, but whose view of this Mayoralty campaign I do not know, to avail myself of this hearing in Tammany Hall to state what I mean when I speak of Democratic doctrines in a municipal campaign. I shall do so forthwith. I do not understand that it means any dedication of public money or of the official time or power of public servants, or any other asset of the whole people, to party or partisan purposes, whether directly or indirectly. I am, on the contrary, inflexibly hostile, and so I shall remain, to any such use of public money, time, or power.

"For I understand Democracy in the first place to mean the rule of the great mass of plain people, and to imply a respect and a reverence for the plain people. I say respect or reverence, and not flattery or cajolery, or a demagogic pretense of belief that every passing breeze of public sentiment is God's own truth, as it sometimes is not. I mean a respect and reverence due to the general and abiding intention of the masses of people that public government shall be honest, decent, equal, just, and due also to the general respectability, industry, and virtue of their lives.

"When people yield to mistaken or unjust frenzies, as they sometimes do, or when they are misled by demagogic or corrupt devices, as they sometimes are, no true Democrat for that reason loses patience or becomes a cynical disbeliever in the rule of the plain people. He makes no imputation upon them. He does rather what he can to enlighten, having abiding faith in the ultimate victory of honest reason with the masses of men.

"I understand Democracy, when applied to a municipality, in the first place to mean equal rights, as it did in 'Loco-Foco' days, sixty years ago, and, therefore, to mean that no citizen and no corporation shall secure anything from the Treasury of the money of all the people, or from the armory of the people's powers or laws or franchises—except as they are secured before the open eyes and with clear understanding of the entire people and for their undoubted and equal benefit.

"Democracy means that if, through the inevitable imperfections or exigencies of human affairs, there must come inequalities or inconveniences, then the comfort, convenience, and sense of justice of the great masses of the people must be dominant. It means well-paved streets, and every street well paved, for the reason that every street in any part of this city is a heritage of right for all the people. It means the administration of the water front of this great city as soon as prudent financial policy permit, for the benefit of the entire city, subject only to reasonable regulation to make its use more efficient and more orderly, and never to regulations tending to unfruitful monopolies.

DEMOCRACY'S FRUITS.

"It has been well said that it is their democracy which has made the American people more truly human than the rest of the world. So it means the most tender and scrupulous regard for the desloate and oppressed, for those who are in danger, necessity, or tribulation It means, therefore, the sacred right of every child in the city to a seat for the full hours of instruction in a well-heated, well-lighted, strictly sanitary school. [Applause.] It means, therefore, the establishment not only of parks at a distance useful chiefly to those with leisure, but also and rather the establishment of small neighborhood parks.

"It means, therefore, that the courts, and more especially the lesser police or district courts of this great city, from which nineteen out of twenty of our citizens get their ideas of American justice, shall be places where justice is rigorously dispensed without 'pull,' and without any influence, influence that is not plain in the sight of heaven, and where there is decorum of manner and tender consideration for the oppressed, or for those unable, under the stress of sudden accusation, to make clear their case.

"It means a rigorous and high-minded administration of the sanitary code, and of its regulations which are in the interests of the health, cleanliness, and well-being, physical and moral, of those of our fellow-citizens, and the women and children of their families, who are less fortunate than others of us, and less able, therefore, to assert their rights or gain a public hearing.

"It means a sacred regard to the financial credit of the city and a struggle to the uttermost to reduce the present burden of taxation.

"It means a fair, equal public assessment of real estate and the nearest approach to a like assessment of personal property which the preposterous state of the law permits.

"It means under the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the constitutionality of the Rapid Transit acts, a speedy, though cautious, extension of the rapid transit system, an extension which is soon to reach Brooklyn, and which ought speedily to reach Queens, and which at the first possible moment when it can be demonstrated that the investment of the city will be secure and remunerative, shall reach the Borough of Richmond.

"And so I might go on with the decalogue of the Democracy applied to municipal administration. Its laws, all of them, can be summed up in two great commandments. The first is that power shall come from the plain people, who shall not be thwarted of their just influence or disparaged. There must, therefore, be no insolent and impossible indictment, as Edmund Burke said, of a whole people or of any great body of population like the majority of the voters of this borough, who have so often sustained your organization. [Applause.]

"If such be the first of the two great commandments of Democracy, the second is like unto it, that the power thus derived shall be sacredly used, without fear or favor, and without tribute to partisan purposes, for the equal welfare of the entire people, whatever their politics, creed, or race.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

"If all of this be done we shall hear no more of the contemptuous and sinister talk so common at the dinner tables or clubs or Boards of Directors in New York that Democracy itself is a failure, and that some more centralized government is necessary to curb and master the masses of men. No doubt, upon the people there rests one plain duty, without the performances of which their ends will not be served. I speak of that jealousy, in season and out of season, which Jefferson, the great father of Democracy, commended to his fellow-countrymen. It is for you, fellow-citizens, who are in the seats before me, to be critical and jealous of us who are on the platform. Let there be strict watchfulness of every man who holds public office or is a political leader; I must frankly say to you, differing no doubt as I do from some gentlemen in this hall, that I do not altogether deprecate what is extravagant or unfair in public criticism. In it lies the safety of the city, and, if you will pardon me for saying so, no less the safety of the Democratic Party.

"The odious abuses of public criticism to which now, as in all campaigns, we have to listen, will cure themselves. The plain people will understand the truth. It is for those of us who hold for brief periods places in the public eye not to become angry at such abuses, but rather to rejoice that in the long run government in this land must be conducted in the face of the whole people and subject, if wrong be done, to their just or even their unjust anger and condemnation.

"I beg you to observe one deduction from what I have said of the meaning of Democracy—a deduction of the highest importance, and to which our Republican adversaries are incorrigibly hostile. I speak of home rule. If there be one thing which Democracy means here, it is rule of Greater New York by its own people. It means hostility to sumptuary Sunday or liquor legislation forced upon us by the Republican Party without regard the metropolitan character of our population—a coercion most productive of corruption and blackmail. It means hostility to the Republican legislation which puts direct power over local public officers into the hands of the Governor at Albany.

"Is not that power strikingly illustrated by the condemnation visited upon the Mayor for not removing a Police Commissioner before the expiration of his five years' term for intolerable abuses believed to exist under him, although the Governor of the State is excused for the very thing for which the Mayor is condemned, the Governor being himself by express law vested with a power absolutely equal to and co-ordinate with that of the Mayor—so that equally with the Mayor he becomes responsible for the Police Department?

"Is it not amazing that candidates for the Mayoralty are asked, in gross violation of every sound consideration of law and noble policy, to give pledges as to persons inconsistent with their unfettered power when they shall assume a sworn responsibility when the very power is now lodged with a sworn Governor bound by law to exercise it if the public welfare requires?

STANDS FOR HOME RULE.

"The Democracy stands, and I stand, for home rule of this city. That great Democrat to whom in 1897 the votes of Tammany Hall more than the votes of any other political body intrusted the financial administration of this great city, I refer to Controller Coler, has pointed out that 83 per cent. of the expenditure of this city is peremptorily determined by legislation at Albany, dictated by Broome County, and Tioga County, and Orange County, rather than exclusively by the people here. The partisan candidacy of Mr. Low seeks to put the city, in spite of its great Democratic majority, into political harmony with Albany and Washington. I respectfully put it to the conscience and intelligence of every Democrat, whatever his anger against the present administration, the question whether, on the whole, he thinks that the evils here, whatever they are, are to be cured by a political submission to the necessities of the National party now dominant at Albany and Washington.

"The campaign of our adversaries proceeds upon two dominant features. The first was well described the other night in that most instructive afternoon newspaper whose function, our Ambassador to the Court of St. James's used to say, was to make virtue odious in the evening. It said that the Fusion movement consists —and I use its own editorial words— of 'various conflicting elements which agree only in the desire to overthrow Tammany.' That is to say, they are widely apart on every administrative, constructive, far seeing or far-doing question upon which the welfare of the city belongs, but on one partisan or factional purpose, and on that only, they agree.

"Mr. Low and his orators clearly put in the forefront as the fundamental reason and excuse of their campaign their intention, if they capture the City Government, to destroy Tammany Hall root and branch. This is interesting, even if it be shortsighted and lamentable. During the last three-quarters of a century how many campaigns, indeed, have been waged in this borough with the sole purpose of destroying Tammany Hall? Have such campaigns a dozen times seemed to be successful?

"Many, perhaps most of you, are old enough to remember at least two occasions of that kind, the election of William F. Havemeyer in 1872 as Mayor, and the election of William L. Strong as Mayor in 1894. In each case we were promised that if the campaign were successful Tammany Hall would be forever at an end. The campaigns were successful. We had what were promised to be 'reform administrations.' And at the end of each of them Tammany Hall returned to a power as great or even greater than it enjoyed on the eve of its defeat.

"What promise have those who would destroy your organization that this Low-Sheehan-O'Brien-Coffey Fusion movement will be more effective? Is not all this lamentable and short sighted? Is it made more endurable by the wit, sometimes verging to flippancy, with which Mr. Low entertains us? Is it tolerable that the administrative, creative, and constructive work of this great metropolis and of its development during the critical two years next before us should secure practically no attention from Mr. Low and his orators, but must be surrendered to one more attempt, no more promising than former attempts, to destroy your ancient political organization, and this when—quite apart from the morality of the effort—experience has proved that it is sheer futility, a futility which has inevitably defeated and discredited reform? Is it endurable to the sober citizens of New York that the welfare and interest of the city are nothing, but that this party purpose of the Republicans and this factional purpose of the Sheehan men and O'Brien men are everything?

MR. SHEPARD'S PROPHECY.

"I am generally afraid of prophecy. But, fellow-citizens, I venture, and without hesitation, upon this one prediction: If the signs in the political firmament, which we rejoice to find so bright, shall prove to be untrustworthy and if the Fusion ticket be elected, we shall have by the end of 1903 its ridiculous demoralization and unfruitful disintegration; we shall have discredit of the most serious kind heaped upon every effort to make administration or politics better. And, if you will pardon me for saying it, we shall have every temptation presented to Tammany Hall and other Democratic organizations to do for the years next to come their very worst.

"The Fusion candidate for Controller, Mr. Grout, who four years ago took a nomination from the political body which he now declares to be so abhorrent to him and who, in his speeches in October, 1897, was most emphatic in behalf of the scheme of party government of the city, now condemns me because in my speech of acceptance I declared that I would not, if I were Mayor, permit the power of the city to be used either for the disintegration or for the building up of any political party. He said that here was implied a promise that I would not, if elected, disintegrate Tammany Hall.

"I know very well that, if I be elected, I shall have no power to disintegrate Tammany Hall. And I know, perhaps quite as well, that if I were to have the power it would be gross treason to the cause of good government that I should use it for so sheerly factional a purpose. I will not do it. There are, no doubt, some attractions about the Mayoralty as well as much that is oppressive to contemplate, but if the attractions were tenfold over what they are, or if I thought ten times as ill of Tammany Hall as does the Republican candidate, I would not, in order to secure those attractions, promise, forgetting the interests of its 4,000,000 of people, and its wholesome and splendid future development and the sworn duties of my place, turn the government of the city, its powers and its resources, into mere machinery to break down Tammany Hall or the Republican Party, or any political organization within its borders.

"Some partisanship is, no doubt, honorable and fruitful of good results to the public. But this chief appeal of Mr. Low for the support of the five boroughs I declare to be an unworthy, indefensible form of partisanship.

A REPLY TO MR. LOW.

"I have declared before, and I declare again, that Mr. Low is in all essential respects a strictly partisan Republican candidate for the Mayoralty, and that his protest against my candidacy as partisan is utterly without force. On Tuesday evening last he lamented my deficient sense of humor; and I am afraid that in this one thing he may be right. He suggested that much that he had said of me was really Pickwickian, which I, in my obtuseness, had taken to be serious. Well, I am not obtuse at every point, for I easily see the humor of his declaration that he is a non-partisan candidate. I do him and his friends the justice to believe that this assertion that they are sheerly non-partisan candidates may be taken in a Pickwickian sense, like that of the personal assaults upon myself. There was never, in my opinion, a more partisan campaign than this of Mr. Low.

"Let us see. In 1900 Greater New York voted, by a majority of more than 29,000, in favor of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency, and this, although the great issue then involved of Democratic self-government wherever the American flag floated was so unhappily obscured by the fear of another issue not really before the people that very many Democrats did not vote for him. That campaign over, this Mayoralty campaign loomed up as the next political event of importance. The Republican Party was, of itself, hopelessly in the minority. Certain high-minded and disinterested citizens, displeased with part of the present administration of the City Government, (and with some of their displeasure I must, if I be frank with you, add that I agreed with them,) desired a non-partisan campaign in the interests of better city government. The city was overwhelmingly Democratic; even under conditions so adverse it was largely Democratic. The Republicans were in power at Washington; they were in power in the Executive Chamber at Albany; they were in power in both legislative houses at Albany. In the last reform campaign in Brooklyn, that in 1893, in which I took an active part on the reform side, Democrats had been called upon to vote for, and they had voted for and elected, a Republican Mayor. In the last reform campaign in this borough, that of 1894, in which, of course, as a Brooklyn man, I did not take part, Democrats had been called upon to vote for and elected a Republican Mayor.

"In the reform campaign of 1897, Democrats were again called upon to surrender, and had surrendered, their wholesome and natural party preference of a candidate for Mayor who represented their general political creed. If the proposed movement in 1901 against the present administration were to be genuinely non-partisan, and not a mere move of Republican partisanship, there was every reason why the candidate should be chosen from the party holding the great majority of the city, and not in political sympathy with the administration at Albany, which is so chief an enemy of our municipal independence.

"This was openly and even notoriously the view of such members of the Citizens' Union as were not partisan Republicans. They caused it to be announced in the public prints, again and again, that the candidate ought to be and must be a Democrat; that public good faith dictated such a nomination if any Democrat fit for the office could be found within the five boroughs.

"Last Thursday the Hon. James O'Brien, a chief pillar of the Fusion ticket, announced when he tendered Mr. Low the nomination of the 'City Democracy,' that he had been enabled to get what he called his 'large representation' only on the promise that the Fusion candidate for Mayor should be a Democrat.

REFERS TO MR. PLATT.

"On the Republican side the leaders at the outset conceded, even vociferously, the general proposition as plainly fair. There was no apparent dissent. In the Spring, however, and early in the Summer, the senior Senator of our State, whom Mr. Low, when, after his defeat in 1897, he has wearied of independence and irregularity and had publicly and expressly taken upon himself the obligations of regularity, pronounced to be the 'presiding genius' of his party, declared that, though he was not unwilling to nominate a Democrat, still the Republican Party must draw the line against any man who had voted for Bryan.

"This meant the exclusion from consideration of the Democratic Controller of this city, whose administration, elected by Tammany votes, had earned world-wide renown for its ability and resolute independence. This statement of the distinguished Senator, which my good friend, Mr. Wheeler, does not deny, but has great difficulty in recalling, was not made once or twice, but thrice or more times, and not in a corner, but in every daily newspaper, and with the utmost emphasis, and with much Republican approval. If, therefore, a Democrat were to be chosen, he would have to be the kind of Democrat who prefers to vote the Republican ticket. But even such tepid, harmless Democracy could not be trusted.

"The Republican organization wished and needed for itself the prestige of the City Government, and definitely concluded, therefore, that its candidate must be a regular Republican, a man whose regularity meant membership in, and assent to, all proper obligations of party membership. But, sadly enough, there were still Democratic votes without which its ticket could not be elected. Although any man so depraved as in 1900 to have voted for Mr. Bryan, and for Democratic self-government under the American flag, could not be trusted as a candidate, it was condescendingly conceded that he would be welcome in the humbler rôle of a voter.

"So an interesting and merry game was devised. Dust must be cast into the benignant eyes of the estimable and inexpert gentlemen of the Citizens' Union. They had fondly fancied and intended that they would be dominant in the proposed combination, and they were right in so intending, for they really did represent an honest and non-partisan sentiment.

"The Republicans put the management of the game into the hands of a citizen of whom we have heard much and who is not unknown to you in Tammany Hall. I refer to Mr. John C. Sheehan, who for a period in 1896 and 1897 was your acting leader. During that leadership, and before, the Republican press and, what for this purpose is of more consequence, the independent press, condemned him unsparingly as a man who, as defaulter, had left his own city of Buffalo, and as a man who in politics was depraved and dangerous to the last degree.

ONLY QUOTES SHEEHAN CHARGES.

"Don't misunderstand me to say these things. I, myself, say nothing of Mr. Sheehan's character. I only quote from The Evening Post, The New York Times, and other independent, as well as the Republican papers, in order to test their sincerity. Mr Low's campaign of indignation in 1897 and some at least of my own righteous indignation in 1897 were directed against Mr. Sheehan.

"It was the Police Commission, of which he was a member, that had been the subject of the investigation by the Lexow Committee two years before. In the five bulky volumes of the report you will find a crushing and masterly cross-examination of John C. Sheehan by Recorder Goff. Upon Mr. Sheehan was charged, and successfully, so it was said, the chief burden of the iniquities so luridly exposed by the Recorder.

"In the majority report of the committee, in which concurred Senator Bradley of Brooklyn, who was good enough to call himself a 'Shepard Democrat,' there was an extreme and terrible condemnation of Mr. Sheehan, and of his alleged corruptions and public crimes.

"There was but one member of the investigating committee who defended Mr. Sheehan. He was the Tammany Hall member of the committee, the Hon. Jacob A. Cantor. In 1897 he rushed without hesitation to the defense of all the wrong-doing and iniquity against which had flamed out so much Republican and independent denunciation.

"It is to Mr. Cantor, the spokesman of Tammany Hall for years, in the State Senate and for Tammany Hall, be it observed when Tammany Hall lay under the extremist condemnation of independent men, it is to him that Mr. Low and the gentlemen of the Citizens' Union, as well as the Republican Party, it is to him, upon the request of John C. Sheehan, that it is proposed to turn over the powers of the Presidency of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. And for what?

"Will any Citizens' Union man, with his hand on his heart, say that Mr. Cantor was chosen because, without any reference to party or faction, he was the man best fitted for the Borough Presidency? Does not every citizen, whether in or out of that Union, know perfectly that he was chosen in order that, by the patronage and power of his office, he might build up for Mr. Sheehan a rival Democratic organization by means of which he might compel Tammany Hall to make terms with him? [Applause.]

"Now, if there be one expert in political management and games, it is John C. Sheehan. The venerable ex-Sheriff James O'Brien may in his day and generation have had some skill; but Mr. Sheehan is a past master of the art. To him, therefore, the Republicans intrusted the manipulation of a series of pretended or sham organizations.

"There would, of course, have to be a conference to arrange nominations. The Republicans and the Citizens' Union would be parties to it, and the Republicans, to carry out their plan of making a nomination for the Mayoralty, which, though really partisan, could be claimed to be non-partisan, wished to avoid a direct collision between themselves and the Union.

"So, under the auspices of John C. Sheehan, they invented or discovered the Sheehan Democracy as a third member of the conference, the O'Brien Democracy as a fourth member of the conference, the Michael J. Coffey Democracy of Brooklyn as a fifth member of the conference, and besides a number of competing German organizations, only one of which, Mr. Ridder's, represented any genuine sentiment of civic pride, as other members.

"Mr. Ridder's organization withdrew in open disgust at the end, and although it seems finally to have yielded a reluctant support to the Fusion candidates, I feel it unnecessary to speak of it further.

CALLS THEM "FAKE" BODIES.

"Then began the conference between the Republicans, the Citizens' Union, and this motley dozen of fake political bodies. In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday last I read a significant statement headed 'Fusion Is Short of Funds,' in which it was stated that the 'Republican organization is said to be able to command the money needed for carrying on its end of the campaign,' but that 'the smaller organizations are lacking in funds,' and that 'few of them have been able to raise more money than was required to cover the expense of organization and enrollment.'

"This, no doubt, is the literal truth, and sheds a flood of light upon the game. These 'smaller organizations' are, of course, lacking in funds. They were able to raise, that is to say, there was provided for them, 'what was required to cover the expenses of organization and enrollment.' And why, in Heaven's name, should more have been raised? It never was intended that they should conduct a campaign.

"When they had organized and enrolled (and it would be interesting, indeed, to see their rolls) there remained nothing for them except participation in the nominating conference. For their part in that conference was the beginning and the end of their being. The Republican funds which maintained them, maintained them for that purpose, and for nothing else.

"Well, the conferences assembled. The Republicans said, and, oh! so earnestly, 'We care nothing for the candidate, not we; we are perfectly willing to take a Democrat. But, gentlemen, he must be a Democrat not unduly tainted with Democracy; and he must be a Democrat, one upon whom all of these organizations can agree'—organizations which, fellow-citizens, please remember, were moved like puppets by the Republican wires. Such sham organizations made up two-thirds of the conferences.

"The Citizens' Union, with an honesty if not persistence of purpose which deserves praise, adhered to its original proposition, that good faith and a non-partisan character of the campaign required under the present circumstances that the nominee should be a Democrat.

"To this the Republicans again said: 'Oh, yes, but, of course, every one of all these bodies must agree.' Then we had the farce extending through several days. Whenever a Democratic name was mentioned some one of the show organizations nominally Democratic, objected. Finally, the conferrees sadly announced that in the whole City of Greater New York there could be found no Democrat fit for the Mayoralty and for whom its citizens would vote; that on the whole the superior virtue of the Republican minority was so great that within its 'regular ranks' alone could be found any citizen to whom the Mayoralty could be trusted, or who at least could be elected to it.

EXONERATES MR. LOW.

"I cheerfully exonerate my competitor from any share in all this. It was unlike him. He was as innocent of the wiles of the politicians as he was of the real meaning of many of the provisions of the Charter of 1897, of which he was an author. Well, the game had been successfully played; but it did not end with this. The Michael J. Coffey Democrats (being men who in Brooklyn have stood for the very worst in public life) proposed for the second place a Democrat who four years ago supported with all his might and main what are now said to have been the worst of political iniquities; who for four years has been a member of the present City Government, and who, although in a position where he had the power and the sworn duty, whether in season or out of season, to assert the cause of good government, remained until his present nomination for office, silent upon the crimes and scandals now charged against the City Government.

"I charge with little fear of contradiction that the suggestion of Mr. Grout did not come from the Citizens' Union, and that they yielded to it with reluctance and dislike. Then Mr. John C. Sheehan insisted, as I have already said, that his former spokesman and apologist, Senator Cantor, should be President of these two boroughs. I again charge, with little fear of contradiction, that to this suggestion also the gentlemen of the Citizens' Union yielded with an almost intolerable reluctance and dislike.

"And I charge further, and again with little fear of contradiction, that in no place from the Mayoralty down, on the Fusion ticket for the whole city, or in any important place on the Fusion ticket for these two boroughs, is there any nominee who was originally proposed by the Citizens' Union or to whose nomination the Citizens' Union—except of course its very considerable membership of strictly partisan Republicans—consented otherwise than with reluctance and pain. In some cases I believe that the sentiment with which they yielded was one of disgust and shame.

"Now, fellow-citizens, does all this make up a non-partisan ticket? Not at all. Such a ticket exists only where the candidates are chosen without any relation, whether of selection or of exclusion, to their allegiance upon National and State issues, and solely because of their especial and personal fitness for the place. What we have on this Fusion ticket is a candidate for Mayor, who, however high his character or ability, is named because he is a regular Republican, and because his nomination will make the administration of Greater New York correspond in party relation and prestige with the administration at Washington and Albany.

"Here we have a candidate for Controller chosen because he claims the name of Democrat and is agreeable to Michael J. Coffey. Here we have a candidate for the Presidency of this borough chosen because he claims the name of Democrat and is agreeable to John C. Sheehan and ex-Sheriff O'Brien. Does this, fellow-citizens, make non-partisanship? It may make bi-partisanship, or tri-partisanship or multi-partisanship, or, rather, it may make a bi-factional nomination or a tri-factional nomination or a multi-factional nomination.

"It represents what is the worst and most odious form of partisanship. It represents the singular vagary of the late Mayor Strong, who fancied it to be his duty to farm out the places among the different organizations who had supported him so that each should have its share. All this is an odious caricature of the ideal doctrine of non-partisanship, which the men of the Citizens' Union, and others like them, have cherished for years.

SPEAKS OF FUSION AND CANT.

"No, let the Republicans and their allies of Democratic factionists clear their minds of cant, or let the voters of our great city themselves clear away the cant. The candidacies of Messrs. Low and Grout and Cantor represent partisanship, and the worst kind of partisanship. If they shall succeed, New York will have a motley administration, whose intentions and struggles, even if thrown out as good as Mr. Low would be glad to make them, must be empheneral in influence for good. Before the next two years are over the fusion would be disintegrated and in discredit, and, as I have already said, the Democratic organizations of those five boroughs would be put under the extremest temptation to make nominations which do not represent their best inspiration, and for the very reason that, after such an administration as the fusion would bring, it would be easy to elect any candidate, whatever his equipment or morale, so long as he had the regular Democratic nomination.

"Fellow-citizens, your minds are, I believe, set upon a different, a higher, and larger purpose. It suits our adversaries to ignore the large amount of good work and good financial administration, and of wise constructive work, done under this administration which, without any difference of opinion, deserve great praise. They blacken everything, whether there be reason or no reason. You do not wish me at the other extreme, and, indeed, you forbid me, to imitate their policy of partisan, unfair, and exaggerated assertion.

"I suppose that the present administration of this city, like every political or business administration of several years since free government began, requires investigation, conducted resolutely and fearlessly. The mere lapse of time makes this necessary. I shall not meet the Republican campaign outcry by campaign assertions of immaculate perfection. When you yielded to the request of the Kings County Democracy that I should be the nominee you did so with a clear understanding that, in my opinion, the administration of this city should be made better, and that where it needed reform (and, no doubt, like other political administrations the world over, it does need reform) it should be reformed.

"I regret to refer to myself, but the fact is that for my capacity in such work, whatever it is, one for the certainty of my intention to accomplish it, if I am elected, you have chosen me to lead in this campaign.

"For your eyes are set upon the future. You believe that much can be done within the next two years to make better the general lines and details of city administration, and to do that work which I have called creative and constructive, and upon which the more wonderful future of this wonderful city must chiefly depend. Our adversaries seem to think it wrong on your part and on mine, but I deny that it is wrong, to rejoice that a resolute administration by a Mayor chosen on your nomination of the affairs of Greater New York, such as you generously believe I would give, an administration honored here and honored throughout the land and the world, would bring to the Democratic Party a useful and fruitful prestige, consistent in every way with the highest public service. I shall not pretend that my abilities are equal to the enormous and multifarious problems of the Mayoralty. I can say, however, and without any reservation or evasion, that if I be Mayor you may depend on my sincere and unswerving determination to make my administration accord with my declarations of the past.

"I noticed in one of the Fusion newspapers of Tuesday evening a new argument for my competitor. It was pointed out that if I were elected I would inevitably become the next Democratic candidate for Governor. Here was a curious concession of something I should not venture to claim for myself. There is assertion that if I be elected I will make such a Mayor that the Democratic Party of the State will think it right and politic to accord me a very distinguished honor. The writer then assumed that such would be the credit of my Mayoralty that nothing, after my nomination, could prevent my election to the Governorship, and then pointed out that disaster would overtake the city, in that on my promotion from the Mayoralty one of our honored leaders would, as President of the Board of Aldermen, take my place.

HIS PLEDGE TO THE PEOPLE.

"Far be it from me, by any act of mine, to exclude him from any honor or power. But good faith with the people of all these boroughs requires that I say that if I be elected Mayor, I shall, if I live and preserve my reason, remain Mayor until the 31st day of December, 1903, and that I shall not before then take upon myself any nomination or duty inconsistent with the completest dedication of all my energy and strength to the interests of the people of this city until the very last day of the year 1903. [Applause.]

"Fellow-citizens, I have already detained you too long. But there are some things which I must say, and say plainly before I take my seat. I renew what in my speech of acceptance I said by way of condemnation of sumptuary legislation and the enforcement of that foolish and futile mass of misdemeanor statutes with which Republican legislation at Albany has afflicted us. I said that, because I am a Democrat through and through, I believe in personal liberty. [Applause.]

"I have my own feelings—and they are strong—as to what is right and seemly for me to do and what is right for me to enforce upon others by expressions of my opinion in those family, or religious, or charitable associations where my personal influence may be exercised. But I profoundly distrust the ability of government to alter the tastes or reform the habits of its citizens, and I peremptorily regret its efforts to do so. [Applause.] In a cosmopolitan city like our own there should be the largest degree of innocent liberty consistent with public order.

"I agree with the prelates and other humanitarians who have wished to see, within reasonable hours and reasonable areas, on Sunday, a liberty of social meeting, which, when the rights and customs of all others are respected, is in no way inconsistent, as is proved in many of the greatest cities of the world, with the highest standard of public order and decency. [Applause.]

"I believe the public schools to be one of the chiefest cares of the Mayor. When he shall have made sure that the police and all other effective means for the preservation of order and the administration of justice within his control are well administered he should next dedicate his strength to the provision, to the uttermost limit possible of financial prudence, of a seat in the free schools of the city for every child who desires to attend them, [applause,] not a seat for a portion of a school day, but a seat for the entire school day, and in a schoolroom fitly ventilated and fitly lighted and under the auspices of a teacher the independence and dignity of whose position should be sacredly observed.

"When this Democratic nomination was first suggested to me I insisted that, before it was further considered, nothing that I had said or done in public affairs should be overlooked. I said that, if the nomination should come to me, I should assume that it came to me because of what I had said and what I had done, and because it was believed that I would inflexibly adhere to the ideals of public administration which I had formerly expressed. It is with that understanding that you have nominated me.

NO "QUITTER," HE DECLARED.

"It is with that understanding that you have not sought from me any pledge of any description whatsoever, except such statements of policy (far different from pledges as to appointments or removals from office) as I should make openly in the face of the whole people. I know the masses of Tammany Hall well enough, for they are like other masses of American men, to know that they do not admire a man who is a quitter. I know that you came to me because you believed that I was no quitter. Nor shall I become one. [Applause.] What I have been, I am and shall remain.

"I know very well that the great masses of the Democrats, whether in Tammany Hall or out of it, whatever may be the wishes, real or imaginary, of leaders here or there, indulge in no sanctimonious or foolish assertion of impossible perfection, but peremptorily wish that the administration of this City Government, whatever it has been in the past, shall be made better, and that in every future year it shall be made better than it shall have been in the preceding year.

"However agreeable it might be to some to hear me say it, the masses of Democrats, whether in or out of Tammany Hall, would not respect me if I should say that I approved, or now approve, all that has been done in the city administration. I shall say no such thing. So far as I have learned of the present city administration, there is much which is to be commended with the utmost emphasis. All of that, with gross unfairness, the Republicans shut out of view. As I understand the situation, there are also things which ought to be reformed. The Democratic Party and you of Tammany Hall have selected me because, whether rightly or wrongly, they and you believe that I have the resolution, the ability, and the will not only to continue all administration which is good, but to carry out the reforms which are needed.

"I have refused and shall refuse to give any pledge as to the removal or appointment of any man. [Applause.] If I become Mayor I shall preserve for myself the completest freedom to act under my oath, according to my conscience and with the information which I shall get at first hand. I believe that specific reforms are necessary. I have no doubt that they are necessary, not only in the Police Department, but in other departments. If the power of the Mayor shall come to me it will be used to effect these reforms.

"I shall not, in my public utterances during this campaign, quote or use what citizens of any degree or influence, high or low, may choose to say to me in private conversation. But at the risk of a single deviation from this rule, I now say to you that the only request or hint of a request made to me by leaders of Tammany Hall has been the request that, if elected, as they believe beyond a doubt that I will be, I will deal vigorously and rigorously with each and every wrong-doing I shall be able to find in public administration, without reference to the department or place in which it may be found, and without respect to persons, high or low, and that I promise. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, if I am elected, I shall keep that promise.

"For this patriotic purpose and for all other patriotic purpose in your mind and heart and mine, fellow-Democrats, you and I ask the co-operation of all good citizens. We ask that this city be administered by its own people, for its own welfare, and independently of the narrow political creed and the jealousy of the American metropolis which will fill the partisan imagination and direct the partisan will of the Republican Party dominant at Albany. We Democrats stand here for the welfare, the development, and the glory of Greater New York, first, last, and all the time.

"We surely shall not make of this city or of its interests or moneys or welfare pawns in any part

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Dramatization of "Eben Holden" at the Savoy Theatre.

Five Plays in the Irving-Terry Repertoire for the Second Week of Their Engagement—Josef Hofmann's Tour.

"Eben Holden," a dramatization of Irving Bacheller's book of the same name, will be given its first New York presentation to-morrow night at the Savoy Theatre, with E. M. Holland in the title rôle.

The play deals particularly with the love story of Will Brower and his foster-sister Hope. The first scene shows the interior of David Brower's barn at Lone Pine farm, Faraway County, New York. The second gives a glimpse at a picturesque spot on the Long Pine farm, and the scene in the last act is the kitchen in David Brower's farmhouse. The stage version is said to follow the book story faithfully. The cast:

Eben Holden	E. M. Holland
David Brower	William Harris
William Brower	Earle Ryder
Robert Livingston	John Frederick Cook
Ransome Walker	Jay Wilson
Tip Taylor	J. H. Bradbury
Deacon Hospur	Leo Hardman
Elkenah Sampson	Sidney Prior
Nick Goodall	Richard Nesmith
Orville Baker	Louis Payne
Hope Brower	Lucille Flaven
Elizabeth Brower	Kate Denin-Wilson
Mrs. John Fuller	Kenyon Bishop
Kate Parmlee	Annie Watson
Laura Toynhurst	Marie Derickson

To-morrow night Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum Theatre Company will begin the second week of their engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The répertoire for this week includes all five different plays. In the early part of the week on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings they will appear in "Madame Sans Gene"; on Thursday evening and at the Saturday matinée "The Merchant of Venice" will be played; on Friday evening "Nance Oldfield," and "The Bells," and on Saturday night "The Lyons Mail." On Monday evening, Nov. 11, Miss Maude Adams will begin her annual engagement at this theatre, appearing for the first time in this city in J. M. Barrie's new play, "Quality Street." Following is the cast of "Madame Sane Gene":

Napoleon	Henry Irving
Lefebvre	J. H. Barnes
Fouche	Laurence Irving
Comte de Neipperg	A. Royston
Savary, Duc de Rovigo	James Hearn
Despréaux	Mr. Kenney
Saint-Marsan	L. Belmore
Roustan	Two Tyars
Jasmin	Mr. Lugg
Le Roy	Mr. Reynolds
Canouville	Mr. Clements
De Brigode	Mr. Tabb
Vabontrain	C. Dodsworth
Folleceur	C. Bown
Rimsout	Mr. Marion
Vinaigre	Mr. Ramleigh
Jardin	Mr. Paton
De Mortemart	Mr. Fisher
Durroc	Mr. Seymour
Junot	Mr. Ablett
De Lauriston	Mr. Cook
Constant	Mr. Davies
Arnault	Mr. Porter
Raynouard	Mr. Graham
Fontanes	Mr. Stephens
Mathurin	Miss Queenie Tarvin
Caroline, Queen of Naples	Miss Maud Milton
Eliza, Princess of Piombino	Miss Cecil Cromwell
Mme. de Rovigo	Miss Grace Hampton
La Roussotte	Miss Mabel Hackney
Julie	Miss M. Holland
Toinon	Miss Doris Digby
Mme. de Bulow	Miss M. Foster
Mme. de Talhouet	Miss Rosalind Ivan
Mme. de Canisy	Miss Rees
Mme. de Brignolles	Miss Belmore
Lady in Waiting	Miss Davis
Catharine, Mme. Sans-Gene	Miss Ellen Terry

IRVING AS LOUIS XI.

Sir Henry Irving acted Louis XI. in Casimir Delavigne's play at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, bringing the first week of his engagement to a close. The audience was a very large one, and its applause betokened an interest in the drama and an approval of no little meaning. The version of the play was that made years ago by Dion Boucicault. Once the author even acted the title rôle himself, but it was not unto edification. It is not at all likely that the stage has ever seen a more satisfactory representative of the evil-minded old monarch than Sir Henry Irving, whose very mannerisms seem to fit the part and heighten its grimness and its tragedy.

There was no note of truth lacking in the actor's work last night. Most skillfully did he depict the growing weakness and illness of the dying King, until in the last act he gave a wonderful picture of decay. Such a portrait as he makes of the sinking Louis clad in robe and crown, and bearing the sceptre, in his pitiful effort to deceive himself and his courtiers into the belief that he is not tottering on the brink of the grave, is one never to be forgotten. A delineation is this filled with significant bits of by-play and cast in a mold of art of noble proportions.

In the earlier scenes the malice of the King, his craft, and his cunning afforded the actor scope for the exhibition of his strongest powers. The scene with the peasants was rich in its eloquence of detail and in its suggestion of the wickedness of Louis. It was a masterpiece of acting. In the chamber scene perhaps a little more vigor might have heightened the effect, but as it was, the scene was sufficient to create a powerful illusion. Taking it all in all, this is one of the actor's most successful impersonations, and the public is quick to recognize it as such. Again last night, as on the previous evening, Sir Henry was compelled to make a speech at the end of the third act, voicing his thanks for the liberal applause of his audience.

The performance in general showed those same features of excellence as its predecessors. Especial mention must be made of Miss Mabel Hackney, whose acting in the rôle of the Dauphin was admirable. Seldom, indeed, does a woman succeed so well in assuming the manner and speech of a boy. With her the illusion was complete, while the interpretation of the character was satisfying. Mr. J. H. Barnes was most commendable as Coitier, the King's physician. The scenery was quite up to the usual standard of the Irving performances, and the stage management, as is the rule, was intelligent and effective.

Josef Hofmann's Great Tour.

The first extensive tour in America undertaken by Josef Hofmann, which is under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, is now almost complete, and is one of the longest ever arranged for any pianist. Hofmann will open his tour in New York City, when he will be the soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 15 and 16. In the first five weeks of his tour, or up to Dec. 20, Hofmann will play in twenty-seven concerts and recitals, the concerts being with the New York Philharmonic and the Boston Symphony Orchestras in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. He is also to be heard in two orchestral concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 24 and Dec. 8. The following is a complete list of cities in which Hofmann will give recitals before the Christmas holidays: New Haven, Albany, Detroit, Columbus, Yonkers, New York City, (on Nov. 23, his first recitals, and his second on the afternoon of the 27th,) Baltimore, Washington, Trenton, Boston,) recitals Dec. 5 and 7, (Portland, Richmond, Troy, Syracuse, Buffalo, and Utica.)

During the holidays Hofmann will rest for a week at one of the Winter resorts On Friday and Saturday, Dec. 27 and 28, he will reopen his tour with an appearance in Philadelphia with the Philadelphia Permanent Orchestra, immediately after which he will commence his transcontinental tour, visiting the following cities: Chicago, three recitals; Peoria, Louisville, Cincinnati, with the Orchestral Society, and later in two recitals, Toledo, Cleveland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, two recitals; Des Moines, Lincoln, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Topeka, Phoenix, Los Angeles, two recitals; two weeks in San Francisco, where he will give six recitals; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, Wash.; Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.; Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo, Col.; Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Austin, and Galveston, Texas; New Orleans, two concerts; Mobile, Memphis, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Knoxville, and Nashville.

Mme. Lehmann's Song Recitals.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann and Mr. Reinhold Herman sailed on Thursday on the Auguste Victoria, and are due to arrive during the coming week. Mme. Lehmann is accompanied only by a maid; her sister, who has heretofore been her companion on her American tours, having been obliged to remain at home because of illness. Mme. Lehmann will be heard in two charming programmes at her recitals at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Mr. C. L. Graff. The first recital takes place at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon, Nov. 8. The sale of tickets for both this recital and the second, on the evening of Nov. 14, will open to-morrow, Monday, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. The programmes for the two recitals in full are as follows: "Die Allmacht," (Schubert;) "Intermezzo," "In der Fremde," "Stille Thranen," "Waldesgespraech," "Der Nussbaum," (Schumann;) "Arioso of Marguerite" from "La Damnation de Faust," "L'Absence," "Barcarolle," (Berlioz;) "Du Bist die Ruh," "Auf dem Wasser zu Singen," "Die Sterne," (Schubert.) Second recital: "Stille Liebe," "Der Himmel hat eine Thrane Gewelnt," (a) "Wer Machte Dich so Krank," (b) "Alte Laute," "Marvuellchen," "Der Spielmann," "Verathene Liebe," (Schumann;) "Lieder der Mignon," (a) "Nur wer die Sehnsucht Kennt," (b) "Heiss Mich Nich Reden," (c) "So Lasst Mich Scheinen," "Das Lied im Grunen," (Schubert;) "Solveigs Wiegenlied," "Sie ist so Weiss," "Verborgene Liebe," "Im Kahn," "Zickeltanz," (Grieg.)

Mr. Franko's Concerts.

With the many announcements of musical enterprises comes the news that those quaint and refreshing concerts of old music by Mr. Sam Franko are to be resumed at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Franko's efforts to revive public interest in music which deserves a better fate than to be relegated to obscure corners of musical libraries have met with most gratifying response from musically inclined people.

The archaic works performed at these concerts are not alone interesting to the student, but to those who love to hear music for the pleasure it gives them. Some of the eighteenth century dances which Mr. Franko has revived have all the charm of a Watteau, and it requires little imagination to see courtly gentlemen and dainty ladies executing a graceful dance.

Some of these early works show attempts at descriptive writing which are amusing in the light of modern efforts.

But it is worth while, at all events, to hear music which is not dominated by the strenuous spirit of the age; it is a pleasant relief after a spell of Richard Strauss and the like to return to first principles, and to hear music pure and undefiled. The concerts will take place on Tuesday afternoons, Nov. 26, Jan. 7, and Feb. 4, at the Lyceum Theatre.

Emma Nevada's Season.

Mme. Emma Nevada is announced to open her season in Boston on Nov. 26 at the Colonial Theatre. This will be the initial performance of Mme. Nevada and her company in the tour which will embrace all the principal cities of this country. The singer has been at The Hague in a season of grand opera, and intends to devote this year entirely to her American tour. Pablo Casals, violoncellist; Moreau, pianist, and Maquarre, flutiste, are among the artists whom Mme. Nevada will bring over with her. None of them has ever been in this country, although the reputation of Casals and Moreau has preceded them Casals is said to be a great artist. For two years he is playing at the Lamoureux and Colonne concerts has been popular in Paris. Moreau is better known here by his compositions than his playing. His symphonic poem, "Sur la Mer l'Intaine," has brought him into note, and he was twice the winner of the Grand Prix de Rome.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The programme of the Boston Symphony Orchastra's first concert this season is as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 7.

Wagner Programme.

"Tannhaeuser"—Overture, Bacchanale, and scene between Tannhaeuser and Venus from the first act. (Paris version.)
"Master Singers of Nueremberg"—Walter's prize song.

Intermission.

"Die Goetterdaemmerung"—Siegfried's parting from Brunnhilde; Siegfried's death; Funeral March; closing scene.

Soloists—Miss Milka Ternina and Mr. Ellison van Hoose.

Notes of Musical Doings.

Jan Kubelik, the violinist, has just concluded a very successful tour of prominent Austrian and German cities, the performances in Prague and Budapest, particularly having been more than ordinary in point of interest, enthusiasm, and attendance. After two concerts next week on the Continent he goes to London for a single farewell performance at the large Queen's Hall Nov. 18, sailing the following day for this country. The concerts for the opening week here are announced for Monday evening, Dec. 2, (with orchestra,) and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 7, at Carnegie Hall, and an orchestral concert Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, at Symphony Hall, Boston, other concerts following during December in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other Eastern cities.

Mr. Paolo Gallico, whose work as pianist and teacher has won for him an eminent place among local artists, announces two piano-forte recitals, the first of which will take place at Mendelssohn Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Gallico has an extensive repertoire, and the programmes will be of exceptional interest.

Fritz Kreisler will arrive in this country during the middle of December, in place of January as previously announced by his manager, Mr. Henry Wolfsohn. Kreisler's first appearance will be at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore on Dec. 20. Kreisler has been engaged for seven concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and also with the Thomas Orchestra in Chicago, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New York Philharmonic, and Philadelphia Orchestral Societies. Kreisler's first appearance this season in New York will be an orchestral concert in Carnegie Hall, shortly after the Christmas holidays.

Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, was the soloist at the opening of the Boston Symphony season, in Boston, last week. Next week he plays with this organization, in Cambridge, after which he will travel with them to New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Providence. Gerardy will play next Thursday evening in Lenox, Mass.

Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, whose recent success at the Worcester festival has established him as one of America's greatest tenors, has been engaged by the Boston Symphony Orchestra to sing at six of their concerts, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Brooklyn, in a series of Wagner concerts, in which Mme. Ternina will be the soprano.

Mr. H. Whitney Tew, the basso, arrived here last week from Europe and will open his American tournee, which is under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, in Boston, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6. On the afternoon of the 11th, in Mendelssohn Hall, he will make his New York début, and on the evening of the 13th he will give a song recital before the Brooklyn Institute.

Mr. Arthur Whiting's sixth season of chamber music recitals, assisted by members of the Kneisel Quartet, will be given this year at the Architectural League Room, Fine Arts Building, West Fifty-seventh Street, on Sunday afternoons, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 2, and March 23.

Mr. Henry Wolfsohn announces a series of Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, commencing on Nov. 24.

Mr. H. Evan Williams and Miss Isabel Bouton, have been engaged by the Oratorio Society, for the forthcoming performance of "Elijah," which is to be given in Carnegie Hall in the middle of November.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

CASINO.—Anna Held will appear in "The Little Duchess."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett continues in "Don Caesar."

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" will begin its third week at this place.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Greater Arizona" has but three weeks more to stay.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham in "A Royal Rival" continues.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" will remain at this place.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly in "The New Yorkers" begins his fourth week.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"New England Folks" will remain here for some time.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—J. H. Stoddart, in "The Bonnie Brier Bush," will remain two weeks longer.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Second in Command" is still the attraction at this theatre.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony" begins the sixth week of her engagement.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey will continue at this house with his production "A Message from Mars."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Bertha Galland's engagement in "The Forest Lovers" ends with next Saturday night. Nov. 2.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield begins the sixth week of his engagement tomorrow night. There is a large advance sale.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Fatal Wedding" is the attraction offered for the coming week. There will be a concert tonight.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern will play "If I Were King." At a matinée Tuesday "Richard Lovelace" will be presented.

DALY'S THEATRE.—The fiftieth performance of "The Messenger Boy," with James T. Powers, takes place to-morrow evening.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—Bartley Campbell's play "My Partner" will be the week's attraction, beginning to-morrow night.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—A drama called "Australia" will begin a week's engagement to-morrow night. There will be a concert to-night.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will appear in Paul M. Potter's play, "The Red Kloof." There will be a Saturday matinée.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"Dolly" will be given this week, except on Thursday evening, when a performance of Sudermann's "Magda" will take place.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The English melodrama "Lights o' London" will be revived to-morrow night, with a strong cast. The regular concert will be given to-night.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hoity Toity" and "Depleurisy" still remain here. The burlesque on "A Message From Mars" will probably take place a week from Thursday.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Othello" will be played by the Donnelly Stock Company. Daniel E. Bandmann will play Othello. William Bramwell will be Iago, and Alice Johnson, Desdemona.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This house will be closed the entire week. The final rehearsals of Klaw & Erlanger's Drury Lane extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," are taking place.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Robie's Knickerbockers will be the attraction this week.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Majiltons will be one of the special attractions this week. The afternoon entertainment at the Musée is arranged to please children. New series of comic and mysterious moving pictures will be shown hourly. Additions are being made daily to the wax groups.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—This week there will be four headliners. They are Madam Meyers, the bearded lady; Leah, the giantess; Mr. and Mrs. Morlan, the 912-pound couple, and Mascot, Prof. Maguire's educated horse. In the theatre the Leonzo brothers will present "The Planter's Child."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Helene Mora, the female baritonist; Eugene O'Rourke & Co., in "Parlor A"; Bunth, Rudd & Co., in eccentric dances; Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, in their grotesque act, and many others will make up an excellent programme at this house. For the Sunday afternoon and evening concerts the Williams and Walker Company will furnish the entertainment, these being the farewell performances of this organization.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Cinquevalli will head the bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre. The other two headliners on the bill are Ritter's "Famous Dogs and Lilliputians," and Papinta, the dancer. Others on the long programme are Frank Lalor, monologue; Rixford brothers, acrobats; Al Leech and the three Rosebuds in "Examination Day at School," Ed Reynard, the ventriloquial comedian; Wilson and Leicester in a singing comedy sketch; Reed and Shaw, ring act, and many others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—Twenty-third Street—The comedy, "The Stock Exchange," with the curtain raiser, "More Than Seven," and vaudeville, including Sandow, the Strong man. Augustin Daly's "The Great Unknown," will be given a presentation at Proctor's Fifth Avenue, with vaudeville. "My Friend from India" will be given at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, and the Hanlons will head a large vaudeville company at the Fifty-eighth Street. "Bibbs and Bibbs," a curtain raiser, will also be performed. There will be concerts at all the Proctor houses this afternoon and evening, beginning at 2 o'clock.

Memorial to Belle Archer.

The memorial to Belle Archer, the actress, has been completed by W. Clark Noble, the sculptor of this city, and will be inspected at Easton, Penn., on Tuesday. It is a bronze tablet with oval bas relief having a portrait of Miss Archer in the centre. It has been placed on a granite pedestal. The unveiling will occur in a short time. Miss Archer was for several years a popular actress.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman will present during the season at the Savoy Theatre Henry Miller in his new play, "D'Arcy of the Guards."

"The Helmet of Navarre," a dramatization of the novel of that name, will be produced in Washington Nov. 4. Charles Dalton will be starred in the leading rôle.

Every box has been taken for the E. H. Sothern special matinée of Laurence Irving's romantic play, "Richard Lovelace," which takes place next Tuesday at the Garden Theatre.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will begin rehearsals in a few days for "Du Barry," the new play which David Belasco has written for her, and in which she will appear this season under his management.

Virginia Warren has been engaged for June and Anita Seble will play Sue Eudaly in F. F. Proctor's revival of "Blue Jeans" at the Fifth Avenue. John Arthur, the author, is giving personal attention to the rehearsals.

William Faversham, who has been suffering from a sore throat, will for the present appear in only "A Royal Rival" at the Criterion Theatre. Mr. Marshall's one-act play "Prince Charlie" will be given by him on special occasions only.

Rehearsals of "Molly Pitcher," Kathryn Kidder's new play, by Glen MacDonough, began yesterday. Frank Oakes Rose, who directed "Shenandoah," is supervising the rehearsals of "Molly Pitcher." The first performance of "Molly Pitcher" will be given in Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Charles Frohman says that Mrs. Gilbert is not leaving the Annie Russell Company, and he also says she has not been obliged to miss any performance of "A Royal Family" on account of her health. When Miss Russell opens at the Lyceum Theatre on Nov. 4 in "A Royal Family" Mrs. Gilbert will be seen as Queen Ferdinand, the part she has played ever since the play was produced.

This firm was awarded two Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

FURRIERS AND IMPORTERS.

Headquarters for Imperial Russian Crown Sables

Persian Lamb and Broadtail Coats, cut in our own special styles, have the stamp of originality and "snap" necessary to a stylish fur garment.

For those desiring coats made to measure, a large assortment of choicest skins are always on hand.

37 UNION SQUARE,
Between 16th & 17th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
9TH WEEK.
"Mr. Drew scores a hit."—Herald.
Xtra Matinee Election Day.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
SECOND IN COMMAND
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Great success."—Evg. World.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway.
Evs., 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
"Great success."—Herald.
"Success assured."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CHARLES HAWTREY,
(his first American appearance,)
and an Entire London Organization
in Richard Ganthony's Comedy Success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
"Everybody will see 'A Message from Mars,' and will like it."—Tribune.
Seats Four Weeks in Advance.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
Evgs. at 8:15.
3D CROWDED MONTH.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
AN EASY VICTORY.—Evg. Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"Faversham was the biggest thing in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—World.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way and 24th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN, Mgr.
Extra Matinée Election Day.
5TH WEEK of the BIG HIT
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS
Presenting Harry B. Smith's Musical Comedy,
The Liberty Belles.
Cast: Etta Butler, Sandol Milliken, Harry Davenport, John Slavin, Harry Gilfoil, J. C. Marlowe, Augusta Glose; and 40 others.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. and Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG.
Xtra Matinee Election Day.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
for the first time in this city, E. E. Rose's dramatization of Irving Bacheller's great novel,
EBEN HOLDEN
Mr. Charles Frohman expresses his sincere gratification in being able to give this favorite New York actor E. M. Holland the opportunity to appear as
EBEN HOLDEN.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

Knickerbocker THEATRE B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
HENRY IRVING
Miss ELLEN TERRY
and the London Lyceum Company.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evgs., Thursday Evg., Saturday Mat., } MADAME SANS GENE
Saturday Mat., } MERCHANT OF VENICE
FRIDAY NIGHT,
NANCE OLDFIELD AND THE BELLS.
Saturday Night—THE LYONS MAIL.
Repertory for 3rd and Last Week.
Monday, Tuesday & Saturday Nights.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Wednesday Evg., MADAME SANS GENE.
Thursday Evg., Saturday Matinée, } LOUIS XI.
Friday Evg.—KING CHARLES I.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.
Nov. 11th—Maude Adams in "Quality Street."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SPECIAL MATINEE, RICHARD LOVELACE.
EVG. AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY.
"Another Prisoner of Zenda Success."
***Mr. Sothern's Engagement Ends on Nov. 30th, and cannot be prolonged. Seats for any Performance Secured at the Box Office.
MR. E. H. **SOTHERN**
(Management of Daniel Frohman.)
In the new four-act romantic comedy-drama written for him by Justin Huntly McCarthy, entitled,
IF I WERE KING.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. & IRVING PLACE
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Proprietors.
LAST WEEKS
Augustus Thomas' Powerful American Play,
ARIZONA.
40 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE.
In the Great RANCH SCENE.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. EVE., 8:15.
EXTRA! GRAND POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.
Madam Herrmann, Barton & Mack, Pierce & Scheler, The 3 Hyleyers, Florence Walcott, Johnson & Wells, Haverley & Furey, & others.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
To-morrow, Monday, Oct. 28th.
EVGS. 8:15. SATURDAY MATINEE, 2:10.
LOUIS **MANN** The Season's Biggest Novelty.
In Their Greatest Triumph CLARA **LIPMAN**
THE RED KLOOF
By PAUL M. POTTER.
Direction of Rich. & Harris.
Nov. 4.—"Rogers Bros. in Washington."

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat Mat. Res. Orch. Circle & Bal., 50c.
WEDNESDAY MAT. 25c. & 50c. No higher.
"This is the thing we want."
—N. Y. HERALD, OCT. 22.
NEW YORK HAS NEVER KNOWN SUCH
AN OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
EUGENE PRESBREY'S BEAUTIFUL STORY OF HEART INTEREST.
NEW ENGLAND FOLKS.
"One of those genuine plays that touch and hold the heart."
—MAIL AND EXPRESS, OCT. 22.
Seats ready for Election Day & Thanksgiving Mats.
ELECTION NIGHT. returns read from stage.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
TO-DAY, SUNDAY
10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
LAST DAY
FLOWER SHOW
CONCERTS AFTERNOON & EVENING.
Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
Evenings at 8:20. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
"A Conspicuous Success."
—Evening Sun.
MRS FISKE
In the play by Anne Crawford Flexner,
(Founded on the novel by A. E. W. Mason)
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
Seats Four Weeks in Advance.

THEATRE REPUBLIC, 42d St., Just West of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Extra Mat. Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 5.
MR. J. H. STODDART
In Kirke La Shelle's Exquisite Production of
THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH

CASINO, B'WAY & 39TH ST.
SHUBERT BROS. MORRIS.
Evgs. at 8:15. Only Mat. Satys., 2:15.
F. ZIEGFELD, JR., PRESENTS the Dainty Comedienne,
ANNA HELD
in THE LITTLE DUCHESS
by Smith & De Koven
Charles A. Biglow and STAR CAST.
THE HANDSOMEST CHORUS EVER ORGANIZED.
THE WHOLE TOWN TALKING ABOUT OUR 13 SADIE GIRLS.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Management Sam S. Shubert.
FOURTH "CAPACITY" WEEK.
Geo. W. Lederer Company.
THE NEW YORKERS,
The Much-Talked-of Musical Triumph.
100 Pretty Girls.
DAN DALY
—ADMISSION 50 CENTS—
Regular Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
***Special Matinée Election Day.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
4TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
PRICES EVENING 25—35—50
THIS WEEK
OTHELLO
with Daniel E. **BANDMANN**
WEEK OF NOV. 4TH,
HOYT'S "A TIN SOLDIER."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT, **NOV. 4** EXTRA ELECTION DAY MATINEE.
Klaw & Erlanger's Production of the Drury Lane Fairy Extravaganza,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
A Production of Unequaled Splendor.
With 300 in the Cast.
Curtain will rise at 8 P. M. & 2 P. M. sharp.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED 4 WEEKS AHEAD. SALE OPENS TUESDAY, OCT. 29.
PRICES: Evgs. & Sat. Mats. 50, 75, $1, $1.50, $2. Wednesday Matinées 50, 75, $1, $1.50.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
TO-NIGHT SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT
WITH A SPLENDID BILL.
To-morrow, (Mond.,) Oct. 21.
Matinées Wedy. & Sat. at 2:15.
With increased orchestra and company,
FISHER & RILEY'S MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION.
FLORODORA
NEWLY DRESSED SAME GREAT CAST.
Prices, 50c. to $2. Seats 4 wks. ahead.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presents Victor Mapes's New Play,
DON CÆSAR'S RETURN.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
***SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

3D AV. Mats. Mon., Thurs., Sat. TO-NIGHT. | A ROMANCE IN IRELAND
Cook & Sonora, Joe Flynn, Lawrence & Harrington, Jordan & Welch, Lillian Tyce, Prof. Dodd, Smith & Bowman, the American Vitagraph.
Sunday Concert

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES

23RD ST. NEAR 6th Ave. Low Prices, 15c., 25c., 50c.
SUNDAY
CONTINUOUS. 1:30 TO 10:30 P.M.
The Three Dumonds, Mansfield & Wilbur, Benjamin Horning
20—Others—20.
TO-MORROW.
SANDOW!
"The Stock Exchange."
Great Vaudeville

5TH AVE. B'WAY & 28th St. B'way's only 25 & 50c. Pop. Prices,
SUNDAY
Bonnie Thornton, Shean & Warren, Carrie Graham.
20 OTHERS 20
CONTINUOUS. 2 TO 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW.
"The Great Unknown."
Grand DALY Comedy.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

58TH ST. NEAR Third Av. Prices 15 & 25c. Aft. 15, 25 & 50c. Evs.
SUNDAY
Chas. Wayne and Anna Caldwell, Terry & Elmer, Thos. Nat. Jr.
20—Others—20.
CONTINUOUS. 2 TO 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW
VAUDEVILLE AND PANTOMIME.
THE HANLONS, "Phunphorail,"
FLORENZ TROUPE
Marvellous Acrobats.
FIVE NOSSES.
Sweet Music.
10—OTHERS—10.

125TH ST. NEAR Lex. Av.
ONLY 15 & 25c. Aft. 15, 25, 50c. Evs.
SUNDAY
CONTINUOUS. 2 TO 10:30 P. M.
Willett & Thorne Co, Hill & Whittaker, John Mayon & Co.,
20—Others—20.
TO-MORROW.
"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."
Cream of Vaudeville Always.

KEITH'S
Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
Return Engagement of CINQUEVALLI, World's Greatest Artist.
RITTER'S FAMOUS DOGS & LILIPUTIANS. FRANK LINCOLN.
Second Week PAPINTA. BIOGRAPH.
AL LEECH & 3 ROSEBUDS.
30—BIG ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. & 50c.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
Matinées Thursday & Saturday.
LAST WEEK—LAST 5 TIMES.
Bertha Galland THE FOREST LOVERS
Nov. 4, Annie Russell—"A Royal Family"
***ELECTION DAY MATINEE, TUES., NOV. 5.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10.
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
"THE SAME OLD STORY."
STANDING ROOM NIGHTLY.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT
Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success
THE MESSENGER BOY
—WITH MR.—
JAMES T. POWERS
Cast includes MAY ROBSON, RACHEL BOOTH, GEORGE HONEY, PAUL NICHOLSON, JOHN B. PARK, HARRY KELLEY, J. P. KENNEDY, GEORGIA CAINE, JOBYNA HOWLAND, FLORA ZABELLE, and 100 others.
***EXTRA MATINEE NOV. 5—Election Day.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.
Genuine Old-fashioned Museum Show.
LEAH, THE GIANTESS, 7 feet 6 inches in height.

Mme. Meyers, the Bearded Lady.
Mascot, Wonderful Educated Horse.
Mr. & Mrs. Morlan, 912-lb. Couple.
The Del Kanos, Box & Handcuff Mystery; Dexter, Novel Electrical Act.
THEATRE—Leonzo Bros. in THE PLANTER'S CHILD.
Miss Ada Jones, Illustrated Songs, Edison Pictures.
Sunday, Two Big Co's, 10c.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Eve'gs at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
6TH WEEK. ALWAYS CROWDED.
Seats four weeks ahead.
WARFIELD
in Lee Arthur and Charles K. McKay's
—THE AUCTIONEER—
Direction of DAVID BELASCO.
NEXT MAT. WEDNESDAY
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
PRESIDENT McKINLEY LYING IN STATE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA
AND VOCAL SOLOISTS.
TO-MORROW AND ALL THE WEEK.
MAJILTON THE FUNNY MAN

HURTIG & SEAMON'S

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Narrow Escapes for Several Big Teams in the Day's Sport.

PRINCETON SCORES BUT ONCE

Pennsylvania Scores a Victory in Chicago—West Point Wins but Naval Cadets Lose—Michigan's High Score.

Lovers of football had plenty of keen sport and no stint of excitement yesterday. Better weather for the sport could not well be imagined, and all of the big games drew crowds of spectators, and in more than one case the partisans of the defeated team had praises for their eleven almost as loud as though they had won. This feature was illustrated in a marked degree in the game between Columbia and Yale at New Haven. A big New York delegation saw the match, and to the majority the improvement and snap of the Columbia men was a distinct revelation.

Yale could only score twice by the hardest kind of play, while Columbia made five points, and it is not likely that the New Haven boys will have a harder game this season. Although beaten, the Columbia players came home filled with encouragement. Princeton narrowly escaped defeat, and the strength shown by Lafayette demonstrated that the coaches had not overestimated her powers. It was one of the closest games of the day, Princeton only getting one touch-down and goal. Harvard's defeat of the Indians by 29 to 0 was no surprise, and West Point continued to show its football power this year by defeating Williams by 15 to 0. The Naval Cadets were not so successful, for the Pennsylvania State College beat them by 11 to 6 at Annapolis.

The only Eastern team to play in the West was the University of Pennsylvania, which defeated the University of Chicago on the latter's own ground by the close score of 11 to 0. Cornell had little difficulty with Oberlin, and the New York University triumphed over Rutgers. The most remarkable game for the size of the score, a duplicate of which seldom appears, was that between the Universities of Michigan and Buffalo. It was played on the former's field at Ann Arbor, and the home team won by the unusual figure of 128 to 0. The vicissitudes of football were still further illustrated in this game because not very long ago the Buffalo team beat Columbia by 5 to 0. The only game of any size on local grounds was between Manhattan and St. John's College, the former winning easily.

MICHIGAN MADE HUGE SCORE.

Buffalo Football Team, Conquerors of Columbia, Shut Out by Score of 128 to 0.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 26.—The most remarkable football score of the present season was made here to-day, when the University of Michigan eleven rolled up a total of 128 to 0 against the University of Buffalo, the team that at the beginning of the season defeated Columbia University at the Pan-American Exposition by 5 to 0. As Columbia failed to score against Buffalo, so Buffalo failed to score against Michigan. Football experts, taking the two scores as a form basis and making a comparison, simply were lost in speculation as to what might have been the score had Michigan and Columbia played and the ratio been preserved.

Leaving such possibilities aside, the score of to-day's game was one of the most remarkable ever made in the history of football in the important colleges. Only two scores are recorded in America where a victory was won in more decided style. These occasions were when Stevens Institute beat the College of the City of New York by 162 to 0 at Hoboken, N. J., in 1885, and when Harvard beat Exeter by 158 to 0 at Exeter, Mass., in 1886.

In the game here to-day the Buffalo team was smothered from the beginning by the Michigan eleven, who scored almost at will.

Mason of the Buffalo team narrowly missed a goal from a place kick from the 25-yard line. This was the only time in the course of the game that Buffalo was anywhere near a score. The lack of training of the visiting eleven was plainly apparent, especially in the second half, when a man was laid out after almost every rush. Coach Brown of the Buffalo team said after the game: "Michigan can defeat any team in the East."

PRINCETON, 6; LAFAYETTE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 26.—Princeton's football team defeated Lafayette to-day by a score of 6 to 0. The touch-down which Princeton secured in the last three minutes of play was the work of De Witt, who ran through the entire Lafayette team for fifty yards. He dodged and shook loose tackler after tackler, and was finally downed as he crossed the line. De Witt then easily kicked the goal.

Princeton played a good, hard defensive game throughout, but through fumbling very nearly lost the game. On the offense Princeton proved very weak in the first half. The offensive work, however, in the second half was much better, and Lafayette was often forced down the field. Then a fumble would occur, and Cure would punt out of danger. Individually, the work of the Tigers was good, but the lack of team play was plainly evident. The centre trio held the heavy plunges of the guards' back in good style, but the tackles were played for a number of substantial gains. Davis and Henry, at the ends, were swift and sure. Foulke and S. McClave, had they been supported by good team work, would have done better work, but both had several nice runs to their credit. De Witt tried three goals from the field and failed. The line-up:

Princeton, 6.	Position.	Lafayette, 0.
Davis	Left end	E. Haldeman
Pell	Left tackle	N. Haldeman
Dana, Butkiewics	Left guard	Trout
Fisher	Centre	Bachman
Mills	Right guard	Ernst
Dewitt	Right tackle	Lamson
Henry, Roper	Right end	Brown
Meier	Quarter back	Stayer, Scannell
Foulke	Left half back	Platt
S. McClave,		
Pearson	Right half back	Raub
McCord	Full back	Cure

Touch-down—Dewitt. Goal—Dewitt. Umpire—Mr. Wrightington, Harvard. Referee—Mr. Langford, Trinity. Linesmen—E. A. Aunussen, Lafayette, and S. King, Princeton. Timekeepers—S. M. Salmon, Lafayette, and Mr. King, Princeton. Time—Thirty-five-minute halves.

MANHATTAN, 61; ST. JOHN'S, 0.

The Manhattan College football team defeated St. John's College of Brooklyn yesterday at Jasper Oval by a score of 61 to 0. Manhattan's first touch-down was made in the first minute of play, and before the first half ended six touch-downs were made by the use of guards' back and tackles' back formations.

Manhattan put in substitutes in the second half, and varied the style of play, end runs being resorted to. St. John's ends could not stop the Manhattan plays directed at them, and five more touch-downs were scored. The line-up:

Manhattan, 61.	Position.	St. John's, 0.
Thatcher	Left end	Davidson
Fitzhenry	Left tackle	Flood
Mullins	Left guard	McBride.
McCarty	Centre	Lowan
Conway, Krebbs.	Right guard	Shay
Roberts	Right tackle	Carlan
Murphy	Right end	Campbell
Stuart	Quarter back	Clifilian
Mulcahey	Left half back	Ward
Kilroy	Right half back	Scullan
Farley, Morrow	Full back	Lee

Referee—Mr. Nonnenbache. Umpire—Mr. Owens. Touch-downs—Mulcahey, 2; Kilroy, 7; Farley, 2. Goals—Mulcahey, 6. Time of halves—20 minutes.

PENNSYLVANIA, 11; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Brilliant individual play, backed by steady and well judged team work, took the University of Pennsylvania football team far to the front today in the game here on Marshall Field against the University of Chicago, with the result that the Keystone players won by 11 to 0, the Chicago men failing to score. Chief among the individual plays were two runs, one by Capt. Davidson of Pennsylvania for 45 yards, and the second by Reynolds for 35 yards. These with a goal kicked by Snook swelled the visitors' score to 11, the result of the game.

In the first half, Chicago, having kicked off and the ball having been returned to the centre of the field, Davidson smashed through centre, stumbled, recovered, and then ran down the field without interference for the first touch-down. Snook kicked an easy goal. The second half was scarcely under way when Reynolds on a delayed pass got the pigskin and scurried down the gridiron for the second touch-down. He slid the last three yards with Sheldon clinging to his feet. Snook missed the goal.

The Easterners were conspicuous by superior tackling, in returning punts, and in interference. In line bucking the greater weight of the Midway boys told throughout the game, and in this they gained easily 25 per cent. more ground than did Pennsylvania. Ellsworth's punting was a feature of the game. The celebrated guard's back play was used but little by its originators, as it proved to be no ground winner. The line-up:

Pennsylvania (11.)	Positions.	Chicago (0.)
Nelson, Townsend, Corley.	Left end	Maxwell, Conrad
Fitekarski	Left tackle	McNab
Bennett	Left guard	Flannagan
McCabe	Centre	Ellsworth
Teas	Right guard	Beddall
Baird	Right tackle	Kennedy
Gardiner, Ludes	Right end	Horton
Howard	Quarter back	Garrey
Reynolds, Crowther.	Left half back	Sheldon
Snook, Dale	Right half back	Perkins
Davidson, Keller.	Full back	Atwood, Granberg

Touch-downs—Davidson and Reynolds. Goal—Snook. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

WEST POINT, 15; WILLIAMS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 26.—In a well-contested football game of twenty-minute halves West Point defeated Williams by a score of 15 to 0 this afternoon. The cadet team was badly crippled, owing to the absence of Daly and the poor condition of Casad, Bunker, and Goodspeed, who are suffering from the effects of the Harvard contest.

Peabody kicked off for Williams and Graves punted. The visitors returned the punt, and West Point started in to smash their line. By frequent plunges the cadets steadily gained ground, and in a little over two minutes Bunker made a touch-down. The attempt at goal was a failure. Twice in this half Graves tried what appeared to be easy goals from the field, but missed his mark. Williams played a purely defensive game, and by the narrowest margin frequently prevented the cadets' scoring. No further score was made by West Point in this half. In the second half, however, Hackett made a touch-down without much effort, and Phillips went through for a third. No goals were kicked. Line-up:

West Point, 15.	Position.	Williams, 0.
Farnsworth	Left end	O'Neill
Boyers	Left tackle	Spencer
Riley	Left guard	Cole
Munroe	Centre	Moosman
Goodspeed	Right guard	Lawrence
Bunker	Right tackle	Hatch
Bartlett	Right end	Wilbur
Williams	Quarter back	Moore
Casad, Hackett.	Left half back	Graves
Jenavold, Phillips.	Right half back	Watson
Graves	Full back	Peabody

Touch-downs—Bunker, Hackett, and Phillips. Umpire—Mr. Stauffer. Referee—Mr. Vail. Time of halves—30 minutes.

N. Y. U., 16; RUTGERS, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 26.—The football team of New York University defeated Rutgers to-day by a score of 16 to 0. New York University was heavier and in better physical condition, but failed to score in the first half, Rutgers twice taking the ball on downs after New York University had carried it to the five-yard line. In the second half Rutgers had the ball only two times. The line-up:

N. Y. U., 16.	Position.	Rutgers, 0.
Weinberger	Left end	Herbert
Connelly, Fairchild	Left tackle	Brown
Lane	Left guard	Hitchner
Friedberg	Centre	Engle
Marston	Right guard	Kalenyn
Reilley	Right tackle	F. Morris
Lippincott	Right end	R. Morris
Blunt	Quarter back	Smith
Cleverdon, Tuthill	Left half back	Millar, Smithers
Trede	Right half back	Wykoff
Griffin	Full back	Stuart, Edgar

Referee—Mr. Cann. Umpire—Mr. Edgar. Touch-downs—Trede, Reilley, Griffin. Goal—Connelly. Time of halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes.

STATE COLLEGE, 11; ANNAPOLIS, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 26.—Pennsylvania State College defeated Annapolis today at football by a score of 11 to 6. As the cadets defeated the University of Pennsylvania last Monday, they were perfectly confident of winning to-day. They were, however, decidedly outplayed. Annapolis held for two downs on their twenty-five-yard line in the first half. Pennsylvania State then tried for a goal on a place kick. Sweet made a good pass to Ruble and Scholl kicked the ball over the bar. Annapolis scored on a fumbled punt in this half. In the second half Scholl crossed the goal line for Pennsylvania State and Smith kicked the goal. The line-up:

Penn. State, 11.	Position.	Annapolis, 6.
Bersicke	Left end	Read
Arbuthnot	Left tackle	Fretz
Dodge	Left guard	Carpenter
Sweet	Centre	Oak
Junk	Right guard	Belknap
Sholl	Right tackle	Adams
Miles	Right end	Soule
Ruble	Quarter back	Smith, Weaver
Bennett	Left half back	Land, Freyer
Whitworth	Right half back	Strassburger
Smith	Full back	Nicholls

Referee—Mr. Young, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Dunbar, Cornell. Touch-downs—Sholl and Read. Goals from touch-down—Strassburger and Smith. Goal from placement—Sholl.

HARVARD, 29; CARLISLE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 26.—Harvard, 29; Carlisle, 0, tells the story of a spectacular football game witnessed by fully 15,000 people on Soldiers' Field this afternoon. It was a game in which the Indians were too light to withstand the onslaughts of the Crimson players, and Harvard's superior weight told in nearly every rush. The Indians played, however, a much better game than the score would seem to indicate. Once they held Harvard for downs, and at the end of the first half would have scored had there been another minute to play. They secured the ball on Harvard's forty-five-yard line and rushed it by steady line plunges to the eight-yard line when time was up. This was the only time during the game that Harvard's defense weakened.

Harvard scored twice in the first half. The first touch-down came quickly, but the second one was harder to get, for the Indians got the ball twice when it was well down toward their goal, once on downs and again for offside play. Palmer managed to send the ball out of danger. Three touch-downs were made in the second half, two by steady line-bucking, interspersed with end runs, and the other by Kernan after a fifty-yard run which was the feature of the game. Line-up:

Harvard, 29.	Position.	Carlisle, 0.
Campbell	Left end	Beaver
Blagden	Left tackle	Williams
Lee		Wheelock
Sargent	Left guard	Phillips
Barnard	Centre	Cheaw
Cutts	Right guard	Dillon
Clark, Motley	Right tackle	Lubo
Marshall	Right end	Hare
Kernan, Mifflin	Quarter back	Johnson
Ristine, Jones	Left half back	Leroy
McGrew, Graydon	Right half back	Garlott
	Full back	Palmer, Saul, Decora

Umpire—Mr. Dashiel. Referee—Mr. Edwards. Touch-downs—McGrew, (2,) Kernan, (2,) Ristine. Goals—Cutts, 4. Time of halves—20 minutes.

BROWN, 6; HOLY CROSS, 6.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—The annual football contest between the Brown and Holy Cross elevens resulted in a tie to-day, the score being 6 to 6, although Brown played a far superior game and would have made the second touch-down had time not been called. It was a hard-fought game, with two runs nearly the entire length of the field for the touch-downs. Brown had the Worcester men on the defensive almost from the start, and was pushing them back over their goal line when the ball was fumbled and the Holy Cross full back grabbed the pigskin and ran the length of the field for their only touch-down.

DARTMOUTH, 35; BOWDOIN, 6.

PORTLAND, Oct. 26.—Dartmouth's magnificent team work, rapid playing, and heavier weight gave them the football game with Bowdoin here to-day by a score of 35 to 6. The first half was good football, fast, clean cut, and interesting. In the second half Dartmouth played all around Bowdoin. Dartmouth's interference was perfect, and the Dartmouth backs went through the Bowdoin line handily.

BUCKNELL, 10; LEHIGH, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Oct. 26.—Bucknell defeated Lehigh this afternoon at football by a score of 10 to 0, winning the game by superior strength and playing ability. In the first half Bucknell made several good gains on end plays, but could do little against Lehigh's line. In the second half Lehigh braced up and Bucknell was unable to make any constant gains. The line-up:

Bucknell, 10.	Position.	Lehigh, 0.
Barrett	Left end	Hinkle
Shipp	Left tackle	Johnson
Taylor	Left guard	Waters
Wilcox	Centre	McFarland
Gillis	Right guard	Kelley
McMalon	Right tackle	Jones
Douglass	Right end	Hemphill
Smith	Quarter back	Parsons
Stanton	Left half back	Sinn, Farabaugh
Cockill	Right half back	Fuller
McCormick	Full back	Person

Referee—Mr. Bergan, Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Williams, Pennsylvania. Linemen—Mr. Lilley, Lehigh; Mr. Smith, Bucknell. Time—Twenty-five-minute halves. Touch-downs—Barrett, Shipp.

CORNELL, 29; OBERLIN, 0.

ITHACA, Oct. 26.—Cornell defeated Oberlin College to-day by a score of 29 to 0. In the early part of the game Cornell's defense evinced a weakness it has not shown before this season, but as the contest progressed the line improved and Oberlin could gain little ground.

WESLEYAN, 0; VERMONT, 0.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 26.—Wesleyan and the University of Vermont played a tie football game on Andrus's Field this afternoon, neither side being able to score in the fifteen-minute halves. The teams were evenly matched as to weight and skill, though Vermont had a little the best of it in offensive work.

Scores of Other Games.

At Worcester—Worcester A., 22; Cushing A, 0.
At Watertown—Watertown, 47; Rochester, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 16; Iowa, 0.
At Pittsburg—Homestead, 42; Baltimore Med., 0.
At Hartford—Hamilton, 17; Trinity, 12.
At Portland, Me.—Bowdoin, 5; Bowdoin, 0.
At Champaign, Ill.—Northwestern, 17; Illinois, 11.

At Lincoln—University of Nebraska, 17; Ames Agricultural College of Iowa, 0.
At Lexington—Kentucky University, 27; Kentucky State College, 0.
At Beloit, Wis.—Notre Dame University, 5; Beloit College, 0.
At Bloomington, Ind.—Indiana, 6; Purdue, 0.
At Medford—Tufts, 18; University of Maine, 5.
At Blacksburg—University of Virginia, 16; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 28; Amherst, 17.
At Lexington—Washington and Lee, 39; Richmond College, 0.
At Van Cortlandt Park—Hamilton Institute, 58; Sachs School, 0.
At Charlotte, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 6; Davidson College, 0.
At Tuscaloosa—University of Alabama, 41; University of Mississippi, 0.
At Montgomery—Vanderbilt, 40; Auburn, 0.
At Washington—Gallaudet, 12; Johns Hopkins, 0.
At Middletown—Wesleyan, 0; University of Vermont, 0.
At Nashville—University of Nashville, 16; University of Tennessee, 5.
At Washington—Georgetown, 5; Virginia Military Institute, 0.
Philadelphia, 17; Orange A. C., 0.
Union, 18; Rensselaer, 0.
Hamilton, 17; Trinity, 12.
Phillips Exeter, 18; Colby, 5.
Yale Freshmen, 11; Phillips, 0.

Standing of Football Teams.

Princeton and Pennsylvania were the only large colleges to play more than one game last week, the other teams being content with a single match yesterday. The first meeting of the larger teams occurred in the Yale-Columbia match, in which the blue and white team showed unexpected strength, thanks to the recent accession of several old players, and held the New Haven players down to a score of 10 to 5. This is the second time that Yale has been scored against since the opening of the season, and her record now stands 183 to 10. Harvard added 29 to her score by defeating Carlisle, and now has 124 points to 6 made by opponents.

Princeton gained 35 points in her two games of the week with the Orange Athletic Club and Lafayette, respectively, and now has the enormous total of 233 points won and none lost. Cornell, which is the only other team with a clean record, has a score of 162 to 0, and Pennsylvania has 170 to 11. The complete scores follow:

HARVARD.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
16—Williams	0	28—Lehigh	0
12—Bowdoin	0	6—F. and M.	0
16—Bates	6	23—State	6
11—Amherst	0	28—Swarthmore	0
18—Columbia	0	26—Brown	0
16—Wesleyan	0	20—Virginia	5
6—West Point	0	6—Bucknell	0
29—Carlisle	0	22—Gettysburg	0
		11—Chicago	0
124	6	170	11

YALE.		PRINCETON.	
23—Trinity	0	35—Villa Nova	0
6—Amherst	0	47—Haverford	0
29—Tufts	5	23—New York Univ.	0
24—Wesleyan	0	35—Lehigh	0
24—Annapolis	0	23—Dickinson	0
45—Bowdoin	0	35—Brown	0
22—Penn. State	0	23—Orange A. C.	0
10—Columbia	5	6—Lafayette	0
183	10	233	0

CORNELL.		CARLISLE.	
17—Colgate	0	28—Lebanon Valley	0
50—Rochester	0	19—Gallaudet	6
6—Bucknell	0	5—Gettysburg	6
39—Hamilton	0	16—Dickinson	11
24—Union	0	6—Bucknell	5
17—Carlisle	0	29—Haverford	0
29—Oberlin	0	0—Cornell	17
		0—Harvard	29
182 Total	0	102 Total	74

COLUMBIA.		LAFAYETTE.	
0—Buffalo	5	40—Ursinus	0
27—Rutgers	0	42—Susquehanna	5
5—Williams		5—Syracuse	0
0—Harvard	18	16—Manhattan	6
12—Hamilton	0	17—Orange A. C.	6
5—Yale	10	0—Princeton	6
49 Total	33	120 Total	17

WEST POINT.		N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
20—Franklin & M.	0	16—St. Paul's School	0
17—Trinity	0	0—Princeton	28
0—Howard	6	40—St. Stephen's	0
15—Williams	0	16—Rutgers	0
52	6	72	28

BROWN.		ANNAPOLIS.	
12—Boston	0	0—Georgetown	0
16—Colby	0	28—St. John's	2
0—Syracuse	20	0—Yale	24
6—Manhattan	5	12—Lehigh	0
0—Pennsylvania	26	6—Penn. State	11
0—Princeton	35		
6—Holy Cross	6		
40	92	52	37

MANHATTAN.		PENN. STATE.	
11—Rutgers		17—Susquehanna	0
5—Brown		27—Western Penn.	0
6—Lafayette	11	23—Pennsylvania	23
28—Rensselaer	5	0—Yale	22
61—St. John's, (Brooklyn)	0	11—Annapolis	6
111	27	61	51

Jockey Michaels Remains Down.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club met yesterday afternoon in the clubhouse at the Morris Park race track, with James R. Keene, J. H. Bradford, H. K. Knapp, J. G. Tollansbee, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller in attendance. In the official report of the proceedings of the meeting it was stated that on the report of the Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association's meeting no further action was taken in the case of Jockey H. Michaels. This means that the ruling of the Stewards of the Coney Island Club stands as announced, and the boy remains practically ruled off. John G. Gleason and J. H. Hutchison, trainers who formerly were outlawed, were restored to all privileges. S. S. Howland was appointed Steward of the Washington Jockey Autumn meeting.

Automobile Show Preparations.

The Automobile Show will open at Madison Square Garden Saturday night. Last year the Automobile Club of America gave its first show, and while the Garden was well filled with exhibits, there was much to learn. With the experience gained then, the club promises an exhibition this year which will be a great deal better than any other of its kind. The manufacturers have entered with a vim and will show many representative types of the American automobile. The foreign makers will be represented as well. The types shown, it is expected, will be the most elegant, useful, and fastest that can be gathered together.

Selee to Manage Chicago Baseball Club.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Frank Selee, who has managed the Boston National League baseball team for many years, will take charge of the Chicago National League nine next year. The announcement of Selee's acceptance was made to-day by President Hart.

Athletic Directors for Columbia.

Charles H. Mapes, '89, and J. Boyce Smith, 1901, have been appointed graduate directors of the Columbia University Track Association by Acting President Nicholas Murray Butler.

BROOKLYN SPEEDWAY PARADE.

Amateur Drivers of Road Horses Make Big Display on Ocean Boulevard.

Over 300 pleasure drivers, representing every borough of Greater New York, and a number from Hudson County, New Jersey, as well, took part in the parade of road horses in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Pleasure Drivers' Association of Brooklyn, held on the Brooklyn Speedway yesterday afternoon, and over 5,000 spectators lined the Ocean Boulevard from Prospect Park to King's Highway. It was the largest turn-out of fast horses and fine vehicles ever seen in the borough, and even eclipsed the parade on the occasion of the opening of the Speedway in June of last year. First, second, and third prizes were given for the best-appearing single rigs and the three best teams in each division, which added materially to the interest of the occasion.

The start of the procession was at the Plaza, at the entrance of Prospect Park, and the route was down the East Drive of the Park to the Ocean Boulevard, and thence along the Speedway, which occupies the centre of the Boulevard, to King's Highway. Here the line passed into the half-mile track of the Parkway Driving Club, and the awards were made by the judges as the procession passed around the track.

A platoon of mounted police and a detail of cavalrymen from Troop C headed the parade, and were followed by the invited guests of the Pleasure Drivers' Association in carriages. The latter included President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, Park Commissioner George V. Brower of the Borough of Brooklyn, to whose efforts the horsemen of that borough owe their speedway, and several others. Then came the officers of the Pleasure Drivers' Association of Brooklyn, as follows: President William M. Clark, driving Claude J., 2:27; Vice President J. Clint Brower, driving Margaret and Beauty, Clara and Mabel; Treasurer E. H. Itjen, driving Mayflower, 2:08½, and Secretary William H. P. Feely, driving Billy and Cliff Thistle.

Next came the members of the association in five divisions, and following them the delegations from the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, Bay Ridge Driving Club of Brooklyn, New York Road Drivers' Association, Staten Island Driving Club, Queens County Driving Club, Hudson County Driving Club of New Jersey, and Arion Riding Club of Brooklyn, and unattached drivers in separate divisions.

The vehicles in the parade were of all sizes and classes, from the four-in-hand of Vice President J. Clint Brower to the basket pony cart of Robert Fitzsimmons, Jr., drawn by a pony rejoicing in the suggestive appellation of "Honest Blacksmith." An interesting feature was the Irish jaunting car of Michael Minden drawn by a sober gray donkey and carrying a load of six delighted children. Other noticeable equipages were F. O. Clark's white trap, with white trimmings and harness, which obtained a blue ribbon in the second division, and Herman Raub's high trap, which was decorated with flowers in a striking manner and which took second prize in that class. The awards in the various divisions were as follows:

Rear-mounted trooper in escort.—Won by Private Ernest C. Brower; Sergt. George J. Morgan, second; First Lieut. Edward McLeer, Jr., third.
First Division.—Single horses to one-man wagons.—Won by J. Clint Brower, driving Margaret; Nat Ward, driving Quarter Stake, (2:16,) second; R. B. Shimer, driving Fred Deitz, third.
First Division.—Teams to one-man wagon—Won by E. C. Stockford, driving Lady Hope and Harry Tipton; Morris Mullins, driving Judge and mate, second; J. P. Rogers, driving Dave Rowland and mate, third.
Second Division.—Single horses—Won by F. O. Clark, driving Dolly C.; Herman Raub, driving Hanson; W. T. Allen, driving Harry Wilton, third.
Third Division.—Single horses—Won by Henry Albers, driving Gul Bahar; F. D. Waterman, driving King, second; Ernest Ochs, Jr., driving Gold Coin, (2:21¼,) third.
Third Division.—Teams—Won by J. Clint Brower, driving Dan Hi and Clint, (2:40;) J. Spriesterbach, driving Billy Gray and daughter, second; Michael Minden, driving Kitty and Marie, third.
Fourth Division.—Teams—Won by L. J. Louis, driving Red Dare and Capel; P. H. Powers, driving Victor and Don, second; Mrs. William M. Clark, driving Telephone Girl and Willie Colyer, third.
Fourth Division.—Single horses—Won by Mrs. Nat Ward, driving Stranjil; J. L. Jacobs, driving Teddy, (2:30,) second; Henry F. Lynch, driving Frank L., third.
Fifth Division.—Pony class—Won by Robert Fitzsimmons, Jr., driving Honest Blacksmith; Bertie and Arthur Taylor, driving Jennie, second; B. F. Hawkins, driving Babbie H., third.
Sixth Division.—Parkway Driving Club—Won by Henry F. De La Motta, driving Lizzie Earl and Jersey Lily, 2:28; Martin J. Glynn, driving Boozer, 2:22½, second; E. Howard O'Flyn, driving Cosette A., 2:14½, third.
Seventh Division.—Bay Ridge Driving Club—Won by D. J. Lynch, driving Honey; Frank Jacobus, driving Lord Belgrave and Fred, second; President W. B. Wardell, driving Kitefoot, 2:19¼, third.
Eighth Division.—New York Road Drivers' Association—Won by John Breidinger, driving Black Diamond, 2:25.
Ninth Division.—Staten Island Driving Club—Won by W. M. Richark, driving Josie and Dolly; Edward Wisely, driving Loudard and Verster, second; President Jacob I. Housman, driving Smuggler and Jim, third.
Tenth Division.—Queens County Driving Club—Won by William Ehrich, driving Mollie Prince, 2:26½; E. Miller, driving Segula, second; George Stein, driving Daisy, third.
Eleventh Division.—Hudson County Driving Club—Won by J. Schroeder, Jr., driving Planet, 2:04¾; Mrs. J. E. Duaclee, driving Davie Crockett, second; T. E. Smith, driving Black Diamond, third.
Twelfth Division.—Arion Riding Club of Brooklyn, and unattached drivers—Won by Frank G. Laux, driving Mars II.; Jack McDonald, driving Baby Mack, second; W. P. M. Van Indersteine, driving Ruby and Princewood, third.

BASEBALL MEETING ADJOURNED

New National Association of Professional Leagues Finished Its First Session.

The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, which has been in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the past three days, yesterday wound up the business of the convention, and last night the majority of the delegates were homeward bound, confident that their new organization will be able to live against the greater baseball organizations—the American and National Leagues.

President P. T. Powers called the meeting to order before 11 o'clock yesterday. With a brief intermission for luncheon, the delegates were busy until after 6 o'clock. The National Board of Arbitration, which met on Friday night, reported that it had disposed of a number of disputes between clubs and players. Secretary Farrell was ordered to investigate the claim by the Waterbury Club that George Prentice umpired for Waterbury and played with another club last season under an assumed name.

The new association has decided to discountenance the practice of farming players. A resolution was adopted making it a punishable offense for any one club to employ a player under the farming system. The penalty is to be fixed by the National board.

At the afternoon session the delegates adopted a form of contract for all the various leagues in the organization. The new contract is almost identical with the old form used in the National League. The general phraseology and general provisions are the same. President Powers was appointed Chairman of the Rules and Contract Committee. In the matter of the adoption of an official ball it was decided to allow each league to choose its own ball. Messrs. Murnane, Barrard, and Farrell were appointed a committee to publish an official guide of the organization. Messrs. M. H. Sexton, Murnane, and Farrell were appointed a committee to draught a new constitution and set of by-laws.

The last business transacted was the classification of the various leagues. Class A will include the Eastern and Western Leagues, Class B has in it the Southern and Western Associations, the New York State League, the New England League, and the I. I. I. League. In Class C are the Pacific National League and the Connecticut State League. There are no organizations thus far in Class D.

Before adjourning the new organization passed a vote of thanks to President Powers for his efforts in the new organization's behalf.

McKay, Champion Oarsman, Dead.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 26.—A telegram from St. Louis has announced to relatives here the death, at Fernridge, Mo., yesterday of John McKay, the oarsman who, for three years, with Jake Gaudaur, held the double scull championship of the world.

McKay was born in Dartmouth, N. S., but resided in Boston many years, where he won most of his races, and was an instructor in rowing. He was about forty years old and leaves a widow and two children.

HOW TO WIN AMERICA'S CUP.

A British Yachting Writer Demonstrates His Plan to Secure the Great Trophy.

A recent issue of The Yachtsman, the principal British yachting publication, contains a leading editorial on the result of the last international races, which, to quote its own words, is "at least amusing, if not instructive," and which will be read with interest by yachtsmen generally.

The writer starts out with the statement, which is hardly likely to be generally accepted, that "considering the widespread interest taken in matches for the America's Cup, it is strange that no serious effort has been made to win it. Nearly every intelligent yachtsman has his own ideas as to how the thing should be done, and, as it is at least amusing, if not instructive, to hear these, we may be pardoned for venturing to point out how the cup may be secured quite easily, so to speak."

He then proceeds to explain his ideas, as follows: "It will be admitted that these cup yachts are built practically under a waterline rule. That is to say, the only limitations the designer thinks of in draughting his sail plan are imposed by the impossibility of securing effectiveness beyond a certain size. Even assuming (which is a very large order) that no difficulty is experienced in gear, spars, material, &c., as we go on increasing the size of our sails, there is still the impossibility of increasing the size of our men. If in quadrupling the area of a mainsail we could also quadruple the weight of each man in the crew, and double the length of his arms, then we might feel little inconvenience when a ninety-footer has to stow her spinnaker and come by the wind. But we can't do this, so there is a limit to useful sail spread. Now, that limit has been at least approached in the later cup boats, and yet they are very far from being anything like finality in the matter of sail-carrying power. Beam is not taxed by the rule, but there is little encouragement to push it to an extreme if we find it impossible to carry sail spread in proportion to the increased power. That is to say, in fact, that the cup ninety-footer is not, and cantainable owing to physical impossibilities."

From these statements, which in the main are correct, he deduces as follows: "The obvious course, then, is to go in for a shorter boat, and make full use of the untaxed element, beam; building just the biggest possible length-class boat to fit the biggest sail spread that can be usefully employed. Let us, for example, reduce our loadline from 90 feet to 80 feet, or even less, and make our beam somewhere about 25 feet, carrying, say, the same sail spread as that of Shamrock. Here at least we shall get the maximum speed out of our length, and though we are 10 feet shorter than Columbia, she is not capable of giving the maximum 90 foot speed, and she has to allow us a handsome time allowance. It is, of course, a question as to where the time allowance would cease to compensate for shortness of waterline. But that it does so compensate, down to a certain length, appears beyond doubt, because we know that beam will make up for want of length up to a point, provided we can utilize the natural stability it confers by carrying a big sail spread.

"These are the leading considerations that will guide us when we challenge for the cup, but there are details that may be of interest. It is astonishing how out-of-date these cup boats really are. At Sydney, yachtsmen have been far in advance for very many years. Our vessel of 28 to 30 feet beam, will be fitted inside with sheives along the sides, so that we shall be able easily to stow, on these and on the rail, at least 150 men, averaging 10 stone. That is to say, we shall carry 6¼ tons of self-shifting ballast in excess of that carried by the Shamrock. When heeled to an angle of 20 degrees this 6¼ tons will be equivalent to 6 tons 17 hundredweight of outside lead, removed from the bulb and shifted horizontally 6 feet to windward of the rest, for it must be remembered that our ballast in live stock shifts the centre of gravity of the whole ship when it goes up to windward.

"By the above means it will be quite a simple thing to win the cup, and if any future challenger doubts it, he had better abandon the cutter rig and go in for a two-sticker. Our friends over the water are so cocksure of their supremacy in schooner building that, when put to the test, their defeat is certain. It is so grand an opportunity for a disappointment that fate can hardly let it slip."

This remarkable demonstration of the ease with which, according to the writer, "the cup may be won," was shown to a number of well-known yachtsmen and yacht designers yesterday, who, as a rule, were inclined to consider it a bit of British humor rather than to take it seriously. Some, however, thought it written in all seriousness and others, warily declined to express any opinion at all upon the matter. "I think the writer is serious," said Clinton H. Crane, the yacht designer, "and his premises are correct, but his deductnot ever be, a satisfactory development of the rule. Her theoretical speed is unattions from them are all wrong. He had better try it if he thinks it can be done."

"A joke," said Frank Bowne Jones of the New York Yacht Club, "and an absurd one. It has been demonstrated that shifting ballast is not of enough advantage to compensate for carrying it, and a boat of such beam could not be built strong enough to hold together without making it so heavy as to be useless. It is evidently meant for humor."

An officer of the New York Yacht Club pronounced the article to be "utter rot," and a member of the challenge committee remarked, "Wants to make a lodging house of it, eh?" but neither would give any further expression of opinion.

On the whole, if the object of the yachtsman was to create amusement and mystification it has succeeded in a high degree.

RACE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Paul Clifford Brought Top Price at the Whitney Offering.

A combination sale of race horses in training was held in the paddock of the Morris Park track yesterday, the offering being made up chiefly of animals from the stables of W. C. Whitney, W. H. Sealey, F. R. & T. Hitchcock, and J. B. Haggin. Fair prices were realized, with the three-year-old Paul Clifford bringing the top figure

NEW YORK GOLFERS WIN

Philadelphia Team Beaten by Seventy-five Holes to Three.

ON NASSAU COUNTRY LINKS

Lineaweaver the Only Quaker to Score for His Side—Emmet Makes the Best Medal Score.

An overwhelming defeat was meted out to the Philadelphia golf team yesterday by the Metropolitan team on the links of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove. In a thirty-six-hole contest, with ten men on a side, the New Yorkers ran up the unlooked-for high score of 75 holes to 3. The match was the fourth meeting of the Metropolitan and Philadelphia Golf Associations, two being held each year, and all the victories have been on the New York side. The score last year at Philadelphia was 54 to 11, and a closer score was looked for yesterday.

The Quaker team was as strong as the Philadelphia association could possibly muster. W. P. Smith, who just won his city championship, headed the visiting delegation, and on it were Rodman E. Griscom, the runner-up, and Frank H. Bohlen, a former Philadelphia champion. The metropolitan ten was unusually strong, and any other ten golfers in the country would find it a difficult task to hold them down to even figures. The National champion, Walter J. Travis, naturally led the team, and next to him was the metropolitan champion, Findlay Douglas. Others were Charles H. Seeley, Louis Livingston, Jr., L. B. Bayard, Jr., and Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the Yale champion. Archibald Graham, the New Jersey champion last year, proved unexpectedly weak. He was the only man of the home talent who failed to win. C. P. Lineaweaver beat him by 3 holes, so the latter had the honor of saving the Philadelphians from the disgrace of failing to score.

The match was played in two sections. In the morning the competition was at individual team play, and in the afternoon the men were paired into foursomes, playing a four-ball match.

Devereaux Emmet did the most brilliant medal scoring, making a 76 in his match against A. J. P. Gallagher, and this fast going gave him 9 up on the Philadelphian. Not a 6 was on Emmet's card, an achievement of which no other player could boast. The scores were:

Devereaux Emmet—										
Out	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—38	
In	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	3	4—38	76
A. J. P. Gallagher—										
Out	5	5	6	6	5	3	4	5	4—44	
In	5	3	5	6	5	6	5	3	4—42	86

Travis did not show to brilliant advantage against the Philadelphia champion, Smith. Honors were even on the ninth green. Their cards:

Walter J. Travis—										
Out	4	5	6	6	5	6	4	4	5—45	
In	4	4	5	3	6	6	4	2	4—38	83
W. P. Smith—										
Out	4	6	6	5	6	5	3	4	6—45	
In	6	4	5	5	6	6	5	3	4—44	89

Archibald Graham, the only member of the metropolitan team to be defeated, met C. P. Lineaweaver, one of Philadelphia's strong golfers. The cards:

C. P. Lineaweaver—										
Out	4	6	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—43	
In	5	3	4	5	5	6	5	4	5—42	85
Archibald Graham—										
Out	5	6	4	6	5	5	4	5	5—45	
In	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	3	5—44	89
Charles H. Seeley—										
Out	5	5	4	4	5	6	4	4	6—43	
In	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	3	5—40	83
Rodman E. Griscom—										
Out	4	5	4	4	4	7	4	4	5—41	
In	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—43	84

Findlay S. Douglas had a veritable runaway match with F. M. Mackie. The cards:

Findlay S. Douglas—										
Out	5	6	4	4	5	6	3	5	5—43	
In	5	4	4	4	5	6	5	3	5—41	84
F. M. Mackie—										
Out	4	6	5	5	6	6	4	5	6—47	
In	6	3	5	5	5	7	6	4	4—45	92

Livingston made the second best individual score of the day, 78 strokes, in his game against F. H. Bohlen. The latter was erratic and was beaten by 7 holes. The cards are:

Louis Livingston, Jr.—										
Out	4	5	3	5	5	6	3	4	5—40	
In	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	3	4—38	78
F. H. Bohlen—										
Out	4	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	6—44	
In	4	3	5	4	6	6	5	4	5—42	86

The lowest of the best-ball scores in the afternoon foursomes was 73, made by Findlay Douglas and L. P. Bayard, Jr. They beat McCawley and Mackie by 2 holes. The winner's best-ball score was:

Findlay S. Douglas and L. P. Bayard, Jr.—										
Out	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	5—38	
In	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	4—35	73

Travis and Livingston did a 74, beating Smith and Bohlen by 5 holes. Their best-ball scores are:

W. J. Travis and L. Livingston, Jr.—										
Out	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	5—36	
In	5	3	4	4	4	6	5	3	4—38	74
W. P. Smith and F. H. Bohlen—										
Out	5	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	4—43	
In	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	4	3—39	82

The results of the entire thirty-six-hole round are:

MORNING ROUND.

New York.	Holes.	Philadelphia.	Holes.
W. J. Travis	4	W. P. Smith	0
F. S. Douglas	8	F. M. Mackie	0
C. H. Seeley	1	R. E. Griscom	0
L. Livingston, Jr.	7	F. H. Bohlen	0
L. P. Bayard, Jr.	6	W. M. McCawley	0
Devereaux Emmet	9	A. J. P. Gallagher	0
Charles Hitchcock, Jr.	6	G. A. Crump	0
A. D. Cochrane	9	C. S. Starr	0
C. L. Tappin	10	W. Thayer	0
Arch. Graham	0	C. P. Lineaweaver	3
Total	60	Total	3

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Travis, Livingston	5	Smith, Bohlen	0
Douglas, Bayard	2	Mackie, McCawley	0
Seeley, Emmet	1	Griscom, Gallagher	0
Hitchcock, Tappin	4	Crump, Thayer	0
Cochrane, Graham	3	Starr, Lineaweaver	0
Total	15	Total	0

While the team match was in progress a game that drew a large gallery was the professional one between the home professional, Alec. Smith, and George Low, of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Brooklyn. The latter created a surprise by beating Smith 7 up in a 36-hole game. At the end of the 18-hole round Low led by two holes. Smith tied with Willie Anderson for the open championship at Myopia in the Spring, and he has recently returned from a visit to his home course, at Carnoustie, Scotland. He lost the game through poor putting.

PRINCETON GOLFERS WIN.

Defeats Morris County by a High Score —Vanderpool's Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 26.—Two events of importance gave the Morris County golfers yesterday plenty of excitement on the links. One was the final round at thirty-six holes for the club championship and the other was a team match with the Princeton golf team. The championship match was fought out between W. D. Vanderpool and Howard A. Colby. The latter is the champion of the Essex County Country Club at Orange, and Vanderpool was formerly one of the best players in Princeton and had just finished his course in the Harvard Law School. Each has been playing an excellent game this season and many had looked for Colby to win, but Vanderpool put up a magnificent game and won by 8 up and 6 to play. He led by 7 in the morning round. His two rounds were made in 88 and 89, respectively. His card is:

W. D. Vanderpool—										
Out	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	6	5—44	
In	5	5	6	7	4	3	4	5	5—44—88	
Out	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—43	
In	4	7	6	6	7	3	4	5	5—47—89—177	

Princeton administered an unexpected defeat to the home team, winning by 17 holes to 3. Ten men played on a team. Vanderpool had a hot tussle with Percy R. Pyne, the former intercollegiate champion, and only won by 1 hole. F. O. Rhinehart, a Princeton freshman, beat Colby by 2 holes. J. G. Bates, a Columbia student, was the only other Morris County member to win his match, with the exception of Vanderpool, and he beat H. Wilson by 2 holes. The players and scores are:

PRINCETON.	Holes.	MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.
Percy R. Pyne	0	W. D. Vanderpool	1
F. O. Rhinehart	2	H. A. Colby	0
H. Wilson	0	John G. Bates	2
L. Conklin	1	C. H. Brown	0
Abram Poole, Jr.	1	Alfred Macy	0
J. Baker	3	W. H. Dixon	0
C. B. Brokaw	2	William Shippen	0
L. B. Garretson	2	Grinnell Willis	0
C. Jenkins	3	Ralph Marsh	0
C. Curtis	3	J. Macy	0
Total	17	Total	3

On Crescent Golf Links.

The members of the Crescent Athletic Club continued their match yesterday for the President's and the Consolation Cups. The results in the former event were: W. P. Pickett beat H. S. Bowns, 2 up and 1 to play, and C. M. Bull beat W. G. McConville, 4 up and 2 to play. In the Consolation Cup round the results were: C. E. McMahon beat C. J. Marsh, 4 up and 2 to play; H. A. Tucker beat G. W. Beckel, 5 up and 4 to play, and Thomas Hovenden beat J. M. Campbell, 3 up and 2 to play.

For Ardsley Golf Championship.

The qualifying round for the President's Cup and the championship of the Ardsley Club was the leading feature on the club links near Dobbs Ferry yesterday. The first eight will continue at match play during the week for the championship. There was also a women's putting match, which was won by Miss J. K. Fraser. The championship scores were: A. E. Barrow, 88; F. L. Eldridge, 91; J. C. Rennard, 95; H. Holbrook, 96; R. H. Syms, 98; H. B. Gayley, 99; Thomas Barrow, 100, and W. E. Lambert, 100. The other contestants were: W. J. Worcester, 101; L. M. Geer, 102; S. B. Kittridge, 102; S. B. Weckmar, 102; Parker Syms, 103; O. P. Conant, 104; E. Wright, 109; F. McFean, 113.

The draw for the championship round brings Lambert against Gayley, Syms against Thomas Barrow, A. E. Barrow against J. C. Rennard, and Holbrook against Eldridge.

In the women's putting match the results were: Miss J. K. Fraser, 43; Miss E. Terry, 44; Miss J. L. Williamson, 45; Miss G. Fraser, 45; Mrs. S. B. Kittridge, 50; Mrs. H. P. Sanford, 50; Miss Benjamin, 50.

Columbia Golf Team Wins.

Columbia played its second golf team match of the Fall season yesterday, meeting the Westchester Golf Club members on the latter's links near West Farms, and won the match by 13 holes to 5. W. L. Glenny scored the heaviest for the collegians, beating E. W. Brooks by 6 holes. The players and scores were:

COLUMBIA.	Holes.	WESTCHESTER.	Holes.
S. P. Nash	0	R. L. Redfield	1
O. E. Stevens	0	Dr. Savage	3
W. L. Glenny	6	E. W. Brook	0
S. Slosson	0	A. D. Compton	0
J. A. Edwards	0	G. Fox Tiffany	1
N. M. Burdell	1	M. R. Palmer	0
W. T. Sterns	1	T. C. Emmeyer	0
L. Rhoades	0	W. A. Ausley	0
C. H. Blake	5	Dr. Walker	0
Total	13	Total	5

Staten Island Golf Championship.

Nearly thirty of the leading golfers on Staten Island turned out yesterday on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club to compete in the third annual championship tournament of the island. The match of the day was the qualifying round at 18 holes, and the following qualified: M. M. Singer, 82; E. S. Knapp, 87; J. M. Ward, 89; J. E. Bullen, 90; C. W. Taintor, 94; A. B. Lowson, 95; W. W. Lowrey, 96; C. C. Gouldsboro, 97; J. W. Arnold, 98; P. B. Cooke, 98; A. P. Kelley, 99; R. F. Mayhew, 99; R. T. P. Fiske, 99; J. W. Chadwick, 99; G. E. Armstrong, 99.

The committee gave the privilege of playing to-day to Louis Livingston, Jr., C. H. Seeley, C. T. Stout, and J. B. Elmendorf, with the understanding that should their scores warrant they might replace the last four men on the qualifying list. This prevented a complete draw, but the pairings as arranged thus far are Singer and Cooke, Knapp and Arnold, Ward and Gouldsboro, Lowrey and Bullen, Taintor and Lowson.

Nassau Golf Team Wins.

Nassau Country and Dyker Meadow met in a team golf match yesterday on the links of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, and after a close fight the home team won by five holes. The score was 15 holes for Nassau to 10 for Dyker Meadow. The players and scores are:

DYKER MEADOW.	Holes.	NASSAU.	Holes.
A. L. Norris	3	H. P. Tailer	0
G. H. Barnes	0	J. B. C. Tappan	3
A. L. Fish	3	H. L. Pratt	0
A. E. Whitney	0	W. L. Hicks	3
C. B. Clark	2	S. A. Jennings	0
T. A. Eddy	0	Howard Maxwell	2
H. G. McKeever	0	H. F. Townsend	3
S. S. Baldwin	0	Percy Chubb	2
S. V. Beckwith	0	Harvey Murdock	2
Daniel Chauncey	2	J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	0
Total	10	Total	15

Handicap Golf at Hillsdale.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 26.—Robert Abbott won the first honors this afternoon on the Hillside Club course for the Golf Committee Cup, with a net score of 79 strokes. Roger F. Murray was second, with a net score of 82. The third honors were divided between Dr. Van D. Hedges and E. T. Newkirk, who scored net scores of 84 each. The summaries:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Robert Abbott	85	6	79
R. F. Murray	89	7	82
B. Van D. Hedges	90	6	84
E. T. Newkirk	106	22	84
F. C. Ard	90	5	85
Walter Peterson	101	12	89
T. R. Vanboskirk	102	10	92

In the final round for the Fisk Handicap Cup Miss May Holly defeated Miss Van Herwerden 5 up and 3 to go.

Golf Handicap at Harbor Hill.

As most of the Harbor Hill golfers were playing in the qualifying round for the Staten Island championship at Fox Hills yesterday, there were few scores turned in for the regular club handicap on the Harbor Hill links. The leaders were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Paul B. Cooke	91	5	86
F. S. Janssen	102	12	90
Gardner Roberts	99	7	92

Two Cups for Apawamis Golfers.

Competition for the President's Cup and the Governors' Cup were the features yesterday on the links of the Apawamis Golf Club, at Rye. The winners in each case will meet next Saturday in the semi-final rounds. The results were:

President's Cup.—Second round—Simeon Ford beat J. L. Pool by default; F. M. Freeman beat J. S. Downey, 4 up, 3 to play; F. H. Wiggin beat J. A. Peck, 4 up, 3 to play; W. M. Pool beat J. W. McBride, 1 up.

Governor's Cup.—Second round—S. W. Bowles beat T. T. Sherman, 5 up, 3 to play; J. H. Clark beat C. R. Meeker, 3 up; C. L. Lowther beat H. E. Eddy by default; Maturin Ballou beat H. Strebeigh, 3 up, 2 to play.

Wee Burn Defeats New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—Wee Burn defeated the New Haven County Club on the Wee Burn links, at Noroton, to-day, by 16 holes to 6. The players and scores are:

WEE BURN.	Holes.	NEW HAVEN.	Holes.
R. B. Brown, Jr.	0	F. G. Beach	1
G. A. Jenkins	0	G. Green	1
A. S. Pitt	0	C. Zimmerman	4
W. L. Baldwin	0	R. S. White, 2d	0
S. Merritt	2	Dr. E. Lyon	0
J. T. Williams, Jr.	10	A. H. Day	0
M. R. Pitt	2	H. Stoddard	0
T. R. Swan	2	M. Sargent	0
Total	16	Total	6

Curtiss Wins at Fairfield.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 26.—The last contest for a cup this season occurred at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day, when the final round was played for a handsome trophy offered by Alfred Peats of New York. E. J. Curtiss was the winner, defeating J. W. Monteith by 1 up in a thirty-six-hole match.

South Orange Cup Events.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 26.—The finals in the contest for the Kingsland Cup were played on the South Orange Field Club links this afternoon. Edgar E. Lethbridge defeated G. W. Hutchinson, 4 up and 3 to go. The finals for the October Cup were also played. The result in Class A was: R. Martin Sanford won from H. W. Freeman, Jr., by 14 up and 13 to go in a thirty-six-hole match, and in Class B, B. H. Shepard won from R. H. Hodgson by 2 up and 1 to go.

British Track Athlete Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A. E. Tysoe, the British champion half-mile runner, is dead. He defeated J. F. Cregan of Princeton at that distance at the Anglo-American athletic meeting in 1900.

HISTORIC BUILDING TO BE SOLD.

The Home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton in Baltimore Under the Hammer.

From The Baltimore News.

Carroll Mansion, at the northeast corner of Lombard and Front Streets, one of Baltimore's eldest landmarks, will be sold under the hammer on Monday, Nov. 12, for the purpose of clearing up the estate of the late Jacob Seeger, the last proprietor of this historic building. It was in this building that Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, died, Nov. 14, 1832. The house was built by Richard Caton, Charles Carroll's son-in-law, from bricks brought from England for the purpose, and the old statesman was a frequent visitor to the mansion.

The house is of the old Colonial style. It fronts on Lombard Street 50 feet, with a triangular depth on Front Street of 100 feet. The building is a double house, three stories in height, with an attic, and is palatial in all its proportions.

A patriotic society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, at one time placed a tablet on the old house, but it was mutilated so that it was later taken away. The old mansion has been used as a tenement house for a number of years. In 1856 the property was given to an order of Sisters of Mercy by Miss Emily McTavish, a direct descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The Sisters occupied the building until 1871, when it was sold to Jacob Seeger, in whose possession it remained until his death.

What Boston Women Talk About.

From The Boston Journal.

I was interested the other day, while walking down Washington Street, to note the remarks dropped by ladies who passed me. The first remark overheard was from an elderly woman who was busily engaged in describing a new dress waist. The next two women were also talking dress or dress goods, while the fifth, a motherly-looking homebody, was planning her husband's supper. As a matter of curiosity I kept a record of the several topics of conversation of twenty-five different women, and the final result was something like this:

Of dress, in some manner, 14.
Of children, 8.
Of meals, 1.
Of "him," 2.

I have wondered several times if this percentage would hold good with say 100 women under the same conditions.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

French and American Broadcloths

Show the Very Positive Pre-eminence of This Store

Our Dress Goods organization has blazed a new path in the selling of Dress Fabrics this season. To bring together a broader and more brilliant assemblage of Dress Fabrics than was ever gathered in any Store and to sell them for less than such fabrics ever cost was the plan. And Broadcloths, the staple of value in Dress Fabrics as the gold dollar is the staple of currency, were the first point of attack. It was a daring plan. It could have been conceived and carried out nowhere else. It engaged the full resources of this matchless Dress Goods organization in its accomplishment; but how well it was accomplished the unheard of Broadcloth prices which have prevailed here for weeks have demonstrated. Broadcloth selling unparalleled in the history of retail merchandising has also been demonstrated.

It is in no sense a "bargain sale" or a "clearance sale." It is not limited to a few qualities or colors. It includes:

Practically the entire range of fine French and American Broadcloths,
Practically the entire range of the most wanted colors for now

At Prices Never Equa'ed Outside This Store.

And every yard is absolutely guaranteed.

Colored Broadcloths

A 52 inch French Broadcloth, used only by the makers of expensive gowns, nineteen of the most fashionable shades for Fall. It exceeds the value of any Broadcloth offering of recent years at.. $2.25 a yard

Highly finished French Broadcloth of splendid quality and unmatched value, at ..... $1.95 a yard

50 inch Broadcloth, in 25 new shades, at ..... $1.48 a yard

50 inch Broadcloth, in 25 new shades, at ..... 95c. a yard

50 inch Broadcloth, in 25 new shades, at ..... 74c. a yard

Black Broadcloths

52 inch French Broadcloth at ..... $2.25 a yard

52 inch French Broadcloth at ..... $1.95 a yard

50 inch Broadcloth at ..... $1.48 a yard

50 inch Broadcloth at ..... 95c. a yard

50 inch Broadcloth at ..... 74c. a yard

Colors—Main floor, West Building.
Blacks—Main floor, rear, Central Building.

50c. Albatross at 29c.

Another Dress Goods Price Record.

For waists, for house gowns and evening gowns there is nothing daintier or more desirable. These are perfect and fresh and new. Every yard was inspected before they left the mill and the slightest imperfection was enough to throw the piece aside. Such Albatross costs 50c. usually—we have sold thousands for that price. Once or twice we have been able to offer it as a bargain at 39c. To-morrow it will be here for

The Least Such Albatross Ever Cost—29c.

It is here in cream and all the leading shades of blue, pink, green, heliotrope, castor, rose, red, garnet, cardinal, royal and navy blue. Main floor, West Building.

Black Zibeline Cheviot, 39c.

All Worsted---Half the Regular.

When you are looking at this Cheviot note the closeness of the weave—to hold it up against the light is a good way. Cheviot will wear when it is woven as firmly as this. There are 2,000 yards in the gathering for to-morrow—and it won't be enough. Full 50 inches wide, absolutely all worsted Zibeline Cheviot that is much in demand for the most refined of the Autumn tailored wear. We could not replace this lot to sell at less than couble to-morrow's price, 39c. a yard,

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

$1.75 to $2.25 Velvet Hats, $1.25.

Everyone is wearing velvet this season. Most everyone among the good merchants is charging full prices for Velvet Hats—they needs must or lose money. But we have made a specialty of Velvet Hats always and now in the season of their special triumph, the bargains naturally come this way.

About five hundred Hats in to-morrow's offering in small and large shapes—the best of the season. Brims and crowns have the full draping of the best silk velvet that requires but a breast, knot or bow of ribbon to make a prettily trimmed Hat. Some are thus trimmed here that you may see how they look. You may even choose your trimming and we will do it immediately for you at a nominal cost. It is a splendid chance to get a smart and stylish Hat, $1.75 to $2.25 value, for $1.25.

The Necessary Trimmings Under Price.

Black feather Breasts, of small, fine, well dyed feathers 55c

Paris-made black feather Breasts, each feather wired, making them very durable, 75c

Imported black and green Parrots, long tails, used for brims of outing Hats 89c

Velvet Foliage, in two shades of green, 45c. a spray

Steel Buckles, in all the best designs, 25c. to $2.48 each

Gun metal Buckles and Bars, set with steel points and rhinestones, the latest Parisian fad for velvet hat trimming; many novel and exquisite designs from the best Paris makers ..... 49c. to $1.48

Odds and ends in Millinery Trimmings where small quantities of a pattern remain, designs that were regularly 69c. to $1.48, at 49c

Main floor, center, East Building.

Writing Paper Near Half Price.

A splendid chance to stock your writing desk with excellent paper at about half usual cost. There is wide enough range to suit all tastes, and the Papers are the specially desirable ones now.

Cabinets containing 120 sheets and 100 envelopes of high grade, satin, ruled and plain linen and vellum finished Papers; regularly at 48c. a box, to-morrow 29c

Hand engraved Stationery, stamped in gold, every initial a different design; regular price 25c., to-morrow 12c

Main floor, front, East Building.

Women's Tailored Wear---Bargains.

Brooklyn Has Not Matched These Values

And is not likely to unless we have more good luck than we can dare to expect. It is an unusual gathering of the smartest and most up-to-date tailored wear priced in every case for less than equal values have cost. A separate reason behind each offering which would waste your time to tell. The important facts are the desirable character of the garments and the prices which have not been paralleled even here. It is the most notable offering of the season from the Store of Tailored Wear.

$25.00 Tailored Suits, $17.50

A duplicate of a very late importation from Francis, made up in fine black cheviot. There is a tight fitting jacket which buttons high at neck, has standing collar and rows of braid and vest of velvet down front—a Hussar effect it is well named. Cuffs of jacket are of velvet and the lining is of taffeta silk. Skirt is the graduated flounce style trimmed with rows of braid and velvet, close fitting over hips and back and lined with percaline. There are smartness and style about the whole Suit and it is much under priced at $17.50

$13.50 Velutina Skirts, $9.85.

There is style in these Skirts. The circular body and serpentine graduated flounce which are especially popular are in evidence and the trimming is a narrow and a wide band of stitched taffeta silk; lining of mercerized percaline $9.85

Pedestrian Skirts, $2.95.

Oxford gray, navy blue and black meltonette; gored body, small cash pocket, separate circular flounce, finished with many rows of stitching; lengths 39 to 43; waist band, 23 to 32; very little priced at.. $2.95

Golf Capes at $3.98.

150 of them. The least such good Golf Capes ever cost. They are made of double-faced cheviots, black and navy blue outside, with bright plaid backs; double shoulder capes; extra long and full and bound to go speedily at $3.98

Storm and Rain Coats, 8.75.

We never had so many Rain Coats before—or so many styles. These for to-day's special mention are a striking example. They are made of Oxford gray cheviot with yoke front and back, semi-fitting. They have velvet collar and narrow cuffs. They are splendid overgarments for pleasant as well as stormy weather and such Coats have never been sold anywhere for as little as $8.75.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets,

All Through the Upholstery Store---Ready!

Ready to provide you with just what you have planned to get to make the home prettier and more comfortable. Ready, perhaps, to surprise you with something a little better than you expected to get and not a whit more to pay. Ready whether it is a simple or a luxurious outfitting you want. Ready to give you

The Biggest Money's Worth Anywhere in Upholsterings.

The list below cites enough examples—but there are plenty more if you come and see.

Bobbinet Bed Sets, for full sized beds, made on excellent net with ruffled valance, finished with lace edging, value $5.00 each, at $3.98

200 pairs of Nottingham imported Curtains, in good pattern effects; value $1.75 a pair, at $1.29

150 pairs of Nottingham Curtains, full width and 3½ yards long, special values at ..... $1.89, $2.25 and $3.25 a pair

Fine Swiss-made Curtains in Irish Point designs, plain centres, heavy borders and all-over floral designs, much under value at $4.29, $5.39, $7.98, $9.00, $10.50 pr

Imported Renaissance Curtains, in choicest of simple or elaborate designs; unusual values at ..... $3.39, $6.95, $9.48, $17.50 a pair

White Irish Point "Store Bonne Femme" Curtains, good patterns and excellent values at.. $7.25, $8.75, $12.50 each

Arabian Lace Curtains, choice designs, on the very best of net, little priced at ..... $18.48, $17.98, $28.48, $31.50 pair

Tapestries, Portieres, Table Covers and Damasks.

8-4 tapestry Table Covers, Armure weave, two-toned effects, good color combinations, value $3.50 a pair, at $2.69

100 pairs of tapestry Portieres, Armure weave, excellent color combinations, full length and width, at ..... $2.45 a pair

Fine Ottoman weave tapestry Portieres, handsome new patterns and colors, special values at ..... $4.45 a pair

Silk Damasks, 3 patterns, in good combinations of rose, green, olive and blue, underpriced at ..... $2.98 a yard

Furniture Tapestry, in fine color combinations and patterns; excellent for inexpensive reupholstering; value $1.75 a yard, at 98c

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Furniture. . Some Fine Values.

Read the list through carefully. It is a thoroughly practical list. The necessities of furniture, pieces you absolutely need for the comfortable furnishing of your home, are here at

A Fourth or More Under Our Regular Prices.

Our regular prices are the lowest that can be fairly placed on good Furniture, and there is not a piece of Furniture here that is not good if we know it. So these reductions mean something—good sensible savings that the practical, prudent man and woman will take prompt advantage of:

Arm Rockers. Just 150 in the lot, all wood seat, polished finished.

Golden oak or mahogany finish, carved back, regularly $3.75, at $2.50

Mahogany finish, Colonial style, regularly $6.00, at $3.95

Golden oak, carved back, regularly $6.75, at $4.50

Mahogany finish, inlaid back, regularly $11.00, at $5.50

Mahogany, nicely carved back, regularly $12.00, at $6.00

Mahogany finish, polished back, regularly $9.75, at $6.50

Golden oak, handsomely carved back, regularly $15.00, at $10.00

Odd Bureaus. 3 styles, only 96 in the lot.

Golden oak, nicely finished, oval French bevel mirror, regularly $10.00, at .. $6.50

Golden oak, nicely finished, large French bevel mirror, regularly $12.50, at.. $9.25

Golden oak, polished finish, shaped front, French bevel mirror, regularly $19.50, at $14.50

Quartered oak top Tables, 3 patterns to select from, only 36 tables in the lot. Golden oak, polished finish, 24 inch square top, regularly $4.90, at. $3.25

Golden oak, polished finish, 24 inch square top, regularly $5.75, at. $3.85

Golden oak, polished finish, 36 inch round top, regularly $8.25, at. $5.50

Brass Beds. A few patterns that we are desirous of closing out; many of them are samples.

Brass Beds, extended bow foot, scroll design, 4 and 4½ foot sizes, regularly $43.00, at $32.50

Brass Beds, extended bow foot, scroll design, 3 and 3½ foot sizes, regularly $45.00, at $34.50

Brass Beds, extended bow foot, scroll design, 4 foot size, regularly $53.00, at... $39.50

Brass Beds, extended swell foot, 2 inch posts, 4½ foot size, regularly $59.00, at 47.50

Brass Beds, extended bow foot, 2 inch posts, T ball joints, 4½ foot size; regularly $88.00, at $69.00

Brass Beds, Empire design, with cast brass ornaments, 4½ foot size; regularly $100.00, at 78.00

Fourth floor, Central Building.

A. D. Matthews Sons

MILLINERY—Another Important Purchase of Exceptional Plumes.

The Plumes advertised for last Monday were very rapid sellers, and to continue in good favor we have purchased another lot, which will go on sale at prices sure to attract your attention.

White, black and white and black Amazon Plumes:

15-inch, 98c. and $1.25, 17-inch, $1.48 and $1.98
21-inch, $2.48 and $3.25.

Black Fur Felt Hats dress shapes; a plume as above makes a very effective trimming for these hats; regular $1.98 and $1.75 values at 98c.

Our black and colored Silk Velvet Hats are still in high favor for dress hats, having the effect of a Gainsborough. Selection easy while the assortment is complete.

Silverware.

1,000 Sterling Silver Manicure Pieces to be sold at one-third less than actual value, Monday, only 39c

LIST OF PIECES.

SHOE HORNS, BUTTON HOOKS, CORN KNIVES, NAIL FILES, CUTICLE KNIVES, NAIL BRUSHES, CURLERS, TWEEZERS, TOOTH BRUSEHS.

Quadruple plated Bread Trays, satin finish special for Monday only 79c
Quadruple plated Candlesticks, fluted design, beaded edge, special for Monday only.. 93c
Nickel silver Nut Sets, six picks in box, special for Monday only 9c

Our Fur Department.

Fine Electric Seal Cluster Scarfs, with six large fox tails and chain $2.75
Imitation Marten Scarfs, with six fox tails, each $3.75
Sable Fox Scarfs, with two full brush tails and chain $6.75
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with six fox tails and chain $5.98
Fine Mink Cluster Scarfs, with six fox tails and chain $7.25
Full line of Baby Carriage Robes, prices range $2.65, $3.35, $4.85, $5.50

A full line of the finest Furs in Alaska Sable, Sable Fox, Isabella Fox, Stone Marten, Mink and Chinchilla, at prices ranging from ..... $18.00 to $47.50
Electric Seal Jackets, special $27.50
Women's fine Persian Lamb Jackets, at, each $125.00
Women's Nearseal Jackets, with Alaska sable collar and revers $50.00
Full line of Fur Trimming at lowest prices.

Second Floor, Suit Room.

Some Specials in Tailor Made Suits.

Women's Suits, made of good Venetian cloth, in Oxford and navy, have fly front jackets and seven gore flare skirts, special price, each $7.98
Women's 27 in. half fitting Coats, black and castor, with storm and notch collars, prices ..... $5.00, $5.50, $7.50 & $10.00
Women's fine cheviot and broadcloth Skirts, with graduated flounces, top of skirt tucked, others with satin and silk bands, special $7.50

Women's Corduroy Walking Skirts, made with flounce and 3 straps of material, price, each $7.98
Women's fine velvet Skirts, with flounce, and trimmed with satin bands, $18.00, $25.00 and $35.00
Women's double breasted tight fitting Suits, made of fine covert cloth, colors Oxford and gray, skirt has graduated flounce and is trimmed with satin bands, special price $11.75

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, Rock Bottom Prices.

Ladies' Princess Rings, 3 turquoises surrounded with 22 genuine diamonds $29.98
Ladies' Princess Rings, 3 sapphires and 14 genuine diamonds, at $19.98
Ladies' 14 kt. gold hunting case Watches, handsomely engraved, American Waltham movement, at $18.98
Ladies' sapphire enamel chatelaine Watches, 4 leaf clover of pearls set in case, Swiss movement, at $6.50
Ladies' gun metal chatelaine Watches, plain or Arabic, at $3.95
Solid gold knot Brooches, half chased, with genuine diamond centre, at $6.98
Solid gold Brooch Pins, crescent of pearls, at $3.75
Solid gold Brooch Pins, round, oval or heart shape in pearls, amethyst, garnets or turquoise, at $2.25
Solid gold Link Buttons,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
3220 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

New Amsterdam Gas
BONDS
DEALT IN BY
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FINANCIAL.

THE WORK OF THE
CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.

During the past Summer has been very successful. New ore bodies have been opened up which greatly increase the value of the mines.

The Colorado Iron Works Company of Denver is building a mill and cyanide plant of a guaranteed daily capacity of **1,000 TONS**, the largest plant of its kind in the United States (to be in operation this Winter.)

Repeated tests on a large scale have shown the free-milling gold quartz of the California King mines to be the best cyaniding ore in the country.

The following table is a report of Wade & Wade, Assayers, of Los Angeles, California, on ore submitted to them for mill tests, being an average sample from all the workings of the mines:

	Per Ton.
Assay Value in Gold	$6 41
Saved by Cyanide	6 06
Left in Tailings	35
Length of Treatment	48 hours.
Loss of Cyanide Per Ton, Half Pound.	

This report shows that the remarkable cyanide extraction of 94½ per cent. was attained.

The cost of working is estimated at 75 cents per ton and the profits of the plant now building at **$65,000** monthly, which means at least 15 per cent. annually on the **par** value of the stock, or **25 per cent.** on the subscription price.

The management of the company is in the hands of the following efficient Board of Directors:

Senator JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nev.; JACOB E. RIDGEWAY, Pres., Quaker City Nat. Bank, Philadelphia; JAMES B. GRANT, Denver, Col.; JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Philadelphia; SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, Pres. Hamilton Trust Co.; ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, Chairman State R. R. Commissioners; Senator R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D.; STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C., publisher and mine owner; S. W. DORSEY, New York; WILLARD TELLER, Attorney, Denver, Col.; J. B. LANFIELD, Jr., Binghamton, N. Y., Director Binghamton Trust Co.

The Company offers a limited amount of treasury stock at $3.00 a share (Par $5.00), to complete the plant and equipment of the mine, until Monday, Oct. 28th, after which date the price will be $5.00 per share.

Address the Treasurer,

CALIFORNIA KING G. M. CO.,
32 Broadway, New York.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
OF THE
BANK OF NEW YORK
N. B. A.

Additional boxes are now ready.

Easy access to the vaults from Wall Street and from William Street.

READ THIS
Everybody knows the shares of patent medicine companies pay big dividends. Then why invest in them when you have the chance. Here's your chance. Don't throw it away. Shares, One Dollar each. Send for prospectus.
PINEOIL REMEDY CO., Rahway, N. J.

Greene Consolidated Copper
AND UNION COPPER STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
OSCAR YENNI,
TEL. 3932 BROAD. 45 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

If you are interested in Western Stocks, Bonds, and Securities, or contemplate purchasing, you will make money by writing fully to
The Kendrick Promotion Co.,
720 to 730 Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Private party wants loan of any part of $20,000 on vacant property, built-up section, Yonkers; worth three times amount wanted. Safe, Box 344, 1,242 Broadway.

For Sale—Several choice water front properties. Floyd S. Corbin, 96 Broadway. Telephone 3153 Cortlandt.

Proposals.

BOND SALE.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1901.
Sealed bids will be received by the County Judge of Hamilton County, Tennessee, until NOVEMBER 26th, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., for $100,000 5% 10-20 year bonds.
Particulars furnished on application.
SETH M. WALKER,
County Judge, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Lost and Found.

Thursday Eve., near 42d, Broadway, WATCH CASE PIN, DIAMOND, RUBY and SAPPHIRE BIRD and WREATH; finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. Nelson, 442 Central Park West.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 249,074 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Wednesday morning, diamond horseshoe stick pin; liberal reward. Mrs. Ellicott, 2 West 86th St.

FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the office of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

"Looking Ahead"

The market has the appearance of doing better; activity will bring higher prices.

THERE IS NO QUESTION BUT WHAT STOCKS ARE CHEAP, AND AS IMPROVEMENT IN VALUES CANNOT BE MUCH LONGER DELAYED, THE PRESENT DULL SPELL SHOULD BE UTILIZED FOR BUYING.

Conditions favor those, who look ahead of the present dullness—improvement in the outlook will come quickly; perhaps when least expected.

Last Spring the following prices were recorded: Atchison 91, L. & N. 110, Man. 130, Mop. 120, Un. Pac. 130, R. I. 175, Paul 185, Sug. 154, Cop. 130 Steel 56, and balance of list in proportion.

Current prices now give excellent opportunity for purchasing at great reduction from these prices and favor new deals, with greater possibilities. Present conditions warrant equal values.

RAILROAD EARNINGS ARE A SAFE GUIDE TO FOLLOW; ALL ROADS OF IMPORTANCE ARE CONGESTED WITH TRAFFIC. WE WILL BUY AND CARRY FOR YOU TWENTY SHARES OF ANY OF THE ACTIVE STOCKS DEALT IN UPON THE EXCHANGES, UPON A MARGINAL DEPOSIT OF $100 AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES—LARGER AMOUNTS IN PROPORTION.

Write or call for a **free copy** of our **400 page**, clothbound, illustrated

"Guide to Investors,"

also, for our

"Daily Market Letter,"

Both of value to either investor or speculative marginal trader.

Orders solicited, large or small, for cash or on exceedingly moderate margin.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
GREATER NEW YORK BRANCHES:
1181-1183 Broadway, cor. 28th St.; Temple Bar, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
PRINCIPAL BRANCHES.
Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Worcester, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Newark, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Montreal, Toronto, Louisville, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Detroit, Providence, Lowell, Hartford, Springfield, Erie, Dayton, Newburg, Kingston, Watertown.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire st., Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.; 640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Valuable information given to cash buyers. Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.

Calhoun Cragin & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange,
50 BROADWAY. 'Phone—4294 Broad.
Market Letter on Application.

Dividends.

The American Exchange National Bank.
128 Broadway, New York, October 22d, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business October 22d, 1901. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 26, 1901.
97th Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Shelby Iron Co.
Oct. 24th, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and 2 per cent. extra is this day declared to stockholders of record Nov. 5th, 1901. Payable Nov. 15th, 1901. Transfer books close Nov. 5th and reopen Nov. 16th, 1901.
B. T. FROST, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.

THOS. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

LIFE INSURANCE RULES IN GERMANY

Local Underwriters Answer British Companies' Complaints.

Officials of American Organizations Say that the Prussian Regulations Are Not Prohibitive.

Many local life underwriters and representatives in this city of Prussian fire insurance companies are not in agreement with the complaint of British insurance companies as to the stringency of the new imperial insurance law of Germany for the regulation and control of insurance companies doing business in the German Empire.

The British criticism of this new law, substituting for the varied sets of regulations a common set of provisions for Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and the Hanseatic cities, followed the statement made by Frank H. Mason, the United States Consul General at Berlin, that "impartial experts express the opinion that under the statute as enacted any well-organized, adequately capitalized, and competently managed foreign insurance or security company will be able to secure a concession to do business in Germany."

Statements as to the new German law were made by English underwriters to the contrary, it being said that they regard "the alleged concessions made by Germany in response to the United States' protest as practically worthless, and as being so stringent as to be almost prohibitive."

Officials of a number of American life insurance companies stated in conversation that the facts that the Germania Life Insurance Company of this city operated in Prussia all through the period when other American companies had either withdrawn or been excluded and that the New York Life Insurance Company had since been readmitted to Prussia afforded ample evidence that, however strict the regulations were, they could not be accurately described as prohibitive.

Darwin P. Kingsley, Second Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, when asked concerning the British criticism of Consul General Mason's report, said:

"I know nothing of the present controversy, as the New York Life Insurance Company has no differences now with either Germany or Prussia, having been able to comply with all insurance regulations of those Governments respecting foreign life companies, which regulations are the same as those governing German companies themselves."

An official of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose examination in this city by Prussian officials for readmission to that kingdom was only partially concluded, and in whose behalf diplomatic representations were afterward made in Berlin, said that, while the regulations were not prohibitive in the strict sense of the word, they were much more stringent in some respects than seemed justified by public interest.

Among the fire underwriters representing Prussian fire insurance companies, four of which were excluded from this State for several years in retaliation upon the Prussian requirements, there is a disposition to commend the new German imperial insurance law and to regard it chiefly as a simplification, doing away with diverse regulations in the several German States and thus making it easier for foreign companies to comply with German laws.

So far as the Prussian demand for the reporting of tontine surpluses by classes, the carrying of such surpluses on the liability side of the companies' balance sheets, and the investment of none of the assets in stocks of private corporations, there is no tendency among these fire underwriters to regard the regulations as unnecessarily oppressive.

HOME LIFE COMPANY SUED.

Tenant Asks $10,000 Damages for Loss by Fire—Liability of Owners of Fireproof Buildings Involved.

Allen Carruthers, a lawyer, of 231 Broadway, through his counsel, L. Guthrie, has brought suit against the Home Life Insurance Company for the recovery of $10,000 damages for the loss of his law library and office furniture, destroyed in the fire of December, 1898, that burned out the greater portion of the building.

Mr. Guthrie said yesterday that this is the first suit brought in this State where the question of supposed fireproof buildings and their owners' liability for losses caused by fire will be thoroughly tested. The lawyer said that when his client rented a suite of offices in the Home Life Insurance Building, the agent assured him that it was absolutely fireproof.

The insurance company's answer denies any liability for the loss of their tenants unless it can be proved in court that the building was not fireproof. Experts will be employed by both sides, and a great deal of expert evidence will be adduced at the trial. There are sixty-five other tenants of the building who lost property in the fire.

HUNTINGTON STOCKS SOLD.

Reported that Gen. Hubbard Paid $2,500,000 for 12,500 Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—A telegram from the East says that Gen. Hubbard yesterday bought all the Huntington holdings in the Pacific Improvement Company. The sum paid for 12,500 shares—or one-fourth of the stock of the corporation—was $2,500,000, or $200 per share.

It is not known whether Gen. Hubbard purchased the stock on his own account or for others. There are reports that Mrs. Stanford's 12,500 shares may soon be acquired by the same interests.

Gold and Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $50,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes. About $300,000 was paid for gold deposited at Seattle, and it was stated that an additional transfer of $300,000 for the United States Army would be made through the Hongkong and Shanghai banks.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 51,000,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 960,000 marks, other securities decreased 49,280,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 50,360,000 marks.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 26	386,644
To date this year	228,467,284
Corresponding date last year	91,235,972

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 26	$1,307,000
To date this year	$823,935,520
Corresponding date last year	$689,894,960

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4% per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Del. & Hudson	½
Am. Woolen	2	Missouri Pacific	2⅛
Chi. & Alt.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	¾	People's Gas	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	North. Amer.	½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Chi. & N. W.	1		
Col. Fuel & I.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2	Gt. North. pf.	⅝
Am. Ice	⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. Smelting	¾	Met.-Street Ry.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Ont. Mining	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅞	Rubber Goods	1
Den. & R. G.	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
General Electric	1	Wabash	½
Glucose Sugar	1½		

There were no changes in bonds of a point or more.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The professionals who for the time being are in control of the stock market continued their operations on the Stock Exchange yesterday, juggling prices much as they have been juggling them now for more than a week past. First they knocked values down, then they put them up, again they knocked them down and, finally, they diverted themselves by bringing about contrary movements in various stocks at one and the same time, making some issues weak and others strong.

Hence it was that at the close of the day Missouri Pacific showed a net gain of 2½ points, People's Gas of 1¼, Northwest of 1, American Woolen of 2, St. Paul of ⅞, and Nashville and Chattanooga of 30½ points on the transfer of 200 shares; while, on the other hand, there were such declines as 2 in Amalgamated Copper, 1 in General Electric, 1¼ in Glucose, and 1 each in Metropolitan, Pacific Coast, and Rubber Goods.

This much being said, and the figures presented as above, the story of the market is practically told, for price movements represented nothing more than the varying and uncertain position of the professionals. At one moment they were pessimistic, at another optimistic. They predicted tight money and gold exports with one breath; almost with the next they declared that the monetary outlook was becoming more and more hopeful. Some declared the bank statement, with its gain in cash and relatively small decrease of $752,600 in surplus reserves, to be favorable; others insisted that the $9,650,500 increase in loans was distinctly ominous.

In the meanwhile leading bankers continue to urge a policy of conservatism and caution, declaring that in the end this will profit most, and that it will contribute to the rise in prices, which, it is said, is assured once the money and Northern Pacific uncertainties are removed.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The strongest stock on the list yesterday was Missouri Pacific, which advanced over 2 points on buying credited to Rockefeller interests, who are known to have largely increased their holdings of the stock on the recent decline. According to the gossip in the Street, which comes from quarters usually well informed, an understanding has been arrived at between Mr. Gould and Mr. Harriman, to which the Rockefeller interests have agreed, whereby in a contemplated traffic readjustment between certain Southwest and Northwest railroads Missouri Pacific will receive a larger proportionate share of business than heretofore has fallen to it.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

The two points decline in Amalgamated Copper, which was the weakest stock on the list, was due to selling following the announcement that the Anaconda and the Boston and Montana mines and smelters, controlled by the Amalgamated Company, had been closed for a time. This is in line with the announced policy of the Amalgamated to curtail production in order to hold up the price of copper to 17 cents a pound.

The argument in Wall Street yesterday was that, though the price might be maintained, curtailed production of necessity means a falling off in the company's revenues, because of the smaller amount of copper to be disposed of.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The selling of the shares of local corporations, such as the street railways and Consolidated Gas, seemed to be merely a continuation of the selling on the day previous, which was induced by the fear that as a result of the decision in the Chicago tax case an effort might be made in this city to impose further taxation on local corporations.

Short covering in People's Gas by early sellers of last week was the main factor in inducing the substantial rally in that stock.

Notwithstanding a determined effort to make it appear that the selling of Union Pacific was by insiders and the buying of St. Paul "for control," all the indications were that the movements in both issues represented nothing more than professional operations. Hence the peculiar fluctuations in both securities.

A renewal of the bear campaign in Glucose Sugar depressed that issue over a point.

SOUTHERN LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY.

The Southern Light and Traction Company of San Antonio, Texas, which is controlled by the American Light and Traction Company, is likely, according to a statement made yesterday in Wall Street, to pass the dividend payable about Nov. 20. The alternative to this course for the Directors at their meeting this week is said to be an issue of bonds.

The company has rebuilt its tracks in the last year or so at a cost of over $100,000. When the franchises were renewed, in April, 1898, it was stipulated that the company must pave certain streets in which the tracks are laid, and this work has cost about $150,000.

The company will consolidate its electric light and traction plants at a cost of about $20,000, and will expend about $50,000 in rebuilding the distributing traction system.

THE SUGAR WAR SITUATION.

The American Sugar Refining Company has advanced soft grades of sugars, from No. 6 to No. 16, inclusive, five points. Arbuckle Brothers, however, yesterday quoted their previous day's list prices.

Regarding the report of last week, emanating from Sugar Trust brokers, that the cutting of refined sugar at Missouri River points was the outcome of a fight among the beet sugar interests, President Oxnard of the American Beet Sugar Company denies that there is any basis to such a statement.

The recent cut, he says, and the special prices granted were given by the agents of the American Sugar Refining Company. He argues that reduction or removal of the duty on Cuban raw sugars would not result in any cheaper sugar to the consumer, and would only benefit the refiners of cane.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Money was firm today, and discounts were strong on gold exports, the opinion of the moment being that this is only the beginning and that it necessitates an almost immediate advance of the bank rate. The exports were mainly due to the strained financial position in Paris and Berlin, but the anxiety will be intensified even after the launching of the French loan. The monetary outlook for the next month or two is not reassuring.

Gilt-edged securities on the Stock Exchange was affected by the monetary outlook. Consols were dull and home rails were firm. Americans opened irregular and mostly fractionally lower. They continued dull, and closed quiet and featureless. Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics were easier. Rio Tintos, Kafirs, and De Beers improved. Consols for money, 92⅛; consols for account, 92⅛; Anaconda, 7⅜; Atchison, 80; Atchison, preferred, 99¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 103½; Canadian Pacific, 113½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅝; Chicago Great Western, 20¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173½; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅝; Denver, Rio Grande preferred, 94; Erie, 42¼; Erie first preferred, 71½; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 106⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 67½; New York Central, 152½; Norfolk and Western, 57¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 106; Ontario and Western, 35⅛; Pennsylvania, 75⅝; Reading, 21¾; Reading first preferred, 39¼; Reading second preferred, 27¼; Southern Railway, 33¼; Southern Railway preferred, 89¼; Southern Pacific, 61⅜; Union Pacific, 104; Union Pacific preferred, 91¼; United States Steel, 43⅝; United States Steel preferred, 94; Wabash, 20¾; Wabash preferred, 37½; Spanish fours, 68⅞; bar silver, steady, 26⅜; Rand Mines, 10½; De Beers, 33¼; money 2 per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.10; Madrid, 42.32; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.72.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Business was inactive on the Bourse to-day and prices were heavy. Argentines and Brazilians sharply reacted. Spanish 4s declined on the rise in exchange. Rio Tintos were very firm on London buying, in spite of unfavorable New York quotations. In the afternoon Turks were extensively offered. De Beers and Kafirs were weak.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 9c for checks. Spanish 4s, 69.50.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Business was almost stagnant on the Boerse to-day. Northern Pacifics were easier, in response to New York. Canadian Pacifics were supported.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2¼ per cent. New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $21,813,600; balances, $2,221,161. Money on call rules from 3 to 3½ per cent. Time money is quoted all the way from 4 to 5 per cent., according to the nature of the collateral. In business paper quotations are 4@4½ per cent., with the more general asking rate 4½ per cent. In the stock market business was almost at a standstill during the entire two hours of business. With the exception of the trading in Amalgamated, which was quite heavy, especially during the last half hour, the transactions were on a very limited scale, and the changes also, as a rule, fractional in size. In the general market the further liquidation of Erie Telephone carried that stock back 2 points to 25, and Dominion Steel, bought in a small way, sold as high as 28¼. The closing was dull and generally weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	Atchison	78	77⅞	78
9	Atchison pf.	97	96¾	97
10	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
40	Boston Elev.	167	167	167
11	Boston & Lowell	244	244	244
66	Boston & Maine	194	193¼	194
1	Boston & Maine pf.	170	170	170
1	Fitchburg pf.	144½	144½	144½
20	Louisville & Nash.	104½	104½	104½
285	Rutland pf.	108	107½	108
1,260	Union Pacific	101⅞	100⅝	101½
100	Union Pacific pf.	89½	89½	89½
10	West End	83½	83½	83½

TELEPHONES.

51	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159	158½	159
873	Erie	28	25	25
4	Edison	245	245	245
1	Massachusetts	36	36	36
19	Massachusetts pf.	94	93	93
50	Westinghouse	72½	72½	72½

MISCELLANEOUS.

502	Am. Sugar	120	119¼	119¼
20	Am. Sugar pf.	116⅝	116½	116⅝
510	Am. Woolen	17⅛	17	17
50	Am. Woolen pf.	77	77	77
815	Dom. Iron & Steel	28¼	28	28¼
5	Mergenthaler	173	173	173
50	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	5	5
65	Pullman	221	221	221
1	Swift Pack. & Prov.	106½	106½	106½
5	United Fruit	83	83	83
50	Union Shoe Mach. pf.	27½	27½	27½
750	U. S. Steel	42½	42⅛	42⅜
149	U. S. Steel pf.	91½	91	91½

MINING.

165	Adventure	23½	23	23
240	Allouez	5¼	5	5¼
3,460	Amalgamated	88	86⅝	86½
20	Anaconda	36⅝	35¾	35¾
60	Arcadian	6	5½	5½
200	Arnold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
345	Atlantic	35½	35¼	35½
87	Baltic	41	41	41
2	Calumet & Hecla	675	675	675
600	Catalpa	15c	15c	15c
45	Centennial	19	17½	19
100	Copper Range	62	61	61
5	Elm River	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
250	Guanajuato	6⅝	6½	6½
21	Isle Royale	23½	23¼	23¼
190	Mass.	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
300	Mayflower	4⅝	4¼	4¼
88	Michigan	14⅞	14	14
320	Mohawk	44	43½	43½
100	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½
8	Old Dominion	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
150	Osceola	100¼	100¼	100¼
132	Parrott	38⅞	38	38
200	Phoenix	6½	6½	6½
50	Rhode Island	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Santa Fé	4¼	4¼	4¼
432	Trimountain	41	39	40
510	Trinity	28	28	28
208	Utah	24	23½	23½
350	Victoria	7 9-16	7½	7½
100	Wolverine	60	60	60

British Columbia, 14 bid, 14½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The feature of the local market to-day was an advance of 1 point in Tidewater Steel, which reached its highest since last April. Cambria Steel and Union Traction were slightly lower. The latter company is having a slight difficulty with some of its employes, though the threat by the employes' union to strike is not regarded as very serious. Most of the trading was in the Readings and Cambria Steel. Otherwise the market was very dull.

Rates in the money market have remained steady throughout the week. Call money is quiet at 5 per cent. Few new loans are being made and there is not much liquidation. Time loans are quoted at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Cambria Iron	47¼	47¼	47¼
2,321	Cambria Steel	26½	25⅞	26⅛
500	Cons. L. Superior	25¼	24⅞	24⅞
144	Cons. L. Superior pf.	69¾	68½	68½
9	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	87½	87½	87½
350	Cons. Trac. of Pitts.	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
55	Cons. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	64	64	64
300	Elec. Co. of America	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2	Investment of Phila.	80	80	80
100	Indianapolis St. Ry.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
203	Lehigh Valley	34½	34¼	34¼
6	Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
340	Maraden Co.	4¾	4½	4½
000	Palmetto Co.	½	½	½
400	Phila. Elec.	5½	5½	5½
937	Pennsylvania	73⅜	73¼	73¼
10	Phila. Traction	96	96	96
80	Pa. & Northwestern	35	35	35
2	Phila. Co.	48½	48½	48½
5,860	Reading tr. ctfs.	21⅝ 21	3-16	21 5-16
5	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
2,625	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	27 1-16	26 15-16	27 1-16
3,490	Tidewater Steel	9	8½	9
100	United Gas Imp.	113	113	113
1,900	Union Traction	27½	27½	27½
850	U. S. Steel com.	42⅝	42½	42½
10	U. S. Steel pf.	91½	91½	91½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer for subscription $3,000,000 Iowa Central Railroad first and refunding 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1951, at 92½ and interest. The bonds are secured by mortgage on 541 miles of railroad, on part of which they are a first mortgage. They are issued to retire the Iowa Central and Western and the Keithsburg Bridge bonds, and to improve the physical condition of the property. The books open on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday two or three stocks showed more activity than has been usual of late on Saturday, but the rest of the list presented only the usual half-holiday business. No decided movement in prices in either direction occurred, although some hardening of the market was noticeable. The American Can stocks, which for some days had been under selling pressure, became stronger, and were among the stocks which showed net gains for the day. Although with few exceptions the buying of outside stocks recently has not been on any large scale, only a few issues have seemed to be under selling pressure. The market, it is true, has been irregular, but buying has for the most part resulted as easily in advances as selling pressure has been able to depress prices. In other words, the market has been a rather narrow one, and easily moved in either direction.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was dealt in to the extent of about 800 shares at 75¼ and 75⅝. The bonds were steady at 84½, at which price sales amounting to $25,000 were made.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES continued to show strength and activity. The demand for the stocks proved sufficient to advance the price to 85, most of this gain being maintained. The stock closed at 84½ bid, showing a net advance of 1¼ points. About 2,000 shares changed hands.

***

AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION common and preferred show advances of 2 points in the bid price, but no transaction in either issue was reported. These advances were made coincidentally with the published statement that fault was being found with the managers of the company for not giving better support to their stock. It is stated that it is probable that the next dividend on the stock of the Southern Light and Traction Company, a subsidiary company of the American Light and Traction Company, will be passed. The reason given for this is that contemplated improvements will require all the available funds and that the Directors deem it better to suspend dividends than to issue any additional bonds on the property of the company.

***

CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING sold at 6 and closed at 6 bid.

***

COPPER STOCKS were dull and showed no material change from Friday's closing prices.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	55	56
American Can	20	20½	19⅞	20
American Can pf.	67½	68½	67½	68
American Chicle	84

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Oct. 26, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86¾	86¾	39,850	Amalgamated Copper	88	88¾	86¼	86⅜	–2
10	15	100	American Bicycle pf.	11	11	11	11	.....
25	25¼	280	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	– ⅛
80¼	80⅝	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	80	80⅝	80	80⅝	.....
29¼	29⅜	100	American Cotton Oil.	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
37	38	400	American District Tel.	38	37	37	37	+1
26⅝	27¼	200	American Ice Co.	27	27	27	27	– ⅝
62	63	10	American Ice Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	.....
25⅝	25⅞	600	American Locomotive.	25¾	25½	25⅜	25⅝	– ⅛
6¾	7	100	American Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	– ¼
42⅜	44⅛	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43½	43½	43½	43½	– ⅝
95	97	230	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	.....
119⅝	119⅝	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119⅝	119⅞	119⅛	119⅞	– ⅜
116	117	375	American Woolen	116½	117	116⅞	117	+2
35½	35⅝	400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	36	36	35⅜	35⅝	– ⅜
78⅜	78⅝	7,450	At., T. & S. F.	78	78½	77¾	78½	.....
96⅛	96⅜	1,900	At., T. & S. F. pf....	96¾	96¾	96	96⅜	+ ¼
100	100¼	4,800	Baltimore & Ohio....	105⅜	106	105¼	106	+ ¼
60⅝	61	3,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60⅝	61	60¼	60⅜	– ¼
82	83¼	100	Canada Southern	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	.....
110¼	110⅜	300	Canadian Pacific	110½	110⅝	110¼	110⅜	+ ⅛
166	168	400	Central R. R. of N. J.	166½	166½	166½	166½	.....
453	455	350	Chesapeake & Ohio ..	457	458	453	457⅜	+ ½
36¾	36⅝	400	Chicago & Alton	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
77	77½	100	Chicago & Alton pf..	77½	77½	77½	77½	.....
271	273	6,800	Chicago Great West.	275½	275	273	273	.....
88⅛	88⅞	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89	89⅝	89	89⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	50⅝	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	41	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	41	41	40¾	40¾	– ¾
72	72½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
170⅝	171	52,950	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	169¾	171½	169¾	170⅞	+ ⅛
192	192½	870	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	192	192¼	192	192¼	+ ⅛
210	212	1,500	Chicago & North'w....	210	211¼	210	211¼	+1
143	143¾	1,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	143¼	143¾	143¼	143¾	– ⅜
37⅜	38	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	– ⅛
94⅞	95	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95	95¼	95	95	+ ½
53	54½	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	– ½
14	15⅞	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14½	14¼	14¼	14½	.....
215	216	1,100	Consolidated Gas	214½	215	214½	215	– ½
83	85	400	Crucible Steel pf.....	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	– ⅛
170	171⅛	980	Delaware & Hudson.	170¼	171½	170½	171	+ ½
44	44½	100	Denver & R. G.....	44½	44½	44¼	44½	– ½
49	50	10	Denver & Southw....	50	50	50	50	.....
41½	42¼	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	20¼	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	– ⅛
41⅜	41½	12,600	Erie	41½	41½	41	41⅛	– ⅜
69⅛	69⅝	1,100	Erie 1st pf.....	69¾	69⅞	69	69⅞	+ ⅜
55¼	56	100	Erie 2d pf.. Maleioid.	56	56	56	56	– ¼
27½	28	100	Ft. Worth & D. C.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
256	258	100	General Electric	258	258	258	258	–1
39⅝	40	1,520	Glucose Sugar Ref....	41½	41½	39¾	39¾	–1
193	193⅜	600	Great Northern pf....	193½	193½	193	193	– ½
76	76⅝	100	Hocking Valley pf....	76½	76¾	76½	76½	– ⅛
147⅜	147⅝	600	Illinois Central	147½	147⅝	147½	147⅜	– ¼
19⅜	20¼	1,700	International Paper...	20	20¼	19½	19¾	– ¼
76	77	100	Internat. Paper pf...	76	76	76	76	.....
89½	91	200	Internat. Power Co...	90	90	90	90	.....
42¾	43	100	International Pump ..	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	– ⅜
85	85¾	10	Internat. Pump pf....	87	87	87	87	.....
41¾	41⅞	550	Iowa Central	41½	41½	41¼	41⅜	–
103⅝	104	1,600	Louisville & Nashville.	104⅛	104⅝	103⅝	104	– ¼
119⅛	119½	2,200	Manhattan Elevated..	119¾	119⅝	119¼	119¼	– ½
156⅜	156⅝	968	Met. Street Railway..	156⅜	156⅜	155½	156	–1
22¾	22⅞	700	Mexican Central	22	22½	22	22¼	– ⅜
13⅜	14	200	Mexican National ctfs.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	– ¼
26¾	27	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	27	27	27	27	.....
26¼	26⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
50¼	50½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	50	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
97⅜	98	36,200	Missouri Pacific	95¼	98	95¼	97⅜	+2¼
75	75⅜	200	Nash. Chat. & St. L..	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....
19¼	19½	200	National Lead Co.....	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
158⅜	158¾	2,500	New York Central ...	158	158⅝	158	158⅜	+ ¼
115	117½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L 1st pf.	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	+ ½
34	34¼	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West..	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	– ⅛
56	56⅜	2,600	Norfolk & West.....	56½	56⅝	56	56¼	– ⅛
95	98	100	North American	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
102⅜	103¼	800	Northern Pacific pf...	102¼	102½	102	102¼	.....
10⅝	11¼	100	Ontario Mining	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	– ⅜
61¾	62¼	1,600	Pacific Coast	62	62	62	62	–1
147¼	147½	3,900	Pennsylvania R. R....	147	147¼	146¾	147⅛	+ ⅛
104⅝	104⅝	26,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	103	105	103	104½	+1¼
40⅜	41	1,100	Pressed Steel Car....	40½	40⅝	40	40⅜	.....
82⅜	83	454	Pressed Steel Car pf..	82	82⅜	82	82⅜	.....
42¾	42⅝	9,025	Reading	42¼	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅜	3,940	Reading 1st pf	77¼	77⅜	77¼	77⅜	+ ⅛
53	54⅛	3,200	Reading 2d pf	53⅞	54⅛	53⅜	54⅛	+ ⅛
212	...	50	Rensselaer & Saratoga.	215	215	215	215	.....
15⅜	15¼	700	Republic Iron & Steel.	15	15¼	15	15¼	.....
66⅜	66½	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	66¼	66¼	66¼	66⅛	– ⅛
27	27½	1,300	Rubber Goods	28½	28⅝	27½	27½	–1
10	12	100	St. J. & G. I.	11	11	11	11	– ¼
122¾	123	200	St. L. & Adirondack..	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
41¾	41½	600	St. L. & San Fran....	41¼	41½	41	41½	+ ¼
76⅝	77	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
66¾	67¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	67	67	67	67	.....
56¼	57	1,600	St. L. Southw. pf.....	56¼	57	56¼	56½	.....
60	60¼	5,600	Southern Pacific	59⅞	60¼	59⅝	60	– ⅛
32⅝	32⅞	3,800	Southern Railway ...	32¼	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
87	87¼	400	Southern Railway pf..	87⅜	87⅝	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
60	61	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	60⅞	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	39⅝	2,200	Texas Pacific	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅛
101¾	101⅞	35,300	Union Pacific	101¼	101⅞	100⅜	101⅞	.....
89¾	89¾	900	Union Pacific pf.....	89⅝	89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ⅛
12	12⅜	525	United States Leather.	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
42⅜	42½	12,800	United States Steel...	42⅜	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	– ⅛
91¼	91⅝	9,412	U. S. Steel pf.....	91½	91⅝	91¼	91¼	– ⅛
20	20¼	1,600	Wabash	20⅛	20⅜	19⅞	20	– ⅛
36¼	36¾	800	Wabash pf	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36¼	– ⅛
48½	50	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49	49	49	49	.....
21	21½	500	Wisconsin Central	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
Sales.....		836,644						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Atch. Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
3,000	103	10,000	80
5,000	103½	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
Adjustment 4s		10,000	104
10,000	97⅝	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
Stamped		3,000	125½
1,000	95⅝	Mob & Mal inc	
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		25,000	107⅜
5,000	102⅛	N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
Prior lien 3½s		10,000	96
10,000	96⅜	N Y, C & St L 4s	
5,000	96⅜	3,000	106⅜
Conv deb 4s		N Y, Lack & West 1st 6s	
11,000	107⅛	1,000	135½
B'w'n Div 3½s		N Y, O & W ref 4s	
4,000	89⅞	5,000	103¼
5,000	89⅜	25,000	103⅛
5,000	89⅜	1,000	103½
B'klyn Un El 1st		Norf & W con 4s	
7,000	100⅝	5,000	102⅜
Bur, C R & N 1st		North Pac 4s	
2,000	106	10,000	104½
Cent of Ga con 5s		North Pac gen 6s	
1,000	108	13,000	73
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered		R R Securities, Ill Cent col 3½s	
10,000	129	3,000	91¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s		1,000	91⅜
4,000	102⅜	Reading gen 4s	
C & Alt R R 5s		15,000	97¼
50,000	87⅛	St L, I M & South gen 5s	
Chi & Alton 3½s		5,000	115½
5,000	85	St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q deb 5s		1,000	110½
1,000	110½	St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		5,000	97⅜
58,000	98½	St L S'w'n 1st	
55,000	98⅜	5,000	96⅞
50,000	98½	St L S'w'n 2d	
10,000	98¼	10,000	78¾
40,000	98¼	20,000	79
Ill Div 3½s		10,000	79¼
1,000	102⅜	4,000	79
C, Mil & St Paul, C & P W 5s		5,000	75⅞
3,000	113⅜	10,000	79½
C, St P & M 1st		10,000	79½
2,000	140	16,000	79¼
Col & South 1st 4s		San A & A P 4s	
2,000	88⅜	5,000	86⅞
8,000	88⅜	50,000	87
47,000	88⅛	South Pac 4s	
Conn Ry & Lighting refunding 4½s		3,000	93¾
10,000	100⅜	10,000	93¾
Consol Tob 4s		10,000	93¾
1,000	63⅞	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
14,000	63½	3,000	119⅜
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s		1,000	120
10,000	31	Third Av con 4s	
Distilling Co of Am col trust 5s		1,000	103½
4,000	83	Tol & O C gen 5s	
Erie 1st con 4s		3,000	105
10,000	98¾	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Erie 1st gen 4s		500	105½
5,000	87⅜	Union Pac conv 4s	
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s		10,000	103
5,000	94½	50,000	107⅜
Ft Worth & D C 1st		30,000	103
1,000	108	3,000	108½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		10,000	108
2,000	106	10,000	107⅜
Int & Gt N 2d 5s		9,000	108
10,000	101	50,000	107⅜
Inter Paper 5s		135,000	107
5,000	108¼	25,000	108¾
Kings Co El 4s		5,000	108¾
5,000	90½	Wabash deb B	
5,000	91	10,000	58
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s		5,000	54½
1,000	110	5,000	54½
Met Elev 1st 6s		West Shore 4s, regis	
2,000	115⅞	500	113½
Mex Cent 1st inc		Wis Cent gen 4s	
5,000	30¼	6,000	88¼
Total sales		$1,307,000	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,280	Amal. Copper....	88	88⅞	86¼	86⅝
40	Am. Car & F....	25	25¼	25	25¼
1,140	Am. Sugar.....	119⅝	119⅞	119¼	119½
650	At., T. & S. F....	78	78¼	77¾	78⅛
460	Brook. C. Rap. Tr.	60¾	61	60¼	61
210	Chi. Gt. West....	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
7,730	Chi., M. & St. P.	169⅝	171⅞	169¼	170⅝
2,230	Erie	41¼	41⅝	41	41¼
50	Erie 1st pf.....	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
100	Louis. & Nash....	104⅛	104½	103⅝	104¼
390	Manhattan	119⅛	119⅝	119⅛	119⅝
60	Met. Street.....	156⅛	156½	156¼	156½
6,660	Mo. Pacific.....	95½	98½	95¼	97⅞
120	N. Y. O. & W....	34½	34¼	34	34
3,230	People's Gas.....	102⅝	104½	102⅝	104¼
1,860	Reading	42⅝	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝
380	Read. 1st pf.....	77⅝	77⅞	77¼	77½
1,200	Read. 2d pf.....	54¼	54½	54	54
30	St. L. & Adir....	122⅜	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝
1,460	Southern Pac....	58⅞	60¼	59¼	60¼
340	Southern Ry.....	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
10	Tenn. C. & I....	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
50	Texas Pac.....	39	39½	39	39½
9,650	Union Pac.....	101¼	101⅝	100⅝	101⅝
100	U. S. Leather....	12⅜	12⅜	12	12⅛
3,710	U. S. Steel.....	42⅜	42⅝	42¼	42½
10	Wabash pf.....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
50	Wabash pf.....	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝	36⅝
49,180					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	B. & O. 3½s.....	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Read. gen. 4s....	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2,000	Southern Ry. 5s..	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
$5,000					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	109¼	K. C. S. pf.	38	39½
2s, c., 1930	108½	109¼	K. & D. M.	15	16
3s, r., 1918	108½	109½	do pf.	41	45
3s, 1918, am.	108	109	King. & P.	7	8
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112⅜	Kn. Ice, Chi.	16½	22
4s, c., 1907	111⅝	112⅜	K. I., C., pf.	40	57
4s, r., 1925	138	139	Lacl. Gas	92½	95
4s, c., 1925	139	140	Lacl. G. pf.	100	...
5s, r., 1904	106¼	107⅛	L. E. & W.	67	69½
5s, c., 1904	107⅛	108⅛	do pf.	125	129
D. C. 3-65s	126	...	Lake Shore	329	345
Adams Exp	185	195	Long Island	67	71
Alb. & Sus.	215	...	Man. Beach	8	12
Alls. & W.	120	...	Md. C. pf.	70	85
Am. Ag. Ch.	21	22	M. W. S. El.		
A. A. C. pf.	82	86	Chi.	38½	40
Am. Bicycle.	3	5	M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	90	95
Am. Coal	190	200	Mich. Cent.	115	...
Am. Coal pf.	88	89½	M. & St. L.	109½	110¼
Am. Exp.	190	195	M. & St. L. pf.	123	125
Am. L. Co.	18	25	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	77	77¾
A. L. Co. pf.	47	48	Mor. & Es.	195	200
A. M. Co. pf.	25	27	Nat. Biscuit.	41½	42¼
Am. Cot. pf.	84	94½	Nat. Bis. pf.	101	108
Am. Snuff.	190	42	Nat. Lead.	84	90
Am. S. pf.	84¾	85½	Nat. Lead pf.	103	108
A. T. & C.	99	100	Nat. Salt.	31	42
Ann Arbor.	15	18	Nat. Starch.	64	67½
Ann A. pf.	56	56½	N. Cent. C.	27	33
B. & O. pf.	94	94½	N. Y. A. B.	143	145
B. A. L. pf.	106	...	N. Y. & N. H.	212½	214½
B. Un. Gas.	205	210	N. Y., C. & St. L.	48	50
Bruns. C.	10	11	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	91
B., S. & P.	96	97¾	N. Y., L. & W.	135	140
B. R. & P. pf.	124	126¾	N. Y., L. & W. pf.	89	89¾
B., C. R. & N.	130	140	N. Y. & Nor.	17	20
C. C. C. & St. L.	40	...	N. & W. pf.	80	89¾
C. & E. Ill.	125	128	P. C. 1st pf.	90	95
C. & E. Ill. pf.	136	...	P. C. 2d pf.	67	72
C. G. W.	2	2¼	Pac. Mail.	43¾	44½
C. G. W. d.	92¾	94	Peo. & E.	40	42
C. G. W.	236	240	Pere Marq.	75¾	80
C. St. P., M. & Om.	144	150	Pere M. pf.	83	88
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	196	199	P. C. C. & St. L.	68	71
C. T. & T.	20½	21	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	...
C. C. C. & St. L.	98	98¼	P. Ft. W. & C.	190	...
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	118	119	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	...
C. L. & W.	40	...	Pullman Co.	219	221
C. L. & W. pf.	72	75	Quicksilver.	4	4¼
Cleve. & P.	190	...	Quicksil'r pf.	9½	11
C. F. & I.	123¾	130	R. W. & O.	138	...
pf.	114½	118	Rub. G. pf.	75½	76½
Col. South.	24¾	24¾	St. J. & G. I.	58	61
C. S. 2d pf.	170	184	1st pf.	22	24
Com. Cable.	168	175	2d pf.	27	28
Consol. Coal.	66	75	St. L. & W.	115	116
Cont. T. pf.	115½	116	S. S. & I.	29½	31
Cruc. Steel.	...	24	S. S. & I. pf.	77	79½
D. & S. W. pf.	60	...	S. R. & T.	4¼	5
D. L. & W.	232½	233	T. P. L. Tr.	35½	36½
D. & R. G. pf.	91½	92	Third Av.	118	122
D. M. & Ft. Dodge. pf.	118	150	T. P. & W.	8½	...
Dia. Match.	130	135	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	34	35½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11½	11¾	T. C. R. T.	100	101
Dist. of Am.	7½	7¾	U. S. & P.	14¼	14⅜
D. of A. pf.	28	29	U. S. & P. pf.	70	72½
Ev. & T. H.	60	61	U. S. Exp.	90	93
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	86	U. S. L. pf.	80¾	81½
G. S. R. pf.	95¾	99	U. S. Rub.	15	15½
Hock. Val.	55¼	56	U. S. R. pf.	49	50
Homestake.	93	103	Va.-Car. Ch.	57	59
Ill. C.	1.10	2	Va.-C. C. pf.	118½	123
Int. Silver.	6¾	8¾	W.-P. Exp.	160	170
Int. Sil. pf.	30½	32½	W. U. Tel.	91¾	91¾
Iowa C. pf.	78	79	W. & L. E.	17½	18
Joliet & Chi.	175	...	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	29	30
Kan. & M.	33	34	Wis. C. pf.	40½	42
Kan. C. So.	18	20			

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

George O. Carpenter & Sons have been appointed Boston agents of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, to succeed C. H. Purnter.

F. C. Churchman has been chosen President of the Vernon Insurance Company of Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of L. Schenck.

The insurance on the property of the New York Belting and Packing Company at 25 Park Place, which was damaged by fire on Friday night, amounted to $125,000, and was distributed as follows: Insurance Company of North America, $15,000; Niagara, $15,000; Aetna, $15,000; Scottish Union and National, $15,000; Northern of London, $15,000; Caledonian, $15,000; Home, $15,000; Western of Toronto, $10,000; Detroit, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000.

Joseph Powell, who was Resident Secretary at Liverpool of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, and more recently the London manager of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, has been appointed fire manager of the Union Assurance Company of London, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William G. Wilkins last Summer. The announcement of this appointment was regarded by local fire underwriters yesterday as disposing of the report of possible negotiations for the amalgamation of the Union of London and the Guardian Assurance Company along the lines of the just accomplished Phoenix-Atlas combination in London.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,630,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,155,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,338,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	17,639,775	*813,025	36,617,575
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	12,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,941,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,243,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,986,425	18,074,175
March 23	10,372,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,350,275	13,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,855,225	34,931,525
May 25	12,281,675	15,812,125	42,383,725
June 1	21,283,050	20,125,275	42,710,000
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,325,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,485,750	30,063,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,726,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	24,274,550
July 6	9,511,625	14,271,350	22,048,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,980,125	10,608,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,875	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,875	8,111,600
Aug. 10	20,952,100	30,125,350	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,066,250	2,453,025
Sept. 14	7,110,650	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,054,225	16,552,725	2,983,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,580,025	6,241,900	642,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,463,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,485,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,038,525

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Oct. 27	$6,021,825	$5,038,525	$26,091,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,006,050	*2,783,350	15,011,800
Nov. 17	1,639,775	*3,013,025	10,617,575
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,866,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,975,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,284,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$14,713,175	1895	$22,206,175
1900	6,031,825	1894	69,791,825
1899	3,038,525	1893	48,787,475
1898	26,091,550	1892	3,093,875
1897	22,904,700	1891	12,391,150
1896	14,960,900	1890	*124,875

*Deficit.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.01	.01

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Last Practice Day of National Guardsmen on State Range.

IN THE MARKSMEN'S CLASS

Many Spectators Watch the State Soldiers Qualify with Rifle and Pistol —The Weather Favorable.

The last practice shooting of the season for the marksmen's class took place at Creedmoor yesterday. The attendance was the largest of any day this year. The weather was very favorable, with a six-mile wind.

The shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Office, N. G. N. Y., assisted by Major G. M. Carnochan and Capt. J. R. Hegeman of the First Brigade Staff. Scores follow:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Rank and Name.	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Tot.
T. A. Rothwen, Co. C	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 3 4 3 4—18—34	
W. H. Schmole, Co. C	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 0 5 4 3—15—34	
J. F. Keeler, Co. B	4 4 4 4 5—21	3 2 4 3 3—15—36	
E. M. McKervan, Co. B	4 3 3 4 4—18	5 4 3 3 4—19—37	
A. V. Scott, Co. C	4 4 2 3 3—16	4 0 5 5 3—17—33	
W. T. Stewart, Co. L	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 4 3 4 4—19—36	
E. H. Bottome, Co. L	4 4 5 0 4—17	2 4 4 4 2—16—33	
B. F. Gallant, Co. A	4 2 0 5 4—15	2 4 3 3 3—15—34	
E. K. Hasken, Co. F	3 2 4 3 4—16	4 4 3 2 4—17—33	
L. A. Morgan, Co. K	3 4 2 3 3—15	2 4 4 3 4—17—32	
J. H. Hayes, Co. E	3 4 4 0 4—15	5 3 3 0 5—16—31	
C. L. Lloyd, Co. E	2 3 4 4 4—17	3 3 4 2 4—16—33	
N. G. Blackfold, Co. F	4 4 2 3 2—15	3 4 4 4 4—19—34	
R. H. Simpson, Co. D	4 4 2 3 5—19	2 4 5 3 3—17—36	
S. Prentice, Co. L	3 3 3 4 2—15	3 3 5 4 4—19—34	
F. Cabot, Jr., Co. K	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 3 3 2—17—36	
A. Hordenberg, Co. A	3 4 4 2 2—15	2 3 3 5 5—18—33	
J. McDevitt, Co. A	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 2 3 4 3—15—35	
P. W. Eldridge, Co. D	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 2 4 3 4—16—33	
J. K. Morgan, Co. G	4 2 3 5 4—22	2 4 3 4 5—18—40	
J. O. Vanderbilt, Co. I	2 3 2 5 3—15	2 4 4 4 4—18—33	
J. P. O'Connor, Co. E	4 3 4 3 5—19	3 0 5 4 4—16—35	
P. Rising, Co. H	5 2 4 2 4—17	4 3 3 4 2—16—33	
J. Howe, Jr., Co. D	3 3 4 4 4—18	5 4 3 5 4—21—39	
B. J. Berry, Co. D	5 3 3 4 5—18	4 4 2 4 4—18—36	
F. McKenna, Co. I	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 5 4 4—21—43	
T. M. Wheeler, Co. B	3 4 3 3 5—16	2 2 5 4 4—17—33	
B. B. Tatham, Co. A	3 4 3 4 4—18	5 5 5 4 4—21—39	
J. H. Taylor, Co. G	3 4 3 3 3—18	0 0 5 5 5—15—33	
P. Ford, Co. A	2 3 3 4 3—15	3 3 2 3 5—16—31	
H. C. Pinard, Co. H	5 4 5 3 4—21	3 4 4 2 2—15—36	
W. S. Babbitt, Co. L	3 4 4 2 2—16	3 4 5 4 4—21—37	
T. R. Fisher, Co. I	4 2 4 4 3—17	3 5 0 5 4—15—32	
F. A. Comstock, Co. K	3 2 2 4 4—15	3 4 4 4 4—19—34	
J. G. McCall, Co. F	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 2 2—15—31	
H. Covell, Co. F	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 4 4 2 2—16—34	
C. D. Brower, Co. H	5 5 0 4 4—18	4 0 3 4 4—15—33	
E. H. Jackson, Co. F	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 4 4 3 4—18—33	
A. Stolzenberg, Co. G	4 4 3 3 2—17	4 4 4 2 2—18—35	
W. F. Hoyt, Co. I	3 4 4 4 4—19	2 2 4 4 3—15—34	
J. McKenna, Jr., Co. F	2 4 4 3 5—16	3 3 4 2 4—16—32	
L. Arrowsmith, Co. G	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 3 3 4—18—37	
W. Barclay, Co. K	5 0 4 5 4—18	5 0 4 4 4—17—35	
Corp. W. D. Bigelow, Co. A	4 3 2 3 4—16	3 2 3 4 3—15—31	
D. A. Krone, Co. F	4 4 0 4 3—15	4 3 4 0 4—15—30	
E. K. Wedmore, Co. A	3 4 4 3 0—15	3 4 4 2 3—16—31	
W. Lobdell, Co. F	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 5 0 4 2—15—34	
R. P. Day, Co. K	4 4 4 2 4—18	4 3 3 3 3—16—34	
A. J. Hyatt, Co. E	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 4 3—17—34	
C. E. Marshall, Co. B	4 3 3 4 4—19	5 3 4 3 4—19—38	
F. J. Kuerzi, Co. D	4 3 2 2 4—15	3 3 3 5 4—18—33	
C. Hibson, Co. H	3 4 3 3 3—16	0 3 3 4 5—15—31	
H. Lowerre, Co. B	2 4 4 3 4—17	3 3 4 5 3—18—35	
H. Siebenecker, Co. A	4 3 4 4 2—17	3 3 3 4 3—16—33	
G. Van Cott, Co. E	4 3 5 5 3—20	2 5 3 4 3—17—37	
F. H. Hurd, Co. F	2 3 3 3 4—15	3 3 4 4 4—18—33	
M. P. Parks, Co. K	4 4 4 5 4—21	3 3 4 3 3—16—37	
B. H. Whitlock, Co. G	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 5 4 4—20—39	
D. Van Aringe, Co. K	2 4 3 4 3—16	3 2 4 4 3—16—32	
E. M. Hall, Co. F	4 0 3 4 4—15	4 4 4 4 3—19—34	
H. B. Huylman, Co. B	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 3 5 3 4—19—36	
A. Tietjen, Co. B	3 3 5 3 4—18	0 4 3 4 5—16—24	
S. Marchant, Co. B	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 5 4 5—20—36	
W. H. Appleton, Co. A	4 3 2 4 4—17	3 3 5 4 3—18—35	
H. U. Hart, Co. F	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 4 3 3 4—17—34	
W. L. Flanagan, Co. G	3 3 2 3 3—15	5 4 0 3 4—16—31	

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

First Sergt. J. M. Waldron, Co. I	4 3 2 4 3—16	3 2 3 4 4—16—32
J. Siegmann, Co. D	2 3 4 4 3—16	5 4 3 2 2—16—32
J. Roth, Co. A	4 3 5 5 3—19	4 4 3 3 4—18—37
C. Stockton, Co. F	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 3 4 4 4—18—37
T. D. Benton, Co. I	4 2 3 3 4—16	4 3 4 0 4—15—31
R. Schlesinger, Co. D	4 5 4 3 0—16	5 3 4 3 3—18—34
J. Welling, Co. G	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 4 3 3 3—17—32
E. W. Henry, Co. A	4 3 3 3 2—16	2 3 3 4 3—15—31
T. Hofer, Co. D	4 4 4 4 2—18	4 4 4 0 0—16—34
W. H. Bergen, Co. A	3 5 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 3 4—17—36
C. Bergen, Co. A	0 4 4 4 3—16	4 3 3 3 3—16—32
H. Weber, Co. I	3 3 0 4 5—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30
L. Davidson, Co. B	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 2 3 4—16—32

NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. D. Connelly, Co. C	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 2 4 4—16—36
J. E. Cavanagh, Co. A	4 3 5 4 3—19	3 4 4 3 3—17—36
T. Hanlon, Co. C	4 4 2 4 4—18	0 3 5 4 3—15—33
C. Thompson, Co. E	3 4 4 4 2—18	4 3 2 4 3—16—34
E. A. Gallagher, Co. C	4 2 4 3 2—15	3 4 3 3 3—16—31
H. Riems, H. C.	4 4 4 2 2—18	2 4 3 3 5—17—35
Fred Cohen, H. C.	3 4 2 2 4—17	5 3 4 4 0—16—33
W. Graham, H. C.	3 4 3 3 4—18	3 4 0 5 4—16—34
C. F. Lyons, Co. A	4 3 4 2 3—17	4 3 3 2 4—16—33
C. R. Bogart, Co. D	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 4 3 2 3—16—34
W. Fitzpatrick, Co. G	3 2 4 4 3—16	2 4 3 5 2—16—32
A. Mulqueen, Co. D	4 0 4 4 5—17	3 4 3 2 4—16—33

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

E. James, Co. F	2 3 4 4 3—16	3 3 4 4 5—17—33
M. Whelan, Co. B	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 4 4 3 4—19—37
A. Newell, Co. C	4 4 2 3 3—15	3 5 4 4 3—19—34
J. Gibson, Co. C	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 4 3 4 4—19—40
W. R. Corrie, Co. C	4 0 4 4 4—16	3 4 5 5 3—20—36
W. Vaughan, Co. K	2 4 5 3 4—18	2 4 4 5 4—19—37
H. J. Keats, Co. C	4 0 4 4 4—18	4 4 5 3 3—19—34
D. Roth, Co. B	4 3 4 3 2—15	2 3 4 5 5—21—36
R. Parkinson, Co. C	5 0 4 2 4—15	3 0 4 3 5—15—30
J. M. Deegan, Co. C	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 4 3 3—17—37
C. J. McKevitt, Co. C	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 3 3 3 3—15—33
F. V. Hanson, Co. H	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 3 4 3 3—16—34
J. F. Callanan, Co. C	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 5 0 4 2—16—32
C. Messinger, Co. G	4 3 4 2 4—17	4 3 5 2 4—19—36
G. H. Galhold, Co. E	4 3 4 3 2—16	4 3 4 2 2—15—31
M. McGrann, Co. C	4 4 4 3 0—15	3 0 4 4 4—15—30
J. J. Eagan, Co. E	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 2 3 4—16—32
J. Cryan, Co. F	4 4 4 0 3—15	5 3 3 0 4—16—31
Sergt. G. Flowers, Co. H	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 3 3 2—16—32
Sergt. D. W. Sands, Co. B	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 4 5 2—18—35
A. Basdikfan, Co. B	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 3 4 3—17—33
O. Tranrig, Co. G	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 3 4 2 2—16—32
A. Delaney, Co. I	3 3 3 3 3—15	0 4 5 4 4—17—32
C. Russell, Co. K	4 4 4 5 0—17	3 4 3 5 3—18—35
C. Sweeten, Co. C	3 5 5 4 0—17	4 4 0 4 4—16—33
K. J. Ennis, Co. C	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 4 4 4—19—37
D. Cary, Co. C	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 3 4 2—16—32
J. J. Cunningham, Co. C	4 3 4 3 2—16	3 4 4 3 3—17—33
C. M. Haller, Co. G	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 4 3 5 3—19—36
J. Richardson, Co. G	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 2 3 4 2—15—33

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

H. J. McFarland, Co. G	3 3 5 0 5—16	4 5 4 5 4—22—38
C. Brockman, Co. E	2 4 0 4 5—15	2 4 3 5 4—18—33
W. J. Kerr, Co. M	3 4 3 3 2—15	3 3 4 3 4—17—32
C. P. Osborne, Co. M	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 0 3—17—33
L. P. Scott, Co. K	4 3 2 2 5—16	3 4 5 4 0—16—32
J. F. Shumacher, Co. C	5 4 4 3 3—19	3 3 3 3 3—15—34
C. W. Otte, Co. H	2 3 5 3 3—16	4 4 3 4 4—19—35
Q. M. Sergt. A. Lundberg, Co. E	4 5 3 2 5—19	3 3 2 4 2—15—34
W. Mansan, Co. M	3 3 4 3 4—17	2 4 4 3 3—17—34
C. W. Wolfert, Co. M	4 3 4 3 5—19	4 4 2 4 4—17—36
D. Stewart, Co. G	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 4 3 4 3—18—34
D. F. Luke, Co. G	4 0 3 4 4—15	3 4 5 3 3—18—33
H. J. Konter, Co. I	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 3 5 4 2—16—36
A. P. Godley, Co. M	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 3 4 2—16—35
G. W. McCullum, Co. B	4 5 3 3 4—19	3 4 3 4 2—16—35
E. T. Harris, Co. H	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 0 4 5 4—16—34
H. C. Hibbe, Co. M	3 3 4 4 3—17	3 3 3 4 4—17—34
Corp. H. M. Cogar, Co. E	3 5 4 2 4—18	3 4 3 3 2—15—33

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

A. F. Kenmore, Co. A	4 0 4 4 5—17	3 3 3 3 5—15—32
J. St. Clair, Co. A	4 4 2 4 4—18	0 5 5 5 3—18—36
C. Schoeneck, Co. A	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 4 2 3 3—16—33
O. Holm, Co. G	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 2 4 3 4—16—33
R. C. Peterson, Co. G	3 2 4 2 4—15	3 4 3 3 3—16—31
W. Erickson, Co. G	3 2 4 4 5—18	4 3 3 4 4—18—36
D. C. Beatty, Co. B	4 0 4 4 5—17	4 3 3 2 3—15—32
W. J. Church, Co. L	3 4 5 2 4—18	3 4 3 4 3—17—35
G. Romano, Co. F	2 3 4 4 3—16	3 0 5 4 3—16—32
H. Hues, Co. C	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 4 3 4 2—16—31
J. T. Tompkins, Co. C	2 3 4 4 4—17	4 2 3 3 3—15—32
C. Clausen, Co. G	3 4 4 0 4—15	4 3 3 4 4—18—33
A. Dahl, Co. G	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 4 0 4—15—31
M. G. Gildersleeve, Co. C	2 4 3 2 5—16	3 3 4 3 3—16—32
Corp. F. B. Brown, Co. F	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 3 3 5 0—15—34
Corp. J. H. Toone, Co. F	4 4 4 4 2—18	3 3 3 4 3—16—34
L. Smith, Co. A	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 2 2—15—34
A. E. Schlenker, Co. M	3 3 5 4 5—20	4 3 3 2 3—15—35
W. E. Russell, Co. A	4 3 3 4 2—16	8 3 4 3 4—17—33
Corp. E. J. Ryan, Co. A	4 2 4 0 5—15	4 4 5 4 5—22—37
W. J. Walton, Co. C	4 0 4 5 2—15	0 3 4 4 5—16—31
S. Pallisi, Co. A	4 3 4 4 2—17	3 4 3 3 2—15—32
Sergt. C. V. Stevens, Co. M	3 5 3 5 3—19	4 3 3 4 4—18—37
C. C. Henderson, Co. F	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 4 3 3 4—18—35
C. C. Beck, Co. C	4 2 4 3 4—17	3 5 3 3 4—18—35
R. Bungardt, Co. C	3 3 4 3 3—17	4 4 4 2 2—16—33
Sergt. D. C. Thorn, Co. C	2 4 3 4 4—17	4 4 3 2 2—15—32
A. Clements, Co. A	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 4 3 3 2—16—33
F. Vincent, Co. M	2 3 3 4 4—16	3 4 3 2 3—15—31
J. E. White, Co. A	4 4 2 5 0—15	4 3 4 4 4—19—34

E. C. Baldwin, Co. C	3 2 3 5 4—17	3 3 4 4 4—18—35
Corp. H. Hultzen, Co. G	3 4 4 4 2—17	4 4 3 2 3—16—33
C. Roy, Co. D	3 4 4 4 4—19	5 5 4 3 3—20—39
D. A. Steinbach, Co. A	5 3 4 0 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30
E. Langton, Co. I	4 3 3 4 4—15	5 5 4 4 4—22—37
F. A. Gatto, Co. A	3 4 3 4 3—18	4 3 4 3 3—17—35
J. Dunn, Co. A	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 2 3 4—16—31
J. G. Graveson, Co. A	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 4 4 4 4—19—37
W. S. Johnston, Co. A	4 4 2 3 2—15	2 4 4 4 2—16—31
O. Janson, Co. G	4 0 4 5 3—16	4 2 3 3 4—16—31
G. Cochrane, Co. D	4 4 2 2 3—15	3 4 4 3 4—18—33
Sergt. F. T. Donlon, Co. A	3 4 4 4 5—15	4 5 2 4 2—17—32
J. Radecke, Co. C	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 3 5 0—15—33
D. McKensie, Co. C	3 4 3 2 4—16	4 3 3 4 2—16—32
M. Berman, Co. M	0 2 3 5 5—15	4 3 2 2 4—15—30
C. E. Davidson, Co. C	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 3 5 4 2—17—35
C. B. Miller, Co. C	4 3 3 4 3—17	2 5 3 4 3—17—34
J. E. Harkins, Co. B	4 5 3 0 3—15	3 6 3 3 4—17—32
G. Bosquest, Co. G	5 4 4 3 3—17	2 5 5 4 4—20—37
G. Buana, Co. G	4 2 3 4 4—17	3 4 4 3 3—17—34
A. Hill, Co. M	3 3 3 2 4—15	2 3 4 4 5—18—33
F. X. Hess, Co. C	4 5 4 0 4—17	4 3 2 4 4—17—34
A. J. McMahon, Co. C	3 4 2 4 4—17	4 3 4 3 3—17—34
M. J. McNamara, Co. C	5 2 2 3 5—17	4 3 4 2 3—16—33
H. Beshlin, Co. C	4 4 4 0 3—15	3 3 4 3 3—16—31

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

H. F. Bario, Co. C	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 2 2 4 4—16—35
W. L. Collins, Co. B	3 2 2 4 4—15	4 2 4 3 3—16—31
H. Miner, Co. B	2 4 3 3 4—16	4 3 2 4 2—15—31
W. H. Vantassell, Co. D	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 3 3 4 4—17—32
H. G. Christianson, Co. D	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 4 5—19—36
Cp. D. Kline, Co. I	4 2 4 4 3—17	4 4 3 3 4—18—35
Sgt. H. S. J. Flynn, Co. B	4 4 5 3 4—20	5 5 4 4 3—21—41
A. E. Cotterill, Co. A	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 3 2 2 5—15—33
J. F. Friebele, Co. E	4 3 2 3 3—15	4 2 5 4 3—18—33
W. F. Bosley, Co. D	3 3 2 2 4—16	3 2 4 3 3—15—31
G. W. Rulison, Co. I	3 3 5 5 5—21	5 5 3 4 4—19—40
J. Mc. Cox, Co. C	4 4 2 2 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17—33
A. Johnston, Co. F	4 4 2 5 4—19	3 3 3 3 3—15—34
I. M. Wisner, Co. A	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 3 2 4 3—15—32
C. Rilling, Co. B	4 2 4 3 4—17	2 2 8 5 3—15—32
C. A. Webb, Co. D	2 4 4 4 3—17	4 5 2 2 2—15—32
J. B. Reed, Co. D	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 4 5—19—36
G. Granstedt, Co. K	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 3 4 3 2—16—34
M. B. Mendell, Co. I	5 3 2 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16—32
M. B. Wallace, Co. D	3 3 3 4 4—17	2 3 3 3 4—15—32
H. H. Logue, Co. E	5 4 3 4 0—16	4 4 3 3 2—16—32
F. F. Straub, Co. D	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 5 4 2 3—18—37
J. B. Ducheimer, Co. E	4 4 4 5 4—21	2 4 3 4 4—17—38

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

J. A. Shields, Jr., Co. A	4 4 4 3 2—17	3 4 4 3 2—16—33
H. W. Sherrill, Co. C	4 2 2 4 4—16	4 4 3 3 4—18—34
J. J. Benton, Co. D	2 3 4 4 5—18	4 4 4 4 2—18—36
I. S. Watkins, Co. K	4 5 3 3 4—19	4 4 4 5—21—40
A. G. Hicks, Co. D	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 3 2—16—32
J. R. McCann, Co. I	0 2 4 4 5—15	4 2 4 5 3—18—33
W. J. Bryant, Co. D	3 4 5 0 4—16	3 4 4 4 4—19—35
G. H. Smith, Co. A	2 2 5 5 4—18	4 4 2 2 2—16—34
W. H. Inman, Co. E	3 5 3 4 5—18	4 4 3 4 4—19—37
W. H. Bowers, Co. E	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 2 5 5 3—17—34
Corp. H. M. Shattuck, Co. E	3 3 2 4 4—16	3 3 4 4 2—16—32
C. R. Coffin, Co. C	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 5 2 5 4—19—35
L. S. Emerson, Co. A	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 3 3 4—18—34
F. C. Wagner, Co. D	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 5 3 3 3—18—36
G. B. Woodhull, Co. A	0 3 5 4 4—16	3 3 4 4 4—18—34
F. A. Smith, Co. H	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 2 3 4 3—16—32
F. A. Hendricks, Co. G	4 2 0 4 5—16	4 3 4 2 4—17—33
R. R. Dutcher, Co. G	5 3 4 4 5—21	0 4 5 5 5—19—40
N. E. Flandran, Co. A	0 4 4 4 4—16	3 4 5 5 5—22—38
C. C. Swinnard, Co. A	4 3 5 0 5—17	3 5 4 4 2—18—35
J. H. Burgess, Co. A	2 4 3 4 3—16	4 4 4 3 4—19—35
C. B. Nicholsen, Co. A	4 4 3 0 4—15	5 0 3 4 4—16—31
W. E. Steinback, 1st, Co. A	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 4 3—17—34
E. T. Vanderpoel, Co. G	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 3 3 4 3—17—34
J. R. Curley, Co. A	0 5 2 3 5—15	3 3 3 2 4—15—30
E. T. Vanderpoel, Co. G	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 3 3 4 3—17—34
A. B. Banks, Co. G	4 5 2 4 2—17	3 4 3 3 3—16—33
G. E. Steinback, Co. A	3 4 8 3 3—16	3 3 4 3 4—17—33
K. B. McMicken, Co. A	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 3 3 3 4—17—36
A. C. Clark, Co. G	4 0 4 3 4—16	4 4 0 4 5—17—33
L. I. Templeton, Co. C	4 4 2 3 4—17	5 3 4 3 0—15—32
H. Vantassell, Co. D	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 5 4 4 3—19—37
M. Herbert, Co. K	4 0 5 4 3—16	4 0 4 4 4—16—32
G. Schofield, Co. C	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 0 3 4 4—15—31
Sergt. L. A. Tyler, Co. C	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 4 4 4 3—18—35
Sergt. Major E. Person, Co. K	3 2 4 4 4—17	3 4 4 4 3—18—35
S. L. Tuttle, Co. B	4 0 3 4 4—15	0 4 4 4 3—16—30
B. J. Hitchings, Co. B	3 2 3 4 2—15	4 2 4 2 3—15—30
C. Litchfield, Co. A	4 3 3 4 2—16	4 3 4 4 4—19—35
W. F. Engs, Co. A	4 5 3 3 2—17	3 4 4 0 4—15—32
S. J. Colins, Co. A	4 4 5 0 2—15	5 3 3 3 3—17—32
R. G. Burlingame, Co. G	4 4 3 4 0—15	4 3 4 3 5—19—34
C. W. Sexton, Co. A	0 3 4 4 4—15	2 5 0 4 4—15—30
Corp. J. H. Von Glahn, Jr., Co. K	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 3 4 2 4—17—35
W. F. Hillman, Co. K	4 4 4 3 2—18	4 4 4 4 4—20—38
H. H. Brown, Co. G	2 4 3 3 5—15	4 2 3 3 3—15—30
H. F. Menten, Co. G	0 3 3 5 4—15	4 2 3 3 3—15—30
W. B. Harris, Co. B	0 4 4 4 4—16	4 3 4 3 4—18—34
F. B. Weller, Co. C	4 2 4 2 4—16	3 3 4 3 3—16—32
A. F. Becker, Co. C	4 2 4 2 4—16	3 3 3 3 4—16—32
Davenport, Co. H	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 3 2—15—31
S. Blanton, Co. G	4 2 4 4 5—19	3 3 4 3 4—17—36
E. C. Tucker, Co. D	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 3 2 3 3—15—31
Jas. Shevlin, Co. G	3 3 3 4 2—16	5 4 3 2 2—16—32
M. N. Leibman, Co. I	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 3 3 4 2—15—33
J. F. Langan, Co. I	4 3 4 4 4—19	6 3 5 4 5—22—41

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

C. L. Franck, Co. D	4 4 4 3 5—20	4 2 2 3 4—15—35
E. M. Gourlay, Co. K	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 4 2 2—15—33
T. W. Hickey, Co. K	4 3 4 5 3—19	3 3 4 4 4—18—37
J. J. Meehan, Co. G	3 4 5 3 2—18	4 4 3 0 4—15—33
F. Renton, Co. G	4 3 2 3 3—15	4 3 3 2 3—15—30
E. A. Kreuscher, Co. B	0 2 3 5 5—15	3 4 4 2 3—16—31
Corp. F. E. Clemett, Co. K	4 4 4 3 3—17	4 2 3 4 4—17—34
H. P. Sykes, Co. D	2 2 4 5 2—15	3 3 4 3 3—16—31
E. Wetzel, Co. D	4 5 3 4 3—19	4 0 5 4 4—17—36
W. C. Phipps, Co. G	4 3 2 4 3—16	3 3 3 4 4—17—33
J. Wittke, Co. I	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 4 5 3 0—16—33
R. Duryea, Co. I	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 4 3 4 3—18—36
Corp. T. F. Olmstead, Co. E	3 4 3 3 3—16	5 5 5 0 5—20—36
L. Pelletaer, Co. G	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 5 2 4 4—18—34
H. J. Willard, Co. E	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 4—17—32
F. Mayser, Co. K	3 3 3 5 4—16	3 4 2 3 4—16—32
J. M. Drummand, Co. E	4 5 3 4 5—23	4 4 4 5 5—22—45

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

W. H. Williams, Div. 2	4 4 3 4 2—17	4 4 4 4 4—20—37
F. V. Fisher, Div. 2	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 4—16—32
W. B. Parson, Div. 2	3 4 3 3 2—15	4 3 3 3 3—16—31
C. A. Beyth, Jr., Div. 2	3 3 4 4 2—16	4 3 4 2 4—18—34
H. G. Bartal, Div. 2	4 4 2 3 3—16	4 4 4 5 0—17—33
L. S. Josephthal, Div. 4	4 4 4 2 2—16	3 4 4 3 3—17—33
B. M. G. Lawyer, Div. 4	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 2 2 4 3—15—33
W. A. De Witt, Div. 2	0 4 4 4 4—16	3 2 4 3 4—17—33
T. F. Davies, Div. 4	3 3 3 3 3—15	5 3 3 3 3—17—32

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

H. F. Sharp, Div. 2	3 2 3 4 4—16	4 2 5 3 3—17—33
B. E. Teale, Div. 1	3 4 3 4 3—17	2 4 3 3 3—15—32
E. P. Weaver, Div. 1	4 6 3 4 4—18	4 3 4 3 3—18—36

FIRST REGIMENT—FOURTH SEPARATE.

Corp. T. Rothing, Co. A	4 3 3 2 4—16	2 4 2 4 4—16—32
F. A. Chadvoyne, Co. A	4 3 3 4 4—18	2 3 4 4 3—17—35

TROOP C.

E. H. M. Roehr	5 3 0 4 4—16	3 4 4 2 3—16—32
F. B. Church	0 3 4 4 4—15	3 3 4 3 3—16—31
F. L. Johanns	4 5 4 3 5—21	4 4 3 2 3—16—37
J. B. Leavy	4 4 2 3 3—16	4 4 3 3 4—17—33
H. La Francois	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 5 0 4 3—16—32
Corp. R. H. Wilson	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 4 3 2 3—16—33
E. A. Tauchert	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 4 3 3—17—32
C. W. Wilson	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 4 3 2—17—33
H. J. McLeer	3 3 3 4 3—16	5 5 3 3 4—20—36
R. B. Thaler	3 4 4 4 2—17	4 4 0 2 5—15—32
Corp. J. J. O'Brien	2 2 3 4 4—15	3 2 3 4 3—15—30
W. H. Markland	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 4 2—16—35
Farrier C. M. Smith	3 4 2 3 5—17	3 3 3 2 4—15—32
L. E. White	3 4 3 3 2—15	4 0 5 4 4—17—32

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

F. J. Blumberg	3 3 4 5 4—19	2 5 3 4 3—17—36
W. J. Donaldson	3 3 4 4 4—19	3 4 4 3 3—17—36
A. De Binckelain	4 4 4 0 4—16	4 5 3 2 2—16—32
W. De Binckelain	4 3 4 5 5—21	2 4 5 3 3—17—38

Pistols.

	50 yds.	75 yds.	Total.
Capt. B. R. Scheff, 23d Regt.	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 3 3 4 4—18—39	
Major C. H. Denton, staff	4 0 2 4 5—15	2 4 3 2 4—15—30	
Sup. Major Maxfield	0 3 5 4 4—16	4 4 4 3 0—15—31	
Lieut. J. Chambers, sup.	0 4 4 4 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30	
Capt. J. R. Foley, 09th Regt. staff	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 2 4 5 3—17—33	
G. Eackmann, 1st Bat.	3 0 5 3 4—15	4 3 4 3 4—18—33	
N. G. Ulio, 2d Sig. Corps	4 4 4 4 0—16	2 3 3 4 4—16—32	
Corp. M. Leggett, 2d Sig. Corps	4 4 4 4 3—19	5 2 4 4 3—17—36	
S. Elkan

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT AND UNDER DIRECTION OF HENRY THOMPSON, ESQ., REFEREE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1901,
at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

113 GREENE ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 93D ST., N. E. COR., 1 LOT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 675 FT. N. 122D ST., 2 LOTS.

115TH ST., N. S., 100 FT. EAST OF B'WAY. 9 LOTS. 225x100.11.

MANHATTAN AV. AND 108TH ST., S. E. COR., 7 LOTS. 170x100.11.

233 AND 235 W. 125TH ST. THROUGH TO 232 AND 234 WEST 126TH ST. 50x109.10.

BRADHURST AV. AND 150TH ST., S. E. COR., 1 LOT.

EDGECOMBE AV., from 166th to 167th ST. LARGE PLOT. 6 LOTS.

60TH ST., 250 FT. E. of 1ST AV., 187x100.5x59, irregular.

Maps from Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or HENRY BRILL, Pltff's Att'y, 220 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'eer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Choice and Valuable Property,
CONSISTING OF
5-story brick and frame building containing 4 stores, offices, and theatre.
Nos. 903, 904, 905 & 906 Broadway, between 2d and 3d Aves., LONG I R NCH, NEW JERSEY
75 per cent. may remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 4½ per cent.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

James L. Brumley
AUCTIONEER
EXECUTORS' SALE,
To close the estate of Winant W. Bennet, deceased, by order of Van Brunt Bergen and H. B. Hubbard, executors,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.,
313 VALUABLE LOTS
ON
Bay Ridge Parkway or Shore Road, Narrows Ave., First Ave., Bay Ridge Ave., Mackay Place, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 75th and 76th Sts.
Also two 2-story basement and attic frame dwellings on south side of Bay Ridge ave., between First and Narrows aves.
This is the first opportunity ever offered to secure property at auction on the Shore Road.
Look at property before day of sale.
MY AGENT WILL BE AT 72D ST. AND SHORE ROAD ON THE AFTERNOONS OF OCT. 27 AND 29.
70 per cent. of the purchase money May Remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.
For maps and particulars apply to Messrs. HUBBARD & RUSHMORE, Attorneys, 26th Court St., or JAS. L. BRUMLEY, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCT'R,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1901.
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
Under the direction of WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Esq., Referee,
137 DUANE ST.,
Bet. West Broadway & Church St., three-story-and-cellar brick building, covering lot, size, 25x75.
139 DUANE ST.,
Bet. West Broadway & Church St., running through to
62, 64 & 66 THOMAS ST.
139 DUANE ST.—Five-story and cellar brick and iron front building, covering lot 25x75.
62, 64, AND 66 THOMAS ST.—Five-story and basement brick and iron front building, covering plot 75x100.
49 LEONARD ST.,
BET. WEST BROADWAY & CHURCH ST., five-story and cellar brick and stone front building, covering plot 37.8x101.
489, 491 & 493 BROOME ST.,
BET. WEST BROADWAY & WOOSTER ST., five-story and cellar brick, stone, and iron front building, covering plot 62.8x96.2x25.2x9.5x16.6x21.8x21x34.11.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Esq., Att'y for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty St., New York City.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, October 29, 1901,
A VALUABLE PLOT,
360 & 362 WASHINGTON ST.,
BETWEEN FRANKLIN & NORTH MOORE STS., consisting of valuable plot of ground, 44x75 ft., with old 2½ and 3 story brick buildings thereon.
90 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 4½%.
ALBERT J. APPELL, Esq., Att'y, 90 West Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31,
S. E. Cor. Hawkstone & Walnut Sts., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE AND BELMONT ST., BOROUGH OF BRONX, N. Y. CITY,
Valuable plot containing four lots; two-story frame dwelling and frame stable; size of plot 100x100.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, November 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
14 West 69th St.,
four-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone high-stoop Dwelling, with two-story-and-basement dining-room extension; hardwood floors and hardwood trimmed throughout; tiled bathrooms; containing 16 large rooms and three bathrooms; size of lot, 25x100.5.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, November 12, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
2,754 Third Avenue,
three-story brick Apartment, with store; size of lot, 28½x97.7x25x84.7.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ARLINGTON.
35 minutes from New York City Hall; splendid train service; 2 very handsome colonial cottages; cut stone and shingle finished; up-to-date improvements; restricted property; no more assessments; flag walks and electric lights; 5 minutes to depot; price, $3,700 and $3,400; small monthly payments; send for photos. Salmond Bros., Builders, Prospect Place, Arlington, N. J.

DON'T BE PIGEON-HOLED
in a flat all your life; get out in the country, where there is sunshine, air, and elbow room; buy now and get ready for Spring in garden and poultry yard; will sell my place of about ten acres, 8-room house, barn, poultry house, orchard, &c., for $4,900; mortgage, $1,200. S. G. Putnam, Oradell, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 131 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$25 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments of 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

100-acre farm, North Branch, N. J., on N. J. C. R., for cash or exchange N. Y. City property. Particulars, J. W. Hamann, 2 Gt. Jones St.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

C. W. LUYSTER
OFFERS FOR SALE:
39 WEST 86TH STREET,
An American Basement Dwelling,
32½ FEET WIDE.
Six stories high, with extension, including fifth story. Equal in construction and fineness of finish to any house on the market.
Automatic Electric Elevator and Every Modern Convenience.
JUST COMPLETED and OPEN FOR INSPECTION
West 86th St. is under the control of the Park Department and is one of the finest residential streets on the West Side.
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS. OFFICE, 35 NASSAU ST.

NEW HOUSES ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
COR. 106TH STREET.
P. M. STEWART and H. IVES SMITH are now finishing five splendid residences at the southeast corner of 106th St. and Riverside Drive.
These residences are equal in every respect to the high class houses on upper east side, and are situated on the highest point of the most exclusive section of Riverside Drive.
So far as natural advantages of this locality are concerned, the Riverside section is in every way superior to any other residential part of the city, in natural formation, in elevation, in perspective and outlook, and in accessibility to good driveways, the attractions are unrivaled. Another consideration is that property is very much cheaper here than in the Fifth Avenue residential section, and the building of the underground road, with a station at 104th St. and Broadway, has already marked the beginning of a revival of interest in this locality that promises to eclipse anything that has heretofore transpired in the real estate development of New York. For further particulars and prices, etc., apply to
STEWART & SMITH,
2291 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WATER FRONT ON THE EAST River, with water rights, about forty lots of upland with buildings, for sale, or to lease for a term of years. Apply to WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

$5,750 Cash and $12,000 Mortgage will buy 5-story two-family flat; great bargain. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

BIG BARGAIN.
3-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE.
Open plumbing, modern improvements, newly decorated at cost of $2,000, 20x100, for $8,500; 1st house off Madison Av. 42 East 137th St.

Superb three-story, basement, 16-foot house on Madison Av., near this office; interior decorations; gas fixtures. Cost over $40,000. Price, $25,500; includes rugs, curtains, and other valuable chattels. Grand house. Bargain. Ernest Tribelhorn, Madison Av., corner 91st St.

3d Av., near 176th St.—54x200; two fronts; Bathgate and 3d Ave.; two small houses; small amount of cash required, or trade for something free and clear; equity $5,000. Apply to Harry Overington, owner, 144th St. and 3d Av.

Amsterdam Av. corner; well-rented flat; exchange considered. Chas. H. Easton & Co., Tel. 795—38. 116 West 42d St.

43D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A 25-foot 5-story 4-family tenement; rented $1,700; must sell to close estate; mortgage, $10,000; price, $15,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

For builder;
St. Nicholas Av. block front; fine site for apartment hotel.
Chas. H. Easton & Co.,
Tel. 795—38. 116 West 42d St.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
on Lexington Av., between 92d and 93d Sts., five 3-story private dwellings, 84.3x70. Chas. D. Smith, Executor, 8 and 10 White St.

FOR SALE—Three-family frame House, 35 feet wide, two full lots, $18,750; terms easy; lots worth that alone. LOUIS BECKER, 2,003 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner 159th St. Telephone 87 Highbridge.

113th St., 523-531 West.—Five new 20-foot American basement 4½-story private dwellings; all modern improvements; restricted block; reasonable prices. Inquire on premises or James Bradley, 86th St. and Broadway.

Madison Av., corner, near 106th St.—Private house; $1,000 cash; balance, easy terms to suit purchaser; price low. Harry Overington, 144th St. and 3d Av.

Amsterdam Av., corner, near 125th St.—Five-story with stores, 16 rooms on a floor, in fine condition; no vacancies; must be sold to close estate. William M. Ryan, 149 Broadway.

Desirable up-to-date business building on 20th St., near Broadway; will sell very cheap; reasonable terms; get particulars. R. H. JONES, 111 5th Av., New York City.

Attention! Actual bargain; $1,500 cash, beautiful new 5-story 26-foot double flat, fully rented; fine location; price, $18,500; rental, $2,200. Rezer, 156 Broadway.

59th St., West.—Five-story modern double tenement; rents, $1,747; asking $14,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have several private houses, near 5th Av., above 34th St.; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A high-class fully rented up-to-date apartment property, near Union Square; great bargain. R. H. JONES, 111 5th Av., New York City.

ATTRACTIVE private house, Washington Place, near Washington Square, 22x90; asking $20,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive four-story English basement, 4 East 37th; perfect order; rent, $4,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $2,000 cash required; five-story double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive large four-story house, 58th St., near Madison Av.; asking $35,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $17,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

I have a large amount of money to loan at 4½ per cent. in large and small amounts. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Four vacant lots, 25th St., 1st Av., and East River. Duffy & Sons, 436 East 26th St.

Bronx

SIX MOST CHARMINGLY
and, exquisitely arranged interior brick and granite detached private dwellings, in the Bronx Borough, at Clinton Av. and 175th St., containing all improvements, within four minutes of "L" road station and trolley cars; choice neighborhood; only $1,500 cash required; caretaker on premises Saturdays and Sundays from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. This property can now be had at a sacrifice as owner wants to build more of similar character. During week days call at Bronx Land-Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av., for further particulars.

BARGAINS IN BRONX LOTS.
Webster Av. & 183d St., 7 lots, each....$3,500.00
Tremont Av. & So. Boulevard, 2 lots, each. 5,000.00
Webster & Wendover Avs., 6 lots, each.. 4,000.00
J. J. QUINN, 680 Melrose Av.

Owner of plot cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance, $5 monthly; will pay agents 20 per cent. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

Owner will sacrifice 3-family house; good condition; all assessments paid; no reasonable offer refused. Kronenberger, 1,353 Boston Road, near 170th St. Open Sundays.

$4,600 Bronx two-family house, 13 rooms, all improvements; easy terms; bargain. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th.

Snap.—Excellent plot, Brook Av., corner 171st; 100x39; $9,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Desirable lot, corner Washington Av. and 171st St.; $3,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Triple flat, 135th St., near Brook Av.; asking $15,750; rent, $1,920.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Desirable plot, 168x100, Fulton Av., near Wendover; $9,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant 20-family cold water flat; improvements; brick and brownstone; estate to be settled. Walter Whewell, 686 East 177th St.

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly covers principal, interest. Bronx Co., 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Elegant detached 2-family house; all improvements; 179th St.; full lot; $4,300.00. Baechler, 1,541 Tremont Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"A MODERN TOWN HOUSE,"
A little book descriptive of the five-story American Basement Residence just completed by us at
NO. 32 EAST 51ST STREET,
will be sent on application to
CHARLES BRENDON & COMPANY
Architects and Owners,
109 WEST 42D STREET.

DESIRABLE houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive; near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, West 51st St.; asking $21,000; rents, $2,024.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—FIVE-STORY DOUBLE TENEMENT, East 26th St.; asking $24,500; rents, $2,945. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

DEY ST. BUILDING, connected with and forming a T with property on Greenwich, for sale. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

A four-story, high-stoop dwelling; 25th St., near Broadway; lot 25x100; price less than $50,000. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Five vacant lots, 25th St., near 1st Av., suitable for storage, factory, or stable. P. H. Duffy & Sons, 436 East 26th.

Queens Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES.
Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land Values advancing.
Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Tunnel under East River.
Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough.
New York freight rates established.
Write if you can't call,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

JOHN A. DAVIES
RICHMOND HILL.
High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

RICHMOND HILL.
Pretty cottages; desirable location; convenient to cars; 6 rooms, bath, and large attic; plot 41.8x100; all improvements; price, $3,200; easy terms; can be seen Sundays. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica and Briggs Aves., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down; must sell. Jewell, 39 East 42d St., Manhattan.

At Flushing, new ten-room cottage; gas, electric light, open plumbing, filled walls; $6,500; easy terms; rent, $50. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Big Bargain—7-room house, new improvements, $200 cash, $10 monthly; fare 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE.—Gentleman's farm; one hour from N. Y. City by C. R. R. of N. J.; close by growing town; no malaria; good society; about 140 acres, mostly in grass; this year's first crop, 235 large two-horse wagonloads of hay; second crop, 100 large two-horse wagonloads of hay; home market; modern buildings, chance for speculation in building for owner having taken up his residence in Europe; will sell this place below value. For circular, address owner, Frederick Loeser, Personal, Brooklyn, N. Y. R. E. agents please inclose their card.

Ideal Winter Residence.—Beautiful country place, richly furnished, delightful community; within hour Madison Square or Wall St.; 20 large, sunny rooms; wood fireplaces; steam heat; all improvements; fine stables; to let or for sale; bargain; superb scenery, golfing, fine drives; no dust or noise; good schools. Address Sacrifice, F Box 133 Times.

Shore frontage, 20 acres, upward; elevated, wooded; Connecticut; within hour; choice for shore country seat, hotel, or subdivision. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty St.

Florida Hotel or Sanitarium for sale; 60 guests' rooms, furnished; all conveniences; delightful location for either business; absolutely healthy. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Any gentleman desiring to purchase one of the finest country seats on south side Long Island can learn particulars by addressing Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

DELAWARE REAL ESTATE AGENCY—Farms, miscellaneous properties; all prices; catalogue; write. Thomas R. Wilson, Milton, Delaware. Licensed.

Bargain.—90 acres, Wallkill, N. Y.; good locality for boarding house and golf; spring water; five minutes from station. Christel, 227 West 131st.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS:
Your attention is called to the following new law, which went into effect September 1st, 1901; "In cities of the first and second class, 'any person who shall offer for sale any real property without the written authority of the owner of such property, or his attorney in fact, appointed in writing, or of a person who has made a written contract for the purchase of such property with the owner thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.'
Property placed on my books can have the advantage and assistance of the Board of Brokers' eighty members.
WM. HENRY FOLSOM,
Agent, Broker, Appraiser,
No. 14 West 29th St.

WANTED—PLOT
50x100,
Suitable for an Apartment Hotel.
Between 23d and 59th Sts., 4th Ave. and Broadway.
APPLY
A. P. KIRKLAND, 55 Liberty St.

WANTED, FOR CASH PURCHASER, private dwelling about 15 feet wide, between 60th and 72d Sts., Madison and Park Ave. WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED, FOR CASH, PURCHASER, large private dwelling, between Central Park West and Columbus Av., on 72d, 77th, or 81st St. WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED, FOR CASH PURCHASER, large private dwelling, between 60th and 72d Sts., Madison and Park Ave. WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED, TO BUY.
Single flat, choice neighborhood and inviting entrance. LOUIS BECKER, 2,003 Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner 159th Street. Telephone 87 Highbridge. No agents.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 72d; principals only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Good investments in New York City real estate. B. A. Ulrich & Sons, 95 Nassau St., Room 703, N. Y., or 108 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Have clients waiting for houses in all parts of city and country; owners send description. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Richmond Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—To close estate, 20-acre country seat, Manor Road, near Ocean Terrace, Staten Island; 14-room modern dwelling, with improvements, barn, fruit, shade trees; five minutes' walk from Midland trolley; fifty minutes from Battery; ten-cent fare; ripe for subdivision in building lots. Apply for permit or descriptive circular, Cornelius Koiff, 50 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
Borough Park Houses.
Have every improvement, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathroom, porcelain tub, hardwood finish, beautifully decorated. These houses were built before the advance in materials, and can be bought at the old prices; small cash payment, balance same as rent.
Take a trip to Borough Park and secure lots now before the advance that must come soon. Easy terms. Monthly payments if desired.
BOROUGH PARK CO.,
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, PRES.,
49th St. and 12th Av., Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, N. Y. 22 Court St., Brooklyn.
Take 5th Av. elevated Bath Beach train at the Bridge; fare 5 cents; time 28 minutes.

IN FLATBUSH is
BEVERLY SQUARE EAST, also
Beverly Square West.
SEE T. B. ACKERSON
CONSTRUCTION CO.
FOR THE REST.
12 new detached houses ready.
How can we describe them?
You'll have to come and see them.
$7,000 to $14,000.
Hundreds of restricted 50 ft. plots, $2,500 to $4,500.
Take any Flatbush car,
(Trolley or Elevated.) Short ride.
Get off at Beverly Road
or Cortelyou Road.
Office, 297 E. 15th St., on property, or 99 Nassau St., Manhattan.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

BUSINESS CORNER INVESTMENT.
Handsome 4-story Brick Store and apartment building. Investment of $7,000 will net 11%; new, with all modern improvements in every respect. One of the best corners in Brooklyn. Well worth investigation.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
20 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

$3,000.—THREE-STORY AND BAS. FRAME; 10 ROOMS AND BATH; FURNACE; LOT 25x100; HOUSE ABOUT 22x40; LOCATION EXCELLENT. CANDIDLY, WE CANNOT GUARANTEE TO SELL AT FIGURE QUOTED, BUT FEEL CONFIDENT THIS OFFER WOULD BE ACCEPTED. THIS PROPERTY OUGHT TO STAND $3,000 FIRST MORTGAGE. ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 TOMPKINS AV., BROOKLYN.

Flatbush.—The greatest bargain every offered if sold before Nov. 1st; the finest 11-room house in this section; parquette floors, hardwood finish, tiled bathroom, separate laundry; verandah on 3 sides; open nickel plumbing; grounds 80x100, all beautifully laid out; value fully $8,000; will sacrifice for less than $6,000 on reasonable terms. Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Av. F and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL GRACE COURT
One of the grandest dwellings on the Heights; modern in every respect; handsomely decorated; contains about 20 rooms; cost over $30,000; owner wants an offer; come see it; great bargain. Edward P. Smith, 269 Flatbush Av., corner St. Mark's, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN. PLOT, 545 FEET FRONT, (OR LESS;) FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN, FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

FLATBUSH AVE., cor. Hawthorne St.—Elegant new apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; tiled baths; steam heat; hot-water supply; gas ranges and all light rooms; $32 to $38; elegant location; can be seen Sunday. HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

$100,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; sums $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, $7,000, and larger amounts; low charges; liberal loans.
HORATIO S. STEWART, No. 261 Flatbush Av.

For Sale—At Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York, 77-acre farm, price $6,500; village farm, 10 acres, 8-room house, $5,000; 54-acre farm, 11-room house $6,500; resident house, beautiful surroundings; price, $7,000. Thos. Rodgers, 183 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Three-family house, near Prospect Park; splendid home; good investment; style of construction must be seen for appreciation; rents $66 monthly; price, $7,750, terms to suit. Anderson, 502 7th St., Brooklyn.

37, 39, 41 Maspeth Av., Brooklyn.—Factory and tenement property free and clear, (growing in value as the new bridge to Brooklyn nears completion.) Apply 193 Greene St., near Bleecker, Manhattan, ground floor.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY.
$5,000 cash; price, $15,500; rent, $1,560. Magnificent 4-story stone store property. Elegant condition; splendid location; excellent investment. THOMAS ROSECRANS, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Macon St., between Ralph and Patchen Avs., finest blocks in 25th Ward; handsome 2-story basement stone house; decorated; perfect order; 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Owing to removal—for sale—12-room modern residence, 46th Street, Borough Park; 28 minutes from Park Row; 5c fare; $5,250; small cash payment, balance $35 monthly. Cornelius Koiff, 50 Broadway.

Flatbush Av., near Av. F.—3-story brick store and flats, rents for $744; will sell at a bargain; make offer. Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Av. F, corner Flatbush Av.

FOR 16 PER CENT. INVESTMENT I HAVE A 4-story single brownstone flat, all rented; 7 rooms and bath; very little cash needed.
HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

Small and Large LOANS First and Second Mortgages
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn

TO LET.
Store, corner Fulton St. and Ashland Place; suitable for any kind of business; location No. 1.
H. S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

Cozy frame house, 339 Decatur Street, near Stuyvesant Avenue; price, $4,800, to close estate; somebody's opportunity.

President St., Near 6th Av.—Fine house, 10 rooms; improvements; $5,950; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

130 Lots, 23d Ward, vicinity Rugby, $22,000; exchange for apartment house, Brooklyn. Jones, 189 Montague Street.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight outside rooms and bath; also choice corner, suitable for a physician; extra entrance; elevator; modern improvements; liveried attendants; rents, $660 to $1,100 annually; very choicest residential part of Brooklyn Borough; convenient to leading churches, stores, schools, parks, amusements; twenty minutes from Manhattan City Hall; Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries. Apply on premises, northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

A.—$27 Only.—No. 825 Park Place, corner Nostrand Av.; second-floor, single; seven all-light rooms; no shaft; all modern improvements; two private halls. Apply store or Blackford & Banward, 882 Bedford Av.

$12 a month, store and 3 rooms; laundry fixtures for sale. Inquire 980 Myrtle Av.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FLORAL PARK HEIGHTS.
Choice building lots; Floral Park, L. I.; 15 miles from New York; price, $200 and upward; $10 down, balance $5 monthly; no interest or taxes for two years. Call or send for maps and particulars. Free tickets to property.
CHAS. D. DEPAN,
Room 54, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

POULTRY FARM.
POULTRY FARM.
Twelve acres, north shore Long Island, one mile from railroad station, 8-room house, barn, &c.; orchard; price $1,100; small payment down. Particulars of Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$42,000 EQUITY IN LARGE
piano factory leased to one tenant who pays $4,800 a year rent. Will trade this equity and add some cash for a Long Island country place on Great South Bay, Babylon, Bayshore, or Islip. Please send full particulars of what you have to offer to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

A.—Real estate owners desiring to exchange property call on John Donnelly, 177-179 Broadway; established 20 years. Telephone 1915—Cortlandt. Mr. Donnelly's specialty exchanging realty, city or country; inflated values unnoticed.

Bargain.—Four-story improved tenement, opposite Claremont Park, New York, for Brooklyn or Long Island property; equity, $5,500. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

$7,000 equity in private dwelling, Washington Heights, for old-style tenement in good location; may add little cash. W. C. Dilger, 198 East 58th St.

Want Bronx single flat and cash for $8,000 equity; double flat; Harlem. Barchfeld, 1,225 Madison Av.

We effect exchanges or real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

72D ST., WIDE BOULEVARD,
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.
Elegant Dwelling.
Immediate Possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

44th St., near Broadway,
3 STORIES, $1,600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

22 West 27th St., Next to Corner of Broadway.—Elegant full-sized house; fine order; light business or club; open for inspection; low rent. Harrie S. Lines, 126 East 41st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

149th St., 562 West.—Modern house, extra wide, steam heat, seven large, sunny rooms; $36. See janitor at 564.

$45—12-room stone dwelling, 441 East 122d St. Caretaker, Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

House East 90th, half block Park, 26x90, 20 rooms; low rent. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The BLYTHEBOURNE and LORRAINE.
Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 99th St.,
Facing Central Park.
A few left of the newly completed most modern up-to-date elevator apartments.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, fitted with shower bath, electric light, and telephones.
Madison Av. cars pass the door and within easy reach of elevated station.
RENTS, $40 TO $60.
Open evenings and Sunday. C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79th.

THE VAHANA
305 W. 97TH ST.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON AND PALISADES.
Magnificent 7-Story Apartment House.
6 and 7 Rooms and Baths.
Large, sun-lit rooms, all night elevator service, electric lights, private store rooms. Liveried attendants and first-class in each and every detail.
RENTS $600 TO $840.
A. N. BROWN, OWNER AND BUILDER.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN, Agent,
2649 Broadway, 100th and 101st St.

PARK MADISON,
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.,
Facing Madison Square.
Unusually bright and attractive apartments, extra large rooms and bath; attendance, &c. For plans and particulars apply to (8773)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

The De Leon,
48, 50, 52 WEST 112TH ST.
100 ft. East of Lenox Ave.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $600.
A FEW CHOICE APTS. LEFT.
This magnificent 7-story, high-class elevator apartment house, one block from Central Park, 5 and 6 rooms. Every known modern improvement.
For further particulars apply to L. A. Liebesand, Owner & Builder on prem. Tel. 2,702B. Harlem.

SALOME APARTMENTS.
SELECT. SPECIAL.
JUST COMPLETED.
151 W. 105th St.
6 Rooms; Bath.
Electric lights, telephone; hardwood floor; most completely equipped apartments in Harlem; every room unobstructed light; inspection invited; $350 yearly.

One light Apartment of 7 rooms and bath, steam-heated and hot water supply, $35.
156 WEST 105TH ST.
Other improvements; desirable block; special provision for Election.
A. H. MATHEWS,
(566) 32 Nassau St., or janitor.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-244 EAST 13TH ST.
A short distance from Broadway.
One ten-room apartment; very large and light; rent, $75 per month.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

PLYMOUTH.
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of six rooms and bath; all improvements.
RENTS ONLY $44-$48.
CAN'T BE EQUALLED.

117 WEST 54TH STREET,
Wide House.
Desirable apartment of eight rooms and bath-room; steam heated; all modern conveniences; rent, $55.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

BELLE APARTMENT
48 E. 20TH ST.
Large apartment, 14 rooms, central location; elevator service night and day; all modern improvements; rent, $3,000; also store to rent. Inquire of Superintendent.

"THE MARGUERITE,"
2,731 BROADWAY, NEAR 104TH ST.
Desirable apartments, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rent, $42.50.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

CORNER FLATS, 317 WEST 121ST ST., N. E. Corner Manhattan Av.
Fifth floor; seven rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; rooms light; location desirable; also inside flats on Manhattan Av., same number of rooms; conveniences, &c.; rents, $

GOLD HEELS'S LONG RACE

Three-Year-Olds Were First, Second, and Third in Big Event.

FILLY TOOK WHITE PLAINS

Disadvantage Was Winner in Two-Year-Old Stakes at Morris Park After Leading All the Way.

It was one of the marvels of the racing season that the entire field named to start in the long distance event, the Morris Park weight for age race, at Morris Park, yesterday, answered the call to the post. The only possible explanation of this fact was that as the big event closed the Eastern turf year for the higher class horses, owners were willing to race their horses on a last forlorn chance. As it was, eight horses started over the two mile and a quarter course, and thus broke the record for the size of a field in a long-distance race, as a preliminary move toward breaking the time record for the Morris Park track, which feat Gold Heels achieved later by winning the two and a quarter miles in 3:56, or a full second and a half better than the record made by Muskadine two years ago. From every standpoint, the two and a quarter mile race was the feature of the last day of sport this year on the Morris Park track, and while it is possible that a truer run race might have been provided there was no room for question concerning the popularity of the weight for age fixture.

The talk of the crowd early made it evident that the two and a quarter mile was the chief attraction of the afternoon and far more than the White Plains Handicap, in which the pick of the two-year-olds ran, was responsible for the large attendance. The crowd was of holiday proportions, and pleasant weather and a fast track, coupled with this, made the closing day of the Westchester meeting one of the best and most successful of the year.

The big event of the afternoon, which included the first running for the historic Woodlawn Vase, was the fourth race on the card. The betting men promptly selected the three-year-olds as having the winner among them, and straight through the betting the best-backed horses were Watercolor, Blues, Gold Heels, and Hernando, in the order named. Watercolor starting favorite at odds of about 5 to 2. Imp was the dark horse of the lot, while he was backed consistently, the public generally furnishing her support, though a few shrewd gamblers, fearing to let her run unbacked, bet on her in spite of the popular prejudice against Jockey Bullman over a distance of ground.

BLUES THE FIRST LEADER.

When the field was sent away, Blues at once went to the front and though Watercolor and Imp both might have caught him without much trouble, the riders on both seemed to have waiting orders, for they dropped in behind Blues in the order named, with Gold Heels fourth, and went on in line, two lengths apart. Rounding the first turn Watercolor was rating along so slow behind Blues that Gold Heels was moved up to second place by Odom. Passing the stand for the second time, Imp, fourth to that point began to fall back and plainly was beaten, the dropping into the trailing division in the next quarter of a mile. Around the paddock turn for the second time, Blues led by a length and a half, Gold Heels then second, and early as it was, beginning to close on the pacemaker, while Watercolor galloped third, and Imp, Hernando, and Maid of Harlem next.

Half way through the back stretch Gold Heels made a rush forward, and, easily passing Blues on the far turn, drew away in front, while Watercolor, followed by Hernando, made a move forward at the same time. Blues curled up and dropped out of the race when passed, while Watercolor made a rush after Gold Heels, and, closing on him fast, drove Odom to riding on the McLewee horse near the head of the stretch. For a half furlong Watercolor's rush made it look as if Gold Heels were beaten, but after that Watercolor tired and began to swerve, while Gold Heels drew away again, just in time to stall off a resolute rush by Hernando. Gold Heels was too far in front then, however, and, hard ridden, he lasted long enough to win by a neck, while Hernando got up in the last stride and beat Watercolor a head for the place. Maid of Harlem followed in fourth place, with Imp fifth, Lotson sixth, Blues seventh, and McMeekin eighth. It was a coincidence that was remarked on by all the old trainers at the track, that M. M. Allen, trainer of the winner, also was connected with the training staff about Capt. Thomas G. Moore's Mollie Jackson, the first winner of the Woodlawn Vase, 1861, on the Woodlawn course, at Louisville, Ky.

For the White Plains Handicap, six furlongs, over the Eclipse Course, for two-year-olds, there were twelve runners, including two added starters, with the fast black filly Disadvantage and the speedy colt Whiskey King equal favorites. The two choices had the finish between them after Disadvantage made the running from the first furlong, Whiskey King joining her in the last eighth of a mile and fighting it out with her. Disadvantage managed to keep in front always, and won, ridden out, by a neck, while Whiskey King beat the third horse, Rockwater, by a length. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; over middle steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. R. G. Tower's Curfew Bell, ch. m., 5 years, by Morpheus-Bow Bells, 137 pounds, (Harry,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won ridden out with the whip by a head; S. M. Wood's Boisterous, b. g., aged, 149, (Helder,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by one-third of a length from J. E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 6, 147, (Mar.) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—4:37. Bullingdon, Jessie S., Mars Chan, and the Abbe also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Miss Mitchell the favorite. Winner trained by owner. Jessie S. pulled up lame.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200, selling allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers course. J. G. Follansbee's Keynote, br. g., by Chorister-Rapture, 107 pounds, (Wonderly,) 1 to 3 and out, won ridden out by a head; Frank M. Taylor's G. Whittier, b. c., 106, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 20, second by three lengths from G. F. Considine's Neither One, gr. f., 102, (McGinn,) 8 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:28. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $500. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

THIRD RACE.—The White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds; thirteenth running of the stakes; six furlongs over the Eclipse course. A. Featherstone's Disadvantage, blk. f., by St. George-Vantage, 105 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; the Pepper Stable's Whisky King, ch. c., by Kantaka-Genevieve, 120 pounds, (Walsh,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths from W. H. Sealey's Rockwater, ch. f., by Laureate or Clifford-One I Love, 100, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:11¾. King Hanover, Lux Casta, Brunswick, Otis, Grail, City Bank, Northern Star, Port Royal, and Delagoa also ran. Value to the winner, $4,880. Disadvantage and Whisky King equal favorites. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Morris Park Weight for Age Race, with the first running for the Woodlawn Vase, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles and a quarter. Frederick C. McLewee & Co.'s Gold Heels, b. c., 3 years, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; W. H. Landeman's Hernando, b. c., 3, by Hanover-Retrieve, 111, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from J. B. Haggin's Watercolor, blk. c., 3, 111, (Wonderly,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—3:56. McMeekin, Latson, Imp, Maid of Harlem, and Blues also ran. Value to the winner in money, $2,870. Watercolor the post favorite. Winner trained by M. M. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Thomas Monohan's Shoreham, br. c., 4 years, by Albert-Duchess May, 110 pounds, (Mounce,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; J. G. Follansbee's Kimberly, ch. c., 3, 102, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from G. A. Muller's Inshot, b. f., 3, 102, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:22. Rappenecker, Maltster, Brandysmash, Gauntana, Snark, Lady Chorister, Ante Up, Curtesy, and Big Gun also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Winner trained by E. Garrison.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Withers mile. Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4 years, by Tammany-Ayrshire Rose, 101 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; W. C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., 3, 114, (T. Burns,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from Alexander Shields's Handicapper, br. g., 4, 89, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:40¾. Belle of Troy and Louisville also ran. Value to the winner, $785. St. Finnan the post favorite. Winner trained by J. Hynes.

NEW GELDING PACING RECORDS.

Prince Albert Reduces Time for Half Mile and Mile.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 26.—The Memphis Trotting Association's Fall meeting closed today with two more world's records to its credit. In the free-for-all pace Prince Alert, driven by Curry, in the first heat paced the fastest half mile ever made by a gelding, passing the pole in 0:59¼. In the second heat he established a new world's record for geldings, 2:00¾. Riley B. was a consistent second in both heats, while Anaconda paced indifferently, securing third money. Indiana was distanced in the first heat.

The Abbot, driven by Geers, attempted to lower his record of 2:03¼ to-day, but failed, his time being 2:04¾. Summary:

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000, (unfinished from yesterday.)

Will Leyburn, blk. g., by Wilton, (Carpenter)	1	1	3	2 1
Tom Nolan, b. g., (Nuckols)	7	4	1	1 4
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	8	7	2	4 2
Major Moscovite, br. h., (McMahon)	2	5	7	3 3
Split Silk, ch. m., (McDonald)	4	3	6	5 5
Ione, br. m., (Corson)	3	2	4	7 6
Dunston Oh So, (Higbie)	5	6	5	6 dr
Martha Marshall, b. m., (McDowell)	6	dr		
The Admiral, br. h., (Payne)	dr			

Time—2:07; 2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:09; 2:06.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Red Princess, b. m., by Aristides, (Snow)	1	1				
Betsey Tell, blk. m., (McDowell)	2	2				
Scapegoat, b. g., (Castle)	3	3				
Fred S., blk. h., (Ernest)	dis					

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾.

Free-for-all Pace; Purse, $1,000.

Prince Alert, b. g., by Brown Prince (Curry)	1	1				
Riley B., blk. h., (Ervin)	2	2				
Anaconda, b. g., (True)	3	3				
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	Dis.					

Time—2:02¼; 2:00¾.

Free-for-all trotting to wagon, amateur drivers, silver cup.

Mabel Onward, b. m., by Shadeland-Onward, (F. G. Jones)	1	1				
Franker, b. g., (H. J. Grant)	3	2				
Ellert, b. g., (F. G. Hartwell)	2	3				
Capter, b. g., (H. K. Devereaux)	4	4				

Time—2:12¾; 2:10½.

Special.—Pacing to wagon; amateur drivers.

Carlo M., br. g., by Brown Duke, (C. W. Marks)	1	1				
Saul, br. g., (John R. Thompson)	2	2				
Maud F., br. m., (H. K. Devereaux)	3	dr				
Dan Westland, b. g., (F. G. Jones)	4	dr				

Time—2:12; 2:09¾.

Free-For-All.—Pacing to wagon; amateur drivers, Silver cup.

Little Squaw, blk. m., by Kewanee Boy, (F. G. Jones)	1	1				
Mazetta, b. m., (Howland Russell)	2	2				
Frazier, ch. g., (H. K. Devereaux)	3	3				

Time—2:09¾; 2:06¾.

Notes of the Turf.

Wayward Boy, the three-year-old gelding, by Bramble or Kingston-Lady Wayward, winner of the third race at Morris Park yesterday, was sold after the race by John E. Madden to Tichenor & Co. of Chicago. The reported price was $1,200. Madden bought the horse only a few weeks ago from F. R. and T. Hitchcock, Jr., and has won two races with him at Morris Park.

What is announced as the last sale of thoroughbred horses of the present season will be held to-day in the paddock of the Morris Park race track, when a combination lot of horses in training will be offered. The greater part of the horses catalogued are from the stable of William C. Whitney, who will sell them to reduce his enormous stable. Other establishments that are represented are W. H. Sealey, T. Hitchcock, Jr., J. Busteed, O. L. Richards, and J. R. Beard.

The injunction suit by a turf information firm against the tipster "Jack" Sheehan, known all over the United States as "Jack's Tips," to restrain the tipster employed by Sheehan from selling the plaintiff firm's information, was called for a hearing yesterday, but was postponed until Monday.

Thomas Welsh, trainer of the horses of Julius Fleischmann, Frank Farrell, and Richard Croker, yesterday began a movement to collect by subscription money for the support of the mother of Alexander Olsen, the apprentice jockey who was killed at Morris Park on Wednesday by a fall from the horse Timothy Foley. The horsemen made prompt response, and already a substantial sum has been pledged. Olsen's mother, who lives in Harlem, has a number of small children, and was dependent upon the dead boy's earnings for support.

A new complication was added to the controversy between Jockey T. McGinn and the horse trainer, W. Karrick, yesterday, when announcement was made that a stable boy employed by McGinn to furnish perjured testimony in the jockey's suit against Karrick for slander, had confessed. McGinn's suit grew out of the charge made by Karrick that the rider had ridden a dishonest race on the filly Lady Rodnar, at Brighton Beach. According to Karrick, McGinn, to support his action, hired one of Karrick's stable boys to swear that Karrick "doped" or drugged his horses, to cause them to win or lose as suited his bets. The boy who is said to have confessed, will be introduced as a witness in the case.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Standing of the Teams as a Result of the Week's Games—Several Important Changes.

Some important changes in the standing of the teams in the local bowling tournaments were produced by the games of the past week. In the American National Tournament, the Metropolitan team, with five games won and none lost, replaces the Corinthians in the lead, the latter club dropping to second place. In the Columbia League series, the Century Wheelmen are the only five with a clean score, and head the list, with the Corinthian, Yonkers, and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen tied for the next three places. The Defender bowlers lead in the National League, with six games won and none lost, and the Metropolitans are second, with five victories and a single defeat.

Behrer & Co. still lead in the Plumbing and Steam Supply League, with four games won and none lost, and the Bushwick Wheelmen head the list in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, with the same number of games won and lost, as also does the team of H. A. Caesar & Co. in the Commercial League. In the Wholesale Drug Trade series, Church, Dwight & Co., Dodge & Olcott, and the National Lead Company are tied for the first three places, with two games won each and none lost. The records follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	5	0	New Jersey	3	3
Corinthian	4	0	Standard	3	3
Palace	5	1	Freedom	2	4
Rosedale	5	1	Newburg	1	3
Columbia	3	1	Western Cyclone	1	3
Fidelia	4	2	Jefferson	1	5
Phoenix	4	2	Orchard	1	5
Spartan	4	2	Brooklyn	1	7
Berkeley	2	2	American	0	2
Empire	3	3	Knickerbocker	0	3
Monarch	3	3			

Highest team score—Corinthian Bowling Club, 1,087; Highest individual score—Koster, Fidelia Bowling Club, 256; Highest individual average—Arnold, Metropolitan Bowling Club, 212 3-5, (five games.)

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Century W	2	1	Audubon	2	2
Corinthian	5	1	Phoenix	3	5
Yonkers	5	1	Enterprise	3	5
Royal Arcanum W.	5	1	Empire City	2	4
Agreeable	4	2	Iwago	2	4
Linwood	4	2	Cyclone	1	3
Mohawk	4	2	Landwurster	1	3
Belvidere	5	3	Owl	1	3
Standard	5	3	Aurania	1	5
Oriental	2	2	Columbia	1	5
Rosedale	2	2			

Highest team score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 962. Highest individual score—Miles, Iwago Bowling Club, 248. Highest individual average—Meyer, Oriental Bowling Club, 202, (4 games.)

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Lafayette	4	0	Morris Club	2	2
Phoenix	4	0	New Rochelle	2	2
Bronxdale	3	1	Standard	2	2
Corinthian	3	1	Central Park	2	4
Century Wheelmen	4	2	Audubon	1	3
Lotus	3	1	Cyclone	1	3
Belvidere	2	2	Friendship, (Bronx)	1	3
Friendship, (Man.)	2	2	Premier	1	3
Grove Hill	2	2	Washington Heights	1	3
Hyperion	2	2	Colonial	0	4
Knickerbocker	2	2			

Highest team score—Lotus Bowling Club, 1,027. Highest individual score—Rehm, Lotus Bowling Club, 275.

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Defender	6	0	Mutual	1	2
Metropolitan	5	1	Our Council	2	4
Fidelia	4	2	Excelsior	2	4
National	3	3	Knickerb'k'r A. C.	4	5
Roseville	3	3	Caledonian	0	6

Highest team score—National Bowling Club, 1,012. Highest individual score—Amann, Fidelia Bowling Club, 246. Highest individual average—Mitchell, Mutual Bowling Club, 2:05 1-3, (3 games.)

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Knickerbocker	2	0	Hooker	1	1
Grove Hill	2	0	Our Own	2	2
Westchester W.	2	0	Hawthorne	0	2
Tallapoosa	1	1	Fremont	0	2
Pilot	1	1	North N. Y.	0	2
Bronxdale	1	1			

Highest team score—Knickerbocker Bowling Club, 866. Highest individual score—Dale, Westchester Wheelmen, 204.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
H. A. Caesar & Co.	4	0	Hackett, Carhart & Co.	1	1
Rogerts, Peet & Co.	2	0	Schefer, Schramm & Vogel	0	2
F. Victor & Achelis	2	0	Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	0	2
R. G. Dun & Co.	2	0	Nilss Tool Works	0	2
Am. Woolen Co.	1	1	F. Butterfield & Co.	0	2
H. Borgofeld & Co.	1	1	Passavant & Co.	0	2
Mason & Hanson	1	1	Hoeninghaus & Curtis	0	2
Arnold Prints Wks.	2	2			
A. Benjamin & Co.	1	1			
N. Y. Edison Co.	1	1			
S. Oppenheimer Levy	1	1			

Highest team score—Victor & Achelis, 883; highest individual score—Gulliusers (Victor & Achelis) and Cobblan (Rogers, Peet & Co.), 215.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray,
MADISON AVENUE AND 92D ST.
Brevoort House,
5TH AVE. AND 8TH ST.
Under one management,
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON OR YEAR.

THE CHASTAIGNERAY is a new fireproof, high-class family hotel, with public restaurant and cafe, American plan and a la carte.
THE BREVOORT is a particularly conservative and home-like hotel. Entirely renovated.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Sevillia APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.
Two apartments of four rooms, $800 to $1,000. Absolutely fireproof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW JERSEY.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

Atlantic City.
SEASIDE HOUSE
This well-known Beach Front Hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including Hot Salt Baths in house, &c. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 300 guests. All GOLF privileges.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

NEW YORK.
Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American.—Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1.10; bath, references. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

CASH PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Information furnished free: CAUTION—come to see me before doing business elsewhere; reliable; established 1885.
FORGOTSTON, 178 Bowery, near Spring St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Excursions.

Deep sea fishing daily except Sundays.—At Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:00 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R. foot Spring St. Week days only 6:00 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N.R., ft. Spring St. Weekdays only 5:30 P.M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 26 N. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

PEOPLE'S LINE
ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.
For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOKIESEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Gaelic.....Nov. 7|China.....Nov. 22
Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16|Doric.....Dec. 3
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 307 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN †NORTH-GERMAN LINE to LLOYD
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
†Aller.....Nov. 2|†Trave.....Nov. 30
*Columbia.....Nov. 9|†Aller.....Dec. 7, 2 PM
†Hohenzollern...Nov. 16|*Columbia.....Dec. 10
*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23|†Lahn.....Dec. 14
Sailings at 10 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz, Oct. 29, 9 AM|Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM
Kaiserin, Nov. 5, 10 AM|Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM
Bremen, Nov. 19, 10 AM|Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon
Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN.
*Bremen...Oct. 31, noon|Bremen...Dec. 5, noon
K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM|Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
*S. S. BREMEN, OCTOBER 31, SAILS FOR BREMEN DIRECT.
Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM|A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
Deutschland, Dec. 12, 7 A. M.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM|Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM
Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM|*Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM
*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM|Penn'a, Dec. 14, 7 AM
Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM|Pretoria, Dec. 21, 1 PM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

GRAND CRUISES
To the Mediterranean and the Orient
by the twin-screw express S. S. Auguste Victoria
FROM NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1902, for Madeira, Gibraltar (Granada, Alhambra, Tangiers), Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo, the Nile), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, Dead Sea), Constantinople, Piraeus (Athens, Corinth), Naupila, Syracuse, Catania (Taormina), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 78 days.
RATES FROM $400 UPWARD.
To the West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico.
From New York Jan. 4 and Feb. 8, 1902, by the new Twin-Screw cruising yacht
Prinzessin Victoria Luise OF 5,000 TONS.
All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.,
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Oct. 30, 10 AM|St. Paul...Nov. 20, 10 AM
Friesland...Nov. 6, Noon|Haverford...Nov. 27, noon
Philadelphia...Nov. 13, 10 AM|Philadelphia...Dec. 4, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Zeeland, Oct. 30, noon|Southwark...Nov. 13, noon
Friesland...Nov. 6, noon|*Vaderland...Nov. 20, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CELTIC," THE LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD, TO MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT, FEBRUARY 8 TO APRIL 22, 1902, 74 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP. Some choice berths left at $450 and up.
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, &c. The cheapest and most attractive trips leaving the U. S. this Winter, covering the most ground and affording most sightseeing.
The magnificent White Star Line new twin-screw steamer "Celtic," (20,880 tons,) a floating palace, specially chartered for the round trip. Length, 700 feet; breadth, 75 feet; nine decks; 85 single rooms.
SPECIAL FEATURES.—Madeira, Algiers, Malta, 18 DAYS IN EGYPT and the HOLY LAND, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, &c. A course of eight lectures. Tickets good to stop over in Europe and return later on the "Oceanic," "Majestic," &c.
FRANK C. CLARK,
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EGYPT and HOLY LAND
Annual series of Select Tourist parties leave during January, February, and March, (with special party Nov. 30 for Xmas in Bethlehem,) visiting all points of interest in Egypt, Palestine, the Levant, Southern Europe, &c.
FARES FROM $590,
All Travelling Expenses Included.
MEDITERRANEAN, the Riviera, Italy, Paris, London, &c. Pleasant tourist party leaves Nov. 27 for Xmas in Rome. Moderate, inclusive fares.
Programmes and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

The Standard of Excellence—58th year.
GAZE'S
ORIENTAL TOURS
76 DAYS, $620 | 93 DAYS, $740
104 DAYS, $850 | 122 DAYS, $975
Leaving on German Mediterranean Express steamers Jan. 4, 25, 30, Feb. 22, March 22, 1902.
Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Greece, and Italy. Itineraries embracing every interesting and historical spot on the Mediterranean and in the Orient. Berths reserved in advance for GAZE'S NILE SERVICE. For rates and particulars apply to
HENRY GAZE & SONS,
113 Broadway, New York.

EGYPT DE POTTER'S HIGH-CLASS EXCURSIONS.
Est. 1879. Select, Superiorly conducted. Jan. 25th, 1902—Annual Party to Mediterranean, Egypt, Holy Land, Syria, Turkey, Greece. Unequaled itinerary and arrangements. A royal tour throughout. JANUARY 25TH—FINE TOUR TO EGYPT, ITALY, sailing January 25th. MARCH 1ST—EARLY SPRING PARTY TO ITALY AND FRENCH RIVIERA. ALL PROGRAMMES FREE. COST OF TOURS INCLUSIVE.
A. DE POTTER, Tourist Director, 45 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU.....Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 9, 2 P. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 9, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 23, 2 P. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia...Nov. 2, noon|Astoria...Nov. 30, noon
Ethiopia...Nov. 16, noon|Anchoria...Dec. 14, noon
Cabin passage, $30 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
Mediterranean Service Naples Direct
PERUGIA.....Nov. 12|CALABRIA.....Dec. 7
Cabin Passage, $65.00.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons POTSDAM
Saturday, Nov. 2, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord America...Oct. 29|Citta di Torino...Nov. 19
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Dec. 30, Mch. 24, May 26
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.....Nov. 15|MIOWERA.....Dec. 13
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY, SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Planer's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 20 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Traffic Man

Instruction.

30c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE PACKARD NIGHT SCHOOL

Is pre-eminently the school for those who wish to

EARN WHILE THEY LEARN

All commercial branches. Individual instructions. Students may enter at any time. For information as to Day or Evening Sessions apply to the Packard Commercial School, 4th Av. and 23d St. Phone 101—18. Ask for catalogue N.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso Head Master.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

ELOCUTION AND ACTING.

The Lawrence School of Expression, 106 West 42d St., is the oldest and one of the most successful schools of its kind in America, and offers unusual facilities to lawyers, ministers, and dramatic students for acquiring thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Dramatic Art. Special classes forming for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Send for circulars. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

THE NEW YORK School of Expression.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

BERGER'S (of Paris) FRENCH ACADEMY, 106-108 East 23d St., New York.
French instruction. Free trial. Two hours' conversation class, 50c. Pupils pay at each lesson and should NEVER bind themselves for any term, to avoid trickery, poor teaching, or the unforeseen. Translations.
Also SPANISH. First-rate native teachers. Circular and story "Mélie" sent free on demand.

138TH YEAR. COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL.

243-245 Myrtle St., Brooklyn. Bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, High School, Regent's, languages, proofreading, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and degree of LL. D.; also business and real estate law. Day and evenings. Begin any time.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 55th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

Homestead Academy, College Point.

Boys guaranteed thorough education in all departments; perfect supervision; home life; amid enviable circumstances, at reasonable rates; highest testimonials. Rev. J. Hamilton Stirling, A. B.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

STENOGRAPHY,

typewriting, telegraphy, bookkeeping, English, Spanish stenography; speed class, $1 per month; day and evening. THE PAINE UPTOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1,931 Broadway, corner 65th.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,

66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,

51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.

Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL.

253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

INSTITUT TISNE,

553 West End Av.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS

Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

Absolutely Free.—Three hours' French, Spanish, German, to try "1,000-word method." Post Office Box 84, New York.

Home school, (girls;) extensive grounds; board; tuition; music; $17 monthly. Talbot, Stone House, Woody Crest Av.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM,
21 West 44th St.
Dr. Bissell's private classes for physical training.

FREE evening French course for ladies registering now at BERGER'S French Academy, 106-108 East 23d St.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

College preparation, Regents' examinations; private lessons, 50c.; languages, classics, mathematics. Prof. Chase, 137 West 49th St.

Elocution, speeches, recitations, voice strengthening, conversation, debating. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, 8 East 15th St. Keep address.

N. Y. School of Accompanying. Heinrich W. Meyer, Rosetta Weiner. Piano Night Reading, 201-2 Carnegie Hall.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.80 per line for 30 times.

Tutor.—By Oxford man as private tutor; 10 years' experience in New York; will also act as secretary. B. A., 301 West 114th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 32 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 24. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Teachers' Agencies.

The E. Miriam Coyriere Agency, 150 5th Av., New York City, makes a specialty of conscientiously furnishing to parents full information of good schools; professors, tutors, and governesses supplied. Established 1880.

Teachers.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia,) 316 West 86th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

INCORPORATED 1878.

NEW YOR KCOLLEGE OF MUSIC,

128-130 EAST 58TH STREET.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
New York's largest and most complete music school, occupying an entire building, with a concert hall of its own.
Students receive a complete education in music from the beginning to the highest perfection by a Faculty of the most renowned artists and instructors.
PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, AND ALL INSTRUMENTAL LESSONS PRIVATE.
FREE TO ALL STUDENTS: Harmony, sight singing, lectures on history of music, and concerts.
Students received daily. Catalogues and particulars on application.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Sam Franko, - - Conductor.
18th CENTURY MUSIC.
3 SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.
NOV. 26—JAN. 7—FEB. 4. 3:30 P. M.
Subscription Tickets—Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., & from Mrs. E.G. Love, 80 East 55th St. (By mail.)

The Grand Conservatory of Music,

THE FOREMOST OF MUSIC SCHOOLS.
356 WEST 57TH ST.,
23 YEARS ON 23D ST.
Superior instruction in all branches of music; confers degrees by special act of the Legislature; open day and evening. DR. E. EBERHARD, President.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

305 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York City.

S. C. BENNETT,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION,
836 CARNEGIE HALL.
Method unexcelled for developing purity of tone and breath control. Send for booklet, "Educational Principles in Voice Production."

Ladies' Theatrical Association. — Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnished for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinge, 139 East 59th St.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. —Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

C. B. HAWLEY,

VOCAL INSTRUCTION.
Studio, 489 5th Av.,
near 42d St.

M. L. PINKHAM MUSICAL BUREAU

57 & 58 Decker Building, 33 Union Square West.

PERRY AVERILL.

BARITONE, CONCERT, OPERA, & ORATORIO
vocal instruction. Studio, 220 West 59th Street. Telephone 1097 Columbus, New York City.

Mr. & Mrs. John Dennis Mehan. VOICE PRODUCTION.

CARNEGIE HALL, (SUITE SEVENTY.)

REGINALD BARRETT,

ORGANIST, COMPOSER, TEACHER.
Church or Concert. 10 E. 17th St., N. Y.

W. A. HUDSON,

SCIENTIFIC VOICE TRAINING. ART OF BREATHING. 489 FIFTH AV.

LEGRAND HOWLAND

Vocal and opera, mise-en-scene, etc. 98 5th Av.

ARTHUR D. WOODRUFF,

VOICE CULTURE.
136 FIFTH AVE.

KALTENBORN STRING QUARTET.

TERMS AND DATES. 80 W. 82D ST.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER, PIANIST, CARNEGIE HALL.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Young lady, graduate of prominent pianist; improved modern methods; rapid advancement; lessons 50c. 3 West 127th St.

C. B. Hawley, vocal instruction. Studio, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

Dancing.

8,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK
Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private FREE); individual instruction. Classes now forming.
WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lancers in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings.
Send for Circular.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES. Ellerslie Rooms, 30, 32 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 33d St.; sec circular; class and private tuition: children, adults.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Religious Notices.

PRISON SUNDAY WILL BE OBSERVED BY A meeting under the auspices of the Prison Association of New York, to be held Sunday evening, Oct. 27, at the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., pastor, at 8 P. M. Addresses will be made by Charlton T. Lewis, LL. D., President of the Prison Association; by Alexander M. Hadden, and by Rev. Samuel J. Barrows. The public are cordially invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. SUNDAY, October 27th, 1901, the first Sunday Exercises of the Winter, 1901-1902, will be held at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., beginning at 11:20 o'clock. Address by Dr. Adler. Subject—"The Search for What Is Eternal." All interested are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.

STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,

539 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2163 HARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,807 38th St.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

W. SCHWEIT,

The Ladies' Tailor, has removed from 70th St. to 663 9th Av., between 48th and 49th

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

$125,000 wanted for three to five years on two very choice office buildings in the heart of the best business district of St. Paul, Minn.; both buildings fully occupied; annual rental over $50,000, which will be considerably increased next year; applicant's character and financial standing the very best, thus making an unusually rare opportunity. Call, or address, for further particulars, J. Alden Gaylord, Mills Building, Broad St., New York City.

PETER WHITNEY,

100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL FURNISHED
for good enterprises at 5 per cent.; meritorious inventions financed or patents sold; stock companies formed with influential Directors; stocks and bonds sold; choice investments; commissions strictly; no advance fees.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.

31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

CAPITAL WANTED.

About $30,000 will secure an interest in a patented skirt closing device, for which there is an unlimited sale. This is positively an opportunity worth investigating. Party can handle own money. Address O. B., Box 30, Times Down-town.

PARTNER WANTED
for agent of European manufacturer, a good business man of excellent character with a few thousand dollars; sixth business experience, lines handled, capital on hand. No other than a hard-working man who knows that a new business must be worked up and doesn't bring right away large returns, may address J. Box 152 Times.

Advertisers!—The newspapers can only sell you white space; we fill it with talk that will resound in your pocket; we write, design, and insert advertisements in any local or foreign publication at publishers' rates; estimates on application. Kahrs' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St. Telephone 4508—18th.

Opportunity for technical school or college man of industrious habits to secure an active interest in a recently established manufacturing business; standard machinery of new design; about $15,000 required. This is worthy of careful investigation. Address S., 39 Gordon St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000

at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.
21 PARK ROW, (Office 417.)

American physician, just returned from mines in Central America, would like to communicate with parties desirous of securing rich mining properties; has nothing to sell, but would conduct interested parties to available rich deposits—gold, silver, copper. Doctor, 144 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

$500 will earn ten dollars per month cash dividend. $2,500 will earn $50 per month cash dividend, in a corporation that has earned and paid the same rate for nearly eight years. Full particulars on application to L. T. Lewis, Hartford, Conn.

Partner or partners with $100 000 to $150,000; there is an opportunity to join a manufacturer whose assets are not visionary but tangible, but whose business has within the last year entirely outgrown his capital. For all particulars apply to J. S., Box 169 Times Office.

100 LETTER SHEETS and 100 ENVELOPES . . . PRINTED $1
Postpaid. Any style or size. Samples free. Other printing, too. Equity F. Supply House, 397 E. 52d St., N. Y.

$5,000 to $10,000, college graduate with capital to invest, can secure a live profitable interest and most desirable position in first-class educational publishing company. Address Box P 141 Times Office.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2409 Cor'dt.

Wanted—Machinist supply store; plumbing supplies, or housefurnishing hardware business; city or near by; give full particulars; might take interest in good business. Engineer, Box 140, Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

Owner of plot cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20 per cent. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

WATER POWER FOR SALE; 23 MILES ON Erie, near depot; good stream; brick factory, two mills, engine, boiler; residence; 6 acres. THOMAS TERHEUN, Hohokus, N. J.

Have remarkably safe and profitable enterprise well under way; desire active associate with few thousand dollars, references given and required. Tanner, 177 Broadway.

$6,500 will buy old-established boarding stable, express, and van business; this is a bargain; must be seen and investigated to be appreciated. Box 100, 263 West 12th St.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Restaurants, lunch rooms, saloons, business places bought and sold; restaurants at bargain prices. Smith, 217 West 125th St.

Cash advanced, manufacturers and merchants, on outstanding accounts; very low rates. Address Honest, Box 176 Times Office.

Established real estate brokerage business requires partner for outside work; half interest cheap. Kreydel, Times Office.

The Cortlandt Restaurant for sale; situated at 61 Cortlandt St.; call and investigate. Hauck & Cole.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 308.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE.
GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

6x16 horizontal tubular boiler; fixtures; Berryman heater, 24x8; 3,000 feet of steam pipe, 2½ to 6 inches; 200 radiators; seven-horse Otto gas engine. J. F. Hanley, 437 East 23d St.

The Newark Gas Engine, economical, reliable; simplest machine on the market; get our prices before you buy. Newark Gas Engine Co., 142 Centre St.

Two 120-inch Sturtevant blowers, with 9,000 feet of square heating coils; complete plant. J. F. Hanley, 437 East 23d St.

Machinery, Tools, Dies, Models; repairing, jobbing. Send postal. Prices reasonable. Wright Machine Co., 67 Centre St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE,
REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS,
320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

Thoroughbred English mastiff, male, 3½ years old, trained watchdog; very valuable to right person; excellently built. 230 East 50th St.

At stud, Boston Terrier Teddy, 62,783, lightweight brindle, perfect markings. Luders, 178A Conselyea St., Brooklyn.

Dachshund, German imported, five months old; cheap. 243 East 16th St.

Furs.

FURS
REPAIRED AND REMODELED.
A. H. GREEN & SONS,
59 W. 21ST ST. STEP FROM 6TH AV.

All furs remodeled into latest styles; old sables blended; prices low. Barke, 116 West 39th St., [illegible]

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—An elegantly furnished second floor and other rooms, with board; references exchanged. 23 West 50th St.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,305, one block from 6th Av. L.—Second floor with all conveniences; excellent board.

14th St., 324 West.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite; refined house; excellent board; reasonable.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, for gentlemen or couple, with board.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

26th St., 31 West.—Superior accommodation, families and gentlemen; suites, square, and single rooms; excellent table board.

31st St., 20 West.—Two handsomely furnished second-floor rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Large, sunny suite; bath; suitable for physician or two gentlemen; meals optional; references.

57th, 408 West.—Well-furnished rooms, with board; all conveniences; steam, &c.; terms, $6 to $8.

73d, 108 West.—Beautiful second floor sunny room; private bath; also third floor, front, single room, heated.

79th St., 132 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly and en suite; private baths; also an ideal studio for artist; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine; an exceptionally attractive home; references exchanged.

91st St., 81 East.—Room and board for one gentleman in private family of four adults.

96th St., 66 West.—Pleasant large sunny room, dressing room; good home-like table; reference.

96th St., 59 West.—Large, sunny room; also rear room; parlor dining room; table board.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegantly furnished room with board; running water and all home comforts.

126th St., 122 West.—Large square alcove room to let, second story, front, furnished or unfurnished, with board; moderate.

126th St., 149 West.—Two double, sunny rooms, with board; table board; references; all conveniences.

127th St., 45 West.—With best German-American table; second, front, (alcove,) $14, back, $11, for couple.

128th St., 15 East.—Large, fine back parlor; suitable for doctor or dentist; every convenience; board optional.

128th St., 126 West.—Comfortable small rooms; well heated; board optional; private house.

130th St., 40 West.—Two large connecting rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished; superior table.

130th St., 163 West.—Large nicely furnished room; all conveniences; near L; table board; moderate.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

134th St., 269 West.—Pleasant furnished room, with private bath; gentlemen; excellent board; private neighborhood; moderate.

Boarders Wanted—A lady having a cozy home in New Rochelle, would take man and wife to board; the comforts of a home assured; best of reference given and expected. Address Mrs. P. C. Freeman, Lockwood Av., New Rochelle.

Exceptional opportunity for permanent gentleman boarder, family of two, West 104th St.; every comfort; unusual accommodations; $12 week. Refined, Box R 130 Times Office.

Gramercy Park, 1.—Large fourth-floor corner room, facing park; also table board; references.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lady wishes to take two children to board, not younger than three years; will give them best home training and mother's care; best references furnished. For particulars address P., 157 East 125th St.

Literary lady would let quiet room, steam heat, hot water, near Park, to refined person engaged during day. Address "References," 60 West 98th St.

Lenox Av., 451, Near 132d St.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; strictly private house; board optional.

Lexington Av., 684.—Elegantly furnished rooms; superior table, attendance; reference; also back parlor, suitable for physician.

Small private family wishes to rent second floor of house to two or three gentlemen desiring privacy and comfort of exclusive home; upper west side; residence block near elevated station; no other boarders; references essential. Address M. B., Box 158 Times.

Board Wanted.

Gentleman would like to make his home with refined, cheerful family, preferably Southerners; no boarding house; references given and expected. State particulars, terms, to Westside, Box 112 Times.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Those willing to pay for well furnished rooms, all conveniences, fine table, within hour of business part of city, address Refined Comfort, Cranford, N. J.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

11th St., 263 West.—Very large parlor, well heated; closets; hot and cold water; two or four gentlemen.

18th St., 232 East.—Suite of rooms for one or two gentlemen; private house; all conveniences.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant connecting furnished rooms; suitable for two or three; permanent or transient.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; all improvements; references.

22d St., 437 West.—Large front room; also others; suitable for light housekeeping; reasonable.

22d St., 221 East.—Suite of 3 rooms, nicely furnished; private house; all conveniences.

23d St., 240 East.—Large, light, furnished rooms; all conveniences; family private.

25th St., 42 West.—Double room for gentlemen or couple; parlor and other rooms; travelers accommodated.

126 St., 37 West.—Back parlor, with bay window, for doctor or dentist; conveniences; private house.

33d St., 47 West.—Back parlor; electric light, telephone; large front room, newly furnished house; gentlemen; references.

34th St., 239 West.—Desirable furnished rooms, small and large, for gentlemen; references required.

36th St., 38 West.—Physician's office; beautifully furnished; also two other rooms; private bath.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

47th St., 152 East.—Nicely furnished back parlor for married couple or two gentlemen; all conveniences.

50th St., 38 West.—Furnished rooms and suites, with private baths, for gentlemen.

50th St., 237 East.—Hall room, gentleman; private family; references.

58th St., 78 West.—Large and small rooms; hot water supply; steam heat; first flat. (Smith's bell.)

83d St., 124 West.—Comfortably furnished rooms, singly, or parlor and bedroom en suite; for one or two, if desired; business people only; references. Keller.

83d St., 124 West.—Comfortably furnished rooms; singly or parlor and bed room en suite, for one or two, if desired; business people only; references. Keller.

87th St., 101 West.—Large room; quiet; southern exposure; suitable for two; all conveniences; permanent, $3. Shea.

89th St., 149 East.—Elegantly furnished room, large closets, washroom, bath adjoining; private house; telephone; reasonable.

90th St., 125 West.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; bath adjoining; steam, hot water; suitable couple or gentlemen. Ardin.

101st St., 101 West.—Nicely furnished, bright room, for two ladies or married couple; references. Edgerly

103d St., 18 West.—Can accommodate gentleman or business woman in apartment; board optional. Armor.

105th St., 52 West.—Nicely furnished, light, heated rooms; large and small; reasonable. Moylan.

105th St., 228 West.—Nice furnished room, with the use of bath; board optional. Simmons.

126th St., 37 West.—Large room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or man and wife; all conveniences; private house; American family; references exchanged.

134th St., 219 West.—A pleasant room in private family; all conveniences; references required.

St. Nicholas Av., 886.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room; hall room; private house; near station; moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, on Long Acre Square; reference. Inquire 1,559 Broadway.

Mount Morris Hotel, 36 Av. and 130th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night up.

Unfurnished Rooms.

$14, front flat; 4 rooms, all improvements; small house. 1,933 Amsterdam Av., 156th St. Mills.

Wanted to Purchase.

Wanter—Postage stamp collection; will pay fair [illegible] Tribune Office, 242 Times Office.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KNICKER BOCKER
Auction Rooms,
8 & 10 West 28th St.
C. E. Smith, Auc. & prop.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.
A Marvelous Collection of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

A DIRECT IMPORTATION COMPRISING REMARKABLE SPECIMENS OF BEAUTIFUL WEAVES OF PERSIA, TURKEY AND INDIA, INCLUDING MANY RARE SPECIMENS OF KIRMANSHAHS, TEBRIZS, SEIMAS, SURAKS, PERSIAN SILKS, AND OTHERS OF RARE QUALITY.

AT PUBLIC SALE TO COVER ADVANCES.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 3 o'clock and afternoons following.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
RICHARD WALTERS' SONS,
Auctioneers and Appraisers.
OFFICES, 1,300 BROADWAY.
Telephone 552—38.

Special attention given to Sales at Private Residences, Assignee, Receiver, Executor, and Mortgage Sales. Cash advanced to any amount on consignments or to pay storage liens.
CHARLES F. WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BOOKBINDERS.—HAND FOLDERS AND POINT MACHINE FEEDERS. EUGENE C. LEWIS CO., 218 WILLIAM ST.

Excellent opportunity for lady now studying stenography to take a finishing course under expert court reporter; permanent position when proficient. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers. Evening classes.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 5 W. 14th St.

Girls for stockroom, wholesale white goods house; permanent work; advancing salary. Belfast, Box 134 Times.

Good dressmaker, going out by the day. Apply Royal Pattern Co., No. 28 West 23d St., New York.

Governess.—A French governess for girl eight; must speak English and play piano; city references. Call Monday, between 10 and 12, 35 West 72d St.

Houseworker.—By competent girl, general housework; must be good cook and laundress; small family adults; street car fare paid if best city references. Call, mornings, at 268 West 94th St.

Neckwear—Experienced hands on quilted mufflers; best prices. Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 737 Broadway.

Nurse Wanted.—First-class English or French nurse to take charge of boy five years old. Call at 11 East 76th St. Monday, between 10 and 12.

Stenographer, (beginner,) wishing experience under expert court reporter; permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Wanted—A lady's maid; English preferred; must thoroughly understand heirdressing, waving, &c., and be a good traveler, packer, and dressmaker; unexceptionable references as to capability required; wages, $40. Address, by letter, stating references, "Maid," Albemarle Hotel, New York.

Wanted—Life insurance solicitor by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given to beginners. Apply mornings, Branch office, 20 East 42d St. Jerome J. Wilson, Manager.

Wantsd—A bright young woman with A1 references; must be experienced typewriter and have some knowledge of bookkeeping; only earnest worker need apply. Address Bright, Box 28, Times Office.

Wanted—Girls with red hair; 5 positions; stenographer, cash girls, sales girls; no joke; investigate; highest reference given. Capt. Riggs, 138 East 14th St.

Wanted—Young woman for bookkeeper; salary, $8. Address, stating experience, M. E. F., 710 East 167th St.

Wanted—Good cook and houseworker; family of three; references required. Dellenbaugh, 16 West 61st St.

Wanted—Assistant; must be good at figures. Apply C. W. Strohbeck, 1,199 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A. A. Vantine & Co. want three neat appearing boys about 14 years of age. Apply 15 East 18th St.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING A POSITION who has large acquaintance and can give bond and good references should apply immediately to George J. Wight, Manager The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 71 Broadway.

Agents and mail order men, send for cheap jewelry circulars. Colonial Jewelry Co., Providence, R. I.

Bookkeeper, &c.—Bookkeeping, clerk; unmarried and good penman; give age and experience. O., Box 207 Times.

Boy Wanted—In newspaper office; hours, 2 to 11 P. M.; state age, references, and salary expected. Address in own handwriting, R., 134 Times Office.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping office, 95 1st St.

Home work; good pay; no canvassing; materials furnished; stamped envelope. Mercury Thread Guide Co., Toms River, N. J.

Salesman Wanted—One of the leading gas fixture manufacturers in this city requires a thoroughly competent salesman in their retail department. Address, stating experience, M. P. T., Box 88, 1,242 Broadway.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world, liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

The Colonial Life Insurance Company of America has positions for industrious, energetic men; good references required; salary and commission; experience unnecessary. P. Hughes, Superintendent, 151 West 125th St., 2,541 3d Av.

VEILINGS, NETS, ETC.—WANTED—EXPERIENCED YOUNG ROAD SALESMAN, BY PROMINENT IMPORTING AND COMMISSION HOUSE. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, CONFIDENTIAL, BOX 192 TIMES.

Wanted—Experienced coffee salesman for city or country; good salary for man with established trade. L., Box 131 Times Office.

Wanted—Man in each county to represent old established house, solid financial standing; straight bona fide weekly cash salary of $18 paid by check each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters; money advanced for expenses. Manager, 377 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Wanted—Two experienced canvassers for sewing machine business to work with team in Bridgeport and surrounding towns; good contract and permanent position to reliable men. Call or address, giving references, Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 196 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Wanted—A good bill clerk, 30 to 35 years of age, rapid writer and quick at figures, to go out of town. Apply at office, 43 Leonard St., Room 312, Monday morning next, between 8 and 10 A. M.

Wanted—A hustling specialty salesman; good proposition; must command good salary and expenses and able to earn good money from the start. Address Box 528, Chicago.

Wanted—Life insurance solicitor by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given to beginners. Apply mornings, Branch office, 20 East 42d St. Jerome J. Wilson,

FORECAST OF THE STATE ELECTION

Chairman George W. Dunn Issues a Review of the Campaign.

Says that the Republicans Will Elect a Good Working Majority for the Next Assembly.

Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee last night gave out the following forecast of the State election:

"The reports which I have satisfy me that the Republicans will elect a good working majority of the next Assembly. The campaign throughout the State has been particularly active for a year when no general State officers are to be chosen, and prominent men in the party whom I have seen or heard from confirm me in the belief that the voters do not regard this as an 'off year.'

"They know it is important that Republicans have a majority of the next Assembly, and they are fully aware of the need of holding the party in a strong position for the contest next year, when a Governor and other State officers are to be chosen.

"The campaign, so far as the Republican State Committee is concerned, has been wholly in behalf of Assembly candidates, and it seems to me we have had the best of it in the issues against our friends, the enemy. Gov. Odell's record during his first year has furnished ample material with which to appeal to the people. His administration has given unanswerable arguments in the shape of a low tax rate, which resulted in a saving of thousands of dollars to every county. The people thoroughly appreciate this. They approve of the measures he recommended for increasing the State's revenues, and they fully realize that if he is to continue his good work on behalf of the taxpayers, a Republican majority must be on hand to support him next Winter. I believe the results on election day will show that the people have given him a hearty indorsement.

"Municipal elections are to be held in many cities. Many counties have availed themselves of their legal privilege to change the date of electing Supervisors from Spring to Autumn, and this will help to bring out the voters.

"The party is in good shape, and the indications are that the usual Republican majorities will be given in the up-State counties. Our forces, as a whole, are in splendid condition, and factional trouble is unheard of.

"Many cities and villages which are strongly Republican have sent in reports on their registration. With almost no exceptions the figures are larger than they were two years ago, when the campaign was for local oficers and Assemblymen, while in some places the figures are almost up to those of 1900.

"Detailed correspondence has been had with the men who are familiar with their counties, and it is largely on these reports that I base my confident assertion that we shall elect a good working majority of the lower house."

While the interest in the State campaign has been somewhat obscured, so far as New Yorkers are concerned, by the intensity of the local contest, those in charge at the Republican State Headquarters say that for an off year the vote brought out in the contests for Assembly and other offices throughout the State promises to be unusually large. The registration in the cities and towns of the State has been uniformly larger than it was two years ago, although not quite so large as last year. There are reasons for the decided increase in the registration this year over the registration of two years ago. In the first place there will be elections for local offices in nearly all of the cities of the first, second, and third classes, and the local contests this year in many of the cities are being bitterly fought.

Probably a more important cause of the increased registration is that in many of the counties this year Supervisors are to be elected. Three years ago the Legislature passed a law which authorized the counties to change the time of holding the election for Supervisors from the Spring to the Fall, when the general election takes place. About half of the counties of the State have taken advantage of this authority to hold the election for Supervisors when the other local officers and the members of the Assembly are chosen. As the Supervisors fix valuations, make the local tax rate, and are vested with the responsibility for the spending of the county funds there is always a harder contest over their selection than there is over the selection of officers of more dignified title.

A third reason which is given for the increased registration is one which is advanced by the officials of the State Committee. It is that the people of the State who indorse Gov. Odell's policy of economy and desire to see it fully carried out are determined to afford him the necessary majority in the next Assembly. At the last election there were a number of Republicans elected to the Assembly by small majorities. There is a possibility that some of these districts will be lost to the Republicans at the coming election. The Republican State Committee, however, is confident that the Republican losses, if any, will not be sufficient to materially hamper the State administration.

In Rochester there will be an election for State Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Parsons, and in Rensselaer, which includes Troy, there will be an election for Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Russell. The Republican candidate to succeed Senator Parsons is Merton E. Lewis, who was last year one of the leading Republican members of the Assembly. His election is practically conceded. In Rensselaer the Republican candidate for the Senate to succeed Senator Russell is William D. Barnes, who is thought to have an excellent chance of election, the Senatorial district being Republican, although Troy is largely Democratic.

There is to be an election in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, which comprises Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego Counties, for a Congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. D. Shaw. The Republican candidate is Charles L. Knapp. As the district has never elected any but a Republican to Congress Mr. Knapp's election is regarded as certain.

The hottest contests for local offices are in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Troy, and Albany. The Mayoralty fights in several of these cities are this year of unsual interest, owing to unusual political conditions. The Republican candidate for Mayor of Buffalo is the present State Controller, Erastus C. Knight. His Democratic opponent is Herbert P. Bissel, the son of ex-Postmaster General Bissell. If Mr. Knight, the Republican candidate, should be elected there would be a vacancy in the office of State Controller, which Gov. Odell would have to fill.

In Rochester the Republicans have put up for Mayor Assemblyman Rodenbeck. The Democratic candidate, Warner, is said to be a strong man, and an exciting campaign is being waged.

In Albany the Democratic candidate is Amasa Parker, and the Republican nominee is Charles H. Gaus. As the nominations were each preceded by party factional fights the result of the election is rendered more problematical.

There are to be Judges of the Supreme Court elected in the First, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Judicial Districts. In the Sixth Judicial District the Republicans have renominated Gerrit A. Forbes and Charles E. Parker. The Republican candidate in the Fourth District is Edgar A. Spencer, and in the Seventh District William H. Adams.

THE ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

The List of States in Which They Are to be Held a Brief One—Candidates Named and Amendments to be Submitted.

The State elections to be held this year are comparatively few in number. Singularly enough, the municipal contests in New York and Philadelphia are exciting more popular interest, as well in other States as within their own borders, than do the elections for the Governors and other executive officers and the Legislatures in the wider field of the States. A summary of the several elections to be held, all but that in Alabama, on the 5th of November, follows:

Alabama.

On Monday, Nov. 11, the people of Alabama will vote upon the question of the ratification of the new Constitution for the State, prepared and submitted by the convention elected on April 11 last. The vote on the convention at that time was: For a convention, 70,305; against it, 45,305; total vote, 115,610. The total vote of Alabama for President in 1900 was returned as 155,240, showing that a large number of citizens refrained from voting on the convention.

Connecticut.

The people of Connecticut will elect Nov. 5 delegates to the convention to revise the Constitution of the State in accordance with the result of the popular vote cast at the election on the question held on Monday, Oct. 7. The vote at that time, as officially canvassed and declared, was: For a constitutional convention, 47,817; against it, 26,745. The convention will meet in the Capitol in Hartford on the first Wednesday of January, 1902, and the Constitution then framed is to be submitted to the vote of the people at a date not less than one month or more than three months after the convention's final adjournment.

Iowa.

The people of Iowa will elect Nov. 5 a full ticket of State officers and a Legislature, to which falls the duty of electing a United States Senator for the term which began March 4 last. For the State offices there are five regularly nominated tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Populist, and Socialist. The two leading tickets are thus composed:

DEMOCRATIC.
Governor—Thomas J. Phillips.
Lieutenant Governor—George E. Ferguson.
Supreme Judge—John Shortley.
Railroad Commissioner—A. C. Brice.
Superintendent of Schools—W. D. Johnson.

REPUBLICAN.
Governor—Albert B. Cummins.
Lieutenant Governor—John Herriott.
Supreme Judge—S. M. Weaver.
Railroad Commissioner—E. C. Brown.
Superintendent of Schools—R. C. Barrett.

The candidates for Governor on the three other tickets are:

Prohibition—A. U. Coates.
Populist—L. H. Weller.
Socialist—James Baxter.

The vote of Iowa for President in 1900 was: McKinley, Republican, 307,778; Bryan, Democrat, 209,268; Woolley, Prohibition, 9,502; Barker, Populist, 613; Debs, Social Democrat, 2,742; scattering, 425.

Kentucky.

Kentucky will elect Nov. 5 its Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed William J. Deboe, Republican, his term ending March 4, 1903. The present Legislature of Kentucky is Democratic in both houses—by 12 in the Senate and 20 in the House of Representatives; 32 on joint ballot.

Maryland.

The people of Maryland will elect Nov. 5 Controller and Clerk of the State Court of Appeals, and the members of the State Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator as successor of George L. Wellington, who was elected as a Republican, and whose term will end March 4, 1903. The Maryland Senate consists of 27 members and the House of Delegates of 91. Of the Senators 13 hold over—10 Democrats and 3 Republicans. Thus the Democrats will need to elect but four members to control that body. For the two State officers there are six tickets in the field.

DEMOCRATIC.
Controller—Joshua W. Hering.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Joseph Frank Turner.

REPUBLICAN.
Controller—Herman S. Platt.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Thomas Parran.

The nominees of the other four parties for Controller are:

Prohibition—William Kleinle.
Socialist—George Bond.
Social Labor—Robert Jones.
Union Reform—James Edwards.

The vote of Maryland for President in 1900 was: McKinley, Republican, 136,212; Bryan, Democrat, 122,271; Woolley, Prohibition, 4,582; Debs, Social Democrat, 908; scattering, 538.

The people of Maryland will also vote upon three proposed amendments to the Constitution of their State—one limiting the total amount of fees to be received by the State's Attorneys in the counties and in Baltimore; the second providing an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates in accordance with the results of the census lately taken, and the third providing for the division of the City of Baltimore into four legislative districts, each to have a Senator to serve four years.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts will elect Nov. 5 its full list of State officers, which it continues to do annually, and the members of its Legislature. For the State officers there are five tickets in the field.

DEMOCRATIC.
Governor—Josiah Quincy.
Lieutenant Governor—John W. Coughlin.
Secretary of State—William B. Stone.
Treasurer—Joseph H. Chalifoux.
Auditor—James F. Dean.
Attorney General—Arthur A. Putnam.

REPUBLICAN.
Governor—Winthrop Murray Crane.
Lieutenant Governor—John L. Bates.
Secretary of State—William M. Olin.
Treasurer—Edward S. Bradford.
Auditor—Henry E. Turner.
Attorney General—Herbert Parker.

The candidates for Governor on the other tickets are:

Prohibition—John B. Lewis, Jr.
Democratic Social—George H. Wrenn.
Social Labor—Michael T. Berry.

The vote of Massachusetts for President in 1900 was: McKinley, Republican, 238,886; Bryan, Democrat, 156,977; Woolley, Prohibition, 6,202; Debs, Social Democrat, 9,607; scattering, 2,599.

Mississippi.

Mississippi will elect Nov. 5 State Treasurer, to succeed J. R. Stowers, resigned, and Secretary of State, to succeed J. L. Power, deceased. They were each chosen for four years, the term ending January, 1904. This will be a special election by order of the Governor. No State conventions have been held to name candidates. The names on the tickets will be placed by nomination papers, which must be signed by qualified voters in each county. There are five candidates thus named for Secretary of State and two for State Treasurer. The vote of Mississippi for President in 1900 was: McKinley, Republican, 5,753; Bryan, Democrat, 51,706; Barker, Populist, 1,642.

Nebraska.

Nebraska will elect Nov. 5 Supreme Court Judge and two Regents of the State University. The candidates for Judge are:

Fusion (Democrats and Populists)—Conrad Hollenbeck.
Republican—Samuel Hopkins Sedgwick.
Prohibition—W. Bert Clark.

The vote of Nebraska for President in 1900 was: McKinley, Republican 121,835; Bryan, Democrat, 115,618; Woolley, Prohibition, 3,685; scattering, 1,823.

New Jersey.

New Jersey, Nov. 5, will elect Governor and Legislature. For Governor four nominations have been regularly made, as follows:

Democratic—James M. Seymour.
Republican—Franklin Murphy.
Prohibition—Joel W. Brown.
Social Democratic—Charles H. Vail.

The last named is a clergyman, and lately was pastor of the First Universalist Church in Jersey City. The vote of New Jersey for President in 1900 was: McKinley, Republican, 221,707; Bryan, Democrat, 164,808; Woolley, Prohibition, 7,183; Debs, Social Democrat, 4,909; scattering, 2,784. Seven of the twenty-one members of the State Senate only are to be chosen. In the last Legislature chosen they were six Republicans and one Democrat. Eleven of the hold-over Senators are Republicans and three are Democrats. The present Assembly contains 45 Republicans and 15 Democrats, giving a Republican majority on joint ballot of 43.

New York.

New York will elect Nov. 5 the members of the Assembly and fill two vacancies in the Senate. A Congressman is to be chosen in the Twenty-fourth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Albert D. Shaw. Nine Judges of the Supreme Court are also to be chosen—four in the First District, one each in the Third, Fourth, and Seventh Districts, and two in the Sixth District. The people of this State are to vote upon a proposed amendment to Section 18 of Article 3 of the State Constitution, which forbids the Legislature to pass special tax-exemption bills. The candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court are:

FIRST DISTRICT.
Fusion—Morgan J. O'Brien. (Dem.;) James A. Blanchard. (Rep.;) John Proctor Clarke, (Rep.;) Samuel Greenbaum, (Ind.-Dem.)
Democratic—Morgan J. O'Brien, Robert A. Van Wyck, Charles H. Knox, and Charles W. Dayton.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Republican—Aaron V. S. Cochrane.
Democratic—Levi F. Longley.
Socialist Labor—Patrick Burke.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Republican—Edgar A. Spencer.
Democratic—Robert P. Anibal.
Prohibition—William Green.
Social Democratic—John H. Bullard.
Socialist Labor—John E Wallace.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Republican—Charles E. Parker and Gerrit A. Forbes. Both formally indorsed by the Democrats.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Republican—William H. Adams. Formally indorsed by the Democrats.
Socialist Labor—Henry Beislegel.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
The nominees for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District are:
Democrat—William H. Powell.
Republican—Charles L. Knapp.
Prohibition—Charles W. Richards.
Social Democrat—Raymond K. Bull.
The district was Republican in the election of 1900 by 8,267 plurality and 7,233 majority in a total vote of 39,749.

Ohio.

Ohio will elect Nov. 5 State officers and Legislature. The Legislature, to meet in January next, will choose a United States Senator as successor of Joseph B. Foraker, Republican, whose term will end March 4, 1903. The Republican State Convention indorsed Mr. Foraker for re-election. For the State offices candidates have been nominated as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.
Governor—James Kilbourne.
Lieutenant Governor—Anthony Howells.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Joseph Hidy.
Attorney General—M. B. McCarthy.
Treasurer—R. Page Aleshire.
Member of Board of Public Works—James G. Holman.

REPUBLICAN.
Governor—George K. Nash.
Lieutenant Governor—Carl L. Nippert.
Judge of the Supreme Court—James L. Price.
Attorney General—John M. Sheets.
Treasurer—Isaac B. Cameron.
Member of Board of Public Works—W. G. Johnston.

The Prohibition ticket for State officers is headed by E. Jay Pinney as the candidate for Governor.

The vote of Ohio for President in 1900 was: McKinley, Republican, 543,918; Bryan, Democrat, 474,882; Woolley, Prohibition, 10,203; Debs, Social Democrat, 4,847; scattering, 6,223. The present Senate of Ohio is Democratic by seven majority and the House Republican by fourteen giving a Republican majority of seven on joint ballot.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania will elect Nov. 5 State Treasurer and Judge of the Supreme Court and vote upon three proposed amendments to the State Constitution. For the two State offices the Democrats and the new Union (anti-machine Republican) Party have fused. The candidates are:

UNION PARTY.
State Treasurer—Elisha A. Coray, Jr., (Ind. Rep.)
Judge of the Supreme Court—Harman Yerkes, (Dem.)

REPUBLICAN.
State Treasurer—Frank G. Harris.
Judge of the Supreme Court—William Potter.

PROHIBITION PARTY.
State Treasurer—J. J. Porter.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Isaac Monderau.

PEOPLE'S.
State Treasurer—Justus Watkins.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Isaac Monderau.

SOCIALIST-LABOR PARTY.
State Treasurer—Thomas Lawry.
Judge of the Supreme Court—James A. McConnell.

SOCIALIST PARTY.
State Treasurer—J. Mahlon Barnes.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Charles Heydrick.

The vote of Pennsylvania for President in 1900 was: McKinley, Republican, 712,665; Bryan, Democrat, 424,232; Woolley, Prohibition, 27,908; Debs, Social Democrat, 4,831; scattering, 3,574. One of the three proposed amendments to the State Constitution abolishes the present provision that "all elections shall be by ballot." If ratified this amendment will permit the use of voting machines. The second amendment proposed relates to the registration of voters, and will permit the Legislature to enact a law requiring personal registration in the cities of the State. The other amendment relates to the qualifications of voters.

For the city offices in Philadelphia nominations have been made as follows:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Republican and Public Opinion—John Weaver. Democratic—William Wilkins Carr. Prohibition—James B. Clark. Municipal League and Union—P. F. Rothermel, Jr. Socialist—William Feinhals.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.
Republican and Public Opinion—William S. Vare. Democratic—Henry Fernberger. Prohibition—William H. Hager. Municipal League and Union—John Virdin. Socialist—Fred G. Hecker.

CITY CONTROLLER.
Republican, Municipal League, Union, and Public Opinion—John M. Walton. Democratic—John W. Martin. Prohibition—Samuel A. McClure. Socialist—George Felder.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.
Republican and Public Opinion—Henry Brooks. Democratic—Herman V. Hetzel. Prohibition—Walter S. Goodwin. Municipal League and Union—Frank A. Hartranft. Socialist—Christian Ludwig.

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 5.
Republican—J. Willis Martin, Robert Ralston. Democratic and Public Opinion—Maxwell Stevenson. Municipal League and Union—G. Harry Davis, Henry Budd.

Rhode Island.

Rhode Island, which now holds its State election in November, will elect on the 5th State officers and Legislature. For State officers there are three tickets in the field.

DEMOCRATIC.
Governor—Lucius F. C. Garvin.
Lieutenant Governor—Adelard B. Archambault.
Attorney General—Dennis J. Holland.
Secretary of State—Frank E. Fitzsimmons.
Treasurer—Clark Potter.

REPUBLICAN.
Governor—William Gregory.
Lieutenant Governor—Charles D. Kimball.
Attorney General—Charles F. Stearns.
Secretary of State—Charles P. Bennett.
Treasurer—Walter A. Read.

William E. Brightman heads the Prohibition ticket as the candidate for Governor. The vote of Rhode Island for President in 1900 was: McKinley, Republican, 34,784; Bryan, Democrat, 19,812; Woolley, Prohibition, 1,529; scattering, 1,423. The present Legislature is Republican by 77 majority in joint ballot—29 in the Senate and 48 in the House.

Virginia.

Virginia will elect Nov. 5 State officers and Legislature, nominations having been made as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.
Governor—Andrew Jackson Montague.
Lieutenant Governor—Joseph E. Willard.
Attorney General—William A. Anderson.

REPUBLICAN.
Governor—J. Hampton Hoge.
Lieutenant Governor—R. Walter Dickinson.
Attorney General—D. Lawrence Groner.

O. C. Rucker heads the Prohibition ticket as candidate for Governor. The vote of Virginia for President in 1900 was: McKinley, Republican, 115,687; Bryan, Democrat, 146,079; Woolley, Prohibition, 2,153. The Legislature is Democratic almost unanimously, that party having 132 majority on joint ballot, there being but one Republican in the Senate and three in the House.

City Elections.

A number of municipal elections are to be held Nov. 5 of interest and importance, notably those in this city and Philadelphia, as already mentioned. Among the others are elections for Mayor and other executive and municipal legislative officers in Albany, Buffalo, Oswego, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, and Utica, in this State, and Louisville, Ky., and San Francisco, Cal.

Columbia University Lectures.

No free lectures will be given this year by Columbia University at either the Metropolitan Museum of Art or the American Museum of Natural History. After this year courses will be given under the direction of the university in these museums in alternating years. The university will give a course at the Cooper Union this Winter. Prof. W. H. Burr will be the lecturer. A course on "The White Man's Burden" may be offered in December. Lectures in French and German will be given at the university from time to time as heretofore.

Marquis Ito Sails for Europe.

Marquis Ito, ex-Premier of Japan, sailed for Europe in company with his suite on the new Holland-America liner Ryndam yesterday morning. The Marquis was among the first of the passengers to reach the pier in Hoboken. He said he had received a most cordial reception in America, and would always think of his visit as one of the happiest events in his life. He did not know whether he would disembark at Boulogne or at Rotterdam.

Lost Boy at Headquarters.

The police are looking for the parents of a boy five years old who has been in their custody at Headquarters since Friday night. The boy was found in the street at 10 o'clock P. M. crying by Policeman Schiveber. The boy has brown hair and eyes. He wears a gray jacket, dark knickerbockers, white shirt with blue stripes, black stockings, and black lace shoes.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES

List of Those to be Voted For in the City.

Nominees on the Fusion and Democratic Tickets as Compiled Officially by the Board of Elections.

The following is a list of candidates to be voted for in the City of New York at the coming election. The list does not include the Prohibition, Socialist-Labor, and various other candidates, but only nominees on the Fusion and Democratic tickets.

In several instances both the Citizens' Union and the Republicans have nominees for Assemblymen and Aldermen, the party nominating the candidate being indicated in parentheses.

The list has been made up from the official books of the Board of Elections and is correct.

MAYOR.

FUSION.	DEMOCRATIC.
Seth Low.	Edward M. Shepard.

CONTROLLER.

Edward M. Grout.	William W. Ladd, Jr.

PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Charles V. Fornes.	George N. Van Hoesen.

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

FUSION.	DEMOCRATIC.
Manhattan.	
Jacob A. Cantor.	Isaac Fromme.
Brooklyn.	
J. Edward Swanstrom.	Edmund H. Driggs.
Bronx.	
James L. Wells.	Louis F. Haffen.
Queens.	
Henry Doht, (R.)	Joseph Cassidy.
Robert E. Lawrence, (C. U.)	
Richmond.	
George Cromwell.	Nicholas Muller.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

FUSION.	DEMOCRATIC.
New York.	
SHERIFF.	
William J. O'Brien.	John T. Oakley.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
William T. Jerome.	Henry W. Unger.
COUNTY CLERK.	
Thomas L. Hamilton.	George H. Fahrbach.
REGISTER.	
John H. Ronaer.	Frank J. Goodwin.
CORONERS.	
Gustav Scheler,	Edward T. Fitzpatrick,
Solomon Goldenkrans,	Edward D. Hart,
Moses J. Jackson,	Jacob B. Rausch,
Nicholas T. Brown,	Antonio Zucca.
Bronx.	
CORONERS.	
Wm. O'Gorman, Jr.,	Thomas M. Lynch,
Joseph J. Berry.	John Rogo.
Kings.	
SURROGATE.	
James C. Church.	George B. Abbott.
SHERIFF.	
Charles Gudes.	Henry Hesterburg.
COUNTY CLERK.	
Charles F. Hartzheim.	Conrad Hasenflug.
REGISTER.	
John K. Neal.	Matthew H. Dooley.
CORONERS.	
Phillip T. Williams.	John Harrigan.
Michael J. Flaherty.	Charles J. Pflug.
Queens.	
CORONERS.	
Samuel D. Nutt.	Leopard Knoff, Jr.,
Frederick T. Hallett.	Martin Mager, Jr.
Richmond.	
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
William A. Shortt.	Edward B. Kawsen.
CORONER.	
George F. Schaefer.	Michael Cahill.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

New York County.

JUSTICE SUPREME COURT.

First Judicial District.

FUSION.	DEMOCRATIC.
Morgan J. O'Brien.	Morgan J. O'Brien.
James A. Blanchard.	Robert H. Van Wyck.
John Proctor Clarke.	Charles H. Knox.
Samuel Greenbaum.	Charles W. Dayton.

JUDGE OF CITY COURT.

Samuel Seabury.	John P. Schuchman.

Kings.

COUNTY JUDGE.

Joseph Aspinall.	William B. Hurd, Jr.,
Frederick E. Crane.	David F. Manning.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

(At Large.)

Walter L. Durack.	Frank E. O'Reilly,
Raymond V. Ingersoll.	Edward J. Dooley.
(Second Congressional District.)	
Eugene A. Amell.	William Brennan.
(Third Congressional District.)	
William Kramer.	E. G. Higgenbotham.
(Fourth Congressional District.)	
William Watson, (R.)	Henry J. Furlong.
Henry G. Young, (C. U.)	
(Fifth Congressional District.)	
J. Lott Nostrand.	J. Nauner.
(Sixth Congressional District.)	
Charles S. Devoy.	Donald F. Ayres.
(Seventh Congressional District.)	
John T. Moran.	James G. Tighe.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Manhattan.

FUSION.	DEMOCRATIC.
1. William A. Coakley.	Thomas F. Baldwin.
2. Theodore J. Karman.	Joseph P. Bourke.
3. August H. Stebbins.	Anthony J. Barrett.
4. Max Brown.	William H. Burns.
5. Edward R. Finch.	Frederick L. Droscher.
6. George E. Supp, (R.) Jacob E. Friedanthal, (C. U.)	Harry E. Oxford.
7. John J. Buckley.	James E. Duress.
8. Charles S. Adler.	Isidor Cohn.
9. James A. Allen.	William J. Stewart.
10. Jacob C. Brand.	John F. McCullough.
11. William B. Walt, Jr.	Clarence McAdam.
12. Jacob Riegen.	Leon Sanders.
13. John A. Casey.	Richard S. Reilley.
14. Julius Krause.	Henry W. Doll.
15. Joseph T. Ryan.	James E. Smith.
16. David Bergstein.	Samuel Prince.
17. William H. Romer.	James J. Fitzgerald.
18. William F. Searing.	George P. Richter.
19. Julius H. Seymour.	William A. Sweetser.
20. Bernard Fitzpatrick.	John H. Fitzpatrick.
21. William S. Bennet.	Herman S. Mendelson.
22. John T. Cronin.	William F. Meeks.
23. Josiah T. Newcomb.	Louis N. Wheaton.
24. Charles G. Bothner.	George F. Ulmann.
25. John A. Weekes, Jr.	Cambridge Livingston.
26. John J. Young.	Myron Sulzberger.
27. Gherardi Davis.	Champe S. Andrews.
28. Maurice P. Davidson.	John T. Dooling.
29. Bainbridge Colby.	Herbert H. Mases.
30. Rich'd F. McMahon.	Gotthardt A. Littauer.
31. Arthur L. Sherer.	Mathew F. Neville.
32. Charles F. Wilson.	John W. Crawford.
33. James J. Fox.	John J. Eagan.
34. Sigmund Feust.	John J. Scanlon.

Bronx.

35. Franklin Grady.	William E. Morris.
William C. Mains. (First Annex.)	John J. Sloan. (Second Annex.)
J. M. Wainright.	Ulric K. Griffin.

Brooklyn.

1. John Hill Morgan.	Clarence B. Campbell.
2. William J. Dilthey.	John McKeown.
3. Edward J. Moran.	James J. McInery.
4. C. E. Cotton, (R.)*	Lawrence C. Fish.
5. George Langhorst.	Henry D. Clipperly.
6. Simon Ash.	Charles Schirrmeister, Jr.
7. Peter J. Lally.	James P. Graham.
8. James E. McEvoy.	John C. L. Daly.
9. T. F. Cunningham.	William P. Fitzpatrick.
10. John Rainey.	Charles E. Fiske.
11. Waldo K. Blackwell	William S. Shanahan.
12. Howard L. Woody.	Alfred A. Schlickerman.
13. James M. Manee.	Thomas F. Matthews.
14. Gwen Sherlin.	John B. Ferre.
15. John Bindrim. (R.) Isaac Engel, (C. U.)	Henry Howard Dale.
16. Gustav C. Weber.	George W. Martin.
17. Harris Wilson, (R.)†	Ulysses G. Scollay.
18. Jacob D. Remsen.	John G. Griffith.
19. Herman Schwickart	John Wolf.
20. W. H. Pendry, (R.) John Morch, (C. U.)	William F. Delaney.
21. Joseph H. Adams.	Henry P. Kothar.

*Thomas A. Hill, Citizens' Union candidate, declined.
†There is no Citizens' Union candidate.

Queens.

1. Alex. M. Simpson.	Luke A. Keenan.
2. Eugene F. Vacheron.	Francis X. Duer.
3. G. W. Doughty, (R.)*	Philip J. Christ.

*No nomination by Citizens' Union.

Richmond.

1. Ferdinand Townsend.	Calvin D. Van Name.

ALDERMEN.

Manhattan.

FUSION.	DEMOCRATIC.
1. John J. Smith.	Michael Kennedy.
2. Daniel A. Casella.	Thomas F. Foley.
3. Timothy J. Corbett.	Patrick Higgins.
4. George W. Keam.	Isaac Marks.
5. Charles P. Howland.	George S. O'Neil.
6. James Darrigan.	Timothy P. Sullivan.
7. John J. Hannon.	Charles W. Culkin.
8. Mayer Schoenfeld.	Max J. Forges.
9. Frank L. Dowling.	James J. Dunphy.
10. John Blau.	Leopold W. Harburger.
11. Andrew J. Hussey.	Reginald S. Doull.
12. William Wirth.	James J. Devlin.
13. John Wood.	Charles Metzger.
14. J. Kunzeman, (R.) J. F. Biggan, (C. U.)	John J. Haggerty.
15. Wm. J. Matthews.	Frederick Richter.
16. Max Hahn.	John S. Donohue.
17. James Carroll.	John J. Twomey.
18. John L. Doyle.	James E. Gaffney.
19. David M. Holmes.	Eugene L. Sykes.
20. William J. Whitaker.	Thomas F. Woods.
21. A. Mathews, (R.) John Stewart, (C. U.)	Melvin H. Dalberg.
22. Samuel H. Jones.	John M. Roddy.
23. Edward F. Mone.	Thomas F. Baldwin.
24. John L. Florence.	Timothy J. O'Connell
25. John C. Klett.	Robert B. Saul.
26. B. M. Jacobson.	John V. Cogney.
27. Herbert Parsons.	David J. Tobin.
28. Joseph Krulish.	Patrick Chambers.
29. Joseph Oatman.	Daniel F. Murphy.
30. John Ott.	John T. McCall.
31. Franklin B. Ware.	Thomas Gilleran.
32. Jos. H. Hoffmann.	John A. Schappert.
33. Elias Goodman.	James W. Carroll.
34. James C. Meyers.	Herman J. Levy.
35. John F. Fitzgibbon.	John J. Dietz.
36. James Kennedy.	Thomas F. McCaul.
37. Ludwig Lang.	James Owen.

Bronx.

38. John L. Goldwater.	L. W. McGrath.
39. J. C. J. Langbein.	Philip Harinschteger.
40. Jacob Leitner.	Charles E. Clarke.
41. William D. Peck.	John J. Brady.
42. F. W. Longfellow.	Henry Geiger.
43. C. B. Parker.*	Frank Gass.
44. John Behrman.	John H. Drury.

*No Citizens' Union nomination.

Brooklyn.

45. Robert F. Downing	John Ellers.
46. Wm. W. Vaughn.	James J. Bridges.
47. William F. Holmes.	Moses J. Wafer.
48. D. S. Stewart, (R.) Robert Van Iderstine, (C. U.)	Charles N. McKeever.
49. Peter Haller.	Alfred K. Penny.
50. John Diemer.	Mortimer S. Brown.
51. Patrick H. Malone.	William A. Doyle.
52. Frederick Lundy.	Bernard W. Baas.
53. Jas. A. Thompson.	Francis P. Kenney.
54. Michael H. Bauman.	Andrew M. Gillen.
55. Walter R. Wakeley.	Francis J. Byrne.
56. Noah Tebbetts.	James W. Redmond.
57. Ernest A. Seebeck, Jr.	Thomas Wall.
58. William Dickinson.	Owen J. Murphy.
59. John Reilly.	Patrick S. Keety.
60. Leon Linde, (R.) Henry J. Metz, (C. U.)	Frederick Brenner.
61. William Wentz.	Frank J. Steinbacher.
62. John Wirth.	Aug. P. Southerland.
63. Jas. H. McInnies.	Michael J. Gogarty.
64. Joseph A. Bill.	Bernard Schmitt.
65. Frank Bennett, (R.) Wm. K. Moore, (C. U.)	Thomas J. Tuomey.
66. Charles Alt.	James H. O'Brien.

Queens.

67. John W. Bennett, (R.) Ben. Wingrove, (C. U.)	Nicholas Nehrbauer.
68. Gustave Schumacher.	John E. McCarthy.
69. William T. James.	Luke Otten.
70. Henry Willett, (R.) W. C. Durland, (C. U.)	George H. Creed.

Richmond.

71. Joseph H. Maloy.	Joseph F. O'Grady.
72. William Bowen.	John D. Gillies.
73. Cornelius A. Shea.	John A. Vaughn, Jr.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Bear Prices in a Bull Market.

A Great Sale That Marks an Anniversary.

The general tendency of the prices of merchandise to-day is upward rather than downward. We speak of this because it illustrates the great economy force of this store. A force which levels all difficulties and places within your reach the very things you want and want most, at prices in many instances lower than ever known before. Then when you consider that the very aristocracy of quality is the matchless magnetism of everything we sell, the prices we quote have a force that sweeps all comparison out of the way. We would be untrue to ourselves and your good were we not proud of this store's achievements, but the present must be pre-eminently greater than the past to withstand our own criticism. You will find to-morrow's offers phenomenal. Not in one or two departments only, mark you, for the whole store is in sympathetic touch with an effort to make this sale one to be always remembered. Every visitor will find a tangible reason.

Echoes of Great French Broadcloth Sale.

Second Week of a Revolutionary Movement.

Prices Unequalled and Never so Low.

Second Floor, New Building.

Last week we told the story of this unprecedented transaction in imported French broadcloths—black and colored. It was revolutionary; it has been the talk of the country; the qualities and prices had never been equalled before in the history of the dry goods business. Here is the balance of the purchase—new, up-to-date, fresh and absolutely perfect fabrics. We guarantee every yard of them—52 inches wide. Were you one of the belated ones last Monday? Here are the prices:

At $1.25, Really Worth $2.50 All the best colors of the season.

1.49, Really Worth 2.75 to 3.50. All the best colors and black, too.

49c. for Black Cheviot, Lowest Price 79c.

Then think of this offer in keeping with our big movements in dress goods, 2,250 yards 52-inch strictly all wool heavy cheviot; a crisp, wear-resisting quality—heretofore lowest price anywhere 79c.; to-morrow here at 49c.

Here's Real Silk Supremacy.

These's so much in taste that so-called low price often cuts a sorry figure when it meets it in comparison. Our silks have that indescribable something about them that makes them attractive because of their exclusiveness and real fashionableness. They are becoming for their particular uses, and, we say it without intended boastfulness, cannot be matched anywhere. Combine these tangible facts with one price, the lowest that can be obtained anywhere, and you have a silk supremacy unequalled anywhere in this country. For instance, these offers for to-morrow:

Guaranteed Black Taffetas.
At 49c. instead of 65c.
At 59c. instead of 79

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1901,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1901. 20 PAGES.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

WILLIAM CLARK, youngest son of United States Senator Clark, a graduate of Yale Law School, and a practicing lawyer in Butte, has just returned from Europe with his bride, who was Miss Mabel Foster of Butte, Mon.

Young Clark was passing the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday when an old acquaintance who had not heard of his marriage rushed up to him and said familiarly:

"Hello, Willie, where've you been for a year or so."

Clark, without pausing to any great extent, replied: "I've been taking a post-graduate course in partnership and organization."

◆ ◆ ◆

United States Senator Spooner of Wisconsin was sitting in the west corridor of the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening surrounded by a circle of men attired in evening dress one of whom, in the course of a somewhat pedantic disquisition, referred to some one as being "as rich as Midas."

"I have read something about that fellow Midas and his opulence," said the Senator. "He may have been a fairly rich man in his day, but if he had existed to-day with his reputation and wanted to sustain it with the servants in a New York hotel the expenditure necessary would have made him look like what the horsemen nowadays call a 'selling plater.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Admiral George W. Melville, Chief Engineer United States Navy, generally makes himself understood when he says anything. In a company composed chiefly of young engineers, he was recently recounting some of his arctic experiences when he commanded the boat's crew of the ill-fated Jeannette expedition which escaped from the wastes of the Lena delta. After he had described the terrors and hardships of that experience and told how it was often impossible to make a progress of more than a mile or two in a day of exhausting labor, a gentleman present ventured to remark that he should think the crew would have moved faster than that if for no other reason than to keep warm.

Admiral Melville shook out his leonine locks, snorted, and said: "Gentlemen, you no doubt think it great fun to go sledding on arctic seas, and perhaps fancy that it bears some relation to sleighing in Central Park. Well, let me tell you that much of the sledding I have described was fairly comparable to a trip from the Battery to Harlem over the tops of the buildings. If you will look out of the windows of one of the upper stories of a 'sky-scraper' and take the general topography of the city from that point of view, and then plan an excursion in a straight line in any direction, you will understand what it means to drag a boat over the irregular ice masses of the polar sea."

That illustration gave a better idea of arctic exploration than could have been gained from hours of description.

◆ ◆ ◆

When Gov. Odell completed his tour of State institutions recently, he was asked what impressed him most of what he had seen. He smiled and replied that the thing which was most vivid in his mind occurred at Dannemora. When he arrived at Clinton Prison he noticed a collection of very tough-looking convicts. This body of men he soon learned was the Warden's brass band. At a given signal this band played for the Governor's reception at the prison, "Hail to the Chief." This struck the Governor as being very funny.

◆ ◆ ◆

Apropos of Lee Fairchild's forthcoming book, "The Tippler's Vow," a friend said to Lee the other day:

"Do you really call your verse poetry?"

"Well, that is a serious question. I sometimes think it is autobiography," was the reply.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Moller family are coming back from Europe. The Mollers are one of the most united families in society. They are always together, and are devoted to each other. They are four in number, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller and their children, Edwin Clarence and Miss Adeline. The Mollers pass a certain time in New York in Winter, a certain season at Aix les Bains, are in London in the height of the season, as they are also in Paris. They are a charming quartet, and what is very rare in society of the present day, where husbands and wives, sons and daughters, are invited out each perhaps to meet a different set, the Mollers always go together. They are extremely companionable and sympathetic.

◆ ◆ ◆

The etiquette of all games for which a stake is played is rigidly observed by all Athenian and society folk whenever they care to indulge in cards. Ogden Mills never has anything else on his card tables [illegible] and this is brought in in [illegible] King and royal family only play with coins, which are fresh from the Mint. So this bit of card table etiquette is observed with rigor in this country whenever possible. Although many stories are told of high play at bridge here, stakes are rarely above the average. Bank notes, however, are never used at any of the card parties which are given by the devotees of bridge, among whom are Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens. When it is impossible to obtain newly minted coins, the gold and silver is washed before it is used and brought in by the lackeys with the card tables.

◆ ◆ ◆

George Ade, whose "Fables in Slang" have brought him into prominence as a humorist, is from Indiana. In talking with a lady recently, she asked him if he had ever noticed how many bright people came from that State.

"Indeed I have, Madam," he said, "and I have noticed, too, that the brighter they are, the sooner they come."

◆ ◆ ◆

On another occasion Ade was listening to a restaurant orchestra with some friends when the band began to play the intermezzo from "Rusticana." As the first few bars were played one of the listeners asked:

"Didn't De Koven write that?"

"Not yet," said Ade.

◆ ◆ ◆

Leslie Stuart, composer of the music of "Florodora," is also known in England as a writer of popular songs, at least he enjoyed considerable reputation in that line before he undertook more serious things in the way of musical comedies.

When the negro melodies, or "coon songs," as they are colloquially termed in this country, became the vogue some years ago, a number of them were heard in the London music halls, and became so popular that Mr. Stuart thought to try his talent in composing rag-time music.

"I soon mastered the new time to my own satisfaction," said Mr. Stuart the other day, "but I was all at sea for titles and subjects for my first song. I secured a map of the United States and found that Idaho was by far the best rhyming State, so in a few days "My Girl from Idaho" was ready to be sung. I sent it to a popular singer in the music halls, and the audience that heard it first seemed to like it. The next day the following message was sent to the theatre and later turned over to me. It was signed "An Idaho American," and read:

"'You blasted Englishman, don't you know there isn't a coon in all the State of Idaho? But there are girls in Idaho. They can't shuffle their feet; they can't all sing. But they can shoot, and Lord, how they'd like to have you for a target.'

"I'm going to see your West," said Mr. Stuart, "but I'm going to steer clear of Idaho."

◆ ◆ ◆

That feat of the German scientist in measuring the duration of a wink calls to mind the story of Lionel Barrymore, who has inherited something of his father's wit as well as his ability as an actor. When Lionel first went on the stage he got a very small part in a play. He was greatly disappointed, of course, but was glad to be there at all. Speaking of his appearance to a friend the next day, the friend said:

"Why, I saw the play, but I didn't see you."

"You must have winked," replied Lionel.

◆ ◆ ◆

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of Albany tells a story on himself which has been a source of great joy to his partners. One cold evening last Winter he was with a convivial party of military and musical friends, at which the refreshments were beer and cheese. The beer was good and the cheese ripe. Returning home, he let himself into his house with a latchkey, but had not more than closed the door behind him when he was impressed with the fact that something was wrong with the drains, or that the plumbing system of his house had collapsed.

Solicitous for his children, he started on a search to see what was the matter. Procuring a light, he went from room to room, into the kitchen, and finally into the cellar. The smell seemed to be more pronounced in some rooms than in others, but it was everywhere, and its ghastly character smote him with consternation. Even a gallant soldier may be anxious concerning the pestilence which walketh in darkness, when those for whom he is solicitous are unconsciously exposed to its poisonous breath. Deeming the matter of first importance, he roused his wife and communicated the alarming intelligence that the house was full of sewer odors and that something must be done at once.

Madame had [illegible] it, and did not [illegible] but she suggested [illegible] that something was amiss, though not nearly so much disquieted as the General, since it had not been borne in upon her so overwhelmingly. An anxious hour and a half was thus passed, when the discovery was made—how is unimportant—that a considerable fragment of cheese had lodged in the General's mustache, immediately under his nose, and that he had been following it around the house, light in hand, for a couple of hours. The warmer the apartment the more he realized the intangible danger he was pursuing.

◆ ◆ ◆

Justice William Rumsey of Bath, for five years a member of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the First Department, who recently resigned his seat on the bench to come to New York to practice law, was recently called upon for a speech at a dinner. To illustrate his unpreparedness, he told the story of a Steuben County gentleman who fell into the water while fishing. The man who rescued him asked him how he came to fall overboard.

"I did not come to fall overboard; I came to fish," replied the unfortunate, sadly.

◆ ◆ ◆

When "Tod" Sloan left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel a few days ago in his big racing automobile, he started from the side door, intending to come down through the carriageway and turn into Thirty-third Street. With him were his chauffeur and two friends. The machine started right enough, but went only about ten feet. Then it stopped and the gearing turned with a noise that could be heard a block away. "Tod" pulled at the lever and bit the big cigar he held between his teeth, but not an inch would the machine stir. The chauffeur jumped out and, as though that were all that was needed, the big auto started with a rush. "Tod" managed to turn it in a hurry, just missing one of the horses attached to an express wagon. Then the machine stopped again as suddenly as it had started.

Just then a small boy, who recognized the ex-jocky, called out:

"Give her de whip, 'Tod,' or yer'll never pull out o' de bunch! Go on, or dey'll pass yer."

"Tod" looked a trifle more dignified than ever, but never glanced toward the crowd. The chauffeur did some tinkering and the big machine swung into Thirty-third Street with a rush, the same small boy shouting:

"Yer got 'em, 'Tod.' Get up on her neck and stick de spurs in. Givn her de whip, an' yer'll finish in de money."

◆ ◆ ◆

"This City of New York is an odd place," said M. M. Shoemaker the other day to a friend in the Union Club. Mr. Shoemaker had just returned from a visit to his home in Cincinnati.

"How's that?"

"Well, I was walking up Broadway this morning where they are at work paving with asphalt. There was one of those big steam rollers puffing and snorting around, and before it walked an Italian with a red flag to warn all men and particularly all horses away from the dread monster. Down the street at a fearful speed came an automobile that must have weighed as much as the steam roller. It was making at least twenty-five miles an hour, but there was no man with a red flag in front of it, and it was just as well that this was so. One certainly sees strange things here."

◆ ◆ ◆

Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, J. F. Carroll, President J. B. Sexton of the Health Board, and one or two other gentlemen occupied a box at the performance of Anna Held in "The Little Duchess" at the Casino one evening last week. At the conclusion of the first act the party sauntered in the lobby of the theatre, where Maurice Untermyer joined the group, with an opera glass in his hand.

"That's very pretty," said Mr. Croker; "where did you get it?"

"I brought it from Paris," said Mr. Untermyer. "Don't you remember, I brought you one too?"

"Oh, no; you're entirely mistaken," responded Mr. Croker, "you did not bring it to me."

"Well, I'm sure I brought one to Mayor Van Wyck," said Mr. Untermyer, which caused a bystander to remark, "That's a perfectly natural mistake. Mr. Untermyer brought an opera glass to Mayor Van Wyck, which he thought was the same thing as bringing it to Mr. Croker."

Whereupon his Honor and Mr. Croker laughed as if it was the best joke of the campaign.

◆ ◆ ◆

Police Magistrate W. T. ("Biff") Hall of Chicago has a reputation as a sayer of good things, both on and off the bench. Last week when the first cold winds began to blow through Chicago streets there were the usual number of tramps brought before him. One of these, Con Kearney by name, had been arrested for vagrancy. He told Hall that he was chilly and had merely tried to get warm by a restaurant kitchen.

"The city's not open at the station for [illegible] above the Mediterranean.

did, but they wouldn't take me in. They said there wasn't room."

"How's this, officer?" said Hall, turning to a policeman. "Haven't you room there for chili con carne?"

A friend of Hall heard the story, and noticing the laughter it occasioned thought he would repeat it. He got it correct as far as the name of the Mexican dish, but for that he substituted "chop suey," and then wondered why the joke didn't raise a laugh.

◆ ◆ ◆

William A. Sutherland of Rochester has this story to tell at his own expense: When he was a candidate for Attorney General special attention was given to getting a big vote in "the City of Flowers." Large placards were displayed, reading,

Vote for
WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND,
for
Attorney General.

During one week of the campaign a theatrical company played "A Legal Wreck" in Rochester. In some way Mr. Sutherland's posters and the theatrical posters got so mixed up that one of them read:

Vote for
WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND,
"A Legal Wreck."

◆ ◆ ◆

The veteran Frank Work, like many old timers, finds it impossible to adapt himself to those changes which recent improvements and the accompanying up-town movements necessitate. For years his lounging place, with his favorite dog, was at Delmonico's, but as Del's is now rather far up town—"too far from the Bowery, meaning my home on Madison Square," says Mr. Work, he has become an habitué of the café in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where many of the so-called "old guard" now mingle with the Republican politicians in lieu of a more convenient loafing place.

◆ ◆ ◆

Alderman James J. Bridges of Brooklyn, who is a candidate for re-election as a City Father, is cast down and melancholy these blithe October days. The Alderman has been misquoted in the public prints. Some one, in "writing him up," quoted him as saying that Seth Low could not stand before the people as a "non-partition" candidate. Therefore is it that the Alderman is grieved and depressed in spirit.

"I never pulled the stroke oar in a college crew," he says, with deep resentment, "and I never got the merry 'rah-rah-rah' for kicking a goal from the field; but I can pick a partisan from a partition when you trot 'em out before the calcium, all right, even if I never was anybody's university room mate."

◆ ◆ ◆

Ex-United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland was in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel after breakfast the other morning when a street gamin who had been on an errand for some one came up to him and said:

"Say, blokey, change a quarter for me, will you? Dem guys at de desk is too stuck up to do business wid me."

The Senator looked nonplussed at first, but gave the lad the change. To a friend standing with him he said:

"What a shocking place to live in New York must be to a man of extreme egotism."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Rev. Edward Forrest Hallenbeck resigned his pastorate in the Clinton Square Presbyterian Church, at Albany, last Sunday to accept a call to Binghamton, N. Y. A friend of the family called at the home of the Hallenbecks on Monday to offer any assistance he could during the migratory period. In answer to his ring at the door bell a young child of the clergyman appeared.

"Where is your papa?" he asked.

The child looked up innocently and replied: "Up stairs praying for guidance."

"And your mother?" added the visitor.

"Down stairs taking up the carpet," the child answered as innocently as could be.

◆ ◆ ◆

Jay Wilcox, the millionaire foundryman, tells how he was made the victim of a new game that a smart little street gamin works on Broadway when the theatrical audiences scatter at night. Selecting a likely looking couple he allows them to proceed some distance from the theatre, and then rushes breathlessly after them. To the lady he stretches out a crumpled, but clean handkerchief and says: "Lady, you dropped your handkerchief."

The lady addressed, finding her handkerchief reposing safely in its place, will thank the boy and tell him he is mistaken. Then the boy gets in his work as he says pleadingly: "Please, Miss, won't you buy a paper?" at the same time displaying some seedy-looking newspapers. This generally reaches the heart of a woman, and her escort commonly has to give up some silver to escape being considered heartless and "a brute."

On Tuesday evening Mr. Wilcox was walking down Broadway with his fiancée and the boy walked up to them [illegible]

overcome with pity for his apparent poverty, turned to him and said: "Give him something, Jay."

This is the way Wilcox says the incident ended: "I had no change, nothing less than a two-dollar bill, in my clothes, and I had to 'cough that up' to the little swindler. But what could I do? I wanted to be considered a 'good game sport,' so I passed over the bill. But I reckon I quit even on the game, for the commendatory smile I got from my fiancée was a good two dollars' worth."

◆ ◆ ◆

Mark Twain, who has doffed his soft felt hat for a shining silk hat, from beneath which his white, luxuriant curls fall in graceful confusion over his neck, never utters a joke except in his "literary stuff" or his lectures, reserving all his ideas for this profitable utilization. Requested the other night at a dinner at Sherry's to tell a funny story, he referred the party to several of his works, observing, drawlingly:

"I must keep my stories for the market. If I told you one it has taken me the whole afternoon to think up, you would repeat it, and when I introduce it to the public in a book or lecture it will have become flat, stale, and unprofitable. I'll tell you some other fellow's funny story, but never my own."

◆ ◆ ◆

De Witt Miller, the Chautauqua lecturer, was conducting a "question box" at a recent assembly of one of the local branches. It was the privilege of the audience to ask Mr. Miller questions for the lecturer to answer. One woman asked, "What do you think of the faith cure?"

"Somewhat after the manner of the man who said that those who believed in the 'mind cure' had very little faith, I will say that those who believe in the faith cure have very little mind," was Miller's ready response.

◆ ◆ ◆

"One of the most remarkable men in this country," declared a Philadelphia man the other day, "is the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, pastor of the Baptist Temple, in Philadelphia. He told me not long ago that he had either preached or lectured every evening, with possibly a dozen exceptions, during all of the past sixteen years. He has delivered the lecture he calls 'Acres of Diamonds' more than 2,500 times. In addition to his duties as pastor of the largest Baptist Church in Philadelphia, he is President of a college attached to the church, in which more than a hundred young men are educated by means of money raised entirely through Dr. Conwell's efforts."

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the Albany Assemblymen, whose name it is perhaps not wise to mention in this connection, had a grievance against the Warden of Sing Sing Prison because the Warden refused or neglected to appoint his friend to a position in the prison. In relating to another friend his failure to land his man he said:

"That Warden has no heart at all. Why, what do you think he did? There was a poor devil of an Italian sentenced to death during the week beginning on Monday, and this heartless Warden went to work and executed him on the very first day. I call that heartless."

◆ ◆ ◆

For several months Gen. Frederick Phisterer has been Acting Adjutant General of the State of New York. Last week some men were placed at work cutting a hole through one of the massive walls which divide the rooms occupied by the Adjutant General's department, and which were originally designed for committee rooms for the Legislature. The men at work caused some little curiosity, and one individual who happened into Gen. Roe's headquarters asked what was being done. A wit who stood hard by spoke up:

"Why, haven't you heard the news? Gen. Phisterer is breaking into the Adjutant General's office."

◆ ◆ ◆

Charles Smith of the Mutual Life Insurance Company is a practical joker in a quiet way. One hot day last August he was coming down town in a Third Avenue elevated train. At Houston Street a pale, thin woman, carrying a little, emaciated baby, seated herself beside him. The skeleton-like fingers of the child attracted Mr. Smith's attention.

"Going to Coney Island?" said he to the mother.

"Oh, no; to Battery Park," was the reply.

"Madam, allow me to suggest that you take your baby to Coney Island by water and stay on the boat for two or three trips. The sea air will do it good."

"But I cannot do it. I have only enough money to take me back home."

As the train was rolling into the Chatham Square Station, Mr. Smith arose to leave the train. Leaning over the woman, he shook hands with the baby, saying:

"I hope you will change your mind and take the baby to Coney Island."

"Oh, I should like to, Sir, but I have no money to pay the fare."

"That's all right," said the insurance magnate; "the baby will defray the expenses," and darted out of the door.

The woman looked down at the child and saw, tightly clasped in the attenuated fist, a new five-dollar note.

◆ ◆ ◆

John F. Finerty, who twenty years ago created a sensation in Congress by his vigorous twisting of the British lion's tail, is still a familiar figure in Chicago, where he edits a weekly paper, The Citizen, devoted to Irish affairs. He is a very large man with a deep Celtic accent and a racial habit of making much of his r's in speech. Not long ago he acted as a pall-bearer at the funeral of the wife of a compatriot, Col. ——, who is an enormously fat man. The day was warm, and the bearers of the coffin had great difficulty in managing to get it and its contents from the top story of a flat building in which there was no elevator. It was only by considerable manoeuvring that they worked it around the sharp corners of the narrow stairway. When at last the coffin was shoved into the waiting hearse below, Finerty, mopping his brow, turned to a fellow-bearer and exclaimed in heartfelt accents:

"'Twas Gawd's mer-r-cy it wasn't the Cur-r-r-nel that died."

◆ ◆ ◆

Michael Kelly, the cigar dealer, is the oldest man in continuous business on Park Row. He has looked out of his window on City Hall Park for forty-two years. He has the genial habit of presenting his customers with beautiful flowers and variegated leaves to place on the lapels of their coats. A few evenings since, while on his way to Brooklyn, he presented a beautiful chrysanthemum to an elderly Irish woman who was selling newspapers.

"May that little umbrella cover all your enemies, auntie," he said in his most gracious manner.

"Arrah, thin," said auntie, blushing like a peony, "if I was twinty years younger I'd give you the slather of a kiss that 'ud wather a horse."

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. J. W. Church, who makes his home in this city when not running about the world looking after adventures, has an interesting photograph of himself and a boa constrictor, the latter a pet which he captured and tamed. Church held a commission in the Mexican Army at the time and was stationed in Yucatan. He was hunting one day with a native when they came upon the snake, coiled up on a fallen log. Church proposed to capture it, at which the native went into a fright and ran away. The Colonel thereupon approached the snake, which made no attempt to get away, and, throwing his left arm around its neck, began to beat it over the head with the butt of his revolver. The snake tried to wrap him in its coils, but Church kept close to the log, ducked his head down even with the arm in which he held the snake, and the latter merely writhed and wriggled over his back without getting him in its grip. Col. Church says it was ten minutes before the snake gave up. After that he was able to handle it as he saw fit. He brought the reptile to this country by steamer, landing at Savannah.

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. Michael J. Dady, the Republican Commissioner of Elections, recently summoned home from Havana, stood watching the firemen at work subduing the fire in the Post Office Building last Wednesday.

"I worked as a bricklayer on that building when it was in process of erection," he commented. "I've climbed the ladder since then, but I owe a lot to that building, for 'twas there I learned how to get a 'pull,' and I haven't forgotten the trick yet."

◆ ◆ ◆

A popular as well as prominent State officer for many years was relating to a party of friends at the Waldorf the other night incidents of his vacation in the Adirondacks. His camp was about thirty miles from a railway station.

"We got there Aug. 1," said he, "and roughed it. We didn't send for many supplies, you can bet, for it cost $9 a hundred to bring 'em in. Trout was plenty and the second day out I shot a deer—"

"Oh, you did, did you?" said one of his fellow-listeners, "shot a deer the 1st of August? Let's see; weren't you in Albany when the open season for deer was made Sept. 1?"

The former State official evidently had forgotten that there was a game law in the State until that moment, and so was a trifle confused. In a second, however, he recovered himself.

"Look here," said he, "it was shot in self-defense. You know at that time of the year deer are very tame. I really thought this one was going to try to hook me, and I'll never be hooked to death by a deer if I have a gun, law or not law!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Elmer Crail, Yale, '90, like every other Yale man returned from the recent celebrations, is filled with the spirit of the occasion. One of the things which impressed Mr. Crail was the enthusiasm with which the old songs were received when revived by the older alumni. One song, however, proved too much of a good thing.

"During the theatrical representation of the history of the university," says Mr. Crail, "in one of the waits between tableaus, members of the Class of '76 started 'It Was My Last Cigar.' The old tune was taken up with a vim. The Class of 1901, wearied of the air at last, and were anxious to sing the 'Boola-Boola' chorus. They rose in a body and in chorus shouted:

"'Throw away that cigar butt, '76.'

"'Keep still, you children of Naughty One,' replied '76.

"'Oh, try cigarettes, old men,' came from 1901.

"Then '90 to be neutral advised '76 to 'smoke up,' and so the fun and banter continued good naturedly till every one was tired."

◆ ◆ ◆

John W. Dwight, who owns the second largest wheat farm in North Dakota, who votes in Dryden, N. Y., but who spends most of his time in New York City, was once a dealer in farm lands in North Dakota. He tells this story of the sale of a quarter section to a Scandinavian. When the agreement had been made the buyer said to him in choice Swedish dialect:

"Val, Aye tank we go up to village and Aye get mortgage."

"All right," replied Mr. Dwight, "we'll go up to a notary's office and fix the papers; but what you want is a deed, not a mortgage."

"No," replied the man from Sweden. "Aye tank Aye skel have mortgage."

"No, no," insisted Dwight. "You are going to pay for the land, and you don't want anything to do with a mortgage. It's the deed you want, to show that the property is yours."

Again the Swede made the same reply: "Aye tank aye skel have mortgage on land."

Nothing could convince him, and when they reached the notary's office, and Dwight was making known their errand, the buyer insisted that he must "have mortgage."

"Why do you want a mortgage?" the notary asked. "Don't you understand that when you buy a piece of property you get a deed?"

Then the Swede enlightened them in these words:

"Val one time Aye buy me piece of land. Aye got a deed. Bimeby 'nother feller, he come along with mortgage and he take land. Now, by hal, Aye skel have mortgage myself!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Ouida's guardsman has been regarded as a fabulous creature, but a specimen has been discovered in the flesh. It became known, after the Marquis of Anglesea was recently robbed of $250,000 worth of jewels in a London hotel, that he habitually traveled with three valets, a secretary, and a hairdresser. Even Beau Brummel was content with two valets, while the private hairdresser, it was supposed, disappeared when wigs went out of fashion.

◆ ◆ ◆

P. A. O'Farrell, who has just returned from abroad, was in the corridors of the Waldorf Thursday evening, and had occasion to refer to a story printed in THE TIMES Magazine Supplement of last Sunday about the career of a funny story, headed "Who Told It First." Said O'Farrell: "That struck me as being particularly pat after an experience I had on shipboard. A very nice old lady who wants it to be known that she is up to date all the time told me the story of an old friar who was walking along the country road with a pert miss who, as they were passing under a tree covered with mistletoe, looked up roguishly at the father and said, pointing to the foliage above:

"'Father, here's your chance.' The worthy father looking sedately at his companion, replied: 'Tis not even under the mistletoe, young lady, that such as I could indulge in any such delightful privilege as you hint at, but only "sub rosa."' Perhaps I would have enjoyed the story more had I not read it in 'The Man in the Street' column of THE TIMES several months ago. Yet the dear old lady assured me that she had the story direct from the interested miss herself no later than the day before she sailed."

◆ ◆ ◆

President F. D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad has the reputation in the West of being a trifle more breezy and unconventional than even the regular run of business men who hail from that breezy section. He does everything on a wholesale rather than a retail style. If he rides in a private car it must be a little better than the average. If he entertains a friend he does it in a way that challenges the admiration of all beholders, and when he takes up a business proposition he does it from the standpoint of a broad-gauge, liberal-minded, but wholly businesslike citizen. Naturally he knows all the little details of the railroad business, for he was once a conductor and has worked from the bottom up.

Mr. Underwood is a minister's son. His father preached in a Wisconsin town for many years, was much esteemed by all who knew him, and his neighbors and friends were none the less beloved by the minister. There came a time, however, when the church authorities decided on a change in ministers, and their action was announced amid the deep regrets of both the incumbent and many of his flock.

In the course of time President Underwood learned of the action of the church authorities, and on a brief visit to the place found that his father had been never so distressed as at the thought of leaving the village.

Mr. Underwood sympathized with his father, and, being a dutiful son, turned over in his mind how he might do something to comfort his father.

"Father, do you want to stay in this town and preach?" asked Mr. Underwood.

"I certainly do, my boy."

"Then you shall stay, father," said the railroad man. "I'll build you a church myself, and you can stay here as its minister and preach the rest of your natural life if you want to. I'm not very strong on theology, but I'll trust to you to give orthodox doctrines so long as the church stays in the family."

Whereupon without delay Mr. Underwood bought a lot of ground, had a church erected, and there his father preached and was happy for the rest of his life.

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Thomas Lipton was sitting at a table in the Waldorf the morning before sailing for home opening his mail.

Burr McIntosh, near by, noticed that he put several aside rather carefully and, furthermore, that these letters were perceptibly not commercial or bill renderings—that they were evidently confidential and complimentary communications, and separated from a similar lot placed the other side, which Sir Thomas characterized as "invitations."

"If you were an actor," observed McIntosh, "I would venture to say these were 'mash' letters," and he pointed to the assortment so carefully laid away.

"No—no—nothing of the sort," exclaimed the genial Irish Knight, continuing—"Ahem—who would think of writing me a 'mash' letter? What a joke it would be."

"Well, without being too inquisitive," said McIntosh, "I would like to know what they refer to—if not business or invitations?"

"Oh," blushingly replied Sir Thomas, adding, "These are letters from loving fathers informing me that they have named their latest born after me, Thomas Lipton Smith—what do you think of that? The most amusing part of this incident in my life is that these requests come, not from compatriots of mine, but in every case from Americans—God bless 'em! I have got several of these letters since I have been here."

◆ ◆ ◆

Gen. James Grant Wilson is a very particular man—kind hearted, courteous, and liberal—but particular as to his rights and liberties. He was the cause of a blockade in Broadway the other evening near Daly's Theatre, by very properly insisting on a newsboy's giving him his change from a nickel in payment for a one-cent evening paper. The newsboy protested that he had only given him a copper, but the General insisted and finally the boy broke down and admitted his duplicity, whereupon the General permitted him to keep the change.

◆ ◆ ◆

Lord Rowton's sixty-third birthday has lately been celebrated in London with more enthusiasm than is generally brought to the observance of such anniversaries in the lives of somewhat elderly peers who are avowedly old-fashioned and "out of the swim," politically if not socially. But the first Baron Rowton is highly esteemed as a man of warm sympathies and practical benevolence. The Rowton houses, which shelter people of small means in various London neighborhoods, may really pay their sagacious founder 5 per cent., as has been said, but they are not the less examples of wise and prudent benevolence. Except in connection with these houses, and in charitable work in the same direction, Lord Rowton has no association with public life nowadays. He finished his political career by choice with the exit of Lord Beaconsfield. As Montagu Corry he was private secretary to that statesman in his hour of triumph, and shared measurably in his glory. Nowadays one sees him occasionally at the theatres, but he shuns crowds and big functions. He is a well-preserved, amiable gentleman, who is fond of children, who, in turn, are fond of him, and enjoying life all the more keenly for being apart from its rush and confusion.

◆ ◆ ◆

Max Beerbohm is the youngest brother of Herbert Beerbohm Tree, who is now the leader of the London stage, but Max is almost young enough to be Herbert's son, and was a small boy when his brother was gaining his first fame as an actor. Max is slender, small-featured, with a rather whimsical countenance, dainty and dapper, faultless in his attire, as unbohemian as possible in every aspect. Socially, Max does not pose as a wit at all, but is esteemed a pleasant companion, who is frequently witty. In letters he is less of a revolutionist and iconoclast than he seems, though he abhors literary conventions and speaks his mind freely, and the quality of his mind leads him to take odd views of life and art. But there is always a gleam of truth in his most extravagant utterances, and his friends expect a brilliant and useful future for him.

◆ ◆ ◆

There is not a more amiable or cheerful personage in London literary circles than Herbert Greenhough Smith, whose sagacious and alert editorial management has made The Strand Magazine one of the most profitable of Sir George Newnes's publications, and when his intimates call him solemn and dismal it is with a clear knowledge that his grave and dignified demeanor is not regarded as formidable or forbidding even by young contributors. Mr. Smith in his time has been a young contributor himself, and is the author of books as well as magazine articles, and he once wrote a play, which Mr. Mansfield produced in America. "Castle Sombras" had a certain dignity, and a measure of humor, too, and would doubtless have been better received by the audiences if it had come along a little later when the romantic revival was in full sway.

◆ ◆ ◆

There are no giants on the Irish benches of the British House of Commons in these days, but there are some very earnest and capable men among the Nationalist agitators, and none of them is more conspicuous in the session than John Gordon Swift Macneill. With his earnestness and emotional force, if he possessed any large oratorical gift and a greater share of self-control in public debate, he would have more influence. But his personality may be described as drab, his features are plain, his figure ungainly, his gestures loose, rapid, and undignified. He produces the same sensation in one watching him as a clock pendulum would which suddenly began to go wrong. His voice is unpleasant, and in his excitement he often loses the thread of his discourse. He is apt, also, to say things that were better left unsaid and so spoil the effect of his argument. Yet Macneill is one of the most cultivated and best-born of the Parliamentary malcontents, a man of many accomplishments, of distinct personal charm in private life, and persona grata in good society.

OCT 100

1901

New York a Political Wildcat

Silas Larrabee Says Nobody Knows How She'll Jump.

OGUNQUIT continues to watch the political fight in New York with keen interest. The politicians here want to talk about it all the time. Mr. Silas Larrabee's New York daily paper, sent him by one of his boyhood friends, is read to rags and looks like the "poor wayfaring man of grief" long before it finishes the round of those who "borry" it on one pretext and another. Mr. Larrabee, who somehow is adjudged to be the best posted man in Ogunquit on the progress of the New York campaign, is put under examination with respect to that campaign every time he shows his face in public.

Joe Payne got at him this morning. "How's she goin', Silas?" he demanded. "Be you bettin' on Low this mornin' or t'other feller?"

"Joseph," replied Mr. Larrabee, "do you recollect the time, about fifty year ago, when you and me come across that ere wildcat over on the Burnt Hill Road? If I sorter go to sleep I can see that critter now—claws on him four inches long, teeth like these ere ten-penny wire nails, eyes that was so fierce and cruel I wonder they didn't scare us both out of ten years' growth.

"There he sot, jest about halfway betwixt you and me. Fust he'd look at you and then he'd look at me. We didn't have no guns nor nothin', and we knowed it would be all day with whichever one of us he clumb onto; the other feller might git away, mebbe. 'I wonder which way he'll jump,' says I to myself; 'I don't wish Joe no harm, but I think I'd a little rayther the cat clumb onto him instead of me.' You was sayin' the same thing to yourself—only vice versy.

"All of a sudden 'Bang!' went a gun and Mr. Cat's sperit quit him and started a-soarin' up aloft. I was terrible glad it come out that way, but time and agin sence then I've ketched myself wonderin' how that ere critter would have jumped if they hadn't been no bullets flyin' round that day."

"Lord only knows," fervently ejaculated Mr. Payne.

"Well, Joseph, supposin' you and me, bein' out in the woods agin, should come across a group like you and me and that ere cat made fifty years ago, and supposin' we didn't have no gun to kill the cat with, which boy would you bet on—the one on the north side of the cat or the one on the south side?"

"Silas," said Mr. Payne, with a touch of sadness in his voice, "money's too sca'ce to resk it on sech onsartain things as that."

"Tain't no onsartainer than the New York election is, Joseph. If it ain't a case of wildcat over to New York this year, I'm the mistakinest man that ever sot on a nail keg.

"They's only one thing that is sartain: it's safe bettin' that Croker and Tammany and everybody else that wants Tammany to stay on top is supportin' Mr. Shepard. The Tammany folks shuck in their boots when they fust heard Mr. Shepard was to be the Tammany candidate for Mayor, but they ain't shakin' no more. They ain't afeared of Mr. Shepard now. Accordin' to their idees he's a reformer that's seen the error of his ways.

"They say they never was sech a hooraw in Tammany Hall over any other candidate for Mayor as they was the other night over Mr. Shepard. They made a sort of prodigal son of him. The whole outfit was there, and they wasn't nothin' too good for the reformed reformer.

"You couldn't make Tammany men believe Mr. Shepard ever would hurt Tammany. If you p'int to what he said about Tammany four years ago they tell ye that's ancient hist'ry. If you p'int to the speeches he is makin' this year in which he says he ain't changed none, they'll tell ye that's politics. They're tickled to death with him because they think he's a fust-class bluffer. Tammany seems to like best fellers that ain't got no morals, never had none, and never will have none, and don't care who knows it; but she can't help feelin' terrible warmish toward a feller that shows a disposition to break away from his past and to make steppin' stones of his dead moral principles.

"Well, there's Tammany for you—every mother's son of 'em for Shepard.

"Anybody that didn't know much about the sitewation in New York would think it ought to be easy to sort out the rest of the voters, knowin' how Tammany stands. You'd think everybody that's agin Tammany would be agin Shepard, seein' how Tammany has tuk to him. Tain't so, though.

"When Barick Marston was a boy his old man was terrible strict with him. One term when Barick wasn't doin' awful well in school the old man got after him pretty close.

"'How'd you git along in school to-day, Barick?' he'd ask him every night.

"'Missed in spellin,' says Barick one night.

"'That's what you done yesterday,' says the old man, 'and day before yesterday, and day before that. Do you want to grow up to be a drayne of wood and a hewer of water, Barick?'

"That made Barick laugh. The old man had got it twisted. He meant to say 'hewer of wood and drayer of water.' When the old man found out what Barick was laughin' at he got mad.

"'All right, Barick Marston,' says he, 'mebbe you'll laugh out of t'other side of your mouth to-morrer. If you miss tomorrer in spellin' jest see that you fetch home a stick for me to lace ye with.'

"Barick missed all right, and as soon as school was out he went down to the brook and cut a willer switch about five foot long. 'I'll take it home,' says he, 'and when the old man asks me if I've fetched home a stick I'll give it to him. The old man won't have the heart to lace me with my own stick.'

"That was where Barick got left. 'Si,' says Barick the next day, 'the old man's the best trousers duster you ever see. Don't them trousers of mine look's if they'd jest come out of the tailor shop?'

"Now they's a lot of folks in New York that thinks Tammany's done jest what Barrick Marston done—cut a stick for the decent people to lace her with. Them that thinks so is goin' to vote the Tammany ticket this year. So you'll see all the Tammany crowd votin' for Shepard because they are satisfied he'll be good to 'em, and then, ag'in, you'll see a lot of anti-Tammany men votin' for Shepard because they believe he'll give Tammany 'Hail Columby' if he ever gets a chance.

"Ain't that the devil's own mess, Joseph? Who but the devil could contrive it so's both Tammany men and anti-Tammany men should be supportin' the Tammany ticket—the one crowd professin' to believe the election of the Tammany ticket would be followed by the downfall of Tammany, and the other crowd as sartin as they are of anything in this world that the election of the Tammany ticket would mean a new lease of life to Tammany and a long lingerin' illness for the cause of reform in New York.

"They can't both be right. If anybody wanted my opinion which was right, I'd say the Tammany men, of course. The other fellers has been tuk in. They've read Mr. Shepard's speeches, the old ones and the new ones, and they ain't ketched on to the fact that the new ones has been got up on the same principles as them signs that reads one thing when you're goin' down the road and another when you're comin' home.

"A feller was tellin' me the other day about the oracles they used to have over to Greece a long time ago. They was a rayther aristocratic sort of fortune tellers that Kings and Princes, warriors and statesmen, used to paytronize. They'd make perdictions that always come out right, because they perdicted in sech a way that no matter what happened they could say, 'That's jest what we told ye.'

"I was thinkin' last night what a pity it was the oracle business was busted before Mr. Shepard had a chance to show what he could do in it. He'd have been the oracle of his time. They'd have come to him from all parts of the airth. And he'd have 'done' 'em good.

"No oracle ever got off anything more amusin' to folks that like what you call amberguity than Mr. Shepard has got off in his speeches. He's made a lot of reformers believe his heart is as chockfull of reform now as it ever was; at the same time his speeches has been wrote so's to satisfy them that hates reform wuss'n a cat hates mustard. I'm afeard Mr. Shepard's something like the gal your wife used to sing about. You remember the song, don't ye, Joseph, 'I know a maiden fair to see,' etcetery, etcetery? Somehow that ere song come back to me last night, but it come with new words, something like this:

> I know a Shepard fair to see,
> Beware, he's foolin' thee.
> Talks both reform and Tammanee,
> Beware, take care.
>
> I know a Shepard fair to see,
> Beware, go slow.
> If you're a reformer let him be
> And vote for Low.

"Why on airth should a man that's howlin' for reform in New York bother himself about Mr. Shepard? There's Low, an out-and-out reformer. They ain't no amberguity about him. He don't talk like no oracle. What's a man that wants Tammany busted thinkin' of when he turns his back on a real ginerwine Tammany buster and takes up with a feller that's doin' his level best to kill the reform movement in New York and put off the ery of good govermunt?

"They's quite a lot of folks, too, that's goin' to vote for Mr. Shepard because they say he's a Democratic candidate, and, bein' sech, has a right to the votes of all good Democrats. Well, if Tammany is Democracy, I ain't got no fault to find with that reasonin'. Tammany nominated Mr. Shepard, Tammany is footin' the campaign bills, and Tammany will paint the town red if Mr. Shepard gits elected. I'd set a man down for a pure, unadulterated, punkinheaded fool that undertook to tell me Mr. Shepard was anything but a Tammany candidate.

"So the question is: Is the things that Tammany Hall stands for and the principles on which the Democratic Party is founded one and the same thing? If they be, don't find no fault with the man that bein' ye darkness is the same as light, strikes the spark to fire, procurement by a gang of blackmailers the same as government by the people. Don't laugh at the man if he tells ye the mantle of Thomas Jefferson has fell upon the shoulders of Richard Croker. What's the use arguin' sech a propersition? It'll carry some voters to Shepard, but I don't see how a man that's honest and has got any respect for himself can git a-straddle of sech a hoss as that.

"They's another tremendous onsartain thing in the New York campaign. Nobody knows how many Republican votes Mr. Shepard is goin' to git. They tell me he's goin' to git consider'ble many.

"I seen a feller over to Dover a day or two ago that come from New York. He told me he was a Republican, but he was goin' to vote for Shepard.

"'What for?' says I.

"'Because,' says he, 'I can't stand the combination that is workin' agin him. I'll be danged if I vote for Seth Low. Some of us organization Republicans don't go much on fellers that's kicked over the traces. We ain't goin' to give our votes to a feller that don't come pretty nigh bein' regular. Besides all that, Seth Low is too much stuck on himself to git my vote.'

"Ain't that powerful reasonin? You wouldn't think it possible, would ye, Joseph, that the Republicans of New York wouldn't jump at the chance of helpin' a movement agin Tammany that, in spite of all the onsartainties, looks mightly promisin'?

"I says to the feller, says I: 'You remind me of something that happened the fust term I taught school out here on the road to York Beach. Some of the boys got to smokin'. I ketched 'em, one after another. Every time I ketched one I'd ask him why he smoked. Most of the reasons they guv had some sense in 'em. But I come bimeby to the biggest boy in school. I ketched him smokin' in the schoolroom.

"'When I asked him why he smoked, he says: "I smoke for my corns."

"'I didn't say nothin', but if I didn't give him the poottiest lickin' he ever had in his life I'd like to make a deed of my house and lot to the feller that guv him a poottier one.

"'I'll tell ye what's what, though,' says I; 'the reason that feller guv for smokin' is the soundest kind of philosophy alongside the reason you give for votin' for Mr. Shepard.

"'May the good Lord pity New York if they's many more at home like you.'"

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Oct. 22.

Little Comedy of Railroad Passes

"MY wife and Harry Watson, the broker, were particularly prodigal in their demands upon the courtesy of the railroads," said the man who used to be accommodating in the matter of free railroad transportation. "The last passes I ever got were for them. Watson sent in his petition first. About 10 o'clock on a certain Monday morning a blue-bloused, long-queued Chinaman came shuffling into my office and presented a letter written in Watson's characteristically extravagant style.

"'Ah Sing, the bearer of this note,' he wrote, 'is a personal friend of mine who has been of great service to me in time of need, and now that his hour of tribulation is at hand I wish to reciprocate with interest. He is desirous of leaving New York and if you can furnish him with a ticket you will not only confer a favor upon him but will at the same time do me a good turn.'

"It occurred to me that Watson had very skilfully shifted upon my shoulders the responsibility of paying off his social debts, but I quickly put that thought aside as unworthy association with so benevolent a man and turned my attention to the Chinaman.

"'Are you the man who wants to leave New York?' I asked.

"He nodded.

"'Where do you want to go?' I went on.

"'Oh, mos' any place do,' said he, 'jus' so it fallee noughee way flom New Yo'k. San Flancisco, Montana, Ciclago. Me gless Ciclago allee lightee. Me likee pletty welle go Ciclago. You gettee me ticket?'

"'Yes,' said I, 'I guess I can fix you out all right, but first, I'd like to know why you are so anxious to leave New York.'

"The Chinaman shifted from left foot to right and back again uneasily.

"'It allee count Moll Hop Sing,' he said. 'Moll Hop my wifee. She bleen my wifee las' five yea's. Befo' me mally Moll Hop she welly nicee woman—nicee woman in Chineetown.' Even afte' we mallied—fo'—five—six month, she still behave nicee—like Chinee saint. Then by 'n by Moll begin to act welly funny. Bigee devil getee in Moll Hop, an' she givee me heapee muchee tlouble. So muchee tlouble have Moll Hop made, me say me goin' to leave he'—leave New Yo'k. Me tell Moll so. She say, "Me no wantee you stlay he'e. You go long." And so me go. Me use have lilee lestaulant up in Doye' Stleet—nicee lilee lestaulant, evely t'ing welly nicee, clean, an' heapee people—whitee people—eat bleakfas' an' suppe' the'e. But Moll Hop she so full t'e bigee devil she fussee, fussee allee day long an' dlive allee nicee people away, so me haf letee lestaulant go. Now me go, too. Me leave fo' Ciclago to-night.'

"Ah Sing seemed a very intelligent Chinaman and I, being awake to my responsibility as a married man and a Christian, argued with him for a while as to the wisdom of the radical measure contemplated. He finally convinced me, however, that he had employed every art of diplomacy known to modern man in his efforts to preserve domestic concord, only to find himself worsted at every turn, and I, being finally aroused to a pitch of keen brotherly sympathy, promised to secure a pass which he would find at my office by 5 o'clock that afternoon.

"As Ah Sing went out at one door my wife came in at the other. She was excited and I could tell at a glance that I would be bound to comply with whatever scheme she had on hand.

"'Oh, Andrew,' she said, 'the most terrible thing has happened. You remember what I told you about my latest "find" down in the Settlement, don't you—that woman who has such a brute of a husband? Well, he's just gone a little past the bounds of endurance this time. His latest act of brutality was to beat her to a jelly, and now I'm going to send her out of town so he can't find her. I want you to get me a pass this very afternoon so she can leave to-night.'

"'Where are you going to send her?' I asked.

"'To Chicago,' said she. 'She'll be sure to be rid of him there, for he is such a worthless fellow that he will never get money enough to follow her.'

"Immediately after luncheon I went over to the railroad offices and secured tickets for Mr. Ah Sing and my wife's protégée, who was named in the formidable transportation document as Mrs. Mary Hopper. According to my wife's directions I forwarded Mrs. Hopper's ticket by messenger to my own home, where that worthy lady was being prepared for her flight to the Western Mecca of mismated pairs. Ah Sing's pass was held until called for. When the little Chinaman came in at 5 o'clock he had another note from Watson.

"'I had intended to go to see Ah Sing off,' he wrote, 'but have been called out of town this afternoon myself, and can't possibly get down to the train. Won't you kindly go in my stead and make sure that he gets started all right?'

"Ah Sing was exceedingly nervous lest his wife catch him before he cleared the boundaries of the metropolis, and it was plain that he did, indeed, need some one to guide him through the maze of ferries and train sheds. Having nothing else to do I imposed upon myself the office of cicerone and accompanied him over to Jersey City. When I boarded the ferryboat on my way home I found my wife rushing over the gangplank just behind me. I wasn't half as much surprised to see her as she was to see me.

"'I suppose,' said I, 'that you have been down to see Mrs. Mary Hopper off?'

"'Yes,' said she, 'but what in the world are you doing down here?'

"'Oh,' said I, 'Mrs. Hopper isn't the only person suffering from marital infelicity and she isn't the only one who can get a free ride to Chicago. I have a friend whose wife has lambasted him till he is black and blue—and yellow, and I've been transporting him beyond the reach of her venomous talons. Poor Ah Sing!'

"My wife leaned up against the cabin door and looked at me helplessly. 'Ah Sing?' she repeated. 'Do you mean that rascally Chinaman that used to run a restaurant down in Doyers Street? And have you been sending him to Chicago?'

"'Yes,' said I, 'What of it?'

"'Nothing,' said she, 'only he's Mrs. Hopper's husband. Moll Hop, her name is, but I called her Mrs. Hopper for euphony's sake—and diplomacy's as well. I feared you would refuse to get her a pass if you knew she was a Chinese woman. And they've gone away to the same town on the same train!'

"And so they had. They made up before they got to the end of their journey, but notwithstanding the happy termination to that one blunder I have never got another railroad pass except for myself."

This Dog Is a Toper.

THE man from Milwaukee was standing at the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel talking and laughing with a New York friend when a lady passed towing a clipped poodle by a gold-plated chain. The dog collided with the legs of all and sundry, first one side then the other, so that his progress resembled nothing more than that of a man caught between two street cars.

"Looks as though he had a few, doesn't he?" said the New Yorker.

"Did you ever see a dog that had?" replied the other. "There's one in our brewery who is regularly addicted. When he was a puppy the man that owned him, a cellar man, had to stay alone in the cellar to watch the barrels. He used to take the dog down there to keep him company, and the pup got into the way of drinking out of a pan that caught the drippings from a barrel faucet. His career was sudden and now he is a confirmed drinker.

"The fellow tried to break him of the habit, but the dog nearly died, so he was allowed to go back to his beer diet and is fat and healthy. He goes home every night perfectly maudlin, stumbles over things, shocks the family cat, falls in a heap on his dinner, and finally rolls into his basket and sleeps all night with his legs sticking up in the air.

"He is a thoroughbred and worth money, a fox terrier, but he's a sad dog and will end—oh, well, he enjoys life, anyway!"

"Say," asked the other mildly, "is that a story or a bait for your Milwaukee beer?"

Croker's Moated Grange
In Fancy and Fact

IT happened to be part of my duty in England one day to go down—every trip out of London is described as "down"—and see Richard Croker, who was then at his house at Wantage, which has acquired such wide celebrity throughout the United States.

I had read all about Moat House, or "The Moated Grange," in the American papers, and in imagination I saw myself driving through a lodge gate opened by obsequious servitors, along a graveled road with ancient oaks and herds of deer on either hand, up to an old feudal castle. Indeed, I fancied there might be a drawbridge to cross, for what is the use of having an ancient moat unless you have a drawbridge? I imagined that Moat House or "The Moated Grange" was some old feudal mansion, perhaps with battlemented towers, surrounded by a wide park, with numerous stables, greenhouses, and laborers' cottages in the rear, and that, if I did not see Mr. Croker, I might at least get a look at the old armor in the oaken hall, gaze upon stained glass windows adorned with armorial bearings, and witness the magnificence in which I had been informed by the American papers Mr. Croker was living. This magnificence I pictured to myself as that of a great nobleman, known far and wide throughout the countryside, of whom the people would speak with bated breath.

I had read how Mr. Croker was "lord of the manor," that he was "popular with his tenantry," and that if he was not hand-in-glove with the great noblemen and "county families" of Berkshire, he at least had a bowing acquaintance and was treated with considerable respect by them. These were some of the thoughts that flitted though my mind as I rode out from Paddington.

I assumed of course that Mr. Croker was the great man of Wantage, the one personality who overshadowed all others from the local viewpoint, the patron and benefactor of the town, regarded and treated almost as if he were the landlord of every one of its people. I had no idea what Wantage was like, and had a good deal of curiosity to see the most widely known place in England from an American standpoint.

Judge, therefore, of my surprise when, in conversation with an Englishman in the train, he informed me that he had never heard of Wantage! He knew about Reading and Newbury, and other places in Berkshire, but Wantage was an unknown quantity to him. He found that there was such a place, however, when he looked it up in his "A. B. C. Guide," and discovered it to be little more than one of those obscure hamlets of which there seems to be an endless number in England. All the more reason, thought I to myself, why "the Lord of Wantage," as I had seen him described, should be the Great Mogul of the district, and I thought perhaps that "the tenantry" might be so loyal to Mr. Croker that they might not let me anywhere near the house and would receive with holy horror the suggestion of driving up to the front door unannounced and ringing the bell. In this emergency I pictured to myself the necessity of opening communication with Mr. Croker from the lodge gate, if not from the village tavern or from the railway station. Undoubtedly, though, I to myself, even in this obscure and out-of-the-way place, office-seekers, reporters, and curiosity mongers penetrate to pester the head of Tammany Hall, and the army of servants with which he is surrounded, the tenantry on the estate and the people in the village who live in terror of him, keep them all away. I knew that I would be "spotted" at once the moment I alighted at Wantage as another American come to bore the great man, and would be at once confronted with difficulties put in the way to frustrate my efforts. I therefore determined that as soon as I had arrived at Wantage I would at once hire a cab, and before the news had time to fly through the town that another attack was going to be made upon Mr. Croker by an American, order the driver to whip up his horses for "The Moated Grange" and try to get there before preparations for defense could be made. I did not know how far it might be to "The Moated Grange," but surrounded as it was by an "estate" as I had seen it described, with the implied suggestion of numerous adjoining farms upon which the loyal tenantry lived, I believed it to be well out in the country, a magnificent country place visible for miles around, whose glories the people of the town would never weary of relating and inhabited by one of the most celebrated men alive. When I reached Wantage, therefore, I hailed a cab.

"Drive me to the Moated Grange," said I.

"Beg pawdon, Sir," said the cabby, touching his hat; "but where did you say?"

"To the Moated Grange," I replied, very distinctly.

"Would it be an inn, Sir?"

"Inn, no," I replied. "The Moated Grange, big country house, large estate, racing stables. Surely you must know where it is. Do you know Wantage, and live here?" I asked, suddenly thinking that either I was in the wrong town or that the cabby belonged somewhere else and was ignorant of the neighborhood.

"Why, Sir," said the rubicund driver, "I've lived here, man and boy, for forty year, and I never heerd tell of a Moated Grange. Would you mean Grange Hall, Lord Coventry's place?"

"No, I don't mean Grange Hall," I replied, impatiently. "I mean the Moated Grange, where all those bulldogs and horses are. Surely you must know that."

Again the cab driver professed his ignorance. At one time I thought perhaps the whole thing was a bluff and that he was one of Mr. Croker's English "heelers" kept at the station for this very purpose. But convinced of the man's honesty as well as of his ignorance, I consented to "write it down" while he went over to the village tavern to consult some oracle. He came back with the information that at a gathering of the oldest inhabitants of Wantage not one of them knew where "the Moated Grange" might be, but that one man had heard his grandmother speak of such a place, but it had burned down in the last century.

"Well, then, drive me out to Mr. Croker's house," said I.

"Mr. whose house, Sir?"

"Mr. Croker's."

"Would you mean Mr. Bowler, the miller, Sir?"

"No, I don't mean Bowler, the miller. I mean Mr. Croker, Richard Croker, the head of Tammany Hall."

That, I imagined, would settle it at once. But, to my amazement, the man told me he had "never heard tell of Richard Croker, and would I mind writing it down?" Never heard of Richard Croker! And in Wantage, too! Surely, thought I, this man is crazy. I therefore went along with him to the local hostelry, where I found a choice collection of Wantageites. These were the men who had said they did not know where "the Moated Grange" could be found. When I asked about Mr. Richard Croker they were equally ignorant.

"He died several years ago at Dorchester," finally ventured one man, slowly taking his pipe from his mouth, "and he was a fine man, too."

"I mean Mr. Croker of Tammany Hall."

"Don't you mean Wantage Hall, Sir?"

"No, I mean Tammany Hall."

"No place here, Sir, named Tammany Hall."

It appeared from the conversation that ensued that there were several places in the neighborhood called "halls," most of them country mansions, but none of them had a name resembling Tammany Hall.

"It must be in some other part of the shire," said one man.

"I think I heerd tell of such a place over near Coldash," said another. "There used to be a Crocker there, and he was by way of being a dealer in coals."

Taking a piece of paper, I wrote out in large, plain letters the words "Richard Croker." My cabman handed it to the spokesman of the party. Without a word he passed it along to another. It was then given to a third man, who, never saying a word, looked at it long and carefully, and then shook his head. A young woman, connected with the hotel, was then called into consultation, and she read out the name, "Richard Croker." A suspicion began to dawn upon my mind that the Wantageites could not read, and this I found subsequently to be the fact. The young woman of the hotel assured me that there was no such person as Richard Croker living in Wantage, "unless he had newly arrived."

"What business might he be in, Sir?"

This was a poser for me. Finally I said: "He is a statesman in a large way of business," and the whole company laughed, thinking I was joking.

"He is the ruler of New York."

As soon as I had uttered the words "New York," the light of intelligence began to dawn upon the wiseacres.

"Oh, perhaps you mean the American gentlemen," said one. "Him that has taken the little house up the street.

"He lives in no little house up the street,' said I. "He lives at the Moated Grange, a grand house."

"Sure, I know who you mean now, Sir," said the cabbie, eagerly. "It is the gentleman from America. Come to think of it, I do believe his name is Croker, or some such name, though I never heerd tell of Tammany Hall. There was another gentleman from America come to see him a fortnight ago, and I drove him out there, and he give me a bob for a tip."

"Yes, and he had a funny name, too," said another member of the company. "He called himself 'Mr. Cram.'"

Remembering that J. Sergeant Cram had actually been down at Wantage recently, I felt now that I was on the right track at last. So into the cab I got and out I was driven to Mr. Croker's house.

A grievous disappointment met me there. The local importance of Mr. Croker at Wantage had been rapidly dwindling since I had actually reached the town. But this was nothing compared to the collapse that took place when the "magnificent country house, old feudal castle, tenantry lodge, gate, park," and even the celebrated "moat" resolved themselves into a small house standing close to the street and surrounded by an acre or two of ground. Here at last was the "Moated Grange" of which everybody had read from Maine to California, and whose existence was almost unknown around the corner.

There were numerous other houses like it in the immediate neighborhood, one of them inhabited by a retired Wantage butcher. It was not nearly so imposing as the poorhouse, while the asylum for inebriate women, for which Wantage is known throughout England, can give it cards and spades in grandeur.

My remaining illusions were rapidly dispelled as soon as I was received inside the structure. The armor, the "oaken hall," the stained glass windows with armorial bearings, the haunted chamber, and the "feudal staircase," whatever that might be, were nowhere to be seen. I looked for the "butler in gorgeous livery." He failed to materialize. I scrutinized the parlor for the "superb furniture." I may not be an expert in this line, but I must say that Mr. Croker's furniture failed to astonish me by reason of its splendor. Nowhere in his house at Wantage could I find evidences of the grandeur I had read about, and I therefore put the whole thing down as a broken idol.

Imagine my surprise, therefore, when I was informed that the "moat" actually existed. Indeed, I was taken out and with much solemnity shown this curiosity. But when I mentioned the fact to a local antiquarian, as going to prove the great antiquity of the place, he smiled. Then, he laughed.

"You Americans always amuse me," he said, "by your gullibility in taking such things. My dear boy, don't you know that most of the moats in England are fakes of the worst kind? As for the moat to which you refer I could prove to you, if it were worth while, that it is nothing but a dried-up ditch which has simply been maintained for ornamental purposes. There was no house in that part of Wantage when moats were used. You will never find a moat, that is, a genuine, ancient moat, built for defense, anywhere except around a great feudal castle or considerable stronghold. The idea of a moat about a modern brick or stone residence is farcical, although there are many such in England. They are all humbugs."

I was curious to learn Wantage's opinion of Mr. Croker. One man assured me that "the American gentleman" was "a retired tradesman."

"What did he make his money out of?" I asked.

"He used to be in a large way of business in New York, Sir. I heard that he kept the biggest shop on Broadway."

But there were other theories, and the dense ignorance of the Wantage people not only about who Mr. Croker is, but as to where America might be found, was a surprise to me until I got to know more about English country towns, and then I was rather astonished that they knew so much about him.

Since I paid my first visit to "the Moated Grange" Mr. Croker has spent a great deal of time and money there, adding to the size of his house and the extent of his small grounds, and some of the English papers have taken to writing paragraphs about him from time to time. Therefore I take it he is better known in Wantage than when I first visited the town. I have no doubt, indeed, that there are actually people in Wantage at this date who have heard of Tammany Hall and could give you a more or less accurate description of that organization.

A. E. M.

BOOK THIEVES—AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL

WITH the advent of department stores and the concentration and enlargement of other shops the guild of shoplifters has gradually developed its "profession" into a high art in thievery, so that it is not an easy matter to effectually stop their pilfering. Perhaps the most difficult to apprehend among this gentry are those who make the large and fashionable book shops along Fifth Avenue and the side streets their field of action.

These stores do not keep a store detective, except around the holidays, and hence it devolves on the clerks and even the office boys to keep a sharp eye on all customers.

In one of the large shops below Twenty-third Street the boy who attends to the door has become a very Gallagher in his ability to detect suspicious characters. He has established a system of simple signals which he employs to warn the chief salesman of the entrance of any person whose appearance rouses his suspicions.

Many of the book thieves are professionals of sufficient standing to have their portraits in the Rogues' Gallery, and with these the boy as well as the clerks are quite familiar. But there are many newcomers in the business as well, mere amateurs, who steal books, not to sell them, but because they have a fancy for such things, and who are generally without, but sometimes with, the money to gratify their taste.

The time of the year when overcoats are in order is the harvest time for the book thief. A man who comes into the store with both coat and overcoat open in front is watched closely by the employes, on the supposition that he may not be able to resist the temptation to put away a book under each arm and walk out without paying for them.

The weather, however, is not always taken into consideration by those who have an inclination to appropriate a few books. There is, among the professionals, an old woman who wears a cape even on the hottest days. She approaches the stores with great caution, invariably peering through the glass and entering only when the clerks are in the rear of the store. When any one offers to assist her in looking over the books she becomes angry and does not hesitate to express herself in very forcible language, thereby hoping to distract the attention of the clerk. In some stores she is invariably conducted to the door as soon as her presence is discovered.

A favorite trick of the book thief is to enter the store and pick a book off the front table, when he knows he is not observed. He then leisurely walks to the rear counters with the book in plain view and asks to have it exchanged for another, claiming that he bought it the day before but does not like it. As it is generally impossible to disprove the assertion his request has to be complied with and he walks out with his spoil unmolested.

As a rule the professional thief is hard to catch. He is cool, collected, and quick, and generally gets away with his booty. It is the beginner or amateur who usually is caught. He betrays himself frequently by his hesitating demeanor. Picking up a book he pretends to read it, but his eyes wander over the top of the pages on the look-out for those who may be watching him. A man who does this is generally caught.

Sometimes these persons are of very good family. In such cases the firm generally either withdraws its complaint, if he has been arrested, or permits the would-be thief to go free after threatening him with arrest and warning him never to visit the store again.

Only a few days since a young man connected with a large lithographic establishment, and whose previous record was clean, was caught "with the goods on him" in a Fifth Avenue store. His fiancée, who belonged to a family of wealth and social position, went to see the firm, and her pleadings secured his release from the police station, where he had spent the night.

How extensive these pilferings are is demonstrated by the recent experience of a firm on Fifth Avenue. They had on exhibition on a table near one of the windows a dozen copies of an expensive book on natural history, the study of which society people are now making a fad. At 9 o'clock in the morning the head clerk personally arranged the volumes on the table. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when the store closed, not a single copy was left, yet not a copy had been sold all day.

Laughing to Order.

IT was in "The Butterflies" that Olive May became known as "the laughing girl," and in "Richard Carvel" she had a long laughing scene.

"Mr. Frohman must like laughing, I think," she said, speaking of the latter play. "I know at one of the rehearsals I had laughed Mr. Drew out of the room, I had laughed some one else out, and still Mr. Frohman nodded at me and said: 'Laugh, laugh.'

"'But,' I answered, 'I have been laughing straight along.'

"'That's all right,' he said, 'keep it up, keep it up.' I think I laughed for twenty minutes together in that play.

"Difficult to laugh? Well, there is nothing I would not undertake and think I could do if I had to. It is rather odd, but I think I laughed in the first part I had in a dramatic school in Chicago. There was one scene in which the boy who was in it with me was to rant around the room and I was to laugh. I did my very best and thought I was giving the jolliest sort of a laugh. But John Stapleton, who has just staged 'The Bonnie Brier Bush' here, was our manager at the school and he thought differently. He is one of the most amiable of men, but he was very strict with the boys and girls he had under him then. We never thought of nervousness or stage fright when we went before an audience, but we were afraid of the criticisms of Mr. Stapleton in the wings.

"'Laugh!' he shouted to me in that first play, 'laugh, laugh, can't you?'

"'I am laughing as hard as I can,' I cried with the tears streaming down my face, but he was furious. He tore around the stage waving his arms in the air, saying bad words, I am afraid, under his breath, and shouting at the top of his lungs: 'Laugh! laugh! laugh! I say,' and with tears trickling into my mouth I laughed and laughed to the very best of my ability. When I want to laugh now I have only to think of that scene and I laugh spontaneously."

"Bronco Annie" is what the members of the Arizona company at the Academy call Miss May, because of the prancing steed she rides every night in the play. Cochise, the bronco, has many playful tricks.

He is stage broken and does his turn like a gentleman before the audience, but behind the scenes, before and afterward, he "does stunts," apparently to show his Western bringing up. He dances and jumps, has been known to sit on his haunches and playfully paw the air with his front feet, and on one occasion nearly killed a couple of men who interviewed him at too close quarters. Miss May is an expert rider, has had some good Western experience with horses, and doesn't mind at all.

Winter Coming.

Now is the time of the year when the mercury is beginning to forget how much room there is at the top.

1901

Pets of the Poor.

THERE is much that is worthy of note in the geology, botany, and zoölogy of the humble streets. The last named branch of the science of the slums is particularly of interest.

The domestic animals of the people have features all their own and really reverse somewhat the characteristics of their several species as known on Fifth Avenue.

The horse, in the time-honored phrase of the log school house, is a "noble animal," a beast to be trusted, a willing ally of man, a proud and haughty comrade of his master. Fur different is the east side horse. Look at him as he backs that dray against the curb. He is an epitome of savage broken-heartedness. He hangs his head low down as if he felt ashamed of himself, his ears bend backward, he is brooding upon dark things, he knows not pride of race nor haughtiness of demeanor. He moves as though each step were a plank in a platform of protest; he moves because he must. He is, as it were, a living anatomical model, showing quite clearly the arrangement of a horse's ribs. No self-respecting animal could be cheerful when he felt like a skeleton, and therefore he is not cheerful. No friendly smile lights up his equine countenance; instead, there is a gleam of vindictiveness about his glassy eye, a bite-you-if-I-could expression. Alas, he is a true degenerate, a shabby chromo poorly copied from a Landseer.

So also is the dog. No bounding welcome here, no joyous bark, no winsome tricks, no trustful, coaxing eyes, no wagging tail, no eager, eloquent expression on his face—in fact, he is largely a compound of deficiencies. He is lacking in ears, hair, tail, and, above all, manners; in everything, indeed, that makes a dog a dog. He has no owner, so melancholy marks him for her own. There is a cast of ferocious distrust in his sinister eye, but mostly an abiding sorrow sits therein. He lives as the gods are good to him, on bits of refuse, old discarded bones, scraps—but chiefly upon a deep-seated sense of his personal wrongs. He seems to live for vengeance only, and is therefore swift and sudden death to all intruding canines and a source of intense and bitter woe to himself.

The cat, the soft, purring, ever-sleepy cat, who is the solace of lonely maidenhood in Belgravia's charmed circle—look at her poverty-ridden counterpart stretched upon the doorstep of the humble house in which she has set up her Lares and Penates! Her glance tells you she is a very shrew in character; her appearance, that she is a very slattern outwardly. Her hair grows in strips across her body; that comes from lying on the grates inside the area, to catch the warmth that comes up from below, a most uncatlike proceeding surely! She fears no foe, human or canine. She is an Amazon of catdom!

Very early in life the kitten dies; that is, she becomes addicted to the prevailing vices of her mother, becomes a cat. She puts off the kittenish estate and starts upon the vicious paths of maturity. She walks with a swinging gait that suggests confirmed inebriety. If some wandering dog "chivvies" her into a corner up goes her infant back and she spits and swears with a precocious ferocity that is eloquent of misspent youth. She is not a kitten at all, but a miniature cat. In these days when some men find it hard to get rid of their superfluous wealth, might it not be a kindly thing to establish a house of correction and instruction for the salvation and reclaiming of these small cats? There is a great work to be done among them.

Nevertheless, these cats are a kind of label upon the character of the houses where they dwell. If by any chance the cat upon the steps should purr and be prone to rub against the legs of the passer-by who stops to look at her, be very sure the people in that house, poor and wretched though they may be, have tasted of the milk of human kindness. An echo of saving grace is in the purr of the cat. Think kindly of that house and of the people of it. If she be full of gross humors, shy, repellent, inclined to spit, turn, and wend away from that ill-opened doorstep before it be dark.

Besides this trinity of conventional pets the denizens of the squalid quarters have taken into their homes other zoölogical specimens, many and wonderful in their variety.

An energetic circus man would fit up an itinerary caravan quite respectably if he spent two or three days in a house-to-house canvass of the pets of the poor. Less various collections than he would make have been exhibited and far less intelligent, for here, as elsewhere, the pets become members of the family and acquire habits in accordance. Here, again, one cannot help but notice how different are their manners from the manners of their aristocratic cousins in the homes of the well-to-do. Here the sociologist may find an excellent example of the influence of environment.

Rabbits are not at all uncommon in the houses of the poor. In the home of the humble artisan, the cobbler, the laborer, you will find Bunny leading a metropolitan life. She has the same shy skip and jump, the same scared looking attitude, the same long ears and tuft of a tail, but there the species characteristics cease and she begins to be an east side rabbit. She will dine off a turnip top or a piece of potato as readily as off a tender cabbage leaf; she has become a novice in the ignoble art of being a scavenger; she is aware where she should be dainty—in short, she is a Philistine to half the ethics of her kind. Nevertheless the children love her and maul her about, and she bears it all without a protest.

A funny pet is a coon. He has a light of mischief in his eye; he roves about the house, as restless as the proverbial spider on a hot stove. It is not that his conscience troubles him at all, for he has none, never had one. He is a born thief, but he is a very gentlemanly thief. Therefore he must be called a kleptomaniac. He is the bunco man of petdom and a constant source of delight to the ragged little MacGregors to whom he belongs.

"Dat coon," said "Mug" MacGregor, "oh, he's de ting what puts all de oder pets of de east side in a trance! You'd oughter see him when he trows de grub inter him—he's as good as dat jugglur what persents at Keith's!"

While he was talking Mr. Coon was engaged in a furtive attempt to make a meal off a stray rag doll that lay in the corner of the room, but when the boy turned around the coon was the most demure beast that ever walked. He is a pet worth while, that coon!

A little white pig is the pet of an Irish family on Duane Street. His only virtues are his youth and unobtrusiveness. Properly he is a piglet, for he has not yet acquired the whole estate of pigdom, but, judging from the house he lives in, he is in an excellent position to learn more about being low down, dirty, and disreputable than any pig that ever made his home beneath a dining room table in County Cork. If he does not neglect his opportunities he will certainly become the black sheep of his race, if such a "bull" is excusable. However, just now he is a pig in clover, for he can eat scraps and rubbish and dirt to his heart's content in his present pen.

All the affection of a family of "guinnies" on Mott Street is lavished upon a dilapidated, mussed-up-looking black hen. She wabbles to and fro across the area, aimless, formless, almost featherless. Her appearance tells you that she hasn't enough ambition to lay an egg, under any circumstances. She plainly feels that her life has been a series of flat failures and she gazes back upon her past with tear-dimmed, watery eyes. She is the saddest of spectacles. Resignedly she lets the children take her in their arms and clutter to her in their soft Italian way, and sometimes she is even enthusiastic enough to answer them. Mostly, however, silence is her portion, and blank despair, as becomes a self-respecting hen whose feathers look like oases in a desert of polished skin. She is a sad and battered wreck and deserves to go where good hens go, wherever that is. Down in the sailor homes one finds the true assortment of pets, for the roving sailor lads bring home all sorts of queer, uncanny beasts and birds and reptiles from foreign lands. Not very far from Brooklyn Bridge, in a glass box set in the window, reposes a reptile that looks like a huge chameleon, and may have been an iguana from South America. Three children petted and handled the scaly reptile with evident delight, and he didn't seem to object in the slightest.

"That's the limit!" said the stroller, which only proved that he didn't know all about New York and the queer things in it, for not a block away is a home where they keep a small green snake that one of the boys brought from Cuba. It is perfectly tame, may be freely handled, and its owner assures visitors that it will not bite.

Monkeys easily hold first place, on the score of numbers, in the category of sailor pets, and a great variety of these interesting creatures might be gathered in New York if one could persuade their worshipping owners to give them up. When first they become citizens of the United States they are covered with hair, most of them, that is, and are therefore attired as becomes law-abiding members of monkeydom, but within a few months they begin to be decidedly décolleté in their attire, scanty of their covering, short of hair, in fact, to speak badly. Where once Jocko was a thing of grace and beauty, comparatively, he becomes a sight, a disgrace to his race, the abhorred of all self-respecting monkeys. Without doubt he feels his position keenly; instead of smiles he wears upon his speaking countenance an air of settled gloom; his antics become grotesque in their lugubriousness; he lapses into a sorrowful silence; he fades away and becomes a ghost. Which is very sad.

If one has a taste for seeing queer birds he may easily gratify it by visiting this corner of the town. Parrots, finches, canaries, pigeons, crows, linnets, blackbirds—these are the common ones of the smaller birds. The parrots and crows are perfectly disreputable in most instances, and would certainly be blackballed by any social club among their feathered countrymen. The language of the former, in the comparatively rare cases when they are loquaciously inclined, reeks of the barroom and the ship's quarters. If the latter fails to talk he makes up for this deficiency by his general oussedness. He is an inveterate thief, a skulking, sombre, gloomy criminal, whose character is blazoned in his color and demeanor.

The other birds seem to preserve better their innocence and birdliness, to coin a word to suit the case. Yet they probably sing sad lays of exile and unhappiness. Does birdland boast a Thomas Moore to frame, for these expatriated ones, melodious laments for lands and homes they loved?

The zoölogy of the "other half" well repays a certain study. C. M. KEYS.

PASSING OF CORK STOPPERS

THE man who made the discovery many long years ago that a little tapered cylinder of cork was the very best bottle stopper has only been exceeded as a practical genius by those who, within the past century, have set themselves to work to improve upon and undo this early invention, and to get upon the market anything else than a "cork." On both hands there have been successes, the cork people having by improved machinery reduced there price so that there is still to-day nothing cheaper for the closing of a bottle; the patent stopper men for their part, having shut off avenue after avenue for the use of corks, coming to absolutely control certain lines of trade.

Yet the beginning of the end may almost certainly be seen "as through a glass, darkly." After five centuries of use the cork-closing bottles are passing, slowly and with many an effort to hold their own, but passing nevertheless. Rubber, metal, glass, pasteboard, and pulp are the new coverings of the day that here and there are taking the cork's place. There are financial rewards almost beyond the bounds of the imagination for the inventor who hits the popular taste for a cork substitute, or if not for the inventor, at least for the lucky manufacturer who manages to lease good stopper patent rights. Here in downtown New York is the case of one man who shrewdly saw the value of one stopper patent, bought up the right to manufacture, and before the patent had run out cleared in profits between four and five millions of dollars.

What gives the inventor his hopes of making a "strike" on some stopper or other is the fickleness of the makers and purveyors of certain liquids, milk and beer, for example, and the like uneasiness on the part of people who "put up" fruit, all of whom will gladly and speedily desert their old favorite stoppers for any good new thing that appears on the market, provided it is cheap and practicable. It is the exception when any bottle-closing device has the field for any length of time. Unless it has unusual strength and excellence it is elbowed out very quickly in favor of another patent. But such is the demand that even the shortest lease of life makes one of these patents profitable and worth many hours of study.

Then bottle stoppers have come to be one of the chief cries at the Patent Office in Washington, an incredible number of applications having been received for these devices, a mighty number of patents having been issued in the past few years. The simple, insignificant little fastenings seem to have aroused the inventive genius of the average American more, almost, than any other class of articles. What he invents in response to the demand is frequently curious, always ingenious, seldom simple enough to manufacture and to use for the trade to take it up. Yet, undiscouraged, he—or some one else—continues.

Interesting and strange novelties, caps, fasteners, stoppers, crowd some table or some closet shelf in the office of every big bottle manufacturer. They are the clever devices that have gained patents but are not quite practical successes. Probably the business man, sitting down at his desk and figuring on the proposition, finds that they will cost too much to make—that their taking up will prove a poor commercial risk for him. Or, again, it may be that the cap or stopper can be made quite reasonably, but that once made and put out it would prove too complicated for the general public. Some of these devices, indeed, are so clever that it seems a pity they must be lost to the world or wait for a problematical simplifying. Yet this is what one sees in these "bottle graveyards" in New York's "Glasstown," which is bounded by the streets of Murray, Broadway, Vesey, and Greenwich.

It is when one gets a glance over the patent records in one of these lofts that he comes to realise fully what a remarkable fascination devices for the closing of the modern bottle have had over the American inventor. The list is enormous, and in each division there are from ten to fifty patents.

It would be strange indeed if some of these hundreds of devices did not prove formidable rivals for the simple little cork. And this is just what has been the outcome. Proportionately, as the years go on, the cork of cork becomes less and less a factor in the bottle trade. More of the old-fashioned corks (in number) are, as a matter of fact, sold, but the demand and supply of patent fasteners, caps, and tops increases at a far greater ratio. Fruit jars have long since had patent tops, beer is seldom sold in any other way, and within the past two or three years milk has come to be put up in bottles that have little covers of metal. Citrate of magnesia bottles have now a special "top" or stopper of their own.

Nor do these end the list of the usurpations of the cork. Rubber corks are made in quantities and have attained great popularity.

While wine and liquor bottles are still closed in the traditional fashion, it has come to be the custom in the café trade, where pint and half-pint bottles in the form of flasks are filled for pocket use, to bring into play those fitted with patent stoppers, most frequently screw tops of metal. The pocket liquor bottle of the day has now another variation. There is fitted into the neck a shell of cork, and into this a glass stopper goes. The liquid swells the cork shell slightly, and the glass stopper thus fits in tightly, needing several twists when the contents are wanted.

To-day where the old cork holds its favor is where the bottle whose contents it protects is kept only until emptied. New cork-cutting machinery turns out corks of cork so cheaply and speedily that nothing else is worth while. With patent medicines and with the greater percentage of drugs this is the case. But for bottles of a better grade the glass stopper has come into vogue. Something that is not generally known is that with ground glass bottles and stoppers no stopper can ever fit the neck of any other bottle than that one it was originally made for. The tiny ridges and channels in the neck and stopper face fit together as do the parts of a complicated lock.

The primitive bottle, made of glass just at the close of the Middle Ages, had at first (in Germany) a stopper of wax. But cork took its place very soon, almost immediately, indeed, and there is no record of the wax stopper having been used anywhere else than among the Germans.

Unique among the specialties of bottle closing of the day is the "poison stopper," sometimes wholly of glass, again with a glass top surmounting an ordinary cork. This stopper is made of blue glass, as is the bottle into which it fits, and its upper section is covered over with sharp points. By day it shows plainly what the bottle contains; at night the sharp points would give warning to any one trying to open it. Glass tops to ordinary corks are coming more and more into use, but like every other glass stopper, these are only for the high-class drug or perfume trade.

Since the beer manufacturer used his bottles over and over again the question of a patent stopper at once appealed to him, and very many of the stopper patents of the past ten or fifteen years have been directed toward the brewers. There are rapid changes of fashion in these, and a curious phase of the stopper question, especially as applied to beer bottles, is that for the past quarter of a century every stopper that has been a success in this country has failed in England, and every English success has made no way here. Why this has been so no one can say, but it stands as a fact.

The manufacturer in New York who made very nearly $5,000,000 in turning out a certain famous beer bottle stopper, held almost a monopoly of that field while the patent rights lasted, and after the patent had run out it was manufactured on every hand, and, with its price run down, had a large sale for a long time thereafter. At the height of its success the man who had control of it was offered $25,000 for the English rights. He emphatically refused the proposition, and shortly afterward sailed for England himself to manufacture it there. To his surprise and chagrin the stopper never sold at all in British territory. The English plant was a failure, and was soon closed out. England took so little to what had for years been the greatest American beer stopper that the manufacturer not only lost the $25,000 he could have secured, but quite as much more in trying to build up the trade.

The beer and soda stopper patents have been legion. Every sort of mechanical device and principle has been applied to them, the only practical restriction being that whatever it is it shall be simple to operate and inexpensive to make. To these another might be added—that it shall be of a mechanism that shall not get out of order easily. The mechanism of the day, and this is not alone for soda and beer bottles, but also for milk and now coming into use for fruit jars, is the eccentric, in which a double wire loosely clasping the neck of the bottle when pushed up, raises the stopper cleanly and easily. Until recently this stopper was made of metal and rubber. A recent improvement is to have its top of porcelain and its bottom, where the liquid touches it, also a porcelain tip.

A stopper that was famous in its day—and its day, it may be said, is by no means over yet—was a glass ball fitted firmly in the bottle's neck, held tight as a drum there by the gas inside. A sharp, quick poke or punch with a stick or rod forced the glass ball in with a report, and the bottle was open. Another stopper had a rubber disk raised by a tinned wire twisted into a good spring. A newer one has a simple tin cap that fits tightly over the bottle's top and can be readily pried off with a penknife blade. An aluminium disk with a cork gasket over the top is yet a further device, very simple and effective.

Stoppers grow simpler, more easy to handle, and more artistic in design each year. In 1861 the first patent fruit jar with a glass top was invented. It was known as "atmospheric," and was a noted jar in its time. The cooling off of the hot fruit sealed the top and made the jar airtight. A knife point inserted under the top broke the seal, and the jar could then be easily opened.

It Follows.

Why is a rich girl like the steamship Deutschland?

Because, when she goes abroad she is sure to see a swell after her.

The Chimes of New York and Their Ringers.

HE would not be a true New Yorker who has not gone on a New Year's night to hear the chimes of Old Trinity Church. It is probable that as the old bells ring out the salutation to the new year few among those who throng the streets of the neighborhood think of the hand that is operating the mechanism by which the tunes are produced. One likes to think that the bells are pealing a refrain of their own, that in the Trinity tower there is some mysterious spirit which pours itself out through the bells. But there is a man way up in that tower, a man who has been ringing those bells for nearly thirty years. He has rung them so long that he has come to love them, and, however musicians may differ with him, he stoutly maintains that Old Trinity possesses the most splendid peal of bells in all the land.

"To ring chimes one must put his heart into the work," said Albert Mieslahn, the Trinity bell ringer. "We cannot produce the same modulation with bells that we can with a piano or organ, but the touch can be very distinctive. It is something indefinable. 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' can be easily played on a piano by almost any one, but let a real artist play it and one's deepest emotions are stirred. It is the same way, in a measure, with bells. The levers by which they are rung might be numbered and any one might pull them in the proper order, but to get the real musical effect there must be feeling. The ringer must put his heart into what he is doing."

The man who said this has, for nearly thirty years, climbed the ninety-two steps leading up to the bell stand of Trinity tower, three times every Sunday and once on saints' days. For twenty-three years of that time he has had full and unassisted charge of the chimes, and has missed only one Sunday in all those years, and no services whatever except on that Sunday. Mr. Mieslahn is a retired business man. When he first became interested in chime ringing he was a bank clerk, and his labors required his presence in Wall Street, under the shadow of Old Trinity, every day. He inquired of the sexton about the chimes and became acquainted with the chimer.

Old Trinity's bell ringer in those days was James E. Aloff, in his time a noted musician. Among other performances, he was the first violinist for Jenny Lind when she sang at Castle Garden. His old violin is now in the possession of Mr. Mieslahn, who purchased it from Aloff's widow. Old Trinity's chimes were the first in the country, and Aloff was the first chimer. He, too, loved those Trinity bells, and it was many years before he would allow Mieslahn or any one else to play them. But the pioneer chimer died, and what more natural than that his pupil should step into his place?

And so, during all these years, Mr. Mieslahn has operated the cumbersome and prosaic-looking apparatus which rings the bells. There are only ten notes which can be played, and Mr. Mieslhan performs entirely by note. During these thirty years he has been collecting music, and he says that he now has about 2,600 pieces, all of which can be played upon the Trinity bells. Sometimes this chimer adds to his collection a composition of his own. When the boroughs of New York were combined into the Greater City, and there was a great celebration on the New Year's night of its consummation, the bells of Old Trinity pealed a tune its composer called "Good-bye to Old New York." "It did not seem to me that any one had a better right than Old Trinity to sing that refrain," said Mr. Mieslahn in speaking of the composition.

The learning of chime-ringing, or "change ringing," as the initiated would call it, was purely a hobby of Mr. Mieslahn's, in the days when he was a bank clerk, and even now when he plays so regularly, it is still a mere hobby. "I have to carry some 235 pounds of avoirdupois up those ninety-two steps," he says, "and by the time I have got through with half an hour of ringing, I have had a large amount of very healthful exercise." But there is more affection for those bells in his work than the desire of the exercise, in the opinion of those who have known Mr. Mieslahn longest. He knows their metallic composition, he knows all their peculiarities, for bells do have peculiarities and eccentricities. It takes a bell a long time to tell that it is not itself in all respects, but it manages to tell the story eventually to him who is listening.

"The clappers in the Trinity bells are very much flattened now," said Mr. Mieslahn, "and I am hoping to fix them up and turn them around by next Summer. When that is done, our chimes will be even better than they are now. You know that years of the pounding such as a bell gets tends to wear a hole in its side, and the position of the clapper must be changed. A bell does not preserve its tone after it has been very much worn."

"Will the bells of Trinity soon have to be replaced with new ones?" was asked.

"No, indeed; it will never be possible to duplicate those bells. They were for the most part cast in Europe, and in the old days they made bells better than they do now. Then they knew how much copper and how much tin to use and get the best effect. Now, they do not use the more valuable metal quite so much. A good bell should have about three-quarters copper and one-quarter tin. Nowadays the tendency is to put about 60 per cent. copper and 40 per cent. tin. Those old Trinity bells are the best this country will ever have, and when they are worn out nothing but inferior ones can be substituted for them."

On week days Albert Mieslahn is a familiar figure on Wall Street. He is often seen in the office of a certain banking house. Yet few of the regular denizens of the street know that it is one of their number who on saints' days leaves a banking office and ascends the Trinity tower to ring the chimes, to whose music they are so accustomed. And Mr. Mieslahn is interested in chimes all over the country. He is invited over and over again to the new chimes of some church in a distant city. Sometimes he accepts these invitations, though he says as the years increase his fondness for traveling does not grow apace. He inaugurated the chimes for the Trinity Cathedral in Omaha, Neb., for example. He played first on the chimes of a Catholic church at Danbury, Conn., and he has inaugurated others.

"Many people seem to have a sentiment about the first tunes that shall be played on their bells," he said. "It is customary to 'ring the changes' first, that is, some of the changes. To play all of which a large peal of bells is capable would take years in many cases—years of continuous playing. But there are certain conventional changes, running up and down the scale, playing the Westminster or St. Mary's peal, &c., which are generally played. Then, chimes are often the gift of some one who wishes a particular tune to be the first that shall be played on them. 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' is a favorite."

Old Trinity's chimes were put into place in 1846. The church had a peal of three bells as far back as the beginning of the nineteenth century, but not any regular chimes. In 1846 the full octave of bells was installed, and they were rung at first in the old English way of a man to a bell. In England, which is the home of chiming, even small village churches generally having their peals of bells, it was in former days customary for a certain group of villagers to take great delight in themselves playing the chimes of the parish church. They would have a leader and he would keep the time and direct the man who was to sound the next note. Some groups of these ringers attained great expertness at the chiming, and there was a time when bell chiming contests between rival groups were held.

At Old Trinity, however, this plan did not work so well. Some of the chimers lived a considerable distance from the church, and they would be irregular in their attendance. It was then decided that some method by which one man could ring the bells should be devised. The cumbersome device that still stands was then put into place, and Aloff was put in charge of it. This device connects each bell with a lever, and, with the expenditure of considerable muscular effort, the chimer operates these levers.

Effort was made in several other parts of this country to ring bells in the old English way, but nowhere did it succeed, either in Boston or Philadelphia, where the most assiduous efforts in this direction were made. It is a long step from this method to the electric machine by which the bells of Grace Church are rung, and there are many who do not think the Grace Church method is so good as the old-fashioned plan. They say that this modern device must in the very nature of the case produce a mechanical result; that there can never be any feeling put into the playing.

At Grace Church the chimer is a woman, Miss Bertha Thomas by name. She has been the chimer for nearly ten years, and during that time she has on most days played the bells three or four times a day. She succeeded H. C. Higby, the artist who was for many years the Grace Church chimer, he, too, ringing the bells merely as a hobby. At Grace Church the operator sits in front of a small organ-shaped structure, with the keys in shape and size like those of an organ. Each key is attached to an electric wire, and the striking of it makes the connection; which is not broken until the bell is struck by the clapper. The response is instantaneous, but it is always the same. Notwithstanding this, however, there is a silvery tone to the Grace Church bells which has made them noted. A unique feature of them is that each bell is a memorial to some rector or benefactor the church has had. Tablets telling of those persons are on the first floor of the tower.

The largest peal of bells in the city is at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The peal is of nineteen bells, and the problem of ringing them is so very extensive and complicated that many years have been consumed in arriving at a satisfactory plan. When the bells first arrived, the Trustees of the cathedral advertised for an original device to ring them. After a public competition, the contract was awarded to a man who invented a keyboard some eighteen inches long, which could be operated by any one who could play the piano or organ. The keyboard was connected by electric wires with nineteen pneumatic bell engines, one corresponding to each bell. The first peal rung by the new contrivance was "Adeste Fideles." An automatic clock device was attached to the mechanism by which the bell engines rendered the "Angelus" and "De Profundis" four times daily.

But this device did not work satisfactorily. Various repairs were made in it, but all to no avail. The bells ranged in weight from 270 to 6,000 pounds, and it was no easy matter to strike them just exactly as desired on every occasion. While this device was used, the organist of the cathedral played the bells. But in August of this year an improved hand-ringing apparatus was installed, merely a modern form of the mechanism in use at old Trinity, and so far this has worked very satisfactorily. The chimer is a son of the bell-ringer for St. Thomas's Church, where there is another excellent peal of bells. Nineteen beels are an unusually large peal, and even now it remains to be seen how successfully they can be operated with the new apparatus.

One of the finest peals of bells in New York is in St. Agnes's Episcopal Chapel, on Ninety-second Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. There are only four bells, and but few tunes can be played upon them. These four bells are of an unusual quality, and are considered so good that a paid operator is employed to ring them. These bells constitute what is known as a Westminster, or Cambridge peal. This peal is so named from the fact that bells of just the same notes are used in the tower over Westminster Hall, the Parliament Building, in London. There they ring the "Westminster Changes." These are said to have been composed by Handel, and were borrowed by Westminster from the Church of St. Mary, at Cambridge. The notes are the first, fourth, fifth, and sixth of the major scale. The peal at St. Agnes's Chapel is said to be the largest peal arranged for swinging in this country. The largest bell in this quartet weighs 7,000 pounds.

There is a set of chimes operated by electricity in Grace Church Chapel, but the electrical device there has not proved entirely satisfactory. There are other fine sets of chimes in St. Michael's Church, at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and in the church of the Holy Trinity, in East Eighty-eighth Street. One of the most musical peals of bells in the city is in the old St. John's Church, at Clifton, Staten Island, a church for a long time attended by members of the Vanderbilt family. This peal was first rung by Chester Meneely of Troy, N. Y., one of the best chimers in the country. His father was a bell manufacturer, and since childhood he has been ringing bells. One of his first tunes on the St. John's bells was "The Bluebells of Scotland." This he played with variations. He rings bells in such a way as to play the accidental as well as full notes, sometimes striking three bells at once to produce a certain desired effect.

A church in which many New York people are interested is the old Trinity Church, in Newport. It is the second oldest church edifice in the country, and has one of the best peals of bells. These bells are operated by G. Oman, another of the few well-known chimers in the United States. Other specially notable peals are in the Universalist Church at Meriden, Conn.; the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Cleveland, Ohio., and St. Peter's Church at Troy, N. Y. These St. Peter's bells are chimed every evening just about dusk, and the privilege of hearing them is one of the features of a trip from Saratoga to New York. The Troy boats which meet the Saratoga trains usually leave for New York at just about the time when the bells peal.

Notwithstanding the growing popularity of chimers, for churches throughout the country are installing peals in their steeples, a well-known chimer said a few days ago that there was not a corresponding development of the ability to ring chimes.

"Why, in many cases," said this bell ringer, "the chiming is left to the sexton or to any one else who will volunteer to do the work. It is for this reason that chimes, in so many cases, are considered a failure. No one rings them who understands the art. Only a few churches in the whole country pay their chimers, and in scarcely any case is the salary more than $100 a year.

"A good peal of bells costs from $6,000 to $10,000. How absurd to pay such a price and then expend almost nothing to get the best effect from the bells. In some cases, notably in the church at Mamaroneck, N. Y., the rectors and pastors of churches have studied the art of chiming and done the bell ringing themselves. The effect has been to produce real music—such music as should always be produced from a good peal of bells."

The latest development of chimes is the tubular bell. It was thought that by the use of tubes results quite as good as those obtained with bells could be produced. There is a fine peal of tubes in the Union Theological Seminary Chapel in this city. The tone of the tubes is uncertain, however, and very much affected by weather conditions. The tubular peals have not, so far, proved a success except for indoor effect.

THIEVES' MARKET IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 22.—If you want to know the time in the City of Mexico; if you need household goods, objects of art or of personal adornment; in fact, if there is anything you desire, from a pincushion to a red-hot stove—just ask a policeman.

He will point the way to the Thieves' Market without any more idea of laws that deal with those who receive stolen goods than if you had asked him the way to the home of President Diaz. He will not hesitate to tell you that it is directly across the street from the National Palace, east of the Zocalo—the park of the peons—and that if you are timid about the size of the load you wish to take there the gate is large enough to drive the biggest truck through without inconvenience. It is a very simple matter to find the Thieves' Market.

It is no small establishment, but a city institution, with a court as large as a city block, and it is crowded from morning to night with those who are looking for bargains without the slightest idea of moral wrong in buying stolen goods. Indeed, it is stated that now and then persons find property once belonging to them exposed there for sale at prices so reasonable that it would be absurd to go to law about it and lay up against the delightfully convenient "mañana" the trouble of appearing in court.

The market is just what its name implies—a thieves' market, where moths do not corrupt, because there is always a stream of purchasers for goods at ridiculous prices. Nothing remains in stock over a few days. Spread out on tables or piled high on the ground, can be found samples of almost anything, for the Mexican "ratero" is not particular what he steals. The thieves do not themselves act as the salesmen, for this would be dishonest even to the Mexican mind. They dispose of their plunder either for a lump sum or take a commission from the sellers.

There is no assortment of goods as to class or kind. It is a case of pick and choose. Crockery, cutlery, tinware, and cooking utensils are the main staples, for the Mexican is careless and the thieves of his kind find this sort of plunder easy to get and with a ready market. The proprietor of one of the well-known local restaurants admits that nearly all his knives, forks, and table linen come from the Thieves' Market. He makes it a point regularly to visit there to replenish what may have been stolen from his own place.

But it is perhaps in the line of curiosities, books, and objects of art that the Thieves' Market is most interesting. The libraries of the monks, scattered in the war of reform, are represented now and then. The thieves, of course, know nothing of the value of the books.

Recently a folio of Shakespeare, bound in vellum, in splendid condition, notwithstanding the long-ago date of its publication, was picked up by a book lover for $1.50 in Mexican silver. Several bibliophiles of the United States have regular agents in the Thieves' Market, and it pays them.

With Maximilian and his court many rare works of art came to Mexico. In the rush away from Mexico these were left behind. Within the last month a fan, beyond doubt by Watteau, was bought in the Thieves' Market for $8. The painting is still bright, the lace exquisite and rare, and the ivory sticks, inlaid with gold, are still intact.

Mexico's many wars have made the country an arsenal of obsolete weapons. Swords, guns, and firearms from the time of Cortez to the present decade can be picked up in the Thieves' Market for little or nothing. Some of them, outside of their value as curios, are of intrinsic worth, as an American discovered not long ago. He bought for a trifle an old sword, tarnished and dirty. The style of the hilt pleased him. When he had it cleaned he found that scabbard, hilt, and blade were inlaid with rich gold of marvelous artistic design.

Rabbit Had a Peculiar Gait.

There is a sportsman's club on one of the lakes of Sullivan County, and thither came a new member last month for his first shooting. The old members talked enthusiastically of the excellent sport to be had shooting rabbits by moonlight. The new one was very anxious to try it.

After dinner the old-timers offered to take him out. One volunteered to stay by the new man so that he should not be lost, and the two took their places on a log where they could overlook the edge of a marsh. After a while there was a stir in the bushes and some gray thing moved across the open space. The new man saw it first.

"It's yours," said the old-timer. "You saw it, and we make it a rule here to never interfere with another man's game."

So the new member fired a shot from his repeating gun. The object kept on moving. "Bang, bang, bang," roared the gun until its magazine was empty.

Now there was a rushing of feet and the other hunters came on the scene. Their questions were numerous. The new man's answers were indefinite. He had seen something and had emptied his gun at it. It had looked like a rabbit, "but," he added, "it had a darned queer gait."

The old members went with the new man to look for his game. They were present when he picked up an old shot bag stuffed with cotton and fastened to a long string.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE CITY'S STREETS

The Number Still Pursues Him.

IN the laundry world, except when it comes to paying weekly bills, men are known by numbers. A New Yorker remarked the other day that he felt as he imagines a life convict at Sing Sing, who is known only by a number, must feel, for the folks who cleansed his linen had called him "5,905" without an intermission during nine years.

He became "5,905" in 1892, when some collar-counting clerk scribbled that figure next to the printed brand of his neckwear. He moved down town, and the number moved with him. No matter where he went or how many times he changed his laundryman, he was always "5,905." Hardly a year had elapsed before he forgot his own name every time he saw a laundryman. If he went to inquire about lost cuffs he would say: "You're short on '5,905.'"

He took a trip to Europe, to be away from home a long time.

"Free at last," he said to himself.

A London laundryman, summoned to his lodgings, bundled up a lot of soiled linen, in which there were some that the traveler had just bought. When the end of the week came the new clothes as well as the old bore the mark "5,905."

To Paris traveled No. 5,905.

"Surely," he said, "I'll lose my identity here."

To be doubly sure he decided to wear nothing but new clothes while in the French capital. He had come to look on his travels as intended solely for the purpose of getting rid of the pursuing number. The Paris laundryman came. He could not speak a word of English.

"Do you know figures?" asked the traveler.

"Non, Monsieur," the Frenchman replied politely, not having the slightest idea what the question meant.

The traveler was overjoyed. "I might as well let him take away some of these old things I have left over from London," he ruminated. "He won't know what 5,905 means, so he can't use it." Then he added to what he first intended to give the laundryman a few pieces bearing the fated symbol. When the "wash" came back, the new clothes were labeled like the old.

In Baden-Baden it was the same thing over again. The number would not lose itself. It was so in Berlin, in Vienna, in Rome. Then "5,905" returned to America. Since his return he has lived here and in Brooklyn and in St. Louis. Never, he says, has a piece of clothing come back to him from a laundry but that it had his other name on it. To this day he is "5,905."

"And I guess I'll be 5,905 till I die," he sighs. "For a convict there is a chance. He may run away, and he can live through his term, if he's got a good constitution. But death is my only escape from 5,905."

Wholly for Show.

IT was in one of the numerous quick-lunch restaurants that a piled-up stand of gorgeous fruit caused the soul of a young woman to yearn with a wild and earnest longing. She wanted to attack some of those delicious peaches and grapes right away, but alas! "Very sorry, Miss," said the waiter, "we don't sell those; give you some grapes if you like, but not that kind, and peaches are all out."

"Oh, I don't want those little weasened things," said the young woman, with a charming pout. "What are they here for if I can't buy them?"

"They're only for show," was the surprising answer. "You couldn't buy those peaches at 75 cents each. We keep them piled up like that till they begin to rot and then put in others, if we can't turn them so as to hide the bad spots. Those big flower bunches up at the front end are changed every day, but the fruits are changed one by one as they need it. We'd have to charge so high for those that the customers would call us robbers; so we just don't sell them at all."

Police Patrol in School.

IN one of the large upper west side schools of this city a patrol system, similar to that of the Police Department, is employed each day to manage the boys during the time of the day when they are in the building, but not in their regular classrooms.

The Principal is recognized as the Commissioner of this patrol, and the highest grade male teacher, his first deputy. All the offices subordinate to the first deputy are held by boys. The power of removal rests with the first deputy, who exercises it only for the good of the service.

The system not alone develops self-control among the 800 boys but often brings to notice the old saw, "As the twig is bent the tree inclineth." To a daily observer in this school it has shown that some boys who are dullards in their classroom—an mistakable failure in grammar and arithmetic—possess all the qualifications of the strictest disciplinarian, and have all the natural talents of the born leader among their fellow-pupils.

A part of the duty of the Captain of the patrol is to pass judgment upon misdemeanants, who, either from lack of power to control themselves or from willfulness, have the charge of "in disorder" preferred against them.

Not many days ago one of these Captains-in-the-making was seriously wrestling one of the miscreants. A copious flow of tears seemed to indicate extreme penitence in the culprit. When judgment had been passed—and the penalty was not a light one from the boy's point of view—the Captain was asked how he managed to withstand the tearful plea for mercy.

"Those tears were made to order," he replied, "it is easier to weep than to suffer the punishment. The penalty in most cases consists of being reported to the regular teacher, and, as a consequence, of losing valued testimonials and privileges."

Instinct seems to help boys in judging their fellows, for they seldom make a mistake. They learn early to distinguish between crocodile tears and tears of genuine penitence.

Invitation to Sneak Thieves.

"AND yet people wonder why flats are robbed," said a policeman as he emerged from the vestibule of a flat house on the west side holding a card in his hand. "Look at this. If that is not an invitation to a sneak thief to come in and make himself at home I wonder what it is."

On the card was this legend:

GONE TO BROOKLYN.
WILL BE HOME AT FIVE O'CLOCK.

"Probably nobody but a policeman knows how much of this is done by people who live in flats and do not keep servant girls. They go out, and, not having anybody to leave word with, think they will inform any friend who calls what time they will be at home. You can see that the information that is intended only for friends can be used by a thief. Why, this is just what these fellows are looking for, and yet I suppose if the tenant of this flat found out that a policeman removed the card she would report me at the station house.

"Some sneaks make a regular business of looking for such cards. They know they will not be disturbed until a certain time and that all they have to do is to enter the flat so quietly that they will not disturb the other tenants, and take whatever they find worth while. It's a free invitation to a sneak thief to walk in and help himself. What I wonder at is that these people do not leave their keys alongside of the signs. A sneak thief is likely to do more or less damage in entering a flat and then the landlord has to pay money to repair it. Why not make it easier for these fellows and save the landlord some extra and uncalled for expense?

"Are the invitations accepted? Indeed they are, and more frequently than the general public is aware of. Many a flat is entered and no mention made of it to the police. A woman will seldom complain. She waits for her husband to come home and then she tells him about it. When he finds that his wife has left a sign inviting the attentions of a sneak thief he knows enough to let her shoulder the blame and says nothing. Usually not enough is taken to make a noise about, because flats where the people do not keep servants do not contain much that is of interest to a sneak thief. He can carry away only whatever he can put into his pockets, unless it be an overcoat or some other article of wearing apparel that will not attract attention."

And He Looked Like Thirty Cents.

AS a man went up the stairway leading to an elevated station the other day he took some change out of his pocket to buy a magazine. Near the end of the platform he accidentally dropped a nickel and several bystanders looked around at the sound of the coin. They were surprised to see the man take a quarter from his pocket and deliberately let it fall through a crevice in the flooring caused by a broken board.

The silver piece fell to the ground, landing just outside a high fence behind which a building was in course of erection. Its owner watched to see where it fell and then started to go down after it, explaining, however, as he noticed the look of astonishment on the faces of his spectators:

"I have just lost a nickel through that crack, but it's not worth going after, so in order not to waste it I have thrown a quarter after it. I can afford to lose the next train for 30 cents."

Official Funeral Stenographer.

THE young woman in black looked at the clock and grabbed her notebook.

"Dear me!" she said. "It is almost 11 o'clock, and the funeral is set for quarter past. I'm afraid I'll be late."

Her hostess smiled wonderingly. "You seem to be attending a good many funerals here of late," she said. "I know of four that you have gone to in the past two days. I didn't know that you were possessed of such a sombre streak. What is the cause of it, anyway?"

"Business," returned the young woman. "I am reporting funerals for the comfort of bereaved families. It is a sad, but now to have the proceedings of a funeral taken down in black and white just like a political convention or a murder trial, and I am profiting by the fashion."

"Is there money in it?" asked the hostess.

"A little, returned the young woman, "if I explain in detail to the bereaved relatives how I can make their funerals more select at space rates I would never break the mint, because, as a rule, funeral sermons don't amount to much, reckoning from the standpoint of quantity. Fortunately, my services are valued on the basis of quality, and I scoop in some nice little sums as a kind of side issue. Some funerals pay better than others. It all depends upon the circumstances and disposition of the mourners.

"Naturally, any family that can afford to indulge the fancy of securing a verbatim report of their relatives' funeral exercises can afford to bestow a goodly fee upon the official stenographer, but, unfortunately, many well-to-do people are cursed with an economic temperament and are not disposed to pay in proportion to their means. These prudent folk religiously screw me down to the very cheapest rates.

"The last funeral I did was managed by the brother of the deceased, and he cut me down to $5, which was the lowest figure I ever agreed to accept. To be sure, the services were short, and I didn't lose anything on the transaction. Still, as a matter of self-respect, I like to hold out for good terms now while the fashion is new and exclusive. To-day I have contracted to do the work for $8, which is little enough, considering that the minister engaged is long-winded and apt to speak from a half to three-quarters of an hour."

"But what do you take down at a funeral?" asked the hostess, still somewhat bewildered. "What part of the service is supposed to be your prey?"

"The whole of it, although the sermon is naturally the pivotal point. It is easy enough to guess at the remarks sandwiched in between hymns, and the prayers are all about alike, but in his sermon the preacher is apt to say some pretty fine things, and it is the desire of many up-to-date families to keep a record of them. In no way other than by the employment of a stenographer can this record be secured, for, as a rule, funeral sermons are extemporaneous speeches. The average minister has not the time to write them out beforehand and commit them to memory, and as it is bad form to read an obituary discourse, obviously there is nothing for it but to call in the stenographer. Hence my novel occupation."

Nana's Tribulations.

CELIA BURGESS, "Nana," as the children call her, is practically the Dean of the Central Park nurse girls. There are women older and of longer service, but Nana is the arbiter of disputes, the one who decides questions of precedence, procedure, and degrees of rank.

Nana, the weather wise, who tells when it is well to take the children from the Park, because the instincts of her African ancestors foretell approaching storms, is in deep trouble. She laid her sorrow the other day before her intimates—those who can without boldness gather about her—and the conclusion, reached under the arbor near the Mall, was that foreign cooks should be kept away from America.

"They shotly ought to go," said Nana, "for they is wus than Anarchists and call honest folks heathen names in their jargon. My Missus heard about a German girl, a really good cook, and she hiahed her. Well, in course she couldn't talk no English. You all know I am good heahted."

"We cutainly does," from the assembled listeners.

"Well," with gratification, "I 'tahted to learn her English. She is purty, with red cheeks and yeller hair, and I called her 'honey,' which somehow must a made the exigencies leadin' to troubles and tribulations."

"Just like de foreigners," in chorus.

"I done tole her names to explain what dey means. I says 'Take de word little. Dat doan' mean big, but small; doan' mean much, but lesser; doan' mean a hull lot, but just what it says, honey, just a little.'

"Den I tole her about odder words. I says, 'Look heah, honey, just you say No all the time and neber Yes, until you understand de meanin' of words better'n you do, foh it may be easier to say Yes dan No, but No will keep you out of a heap of embarrassments.'

"Den I tole her about de rhinoocers and de hoppotamus in de menagerie, 'cause I thought she ought to know something about the animals in de country she came to, and then I open my mouth wide so'd she know dem when she seen dem. She jumps and hollers and runs to Missus, like she was scared to death.

"When I get up stahs she were der on her knees holding Missus' skirts an' cryin' just like her heaht would break, and she grew wus when I come in. There was a lot of explaining, and what do you think—that fool girl had been tole about cannibals, black wres, and when I say, 'honey,' she think when she see my teeth, I think her sweet to eat. Den when I open my mouth to illustrate the rhinoocers and the hippocampus she thinks I'm going to begin."

A Girl of Pluck.

THE girl was not to be right. Left to call of her pluck as an inspiration to other girls in fair and just trouble, she had pulled every counter in a block of vacant, unsalty she was—after the silk, wool and cotton had been bought, together from several dozen stores.

She gave up all but her most intimate friends and then planned not to be a burden to her father in his hard fight to regain his fortune. She went to a dancing teacher, very efficient but not well known to New Yorkers. She knew of him from a Western cousin, who had written that he had started in New York, and as he was splendid it might be well to send the younger children to him. The girl looked this man up.

She offered to furnish him pupils at so much a head. She gave him addresses of value, where she could not properly go herself, and then started on her own scheme. Just after school hours and when the children are playing on the street she would go to some nice neighborhood. It is not difficult for a pretty girl with a sweet voice to engage children in conversation and lead them to tell where they live and if they go to dancing school. With the help of the city directory, their information, and a little nerve she visited their mothers, and the way she gathered in pupils for the dancing instructor was astonishing. She has made a good deal of money.

"Jack," a young man who thinks as much of her as when she was the daughter of a rich man, has been a trouble. He persists in trying to make her give up "business" and to enter into a marriage contract with him that shall end all thought of earning her own living. He may be successful in the end, for he is backed by her father, who is not as poor as he was some months ago.

Little Chance for Jamaicans.

THERE is quite a colony of Jamaica negroes in New York. Many of them left their native island at the time of the Spanish-American war, and not a few enlisted as United States soldiers. To one accustomed to the native "darky," the Jamaica negro is a very odd personage. He talks with a cockney accent, drops all his aspirates, and uses odd Saxon words. He plays golf excellently well and is good at cricket. He is extremely well educated, and has good manners, but is as black as the ace of spades. Many of the Jamaica negroes over here are in distressing circumstances, owing to there being nothing for them to do. They are apprenticed early in life at some trade, and many of them are tailors, shoemakers, printers, and artisans of all kinds. They complain bitterly that in New York the color line is so rigidly drawn that they have been compelled to take service as elevator boys and porters and cooks. One ebony Jamaica boy, who has been running an elevator in an apartment house, was an unsuccessful aspirant for a Government position in Jamaica, and he discoursed learnedly of his examination papers, which were sent to the Foreign Office in England.

"They do not know there," he said, "whether we are black or white, and the best applicant passes. We do not stand a chance in this country for anything."

A Unique Book.

A publishing firm which makes a specialty of expensive editions of standard authors has recently published an edition of the works of Dickens. The set was in thirty volumes, and liberally illustrated and illumined. An eccentric buyer decided he would like to have a set composed of the proofsheets of the edition. These were, of course, much marked, corrected, noted, and otherwise marred, but they were collected and bound in an exquisite binding and sent to the collector of original books. He paid $1,400 for the privilege of owning probably the most unique reprint of a set of Dickens's works in existence.

Odd Scheme for Publicity.

"William D. James, 1903." "Lewis Taliaferro, 1903," were inscriptions that appeared on different hotel registers during the week. These were but two of many, which in each instance was the name of a St. Louis commercial traveler. The use of "1903" is the unique method adopted by the St. Louis Traveling Men's Association to advertise the fair which is to be held in that year at the Missouri metropolis. The figures are made to stand for the name of their city. The "drummers" argue that every time it appears on a hotel register that it will make those who see it think of St. Louis and her fair.

Dog with St. Vitus's Dance.

Down at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street there dwells a dog that at once attracts attention on account of his peculiar habit of twitching, bobbing in his walk, jerking out now one leg, now another.

He owns to a red-haired Irish boy, who explains the trouble and also expatiates at length upon the virtues of the dog to those who will listen.

In early youth the dog had acute spinal meningitis and now, in middle age, the nervous movements are the direct result of that youthful affection. He is a beautiful beast, with a mild and friendly manner, and one feels intensely sorry for him. The boy says that everything that both could to cure him, but it is impossible to undo the evil. This is probably the only case of permanent St. Vitus's dance in a dog to be found in New York.

Recruiting a Sailor.

WHEN he was a clerk in a grocery store of his home Olivetown Bluejacket first saw a sailor of the United States Navy. It was during a vacation period just after the close of his last year in the local high school.

The sailor was a young fellow who had, five years before, enlisted in the navy at a Chicago recruiting office, had served three years on the South Atlantic and home stations, had been discharged, had re-enlisted, and was now a petty officer, first-class—a full-fledged sailor, as Bluejacket viewed him as he passed by the store, with his wide-bottomed trousers flapping about his ankles, loose blouse, open to show his sun and wind browned throat, wide-topped cap, sitting on a side of his head to show the ship's name on the cap ribbon in letters of gilt, and his petty officer's rating badge showing conspicuously on his right sleeve, just as Bluejacket had often seen sailors pictured in many books and articles on the navy.

That night Bluejacket-that-wished-to-be met Bluejacket-that-was, down town. Bluejacket-that-was told of naval life as he had found it and understood it, told of its unattractive aspects and a bit of its pleasures, and the shore leaves with their accompanying good times, its chances to "see the world through a port hole," as he expressed it, and much more that was of deep interest to the young grocery clerk.

Later, at home, Bluejacket-that-wished-to-be told his brother he meant to be a sailor some day, and got laughed at for his information.

"A sailor? And you never saw salt water and don't know a steamer from a ship. A fine sailor you'd make," were some of the mildly sarcastic, elderly brotherly remarks that followed.

But when a fellow of nineteen gets such an idea into his head it is apt to stick there; this one did. Next day the petty officer was still in town, on the last day of a ten days' leave from his ship, then at New York Navy Yard. Bluejacket sought him out, had a long talk, and when he returned home that evening, after a day's work that seemed even more unsatisfactory to him than most days did, the last doubt was removed from his mind. Objections of parents and friends had no weight then.

"Be a sailor, be a drunken bum, an outcast, a disgrace to the family? What are you thinking of?" asked his father, with some display of feeling, his knowledge of naval conditions as they exist to-day being about as meagre as that of the average citizen. "Why do you want to turn your back on all your advantages and go somewhere where you don't know a thing of what is to happen to you and never be good for anything all the rest of your life?"

"Advantages? What prospects have I beyond a grocery clerk? And are there no prospects in the navy?" the young man thought, but he deemed it advisable to confine his views within the limits of his own mind.

A week later it happened that Mr. Johnson, a relative of the family, was going to New York on a business trip, and he, after hearing the wishes of the young man and the objections of the family, remembering when he was a boy of nineteen, offered to take Bluejacket to enlist in the navy if he so desired after seeing the sea and the ships that sail upon it. It was secretly agreed between father and relative that the boy should, incidentally, have a sea trip with a hope that the seasickness they expected would quickly remove all further desire to become a sailor. They started. True to plans, the water was rough, and Bluejacket-that-was-to-be was at odds with everything for several long hours on the way from Hampton Roads to New York.

Early in the afternoon of the day of arrival in New York they reached the Brooklyn Navy Yard, passed through the Sands Street gate, with its trim, white-belted marine guard and the watchman who has, by many years of faithful service, become a fixture there, walked through the Government reservation with its busy shops and offices and storehouses, to the ancient scow that serves as a ferry to the section of the yard known as the "cob dock," where the receiving ship Columbia has recently taken the place so long and well occupied by the old hulk of a Vermont, now a relic of old times resting just across a dock from the modern steel successor. The Columbia is a gateway to the navy, as the Vermont has been for thousands—for generations—of men in the service. There they found themselves in a waiting crowd of two dozen men of various ages and conditions of mind, body, and clothing, would-be units in the navy of their country.

A recruiting station assemblage of applicants for enlistment is an interesting basis for the close study of human nature. There will be seen faces that show anything but intelligence and a general bearing—or lack of it—that may well lead an inexperienced observer to despair of the improvement of the naval service from such raw material, but when it is known that not one-quarter of the applicants are able to pass the rigid examination of the surgeon, then there is fresh hope for the service in the small percentage of accepted men. This bar to admission to the service is never let down, no matter how many ships may be short of men, and the personnel is thereby always maintained at the high standard expected of the United States Navy.

But Bluejacket and his relative were equally ignorant of these facts, Mr. Johnson smiled as he saw the gathering, after they had first seen the recruiting officer, and in his own mind he thought the question settled, and he framed the answer that would come to the question:

"Well, I reckon you won't want to be a navy man now, will you?"

The answer came promptly: "Why, of course I will; isn't that what I have come for?"

"What, without going home again?"

"Sure. Here, this man says come on," and Bluejacket moved toward a petty officer, who had singled him out as a more promising recruit than the remainder of the waiting men.

"Yes, Sir," said the petty officer, in reply to a question from Mr. Johnson, "the boy can be examined now; it's the last chance to-day, for we knock off in a few minutes; the doctor's got another engagement, and can't examine any more to-day. You wait here until he sees if he passes."

And Bluejacket disappeared into the examining room, the domain of the medical department of the ship. There, in a small room, he was directed to remove all clothing and wait for the doctor to finish examining a man. In the clothing nature furnished him Bluejacket waited until a voice from somewhere said:

"Got another victim out there? All right; fetch him on."

A minute later Bluejacket, now beginning to wonder what was to happen next, and perhaps realising for the first time the change he was about to make in his life, passed beyond a curtain into a room where an officer in uniform was seated at a table on which were a collection of articles used in testing the bodily condition of recruits.

"Stand up straight, you," came a command from the officer, as Bluejacket was absorbed in trying to make a comprehensive survey of his surroundings; "put those feet together, point those toes out, drop those hands at your sides, now come over here."

Bluejacket proceeded to obey the first naval order ever addressed to him, surprised at the abruptness and violence of it, and slightly trembling as he slowly approached the table at which the surgeon sat.

"Look alive, you; what's the matter? I won't eat you. Now what's your name? Bluejacket, eh? Mighty good name for a sailor. Ever go to sea? No? Thought not."

"Wonder if all naval officers are like him?" thought Bluejacket. He recalled some things his petty officer acquaintance at home had told him of the doings of officers on ships, but his thoughts were rudely interrupted by a hearty thump on the ribs.

The surgeon had arisen and walked toward Bluejacket, after sizing him up in a professional way from front, rear, and sides. Following the thump in the ribs came more in the back, on the legs, and down the spine.

"Ever have bones broken?" asks the doctor. "Wrist broken, eh? Let's see. Yes; any more accidents? Any scars? Open your mouth; let's see your teeth. Now bend over and touch the floor. Um. Now hop on one foot until I tell you to stop. All right; go on. Don't stop. All right; now on the other foot. All right; now run around the room," and Bluejacket ran while the doctor seated himself at the table, took up a pen, and went to writing, apparently paying no attention to the naked young man running slowly around him. Suddenly the doctor exclaimed, sharply, in his abrupt, staccato voice:

"That will do; come here, quick, now. Let me see about that heart of yours. Hold still, now," and he placed his ear close over the recruit's heart for a minute. Then he said:

"Well, young man, what do you want to come into the navy for?"

"I thought I would like it and get a chance to see something of the world," was the reply, with some hesitation.

"Um! Same old reason. Well, I think you will pass all right. Do you want to sign papers to-day or to-morrow? Oh, by the way, here (shoving a pile of colored bunches of yarn toward Bluejacket) pick out all the reds there are. Good, now all the greens. Yes; now the yellows. None there? Um! That's so; dropped on the deck. That will do for you. Now go over by that white stanchion. That's it; face this way. Look at this card and read me the top line of letters. Now the next one, the next, the next. Look here, how many fingers am I holding up? Look with your right eye; close the left, tight, now. That will do; no, stay where you are. Now close the right eye, open the left and tell me how many fingers I am holding up."

The doctor was standing all this time near the table holding first the eye testing cards used for naval and military examination of recruits' eyesight, the same as used by oculists and opticians generally, and then holding up his hands, the object being to test the perception and eyesight of the applicant for enlistment. A recruit's eyesight of vision and color blindness. At the first question from the doctor Bluejacket saw that one finger of the doctor's uplifted hand was closed, so he answered:

"Three fingers."

"Three! What do you call this?" touching the thumb with the fingers of the other hand.

"A thumb."

"Um! You'd think it was a thumb if I got hold of you once," but a twinkle in the doctor's eyes showed that he did not feel half so savage as the tone of his voice indicated to a recruit. It was only his way—his habit—acquired from long years of service and the examination of thousands of men of all the various sorts and conditions that drift into a recruiting rendezvous. And, as if to prove this, he said to Bluejacket, wondering what ordeal was coming next in order:

"That finishes you, young man." Then, dropping his official sternness, the doctor said: "In your case, I would advise you to go ashore with your friend and come back in the morning to ship. Wish you luck, young man."

Bluejacket went ashore with Mr. Johnson. On the way through the yard he told of the examining room experiences and of the doctor's method of accomplishing his duty.

The following morning the young man appeared on board the receiving ship. In a room that he afterward learned was the office of the executive officer, he was told to be seated until a petty officer called out his name, and added:

"Come over here; take off your hat. Now answer these questions: How old are you? Where were you born? Your father's name and address? Citizen of the United States? Very good. Now you have your parents' consent to enlistment, have you—you have to have that unless you are twenty-one? All right. Now listen to this oath you will have to subscribe to, and let me give you a tip; always address an officer with a 'Sir.' Now here is the executive officer; he will look this enlistment record over. Then you go to the Captain to be sworn in."

This was done. Bluejacket listened with close attention to the reading of the articles of agreement, his right hand uplifted, repeated the oath of enlistment, and was then sworn in as a unit in the navy of his country. He was now entitled to sign his name: Bluejacket, Landsman, United States Navy. There is a certain dignity accompanying that right, even if it is not always realized. Becoming an heir to the splendid history of a glorious service is a privilege not to be thoughtlessly accepted.

The United States Navy may be entered in three ways, and all of them are without bar or obstacle except the applicant's own abilities and willingness. Through the Naval Academy he may become an officer; through the apprentice training system he may find as easy a road to the rate of a petty officer, or the warrant of a warrant officer, as he may choose to make it; he may even pass that bound and receive a commission, by late act of Congress. By enlisting as a landsman (or as coal passer, in the engineer branch) if not possessed of qualifications that permit enlistment in a higher rating; he may rise as rapidly as he lets himself, to the rate of petty officer, and then beyond to the rank of a warrant officer.

The opportunity for a man who enters the service by enlistment to become a commissioned officer was offered by a law passed by the last Congress; the first man to become an officer through this channel has received his commission as Ensign, this month. It is not clear sailing along this channel; there are rocks and shoals, storms and contrary currents, faulty lights and unwise pilots, but where one man has gone another may follow, if he will.

Neither money nor influence nor social position need be depended upon to gain admittance or advancement, a statement which cannot be made of all civil pursuits of equal or less importance. A man's individual record and his own work are his best recommendations in the United States Navy, be his quarters in cabin or wardroom, berth deck or fireroom. Political influence, so valuable in some lines of endeavor, has a minimum value in the navy. I do not know of any public service where a man's own energies are so solely his best capital. And, with this and other things in mind, I will say, after some years' connection with the service, (which I hope will continue for a good many years to come,) that for a young man without special and tangible prospects for the future, especially for such as may have a liking for sea life, based on something more evident than fanciful stories of the briny deep, the United States Navy offers opportunities not to be lightly regarded by the young man or his parents.

Even if a young man enters the navy in any of the ways provided by law, and, after serving his first enlistment, (or going through the Naval Academy, if he elects that course,) he finds his inclinations do not, after all, tend toward a naval life, he will, if he has conducted himself properly, be much better off both in mind and body for the time he has given his country even if it be in peaceful days. As a matter of fact it sometimes seems that a man who does something (enlists in the navy, for example) when there is no special incentive to urge him, is entitled to fully as much credit as is the man who joins a crowd and rushes on to the impulse of a popular arousing such as comes with a war crisis, however praiseworthy such service may be. He may serve his country just as truly in times of peace as when war rages.

E. S. DALE.

THE Superintendent of a Southern street railroad system, who was a delegate to the recent convention in Madison Square Garden, finds himself in a peculiar position. He is generously paid, has hardly any work to do, is treated with remarkable consideration by the owner of the road, yet he does not know whether he likes his job or not.

This is the way he told the story to a friend in New York. He was occupying a responsible position with a street railroad company when he happened to meet in this city a wealthy man, who is the sole owner of the transit system of one of the largest cities of the South. This capitalist took a sudden and great liking to him, and before they parted asked him to become manager of his system. It was too sudden for the railroad man, so he put the other off for a while. Upon investigating, however, and finding that the Southerner stood away up in Bradstreet's and was the richest man in his section, he decided to accept.

"But if I go with you," he told the owner, "I shall want —— salary," naming a figure that he thought almost prohibitive.

"Oh, that's all right," was the reply. "You can have all the money you want."

So the railroad man resigned his other place and went South. The capitalist made him take one of the finest houses in the city, and then told him to take life easy. The railrod man is a great worker and a man of brains. Being the manager of the system he naturally wanted to manage it, but he soon found there was really nothing for him to do.

The boss does it all himself. He lives in a New York hotel, and keeps the telephone wires to his own town hot with messages about the most trivial details of the service. His bills for tolls is $300 or $400 a month. He insists that the manager, who is right on the spot, shall not bother himself with these details. So the latter comes to New York to spend a week once in a while, or runs down to the seashore, and is care-free but not happy.

"But I want something to do," he complained to his employer on his last visit to this city. "Here you are paying me big money to manage your road, and I don't have any more to do with it than the office boy."

"Not working hard, eh?" said the Southern capitalist. "Well, that's splendid. That's what I am paying you for."

Another peculiarity of the "old man" is that he does not have any regular payday for his manager.

"Want some money to-day?" he will say when the railroad man calls on him in New York. "Here's a check for a thousand dollars. Call on me again when you want more."

It is all very fine, but the railroad man does not know how to take it. He is beginning to long for a day's work once more.

Puglets the Prisoners' Friend.

THE prisoners in Castle Williams, the military lock-up on Governors Island, consider without exception that their best friend in the animal kingdom is Puglets.

Puglets is about the fattest proposition that ever barked at a man in uniform, and, as indicated by his name, is of that unprepossessing looking class of the canine known far and wide as the "pug."

Formerly the property of Mrs. Capt. Doyle, he developed such an unbending animosity to several fine cats belonging to her that it became necessary to expel him from the household. So Sergt. Way, the Supervisor of Military Prisons, who is now in charge of Castle Williams, was consulted as to the best means to get rid of his Puglets.

The upshot of it all was that Sergt. Way was hypnotized by the winning ways of Puglets, and forthwith asked Mrs. Doyle to let the responsibility for the welfare of the amiable pug devolve on him. The deal was made, and to Castle Williams Puglets was taken. There he quickly got on to all of the ways of the place, and in a short while knew everybody and everything connected with the prison, as well as the Sergeant himself.

Puglets has become a great friend of all the unfortunates there incarcerated, and any young fellow who has the letter "" stamped on his jacket or trousers, which indicates that he is a prisoner, has in him the stanchest of friends and truest of defenders.

Puglets is the most affectionate of animals, and from his quarters in the office of Sergt. Way is always on the lookout for somebody to pet him, and he does not have to be on the lookout much, for the prisoners are coming in and out all the time, and Puglets is busy from morning to night greeting this or that friend.

The prisoners have taught the dog all kinds of funny tricks, such as his refusal to take his food out of anything but the combination army pan and dipper. He will not go outside of the prison walls without permission, standing by the guard on duty, climbing his legs, and barking pleadingly, until the soldier says "Go ahead," or "All right," when he darts out of the gate, and goes to the guard house on the other end of the island to play with Skiggety, the white Porto Rican dog that knows so many tricks, and has become so well known throughout the service as the mascot of the garrison on Governors Island.

Puglets, like Skiggety, sleeps on a cot, not deigning to doze on the floor, and, also like him, will stand at attention until told to be at ease, will jump over anybody's hands, and will soon, if the prisoners in the Castle are to be believed, be just as adept as is Skiggety in the art of post walking and general guard duty.

OCT

1901

CENTRAL PARK CLUBDOM

THIS is fine weather for clubs, and all the Central Park organizations are out in full force. Not every one knows that the park is a great outdoor clubhouse and that numerous organizations meet there daily.

They are men's clubs and the police are responsible for their discovery and have given them names. Not a member of the original organizations was under fifty years of age. As time has gone on many of the members have slipped from the ranks, but others have come to take their places, and if they are not quite the same, the clubs are meeting still. So Sergt. Dillon says over his desk at the Arsenal, and he may be called the Reporter in Ordinary to all Park clubs, for he is said to know more about them than any man on the force.

"These clubs are not what they used to be," says the Sergeant, reminiscently, "though the ranks have filled up where the original members have dropped out. I can't help thinking, when I call to mind the simplicity and honesty of those old fellows I first knew, that we are all deteriorating."

There was a French Club, a German Club, and an Irish Club, besides the gang of retired policemen and the solitaires who represent many different interests, as solitaires might be expected to do.

"The French Club we first noticed marching up and down the Mall every pleasant morning and afternoon. They were a nice-looking lot of men, having an air quite different from that of the ordinary American. It was in some way an air of the boulevards, there was an exceptional polish to their manners, and every man wore a boutonnière in his buttonhole. They were always talking in French. We cops couldn't tell whom they were roasting as they talked, and finally we came to call them the Bonaparte Club.

"The Seven Ravens were the charter members of the German Club. There was just that number of them at first, solemn-looking old fellows, most of them with long beards, dressed sedately in black, usually discussing important matters, with their pipes in their hands, and so, I suppose, seeing them sitting in a row on a bench some "cop" with a sense of humor gave them the name of the Ravens. In addition to their other peculiarities the Ravens had a strange call which for a long time kept the Park police guessing. They would take the leaf of a tree, put it, somewhat crumpled, on the clinched fist of the left hand, and bring the open palm of the right down upon it, making a loud hollow sound like the bursting of a paper bag. A Raven arriving at the Park would notify his friends of his location in this way. What this strange popping sound was the police did not know for a long time, and it was some relief to them to learn that it was only the Ravens' call.

"The number of Ravens increased eventually and one day one of the men overheard them discussing political matters, and from that time on they were known as the 'German Board of Aldermen.' They were nice old fellows, most of them coming from the neighborhood of Tompkins Square. They were comfortably off, retired from business, and every day regularly they came to discuss political matters in the city. I suppose there was not much in the way of municipal affairs they did not settle more or less satisfactorily.

"They may have been old friends, boyhood friends, perhaps. Two members of the Bonaparte Club were, I know, and it may have been the case with others. I happened to be on the Mall one day when a Frenchman came along with his wife and met there by chance another Frenchman, one of the Bonapartists. The latter addressed the former in French and called him by name.

"'You have the advantage of me,' said the first Frenchman, speaking in English. 'I don't know you.'

"'I am So and So,' said the Bonapartist, giving his name.

"The other man recalled him at once, was delighted, and introduced him to his wife as an old friend. After that he joined the ranks of the Bonaparte Club, and probably the clubs were frequently recruited by the members' friends.

"Tim Dineen and Paddy Byrnes, two old fellows employed in the Park, would be called the President and Vice President of the Corkonian Social Club, as we called the Irish gathering. Those two were characters and it would take a genius to describe them.

"Tim had charge of the ducks and swans and Paddy was one of the regular attendants. Every morning after the ducks were fed and Paddy had finished the little there was for him to do he would drift around to find Tim and read him the news. Tim had lost his eyesight in a blast when they were cutting through the tunnel at Seventy-ninth Street, and he was dependent upon Paddy for his knowledge of affairs of the day.

"Tim and Paddy were the organizers of the Corkonian Club and gradually a number of men got into the habit of joining them to enjoy the real wit and humor of those two comical old chaps. The other members of the club were ex-business men, one a retired tea merchant and another a retired dry goods man. It was a treat to hear Paddy and Tim discuss matters of interest in the paper. Nothing was any good to them that did not concern Ireland in some way, and in the most unsettling murders and robberies there was nothing they thought worth reading if the Emerald Isle had no part in it.

"Anything like the Boer war would be a great treat for the old fellows. Paddy would read an account of a battle with so many Englishmen killed and wounded and Tim would interpolate remarks.

"'Aba—sure and it serves them right.'

"It was their tones and expressions as well as what they said that was delightfully humorous and no words can do them justice. The club still meets, but Tim and Paddy have gone to discuss other matters in another land.

"The policeman's 'gang' used to meet at the south side of the marble arch in the Mall, and Capt. Petty was the leader when it started. These were the retired men who used to come together as they do still to talk of old times and tell of the things they used to do in their days of duty, what hairbreadth escapes they had had, and what exciting times. They are meeting more now on the shoreway of the East River Park.

"These 'gangs' of the Park are quite different from gangs the police have to deal with in other parts of the city. This retired officers' gang has been a great help to the men now on the force. If one of them sees a cop handling rough characters who are getting the best of him, the old love for the uniform and a feeling, perhaps, that he can't let a policeman be downed lead him to lend a hand, and the men have been of great assistance more than once. the old spirit always comes up when they see a Sergeant or officer making his rounds, and you will see them straighten up to a military position with their hands raised for a salute

"Solitaires are the men who come regularly to the Park, but who keep to themselves and never seem to make friends. There is one lot of solitaires who feed the squirrels. They form a small society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. They are fond of the little animals they feed. They have given them all the training they have and they have also trained the small boys who frequent the Park. They interest the boys in the squirrels, show them how cruel it is to injure them, and where we used to make twelve and fifteen arrests a month of boys with bean blowers, now we don't have one in six months. There are some twelve of the squirrel club solitaires, one of them a prominent physician, several clergymen, and men of different occupations.

"There are other solitaires who come to the Park for exercise and take long constitutionals. The regular clubs meet only on pleasant days in the Spring, Summer, and Fall, and perhaps occasionally on warm days in Winter, but the solitaire who takes constitutionals is out in all but the most tempestuous weather. There was one man, and he must have been at least sixty, who used to come walking briskly through the Park without hat or coat on days with the mercury at zero. The poor cops those days had on their earlaps and mufflers and would have had their hands in muffs and feet in footstoves if they could.

"There is one man who used to take these brisk constitutionals a number of years ago who still comes, but he has changed. He does not walk as swiftly as he did in those old days. It takes him two or three hours now to do what he did in half an hour then, and now he stops a dozen times or more on the way to rest, where once he made the whole trip without a pause.

"There are women, too, among the solitaires, women who make a regular practice of taking a long walk every morning in the Park. Some of them do it merely for healthful exercise and others to reduce flesh—and they do it, too. There is one actress who was quite prominent at one time, but who has now left the stage, who comes every morning to the Park when she is in town. She lingers a long time around the flowers when they are in bloom and is interested in and understands the rarer ones that every one would not know.

"But none of these people come out in the really bad weather. There is only one class of people who get out in storms and slush, and those are the brides and grooms from out of town. There is no weather so bad that you will not see some timid little fairy holding on to the arm of a great hulking man, both wearing new clothes, and she with the fragrance of orange blossoms all about her. It doesn't make any difference whether it is cold or warm, wet or dry, we are sure to see one such pair here every day, and we set them down immediately for bridal couples. For five years I sat at a desk looking out on the menagerie and I never failed a single day to see one of these couples leaning over the railing looking at the deer or tenderly discussing the merits of the rhinoceros.

"I remember one day there was slush six or eight inches deep and the matron remarked that there would be no one around the Park that day. 'Just wait and see,' I said, and sure enough before the day was over the usual bride and groom had put in an appearance and were talking of the animals in tones as tender and with as affectionate glances as if the soft, wet snow was not oozing over the tops of their overshoes. All weather looks alike to a pair on a bridal trip."

CONCERNING THINGS THEATRICAL

THE significant event of the theatrical week was naturally the return of Sir Henry Irving and his fascinating associate, Miss Ellen Terry. These actors are no longer in the bloom of youth, and there are certain pathetic features in their acting. Miss Terry is becoming somewhat stout, and her voice has lost the vibrant ring of youth. It is husky and there is a shortness of breath, which interferes with the music of her verbal phrasing. But she is still an actress of rare parts, and her work ought to afford delight to the younger generation of playgoers, who have so little opportunity to observe the sterling excellences of the older school of theatrical art.

Sir Henry Irving never was and never will be a model for young actors. His peculiarities of style are still with him. He projects his strong personality and marked mannerisms into every part he plays, and is always himself. But none the less he is capable of creating a powerful dramatic effect. Other actors before him have had mannerisms and peculiarities and triumphed in spite of them. He is no exception to the general rule. But the power of intellect shines through all his work. He is masterful in his conceptions, and he conveys the content of them to his audiences by methods certainly unique and at times distracting, but nevertheless potent to produce the ends he aims at.

No doubt he selected the character of Charles I. for his re-entrance, because it was not exhausting in its physical demands. It served to renew the acquaintance of New Yorkers with one of his most interesting portraits without imposing too severe a tax on his strength, which has been depleted by sickness and misfortune. But in the coming week he will resume labors of much heaviness, and will exhibit himself to the public in some of the parts with which his fame is most closely identified.

Perhaps there was no feature of his performance of Charles I. which struck his audience more forcibly than his remarkable make-up. It has been said several times that it was a striking reproduction of the Van Dyke portrait of the unhappy monarch. This, however, is not so much to the point as that it was striking in itself, and that it conveyed to the spectator as much knowledge of the character of the King as could be expected to come from a physiognomy. The pale, thin face, the deep-set eyes, the care-worn brow—these were eloquent confidants of the King who, as the famous painter said, were unfortunate in his face.

Later in the week the actor was seen as Shylock, and again his skill in making up was seen to advantage. As Portia, Miss Terry repeated one of her favorite impersonations and was greatly applauded for it.

* * *

As heretofore, the stage management and the scenery are attractive features of the Irving performances. All the scenery was brought from the Lyceum Theatre, London, and the landscapes of Hawes Craven are admirable specimens of the scene painter's art.

Few persons stop to consider the difficulties that stand in the way of the scenic artist. His canvas is an extremely large one, and he has to calculate all his color effects for an artificial light, which modifies the tints. And then he has continually to mold his artistic fancy to the requirements of the action, and the situation of a set rock or a tree, necessary to the incidents of the play, may throw out of balance his prettiest conceptions. However, the skill with which such problems as these are solved at the Lyceum Theatre, London, is so great that it never obtrudes itself upon the audience. Consequently all one needs to do when he goes to one of the Irving performances is to enjoy the beauty of the stage settings and dismiss from his mind all thought of the difficulties which lay in the way of its preparation.

* * *

When Sir Henry Irving and his company first came to America the actor would accept no ordinary curtain calls under any circumstances. The curtain, indeed, used to be raised in response to applause, but it only revealed the actors apparently continuing the action of the play. They were not lined up across the stage to bow and smile their gratitude. But the American theatre-going public would not tolerate this sort of art, and now the Lyceum actors take their curtain calls in precisely the same manner as Americans do. It is not a serious matter, but it goes to show how an actor must accommodate himself to his public.

But on his opening night Sir Henry would not make a speech after the third act, though the audience tried very hard to make him do so. The speech habit has grown to be very strong with our audiences. Sir Henry made the speech after the play. It was not especially desired then, but he did it just to show that he did not wish to be discourteous. After the play is, of course, the proper time for such a thing. In the course of the performance the actor should not be forced to drop his impersonation and "address" the audience personally. But our first-night audiences do not care for such considerations.

Why should an actor make a speech on the first night of a new production? What can he say? What does he ever say, except that he thanks the management for its generosity in mounting the play, a generosity which is due entirely to a business sense, and thanks the public for its encouragement, an encouragement which is wholly the product of habit? The comedians are expected to say funny things when they make their first-night speeches. Some of them do. De Wolf Hopper had a really funny first-night speech when he was a comic opera star, but after he had made it several times at the Broadway Theatre it failed to do. When he had told us for the eleventh time that "The weather has been playing tag with our bronchial tubes, and some of our tubes are 'it,'" we could not laugh at it any more. Even Mr. Wilson, who was more original than the others, ran out of ammunition after a time. But, nevertheless, audiences continue to demand the first-night speech. Perhaps they do it because it enables them to come a little closer to the undisguised personality of the player, and personality is about all that counts for much on the stage now.

* * *

Scotch music has broken out in the theatres recently with unusual severity. This is because Scotch subjects have been much employed. The old Scotch tunes please most hearers, and the theatrical conductors know enough to use them. It is a pity that similar judgment is not always used in the selection of the music to be used with plays. The conductor at the Garden Theatre astonished many by his employment of Adam's "Si j'étais Roi" overture as the prelude to Mr. Sothern's "If I Were King," yet it was doing the obvious thing. The tune was there and it had the appropriate title. So why not use it?

In entr'acte music a woeful lack of judgment is often shown. It is rather hard on the kind of audience which is drawn to a theatre to see a poetic drama to be entertained between the acts by medleys of "coon" songs or a potpourri of the melodies of the variety shows. Not that these tunes are not good in their places, but they are not good out of place. When they are played between the acts of a Rostand drama they remind one of Lord Palmerston's definition of dirt as matter in the wrong place.

Of course, it is easy to err by going too far in the other direction. A theatrical conductor in this town once tried to entertain his audiences between the acts with movements from Beethoven's symphonies, abominably played by an insufficient orchestra. No one desires to listen to music of that kind between the acts, but neither does one wish to hear "Oh, tell me, pretty maiden, are there any more at home like you?" after the death of Ophelia, or "Where did you get that hat?" after the fall of Wolsey. There is a fitness in all things, and there should be in the music heard in the theatre. Not every one goes out between the acts.

Wee Cacti in Tiny Pots.

NEW YORK children are having a treat this week at the Flower Show at the Madison Square Garden. It all comes in with the nature studies the little tots have at the schools, and this is the biggest and prettiest garden that most of them ever visited.

It is all very nice and it is great fun for them to wander around in the tropical land of ferns and palms and listen to the music, but there is one corner of the big Garden which they consider particularly their own, and all day long it is surrounded by nursemaids with little "middies," mammas escorting small chaps with short, square-chopped hair, and pretty, big sisters accompanied by equally pretty, rosy-cheeked little sisters—all anxious to have one of the littlest plants they have ever seen.

These are baby cactus plants, funny little hairy and prickly balls, not much bigger than good-sized peas, and growing in the smallest flowerpots on record. Even the tiniest of Japanese dwarf plants become big trees beside these botanical mites. They are the seedlings of the cacti and are growing in pots made especially for them—funny little miniatures of a grown-up red earthenware flowerpot, only an inch high and an inch in diameter. The little flowerpots developed first, it seems. They were brought out a couple of years ago for souvenirs at the Florists' Convention and adorned the lapels of many coats.

They proved so attractive that when the Pan-American Exposition was proposed the idea was suggested of having more of the tiny flowerpots made and of finding hardy plants to put into them. The cacti seemed to be the proper plants for the purpose, and during the past six months at the Pan it is said that at least 20,000 of these babies have been sold.

The cacti come principally from Mexico, but some are from California and Colorado. When the seed from the flower of the mature plant is scattered hordes of these small plants spring up, and a man is now employed to collect them and bring them to this part of the country.

There are in all one hundred different kinds of seedlings planted in the little pots, and twenty-five different kinds can be seen at the Flower Show in this city. They are hardy, need only to be watered once a week, and it is said they will not outgrow the little pots in which they are now to be found for at least a year. They may then be planted in inch and a half pots, little things which would be themselves considered midgets, if the inch pots, with their plants were not so much smaller. There are pots of this next larger size to be found at the show with plants proportionately large.

The Echeveria is another little plant in one of the tiny pots, a pretty rosette of green which gives the exact shade in your window.

The Ghosts of Washington

WASHINGTON is beyond all doubt the capital city of ghosts, for, while the genius of Charles Dickens could discover in all London no more than an occasional horological phantom, and the weird imagination of Théophile Gautier produced only one or two sprightly Parisian vampires, the District of Columbia contains scarcely a square that is not distinguished by a well-authenticated up-to-date haunted house, with all modern improvements.

Most prominent of all the haunted buildings in Washington is the huge marble Capitol, which has even more than its fair share of unsubstantial inhabitants. The stately edifice is an ideal one for a ghost to live in, because the long corridors and vaulted roofs echo and re-echo the mysterious noises of the night, the numerous gloomy recesses and shadowy chambers are just the sort of places whence a grisly goblin should emerge with a horrible yell, and the walls are of the right color to bring out artistically the bone tints of a dramatically inclined apparition.

Walking across Statuary Hall in the silent darkness, where the marble figures ranged around the great apartment seem themselves like so many watchful spectres, one experiences a strange illusion, doubtless arising from the acoustic peculiarities of the spot; he seems to hear footsteps stealthily following his own, as if some one were pursuing him and meant to leap upon him out of the darkness. Nay, curiously enough, the footsteps seem to be going a little faster than his own, as if to overtake him, and if he increases his own speed, the pace of his shadowy trailer is likewise accelerated.

One night, some fifteen years ago, a watchman who had been newly employed on the Capitol force, was passing through Statuary Hall, alone, when he heard a groan and saw a spectral figure, all robed in white, gliding out from behind one of the statues. With great energy and promptness he immediately "drew his revolver" and began blazing away at the bogey, but the conditions were unfavorable to accuracy of aim, or, as was afterward alleged, "the watchman was loaded and his gun was not," for his fellow officer of the guard, who had dressed up in a sheet for the occasion, escaped with a severe fright only.

But there was little need for the watchman to get himself up as a counterfeit phantom, for, if local annals in Washington can be relied on, not less than fifteen well authenticated spooks do squeak and gibber through the halls of the Capitol. Some of these are of the most alarming and aggressive disposition, notably the Demon Cat, which is a truly horrific phantasm and not an invisible bogey, such as the caterwauling grimalkin that even now trips people up on the stairs of the Octagon House, formerly occupied by the Madisons. The Demon possesses attributes much more remarkable than the Madison animal, for, like the phantom feline of Bill Sterett's famous "Ghost Race," he has at first the appearance of an ordinary pussy, and presently swells up to the size of a young elephant before the eyes of the terrified observer.

It was in Statuary Hall, then the chamber of the House of Representatives, that John Quincy Adams was mortally stricken—at a spot now indicated by a brass tablet—and it is the venerable ex-President who is said to be responsible for the footsteps that follow any one so unwary as to cross the hall at night.

There was a watchman employed some time ago as a member of the Capitol police, who made a sworn statement that as he passed through this hall on a certain night he saw in session the Congress of 1848, with Mr. Adams and many other men whose names have now passed into history, sitting at their accustomed desks.

The basement of the Capitol, however, is the part most affected by the more respectable and authentic of the great edifice's "h'ants," and it is there that the grisly crew marches nightly.

Beneath the hall of the House of Representatives strolls a melancholy wraith with an immense moustache, great figure, and hands clasped behind. Who he is nobody has ever surmised. He might, from his aspect, be a foreigner attached to one of the legations, but that is merely a guess. Watchmen at night have frequently approached him thinking him an intruder, but he has faded from sight instantly, like a picture thrown by a magic lantern.

At twenty minutes past every midnight it is said that the door opens from the room occupied by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and there steps forth the figure of Gen. Logan, recognizable by his long black hair, military carriage, and the peculiar hat that he wore in life. Logan was the Chairman of this committee, and, if report can be credited, he is still supervising its conduct. He passes gravely from the committee room down the marble corridor, but as no one has ever dared to follow him it is impossible to say where he goes.

About ten years ago there died an old gentleman who had been employed for thirty-five years in the Library of Congress. The quarters of the library, while it was in the Capitol, were very much restricted, and a good deal of the catalogue work was done by the aforesaid veteran in a sort of vault in the sub-cellar. The place was a dungeon-like little cell, far underground, lighted feebly by gas and crowded with musty tomes from floor to ceiling; practically no air was admitted. The old man became paralyzed and unable to speak, though up to the time of his death he could indicate his wants by gestures. He showed a persistent anxiety to be carried back to his little den in the Capitol, where, it was ascertained later, he had concealed $6,000 in Government bonds, but his wish was not fulfilled; the consequence is that every night since his demise he has walked down the steps to the echoing crypt in a vain search for his long vanished treasure.

This apparition and that of Gen. Logan are in themselves enough to terrify the superstitious darkies employed at the Capitol, but the spectre that is most horrible to their nervous systems and that frightens them into an imperative demand for all the electric lights when they go to scrub that part of the basement, is the invisible spirit of one who was formerly among their own number. Nothing, they say, is more terribly gruesome and awful than the drip, drip of his brush when he dips it into an invisible bucket, or the spectral slop of the water upon the marble as he swabs down the floor in the early morning.

There is not a colored servant in the White House who is not deeply impressed with the idea that a number of restless spirits roam through it in the watches of the night.

Old Jerry, who has been employed about the building as a general utility man ever since Lincoln's Administration, tells several strange stories, all well fitted together, with a circumstantiality of detail that leaves no doubt that the old man himself has reason for believing them.

Queer sounds have often been heard in the attic of the Executive Mansion; they are usually attributed to rats, but no rodent could have caused the apparition that greeted Jerry a few years ago when he was sent up stairs on some errand soon after dark. As he entered the attic a shadow seemed to advance from the corner of the room, and, as he neared it, gradually took the shape of a man.

Approaching very close to the form of the thoroughly frightened old servant, it imperiously motioned him to leave. He needed only one bidding and came down stairs forgetful of his rheumatism.

The next day Jerry, while going through the house, happened to see a portrait of Gen. William Henry Harrison, who, as President, inhabited the White House fifty-eight years ago. At once the old negro threw up his hands and exclaimed: "My Lawd, dat's de man I seen in de garret!"

It would be unwarrantable to state positively that the ghost of Gen. Harrison roams through the White House attic, but it is certain that some strange form appeared that night to Jerry, and, whatever may be thought of the garret phantom, there is no doubt that there are many things about the White House not easily explained; things which will give the most learned psychologist food for thought.

On the east side of the building, between the main corridor and the East Room, is the stairway leading to the President's office. From midnight until dawn the ceaseless tramp of many feet can be heard walking up these steps, though all else be quiet throughout the house. Three policemen guard the foot of these stairs every night, and the hall is brilliantly lighted. Nothing of a ghostly nature can be seen, but the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of many feet always begins at midnight. How many office seekers have climbed those stairs, day after day, at first full of hope and then disappointed and heartbroken, perhaps, to end their cares at last in a suicide's grave!

The strangest and most sensational of all the apparitions reported to have been seen at the White House visited a policeman who formerly patrolled the President's grounds.

The conservatory is not open to visitors except upon occasions of a public nature, and ordinarily it is unlighted at night, and no one ever enters it after the President's family has retired. The policeman mentioned was walking past the conservatory about 1 o'clock one morning when he saw a light moving among the flowers. He knew that this was unusual, and supposed that a servant had succeeded in gaining entrance and was probably engaged in appropriating some of the valuable plants. He peered into the window, but the light seemed to be on the other side of the conservatory, so he could not see who held it. He entered the low glass building by means of the toolhouse leading from the steps underneath, and immediately in front of him saw a tall, beautiful woman, dressed in the fashion of the early part of the century. He spoke to her and she disappeared, seeming to pass behind one of the large palm trees. Still he followed, and a musical laugh greeted his ears, but the form had vanished. A thorough search of the greenhouse failed to reveal any trace of an unauthorized visitor. The watchman tried the door which leads from the conservatory into the corridor, but it was locked and would not yield to pressure. There was no other means by which the lady

A phantom team drawn by a pair of snow-white horses, it is said, has been seen to drive through the east entrance, stop at the portico of the White House, and, after a few moments' pause, leave by the west gate. This story has gained credence among many people, but it is impossible to get hold of any witnesses to the actual occurrence.

Whatever spooks and spectres may haunt the Executive Mansion, they have shown a commendable delicacy in the time, manner, and place of their wanderings, and, so far as known, have not disturbed any of the Presidents or their families. They have not been so considerate, however, toward the members of the domestic staff, and more than one valued servant has resigned from time to time without giving any reason therefor. After leaving, however, they have sometimes told their friends of strange sounds and shadowy forms that had followed them about the Executive Mansion.

Even the Washington Monument, untenanted as it is, save by the regular night watchmen, has its fair share of ghostly inhabitants. Most of the monument watchmen have little choice as to whether they will serve by night or day, but there is one sturdy guardian of the pile to whom the place has no attractions after sundown. The rest of the watchmen guy him a little over his weakness, but he shakes his head and says that ghosts are no cause for levity and that ghosts the monument certainly has. He tells weird tales of the forms and shapes that walk their mystic rounds when, upon stormy moonless nights, the huge white shaft, catching the reflection of the city's skyward glare, lifts its own dim outline like a colossal spectre toward the inky heavens.

Another building, of a semi-official character, is the Octagon House, perhaps the most celebrated of all the haunted dwellings in Washington. It was built just before the beginning of the war of 1812 and was occupied by President Madison and his wife "Dolly" after the British had burned the White House and evacuated the city.

This mansion, formerly owned by the Tayloe family, is situated at the corner of Seventeenth Street and New York Avenue, and has long borne a gruesome reputation. Just behind it was a building of many compartments, with little slits of windows and thick brick walls, used for the temporary detention of slaves that were to be put upon the market. Their cries of torture and dying moans were often borne by the night wind to the Tayloe mansion, which got the reputation of being frequented by their ghosts, and for a long time the house was tenantless, though up to 1889 it was offered for the merely nominal rent of $25 per month. The ghosts in it were altogether too seriously malicious for their company to be endurable at any saving of rent.

One of those phantoms is the simulacrum of a slave who was whipped to death in the garret by his master, and another is that of the master's daughter, who had a terrible quarrel with her father concerning her marriage and was thrown down stairs to her death. Since then the disturbances in the old dwelling have had to do principally with the stairs, on which the angry tones of whispering voices have been heard at dead of night, with a subsequent sound of a struggle and a falling body. Many people have testified to seeing faces at the windows of the empty house and strange lights moving from window to window. Several parties of gentlemen have passed nights at different times in the Octagon House and have had terrifying experiences—such as the death of a dog from fright.

On a window in the stable behind the house is painted roughly a picture of a cat, which the street boys say they cannot hit, however straight they throw their stones. Another cat, though unseen by the traveler, trips one up on the front steps, and out of the cracked glass of a casement on Seventeenth Street there used to peer occasionally the green eyes of still another ghostly grimalkin.

During the war of the rebellion the house was occupied by Sisters of Charity, who sprinkled it with holy water from garret to cellar, but in spite of these precautions the phantoms continued to manifest themselves, and the house, untenanted and neglected, grew more and more mossy, windowless, and weather-stained, until a few years ago, when it was purchased by the Government and used for a section of the War Records Office. No picture could give an idea of its lonely and uncanny appearance before it was rehabilitated by a Government which has a contemptuous irreverence for ghosts and goblins.

The Patten House, on Massachusetts Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, is haunted by a violent old female domestic who died in a fit of temper after having smashed most of the dining room furniture. After her demise her wraith returned to the scene of her carnal outbursts and continued nightly to indulge in her passion for upsetting furniture and breaking crockery.

After this had continued for two or three nights a priest was called in and installed in the private chapel. Whenever the ghost appeared, the priest banished it with invocations, and finally, observing that whenever it walked it got its regular exercise, the spectre gave up the ghost and retired from the contest.

On the northwest corner of Thirteenth

It was built by a man of [illegible] distinction. He was stricken by a mortal illness soon after the completion of his residence, but possessing so much to make life enjoyable, he declared that he would not give up his earthly existence and stoutly resisted the approach of death, shrieking and blaspheming so loudly as to attract the attention of the entire neighborhood. People who reside at K and Twelfth Streets to-day recall to mind the impression made upon their minds at that time.

The Colonel died, notwithstanding his violent protest, and his funeral was scarcely over when his ghost made its first appearance. It was seen in various parts of the new house, and the haunting was of such an aggravated nature that it was found almost impossible to retain any servants. Finally the family moved out, and the house was taken by the then Spanish Minister of that time, who told many stories of apparently supernatural things that occurred there.

On the south side of H Street, three or four doors east of Eighteenth, is another residence of which strange tales are told. An old colored woman died there three or four years ago, and for some time afterward no servant could be prevailed upon to stay in the house, because they affirmed that their sleeping quarters were haunted by the dead domestic.

From revelations afterward made it would appear that the disturbances were in connection with a sum of money which the old woman had hidden in a mattress with the intention of giving it to a relative.

In some way the phantom succeeded in explaining that there was something to be found in the mattress, and the master of the house ripped it open and found the greenbacks in an envelope, addressed to the relative mentioned. The latter was given the money, and the spectre never returned afterward. This is probably one of the best authenticated ghost stories known, being vouched for by several officers of the Marine Corps.

At another house on K Street dwelt formerly an ex-Governor of Maryland, who was frequently disturbed by the walking of a heavy but invisible person up and down the stairs. Illusions to such effect are not unusual at night, when the persons of the house are asleep and all else is quiet; but in this case the walking was usually done in the early evening, while the Governor looked on and heard without seeing. This spectre was not only made manifest by the noise it created, but it left a consciousness of the personal presence of some one passing.

Into this same house came one night the apparition of a gentleman who had fallen dead in his bedroom early in the evening. It seemed as if the phantom had gone out in search of assistance, naturally seeking his closest friend in life, the Governor. The latter had no notion that his friend was otherwise than alive and well until the appearance of the spectre.

Negroes confined in the United States Jail at Washington are extremely afraid of being put into the cell which Guiteau occupied after his assassination of President Garfield. One colored prisoner, who was firmly convinced that Guiteau's ghost "walked" in the jail, was confined in the dreaded cell, and one night was frightened into a fit by another prisoner, who rolled marbles over to him from the opposite side of the corridor.

The most thoroughly original and grotesque of Washington ghosts lives in the Haunted Grocery Shop on Nineteenth Street, above Dupont Circle.

Eight or ten years ago the house was used as a residence, and a man committed suicide there with a razor. The deed was done in cold blood, apparently. He stood in front of the mirror over the mantelpiece and cut his throat from ear to ear. Then, as appeared from the condition in which things were subsequently found, he clung with one hand to the mantel, while his blood poured out upon the hearth, until he fell and died.

Another family with two young daughters of eighteen and sixteen respectively, moved in shortly afterward and took possession. The girls slept well for a time, save for the fact that they were constantly annoyed by a sound of dripping, which they supposed was occasioned by a leak of some sort. But their surprise was awakened by the continuance of the moist noise during a long spell of dry weather, and more particularly did they find reason for wonderment in the circumstances that the dripping began invariably about 11:15 and lasted for perhaps twenty minutes, but not longer.

The dripping seemed to come from the mantelpiece, so one day they carefully investigated that fixture and its surroundings, but without result, save for the discovery of a slightly hollowed area in the stone beneath. Inquiry developed the fact that the stone had been scraped away for the purpose of eliminating the spot where a pool of the suicide's blood had collected. It was also learned that the hour at which the man killed himself was 11:15.

Well, the family moved out. The grocery moved in; the manifestations still continue. Age has withered and custom staled the variety of these, however, for a pert young miss, who lives across the way, remarked lately: "The drip, drip, drip, of the gore you know isn't really so bad, but the moonlight odor of the canned fish is something awful!"

ROWAN STEVENS.

150 Years Ago.

Brother John—Brother, canst tell me the cause of the unseemly noise o'erhead?

Brother Josiah—'Tis Prudence trying her new spinning wheel.

Brother John—I prithee, then, bid her put on the soft pedal.

1901

The Tendencies of Organized Labor

Causes Which Favor the Decline of Trade Unionism in Organized Industries

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who has had to do with every phase of the labor question as a wage earner and as an employer, lately expressed the opinion that within twenty years labor organizations would practically disappear from the great organized industries of the United States. This view was not the outgrowth of hostility to trades unions, but represented the result of a careful study of the tendency of labor, especially in the iron and steel and engineering industries of this country, to depend more upon the good faith and enlightened self-interest of employers and less upon the wisdom and honesty of those available for leadership in labor organizations, whose principal qualifications appear to be political sagacity and fluency in lodgeroom oratory. The conviction is said to be growing among thoughtful workmen that it is unusual for the conservative element in any organization of wage earners to long remain in control, or to permanently impress its influence upon the majority of the membership, and in bodies of workmen among whom conservatism of thought and action has become a habit, no advantage is discovered in organization which offsets its obvious disadvantages and dangers.

There is much in this prediction which carries conviction to one who will study the situation without prejudice and with no desire to establish a thesis. So far as the iron and steel trades are concerned it is likely to be realized within a good deal less than the period named. A survey of the field, especially since the collapse of the strike of last Summer and the practical dissolution of the Amalgamated Association, which took only about 7,000 men into the fight against the United States Steel Corporation, shows that in this great industry the sphere of usefulness of the trades union is being steadily and rapidly narrowed. From the old and well-established plants unions have practically disappeared, not as the result of measures on the part of the employing companies to crush them, but because the men have found that they are better off without any outside interference in the matter of their relations with their employers. The strongholds of unionism are in the newer and relatively weaker plants which, under the stress of competition, are less able to protect their labor and sustain wages at a satisfactory level than are the concerns occupying a stronger and more independent position. This tendency on the part of labor to emancipate itself from union control was so strong in the concerns brought together in the great merger of the Steel Corporation, through the recognition by intelligent workmen of the inability of anything in the shape of a labor organization to aid them in the attainment of substantial advantages, that the Amalgamated was steadily losing in membership, and the strike organized by Mr. Shaffer was in a sense a sortie from an untenable citadel.

A comparison of figures which were accessible to any one for whom they had interest, showed that in the non-union mills the wages averaged better for skillful and industrious mechanics than in the mills operating under union rules. Freedom from restrictions upon product under regulations which penalize ambition and energy, because, to permit them to be displayed would set the pace for men who have neither ambition nor energy, enabled the open mills to produce so much more cheaply and advantageously that they could run full and earn a profit when the union mills were partially or wholly idle. Works like the Cambria, Pennsylvania Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Jones & Laughlin's, Homestead, the Carnegie plants other than Homestead, and many other works which were thoroughly well established, had outgrown labor unions and had no use for them. Nothing could have induced their workmen to form organizations or to join those already existing and constantly soliciting their co-operation, except wrong and oppression which they did not experience, and had no reason to expect in the future. These open mills, the best of their class for the reason that their owners had the confidence which warranted them in keeping on the picket line of mechanical progress, were a more serious menace to the Amalgamated Association than anything else, since the satisfied condition of their workmen disproved the argument that organization was necessary or desirable for the protection of the wage earner against the desire and purpose of the employer to oppress him whenever opportunity offered. Not only was the labor of these plants not oppressed, but it was generally better off than that of the works under union control. The exceptional wages which a few union men were able to earn in work not involving exceptional skill or responsibility, handicapped the industry without benefiting the great body of wage earners. To sustain such a scale permanently was an impossible as it was undesirable. Confronted with these conditions, the Amalgamated leaders found themselves compelled to choose between the evil and the good.

The outcome of the strike is familiar. Of Labor, paraphrased from the motto of the Musketeers in Dumas's novel, "One for all and all for one," seems to have disappeared with that once formidable organization. Shaffer's statement since the end of the steel strike, shows how slight a bond exists between the several labor organizations posing as National. Gompers, Mitchell, Easley, White, and other labor leaders hovered round the headquarters of the Amalgamated in Pittsburg, as idle men might around an exciting dog fight, but whatever their disposition to assist in making this a trial of strength with the strongest of consolidations, they seem to have been powerless. The American Federation of Labor promised Shaffer substantial assistance, but did not give the Amalgamated one cent. The President of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Mitchell, pledged himself that if Shaffer would draw up a proposition which he would outline, he would demand its acceptance by the steel corporation or call out the miners. The proposition was drawn up, but nothing came of it, and the miners were not called out. Mr. Gompers of the American Federation of Labor accepted the commission to meet Mr. J. P. Morgan in New York and effect as favorable a settlement of the steel strike as possible. Concerning this episode, Mr. Shaffer says in his statement: "Mr. Morgan gave up his vacation, went to New York, and waited for Mr. Gompers, who failed to appear, nor has he yet explained why he neglected our interests." The only financial assistance received by the Amalgamated came from the glass and pottery workers, and probably was not large, since Mr. Shaffer does not mention the amount. All of this is very significant. It means that the leaders who were quite willing to pledge themselves to do great things were restrained from doing them by the consideration that their own organizations were not prepared to stand the strain to which alliance with the lost cause of the Amalgamated would subject them, and that in their councils discretion appeared the better part of valor.

That the Amalgamated will ever regain the ground it has lost or again become formidable enough to organize an important strike is improbable. So far as the works controlled by the United States Steel Corporation are concerned it probably will not be permitted to. No repressive measures will be adopted, for the reason that none are likely to be necessary. It is understood to be the purpose of the management to make it to the interest of labor not to organize by a course of treatment so fair and just and so satisfactory in its rewards to those who contribute to cheapen the cost of production per unit of output that good men will not want any interference with their freedom of contract. As a factor in the problem of the great economies of the industry the rate of wages or the earnings of an operative count for very little, and are dismissed as negligible. The standard of economy is the interest on investment in plant which must be charged against the unit of output. Where this is high, as it must be where the product is strictly limited by union rules, production is costly; and it is readily conceivable that with machinery fully utilized and interest costs minimized, the earnings of the individual operative might be very much higher than now without bringing the cost of the unit of product up to that established in the practice of mills turning out a third or a quarter less finished material per unit of capital employed. This fact quickly becomes apparent to an intelligent workman. It does not need any argument to convince him that a furnace or a train of rolls with a capacity of output which represents 100, is not operated to the best advantage of the workman when held back under a rule which restricts its output to a quantity of finished material which may be represented by 66 2-3 or 70. He can easily understand that a company thus hampered in the utilization of its plant cannot pay as good wages as one whose labor is more productive; and it being a matter of experience that they do not, he is not likely to be blinded by abstract altruism into consenting to the subordination of his individual interests for the benefit of those whose limit of capacity to produce is far below his own. It is in just such a line of reasoning, confirmed by observation and experience, that the unions have lost ground. No specious plea outweighs the teachings of experience.

It is difficult to imagine a higher or more worthy plane of action inimical to organization among workmen than that which seeks to make it to the pecuniary interest of labor to be and remain independent. That it has worked well for years in many great and successful manufacturing organizations shows that it is entirely practical and in no sense Utopian. The more complete the organization of the capital employed in any industry, the better it can take care of the interests of the labor employed. A high authority on matters connected with industrial organization lately expressed the following views: "It is possible, not improbable that the workmen should have the assurance of protection for his interests. In the always close and often ruinous competition of small works he has found that labor suffers first, since the quickest and easiest way of cheapening production is to reduce wages. He has resisted this tendency as well as he could by forming unions and declaring strikes whenever he felt himself oppressed. In no other way could he protect himself. As the employe of a consolidation great enough to be independent of external competition, he is in a position to make an alliance with capital which is not subject to such modification from time to time as the fluctuation in prices may necessitate. That organized capital will sacrifice him for any brief and selfish advantage is beyond the range of possibility. It cannot afford to. Industrial consolidations are the greatest things that ever happened for the wage earner, and within five years it will be the ambition of every American mechanic to work for the biggest trust he can connect himself with and to be its loyal ally against all comers.

A very well informed and intelligent writer on the industrial situation in the United States, in a recent contribution to The London Daily Telegraph, says on the relation of the so-called trusts to labor:

"Trusts are superseding isolated establishments as inevitably as the modern factory displaced cottage handicraft. If economy of production were not the fundamental effect of the great combinations they could not survive. A vast quantity of angry rhetoric expended upon the subject of trusts recalls Cardinal Newman's phrase about 'reckless assertion based on groundless assumption.' Those who accuse trusts of oppressing labor and inflating prices can never have compared their ideas with the facts. The wages paid by the consolidations are on the whole upon the highest scale of remuneration current in America. The trusts may have held up prices which would otherwise have fallen, but that they have absolutely increased prices in consequence of their formation and apart from the course of the market is untrue."

That the tendency in this country should be in a direction diametrically opposite from that observed in England, where trade unionism is so thoroughly established in what promises to be a permanent control of the great industries of the country, may well occasion surprise. When the causes are investigated, however, it appears perfectly natural. The more productive labor becomes the less use it has for artificial agencies for the protection of its interests. How much more productive labor has become in this country than it is in any part of the old world is pointed out in a recent report of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, showing how the use of labor-saving machinery has increased the effectiveness of labor beyond anything known in England or on the Continent. For example, where a thousand paper bags are made by hand in Europe in six hours and a half, they are made here by machinery in forty minutes. It takes 4,800 hours to rule both sides of ten reams of paper by hand; with an American machine one man can do it all in two hours and a half. The mechanical mower cuts seven times as much grass in a given time as a man can cut with a scythe. An ordinary farm hand in the United States raises as much grain as three men raise in England, four in France, five in Germany, or six in Austria. "Wherever machinery can be made to do man's work, the instinct of the American is to devise some means to bring the substitution about. It is equally the instinct of the American to replace a machine, no matter how expensive, how efficient, or how new, by a better one as soon as a better is produced. The best of yesterday goes to the scrap heap if it is the second-rate of to-day."

In the readiness of American manufacturers to sacrifice an immediate and diminishing advantage for a great ultimate gain, the intelligent Commissioner of The London Times, who visited this country two years ago, found the most obvious reason for the fact that England is being left behind by the United States in the competition for industrial supremacy. British corporate management is much more conservative and timid than that of successful corporations in this country. Machinery is continued in use long after it would be here discarded. The English employer is afraid of a strike, and his desire to avoid any interruption of his business leads him to make concessions to the demands of labor which the American manufacturer would promptly and unconditionally refuse. The London Times's correspondent before mentioned sums up the whole situation in Great Britain as follows: "When the great strike in the engineering trades commenced about two years ago, many people agreed with Mr. John Burns—who were not otherwise in his way of thinking—that it would be over in a very short time, because the employers would not have together. It was said that the engineering firms had not in recent times thoroughly supported each other, and that they were not likely to do so then. The trades union tyranny had been allowed to grow up and flourish because the rights had been too jealous or too greedy to help one another. Finally, this was a superb plan, but it was badly carried out, it was not built on foundation."

It has never been advocated that any militant trade union was a permanent feature of our industrial system. There are periods in the history of [illegible] when they are necessary, but they are usually [illegible] when the [illegible] of modern civilization is to make the succeeding peace more lasting and stable, and to lay the foundations for prosperity in confidence of immunity from invasion or oppression. It is conceivable that the struggle of labor for more than a generation to better its condition and to command fair and just treatment, has, to a great extent, accomplished its purpose, and that the time has come when the mechanic may safely lay aside the weapons of his long strife and fail to discover either his duty or his interest in enlisting in the ranks of organizations primarily designed to wage conflicts over non-existent issues. The strongest, most useful, and most respected of the labor organizations are solidly opposed to strikes, and do not need to have recourse to such methods to protect themselves or defend their interests. Such unions are possible only among skilled workmen of more than average intelligence, and when wise and conservative leaders can be found to organize and manage them. In the great industries employing vast armies of labor, skilled and unskilled, the diminishing importance of the trade union shows that the need for it is passing, and that the wage earner no longer has to fight for his rights or his interests. This is substantial progress in the right direction.

JAMES C. BAYLES.

"It's the Twist," Says He.

GOSSIPING with the undertaker, the veterinary surgeon, the barber, the barkeeper, and other familiars, who call him "Doc," the chiropodist was in an instructive mood. He could not quite understand how it could be that the really good and able men of his calling were not ranked higher in the social scale.

"Now, I save more people from acute misery than most physicians," he said. "My work is often just as dangerous as that of the surgeon, for there is the same peril of gangrene, that awful shadow that looms up wherever the knife touches the body. The surgeon has an advantage over me. When he has made a wound there is no danger of the patient putting next to it goods too often highly colored with very poisonous dyes. This my patient is apt to do in drawing on his sock. My position is really one of great responsibility, but there are not many who treat me with any marked respect.

"It would surprise you to know how many people have bad feet. If my observations are correct, and I don't see why the average I give should not be right, 95 per cent. of the people in New York have one form or another of foot trouble. I cut away more than twice my own weight in callus every year.

"Of course, the trouble comes from the shoe, and there seems to be no remedy, for the made-to-order shoe is really as a rule no better than the one manufactured by wholesale. The nearest approach to a remedy for trouble that is rarely cured but can be greatly relieved is to wash the feet every night and every morning. They act as one of the main sewers of the body and should be constantly washed. Then do not wear a loose shoe or a tight one. The snug shoe is the best.

"Another and a very important point is that the socks should exactly fit the feet, and, if one can afford them, they should be wool of different weights for the different seasons.

"Scarcely a man whose toes I am whittling fails to ask me why any man, careful as he is, should be pestered with corns. In wet weather, or just before a change in the weather, he is brought to the verge of nervous prostration. He is irritable and even suffers fever. His business is interfered with in the daytime, and at night his rest is disturbed by aching feet.

"I tell him the exact truth, and that is that the vast majority of his fellows suffer as he does, and that those exempt have their feet regularly attended to. It is just as necessary as it is for people to be regular with their meals or in their visits to the dentist. The reason for this is in great part the city pavements. Walking over rough fields is not half so hard on the feet as over the pavements. It is the same with men as with horses.

"Very few men walk properly. They twist on the sole of the foot, making an extra strain and wear at one spot. Nature tries to remedy this by forming a protection of hard skin, but she overdoes this, because she is hampered in the operation by the shoe. This twisting is absolutely due to what any physician will tell you is true. One limb, in nine out of ten cases, is a fraction shorter than the other, and in greater proportion one limb is stronger than the other. Then, too, few men with their eyes closed can walk in a straight line. With their eyes open they steer with their feet. It is this difference in strength or length of the legs and the necessary steering that makes the twist, and the twist makes the corn.

"Talk about your Bertillon measurements. It would be better to record the twist and character of walk. No two men walk just exactly the same, and the twist of the foot is absolutely different in all men.

"With such good fellows as you for companions I ought not to talk about my social station. I treat not less than 200 patients a week, and they average 50 cents apiece, so my income is something over $5,000 a year, after I have deducted expenses. I own my own home, but the wife and daughters do not like the chiropodist's sign and the great soft foot at the front door.

[illegible]

ONE VIEW OF FLORICULTURE

IF one wants to know just what super-refinement can bring about let him look to the flower that is cultivated "for the trade."

Experimentation has produced a pink gardenia. Nature made the gardenia white. The man about town who wears it has made it blush. He thinks, doubtless, that it was made white and waxy for the sole purpose of reposing proudly in his buttonhole. It was made white because it was a night bloomer, and white is the color most visible to the winged thing on which the gardenia originally depended for fertilization. There is an analogy between some men who wear the gardenia and the flower—both are all-nighters. Gardenias are now fertilized with a camel's hair brush, less poetical, but more suited to "the trade."

Chrysanthemums were originally all yellow. A latter day florist says that the several colors now in vogue were produced by crossing the chrysanthemum with an aster. But if you want to learn how much is not known about flowers just ask a florist—any florist will do.

One who lives in New Jersey says that the sole purpose of the flower grower at present is to produce a flower of remarkable coloring and size and to sacrifice odor and the beauty of irregularity to these two things. To prove it—and he was growing for "the trade"—he plucked a most gorgeous carnation, growing on a four-foot stalk, and the plant bearing that single bloom. If it had smelled like a boiled dinner it could not have been more disappointing—for it smelled not at all. He said that it was not meant to have any fragrance—it had lost that several generations before it came into his hands. He is sacrificing his own sense of the eternal fitness of things in the interests of "the trade."

"The trade" has shown some wonderful things made by man. A show of some wonderful things made by nature would now be acceptable to those outside "the trade." Efforts to make a blue rose have been abandoned because it has finally been discovered that you may graft, you may worry a rose as you will, but the original semblance to itself will hang around it still. There is no plant of the family of roses wearing a blue flower and "the trade" can no more cross a rose with a foreign species than one can cross a pullet with a hippopotamus.

More roses, carnations, and chrysanthemums are grown to the square inch to-day than ever before. Roses without thorns are being developed, and a rose by any name at all would smell as unsatisfactorily. The present cultivation of roses is likely to put out of action certain literary stand-bys. A rose was first created that somebody should be able to say in consolation, there is no rose without its thorn. This consolatory phrase may no longer do business at the old stand. It must move on to the old garden fence and apply to blackberry bushes.

The rose owes its retrogression to cultivation. From this flower one of the trinity of Aryan Gods got his wife. She was found in the centre of one. In the minds of some men this fact will doubtless disqualify the rose, but even such a man may excuse the rose for being, since at least one goddess and two gods had a hand in her making. Bacchus was in it and so was Apollo.

How have the mighty fallen—from the hands of the gods—to the society woman's ash barrel, after the ball is over. Odorless, symmetrical, and as big as a cabbage.

One rose, when asked by fairy folk what it most wanted, had the taste and benevolence to ask for "a little moss." It got it, and human folk have aesthetically profited by this modest wish ever since. Unlike many other flowers, roses have not been named for more or less unfragrant characters. They bear the names of gentle women and heroic men for the most part. Perhaps one of the most beautiful was called by the name of one of America's most splendid women, the first Mrs. William C. Whitney.

The exigencies of "the trade" have deprived the people of many of the most beautiful varieties of roses—the General Jacqueminot is an example. The General Jacqueminot has a very natural habit of blooming once a season, but when the time comes it does all that could be expected of a rare and beautiful thing that does not combine the element of "a whole lot." Now "the trade" deals in roses which are as prolific as an alfalfa field in the Sonora Valley. A couple of crops a year means a sick old rose bush, indeed.

A rose house is a remarkable looking place, because the mind has pictured a very different place. The rose house presents no bloom to the casual observer. It is filled with rows of stalks as straight as an arrow, and on the end of each is something that in time will be a rose of great market value. The foliage of the single, monstrous stalk is splendidly developed, and the stalks are cut before the color of the bud is fairly visible. The rose house is a good place in which to develop melancholy—because it is so different from what it ought to be. When the stalks grow too high for the accommodations of the house they are turned back upon themselves and go on growing like siphons.

There are certain characteristics which put even the most beautiful of roses out of the running. The Madame Gabriel, for instance, had a bad habit of knotting up in the middle, and a rose that knots up in the middle had better go out of business so far as "the trade" is concerned.

The destructiveness of "the trade" is equaled in greatness only by its cleanliness. In growing carnations and chrysanthemums, for example, the disbudding process is appalling. The plants are grown for the purpose of producing a single bloom, and in growing the flower of the chrysanthemum it is either the first or crown bud which is preserved, or the terminal, or second bud. It reminds one of the fashion prevailing in some countries of chucking all little girl babies down holes made for the purpose.

The florist couldn't give away a sweet old grass pink to any of the people who make up his patronage list. This is true—one of them said so.

People who can afford to buy of a fashionable florist to-day are far too rich to remember the old gravel walk to the front door with "grass pinks" on either side. They could no more remember that than they could recall a time when all the dinner was dumped on to the table at once, except the pie—and that was already there, only it sat a little apart beside mother on the other side of the teapot.

But of all the delusions of "the trade" perhaps the greatest of these is the orchid.

The orchid is usually a flower of great beauty, but there is nothing esoteric about it except the names tacked on to the different varieties and the attitude of the florist toward them. As for the names of these beauties they are as well built in a block as made units of; for printed thus space is saved and the intelligence of most of us is served quite as well. If you own an orchid you own a queer, half-baked-looking flower and some of the names which follow:

Cattleyaaliaeliasdenrobiumsvandasoncidiumcypripediumsoelantheshie—

—and I may have broken off in the middle of a name. By a little dissecting one is likely to find the name of an orchid he owns in the very bowels of this word.

An orchid comes nearest to the human species and a goat of any flower that blows. For the first: There are hot and cold varieties—and an orchid thrives best on potsherds and charcoal. Bill posters and tomato cans are not necessary to paint the analogy. One man paid more than sixteen hundred dollars for a single plant, and the man capable of doing that deserves mention that those who could not buy an onion to save their lives may execrate him.

The man who paid sixteen hundred dollars for an orchid plant is called Sidwrodor and a Baron. The name of his orchid was cypripediumstonei, and this word comprises two names, but there is no time to seek the division. The price paid for this orchid does not necessarily imply that none but Barons with sixteen hundred dollars can buy an orchid. There are those which may be purchased by men who attend to their own furnaces and only "send out" their collars and cuffs.

To add to the sentimental confusion surrounding orchids, a man has said of them that "other plants die unless rooted in the soil, these spring into beauty with only enough of earth to fasten them within our sight." This is intended to mislead a fashionable public still more, by discovering to them an almost spiritual affinity in the orchid. As a matter of fact it is the Siamese twin or wild man of Borneo, or the very Guyascutus of flowerdom; and it can thrive on nothing at all and in any old place, very nearly, if it is hot enough or cold enough for its particular kind, just as the lowest order of humanity can thrive without baths, without affection, without clothing, and upon bad food.

The modest violet is about the only flower that remains a violet still. It still looks like a violet and smells like one, and gentle women, men about town, and little children know them when they see them and like them just as well for it.

DOLORES BACON.

Choral Society Troubles

UP IN THE COUNTRY they call it a singing school. In New York they call it a choral society. It is practically the same thing, both here and there. The name really doesn't count for much, but the latter appellation is probably better suited to metropolitan conditions, for while a choral society by any other name might do just as good work, it would not feel half so proud of itself, and since the gratification of pride is the bread of life to the native and naturalized New Yorker, it is just as well to grant this substance in unstinted quantities.

Without mincing matters it must be admitted at the outset that the average choral society, taken collectively, is not a thing of beauty, and during the first year or two of its existence it doesn't give much promise of being a joy forever. Fortunately, its graces develop with age, and by the time that it has been doing business for a couple of seasons it is able to show a clear bill of health and to give convincing reasons why it should be allowed to continue its labors without molestation. A choral society, in its youth, is a variable quantity. That is the chief cause of its early tribulations. Now it is up, reckoning from a numerical standpoint, and now it is down. It takes several months to get the personnel of a chorus firmly established, and naturally the period of fluctuation is not conducive to harmonious tone.

When a choral union gets ready to be born it announces its advent in terms to this effect: "All who can sing or who desire to learn to sing are invited to be present at the birth and resolve themselves into accretions to the body musical." People respond to this invitation in the ratio of one who can sing to ninety-nine who cannot.

To read music at sight is the object set before a choral union first, last, and all the time. With sight singing for a shibboleth, naturally the rudiments of music form the basis of more advanced work, and many first-night investigators object to these primary exercises. They consider it beneath their dignity to do-re-mi in company with others who are receiving their first introduction to the scale.

"Oh," said a woman whose curiosity had taken her to the first meeting of a choral society recently organized. "Is this what you do here?" and she pointed patronizingly to the scale on the blackboard.

"It is the first thing we do," said the leader.

The woman put on her wrap. "I don't believe it is worth while for me to stay," she said. "I learned all that when I was a child and I have had private instruction since. Why, I can sing 'Ah fors e lui.'"

"Indeed?" said the director. "You are just the kind of people we want here. You will lend go and ginger to the enterprise."

"That may be," lamented the woman, "but unfortunately you are not the kind of people I want. I want a chance to do something. It is nonsense for me to go back to singing do, mi, sol, do."

And she refused to stay even for the preliminary exercises.

Now, as a matter of fact, that woman would have been a mighty poor prop for even the most nerveless of choral societies. There may have been a time when she could sing "Ah fors e lui" and even "Gli angui d' inferno," after a fashion, but her voice had suffered so much through disuse, or misuse, or both, that in her present state she was a pretty poor stick of musical timber, and ought to have been glad of the chance to brace herself up at the expense of a little ennui which familiarity with the scale would probably produce at first. By the end of the fourth or fifth lesson the Dignity family has been pretty well weeded out, and the only deadheads remaining are those who come into the society in the expectation of enjoying a lark instead of conscientiously applying themselves to the tasks which a good director imposes upon her pupils. This insincere contingent finally drops out, one by one, and at last the choral society finds itself, settles down right side up, and begins to acquit itself of some creditable singing.

The first foe to be overcome by the leader of the chorus is the ambition of the students. Even those who join the society with an earnest purpose are impatient of drill work. They regret the lack of early advantages in musical training, and are anxious to gloss over their deficiencies as soon as possible. Most of the members of the choral union have taken occasional opportunities to hear good music, and they are familiar with the names and tunes of a number of classic airs. This dip into the rich field of song has preened their wings for further flight, and they chafe against the restraint that holds them down to double primes and octaves marked off on the blackboard, when whole pages of real trills and crescendos could be bought down street for 15 cents. Sight singing has now become so simplified that a few pieces of excellent music can be introduced to advantage early in the course, and the wise leader, although checking the aspiration to too lofty endeavor, occasionally supplements the exercise book with suitable selections. Policy demands this concession, for as most members of a chorus gauge their progress by the number of sheets of music they have to show for their pains, the teacher who should try to satisfy the musical appetite of her pupils with exercises taken from the class book alone would be out of a job before the end of the first term.

Choral societies vary in size and brilliancy. There are giant unions 2,000 strong and weaklings of 50. Within the past few years singing societies have sprung up in all parts of the city, and are composed of every nationality under the sun. It is the opinion of experienced leaders that a chorus in which the German element predominates makes the most rapid progress. It graduates soonest from the A B C's of musical notation, and later gives the best rendition of difficult songs.

These same teachers are also authority for a few facts in regard to the superior advantages of certain locations as homes for a society. One woman, who for four years has had charge of as many choruses as she could find time to take care of, has done most of her teaching either in churches or in halls in the rear of or above beer saloons. It is noteworthy that in every instance the saloon turned out the larger chorus. This popularity of the wet goods emporium does not argue an indissoluble bond between wine and song.

"The members of these societies are in no wise bibulous," laughed the busy director. "It so happens that most of the halls that are convenient and can be rented for a reasonable price are near neighbors to a saloon, but there is no connection between the two, and the proximity does not worry us. My experience has been that most people feel more independent in a hall than in a church. This is not meant as a critical commentary on the attitude of the Church, which is in no sense to blame for the feeling of restraint. The people have got hold of a wrong idea. They imagine that in order to join a church choral society they must first ally themselves with the church. This is not at all necessary, but the belief is apt to retard the growth of the society. I am now conducting a class that meets in a well-known Broadway church. The location is central, and after the chorus is competent to sing in public there will be plenty of opportunities to show off. Under such favorable conditions we ought to have an attendance of at least 300, but instead we can muster barely a quarter of that number. We have all done a good deal of missionary work among our acquaintances, but the suggestion to join the society invariably calls forth the excuse that our friends do not belong to that church, and they could not think of uniting with it because it does not hold to their creed. When you find people grounded in that opinion it is hard to convince them that the society is not sectarian.

"Another thing that puts me at my wits' ends in the training of a chorus," continued the young woman, "is the medical treatment of my pupils' throats. If the leader of a choral union really wants to make her chorus a howling success it behooves her to advertise herself as a good all-around practitioner into the bargain, for no matter what physical ills may affect the voices of her class, she is expected to write out a prescription that will heal the diseased organs in less than a week. When the soprano croaks she asks for something that will clear her vocal chords of huskiness; when the tenor wheezes he makes the same demand upon her resources, and when the breath of the bass oozes out of his very toes he also expresses a desire for a cure for hoarseness. If I can't bring them around on short notice they say I'm a fraud.

"Why, once I had a tenor in my class whose voice was enough to give a person the nightmare. It kept getting squeakier and squeakier all the time, in spite of pounds of lozenges and other simple remedies I recommended from week to week. Finally he got so bad that I insisted upon his consulting a throat specialist. The examination revealed that he had a cancer lodged away somewhere in his neck. Personally, I don't think that a complete knowledge of cancers is properly a part of a musical director's education, but the tenor thought so, and he was very indignant because I had not diagnosed his case properly in the beginning and thus saved him a big doctor's bill.

"And then I have a third grievance. The scarcity of altos worries me sick. Out of twenty-five women that signify their intention of joining a choral society twenty-four are pretty sure to be sopranos. They have their hearts set on coloratura stunts which they hope eventually to perform, and I literally have to drive them into the ranks of the contraltos. At the Broadway church I mentioned a moment ago I am now without a single alto, and when we take up a four-part song I have to carry that part myself."

"Do you have many children's choruses?" asked the visitor.

"I have two this season. In some ways I prefer teaching children. They learn sight singing more readily than grown-ups, because they take things on faith, whereas a class of adults wants to investigate the whys and wherefores of each step. Still, when the grown folks have overcome a few of their stumbling blocks the intelligence they bring to bear upon their work makes it more interesting."

To belong to a choral society is not an expensive luxury. In most unions a nominal fee of 10 cents a night is levied upon each member. Other societies whose expenses are heavier increase the taxation to 15 or 20 cents, but even this taxation is far from exorbitant. Terms of payment vary. Some choruses are satisfied with payment from night to night while others insist upon settling for the whole term, or, it may be, in a lump. The latter method insures a more opulent treasury and a fuller attendance, because members that might otherwise be vacillating and irregular reason that as they have already paid in their money they might as well get the worth of it, hence they come to the meetings whether they really wish it or no.

Most choral societies take themselves seriously. They load themselves down with a constitution as long as the moral law and twice as complicated. The discussion and adoption of this constitution generally takes up the better part of half a dozen evenings, and as parliamentary rules do not cut much of a figure with the majority of the legislative body the debate is informal in spite of the ponderosity of the constitution under consideration. Indeed, these business meetings are hilarious epochs in the history of a choral society which are equaled only by the occasional concerts. In the infancy of a union the concert programmes do not make a specialty of home talent. They are made up largely of the contributed numbers of outside artists of experience, some of whom give their services for a slight remuneration and others for the good of the cause. So many concerts of this nature are given in the course of a musical season by obscure choral societies that the public hears of but few of them. The public ought not to be blamed for this ignorance, however, for it has so many things to keep track of that it cannot possibly hold in mind all the choral unions.

OCT 100

1901

Camping in a Flat

THERE are any number of unmarried men in this town who are each week reluctantly parting with ten or more hard earned dollars for the privilege of living in a single room and eating or pretending to eat whatever is set before them, with a knowledge that any adverse criticism in regard to the table fare will be met either with glacial chilliness or a torrid intimation that they may go elsewhere.

They have boarded for years and fancy that they will have to board for years to come, for the simple reason that they know of no other method of living between a moderately cheap boarding house and bachelor apartments, which latter are generally considered to be rather an extravagant proposition.

There are, it is true, in the fashionable parts of town any number of apartments where the lonely and woe-begone bachelor may have every luxury in life, from a cold storage plant to valet service, but the cost at which these may be enjoyed is rather prohibitive to more than 80 per cent. of the average boarding house denizens.

Until a comparatively recent period it was almost impossible for a man to camp out by himself with any degree of combined comfort and economy. During the last few years, however, conditions have materially changed in this respect. The change has been brought about so quietly, however, that there are many to whom the new state of affairs is unknown, and strangely enough they are the very men who would be most glad to realise how economically it may be done.

As an example of what may be done comfortably on a very moderate income may be taken the experience of an individual who, about a year ago, started out with the idea of giving housekeeping a six months' trial, and still continues the experiment, which he considers a success.

Being convinced, after a few preliminary nibbles, that the only part of town where he could get decent accommodations within his means was on the upper west side, he confined his attentions to that district in a search for unfurnished apartments. He finally discovered what he wanted. It was within three blocks of an elevated station, far enough up town to enable him to catch an express train and also to always find vacant seats when he boarded it. He could have secured any number of apartments lower down, rather more imposing and better decorated, for very nearly the same rent, but it would have necessitated hanging on to a strap about four mornings out of six.

The flat consisted of three rooms, a kitchen, and a bath, and, aside from its proximity to the "L," the two main reasons that induced him to take it were that, as it ran across the rear of the building, it afforded two light rooms that looked into the open air, and from the difference in level between the avenue on which the building fronted and that in the rear it was probable that some years would elapse before any one would be venturesome enough to erect anything on the side hill behind him and thereby cut off his light and view. The building was also new, and, being the first tenant, he was relieved from the obligation of entering into warfare with insect or rodent life left by a preceding sojourner. The plumbing was of the modern open style, the bathroom floor and walls tiled, and the rent of $25 included a constant hot-water supply. A private hall on which the rooms opened ran through the centre of the apartment, thereby doing away with the canal-boat-like appearance which is so objectionable in most flats.

Being located one flight up it received plenty of light, and one did not feel as if ascending the Tower of Babel when arriving home at 2 A. M. after a theatre party. What was intended for the parlor was turned into a dining room, and the room opening off the parlor, which would probably have been used for a dining room, was converted into a den by means of a writing desk, a couch, and a couple of easy chairs. A few guns and pistols were hung upon the walls and the large hardwood closet, which the room contained, was turned into a bookcase.

The flat was just large enough for one person to live in comfortably, but how the firm of architects which planned it ever expected a family to live there has always remained a mystery to its occupant, for as he, with a touch of Hibernianism, expresses it, the only place where a woman could put her clothes in that abode would be to stow them outside on the fire escape. But he had found a place where everything suited him and no one else.

The servant girl proposition, to which he had learned to look forward with fear and trembling, was met on the second day of his tenancy by the janitress appearing with a broad smile and an application to take care of his flat, do his ordinary laundry work, wash the dishes, cook, and wait on the table for the enormous sum of $8 per month. Deciding that this was too small, he offered her $10, and as the result he practically owns the entire building. He has kept himself particularly solid with his landlord by making no complaints. If he breaks a gas globe, or the gas leaks, or anything goes wrong with the faucets, he simply drops a quarter into the janitor's palm and the defects are remedied at once, sometimes, perhaps, to the detriment of the fittings of the other apartments in the building, but he does not dwell on the unpleasant feature of this, believing that it is not right to worry over other people's troubles. Being of late his own valet and build, the janitor wears all of his old clothes and also a respectful demeanor whenever in his vicinity.

In regard to the expense of running the place, the gas bills run about $3 a month, which includes cooking by gas. The ice bill is about as much. The average housekeeper of the feminine sex would probably faint on learning the amount of ice consumed by the small refrigerator with which the apartment is furnished, but its occupant believes that one insufficiently cold cocktail would make life more of a burden than the cost of ten extra pounds of frigidity.

The apartment had not been occupied more than four days when the janitor brought in a newsman, an iceman, a groceryman, and a few other tradesmen, all of whom he highly recommended, and to all of these the tenant became a customer, convinced that he would be swindled to a moderate extent anyway, and that the janitor might just as well have the rake-off as any one else, and, judging from the fact that he has never lost anything from the dumb waiter, while other tenants frequently do, he has come to the conclusion that he made a wise move in taking the janitorial hint.

The size of the rooms prevents any great amount of furniture being put in any of them. This made the fitting of it a rather economical proposition, as did the fact that the paper was of a pattern which required very few pictures in order to give the walls a decent appearance. Instead of polished or stained floors, which would look beautiful for a week and then show every scratch and mark, matting is used, over which in Winter time rugs are thrown. Very few pictures and very little bric-a-brac are distributed around, and the life of the woman who does the dusting is thereby made glad and her nerves relieved from the constant strain of explaining how things became shattered.

The funny part of the whole proposition is that a number of people who figure up what it costs to run that place always start out by trying to convince the tenant how much more it amounts to than if he were boarding. As a matter of fact, a point which most people lose sight of is that a large portion of the living expenditure of the man who boards is what he pays for dinners elsewhere. It is not always convenient to bring a friend home to a boarding house without due notice, and it is sometimes apt to be tragic if you arrive late for the meal. He has found out from actual experience that a dinner for four people, which he can have nicely served in his own abode for a half eagle, will cost about three times as much, if not more, if provided by a restaurant or a hotel.

He does the marketing himself every morning on his way to the train. He therefore knows what he gets, or fancies he does, which is just as good. The butcher regards him as something of a cheerful crank, for on his first visit, on being shown a piece of meat and asked if that was what he wanted, he stated that while he did not know anything about meat in its raw state he was a pretty good judge of it when placed on the table, and that if there was anything wrong with that bit of food on being served the butcher would have a very unpleasant fifteen minutes the next day. The butcher seemed to appreciate his frankness in the matter and ever since has treated him about as decently as any one had a right to expect.

It costs just about as much to run that ranch and entertain whom and when he will as it did when he was boarding, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that while matters possibly might be managed better they are run to suit himself. The two things to which he points with pride are that there is not a chair that is not comfortable, and that when he shuts the door of his private hall, no one whom he does not wish to see can bother him, which last is a delightful contrast to his late unlamented boarding house, where those whose company he really desired were invariably told that he was out, and where entirely unwelcome guests were always sent directly up to his room.

He also has the satisfaction of knowing that, while he is thoroughly comfortable, there is absolutely nothing in the whole establishment which would be worth a self-respecting housebreaker's time and trouble in carting away. The "silverware" is all plated stuff, bought at a department store bargain sale, the pictures are inexpensive engravings and bromide enlargements of photographs, while the "chinaware" was purchased from a wholesale establishment's open stock, which means table ware, of which a supply is always carried on hand, and from which any quantity of any article may be purchased at any time to replace breakage.

There are any quantity of such apartments on the upper west side that may be had for any amount from $22 to $30 per month, and of which the janitress can usually be found willing to do all the work required. The utter inaccessibility of such an abode when one is busy or does not want to be bothered has an advantage which any one who has work of any kind to do after business hours appreciates, and where, for the same amount that is spent by a boarding establishment resident, one can live like a civilized and comfortable being.

Jockeys' Row Where Poor Horses Go

COUNTY Court day in the bluegrass country attracts the men from miles and miles around, who come together to buy and sell and trade.

Like everything else in the bluegrass country, the County Court is primarily an institution of horses. Here gather the big breeders and dealers, the farmers who are looking for the best sires, and jobbers with orders for trotters, ponies, or New York horses. There are fine stallions and colts with great expectations. There are brood mares and thoroughbred runners.

"Jockeys' Row" is the shadow of which the real horse dealing is the substance. It is to the real dealing of the day as is the second-hand clothing shop to the merchant tailoring establishment.

But take a look at the "row." There, at the head, is a long, lean mountaineer with three mules. They are battered and bony, like their owner, and look strangely out of place so near the thoroughbreds of the court. They are for sale; in fact, they must be sold, for the mountaineer who has them must raise money to pay his brother's fine, in default whereof that brother will go to the penitentiary for moonshining. There is a boy on the row, not far from the mountaineer—a farmhand evidently—who has a bony old mare to sell or trade. There are poor farmers from the foothills, not the earnest sort of farmers who plod away day after day faithfully to get something ahead, (those would not long remain on "Jockeys' Row,") but farmers of the shiftless, speculative type, who can no more resist horse trading than Rip Van Winkle could resist the desire to fish and hunt. Then, too, there are the wrecks of old and once successful dealers or breeders who lost in one or another sort of speculation all that they had, but who could never quite resist the fascination of the horse, and, lacking the typical Kentuckian's pride, dropped by degrees to the "row."

One gets his best idea of Jockeys' Row by watching the deals that are made there. Now and then they are serious in character. But again the conversation is like this:

"What'll you take to swap?"

"A dollar."

"Give you a chaw of tobacco."

"Aw g'wan."

"What d'ye say to two chaws?"

"Make it a ping."

"Naw. Yer old nag ain't worth it."

"Well, then, give me five chaws."

The "chaws" are promptly hitten from a plug of "dog ear" and the exchange is complete.

This is the lowest stratum of the horse trading fraternity. It is pathetic to watch "Jockeys' Row" simply for the reason that it represents so many unsuccessful lodgings and livelihoods. The dealer in the horseman who never got ahead and never can is scarcely less pathetic than that of the man who has been near the top of his profession and now hovers about the bottom, too much infatuated to give up, even though pride is trampled in the dust whenever he appears among the "jockeys."

But now and then it comes the turn of "Jockeys' Row" to laugh. It is this fact, no doubt, that keeps so many men in the same place, persisting year after year in the apparently senseless trading. One lank farmhand appeared several years ago at County Court and edged his way to where a Sheriff's sale was in progress. Sheriffs' sales are common in the blue grass, for horse dealing is speculation and speculation is dangerous.

A scrawny, long-haired colt was led out. Nobody wanted it or had any faith in it. The farmhand bid a dollar. Some one said two dollars. The farmhand said two-fifty. The auctioneer said the colt was sold. Pulling five half dollars from his pocket, the boy paid for his purchase and went away. He took it to the farm where he was working and gave it all his spare time. He began to drive it and the colt showed speed. The boy had no money, but he made the friendship of a professional horse trainer and asked the latter to drive the colt a time or two. The trainer did so and offered to "work" it a few days on the track free of charge. Marvelous was the development.

The races were at hand. The colt was entered. A New York man who had a farm in the blue grass saw the animal and believed in it. His agent approached the boy with an offer of $1,000. The boy was staggered at the idea of such a price, but, remembering an old horse trader's maxim that a man's first offer should never be taken, he said his price was $1,500.

"We won't give it," said the agent.

The first heat was over and the colt had won.

"We'll give you fifteen hundred," said the agent, approaching again.

"I'll take thirty-five," said the boy.

"I'll give you twenty-five, but not a cent more."

"I'll sell for thirty-five hundred and not a cent less."

"We want that horse at twenty-five hundred," said the agent, "but if you run him in this race and give him a record we won't take him at any price."

"I'll win this race if I can," was the answer.

Another heat was won by the colt.

"We'll give thirty-five hundred," said the agent.

"I'll sell for five thousand if you'll let me go on and win the race."

The agent agreed. The boy pocketed $5,000 and finished the race, added a sized sum to that. Now "Jockeys' Row" had a new precedent, and owners of $2.50 horses had renewed hopes of acquiring sudden wealth.

There are many tales just like this that excite the hopes of the impecunious among the blue grass population. Like a fairy story is the history of Goldsmith Maid. She was driven to a grocer's wagon, a homely, raw-boned specimen of horseflesh that nobody gave a second look. The grocer's boy, it is true, could outdrive other grocers' boys and took considerable pride in his unsightly trotter. Then somebody noticed her manner of lifting her feet and began to wonder if she might not have trotting ability. Then Goldsmith Maid, like Cinderella, from being the despised menial, became the petted princess whose every want was gratified. And her owner saw himself wealthy, the possessor of a mare that held a world's record.

These are the ways in which men rise from "Jockeys' Row." Let us see how they sink to its level. The writer has a friend in the blue grass who has a large farm, where he raises and trains horses. A three-year-old came into his possession for a song, was trained, and promised great things in the way of trotting. An ambitious young admirer of horseflesh offered $11,000 for the horse. His offer was taken, the man mortgaged his farm to raise the money. He gave the animal into the hands of a trainer whose love of display was greater than his judgment. A crowd gathered at the track, as crowds will, and the trainer, wanting to show the speed of his charge, struck the horse with a whip. Away it went like a shot from a cannon. The whip was something it would not stand, and when it came to the turn it kept straight on, like a horse demented. The picket fence was taken at a jump, the sulky was smashed into fifty pieces. The trainer was picked up unconscious, with a broken arm. From that time on it was impossible to put a harness on the animal. Its original owner purchased it again for a fraction of its first value and used it for a hunter. The young man lost his farm and "Jockeys' Row" was his ultimate place on court days.

In a way the blue grass country is like the Klondike. Good horses hidden here and there among the mass of commonplace animals are the nuggets which men seek and which make the finders rich. It is not strange that every now and then a nugget is discovered, for ever since the earliest days when men found that horses thrived here they have been looking everywhere for the best brood mares and sires. As a result almost every horse in Kentucky has good blood in its veins, and every once in a while a colt born in some humble farmer's stable shows the qualities which made its ancestors famous and its ancestors' owners rich. Every dealer hopes to find some such stock as this, and every drove that comes to one of the big horse farms is watched and worked with all the anxiety and keen excitement that a miner feels when the time comes to gather the gold from his sluice. It is this hope that maintains "Jockeys' Row."

There is another viewpoint from which this sifting of blue grass horses is pathetic. That is from the point of the horses themselves. From the droves gathered together by the dealers with the large farms, and worked for the purpose of finding which are good and which are not, a large percentage always remains good neither for the track nor for high-class business horses. These go out of the blue grass and the train they invariably take is bound to Atlanta.

"Selling a horse to Atlanta" is just what selling a negro "down South" meant during slavery days. To Atlanta go the animals with any of the thousand defects which horseflesh is heir to. There they are sold at pitiful rates to negroes, small farmers, delivery men, or any one who wants a horse and can use a poor one.

The tragedies of the yards at Atlanta, if written, would make horse lovers weep and give horses of the blue grass the shudders. Atlanta would be the horse's bogie man or its place of future torment. If horses know such an emotion as hope a very proper inscription to place upon the gates of the Atlanta stock yards would be "All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

Visiting Secretaries

Men as well as women seem to require visiting secretaries. The business of visiting secretary and stenographer has been adopted by quite a number of young men, and now one of them has set up an office and has a regular clientele.

His hours are principally in the evening, and the people who patronise him are business men who do not feel that they are yet able to afford a regular secretary. They arrange their correspondence so as to dictate in the evening.

These visiting secretaries are also called upon at times to be mentors of social requirements. There are many people from the West and other sections of the Union who have settled in New York, and who are ignorant of the very latest thing for dinners or entertainments, and some of them are shy in employing women or going to one of the bureaus of social requirements. A number of women who are of good family, now in reduced circumstances, have started in this business. The number of men, however, is at present few, and these are really reaping the harvest.

Upright.

Customer—Why, you've got all your best apples at the top of the basket.

Fruit Dealer—Yes, I go on the principle that there is always room at the top.

STRAY BITS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Millionaire's Record-Breaking Rug.

WHAT promises to be the largest and finest rug ever manufactured in the Orient is now being made in Persia, after designs sent from New York. It is intended for the house of a New York millionaire at Roslyn, L. I.

Expert Persian rugmakers were consulted in preparing the designs, so that the fabric when completed shall in every way harmonize with its surroundings. The most highly skilled of the Persian rugmakers have been employed by the contractor who has undertaken the task, and experts on wools and dyes are likewise contributing their best efforts to its execution.

Usually, the finest fleeces have been reserved for the smaller Persian rugs, the "prayer" rugs and others to which a sentimental value attaches, while the coarser fabrics have been used in the big rugs. Now, however, the largest rug ever made in Persia is to have woven into it the most delicate materials. The greatest care is to be exercised in the employment of the dyes, so that only those of delicate tints and lasting qualities may be used.

The rug is to be made by hand. No machinery will be used except such crude implements as Persian rugmakers have employed from time immemorial. The Shah is said to take a deep interest in the work, and the rug, when completed, will be inspected by him before it is rolled up to begin its long journey to the sea coast.

This journey will occupy three months. The rug will be rolled upon a huge timber and hermetically sealed at the ends. As it will be two inches thick, it is said it will weigh several tons. Relays of buffalo oxen will pull it along the roads. A small company of soldiers will accompany it, and these, with the teamsters, carpenters, camels, oxen, and goats which will be taken along will make up a caravan of large proportions. The armed men will protect the New York millionaire from being "held up" by Turkish brigands, who might seize his valuable piece of furnishing durings its progress through the mountain districts.

The caravan will start under the blessing of one of the high priests of the Persian religion, and its progress will be watched by Persians with no little interest, for they take a national pride in the rug-making industry, being jealous of the rivalry of Turkey in this respect.

Hitherto, while the United States has bought many small Persian rugs, none of the great products of that country has come here. The rug now being made, however, is said to be larger than any even in the possession of the Shah. With proper care the rug ought to last for centuries. The name of the manufacturer, together with verses from the Koran, are to be woven into it in Persian characters, together with the name of its owner, and some praises of his virtues. This is in accordance with an ancient Persian custom.

Surveying at Night.

PEOPLE whose business compels them to be in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall in Brooklyn after midnight have seen men rushing about with triangular screens of wire cloth. These men, taking a position near the edge of the sidewalk, and placing the screen against a lantern in such a way that it forms a pyramid of light, watch the movements of a distant light and adjust the screen as the light moves this way or that.

In reply to questions one of the men explained that they were engaged in surveying a route for the proposed Brooklyn extension of the Rapid Transit Tunnel. The street where this work is being done is so congested with traffic in the daytime that it is impossible for the engineers to do their work, and so they wait until the neighborhood is comparatively quiet. The engineer in charge said that he could proceed quite as rapidly as in the daytime, and that the only objection he had to the work arose from the fact that he was unaccustomed to the hours.

Wanted a Pension for False Teeth.

A SAMPLE case of "promoted" application for pension has recently come to notice at the bureau in Washington. The rush at San Francisco for subjects immediately upon their arrival from the other side of the Pacific has been repeatedly described, with particulars indicating that the intervention of the police was sometimes necessary to prevent breaches of the peace. The "runners" for pension claim agents were ready to pounce upon anybody if the prospect of a fee was discovered.

In one case some of the precaution that prudence would have suggested to a man not entirely consumed by greed was abandoned. A soldier was mustered out at the Presidio on Nov. 27, 1900. On the same date this soldier executed a declaration for pension, in which he set forth the following description of the reasons for which he considered himself entitled to share in the bounty of the Government. He declared "that while a member of the organization aforesaid, in the service and in the line of duty at Morang, in the State of P. I., on or about the —— day of June, 1900, he contracted chronic diarrhoea from climatic conditions, resulting in gastritis and intestinal catarrh; also, loss of all upper teeth and several lower teeth from indigestion."

But the War Department had kept a history of the applicant, and an inspection of it showed that the upper teeth the soldier asked to be pensioned for the loss of were artificial, and in testimony thereof the regimental surgeon, who made an examination of the soldier at the time of his muster-out in California stated that "He has no teeth in upper jaw, thin flesh; had a plate containing full upper set of teeth at enlistment and lost it while in service in P. I." The probability is that if this soldier wants anything it will be a new set of false teeth on a plate, and that he will revise his application to convert it from one for a pension to one for a new installation of "store teeth."

Busy Times in Squirrel Land.

THESE are busy times with the squirrels in Central Park. They are "hustling" now as they never did before, well knowing, according to a Park official, who is a student of nature, that a hard Winter is ahead of them.

How they know that he does not say, but it is his contention after watching the squirrels for several years that when a short, mild Winter is ahead they "take it easy" in the Fall, instead of working night and day as they are doing just now. The regular friends of the squirrels, who buy nuts to feed them, and rarely miss a chance to visit the Park, have likewise noticed their extreme voracity this Fall.

The man who stands near Ninety-sixth Street and sells peanuts to these patrons of the squirrels has been doing a thriving business. The little creatures exhibit a capacity for putting away food that is truly incredible.

Unlike the monkey, who, when food is abundant, can stow it away temporarily in a pouch in his neck until such time as he brings it up to eat it, the squirrel is unprovided with a natural storehouse. But he knows a trick that is even better.

He can "plant" a nut right under your eyes so that you cannot find it. When he sees a large "visible supply" in your hand and determines to get as much of the food as possible before you give it to some rival squirrel, or lose your patience and walk away, he grabs a nut and at once rushes off a few paces and deposits it upon the ground. Instantly his little forepaws are at work.

With a few swift strokes a hole is dug into it goes the nut. Then the earth is replaced, and back comes Mr. Squirrel for more.

If you give him another nut, the same operation is repeated in a new spot. You may watch him closely, and think you have precisely located the spot where the store is hidden, but if you go there and look you will not find a vestige of newly disturbed earth or anything to betray the secret. The amateur Audubon of Central Park West says even another squirrel watching these proceedings could not find the hidden food.

A great deal of this storing away of food in temporary resting places has been going on during the past few weeks in Central Park. The squirrels, it is said, come back at night, and taking up the nuts one by one, "shell" them, and either eat them then and there, or else carry them to the permanent storehouses, where, with wise foresight, they have laid up supplies for the coming Winter.

Fortune Tellers Really Told.

TWELVE years ago, when Frank McKee was a traveling manager of road shows, he sometimes found it hard to kill time in the small towns of the West. One day in Denver, when the jade ennui threatened to force herself on his company, he whistled softly to himself and started for a walk. He walked aimlessly from the hotel where he was stopping, and had proceeded some distance before he took notice of his surroundings.

When he looked up he noticed in front of him a gypsy camp located in a vacant lot. In the cluster of wagons and dilapidated tents stood one particularly picturesque round tent that suggested an Indian's tepee. Fastened to the flap of the tent was a sign that announced that "Zora," the gypsy queen and the seventeenth daughter of the seventeenth son of the three hundred and sixth somebody would tell fortunes for the small sum of 25 cents.

McKee, with nothing better to do, decided to take a chance and have his fortune told. One of the things the seventeenth daughter of the seventeenth son told him was that he was to sit in a place where there were many men, and this place could only be got at by a great white stairway. There were other things, of course, but they are not pertinent to the story.

A year or so later in Pasadena, Cal., he stopped at a church fair one night, where the inevitable booth of gypsy fortune tellers occupied a conspicuous place. At the earnest solicitation of the usual pert young miss who touts for these games at church fairs, he took another chance of having his fortune told. The fortune teller in this case was an alleged gypsy, who had been brought down from a settlement of Bohemians at one of the vineyards near by; she was a very good journeyman fortune teller. The only thing that interested him, however, was coincident with the white stairway and the many people of the story told by the seventeenth daughter of the seventeenth son in Denver. This struck him as being odd, but the matter did not give him any particular concern.

A couple of years after the church affair incident, while riding through the southern part of Indiana, he sat in a card game in the smoking room of a Pullman car to while away time, and incidentally cut down the expenses of the trip. When the game had broken up, one of the men, picking up one of the discarded decks of cards, said, "Which one of you fellows wants your fortune told?" There was some chaffing, such as would be natural at a time like this, but all those who had been playing took a turn. When it came to McKee's fortune the white stairway and the many people showed up. This time it struck McKee as being particularly peculiar, and he fell to thinking about it. In telling a friend about it, he said:

"I have begun to wonder whether fortune tellers don't have a close alliance and get together to string people after they have had one in their clutches once, for I never told a single soul about my experience with the two gypsy fortune tellers."

The incident lingered in his memory. Several weeks ago he moved his office from the Madison Square Theatre to the Savoy Theatre, on Thirty-fourth Street. After the furniture had all been moved upstairs and the office made ready for occupancy, McKee went around to the theatre. As he entered the lobby he stopped, turned to his companion, and said, "The dreams have come true; there is the white stairway."

From the corridor of the Savoy Theatre leading up to the floor on which McKee's office is located is a long flight of broad white stone steps. When one considers that McKee employs a couple of hundred of advance agents, managers, and actors, the rest of the statement about the men about him can be understood.

Would-Be Speechmaker's Dilemma.

GEORGE TELFORD, who looks after people's appetites at the Cadillac Hotel, is a very loyal American citizen in a great many respects, but does not forget to have a very warm spot for "Merrie old England," from which he hails. He is an enthusiastic member of the Sons of St. George, who each year celebrate the anniversary of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar Bay with a big dinner and lots of speeches.

The annual celebration for 1901 occurred last Monday under the auspices of that part of the order known as Nelson Lodge, of which Telford is the Treasurer.

Telford was down for a speech. Now there are many things that Telford does well, according to his own statement, but speechmaking is not one of them.

He showed so much honest distress at the idea of having to appear as a speechmaker that several of his friends on the Committee of Arrangements in a spirit of fun insisted that he must, and that the subject should be "The Intellect of Alfred the Great."

Telford took the matter seriously and began to search for information that would enable him to prepare a speech, that, as he put it, would exhibit a certain percentage of human intelligence.

Not knowing just where to go for information on Alfred and knowing that advertising is always a good thing, he advertised for information on the subject and announced that he would pay a liberal reward for the right kind. To say that his idea was crowned with success would be putting it mildly. The very morning after the advertisement appeared, manuscript and messengers commenced coming to Telford at the hotel. The business of the hotel was somewhat impeded by the continuous stream of students, writers, and historians, all of whom had a comprehensive batch of information to sell. At that time Telford was on the verge of taking to the tall timber. There was no sign of cessation of these people with information, and he had received a couple of hundred manuscripts through the mail.

Telford asked Proprietor Graves for a leave of absence of a day to escape the mob, and to look over his manuscripts. His friends on the Committee of Arrangements had heard of his plight by this time, and let him into the joke, much to his relief. He now has a collection of manuscripts on Alfred the Great that he thinks is not rivaled outside the British Library.

Here's Business Instinct for You!

The strenuous business life which throbs on Manhattan Island, where competition is keen and the rush brings men to premature gray hairs, has not extended to all the nearer suburban points.

"Within thirty minutes of Grand Central Station," as the advertisements say, there is yet to be found at least one village where the old-time drowsiness has not been shaken off and where the modern nerve-racking rush is not yet felt. Big trees line the single road, which is "the street" to the natives and summer visitors alike. A blacksmith shop, a school house, a church, and a dozen residences, with the store and Post Office, are all there is to the village.

The store and Post Office is kept by two elderly maiden ladies. One of the Summer visitors found there a variety of horehound candy which was delightful in taste and an effective remedy for a cough, and after two or three visits the customer exhausted the entire supply. Later on an inquiry was made for more, but the spinster in charge, looking over her glasses, said:

"We are all out of that."

"But won't you have a new supply soon?" asked the customer. "I find it just what I needed."

"No," replied the woman, "we are not going to sell that any more. Ye see, so many people want it it's impossible to keep a supply on hand. When we get a new lot it don't last but a few days and we're just not going to try to keep it."

How It Would Work.

The London Chronicle has started a movement in favor of the introduction into the language of a bi-sexual pronoun, one applicable when either a man or a woman is meant. Why not? We have this in the neuter "it," as applied to a child of either sex, and no confusion results in consequence.

But when it comes to deciding upon the bi-sexual pronoun the fun begins. The Chronicle suggests commingling he and she into "heesh," him and her into "himmer," and his and hers into "hiszer." This would give us a reading something like the following:

"An author is annoyed when heesh finds hisser work treated as public property, rather than hiszer, and instead of being credited to himmer it is appropriated by papers by which heesh is not remunerated."

This might be an improvement upon English as she is wrote at present, but it would need a little time to become accustomed to it.

These Kittens Well Cared For.

A resident of Brooklyn Heights is telling a story of a peculiar friendship between a stable cat and an old hen.

He had a hen that had tried again and again to hatch a china egg. Recently a cat entered the adjoining nest and began housekeeping with six kittens. The first time the old cat went out the hen entered the box and began to nestle the kittens. When the old cat returned there was a dispute over the ownership of the nest and the kittens, which resulted in the cat being pecked badly about the nose and in the hen losing some feathers.

The groom took a hand and settled the battle and the dispute. He removed the partition between the nests and the cat and the hen have cared for the kittens jointly. When the kittens are hungry they go to their mother, and when cold nestle under the wings and warm feathers of the old hen.

Thrashers in City Hall Park.

Autumn visitors to the City Hall Park the past week were Mr. and Mrs. Harporhyncus Rufus, known, unscientifically, as brown thrashers or sandy mocking birds.

The couple having fulfilled domestic duty and reared a brood somewhere south of the Arctic circle, are on the way South in full Autumn plumage and looked in on our metropolis on one of their easy traveling stages. The male is now mute. In Spring nothing in bird song is more rich or melodious than his greeting to the dawn.

The Quaker-garbed pair were objects of interest to hundreds who passed along Broadway and through the park. They appeared to find plenty of provender in the park lawn and were so little timid that it was apparent that their nesting was in an inhabited district and not in wilds.

A Duck's Suicide.

Sportsmen who hunt ducks on inland streams and lakes have frequently known them to dive when wounded and fail to appear again.

A professional guide who has shot ducks for many years along the upper Hudson says he has solved the mystery. He shot a wood duck that fell wounded and dived in still water. It did not reappear, and when he came to look for it under water he could see the bird hanging with its bill to a root. It was quite dead, and considerable force was necessary to loosen its hold.

The hunter firmly believes that the duck committed suicide by drowning to keep from falling into the hands of its mortal enemy—man.

Missing Street Sign Annoyance.

The annoyance caused by the removal of the street signs from lamps was well illustrated on Tuesday. A reporter conversed with a policeman at Broadway and Cedar Street for less than ten minutes, and during that short time nineteen different persons asked the location of either Liberty, Cedar, Pine, or Wall Street, none more than two blocks away.

"It is the same thing all day long, and strangers have a poor idea of New York's Government in failing to provide street signs," the policeman remarked.

Never Touched Him.

"I don't know why it is that some of the younger fellows can't get along in this business," said the old-time life insurance solicitor. "Now, in my day, I have seen a great deal of the business, and have no complaint to make. I have been fired out of offices, run down stairs into streets, and have been ejected from buildings, but never yet have I been insulted."

1901

STRANGE CRUISES FROM NEW YORK HARBOR

ANOTHER, and perhaps the final, chapter has been added to the romantic history of the schooner yacht Norna, which was stolen from this port four years ago and has since been wandering about the world masquerading under the flag of the Atlantic Yacht Club and beating her way from port to port. A private letter received in this city a few days ago from Australia said that the Norna had been put up at auction and sold there, and that she would soon start for the United States, either going to the Pacific Coast or putting around the Horn for New York. "Commodore" Weaver was unable to retain his hold of the yacht after the public authorities had seized her, though in previous cases of this kind he had been able to pay off the claims.

The Norna was worth about $10,000. She was a large schooner of the Dauntless type and had been a famous yacht about these waters in the early eighties. Her extraordinary career since she came into possession of N. J. Weaver has made her famous in yachting annals, and she will go down in history as one of the select list of yachts which have left New York upon voyages that were romantic, adventurous, or extraordinary.

Indeed, no other port has yielded so much material for the chronicler of sea romances as New York. Piracy and the slave trade are only two of the queer lines of industry in which New York yachts have indulged. They have penetrated into unknown seas, exchanged shots with the guns of warships and fortifications, and been productive of mysteries which have remained unfathomable with the passage of years.

Perhaps the most notorious yacht that ever put out of New York was the Wanderer. While flying the flag of the New York Yacht Club, of which her owner was a member, she took part in the slave trade, and a special meeting of the club was called to expel her owner and strike her name from the list.

She was built by James G. Baylis at Port Jefferson, L. I., for J. O. Johnson, a wealthy member of the New York Yacht Club, and was launched in June, 1857. She was a keel schooner, 104 feet over all and 95 feet on the water line, with a draught of about 11 feet. That she was a fine-looking yacht may be seen from the beautiful painting of her which now hangs in the house of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Johnson sold her to Capt. W. C. Corrie, who was elected a member of the New York Yacht Club May 29, 1858. Under the rules of the club he was Captain of the yacht, but her sailing master was a brother of Admiral Semmes, who commanded the Alabama in the civil war.

Corrie sailed south with the Wanderer ostensibly for a pleasure cruise, although as a matter of fact he went to Charleston and put a slave outfit in her hold. From there he sailed to Trinidad. Capt. Egbert Farnham, a man of an adventurous career, went along. The Wanderer put into St. Helena and thence sailed to the Congo River. There she met the British warship Medusa, looking for slavers, but as the Wanderer was flying the American flag and that of the New York Yacht Club the British officers never suspected her designs.

Indeed, Capt. Corrie ran alongside the Medusa and remained there for several days, paying calls upon the British officers and actually entertaining them in the cabin of the yacht. Together they visited places of interest ashore, and one day, by way of a joke, Capt. Corrie asked them why they did not search the Wanderer to see if she was not a slaver. The British officers laughed at this sally. As soon as the Medusa put to sea the Wanderer sailed up the Congo to the barracoons. Among her owners at this time besides Corrie were Charles A. L. Lamar of Savannah, N. C. Trowbridge of New Orleans, Capt. A. C. McGhee of Columbus, Ga.; Richard Dickerson of Richmond, Va., and Benjamin Davis of Charleston, S. C. Capt. McGhee was authority for the statement that she took on 750 negroes between thirteen and eighteen years of age. She got away safely with this cargo, and is thought to have reached the coast of Georgia Dec. 2, 1858. The Savannah Republican stated a few days later that she had landed her slaves on Jekyl Island, for which privilege the negro traders paid $15,000.

The great difficulty was to get the slaves up the river past the frowning muzzles of the guns at the fort. Communication was opened with Lamar in Savannah. He thereupon announced that he was going to give a great ball in honor of the officers of the garrison, and insisted that the soldiers as well should come. When the ball was at its height and the fort abandoned, the river steamer Augusta steamed past with the negroes from Jekyl Island.

The affair caused a public scandal. Congress took the matter up. The Wanderer was seized and condemned, but the smugglers escaped through technicalities. The yacht was sold at auction and bid in by her former owners. It was shown that slaves, purchased for a few beads and bandanna handkerchiefs, were sold on the market for $700 apiece; the owners cleared $10,000 apiece on the venture.

But within a year the Wanderer had again gone to the Congo and come back with another cargo of slaves. In attempting to enter Jekyl Creek she ran aground, and a number of the captives jumped into the water and were drowned. The rest of the cargo reached land in a terrible condition. Most of them were sick and many dying. It was said that several murders had occurred on board, dying slaves being thrown overboard to get rid of them. This was the last cargo of slaves landed in America.

When Savannah was blockaded, at the outbreak of the civil war, the Wanderer was hemmed in, and was finally sold to the Confederate Government. She was eventually captured by the Union forces, and was for a time used as a revenue cutter at Pensacola. Then she was sold at auction and put into the cocoanut trade, being finally wrecked at Cape Henry.

Previously, however, the New York Yacht Club had taken action in regard to this flagrant abuse of its flag. At a meeting of the club held Feb. 3, 1859, Corrie was expelled from the club and the name of the Wanderer was erased from the club list.

The greatest mystery of the sea, which has given rise to innumerable theories, but which the shrewdest minds have been unable to fathom, resulted from a voyage begun in this port a number of years ago. The Marie Celeste put out from Brooklyn, bound for Mediterranean ports. There was a large crew and a full complement of officers on board, and the Captain's wife went along as a passenger.

About a month afterward the Marie Celeste, with all sail set, was found abandoned 800 miles east of Gibraltar. All the boats were at the davits, the life belts were all in place, there were no evidences of a fight or struggle, and the vessel being sound and in good condition there was no apparent reason why the crew should have abandoned her and nothing to show how they got away.

The Marie Celeste was taken to Gibraltar and put in charge of the American Consul there, and it was hoped that in the course of time the crew or some members of it would turn up to shed light upon this strange mystery. But months passed and no word was heard from them. From that day to this not the slightest evidence has ever been found to show exactly what happened. The whole crew had vanished. A prolonged investigation was made before the ship was finally sold, without discovering anything to clear up the mystery.

It was shown conclusively that but a short time had elapsed between the abandoning and the finding of the ship. In the cabin was a sewing machine which the Captain's wife had been using, and standing on the edge of it was a spool of cotton, showing that it had been put there since the last preceding storm. As the Marie Celeste had all sail set, she would have been seriously damaged had she been in a storm with no crew on board. The date of the last storm in that locality was found to have been only three days previous to the date on which the ship was picked up. What happened during these three days no man probably will ever know. Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, had been so fascinated by the mystery of the Marie Celeste that he wrote a book about it, attempting to account for the disappearance upon the theory that savages from Africa came aboard the ship and took the crew into captivity. There was nothing, however, to show that any such thing occurred.

The career of the schooner yacht America after she left this port in the Spring of 1851 is surprising, aside from her winning the cup forever afterward identified with her name.

Bought by an English nobleman, she remained on the other side for years. Then she came back to America and was for a time used as an oyster schooner in Chesapeake Bay. She was taken South before the outbreak of the war and was scuttled and sunk in Florida waters. The yacht was found there by the Federal authorities, taken up, repaired, and put into the service. To account for her lasting all these years it is said that she had been sunk in some kind of metallic sand, which penetrated her timbers and acted as a preservative.

After the war she was auctioned off by the Federal authorities and bought in by Gen. "Ben" Butler, who used her as a private yacht. He paid a very small sum for her, and it was alleged in Congress at the time that the auction had not been duly advertised and that the transfer of the yacht to Butler had been a job put up between him and the Government.

When Gen. Butler died the yacht was sold again. The astonishing thing is that she is still afloat and in fairly good condition after the passage of fifty years, more than three times the life of the ordinary yacht.

One of the most extraordinary voyages in nautical history came to an abrupt termination in this city a few years ago after the participants, who had started out for a leisurely cruise around the world, had experienced a lively time for over a year. An English lord was commander and owner of the craft and there were several other sprigs of nobility on board.

The yacht was called the Tyburnia. She was in appearance perhaps the most extraordinary craft that ever entered the Port of New York, at least since Hendrik Hudson on the Half Moon sailed up through the Narrows. The Tyburnia had been built as a convoy to East Indiamen—to look slow and sail fast. She had the lines of a yacht on the water line, but above that looked like a ship of the seventeenth century. Her three masts raked forward, a thing few living mariners remember to have seen even in early youth. Around these masts were stands of cutlasses under the belaying pins. She was square rigged on all masts, with queer little jigger sails that excited the wonder of Front and Water Streets.

When Lord Grosvenor got her from his father, the Duke of Westminster, for the purpose of this cruise, he put carpenters at work on the decks and fitted up a number of staterooms, while square windows were cut in the sides of the ship from stern to midships. Outside these windows there were places for flowerpots, while little white curtains inside gave the Tyburnia the appearance of a hospital ship. Costly mirrors and Turkish rugs added elegance to her cabin and staterooms. Lord Grosvenor had printed a circular for private circulation describing the Tyburnia and saying he was about to start on a voyage around the world for enjoyment, to last two years, the cost to each passenger to be £650. A large consignment of wines, liquors, and cigars was put into the hold.

A Mr. Murray and his wife left the ship at the first port, saying the times were too lively on the Tyburnia, which continued her voyage. She put into several ports in the Mediterranean, took on consignments of wine, and departed without paying for it. It was expected that eventually she might turn up in New York, and agents of European wine houses in this city were notified to be on the lookout for her.

A liner came in and reported passing the Tyburnia in midocean in a light breeze, when, the Tyburnia appearing from a distance not to be under control, the liner ran alongside and found the whole company on deck enjoying themselves.

She left the Port of Madeira under fire from the forts. Lord Grosvenor and some of his friends, when attempting to land, got into a fight with the Custom House officials there and put back to the Tyburnia, got up anchor, and started out. The forts sent a few small solid shots through her sails, and the Tyburnia replied with a popgun she had mounted on the stern.

She next turned up at New Orleans, where there was an exposition in progress. Here some more passengers left the ship, and Lord Grosvenor, running short of funds, took on a small cargo of sugar. He attempted to sell the sugar on his way from New Orleans to this city, but could not do so.

Upon her arrival in Brooklyn, where she was in dock near the bridge, the Tyburnia was seized by the authorities of Kings County for debt. A Deputy Sheriff was put on board, but she slipped her cable and came over to Pier 13 East River, this city, thinking thus to escape from the Brooklyn Sheriff's jurisdiction. The Tyburnia was promptly seized here. Lord Grosvenor and his friends left her to go hunting big game in the Rockies, the vessel was sold to satisfy the claims against her, and an immense quantity of fine wines was taken from her hold. Ship carpenters then went to work on her and turned her back into a merchantman by removing the staterooms, and she sailed from here for Australia with a miscellaneous cargo, continuing thereafter in trade for a few years.

One of the old pilot boats that used to put out from New York and was known to every mariner was the Ezra Nye, a stanch schooner with a straight stem and magnificent seaworthy qualities. She was bought by F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who paid $1,000 for her, when the fleet of pilot boats was put up at auction a few years ago. He now uses her as a yacht on the Mediterranean and many of his finest recent literary efforts have been conceived when lounging on her deck under the blue Italian sky. She is about 62 feet on the water line. She brought a low price because she was old.

PRISON PAROL EXPERIMENTS.

JUDGE WARREN W. FOSTER of the Court of General Sessions has been making some interesting experiments with the system of paroling prisoners under suspended sentence, following a precedent that has been adopted successfully in several States.

All prisoners who pleaded guilty or were convicted before him of minor felonies, and whose records showed that they had hitherto led a blameless life and were not apt to take advantage of the mercy of the Court, were allowed their liberty, but were charged to report to the agent of the Prison Association at stated intervals, and through that source the Court was informed of their conduct.

Before Judge Foster began paroling first offenders on probation it had been the custom of the Court to simply suspend sentence and enjoin the prisoner to lead an honest life. The prisoner was informed that if he did not, by his own conduct, justify the Court's mercy and offended against the law again, he would receive the full penalty for the crime he had first committed.

Last Summer Judge Foster put into practice the system of paroling prisoners on probation, and since then thirty men arrested and convicted of all manner of felonies have been allowed their freedom under the new method. In this work the Court was aided by Agent D. Eastman Kimball of the Prison Association, and to him all paroled prisoners were ordered to report at intervals of thirty days.

Agent Kimball's work did not begin or end with the paroling of prisoners. It began before the Court had made up its mind to suspend sentence against persons convicted of violating the law. As soon as the public prosecutor had finished his official duties in the case and it was then a matter of settling just punishment, Mr. Kimball was called in and requested to make a full investigation of the man's record and past history. The prisoner, of course, was always asked by the Judge to give a full account of himself. Such replies as he made and the references he gave as to his past history and reputation were thoroughly investigated by the agent, and the result of his investigations reported to the Court. The Judge then, with accurate knowledge of the man's history or truthfulness, would act within his discretion and suspend sentence or impose punishment, as the merits of the case demanded. Of the thirty prisoners who have been dealt with in this manner only one has failed to obey the Court's injunction.

A young man of the name of David Harris, who lived in Harlem, was arrested for the theft of two Leghorn roosters, both birds of pedigree and valued at $30. The young man was arraigned before Judge Foster in General Sessions and a plea of petty larceny was accepted by the court. The Judge learned from the prisoner that he had never before been placed under arrest, and had up to that time led a blameless life. He referred the Court to a number of persons, who, he said, would vouch for his honesty. Agent Kimball found that what the prisoner said was true, and Judge Foster paroled him with the injunction that he report every thirty days to the agent.

Two months went by and Harris had failed to put in an appearance. About a week ago Judge Foster was sitting in Part I. of General Sessions, where all prisoners immediately after their arrest are arraigned. Among the line of men and women led up before the bar the Court recognized his probationer whom he had freed on the rooster-stealing charge. When it came to his turn the clerk of the court read from the accusing papers:

"David Harris, you are charged with the larceny of one pug dog, valued at $40. Guilty or not guilty."

The prisoner replied emphatically: "Not guilty."

"Harris," said the Court, severely, "two months ago I suspended sentence against you on a charge of stealing two Leghorn roosters and paroled you with orders to report every thirty days to Mr. Kimball of the Prison Association. You failed to do as you promised, so that the Court would be fully justified in sending you to prison on the former charge, and, after you were released, having you tried on the charge now brought against you. What have you to say for yourself?"

"Your Honor," replied the prisoner, "it was my full intention to carry out my promise to the letter, and I think you will agree that my excuse for not doing so is a perfectly legitimate one. After you so mercifully suspended sentence against me, I found employment on a farm in Sullivan County. Three weeks after I had gone to work there, while endeavoring to discipline a ferocious young bull I fell and sprained my ankle. As soon as I was able I came to the city to report to Mr. Kimball and, while on my way to his office, I was unjustly arrested on the present charge. I saw the pug dog running wild on Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and, coaxing him to me, picked him up and examined his collar to find if the address of his owner was thereon. While engaged in this a young woman came up yelling "Police!" before I had a chance to explain."

Judge Foster questioned the complainant in the case closely, and found out that what the young woman had said was true. He committed him to the Tombs, however, for two days, by way of discipline, when he gave him his liberty again and once more paroled him as a probationer of Agent Kimball of the Prison Association.

Agent Kimball has had some remarkable experiences in investigating the records of prisoners, and is compelled to conduct his investigations often against very great odds. Mr. Kimball says of his experiences:

"In 50 per cent. of the cases I am called upon to investigate I meet with all manner of opposition, and, in many cases, with open insult and defiance. Of course in only about one-half of the investigations Judge Foster has charged me with have I been able to report favorably of the case.

"The majority of the prisoners who seek a suspended sentence either give as references the immediate members of their families or persons who have not too savory records themselves. In these cases the story of the prisoner's character or reputation is already prepared, so that before I get a chance to ask a question, I am overwhelmed with a stereotyped volley of answers, recommendations, eulogies, &c.

"I am compelled to visit every section of the city, east, west, north, and south, so that my occupation in this direction takes me in the majority of cases into the depths of the slums. In at least a half dozen of instances I have been thrown down from two to three flights of stairs, and on one occasion three women endeavored to throw me from the fourth-story window of a tenement house. Of course such occurrences are unusual, but the task of investigating the records of technical first offenders is by no means an easy one."

GOWNS of WELL-KNOWN WOMEN

MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, Jr., wore at a recent dinner a frock of dead white Irish point over chiffon of the same color. The skirt had a perfectly plain back. A flounce, a foot or more wide, of finely plaited chiffon finished with rose quilling bordered the skirt. Some eight inches from its edge a two-inch band of black thread lace was applied, and an inch or so above that and through openings in the Irish point an inch-wide strip of black velvet ribbon was rather loosely run. The pouching bodice had a V that started at the waist line, and was outlined by a narrower band of the black lace and a touch of the narrow black velvet. This lace started from the waist line and ran over the shoulders and around the neck in the back. The V was of white chiffon and fine lace. The sleeves also showed the velvet and lace at the bottom. A broad-brimmed hat of perfectly smooth black velvet with a tiny crown of the same was worn. Its only decoration was a four-inch band of Irish point, unlined, and supported on fine wire, between the crown, of which it formed a part, and the outer rim. The wrap worn with the costume was of black taffeta and fine black lace. The cape proper was of three widths of the black taffeta, with wide insertions of the lace, edged on either side for two inches with tiny ruched tuckings of the silk. The lace was over white chiffon. The cape, which extended nearly to the knees, was full, and had at the bottom a twelve-inch flounce of plaited chiffon, edged with rose ruchings and veiled with a flounce of the lace. The cape had a high standing collar of ruched and quilled chiffon, and a narrow shoulder cape of the chiffon was also ruched and covered with the lace and trimmed with crossing bands of narrow black velvet ribbon, ending in front in small rosettes with many short ends.

***

At a dinner recently Miss Alice Babcock wore a gown of white taffeta so tucked and trimmed that the skirt gave the effect of three deep flounces. The skirt swept well, and there were three groups of fine perpendicular tucks, with flounces that had frills of filmy white lace below them. The lower part of the skirt had fluffing flounces of chiffon veiled with taffeta and lace. The bodice was also tucked and trimmed with the lace. A large pale-blue hat trimmed with a profusion of ostrich feathers of the same shade was worn with this costume.

***

Miss Polly Whittier, who was with Miss Babcock, wore a black and white gown. It was fine black Brussels net, flecked with tiny ovals of a heavier pattern, over white taffeta. There were no tucks in the skirt, and the lace hung smoothly, save for the few gathers at the centre back, down nearly to the knees, where strips of black velvet ribbon, say three-quarters of an inch wide and a foot long, were applied so as to form lengthwise stripes distant apart their own width. From the knees there were flounce-like applications of the lace striped in the same manner with the velvet ribbon. The bodice was striped with the velvet ribbon, and the sleeves were also striped in the same fashion, beginning some three inches below the shoulder seams and ending near the elbow, where the net alone over the white silk—the same as between the shoulder seams and the beginning of the ribbon striping—was seen. A large, flaring black and white hat trimmed with ostrich plumes to match was worn, and a few mauve orchids appeared as a corsage bouquet.

***

Another beautiful dinner gown is that worn by Mrs. John Jacob Astor. It is of point lace over white chiffon and silk. The skirt is clinging, with no flounces or anything to break the long lines, and the bodice forms a sort of pouching Eton both back and front. It is high-necked and long-sleeved. A string of pearls is worn with it, and a moderately large pale-blue hat, tucked all over and with one white ostrich plume across the front tops it.

***

Mrs. Charles Marshall, who dined with Mrs. George Keppel the night before the latter sailed, was in pale blue veiling. The skirt was laid in fine tucks clear across the back, and these extended below the knees and were there allowed to hang loose. Otherwise the skirt was absolutely plain. The bodice was of blue, and was straight in the back, flaring out from a belt of gold cloth, which had 6-inch girdle ends of gold cloth, and pale blue. The bodice had two groups of quarter-inch tucks, five or six in each group, running straight down the back. The front was also short, and did not close over the vest of white chiffon and lace. The upper part of the coat was partially concealed by the flat white fur boa worn. The sleeves were bishop in cut and banded into blue and gold straps. A little below the elbow they were slashed nearly to the wrists, and sagging loose puffs of white liberty gauze were inserted. Mrs. Marshall's hat was a small one of pale blue and white ostrich tips.

***

Miss Bowers, a daughter of John M. Bowers, often wears a blue veiling gown trimmed with stitched bands of blue taffeta matching the gown in shade. The long skirt has a deep circular flounce, and this is both headed and edged with an inch-wide strap of the blue silk stitched on. Straps of the silk cover the seams from the waist to the top of the circular flounce. The tight-fitting Eton coat, closed in front, has straps of the silk stitched across the back on a line with those crossing the tops of the sleeves. There is also a band of the silk around the jacket edges and finishing the bottom of the sleeves. All the bands are of the same width. There is no tucking to be seen, and the skirt is cut to fit smoothly over the hips. A small boat-shaped hat of blue trimmed with blue is worn with this simple, tasteful street gown.

***

Mrs. Moncure Perkins was seen in town several days ago in a particularly serviceable and trig blue cheviot. The cloth was extremely rough and the color a rather cold bright blue. The skirt touched all around and was perfectly plain, fitting closely and smoothly at the hips. The coat worn with it was of the same material, and extended at least eighteen inches below the waist. The coat was cut straight around and hung without fullness. It was single-breasted and had plain coat sleeves and a coat collar.

***

Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest wore at a luncheon at Sherry's a costume of thin black cloth over white taffeta. The material, being cut in narrow strips, three-quarters of an inch wide, was joined by fagoting or lace-stitch in black. The stripes described by the cloth and lace-stitch ran diagonally from the centre back down to the sides of the frock; the bodice stripes ran the same way, but were varied in direction on the front. The bottom of the skirt was elaborately flounced up to a depth of about eighteen inches with black net, and on this, trimmed with ruchings of ribbon, were narrow four-inch ruffles of the net. The bonnet worn was black, with a dash of mixed black and white across the front.

***

With Mrs. Van Nest was her daughter, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, who wore a plain black tailor gown of black broadcloth, with an Eton jacket, and a flat toque made of the feathers of the green parrot.

***

Another of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, gowns which attracts attention is in delicate green of a light dull shade. The skirt is plaited down the back, and the deep plaited applied flounce has extending down over its upper edge a deep serrated heading of white embroidery on cloth, with a fine tracery of black. When out with Mr. Vanderbilt's automobile Mrs. Vanderbilt wears with this a close-fitting Eton jacket of sealskin. The coat sleeves and neck are edged with fluffy brown fur. She also wears a large flat collarette of brown fur tipped with gray. Her hat resembled nothing so much as a huge purple orchid, as it combines the deep heliotrope and pale mauve tints of certain varieties of that flower. It is large and flat, the body composed of folds of rich purple velvet, while here and there, wound in and out through the velvet, are twists of delicate mauve panne velvet.

***

Lady Sarah Wilson wore the evening before she sailed for England a slightly trained skirt of some black glossy material and a postillion back coat bodice of lavender and white, topped by a round hat of violet and white. There was white lace arranged over the vest of the little coat, and the same appeared on the sleeves.

***

Another of Lady Sarah Wilson's gowns worn here was a black silk crêpe. The skirt was cut with a longish train. A deep applied flounce tucked at its edge extended up the back some two feet and ran down to twelve inches width in front. The dress, worn at a dinner, was high-necked and long-sleeved, and over the upper half of the bodice was a bolero effect in a round-meshed dead-white lace. This lace also extended over the smooth upper sleeves to the elbow. The stock was of white lace over black, and a large black hat trimmed with black plumes was worn.

***

One of Mrs. Burton Harrison's dinner frocks is of white taffeta with delicate sprays of threadlike black tendrils, each terminating in a tiny bell-like flower, scattered over it. In front there are six inward-turning tucks, three from each side, and running up from the applied graduated flounce that describes a point in front are three more of these tucks, that form a heading to the flounce. All these tucks are a half inch deep. At the upper part of the flounce a band of point d'Alençon lace is inserted. The bodice fits closely in the back and blouses a bit in front. Near the top, but not forming a yoke, are crosswise insertions of point d'Alençon, and also lengthwise insertions that extend to the stitched strap of silk that forms the narrow belt. The back is the so-called French back, and the two pieces are joined in the centre by white feather stitching. There is much of the point lace in front and the stock is of the point lace, all over chiffon. A touch of color is added by a dash here and there of palest blue panne velvet. The sleeves have their upper portions laid in tucks, so stitched as to describe narrow box plaits, and are simply finished just below the elbow by a hem. The under sleeves, gon over white chiffon, and are close fitting and extend a little over the hands. The bonnet worn with it is of light blue panne velvet and the most delicate of gold lace.

***

Mrs. Charles Cillis lunched at the Waldorf recently in a costume of black broadcloth. The skirt was trimmed from belt to hem with stitched strips of fine black silk braid, and on each side of the back breadth there was a ladder trimming. This was formed by two stitched strips of the braid about four inches apart on each side, and across the intervening spaces, also about four inches apart, were placed horizontally crossing straps of the braid, terminating on each lengthwise strip under tiny jet buckles. This same trimming appeared on each side of the front, but extended down only about eighteen inches. The bodice or close-fitting coat showed the same strap arrangement. A large ruff of black net and a big black hat were worn.

***

Mrs. Wesley Watson, who arrived from England a few days since, was walking on Fifth Avenue one afternoon last week in a handsome fawn-brown costume. The skirt, which was long enough to require holding up, had two full circular flounces of the cloth about a foot wide, each finished by four cordlike tusks. The joining of the upper tuck to the skirt proper was covered by one of four half-inch silk bands, the same shade as the material. These were stitched on, say, an inch apart. A coat of Melton cloth, also matching the shade of the gown, was worn. This coat extended curved into the back a mere trifle. The two curving side seams that shaped it were outlined by four rows of stitching, and the bottom was finished in the same manner. There was a short yoke, perhaps four inches deep, and this was stitched in sunburst fashion, the rows being an eighth of an inch apart. This yoke was not fastened to the coat at its lower edge. There was a turn-down collar, and this was stitched horizontally. The sleeves were also finished with stitching. Mrs. Watson's hat was a small round affair, matching the gown in coloring, and trimmed with brown feathers and dashes of pale blue, two twists of the blue running up from under the back and crossing under the folds surrounding the crown.

***

Mrs. James Stillman ("Fifi" Potter) was driving in a black costume, the glimpses of the skirt caught through the open fronts of the long coat showing it to be long and plain, with a shining surface. The bodice worn was a blousing one of deep red. The large flare hat, projecting well over the forehead, was also of deep red, the crown formed of soft folds, while the entire brim and its edges were formed of red flowers with serrated petals, shading to so deep a hue as to be almost black. The long coat worn was of black broadcloth. It had a yoke, which was outlined with heavy black silk braid, which curved down under the arms and up across the shoulders, broken at intervals by small rosette-like flowers formed of the same braid. The same ornamentation was also used on the flaring sleeves.

LOST HER FAITH IN LUCKY PENNIES.

IT DOES not always follow that the handling of one's own finances develops the virtues of prudence and economy. The New York girl who for the last two or three years has had a generous allowance for clothes and pin money discovered this last week. She has had many narrow escapes from embarrassing accidents since she became a woman with an income, but heretofore she has come off scot free. There has been some excitement in skirmishing on the edge of direst poverty, walking when it was more convenient to ride, cutting down luncheons at the end of the month to the smallest possible dimensions at all compatible with a healthy appetite, and managing with the greatest care to exist until another allowance of money should come in.

"But, my dear," a horrified mamma has exclaimed over and over again upon making a small loan to a spendthrift for a trip down town and back, "it is not safe for you to go out carrying so little money. Suppose the car should run off the track and you were obliged to take another; suppose, suppose—"

"But I am not supposing at all," the young woman has answered gayly; "I am not going to borrow money—that is, none to speak of—for I am a business woman now and I am obliged to make both ends meet. Trust me, anyway, to cope with an emergency if I am obliged to."

All of which sounded very well and gave the girl the feeling of being a great financier, which was half the fun of having the allowance, and she has continued on her way rejoicing. During the first half of the month she revels in new gloves, a new hat, if one happens to strike her fancy; dainty and extravagant pieces of French lingerie find their way into her wardrobe, pretty shirtwaists, and all manner of things in which young women delight. All a clear gain, she says, for the rest of the month she economizes from necessity. But last Tuesday for the first time the girl came to grief.

It was allowance day, but she was not to receive the money until afternoon, at her father's office on lower Broadway. When she awakened that morning it was with the happy sense of some excitement brewing. Gradually, as she became fully aroused, it all came to her; there was a lot of necessary shopping to be done, the bulk of it in the morning, the things to be sent home the next day C. O. D., the nearest approach to anything but cash payments parental authority would allow. The girl took account of stock.

She counted her cash on hand several times. There was something less than half a dollar, which was very little, to be sure, but she could manage it. She would have a glass of soda for luncheon if need be—she had done that before. So, with a cheerful countenance and a feeling of opulence given by a knowledge of the money she was to have so soon, she started out.

There never were so many bargains as on this particular day, and it was 2 o'clock before she knew it, and the inner woman was calling clamorously for something to eat. The girl took out her purse and counted her change. There was a quarter, a ten-cent piece, and four pennies.

"I will go up to Madame Blank's lunchroom and get a cup of coffee," she said to herself. "I have to go up there anyway before I go down town. It is so late she will think I am taking coffee for my afternoon tea, and I needn't tip the maid. I can make it up to her next time; I have done it before."

It took five cents to get to the lunchroom, and the girl was ravenous when she reached there and took her seat with the air of one who is the mistress of untold wealth.

"You may bring me a sandwich with the coffee," she said to the maid. "You have none? Oh, one of chicken? Oh, well, then don't trouble to make it; I am in a bit of a hurry. They charge twenty cents for chicken sandwiches sometimes, I know," she said to herself under her breath. "Just rolls and coffee," she added aloud in a nonchalant tone. "Oh, toast! That will do just as well."

Wasn't it good! The girl was starved. There was more than a cup of coffee in the little chunky brown earthenware pot, there was thick cream in the quaint little flat-sided dark green undergiaze cream-juga, the toast was browned to a turn, and the butter was delicious. She ate every mouthful without a qualm at the thought of that flat pocketbook lying in her lap. She would hand the maid the quarter and would she give her the 5 cents back in change and or—would she keep it? If the 5 cents came back there would be 10 cents, and she had one more errand to do and that would leave 5 cents to take her down town.

She had been so sure that that quarter would be quite enough and that there might be even 5 cents in change! What was the maid waiting for? She had handed out the money without looking at the check. "Oh, 35 cents? Oh, yes, certainly. Of course." What should she do! She must make a "bluff" of some kind. Her face was getting very warm as she fumbled in her purse for change. What luck that she was talking to Madame at just that moment. She could carry it off with her, but it would never have done with the maid.

"I'm all out of change," she said with a cheerful air not quite representing her feelings and with her face still a little warm. "I shall have to owe you 5 cents," and she put out her last nickel, not even car fare after that.

"That is all right," answered Madame, with equal cheerfulness, and with a gay "adieu" the girl found herself on the sidewalk with one trouble ended and another begun. What on earth should she do for car fare?

It was all very well to talk of emergencies, but is any one more helpless than a woman in a big city without 5 cents? Again she took account of stock. Suddenly she remembered a penny that she had found one day and put away in a separate compartment for luck. It would be luck enough if that found penny would bring her funds up to 5 cents, but it wouldn't. Investigations brought from her purse one Mexican silver piece besides the four pennies, and one of the coppers was a German pfennig. Four pennies with the found one, and she might as well have none at all!

She thought of the ferries which one may cross for two cents, but that was a useless thought, for there are no ferries leading either way up or down town. Visions of a pawnshop flitted through the girl's head as probably a resort practicable in a case of sudden destitution. But then she didn't happen to know the location of a pawnshop and she hadn't even a watch with her that day which could be pawned. She might walk down town if she could find her way, but the distance was too great, she would not reach there until late, and she must have money that night, for there was a wedding present to buy after she received her allowance.

Was ever any one so destitute of friends? There was not a soul to whom she felt she could go with the humiliating request for five cents. Yes, there was one woman ten blocks away, to be sure, and what was ten blocks in a desperate case like this?

"You are an angel!" she breathed to the woman a quarter of an hour later as she took a quarter and hurried from the house to the nearest street car. "I have learned a lesson," she said later in the day as she told the story to a horrified mamma. "It is to get the best clothes one can for one's money and never, never, go out in the street without feeling well dressed. If I had not felt that I looked as though my purse was filled with dollars instead of pennies to-day I should never have had the courage to get out of the scrape as well as I did, and I am not a bit sure but that I should have had my name in the evening papers as a young woman trying to evade the payment of her restaurant bills."

1901

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

WOMEN suffragists have a new argument which ought to convert the most prejudiced "anti" who is a woman. In answering the statement that the men of a family represent the women, they tell a story of Matthew Vassar as an illustration of the way in which the kindest, most benevolent of men will misrepresent women. It harks back to the time when the plans for Vassar College were drawn. It was suggested to Mr. Vassar that one important feature had been omitted in the plans for bedrooms—there was not a single closet.

"Oh, very well," said the advocate of higher education for women, "we will make that all right. Put two pegs into each room, one for the best dress and one for the everyday."

A Southern woman says that it is difficult to have fairs in the South, because the women have nothing to sell in them. Fancy articles make up the bulk of the goods sold in a fair and the Southern women are not given to this form of needlework.

"I don't know why it is," says the woman, "whether our houses are so much more open than houses in the North that we don't need such things, but I know we don't make them, and I am very glad, for it seems to me a great waste of time.

It is hard for business women to understand the difficulty experienced by the women who are constantly complaining of annoyance by the "masher"—odious word. He is an individual of whom the business woman knows little or nothing, though she is more constantly in the cars and on the streets than her more fortunate sisters. She is inclined to think that the annoyance of the latter is caused by their own self-consciousness. One always finds what one is looking to find. The woman who is looking around her with a conscious, deprecating air of timidity and believes every other man to be a villain in disguise is rather apt, if she is not spoken to, to be stared at. There is a tendency in human nature, and not the worst human nature, either, to enjoy seeing fulfilled the timid expectations of the people who are looking for trouble. The woman who nervously stares across the car to see if some man is going to stare at her is pretty sure to find that he does. On the other hand, the woman who looks the world frankly in the face with the air of one who is thinking only of her own affairs is equally sure to find the world engaged in the same egoistic proceeding. If it isn't she will never know it. The nervous woman might take a book to protect herself, and if the story is sufficiently interesting there may be a car full of these unpleasant people of whom she complains and she will not see one of them.

That poor servant girl of Brooklyn who met an awful ruffian on the street one dark night offers a good illustration of the women who are so frequently annoyed. It is the man who tells this story, so one gets a view from the other side. He was walking along one of the residential streets on the Heights one evening, when, coming to a cross street, he suddenly met a servant girl, as he took her to be from the glimpse he had of her. Both were hurrying, and as she caught sight of him, she gave a piercing shriek, darted across the street and off as fast as she could go in an opposite direction. She had been looking for the wretch who walks the streets on dark nights to molest unprotected damsels, and the first man she came across she knew must be the villain. She is probably recounting her awful experience to this day, and how her wild shrieks saved her. The man, realizing that her idiocy might have placed him in an unpleasant predicament, was furious.

One way in which women show a self-conscious timidity which calls upon them many uncomplimentary remarks is in finding a seat. A woman enters a closed car, grabs the first strap at hand, and does not look around or move until, in case of a crowd, she is pushed along. Frequently one or two women will stand in one end of a car, with two or three seats vacant in the other, and unless some one takes the trouble to tell them or a courteous man gives up his seat at the lower end to take a vacant one at the other, they continue to stand. Often a man will look up from his paper, see the woman standing before him, look up to the other end of the car with the vacant seats, and then back to his paper again with a disgusted air, which says plainly:

"Well, if that woman doesn't know enough to take a seat when it is vacant, she will not get one from me."

It is annoying to travel in the street cars and be hustled and jostled by all classes of people, but as long as the larger proportion of the women are obliged to do it they had better face the necessity with all the good sense they can muster.

There was an interesting story in last week's Independent upon the servant girl question. It is written by a Connecticut woman who knows something of both sides of the matter. To investigate, herself, the many unpleasant tales of the kitchen she took a position as maid of all work. Her position was one which would be regarded as ideal—in a family of two, with a comfortable sleeping room, and an amiable mistress. She was herself a strong young woman accustomed to housework at home. She was satisfied with her position and her mistress was satisfied with her. But using her best intelligence she was not able to accomplish the work of the house, even with the washing done by a laundress, in less than thirteen hours a day. In nine weeks her breaking health caused her to give up the position. She still believes, however, that if she had been obliged to earn her living she might have arranged with the mistress to have had shorter hours and that the work, so arranged, would have been satisfactory for a self-supporting woman. There is a sequel to the story in which she gives her experience with her own servants. Ill-health was the most serious failing she found with them, and this was an evil she endeavored to remedy. She took extra milk for one nervous and delicate girl who had lived on bread and tea. To another she loaned her bicycle, the girl mastered the wheel, did the family errands, acquired the best of health, and gave her mistress the best service she had ever had. Work reduced to ten hours a day, no dyspepsia caused by hurriedly eaten meals, and this writer believes intelligent American girls will take up housework.

The woman examined the waist in evident disappointment.

"I don't like the cuffs," she said, "and it doesn't seem full enough here. It looks so skimpy across the shoulders."

The dressmaker sighed. "I did the best I could with the goods I had," she said.

"With the goods you had!" echoed the dissatisfied woman. "You don't mean to say you didn't have enough? Why, the girl at the counter told me that she never sold more than two yards of that kind of goods for a waist even for a stout woman."

The dressmaker's sighs resolved themselves into a series of constantly increasing intensity.

"Oh, those saleswomen," she lamented. "They'll be the death of me yet. Why will they perjure themselves day after day for the sake of a paltry sale or two? There was a time when I was charitable enough to attribute their misrepresentations to faulty judgment, but I am no longer so generous. I am convinced that they lie point blank. They deliberately persuade customers that they can get along with a quarter or a half yard, or, in cases of a dress pattern of silk, even two or three yards less than is really needed, and then when it comes to cutting the garment I either have to worry and stew till I'm gray-headed trying to figure out how I am ever going to make the goods stretch to cover the ground or else spend a whole day running around down town matching samples and buying more."

The dissatisfied woman did not seem altogether clear on the subject. "But I don't see their object in insisting on a short sale," she argued. "I should think it would be to their advantage to oversell."

"Not at all," returned the dressmaker. "You are not up to the tricks of the trade. The point is, the majority of shoppers buy economically. They want just as much material as is absolutely needed and no more, and they know to a penny how much they are able and willing to pay for it. If a woman has allowed herself $2 to buy the material for a wash waist and takes a fancy to a piece that costs $1 a yard, she will buy that if assured that two yards will make a waist, but if informed that two yards and a half would be required she would make her purchase elsewhere. This rule holds good with all expensive and high-grade materials. The assurance that a small quantity will suffice will insure a sale, whereas the mere mention of the number of yards really required is apt to frighten people away. Then, too, there is the sale of the extra length to be considered. Often in buying the additional piece it is necessary to get more than one would have needed in the first place for the reason that goods bought on the installment plan do not cut to nearly so good advantage as when bought in a single piece. Yes, indeed, the girls know what they are about when they sell short measure, but their antics certainly are hard on a dressmaker."

"When it comes to learning how to do things in the proper style, American women beat the world," said the proprietor of an up-town hotel. "If they are ever caught at a disadvantage when they go away from home it won't be their fault. Why, they are even making a study of the art of putting up at a hotel in a genteel manner. They go about their lessons in a practical way, too. It is easy enough to get the theory of how to register and conduct yourself in a public hostelry from books and newspaper articles, but all the theorising in the world isn't worth one pinch of real demonstration.

"Women realize this and they are going in for the real thing. A good many women who are now perfecting themselves in hotel department have never been any further away from home than Coney Island, and probably will never get any further away, but it is the innate desire of every woman to travel, and as she fully believes that some time she will have the opportunity to gratify her wishes, she doesn't intend to take any chances on being caught napping when the happy time arrives.

"Most of these students in hotel managers are women of limited means, but they save up enough money to pay for a day of wild hilarity at a moderate priced hotel and go through the formality of registering and engaging a room and bossing the servants around and ordering meals with as much ginger as if they had come all the way from Kansas City or San Francisco. These prospective travelers have a mania for learning to order from menus printed in a foreign language, and some of them who have had a little practice are now so accomplished that they can dine in any kind of a restaurant under the sun, and pick out a ten-course dinner in any tongue from Eskimo to Hottentot. Their education is comparatively inexpensive and I'll wager that when these enterprising New York women get a chance to spread themselves outside their native heath they will be able to give pointers to old globe-trotters in the matter of hotel and public restaurant etiquette."

St. Joseph, in the form of one of the little leaden images to be bought for "two bits," and which every other New Orleans woman carries about with her to invoke for her special needs, saved, if not the woman suffrage cause, at least a party of its adherents from considerable inconvenience the other day.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Suffrage Association; Miss Anna Gordon, its Secretary, and a party of other women were making a trip from Buffalo, where they had been visiting the Exposition, to see Elbert Hubbard and Roycroft. It was necessary that they should make good time in order to meet other engagements, and it was therefore particularly annoying soon after they started to have the electric power give out and the car come to a standstill. Neither the motorman nor the conductor could give any assurance as to whether the wait would be one of hours or minutes, and no one knows which it might have been if Miss Gordon, who is a New Orleans woman, had not remembered St. Joseph.

"Now, if ever, we need his aid," she said. She took the little saint from his case in her purse and stood him on his head, which is the custom of the faithful in requesting favors. There was an instantaneous burst of laughter from the company, for almost simultaneously with the action the car started.

When Women Shop.

THE head bookkeeper of the big department store sighed wearily. Before him on the desk lay a heap of accounts, receipts, credit checks, and exchange slips. On a file in front of him was another pile. On a sheet of invoice paper were numerous entries and long rows of figures. To right and left were day books, journals, and ledgers.

The head bookkeeper looked from one to another. Then he footed up the totals, mentally, on the account slip he was making out. Again he sighed, and, striking a light on the under side of the lid of his desk, proceeded to draw such consolation as he could from a Porto Rican cigar—imported free under the new customs regulations.

"About twenty-five entries for 39 cents' worth of business," he muttered to himself. "Thirty-nine cents of business; one hour of my time; half a day's worth of shop girls; 5 cents' worth of paper and ink; 6 cents in postage stamps—profit?"

The head bookkeeper sighed some more. Then he turned to the figures. So far as he had written them down they stood thus;

MRS. COMEIN TOLOOK.

	Dr.
To 1 pr. women's shoes	4.48
1 child's waterproof coat	3.39
1 Eton jacket	6.89
1 pr. health corsets	3.49
1 umbrella	2.48
1 rug	4.98
2 pictures and frames	2.39
6 handkerchiefs	39
1 jardiniere	79

Over opposite these figures were set down the things which had been returned to be credited. They stood:

MRS. COMEIN TOLOOK.

	Cr.
By 1 Eton jacket	6.89
1 pr. women's shoes	4.48
1 child's waterproof coat	3.39
1 pr. health corsets	3.49
1 umbrella	2.48
1 rug	4.98
1 jardiniere	79
2 pictures and frames	2.39

The balance due was therefore 39 cents for the six handkerchiefs.

But there were other slips and checks yet unentered, and a possibility that these, too, had been returned.

"Where does the fun come in, anyway?" sighed the bookkeeper as he resumed work at the account. I can't see why women will waste half their life shopping for things they don't want and waste half other people's lives keeping accounts of what they don't buy."

Then he delved again into the pile of bills and wrote down, "To 1 Pouillane hat, $23.50," and the next minute entered the same item on the credit side.

Face Patch Flirtations.

FACE patches, like all other styles, have their exits and their entrances. Generally speaking, they are "out" just now, but still there are enough of them on show to make the observer wonder if the present-day wearer of patches attributes to them the same meanings that were at one time so well known as to constitute a common language.

In former seasons, when black patches broke out on the faces of dames and damsels like a virulent rash, regular patch flirtations prevailed, and as ingenious belle could say most anything she wanted to by means of patches. To be sure, there were combinations, and, unless the public was as clear-sighted as the wearer, there was danger of being thrown off the track by some unusual arrangement, but as a rule people could tell pretty well by the way she wore her patches, what a society leader was trying to convey. Here is the ruling of a reliable French authority:

If a woman wore a patch in the corner of her right eye she was head over heels in love with somebody, for that was the "impertinence" patch.

A patch in the corner of the left eye signified jealousy, and it is a natural supposition that that off-side decoration was not a thing of beauty in the eyes of her female acquaintances.

The patch of "devotion" was worn in the middle of the left cheek. When worn on the right cheek it could be construed as a sign of disappointment.

A patch on a pimple was called the "receleuse,' and, in plain, every-day English meant that the lady stood in need of a dose of blood medicine.

The nose sometimes served as the background for a patch. This was called the "effrontee," and usually spoke for itself. A patch on the lip was translated "coquette," and, like the nose decoration, needed no explanatory marginal notes. A patch in the middle of the chin meant piety.

The shapes of patches were also significant. The round patch was called the "assassin." This was a pretty strong term and it indicated the wearer's determination to make things lively. The square patch was less belligerent, but not more cheerful, for "remorse" was the meaning read into it. The triangular patch denoted pity and the heart-shaped devotion.

It will be readily seen that with all this material to work on a lady could, by combining certain shapes and positions, write quite an interesting tale with her heavy spots. In the same way, if New York devotees to the patch use the system of applied design hitherto in vogue, the rest of us who look on can find a few things to think about.

Of Course She Was Pretty.

NOT every man cares to have another read his newspaper while he is himself perusing it, but this middle-aged man seemed not to mind it a bit. Perhaps that was because the girl who sat beside him in a Broadway car and looked over his shoulder to read the news was handsome and well dressed. Her eyes caught the headlines of an article which evidently interested her, for she continued on from the headlines to the reading matter and finished the article, while the man patiently held the paper until she got through.

The girl forgot apparently that she was in a public conveyance and was reading a strange man's newspaper. He didn't. He noticed what she was doing and how she was interested, and after he had finished the article he was reading continued to hold the paper in the same position, glancing occasionally at the girl out of the corner of his eye. Several other passengers also noticed what the girl was doing and smiled back when the owner of the paper winked broadly at them.

Finally she finished the article that had attracted her interest and looked up with a sigh. Then she became conscious of what she had been doing. She blushed and looked confused, but was sensible enough to know that her absent-minded act did not call for her to leave the car. Instead, she said to the owner of the paper:

"I beg your pardon, Sir. I guess I forgot what I was doing."

He raised his hat in acknowledgement of the apology, and after turning the page resumed his reading. The girl sat still until she reached her destination and got off the car with no symptom of embarrassment and without being noticed by the passengers who had smiled while she was reading the paper.

Tea That Comes High.

"THERE," said a dealer in tea as he held up a small package, "is a pound of tea that sells at $50. Is it worth it? No, but that is the price, and there are some who are willing to pay for it. Ceylon tea is the only kind that comes to this market to be sold at this high price. There are other brands that sell at $40, $25, $15, $10, and from that down to cents. There are some people who think that the higher the price the better the quality of the goods, and they have to be satisfied. If you were in business and a man insisted on paying a high price for an article, wouldn't you accommodate him? If you wouldn't somebody else would, for such men must have what they want.

"The highest price that can be legitimately demanded for a pound of tea is $4. I mean that for this price you can buy the best that is producible. Anything asked above that is a purely fancy price. The first pickings of the tea plant are the choice leaves. They are long and full of the essence that tea lovers demand and have a flavor that is not to be obtained in later pickings. There is no difference in the curing process, so it is only because the leaves are themselves the very choicest that can be got that the price is high.

"For this kind of tea only the very freshest and most virile plants are selected, and from them only the healthiest and sweetest leaves are taken. The picking is done before the leaves reach maturity and while they are still young and tender. As a consequence the flavor is delicate and rich and lacks that harshness that is objectionable to a connoisseur in the cup. While the novice might not be able to detect the difference between the four-dollar kind and the three-dollar kind, he would very easily notice the contrast between the carefully selected young leaves and the cheaper quality."

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Aster Town.

The fairy asters toss beneath
  A mild and misty sky;
The woods, that near their glorious death,
  Ring with the bluejay's cry,
And here and there the dogwoods blaze
To light the feet through forest ways.

The couriers from the tupeloes
  Ride fast, their time is brief;
They mount each restive breeze that blows
  In pomp of scarlet leaf,
With tidings that the trees send down
To warn the folk of Aster Town.

Fair folk! that face the morning skies,
  After a night of frost,
With beautiful and friendly eyes,
  Although their cause is lost.
Full well they know that they must go
From Aster Town ere fall of snow.

The sun has set; the starry sky
  Awaits the lovely sight;
It is a fairy company
  That rises through the night.
They kiss their hands, and laughing down,
They cry farewell to Aster Town.

—DANSKE DANDRIDGE in The Independent.

The Ringmaster of Old.

From The Cornhill.

A circus without a ringmaster! They used to have black hair, parted in the middle and beautifully smoothed, evening dress, (even at matinées,) and white gloves. The ringmaster was almost one's earliest hero: the butcher came first, perhaps, and then the policeman and railway guard; but the ringmaster, when his hour struck, thrust these plebeians, these usurpers, these Warbecks and Simnels, into impenetrable darkness. That whip was beyond all steels, all truncheons, all bull's-eye lanterns and whistles; one would not exchange it for a sceptre. The ringmaster's effulgence was superior even to the dimming influences of the clown's wit. That immortal dialogue following upon the bet of a bottle of "wine" (always "wine"; what is "wine"? champagne? claret? sherry? port? —port, I suspect,) that the ringmaster could not answer three questions with plain yes or no: how often have I heard it and how potent it always is! The first question was anything; the second question was anything; but the third, propounded by the clown after long self-communing, was steeped in guile: "Do you still beat your wife?" There is no way out of that; affirmative and negative alike are powerless to rob that "still" of its sting; and off goes the clown with his bottle of wine, crack goes the whip, round ambles the old white horse with a back like Table Mountain, and the Signorina resumes her petty capers. And to-day the ringmaster is seen only for an instant, and the speaking clown not at all!

Gad-Whip Service.

From Notes and Queries.

An estate in the parish of Broughton was held subject to the performance, on Palm Sunday in every year, of the ceremony of cracking a whip, which was regularly performed in the following manner. The whip was taken every Palm Sunday by a man from Broughton to the church at Caistor, (Lincolnshire,) and he, while the minister was reading the first lesson, cracked it three times in the church porch, then folded it neatly up, and retired to a seat. At the commencement of the second lesson he approached the minister, and kneeling opposite to him waved the whip thrice over his head. It had a leathern purse tied at the end of it, which ought to have contained thirty pieces of silver, said to represent the "price of blood." Four pieces of wych-elm, of different lengths, were affixed to the stock, denoting the different Gospels of the Evangelists. The three cracks were typical of St. Peter's denial, and the waving of it over the minister's head an intended homage to the Trinity. The whip was not an ordinary one, but of rude workmanship, and made in a peculiar manner for the occasion. The handle was ash, bound round with white leather to within 8½ inches of the butt, and the whip, which tapered off somewhat obtusely at the lower end, was 5 feet 8 inches long. The lash was of white leather, probably cowhide, and was 7 feet 9 inches long, the upper part for 30 inches not being braided.

Various Boers.

From Longman's Magazine.

First, the veldt Boer, who, although very ignorant, is certainly a very quiet, peace-loving, law-abiding person, who would no more think of doing anything against the authorities than he would of trying to fly. Secondly, there is the town Boer, who perforce has become mixed up with politics, and thus has inherited an inveterate hatred against the English, and whose mission in life appears to be to disseminate among his farmer neighbors everything bad he can think of against them. Thirdly, the foreigner, which includes Hollanders, Scandinavians, Germans, and a few from nearly every other country in Europe. These are the men who stir up and keep alive the race hatred in the camp. Many of them are very clever and highly educated. They went to the late South African Republic, and wormed their way into positions, in many cases of a responsible nature, under that corrupt Government. Their day is now gone, and they know it; hence the bitterness of feeling. A highly respectable Boer remarked to me one day: "The Hollanders have been the curse of our country; they have had nearly every good appointment given them that Mr. Kruger had to dispose of. You will find in this camp that they are a curse to it, and they will, by their sneakish manners, and under a cloak of deceit, obtain every advantage from you that it is possible to get." His words have proved quite true, the Hollanders now in camp have obtained greater advantages and better positions than the Boers; for instance, they run the camp Post Office; a Hollander or Scandinavian is always foreman of works for any of the departments employing any large number of men; they have been constituted heads of committees for clothing prisoners of war, and there are endless other means by which they have worked their way to power and good appointments; and although they are always courteous and civil, they are quite the most bitter opponents of the English in the camp. Instead of being thankful for any privilege granted by the authorities owing to their superior education, there is no doubt that they use their advantages to keep alive among the simple brother Boer an inveterate hatred of the British.

Trapani and the Mafia.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The town of Trapani itself remains very Spanish in appearance, while in almost every street are found feudal mansions with heavy portals which date from the time of the Norman or Aragonese occupation; but far more interesting than the buildings and the relics of peoples who have passed away is the social condition which prevails over a large portion of Sicily at the present time, the continual and apparently ineffectual struggle of the law against a system of terrorism which is apparently stronger than the law. I had not been two hours in Sicily after landing at Palermo before I was introduced to the Mafia. There were no less than fifty-two of them in an iron cage being tried for various crimes, which included most known ones, and culminated with one connected with four bodies which were found hidden in a well. The accused, some of whom presented the appearance of fairly respectable shopkeepers, had been rounded up at various times as being implicated in a long series of offenses against the law, and the trial, which had already lasted a fortnight, was expected to go on for some time longer. The court was filled with sympathizers, and the iron bars which formed the ceiling as well as the sides of the dock were there to make impossible those wild dashes for liberty which prisoners on their trial had made before now, when the authorities of the law had not received much assistance from the other occupants of the court. The fact is that the Mafia are so strong in the country that they receive direct or indirect support from the highest in the land, and none are so powerful but it is worth their while to be on good terms with them; even then a rich man who can boast of almost belonging to the craft and who subsidizes them regularly every year cannot let his son walk in his own garden without an armed guard. Strangers are safe from molestation, but there are few rich people in Palermo who would take an unprotected walk in the hills in the neighborhood, while most men habitually carry what in Western America is called a gun. In the infested districts the Mafia take their toll of everything; and it is a remarkable fact, and some indication of the insecurity of the inner portion of the island, that Sicily, which in Roman times was the granary of the republic, is now a large importer of corn and flour.

Accidents to Steeple Climbers.

Cromwell Childe in Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Accidents? Sure! I've fallen 125 feet. A rope broke on me. And once a man I had as assistant tried some funny business instead of staying where I had told him, and he was killed like a shot. But there's no danger in high work if a man doesn't drink or smoke and always keeps his head clear. The main trouble I have when I'm up high is on keeping my mind on what I'm doing. Sometimes I get thinking of other things while working along, and suddenly I find I must pull myself together. "See here, old man, this won't do," I have to say to myself. If a climber drinks or smokes, though, some day something will happen to him.

Here's a queer accident, though, that I did have once. I was working on the inside of a high chimney, bolting together sections of the lining, and I was pretty well near the top. I was on a ladder up against one side, and the ladder was so fixed that I could raise or lower it and myself as I wanted. Somehow I took hold of the wrong end of the rope, let the one I ought to have held on to go. Quick as a shot that ladder and I dropped. But the rope it was passing through kept it close to the wall, and I could hold on.

Fifty feet from the bottom it stopped for a second with a crash. I had already fallen nearly one hundred feet. A new and extra inside lining began here, which made a kind of ledge all round, and the ladder had struck on the side of this. It fell across the chimney. Being much longer than the chimney was wide the upper part broke off short. But there was enough left for the broken end to fall on the ledge made by the top of the lining on the other side. It rested there, but there wasn't an inch to spare. Through all the three shocks I had managed to hold on—just. If they had all come in one shock I could never have held. But I just managed to keep my grip—and the rope. I tied this to the ladder as well as I could and let myself down.

Irishmen Talk the Better English.

From The Academy.

It is no new suggestion that Irishmen talk better English than the English. Dean Swift wrote to Pope expressing his regret at some slighting remark of the latter's concerning the Irish: "The English colonies, who are three parts in four, are much more civilized than many counties in England, and speak better English, and are much better bred." It will be remembered that the Dean was an Englishman, and would thank every one to remember it. It is possible here to give only a few illustrations of the survival of old words and pronunciations in Ireland. The many-headed multitude who are "agin the Government" use the old preposition which they learned before it was modernized into "against." The word survives, of course, in many rural districts of England, where there is little reading of books. Ireland keeps to the old fashions because the peasants are illiterate beyond English comprehension. The peculiarity of pronunciation which most strikes the tourist is the broad sound given to such words as "please, sea, beast, complete." Waller, Dryden, and Pope habitually pronounced them as "plaze, say, baste, complate," as all students of seventeenth and eighteenth century poetry have noticed. Dryden, for example, wrote:

> Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,
> Held to them both the trident of the sea.

Pope pronounced "tea" in the same manner as a Tipperary peasant does. One example, referring to "great Anna," is well known; here is another:

> Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
> And sip, with nymphs, the elemental tea.

So in Munster the country folk talk of the "lay," meaning "lea," that pretty word which Englishmen have abandoned to the poets. It was the influence of French that made our ancestors pronounce "complète" and "thème," and the influence still holds good over here. Listen to Pope again:

> Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great,
> There, stamped with arms, Newcastle shines complete.

English, with characteristic inconstancy, has kept the broad sound in "great."

Spanish Manufactures.

From Chambers's Journal.

Many industries are begun in Spain; but the home manufactures are never perfected, or they are only perfected in other countries. For example, in Barcelona, the most flourishing commercial centre in Spain, cotton goods are extensively manufactured. Print for women's dresses can be bought at 1 real (about 2d.) a yard; and it is largely used by the working class women, the cheap percal being within the reach of all. Though that fabric does not wear well, it is so bright and fresh for a few months that the traveler is struck by the fresh, clean appearance of the poorer class in Spain, as contrasted with our poor at home. Thus the cheap and coarse print satisfies a want, but happy is the materfamilias whose husband earns sufficient to enable her to buy percal lngles for herself and children, which, as she expresses it, "will wear forever." The latter, however, will cost three or four times as much as the home product, so it is beyond the reach of the poorest class.

The Catalan bobbin-lace is almost the best produced in Spain; but the darned lace, formerly worked in the convents, is scarcely to be met with, though torchon lace is largely made. Silk handkerchiefs are also manufactured in Barcelona; these, though very pretty and inexpensive, are not to be compared with English ones for wear. In fact, English goods of all kinds, when they can be obtained, are much preferred. The shoemaker will, if possible, obtain English leather if you want shoes that will wear well; but he will charge accordingly, explaining that if he uses leather from the Spanish tanneries he can make them at half the price charged for those made of English materials. This strikes one as strange, as in former days Spanish leather was highly appreciated.

Nottingham.

From The Outlook.

Nottingham's chief industries are the manufacture of lace curtains and of hosiery, and Nottingham was the scene of the riots and machine breaking which in 1811 were led by a local hero known as King Ludd. The machinery for lacemaking is also made at Nottingham, and not a week passes without the sending of one, at least, of these elaborate and expensive machines to the United States, where lacemaking is now established, but where as yet the machinery is imported.

The present appearance of Nottingham bears witness to its long and interesting history. It is a highly picturesque city, with the new and the old in curious juxtaposition. Many of the buildings have an overhanging story supported on a colonnade, and old almshouses and ancient taverns and churches intervene between modern factories and business blocks. There is a fine library conducted on lines very similar to those of the best American public libraries. There are frequent bulletins, and the librarians are helpers of readers and not mere custodians of books, as is still so often the case in English libraries. University College draws students from all England, and in connection with it there is a fine and well-equipped technical school, where lace and hosiery making has special attention.

Alaskan Gold.

A million years in the smelting-pots
  Of the great earth's furnace core
It bubbled and boiled as the old gods toiled
  Before it was time to pour.

A million years in the giant molds
  Of granite and mica-schist
It cooled and lay in the self-same way
  That into their hearts it hissed.

A million years, and the clouds of steam
  Were rivers and lakes and seas;
And the mastodon to his grave had gone
  In the coal that once was trees.

Then the Master Molder raised His hand,
  He shattered the gray rock mold
And sprinkled its core from shore to shore,
  And the dust that fell was gold.

—WINTHROP PACKARD in The Youth's Companion.

The Scout in South Africa.

From Pearson's Magazine.

At Zand River Major F. R. Burnham, the American scout, spent an afternoon inside a Kaffir hut, while on a bench outside were ranged a number of Boer officers watching the movements of the British in the distance. The scout, with his eye at a hole in the thin mud plaster wall, an inch from the head of the nearest Boer, was likewise watching the proceedings. There was only one room in the hut, and when some of the Boers decided to come and sit inside, the scout had to jump for a pile of skins in one corner and lie motionless underneath one of them for two hours, while one of the Boers sat so close that he could have touched Burnham without rising from his seat.

The incident illustrates one of Major Burnham's maxims. "Invisibility," he says, "is immobility; but," he adds, "it is not easy to remain motionless unless you keep an eye on the man you wish to avoid. When you lose sight of him your imagination is likely to get the upper hand of your judgment—and your nerves have to be in good condition then."

At another time he lay two days and two nights in an ant-bear hole, just big enough to keep him concealed from a neighboring commando. He was accompanied by one black boy laden with explosives, who also had to use the same kind of shelter.

The diet and the hard traveling were too much for the black boy, who had been chosen for his great strength and endurance. So Burnham took the gun-cotton with which his companion was laden and went on alone, while the boy struggled back to the British lines.

When the Boers moved on, Burnham blew up the railroad between Pretoria and Johannesburg, enabling the British to capture a number of engines and cars at Johannesburg. He was twelve days on the expedition, living the last four days on raw mealies only.

Requiem.

In the sunken city of Murias
  A golden Image dwells:
The sea-song of the trampling waves
  Is as muffled bells
  Where He dwells,
In the city of Murias.

In the sunken city of Murias
  A golden Image gleams:
The loud noise of the moving seas
  Is as woven beams
  Where He dreams,
In the city of Murias.

In the sunken city of Murias,
  Deep, deep beneath the sea
The Image sits and hears Time break
  The heart I gave to thee
  And thou to me,
In the city of Murias.

In the sunken city of Murias,
  Long, oh, so long ago,
Our souls were wed when the world was young;
  Are we old now, that we know
  This silent woe
In the city of Murias?

In the sunken city of Murias
  A graven Image dwells:
The sound of our little sobbing prayer
  Is as muffled bells
  Where He dwells,
In the city of Murias.

—FLORA MACLEOD in The Fortnightly Review.

Mr. Roosevelt at Columbia.

Poultney Bigelow in The Contemporary Review.

At the law school, where we were fellow-students under Prof. Dwight, I was struck by a quality in Roosevelt which I admired very much. He would never rest satisfied with any answer to one of his questions unless that answer was perfectly clear to him. Prof. Dwight was a monument of sweet temper, with a handsome, white-haired Socratic head, full of law and quaint flashes of humor, and a temperament like that of Hans Christian Andersen—one who delighted in simple narrative form. If this gentle nature had one earthly ambition it was to be reputed perfectly intelligible in the domain of Blackstone and Kent's Commentaries. But Roosevelt, like many another prospective conqueror, was slow of wit compared with the average lad, (were not Blücher and Wellington poor things at school?) and he frequently held up the whole lecture room by insisting upon a detailed explanation of points that were obvious to the majority. Sometimes he excited discontent among his fellows by the delays he provoked, and once or twice I noticed even Prof. Dwight struggling to preserve his serenity; but Roosevelt permitted himself to be diverted by no consideration save the solution of the immediate difficulty before him; and while he irritated his fellow-students, and at times even his instructor, all admired his moral courage, particularly the number who shared his difficulties, but let the matter pass rather than risk the consequences of boring a room full of impatient students.

A Hard Question.

From The Homiletic Review.

When I was quite a lad, long before I became a preacher, I had some very difficult questions put to me, one especially so, as I considered it. The Sunday school was rather a new thing in the section where I lived, and it put a great many to asking and answering questions. A little girl came to me one day as on a mission of great importance, and began to ply me with questions, I answering them, of course, the best I could. She asked me who made me, why God made me, and a number of other questions, and then, pausing for a while as if in a deep study, she said, "Why did God make you so ugly?" That was a very hard question for me. I was obliged to ask for time, and have never answered it yet.

Evening on the Yacht.

Quiller-Couch in The Cornhill.

Best hour of all perhaps is that before bedtime, when the awning has been spread once more, and after long hours in the open our world narrows to the circle of the reading lamp in the cockpit. Our cabin is prepared. Through the open door we see its red curtain warm in the light of the swinging lamp, the beds laid, the white sheets turned back. Still we grudge these moments to sleep. Outside we hear the tide streaming seaward, light airs play beneath the awning, above it rides the host of heaven. And here, gathered into a few square feet, we have home—larder, cellar, library, tables, and cupboards: life's small appliances with the human comradeship they serve, chosen for their service after severely practical discussion, yet ultimately

OCT

1901

by the heart's true nesting instinct. We are isolated, bound even to this strange river bed by a few fathoms of chain only. To-morrow we can lift anchor and spread wing; but we carry home with us:

I will make you brooches and toys for your delight
Of bird-song at morning and star-shine at night;
I will make a palace fit for you and me
Of green days in forest and blue days at sea.

I will make my kitchen and you shall keep your room
Where white flows the river and bright blows the broom;
And you shall wash your linen and keep your body white
In rainfall at morning and dewfall at night.

A Monk's Lament for Maeve.

Now is the High Queen vanquished, she
has cast her sword aside,
And the stones are gray on Knocknarea
That build up the cairn of her pride,
And Maeve lies cold in her lonely grave on
the haunted mountain side.

Stately, of earth-encrusted gold, Our
Lady's shrine is built,
Yet fairer by far is the gold of a star,
Or a song with a golden lilt,
Or the dream-gold of the dead Queen's hair
and her dagger's carven hilt.

My sorrow grows and darkens as the bitter
years increase;
I could have been brave to fight for
Maeve,
Now I pray that all war may cease,
Now do I mourn for a Queen long dead
and passed through the gates of peace.

I fear the folk who pass my door to market or to mass;
Dearer to me are the waves of the sea
Than the faces of those that pass;
Better I love the silver mob of daisies that
toss in the grass.

I hate the sight of swords that flash in the
noonday sun,
I shrink with fear from the battle cheer,
And the clatter of deeds that are done—
My soul grows gray in the silence, like the
silver soul of a nun.

The hood of darkness on my brows is folded down and pressed;
I care no more for peace or war,
But I pray for a little rest,
Where the golden soul of silence rises out
of the west.

—EVA GORE-BOOTH in Longman's Magazine.

Peculiarities of Sound.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Signals made by sounds of explosion are not the most reliable. Their penetration is obviously often uncertain, while their duration being brief, they may be missed by momentary inattention. The reed horn was the more efficient instrument as compared with gun-cotton cartridges over London. The siren would probably have been yet more efficient, as also doubtless a horn capable of producing two notes differing, say, by the interval of a third or a fifth—a conclusion arrived at many years ago by experiments which have been unhappily too much lost sight of. Prof. Piazzi Smith found by trial that a high note was generally more penetrating as a signal, but advised that such a note should not be used alone, assigning as one reason that individuals possess note deafness similar to color blindness, so that no one note could be trusted. Experiment went to prove that a sound varying between a high and a low note best arrested attention at long range.

And the same result has been arrived at in another way. The peculiar cry of the Alpine guide—which is in fact of that nature which Prof. Smith advocates—has doubtless been taught by the exigencies of his situation, where his voice is required to carry across broad and deep ravines. Nature has taught the same lesson in the Australian wilds, where the characteristic "Cowi, cowi," appears essential to penetrate the deep woods.

Nor, indeed, need we look further for an example of the same kind than our own village lanes. The high-pitched voices of children are very far-reaching. Their shouting can be heard further away in the sky than that of men, and in calling to their fellows they always employ a trick of the voice taught doubtless by experience. The child will summon her playmate from far away with a well-practiced "Sally," the first syllable, high pitched and prolonged, giving place to the second syllable uttered abruptly in a yet higher note. And this mode of calling is universal.

Hindrances to Success.

From Success.

Many a man with great brain power and fine physique who started in life with good prospects has failed to attain great success because of little idiosyncrasies, peculiarities of speech or manner; things not in themselves vicious or wrong, but which render him disagreeable or unacceptable to those who have dealings with him.

If it were possible for us to write of all the little things which have cut down the average of our success, and to calculate just how much each has contributed to the whole, it would be most helpful.

For example, one young man's advancement has been cut down 25 per cent. by bad temper, a surly, disagreeable disposition; another's by carelessness in dress, an unkempt or slovenly appearance; and yet another's by a sharp tongue or an unkind habit of criticising.

Many a brilliant and capable stenographer has failed to advance because she had disagreeable habits which annoyed her employer, who, while he recognized her ability, preferred a less able stenographer who had amiable and agreeable qualities. The lack of amiability has stood in the way of advancement of many an employe who wondered why he did not get along.

"Turn" and "Cue."

From Notes and Queries.

As a rule a performer waits for his "turn" in the wings, having already been "called" from the dressing room. The word is almost exclusively in this sense used in the music halls and on the variety stage. On the stage proper—the stage of the drama—the word "cue" is used. An actor waits at the wings for his "cue," which is the last word of the actor or actress speaking, which gives him his entrance, or which, suggesting him—the performer—to be on the stage, indicates to him that it is his turn to carry on the dialogue and the action of the play. "Extra turn" almost invariably means that a new performer is having his first public trial at that particular house. If he goes well he is tolerably sure of securing an engagement.

The Inquisitive Penguins.

Henryk Arctowski in The Geographical Journal.

We often met companies of six or eight or more penguins promenading on the pack in the sunshine. When they saw us they generally exhibited curiosity, and approached to get a nearer view. I do not know if these birds have the instinct of the naturalist, and take a lively interest, doubtless purely philosophic from their point of view, in everything new which presents itself, or if the object of their investigations is entirely practical, but they certainly came near us with a distinct purpose of making examination. But if we had the misfortune to excite much curiosity, they became aggressive. One would first come close to us and reconnoitre, and then, on his order, the others would advance with a menacing air, and the battle began—a battle in which we sometimes had trouble to demonstrate effectively our superior strength. On one occasion we were able to observe that the penguins are musical amateurs. Unfortunately we could not ascertain if they are equally able to appreciate "talent and classical music," for we had no virtuoso among us, nor indeed any musician, although we all, without exception, played numerous melodies and even operatic airs on the ship's barrel organ. But in any case—and the thing is worth noting—one of the sailors delighted to exercise himself upon the trumpet, and the penguins came from great distances to listen to him—no doubt to learn something new.

Often, very often, these brave penguins amused us, and when we were tired of preserved foods, specially with the Australian rabbits, they afforded us real succor, after we learned that the flesh of penguin is excellent eating.

Show Up Your "Fakes."

Andrew Lang in The Independent.

Every collector has some things, pictures, books, ivories, enamels, caskets, gems, terra cottas, which he in his heart suspects, and which his friends know, to be "fakes." There are even many "faked" charters, and autographs without number (especially of Burns) are as "fake" as the "faked" Decretals. Could not America organize an international exhibition of "fakes"? It would be highly instructive. A single "fake" may deceive anybody, but an assortment of the same kind at once betrays itself. There is the famous gold Greek crown, from the Chersonese, I think in French possession. German scholars say, think, or used to say, that it should be sent to this exhibition. The pictures would be numerous, if we trust modern art critics; for my part I do not; it is their profession to alter attributions of authorship. The works of Homer are a vast "fake," if we listen to critics. Will public and private owners of collections contribute to this useful and original exhibition? Man's human vanity bars the way; people do not like to believe that they have been gulled. Yet what collection is free from imposture? Not one, I fear, and I will gladly exhibit my own poor forged two-penny treasures in the cause of humanity. I verily believe that there is a forged guinea of James II. and VII. on my watch chain at this moment. If not, his Majesty had debased the currency. Warned of these things, collectors ought to be very careful. I fear that I have put autograph collectors off with forged autographs of my own. But autograph collectors are out of all law, hostes humani generis. Everything is fair against an autograph collector.

Old Gardens.

The white rose-tree that spent its musk
For lovers' sweeter praise,
The stately walks we sought at dusk,
Have missed thee many days.

Again with once familiar feet
I tread the old parterre;
But, ah, its bloom is now less sweet
Than when thy face was there!

I hear the birds of evening call;
I take the wild perfume;
I pluck a rose—to let it fall
And perish in the gloom.

—ARTHUR UPSON in The Critic.

Spain's Mining Industries.

From Mining and Metallurgy.

The great magnitude of Spain's mining industries is best illustrated by the fact that the industry provides one-third of the total exports of the country.

The gross value of minerals produced in Spain in 1899 was the largest yet recorded, and amounted to $35,430,000, an excess of nearly $2,500,000 over the previous year.

The mines actually being worked in Spain cover an area of about 630,000 acres, and the total extent of mines included in concessions already granted amounts to nearly 1,600,000 acres. The growing interest in the mining industry may be judged from the fact that during the year 1899 new mines amounting to 160,441 acres were marked out, and at the end of that year 7,385 petitions for mining rights remained to be examined and acted upon.

While in Madrid I was told by the authorities that a still greater activity prevailed during the year 1900, and that new concessions are constantly being asked.

Care of Wounded Sailors.

From The Spectator.

The British Medical Association is sitting at Cheltenham, and on Wednesday some very interesting facts were brought forward as to the position of the wounded in naval battles. Owing to the alterations in the structure of the ships, the old arrangements under which the wounded were at once carried down to the cockpit cannot be continued, and, in the opinion of Fleet Surgeon C. Kirker, the most humane course, now adopted both by the French and Japanese, is to leave the wounded sailors in the where they are until the action is over and men can be spared to carry them down in ambulances which it will take some mechanical skill to devise. A light shield on runners of his own device is now being tested previous to approval. The wounded are as safe on deck for a short time as elsewhere, and modern wounds do not cause dangerous loss of blood. It is essential, however, that each ship should have an operating room, which at present is not included in the accepted designs. It appears that the general health of sailors in warships is good, iron being much better than wood for sanitation, but some improvements are greatly required, and should be attended to by the Admiralty at once, so that the sailor should be at least as well off in battle as the soldier. He is as much exposed, and he cannot retreat.

Slaves in Northern Nigeria.

From The Empire Review.

Smartness, wisdom, brilliancy in conversation, remarkable personal courage, stature, or strength are the qualities that serve best to lever the male slave into a more tolerable estate than that of the ordinary slave, but even these, comparatively speaking, rare endowments must have opportunity to their hand or they go for little. A man may have the heart of a lion and the strength of a bull, it avails him nothing if he happens to be bought by a pottering little builder and set to gathering mud, but if he fall into the hands of power, distinction is possible.

Women have much more even chances. A girl of ordinary appearance may, by bearing a man child to her master, rise to the rank of saddaka or privileged concubine, with position and rights second only to those of the legal wife or wives, indeed superior if these happen to have been barren, and with the distinct advantage that she cannot be subsequently sold. It is not always necessary even to be pretty to attract the debauched attention of the Sudanese magnate; many a pug-faced damsel of more than ordinarily animal appearance has by way of the slave market stepped from the naked darkness of her native village and a ragged loin cloth to the silks and satins of a ruler's harem; and some, with no better claim to advancement than a pair of what we should call in a horse ragged hips, and a waddling gait, have become free, popular women of property.

Poor Old Ravenna.

From The Fortnightly Review.

In the bend of the Adriatic just where the coast line, though still trending south, is about to make its eastward curve, far down on the great alluvial plain created by the great rivers which flow from the Eastern Alps, lies Ravenna. We speak of a historic town, and think vaguely of changed streets and altered shapes of houses; but here the very face of nature is changed:

O, earth, what changes hast thou seen!
There, where the long street soars, hath been
The stillness of the central sea.

Look down from the summits of the Apennines to-day, and you will see the little town of Ravenna lying far off, encircled by the plain, and divided by forest and marsh from the distant glistening sea. But there were days when the Adriatic came close to her very doors, and the rulers of the Roman Empire, deviding new harbors for their swelling fleet, turned to Ravenna as we turn to Dover to-day. The shrinking ocean has carried with her the glory of Ravenna, drawn back like pebbles on the strong ebb of a broken wave. Quo modo sola sedet civitas! How lonely she lies to-day! Fringed with her melancholy pines, and lulled with no music except the croaking of her frogs, there she sinks into silent decay. Her streets are grass-grown. Her churches are empty. The very tourist shrinks from her depressed hostelries. He tries to come for the day and speed away for the night, frighted by some vague rumor of fever, or ignorant of her claims to renown. And yet Ravenna took from Rome the fading glories of the latter empire, and was lit for a brief space with the glory of that mighty sunset. Hers was the twilight of the gods.

Dangers of the Apothecary.

From Chambers's Journal.

The distilled essential oil of almonds, which when diluted supplies the popular flavoring for sweets and confectionery known as "ratafia," contains in its strongest form a sufficient percentage of hydrocyanic acid to make it highly dangerous. A young man who was executing an order by pouring it from a large bottle to a smaller, noticed that he had not put the label quite straight on the smaller bottle, and took it off again. Before replacing the label he licked it to make sure of its sticking properly; but while pouring he had inadvertently let a drop or two trickle on the outside of the bottle where he had affixed the label. Then, when he touched the label with his tongue, he felt as if something shot along that member, and also a jump of his heart, so he rushed to a tap, which was fortunately close at hand, and put his tongue under the running water. Never, as long as he lived, he said, would he forget that poisoning sensation.

A Survivor of the "Old Guard."

From The Tablet.

The sole surviving officer of the Old Guard of the First Napoleon is said to be living at Warsaw in poverty. He is a Pole named Markiewicz, and is now 107 years old. He receives a small pension from the Russian Government, but it is contended that as he has the Military Cross of the Legion of Honor, he is entitled to an allowance from the third republic. Markiewicz was decorated for distinguished conduct on the battlefield eighty-eight years since, when he was only a lad of nineteen. The decree is dated Nov. 28, 1813. Markiewicz is thus not only the sole survivor of the officers of the Old Guard, but he is doyen, or senior member, of the Legion of Honor. He has, however, been enabled to live in three centuries, and according to all accounts, is still alert, in spite of age and poverty.

Getting the Musical Pitch.

From Pearson's Magazine.

Musical pitch has a curious tendency to creep up. It is said that Bach's music sounds much differently now from what it did when Bach wrote it, because the instruments are now pitched higher. In 1859 it was found that the pitch of high A at the Vienna Court Opera had crept from the prescribed 436 double vibrations a second to 445, and in 1859 this number had further increased to 451. Accordingly a musical conference was held and a resolution was taken to re-establish the old pitch of 435 vibrations per second. Upon this announcement the Reichsanstalt, the Imperial Physical and Technical Institute of Germany, set up standard instruments, and has since tested and corrected many hundreds of tuning forks, shortening them if they are too low in pitch, and thinning the arms if they are too high. All the military orchestras of Germany are pitched alike, and the Reichsanstalt keeps the tuning forks correct. And this solicitous care of the Government in preserving standards is one reason why the world now goes to Germany in musical matters.

Ten New Committees.

Ten new committees, vigorous and fine;
One was too ambitious, and then there
were nine.

Nine new committees, zealous and elate;
One got offended, and then there were
eight.

Eight new committees, laboring for heaven;
One got to shirking, and then there were
seven.

Seven new committees, "putting in best licks";
One found it tedious, and then there were
six.

Six new committees, looking all alive;
One went to sleep, and then there were
five.

Five new committees, keeping up their score;
One became "too busy," and then there
were four.

Four new committees, bright as bright could be;
One became careless, and then there were
three.

Three new committees, hunting things to do;
One thought it couldn't, and then there
were two.

Two new committees, proud of good things done;
One grew "so tired," and then there was
one.

One new committee, holding on for fun;
Fun got exhausted, and then there was—
none.

—AMOS R. WELLS in The Christian Endeavor World.

Children's "Etiquette Books"—1765.

From Longman's Magazine.

The "Polite Academy" does not confine itself to purely ethical considerations; the minutest directions are given as to polite behavior under all sorts of circumstances:

"Take salt with a salt spoon or else with a clean knife—not with that you are eating with, for that will foul the rest.

"Do not laugh at table; much less sneese, cough, or yawn; but if you cannot avoid it, hold up the napkin or tablecloth before your face, and turn aside from the table.

"When you drink, bow to some one of the company and say Sir, or Madam.

"Never regard what another has on his plate; it looks as if you wanted it.

"If you have occasion to laugh, turn from the company.

"Always look pleased, but not merry unless there is Occasion."

Now as to the deportment of a young master:

"Let your Feet be placed at a small distance from one another, not too close, nor too wide in spreading.

"Put one Hand easy and free into the Bosom of your Waistcoat, and the other under the Flap of it.

"Do not button more than the three lowest Buttons of your Waistcoat that your Hand may not be raised too high.

"Do not thrust your Hand into your Breeches as vulgar boys do, but let it fall with Ease under the Flap of your Waistcoat."

To face this page there is a beautiful "copper cut" of a young Master in the easy and elegant attitude recommended, and truly "there is a great deal of sweetness in his looks."

This delightful volume was published by R. Baldwin at "The Rose in Paternoster Row, and B. Collins in Salisbury 1765."

Memories of the Tan.

From The Cornhill.

In the old circuses the tan used to fly up now and then and dust the stalls; and now and then a horse's hoof would beat against the side of the ring with a heavy thud. All this is gone. There are no brazen discords now, no heavy thuds, no flying, aromatic tan. And no stables! It used to be a rapture to go through the stables in the interval—down the long, sloping passages, with gas jets in wire cages—and find one's self between the tails of countless piebald horses extending as far as the eye could reach. Here and there a glimpse might be caught of an acrobat or a clown, or, more exquisite sight, of a fair equestrienne. The friendly, warm scent of those stables I can recall at this moment. Now it is no more. It used to puff out into the street and act as a more attractive invitation to the passer-by than any prismatic poster. And with it came muffled strains of the band and the crack of a whip—all combining in the late-comer to work his anticipation to intensity.

Old Names for Guns.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

As the use of artillery became more common and the advantages of portability and a greater rapidity of fire were recognized, guns, except among the Orientals, became smaller, but of better workmanship and construction. Inventors began to try their hands at all sorts of improvements or attempts at improvement, and in the course of a hundred years or so the number of different pieces of cannon, large and small, muzzle or breech loading, was simply legion. There were cannon, cannon royal, and demi cannon, three or four classes of culverins, bombards, mortars, perriers, serpentines, earthouns, curtails, passevolants or sakretasses, basilisks, organs, sakers, minions, mojanes, falcons and falconets, robinets, fowlers, bases, slings, port-pieces, murderers, drakes, rayles, double doags, and bagles, to say nothing of Hungarian, flying dragons, and partridge murtars.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Another Phase of the Koweit Affair.

While European Chancelleries are deliberating on the subject of the actual bonds of relationship between Koweit and the Ottoman Empire, the triangular discussion—Germany, France, Russia—referred to in these columns just before the Czar's visit, has broken forth again in the press of Paris and St. Petersburg. In the former city a small section of the press, led by Le Journal des Débats, has revived its theory that French co-operation with the German Bagdad Railway can in nowise be detrimental to Russian interests in the Persian Gulf. On the other hand, Russian papers like the Novoe Vremya and the Rossiya point out that Russian interests are identical with those of France in Persia, and that France can show good will toward Russia by counteracting in the Gulf the influence of Great Britain, which now seems to be augmenting there.

Says the Novoe Vremya: "France has already important interests in Muscat, and it is highly desirable from a Russian point of view that these interests shall be developed and supported. Therefore Russia will gladly assist France to extend its influence in Muscat and also at other points in the Persian Gulf. It is not very easy for Russia to maintain the struggle with the British, who for the moment are all-powerful in that region, and we shall really be glad to have a good friend and ally, who will receive as the reward for acting with us only exclusive advantages."

The Rossiya reminds France that although the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company is now making a regular service between the Russian ports and those of the Persian Gulf, and while her commerce is developing on the northern frontier of Persia, it is a matter of serious moment to Russia to be able to reach Persia from the south by sea, and, therefore, she cannot be indifferent when she sees Germany attempting to extend her railway to Koweit, or England attempting to obtain a pied à terre at the same point. The Rossiya calls the attention of France to the fact that the completion of the Bagdad line will probably be simultaneous with the completion of the junction of the Anglo-Indian railways with Chinese railways, and "Hamburg will then be connected by an unbroken network of lines with the Yang-tse Valley and this steel band will cut us off from the Persian Gulf as well as from the Indian Ocean, while it will leave France isolated in Indo-China, and forever preclude her from obtaining any foothold in Arabia."

The Trade of Siam.

Recent commercial advices from Bangkok, "the Venice of Siam," are being widely commented on in the Paris and Berlin press, as the burden of their contents gives another example of the falling off of British commerce in the Far East. Ten years ago 80 per cent. of the shipping that entered the Port of Bangkok was under the British flag, and even as late as 1898, 88 per cent. of the imports was carried in British bottoms. Last year this percentage was about divided with Germany. Of the 440 steamers that cleared inward in 1900, 44 per cent. was under the German flag and 37 per cent. British; 58 per cent. of the total value of cargoes from foreign countries came by German vessels and 34 per cent. by British. The French flag, with 26 steamers, came third in regard to the number, and fourth in tonnage and sixth in value of cargo imported from foreign countries, the Norwegian, Dutch, and Siamese flags being all considerably ahead of it in this last respect. Of the cargoes carried outward to foreign countries, 54 per cent. went in German bottoms and 34 in British, while Norwegian vessels, including 7 sailers, took as much as 6 per cent. of the total, and the 5 Danish and 3 Russian steamers together over 3 per cent. Sailing vessels, which a few years ago always numbered from 30 to 40, have now been reduced to 13 or 14 a year.

But while in the last few years the imports to Siam have been increasing, the exports have been falling off. Last year this diminution was reckoned at $461,500, as compared with the preceding year, while imports showed an increase of $88,000. This state of affairs is not regarded with apprehension by those interested in the distribution of the products of Siam, for it is pointed out that the carrying trade is in a natural state of transition, and that the decline in exports is more than accounted for by a decrease in the amount of treasure that entered and left the country. Moreover, the value of the rice exported fell somewhat, owing to a bad season, but teak rose considerably in value.

The German Tariff Scheme.

The recent Liberal victory in Hungary is in a measure believed to be due to the formal declarations of M. Szell, the Prime Minister, against the German tariff scheme, which, as has recently been shown by the cable dispatches, have been repeated with more vociferation in Vienna. At the same time, it is considered auspicious for the future of the dual monarchy that both Austria and Hungary have now a common cause. In the meantime, the Hungarian semi-official organ, Magyar Nemzet, owing to the vituperation launched at Hungary from Berlin as instituting the anti-German tariff movement, has found it necessary to defend in a manner not free from irony the conduct of M. Szell:

"If an apprehension in this country that not only do the interests of Hungary run a risk of being prejudiced, but also that the German Empire, with which we are on such very friendly terms, may suffer by the proposed tariff, it is only natural that the Prime Minister should be under all the greater obligation to draw attention to this circumstance, as he is one of the most ardent partisans and defenders of that alliance."

In Berlin desperate efforts are being made to prevent any Austro-Hungarian unity against the tariff, by attempting to belittle the significance of M. Szell's attitude. Says the Börsen Courier:

"The widely cited declarations of the Hungarian Premier which have produced such an unfortunate situation in Vienna were really quite informal and friendly representations regarding the perspective which would be opened for the commercial relations of Austria-Hungary and Germany by the adoption of the German tariff scheme. These representations were assuredly not conveyed in official form, but must have been made by the medium of private conversations between diplomatists of the two States, an exchange of views which was surely natural in view of the actual interest of the subject."

In regard to this seeming contradiction between the semi-official views expressed in Budapest and Berlin, the Neues Freie Presse of Vienna says that, although it may be perfectly true that Hungary has addressed no formal note to Berlin in regard to the matter, "there is no reason to doubt that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin has made it clear that both Austria and Hungary regard the Tariff bill as a great obstacle to the renewal of the commercial treaty with Germany."

British View of Land Owning in United States.

The legal adviser of the British Embassy in Washington has sent to the Foreign Office a digest of a series of reports from British Consular officers in the United States on the laws relating to the purchase of lands by aliens here. It appears from the letter which accompanies the digest that in fifteen of the forty-five States no distinction is made between citizens and aliens in regard to the acquisition, holding, and disposing of real property; eight others make exceptions as to amount of the holding or mode of acquisition; ten make exceptions in regard to the person or condition of the alien; thus some except non-resident aliens, some Chinese, some have special provisions as regards foreign corporations. Thus:

"New York requires reciprocity, Pennsylvania limits acreage and value, Texas forbids all holding of land by aliens except residents." Three States are said to forbid acquisition except by devise, descent, or in payment of debts; and six except by aliens who have declared their intention of becoming naturalized; and the other States have limitations of a similar kind.

The legal adviser, Mr. Carlisle, thinks, however, that recent decisions by the Supreme Court establish the principle that local laws of individual States would have to give way to treaties granting rights to foreigners inconsistent with these laws. But "any treaty on the subject of the rights of aliens to hold property in the United States must be ratified by a two-thirds majority of the Senate, and in view of the divergent policy of the United States on the subject, and the natural jealousy of the Senators from each State to preserve the domestic policy of their State, the difficulty of securing a sweeping provision removing the disability of alienage remains a practical one."

British Army Reform Scheme.

Recent mail advices from London show that, in spite of the recent announcement in the House of Commons, to the effect that by the end of the volunteer year the auxiliary mounted infantry must either join with the Yeomanry or be disbanded, that force, which has been the real fighting material in South Africa, will not merely remain intact, but will, during the next twelve months, be largely augmented.

It was originally intended to disband the volunteer mounted infantry for the reason that while the equipment was practically the same as that of the new Yeomanry, the conditions of service were vastly different, and it would be practically impossible to extend the period of training or alter the conditions of service without bringing about several modifications in the Volunteer act. The War Office is now of the opinion that while the recruiting for the new Imperial Yeomanry is progressing favorably, there must be a very large number of good horsemen who are unable to devote fourteen consecutive days in the year to the period of training required of every Yeoman. The volunteer mounted infantry are compelled to do a considerable number of drills during the year and pass a high standard of shooting, but the mounted drills are carried out for the most part at Easter, Whitsuntide, and occasional week-ends, so as not to interfere with the occupation of the men. Lord Roberts, who recently inspected some of the contingents in the home district, expressed his appreciation of the efficiency attained. The men will be armed with the shortened rifle, similar to that with which the Yeomanry are now being provided.

The Editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Leopold Sonnemann, the principal owner and director of the Frankfurter Zeitung, will celebrate his seventieth birthday next Tuesday, and preparations are being made in political and journalistic circles at Frankfort-on-the-Main to make the occasion a memorable one. Mr. Sonnemann is the leader of the German Democracy, whose principles he has advocated in his paper since its foundation, forty-five years ago. It was, in a great measure, due to his efforts, as a member of the Reichstag, that the gold standard has been firmly established in Germany; moreover, he is the author of the first imperial banking law and of several measures for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. For twenty years he has been one of the most conspicuous figures in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and has served for that length of time in the Muncipal Council. He is well known for his philanthropy and liberal support of projects of science and the fine arts.

A paper which is the expression of the lifework of such a man must, of itself, be representative of that which is best in German life and character. Although the People's Party claims the Frankfurter as its organ, Mr. Sonnemann has, on several occasions, proved himself independent of all personal and political ties. Being under the guidance of a chief who, but for his democratic views, might long since have been Minister of Finance, it is natural that the paper should give trustworthy reports and comments concerning all financial conditions and tendencies in Germany. In such matters it has long been considered the best German authority, and its columns are eagerly read by financiers not only in Berlin, but in Paris, St. Petersburg, London, and even in Wall Street, by those who are able to read the language in which it is printed. In its general make-up, except for the traditional feuilleton—sometimes a story, but more frequently in late years an article of criticism on art, science, or sociology—and in its serious respect for what is actual "news," the Frankfurter, more than any other paper on the Continent, approaches the American ideal of a newspaper. It has four editions daily, presented at 5 and 11 A. M. and at 2 and 7 P. M.

France and the Russian Loan.

It was announced in a TIMES special last week that the new Russian loan was actually being negotiated in spite of the fact that M. de Witte had made formal denials that Russia contemplated borrowing. That an attempt is being made to float a loan in France is the persistent gossip of Bourse circles, both in St. Petersburg and Paris. The Rothschilds, who floated the Russian loan a year ago, are said to have been loath to assume the mediumship again, and that this decision was arrived at after a long conference with French financiers. In these circumstances, it is rumored, that M. de Witte has given up all hope of securing the new loan of a milliard rubles from the French people, and that the announcement will shortly be made by the Russian Minister of Finance of a fresh internal loan covering the amount. In the meantime, M. de Witte is staying on his estate in the Caucasus, and it is said that on his return to St. Petersburg the announcement of a fourth internal loan will be officially made.

The Franco-Turkish Dispute.

Although, as has been announced by cable dispatches, the French Government firmly maintains its demand to exact the amount of the Lorando claim from the Porte, it is also evident, according to diplomatic advices, that it is particularly anxious to have M. Constans return to Constantinople at the earliest possible date. Matters have been augmenting at the French Embassy there which require immediate and firm action. It seems that the Salonica Harbor Company, unable to obtain from the Turkish Government any payment on account of the 3,000,000 francs which it has already sunk in the harbor works, is ready to push matters to a crisis.

Soon after the departure of M. Constans from Constantinople it began by successfully insisting on the removal from the harbor of some sailing vessels loaded with salt and belonging to the Public Debt Department. The company next turned its attention to the Custom House, which is bound by agreement to check the payment of harbor dues, demanding that no goods should be allowed to leave the Custom House unless certified to have paid these dues. This demand was met by a flat refusal, and the company has now addressed to the Custom House an ultimatum requiring the authorities to vacate two large buildings which they have for some time occupied, and which are the property of the company.

In the meantime the attitude of Russia toward the Franco-Turkish dispute is being watched with keen interest in Berlin, and it is evident from the similarity of dispatches from St Petersburg appearing in the German press that there is a semi-official desire on the part of the Russian Government to instruct Germans as to its attitude. According to these dispatches, which have appeared in the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten and the Cologne Gazette, it is admitted in authoritative quarters in St. Petersburg that France had requested the support of Russia, but that the reply was that Russia could only promise to "observe a benevolent attitude" on account of the delicate situation in the Balkans, which might become seriously complicated were Russia to appear prominently in the present situation in the near East. On the other hand, the Paris press decry these Russian-inspired advices in the Berlin papers, and intimate that it would hardly seem likely that the Russian Foreign Office would make public through the channel of the Teutonic press the rebuff which it is alleged that the French overtures for Russian support met with in St. Petersburg.

The Situation in Afghanistan.

The reserve of the Russian press, amounting in some quarters to practical silence, in regard to the political situation in Afghanistan, has caused considerable comment in diplomatic circles in touch with Downing Street, and some doubt has been cast upon the accuracy of dispatches from Simla stating that all was quiet at Kabul, and that Habibullah Khan had been recognized as Ameer of Afghanistan by his brothers and chiefs of the native troops. It is learned from Russian sources of information that the new Ameer is considerably disturbed by the sudden withdrawal of his brothers and has taken timely measures of defense, surrounding himself with strong bodies of faithful troops. It is also said that he has sent out on all the roads leading to Kabul strong detachments, which will prevent the return of his brothers to the capital, or, if possible, bring them back as rebel prisoners. Habibullah is also believed to be aware that under the flag of his elder brother, Omar will assemble enormous numbers of the warlike people of the hills, who recognize him as the lawful successor to Abdur Rahman, and look upon Nasrullah Khan as the favorite of England. It is also thought at St. Petersburg that Habibullah has resolved to ask the assistance of the Czar and the Ameer of Bokhara, promising always to be the faithful friend of Russia.

A highly placed Russian official is said to have expressed the opinion that Nasrullah Khan and Omar Khan would not take their brother's proclamation as Ameer quietly. It is even stated that the sympathies of the troops and the people of Afghanistan are not with Habibullah, but with Omar, whom they will endeavor to seat on his father's throne, and that it is impossible to foresee the exact course and time of events, but without doubt the country will shortly be in the throes of a general insurrection, which will not be in the power of the native troops to quell. In particular, the warlike tribes, who are always in a state of ferment, and were only united under the despotic rule of Abdur Rahman, will now try to gain their independence. Such is the semi-official opinion in St. Petersburg.

Financial Troubles in Russia.

In a brief review of recent Russian financial failures, made in these columns Sept. 9 last, it was pointed out that the Government was making preparations to place the banking institutions of the country more nearly under a central administration than they now are. It was shown that, in present circumstances, the banks might be called upon to assist in any enterprise in which the Government might be interested, without guarantees of assistance, should the enterprise thus supported prove disastrous. Further inquiry into several of the bank, works, and factory scandals in Russia has revealed the fact that in not a few instances the Directors of one institution have been responsible for the management of the affairs of others. Falsified statements of the accounts of banks and other undertakings of an industrial or agricultural character have been issued with a recurrence which has attracted the attention of the Russian Government authorities. It has been found that several of the recent bank failures on a large scale in Russia are directly attributable to the failure of large industrial and other concerns whose management was more or less vested in the hands of the very individuals responsible for the conduct of the bank's affairs.

The law in Russia concerning what is styled "directorial ubiquity" is so manifestly loose that the Government authorities have now determined to alter its provisions very considerably. It has been announced in St. Petersburg that the head of the Department of Trade at the Ministry of Finance will shortly leave the Russian capital for Warsaw, where he will preside over a commission consisting of members of the Warsaw Chamber of Commerce, appointed, in accordance with M. de Witte's instructions, for the purpose of drafting regulations for the conduct of banking institutions, limited liability companies, and commercial and industrial undertakings generally on a company basis. The head of the Department of Trade will subsequently preside over the deliberations of similar commissions in several other large towns of the empire, including Odessa.

Morning, Noon and Night Fast Trains to The West—Via NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26, 1901. TWELVE PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Stock Exchange Summary	1
Changes for the Week	1
Calendar for the Week	1
The Financial Situation	1-4
London Cable Review	1
Stock Market Transactions for the Week, with the Range for Two Years	1
Bond Market Transactions	3
Dividends	3
Independent Steel Properties	4
Profits in Anthracite	4
How the Railroads Gain	4
The Great Northern's Situation	5
Southern Pacific Surpluses	5
Cotton and the Railways	5
How Stocks Are Seasoned	5
The Range of Copper for Twenty Years	6
Money Market Conditions	7
Foreign Exchange Situation	7
Clearing House Bank Statement, in Detail	7
Non-Member Bank Statement, in Detail	7
The Country's Clearings	7
National Treasury Statement	7
Specie Movement	7
Bond Quotations, with Last Sales	8-9
Outside Securities	10
Inactive Stocks, with Last Sales	11
Corporation Meetings	11

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 26	3,293,935
Same week last year	3,786,432
To date this year	228,467,264
Corresponding date last year	91,235,972

Bonds for the week	$16,937,500
Same week last year	$14,849,000
To date this year	$823,935,520
Corresponding date last year	$389,894,000

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Oct. 27, 1900.	Oct. 26, 1901.	Increase.
Railroad	$2,470,056	$2,590,743	$120,687
Industrial	1,316,376	703,212	*613,164
Mining	200	1,000	1,400

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Oct. 27, 1900.	Oct. 26, 1901.	Increase.
Railroad	$14,245,000	$15,900,000	$1,745,500
Industrial	536,500	915,500	379,000
Government	24,500	29,500	5,000
State	43,000	2,000	*41,000

*Decrease.

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@4; at three months, 4½; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. D. Tel.	5	C., St. P., M. & O.	10
Am. Ice pf.	1⅝	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	13
Am. Woolen	2	Col. Fuel & Iron	2¾
Ann Arbor pf.	2¾	Del. & Hudson	3
Balt. & Ohio	5¾	Del., L. & W.	4½
Can. Southern	1	Diamond Match	1
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	3½	Evans. & T. H.	2½
Chi. & West	2¾	Ft. W. & D. C.	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2¾	Gen. Electric	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	5¾	Hock. Valley	1¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	2	Hock. Valley pf.	2
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Int. Power	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	5¾	Kan. City South.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Kan. C. So. pf.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	6¾	Long Island	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	12	Minn., St. P. & S. S.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	M.	1
Mo. Pacific	2⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1
N. Y. Air Brake	4⅜	Reading 2d pf.	3⅛
N. Y. Central	1½	Rens. & Sar.	23
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½	Texas & Pacific	1½
Pullman Co.	5	Union Pacific	2¼
Reading	2	Union Pacific pf.	1½
		Wis. Central	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	5½	Kings. & Pem.	3
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Man. Elevated	1¼
Anaconda Copper	1	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Col. F. & I. pf.	1	Nor. Pacific pf.	2
Col. & H. Coal	2½	Pacific Coast	1
Consol. Gas	3	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
Glucose Sugar ref.	1¼	Pere Marquette	1
Gluc. S. R. pf.	2½	Pere Marquette pf.	1
Int. Paper	2	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	2⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Int. Steam Pump.	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Int. S. F. pf.	3	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1½	Lake Shore 2d 7s	1
Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1½	Lehigh Val. Term. 5s	4
Can. Southern 2d 5s	2	L. N. H. & Chi. 6s	1½
Ches. & O. 4½s	1¼	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1½	Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	2	N. Y. Cent., M. C. col. 3½s	1
Chi., M. & St. P. gold 7s	12½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	6	St. L. S'w'n 2d	1
Chi., M. & St. P., C. & L. Sup. 5s	1¼	St. P., M. & M., Dak. Ext. 6s	1½
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1½	So. P., Cent. Pac. 1st ref. 4s	1¼
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½	So. P., Cent. Pac. 3½s	1
Chi. G. L. & Coke 1st	2¾	South. Ry. 5s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	3
E. T., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	1½	Texas & Pacific 2d	1
H. & St. J. con. 6s	2	Third Avenue 4s	1½
Houston & Tex. gen. 4s	2	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1½
Kan. City South. 3s	1½	Wabash deb. B.	1½
		West. Union R. E. & ref. 4½s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	Mex. Nat. 2d inc., A	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½	Mex. Nat. 2d inc., B	1
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 5s	2	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	2

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 28.

Amalgamated Copper Company — Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Detroit Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad—Dividend payable Nov. 4 on first and second preferred to holders of record this date.
Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Company —Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Telephone Company — Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Central Traction Company, Pittsburg — Books close.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Duquesne Traction Company, Pittsburg—Books close.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

American Bicycle Company—Special meeting.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Oct. 31.

American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Casein Company of America—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
New England Telephone and Telegraph

Continued on Page 11.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Withdrawals from the Bank of England Continue.

If the Situation Continues the Bank Is Bound to Raise the Rate—Call for German Coin Does Not Necessarily Mean that a Financial Panic Is Imminent in Berlin—Elements of Mystery in the French Withdrawals.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES
Copyright 1901.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The feature of the financial week has been the continued withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England, and if this goes on much longer and to the same extent, good judges think that the Bank is bound to raise the rate. More than two millions have gone in a short time.

The causes of withdrawals, in so far as concerns German coin for Berlin, are not believed to be as grave as might be inferred. It is not thought that danger is imminent of a financial panic in Berlin, but the banks and financial institutions there are fairly filled up with securities which are not easily marketable, although probably good.

Perhaps one or two of the lesser German institutions are regarded here with sufficient distrust to make their paper unsought at the present time, but that fact has no bearing on the issue. An old-fashioned custom prevails among German banks—that of meeting large payments at the end of every quarter in actual cash—and this always causes a demand for money. That the pending Agrarian tariff causes nervousness in German financial as well as commercial circles is also likely.

About the Paris withdrawals, which were wholly unexpected, there is an element of mystery; they are not explained wholly by the pending issue of 300,000,000f. rentes. Half a dozen Russian schemes in which French financiers have been interested have failed lately, to say nothing of the sad collapse of the Paris Underground Road scheme. Even after the Bank of France had ceased paying the extra premium it kept up for several days, and reasonably large parcels sous were taken. Meanwhile the essential fact is that London has been losing money and cannot afford to lose much more.

The Stock Exchange this week has been generally dull. As is usual in October, there has been much depreciation, and the forthcoming Bankers' Magazine shows the aggregate value of 325 representative securities that have depreciated more than £19,000,000 in a month.

In American securities London still waits on New York, the market here reflecting every change in Wall Street, and for several days there has been a fluttering rise in prices, but the final quotations are always below the highest point reached. E. A. D.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The security market last week presented little for consideration that was novel. Conditions noted a week ago were paralleled with scarce a variation. Investment funds still pressed for lodgment, notably favoring high-priced dividend-paying stocks, a number of them in consequence scoring substantial advances, prominence being taken by the anthracite coal roads, with attention directed to the flourishing and promising state of coal trade conditions in general. The shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Wertern, Delaware and Hudson, and New Jersey Central—all of which have ceased to be speculative issues—were in urgent demand at rapidly advancing quotations, while lower-priced coal properties, such as Erie and Reading, were very firm. It is unquestionable that the business of mining and carrying hard coal is beginning to reap the benefits of the consolidations and reforms established last year, the effects whereof were retarded by the extensive strike which almost immediately followed, but which are now coming into full play, vindicating the wisdom of the steps taken and assuring shareholders of intelligent, economic, and businesslike methods in the management of their property. It is a matter of congratulation that so great and important an industry has been brought within the scope of rational administration, to the extinction of senseless feuds or destructive conflict, furnishing also ample illustration of the beneficent possibilities in the application of the community-of-interest idea. What can be accomplished in coal mining and coal carrying can be done in other directions, with happy result to both producers and consumers—to whom alike equability and stability are desirable.

Continued strength in the shares of Granger and Pacific lines reflects the settled opinion of Wall Street that the Northern Pacific imbroglio is in process of untanglement. Definite news to this effect is as yet unobtainable, but the silent, potent "tape" sufficiently discloses that something is afoot of more than ordinary consequence. In such circumstances the "tape" is usually a reliable avant courier of the event. Such rises as have recently occurred in Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, Chicago and Northwestern, Omaha, St. Paul, and Union Pacific are full of significance, testifying to something more than ordinary investment demand. It is, indeed, not conceivable that the great interests found opposed last May in the Northern Pacific contest can remain permanently hostile. To maintain such an attitude would be to invite disaster. The plain dictates of common sense, the simple demand of self-interest, compel pacification, which at any stage

Continued on Page 4.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 26, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 26. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'ng's Per Cent Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Oct. 26, 3,293,935.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Oct. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Sales Ago. Year	Sales Week Ended Oct. 26, '01.
149	114	185	May 29.	147	Jan. 19.	185	195	..	Adams Express Co.	$100	$12,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	185½	185½	183¼	185½	129	13
89½	86¾	120	June 12.	83¾	Oct. 7.	86¾	86¾	— 5½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,387,900	July 20, '01.	12	Q	92	92¼	89¾	86¾	....	233,935
....	....	6¼	Apr. 22.	1½	Sep. 25.	3	5	..	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	....	..	..	3	3	3	3	....	100
....	....	26	Apr. 22.	10	Sep. 30.	10	15	..	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	3,294,900	....	..	..	11	11	11	11	....	400
25½	12¾	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	25	25½	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	25½	25½	25	25½	18	4,980
72	57¾	88¼	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	80½	80¾	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	81	81	80	80½	64½	1,300
37¾	30	35½	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	25¼	25⅞	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½	A	30¼	30¼	29¼	29½	30	2,050
120	89¾	91½	Jan. 3.	85	Oct. 10.	88	89½	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,196,600	June 1, '01.	3	SA	89	89	88	89	91	254
37	24⅞	40	May 3.	32	Oct. 4.	37	38	+ 5	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '01.	1	SA	36	37	36	37	....	500
40½	27¾	41⅝	Mar. 15.	25⅜	Oct. 2.	26⅜	27½	..	American Ice Co.	100	22,021,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	26½	27½	23¾	27	30¾	4,125
78½	66¾	77⅝	Mar. 22.	62	Oct. 10.	62	68	+ 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Oct. 15, '01.	1¼	Q	63⅜	63½	61⅜	63½	60	573
60	39½	66	July 9.	51	Jan. 24.	47	48	+ ¾	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1½	..	46	46	46	46	34	100
7⅞	5	8	June 20.	4¼	Feb. 4.	6¼	7	+ ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	....	..	..	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	5½	200
31½	18⅞	30	June 25.	22⅞	Feb. 3.	25	27	..	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅞	..	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	23½	20
56½	34¼	60	Apr. 26.	35¼	Oct. 7.	43¾	44¼	..	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	....	..	..	43⅞	44¼	43	43⅞	41¾	3,235
100	85	104⅞	June 20.	88	Feb. 26.	95	97	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 8, '01.	1⅝	Q	97½	97¾	97	97	91½	540
....	....	32⅝	July 3.	22¾	Aug. 13.	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	....	..	..	26	23	24½	25⅝	....	7,580
....	....	89	July 3.	80	Oct. 4.	84	84⅝	— ⅛	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '01.	1⅝	Q	84½	84⅝	84¼	84½	....	700
149	95¼	153	June 24.	122⅜	Oct. 7.	119⅝	119⅞	— ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	120¼	121⅜	119	119⅞	122	39,050
118	107	130	July 10.	114	Sep. 30.	....	....	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	116	325
96⅛	89	109	Apr. 15.	93	Mar. 8.	90	100	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	90½	90½	90½	90½	....	10
....	....	167⅜	Sep. 4.	139	Oct. 24.	....	....	— ⅝	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	72,507,500	Oct. 15, '01.	1½	Q	150¼	150¼	138½	139½	....	300
149	128	150	July 12.	137	Jan. 7.	142	146	+ 1½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,800,000	Aug. 1, '01.	2	Q	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	133	100
22¾	21¼	21¾	Jan. 2.	16¾	Aug. 2.	16	17	+ 2	American Woolen Co.	100	29,201,000	....	..	..	15	17	15	17	....	600
54½	37⅞	54½	Apr. 10.	34	Sep. 26.	35½	35⅞	+ 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,639,000	Oct. 25, '01.	$1.25	SA	36¼	36⅞	35½	35⅝	45¾	7,810
35	18	30	Apr. 22.	20	Feb. 20.	24	25½	+ 2⅝	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	....	..	..	22¼	25½	22¼	25½	16	1,700
59	40½	64	Apr. 22.	50	Sep. 25.	56	56⅝	+ 4½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	....	..	..	53	56½	53	56½	....	1,316
80¾	69¾	91	Apr. 22.	67¾	Jan. 21.	73¾	75¾	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	129	102,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	SA	78	78½	77⅝	78½	32½	71,525
56¾	56¼	108	May 9.	79	May 9.	96¾	96⅞	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,300	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	97	97½	96½	96⅞	74½	14,055
85⅝	85¾	114⅜	May 2.	83⅜	Jan. 4.	103	103¼	+ 3½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	2	SA	102¼	107	102	106	74⅛	60,170
89	75⅜	97	June 4.	89½	Jan. 4.	94	94½	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	79,227,000	Sep. 2, '01.	2	SA	94	94	94	94	81⅝	535
56⅝	47⅛	65⅝	Apr. 22.	57⅜	Oct. 7.	60¾	61	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	....	..	..	61	62¼	60½	60⅝	62⅝	40,825
12⅝	6⅝	13⅝	Mar. 9.	9⅝	Jan. 10.	10	11	..	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	8½	50
135	95⅞	128⅝	June 24.	116	Mar. 1.	124	126⅝	— 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	4,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	8	SA	125	125	125	125	112	100
61¾	47⅝	69	Sep. 27.	54¾	Jan. 4.	62	62¾	+ 1	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1	SA	62¾	63¾	62¾	63½	53½	3,700
119¾	98⅜	117⅞	May 7.	97	May 9.	110¼	110¾	..	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	2½	SA	110¼	110¾	109¾	110½	87½	3,400
155	138	158	Oct. 18.	143⅜	Jan. 4.	150	165	+ 3½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	37,500,000	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	Q	164	167½	163½	166½	125¾	2,425
73	51	75⅞	May 3.	59	May 9.	69⅜	69⅝	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	25,553,200	Nov. 15, '00.	1	..	63¼	67¾	63¼	67¾	45½	2,710
41	31	50⅞	Apr. 30.	37	May 9.	39⅞	39⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,552,000	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	30¾	3,400

OCT 1901

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 26. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par of Shares.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent	Period.	Range For Week Ended Oct. 26. First.	Range For Week Ended Oct. 26. High.	Range For Week Ended Oct. 26. Low.	Range For Week Ended Oct. 26. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 26, '01.
78⅛	68¼	82¼	Apr. 30.	72¼	Jan. 4.	77	77¼		Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,044,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	77¼	77⅝	77⅛	77¼	71¾	1,500
109	88	135¾	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	125	128	- 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	‖3	SA	126	129	126	129		600
18	9⅞	26⅞	Oct.	16	Jan. 3.	25¾	25¾	+ 2½	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,815,800				25⅜	26⅞	23	25⅜	11⅛	181,710
82	68¼	90¼	June 24.	75	May 10.	88½	88⅞	+ 2⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	86	89¾	86	89⅜	72⅝	3,870
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	50½	50⅝	+ 5⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,000				45⅝	51½	45⅝	50⅝	30⅝	11,400
94½	81	94⅝	Mar. 15.	90	July 27.	92⅝	94	+ 2	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	93	93	92¾	93	87	700
39	14	44½	Sep. 16.	22	Jan. 21.	40½	41	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000				40¾	41¼	40¾	40½	22	2,550
74	45¾	77⅝	Sep. 16.	58¾	Jan. 21.	72	72½	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	2	SA	72	72½	72	72⅝	54½	300
148¼	106¼	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	170⅝	171	+ 5⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	55,821,800	Apr. 25, '01.	2	SA	165⅝	171⅞	164⅝	170⅝	115⅝	450,610
188	169¼	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	192	192½	+ 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	188½	192⅝	188¼	192	171⅞	4,870
172⅝	150¼	215	May 1.	168¼	Jan. 4.	210	212	+ 9⅝	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	3	SA	201½	212	201	211⅛	162½	10,100
220	185¼	248	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	236	240	+12	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,600	Oct. 4, '01.	1⅝	Q	228	241½	228	238		3,150
122¼	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅞	Jan. 21.	143	143½	+ 2	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	59,026,700	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	141½	144⅝	141	143¼	108⅝	7,005
126	110	145	Apr. 11.	123	Mar. 2.	144	150	+10	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '01.	5	A	144	145	144	145	115	422
175	172	201	Apr. 11.	180	Mar. 28.	198	199	+13	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha. pf.	100	11,946,800	Aug. 20, '01.	3½	SA	195	195	198	198		900
14¾	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	10¼	Jan. 10.	20½	21	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000				20	20⅜	20	20⅜	9	700
39⅜	26¼	57⅛	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000				37	38½	36½	37⅝	28½	3,400
76	55	98⅝	Oct. 23.	72¼	May 15.	98	98¼	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 4, '01.	2	SA	97½	99⅞	97¼	98½	63¼	1,500
118	103⅛	121	Apr. 19.	115⅞	Jan. 12.	118	119	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 21, '01.	1½	Q	119	119	118	118½	112⅜	250
56½	29¼	138½	June 17.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	94⅝	95	+ 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1⅝	Q	92¼	95¼	92	95	40	4,900
131½	117¼	142¼	Apr. 29.	116	Mar. 19.	128½	130	- 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Aug. 21, '01.	4	SA	130	130	130	130	..	300
8⅝	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	30,895,000				13½	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	6	10,010
47¼	36	58⅛	Aug. 30.	40	Jan. 21.	54	54½	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	SA	53⅜	54⅛	53⅜	54	39	540
20¼	14	28⅜	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 29.	23¼	24⅜	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				23⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	16¼	400
21	11¼	25½	June 17.	12⅞	Oct. 23.	14	15½	- 2½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,903,000				16	16	12½	14½	10⅝	5,200
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	215	216	- 3	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,883,800	Sep. 16, '01.	2	Q	218¼	218¼	214	215	176	8,200
95	70	124	June 10.	103¼	Jan. 2.	115½	116	- ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,840,500	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	116	116	115¼	115½	82	529
...	...	87¼	Oct. 15.	81¼	Feb. 26.	...	85	+ ⅞	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Sep. 30, '01.	1⅝	Q	84¼	85¼	84½	84⅞	..	4,062
134½	106½	185¼	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	170	171¼	+ 3	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	168	172¼	168	171	113	18,859
194¾	171½	244	May 29.	188¼	Jan. 3.	232½	233	+ 4½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Oct. 21, '01.	1¾	Q	227	236	227	232½	179½	8,700
34½	16½	53½	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	44	44½	+ ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				44	45	43¼	44½	20	1,700
87½	64½	103¼	June 15.	80	Jan. 21.	91½	92	+ ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	43,453,000	July 25, '01.	2½	SA	91½	93⅜	91½	91⅞	70¼	4,800
21⅜	12	45	June 15.	18	Jan. 30.	41½	42½	+ ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100				41⅜	42⅜	41⅜	42½	15⅜	2,300
...	...	82	Aug. 21.	75¼	Apr. 2.	...	...	..	Detroit United Railways.	100	12,500,000	Sep. 1, '01.	1	Q	75½	75½	75½	75½	...	200
...	...	71	June 27.	65	Sep. 12.	...	69	..	Denver & Southwestern.	50	3,000,000	Aug. 10, '01.	1½	Q	50	50	50	50	...	10
...	...	152¼	Aug. 29.	127½	Oct. 10.	130	135	+ 1	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 12, '01.	2½	Q	129	131	129	131	...	560
6¼	4	12⅝	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	11⅜	11¼	- ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				11¼	11¼	11	11¼	4⅜	1,010
17⅛	12	22½	Sep. 30.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	19½	20½	- ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				20	20	19⅜	19⅜	...	400
...	...	10⅛	June 19.	6⅛	Jan. 2.	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,483,397				7¼	7⅜	7½	7⅜	...	1,197
...	...	33⅜	June 25.	23¼	Sep. 13.	28	29	+ ½	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,428,593				28	29	28	29	...	1,316
27⅛	10½	45⅛	June 4.	24½	May 9.	41⅜	41¼	+ ⅜	**Erie**	100	112,378,000				41¼	42⅛	40⅜	41¼	12	118,619
63¼	30⅜	73¼	June 29.	55⅝	Jan. 21.	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,852,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	60	70½	68⅞	69⅞	35¼	10,000
43¾	15	61	Mar. 21.	30¼	Jan. 4.	55¼	56	+ ⅞	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				55⅛	57	54⅝	56	19¾	5,100
54⅞	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	60	61	+ 2½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	59	61¼	59	60½	41	3,800
20	14½	36	Apr. 30.	17	Jan. 18.	...	...	+ 2½	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	20½	20½	20½	20½	...	112
81	64	101⅜	June 19.	24¾	Oct. 16.	...	...	..	**Gas & Electric** of Bergen County.	100	2,000,000				24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	73⅜	50
200	120	269½	June 24.	183½	Jan. 10.	256	258	+ 1	General Electric Co.	100	24,719,200	Oct. 15, '01.	2	Q	253¼	259½	256	258	143¾	1,100
60	44	65	May 2.	37	Jan. 24.	39⅝	40	- 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	41¼	41⅝	37	39⅝	55¼	13,290
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93⅜	Mar. 4.	95½	96	- 2½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	93	98	96	96	99¼	1,214
191¼	144⅜	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	193	193½	+ ¼	Great Northern pf.	100	123,451,250	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	193	195	192½	193	163	7,144
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	53¼	56	+ 1⅝	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,388,800	July 20, '01.	1½	..	54	56	54	55⅞	37	4,450
74⅝	58	80	May 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	76	76⅝	+ 2	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	75	77	75	76½	64½	3,350
70½	65	*103½	Oct. 24.	75	Jan. 8.	98	106	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,000,000	Oct. 25, '01.	50c	M.	103½	103½	103½	103½	...	20
133	110	154⅜	June 29.	124	May 9.	147⅜	147⅝	+ ¾	**Illinois Central**	100	66,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	146¾	147⅜	146	147¼	118¼	7,847
26½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	19¾	20¼	+ 2	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '90.	1	..	21½	21½	19½	19¾	20⅝	15,223
75	58	81½	Sep. 6.	69	Jan. 21.	76	77	- 2⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	77⅜	77⅝	76	76	67	3,150
55⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	89½	91	+ 1½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000				89½	91⅜	89	90	33⅜	3,100
10⅞	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5½	Feb. 7.	6¼	6⅝	- ⅜	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700				6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼	...	500
29⅜	28	47	Oct. 12.	24½	Jan. 22.	45¾	47	- 1⅜	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Oct. 1, '01.	1	Q	47	47	45¾	45⅝	...	800
77½	76	89	Oct. 16.	74	Jan. 24.	85	87½	- 3	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	85¼	85½	85½	85½	...	163
27⅞	11⅞	43⅜	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	41¼	41⅜	- ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900				41½	42½	40¼	41⅜	19¼	8,370
58	30	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	78	79	- ⅛	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	78¾	79⅝	77½	79⅝	42	1,740
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	18	20	+ 1	**Kansas City Southern**	100	29,993,500				18	18	18	18	13⅜	100
43⅜	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	38	39⅞	+ 2⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	36	100
6	3½	18½	Oct. 2.	5¾	Jan. 3.	15	16	..	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,880,400				15	15	15	15	15	10
23	14¼	45½	Sep. 30.	24	Jan. 2.	41	45	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	July 2, '00.	50c	..	44	44	44	44	15	300
9⅝	7	11	Aug. 14.	8	Mar. 6.	...	8	- 3	Kingston & Pembroke.	50	2,204,000				8	8	8	8	...	100
52	20¼	74	Sep. 27.	39⅜	Jan. 21.	67	69¼	..	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,300				70	70	69	69	35	590
115	83¼	135½	Sep. 27.	108¼	Jan. 21.	125	129	- ¼	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	127	128¾	127	128¾	103½	200
230	206	310	Oct. 18.	*220	Apr. 11.	320	345	..	Lake Shore.	100	49,466,500	July 20, '01.	3½	SA	312	320	312	320	...	72
89	47¼	82½	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	67	71	+ 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '95.	1	..	70	70	70	70	63	200
80½	69¾	111⅝	June 17.	70	May 9.	103⅞	104	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	103⅜	104¾	103⅝	104	75¼	23,142
19⅜	6¼	22	Apr. 6.	8	Oct. 12.	8	12	..	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000				9	9	9	9	9	100
117	84	131⅜	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	119½	119¾	- 1½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1	Q	120	121⅜	119	119¾	97⅝	23,050
182	143⅜	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	156½	156¾	- 2⅛	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	153½	158½	155½	156	161	8,727
17⅜	10½	30	May 2.	12⅜	Jan. 21.	22¼	22⅝	- ⅜	Mexican Central.	100	47,033,100				22⅛	22⅝	22	22½	12¼	3,094
5	2¾	13½	Oct. 12.	3⅝	Jan. 18.	13½	14	- ⅜	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000				14	14½	13⅜	13⅜	3	3,420
73⅞	45½	111⅛	July 19.	67¾	Jan. 19.	109½	110¾	+ ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	110⅞	111	100	110⅝	59⅜	5,900
104¼	87½	124	Oct. 18.	101¾	May 9.	123	125	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	122½	124½	122½	122½	98	400
27	14	28⅝	Aug. 27.	13	May 9.	26½	27	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000				26	27	26	27	18	1,100
60	47	78⅜	Oct. 11.	49	Apr. 9.	77	77⅜	- ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				76	77	73½	77	54	2,200
17½	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	26	26½	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,280,300				25	26½	25	26¼	10½	2,800
47½	25⅝	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				49	50¼	49	50¼	32½	2,310
72½	38⅜	124½	June 14	63	Jan. 4.	97⅝	98	+ 2¾	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,049,500	July 20, '01.	2½	..	94⅞	98	93¾	97⅝	56½	96,110
50	43	75⅛	Oct. 26.	*70	June 11.	75	80	..	**Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	75½	75½	75½	75½	...	200
40¼	27⅜	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	41½	42¾	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,200,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	42	42¼	41¾	42¼	36⅝	1,700
96	79½	103¼	Aug. 30.	92	Jan. 2.	101	103	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Aug. 31, '01.	1¾	Q	102	102	100¾	102	90	320
23½	15⅜	25⅞	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	19½	19¾	+ ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	19	19¼	18⅞	19¼	20	2,100
106½	83	93⅝	June 13.	81	May 16.	84	90	- 1½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000				84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	97⅝	200
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	23	Oct. 3.	31	42	+ ⅜	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	32	32	32	32	37	100
76¼	60	84	Mar. 21.	61⅜	July 15.	143	145	+ 4⅜	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	64	64	64	64	70	900
175	112	175	Apr. 30	134	Jan. 21.	153⅞	158¾	+ 1⅞	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '01.	2	Q	140	144¾	140	144⅝	123	760
147⅜	127⅝	170	May 2.	153⅞	Jan. 21.	158⅝	158⅞	+ 1⅞	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¼	Q	156⅜	159⅝	156	158⅝	133	57,850
24½	11	57⅛	Sep. 28.	16	May 9.	48	50	- 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000				49	50⅜	48½	49	14½	2,000
110	75	120	Sep. 18.	97	Mar. 1.	115	117¼	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	5	A	115¼	115½	115½	115½	88	100
58½	20	95	Sep. 28	47	Mar. 1.	88	91	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	90¾	91	90	91	37	600
213¾	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	212½	214½	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,707,100	Sep. 30, '01.	3	Q	213¾	213¾	213½	213¾	210⅞	75
32½	18½	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	34	34½	+ 1½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900				33¼	34⅞	32⅞	34¼	22½	57,400
45¾	22⅜	57⅜	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	56	56½	+ 1	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	56	57	56	56¾	37½	33,250
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	89	89¾	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	2	SA	90	90	89½	89½	78½	300
...	...	109	June 18	73¼	Feb. 15.	95	98	- 3½	North American.	100	11,936,700				96½	97	94	95	...	1,550
91½	67	113½	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	102¾	103¼	- 2	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Sep. 5, '01.	1	Q	104½	106¼	102	102½	73	23,300
9	6	13	Sep. 23.	6¼	Jan. 8.	10½	11¼	- ⅝	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	10c	..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	...	100
62	46	73	Jan. 19.	52	Feb. 1.	61¼	62¾	- 1	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,800,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	62½	63	62	62	58	1,900
57	25¾	47½	Jan 20.	30½	May 9.	43⅝	44⅛	- ½	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '00.	1¼	..	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43¾	4,500
149⅝	124⅜	161½	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	147¾	147¼	+ ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	282,186,250	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	147	148¼	146¼	147¼	135½	80,883
111½	81⅜	120½	June 21.	85¾	Jan. 21.	104⅝	104¾	- 1¾	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,868,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	100½	108	101⅝	104½	94	161,017
18	5	50	Sep. 27.	14¾	Jan. 22.	40	42	..	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000				41	42	40¾	42	8½	800
53	20	80	Oct. 18.	33¾	Jan. 2.	78½	80	- 1	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500				80	80	78	79	...	700
74½	54½	86	June 17.	72	Jan. 2.	83	86	- 1	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	85	85	85	85	60½	300
53⅜	32½	52	Jan. 2	35	Mar. 7.	40⅞	41	+ ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1	Q	41	41	40	40⅞	43½	5,820
83½	59⅜	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	82½	83	+ ⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	81½	83	80⅝	82¾	81¼	3,463
204	176	225	Oct. 17.	195½	Jan. 21.	219	221	+ 3	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	Q	220	221	219	220	189½	1,350
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	4	4¼	+ ⅛	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700				4	4¼	4	4¼	...	300
26	15	48½	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	42⅝	42⅞	+ 2	**Reading**	50	69,900,000				40⅜	43¼	40¼	42⅜	18¼	148,325
71⅞	49	80⅜	June 17.	53	May 9.	77½	77⅝	+ 1	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 16, '01.	2	SA	76	77⅞	76	77⅝	58⅝	29,638
39⅛	23⅝	59⅛	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	54	54¼	+ 3⅛	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				51⅝	54⅜	51	54⅜	29	39,100
240	200	215	Oct.	215	Oct.	215	212	+23	Rensselaer & Saratoga.	100	10,000,000	July 1, '01.	4	SA	215	215	215	215	...	150
27½	8¾	24	June 17	11⅜	Sep. 11.	15½	15¾	+ ½	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000				15½	15¼	15	15¼	14	4,400
70¾	40	82	Apr. 1.	55½	Jan. 21.	66¼	66¼	+ ¼	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	65⅞	66¼	65¾	66¼	57⅛	3,930
...	...	38½	May 2.	21½	Oct. 4.	27	27½	- 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	29	29½	27½	27½	...	13,100
8⅞	5	15¼	Jan. 8.	7⅜	Jan. 21.	10	12	+ ¾	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000				10½	11¼	10½	11	7¼	400
64½	30¼	78½	June 25.	55	Oct. 1.	58	61	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,401,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	60	60	60	60	49½	255
21½	11⅞	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 24.	22	24	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				23	23	22½	23	16⅜	300
...	...	125½	Oct. 19.	57	Jan. 20.	122½	123	..	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	1,300,000	Sep. 1, '01.	2½	..	122¾	123¾	122	122½	...	5,200
24½	8⅝	54½	June 20.	21½	Jan. 24.	41¼	41½	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700				41	42¾	40¾	41½	11⅜	3,500
73½	61	88	Mar. 12.	75	Jun 15.	76½	77	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	77	77½	77	77½	68	410
55	31½	76½	June 19.	53¼	Jan. 4.	66¾	67¼	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Sep. 2, '01.	1	Q	66¼	67¾	66¼	67	36¼	900
18½	8¾	30¼	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	27	28	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				27	27½	26¾	27	14¾	700
45½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41¼	Jan. 3.	56½	57	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				56	57	55⅜	56¼	22⅜	6,100
71	59¼	86	Apr. 2.	65½	May 9.	69	69⅛	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,500,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	78	79	78	79	65	300
45⅞	30⅝	63⅝	June 5.	29

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 26, 1901

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Oct. 26. $16,937,500	Week Ended Oct. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	104½	103½	104½	21
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	111	111	111	111	10
American Bicycle 6s	63	63	63	63	13
American Hide & Leather 6s	91	91½	91	91½	18
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	75	75	75	75	5
Ann Arbor 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103½	103½	102⅞	103¾	256½
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, registered	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	3
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97½	98	97½	97⅝	223½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝	64
Atlantic & Danville 4s	96	96½	96	96½	30
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅜	265½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102½	102½	102¾	102½	112
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¾	90	89½	89⅜	168
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	106½	106⅝	106⅝	107½	876
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Middle Div. 3½s	89⅝	89¾	89⅜	89⅜	13½
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104¾	104	104⅝	21
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	119	119	119	119	32
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100¼	40
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	75	75	75	75	21
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	11
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107½	108	107½	108	39
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	72	72	71½	71½	38
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	28	28	28	28	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130¾	131	130⅜	131	11
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	129	129	129	129	10
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87¾	88	86⅜	88	291
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	102⅞	101½	102⅜	234
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107	108¼	107	108½	27
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	122	122	121½	121¼	7
Chicago & Alton 3s	87½	87½	87½	87½	116
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85¼	85¼	85	85	89
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s	98	98½	97⅞	98¼	1,241
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112	112	112	112	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123¼	124½	123¼	124½	105
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	113	113½	113	113½	12
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Lake Superior 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
C., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	113	113	113	113	1
C., M. & St. P., Mil. & St. Paul gold 7s	180	180	180	180	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac Western 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	3
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	188½	188½	188½	188½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110½	111	110½	111	10
Chi. & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921, reg	114	114	114	114	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	60
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	7
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	140	140	140	140	9
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94	94	94	94	13
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	105	105	104	104	9
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	6
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	5
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80¼	81¼	80¼	81¼	47
Colorado & Southern 4s	88¼	88¾	88⅛	88¼	216
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	64⅝	65	63½	63½	319
Connecticut Ry. & Lighting ref. 4½s	100⅞	101	100½	100⅝	51
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	60
Detroit Citizens' Railway 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Detroit Gas 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Detroit, Mack. & Mar. land grant 3½s	29	31	29	31	108
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	91	91⅛	91	91⅛	4
Distilling Co. of America col. tr. 5s	82½	83	82½	83	99
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	116	116	116	116	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119½	120	119½	119⅝	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	4
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	15
Erie 1st consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	3
Erie general 4s	87½	87⅞	87½	87⅝	135
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¾	99	98⅝	98⅝	140
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	94½	94½	94½	94⅝	26
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	107½	108	107¼	108	98
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86	86	86	86	28
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	107	107	56
Houston & Texas general 4s	91	91	91	91	13
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105¾	106	105¾	106	25
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	127¼	127½	126½	126¼	36
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100¾	101	100¾	101	55
International Paper 6s	108⅞	109	108¼	108¼	77
Kansas City Southern 3s	66¾	68½	66¾	68⅝	35
Kings County Elevated 4s	90	91	88	91	108
Laclede Gas 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121½	121¾	121¼	121¼	6
Lake Shore 2d 7s	109½	100½	109½	109½	1
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	117½	118¼	117½	118½	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s, reg	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104	104	104	104	13
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Long Island unified 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	12
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	37
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	114	114	114	114	5
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	4
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	15
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	10
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	115⅜	115⅞	115⅜	115⅞	8
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119½	119½	119	119	8
Mexican Central consol. 4s	83½	83½	83	83¼	16
Mexican Central 1st income	31	31	30	30¼	123
Mexican National 2d income, A	97	97	97	97	10
Mexican National 2d income, B	33¼	33¼	33	33	196
Michigan Central consol. 7s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	125½	125½	125¼	125¼	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103¼	103⅝	103	103⅝	55
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	77½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80	79⅝	80	80	43
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	125½	125⅝	125½	125½	14
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115	115	115	115	4
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104¼	105¼	104¼	105½	24
Mobile & Ohio collat. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	6
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130	130½	130	130½	4½
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	107⅝	108	107⅝	107⅝	575
New York Central 1st 7s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
New York Central general 3½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	6
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	96¼	96⅝	96	96	59
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	108	106⅝	108	106⅝	34
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	98⅝	97	98⅝	97	136
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	202¼	202¼	202¼	202¼	8
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	135½	135¾	135½	135½	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	108	103½	108	103½	96
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	481½
Northern Pacific 3s	72¾	73	72¾	73	98
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	85
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	103½	104	103½	103½	34
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	10
Oregon Short Line 6s	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	3
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	112	112	112	112	5
Peoria & Eastern income	75	75	74	74¼	20
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99	99	98¼	99	82
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	133	133	133	133	2
R. R. Sec. Co. 3½s, Ill. Cent. coll. Ser. A	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	40
Reading general 4s	96¾	97¼	96¾	97⅛	232
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101¾	101¾	100½	100⅝	21
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2-4s	93¾	94	93⅜	94	62
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	115¾	116	115¾	115½	15
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	91⅝	92⅛	91½	92	85
St. Louis & San Francisco refunding 4s	97⅞	98	97½	97⅝	227
St. Louis & Cairo 4s	90	90	90	90	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96¼	96½	96¼	96⅜	172
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	78½	79½	78	79½	197
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s reduced to 4½s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	27
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	95
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	96¾	97¼	96¾	97	463
San Francisco & Northern Pacific 1st 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	4
Santa Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	5

BONDS.	Week Ended Oct. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Southern Pacific 4s	92½	93¼	92½	93¼	305
Southern Pacific 4½s	101	101	101	101	42
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Southern Railway 5s	119	120	119	120	192
Standard Rope & Twine income	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	17
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	54	55	54	55	4
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	111	111	111	111	7
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	119¾	119¾	15
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	97	97	97	97	5
Third Avenue consol. 4s	103	103¼	103	103½	6
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	3
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81½	82	81½	82	7
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¾	106	105½	105⅝	133½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107¼	108½	107	108¼	4,954
Wabash 1st 5s	119½	120¼	119½	120	17
Wabash 2d 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110½	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	58	58⅞	57	58⅜	441
West Shore 4s	112⅞	113½	112⅞	113½	30
West Shore 4s, registered	113	113	112½	112½	25½
Western New York & Pennsyl. 1st 5s	120	120¼	120	120¼	94
Western Union Tel. ref. & r. e. 4½s	109	109½	109	109½	12
Western Union Tel. coll. trust 5s	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¼	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90¾	91⅜	90½	91⅛	203
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88½	88½	88¼	88½	104

Total sales.....$16,906,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 26, 1901.

District of Columbia 3-65s	126	126	126	126	3
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112	112	112	112	1
United States con. 2s, registered	109	109	109	109	25
United States 3s, coupon	108½	108½	108½	108½	*3

Total sales.....$29,500

STATE BOND.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 26, 1901.

Alabama, Class A	108½	108½	108½	108½	2

Grand total.....$16,937,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	109½	Oct. 2	105¼	Jan. 21	100	Oct. 22
U. S. 2s, 1908, coupon	Q. Jan.	108½	June 20	103¼	Jan. 17	107⅝	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112	Oct. 21	112	Oct. 21
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112	Oct. 12	112	Oct. 12
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	130	July 8	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	130½	Apr. 23	136⅛	Aug. 6	130½	Oct. 4
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	109¼	July 22	109¼	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	106½	Aug. 1	108½	Oct. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	106⅜	Oct. 18	106⅜	Oct. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	111⅜	Mar. 27	107½	Oct. 18	107½	Oct. 18
District of Columbia 3-65s	F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	Oct. 25
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	109½	Apr 5	108	Sep. 13	108¼	Oct. 23
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	103¼	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	100	Aug. 23	100	Aug. 23	100	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug. 1	106⅝	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910	J. J.	105¾	Oct. 9	103	July 26	105⅝	Oct. 9
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	133	Mar. 14	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	90½	May 2	95½	Sep. 10	95½	Sep. 10
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		96	Feb. 7	94½	Sep. 10	94½	Sep. 10
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs		10½	Mar. 30	7¼	July 30	7¼	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	96⅞	Oct. 19

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
A., T. & S. Fé com. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 2	Nov. 12	Dec. 13
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 12	Oct. 21
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Nov. 27	Nov. 9	Nov. 28
C., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 29	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 29	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Chi., R. I. & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
Choc., Okla. & Gulf com. 10 (stock)	..	Oct. 31	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
C., Okla. & G. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
Cin., Ham. & Dayton new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 18	Nov. 9
Cin., San. & Clev. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Georgia Southern & Florida 1st pf	2½	Nov. 4	Holders of record	Oct. 28
Georgia Southern & Florida 2d pf	2	Nov. 4	Holders of record	Oct. 28
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
Mexican Southern	2½	Nov. ..	.....	.....
Nashua & Lowell	4½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 15
Northern Pacific common (quarter)	1	Nov. 5	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 18
Pitts., Virginia & Charleston	3½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 25
Rome, Wat. & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16

STREET RAILWAYS.

Central Traction (Pittsburg)	1½	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
Columbus (O.) R. R. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 16
Coney Island & Brook. (quarter)	4	Nov. ..	.....	.....
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf	3	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Denver City Tramway (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 6
Duquesne Traction (Pittsburg)	2	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
Grand Rapids R. R. pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 18
Milwaukee Elec. R. R. & L. pf. (qr.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
Nassau Electric (Brooklyn) pf	4	Nov. 15	.....	.....
Pittsburg Traction	3½	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
Union St., New Bedford, Mass., (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	.....	.....
United Trac. Co. (Albany) (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Oct. 2

BANK STOCK.

American Exchange (semi-annual)	4	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 22
Germania (semi-anual)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
Germania (extra)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
Greenwich (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Lincoln National (quarter)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
Lincoln National (extra)	6	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
Nassau (semi-annual)	4	Nov. 1	.....	.....
National City	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 1

TRUST COMPANIES.

Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)	10	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 1
Hamilton (Brooklyn) (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
Land Title & Trust Co. (Phila.)	3	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 10
New York Security & Trust, (quarter)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aberdeen Copper Co. (quarter)	$1	Nov. 4	Oct. 15	Nov. 6
Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 28	Sept. 27	Oct. 14
American Car & Foundry Co.	½	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 2
American District Telegraph Co. (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Nov. 15
Am. Ice Co. com. (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Am. Light & Traction Co. (J. C.) pf. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 2
American Steel Casting Co.	3	Oct. 31	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Butte & Boston Consol. Mining	$3	.....	.....	.....
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$45	Oct. 31	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Casein Co. of Am. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 10	Oct. 31	Nov. 10
Columbian Mfg. Co., Boston, (semi-annual)	4	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Consol. Mercer G. M. (quarter)	12½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
Copley Cement Mfg. Co., (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of Boston	2½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 19
Flat Top T. & C. Co. (semi-annual)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 19
Flat Top L. & C. pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 19

Continued on Page 11.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Continued from Page 1.

can only have been a question of time; and the time seems to be close at hand for the burial of ancient grudges and the renewal of enlightened, aggressive cohesion. None is bigger than his time, and no financier or body of financiers can long withstand the pressure of public opinion which calls imperatively for an ending of private quarrels involving public suffering, such as produced the disastrous May panic, the effects of which are still perceptible, and which could be repeated if folly were permitted to again usurp the seat of wisdom—a conclusion not supposable in the light of current events. All developments point to harmony; and the security market, as usual, anticipates—"discounts"—expectation.

Another event of importance yet lacking official announcement is the readjustment, or merger, of the Vanderbilt system—bringing its various members in line with the modern idea of unification. It is certain that plans are under discussion proposing the early accomplishment of this desirable result. What difficulties are being encountered are not made public any more than is the plan itself, but it is easy to surmise that with roads running through many States, and with differing charters, the legal technicalities are numerous, requiring timely consideration. It is also surmisable that when matured the plan will be sound, capable of practical execution, and acceptable to shareholders. Here, again, the "tape" foreshadows success, there being a lively demand for all the Vanderbilt issues with the trend unmistakably upward.

In the three movements noted—the hard-coalers, the Granger and Pacific group, and the Vanderbilts—it is significant that professional speculation has played little, if any, part. The buying has been almost wholly from the inside, and has been most marked in the higher-priced shares. Such buying must be based on inside information of sufficient strength to encourage capitalists in increasing holdings, and such buying almost invariably foreruns public purchasing. Hence, if maintained, if warranted by developments, it may be found that the special, isolated rises now the market's most prominent feature herald a new general bull movement.

Such a movement would have to overcome serious obstacles. Corn shortage is a glaring and abiding drawback. Industrial mysteries still gloom the prospect. But if "the public" take heart and throw their weight on the side of hope there are favorable factors enough upon which to found a very substantial advance. Helpfulness will be found in the volume of exports, the great wheat crop with its ready foreign market, European demand for our cotton, the splendid maintenance of railroad earnings, the settled condition of National politics, the growing ease of the money market—in short, the remarkable prolongation of National prosperity, despite some blows and shocks. Should cheerful views prevail—should the public decide that in the National ledger the credit entries outbalance the debits—then, no doubt, speculation will revive and there will be resumption of activity in the lower-priced shares, especially those paying dividends yielding more than money commands on loan.

Many stocks could be named which would instantly advance if there were certainty of present dividend maintenance for, say, five years. The disproportion of market value to dividends is very marked in a long list of stocks. For example, United States Steel common stock at its present price pays over 9 per cent. per annum to an investor. How quickly capital would absorb it were the dividend recognized as assured for a long period. Herein lie speculative possibilities. Given favoring conditions—ease of money, general confidence, and hope—and all dividend payers would measurably approach yield value as they did in many cases last Spring.

Present market lethargy is not due to any radical change in conditions—always excepting corn shortage—but to the shock confidence sustained by the May panic and the recent disclosures of unsound conditions in some of the industrials. That prices have declined no more than they have is proof of solidity, of unabated investment demand; and it must be remembered that each year of prosperity adds to the surplus capital which finds its way to Wall Street for investment and reduces the floating security supply with which speculation plays its game. That confidence may be further shaken by additional evidence of incapable or corrupt financing in the industrial field is possible; but to a large extent forewarned is forearmed.

That the railroad situation is healthy seems assured—corn-carrying roads will lose tonnage, wheat-carrying roads will gain, and how far one will offset the other is problematic; but probably the net grain tonnage will be seriously reduced. Again, how far this will affect total tonnage cannot be now figured, but American railroads could decrease considerably from the earnings of the last fiscal year and still do good business, and in most cases maintain existing dividends. These considerations doubtless account for the steady investment buying so apparent, while they equally explain the lack of speculative enthusiasm. However, no market can stand still for long, and if the tendencies of last week's trading be any criterion the next decided change should be upward. Speculation follows investment—never runs counter to it, except in the operations of professional bears.

HOW THE SHIPPERS GAIN.

"It may have escaped the attention of many of your readers," said the official of a leading Western railroad to a NEW YORK TIMES representative, "but it is a fact worth recording and dwelling upon at this juncture that the present movement of west-bound merchandise by the railroads of the country has never been paralleled—is, in volume and extent, phenomenal.

"The significance of this, to the railroads at least, lies chiefly in the fact that one car of west-bound merchandise is worth, in freight, five cars of grain. All of which signifies that whatever crop shortage there may be will be offset by this increase in west-bound freight.

"This is something for pessimists to think upon."

SCOTCH FRANKNESS.

In an address to his shareholders Sir James Thompson, Chairman of the Caledonian Railway, discussing inquiries as to why British roads make such poor records in comparison with American properties, is moved to remark:

Why have we not introduced twenty and thirty-ton wagons, and by this means raised the live load of traffic in proportion to the dead weight of plant, increased the size and reduced the number of trains, and effected savings in the working cost, as the Americans have done? The question is natural, and the answer is simple. In America the shipping ports and iron and steel and other works have grown up side by side, and at the same time the railways and the appliances at the ports and works have been made to fit in with the modern appliances of the railway companies, while in this country the companies had to adapt their appliances to the old and crude conditions already existing at the ports and works, or started while railways themselves were in their infancy, and the difficulty British railways have now to contend with is not simply to reform their own methods, but to wait for the alteration and improvement of the established conditions of the country. To put the matter in a nutshell, there is not, at the present time, a single shipping port, iron or steel work, or gas work, or any work in Scotland capable of dealing with a wagon of a carrying capacity of thirty or even twenty tons of coal, and there are not half a dozen collieries in Scotland whose appliances for separating coal are capable of admitting a wagon of the height of a thirty-ton wagon.

RECENT IRON AND STEEL REPORTS.

Professional operators in Wall Street, who perhaps discover better opportunities for profit in a bear movement than in measures tending to sustain the market, are making much of what are claimed to be the unfavorable showings of the annual reports of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Crucible Steel Company of America, and what are somewhat vaguely designated as "other outside companies," and are using these showings as arguments in refutation of the prosperity claimed for the United States Steel Corporation. The question of greatest immediate interest is: Can the reports of the companies named be safely considered as criteria of the operations of the "big steel trust?"

To answer this question categorically is probably impossible. Speaking generally, the reports of the companies mentioned are not unfavorable, when all the facts are considered. The Republic operates largely, and indeed chiefly, in quite another field from that of the Steel Corporation. It is to a great extent an aggregation of old iron rolling mills, combined with some very good properties. It was not considered as a desirable acquisition when the Steel Corporation was formed. Of its annual productive capacity of about 1,700,000 tons of material, shown by the inventory of plant at the time of its organization in May, 1899, one million tons represented bar iron, plates, sheets, spikes, bolts, and light iron and steel specialties. These lines had been seriously depressed, and but for the consolidation many of the constituent plants would probably have had to shut down. Its first year was one of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment; its second year scarcely less so. It suffered from a protracted strike, which began with July, 1900, and lasted until September. This reduced its annual output by more than 250,000 tons. It should also be remembered that coincident with this strike—that is, from July to October—there was a fight between the Republic, Carnegie, Jones & Laughlins, and American Steel Hoop, which cut prices to a very low level, especially in the lines in which the Republic is strongest. Iron and steel bars, which in January, 1900, were 2.25c. at mill, gradually weakened under the fierce competition, until in the latter part of July orders for round lots could be booked at 87½c. at mill. Sheets were also cut badly, and plates, which were firm in January at 2.25c., by August had dropped as low as 1.10c. at mill. Prices of other products made by the Republic Company moved in sympathy with bars, sheets, and plates, and during that period the mills booked immense orders, which have to a great extent rendered it impossible for them to take advantage of the more favorable conditions which were reached in September and have since continued. This went a long way to spoil the Republic's fiscal year ending June, 1901, and in great part explains the unsatisfactory showing of its annual report. It should also be remembered that a great deal of money has been expended in extensions and betterments. All its blast furnaces had to be blown out for relining, which cut its pig iron product about 175,000 tons below that for the preceding year. In a word, all the earnings of the Republic up to April were absorbed in fixed charges, repairs, and general expenses. The new blast furnaces at Thomas, Ala., and the new billet mill for the Bessemer plant at Youngstown, Ohio, are important and costly betterments; and that, with everything considered, the company could show net profits for the year ended June 30 of $309,000 is by no means discouraging. The balance sheet of June 30, 1902, will undoubtedly be much more satisfactory.

In the case of the Crucible Steel Company of America, the financial statement for the year ended Aug. 31 may be said to reflect in some degree the conditions noted in the case of the Republic. Its product is by no means limited to tool steel, and it had to meet a keen competition in its important specialty of agricultural steel, which declined rapidly during June, July, and August, as the result of the determination of Mr. Carnegie to make things pleasant for the concerns which were endeavoring to make themselves independent of his plants for supplies of crude material. The Crucible Steel Company suffered in its open hearth and Bessemer departments, and in its specialty of agricultural implement steel from this cause, and was also handicapped by the fact that at the time of its organization, July, 1900, its constituent companies were full of orders at extremely low prices and handicapped by contracts for materials at relatively high prices. The present outlook for the company is by no means unfavorable, and it would be difficult to base an effective bear argument upon its showing for its first fiscal year. The statement of President Halcomb indicates that the policy of the management is wisely conservative. He says:

I have recommended to your Board of Directors that $490,438.09 should be deducted from the net earnings for depreciation, which suggestion they have adopted, and have carried to surplus account $1,250,000, which is the balance after allowing for the 7 per cent. dividend already paid and declared on the preferred stock, amounting to $1,750,000, (making the total surplus account $1,413,673.70,) believing that, while the company had earned about 7 per cent. on the common stock in addition to 7 per cent. on the preferred, it was not expedient to declare any dividend on the common stock this year.

That the causes which have operated to make the statements of the companies named and other "outside" concerns less favorable for the holders of their common stock than was hoped and expected, have also been felt to some extent by the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation, is undoubtedly true. That they warrant any suspicion of the bona fides of the reports of that company does not appear. Its principal lines of business were very much less affected by the great slump in prices which occurred during the Summer of 1900 than were those of the companies considered, and it is understood that in the lines in which Mr. Carnegie made trouble for his competitors it can produce with such economy that it still has a margin where most of the plants outside the great merger would net a loss. Every indication warrants the belief that the extremely favorable conditions now existing will last until next May, at least. What will happen then depends upon a great many things which cannot now be taken into account.

The situation at the moment offers no basis for a bear movement, so far as iron and steel are concerned.

J. C. D.

PROFITS IN ANTHRACITE BEGIN TO HELP THE MARKET

While of late public indifference to stocks and to stock market movements has been quite pronounced, except for occasional spasms of interest excited by developments or promised developments in the Northwestern railroad situation, there are some signs that at least one group of stocks is attracting attention, with indications that this may increase rather than subside. This group embraces the anthracite coal aggregation, and the reasons for its coming into prominence would seem, from a view of controlling conditions, to be near the surface. These stocks have certainly disappointed many who looked for them to maintain a position in the front rank as leaders in activity, but no more disappointment perhaps has been experienced on this account than has been occasioned by the course of the stock market in general. But apart from this there are features with regard to the coalers, particularly the lower priced specialties, (the Eries and Readings,) which are in course of development and worth looking into.

Anthracite trade conditions are highly encouraging, the roads are free from influences of the poor corn crop, earnings are encouraging, and a little later on can hardly fail to show very liberal additions to profits as well as to gross receipts, the point being, with especial reference to the companies just named, that the strike last year, whose effects were most acutely felt in October, operated against Reading's surplus to such an extent as practically to wipe out the amount accumulated during the previous three months, and that Erie for the same period (October) sustained a loss which gave its net earnings a serious setback.

In that month of unpleasant memory to the coal companies and to the holders of coal stocks the gross earnings of Reading, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, and Ontario and Western fell away in the most appalling fashion, $10,163,641 taking the place of $17,306,862, indicating a shrinkage of considerably more than $7,000,000, this exclusive of Delaware and Hudson or Lackawanna, whose earnings are not published monthly and hence cannot be included in the comparison. The interesting figures are appended:

GROSS EARNINGS.

October.	1899.	1900.	Decrease.
Reading Railway	$2,517,143	$1,878,281	$638,862
Reading Coal & Iron Co.	3,380,460	1,021,046	2,368,414
Erie	3,489,190	3,158,837	330,853
Lehigh Valley R. R.	2,475,563	1,645,122	830,441
Lehigh Coal Co	2,418,356	679,000	1,739,356
Jersey Cent. L. & W. B. Coal	1,443,536	1,028,815	414,721
N. Y., O. & W.	1,119,340	471,048	648,331
	454,265	282,022	172,243
Total	$17,306,862	$10,163,641	$7,143,221

Net earnings suffered a greater proportionate loss, owing to the obvious fact that expenses under such conditions as those existing a year ago did not admit of adjustment, but in many directions continued in spite of contracting sales and loss of traffic and of all efforts to bring about economies. Instead of being in excess of $4,000,000, as in October, 1899, they were less than $1,000,000, as detailed herewith:

NET EARNINGS.

October.	1899.	1900.	Decrease.
Reading Railway	$1,062,921	$364,866	$698,055
Reading Coal & Iron Co.	330,718	*145,154	535,872
Erie	1,099,008	785,123	313,885
Lehigh Valley Railroad	604,964	*258,753	863,717
Lehigh Coal Co.	92,297	*97,406	189,717
Jersey Central, L. & W. B. Coal	628,569	238,534	390,035
N. Y., O. & W.	176,311	36,802	139,500
	141,303	58,782	82,521
Total	$4,196,001	$982,794	$3,213,297

*Deficit.

No such situation confronts the coal companies this year. Improvement has been in progress so far—not as pronounced, perhaps, as was expected, from the better prices for coal and the good demand which has prevailed for the large output—and certainly important gains must be forthcoming, if not very marked for September, surely for the current month, when comparisons will be made with the returns above enumerated, and for later periods, during which the effects of the strike in 1900 were still being felt.

BANNER YEAR FOR STEEL.

Commenting upon the apparent heaviness of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation on the stock market, an authority on iron and steel says:

"Not being interested in the stock market, speculatively, I cannot explain the why and the wherefore of temporary fluctuations in the steel shares traded in on the Stock Exchange; but of the market for steel and iron itself—I mean the finished products—I feel that I am in a position to speak.

"My opinion is that the year 1902 will be the banner year for steel and that in that year there will be unprecedented prosperity in the industry. It is a truth that the orders for steel rails already placed, notably that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for 170,000 tons—$5,000 each to the Cambria and Pennsylvania Companies and 100,000 to the United States Steel Corporation—are larger than ever before; while it is an admitted fact that bridge renewals to be made in the next twelvemonth will require a vast amount of steel.

"Beyond all this, and despite the new equipment ordered this year, there is a crying need for new cars, the shortage in the West at this time being particularly embarrassing.

"Hence it is that I make the prediction that the year 1902 will be the banner year—to that date, at least—in the history of the steel industry of our country."

1901

GREAT NORTHERN.

An Annual Report Challenging Exceptional Attention.

The just issued report of the Great Northern Railway Company (covering the fiscal year ending June 30 last) could hardly have appeared at a time when it would attract more attention.

The Great Northern and its President, Mr. James J. Hill, are very much to the front in current discussion, and have held a large place in the public mind for some time past, not only on account of the Northern Pacific incident, but, dating back to April last, on account of the transaction whereby the Great Northern and Northern Pacific have issued their 4 per cent. joint collateral trust bonds and scrip to the amount of $215,154,000 for the purchase of 1,075,772 shares of the stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. The purchase of this stock on a basis of $200 per share—a stock which sold in January last at 138¾ and a year previously at 119½, may only be regarded as one of the most extraordinary developments in railroad finance recorded in recent years, remarkable as some of those developments have been.

On this subject the report of the Burlington Company itself, issued some time since, was silent, which naturally had the effect of heightening expectation as to what Mr. Hill might have to say when he published the statement of operating results for the Great Northern. He has spoken, but it may be doubted whether the two pages devoted to this important subject will be deemed an adequate presentation in the circumstances. Be that as it may, Mr. Hill is not, as a rule, very voluble in the matter of explanation, and it may be that he has said enough to satisfy some, if not all, those interested in the matter of the transfer of the Burlington system to the control of those companies—which in the last analysis means Mr. Hill himself—which have undertaken to guarantee the better part of $9,000,000 interest on the bonds referred to. The point which, of course, will be uppermost in most minds is that Burlington has never shown net revenues as large as this, even in the best years, and that as it has often than not fallen much below such a sum in reporting results, information will be looked for tending to indicate how the controlling parties figure out the undertaking as a profitable one, or one for which there exists any good and sufficient reason for its consummation.

It may at once be said that the matter is not made any too clear by what Mr. Hill advances. From his remarks it is demonstrated, and perhaps unintentionally so, that there are serious problems confronting the management of the whole outfit, and that there are many contingencies upon which success depends—contingencies which may not be controllable by any human agency. That Mr. Hill stands in the front rank of able railroad men may readily be conceded; that he has been eminently successful in building up the Great Northern to a prominent money-earning system is also true, and that his methods, while condemned in many cases at the outset, have frequently been productive of good results is also not in dispute. At the same time, admitting all this, the fact remains that a gigantic task has been undertaken at a period when results show at their best, and that unless new and favorable developments can be brought about the records do not promise a satisfactory solution of the problem presented.

Mr. Hill touches upon the mileage of the Burlington system, and the report contains a map showing the Burlington, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern Roads, from which it is easy to see the relationship one bears to the other. As a matter of fact it cannot be said that connections between Burlington and Great Northern are anything like close. There is not that intermingling of lines which one might expect to give results improved by a change of ownership. There are apparently lines projected which will bring Burlington and Great Northern together in Montana, but otherwise the only junction made is at St. Paul. The point is advanced that the Burlington lines draw from a territory rich in all resources except lumber, that it is already well populated and developed, containing many large cities. This is true enough, but it is also true, as has been already stated, that hitherto the road has not earned therefrom sufficient to cover the guarantee now entered upon. The idea to be gained from the facts set forth is that the forests of the State of Washington must hereafter to an increasing extent supply the demand for lumber in the prairie States of the Middle West. This, indeed, is the statement in exact words. But it assumes the disappearance of lumber in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and hence would appear at best to indicate more of a change than a growth in traffic. Moreover, the fact that there are a few other lines in the Middle West with branches and connections in the lumber-producing sections of the Southwest must not be overlooked, nor can it be disregarded that something of success in competition naturally depends on the haul to be made of such forest products as are the subject of discussion. Theories in this respect might easily be upset entirely by the change in conditions indicated and the competition that would be set up.

Another point of argument appears hardly capable of better demonstration as to subsequent benefits. The territory served by the Burlington, says Mr. Hill, produces most of the machinery and implements used on the farms, in the forests, mines, and mills of the northern tier of States reached by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. It also produces a large part of the iron and steel products exported to Asia via the Pacific Ocean. Of course, if these products all originated where Burlington could control their transportation, and this in turn could be controlled by Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and if, again, these had previously been routed over other systems, it would not be difficult to see that such changes could now be brought about as would lead to increased traffic and earnings for the roads in question. It is to be feared, however, that a too optimistic view of the future in this respect should not be indulged. There are other similar ideas expressed by Mr. Hill in his report, but none seemingly which lead to any other conclusion than that railroad conditions will have to be materially altered from those now existing before all hopes entertained can be realized.

What is to be gathered from the matter presented for consideration is that there are numerous problems to be solved, none of which is at present in course of solution. It forecasts little of value to the interested parties, for example, to say that "Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha are the largest provision centres in the country," or that "at St. Louis it [Burlington] connects with the chief cotton-carrying lines of the South and Southwest." The thing needed is to extend the demand for such products as Burlington can secure, extend it at points reached only by the Great Northern or the Northern Pacific, and to see that Burlington is the only road to get the larger tonnage to deliver to the other lines named. After all is said, however, there may be plans under way which are feasible but not ripe enough for presentation to the public. In something of this kind it would seem that hope must lie for the combination as carried out to become a permanent success and a profitable undertaking for the high contracting parties—which does not include Burlington's late stockholders, who would seem to have had hold of a very good end of the bargain.

Coming to the exhibit made by the Great Northern for the late year, some interesting developments are disclosed. It is frankly stated that, on account of the crop failure last Fall, the Great Northern hauled during the year 31,863,372 bushels less wheat and flax than during the previous year, and that its earnings from these two commodities were reduced by $2,897,747. That crop failures have something more to do with other tonnages than many people are willing to admit in these days of prosperity is evident from the admission made in the report, that, as farmers received less money from their crops, their purchases were reduced, and there was a falling off in receipts from west-bound merchandise, &c., on the Eastern section of the line. The company gives no classified movement of commodities, so that the decreases cannot be traced, hence an interesting comparison is lost and only the fact can be referred to. It is shown, however, that the freight earnings of the system decreased only $909,366, so that other articles than wheat and flax made up $1,988,381 of the loss; it being specified that $136,652 came from increased as a result of the large iron ore traffic of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota. By far the greater part of the gain, it seems, came from business to and from the Pacific Coast, a development of a gratifying nature and one which is largely due to efforts made to foster that traffic.

Allowing for gains from passengers and from other traffic sources, the gross earnings of the system show a loss of only $560,096, but in operating expenses there was an increase of $855,845, so that net earnings decreased as much as $1,625,942, to a total of $12,507,269, making a more unfavorable comparison on a mileage basis, as length of road operated increased from 5,076 miles to 5,202 miles. In view of the Great Northern's recent extensive financial operations, this record of results per mile for the past five years will be interesting.

	Miles Operated.	Gross Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Net
1897	4,415	$4,403		$1,078
1898	4,468	5,035		2,625
1899	4,786	5,227		2,686
1900	5,076	5,496		2,765
1901	5,202	5,45[illegible]		2,404

From this it will be seen that while gross earnings per mile of $5,400 have been exceeded only once before in the five years beginning with 1897—namely, in 1900, with $5,686 as an average, net earnings of $2,404 are the smallest per mile since 1897, and $361 lower than for the year immediately compared with. This development in part of course results from the loss in gross earnings, and in part from somewhat higher charges for maintenance; but as there is as much as $628,722 shown as the increase in cost of conducting transportation, it may be inferred that advanced prices for coal and other supplies were not without effect upon results, there appearing to have been no departure from favorable developments in handling traffic, and only a slight decline in average rates.

Following up the items in the income account, the report further shows that net interest and rentals were approximately the same for 1901 as for 1900—$3,687,656, as compared with $3,709,546—but that income from securities owned, and from other than traffic sources, decreased $358,095 to a total of $4,247,219, while the call for dividend payments increased $488,591 to $6,887,369. For the year 1900 $1,300,000 was charged against income for permanent improvements and $690,000 for construction of the Cascade tunnel. For the late year there have been no deductions of a similar character, but the surplus, nevertheless, shrinks from $2,217,764 to $1,689,004. Taking the full net results for the year 1901—that is, the surplus earnings of the companies whose accounts are not included in this final showing—the Great Northern surplus would be raised to $1,938,855, but of course this would necessitate for fair comparison a similar operation for 1900, which would bring that year's surplus up to $3,066,889, hence there would be a decrease shown of $1,128,034, and this, as already indicated, with no allowance for improvements against $1,800,000 for 1900, making the difference in the exhibit for the two years close to $3,000,000.

The Great Northern's stock authorization is $125,000,000. On Oct. 16, 1900, $1,000,000 was authorized, and on Feb. 27, 1901, $25,000,000 more, making the total stated, which stood previously at $99,000,000. Dividends for 1901 were paid on approximately $98,500,000. Dividends on the full total will not be called for the current year, the new stocks having been issued as of Aug. 1 last. Requirements for dividends, however, will show a heavy increase as compared with the amount named for the late year, and it may be noted that 7 per cent. on $125,000,000, equal to $8,750,000, would be $1,850,000 more than the 1901 disbursement, and practically come up to the level of available revenues for that year, leaving the company to show no surplus, but a slight deficit on its own account, and merely a nominal surplus with the aid of the full undivided net results of the combined companies.

The investing public, called upon to take a share in such financial operations as have been alluded to, are likely to put the facts together thus brought out and to draw conclusions which may not operate in the direction of favoring every project submitted. At least, this is among the possibilities.

COTTON AND THE RAILWAYS.

Absence of frost damage in the cotton belt and an increase in the movement of the crop to a point almost beyond precedent are held largely responsible for a sharp bullish turn and its reaction in the local cotton market. The sharp liquidation, which was induced by the higher prices, however, checked the rise in quotations, which retained much of their firmness by reason of support of new outside buyers.

So far as the increase in the movement of the crop was concerned, the large increase in the amount of currency transferred by banks through the Sub-Treasury during the past two weeks served to indicate what was happening—namely, such a movement as promises to aggregate in export to Liverpool of more than 150,000 bales in one week.

This movement, far from serving in itself as an indication of the size of the crop, is generally taken to be simply representative of the demand from the British spinners, whose supplies had been reduced to a point where an immediate reinforcement of cotton receipts was demanded by the situation.

Recent fine weather in the cotton States have benefited the late cotton in some sections, particularly in Texas, and has served to permit the housing of early cotton in prime condition. One report from Texas is that two weeks more of freedom from frost would mean a largely increased crop, because the plant after the early September rains took on considerable fruit which is thought to have a fair chance of becoming cotton.

With regard to the probable crop for the year, these figures, prepared by Scott & Stringfellow of Richmond, and comparing the crop of 1901-2, (based on the Government's report of Oct. 1, 1901,) with the crop of 1900-1, showing that the total crop for the current year will, in their opinion, amount to 9,771,558 bales, a decrease of 653,412 bales, or 6.2 per cent., as compared with last year's crop, are of interest:

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Inc.	Dec.
North Carolina	425,000	562,580	137,580	.....
South Carolina	802,000	1,026,123	224,123	.....
Georgia	1,196,000	1,550,848	353,848	.....
Florida	55,000	38,147	.....	16,853
Alabama	1,078,000	1,072,000	.....	6,000
Mississippi	1,115,000	1,346,157	231,157	.....
Louisiana	696,000	802,712	104,712	.....
Tennessee	275,000	212,488	.....	62,512
Texas	3,560,000	2,232,912	.....	1,317,088
Arkansas	819,000	698,528	.....	120,472
Indian Ter'y.	248,000	210,093	.....	201,907
Oklahoma & others	186,000			
Total	10,435,000	9,771,588	1,071,420	1,724,832
Increase				1,071,420

Net decrease for year 1901-1902 653,412

Should these estimates be borne out, the effect upon the earnings of the leading Southern railway systems is not likely to be adverse for the reason that about 68 per cent. of the crop will come from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee, which States are traversed by one or more of these roads: Southern Railway, Seaboard Air Line, Louisville and Nashville, and the Atlantic Coast Line. The net increase in these States over last year's crop is, according to the table of estimates, about 17½ per cent., while the crop produced in all other States has fallen off 54 per cent. approximately.

So far as the market value of the crop is to be estimated from the size of the crop itself, it is to be recalled that, whereas the largest crop ever produced by the Southern States, that of 1898-99, amounting to 11,274,899 commercial bales, amounted in value to $282,772,987, the commercial crop of 1900-01, which amounted to 10,284,422, brought $464,567,040, a return of 75 per cent. in excess of the value of the record crop.

PHENOMENAL SURPLUSES OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

In a circular letter, with official figures as a basis, Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. discuss analytically the condition of the Southern Pacific Railroad and estimate the property's "reasonable expectations." The review commands special attention in Wall Street from the fact that Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. are in intimate relationship with Mr. James R. Keene, whose confident belief in the profit earning capacity of Southern Pacific for some time past has been undisguised.

Southern Pacific's operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, show as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Gross transportation receipts	$70,937,787.12
Rentals	485,337.88
Income from sinking funds	830,547.37
Other income	762,214.65
Miscellaneous	2,147,709.89
Total receipts	$75,161,596.87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Operating expenses	$46,485,877.47
Taxes and rentals	3,410,732.58
Interest on funded and other fixed interest-bearing debt	14,728,553.11
Other expenses	725,075.24
Miscellaneous	2,045,069.19
Total disbursements	$67,395,307.54
Net income	$7,766,289.33
Balance of income applies as follows:	
For betterments and additions	$2,207,481.94
For equipment	1,290,331.82
For dividends on preferred stock	240,000.00
For accounts charged off and other disbursements	30,793.83
Total	3,768,607.69
Balance of income	$3,900,681.64
Proceeds from sale of lands	1,119,910.19
Profit from sale of bonds pledged for redemption of bonds	225,060.37
Other receipts and profits	18,802.09
Total	$5,421,453.29
Less: Profit and loss charges and adjustment, viz.:	
Charges	$351,143.51
Credits	93,475.43
	457,668.08
Net balance to credit of profit and loss	$4,963,785.12

The annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901, has not yet been issued, but the monthly earnings, both net and gross, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Gross transportation receipts	$75,820,870.00
Rentals (estimated same as last year)	485,337.88
Income from sinking funds (estimated same as last year)	830,547.33
	$30,136,755.21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Operating expenses	$51,696,651.00
Interest on funded debt (estimated same as last year)	14,728,553.11
Taxes and rentals (estimated same as last year)	3,410,732.58
	69,775,936.69
Net income	$16,360,068.57

"Assuming that land sales for 1901 were equal to 1900," point out the Stock Exchange reviewers, "the net income would show 6 per cent. on the outstanding capital of the company. During 1901 the policy was continued of charging off expenditures for betterments and improvements to income account, so that the amount to be carried forward to surplus will be reduced to that extent. For such amount we must wait for the annual report, soon to be published. While operating expenses of 1900 and 1901 are approximately the same, viz., 65½ per cent., large outlays for betterments and improvements are beginning to cut expenses, as the official report of earnings for the first two months of the fiscal year 1901-1902 show an operating expense of, 62 per cent.

Earnings for August—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$7,184,992	$5,997,862	$1,186,830
Expenses and taxes	4,444,144	3,988,459	455,684
Net	$2,740,848	$2,009,412	$731,136
Other income	101,228		
Total net	$2,841,776		
Charges and rentals	1,361,400		
Balance net	$1,480,376		
Gross—			
Two months July and August	13,815,451	11,731,157	2,084,294
Expenses and taxes	8,564,717	7,795,332	769,385
Net—			
Two months July and August	$5,250,734	$3,935,825	$1,314,909
Other income	196,528		
Total net	$5,447,262		
Charges and rentals	2,724,019		
Balance	$2,723,243		

"The company owns 17,000,000 acres of land, a portion of which must necessarily have increasing value from the oil discoveries and their development in the Beaumont district, while by the substitution of this fuel for coal in all of the company's locomotives, there should be a saving of 30 to 40 per cent. of its coal bill. Its annual consumption exceeds 2,000,000 of tons, at a cost of $4.25 per ton. Oil in the Beaumont district is selling for 25 cents per barrel, and 3½ barrels equal in efficiency one ton of coal.

"Putting aside all extravagant estimates of the amount of increased tonnage which will accrue to the road from the impetus to business and development in Texas, the conservative opinion is that it will add materially to the already immense traffic of the system. Improvements and betterments are taking all the net earnings of the property; but it matters little to investors when it comes from net revenues, and not from fresh issues of bonds and stocks.

"Summarizing the available funds in the company's hands for this purpose, and estimating the profits for the balance of the current fiscal year on an approximate basis of the first two months' net earnings (all fixed charges deducted) we have:

Balance, June 30, 1900	$4,600,000
Net earnings for the year ended June 30, 1901, including land sales	12,000,000
Net earnings for July and August, first two months of the fiscal year 1901-1902	2,723,243
Estimating the remaining ten months of the year on a basis of $25,000,000 gross earnings for the year on the whole system, at a ratio of 62% expenses (all fixed charges deducted)	12,300,000
Total	$31,623,243

"We have reason to believe," concludes this analytic review, "that five and three quarter millions were expended in additions and betterments on the property in 1901, and that twelve millions have been fixed for outlay during the present fiscal year. Assuming that these disbursements are correct, there would still remain in round figures fourteen millions for future expenditures from net results, to June 30, 1902. The whole of this vast sum judiciously expended would justify the reasonable expectation that the Southern Pacific system will be up to the standard in equipment and road-bed of any transportation company in the United States, and that operating expenses should readily be reduced well below 60 per cent."

HOW STOCKS ARE SEASONED.

Curb market transactions of late have been carried on on a relatively small scale. Even during the tremendous trading on the Stock Exchange early in the year business in the outside market was not conducted on the same large scale that prevailed during the boom of 1899. The principal reason for this relatively dull condition of the outside market was found in the fact that comparatively few new stocks were introduced on the market. It thus was demonstrated that the principal source of business in the outside market is the making of markets in newly organized stocks. It is true that a certain large number of securities are permanently traded in on the curb, but these generally are the less active issues and the bulk of outside business has always been supplied by stocks placed there preliminarily to their transfer to the Stock Exchange. The curb is the place where markets are established and stocks seasoned for their introduction on the board, where stocks fare better for the preliminary trading on the curb.

During the Flower boom and immediately thereafter a great many stocks were traded in for a time on the curb and then handed over to the Exchange. As a rule the early trading brought about very sharp advances in prices, which were followed by still further gains when the influences surrounding the broader market of the Stock Exchange were brought into play. International Paper advanced very rapidly during its initial trading, and when it was listed its upward course continued till the value of the stock had doubled. Similarly other stocks were carried upward coincidentally with their being placed among other Stock Exchange securities. This held true until the boom began to wane, and then it was found that the best prices were generally those established in the outside market immediately before the time of listing. Recently stocks transferred from the curb to the Stock Exchange have not been greeted with the enthusiasm that formerly ushered stocks into the Exchange. Few new companies have been brought out of late, and this element in the outside market has been a much less prominent one than it was two years ago.

Those interested in the establishment of markets for stocks find the curb a most convenient place for their purpose. It is possible to trade in stocks there long before they are actually issued and also before statements can be issued which will satisfy the Stock Exchange listing committee. The market being a much narrower one than that found on the board, manipulation of prices is much easier and traders are apt to offer very much less opposition. These are important items in the preliminary trading in a stock, and it is found profitable to prepare the way to the Stock Exchange market through a medium likely to be less exacting and less critical. Even in the cases of stocks which from the start command general confidence the many details required before a stock can be listed and the length of time they consume make it desirable to have a preliminary trading place.

So small relatively is the business done in stocks which are permanently traded in on the curb that those interested in the outside market are constantly watching for the bringing out of new securities

MYSTERY OVER COPPER AGITATING WALL STREET.

The copper situation has since midsummer been dominant in interest and influence in Wall Street, both as to the Amalgamated Copper Company—the Copper Trust—with its capital of $155,000,000, (which set the price for standard copper at 17 cents per pound, New York, eighteen months ago,) and the outcome of the commercial status of the metal, which has since electricity created an extraordinary demand for it, come to rival steel as an important factor in economics.

Seldom in the history of Wall Street has any subject been given such attention and created such divergence of opinion and mystery as does copper now. Owing to the policy of the Amalgamated and its agent, the United States Selling Company, in conducting its affairs in absolute secrecy, scores of sensational reports about the two copper corporations and the staple itself have been disposed of or discussed or accepted as true solely by the aid of conjecture, inference, guesses, or the leaking out of a few "facts" from sources controlling the situation. The affairs of the commercial copper trade and stock market manipulations by the managers of Amalgamated and other copper stocks along with bitter litigation, notably the suits of F. A. Heinze, the movement, the price of standard copper, New York, for the past twenty years given above. Incidentally, it shows all of the phases of the speculative movements of the period, including the French copper corner of 1887-88.

Not a little of the present talk is hinged on the fiasco which followed the attempt of "the great French Copper Syndicate" to control the world's copper. There were two Sociétés des Métaux, managed by M. Secretan, with valuable relations with the Comptoir d'Escompte. The first society was organized in October, 1887, when lake copper was quoted in New York at 10¼ cents. The Society cut a big swath, and June 30, 1888, lake copper was quoted at 16.55 cents. The collapse came March 18, 1889, when copper broke about 5 cents and the Society and the Comptoir suspended with tremendous liabilities. Deufert Rochereau, Managing Director of the Comptoir, committed suicide.

Much higher prices for spot lake copper were quoted before 1882. In January, 1865, it was quoted 50¼ cents, 42 cents in January, 1866, and 44 cents in April, 1872. The price in 1865 ranged from 28 cents to 50½ cents. Copper before 1882 was never lower than 15½ cents, this in February, 1879.

Also interesting in this relation are the fluctuations of the Amalgamated and what are known as the Boston copper stocks in 1899, 1900, and the current year, during the period of the active existence of the Amalgamated stock as an unlisted security, not covering the time when it was dealt in on the curb subsequent to its incorporation.

Mr. Allston Gerry presents interesting views on the condition of the copper market in The Daily Metal Market Report. He calls attention to the fact that the

Mr. James of Phelps, Dodge & Co., reviewing the sensational and conflicting reports on the copper situation, said a month ago that he did not anticipate any change in the immediate future, and he is of this mind to-day. His view is this:

"I can only say that as far as our companies are concerned we have no surplus stock, and, in fact, have had some difficulty in completing deliveries of copper sold by us for August and September deliveries, but taking for granted that the extreme figure given by certain interests are correct, I even fail to see in it any reason for the scare that seems to exist in some quarters. My experience as a merchant will, I think, be confirmed by others when I say that the business of the copper trade cannot be easily carried on with less than two months' supply. I have never thought the stock of any metal in consumers, operators, and dealers' hands of 1-6 to 1-5 of the annual consumption of the article any more than a safe business basis. If the stock of copper in this country is as is claimed, some 80,000 tons, it is only some three months' production, and as there is absolutely no stock in the hands of dealers or speculators, and as all the consumers are virtually bare of supplies and running from hand to mouth, I see nothing in that fact of the stocks being carried, to create any distrust. The changes in the copper trade of the past few years have changed the methods of doing business, and instead of the stock of copper being divided in many hands, mining companies, dealers, speculators, &c., the consolidation of producing interests puts the entire stock in virtually one hand, the Amalgamated Copper Company. The present strong hands are able to take care of such stocks were they twice the quantity. I do not see any signs of increased production of copper during the next twelve

Fluctuations in prices, Lake Superior Ingot Copper, New York, 1882-1901.

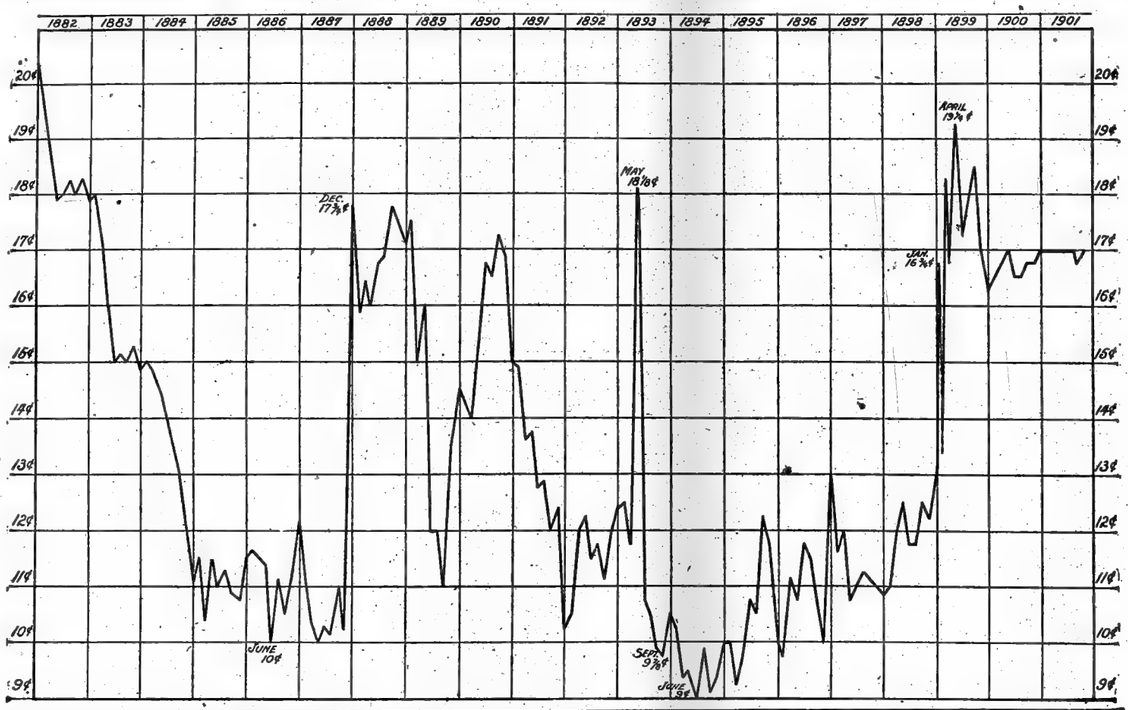

have in Wall Street overshadowed general market quotations.

It is popular belief that the Trust confessed itself embarrassed when recently it passed its extra dividend—its example being followed by the other Standard Oil copper companies making reduced dividends. On the other hand, no less an authority than D. Willis James of Phelps, Dodge & Co. says of Amalgamated's dividend out-

The speculative excitement and the stream of absurd statements and reports that have followed the cutting off of the extra dividend of the Amalgamated Copper Company, will soon, in my opinion, be a thing of the past. Had the present speculation in copper stocks not been so prominent, I doubt if any attention would have been paid to current conditions. The Amalgamated Copper Company Directors probably acted on conservative business lines in reducing the previous very large dividend on account of the present reduced consumption of copper in Europe, and the Heinze injunction against the Boston and Montana property.

Other factors discussed are statements that exports to Europe have largely fallen off, that the electrical boom has died out, and that, as a result, Germany has, for the present, ceased to be an important copper consumer; that European markets are practically bare of the staple; that, owing to the uncertain condition of the copper market large consumers in this country are purchasing with the utmost caution, and with an eye solely to immediate needs; that the price of commercial copper is bound to go down; that the United Metals Selling Company controls the situation with a stock of 65,000 tons of copper, not one pound of which is the standard metal; that United States stocks of copper are sufficient for not more than three months' consumption; that Amalgamated tactics are to force companies not in its control, Rio Tintos among them, to sell out to it. For each of these propositions there is a counter argument or contention. For instance, it is maintained that every fact in the copper situation points to the continuance of the price of standard copper set by the Amalgamated, and that it will be maintained by its $155,000,000 of capital, and that the question of the stock held by the United Metals Selling Company could be settled by dumping it in the bay, as it is but a two months' supply, and the production resources of the Trust would be equal to the emergency.

Pertinent to the situation is the chart of

The following table shows these quotations and presents the stock situation of 1901, so that the influence of Amalgamated on the other "coppers" is easily recognized.

	—1890.—		—1900.—		—1901.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Amal. Cop...	...	...	99½	89⅜	130	83⅜
Allouez	13½	3	3½	1	6¼	2½
Anaconda ..	69	35⅛	51⅞	40	53	35½
Arcadian ...	95	18	20½	13½	24⅜	8¼
Arn Id	17½	4	9½	4	5⅝	1⅞
Atlantic	45	21	30	21¼	43	25⅞
Baltic	36½	10½	14½	17	58	32½
C. & Hecla.	395	655	840	695	980	630
Centennial..	61	14	24⅜	13½	34½	10½
Franklin ...	30	11	17⅜	12½	25	15½
Isle Royale.	75	21	41	21	50½	28
Mohawk	38½	14	27	11½	56½	22
Old Dom....	51½	18	32¼	14	38¼	28
Osceola	103	61	79¾	58	130	70½
Parrott	72½	31	57½	47⅞	68	39½
Quincy	130	125	178	132	187	152
Santa Fé....	22	4½	8¼	4¼	10⅝	4⅜
Tamarack...	265	170	250	169	261	280
Utah	52⅜	21	37½	22	37⅜	23
Wolverine ..	50	34½	48½	35½	73	48

***

A reference to the capitalization of the Amalgamated Copper Company may aid in appreciating the situation. It was incorporated April 27, 1899, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $75,000,000 common and with no bonded indebtedness, and therefore no fixed charges or secured capital. June 22, 1901, $80,000,000 additional common stock was admitted to quotation in the unlisted department, the New York Stock Exchange making the total capitalization $155,000,000. The reason for the increase in capital stock was explained in this paragraph of the application for listing:

"On June 19, 1901, the Board of Directors, pursuant to the authority conferred by the stockholders, filed in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey a certificate of the increase of the capital stock of this company from 750,000 shares, ($75,000,000,) to 1,550,000 shares, ($155,000,000,) and paid the organization tax thereon. They also on the same date, in pursuance of the same authority, acquired 137,888 shares of the capital stock of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company, out of a total issue of 150,000 shares, and 182,850 shares of the capital stock of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company out of a total issue of 200,000 shares, issuing therefor 735,402 shares total present stock of copper in England, France, and the United States is only about 16 per cent. of the world's yearly estimated consumption.

"The present stock in the three countries," he points out, "is less than the public stock in England and France alone was in 1889 and 1890. The prominence given by the newspapers to the estimated possession by the United Metals Selling Company of about 65,000 tons of copper has, he says, created an impression in the minds of the public that such a stock was unprecedented.

"The public stock of copper in England and France alone (exclusive of shipments afloat thereto) has averaged for the past fifteen years 47,000 metric tons. The average stock there for ten years from 1887 to 1896 inclusive was about 58,800 metric tons, or 21 per cent. of the total world's production in those ten years.

"On Jan. 1, 1899, the public stock of copper in England and France was 96,194 metric tons, equal to over 37 per cent. of the world's production of 1898. The stock on Jan. 1, 1900, was 94,942 metric tons, equal to about 36 per cent. of the world's production in 1899.

"The public stock of copper in England and France on Oct. 15 of this year was 18,550 gross tons. Add to this the 65,000 tons said to be held by the United Metals Selling Company and we have on hand to the three countries named a total stock of, say, 83,550 gross tons, which is about 16 per cent. of the estimated yearly consumption of the world, a little over two months' supply.

"When the public stock in England and France alone was about 12,500 tons more than the present combined stocks of the three countries—Jan. 1, 1899—the price of standard copper in London averaged for 1899 £49 14s. 8d. the ton, and lake copper in New York 13⅜ cents per pound. The public stock of copper in England and France in January, 1896, was 94,942 metric tons, and the average price for the year 1896 was £54 5s. 3d. for standard in London, and 15⅝ cents for lake, New York.

"When, in 1894, the price of copper reached its lowest level since 1886, (average for standard in London was £40 7s. 4d.; lake, in New York, 9¼ cents,) the public stock in London and France was 43,428 tons."

Mr. Gerry does not attempt to draw conclusions from these figures, but gives them to correct some misapprehension as to what stocks of the metal have been in the past compared with the present.

One feature, he says, is worth notice, and that is that foreign stocks of copper have always been subject to speculative manipu-

months as compared with the past twelve months, and all authorities will confirm the fact that the cost of producing copper has lately been steadily increased. There has been no falling off in the English consumption, but the wave of electrical promotion in 1900, on the Continent, and especially in Germany, has for the present received quite a set back, and if there has been any decrease in the consumption of copper for the world this year as compared with last year, it has been only at this point."

Distinct from Mr. Gerry's estimates of European stocks are the following semi-official statistics:

Visible supply of copper in Europe, tons, in England and France:

	1901.	1900.
Oct. 15	22,510	28,490
Sept. 30	24,750	29,210

The falling off in copper exports from the United States to Europe for nine months ended Sept. 30 was in tons:

1901	69,650
1900	120,394

This is a decline in exportation of more than 42 per cent. John Stanton's estimates of United States and foreign copper production and United States exports since 1894 are, in full tons:

			Total.		Exports
	Reported.	Outside.	U. S.	Foreign.	U. S.
1895	155,497	15,700	171,197	86,178	64,722
1896	189,494	14,400	203,894	80,196	125,503
1897	204,206	11,900	216,106	88,270	129,210
1898	216,222	18,050	234,272	84,554	145,115
1899	220,806	31,400	252,206	89,240	119,811
1900	227,987	40,800	268,031	89,431	160,032
*1901	168,726	30,900	199,626	73,758	70,110

*Nine months.

Opportunity given to the Amalgamated Copper Company and the United Metals Selling Company to dispose of stories current in regard to the copper situation was neglected. The official answer was, "We have nothing to say of our affairs" in each case. One identified with both companies, but who would not have his name associated with publication, said:

"Has the Selling Company 65,000 tons of copper? Well? Has it not one pound of standard copper? Well? 'Nothing to say on that. If I should make a statement on these points either my veracity would be impugned or I should be charged with stock jobbing or with 'rigging' the metal market. It is true that the European markets are bare of copper and that the stock supply in this country is only that of a couple of months' consumption. These facts are not, according to my view, bear arguments on copper or Amalgamated stock. Put it down as certain that the price of copper will not go below where it is. The quotation will not yield."

OCT

1901

Money Market Conditions

Return Flow of Money from the West, but Continuing Shipments South—The Outlook More Encouraging.

It is rather an unusual experience in Wall Street to have representative bankers declare themselves to be much perplexed as to the money market situation and its immediate outlook, yet it is a fact that for a time last week banking interests of high repute were somewhat at sea as to probable and possible developments in the financial situation. Not, however, that in any quarter was there expectation of money stringency, or fear that rates might work appreciably higher. To the contrary, it was agreed that uncertain though the situation appeared, there was in the ordinary course of events neither warrant nor basis for expecting other than ordinary rates.

What mystified and perplexed, the more so because this is the period when crop moving needs must be satisfied, was not so much how long the counter movements of money—going one day, coming the next—would continue, but how and to what extent the developments in the foreign money markets might affect the situation here. It is a fact, indeed, that at one time during the week there was reason to believe that the markets abroad might so be disturbed that, indirectly at least, this market would feel the effects of this disturbance. The developments in the earlier part of the week relieved the tension materially, but later there were suggestions that some gold may yet go to Paris from here.

As was disclosed by the statements published on Thursday, the Bank of France strengthened its position in a measurable manner, increasing its gold holdings $1,290,000, and decreasing its loans by $11,000,000; while, on the other hand, the Bank of England, notwithstanding the steady drain upon it for gold, not only from Germany, but from France, lost little more than $4,000,000 in total reserve, this clearly signifying that interior money is returning to that institution, for the known gold export had been $7,000,000. All of which is taken to foreshadow both that the London situation is better than was expected and that in the end the Paris market—which threatened most to disturb—may be able with a little assistance to meet all the requirements attendant upon the end of the month settlement on the Bourse.

Incidentally, also, this may signify—and it is somewhat important from the local standpoint—a greater willingness on the part of foreign lenders to renew maturing loans placed abroad some time ago, instead of compelling, as lately has been the case, their repayment and the consequent necessity of remaking them here.

If these conclusions be correct it would seem as if from this time on Wall Street, money-market wise, need concern itself most with the purely internal movements of money—that is, money for crop moving purposes, money to finance new projects, receipts from the Klondike, Treasury operations, and the like; for even if some gold goes to Paris, as was suggested, at the end of the week, it will be merely in the nature of a temporary loan, and must soon find its way back to this market. Yet to consider only internal movements is no easy matter, for at this particular time these movements are unusually conflicting.

Taking them in order, it is patent that the shipping of currency to the West for crop moving purposes is practically at an end, and that instead—this money having performed its first urgent requirements—the return flow has begun. It is true that thus far the return has not been in any large volume, but nevertheless enough has come to warrant the assurance that the tide has surely turned, and will in a few weeks be running full this way. On the other hand, it is not to be forgotten that the movement of currency Southward has this year been delayed because of the manifest disposition of holders of cotton to wait for higher prices before moving their crop. That movement seems now fairly to have set in, the shipments to the South last week having been greater than in any previous week this Fall, with cotton rapidly finding its way to the Southern mills and shipping points. Hence what the banks gain by reason of the Western movement is somewhat more than offset by the Southern shipments. How long these Southern shipments will continue is uncertain, but at best it can be only a matter of a few weeks, though as illustrative of the backwardness of the cotton movement it is to be noted that exports to date are below last year's figures to the extent of about 15,000,000 pounds.

As for the Treasury operations, they are, as usual, more or less conflicting, gains by the banks being recorded one day and losses perhaps the next. Last week, in the early part, the banks were helped by large pension payments, while by reason of gold receipts from the Klondike the position of the local institutions was improved by about $5,000,000.

As a special operation the market was affected during the week by a partial payment on account of the Pocahontas coal purchase, $5,000,000 going out to Philadelphia on this account. However, this is at best a temporary loss, for undoubtedly the money will find its way back here in a short while.

All the known facts considered—the situation abroad, the return flow of currency from the West, the certainty that shipments South must soon cease, the assurance of further large receipts from the Klondike, and the comparative inactivity in the stock market—it is a conservative statement to make, and it has the sanction of a number of leading bankers, that, unless untoward conditions develop (such as large gold shipments abroad) money rates will hold at present prevailing figures for some weeks, and then—with perhaps a temporary stiffening for a few days in preparation for the January disbursements—will gradually ease off.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

The foreign exchange market has continued to engage not a little attention because of the unusual strength shown.

It seems now clear that this strength—a strength that carried rates far from the gold-importing point—was due to the maturing of loans contracted abroad some months ago which foreign bankers were unable or unwilling to renew at this time. While there is no specific information on the subject, it appears that these loans were made in oder to carry through the Northern Pacific purchase and to help finance the United States Steel Corporation.

As for the general foreign exchange situation, it has resulted in drains by both Germany and France upon the Bank of England.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The Clearing House bank statement yesterday was in some respects favorable and in others unfavorable, while as a whole it was decidedly confusing. Loans increased $9,650,500, specie increased $1,000,900, legal tenders increased $502,000; deposits increased $9,382,000, and surplus reserves decreased $752,000.

The increase in loans was not unexpected, considering the taking up during the week of loans contracted abroad some time ago and the financing of the Pocahontas Coal deal. The gain in cash, however, was altogether surprising, the known movements of money having indicated a loss of over $2,000,000, while the increase in deposits (necessitating extra reserve requirements of over $2,000,000) does not "balance" with the increase in loans and cash. Hence it is that the Street was much perplexed as to what the showing actually meant. Apparently the return flow of money from the interior is greater even than was expected.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$884,980,700	$792,284,000	$695,777,000
Deposits	954,496,100	839,391,500	761,635,500
Circulation	31,783,200	30,560,000	15,815,400
Specie	182,942,800	158,913,700	144,336,900
Legal tenders	70,394,400	17,966,000	49,110,000
Total res.	$253,336,200	$216,879,700	$193,447,400
Res. required	238,624,025	210,847,875	190,409,375
Surplus res.	$14,712,175	$6,031,825	$3,038,525

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 26, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,012,672,997	$943,806,341	+ 7.4
Boston	111,287,287	99,538,362	+11.8
Philadelphia	85,974,419	75,556,703	+17.8
Baltimore	16,815,332	15,915,656	+ 5.7
Chicago	136,629,710	112,933,231	+20.9
St. Louis	36,359,954	29,425,711	+23.6
New Orleans	11,188,770	10,824,943	+ 3.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,419,928,470	$1,292,000,946	+ 9.9
Other cities, 5 days	257,017,633	216,017,403	+19.0
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,676,940,099	$1,508,018,349	+11.2
All cities, 1 day	358,990,864	277,685,860	+29.3
Total all cities, for week	$2,035,939,063	$1,785,704,216	+14.1

APPLAUSE AND AN EXAMPLE.

Though conservative opinion here does not approve the recent increase of 33 per cent. in the Atchison Railroad's dividend charges, the action obtains some commendation abroad. The London Statist says:

With such a statement of earnings before them, the Directors could not very well do other than declare a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the half-year. Moreover, with so large a surplus in excess of the sum required to pay the 4 per cent. dividends upon the common stock, it is probable that the 4 per cent. dividends will be maintained.

The Statist does not applaud the management of British railroads in making unduly ample surplus in order to "maintain" dividends—a "maintained" policy which is finally showing destructive results.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,050,000	$2,156,200	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$18,592,000	$2,937,000	$1,628,000	$18,630,000	$998,000
2,050,000	2,653,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,600,000	4,901,000	1,975,000	27,416,000	.....
2,000,000	1,136,700	Merchants' Nat.	12,781,400	1,850,100	1,705,800	14,848,500	.....
2,000,000	2,317,200	Mechanics' National	14,529,600	2,833,000	991,000	15,094,000	.....
1,500,000	3,097,400	Bank of America	19,226,000	3,021,400	2,527,900	21,505,100	.....
1,000,000	257,800	Phenix Nat.	4,871,000	854,000	210,000	4,616,000	49,400
10,500,000	6,540,300	National City	117,870,500	31,159,000	6,256,400	126,001,200	4,202,000
300,000	7,000,400	Chemical Nat.	23,560,000	4,811,000	2,051,400	23,057,600	.....
600,000	235,800	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,340,300	911,100	543,000	5,697,500	249,300
1,000,000	1,956,700	Gallatin Nat.	9,961,000	1,100,600	963,400	9,294,700	988,700
200,000	73,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,163,600	256,300	62,900	1,220,100	49,300
400,000	133,000	Mechanics' & Traders'	2,660,000	320,000	203,000	3,003,000	.....
200,000	185,100	Greenwich	943,500	110,000	130,200	817,700	.....
300,000	515,800	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,240,700	975,700	163,100	4,135,000	492,400
1,200,000	554,100	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,318,200	492,500	357,700	4,056,600	.....
5,000,000	2,411,200	Am. Exch. Nat.	20,097,000	7,195,000	1,074,000	25,937,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,006,500	Nat. Bank of Commerce	72,287,600	8,727,800	5,870,400	62,967,600	7,483,700
1,000,000	1,587,300	National Broadway	6,797,000	1,277,200	351,000	6,197,100	194,500
1,000,000	1,361,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,726,500	2,611,800	1,547,200	14,940,500	994,100
422,700	512,400	Pacific Bank	2,700,600	217,100	414,100	3,238,100	.....
450,000	977,900	Chatham Nat.	5,926,000	785,000	899,100	6,097,800	49,600
200,000	350,800	People's	2,255,300	186,200	400,000	2,824,000	.....
1,000,000	1,025,800	Nat. Bank of N. A.	11,674,300	1,566,800	1,229,000	11,784,200	731,000
3,000,000	5,055,200	Hanover Nat.	48,620,400	8,132,300	5,958,300	53,720,800	2,976,800
500,000	475,300	Irving Nat.	4,272,000	575,500	481,700	4,359,000	215,200
400,000	382,500	National Citizens'	3,375,700	800,200	251,500	2,924,000	567,700
500,000	280,800	Nassau	2,495,200	341,700	388,300	2,956,700	.....
900,000	1,012,200	Market & Fulton	6,071,800	1,224,200	822,500	6,633,200	50,000
1,000,000	225,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	4,113,400	962,600	238,100	4,173,900	49,800
1,500,000	1,549,700	Corn Exchange	22,634,000	3,875,500	2,373,000	20,514,000	.....
700,000	496,900	Oriental	2,057,700	193,500	228,600	2,015,400	.....
1,500,000	6,101,400	Imp. & Trad'rs' Nat.	24,058,000	3,776,000	1,421,000	21,826,000	42,200
2,000,000	3,088,700	National Park	49,974,000	15,875,000	2,721,000	64,111,000	49,900
250,000	160,900	East River Nat.	1,179,000	213,800	180,000	1,372,800	50,000
3,000,000	2,563,200	Fourth Nat.	23,828,000	4,038,700	2,489,000	25,251,500	50,000
1,000,000	595,200	Central Nat.	10,391,000	2,160,000	1,401,000	13,270,000	560,000
300,000	996,000	Second Nat.	9,370,100	1,510,000	1,138,600	10,346,000	235,900
750,000	71,600	Ninth Nat.	1,905,600	249,500	241,100	2,051,400	49,500
10,000,000	11,407,000	First Nat.	77,171,900	22,133,800	2,384,200	79,671,100	2,191,700
200,000	128,300	New York Nat. Exch.	3,025,000	736,300	387,100	3,874,000	298,500
250,000	743,700	Bowery	3,125,000	390,000	357,000	3,177,000	.....
200,000	694,200	New York County Nat.	3,898,700	658,000	328,000	4,417,600	50,000
750,000	404,800	German-American	3,501,400	557,900	261,100	3,253,400	.....
1,000,000	2,657,300	Chase Nat.	42,193,200	10,989,200	1,782,700	50,445,100	800,000
100,000	1,407,900	Fifth Avenue	8,003,400	2,102,100	412,400	9,191,400	.....
200,000	184,800	German Exchange	2,780,100	211,000	643,700	3,108,400	.....
200,000	866,700	Germania	3,048,200	405,000	392,700	4,461,800	.....
300,000	1,074,800	Lincoln Nat.	13,084,600	2,030,000	2,000,000	15,747,700	247,000
1,000,000	1,158,100	Garfield Nat.	7,578,000	1,440,700	329,500	7,672,500	49,500
200,000	371,700	Fifth Nat.	2,176,100	421,900	180,500	2,395,100	199,800
300,000	1,110,700	Bank of the Metropolis	6,958,700	1,311,100	580,800	7,670,300	.....
200,000	476,070	West Side	2,644,000	378,000	351,000	2,942,000	.....
500,000	1,015,800	Seaboard Nat.	12,720,000	1,347,000	2,159,000	14,604,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,378,200	Western Nat.	26,460,100	8,445,100	2,666,900	43,031,600	50,000
300,000	520,400	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,674,000	521,000	605,000	4,847,000	75,000
500,000	720,000	Liberty Nat.	6,777,800	1,537,200	425,000	6,722,900	498,200
1,000,000	447,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,455,300	742,300	318,200	4,451,200	.....
250,000	635,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,986,700	1,419,300	719,800	9,212,600	50,000
250,000	416,500	Astor Nat.	4,625,000	760,000	2,200	4,005,000	250,000
500,000	369,100	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,749,200	575,100	104,500	2,158,300	480,000
70,550,000	$3,374,700	Total, National banks.					
11,172,700	15,469,400	Total, State banks.					
$81,722,700	$98,843,700	Totals	$864,359,700	$132,942,500	$70,394,400	$94,406,100	$1,763,200

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 30, 1901; 18 State banks, Sept. 12, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Oct. 26, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$193,500.00	$6,300.00	$21,100	$22,000.00	.....	$80,700.00
Colonial	100,000	1,702,200.00	26,900.00	120,000	201,900.00	.....	1,850,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,545,000.00	122,000.00	97,000	301,000.00	$3,000.00	2,746,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,120,132.01	57,155.51	51,233	130,353.54	25,000.00	1,203,501.82
Fidelity	200,000	441,456.00	9,110.00	25,131	29,970.00	.....	396,907.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,350,800.00	65,900.00	52,800	214,000.00	.....	1,533,300.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,396,998.02	19,054.96	77,901	102,654.00	2,711.55	1,452,100.65
Hamilton	200,000	1,997,100.00	102,300.00	111,100	120,200.00	5,000.00	1,741,200.00
Jefferson	200,000	982,236.00	9,547.00	87,470	123,782.00	904.00	731,227.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,224,700.00	119,400.00	87,500	325,500.00	52,200.00	2,822,000.00
Mutual	200,000	1,462,128.00	39,050.00	114,464	174,558.00	100,200.00	1,530,308.00
National Commercial	300,000	344,843.00	54,212.00	15,644	44,102.00	70,420.00	302,936.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,484,032.00	24,250.00	175,022	324,971.00	67,560.00	1,833,753.00
Plaza	100,000	2,375,000.00	224,000.00	236,000	112,000.00	.....	2,707,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,043,232.50	18,678.96	81,401	65,964.05	.....	1,107,854.32
State	100,000	3,607,000.00	310,000.00	155,000	153,000.00	195,000.00	4,240,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,348,000.00	35,630.00	150,000	84,700.00	.....	1,705,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Square	200,000	2,348,325.26	44,057.71	200,797	105,502.08	.....	2,604,388.73
Varick	100,000	895,500.00	10,810.00	71,900	98,100.00	400.00	833,600.00
Washington	100,000	634,791.00	10,518.00	37,070	51,977.00	9,510.00	678,813.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,434,000.00	69,700.00	133,000	120,700.00	70,000.00	1,472,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,213,816.00	11,811.00	87,041	123,568.00	100,547.00	1,300,647.00
Broadway	100,000	1,005,591.81	16,473.88	100,027	181,567.42	.....	1,736,985.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,136,100.00	63,800.00	36,000	130,100.00	5,800.00	1,139,600.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	393,400.00	12,100.00	25,000	47,600.00	11,000.00	353,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	727,400.00	30,000.00	27,300	62,900.00	9,000.00	674,800.00
Kings County	150,000	712,500.00	29,600.00	20,700	71,700.00	15,900.00	718,500.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,900	2,719,100.00	340,000.00	166,500	325,100.00	.....	3,208,300.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,781,700.00	169,500.00	142,300	250,300.00	10,000.00	4,446,400.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	950,787.58	21,924.00	71,220	68,227.25	110,909.82	995,980.39
Merchants'	100,000	757,400.00	6,300.00	87,100	82,000.00	.....	809,200.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,885,000.00	177,000.00	289,000	527,000.00	44,000.00	4,111,000.00
National City	300,000	2,788,000.00	125,000.00	270,000	367,000.00	72,000.00	3,084,000.00
North Side	100,000	903,113.79	19,645.80	44,143	56,123.04	73,546.90	858,032.88
People's	100,000	959,700.00	37,300.00	48,400	42,100.00	62,800.00	999,100.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	832,680.00	8,857.00	46,715	88,115.00	16,943.00	834,638.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,180,000.00	94,900.00	17,000	161,000.00	57,000.00	1,039,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	492,310.00	10,914.00	27,678	144,200.00	3,814.00	535,805.00
Union	100,000	940,400.00	25,800.00	57,000	58,700.00	63,300.00	738,300.00
Wallabout	100,000	839,300.00	35,800.00	28,000	58,000.00	42,000.00	844,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	605,400.00	18,530.00	21,705	118,775.00	14,200.00	704,000.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	743,500.00	32,220.00	25,000	94,440.00	.....	710,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,341,000.00	256,700.00	197,000	1,059,100.00	808,000.00	6,515,400.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,195,565.00	70,023.00	67,865	125,280.00	43,011.00	1,750,245.00
Second National	250,000	1,250,900.00	65,400.00	9,000	157,400.00	.....	1,039,000.00
Third National	200,000	987,864.76	40,848.62	77,000	209,239.24	36,132.12	1,025,972.47
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,149,300.00	102,700.00	22,800	121,400.00	150,600.00	1,065,200.00
Second National	125,000	974,300.00	27,257.00	30,403	70,700.00	4,000.00	832,800.00

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$170,420,837
Gold	105,683,743
Silver	14,694,287
United States notes	7,745,774
Treasury notes of 1890	70,314
National banknotes	8,094,541
Total receipts this day	1,477,916
Total receipts this month	41,960,283
Total receipts this year	184,099,182
Total expenditures this day	1,295,000
Total expenditures this month	37,100,000
Total expenditures this year	161,069,824
Deposits in National banks	111,142,520

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business yesterday, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$312,231,089
Silver dollars	447,710,000
Silver dollars of 1890	379,351
Silver bullion of 1890	41,356,649
Total	$801,677,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$312,231,089
Silver certificates outstanding	447,710,000
Treasury notes outstanding	41,736,000
Total	$801,677,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,088,533
Gold certificates	38,651,210
Silver coin and bullion	7,252,638
Silver certificates	7,401,089
United States notes	7,745,774
Other assets	17,250,723
Total in Treasury	$148,390,065
Deposits in National banks	111,142,520
Total	$259,532,585
Current liabilities	68,664,370
Available cash balance	$190,868,215

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Oct. 18 to 25. Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Advance	Corinto	$300
Mt. Vernon	Port au Prince	25,000
Alleghany	Greytown	60
Hildur	Curacao	3,520
Hildur	Maracaibo	3,900
Maracaibo	Curacao	1,000
American Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	2,452
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Hildur	Curacao	230
Hildur	Maracaibo	2,662
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Alleghany	Greytown	1,055
Gold Bullion—		
City of Washington	Tampico	14,040
Advance	Punta Arenas	3,350
Advance	Colon	12,940
Silver Bullion—		
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	8,201
City of Washington	Tampico	85,680
Total		$165,579

Exports, New York, Oct. 21 to 26.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Oct. 21	K. Wm. d. Gross	London, S. B.	C. (Mex.) $6,000
Oct. 21	K. Wm. d. Gross	London, S. B.	30,700
Oct. 22	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	101,080
Oct. 22	Hungaria	Jacmel, G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
Oct. 25	Etruria	London, S. B.	72,000
Total			$221,530

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Oct. 18	Lucania	London, S. B.	$394,715
Oct. 19	Prins Maurits	Port au Prince, G. C., (U. S.)	15,000
Total			$931,245

California Oranges for New York.

VISALIA, Cal., Oct. 26.—The first carload of this season's oranges to leave California was shipped to New York to-day from Porterville, in Tulare County. The car is a record-breaker for the State.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Oct. 20, 1906.

OCT

		Range for Year 1906. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arb 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101 Mar 15	93 Jan 7	96¼ Oct 25	... ...
At., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995	A O*	105¼ Sep 22	101⅞ May 14	103¾ Oct 20	102⅝ 103⅛
Do registered	A O*	104 Jun 17	101⅞ Oct 22	101⅞ Oct 20	... ...
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s	J J*	99 Jun 14	90¾ Jan 4	97¼ Oct 20	97⅛ 97½
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 17	... ...
Do 4s registered	Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 17	... ...
Do stamped		98¾ Jun 29	90 Jan 3	95¾ Oct 20	106 ...
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946	J D*	108 May 18	108 May 18	106 May 18	... ...
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s	J J*	97⅞ Jun 28	94¼ Sep 18	96⅜ Oct 20	96¼ 96⅝
Do do registered	J J*	95¾ Mar 18	95¼ Mar 18	95¼ Mar 18	95 ...
Do do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103 Mar 11	99 May 8	102¼ Oct 20	102⅜ 102⅝
Do do registered	A O	104 Mar 3	101¼ Sep 20	101¼ Sep 20	... ...
Do do registered	J J	110 May 3	100½ May 15	107½ Oct 20	107⅛ 108
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	110 Jan 24	88¾ Jan 21	90 Oct 24	89¾ 90
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	92 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	... ...
Do do registered	J J	91 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90¾ Oct 20	88 ...
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925	M N*	91¼ Mar 18	87½ May 23	89¾ Oct 20	... ...
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 4s, 1990	A O	... ...	... ...	105½ Oct. 95	... ...
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	... ...	... ...	111 Jne 5, 90	... ...
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	... ...	... ...	... ...	116 ...
Buff., R. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1937	M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118½ Oct 22	118 ...
Buff., R. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1921	J D	131 Jun 3	127 Oct 3	127 Oct 8	127¼ ...
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	130 Feb 7	129 Oct 3	128 Oct 8	126¾ ...
Cleart. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943	J J	... ...	... ...	103 Ap 14.97	... ...
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	... ...	... ...	100 No 16.99	... ...
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	108¼ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	106 Oct 20	106 ...
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934	A O	127⅛ Mar 10	110½ Jan 15	122⅝ Sept 24	121 ...
Do do registered	A O	... ...	... ...	117 No 20.00	... ...
Do do registered	J D	... ...	... ...	140 Fe 14.97	... ...
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	... ...	... ...	113¼ De 6, 00	... ...
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s,1921	A O	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	109 Jun 27	103½ Jne 7	107 Oct 24	106¾ 107
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111 Jan 22	107 Sep 10	109⅛ Oct 24	108½ 109½
Do do registered	M S	108 Mar 22	100¾ Apr 17	107 Aug 5	... ...
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	93 Mar 27	92 Aug 5	91 Aug 5	91¼ ...
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937	M N	103½ Apr 28	98 Jan 31	103 Oct 12	103 106
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	129½ Mar 23	119 Feb 7	123½ Mar 23	... ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	108¾ Jun 24	97½ Jan 18	108 Oct 26	107¾ 108
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	103¾ Sep 18	102½ Sep 18	103¾ Sept 18	... ...
Do 1st pf. inc.g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct.	J	84 Aug 28	68 Jan 9	71¾ Oct 25	71 72
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct.	J	36¾ Mar 9	20 Jan 3	28 Oct 23	28 28
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct.	J	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	15½ Oct 18	14¾ 16
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	M J	... ...	... ...	85 De 27,99	103 ...
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	N J	... ...	... ...	102 Jne 29,99	105 107
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947	J J	... ...	... ...	104 Oc 24,00	108 ...
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	106 Mar 30	104¾ Jul 24	104¾ July 24	105 ...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	137¼ Mar 2	127 Jan 22	131 Oct 24	130¾ 131½
Do do registered	Q J	137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	123 Oct 26	... 130
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912	Q M	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	106 July 9	101¾ ...
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1 1910	Q March	105¾ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	104 Oct 25	104 ...
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	111¾ Jun 4	111 Jun 25	114⅜ Oct 17	113½ 114½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908	A O	110 Apr 10	110 Feb 19	113 Oct 8	113 114½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	110 Feb 19	110 Feb 19	115 Oct 8	116 ...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122 Feb 7	119 Feb 7	119 Jul 25	121½ ...
Do do registered	M N	121 Jun 24	110 Apr 20	116 July 15	... ...
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	108¾ Jun 15	104 Jan 4	108¾ Oct 25	108¾ 107¼
Do do registered	M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	... ...
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	107¾ Apr 30	103 Jan 11	104 Oct 15	103¾ 104¼
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 13	99 Sept 23	... ...
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J	... ...	... ...	103 No 26,00	104 ...
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941	M S	... ...	... ...	103 No 26,00	104 ...
Ells. Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	M S	102¼ Jan 14	100 Sep 11	100⅜ Oct 21	100⅝ ...
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	105¾ Jan 9	103½ Jun 4	103⅜ June 4	... ...
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, g. f., 1912	A O*	... ...	... ...	103¾ Oct. 55	... ...
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	94 Jan 12	86 Oct 1	87¾ Oct 26	87 8½
Do certificates of interest		93¾ Jun 4	91¼ Jan 3	93¾ June 4	85 85¼
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	87¾ Jun 21	85¾ Jan 14	85 Oct 20	85 ...
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J	109¾ Jun 28	108¾ Jul 3	107⅝ Oct 15	107⅞ ...
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112¾ Apr 16	109¾ Jul 28	110½ Oct 20	110½ ...
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	115¾ Aug 30	111 Apr 12	115⅞ Aug 30	112⅝ ...
Do do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107 Mar 8	103½ Oct 19	103½ Oct 19	103⅞ ...
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102¼ Jan 7	101 Sep 20	101¾ Oct 24	101¾ ...
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100¾ Jun 4	100⅝ Jun 4	100⅝ June 4	100 ...
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	... ...	... ...	104¾ Ap 11,00	... ...
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J	104½ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 13	102⅜ Oct 26	102⅝ ...
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	113 Apr 2	110 Sep 13	112 Oct 21	111⅝ 112½
Do do registered	M N	112¾ Apr 17	110⅜ Aug 9	109¾ Aug 9	... ...
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S*	127¾ Feb 25	120 Oct 24	120 Oct 24	118¼ ...
Chi., G. Isl. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1917	J D*	115 May 10	112 Aug 1	112⅝ Sept 18	... ...
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	140 Apr 26	115 Jan 2	136¾ Oct 19	136¾ ...
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	127 Apr 26	115 Jan 2	124½ Oct 24	122½ 123¾
Do do registered	M N*	... ...	... ...	115 My 11,00	... ...
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	120½ Oct 8	121¼ ...
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	115¾ Oct 24	114¼ 116½
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	114½ Jun 6	106⅞ Jan 25	113⅝ Oct 23	113 ...
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	126½ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	124 Oct 10	123½ ...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902	J J*	192¾ Apr 23	180 May 31	189 Oct 25	... ...
Do 7s, s. 1902	J	... ...	... ...	172¾ Ap 10,00	... ...
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	190 Jan 28	183 Oct 13	183 Oct 15	... ...
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	194 Apr 20	180 Jul 25	188½ Oct 22	... ...
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	186 Apr 20	183 Oct 13	183 Oct 22	... ...
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	117½ May 22	113 Jul 30	116 Oct 15	115¾ ...
Do 1st Lac. & Day. 5s, 1919	J J	110 Apr 4	111½ Oct 14	117½ Oct 14	117½ 119
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	110 Apr 20	110 Jul 20	110 Oct 20	110 ...
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	126¾ Apr 13	124¾ Aug 12	123¾ Oct 22	122½ ...
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ May 24	110¼ Jan 15	110½ May 24	110¾ ...
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119 Feb 7	116 Sep 10	116¾ Oct 16	116 120
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	J J	122 Mar 5	114¾ Aug 8	115⅞ Oct 26	118 119
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	122¾ Apr 5	118 Aug 8	119¾ Oct 14	120 ...
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	110¾ Jan 9	108 Jul 30	108 July 30	110 ...
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921	J J*	120 Apr 13	116¾ Jul 30	117¾ Oct 23	117¾ 120
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120 Feb 27	110¾ Jul 9	118 Oct 19	117¾ ...
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914		125¾ May 2	111⅛ Aug 15	113⅝ Oct 8	113¾ 115
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	... ...	... ...	137½ Jul 18,99	132 ...
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	116¾ Mar 2	113¾ Aug 8	113 Oct 23	113¾ ...
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114¾ Mar 1	110 Jul 7	110 Oct 24	110¾ ...
Do do registered	Q J	... ...	... ...	105¾ Fe 19,98	... ...
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	119¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 3	116 118
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	122 Mar 11	118⅜ Sep 13	118⅜ Sept 12	119¼ ...
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¼ Apr 19	136¾ Jan 15	140 Oct 8	139 ...
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	108 Mar 19	104⅞ Jan 20	105¾ Oct 9	105⅞ ...
Do do registered	J D*	108 Mar 28	104⅝ Jul 2	104⅝ July 2	... ...
Do sink. fund 6s, 1870-1929	A O*	116¾ Mar 8	115¾ May 15	116 Oct 25	... 117
Do do registered	A O*	... ...	... ...	111 Oc 18, 00	... ...
Do sink. fund 5s, 1870-1929	A O*	110¾ Mar 12	108¾ Jan 24	108¾ Aug 12	106 ...
Do do registered	A O*	107¾ May 24	107⅜ May 24	107⅜ May 24	... ...
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	125¼ Jan 8	121⅛ May 7	123 Oct 15	123¼ ...
Do do registered	M N	122 May 27	122 Jan 11	123 May 28	... ...
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	103¾ Apr 17	103¾ Apr 17	103¾ Apr 17	100¾ ...
Do do registered	M N*	106¾ Apr 17	108 Oct 3	108 Oct 3	... ...
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¾ Aug 6	113⅜ Oct 17	114⅜ Oct 17	114 ...
Do do registered	A O 15	111 Oct 22	111 Oct 22	111 Oct 3	... ...
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	112 Mar 20	108¾ Jul 1	108¾ Oct 19	108¼ ...
Do do registered	F A 15	... ...	... ...	107 Mr 7, 00	... ...
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	111 Oct 2	100¼ Mar 19	111 Oct 25	... ...
Do do registered	M N*	... ...	... ...	103 No 19,98	... ...
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901	J J*	... ...	... ...	103¾ Fe 26,00	... ...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907	M N*	... ...	... ...	120¾ No 10,00	120⅝ ...
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	J J	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	110 ...
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909	M S	111¼ Jun 23	110¾ Aug 29	110¾ Aug 30	110 ...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	111 Mar 20	110⅞ Oct 14	110⅞ Oct 14	110¾ ...
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	141¼ Apr 19	135¾ May 29	137 Sept 28	137⅝ ...
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¼ Feb 21	104¾ ...
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127¾ Jun 25	125⅜ Feb 4	125¾ Oct 21	125¾ ...
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	143 Apr 12	138¾ Jan 3	140 Sept 25	... ...
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	139½ ...
Do incomes, 1911	M N	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	... ...
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	134¼ May 6	127¾ Jul 16	128 Sept 25	128¾ ...
Do do registered	J J*	132¾ Mar 27	126¾ Jun 21	127¼ Sept 18	126¾ ...
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	110 Jan 26	105¾ Sep 12	106⅜ Oct 23	106¼ 106⅝
Do do registered	J J	103 May 25	103¾ Jun 18	104¾ Sept 28	... ...
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	... ...
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	... ...	... ...	89½ Au 25,00	... ...
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	... ...	... ...	97 De 19,00	... ...
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	112¼ Mar 21	110¾ Apr 3	111⅞ Aug 9	... ...
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	107 Oct 1	107 Oct 1	107 Oct 1	... ...
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	142 May 7	134¼ Jan 16	140¾ Oct 24	135¾ ...
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	134 Feb 8	130 Feb 8	140 Oct 20	135¾ ...
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	122 Jun 13	127 Oct 8	127½ Oct 11	128 130
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	... ...
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 8	94 Oct 23	93½ 94
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N*	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ July 11	... ...
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾ Jan 28	117 Sep 17	118 Sept 18	... ...
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup.off.	J D*	... ...	... ...	... ...	100 Oc 28,99	... ...
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919	J J	... ...	... ...	... ...	102 Ja 7, 00	... ...
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	... ...	... ...	... ...	115 De 14,00	... ...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	... ...	... ...	... ...	112¾ Oc 10, 00	... ...
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s,1941	M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	114 July 3	114 ...
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	105¾ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	104 Oct 26	104 ...
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	100½ 104
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990	M N*	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	102 May 16	102 ...
Do 1892 registered	M N*	... ...	... ...	... ...	99 My 4, 99	... ...
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940	M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	... ...
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940	J J	... ...	... ...	... ...	88 No 22,99	... ...
C., W. & M. Div. 1st 4s, 1991	J J	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 15	101 Oct 10	102⅜ 105
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936	Q F	106 Jun 6	10- May 7	104½ Sept 20	103½ ...
Do con. 6s, 1920	J M N	... ...	... ...	... ...	100 Nov. 94	... ...
C., San. & Clev. con.1st g.5s,1928	A O	115½ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	113¾ Oct 10	113⅝ ...
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	104¾ Sep 24	95 Apr 8	99 Oct 25	98½ 99½
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	79½ Sep 27	45¾ Jan 22	74½ Oct 24	73½ 76
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	133 Jun 20	130 May 10	130 Oct 12	130 ...
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	128½ Jun 18	123 Jul 2	123 July 2	... ...
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	... ...	... ...	103¾ No 24,99	... ...
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901	A O	... ...	... ...	101¾ De 7, 00	... ...
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	... ...	... ...	111 Se 7, 00	115 ...
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	120¼ Mar 8	120½ May 25	120½ May 29	... ...
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87¾ Mar 1	78 Jan 24	81½ Oct 22	81½ 82
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	87¾ Mar 20	77 Jan 25	82 Oct 22	... ...
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	89¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	89½ Oct 25	88½ 88¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	... ...	... ...	... ...	102 Dec., 95	... ...
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	123½ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	117¾ ...
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	111¾ May 6	111¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	115¾ ...
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	140 Feb 10	138¾ Jun 25	138 Oct 12	125 ...
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	140¾ Apr 9	136½ Jul 10	140 Oct 17	136½ ...
Do do registered	J D	... ...	... ...	140 Or. 26, 98	... ...
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s,1921	J J	136¾ May 23	133¾ Jul 7	133½ Oct 26	... ...
Do registered		... ...	... ...	133¾ Se 14, 00	... ...
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	119½ Jul 2	118¾ Mar 3	119½ July 2	116 120½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	104¾ Sep 25	101½ Sep 25	104¼ Sept 25	103 ...
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	147¾ May 2	145¾ Mar 19	147¾ May 2	145 ...
Do registered	M S*	150 Feb 15	149 Aug	149 Aug 5	... ...
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s,1906	A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 Oct 18	113¾ ...
Do registered	A O	... ...	... ...	... ...	122 Jne 6, 99	... ...
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	111½ Jun 18	110¼ Oct 2	111 Oct 21	110½ ...
Do do registered	A O	112¼ Feb 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	... ...
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	153¾ Jun 25	150¾ May 3	152 Oct 8	151¼ ...
Do registered	M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	... ...
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J	104¼ Jun 23	100 Jan 23	102¾ Oct 23	102¾ 103¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J	111 May 20	103 Jan 10	111 June 13	102¾ ...
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	113 Sep 29	107 Jan 10	113 Sept 28	111½ ...
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g.5s,1929	J	98 Jun 26	92 Sep 6	98¼ Oct 17	... 98¾
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917	M N*	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	107 ...
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	95 Jan 26	95 Jan 26	95 Jan 26	98 ...
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	91¾ Mar 26	85 Jan 23	91¼ Oct 21	91 92
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	118 Sep 3	110¼ Jan 16	113 Oct 17	113 ...
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1936	F J	... ...	... ...	92¼ Fe 21,98	... ...
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	116 Oct 22	112 Jan 11	116 Oct 22	... ...
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	112¾ Apr 18	112¼ Apr 18	112¼ Apr 18	... ...
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	119¾ Jan 7	115⅝ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	121 ...
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 13	120¾ Apr 13	118 ...
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	118 Jan 26	111 Jul 29	111 July 29	113 ...
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	107 Jan 4	90¾ June 4	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ ...
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	107¾ ...
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	143¾ Feb 20	139 Sep 24	140 Oct 23	139 142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	135¾ Mar 6	135¾ May 17	135¾ May 17	... ...
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 25	137¾ Aug 29	134½ ...
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	136¾ Apr 3	136¼ Apr 3	136¾ Oct 18	... ...
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909	A	106 Jan 3	103 Apr 10	107 Sept 28	105 ...
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	120 Jan 6	120 Jan 6	120 Oct 17	120¼ ...
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913	J J*	121 May 22	118¾ Aug 7	118¾ Aug 7	113 ...
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946	M N	... ...	... ...	103 Oc 27, 98	115 ...
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	M J	101¼ Jun 26	95¾ Jan 21	98¾ Oct 23	96¾ 99
Do registered	J J	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	... ...
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	97 Jun 23	82¾ Jan 21	87¾ Oct 26	87¼ 87¾
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	95¼ Jun 13	92¾ Aug 12	94¼ Oct 25	94 94¾
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937	J J	119 Oct 1	111 Jan 4	110 Oct 1	117½ 119½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	... ...
Do gen. g. 3s, 1940	F A*	107¾ Oct 5	100 Mar 6	107¼ Oct 11	107 ...
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	115¾ Jun 8	115¾ Jun 8	115¾ Jun 8	114½ ...
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	J D	111¼ May 3	107¾ Jan 11	110 Oct 15	110¼ ...
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910	A O	118¾ Mar 18	115 Oct 10	115 Oct 10	114 116¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	M S	... ...	... ...	65 No 10,97	... ...
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	126 Jun 6	122 Jul 8	124½ Oct 19	123 125
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	109 Aug 27	... ...
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A	... ...	... ...	110 May, 93	... ...
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	... ...	... ...	110 Sep., 91	... ...
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926	J J	114 Aug 26	108 Feb 21	114 Aug 26	... ...
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s,1918	J J*	... ...	... ...	100 Se 6, 00	... ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	... ...	... ...	80½ May, 06	102 ...
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941	J J	... ...	... ...	103 Mr 11,98	... ...
Ft. W. & Den.City 1st g.6s,1921	J D*	111 May 20	70½ Jan 4	70½ Jan 4	108 ...
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	92 Jan 6	87 Jan 21	86 Oct 25	... ...
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913	A O*	103¾ Oct 9	101 May 31	103¾ Oct 9	105 ...
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945	A O*	... ...	... ...	106 De 12,98	... ...
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	... ...	... ...	98¼ No 27,00	... ...
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	... ...	... ...	95½ Ja 22,00	... ...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		67¾ Feb 14	65 Jan 2	67¾ June 25	... ...
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		11¼ Apr 22	7⅞ Jan 7	8 Oct 12	... ...
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999	J J*	103¾ Jun 25	103½ Jan 7	107 Oct 24	106½ 107
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948	A O*	106¾ Feb 6	104 Oct 17	104 Oct 17	104 ...
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	115¾ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	... ...
Do registered	J J	... ...	... ...	113¾ Mr 12,00	... ...
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	107¾ Mar 28	104 Aug 14	104 Aug 14	... ...
Do do registered	J J	... ...	... ...	102 Ap 15,98	... ...
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	A O	106 Jul 8	104 Apr 12	104⅜ Oct 14	105½ ...
Do do registered	A O	105 Oct. 55	102 Oct 4	102 Oct 4	... ...
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N*	106 Apr 10	102 May 16	106 Oct 26	105¾ ...
Do do registered		... ...

1901

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do do registered	J	109¼	May 20	109¼	May 20	109¼	May 20	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998	*F A	97⅝	Jan 15	93⅝	Aug 1	93⅞	Oct 22	94⅝ ..
Do do registered	*F A	97	Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96	Mar 27	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998	*F A	99	Jan 25	95	May 16	96	Oct 26	96¼ 96⅝
Do do registered	*F A	97½	Jan 10	94	Aug 20	95½	Oct 18	95 ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116½	Mar 5	111	Jul 11	112½	Oct 25	112½ 113¼
Do registered	*J J	115¾	Mar 29	110½	Jul 12	112½	Oct 25	113¾ ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	112¼	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111¼	Oct 10	112½ 115
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear.El.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	.. ..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c.	2000, *M N	..	....	..	....	115⅝	My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*M N	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 2, 00	103 ..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	129	Sep 11	125¼	Oct 23	125¼	Oct 23	125 ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Home 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 15,99	.. ..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 6, 00	.. ..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1982	Sep.	106⅝	Aug 30	90¼	Aug 6	107⅜	Oct 26	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½	May 8	121	Jan 18	122½	May 8	.. 123
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117⅝	May 15	117	Feb 13	117⅝	May 15	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110¾	Feb 21	108½	Jun 11	109¾	Oct 23	109¾ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111	May 2	109¼	Sep 16	109¼	Sept 16	109¼ 110¾
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¼	May 17	108½	Jun 11	110¼	Oct 15	110¾ ..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	110¾	Mr 17,00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901	*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128	Jun 19	128	Jun 19	128	June 19	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932	J	146⅝	Apr 12	146⅝	Apr 12	140	Apr 12	140 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106⅞	Mar 4	102⅞	May 20	104⅞	Oct 24	104½ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¼	Mar 11	101⅞	Sep 24	101⅞	Sept 24	101⅝ ..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119	Jan 3	118½	Apr 19	119	June 20	116 ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131⅜	Jun 25	127	Jul 29	130	Aug 15	130 ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	126	Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	.. ..
Do registered	..	106¾	No 28,00	..	....	106¾	No 28,00	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	106¾	Mar 14	106	Apr 12	106¾	Oct 25	106¾ 107
Do registered	A O*	107	Apr 8	105	Sep 26	105	Sept 26	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903	*J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	203¼	Jul 29	196	Apr 11	202½	Oct 22	202 ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	..	200	Oct 2	195	Feb 21	200	Oct 2	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134½	July 26	.. ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Ja 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110	Apr 12	108	Sep 27	108	Sept 27	108 ..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	108	Jan 9	101⅛	Oct 2	103¼	Oct 26	103¼ 103½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	111½	Mar 28	110¾	May 14	112¾	July 23	113 ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136	Apr 2	132	May 21	132	May 21	133 ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	134	Aug 20	131	Apr 4	131½	Oct 11	.. ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	J J	135¾	Apr 20	132½	Sep 25	132½	Oct 17	129½ ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107½	Jun 3	107½	Jun 3	107½	July 1	106¾ ..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989	M N*	103½	Mar 14	98	Jul 16	103	Oct 24	102¾ ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996	O N	104	Mar 9	99½	Jan 21	102⅜	Oct 26	102⅝ ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	97¼	Jul 18,00	.. ..
N. F. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	106	Mar 7	103	Jul 15	104½	Oct 26	104¼ 104½
Do registered	Q J	105⅞	Mar 26	103¼	Jul 12	104	Oct 2	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73⅞	Apr 30	69½	Jan 21	73	Oct 26	72¾ 73
Do do registered	Q F	72⅜	Jun 5	70	Aug 28	70½	Oct 15	70 72½
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102	May 28	99¾	Jul 9	99¾	July 11	.. ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	101	Apr 30	95	Sep 7	98¾	Oct 26	98¼ 98½
Do do registered	..	96¾	Oct 10	95½	Oct 8	96¼	Oct 15	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. g. 5s, 1923	*F A	131½	Feb 18	128	Sep 3	132	Sept 3	126 ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 26,99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	....	..	....	88¾	My 31,00	.. ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122¼	Feb 13	122¼	Feb 13	122½	Feb 15	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117	Jan 9	110¾	Oct 7	110¾	Oct 7	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	106	Jul 12	102	Feb 13	106	July 12	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119	Jun 20	115¼	Jul 8	117	Oct 15	.. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112¼	Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112½	June 3	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O	..	....	..	....	95	De 12,00	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J*	..	....	..	....	75	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111	May 22	108	Jan 9	110	Oct 22	110 ..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	101	De 15,00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Jan 31	102	May 17	105	Aug 10	105 107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115¼	Mar 12	112	Jul 23	113½	Oct 15	113 ..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½	Mar 9	110¼	Jul 16	112	Oct 24	112 ..
Do gtd. 3½s,col.tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126¼	Mar 22	121¼	Oct 3	121¼	Oct 3	.. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22, 00	.. ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	.. ..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940	A O*	118	Mar 28	114	Sep 12	114	Sept 12	113¾ ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117⅜	Feb 13	113	Jun 6	114	July 2	113¾ ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116¾	Feb 14	113¾	Feb 14	116¾	Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾	Jul 24	106¼	Jul 24	106¾	July 24	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99¾	Apr 18	97	May 16	97	May 16	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136¼	Feb 19	132¼	Sep 25	133	Oct 22	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	138¼	Apr 12	135	Apr	130¼	Apr 12	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O*	136¾	Jan 28	128¾	Apr 11	130	Apr 11	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen.4s,1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	116¾ ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	J J*	112¼	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112	Jan 30	111 ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133½	Jan 26	133¼	Jan 22	133½	Jan 26	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127	Feb 4	120	Jan 10	127	Feb 4	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½	Mar 5	108	Jan 10	114	Aug 10	.. ..
Do Pt.Huron Div.1st g.5s,1939	*A O	115½	Mar 28	108	Jan 19	114½	Aug 22	.. ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	120	Oct 11	120	Oct 11	120	Oct 11	122 ..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98	111 ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118¾	Sep 11	113⅜	Mar 8	113¾	Sep 11	116⅜ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	96	Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J*	100¾	Sep 30	99	Jul 15	100¾	Oct 7	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	J*	100¾	Apr 29	98	Jan 21	100	Aug 6	.. ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121½	Mar 12	121	Feb 15	121½	Mar 12	122 124
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	99	Jun 21	92¾	Jan 3	97¾	Oct 26	96¾ 97¼
Do registered	*J J	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾	Jun 25	96½	Jan 4	100⅝	Oct 25	100¼ 101¼
Do mtg.& col.tr.g.4s,Se.A.,1949	A O	96¾	Jun 12	93¾	Apr 8	96	Aug 15	.. ..
Utah C.1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	A O	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	91 ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	106 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	85	Oct 22	80¾	Feb 13	85	Oct 22	83½ ..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼	May 28	92½	Jan 3	93	Oct 22	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J	98	Jun 19	89¼	Jan 11	94	Oct 25	94 96
St.L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906	M N*	112¾	Feb 14	111	Aug 8	111	Aug 8	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114¾	May 21	111⅛	Jan 22	114½	June 6	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾	Apr 25	111⅜	Jan 8	114½	May 23	.. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 90	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136¾	Jun 25	125	Aug 12	128¾	Sept 12	126½ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119	May 31	112½	Jan 3	116	Oct 16	115¾ 116¼
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	..	....	..	....	102¼	Oc 17, 00	105 ..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101¼	Apr 23	91¼	Jan 2	96¾	Oct 10	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100¼	Sep	5	100¼	Sept	5	99 ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100	Apr 29	96	Feb 3	100	Apr 29	.. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O	102¾	Jun 22	97	Apr 9	100	July 23	.. ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98	Oct 24	97½	Oct 24	97¾	Oct 26	97½ 97¾
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989	M N*	100¼	Mar 14	95¾	Jan 28	96⅞	Oct 26	96¾ 99
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts., Nov.,1989	J J	82¼	Jun 8	71	Jan 18	79¼	Oct 26	79 79¼
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	113¾	Feb 20	113¼	Oct 24	113¾	Oct 24	114½ ..
Do Dak. ext. 6s, 1910	M N*	113¾	Feb 25	110	May 17	113¾	Oct 24	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142	Feb 11	138	Jul 2	139½	Oct. 14	139 142
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	127¾	Fe 23,99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	114¾	Jun 19	113	Jul 15	113¾	Oct 24	114 115
Do do do registered	J J*	116½	Apr 15	116⅛	Apr 15	116⅛	Apr 15	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107¾	May 9	102¾	Oct 2	103¼	Oct 15	105¼ 107
Do do registered	*J D	106	May 6	106	May 6	106	May 6	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140	May 24	132	Jan 21	139¼	Oct 24	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122	Mar 9	121	Apr 22	121	Aug 16	121¾ ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O	110	Feb 14	106	Oct 11	106	Oct 11	106 ..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,99	124 ..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	111	Aug 15	104	Jan 9	111	Aug 15	106½ ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	111¾	Oct 23	110½	Aug 9	111¾	Oct 23	110¾ ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	..	....	..	....	125¾	Ja 13, 00	123¼ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,00	109 ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94½	Feb 15	94	Feb 6	94¾	Feb 15	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	109¾	Feb 18	105¾	Feb 25	105¾	Feb 25	107 ..
Brunn. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	97	Jan 12	97	Jan 12	97	Aug 22	97 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¾	Jun 3	91¼	Jun 3	91¾	June 3	82 87
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104⅜	Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s,1905	J D*	101¼	May 31	99¾	Jan 24	101	Oct 22	100¾ 101¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949	J D	98¾	Feb 19	93	Jan 3	93¾	Oct 26	98¼ 98½
Do do registered	J D	89	Oct 14	89	Oct 14	89	Oct 14	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	103¾	Jul 12	100	Feb 14	102¾	Oct 26	102¾ 103¾
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	99¾	Jne 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89¾	Apr 11	88¼	Jan 18	88	Oct 23	87¾ 88
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	115¾	Jun 24	106¾	Mar 22	111	Oct 15	110 111½
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	J D*	107¾	Feb 25	107¼	Feb 25	107¼	Feb 25	107 ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	M N*	107¾	Oct 14	100	Jan 3	107¾	Oct 14	.. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s,int.gtd.,1937	J J*	122¾	Jun 27	110	Jan 2	111¾	Oct 3	111¾ ..
Do con. g. 6s, 1st gtd., 1912	A O*	111¾	Apr 29	111	Apr 29	111¾	Apr 29	110 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Int. gtd., 1921	A O	96	Mar 28	90¾	Jan 22	91	Oct 25	89 91½
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933	M N*	103¾	Feb 20	103	Jan 2	103¾	Feb 26	102 ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1920	J J*	135	Feb 26	122	Aug 15	122	Aug 15	124 ..
Do 1st 7s, 1912	*A O	137¾	Jan 28	136	Apr 29	137	June 19	133 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 6s, 1927	*J J	107¾	Mar 28	105½	Mar 16	107¾	Mar 28	104 ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943	*J J	91¾	Jun 17	77¾	Jan 3	87	Oct 26	86¾ 87
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	116¾	Feb 6	116	Apr 13	116	Apr 13	107 ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	....	..	....	109¾	No 17,97	107 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	110¾	Jun 26	109¾	Feb 19	109¾	Feb 19	107 ..
S.P. of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mar.1910	J J	114¾	Jun 6	110¾	Apr	111¾	Sept 28	111¾ ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser. A,1905	A O	110	Jan 26	105¾	Jan 21	105¾	July 26	107 ..
Do do Series B	A O*	110	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 23	107¾	Oct 25	107¾ ..
Do do Series C, gtd	J D*	110	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 23	107¾	July 16	107¾ ..
Do 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1955	M N*	111	Oct 24	104¾	Jan 21	104¾	Oct 24	104¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	111	Oct 24	104¾	Jan 21	104¾	Oct 24	104¾ ..
Atl. & P. 2d gtd. g. 4s, 1980	M S*	111	Oct 24	104¾	Jan 21	104¾	Oct 24	104¾ ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J J*	114¾	Oct 16	110	Mar 28	114¾	Oct 16	.. ..

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Gila V.,G.& N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M N*	108	Oct 15	105	Jan 9	108	Oct 15	105 ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	121	Jun 25	111¾	Jan 4	120	Oct 26	119½ 120
Do registered	J J	119	Jun 22	116	Jun 4	117¾	July 12	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996	J J	112	Sep 25	100	Jan 21	112	Sept 25	112¾ ..
Do St. Louis Div.1st g. 4s,1951	*J J	100	Oct 18	96	Oct 3	100	Oct 19	98½ ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	116¼	Feb 5	111⅞	Sep 17	113½	Oct 16	.. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	120	Mar 25	120	Mar 25	120	Mar 25	116 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	96¼	Oct 22	93	Jul 12	96¼	Oct 24	95 96¼
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	121	Jun 12	119½	Mar 21	121	June 12	.. ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 5thvis. g. 5s,1930	J J*	120¼	Apr 25	117¼	Jan 29	118⅝	Oct 25	116⅝ 119
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	121	Apr 10	117	May 28	119¾	Oct 25	119 ..
Do do registered	..	115	Jun 21	115	Jun 21	115	June 21	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	128	Jun 1	124½	Feb 7	127⅞	Sept 26	127 ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	120	Apr	118¼	Jan 24	126	July 16	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	93¾	Oct 15	85	Sep 27	93¼	Oct 23	.. ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	124½	Jun 22	121	Jul 8	123	Oct 12	124 ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jul 20,00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	111¼	Jul 19	109	Apr 10	110	Oct 14	110 ..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s,1948	M N*	..	....	..	....	83	De 10,00	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117	Oct 2	113	May 15	117	Oct 2	116¼ ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	116	Aug 14	115	Jun 10	116	Aug 14	116½ ..
Do serial, Series D	*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13, 99	.. ..
Do serial, Series E	*A O	114	Sep 10	114	Sep 10	114	Sept 10	113 ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924	*F A	..	....	..	....	91½	Se 4, 00	85 ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	120¾	Jun	8	110	Apr	29	120¾ June 8	119 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	110	Jun 26	106	Jan 4	108¼	Oct 14	108¾ ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	....	..	....	117	Jul 25,00	.. ..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	116	Mar 18	113¼	Oct 8	113¼	Oct 8	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	116¼	May 23	113¼	Mar 12	116½	May 23	113¾ ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115	Mar 6	115	Mar 6	115	Mar 6	112¾ 113
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905	*M S	104	Feb 15	104	Feb 15	104	Feb 15	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	120¼	May 24	115¾	Jan 4	119¾	Oct 25	119 ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	100	Jan 22	90	Jan 2	97	Oct 24	.. 98
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	111	Jun 18	110¼	Jun 13	111	June 18	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	117¼	Apr 10	113	Jul 9	115	Oct 25	115 ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	108½	May 17	103	Jun 12	105	Oct 26	105 ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	115¼	Jan 14	113	Jul 11	114	July 13	.. ..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990	A O	99¼	Jul 16	95	Jan 14	96½	Oct 16	96 98
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	95	Sep 26	86	Jan 24	92½	Oct 2	93½ 95
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	130¼	Jne 25,00	.. ..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g.3½s,1925	J J*	93¼	Apr 30	88	Feb 14	90	Oct 4	88½ ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	85¾	May 22	73	Feb 14	82	Oct 24	81½ 82¼
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1,1946	J D	99¾	Apr 13	98	Jan 2	98½	July 24	99 100
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g.5s,1928	*J D	109	Sep 23	105½	Jul 17	108	Oct 9	108 ..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt.g.4s,1947	J J*	107	Jun 24	103¾	Oct 25	105	Oct 25	105⅝ 105¾
Do registered	J J*	104	Jun 14	104	Apr 26	104½	Sept 4	.. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	120	May 2	103	Mar 19	108¼	Oct 26	107⅞ 108
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909	J J*	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	110	Apr 23	107 ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	105¼	Apr	3	101⅞	Jul 22	103¼	Oct 25	103⅝ 104
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922	*F A	130	Jun 21	125	Aug 16	126⅝	Oct 23	126⅜ 127⅛
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	121	Jun 19	115	Jan 2	117½	Oct 22	116½ ..
Do non-cum.inc.A 5s,July,1946	Sep.	106	Jan 21	103¾	Oct 15	103½	Oct 15	103½ ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	119	Jan 11	117	Jun 3	117¾	Aug 2	.. ..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	133	Mar 7	113	Mar 7	113	Mar 7	.. ..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	280	290
Astor National...	850,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	420	430
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	130
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National...	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	320	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)...	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	650	655
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Commerce (Nat.).	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	380	385
Corn Exchange...	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	405	420
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	140	150
11th Ward ($25)..	100,000	4.	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3260	..
Fifth National...	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National...	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	740	750
Fourteenth St....	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	225	235
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	425
Gansevoort ($50)..	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)..	750,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch.....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	160	170
Hanover Nat.....	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	675	705
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	560	580
Irving Nat. ($50)..	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National..	500,000	..	..	.....	510	..
Lincoln National.	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat..	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	275	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	140	..
Mercantile Nat...	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Merch. Nat. ($50).	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	145	155
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	650	..
Mount Morris....	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	150	160
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50).....	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Am'dam Nat.	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1400	..
New York (Nat.).	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	315	325
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	215	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 15, 01	150	165
Ninth National..	750,000	2	S	July, 1901	70	80
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	207	..
Oriental ($25)...	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Pacific ($50).....	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	207	..
Park (National)..	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	575	605
People's ($25)...	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	270	..
Phenix Nat. ($20).	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat...	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Second National..	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	670	..
Seventh National.	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	370	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.).	1,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 01	106	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y....	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	235	250
Twelfth Ward..	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd.	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square...	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat....	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	605	630
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	285	295
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1880	1925
Central Realty Bond & Trust..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	535
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	375	410
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	435	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)..	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1480	1525
Fifth Avenue.....	500,000	5	S	Sep. 30, 01	900	1050
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	295	315
Kings County..	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	415	..
Knickerbocker ...	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	220	225
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	331	340
Long Island.....	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	275	285
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	435	..
Manufacturers'...	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 01	320	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 01	955	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	505	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1050	1230
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1275	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	975	..
North American..	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	240	245
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate....	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	375	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	525	535
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Oct. 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	435	450
United States....	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1680	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	420	445
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	205	215

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946.....	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112	112½
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 01	66	68
1st 5s, 1922.	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97
N. Y. & Hoboken.	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	79	81
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	89	91
10th & 23d St...	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	69	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105	106
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	39	40
Do 1st 5s, 1925.	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	98½	98½

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,796,200	..	..	.....	21	22
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	91	93
Bay State ($50)...	100,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948.	509,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947..	5,805,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	70½	72½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.....	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106½	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat.....	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred..	3,665,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	90	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936.....	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	79	80½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	71	73
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915.....	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1901	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920.	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind.,Nat.& Ill.bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	100	102
Lafayette bonds.	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds....	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip.....	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	99	101
Do 1st 6s, 1926.	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	107½	107½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	298	302
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	53	55½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937.....	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	84	85
Standard (N. Y.)..	5,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	130	135
Do preferred...	4,295,700	3	S	July, 1901	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do 1st 5s, 1946.	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	94¼	96
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933.....	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107	107½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C.	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	85	95
Canal 1st 7s,1909	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*35	56
Am.B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
American Chicle..	6,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Do preferred...	3,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
Amer. Hide & L..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30½
Do preferred...	13,000,000	..	..	.....	29	30½
Am.Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4⅝
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 01	54	58
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	..	Oct. 15, 01	58	60
Do preferred...	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep., 1901	93	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred...	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	11½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919..	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred...	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*14	14¾
Brit. Excheq. 8s..	£10,000,000	⅜	Q	July, 1901	99	99⅝
Calif. Cop. ($5)..	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅜	½
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s,2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	112	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99	101
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1¾	Q	July 9, 01	105	106
Cent. Fireworks..	1,408,150	1	S	Aug., 1901	21	25
Do preferred...	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Sep. 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air...	6,158,400	..	..	.....	12	14
Con. Car Heating.	1,130,400	$3	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating.	.....	..	..	.....	6	6½
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred...	549,000	36	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	74	78
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	..	..	.....	84½	85
Electric Boat...	4,997,800	..	..	.....	19½	21
Do preferred...	1,830,300	..	..	.....	45	50
Electric Vehicle..	11,000,000	9	..	1899	1½	3
Do preferred...	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	3	5
El.-P'matic ($10)..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1½
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage.	19,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
General Chemical.	8,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	57½	65
Do preferred...	8,088,700	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	98	99
Havana Com'e'l	10,800,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do preferred...	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	45	50
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd..	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd..	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	110	120
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
Iron St'boat ($25).	500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Do 1st 6s.....	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'sey & B'rham ($10)	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Lorillard pf.....	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	116	121
Mark'a Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	173	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	26	27
Do preferred...	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 01	82	85
Nat. Gramaphone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 01	100	105
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	165	175
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910.....	988,000	3	S	Sep., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	7¼	7⅞
Otis Elevator...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31	32
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	93	96
Pec., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
P.,B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble.	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	330	340
Do preferred..	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 01	200	205
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	102	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting...	3,750,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	140	145
Seaboard Air L....	29,107,650	..	..	.....	26	26¼
Do preferred...	16,695,100	..	..	.....	49½	50½
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	13,055,000	2	S	Oct., 1901	82½	82⅝
Singer Mfg......	30,000,000	1⅝	Q	Sep. 30, 01	225	240
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949.	1,800,000	2½	..	Sep., 1901	79	80½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred...	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil.....	97,500,000	8	Q	Sep. 16, 01	718	725
Stor. Power ($50).	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	5½
Swift & Co......	20,000,000	1⅝	Q	Sep. 30, 01	105½	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914.	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)..	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*12	12¼
Tex. & Pac. Coal.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	75	..
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1883	8	9½
Do preferred..	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 10, 01	65	72½
Union Cop. ($10).	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	62	65
Do 1st pref'd..	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 01	119	120½
Do 2d pref'd...	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 01	115	118
U.S.Cast-IronPipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6½
Do preferred...	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	32	33⅜
U. S. Envelope...	750,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred...	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	92	96
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	44	47
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,955,000	16	Q	Oct. 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	118	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)...	200,000	4	S	July, 1901	112	120
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 8, 01	97	102
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	615	..
Eagle ($40).....	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City.....	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	95	100
German-Amer...	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	..
Germania ($50)...	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)..	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)....	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	132	137
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	295	302
Kings Co. ($20).	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50).....	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	150	..
New York.....	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50).....	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	195	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	140	..
Pacific ($25).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	115
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	140
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25).	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
W'chester ($10).	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	340	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	500	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909.....	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St.& F. Ferry stock....	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	240½	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904.	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102¼
Do 2d 5s, 1914..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905..	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933....	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100½	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	240	242
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941.....	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112¼
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108½	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s.	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118½	120
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922.	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902.	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	103	104
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	178	185
Columbus Ry....	3,500,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do preferred..	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	100	104
Coney Island & B.	1,988,000	24	..	Aug. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1908.	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948....	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	100	110
Dry D., E.B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	114	116
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Eighth Av. R.R. 42d St.&GrandSt	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909.	748,000	4¼	Q	Feb., 1901	390	405
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s,1910	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do inc. 6s, 1915.	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955.....	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Nassau Electric, B'lyn.1st 5s, 1944	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Do con. 4s, 1951	680,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	115
New Or.City R.R.	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do preferred..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	20	31
Ninth Avenue....	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	104	107
North Jer. St. Ry.	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
Do 1st 4s, 1948.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Rochester Ry...	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Do con. 5s, 1930	5,000,000	..	..	.....	33	35
St. Louis Transit	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	25¼	26¼
Second Av. stock.	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948.....	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st 5s, 1909.	4,570,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do deb. 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107⅛
Sixth Av. stock..	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	104	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Ferry 1st 5s..	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Company—Dividend payable Nov. 15 to holders of record this date.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Books close.
United States Express Company—Books close.
Warwick Iron and Steel Company—Books close.

Friday, Nov. 1.

Allis-Chalmers Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Books close for dividend on common.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Columbian Manufacturing Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Dividend payable.
Coplay Cement Company—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Flat Top Land Association—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Germania Bank—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Greenwich Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Company—Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
H. R. Worthington Company—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
International Steam Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Land Title and Trust Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Electric Railroad and Light Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Bank—Dividend payable.
Nashua and Lowell Railroad—Dividend payable.
National City Bank—Dividend payable.
National Starch Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Otis Manufacturing Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on common, first and second preferred.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Books close.
Shawmut Oil Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Syracuse Lighting Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Street, New Bedford, Mass.—Dividend payable.
United Electric Securities Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Traction Company, Albany—Dividend payable.
United States Bobbin and Shuttle Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Saturday, Nov. 2.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on assenting stock.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@4½ per cent. for high-grade loans, 4¾@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $232,402,397; balances, $19,535,692; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $863,879.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for short bills and 2¾@3 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅞@4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87⅜; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.84⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 9-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Range in 1901. Lowest		Last Sale.
Oct. 26.									
215	..	**Albany & Sus.**	3,500,000	July, 1901 3½	..	June	..	Oct.	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
21	22	Am. Agricultural Chem.	16,715,600	..	35	June 13	21	Oct. 10	23 Oct. 15, 1901
82	85	Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	17,153,000	Oct. 1, 1901 3	91	June 18	80	Sept. 30	81½ Oct. 16, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar.	15,000,000	..	30	June 11	24⅞	May 10	26 July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1½	70	July 11	57	Jan. 7	70 July 15, 1901
180	200	Am. Coal.	1,500,000	Sep. 3, 1901 5	180½	Sept. 26	180	Apr. 8	180½ Sep. 26, 1901
190	195	Am. Express.	18,000,000	July 1, 1901 4	205	Apr. 10	170	Jan. 12	190 Oct. 18, 1901
18	22	Am. Linseed.	16,750,000	..	30¼	July 9	5½	Jan. 24	17 Oct. 17, 1901
..	42	Am. Snuff.	11,091,700	..	49⅞	June 8	29	Mar. 18	46 June 22, 1901
84½	85½	Am. Snuff pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1½	90	June 14	73	Apr. 17	85 Oct. 18, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	..	2¼	Mar. 29	2	Jan. 10	2⅛ Mar. 29, 1901
75	78	Am. Woolen pf.	20,000,000	July 5, 1901 1¾	82¾	July 1	70	Mar. 22	73¾ Oct. 3, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1901 1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1894
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,420,000	July, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	103½ Nov. 14, 1899
205	210	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Sep. 3, 1901 2	228	Apr. 16	175	Jan. 18	210 Oct. 7, 1901
96	97¾	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901 2	97	Oct. 15	77	Mar. 19	97 Oct. 18, 1901
130	140	Bur., C. R. & Northern.	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901 3	136	Sept. 24	120	Feb. 23	136 Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction.**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke.	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction.	15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	30 Apr. 28, 1899
136	..	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,859,700	Oct. 1, 1901 1½	136	Apr. 22	120½	Jan. 3	136 Oct. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	102½ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. & Union Traction.	20,000,000	..	20¾	May 28	12	Jan. 17	18¾ Oct. 3, 1901
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	60	May 28	54⅜	Feb. 11	60 June 7, 1901
40	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	..	37	March 6	27⅝	Jan. 7	32 Aug. 27, 1901
72	75	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	70½	Mar. 6	67	Aug. 7	72½ Oct. 9, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1901 1¾	*195	May 4	*180	June 24	*189 Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	1⅜ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	..	..	..	⅞ Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland.	3,429,200	..	..	..	..	..	11⅞ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	..	..	..	..	..	29 June 12, 1900
170	184	Commercial Cable.	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1901 1¾	180	May 7	168½	Feb. 16	183 July 11, 1901
60	75	Consolidation Coal.	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	63	Aug. 2	56½	Jan. 30	63 Aug. 2, 1901
..	24	Crucible Steel.	25,000,000	..	27⅞	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24½ May 10, 1901
..	69	**Den. & Southwest. pf.**	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901 1¼	69	July 29	69	July 29	69 July 29, 1901
118	150	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	765,500	Aug. 1, 1901 7	130	April 1	123	Feb. 13	130 April 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas.	4,825,000	May 15, 1901 2½	92	May 11	72½	Sep. 26	72½ Sep. 26, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901 3½	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*100 Dec. 20, 1900
84	86	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1901 2½	95	April 1	81	Jan. 4	94 Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	**Fort Worth & R. G.**	3,108,100	..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western.	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	59½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	59½ Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 12	110	Jan. 10	110 Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar.	10,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line.	10,000,000	July, 1901 2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	106 Mar. 30, 1901
30½	39½	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	Apr. 2, 1900 1¾	46⅞	Sept. 11	24½	Jan. 22	35 Sept. 13, 1901
33	34	**Kanawha & Mich.**	9,000,000	..	41	June 15	21	Jan. 8	33⅜ Oct. 17, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*[illegible] Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901 1	50	Mar. 13	45	Mar. 8	50 Mar. 13, 1901
16½	22	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.).	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	20	June 18	12	Jan. 8	16 Oct. 17, 1901
40	57	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 3	62½	June 14	50½	April 26	57 Aug. 27, 1901
92½	95	**Laclede Gas Co.**	8,500,000	Sep. 16, 1901 2	95½	July 5	70	Jan. 18	92½ Oct. 18, 1901
100	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1901 2½	102	Sep. 17	95	Jan. 21	102 Oct. 4, 1901
70	85	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	July 1, 1901 2½	75	June 6	70	May 10	75 June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*[illegible] May 31, 1899
38½	40	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	..	40	Sept. 27	27	Jan. 9	40 Oct. 18, 1901
90	95	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 31, 1901 2	93	Sept. 18	70½	Jan. 15	91 Oct. 18, 1901
115	..	Michigan Central.	18,738,000	July 29, 1901 2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107¼ Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901 1½	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18, 1901
195	200	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	July, 1901 3½	197¼	Apr. 9	192	Jan. 12	194½ Jan. 7, 1901
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	3½ June 9, 1901
27	33	New Central Coal.	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901 2	37	Jan. 3	26½	Oct. 8	30 Oct. 9, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem.	8,638,650	Oct. 1, 1901 5	430	Apr. 3	420	April 1	430 Apr. 3, 1901
135	140	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1¾	130	Feb. 21	136	March 20	136 Mar. 20, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July 10, 1901 5	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	1,500,000	Oct. 15, 1901 1½	*173	June 5	*173	June 6	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	83¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901 1	†700	May 9	77¼	Jan. 21	122½ Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Sept. 3, 1901 1	‡..	..	‡..	..	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis.	621,000	..	..	..	..	..	7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation.	16,336,900	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,121,200	July 1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
90	95	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1901 1¾	98	April 26	89	Feb. 25	95 Aug. 29, 1901
67	72	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,014,400	Aug. 1, 1901 1	75	June 13	63	Jan. 8	71½ Oct. 17, 1901
..	..	Panama.	1,000,000	Mar. 2, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Company pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 2, 1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*110 June 26, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company.	14,719,350	Oct. 20, 1901 1½	109	May 27	90½	Mar. 22	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	*117 May 16, 1899
68	71	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	12,500,000	Apr. 1, 1901 1	80	June 17	57	Jan. 20	70 Sept. 13, 1901
100	..	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,640,200	July 15, 1901 2	103	May 7	88	Jan. 4	102 Sept. 3, 1901
190	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi.	19,714,200	Oct. 8, 1901 1¾	*190	June 21	*185½	June 8	*190 June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
9½	11	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	May 10, 1901 ½	12¾	May 28	7	Mar. 20	11⅛ Oct. 15, 1901
..	..	**Rio Grande West. pf.**	867,900	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	108	June 19	98	Feb. 16	100 July 12, 1901
138	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901 1½	140	Apr. 24	137	Jan. 5	137⅞ Sept. 24, 1901
75½	76½	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	8,051,400	Sep. 16, 1901 1¾	90	May 2	70¼	Sept. 30	75 Oct. 15, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion** certfs.	..	..	65½	Jan. 3	58¾	Mar. 28	60 Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	July 2, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	200 Mar. 10, 1899
29½	31	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron.	7,500,000	..	41½	April 2	19½	Feb. 5	30 Sept. 16, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	500,000	July, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,649,400	July 15, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*91 Apr. 3, 1900
118	122	Third Avenue.	10,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899 1¾	123½	Jan. 29	117	May 9	117½ Oct. 7, 1901
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western.	3,000,000	..	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10 Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1¾	157	Sept. 10	147	Aug. 28	157 Sept. 10, 1901
70	72½	**Union Bag & Paper pf.**	11,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1¾	75	June 17	65	Apr. 11	72½ Oct. 18, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 ½	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1901
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal.	21,240,400	July 10, 1901 2½	282½	Aug. 8	278	Sept. 24	278 Sept. 24, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	160 Oct. 20, 1899
57	59	**Va.-Car. Chemical.**	12,000,000	Sep. 2, 1901 1	72	Apr. 1	51	July 12	59 Oct. 18, 1901
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1901
160	170	Wells-Fargo Express.	5,000,000	July 15, 1901 3	165	Sep. 11	135	Jan. 21	165 Sep. 11, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street.	13,189,000	Aug. [illegible] 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1901
..	..	Western Gas.	4,000,000	July 20, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
29	30	Wheel. & Lake Erie 2d pf.	11,567,800	..	88	Mar. 28	24	May 9	29 Oct. 15, 1901

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. ‡Sales reported to have occurred outside the Stock Exchange at 17⅜ on Sept. 26. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Detroit City Gas, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke first preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Continued from Page 3.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	1¾	Nov. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Henry R. Worthington, incor. (semi-annual)	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Hudson River Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Interna. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany (quarter)	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
National Starch Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 31
Ontario Silver Mining	30c	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Otis Mfg. Co., Boston, (semi-annual)	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Pacific Coast Co. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 14	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 14	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 14	Nov. 1
Parrot Silver & Cop. Co. (quarter)	$1	Oct. 25	Oct. 12	Oct. 25
Pennsylvania Steel Co. pf.	2½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 21
Pennsylvania Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 28	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car Co. (quarter)	1	Nov. 28	Nov. 7	Nov. 25
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 21	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
Procter & Gamble Co. (quar.)	1	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
Pullman Company (quarter)	$2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Shawmut Oil Co. (Boston) (quarter)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
Shelby Iron Co. (semi-annual)	3	May 2	May 15	May 25
Shelby Iron Co. (extra)	5	May 2	May 15	May 25
Syracuse Lighting Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. R. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
United Electric Securities pf.	2½	Nov. 21	Holders of record	Oct. 31
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle com. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
U. S. Express (semi-annual)	2	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
U. S. Steel Cor. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 20	Nov. 19	Dec. 23
U. S. Steel Cor. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 6	Oct. 15	Nov. 7
Warwick Iron & Steel (scrip)	3	Nov. 10	Oct. 31	Nov. 10
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co., assenting (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 2	Nov. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry.	Oct. 3	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Annual
American Bicycle Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 30	Special
American Malting Co.	Oct. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.	Nov. 2	Nov. 12	Nov. 12	Annual
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	Oct. 30	Nov. 6	Nov. 12	Annual
Buf., Roch. & Pittsburg Railway.	Oct. 28	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Annual
Central New England Railway.	.....	.....	Nov. 6	Annual
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Ry.	Oct. 16	Nov. 1	Oct. 30	Annual
Congo Coal & Mining Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Special
Consol. Lake Superior Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 16	Annual
Detroit Southern Railroad.	.....	.....	Oct. 28	Annual
Elm St. Connecting Ry.	.....	.....	Nov. 4	Annual
Fort George & Eleventh Ave. R. R.	.....	.....	Nov. 4	Annual
Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association.	.....	.....	Nov. 12	Special
Louisville & Nashville Railroad.	Oct. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Annual
Manhattan Railway.	.....	.....	Nov. 12	Annual
National Commercial Bank.	.....	.....	Nov. 11	Special
N. C. & St. Louis Railway.	.....	.....	Nov. 6	Annual
New York Central & Hudson River R. R.	.....	.....	Nov. 6	Annual
New York & New England Railroad.	Oct. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 11	Annual
Third Ave. Railroad.	.....	.....	Nov. 4	Annual
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Ry.	Oct. 12	Oct. 31	Dec. 10	Annual
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal Ry.	.....	.....	Nov. 4	Annual

United States Trust Company of New York.

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,285,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.
Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMROX, *Assistant Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
	Marshall Field.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
$2,000,000.

JOHN L. WATERBURY, President
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 26	$1,298,080,364	$67,478,587
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	50,619,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	66,346,136
Sept. 28	1,314,020,307	69,577,911
Sept. 21	1,226,580,571	53,889,116
Sept. 14	1,376,846,725	79,030,701
*Sept. 7	997,339,681	60,306,405
Aug. 31	1,125,853,486	53,713,614
Aug. 24	964,503,079	46,990,948
Aug. 17	1,028,005,992	54,914,856
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,616,022
Aug. 3	1,183,155,610	78,574,142
July 27	1,231,520,071	67,322,832
July 20	1,582,086,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,591,146,455	86,506,815
*July 6	1,135,690,369	64,705,589
June 29	1,515,857,123	68,721,639
June 22	1,637,308,355	74,035,762
June 15	1,537,220,885	92,339,102
June 8	1,549,334,381	87,835,090
*June 1	1,177,423,185	61,910,345
May 25	1,481,315,091	67,625,939
May 18	2,189,416,350	92,319,150
May 11	2,852,085,335	105,949,700
May 4	2,464,025,031	77,882,423
April 27	2,187,473,597	84,306,731
April 20	2,104,502,892	75,114,764
April 13	2,148,247,453	70,864,457
April 6	1,987,724,457	60,986,377
March 30	1,610,110,805	58,432,432
March 23	1,746,810,777	85,282,000
March 16	1,444,714,961	61,679,437
March 9	1,537,967,806	83,601,024
March 2	1,392,316,767	64,804,505
*Feb. 23	1,230,700,794	65,595,706
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,147,892
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,728,982
Feb. 2	1,490,597,386	63,385,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,020
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,561,196
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	87,098,200
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,989	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,188,219	61,283,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,088,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,189,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,530,179	50,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,059,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,696	53,330,010
Oct. 27	1,141,067,500	53,273,726

*Five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	$11,667,541
Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	11,117,651
From Jan. 1, 1901	456,958,671
From Jan. 1, 1900	440,015,666

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 22, 1901	$9,854,939
Week ended Oct. 23, 1900	10,626,140
From Jan 1, 1901	412,285,665
From Jan. 1, 1900	436,631,231

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	$67,682
Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	3,794,883
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,106,989
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,606,686

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	$15,000
Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	12,500
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,443,676
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,431,619

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1901	$25,339,687
From Jan. 1, 1900	41,764,933

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	$52,682
Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	3,382,393

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	$97,888
Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	35,977
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,012,854
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,831,809

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	$306,245
Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	1,010,320
From Jan. 1, 1901	39,290,490
From Jan. 1, 1900	42,762,060

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	$208,357
Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	982,343
From Jan. 1, 1901	36,247,636
From Jan. 1, 1900	38,930,251

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	$165,570
Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	3,830,870
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,219,843
From Jan. 1, 1900	9,498,475

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	$321,245
Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	1,022,820
From Jan. 1, 1901	67,707,166
From Jan. 1, 1900	90,194,279

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	$455,675
From Jan. 1, 1901	60,487,323
From Jan. 1, 1900	80,695,801

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 26, 1900	$3,598,550

Fidelity Trust Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,477,212.92

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT moved to new vault in Prudential Building. Boxes to rent at $5.00 per year and upward, according to size.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.
AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.
RENTS SAFES AND STORES valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fire-Proof Vaults.
GUARANTEED TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.
Acts as Trustee under Mortgage Registrar and Transfer Agent of stocks and bonds of corporations.

OFFICERS.

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice President
Jerome Taylor.....2d Vice President & Trust Officer
Frederick W. Egner.Secretary and Treas.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Bisemer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William B. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.
$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely,	George G. De Witt,
Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers' LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE, NO. 4220 CORTLANDT.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY

Investment Securities.
Chicago, 238 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.
We make a specialty of Mexican Investments.
Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers

CHICAGO. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS, - - - - - - - 71 BROADWAY.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Dealers in { High-Grade Investment Securities.
Cable Address, Hultch, New York. Telephone 2770 Cortlandt.

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.
Letters of Credit.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.
Investment Securities.
Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$30,000,000
Surplus	3,500,000
Deposits	34,000,000

HAVEN & STOUT

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,

Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

H. W. WARNER, Member New York Stock Exchange. F. M. WARNER.
WARNER & CO.
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

Letters of Credit

IN

Pounds Sterling

AND

Francs

ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. cor. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 457 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts. 57 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Wm. B. Franklin, George Isham Scott, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exch.
Ellis Wainwright, Special.

Franklin, Scott & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Aster Building { 20 Wall St. Baltimore Office, 9 Pine St. 215 East German St.
DEALERS IN BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Telephone 5870 Cortlandt. Cable Address "Franscot."

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

L. J. McCORMACK & CO.,

Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Tel. No. 634 Cortlandt.
TEMPLE BAR BUILDING—Brooklyn.
Tel. No. 3578 Main.

F. P. Moore & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 Broadway, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and cooler; northerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,164. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMAN PAPERS AGAIN ATTACK GREAT BRITAIN

Denounce the Conduct of the War in South Africa.

KITCHENER CALLED "BUTCHER"

Concentration Camps Termed "Shambles"—Protests Against Chamberlain's Latest Speech.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh last Friday evening, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, has evoked a perfect storm of indignant protest on the part of the German press.

The Neueste Nachrichten says Mr. Chamberlain ought long ago to have withdrawn into private life. It refers to "the dark machinations of Rhodes and his confederates, in which Chamberlain joined, with the object of destroying the South African Republics."

The National Zeitung says that Great Britain treats the Boers, who are still, in a military sense, masters of the country, as though they were assassins.

The Tageblatt talks of "Butcher" Kitchener and of "the barbarous herding of defenseless women and children in the shambles of the English concentration camps."

BOERS IN KHAKI SHOT.

Court-Martialed After Being Captured—One Commando Crossed the Cape Town Lines.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The South African mail brings news that several Boers who were captured wearing khaki uniforms were court-martialed and shot.

It seems also that Commandant Theron crossed the Cape Town lines west of Touwse River Station on Sept. 25.

THE DUTCH ANTI-BRITISH PLAN.

Papers Warn the Dock Laborers Against Trying to Boycott British Commerce.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the agitation among the Dutch workmen's associations in favor of boycotting British commerce has succeeded in arousing a certain amount of notice in the Dutch and Belgian press. The Dutch papers almost unanimously endeavor to dissuade the dock laborers from attempting to put their project into execution, saying it must end in harming those whom it is intended to benefit.

It is generally admitted that an attempt to boycott British vessels at Rotterdam would mean ruin for local interests.

The Indépendance Belge says the nations of the Continent are paving the way for a situation that is likely to breed a plentiful crop of troubles for themselves. The British nation is fully conscious of the danger arising from universal dislike, and may make a supreme effort to consolidate the Anglo-Saxon race the world over, whereby Europe's commercial and industrial supremacy would be seriously threatened.

A FRENCH INQUISITION.

Prefect of the Department of Haute Vienne Asks for Confidential Information.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes a confidential circular issued by the Prefect of the Department of Haute Vienne, and published by the Limoges edition of the Croix. The Prefect asks for the following information, a blank being left for the name:

Place and date of birth.
What is known of his ancestors?
Where was he educated, and at what establishments?
Is he married? If so give his wife's family name and the date of her birth.
What kinsmen has he in the department?
Is there anything particular to state regarding his wife or other relations, from a private, political, or religious standpoint?
Has he any children? If so, how many and how old are they?
Has he filled any elective or other office?
What is his private conduct?
What property does he own? What land? Where, and of what value?
What are his politics?
Does he exercise any influence over his subordinates or neighbors?
On what occasions has he clearly manifested republican sentiments?

RUSSIAN EXPORTS INCREASE.

Balance of Trade Now Considerably in Favor of the Empire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says the Russian customs returns show a great increase in exports lately. In 1899 the imports exceeded the exports by 28,000,000 rubles, ($14,420,000.) In 1900 the exports exceeded the imports by 5,000,000 rubles, while in the first half of the current year the exports exceeded the imports by 53,000,000 rubles.

Practically every branch of exported products shows an increase, foodstuffs and unfinished products the greatest.

Comparing the first half of this year with the same period in 1899, the export of foodstuffs increased 43,000,000 rubles, and that of unfinished products 12,000,000 rubles.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says it is interesting to note that while Russia imported from the United States in the first half of this year goods valued at 22,777,000 rubles, the value of the return trade, consisting almost entirely of sugar, is estimated at only 2,267,000 rubles.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 13.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

"Last chance to see Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Inquire of New York Central and West Shore agents about tickets; $5.50 and $8.00 for round trip."—Adv.

SAYS KING EDWARD HAS CANCER IN THE THROAT.

Reynolds's Newspaper Makes the Definite Assertion—Declares Papilloma Have Been Removed Four Times.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Reynolds's Newspaper is the first British paper to assert that King Edward is suffering from cancer of the throat.

In yesterday's issue it asserted that since his Majesty's accession three operations have been performed for the removal of papilloma on the left vocal chord, and that one was removed from the right vocal chord last week.

"Assistance was hastily summoned," says this journal, "as his Majety was breathing with difficulty, and an immediate operation was performed. But it was regarded as only a temporary relief, the injured epithelium now having become a cancerous growth, and serious developments are expected."

OPPOSED VON WALDERSEE.

Letters to Him from the French Commander in China Show How Strained Were Their Relations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Paris Matin, says the correspondent of The Times in the French capital, publishes three letters written by Gen. Voyron, who commanded the French force in China, to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. The letters show how strained, during the entire period of the foreign occupation, were the relations between the French General and the Commander in Chief of the allies.

The publication, remarks the correspondent, is significant, because it must be by the consent of Gen. Voyron or some authorized colleague of that General.

The first letter upholds the French right to protect the Catholic missions, which Count von Waldersee contested, as compromising the equality of the allies.

The second letter, replying to the Field Marshal's protest against the numerous French flags run up between Peking and Pao-ting-Foo, says that the French occupation does not exclude other powers, except where French rights are exclusive, and retorts that in some cases, after the confidence of the Chinese has been restored, "another power" comes and levies heavy taxes, and undoes all the good.

The third letter criticises Count von Waldersee's scheme for organizing the Government of Peking. It says the French have already adopted in their section of the city the good points of the scheme, while, as regards the financial proposals, Gen. Voyron does not agree to bind himself, because the question is a diplomatic and not a military one.

The Manchurian-Siberian Railway.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—According to a dispatch to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock, Gen. Grodekoff, accompanied by the Russian Assistant Minister of Finance, M. Romaneff, will soon open the Manchurian-Siberian Railway.

PORTE BARS FRENCH REFUGEES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Constantinople to The Times says an irade has been promulgated by which the settlement in Turkey of any of the religious congregations expelled from France is prohibited.

DAUGHTER BORN TO THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

The Mother Was Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Duchess of Manchester (who was Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati) gave birth to a daughter yesterday. Both mother and child are doing well. The infant will receive the names Mary Alva.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

Warlike Preparations in Both Countries—Chilean Army to be Mobilized.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Daily Mail says:

"The Chilean Government announces the mobilization of the army for the end of November, ostensibly for manoeuvres.

"The Argentine fleet has been ordered to be provisioned and coaled, and the sailors are working day and night.

"Three thousand manifestants arrived here to-day, seeking the intervention of the National Government in the Province of Santa Fé. Gens. Roca and Mitre received a deputation, and subsequently a great meeting was held, which came to a peaceable conclusion. The President received a petition from the meeting, and promised that the national Government would intervene."

MOUNTAINEERS FLEE FROM FIRE.

Alleghany Mountains in Fayette County, Penn., Ablaze.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Oct. 27.—The western slope of the Alleghany Mountains through Fayette County is ablaze from the Youghiogheny River through into West Virginia, and mountaineers are fleeing from their doomed homes with their families.

The fire undoubtedly was started by careless hunters. The brush is as dry as tinder, and streams that never before were known to go dry are without water. Only a drenching rain will stop the swiftly spreading destruction.

The fire has been raging for a week, and the glare at night can be seen for miles. The damage has been enormous to crops, fences, barns, stock, and dwellings, and there have been many narrow escapes from cremation in homes surrounded by the flames.

Russian Duelist to be Tried.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—Ex-Lieut. Maximoff of the Russian Guards has been cited to appear before the civil courts to answer for his participation in the duel last Summer at Wittgenstein with Prince Alexander Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, which resulted fatally for the Prince. Ex-officers of the Russian Army are not permitted to engage in duels, and cannot plead privilege.

STEAMSHIP CRASHES INTO A FERRYBOAT

The Horatio Hall in Collision with the College Point.

Passengers in a Wild Panic Rush for Life Preservers—The Ferryboat Badly Damaged.

The Maine Steamship Company's steamship Horatio Hall, bound in from Portland, was in collision with the ferryboat College Point while passing through Hell Gate last night.

The College Point left her slip at the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, East River, at 7 o'clock for College Point. There were only a small number of passengers on board, a fact Capt. Hudson said he was very glad of a little later on.

The night was clear and the moon shining brightly, when just as he neared Hogs Back, at Ward's Island, the Horatio Hall was made out, bearing down on him. There was a strong current at that point, and Capt. Hudson says he blew his whistle, to let the oncoming vessel know that he would keep his course.

He then sheered off as much as the limited space would permit. In the meantime the Horatio Hall was still bearing down, and apparently had not paid any attention to the signal from the College Point.

As the steamship kept on and gave no sign of altering her course, Capt. Hudson says he ordered the engineer to stop the engines, and then blew an alarm whistle. The Captain contends that the Horatio Hall paid no attention to this signal and kept on at a fair rate of speed until she was almost on the ferryboat.

A minute later came the contact of the two vessels, the prow of the steamship striking the College Point just forward of the paddle box, cutting through the guard, and the overhang until within a foot of the water line.

The passengers, realizing the dangerous position they were in, and not knowing how badly the boat was damaged, became panic-stricken.

They rushed helter-skelter over the vessel, grabbing life preservers, and excitedly trying to ascertain whether there was any danger of the ferryboat going down. It was only after the most positive assurances on the part of the officers and crew that they were in no immediate danger of losing their lives that they were calmed.

A hurried examination of the hull of the ferryboat was made and it was found that although it was a matter of only a few inches, the side of the vessel was still intact and no water was coming in.

Immediately after the collision, the Horatio Hall backed away from the ferryboat. Capt. Hudson said the steamship backed out so quickly that he thought she must have been going full speed astern, and that she had been carried into his boat by the headway she had attained before the engines were reversed.

The Horatio Hall, when clear, stopped, and her Captain asked Capt. Hudson if he was in any need of assistance. Capt. Hudson answered in the negative, and the steamship once more got under way, and arrived at Pier 32 East River about 7:30 P. M.

It was said on board last night that it was not known whether she had received any damage or not. The Captain had retired early, and he could not be seen to get his version of the accident.

A "PURE FIBRE" MEASURE.

National Live Stock Association Seeks to Prevent Deceptive Sales of "All Wool" Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Legislative Committee of the National Live Stock Association has prepared a bill to provide for the Federal inspection of woolen goods for the purpose of preventing the sale of imitation woolens as all-wool goods. The bill will be passed upon by the Chicago convention of the association, which meets in this city on Dec. 3, and if adopted will be presented to Congress at once.

The principal provision of this bill is to the effect "that all manufacturers of goods or fabrics of any kind whatsoever made in imitation of woolen goods or fabrics, or goods which when so made are calculated or intended to be sold as woolens or woolen goods, not made wholly of new or unused sheep's wool, shall so mark, label, or tag such goods as that they may be readily distinguished from genuine wools or woolens as defined in the first section of this act. That such mark, label, or tag shall be so attached to such goods or fabrics as that it cannot be detached except by design; and that label shall accurately state in plain printed letters and figures the constituent fibres or other materials or substances of which it is composed, or the relative portion or per cent. of each."

A similar provision is inserted to affect tailors and clothiers selling the completed garment. Penalty is provided for failure to mark the goods sold, and a punishment is also stated, as follows:

"That any manufacturer, importer, merchant, or other person who shall wilfully, recklessly, or carelessly mark incorrectly any cloth, goods, fabric, or any article manufactured, or in the process of manufacture therefrom, required by this act to be labeled or marked, so as to show a larger per cent. of wool, or a smaller per cent. of shoddy, or cheaper fibre or material, or in any manner that will, or is calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than fifty and not more than five thousand dollars for each offense."

NEW-ORLEANS STRIKE ENDS.

Status of Discharged Motorman to be Determined by Outcome of Trial in Criminal Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—To the great surprise of every man who had watched the strike on the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad lines, and the great delight of the strikers, a settlement was reached this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and cars are running again to-night.

The plan of settlement involves the recession by the company from the decided stand it had taken in regard to the reinstatement of Motorman Holdakowski, who was the cause of all the trouble, and a certain amount of concession on the part of the union.

If Holdakowski, who now is under indictment for assaulting an inspector, is acquitted by the Judge of the Criminal Court before whom he is to be tried, he will be reinstated. If he is found guilty, his dismissal will stand. The company originally announced that in no circumstances would it reinstate Holdakowski, who had violated two of its rules, and the strikers were equally firm in declaring that they never would go back to work until he was put back on the pay rolls. It is conceded by both sides that the attitude of the Mayor in regard to the strike had much to do with hastening the settlement.

Killed as He Waved Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 27.—A tragic feature of the settlement of the street car strike was the killing of M. Mercier, a well-known Carrollton druggist. He was waving his congratulations to the first car which left the barn, when, owing to a switch which had been turned in the wrong direction, it took the track on which he was standing, ran him down and inflicted injuries from which he died to-night.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

WEYLER INTIMATES HE MAY BECOME A DICTATOR.

His Speech Astonishes the Spanish Chamber of Deputies—He Says He Is a Soldier Before All.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—In the course of Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, which proved sensational, Señor Romero y Robledo cleverly led the Minister of War, Gen. Weyler, to define his attitude and intentions. Gen. Weyler declared that while the war in Cuba lasted his views were totally distinct from those of the Liberal Party, but that when the war was at an end the motive for separation disappeared, and he saw nothing to prevent him attaching himself to a Liberal Government.

"I have always faithfully observed discipline," Gen. Weyler continued, "and he who talks of dictatorship is the enemy of discipline. Our recent manoeuvres have proved that good feeling exists between the people and the army. As for dictatorship, no one thinks of such a thing. Dictators are the offspring of circumstances.

"For myself I may say this: I have never thought of being a dictator, nor do I now. Nevertheless, if my aid were asked at a moment of gravity I do not know how I should decide between my political and military duties, but I should always incline toward the latter."

Loud and prolonged uproar interrupted the Minister of War, and several of his Ministerial colleagues were unable to restrain expressions of surprise at his words.

"I am a politician and a Liberal," Gen. Weyler resumed, "but before all I am a soldier, and, if it should become necessary, I will defend our institutions and Parliament."

Señor Romero rejoined: "I take note of the declarations of the Minister of War on the subject of a dictatorship."

After attacking Senor Silvela, the Conservative leader, for advocating an alliance between Spain and France, Señor Romero attacked Gen. Weyler for inspecting the forts in the neighborhood of Gibraltar without due cause. He declared that these actions were "imprudent and dangerous, as tending to create apprehension in a powerful country which had always advocated Spanish predominance in Morocco."

Gen. Weyler's speech largely occupies public attention, in view of the possibility that he may become Premier if Señor Sagasta, whose health is indifferent, should find it necessary to retire.

El Pais asserts that Señor Sagasta will shortly resign the Premiership, owing to ill health.

El Imparcial remarks that "a dark cloud enshrouds Gen. Weyler since the debate."

DESPERADO FIGHTS WAY THROUGH NASHVILLE.

Seizes a Double Team, Ice Wagon, Buggy, and Horse—Kills Two Hounds.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27.—A desperate man fought his way clear of two city detectives here to-day, and after a thrilling chase, made good his escape. In his race for liberty he utilized a two-horse team, a horse and buggy, and a riding horse, all forcibly taken, while two dead bloodhounds mark the first portion of his trail.

Officers believe the man is one of the gang that held up the Great Northern express near Wagner, Mon., last June, his attempt to get change for a $20 bill of the series secured in that robbery attracting attention of the police to him.

This morning the man offered the bill in payment of a small purchase made in a store on the public square. Difficulty in making change caused the salesman to closely notice the bill, which proved to be on the Montana bank.

The police were quietly notified, the clerk meanwhile delaying the matter of change. Detectives Dwyer and Dickens were soon on hand, and, approaching the man, demanded his name.

"Ferguson," was the reply, and after another question or two Detective Dwyer informed the man he was under arrest. Quick as a flash Ferguson had a revolver in each hand and started for the door.

A hand-to-hand fight ensued, both officers grappling with the stranger, who proved more than a match for them. Using his pistols as clubs, he fought his way to the door and fled down the street.

A passing ice wagon caught his attention and the three negro occupants were soon out of the way. Then at a fire engine clip the wagon was headed across the Cumberland River bridge into East Nashville, a fusillade of shots following it.

Out Woodland Street went the flying team, but a sudden turn into First Street brought it to grief. One of the horses fell and broke his leg, but the fugitive was not to be delayed. Running across First Street, he held up an old negro who was driving by in a buggy, and the flight was continued.

Out into the Commons he sped. Once the buggy overturned, but was quickly righted. Finally the team horse was abandoned, and after a dive into Shelby Park on foot the supposed bandit secured another horse, hitched at a point near the park.

Then after a sensational ride the horse was left, and the flight continued on foot. Further out pursuers found two of their bloodhounds shot to death a short distance apart, and after that all trace of the man was lost.

The Sheriff, with a large posse, is out to-night scouring the country for the missing man. When the buggy was abandoned the man threw away a wallet containing $1,040 in ten and twenty dollar bills of the Montana bank. The money was recovered by Chief of Police Curran.

HIGHWAYMEN RIDE WHEELS.

Telephone Notifies Sheriff and He Captures Robbers Near West Batavia.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Five highwaymen, who, under the leadership of the notorious "Jack" Wagner, have terrorized the inhabitants of Monroe and Genesee Counties during the past month, were captured at Batavia last night. Wagner and his band of outlaws are all young men, and instead of being mounted on horses, rode bicycles.

Being expert wheelmen, it was a comparatively easy task to hold up a farmer and after going through his pockets and taking everything of value put ten or twelve miles between them and their victim within an hour.

Yesterday the band held up Hiram M. Holmes at his home, near Corfu, and ransacked the house, stealing many things of value. The home of David Powers, at West Batavia, was next visited, and a lot of small treasures carried off. In the meantime Sheriff Pixley had been notified by telephone, and, accompanied by Deputy McNish, espied the gang dividing the spoils.

Whipping his horses into a gallop, he started in pursuit, but the cyclists kept in the lead until a piece of new road filled with broken stone was encountered, when a general mêlée occurred. Before the highwaymen could extricate themselves they were covered by the Sheriff's guns, and surrendered.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Roosevelt Was Forty-three Years Old Yesterday—No Formal Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt was forty-three years old to-day. The birthday falling on Sunday, there was no formal celebration, and the day was spent very quietly.

Dr. Nichols, a friend from Baltimore, was at the White House a portion of the day, and to-night Commander Cowles was a guest at dinner.

The President attended religious services at Grace Reformed Church as usual.

At the "After the theatre suppers" at the Criterion the connoisseur's drink is the famous Saratoga Arondack Water. Aids digestion.—Adv.

DEFIANT PRIEST IS EXCOMMUNICATED

Father Crowley of Chicago Refused to Make Apology.

Attended Mass Despite the Edict of Archbishop Feehan—An Appeal to the Pope Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—As an excommunicated priest, divested of every right to claim membership in the Roman Catholic Church, Father Jeremiah J. Crowley defied the order of the highest tribunal of the Catholic Church in Chicago to-day and attended mass at St. Peter's Church and the Holy Name Cathedral. He spent most of the morning in the church from which he was excommunicated on Saturday evening, being present at early mass at St. Peter's and high mass at the cathedral.

By appearing in church Father Crowley set at naught the order of Archbishop Feehan, that he should not be allowed to be present at or assist in any public service of the church. In spite of this fact, he was not molested, and the services proceeded without any particular attention being paid to him. High mass was almost over when Father Crowley entered the cathedral.

He took a seat at the rear of the church. Several ushers who saw him enter, hurried to the sacristy and informed Father Francis J. Barry, the Chancellor of the diocese, that Father Crowley was in the congregation. Instead of attempting to exclude the excommunicated priest, Father Barry said simply, "Close your eyes on him," and the services proceeded.

The fate of Father Crowley in so far as his connection with the Catholic Church is concerned, was sealed during the day, when the final order announcing his complete excommunication was sent to every parish in the Chicago diocese. This order came after Father Crowley had defied openly the demand of Cardinal Martinelli, that he do penance for his criticism of several priests high in the offices of the Chicago diocese, and of Archbishop Feehan as well.

The time limit set by Cardinal Martinelli expired and Father Crowley remained silent. Then the consequences brought on by his defiance were heaped upon him and he was condemned. To-morrow morning every priest in the diocese will find in his mail the following order, sent out by Chancellor Barry at the dictation of Archbishop Feehan:

Whereas, The Rev. Jeremiah Crowley, a priest exercising faculties in the Archdiocese of Chicago, has grievously violated the laws and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Archdiocese of Chicago, and as he persists contumaciously in his unlawful conduct, there, after due warning from the apostolic delegation of the United States, the said Rev. Jeremiah Crowley having refused to comply with the conditions laid down by the apostolic delegation, we hereby declare publicly and solemnly that the Rev. Jeremiah Crowley is excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church and all participation therein, according to the decree of his Eminence, Sebastian, Cardinal Martinelli, pro-delegate apostolic. The effects of this most grave censure of the Church are:

First—He is cut off from the communion and society of the faithful.

Second—The faithful are forbidden under severe penalty to hold communion with him or assist him in his unlawful conduct.

Third—He cannot receive or administer any of the sacraments of the Church. Should he attempt to give absolution in the tribunal of penance, said absolution is invalid and sacrilegious.

Fourth—He cannot be present or assist at any of the public exercises or offices of religion in the Roman Catholic Church, nor can he be present at mass, vespers, or any other public services in the Roman Catholic Church.

Fifth—He cannot receive or fill any office within the gift of the Roman Catholic Church.

Sixth—Should he die while under this excommunication he will be deprived of Christian burial.

All the pastors of this archdiocese are hereby commanded, subpoena suspensionis, to attach this letter on the walls of the sacristies of their churches for thirty days in such a manner that it may be easily seen and read by all.

This order goes into effect immediately upon receipt thereof. PATRICK A. FEEHAN, Archbishop of Chicago.

By order of the Most Rev. Archbishop,
F. J. BARRY, Chancellor.

Attached to this order is the decree of Cardinal Martinelli, demanding of Father Crowley a public apology for his attacks upon certain priests, the withdrawal of such civil suits as may be pending, and the suppression of any books or pamphlets that he had in contemplation.

The order of dismissal was the result of attacks made by Father Crowley upon fellow-pastors of the Catholic faith, and charges of favoritism, fraud, and cruelty which he made at the time Father Muldoon was consecrated as Auxiliary Bishop of the Chicago diocese. Father Crowley was warned repeatedly to desist, but finally Archbishop Feehan lost patience and compelled him to resign his pastorate.

An hour later Father Crowley withdrew the resignation, but it had already been accepted by Chancellor Barry, and it was made absolute. Then Father Crowley started legal proceedings to keep his successor out of the pastorate, and renewed his attacks on Bishop Muldoon. A week ago Cardinal Martinelli, the Papal Delegate at Washington, came to Chicago, and took final action.

He gave Father Crowley a choice of two things—to make humble penance and accept without protest a life within the confines of a monastery or to be dismissed forever from the rights and privileges of the Catholic Church.

Father Crowley was given until 6 o'clock Saturday night to decide, and, as nothing was heard from him, the order of excommunication was sent to-day by Archbishop Feehan to every pastor in the diocese. Father Crowley received a copy of the order, but he bade defiance to it. It is said he will appeal to the Pope.

NEW JERSEY MANUFACTORIES.

Bureau of Statistics Shows that $9,000,000 Has Been Invested in New Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—William Stainsby, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, is completing his annual report on new manufacturing enterprises established during the twelve months ending Sept. 1, 1901. The statement is as full as could be obtained and it covers 153 separate establishments. Of this number 119 are new and 34 are enlargements of old plants. The amount of capital invested is $9,000,000 and the additional number of hands to be employed will be 18,000. These enterprises are divided as follows:

Machinery and metal, 22; silk, 11; oils and chemicals, 6; leather and shoes, 7; pottery and porcelain, 5; glass, 4; tobacco, 4; shirts, 3; electrical, 2; carpets, 2; others, 52; enlargements: machinery and metal, 12; pottery and porcelain, 2; glass, 2; one each, of silk, oils, and chemicals, leather, tobacco, shirts, electrical, and carpets, unclassified, 10.

The largest increase is in and about the established industrial centres such as Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, and Passaic. Some small communities are benefited, particularly those having railroad and water exits. The other places benefited are Trenton, Camden, Bayonne, Rahway, Millville, Burlington, Freehold, Keyport, and Rutherford.

A Restaurant in a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., Oct. 27.—The Rev. Mr. O'Brien, pastor of the New People's Church, now being built near the Bath Iron Works, will have installed a restaurant where workingmen can get plain, wholesome food at cost. Father O'Brien has received liberal donations for his work from such men as Charles W. Morse, Senator Frye, and others.

Pueblo only two nights from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

MISS STONE LOCATED?

She Is Said to be in the Village of Belitza, Bulgaria—Was Still a Captive Yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—"A trustworthy report is in circulation here," says a dispatch from Sofia to The Daily Telegraph, "that Miss Stone is in the village of Belitza, close to the frontier."

SAMAKOV, Bulgaria, Oct. 27, 5:30 P. M.—The release of Miss Stone, the missionary, has not yet been effected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—During the last few days there has been a voluminous exchange of dispatches in cipher between Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Legation, and Consul General Dickinson, who is now in Sofia, regarding the efforts to rescue Miss Stone.

The legation officials are reticent, and nothing has been made public as to the progress of the negotiations.

MANCHURIA TREATY SETTLED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says:

"It is officially announced in St. Petersburg that Russia and China have concluded an agreement as to Manchuria."

KILL TWENTY-FIVE FILIPINOS.

Constabulary in a Fight Near Passi—Conditions in Cebu Improve—Insurgents Pressed for Food.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—The constabulary report a fight with insurgents near Passi, Province of Iloilo, Island of Panay, in which twenty-five insurgents were killed and three captured, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The news from Gen. Hughes regarding conditions in the Island of Cebu is encouraging. Lorega has surrendered with his entire force and one cannon and seven rifles, while Gen. Hughes is negotiating for the surrender of Maxilot, who styles himself "Governor Politico-Militar." His surrender will mean the pacification of the province.

Lack of food and the harassing effects of the aggressive tactics now pursued by the American forces are having their influence upon the natives. In many places where rice is doled out by the Government only enough is given for one meal, so that it is hardly possible for any large quantity to find its way to the insurgents.

It is believed that the recent manifestations in the Island of Samar were chiefly due to the lack of food, the insurgents finding it necessary to make outlets to the coast in order to obtain this.

Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick reports that in an attack by insurgents on the municipal police and scouts at Sabang one scout was killed and two of the police were captured. The insurgents secured two Krag-Jorgensen rifles, two shotguns, and two hundred rounds of ammunition. Lieut. Van Schaick has been ordered to occupy the barrio, or suburb, of Sabang.

NAVAL CADET NOA SHOT

He Is Also Boloed by Insurgents on South Samar Island—Sought to Prevent Smuggling.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—Naval Cadet Loveman Noa, commanding the gunboat Mariveles, who had gone ashore at Nipa-nipa, South Samar, to prevent smuggling, was attacked by the insurgents. He lost his revolver and was shot and boloed.

Naval Cadet Noa was admitted to the Naval Academy Sept. 5, 1896, having been appointed from Tennessee. He was assigned to duty on the Mariveles June 11, 1900.

DISGUSTED WITH FILIPINOS.

Manager of Hongkong and New York Furniture Company to Locate in Hongkong, Not Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 27.—Some time ago New York men organized the Hongkong and New York Furniture Company and sent George H. Allen, its General Manager, to Manila to build a furniture factory, which would employ 300 or 400 persons.

Mr. Allen investigated the situation at Manila, but was unable to secure satisfactory labor there.

Becoming disgusted with the Filipinos as workmen, he has gone to Hongkong, and now announces that the factory will be built there, where Chinese labor of a satisfactory kind can be secured.

Mr. Allen is an authority on mahogany, teak, and other hardwoods found in the Orient. These are to be utilized in the manufacture of furniture which will be marketed in Oriental cities. He considers the woods of the Philippines superior to those produced in Java and Sumatra. As Hongkong is a free port, he figures that he will save money by utilizing Chinese labor and imported woods from Manila.

Mr. Allen says the Filipinos are the most unsatisfactory workmen he ever has seen, caring for nothing except to eat, fight gamecocks, and have their families about them. He thinks Chinese coolies should be allowed to emigrate to the Philippines under proper restrictions and supply the labor market there. With Chinese labor pushing the Filipinos he thinks the latter might be induced to "get up and hustle."

Hat and Umbrella Factory Closes.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—The first labor problem growing out of the new tariff has arisen. A hat and umbrella factory, employing 600 hands, has found it necessary to close. The lawyers are making a protest to the commission, urging protection, as the same goods from Germany can be sold at half the price it takes to manufacture them here.

ENERGETIC WORK IN SAMAR.

Stringent Measures Being Taken to Suppress the Insurrection in That Island.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—Dispatches from Catbalogan, Samar, say that stringent and energetic measures are being taken to suppress the insurrection in that island.

Gen. Smith has notified all the Presidentes and head men of the pueblos that, in order to avoid trouble, they must surrender all arms and turn over the persons implicated in the Balangia massacre before Nov. 6, threatening that otherwise the Presidentes will be sent to the Island of Guam, the villages destroyed, and the property confiscated.

Marines under Major Littleton W. T. Waller have been stationed at Balanggia and Basey, and ten gunboats are vigilantly patroling the Samar coast. Most of the towns in the southern part of the island have been destroyed.

CENTRE RUSH'S NECK BROKEN.

Football Player of Ohio State University Badly Hurt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 27.—John Sigrist, centre rush of the Ohio State University football team, is at one of the city hospitals with a broken neck. Sigrist was injured yesterday in the game with Western Reserve.

An X-Ray examination to-day showed that the third cervical vertebra was fractured. An operation will be performed, but there is little hope that it will avail. Sigrist's body is paralyzed from the shoulders down.

Condition of E. S. Stokes.

Edward S. Stokes, who is ill at the home of his sister, 731 St. Nicholas Avenue, it was said at midnight, was resting easily, after a comfortable day.

PLANS FOR EXECUTION OF ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ

Murderer's Letters and Clothing to be Destroyed.

Effort Will Be Made to Prevent Even the Body from Leaving the Prison Walls.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The time that Leon F. Czolgosz, assassin of President McKinley, has to live is reckoned by hours now, but there has been no relaxation of the stringent rule under which the prisoner has been secluded since his confinement. Auburn Prison was closed to-day to any who sought the assassin, and so it will remain until the prisoner has paid the penalty which the law exacts. In fact, the plan to deprive Czolgosz living of any notoriety has been extended to deprive Czolgosz dead of notoriety.

Immediately after the execution the clothing of the murderer, with the vast accumulation of mail that has come to the prison for him will be burned, and if possible the request of the parents of the dead man for his remains will be evaded. It is feared that the removal of his body to Cleveland would lead to scenes of an unfortunate nature, and the prison officials are very anxious to avoid anything of the kind. The plan of burning the clothing and letters of the murderer will prevent the exhibition of relics by those who pander to the morbid.

The hour of 7 on Tuesday morning is the time set by Warden J. Warren Mead for the execution. Various reports changing that time have gone through Auburn to-day and to-night. One rumor places the time at 7 o'clock to-morrow, but that is discredited by the fact that Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins will not arrive here until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and none of the regularly summoned witnesses has yet reached Auburn.

The firm purpose of Superintendent Collins and Warden Mead to avoid even the appearance of sensationalism in this case, is demonstrated by an incident in connection with one of the principal witnesses. Dr. Carlos F. McDonald of New York City, a former President of the State Lunacy Commission, is to be the principal attending physician at the execution. He was one of the alienists who examined Czolgosz in Buffalo and pronounced the prisoner sane.

He has been very anxious to take away with him from the autopsy the assassin's brain for purposes of microscopical examination. A few days ago Dr. McDonald had a talk with Superintendent Collins and asked him to allow him after the autopsy to take the brain to New York City for examination. Mr. Collins said to him:

"Doctor, I have planned to make this execution an example of mystery that will forestall any attempt at sensationalism. I cannot allow anything to go away from the prison that will in any way continue this man's identity or notoriety. You may stay at the prison for a week if you will and examine any portion of the anatomy you please, but my present plan is not to allow any portion of the man, his clothing, or even the letters he received to leave this place."

Dr. McDonald replied: "I would like to have taken the brain away, but I am frank to say that you are absolutely right in the matter. If I desire to make any examination I will do it at the prison."

The plan of Superintendent Collins is heartily acquiesced in by Warden Mead, and it is reported that an unrepealed law has been found that will allow the Warden to refuse any request for Czolgosz's body from even his relatives, and will give the Warden the privilege of disposing of it. In that event, within two hours after the execution, unless Dr. McDonald cares to make an analysis of the brain, Czolgosz's body, clothes, letters, and everything reminiscent of him in the prison will be disposed of; the body of the assassin will be buried in quicklime, and the clothes, letters, and packages will be consumed by fire.

And this is not all. Warden Mead, with Superintendent Collins's approval, has decided that for the next thirty hours preceding the execution of Czolgosz not one word of his condition or actions shall be given out from the prison. In other words, the man, beginning from midnight to-night, is practically dead, so far as the public is concerned.

When his death is accomplished, Warden Mead will give out a brief statement of the prisoner's last hours, including any confession he may make. The result of the autopsy will also be given out by the warden.

At the execution on Tuesday Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of New York and Prison Physician Gerin will be the attending physicians, and the priests, if any are requested by Czolgosz, will be the two Polish ones that have heretofore visited him. State Controller Erastus Knight of Buffalo has been asked to be foreman of the official jury, and will be here. The rest of the jury of twelve men is made up of prominent individuals, including some other State officials.

Gov. Odell has sent word that he particularly desires that this execution be conducted with as little display or notoriety as possible.

The provision of law which, in the absence of an unrepealed law, would govern the disposition of the body of Czolgosz is Section 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as last amended by Chapter 16 of the laws of 1892. After making provision for the execution and a post-mortem examination of the body, the section says: "After such post-mortem examination, the body, unless claimed by some relative or relat

DR. PARKHURST TALKS OF CITY'S "DEGRADATION."

"Enough to Make Heaven Mourn, and Hell Take a Vacation."

Several Persons Resenting His Remarks Leave the Church and Discuss Them on the Sidewalk.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning preached an election sermon to a large congregation. He began by an eulogy of King Alfred the Great. Towards the close of his remarks, when he referred to the conditions which he asserted exist in the city, several persons left the church and on the sidewalk angrily protested against his sweeping condemnation. Waiting outside for their wives were several men, who stated that they did not believe in political sermons and would not listen to them. Some who had heard the sermon expressed displeasure at the political part of it.

Dr. Parkhurst was greatly moved while addressing his congregation. His face was ashen in color, and he spoke with great vehemence. He said in part:

"The realm over which King Alfred reigned embraced but a small part of what we now know as England, but Alfred abandoned the expansion policy of his predecessors. His idea was not to make little Wessex bigger but to make little Wessex great, not by extensifying its area but by intensifying its life.

"I remember and with exceeding pain a conversation that I had with the late Mayor Strong in his office in the City Hall seven years ago. He said in a tone of unutterable sadness: 'If you only knew the number of first-rate men I have applied to to take responsible Commissionerships and had my overtures declined, you would realize something of the perplexity of my situation. Before election how these men did love Cherry Hill, how they crowded into the front ranks of candidacy for martyrdom; but as soon as election was over, and they had shown them a stake and faggots in the shape of a place in the City Government not quite so remunerative as the practice of their professions, they scattered into the woods. We criticize the men who are holding office here now for satisfying their greed. I don't know how much there is to choose between men who take office for greed's sake, and the men who decline office for greed's sake.

"We did have two men who actually put their heads on the block, men who heartily agreed to fill positions that were recognized as being not as large as the men who went to them. One of them is now exercising a Magistracy many thousands of times bigger than King Alfred ever thought of, and the other, although his work on earth is done, and his life and service only a memory, is still a power clear across the continent, and even in this city, notwithstanding the efforts which the foul birds now swarming in our municipal atmosphere have made to bury his name beneath the accumulations of unspeakable filth with which the streets of this dirty island lie choked.

"This country, I think, would not and could not elect as a President a man who is not a Christian. But every subordinate position, just as certainly as the Presidency, has its exposures, not as serious in their results perhaps, but just as bad as far as they go, and militating in their own proportions against all that we call our rights and all that is properly contributing to our weal.

"This principle holds in our town all the way from the policeman down to our Mayor. A great man standing in the position of prominence occupied by a civil ruler, tends to make all his subordinates participants in his greatness. The average man is not a large man, and it is instinctive with him to put himself under the guidance of some one who is larger.

THE DOMINATOR OF THE TOWN.

"It is for this reason that so much importance attaches to the matter of rulers, their selection and election. In view of the principles upon which God has constructed us it is impossible to be citizens in a town dominated by a man notoriously a vulgar, unimprisoned reprobate, and not be distinctly tainted by the contagion. No matter how moral you may be, how religious you may be, or how pious you may be, depravity in high places is sure to gnaw into the tissues of human holiness, no matter how solid you may suppose these tissues to be.

"It should, perhaps, be thrown in parenthetically, that when I refer to elections and our town being dominated by a man notoriously a vulgar, unimprisoned reprobate, I do not mean the man in the City Hall. He isn't Mayor; he is merely an accident of the situation, like a little bell in a big clock that performs its tintinnabulations when the hand gets round. And that, I want to go on and say, constitutes the supreme seriousness of our situation in New York. Of course, as a result of the present régime for four years, we have been touched in our pockets, been bled, inordinately bled. This is what the institution exists for; the only thing it exists for.

"The supreme point of our distress is that every man and woman of us has been morally degraded. I would say that even the Holy Spirit cannot protect us from the taint and infection to the close contacts and uninterrupted pressure of so diffuse a pollution. And there is no proof of this so convincing as the fact that the whole town in its civilized portions is not rousing itself in the fury of holy indignation to the crushing of the viper. I know something of what transpired in the caucus, the protracted meeting that preceded the selection of the Mayoralty candidate, and I regard the performance with mingled feelings of discouragement and disgust.

"It is pitiful. It is enough to make Heaven put on mourning and hell take a vacation. The town disgraced, womanhood openly bought and sold, children damned from babyhood up, the city the distributing centre of Bibles and evangelization, a stench in the nostril of the unredeemed heathen; and yet not one of us to-day but what is afraid we are going to have two years more of it. They have stolen our money, they have stolen our rights, and that is not bad enough, but they have stolen our conscience. The city is dirty, but, what is a million times worse, we are dirty, slimed all over by the trail of the serpent. We by our long contact with what is unmentionably bad, have learned to think about it all without being stung and inflamed by it. Under the discipline of contagion our ethical skin has been toughened into hide.

"Two Christians come together and one says to the other: 'It is rather a bad situation here, isn't it?' 'Yes,' says his fellow-saint; 'it is rather bad; I wish somehow we could get out of it,' and then they fall to talking about the Boers, the Nicaragua Canal, and the stock market. The moral strings of our consciences have lain in the foul air till they have become rusted, and when the bow is drawn across them they do not sing any more, they only squeak. That is the inheritance that is bequeathed to us by the institution we are going to meet at the polls next week—not street mud simply, not taxes even, but the loss of power to realize with fevered hearts and burning consciences the moral putridity that we are ourselves breathing.

"And it is not reformation that is going to bring permanent results, but revolution, carrying the whole matter down to the very trunk of the eternal righteousness. In 1894 Tammany was defeated by a fair majority, but Tammany was not killed, was not even sickened; we simply granted it a vacation, and it came back after its holiday the more cheerful and the more ready to go to work

EFFORT TO REDEEM TAMMANY.

"And it is germane to the subject to say one word before closing respecting the effort that is being made in one quarter to swing the institution around into conformity with the moral law, and to convert it into a regiment in the grand army of moral progress. I have no desire to impugn or to question the moral integrity of the purpose cherished. Integrity is not so abundant that we can afford to vituperate it, even though found in unsuspected places, and in places where perhaps it is a little inconvenient to find it.

"And there is something that borders on the magnificent in the very conception of trying to redeem Fourteenth Street to obedience to the statutes of Sinai and the Sermon on the Mount. When God had brought Moses to the gateway of the Promised Land there were two ways he could have instructed the soldier-prophet to act. He could have said: 'Those Hittites and Jebusites and Amorites are bad. They are as wicked as their talents allow them to be, and they are very talented. Still, mercy is as long as justice is, and before you slay them make one final attempt to convert them.' On the contrary, the Lord said to Moses: 'Clean them out, man, woman, and child, and go in and possess the land.'

"It is the same way I believe that God feels about the Jebusites and Amorites that for so long have been defiling the city with their lying and their thieving and their elaborately organized system of debauchery and universal nastiness. The institution is not amenable to the principles of righteousness. It is not subject to the law of God, neither can it be. It is sunk to the estate where honesty, cleanliness, and righteousness have no meaning to it. It is animalized and brutalized to the point where that which is dictinctly human and therefore seasoned with the divine is too fine for it to experience and too distant for it to reach.

"Now, I have not meant to use harsh language—I would have used stronger if it had occurred to me—but that is the situation, and it is for us as men of God to face it; not as politicians, not as men who would like merely to see the tops of iniquity lopped off without bothering about the roots, not as men who count big population, large area, a lot of bridges, and low taxes the acme of civilization, but as believers in God, trusting not to the adroitness of human policies simply, nor to the sagacity and longheadedness of human administration merely, still less to any passing superficial victory that may be gained at the polls over iniquity, but trusting to the power of a new life in the community, the State, the city, a life so deep as to be outsprung from the life of God."

ITALIANS' BOWERY MEETING.

Speeches by Tammany Candidates, Some of Whom Are Interrupted.

Under the auspices of the Italian-American Democratic Union a mass meeting was held at the London Theatre, on the Bowery, last evening. It was well attended.

John F. Fresci opened the meeting with a few remarks about the principles of the Democratic Party, and he introduced Peter Acritelli, the Vice President of the union, who presided. Mr. Acritelli read a letter from Mr. Shepard to the President of the union, which read in part as follows:

"The Democratic Party stands for a wise and conservative liberty, and for hostility to all that body of restrictive legislation and restraint of which the Republican Party is so fond, but which is unnecessary to public order or the innocence of life, and which the Republican Party has by force of law imposed upon our cosmopolitan city. It is for that reason among others that I think that the Mayor of the city ought to be a Democrat and not a Republican. I shall hope by a just, liberal, far-seeing, and far-doing administration of the city government to confer benefits on all my fellow-citizens."

J. Lindsay Gordon began the speechmaking. He had not gotten fairly under way when Coroner Antonio Zucca, Isaac Fromme, and William Sulzer entered. As each man stepped upon the platform, the crowds cheered the man, and Mr. Gordon was forced to stop. The interruptions finally became monotonous, and the speaker turned to Mr. Acritelli and asked:

"Are there any more?"

When he finally got a chance, Mr. Gordon finished his speech, in which he reviewed the general issues of the campaign.

"Sulzer! Sulzer!" yelled the crowd, but the Chairman introduced Mr. Fromme.

In his first few sentences Mr. Fromme mentioned Tammany Hall.

"Tammany Hall is dead," yelled a man in the gallery.

The interruption annoyed Mr. Fromme and he said:

"If the man who spoke will come down here beside me I will guarantee to say as much in five minutes as he says in fifteen minutes."

The crowd finally heard Mr. Fromme through, and was then seemingly gratified with the presentation of Congressman Sulzer. He made a long speech in which he frequently alluded to the fact that he had been born and lived among them, and understood their needs. He concluded with a denial of the stories which had been told on the platform and printed about vice on the east side in these words:

"You live here," said he, "and you know the east side. I live here and I know the east side, and we both know that these charges are false.

"There is just as much honesty among the men of Cherry Hill as among the men of Murray Hill, and there is just as much virtue in Second Avenue as there is among the women of Fifth Avenue, and there is not as much gambling down here as there is up there.

"If they were sincere about wanting to stop gambling, their Jeromes would raid that worst gambling hell on earth, the New York Stock Exchange, where they run a brace game and where the men who manipulate the market play with stacked cards."

Speeches were also made by George M. Van Hoesen and Coroner Antonio Zucca, the latter speaking in Italian.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Henry W. Unger entered the theatre, and he was received with cheers.

He made a brief speech in which he referred to the criticisms of the holding of political meetings on Sunday evenings, and remarked that it was not only justified but that it was made necessary by the preachers turning their pulpits into political platforms on Sunday mornings. He also denounced the story of crime and violence in New York.

The meeting ended with a speech in Italian by Luigi Casabona.

HER NINETY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY

Orange Woman Assisted by Friends Over Eighty to Celebrate.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Caroline Long Bartlett of 83 Highland Avenue, Orange, will celebrate her ninety-eighth birthday on Monday, Nov. 4, when an informal reception will be held at which two friends of Mrs. Bartlett, both over eighty years old, will assist in receiving. They are Mrs. Emory Adams and Mrs. Thomas H. Phillips, and they both live in Orange.

Mrs. Bartlett was born in Hopkinton, N. H., and was the youngest of thirteen children. Her father was in the War of the Revolution, and her husband fought in the war of 1812. She is one of the original members of the Daughters of the Revolution.

FINED FOR PENSION FRAUD.

Woman Who Made Fraudulent Application Pays $1,030.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 27.—Sarah J. Flynn of Lake Preston, S. D., who pleaded guilty in the United States Court to making fraudulent application for pension, was fined by Judge Carland $1,030, which amount she paid.

Mrs. Flynn, in her application, alleged that she was the widow of Silas J. Flynn, a member of the Seventeenth New York Infantry. Flynn's real widow testified in the case, and the Government was able to produce proof which Mrs. Flynn did not attempt to controvert.

German, Made Medals for the English Coronation.

From The London Times.

Birmingham medallists are preparing a petition for presentation to the King praying his Majesty to cause some regulation to be promulgated requiring foreign-made medals and similar articles to have their country of origin indelibly marked upon them. The petition is being promoted in anticipation of a large demand for medals commemorative of the coronation. It is known that German firms are already engaged in striking medals in various metals for sale in this country at the time of the coronation. They are imported in wrappers, on which is printed the place of origin, but the medals themselves are undistinguishable from those of English make. Doubt has been expressed as to whether this is a sufficient compliance with the Merchandise Marks act, but it has hitherto been the custom of the authorities to admit medals and cheap German jewelry under the circumstances described. German houses are said to be doing a good trade in coronation medals in this country even now. Birmingham medallists complain that very few orders reached them from the colonies for medals commemorating the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. As it is known that very large numbers of such medals have been circulated, it is concluded that they were chiefly supplied from Germany. Mr. Chamberlain, who represents the constituency in which the Birmingham jewelry quarter is situated, will be asked to present the petition to the King.

A Cab Shell Barometer.

From The London Globe.

A curious barometer is said to be used by the remnant of the Araucanian race which inhabits the southernmost province of Chile. It consists of the cast-off shell of a crab. The dead shell is white in fair, dry weather, but the approach of a moist atmosphere is indicated by the appearance of small red spots. As the moisture in the air increases the shell becomes entirely red, and remains so throughout the rainy season.

CARL SCHURZ REPLIES TO EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Issues Statement Denying that He Misrepresented Him.

Complains in Turn that His Own Position Was Inaccurately Stated by the Democratic Candidate for Mayor.

Carl Schurz last night issued the following statement:

"I have read the interview in which Mr. Shepard complains of having been misrepresented by me and in which he asks for an explanation. This I will now give. I declare at the outset that nothing could have been further from my mind than to be unjust to him, and if I have even appeared so I keenly regret it. But Mr. Shepard is mistaken.

"In a speech delivered last Thursday I quoted a remark made by Mr. Shepard in his Tammany Hall speech—a speech which I characterized as 'quite brave in spots'—to the effect that it cannot be the calling of municipal government to destroy or disintegrate a political organization, meaning, in this connection, Tammany. This was the sentiment that I attributed to Mr. Shepard, and I trust that my statement of it is borne out by what he said.

"Then I went on to explain my own expectation of what Mr. Shepard, if elected, would do. I said: 'In certain departments the Mayor's power is almost absolute. There is no doubt that in such cases Mr. Shepard would make the influence of his honesty strongly felt. He would, as he intends after a careful investigation, decide upon the removal of various officials now a stench in the public nostrils, and upon the introduction of honest business methods.' Then I proceeded to give the Croker view of the case, and I tried to do this by introducing an imaginary conversation between Mr. Shepard and Boss Croker, which ends with these supposed words of Croker: 'But you also promised us with equal solemnity that you would do this [give the city honest government] in a manner which will not disintegrate Tammany Hall, the party organization which you recognized.'

"This interpretation of his declared view of the duty of the municipal government—a very natural one for Boss Croker to make, and undoubtedly the one he would make—Mr. Shepard strongly objects to as a misconstruction of his utterance, and says that 'what he has said in public repeatedly was that, if he was chosen Mayor, he would not permit the moneys or the powers of the city, and of all the people, Republicans and Democrats alike, to be used in building up or in disintegrating any political organization.'

"Mr. Shepard, when he gave out his interview, had overlooked the fact that in my speech I have myself rejected the Croker interpretation of his position; for immediately after the imaginary conversation I went on to re-state Mr. Shepard's attitude, saying: 'Of course, Mayor Shepard would remain true to his purposes,' and I added: 'But soon he would realize the fact that it is impossible to give the city good government when one has to deal with a so-called party organization which has for years fed and lived on robbery, blackmail, and corruption, without disintegrating such an organization.'

"Now I submit that there is nothing in this in any way reflecting upon Mr. Shepard's honesty of purpose. I certainly believe that he will earnestly endeavor to clean the municipal service of all rascality—although I regret he will find this a curiously complicated task, when, among his 'coadjutors' he will have in the District Attorney's office, the most important one in that respect, Mr. Unger, who is looked upon by the worst element of Tammany as their most expert, their most skilful and intrepid, in fact, their ideal handy man.

HIS TURN TO COMPLAIN.

"Now it is my turn to complain. I will not mention some inaccuracies in the statement of my position committed by Mr. Shepard in his St. Nicholas Rink speech. They may go to the account of campaign accidents. But when Mr. Shepard, according to the newspaper reports, tells the people of New York that 'the Fusionists consist of Platt, Coffey, and Sheehan, practically,' his offense becomes more serious. Has he forgotten that in 1897 Mr. Low received 150,000 votes, 'Platt, Coffey, and Sheehan' being then against him? Does he not think that it is rather disrespectful to represent such Fusionists as Abram S. Hewitt, Bishop Potter, E. Ellery Anderson, R. Fulton Cutting, Joseph Laroque, John De Witt Warner, W. B. Hornblower, Robert G. Monroe, Charles S. Fairchild, Henry Hentz, Wheeler H. Peckham, James C. Carter, John G. Ager, and a great many others that I might mention—mostly friends of Mr. Shepard—as a lot of gullibles taken in by 'Platt, Coffey, and Sheehan'? Would it not be better to admit that this fusion against Tammany Hall contains a very respectable part of the citizens of New York—men who conscientiously weigh the reasons for their conduct, who know what they are about, and who are entitled to more decent treatment than being classed as 'Platt, Coffey, and Sheehan practically.'

"One point more. Mr. Shepard accuses the Fusionists of almost ignoring in their discussions what he calls the constructive part of the municipal policy, while they are constantly urging their attacks upon the iniquities of Tammany. Does he not see the reason for this? There is really no issue between Mr. Shepard and Mr. Low as to their proposed programmes, consequently, good pavements and clean streets, good schools and plenty of them, the multiplication of little parks in the densely populated parts of the city, the docks and rapid transit and other like subjects. These things are not a matter of controversy between them.

"In the municipal campaign of 1897, when Mr. Shepard was against Tammany, he said in a public speech addressed to Democrats: 'Democracy signifies the use of governmental powers in the interest of the masses of men; Seth Low stands for that. Democracy looks with hatred upon the perpetual abdication of the streets and of the public franchises to private use and emolument; Seth Low stands for that. Democracy detests interference with the rational liberty of men in their social life; Seth Low stands for that'—and so on. Mr. Shepard might truthfully say the same to-day. There is, therefore, as to the various subjects of 'constructive' municipal policy, no issue between the two candidates.

"The question is, which of the two, the candiate of Tammany Hall or the candidate of the Fusion opponent of Tammany Hall, will be most favorably situated to prevent the most evil and accomplish the most good? When, under such circumstances, Mr. Shepard insists that the discussions of the campaign should be devoted to the various subjects of municipal administration, it sounds very much as if he were saying: 'This everlasting criticism of Tammany Hall annoys me. Let us talk about something else.'

CANNOT OBLIGE HIM.

"In this respect we cannot oblige him. We are constantly told by the advocates of municipal government by political parties that it is the only responsible government. Responsible to whom? Of course to the people. This means that when a party in power—in this case an organization merely masquerading as a political party—has done badly in the conduct of the government, it is to be held to account for it by the people. That is what we are to do now. The people of New York at this election are thus to sit in judgment upon the Tammany that has ruled them. It is therefore our duty to discuss the conduct of Tammany, for that is in issue.

"Four years ago Mr. Shepard spoke his mind about Tammany. Moved by righteous wrath, he denounced Tammany Hall as a sink of corruption, as a foul blot upon our civilization, as an oppressor of the poor and ignorant, as guilty of disgracing us with ourselves disgracing us throughout the United States, disgracing us before the civilized world. Tammany has not grown better since. On the contrary, practices going on under Tammany rule have now been discovered far more shameful than any we knew before. Now Mr. Shepard has become strikingly mild in his judgment. We all give him credit for declaring that he does not take back his former utterances. But without any injustice to him it may be said that as to those utterances which some of us remember, while many others never heard of them, there is a vast difference between not taking them back and repeating them.

"I may be told that Mr. Shepard cannot be expected to repeat now such words of righteous wrath in his present position as the candidate of Tammany Hall. If that is true, it proves only that Mr. Shepard is in a position in which a man of his quality ought not to be.

"But I must confess that I was fairly stunned when I read the report of a speech that Mr. Shepard delivered last Friday in Long Island City, in which he said, 'The Tammany Hall organization has now lived 120 years nearly. It sometimes has been good, and at times it has not been so good. It has been open in part, no doubt, to much criticism, but no good citizen will select the time to criticise it when its face is definitely and irrevocably set to a future of better administration.'

"'Tammany, the foul blot on our civilization, the oppressor of the poor and ignorant, the disgrace in the eyes of mankind,' has at times not been so good! I should think so. But more amazing still than this description of Tammany's career is Mr. Shepard's contention that no good citizen will select the time to criticise it when its face (Tammany's) is set definitely and irrevocably to a future of better administration. The present critics of Tammany are bad citizens, then? And this Mr. Shepard tells us while he must know that he is the only man on the municipal ticket of Tammany who can publicly speak of reform and good government without exciting the laughter of the gods; and while, if he has any knowledge of human nature, he ought to know that Tammany nominated him only to bridge over a desperate situation and to pull through the Tammany faithfuls on the ticket under cover of his respected name!

"Why, the very convention that nominated him resolved that 'we congratulate the people upon the results achieved under the Democratic (Tammany) administration of our city affairs. We submit to our constituents with pride the record of the present Administration in meeting and solving a problem of municipal government which is without parallel.'

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB DID.

"But, more than that, on the evening of Oct. 24, twenty-four hours before Mr. Shepard in his Long Island City speech opened the glorious prospect of Tammany reform, the Democratic Club, which is the gathering place of all there is of influence and brains and power in Tammany Hall, unanimously adopted the following resolutions: 'Resolved, That we indorse the able and successful administration of this great city under the Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck as Mayor, and do congratulate him and the heads of department and their assistants (including, of course, Devery,) for the efficient way the city has been governed and the interest of the people cared for during the last four years.'

"When, in spite of all these facts, Mr. Shepard represents Tammany's face as being 'definitely and irrevocably set to a future of better administration,' and when in addition he constantly speaks, as he now does, in a sort of reverential tone of Tammany as a venerable institution which began with the beginning of our Government and which cannot be destroyed—as if it were a mysterious necessity of nature to which we must bow, and which we must endure for all time—and when for these reasons he demands that 'good citizens' should now cease to criticise Tammany, I begin to fear that Mr. Shepard has become subject to a sort of fascination which would seem to augur ill for his administration if he should be elected.

"Now, Mr. Shepard invites us to make him Mayor of New York, that he may have an opportunity for trying the experiment of a single good man in office grappling with all the adverse tendencies of his coadjutors, as well as of the organization that nominated him, to give the city good government. It would certainly be an adventurous and interesting experiment, and might become occasionaly a picturesque one. But our sober common sense tells us that it would not be wise—in fact, that we have no right—to indulge in such experiments when the future of this great city is at stake.

"It would be extremely risky, and would probably become in many ways very disastrous. We can do better. We have a ticket before us, headed by Seth Low and composed of men who were all put there not for the purpose of trying experiments with Tammany, but for the very purpose of cleaning out the rascals that may now be in power and of giving the city good government upon a distinct programme laid down for them. I trust that the sober common sense of our citizenship will decide in favor of the sober, sensible course."

EX-JUSTICE COHEN TO JEWS.

Tells Them Why They Ought to Vote Against the Democratic Ticket.

William N. Cohen, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, yesterday sent a letter to a Jewish paper published on the east side which has asked for expressions of opinion from Jews on the issues of the campaign. In his letter Judge Cohen said, in part:

It is of course plain that Mr. Shepard represents the Tammany forces and Mr. Low all the citizens who are opposed to Tammany rule. The issue therefore is clearly one between Tammany and anti-Tammany.

Tammany Hall points to its improvements in the schools. All these were planned by Mayor Strong's administration. Tammany Hall has increased the taxes enormously; it could therefore spend more money for schools and yet keep enough to make Mr. Croker rich. Tammany spends millions more for street cleaning than was spent under the Strong administration, yet the streets are dirtier and filthier than they have been in years. Under Mayor Strong and Col. Waring much less money was spent and the streets were much cleaner than they had ever been before, and have been since.

Under Tammany rule, Devery has had charge of the police. He is a ruffian and a brute, and his control is subordinated to the Tammany leaders who use their influence to protect thieves, prostitutes, and pimps within the neighborhood of decent homes, and to lead astray the young children of decent parents so that the friends of the Tammany leaders may make money out of this nefarious business.

Compared to any question of men, compared to any question of clean streets, compared even to a question of thievery, this question of the protection of our homes and the innocence of our children is foremost—everything else should be subordinated to it.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS.

A Copy of the Work Secured for the Colorado State Normal School.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

Attention was attracted to a second-hand bookstore in Seventeenth Street Tuesday by a huge book which was being carried by two men to an express wagon standing in front of the store. The book is 4 feet long and 3 feet wide. It is valued at $750, and is pronounced the most expensive volume ever seen in Denver. It is the largest book ever made in America, and according to authorities is one of a limited edition of 200 which was issued in 1860.

Before the big volume was disturbed in the place where it has been quietly reposing for months, a committee of leading citizens of Colorado called to examine the precious legacy. The committee was headed by President Z. X. Snyder of the State Normal School. The other members of the committee consisted of the Regents of the institution and the librarian of the school. It required only a few minutes for the visitors to arrive at a conclusion. The vote was unanimous for the acquisition of the volume, even though the unusual outlay might require close figuring in other departments of the school. The tempting volume was therefore voted into the library of the State Normal School. President Snyder was almost too happy to express himself.

"The volume will be one of the leading attractions of our institution," said he. "We will place it in a glass case and each day one leaf will be turned. The pictures will be photographed so that they can be reduced to the size adapted for lantern slides and a series of lectures will be delivered at the school, the pictures forming the basis of the lectures."

The views of the President received the enthusiastic indorsement of the Board of Directors and the plans of President Snyder will be faithfully carried out.

The volume is by J. J. Audubon, the great naturalist, and is entitled "The Birds of North America." It required a life's work to produce the remarkable book which is to be on exhibition at Greeley. Audubon spent many years traveling, studying, and sketching birds; watching a single species for days in order to be able to give correctly the life history of the bird. Audubon was unexcelled with the pencil and brush and the bird pictures he made fifty years ago have never been improved upon.

English Railway Punctuality.

From The London Telegraph.

In the year 1890 the Board of Trade called for returns from the various railway companies with regard to the running of their trains, and on these being furnished they showed the most punctual railway was the Great Eastern. In September of that year (1890) 70.79 per cent. of their trains running into Liverpool Street were either on time or not over three minutes late. The percentage of similiar Great Eastern trains not over three minutes late for the month of September, 1901, was 85.63, while the number of trains has increased from 8,801 in September, 1890, to 11,431 in September, 1901. The number of passengers passing through Liverpool Street station every day is now over 150,000, as compared with about 90,000 in 1890.

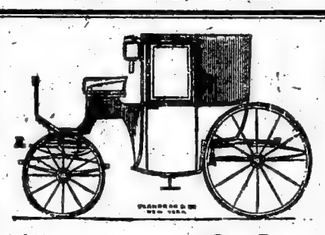

Flandrau & Co.,

372, 374, 376 Broome St.

Just East of Broadway.

4th Av. Cars pass door. All L's to Grand St. BROUGHAMS, DEMI COACHES, OMNIBUSES, VICTORIAS, STANHOPE, B'way, 2d, 3d, and 6th Av. cars to Broome St. LANDAUS, HANSOM CABS, ROCKAWAYS, CABRIOLETS, TWO WHEELERS, and driving Vehicles of Every Description.

An unrivalled stock of the Best Grade and Newest Designs at the Lowest Prices for Quality. A critical inspection will confirm our claim of superiority in Style, Quality, Finish and Value.

We have taken in trade a number of Second-Hand Vehicles by best makers, repaired them thoroughly in our own factory, and offer them at low prices.

THE CITIZENS' UNION AND MR. DEVERY'S LIFE

Pamphlet Issued Giving Career of the Deputy Commissioner.

Tells of Charges Against Him Before the Lexow Committee and His Friendship with Frank Farrell.

The Citizens' Union issued yesterday a pamphlet which bears the title "Touchin' on an' Appertainin' to Mr. Deputy Commissioner Devery." The dedication of the pamphlet is as follows:

To His Honor
MAYOR ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,
who has declared that
"Devery is the best Chief of Police
New York Ever Had."

The pamphlet purports to give an account of the career of Mr. Devery from the time he was appointed a Captain of Police down to the present. Devery was appointed a Captain in March, 1893. In November, 1893, he was indicted on evidence gathered by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, tending to show that he had allowed a number of disorderly houses to run in his district without interference. He was acquitted.

Later in the same year he was tried by the Police Board for neglect of duty and was dismissed from the force. The courts decided, however, that he had been deprived of his legal rights because he had been tried while he was unable to leave his home on account of sickness, as it was said. The verdict of dismissal was reversed and he was reinstated.

One of the interesting chapters in the pamphlet is that which deals with Deputy Commissioner Devery's intimacy with Frank Farrell, the reputed head of the Gamblers' Syndicate. The following is taken from the pamphlet:

"During the Lexow investigation it had come out that a contractor named Seagrist had paid Devery, then Captain of the Old Slip Station, $100 for not interfering in the pulling down of a building at Pine Street and Broadway. Devery was placed on trial for this in March, 1896. During the trial one of the jurors reported to the Court that an attempt had been made to bribe him. Devery was acquitted because of an alibi which he established with the aid of two men of whom New York has come to know more since. One of them was Edward G. Glennon, the same who is now Devery's pro-consul in the Tenderloin province, and who was tried and dismissed and reinstated with Devery, because of the Eldridge Street matter.

"The other was Frank J. Farrell; the same Frank J. Farrell who now with Devery and Sexton and Carroll and our courteous and independent Mayor, meets nightly to transact business which they do not trust one another well enough to leave untransacted over night; the same Frank J. Farrell whose name was found on the back of a check that Gambler Michael Maher had forwarded to the headquarters at 34 East Ninth Street as the combine's share of the loot from Ryan's gambling house; the same Farrell with whom and with Glennon, Devery went to Saratoga for his vacation. It was of this same Farrell that Devery gave this testimony before the Mazet committee:

Q.—Will you tell me who owns the house at 310 West Twenty-eighth Street? A.—I forget the man's name who owns it.

Q.—Do you know him? A.—I have seen him.

Q.—Is he there now? A.—No, it is vacant now.

Q.—Who bought it from him? A.—I couldn't tell you who bought it; at least, it isn't bought as yet.

Q.—Who is the man? A.—I believe the place is intended to be bought by somebody.

Q.—Who is the somebody? A.—I believe Mr. Farrell made arrangements to buy the place.

Q.—Mr. Farrell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What Farrell? A.—Frank Farrell.

"This testimony, interesting as it is as showing the intimacy of the relations between Farrell and Devery, gains wonderfully when considered in connection with the fact that Mr. Devery moved his home soon after the investigation, and that the New York Directory for 1901 contains this entry:

"Devery, Wm. S., dep commr 300 Mulberry, 310 w 28th."

The rest of the pamphlet deals with Devery's order to the uniformed men to interfere with the work of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, for which he was indicted but never brought to trial, with the poolroom raids, the Red Light District, and other matters of recent occurrence, with the details of which the public is familiar.

WOMEN APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Their Campaign Committee Sends Out an Address Against Tammany.

An address to the voters was issued yesterday by the Woman's Campaign Committee. In their address the ladies say:

"On election day the voters will decide whether the government of this city shall remain in the hands of an organization which has encouraged the most shameful business ever conducted in a civilized community. Whatever issues the vote will decide it will decide this question: The fathers, the brothers, the husbands, and the sons must understand that for their deliberate choice the women of the city will hold them responsible."

The address is signed by the following:

Mrs. Robert Abbe,	Mrs. Adolphe Openhym,
Mrs. Felix Adler,	Mrs. Paul Revere Reynolds,
Miss Kate Bond,	Mrs. William E. Schiefflin,
Mrs. Edward Curtis,	Mrs. James W. Pryor,
Mrs. Almon Goodwin,	Mrs. Thomas R. Slicer,
Mrs. William N. Jackson,	Mrs. George C. Wilde,
Mrs. Esther Herrman,	Mrs. George E. Waring, Jr.
Mrs. Charles R. Lowell,	
Miss Eliza MacDonald,	

ANTI-TAMMANY FUSION

MASS MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Republican County Committee,

WILL BE HELD AT

SULZER'S HARLEM CASINO,

126th St. and 2d Ave.,

Monday, Oct. 28, 8 P. M.

ADDRESSES BY

Hon. SETH LOW,
Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT,
Hon. WM. TRAVERS JEROME,
Hon. JACOB A. CANTOR.

NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Importer and Manufacturer. HALL Established 1856.

Now Is the Time to Buy Furs.

For this week we offer the biggest kind of values in Furs of every description.

A Positive 35% Saving

on what you will have to pay when weather gets colder.

Our establishment is overflowing with the freshest and most serviceable kind of Furs. The following price-hints tell you that this is YOUR opportunity:

Sealskin Coats, XX quality $125
Sealskin Coats, XXX quality $175
Sealskin Coats, XXXX quality $225
Sealskin Coats, EX EX quality $250
Coats of Persian Lamb, short, jaunty, large rolling collar and revers, value $95 ..... $75
Coats of Persian Lamb, with Chinchilla or dark Mink collar and revers, value $165 ..... $125
Coats of Persian Lamb, with dark Eastern Mink collar and revers, XXX quality, value $200 ..... $150
Coats of Fine Selected Persian Skins, trimmed with Chinchilla or dark Eastern Mink; Baum Martin, regular value $250; special $200
COATS OF ELECTRIC SEAL (Coney) value $35 ..... $25
COATS OF ELECTRIC SEAL (Coney) value $45 ..... $35
COATS OF ELECTRIC SEAL (Coney) value $75 ..... $47

FUR SCARFS.

MINK SCARFS, handsome dark Eastern Skins, trimmed with 8 tails; value $17 ..... $11
BROWN FOX BOAS, brush at each end; value $16 11
FOX BOAS, Isabella dye, brush at each end; value $22 15
BROWN BEAR BOAS, full length; value $35 25

MUFFS.

CHINCHILLA MUFFS, value $35; special $25
EXTRA DARK MINK MUFFS, 3 stripes, value $25; special. 15
MINK (Dark) MUFFS, value $18; special 12
SEALSKIN MUFFS, value $25; special 17
ALASKA SABLE (Skunk) MUFFS, value $12; special 7
PERSIAN LAMB MUFFS, value $15; special 10
BROWN FOX MUFFS, value $20; special 12
BLACK BEAR MUFFS, value $22; special 15

Now is the time to have your furs remodelled and repaired at moderate cost. Send us a postal card and goods will be called for.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, JUST OUT AND MAILED FREE.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Avenue,

(Between 21st and 22d Sts., New York.)

New Publications.

HARPER'S

A New Holiday Gift Book

OVER THE PLUM PUDDING

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Mr. Bangs has already proved himself one of our greatest humorists. This volume contains a number of short stories with all the humor and fun that make the "House Boat" series such a success. Most of the stories were written specially for the Holiday Season. Unique cover design. Frontispiece portrait in tint. Gilt top. An ideal Christmas gift.

$1.15 *net.*

Harper & Brothers,

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

ROCKEFELLER RESEARCH PLAN.

Outline of the Work to be Undertaken During the Coming Winter.

From The New York Medical News.

Plans for the work to be taken up this Winter by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which was founded several months ago by John D. Rockefeller with a fund to begin work with of $200,000, were considered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held Saturday afternoon in this city, and at which all of the men whom Mr. Rockefeller selected to manage the institution were present. It was the second quarterly meeting to be held since the founding of the institute.

According to Dr. Holt, who was authorized to give out an outline of the plans decided upon, it was decided to begin the work of research in earnest this Winter, and to that end nineteen fellowships were established. The persons having these Fellowships will work in laboratories in Chicago, Montreal, Philadelphia, Ann Arbor, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities. Only one is to work abroad and the person to do this has already been selected and is on his way to his new field of labors, which will be in Prof. Ehrlich's laboratory in Germany. This worker is Dr. Marshall, a pupil of Dr. Welch.

Names of the others who will engage in the work of research have not yet been given out, as only a few have been selected. The men who so far have been asked to work for the institute have been engaged for some time in laboratories, and it was by writing to those laboratories and seeking their best workers that the selections were made. This will be done in the case of all the others to be appointed.

All the fellowships are for one year, during which time every person holding one will be asked to do original investigating and submit a report of his work to the board, which probably will have it published, if it is found to be of value to the medical profession.

The investigation of the milk supply of this city, which was the first work to be taken up by the institute, and which went on during the Summer, has been completed and a report of it is already in the hands of the Directors. Dr. Holt said that possibly it may be made public at some future time, but not at present. The investigation was an exhaustive one, three workers being employed, one to inspect dairies and the transportation, another to do bacteriological work, and the third to examine the supply in institutions in relation to the health of the inmates.

Another investigation was also started in the Summer, but has not yet been concluded. It was of the germ which causes outbreaks of dysentery, and was made by Dr. Flexner of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Flexner has already visited two places where such an outbreak occurred, New Haven and Lancaster, Penn., but he has not yet submitted his report.

REV. DR. HILLIS SPEAKS ON TAMMANY HALL

Says that Vice and Virtue Cannot Be Compromised.

Also that Eternal Antagonism Should Be Sworn to the Organization and It Should Be Destroyed.

Preaching last night in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on "The Responsibility of the People for Their Rulers and Government; an Outlook Upon Tammany and the Moral Issues of the Campaign," the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis declared that there was but one position that could be taken, to "swear eternal antagonism to Tammany Hall, destroy it root and branch, and grind it into powder."

Vice and virtue, Dr. Hillis said, could not be compromised. "A reconciliation of iniquity with virtue does not ask for the methods of a lawyer; it asks for the methods of a soldier, who will grind the former into dust."

Dr. Hillis's sermon was in part as follows:

"Last Friday every church in the city received a document sent out by the Women's Campaign Committee. It pleads for help in protecting the daughters of the poor and needy and in eradicating from the city that form of vice and crime that is so revolting to the moral senses. In comparison to that evil, the revelations of The Pall Mall Gazette appear like childlike innocence. He who reads that cry from the poor who are beseeching us for deliverance from a government that has degraded the fair name of our city, who reads that description of the sewer, does not want to have that sewer turned into a room where his children live.

"Sometimes the heart sickens; ofttimes the heart faints. With our government left in the control of those who work for their own pockets all the time, one despairs for this great city. New York seems like some great, huge sea serpent, lying coiled in the rushes and reeds of Manhattan Island, with eyes aflame, burning myriad eyes in the night, with eyes looking out, hungry, it feeds on children and youth.

"We remember that every political campaign elevates the people a little higher and pegs them there so they cannot slip back again. The present Tammany government has degraded the people of our city. Plato says to help the people live nobly. It does no good to be a well wisher for the poor, unfortunate children, and speak words against those whose business is the protection of vice and crime. There are many people talking great things in life. I remember the dispatch from a Government shore patrol, who described the destruction of a vessel, saying: 'I called through my speaking trumpet, directing them what to do, but notwithstanding all my directions, the vessel sank with all on board.'

"Men who are engaged in advocating good government should do less talking and more effective work. There is an iniquity that begins and ends in speech, and that iniquity is words, words, words. There are many men who speak against corruption and fail to strike hard.

"There are only three possible courses that we can adopt in this campaign. We can by voice and vote as Christian men approve Tammany, make its thieves our governors, make its bosses our bosses, make its vice our viciousness. We can condemn the administration. We can smite this secret society named Tammany, that is not the Democratic Party; that has no relation to the great Democratic Party that includes in its numbers some of the noblest men in history. We can compromise. That is the most dangerous course. Any compromise of the Ten Commandments is always attended with the most grievous peril. Compromise is the rock upon which the reform has split. Tammany's compromise is based upon a ticket three-quarters of which are men who are creatures and tools of Tammany.

"It proposes for District Attorney Unger, whose firm was attorney for the concern whose business was the decoying of young girls. The election of these people means that at last the sons and daughters of the poor in the red light district have been delivered bodily as victims upon the altar of lust. Mr. Shepard could not prevent it if he chose. They would have nine votes out of sixteen, and he, with his own vote, seven. They would tie the Mayor's hands, try he ever so hard and struggle ever so righteously. His long and noble career is worthy of a great principle. We contend that our neighbor has overestimated his own will power, and we think he has underestimated the strength of Tammany.

"Think you that one good citizen, be he ever so loyal in the cause of reform, will be heard in the din and bedlam of a hall where men work for their own pockets all the time? These bad men need a thorough cleansing. They need sulphur on the outside and vitriol and sulphuric acid on the inside. If this reform movement fails it will fall from a principle of compromise. There can be no compromise. Vice and virtue cannot be compromised. A reconciliation of iniquity with virtue does not ask for the methods of a lawyer; it asks for the methods of a soldier who will grind the former into dust.

"There is but one position we can take, and that is to swear eternal antagonism to Tammany. It must be destroyed root and branch and ground into powder. It nourishes vice. We, as young men and old, belonging to this congregation, ought to register our abhorrence of men who have forsaken industry, who have no legitimate business, who exist on the wages of sin. Christ is abroad upon His mission of recovery."

SAYS TAMMANY SHOULD GO.

Dr. Louis A. Banks Gives Ten Reasons and Tells an Anecdote About Police Extortion.

Dr. Louis Albert Banks gave by way of prelude to his evening sermon in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday ten reasons why Christian citizens should rebuke Tammany Hall at the polls. He spoke in part as follows:

"The Christian citizen should rebuke Tammany Hall at the polls, first, because the whole tradition of that organization is bad. While there have been, no doubt, many good men connected with Tammany Hall, the institution, as a whole, has had a filthy, unwholesome smell to it for many years, and deserves a burial at the hands of the long-suffering public.

"Second, Tammany Hall should be rebuked because of Croker. If Croker were a scholar and a gentleman of high moral worth, whom all the world honored, and he lived in England, to do philanthropic work, it would still be an insult to have him running back here every time we have an election, telling the citizens of New York whom they can have for public officers. But when, instead of the scholar and the gentleman, it is Croker, the gambler, the exprizefighter, and all else that you mean when you say Croker, who comes back to bleed the City of New York, to get plunder to gamble with abroad, it is too much.

"Third, Tammany Hall should be rebuked because of Devery. We have been often humiliated by public officials who were everything they ought not to be, but who can tell us when we have had a man in a conspicuous public place who had all the bad points and all the nasty smells of all sorts of corrupt officials in one man's personality? If there were nothing else, Devery is enough to cause every Christian citizen to vote against Tammany Hall.

"Fourth, Tammany Hall should be rebuked at the polls because of Van Wyck. To have let a Mayor who sold himself to the Ice Trust severely alone and have said nothing would have been bad enough, but to put him on the ticket for the Supreme bench is along with the same insult we have in being governed by Croker.

"Five, rebuke Tammany Hall because we know by past experience that the reign of Tammany Hall means the reign of the dives.

"Sixth, Tammany Hall should be rebuked because it corrupts the police force of the city.

"Seventh, Tammany Hall should be rebuked because its reign means a reign of blackmail, perhaps the worst the world has ever seen. I was riding from New York to Philadelphia one day this week when I fell into conversation with a bright lawyer from a town in Southern Pennsylvania. He said, to me that New York was the hardest place for an outsider to do business in in the country. When I inquired what he meant, he told me this story: A firm in his town undertook to do a big swindling business; they bought a great stock of goods on credit, and then quietly sold them out to several different parties and proposed to run away with the money and leave their creditors in the lurch. Some of the goods went to Philadelphia, some to New York. This lawyer had been at work tracing up these goods. He said that in Philadelphia, and in all the other cities, the police gave them readily all the help they needed. He came to New York, and traced the goods to the truckman who had hauled them from the station. This truckman refused to tell him where the goods had been stored unless told to do so by a police officer in high authority. They went to this officer, and he bluntly said, 'I do not know that I am interested in this matter; but if you will give me a hundred dollars I will see what can be done.' Convinced that there was nothing else to do, they paid the $100, and the truckman took them to where their goods were stored. That suggests to us the vast network of corruption and blackmail that lies at the gates of Tammany Hall.

"Eighth, Tammany should be rebuked because the streets have been going back again into dirt and filth ever since it came back into power.

"Ninth, Tammany should be rebuked because she has squandered the money of the people in unnecessary salaries to a great host of political workers.

"Tenth, and finally, Tammany Hall should be rebuked at the polls because of the shameless hypocrisy of the present campaign for Mayor."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Corrupt Practically from Top to Bottom, the Rev. Mr. Goodchild Declares.

The Rev. Frank Goodchild, in a sermon on "Our City Officials," delivered last night in the Central Baptist Church, spoke in part as follows:

"From top to bottom, with the exception of the office of Controller, there is open debauchery in our City Government. I know that New York City is a hard city to manage; I know that many men come here for their dissipations; that it is the dumping ground for the criminals of Europe; that it is filled with gambling hells; that it would take ten times as much energy to govern New York as it would Philadelphia. But nevertheless the police stand criminally liable for the corruption and immorality existing, and if the police suit the Mayor, then criminal blame attaches to the Mayor also.

"See what one official can do when he is moved the right way. See the Republican candidate for District Attorney swoop down on gambling hells and clean them out at the risk of his life. His election will insure purity in one daptrement—the Department of Justice—at any rate."

MR. SHEPARD'S POSITION.

Dr. Parker Gives His View of It to a Brooklyn Congregation.

Speaking, as he declared, as a Democrat disgusted with the domination of the party in the city by Tammany Hall, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, preached yesterday on "The Christian Viewpoint and Duty in the Present Election." He said among other things:

"I do not hesitate to say that I never heard of a more astounding case of self-deception, self-contradiction, and self-stultification than Mr. Shepard is at present exhibiting before this community.

"Mr. Shepard says: 'I am the nominee of a Democratic Convention.' If he means by this that he is the nominee of a convention representing the great Democratic Party in this city, I emphatically join issues with him, and I am entirely sure that I speak for thousands of my fellow-Democrats when I protest against so grievous an indignity to our party; men who are united by a common desire to purge the Democratic name from the slur and stain and infamy of the Tammany bar-sinister; good men and true, who say we will give neither support nor sympathy nor toleration to any ticket that comes to us with the iniquitous imprint of Tammany Hall upon it, with the serried ranks of Tammany spoilsmen behind it, and with the inevitable continuance of Tammany misrule and corruption ahead of it, if the citizens of New York allow it to pass the final and irrevocable ordeal of the ballot box.

"Mr. Shepard is the nominee of Tammany Hall—Tammany Hall, for thirty years the bane, the curse, of the Democratic State and of the Nation. For this outcast band, for this body of freebooters, who may profess, but notoriously never held, any political principles, but work only for their own pockets all the time and fill them by the vilest practices, Edward M. Shepard invokes the name of Democracy. Mr. Shepard appeals for your vote and mine to-day as the nominee of this band of highwaymen. Judging him then, out of his own mouth, we repudiate his declaration that he is the candidate of the Democracy.

"Mr. Shepard is beyond question self-deceived. He has set for himself an impossible task. I will be no party to his attempting it, to the breaking of his own heart and the continued hurt and degradation of the city that I love."

REPUBLICANS MAKE A CANVASS

Say that the Fusion Ticket "Will Certainly Carry New York County."

During the past week the election district captains of the Republican organization have been making a house-to-house canvass of certain election districts, for the purpose of furnishing the Republican County Committee with data as to the trend of public sentiment. The canvass covered four election districts in each of the thirty-five Assembly districts. In each Assembly district two election districts which have been normally Democratic heretofore and two districts which have been normally Republican were taken for the purpose of comparison.

Upon this canvass Chairman Morris of the County Committee expected to issue last night a forecast of the probable result in New York County. He was not able to get out the statement because the figuring had not been completed.

It was stated at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, however, that, as far as the figures went, they showed an increase for the Fusion ticket in both the Republican and Democratic districts, and such an increase as would justify the assertion that the Fusion ticket would certainly carry New York County.

WOMEN DENY RAISING $32,000.

Mrs. Schieffelin Says No Money Has Been Given to Fusion Forces—Woman's League Needs All It Can Get.

James W. Pryor, when seen at the City Club last night, said that Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Woman's Municipal League, had requested him to deny that they had raised $32,000, nor had they turned any money over to the Citizens' Union nor to any one. She said that they could use all the money they could raise in the conduct of their own campaign in their own way, and that they did not have a dollar to give to any of the Fusion forces.

The Campaign Committee of Sixteen of the Woman's League has been divided into two committees, one of which will look after the printing and mailing of the pamphlet, of which a million copies are to be distributed throughout the city, and the other will act as a general campaign committee and look after the financial end of the work. One or two large mass meetings will be held under the auspices of the Woman's League to let the people know to what extent the traffic in the virtue of young girls is being carried on. Mrs. Schieffelin is the Chairman of both committees.

HAS $16,000 TO BET ON MR. LOW.

George Wheelock Ready to Wager It at Odds of 8 to 10.

George Wheelock announced yesterday that he had $16,000 to bet on Low at odds of 8 to 10. He placed $3,000 at these odds yesterday with Matthew Corbett. Mr. Wheelock said he felt confident that before next Saturday the odds would shift to 10 to 8 on Low.

One of the side bets made by Mr. Wheelock yesterday was a wager of $500 against $1,500 that Jerome would be elected District Attorney. He made this bet with Henry Stedeker, who ran the poolroom at 20 Dey Street, which Justice Jerome raided, and in which he found the city father who was looking for his wayward boy.

A Woman Bankrupt.

UTICA, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Matilda Mangold of Dolgeville has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,077.68 and assets $18,890.90, mostly in open accounts, and considered of no value.

Davis Collamore & Co.

WEDDINGS

Handsome China and Rich Crystal are desirable. Wedding Presents, and least likely to be duplicated.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

REV. DR. PETERS SAYS CHRISTIANS MUST VOTE

Reads the Communication of the House of Bishops.

It Condemns the Selfish Indifference of Citizens Who Do Nothing to Better Civic Administration.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at its recent session in San Francisco, enjoined upon the rectors of the Episcopal churches in this city the reading of a communication condemning the selfish indifference of citizens, who, though governed by disgust, are content to do nothing to better civic administration, and invokes the Church to stir up the slumbering manhood and sense of civic duty which should take the city from the hands of those who "are largely employed in trading in the bodies and souls of the innocent and defenseless."

The communication was read to the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday forenoon, by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the rector.

"The Bishops have spoken," he said; "it is the first time that the House of Bishops has brought home to us that it is impossible to stand up for Jesus and not for the State. The two are inseparable. When we allow such conditions to exist as exist in our city to-day we are false to our duty as Christians.

"In view of what our Bishops have said, in view of the horrible display of crime and vice, in view of the coming election, and to urge the awakening from that selfish stupor which alone permits crime to rule, it is fitting that I say something.

"The terrible conditions which exist on the east side first appeared to the notice of Isidor Straus. On his instigation a meeting of several clergymen was held in the United Charities Building. At that meeting resolutions were adopted providing for a delegation or committee to call upon those responsible and demand better Government. This request or demand was repeatedly refused. At last Bishop Potter was asked to write a letter to the Mayor, which he did. I have just read to you the outcome.

"In those crime and vice laden districts, amid those bad, unhealthy surroundings, more people die every year than the number of those who suffered in the camps of Cuba.

"We think we are in better surroundings, we think we are shut off, away from that vice district. But don't you believe it. I have had some things told to me that would bring shame to many here if they only knew about it. It is wonderful that the consciences of some of you are not affected until the sensation of shame comes home to you. Vice to-day is only an expression of that government which means to grow even worse.

"I look about me and am ashamed to see that the registration this Fall is less than that at the time of the Presidential election. Then it was money interests that were affected. Many of you are not touched by anything that does not touch your pocketbooks.

"We must not be selfish; we must not content ourselves with the thought that we are safe because we can live in good localities: Listen to the recital of the 'conditions that are not to be endured,' which are described so correctly by the authors of the pamphlet, District Attorney Philbin, Isidor Straus, City Magistrate Cornell, Justice Jerome, the Judges of General Sessions, and the University Settlement Society.

"These are plain facts about things that could not happen under a decent and honest City Government. What do they mean? What makes these things possible? How can they be stopped? If the fathers and mothers of this city want them stopped they will find a way.

"The question presented is not the 'suppression of vice.' The question is not whether the vicious can be made virtuous by law. It is whether we shall continue a system under which the corrupt, money-making combination of law-breakers, with the servants of the people, destroy the virtue of our sons and daughters. The fight is against those who use their control of City Government to make procurers of our young men and harlots of our young women. The facts which justify this statement show that the business of ruining young girls and forcing them into a life of shame, for the money that is in it, has grown to considerable proportions in this city within the past three or four years. They show that its existence is known to the police, that the police make little or no effort to stop it. And that the police, or those for whom they act, probably derive profit from the traffic in question. The facts also show that a reasonably active and efficient Police Department could stop this traffic.

"Every man, then," continued Dr. Peters, "should consider it a great privilege to put down these customs and exercise the right of a Christian at the polls."

QUESTION OF THE ELECTION.

Dr. Eckman Says It Is the Abolishment of the Tax Upon Virtue, Decency, and Order.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, preaching in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, declared that it is not difficult for a practical Christian to see that the precept "We ought to lay down our lives for the brethren" has a serious application to even municipal affairs in a great metropolis; that it touches the indifferent citizen to arouse him to a sense of his civic obligations; that it presses its blade point against the breast of the selfish citizen to prick him to a consciousness of duty to his fellows; that it relates most closely to the present contest for decent government.

"If," continued the preacher, "there are thousands of persons on the lower east side who are the hapless but innocent victims of despotic misrule; if there is no certainty of justice for them because the police courts will not redress their grievances, officialism being paid to render false decisions in the interest of the aggressors; if there is no immunity for their children from the debauching influences of public vice because the harpies which befoul domestic nests are protected by sufficient bribes to the authorities who permit them to pursue their infamous propaganda; if there is no relief for them from the hideous evils of the tenement system or the horrors of the sweating method because the interests of partisan and selfish property owners would be imperilled by reform, then laying down one's life for the brethren will involve the correction of these abuses at the polls by turning the rascals out who are responsible for them.

"It is not a question whether the upper classes are to be helped by a new City Government, but whether these unfortunate people are to be delivered from the meanest tyranny. It is not a matter of lowering the tax rate for the well-to-do, but of removing the tax upon virtue, decency, and order which now drags these people into the mire."

MR. SHEPARD'S CANDIDACY.

Final Act That Will Result in Tammany's Overthrow, the Rev. Mr. Caswell Says.

The Rev. Edwin Whittier Caswell, pastor of Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, preaching yesterday from the text "Be sure your sin will find you out," observed that Richard Croker and his leaders "may find that the evils they have visited upon this great city will react to their own destruction."

"Why," he continued, "do we predict Tammany's overthrow? Because her corruptions seem ripe for destruction; her cup of iniquity is full. Second, good people are to-day united in their effort to overthrow the beast, the Tiger in politics. Third, Croker's acceptance of Shepard was the final act in the play that will result in his own dethronement and Tammany's downfall.

"He should have remembered Horace Greeley and 1872. Greeley exceeded Shepard in appropriate, eloquent, and remarkable addresses, but the people could not be hoodwinked. They saw through the thin gauze of deception. The desire for office, on the one hand, and the desire for power, on the other, was the brittle marriage bond that held the editor and the Democratic Party together in that memorable campaign. Greeley's whole past became clouded by his false position. 'He stooped to conquer,' and went to his grave crushed by his failure to grasp the Presidency, covered with shame because he had sought the aid of the men he had excoriated, as Shepard has Tammany, by tongue and pen his life long.

"The average mind appreciates naturalness, understandableness, plain, straightforward honesty, and equally abhors the anomalous, the unnatural, the unexplainable, the freak in nature or politics. Masquerading is the last desperate resort of evil men to retain power, but an injured and thoroughly aroused people tear off the mask and will consign the culprits to the doom of their comrade, Tweed."

A RABBI OPPOSES TAMMANY.

Religious Duty of Every Jew to Vote Against It, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. H. B. Mendes, rabbi of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue on Lexington Avenue, and President of the Union Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States, preached a sermon on Saturday, in which he said:

"While people other than the Hebrews might consistently always follow one political party, Jews cannot do so from the moment that party becomes false to righteousness, virtue, and common decency.

"It is common knowledge that Tammany Hall, through the police administration and for revenue alone, has systematically corrupted Jewish women and children on the east side. The Christian clergy called attention to it; to our sorrow, we know too well that it is true.

"It is the religious duty of every Jew to vote against Tammany Hall in this election, for the Bible commands us to use even the saw and hatchet to stamp out immorality."

POLITICAL MEETINGS TO-DAY.

Fusion Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Sulzer's Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, under the auspices of the Republican County Committee, at 8 P. M. Speakers: Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, William Travers Jerome, and Jacob A. Cantor.

East River Pavilion, foot of East Eighty-fourth Street, 8 P. M. Edward M. Grout, E. E. Baldwin, and Gilbert E. Roe.

Bohemian Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street, 8 P. M.—Edward M. Grout, Jacob A. Cantor, and Job E. Hedges.

Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M.—Frank S. Black, John S. Wise, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, and Jacob A. Cantor.

Camp Seth Low, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.—Abraham Gruber, Dr. W. C. Bitting, and F. C. Tanner.

QUEENS.

Hettinger's Hall, Broadway and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.—Seth Low, John Ford, and John P. Faure.

Democratic Meetings.

MANHATTAN.

Windsor Theatre, 8 P. M.—Edward M. Shepard, Henry W. Unger, and Thomas F. Grady.

BROOKLYN.

Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democratic Club—Edward M. Shepard and other speakers.

Fair Ground Stables Burned.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The stables at the Inter-State Fair Grounds, just outside of this city, were destroyed by fire this evening. The fire is supposed to have been started by tramps, who were sleeping in the lofts. Two horses were burned. The loss is about $5,000.

This is the new 5 cent cigarette

Derby

Special Size

English Blend

Ready one week from to-day and will be sold everywhere

JUSTICE JEROME SURPRISED.

He Receives a Friendly Letter from Senator Grady's Former Secretary.

Justice Jerome received a surprise yesterday. It came in the form of a letter from Edward Shaughnessy, former secretary to Senator Thomas F. Grady. At the Republican meeting held in the Grand Central Palace Saturday night Justice Jerome took occasion to refer to Mr. Shaughnessy without naming him. Mr. Shaughnessy was on the platform and was taking notes. Justice Jerome was informed of his identity. Turning to him Justice Jerome said:

"The gentleman who is here taking notes of my speech for Senator Grady can inform him for me that I will be doing business at the old stand when he is tucked away where the dogs won't bite him."

In his letter to Justice Jerome yesterday Mr. Shaughnessy said that the Justice had made a mistake in thinking that he was at the meeting in the interest of Senator Grady. He said that he had left the employ of the Senator over three months ago, was now an enemy of the Senator, and was doing all he could to encompass the Senator's political downfall. Mr. Shaughnessy was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and made known the fact that he had written to Justice Jerome explaining his position.

"I went to the meeting," said Mr. Shaughnessy, "because I wanted to hear Justice Jerome speak, and I came away with the impression that he would be elected the next District Attorney of New York County. While at the meeting I started to take down a few of the epigrammatic sentences of Justice Jerome which made an impression upon me, and it was that which gave rise to his suspicion that I was taking notes of his speech for the use of Senator Grady.

"As a matter of fact, I have not been with Senator Grady for several months, and I would not speak to him if I were to meet him on the street. In my letter to Justice Jerome I gave him my opinion of Senator Grady in such a way that I do not think any doubt will be left in his mind as to where I stand. If Justice Jerome wants any information to back up the criticisms which he has made of Senator Grady he can come to me and I will furnish him an abundance without violating any confidences. The letter which I wrote to him he can make public if he chooses."

Justice Jerome put in an appearance at the Fifth Avenue Hotel late last night, and when asked if he had received a letter from Mr Shaughnessy said that he had. He was told that Mr. Shaughnessy had said he was at liberty to use the letter if he saw fit to do so. Justice Jerome said he would communicate with Mr. Shaughnessy to-day and would probably read the letter from the platform during one of his speeches to-night.

JUSTICE JEROME RESTS.

Makes an Explanation of His Remarks Regarding the Metropolitan Street Railway.

Justice Jerome spent yesterday in rest and recuperation from his rushing canvass of New York and Kings Counties in his apartments in the Brunswick, 223 Fifth Avenue.

The Justice, since Oct. 8, according to John E. Henneberry, his campaign manager, has addressed 146,000 people and delivered sixty speeches. If he delivers no more than the remainder of his schedule calls for, between now and election day, he will make twenty-eight more—twenty-six during the ensuing six week days, and one each on next Sunday and Monday. Sunday he will preside at a Carnegie Hall meeting. On Monday he will close his campaign at the final noon rally at Broadway and Leonard Street. He will speak to-night at Borough Hall, High Bridge; the Republican Club, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, and Bohemian Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street.

To the newspaper men the Justice said yesterday afternoon that he did not assert, as some people had thought, from the newspaper reports of his Saturday night speeches, that the Metropolitan had looted the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

"I referred to the fact that there was no District Attorney or other individual in the county who dared follow that trail," said he. "The statement was in juxtaposition to that relating to the Metropolitan. I do not mean to assert either that the Metropolitan did or did not. I shall not go into the matter further during the campaign. The newspapers have so placed the matter before the public that it will be unnecessary for me to dwell on it further."

The Justice's attention was called to an interview in the Sunday papers with Hugh McLaughlin in which the latter referred to Justice Jerome quite caustically.

"The very fact that McLaughlin has broken out in this way," said he, "I regard as significant. He is a silent man in politics, and, I am told, said some years ago that power to be effective must be veiled. This outbreak makes it very evident that work has been done in Brooklyn. Our trip there may not have been without results, after all."

Regarding Senator Sullivan's remark that the Justice was making votes for Tammany Hall every time he opened his mouth, the Justice said: "If that were so they would say nothing, but would let me go ahead and talk. He offers $5,000 if I will devote the rest of my time to speechmaking in his district, does he? If that is so, I will accept his offer and do it. I'll take his $5,000 only in cash, however. None of his checks for me.

"The condition they've got the Bissert case in," he continued, "must jar some of them. It looks to me as if Bissert will have to serve all of his sentence in Sing Sing, besides the time he has already done in the Tombs. I'm not surprised these other fellows are fighting so hard. I'd fight, too, just as hard as I knew how to keep out of jail."

ANTI-TAMMANY FUSION

MASS MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Republican and Citizens' Union ORGANIZATIONS of the 29th Assembly District

WILL BE HELD AT

CARNEGIE HALL

Monday, Oct. 28, 8 P. M.

Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg will preside.

ADDRESSES BY

Ex-Gov. FRANK S. BLACK,
Hon. JOHN S. WISE,
Dr. ROBERT S. MacARTHUR,
Hon. JACOB A. CANTOR,
Hon. BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

W. H. HALL.

Ladies' High-Class Suits, Coats and Skirts

in all the glory of freshness, newness and beauty, both in material and designs, combining the most tasteful, jaunty and correct fashions, with a lowness in price that is extraordinary for the beginning of a season.

Man-Tailored Camel's Hair Cheviot Suits,

in black and blue, jacket made in blouse shape, with velvet collar, belt and cuffs, and lined with excellent taffeta. Skirt made with graduating flounce and lined with good percaline. A $23.50 Suit for

16.48

Black Dress Skirts,

made of good cheviot, venetian and basket cloth, some fancily trimmed, others perfectly plain and made with new flare flounce. Regular $10.00 values,

6.98

Three-Quarter Length Coats,

made of best American kersey, with storm collar, revers and flaring cuffs, stylishly stitched and lined with Skinner's satin. Made to sell for $23.50,

16.48

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Avenue,

(Between 21st and 22d Sts., N. Y.)

Milk

is the most important article of human diet.

Milk

alone will maintain human life in health and happiness.

Good Milk

is the most nutritious diet for young children.

Pure Milk

will strengthen invalids and convalescents.

Rich Milk

is unsurpassed as a luxury

Briarcliff Milk

was awarded the Gold Medal at Paris in 1900, and has been officially approved by the New York Milk Commission as meeting every requirement of purity and richness.

Farms, Briarcliff Manor, New York.

Office, 573 Madison Ave.

Lawyer Hurt by a Fall.

George Baker, 57 years old, a lawyer, whose offices are at 132 Nassau Street, and who lives in Brooklyn, while visiting friends yesterday afternoon at 269 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, fell down a flight of stairs and was seriously injured. At the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where Mr. Baker was taken, it was said that he had concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Two ... Remarkable Pianos

The J. C. Campbell, $180
The Frederic Doll, $185

The Campbell Piano has been selling so rapidly that we could not get enough to supply the demand. We have been hunting diligently for a companion that had equal value. It was not easy to find; but at length we have been entirely successful. The newcomer is

The Frederic Doll Piano

A piano of excellent tone quality, and in artistic and handsomely finished cases. Five came on our floors last week, and six were sold during the day.

But we shall be prepared for rapid selling. A large supply is ready today, and larger supplies are in the factory, waiting for our demands.

The Wanamaker Piano Store has accomplished much in the providing of thoroughly worthy and artistic pianos at a low price It is another evidence of the Wanamaker method of lowering prices. Quality is never sacrificed—always more highly secured; while the merchandising power of our organization obtains the liberal economies in cost.

We are proud to present such superb pianos at this small cost. It is now entirely safe to buy a piano at a low price.

Then you may pay for the piano in easy monthly sums, if you wish. $10 down, and $6 a month on either of these two pianos.

Superb quality, low price, easy terms. Is it a wonder that the Wanamaker Piano Store grows so marvelously in popularity?

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Women's Coats and Wraps

The elegant, the conservative, the inexpensive—all are here; and here as nowhere else. No such variety of garments for women has ever been assembled in one store before.

Our foreign collection is particularly unprecedented; and while the more important garments from abroad are expensive, there are scores of styles at the very lowest prices that show remarkable fabrics and workmanship, at little cost.

These hints of particulars:

JACKETS AND BOX COATS—$6 to $60—

$7—Of black cheviot; double-breasted; velvet collar; turnover cuffs; lining of satin; excellent value.

$13.50—Of black cheviot; fly-front, coat back, with French seams; lining of satin; well tailored.

THREE-QUARTER COATS—$10.50 to $130.

$30—Of black kersey; tight-fitting, double-breasted; Paddock effect in back; velvet collar; lining of satin.

$40—Of beaver; double-breasted box front; collar and revers of Persian lamb; half-fitted back; lining of satin.

NEWMARKETS—$18 to $260—

$20—Of covert cloth; fly-front, with loose back; yoke back and front; inlaid velvet collar; half-lined with satin.

$28—Of brown, black and Oxford kersey; fly-front, yoke effect in back, half-fitted; gored effect from yoke; velvet collar; turnover cuffs.

RAINCOATS—$16.50 to $42—

$16.50—Of Oxford cravenette cloth; fly-front, yoke back; velvet collar; turnover cuffs.

$20—Of Oxford and tan covert; fly-front; double capes; velvet collar; tight back, half lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine New Silks and Velvets

The Novelty Silks make a superb showing—the brilliant weaves and rich colorings are thoroughly indescribable. Instead, we can but drop a beauty-hint here and there.

Among the latest effects from Paris are Moire Silks, which are shown in an exquisite variety of new street and evening shades. The moire idea is also expressed in many of the novelty silks, such as Moire Louisine; and very many are in all black.

In Velvets, both plain and fancy effects are extremely popular. We are especially well prepared with complete lines of Black Dress Velvets and Velour du Nord, as well as fine all-silk Velvets in colors. Also a new importation of Fancy Panne Velvets—from $1.50 to $4 a yard.

For wedding gowns or receptions, new qualities of rich Ivory White Satin Duchesse and Pure White Damas, have just recently been received.

These few styles picked out for particular mention:

Fancy Louisines and Taffetas, $1 a Yard—

In both light and dark effects; there are nearly a hundred styles and colorings to pick from, and all quite new. Excellent dollar values, and splendid colors.

Brocaded and Striped Silks, $1.25 a Yard—

Over a hundred choices at this price, the newest of which is an ecru ground having an open-work stripe between satin stripes in colors. And pin-stripe Paillette de Soie, having brocaded figures in self-color; pretty for waists or

Fancy Silks, $1.50 a Yard—

About seventy-five styles and colors in Taffetas, Satins, and Louisines and other new weaves. One style especially adapted for whole dresses is an imported Taffeta with tiny white specks or glints of white on street colors only. Another is Moire Louisine with shadow printings in subdued colors.

Novelty Silks, $2 a Yard—

A very large variety of styles, in light or dark colors; many black grounds with colored figures. And this newest silk just from Paris,

Quite a Notable Offering of

China and Other Wares

Today's stirring news is doubly interesting. First, because of the housekeepers to whom it will directly appeal. Second, because the holidays are near, when the husbands or friends of housekeepers will want to secure some such delightful present as these wares offer. Today they present a large saving in cost by being marked at

A Third to a Half Under-Price

The wares are new and handsome, and the variety is most satisfying. These hints of prices:

Dinner Sets—

$5.50, worth $7.50—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; underglaze decoration.

$10, worth $16—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; flower decorations; gold edges and handles.

$15, worth $22.50—English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; blue underglaze border decoration and gold edges.

$18, worth $25—German China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; border decoration in three colors; double line of gold on each piece.

$20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; pink and white rose decoration.

$25, worth $35—Charles Field Haviland Dinner Sets, 101 pieces; border decoration of roses and forget-me-nots.

Basement.

Decorated China—

All in French china, handsomely decorated with bands of green and maroon, and clusters and wreaths of roses, finished with gold borders:

Salad Bowls, 60c, 75c, $1.50, $2 to $6.
Chop Trays, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4.25, $5 to $7.
Plates, $3, $4.80, $5, $6, $12 to $24 dozen.
Sugars and Creams, 50c, $1.50, $2.25 to $7 pair.
Covered Muffin Dishes, $1.25, $1.50, $2 to $6.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1.25, $1.50 to $3.50.
Mayonnaise Dishes, 85c, $1, $1.50 to $4.
Chocolate Pots, $2, $2.75, $3.75, $4.25 to $6.
Cracker Jars, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50 to $4.

Fancy China—

In bright decorations of colors and gold; new shapes; at two-thirds their value:

Vases, $1, $2.25, $3, $5, $6, $8.
Candlesticks, 75c. Hair Receivers, 75c.
Salad Bowls, $1.75, $2.50.
Cake Plates, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Milk Holders, $1.50. Tea Pots, $1.50.
Chocolate Pots, $2. Cracker Jars, $1.75.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, $1.50, $2.
Pin Trays, 40c.

Main aisle and Basement.

Fancy China—

Fancy China at 25c; regularly 50c—A good variety of pretty pieces of French and Austrian china; not a piece worth less than 50c; well decorated and well finished:

Tea Cups and Saucers Breakfast Plates
Tea Plates Olive Dishes
Sugars and Creams

Main aisle and Basement.

Thin Blown Table Tumblers—

In several fine engraved patterns at half price and less; 55c dozen, regularly $1 and $1.25.

Basement.

Bric-a-Brac—

With some makers we have standing orders to take their surplus from time to time, of course, at a price. We have just received a lot of Bric-a-Brac, beautiful pieces—Vases and Figures, at prices that are one-half their usual value:

Vases, 25c, regularly 50c.
Vases, 50c, regularly $1.
Figures, $1, regularly $2.
Busts, $2.50, regularly $5.
Busts, $5, regularly $10.
Figures, $6, regularly $12.
Groups, $10, regularly $20.
Groups, $15, regularly $30.
Busts, $20, regularly $40.

Main aisle and Basement.

Cut Glass—

The best American cuttings at one-third below regular prices—some of our finest pieces are in this collection.

8-inch Bowls, $3.50, $5.50, $6.50.
9-inch Bowls, $7.50, $8, $9.
7-inch Nappies, $3.50, $4.
8-inch Nappies, $5, $6.
Bon-bon dishes, $1.50, $2.50, $2.75.
Water Caraffes, $3, $4, $5.
Flower Vases, $2.25, $3.25, $6, to $14.
Water Tumblers, $5, $8.50.
Celery Trays, $2.50, $3.50, 4.50.
Salts and Peppers, with sterling tops, 25c and 50c.

Basement.

Rich, New Designs in Quadruple-Plated Tableware

The subject of wedding presents is uppermost in the minds of a good many people nowadays, as each succeeding mail brings a new batch of wedding invitations. Have your thoughts turned towards Silver-plated Ware as handsome, suitable and serviceable gifts? When you see this splendid collection of new designs, you'll agree that the pieces meet every one of these requirements.

The ware is of the best quadruple silver-plate, and the shapes and decorations are far above the dead level of commonplaceness. Particularly attractive is the showing of Tableware in the new French gray finish. Price-ranges:

5-piece Tea Sets, $11.25 to $150
Coffee Sets, $8 to $23.25
Water Sets, $18 to $25
Water Pitchers, $3 to $12.75
Ice Pitchers, $6.50 to $16
Fern Dishes, $2.50 to $13.50
Cake Baskets, $2 to $8.75
Fruit Bowls, $3.75 to $10.50
Asparagus Dishes, $10 to $20
Chafing Dishes, $6.50 to $22
Vegetable Dishes, $4 to $50
Wine Coolers, $7.25 to $13.50
Ice Tubs, $3.25 to $5.75
Tea Kettles, $9.50 to $21
Coffee Urns, $13.50 to $21
Baking Dishes, $4.25 to $10.50
Soup Tureens, $5.50 to $22
Fruit Dishes, $2.75 to $7
Butter Dishes, $2 to $5.75
Bread Trays, $4.25 to $8.50
Serving Trays, $2.75 to $7

Broadway and Tenth street.

New HALL FURNITURE

Making Men's SUITS to Order

Many a man does not feel comfortable in a suit, unless it is made to his order. The ready-made suit, based, within limits, on the theory of averages, has no attractions for him. Waiving the argument that such a ready-made suit can be made to fit him perfectly with little trouble, let us tell that man what we can accomplish for him in the way of custom-made clothing. This:

A perfectly fitting, stylish and correct suit.

The widest variety of handsome fabrics to choose from.

The best of expert tailoring and workmanship.

Prices 'way below what the swell merchant tailor would charge you for the same suit.

Let us help you to make our acquaintance as custom tailors by means of a suit from these splendid new Fancy Cheviots, neat Worsteds or Striped Flannels, at $30 to $55.

We shall never have to argue our merits with you again.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Perfect-Fitting Frock Coats

Every Frock Coat, to be successful, must fit well. All men agree upon that. Then comes the question—where to get such a coat?

Here opinions begin to differ. The man who doesn't think for himself, but judges by hearsay, says—"have it made to order."

The man who *knows*, says "go to Wanamaker's for it."

And he's much the more sensible man of the two.

Of course, he cannot get a better fit anywhere than a first-class custom tailor can give him—at a price. But he can get one equally good at Wanamaker's—also at a price—about half that of the custom tailor's.

That is why we sell Frock Coats ready-made to more men than any other store in New York—to stout men, thin men, average men, and fit every man of them perfectly.

Here's what we base our positive Frock Coat talks on:

Frock Coats of black Thibet, serge lined and silk-faced, at $20. Same, silk-lined throughout, at $25.
Frock Coats of soft, luxurious imported black Vicuna, silk-lined throughout, at $35.
Men's Worsted Dress Trousers, to wear with frock coats, $5 to $8. The best assortment of stylish patterns to be found in the city.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Clothing for the Younger Boys

Today's news of Boys' Clothing is of particular interest to parents of younger boys. It treats of Russian Blouse Suits—than which there is no more becoming nor appropriate style for little fellows of 3 to 7 years; and of Reefers that are precisely the sort of Overcoats that boys of 3 to 14 years need most for winter wear.

The Russian Blouse Suits are made of an excellent quality of cheviot, in red or either of two shades of blue. They are extremely stylish and well made; and are unusually good value at $5 a suit.

The Reefers, of durable, heavy blue cheviot, are warmly lined throughout with red flannel. Chevrons on the sleeve add a nobby touch. They are low-priced at $6.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Practical Wrappers from Paris

Paris is always dainty, whether her product is elegant or inexpensive. These new Wrappers are an instance The material is Eiderdown Flannelette. It has a soft, fleecy finish that seems more like Eiderdown; yet does not have its excessive weight. The patterns are original and distinguished.

They are made in two styles; cut in the simple but effective styles that you would expect from Paris. Prices, $5 and $6.

Then here is further word of quite handsome *American-made Wrappers:*

$4.50—Of cashmere, in solid colors, red, navy blue and gobelin; yoke front and back, trimmed with braid; double bretelle over shoulder, trimmed; bishop sleeves; flared flounce on skirt.

$5—Of cashmere, in solid colors, navy blue and red; full front; bretelle over shoulder; trimmed with braid; loose back; bishop sleeves; plaited and trimmed with braid.

$6.50—Of cashmere, in solid colors, red and purple; full front; jacket effect, trimmed with braid and ruffle of ribbon; fancy yoke back; standing collar, trimmed with braid.

$9—Of cashmere, in solid colors, red, rose and navy blue; yoke front and back, trimmed with three bands of black taffeta, edged with white silk stitching; fitted back; full front.

Many other styles up to $40.

Silk Wrappers, $12 to $37.50.

Albatross Wrappers, $12 to $60.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Warm GARMENTS for the Children

Various sensible, warm garments for the children's winter wearing, of domet, outing, or Canton Flannel—warm, fleecy cotton fabrics that are admirably adapted for the purpose.

We have an excellent variety of these garments, for day or night wear, at extremely moderate prices:

Night Gowns of Outing Flannel, in light colors; with yoke and bishop sleeves; sizes 2 to 6 years, 50c; 8 to 14 years, 55c.

Petticoats of Domet Flannel, in dainty colors, with umbrella ruffle, 25c.

Petticoats of Domet Flannel, with pink-and-white or blue-and-white stripes; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with lace, 35c.

Day Drawers of Canton Flannel, plain; sizes 2, 4 and 6 years, 15c; 8 years, 18c; 10 to 16 years, 45c.

Night Drawers of Canton Flannel, with feet; sizes 2 to 12 years, 54c to 90c, according to size; without feet, 55c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

dres es.
Rotunda.

Moire Mousseline, in all colors. A pure dye Taffeta, watered antique style, in very newest shades.

$1 French Crystal Cords at 50c

This is a very handsome dress fabric, with satiny Crystal Cords that give a most attractive effect.

This special lot comes from a noted French maker, who found a surplus in the hands of his American selling agents after all orders were filled.

They were offered to us at half price, and now to you at the same sharp reduction. Never sold previously for less than one dollar; now—

Fifty Cents a Yard

Large variety of choice colorings to select from—

Cadet Blue, Royal Blues, Navy Blues, Castors, Gray, Browns, Cardinals, Garnets, Greens; all 43 inches wide.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

CRAVENETTE CLOTHS

For Making Raglan Walking Coats

This wonderful fabric was made to take the place of the rubber coated cloths of which mackintoshes are made.

The chemical treatment, which makes the cloth non-absorbent, does not affect either its appearance or weight; and as it adds little to its cost, the Cravenetted Cloths have come to be used almost universally, for the making of long coats.

Quite natural that every woman should prefer a waterproof coat under such conditions.

The universal demand for Raglan Coats this season, has extended to these Cravenette Cloths, which are now here in widest possible variety of popular color mixtures.

These sorts and prices:

At $1.50—Cravenette Covert Cloths, in Oxford gray and tan mixtures; 56 inches wide.
At $1.50—Cravenette Cheviot Cloths, in blue, castor and green mixtures; 56 inches wide.
At $2.75—Cravenette Covert Cloths, in Oxford gray, tan and olive mixtures; 60 inches wide.
At $3—Heavy Cravenette Covert Cloths, in Oxford gray and tan mixtures; 56 inches wide.
At $4—Cravenette satin-finished Covert Cloths, in Oxford gray, dark gray and tan mixtures; 56 in.

Fourth avenue.

Attractive New VEILINGS

The new imported Veilings are here, in an assortment that includes every best-liked variety. Light-weight sheer meshes are in most general favor, in delicate hair-line effects, plain or with minutely woven patterns. Another popular sort is black mesh veiling with reversible black and white velvet dots. Black-and-white woven meshes are largely used as complexion veils.

But tastes differ, and whatever your taste may demand, is here. Prices range from 40c to $1 a yard; and there is a particularly good field for choice among the veilings at 50c a yard.

Broadway

The artistic furnishing of the hall is a very important matter, in the modern home. One of the most noticeable lines of furniture on our floor is devoted to hall uses. It includes chairs of various kinds, seats, benches and standing racks. Chairs begin at prices as low as $7, and the finest hall rack is $225. Weathered oak is popular for hall furnishment. A pretty little piece noticed was a small bench with carved back and panel ends; priced at $10.50. At $20, there is a large arm chair of very plain lines; the back is carved and under the right arm is a small compartment with door. Further along the line is a piece in an old-fashioned settee effect, at $27. This has broad arms and a seat at each end, the center being open, but with a continuous back of flat slats. Still another weathered oak piece is priced at $35. This is also a two-seat affair with a closet between the seats; the top of closet forms a stand for lamp or books. Another seat is in the form of table and seat combined, elaborately carved, with carved heads on arms and claw feet; the high back can be lowered to form a good-sized table; price, $46.

In the stock are some pieces that must be closed out. Here are probably fifteen at specially reduced prices:

At $12, from $18—Imitation mahogany hall seat; box seat frame with lid; carved back; shaped ends; highly polished.
At $25, from $35—Hall seat in quartered golden oak; 48 in. long with back 48 in. high; oak seat with lid; claw feet; elaborately carved.
At $26, from $38—Quartered golden oak hall seats; 48 in. long, back 48 in. high; panel back with carved head in center; box seat with lid; claw feet; highly finished.
At $30, from $50—Quartered golden oak hall seats, 50 in. long; box seat with lid; rope moulding around seat frame and back; carved heads on arms; carved claw feet; of fine construction and highly finished.

Fourth floor.

Fixtures for Your Fireplace

A cherry wood fire, snapping and crackling merrily away on the hearth—what stronger, more potent inducement to keep one's feet from roaming abroad of a winter's night?

Fortunate are they who are able to enjoy the delights of an open fire, instead of getting their heat through a grating in the floor. And there are more of the former than there used to be, as we gradually revert to the artistic, from the basely utilitarian point of view.

All the necessary fittings for the proper equipment of the open fireplace are here—an attractively broad showing. Andirons, or fire-dogs, for the hard wood fire; grates for cannel coal or anthracite, and all the various implements in brass and iron, for the care of the fire, whose use is permitted only to the family or the friend of seven years' standing.

And gas logs, too—the happy thought of the man who loved a wood fire, but had no place to put it.

Here's the way prices run:

Brass Andirons, $3 to $60
Brass Fire Sets, $3 to $21
Brass Fenders, $5.50 to $21
Brass Wood Baskets, $8.50 to $11
Brass Folding Screens, $9.50 to $50
Black Iron Andirons, $1 to $36
Black Iron Fire Sets, $3.50 to $36
Black Iron Portable Grates, $2 to $9.50
Japanned Wire Spark Guards, $1.50 to $8.50
Gas Logs, $4 to $7.
Gas Log Rests, 50c and 60c

Basement.

Dress Trimmings in Rich Array

The favor accorded to black and black-and-white effects in the season's fashions for gowns amounts almost to a rage for them. Everywhere the influence of this style is seen—in smartest millinery, the latest neckwear—and in dress trimmings. The present collection of the latter illustrates the prevailing tendency admirably. Here are striking black and black-and-white effects galore, in spangles, mohair and silk trimmings, rich garnitures of velvet, silk and satin, and sumptuous Robes. There are colored trimmings, too, of course, in most satisfying variety.

A few indications of the scope of the gathering:

DRESS TRIMMINGS—
Black spangled trimmings, 15c to $4.50 a yard.
Black mohair and silk trimmings and velvet combinations, 10c to $10 a yard.
Black and steel spangled trimmings, 65c to $3.50 a yard.
Persian trimming novelties, in new designs, 75c. to $6.50 a yard.
Silk braids, in black and black-and-white combinations, in large assortment, 4c to 50c a yard.

ROBES—
Black spangled robes, $14 to $65.
Black net robes, with velvet and taffeta combinations, $35 to $125.
Robes, with white and silver spangles, black and steel spangles, and colored combinations, $35 to $85.

GARNITURES—
Black silk Revers, Yokes and Boleros, and Velvet and Taffeta combinations, 65c to $15.
Black Spangled Revers, Yokes and Boleros, and Novelties in colored garnitures, $2.25 to $38.

Tenth street.

SIDE BAGS and PURSES

Silver and Silver Plated

These Chatelaine Bags and Purses will charm every woman who sees the glittering showing. There's the widest possible variety, from the plainest to the most elaborate designs. The favorite styles of mesh are represented, particularly the "Armor" pattern, and choice as to material lies between silver-plate, sterling silver, and the dignified but extremely stylish gun metal.

Price-indications follow:

Sterling Silver Purses at $3.75, $5, $5.75, $6.75, $7, $9.50.
Sterling Silver Side Bags at $10, $12, $13.75, $14.25, $18.75 to $33.50.
Gun-metal Purses at $7.25 and $7.50. Gun-metal Side Bags at $12, $18.75, $24.50.
Silver-Plated Purses at $1.75, $2 to $3.50.
Silver-Plated Side Bags at $3.75, $4.25, $5 to $8.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Snapping Mottoes---And a Candy

Half the fun at a dinner or a children's party is when the time comes for the Snapping Mottoes. Crack, crack, crack—they go; and everybody wonders what they, and everybody else, are going to find inside of them—for each contains a souvenir—hat, cap, toy, jewel, musical instrument, or what not.

We have a most delightful variety. Prices range from 8c to $3 a dozen.

A fresh lot of delicious *Nut Candy* has just been opened. All sorts of nuts, in the various ways—sugar peanuts, molasses peanuts, molasses walnuts, English walnuts, roast cocoanut, pignolia nuts, almonds, Brazilian nuts and fruit candy, at 25c a pound.

Candy store, Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STREET RAILROADS FOR ST. PETERSBURG

An American's Offer to Build and Equip a System.

Effort Now Making to Unify All Traction Lines in the Russian Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.—The offer of Murry A. Verner of Pittsburg, Penn., to buy all the municipal and private street railways of St. Petersburg, introduce electrical traction and organize a complete system of electric tramways, has been received very favorably by the local press. The Municipal Council has been discussing the matter for several years, but Mr. Verner's offer is the first genuine step towards the introduction of electricity.

The city owns three lines, and a number of other lines are owned and operated by two private companies. The city has begun legal proceedings against these companies, with a view of unifying all the surface traction companies. Mr. Verner's offer stipulates that the city shall turn the private lines over to him when the matter has been settled.

Mr. Verner's offer is regarded by the press as straightforward, businesslike, and fair. It is too early to predict success, since many cooks help make a broth in this city, but the Municipal Council was not approached until Mr. Verner, who has been to St. Petersburg three times within fourteen months, had carefully studied the whole problem from a financial and technical point of view, and, through his local representative, Mr. Heydecker, the American Vice Consul, had sounded various authorities about the matter.

Mr. Verner's proposal is, briefly stated, to organize a company under the laws of Russia, with a capital stock of 50,000,000 rubles, and the right to issue bonds to the same amount. He states that he and his friends can supply the money. He would agree to complete the transformation of all existing lines into electrical lines within four years from the date of the franchise, and would so arrange the traffic that no needless change of cars would take place in going to and from the centre of the city.

He would employ girder rails weighing ninety-six pounds (English) to the lineal yard, except in the suburbs, where eighty-pound rails would be used. Overhead trolley wires would be employed, but the insulated copper feed wire would be carried in conduits. Double-deck cars would be abolished and replaced by trains with three separate classes. The platform of the Winter cars would be inclosed.

Bridges would be widened and strengthened where necessary at the company's expense, and the company offers to assume the burden of building a stone or steel bridge across the Neva near the palace, to replace the present wooden structure, the cost of the bridge to be deducted from the annual compensation payments. This is a point of great importance to the city, which is considering the issue of bonds for this purpose.

It is stipulated that Russian materials and Russian engineers and workmen shall be employed as far as available. The compensation clause stipulates the immediate payment by the company of the actual cash value of the inventory of the existing lines, the payment to the city during four years of the previous net revenue of the various lines, and the payment annually thereafter of a percentage of the gross receipts to be agreed upon by mutual consent.

The municipality shall enjoy the right of purchase at the end of twenty-five years, again after lapse of an equal period, and thereafter every ten years. Bonds shall be paid for at par and the net earning capacity of the shares shall be capitalized for purposes of purchase.

The municipal lines have not been paying satisfactorily, owing, presumably, to increased cost of operation under municipal control. A decrease of about 50,000 rubles in the net revenues is anticipated for 1902.

WOMAN ABLAZE IN THE STREET.

Churchgoers Faint at the Sight—The Victim May Die.

Mrs. Annie Fox, twenty-five years old, the wife of a mechanic, of 56 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, received probably fatal burns yesterday by her clothing taking fire from some grease that was spilled on the kitchen stove while she was removing a piece of meat. After attempting to extinguish the blaze Mrs. Fox ran screaming to the street a mass of flames, followed by William McKenzie, a tenant in the house. The woman ran along South Ninth Street to Berry Street, shrieking pitifully for help. Just then the congregation of All Souls' Universalist Church, in South Ninth Street, were being dismissed after the morning service, and the frightful spectacle that greeted them caused several of the women to faint.

McKenzie soon caught up with the woman, and managed to put out the blazing clothing by wrapping his overcoat about her. In doing so his hands were painfully burned. The woman was carried back to her apartments and a call sent to the Eastern District Hospital. When Dr. Smith arrived he found that Mrs. Fox had been horribly burned all over the body. He removed her to the hospital, where it was said later she would die.

CHAPPAQUA RESIDENTS FIGHT.

Suits for Damages and False Arrest Over a Fence and a Lake Enliven the Village.

Albert Turner, an insurance agent at 1 Madison Avenue, has brought suit in the Supreme Court for $2,000 damages against Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Valentine. Both Mr. Turner and Mr. Valentine own handsome homes in Chappaqua, and it is on account of a dam Mr. Valentine had constructed across a creek dividing their properties there that the suit was instituted. Mr. Valentine is the possessor of a private lake on his property, and it was to make that sheet of water larger that he caused the creek to be dammed up.

Mr. Turner says that as a result of this lake mosquitos have invaded Chappaqua, a nuisance heretofore unknown in that peaceful village. The stream, he further alleges, has been injured materially so far as fishing is concerned, and the flow of the water interfered with as well.

The suit is said to be the result of a dispute that has been going on for years between Mr. Turner and the Valentines on account of different opinions as to what the proper line was that divided their estates. A part of the line is on land, and both parties have at different times had constructed fences on the line they thought the right one. This line varies about ten feet, according to the contentions of those concerned, and when one would construct a fence a little over what the other considered the proper division it would be immediately pulled down by the one who thought it was too far in on his property.

Recently Mr. Valentine had another fence put up, and Mr. Turner said the line was wrong again, and the Superintendent of his property, William J. Waldie, had it torn down. For doing so Mr. Valentine, on Sept. 12, had Waldie arrested. Waldie says the arrest was malicious and the result of spite.

For this arrest he thinks he is also entitled to damages, and as a companion suit to Mr. Turner's he has instituted another for $10,000 against Mr. Valentine. Mr. Valentine is a woolen merchant of 46 Franklin Street.

BRONX THIEVES IN A CAB.

When Frightened They Jumped Into Vehicle and Were Driven Away.

Sneakthieves are still busy in the Borough of the Bronx, and not a day passes without new robberies being reported to the police. Bolts and bars seem to be no protection against the thieves. The police, however, deny this, and say they have cleared the district of thieves.

One of the most daring robberies that has occurred happened Friday afternoon when two sneakthieves "jimmied" open the door of Thomas May's apartment at 1,176 Forest Avenue, and ransacked the place. They had packed up about $360 worth of jewelry, silverware, and other valuables, when the electric bell rang. This alarmed them, and, gathering up all the bundles they could carry without exciting suspicion, they made their way to the roof and escaped through an adjoining house. When the family returned they found their apartments topsy turvy, and a quantity of clothing and other valuables in bundles which the thieves had abandoned.

Early yesterday morning the residence of John E. Kirby, at 2,038 Bathgate Avenue, was entered, but the burglars were frightened, and abandoned their plunder. Mrs. Kirby, who lives with her son, John E. Kirby, was awakened about 3 A. M. by a noise on the parlor floor. Thinking there were burglars in the house, she rattled a chair and made considerable noise. She peeped out of the window and saw a man jump into a cab that stood in front of the house. He was driven away rapidly. Mr. Kirby was then awakened, and it was found that the house had been entered, but that the thieves had been frightened before they could steal anything.

COL. GRUBER'S NAME FORGED.

Man Tried to Pass a Check Bearing It and Was Arrested.

Walter B. Bross, twenty-four years old, and who refused to give his address, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday, charged with attempted grand larceny. The complainant was Louis Cassagne, who runs a meat market at 713 Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. Cassagne said that Bross came into his butcher shop Saturday afternoon and asked him to cash a check for him, stating that he was a friend of Col. Abraham Gruber's and that the latter had sent him there. The check which Bross presented was drawn to the order of Charles Nelson and signed by Hamilton Fish. It was on the West Shore Bank, and called for $30. On the back it was indorsed by Nelson, had also a purported certification by the bank, done in red ink, and below was the indorsement of Col. Gruber. Bross claimed that he was employed as a collecting clerk by Hamilton Fish, at Garrison's, N. Y.

As soon as Mr. Cassagne saw the purported signature of Col. Gruber he recognized it as a forgery, Col. Gruber having been a customer of his for many years. Desiring to make sure, however, he told the young man that he would go to the saloon next door and get it cashed there. Instead, however, he ran to Col. Gruber's house, which was only a few doors away. Col. Gruber was not at home, but as soon as his daughter saw the check she pronounced her father's signature a forgery.

Returning to his shop, Cassagne asked the young man where he had obtained the check. Without a word Bross seized the check from Cassagne's hand and attempted to make off with it. Cassagne grappled with him, and they had a scuffle in the shop, during which the check was torn into three pieces. Policeman Unger was passing at the time, and, hearing a commotion, rushed in and arrested Bross. Search, however, failed to discover a third piece of the check—the piece having Col. Gruber's signature on it. The other two pieces were found on the floor. Unger took Bross to the station house, where, looking under the lining of Bross's hat, Col. Gruber's signature was unearthed.

Bross had a second check for $50, made out by Hamilton Fish to the order of Benjamin Bross. This check Bross drew out of his pocket immediately after entering the station house, with the remark that it was an assessment from the Royal Arcanum, and he supposed that they didn't want it. He made an effort to throw it into the fire, but was stopped.

When arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday Bross's attorney asked for an adjournment, and the examination was set down for this afternoon, Magistrate Mott fixing the bail at $1,000.

MAGISTRATE POOL ANGERED.

Has Words with Randall's Island Superintendent About Prisoners.

Magistrate Pool and Superintendent O. V. Sage of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island had a war of words yesterday morning in the Harlem Police Court. The Magistrate charged Superintendent Sage with trying to railroad two prisoners to jail, and refused to let him speak, although the Superintendent tried repeatedly to do so.

The two prisoners were James Lubo, seventeen years old, of 2,015 First Avenue, and Michael Morris, nineteen years old, of 2,011 First Avenue. Both the prisoners are Italians. They were arraigned in court on the charge of having trespassed on the island Saturday afternoon and were arrested, on complaint of Assistant Superintendent Wallace J. Barker, by Patrolman James Riley, who is stationed on the island.

Magistrate Pool took exception to the complaint drawn by the Clerk of the Court, saying that it was not explicit enough. Mr. Barker told the Magistrate that the prisoners had come to the island in a boat, and when caught were bargaining with one of the prisoners, a "trusty," for some tobacco.

Superintendent Sage interrupted at this point and tried to tell the Magistrate of the annoyances that they had been subjected to of late from boys like the prisoners. Magistrate Pool told Mr. Sage that he would not hear anything that did not relate entirely to the prisoners. Mr. Sage then asked as a public officer to be heard, and Magistrate Pool replied:

"I don't care if you are a public official or not. I am not going to railroad people into prison on a statement made by a public official or anybody else." The Superintendent then told the Magistrate that he did not think that that was very courteous treatment of a brother officer.

"I don't care what you think. I'm not going to be bulldozed. The poorest and meanest shall get fair treatment here or I'll resign. You must step aside. I have plenty more cases to hear, and then you may make what statement you please."

These remarks from the Magistrate seemed to startle Mr. Sage, and he hurriedly left the courtroom. Later on, when the prisoners were arraigned, they were fined $5 each.

TRAINING THE NEW ORANGS.

Getting Them in Readiness for the Monkey Exhibition Next Month.

Sallie and Sultan, the two remaining orangs in the New York Zoological Park, are turning out to be apt pupils. Since the death of Rajah the two have been somewhat depressed in spirits, but Keeper Munzie says they are "learning to forget." He says they are paying attention to their lessons and are "taking hold with right good-will."

By Nov. 15, when the annual monkey exhibition will be held, he hopes to have them riding tricycles and skating on roller skates. Already they can waltz and two-step and eat with a fork. They sit up at the table and drink out of cups, using their napkins correctly. It is a peculiar thing, but Sallie prefers red to black, and when Sultan gets on a dark tie Sallie gets over in the corner of the cage and refuses to notice him until he gets his red neck scarf.

Empress, the puma from Peru, is also a shining light among the celebrities. She has already passed the A B C period and is jumping through hoops and shooting off revolvers. By the arrival of the exhibition day the keeper hopes to have her doing the two-step and the "Boston dip." Empress is fond of Keeper Munzie and follows him about constantly.

Some time during the week the black bear community will be increased by the addition of a specimen standing over six feet in height. He is a present to the park from Magistrate Zeller. The bear is now eight years old and was captured in the Rocky Mountains when he was only the size of a kitten. He has spent all his life at a club in Glenwood, L. I. He became so tame that two years ago he was given his freedom, but the boys tormented him, and afterward he was locked up.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

Will Not Take Part In Reception to Irish Members of Parliament.

At a meeting of the Central Council of the United Irish League, held at 47 West Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon, it was announced that the league would not take part in the reception to the coming delegation of Irish Members of Parliament.

Members of the organization say that they have not been courteously received by R. J. Kennedy of the O'Flaherty branch of the league and that Patrick Gallagher, the President, has not been properly recognized. They allege that the O'Flaherty branch has taken the reception into its own hands, and that they are therefore compelled to withdraw from the proposed welcome to John E. Redmond, P. A. McHugh, and Thomas O'Donnell.

Arrivals on the Potsdam.

Among the arrivals on the Holland-American liner Potsdam yesterday were Baron Gevers, Minister of the Netherlands at Washington, and the Rev. P. H. C. Peters.

"Sec" (A Very Dry Wine.) **POMMERY** "Brut" (No Sweetening Whatsoever.)

No higher compliment can be paid to the taste of your guests than by offering them POMMERY.

CHAMPAGNE

EVERETT PIANOS

Distinct Art Creations.

imitating none, but posessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments; we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Eurmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BRIDEGROOM CARRIED TO CHURCH.

Girl Becomes the Wife of a Paralytic, Despite Her Uncle's Objection.

Miss Magdalena A. Cowen, nineteen years old, was married on Friday evening last to George Louis Covert, thirty years of age, a paralytic, who for years has been wheeled about in a chair. The young woman formerly lived with her uncle, Henry Ford of 2,417 Eighth Avenue, her parents being dead. Covert keeps a small stationery and cigar store at the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue, and in making purchases there the young girl became acquainted with the cripple, whose lower limbs have been completely paralyzed since childhood.

At first she took pity upon him. Then she began to be interested in his welfare. She visited him a couple of times every day, much against the will of her uncle. It was rumored about the neighborhood that the couple were engaged to be married. This finally reached the ears of the uncle, who on Friday last summoned her, and told her that if she was so fond of Covert she had better go over to the store and live there. The girl took him at his word, and packing up what few belongings she possessed, quitted the house and went to Covert's store.

That afternoon she paid a visit to the Rev. F. H. Knubel of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, and requested him to marry her and Covert. He asked her if she fully realized the step she was about to take in binding herself for life to a hopeless cripple. She answered that she had fully considered the matter, and that her mind was made up. As a result of this interview Covert was carried to the church Friday evening, and in the presence of Mrs. Marion Atkins and Andrew S. Hart as witnesses, and a number of friends, the couple were married. The party then returned to Covert's apartments over his little store, where there was a supper and reception.

DISCHARGED THE PRISONERS.

Three Men Charged with Disturbing a Political Meeting Set Free.

James M. Powell of 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Elias Wishnowski of 70 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Alfred D. Compton of 46 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who were arrested Saturday night charged with creating a disturbance in the crowd surrounding the speakers' stand of a political meeting at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, were discharged by Magistrate Pool in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

Young Compton is a tutor in the College of the City of New York, and his father, who was present in court, is a professor of physics there. All the men were very indignant at their arrest, and claimed that they were only looking on and had taken no part in the disturbance. Patrolman Reynolds of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station claimed that the prisoners had thrown potatoes and other missiles at the speakers. This was also denied by the prisoners.

Magistrate Pool asked the policeman whether the political meeting was out in the open air or inclosed. Upon hearing that it was an outside meeting the Magistrate immediately discharged the three prisoners.

WANTED HIMSELF COMMITTED.

Keogh Received "Ten Days" and Thanked the Magistrate.

"May it please your honor," said a man in whom liquor and penitence were still struggling for the mastery, in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning as he tried to stand without clutching at the desk, "I want to arraign myself on the charge of drunkenness and ask you to commit the prisoner at the bar to some place where he cannot get liquor."

The man's voice was steadier than his legs, and he proceeded to argue the case against himself with the gravity of a lawyer.

"The point taken by counsel is good," said Magistrate Zeller. "Ten dollars fine—that will keep you safe for ten days."

"Small favors thankfully received," remarked the man—Thomas B. Keogh of 811 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and he went unsteadily over to the Clerk to have himself duly entered as a prisoner and gave his age as thirty-eight years and his occupation as clerk.

Alleged Bomb in a Street Car.

The Bureau of Combustibles will decide to-day what are the reddish contents of a glass bulb found on Saturday in one of the horse-cars of the Madison Street line. To the bulb was attached a fuse about five inches long. The police believe it is a bomb.

The bulb, which is about three inches in diameter, was found at 1 o'clock on a seat in the car by William Herna, a conductor. The men say they know of no reason why a bomb should have been left in the car.

Boy Born on La Champagne.

On La Champagne, which arrived from Havre yesterday, were Comte d'Avloff and Comte Jean Hocquart. The Champagne also had one more passenger on board than when she sailed from Havre. The little one was a boy, and his mother, Mrs. M. Kozek, was one of La Champagne's 931 steerage passengers.

Steamship Talisman Sighted a Derelict.

The Norwegian steamship Talisman, which arrived yesterday from Demarara, reported passing in latitude 11.15 and longitude 60, on Oct. 17, the hull of a vessel of about 300 tons. The derelict was awash, and was in a position very dangerous to navigation.

Schooner Beached at City Island.

The schooner Helen G. King of Calais, Me., arrived at City Island yesterday in a leaking condition and had to be beached. The schooner is laden with coal, and was bound for Calais from Perth Amboy.

Ask for Capt. Hamilton's Retention.

The citizens of Throgg's Neck are circulating a petition which they expect to forward to Washington asking for the retention of Capt. William R. Hamilton, the commandant of Fort Schuyler. Capt. Hamilton has been in charge of the fort for nearly three years, and was recently transferred to Fort Terry, Connecticut.

ITALIANS ATTACKED POLICEMAN

When One of Them Drew a Revolver the Officer Shot Him.

While trying to disperse a crowd of Italians who were quarreling on the sidewalk in Hester Street, near Centre, yesterday afternoon, Patrolman Patrick D. O'Connell was attacked, and was forced to shoot one of the crowd. The injured man, Natalia Lucari, twenty-eight years old, of 20 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, had drawn a revolver and a razor. He was shot in the lower part of his back, but is not injured seriously. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. One of the policeman's fingers was broken, his uniform was torn to shreds, and his face was bruised and cut badly.

O'Connell belongs to the Elizabeth Street Station police, and his post is on Centre Street, from Grand to Canal Street. According to his story, he saw the men quarreling, and ordered them to leave. Instead they began to abuse him. He then attempted to arrest Lucari. He was set upon by the crowd and knocked down. Lucari drew a razor, which the policeman knocked from his hand with his club. Lucari then drew a revolver, and was shot by O'Connell before he could use it. The policeman fired three shots at the other men, who turned and ran. They dashed into the arms of Policemen Mensing and Shaeffer, who were attracted to the scene by the reports of the revolver.

The men gave their names as Gaetano Lucari, twenty-two years old; Antonio Lucari, thirty-five years old, brothers to the wounded man, and John Amosluto, twenty-three years old. These men were locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. The charge against Lucari is felonious assault. A razor was also found on Antonio Lucari, and the other two men had knives with very large blades.

MAN FELL FIVE STORIES.

Was Picked Up and Found to be Hurt But Slightly.

William Opperman, twenty-eight years old, of 737 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday broke through a skylight on the roof of a tenement house, 139 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and fell five stories to the basement, escaping unhurt. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was found that no bones were broken. He was soon able to go to his home.

Opperman started to visit friends at 137 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, but by mistake got into the adjoining house, No. 139. He had ascended to the top floor before he discovered his error. He did not like the idea of climbing four flights of stairs again, and decided to go over the roofs. He was doing this when he toppled into the skylight, and crashed through. Tenants in the house heard the noise and went to the assistance of Opperman.

SERVICES FOR G. W. DILKS.

Held Under the Auspices of the Order of Odd Fellows.

Funeral services in memory of ex-Police Inspector George W. Dilks were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue. The services were conducted by Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., and Palestine Encampment, No. 6, I. O. O. F., of which Mr. Dilks had been a member for more than half a century. The Rev. Percy S. Grant of the Church of the Ascension and the Rev. Walter Buchanan of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, who is the pastor of the Dilks family, assisted in the service.

The funeral cortège was escorted from Mr. Dilks's late residence, 34 West Ninth Street, to the church by Palestine Encampment, I. O. O. F., in uniform, and a squad of police from the Charles Street Station, headed by Capt. Martens.

Many prominent Oddfellows from this city and out-of-town lodges were present, including the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York—Grand Master John P. Kellas of Malone, Deputy Grand Master Leon Lewin of this city, Grand Secretary John G. Deubert of Brooklyn, Grand Treasurer John T. Bullenkamp of Brooklyn, Grand Marshal Joseph Fenner of Syracuse, and Grand Herald George Williams of this city.

To-morrow morning family services will be held at the late residence of the deceased, 34 West Ninth Street, and private interment will follow at Greenwood.

CAMERAS BARRED AT TRENTON.

Too Many Persons Trying to Get Miss Gill's Picture.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—As a result of the annoyances to Miss Agnes Montgomery Gill, Governor Voorhees's typewriter, all photographers and persons with cameras have been barred from the State House. Since the publication of the stories of how Miss Gill acted as Executive of the State during the absence of the Governor, there has been a constant stream of visitors wanting to photograph her and seeking her autograph.

The impression seems to be that the young woman was really the Executive of the State. As a fact, she had no official standing. All she did was what she does daily whether the Governor is in the State or out of it. She has been much annoyed by the constant stream of persons who not only wanted her photograph and autograph, but gazed at her as if she was some curiosity.

Found a Dead Man in the Woods.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Men hunting for chestnuts in the woods near Teaneck to-day found lying under a tree the body of a man who evidently had committed suicide. There was a bullet hole in the right temple, and a pistol beside the body. Joseph Wehrmaker, who lives in the vicinity, says he saw the man enter the woods late yesterday afternoon. The man appears to have been a machinist, and some small tools usually used by machinists were found on the body. The man was about forty-six years old.

Italian Shot in a Fight Dies.

Dominico Fiorano, an Italian fruit dealer, thirty years old, of 232 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital of four bullet wounds, received in a fight with Antonio Yovolino, a fellow-countryman, over a in Yovolino's apartments, at 246 North Fifth Street, Saturday evening. After the game of cards. The shooting took place shooting Yovolino made his escape.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Cool, Snappy Weather This

Suggestive of the typical American Fall and Winter Breakfast—Buckwheat Cakes. The new crop is just in and we are ready with the finest Prepared Buckwheat Flour sold anywhere throughout this great city. We intend to make the

OPENING OF THE BUCKWHEAT SEASON

interesting to the friends of the Butler Stores, so for the next three days every customer who purchases a package of our

TRIUMPH SELF-RAISING

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

at the regular price of 14 cents will be presented with a full size 2-pound package of

BUTLER'S TRIUMPH BRAND

ROLLED OATS FREE.

We can't speak too highly of the quality of our Buckwheat. We know it to be just about as near perfection as Buckwheat Flour can be, so if you want the genuine old-fashioned cakes ours is the flour to use.

Of our Triumph Brand Oats we say no more than that we guarantee them to be equal to the very finest packed anywhere. Try them this week with our compliments.

New Peas, Essie Brand, extra sifted; a can	15c
New Peas, Berry Brand, Baltimore pack; a can	8c
Asparagus, Amadore Brand, California; a can	15c
Asparagus, Hudson's Long Island, the best; a can	33c
New Corn, Essie Brand, fancy Maine; very best; a can	10c
Seeded Raisins, Potter Bros., best California; a pound package	12c
Pineapples, Singapore Chunks, delicious; large 1½-lb. can	15c
Condensed Milk, Butler's Brand, very fine; a can	8c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, moisture-proof; carton	5c
Beef Extract, Peerless Brand, our best; a jar	21c

SOUTHWELL'S FAMOUS **IMPORTED JAM** ALL FRUITS, **Pound Jar, 13c**

These goods are our own importation, which means no middle man's profit to be paid by you. Sold in other stores usually at 17c. Our price 13c

Honey, best quality; pound bottle	15c
Maple Syrup, best California; pint bottle	15c
Imported Olive Oil, our best, very choice; pint bottle	28c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, ½-lb. package	4c
Pettijohn's Breakfast Food, a package	12c
Jelly, quart Mason jar	10c
Soups, Anderson's Concentrated; a can, 7c., or 3 for	20c
Carolina Rice, large whole-grain, our best; 3½ pounds	23c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand; box of 500	3c
Salad Oil, quart bottle	15c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

APOLLO.

For perfection and brilliancy in execution, for ease in operation, for a human sympathy and expression in the tonal effects the **APOLLO** *Piano Player* is acknowledged to be a marvel, and commands astonishment and admiration. The **APOLLO** *Grand* is the only self-player that manipulates the *entire* keyboard. It makes all music intelligible to everybody and everybody can play it. It is the standard Interpreter of the Piano. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

The **APOLLO** Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Sts.)

THE **Telephone Service** Is the Quickest Messenger For All Messages, To All Points, At All Hours.

65,500 Telephones In service in Manhattan.

Rates from $5 a Month.

One-Year Contracts. Monthly Payments.

New York Telephone Company,
15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St. 215 West 125th St.

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. **T. M. STEWART.**

Egyptian IBIS

Highest grade cigarettes. Sold by dealers and clubs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH ST.

Remarkable Sale of Furs.

Special news takes precedence this morning. A trade manipulation in furs has made rare fur bargains possible at Bloomingdales. Quite some time ago anticipating the great advance which was inevitable, many thousand skins were purchased. The garments are now made up in stock. Or they can be made to order in a reasonably short time. We guarantee a saving of one-fourth to one-half, and guarantee every garment to be exactly as represented.

By paying a small deposit any garment will be stored free and delivered when wanted.

Persian lamb jackets	$58.00
Persian lamb jackets, collar and revers of mink	$85.00
Genuine seal skin jackets, finely finished	$90.00
Combination near seal coats	$35.00
L'Aiglon Alaska sable fur scarfs	$13.50
Chinchilla muffs made to sell at $29—price	$19.50
Long boas of black and blue lynx	$22.50

And so on through a list of most astonishing fur bargains.

Other special features for to-morrow are:

Great sale of table napkins—*This great offering of napkins begins to-day—the stock embracing productions from Austria, Germany, Scotland, Ireland and Belgium—representing the best that the linen manufacturer can offer—some special quotations are as follows:—fine quality satin damask napkins $2.75 per dozen; large size, 24x24 inches, usual price $3.75 per dozen; German linen napkins, $3.50 per dozen; extra large size, 26x26 inches; all one pattern, regular price $5 per dozen; all linen hemstitched napkins $2.75 per dozen, size 18x18 inches, extra fine quality, usual price $3.50 per dozen.*

Fine china and glassware—*Special items which will add beauty to table, curio cabinet, mantel or desk; berry sets $4.95, of imported Faience, strawberry shape, 13 pieces; asparagus sets $8.95, with asparagus dish and 12 plates to match, of German Faience, 13 pieces; lobster sets $4.95, of imported Faience 14 pieces with lobster handles and decorations; a great variety of pedestals, pots and jardinieres, 50c. to $50, new shapes and colorings. Also some very beautiful specimens of American cut glass, the best brilliant finish and the most artistic cuttings and shapes; priced unusually low.*

The newest books 85c—*All the new $1.50 publications which are being at present widely read and discussed. For example: "For Love or Crown," by A. Marchmount; "The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker; "Circumstance," by S. Weir Mitchell; "Kim," by Rudyard Kipling; "D'ri and I," by Irving Batcheller. And others of equal importance.*

Sanford's Axminster rugs—*A special one-day sale of a quantity of these famous carpet rugs, the patterns of which are slightly mismatched, which, however, would have to be pointed out before being noticeable. Seamed, 9 ft. x 12 ft., formerly $24.50, to-day $16.98; seamless, 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6, formerly $24.50, to-day $16.48; seamless, 6 ft. x 9 ft., formerly $15, to-day $11.98. No mail orders filled; not more than one to a customer.*

New ribbons cheaply priced—*In the ribbon store to-day are the following specials:—5 inch soft satin taffeta, all shades, worth 35c. yard, at 25c. yard; 7 inch imported changeable taffeta ribbon, worth 59c. yard, at 39c. yard. Also some surprising values in satin back colored velvet ribbons.*

Portieres and curtains—*Tapestry portieres $5, very choice Empire and rococo designs; Derby portieres $8.75, mercerized, equal in every respect to silk; all rich colors. A great curtain special: Swiss muslin curtains 49c.; daintily ruffled; for to-day only. Mail orders filled.*

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

A LONG BACKWARD STEP.

Mr. SHEPARD himself, it is understood, has always been a believer in the party government of cities, but his insistence upon the partisan aspect of his canvass must put an unpleasant strain upon the consciences of some of his independent Democratic supporters who are known as advocates of the non-partisan principle. They have thrown to the dogs the sound old maxim "Principles, not men." They support Mr. SHEPARD because they believe in him, because they have confidence in the man, although his principles are the direct opposite to those they have professed in the past, and the source from which his nomination came is abhorrent to them.

Great progress has been made in this city toward the establishment of nonpartisan government. The election of Mayor is made to fall in the odd numbered years in order that it may never coincide with a Presidential or Governorship election. It is the wish of the people, embodied in law, that Mayoralty campaigns shall be carried on without the admixture of State and National politics. The voters of New York want to make their choice of Mayor when their minds are free from consideration of party policy or advantage in order that regard may be had solely for city questions and the business management of the affairs of the corporation. Mr. SHEPARD takes us back to the old bad method of making the Mayoralty campaign a matter of party politics. He asks support on the ground that he is a Democrat nominated by Democrats, two circumstances that are wholly irrelevant to the issue of good city government. When once the party principle is admitted in municipal elections there is no limit to its application. It then becomes entirely appropriate to appeal for votes on the ground that the election of the candidate will help on a tariff policy at Washington or promote party designs at Albany. Vote for SHEPARD and free trade, vote for Low and protection—these would be the inscriptions on the banners and posters. Speeches would be made to prove to the voter that the cause of sound money, the construction of the isthmian canal, the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, the rebuke of imperialism, the defeat of the solid South, or the reduction of the United States Army to 25,000 men were the great, vital issues of the campaign. A Mayoralty candidate like Mr. HEWITT with intelligent ideas about a system of rapid transit or one like Mr. Low coming forward with pledges of reform in a corrupt and rotten Police Department would get no hearing. Streets, parks, lighting, water supply, tenement-house reform, new school buildings, and water-front improvement, all these, which are a part of the real public business of the city, would be put out of men's minds, while party newspapers and campaign orators would make their appeals on grounds entirely relevant to State and National contests, but having no relation to the government of this city.

This was, in fact, the old way. We are all familiar with it. It has been discarded for a new and better way. But here comes Mr. SHEPARD, frankly reactionary, telling us that non-partisan government is a delusion and a mistake, that our twenty-five years of labor to secure it have been worse than wasted, and that Democrats must vote for him in order that the Democratic Party may be strengthened and rehabilitated; that they must not vote for Mr. Low because he is Republican. Intelligent men long ago came to the conclusion that arguments of this nature are empty and silly and that the practice they advocate is pernicious. Yet intelligent men are supporting Mr. SHEPARD, although many of them have opposed and denounced the principle he proclaims. It is an evil principle, it leads to a multitude of abuses, it creates a powerful incentive to the abuse of official authority for partisan ends. The cause of non-partisanship in municipal affairs would, in the election of Mr. SHEPARD, suffer an almost irretrievable disaster.

OBSTACLES TO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Mayor S. M. JONES of Toledo has a good many reasons to give why the municipal venture of that city in the gas business is a failure. Some of these are better than others, but they are all good reasons, and any one of them would be sufficient to explain why the effort of the city to engage in the gas business was unprofitable. His general conclusions, however, would seem to involve a confusion, or possibly a transposition, of cause and effect. They are, in brief, that the failure of Toledo in this instance to manage its gas plant successfully "in no sense proves the failure of municipal ownership, but it does prove the failure of municipal government." It would appear to the average citizen of mediocre intelligence that if municipal government is a failure municipal ownership of public utilities must necessarily be. It is even conceivable that within what are generally believed to be its legitimate functions, municipal government may be fairly successful, and new ventures in the ownership of public utilities in competition with private corporations already in the field, much less so, if successful at all.

Private enterprise has discovered that some undertakings are more profitable than others, and it is not improbable that this will be found to be as true of municipal undertakings. The view of the advanced Socialist is characteristically expressed by Mayor JONES in his description of the conditions which will obtain in the incorporated Utopia of the future:

> Some day, when our ideals shall have enlarged, and instead of thinking of success as something that means a rich man, we shall think of a city full of healthy, able-bodied fathers and mothers and happy, joyous children, then we shall work together for the good of all rather than to pursue a mistaken policy of seeking the good of one individual through the exploitation or plunder of the rest. Then every species of property that is socially produced will be socially owned.

This would be more intelligible if the definitions were a little clearer. Just what is meant by social production of property is not certain, nor is the line quite distinct which separates property which is socially produced from that which is not. One needs a new system of political economy to follow this jargon.

What might be expected from the municipal ownership of public utilities in a city like this, if the right of legislative interference remains, may be judged from the Ramapo conspiracy. We shall never know whether municipal government is a failure or not until we have a chance to try the experiment with the responsibility resting where it belongs, squarely upon the shoulders of the people. Toledo seems to be in much the same position as New York in this respect. The Trustees of its municipal gas plant found themselves so hedged round with restrictions and limitations that they were unable to do what the Directors of any private corporation would have done, and consequently it was impossible to manage the business on business principles.

Evidently, the first step to be taken by the advocates of municipal ownership is to secure for cities local self-government. This done, propositions looking to municipal trading will be very carefully scrutinized, and it is doubtful if many or serious mistakes will be made in that direction.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

During the past week of festivity at New Haven the salient fact that met one was the newness of Yale University, her youth and abounding strength. The centuries behind her seem like childhood; now at last she has nearly built herself a house, cast off childish things, and made ready to enter life full grown. As warrant for this, one need only note the disappearance of prejudices which at one time made Yale in every sense a denominational college.

In the diary of President STILES, just published, we find him troubled, deeply troubled, at the inroads of "Episcopacy" more than a hundred years ago. What would he say to Yale honoring Archbishop IRELAND and Bishop POTTER with degrees? Yet these are but signs of the times. Colored caps and gowns in the procession of foreign and native schoolmen, blue for the philosophers, green for the medicos, red for the men of law, white and orange for the liberal arts, enlivened the long line of black mortar-boards and togas, while here and there a demure feminine skirt told of a President or Dean from a woman's college. But more significant yet was the presence of Roman Catholics and Buddhists as well as distinguished clerics of Protestant sects other than that which once ruled Yale.

Youth has come upon Yale suddenly, as often happens. It is only of late that Episcopal clergymen have preached in the chapel. Last year the removal of the Episcopal Berkeley Divinity School from Middletown to New Haven was under advisement, and if legal difficulties can be overcome it will be accomplished. Whither has vanished the old aloofness between Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists? The choice of Prof. HADLEY as President stamps the change that has been swiftly culminating from the narrow horizon of a college to the world-wide view of a university. The new President, while a man of varied learning in different lines, is best known for studies in matters that affect the Nation at large in the most practical way.

In his address of welcome the young President laid stress, not upon matters of creed, but upon the fact that Yale is now neutral ground for humanity and science, progress and tolerance. Yale always led in the cosmopolitan character of her undergraduates, so that her evolution, if sudden, is perfectly natural. To-day she represents the whole Union as no other seat of learning, not even her elder sister, fair Harvard. On the later colleges and schools, on the professions of law and medicine, on religion, science, the arts, and the press her influence has been profound. It may be hoped, with President HADLEY, that the graduating classes will carry more and more into politics the much-needed virtues of wisdom and uprightness.

Youth shows in Yale's devotion to athletics, which, when properly controlled makes for sanity and hope. Hitherto the immediate needs of a college expanding into a university have almost forced the gifts that spring from the affection of graduates into the material side, into dormitories and lecture halls. Now that these are largely met, the Faculty, alumni, and undergraduates will exert a pressure toward the foundation of chairs and scholarships. Given Yale's past and present, this turn is inevitable. This is all that is needed to send Yale onward through the century, a rounded, well-equipped university, worthy of the country and of those founders who performed their part as well as it was possible in their day.

HEALTH BOARD NEGLIGENCE.

The Brooklyn Eagle reports a case which would seem to indicate a degree of negligence upon the part of the health authorities of the Borough of Brooklyn which, without exaggeration, may be characterized as criminal. Last Spring a boy in one of the classes of Public School No. 3, in Hancock Street, was attacked by diphtheria and promptly died. He attended school for two or three days while indisposed, but before the nature of the disease was recognised. A few days later the boy occupying the next seat was similarly attacked and died. The matter was then brought to the notice of the health officials by the Principal, and should have focalized their attention somewhat sharply. It does not appear, however, that anything was done about it. Some weeks later two other boys, one assigned to the seat of the lad who had first died and the other the seat adjoining, developed the disease. Then came the Summer vacation. It would not have been unreasonable to suppose that the sanitary officers would have found time during the Summer to have attended to the matter of putting the classroom in condition for safe use, but they evidently did not. School work was resumed in the Fall, and now the son of a member of the School Board, who was a scholar in the room, has developed the disease in a very virulent form. At last the health officers waked up. The room has been cleaned and disinfected, the desks at which students who sickened had sat were burned, and reasonable precautions taken to render further cases from this source of infection improbable.

Temperate comment on this incident is difficult. The Principal of the school is culpable in deeming his duty performed in perfunctorily reporting the matter and remaining content with official negligence. He should have dismissed the class on his own responsibility, and reported the facts to the Board of Education, refusing to permit the children under his care to be exposed. The sanitary officers and Inspectors who knew of this matter and did nothing about it were doubly culpable, knowing perfectly well, unless wholly ignorant of their duties, that books, slates, penholders, and furniture, if infected with the germs of diphtheria, often remain infected for long periods and are capable of imparting the disease to any one susceptible to it. Parents of children attending the Brooklyn public schools will be culpable if they do not see to it that these acts of official nonfeasance are investigated by the Grand Jury. A little probing in that direction would probably make those responsible for the health and lives of children more sensible of the fact that negligence in such matters is dangerous, not only to the children, but to themselves as well.

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday The Brooklyn Eagle celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of its establishment, and it gives THE NEW YORK TIMES great pleasure to join its many friends in a pleasant word, of appreciative congratulation. The Eagle has long been one of the most successful afternoon newspapers of the United States, and while not neglecting matters of National and general interest, has been preeminently the best local newspaper of which we have knowledge. In this respect it has set an excellent example to newspapers which have been content with positions of minor importance because their conductors have failed to realize that the local field was the one demanding their first and most careful attention.

At any time within the memory of the present generation The Brooklyn Eagle, while a first-class general newspaper, has been the medium of local news par excellence. It has taken care to represent Brooklyn at all times, and the citizen of that municipality was certain to need it daily for home news, whatever other journals he might read for politics and special information. It has been ably conducted from the first, and enters its sixty-first year more vigorous, more prosperous, and more useful than at any previous time in its history. We wish it many years of increasing prosperity and a development which shall parallel and reflect that of the populous and progressive borough of which it is the representative and accredited exponent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Such beautiful moderation and accuracy have marked Mr. SHEPARD'S recent remarks concerning Tammany Hall that everybody must have been even more surprised than shocked on reading that he had said, in the presence of several thousand residents of Long Island City—"The Tammany organization has now lived nearly 120 years; it has sometimes been good and sometimes not so good." Of course much can be excused in an orator who is excited by the applause of his enthusiastic listeners, and is tempted to go further than he intends in the production of his effects, but Mr. SHEPARD'S language approached with lamentable closeness to the violent and the reckless. Why, pray, did he have to drag in that last clause—that "sometimes not so good"? It is almost certain that more than a few of his hearers interpreted those words as derogatory to the body of statesmen and philanthropists which he has hitherto at once so touchingly and so adequately described as "that ancient organization." Naturally, Mr. SHEPARD did not mean any real reflection on Tammany Hall, but therefore is it only the more to be regretted that in an unguarded moment he should have seemed to admit, nay, to charge, the appearance in its history of occasional moments when the fervor of its virtue was not maintained at the present white heat. Such unrestrained denunciation is expected from men like the dreadful JEROME, who have no regard whatever for the good name of the city and ascribe an importance to the little eccentricities of those who own and rule it which those eccentricities, being rather lovable than otherwise, certainly do not deserve. For Mr. SHEPARD to indulge in such a tirade of cruel accusation is a very different matter. "Sometimes not so good," indeed! "When was it?" that ancient organization may well ask of its candidate for the Mayoralty, and even Tammany's enemies will echo the indignant question.

—What an inconvenient thing it is to have a memory for the unpleasant and the hopeless! Somebody who is the unfortunate possessor of such a memory has revealed his own unhappiness—and transferred a portion of it to us—by sending to this office a bit of paper on each side of which is typewritten, "What about the Pabst portico on 42 Str." Only that, and nothing more—not even an interrogation mark. And it comes at a time when we are so busy—when we have so many more important things to think of—when we had forgotten all about the Pabst portico, a detestable structure from which we never did, and probably never will, get the slightest satisfaction, or anything else, for that matter, except irritation of mind and an unwelcome realization of the limitations imposed upon ourselves and the law by certain powers of darkness. And now, when time had healed the sting of that ancient sorrow, here comes an anonymous misanthrope, and wants to know what has become of the Pabst portico! Nothing has become of it, if he must have an answer; it just is, exactly as it always was. The corps of expensive legal experts whom we employed so long to keep tabs on the things Corporation Counsel WHALEN and other municipal officials didn't do toward abating the nuisance, and to record the adjournments and transfers from court to court which formed the legal proceedings in the case, abandoned the job in despair and nervous prostration months ago. We have an impression that the last excuse for inaction was a proceeding to settle who should or shouldn't—probably the latter—pay for removing the portico. A decision on that point is hung up somewhere or other. When it is rendered, of course another difficulty will arise. Whether anything ever "becomes" of the Pabst portico or not depends a good deal on the happenings of Nov. 5, and until after that date we hope folks will not be inconsiderate enough to bother us about it again.

—Two murderers were executed in Havana last week and the grisly business was performed in a way which gave no hint of the introduction of American ideas. In the first place, the criminals were garroted, a method of inflicting the death penalty which, though thoroughly Spanish, is about as good as any, and preferable to some, hanging included, even if hanging is still considered good enough in most parts of the United States. The garrote is rapid, and, in all probability humane, as regards the amount of pain inflicted, while the spectacle presented to the onlookers is as little terrible as man-killing can be made. But another characteristic of the executions was not so commendable. The executioner was a fellow-prisoner of the condemned men, and he did the work for a reward consisting partly of gold and partly of a commutation of his sentence for a minor crime. Such a delegation of duty is an anachronism, and its implications are utterly out of harmony with the modern conceptions of justice. The hangman or headsman of other days was viewed with abhorrence, and properly enough, for he was usually the servant of despotic and irresponsible power, slaying the innocent as willingly, and perhaps as often, as the guilty. Now the death penalty, at least in theory, is inflicted only as a dreadful necessity and for the protection of society, and in recognition of these facts the work is done by the holder of an honorable office as one of his regular duties. To intrust it to a criminal is in a way to admit that the task is base as well as repulsive, and is no more reasonable than would be the calling in of a jailbird to take the place of the Judge in pronouncing sentence. If Cuba prefers the garrote to the rope or the electric current, the choice is not indefensible, but she should not perpetuate mediaeval ideas in regard to the executioner.

—Inspired by the new self-consciousness which federation has given to Australia, the Government of the new Commonwealth recently offered a prize of £150 for the best design for a federal flag. Some 30,000 competitors sent in designs, and after exhibiting them all in the exposition building at Melbourne, the judges divided the prize among five contestants who had evolved almost identical ideas, thus described: "The union jack on a blue or red ground, a six-pointed star representing the six federated States of Australia immediately under the union jack, and pointing direct to the centre of St. George's cross and of a size to occupy the major portion of one-quarter of the flag, and the Southern Cross in the flag as being indicative of the sentiment of the Australian Nation." This apparently innocent proceeding has created much excitement in England, and the London papers contain many letters in which the Australians are treated as little better than traitors for not being contented with the regular flag of the empire. Admiral ALGERNON DE HORSEY, for instance, bowwows at a great rate over the episode in The London Times. "The ancient British flag," he says, "is good enough for the whole empire, and I further contend that the adoption by Australia of any other flag for his Majesty's ships and forts or for her merchant fleet would be derogatory to that great Commonwealth. Any flag, however emblematic and heraldic, other than that of the empire would, if adopted in Australia, be a badge of inferiority and, as such, entirely opposed to the absolute equality which is desired by both the mother country and the Commonwealth. There can be no question as to the precedence of the union jack and British ensigns (the emblems of the empire) before any flag that a portion of the empire may adopt. Why, then, make an invidious distinction in the case of Australia? Why suggest a flag which, however artistic, must rank second, which no foreign warship visiting Australia could properly salute, as it would not be the national flag of the empire, and which, by its establishment, would be a stumbling block—almost a bar—to the unity we all have at heart? If the British Empire is to be firmly cemented, it can only be under one flag, defended by one navy." Why are our cousins troubled by something that does not trouble us at all. Our States each have a special private flag of their own, and nobody scolds them, no salutes go astray, and loyally to the over-Government flourishes pretty well.

JAPAN, RUSSIA, AND CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "Marquis Ito and Japan" you speak of Japan as "the Broker Nation," that is, the mediator between Oriental and Occidental civilizations, and you say she has been playing that rôle during these latter years, (the Meija era.) You say there is an increasing feeling in the Chancelleries of the most advanced nations, including our own; that the lead of Japan in any matter touching the future of China is a fairly safe lead to follow, a safer lead at all events than any we could get from our inner consciousness of the Chinese situation.

Let me say that it is the opinion, even of England that Russia is a safe leader in matters touching the future of China. Russia is a Christian country. Her Greek Church was modified to suit her Asiatic nature, and is better understood by Japan herself than any Christian sect that has ever set foot upon Japanese soil. It is in Tskidji, Tokio, to-day the most popular church, with the Japanese. Why should we trust Japan, an infidel country, with the mission of introducing the kernel of our Western civilization to 400,000,000 Chinamen when our Christian sister, Russia, is willing to act for us?

Japan is to-day neither Buddhist nor Christian. She is unprincipled, without any idea of any law governing the moral world. And I might say without any moral education. Ask any business man of Yokohama what reliance can be placed on a Japanese business man's word, or even bond. That of a Japanese is worthless, dishonored, while a Chinaman's is as sound as a Bank of England note. It takes centuries, that is many generations, to obtain the benefits of a religious education. Some Japanese pretend or perhaps believe that they have embraced Christianity, but even these cannot love it. They have loved in their childhood the religion of their father and mother. When they have had the long checkered Christian education which we have had through nineteen centuries then something of Christian life may be expected of them. They are now like a ship without a rudder, for the Mikado alone, however much the nation believes in him, cannot be that rudder. They have taken up our opinions, our garments, everything except the one thing which underlies everything, the natural power of civilization.

Japan in her war with China was under the influence of her mastering passion, the hatred of China. They were ashamed of their own backwardness in wearing trousers, silk hats, &c.

Let me say, too, that it is my honest opinion that there is not in that nation any religious feeling except it is the old tradition of Shintoism, the State religion, whose chief and divine head is the Mikado. This is the religion (or was) of at least 30,000,000 of Japanese, and if anybody thinks seriously of it one moment he cannot help thinking that it is only superstition. Therefore, if some religious idea does not, which, in my opinion, it will not, without command, penetrate into the Japanese mind, there is no morality (reasoning from our standpoint) that can make it a powerful people. Japan, agnostic as she is to-day, not only in finance, but in everything, when she meets China (or semi-Christian Oriental, Russia) will be crushed because that nation still believes in something and is ready to die for its belief. And the same cannot be said of the Japanese, in whom there is only self-sufficiency and ridiculous pride. The Japanese will die for their Emperor, but for no moral principle; and there is not strength enough in that.

No mind can be healthy without being impregnated with morality; morality is based upon religion. Is it not the same with nations as with individuals?

Unless Japan embraces Christianity, which cannot be really embraced but by a decree of the will or a signature of the Mikado, she cannot carry European civilization into China. As with individuals, so with the State, religious anarchy must end in political harakiri or madness.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.,
Late Physician to Prince Adzuma.
New York, Oct. 26, 1901.

THE RELIGION OF THE ARMENIAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest in your valuable paper, under different dates of October, the letters of Messrs. F. M. Lehman and Louis Berger on mission work. I am sorry that I missed A. Constantian's, but Mr. Louis Berger quotes Constantian's sayings "lost world" and "in countries where the light of the Gospel does not shine peace and happiness are not to be found."

They named mission work in Turkey; that is right, as Armenia is not an independent country, but missionaries are working among the Armenian people. They cannot preach God's word to a Mohammedan. Over fifty years they have been working in Turkey, and I ask Mr. Constantian and his co-laborers how many Mohammedan converts have they made in that period? If Turkey is a "lost world" why do missionaries not work among the Mohammedans? I dare to say that not only Mr. Constantian himself and his ancestors, but all the Armenians were Christians. Early in the first and second centuries the light of the Gospel was shining there, and it is so at present. Armenian religious (Christian) literature is a great national glory for that people.

Christian missionaries are trying to convert into Protestantism the Orthodox, Catholic, and Armenian Christian churches. Why don't they call them Protestant missionaries instead of Christian missionaries? As the people they are converting are Christians already why don't they say the light of Protestantism instead of the light of the Gospel? as these above mentioned churches have the Gospel already.

If there is no peace and happiness in Armenia it is not because the light of the Gospel is not shining there. It is because there is no harmony among the European Christian nations. The Berlin treaty holds them responsible for the Armenian massacres.

When the Mohammedans were massacreing the Armenians in Armenia in 1895 some Armenians ran and tried to get shelter in an American missionary's house, but the missionary refused to let them in, saying "Brethren, we come over to this country to save your souls and not your bodies," and turned them away to be killed by the Turks.

M. G. FERRAHIAN.
New York, Oct. 20, 1901.

JUDGING EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Carl Schurz has said that the winning of Mr. Shepard by Tammany is like the marriage of a virtuous girl to an old reprobate for the purpose of reforming him.

This simile is tempered by friendship. My conception of the situation is the following:

The consent of Mr. Shepard is the surrender of a hitherto virtuous girl to the advances of a married reprobate to enable her to obtain the means to accomplish a future brilliant marriage with another.

Tammany is wedded to pelf. The marriage bond is like that tied by the Catholic Church. It cannot be dissolved without physical "disintegration." Tammany is not Democracy unless it be true that a cancer is a human being.

Shepard would use his Mayoralty to coax, for higher preferment, an alliance with the virtuous real Democracy of State and Nation.

While prostituting himself with this married reprobate, Shepard promises to be good. Good as conditions would allow; good as could not be previously by the Tammany officials whose election he alone would accomplish, good as—(mark well this)—good as the necessity to use Tammany to further his ambitions for the future would permit.

Shepard has been handled tenderly on all sides as a man of honor. I have read his apologies. Twice I have sat before him and have heard his words and studied the man and his efforts to amalgamate Tammany, virtue, and his conscience. I have reached the verdict, which no casuistry can affect, that Shepard's deed, done when it was and how it was, was a dishonorable betrayal by a dishonorable man.

He has betrayed my citizenship and love of my native city. He has betrayed my Democracy, striving to get rid of a baffling incubus. He has betrayed my manhood, dominated politically by a band of pimps and panderers. He declares that Tammany, like prostitution, always will be with us. The remedy he suggests is to lodge in the house of ill-fame and see to it that the pavement is kept clean and the taxes paid.

The price he asks of the men of New York that wish to be decent is that, as he goes higher up he shall leave to them the legacy of an intrenchment of Tammany that will make the battle against its eternal corruption a hundredfold more improbable of success.

But considering only the term of the office he now seeks, it is a tremendous confidence he asks of the reputable men of New York. Against the flood of Tammany's iniquity he offers to interpose only the barrier of his own character. By his deeds from the time when endurance of Tammany led to pity and an embrace, let us judge him. By his willingness to betray the good cause in its moment of assured triumph, let us judge him. By his spoken championship of the hirelings of Tammany, whose names on the ballot he protects with his own, let us judge him. By the consciousness of the political ambitions which already have led him so far, let us judge him. I say the man is unworthy of the trust he seeks.

Seth Low has said truly: "The sole issue of this campaign is Tammany Hall." Felix Adler has said truly: "Tammany is at the bar of justice charged with crime."

A vote for Shepard is a vote for Tammany and a partnership in crime—a partnership that is immediate and the operation of which will last to distant futurity. The price that Shepard asks the men of New York to pay for his advancement and an uncertain benefit to the National Democracy is too high. Perhaps it were better to say that it is too low and base.

G. T. TYLER.
New York, Oct. 26, 1901.

AN ALIEN'S VIEW OF TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To my greatest sorrow I am unable to vote and consequently to help in the defeat of Tammany Hall. It was about the time that Mr. Van Wyck became Mayor that I came from the land of oppression to the land of liberty. ("Four years in New York and not to be a citizen, you greenhorn!" I expect to hear such words from a Tammany man,) so you will not be surprised when I say that I soon realized that I had reached the land I wanted, but not the liberty I dreamed of.

I got discouraged. But soon I came to undtrstand that New York belongs to America geographically only; that in reality it belongs to a horde of wolves headed by a tiger. And now comes a Shepherd and he wants to be the leader of the wolves! Don't we know that a shepherd is only good for sheep, and for wolves we must have—well, I think, Low?

They say that Shepard is a very good man. I admit it. But in the name of common sense, don't we know that one sound-minded man in a lunatic asylum is liable to lose his mind, but can never hope to cure hundreds of lunatics? Don't we know that one good tooth among spoiled ones is liable to get spoiled? And in order to have a clean mouth we must pull out the bad teeth and replace them by new ones?

Enough of Tammany. I wish the people of New York would show on Nov. 5 that Lincoln's saying is true, (a little modified:) You can rob a few of the people all the time or all the people some of the time, but you can't rob all the people all the time.

Brooklyn, Oct. 26, 1901. L. G.

"Mrs. Piper," "The S. P. R.," and "The Man on the Street."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very sorry to read your uncharitable criticism of the "S. P. R." in your article on "Mrs. Piper's Announcement of Her Views." In company with your contemporaries, you raise a cheap laugh and you throw ridicule on the S. P. R. for "trying to prove the existence of a spiritual world," whereas, the object of this association is simply to investigate the validity of phenomena in the domain of psychics and to report upon the issues of such investigation. "Spiritualism," as you would have discovered had you taken the trouble to inquire, is but one of the many phases, illusions, or delusions which this research brings up for analysis, and the opinions of the S. P. R. investigators on this one little point are as varied and combative as are your readers' ideas upon that much more illusive or delusive "hereafter" that you all profess to know so much about—and yet know nothing.

As to the wise flat of Mrs. Piper so vaunted by you newspaper men as a knock-out, may I ask do you go to your wives for your theology, or you imagine that while the supposed spirits were supposedly conversing through this woman's supposed mediumship, that it became incumbent on them to give their vessel "the straight top," or that mere "contact" endowed Mrs. Piper's awakened consciousness with a more likely condition for "guessing" than that enjoyed by the keen-witted and trained sharps who were watching and weighing every twist and turn of that unconscious body and piecing together or obliterating the facts or fallacies as they were presented to their discernment?

I am "The Man on the Street." I have no time to split hairs with your wool-gathering doctors of theology. I find a half dozen or more Bibles antedating your own record, and certainly as clean moral reading—if not more so than yours. I cannot enter into your subtle arguments, they are too windy and too verbose, "more grunts than wool, as the devil said when shaving the pig." I don't know that I particularly care, under your conditions, for continuing my personality in another existence, but here is an association of well-trained, hard-headed individuals, who apparently—though they don't say so—hold the same views as myself. They are willing to, and can afford, the time to track these things up along a practical basis and give a practical, understandable definition of their conclusions—these are the men for my money, and the school of men who can see nothing to laugh at in "Balaam's Ass" or "Jonah's Whale" can dislocate their jaws, if they will, laughing at me and at those like me. "TO BE OR NOT TO BE."

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 26, 1901.

The Times's Foreign News.

From The Buffalo Times.

An alliance "for mutual interest and advantage" has been concluded between THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Times, by which the former has secured the exclusive right to the entire news service of the great English daily for the American continent. This is a great enterprise, and one by which THE NEW YORK TIMES should profit.

NUGGETS.

Can't Help to Save It.

"I am very much alarmed about the future of this country," said the politician.

"Does any especial danger threaten it?"

"Yes, Sir. There is some reason to fear that I shall not be appointed to office."—Washington Star.

Too Slow for a Politician.

"What is your father's business, my boy?" asks the man of the messenger boy at the door.

"A politician, Sir."

"Well, I hope it doesn't take him as long to deliver the goods as it does you."—Yonkers Statesman.

Quite a Relief.

He—Clarice, you know I have always thought a great deal of you, and I have flattered myself you think not unfavorably of me. May I—will you be my wife?

She—What a start you gave me, Harry! Do you know, I thought you were going to ask me to lend you some money.—Boston Transcript.

A Calamitous Game.

Mr. Buggins (reading account of football game)—In the second half the quarter back lost his head and—

Mrs. Buggins (interrupting)—Goodness me! I've heard of them losing their arms and legs, but to lose their heads! What an awful game it must be.—Philadelphia Record.

Too Dense.

"But," hissed the heavy villain, "suppose our plot should leak out."

His miserable accomplice shivered at the thought.

"But it can't," cried the low comedian, emerging at that moment from behind a stage tree, "because from now on the plot thickens, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

SINCE WE GOT THE MORTGAGE PAID.

Roy Farrell Greene in American Agriculturist.

We've done a lot of scrimpin' an' a-livin' hand-to-mouth,
We've dreaded too wet weather an' we've worried over drouth,
For the thing kept drawin' int'rest, whether crops were good or bad,
An' raisin' much or little, seemed it swallowed all we had.
The women folks were savin', an' there ain't a bit of doubt
But that things they really needed lots of times they done without.
So we're breathin' somewhat easy, an' we're feelin' less afraid
Of Providence's workin's, since we got the mortgage paid.

I wish I'd kept a record of the things that mortgage ate,
In principal an' int'rest, from beginnin' down to date!—
A hundred dozen chickens, likely fowl with yellow legs,
A thousand pounds of butter an' twelve hundred dozen eggs,
Some four or five good wheat crops, an' at least one crop of corn,
An' oats, an' rye—it swallowed in its lifetime, sure's you're born,
Besides the work an' worry, ere its appetite was stayed!
So we're feelin' more contented, since we got the mortgage paid.

We've reached the point, I reckon, where we've got a right to rest,
An' loaf around, an' visit, wear our go-to-meetin' best—
Neglectin' nothin' urgent, understand, about the place,
But simply slowin' down a bit, an' restin' in the race!
In time I'll get the windmill I've been wantin', I suppose;
The girls can have their organ, an' we'll all wear better clothes.
For we've always pulled together, while we saved an' scrimped an' prayed,
An' it seems there's more to work for since we got the mortgage paid.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONGO STATE.—The fact that the Government of the Congo Free State has announced that tranquillity reigns in the Upper Congo region, and that already preparations have been made to build 1,000 kilometers of railway there, over a route surveyed some five years ago, is enthusiastically commented on by the Brussels press as marking the advent of an actual stage of practical development in King Leopold's African dominions. The trading as well as financial success which has accompanied the building of a line from Matadi to Leopoldville, as already announced in cable dispatches, has inspired the authorities to carry out a modified form of the plan decided upon two years ago, which included the connection of the districts of Welle and the Upper Nile with the region of Tanganyika, and the throwing out eastward from Stanleyville of a line extending 300 miles to the Upper Ituri. According to present plans the line from Stanleyville will now run direct to the extreme north of Lake Albert, at Mahagi, while extensions will be made reaching all navigable points on the Lualaba.

Such a project, it will be seen by a glance at the map, will bring into direct communication with the Congo River the thickly populated banks of Lakes Albert and Tanganyika. It has also been decided that the new lines, unlike the railway in the Lower Congo, shall be from the first the property of the Free State, and with this object in view soldiers of the "Force Publique" who had previously been employed in these districts in the maintenance of roads will now be utilized as navvies and rail-layers, thus effecting a considerable saving in the cost of construction, and preventing the soldiers from creating any trouble between the natives and the authorities, which, it was feared, would happen should the post garrisons remain idle for any length of time.

***

NEW PHASE OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN MOVEMENT IN TURKEY.—Agents of the Young Turks Party in Western Europe have received information from Constantinople concerning a move on the part of the officials of the Porte, which, although passed lightly over by the general press, is deemed full of dismal forebodings for foreigners in the capital of the Ottoman Empire by such journals as Pro Armenia. It is proved that high Turkish functionaries are becoming owners of the largest apartment houses constructed by Europeans in the Para, or foreign quarter of Constantinople. It is declared, however, that the purchasers are mere puppets, it being, every time, the Yildiz Kiosk which buys. It is shown that the ex-Grand Vizier, S—— Pasha, "an honest man, if ever there was one under the Sultan," has purchased, during the last four months, several large apartment houses, for which, it is said, he has paid at least $400,000. It is also stated that Pasha is not a man of private fortune, and that since his retirement he could not have been able to get together money enough to permit of such large investments.

It is furthermore stated that the conditions imposed on Christian tenants are so onerous that in a single one of these houses, situated in one of the principal streets of the quarter, just opposite the French Embassy, seven of the tenants were forced to vacate the flats they occupied, and the others will be obliged to follow suit. One of the conditions in the agreement with each tenant is, that the tenant will be subject to a heavy fine if explosive, chemical, or similar materials be found in his apartment. If the present European holders of large properties at Pera continue to sell their property, it is believed that it will mean the sounding of the knell for the only quarter of the capital exclusively inhabited by Europeans.

***

STATE OF TRADE IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The Board of Trade department of the British Government, in spite of the continuance of operations in the Transvaal, has managed to get out a brochure on that territory, including trade statistics, for the first six months of the present year. The figures indicate that in spite of a state of war and limited operations offered for commercial enterprise, the volume of trade has been of fairly large proportions and full of promise for the future. The total value of imports for the half year in question was £1,143,192. This does not include goods imported for the Field Force Canteen, which in itself must be a considerable item, nor for the local Government, military, or railway purposes.

The goods dealt with by the Government are simply those imported under permit for civil consumption, and are strictly confined to necessaries, with, perhaps, an occasional exception in the case of returning families who desire to bring some of their household goods with them. It is furthermore stated that haberdashery and millinery represented £125,025; apparel, £101,657; boots and shoes, £70,282; preserved meats, £49,045; groceries and oilman's stores, £45,262; flour, £42,470, and butter, £42,470, while preserved milk cost £34,560 and preserved fish £31,803. Twenty-six thousand pounds sterling was spent on whisky, £10,293 on cigarettes, and £6,640 on cigars. Over 50,000 dozens of eggs were imported, and 746,513 pounds of fresh vegetables, as well as 224,735 pounds of the preserved kind. Art is represented to the value of £16, while two pianos were allowed to enter the country.

***

TRADE IN PERSIA.—The Teheran Gazette has published a series of figures showing the value of imports and exports of Persia for the financial year, which ended March 21 last. The whole value of imports and exports amount to $40,000,000, exclusive of about $3,000,000 representing the greater portion of the pearl trade and the trade across the Baluchistan and Kurdistan frontiers, and through Mohammerah, where the new system of Custom Houses has not yet been established. Of this $40,000,000, 56 per cent. represents trade with Russia, 24 per cent. trade with Great Britain, 6 per cent. trade with Turkey, 5½ per cent. trade with France, 4 per cent. trade with China and Japan, 2½ per cent. trade with Austria, ½ per cent. trade with Germany, and 1⅛ per cent. trade with other countries.

The Gazette also publishes an article on the statements which have appeared abroad regarding the situation in Teheran, which it describes as false. The journal admits some revolutionary placards and pamphlets were some time ago posted and distributed, but says that of the authors four have since been caught and sent away. It then goes on to enumerate various reforms recently introduced for improving the financial condition of the country, and concludes the statement that the Shah has implicit confidence in the Grand Vizier.

***

MILK IN PARIS AND BERLIN.—Some Frenchmen, particularly bicyclists, have been taking kindly to milk in Paris but their faith has been rudely shaken when they learned that out of 370 samples recently analyzed only ninety were good. The fact that these particular articles were examined at the official laboratory shows that the suspicion that they were of bad quality had been previously entertained. As a set-off to these figures, it is stated that butter and cheese, on the one hand, and tea and coffee on the other, emerged triumphantly from the ordeal.

In Germany an attempt was recently made on the part of the agrarians of the Province of Brandenburg to take the supply of milk to Berlin and its suburbs out of the hands of the retail dealers, and to monopolize the trade for

BATTLE OF SANTIAGO IN A NEW LIGHT

Schley Court Testimony Contrary to Popular Impression.

The Fight Was Won, According to the Evidence, by the Brooklyn and Oregon, with Slight Help from the Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The evidence at the Schley court during the past fortnight, and particularly during the last week, has given an entirely new view of the battle of Santiago. If it is accepted as true it will utterly change the account which history would otherwise have given of it, and will prove that for three years the public has remained in ignorance of how the battle was won.

Heretofore it has been believed that the battle was fought and won by the North Atlantic Squadron and the Flying Squadron. If the testimony of the last fortnight is true, it was practically fought and won by the Brooklyn and the Oregon alone, except for such slight assistance as the Texas was able to offer.

According to this version of the battle, when the Spanish ships came out the Americans moved forward to meet them in accordance with the prearranged plan, with the design of sinking them at the mouth of the harbor as they attempted to escape. This plan proved a failure, according to this recent testimony. The whole fire of the squadron was concentrated upon the Maria Teresa, and she was destroyed.

The other Spanish ships got safely away, though some of them had been struck by American shells, and Cervera's fleet, minus the Maria Teresa, started on its run for life. The Spaniards were fleeter than the American vessels. They had a fleet mostly made up of swift cruisers, while that of the United States was mostly made up of slow battleships. Once they got away from the American fire, therefore, it was to be assumed that they could escape altogether.

As a matter of fact, according to the testimony, this is almost what did occur. The Spaniards got away from all the American ships except the Brooklyn and the Oregon, which for some unaccountable reason was able to beat all the other American battleships and almost keep up with the Brooklyn. One of the officers of the Oregon, in describing on the witness stand the mighty rush of his ship, said that she went by the other American battleships as if they were anchored.

The part which the American squadron played in this battle, therefore, ended in that short mêlée at the mouth of the harbor, in which the Teresa was destroyed. After that the battle proper began, and it was conducted by the Brooklyn and the Oregon alone. The other ships could only lumber along in the wake of these two, passing the burning Spanish ships which had headed in shore, taking their surrenders, and rescuing the Spanish sailors.

THE NEW YORK WAS FAST.

The Texas alone managed to hang on, just in sight of the Brooklyn and the Oregon a part of the time, and doing what she could to help, but that, according to this testimony, was very little. One of the officers of the Oregon testified that even the New York, coming up an hour after it was all over, passed all the ships except the Texas before she reached the Oregon.

If this testimony is accepted as true, it is said that it will work a great change in the popular and the historical conception of the battle of Santiago. It is regarded as significant, in connection with it, that the popular and official understanding of the battle has been built up almost entirely by the officers of the other ships.

The officers of the Brooklyn and Oregon have heretofore been extremely reserved about the battle, and most of the talking has been done by others. The testimony of the past two weeks gives the first real glimpse of the Brooklyn-Oregon version of the battle.

One of the witnesses in this line was Lieut. Commander Charles H. Harlow, the executive officer of the Vixen. That little ship had no business in the fight and very properly staid out of it; but she kept along the flank of the fight all the time, observing it. The Vixen was the only ship which had leisure to look on and note everything.

The officer who acted as official looker-on, so to speak, was Harlow, who, under instructions from his commander, went on deck and witnessed the fight, watch in hand, dictating notes as the battle went on. His ship, though out of the battle, kept up with the Brooklyn and Oregon.

Harlow testified that after the Maria Teresa was destroyed, not an American ship was in the battle but the Brooklyn and Oregon, except for the small part which the Texas played. He also testified that when the Indiana stopped and went out of the fight, she had only reached the point where the Brooklyn lay at the time the Spaniards came out. The Indiana's log says that that vessel was "soon left hopelessly behind."

A suggestion of this testimony was foreshadowed some weeks ago, when Commander Schuetze, the navigator of the Iowa, was on the stand. Asked what was the greatest error in the official chart, Schuetze bluntly replied that it gave his ship a speed of 18 knots, when in reality she was only making 9 or 10. The speed of 18 knots was necessary to keep the Iowa in the fight, but Schuetze was quite willing to admit that the Iowa only made half that. The full significance of this was not seen until the testimony of last week.

If this late testimony is true, the question will naturally arise, how the public could so long have been misled. Aside from the silence of the Brooklyn and Oregon officers, only now broken, there is a suggestion about this in the testimony of Wainwright, Heilner, and Schuetze about the way in which the official chart was compiled.

HOW THE CHART WAS PREPARED.

It was, in brief, that when the Board of Navigators met to get up that chart, everybody insisted on having his ship put into the fight in a favorable position, that there was a deadlock, a threat of starving the board out, and that the upshot was a false and worthless chart, which put everybody into the battle whether he was or not, though even then nobody was satisfied. If this is correct, it is regarded as affording a hint how, not only the chart, but the whole official and popular version of the matter, may have been arrived at—particularly in view of the unbroken silence from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

Rear Admiral Schley has testified about his own plan of battle earlier in the campaign, during the time he was in command. It was to form in column and attack the leading ship first, and then the next, instead of attacking the enemy in the centre with the full force. That Schley, if he had a plan of battle, must have had that one, it is argued, as being shown by the fact that he always kept his ships in that formation whenever he met suspicious-looking ships, and also on blockade.

It appears that, after Sampson's plan of a general attack in the harbor entrance had failed, the plan which the Brooklyn and Oregon followed was as nearly the same as that which Schley intended to use as it could be, considering the circumstances. It was also something like the plan which, it is said Capt. Clark had intended to employe if he had met the enemy during his famous trip up the South American Coast with the Oregon. He intended to string the enemy out if he could and attack the leading ship and then the second.

No one on either side has questioned the efficiency of the little Gloucester in smashing up the enemy's torpedo boats. That appears to have been a little battle of the Gloucester's own, which had nothing to do with either plan and was not scheduled by anybody. The intention was to have the Gloucester sheltered under the lee of the larger ships.

If is apparent that, whatever the result of the court of inquiry, it has been of the utmost value to history. Hitherto the reports of commanding officers and other official documents have been the standard. They have all been ex-parte and there has been no cross-examination. The searching cross-examinations, the confrontations, and comparisons with each other which have been instituted in this trial, it is said, have boiled down the statements on both sides to something which will evidently be nearer the truth than anything which has hitherto been published, and the historian will get more light from the published minutes of the Schley court than from anything that has ever been written or said about the battle of Santiago.

McKINLEY ARCH APPEAL.

Plan to Erect a Memorial Structure Near Bridge Across the Potomac at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The William McKinley National Memorial Arch Association to-night issued the following statement to the public:

"President McKinley's memory is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. But their unexampled affection demands expression in a material memorial, National in character, to be erected at the National capital, the scene of his greatest labors and achievements. The William McKinley National Arch Association has been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to meet this desire by the erection of a National memorial arch in honor of President McKinley in the City of Washington by National popular subscription.

"President Roosevelt has accepted honorary membership in the association. It is proposed to place the memorial arch preferably at the Washington approach to the memorial bridge across the Potomac, connecting Washington with Arlington, which President McKinley earnestly desired and recommended to Congress as 'a monument to American patriotism.'

"Contributors to its fund will be made members of the William McKinley National Memorial Arch Association. The Treasurer, Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C., will receive all contributions and will forward certificates of membership to all contributors. Contributions of money may be handed to Postmasters, managers of telegraph, telephone, and express offices, or deposited with banks or other financial institutions, and newspapers.

"They are hereby authorized and requested to receive and transmit contributions to the Treasurer. The association heartily invites and confidently expects the co-operation of the Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of cities, and all other public officials, of the press of the country, of the churches, colleges, and schools, and of all organized societies, and requests that they will take immediate action to promote its objects by making and securing subscriptions. All communications, except remittances, should be addressed to Thomas F. Walsh, Washington, D. C.

"The association is in entire sympathy with the proposition to erect a suitable memorial to the late President at his grave in Canton, Ohio."

A Columbus Memorial Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Cardinal Martinelli and Dr. Roaker, of the Papal Legation; the Rev. Dr. Garrigan, of the Catholic University; Bishop Bradley of New Hampshire, and about a thousand members of the Order of the Knights of Columbus attended a special vesper service at St. Patrick's Church in this city to-day, held in memory of the fact that it was in this month that the man for whom the order was named discovered America. It is the purpose to make such a service in October a regular feature of the order. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford preached the sermon, choosing for his text, "Christian Manhood."

IN THE SHOPS.

Very attractive is a violet petticoat which has rather a new feature in its construction. It is the regulation petticoat in its general style, with a deep flounce, this showing groups of lengthwise tucks set at several levels, each group made into a double box plait. From the plait spaces in the flounces between the plaits tabs of the silk finished with pointed ends are carried up on to the body of the skirt and tacked to it at the top. They are not stitched down, but form loops through which is run an inch and a half wide black velvet ribbon which finishes in a bow with long loops and ends at the back. This velvet is not only an ornament, but it can be drawn up as much as desired and tightens the skirt just above the knees.

⁂

Striking chiffons for evening gowns are embroidered in vines and sprays of flowers in delicate colors. In some instances medallions of lace are set into the chiffon and around these the embroidered vines trail.

⁂

Black velvet stocks have a line of heavy embroidery in white appliqued upon the upper edge and around the lower a white silk or crepon tie is carried, and finishes with a bow and ends in front.

⁂

One of the most charming of stocks has the red chiffon covering it without a fold, and around the lower edge is the tie which forms a bow with broad ends at the front. The ends to this tie are finished with dots in the shape of diamonds in black.

⁂

Crepe and silk ties in white, black, and in colors are finished around the edges with a pattern of white lace, broadest at the ends.

⁂

Japanese lamp shades, very large plaited paper ones, can be found now for 25 cents apiece. These are of a heavy paper, decorated with different floral designs, not in the most artistic manner, perhaps, but then what can one expect for 25 cents? They are effective at a little distance. They have a fringe of silk around the lower edge and certainly are worth the money.

⁂

One of the most beautiful coats of the season is of white lace in a pattern of medallions made up over white silk and set with crystal drops which might be dewdrops. The coat is low at the throat, having no standing collar, finished around the edge of the neck with shirred cream net, put on fichu shape, and extending well down the front in a point. Around the neck below this is a box of sable, which is carried down the front of the coat half way to the lower edge. There are deep frills of the lace in the sleeves and around the lower edge, these making a contrast to the body of the garment, being without the ornamental dewdrops.

⁂

A long black velvet coat has a yoke, standing collar, broad cuffs, and a facing around the edge and down the front of black silk. The sleeves are a broad bell at the wrists and the deep cuffs turn back with soft folds. The silk bands on the coat are about two inches wide and set with diamonds of velvet down the front and around the lower edge.

⁂

Diamond-shaped appliques make an effective trimming this year. A wool gown of brown material has such a trimming of brown velvet. These are set in perpendicular rows at wide intervals, flounce deep, on the skirt and are joined by rows of narrow braid. More of the lozenges of velvet are on the waist, simulating a bolero with the connecting links of braid, and they finish the top of the sleeves.

⁂

To have the material of gowns and coats slashed and joined with lines of lace stitching continues to be an excellent way of trimming. A child's coat of pale blue is made in this way. There are several lines of the lace stitching down the front, the deep collar is edged with these same lines, and the dicky and stock formed of them with joining bands of the blue cloth of the coat. The standing collar is made in the same way and edged with krimmer, as is the turn-down collar and the front of the little coat. The gray with the blue is effective.

⁂

A beautiful heavy beige-colored cloth coat for a woman is trimmed effectively with chinchilla. There is a flat tippet of the fur around the neck and long, broad stole ends of the fur. The sleeves, which bell, are finished with broad bands of the chinchilla, the cloth running down into them in deep points. These points are not as a rule pleasing to the woman of good taste. They suggest a waste of the fur, and fur is too beautiful to be cut into fancy shapes. Its own beauty is all that is required.

⁂

On some coats of fur jeweled belts are to be seen, but without exception they are ugly and tawdry. The more simple the lines of a fur garment the better, as a rule.

⁂

One Persian lamb coat is made up with ermine in a rather fanciful way, but with good effect. There is a lining of the standing collar of the light fur, the Persian lamb is brought up close in the throat below it, and over that is a bowknot effect of the ermine which is really good. Inside is the ermine vest, fitting in at the waist, the sides of the lamb coat falling over it. While it is attractive as a coat, it is not one which would be suitable or serviceable for many women.

MILLENARY OF KING ALFRED COMMEMORATED

Special Services Held in St. Paul's Last Evening.

Mayor Bowker of Winchester Marched Into the Church Robed in His Brilliant Red Gown of Office.

A service in memory of Alfred the Great of England was held last night in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street. In various other churches of the city the millenary of King Alfred was mentioned by ministers.

The memorial in St. Paul's consisted of hymns, prayers, and chants. The special prayer that had been used by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in the Winchester Cathedral, was recited. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy preached the sermon, and among the guests of honor was the Mayor, Alfred Bowker, of Winchester, who marched into the church with the officiating clergymen, robed in his brilliant red gown of office.

Dr. Lubeck compared King Alfred and George Washington, saying that they were alike in many points of character, and that it was fitting the memory of the great King should be celebrated in a church where the first President of the United States had been wont to worship. If, said the preacher, King Alfred's memorial celebrations should be an additional cause for harmony between the English and the American people, then there was one more benefit to the human race that could be laid to the credit of the King.

It was announced that the contribution taken at the service would, in large part, be devoted to the establishment of an alcove in the New York Public Library in memory of King Alfred, this alcove to be called the Alfred Memorial Library. In the congregation were delegates from St. George's Society, the Sons of St. George, the Society of American Authors, St. David's Society, and the New York Historical Society.

OBJECTED TO POLITICS AT Y. M. C. A. MEETING.

Rev. Mr. Mackay, While Introducing the Mayor of Winchester, Interrupted by a Man in the Audience.

Mayor Alfred Bowker of Winchester, England, addressed a large audience in the auditorium of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon on King Alfred. The proceedings were interrupted while the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay was introducing Mr. Bowker by an elderly man in the audience, who in a loud voice demanded to know whether the meeting was a political or a religious one.

Among other things Dr. Mackay said:

"It is a pleasure to have a real Mayor here with us. To be sure, we had to import him, but it is a good thing to have a Mayor here to speak to us, and perhaps the time is not far distant when we will have a Mayor of our own who can stand on a Christian platform without outraging public decency."

"Is this a political meeting?" inquired the man referred to.

Dr. Mackay ignored the question and went on:

"This is the millenial of Alfred the Great, and I hope it will prove to be the beginning of the millenium of New York."

"Is this a Low rally?" sharply asked the same man, and he started to add something to the question, but Dr. Mackay promptly presented Mayor Bowker, and the applause that greeted the Englishman drowned whatever the questioner was saying. He was implored by people around to keep still, and he finally yielded to their requests.

Mayor Bowker spoke briefly of King Alfred, his goodness, and his greatness. He told of Winchester, which was the capital of King Alfred's kingdom, and of the millenial celebration recently held there. In the course of his remarks he described a commemoration of Alfred's birth, held in 1849, at Wantage. There was general hilarity at the mention of the place, and Mayor Bowker looked as though he did not know what his hearers were laughing at.

AN OLD EGYPTIAN FESTIVAL.

Many Thousand Persons Annually Congregate to Witness the "Cutting of the Khaliz."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Oct. 7.—The annual Egyptian festival called the "Cutting of the Khaliz," which took place recently, is interesting as being a remnant of a religious rite dating back several thousand years.

Originally the ceremony consisted of two parts. The first was the cutting, as soon as the waters of the Nile reached the desired level, of an earthen dam erected at the mouth of the Khaliz, (a canal traversing the middle of Cairo.) This was done in order to afford to the inhabitants official and ocular evidence that the God Nile had lavished on the country his customary beneficent abundance of water. The second part of the celebration consisted in throwing into the waters of the Nile, as a sacrifice to its deity, a girl who was called the "Bride of the Nile." The girl upon whom this honor fell was always beautiful, and was chosen from among the daughters of the upper classes. The family of the victim, instead of deploring her loss, regarded themselves as fortunate in that such a distinction fell to them.

Later a clay figure of a girl was thrown into the water instead of a living maiden. Nothing now remains of the old sacrificial form except the parading of the "Akaba," a fantastically decorated boat, representing the boat which used to carry the girl victim. In the modern ceremony this boat is steered down the river amid much pomp, banners flying, music playing, and guns thundering salutes, while the people sing, dance, and applaud.

Tens of thousands of persons annually congregate to witness the scene, and the celebration this year was on a greater scale than usual. However, since 1896 there has been no actual cutting of the Khaliz, as the canal in that year was filled in by the Government, on account of the great amount of filth for which it was the receptacle.

FILLER TOBACCO CULTURE.

Efforts of Department of Agriculture to Find Favorable Conditions for It in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary Wilson announced to-day that experts of the Agricultural Department will hunt all over the United States and its new possessions for conditions favorable to the cultivation of the filler tobacco, such as is now raised in Cuba, so that if possible all the filler tobacco used in this country eventually may be raised within the boundaries of the United States.

"The United States," he said, "is now paying $8,000,000 for wrapper tobacco. We have succeeded in finding in this country the conditions under which all the wrapper tobacco we need can be raised here, and experts of the Department of Agriculture for the first time are seeking soils adaptable to the cultivation of the fine filler product.

"We have parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Texas selected for the investigations of our experts, and land for similar purposes will be selected in all our new island possessions with a view to ascertaining how and under what conditions the filler product can be built up here."

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Engagement.

Liebler & Co. have found it impossible to secure time in a New York theatre for the date fixed for the appearance of Mrs. Patrick Campbell and her London company, in this country, and have therefore arranged for her opening at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, on Monday, Dec. 30. Her opening play there will the Louis N. Parker version of Sudermann's "Magda." She will remain in Chicago for two weeks, appearing in repertoire, and on Jan. 13 will begin her New York engagement at the Theatre Republic. "Magda" will also be her opening play here.

"Richard Lovelace" Special Matinee.

No changes have been made in Laurence Irving's play, "Richard Lovelace." At the special matinée to-morrow Mr. Sothern will present the piece exactly as it was played during the five weeks' run at the Garden Theatre.

NEED OF PRISON LAW REFORM.

Indeterminate Sentence Advocated in Prison Sunday Addresses.

Prison Sunday was observed yesterday at the Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, by an evening service under the auspices of the New York State Prison Association. Addresses were made by Charlton T. Lewis, President of the Prison Association; Alexander M. Hadden, and the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows.

President Lewis described the present statutory prison laws which assign rigid fixed terms of imprisonment as being unutterably absurd from a social standpoint.

"They are a great agency," said Mr. Lewis, "for turning into the community from our prisons a body of men out of sympathy with the accepted social order and make of them a lot of confirmed criminals. It is not the duty of society to inflict a penalty for crimes committed against it, for that duty belongs to a higher power, but it should protect itself from the danger of such crimes. This is possible only by means of the indeterminate sentence, which was first tried in New York and Massachusetts, but is bound to spread over the civilized world as its efficiency becomes recognized. It is not merely a different way of enforcing our laws, but means practically the revolutionizing and overthrow of our whole criminal law. The man should not be imprisoned unless he is dangerous to society. The imprisonment should then last only so long as the danger lasts. Men imprisoned on an indeterminate sentence have a motive and an object in reforming, which a fixed sentence never offers."

Mr. Hadden said that the Prison Association was accomplishing much good through its personal work in the prisons. "Members of the association," he said, interview every man held in prison on a first offense, and the sound principles inculcated in those talks bear rich fruit, as shown by the prison records. People should think kindly of the ex-convict who applies to them for work, for his future career for good or bad may depend upon the reply received to a request for work after discharge from prison."

Dr. Barrows said that the efforts of the association were bent largely in the direction of increasing the area of prevention. "It was through the efforts of the Prison Association," said the speaker, "that the passage of a probation law for first offenders was secured. Many men have been led by this law into paths of industry and responsibility which have kept them from the ranks of confirmed criminals. The principle has been extended more widely in England, Belgium, and France than in this country, and its success has been marked in proportion."

$65,000 TO REMOVE A DEBT.

That Sum Donated at Special Services of Calvary M. E. Church.

At three special services held in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday, $65,000 was pledged to clear the church of debt. The indebtedness of the church amounts to $70,000, and it is expected that the remaining $5,000 will be raised during the present week. The services were in connection with the Twentieth Century Thank Offering Fund, which the Methodists are raising to wipe out all the debts of their churches.

The Rev. E. S. Tipple preached at all three services in Calvary Church yesterday. The morning service donation was $32,000, which was increased by $6,500 at the Sunday school service in the afternoon, and by $26,500 at the evening service. Mr. Tipple was assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. P. Odell, the pastor of the church; the Rev. Dr. J. W. Day, and the Rev. W. S. McDowell. John S. Huyler made the largest contribution to the fund. He gave $10,000.

ITALIANS' GAY CELEBRATION.

Fireworks and Illuminations in Honor of St. Vincenzo Martry.

The church edifice of the Church of the Precious Blood, at Canal and Baxter Streets, which is being reconstructed, and is now about half built, was gay last night with many colored lanterns and fluttering Italian flags, surmounted by the Stars and Stripes. In front of the church fireworks of many hues were set off, and the neighborhood of Mulberry Bend was kept ablaze until a late hour. Two thousand Italians, young and old, who are members of Father Berardini's parish surrounded the church and quietly enjoyed the spectacle, their faces lighted up by the flare of the fireworks and swinging lanterns.

The occasion was the celebration by the Societe Militaire d' St. Vincenzo Martry of the natal day of its patron saint. The celebration began Saturday evening and was continued last night. The Italian Rifle Guard of New York assisted in commemorating the occasion. The members of both societies attended vespers last evening as a preliminary. They were in full uniform and carried their rifles. Later in the evening a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and many wheels of red, blue, and yellow fire were touched off. The band of twenty-four pieces of the Societe d' St. Vincenzo was seated on a raised platform in front of the church, and played many airs, both grave and gay.

ITS 135TH ANNIVERSARY.

Methodists Commemorate the Founding of John Street Church.

The one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church was commemorated yesterday by all-day services. Many old-time Methodists from all parts of the city gathered to renew acquaintances with the historic little church and to meet friends of earlier days. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. James R. Day, Chancellor of the Syracuse University. Dr. Day, who is a powerful man, more than six feet tall, towered above the small pulpit, and was obliged to raise the Bible from the desk in order to read the Scripture lesson. He said:

"I wonder what my grandfather, who was also a Methodist, and who stood over seven feet in his stockings, would do in this little pulpit."

Dr. Day stirred the congregation by his sermon, which was punctuated by "Amens" from all over the church. When he said: "New York is a grand city, and I trust it will be grander still in a few days," one man broke into applause.

In the afternoon an old-time "love feast" was held, and many gray-haired men and women recalled their experiences in the John Street Church half a century ago. Among them, A. W. Holmes of Belleville, N. J., told how he had been led up the aisles of the church as a boy eighty-two years ago, and said he remembered the hymns he learned there at that time.

NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

United Congregations in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The church in which the united congregations of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and the old Phillips Presbyterian Church will hereafter worship, and which has been in course of construction for some time at the corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, was dedicated yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn delivered the dedication sermon, the prayer of dedication was by the Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, and there was a general programme, in which the sacred music composed for the occasion by Miss Harriette B. Judd, the leader of the choir, was a feature.

Dr. Cuyler, in his introductory remarks, congratulated the congregation for the fine house of worship it had erected. He gave a vivid description of the splendid services which are held in the fine churches in the Old World. He then pictured the humble services which are held in some little mining towns in the West, and concluded by saying that the worship of the latter was just as acceptable in the eyes of the Lord as was the service held in the finest church in the world.

The pastor of the church, which has taken the name of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, is the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston.

CHURCHES AND TAXATION.

The Rev. Dr. Batten Thinks They Should Be Exempt.

The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, yesterday, called attention to the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, which takes away from the Legislature the power to exempt from taxation any person, firm, or corporation. He said that the adoption of this amendment would place all church property on the tax lists and a burden on the churches which many of them are unable to bear.

He expressed the opinion that churches should be exempt from taxation on the ground that by maintaining hospitals and other charitable institutions, they do much of the work that should be done by the State.

FRANCE PREPARES FOR A STRIKE OF MINERS

Troops Notified to be Ready for Action Nov. 1.

Work of Agitators—A Society Friendly to Employers Formed—Anti-Foreign Labor Laws.

Foreign Correspondence to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LYONS, Oct. 17.—The miners of France threatened a general strike on Oct. 1 unless the Government guaranteed them 3 francs a day wages, steady work, an eight-hour day, and a pension of 3 francs per day for the rest of their lives after fifty years of age. The Ministry did not take kindly to this proposition, and Oct. 1 passed by with no strike and no action on the part of the Government.

A second conference of miners was held, when it was resolved to resort to the referendum on the question of a general strike for Nov. 1. Out of 31,412 miners who voted, 28,217 favored the strike. Now the question of the hour is the strike. Le Petit Chalonnais, an organ of the workingmen, and also of the Government, reports that in the great mining districts the people are in a state of ebullition.

This is especially true of Monteau-les-Mines, where the last great mining strike took place. It was at Montceau where a large number of strikers seceded from their brethren, formed a union of their own, which the orthodox called the "yellows," and finally returned to work under protection of troops. Since that event the miners have been nursing their wrath.

It is announced in what are called here the reactionary press that the miners at Montceau have 5,000 muskets, and "are under orders of soldiers who have served in the regular army." The Echo de Paris asserts that "in view of the disquieting rumors orders have been given for the mobilization of all the troops in the garrisons adjoining the mining centres." "The prefects of all the mining departments," says the Libre Parole, "have forwarded reports of the most alarming character to the Ministry, and they do not disguise their opinion that the most serious eventualities may be apprehended." Le Temps reports in its news columns that:

"Nov. 1 all troops will be consigned, that is to say, the soldiers will not be permitted to leave the garrison precincts under any pretext. All soldiers away on leave of absence have been recalled, and troops must be ready to leave for any mining centres indicated two hours after receiving orders."

The Salut Public, the leading conservative newspaper of Lyons, of Friday, Oct. 18, says that "at Montceau-les-Mines the soldiers of the revolutionary army (the miners) are daily drilling for war, being armed with grass bayonettes maskets."

At St. Etienne two newspapers, the Red Flag and La Sociale, daily reek with articles exciting the working classes to revolt against the army and society. The Red Flag, in order to increase its title to attention, is printed on red paper. This paper continues to excite its readers to blood, declaring that "the past teaches us that humanity in its march toward independence has made no advance that has not been bought with blood. It is this past which says to all of us, 'If thou wish welfare and happiness seize them.'"

The Sociale calls the Generals of the army butchers, singling out Gens. d'Aubigny and Négrier for especial condemnation.

To the ordinary observer all this surely looks rather squally, but from all appearances it seems safe to predict that the coal strike will peter out before the end of November. The whole force of the Government will be used to prevent violence and protect any men who wish to work. The miners will go into the strike like men determined to do or die, and they probably will come out of it wilted and hungry and as limp as rags.

The lot of the miners is a very miserable one in France. The American workingman will appreciate their wretched condition when he realizes that they cannot possibly earn over 50 or 60 cents a day, and that all kinds of meats, fish and vegetables are from 50 to 75 per cent. dearer here than in the United States. As they come up from the pit at night, dirty, tired, and hungry, they are in a frame of mind to become the ready prey of scheming and heartless demagogues.

As the mines are owned by the State, they are easily led to believe that the State can, at will, so increase its share of the products of their labor as to insure them the benefits demanded. The State has contributed quite a large sum from various sources to form the nucleus of a fund from which workingmen were to receive a certain pension on condition that they deposited weekly a fixed sum from their own earnings for the same purpose. This naturally inspired in miners the opinion that the State could, if it would, contribute the entire amount of the pension fund.

The primary mistake was in encouraging the workingmen to think that the State would take any part in providing for their old age. The State began wrong in attempting to be a grandfather to its needy citizens. If France is declining in comparison with the rest of the world, it is largely because of paternalism.

The question of regulating foreign workingmen in France is still agitating the minds of the workingmen, and the proposition to exclude them entirely or to tax them heavily is hotly discussed in the labor unions. A parliamentary commission to consider this question is now holding sessions in Paris. It has before it six propositions. Those looking to the prohibition of foreigners from working in France, or to the imposition of a prohibitory tax, are rejected summarily.

It is urged that the Minister of Foreign Affairs would oppose them on the ground that they would call forth hostile laws in countries where Frenchmen are employed. The scope of three of the proposed laws involves the imposition of a tax upon the foreign workman. A fourth one obliges the employer to pay a tax of 5 sous per day upon each foreigner employed of either sex, and to declare their presence to the Mayor or Prefect as soon as they are employed. Two other schemes limit the number of foreign employes to ten in any establishment and impose a small tax upon them. Another provides that foreigners shall be paid less than natives.

The fear of retaliation by foreign Governments will prevent any drastic measure in this direction. Still, an anti-foreign labor law will be clamorously demanded as long as Italians are free to come into this country. They cross the frontier on foot and steal over into Marseilles as stowaways in every steamer that sails from Genoa or Naples. They come over the Mediterranean in squads of ten and twenty in small boats with one wide sail, half a dozen oars, in a craft that no one else would dare to risk his life in.

Stocked with a few photographic views, cigar or cigarette holders, or a small supply of trinkets, they infest the streets of Marseilles, making that city a nuisance to its citizens, and especially to travelers. They offer their work at lower wages than a Frenchman will accept, and are as great an injury to the interests of labor in that part of France as the Chinese could be in the Pacific States.

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

Decided to Hold It in the Waldorf-Astoria Jan. 23.

A meeting of the German Charity Ball Committee was held last night at the Arion, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Charles Foster, Chairman of the committee, presided. It was decided by the committee to hold the ball in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom Thursday, Jan. 23, 1902.

The committee announced that the amount expected to be distributed among hospitals will be at least $9,000.

The following sub-committees were appointed: Press Committee—O. B. Webir, Emil H. Schwed, Louis E. Neumann, Jr.; Patron Committee—Anton C. G. Hupfel, H. G. Friedman, G. J. Fox; Music Committee—R. C. Kammerer, C. F. Volkmer, Henry E. Rau; Hall Committee—Julius Rohe, F. Brickelmaier, George H. Diehl, Jr.; Finance Committee—Frank Fechteler, M. H. Hartmann, George L. Fritzel; Catering Committee—William H. Kranke, John J. Schmitt, William F. Rudolphy; Police Committee—H. Eschwege, William Holzderber, August G. Schmitt; Printing Committee—H. Clills, Joseph Haik, Max G. Jantzen; Charity Committee—E. M. Burghard, R. J. Schaefer, F. A. Treuleben; Box Committee—C. Luckus and R. C. Kammerer.

ORIGINALITY of design, embodying the best modern art ideas, beauty of workmanship and unquestioned Sterling Value, give

GORHAM SILVER WEDDING GIFTS

their exceptional distinction.

GORHAM CO., Silversmiths

BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET AND 21 & 23 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

A. L. Lawton.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—A. L. Lawton, former Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Colorado and a capitalist of Colorado Springs, died of pneumonia here to-day. He was born in Lowell, Wis., April 24, 1848, and was educated at Wayland Academy. In 1874, owing to lung trouble, he went to Colorado Springs, Col. He regained his health and became prosperous as a business man. He had a ranch of 27,000 acres. Up to five months ago he was the principal owner of the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Company, but disposed of his interests to W. S. Stratton, the miner.

Mr. Lawton was a Director of the Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs. He was a member of the State Board of Trustees of the Deaf Mute and Blind Asylum of Colorado for twelve consecutive years, and had just been appointed for another term of two years.

Mrs. J. A. McGarry.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Lida A. McGarry, wife of Joseph A. McGarry, the Brooklyn contractor, and daughter of Philip J. Dwyer, the turfman, also of that city, died from pulmonary tuberculosis at her boarding place, 63 Spring Street, this morning. She came here six weeks ago, after having spent the Summer in the Adirondacks. The body, accompanied by Mr. McGarry and his daughter, and Mr. Dwyer, left here on a special train this afternoon, and will be taken to the Dwyer residence, Eighth Avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn. The funeral will take place on Wednesday. The burial will be at Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

Mrs. Joseph Murphy.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Joseph Murphy, daughter-in-law of ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., died last evening, after a lengthy illness.

Mrs. Murphy was a daughter of the late John Farrell, one of the most prominent men of this city. Mrs. Murphy had been married about fourteen months.

Rufus King Oak Trees for Maine.

From The Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

Our State will before many years have some simon-pure Rufus King oak trees. A kind friend of Maine has sent to Henry S. Burrage, D. D., Secretary of the Maine Historical Society, Portland, a peck of acorns of this famous oak which still flourishes in the village of Jamaica, on Long Island, where it was planted by Rufus King of Scarborough (Me.) birth, just after his return in 1840 from England, where he served with remarkable success as United States Minister.

MARRIED.

PAUL—REISS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Oct. 27, by the Rev. George H. Muller of the German Dutch Reformed Church of Melrose, Catharine, daughter of Mrs. Anna Martha Reiss, to Mr. Frank Paul.

DIED.

CHURCHILL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at her late residence, 142 East 18th St., Anna P., daughter of the late Timothy G. and Patience Lawrence Churchill.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth Av. and Twenty-first St., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock.

CURRIE.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, at her late residence, New York Bay Shore, Greenville, Jersey City, N. J., Ellen Currie, widow of the late James Currie.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOLBEAR.—Caroline Lancaster, on Oct. 26, at her late residence, 2,086 5th Av., daughter of Belinda H. and the late Thomas H. Dolbear.

Funeral services at her late residence, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—At Lee, Mass., on Sunday, 27th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, C. C. Holcombe, M. D., Vestiana Quackenbush, wife of N. M. Freeman, M. D., of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARWOOD.—At her late residence, 433 Temple St., New Haven, Marion Eckford De Kay, wife of the Rev. Dr. Edwin Harwood, rector emeritus of Trinity Church, New Haven, and daughter of the late James E. De Kay, M. D.

The funeral service will be held at Trinity Church, New Haven, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the burial will take place at Hempstead, L. I., on the arrival of the train leaving 34th St., New York, at 10:50 A. M. Tuesday.

HERRIMAN.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on Oct. 27, 1901, Charles Herriman, son of the late James and Mary Herriman.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

HULL.—Suddenly, at her residence, 69 West 12th St., Manhattan, Sarah E. Gilder, wife of Henry I. Hull.

Funeral private.

LEVY.—On Saturday, Oct. 26, Isaac Levy, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 151 West 91st St., on Monday morning, Oct. 28, at half-past nine o'clock.

New Orleans papers please copy.

PECK.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1901, Anna L., widow of the late J. Milnor Peck, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Frank A. Collins, 427 Amity St., Flushing, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Long Island City for Murray Hill Station at 2 P. M.

WALTON.—On Oct. 25, at South Orange, N. J., in the 65th year of her age, Anna C. Walton, widow of the late Isaac M. Walton.

Funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 1 P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, South Orange Av., South Orange, N. J. Interment at convenience of family.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

MEMORIAL TO A. W. PETERS.

Dedicated at Kensico Cemetery by

CANDIDATES QUESTIONED BY FEDERATED UNION

Asked If They Are in Favor of Eight-Hour Law.

Mr. Low Replies, Mr. Shepard Sends a Portion of His Speech, and Mr. Hanford Addresses the Meeting.

The Mayoralty candidates on the Fusion, Tammany, and Social Democratic tickets were invited by the Central Federated Union during last week to come to its meeting yesterday and answer the following questions:

"Will you, if elected Mayor of Greater New York, enforce the prevailing rate of wages law recently decided constitutional by the court?

"Will you enforce the eight-hour law in all public departments?

"Will you use your office for the purpose of taking these laws to a higher court and having them declared unconstitutional, hence null and void?"

Seth Low and Edward M. Shepard, the Fusion and Tammany candidates, respectively, sent replies by letter. Benjamin Hanford, the Social Democratic candidate, appeared in person, and, knowing that this was the case, his party had the visitors' seats at the back of the hall packed with Socialists. Mr. Low's letter was as follows:

"New York, Oct. 26, 1901.

"Ernest Bohm, Esq., Secretary Central Federated Union:

"Dear Sir: I have your communication of Oct. 22 requesting an answer in person to certain questions propounded by you in your communication. I remember with pleasure my visit upon your invitation to the Central Federated Union something like a year ago. I should be glad to address you again, but the pressure of the six more remaining days of work compels me to take some rest to-morrow.

"In its relation to labor the city ought to be a model employer. The city ought to co-operate with its laboring people in raising the standard of living, and to do so it should frankly encourage the eight-hour law and the payment of the prevailing rate of wages. Very truly,

"SETH LOW."

"Good boy, Low!" shouted a delegate in the middle of the hall when the letter was read. Applause followed. The following was Mr. Shepard's letter:

"New York, Oct. 26, 1901.

"Ernest Bohm, Esq., Secretary Central Federated Union:

"Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 22d asking me these questions"—[here follow the three questions asked Mr. Low.] "I have made it an invariable rule, from which I cannot deviate, to answer only in my public speeches questions on political matters or my behavior in the Mayoralty office, if I should have the honor to be elected to it. The question put by the Central Federated Union is, I think a proper one, and I have therefore in my speech in Cooper Union this evening answered it. I beg respectfully to inclose a copy of that portion of my speech. Respectfully yours,

"EDWARD M. SHEPARD."

The copy of the portion of Mr. Shepard's speech referred to was not read, but was put "on file," and Benjamin Hanford, the Socialist candidate, then took the floor. He said he had no particular desire to be Mayor himself, whereupon some of the delegates looked surprised. Hanford said that Mr. Shepard was a lawyer for the corporations, and therefore inimical to organized labor, and Mr. Low only represented the employing classes. The only genuine representative of labor was the Socialist candidate.

Here the speaker was interrupted by vociferous applause from the Socialist visitors and one or two Socialist delegates. He recommended the workingmen to hurry up and become Socialists, or else, he said, they ran the risk of becoming disfranchised. He wound up by denouncing all the old parties.

John J. Pallas of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Street Cleaning Department read the reply of Mr. Nagle to the questions propounded to him, which has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. P. J. McNulty, delegate of the Hostlers and Drivers' Association of the Street Cleaning Department, said that Mr. Nagle's reply was an evasion of the questions.

"I move," he said, "that the Secretary write to the Controller to find out where the salaries of the 700 men who were laid off for four months went to during the time they were laid off, and what became of the money collected for fines."

After several other motions and countermotions had been proposed and discussed McNulty's motion was carried. The committee was also instructed to continue investigating the entire matter. Pallas said that the statement of Mr. Nagle that only 329 out of the 2,642 street cleaners belonged to McNulty's association could be easily disproved.

McNulty said that if the Commissioner was willing to come and see for himself he could call a mass meeting of street cleaners in the biggest hall in the city, and show that his organization really represented the street cleaners. It was decided to inform Mr. Nagle of this offer.

The delegate of the House Shorers' and Movers' Union reported that Contractor Joseph Cody, who, it is charged, employs none but non-union men to do work for the city, showed no disposition to obey the instructions of Building Commissioner Wallace, directing him to employ only union men.

"Mr. Cody wanted us to take the non-union men into our union," said the delegate, "but we could not do that, because they were seceders from the union and not in good standing. He then said that he would form them into a union himself."

The matter was referred to the Grievance Committee.

To Meet British Labor Delegates.

A letter from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was read at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, asking for the appointment of a committee to greet Benjamin Tillot and F. Chandler, delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the coming convention of the Federation. The convention will be held in Scranton, Penn., some time in December, and Mr. Gompers said in his letter that when he knows the names of the men for the committee he will ask Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, to allow the committee to use a revenue cutter to meet the delegates when they arrive at this port. The request was granted, and William J. O'Brien, Morris Brown, and Charles Pommer were appointed as the committee.

A PECULIAR NEW JERSEY SUIT.

Is to Clear Title to Lands Sold by the Widow of T. F. Hoxsey, Whose Will the Late G. A. Hobart Drew.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 27.—George S. Hilton, acting on behalf of the heirs of T. Frank Hoxsey and a number of interested property owners in this city, has begun proceedings in Chancery to make clear the titles to certain pieces of real estate.

The late Garret A. Hobart drew up Mr. Hoxsey's will, in which he left, without restriction, all his property to his wife, although he had two children. When Mr. Hoxsey died the will was admitted to probate, and Mrs. Hoxsey assumed charge of the property. The estate owned large tracts of real estate, and Mrs. Hoxsey gave deeds when she sold property, and these deeds until now never have been questioned. Mr. Hobart drew some of these deeds.

William W. Welsh, a lawyer, was employed recently to look up the title of some property Mrs. Hoxsey desired to convey to an intended purchaser. The search was supposed to be merely a perfunctory affair. Mr. Welsh, to the surprise of Mrs. Hoxsey and those persons who had bought property from her, decided that Mrs. Hoxsey could not give a clear title and that deeds which she had given to over $50,000 worth of property did not convey a clear title to the property.

The trouble is that after Mr. Hoxsey made his will, cutting off his two children, three more children were born, and these could not be affected in any way by the will made before they were born. The result was that they have a share in the estate, just as if no will had been made.

The suit instituted by Mrs. Hoxsey will not be contested, as it is a friendly one. It is to have Chancery set apart the property belonging to the three children.

When this has been done all the deeds given by Mrs. Hoxsey will be valid. Under the will Mrs. Hoxsey receives the share of the two elder children, which, with her dower right, leaves her abundant means to do justice to them.

ILLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.
Dinner Sets
Plates
Glass.
Choice Designs. Greatest Variety. Largest Stock.
Fifth Ave. & 30th St.
New York.

MONTREAL MAN KILLS A BOY.

Wanted Money, but as He Secured Only 50 Cents He Surrendered Himself.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—"I killed a boy last night," said Tobin Hansen, a Dane, thirty-five years of age, to the officer in charge, when he walked into Central Police Station to-day. "I killed him for money, and I only got 50 cents. That is not enough, so I came to give myself up."

Hansen described the locality in which the deed had been committed, and the police found the boy's body. It was identified as that of Samuel Marotte, a son of Samuel Marotte, a well-known spice and coffee merchant.

SMILE SPOILED THE GAME.

Aroused Suspicion of a Man Who Was Being Duped by an Old Trick.

Policeman Crane of the Oak Street Station broke up a party of four men last night, three of whom, the policeman alleges, were trying to induce the fourth to part with his money and watch for a bogus one-hundred-dollar bill. The policeman succeeded in arresting one of the men, and he was taken to the station house. The prisoner gave his name as Joseph Rone, twenty-three years old, an Italian, of 104 Mott Street. The man who, it is alleged, they were trying to dupe, is Walter Slodditch, a steward on the British steamer Laura, which is lying at the foot of Main Street, Brooklyn, loaded with sugar.

Slodditch said that he was walking up North William Street and had reached Frankfort Street, when he was approached by the prisoner, who asked him the time. While Slodditch was looking at his watch he says the man uttered an exclamation, and, reaching down to the ground, picked up what looked to be a one-hundred-dollar bill.

"You're in luck," Slodditch says the man exclaimed, "here's a hundred dollars, but as we found it together, I'll be fair and let you have half."

Slodditch says that he was overjoyed at this, and when Rone asked him to go into a saloon near by to change the bill, gladly agreed to do so. "But," Rone exclaimed, according to Slodditch, "I must first have some security from you so that I will be sure that you will return." Slodditch says that he gave Rone his watch, which he values at $50, and $1.95 which he had in his pocket. He had turned to go into the saloon with the bill in his hand when he saw two other men coming across the street to Rone with a smile on their faces. This made Slodditch suspicious, he says, and, grabbing Rone, he demanded that his watch and money be returned to him.

Seeing Policeman Crane coming down the street, Slodditch threatened to call him unless the men did as he demanded, whereupon one of the other men quickly handed him back his property, and, snatching the bill, ran up the street. The policeman, who had been watching the men for some time, then gave chase.

When the prisoner was searched at the station house, $30, a pearl and diamond pin and a number of handkerchiefs were found on him. He denied everything, and was locked up on a charge of attempted grand larceny.

When the policeman returned to the corner he found a $100-bill of the Confederate States of America lying in the gutter. The bill is believed to be the one that Slodditch says was used by the men.

DELAY IN NAMING A BISHOP.

Catholic Diocese of Sioux City Without a Head—No Word from Rome.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Some interest has been occasioned here by the delay of the Catholic Church authorities at Rome in appointing the Bishop to take charge of the new Sioux City Diocese which is to be created out of the old Dubuque Diocese of the Church.

The preliminary steps were taken early last Winter, and Cardinal Martinelli last March forwarded to the Pope the necessary three names constituting his recommendations for the appointment. No word has come from Rome since then about the matter.

Ordinarily the appointment would have been announced months ago. It is surmised the delay is due to papers forwarded to Rome opposing certain of the candidates, or objecting to the division of the diocese, although this is mere conjecture.

POLICE AFTER THIS SWINDLER.

He Has Decamped with Goods Ordered from Various Firms.

A swindling scheme has been discovered through the efforts of Detectives Devanney and Farrell of the West Thirtieth Street Station to locate one Davidson, or Stevens, who during the past few weeks has been obtaining free of cost large quantities of goods from about twelve New York merchants.

The police have been receiving various complaints of theft against a tall, well-dressed man with a black mustache, apparently a prosperous out-of-town merchant. The first complaint was received from a down-town fur house, that a man stopping at the Continental Hotel had defrauded them of $200 worth of furs. One day the man came in, and representing himself as an out-of-town buyer, asked that a number of samples be sent to his hotel. About $200 worth was sent by a salesman.

The man told the salesman that his lady buyer of furs was out and asked him to check the goods below and call later. This was done. A little later the swindler went to the clerk and asked for the samples, saying that he had mislaid the check. The furs were given to him and he disappeared.

He was next heard from at the Grand Hotel, where he obtained a number of shirt waists, which he sold to Mrs. Mendes, a second-hand dealer on Sixth Avenue. The Waldorf was the next scene of operation from which he ordered a car load of furniture to be sent to Philadelphia. The furniture company, however, became suspicious and stopped the shipment.

The same man is said to have lately worked this scheme in Boston. Though the local police are still looking for him, he is thought to have left the city.

NEWARK'S OLDEST MAN DEAD.

He Was Caleb Baldwin, and Was Born in Orange 102 Years Ago.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Caleb Baldwin, the oldest man in Newark, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Caleb T. Neagles, at 43 Orchard Street, to-day. Mr. Baldwin would have been 102 years old on Nov. 28 next. Mr. Baldwin had been unconscious for a week, as a result of a fall from a chair, which caused concussion of the brain. The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 11 A. M. The burial will be in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange. The pall bearers will be grandsons of Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin was born at East Orange and lived most of his life there. His father was a soldier in the Revolution. Lafayette visited this country for the last time when Mr. Baldwin was twenty-five years old. The first vote of Mr. Baldwin was cast for Andrew Jackson, and after that he voted for the Whig candidates, and, after the passing of that party, for the Republicans. His last vote was cast for McKinley and Roosevelt last year, and his joy over their election was great.

Rock Island Officials at Denver.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 27.—The Rock Island special train bearing Cornelius Vanderbilt and the officials of the road arrived here to-day after several hours' delay in Western Kansas, due to the derailing of a train running ahead of the special. The party left to-night for El Paso, Texas, where inspection of the new Liberal, Kansas-El Paso, Texas, Road will be begun.

YOU NEED OUR HELP

LEWANDO'S FRENCH DYEING & CLEANSING COMPANY

Lace Curtains
Blankets Real
Laces Portieres
Draperies Rugs
Scarfs Doylies
Center-pieces
Gloves Feathers

"YOU CAN RELY ON" Lewando's

Clothing of all kinds for Men Women Children cleansed or dyed and re-finished properly

TELEPHONES TELEPHONES

LARGEST IN AMERICA

Principal Shops
479 Fifth Avenue New York 17 Temple Place Boston
Our carts call and deliver Telephones in all offices
Shops at Baltimore Philadelphia Providence Newport Hartford New Haven Worcester Lynn Watertown Roxbury Cambridge
Bundles by mail or express

Owing to the high price of Ostrich feathers at the present time we can save you money We make over old feathers into new tips new plumes and into boas Also cleanse dye any color and curl feathers

OUR DYERS ARE MAGICIANS

OUR CLEANSERS ARE MOST SKILFUL

LEWANDO'S FRENCH DYEING & CLEANSING COMPANY

FRENCH CLEANSERS FRENCH DYERS FINE LAUNDERERS

NURSE COMMITS SUICIDE.

Miss Alice Ellis of Meriden, Conn., Places Her Head in a Pan of Chloroform.

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—Miss Alice Ellis, a well-known trained nurse of this city and a graduate of the New Haven Hospital, committed suicide in a very sensational manner in the rear of the residence of the late Dwight P. Wilcox, where she was formerly employed as a governess, early this morning by inhaling chloroform from a tin pan in which she had placed her head.

She was discovered shortly after 6 o'clock lying on the ground, her head in a black silk bag lying in the pan, in which she had placed the contents of two pint bottles of chloroform.

Miss Ellis was forty-one years old, and was born in Canada. The only reason that her friends can give for her act is that she was greatly attached to a six-year-old son of Mr. Wilcox, whom she had taken care of from his birth up to last January, because he then was placed with relatives in Westfield.

SHOT HIMSELF BEFORE WOMAN.

They Were to Have Been Married and She Learned He Had a Wife.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Oct. 27.—Thomas Smith of Camden is in the Cooper Hospital in that city in a dying condition with a bullet in his breast. His chances of recovery are very slight. Smith last night shot himself in the presence of a young woman in this city to whom he was to have been married to-morrow morning. The shooting followed the refusal of the girl to go on with the ceremony upon learning that Smith had a wife and two children in Camden. The young woman is Miss Sadie Lee of this city.

All the arrangements had been made, the outfit purchased, and the ceremony was to take place in St. Mary's Church in the morning. The bridesmaid was to be Miss Anna Carter. While in Camden last week making some purchases preparatory to the wedding she learned that Smith was married. She began an investigation which confirmed the report she heard and the bride was told.

The latter satisfied herself this was true, and last night, when Smith called to make the final arrangements for to-morrow Miss Lee told him what she had learned. Smith then shot himself.

PREFERRED STATE PRISON.

Newark Men Asked to be Sent There to Learn a Trade.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Alfred Weeling and Max Miller, the young men from Newark who were sent here at their own requests to serve two years in State prison rather than eighteen months in the Essex penitentiary, have been put to work.

They asked to have the longer sentences imposed after receiving the shorter ones, and explained that they could learn a trade here, while in the penitentiary they could not. Weeling has been assigned to the tailoring establishment and Miller to the brushmaking department.

Canadian ex-Bank Manager Arrested.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 27.—Adam A. Harley, ex-manager of the Bank of British North America at Fredericton, N. B., was arrested in this city on a railroad train to-night on a warrant charging him with stealing $6,000 belonging to the bank. Harley came from Scotland to Halifax ten years ago, took a position in the bank here, later being transferred to Montreal and from there to Fredericton, where he was appointed manager of the agency. Two weeks ago he met two friends from Scotland, and one of them, it is said, gave him $6,000 to deposit in the bank. This friend then went to Montreal and presented the deposit receipt at the bank in order to get the money, but found that there were no funds to his credit. The bank made an investigation, and Harley was discharged.

Italians Fined for Killing Robins.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Libilo Rico, Carmenno Nappo, and Michael Benni, three Italians from New York, were arrested in the woods near this place yesterday with robins in their possession. They were taken before Justice Bott and fined for possessing some birds. Rico had to pay $40 for having two birds, and the others $20 each.

Grant Tricentenary Celebrated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27.—The anniversary sermon in connection with the Grant tricentenary exercises was delivered in Unity Church this evening by the Rev. Arthur H. Grant of Montclair, N. J., a lineal descendant of Matthew Grant, the progenitor of the Grant family in this country.

One Owns Up.

"But how," they asked, "did you happen to permit the man to bunko you?"

"Why, to tell the truth," answered the truthful man, "I went into the game because I thought there was a chance to bunko him."—Chicago Post.

Pleads Ignorance.

Judge—How did you come to get drunk?

Defendant—Faith, yer Honor, Oi'm not to blame. Oi did'n' know what Oi was doin'.

"You didn't? How was that?"

"Well, ye see, Sor, Oi was under th' influence av liquor whin Oi shtarted."—Philadelphia Record.

OVERCOAT AS A LIFE NET.

Man and Cat Fell Into It from a Tree and Both Escaped Injury.

A large black cat owned by Frank Goelz, the proprietor of a drug store at Nostrand and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, caused great excitement in that vicinity yesterday morning, and her antics nearly resulted in a tragedy.

When Mr. Goelz opened his store for the day he found the cat missing.

After a thirty-minute search for his pet he heard a meowing in a tall tree near by, and discovered pussy in its upper branches, almost fifty feet from the ground. The cat was evidently afraid to attempt a descent of the tree, and only meowed more plaintively when the druggist and his younger brother, Edward Goelz, tried to coax her down.

Pussy is very popular in the neighborhood, and soon the efforts to rescue her drew a crowd. Suggestions were offered by the score. Finally Edward Goelz, who is a sturdy young man of twenty, decided to climb the tree. Stripping off his coat he was soon in the upper branches, and as he took pussy in his arms and prepared to descend was cheered heartily by the crowd.

After Goelz had clambered about one-third of the way down pussy became uneasy and writhed and scratched in an attempt to escape her rescuer's grasp. To meet this predicament it was proposed by spectators to hold an overcoat below, blanket fashion, and that the cat should be dropped into it. This was done.

Goelz, however, in an attempt to drop the animal gently into the overcoat, lost his balance and fell headlong from his perch in the tree, which was thirty feet from the ground. Man and cat struck the overcoat, which was strongly held, and neither so much as suffered a scratch or bruise. After examining the rescued and rescuer for injuries the big crowd dispersed.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Schedule of Principal Local Tournaments for the Coming Week.

No new bowling tournaments are scheduled to begin this week, but the interest in the games of the leagues already under way is rapidly increasing as the play progresses and the end of the first round is reached. The only important bowling organizations which have not yet begun their games are the Custom House Bowling League and the New York Archdiocesan Union tournament, both of which will begin within the coming month. The schedule for the week in the principal local tournaments is as follows:

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

American National Bowling Tournament—Newburg Wheelmen and Berkeley and Phoenix Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Empire City, Mohawk, and Excelsior Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

National Bowling League—Our Council, Royal Arcanum, and Mutual Bowling Club. Starr's National Alleys.

Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League—Fred Adee & Co., Ronalds-Johnson Company, (Brooklyn,) and H. P. Read Lead Works. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class B—Brooklyn, De Witt Clinton, and Benefactor Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Grand Central, Imperial, and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Invincible, Arion, and Monarch Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

North Side Bowling League—Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

American National Bowling Tournament—New Jersey, Cyclone, and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Landwurster and Linwood Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Lafayette, Washington Heights, and Friendship (Bronx) Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Defender Bowling Club. Starr's National Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—R. G. Dun & Co., George Borgefeld & Co., and F. Vietor & Achelis. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A—Philadelphos, De Forest, and Fort Greene Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Warren, Logan, and Tamaqua Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Carson and Belmont Bowling Clubs and Carroll Park Wheelmen. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

North Side Bowling League—Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

American National Bowling Tournament—Spartan, Rosedale, and Columbia Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Oriental and Audubon Bowling Clubs and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Bronxdale, New Rochelle, and Cyclone Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Roseville Athletic Association and Metropolitan Bowling Club. Starr's National Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, Rogers, Peet & Co., and New York Edison Company. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Ehler's Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class B—Lefferts, Pro Patria, and Washington Irving Councils. Elephant Club Alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Central, Myrtle, and East New York Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

North Side Bowling League—Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

American National Bowling Tournament—Metropolitan, Freedom, and Palace Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Owl, Rosedale, and Cyclone Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Belvidere, Grove Hill, and Hyperion Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Fidelis and Caledonian Bowling Clubs. Starr's National Alleys.

Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League—C. S. Locke & Smith, John A. Murray, and John Simmon's Company. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A—Dauntless, Gilbert, and Bedford Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Unknown, Greater New York, and Oxford Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Excelsior and Invincible Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

North Side Bowling League—Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

American National Bowling Tournament—Monarch and Hyperion Bowling Clubs and Newburg Wheelmen. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Corinthian, Standard, and Agreeable Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Knickerbocker, Morris Club, and Friendship (Manhattan) Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—National and Excelsior Bowling Clubs. Starr's National Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Passavant & Co., Niles Tool Works, and Arnold Print Works. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class B—Morningstar, Gramercy, and De Witt Clinton Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Arlington, Fraser, and Oriental Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Cortelyou, Montauk, and Bedford Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A—Fern, Long Island, and Fulton Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's Church Street Alleys.

You only tantalize the appetite when you serve your soup or oysters without

Kennedy's Oysterettes

An oyster cracker with a taste to it. Small, crisp and flaky, with just a savor of salt.

5 cents a package, Sold and served everywhere.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
186 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1339 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
56 Newark Ave.

THE UP-TO-DATE YOUNG MAN

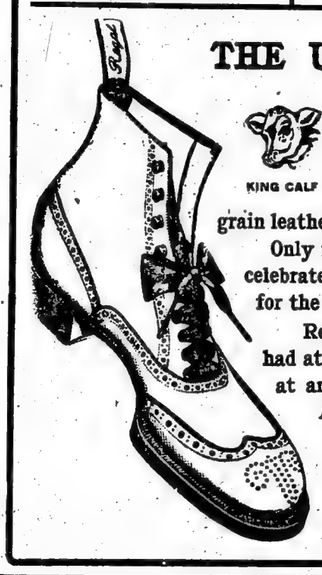

KING CALF

will appreciate the Strand Calf Bal, Wing Tip (shown in the illustration). It's the latest thing in shoemaking. Made on a flat last, with the broad blunt toe now in vogue; perforated Wing Tip and foxing as shown in cut; grain leather tops, full extension double soles.

Only in Regals can you get the Strand Wing Tip. Made of the celebrated King Calf and Live Oak leathers. Many other styles for the men who prefer them.

Regals are always and only $3.50. No better shoe can be had at any price, and no other shoe nearly so good can be had at anything like the price.

All sizes — all widths — all the good shapes.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

Drug Trade Bowling Games.

The teams of Dodge & Olcott and of the National Lead Company were the winners in the weekly tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, on Reid's Alleys, Saturday evening. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Roessler & Hasslacher—Steffin, 96; Malsch, 155; Bode, 151; Hammond, 125; Kuechler, 124. Total, 651.

General Chemical Company—Mitchell, 141; Gore, 129; Finch, 122; Mason, 123; Brakeley, 215. Total, 730.

SECOND GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 139; Ely, 170; Robinson, 169; Ulrich, 156; Ruthman, 191. Total, 825.

Roessler & Hasslacher—Steffin, 132; Malsch, 152; Bode, 180; Hammond, 142; Kuechler, 218. Total, 824.

THIRD GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 158; Ely, 149; Robinson, 163; Ulrich, 162; Ruthman, 183. Total, 815.

General Chemical Company—Mitchell, 135; Gore, 141; Finch, 137; Mason, 141; Brakeley, 164. Total, 718.

FOURTH GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Marlenger, 135; Doran, 129; Blake, 107; Brunn, 175; Carr, 169. Total, 715.

National Lead Company—Meek, 184; Agnew, 117; Saunders, 183; Smith, 137; Kemple, 198. Total, 799.

FIFTH GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Nelen, 151; Doran, 143; Wilkie, 174; Brunn, 138; Carr, 159. Total, 765.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 130; De Zeller, 158; Scrimshaw, 148; Withers, 172; Judge, 146. Total, 751.

SIXTH GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 166; De Zeller, 147; Scrimshaw, 138; Withers, 123; Judge, 151. Total, 727.

National Lead Company—Meek, 162; Agnew, 124; Saunders, 138; Smith, 145; Kemble, 164. Total, 735.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia and Harvard Expect to Win from Pennsylvania.

PRINCETON'S DEFENSIVE WORK

Sale of Seats for Cornell-Princeton Game — Harvard's Line Quick and Aggressive.

The good showing of the Columbia football team against Yale Saturday raises hopes of a victory over Pennsylvania next Saturday at the Polo Grounds. As the Quakers have not played a strong game this year, and have been defeated by Annapolis, Harvard, too, expects to win her game with Pennsylvania.

Yale men are inclined to think that Saturday's game reflects credit on their eleven, as Columbia played most excellent football on that occasion, while Princeton, although satisfied with the defensive work of the line in Saturday's contest with Lafayette, is troubled over the fumbling characteristic of the Orange and Black work all season. Next Saturday Princeton has a very hard proposition to solve when she plays Cornell at Ithaca.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL FUTURE.

Columbia's football future depends on the ability of George Foster Sanford to keep his men from retrograding or going stale. Columbia men feel that victory over Pennsylvania is assured, provided the players in the next six days do not fall off from the form displayed against Yale.

Two years ago Columbia went to smash toward the end of the season. Last year Sanford kept his men fit from the time of the Yale game to Thanksgiving, when they beat the Indians. If he can repeat the trick there are few Columbia supporters who will predict for Columbia other than a victory over Cornell, as well as Pennsylvania.

At the present time there seems little doubt that Columbia is playing in better shape than the Quakers. The Pennsylvania style of attack, guards, back, and trick plays gives Columbia little tribulation when she has such linemen as Bruce, Kingden, Lancon, McLellan, and Shaw.

The defense that checked Yale's tackles will be modified to prevent the successful onslaught of the Quaker guards. Much time will also be given to keeping the line men alert and speedy without their transgressing so much in the way of offside play. The left end, Jackson, will be given considerable coaching to remedy the weak points he showed against Yale. With training he seems likely to develop into a better end than was expected.

Last week saw the Yale team turned upside down by the illness and injury sustained by several of the players, by the overtraining of others, and by the shifting of Hamlin, Johnson, and Olcott. This week will see the work of building up the eleven begin again, so that by next Saturday, when Yale meets the West Point Cadets, the team will be in good condition. Somehow every year Yale has a slump about this time.

The "Varsity team, regarded as about made up two weeks ago, is now in a state of great uncertainty. Goss may not be able to resume his place in the line at left guard, and Olcott or Hamlin may take his place. Olcott is a fine tackle back man and is also a good guard, while Hamlin in the line at tackle is extraordinarily strong. His work Saturday against Bruce was excellent.

Hogan at right tackle is strong on offense, but his tackle back work is weak for some unknown reason. Behind the line Wilhelmi at left half and Weymouth at full back seem to be about decided on. If Weymouth can be taught to punt the Yale team need have no fear of its offense work.

Princeton's game with Lafayette Saturday proved as hard as was expected by the coaches. The poor offensive work of the backs did not give much encouragement to those to whom the team is intrusted, but on the defense the line showed its capability by throwing the heavy guards' back formations for losses.

The stand which the Orange and Black made on the four-yard line in the second half, after Platt had made scoring possible for Lafayette by a forty-five-yard run, was magnificent, and shows that a good strong line can be developed.

The only weakness of the line seems to be in the end runs, when the men do not hold long enough to permit the interference to form. The chief weakness of the back field in the game was the fumbling. The ball would be carried down the field only to be fumbled at the critical point.

Harvard's score against Carlisle has created a feeling of confidence in Cambridge over the result of the coming contest with Pennsylvania.

Saturday the team showed a wonderful improvement on the defense. This has been Harvard's weak point and the one thing which has made the coaches feel uncertain about the coming big games. The linemen are light, and up to the Carlisle contest they have not shown any decided quickness or aggressiveness.

But Saturday the work of the coaches in the past week was strikingly apparent. Not once were the Indians able to gain through Harvard's line when they had the ball. The centre held like a stone wall, and the support given the tackles by the backs was perfect.

The sale of seats for the Princeton-Cornell game opened a week in advance, and has been unprecedented. For the first time at a Princeton game held in Ithaca Princeton supporters will be present. They have engaged in advance the whole of a covered stand, which represents a seating capacity of 500.

Last night the management reported that the carriage space about the gridiron had been disposed of. It is anticipated the attendance at Percy Field next Saturday will surpass all previous records.

POLICE STOP FOOTBALL PLAY.

Action Against Gaelic Game at Celtic Park Brings Charges in A. A. U. Quarrel.

A huge crowd of angry holiday makers, turned away from Gaelic Park, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon by Police Captain Clayton, under orders from Police Commissioner Murphy, hung about the grounds for an hour or more, and, after the first inclination to be rebellious and riotous had subsided, held an indignation meeting and speculated on the cause of the interference. The occasion of the gathering was the opening game of Gaelic football for the season, under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, two noted local teams, the Kickhams and the All-Irelands, having been advertised to play.

The crowd of spectators had assembled when Capt. Clayton appeared and made the announcement that under orders from Police Headquarters he would have to prevent the game and disperse the gathering. All that Capt. Clayton knew of the cause was that a protest and complaint had been made at headquarters by the Law and Order League. He came prepared to enforce his orders with a Sergeant and a squad of policemen, but no show of authority was necessary, as the managers of the park, after a vain effort to argue the point, obeyed the command from Commissioner Murphy, and after the crowd had been turned from the park closed the gates.

The only information they got concerning the complaint against the establishment and the Sunday football games was that the Pratesburg Law and Order League wished to stop Sunday sports and had made the charge that the games drew a disorderly gathering.

The managers of the park insisted, however, that there was more behind the movement, and were unanimous in charging that the action had a political significance. They charged that James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, has instigated the movement by the Law and Order people to punish the Irish-American Athletic Association for its part in the rebellion against the A. A. U. authority.

The I. A. A. A. has been one of the leading bodies in the revolt against the A. A. U., and has stood out obstinately against all efforts by President Sullivan to enforce the rulings of the general body. Some of the members of the I. A. A. A. assert that President Sullivan had threatened to take steps to shut up Gaelic Park on Sundays. The action of the police yesterday was said to be the direct result of a quarrel between President Sullivan and J. J. Frawley, President of the Greater New York Irish-American Athletic Association.

The I. A. A. A.'s park only recently was completed with an equipment that cost more than $100,000. The organization depends almost entirely for revenue on the receipts from Sunday games, and its members say the park cannot be kept open unless Sunday athletics are permitted, as the majority of the members and patrons are working people who cannot get away from business except on Sundays and holidays.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held to-night, and from the declarations made at Celtic Park yesterday the Irish-American athletes will be strongly represented at the session. Then, asserted the officers of the I. A. A. A., inquiry will be made as to what influence induced the Law and Order League of New York to stop the Sunday football game.

TITUS TO GO TO HENLEY.

Union Boat Club Appoints a Committee to Raise the Needed Funds.

The ambition of Constance S. Titus to compete in the race for the Diamond Sculls at Henley was promised gratification yesterday at a special meeting of the Union Boat Club. The meeting was called to consider this subject, and seventy-five of the members were present, all of whom voted in favor of the wish of Titus. It was then decided to appoint a committee of fifteen to raise the funds necessary for the purpose, and ten members of the Union Boat Club were placed on it with Thomas Burton as Chairman. The other five men will be selected from the various clubs along the Harlem River.

The amount necessary to defray the expenses of Mr. Titus to England, is $500, and $200 of this has already been subscribed. The committee expresses confidence of being able to raise the remaining $300 immediately.

The race for the Diamond Sculls is to take place on June 10, and Titus will leave for England some time in May. He will be accompanied by his wife, who has always acted more or less as his trainer. At present Titus is in very good shape, and weighs 154 pounds, which is just seven pounds more than he weighs while in racing trim. He will start at once to training for the vent. This training will consist of a ten-mile walk daily among the hills of the Bronx, the playing of golf in Van Cortlandt Park, and a weekly spin of six miles or so on the Harlem. The rowing part of his exercise he did yesterday.

Titus intends to take two shells to England and eight pair of sculls. These shells are to be about thirty-two feet in length, and one will be built expressly for the race by W. W. Ruddock of Boston, who has promised to turn out one of the best boats he has ever constructed so as to show the English oarsman what a real good boat is.

Constance S. Titus is a life member of the Union Boat Club, and is practically the champion amateur sculler of America. The real champion is E. H. Ten Eyck, but he has announced his determination to retire from rowing competition. Titus originally came from New Orleans. He gained prominence last year by winning the association single scull race in the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. After this race he was honored with the life membership in the Union Boat Club.

Titus's ambition has been for some time to compete for the greatest sculling event in amateur rowing—the Diamond Sculls—and to further this ambition, it was said, he had joined the New York Athletic Club, a statement which he denied. While denying it, he added that if the Union Boat Club could not raise the necessary funds to defray the expenses, he would have to join a club that could, but that he would like nothing better than to represent his companions in the Union Boat Club abroad.

WINNERS AT MORRIS PARK.

W. C. Whitney's Stable Heads the List with $20,435 Earned.

First place on the list of winning owners has been held by William C. Whitney at so many New York race meetings this season, that it seems only natural that he should again head the list of winning owners at the last great race meeting of the season at the Morris Park Fall meeting. There Mr. Whitney's horses earned a total of $20,435.50 in six races won, with five seconds, and five thirds, King Hanover, Endurance by Right, and Yankee being the horses chiefly responsible for the big total. Second on the list for Morris Park is the stable of Clarence H. Mackay, with a total of $18,712.50, won chiefly by Hero, in the Matron Stakes, on the opening day, Mr. Mackay having only one other winner in Brunswick, and finishing the last big meeting of the year with two races won, two seconds, and one third. The third stable on the list is that of "Mr. Chamblet," the racing name of R. G. Hooper, who has a total of $9,875, all of which is due to the victory of Zinzibar, in the Champion Steeplechase. Fourth comes the Pepper Stable, with $8,554, earned in five races won, six seconds, and three thirds, while the fifth on the list is A. Featherstone, with $5,940 earned in two races won and three seconds and three thirds. A close sixth is the stable of W. H. Sealey, representing S. Sanford & Sons of the Hurricane Stud Farm, with $5,935, earned in five races won, one second and two thirds. The chief winners of the meeting are as follows:

Stable.	Amount Won.	1st.	2d.	3d.
W. C. Whitney	$20,435.50	6	5	5
C. H. Mackay	18,712.50	2	2	1
Mr. Chamblet	9,875.00	1	0	0
The Pepper Stable	8,554.00	5	6	3
A. Featherstone	5,940.00	2	3	3
W. H. Sealey	5,935.00	5	2	1
Frank Farrell	4,045.00	2	2	0
J. Taber	3,855.00	3	1	3
G. Walbaum	3,835.00	1	0	2
J. B. Haggin	3,685.00	4	2	3
J. E. Widener	3,585.00	4	1	1
J. R. Ferguson	3,200.00	2	0	0
F. C. McLewee	3,170.00	1	0	1
J. E. Madden	3,040.00	5	0	0
W. H. Landeman	2,875.00	2	2	3
W. M. Barrick	2,505.00	4	1	0
R. T. Wilson, Jr.	2,420.00	1	1	2
J. J. McCafferty	2,315.00	2	3	0

STAR ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES.

Kennedy Won Cassidy Trophy—Hoben, Point Competition Winner.

The final handicap games in the point competition of the Star Athletic Club were held yesterday on the track in front of the clubhouse in Long Island City. The event of the day, however, was a five-mile special race for a trophy offered by Joseph Cassidy, candidate for President of the Borough of Queens. This was an open affair and invitations were sent to all the principal runners of the metropolitan district.

Four men started in this race and but one finished, Thomas Kennedy of the Star Athletic Club. The starters were H. Miller of the Hollywood Inn Athletic Club, J. Joyce of the Pastime Athletic Club, H. W. Schell of the Star Athletic Club, and Kennedy. Right at the start Kennedy assumed the lead. He set so swift a pace that Schell and Millor were compelled to drop out at the end of the third mile. Joyce, however, kept by his side until the fourth mile was reached. Here Kennedy opened up a gap of thirty yards which Joyce, try as he would, could not lessen. Seeing the hopelessness of the stern chase, he quit after going one more lap, and Kennedy jogged along to the end, finishing in 28:00 3-5, very good time considering the condition of the track.

In the club games a new record was established in the three-quarter-mile run. The former record was 3:38, and J. J. Farrell, the winner yesterday, clipped two seconds from this time. He was scratch man, and was compelled to go at his best pace to catch his competitors. Foy, to whom he was allowing 55 yards, managed to retain the lead until the last lap was reached. Farrell then passed him and, going nicely, finished 10 yards to the good.

The winner of the point competition was J. G. Hoben, with a total of 60 points. Owen Riley was second, with 53 points, and W. Green, E. Frisbie, T. O'Donnell, and J. Kehnie were the next four competitors. Each of these men received a prize.

The opening cross-country run of the season will be held next Sunday. It will be over the old six-mile course, and will start from Buschman's Hotel, on Vernon Avenue. The event will be an open one. On each Sunday thereafter a run will be held, and for election day a big cross-country run is arranged, invitations to compete in which have been sent to all the prominent athletic clubs in the metropolitan district.

Summary:

Five-Mile Open Race for Cassidy Trophy.—Won by Thomas Kennedy, Star A. C. Time—28:00 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Frisbie, (9 yards;) E. Gilgus, (10 yards,) second; W. Loose, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

600-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. G. Hoben, (3 yards;) Owen Riley, (scratch,) second; W. Green, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:23.

12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Edward Frisbie, (13 feet,) put with handicap, 44.1; T. O'Donnell, (13 feet,) put 42.4, second; J. E. Moran, (scratch,) put 41.2, third.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by P. McCauley, (3 feet,) 21.8; T. O'Donnell, (4 feet,) 21.7, second; J. G. Hoben, (3 inches, 21.4, third.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, (scratch;) J. Foy, (55 yards,) second; T. Kelly, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:38.

DRESSMAKING and TAILORING DEP'T.

B. Altman & Co. *are taking orders for duplicates of High-class Paris Model Gowns, of exclusive materials, comprising Fur, Lace, Velvet and Cloth combinations, also from own original designs, including Tailor-made Gowns and Jackets.*

To-day and Tuesday, October 28th and 29th, the balance of ORIGINAL PARIS MODELS will be offered at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Champion Makes a New Mile Record on a Motor Bicycle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Albert Champion, the French chauffeur, who was the principal performer at the Vailsburg cycle race meet to-day, lowered his own mile record for a motor bicycle from 1:15 to 1:12 2-5. It was announced that he will attempt to still further reduce the record on the Empire City track near Mt. Vernon, on Wednesday. Frank Kramer, the National Cycling Association champion, won his first motor-paced race with ease, Monroe, who was his adversary, quitting in the second heat. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by C. Perden, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. M. Murphy, Newark, N. J., second; Edward Hupprecht, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:21.

Half-Mile Amateur, Open.—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Newark, N. J.; G. C. Glasson, Newark, N. J., second; M. T. Dove, New York City, third; A. Courter, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time—1:21 1-5.

Motor-Maced Match Race, Best Two in Three, Between Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., and "Bennie" Monroe, Memphis, Tenn.—First heat, one mile—Won by Kramer. Time—1:33. Second heat and race, 2 miles—Won by Kramer. Time—3:11.

Professional Match Race Between H. B. Freeman, Portland, and Floyd Krebs, Newark; Half-mile Heats.—First heat—Won by Freeman. Time—2:44 1-5. Second heat—Won by Krebs. Time—2:30. Third heat and race—Won by Krebs. Time—2:34 1-5.

One-Mile Exhibition, Motor Bicycle, by Albert Champion, Paris, France.—Time—1:12 2-5.

Ten-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by Charles Sohleo, Newark, N. J., (scratch;) Henry Chappey, Little Falls, N. J., (100 yards,) second; "Teddy" Billington, Newark, N. J., (scratch,) third; E. J. Markert, Brooklyn, N. Y., (100 yards,) fourth. Time—24:33 2-5. Lap prize won by Ralph De Palma, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The Prospect Wheelmen of North New York (Bronx Borough) will hold a twenty-five-mile handicap road race on the Pelham Parkway on election day, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M. Entry blanks may be obtained from Joseph Weil, 811 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

The committee on the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York City will hold a meeting at the clubhouse of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, 262 West Ninety-ninth Street, this evening, at which the schedule for the season will be arranged.

The schedule of the pool tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York for the coming month as arranged at the recent meeting is as follows: Oct. 28, at St. George Club House, 1,775 Broadway, Century vs. Ianthia; 31, at Royal Arcanum Club House, 262 West Ninety-ninth Street, St. George vs. Madison; Nov. 7, at Madison Club House, 1,036 Madison Avenue, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen vs. Century; 12, at St. George Club House, 1,775 Broadway, Ianthia vs. Madison; 14, at Century Club House, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, St. George vs. Royal Arcanum Wheelmen; 18, at Royal Arcanum Club House, 262 West Ninety-ninth Street, Ianthia vs. St. George.

At the last meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, the Streets and Roads Committee reported, relative to complaint forwarded through the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, referring to defects and improvements necessary to make smooth wheeling from Prospect Park to the Battery, by way of the Brooklyn Bridge, that this, with other complaints and suggestions which had been received were referred to the Department of Public Highways, and Commissioner Keating assured the Chairman of the committee that the necessary repairs would be made at once, and the improvements carried out as far as practicable. The Westchester Avenue "cycling stripe" have been partially repaired, but the rapid transit work interferes with traffic here as well as on the Boulevard. West End Avenue now affords safe access to Riverside Drive, &c. Broadway is now asphalted from Fifty-ninth Street to Canal Street, and Sixth Avenue, Carmine Street, and Varick Street are being done, as also is University Place. The committee reported that they had had great success in their efforts to obtain repairs and improvements from the city departments, and Commissioner Keating expressed satisfaction with the work that has been done by this association. The committee again called atetntion of cycling club members and others to the postal cards for reporting defects in pavements.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York will hold their usual night run from New York to Tarrytown on New Year's morning, leaving the Circle at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street at midnight. Any member of the clubs comprising the association is eligible.

The Century Road Club of America has published in the October issue of the official organ a roster of new members gained since June 1. The total number is 36, distributed as follows: New York, 12; Minnesota, 7; Illinois, 5; Connecticut, 3; Ohio, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, 2 each, and Missouri, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, 1 each.

SOLDIER BURIED AT YONKERS.

Was Killed in the Philippines More Than a Year Ago.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Michael Porgordelski, late of the Forty-second Volunteers, Company B, was buried with military honors here to-day. Porgordelski was killed while in service on March 11, 1900. Company B was pursuing a band of insurgents in the Philippines and Porgordelski was wounded and left behind with the ambulance corps.

The ambulance was attacked and the attendants, after a brave fight, were driven off, after trying to take the injured soldier with them. When a force of men was sent from the column to try and regain the ambulance it was found wrecked and the body of the soldier fearfully mangled. To-day the remains were escorted to the grave by the local military, the Grand Army, and the Spanish War Veterans.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler, northerly winds becoming variable.

The temperature has fallen somewhat in the lower portion of the lake region and risen in the Missouri Valley and locally east of the Appalachians. Fair weather to-day and Tuesday is indicated for all districts, except the northeastern Rocky Mountain slope, the Missouri Valley, and the Central Rocky Mountain region, where rain will fall to-day. The rain area will probably include the Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region to-Tuesday afternoon or night.

The temperature will fall on the northern and middle plateaus and the Central Rocky Mountain region to-day, and in the Missouri Valley on Tuesday. The temperature will also fall in the Middle and South Atlantic States to-day.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light and mostly north to northeast. On the lakes light northerly winds will become fresh southeasterly. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light north to northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	60	50	53
6 A. M.	59	48	52
9 A. M.	61	51	56
12 M.	63	57	58
3 P. M.	66	64	63
6 P. M.	64	62	60
9 P. M.	61	61	60
12 P. M.	61	57	56

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57¼
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1900	61

Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 52

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 48 and at 8 P. M. 61. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 and at 8 P. M. 63. The maximum thermometer was 66 at 3 P. M. and the minimum 47 at 7 A. M.

It's a good policy to dress well—it helps men to win business and social success.

We give a perfect suit up to date in style and material; cut, trimmed and made under the supervision of our well-known designer, Mr. H. A. Griffin. Orders placed with us mean clothes to suit or money back.

We have a special sale this week of English Frieze overcoatings; we make them long, bell bottom, velvet collar, slashed pockets and cuffs, to order $20. Our double-breasted frock coat and vest made of imported Vicuna Thibet, silk lined and faced, with an English striped trousering, to order, $30. Special sale of unfinished Worsteds in blacks with dark invisible stripes and checks, to order, $20.

Full dress to order, $35; Tuxedos, $30, silk trimmed—special value.

Send for our Book of Information, Measuring Guide and Samples.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; S. Shaker, Cairo, Egypt; M. H. Aspinwall, London.

HOLLAND—F. H. Cook, London; J. S. Mackintosh, London; M. Kenworthy, London; J. De Bose Higgins, Washington; John C. Greenway, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Georgc R. Macfarlane, Tampa, Fla.; Major H. H. Benham, United States Army; J. B. McCormick, Chicago; Lieut. C. E. Hawkins, Seventh United States Cavalry; Dr. R. J. Nunn, Savannah.

MURRAY HILL—William S. Kemp, Chicago; J. N. Lee, London; Dr. Edgar Thompson, United States Navy.

BUCKINGHAM—William Earnshaw, London; C. E. Hendee, United States Navy; R. E. Little, Wadesboro, N. C.

IMPERIAL—H. T. Coggshall, Washington; Blaine Elkins, West Virginia; Wilbur H. Davis, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. H. C. Vickers, Baltimore; J. Sawtelle Ford, Chicago.

ASTOR—C. D. Scott, Chicago; Dr. C. Mackenzie, Watertown, S. D.

HOFFMAN—Augustine M. Hopper, Baltimore; Frank A. Whitney, Chicago; J. Wilfrid Chaplean, Montreal.

NAVARRE—Capts. L. S. Upton, S. A. Murphy, and W. G. Sills, United States Army.

PLAZA—H. A. Paterson, San Diego, Cal.; J. S. Dickinson, Savannah.

SAVOY—Dr. Francis J. Patton, President, Princeton; Frederick B. Chute, Minneapolis.

NETHERLAND—A. W. Clark, St. Paul; Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota; Maurice Hutin, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Romain A. Bissell, Detroit; Prof. Finlay, Aberdeen, Scotland; W. A. Warren, Toronto; H. K. Castle, Honolulu.

GRAND UNION—Herbert J. May, Washington.

STURTEVANT—Prof. J. Earl Carpenter, Lafayette College, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. B. Hughes, housefurnishing goods and linings; Herald Square Hotel.
Watson, Miller & Co., Portland, Me.; W. E. Miller, dry goods; Everett House.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. McKee, domestics; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, dry goods; 274 Church Street.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Burman, silks and dress goods; 846 Broadway; St. Dennis Hotel.
Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; B. Sheldon, gloves and ribbons; 320 Broadway.
Davison & Lowe, Athens, Ga.; A. H. Davison, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss Abrams, white goods, laces, and fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Miss Dolan, laces and vellings; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Wannamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mme. Marguerite, millinery; Miss Ryan, millinery; 290 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.
Stewart & Co., Rockford, Ill.; D. J. Stewart, Jr., cloaks and laces; Hotel Albert.
Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Linhoff, hosiery and ladies' underwear; T. H. Blundell, domestics and dress goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Heer, Charles H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Ill.; F. X. Heer, notions; Holland House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, cabinet and upholstery hardware; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Binswanger, M., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, notions, white, and furnishing goods; Hotel Savoy.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, linens and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Quinn, jewelry; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Fottis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. Loudon, fancy toilet leather goods and jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; F. C. Pierson, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Kohn, clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, dry goods; Miss Heaney, upholstery goods; Miss D. A. Finley, white goods and embroideries; Hotel Cadillac.
Elsman, J., & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; L. M. Elsman, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, cloaks and dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. H. Lewis, carpets and upholstery goods; 320 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Macpherson, Ewalds & Co., Springfield, Ill.; H. Y. Swiries, dry goods; A. B. Macpherson, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Mayer, Wise & Kalchen, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. H. Kaichen, linens, white goods, and laces; 310 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Herzog, hosiery and gloves; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Bentley, Gray Dry Goods Company, Tampa, Fla.; W. B. Gray, dry goods; 595 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

FOUGHT OVER WOMAN'S GRAVE.

Her Husband and Her Son Twice Came to Blows.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Elizabeth M. Buschman was buried yesterday from the home of her son, Benjamin Buschman. During the funeral her husband and son twice fought over the body, causing much excitement. The first fight took place in front of St. Mary's Church, when the funeral procession was leaving there on its way to the grave.

Mrs. Buschman and her husband had been separated for some time before her death. When Buschman appeared at the funeral the bad feeling between him and his children, which had been increased by the knowledge that he had collected some insurance on his wife's life, led to words and blows between the two. They were separated and forced into different carriages. At the cemetery, just as the grave had been closed, the father and son got together again, and there was much excitement before they were separated.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3 A. M.—305 Bowery; Henry Schultz; damage, $50.

4 A. M.—223 Wooster Street; Goldé & Son; damage, $500.

10:30 A. M.—176 Ludlow Street; Henry Lieberman; damage, $20.

1 P. M.—334 West Broadway; George Kidney; damage, $500.

1:30 P. M.—504 Willis Avenue; W. Jamesberg; no damage.

6:15 P. M.—134 West Twenty-fourth Street; Thomas & Wiley; damage, $3,000.

7:35 P. M.—2,151 Arthur Avenue; John Morris; damage, $20.

9 P. M.—118 Baxter Street; Frank A. Hall; damage, $100.

10:20 P. M.—75 Suffolk Street; Isaac Risen; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The storehouse of the Keystone Pottery Company was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss was $5,000.

95TH YEAR

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

Chatham Square:
193 to 205 Park Row,
Chatham Square.

121st Street:
2226 to 2234 Third Ave.,
Cor. 121st St.

EVERYTHING RELIABLE.
EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
EVERYTHING REASONABLE.

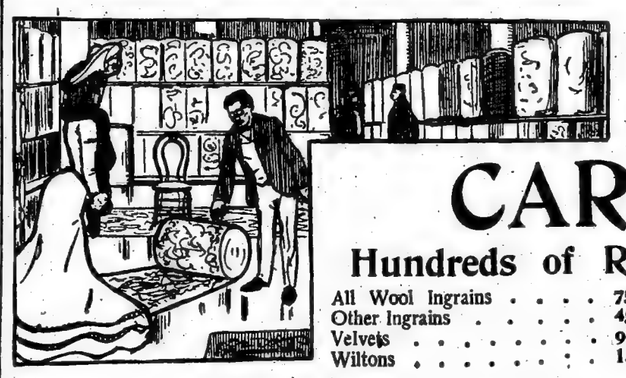

RUGS.
All Styles. All Prices.

CARPETS.
Hundreds of Rolls to choose from.

All Wool Ingrains	75c.	Tapestry Brussels	65c.
Other Ingrains	45c.	Body Brussels	1.10
Velvets	98c.	Axminsters	1.30
Wiltons	1.60	Mattings	18c.

ALL Floor Coverings MADE, LAID and LINED without Extra Charge.

Parlor Heater.
Heavy castings, nickel trim, direct draught.
9-inch size, $8.50
10 " " 9.75
11 " " 11.00
12 " " 12.50

Very handsome SIDEBOARD, of quartered oak, highly polished, 2 large French plate mirrors, $22.75

BLANKET BARGAINS.

We have closed out all odd lots of Blankets of a large New England manufacturer; these blankets cost 75c. to $1.50 to make; we offer them all at
69c.

SET of DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, $14.90
One armchair and four side chairs, in quartered oak, highly polished; cane seats.

Comfortable Couch,
covered in three-tone velour, spring head and spring seat, tufted, very large size and best workmanship throughout,
$11.75.

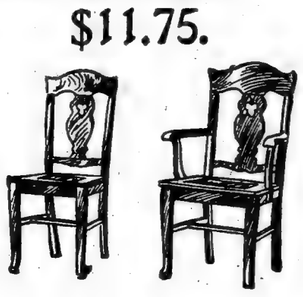

CASH or LIBERAL CREDIT.

Customers may add to their accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience. No extra charges of any kind.

Figure out how much money you can spare a week or a month, and we will do the rest. Let us show you how nicely we can furnish a home and how little it costs.

COWPERTHWAIT

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe For Bunions.

If you have a Bunion, we have the shoe to fit it, and fit the rest of the foot besides.

Relief will be absolute, immediate, lasting—worth ten times the cost—Men's, $3.90 & $4.40, Women's, $4.50

And not to be had in any other shoe, whether ready made or made to order. It is better, of course, to have no bunions. Wear Good Sense Shoes from youth.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich Street, near Warren Street, New York.
Send for New Catalogue.

FLORIDA MAN'S SUICIDE.

Jacksonville Manufacturer, in Business Trouble, Takes Cocaine.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Grant S. Springer, who was engaged in the ice manufacturing business at Jacksonville, Fla., but whose home was in Sunbury, Penn., was found dead in an apartment house in this city late last night, and a physician who examined the body said there is no doubt that Springer committed suicide by taking cocaine. A quantity of the drug was found in the room.

Springer was believed to have been in financial trouble. Shortly after his death a letter was received from his mother, at Sunbury, in which she sent him money and asked him to come home. Springer, who was thirty-five years old, had come to this city on business.

Policeman Kills a Boy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27.—An unknown white boy, about fifteen years of age, was shot and killed by Policeman James Richardson to-night. The policeman says the boy and two companions were attempting to rob a store. Richardson is under arrest charged with manslaughter.

Canadian Hunter Killed.

LACHUTTE, Quebec, Oct. 27.—W. G. Simpson, an ex-member of the Quebec Legislature, was killed while hunting Saturday afternoon by the accidental discharge of his own gun.

CHARGED WITH ABUSING A CAT.

Policeman Says that Horace Byrnes Used It for a Football.

Leonard Street Police Station held a distinguished-looking prisoner last night, who was arrested by Patrolman Muller on the charge of cruelty to animals. He gave the name of Horace D. Byrnes, 23 years old, and said he lived at 434 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Muller said that he saw the prisoner using a cat as a football on the corner of Warren and Greenwich Streets, and kicking the animal over eight feet in the air. The policeman says the prisoner told him on the way to the station house that he had lots of influential friends and would have Muller "broke." Young Byrnes was dressed in the latest style.

The prisoner sent a telegram to Brooklyn shortly after his arrival in the station house. About an hour afterward a carriage arrived and a man stepped out and entered the station house. He gave his name to the Sergeant as Joseph Fettretch, a lawyer, living at the same address as young Byrnes, and said he had come to bail the prisoner out.

Mr. Fettretch expressed great surprise at the young man's arrest and said that he had known him since he was a boy. Mr. Fettretch gave twenty-five acres of land on the White Plains Road as security for the prisoner's appearance in Centre Street Court this morning.

WOMEN'S GOLF MATCHES

Two Important Competitions Will Keep Experts Busy.

INTER-CITY TEAM TOURNEY

New York Against Philadelphia to Play on Morris County Links—Metropolitan Championship.

Golf during the coming week will be chiefly noticeable for the importance of the women's contests. Towering above all others in interest will be the second team competition between the women of this city and Philadelphia for the cup presented last year by Clement A. Griscom. The metropolitan team has the trophy in its possession now and a strong local team will be picked to retain the prize for another year. The match will be played on the Morris County Club links, near Morristown, on Thursday, and will be at eighteen holes. Last year the first match was held in Philadelphia, and, with fifteen on a side, the metropolitan team won by 18 holes.

The Quaker women are determined to make a hard fight to carry the cup back with them, and as the recent women's championship of Philadelphia gave most of the intended competitors excellent practice for tournament rounds, they promise to make a good contest. The visiting team, however, will be weakened by the absence of Miss Frances C. Griscom, who is now on her way to Europe. In all probability the leader of the Philadelphia forces will be Miss Sophia Starr, the new champion of the Quaker City. There will be eighteen on a side this time, three more pairs than was the case a year ago. Miss Hecker, the National and metropolitan champion, will head the local forces, and next to her will be placed Miss Beatrix Hoyt.

The entire team will not be selected until later in the week. Miss Hoyt has been practicing for more than a week on the Morris County links, and has made one round over the long course in 92 strokes, figures that a man would not be ashamed of. She is getting back to her best form, and will add strength to the local forces. Some of the leaders who are practically sure of places are Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Marie G. Bryce, Miss Anna E. Kip, Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Miss Eunice Terry, Miss F. L. Vanderhoef, Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Miss Elsa Hurlbutt, Miss Ruth Underhill, and Miss Ethel Wickham.

The team match championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will also be decided this week. The final match will be played to-morrow on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club between the Baltusrol and the Essex County teams. Neither has lost a match in the series thus far. Last year the Morris County women won the team championship, but the golfers of that club have not shown such good form this year, and have dropped to the rear.

Miss Marie G. Bryce of the Morris County Club has just won the Long Course Cup. This competition was decided by six matches held at intervals since Spring. They were at handicap and counting was on the point system. Miss Bryce scored twelve points and the nearest to her was five points behind. It was less than a month ago that she won the club championship for another six months, as she was the previous holder.

The annual meeting of the Morris County Club will be held in the clubhouse this afternoon, and officers will be elected for the coming year. President George G. Frelinghuysen has been renominated, and the other nominees are: Secretary—Henry C. Pitney, Jr.; Treasurer—George J. Little. Directors—Robert F. Ballantine, Thomas C. Bushnell, W. Allston Flagg, George G. Frelinghuysen, William B. Skidmore, Ransom H. Thomas, Alexander H. Tiers, Wynant D. Vanderpool, and Albert H. Vernam. The following members of the Women's Committee will be elected: Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. Charles H. Bradley, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. John A. Stewart, and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers.

The annual open tournament of the Chevy Chase Club, near Washington, D. C., will be held this week, beginning Thursday, and continuing through Saturday. The club has one of the best courses in Washington, and it is a popular one with the Baltimore golfers. Both localities will be well represented, and a few players from the metropolitan district may go on. W. C. Carnegie of Pittsburg, and a frequent player in local events, was at the Nassau Club on Saturday watching the team matches with Philadelphia and said he was going to compete at Chevy Chase. The qualifying round on the first day will be thirty-six holes. Sixteen will qualify for the chief trophy and the second sixteen will play for a consolation cup. On the last day besides the finals there will be a handicap for two prizes and a cup for the lowest gross score.

The programme of events for the week is:

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

Morris County—Club annual meeting.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

Baltusrol—Women's team match with Essex County.
Ardsley—Women's team match with Shinnecock.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

St. Andrew's—University club tournament.
Jersey City—Women's championship.
Montclair—Club championship.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

Chevy Chase—Open tournament.
Morris County—Women's team match, Metropolitan Association vs. Philadelphia.
Apawamis—Mixed foursomes.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Chevy Chase—Open tournament.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Chevy Chase—Open tournament.
Nassau—Club championship.
Englewood—Club championship, men and women.
Westchester—Mixed foursome.
Montclair—Club championship.
Newark Athletic—Riker Cup, second round.
Van Cortlandt—Team match and women's driving match.
Apawamis—Semi-finals, President's and Governors' Cups.
Harbor Hill—Club handicap.
Richmond County—Club handicap.
Fox Hills—Staten Island championship.
Morris County—Bogey handicap.
Hillandale—Mixed foursome team match with Innis Arden.
Jersey City—Gifford Cup handicap.
Colonia—Final round in Cotton Exchange handicap.
Ardsley—Ardsley Club medals.
Dyker Meadow—Club championship.
Ridgewood—Club championship.
Crescent Athletic—President's Cup.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Hillside—Men's and women's handicaps.
Fairfield—Handicap and foursome.
Dutchess County—Club handicap.
Yountakah—Club handicap.
North Jersey—Club handicap.
St. Andrew's—Team match with Yale.
Essex County—Championships for men and women.
Wee Burn—Club handicap.

Brooklyn A. C. Cross-Country Run.

The first regular cross-country run of the Brooklyn Athletic Club for the Winter season was held yesterday at Maspeth, L. I. Two packs started, the first away being the slow division. The fast squad, which followed after an interval of ten minutes, was composed of some of the best cross-country runners in Brooklyn. The notables among these were T. Fraser, G. Miller, W. Clasen, A. G. Cairns, A. T. MacKeever, and J. C. Doyle. The slow pack, with the handicap advantage, gave the veterans a sharp struggle when they came to the finish of the seven-mile course laid out for the run. The order of the finish was as follows: T. Fraser, G. Miller, A. T. MacKeever, W. Clasen, A. G. Cairns, J. Sedelmeyer, H. Newman, C. Hunt, W. Squires, C. P. Martens, J. Bomen, W. T. Vetter, R. Rathstein, J. C. Doyle, W. Wynne, and W. Rubel.

Motors' Hill-Climbing Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 27.—Over the famous Eagle Rock Hill, in West Orange, the New Jersey Automobile Club will hold a hill-climbing contest on the afternoon of Election Day. A dozen members from the New York Automobile Club will take part in the test of endurance, and a large delegation is expected from the North Jersey Automobile Club of Paterson. Two silver cups have been offered as prizes, one for a class in which steam machines will compete, and the other for the gasoline type of carriages. The new double-acting brake will receive a severe test in the contest. After the contest the club will hold its annual meeting and dinner in Newark.

W. & J. Sloane

FOREIGN
AND
DOMESTIC
WILTONS

We have a most complete stock of these splendid wearing Carpets in the latest colors and patterns.

Broadway & 19th Street

SWINDLE TRIED ON C. H. MACKAY.

Kentucky Horsemen Plotted to Sell Cheap Colt for a Big Price.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 27.—An attempted swindle, through which Clarence H. Mackay of New York was to pay $8,000 for a yearling thoroughbred horse that was worth about a tenth of that amount, is the reigning sensation here. The colt in question was given a work out, which was witnessed by Mr. Mackay and his trainer, Charles F. Hill, and they were so much pleased with the extraordinary time in which the youngster negotiated three-eighths of a mile "over the hill," that Mr. Mackay told Col. Jack Chinn, who was with the New Yorkers, that he would conclude the negotiations by wire, as he had to catch a train and return to New York.

It was discovered the next morning that the pole on the track which marked the three-eighths of a mile had been moved so that the distance was 44 feet and 3 inches short of the distance. To-day a number of prominent breeders combined to write a letter to Charles Green of St. Louis, owner of the track, asking that he refuse the use of the track to the men accused of the attempted swindle. Track Superintendent John Farris stated that at Daniel O'Brien's request he had pushed the fence beyond the three-eighths pole a day before the workout, the fence down the track then being black. O'Brien denies all complicity in the job. One man suspected of being in the plot is quoted as saying of Mr. Mackay: "If that man had $40,000,000 I would move the grand stand to beat him."

The colt which was to have been sold, is by Wagner-Margaret Jane, and is owned by Lewis Wilkerson and H. A. Engeman, who wired Mr. Mackay of the facts, and declared the sale off. They say O'Brien obtained an option on the colt for $2,500, and asked that they refuse to be introduced to the men who were coming to examine him. On this promise they did not see Mr. Hill. Breeders are taking up the matter, and the affair will be sifted to the bottom.

LAST NEW YORK RACE MEETING.

Aqueduct Term of Twelve Days Closes Metropolitan Turf Season.

The last race meeting of the New York turf year opens to-day at the Aqueduct track of the Queens County Jockey Club, where for two weeks longer racing on the metropolitan circuit will be carried on. This meeting completes the turf cycle, racing having begun there in the Spring, and, after the round of all the metropolitan tracks had been made, returning to the Queens County course for the wind-up. Usually all the great stables of the East are retired after the close of the Morris Park races, leaving the last struggles for the public money to the smaller owners on the cheaper classes of horses.

This Fall, however, many of the prominent establishments will be represented at Aqueduct, and from all indications the sport there will be of a higher type than ever before has been provided by the Queens County Jockey Club. There is promise also of larger fields than usual, for the number of horses in training for Aqueduct is larger by half than was the case last season. Every stable on the race track grounds has been occupied or engaged for more than a week, and horses that were late in arriving are scattered about, quartered in the barns of the farmers in the neighborhood for two or three miles on all sides of the track.

Stronger inducements than in the past also are offered for horsemen to race at Aqueduct, as the amount of money offered in purses has been increased all around, the average of added money for the Fall meeting, which opens to-day, being $3,100 a day, handicaps, with $700 added in each, figuring on each afternoon's programme.

The track, too, was improved when the alterations and additions to the accommodations for the public were made, and with the turns well banked up and the quarter and back stretch widened, the course is expected to be vastly safer and better for horses to race over. Great pains also have been taken to put the course into first-class condition, and the Track Superintendent asserts that this Fall it will be faster than it ever was before. The changes made for the comfort of patrons of the club consist chiefly in the enlargement of the grand stand, the position of which also has been changed, to give the occupants a better view of the races. The approach from the railroad track also has been altered, and racegoers now will enter at the rear of the grand stand instead of having the long walk from the regular Aqueduct Station.

Mr. Whitney Inspects Saratoga Track.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—William C. Whitney, President of the Saratoga Racing Association, who was in town three hours to-day, inspected the one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar improvements being made at the race track park. The progress already made met his approbation, but he offered the suggestion that a larger force of workmen should be employed. Besides the plans already adopted for the enlargement and improvement of the park, he intimated that additional new features were contemplated. The plans will be made public when the details are decided upon officially. Directors W. W. Worden and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Secretary H. K. Knapp, and Private Secretary James Regan accompanied Mr. Whitney on his visit to the track.

Jockey "Cash" Sloan Fell in Race.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—"Cash" Sloan, the American jockey, fell this afternoon while riding on the race course at Warsaw. He was picked up unconscious, but revived before he was taken to his residence.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about seven furlongs. Kilogram, 115 pounds; Astor, 112; Sweet Tooth, 110; Huitzilopochtli, 108; Royal Sterling and The Burlington Route, 107 each; Maximo Gomez, 106; Aiard, 105; Mercer, Bastile, Disturbet, Songster, Missionary, Federalist, and Bianca, 104 each; Jack McGinn, 102; Snark, 99.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; special weights; five furlongs. Extinguisher, Meistersinger, Anak, Bruff, Caller, Major Daingerfield, Whittier, Swamplands, King Edward, Reformer, Dewey, and Waswift, 112 pounds each; High Carnival, Merrydawn, Sinecure, St-ah, and Bigotry, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Raffaello, 120 pounds; Hammock, 112; Bowen, 110; Aiard, 107; Kelif, Lucky Star, Gray Daisy, and Trobar, 103 each; Nitrate, 100; Lady Chorister, 99; Ethics, 98; Little Daisy, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—The Aqueduct Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Advance Guard, 126 pounds; The Rhymer, Bellario, and Roxane, 116 each; Potente, 114; Saint Finnan, 110; Bowen, 108; Oom Paul, 106; Otis and Ethics, 103 each; The Amazon and Alfred Vargrave, 102 each; Sadie S., 100; Frank Erne, 98; Barouche, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Bon Mot, 112 pounds; Hans Wagner, 110; Playlike, Bridge, and Carrington, 108 each; Francesco, 106; Oclawaha, Lady Horrocd, and Josepha, 105 each; O'Hagen, 104; Norwich, 103; James P. Keating and Equalize, 102 each; Mary Worth, 100; Thoth, The Pride of Surrey, Floretta, and Sedition, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 in 1901; special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Millstream, 113 pounds; Bannockburn and Harry McCann, 110 each; Monmouth Boy, Maximo Gomez, Snark, and Alsike, 107 each; Sentry, 105; Templeton and Piederich, 99 each.

TEAMS MADE GOOD SPORT

Speedway Brushes by Pairs Delighted Road Drivers.

GREAT CROWD SAW THE TILTS

Course Was in Splendid Condition, and Fast Trotters and Pacers Were Out in Force.

Team racing was a prominent feature of the sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, when a number of fast trotting and pacing pairs met in speed trials on a roadbed that was in faultless condition. The spectators, who in number broke all records for Sunday morning, were particularly enthusiastic over the team events, which have been few and far between of late.

The ideal driving weather and the good footing for horses seemed to attract every road driver of prominence in the city, and so crowded did the drive become shortly before noon that brushing became dangerous. One driver was thrown out of his rig while turning at the lower end of the stretch. His horse, which bolted, was quickly brought to a standstill, while the driver received only slight injuries. Another horse, Lucke B., driven by M. Reynolds, dropped dead while being jogged along the back stretch.

The team honors of the day fell to Clarence Ware's handsome team of pacers, composed of Lady Louis, 2:19¼, and Carmencita, 2:20¼, while James Murphy's famous pacer, Rotha J., 2:09¼; The Monk, 2:08½, driven by Frederick Gerken, and the little bay pacer, Bicycle Girl, 2:20¼, driven by J. E. Meyer, divided the honors in the single class. After considerable jockeying and jogging the brushing of the morning was opened with a rousing three-cornered tilt between Bicycle Girl, 2:20¼; Swift, 2:16½, driven by John F. Cockerill, and Jolly Bachelor, handled by H. E. Mapes. The start was as even as could be expected under the crowded condition of the roadway, and the first quarter was covered before racing really began. Passing the quarter post they were nose and nose, and from there in it was nip and tuck, all three animals being under the whip as they came down the stretch. Swift finally gained a lead of a half length, and looked like a winner until Bicycle Girl showed a burst of speed that carried her a neck in front of Swift, which advantage she retained until the line was crossed. Jolly Bachelor was a close third, his nose at Swift's saddle. In a second heat between the same trio, Bicycle Girl broke before the stretch was reached, and Swift was defeated by a narrow margin.

The Monk, 2:08½, who was in fine form, and speed, next attracted the attention of the crowd by the way manner in which he defeated Nathan Straus's trotter, Freddie. Moth Miller, the roan pacer, with a mark of 2:07, who is a general favorite with the crowd, was sadly out of condition, and several horses entirely out of his class led him home. About the best race he made was with the pacer Rotha J., 2:09¼, driven by James Murphy, of Chicago, who had a trifle too much speed for him, despite Dr. David Randall's efforts to urge him with word and whip. On the return trip, Mr. Murphy took the reins over his pacer, Wesley R., who also led Moth Miller over half the length of the stretch and defeated him by a neck.

Clarence Ware's team, composed of Lady Louis, 2:19¼, and Carmencita, 2:20¼, were having things pretty much their own way and had not found a team in their class when Capt. McDonald was seen coming up the road behind Lilly Dwyer and Bell C. The two teams were jogged back to Dyckman Street and started on almost even terms. Capt. McDonald's pair—quickest to get away—went on at full speed, and it took Mr. Ware's pair a good quarter to reach even terms. Then followed as fast and as pretty a team race as was ever seen on the Speedway. All the other drivers pulled to the curb, giving them plenty of room, and as they entered the last quarter a blanket would have covered the four horses. The spectators cheered enthusiastically. A few yards from the finish mark the Ware team, by a desperate spurt, succeeded drawing out and crossing the line, winner by a short head. A second heat resulted in the same sort of finish, except that Mr. Ware's team had a trifle greater lead.

Among the many on the drive were George Huber, driving the trotter Red George; A. J. Hartley, driving his team of pacers, composed of Madeline and mate; Louis Kahn, driving the pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼; Col. Eph. Simmons of Lexington, in a rig with Alexander Newburger; W. Irving, driving Chance, 2:12½; A. B. Darcy, driving the trotter Norseman, 2:18¼; T. Lynch, driving the brown trotter Dark Secret, 2:27¼; Hugh Reilly, driving the veteran trotter Commodore Porter, 2:13, and Charles Thompson, driving the pacer Daisy Bell, 2:19¾.

After the morning's sport a party of well-known horsemen gathered at the clubhouse where the respective merits of The Monk, 2:08½, and the famous bay trotting gelding Alves, 2:09½, owned by Nathan Straus, came up for discussion. Many were of the opinion that Alves was the faster animal, while others believed that The Monk would beat Alves three straight heats. It was finally decided to request the owners to meet and arrange a series of three heats between the two horses. Mr. Straus, when seen yesterday afternoon, said he was perfectly willing to have Alves meet The Monk on any day and at any time Mr. Gerken might select, and that he would be ready to make a match for Cobwebs. Although Mr. Gerken could not be found last evening, it is understood that he is willing to arrange a match with Alves.

Drivers Want an Annual Parade.

The success of the Speedway parade in Brooklyn on Saturday was such that yesterday the members of the Pleasure Drivers' Association, under whose management the event was held, were planning to make the parade an annual fixture. The plan suggested was to appoint a committee representing every pleasure driving association in the Borough of Brooklyn, which shall formulate a programme for a joint parade over the driveway. Many classes will be added, and the new scheme of the Brooklyn reinsmen promises to result in one of the greatest shows of the kind ever held in this country. Horsemen generally yesterday declared that they would co-operate in every way toward bringing to a completion the plans of the promoters of the annual parade.

Football Crowd Was Disappointed.

About 500 patrons of football journeyed to Dexter Park, Jamaica Avenue and Enfield Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, to witness the game of football announced between the Herkimer Athletic Club team and the Chelsea Football Club eleven of New York. The New Yorkers failed to appear or send an excuse, and the gate money was returned to the crowd, though two squads of the Herkimers played a practice game.

Newark Advertisements. | Newark Advertisements.

HAHNE & CO. NEWARK | HAHNE & CO. NEWARK

Our Store offers the same wide choice as the biggest New York Stores, and gives you lower prices on the same goods. Come and see us in our new building with its vast stock.

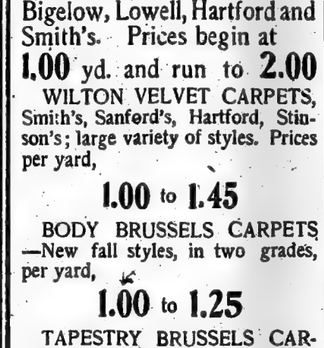

Tripartite Bargain Offer in

Home Furnishings

For This Week.

Furniture, Carpets and Upholsteries.

We make these low prices to accentuate our already great and increasing trade.

Parlor Suit.

5 pieces, mahogany finish frame, very high polish, covered with fine brocaded velour, regular $74 value for

$59.00.

Parlor Suit.

5 pieces, mahogany finish frame, best silk damask, tufted back, heavy carved top, French legs, regular $110, for

$80.00.

Library Suit.

3 pieces, massive carved frame, heavy claw feet, upholstered in Morrella velour; regular $145 value for

$110.00.

Library Suit.

2 pieces, beautifully carved mahog'y frames, claw feet, covered with best quality brocaded velour; regular $175 value for

$125.00.

Carpets.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, from the best makers, viz.: Bigelow, Lowell, Hartford and Smith's. Prices begin at

1.00 yd. and run to **2.00**

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, Smith's, Sanford's, Hartford, Stinson's; large variety of styles. Prices per yard,

1.00 to **1.45**

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS—New fall styles, in two grades, per yard,

1.00 to **1.25**

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS—Endless variety of styles, all the best makes, among them Roxbury, Stinson, Smith, Sanford goods, per yard,

50c, 60c, 69c, 79c, 85c

Draperies.

About 50 pairs of Mercerized Satin Derby Portieres, 100 inches wide to the pair and 3¼ yards long, deep throw-over at top, handsome heavy tasselled fringe top and bottom, pretty design and all this season's leading colors, as follows: Cerise, Terra Cotta, Myrtle, Red, Nile Green, Light Blue and Old Gold. Regular price $9.75 pair,

$6.00.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS. 100 pairs full width, 3½ yds. long. All this season's newest designs. Some have narrow edges, for the Sitting Room and Chamber; others with wide and heavy edge, for the Parlor, Library or Dining Room. Regular price, $6.00 and $6.50 per pair. Special,

$5.00.

The decorating of walls, erecting of cosey corners, furnishing of Oriental rooms and dens is one of our leading specialties. A postal card or telephone call will bring our decorator to your address to take measurements, offer suggestions and furnish estimates.

Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Mattings and Rugs of all kinds.

Hahne & Co., Newark, N.J.

Horses and Carriages. | Horses and Carriages.

Studebaker

Greatest Show of Vehicles.

The greatest of New York's out-of-door shows is the exhibit of Studebaker vehicles. They are seen everywhere—street, boulevard, speedway, suburbs. Every one bears a distinguishing stamp of beauty, elegance, style, utility. The other side of this great show is indoors—at the warerooms.

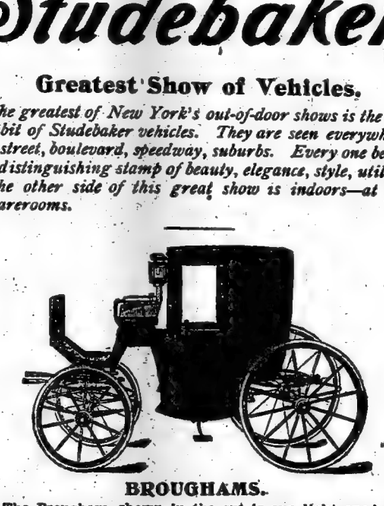

BROUGHAMS.

The Brougham shown in the cut is our light one-horse Brougham for 1901. It has a very special characteristic—two in fact,—one, lightness; the other, roominess. You wouldn't think it possible that the two could be combined to such an extent. We build larger and heavier Broughams for those who want them—also extension fronts and Demi Coaches. We show a large number of the many different styles on the floors of our warerooms, and have a supply at our factory ready to be painted and trimmed to order at short notice.

STUDEBAKER,

Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

NEW WEST SIDE A. C. GAMES.

J. J. Corley Led in Final Outdoor Contests of the Season.

The final outdoor games for the season of the New West Side Athletic Club were held yesterday morning on the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street. There were eight events in all, four for seniors and four for juniors. The best individual showing was made by J. J. Corley, who won the seventy-yard run and was second in the three miles run. A large group photograph of the club members was taken after the games. Summary:

70-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by J. J. Corley; C. Bowntan, second; C. Helberg, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, Senior.—Won by J. McAdams; Boyntan, second; C. Helberg, third. Time—2:13.

Three-Mile Run, Senior.—Won by E. Carrette; J. J. Corley second, A. Monteverde, third. Time—17:10.

Running Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by W. Quinn, with 19 feet 8½ inches; J. Kenney, with 19 feet 7 inches, second; W. Beckman, with 19 feet 1¼ inches, third.

70-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by J. McCann; T. O'Connell second, H. Sperling third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Junior.—Won by J. Daly; W. V. Dwyer second, H. Bresnan third. Time—2:23 1-5.

Running High Jump, Junior.—Won by W. Quinn, with 5 feet 2½ inches; H. S. Perling, with 4 feet 10 inches, second; C. Helberg, with 4 feet 9 inches, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Junior.—Won by J. Reiss, with 34 feet 4 inches; H. Sperling, with 34 feet ½ inch, second; W. V. Dwyer, with 32 feet, third.

The New Australian Flag.

From The London Express.

The judges appointed by the Government of the Australian Commonwealth have made their selection from the 30,000 designs submitted in the recent competition open to Australian artists and others. The flag decided upon is simple, yet effective, embracing as it does the Union Jack in the top left-hand corner, with a six-pointed star immediately beneath it, emblematic of the six federated States, while the other half of the flag is devoted to depicting the Southern Cross. The Government and official color is to be blue, while the Mercantile Marine of the new commonwealth will ay the flag with a red ground. The approved design was submitted by a number of competitors.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

†Aller.....Nov. 2 | †Trave.....Nov. 30
*Columbia.....Nov. 9 | †Aller.....Dec. 7, 2 PM
†Hohenzollern...Nov. 16 | *Columbia.....Dec. 10
*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23 | †Lahn.....Dec. 14

Sailings at 10 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz, Oct. 29, 9 AM | Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM
Kaiserin, Nov. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM
Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon
Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN
*Bremen..Oct. 31, noon | Bremen....Dec. 5, noon
K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM | Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
*S. S. BREMEN, OCTOBER 31, SAILS FOR BREMEN DIRECT.
Pier foot of 34 St., Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to PLYMOUTH—CHERBURG—HAMBURG.
Deutschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
Deutschland, Dec. 12, 7 A. M.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to PLYMOUTH—CHERBURG—HAMBURG.
Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM | Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM
Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM | *Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM
*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM | Penn'a, Dec. 14, 7 AM
Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM | Pretoria, Dec. 21, 1 PM
*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..Oct. 30, 10 AM | St. Paul..Nov. 20, 10 AM
Friesland..Nov. 6, Noon | Haverford..Nov. 27, noon
Phila....Nov. 13, 10 AM | Phila....Dec. 4, 10 AM
and 4:55 P. M. daily.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Zeeland, Oct. 30, noon | Southwark, Nov. 13, noon
Friesland..Nov. 6, noon | *Vaderland, Nov. 20, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU.....Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....Nov. 9, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 23, 3 P. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia..Nov. 2, noon, Astoria...Nov. 30, noon
Ethiopia..Nov. 16, noon | Anchoria...Dec. 14, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

Mediterranean Service Naples Direct
PERUGIA.....Nov. 12 | CALABRIA.....Dec. 7
Cabin Passage, $65.00.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons POTSDAM
Saturday, Nov. 2, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic..Oct. 30, noon | Oceanic..Nov. 13, 7 AM
Cymric..Nov. 6, 1 PM | Teutonic..Nov. 20, noon
Majestic...Nov. 6, noon | Celtic.....Nov. 26, 5 AM
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Nov. 2, 10 AM | Etruria...Nov. 23, 2 PM
Umbria...Nov. 9, 2 PM | Campania, Nov. 30, 8:30 AM
Lucania, Nov. 16, 8:30 AM | Umbria....Dec. 7, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at P. M.
Gaelic.....Nov. 7 | China.....Nov. 23
Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16 | Doric.....Dec. 3
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth. Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R.R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.
For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Excursions.

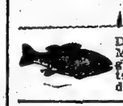

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—Al Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Fishing as usual all week, plenty large blackfish; Sunday passengers caught big blackfish, ling, pollack, and 16 codfish. Al Foster, iron steamer "Angler."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25, d 12.45, e 7.45, a 7.55, t 6.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*a7.40 AM	*c7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	*5.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 3 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

YACHT INDIAN WON LAST RACE.

Victor S. Heads K. Y. C, One-Design Class for the Season.

The yachtsmen of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club were out yesterday for the final race of the season, a contest between the "Hampden Class" one design craft of the club for the club championship and trophy. The starters were the Mi Babe, Zena, Indian, Blue Bird, and Black Bird. Indian, which has proved herself the best boat of her size in the little fleet, won the event and first prize for the season, with Mi Babe second, and Zena third. The result places the boats in the order named on the season's work for the championship trophies. The summaries:

HAMPDEN CLASS.—Start, 3 P. M.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Finished.	Time.
Indian, J. O. Sinkinson	4:09:55	1:09:55
Mi Babe, T. Wilson	4:12:05	1:12:05
Zena, F. E. Barnes	4:13:45	1:13:45
Blue Bird, Irving Sands	4:15:40	1:15:40
Black Bird, Rodman Sands	4:20:11	1:20:11

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
Telephone 3093 Broad.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
36 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
41 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
35 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
N. Y. BRANCHES { 399 E. 42d St. 12 East 23d St. 5320 Broadway.
Ladies' Department, 12 East 23d St.
Brooklyn office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-10.
TELEPHONE 1045 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange / Consolidated Stock Exchange } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
54 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Valuable information given to cash buyers. Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK N. B. A.
Additional boxes are now ready.
Easy access to the vaults from Wall Street and from William Street.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29TH,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Est. Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.
168 shs. New England Syndicate.
80 shs. Vermont Syndicate, Des Moines, Iowa.
15 shs. Vermont Loan and Trust Co., Dak. Territory.
$2,000 New England Syndicate 6 p. c. Mtg. Bond, due 1903, Mar., 1902, coup.
100 shs. Central Loan and Trust Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
40 shs. Minneapolis Co-operative Co.
$10,000 Vermont Syndicate, Des Moines, Iowa, 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, due 1904, May, 1902, coup.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

Governor's Island, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 A. M. Nov. 9, 1901, for rebuilding and extending wharf at Hedlow's Island, N. Y. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for rebuilding wharf," addressed S. R. Jones, C. M.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000.
Iowa Central Railway Co.
FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Dated March 1, 1901. Due March 1, 1951.
INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1ST & SEPTEMBER 1ST, IN NEW YORK CITY.
Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein, the Railway Company agreeing to pay all such tax or taxes.

Amount of present issue - - - $2,000,000

MORTON TRUST CO., Trustee.

For full particulars we refer to letter of E. Hawley, Esq., President of the Company, and to that of John Graham, Esq., copies of which will be furnished on application.
The mortgage and all legal matters pertaining to this issue have been approved by our counsel, Messrs. Strong & Cadwalader.
Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

A considerable proportion of the above bonds having been sold, we offer for sale the remaining unsold bonds at 92½ and accrued interest.

Subscription books will be opened on Thursday, October 31st, at our offices at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier the same day.

The right is reserved to reject any application and to allot smaller amounts than applied for.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
41 Wall Street, New York.

The letter from the President of the Company states in part as follows:

The Iowa Central Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire property of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired, consisting of 541 miles of railroad.
This mortgage will be a first lien upon the railroad of the Iowa Central and Western Company and the Keithsburg Bridge Company as soon as the outstanding bonds on those properties have been retired, which is to be done without delay, and also upon any new mileage or other property constructed or acquired.
The $2,000,000 sold to you are part of $3,146,000 authorized to be issued to retire the $555,000 Iowa Central and Western Five Per Cent. Bonds, the $591,000 Keithsburg Bridge Six Per Cent. Bonds, which have been called for redemption December 1, 1901, and to pay for general improvements to the present property of the Company, which improvements will put it in first-class physical condition, and also to pay for additional equipment purchased. **The total bonded debt of the Iowa Central, including the First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds outstanding, is less than $18,000 per mile.**
The gross earnings of the Company for the past five years (not including the earnings of the Iowa Central and Western, or rentals received,) have been as follows:

1897	$1,564,204 77
1898	1,868,349 32
1899	2,120,575 11
1900	2,325,919 20
1901	2,284,123 47

Gross earnings for fourteen weeks from July 1st were $698,638, an increase of $26,638.
Upon completion of the improvements above mentioned, we believe that the property can be operated, including taxes, &c., for less than 65 per cent. of gross earnings, **which would show net earnings of considerably over $800,000 per annum. The total interest charges, including the interest on the bonds sold you, amount to about $462,500 per annum.**
The lines of the road are situated in one of the most solid and prosperous districts in the United States, and one which is remarkably free from periods of extreme depression, as will be seen from the steady and moderate increase in the earnings of the Company for the past years. The traffic is of a widely diversified nature.
The Iowa Central Railway is now operated in harmony with the Minneapolis and St. Louis through a community of interest in the properties, which will result in great benefit to both properties in the future.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc.
Being the largest lender on mortgage in the State, it has unequalled facilities for investing funds held in trust in FIRST MORTGAGES on New York City real estate. The market offers no investment of equal security paying so high a rate of interest. A large number always ready for immediate sale.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK RAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Ass't Treas.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Ass't Sec'y
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
TRUSTEES.

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
Elihu Root,	Woodbury Langdon,
Charles S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller,	Robert Olyphant,
John Jacob Astor,	Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles R. Henderson,	William J. Easton,
Frederick Potter,	John D. Hicks,
Charles Richardson,	Charles Matlack,
Ellis D. Williams,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
	Frank Bailey.

ATCHISON
—AND—
C., B. & Q.
Are analytically compared, as never before, in the Saturday issue of the
BOSTON NEWS BUREAU
America's Greatest Financial Daily Newspaper.
You can buy it Monday at the leading Hotel and Railroad News Stands, or you can have it regularly at $1 per month of C. W. BARRON, 1 to 7 Exchange Place, Boston.

$200,000 WANTED
To improve the machinery and increase the output of an active, going SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA, appraised at $600,000, and which made last year 45,000 sacks of sugar, worth $360,000. The coming crop will be equally as large, and probably larger.
Bonds bearing interest at 6% will be issued to cover the loan, which will be secured by a first mortgage on the entire property.
ISAAC KUBIE & CO.,
96 & 98 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and divisional paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson E. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburgh Junction & Middle Division
3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 6, due November 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 28th, temporary receipts will be given. J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 22d, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business October 22d, 1901. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due Nov. 1st, 1901, from Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, and from Minneapolis & Duluth Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 26, 1901.
97th Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1901.
Coupons due November 1st, 1901, from Flint and Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop and Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.
470 Broadway, New York, October 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after November 1st, next.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Oct. 23, 1901.
The coupons due Nov. 1st, 1901, on the bonds of the Pratt Coal and Iron Co. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1901, at 12 o'clock, noon. JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 6th, 1901.

West Tenth St. Connecting Ry. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

Third Avenue Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at 621 Broadway, for the election of Directors and inspectors of election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. JOHN BEAVER, Secretary.

Fort George & Eleventh Av. R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Elm St. Connecting Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, November 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Washington Traction and Electric Co.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Agreement for the reorganization of the Washington Traction & Electric Company, dated August 1, 1901, the plan of reorganization, forming part of said agreement, is hereby declared and certified to be operative.
More than 93% of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage bonds of the said Company have been deposited with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company under said agreement.
The time for the deposit of Collateral Trust bonds and stock of the Washington Traction & Electric Company under said agreement is hereby extended to and including the 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1901, after which date no further deposits of said bonds or stock will be received, except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.
Dated New York, October 14, 1901.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee of Reorganization.
RICHARD M. HURD, Secretary, 59 Cedar St.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,895,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES.

Heber R. Bishop,	Richard Mortimer,
William L. Bull,	Dudley Olcott,
Albert C. Case,	John E. Parsons,
Haley Fiske,	Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
Morris K. Jesup,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin,	Samuel Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Geo. Henry Warren.	

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.33.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Secretary. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,600,000.00 OF 3½% CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until
TUESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of The City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:
$2,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$600,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BOUNDED BY WEST FIFTY-SECOND AND WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES.
Chapter 320, Laws 1887.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$300,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BOUNDED BY WEST FIFTY-SECOND AND WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES.
Section 32, Greater New York Charter.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$50,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ARMORIES AND SITES THEREFOR.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
OCTOBER 16TH, 1901.

Lost and Found.

Thursday Eve., near 42d, Broadway, WATCH CASE PIN, DIAMOND, RUBY and SAPPHIRE BIRD and WREATH; finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. Nelson, 442 Central Park West.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 249,074 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Wednesday morning, diamond horseshoe stick pin; liberal reward. Mrs. Ellicott, 2 West 36th St.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and the firm name of LOUIS M. COHN & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to and by said firm to be paid at its former place of business, 749 Broadway.—Dated New York, Oct., 1901.
LOUIS M. COHN, JULIUS COHN.

Proposals.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Over Sunday Wall Street has had ample time to analyze and to deliberate upon Saturday's bank statement, with the result that the opinion now is that the figures presented were decidedly favorable—certainly much more so than generally had been expected. At first the increase of over $9,000,000 in loans was construed as far from assuring, but this was before the Street realized that during the week there had been further maturing of loans contracted abroad some time ago and which, because not renewed there, had to be taken up here; and that the financing of the Pocahontas Coal deal, involving an outlay of $10,000,000, had also been arranged. Under these circumstances the wonder now is not that loans increased as they did, but that they did not increase more.

What, however, was the most gratifying and encouraging feature of the statement was the increase of over $1,500,000 in cash and the very small loss of $750,000 in surplus reserves. The known movements of money had indicated a loss to the banks of something over $2,000,000, and the bears in the stock market had keyed themselves up to the belief, and had lived in the hope, that there would be, therefore, a material decrease in surplus reserves as well as a loss in cash. The substantial gain in cash was, for that reason, all the more marked, and clearly reflects that the return flow of money from the West has already set in in substantial volume. Would-be depressors of market values, disappointed at the showing, insist that that is not the case, and that the statement has been "manipulated" for stock market purposes, but for their assertions they offer nothing in the nature of proof.

Certain it is, with so small a decrease in surplus reserves showing at this usually critical period, and with the figures standing at $14,700,000, as compared with $6,000,000 last year and $3,000,000 in 1899 that the financial community has more and more reason for confidence.

The movement of the exchange market will be watched with interest for the next few days, because upon the rise or fall in rates will depend largely whether gold will or will not go out. At present figures there is no profit in any shipments, yet the Street heard late Saturday that, in order to affect the stock market a shipment might be made notwithstanding. This is possible, but hardly credible. In any event, even should gold go, it will be but a loan—a temporary expedient—and shortly it will return.

As for the stock market itself all the evidences are that generally it will broaden and improve in spite of the depressing influences of Amalgamated Copper and the interests back of it.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In its financial article to-day The Times says money was in strong demand early on Saturday, but toward the close it was offered freely till to-day, though not as a rule at below 2 per cent. The discount market was very firm, and there was a further advance in quotations, the withdrawal of gold having impressed the brokers with the probability of a rise in the Bank of England rate this week.

On the Stock Exchange home rails were steady. American rails were dull, owing to anticipations of an unfavorable return by the New York Associated Banks. Business was on a very small scale, and there was a general fall in prices. On the Exchange business generally is almost at a standstill.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Stock Exchange had another dull experience last week, without an appreciably brighter outlook for the near future. The money market was the most interesting feature of the situation. The threatened drain of gold to Paris materialized, and the open market rate responded, advancing from 2⅞ to 3 per cent. A considerable quantity of gold was taken out of the bank, creating some popular demand, and an increase in the official rate of discount.

In view of the fact that the gold reserve is now under £25,000,000, an advance in the rate is very probable, but there is nothing to indicate when it will be made.

The same factors which deterred speculation in the week previous continued to operate last week. Chief among these was the South African situation, every heavily censored cable from that point being eagerly scanned in the hope of favorable developments, but in most instances without result.

An instance of the way South African news is being "doctored" for the benefit of the public and the Stock Exchange was afforded when the papers all announced in large headlines that one British column had brought in 250 prisoners to Barkerdorp on Oct. 17. Following this was a Cape Town message, saying that the net result of sweeping operations by four or five British columns through the Rustenburg region during the five months prior to Oct. 17 had been the capture of 250 fugitives, 37 of whom had guns.

The public, however, remains aloof from the Stock Exchange, leaving the professionals to scalp fractions out of one another.

Home rails continued fairly firm during the week, and Americans furnished some interest, rising in response to New York quotations, but there was little actual trading.

Consols, always a reliable barometer, fell eleven-sixteenths of a point.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Last week the Boerse had a quiet and uneventful experience, with no considerable changes of quotations in any department. The week began with an announcement of a dividend of 4 per cent., as against 5, by the Italian Mediterranean Railway, and a statement that the Austrian Southern Railway would undergo a reorganization by means of which the holders of its 3 per cent. obligations would suffer some loss.

American railroad shares were held firmly throughout the week until yesterday, especially Northern Pacific, upon the strength of the expected combination; but yesterday they were offered heavily, in consequence of the latest advices from New York, Northern Pacific closing at 102.25 and Canadian Pacific at 108.90.

Ocean transportation shares were somewhat firmer upon the announcement of a slight improvement in the freight market.

The public has begun buying electrical shares, the shares of the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg gaining 7 points on the week.

The statement of the Reichsbank yesterday, showing an improvement in the note reserve of 101,000,000 marks, made a good impression, but it did not influence quotations. The National Zeitung says the bank has received 35,000,000 marks in British gold during the last five weeks.

The monthly settlement has begun under markedly easy money conditions. The private rate of discount fell yesterday to 2⅝ per cent. Call loans were offered abundantly at 2 per cent. and less, while money for the monthly settlement commanded from 3⅜ to 3½ per cent. in New York and London. Paris exchange showed a further advance on the week.

The remaining 47,000,000 marks of the Russian railway loan of 80,000,000 marks will be subscribed Wednesday next.

The foreign trade statistics for September show imports aggregating 3,953,589 tons, or a decrease of 376,195 tons, and exports of 2,785,755 tons, or an increase of 72,126 tons. The pig iron output for September was 625,220 tons as against 717,100 tons.

It is announced that the international zinc price arrangement has been frustrated owing to the refusal of the Silesian concerns to restrict production.

The Berlin Corporation of Merchants, after a stormy meeting, voted to accept the plan of the Government for transforming the organization into a Chamber of Commerce.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET

MANCHESTER, Oct. 27.—Last week's market was generally unsatisfactory, with a turnover below the average. Any improvement in the demand will encourage spinners and manufacturers to make a serious effort to improve margins. Cloth offers from India and other points were on a lower level, making negotiations extremely difficult. Indeed, the bids were hardly entertained, and consequently sales were small.

There was a moderate business in shirtings and fancy goods, China and the minor Eastern outlets forwarding a few orders.

At Burnley the manufacturers are grumbling freely, but they manage to keep most of the looms going somehow.

Yarns were weak in the early part of the week, the trade being limited. Later they became firmer and there was a little increase in home business.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 6,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,568,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 1,463,000 pesetas.

UNITED STATES TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—United States Treasury on the 26th day of October, 1901.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$312,231,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$312,231,089
Silver dollars	447,710,000	Silver certificates outstanding	447,710,000
Silver dollars of 1890	379,351	Treasury notes outstanding	41,736,000
Silver bullion of 1890	41,356,649		
Total	$801,677,089	Total	$801,677,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$79,038,533.58	
Gold certificates	26,651,210.00	
Standard silver dollars	6,688,031.00	
Silver certificates	7,461,649.00	
Silver bullion	544,607.05	
United States notes	7,745,774.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	(9,814.00	
National banknotes	8,094,541.29	
Subsidiary silver coin	8,636,747.04	
Fractional currency	116.49	
Minor coin	449,564.58	
		$145,380,588.03
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$104,051,310.76	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,933,569.14	
Total	$110,884,879.90	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	257,649.26	
		111,142,529.16
Total		$256,523,117.19
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,727,827.29	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,334,520.33	
Disbursing officers' balances	57,427,691.95	
Post Office Department account	3,836,596.10	
Miscellaneous items	4,766,643.75	
		86,093,279.42
Available cash balance		$170,429,837.77

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$580,814.65	$19,427,691.67	$81,314,439.59
Internal revenue	865,284.23	20,008,585.87	92,816,615.01
Miscellaneous	31,817.85	2,514,016.07	9,968,127.42
Total receipts	$1,477,916.73	$41,950,293.61	$184,099,182.02
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	685,000.00	10,160,000.00	37,177,333.72
War	310,000.00	9,260,000.00	40,955,074.35
Navy	45,000.00	5,365,000.00	22,200,838.41
Indians	45,000.00	840,000.00	3,609,239.33
Pensions	200,000.00	10,050,000.00	45,182,156.55
Interest	.....	1,425,000.00	11,945,182.29
Total expenditures	$1,285,000.00	$37,100,000.00	$161,069,824.65
Excess of receipts over expenditures	192,916.73	4,850,293.61	23,029,357.37
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	891,109.47	17,547,643.23	78,434,925.77
Internal revenue	1,083,445.70	23,639,097.35	100,181,961.24
Receipts from all sources last year	2,001,319.82	43,382,202.54	188,330,445.24
Expenditures last year	1,910,000.00	40,965,000.00	184,614,823.00
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	61,250.00	2,876,555.00	6,893,425.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	.....	988,874.50	4,314,715.00
Notes received for current redemption	546,916.00	9,504,925.00	40,198,927.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,486,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,681,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$46,759,233.00	$4,154,108.00	$50,913,341.00
This fiscal year	5,301,863.00	346,783.00	5,648,646.00
This month	1,615,265.00	87,007.00	1,702,272.00
This day	160,050.00	3,000.00	163,050.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	46,759,233.00	4,154,108.00	50,913,341.00
This fiscal year	5,301,863.00	346,783.00	5,648,646.00
This month	1,615,265.00	87,007.00	1,702,272.00
This day	160,050.00	3,000.00	163,050.00

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:25	Sun sets...5:03	Moon rises..5:58

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:38	Gov. Isl'd..8:08	H. Gate...9:59
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:10	Gov. Isl'd...8:26	H. Gate...10:22

Outgoing Steamships.
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, OCT. 29.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hesperides, Argentine and Paraguay	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	7:00 A. M.	.....
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.		
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, OCT. 31.		
Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 1.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, &c.	.....	.....
Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York place of trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the eleventh day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly, and parallel with Fifteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly, and again parallel with Fifteenth Street, three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly, and again parallel with Fifteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly, along the same, thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

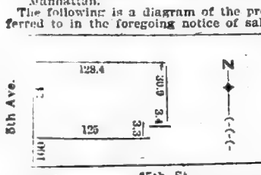

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,000.00, with interest thereon at six per cent. from October 30th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates is $2,201.76, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $35,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1901, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 688 of Conveyances, Page 320, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 591.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

o21-2aw5wM&Th&n11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —NATHAN HOLCOMBE LORD, as Trustee for the benefit of Thomas Lord, plaintiff, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1901, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, (West,) distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue with the said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of West Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 4, in Block Number 1226, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, 5 October, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

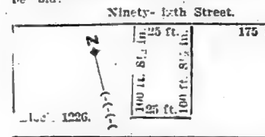

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,850 69-100, with interest thereon from 4th day of October, 1901, together with cost and allowances amounting to $412.82, with interest from 4th October, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,462 15-100, and interest.

Dated New York, 5 October, 1901.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

oct7-2aw3wM&Th&oct28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet and three and one-quarter inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street and the westerly side of West End Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along said One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 7, Block 1,890, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 25, 1901.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, which is known by the street Number 306 West 103rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

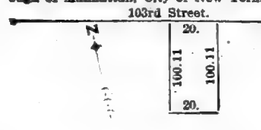

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,602.09, with interest thereon from October 15, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $327.72, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,078.40, with interest.

Dated New York, October 25, 1901.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Referee.

o28-2aw3wM&F

Surrogate Notices.

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA HAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901.

ELIZABETH WIESEN, Executrix.
HOWARD SIMMONS, FICE WORK, Executors.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s9-1aw6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ROBERT M. JARVIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighteenth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant two hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and Ninety-third Street, and running thence easterly and along the northerly side of Ninety-third Street fifteen feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-six feet, more or less, to the southerly side of the former road or lane commonly called Apthorpe's Lane; thence northwesterly along the southerly side of said lane fifteen feet and three-sixteenths of an inch, more or less, to a point easterly from the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue two hundred and nineteen feet on a line measured at right angles to said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and thence southerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-six feet eight inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, at the point or place of beginning, being a part of lots known and distinguished as Numbers 309 and 310 on a map entitled "Map of lands in the City of New York, known as 'Elmwood,' belonging to the estate of Herman Thorn, deceased," surveyed by James E. Serrell, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in tin case numbered 216, together with all the right, title, and interest of Matilda Salomon of, in, and to the southerly half part of the road or lane in the rear of the premises above described, commonly called Apthorpe's Lane, running to the centre line thereof, as the same is laid down on said map. The premises above described lie in Section 4, Block 1,224, on the land map of the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to said Matilda Salomon by said Citizens' Savings Bank, the plaintiff herein, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and delivered simultaneously therewith, and said mortgage being given to secure a part of the consideration or purchase money therein expressed. Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants as to buildings contained in the agreement of William J. Morgan and Benjamin F. Romaine, recorded in Liber 2,154 of Conveyances, Page 3, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 1, 1888.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, and known as No. 159 West 93d Street:

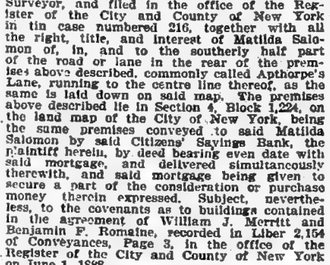

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $15,300, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $482.73, with interest thereon from October 10th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $564.69 and interest.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

o28-2aw3wM&Th&n18.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY A. BOGERT, as trustee, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. MURRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street two hundred and ninety-five feet six inches east of the northeast corner Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence north parallel with Amsterdam Avenue through a party wall thirty-three feet two inches; thence northeast twenty-two feet one inch to a point distant three hundred and three feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue and fifty-four feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence southeast twenty-two feet three inches to a point distant thirty-three feet two inches north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence south parallel with Amsterdam Avenue through a party wall thirty-three feet two inches to the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west along the same fifteen feet to the point of beginning, and known by the street number 151 West 98th Street.

Also the easement of the uninterrupted use of all the land lying between the buildings known by the street numbers 149 and 153 West 98th Street, and extending north from the rear of the above-described premises to the north or rear boundary of the lots on which said buildings stand, for the purpose of furnishing light and air to the mortgaged premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1901.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

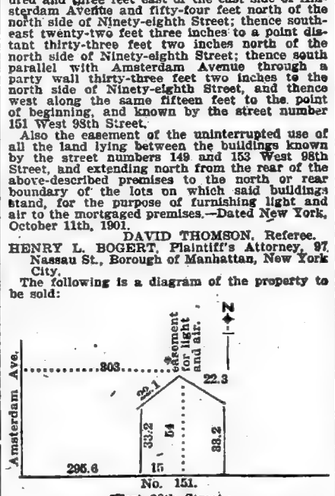

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,850, with interest from the 7th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $354.10, with interest from the 11th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens, which are to be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is $355.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1901.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

o12-14-17-21-24-28-31

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARGARET J. SMITH and another, plaintiffs, against MARTIN M. LEWIS and GEORGE W. LEWIS as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Nathan Lewis, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the Town and County of Westchester,) and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of lots of Nettie Cohen," at Westchester, New York, made by Charles A. Mapes, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1897, as Lot number fifteen, (15,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of proposed Fifth Street, distant three hundred and forty-eight feet and ninety-five one-hundredths of a foot (348.95) from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of proposed Fifth Street with the easterly side of Green Lane or Avenue; running thence easterly along said northerly side of proposed Fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and at right angles to said northerly side of proposed Fifth Street one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of proposed Fifth Street, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.—Dated October 18th, 1901.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

JOHN B. MEYENBORG, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 49 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

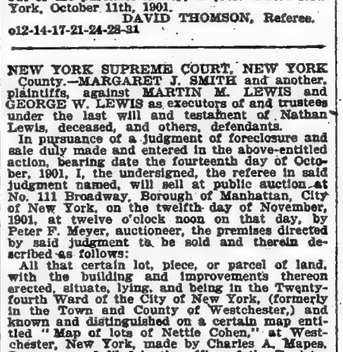

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,736.67-100, with interest thereon from October 8, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $200.81-100, with interest thereon from October 14, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $15.81-100 and interest.—Dated October 18th, 1901.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

o21-2aw3wM&Th.

Referees' Notices.

1,521 WASHINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM FARBER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 8th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain, lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Washington Avenue, as widened, distant one hundred feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy first Street, (formerly Ninth Street;) running thence northerly along said westerly line of Washington Avenue twenty-five feet more or less; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and forty-five feet: thence southerly, parallel with said Washington Avenue, twenty-five feet more or less, and thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, one hundred and forty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1901.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR, Referee.

BOUDINOT KEITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 1,521 Washington Avenue:

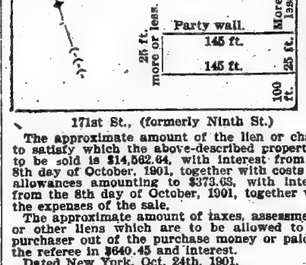

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,562.64, with interest from the 8th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $373.03, with interest from the 8th day of October, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $640.45 and interest.

Dated New York, Oct. 24th, 1901.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR, Referee.

o24-2aw6wTh&M&n14

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET, Nos. 243 and 245 West.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THERESA GOLDSMITH and another, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. LONG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street forty feet; thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street forty feet along said centre line of the block; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street at the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Nos. 243 and 245 West 116th Street in the said city.

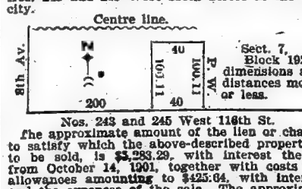

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,283.29, with interest thereon from October 14, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $425.64, with interest, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,150.00, and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure $61,000.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 25 Broad Street, New York.

o21-2aw3wM&Th&n12.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH THALL, plaintiff, against JULIE L. KILLEEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 3d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the (Borough of Manhattan) City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of said street with the easterly side of First Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street Number 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Dated New York, October 3d, 1901.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the street number being 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

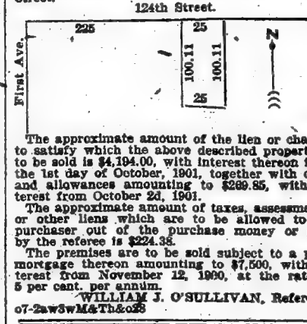

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,194.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $269.85, with interest from October 2d, 1901.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $224.38.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon amounting to $7,500, with interest from November 12, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

o7-2aw3wM&Th&o23

Legal Notices.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND HOTEL PROPERTY, NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of February, 1899, in the Chancery cause therein pending, under the style of T. W. Breed vs. The Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned Commissioners will, on the 7th day of November, 1901, offer for sale, at public auction, upon the respective premises, in several parcels, certain real estate, embracing in the aggregate about 1,060 acres, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., and known as the Natural Bridge Hotel Property, with the buildings and improvements, comprising the Hotel Appledore, and the Pavilion, and the unfinished Hotel, and also the store, stables, shops, tenement houses, etc., which said decree will be exhibited on the day of sale.

The said real estate will be offered as follows: 1st, Paxton tract, of about 13 acres; 2nd, Winfield tract, of about 2 acres; 3rd, Wheeler tract, of about 35 acres; 4th, Parsons's grant, of about 4¼ acres, and 5th, the residue of said real estate, excepting any residence lots and villa sites, with streets and alleys for outlet, which may have been laid out on said real estate, and sold conformably with the deed of trust executed on June 1, 1891, by the Glasgow Investment Company to S. H. Letcher, Trustee, and with such residue of the real estate, will be sold all the personal property on the premises thereof, which may be subject to the operation of said deed of trust, except that there will be a separate sale of the furniture bought of Wm. N. Stratton, for $200.00, and of the crockery, etc., purchased from Jones, McDuffy & Stratton, for $271.61, and particularly mentioned in the Master's Report.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal installments, payable in one, two, and three years, respectively, for which the purchaser shall execute notes, bearing interest from date of sale, to be secured by deed of trust upon the property, conveyancing and stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser.

GEORGE E. SIPE, GREENLEE D. LETCHER, } Commissioners.

Legal Notices.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND HOTEL PROPERTY, NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, rendered on the 17th day of February, 1899, in the Chancery cause therein pending, under the style of T. W. Breed vs. The Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned Commissioners will, on the 7th day of November, 1901, offer for sale, at public auction, upon the respective premises, in several parcels, certain real estate, embracing in the aggregate about 1,060 acres, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., and known as the Natural Bridge Hotel Property, with the buildings and improvements, comprising the Hotel Appledore, and the Pavilion, and the unfinished Hotel, and also the store, stables, shops, tenement houses, etc., which said decree will be exhibited on the day of sale.

The said real estate will be offered as follows: 1st, Paxton tract, of about 13 acres; 2nd, Winfield tract, of about 2 acres; 3rd, Wheeler tract, of about 35 acres; 4th, Parsons's grant, of about 4¼ acres, and 5th, the residue of said real estate, excepting any residence lots and villa sites, with streets and alleys for outlet, which may have been laid out on said real estate, and sold conformably with the deed of trust executed on June 1, 1891, by the Glasgow Investment Company to S. H. Letcher, Trustee, and with such residue of the real estate, will be sold all the personal property on the premises thereof, which may be subject to the operation of said deed of trust, except that there will be a separate sale of the furniture bought of Wm. N. Stratton, for $200.00, and of the crockery, etc., purchased from Jones, McDuffy & Stratton, for $271.61, and particularly mentioned in the Master's Report.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal installments, payable in one, two, and three years, respectively, for which the purchaser shall execute notes, bearing interest from date of sale, to be secured by deed of trust upon the property, conveyancing and stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser.

GEORGE E. SIPE, GREENLEE D. LETCHER, } Commissioners.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MINNIE VON RAITZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of 31st day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on August 3d, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly line of Central Park West, and running thence southerly and parallel with said Central Park West one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Ninety-sixth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right to use the wall adjoining said premises on the west as a party wall.

Dated New York, October 8th, 1901.

EUGENE SMITH, Referee.

AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

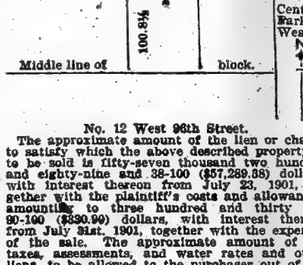

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is fifty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-nine and 38-100 ($57,289.38) dollars, with interest thereon from July 23, 1901, together with the plaintiff's costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and thirty and 90-100 ($330.90) dollars, with interest thereon from July 31st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three thousand two hundred and eighty-four and 54-100 ($3,284.54) dollars and interest.

Dated New York, October 8th, 1901.

EUGENE SMITH, Referee.

o14-2aw5wM&Fr&nov7

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM H. REDFIELD and HENRY M. DENTON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, or being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which when taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue as now established by law; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue; thence northerly, along the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described lie in Section 7 in Block 2,034 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the buildings thereon erected being unfinished and having no street number:

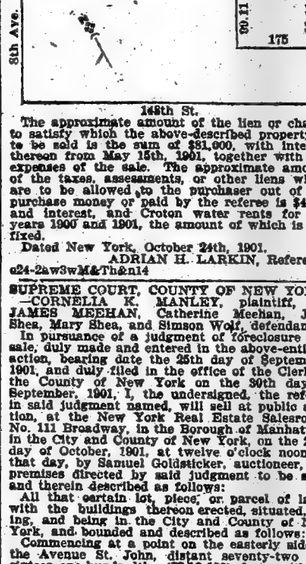

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $81,000, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $242.88 and interest.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

o7-2aw3wM&Th&o28

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the CHARD, HOWE & STEEGE COMPANY, a corporation.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Supreme Court, entered in the above-entitled proceeding on the 27th day of September, 1901, I have been duly appointed temporary receiver of the Chard, Howe & Steege Company, a New York corporation, with its principal place of business and office in the City of New York; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and that I do require

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my place of transacting business, 253 Front Street, New York City on or before the 30th day of November, 1901, of all debts and sums of money owed by them respectively to said corporation and pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation to deliver the same to me by said 30th day of November, 1901.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 30th day of November, 1901.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 30th day of November, 1901.

Dated New York, October 14th, 1901.

WILLIAM D. HOWE, Temporary Receiver.

WHITMAN, DEANE & BROWER, Attorneys for Temporary Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City. o14-1aw3wM

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

HAMILTON IN

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW HOUSES ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

COR. 106TH STREET.

F. M. STEWART and H. IVES SMITH are now finishing five splendid residences at the southeast corner of 106th St. and Riverside Drive.

These residences are equal in every respect to the high class houses on upper east side, and are situated on the highest point of the most exclusive section of Riverside Drive.

So far as natural advantages of this locality are concerned, the Riverside section is in every way superior to any other residential part of the city. In natural formation, in elevation, in perspective and outlook, and in accessibility to good driveways, the attractions are unrivaled. Another consideration is that property is very much cheaper here than in the Fifth Avenue residential section, and the building of the underground road, with a station at 104th St. and Broadway, has already marked the beginning of a revival of interest in this locality that promises to eclipse anything that has heretofore transpired in the real estate development of New York. For further particulars and prices, etc., apply to

STEWART & SMITH,
2291 BROADWAY, N. Y.

$5,750 Cash and $12,000 Mortgage will buy 5-story two-family flat; great bargain. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 170th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, E. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

Superb three-story, basement, 16-foot house on Madison Av., near this office; interior decorations; gas fixtures. Cost over $40,000. Price, $28,500; includes rugs, curtains, and other valuable chattels. Grand house. Bargain. Ernest Tribelhorn, Madison Av., corner 91st St.

Amsterdam Av. corner;
well-rented flat;
exchange considered.
Chas. H. Easton & Co.,
Tel. 795—38. 116 West 42d St.

For builder:
St. Nicholas Av. block front;
fine site for apartment hotel.
Chas. H. Easton & Co.,
Tel. 795—38. 116 West 42d St.

I have a large amount of money to loan at 4½ per cent. in large and small amounts. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Four vacant lots, 25th St., 1st Av., and East River. Duffy & Sons, 436 East 26th St.

DEY ST. BUILDING, connected with and forming a T with property on Greenwich, for sale. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

A four-story, high-stoop dwelling; 25th St., near Broadway; lot 25x100; price less than $30,000. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Five vacant lots, 25th St., near 1st Av., suitable for storage, factory, or stable. P. H. Duffy & Sons, 436 East 26th.

Bronx.

Owner of plot cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance, $5 monthly; will pay agents 20 per cent. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

$4,000 Bronx two-family house, 13 rooms, all improvements; easy terms; bargain. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th.

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly covers principal, interest. Bronx Co., 4,039 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Elegant detached 2-family house; all improvements; 179th St.; full lot; $4,200.00. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

In Echo Bay, near Premium Point, New Rochelle —CLIFFORD ISLAND, containing 5¾ acres uplands and 16¼ acres land under water; right to build bridge; private lane to Boston Post Road. E. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway, New York.

Cheapest and best located lots at Bronxville, opposite station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light paid; no assessments; monthly payments; title insured. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry.

Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley; no interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments of 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

100-acre farm, North Branch, N. J., on N. J. C. R., for cash or exchange N. Y. City property. Particulars, J. W. Hamann, 2 Gt. Jones St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$42,000 EQUITY IN LARGE piano factory leased to one tenant who pays $4,800 a year rent. Will trade this equity and add some cash for a Long Island country place on Great South Bay, Babylon, Bayshore, or Islip. Please send full particulars of what you have to offer to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

Bargain.—Four-story improved tenement, opposite Claremont Park, New York, for Brooklyn or Long Island property; equity, $5,500. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

$7,000 equity in private dwelling, Washington Heights, for old-style tenement in good location; may add little cash. W. C. Dilger, 198 East 93th St.

Want Bronx single flat and cash for $8,000 equity; double flat; Harlem. Barchfeld, 1,225 Lexington Av.

Will effect exchanges or real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Dogs and Birds.

Nine-3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Thoroughbred English mastiff, male, 3½ years old, trained watchdog; very valuable to right person; excellently built. 239 East 50th St.

Dachshund, German imported, five months old; puppy. 243 East 10th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES,
TOBACCO, PIPES, ETC.
ELEGANT HAND-CARVED FIXTURES.
In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, In the matter of
THEODORE A. REED, BANKRUPT.
CHAS. SHONGOOD, U. S. AUCTIONEER for the Southern District, in Bankruptcy, will sell to-day, Monday, Oct. 28, 1901, 10:30 A. M., at 130 Fulton St., Manhattan, the assets of above bankrupt, consisting of Imported and Domestic Cigars, Cigarettes, French Briar and Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Smoking Tobaccos, &c.
ELEGANT FIXTURES, HAND CARVED, consisting of 27-foot Wallcase for Cigars and Pipes, 2 Cigar Cabinets, 4 Outside Showcases, 2 Cigar Showcases, Nickel Pipe Display Stands, Cigar Cutters, Office Fixtures, Roll-top Desk, Chairs, Marvin Safe, Mirrors, Clocks, Cigarette Machine, Soda Fountain.
VALUATION OF FIXTURES, $5,000.
Order of A. T. STOUTENBURGH, Trustee, 220 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Louis Shapiro of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Shapiro was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,504, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 26th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS and REUBEN MELZER of the firm of Harris & Melzer, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that two cases of manufactured furs, property of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of jackets, collarettes, scarfs, muffs &c., will be sold at public auction by Townsend & Montant, auctioneers, on Thursday, October 31, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at the auction store of
WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver,
35 Wall Street, New York.
MITCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 66 Pine Street, New York.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

IN FLATBUSH is BEVERLY SQUARE EAST, also Beverly Square West.

SEE T. B. ACKERSON
CONSTRUCTION CO.
FOR THE REST.

12 new detached houses ready.
How can we describe them?
You'll have to come and see them.
$7,000 to $14,000.
Hundreds of restricted 50 ft. plots,
$2,500 to $4,500.
Take any Flatbush car,
(Trolley or Elevated.) Short ride.
Get off at Beverly Road
or Cortelyou Road.
Office, 297 E. 15th St., on property,
or 99 Nassau St., Manhattan.

BUSINESS CORNER INVESTMENT.

Handsome 4-story Brick Store and apartment building. Investment of $7,000 will net 11%; new, with all modern improvements in every respect. One of the best corners in Brooklyn. Well worth investigation.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
20 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

$3,600.—THREE-STORY AND BAS. FRAME; 10 ROOMS AND BATH; FURNACE; LOT 25x100; HOUSE ABOUT 22x40; LOCATION EXCELLENT. CANDIDLY, WE CANNOT GUARANTEE TO SELL AT FIGURE QOUTED, BUT FEEL CONFIDENT THIS OFFER WOULD BE ACCEPTED. THIS PROPERTY OUGHT TO STAND $3,000 FIRST MORTGAGE. ROBERT A. WRIGHT, 254 TOMPKINS AV., BROOKLYN.

Flatbush.—The greatest bargain every offered if sold before Nov. 1st; the finest 11-room house in this section; parquette floors, hardwood finish, tiled bathroom, separate laundry; verandah on 3 sides; open nickel plumbing; grounds 80x100, all beautifully laid out; value fully $8,000; will sacrifice for less than $6,000 on reasonable terms. Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Av. F and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN. PLOT, 545 FEET FRONT, (OR LESS;) FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN. FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

Macon St., between Ralph and Patchen Avs., finest blocks in 25th Ward; handsome 2-story basement stone house; decorated; perfect order; 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,871, New York.

Flatbush Av., near Av. F.—3-story brick store and flats, rents for $744; will sell at a bargain; make offer. Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Av. F, corner Flatbush Av.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

President St., Near 6th Av.—Fine house, 10 rooms; improvements; $5,950; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St.

130 Lots, 22d Ward, vicinity Rugby, $22,000; exchange for apartment house, Brooklyn. Jones, 189 Montague Street.

Queens Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES.

Railroad and water front combined.
Cheap land Values advancing.
Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Tunnel under East River.
Queens Borough closest, cheap land to Manhattan Borough.
New York freight rates established.
Write if you can't call,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

RICHMOND HILL.
Pretty cottages; desirable location; convenient to cars; 6 rooms, bath, and large attic; plot 41.8x100; all improvements; price, $3,200; easy terms; can be seen Sundays. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica and Briggs Aves., Richmond Hill, L. I.

At Flushing, new ten-room cottage; gas, electric light, open plumbing, filled walls; $6,500; easy terms; rent, $50. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Big Bargain—7-room house, new improvements, $200 cash, $10 monthly; fare 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

POULTRY FARM.
POULTRY FARM.
Twelve acres, north shore Long Island, one mile from railroad station, 8-room house, barn, &c.; orchard; price $1,100; small payment down. Particulars of Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Lends money on approved Real Estate in large or small amounts, at reasonable rates.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Shore frontage, 20 acres, upward; elevated, wooded; Connecticut; within hour; choice for shore country seat, hotel or subdivision. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty St.

Florida Hotel or Sanitarium for sale; 60 guests' rooms, furnished; all conveniences; delightful location for either business; absolutely healthy. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere.
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

CASH PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Information furnished free: CAUTION—come to see me before doing business elsewhere; reliable; established 1885.
FORGOTSTON, 178 Bowery, near Spring St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Legal Notices.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1901.
Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE UNITED NATIONAL BANK of New York City," in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and State of New York, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;
Now, therefore, I, William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNITED NATIONAL BANK of New York City," in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this twelfth day of
[Official Seal.] October, 1901.
(Signed) WM. B. RIDGELY,
No. 5990. Comptroller of the Currency.

Surrogate Notices.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 9 St. John's Avenue, east side, 72.2 feet south of Prospect Avenue, 20.3 by 93.4 by 20.3 by 94.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,552.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,463, subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT AND UNDER DIRECTION OF HENRY THOMPSON, ESQ., REFEREE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1901,

at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

113 GREENE ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 93D ST., N. E. COR., 1 LOT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 675 FT. N. 122D ST., 2 LOTS.

113TH ST., N. S., 100 FT. EAST OF B'WAY. 9 LOTS, 225x100.11.

MANHATTAN AV. AND 108TH ST., S. E. COR., 7 LOTS, 170x100.11.

233 AND 235 W. 125TH ST. THROUGH TO 2:2 AND 234 WEST 126TH ST. 50x199.10.

BRADHURST AV. AND 150TH ST., S. E. COR., 1 LOT.

EDGECOMBE AV., from 160th to 167th ST. LARGE PLOT, 6 LOTS.

60TH ST., 250 FT. E. of 1ST AV., 187x100.5x59, irregular.

Maps from Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or HENRY BRILL, Pltff's Att'y, 220 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'eer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Choice and Valuable Property,

CONSISTING OF
3-story brick and frame building containing 4 stores, offices, and theatre.
Nos. 903, 904, 905 & 906 Broadway, between 2d and 3d Aves., LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY

75 per cent. may remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 4½ per cent.

Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Advertisement.—Wanted names of property owners with grievances because of inefficiency of gas supply in Brooklyn and New York. Address S. C. Bowen, care W. H. Marquand, 1,562 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Have clients waiting for houses in all parts of city and country; owners send description. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET—436 EAST 10TH ST.; FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER; PERFECT ORDER; WELL LIGHTED; VERY LOW RENT; ALSO FLOORS IN ADJOINING FACTORIES. YOUNGS, 434 EAST 10TH ST.

CENTRE STREET, S. E. COR. LEONARD, Most desirable offices. Excellent light. Very high ceilings.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; MODERATE RENT.
Sup't. on premises or S. H. Stone, No. 135 B'way.

2,672—8TH AVE.—2,674.
Elegant large double store, suitable FOR DRUGGIST or GROCER; favorable terms made with responsible parties. Inquire on premises, or HAYDEN, AGENT, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

A large store, basement, and subcellar, 77 Beekman St., near Cliff St., to lease; also four lofts over the same and four lofts in the adjoining building, 79 Beekman St.; possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Attractive Broadway store, near Waverley Place; 24,000 square feet; possession February 1st; rent asked, $20,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets.
LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

3d Av. stores, large or small, suitable for any business. Inquire 695 3d Av., first floor.

Buildings.—43 John St. and 10 Gold St., to let. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. BOYNTON, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. OSTEN, John Doe, and Richard Roe, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, the real names of the heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Ernest Osten, deceased, being unknown to the plaintiff,) the People of the State of New York, and all other persons having or claiming to have any interest in the real property of which said Ernest Osten, deceased, died seized, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1901.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.
ROBT. LESLIE MOFFETT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
To John Doe and Richard Roe, the said names being fictitious, representing the only heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, and all other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, title or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, as grantees, devisees, heirs at law, or next of kin of any person having any share or interest in said premises:
The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the object of the above-entitled action is the foreclosure of a mortgage, dated August 6th, 1898, made and executed by defendant Catherine M. Osten and Ernest Osten, her husband, to Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife, to secure the payment of $1,000.00 and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1898, in Block Series (Mortgages) Section 11, Liber 47, Page 1, and indexed under Block Number 3,104 on the Land Map of the City of New York, which said mortgage was thereafter duly assigned to plaintiff herein by said Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife.
That the mortgaged premises affected by said foreclosure were, at the time of the commencement of this action, situated in the County of New York, City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and described in the complaint as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being part of the lot known and designated as and by the number (151) one hundred and fifty-one on a certain map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1851, and now on file in the Register's Office of Westchester County, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Taylor Avenue with the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and running thence northeasterly along the westerly side of Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly in a line parallel with Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence southwesterly in a line parallel with said Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and thence southeasterly along said northerly side of Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the first-mentioned point and place of beginning.
ROBERT LESLIE MOFFETT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
s23-1awGwM

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House

at the N. E. Cor.
Madison Av. & 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE SQUARE ON WHICH MR. CARNEGIE IS ERECTING HIS NEW RESIDENCE AND IN THE HEART OF THE MILLIONAIRE DISTRICT.

A MAGNIFICENTLY appointed apartment house, constructed to meet the requirements of the most particular and fastidious tenants. The suites are most skillfully laid out and consist of 9 rooms, foyer hall, 2 bathrooms and butler's quarters, and are equipped with every conceivable convenience. The sleeping rooms are isolated from the living apartments, which insures all the privacy of a private dwelling. Noteworthy among the special features are steel safes and telephones in each apartment. Two electric elevators will run night and day and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel. An inspection of this building is respectfully invited.

Building will be lighted and open evenings until 10 o'clock.

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 86th St.
Telephone 641—79th St.

The Hillcrest

On Cathedral Heights, 116th St. near Columbia University.

Apartments of 9 large sunny rooms and baths, rents $1,600 a year.

One Bachelor Suite of 2 big rooms and bath, $60 month. Agent on premises.

The HILLCREST Apartments are especially designed to meet the demands of people accustomed to every possible luxury and comfort. They are superbly finished and contain every imaginable convenience. A beautiful light foyer is at the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. No dark or narrow halls. The main bedrooms are large, sunny corner rooms, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain. Amsterdam Av. cars pass near building.

HOMES ON
MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Strictly High-Class Apartments.
7—6—5—4 Rooms.
Block Front bet. 118th & 119th Sts.

Furnished rooms for transient use by guests of the tenants.

Restaurant on premises with excellent Table d'Hote and A la Carte,

Rents $40 to $85.
MASON N. LITSON, Agent.
Tel. 1913 Harlem. Office on Premises.

THE
"HANOVER,"

N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent on premises.

A new Family and Bachelor Apartment House in Suits of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms and Baths.
The BINGHAM

S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, with the latest Improvements and All Up-to-date Conveniences.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room; rent,
$400.00 TO $1,200.00.
Applications for Apartments are invited. They will be received at the office in the building.
Open for Inspection Day & Night.
A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM,
Builders and Owners on Premises.
R. C. LOVERIDGE, Mgr.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

The BLYTHEBOURNE and LORRAINE.

Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 99th St., Facing Central Park.
A few left of the newly completed most modern up-to-date elevator apartments.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, fitted with shower bath, electric light, and telephones.
Madison Av. cars pass the door and within easy reach of elevated station.
RENTS, $40 TO $60.
Open evenings and Sunday. C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79th.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortlandt.

"THE CRITERION."
107TH ST. 60-62 West.—New house, now ready for occupancy; suites of four rooms and bath; all large, light rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; electric elevators, liveried hall service, &c.; rents, $45 to $55. Inquire premises.

BELLE APARTMENT

48 E. 26TH ST.
Large apartment, 14 rooms, central location; elevator service night and day; all modern improvements; rent, $3,000; also store to rent. Inquire of Superintendent.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.

7 rooms and bath, at 58 to 66 East 96th St., $36 to $46, wide street and entrance to Park. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

8 CHEERY ROOMS AND BATH.
Handsome single apartment, one flight up; all modern improvements; steam heated; hot-water supply; private dwellings in rear; rent, $55. 133 West 84th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 107, (118th St.)—Newly decorated single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; steam heated; hot water; $32, worth $40. Bella y, Owner, 3d Av., (61st St.)

BROADWAY—2,189—
77th Street, 8 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; perfect condition; aristocratic neighborhood; unexceptionable opportunity desirable party.

San Marino—Morningside Heights.—Five-room model apartment; elevator, electric light, telephone, $40. 509 West 112th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE VAHANA

305 W. 97TH ST.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON AND PALISADES.
Magnificent 7-Story Apartment House.
6 and 7 Rooms and Baths.
Large, sun-lit rooms, all night elevator service, electric lights, private store rooms. Liveried attendants and first-class in each and every detail.
RENTS $600 TO $840.
A. N. BROWN, OWNER AND BUILDER.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN, Agent,
2649 Broadway, 100th and 101st St.

The De Leon,

48, 50, 52 WEST 112TH ST.
100 ft. East of Lenox Ave.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $600.
A FEW CHOICE APTS. LEFT.
This magnificent 7-story, high-class elevator apartment house, one block from Central Park, 5 and 6 rooms. Every known modern improvement.
For further particulars apply to L. A. Liebesskind, Owner & Builder on prem. Tel. 2,702B. Harlem.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.

Parlor, three bedrooms, and bathroom, private hall, furnished or unfurnished; also housekeeping apartments, six rooms and bath. Excellent cuisine.

9th St., 42 West.—Second floor furnished apartment; owner going abroad; rent $1,360. Permits from Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

$12 a month, store and 3 rooms; laundry fixtures for sale. Inquire 980 Myrtle Av.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1,837 Madison Av.—Parlor, 7 rooms, bath; also 8 light corner rooms; bath; hot water, heat supplied; opposite Mount Morris Park; handsomely decorated.

KANEDALE,
Madison Av., northeast cor. 88th St.; eight large rooms, elevator; electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

New up-to-date flats, 105-117 West 138th St.; six rooms and bath; rent, $24; special inducements to those hiring before Nov. 1st. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Studio and bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St., $40 up; telephone in rooms. William Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

8 elegant, large, light rooms and bath, hot water; refined neighborhood. Rent, $21. 138 West 133d St.

Five extra large, light rooms; bath and hall heated; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

3d Ave. 695—Single flat, 6 rooms, bath, &c.; 45th St., 208 E.—3 and 4 rooms; improvements.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

149th St., 562 West.—Modern house, extra wide, steam heat, seven large, sunny rooms; $36. See janitor at 504.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

To Let—309 Reid Av., two-story-and-basement dwelling, 8 rooms and bath; $25 per month. Apply 307 Reid Av.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N.
277 Broadway, Room 408.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.

31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

PARTNER WANTED
for agent of European manufacturer, a good business man of excellent character with a few thousand dollars; state business experience, lines handled, capital on hand. No other than a hard-working man who knows that a new business must be worked up and doesn't bring right away large returns, may address J. Box 152 Times.

Advertisers!—The newspapers can only sell you white space; we fill it with talk that will resound in your pocket; we write, design, and insert advertisements in any local or foreign publication at publishers' rates; estimates on application. Kahrs' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St. Telephone 4508—18th.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000

at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.
21 PARK ROW, (Office 437.)

$500 will earn ten dollars per month cash dividend. $2,500 will earn $50 per month cash dividend, in a corporation that has earned and paid the same rate for nearly eight years. Full particulars on application to L. T. Lewis, Hartford, Conn.

100 LETTER SHEETS and 100 ENVELOPES } PRINTED-$1
Postpaid. Any style or size. Samples free. Other printing, too. Equity F. Supply House, 397 E. 52d St., N. Y.

I owe bills amounting to $4,200; I own prominent corner worth $9,000; mortgage, $4,000; $500 will be paid party advancing $4,200 to pay claims, taking assignment of claims, with deed of corner as collateral. Williams, 157 East 125th St.

$5,000 to $10,000, college graduate with capital to invest, can secure a live profitable interest and most desirable position in first-class educational publishing company. Address Box P 141 Times Office.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

WATER POWER FOR SALE; 23 MILES ON Erie, near depot; good stream; brick factory, two mills, engine, boiler; residence; 6 acres. THOMAS TERHEUN, Hohokus, N. J.

Have remarkably safe and profitable enterprise well under way; desire active associate with few thousand dollars, references given and required. Tanner, 177 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deomer Co., Patent Solicitors, 239 Broadway, New York.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Restaurants, lunch rooms, saloons, business places bought and sold; restaurants at bargain prices. Smith, 217 West 125th St.

Cash advanced, manufacturers and merchants, on outstanding accounts; very low rates. Address Honest, Box 176 Times Office.

The Cortlandt Restaurant for sale; situated at 61 Cortlandt St.; call and investigate. Hauck & Cole.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 37 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

At—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaran

Dress Goods Department.

Another Extraordinary Offering of

All Wool Plaids!

4,000 yards more, all rich color combinations
For CHILDREN'S DRESSES!
For SHIRTWAISTS!
For SEPARATE SKIRTS!

35c. yard.

They measure 44 to 50 inches wide and are strictly all wool and the most marvellous value ever offered, for

☞ *They are actually worth 1.00 to 1.25 yard.*

Women's Suits and Jackets!

Four matchless values from our great stock of Women's Fashionable Outer Garments.

Women's costumes of fancy mixed cheviots, waist shows blouse effect, is neatly plaited and finished with silk collar, cuffs and reveres, skirt is a copy of a French model made over silk drop..... 25.00

Separate Jackets made of extra quality cheviot, taffeta lined, Peau de Soie facings, strictly men tailored, made in odd sizes..... 16.98

Electric Seal Jackets, 22 inches long, high storm collar, large reveres, skins are well matched, correct shape, lined with fine quality brown satin.... 25.00

Three-quarter Tight Fitting Coats of cheviot, notched velvet collar and cuffs, entire coat lined throughout with satin of fine quality..... 25.00

A complete stock of Silk Waists in all the new designs at Exceptionally Low Prices.

Special Offering of

Hosiery!

Women's extra fine fast black and fancy boot top Hose, value 25c.,

15c. pair.

Two pair for 25c.

Children's fast black ribbed cotton Hose, all sizes,

18c. pair.

Three pair for 50c.

Women's Underwear

We place on sale to-day a special purchase of women's fleece lined ribbed Vests and Drawers, all of extra quality, value 39c. each, at

25c. each.

☞All cash purchases, except Sewing Machines and Bicycles, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Important Sale of

Silks!

2,600 yards of

Black Taffeta

of beautiful lustre, full yard wide and guaranteed,

☞ *Value 2.00.*

Special 1.19 yard.

Sale of

Misses' & Children's Jackets.

Misses' Box Jackets of heavy kersey cloth, stitched storm collar, lined with heavy satin, castor or black,

9.98 each.

Children's Box Reefers of melton cloth, double breasted, with two small capes, navy blue, red and browns, 6 to 14 year sizes,

3.98 each.

Choice Novelties in Infants' Coats, Capes and Dresses at Very Low Prices.

O'Neill's

Monday Bargains in the Big Housefurnishing Dept.

Tea Sets!

56-piece Tea Sets, beautifully decorated in floral effects, all pieces gold lined,

3.98 Set

Austrian China Tea Sets, new shapes and decorations, very handsome, all 56-piece sets,

6.48 Set

Money Saving Sale of

Fine Groceries!

Prices that will interest every thrifty housekeeper.

BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, lb.....25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb.....20c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 1-lb. bags....10c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 3-lb. bags....45c
SAMPLE TEA.....30c
FORMOSA OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST AND MIXED TEA, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents, lb., 35c.; three pounds for $1.00
CHOICE INDIA CEYLON, lb.....40c
Three pounds.....$1.15
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, 2-lb. packages.9c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, in bulk, lb....4c
Corn Starch, "H. O'N.," 1 lb.....5c
Hominy Pearl, 5-lb. bags.....15c
KIPPERED HERRING, plain cans..15c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, tin.....10c. and 17c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins.....$1.15 and $2
Kits of MACKEREL, $1.25, $1.55 and $1.85
5-lb. pails MACKEREL.....65c
MACARONI, imported, lb.....10c
SPAGHETTI, imported, lb.....10c
Fancy Maine corn, can, 10c.; doz., $1.15; case.....$2.25
Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, can, 11c.; doz., $1.25; case.....$2.40
Early June Peas, can, 11c.; doz., $1.25; case.....$2.40
Spinach, can, 15c.; doz.....$1.75
Choice Beets, qts, 13c.; doz.....$1.50
OLIVES.
Queen Olives, fine quality, gal. crock, $1.80
Baby Olives, (Manzanilla,) bottle.....10c
Baby Olives stuffed with peppers, bottles.....10c., 20c. and 30c

Dinner Set Specials

100-piece sets of American Porcelain, underglaze decorated green border pattern, large platters and soup tureen,

11.55 Set

Dinner Sets of Austrian China, 100 pieces, handsomely decorated, floral effects. Large assortment to choose from, at

14.98 Set

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, thistle decorations, gold edges, worth 22.00,

17.50 Set

Toilet Sets!

A special lot of white and gold Toilet Sets, twelve large pieces, including Slop Jar,

5.98 Set

Unmatchable Values in

BLANKETS!

If you need a pair of Blankets purchase them here to-day. It will pay you to do so. Read these prices and judge for yourself.

1,500 Pairs EASTERN WOOL BLANKETS
10x4 size, 65c, 95c, 1.75 to 2.98 Pr
11x4 size, 1.10, 1.59, 2.10 to 3.98 Pr
2,500 Pairs CALIFORNIA BLANKETS
10x4 size.....4.25, 4.98 to 5.98 Pr
11x4 size.....4.98, 6.25 to 7.98 Pr
12x4 size.....5.98, 7.00 to 11.98 Pr
500 EIDERDOWN COMFORTABLES covered both sides with sateen, size 6x6 feet.....4.50, 5.25, 6.25 each

Equally attractive values in Marseilles and Crochet Bed Spreads.

Special Sale of

5,000 Framed Pictures!

All choice subjects and worth 50c each.....25c each
500 COLORED PICTURES, 3-inch frames and brass corners, size 26x30 inches, worth 3.00.....1.50 each

(Basement.)

Quick Selling Specials in

Pressed Glassware.

Bowls, 8-inch.....10c
Olive Dishes, with handles.....10c
Syrup Jugs.....25c
Covered Sugar Bowls.....5c
Covered Butter Dishes.....5c
Crpton Sets, 3 pieces.....45c
Oil Cruets, straw and fan patterns....18c
Celery Trays, assorted patterns.....21c

Special Values in

Cut Glassware.

Water Bottles, straw and fan cutting..1.98
Tumblers to match, doz.....2.65
Bowls, 8-in., chrysanthemum patterns 3.98
Vinegar Cruets.....60c
Handled Olive Dishes.....1.25
Sugar and Cream Sets.....4.98
Salts and Peppers.....48c

Brass and Iron Fire Goods.

A large assortment of Fire Sets, Andirons, Screens, Fenders, etc., all of the latest designs, at very attractive prices.
Just a hint:
Black Andirons.....1.20
Brass Andirons.....2.98
Black Fire Sets.....2 50
Brass Fire Sets.....7.98
Black Fire Screens.....1.80
Brass Fire Screens.....4.88
Black Fenders.....5.25
Brass Fenders.....5 50
GAS LOGS in all popular sizes at attractive prices; 14-inch size.....4.78

Extraordinary Values in

Lace Curtains.

Special lot of Irish Point, Nottingham and Bobbinet Lace Curtains. All of the newest and best designs on sale to-day at these remarkable prices:

IRISH POINT CURTAINS.
Regular 6.98 quality.....4.98 pair
Regular 8.25 quality.....5.69 pair
Regular 9.00 quality.....6.75 pair
Regular 10.98 quality.....7.98 pair
Regular 12.50 quality.....8.50 pair

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
Regular 2.25 quality.....1.48 pair
Regular 2.69 quality.....1.98 pair
Regular 3.75 quality.....2.48 pair
Regular 4.25 quality.....2.98 pair
Regular 5.00 quality.....3.48 pair

BOBBINET RUFFLED CURTAINS.
Three yards long in a choice range of patterns at equally attractive prices:
Regular 2.50 quality.....1.48 pair
Regular 3.75 quality.....2.48 pair
Regular 3.98 quality.....2.75 pair
Regular 4.50 quality.....3.98 pair

Trimmed Millinery Dept.

Special attention is directed this week to a large variety of choice novelties in Continentals, Walking Hats and Toques displayed in our Millinery showroom. They are made of fine cloths, and are particularly adapted for wear with tailor-made gowns also,

EXQUISITE NOVELTIES IN DRESS HATS,

showing the newest effects in red, pink and white and black and white. The prices are exceedingly attractive.

Handsome Ready-to-Wear Hats.

A choice assortment, all of the best quality French Felt, handsomely trimmed with the finest of silks, velvets, birds, etc., all of the newest shapes, at

3.98, 4.98 and 5.89 each.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS.

A magnificent stock, including all the newest styles for dress and ordinary wear, at prices ranging from

2.98 to 10.48 each.

Special Sale Misses' and Children's Crush Felt Hats.

Fully trimmed, all shades, actual value 1.00..... 65c. each

Ladies', Misses' and Children's UNTRIMMED HATS.

Thousands of choice shapes to choose from, including a choice variety manufactured exclusively for us. Go where you may you cannot find the equal of our Hat stock in New York. Our prices are the lowest.

A special assortment of Velvet Hats and Toques, latest designs in black and all popular colors, value 5.00..... 3.98 each

Large assortment of Beaver Hats, comprising all the leading shapes, including many new effects, at..... 2.48 & 2.98 each

Fancy Breasts

All colors and black, value 98c.

Special To-day 65c. each.

Coque Pompons

Black and white, value 2.00.

Special To-day 1.48 each.

Sterling Values in

Flannels!

Embroidered Waist Patterns.

1,500 nicely put up in boxes and actually worth 2.25 to 5.25, on sale to-day at

1.55, 2.48, 3.98 each.

Plain flannels in all the leading colors, 27 inches wide, value 55c.,

38c. Yard.

French Twill Flannels with embroidered side band and all-over embroidery, worth 1.35 yard,

98c. Yard.

White Embroidered Flannel for skirting, with scallops and hemstitching, worth 65c.,

50c. Yard.

Furniture Dept.

"Specials" for To-day

MORRIS CHAIRS of solid quartered oak, broad arms, French legs, spring seat, cushions are hair filled and covered with plain or fancy velour,

☞ *Value 10.00,* 6.98

ROCKERS—Mahogany finished Rockers, saddle seat, high back, nicely carved, handsomely polished,

☞ *Regular price 6.00,* 3.55.

A Great Bargain in Bed Outfits.

They consist of one white enamelled bed, brass trimmed, one all iron spring, and one soft top and bottom fibre mattress, any size,

☞ *Regular value 12.00,* 8.98

H. O'NEILL & CO., SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH AND 21ST STREETS.

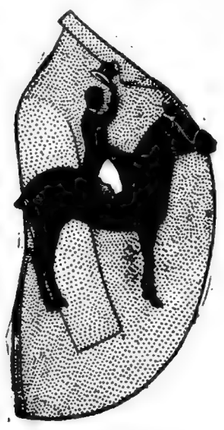

For riding men:

A three-quarter stiff riding boot in black or russet leather; $10.

The real English riding or polo boot, stiff all the way down, calf or enamel leather; $15.

Leggins, imported pigskin—button or Puttee; $5 and $9.

Everything the riding man wears.

For dancing men:

Patent leather pumps, the only correct last; $3.50.

Everything the dancing man wears.

For everyday men:

Our new $3.50 box-calf shoe, just as "smart" as though you paid $5.

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d. and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FURNITURE

Special Values This Week!

We offer our splendid collection of three and five-piece

MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITS,

Covered with the richest Brocades and Damasks; also a superb line of

Colonial Mahogany Sofas,

With Armchairs to Match, (All of Our Own Upholstering).

In addition Sideboards, Buffets, China Closets and Extension Tables, in the newest styles and finishes.

ALL AT PRICES FAR BELOW ANY FOR HIGH-GRADE GOODS.

PORTIERES, LACE CURTAINS and Furniture Coverings

In Immense Variety.

AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dep't: Special Sale of Axminsters, Body Brussels, Plain Fillings and Hall Runners.

"Doing A Turn"

for the chap who wants his clothes made his way and who can't afford the fancy prices of fashionable tailors.

The Suits and Overcoats turned out by our Custom Department at $30, $35, $40 and $50 will appeal to such a man.

Our Ready-made Suits and Overcoats at $12 to $30 are infinitely superior to custom-made clothes at similar prices.

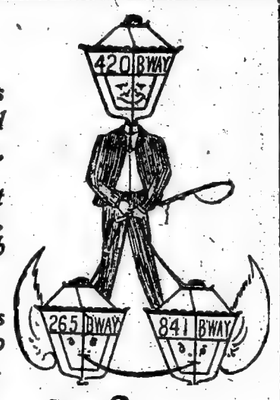

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

To Play Your Piano.

The Pianola Will Aid You.

The Pianola is an instrument which will aid you in playing your piano. It does the hard technical work, leaving the player to infuse his own personality into the music.

Any piece of music can be rendered artistically, even though the player does not know one note from another. The music instructs the player as it unrolls before the eye. Your piano need not be idle. The Pianola multiplies its value, as it makes it available to every member of the family.

Its artistic beauty has called forth the enthusiastic admiration of the world's greatest pianists—Paderewski, Rosenthal, Sauer, Moszkowski, Josef Hofmann. It is not a pleasure confined alone to musicians, but will make a *musician* of the person who lacks time or ability to learn to play. You are invited to hear it. A call need not imply a purchase.

Price $250.

THE AEOLIAN CO. 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 18 West 23d St., N. Y.

Money Will Be Refunded.

If it Ever Shrinks. "DERMOPHILE" Underwear. PURE WOOL. At Leading Stores.

C. H. PEPPER, LINOLEUM,

HAS REMOVED TO

1401 Broadway,

Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York. Telephone, 701—38th St.

Important to

Oriental Rug Buyers.

200 Turkish and Persian Carpets,

$75 to $200,

Sizes, 9x12 ft. to 12.6x17 ft.

A rare collection of Irans,

to be sold at

$27, $37 & $47

The opportunity of a day or so only, the greatest value being in the earliest selection.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"The Antique."

Our Old World designs suggest visions of bygone days—of feudalism, when life was formal with exalted ceremony.

Our heavy Dutch oaken pieces recall the banquet hall, where stirring tales of the Black Forest were recounted. A sideboard with Dutch tiles, $65.00; extension table, $26.00; heavy armchairs, with rush seats, $9.50; side-chairs, $7.75, fill the fancy with alluring pictures of the old Dutch Burgomaster's life; or, in English and Italian designs, of the feudal lord, who, with his troubadours and minstrels, was absolute monarch of his little kingdom.

Carpets and rugs—a perfect complement for any style of antique—Pompeiian reds, dull blues and greens and all the hues which mingle in a Venetian sunset.

For correct reproductions of historic furniture, at factory prices, you must "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 21ST ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

THE SILK HAT YOU WANT, $5

CHAPIN'S

(Established, 1834.)

12 Astor Pl.—Four Doors west of Broadway Bros.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. EVENINGS AT 8:15. Special Mat. Election Day. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Co. THE NEW YORKERS. MONDAY, OPENING DECEMBER 2. SPECIAL MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN "BEAUCAIRE." By Booth Tarkington and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEKS ARIZONA. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WALLACK'S. HACKETT. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Don Caesar's Return. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

CASINO. B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. SAT. ONLY. ANNA HELD. THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

KEITH'S. B'way & 14th St. Return of the Great CINQUEVALLI. 30—Other Acts—30 PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN. 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. | Lights o' London.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:20. To-night, Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat. Ev., the great success "Dolly." Thrs. Ev. & Sat. Mat. "Heimath."

Only a Partial Eclipse

Now, after a time in the shadow, the friendly luminary is back again to stay as long as she continues to properly reflect the virtues and advantages of the Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes in our three great stores.

Here men of all ages, large and small, who demand stylish cut can find it at cost to suit the pocketbook. And this is not moonshine, either.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Av.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1901—Sixtieth Season—1902. EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS. Nov. 15, Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Jan., 31, Feb. 14, March 14, April 4, at 2 P. M. EIGHT CONCERTS. Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 15, April 5, at 8:15 P. M. ORCHESTRA OVER 100. EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR. SOLOISTS so far engaged: JOSEF HOFMANN, Piano. POL PLANCON, Basso. MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK, Alto. FRITZ KREISLER, Violin. HAROLD BAUER, Piano. SUBSCRIPTIONS ON SALE at Carnegie Hall. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. PROSPECTUS, with repertory and prices of subscription, at music stores, hotels, and on application by mail from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. SANDOW BIG HIT. 5th Av. "The Stock Exchange," Vaudeville. 58TH ST. Grand Vaudeville. A Laughter. 125TH ST. THE GREAT UNKNOWN. PANTOMIME & VAUDEVILLE. The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, others. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA. Roaring Comedy. Big Vaudeville.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nrly & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch. Circle and Bal., 50c. WEDNESDAY MAT. 25c. & 50c. No Higher. THE SEASON'S TRIUMPH!!! Eugene Presbrey's story of heart interest, New England Folks. "This is the thing we want."—Herald. Election day seats ready. Returns recd. at night.

DALY'S. B'way & 30th St. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success THE MESSENGER BOY WITH JAMES T. POWERS

Lyceum. 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. Bertha Galland. Maurice Hewlett's Romance, The Forest Lovers. NEXT MONDAY—ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Wed. Afternoon, Oct. 30, at 3:30. Major J. B. Pond announces the first appearance in New York of Sarah Grand. Author of "THE HEAVENLY TWINS," "BABS, THE IMPOSSIBLE," &c. SUBJECT, MERE MAN. Madam Grand's success as a lecturer in Great Britain the past season surpasses that of any lady speaker known to the English lyceums. Reserved seats, $1.50 and $1, on sale at theatre.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Beg. Mon., Nov. 4. Klaw & Erlanger Present the Ngts., 8. Mats. 2. Drury Lane Fairy Extravaganza THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Xtra Matinee Election Day. SALE OF SEATS OPENS TO-MORROW 9 A. M.

BIJOU. B'way & 30 St. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD. NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY. In THE AUCTIONEER.

THEATRE REPUBLIC. 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., & Election Day. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

NEW YORK. B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

Manhattan Theatre. B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE. Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Xtra Matinee Election Day. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. JOHN DREW IN SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM—A Boys' Rival! Extra Matinee Election Day.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday. CHARLES HAWTREY. Xtra Mat. Election Day. A Message from Mars

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. nr. B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. THE LIBERTY BELLES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-morrow Aft., Special Mat.—Richard Loveiace. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN IF I WERE KING

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. and Broadway. CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER. TO-NIGHT AT 8:20. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS for the first time in this city, E. E. Rose's dramatization of Irving Bacheller's Great Novel. EBEN HOLDEN. Mr. Charles Frohman expresses his gratification in being able to give this delightful New York actor, E. M. Holland, the opportunity to appear as "EBEN HOLDEN." First Matinee Saturday.

Knickerbocker THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. Last Week But One. HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY. To-night at 8:15, MADAME SANS-GENE. Tues. & Wed. Evgs., The Merchant of Venice. Thursday Evening, Saturday Matinée, Merchant of Venice. FRIDAY—NANCE OLDFIELD & THE LYONS MAIL. SATURDAY NIGHT—THE LYONS MAIL. Repertory for Next the Last Week. Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday nights, Merchant of Venice; Wednesday Evg., Madame Sans-Gene; Thurs. Evg. and Sat. Mat., The Lyons Mail; Friday Evg., King Charles I. Seats Ready Thursday, 9 A. M.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. KNICKERBOCKER. Matinee To-day. 2 Burlesques—Vaudeville.

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY. MUSIC HALL, B'way at 29th St. Mats. Tues., Sats. & 30th. Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

GRAND—FATAL WEDDING

Harlem Opera House. Evgs., 8:15. Saturday Matinee, 2. Louis Mann, Clara Lipman and Co. in Kindergarten

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orleans. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. OTHELLO, with Daniel E. BANDMANN.

3RD AVE. MAT. TO-DAY. A ROMANCE IN IRELAND

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA. MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON. EVENINGS. 25c., 50c. & 75c. NEXT WEEK. LIGHTS O' LONDON. MY PARTNER

The Turf.

QUEENS COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB. Aqueduct, L. I. Racing Every Day at 2:15 P. M. Trains leave foot of Flatbush Av. at 11:00, 11:30, 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 1:50 P. M. and 1:54 P. M. Admission, $2.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, diminishing northeasterly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,165. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

BAD OUTLOOK IN GERMANY

Accounts from All Quarters of Industrial Depression.

THE KAISER'S ALLEGED THREAT

He Is Reported to Have Said If Commercial Treaties Are Not Concluded He Will "Smash Everything."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says there has broken out at the present time in Germany one of those periodical epidemics of political uncertainty and discontent which often precede the meeting of the Reichstag.

It is, adds the correspondent, fortunate for the present commercial treaties that they have still two years to run, for if a tariff war were now to break out the result could hardly fail to be the most serious economic and social crisis the empire has yet faced.

There are accounts from all quarters of the dismissal of workmen and the restriction of production and railway traffic. The Boerse is depressed by a speech made by the Chairman of the Bochum Cast Steel Company, who declared that the worst had not yet come.

The chief apprehension is caused by Germany's American rival. It is pointed out that in Germany coal and iron are not generally found in such convenient proximity as in the United States, and Germany has as yet been unable to develop a system of canals so as partially to counterbalance this drawback.

Emperor William is currently reported to have said: "If the commercial treaties are not concluded I'll smash everything to bits."

GERMANY'S BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Turkey Seems More Inclined to Grant the Convention—What the Promoters Want.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the German activity at the Yildiz Kiosk last week and the Sultan's compliant mood have apparently brought the Bagdad Railway Convention nearer to a conclusion.

The Germans demand a main line from Konia to Busra via Bagdad; five branches, besides an extension to Koweit; an option on seven other branches; steamboat rights on the Euphrates and Tigris; the right to build ports wherever the railway touches the coast, and the right to work all mines within a certain distance.

The Germans also demand a guarantee of a certain amount of traffic per kilometer.

Konia, mentioned in the foregoing, is in the west of Asia Minor, 143 miles south by west of Angora. Busra is eighty miles north of Koweit, which is at the head of the Persian Gulf. The railway line from Konia to Busra would be over 1,000 miles long.

The Cologne Gazette on Oct. 18 published an article on the projected Bagdad Railway, quoted by the Berlin correspondent of The London Times. It was stated that French and German capital, as well as French and German engineers were interested in the project, and it was also hinted that Russians would take shares in the company.

The Cologne Gazette reminded the Sultan that Turkey would reap more benefit than any other power from the success of the line, and added that this success would depend primarily on Turkey herself. In regard to the railway as affecting Koweit, the Cologne Gazette said:

"In the political sphere the Koweit question threatens to assume a certain importance. It is naturally not in the interest of Turkey, nor in that of those who will build and work the railway, that the terminus, the excellent harbor of Koweit, on the shores of which Kasima lies, should be alienated from the immediate sovereignty of Turkey. The 'Salnameh,' the Turkish statistical annual, regularly registers Koweit as 'Kaasa' and its Sheikh as a Kaimakam This clearly shows that Koweit is accounted Turkish territory, although the exercise of sovereign rights had been ceded to the Sheikh for the time being. The question of the time in which the State should exercise its sovereignty may best be left to itself. The fact that Koweit belongs to Turkey cannot be impugned, and English atlases have till now exhibited no dubiety on this point.

"It must be regarded as highly improbable that England means to alter this situation by violent means, and it is equally improbable that the Sublime Porte of its own accord will divest himself of rights which are of great importance for Turkey and for the working of the contemplated great railway.

"In an epoch which has given birth to Pan-Islamism, a movement with many promising aspects, the renunciation of the sovereignty of the Sultan over Mahommedan territory in Asia would be a step which would be entirely inconsistent."

THE NEW FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

If No British Subsidy Is Granted the Ships Will Be Built in America and Carry the American Flag.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Referring to the new "Ocean Rapid Transit Company," which is to operate steamers on the Atlantic, a telegram from Cork to The Times says that if the Imperial Government will grant a subsidy to the line for carrying the mails, the vessels will be built in England and carry the British flag.

If no subsidy is granted the vessels will be built in the United States and carry the American flag.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weak; Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 1 red, 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c; cotton, middling, 9 3-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western, creamery, 21½c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 5.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 15.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Ehret's Famous Cream Ale. The ale with a reputation.—Adv.

RUSSIAN ENGINEER CONVICTED.

Sentenced for Frauds in Connection with Government Work on the Volga —Other Defendants Go Free.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says that after four days' trial the case against the officials and contractors charged with the misappropriation of Government funds has been concluded. The chief charge was in connection with the execution of dredging and embankment work on the Volga near Nijni Novgorod.

Great interest has been taken in the case in view of the present alarming condition of the Volga.

The Court found that unauthorized disbursements had been made by the defendants, who paid for work not done, and took credits for payments to uninterested persons.

The chief defendant, the engineer Alexandroff, was sentenced to deprivation of civil rights and to imprisonment for twelve months in a fortress. Another defendant was liberated after a severe reprimand. The rest of the defendants were acquitted.

FRENCH PIN-PRICKING ALLEGED.

Berlin Tageblatt's Comment on the Voyron-Waldersee Letters.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the majority of the German newspapers ignore the publication of the letters from Gen. Voyron, who commanded the French troops in China, to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. The Tageblatt, however, prints the letters in full.

The Tageblatt says editorially the letters show that the French commander was instructed by his Government to act unofficially so as to render as illusory as possible the supreme command of Count von Waldersee, which France had officially recognized. This was a policy of pin-pricks, and its authors had not the courage to say straight out what their real thoughts were.

The paper adds that the mission of Count von Waldersee in Peking is shown in a grander and brighter light in view of such intrigues.

The Times's correspondent remarks that there are not many Germans who find anything grand or heroic in Count von Waldersee's mission.

JAPANESE WANT RUSSIAN TRADE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says a commission, consisting of traders from Japan, has arrived at Odessa. The object of the visitors is to promote Russo-Japanese trade. They will also go to Kieff and Warsaw. They bring samples of Japanese products, with the object of acquainting Russian importers with the nature of Japanese exports.

NATAL'S TRADE REVIVING.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Trade in Natal is reviving, as the country is cleared of the enemy, says a dispatch from Cape Town to The Times. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the imports amounted to nearly £6,500,000, as compared with £4,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1900.

DUKE OF SAN DONATO DEAD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The death of the Duke of San Donato at Naples is announced in a dispatch from Paris to The Times. The Duke was seventy-eight years old. He took part in the anti-Bourbon rising of 1847, and was a strenuous promoter of Italian unity.

SENATOR HOAR DECLINES TO EULOGIZE McKINLEY.

Says Some One Who Agreed with Late President's Colonial Policy Should Speak at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28.—Mayor Philip J. O'Connell to-night sent to the City Council the letter of Senator George F. Hoar asking to be permitted to decline the invitation to eulogize President McKinley.

In the course of his letter, Senator Hoar refers to the fact that he will be extremely busy the next few weeks, but if business were the only reason he should endeavor to overcome it. Continuing he says:

"But I ought in frankness to state another and even stronger reason. I think the eulogy on the President should be delivered by some person who was in full accord with him upon the principal political measure of his Administration. I never questioned his absolute sincerity, his devotion to the public welfare, his love of liberty, and his desire to do his duty as God gave him to see it.

"I was fully in accord with him on the great fiscal measures with which he was identified. But as you know, I differed with him, and his administration and my opinion on that subject has been strengthened and not weakened in the lapse of time, in regard to his policy in dealing with the Philippine Islands."

X-RAY PENSION EVIDENCE.

Nature of Cincinnati Applicant's Wounds Shown by Photograph.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Probably the first pension that was ever granted by the United States Pension Bureau on the evidence of the X-rays has been granted to Civil War Veteran Samuel Windman of Cincinnati. Windman is over eighty-three years of age. He for years tried unsuccessfully to secure a pension. Finally he got one of $30 a month.

Congressman Shattuc had Drs. A. C. Kemper, J. L. Davis, and Waker of this city appointed as a committee to investigate the alleged injuries of Windman and make a report to the Pension Bureau. A large X-ray photograph of the petitioner's hands was taken, showing that the bones of the left hand had almost detached themselves from each other, owing to shot wounds.

The Pension Bureau at once communicated with Congressman Shattuc, notifying him that Windman's pension had been increased to $72 a month.

Saratoga Arrowhead Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—183 Broadway—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

WIDOW FOUND SHOT TO DEATH IN HER HOME

Revolver Lay Far from Body, Which Was Guarded by Her Dog.

Police Think Mrs. Virginia Weir May Have Been Murdered—She Was Soon to Remarry.

Mrs. Virginia Weir, a widow, 48 years old, was found dead in bed at 8:30 o'clock last evening at her home 706 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street and the circumstances of her death are involved in the deepest mystery. There was one bullet wound over her right ear, but no deeper than the scalp, but another bullet appears to have gone directly through her heart. She lay on her bed fully dressed. The revolver was found on the floor several feet back of the foot of the bed. The police think that it is hardly possible that she placed it there. There was considerable valuable jewelry in the room and in a trunk just without the door a bank book with $500 in bills it in. Robbery, it is thought, therefore, could not have been the motive.

When found the body was guarded by a beautiful water spaniel, which licked the lifeless hands. The dog had been heard whining piteously through the day, but had raised no alarm. The woman, whose maiden name was Heaton, and who came of an old family of Morristown, N. J., was to have been married to Charles Currie, an old friend, and the owner of the house where she lived, in two weeks in the St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and had been busy for days preparing her trousseau. Yet she was melancholy at times, and had had much cause for sadness in her life.

Her husband, Alexander Weir, was a well-to-do real estate appraiser. He died of consumption, leaving their three children—George, who died a few months after his father; Ida, who died about eighteen months ago, and Charles, who died a year ago, a victim of the same disease. She continued to live in the house where she had witnessed the lingering deaths of all her dear ones. She lived on the parlor floor, and Mr. Currie occupied the second floor of the cozy two-story frame cottage. He had great difficulty at times in bringing her out of her fits of melancholy, but of late she seemed cheerful and had joined him in planning their wedding reception.

They had a dinner party at the house Sunday night. Mr. Currie and a number of their friends were there. During the meal Mrs. Weir remarked that eight members of her family had committed suicide, and expressed the opinion that it was an easy way to get rid of life's trouble. Mr. Currie left the house at 9:30 yesterday morning. About half an hour later Mrs. Weir came out and walked up and down the street exercising the dog, which had been the property of her late husband. After a little she went back, leaving a basement window wide open. Nothing more was seen of her alive, and the whines of the dog were the only sounds heard.

Mr. Currie came home and opened the front door with his latch key, but was surprised to find it held by a chain on the inside. He could get no response from his ringing, and finally spied the open window and crawled in. He soon found the body, and called Policeman Mallon of the Alexander Avenue Station and Dr. Close of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, who was shortly followed by Coroner's Physician Curtin. They agreed that the woman had been dead several hours. Mr. Currie recognized the revolver as his own, which he kept locked in a secretary in his own apartment. Hurrying there he found that the secretary had been broken open.

A silk handkerchief lay on the floor by the woman's bed which Mr. Currie said was not his property, and he could not recognize it as belonging to Mrs. Weir. Two stools and a chair were upset in the room, and there was other disorder as though there had been a struggle. While the doctors and police were making their examination of the body and surroundings the dog became so frantic in his grief that he was dragged to the cellar and chained up.

The police are making a rigid investigation. Dr. Curtin would not express any opinion as to whether Mrs. Weir's death was due to murder or suicide.

NEW ARTILLERY GUN EXPLODES

Five Privates and a Captain Hurt at Fort Leavenworth.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 28.—A new model Colt automatic gun exploded on the Fort Leavenworth rifle range to-day injuring Capt. Charles T. Menoher, and five soldiers of the new Tweny-eighth Battery. The guns is of a new style. It was received Saturday and a squad of soldiers had it on the range giving it the first trial to test it.

The gun is intended to shoot 250 shots in thirty seconds, using Krag-Jorgenson shells. It was loaded for a full test, and Capt. Menoher was operating it in person by pulling the lever. When about half emptied the gun became heated, and the injector failed to work properly. An explosion followed, partly tearing out the breech of the gun and scattering the shells.

Soldiers standing to the right heard a peculiar sound and dropped to the ground quickly, thereby saving themselves from injury. The soldiers on the left of the gun, while fortunately not close to it, did not move and they were struck with shells. Capt. Menoher, who was right up against the gun, escaped with a slight wound on the right hand and wrist.

Private Snyder received a serious shot in the leg. He may be permanently crippled. Private Melholt received a wound shattering the left arm. Private Reider received an injury on the right arm, not serious; Private Hayes was wounded in the right leg, not serious, and Private Jones was wounded in the left hand and the thumb nearly torn off.

DR. ABBOTT SUMMONED TO BASEBALL PRACTICE.

Editor of The Outlook Amused by a Letter Received from Harvard—Makes a Humorous Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—Dr. Lyman Abbott has been ordered out to practice for the Harvard baseball team. He received by mistake a notice intended for a student candidate. He replied:

"My Dear Mr. Eliot: I am very much gratified to find from the inclosed postal card that I have been selected for the Fall baseball squad. Do you suppose that my work as university preacher will interfere with this latest appointment. Moreover, I am not quite sure that my record and standing as an undergraduate make me eligible for the nine. Do you suppose that Capt. Wendell has looked this matter up thoroughly before selecting me?

"I should be extremely sorry to have any suggestion of professionalism attach itself to the nine for the coming season through my selection, and I should like to have the manager and Captain understand that I am quite ready to withdraw from the squad if it is for the best interest of Harvard athletics that I should do so. I should have preferred to be in 'football.'

Yours sincerely, LYMAN ABBOTT."

Luxurious Train to California. the "Overland Limited," provides the best of everything, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 367, 349, and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

St. Paul and Minneapolis only one night from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 328 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

KING EDWARD'S CONDITION.

Fear that He May Not Live to be Crowned Causes Loss to Court Dressmakers.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The pertinacity with which society discusses the rumors regarding the health of King Edward has had a serious effect on the business of the Court dressmakers, who expected ere now to be busily engaged on the Coronation robes, &c. They are keeping large staffs in almost complete idleness. Society people have apparently made up their minds that they will not go to any expense until the last possible minute.

There is a very clearly defined impression among the members of the Diplomatic Corps that the King is threatened with some organic complaint. Some go so far as to say it is cancer or Bright's disease, or even both.

Probably the true explanation is that the cancer rumor springs from the King's oft-expressed dread of cancer, which has made such ravages in his own family, and that whatever ailment may threaten him, it has not reached any definite or dangerous stage, else he would be quite unable to keep up his incessant round of public duties and private pastimes with the regularity and zest which he continues to display.

In spite of these facts, there is undoubtedly a very alarming premonition in Court circles, especially among the women, that the King will never live to be crowned, which, whether baseless or otherwise, is having a serious effect on trade.

The favorite story now current in this connection is that a palmist told Queen Alexandra not long ago that she would never be crowned.

REPUBLICANS FEEL SURE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

Plurality of 29,500 for the Fusion Ticket, Says Mr. Morris—Canvass of 144 Election Districts.

Chairman Robert C. Morris made the claim last night that the Fusion ticket is sure of New York County by 29,500 plurality. He said:

"A canvass of the County of New York has been conducted during the past week by the Republican County Committee for the purpose of obtaining the most acurate information possible as to the sentiment of the voters.

"One hundred and forty-four Election Districts whose boundary lines have not been changed since the election of 1897, distributed throughout the various Assembly districts, were carefully canvassed by members of the Republican organizations in the Assembly districts in which the election districts are situated, which canvass was supplemented by private agencies under the direction of this committee. One half of the election districts canvassed were those which are generally recognized as normally Republican and the other half as normally Democratic.

"The percentage of increase in favor of the Fusion ticket was much greater in the extreme eastern and the extreme western portions of the county and south of Fourteenth Street. Although in the balance of the county the percentage of increase in favor of the Fusion ticket was not so great, the result showed a net increase, based upon the election returns of last year of 8½ per cent.

"The large decrease in Tammany Hall strength shown in the Democratic districts canvassed demonstrates that the residents of those sections are tired of the conditions under which they are compelled to live by the administration of Tammany Hall, and are ready to prove by their votes for the Fusion ticket that they are in favor of an upright administration of municipal affairs conceived and executed solely for the benefit of the people.

"The Republican County Committee, taking a conservative view of all the returns submitted from this canvass, places its estimate of the plurality for the Fusion ticket in New York County at 29,500."

The Republican campaign managers in Brooklyn are afraid, they say, to believe their own figures as to the probable result of the election in Kings County. A canvass is being taken in the borough, which, it was said yesterday, indicates to the managers of the Fusion campaign that the county will give Seth Low a plurality of between 40,000 and 50,000. Chairman Jacob Brenner refuses to give out the figures thus far obtained until the canvass is completed. He would only say that he was certain that the borough would be overwhelmingly for Low.

Quarantine Commissioner Schroeder, who was at local Republican headquarters, said that "if Kings County does not give Low at least 30,000 majority I am greatly deceived in the situation."

Charles V. Fornes, Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, predicted that Richmond County will give a plurality of 2,000 for the Fusion ticket. Mr. Fornes bases his prediction on information he received while in Staten Island Saturday, where he addressed a big meeting in the evening.

PREDICT MR. LOW'S SUCCESS.

What Herman Ridder, John C. Sheehan, and Edward M. Grout Say.

Seth Low received many callers yester day at the general anti-Tammany headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, where he drops in with the other city candidates every afternoon. Among them were John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy, Herman Ridder of the German-American Reform Union, John P. Kelly of the Independent Democracy, Carl Schurz, Henry Nichols, Chairman of the Henry George Campaign Committee in 1897, and ex-Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen.

Herman Ridder while at headquarters said: "I believe we will sweep the greater city. The tide is rising for the Fusion ticket every day."

John C. Sheehan said: "I predict Mr. Low's election by a big plurality. He will carry Manhattan by 40,000. I was never in a campaign in which I saw so many surface indications of victory."

Edward M. Grout, who was at headquarters, said: "Mr. Low will carry Brooklyn by 30,000."

WILL ADVANCE RAIL PRICES.

Pool Is Intact, but Individual Members Want More Money.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—It has been reported here that the rail pool devoted to maintaining prices and production has dissolved. This is not correct, but a majority of the pool members have broken away from the association, and desire to advance prices from $28 to $30 a ton. This is due to the large orders booked for 1902, it being alleged that more than 2,000,000 tons have been booked, which will take up three-fourths of the production of the coming year.

The United States Steel Corporation set itself against a raise in rail prices owing to the fact that such an advance would be charged to the avarice of the corporation. The smaller producers having stocked up, are opposed to taking further orders at $28 as they believe they can get the higher prices. It is estimated that 400,000 tons that should be made this year will have to be carried over until next year.

One of the Steel Corporation officers, when asked about the reported advance, admitted that a majority of the railmakers, except the United States Steel Corporation, were in favor of an advance to $30 a ton, but that each would act independently of the pool.

"Last chance to see Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo: inquire of New York Central and West Shore agents about tickets: $5.50 and $6.00 for round trip.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye. Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

CZOLGOSZ'S BODY TO BE DESTROYED AT AUBURN

Brother of Assassin Empowers Warden to Dispose of It.

Condemned Man Appears Nervous, but Eats as Usual and Again Refuses Religious Consolation.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The body of Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, will not be removed from Auburn. Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins and Warden J. Warren Mead, after hours of controversy with Czolgosz's brother, succeeded in obtaining from him the following relinquishment of the family claims to the body when the executioner shall have finished his work:

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1901.

To J. Warren Mead, Agent and Warden Auburn Prison:

I hereby authorize you, as Warden of Auburn Prison, to dispose of the body of my brother, Leon F. Czolgosz, by burying it in the cemetery attached to the prison as provided by the law of the State of New York. This request is made upon the express understanding that no part of the remains will be given to any person or society, but that the entire body will be buried in accordance with the law in the cemetery attached to the prison.

Witnesses: WALDECK CZOLGOSZ.
John A. Sleicher.
George E. Graham.

The resolution of Superintendent Collins to prevent spectacle or sensation in the transportation and burial or cremation of the body of Czolgosz took new zest from two offers that were submitted to-day by men of questionable enterprise. A museum keeper in one of the larger Eastern cities telegraphed him an offer of $5,000 spot cash for either the body or the garments of the murderer, and the owner of a kinetoscope wired Warden Mead that he would pay $2,000 for permission to take a moving picture of Czolgosz entering the death chamber. The Superintendent also had his suspicions aroused as to the motives of some of the relatives of Czolgosz in seeking the body, in view of their poverty and the trouble and danger possible in connection with its removal and disposal.

The Superintendent chanced to meet Waldeck Czolgosz, brother of the murderer, as he was being escorted to the death cell shortly after his arrival, and at once took the matter up with him. He asked Czolgosz if he wanted the body, and the latter said he did. Collins then told him that he did not believe it could be removed without serious trouble and strongly advised him against attempting to do so. The plan to take it to Buffalo, where Czolgosz had assassinated the President, he regarded as particularly dangerous.

ASSASSIN GAINS IN WEIGHT.

Collins then discussed the matter from the standpoint of the Czolgosz family, and said they would surely avoid serious annoyance, and possibly violence, by consenting to burial here. He assured Waldeck Czolgosz that he and the family could attend; that they would be protected, and that the body would be given decent burial. Czolgosz was obdurate, however, and Collins finally told him that if there was a well-grounded suspicion as to the motive in claiming the body he would refuse to surrender it. Later on the Czolgosz seemed inclined to give in and went with the Superintendent to the office of Warden Mead, where a paper relinquishing all claim upon the body was drawn.

While the paper was being prepared Collins called up the Chief of Police of Cleveland and asked him to discuss the matter with Czolgosz senior. Collins asked that the situation be fairly stated to the father, and that if he agreed a telegram of relinquishment be signed by him and sent at once. The Cleveland police expressed the hope that the body would never be sent to that city.

When the Superintendent submitted the instrument relinquishing all claim to the body to the younger Czolgosz he refused to sign it until he had an opportunity to advise with Waldeck Thomas Bandowski, his brother-in-law, who was the leader in the plan to secure the body. He promised a final answer at 7 o'clock, when he was to call with Bandowski for a final visit to the condemned man. Collins agreed to send for him, but would not let the brother leave the prison. Finally, he was at 6 o'clock informed that the people at the Buffalo Crematory would not accept the body, and Superintendent Collins at once pointed out to him that he would have the body on his hands. At a few minutes past 6 he agreed to sign, and it was at once decided to bury the body in the prison.

Czolgosz suffered a slight nervous attack late this afternoon, but the prison officials did not regard it in the light of a breakdown and adhered to their belief that he will go unfalteringly to the chair and death. Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Prison Physician Gerin visited the cell at 6 o'clock. They found the prisoner suffering from extreme nervousness that manifested itself in dilated eyes and free flowing perspiration. When they finished the examination the prisoner turned sullenly from them and retired into the corner of his cell, refusing to talk. They gave him no treatment, and were of the opinion that while he was very nervous he did not show signs of absolute collapse.

When alone with his guards Czolgosz remained silent and passed the time either lying on his bunk or in slowly pacing up and down the cell. He talked when addressed by those admitted near his cell, but with his old deliberation and slowness. If he knew strong emotion at any time he was successful in concealing it from those who watched over him, except in the instance cited. The prison guards combated the suggestion that his stolidity was a daze of fear and that the hour of execution would find him helplessly broken down. The prisoner suffered no loss of appetite, and during the day ate heartily the usual allowance of food given to prisoners. Throughout his entire confinement he has possessed a good appetite and his physical condition has been excellent. He weighs about 155 pounds, which was thought to represent a slight gain since his arrest.

Czolgosz held his last two interviews to-night, the first with Superintendent Collins and the second with his brother and brother-in-law. Both of the interviews were brief, and the interviewers did most of the talking until the question of religion was mentioned, when Czolgosz broke from his seeming lethargy and violently denounced the Church and the clergy, and made his relatives promise that there should be no service for him living or dead.

Prior to the late evening interviews, Czolgosz reluctantly received Fathers Fudzinski and Hickey. It was late in the afternoon, and occurred after he had once refused to meet them. When they reached the prison Superintendent Collins conveyed their request for an interview to the prisoner. Czolgosz sent back word that he did not care to see them, but the priests asked to be allowed to go to him despite his refusal. Superintendent Collins consented and personally escorted them to the cell. The priests remained with Czolgosz for three-quarters of an hour and earnestly pleaded with the prisoner to repent and pray for Divine forgiveness. He rejected all their advances, however, and they withdrew.

At 8 o'clock the brother and brother-in-law arrived and Superintendent Collins took them down to the condemned man's cell. There was no demonstration when they met. Czolgosz merely stepped to the front of his steel cage and said: "Hello!" The brother ventured the remark: "I wish you would tell us, Leon, who got you into this scrape?"

The assassin answered in a slow, hesitating manner: "No one; nobody had anything to do with it but me."

"That is not how you were brought up," said the brother, "and you ought to tell us everything now."

"I haven't got anything to tell," he answered in a surly manner.

"Do you want to see the priests again?" asked his brother. And he answered with more vehemence than he had previously shown:

"No, damn them; don't send them here again. I don't want them."

The brother-in-law interjected here: "That's right, Leon." The brother looked rather disturbed by the answer. Then, stepping up close to the bars, the condemned man said:

"And don't you have any praying over me when I'm dead. I don't want it. I don't want any of their damned religion."

There was a painful pause of a few minutes, and then the relatives resumed casual conversation with him, to which he replied in monosyllables until the brother-in-law suggested, much to Superintendent Collins's surprise, that he and the brother be permitted to witness the execution. Before Superintendent Collins could reply, Leon Czolgosz said:

"Yes, Mr. Superintendent, let them see me killed."

Superintendent Collins told the trio in emphatic terms that no such thing could be allowed, and ordered them to say goodbye. Czolgosz walked to the back of his cell, sat down on the edge of his cot, and did not answer the last farewell.

When the relatives had returned to the Warden's office they again renewed their request to see the execution, to which Mr. Collins replied:

"Emphatically no. Czolgosz will be killed at 7 o'clock to-morrow, and if you apply to the Warden in the afternoon you may be able to see the body."

The two men were then let out of the prison.

A few minutes after they had left Superintendent Collins received a telephone message from the Chief of Police of Cleveland announcing that the father of the convicted man had signed an agreement similar to the one signed by the brother here this evening, that the prison authorities should have the disposal of the body.

The Superintendent and Warden retired at 10 o'clock with the announcement that there will be nothing given out, and that no one would enter or leave the prison until to-morrow morning. Before the Superintendent retired the death watch reported to him that Czolgosz was sleeping soundly. Besides the two regular men on the death watch in the corridor, an additional guard sat in Czolgosz's cell to-night.

State Controller Knight to-day telegraphed Warden Mead, declining the invitation to act as foreman of the jury that will witness the execution. It will therefore be necessary to select another foreman, and that will be done this afternoon. State Treasurer Jaekel probably will be asked to take the foremanship. He is in Auburn and is among those required to witness the execution.

A WARNING TO TURKEY.

Vienna Correspondent of London Times Says This Country's Patience Is Almost Exhausted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is more satisfactory, remarks the Vienna correspondent of The Times, to hear good news about Miss Stone from a less interested quarter than Constantinople.

The Porte, says the correspondent, must be aware that the patience of the United States is almost exhausted. It must know that strong measures were on the point of being taken some time ago in the case of American missionaries in Asia Minor, and that it is improbable that greater leniency will be shown in this case. In the recent Franco-Turkish controversy the French Government, while firm in its attitude, showed a certain amount of consideration for the interests of other powers. Such consideration is not likely to be shown by the United States.

When it is remembered, continues the dispatch, how freely an anti-American combination of the powers is being discussed on the Continent, it would seem that America cannot be expected to consult the convenience and policy of the States that manifest such hostility. It seems to be too readily assumed that the United States is unprepared and unable to defend American interests in all parts of the world.

TO SEARCH FOR MISS STONE.

Six Young Bulgarians Start from Samakov—Washington Officials More Sanguine.

SOFIA, Oct. 28.—Six young Bulgarians have banded themselves together to search for Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, and, with the consent of the Bulgarian authorities, have left Samakov for Mehomia with this object in view.

The absence of news about Miss Stone has led to a revival of the report that she has already been killed, and that the brigands have dispersed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—Those who have been in hourly expectation of favorable news regarding Miss Stone and her companion have again been disappointed. Nothing definite has yet been accomplished in the dealings with the abductors.

A point which is much discussed among those here who are interested in the case is what shall be done if the brigands insist on receiving the £25,000 Turkish which they at first demanded. Scarcely half that sum is available thus far, and it is believed that should an agreement on reduced terms be impossible, the offer of a smaller sum than £25,000 Turkish will be withdrawn, even at the cost of the life of Miss Stone.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The State Department officials are more sanguine than they have been of late as to the outcome of the efforts being put forth on behalf of Miss Stone.

So far, it is true, they have not succeeded in establishing communication with the kidnappers, but the reports they have received from Spencer Eddy, at Constantinople, and Mr. Dickinson, at Sofia, encourage the belief that they are about at a point where direct negotiations can be opened.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Mr. Dickinson, United States Consul General at Constantinople, has written to Miss Stone at Belitza, requesting her to induce the brigands to consent to reduce the ransom.

"The Bulgarian Opposition journal, the Mir, declares that the troops fraternized with the brigands and allowed the latter to escape through the cordon."

BIRMINGHAM STEEL PLATE.

Plan for a Mill as an Adjunct to Plant at Ensley.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 28.—William Garrett and H. W. Lash of the Garrett-Cromwell Engineering Company of Cleveland, Ohio, are in the city in consultation with the officials of the Tennessee Company, which will build an adjunct to the steel plant at Ensley, as a steel plate mill, to cost $250,000.

Messrs. Garrett and Lash are here to arrange the details and draw plans and specifications. The plate mill is to be the first of a number of adjuncts that will be added to the steel plant at Ensley, so as to use up the output of that plant at home. It is understood that the work of construction is to commence in the near future.

Relative of Austrian Ruler Arrested.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—Baron Walburg has been arrested at Budapest on a charge of attempting to practice extortion upon Emperor Francis Joseph. He is a morganatic son of the Austrian Archduke Ernest, consequence of his debts he was compelled to leave the army, after which he sank into poverty.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

THIRTY-FOUR KILLED IN LOUISIANA RACE WAR

Negroes and Whites Clash at a Country Camp Meeting.

Negro Minister Is Killed—Troops Rushed to the Scene—Governors of Mississippi and Louisiana Take Action.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 28.—The bloodiest race war the South has known since the early eighties began last night at Belltown, Washington Parish, La. The hostilities were opened by the blacks, and in the first engagement three whites and eleven negroes were killed. The conflict raged on to-day, and the death roll has been increased by the killing of twenty more blacks.

The trouble began at a negro camp meeting in progress at Live Oak Church, three miles from Balltown. There a pitched battle took place last night between a posse of white men, gathered by the Constable of the district to investigate the report that one Crea Lott was operating a restaurant at the church without a license.

The battle was began by the blacks themselves. Lott, the negro who was suspected of violating the law, saw the posse coming from a window in his store. He opened fire on the Constable and his men, and killed two of the posse at the first shot, Joe Seals and Charles Ellsworth.

Lott had time to fire but once, for his fire was returned and he sank to the ground, riddled with bullets. A negro preacher, Connolly by name, rushed out of the building with a double-barreled shotgun, which he leveled at the whites. Before he could pull the trigger he was killed.

The battle had by this time become general. A number of negroes were concealed in Lott's place and kept volleying at a body of men under the leadership of an officer. Another white man was killed, whose name cannot be learned. E. H. Thompson was also wounded. The whites fired the building.

The negroes, as they came running out with all kinds of weapons, were shot down. The whites won a complete victory, and the surviving negroes fled to the woods. When the end came, and the restaurant had been burned to ashes, it was found that eleven negroes, all told, had been shot or burned to death.

Three women who were in Lott's were cremated. Two of them were charred beyond identification. One of the women had a child with her. The child perished in the flames, too.

To-day the conflict between the races continued. At 4:10 o'clock this afternoon Gov. W. W. Heard of Louisiana received the following message by wire from Columbia, Miss.:

"Terrible conflict Balltown Parish, between whites and blacks. Send troops at once via Poplarville, Miss.

H. N. SIMMONS, Sheriff."

Gov. Heard took immediate action, wiring Gov. Longino of Mississippi for permission to pass armed troops through that State, as, to reach Balltown, which is near the State line, it is necessary to go through Poplarville.

Gov. Longino without delay wired the permission requested. In the meantime Gov. Heard wired Gen. John Glynn, Jr., notifying him of the race war and directing him to order out a company of fifty men for immediate service. Gov. Heard then telegraphed Sheriff Simmons, notifying him of this action. At 8:10 o'clock to-night the Governor received a telegram from Deputy Sheriff Branton of Marion County, Miss., to the effect that he had been unable to reach Sheriff Simmons, but that he was just from the scene of the trouble, and that quiet had been restored and that troops would not be necessary.

Thereupon the Governor telegraphed Gen. Glynn to hold his company, the first troop of cavalry, L. S. N. G., under arms until to-morrow morning. They will leave for Poplarville via the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad at 9:10 o'clock if the Governor decides that they are needed.

Gov. Longino of Mississippi received his first notification of the riot from Gov. Heard. Later he received a telegram from the Sheriff of Marion County asking permission to despatch the Columbia Guards to the scene. The Sheriff was authorized to do so, and action was presumably taken.

News reports from Columbia and Amite City to-night do not contain any references to the losses to-day. Sheriff Simmons, however, was in Balltown when he sent his telegram to Gov. Heard via Columbia, getting it to the telegraph office by a courier.

It was in Balltown that William Morris, a negro, was burned at the stake last week for almost murdering the wife of a storekeeper. Since this affair the camp meeting at Live

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S REBUKE TO DEVERY

Bowery Voters Hear Condemnation of His Utterances.

Orderly Speech and Dignity, Says Mr. Shepard, Should Mark Police Officials—"To Act Otherwise Is a Scandal."

Edward M. Shepard went to the Bowery last evening and made a speech in the Windsor Theatre. The place was crowded with the followers of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan.

In the middle of his address Mr. Shepard administered to Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery a rebuke for interfering in politics, as he said, and he told the Bowery Tammany voters that the statements were made irrespective of whether he, as the Democratic candidate for Mayor, would lose votes by such a statement. The audience shouted:

"No! Never!"

Then a voice was heard to declare:

"You won't lose a vote. Three cheers for Edward M. Shepard."

The cheers were given. As Mr. Shepard continued his statement concerning Deputy Commissioner Devery and condemning the utterances of the police official in an interview the Bowery audience became silent.

When he reached the end of his rebuke to the Deputy Commissioner, and stated that every police official during the stress of a campaign should act with scrupulous and impartial dignity "and orderly and proper speech of one bound to preserve order," he raised his hand and said:

"I say to act otherwise is a scandal."

The audience, which was typical of the east side, broke into cheers, and when he continued his speech reciting the solemn duty which rested on the Mayor to administer his office so that the Police Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners, should act on the high standard which the Mayor set up there was silence again.

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shepard's speech follows:

"We are here, as I understand it, in a fight for the good government of this great city of ours during the years 1902 and 1903. We Democrats stand in this campaign first, last, and all the time for the city, for its good name, its repute, its future, for all those conveniences that go to make happy and useful lives; happy, honorable, and useful citizens. The Republicans seek to turn the sacred occasion of an appeal to the will of all the people of this city to effect a partisan or factional purpose which they have persuaded themselves stands first.

"My friend, Mr. Schurz, the other night, in a speech of great ability for the other side, said that the primary purpose of this campaign was to destroy Tammany Hall, and the secondary purpose was to secure good government for the city. Fellow citizens, my proposition is that when you elect the Mayor or a President of the Board of Aldermen, or a Controller or any other municipal officer, you must elect him, if you do your duty as a citizen, for one thing and for one thing only, and that is for the welfare of the city; not secondarily, but, as I said before, first, last, and all the time the City of New York. [Applause.]

"I appeal to you all who have read the speeches or who have heard the speeches on the other side whether they do not begin with this and end with this: that whatever may happen to the city the first and dominant purpose is, if they can, to destroy a political organization which has lasted 110 years; which has survived defeat.

HIS VIEW OF TAMMANY.

"Tammany Hall. Why does it exist? It exists because great masses of people here in the city like Tammany Hall. That is the reason it exists. [Applause.] Do you suppose that inflicting one defeat in the year 1901 upon that organization will do something different from what has been done when defeats have at one time or another been inflicted upon it before?

"On the contrary you will see, for instance, in a most interesting article written by the late Simon Sterne in The Forum three or four years ago, where in the retrospect of Mayor Strong's administration he points out how futile was the reform victory and how completely it had led to the still greater power of Tammany Hall.

"Therefore, it is easy for us to see that even by one campaign if they were ten times stronger than they are, to suppose that they could destroy Tammany Hall is a futility. Even if it were not it is complete treason to the cause of good government and to the cause of the dear city which we love. It is completely treason to that, to turn a campaign from all the great questions which it faces to the mere factional questions which are sought to be raised.

"Concerning, therefore, the complaints against police officials, I shall, if I know myself, and even under so extreme provocation as comes to me to-day, preserve intact my ability to act with strict justice to every man after a hearing, if I be elected, and to carry out the ideal of a public elective officer which Gov. Odell so well stated with respect to the request for the removal of the Police Commissioner when he declared in substance that, although he had under the police statutes power to remove and although he was under a sworn duty to exercise the power if the public interests require, nevertheless he felt bound, and rightly, to act upon investigation, made under his official oath, and to act upon the evidence before him when he had evidence before him.

AS TO MR. DEVERY.

"Now, whether Chief Devery were correctly or incorrectly reported, I wish it to be understood and plainly understood as the view of the candidate for the Mayoralty, that no Police Commissioner or Deputy Police Commissioner or any officer of police or any policeman should as such take sides during the stress of this or any other political campaign. [Cheers,] or fail to act with scrupulous and impartial dignity and orderly and proper speech as one bound to preserve order; I say, to act otherwise is a scandal.

"The statement that this election involves the vindication of the Police Department of Chief Devery, or of any man in the Police Department, does gross injustice to the Democratic Party and is absolutely false with regard to that party and absolutely false with regard to myself. This morning's publication makes it specially fit for me, and with increased and solemn emphasis, to renew the declaration I made in the face of the whole Democratic Party of this city when I accepted the very great honor of their nomination, that if I be chosen Mayor it will be the first of all my duties to deal with the police situation; but I shall do so, and I shall take care that the the Police Commissioner, and I may add his deputies as well, shall be men who at all times, whether in season or out of season, whether by day or by night, whether before election or after election, practically enforce the standard which the Mayor himself upon his sole conscience and in view of his undoubted power and responsibility, will set up for the police administration. [Applause.]

"Nevertheless, a candidate for Mayor may, in my opinion, I take it, as to matters arising during a campaign distinctly express himself, as may any other citizen. I do not know whether Chief Devery's interview printed in this morning's World correctly represented what he said or not. If it did correctly represent what he said, then I have to say that his utterance was unfit to an extreme degree, and deserves severe reprobation. [Applause.]

"I am warned that this is a dangerous or delicate topic, and that by speaking as I do now and here I shall lose some and perhaps many Democratic votes. Fellow-citizens, I think far too well of the mass of Democratic voters to believe that. On the contrary, I believe that their minds are resolutely set upon good and decent government, just as resolutely, if not more so, than is my own mind. [Long continued applause.]

"However that may be, I reply that such votes, if such votes there be, and however numerous they may be, will have to be lost to me if they can be had only on the condition that I shall be silent where it is relevant for me to speak, and that I shall be silent under those circumstances.

Now, that part of my speech I did not intend to make; but I have made it and shall stand by it. (A voice in the gallery: "That's right.")—whether I'm in office or out of it.

ON DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

"Now, let us come back, ladies and gentlemen—and the ladies even more than the gentlemen—come back to what is really involved here. To use the powers—your powers—the money that flows into the public treasury and representing your toil or your economy,—to use as I said your powers—those powers stored up in a great armory, to use only for the commonweal of the people—to use these powers merely for a partisan or party purpose, to build up a party, or, as the Republican have it, to break down party—I declare again to be a treason to the city, a treason to the cause of good government. All the public moneys and all the public powers should be used for the welfare of all the people, without discrimination between their political beliefs any more than it would be fit or decent to discriminate between their religious beliefs. [Applause.]

"Now a few words on some details. I look with the greatest interest upon a cause which I mentioned Saturday night at the Cooper Institute. I mean the questions of small parks and playgrounds.

"I rejoice to know that the honored Chairman here, too, has done great service in that direction; and I can say this to you that for many years back it has been my belief that, important and useful as were the larger parks, with their great stretches of landscape, a thing still more vital to the welfare of the great masses of people of this city, and more especially the masses of people in the more thickly settled parts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn—a still more vital matter is the systematic, generous development of the smaller parks, the neighborhood parks, and the playgrounds for the children.

"Now, allied with that is another subject—I refer to what we may call public baths and lavatories. I cannot imagine really in a city having the extremes of temperatures we have in New York, and having the density of population, a thing which ought to appeal to every humane and right-minded citizen, more intensely, which ought to stir up in him a greater and more anxious eagerness to serve those people than this cause of public baths.

"Now, that question is a cause which I rejoice to know the present Democratic administration of the city has served, and has served well. I hope if you shall choose to make the next administration of this city Democratic that it will be able, by economies in other directions to carry on still further and to deal still more largely with the whole question of public baths.

SPEAKS OF THE FUTURE.

"In conclusion I shall only say this. When you come to vote, put before your minds if you will, certainly not my advantage or the advantage of any of my associates upon this Democratic ticket; they are as dust in the balance. Do not put before yourselves the interests even of the Democratic Party, great as that is, but think distinctly of the good, practical, far-seeing, and far-doing administration of this wonderful and to be still more wonderful metropolis of America during the years 1902 and 1903.

"Ask yourselves all the time, who is the man, which are the candidates, more and more likely to strive in season and out of season to make good the promise which they give, of good, practical, economical fruition, and, if I may repeat a phrase of my own, a far-seeing and a far-doing administration for the city.

"After you have thought of that, then if you shall find that your votes must go to the Democratic candidates, as I think and believe you will find, then it will be right enough for you to rejoice that the interests and the honor and the welfare of the city are best promoted. To that we here pledge our faith and to that at the polls, I believe that you on election day will pledge your faith." [Applause.]

Mr. Shepard quickly took his departure after finishing his speech, and for a moment there was almost silence in the audience, broken by the buzzing of the whispers of the district leaders and others gathered in the seats of honor on the platform. Some one up in the gallery whistled in a low tone, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

Then Mr. Unger, candidate for District Attorney, was introduced as "our next District Attorney," by Randolph Guggenheimer, the Chairman of the meeting, who had himself at the opening of the proceedings read a speech in which he said that New York was one of the best governed cities in the world. Mr. Unger received a rousing reception. Among the other speakers were Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Isaac Fromme, ex-Judge Van Hoesen, and Coroner Bausch.

FORCES OF GOOD AND EVIL.

Subject of a Discussion Before the Brooklyn Congregational Club.

"The Forces for Good and Evil in Our Congested City Life" was the subject of a discussion last night at the first dinner of the season of the Brooklyn Congregational Club, held at the Pouch Mansion, on Clinton Avenue.

The speakers were the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, vicar of the Protestant Episcopal Pro-Cathedral in Manhattan; the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler of Manhattan, and James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement.

While partisan discussion was not permitted, and there was practically no mention of candidates or politics, the several speakers made it plain that they believed it to be the duty of honest citizens to vote for the overthrow of Tammany Hall. Dr. Schauffler said:

"The sting of it all is that the law enforcers (supposed to be) are hand-in-hand with the law breakers. Lawyers and the Presidents of corporations are hand-in-hand with the law breakers. The 'F. F. Vs.' in Fifth Avenue and up town join hands with Devery and Croker and make New York a hell."

Mr. Paddock said that he spoke for the district south of First Street and east of the Bowery. After telling of the conditions which existed there in the past, he said:

"The streets are unspeakably dirty, increasingly dirty, to-day. Why, even for the sake of policy, they have not been made better is beyond my comprehension. They were never so dirty or so filthy." Mr. Paddock then spoke of the conditions under which he said the children of the east side were brought up, with no chance to develop healthy bodies and minds, and no school facilities.

Dr. Schauffler, in the course of the general discussion, said that four years ago when an attempt was made to get campaign subscriptions for Seth Low, reputable business men flatly refused to subscribe on the ground that they could "get more from Tammany." Dr. Schauffler also criticised the methods of the churches, especially the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member.

"What do we do for these people on the east side, who are packed in 2,500 to a block?" he asked. "We start a little mission in a little hall, put in a wheezy melodion, a few out-of-date tracts, and a second-hand missionary. Then we wonder why we can't save 10,000 souls. Why, we are crazy. 'Truth is mighty and will prevail,' you say. It won't do anything of the kind without a man behind it."

Mr. Reynolds said that he felt optimistic about the people, among whom he had labored and lived for the past eight years, but not so optimistic about the fashionable folk.

The speaker declared that the scattering of fallen women through the city was not due to Dr. Parkhurst's crusades, but to Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery, who began the work when he was in command of the Eldridge Street Station.

M. DEUTSCH GIVES 25,000F. TO M. SANTOS-DUMONT.

Without Prejudice to the Deutsch Prize Question—The Money Will Be Given to the Poor.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The morning papers publish correspondence between M. Santos-Dumont, the Brasilian aeronaut, and M. Deutsch, in which the latter offers and the former accepts 25,000f. This is without prejudice to the question of the award of the Deutsch prize for a dirigible balloon, which remains the subject of future decision by the Aerostation Commission, which will meet on Nov. 4.

M. Santos-Dumont will give the 25,000f. to the Prefect of Police of Paris for distribution among the poor of the city, in his (Santos-Dumont's) name and that of M. Deutsch.

Another Anglo-American Engagement.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A marriage has been arranged between E. D. Evans, son of a Yorkshire magistrate, and Miss Eleanor Burr, daughter of the late W. B. Burr of Philadelphia.

The Origin of Stonehenge.

From The London Westminster Gazette.

A well-informed correspondent writes us that the committee of antiquarians which is superintending the excavations at Stonehenge, undertaken in connection with the scheme for strengthening the foundations of the trilithons, have made discoveries that place the period of origin beyond cavil. A number of blunt implements have been found some feet below the surface, and there is no doubt that these were used in the shaping of the stones, and consequently that Stonehenge is of the product of Neolithic man. These results are alleged to upset both the old notion as to the circles having been formed to commemorate some British victory in Roman or past-Roman times, and Prof. Flinders Petrie's recent conclusion (from the supposed astronomical data) that Stonehenge is several centuries younger than the Christian era.

MR. SHEPARD SPEAKS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Many Teachers Attend the Brooklyn Academy Meeting.

The Democratic Candidate Again Declares for Borough Autonomy in the System—His Criticism of Dr. Maxwell.

Edward M. Shepard left the Windsor Theatre, in Manhattan, in a carriage with Sheriff Walton to drive to the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, where he was to deliver a speech before the Brooklyn Democratic Club. A special invitation has been extended to school teachers to attend and hear what the Democratic candidate for Mayor had to say on the educational problems of the city. Before Mr. Shepard arrived the boxes were filled with women in handsome gowns.

Outside of the building Hugh McLaughlin and other Democratic leaders gathered as is their custom when meetings are in progress. It was nearly 10 oclock when Mr. Shepard arrived. At that time there were about 3,000 people in attendance and only a few hundred became impatient and left the place.

On his arrival Mr. Shepard was conducted into a dressing room of the playhouse, and he seemed tired and weary. His eyes lacked their usual brightness. Sheriff Walton said that after the Bowery speech Mr. Shepard took a half hour to look over his notes and prepare for the Brooklyn speech. There were many people who feared that Mr. Shepard had been forced to break his Brooklyn engagement and go to his home. When he began to speak all doubts in the minds of the politicians as to Mr. Shepard's physical condition were set at rest. He talked with as much emphasis as he did in his Bowery speech on altogether a different subject.

President Robertson of the Brooklyn School Board delivered a speech before the arrival of Mr. Shepard on the school situation in Brooklyn. He said that the Democratic Party stood for the home rule principle in educational matters and that the party which Mr. Low represented was responsible for what might be called "the Great Exclusion act," which went into force when three new high schools and a training school for teachers called for the appointment of four principals." He continued:

"In defiance of all laws of common decency and just recognition, a rule was made which placed upon the whole teaching force in Manhattan, not only a slight, but a premeditated insult. It was openly declared that in every room in the public schools these words should be placed: 'None but outsiders need apply for advancement.' Home talent was shamefully thrust aside and selections made from Philadelphia, Kansas City, the suburbs of Boston, and the rural districts of this State. There were only two possible explanations that could be given. One, the silly, impracticable idea that an imported article must be superior. The other explanation, and, I fear, the true one, was the wish to convey the impression that in the entire system of the city, with its colleges and its universities, and men of brain, there was not one man deserving or entitled to promotion."

CHEERS FOR MR. SHEPARD.

When Mr. Shepard was introduced he was cheered for about a minute. He said, in part:

"I have just come from the lower Bowery on the east side. I have come over to-night from a meeting quite as crowded as this, and that is saying a good deal, and a meeting most representative, and I say to you I believe it was a meeting cherishing a high standing of right and power, believing in law and order and everything that stands for the best in citizenship. I have come here to a neighborhood no doubt different, but I believe, on the whole, in this wonderful democracy of ours that, if we vary in our relations of life, the essential proposition of the democracy of the land is that in the heart and brain of the common people, on the whole, is the instinct of healthy political existence. [Applause.]

"I rejoice to-night to know that there is a meeting to deal with the condition of the schools. That belongs to every one of us. Now I know the common schools of Brooklyn and New York. My earliest recollection of Brooklyn—and I came here when a very small boy—is the Degraw Street School.

"I remember being taken there in the morning and led to my terror to one of the lower classes. I was only three blocks away from my house, and I remember that I came out and lost my way home. [Laughter.] I had already seen the inside of a public school in the Borough of Manhattan, but my first knowledge of a Brooklyn school was in Degraw Street, which I have, and think shall ever have, is one of the very greatest effection. There it was that I acquired—I was going to say the foundation—and more than the foundation—the very structure of the education to which I owe everything in the way of success I have met with in this world.

"The school teacher controls what the rest of us do not control—controls the future of manhood and womanhood, which must take up the rich fruitage of our municipal civilization. [Applause.] Therefore, I believe profoundly in the first place the position of the teacher—I will not say it should be made dignified, for God has made it dignified; [applause] that its dignity and independence should be definitely and persistently recognized by those who control in the schools.

"I look with animosity upon the system of harrying and curbing and driving the body of teachers as if indeed they were not in the proper sense of the term teachers at all. Those who have to control—as if they were indeed to be treated as some army almost of men and women without wills of their own or without taste of their own. The most of us with the very largest advantage go to them for lessons in many things besides the departments and branches of learning which they teach.

FOR AUTONOMY.

"I say, therefore, that the autonomy in each borough, and therefore in this venerable borough—the autonomy of the school system is a thing to which the Mayor should give his most vigorous and his most skillful support. My attention to-day was drawn for the first time to a tale of the power which the next Mayor will have. He will have to appoint an entirely new Board of Education.

"The provision of law—in many respects most unfortunate divisions of law—look to to a centralization in my judgment most unwholesome and dangerous to the freedom and the school system of Brooklyn. Now the Mayor of himself cannot undo the law, nor ought he to attempt to evade the law. He is there upon his oath to administer the law. He may, however, exercise a large power and influence which come to him by reason of his position to ameliorate or modify the law.

"I say to you here if you choose to make me Mayor I shall feel it to be incumbent upon me in season and out of season to resure to Brooklyn and the other boroughs as well their respective autonomies in the school system. The journeys hither and thither from the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue from the Borough of Manhattan to Brooklyn—those journeys are wearing—wearing to the health—wearing to the temper of men and women.

"The Superintendent of Instruction seems not always to have that complete control of his temper as to be as serene and as easy and generous in dealing with those who are compelled to come to him as he ought to have. I make no charge or imputation. It may be that he has too much to do. It may be that he finds too much to do.

"It may be that it would be wiser if some of these powers were left to us here at home, and if the parents and children might by proper and legal committee have some kind of direct access to and control the schools about which they know and must be able to know more than he residing and doing his business at a very great distance. [Applause.]

"May I not in conclusion, however, go a little bit further and point this out—that, although the schools make up the greatest of all interests with which the Government has to deal, the proposition of autonomy is only one application of the fundamental Democratic proposition, and that is this: That the administration of government ought to be as near to the heart and the homes of the people as is possible. In other words, we Democrats believe and the Democratic Party in this campaign stands for the utmost measure of home rule. [Applause.] Home rule in every other respect.

"When the charter of 1897 was proposed, that charter full of the gravest difficulties, the charter, I may say without abuse, full of the greatest blunders, for it is not I who say it, but the men who themselves prepared the charter and the political party which passed it, after two years of its operation declared it to be a failure and declared that it must be radically reformed. They did reform it and improve it in some respects. Then, when they come to the schools, either the Republican legislature, certainly so far as we are concerned in Brooklyn, and so far as they are concerned in the other boroughs, except in the Borough of Manhattan, made the school chapter a good deal worse.

"Now we stand to the uttermost to undo what has been done in that direction and to apply here as in every other respect the rule that the Government, as I have said, shall come as near as possible to the heart and the home and the brains of the people. For that we stand here, ladies and gentlemen. I cannot but believe for that you will stand, and if your fate should be imposed in the Democratic candidate I can only give this pledge in the faces of the people that this faith will not be misplaced, and to the general theory of administration of schools which I have said there will be dedicated the best strength and the best and most persistent energy of the new Mayor and of his Democratic coadjutors." [Applause.]

Mr. Shepard was not tired when he finished his speech. He spoke in an anteroom of his Bowery speech, and seemed to be happy that his statements about Deputy Commissioner Devery and the police situation were greeted with applause in New York.

CROKER AND DEVERY REPLY TO CHARGES.

His Party Sanctions His Residence Abroad, Says Mr. Croker.

Richard Croker and Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery made statements yesterday. Mr. Croker told why he spent months in England, and said that his trips in pursuit of health were made with the sanction of his own party. Deputy Commissioner Devery talked about his answer to a pamphlet issued by the Fusion campaigners which attacked his record as a policeman. He had said that the charges were all "rot and lies," and ended by a bitter attack on Justice Jerome.

When Mr. Croker read over the interview yesterday morning he said:

"I don't believe that Devery said anything of the kind."

Later in the day, when Mr. Croker found that the Deputy Commissioner had verified the published interview he expressed surprise. He also said about himself:

"When I see fit to go abroad to improve my health after a hard campaign I go with the sanction and permission of my own party, and I have not yet thought it necessary to ask that permission of the Republican Party, and I shall not do so."

When pressed to make a further statement as to the Devery matter, Mr. Croker said:

"I have not given out an interview, political or otherwise, since the campaign. I had made up my mind that the situation did not warrant my making any statement until the fight was won or lost, and I know of no good reason now for changing that resolve."

Mr. Croker said he was confident of the election of Edward M. Shepard because of the Bryan vote cast in the Greater New York last year. The argument used by Mr. Croker was that thousands of people who had small amounts in savings banks voted for McKinley last year who would this year vote for Mr. Shepard for Mayor, and in addition he thought the influence of William C. Whitney, Bourke Cockran, and other Independent Democrats would swell the candidate's vote in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn over that which Mr. Bryan received.

Deputy Police Commissioner Devery was told that Mr. Croker expressed surprise at the published interview with him, and doubted whether he, Devery, had ever made any such statements.

"I meant all of it, and I will stand for it," said Mr. Devery.

Justice Jerome's remark that the Deputy Commissioner was "a vulgar brute" was repeated to Mr. Devery, and also the statement by Justice Jerome that he would like to see the Deputy Police Commissioner down at the Criminal Court Building, giving his pedigree to the Sergeant.

"I already felt that at his hands," said Mr. Devery, "but he hasn't succeeded very well as yet—nor will he."

Mr. Devery was asked as to whether he was going to bring the matter of the charges made against him into the courts. He said:

"I won't talk about that matter."

"Did you see what Justice Jerome said about the Supreme Court?" was asked.

"Yes, I've heard the way he insulted the Supreme Court. He's going around insulting everybody. He is insurrecting the public mind and leading up to anarchy. The taxpayers ought to take action against him for libel and send him and those who are interested with him to jail for blackening the good name of the city. He keeps merchants away from here. Their wives, when they read in the Southern and Western papers, these stories about New York, call a halt and won't let them come here to buy things. You newspaper men ought to take that up. You won't. You fellows can't do what you want to."

Mr. Devery then leaned back and said:

"This man Jerome is abusing good citizens, men like Whitney and Carnegie, who has given the city $5,200,000 for libraries here. He's insulting the Supreme Court. He's insulting the Grand Jury. He's insulting everything that comes along. They are making laws to fit themselves, and not as they are on the statute books. They imagine that they are a clique to handle the City of New York to suit themselves. They can't do that way with me.

"It would not take me ten minutes to go and take that fellow Jerome by the back of the neck and lock him up. But that would not do just now. He's not sound mentally. There is something the matter with him. If he was a man of sound sense he would not be doing as he is. He's just a pusillanimous, arrogant, unsophisticated gentleman that simply don't know where he is at. He's like the rhinoceros up in the Park. Every time he goes down under the water he comes up with a gulp and blows it out all over everybody. I'm not going to say anything more about this. He is simply flindering around."

When Mr. Devery was asked as to the statements made by him about staying in the Police Department if Seth Low is elected Mayor, he said:

"When I made that remark I did not do it in defiance of anybody. What I meant by making the remark was this: When I said that I would stay here, I meant that I had certain rights which the courts would protect in my behalf as a police official, and those rights I do not propose to waive."

The Deputy Commissioner has a case in the courts, claiming that the act of the Legislature which ousted him from his place as Chief of Police is unconstitutional and in the legal contention he still claims to have all the rights of Chief of Police under the old law. He has not accepted his salary as Deputy Police Commissioner.

Police Commissioner Murphy said that he had not read the pamphlet relating to the Deputy Commissioner, and that he was not qualified to talk about the matter.

CHARLES E. CORKRAN'S ANSWER

Lumber Promoter Denies Allegations of Swindling and Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—Charles E. Corkran, organizer and promoter of several lumber companies, who has his headquarters in New York, to-day filed in court his answer to the bill of complaint filed against the Manor Lumber Company and himself by Osborne I. Yellott, attorney for Benjamin Cross of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Corkran, who has recently submitted a plan for reorganizing his alleged bankrupt lumber companies throughout the United States, denies nearly all of the allegations contained in the original bill of complaint. In his answer he says that the notes which have caused all of the trouble were not given with any fraudulent intent, and that every one of them was negotiated in good faith and with the full knowledge of the banks through which they were passed.

In his answer he also denies that the Manor Lumber Company was incorporated for other than legitimate purposes, or that its incorporation was part of a "gigantic" swindling scheme on his part. The assets of the Manor Company, Mr. Corkran avers, are $10,000, and not $3,000, as alleged in the bill of complaint.

Judge Burke has signed an order by which a rule has been laid on Mr. Cross, the plaintiff in the suit, to give security for costs by Nov. 4.

Refuse to Work with Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—About fifty employes of the National Malleable Casting Company in Haughville struck this afternoon because the company refused to discharge thirty negroes. The strike was the direct outgrowth of the shooting of Joel Combs by James Johnson, a negro, both employes of the company. Racial prejudice has been apparent at the plant for some time, and there were several minor outbreaks before the riot and fatal shooting Saturday night. The men have organized themselves for the purpose of holding out against the negroes, but are acting independently of their union

MR. JEROME ANSWERS COMMISSIONER DEVERY

Also Criticises Mr. Shepard for His Words About the "Chief."

Says If Devery Has Been Abandoned at This Late Day Tammany's Fight Must Be Hopeless Indeed.

Edward M. Shepard's declaration that Devery was a disgrace to the police force and should be gotten rid of, communicated to Justice Jerome just before last midnight in Bohemian National Hall, at 321 East Seventy-third Street, called forth from the Justice a scathing criticism of Mr. Shepard's action after his two weeks of silence.

Justice Jerome's speechmaking tour last night included addresses to a large and enthusiastic crowd at High Bridge; to cheering neighbors on Washington Heights, to crowding thousands in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, and lastly, long after 11 o'clock, to a great gathering of Bohemians and Germans in Bohemian Hall.

Besides his criticism of Mr. Shepard the Justice replied to Deputy Commissioner Devery's denunciation, and read from the platform in Sulzer's Park ex-Police Inspector Thomas F. Byrnes' characterization of State Senator "Tim" Sullivan as the "associate of thieves all his life."

The "Billy" stage of the Justice's campaign was reached at Sulzer's Park, where, as the Justice entered, loud cheers of "Billy" and "Teddy" were heard.

Just at the close of his remarks in Bohemia Hall, when he had requested his auditors to ask any questions they desired to, a deep voice in the extreme rear shouted out:

"What will you do with James W. Osborne if you are elected?"

Quickly, before the applause at the mention of Bissert's prosecutor had died away, the Justice shouted in reply:

"I'll keep him in the District Attorney's office because he is honest and a decent man!"

The great shout that went up drowned out the last words and caused the high chandeliers to rattle noisily. Mr. Shepard's reference to Devery was communicated to Justice Jerome as he arose to speak. The audience—numbering nearly 2,000—had risen to its feet as one man and cheered the Justice. The cheers died down, but when the band struck up "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" the applause broke forth again. When quiet came again a young man in the rear most gallery yelled, "Hit 'em up, Billy!" Again the crowd cheered and shouted, "You're all right, Billy." When he could be heard the Justice said:

"I have just received news which I can scarcely believe, so incredible does it seem. I am told that Mr. Shepard has said at "Tim" Sullivan's great Bowery meeting that Devery is a disgrace to the police force and ought to be removed. Hoots and yells.] I will not vouch for the truth of the report, though it reaches me from an entirely reliable source. If it be true that Shepard could have jumped all these Constitutional sheep fences in the last week of the election, we must indeed have them on the run. [Cheers.]

"We might reasonably have suspected it, however, as there has been no public question during the last ten years that he hasn't changed his position on. It seems too incredible to be true because Devery can do as he once said he would do, if molested—bring Mulberry Street down about their heads. He could bring down, too, not only Mulberry Street about their heads, but also about the heads of Frank Farrell and Tim Sullivan and their friends. If it is true that Shepard said this, the bottom drops out of the campaign for Tammany Hall. After standing for the last year or more for Devery's brutal deeds, the friend of Frank Farrell and the 'best Chief New York ever had'—if they abandon him now in the last days of the campaign this election is indeed a 'cinch.'" The crowd cheered this declaration enthusiastically.

"Devery has said he is no quitter. That neither Low nor Shepard could oust him. I believe after Jan. 1, if Low is elected Mayor, he will come pretty near doing as he said he would do. Shepard during two weeks of goading refused to say anything interesting to the people, anything touching the situation. He declared that to talk on Devery would be unconstitutional; that he would talk on Fromme from the platform, but didn't; that to talk of Unger was "politics"; so it, after forgetting to talk of Tim Sullivan and that loafer Grady at all, he has broken loose at last, why has he done it? It is because he has seen the handwriting on the wall and, as Dooley says, he may want this office much, but he will want the next one more.

"If he has given in after two weeks of goading about Devery, how long would he as Mayor resist the pressure of Unger, Fromme, and Tammany Hall? If he is made up of such light stuff that he cannot stand up for those he is tied up to, how long would he stand the pressure of those crooks after he got into office. Has his voice been raised in praise of any man on his ticket? No, although he has been challenged night after night to say some word for any of them. He has been challenged the same way about Devery and has fenced the question. If he has met the situation on Tim Sullivan's own platform, don't you think Tim will be pleased? Think of the backing and filling in Vredenburgh's precinct. The papers were in his office threatening him with libel suits, though Sullivan had the order revoked so as to keep him and Wardman Hahn there until after the primaries.

"If he touches Devery or dares to touch him—I was going to say those fellows below Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway wouldn't be found taking their coats off to work for Shepard. But they are not working for him anyhow. They care no more for Shepard south of Fourteenth Street than you do for the dark side of the moon. The one and sole thing they want to do is to defeat me because they want to keep out of jail. [Applause.] And it is right up to the decent people of the community to say if a lot of riff-raff and crooks and gamblers are going to do it. This is the situation in this county.

"A man recently asked Tim Sullivan if he could open a gambling house.

"'Not on your life,' said Tim. 'Not until after election. Get all your friends out and hustle, ——— with Shepard. Cut the life out of that ——— Jerome.' They are making the fight of their life, and they know it. They know we are cutting into their life south of Fourteenth Street."

The Justice again stated his position on the excise question, and was then asked what he would do about gambling.

"I cannot be Chief of Police and District Attorney, too," he said. "If the police bring gamblers before me they will get what's coming to them. I will constitute myself Chief of Police and District Attorney, too, if the gamblers allow the boys in their places; if they run brace games; accept firm checks, or pay the police one cent of blackmail. I'll get after them if they do that, and I'll do them, too."

"And O'Brien will take them in!" yelled a voice, referring to the candidate for Sheriff.

The greatest crowd Justice Jerome has yet addressed was gathered in Sulzer's Harlem River Park when the Justice arrived shortly after 9:30. He was demonstratively welcomed. The police arrangements, under the supervision of Capt. George McClusky, were the best yet seen at a political meeting in Harlem or elsewhere. The police for the first time conducted Justice Jerome to the speakers' stand without having him jostled and crushed. Just in front of the stand was a large banner with this inscription: "Christmas and Croker come but once a year."

Senator Slater, who presided, introduced the Justice as "The District Attorney." The crowd hoorayed.

"Now, Teddy," shouted a white whiskered man in a box as the Justice arose, "hit 'em up lively."

The Justice declared that he had said about all he wanted to say about William C. Whitney and the Metropolitan Traction Company. "If I had any great desire to go further in a sporting community like Harlem, and in a community composed of such dead game sports as there are in Mr. Nagle's district, I should simply refer to the Futurity and Lux Casta. I should not have to do more than refer to it to have it thoroughly understood. I think when I refer to it sufficient reasons will come to the minds of every one acquainted with the situation that the gentleman is a fine representative of American sportsmen. Sufficiently good reasons, coupled with other factors, will surely occur to the sporting gentleman of Harlem why he should retire from the English turf and give America the exclusive benefit of his patronage." [Cheers from the rear.]

In this part of the hall men, women, and policemen were standing on anything convenient to get a glimpse of the speaker. The many policemen listened intently and laughed outright frequently at his references to Devery and the police situation. The Justice's voice was a little husky.

"Just a little louder," shouted a man away back.

"You're away off," shouted back the Justice. "you want to come up higher."

"You're doing that," yelled the man. The crowd cheered.

The policemen laughed heartily at his reference to the new police buttons—35 cents a set, three sets for $1 20. He declared that the old ones staid on; the new ones would come off, necessitating more buttons. He read a letter from a person asking Senator Sullivan to get his brother a position in a Columbus Avenue poolroom. Then he read another to himself from a person named Shaughnessy, once Senator Grady's stenographer. At its conclusion the Justice declared that Shaughnessy had written both letters. There were at this juncture cries for Policeman O'Neill, who sat on the platform. The crowd cried "Trot him out."

"It must have delighted Edward M. Shepard's soul to have appeared as leading lady on the stage Tom Grady, Henry Unger and Ike Fromme," continued the Justice. "To-night he's gone a step further and appears on the same platform with Tim Sullivan. Now, there was once a gentleman by the name of Byrnes—Thomas F. Byrnes—he was one of the biggest fakirs that ever came down the pike—but he knew something about crooks. They have told me so themselves. Consequently he knew something about Tim Sullivan. He said about him:

"What makes Sullivan the champion of the crooks? Because all his life he has been the associate of thieves and bank robbers, and his saloons are now the resorts of the crooks. Pete Barry, formerly leader of the famous Whyo gang, used to be Sullivan's closest companion, but he is now doing a sentence of seven years for burglary.

"Another associate was Thomas McAveny of Brooklyn. When Detective Cockerell, now on the force, recently arrested Tom Nichols and John Clark for burglary, Sullivan approached him and asked him to let up on the prisoners. Cockerell promptly notified me at the time. Of course Dan Driscoll, who murdered Besey Garrity, was the companion of Sullivan. Among others was John Hand, a thief, now in prison; James Lyons, and a number of pickpockets and thieves whose names are not familiar to the public, but who are well known to the police.

"And Tom Byrnes said at the time that Sullivan was practically a fence as a receiver of stolen goods. And he was in the Legislature, and the Legislature took it up and said they ought not to have a man there who was so bad as that, and I can't remember the details of it, but I know it from the inside, because the four men who saved Sullivan were four of the best men who ever went to the Legislature of the State of New York—Ernest Crosby, Walter Howe, Theodore Roosevelt, the fourth I forget, but they had this idea, they were all young men, and they had this idea, very much the same thing as led Roosevelt to go to a heavy prizefight and talk about it not being brutal, this idea of muscular Christianity, and Tim played it right down on him, he went to the four immaculates, as he called them, and he said: 'I was only a poor boy, I slept in a newspaper place, and I am no better than I ought to be,' and he begged off. He never came back on Tom Byrnes, though, and unless I am very much mistaken, though Mr. Fromme has said I am not worth a cent, no one ever accused Tom Byrnes of not being worth a cent. [Laughter.]

"Now, if it is necessary and it Mr. Sullivan wants it, as quick as I can reach the man who is doing certain work in his district, if he wants a list of the crooks that frequent the saloons he controls now, within forty-eight hours I can put him the list. [Applause.] And he is a State Senator, and he is the man that every morning, according to the public press, supports the tottering steps, if they do totter, of that great main thing from the Democratic Club down to the Headquarters! I see every morning that his time is divided between assisting Mr. Croker to get from the Democratic Club to Headquarters and in attacking me. [Laughter and applause.] Now, I will pay my respects to him if I am elected in more things than language. [Applause.] I am not very strong on rose water and kid-glove fighting. I believe if you are going to hit a man put every ounce behind the blow so long as the blow be given fair. [Applause.]

At High Bridge the Justice referred caustically to Devery's remarks about him: "We've got the iron at white heat," he said; "this is the money week, when the stuff goes out to the boys. Somebody's getting hit, and hit hard. Croker and McLaughlin and Devery and Sullivan are all talking. They don't holler till they are hit. Devery's talk is one of the humors of this campaign.

"They say that 'In wine a man tells the truth.' He says he isn't going out if either Low or Shepard come into office. His courage is something like that of ex-Inspector Williams with a nightstick in his hands at the head of a platoon of men. Devery knows a whole lot of things it would be unpleasantt for him to tell. Shepard won't retire him. Low would. I will if I am elected District Attorney. If it comes to a question as to who is going to get that hold on the back of the neck first, I rather think I will get there first.

"A great many men will go to State prison if Devery tells all he knows. He might go with them. [Applause.] They would not dare retire him before election. He knows a great deal about Frank Farrell and Van Wyck. Probably Frank Farrell has told

SETH LOW REPLIES TO CROKER AND DEVERY

Addresses Meetings in Harlem and Long Island City.

Says Tammany Is Charged with Crime Against Liberty, Against Government, and Against Morals.

Seth Low made two speeches last evening, one to the largest single mass meeting he has addressed since the municipal campaign commenced. In the course of his remarks he referred to the statements made yesterday by Mr. Croker and Deputy Commissioner Devery. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican County Committee in Sulzer's Harlem Casino, at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. This great building has a seating capacity for 4,000 people. Long before the hour of 8 o'clock, when the proceedings were scheduled to begin, all the seats were taken and people were standing up in the aisles and against the walls. A large open space back of the rows of chairs also began to fill rapidly. The waiting audience was entertained by a band, which played a number of lively airs that put everybody in good humor.

So great was the crowd that a dozen police were required to clear a way for the Fusion candidate for Mayor, who arrived promptly at 8 o'clock. He was loudly cheered as he made his way to the big stage at the upper end of the hall. There were renewed cheers as he took his seat, and when somebody in the back of the hall asked, "What's the matter with Seth Low?" over one thousand voices yelled, "He's all right!" Mr. Low was introduced at once as "our next Mayor," and he said in part:

"Some people say that this is the last week of the campaign. I think that we ought rather to say that it is the first week of it, for to-day Mr. Croker and Mr. Devery have both given their speeches. [A voice: "Give it to them, Seth."] Now that the principals upon the other side have taken up the argument the Tammany candidate for Mayor becomes, as Mr. Depew has said, a mere side show. [Laughter.] I propose to deal, therefore, with these two statements made to-day by Mr. Croker and Mr. Devery.

"Mr. Croker says that he goes to England for his health. [Laughter.] And he says that he does it with the consent of his own party. Now, it is astonishing how great men can miss the point of a campaign. Nobody has complained because Mr. Croker goes to England. The fault that we find is that he comes back from there. [Laughter.] The charge we bring against his party is that when he goes to England and while he is there the party lets him control it, and the party lets him come back every year to tell it whom it should nominate for this office and for that. If he wants to go to England for his health and stay there, I think I risk nothing in saying he may stay in England with the consent not only of his own party, but with that of the whole city. [Applause.]

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO DEVERY.

"Mr. Devery says that even if I am elected Mayor he proposes to stay in the Police Department. Well, if I am elected Mayor he won't stay as the Deputy Commissioner of Police. [Great applause.] Whether he stays in any other capacity or not may depend in part upon whether or not you elect Mr. Jerome District Attorney as well as me the Mayor. If you want to have the issue fairly tried out with Mr. Devery, then elect us both. [A voice: "That is what we are going to do."]

"Now, gentlemen, as Dr. Adler said at the St. Nicholas Rink the other night, Tammany Hall is charged with crime. This charge is threefold:

"It is charged with crime against liberty, for I hold that liberty is mocked when a great party permits its responsible head to live abroad and to control the city through it, although he does not live there. The very substance of liberty is lost to a community that will knowingly submit to that sort of thing.

"Tammany Hall is charged with crime against Government because it has sustained a systematic attempt to use the powers of Government to make political leaders rich. Mr. Croker himself has said that his entire interest in politics is for his own pocket. The charge is further sustained by the large amount of stock held in the Ice Trust by Mayor Van Wyck. Tammany stands for a deliberate attempt to use the power of government to make political leaders rich. No man has made the charge more concisely than Controller Coler in his article on 'Commercialism in Politics,' and for that article Mr. Coler has been set aside as the Tammany candidate for Mayor.

"Tammany is further charged with an offence against morals. It is charged that it is responsible for the connection between some officials in the Police Department and protected vice under such circumstances that it must be held responsible for it. You remember how Bishop Potter wrote to the Mayor of New York and called his attention to the condition of things existing on the east side, and that the Mayor of New York wrote a letter to the Police Commissioner on the subject, and how Mr. Croker appointed a Committee of Five to look into the situation. That committee confessed that things were not as they ought to be, but it was easily stopped the moment it discovered a Tammany Commissioner looking for his wayward son. [Laughter.] The Committee of Fifteen has borne the same testimony, but not one thing has been done to warn the City Government to remedy the conditions that have been described to us by those who know.

"Those are the charges against Tammany Hall—crime against liberty, crime against government, crime against morals.

"Now, what is the attitude in this campaign? It has adopted a platform indorsing everything that has been done and glorifying in it. The precise issue presented to the people of the City of New York is, Shall Tammany Hall have a vote of approval after such a career as these last four years, or shall it be condemned? [A voice: "Condemned."] If you want to condemn it, then elect the anti-Tammany Fusion ticket, and we are pledged to do everything in our power to bring to an end those things with which Tammany Hall is charged." [Applause.]

The great audience, which had been steadily augmenting while Mr. Low was speaking, expressed the liveliest satisfaction with his address, and three rousing cheers were given for him as he left the hall. A big crowd surrounded his automobile, and police had to clear the people from around it.

Among the other speakers at the Harlem Casino were Edward M. Grout, Jacob Cantor, and Justice Jerome. The latter arrived when Mr. Cantor was speaking, and his arrival was announced by loud cheering outside the building, which was at once taken up by those inside.

JOURNEY TO LONG ISLAND CITY.

Mr. Low was driven to the Ninety-second Street ferry for Long Island City, and had but a few minutes to wait for a boat. The ferrymen recognized him, and before the boat arrived on the Long Island shore his presence on board was known to most of the passengers. He had a long drive from there out Broadway to Hettinger's Hall, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, and reached there shortly after 9:30. There were 1,800 people present.

The news that Mr. Low was coming had been telephoned up from near the ferry house, and a considerable part of the audience came out to the front of the building to welcome him. Cheers were given as the red lights of his automobile were seen approaching, and he was conducted at once to a front seat on the platform.

As soon as he was introduced, Mr. Low took up the statements made by Mr. Croker and Deputy Commissioner Devery, and replied to them in practically the same terms he had employed at the Harlem Casino. His statements about the advisability of Mr. Croker not only going to England, but staying there evoked a good deal of laughter and applause, and when he said that Mr. Devery would not remain as Deputy Commissioner if the Fusion ticket were elected there was enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Low then took up the necessity for more schools and for a liberal administration of the Sunday laws, spoke in favor of an eight-hour day, and said the Fusion ticket favored further extensions of rapid transit, with more bridges and tunnels.

A good part of his speech was devoted to Crokerism, as represented by absentee government and government for private gain, and to Deveryism as represented by police corruption and abuse of patrolmen on the force. When he mentioned Policeman O'Neill a man in the hall exclaimed that 75 per cent. of the members of the force were going to vote the Fusion ticket.

"Are you going to give Tammany an indorsement on the 5th of November?" asked Mr. Low. "Remember one thing—it rests with you. Those who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

LOW POSTERS CAUSE TROUBLE.

Richard Croker with Register Fromme and John F. Carroll Who Caused Mr. Winan's Arrest.

As Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Register Isaac Fromme, Health Commissioner John B. Sexton, and one or two minor Tammany leaders were walking up Fourth Avenue yesterday afternoon on their way from Tammany Hall to the Hoffman House, they espied several billposters at work near Twenty-first Street industriously placarding the boards alongside the subway with Citizens' Union posters.

The Tammany leaders came to a sudden halt, and Mr. Croker is reported at the Citizens' Union headquarters to have said to the bill posters: "Stop this at once and tear down those bills. You are trespassing on the property of the Tammany Campaign Committee."

T. S. Winans, who has the contract for all of the Citizens' Union bill posting sat in his automobile near by directing the half dozen men who were posting the bills.

"Go ahead with your work and take your orders from me," said Mr. Winans to his employes. "No one has proprietory right in these boards."

Register Fromme then took part in the controversy, and after a war of words Policeman Thompson was called and requested to arrest Winans. He did so, and took him to the East Twenty-second Street Station House. Winans asked to be permitted to ride to the station in his automobile, but this request was refused.

Register Fromme and Health Commissioner John B. Sexton went to the station house, where Policeman Thompson lodged a complaint against Mr. Winans for "trespass on accommodation property in violation of a city ordnance."

In the meantime the Citizens' Union was notified, and an official of that organization hastened to the station house and sought to secure Mr. Winans's release. He was detained for an hour, when it was decided to accept $100 cash bail, which was furnished for the prisoner's appearance in Yorkville Police Court this morning.

Mr. Winans was seen at the Citizens' Union last evening, where he was in conference with Col. Robert Grier Monroe, counsel to the Committee of Fifteen, and Henry De Forest Baldwin of the Citizens' Union Law Committee. Mr. Winans said:

"I was subjected to the foulest abuse at the station house from Register Fromme and the Sergeant at the desk. The language used by Fromme was unfit for even a barroom or a brothel."

Mr. Baldwin said: "The whole thing is an outrage. Tammany has no monopoly in the boards along the subway. Those were scab boards, anyway. Mr. Winans will be backed up by the Citizens' Union."

Richard Croker, when seen at the Democratic Club last night, denied any knowledge of the affair. He broke his rule of refusing to be interviewed, and said:

"I would like to know what other lie the Citizens' Union will resort to in their desperate fight against death. I had nothing whatever to do with the matter."

HARD WORK FOR FUSIONISTS.

Greater New York Democracy to Begin a Vigorous Campaign.

The Greater New York Democracy is planning some vigorous work for the Fusion ticket during the remainder of the campaign. To-night meetings will be held by this organization in six Assembly districts. Chairman William Hepburn Russell of the Executive Committee said yesterday that one or more big meetings will be held by the organization in each of the thirty-five Assembly districts of Manhattan and the Bronx during the coming week.

A Campaign Committee, which will also act as a Finance Committee, has been formed for the final work of the campaign, with the following membership: Charles S. Fairchild, William B. Hornblower, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Henry De Forest Baldwin, George L. Rives, Rastus S. Ransom, John G. Agar, John Byrne, Edward B. Whitney, Austen G. Fox, E. Ellery Anderson, F. W. McCutcheon, Roger A. Pryor, John De Witt Warner, William Hepburn Russell, Alfred F. Seligsberg, Peter B. Olney, James R. Ely, Bryan J. Kennelly, Wheeler H. Peckham, and W. C. Osborne.

GARMENT WORKERS FOR LOW.

Refuse to Indorse Mr. Unger, but Come Out Strong for Justice Jerome.

Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, of which organization Henry W. Unger is counsel, yesterday announced that he would support Justice William Travers Jerome for District Attorney. The candidacies of Mr. Low, Justice Blanchard, Samuel Greenbaum, and William J. O'Brien were also indorsed.

Mr. White was a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union four years ago. The organization of which he is General Secretary has a membership of 30,000 in New York City. The greater number of this membership are Hebrew voters.

"Mr. Unger's friends have been around after us to say a good word for him," Mr. White said, "but we have refused. Considering our great membership on the east side, the energetic campaign carried on by Justice Jerome for the suppression of vice and for the general improvement of tenement surroundings certainly meets our hearty approval. The neighborhood is desperately in need of such reform, and Jerome can certainly be depended upon to bring it about. We have a soft spot in our hearts for him. He has certainly aroused our people to a great pitch of enthusiasm. As District Attorney he would be a factor in bringing about the result desired in the east side."

MAGISTRATE BRANN RESTRAINED.

Writ Obtained in the Greater New York Democracy Banner Case.

Everett P. Wheeler, counsel for the Citizens' Union, applied to Justice O'Gorman, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a writ of prohibition restraining Magistrate Brann from continuing the examination of Myer J. Stein and Isaac Gutenstein, who are charged with a violation of the Penal Code for displaying the much-talked-of banner at the Greater New York Democracy headquarters of the Twenty-ninth District. The writ was granted. It orders Magistrate Brann to appear in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, this morning, to show cause why the prohibition should not be made permanent.

The application alleges as the most important reason for the issuance of the writ that Magistrate Brann, as a member of Tammany Hall, and a delegate to the Tammany County Convention, is biased, and had prejudiced the case against the relators.

FUSIONIST WINS IN COURT.

J. H. Behrmann's Name Will Be on the Official Ballot.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The Court of Appeals by a divided court this afternoon decided that John H. Behrmann, the Fusion candidate for Alderman in the Forty-fourth Aldermanic District of New York City, is entitled to have his name printed on the official ballot. The contention of the Board of Elections, which refused to print Behrmann's name on the ballot, was that the election law does not provide for the nomination of independent candidates for Alderman in Aldermanic districts which are less than a ward in extent of territory.

The prevailing opinion of the Court of Appeals is that the election law must be construed liberally. It was written by Justice Landon, and in it Judges Cullen, Gray, Werner, and Haight concur. From it Chief Judge Parker and Judge O'Brien dissent. The decision of the court affirms that of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department.

TO INSTRUCT FUSION WATCHERS.

Lecture to be Given as to Good and Bad Ballots.

An illustrated lecture of instruction to Fusion watchers, will be given in Carnegie Hall by Seth Sprague Terry, ex-Commissioner of Accounts, on next Monday night.

Mr. Terry said yesterday that the Citizens' Union Committee, of which he is chairman, desired to place two watchers in each of the 1,700 polling places in the greater city on election day. The names of about eight hundred volunteers have already been sent in. At the lecture properly and improperly marked ballots will be displayed by means of a stereopticon for the instruction of the watchers.

FUSION MASS MEETING AT CARNEGIE HALL

Ex-Gov. Black Talks of Mr. Shepard's "Eclipse" and "Downfall."

Ex-Congressman Wise Calls Mr. Croker the "Slop Barrel of Tammany Hall"—Dr. MacArthur's Prayer for Mr. Shepard.

Republicans and members of the Citizens' Union joined forces last night for a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall. The crowd was large, but did not quite fill the hall. The Fusion organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District arranged the gathering, and Senator N. A. Elsberg was the Chairman.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and ex-Congressman John S. Wise were the principal speakers. They were followed by Jacob A. Cantor, candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan; Bainbridge Colby, candidate for Assemblyman, and the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur. On the long list of Vice Presidents of the meeting appeared the names of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Secretary of War Elihu Root, Senator Depew, and many other well-known Democrats, Republicans, and Independents.

Alexander T. Mason set the ball rolling, and named Senator Elsberg as Chairman. The latter said that although Tammany had the strength of patronage and funds, its cause would be the losing one, because its opponents had as their strong points, not the protection of blackmail and corruption, but the uprooting of criminality and dishonesty in the official city.

The parents of New York would see that Mr. Low was elected, so that the innocence of their children and the safety of their daughters might be protected. The issues of the campaign included a fight for the children of the tenements for a right to live the lives of their childhood not surrounded by horrible vice.

Ex-Gov. Black was then introduced.

"It is unfortunate," he began, "that this is a campaign where half the truth concerning our opponents would sound like personal abuse, and the whole truth would sound like criminal indictment. But we are not responsible for that; the man who commits the crime is the one to blame, and not the jury that indicts him."

The "sins of Tammany Hall," said the speaker, had been depicted in the newspaper columns, the records of public investigations, in courts of justice, and, "above all in the open daylight of the degradation which, even before your eyes, is sweeping thousands of your sons and daughters forever beyond your reach."

Mr. Black said the object of his speech was to show that these conditions would not be changed by those who had caused them, that the forces of corruption could not be dislodged by the absorption of a "fallen brother," that change of label on a package did not change its contents, and that the Tammany Hall of one day was the same Tammany Hall of the day previous.

MR. SHEPARD'S "ECLIPSE."

"This campaign," he continued, "no matter how it ends, will be remembered as one in which at least one rosebud of political righteousness was severed from its stem, and one bright particular star of reform, whose smile has kindled hitherto some hope amid the general gloom of local politics, has passed out in total and permanent eclipse. This campaign will show that he who sows his wild oats in youth is not half as sad and hopeless as he who begins to sow them at an age when other men have quit."

Mr. Low's election, the speaker declared, would do more than any happening of recent years to strengthen the cause of reform. The support of Mr. Shepard, on the other hand, would permanently belittle the name and pretenses of the professional reformer. Mr. Shepard's fall was "the most humiliating spectacle in New York politics for a quarter of a century." His selection embodied a confession both on his part and on Tammany's, the candidate confessing that all his years of effort in the direction of reform were but aimed at getting the criminals to confer upon him a sordid decoration.

"Shepard is not a candidate," said Mr. Black, "but an accomplice. He is the man who is put through the window while his associates stand on the ground outside. He is inserted through the opening, not because he is better, but because he is newer and may avert suspicion. He is a reformer, but not a reformed man."

The difference between a reformer and the reformed man, said the speaker, was that the former advised others to do right, while the latter tried to lead an honorable life himself. Mr. Shepard, he asserted, had only used Tammany Hall as a sounding board to make his remarks reach the proper ears. Recognition having been forthcoming, only Mr. Shepard's stocking feet could thereafter be heard pattering in the direction from which it came.

Mr. Shepard was a deluded backslider, the speaker said. He had always been a critic and never an advocate, and his support had not risen higher than to declare one man not quite as wicked as another. He had joined Tammany Hall, not they him. Tammany would strip him and cast him out if he should ever again begin talking reform. He and Tammany had never made a single definite promise of better government. Of Mr. Shepard's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Mayor, Mr. Black said:

"There was only one creditable thing to Shepard in the whole proceeding. It was said that the lights were turned down and that he trembled when he read his reply. Has any of his old integrity or show of integrity returned since that night? Not once. He has been asked if he would remove Devery. He declined to answer. He has been asked if he would remove Murphy. He declined to answer.

"The only distinct affirmative promise he has made was that he would not use the power of the Mayor's office to weaken Tammany's grip. He made that at the first Brooklyn symposium when the lights were turned down, and since that discreditable hour every question put to Mr. Shepard relating to the city's affairs has been either unconstitutional or improper. You must remember these things when you are considering how you will vote.

"You must remember that the same rule ought to be applied in politics that applies in the church, in business, and in every other relationship in this world. When a man has lived to the age of sixty and then robs a bank, he is no longer considered honest. If a member of the church at sixty repudiates every precept of his faith, he is not still considered a Christian. How, then, can you pin your trust to a reformer, who, at the age of sixty, smashes every profession he ever made, and joins the worst band of political brigands that ever sailed a craft?"

Throughout Mr. Black's speech there were frequent outbursts of applause and more of laughter.

POINTS MADE BY MR. WISE.

The next speaker was ex-Congressman John S. Wise, formerly of Virginia, now of this city. He soon had the audience in an uproar of laughter, which was alternated by much handclapping and cheering.

"Mr. Black has not used many personalities," said the speaker. "But they come in well sometimes, so let's have a few. What is the organization that named Mr. Shepard? It was formed a hundred years ago. Aaron Burr was among its first members. It has been consistent in one thing; no one ever believed that Tammany Hall had one bit of principle or honesty in its administration since it first began to be. It was a charitable organization, and it has always believed that charity begins at home.

"Many kinds of rascality have been put down to its credit. It gives New York the boast that there is in her borders a concern that can shelter under one roof more untanjailed scoundrels than any other concern on the face of the earth. And I'll do the Hall the credit to say that never in its long history has it sheltered a finer galaxy of rascals than it presents to an admiring world to-day."

"Who is its leader? We know what he is—but who? He is Richard Croker, a man who was in prison on the charge of murder twenty years ago, and who as recently as during my own residence in the city was able to prove to an examining board that he had not a cent; that he ought to be declared insolvent. Has he a cent now?"

The speaker read an account of Mr. Croker's dogs and cats and horses, ending with the statement that he had paid $5,000 for a bull pup.

"An echo," the speaker went on, "cries: 'Where did he get it?' We hear of $50,000 spent at the race tracks. Where did he get it? He is the slop-barrel of Tammany Hall. [Applause.] Into him goes all the corruption fund, no receipt asked and no report rendered."

An anecdote followed this. The hero, a Republican of questionable morals, sent his check for $3,000 to Mr. Croker, requesting something he wanted in the way of legislation. Later he heard that his name was down on the Tammany contribution book for $2,000. He could not tell, questionable though his morals were, where the remaining $3,000 had gone.

"Richard Croker," said Mr. Wise, "lives in Wantage; he does not live in want.

"And there are others. Years ago a drunken man was taken into charge by a policeman at a French ball. His name got on the blotter, but he was fit for Tammany Hall. The little spitfire was chosen Mayor. What has he done? He has dedicated his body, mind, and soul to Tammany. He has feathered his nest with a gift of ice stock.

"Shepard can't see that Tammany may be working him, as well as he them. He thinks he's a leader; they know he's a decoy. It is a marriage for convenience, but, Lord! what a time people do have after marriage when they have been fooling each other before. There'll come a time for a showdown, when both will fight over the chips. If they win, the fight will be over the rewards; if they lose, over the responsibility."

Mr. Colby spoke briefly.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur said that Mr. Shepard ought to have a prayer like this:

"O Lord, teach Thy poor duped servant how to make his escape, for Thou knowest that he never was in such company in his life before."

Mr. Shepard's candidacy, he said, had been only an accident, for the boss might have rung up any other "bell boy," if he had been so minded.

"Tammany Hall," continued Dr. MacArthur, "is the masterpiece of Satan for the degradation of politics and the corruption of morality. Tammany Hall is the synonym for all forms of vileness conceivable by the human mind. It stands for debauchery, lechery, panderism, Crokerism, Deveryism. Never in Pagan Babylon, Japan, India, China, or any other land of old was there a more corrupt organization. It is vulgarity socially, venality politically, and Satanism morally."

He expressed the view that a New York minister preaching for municipal reform was doing as much as a foreign missionary in as corrupt a community.

Jacob A. Cantor, the last speaker, said that Seth Low was the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and not Edward M. Shepard, who was but the nominee of a faction that should not be called a party.

MR. JEROME SHOWS THE STRAIN

Tired but Determined He Adds Another Speech to His Schedule—Answers Mr. Devery.

Showing somewhat the strain of the last ten days' energetic campaigning in Manhattan and Brooklyn, Justice Jerome arrived at his Baxter Street headquarters at his usual hour yesterday. Numerous callers and a high stack of mail were awaiting him. The callers for the most part wished to secure some of the Justice's time at various meetings or to suggest what he should and should not say from the platform. The mail contained requests and suggestions of the same nature. The Justice received the steady stream of callers and read his accumulating mail until noon, when the strain became a little too strenuous, and he hurried up town to the Union Club for luncheon, and spent the rest of the afternoon there.

Just after he reached his headquarters a fireman came in and gave him $5 for his campaign fund. Despite the twenty-five speeches he has yet to make before the end of the campaign, the Justice was induced by a delegation of Brooklynites to make another speech, in addition to his scheduled addresses in the borough across the bridge.

"It will be almost beyond the limit of physical endurance," said he, consenting, "but I'll keep this up till I drop, if necessary."

To-night the Justice will speak at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, Wendell's Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth Street; Stein's Garden, 517 West Fifty-seventh Street, White Oak Hall, 125 Amsterdam Avenue, and Duryea's Assembly Rooms, Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue.

Before he left he was shown the interview with Deputy Commissioner Devery, in which the Justice was severely criticised by Mr. Devery.

"So Devery says he will get out in twenty-four hours if any one can show wrongdoing on his part, does he?" he said. "Well, he's due to retire on Wednesday, then. I call his attention to the charges of the Merchants' Association, which contained sixteen specific allegations of wrongdoing—any one of which would have been sufficient to remove him. If that isn't enough, he might retire on the records of the McManus case."

The statement of Devery that the Justice had declared no woman was safe below Fourteenth Street was shown Justice Jerome. He declared that he had never made any such statement, and that the only reference he had made to women below Fourteenth Street was to tell the Women's Municipal League to stay away from the east side during the campaign as the women of the latter quarter probably knew more about the issues of the campaign than they did.

"Devery says I know nothing about him," the Justice continued. "Oh, yes, I do. I know a great deal. Lots he doesn't imagine I know."

"Enough to indict him?"

"I won't say just now. What's the use of replying to a man like Devery. The only way to make a man like him feel is to send a policeman after him. I may have to do that if I am elected."

FRANKLIN MURPHY'S CANVASS.

Candidate for Governor of New Jersey Warmly Supported by Mr. Griggs and Senator Depew.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Krueger Auditorium was filled to-night with the largest political gathering Newark has seen this year. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican City organization and was addressed by former Attorney General John W. Griggs, Franklin Murphy, the Republican nominee for Governor, and by United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew in the order named. The speaking did not begin until after 8 o'clock.

Mr. Griggs spoke on State issues. He recalled the coal combine deal and the race track and gambling legislation which some years ago swept the Democrats out of office in the State and placed it in the Republican column. The same men who engineered those deals and laws were to-day hiding behind the back of Seymour, hoping to sneak in behind him, and, once in, Seymour would be found to be powerless, and the scandals of years ago would be re-enacted.

Mr. Murphy, on reaching the hall, received a great ovation, greater than that accorded to Senator Depew and Mr. Griggs when they first appeared on the platform, but nothing like the greeting that was given the Senator from New York when he rose to speak later. Mr. Murphy, who is not an orator, promised an honest administration if elected, and promised to try and do as well in the position as had Mr. Griggs and Gov. Voorhees. He said that on his trip through the State he had met with a cordial reception everywhere, and believed the Republicans were fully awake to the realization that the issues were live ones and that the Democrats could not be intrusted with the conduct of State affairs.

When Senator Depew stepped forward to speak the entire audience rose and cheered and then broke loose and gave an exhibition of enthusiasm never witnessed before in this city. Men and women stood on the seats and cheered and yelled for fully five minutes waving hats and handkerchiefs and anything else that was handy.

The Senator was in a happy vein and set his audience in the same at the start with stories. His best hit was a reference to the Murphy smile. He had known Franklin Murphy many years, he said, and never, under any circumstances nor in any place had he seen him without the smile. He believed that smile was going to sweep the nominee into the Governor's chair. He had had seen it conquer twice in two different lands and would not be surprised at anything the Murphy smile accomplished.

"Newark has great memories for me," continued the Senator, "and I recall my first visit vividly, and I was just as young then as I am now, notwithstanding what the papers have been publishing about me recently."

After eulogies of Garfield and Lincoln, Dr. Depew said that President McKinley was one of the greatest men of the time. The swearing in of President Roosevelt, he said, was the most solemn thing he had ever witnessed, and the Senator recalled the words of President Roosevelt at the ceremony in which he pledged himself to follow the policy of President McKinley. A vote for Murphy in New Jersey would this year be a vote to sustain President Roosevelt.

Banquet for Luther R. Marsh.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The friends of Luther R. Marsh, the aged lawyer, have for a long time had preparations under way to tender him a complimentary banquet. Invitations for the affair were issued to-day. It will be held at the Russell House, in Middletown, on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 9. George Francis Train and Clark Bell will be among the guests.

MR. SHEPARD'S CONFERENCE

He Talks with Messrs. Croker and Shevlin at Headquarters.

Refuses to Discuss His Campaign Contribution—What He Says of Devery's Statements—He Will Reply to Carl Schurz.

Edward M. Shepard was late in appearing at the Hoffman House headquarters yesterday. Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Register Isaac Fromme, Health Commissioner John Sexton, James Shevlin, Deputy Police Commissioner York, and a score of other politicians waited until nearly 6 o'clock before Mr. Shepard arrived. He was escorted to a private room and in a few minutes Mr. Croker and Mr. Shevlin were in conference with him.

The rumor at the headquarters was that Mr. Shepard was to make his contribution to the campaign fund and there was much interest expressed as to what amount the Democratic candidate for Mayor would give. After the conference Mr. Shepard was asked as to his campaign contributions and he replied that they would be of small amounts and declined to give the figures, stating that they would be made public after election, when he made affidavit as to his expenses.

"Did you see the statement made by Mr. Devery?" was asked.

"Yes, I could hardly have missed that. I've read the newspapers. I do not care to discuss the statements made by Mr. Devery, and anything of that kind will be touched on in public speeches, if I decide to say anything at all about it."

"Will you make any statements in your public speeches about the Devery matter?" was asked.

Mr. Shepard smiled and said:

"You had better be on hand. I'm not going to say anything now, but every statement made by me on the platform should be watched for my views on such matters."

"Have you any idea about the result of the election?"

"I have said that I am not going to give any opinion about the result. If the people want me as Mayor they must vote for me. I would not induce them to vote for me by any prediction as to the result. I will say nothing about the outcome of the election."

The Devery matter was again referred to and Mr. Shepard authorized the following statement:

"Neither Mr. Devery nor any one else has any assurance from me nor any statement except such as I have made in my public speeches, which are my platform and which are intended for the guidance of the people at large and also of every citizen with a vote, whether he holds office or not."

"Some people think that you should make a statement as to where you stand on this matter?"

"I have already said a dozen times or more exactly where I stand. I have said that there are many things to be reformed in the Police and other departments and that I shall reform them if I am elected Mayor."

"Are the statements made that you have given the Police Department a clean bill of health incorrect?" was asked.

"I never said anything of the sort. My speeches must stand by themselves. If the people are willing to believe that I have given complete exoneration to the Police Department, they are willing to believe anything impossible about me."

"Did you make any statement as to clergymen being against you in this campaign?"

"I said that I noticed that four or five clergymen had declared against me and that this number seemed a very insignificant percentage of all the clergymen in the city. I said that I thought from many expressions that a majority of the clergymen were favorable to my election."

Asked if he cared to reply to the further criticism of him by Carl Schurz on Saturday night, Mr. Shepard said that Mr. Schurz was laboring under a mistake.

"I will deal with that," he said, "in my speech to-morrow night at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Schurz has been misled by an incorrect report of what I said at St. Nicholas Rink and in Long Island City. I did not say at either of those places that fusion consisted of Platt, Coffey, and Sheehan. I was at the utmost pains there and wherever I spoke of fusion to speak in the highest terms of the gentlemen at the head of the Citizens' Union movement and of the large number of public-spirited citizens who are sincerely opposed to me in this campaign. But I do not wish further to anticipate my speech at Carnegie Hall."

"You are reported, Mr. Shepard, as saying that Tammany had been maligned by its enemies."

"I saw a newspaper headline to that effect," he replied, "but the text of the report said nothing of the kind. I said the proper way to criticise Tammany or any one or thing else is to pick out the wrong things and criticise them, and then to pick out the things worthy of praise and praise them. I have nothing to take back."

"Do you indorse the posters which say that in the case of the election of Mr. Low public improvements now under way will stop?"

"I was not consulted about the posters. When I see posters showing how good it will be for the city if I am elected it is impossible for me to retain a severely critical frame of mind."

"You will, as counsel, continue to push rapid transit even if Mr. Low is elected?"

"There seems to be considerable apprehension on the part of many people that my professional career is to be interrupted," replied Mr. Shepard, with a smile.

Messrs. Shepard and Cockran to Speak.

W. Bourke Cockran has accepted an invitation to speak to-night at the Shepard ratification mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Business Men's Democratic Association. Mr. Shepard and John B. Stanchfield will also speak. Theodore W. Myers, ex-Controller, will preside.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

Allen, Wood & McGraw yesterday placed a bet of $5,000 to $4,000 on Shepard's election. The name of the Low bettor was not given. Later the same firm bet $1,250 to $1,000 on Shepard with Thomas Tucker.

Mr. Tucker stated that he had $500 to bet against $400 that Low would carry Kings County. J. J. Judge then offered to bet $500 to $350 on the same proposition. There were no takers.

F. H. Brooks, who represents many brokers in the Wall Street district, finds it very difficult to place any money. When his attention was called yesterday to a statement that Senator P. H. McCarren had said that Mr. E. M. Shepard would carry Kings County by from 8,000 to 10,000, he remarked:

"I will be at my office, 70 Broadway, after 10 o'clock to-morrow. If Senator McCarren means business he can transact some with me. I will bet him $1,000 to $400, or more at those odds, that Shepard will not have 8,000 plurality in Kings. If that proposition does not satisfy him I will wager the same odds that Shepard does not have one—a single one—plurality in Kings County."

George A. Mullarky bet A. B. Sturgis and E. W. Irwin $200 to $130 each on Shepard.

The talk in the hotel lobbies was that the $25,000 bet by Frank Farrell on Shepard against $20,000 with Joseph Wheelock on Low was really the money of a man prominently identified with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN'S WRATH.

Fusion Banner Hangs Next Door to Willoughby Street Headquarters.

The Fusion campaign managers in Brooklyn have aroused the ire of Hugh McLaughlin and the other Democratic leaders of the borough by hanging out a big banner next door to the auction room in Willoughby Street, where Mr. McLaughlin and his lieutenants gather daily. The banner has been put up by the Seth Low Democrats' Committee of One Hundred.

The committee encountered a deal of difficulty in obtaining from Highway Commissioner Farrell permission to erect this banner. They were finally compelled to string the banner from a window across the street to a window of the building adjoining the auction room. The banner bears the following quotation from a speech by Edward M. Shepard four years ago:

"How on earth any Kings County Democrat, except one the price of whose political allegiance is a place or bribe already promised to him, can wish to see the Tammany ticket successful passes my comprehension."

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

B&K TRADE MARK.

Right Styles.

We *know* that the cloth, trimmings and workmanship in our new Fall Suits for Men and Boys are as good as can be.

We *believe* that our styles are correct and tasteful.

We are assured that "*No Clothing Fits Like Ours.*" Suits $12.00 to $30.00.

Browning·King·&·Co

Cooper Square, W., (nearly opposite Cooper Union,) New York. Brooklyn Store: Fulton St. and De Kalb Ave.

CITIZENS' UNION APPEAL

$35,000 More Imperatively Needed for Campaign Purposes.

Treasurer Gould Says That Amount Is Essential to the Success of the Fusion Ticket.

One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars has been raised by the Citizens' Union so far. It was announced after a meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon that $35,000 more is imperatively required to meet the legitimate demands of the campaign to the time the polls close on election day.

Isaac N. Seligman, Gustav H. Schwab, Robert C. Ogden, William Henry Yale, George K. Clark, Jr., R. Fulton Cutting, and E. G. R. Gould of the Finance Committee of the Citizens' Union met at Mr. Seligman's office yesterday afternoon and discussed the financial problems. The whole situation was canvassed in detail and it was the unanimous decision of the committee that additional subscriptions of funds to the amount of $35,000 must be secured at once. The committee will meet again to-morrow afternoon and hold a final ante-election meeting on Friday.

After the meeting Treasurer E. G. R. Gould said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"I believe it is essential to the success of the Fusion ticket that we raise $35,000 within the next three days. With such an additional sum in hand we will be content, and able to push the fight vigorously to the end. We find a great need for money to be used in our canvass on the lower east side and in the tenement districts generally where Tammany is concentrating its efforts and working desperately to break our ranks.

"We have been obliged to furnish the funds for the campaign work of the German-American Reform Union, the Sheehan Democracy, and the minor anti-Tammany organizations and have had many legitimate calls on our treasury.

"One reason why we have found difficulty in raising sufficient funds is that we have not received one dollar from any corporation. Contributions from corporations have been refused by us throughout. If I should receive a check from any corporation to-morrow morning for the entire $35,000 we need I should promptly return it.

"It is marvelous the number of small contributions sent to us. In my mail to-day there were fully 200 letters containing contributions of $25 and less. Last week I received over 1,000 letters, each containing $50 or less. We have received at least $6,000 in unsolicited contributions from people living outside of New York City. This shows the widespread interest in our fight for good government in New York.

"I am able to identify at least twenty-five contributions coming from Tammany office holders who detest the régime under which they serve. One Tammany office holder who has a rich Irish brogue and whose heart is in the right place, came to me and said:

"'Mister Ghould, I'm wid yez.' After a little talk he said: 'Me and th' ould woman talked it over and decided I ought to do something for yez. I couldn't hustle for th' ticket, but here's somethin' to help yez,' and he placed in my hand a twenty-dollar bill."

Asked regarding aid from the Women's Municipal League, Mr. Gould said:

"We received $1,000 from the league about ten days ago. Aside from that we expect no help from them, and will receive none. They are prosecuting an excellent campaign of their own and can find use in it for all the money they can raise."

WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN WORK.

Pamphlet Describing Conditions in the City to be Sent to Every Voter.

For the purpose of putting into the hands of every registered voter in New York a pamphlet describing conditions in the city, as compiled from evidence and statements made by Bishop Potter and others, the Woman's Campaign Committee is sending out letters requesting subscriptions. The following letter from Bishop Potter to Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Chairman of the committee, is self-explanatory:

My Dear Mrs. Schieffelin:

Inclosed please find my check to your order for $50, which I wish I could make ten times as much. I will tell you what I think of your admirable purpose. Yours faithfully,

HENRY C. POTTER.

Oct. 21, 1901.

The form of the letter sent out by the Woman's Campaign Committee follows:

Realizing the dreadful condition of certain phases of life in New York, and with the determination to do all in our power to put an end to this menace to the youth of our city, we ask you to recognize the individual responsibility of every conscientious person who honors womanhood to help in exterminating this evil. The committee is raising a fund of $10,000 for the purpose of placing in the hands of every registered voter in New York the accompanying p

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Dressmaking and Tailoring for Women

Our Dressmaking organization is a very important factor in the matter of dress for women—*in two ways:*

First, because our expert dressmakers have the skill and facilities to do the finest work in the craft; and receive constantly new models and style information from Paris, such as is, of course, unknown to other dressmaking establishments.

Second, because in the matter of service and price, Wanamaker's is always most gratifying.

The character of our own work is shown by the Wanamaker models on display. The new style ideas from Paris are exhibited in the imported models which are also shown.

The Dressmaking Salons are always interesting to women who like artistic gowns. To keep informed in the matter of style, you should visit them frequently. Fifth floor, Tenth street.

A Handsome Dress Fabric
AT HALF PRICE

$1 French Crystal Cords at 50c—Selling everywhere at a dollar today, where it was bought in the regular way. The price was not cut until the maker cleaned out his season's stock to us for half price.

The fabric looks like a satiny poplin, and will make up handsomely. It is a remarkably fine fabric to buy for

50c a Yard

Large variety of choice colorings to select from—

Cadet Blue, Royal Blues, Navy Blues, Browns, Cardinals, Garnets, Greens; 43 inches wide. Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Handsome Trimmed Hats
At Twelve Dollars

A new collection of very stylish Hats came down from our workrooms last evening. They represent, not only the newest ideas, but very exceptional values.

The styles are most diverse, as there are no two exactly alike in the entire collection. In shapes, colors and materials, every taste and figure can be suited admirably. Then you'll be delighted to find such smart and beautiful Hats at $12.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Black Silk Waists

It's wonderful that so many entirely distinct and strikingly stylish designs of Silk Waists can be produced in one color—and that black. The present collection of Women's Black Silk Waists is interesting as an illustration of this. Every available sort of black silk has been drawn on. Taffetas, peau de soie, and some particularly attractive styles in moire. You will hardly find a broader gathering anywhere else. Prices, too, offer absolute freedom of choice. Details:

$5.50—Of taffeta, in 5 styles; yoke of plaits, lower part embroidery; cluster hemstitching with fancy stitching between; hemstitched shield, buttoned at side; or yoke of cluster plaiting and hemstitching; buttoned in front or back.

$6.50—Of taffeta, in 3 styles; yoke of plaits, trimmed with lace, lower part of cluster plaiting; stitched plaits, finished with buttons; or box-plaited front and back.

$7.50—Of Moire or Crepe de Chine; front of stitched plaits; French back; or fine plaits forming yoke, trimmed with lace; buttoned at back.

$9—Of Peau de Soie or Louisine; yoke of fine plaits, trimmed with two rows of lace, forming blocks; lower part and back of waists in cluster plaits; or hemstitching and plaits.

Many other styles up to $25. Second floor.

Word of two interesting Basement offerings of Women's garments:

DRESSING SACQUES—
50c—Of flannelette, in solid colors, light blue, pink and red; fitted back and full front; entire sacque bound.

WAISTS—
$1—Of black sateen; front of fine plaits, forming yoke; cluster plaited back; bishop sleeves. Basement.

Women's Handkerchiefs
Half Price or Less

Fashions in handkerchiefs change, as in everything else. A little while ago, broad hems were the rule; now the pendulum has swung to narrow ones.

These handkerchiefs were made before the pendulum began to swing—hems are an inch and a half wide. The manufacturer let them go. We got them, much under their real value. They are of excellent qualities of pure linen, and made to sell at 25c to 60c each. All are absolutely perfect.

They are ready for you, this morning, at

12½c Each

At that price, does the hem make much difference?

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Exquisite Swiss Embroideries
Short Lengths—Short Prices

They are the samples of this season's embroideries, from a firm of makers in St. Gall, Switzerland, who are known the world over for their exquisite work. The originality and beauty of their designs, the perfection of the embroideries they turn out, surpass those of all other manufacturers.

The season's business over for them, they sold us their samples—at half price! Just when *your* season's need of embroideries is beginning, these come to you, also at half price.

The pieces are 4½ yards long, and are sold only by the piece. Prices range from 8c to 75c a yard, according to width and quality; and each piece is worth exactly double. A word to the wise. Broadway.

Norwegian Burnt Wood

Quaint and original in conception and execution, are these specimens of Norwegian handicraft that have just arrived. There's quite a variety of articles carved out of wood, that serve a useful purpose as well as being strikingly effective as ornaments. The designs are burnt in, and brightly colored.

The collection includes:

Plaques, 21 inches in diameter, $9 and $10.

Steins, beautifully worked, with figures and scenes from Norwegian life, $1.75 to $10.

Baskets and Boxes of different sizes, 75c to $1.75.

Paper Cutters, 60c and 75c.

Then there's a group of Norwegian leather articles, similarly burnt and colored, that comprises:

Opera Bags, $1.75 and $3. Cushions, $5.75 and $7.25.
Card Cases, 60c and $1. Main aisle.

More of Those Remarkable
Tailor-made SUITS at $15

We have secured another lot of these handsome Suits for Women, which made such a stir a week or so ago. They are indeed remarkable dresses to buy for fifteen dollars, for they are really worth ten dollars more.

The style is new and smart; the material is wide-wale serge of handsome quality. Double-breasted walking jacket, finished with peau de soie revers, and velvet collar. Skirt is made in flounce style and has a drop lining of taffeta silk, with accordion-plaited ruffle at bottom.

Quite a liberal supply is here now, but they will likely be sold very quickly.

These hints of four other excellent values in Tailor-made Suits:

At $23.50—Tight-fitting suits of cheviot; made with lap seams and pocket laps; flounce skirt; entire suit well tailored.
At $27.50—Suits of fine cheviot; made with very stylish double-breasted jacket; a nine-gore flaring skirt, over silk drop.
At $30—Suits of broadcloth, mixed camel's-hair, pebble cheviot and coverts; many styles of jackets; entire suits silk lined.
At $34—Broadcloth suits made with tight-fitting waist; beautifully tailored and silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's SWEATERS at $2.25

This is a line of Sweaters that will appeal to every man who is outdoors much, and who likes to be comfortable on his outing trips, or at his sports.

First, the necessity of a sweater. Then the importance of the material in it—and the shape, the size, the fit. Few can compare with these in merit—none at this low price. Colors, navy blue, maroon, golf red, gray, black and white. Sizes, 34 to 44. $2.25. Broadway and Ninth street.

Comfortable Clothes for Boys

Get your young hopeful's Winter outfit ready betimes. Don't put off buying it until the eleventh hour—sometimes the weather-man's clock is fast.

Here are warm Winter clothes in which you can let him trudge blithely off to school on the bleakest morning, with never a fear for the consequences:

At $5—Snug, comfortable Reefers of heavy blue all-wool chinchilla, lined with Farmer's satin, and trimmed with brass buttons. Coats that boys of 4 to 16 years will be proud to wear.

Also at $5—Stylish suits of blue or black cheviot, that are excellent value. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Waists and Petticoats

Two important groups of our lavishly planned collection of girls' garments. And two in which we are splendidly prepared to serve you.

The Waists are of flannel, in a variety of stylish patterns and pretty colorings. The Petticoats of sateen. Both groups excellently made and reasonably priced.

Random hints of each:

FLANNEL WAISTS—
$2.25—Of twilled flannel, with very fine plaits and corded straps at side; buttoned in back; colors, royal red, castor, gray, pink and light blue; sizes 12 to 18 years.

$2.25—Of striped tricot flannel; buttoned in back; in pearl, turquoise, garnet, pink and light blue; sizes 12 to 18 years.

$3—Of French flannel; with corded plaits and stitched bands; trimmed with small silk buttons; buttoned in back; in old rose, royal garnet, light blue, pink and white; sizes 12 to 18 years.

MERCERIZED SATEEN PTTTICOATS—
$1.50—With umbrella ruffle, with five small ruffles; in navy blue, black and cardinal.

$1.25—With umbrella ruffle and trimmed with three gathered ruffles, in black, maroon and blue.

$1—With umbrella ruffle and extra ruffle with four plaits; in maroon, black and blue.

Other styles, in moreen, at $2.75. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Rugs Decidedly Under-price

Three different kinds, but each the best of its particular kind, and all three alike in being sharply reduced in price. From among the three-ply gathering you'll be likely to pick precisely the rug you need for some part of your floor. And the price-saving will be well worth your hurrying for.

These three groups:

SMYRNA RUGS—
Two sizes: 9x12 feet, $14, from $17.50; 4 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in., $3, from $4.50.

AGRA ART SQUARES—
3x5 feet, $7.50, from $15; 4x5 feet, at $15, from $20.

GOATSKIN RUGS—
One hundred and fifty of them, in gray and black, unlined; slightly soiled, at $1.50, from $3. In various combinations of colors, lined, 28x64 in., at $2, from $4; 36x72 in., at $3.50, from $7.50.

Third floor.

GIBSON PILLOWS
For Couch Cozy Corner

A new idea is always welcomed. The artistic housekeeper is seizing with enthusiasm upon the new decorative thought—*Gibson Cozy Corners.*

The inevitable Oriental has enjoyed a long monopoly. Here is its modern rival.

Cushions first—you'll add the Gibson drawings soon enough.

The Cushion Covers are stamped in a dozen Gibson designs, in black on ecru or sage duck or red ticking, for outline embroidery. These are the subjects:

Last Day of Summer
A Little Incident
Advice to Students
A Good Game for Two
Hearts are Trumps
'Fore!
Is a Caddy Always Necessary?
Picturesque America
Wireless Telegraphy
Washing Time
Monday Morning
Here it is Christmas, and they began saying good-by in August!

Price of the top, with back, 50c; stitched ruffles, to match, at $1.

Any woman can do the simple embroidery required; and the finished pillows are worth $5 and $6.

Men like them because they can be used. They are not perishable, like most fancy pillows.

We also have the new "Florabel" tops for round pillows—an entirely original and unique idea in cushions. Each pillow represents a large flower or a cluster of flowers, and the effect is very beautiful. Top and back, $1. The finished pillows sell for $15.

There is a very handsome display in a Broadway window today. Art Needlework Section, Tenth street.

A Superb Showing of STEINS

Nowhere in New York, outside of Wanamaker's, is there a showing of Steins that is similarly broad and complete. New accessions have been arriving daily, until now the collection is surprisingly rich in variety.

There are Mugs and Steins of German pottery in a great number of strikingly handsome decorations; Tankards and Steins of pewter or glass and pewter in beautiful designs, and decorated glasses in wide assortment. Among the latter are some especially attractive pieces that bear the seals and colors of leading American colleges—happy thoughts for a college room.

The collection offers an excellent opportunity for choosing steins for purely decorative purposes, for practical use, for favors, or for gifts. You will enjoy seeing it. Here are some price-hints:

Glass Steins, with pewter mountings, finished with raised figures, $2, $3.50, $5, $7, up to $10.
Pewter Steins, with relief decorations, $1.25 to $9.
Pewter Tankards, with antique and old German designs, $3.25, $5, up to $15.
Glass Tankards, with pewter mountings, $3, $5.50, up to $15.
Glass Tumblers, decorated with college emblems, $2; decorated with coats of arms, 50c.
German Mugs, 15c and 25c.
German Steins, with raised figures and pewter covers, 30c, 60c, 75c, $1.50, $2.25, $3, up to $20.
Mettlach's Steins, in fine colorings, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $4, $5, up to $18.

Basement.

Florentine Photograph Frames

We have never shown such an excellent variety of these effective Florentine Photograph Frames as is represented by this newly arrived collection.

They form a worthy setting for your favorite photograph, are heavily gold plated, in round and oval shapes, and are exceptionally moderate in price. 25c to $1.25.

Broadway.

China, Glass and Bric-a-Brac
Fine Wares Much Under-Price

Perhaps you thought you had enough Chinaware or Cut Glass for the present—but have you enough for Thanksgiving and Christmas?

This is probably the best offering that will be made before the holidays. It may mean a saving of a third to a half of the cost of these wares, if you discover what you want and make the purchase now.

The wares are new and handsome, and the variety is most satisfying. These hints of prices:

Dinner Sets—
$5.50, worth $7.50—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; underglaze decoration.
$10, worth $16—American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; flower decorations; gold edges and handles.
$15, worth $22.50—English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; blue underglaze border decoration and gold edges.
$18, worth $25—German China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; border decoration in three colors; double line of gold on each piece.
$20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; pink and white rose decoration.
$25, worth $35—Charles Field Haviland Dinner Sets, 101 pieces; border decoration of roses and forget-me-nots.

Basement.

Decorated China—
All in French china, handsomely decorated with bands of green and maroon, and clusters and wreaths of roses, finished with gold borders:
Salad Bowls, 60c, 75c, $1.50, $2 to $6.
Chop Trays, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4.25, $5 to $7.
Plates, $3, $4.80, $5, $6, $12 to $24 doz.
Sugars and Creams, 50c, $1.50, $2.25 to $7 pair.
Covered Muffin Dishes $1.25, $1.50, $2 to $6.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1.25, $1.50 to $3.50.
Mayonnaise Dishes, 85c, $1, $1.50 to $4.
Chocolate Pots, $2, $2.75, $3.75, $4.25 to $5.
Cracker Jars, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50 to $4.

Fancy China—
In bright decorations of colors and gold; new shapes; at two-thirds their value:
Vases, $1, $2.25, $3, $5, $6, $8.
Salad Bowls, $1.75, $2.50.
Candlesticks, 75c.
Hair receivers, 75c.
Cake Plates, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Tea Pots, $1.50. Chocolate Pots, $2.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair.
Pin Trays, 40c.
Milk Holders, $1.50.
Cracker Jars, $1.75.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, $1.50, $2.

Main aisle and Basement.

Fancy China at 25c; regularly 50c—A good variety of pretty pieces of French and Austrian china; not a piece worth less than 50c; well decorated and well finished:
Tea Cups and Saucers
Breakfast Plates
Tea Plates
Olive Dishes
Sugars and Creams

Main aisle and Basement.

Thin Blown Water Tumblers
In several fine engraved patterns at half price and less; 55c dozen, regularly $1 and $1.25 Basement.

Bric-a-Brac—
With some makers we have standing orders to take their surplus from time to time, of course, at a price. We have just received a lot of Bric-a-Brac, beautiful pieces—Vases and Figures, at prices that are one-half their usual value:
Vases, 25c, regularly 50c.
Vases, 50c, regularly $1.
Figures, $1, regularly $2.
Busts, $2.50, regularly $5.
Busts, $5, regularly $10.
Figures, $6, regularly $12.
Groups, $15, regularly $30.
Busts, $20, regularly $40.

Main aisle and Basement.

Cut Glass
The best American cuttings at one-third below regular prices—some of our finest pieces are in this collection.
8-inch Bowls, $3.50, $5.50, $6.50.
9-inch Bowls, $7.50, $8, $9.
7-inch Nappies, $3.50, $4.
8-inch Nappies, $5, $6.
Bon-bon dishes, $1.50, $2.50, $2.75.
Water Caraffes, $3, $4, $5.
Flower Vases, $2.25, $3.25, $6, to $14.
Water Tumblers, $5, $8.50.
Celery Trays, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50.
Salts and Peppers, with sterling tops, 25c and 50c.

Basement.

Speed Typewriting Exhibition

Mr. Charles H. McGurrin, holder of the world's speed record for typewriting, will give an exhibition of the "touch system,"

today and tomorrow from 12 to 2 o'clock

giving exhibitions of
Speed writing from dictation
Speed writing from memorized matter
Fancy Typewriting
Blindfolded Typewriting

Mr. McGurrin has made all his records on the Fay-Sho Typewriters (formerly called Rem-Sho) which are used in this exhibition and sold here.

Tuesday and Wednesday, from 12 to 2 o'clock, in the Ninth Street Annex—entrance 770 Broadway.

BOOKCASES

This is the book-reading age. More people are book-readers, and book-readers are reading more books than ever before. And one must keep them right. Hence more bookcases.

We have a splendidly assorted stock of Bookcases in all the newest patterns and sizes. Our stock is now at its best, and contains some very fine examples of old Colonial pieces in dull and polished mahogany, there are also Louis XV. designs in the same wood and in oak.

Bookcases are finished in black oak, natural birch, birch in imitation mahogany, golden oak, bird's-eye maple and mahogany. In the whole line we show one hundred and twenty-five styles. Oak bookcases are priced at $8 to $130; mahogany, $28 to $235; medium-sized cases are popular. Leaded glass doors are new. A word of a few styles:

At $10.50—Golden oak bookcase; 55 in. high, 27 in. wide; 4 adjustable shelves; one door; neatly moulded edges; polished finish.
At $12—Imitation mahogany bookcase; 56 in. high, 32 in. wide; one compartment; 2 sliding doors; 4 adjustable shelves. A plain, neat pattern, well finished.
At $18—Golden oak bookcase; 50 in. high, 43 in. wide; one section with 2 doors; 4 adjustable shelves; moulded top and base.
At $25—Mahogany bookcase; 60 in. high, 49 in. wide; 2 doors; 2 compartments; 4 adjustable shelves; inside back lined with bird's-eye maple; claw feet; moulded top.
At $30—Golden oak bookcase; 50 in. high, 58 in wide; 3 sections; 3 glass doors; wood grill work on doors; ball feet; adjustable shelves; highly polished.
At $42—Flemish oak bookcase; 62 in. high, 43 in. wide; 2 doors; 3 adjustable shelves; above the bookcase compartment is an open shelf with top above; carved side columns; heavy moulded top with carved heads.
At $47.50—Quartered golden oak bookcase; 2 compartments; 2 drawers; claw feet; heavy moulded top; fretwork over glass in door.

Fourth floor.

Military Hair-Brushes
Low-Priced

Every man who has become acquainted with the military style of Hair Brushes will never go back to the sort with a handle.

The present offering of Military Hair Brushes is of interest to the men who know, as well as to those who wish to experiment. Two groups:

Brushes with handsomely polished solid backs of foxwood or olive wood and 9 rows of pure bristles.
Brushes with real ebony backs and 9 rows of bristles.

Excellent brushes for their price,

50 Cents Each Tenth street.

Games for Hallowe'en

The last night of October's the time,—when all affairs of love and fortune are satisfactorily—or unsatisfactorily determined in advance for the coming year.

But this prying into the secrets of the future doesn't take long. Lots of time for you and your friends to amuse yourselves with other things. These games, for instance:

Donkey Party, 20c.
"Who Nose Me?", 20c
Elephant Party, 20c
The Chinaman Party, 20c
Our Cinderella Party, 20c
Helen's Naughty Baby, 20c
The Dude Party, 20c
Faba Bags, 50c and $1
Magic Hoops, 75c
Mammoth Conette, 75c

Other aids to the evening's fun:

Masks, including grotesque faces of all nationalities, and animal heads, such as donkeys, frogs, foxes, monkeys, chickens, and so on, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c and upwards.
Fancy Mottoes, 5c, 15c, 20c, 35c, 50c to $2.50 a dozen.
Small animals, for favors—chickens, dogs, cats, swans, etc., 5c and 10c.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Gas and Oil Heating Stoves

Every home needs them now, whether the furnace is started or not. Furnaces are often tardy, and the oil or gas heater is going full tilt at the touch of a match.

Then it is cozy, too. One likes to *see* the blaze; and all well-regulated homes are now supplied, or getting supplied with one or another of these practical and pleasant room-warmers.

4-tubed Bronzed Gas Radiators, low, $1.75.
6-tubed Bronzed Gas Radiators, low, $2.50.
4-tubed Bronzed Gas Radiators, high, $2.25.
6-tubed Bronzed Gas Radiators, high, $3.75.
4-tubed Nickel Gas Radiators, low, jeweled fronts, $2.75.
6-tubed Nickel Gas Radiators, high, jeweled fronts, $4.25.
Oil Heaters, $3.50 to $6.
Cylinder Gas Heaters, $1.25 to $4.
Improved Gas Grates, $9 and $10.
Gas Heaters, asbestos front, $3.75 to $4.75.
Gas Logs, three sticks, $3.50 to $7.
Best Gas Tubing, any length, 3c a foot.
Portable Iron Grates, $2 to $9.50.
Gas Log Rests, 50c and 60c. Basement.

Mattresses and Springs
That Insure Comfortable Beds

Fortunate, but scarce, is the man who can sleep peacefully on the "soft side of a plank." Most of us are far more exacting in our requirements of bedding for an average night's rest.

And why not? Comfort in bed is as easily obtainable as discomfort, if one knows how to go about getting it.

We have a way to suggest—it's hinted at in this news of Mattresses and Springs of proven quality, unexcelled comfort and fair price. Worth particular notice is the "Wanamaker Elastic Felt Mattress" described below:

At $50—The Ideal Combination Mattress, made of super extra white drawings hair with lamb's-wool top and bottom; covered with figured linen ticking in any of ten patterns. With lacing strings, which make it easy to regulate. Full size.
At $27.50—The Wanamaker Elastic Felt Mattress, made with imperial edge, covered with figured linen ticking; for full-sized beds; also made in single and three-quarter size beds.
At $13.50—The Wanamaker Elastic Felt Mattress, for full-sized beds; covered with cotton ticking, in choice of three styles.
At $10—Rabbet Edge Box Springs, for metal beds; upholstered tops; plain or fancy ticking.
At $8.50—Sheet Box Springs, for metal beds; upholstered tops; plain or fancy ticking.
At $6.50—Woven Wire Springs; adjustable ends; maple frames. All sizes; for either wood or metal beds.
At $6.50—Steel woven Wire Springs; rubber inserted ends and rubber bearings; for metal beds. Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Miss Ellen Terry as Mme. Sans-Gene at the Knickerbocker.

SIR HENRY IRVING AS NAPOLEON

Production of "Eben Holden" at the Savoy Theatre—Changes at the Other Houses.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre last night Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry acted together in Victorian Sardou and Emile Morcau's drama, "Madame Sans-Gene." There was an audience of large size, and its applause betokened an interest both deep and wide. Nothing else could well be the case in the presence of such admirable acting as that seen last evening. It would be superfluous to discuss the play at this late day. It is thoroughly well known to this public. It has been enacted here by Mme. Rejane and her company and by an organization of which Katherine Kidder was the nominal head. It cannot by any stretch of imagination or any flexibility of critical standards be set down as a great drama. It is episodical at the best, and it stands forth as a mere frame around two character sketches, those of the heroine and the Emperor.

Napoleon has had a great deal of attention in late years from writers for the stage, and, like doctors of other sorts, they have agreed to disagree. The Napoleon of this drama is more like him of "More Than Queen," however, than one would expect from the diversity of views of the man shown in the works of the dramatists in general. This Napoleon is a testy, moody, quick-tempered tyrant, who abuses his sisters, suspects his Queen, and yields to the fascinations of a clever woman.

As for Mme. Sans-Gene, she is, indeed, a character admirably adapted to theatrical treatment. She is picturesque, winsome, womanly, piquant, and humorous. She runs a wide gamut of emotions, and through all she preserves a light and facile touch. Such a person makes excellent matter for the dramatist, and in the hands of such a skillful maker of plays as Sardou she could not fail to print her portrait on the time.

She is the central figure of the play, except in the last act, when she suddenly sinks into insignificance, and the plot comes to an end with Napoleon in the centre of the stage. But for an actress of intelligence, of facile methods, and of keen perceptions, Mme. Sans-Gene is a most grateful part. It hardly necessary at this period in the annals of New York theatricals to tell any one that in Miss Ellen Terry all these qualities are easily found. She is the most charming of all the Sans-Genes we have known. Her mastery of the character is complete.

She is a woman capable of comprehending such a creature as the Duchess of Dantzig, and of sympathizing sufficiently with her feelings to make their counterfeit presentment a work of delight. If there was any feature of her acting which more than another last night impressed itself upon the audience, it was the wonderful buoyancy of it—a buoyancy which was apparently the product of sheer pleasure in what she was doing. She acted Sans-Gene as if she loved her work. She was spontaneity personified. Her good nature was infectious, and every auditor in the house must have gone home feeling pleased with himself and all the world.

But it was also a carefully studied and clearly thought-out impersonation, in which all the details fitted with the most perfect nicety into a well-rounded and satisfying plan. It was a delicious piece of comedy acting, in which the more serious notes were touched with a certainty as persuasive as the airy lightness which brushed the strings of humor.

Sir Henry Irving made much of the brief sketch of Napoleon. His make-up was remarkable for a tall and slender man, and his treatment of the part was such as might have been expected from a master of the art of acting. Laurence Irving was excellent as Fouche, the wily Minister of Police. It was a capital bit of character acting. Mr. Barnes was manly and dignified as Lefebvre. Miss Milton added another to her list of commendable impersonations in her Queen of Naples. The play was staged with the care evident in all these productions, and the performance in general moved with smoothness and effect.

"EBEN HOLDEN" AT THE SAVOY.

The play of "Eben Holden," produced at the Savoy Theatre last night, is chiefly remarkable by reason of the success of an actor comparatively unknown in this city. J. H. Bradbury, in the part of a hired man, with a harelip, who has ambitions to sing in the village choir, presented a characterization that is entitled to consideration. It evoked spontaneous laughter throughout the play, and at times, notably in the second act, when he comes in beaming with the fact that he has been rejected by the choirmaster because his "voice did not harmonize," Mr. Bradbury had the audience convulsed with merriment.

E. M. Holland played the title rôle, and it cannot be said that this actor made an unqualified success. In a part that depended for its success upon rare persuasive humor, unction, and an ability on the part of the player to put his hand into the casket of human emotions and draw forth a tear and a smile almost at the same moment, Mr. Holland was, for the greater part of the time, merely explosive.

Instead of the smooth, liquid utterance, his was a quick, rapid-fire method, largely induced no doubt by his long association with French farce, wherein touch and go have been the chief essentials. Six or seven years ago Mr. Holland would probably have played Eben Holden with far greater success. But a man, though he be a master of technic—and Mr. Holland is artistic—cannot throw off the habit of years in a night.

Here was a part that needed to be fixed in soft wash drawing, but Mr. Holland set it forth in hard, colored chalks. There were moments that suggested what he might once have done with it, and it is possible that if he plays it long enough he may develop something of the needed mellowness. A particularly effective bit of acting was that in the last act, where the boy, whom Eben has thought dead, returns. Here the actor struck a note that was sincere and touched the heart as little else in his characterization did.

As an exhibition of dramatic craft "Eben Holden" is hardly worth serious consideration. Edward E. Rose has simply taken the story of William Brower's love for Hope, and made a crude stage setting for it. His principal climax, if such it may be called, is in the old situation of having the girl place a letter in the hollow of a tree, to be stolen by the city chap who wants her love, so that William, her sweetheart, expecting an answer to his declaration of affection, fails to find it. Then comes the battle; William goes to the war, and the two young people are finally brought together in happiness before the curtain falls on the last act.

Through all this Uncle Eben moves, to give hope where that is needed, to comfort and to cheer, and, finally, to see his plans for the marriage of William and Hope realized.

But, despite its defects, the play is wholesome; it is redolent of the woods and the fields, and it provides the opportunity for an evening of entertainment that need not be looked back upon with regret. The company is exceptionally adequate, for the most part.

A particularly pleasing performance of Hope was given by Miss Lucille Flaven, a young actress whose achievement last season promises even more for the future. In her part in the city, however, that some one did not remind Miss Flaven that a décolleté costume, cut to the customary garb of young maidens who wander about farms, climbing trees and doing other delightfully ingenuous things. An admirable bit was that of Louis Payne, who appeared as a Germanized, with his mind set on two millions or more of dollars to be realized out of a patent washboiler, which finally blows up.

Of the others, Richard Nesmith, as a blind violinist, was not offensive in a part that might easily have been made so, and Kate Denin-Wilson and William Harris played their small parts well. On the whole such success as Eben Holden in the dramatized form may achieve will be due rather to the actors than to the adaptor, and it is but fair to say that all were capable.

The general atmosphere was well preserved in three fine painted scenes by [illegible] representing the "Interior of Eben Holden's Farm," "The Deep Hole on Tinkle Brook," and the "Brower Kitchen."

Eben Holden.....E. M. Holland
David Brower.....William Harris
William Brower.....Earle Ryder
Robert Livingston.....John Frederick Cook
Ransome Walker.....Jay Wilson
Tip Taylor.....J. H. Bradbury
Deacon Hosput.....Leo Hardman
Elkenah Sampson.....Sidney Prior
Nick Goodall.....Richard Nesmith
Orville Baker.....Louis Payne
Hope Brower.....Lucille Flaven
Elizabeth Brower.....Kate Denin-Wilson
Mrs. John Fuller.....Kenyon Bishop
Kate Parmlee.....Annie Watson
Laura Toynhurst.....Marie Derickson

Herald Square Theatre Ushers Strike.

The ushers of the Herald Square Theatre went on a strike shortly after 8 o'clock last night, when the crowd was arriving. The entire executive staff of the theatre was called from the offices, and after some trouble seated the audience. The strike was caused by Manager Luecher's discharging the head usher, Campbell Fasad, and employing William M. Erb, a Columbia College student, in his place. The ushers in a body went to Mr. Luecher and protested. They were all immediately dismissed, and the strike followed.

Mr. Luecher said that all their places would be filled to-night by Columbia students, who are anxious to work to get money to aid them in securing their education.

AT THE VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Cinquevalli returned for a second engagement yesterday and was the feature of a long and entertaining programme.

EDEN MUSEE.—The World in Wax has many new additions. There is also the cinematograph.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Knickerbocker Burlesquers and vaudeville entertain large audiences.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The usual number of new queer things and people are on exhibition. There is also vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—At the Twenty-third Street Theatre Sandow, the strong man, and the comedy the "Stock Exchange" are the main attractions, Augustin Daly's "The Great Unknown" was presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The Fifty-eighth Street Theatre has the Hanlons in pantomime; also vaudeville. "My Friend from India" is the attraction at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

AT THE THEATRES.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly and "The New Yorkers" entered last night upon their fourth week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" will this week finish its third month here.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett as "Don Cæsar" is drawing well.

CASINO.—This is Anna Held's third week in the "Little Duchess." Attendance is very large.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Lights o' London" was revived with a strong cast and elaborate scenic effects.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"Dolly" was the bill again last night, and will be the attraction to-night. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, Thursday evening and Saturday matinée, "Magda."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—There will be no change in the bill for some time. "New England Folks" is proving popular.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy" celebrated its fiftieth performance last night.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This is Bertha Galland's last week in "Forest Lovers."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The need of the stage for the rehearsals of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" necessitates the closing of the house this week.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield is playing to the capacity of the house at each performance.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—J. H. Stoddart continues his success in "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" will to-night have its four hundredth performance in New York.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony" is still crowding the house.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Second in Command" drew as usual.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham is playing only "A Royal Rival." "Prince Charlie" has been omitted from the bill.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey's success has been so great that in all probability he will not be seen in a new character here this season.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Liberty Belles" is still the attraction.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"If I Were King" continues to please. There will be a special matinée of "Richard Lovelace" this afternoon.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hoity-Toity" and "Depleurisy" are still the laughable attractions.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman began a week's engagement in "The Red Kloof."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The stock company presented "Othello," with Daniel Bandmann as the Moor.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Romance in Ireland" is the attraction for the week.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—"My Partner" was performed with a strong cast.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A melodrama called "The Fatal Wedding" began a week's engagement.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The melodrama "Australia" began a week's engagement last night.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; diminishing northeasterly winds.

The temperature will rise in the lake region and Middle Atlantic States to-day. It will fall in the Northwest to-day and in the Mississippi Valley to-morrow.

Along the Atlantic Coast fresh northeasterly winds will diminish, becoming light and variable to-morrow. On the lakes fresh southeasterly winds will prevail.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to northeast to north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on Lake Pepin, also at Eureka, Cal.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, was as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	60	54	55
6 A. M.	59	52	53
9 A. M.	59	51	55
12 M.	60	55	57
3 P. M.	59	58	58
6 P. M.	59	56	56
9 P. M.	58	54	54
12 P. M.	57	52	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 280 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1900	59
Corresponding date for last 25 years	50

The thermometer registered 51 degrees at 8 A. M. and 54 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 59 degrees at 2:15 P. M., and the minimum 50 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 50 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2 A. M.—1,330 Third Avenue; Mrs. Aoshman; damage, $10.

2:15 A. M.—80 Avenue A; David Davis; damage slight.

10:35 A. M.—203 Lexington Avenue; W. Julip; damage, $400.

11:30 A. M.—218 Second Street; David Berger; damage, $500.

11:40 A. M.—238 Clinton Street; Louis Cohen; damage slight.

4:45 P. M.—111 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

4:50 P. M.—852 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; William Ebling; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—Pier 14 North River; Central Railroad of New Jersey; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—106 West Twenty-third Street; Augusta McFarland; damage, $25.

7:10 P. M.—312 Broome Street; Isaac Swiner; damage, $20.

8 P. M.—1,863 Second Avenue; Henry Happel; damage, $15.

British Comment on Negro Question.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Daily Chronicle prints a long article by Prof. W. S. Scarborough appealing for equality in the eyes of the law and a fair field in education and the means of livelihood for the negro. In the course of a sympathetic editorial The Daily Chronicle remarks that Great Britain, if she had a similar negro population, would probably act towards it much as the Americans do. The paper praises President Roosevelt's action regarding Booker T. Washington, however, as intended to check the tendency to look upon the negro as below the level of citizenship and public rights.

Two Awards

We have been awarded
Gold and Silver Medals
AT THE
Pan-American Exposition.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES
104 East 23d St., near 4th Av.
125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av.
650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

GREAT BRITAIN TO PAY SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS

Makes Agreements with All Countries but France and Holland.

Amicable Settlement on the Ground that Claimants Had Suffered Losses and Hardships.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At the resumption of the sittings of the South African Compensation Commission yesterday, Major Gen. Sir John C. Ardagh, on behalf of the Government, announced that all claims of foreign countries, with the exception of France and the Netherlands, had been settled diplomatically, as follows:

The United States, £6,000; Austria, £15,000; Germany, £30,000; Russia, £4,100; Italy, £12,000; Spain, £150; Sweden and Norway, £1,000; Switzerland, £250; Belgium, £800, and Denmark, £250.

It is expected that the claims of France and the Netherlands will be settled this week.

Gen. Ardagh said the Government had consented to an amicable settlement on the ground that the claimants had suffered individual hardship and loss, for which they were entitled to consideration, although they might fail to substantiate legal claims. The sums awarded would be distributed to the claimants by their respective Governments.

Newton Crane, who represented the United States before the commission, regards the settlement as most favorable for the American claimants, of which there are only fifteen. The average, after the expenses are deducted, will be £333 for each American, against £63 for each claimant of other nationality. All the American claimants will not share equally, as some of them have not been naturalized and others have fought for the Boers.

"The terms are generous," said Mr. Crane, "inasmuch as no court would have compelled Great Britain to pay a penny. The amount is 14 per cent. of the claims, while the award under the treaty of Washington to British subjects who suffered through the civil war was 3 per cent."

THE KING ALFRED LAUNCHED.

New British Warship Is One of the Largest Cruisers in Existence.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The cruiser King Alfred was successfully launched at Barrow-in-Furness this morning. She cost £1,011,759.

The first-class cruiser King Alfred is one of four vessels of the Drake class, the others being the Drake, the Good Hope, and the Leviathan. The Drake and Good Hope have already been launched.

These cruisers are the largest vessels of their class in the world. Each is 500 feet long, has 71 feet beam, and 26 feet draught, and has a tonnage of 14,100 and a speed of 23 knots.

The King Alfred was laid down at Barrow-in-Furness on Aug. 11, 1899. She will have an indicated horse power of 30,000, and is to be fitted with Belleville boilers. Her armament will consist of two 9.2-inch and sixteen 6-inch guns and fourteen quick-firing 12-pounders and three 3-pounders.

HUNGARIAN DIET OPENED.

The King Performs the Ceremony in Person—Says Commercial Treaties Are Necessary.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 28.—"A close understanding with the allies of the empire and continued friendly relations with all the powers permit us to hope that Providence will not deprive us of the blessings of peace."

With the exception of remarks regarding commercial treaties, the foregoing constituted Emperor Francis Joseph's sole reference to international affairs when he personally opened the newly elected Hungarian Diet to-day. The speech from the throne dwelt upon the necessity for comprehensive legislation in all fields, in order to raise the standard of intellectual and material development, and for a permanent settlement on a reciprocal basis of the economic questions pending in different parts of the monarchy.

"With a view to the preparation of international commercial treaties, which are of decisive importance to the whole economic situation," said the Emperor, "a rearrangement of the general customs tariff on the lines of Law XXX. of 1899 is above all, necessary, extending equal and harmonious protection to every branch of production and agricultural and industrial interests."

The only other reference of general interest was the promise that measures would shortly be submitted to finally complete the reform of the currency.

FRENCH SUBSIDY BILL.

Now Before the Chamber of Deputies—Admiral Rieunier Says It Would Be Ineffective.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day began the discussion of the Ministerial project aiming at the revival of the decaying French merchant marine.

The bill provides that any iron or steel vessel, exceeding 100 tons, gross tonnage, engaged in international trade and flying the French flag, shall receive an annual subsidy in proportion to her tonnage until she is twenty years old. A larger subsidy is accorded to vessels fulfilling similar conditions, built in France, and under fifteen years old.

Admiral Rieunier (Republican) criticised the bill as being ineffective, and suggested a tax on foreign flags entering French ports.

DAVITT DEFENDS NEW YORK.

Calls London Times Correspondent's Assertions a Gross and Grotesque Libel.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A letter from Michael Davitt appears in The Times to-day, protesting against its correspondent's description of New York, which he characterized as "a libel upon that city as gross and grotesque as ever was printed in a public journal."

Mr. Davitt proceeds unhesitatingly to declare that the statements which he condemns are invented, saying:

"Life and property are as safe in New York as in London. There is less crime of a serious kind than in any of the great cities of the world, and there is no more panic than there would be elsewhere on the eve of an election."

At the conclusion of an elaborate defense of the reputation of New York, Mr. Davitt says:

"I hold no brief for Tammany Hall, but I know New York as well as I know London, and I write solely in the interest of fair play."

The Times yesterday printed the following dispatch:

"Yours of Thursday regarding the condition of New York has been telegraphed back here and has raised a storm of protest. Commissioner of Police Murphy calls it wickedly and maliciously false. Commissioner Murphy has so characterized every attack on the police since he became Commissioner. But in this case he is supported by the newspapers, even by those most bitterly opposed to Tammany. One paper calls the dispatch 'fiction,' and the attitude of the other papers is similar.

"There never was a better illustration of an American characteristic which has been noted by many visitors to the United States. So long as the criticisms of anything American are printed in the United States nothing is said, but outside criticism is denounced. The very papers which declared the dispatch a lie have been printing articles representing the condition of New York as being deplorable.

"On Thursday one evening paper gave a list of the burglaries which had been committed in a few days in a single section, with the heading, 'What Burglars Are Doing While Tammany's Police Sleep.'

"Another paper the same day said, 'Reports of robberies are suppressed by wholesale. As a matter of fact, the police are afraid to make arrests. There are five precincts within a short distance of Headquarters in which robberies and hold-ups are the rule rather than the exception. It is a fact that the police have orders not to make arrests between now and election, unless absolutely compelled to do so.' Then follow details of a number of cases of crimes down town. In one case the victim shouted for the help of a policeman who was twenty-five yards away, but the officer turned and walked in an opposite direction.

"A morning newspaper yesterday printed a column article headed 'Assaults, Thefts, and Even Murder Fail to Move the Police.' It said that if the complaints of crimes committed on Park Row made to policemen were only reported at the stations, the thoroughfare would be shown to be as vile a resort as the Five Points during its most evil days. Then followed a detailed, long list of recent robberies on Park Row."

EARL RUSSELL CAN MARRY NOW.

The Countess's Decree of Divorce Made Absolute.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The decree of divorce granted to Countess Russell on March 28 on the ground of the Earl's bigamy with Mrs. Somerville was to-day made absolute, no opposition to Lady Russell's application being presented.

Lord Russell, it is announced, will marry Mrs. Somerville immediately.

How the Duke of Manchester Was Bled.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In the course of the hearing to-day of the claims against the Duke of Manchester it transpired that in order to secure £200 cash the Duke was obliged to take a Bible which the money lenders valued at £75. For the cash and Bible the Duke gave a promissory note for £450. As the Duke said he did not immediately require the Bible, it was left behind, and was never claimed. Those who are trying to settle the Duke's affairs objected to paying for it, and the Judge in the Bankruptcy Court reduced the bill by £40.

Coming Here on the Oceanic.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The White Star liner Oceanic, which sails from Liverpool for New York on Wednesday by way of Queenstown, will have among her passengers August Belmont, Max O'Rell, (Paul Blouet,) Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, and George W. Smalley.

The Discovery a Disappointing Ship.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sir Clements R. Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, writes to the papers to-day, appealing for subscriptions to the amount of another £10,000 to cover the cost of the whaler Morgenen, which has been purchased as a relief ship to the antarctic exploration ship Discovery. The latter, on the voyage to Cape Town, showed very serious defects. Although proving herself an excellent and stiff sea boat, she leaked badly, turned out to be a slow sailer, and was found wanting in adequate coal capacity. As the Discovery was the first ship built in Great Britain for a polar expedition, these revelations are disappointing.

German Officer's Anti-American Speech.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—In an address at a recent meeting of the Fleet Society in Hanover, Capt. von Weltheim of the German Navy is represented as having said: "Germany's interests in the five republics of Central America, in view of American competition, can only be maintained when we have a fleet strong enough to say to the Americans, 'Hands off!'" This declaration was, it is said, received with stormy applause. The papers generally ignore it, but the Freisinnige Zeitung observes: "There is a species of political maschief-making which, while not punishable under the Penal Code, is none the less calculated to cause apprehension."

Europe's Sugar Production.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—According to the statistics of the International Society, the sugar production of Europe for 1901 is estimated at 5,928,264 tons, which is an increase of 212,841 tons upon last year's output.

Turkey Raises Cash for the Cramps.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—A further installment was paid yesterday on account of the contract with the Cramps of Philadelphia for a cruiser, making the total amount paid about £70,000.

The Typhus Epidemic in Westphalia.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The number of cases of typhus officially reported in Bochum thus far is 1,329. There have been twenty-seven deaths, while only 192 persons have completely recovered. The epidemic has now spread to Lüdenscheid.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Reports of Renewed Trouble in the Northern Pacific Situation Denied.

The Northern Pacific situation remained in statu quo yesterday, and the arrival of Mr. Morgan at his office after an absence of several weeks in the West did not tend to relieve the anxiety of Wall Street regarding the settlement of this matter. On the contrary, the fact that he did not see any representatives of the Harriman interests was used as a basis for rumors about a renewal of the war between the various interests.

A representative of the Harriman syndicate stated yesterday that matters were proceeding satisfactorily, and that the situation was now in shape to be clinched by Mr. Morgan's assent to the preliminary plans for a final disposition of the questions involved.

Mr. Morgan arrived at his office shortly after 11 o'clock. He had a long talk with his partners, Robert Bacon, George W. Perkins, and one or two others. So far as could be learned he saw only a few outsiders, sending word to most of those who had asked for an appointment that he was too busy. Mr. Morgan declined to say anything for publication about the affairs of the Northern Pacific or on any other matter.

PACIFIC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Huntington Estate Interests Acquired by Gen. Thomas Hubbard.

Gen. Thomas Hubbard has acquired the holdings of the Huntington estate in the Pacific Improvement Company. The purchase of this interest ends the connection of the Huntington estate with the large Western enterprises with which the late Collis P. Huntington was identified.

The Pacific Improvement Company now owns a controlling interest in the Guaiemala Railroad. It also owns the Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey, Cal.; several cattle ranges and large tracts of grazing land in Texas, and mining and timber lands in British Columbia. The capital stock of the company is $5,000,000, supposed to be worth about $200 a share. It is closely held by the Stanford, Crocker, and Hopkins estates.

B. Altman & Co.

To-day, TUESDAY, continue their Sale of
FINE LACE CURTAINS, $20.00 to $85.00 per pair
including
POINT ARABE LACE CURTAINS, heretofore $32.00, $35.00, $42.00, $50.00 and $55.00, at
$22.00, $27.00, $34.00, $42.00 per pair

THE HENDERSON BRIDGE DEAL.

Louisville and Nashville Exchanges Stock for That of Bridge Company.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day exchanged its shares for shares of the Henderson Bridge Company, share for share, which had been deposited with the Fidelity Trust Company of this city. All the local stockholders accepted the offer and got their Louisville and Nashville shares to-day. The road owned originally $510,000 of the $1,000,000 of the bridge stock, and only $410,000 was in the hands of minority stockholders at the time the exchange was proposed. About $330,000 of this was deposited with the Fidelity Trust Company for exchange and the stockholders seemed satisfied.

The bridge company has heretofore paid a 5 per cent. dividend, but last July the Louisville and Nashville, as majority stockholders, suspended the dividend, as the earnings guaranteed by the railroad under a contract for using the bridge were insufficient. The Louisville and Nashville is thought to have secured a bargain, and the stockholders are glad to get back their 5 per cent. dividend. The bridge stock sold at 115 in the Spring, but there has been no market for it lately.

Rio Grande Western.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 28.—The annual meeting of the Rio Grande Western Railway took place in this city to-day. Contrary to expectations, no resident Director was elected, the only change in last year's board being the substitution of the name of Russell Harding, Third Vice President and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, for that of Louis Fitzgerald. The Board of Directors for the ensuing year is:

George J. Gould, Frank J. Gould, Howard Gould, R. N. Gallaway, E. H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, Russell Harding, Jacob H. Schiff, and E. T. Jeffery.

Detroit Southern Election.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—At the first annual meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Detroit Southern Railway the following Directors were elected:

John E. Borne, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Evans R. Dick, Leopold Wallach, Simon Borg, F. J. Lisman, New York; Don M. Dickinson, William C. McMillan, Benjamin S. Warren, Henry B. Joy, and Samuel Hunt, Detroit; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; A. B. Voorhees, Cincinnati; George Crocker and Leonard Lewisohn, New York.

Brief Railroad Items.

J. N. Faithorn, at present President and General Manager of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, is now mentioned as a probable successor to the late Commissioner J. F. Goddard of the Trunk Line Association. Mr. Faithorn has had much experience as a Commissioner of one of the Western traffic associations, but it is considered doubtful that he would accept the office. It is understood that the Trunk Line Presidents will take some action on this matter at their meeting to-day at the Trunk Line Association's offices.

The report of the purchase of the Hoxie, Pocahontas and Northern Railroad by the Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad was confirmed yesterday. The acquired road is mainly a coal road, and runs from Hoxie to Pocahontas, Ark., a distance of about fifteen miles. The Missouri and Arkansas is now building a connection between Pocahontas and Poplar Bluff, Mo. The road will be taken over on Nov. 1.

The publication of the report of the Union Pacific Railway, one of the few large roads which have not yet published their annual reports for the year ended June 30 last, has again been delayed. This time it is owing to a fire which destroyed some of the records of the Oregon Short Line in Salt Lake City. The report was to have been published during the present week, but it will now be delayed two or three weeks more.

The Lackawanna Railroad has completed a new passenger station at Dover, N. J., which is to be opened with appropriate exercises on Nov. 1. The station which it has replaced has been in service since the early days of the road some fifty years ago.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Lionel Guest, M. P., London; Mrs. George W. Childs, Washington; W. P. Tyser, London.

HOLLAND—George Crocker, San Francisco; Edward Bok, Philadelphia; Morgan Shepard, San Francisco; ex-Governor Frank S. Black, Troy; John K. Page, Paris; Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; O. H. Morgan, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—A. H. Plant, Washington; J. A. Hanna, Cleveland.

SAVOY—Major C. E. Gubbins, London.

IMPERIAL—J. Pearson, Hull, England; Judge J. G. Taylor, Omaha; W. S. Churchward, London; T. Gottschalk, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Archbishop John Ireland, Minnesota; Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Washington; Count and Countess Esteimenard, Englewood; John A. Hall, President of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, Springfield.

VICTORIA—Col. W. F. Snyder, Salt Lake City; C. R. Barnes, Railway Commissioner, Rochester; C. C. Nichols of The Constitution, Atlanta; S. L. Fraser, receiver of the Minnesota Land Office, Duluth.

ALBEMARLE—Sir C. Hunter, England.

ASTOR—Prof. Garrett P. Serviss, New York; William Reuten, Ghent, Belgium.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Franklin H. Morton, Chicago; Frank W. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington; D. J. Delgannis, London; Judge A. P. Bradstreet, Thomaston, Conn.

NETHERLAND—Baron Wrangell, St. Petersburg, Russia.

PARK AVENUE—M. L. Connallan, Rome, Italy; A. L. Recrenik, London; Admiral John McCowan, United States Navy; the Rev. James Otis Denniston, State College, Pennsylvania.

MURRAY HILL—G. Duchaster d'Montevuga, Montreal; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson; A. L. Pope, Hartford; William Irwin, Leeds, England.

NORMANDIE—J. G. Mallory, Mexico.

GRAND—Judge Burr Mattice, Oneonta; Col. E. M. Gates, (retired.)

GILSEY—Edward Zelvenrust, Pianist, The Hague; J. S. McLellan, Mexico.

EMPIRE—M. L. W. Flower, Riverside, Cal.; J. E. Elder, Peoria, Ill.; J. P. Nelson, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. Braham, notions and trimmings; 837 Broadway.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss H. Sternberg, fancy goods and art trimmings; Miss E. Livingston, muslin underwear; F. W. Park, hosiery, underwear, and men's furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencil, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss Rubenstein, millinery, ruchings, laces, &c.; 439 Broadway; Holland House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Glader, gloves; 448 Broome Street; Holland House.

Bean, C. H., York, Penn.; Miss J. Bear, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; I. Friend, dress goods; 198 Duane Street; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Trosney, corsets and ladies' underwear; 57 White Street.

Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; F. O'Brien, clothing; Everett House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; G. S. Denzal, silks; 407 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Grady, millinery; Miss Leanon, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. P. Watson, hosiery and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Drain, jeans; 104 Worth Street.

Harris, A. E., Macon, Ga., cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; 595 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, silks and dress goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; A. McAuslan, hosiery and underwear; M. D. Ford, dress goods; Hotel Vendome.

Horne, Stewart, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mme. Velma, millinery; Miss Jones, millinery; A. A. Horne, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; 480 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Frederick, notions and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. E. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. E. Leach, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. G. Carmody, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. B. Sherburne, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; L. Hamburger, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Church, Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. E. Dodge, dry goods; F. L. Church, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Spence, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Oregon; C. W. King, dress goods and silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; E. P. Connelly, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Tronlett, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, hosiery and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, toys; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods and notions; Victoria Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Block, domestics, dress goods and silks, corsets, hosiery, and rugs; Victoria Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. T. Sands, dress goods and cloths; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Criterion Hotel.

Illig, J. C., & Brother, Reading, Penn.; C. B. Illig, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. McAnulty, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. Keely, domestics and linings; V. M. Smith, notions; E. B. Clark, laces, ribbons, white goods, and furnishing goods; C. R. O'Brien, carpets and cloaks and suits; 43 Lisp

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF SCHLEY BEGINS

Capt. Lemly Asks Questions Prepared by Lieut. Ward.

Plan of Battle the Point to Which Counsel Devotes Much Time—Examination May Last Three Days

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The cross-examination of Rear Admiral Schley, which will last at least two days, and perhaps three, was begun to-day by Judge Advocate Lemly. The questions were drafted chiefly by Lieut. Ward of the Bureau of Navigation, Capt. Lemly's assistant. They were all in typewriting, and Capt. Lemly rarely departed from the questions as arranged, which were before him in a great pile. The examination was very elaborate and thorough, and when the hour for adjournment arrived Capt. Lemly had finished with the Cienfuegos matter, the first specific point in the precept, and was in the middle of the journey to Santiago.

The only matter of importance that was developed was that Schley did not go to Cienfuegos from Key West as rapidly as he might have done. It was shown that on the way he met the Cincinnati and stopped to hold a conversation with her Commander, which delayed the squadron so that he did not arrive off Cienfuegos until the night of May 21.

In the afternoon session nearly every question was about why Rear Admiral Schley did not adopt another plan from the one he did adopt. A majority of the questions began with the words "Why did you not?" The answers, summed up, were to the effect that he adopted the plan he did because he believed it a better plan than some other plan. Lieut. Ward, who formulated these questions, evidently believed that Schley's strategy might have been improved. For example, Capt. Lemly, reading from the typewritten pages before him, asked, concerning the progress to Santiago, why Schley did not have his fleet deployed out over a wide space, so as to be sure to catch the Spaniards if he met them, and have scouts further out on either side, instead of steaming along in column.

Schley replied that this was a military disposition about which people might justly differ, and that in his opinion a separation of the fleet might have led to an attack in which some of them would have been destroyed by the enemy.

Lieut. Ward instantly wrote out and handed to Capt. Lemly another question. He asked why, then, Schley had not kept his ships in double line. Schley replied that he did not adopt this species of formation because it would have been the weakest possible disposition. He was asked whether there was not such an order of battle as battle in line, and replied, "Yes, but it is a very weak one."

He was also asked, in rapid succession, why he sent the Eagle away, why he did not take the Eagle along in tow, and why he did not send the Eagle away sooner than he did. There were many other questions of this order. In reply to a question why he did not abandon the Eagle, the Vixen, and the Merrimac, he said: "I didn't think it was good military policy. An auxiliary is either a necessity or it is not. I didn't think it would have been good military policy to have abandoned them when the enemy might have picked them up. I think that would have been censurable."

On one occasion Capt. Lemly asked him if he anticipated difficulty in coaling off Santiago. He said he did. Lemly, departing from his list of questions, asked in a sharp tone, "But difficulties have to be met on these occasions, don't they?"

"Unquestionably," replied Schley, deliberately, and separating his syllable, "I think we met them."

There was a long discussion about Schley's plan of battle. Schley admitted that he did not send typewritten copies of it to his Captains, but said he thought it sufficient to communicate it by word of mouth. He evidently thought lightly of typewritten plans of battle, for he said every plan of battle had to be altered when the fight began.

"I never saw a battle," he said, "that was fought in accordance with the plans originally arranged."

Capt. Lemly asked a number of questions about whether Schley had not disregarded the naval regulations. Schley admitted that he had in one or two details. Mr. Rayner objected, saying that that was not in the specifications of the precept, and added: "I am confident that if he had disobeyed any of the regulatons, that would have been in these specifications."

The Court allowed the questions, but Capt. Lemly did not ask any more of them.

Prior to the cross-examination Schley had taken occasion to pay a little tribute to the Vixen.

"A good deal of the time," he said, "she was under fire and in very great danger, and the only criticism which I would make upon her is that I think her commander exposed her more than there was any necessity for."

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—When the Schley court of inquiry resumed its sitting at 11 o'clock to-day Admiral Schley took the stand, and, after being reminded by Admiral Dewey that he was still under oath, continued his testimony. When he left the stand on Friday his examination in chief had been almost concluded, and when he resumed to-day it was with the understanding that after comparatively few questions had been asked by Mr. Rayner he would be placed in the hands of Judge Advocate Lemly and Mr. Hanna for cross-examination.

Before Admiral Schley took the stand Lieut. Commander Harlow was called to correct his testimony. This occupied but a few minutes, and Admiral Schley took the stand about 11:10 o'clock. Mr. Rayner's first question related to an incident testified to by Lieut. Grant of a melée the ships got into on the way from Cienfuegos to Santiago when they met a sailing vessel.

The Admiral replied that he had an indistinct recollection of the incident. He said that whenever the squadron stopped it was always in conformity with signals previously made. "If there was any mix-up as testified to," he said, "it must have been as the result of the carelessness of the officer of the deck in not carrying out the signals from the flagship."

Reverting to May 31, the day of the reconnaissance, Mr. Rayner asked the witness if he recollected any signal from the Massachusetts to the squadron not to go in any closer.

"I cannot recall that signal at all," replied Admiral Schley. "It would have been, of course, unnecessary, in view of the fact that no vessel could have left the line without permission of the flag or the Commander in Chief."

Mr. Rayner then asked Admiral Schley regarding alleged conversations with Admiral, then Captain, Evans, on July 4 or 5.

WHAT EVANS SAID.

"I did have a conversation with him," replied the witness, "but I do not remember whether it was on the fourth or fifth. I would say of Capt. Evans, as I have said of all the others, I do not believe he would willingly misstate. I think his recollection is at fault. He did have a conversation with me in relation to shooting the bow off of one of the torpedo boats and the stern off another and putting his helm a-starboard and raking one ship and then a-port and raking another. My recollection now is that preliminarily he said to me: 'Did you see Jack Philip start to run away?' and I said: No, that he was mistaken. It was the Brooklyn that made the turn, and I asked him if he did not see the tactical necessity for it."

Mr. Rayner then called Admiral Schley's attention to the testimony of Admiral Taylor, who, as Captain, commanded the battleship Indiana during the battle of Santiago, and Capt. Dawson, who commanded the marines on that vessel, to the effect that the Brooklyn, when she made the loop, went southward a mile or a mile and a half.

"I think they are entirely and absolutely mistaken," replied the witness. "The Brooklyn did not pass to the southward of the line, except the distance, perhaps, of her tactical diameter, which surely was not greater than 600 yards, and from that time she steered a course parallel to the Spaniards, and I do not think we were over 2,300 or 2,400 yards at any time from the Spanish line. I say emphatically that the Brooklyn did not run south, and any statement to the contrary is a mistake."

The witness stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Rayner, that when he started to the westward from Santiago he left the St. Paul at the latter place.

Admiral Schley then told of how his papers were boxed up by his secretary for transmission to the department, as the regulations require. About this time he went to Porto Rico as a member of the Porto Rican Commission, and this box was put on the steamer, together with his baggage. The box finally reached Washington, and was then opened for the first time, the witness desiring to see if the papers were complete. He turned the box over to the department about Feb. 6. He estimated that this box contained all his papers except the document he had turned over to the court, namely, a copy of the No. 7 dispatch.

The Admiral then, by the permission of the court, reverted to his narrative of Friday, and spoke of the hits on the Spanish squadron. The Brooklyn, he testified, was the only ship carrying five-inch guns. A record of the hits received by the enemy showed that 30 per cent. of the hits scored by the American fleet came from those guns on the Brooklyn. The Brooklyn received thirty of the forty-two hits from the Spanish fleet, or about 70 per cent.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

With this statement Admiral Schley concluded his direct testimony, and the Judge Advocate then began the cross-examination. He asked first about the consultation with the commanders at Hampton Roads before the Flying Squadron sailed to the southward. In reply Admiral Schley said that Capts. Higginson, Jewell, Sands, Cook, and Marix were present. He explained that they had discussed the order of battle in case the Spanish fleet was met, and also the question of the place below for the warheads of the overwater torpedoes.

"Was there any other consultation with the Captains?"

"Yes, off Santiago, for the purpose of explaining the formation of the blockade and the method of attack in case we met the Spanish fleet."

"Was there any prescribed order of battle in writing?"

"I did not consider it necessary. We would fight the ships by signal."

"Was there time to place the order of battle in writing?"

"Yes."

"Do not the regulations prescribe that the order of battle shall be reduced to writing?"

"I do not recall."

The Judge Advocate then questioned Admiral Schley as to the identity of the Cubans who had informed him at Hampton Roads that the portion of the Island of Cuba west of Havana and Cienfuegos was well held by the Spanish soldiers. He replied that he could not give the names, that they were Cubans who had come to him as Commander of the Flying Squadron to give him that information. He was then closely questioned as to who was present in the cabin of the New York at Key West when he talked over the campaign with Admiral Sampson. Admiral Schley replied that Capt. Chadwick had been present part of the time.

"When was this?"

"On May 18."

"Did Admiral Sampson exhibit to you any or all the instructions he had from the Navy Department?"

"No. He simply spoke of his confidential instructions from the Secretary of the Navy."

Admiral Schley said he and Admiral Sampson talked of many things. It was rather a long conference, and he reiterated that he could not recall whether Capt. Chadwick was present all the time. The Judge Advocate then jumped to the communication from the Marblehead, conveyed to Schley through the Eagle, while the Flying Squadron was on its way to Cienfuegos. The Admiral said that the message he received was that there was no news of the Spanish fleet. The Judge Advocate then asked Admiral Schley if he regarded as expeditious the journey of the squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos, in view of the instruction to establish the blockade there with as little delay as possible.

Cruising, as he was, in squadron, against a current, Admiral Schley replied that he did.

THE MATTER OF SPEED.

The Judge Advocate then asked about the speed from Charleston to Key West, to show that the speed from Key West southward was not so great. He asked why, at one stage, the Admiral had signaled to the Massachusetts that if she could make ten knots it would be sufficient. The Admiral replied that after three years it was pretty difficult to tell just why a particular signal had been made when there was nothing startling to fix it.

"Your speed was two knots less from Key West to Cienfuegos than from Charleston to Key West."

"Apparently."

"Why, at 2:45 P. M., May 21, according to the log, did you slow to 4½ knots?"

"I think it was on account of a fire aboard the Scorpion."

"Why did you stop at midnight, May 21, before your arrival at Cienfuegos?"

"We were ten or twelve miles from the height in the land where the mouth of the harbor of Cienfuegos was, and we stopped until daylight. I did not care to arrive there in the dark."

Admiral Schley was asked why he did not personally communicate with Capt. McCalla when he met the Marblehead on the way down. He replied that he saw the auxiliary coming down from the Marblehead to communicate with him. It was Capt. McCalla's duty, if he possessed important information, to communicate it.

"Was it the duty of the senior officer to call for report or the junior's to volunteer it?"

"The junior officer invariably volunteers such information."

"Did Capt. Chester inform you that Capt. McCalla, who came aboard the Cincinnati, had lately been at Cienfuegos in communication with the insurgents?"

"No."

The witness said he had had no conversation with Capt. Chester about the methods of blockade. The conversation dealt rather with the habits and usages of the blockade.

"Did you learn from Capt. Chester or Capt. McCalla that several gunboats were reported at Cienfuegos?"

"I heard that in Key West. It was the general report there," replied the witness.

"What official information and instructions did you get at Key West from the Commander in Chief?"

"His orders, of course, to proceed, and the conversation I have detailed with him."

The witness said he thought he could tell why the department issued its order regarding the protection of ships from land batteries, when Capt. Lemly objected. The Court decided that they did not care for this. The witness said he was on board the New York, as well as he could remember, at that time, from a half to three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Hanna then read two dispatches from the department dated Washington, May 16, regarding the reported presence of the Spanish fleet near Curacao. Capt. Lemly asked the witness if he was familiar with these dispatches when he had his conversation with Admiral Sampson.

"Admiral Sampson merely mentioned them to me," replied the witness. "I had not seen them."

WERE REGULATIONS IGNORED.

Capt. Lemly then took up the question of the naval regulations and asked the witness if he was familiar with them.

"Yes," responded Admiral Schley.

Capt. Lemly then read a number of articles of the regulations, in each case asking the witness if he had complied with the terms of the paragraph. The first paragraph was No. 267, and requires the Commander in Chief, when preparing his fleet or squadron to meet the enemy, to communicate his general orders, instructions, private signals, and such other information as will enable each, so far as possible, to understand his duty when in action, and at all other times.

"I think I complied with that," replied the witness.

"How and in what manner?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"By issuing general orders for the organization of the squadron, their instructions, and their private signals."

The next article was as follows:

Article 269—He shall, if possible, before going into action, communicate to the juniors in command, his chief of staff, and the Captains, his secret orders, private signals, and other information that will materially assist them if called upon to exercise command.

"That I do not remember to have complied with," said the witness.

Capt. Lemly then read Article 271, which provides that the Commander in Chief shall, if possible, before going into action, supply every Captain with a plan of battle, showing thereon the position each shall occupy.

"Yes," replied the witness, in reply to Capt. Lemly's question, if he had complied with that article. "I do not understand that that is necessarily written. I think that that order is sufficiently carried out when a Commander in Chief decides to place his crews in the order of battle and informs each what he proposes to do."

"Do you think, Admiral, that you can supply every Captain with a plan of battle and do that at an oral conference?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"I do not think that is absolutely necessary," replied the witness. "There are instances where battles have been fought without doing that. Any plan of battle that might be originated is subject to a change. I have never known a battle that was ever fought on the plan originally chosen."

Mr. Rayner—Do any of the regulations use the word "written"?

Capt. Lemly—Do you think you could supply the Captains with a plan of battle without writing them?

Mr. Rayner—I could not, but I know the Admiral could.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTAINS.

Continuing his examination Capt. Lemly asked: "When, at 9:45 A. M., May 20, you sighted a man-of-war, as shown by the Brooklyn's log, and cleared for action, what orders had been issued in conformity with the provisions of the regulations?"

"I should not think any instructions would be necessary for a fleet meeting a single vessel except to smash her up."

Capt. Lemly—Could you tell absolutely there was only a single vessel, although you sighted but one?

"As I only saw one smoke I presumed, of course, there was but one vessel. Subsequently we raised the Vesuvius, which was very much lower in the water."

Capt. Lemly—As a matter of fact, was there more than one vessel?

"There were two vessels, as was developed later."

"Others might have been developed in the same way?"

"If they had I should have pitied them. If they had been separated they would have permitted themselves to be knocked to pieces."

At this point, Mr. Rayner, addressing himself to Capt. Lemly, said he did not want to object to this line of questioning, but that there was no specification which called for it.

"I wish to submit to the Judge Advocate, as well as to the Court," he said, "that here is a section of the naval regulations which says 'he shall, if possible, before going into action, supply every Captain with a plan of battle, and assign thereon the position each shall occupy.' There is no specification here that he has disobeyed any regulation of the navy. I am confident that if he had disobeyed them, they would have been in the specification, because they include almost everything in relation to the whole controversy.

"I do not see the word 'written' instruction in any of them. I suppose there must be some discretion left to a man in command of a fleet. Admiral Schley could not supply a plan of battle at Key West or Cienfuegos that took place before Santiago. When was the time to supply it? He could not supply it on July 2. He had no right to supply it. There was not a moment of time between June 1 and July 3 that he had a right to supply any plan of action. That is the point I wish to make. Naval regulations of doubtful import and ambiguous phraseology are brought in here."

Mr. Rayner said that the question of naval regulations had not been brought to the attention of Admiral Schley; that they had had no opportunity to go into it.

"I think," he said, "that 'Follow the flag' is an order of battle. How often has the signal 'Follow the flag' been given? The only signal Nelson ever gave at Trafalgar was that 'England expects every man to do his duty.'"

Capt. Lemly asked Mr. Rayner if he was confining himself to July 3, in regard to the plan of battle.

"What order," asked Mr. Rayner, "could Admiral Schley have given between June 1 and July 3?"

COURT SUSTAINS RAYNER.

"He was going out to meet the enemy," said Capt. Lemly, "and we contend that, under those circumstances, he should have had a prescribed alternative order of battle. This whole matter has gone right through the entire proceedings, as to whether he had a prescribed order of battle in writing and distributed to the fleet under his command, and it belongs to that clause of the precept, 'conduct during the Santiago campaign.'"

The Court at this point of the discussion retired for consultation. Upon returning Admiral Dewey stated their decision as follows:

"The Court decides that all questions to be asked of the applicant shall be confined to between May 19 and June 1, relating to the organization, management, and control of that squadron when he was actually Commander in Chief."

The Judge Advocate then asked the witness whether between the dates to which the court had restricted the examination he had, according to Article 271 of the regulations, furnished each Captain with a plan of battle.

"Verbally, yes."

"But not in writing?"

"I did not think the regulations required it."

"Did you communicate to your Captains your confidential instructions from Admiral Sampson not to expose your ships to land batteries before the destruction of the Spanish fleet?"

"I did not, because I regarded them as confidential."

"In your report you say that the Iowa arrived off Cienfuegos May 22, although she started a day later. Did she not arrive only about five hours after the squadron?"

"Although we did not go in during the night, I considered that we arrived off Cienfuegos May 21."

"When did you first see the entrance to Cienfuegos?"

"A little after daylight May 22."

The Judge Advocate called the Admiral's attention to his statement to the Senate, that while on the bridge of the Brooklyn on the afternoon of May 21, being then about thirty miles from Cienfuegos, he heard big guns fired with the regularity of a salute. The Admiral stated that he remembered the incident distinctly. He did not know the exact distance. He did not consult the log.

"Does not the log show that you were forty-five miles from the harbor?"

"I do not know."

CLOSENESS OF BLOCKADES.

The Admiral then proceeded to explain that the communication sent to the Senate was gotten up hurriedly and largely from memory in the closing days of the session, and he may have made some slight mistakes.

Capt. Lemly asked the witness to look at the signal book of the Brooklyn for May 22, and to read a signal which had been made at 5:35 A. M. by the Texas to the flagship. This he did, reading as follows:

"Please tell me what we have to do to-day."

"5:40, flagship to Texas: When we get close to the port we will blockade it and unite, but will keep under way ready for anything."

In answer to a question by Capt. Lemly regarding the order, "Clear ship for action," Admiral Schley explained that the ships were practically cleared for action all the time, but that there was always a certain amount of paraphernalia aboard the ships to prevent persons falling overboard, or awnings which had to be removed, and that was what he had in mind when he signaled to "Clear ship for action."

"Which was the closer blockade, at Cienfuegos or Santiago?"

"I think at Cienfuegos. There we were from three to four miles off, at Santiago we were from three and a half to five and a half miles; closer at both places at night."

"I do not mean distance, closeness."

"At Santiago it was closest on account of the method used."

"At Cienfuegos did you issue any plan of battle in case the Spanish fleet should attempt to enter or come out?"

"No. I should have relied upon signal."

"You stated in one of your reports that while lying off Cienfuegos you feigned disorder in the squadron in the hope that the Spanish fleet would come out. Did you inform the Captains of the squadron of this ruse?"

"No; I think not. I talked with some of those aboard the Brooklyn about it."

"Did you mention it to Capt. Cook?"

"I do not remember. I talked with him so frequently on every subject that I cannot recall now whether I mentioned this or not."

"You would have arrived at Cienfuegos May 21 if you had not been delayed several times on the way?"

"The delays only made a difference of a few hours."

"When did it first occur to you that there had been firing at Cienfuegos?"

"When it occurred."

"When did you mention it to others?"

"At the time."

"Did you make a signal to the fleet about it?"

"I think so."

"When?"

"The next day, I think."

"Does not the log say it was on the 23d?"

"Perhaps it might have been on that day."

RELIED ON SAMPSON.

After consulting the log the Admiral said it was on the 23d, and he made it in connection with a notification to the fleet that the Adula would be allowed to enter. At 1 o'clock the court took a recess until 2 o'clock. After the recess the Judge Advocate called the witness's attention to the Brooklyn's log, 4:20 P. M., May 21, mentioning the hearing of the reports of two guns in the direction of Cienfuegos.

"The Scorpion's only two guns," said the Admiral. "I heard more."

The Judge Advocate then reverted to the confidential orders received from Admiral Sampson, and called the witness's attention to Article 269 of the regulations requiring the commander of a squadron to communicate his secret instructions to the Captains under him.

"I regarded the instructions as confidential," said the Admiral.

The witness was then closely questioned about the time of the receipt of the "Dear Schley" letter, which the Admiral declared was received May 22, according to his best recollection.

"But in your letter to the Senate you said that this letter came to you on the 23d, and confused the situation."

"That is a fact."

"But if it came on the 22d?"

"As I stated before, I wrote the communication to the Senate from memory. The point was that at that time I had not received Order No. 8."

The Judge Advocate then called the attention of the witness to his statement that when he saw the signals at Cienfuegos he did not understand them, and asked why he made the statement.

"Because Admiral Sampson had stated to me unqualifiedly that as soon as he got the situation better in hand he would advise me."

"When did the Iowa arrive at Cienfuegos?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"The Iowa arrived at Cienfuegos on the 22d, some time in the afternoon, I think."

SPEED OF THE IOWA.

Capt. Lemly then stated that the Iowa left Key West at 11 o'clock A. M. May 20, and gained in her trip about thirty-one hours on the squadron. He asked the witness how he accounted for this, particularly in view of the fact that the Iowa had orders to show himself off Havana en route.

Before Admiral Schley could answer this question Mr. Rayner asked Capt. Lemly where he got his figures of thirty-one hours. A short discussion then ensued as to the time of the arrival of the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos, and both sides finally settled on fourteen hours, instead of thirty-one. Mr. Lemly then repeated his question on a basis of fourteen hours.

"The only reason I can give," said the witness, "is that she stood directly across from Key West to Havana; also, that in shore the current would not be as strong as it was off shore. Then, probably, she may have steamed out of the current after she got around."

Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact that the precept does not raise any question concerning the movement of the squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos, but Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna contended that inquiry in this line is included in the precept's instruction to investigate Admiral Schley's conduct generally. In presenting his objection Mr. Rayner spoke of the "charges against Admiral Schley," but Capt. Lemly replied that there were no "charges."

The court retired to consider Mr. Rayner's suggestion, and when its members had returned, Admiral Dewey announced its decision as follows:

"The court is of the opinion that this question is in compliance with its decision of this morning, coming between the dates of the 19th of May and the 1st of June. The court is also of opinion that this witness occupies a different position from any other witness on the stand, and he is better qualified to give reasons than any other witness. If it is true that there was a delay in that trip from Key West to Cienfuegos the witness now on the stand is better qualified to give reasons than any one else. So, briefly, this is a renewal of the decision of this morning."

THE STAY AT CIENFUEGOS.

Capt. Lemly then began a line of inquiry to develop the facts concerning the alleged delays on the way to Cienfuegos, beginning with the interview between Admiral Schley and Capt. Chester of the Cincinnati. In connection with this incident Admiral Schley repeated that he had declined to take the Cincinnati along, because he did not feel that he had the right to take a ship from a station where she had been placed by the Commander in Chief.

"When did you first acquire the belief that the Spanish fleet was at Cienfuegos?" asked the Judge Advocate.

"That question is," the witness said in reply, "difficult to answer, but I think I became reasonably certain that the fleet was there after hearing the gun firing on the afternoon preceding my arrival and after receiving the news brought by the Adula from Kingston."

"Was there anything in dispatches Nos. 5 or 7 to indicate that the Spaniards were at Cienfuegos?"

"There was not."

"Why did you not make an effort to ascertain whether the Spanish fleet was in Cienfuegos?"

"I made a distinct effort on May 23, by allowing the Adula to go in."

"You regard that as the best effort that could have been made?"

"I do, inasmuch as she was to come out the day following."

The witness was then questioned as to the orders he received by the Hawk. He remembered dispatch No. 8 distinctly.

"When you received that order, why did you not proceed to Santiago?"

"Simply because the order was conditional. When I became satisfied that the fleet was not at Cienfuegos I was directed to proceed to Santiago."

Capt. Lemly called Admiral Schley's attention to his (Schley's) letter to Admiral Sampson, dated off Cienfuegos, May 23, and reading: "Sir, in reply to your letter No. 8, I would state that I am by no means satisfied the Spanish squadron is not in Cienfuegos. The large amount of smoke seen in the harbor would indicate the presence of a number of vessels and under such circumstances it would seem to be extremely unwise to chase up a probability at Santiago reported by way of Santiago, and no doubt as a ruse," and asked:

"Does that contain all your reasons for not proceeding when you received this last dispatch from Admiral Sampson?"

"Yes. I may have had other reasons, but I do not now recall them."

"Did you say anything in regard to the Adula incident in that letter, M. V. 3?"

"No, but I sent one at the same time, M. V. 4, in which I did speak of it."

SAMPSON'S DISPATCHES.

Capt. Lemly asked a number of questions concerning the two dispatches sent by him to Admiral Sampson from Cienfuegos on May 24.

"It is very difficult to remember the exact order of these dispatches, or the motives which governed at the time."

The Judge Advocate asked the witness as to why he questioned the credibility of some of the reports concerning the location of the Spanish fleet which came from Admiral Sampson. He read Admiral Schley's statement saying, "We ought to be careful how we receive information from Havana." He wanted to know why the Admiral was shy about taking information from Havana when he would accept information through the Adula from Kingston.

"On account of the implied doubt in the mind of the Commander in Chief, as shown by the language of his dispatch."

"You said, in your answer, that you thought it wiser to remain off Cienfuegos than to chase up a probility at Santiago?"

"I thought, very naturally, that the enemy would employ a ruse and put out false reports just as they did in having the report cabled here that the Cape Verde fleet had returned to Spain."

"How long did you intend to remain at Cienfuegos?"

"My intention was to remain until we got something more definite?"

"How did you expect to get more definite information?"

"From the Adula when she came out."

"What other steps had you then in mind to ascertain the presence of the enemy's ships?"

"In the meantime McCalla came up. If he had not come and the Adula had not come out I should probably have sent one of the smaller vessels to the westward, on account of the McCalla memorandum."

"The memorandum had arrived on the 23d, had it not?"

"Yes."

"Had you sent out a boat?"

"I had not, largely because of the surf, which made it hazardous."

In reply to questions by Capt. Lemly, Admiral Schley said that on May 22 he had gone in near enough to the shore at Cienfuegos to see things distinctly on the shore, but whether the distance was 2,000 or 4,000 feet he could not say. Whatever figure he had given was, he said, guesswork.

"Was there anything to prevent your going nearer shore?"

"Nothing except that the land was very low and did not give room to manoeuvre."

Referring to Lieut. Hood's memorandum, Admiral Schley said that for one thing he should have been glad to know that Santiago and Cienfuegos were mined. He did not think Hood had boarded the Adula—at any rate, if he had he had not given him (the Admiral) any memorandum on that subject. The Admiral said that when the Dupont coaled off Cienfuegos May 23 there was a long and rolling sea, and that while it was smooth for large ships, as reported in the Brooklyn's log, it was rough for the smaller vessels.

DEPARTURE FROM CIENFUEGOS.

Here Capt. Lemly, again referring to the Adula incident, called attention to the fact that Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn had in his testimony referred to the Adula as "a suspicious craft."

"Did you?" he asked, "regard that vessel as suspicious?"

"I don't know that I did," was the response. "I had her examined to see that there was nothing contraband aboard her."

"Did you really believe that if Cervera was in the harbor he would allow the Adula to come out?"

"I thought that would depend upon the exertion that might be put forth in her behalf by the Captain's Consul."

"Did you make any effort to communicate with the insurgents on May 23 or May 24 before the arrival of the Marblehead?"

"No. I sent the Marblehead into the harbor. I regarded that as the best method for ascertaining whether the fleet was inside."

"When did the Marblehead arrive?"

"About 8 A. M. May 24."

The Judge Advocate then asked a series of questions to develop the state of the weather May 23. Various officers had testified that they boarded the Brooklyn in small boats. The witness testified that there was a heavy swell on.

"When Capt. McCalla gave you the information with regard to the Spanish fleet not being in Cienfuegos, did you determine to leave for Santiago that day?"

"I think I did. That is my impression. I remember to have sent a dispatch in which I said that I might leave in the morning. I had in view at that time the return of the Scorpion, which I sent east, feeling that she might bring me some necessary information."

"Here is your letter of May 23, in which you say: 'I have ascertained from the insurgents that the Spanish fleet is not in this port. As it is not found practicable to coal the Texas here, I shall proceed tomorrow for Santiago, being embarrassed by the Texas's short coal supply and our inability to coal in the open sea.' That is correct, is it not?"

"Yes, I said that."

"In a dispatch that you sent to Commodore Remey, dated May 24, you say: 'I shall move eastward to-morrow, as is indicated in a telegram to Commodore Remey for the Secretary of the Navy, so you will know my whereabouts during the next week.'?"

"That's right. I recollect that."

DIFFICULTY OF COALING.

In reply to a question, Admiral Schley said he felt that there would be greater difficulty in coaling off Santiago than there was at Cienfuegos.

"You anticipated difficulty, then, in coaling at Santiago?"

"Undoubtedly. In June we coaled considerably there, but on one occasion we cast off after coaling for an hour or so. As our experience increased we got on better, and, furthermore, the later colliers were better arranged than the former."

"There are some difficulties about coaling at sea generally, are there not?"

"There are, and I think we met them."

"Did you consult any of your Captains about coaling on May 26?"

"I did not. I preferred to act upon my own judgment."

"Was there any time after your arrival at Cienfuegos, except May 25 and 26, when some vessel did not take coal?"

"On the 27th and 28th some vessels coaled, also on the 31st, but I do not recall about the 29th and 30th."

"Had you less coal when you arrived off Santiago than you had expected to have?"

"I don't know but I had, on account of the limited supply of the scout boats I found there."

"The scout boats were self-supporting in the matter of coal, were they not?"

"I don't know what you mean, unless it is that they could have made it."

"I mean to cruise around from point to point and get it. Did they rely at any time upon the colliers of the squadron to supply them with coal?"

"Yes, Sir."

"In view of the idea you had of preserving the squadron as a unit, why did you detach the Eagle?"

"Simply because she was impedimenta. I did not think it possible to coal her in that state of the weather. I used to consider myself weatherwise, now I find I am sometimes otherwise." [Laughter.]

"You testified that you received a signal from Lieut. Southerland that the Eagle was dangerously short of coal?"

"I think the message was by megaphone."

"How much coal did he have then?"

"I do not remember. Southerland was very solicitous. A day's coal, probably, perhaps five tons."

"Why did you not tow the Eagle?"

"Because it would have been for an indefinite time."

"But you were approaching Santiago?"

"Yes."

"How far away from Santiago?"

"Perhaps fifty or sixty miles."

The Judge Advocate then read from the log of the Eagle to show that on May 26 (the day she was detached) she had twenty-eight tons of coal aboard.

"Why did you not take the Eagle, Vixen, and Merrimac in tow and push on to Santiago?"

"Because, in my opinion, at ten knots, the auxiliaries would have towed under."

"Why not abandon them and push on with your fighting force to Santiago, appointing a rendesvous for the other vessels?"

"Because, in my opinion, that would have been poor military policy. It would not do to abandon auxiliaries when they might have been picked up by the enemy. Such a course would have been censurable."

Asked why, if he believed the enemy's vessels had left Santiago before he left Cienfuegos, he had not dispersed his vessels more widely in order to intercept them, Admiral Schley said that that was a military disposition about which there might be reasonable difference of opinion. Such a disposition would have rendered the smaller vessels more liable to attack.

"Why did you not steam in line?"

"That would have been the weakest possible formation. My plan was to keep the ships constantly in order of battle."

"Did you, in your western movement, instruct your Captains to look out for the Spanish fleet en route?"

"I do not recall that I did, but orders were usually signaled to keep a bright lookout and be in readiness."

"Did you, before meeting the scouts off Santiago, contemplate going to the coast of Haiti?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"No, I did not."

"Had you, up to that time thought of going there?"

"I had thought that would be one of the rendezvous we might have to resort to outside of the marine limit."

"Do you remember any message megaphoned to any one before leaving Cienfuegos, about going to Haiti?"

"I do not recollect any."

"I will make it more explicit and say about going to Gonaives Bay?"

"I do not remember megaphoning that message at all."

"Did you ask the department by telegraph to have colliers sent to you?"

"Yes, I did; and they replied they would send them."

"Why did you want colliers there if you did not intend to coal?"

"I would have sent perhaps two ships, one ship more probably, at a time, because I did not believe we could be able to solve the problem of coaling in the open sea."

"You say one vessel at a time. Was that on account of the contracted room of the harbor?"

THE COALING PROBLEM.

"I did not intend to go into Gonaives Bay. Capt. Cotton informed me that only small vessels could coal there. I intended to coal off the coast outside the marine limit. My impression is now that Capt. Cotton reported to me, and the purport of the information I gave the department was that the harbors were contracted and would admit of the coaling only of the smaller ships."

"Didn't he say large vessels could coal there, but not more than one at a time?"

"He may have said that in his evidence, but I do not remember he communicated that to me in any interview I sent a telegram about that time which I think will make the matter clear. My recollection of that communication now is that it referred entirely to the coaling of small vessels. I do not see it here, [looking at the log he held in his hand.] Reference, however, is made to the Haiti coast in that telegram of May 28. The reason I say that is because the impression left by the communication of Capt. Cotton upon my mind was that the ports off both Gonaives and Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, (I never had been in either,) were so contracted that nothing but small vessels could coal there."

Capt. Lemly—May 28, that was after the turn back from the westerly movement?

"Yes, but this was something I don't really remember just the time when this communication was made. [Reading]—'We will then go to Gonaives or coast near or in the vicinity of Port au Prince to coal.' That was after we had repaired the collier and had gone back to Santiago."

Capt. Lemly—You indicated in several places in that telegram your purpose to coal at Gonaives?

"Well, when our coal supply was reduced so as to force us."

"You concluded you could coal at Gonaives?"

"That is a mere play upon words between the 'port' and the 'coast.'"

The Admiral in reply to Capt. Lemly further said that he had said nothing in his dispatch of May 29 about taking one vessel at a time to Haiti for coal.

"That goes without saying," he added; "because when one is blockading a port he could not entirely abandon it and take all his ships away to coal them at one time. Evidently only one vessel would have been taken away at a time for coaling purposes."

Then, at 4 o'clock, the court adjourned.

Want Schley for President.

RICH HILL, Mo., Oct. 28.—A Schley Club has been organized here by some of Admiral Schley's Democratic admirers. Strong resolutions indorsing him for the next Democratic Presidential nomination were passed.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The President has made the following appointments in the navy:

Captain—Eugene H. E. Leutze.

Commanders—Aaron Ward, Hugo Osterhaus, and Sidney A. Staunton.

Lieutenant Commander—Percival J. Werlich.

Lieutenants—Alfred W. Hinds and Ernest L. Bennett.

Passed Assistant Surgeons, (rank of Lieutenant, junior grade)—Granville L. Angeny and Ralph T. Orvis.

Passed Assistant Paymaster, (rank of Lieutenant, junior grade)—Howard P. Ash.

Meade Court-Martial Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Long has announced the following as members of a court martial to meet at the New York Navy Yard, on Nov. 12, to try Col. James L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps: Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, president; Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., Capts. Francis A. Cook, Colby M. Chester, Benjamin P. Lamberton, French E. Chadwick, William M. Folger, and George W. Pigman, with Major Lincoln Karmany, U. S. M. C., as judge advocate.

Transport Meade at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The transport Meade arrived here to-day, twenty-seven days from Manila. She has on board nine companies of Pacific Coast artillerymen.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers and changes in the Artillery Corps: Major Walter Howe is transferred to the Field Artillery, and will report for duty with the battalion of field artillery stationed at Fort Ethan Allen.

Lieut. Col. William P. Vose will proceed to Jackson Barracks and assume command of the artillery district of New Orleans.

Second Lieut. Wilford Twyman, Tenth Cavalry, has been transferred to the infantry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, and Second Lieut. G. E. Price, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to the cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 2. Lieut. Twyman is assigned to the Twenty-ninth Infantry, Company B, and Lieut. Price to the Tenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. A. C. Hart, recently appointed, is assigned to the Tenth Cavalry. Lieut. Hart will report to the commanding officer at Key West Barracks for temporary duty.

Major C. E. Woodruff, Surgeon, will proceed to New York City and report for duty as transport Surgeon on the transport Crook, to sail Dec. 1 for the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Joseph T. Clark, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Philadelphia and assume the duties of attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. Gleaves is detached from the Alabama, Nov. 1, and ordered to command the Dolphin, Nov. 2, as relief of Lieut. Commander Southerland.

Lieut. Commander H. Osterhaus is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. T. D. Parker is ordered to the Naval Academy, Dec. 1.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle is ordered to the Asiatic station, via the China, sailing from San Francisco, Nov. 23.

F. O. Branch is commissioned Ensign from Jan. 28, 1901.

F. C. Martin and H. B. Soule are commissioned Ensigns from July 30, 1901.

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Orvis is detached from the Pensacola, upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to await orders.

Assistant Surgeon U. R. Webb is ordered to the Pensacola as relief of Assistant Surgeon Orvis.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Glacier sailed Oct. 25 from Townville for Cavite.

The Nina sailed Oct. 26 from Delaware Breakwater for

BIG WIRE-TUBE GUN BURSTS AT SANDY HOOK

Breech and Part of the Trunnion Jacket Blown Off.

Mass of Metal Demolishes a Concrete Foundation 50 Feet Thick, Bearing a Battery of 12-Inch Mortars.

The Brown segmental wire tube ten-inch gun, which is over 37 feet long, weighs 26¼ tons, and has a range of 15 miles, burst while being tested with smokeless powder charges at the Sandy Hook proving ground yesterday afternoon.

The breech block and about eight inches of the cast steel trunnion jacket, weighing about a ton and a half, were blown back 150 feet, where they struck a raised concrete foundation fifty feet thick, on which had been mounted a battery of six twelve-inch breechloading rifled mortars, weighing twenty tons each. The concrete foundation was swept away, and the mortars, which were to have been tested after the Brown gun, were rolled about in all directions. All the persons interested in the tests were hidden in the bomb proofs and escaped injury. The gun is not seriously injured. It will be removed to the Scott foundry, at Reading, Penn., where the broken trunnion jacket will be replaced in about sixty days by a forged steel one. The tests will then be resumed.

It was explained by the experts upon their arrival in this city last night, that the bursting of the gun was caused by the accidental closing of the breech gas vents by the mushroom gas check when the breech piece was screwed in place after the weapon had been loaded.

This was the ninth time the Brown segmental wire tube rifle had been fired, with increased charges of nitro-cotton smokeless powder. It was the second shot fired yesterday, and as the projectile went on its way all right, while the breech block securely set in the broken part of the trunnion jacket was traveling with terrific force in an opposite direction, the records as to muzzle velocity and pressure were secured. A full-service projectile, weighing 573 pounds, was sent on its way by the explosion of a charge of 175 pounds of the nitro-cotton smokeless powder. The muzzle velocity of this shot was 2,364 feet a second, and the pressure 55,550 pounds to the square inch.

At the earlier test the gun was loaded with a 575-pound projectile and 150 pounds of the powder, and the gauges registered a muzzle velocity of 2,230 feet per second and a pressure of 48,700 pounds per square inch. There was to have been a further test with a 575-pound shot and 200 pounds of powder.

The powder tests were under the direction of Capt. Babbitt, United States Army, who is in charge of the proving station, and the gun crew was directed by Lieut. Hope. The powder tests were witnessed by H. M. Munsell, one of the Trustees of the Brown Segmental Wire Tube Gun Company; A. W. Porter, the general manager; J. Edward Sherriff, expert on explosives, and W. P. Porter, the New England agent of the concern.

The following report was sent to Washington from the proving ground:

In testing powder in the Brown segmental wire-tube ten-inch gun to-day the second shot, discharged with 175 pounds of nitro-cotton powder and a 575-pound projectile, registered 55,550 pounds' pressure to the square inch; the overhang of steel casting trunnion jacket blew off flush with the segmental wire tube carrying breech action. The bursting was caused by insufficient gas vent in the breech block. No other part of gun was injured. System not affected. No one hurt. Apply for permission to remove gun to realter breech action and continue firing.

The Brown segmental wire tube 10-inch gun was built some time ago, and while it has been awaiting official tests at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, other and more improved weapons have been built by the same concern, which are said to have much greater ranges than the piece which burst yesterday. One of the new guns, although having only a four-and-a-half-inch bore, is said to carry further than the 10-inch gun, which is credited with a greater siege range than any piece of ordnance in existence.

IN MEMORY OF MR. McKINLEY.

New York Universalist Club's Regular Meeting Made an Occasion to Honor Dead President.

The New York Universalist Club's one hundred and thirtieth regular meeting, held last night at the St. Denis Hotel, was made a memorial occasion in honor of the dead President, William McKinley. After dinner the Rev. Henry R. Ross, President of the club, introduced the speaker of the evening, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, who made an eloquent address on the subject, "William McKinley: An Appreciation."

Dr. MacArthur ranked President McKinley with Washington and Lincoln, and paid him fervent tribute as a dutiful son, a heroic soldier, a thoughtful and patient statesman, a devoted, noble husband, and a patriotic American.

C. W. De Lyon Nichols, Ph. D., who was a chaplain on Blackwell's Island and assistant rector of St. Luke's, and who became a Catholic, made an address on "The Dusk of Nations." It treated of social conditions in Paris, Rome, London, and New York.

ALLEGES ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

New York Witness in Grand Rapids (Mich.) Case Says He Was Asked to Perjure Himself.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 28.—Fifteen affidavits were filed in the Superior Court here to-day to substantiate charges of attempted bribery of one of the people's witnesses in the trial of City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury on the charge of accepting a bribe in connection with the attempted water works deal here a year ago.

The principal affidavit filed by the prosecution was made by Frederick H. Garman of New York, the most important witness for the people. He charges that he was approached in New York City some months ago by State Senator George E. Nichols of Ionia, Mich., one of the attorneys for Salsbury, and Thomas F. McGarry, a lawyer of this city, also indicted by the Grand Jury for connection with the water scandal, and one Richter, who offered him $6,500 not to come to Grand Rapids to give his testimony at that time.

Garman, however, came to Grand Rapids, and he swears that after he arrived here Nichols again negotiated with him, seeking to have him change his testimony so as to free Salsbury. Garman reported the matter to the prosecuting attorney and a trap was laid for the alleged would-be bribers.

AN $18,000 BROOCH MISSING.

Chicago Firm Offers $500 for Return of the Diamonds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Spalding & Co., jewelers, offer, through an advertisement, to pay $500 for the return of a diamond brooch. Investigation proves that its value is $18,000; that it was recently purchased at the Buffalo Exposition from a New York firm, and is the property of the wife of a Chicagoan. How it was lost, whether accidentally or by theft, has not been disclosed, and President Lloyd Milner of the jewelry firm, said to-day that his firm did not know the owner's name. A detective said to-night:

"I have good information that the brooch was bought in Buffalo from the Tiffany exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. Just such a brooch as has been advertised was shown there, and since then it has been sold to a wealthy Chicago man."

The centre stone of the brooch weighs slightly more than nine carats, is a rich canary color, and is said to be worth more than $10,000. The stones surrounding it weigh a little more than half a carat each, and are blue-white diamonds of the finest water.

BREAKING DERRICK KILLS TWO.

Men Were Unloading Ward Line Steamship When the Accident Happened —Two Others Hurt.

As the result of the breaking of a derrick on the freight steamship King Gruffyd of the Ward Line, at the foot of Joralemon Street, yesterday, two men lost their lives and two other men were severely injured.

The men were at work unloading the cargo of the ship when the wire rope of one of the derricks parted. The heavy iron boom fell from a height of twenty-five feet directly upon the group of workmen.

John Monahan, forty years old, of 93 Coffey Street, foreman of the gang of workmen, received a compound fracture of the skull; Benjamin Connor, thirty-five years old, colored, of 160 Third Avenue, was injured internally; Henry Fulford, thirty years old, colored, of 571 Baltic Street, was badly bruised about the back, while William Luster, thirty-eight years old, also colored, had his right hand crushed. All were taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Monahan and Connor died early last evening.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Vice President Henry S. Allen Resigns —What the Annual Report Shows.

Over two hundred members were present last evening at the annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities of New York at their building, Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue. President Henry Rice presided. The resignation of Vice President Henry S. Allen, who has served in that office twenty-one years, was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered him for his services. The election of a new Board of Trustees was postponed.

The annual report was read by President Rice. It showed in the summary of the year's book that there had been 6,521 new applicants for charity, and a total of 11,447 families and individuals who applied at the relief bureau. Of the 50,220 persons represented altogether, 1,268 were widows, 971 deserted women, and 516 were consumptives. The charities were the means of furnishing 5,058 people with work, and over 2,000 tons of coal were distributed.

Nearly 5,000 visits were paid by doctors in the employ of the United Hebrew Charities, and an equal number of cases were treated in the physicians' offices. The nurses attended more than 1,000 cases. In addition several thousand prescriptions were compounded by druggists at the society's expense, and the orders for groceries and meat reached over 2,000 each. There were 37,152 Jewish immigrants registered at Ellis Island.

The total receipts were $165,215.82, and the disbursements aggregated $155,465.79.

MRS. PIPER RECONCILED.

Boston Spiritualist Leaders Settle Their Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Leonora F. Piper, the medium, and Richard Hodgson, Secretary of the Society for Psychical Research, have come to an understanding. Any differences that may have existed between them have been reconciled. Mrs. Piper will continue her sittings according to agreement, and the relations that have existed between her and society will not be broken.

Mrs. Piper said this afternoon: "Everything will go on just as it has previously, so far as I am concerned. I will continue my agreement with the trance personality imperator."

NEW PLAN FOR FERTILIZER.

Company to Utilize Iron Furnace Slag Organized in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 28.—John C. Brain, R. R. Sell, and others to-day filed papers for the incorporation of the Standard Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, capital $1,000,000.

The incorporators propose to build a factory for the manufacture of fertilizer out of furnace slag. The plant is to be located at Bessemer, Ensley, or Birmingham. The company will also make a variety of acids. The project has been on foot for several months, but is now said to be on a practical basis.

MADE COUNTERFEIT PENNIES.

Number of Persons Arrested—One Man Caught Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Chief Wilkie of the Treasury Secret Service received information to-day of arrests by officers of the bureau of persons in various Eastern cities who are believed to be members of a gang who have been passing counterfeit pennies in large numbers for some years past.

The persons arrested include M. Weiner at Boston, on the charge of making these pennies; Israel Usher, at Boston, on the charge of passing them; M. Levine, at New York, who, it is alleged, bought nickel steel of the size of pennies from which dies for casting pennies are made, and against whom Mr. Wilkie says a charge of conspiracy to aid in counterfeiting will be made; and of Rosie Lerner, at Baltimore, who, Mr. Wilkie says, is under indictment for passing counterfeit pennies, and who has been a fugitive from justice.

In BZoston the officials captured a complete plant, consisting of machinery and materials for making the coins. For five years past about 5,000 counterfeit pennies a week have been received at the Sub-Treasury in New York.

Alleged Embezzler Dies in Jail.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28.—Charles H. Faulkner of New Britain, who has been in the county jail here awaiting trial on the charge of embezzling $16,000 tax money from the town of New Britain, was found dead in his cell to-day. Death was caused by heart disease.

THE KAISER'S ACTIVITY.

Berlin's Trams, Street Traffic, Fountains, and Trees All Receive His Attention.

From The London Express.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—It is characteristic of the Kaiser to surprise his subjects by unexpectedly taking the initiative in some matter of public importance.

The outcome of the conference of Herr Kirschener, the Burgomaster, and Herr Hoffmann, the City Architect, with his Majesty at Hubertusstock shows that the Kaiser is first in the scheme of beautifying Berlin. Both these gentlemen had, on the invitation of the Emperor, gone to Hubertusstock, where they were treated right royally by his Majesty, who sent his own carriage to meet them at the railway station and afterward regaled them with a choice dinner.

Having put his guests at their ease the Emperor entered upon the discussion of Berlin's burning questions. The project of running trams in Unter den Linden found the Kaiser unaltered in his objections. The Emperor's decision was based upon feelings of personal responsibility for the safety of the public. His Majesty pointed out that traffic is congested in that thoroughfare. The introduction of electric trams would multiply accidents. If therefore he gave his consent to the project he would feel responsible for every accident that occurred there.

"The best way to obviate the difficulty," urged the Emperor, "is to run the trams under ground, the passengers being taken up and down to the carriages by means of lifts, as in London.

"There they have been found to be absolutely practicable. German engineers could certainly be found to overcome any difficulties in the way of carrying out this plan."

His Majesty then broached the subject of a fairy fountain for Unter den Linden, and in this he showed himself the friend of children. If the fountain was meant to represent fairy legends the latter should, at any rate, be comprehensible to children, and to that end he urged there should be several groupings of small statuary in the proposed new square.

His Majesty expressed the intention of planting two rows of trees in Unter den Linden along the pavements, and when it was hinted that the shopkeepers would object, answered:

"Oh, no. People prefer shade to sun in Summer, therefore more people would pass through a shady street. Consequently it would be better for the shopkeepers."

England's National Library.

From The London Globe.

According to a recent computation, the British Museum Library contains over 2,000,000 volumes, acquired partly under the provisions of the Copyright act, which give the museum a right to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom, partly by purchase, and partly by donation or bequest. It also appears that in the museum there are over 10,000 volumes of London newspapers, more than 47,000 volumes of provincial newspapers from England and Wales, about 10,000 volumes of Scottish newspapers, and some 9,000 volumes from Ireland, figures which go to support the demand for increased accommodation.

REFORM COMING IN A. A. U.

Important Changes Proposed by Metropolitan Association.

PROTESTING CLUBS VICTORS

Action Equivalent to Expulsion as a Delegate Taken Against John P. Boyle—Strict Amateur Definition Called For.

Methods of a nature more radical than have been adopted for years were enacted last night by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The Board of Managers of the local association, which was elected at the recent annual meeting, held its first meeting for organization in the Astor House. Besides fixing the various committees for the coming year, it found questions of more importance that usual before it.

Most important were the resolutions adopted by the ten protesting clubs at certain methods of management which have opened the way to grievous evils in the athletic affairs of the Metropolitan Association within the last three or four years. These resolutions were drawn at the protesting clubs' meeting on Oct. 14, and they were submitted to the managers in a letter from Joseph C. Lynch, Secretary of the Pastime Athletic Club. They called, among other things, for wider representation and a more equable method of electing a handicapper, both of which the managers recognized as desirable changes and granted.

A great deal of criticism has been indulged in against the managers of the Metropolitan Association by some of the protesting athletes, who objected to the antiquated methods of management that have been in vogue. None has been more outspoken in this respect than John P. Boyle, President of the Pastime Athletic Club. This phase of the agitation came up in the meeting and led to a resolution bitterly condemning Mr. Boyle's method of attack. The resolution ended by practically saying that Mr. Boyle is a persona non grata to the Metropolitan Association, and that the managers and delegates would like to see as little of him in their business deliberations as possible. John Steil of the New York Turn-Verein brought about definite action on this subject by the following resolution:

ACTION AGAINST J. P. BOYLE.

Whereas, The Board of Managers has learned with surprise of the unjust, willful, and malicious criticisms of this association and of its Governors, by a former official of this body; and

Whereas, Such action is inimical to the best interests of this association and is subversive of discipline; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Pastime Athletic Club of the City of New York be and hereby is requested to withdraw John P. Boyle as a delegate to this organization, as his continuance as a delegate will not be for the best interest of athletics or be acceptable to this organization.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, fourteen of the fifteen members of the board being present. The only absentee was Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club. James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association, called the meeting to order. The members present were John J. Dicono, Forty-seventh Regiment; John T. Dooling, Xavier Athletic Association; Fred W. Rubien, St. George Athletic Club; Thomas F. O'Brien, Warren Athletic Club; Benjamin Moore, Fourth Regiment; John Steil, New York Turn Verein; W. J. Flynn, Star Athletic Club; F. L. Gross, Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association; J. A. Spier, Valencia Boat Club; W. J. Klein, Anchor Athletic Club; H. Obertubessing, New West Side Athletic Club; Charles Reuss, National Athletic Club, and P. A. Clerkin, Catholic Club, Jersey City.

Another interesting move in connection with the expression of disapproval concerning John P. Boyle, was the resignation of John T. Dooling from the Board on account of pressure of business and the election of Joseph C. Lynch, of the Pastime Athletic Club as a member of the Board in his place. The Pastime Athletic Club was one of the protesting clubs most incensed at the fact of securing no representative on the Board at the last meeting. It now has a representative, but in view of the action taken against the Pastime's president, it will be interesting to see what the club does in its present situation.

DEMAND FOR REPRESENTATION.

The question of club representation has given a great deal of dissatisfaction for some time, and the matter has recently reached a crisis. The protesting clubs claimed that it was an injustice to legislate for fifty-two clubs in the association with a board of only fifteen members, and they took a strong stand for a representative from each club in the organization.

It was requested that the managers petition the Board of Governors at their annual meeting next month to amend the constitution so that the managers of the various associations may elect a committee consisting of one representative from each club. A resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously. This, therefore, settles one great cause of discord. It is so arranged that after the meeting next month, when succeeded by the general meeting, of which there is no doubt the local boards can be increased immediately, without waiting for another year.

The request of the protesting delegates that the handicapper be elected at the annual meeting of the various associations instead of by the managers, was also adopted, and will go into effect next season.

Another request that the protesting clubs made was that the managers hold quarterly meetings in March, June, September, and December. This was passed over as not being essential, as the managers can meet as many times a year as necessary, provided sufficient members wish a meeting and ask the Chairman to call it.

On the subject of better definition of what constitutes an amateur, the present definition having been attacked as weak except in the case of a competing amateur, there was considerable discussion, but the opinion seemed to be that the managers recognized the weakness of the present amateur rule and showed a willingness to prepare a better and clearer law to govern amateur contests, which shall embrace all members of amateur clubs. John Steil said: "I would suggest that our delegates to the Amateur Athletic Union move at the next meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union that the Legislative Committee report a definition of an amateur to be acted upon at the convention of 1902, and I would say it is also the desire of the Metropolitan Association that this amateur definition be as strong and binding as it can possibly be made." This was put in the form of a resolution and was unanimously approved. This was the third point virtually won by the protesting clubs. It was significant that all their important claims were admitted to be sound and conducive to better results in the future.

COMMITTEES ON ATHLETICS.

The Warlow A. C. of Whitestone, L. I., was admitted to membership. The applications of the Tiger A. C. of Hoboken and the St. Peter's Lyceum of Jersey City were held in abeyance.

John Steil was elected Vice President of the Board of Managers, to fill the vacancy in that office caused by the resignation of John T. Dowling. It was also moved to request the Amateur Athletic Union to allow the Metropolitan Association and other local associations to have three delegates at large.

It was reported that a number of clubs were indebted to the association, chiefly in entrance fees for athletic games, the indebtedness in some cases being over $100. The Registration Committee was authorized to give the delinquents a month to settle, and to suspend the clubs or the athletes in case of failure to pay.

The local committees for athletic management in the Metropolitan Association were announced, as follows:

Finance—Joseph C. Lynch, William J. Klein, F. L. Gross.

Boxing—Thomas F. O'Brien, B. F. Moore, Jr., H. Obertubessing, J. A. Speer, William J. Klein, P. A. Clerkin.

Wrestling—F. W. Rubien, M. J. Flynn, John Steil, Joseph C. Lynch, F. L. Gross.

Legislation—Bartow S. Weeks, J. A. Speer, Joseph C. Lynch.

Cross Country—B. F. Moore, Jr., William J. Klein, Charles Reuss.

Club Investigation—John Steil, R. A. Clerken, F. J. Rubien, Thomas O'Brien, Joseph C. Lynch.

Track and Field—John J. Dixon, M. J. Flynn, Charles Reuss, B. S. Weeks, Joseph C. Lynch, T. F. O'Brien, H. Obertubessing.

Basketball—F. L. Gross, Charles Reuss, R. A. Clerken.

Swimming—Joseph A. Speer, B. F. Moore, Jr., B. S. Weeks.

Records—J. E. Sullivan, F. W. Rubien, J. J. Dixon, M. J. Flynn, Charles Reuss.

The final resolution adopted was to the effect that all clubs in the association must give one set of open games a year in the sport or sports for which it is chiefly organized to encourage.

When you buy at your grocer's a box of our delicate and carefully-made

Leader Graham Wafers

you get the best Graham cracker on the market. If you like them, you will like others of our goods.

Health Food Company,
61 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

COBWEBS BEAT ZEMBIA.

Fast Trotters Had a Close and Spirited Brush on the Speedway.

There was some lively sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon when Cobwebs, "the King of the Speedway," driven by Nathan Straus, met and defeated the trotter Zembia, 2:11, driven by James Murphy of Chicago. It was Zembia's first appearance on the road this Fall, in fact the animal has not been speeded in public since last Thanksgiving, when she cut a wide swath among the cracks. After several warming jogs the pair started, Zembia having a slight advantage and getting away quicker than her opponent.

Mr. Straus soon discovered that he would have to make his best effort to close the gap and urged Cobwebs to his top speed, as Zembia was setting a pace that was hard to follow. Nearing the half-mile post Cobwebs settled down to his work in earnest, but it was a question whether he could pass his opponent before the finish post was reached. Both drivers were urging their animals with word and whip as they sped down the stretch, and excitement ran high among the cheering spectators. Inch by inch Cobwebs closed the gap until a point within fifty feet of the finish was reached, when with the finishing spurt, for which the gelding is noted, Cobwebs reached Zembia and then showed a nose in front just as the line was crossed. It was as fast and as pretty a race as had been seen on the Speedway in many a day.

The famous old pacer Robert J., on whom age is beginning to tell, had a lively go with the pacer Teddy Look, driven by H. L. Stout. George Spear handled the ribbons over Robert J., who had the lead half way down the stretch, when Teddy Look overhauled him and won by half a length. In the second heat Teddy Look won easily.

About the only three-cornered brush of importance was between the bay stallion Northumberland, driven by Trainer Coole; the chestnut trotter Prompt, driven by S. Gromm, and the trotting mare Lilly Wilkes, driven by George Coleman. It was any horse's race until the head of the stretch was reached, when Northumberland took the lead and finished a head in front of Prompt. Tiverton, driven by the owner, A. B. Gwathmey, led Crystal Chimes after a fast half mile trot, and the pacer Thistle Bud, driven by I. Fleming, proved a trifle too fast for Teddy Look.

The handsome little mare Louise Mae had a narrow escape from broken bones while being driven by her owner, A. B. Gwathmey. She had been started in a heat and was leading when near the head of the stretch she caught her knee boot and was thrown headlong. Strange to say, she was unhurt except for a few scratches. Her driver saved himself by jumping.

CYCLING FOR MEDALS.

Standing of Competitors in C. R. C. Road-Riding Competition.

The efforts of the officials of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America to stimulate the interest in active road riding, which had seriously fallen off since early in the Summer, are meeting with even more success than had been anticipated in the number of riders competing for the numerous medals offered, and in the piling up of centuries by the contestants. There are two sets of medals offered by the New York Division officials, one set for the year's riding, and another set for the half year's riding, starting with Aug. 15.

In the medal contest for the entire year the competition between the two leaders, S. W. Stewart and L. T. Singer, is very keen, and promises to be continued late in December, with a score for centuries probably very close to that made in the contest of two years ago for the same medals between C. A. Lehmritter and Gus Egloff. The competition for the medals for the riding of the last half of the year is even closer, and there are more in the running. The relative standing of the leaders at the present time is as follows:

1. Gilbert C. Badeuce, Far Rockaway; 2, Henry Velt, Brooklyn; 3, G. R. Singer, Brooklyn; 4, Allen C. Bowne, Ozone Park; 5, John H. Boyd, Albany; 6, A. J. Meyer, Buffalo; 7, Thomas J. Moore, New York; 8, H. A. Berls, New York; 9, W. G. Meister, Brooklyn; 10, J. G. Siefel, Buffalo; 11, H. H. Thyer, New York; 12, George W. Wall, New York; 13, S. E. Belcher, New York; 14, Louis Missbach, Brooklyn; 15, Wilson Higinson, Brooklyn; 16, S. Halleb, Brooklyn; 17, P. A. Dyer, Brooklyn.

Narragansett Park Track Sold.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—Narragansett Park, one of the most prominent tracks in the Grand Circuit, was sold at public auction to-day to F. E. Perkins, who held over 90 per cent. of the stock and a mortgage of $50,000 on the property.

Washington Club May Be Sold.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—J. H. Manning, manager of the Washington Baseball Club, and owner of about 54 per cent. of the stock in that organization, has given an option on his interest in the club to Fred Postal of Detroit, the President of the club. The option expires on Friday. The prospects are that the deal will go through. Mr. Postal, it is said, will sign a good team for next year's play, with increased salaries where such extra expenditure is warranted.

Yale's Golf Championship.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The Yale golf championship was decided to-day, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., a junior, defeating W. S. Reyburn, a Scientific School freshman, 3 up and 1 to play. Hitchcock won by a fine run for home in the second half. His score was 80, against his opponent's 83. Hitchcock is from New York. Rayburn's home is in Washington, D. C.

Notes of College Athletics.

The intercollegiate shoot will be held this year at Cambridge, under the auspices of the Harvard Gun Club on Nov. 23.

The Columbia Fencers' Club has elected the following officers: President—Dr. G. A. Lawrence; Secretary—R. Marsh; Treasurer—W. P. Baxter.

C. D. Young, 1902, has been elected Captain of the Cornell track team in place of D. S. Bellinger, resigned.

Murray Russell of the Georgetown University football team, has been chosen Captain of the 'Varsity crew.

R. W. Leatherbee has been elected Captain of the freshman football team at Harvard. He was half back on the Hopkins School eleven last year.

Philip King, the former Princeton football player, who has been coaching the team of the University of Wisconsin has resigned to take up the practice of law in Washington.

The Cornell Fencers' Club is endeavoring to arrange a dual contest with the Fencing Club of the University of Pennsylvania to be held at Philadelphia on the evening before the football game between Cornell and Pennsylvania on Nov. 28.

Clinton R. Wycoff, Cornell, 1896, who has arrived at Ithaca to coach the Cornell football team for the game with Pennsylvania on Nov. 28, was quarter back on the Cornell teams of 1894 and 1895. In the game with Brown in 1896 he caught the ball on a kick-off and ran 80 yards to Brown's ten-yard line, making it possible for Cornell to win by a score of 6 to 4.

The annual interclass golf chcampionship tournament at Princeton has been won by the sophomores, who won all their three matches. The senior team obtained second place and the freshman team third place, while the juniors were fourth. The results of the matches were as follows: 1904 beat 1902, 19 to 6; 1904 beat 1903, 36 to 6; 1904 beat 1905, 42 to 5; 1902 beat 1905, 40 to 6; 1905 beat 1903, 28 to 17.

The Cornell cross-country team has begun training on the new course, recently constructed at Percy Field, for the annual intercollegiate meet, which will be held at New York City the Saturday following Thanksgiving. Trainer Moakley has placed the hurdles similarly to those on the Morris Park course, and a twelve-foot water jump, with brush two feet high, will soon be completed. The team has lost by graduation four of its best members—Sweet, Gallagher, Berry, and Morrison. Unless some excellent material is found among new candidates it will be almost impossible for Trainer Moakley to develop a team which will attain the standard of those of former years. Cornell has won the only two races held under the auspices of the A. A. I. C. C. Association, and every effort will be made to produce a good team this year. R. S. Trott, 1903, was elected Captain of the team at a recent meeting.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fisher Bowls a High Individual Score in Grand Central Tournament.

In the Grand Central bowling tournament on Cordes & Holden's alleys last night, Fisher of the Metropolitan Bowling Club team rolled a total of 269, making eight strikes and two spares. This is the highest individual score that has yet been made in this tournament, and one of the highest yet made on any of the local alleys. In the North Side League series Briggs of the Tremont Bowling Club made a new high individual score of 232. The scores:

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Grand Central Bowling Club—Remple, 182; Wallace, 147; Holden, 171; Meyer, 187; Kaestner, 159. Total, 846.
Imperial Bowling Club—Miller, 192; Murray, 194; Kolkhorse, 155; Boardman, 154; Tiedeman, 208. Total, 904.

SECOND GAME.—Grand Central Bowling Club—Remple, 192; Wallace, 159; Holden, 181; Meyer, 160; Kaestner, 161. Total, 853.
Metropolitan Bowling Club—Voorheis, 205; Beam, 163; Sherwood, 173; Fisher, 246; Leuly, 150. Total, 937.

THIRD GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Miller, 181; Murray, 243; Kolkhorse, 171; Boardman, 148; Tiedeman, 187. Total, 930.
Metropolitan Bowling Club—Voorheis, 179; Beam, 185; Sherwood, 175; Fisher, 269; Leuly, 170. Total, 978.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.
Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Tallapoosa Bowling Club—Stumpf, 169; Robitsek, 127; Ireland, 174; Diehl, 114; Korndorfer, 157. Total, 741.
Tremont Bowling Club—Schultz, 142; Briggs, 189; Thomas, 181; Fowler, 163; Dagner, 151. Total, 826.

SECOND GAME.—Tallapoosa Bowling Club—Stumpf, 173; Dowling, 110; Ireland, 170; Diehl, 121; Korndorfer, 164. Total, 738.
Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 183; Schneider, 149; Ford, 148; Seifel, 211; Mische, 179. Total, 870.

THIRD GAME.—Tremont Bowling Club—Schultz, 126; Briggs, 232; Thomas, 152; Fowler, 169; Dagner, 174. Total, 853.
Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 180; Schneider, 155; Ford, 159; Seifel, 172; Mische, 154. Total, 820.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 169; Drew, 201; W. Galloway, 202; S. Galloway, 173; Westberg, 149. Total, 894.
Berkeley Bowling Club—Maines, 200; Tracy, 171; Oehler, 163; Coghlan, 136; Weingarth, 144. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Maines, 198; Tracy, 154; Oehler, 151; Coghlan, 192; Weingarth, 177. Total, 867.
Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 189; Volrath, 159; Young, 150; Moynahan, 147; Diederich, 183. Total, 824.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 183; Volrath, 182; Young, 198; Moynahan, 147; Diederich, 191. Total, 901.
Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 192; Drew, 192; W. Galloway, 154; S. Galloway, 200; Westberg, 170. Total, 908.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Walsh, 160; Kaht, 170; Tonjes, 183; Bulwinkle, 157; Gross, 170. Total, 840.
Mohawk Bowling Club—Kirby, 149; Edwards, 158; Smith, 150; Roeschlau, 227; Dohn, 185. Total, 869.

SECOND GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 140; A. Boettjer, 195; Le Beau, 155; Johansmeyer, 160; Setzer, 162. Total, 812.
Empire City Bowling Club.—Walsh, 180; Kaht, 159; Tonjes, 201; Bulwinkle, 163; Gross, 170. Total, 881.

THIRD GAME.—Mohawk Bowling Club—Kirby, 166; Edwards, 184; Smith, 190; Roeschlau, 189; Dohn, 208. Total, 937.
Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 179; A. Boettjer, 193; Le Beau, 157; Johansmeyer, 179; Setzer, 159. Total, 867.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Frederick Adee & Co.—Lowe, 118; McKinney, 104; Brinkman, 91; Shay, 116; Kolyer, 116. Total, 545.
Ronalds & Johnson Company, (Brooklyn)—Gilmour, 164; Hallett, 163; McCormick, 177; Steves, 195; Ryder, 128. Total, 827.

SECOND GAME.—Frederick Adee & Co.—Lowe, 158; McKinney, 83; Brinkman, 108; Shay, 84; Kolyer, 142. Total, 575.
H. P. Read Lead Works—Briggs, 196; Walsh, 102; Savage, 113; Thill, 123; Hirsch, 132. Total, 666.

THIRD GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company, (Brooklyn)—Gilmour, 132; Hallett, 169; McCormick, 116; Steves, 120; Ryder, 155. Total, 692.
H. P. Read Lead Works—Briggs, 122; Walsh, 86; Savage, 120; Thill, 112; Hirsch, 156. Total, 596.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT.
Elephant Club Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 156; Engel, 150; Tuthill, 159; Stockwell, 145; Lockwood, 151. Total, 761.
Brooklyn Council—Clauss, 140; Murray, 155; Pump, 179; Tabor, 134; Halloran, 164. Total, 792.

SECOND GAME.—Benefactor Council—Myer, 153; Cammon, 156; Walters, 122; Thies, 155; Bogardus, 145. Total, 731.
De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 121; Engel, 177; Tuthill, 154; Stockwell, 160; Lockwood, 168. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Council—Clauss, 140; Murray, 146; Pump, 125; Tabor, 158; Halloran, 156. Total, 735.
Benefactor Council—Myer, 125; Cammon, 129; Walters, 114; Thies, 154; Bogardus, 100. Total, 672.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Invincible Bowling Club—Ehler, 203; Herzog, 192; Dumas, 155; Kinkel, 177; Whitbeck, 191. Total, 918.
Arion Bowling Club—Miller, 165; J. Vagts, 174; Grover, 136; Jacobus, 151; W. Vagts, 166. Total, 792.

SECOND GAME.—Arion Bowling Club—Miller, 205; J. Vagts, 167; Grover, 151; Jacobus, 158; W. Vagts, 175. Total, 876.
Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 157; Walters, 176; Boemerman, 178; Schwartje, 193; H. Maass, 161. Total, 865.

THIRD GAME.—Invincible Bowling Club—Ehler, 136; Herzog, 146; Wall, 178; Kinkel, 191; Whitbeck, 203. Total, 854.
Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 131; Walters, 169; Boemerman, 160; Schwartje, 193; H. Maass, 192. Total, 845.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

OUR COUNCIL, R. A.				MUTUAL B. C.			
Names.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Names.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Bulwinkle	151	165	167	Barnes	191	147	155
Schroeder	143	234	179	Sneck'en'er	204	166	149
Kessler	180	202	213	Eylers	158	139	203
Ritter	183	204	186	Mitchell	192	194	202
Wilekins	207	167	187	Bittner	171	215	172
Total	864	972	912	Total	916	831	881

GEN. MILES'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Wants Army Decentralized as Much as Possible—Favors Regimental Organization—The Canteen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Lieut. Gen. Miles in his annual report gives the total strength of the army at the present time as 84,513, of which number 33,874 are in the United States, 43,239 in the Philippines, 4,014 in Cuba, the remainder, in small detachments, being in Porto Rico, Hawaii, China, and Alaska. He says it is expected that the force in Cuba will be very much reduced and hopes that the force in the Philippines also can be reduced.

Gen. Miles does not approve of the present organization of the artillery corps, saying that it establishes another bureau in Washington. He believes in the former regimental organization. Speaking of the army canteen, which is abolished by the army reorganization law, he says that no injury has resulted, and in the main the law has been beneficial.

Gen. Miles states his objections to the management of military affairs in the War Department in the following language:

"While Congress has made ample provision for the management of military affairs in the organization of the army, whereby the companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, and departments are made the units of administration, and by statutes has clothed the officials not only with executive authority, but with judicial powers and responsibility, yet the tendency has been to absorb and usurp the entire conduct of the military establishment in the City of Washington, and especially in the staff departments.

"This has been found most injurious in other armies, and is one of the principal defects in our own system. The evil has been increasing during the activities of the wars of the last three years to an extent that, in my judgment, requires serious consideration, and I recommend that decentralization be effected as far as possible, and that all proper and lawful authority be restored to subordinate commanders who are provided with an efficient organization, and who can be safely intrusted with responsibility for the efficient and faithful administration of military affairs commensurate with their important commands."

As a large portion of the army is stationed in the western part of the United States, and over one-half west of the Pacific Ocean, Gen. Miles recommends the establishment of a military school in Southern California. He also recommends the establishment of a war college in the City of Washington.

Gen. Miles refers to a number of recommendations that he made in former reports looking to the improvement of the army, also to orders he has issued during the year to accomplish this purpose. He speaks especially of the experience, intelligence, and efficiency of the troops of the United States and the success they have had in China and the Philippines, and

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON. The Times, Printing House Square E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 90 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,

FOR TAMMANY OR AGAINST IT.

This is not a scratchers' campaign. The election will not be decided by scratching. The bulk of the vote will be cast by marks in the circle under the emblems of Fusion or Tammany. If Mr. LOW is elected Tammany may save some of the other places in this county and the Borough of Manhattan. But if Mr. SHEPARD is elected Tammany will make a clean sweep. Nothing whatever will be saved for decency and honest government.

It is mere hoodwinking of conscience for decent men to say that they intend to vote for Mr. SHEPARD, but against the other Tammany nominees. There is no such thing as voting for Mr. SHEPARD and against Tammany. If he is elected his associates on the ticket will be elected also. It is all very well to talk about the facilities for scratching afforded by the ballot now in use, but every sensible person knows that the independent vote is only on the rarest occasions large enough to make its use of the scratcher's privilege effective at the polls. The candidates of a party are elected or defeated as a whole.

Morally and practically, therefore, the independent Democrat who comes out for SHEPARD lends the influence of his example to Tammany for all of its candidates—for UNGER, for FROMME, for VAN HOESEN, and for VAN WYCK.

How can any decent Democrat or any decent person get on with his conscience at all knowing that he is promoting the election of UNGER as District Attorney? Even GARDINER knew the criminal law, but Grand Juries have refused to be guided by UNGER'S view of the law. If in addition to that we consider the circumstances of his nomination, his candidacy appears as an impudent defiance of public opinion. His professional relation to the corrupt police officials, whose cases it will be the first duty of the new District Attorney to bring before the Grand Jury, is altogether too close to permit of the belief that he would be a safe prosecuting officer. Mr. JEROME has openly charged that FARRELL, the king of the gamblers, compelled the nomination of UNGER, and no denial has been made so convincing as to offset the inherent probability of truth. With such an opponent as Mr. JEROME in the field, full of fight and courage and knowing the ways of official and other "crooks" better than any other honest person in the city, it would seem that only those who have a cordial sympathy with criminals would be willing to contribute to his defeat by a candidate of such obvious unfitness as UNGER. The vulgar buffoonery of FROMME is really the least serious of the objections to be urged against him. He is the candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, an office of very great power and responsibility under the revised charter. Nothing that Tammany demands would be refused by him. VAN HOESEN, the candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, would be equally servile. When he was on the bench he continually used his judicial discretion to confer lucrative appointments upon friends or the friends of his friends, and he failed of renomination largely because of the sordid exhibition he had made of himself as Judge. GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN is not a desirable person to elect to an office that will give him a place in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and make him a successor of the Mayor in case of death or disability.

Mayor VAN WYCK is also on the Tammany ticket, a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Any voter who has admired ROBERT A. VAN WYCK'S acts and manners during his four years' term as Mayor would doubtless cheerfully vote for him as Judge. To such voters his very large purchase of Ice Trust stock with borrowed money, when the circumstance of the case made it perfectly apparent that he and his fellow-shareholder Mr. CROKER were "let in" to the speculation because it was contemplated that Tammany should use its official power to establish and confirm the Ice Trust's monopoly and control in this city, would seem to be an additional qualification for judicial office, we suppose. But, again, why should any voter, actuated by a regard for honor, decency, and purity in office, be willing to promote the election of Mayor VAN WYCK to the bench of the Supreme Court?

The candidacies of UNGER, FROMME, VAN HOESEN, and VAN WYCK are each and all scandalous, yet every supporter of Mr. SHEPARD gives aid and comfort to the organization that named them. In a contest where every vote must be for Tammany or against it they have chosen to be for it.

THE CLERGY AND THE CAMPAIGN.

We observe, with interest, that the attitude of the clergy of this municipality toward the municipal campaign was the topic that seemed chiefly to interest Mr. SHEPARD in his Monday allocution to the reporters. It was, indeed, calculated to arrest his attention, or that of any other intelligent and reflective reader of newspapers. By all his associations, and his natural and acquired sympathies, Mr. SHEPARD belongs upon the side of good morals which the clergy professionally exists in order to promote. And yet the organization with which he has allied himself, and of which he has consented to be the figurehead, owes its organized existence to the fact that it is the recognized enemy of good morals. Long before this campaign was thought of, Mr. PADDOCK discovered, and Bishop POTTER proclaimed, that Tammany must be destroyed before religion and morality could have a fair chance in their warfare with the powers of darkness in New York.

These clergymen never thought that they were "mingling in politics" by announcing the result of their observations. Neither in fact were they. Tammany is not a question of politics. Tammany is a question of morals. It does not stand for this or that theory of government or administration. It stands for vice and crime, and for the protection and exploitation of vice and crime. And no worker for the amelioration, physical or moral, of the less favored classes of this community, be he clergyman or layman, but finds that this gross and greedy organization is the thing that it behooves him first of all to fight. Any representative of law, of order, of civilization, of morality, of religion, in New York feels that he must down Tammany or Tammany will down him.

Mr. PADDOCK was not going out of his business as a missionary on the east side when he denounced a Tammany brute, in a Police Captain's uniform, as an obstacle in his way. Neither was Bishop POTTER going out of his when he repeated the denunciation, whether in a letter to CROKER'S dummy in the Mayor's office, in a charge to the clergy and laity of his diocese, or in his place as a member of the House of Bishops. Neither was any one of the clergymen who on Sunday devoted themselves to urging upon their congregations the necessity of destroying Tammany as a preliminary to the amelioration of New York.

It is a very remarkable showing. We do not recall a parallel to it. Pages of yesterday's newspapers were filled with the reports of the sermons of clergymen who would resent and justly resent the accusation that they "preach politics." They do not. They preach morals and religion. And they find the chief enemy of morals and religion in an organization for the corrupt enrichment of its members which falsely calls itself a political organization. This false pretense imposes upon nobody, excepting only Mr. SHEPARD. In fact, some of the clergymen who found themselves bound to denounce it took occasion, an occasion which justified itself, to announce, what would ordinarily be unjustifiable as an announcement from the pulpit, that they were Democrats. Hence they were particularly entitled, not only as decent citizens, but also as decent partisans to resent, and with a special resentment, the pretensions of a gang of thieves and blackmailers to be regarded as a political organization.

No wonder Mr. SHEPARD does not like it. How could he? He has been in the habit of looking for sympathy in his political operations to the kind of citizens who fill pulpits and fill pews. And he gets absolutely none. How could he? Can anybody imagine a "Tammany sermon" at this juncture, a preacher who should take a text from the Bible and so expound it as to inculcate upon any hearer the duty of voting for the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York as a means to a better life? "Inextinguishable laughter" would be extinguished by righteous indignation at the thought of such treachery. There was not one Tammany sermon preached in New York on Sunday. There was not one clergyman, so far as the reports go, who was so innocent as to be deceived because the face of the Tiger was masked, either by a sheep's fleece or a shepherd's plaid.

Mr. SHEPARD himself calls the preachers who have denounced his candidacy "a very insignificant portion of the clergy." "The wise and practical clergyman," he avers, is with him. Names! Who are the clergymen whose reputation for wisdom and practicality is so much higher than that of Bishop POTTER and Dr. HUNTINGTON and Dr. RAINSFORD and Dr. SAVAGE and Dr. JEFFERSON and Dr. NEWTON and Dr. JOHN P. PETERS? Mr. SHEPARD does not specify. He only asserts that there is a clergyman in Boston who is for him. In the unanimous voice of the clergy of New York Mr. SHEPARD can see what the appointed, and, by far the greater part, the faithful custodians of morality and religion in this town think of the company he keeps, and of his conduct in keeping it. And he cannot be expected to enjoy such a demonstration:

WIRELESS ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.

Within the past few days great interest has been excited by reports of wonderful results in wireless telegraphy, telephony, torpedo guidance, and other important things, by English electricians. While it is not likely that these reports have been consciously exaggerated by the reputable journals which have given them currency, it is quite probable that the visions of scientific miracles to which they have given rise are to a great extent purely fanciful. What was actually accomplished at North Bucks was the demonstration of a fact which has long been known and to a greater or less extent utilized in all electrical work, that the earth is a conductor, that waves of electrical energy set in motion within it are sensible for considerable distances, and that by means of suitable mechanical devices they may be taken up and converted into motion.

When COOKE and WHEATSTONE made their first telegraph, it was believed that a return wire paralleling the outgoing conductor was essential to the completion of the circuit. It was soon discovered, however, that the earth was a good enough conductor for this purpose, and that all that was necessary was to ground the ends of the wire to bring the current back again to the point from which the circuit began. From this it might have been reasoned that the outgoing impulse might be transmitted through the earth and the return current brought back by wire. Perhaps it was, but the state of the art did not furnish the means of doing this. The next step would naturally have been to argue that the current could make a complete circuit with no other conductor than the earth, and it is to this point the English experiments lead us.

Telegrams were sent by ground currents for a distance of a thousand yards, and by means of a needle caused to be agitated so as to produce the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet intelligence was communicated as by the usual method of wire connection. Telephone messages were also transmitted in the same way, but not quite successfully. The voice could be heard, but what was said was not always intelligible. This was attributed to the rainy weather and to the crude character of the extemporized apparatus. There would seem to be no insuperable difficulty in making the current which will deflect the needle agitate the receiver of a telephone. A lamp was lighted by a spark concentrated from a current which had passed through the ground for two miles. Finally, a dirigible torpedo was guided in accordance with a programme of evolutions arranged between the spectators, and did what was expected of it, although without any tangible connection with the shore of the little pond in which the tests were made. This was what was accomplished. It is certainly of great interest and suggests vast possibilities.

Of the claims of the inventors as to what they will be able to do practically at some future time, the skilled mechanician will perhaps be moved to express the hope that their enthusiasm has not rendered them indiscreet in the matter of promises. For example, they are quite sure that telegraphy and telephony by means of electrical impulses transmitted through the earth are as practicable over areas a thousand miles in circumference as over areas of a thousand yards. They say that the earth is a vast reservoir of electricity, and that as in the case of a reservoir of water, a stone dropped in sets in motion a series of waves which are propagated in ever-widening circles until the edge is reached, a series of electrical impulses will go on in ever-widening circles until —well, indefinitely. Theoretically, this is true, no doubt. But a stone which will make a considerable agitation in a fountain basin might not, if thrown in the Atlantic at Sandy Hook, produce any observable disturbance on the coast of Spain. It should, but other forces are at work which would probably result in producing phenomena of another and less obvious kind. They say further that they will be able to equip vessels with transmitters and receivers so that, with wires trailing overboard with immersed ends, they may communicate with each other or with the shore at all times and for indeterminate distances. Finally, they propose to make England invulnerable, since, with simple apparatus which the coast guard can employ, and a reserve of torpedoes, any hostile fleet approaching may be intercepted and its vessels destroyed, one by one, or altogether, if a spectacular exhibition is desired. If the scientific electricians are skeptical on some of these points, and prefer demonstration to promises, their conservatism is not to be wondered at.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to know that the credit for all these wonderful things, realizing the "fairy tales of science," is not likely to be an English monopoly. American experimenters have been at work on telegraphy and telephony by ground currents for some years, and an apparatus is now operative in Pennsylvania which will transmit messages in this way over half-mile areas. The United States Signal Service has also developed an application of the Hertzian wave, which is said to make wireless telegraphy practicable for any distance up to about thirty miles without employing any modification of the Marconi apparatus, and the War Department is about to build such an installation on the Pacific Coast, at or near San Francisco. It may safely be assumed, therefore, that we are on the eve of great developments in electrical applications, and that every country which has attained a high material civilization will contribute something of value to it.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

In The Springfield Republican of yesterday morning there was a letter from the New York correspondent of that journal, dealing with the pending canvass. The writer is in evident sympathy with the anti-Tammany movement, and is intimately informed as to the history of the past four years, and the increasing audacity and depravity of the leaders of Tammany. He is of the opinion that the evidence of these would have been ample to arouse a public indignation which would have overthrown Tammany had it not been for the intervention of Mr. SHEPARD. This, he thinks, makes the result somewhat doubtful. One of the effects which he notes as following on Mr. SHEPARD'S course is worth the consideration of the citizens of New York.

He finds the most formidable influence that tends for the advantage of Tammany, not in the feeling among independent men that it is safer to trust to Mr. SHEPARD than to Mr. LOW the problem of dealing with Tammany, but the feeling that all effort to get rid of Tammany is in vain if a man like Mr. SHEPARD can be induced to come to its rescue. The sense of discouragement in every reform movement that is bred by what seems to the public mind an act of treachery, for motives of ambition, is in the opinion of the correspondent the chief danger to the reform cause. We find the same fear expressed in various journals of other cities, commenting on our contest. Our readers have undoubtedly encountered it at home. Mr. SHEPARD has been treated with remarkable consideration in this canvass, and his most earnest opponents have largely confined themselves to the argument that, however good his intentions, it would be impossible for him to do anything like the good work, if elected, that would easily and surely be done by Mr. LOW. But while this is the view that has been taken by most of those engaged in public discussion, it is by no means the one that has very generally been taken by the ordinary observers of the situation. The most obvious and natural explanation for Mr. SHEPARD'S course has been very widely accepted. The conviction that one of the most active and trusted friends of good government has lent his honored name to the worst foes of good government for selfish reasons, has had a depressing influence in some quarters.

We do not think, however, that the effect of this conviction has been on the whole discouraging. On the contrary, we are persuaded that in a marked degree it has been stimulating. It has aroused the deep indignation of large numbers of citizens, and made them determined that what they regard as treason to a good cause shall not succeed and shall not get its reward. For ourselves, we have refused to accept this explanation of Mr. SHEPARD'S course. We do not believe that he is capable of consciously betraying any cause for his own advancement. We do not understand the reasoning by which he is guided. We do not see how so able a man can be guided by it, or fail to see the contradiction, fallacy, and confusion that prevail in it. The action of his mind at this time seems more and more, as he gets more deeply involved in the complexities of his situation, like temporary aberration of the intellect. But of those who cannot tolerate this view, and who find in the course of the Tammany candidate simply the result of inordinate and unscrupulous ambition, we think the indignant are more numerous than the discouraged. We believe that it will so be found when the vote is taken. The feeling is spreading that Tammany's desperate device to save itself from the destruction surely impending—and it was that, no matter what Mr. SHEPARD may say—shall not avail.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In an article contributed to The Electrical Review by Mr. ROBERT MCCULLOCH, the writer, after telling with almost lyrical enthusiasm how the conditions of modern life, especially in cities, have been bettered by the trolley car, touches upon the question of municipal ownership and declares that under that system the marvelously rapid changes—all of them improvements—in street car service made during the last few years would have been impossible. Every one of these changes, he says, has necessitated the throwing away practically of enormously expensive machinery and other plant, most of which was still serving its designed purpose well enough to bring in fairly satisfactory returns, and "we must question the likelihood that municipalities would have been strong enough and bold enough so to have ventured in discarding the old and grasping for the new." Mr. MCCULLOCH sees no argument for us in the fact that governmental ownership or control exists in a few foreign cities. "The requirements of the people," he declares, "their customs and methods of business, are vastly different, and no city of this country could have attained its present development had its transportation facilities been as limited as the best given by municipalities which we find in control of that important institution. That the ownership and control by the city of water and light supply have been found of advantage does not warrant that the same result would follow their operation of its street railways." Mr. MCCULLOCH admits that even in the present condition of our politics it is well for cities to construct and maintain their own water works, but he insists that street railways present an entirely different, or at least a much more difficult and complex, problem, only to be solved by private enterprise, urged forward by competition between individuals eager for the profits to be derived from giving the best possible service to the public.

—There are some things which, no matter how often they happen, still retain the power to surprise, and it is because of this curious fact that, though the correspondent whose letter we published yesterday over the signature of "To Be or Not to Be," is very far from the first to—well, to borrow a statement or a contention from ourselves and then attack us for not making that same statement or contention, his course excites just as much of our wonder as it would if it were without precedent. Twice we have declared, explicitly and at some length, that the opinion of Mrs. LEONORA F. PIPER as to the source of her "communications" is of no scientific value, and of popular interest only as a sort of joke on the Society for Psychical Research, and yet, "To Be or Not to Be" solemnly said the same things and expressed a stern amazement at our putting him under the necessity of setting us straight! We recognize with gratitude the kindliness of his intentions, but painful duty compels us to criticise his use of quotation marks. Whoever assumes to give the words of others should give them, and not the exact contrary of those words, else is controversy confused and the sum total of confidence in human veracity—the world's stock in trade—seriously diminished. But we will confess that "To Be or Not to Be" has drifted out of our own position in one respect—he thinks the members of the Society for Psychical Research entered upon their investigation of ghosts and Spiritualism without any preconceived theories as to the reality or unreality of those queer delusions. The very fact that they undertook to find out what there is in a something already proved to be empty does more than hint at a desire to disprove the proofs, and that implies a settled conviction as the basis of work. The Psychical Researchers never have drawn any conclusions from cases which even they were forced to pronounce explicable on "natural" lines, while a case that enables them to believe in spiritism is a delight to their souls, and a subject of enthusiastic study for years and years. They belong to the class of people who lend patient attention to men with perpetual motion machines—of whom there be many.

—One of the differences between the maritime provinces and the rest of Canada is illustrated by the fact that Mr. A. G. JONES, the Governor of Nova Scotia, was twice offered the honor of knighthood while the Duke of CORNWALL was on this side of the water, and twice refused it. A dispatch from Halifax says that when the first list of titular favors was in course of preparation, Gov. JONES, in response to a letter from Premier LAURIER, informed that official that under no circumstances would he accept a knighthood, and therefore he did not wish his name to be suggested to the Duke. Later, when the Duke was in Halifax and was saying good-bye to Canada, the offer was made to the Governor by the Duke himself. This second offer he courteously and firmly persisted in declining. It is stated that Gov. JONES is "too democratic to accept a title, and to explain his feeling it is further stated that his forefathers were Colonists of New England 250 years ago. But they adhered to the British side during the Revolution, and, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, went to Nova Scotia, settling here as United Empire Loyalists." That is an explanation which does not explain, for if heredity counted in the matter a title would not be refused by the descendant of those whom we call Tories and the Canadians Loyalists. The fact is that the people of the maritime provinces are much inclined to think and feel as do the people in the United States, simply because their commercial and industrial interests are with us and not with Upper Canada. They call themselves English, but they are practically indistinguishable from Americans, and they contemplate the possibility of annexation without any visible tremors. Many a "bluenose" Captain has had himself quietly naturalized as a citizen of the United States, though he still passes as a Britisher at home.

—Mr. CARL SCHURZ has done well in calling attention, just at this time, to the immense difference between a refusal to take back utterances made several years ago and a refusal to repeat those utterances now. Despite the laborious assumption by the Tammany candidate for the Mayoralty that the one is the same as the other, he carefully refrains from any attempt to give practical demonstration of the truth of his theory. He does not take back his denunciations of his present political associates, but he does not repeat them, and his acts, like his words, are, to all intents and purposes, retraction. There is not even a pretense that his new co-workers have moved into the position he once occupied, but he and they are together. Whence is the conclusion inevitable that he has gone at least in their direction, as he and they, once out of sight and hearing, are near enough for easy and confidential communication.

THE COVENANTERS' ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue Tuesday, the 22d, there is reference to the case of one James Jackson, who, because he swore allegiance to the Constitution, was suspended by the Session of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Boston, which suspension was confirmed by the New York Presbytery at a late meeting.

1. The Church to which there is reference has more than 200 years of honorable history. She is the oldest Presbyterian body—the original stock, without change. Her people are known as Covenanters.

2. She holds and maintains the principles of the Reformation period, 1643-88, and which gave to the world civil and religious liberty.

3. The Covenanters to-day are maintaining the true interests of the present generation, and of the generations to come, in insisting that the law of God, so far as applicable to nations, shall be acknowledged and obeyed. None can deny this proposition, or the loyalty of Covenanters to it. Her list of martyr dead is evidence for the past, and her list of members, who refuse to administer government on an un-Scriptural basis, is evidence now.

4. Mr. James Jackson, to whom you refer, had perfect liberty to join, or not to join, the Covenanter Church. Joining, he had full liberty to withdraw at any time.

5. Remaining within and subscribing to the covenant, he should abide by the laws and regulations of the body. This is self-evident and is required by all organizations. There is an honorable way to sever your connection with a society and with good-will on all sides. But there is a disreputable method of stealthily breaking covenant vows, and, when discovered, endeavoring to raise a disturbance as if an injured party.

6. The high moral principle which keeps THE TIMES from accepting the platform of the party of opposite political faith, because said platform is believed to be wrong, keeps the Covenanter from accepting the chief of all platforms—the Constitution of the United States, believing that it does not come up to the standard of the Divine law. The principle of non-acceptance is the same in both cases, and is honorable in all, inasmuch as it witnesses to conscientious regard for what is believed to be right.

But THE TIMES labors to convert those of opposite political faith, regarding them as their friends—the enemy." In like spirit Covenanters are seeking to convert men to the belief that the Divine law should be taken as the basis of all law, and that the Constitution, failing to make such recognition, is fundamentally wrong.

F. M. FOSTER.
Pastor Third Reformed Church, Twenty-third Street.
New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

"IT IS GOD'S WAY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a few hours the soul of Czolgosz will stand before the judgment seat of God, and that God, laying His fingers on the lips of all of earth, will say, "Judge not." Christ said, "They know not what they do." President McKinley said, "Let no one hurt him."

From the politician, from the pulpit, and from the people everywhere comes the question, Was the death of President McKinley ordered from the foundations of the world, or is it merely a proof that man, be he virtuous or vile, is a free moral agent.

When our dying President said, "It is God's way," did he feel that the Father had left him to walk the wine press alone? Did he feel that though God might abhor the deed, yet He suffered it that this lawless one might be free to do his wanton will? Did he feel himself to be the victim of "unrestrained liberty," spiritually as well as politically? Or did he feel, when he chanted, "Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee, e'en though it be a cross that raiseth me," that the Father had not merely suffered this wretch to betray him to his Calvary; but that He had so ordered it to the greater good of His people?

In his Administration President McKinley had brought the Union, "strong and great," to a high pitch of territorial and commercial prosperity; but there is another to carry out his political policy, a man conversant with public affairs, cultured, courageous, conscientious. As in his life our late President had added to the material riches of his beloved land so in his death the Father wills that he add to the moral and spiritual riches of his people.

Now that the mists of party jealousy and personal envy have rolled away, we see him as a pillar of light leading us up from the darkness of miserly ambitions into the promised land of a broader, brighter, diviner life. Who, irrespective of earlier party preference, does not now see the true, the beautiful, and the good fully exemplified in this the last of our martyred Presidents?

The other day I heard a commercial traveler say: "The piety of a politician is more powerful for good than that of a preacher—for we all know that it is the business of a parson to be pious."

We, politician, preacher, and people look on this man, who was ever an attentive and loving son, who ever showed a knightly loyalty and tenderness to an invalid wife, who has again and again defended his political opponents from unjust accusations, who has ever ordered the ways of the Nation in the fear and admonition of the Lord; who, though reviled, opened not his lips; who, when he entered the valley and shadow of that awful death, still said in sweet submisison, "It is God's way," we look on this man and resolve to do good to them that despitefully use us, to be more sweet and patient in the home life, to ask yet more often what would Jesus have us do, to live nearer and yet nearer to God, that whatever may come we, too, may say, "It is God's way."

Nothing happens: "God is in heaven, all is right with the world."

ELLEN LOUISE BARNES.
Unadilla, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1901.

LATE CORN CROPS SUCCESSFUL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is now a proved fact that a corn crop can be made with success in the three months from the middle of July to the end of October. It became apparent in July that the Western corp crop was going to suffer terribly from the drought of June and early July. I then decided to try an experiment in late corn raising, on the theory that July was not too late to plant corn and that the usual July rains would be sure to come, as usual, by July 25 to make it grow. So on July 19 I planted two small patches of corn in my garden, with seed soaked in water over night, a process that saves at least one week in sprouting. The seed used was the Adams early and the common sweet corn. It came up quickly and grew finely, and the rains came as expected. On Oct. 25 the stalks were killed by the frost. The Adams early corn was found to have fully matured a good crop of ears, and the sweet corn made good ears for boiling as sweet corn. If I had left it on the stalks it, too, would have fuly matured in two or three weeks longer. Both made about three-quarters of a usual good crop in just three months and one week from the time of planting.

Now for the important point of this successful experiment: It would seem as if the Spring weather in the United States has changed. The Spring of 1900 and that of 1901 have been full of hot, scorching weather in June and early July, which has hurt corn very much. We must therefore look for a new method of raising the corn crop, and must depend for a good part of the supply upon a second crop to be planted after that bad, hot weather is nearly over; it should be planted when the first crop shows signs of failure in the June and early July drought. Rains are always sure to come by July 25. If the early crop begins to get scorched, we should at once prepare ground for another crop, to be planted from July 15 to July 20 with soaked seed, and if we get as a result a crop of, say, three-quarters of a normal crop, it will always be so much gained and will prevent a corn famine, with its bad effect on general business.

The chances are that the weather of 1902 will prove equally bad for early corn as 1901 was, and this may last for several years more—perhaps the seven bad years of Pharaoh are upon us. It is therefore up to the farmers to be prepared to win in their fight with this abnormal weather by using such expedients as planting a second crop of corn after July 15. Every bushel of corn thus raised will be a help to the prosperity of the country. Nothing should be left by them untried to ward off a corn famine, if this new sort of weather is to be the rule of the coming years. For this reason I have thought it best to let you know of the successful result of my experiment, seeing that you published my letter informing you of the planting of that corn.

NEW JERSEY FARMER.
North Bergen, N. J., Oct. 26, 1901.

MR. CLEVELAND AND MR. SHEPARD

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cherished hope of some good Democrats seems to be that Shepard as Mayor might dominate Tammany Hall simply because Cleveland as Mayor dominated the Buffalo machine. This seems to us a far-fetched proposition. Not only is Shepard the opposite of Cleveland, because of his political inconsistency; the Buffalo machine, corrupt as it undoubtedly was, was as different from Tammany in the degree, if not in the quality of its iniquity, as the Falls of the Mohawk differ from those of Niagara. Cleveland was the natural and implacable foe of all rings and bosses as Sheriff of Erie and as Mayor of Buffalo. As Governor he consistently maintained the same attitude. And from Sheriff to President, from Buffalo to Washington, with Albany intervening, he was ever obstinate to dictation—ever indifferent to threats, ever defiant of the Tammany lash. On the other hand, to the plain people he was alert, attentive, and respectful. He was an indefatigable and scrupulous public servant. When Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania was a candidate for the nomination of President in the Republican National Convention of 1876 his spokesman shrewdly based the Governor's claims upon the fact that he knew enough to know that he didn't know anything.

Cleveland had precisely this degree of intelligence. He knew enough to know that the taxpayers knew more about taxes than those who corruptly made them necessary, and that the public offices could be filled with honest men. Nor did he ever mistake the whispered orders of a party boss for the clarion tones of an aroused people. When as Governor he was about to veto the five-cent fare bill, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, John Kelly immediately brandished above his head the Wigwam tomahawk. For him was predicted nothing less than Buffalo and oblivion. But like Henry Clay, Cleveland was determined to be right, if never President.

Tammany can be dominated, it is true; but not by Shepard. He could punish it only as a traitor and baffle Croker only as an ingrate. Benedict Arnolds and Judases are not popular, even in politics. Democrats who would vote for Shepard merely because he is a Democrat and reject Seth Low simply because he is a Republican would strain at the Piatt gnat and swallow the Croker camel. Roscoe Conkling was often discredited by the alleged belief that the worst Republican was superior to the best Democrat. To reject Low now because of Platt has a touch of imbecility, if nothing worse. To accept Croker because of Shepard is enough to stagger belief. Both are very able men; yet Low and Shepard represent precisely whatever is behind them. To presume otherwise is to imagine a Napoleon without an army or a Nelson without a navy.

To suppose that Shepard could succeed where Hewitt failed is to assume that Tammany Hall has engaged him as a missionary to spread the gospel of purer politics among its Sullivans, its Gradys, its Deverys, and other east side outlaws. To reform Tammany his purpose would indeed be a laudable one, but his efforts would prove quite as hopeless and unavailing as was Mrs. Partington's when she tried to sweep back the Atlantic Ocean with a broom. E. D.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

REFORM FROM WITHIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the burning issues of the city campaign, questions of political method deserve to be put in the background. But as a lover of liberty, I cannot fail to be interested in the strange argument of Mr. Shepard and his admirers about "reform from within."

Any "reform from within" is "a delusion and a snare," unless it means wresting the nominating power from the men who now hold it. Party nominations in New York City are made, through primaries and conventions, nominally by the people, but really by the boss. The best citizens were formerly kept away from the primaries by the violence and fraud that were there. The law has now placed safeguards about the primaries, but they are still private property. It is natural that good citizens should not care to join a brigands' club in order to convert it to honesty. Moreover, the law excludes from the club all who have not a "general intention" to do its bidding, and all who are not "in general sympathy" with its "principles." So long as these conditions prevail, Croker will retain the nominating power in the regular Democracy, unless—absurd thought!—Mayor Shepard is to supplant him by the free use of patronage and "boodle."

Minneapolis has a primary "owned and operated by the public," where the voter goes as a matter of right and without any party pledge votes on the ballot of any one party he prefers. If New York had the Minneapolis law, perhaps Croker's ticket would be defeated at the primary, and the sacred star of Democracy would be won by anti-Croker candidates. If Shepard had won against Croker in such a contest he would truly be the candidate of reform from within. As matters stand he is nothing of the sort. He is imposed on Croker by the fear of the enemy from without. Croker retains the nominating power, and the little reforms he grants are likely, therefore, to be unsatisfactory and fleeting.

Believers in reform from within ought to get up a legislative campaign for a public primary, or proportional representation, or some other improvement in our methods of election. In the meantime they ought to vote under the Goddess of Liberty, to show that they prefer good government to bad, and want as little boss rule as possible. The success of the Citizens' Union in this campaign will encourage every opposition to corrupt machines from Maine to California.

J. DE LANCEY VER PLANCK.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1901.

ARGUMENT FOR MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your most faithful readers are surprised at your course in the Mayoralty election. With that, however, I have nothing to do, but knowing how liberal and fair you are I ask leave to present some arguments why I think the election of Mr. Shepard would be far more hopeful of reform than that of Mr. Low. Compare the men. One is aggressively honest, the other negatively; one is looking for the head of crime to hit, the other would disapprove of it but not right it

You may say of Mr. Low that he is not seeking trouble. Then suppose he is elected. Republicans have never shown any desire to do anything to New York City but to rob it and secure office in it. And after the election the motley crew which has nominated him, the odds and ends, the left-overs and kicked-outs of Tammany, will get a place or two like the Police Commissionership under Mayor Strong and then they will resolve themselves back into their original elements and disappear from the political arena. Even the great reformers who first drive women out of houses of known character into the tenements—an awful crime for which good intentions are hardly an excuse, and seeing the terrible results, seek to drive them back again, in the meanwhile laying all the blame on Tammany Hall—will give up reform as beyond their powers and go to saving souls or making money. Then there will be nothing behind him but Mr. Platt, who even the great reformer said was twice as bad as Mr. Croker.

The city and State will then both be Republican, there will be no one and nothing to protect it from the endless schemes of loot and plunder at Albany, and the last state of that city will be worse than its first. It may be said that Shepard will also be under the domination of Tammany, but if the city is ever to be purified, if there is anywhere a man who can dominate Tammany it is Mr. Shepard, who dared to beard the Tiger in his den, who takes back nothing, who yields nothing now in the time of his trial.

It has been said that Mr. Low has promised to remove Devery and that Shepard has not. Here again we have the difference between the two men. It is popular for Mr. Low to promise to oust a Democrat who has shown himself to be of a coarse fibre and violent temper, but is it just to remove him without a trial when not a scintilla of evidence has been given of the frightful charges so freely made in the press?

But the reformers have the District Attorney now, why do they not show up all the iniquity which they charge exists? But suppose the reform ticket wins, what a freak of eccentricity with his little hatchet in one hand and his legal warrant in the other will be installed, a gentleman so erratic that even the Committee of Fifteen had to give him up, and whose good intentions have alone excused him in the mind of the public for his most unjudicial conduct.

The expenses of the City of New York have increased enormously in the last five years. This increase began under Mayor Strong when the police pay was augmented, the cost of school houses increased from about $150,000 to about $500,000, the street cleaning was raised from $1,000,000 when Tammany half cleaned them to $4,000,000 when Waring did clean them. Then came the rapid transit work and then the school teachers' bills. This is an awful indictment, but of whom and of what?

Who is responsible for these additions of the city expenditures? As soon as Mr. Coler announced that 82 per cent. of this increase was due to mandatory legislation from Republican Albany the reformers had no further use for him.

The police are accused of crime and this is charged to the Democrats. One police officer is convicted, another is indicted, both Republicans. A great steal in the Ramapo water deal is attempted and a terrible to do is made of that, but it turns out to be a Republican job and is stopped by a Democratic official.

Commissioner Murphy of the Police Department is charged with malfeasance in office in not suppressing the taking of bribes by the police, but his reply is that he has placed every rule, order, and act of the department at the service of the present reform District Attorney, who is at present examining them, and the gentlemen who have brought the charge instead of accepting this as a conclusive answer denounce the Mayor for not removing him.

I should speak of our irascible Mayor, as honest a man as, who can be found, who has worked night and day to carry the city though its most difficult transition into Greater New York and who has done it without a hitch, who has fought every unnecessary waste of money, every wrong increase of salary, even when there were 11,000 votes behind it, and whose only failing is that he cannot endure a bore and will not give up to tedious importuners time that belongs to the city and for which the city pays. A peculiarity that remarkable institution the Bar Association has said unfits him for the bench.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Riches Take Wings, but Seldom Fly.

In France they do not burn their money; they build airships with it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

No Doubt About It.

"Was he wounded seriously?" asked the reporter, hurrying to the scene of the affray.

"He was," briefly answered the policeman. "Did yez think it was in fun?"—Chicago Tribune.

The Guarantee.

Customer—Say, a month ago you told me this material would wear, and here it is, nearly gone!

Snipps—Nearly gone in a month? Well, if that isn't "wearing," what is?—Chicago News.

The Greatest Achievement.

"True greatness," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "is based upon the ability to make other people share the good opinion you have of yourself."—Philadelphia Record.

His Landscapes.

A nouveau riche recently attended a picture sale in this city. A friend who had noticed him at the sale asked afterward: "Did you pick up anything at that picture sale, Jorkins?" and the other responded: "Oh, yes, a couple of landscapes; one of 'em was a basket of fruit, and the other a storm at sea."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE WORLD'S WAY.

From The Washington Star.

We sing of the rose with its perfume rare
And the violet blooming serenely fair,
And melodies quaint and fine unfold
Of the homely phlox or the marigold—
But nobody sings of the cabbage.

It has a leaf with a gentle sheen,
With convolutions of dainty green,
And when 'tis cooking a perfume rare,
Richer than roses, fills the air;
But nobody sings of the cabbage.

'Tis larger far than the various blooms
For whom such friendship the muse presumes;
The epicure oft has its aid invoked;
'Tis not only eaten, but sometimes smoked;
But nobody sings of the cabbage.

So let's take courage, my honest friend,
Though scant the praises that may attend
Your earnest efforts. Remember when
You're quite forgot by your fellow-men
That nobody sings of the cabbage.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE SENDS ITS AGENT HERE

L. M. Goldberger Will Investigate Industrial Conditions.

Says the Feeling of Friendship Between Germany and America Is to be Strengthened—Speaks of Mr. McKinley's Legacy.

L. M. Goldberger, who is a Royal Privy Councilor of Commerce and Member of the Imperial German Consulting Board for Commercial Measures, and who arrived in this city a few days ago from Berlin, talked last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES about the objects and purposes of his mission. Mr. Goldberger has been sent to this country by the German Government in order to investigate industrial and commercial conditions, to the end that a fuller understanding may be had of the possibilities concerning the commercial future and position of the United States in relation to the trade of the world, and especially to that of Germany. His observations will have much weight, so it is understood, in shaping the tariff policy of the German Empire.

"I am visiting this country," said Mr. Goldberger last night, "in order to become personally acquainted with the United States. I think that with the introductions at my disposal I can reckon on having everywhere an opportunity of informing myself about the situation and the development of industries and production here. What I learn will serve to promote the recognition of whatever justifiable peculiarities you may have. What I wish to see and notice here is not in any way a secret, and I have no desire whatever to learn secrets. I want to have your ideas and theories explained, and I, for my part, will help to turn to account and make known these explanations.

"I am convinced that what I shall see will strengthen the feeling of friendship and admiration for the great United States shared by myself and the overwhelming majority of my professional friends. I am not unfitted to speak on behalf of the latter, as for long years, and until my departure from Germany, I was at the head of an association comprising 10,000 independent members of the trade and industry of the German capital.

"As President of this association it was my endeavor to do all that lay in our power toward cultivating between Germany and the United States relations of mutual friendship in industrial and commercial relations. I hope to be able to continue with all the more vigor on my return home, after having made myself acquainted with the industry of your great country, and therefore having learned to value it to the fullest extent. A few weeks before my departure from Germany an announcement went the round of the newspapers to the effect that President Roosevelt had written to a professor in Boston saying that nothing was nearer his heart than the preservation of good relations with the German Empire. This utterance has awakened the most lively satisfaction with us, for it showed us that our wishes were shared in America.

"We have in Germany the same proverb as you have here, 'Where there is a will there is a way.' The will is present with you as much as it is with us, and I am convinced that it will form the foundation of lasting relations between Germany and the United States, and that these relations will gradually be extended so as to prove a permanent blessing to our two mighty nations.

"America and Germany present many similarities in their economical developments. Both began to compete with the older industrial States comparatively late. Their rapidly growing manifestations of power have awakened justified self-consciousness. But this self-consciousness has been followed by a certain degree of over-estimation of their own powers. We in Germany have become convinced that we cannot form a commercial state inclosed within itself, for the reason that we are lacking in a number of important raw materials.

"Until a short time ago a considerable number of persons in America adhered to the opinion that the United States could satisfy all the needs of her own increasing population and be at the same time an export country on a large scale. But in this regard, too, a characteristic change seems to have set in, and the last commercial political message left to a certain degree as a commercial political will by the late President McKinley demonstrates that the necessity of tariff treaties is being recognized. Such reciprocity, however, should not be made except on a basis of general equality, and must not benefit one nation to the exclusion and harm of another.

"There has been much discussion recently in the newspapers of both countries about certain differences between the two countries. Wherever there is a lively commercial exchange between two great civilized nations, as is the case between Germany and America, such differences cannot fail to exist. But above these differences there exists a deep feeling of sympathy between our two nations. In course of time this deep feeling of sympathy will, I am certain, reduce, if it does not equalize, these differences, especially if the competition of our two nations continues to further increase on the friendly basis of active industrial and intellectual work. This hope seems all the more justified when one reflects how fundamentally trivial the nature of all differences between the United States and Germany both was and is."

Mr. Goldberger declined to discuss the tariff relations of the two countries in detail at the present time, on the ground that he desired more information about American ideas.

Regarding the much discussed question of the export of American coal into Germany, Mr. Goldberger said that the market possibilities for American coal depended on two things—the profit at which it could be exported and the quality of the coal.

"The profit," he said, "being one of the first considerations, it may be said that at the present unusually low ocean freight rates, it might be possible to ship coal to Germany and sell it at a profit. As soon, however, as the ocean freight rates will rise again the profit will be eaten up by the rates. The first condition, therefore, it must be said, seems hardly likely of being favorable for such export for many years to come. Regarding the second condition, the quality of the coal, it is by no means established that the American coal is equal to the English coal or to the demands of German industries. There are at present in this country two representatives of the German anthracite coal trade who are investigating this question.

"Heretofore the imports of American coal into Germany have been very insignificant according to German statistics. There were imported in 1897 24 tons, in 1898 21 tons, in 1899 4 tons, and in 1900 192 tons. The value of the latter was not quite $1,000. American statistics show that 14,000 tons were imported in 1900. The difference may be accounted for by the fact that the greater part was consumed on the way or in one of the three free ports—Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck. Even conceding the latter figure, 14,000 tons represent only 0.01 per cent. of the German production."

Mr. Goldberger will remain in New York until about January, when he will go to Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

MRS. U. S. GRANT ILL.

Her Condition, While Not Critical, Alarms Her Friends.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, is ill at her home here. She has been confined to her house since her return from Canada about ten days ago.

At present her illness is not regarded as critical. It began with a cold, and the developments have been such as to alarm her friends. To-day she was thought to be a little better.

Will of Henry Elderd.

The will of Henry Elderd was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office for probate. The testator left a number of large bequests to relatives and then bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his daughter, Matilda, the wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross, of 24 West Fifty-sixth Street; to his granddaughter, Henrietta May Holbrook, and to his great-grandchildren, Marguerite, John Frederick, and Charles A. Baudouine. The will is dated March 19, 1895. A codicil was added Nov. 26, 1899. Mrs. Cross and Charles A. Sherman of 32 West Twentieth Street are appointed executor and executor.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is an old maid's kitchen, and really one might take up the profession of old maid or girl bachelor just for an opportunity to play at housekeeping with it. It looks when it is closed, like nothing so much as an old-fashioned box washstand closed in, top and all. This top is in several pieces, connected by hinges, and folds back, leaving the little kitchen open. The front lets down and forms a shelf. Inside the kitchen is a shallow zinc-lined compartment fitted up with two little stoves, gas and oil, on one side; on the other a dish drainer, in which stands a small tea kettle ready for use, while on a narrow shelf at the back are a coffee pot and tea pot of enameled wear, cup and saucer, and plate. The whole of this upper part may be turned into a plate warmer when desired by pouring hot water into an opening in one side of the kitchen, the water being carried underneath into a zinc compartment, from which it is let off when it becomes cold by opening a door at the back of the cabinet. The top of the cabinet is the kitchen proper, and refrigerator, pantry, and linen closets are also provided. The refrigerator is discovered by opening a door at one side of the cabinet, disclosing a zinc box arranged for holding ice and a small quantity of food. On the other side are two deep drawers, and there are two more in front, in which are to be found a limited supply of table linen and one knife, fork, and spoon. The cabinet is on casters, has two handles at the sides, and can be easily moved. The kitchen is intended as much for the man as the woman bachelor, and for other people who like conveniences for occasional cooking, and in a small space. The cabinet complete costs $28.

***

College flags of felt, the flag of one color and the letter stitched on in the centre of the second of the colors, when there are two, can be found for 50 cents each. They are most attractive pennants, at least three-quarters of a yard long and attached to sticks.

***

Big round baskets of dark-brown splint, with handles and a decoration of fruits or flowers on the sides, cost $7.50. They are large baskets, but shallow, and just the thing, as a woman said the other day, to make a decorative feature in a room, on a stand in a corner, as a receptacle for the odds and ends of work the woman has around. They give a domestic air to the room. They must be at least half as large in diameter as a barrel. On the outside of one are big bows of red ribbon, with bunches of holly, and another has a big cluster of vegetables, with the green leaves.

***

Strings to children's bonnets come in the pretty and becoming but unserviceable diaphanous materials which are so much used in the dress of their mammas. There are long, full strings of chiffon hanging straight, and there are other chiffon strings knotted here and there down their entire length. Wide ribbon is also used for strings, and velvet ribbon an inch or so wide.

***

Panne velvet and fancy ribbons are frequently used for children's hats, as they have a more youthful effect than the plain satin, though this is also used, and perhaps more than other ribbons. One pretty child's hat is a long-haired fur felt in a pale gray, and is trimmed with a pale-blue ribbon with a tiny woven figure in it, or, more properly speaking, it is a fine fancy weave, as there is hardly a figure discernable. There is a big bow of this at one side of the front, and from this, carried around to the left side, is a short white ostrich plume.

***

Another fur felt, but with shorter hair, and black, is trimmed with a big bow of black panne velvet with a quill of black carried around the left side of the hat, from beneath the bow.

***

Dark-blue ribbed ribbon is used to trim a dark-blue fur felt, which has no other trimming.

***

Here is a corset which is supposed to fit the figure as no other can. It is laced up the front, and the back is fitted. It opens with clasps at the right side of the lacing.

***

All sorts of things in ornamental laces are to be found ready for insertion or appliquéing. There are squares of many styles, sprays of flowers, and various other small pieces of different conventional designs.

***

Escurial laces are much used this year, and, with the heavy cord running through them, are effective. One handsome lace has the effect of bands held at intervals by buckles or slides of silk. There are three of these bands on the lace, having the appearance of being held together with simple lace stitches, while there is a little frill of the lace on either edge. The lace, as a whole, is perhaps three inches wide. The striking figure is the solid buckle-like slides of heavy silk embroidery set at intervals along the bands, and through which they seem to be carried. The bands undulate, and there is a graceful turn to the lace, while it has at the same time a tailor-made look which is very smart.

PLAN FOR NAVAL RESERVES.

Scheme to Place Under the National Government the Forces Now Maintained by States.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Gov. Nash is in receipt of a letter from Secretary of the Navy Long, stating that the Navy Department has under consideration the taking over of the naval reserves of the various States. The letter states that a special act will have to be passed by Congress, but in the meantime the department is engaged in ascertaining the number of men who will be available under the requirements of the United States Government.

It is proposed that only men who have had two years' service in the State reserves or served in the Spanish-American war or who have had much sea service, shall be eligible. They will be under the jurisdiction of the United States and will be paid while on duty at the rates which prevail in the regular navy. Reserve officers who are out of marine service will be permitted to fly a special flag.

METHODIST MINISTER EXPELLED.

The Rev. B. A. Cherry of the Tennessee Conference Charged with Fraud.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 28.—The Tennessee Conference, in session at Pulaski, has expelled the Rev. B. A. Cherry from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Rev. Mr. Cherry was charged with fraudulently collecting insurance on personal property.

The report recommending the expulsion was signed by all the members of the trial committee. Counsel for the Rev. Cherry immediately gave notice of an appeal to the General Conference.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 28.—Judge and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick at the Naval War College, have returned to New York.

Miss Marguerite Pierson, daughter of J. Frederick Pierson, has returned here from Lenox.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a luncheon and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave a dinner yesterday.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman and Miss Codman will close their cottage on Bellevue Avenue Wednesday and go to Boston for the Winter.

Miss Serena Rhinelander, who has been a guest of her nephew, Lispenard Stewart, has concluded her Newport visit.

Miss Damon, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones went to New York to-day on the steam yacht Narada.

Mrs. William Grosvenor closed her cottage to-day and went to Providence.

Mrs. W. S. Wells, J. B. M. Grosvenor, Milton S. Barger, Mrs. Barger Wallach, and Miss Gladys B. Brooks have gone to New York.

Appeal Taken in $50,000,000 Suit.

James P. Witherow, who claims about $50,000,000 from the Carnegie Steel Company for alleged infringement of patents in its processes of manufacture, yesterday, through his counsel, Hector M. Hitchings, filed an appeal from the decision of Judge Coxe, who dismissed his suit in the United States Circuit Court.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Invitations for country house parties still continue to pour in and as the weather has a great deal to do with this state of things, it is probable that as long as the glorious Indian Summer lasts there will be entertaining, and this probably will be until after Thanksgiving. For this week there is the usual schedule of hunts and other affairs and informal dances and dinners. The Meadow Brook Hunt met yesterday at Roslyn Breakwater and there was a hunt breakfast, followed by a very spirited chase across field. To-day there will be a meet of the Westchester hounds at Rye and to-morrow a hunt at Goshen.

***

At the marriage of Miss Leonie de Bary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph de Bary, to George Dillwyn Cross, the maid of honor will be Miss Anita de Bary, a younger sister of the bride-to-be, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Louise Geer, Edith Beadleston, Grace Stanton, and Marie Trusiow, all of New York, and Miss Harriet Cross, of Pensacola, Fla., and Miss Elsie Haldeman of Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. Cross will have Walter Hoffman as his best man, and the ushers selected are Hector Thomas, Edward Van Ingen, Arthur W. Francis, John H. Cross, Duncan D. Sutphen, Richard A. Strong and J. Nendell, Jr., all of New York, and Warner J. Steel of Philadelphia. The officiating clergymen will be Dean William M. Groton of Philadelphia, who is a cousin of Mr. Cross, and the Rev. Walter Grogune, rector of the church in which the ceremony is to be celebrated. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cross will spend the Winter with Mr. and Mrs. de Bary in New York and Florida.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster have leased the house 25 East Sixty-ninth Street for the coming season. Last Winter, it will be remembered, they had the Sir Roderick Cameron house, at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

***

George Keppel, who was taken ill about a week ago with typhoid fever, was removed to the New York Hospital on Saturday last. Mr. Keppel, at last reports, was not considered very seriously ill, but Mrs. Keppel is to sail for America this week, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday of next week. It is only a short time since she went back to London.

***

A number of well-known people were seen yesterday in town. Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and Miss Augusta de Peyster came in from Lakewood for the day, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt came in from Garden City. Mrs. Edwin Gould came down from Ardsley, and Mrs. James E. Martin was in from Great Neck, where her superb residence, Martin Hall, is one of the show places of the island.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in town yesterday, as were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story.

***

To-morrow will bring a large number of weddings, all of which were mentioned in these columns on Sunday. Several will be celebrated in the afternoon, and several in the evening.

***

The wedding of Miss Mabel A. Brown and Robert Arthur Johnston, as previously announced, is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, J. G. Brown, to-morrow evening. Miss Brown is to have Miss Marie Brown as her maid of honor, and the Misses Gertrude Magonigle and Isabel Nelson Smith as her bridesmaids. Edward Duston of Boston will be Mr. Johnston's best man, and the ushers are to be Harry Cummings, Horace Walker, George A. Brown, and Dr. T. H. MacLaury.

***

At the wedding of Miss Lillie Macdonald, daughter of Charles Macdonald of 247 Fifth Avenue, and W. Gustav Triest, which is to be celebrated on Saturday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the following will be the attendants: Miss Lillian Wing is to be maid of honor and Frederick Snare will be Mr. Triest's best man. Franklin A. Plummer, Archibald G. Thatcher, H. M. Dunn, Nathaniel Haven, and Alger C. Gildersleeve have been selected as the ushers.

***

Nearly all arrangements have been completed for the Meadow Brook steeplechase, which will take place on election day. It will not be held this year at the Whitney farm, but on the Hempstead Plains, near Meadow Brook, over a flagged course. The competition is open, with one exception, to gentlemen riders. Apropos of the Meadow Brook Hunt, Harry W. Bull will still act as master of hounds, as Ralph N. Ellis, owing to his recent illness, is not able to fill his position during the Autumn season.

***

In addition to the steeplechase, there will be an automobile race, which will be held in the early part of the month somewhere in the Wheatley Hills, possibly on the Whitney race course. Among those interested in getting up the affair are William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Clarence H. Mackay, Sidney Dillon Ripley, William L. Stow, Foxhall P. Keene, and E. C. Hewitt. The date has not yet been determined, but several meetings have been held at the Garden City Hotel, where William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is stopping to arrange matters.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard will remain at Cedarhurst for the greater part of the Winter. While playing polo near Boston Mr. Hazard was seriously injured some weeks ago, but is rapidly recovering. On election day Mr. Hazard will give a hunt dinner at the Rockaway Hunt Club, in addition to the steeplechase in the early afternoon, there will be a meet, and many of the members of the Meadow Brook Club will go over to Rockaway to the Hazard residence. The dinner will take place quite late in the evening. James R. Keene will also pass the months of November and December at Cedarhurst. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage have closed their house at Lawrence and are in town for the Winter.

***

The ships which arrived on Saturday and Sunday brought many passengers. Among others on the Campania were Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who has been absent all Summer in Europe; the Misses Fanshawe, Sir Charles Hunter, and R. C. Struthers. On the St. Paul, besides those already mentioned on Sunday, were Charles Stewart Wood and Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins.

***

The engagement is announced abroad of Sir Frederick Frankland and Miss Thistle Curzon, a relative of Lord Curzon. The first Lady Frankland was Miss Charlotte di Zerega, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Augustus di Zerega, who died two years after her wedding in 1890.

***

Mrs. Louise Gebhard will visit Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Stevens, Jr., at Westbury before she and Miss Lota Robinson go to the Riviera for the Winter.

***

Mme. Von Andre is now in Paris with her mother, Mrs. Palmer, and her sister, Miss Palmer. The wedding of Chauncey M. Depew and Miss Palmer will take place in early December, and may be celebrated in Paris. It will not be a church affair, as Miss Palmer is a Roman Catholic, unless a special dispensation be obtained.

***

Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Alice Morton did not return from Europe last week. They are booked on the St. Louis, which sailed from Southampton on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are coming over on the same ship.

***

Among those sailing on the Kronprinz Wilhelm are William P. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Butler, Jr., and Mrs. L. de Levey-Kerberlep of Budapest.

***

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who is paying a round of visits, will not return to New York before the second week in November.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Miss Bety Metcalf are in town for the Winter at their residence on Madison Avenue.

Death of Martin J. Connolly.

Martin J. Connolly, who was one of the leaders of the big strike of street railroad men in Brooklyn in 1895, died yesterday at his home, 1,058 Myrtle Avenue, from pneumonia. Connolly was thirty-eight years old. For many years he was a leader of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor. After the strike he gave up railroading and since that time had held a position as driver of one of the vans of the Kings County Jail.

ALFRED MILLENARY DINNER

Mayor Alfred Bowker of Winchester the Guest of Honor.

Tributes to the "Father of the British Navy" and Toasts Expressive of Anglo-American Fraternity.

A banquet to commemorate the millenary of King Alfred the Great was held at Delmonico's last night under the auspices of the Societies of St. George, St. Andrew, St. David, and the Historical Society, in accordance with the suggestion of the Society of American Authors.

The Mayor of Winchester, Alfred Bowker, was the guest of honor. He sat at the left of ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, who acted as toastmaster, Sir Percy Sanderson, through diplomatic precedent, being to the right. The Mayor of Winchester was arrayed in the red coat of a Captain of British Volunteers, and wore about his neck a gold chain, the badge of his civic office. The banquet hall was lavishly decorated with American and British flags, and in a prominent position was the flag of Wessex, with its stripes of red, white, and green and a big golden cross. The menu was printed in Saxon. The souvenir was a beautifully bound volume of Walter Besant's "The Story of King Alfred."

When the toastmaster proposed the health of the President of the United States, the company standing, the orchestra of several pieces, accompanied by a harp, attempted to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," but failed toward the concluding lines. The toast to King Edward VII. was accompanied by the air "God Save the King," and was successfully rendered to the last bar. Mr. Ransom, in introducing the Mayor of Winchester, said in part:

"It is fitting to this occasion to remark that to-day in England the largest cruiser in the world was launched and christened with King Alfred's name. The English-speaking world knows him best for his poetry, his philosophy, and his greatness, which regenerated the world. He believed in and re-enacted the Ten Commandments. Alfred saved England from foreign domination and for a Christian career."

Mr. Bowker in response said in part:

"We of the other hemisphere recognize the vast progress of the people of America. We watch the rapid rise and immense expansion brought home to us constantly by the development of the cities of the United States. Our debt, and great it is, for the example set us, we fully recognize and appreciate.

"Winchester, the ancient and royal capital of England, was unquestionably the cradle of the greatest of the English-speaking race. Our home celebration was not entirely free from great shadows of distress, of sorrow, and we deeply lamented the terrible end of your much-respected President, Mr. McKinley. He had written to me in the early days of this commemoration, and expressed his personal and cordial sympathy with the movement. The proceedings on the day of the funeral were at once entirely altered in character.

"This severe blow was not the only one sustained during the arrangements of our celebration. Our own beloved, great and good Queen Victoria had passed to her last rest midst the mourning of the peoples of the civilized globe. The record of the lives of Victoria and McKinley and of the life of King Alfred will be an ever-treasured memory and far-reaching influence for good.

"May the example of King Alfred's career remain ever before our peoples. May the present good feeling existing between the United States and Great Britain endure throughout the ages still to come.

"The success of our celebration was largely due to American sympathy. Your Secretary of State Hay, told us that your history did not begin with the landing of the Mayflower, but with the beginning of American history, and so we have celebrated King Alfred together."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford followed. He raised a laugh with a reference to Wantage as King Alfred's birthplace. He referred to the Saxon monarch as the father of the English navy, and added:

"He learned the art that he who conquers an enemy must make a friend of him. I hope the lesson will not be forgotten in dealing with Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines."

Gen. Woodford was followed by Sir J. G. Bourinot, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada. He said in part:

"Alfred the Great should be compared with George Washington. They were both truth tellers. Alfred was a great man and Washington the greatest man in the revolution against England. The tributes we paid to our Queen and your President I hope will be the spirit of our future 'compromise and fair play.'"

Hamilton W. Mabie and Gen. Wager Swayne delivered brief addresses in eulogy of King Alfred.

Those at the guests' table, in addition to these speakers, were the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Dr. J. Howard Van Amringe, Dr. F. A. March, Dr. B. C. Davis, Dr. I. K. Funk, E. R. L. Gould, the Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, and Dr. John A. Irwin.

The following composed the Ladies' Reception Committee: Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman, Mrs. Rastus S. Ransom, Mrs. Henry S. Howland, Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, and Miss Mary Van Rensselaer Ferris.

MRS. CLEVELAND GUEST OF HONOR

Attended the Monthly Meeting of the Presbyterian Union.

The monthly meeting of the Presbyterian Union, whose membership is composed of ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian Church in the City of New York, was held in the parlors of the Savoy Hotel last evening. Among the guests of honor were Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Miss Wooley, President of Mount Holyoke College.

The Rev. Howard Duffield read a long appreciation of the life and personality of the late Dr. George T. Purves, formerly pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. John Balcom Shaw made an address upon the life of the late Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Hugh L. Elmendorf gave a stereopticon lecture upon Palestine. Mr. Elmendorf was a member of the Auburn party which visited the Holy Land in the early Summer, and his photographic work has been arranged by him in a system of stereopticon views, which follows the route taken by the party. They were exhibited for the first time last night. Several of those present were members of the party. After the lecture a luncheon was served.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Tennis on the indoor courts in the new tennis and racquet club at Tuxedo is now very popular among the Tuxedo colonists. To-day the galleries were crowded with many well-known New Yorkers to witness an exhibition match between the French professional, Broquedis, of the Tuxedo Court, and Alfred Tompkins, professional of the New York Racquet and Tennis Court. The match was a good one. It lasted two hours. Darkness coming on, the referee decided it a draw. A return match will be played in New York Nov. 7. Among those present were T. Suffern Tailer, J. Henry Smith, Stanley Mortimer, Amos T. French, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Cecil Baring, Winthrop Chanler, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Capt. Chaplin, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander entertained at dinner and luncheon on Sunday numerous guests to meet William H. Crocker of California. Among their guests were Miss Twombly, Miss Bessie Metcalf, Archibald C. Harrison, Miss Rogers, H. R. Winthrop, and J. C. Gray, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies passed Friday and over Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster Carey at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson had the following guests at their cottage over Sunday: J. G. Battman, H. C. Bryan, and H. H. Boyesen.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies entertained at the club Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Ogden and R. A. McKim at luncheon and dinner Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon H. Brown of New York were the guests of Willard S. Brown at the club over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, who have passed the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams at the Albert Foster cottage, have taken rooms at the club for a few weeks. Mrs. Tams sails for Europe on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield arrived at the club to-day for a month from Garden City, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart at the Winter Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor gave a dinner Sunday night for their daughter, Miss Edith Poor, to a large number of young people invited in her honor. Among those present were Miss Marie Louise Gibson, Miss Muriel Robbins, Miss Mary Guernee, Miss Violet Cruger, Mrs. J. F. Kernochan, J. F. Talmage, Francis B. McAnerney, Eugene S. Willard, J. Preston McAnerney, and H. H. Boyesen.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard's guests at Keewaydin at dinner Sunday evening were J. Coleman Drayton, Miss Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, C. H. Arnold, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart Coats.

Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier entertained at dinner to-night in their new cottage on West Lake Road. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, and Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Gibson.

Stanley Mortimer passed Saturday with his brother Richard at the Mortimer villa.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Charles Blackwell.

Samuel Charles Blackwell, Treasurer of the Mexican and South American Telegraph Company, died on Saturday at his home, 139 West Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Blackwell, who was seventy-eight years old, came to New York from England when nine years of age. His father established the first sugar refinery in this city, but removed to Cincinnati. Samuel C. Blackwell eventually returned to New York. He had been with the Mexican and South American Telegraph Company for twenty years, during which time he took great interest in reform movements.

Mr. Blackwell's widow is the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the well-known preacher and writer, who is taking an active part in the campaign against Tammany Hall as a member of the Anti-Vice League. Of their five daughters four are physicians and lecturers—Dr. Edith Blackwell being Dean of the State Normal College of North Carolina—and one is an artist. Two of Mr. Blackwell's three sisters—Elizabeth and Emily—also are physicians. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell took her degree at Geneva, N. Y., in 1849, and is said to be the first woman graduate of a medical school. She, with her sister, Dr. Emily, established what is now known as the Woman's College of New York. Both are at present abroad.

The funeral will take place Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. from the residence. Burial in Greenwood Cemetery.

Richard S. Norman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Richard S. Norman, well known in business circles of Chicago, died here this morning. Mr. Norman had been ill for some time. Heart disease was the cause of death. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon from the home of his daughter. Interment will be at Oakwoods. Mr. Norman was the son of Dr. J. P. Norman, at one time Mayor of Little Rock, Ark., and was one of the first theatrical managers in the West.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK P. SALMON, cashier of the State Bank, Chatham, N. Y., died yesterday of typhoid fever. He was born in Spencertown, N. Y., in 1853. He began his banking career at the age of fifteen, and was cashier of the State Bank for nineteen years. He was at one time Secretary of the State Bankers' Association.

WILLIAM UNDERHILL, seventy-five years old, died at his home, at Oyster Bay, L. I., last night. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Underhill was one of the members of the Underhill Society of America. He was a descendant of Capt. John Underhill, the celebrated Indian fighter. Mr. Underhill leaves three sons and one daughter, all adults. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

JOHN MCGAVISK, who was among the oldest residents of Hoboken, died at his home, at 743 Willow Avenue, on Sunday night from general debility. He was born in Ireland in 1810 and settled in Hoboken sixty-five years ago. Shortly after he and Gen. Edwin R. V. Wright established the first newspaper published in Hudson County. It was published for only a few months. From 1871 to 1873 he was Collector of Arrears of Taxes. He then embarked in the real estate business, but retired ten years ago. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

ALFRED RAYMOND, son of Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, died yesterday at the home of his parents, 123 Henry Street, Brooklyn, of typhoid fever. Mr. Raymond was thirty-six years old, and was born at Lakewood, Conn. He was a graduate of Yale University and of the School of Mines of Columbia University. He practiced for several years as an engineer and architect and assisted his father in editing the publication of The Institute of Mining Engineers. He was prominent in the affairs of Plymouth Church and was President of the Young Men's Club of the church and also of Plymouth League. The funeral services will be held in Plymouth Church this evening, the Rev. Dr. Hillis officiating.

Answers to Correspondents.

ANDREW WARD.—For information in regard to certified public accountants apply to the New York School of Public Accountants at 32 Waverley Place.

"A REGULAR READER."—W. Bourke Cockran supported Gen. Tracy and addressed a meeting in his favor at the Grand Central Palace on Oct. 30, 1897.

"READER."—The only safe advice to give a voter who wants to split his ticket is that he should place a cross (X) in the small square before the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote. He should not put the cross in the circle under any party emblem if he thus indicates each candidate for whom he votes.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "LUBECK," "LUBECK." E. & W.

MARRIED.

CAHN—BEER.—On Monday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, Alice, daughter of Mrs. Julius Beer, to Arthur L. Cahn.
San Francisco papers please copy.

WOTHERSPOON—ASSER.—On Saturday, Oct. 26, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Lelia, daughter of Mrs. James Wotherspoon, to Lieut.-Col. J. J. Asser of the British and Egyptian Army.

DIED.

AVERILL.—At Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Oct. 28, Mary Frances Averill, daughter of the late Augustin and Margaret Fraser Averill of this city.
Funeral at her late residence, 20 West 130th St., Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 11 A. M.

BROUNER.—Suddenly, Oct. 27, Martha W., wife of the Rev. John J. Brouner, at her late residence, 319 West 137th St.
Funeral private, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 8 P. M.

BRAUTIGAM.—At Montclair, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 28, 1901, J. Castor Brautigam, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel J. Holmes, 188 Park St., Montclair, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 3:30 P. M.

CHURCHILL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at her late residence, 142 East 18th St., Anna P., daughter of the late Timothy G. and Patience Lawrence Churchill.
The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth Av. and Twenty-first St., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock.

CURRIE.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, Ellen Currie, widow of the late James Currie.
Funeral from her late residence, New York Bay Shore, Greenville, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 10:45 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at 49th St. station upon arrival of train leaving foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 10 A. M.

DOLBEAR.—Caroline Lancaster, on Oct. 26, at her late residence, 2,086 5th Av., daughter of Belinda H. and the late Thomas H. Dolbear.
Funeral services at her late residence, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock.

ECKERSON.—Suddenly on Monday, Oct. 28, 1901, Frank L. Eckerson, aged 32 years.
Funeral services at his parents' residence, 117 West 123d St., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 8 P. M. Interment at Oak Hill, Nyack, N. Y., Thursday, 12 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—At Lee, Mass., on Sunday, 27th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, C. C. Holcombe, M. D., Vestiana Quackenbush, wife of N. M. Freeman, M. D.
Services will be held at the Collegiate Reformed Church, 5th Avenue and 48th Street, New York, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

HERRIMAN.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on Oct. 27, 1901, Charles Herriman, son of the late James and Mary Herriman.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MURDOCK.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, Laura, wife of Horace B. Murdock and daughter of the late Abram P. Mygatt.
Funeral at her late residence, Amenia, N. Y., Oct. 30, at 2:30 P. M.

RAYMOND.—On Monday morning, Oct. 28, at 123 Henry St., Brooklyn, in his 37th year, Alfred Raymond, son of Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond.
Funeral services will be held in the Lecture Room of Plymouth Church Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Home services and interment on the following day.

ST. JOHN.—At his late residence, Balmville, Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1901, Frederick M. St. John, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Balmville Wednesday at 2 P. M. Interment at Monticello, N. Y., Thursday P. M.

WALTON.—On Oct. 25, at South Orange, N. J., in the 85th year of her age, Anna C. Walton, widow of the late Isaac M. Walton.
Funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 1 P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, South Orange Av., South Orange, N. J. Interment at convenience of family.

WOOLSEY.—At her residence in London on Saturday, Oct. 19, 1901, Esther Morris Hunt, wife of George Muirson Woolsey and daughter of Catharine and the late Richard Morris Hunt.
Funeral services will be held at Grace Church Thursday, Oct. 31, 1901, at 4 P. M.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY,
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated Railroad. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

POPE HONORS DR. CONATY.

Catholic Prelate Made Titular Bishop of Samos.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., Rector of the Catholic University to-day received the brief from Rome conferring upon him the honorary appointment of titular Bishop of Samos, a famous port in the Ionian Archipelago in the Grecian sea and under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Rohdes.

The consecration will take place at the Catholic University here, Sunday Nov. 24.

The new dignity is interpreted as an expression of the Pope's deep interest in the University, the appointment coming directly from him through Cardinal Rampolla. Bishop-elect Conaty will continue as Rector of the University.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 28.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put

AQUEDUCT RACES BEGUN

A Large Crowd at Opening of the Last Meeting of Turf Year.

POTENTE WON THE HANDICAP

High-Priced Colt Major Daingerfield at Last Won a Race After Many Trials and Failures.

The last race meeting of the New York turf season began yesterday on the track of the Queens County Jockey Club, Aqueduct, L. I., with an attendance that was one of the greatest surprises of the day, the crowd being one that in size would have done credit to any of the great holiday events of the Spring. The weather was simply perfect and with the promise of a fast course and good-sized fields to run racegoers reached the track in a state of expectancy and enthusiasm that even the increase in the price of admission from $1.50 to $2 did not abate. There was grumbling at the unannounced rise in the admission fee, but that the price will have any influence on the attendance is extremely doubtful, for the Aqueduct meeting offers the last chance for the New York public to see racing this year, and while the sport there is not likely to be of a very high class, the chance for the winners to increase their profits and the losers to "get even" is something that the patrons of the turf cannot overlook.

Nearly as great a surprise as the higher gate fee was the change in the approach to the track, which, while it has been promised for a number of years, was so little expected that the crowd hardly knew which way to turn when actually confronted by the now convenient arrangement, the special trains to the track stopping just back of the grand stand, where the visitors had only a short walk to the track inclosure, instead of being compelled to take the long tramp from the Aqueduct railroad station, as in times past. Then, too, there really was a new grand stand, another thing that had been promised so long that racegoers had abandoned hope of ever seeing the promise fulfilled. The new stand is about double the capacity of the old structure, and is so placed that its occupants can actually see the horses at all points of a race. The grounds were dressed tastefully, the race course proper has been altered by the widening of the stretches and the banking up of the turns until even the horsemen had no cause for complaint on the score of the track. All that remains for the management to do is to build new stables and repair the old barns, and the Aqueduct course will be about as well equipped as the average of the New York race courses.

POTENTE WON THE HANDICAP.

The sport provided was of the usual Aqueduct calibre, moderate class horses making up the programme, but as the fields were well balanced and the several races were exceedingly open as betting events, the crowd seemed highly pleased. The feature of the opening was the fourth race, the Aqueduct Handicap, a race at one mile and seventy yards, for all ages, for which seven horses answered the call to the post, with Richard Croker's high-priced colt Bellario the favorite at odds on. Ever since Mr. Croker bought Bellario for a sum said to have been $15,000, he has been trying to win a race with him. According to the opinion of the experts, Bellario had at last found a spot where he could win. The public generally accepted this opinion as a fact and bet on Bellario as if the race were already over. The next best backed horses were the two-year-old Oom Paul, owned by Jacob Worth, and the cast-off from State Senator McCarren's stable, Potente, so that all the horses prominent in the betting represented politicians. Bellario had the choice of jockeys, with Shaw in his backs, but Shaw on this occasion was not as alert as usual at the start, and when Mars Cassidy, who replaced Starter C. J. Fitzgerald for the meeting, sprung the barrier Bellario was back in the crowd. Beginning quickly, however, he was rushed to the front rank in the first few strides, and took third place, lapped on the leaders at the first furlong pole, with Oom Paul then first and Barouche second. The horses ran in this order for about half a mile, Oom Paul drawing away until he had a lead of four lengths, while Bellario was unable to improve his position. Potente, in the meantime trailing just behind Bellario, ran a waiting race and was ready to move up when called on.

In the last quarter of a mile Potente went on after Oom Paul and, wearing down the two-year-old in the run to the winning post, got up to the pacemaker in the last half furlong, and from there on drew away, Potente winning at the end ridden out, by a half length, with Oom Paul second eight lengths before Barouche, third. Bellario died away at the end and was a poor fifth.

One other race that caused much comment was the sprint for maidens two years old, in which the much-talked-of colt Major Daingerfield, after many trials, at last succeeded in winning a purse. Major Daingerfield is one of the four colts bought in the name of F. C. McLewee from Philip J. Dwyer in the Spring for a big price, this particularly colt then being believed to be one of the fastest and best of his age in the country. Major Daingerfield flattered his purchasers by showing fast trials, and from the time that he ran his first race was a colt that always figured in the betting, he having been made a favorite on repeated occasions, but always disappointing his stable and his backers. For a time his owners, one of whom is said to be "Diamond Jim" Brady, tried to win stake events with him, but for the latter part of the season they have been trying hard to win any kind of a maiden race with the colt.

It seemed the irony of fate that a colt so widely advertised should have to go to Aqueduct to win his maiden race, but it was the last chance, and the stable took it gratefully. Major Daingerfield was always favorite, but the betting public, having had some experience with that particular animal, picked all around him, under the belief that he could not win even at Aqueduct, thus aiding the stable to get a fair price, and to regain a part of former losses on the Major. With Burns up, Major Daingerfield broke second to Meddlestersinger, and when that colt dropped back still held second place, permitting Bigotry to take the lead and hold it to the quarter. After that Major Daingerfield went on to the front, and, galloping in a style that fitted his Spring reputation, won, pulling up, by four lengths.

In the opening event Mercer at long odds raced to the front early in the contest and held his lead to the end, winning, ridden out, before Astor, with the favorite, Sweet Tooth, unplaced. Lucky Star made practically all the running in the third race and won easily from the favorite, Bowen. In the fifth race Bon Mot was favorite and the leader throughout, winning as he pleased from Carrington. The last race went to Pledgrich, who went to the front in the last half mile, after Monmouth Boy had a turn as pacemaker. The favorite in this event, the crpple Bannockburn, never was prominent after the start. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about seven furlongs. J. E. Richardson's Mercer, b. g., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Meridin, 104 pounds (Shaw), 9 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by two lengths; J. Tabor's Astor, b. g., 6, 112, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length from N. Bennington's Kilogram, b. c., 4, 115, (Simms,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:27 3-5. Basil, Royal Sterling, The Burlington Route, Huitzilopochtli, Federalist, Disturber, Alard, and Songster also ran. Value to the winner, $520. Sweet Tooth the post favorite at 11 to 5 and 9 to 10. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five furlongs. Frederick C. McLewee & Co.'s Major Daingerfield, blk. c., by Handspring-Mon Droit, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by four lengths; T. Shields's Extinguisher, b. c., 112, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from J. Worth's Meistersinger, b. c., 112, (H. Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Bigotry, Reformer, Si-Ah, Dewey, Bruff, Waswift, Caller, Foxey Curley, Swamplands, Anna K., and High Carnival also ran. Value to the winner, $470. Major Daingerfield the favorite. Winner trained by M. M. Allen. Anna K. and High Carnival left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, by Friar Tuck-Keepsake, 103 pounds, (Booker,) 15 to 1 and even, won easily by four lengths; Dryer & McGuire's Bowen, b. c., 3, 110, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a half length from T. D. Sullivan's Trebor, b. g., 6, 103, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Leo King, Lady Chorister, Kalif, Little Daisy, Nitrate, Raffaello, and Gray Dally also ran. Value to the winner, $480. Bowen the post favorite Winner trained by W. Heuston.

FOURTH RACE.—The Aqueduct Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. J. J. McCafferty's Potente, b. g., 6 years, by Racine-Pow Wow, 114 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a half length; J. Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., 2, by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 106, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and even, second by eight lengths from W. H. McCrakle's Barouche, ch. f., 2, by Jullen-Barcarola, 90, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Alfred Vargrave, Bellario, Sadie S., and Frank Erne also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Bellario the post favorite at 9 to 10 and 2 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. J. B. Haggin's Bon Mot, b. c., by Fitz James-Queen's Taste, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by two lengths; James McLaughlin's Carrington, b. c., 108, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from J. Worth's Mary Worth, b. f., 109, (H. Cochran,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Playlike, O'Hagen, James P. Keating, Celawaha, Florette, and Hans Wagner also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Bon Mot always the favorite. Winner trained by C. Littlefield, Jr.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 in 1901; special weights; one mile and seventy yards. G. D. Johnson's Piedrich, ch. g., 3 years, by Juvenal-Pouponne, 99 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by two lengths; W. C. Daly's Alske, b. g., 5, 107, (Miles,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by six lengths from J. E. McDonald's Templeton, b. f., 3, 96, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Monmouth Boy, Millstream, Harry McCoun, and Bannockburn also ran. Value to the winner, $450. Templeton the post favorite. Winner trained by C. Booker.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs. Cresson, 108 pounds; Glade Run, Sentry, James J. Corbett, and David, 106 each; Lamp O'Lee and Wunna, 105 each; Mark Lane, The Rogue, Cherries, Princess H., and Snark, 103 each.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. The Amazon, 118 pounds; Althea, Fatalist, and Elsie L., 103 each; Animosity, 99; Marothen, Curtesy, and Cherished, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; selling allowances; five furlongs. Wild Bess and Succussanna, 107 pounds each; Ischium and Marry Dawn, 101 each; Jean Wood, Genesee, Flirter, and Thoth, 98 each; Nuncure, Tenagra, Emma A. M., Angury, Trauer, and Sand Flea, 95 each; Rose Court and Bijou, 90 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Lucent, 116 pounds; Fennimore and Ondurdis, 109 each; Jack McGinn, 106; Instol, Ante Up, Argonauta, Kingstell, Puncheon, Glennellie, Flara, and Surmise, 103 each; Connie, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Halberdier and Bridge, 115 pounds each; Pluto, 108; Bessie McCarthy, The Pride of Surrey, and Messina, 105 each; G. Whittier, Dewey, and Leander, 100 each; Sparklett, 99; Icewater, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Zemo, Avalon, Darling, Miss Dare, Hawk, Biff, Lord Potosi, 107 pounds each; Hot, Major Daingerfield, G. Whittier, and Justice, 90 each; Tact, LeMoyne, and Arrahgowan, 87 each.

HARNESS RECORDS OF THE YEAR.

Champion Cresceus Leads with Eight World's Best Performances.

Though the season for light harness racing is still nearly two months from its end in the Southern States, the period for record-breaking performances has about passed, and trotting turfmen generally accept the new records made through the season of 1901 as figures that will stand with small danger of being disturbed until the next year of the sport has come. In all fifteen new harness records by trotters and pacers have been made in 1901, Cresceus having the place of honor among the creators of new figures, with eight separate achievements that will go on record as world's bests. Cresceus is still in harness, however, and has engagements that will keep him going until well into December, trying against his own records, but that he will go faster than his wonderful mile in 2:02¼, trotted at Columbus in August, is but remotely probable. He steps fast miles in all his trials, and when his season is over he will have more fast miles to his credit than any other trotter ever had in one season. So far this year he has gone to the mile slower than 2:10, that was at Readville, in which event he went in 2:10¼, his slowest miles in two years.

From the time in July when the great stallion first beat the world's record held by The Abbott, he has held the fleet gelding from the Village Farm absolutely safe, and in all his performances of the year has demonstrated his superiority. Even should the two horses ever meet again, it would seem that there is little chance that The Abbott could defeat him, for the Hamlin bred gelding has grown unsteady, and while he has all his old speed it has been beyond the power of Trainer Ed Geers to keep The Abbott down to a trot at his best rate over a full mile. There is no prospect of another meeting, however, as George H. Ketcham, owner of the world's champion stallion and trotter, has declared his intention of retiring Cresceus to the stud after he finishes this season's campaign. Cresceus will go to the stud with such a record as no stallion ever held before. A full list of his record-breaking achievements follows:

Fastest mile against time, Cresceus, 2:02¼.
Fastest mile trotted in race, Cresceus, 2:03¼.
Fastest first heat trotted, Cresceus, 2:03¼.
Fastest second heat trotted, Cresceus, 2:06.
Fastest two consecutive heats, Cresceus, 2:03¼, 2:06¾.
Fastest three miles in one day, Cresceus, 2:03¼, 2:06¾, 2:06.
Fastest first half mile trotted, Cresceus, 0:59¾.
Fastest mile trotted on a half-mile track, Cresceus, 2:09½.

Since early June Mr. Ketcham has driven him a mile around 2:06 nearly every week, and, too, over a variety of track beds. It is too bad the great horse was not engaged to go against the record of Memphis. Little Boy's record-breaking miles last week indicate that Cresceus would have had a fine chance to lower the world's record over this track. In the West, the tracks, save one or two in California, are not as fast as the tracks this side of the Rockies, and for this reason Cresceus has but a slight chance to do any wonderful work. Outside of Cresceus's great record breaking there have been other record-breaking performances as follows:

Fastest mile for green pacer, Shadow Chimes, 2:07¼.
Fastest mile ever paced in a race, Anaconda, 2:00¾.
Fastest four consecutive paced heats, Anaconda, 2:07, 2:03½, 2:04½, 2:01¾.
Fastest paced mile by stallion this year, Bonnie Direct, 2:03½.
Fastest three miles by pacing mare, Edith W., 2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:05½.
Fastest mile paced to a wagon, Little Boy, 2:01½.
Fastest mile paced by gelding, Anaconda, 2:00¾.

Notes of the Turf.

Samuel Hildreth, formerly trainer for William C. Whitney, who was the sensational horseman of last season on the New York race tracks, has bought from J. S. Ward, at Chicago, the phenomenal colt McChesney, two years old, by Macduff-Manola Mason, for $10,000.

Jockey John Bullman has decided to ask for release from the contract he made to ride for the remainder of the season in the East, and if released will start at once for California, where he will ride through the Winter meeting.

Starter Mars Cassidy, who is engaged to do the starting at the Aqueduct meeting under special contract with the Queens County Jockey Club, is not in love with the no recall system of starting with the barrier. He succeeded fairly well on his first trial at the method, however.

An agent of the Crescent City Jockey Club has been busy among the horsemen of the metropolitan race tracks looking for stables and horses for the coming Winter meeting at New Orleans, which opens Nov. 28. A list of twenty-one stake events, with added money ranging from $2,500 down to $1,000 for each, has been announced for the meeting, the stakes to close on Nov. 14.

HOPPE WON BILLIARD TOURNEY.

The Boy Proves Too Much for the Veterans.

By better than even up, "Willie Hoppe," the boy competitor in the professional billiard tournament at Daly's Academy, won the deciding game last night with Ora Morningstar, and thereby took first place in the tournament. The tournament was at eighteen-inch balk line, two shots in, and "Willie" had to compete against such well-known exponents of the game as "Tom" Gallagher and Edward McLaughlin. These two, with Morningstar, conceded Hoppe 100 points, while the Spanish player, Ortiz, the other entry, allowed him 25 points.

The youth had no difficulty in demonstrating his superiority over all of them, and but once during the tournament did he have to rely on his handicap in order to win his game. The defeat of Morningside last night leaves three men tied for second place, McLaughlin, Gallagher, and Morningstar, and McLaughlin and Gallagher will play to-night.

The room in which the contest was held was densely filled last night as the boy has proved a strong drawing attraction, and many persons had to be turned away. Neither played did well at the start, but once the boy struck his gait he made several fair breaks, running out in the twenty-first inning. In the meantime Morningstar had gathered together but 190. His run of 42, made in the eleventh inning, was the best during the contest. The score:

Hoppe—	0	0	9	29	0	9	1	1	8	13	1	0	33	15	2	12	22	2	3	32
0	10.	Total	200.	Average,	9	11-21.	High	run,	33.													
Morningstar—	1	0	7	1	2	0	31	0	0	0	42	0	0	2	29							
32	12	0	2	13	16.	Total,	190.	Average,	9	1-21.	High	run,	42.									

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Hoppe	4	0	Morningstar	2	2
Gallagher	2	2	Ortiz	0	4
McLaughlin	2	2			

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Reports from New Haven Cause Indignation at Columbia.

YALE SELECTS 'VARSITY MEN

Harvard Eleven Given a Rest—Columbia's 'Varsity Plays Good Defensive Football—Yale's New Players.

Some ill-feeling sems to have been engendered as a result of the Columbia-Yale game last Saturday. Since then reports have come from New Haven that the Columbia players used the roughest kind of tactics, that some of the men playing were not eligible, and that concerted action is being taken to cut the Columbia game off Yale's list. Columbia men, while indignant as to the aspersions made against the eligibility of their players, are inclined to view the charges as to roughness with amusement. An investigation, however, has been started to get at the source of these insinuations.

In the practices yesterday Columbia's 'Varsity played good defensive football against the scrub in the line-up. But four of the 'Varsity players who contested the game with Columbia came out on Yale Field for practice yesterday, the rest of the men not being in condition to play. New men, however, enlivened the practice. During the day fourteen men were selected and assigned to a special training table. They will represent Yale in the big games, although other candidates who develop sufficiently will be taken to the table later. The Harvard 'Varsity players were sore and were given a rest yesterday, but active preparations will be started to-day for the Pennsylvania game next week. Princeton's players were also stiff as a result of the Lafayette game.

INELIGIBILITY OF PLAYERS DENIED.

The reported charges from New Haven that Columbia played "ringers from athletic clubs" against Yale on Saturday are not seriously considered by the Columbia authorities as long as they are made anonymously. "When Yale makes them officially to Columbia, then we shall know how to answer them," is the attitude of the Faculty Committee, as expressed by one of its members yesterday. The authorities tend to the belief that the statement emanate from irresponsible undergraduates who are "sore" that Yale did not do better on Saturday. So far as the committee can determine, every man who played against Yale is a bona fide student. William R. Morley, Columbia's Captain, said:

"I regret exceedingly that there has been any of this disturbance, because it hurts three things, Columbia, Yale, and football. We have always been friendly with Yale; we are still in the same frame of mind, and refuse to believe the reported statements until Yale prefers them formally.

"After rigorous examination every man on the Columbia team was declared eligible by the Faculty Committee, and no man was permitted to play whom the committee thought was even touched with tangible suspicion.

"As to the roughness there was no more than in any ordinary good game. My head was not jammed against a wire fence by a Yale player, and I believe Weymouth did not have his finger bitten. When we left the field after the game he went with us in the trolley car. He said the match was a good one and exhibited no injuries."

The manager of the Columbia eleven went to New Haven last night to trace the charges to their source.

PRACTICE AT COLUMBIA.

Columbia's football team in its practice yesterday lacked the services of Smith, Lancon, Kindgen, and Jackson. Lancon and Kindgen were at lectures. Two new men came out for end, Merrill and Bishop. Both did good work. Bishop was especially pleasing to Sanford for the way in which he downed the opposing men in attempted end runs. In the first part of the practice the scrub was given the ball on the 'Varsity's ten yard line, and in twenty downs the second team could not push the ball more than five yards. The rest of the practice was devoted to punting by both teams to give the ends practice in getting down the field on kicks. The work on the whole was sharp and fast, in line with the good gait Columbia has struck.

Only Glass, Holt, Weymouth, and Gould of the Yale 'Varsity team which met Columbia were able to practice yesterday, because of the injuries sustained last Saturday.

Olcott limped around Yale Field, but was not in football togs. Chadwick was badly bruised by the rough treatment he received, as was Hogan. The Yale team feels very sore over Columbia's rough tactics, and concerted action is taking place to cut the New York men from Yale's list.

BIG MEN IN YALE TEAM.

Five good new men came out yesterday. They are all candidates for centre and guards. Each man is over 6 feet in height and weighs about 200 pounds. Chief among them was Capt. "Phil" Kunzig of the 'Varsity crew, who played a fine tackle last year, but lost the place to Stillman, one of the leading tackles of the season. He played a heavy and aggressive game yesterday. Another new man is Andrews, a substitute guard last year, who will be Holt's understudy. Westfall, a big guard, who, though a senior, has never played football before, and Strong and Bogue, both of the crew, were also out. When these new men lined up in the second team they made things hum for the 'Varsity. It is announced that Goss, who was laid off last week with a bad shoulder, will join the team again next week, ready to play in the big games.

The fourteen men who are to constitute the Yale 'Varsity football squad for the big games of the season were yesterday picked from the fifty candidates and assigned to a special training table at the New Haven House. The selection was made by George Stillman, head coach, and Charles Gould, Captain, as follows: Swan and Rafferty, right end; Hogan, right tackle; Gross, right guard; Holt, centre; Goss and Hamlin, left guard; Olcott, left tackle; Gould, left end; De Saulles, quarter back; Wilhelmi and Hart, left half back; Chadwick, right half back; Weymouth, fullback.

PLAY DAMAGED PRINCETON.

The heavy knocks that the Princeton team had to withstand in the Lafayette game had such a stiffening effect on the joints of the men that no attempt was made yesterday to line the team up for any scrimmage with the scrub. In order to remove some of the stiffness the men were sent around the field at a fast clip, and the whole squad was practiced at starting.

The 'Varsity eleven were then lined up and sent through a number of formations, among which were several new plays worked out by the coaches. Dewitt was coached for the greater part of the practice in drop kicking, owing to his failures in Saturday's game. Under Baird's instruction the big tackle improved wonderfully in his work.

Only two more practices will be held here, the team leaving on the Cornell trip tomorrow night. The time intervening before the Cornell game will be spent at Hobart College, at Geneva.

Cornell started in with a large coaching staff yesterday and will make every preparation to bring her team into shape for the game with Princeton, at Ithaca on Saturday. Taussig, '96, and Fennell, '96, arrived, and together with Dyer, '95, and Wyckoff, '96, who were there last week, will remain this week. A line-up scrimmage was indulged in. Practice was carried on behind closed gates and the secret work will be continued until Friday. The physical condition of the team is now the chief cause of worry. Tiedman, right end, yesterday went to the infirmary suffering from bloodpoisoning, and Taussig and Smith, left end and right tackle, are nursing weak ankles.

Harvard will go into secret practice to-day in preparation for the game with Pennsylvania next week. The regular 'Varsity men were given a day's rest yesterday. Saturday's game left them all more or less sore and stiff, and the coaches thought a change from the hard daily routine would do them good. With the exception of McGrew, no one is seriously hurt. McGrew wrenched his knee in the second half, and now water has set in.

McGrew will miss at least a week's training before he can take up his work again, and the shifting which will be necessary before that time promises to be a severe drawback to the Crimson team.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—Moon Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:26	Sun sets....5:01	Moon rises..6:53

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:28	Gov. Isl'd...8:52	H. Gate...10:48
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:03	Gov. Isl'd...9:16	H. Gate...11:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hesperides, Argentine and Paraguay		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	7:00 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jeffersn, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Croix, &c	*1:00 P. M.	
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Merchandise for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Idzumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after the arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 9, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 29.

Adirondack, Kingston, Oct. 24.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 26.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 14.
Cufic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 19.
Germanica, Naples, Oct. 22.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 28.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, Oct. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 21.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

Apache, Jacksonville, Oct. 27.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Heidelburn, Algiers, Oct. 16.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 29.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Oct. 22.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 23.
Vestor, Shields, Oct. 16.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 9.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 26.
Hendonhall, Barry, Oct. 17.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 30.
Koln, Bremen, Oct. 10.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.
Sicilia, Naples, Oct. 14.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 24.
Denver, Galveston, Oct. 26.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 31.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Castilian Prince, St. Lucia, Oct. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 19.
Inchmarlo, Algiers, Oct. 19.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 26.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Arrived.

SS Naupilia, (Ger.,) Krafte, Stettin Oct. 8, with mdse to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 7:33 A. M. Oct. 29.

SS Ydun, (Nor.,) Sorrensen, Cienfuegos, &c., Oct. 15, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 12:25 A. M., 29th.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau, Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Fraser, Demerara, &c., Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Oct. 17, and Moville, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7:05 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam, Oct. 14, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Elswick Manor, (Br.,) Emerson, Hamburg, &c., Oct. 3, with mdse. to H. Vogemann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 27th.

SS Helvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port De Paix, &c., Oct. 16, mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company; vessel to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M., 27th.

SS Philadelphia, Furst, Porto Cabello, &c., Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, Liverpool, Oct. 17, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Olinda, (Cuban license,) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Skelton, Kingston, &c., Oct. 17, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Altai, (Ger.,) Morris, Savanilla, &c., Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Cassila, Havre, Oct. 14, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Thrift, (Nor.,) Hvistendahl, Tilt Cove, N. F., Oct. 21, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Alianca, Skillings, Colon, Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 P. M.

SS Colorado, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Mar, Jacobs, Jr., New Orleans, Oct. 23, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Anchored outside the Bar at 8:46 P. M.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London, Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:20 P. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda, Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Vidar, (Nor.,) Sorrensen, Cape Haitien and Inagua, Oct. 22, with logwood to E. Behrens & Co.; vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Shawmut, Fuller, with one barge, from Norfolk for Boston, went into Lower Bay.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, moderate; fair.

Sailed.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Barks, towing barge Gilberton, from Boston for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 5 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Glengyle, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from Yokohama, &c., from New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Mogul, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Housatonic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Claverdale, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Yokohama previous to to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Supreme Court of the United States.

29—Fred A. McMaster, administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. the New York Life Insurance Company.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with a direction to enter judgment for plaintiff in accordance with the opinion of this Court, with interest and costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Justice Brewer did not hear the argument and took no part in the discussion.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the Court:

Original. Ex Parte.—The Pacific Export Lumber Company et al., petitioners.—Leave to file petition for an order allowing appeals, &c., denied.

37—The McKinley Creek Mining Company et al., appellants, vs. the Alaska United Mining Company et al.—Counsel are requested to file briefs on the question as to what errors in respect of giving or refusing instructions or other rulings on a trial by a jury in a case of this character are open for consideration on appeal from the District Court of Alaska.

253 of October Term, 1900—Pin Kwan, petitioner, vs. the United States, and 254 of October Term, 1900—Ping Yik, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Motions to vacate orders of dismissal and to reinstate these cases denied.

82—S. A. L. & S. C. Haseltine, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Central National Bank of Springfield, Mo.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

108—Simon Rothschild et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Robert A. Knight, assignee, &c.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

187—Martha J. Sweringen, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of St. Louis.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

203—The Hanover National Bank of New York City, plaintiff in error, vs. Max Moyses.—Motion to advance denied.

300—Joseph H. Beals, plaintiff in error, vs. James J. Cone.—Motion for supersedeas and motions to dismiss or affirm postponed until the record is printed.

326—John F. Kumler, petitioner, vs. George W. Hale, executor, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

332—Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, petitioner, vs. Thomas P. Sherborne, Jr., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

374—Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, petitioner, vs. John F. Daniel.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

424—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, petitioner, vs. the schooner Robert Graham Dun, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

435—Robert Herbst, petitioner, vs. the steamship Asiatic Prince.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

351—Alexander E. Orr et al., as executors, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Theodore P. Gilman, Controller et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Nov. 25 next.

359—Francis Winslow et al., &c., appellants, vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—Motion to advance denied.

368—Benjamin D. Greene et al., appellants, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Nov. 11 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

369—Commercial Publishing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel C. Beckwith.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

389—Kokomo Fence Machine Company, petitioner, vs. Alva L. Kitselman et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

109—The United States, appellant, vs. A. J. Green et al.—Passed to be heard with 129 as one case, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellant.

318—J. Henrietta Hoffeld, executrix, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

418—Bank of Topeka, petitioner, vs. William S. Eaton et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by N. H. Loomis for petitioner and by Edward W. Hutchins, Henry Wheeler, Charles T. Gallagher, and M. R. Hitch for the respondents.

445—Simpson's Patent Dry Dock Company, petitioner, vs. the Atlantic and Eastern Steamship Company, owner of the steamship Borderer.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Frederick D. McKenney in behalf of Eugene P. Carver and E. E. Blodgett for the petitioner and by L. S. Dabney and Frederick Cunningham for the respondent.

141, 142, 143, 144, and 145—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al.—Each side allowed one hour additional time in the argument of these cases, on motion of Fairfax Harrison for the appellees.

59—A. J. Tullock, plaintiff in error, vs. Joab Mulvan.—Argument continued by N. H. Loomis for the defendant in error and concluded by W. H. Rossington for the plaintiff in error.

90—The Northern Assurance Company of London, England, petitioner, vs. Grand View Building Association.—Argued by R. W. Breckenridge and C. J. Green for the petitioner and Halleck F. Rose for the respondent.

61—United States Repair and Guaranty Company, petitioner, vs. Assyrian Asphalt Company.—Argument commenced by Lysander Hill for the petitioner.

Call for Tuesday: 61, 62, (and 63,) 66, 67, 181, (and 182,) 100, 4, (original,) 152, 183, and 201.

Calendars for Tuesday, Oct. 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 124, fourth floor, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

Inquest, at 10:30 A. M.
28—Bailey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—United States, for Hudson River Stone Supply Co. vs. Molloy.
40—Knights vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
42—O'Brien vs. Con. Ice Co.
77—Carter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
6—Buchanan vs. Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.
91—Pfeiffer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
9—Smith vs. Harrington
103—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
104—Blundell vs. same.
105—Bevins vs. same.
106—Ryan vs. same.
108—Fratellone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
113—Silbrecht vs. Ill. Central R. R. Co.
114—Blumenthal vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
115—Chiarchido vs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
32—Martin vs. Milliken
20—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Kansas City vs. Adriance.
82—Miller vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
118—Reynolds vs.
Parsons.
119—Achter vs. same.
120—Fayerweather vs. same.
122—United States vs. Spinner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Calendar called in Room 100, fourth floor Post Office Building, at 12 M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

38—Waters vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 45, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

16—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Limberger.
23—Severy Process Co. vs. Harper & Bros.
24—Post vs. Boker.
25—Anglo-Am. Prov. Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.
36—Stone vs. Eldridge.
44—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
47—La Society, &c., vs. General Elec. Co.
51—Rolfe Elec. Co. vs. Sterling Elec. Co.
60—Coates vs. Boker.
61—Australian Knitting Co. vs. Wright's Health Underwear Co.
72—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Nearseal Unhairing Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building.

Admiralty—
177—Rogers vs. Beard Dredging Co.
155—Perry vs. Steamship Ansgar.
206—Amundsen vs. Woolley.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 423, 393, 387, 51, 673, 424, 394, 417.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.

Ireland vs. Lufty.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the court below.

Burke vs. Rothenberg.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

McCormick vs. McCaffrey.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Sweetcomb vs. Metropolitan Street Railway.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Tiernan vs. Davenport.—Final order reversed and a new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event, and order of restitution is also granted, but without costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Feigker vs. Loudon.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Jacobson vs. Buckley.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Dinsmore vs. Morris, Earl vs. Goodfield, Hogan vs. Fielding, Near vs. Grant, Cowbig vs. Casey, McNamara vs. Loonie, Horowitz vs. Atlas Paper Box Company, Halubein vs. Metropolitan Street Railway, Griffin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Weiser vs. Lentino, Meiham vs. McCormick, Ehrlich vs. Reich.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Holloway vs. Schmidt, Simon vs. Rutenberg, Rogers vs. Church, Fleck vs. Volcker, Tyler vs. New York Building Loan Banking Company, Eagan vs. Leeser, Barasch vs. Hauptman, Schnair vs. Grof.—Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinions by the Court filed.

Altman vs. Stuart, Hardenburgh vs. Canavato, Schumacher vs. O'Neill.—Orders reversed with costs. Opinions by the Court filed.

Decker vs. Seaman.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by the Court.

Blum vs. Monahan.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Price vs. Phyfe, Branoato vs. Koos, Delaney vs. McGarry, Garbarsky vs. Simkin.—Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinions by McAdam, J.

Spiro vs. Holschutz.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Ryan vs. Garden City Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs, but with leave to appeal to the Appellate Division. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Gitelson vs. Welsburg.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Grote vs. Hollis.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Howley vs. Kraemer.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event, unless appellant stipulates to reduce the recovery to $444.85, with the costs awarded below, in the event of which stipulation the judgment will be affirmed without costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Blanner vs. Williams Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Sheehan vs. Coyle.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Sternberg vs. Parri.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide the event. Opinion by McAdam, J.

McDowell vs. Lee, Taylor vs. New York and Queens County Railroad, Schmale vs. Grey.—Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Barry vs. Winkle.—Order, in so far as it awards costs against the plaintiffs, reversed, with costs in this court and at the General Term of the City Court. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Strovitz vs. Grell.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Appel vs. Metropolitan Street Railway.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Laughran vs. Third Avenue Railroad, Postal Telegraph Cable Company vs. Robertson.—Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Vrumberger vs. Miller, Thomson vs. Erskine, Rosenfeld vs. Marcus, Herrmann vs. Heydeman, Wessel vs. Gerken, same vs. same.—Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Weiler vs. Weidler.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Reiken.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide event. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Kahn vs. Marten, Zuckerman vs. Leonardi, Frascello vs. Rauth, Donnelly vs. Cornell, Becker vs. Schnert, Steinfield vs. Kaempfer, Longweller vs. Weinstein, same vs. same, Laughlin vs. Wales, Levy vs. Cahle, Dumbacher vs. Boyden.—Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinions by the Court.

Central Bureau of Engraving vs. Senner, Gillin Printing Company vs. Traphagan, Weinberg vs. Independent Order Ahoras Israel, Maas vs. German Bar Bank.—Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

American Box Machine Company vs. Bolrick.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Matthews vs. Dickinson.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. with costs to abide event. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Nichols vs. Lefkowitz, Snyder vs. Gruninger, Barrett vs. Starns.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by the Court filed.

Newton vs. Stacheiberg.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Freeman vs. Prudential Insurance Company, Waller vs. Rothfield, Egner vs. O'Gara, Musler vs. Weiss.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Laubin vs. Douglas, Bernstein vs. Lightstone, Globe Soap Company vs. Lisa.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Collins vs. Fowler, Rosenbaum vs. Marcus, Towle vs. Ennis.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by the Court filed.

Stanton vs. Ashley, Rothfeld vs. Lintz.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J., filed.

Lake Geneva Ice Company vs. Selvage.—Judgment reversed with costs, per opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Queen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway, Kubbe vs. Fowler.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by the Court filed.

Rosenblatt vs. Smith, Oppenheimer vs. Mordecia.—Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Zuckerman vs. Barstone.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by the Court.

Wilnsky vs. Gottlieb.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Hennessy vs. Spero, Currier vs. Carnick.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Nadelman vs. Pitchell, Margraff vs. Klinge, Leber vs. Zucker, Levett vs. Loeb Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Carsewich vs. Woods.—Final order affirmed with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

French vs. Colliery Engineer Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to abide event, unless respondent stipulates to reduce recovery to $66.31, with costs, in the event of which stipulation the judgment will be affirmed without costs. Per curium.

Streep vs. McLoughlin.—Appeal from order dismissed with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Streep vs. McLoughlin.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Reardon vs. Brougham vs. Pettigrew.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J.

Riley vs. Metropolitan Street Railway.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Gildesleeve, J.

Salvinsky vs. Bevin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by the Court filed.

Kreiser vs. Kitavka.—Orders reversed, unless the plaintiff, within ten days, stipulates to reduce the amount of the fine imposed to $50, with $10 costs, in that event the order as modified affirmed without costs in this court or the court below. Opinion by the Court filed.

McAdam vs. Thileman.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Todd vs. Signell.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Gorse vs. Lynch.—Judgment reversed with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Dickinson vs. Salmon.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Harris vs. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Bueb vs. Gerety.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

V. Loewer's G. Brewing Company vs. Lithauer.—Reargument ordered.

Katz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Clemmons vs. Beinn.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by McAdam, J.

Frey vs. Novily.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Gildersleeve, J., and concurring opinion by McAdam, J.

Aehnbof vs. Solomon.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event, with leave to appeal to the Appellate Division. Opinion by the Court.

Currier vs. Carmick.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Barstow vs. Electro Therapeutic Co.
2—Meldrum vs. Meldrum.
3—Detroit vs. Detroit Excelsior Quilting Co. vs. Creter.
4—Hickie vs. Columbani.
6—Armstrong vs. Rutherford.
7—Gruner vs. Schnugg.
8—Healy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Kean vs. same.
10—O'Sullivan vs. same.
11—Hartman vs. same.
12—Van Brunt vs. same.
13—O'Brien vs. same.
14—O'Keefe vs. same.
15—1st Nat. Bank vs. Eureka Stable Co.
16—In re Bieber.
17—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Rosen.
18—Dinsmore vs. Glbb.
19—Jarvis vs. Schiffer.
20—James vs. Leonard.
21—Reynolds vs. Sousa.
22—In re Hallett.
23—Casien Co. vs. Horey
24—Security Refrig. Co. vs. Kilheimer.
25—Fitzgerald vs. Moffett.
26—Ackerman vs. Brush.
27—Lustig vs. Heldenreich.
28—In re Huff.
29—City Real Estate Co. vs. Lenihan.
30—Schustock vs. Brooks.
31—In re Smith.
32—Fishel vs. La Manna
33—Hutchinson vs. Warner.
34—Same vs. Schley.
35—Same vs. Nedlinger.
36—Same vs. Chapman.
37—Same vs. Scott.
38—Same vs. Stadler.
39—Same vs. Curtiss.
40—Hough vs. Maynard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases on.

822—In re Old Pier No. 4, E. R.
831—In re Crotona Av.
767—In re Woodlawn Road.
845—In re Burnside Av.
770—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
111—In re Weeks St.
883—In re 165th St.
890—Brock vs. Feilhee.
891—In re E. 158th St.
892—In re Craven St.
896—In re Andrew Av.
894—In re Aldus St.
895—In re E. 178th St.
894½—In re E. 173d St.
896—Johnson vs. Johnson.

Demurrer—
1708—Woods vs. Gardenide.

Preferred causes—
4045—Raabe vs. Cassidy.
4046—Same vs. same.
4067—Kattenback vs. Jacobs.

General calendar—
3415—Green vs. Green.
3618—Meyer vs. City of New York.
3668—Goobe vs. Waterson.
3439—Jacob vs. Thompson.
3838—Sierichs vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
3839—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3753.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan for the People.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9738—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III, IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3306—Finnegan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2400—McLaughlin vs. Lowen.
3938—Kent vs. Lehmaier.
3197—Collard vs. Beech
10346—Schwartz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3348—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Schmitt.
2882—Brodowsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2034—Callahan vs. Barker.
3004—Leggett vs. Piercy.
2323—Farrell vs. Gerard.
3270—Oakes vs. Oakes.
3323—Conner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2725—Sexton vs. same.
3272—Donovan vs. same.
3690—Kessnoff vs. same.
1415—King vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3314.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fureman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Newton vs. Stacheiberg.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5858—Merk vs. Hirsch.
11164—O'Beirne vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2899—Mastropaslo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3081—Werner vs. Dinkelspiel.
2391—Ettlinger vs. Well.
471—Gordan vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2425—Hopper vs. Empire City Subway Co.
11161—Ehrenberg vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
2461—Medole vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
1115¾—Ellis vs. Miller.
5062—Caldwell vs. Dyatt.
2563—Schwab vs. City of New York.
2952—Schwab vs. same.
1616—Kalshoven vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1369—Falcone vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6188½—Weeland vs. Knox.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Edward H. Kendall.
2—David Seaman.
3—Henry Verrar.
4—William Stacom.
5—William Stacom.
6—Ephraim Hachtmann
7—Charles Bernhard.
8—T. Joseph Wehrle.
9—Mary Howell.
10—Robert L. Burnett.
11—Edwin B. Trott.
12—Robert W. Mechtler.
13—Lizzie Pell.
14—Eugene Hardy.
15—Louise V. Mount.
16—Anna J. Lesser.
17—Joseph Colwell.
18—Henry B. Helmke.
19—Michael J. O'Reilly.
20—Sarah Pilkington.
21—Annie Taylor Morgan.
22—Catharine Kelly.
23—Mercedes Hurtade.
24—Edward P. Maguire.
25—Hilmer L. Anderson.
26—George T. Bliss.
27—Robert Schell.
28—Margaret S. Fischer.
29—Harry Wulfers.
30—Joseph Richardson.
31—Lydia B. Atwood.
32—Nicholas Hannan.
33—Helen C. Brush.
34—Johanna B. Widmayer.
35—John Rossbach.
36—Annie P. Joyce.
37—Morris Poznanski.
38—John L. Williams.
39—Alexander P. Irwin.
40—Erastus H. Munson.
41—Mary O'Rourke.
42—Florence G. Smallwood.
43—Ellen Dent.
44—Ann Cassidy.
45—James Crowley.
46—Christian Martinsen.
47—Martin Moore.
48—Jacob Bloch.
49—Eliza Saenger.
50—George Geissler.
51—Julia A. Blackledge.
52—Edwin B. Trott.
53—Edward D. Steinhardter.
54—Mary I. E. Braithwaite.
55—Edward Hatton.
56—Moses Poznanski.
57—Frederick Aarhuns.
58—Max Eberle.
59—Mary Ann Hassall.
60—Mary Cunningham.
61—Clara Cox.
62—Thomas McManus.
63—Celine D. Brevoort.
64—George Cox.
65—Elizabeth Forkel.
66—William Phelps.
67—Joseph Siedenberg.
68—Denis D. Collins.
69—James Crowley.
70—Elizabeth G. Gwynn.
71—Asahel S. Levy.
72—Katharine Stewart.
73—Julia A. Blackledge.
74—William H. Alfring.
75—Katharine De Forest
77—William Wade.
77—Schuyler Valentine.
78—Schuyler Valentine.
79—Lithie Downes.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Louis T. Hoyt.
Ora W. Powell.
George Viehmann.
Lucretia S. Jones.
Margaret Smith.
Katherine Peters.
Anna M. Webber.
Mary Walsh.
Andrew Hofinger.
Margaret Smith.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1708—Charlotte Miller.
1689—Robert McMaster.
1693—Arby G. Field.
1699—Annie Whalen.
1713—Lillian G. Ives.
1725—Bridget Leyser.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., III., IV., and V. Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1683—Grossman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1696—Weinberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1685—Reiner vs. Law.
1268—Herschfield vs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, Assistant District Attorney Gordon for the People.

1—Godolphin F. Burslam.
2—William Sisto.
3—Michele Puglie.
4—Gus. Bomfouss.
5—John Casey.
6—Emil Lewis.
7—Thomas Jackson.
8—Nora Silvin.
9—William S. Janes.
10—William Lindenberger.
11—Stanley O'Keefe.
12—Lorenzo D. Thompson.
Harry Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.

1—William O'Connor.
2—William Maher.
3—Michael Recko.
4—Joseph Pallacci.
5—Dominick Lewis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Bartholomew Powers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Delany for the People.

1—Edward Lüthy.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—James S. Hall vs. Arthur W. Perego—Stephen H. Keating.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Brant vs. Hartwell—Charles Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Curtiss vs. Parry—Charles Schwick.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—In re Keller—John M. Harrington.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Hooker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4392—Campbell vs. Campbell.
1710—Waldie vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2178—Blethen vs. B'dway Realty Co.
3490—Sammis vs. Standard Oil Company.
964—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
5396—Saron vs. Gellis.
1806—Gundberg vs. B. H. R. R.
2242—Croswell vs. Coney Isl. & Bklyn R. R.
2108—Medina vs. Bacon.
1815—Corson vs. City of New York.
1646—Minardi vs. Cavelli.
2246—Mulford vs. Cunningham.
2247—Grobe vs. Sheevan
2250—Luhrsen vs. Dry Dock. & Battery R. R.
2257—Welsh vs. 3d Av R. R.
2262—Reynolds vs. B. H. R. R.
2271—Flaherty vs. B. H. R. R.
2275—Sofsky vs. Third Avenue R. R.
2277—Berozer vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the calendar.

1914—Loegren vs. Salvator Brewery.
1046—Cole vs. Wellman et al.
2027—Winant vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Co.
2003—Roth vs. Schwartz.
2085—Short vs. Met. St. R. R.
2219—Goldwasser vs. Reeber.
2284—O'Flaherty vs. Murphy.
2285—Abramovitz vs. Met. St. R. R.
2286—Campe vs. same.
2292—Corley vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
2294, 2295—Terriera vs. same.
2296—Daesher vs. same.
2297—Richards vs. same.
983—Sutter vs. same.
2298—Sheustone vs. Blatchford.
2299—Baker vs. Royen.
2300—Rosen vs. Worsow.
2303—Barry vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2327.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Keogh, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

200—Grifhahn vs. Kreizer.
78—McKane vs. McKane.
288, 289—Graves vs. Graves.
211—Eagle Sav. L. Association vs. Neely.
41—Nicolay vs. Nicolay
315—Earl vs. Sommer.
251—Stavisky vs. Loebelson.
206—Cropsey vs. Wintersmith.
284, 224—Kirby vs. Heafy.
219—McCraw vs. McCraw.
255—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
213—Latus vs. Latus.
151—Beattys vs. Wiley.
98—Rice vs. Edwards.
102—Engle vs. Brennan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Francisco.
Same vs. Houston.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

794—Reineking vs. Huben.
808—Tighe vs. Namm.
838½—Ewen vs. Jenkins.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Garret L. Hardy, William H. Fiske, Isabella Carroll, John Ulzheimer, and Anna W. Weltz.

The estates of Jane Symons and Patrick Hickey.

The administrations of John M. Phillips and Anton Schwarz.

The transfer tax of William B. Boorum, (appeal.)

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 57—The will of Harvey Nobe. No. 62—The will of John Auspach.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Cullinan, relator, vs. Greater New York Irish Athletic Association—Frank Harvey Fieldi, to take proof and report. Knapp vs. Palmer et al.—Thomas H. Troy, to take proof. Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Clarke et al.—Bankson T. Morgan, to sell. In re Donaldson et al., infants—John H. C. Morgan, to inquire. Adams vs. Conover—H. C. Conrad, to compute.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Rich, J.—Lewis vs. Oliver—Frank R. Dickey, to take proof.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

876—Ward vs. Naughton & Co.
820—Bellmer vs. Bellmer
486—Lawrence vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
239—McInroy vs. David Stevenson Brewing Co.
965—Hapfe vs. Mager.
960—O'Meare vs. Morrison.
955—Williamson vs. City of New York and another.
953—McCloskey vs. Woodruff.
974—Suydam vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
975—O'Meare vs. Morrison.
976—Nelson vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
977—Raymond vs. Pell.
978—Rosen vs. Cash.

Highest number reached on regular call, 989.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Universal Talking Machine Company, at 517 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for $3,500.

GERSON STEINMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets of Gerson Steinman, cloak manufacturer, of 358 Canal Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Oct. 25.

LEON BLUMENSTOCK.—Leon Blumenstock of 406 West Forty-third Street confessed judgment yesterday to the West Side Bank for $5,016 on a bond of indemnity dated April 29, 1889. Mr. Blumenstock paid $6,415 of the claim by transferring his residence, 406 West Forty-third Street, to the bank, and for the balance still due he confessed the judgment yesterday.

EUGENE AND MARIE MEUSBURGER.—Eugene and Marie Meusburger confessed judgments yesterday in favor of Henry Flaack's Sons for $1,998 balance due for merchandise sold to them between March 1 and Sept. 25, and to Johnson & Jarvis for $1,519 balance due for flour sold to them between March 11 and Sept. 10. The Meusburgers are bakers, and Mr. Meusburger has been in that line since 1886.

ABRAHAM SEFF.—Abraham Seff, wholesale dealer in clothing at 10 Franklin Street, is endeavoring to compromise with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. His liabilities are said to be about $42,000 and assets $16,000. Deputy Sheriff Prendergast received a writ of replevin against him yesterday for $498 in favor of Schwars & Bunzel for cloth and found only one piece of cloth called for in the writ. Mr. Seff has been in business eleven years, and in January last claimed a capital of $27,600.

WILLIAM READ & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of William Read & Co., hat manufacturers, of 20 Waverley Place and at Yonkers, was held yesterday, at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptc

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
John Sloane,	Samuel Sloan.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone. 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
18 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices { 3 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg, 621 Broadway. Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WARNER & CO.
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

J. L. M Lean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2033 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 2078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. Cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA.
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres.	Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P.	H. S. Manning, V. P.
M. J. Chaffey, Secy.	T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas.	W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.

Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	George Crocker,	C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour	Edw. J. Schaefer,	Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning,	S. C. T. Dodd,	Edwd. F. Cragin
Saml. A. Maxwell,	Joel F. Freeman,	Geo. Blumenthal
Myron T. Herrick,	Anson R. Flower,	Frank Jay Gould
Chas. F. Cutler,	H. S. Redmond.	Wm. A. Clark,
Emery McMillin,	Jno. R. Hegeman.	John W. Griggs,
Jas. M. Donald.		

To the Stockholders of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION:
Having commenced a stockholders' action for the benefit of all stockholders against the Directors of this Association, to wit:
Thomas L. James, John D. Vermeule, George M. Hard, Philoxen C. Lounsbury, Edward Thompson, Charles Gerding, and Abel H. Gilbert,
for an accounting, all those who have not deposited their stock for Empire State Realty Co. stock are requested to communicate with me in person or by letter. ROBERT A. CRAIG,
41 TIMES BUILDING, N. Y. CITY.

$200,000 WANTED
To improve the machinery and increase the output of an active, going SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA, appraised at $600,000, and which made last year 45,000 sacks of sugar, worth $360,000. The coming crop will be equally as large, and probably larger.
Bonds bearing interest at 6% will be issued to cover the loan, which will be secured by a first mortgage on the entire property.
ISAAC KUBIE & CO.,
96 & 98 Malden Lane, N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29TH,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Est. Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX,
163 shs. New England Syndicate.
20 shs. Vermont Syndicate, Des Moines, Iowa.
15 shs. Vermont Loan and Trust Co., Dak. Territory.
$2,000 New England Syndicate 6 p. c. Mtg. Bond, due 1903, Mar., 1902, coup.
100 shs. Central Loan and Trust Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
40 shs. Minneapolis Co-operative Co.
$10,000 Vermont Syndicate, Des Moines, Iowa, 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, due 1904, May, 1902, coup.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$20,000,000
Pennsylvania Company
THREE ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF 1901.
DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1916.
Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Redeemable at Par in Fifteen Equal Annual Drawings.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST IN NEW YORK.
Principal and Interest payable without deduction for any Tax, or Taxes which the Trustee or the Pennsylvania Company may be required to pay, or retain therefrom, now imposed, or hereafter to be imposed thereon, either by the laws of the United States of America, or the State of Pennsylvania, for National or State purposes.

Coupon certificates in denominations of $1,000 each with provision for registration of principal.

THE ABOVE LOAN IS SECURED BY THE OBLIGATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CO., THE PLEDGE OF
$15,000,000 PAR VALUE OF PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
$5,000,000 PAR VALUE OF NORFOLK & WESTERN RY. CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
$5,000,000 PAR VALUE OF BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
AND BY THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.

A large amount of the above loan having been sold, the undersigned offer the unsold portion for subscription at 98% and accrued interest.

The subscription will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, October 31st, 1901, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

ALLOTMENTS MADE UPON SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON **NOVEMBER 4, 1901**, AGAINST TEMPORARY RECEIPTS OF THE TRUSTEE, WHICH WILL BE EXCHANGEABLE FOR ACTUAL CERTIFICATES, AS SOON AS READY.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS AS TO THE ABOVE CERTIFICATES REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THESE CERTIFICATES, COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28TH, 1901.

Speyer & Co., 30 BROAD STREET.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 & 29 PINE STREET.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Edward Hopkinson, Esq., Trustee Estate of McCallum & McCallum, Bankrupts.
10 shs. Sheppard Knapp & Co. pfd.
By order of Executors.
$12,000 Council Bluffs City Water Works, 1st Mtg. 6 per cent. Bds., 1906.
200 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
13 shs. N. Y. Prodduce Exchange Bank.
30 shs. Singer Mnfg. Co.
By order of Administrators.
25 shs. Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R.
10 shs. Kearn Incandescent Gaslight Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$750 St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Fall R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent. Bds., 1908.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$900 Securities Co. 4 per cent. Reg. Consols.
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
33 shs. Natl. City Bank.
39 shs. Sterling Iron & R'way Co. & $32.50 Scrip.
65 shs. Electric Boat Co. common.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Funded 7 per cent. Bds., 1920.
50 shs. First Natl. Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
40 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
$5,000 Ohio Mining and Mfg. Co. Bds.
12 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
250 shs. Playa De Oro Mining Co.
50 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
5 shs. B'klyn Elevated R. R. pfd.
5 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. pfd.
10 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Detroit, Hillside & Southwestern R. R.
5 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Century Realty Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auct'rs
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Executor's Sale, Estate of Margaret S. Fischer, Deceased.
100 shs. Doe Run Lead Co., $100 each.
For account of whom it may concern.
100 shs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Company, $10 each, (formerly Montauk Multiphase Cable Co.)
50 shs. Bennington Petroleum Company, $5 each.
200 shs. Ulster Company, $5 each.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

Governor's Island, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 A. M. Nov. 9, 1901, for rebuilding and extending wharf at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for rebuilding wharf," addressed S. R. Jones, Q. M.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
OF THE
BANK OF NEW YORK
N. B. A.
Additional boxes are now ready.
Easy access to the vaults from Wall Street and from William Street.

Meetings and Elections.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company,
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held on MONDAY, November 11th, 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in the principal office of the Company, in the Century Building, corner of Ninth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.
The transfer books for all classes of the Company's stock will be closed on Saturday, October 12th, 1901, and will be reopened on Wednesday, November 13th, 1901.
B. F. YOAKUM, President.
F. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th St., THURSDAY, November 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate E47359 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

Thursday Eve., near 42d, Broadway, WATCH CASE PIN, DIAMOND, RUBY and SAPPHIRE BIRD and WREATH; finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. Nelson, 442 Central Park West.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 249,074 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,600,000.00
OF
3½% CORPORATE STOCK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 437 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until
TUESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of The City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

900,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BOUNDED BY WEST FIFTY-SECOND AND WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES. Chapter 220, Laws 1887.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$260,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BOUNDED BY WEST FIFTY-SECOND AND WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, AND ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES. Section 48, Greater New York Charter.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

350,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ARMORIES AND SITES THEREFOR.
Principal payable November 1, 1941.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
OCTOBER 16TH, 1901.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
New York, October 7, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending December 1, 1901, payable December 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on November 8, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on November 8, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 18, 1901.
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1901.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 27, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, November 9th, 1901.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, November 9th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen on Friday, November 29th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburgh Junction & Middle Division
3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 6, due November 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 28th, temporary receipts will be given. J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 22d, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business October 22d, 1901. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Pullman Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 139.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share from net earnings has been declared, payable Nov. 15th, to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 1st, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close Nov. 1st and reopen Nov. 16th, 1901. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary. Chicago, October 17th, 1901.

The Denver City Tramway Company.
Denver, Colorado, Oct. 16, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% upon the capital stock of The Denver City Tramway Company will be paid on the 15th day of November, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of November, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
G. E. ROSS-LEWIN, Treasurer.

Shelby Iron Co.
A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and 2 per cent. extra is this day declared to stockholders of record Nov. 5th, 1901. Payable Nov. 15th, 1901. Transfer books close Nov. 5th and reopen Nov. 16th, 1901.
B. Y. FROST, Secretary.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 26, 1901.
97th Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.
470 Broadway, New York, October 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after November 1st, next.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.
New York, October 22, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after November 1st, next. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

United States Express Company.
49 Broadway, New York, October 19, 1901.
136th Dividend.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on October 31st, at 3 o'clock, and reopened November 16th. EDWARD T. PLATT, Treasurer.

W. R. VERMILYE & CO. ASSIGN.

Liabilities Given as $20,000 and Nominal Assets Triple That Amount.

Washington R. Vermilye, James E. Carter, and George F. Newcomb, who compose the firm of W. R. Vermilye & Co., stock brokers, at 52 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Daniel O. Hulse, without preference. Mr. Vermilye resides in Bayonne, N. J., Mr. Carter at 20 Morningside Avenue, New York City, and Mr. Newcomb at the Criterion Hotel, New York City. The liabilities are stated to be $20,000 and nominal assets three times that amount.

A statement given out by J. A. Spratt, attorney for the assignee, as coming from the firm, is in part as follows:

"The assignment of the firm, W. R. Vermilye & Co., made this day for the benefit of creditors, was brought about by the utter inability of its members to procure sufficient funds to meet pressing liabilities and the failure of customers to respond to the call for margins, owing to the uncalled-for notoriety occasioned by the action of a few disgruntled creditors, and to the unwarranted raid and attack of some two weeks ago, wherein the case against the firm was dismissed.

"The liabilities of the firm or corporation have been grossly exaggerated, amounting to only fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, with assets aggregating three times that sum. Suits against delinquent creditors will be commenced, and pending suits against Charles D. Pomeroy of Newark, for $150,000 damages, will be vigorously pushed."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

J. Pierpont Morgan May Join the Board of Directors.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday afternoon, that at the coming January meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank, J. Pierpont Morgan will become a director of that institution.

Vice President Hine, when asked about the report, replied that nothing of the sort has yet happened and that he could say nothing as to the future.

The circulation of this statement attracted the more attention by reason of the recent announcement that a community of interest had been established between the First and Chase National Banks and the fact that Mr. Morgan is Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce. Of Mr. Morgan's partners, Robert Bacon and George W. Perkins are Directors of the National City Bank.

One banker stated that the report that Mr. Morgan's prospective entrance in the Directorate of the First National Bank is so far settled as to be a probability, subject only to some change in present plans between now and the January meeting of the Directors.

DECISION AS TO CHICAGO GAS.

Court Holds the Companies Had a Right to Consolidate.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Judge Haney in the Circuit Court to-day declared valid the gas consolidation act of 1897, by which a number of gas companies were merged into the People's Gaslight and Coke Company. The matter before the court was a petition "by the people" and State's Attorney Deneen, for quo warranto proceedings to compel the People's Gaslight and Coke Company to show by what authority it operated, the complainants averring that the consolidation act was invalid.

Judge Haney vacated a previous order by Judge Tuley allowing the bringing of quo warranto proceedings and dismissed the case. In so doing he said the question was not so much one of the rights of the people as individual rights. Were the consolidation act unconstitutional, the court declared, the people would not be benefited, as the ten original companies could resume business under their old franchises when the price of gas ranged from $1.25 to $1.50 a thousand feet instead of $1.10 as at present. The case will be appealed.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY.

Daniel G. Reid Resigns the Presidency and W. T. Graham Succeeds Him.

Announcement was made yesterday that Daniel G. Reid had resigned as President of the American Tin Plate Company, to devote his entire time to his duties as a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, and that Warner Arms had resigned as a Vice President of the Tin Plate Company.

W. T. Graham, the First Vice President, was elected President, to succeed Mr. Reid, and W. M. Leeds was chosen First Vice President and Frank Dickerson Second Vice President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 28	662,335
To date this year	229,129,599
Corresponding date last year	91,676,347

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 28	$2,118,100
To date this year	$828,053,620
Corresponding date last year	$391,700,960

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of one per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dis. Tel.	1	D., L. & W.	½
Am. Ice	½	Manhattan	1
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Mich. Cen.	10¾
Am. Linseed pf.	1¼	Nat. Salt pf.	1½
Cen. of N. J.	½	Rubber Goods	¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2½	Keok. & Des M.	1
Am. Malt. pf.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Smelting	⅛	Met. St. Ry.	⅝
Am. Smelting pf.	⅛	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Sugar	1⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	pf.	½
Am. Woolen	1	M., K. & T.	⅝
Anaconda Cop.	1½	M., K. & T. pf.	⅞
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Mo. Pac.	1⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Cent.	2⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1
Canadian Pac.	⅞	N. Y., O. & W.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Norf. & W.	⅝
Chi. & Alton	⅞	Nor. Pac. pf.	2
Chi. Gt. W.	1⅛	Pacific Coast	2
Chi. Gt. W pf A.	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. G. W. pf B.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	3	People's Gas	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	5	Pressed St. Car pf.	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Pullman Co.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Reading	1⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Col. F. & I.	3	Reading 2d pf.	2
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅛	St. L. & San F.	1
Consol. Gas.	1	St. L. Southwest.	⅛
Con. Tobac. pf.	⅛	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	4	South. Pac.	1
Den. & Rio G.	⅛	Southern Ry.	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Erie	⅞	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅝
Erie 1st. pf.	⅛	Tex. & Pac.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	½	Union Pac.	2
Gen. Electric	3	Union Pac. pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛
Hock. Valley	⅝	U. S. Steel	1⅛
Hock. Valley pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Illinois Cent.	1½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Int. Power	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1⅛	Wis. Central	1¼
Kan. & Mich.	⅞		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	6	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
Dist. Co. of Am 5s	1	Tol. & O. C. gen.	2

Bonds Declined.

Cen. of Ga. 2d pf inc.	1½	Nor. Pac. 3½s reg.	1½
C. & O. 4½s	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The trading element in control of the stock market, reversing the position assumed for a week past, yesterday shifted from the bull to the bear side with an alacrity and an easy assurance suggestive of nothing so much as professionalism. Taking advantage of a number of developments either positively or negatively unfavorable, this element, first bidding the market up in an endeavor to invite outside buying, which it was hoped might be induced by Mr. Morgan's return, proceeded shortly around noon to "hammer" prices throughout the list, selecting as especial targets those stocks which, because of the known interests back of them, are most likely, when declining, to affect the rest of the list sympathetically. An endeavor, indeed, had been made to bring about a general reaction shortly after the opening through an attack upon Amalgamated Copper, aided by what seemed to be some liquidation, but do what the would-be market depressors might the general market held so well that, changing their policy, they bid stocks up, as indicated, until noon, when they began a fresh market attack, selecting as new targets St. Paul and Union Pacific in the railway list and United States Steel in the industrial group—these because, so the reasoning was, the Street would conclude that there was "inside selling" and timid holders would thereupon rush to sell. How well the scheme worked will best appear from the following list of net declines, nearly all forced in the last two hours of trading:

American Sugar, 1⅞; Anaconda, 1⅛; Atchison, 1⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 1⅞; Chicago Great Western, 1⅛; St. Paul, 3; Northwest, 5; Chicago Terminal preferred, 1⅜; Big Four, 1⅞; Colorado Fuel, 3; Consolidated Gas, 1; Delaware and Hudson, 4; Erie, 1; General Electric, 3; Illinois Central, 1½; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; New York Central, 2⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 2; Pennsylvania, 1⅜; Amalgamated Copper, 2½; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 1½; Reading second preferred, 2; Southern Pacific, 1; Tennessee Coal, 1⅜; Union Pacific, 2; Union Pacific preferred, 1; United States Leather preferred, 1; United States Steel, 1⅛; United States Steel preferred, 1, and Wisconsin Central, 1¼.

On the other hand, the only active stock on the list to show a gain was Manhattan, which closed with a net advance of a point. Fractional gains were recorded in Chicago Great Western debentures, in Lackawanna, and in Monon, while there was a 10¾-point advance in Michigan Central on the transfer of 200 shares.

While not a little of the selling that brought about the losses was for the short account, it is a fact, nevertheless, that some genuine liquidation was induced, largely because of a variety of disquieting reports put out about the Northern Pacific contest—a subject upon which the Street is peculiarly sensitive, and over which, since the May panic, it is quick to take alarm. In detail these reports differed, but in substance they were all to the same effect, to wit: That not only was no progress making toward a settlement of the Northern Pacific dispute, but that there seemed to be little hope for any in the near future, if, indeed, at all—that it was an endeavor to reconcile the irreconcilable, represented on the one side by the Morgan-Hill interests and on the other by the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb people. There is not a word of truth in these reports. Progress of a substantial kind is making in the Northern Pacific matter, but necessarily, because of the legal questions involved and the delicate points to be adjusted, the issue moves slowly. By all interests, however, a conciliatory spirit is shown.

Beyond this, the bears advanced other factors likely to depress. Most important of these was the probability of gold exports to France this week and the suggested likelihood, therefore, of higher money market rates because of this unexpected demand. Another was the general uncertain foreign situation, together with King Edward's reported ill-health; still another was the suggestion that President Roosevelt in his message to Congress may recommend not only anti-trust legislation, but also some important changes in the tariff law. Then, too, the corn crop damage was once more paraded, and again it was asserted that as a consequence railroad earnings must fall off; while, lastly, it was gravely declared that the copper situation is even worse than the worst reports thus far put out indicate, and that other industries "in due time" would be found to be in a seriously depressed condition.

In short, every possible bear argument that could be offered was offered, while, on the other hand, favorable news, such as the increased earnings reported by St. Paul, Southern Railway, Erie, and other railroad systems, and further large receipts of gold from the Klondike, were altogether ignored.

London did little in the market, trading in all in about 10,000 shares, all sales.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

The three point break in Amalgamated Copper to 83¼ was on persistent selling, the source of which it was impossible to trace. In some quarters Standard Oil interests were said to be the principal sellers, in other quarters the sales were attributed to Boston, while elsewhere it was declared that the selling was largely by room traders who had taken the bear side of the market.

As for the reasons for the pressure the chief seemed to be the belief that, despite semi-official "assurances" to the contrary, the price of copper must be reduced by the Amalgamated Company inasmuch as at present that concern, in its effort to maintain the price, has been obliged to restrict production, the while the independent companies continue to work their full force and in no little measure to take the market from the Amalgamated people.

It is said, also, that foreign producers are taking advantage of the 17 cent price here and are shipping their raw copper to this country to market it.

No information as to what the true situation is was obtainable at the offices of the Amalgamated Company yesterday or from interests connected with the company. From semi-official quarters, however, come statements that no cut in price is likely.

Amalgamated Copper Mines Reopen.

BUTTE, Montana, Oct. 28.—All the mines of the Amalgmated Copper Company, which were closed temporarily on account of a break in one of the concentrators, were opened to-day. One thousand men went back to work.

ST. PAUL'S DECLINE.

Those people in the Street who had been insisting that the recent buying of St. Paul was "for control" had these notions rather rudely dispelled yesterday when that security broke four points from the high figure for the day and closed with a net loss of three on dealings in 98,000 shares. Instead of any eager desire to buy the fact was that there was much more disposition to sell, and hence the decline.

The selling was said to come largely from the pool on the stock, made up by the so-called Waldorf clique and certain Western leaders, who had been chiefly responsible for its recent rise from 155 to above 171.

UNITED STATES STEEL.

To explain the heaviness in the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, the Street heard the story that the Moore Brothers of Chicago had planned an aggressive campaign against the steel stocks because a recent offer of theirs to the trust in respect to the American Can Company, which it was said the trust was at one time seeking to absorb, had been rejected.

This story can be denied, on authority, as absolutely without foundation. On the very face of it it is pointed out to be absurd, inasmuch as at the present time, through their exchange of Tin Plate, National Steel, and Steel Hoop shares for United States Trust shares, the Moore Brothers and their friends are

account. Exchange on London, 25f. 9c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 69.62½.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Internationals were quiet, Americans were inactive, and Canadian Pacifics hardened on option buying. Mines relapsed owing to unencouraging reports from the manufacturing districts.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 35½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Exchanges, $18,271,553; balances, $1,575,795.

Money on call rules from 3 to 3½ per cent. Time money is in fairly good supply at from 4 to 5 per cent., according to collateral. On good mixed security the going rate is 4½ per cent. for four to six months. Year money is in good supply on acceptable collateral at 4 per cent. Business paper passes from 4 to 4¾ per cent.; exceptionally strong names would find some buyers at 4 per cent.

The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows an increase in the excess reserve of $141,000 and a decrease in the New York reserve of $406,280. Loans were expanded $1,529,000 and deposits $1,401,000.

The stock market was in the dumps, with the coppers off in sympathy with Amalgamated and a further break in Erie Telephone. The closing was weak all around. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
485	Atchison	78	77⅞	77⅞
5	Atchison pf	97	97	97
23	Boston & Maine	193¼	193	193
10	Boston & Providence	301	301	301
11	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	213¾	213¾	213¾
5	Old Colony	208½	208½	208½
80	Pere Marquette	78	78	78
130	Pere Marquette pf	85	85	85
219	Rutland pf	108¾	108	108
1,955	Union Pacific	101¾	100	100
26	Union Pacific pf	89¾	89	89
12	West End pf	94	93½	94
11	West End pf	113½	113	113

TELEPHONES.

124	Am. Tel. & Tel	159	158	159
3,797	Erie	25½	20	22
100	Mexican	2	2	2
8	New England	133½	133½	133½

ELECTRICS.

9	General	259	259	259
160	Massachusetts	36	36	36
33	Massachusetts pf	94	94	94
1	Westinghouse	71	71	71

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Agri. Chemical	21	21	21
115	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	32½	32	32½
3	Am. Pneumatic Serv	6	6	6
2,812	American Sugar	119¾	117¼	117¾
106	American Sugar pf	116½	116	116
150	American Woolen	19½	19¼	19¼
125	American Woolen pf	76	75½	75½
460	Dom. Iron & Steel	28⅝	27½	27½
1	Mergenthaler	173	173	173
20	New Eng. Gas & Coke	5¼	5	5
45	Swift Pack. & Prov	100½	100½	100½
100	United Fruit	82½	82⅝	82⅝
242	Un. Shoe Machine	42	42	42
280	Un. Shoe Machine pf	28	28½	27¾
2,589	United States Steel	42⅝	41	41¼
1,194	United States Steel pf	91¼	90	90⅝

MINING.

910	Adventure	23¼	21⅝	21⅞
280	Allouez	5	4¼	4½
15,193	Amalgamated	80⅜	68¾	75⅜
90	Anaconda	35	34½	34½
50	Arcadian	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Arnold	1¾	1½	1½
275	Atlantic	35¼	35	35
5	Baltic	41½	41½	41½
5	Bingham	29	29	29
10	Calumet & Hecla	660	660	660
570	Centennial	17	15½	16
150	Cochiti	3¾	3¾	3¾
550	Cons. Mercur	2	2	2
736	Copper Range	62	58½	59
15	Daly West	32½	32½	32½
529	Dominion Coal	46½	45½	46
500	Elm River	3¼	3	3
285	Franklin	17	16¾	16¾
598	Guanajuato	6¼	6¼	6¼
460	Isle Royale	24	23	23½
1,805	Mass	25½	24	24
795	Mayflower	4¼	4	4
380	Michigan	14	13	13
3,355	Mohawk	43	41¾	41¾
400	Old Colony	4½	4	4
1,060	Old Dominion	27	25½	25½
2,516	Osceola	100	96½	96½
555	Parrot	37	36¾	36½
450	Phoenix	6	6	6
55	Quincy	160	160	160
340	Rhode Island	4½	3⅝	4
100	Santa Fe	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tecumseh	2¼	2¼	2¼
37	Tennessee	12	11	12
80	Trimountain	40	40	40
365	Trinity	25⅜	25	25
1,320	United States	16¼	15½	16
340	Utah	23	22	22
465	Victoria	7½	7	7
365	Winona	2½	2½	2½
18	Wolverine	59½	59	59½
400	Wyandotte	1¼	1	1

British Columbia, 14¾ bid, 14½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The Stock Exchange is still lifeless, and business is as near to a standstill as it very well could be without actual suspension. Brokers on every hand are complaining. Hopes of a change for the better were stimulated last week by a rise in Tidewater Steel to 9, especially as it was attended by some activity. This morning, however, the scene changed; Tidewater was like the rest, it was neglected at 8½. Strike rumors in connection with the Union Traction held that stock close to 27. Many good stocks were not quoted. Cambria Steel sold around 26. Electric of America was down to 6½, about the lowest. Philadelphia Electric and Marsden also were near the low-water mark.

Money on call was firm at 5 per cent. Time loans were steady at 4½ per cent. Commercial paper was steady at 4½ to 5½ per cent.

Complete transactions on the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	American Alkali	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Camden Land	¾	¾	¾
2,551	Cambria Steel	26¼	25¾	25¾
100	Choctaw t. c	67	67	67
200	Choctaw pf. t. c	63	63	63
1,858	Cons. Lake Superior	25	24	24
412	Cons. Lake Superior pf	89	88½	89
34	Continental Pass	155	155	155
900	Cons. Trac. of Pitts	23¾	23¾	23¾
515	Cons. Tr. of Pitts. pf	64	64	64
2	Diamond State Steel	2	2	2
1225	Diamond State Steel pf	6	6	6
480	Elec. Co. of America	6¾	6½	6½
20	Hunt. & B. Top. pf	53½	53½	53½
4	Insurance of N. A	24½	24½	24½
638	Lehigh Valley	34½	34	34
1	Lehigh Navigation	73	73	73
130	Marsden Co	4½	4½	4½
475	Palmetto Co	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,259	Philadelphia Electric	5½	5	5
805	Pennsylvania	73¾	72¾	72¾
200	Philadelphia Co	48½	48½	48½
200	Philadelphia Co. pf	47¼	47¼	47¼
100	Philadelphia & Erie	42	42	42
6	Penn. & Northwestern	36	36	36
80	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,065	Reading 1st pf. cfts	21 5-16	20 11-16	20⅞
725	Read. 1st pf. t. c	38 13-16	38½	38½
3,650	Read. 2d pf. t. c	27 1-16	26 5-16	26⅝
10	Southern Pacific	59¾	59¾	59¾
335	Tidewater Steel	8½	8½	8½
45	United Gas imp	113½	113	113½
654	Union Traction	27¾	26⅞	26⅞
5,170	U. S. Steel com	42¾	41	41¼
10	U. S. Steel pf	90¾	90¼	90¼

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The stock market to-day was dull and featureless. There were a few more gains than losses, but except in two instances changes were only fractional.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,064 shares of stock, $84,000 worth of bonds, and $1,491 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Central Trust	58	58	58
200	Fidelity & Dep. Trust	172½	172½	172½
50	Maryland Trust	215½	215½	215½
50	Mercantile Trust	180	180	180
10	Atlantic Transport	230	230	230
100	Cotton Duck	16	16	16
975	G. B. S. Brew. com	13	12¼	12½
5	Firemen's Insurance	24	24	24
80	Norf. Ry. & Light com	12	12	12
300	Farmers' & Merch. Bk	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
10	Old Town Bank	10	10	10
15	Consolidated Gas	62	62	62
960	Seaboard com	26	26	26
250	Seaboard pf	50¼	50	50
$2,000	Ga. & Ala. consols. 5s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3,000	Ga., Caro. & North. 5s	109½	109½	109⅝
2,000	Raleigh & Aug. 6s	121	121	121
6,000	Seaboard 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼
6,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103½	103½	103½
6,000	Col. & Greenville firsts	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
15,000	City Pr. Light, Power of Newport News	96	96	96
5,000	Newport News 5s	107	107	107
11,000	United Rys. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
10,000	Cotton Duck incomes	55	55	55
2,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	50	50	50
500	G. B. S. Brew. 4s. scrip	50½	50¼	50½
7,500	G. B. S. Brew. incomes	38	38	38
991	G. B. S. Brew. scrip	38	38	38

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 57¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .14, 5,000 Brunswick at .11, 300 Comstock at .06, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 200 Deadwood at .50, 800 Isabella at .45, 400 Ophir at .85, 100 Quicksilver at 4.25, and 1,000 Work at .13.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Under the unfavorable influence of the weak Stock Exchange market prices in the outside market yesterday were again irregular, with the majority of changes on the side of declines. Transactions assumed large proportions in only two or three stocks, the balance of the list being dealt in to a very limited extent. Recently several out-of-town street railway stocks have come into better demand, and among the stocks that yesterday showed net gains were several belonging to this group. The copper stocks were more active and somewhat weak. As a whole the market showed few changes from the general conditions prevailing last week.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER was the most active issue of the day. About 4,000 shares changed hands between 12 and 11 and back to 11⅞. At one time a block of the stock was offered as low as 10⅞, but no sales were made below 11. Efforts were made throughout the day to depress the stock by offering thousand-share lots, but the selling had little or no effect, as the price during the late afternoon rallied sharply to about the figure at which the day's trading began. The effort to depress the stock was considered to be for the purpose of shaking out some of the smaller holders of the stock.

***

AMERICAN CAN was not very active, the day's transactions in the two issues amounting to only 1,000 shares. The common closed with a net loss of half a point, at 19½ bid, but the preferred ended the day unchanged.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES early in the day advanced to 86, and from this figure on realizing sales declined about one point. It closed at 84¾ bid, showing a fractional net gain for the day. Transactions amounted to about 2,000 shares.

***

GRAND RAPIDS STREET RAILWAY common, which sold on Saturday at 28½, advanced to 30 bid. A gain of 1 point in the preferred stock was also recorded, 85 being bid for this issue. Rochester Street Railway advanced to 35 bid.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT sold in an odd lot at 28½. This represented a gain of 1½ points. United Railways of St. Louis preferred closed at 82½ bid, showing a net gain of ⅞ of a point.

***

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common sold at 13 and closed at 12⅝ bid. No transactions in the preferred stock were reported.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS fours advanced a full point on the purchase of about $30,000 of the bonds. They sold as high as 85½ and closed at 85¼ bid. The preferred stock sold at 75⅜.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	55	56
American Can	19½	19⅝	20	20⅛
American Can pf	67⅛	67⅞	67½	68½
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	14	14¾	14	14¾
British Exchequer 2s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	31	33¼	32	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	15	13	15
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	78	74	78
Detroit Southern, w. i	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	84¾	85¾	84¾	85
Electric Boat	19	21	19½	21
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅝	3	2⅝	2¾
Electric Vehicle	1½	2	1½	2
Electric Vehicle pf	4	5	4	5
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½	1¼	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	35	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	1	½	1
General Chemical	57½	65	57½	65
General Chemical pf	98	99	98½	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	100⅝	101½
Green Consol. Copper	21	25	25	27
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	12¾	13½	12	13
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75½	76	75½	76
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85¼	85¾	84½	85
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf. $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i	13¾	14¼	14	14⅝
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i	36½	37½	37	37½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101¼	102	101¼	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	77	77½	77¼	77⅝
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	27	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P. pf	93	70	96	97
N. Y. Realty Corp	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7	7½	7¼	7⅝
Otis Elevator	31	32	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	93	96	93	96
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	78
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	102	103	102	
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	28	29	26⅝	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101⅝	101¾	101⅛	101⅜
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
Seaboard Air Line	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf	49⅝	50¼	49½	50¼
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	126	126	115	125
Standard Milling	4½	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf	18	19	19	20
Standard Milling bonds	68	70	69	72
Standard Oil of N. J	718	722	718	725
Storage Power	3¾	4	3¾	4
Tennessee Copper	11½	12	12	12¼
Tidewater Coal	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8¼
Trenton Potteries	6	6½	6	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	66	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¼	4½	4⅝	4⅝
Union Typewriter	92	95	92	95
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	88½	89	88½	89
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82¼	82½	81¾	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	26	24	26
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	34	35	34	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	62	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	20	48	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	47	44	47
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i	20	22½	20	22½
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i	40	41½	40	41½
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i	82	84	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	67	70	67	70
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	13¾	14½	14½	15¼
Worthington Pump pf	118		118	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	240	242	240	242
Brooklyn, Q. C. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J	95	97	95	97
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapid St. Ry	30	32	28½	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	87	84	86
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81¾	82¾	81¾	82¾
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	107	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81¼	82½	81¼	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R	21½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	119	117	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	23	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 6s	116½	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	21	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	91	93	91	93
Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	106	106¾	106	106¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½

	Bid. Oct. 28.	Asked.	Bid. Oct. 26.	Asked.
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds, Tp	80½		80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	101½	101½	99¼	102
Mutual Gas of N. Y	298	302	298	302
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	7	5½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	53	55½	53	55¾
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas	94½	96	94½	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	39	40	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	98	99	98	99

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—New York exchange was quoted at 25c discount to-day. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent.

There was no change in the character of the stock market to-day. The amount of business transacted was small and the range of prices narrow. Outsiders are taking practically no interest in the market here at present.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,355	American Can	20¼	19½	19½
600	American Can pf	68	67¼	67¼
18	Chicago City Ry	201	200	200
30	Chicago Edison	161	161	161
5	Chicago Telephone	240	240	240
600	Chi. Union Trac.	16	15½	15⅝
100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	54	54	54
100	Lake St. "L"	11⅞	11½	11½
125	Metropolitan "L"	39½	39½	39½
31	Metropolitan "L" pf	91	91	91
28	Nat. Biscuit pf	102	101¾	101¾
26	Nat. Biscuit pf	102	101¾	101¾
205	Nat. Carbon	21	20½	20½
250	Shelby Steel Tube	10½	10½	10½
760	U. S. Steel	42	41	41
150	U. S. Steel pf	90¼	90	90¼
10	West Chicago	97½	97¾	97½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 28.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
335	Window Glass	58¾	58¼	58¾
250	Pittsburg Coal	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
250	Pittsburg Coal pf	93	93	93
750	Con. Traction	23⅝	23½	23¼
255	Con. Traction pf	64	63⅞	64
50	U. S. Steel	42	42	42
500	U. S. Steel pf	91¾	90⅞	91
50	West. Elec. 2d pf	72½	72½	72½
13	National Glass	18	18	18
361	Crucible Steel	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
250	Crucible Steel pf	85	84¾	84¾
100	Mon. River	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25	Tradesmen's Nat. Bank	175	175	175
10	Exchange Nat. Bank	84	84	84
100	Nat. Fire Proofing	32½	32¼	32½
10	Nat. Fire Proof. pf	42	42	42
200	Marsden	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
$1,000	Mon. River Coal 6s	117	117	117
$3,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	111⅝	111¼	111⅝
100	Philadelphia Co.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
200	Lustre Mining	7	7	7

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.08	.08
Best & Belcher	.15	.15
Bullion	.02	.03
Caledonia	.29	.29
Challenge Con	.18	.20
Chollar	.09	.10
Confidence	.75	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.18	.17
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.19
Occidental Con	.07	.08
Ophir	.85	.85
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.09	.11
Savage	.10	.10
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.16	.16
Standard	3.80	3.80
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.03	.03
Union Con	.16	.16
Utah Con	.03	.04
Yellow Jacket	.16	.17
Silver bars	57¼	57⅛
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15½	16	16	16¼
Alamo	13½	14¼	13½	13⅝
Argentum	6⅞	7	7½	8⅝
Anaconda	27	30	29	30
Battle Mountain	18¾	20¼	18¾	19¼
Butterfly	25	35	25	35
C. C. Cons	7	7½	7½	8
Coriolanus	7	7½	7	7½
C., C. & M	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Columbine Victor	7	7½	7¼	8
Dagte	4½	5¼	5	5¼
Doctor Jackpot	60	61	61½	62
Elkton	164	165	169	172
El Paso	78½	78¾	79½	79¾
Fanny Rawlings	16	20	16	20
Findlay	8	8¾	8	9
Gold Dollar	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Golden Cycle	59½	60	59¾	60
Gold Knob	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
Golden Fleece	37	42	35	40
Golden King	60	75	60	75
Gold Sovereign	4	4¼	4	4¼
Gould	13¾	14½	13½	14½
Hart	7	7½	7	7½
Ingham	14	14½	14½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings Involved Small Properties — Salesroom Results— Long Auction List for To-day.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James Carlew the five-story American basement dwelling 14 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 70 by 102.2. This is the sixth house sold out of a row of seven recently erected by Mr. Carlew.

William Feinberg and Isidor Mishkind have sold the new seven-story flat 144 and 146 East Seventeenth Street, 41 by 77.

There is no truth in a report circulated yesterday that the First Church of Christ, Scientist, had sold its property on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

Friedman & Sindeband have sold for Jacob Fischel, for about $75,000, the two seven-story tenements 125 and 127 Allen Street.

Edward G. Hewitt, the purchaser of the property 295, 295½, and 297 Pearl Street, will erect a warehouse on the site.

John P. Kirwan reports the following leases: For Marie L. Hopkins to Harriet Prendiss, the four-story dwelling 38 West Fiftieth Street, for five years at $4,200 per year; also, for Aline C. Lyon to Edwin F. Hicks, 253 West Forty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling at $1,800 per year, for five and a half years, also, for Oscar L. Richard to Marie L. Hopkins, 44 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, for five years at an aggregate rental of about $15,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

9 St. John's Avenue, east side, 72.2 feet south of Prospect Avenue, 20.3 by 93.4 by 20.3 by 94.4, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale; to Robert M. Lyman... $8,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of First Avenue, 25x100.11, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph Thall 9,875

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 124 Greene Street, west side, 75 feet south of Prince Street, 26 by 100 and irregular, five-story brick and iron front building, with rights in an eight-foot alley, adjoining on the north; also,

Riverside Drive, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 29.2 by 97.10 by 25.8 by 111.8, vacant; also,

Riverside Drive, 225 feet north of Clafemont Place, two lots, each 25 by 86; also,

Edgecombe Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 95.1, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing, 15.8 by 111.8 by 70.8 by 83.11, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 85.11 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 101.8 by 29.10 by 117.11, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 117.11 by 29.10 by 134.5, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 134.5 by 29.10 by 150.6, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 150.6 by 29.10 by 166.10, vacant; also,

Bradhurst Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 99.11, vacant; also,

225 and 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 232 and 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 199.10, two four-story brownstone-front flats on either street; also,

Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25.11 by 95, vacant; Manhattan Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100.11; also,

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, nine lots, each 25 by 100.11; also,

Sixtieth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 187 by 100.5 by 59 by 179, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 94 Hamilton Place, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 22.2 by 88.5 by 20.7 by 99.11 and irregular, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $101,732.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Howard Beck, referee, 148 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,735.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 225 Lowery, east side, 125 feet north of Rivington Street, running through to an alley, 25.1 by 184.5 and irregular, two-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $22,626.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 555 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $6,704; on the latter, $4,304.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 2,216 Second Avenue, east side, 20.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 80, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,142.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William B. Wilder, referee, Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 115.6 by 146.7 by 82.9 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $28,942.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 360 and 362 Washington Street, west side, 21.8 feet south of North Moore Street, 44 by 75, two and three story brick buildings.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, William J. Woods, referee, 224 Central Park West, 25 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 20.8 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,562.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samuel Cohn, referee, 358 Tinton Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 105, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,971.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Broadway, 100 by 99.11, one and two story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $12,000.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Augustus H. Vanderveid, referee, 116 Second Avenue and 48 and 48½ Seventh Street, being the southeast corner, 26 by 125, five-story brick flat, with five-story brick flat at the rear on the street.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 108 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,365.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Nos. 1,552 and 1,554 Broadway, to two three-story brick offices with stores; Thomas J. Stewart, owner; William E. B. Bloodgood of 149 Broadway, architect; cost, $23,000.

No. 27 Beekman Place, to a four-story brick dwelling; Moses Hess of 35 Beekman Place, owner; Henry Reagan of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 24.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick hotel; August Brinkman, Gerard Avenue, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $5,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $5,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Oct. 28.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; William J. Nicklas to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, (R S $2.50) $1

BAY AV, s s, 148.4 ft w of North St, 50x100; Lydia A. Seofield to Eugene C. Crosson 800

BEACH ST, 77 and 79, n s, 42.5x100x42.7 x100; John T. Williams to Edward V. Z. Lane, (mtg $40,000, R S $12.50) 1

BROOME ST, n s, 22.4 ft e of Allen St, 17.4x75.3x17.6x75.1; Ernestine Calle, widow, to August Calle, (R S $4, mtg $10,000) 100

BROOME ST, n s, 39.8 ft e of Allen St, 24x75.6x24x75.3; Ernestine Calle, widow, to August Calle, (mtg $15,000, R S $4.50) 100

CROTONA AV, w s, 275 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x85.6x25.5x91; Christian P. Roos to Martin J. Klug 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft n of 61st St, 20x80, Gertrude Huebsch to Julia Huebsch, all title 1

MADISON ST, n s, Lot 17, map of Henry Rutgers, 21.10x100; Hyman Levy to Abraham Marks, (mtg $5,000, R S $11) 1

BECK ST, e s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Mary B. Mead, (mtg $6,500, R S 75 cents) 10,500

VALENTINE AV, 2,192, e s, 16.8x117x 16.8x117.3; Charles H. Thornton to Kate Fees, (mtg $2,500) 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 103d St, 20.11x80; Henry Johnstone to Matthew Mather, (mtg $50,000) 1

WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, w s, 25 ft s of land of Andrew Nostrand, 30x112; Everett H. Osborn to Walter Wilcox 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 20 St, 50x100; Eva Wortmann, widow, to Julius Engel and another, (1-3 part, mtg $7,100) 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 21 St, 50x100; Julius Engel and another to Engel-Hel-ler Company, 1-3 part, (mtg $74,000, R S $6) 1

1ST AV, s s, 237 ft s of 72d St, 25.7x88; John Otterstedt to Segmund Katz and wife, (R S $11.25) 1

2D AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Barbara Dull to Eva Wegner, (mtg $5,000) 7,400

2D AV, n w corner of 97th St, 24.11x100; Eugene Smith, referee, to Charles E. Rhinelander, (mtg $23,000) 1,850

2D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 23x98.2; Moses Kinzler to Ida Gross, (mtg $12,000, R S $1.25) 1

5TH AV, w s, 35 ft s of 132d St, 18x75; Hedwig Hausmann, as executor and trustee, to Ida Hausmann, (R S $3.25) .. 19,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 84.4x69.11 x84.8x69.2; 7th Av, w s, 24.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.5x27x63.11; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.8x25.2x69.5; 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av, 25x86.2x25x 86.11; William A. Schley to Borough Realty Company, (R S $50) 1

7TH AV, w s, 99.9 ft n of 33d St, 19.2x 69.10; Morris B. Baer to Sophie D. Schoeller, (mtg $14,000, R S $9.25) 22,000

8TH AV, 2,059, w s, 25x100; Daniel Farrell to Bradley & Currier Company, (R S $1.25, mtg $27,000) 1

33D ST, 314 West, 18.9x98.9; Annie L. Carr to Jane C. Long, (R S $1.50, mtg $10,000) 15,075

35TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 98.9; Maria F. De Rivas and others to Henry J. Braker, all title, (R S $28) ... 27,067

45TH ST, 130 East, 18.9x70; James Underhill and others to Ernest B. Winter-smith, (R S $4.75) 12,000

51ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Cora H. Lockwood to Lillian C. Quin, (mtg $14,000) 1

52D ST, 427 West, 25x100.5; Julta Schoneberger to Eva Metzger, (mtg $17,000, R S $4) 1

61ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; John E. Eustis, referee, to Mary J. Stuart, (R S $6.75) 15,850

61ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; John E. Eustis, referee, to Mary J. Stuart, (R S $6.75) 15,750

72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; the New York Life Insurance Company to John R. Ferrier, (R S $36.75) 1

76TH ST, 16 West, 25x102.2; George P. Tangeman to Leander H. Crall and another, (mtg $40,000, R S $21.25) 85,000

78TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 38x82; Mary B. Groth to David Levy, (R S $22.25, mtg $92,500) 100

92D ST, 115 East, 32.11x100.11x33x100.1; David L. Newborg to Charles Schwartz, (mtg $20,000, R S 50c.) quitclaim ..... Gift

103D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.9; David L. Einstein to Edgar H. Rosenstock, (R S $15.75) 33,000

106TH ST, 207 to 207 West, 100x109.11; Charles K. Robinson to John M. Foote, (R S $24.25) 100,000

111TH ST, s s, 252.6 ft e of Riverside Drive, 42x100.11; Henry Johnstone to Matthew Mather, (mtg $32,500) 1

115TH ST, n s, 211.3 ft e of 4th Av, 18.6 x100.11; 115th St, s s, 220.4 ft e of 4th Av, 17.10x100.10; Howard Hasbrouck, trustee, to Howard Elting and others, all title 1

127TH ST, 221 East, 25x99.11; August Schleck to Harris Goldman and another, (R S $1, mtg $21,500) 24,000

129TH ST, s s, 184 ft w of 7th Av, 16 x99.11; James W. Halstead to Andrew P. Nahmens, (R S $5.75) 13,650

141ST ST, n s, 108 ft w of Cypress Av, 7.4x29x5.8x29; Henry F. A. Wolf to Stephen J. Egan, B. & S 1

141ST ST, n s, 108 ft w of Cypress Av, 7.4x29x5.9x29; Stephen J. Egan to John Gerhardt, B. & S ..... Gift

150TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Amy E. Quinn to Daniel McDougall, (mtg $11,500, R S 25 cents) .. 1

158TH ST, s s, 267 ft e of Courtlandt Av, new line, 25x98.5; Bernhard Maurer to Ann Lally, (mtg $1,000, R S 50c) 100

165TH ST, s s, 114.4 ft w of Forest Av, 19.3x100; Conrad Moller to Christine Moller, all title, (mtg $2,050, R S 50 cents) 1

237TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100; 237th St, n s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, 100x200; William J. Nicklas to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, (R S $3.50) 1

Recorded Leases.

GRAND ST, 229; Emily C. Ollive to Fannie Pelper, 5 years $2,640

MONROE ST, 263 and 265; Thomas H. Wilcox to Joseph Pastorio, 10 years $4,000 4,100

NORFOLK ST, 170; Emily Cook to Nille Weisman, 2 years 420

THOMPSON ST, 65; Susan M. Eustace and another, executors and trustees, to Francesco Bevacqua, 4½ years 2,450

78TH ST, 129 East; May P. Scott to Maurice Sinkin, 3 years 900

107TH ST, 322 East; Giuseppe Milano to A. Taddonio, 2 7-12 years 216

125TH ST, 147 West; James S. Kelly to the Fairlawn Cemetery Society, 3 years. 900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Anna, to Samuel Crooks; 41st St, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.. $12,000

BRAKER, Henry J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 30th St, s s, 515 ft w of 5th Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent., gold 90,000

BRICKELMAIER, George, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 84th St, 333 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 10,000

BRICKELMAIER, George, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 114th St, 3 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 11,000

BURNETT, Helen D., and another to Townsend Dickinson, as trustee; 27th St, 207 West, due Nov. 1, 1902 3,800

BYRON, Elizabeth, to Adam Rodlein; Clinton Av, s e s, 198 ft n e of 181st St, demand 1,600

CAILLE, August, to Ernestine Caille; Broome St, n s, 39.8 ft e of Allen St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

CAILLE, August, to Ernestine Caille; Broome St, n s, 22.4 ft e of Allen St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 8,000

CONNELLY, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2d Av, 450, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

CRALL, Leander, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lenox Av, 115 to 119; 116th St, 102 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 40,000

DANZIGER, Raphael, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue B, 103, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

DAUTH, Kate, to William C. Oesting; 138th St, n s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 16,000

DEITSCH, Mary M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Peck Slip, 40, 1 year, 4 per cent 9,500

ECKSTEIN, Caroline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, 1,054, 3 years, 4½ per cent 3,000

FERRER, John R., to Baron de Hirsch Fund; 72d St, s s, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

FOOTE, John M., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 106th St, 205 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 33,500

FOOTE, John M., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 106th St, 203 and 207 West, two mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent., aggregate 66,500

FOX, Julius S., to Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors and trustees; 53d St, 239 and 241 East, 6 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

FOX, Julius S., to Harriette W. Goelet and another, as executors and trustees; 53d St, 237 East, 6 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000

GOLDMAN, Harris, and another to August Schieck; 127th St, 221 East, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

HAUSMANN, Ida, to Ernest Ehrmann; 5th Av, w s, 35 ft s of 132d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent., to mature Nov. 1, 1904 12,000

JACOB, August, to Helen A. Kudlich; Eagle Av, w s, 125 ft s of 163d St, 3 years 16,000

KATZ, Sigmund, and wife to Henrietta Katz; 1st Av, e s, 25.7 ft s of 73d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 16,000

KENN, James, to Thomas Booth; Oakland Place, s s, 125 ft w of Clinton Av, 3 years 3,000

KRESNER, Lewis, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Lexington St, s w corner of Attorney St, 1 year, 4 per cent 38,000

LANROWITZ, Leon, and another to Jacob Gottlieb; 71st St, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, installments, $500 semi-annually, 6 per cent 4,000

LOUD, Louisa E., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bowery, 173, 3 years, 4 per cent 6,000

LYON, Adelaide P., to Helen E. Wardell; 96th St, s s, 217 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 10,000

MEAD, Mary M., to George F. Johnson; Deck St, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 1,000

MILLER, Julius, to Mary E. Richardson; Avenue B, w s, 77.11 ft s of 7th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

MULLER, Gesche, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, 547, 1 year, 4 per cent 6,000

NAHMENS, Andrew P., and wife to Alice H. Dougherty; 129th St, s s, 184 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold 7,000

PATERNO, Charles, and others to the East River Savings Institution; 105th St, n s, 249 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 70,000

PATERNO, Charles, and others to Nancy L. Sherwood and another; 11th St, 215 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 11,500

POTTS, George, to Arthur B. Woodward, as trustee; 94th St, s e corner of Riverside Drive, 1 year, 6 per cent 45,000

ROBINSON, John, and another to Ada A. Entz; Clinton Av, w s, 150 ft n of Jefferson St, 5 years 5,000

ROBINSON, John, and another to Louis F. Kuntz; Clinton Av, w s, 170 ft n of Jefferson St, 5 years 5,000

ROSENSTOCK, Edgar H., to Therese Mack; 103d St, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 21,000

SCHUYLER, Adele S., to Mabel R. Cushing; 107th St, 303 West, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold 2,500

SPERLING, Herman, to Peter Sefferein; 92d St, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, leasehold, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,000

TADDONIO, Antonio, to George Ringler & Co; 107th St, 322 East, store lease, demand, 6 per cent 647

THORNELL, Henry L., to Jane R. Thompson, guardian; 40th St, 433 West, interest and time not per bond 7,500

WILCOX, Walter, and wife to Mary L. Arnow; road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, w s, 55 ft s of land of Andrew Nostrand, 3 years 1,500

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45th St, 130 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,000

WORCH, Marie E., to Barbara Schner; 138th St, n s, 200.6 fe e of Alexander Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CURTISS, Benjamin D. F., to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company 1

GUNDALL, Rosa, to Sigmund Cohn 4,000

KOHL, August, to William C. Amend .. 2,000

MEADE, Mary B., to Stephen H. Van Nostrand 3,500

RICHARDS, James, trustee, to Pierre E. Richards ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Morits Joseph 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 530 to 538; David Shulditzer against D. Willis James, owner; Thomas Potter, contractor $1,285

BROADWAY and 98th St, n w corner, 100.11x100; Thomas J. Kelly against George J. A. Wright and another, owners; Emilio Vigna, contractor 3,700

BROOK AV and 143d St, s w corner, 25x 100; Charles C. Koenig against Hannah M. Hynes, owner; Lally & Luongo, contractors 8

ELDRIDGE ST, 22; Max S. A. Wilson against David and Samuel Geisler, owners and contractors; L. Kohn, contractor 248

15TH ST, 348 and 350 East; Maxwell & Dempsey against Nathan Silverson, owner and contractor 300

15TH ST, 348 and 350 East; Bernard Sadams against Nathan Silverson, owner and contractor 100

24TH ST, 7 West; Nathan Bloom against John Levy, owner; Israel Becker, contractor 22

46TH ST, 66 and 68 West; Kirkland, Litchfield & Co. against Holland Realty Company, owner; Deeves & Brother, contractors; Robert M. Green and James H. Ward, sub-contractors 220

46TH ST, 66 and 68 West; Samuel J. Creswell Iron Works against Holland Realty Company, owner; Green & Ward, contractors 2,994

80TH ST, s s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 50x 100; Charles V. McCouologue against New York Protestant Episcopal Society, owner; Biglin & Lynch, contractors 455

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x102.2; William Williams & Co. against D. Willis James, owner; Thomas Potter, contractor 1,305

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x100; John W. Rapp against D. Willis James, owner; Andrew J. Robinson Company, contractors; Thomas Potter, sub-contractor 350

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x100; Charles Johnston against D. Willis James, owner; Thomas Potter, contractor 758

86TH ST AND AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner, 100x100; the Leonard Sheet Iron Metal Works against D. Willis James, owner; Thomas Potter, contractor 482

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 102.2x100; Commonwealth Roofing Company against D. Willis James, owner; Thomas Potter, contractor 946

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 102.2x100; John C. Orr & Co. against D. Willis James, owner; Thomas Potter, contractor 1,713

94TH ST and Riverside Drive, n e corner, 135x110.11; Michael Power against Potts & Partridge, owners and contractors 7,025

97TH ST, 93 and 100 ft e of West End Av, 50 x100; Aeolian Plastic Slate Roofing Company against John G. Pease, owner; Jeremiah M. Brosnan and another, contractors 410

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50 x100; Aeolian Plastic Slate Roofing Company against John S. Pease, owner; Jeremiah Brosnan and Chester Huntington, contractors 410

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Company and Johnson, owner; Armour-John J. Toohey, contractor 500

119TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of Pleasant Av, 120x100; Martino Bassanti against Church of the Holy Rosary and another, owners; Darius Colombani, contractor .. 2,625

123D ST, 525 to 529 West; Columbia Shade Cloth Company against William H. & Harry E. Glickman, owners and contractors 210

125D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Adelbert S. Nichols against William H. & Harry E. Glickman, owners and contractors 735

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Max Litowich against the United Real and Construction Company, owner; Salvatore Barbonera, contractor 403

125TH ST, 149 West, and 126th St, s s, 130 ft e of 7th Av, 70x100; Louis Woelfer against Frederick Hollender, owner; Christian Benges, contractor 60

Error in the Amount of a Lien.

The mechanic's lien, published on Sunday, affecting the property on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, George W. Martin, owner, the amount of which appeared as $62,207, should have read, $622.07.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 79 ft n of 167th St, 68x100; Romeo & Serra against James T. Barry, June 3, 1901 ..... $146

BROOME ST, 42 and 44; Daniel J. O'Connor against German Savings and Credit Company and another, Oct. 8, 1901, by bond 300

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 229 ft n of 167th St, 50x190; Romeo & Serra against James T. Barry, June 3, 1901 200

FULTON ST, 87; Frank A. Schorer against John Hirsch, May 27, 1901 ..... $225

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St; Herrmann Horenburger against Otto Weber, June 26, 1901 1

13TH ST, 208 to 214 East; T. Connelly against Charles Rentz and another, Sept. 17, 1901 647

13TH ST, 208 to 214 East; Stanley Hod Elevator Company against Charles Rentz and another, Oct. 10, 1901 202

13TH ST, 208 to 214 East; Lawrence Houlihan against Charles Rentz and another, Oct. 10, 1901 450

13TH ST, 208 to 214 East; William H. Schmohl against Charles Rentz and another, Oct. 8, 1901 3,147

13TH ST, 208 to 214 East; Charles Kirchner against Charles Rentz and another, Oct. 9, 1901 360

56TH ST, 318 to 322 East; Kari Mathiasen against Louis Edelman and another, Aug. 6, 1901 940

78TH ST, 11 East; India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company against E. L. W. Stevens, Dec. 18, 1900. 259

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 98th St, n w corner, 100.11x 100; Thomas J. Kelly against George J. A. Wright and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien); attorney, B. F. Kelly.

CONCORD AV, or Forest Av, e s, 51.2 ft s of 161st St, 25x100; James T. Barry against Catherine Wilson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Barley.

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 260.9 ft e of Pike St, 25.4x105; Rebecca Abrahams against Abraham Isaacs and another, (partition;) attorneys, Hays & Hershfield.

SHELL AV, or St., n s, 106.11 ft e of 4th St, 33x103.6, and Shell Av, or St, n s, 141.11 ft e of 4th St, 33x106.8, two actions; Russell A. Purdy against Emanuel Burlando and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

3D AV and 9th St, n e corner, 23x70; Oscar S. Brown against Edward S. Brown and another, executors, (partition;) attorney, M. Sanford.

5TH AV, e s, at centre line of block between 98th and 97th Sts, 25.2x100; William G. Park against Asher T. Meyer, (action to cancel tax lease, &c.;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

41ST ST, 411 West; Henry Harris against Frederick Steeneck and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Cohen Brothers.

48TH ST, n s, 188 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5, and 8th Av and 38th St, s w corner, 24.8x100; Abbie L. Whiteman against Matthew Hettrick, (notice of attachment;) attorney, F. Solinger.

56TH ST, 168 to 167 East, and 934 3d Av; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against Christopher C. Ellis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Harrison.

80TH ST and Columbus Av, n w corner, 100x 51.2; Henry C. Lytton against Henriette K. White and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

86TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Charlotte A. Lyon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

118TH ST, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100.11; Abraham Ruth against Ida Hahn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Weil, Eschwege & Schelck.

131ST ST, 9 East; Anna R. Spring against Catharine Callaghan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SARAH COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah Cohen, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 21st, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 11th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 28th, 1901.

NO. 4,036.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK GLASER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Frederick Glaser of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Frederick Glaser was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 28, 1901.

NO. 4,194.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN McNULTY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John McNulty of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of October A. D. 1901, the said John McNulty was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 28th, 1901.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW HOUSES ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

COR. 106TH STREET.

P. M. STEWART and H. IVES SMITH are now finishing five splendid residences at the southeast corner of 106th St. and Riverside Drive.

These residences are equal in every respect to the high class houses on upper east side, and are situated on the highest point of the most exclusive section of Riverside Drive.

So far as natural advantages of this locality are concerned, the Riverside section is in every way superior to any other residential part of the city. In natural formation, in elevation, in perspective and outlook, and in accessibility to good driveways, the attractions are unrivaled. Another consideration is that property is very much cheaper here than in the Fifth Avenue residential section, and the building of the underground road, with a station at 104th St. and Broadway, has already marked the beginning of a revival of interest in this locality that promises to eclipse anything that has heretofore transpired in the real estate development of New York. For further particulars and prices, etc., apply to

STEWART & SMITH,
2291 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSES,
NOS. (619,) (621,) 623, 625, (627,)
SOLD. SOLD. SOLD.
WEST 113TH ST.,
overlooking Riverside Drive; built by day's work in the most attractive manner; always open. Descriptive pamphlets mailed by S. F. Jayne & Co., 254 West 23d St. and 55 Liberty Street.

$5,750 Cash and $12,000 Mortgage will buy 5-story two-family flat; great bargain. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

Superb three-story, basement, 16-foot house on Madison Av., near this office; interior decorations; gas fixtures. Cost over $40,000. Price, $25,500; includes rugs, curtains, and other valuable chattels. Grand house. Bargain. Ernest Tribelhorn, Madison Av., corner 91st St.

I have a large amount of money to loan at 4½ per cent. in large and small amounts. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Four vacant lots, 25th St., 1st Av., and East River. Duffy & Sons, 436 East 26th St.

DEY ST. BUILDING, connected with and forming a T with property on Greenwich, for sale. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Five vacant lots, 25th St., near 1st Av., suitable for storage, yard, or stable. F. H. Duffy & Sons, 436 East 26th.

Bronx.

Owner of plot cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance, $5 monthly; will pay agents 20 per cent. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

$4,000 Bronx two-family house, 13 rooms, all improvements; easy terms; bargain. Stricker, 3,043 3d Av., 156th.

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly covers principal, interest. Bronx Co., 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Elegant detached 2-family house; all improvements; 179th St.; full lot; $4,200.00. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Ella A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert S. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, John S. Pettit, Marvel and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher, and Louis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
317-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
240 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

38TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 55th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation. EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
60 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 100th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Berger's (of Paris) French Academy, 106-108 East 23d; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also Spanish; no payments in advance.

Teachers.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia,) 316 West 86th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Ladies' Theatrical Association. — Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnished for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinge, 139 East 59th St.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. — Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Dancing.

3,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK
Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private FREE); individual instruction. Classes now forming.
WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lancers in strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for Circular.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
13 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES. Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

H. Fletcher Rivers's School for Dancing, 444, 446 Amsterdam Av.; adults, children.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE, REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Furs.

FURS
REPAIRED AND REMODELED.
A. H. GREEN & SONS,
89 W. 21ST ST. STEP FROM 6TH AV.

Rugs.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
Your old carpets made into handsome rugs in any size; they are very durable; send for particulars; our representative will call with samples and give estimates.
HARLEM RUG CO.,
Address Dept. D., 2,365 3d Av. Tel. 1920 Harlem.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Nattal, 744 6th Av.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day at 8:30 Number 2,398 First Avenue, Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon, by order of attorneys for mortgagee.

D. C. Davis, Auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., all week, bric-a-brac, rugs. 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN LE BOUTILLIER and THOMAS LE BOUTILLIER, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas Le Boutillier, deceased, plaintiffs, against ERNEST HARVIER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, in Section No. 9, Block No. 2,466, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Walton Avenue as now laid out with the southerly side of 169th Street, formerly Arcularius Place, as same has been widened, running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, ninety-eight 70-100 feet to Lot No. 23, as laid down on a map entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, State of New York, dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Rosa, surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, running thence southerly at right angles to 169th Street and along the westerly line of said Lot No. 23, one hundred and twenty-four 3-100 feet to the northerly boundary line of West Morrisania, thence in a westerly direction along said boundary line one hundred and one 88-100 feet to Lot No. 18 on said map, thence northerly along the easterly line of said Lot No. 18 one hundred and twenty-five 38-100 feet to a point where said easterly line intersects the easterly line of Walton Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Walton Avenue eighteen 26-100 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The property hereby described being the whole of Lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22 on said map, remaining after deducting therefrom the land taken for the widening of said Arcularius Place, now 169th Street, and the opening of said Walton Avenue. Subject to encroachments, if any exist, of the buildings above mentioned on 169th Street.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1901.
DANIEL F. MURPHY, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

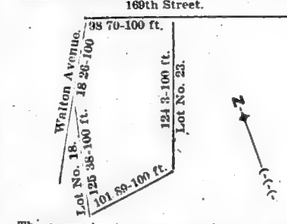

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, amounts to $6,718 80-100, with interest from October 19, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $891 3-100 and interest.
DANIEL F. MURPHY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said Ward and City, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide, running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet; and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.
LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

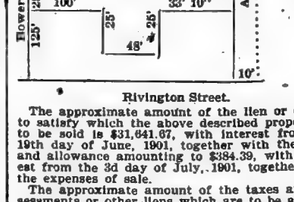

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $31,641.67, with interest from the 1st day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.39, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,515.43, and interest, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3, 1900, with interest and penalties.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.
LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.
o8-2awSwTu&F&o29

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN CYRIACKS and another, plaintiffs, against LAWRENCE REYNOLDS, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 128th Street, distant 229 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of 128th Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches; thence easterly, parallel with the northerly side of 128th Street 29 feet; thence southerly parallel with said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall 99 feet and 11 inches to the said northerly side of 128th Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of 128th Street 29 feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.
R. D. HATCH, Referee.
ARTHUR MAYER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. address 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 137 West 128th Street:

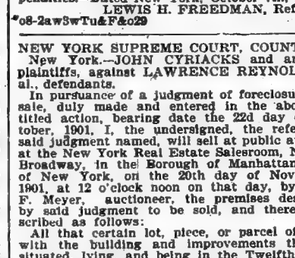

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $17,602.18, with interest thereon from the 18th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $330.93, with interest from October 23d, 1901, together with expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,146.58.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.
R. D. HATCH, Referee.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Wilson Pianos
$5.00 Down,
$155.00,
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Are Delivered Upon Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

Exchange Your Old Piano for a beautiful Weigner, Richardson or Coleman Parlor Grand Upright and pay for the balance on our very easy payment system of $1.00 per week.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

"What is Home without a Piano?"—Wise.

DON'T GET EXCITED!

and pay five hundred dollars for a Piano when you can buy from us a high-grade upright made by Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Lindeman, Horace Waters, Steck, Emerson, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Fischer, and other well-known and reputable makers, slightly used, from

75.00 and upwards.

Don't buy new cheap pianos.
They cannot possibly last and will not stay in tune. 100 magnificent instruments to select from at the
STANDARD ART GALLERIES.
19 and 21 West 125th St.
Open evenings until 10 o'clock.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.
New and second-hand uprights. Also slightly used and odd style pianos. Will sell at a great reduction. It will pay you to get our prices and terms before purchasing.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.
are selling off a lot of good second-hand Pianos, of various makes, at bargains. No reasonable offer refused. If you want a bargain in a good Piano, here is your opporunity.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE,
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$90.—ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, NEW, $125; SQUARES, $15 UPWARD; RENTALS, $2, $5. HAHN, 165 WEST 23D ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

Bargains!—Steinway, Weber, Sohmer, Decker Bros. Pianos, and other good makes, with stools and covers. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St., near Lexington Av.

Family will sacrifice fine upright; renowned maker; like new. 103 Halsey St., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Two fine upright pianos, perfect condition, $75, $125. Studio, 309 West 116th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 597—Melrose.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

CASH PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Information furnished free: CAUTION—come to see me before doing business elsewhere; reliable; established 1885.
FORGOTSTON, 178 Bowery, near Spring St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Bargains.—Handsome oak folding bed, $1.90; worth $25; also rugs and carpet. 1,832 Madison, Corner 119th St.

Oil paintings at reduced prices; must be sold for cash or credit. Kaufman & Foley, 37 Maiden Lane.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

50c. A WEEK.

$1 DOWN, 50C. A WEEK,
Buys the Best Sewing Machine.
We have two stores and basement full to select from, various different makes. Drop-heads, $12.50 to $20 cash. New machines guaranteed ten years. Second-hand machines $3 to $9, guaranteed two years. Instruction given at your home. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Greatest retail sewing-machine centre in New York.
WESTERN UNION S. M. CO.,
173 Third Ave., Bet. 16th & 17th Sts.
Telephone 4020—18.

CASH OR 1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER, 148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)

TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry—on credit at cash prices.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2289 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS. Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10c down to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE. — Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Cigar Store, receipts $175 week, stock invoices about $1,800, silent salesmen cases, long lease, low rent; to be sold on account of owner engaging in wholesale business, or would take trustworthy partner. P. O. Box 1,097, New Haven, Conn.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewerly, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evening. Call, write.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

A fashionable, well-paying, fully occupied boarding house salable for cash only; owner sickly; no agents. Address for particulars, "Boarding," Advertising Office, 1,515 3d Av.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible. Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriters rented and sold: highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 28 Beekman St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray
Madison Avenue & 92d Street.
Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.
Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
Special Terms for Season or Year.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.
T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Fifth Av., cor. 18th St.
Hotel de Logerot
Restaurant Service:
Luncheon, a la carte, 12 to 3 P. M.
Table d'hote Dinner, 5 to 8:30 P. M., $1.25.
Orchestra until 9:30 P. M.
After-theatre parties by arrangement.
Private Dining Rooms and Banquet Hall.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW JERSEY.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

NEW YORK.
Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Pan-American Board.

Pan-American.—Accommodation in first-class private family; Elmwood district; reduced rates; lodging and breakfast, $1.10; bath, references. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N.
277 Broadway, Room 408.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

PARTNER WANTED
for agent of European manufacturer, a good business man of excellent character with a few thousand dollars; state business experience, lines handled, capital on hand. No other than a hard-working man who knows that a new business must be worked up and doesn't bring right away large returns, may address J. Box 152 Times.

Advertisers!—The newspapers can only sell you white space; we fill it with talk that will resound in your pocket; we write, design, and insert advertisements in any local or foreign publication at publishers' rates; estimates on application. Kahrs' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St. Telephone 4508—18th.

FORTUNE IN QUARRIES.—Enormous quantities of material of easy extraction to be supplied to U. S. Government construction works in tropical country; no competitors; owner of these valuable lands wants partner with capital. Write Martin, 54 West 26th St., New York.

$500 will earn ten dollars per month cash dividend. $2,500 will earn $50 per month cash dividend, in a corporation that has earned and paid the same rate for nearly eight years. Full particulars on application to L. T. Lewis, Hartford, Conn.

100 LETTER SHEETS and 100 ENVELOPES . . . . PRINTED—$1
Postpaid. Any style or size. Samples free. Other printing, too. Equity F. Supply House, 397 E. 52d St., N. Y.

$5,000 to $10,000, college graduate with capital to invest, can secure a live profitable interest and most desirable position in first-class educational publishing company. Address Box P 141 Times Office.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

WATER POWER FOR SALE; 23 MILES ON Erie, near depot; good stream; brick factory, two mills, engine, boiler; residence; 6 acres. THOMAS TERHEUN, Hohokus, N. J.

Have remarkably safe and profitable enterprise well under way; desire active associate with few thousand dollars, references given and required. Tanner, 177 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Cd., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Restaurants, lunch rooms, saloons, business places bought and sold; restaurants at bargain prices. Smith, 217 West 125th St.

Cash advanced, manufacturers and merchants, on outstanding accounts; very low rates. Address Honest, Box 176 Times Office.

Half-tone cuts, .98 minimum; 10 cents inch; electrotyping, 10 minimum; .02 inch. Eagle Electrotyping, 197 Grand.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 150 Fulton St., Room 303.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE.
GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

6x16 horizontal tubular boiler; fixtures; Berryman heater, 24x8; 3,000 feet of steam pipe, 2½ to 6 inches; 200 radiators; seven-horse Otto gas engine. J. F. Hanley, 437 East 23d St.

Machinery, Tools, Dies, Models; repairing, jobbing. Send postal. Prices reasonable. Wright Machine Co., 67 Centre St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Personal.

Wish to inform the public in general that we are not responsible for any transactions done by Herman Decker, Emil & Chas. Decker, 215 East 4th St.

VANDERBILT ESTATE TAX

Question of Transfer Impost Argued Before the Appellate Division.

State Controller Contends that the Surrogate Erred in Failing to Tax Certain Rights.

The question whether the Surrogate, last May, in his order correctly fixed the transfer tax upon the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt, was before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, on appeal by State Controller Knight. Cross appeals taken by the executors of Mr. Vanderbilt's will and by Alfred G. Vanderbilt, individually, from the same order, were heard at the same time.

The appraiser appointed by the Surrogate last January reported Mr. Vanderbilt's personal estate at his death to be $52,099,867.96, of which $29,609,906.55 was found to be taxable, and the tax was assessed at $325,050.74. It was argued by G. D. B. Hasbrouck, on behalf of the State Controller, that the Surrogate should have taxed the right of Alfred G. Vanderbilt to succeed to the residuary estate of $5,000,000, valued by the appraiser at $1,016,342, if such right he had, and that he also erred in failing to tax the transfer of the remainders on the annuities for Mrs. William Turnbull, John G. Earle, Mrs. Jeremiah Simonson, and Cornelia Littel.

It was urged also that the Surrogate should have taxed the remainder interest in the trust fund of one-half of the residue when Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrives at the age of thirty years, valued at $6,028,409, and the income in one-half the residue from Alfred's thirtieth to his thirty-fifth year, valued at $1,272,065, and the remainder when he arrives at thirty-five years, valued at $4,520,278.

The Controller contended also that neither the Society of St. Johnland, the New York Home for Intemperate Men, nor the Manhattan Working Girls' Society was exempt from the transfer tax; and that the Surrogate did not err in refusing to deduct from the legacies transferred by Cornelius Vanderbilt whatever taxes accrued under the United States war revenue law of 1898.

It was contended by Henry B. Anderson, on behalf of the executors and others, that the taxation of transfers of defeasible and contingent interests must be postponed until they vest in possession or enjoyment; and the taxation of transfers under powers of appointment must be postponed until the powers are exercised; and this rule he claimed to apply to the case of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and other beneficiaries. The appraiser, it was also argued, in appraising the value of the property, should have deducted the legacy taxes paid or due to the United States, and an amount equal to the commisisons of allowances prescribed by law for executors and trustees.

THE "CHINCHILLA KING" HERE.

George Herzig, Who Makes a Living Hunting the Chinchilla, Returns to be Married.

On the Steamship Allianca, which arrived yesterday afternoon and got as far as Quarantine before she dropped anchor for the night is George Herzig, who is known all over the western coast of South America and in this country as well as the "Chinchilla King." Herzig, who is only about thirty years old, has spent seven years of his life in the wilds of the Andes mountains among the Indians of Bolivia, where he has devoted his talents to cornering every available skin of the chinchilla, the queer little rat like animal which gives its life by the thousands to furnish that downy fur that the wealthy man-about-town wears on his overcoat collar.

Herzig has become so well-known to the mountaineers that whenever a chinchilla is shot or trapped the successful hunter has usually sought out the American. Herzig returns to civilation and to the United States once a year. He usually brings with him a large consignment of skins for his firm which is on Greene Street, and this time there is on board the Alliance about $125,000 worth of skins which he has collected. He left many thousands of dollars worth in his storehouses in Bolivia.

The Allanca made an exceptionally quick passage this time from Central and South American ports and friends of Herzig said yesterday that the reason for this was that the "Chinchilla King" had probably kept the firemen well supplied with refreshments on the run. Herzig's hurry, it was explained was that on his return to the Andes this time he will take with him a bride. The name of the young woman is Miss Florence Rosensteel, well known in Harlem. The young couple will make their residence in La Paz, the capital of Bolivia.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

State Association Committees Named to Solicit Subscriptions.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the McKinley Memorial Association of the State of New York was held yesterday at the rooms of the association, 100 Broadway, Cornelius N. Bliss presiding.

The Sub-Committee on Plan and Scope submitted a report recommending that a local committee be formed in each county of the State to procure subscriptions, and that the co-operation of Boards of Trade and other mercantile organizations where they exist throughout the State be solicited; also that the co-operation of banks and other financial institutions be solicited to receive subscriptions, and that Postmasters be also asked to do likewise. The report was adopted.

The following sub-committees were formed to submit the matter to their respective interests and solicit contributions:

Stock Exchange Bankers and Brokers—George I. Sheldon, Rudolph Keppler, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, I. N. Seligman.

Bankers—F. D. Tappen, James G. Cannon, Bradford Rhodes.

Dry Goods Jobbers—John C. Eames, Charles H. Webb.

Dry Goods Commission Houses—George F. Vietor, A. D. Juilliard, E. A. Treat, C. N. Bliss.

Hotels—W. S. Hawk.

Electric Companies—Col. A. C. Bakewell.

China and Glassware—Oscar S. Straus.

Steamships—R. A. C. Smith, Gustav H. Schwab, C. A. Griscom, Jr., Capt. J. W. Miller.

BOY WAS BURIED AT SEA.

Thirsty from Seasickness He Drank Nearly a Bottle of Whisky.

The Anchor Line steamer Furnessia, which arrived yesterday from Glasgow, had one less passenger on board than when she started from the other side. The name "Master Gustav Marks" was scratched from the second cabin list when the vessel was three days out from port. The ten-year-old boy started on the voyage with his mother, Mrs. Salina Marks, his three sisters, and a brother.

The little fellow became very seasick after the vessel got on the ocean, and after suffering for three days he became violently thirsty. In one of the cabins he came across a bottle of whisky, and, thinking that this would assuage his thirst, he drank nearly the entire contents of the bottle. A short while afterward he was attacked with convulsions, and, despite every effort made by the ship's surgeon to save his life, he died in great agony. The body of the little fellow was buried at sea on Oct. 21.

Mr. Bishop a Resident of Lenox.

David Wolfe Bishop yesterday obtained from Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, a writ of certiorari to review the assessment made by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments on his personal property, which they had assessed at $30,000. In his application for the writ Mr. Bishop declares that he is a resident of Lenox, Mass., that he has no personal property in this State, and has not been a resident of New York since 1895.

Wilhelm der Grosse's New Record.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from New York Oct. 22, has again broken her eastward record. She arrived at Plymouth at 3:08 yesterday morning, after a passage of 5 days nd 10 hours from Sandy Hook Lightship. The Kaiser made an hourly average of 22.88 knots, and daily runs of 508, 525, 514, 550, 539, and 328 miles.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake

It is conceded that Royal Baking Powder is purest and strongest of all baking powders, absolutely free from alum, ammonia and every adulterant. "Royal" makes the best and most wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

PRISONER DEAFENS THE COURT

Roars Explanations and Politics at Magistrate Mott Till the Latter Breaks His Gavel.

Pandemonium reigned for a time in the West Side Court yesterday morning when John Reynolds of 261 West Thirty-seventh Street was arraigned before Magistrate Mott by Policeman Kennedy of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who had found him delivering in stentorian tones a harangue for Seth Low to an audience of two strangers in Ninth Avenue, near the station house, at 1 A. M. Reynolds had no sooner reached the rail than he commenced his defense in tones that made the windows rattle. The Magistrate leaped from his seat in surprise, and again and again his gavel crashed down on the desk to no purpose, until the hardwood mallet broke into four pieces, which flew far and wide about the courtroom. Still the foghorn accents rang out.

"Kennedy came along (bang, bang,) and arrested me," roared Reynolds. "Why didn't he (bang, bang, bang!) arrest the Tammany men?"

Through it all the Magistrate was seen to be using his own voice, as he stood glaring at the prisoner and hammering the desk, but only those beside him could catch even a fragmentary part of what he said. Many of the people in the courtroom stood up, some laughing, others staring. At last Reynolds stopped to fill his lungs.

"Why is it you talk so loudly and yell like that?" asked the Magistrate.

"I'm a boilermaker and can't help it," bellowed the prisoner. "Seth Low will make the best Mayor New York ever had. I had a right to tell what I know of Seth Low and Shepard."

Then the gavel began to disintegrate. The first chip struck Policeman Kennedy on the chin. Another flew over and lit on a document which the Clerk of the court was making out, causing a big blot in the wet ink. Another struck Reynolds on the chest, but did not affect him.

"You're fined $10," exclaimed the Magistrate at Reynolds's next inhalation. A silence as of mid-Sahara fell upon the court. The boilermaker paid the fine.

Only once again the megaphone voice reverberated, this time from the outer door. In steam gong pitch and volume came the words: "Thank you, your Honor. When Seth Low is elected I'll give you a chance to fine me again. But when Seth Low is elected I'll see to it that you don't get reappointed."

And Reynolds was gone.

PABST HOTEL PORTICO CASE.

Suit by the City to Compel Its Removal to be Tried Probably on Nov. 6.

The suit by the city against Charles Thorley and James B. Regan, to compel the taking down of the portico of the Pabst Hotel, in Forty-second Street, below Broadway and Seventh Avenue, should be tried in the Supreme Court next week.

When, Oct 7 last, the calendar of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court was called, Emanuel Blumenstiel of counsel for the deponents, pleaded that he had just returned from Europe and was not ready to defend the suit, so it was put off until the first Monday in November. The case is 3,441 on the calendar, and it was said yesterday that it would be set down for trial Nov. 6, in Part 3, 4, 5, or 7. Charles Blandy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, will appear for the city.

Attention was called to the portico as an encroachment on public property on July 8, 1900. The owners have resisted efforts to remove the incumbrance by injunctions and attempts to legalize the illegal structure through the Municipal Assembly and the Legislature. All such efforts have been futile and the suit now pending, if won by the city, will determine the fate of the portico. In a district court the defendant, Regan, paid a fine for maintaining the portico which was declared illegal. He is yet liable to a fine of $5 a day for every day that the portico has incumbered the sidewalk.

BURGLAR ATTACKED WOMAN.

Beat Her Into Insensibility at Oakley, N. J., and Robbed the House.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 28.—The wife of Robert Vauley was attacked last night in her home, at Oakley, a village five miles from here, by a masked negro, who beat her into a state of insensibility and then robbed the house. Her husband arrived home soon afterward and gave the alarm. Neighbors answered his call.

Mrs. Vauley is the owner of a number of houses, one of which was burned about two weeks ago. She expected to receive the insurance on the burned property on Saturday, but it didn't arrive. Mr. Vauley went to church last evening, leaving his wife in the house alone. She was sitting reading in the parlor when she heard a noise behind her. Turning, she saw a negro with a mask over his face climbing through the window. He grabbed her by the throat and said: "I want that insurance money."

When he released his grasp on her throat she protested that she had not received the money, and she offered to give him the silverware and anything else in the house that he desired. He struck her a savage blow, and she fell unconscious to the floor. The burglar then took a purse, a twenty-dollar goldpiece, and a gold watch, and left.

As soon as the neighbors learned of the crime 150 men armed with shotguns and revolvers began to scour the woods in search of the fugitive, but no trace of the negro was found. Mrs. Vauley is in a serious condition.

MRS. FERRIS IS INCOMPETENT.

Jury Finds Her Incapable of Attending to Her Own Affairs.

The Commissioners appointed by Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court, to inquire with a Sheriff's jury into the mental condition of Mrs. Anna W. Ferris, the widow of Claiborne Ferris, a wealthy resident of Westchester, concluded their inquiry in the County Court House last evening, when the jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Ferris, who is eighty-seven years old, is incompetent by reason of old age and loss of memory to manage her affairs. The jury found the personal property of Mrs. Ferris to be worth $93,000, and her real estate to be worth $245,000.

The jury made no recommendations with reference to the appointment of a committee of Mrs. Ferris's person and estate. It is understood she will remain with her adopted son and his wife, while her estate will be placed in the hands of a trust company.

THE MILLER WILL CONTEST.

Testimony Heard in the Fight of Woman's Nieces to Get Property Left to Police Captain Schultz's Wife.

Surrogate Thomas heard testimony yesterday in the contest over the will of the late Mrs. Charlotte Miller of 64 West Fortieth Street, who died on March 6 last, leaving almost all her property, valued at about $100,000, to Mrs. Margaret Louise Schultz, the wife of Police Capt. Schultz, to the exclusion of her nieces and nephews, the children of Capt. Schultz's first wife, who was a sister of the testatrix. In her will Mrs. Miller left Julia Katzenstein, the wife of Lawyer William S. Katzenstein, who drew up the will, and who, according to a provision of the document, had to be retained as attorney for the executors, a gold watch and chain and a large diamond pin.

Lawyer Katzenstein was the first witness. He testified that he not only executed the will, but was one of the subscribing witnesses, together with Dr. Justin Herold and the two servants of Mrs. Miller. Mr. Katzenstein appeared for the executors, with John H. Judge. Theodore Sutro represented the nephews and nieces who are contesting the will. Dr. Justin Herold, who had attended Mrs. Miller for several years, and who was a subscribing witness to the will, testified that the woman was perfectly sane at the time the will was executed.

Mary Bridget Kearney, who was employed as a domestic by Mrs. Miller, and who, according to her testimony, was a subscribing witness to the will upon the request of Lawyer Katzenstein, was asked on cross-examination if the testator was a drinking woman. She said that she was, and that once when under the influence of liquor Mrs. Miller had called her down stairs at midnight and told her that a dead man was sitting in the chair opposite her. Susie Norton, the other servant named in the will, testified under cross-examination to practically the same thing. The case will be continued to-morrow.

F. L. ECKERSON DIED SUDDENLY

Left a Sick Bed to Meet Friends and Fell Dead While Dressing.

Frank L. Eckerson, a well-known lawyer and the President of the Harlem Democratic Club, dropped dead yesterday in his apartment at the Hotel Winthrop, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Mr. Eckerson, who was ill last Summer with typhoid fever, returned to work before he was well, despite the protests of his physician. He worked so hard that three weeks ago he suffered a relapse. The campaign work that was being done in the Thirty-first Assembly District by the Harlem Democratic Club greatly interested him, and he determined to begin work again. He told several friends who called on him Sunday that he would be out yesterday and made an appointment to meet them at the clubhouse, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last evening.

He arose shortly after 8 o'clock to dress. His wife protested, but he insisted. While dressing he fell to the floor and when his wife reached him he was dead.

Mr. Eckerson was thirty-seven years of age, and was born in this city. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and had been prominent in Harlem politics for many years. Four years ago he ran for Assembly in the Thirty-first District on the Tammany ticket, but was defeated. The body was removed last evening to the home of his father, 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

Nord America's Sailing Postponed.

The steamship Nord America of the Italian Line will not sail from New York to Naples and other Mediterranean ports on Oct. 29, as announced. The sailing has been postponed to Oct. 31.

LEGAL NOTE.

STREET RAILWAYS AND PAVEMENTS.—The Stillwater and Mechanicville Street Railway Company, refusing to pave the streets between its rails and twenty inches outside of them, the village of Mechanicville had the paving done itself. In an action by the village against the railroad company to recover the cost of the paving it was shown that the railroad franchise required the company to pave the street between the rails with "small stone," and "that the same should at all times be kept in good condition." The village demanded that the space be paved with brick. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried in the Supreme Court, holds that the village was entitled to recover the expense of repaving from the railroad company, since it was entitled to exact what it deemed a suitable pavement, and was not limited to a pavement of "small stone." The village authorities, Justice Russell says, had the power to take into consideration all the factors necessary to the exigencies then existing for the service of the public, "the needs of a growing community for the proper passage along the public streets, and the care required to allow vehicles a smooth way, and proper ability to avoid cars propelled by electric power, in these days when street railway cars are no longer moved by the lingering horse."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BRIDAL CHESTS.

Away back in the old Norse legends they tell of them, and they were the chief wedding gift of our New England maidens for their home-spun wool and linens.

First are the Norwegian designs in black oak, with conventional flatly carved designs, which are from $9.75. Then came one or two drawers at the bottom; then different compartments; then legs, from which sprang the high-boy and low-boy of our Colonial days. Some more elaborate Flemish and Spanish designs, with spring locks and lined with cedar, in fact, all worked out with greatest truth and care, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 25TH ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

Ladies' boots and shoes,—made on lasts that are modelled in the Sorosis last factory. These are so numerous in type, so representative of every shape of foot, that the Sorosis is in many respects, practically, a Custom made Shoe.

The new Sorosis slippers are fashionable, made of finest quality materials and most attractive in appearance.

THE CHILDREN'S SOROSIS SHOE

is formed with a view to meeting the needs of growing feet,—they are also pretty and comfortable.

Misses' sizes, 11½ to 2, $3.00 per pair.
Children's " 8 to 11, 2.50 " "

A custom work-room, for shoes made to order, is provided for patrons who wish an individual idea executed.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

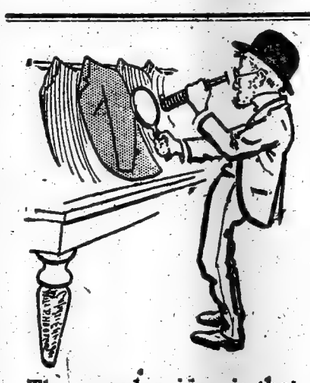

The popular idea is that a good tailor makes a coat to fit you.

What sights some of us would be!

A good tailor makes a good coat, then "adjusts" it so that you can wear it.

Think that over.

Think of a really good tailor's prices.

Good sack suits with good coats, $15 to $38.

Underwear that will never say to its wearer "we're not fitted for one another."

Balbriggan, mercerized cotton, Deimel linen-mesh, merino, cashmere, natural wool, Stuttgarter and Dermophile—for the man who wears nothing but wool and the man who's irritated at the thought of it.

$1 to $4 a garment.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 84 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Shoe Dept.

Tuesday, Oct. 29th.

Kid & Velour Calf Button & Lace Boots, $3.25. value $4.50.

Enamel Lace & Kid Button & Lace Boots, $3.65. value $5.00.

Patent Leather Button & Enamel Lace $5.00. value $6.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Best for Breakfast our Health Food Wheatena

The Most Carefully Prepared Cereal on the market. All grocers. Send for FREE copy "Wheatena Recipes" by the Principal of the Boston Cooking School.

Address Department T

HEALTH FOOD CO.
61 Fifth Av., New York

James McCreery & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
4th Floor.

"Stores Bonne Femme",—Exclusive designs in Renaissance, or Marie Antoinette Laces, mounted on finest Mull or Net.

$7.50 10.50 and 15.00
usual prices, 12.50 to 27.50 each.

About 200 pairs, fine Point Arabe Lace Curtains. New designs. Full length.

11.50 19.50 and 25.00 per pair.

French hand-made Sash Curtains,—in new patterns of Renaissance, Cluny, Marie Antoinette and novelty combination designs.

3.75 6.50 and 8.00
Usual prices, 5.75 to 12.75 per pair.

Handsome Point Arabe Lace Bedsets,—Complete with Bolster Cover or Pillow Shams. Panel or all lace designs.

25.00 40.00 and 65.00
usual price 40.00 to 110.00 per set.

Brocaded Armure Portieres, with heavy Valance fringe, new colors,—

2.85 per pair.

100 pairs Reversible Brocaded Portieres edged with heavy rope cord. Colors,—Crimson, Sage, Rose, Nile, Reseda, and Burgundy.

$6.00 per pair.

Brass Bedsteads and Bedding to order.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

SILKS.

Imported Brocades,—new handsome designs,—novelty weaves. Delicate shades,—white and black. Suitable for Evening or tea gowns,—bodices, etc.

$1.50 per yard.

1500 yards white, Satin Duchesse,—fine heavy quality.

$1.25 per yard.

Twenty-third Street.

O'Neill's

Buy You Blankets Now

We give you an opportunity to supply your Winter needs to-day

At August Prices!

An offering extraordinary at this season of the year. Wise housekeepers will attend this sale. There is money to be saved.

A Thousand Pairs of Eastern Wool Blankets
Ready for buyers to-day at these Special Prices:

Ten Quarter Size, 65c., 95c., 1.75 and 2.98 pair.
Eleven Quarter Size, 1.10, 1.59, 2.10 and 3.98 pair.

Warm Woolly California Blankets!
From the celebrated El Monte mills, a factory of international renown, at these sensational figures:

Ten Quarter Size, 4.25, 4.98 and 5.98 pair.
Eleven Quarter Size, 4.98, 6.25 and 7.98 pair.
Twelve Quarter Size, 5.98, 7.00 to 11.98 pair.

We will also offer in connection with this sale equally attractive values in Bed Spreads and Comforables.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

On The Stand

of exclusiveness and good taste, our place is established.

Don't charge anything for it, though.

It's a premium we offer you on every garment you buy here. As noticeable in Boys' and Youths' Clothes, as in Men's.

Our Men's Top-Coats and Long Coats have got just the right swing to them, $12 to $30.

The new black and white effects in Youths' Suits are favorites—$15 and $22.

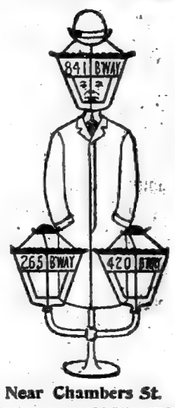

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

There is much need in the world of beautiful common things. Even our oilcloths show a beauty of pattern and coloring that gives them the entree into the most artistic homes—

OIL CLOTH, 25 cts. a sq. yd.
Reduced from 35 cts.

Also COCOA DOOR MATS. $1.00 each,
Reduced from 1.50.

The best friend of every neat housewife during the Fall and Winter season—protecting the carpets from the invasion of "matter out of place."

Furniture, curtains, sewing-machines, clocks, pictures, etc.—all at lowest prices and on "Long Credit."

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Xtra Matinee Election Day. Evgs, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM—A Royal Rival. Extra Matinee Election Day.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday. CHARLES HAWTREY | Xtra Mat. Election Day. A Message from Mars

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St. nr B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Xtra Matinée Election Day. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. THE LIBERTY BELLES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Matinée To-day at 2.—Richard Lovelace. To-night, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN IF I WERE KING IF I WERE KING

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday. Charles Frohman's EBEN HOLDEN Newest Success. Xtra Matinée Election Day.

Knickerbocker THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry. To-night at 8:15, and Wed. Evg. MADAME SANS-GENE Thursday Evening, Saturday Matinée. The Merchant of Venice FRIDAY—NANCE OLDFIELD & THE BELLS. SATURDAY NIGHT—THE LIONS MAIL. Repertory for next (the last) week—Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday nights, Merchant of Venice; Wednesday Evg., Madame Sans Gene; Thurs. Evg. and Sat. Mat., Louis XI. Friday Evg., King Charles I. Seats Ready Thursday, 9 A. M.

Amusements.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mt. Res. Orch. Circle and Bal. 50c. WEDNESDAY MAT. 25c. & 50c. No Higher. EXPRESS. THE SEASON'S TRIUMPH!!! Eugene Presbrey's greatest of all rural plays, New England Folks "This is the thing we want."—HERALD. "One of those genuine plays that touch and hold the heart."—MAIL AND Seats ready for election day matinée and night.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mat. T'mw & Sat. at 2:15. EVENINGS AT 8:15. Special Mat. Election Day. DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Co. THE NEW YORKERS

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Beg. Mon., Nov. 4. Klaw & Erlanger Present the Ngts., 8. Mats. 2. Drury Lane Fairy Extravaganza SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST Seats now on sale. Xtra Mat. Election Day.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., & Election Day. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. RUSSELL BROS. Last Week. SWEET MARIE NXT MON. EVG. NEW VICTORIA THEATRE. Seats on Sale Thursday. THE WAY OF THE WORLD with ELSIE DE WOLFE.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HACKETT Don Cæsar's Return. Xtra MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-day. KNICKERBOCKER Burlesquers 2 Burlesques—Vaudeville.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. Return of CINQUEVALLI. the Great 30—Other Acts—30 PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS HOITY-TOITY MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10. Mats. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. OTHELLO, with Daniel E. BANDMANN.

Harlem Opera House, Evgs., 8:15. Saturday Matinée, 2:10. Louis Mann, Clara Lipman, The Red Kloof

GRAND—FATAL WEDDING

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. KNEISEL QUARTET 10th Season in New York. Six Evg Concerts Nov. 12, Jan. 7, Feb. 11. Two Chamber Music Matinees, Feb. 25, March 25, April 8. Jan 21. Dec. 17. Subscription sale now open. Tickets and prospectus of Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL Friday Aft., Nov. 8, at 3:15. Thursday Evg., Nov. 14, at 8:30. TWO SONG RECITALS. Lilli Lehmann Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $15. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Lights o' London.

3RD AV. Next MAT. THURS. ROMANCE IN IRELAND

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evs. at 8:20. To-night, Wed., Fri. & Sat. Evs., the great success "Dolly." Thrs Ev. & Sat. Mat. "Meimath."

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON. EVENINGS..... 25c. NEXT WEEK LIGHTS O' LONDON | MY PARTNER

The Turf.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I. RACING EVERY DAY AT 2:15 P. M. Trains leave foot of East 34th St. at 10:00 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M. and from Flatbush Av. at 11:04 A. M., 12:03, 1:03, 1:34, 1:54 P. M. Admission, $2. Ladies, $1.

Amusements.

Lyceum 4th Av. & 23d St. at 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. Bertha Galland Maurice Hewlett's Romance. The Forest Lovers. NEXT MONDAY, ANNIE RUSSELL IN A ROYAL FAMILY. Election Matinée.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman..... Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success THE MESSENGER BOY WITH JAMES T. POWERS Election Day Matinée Nov. 5.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST. 125TH ST. Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. SANDOW BIG HIT "Stock Exchange." Contin'g Vaude. "THE GREAT UNKNOWN." Grand Vaudeville. All Laughter. PANTOMIME & VAUDEVILLE. The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, others. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA." Roaring Comedy. Big Vaudeville.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. DAVID BELASCO presents NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY. WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER —SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE—

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEKS ARIZONA MATINEE ELECTION DAY. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. SAT. ONLY. ANNA HELD "THE LITTLE DUCHESS" EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer; winds variable, becoming southerly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,166. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FOREIGN OFFICIALS IN SHANGHAI PERPLEXED

No Copy of the Protocol Provided for Their Guidance.

Yet the Provisions for Increased Duties and Foreign Control of Junk Trade Go Into Effect Nov. 11.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says the conditions under which the preparations to give effect to the protocol are going on are chaotic. Neither the Customs officials nor the Consulates possess authoritative French or Chinese copies of the agreement. The increased duties and foreign control of the junk trade are to go into effect on Nov. 11, yet information on the subject is unobtainable.

A committee of merchants is preparing a table of values, to serve as a basis for ad valorem duties. It is expected that it will receive Consular sanction before Nov. 11.

Japanese and others are raising the question whether the protocol refers to exports as well as maritime imports. It is said that the Ministers in Peking disagreed on this point.

The existing customs organization is inadequate for the supervision of the junk collections. The native officials evidently hope that the question will be compromised on the basis of commuted payments, with nominal supervision.

NO JAPANESE-KOREAN LOAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the report of a Japanese loan to Korea is absolutely untrue.

MRS. GARDNER'S BOTTICELLI.

To Be Exhibited in London for the Benefit of Charity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Botticelli purchased some time ago by Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston, about which picture so much has been said, is to be exhibited here for the first time since it left Italy.

The exhibition will be for the benefit of charity, and will begin with a private view next Saturday.

THE SPANISH BUDGET.

Treasury Undertakes the Payment for Elementary Education.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says the Finance Minister communicated to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the proposed modifications of the new budget, which were practically accepted.

The Treasury undertakes the payment for elementary education, but proposes to receive the surcharge on the land tax hitherto taken by the municipalities for that purpose. Some modifications of the taxes are proposed, as well as an agreement with the Bank of Spain in regard to receipts and payments on account of the Treasury.

The modifications of the budget slightly increase the expenditure.

THE BELGIAN ARMY BILL.

Opposition Combines in Favor of an Alternative Measure.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that in opposition to the Military bill in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies the Radicals, Progressives, and Socialists are uniting in favor of an alternative bill, providing for compulsory service, with no exemption for the rich. Professional men are exempted after six months if an examination shows that proper military knowledge has been acquired. There are similar exemptions for breadwinners of families and clergymen, the latter exemption being conceded with certain restrictions. Those exempted are to pay a military tax according to their means.

It is expected that the vote will be close, though the members of the Opposition do not hope for a majority.

NEW ZEALAND'S LABOR LAWS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to The Times from Wellington, N. Z., says the Upper House of the New Zealand Legislature has affirmed the principle that either party to an industrial dispute may go past the Conciliation Boards direct to the Arbitration Court. The fact that this motion was carried by both Houses against the Government is regarded as significant of a change of feeling in regard to labor legislation.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firmer. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41¾c.; cotton, middling, 8c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22¼c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

GERMANS ANGRY WITH FRANCE.

Gen. Voyron's Letters to Count von Waldersee Have Made a Disagreeable Impression.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the letters of Gen. Voyron, who commanded the French troops in China, to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee have made a disagreeable impression. The German public, which had been deluded into the belief in a growing Franco-German friendship, now has its eyes opened.

The Kreuz Zeitung does not publish the letters, because, as it says, "they do not furnish altogether attractive reading for wider circles."

The Neueste Nachrichten regards the letters as "a valuable contribution to the study of the psychology of our Western neighbors."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S THREAT.

Reported Declaration that He Will "Smash Everything" Believed to be Aimed at the Agrarians.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—It is assumed that the Kaiser's reported threat to "smash everything to bits" if the commercial treaties are not concluded, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, is aimed at the Agrarians, who are warned that they will ultimately have to deal with Emperor William, and that they will receive short shrift if they are untractable.

The Kreuz Zeitung, the Agrarian organ, declares that if high tariffs are not obtainable it would be better for Germany to have free trade all round. Owners of factories, pressed by foreign competition, would be obliged to reduce wages and dismiss workmen, who would return to the country and provide cheap labor for the farmers. The admission of machinery duty free would also benefit the latter.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

Definite Agreement Between Great Britain and Germany Said Not to Have Been Reached.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that, notwithstanding the announcement that the British South African Compensation Commission has decided the sums to be paid to the various Governments, it is stated in well-informed German quarters that a definite arrangement between Great Britain and Germany on this head has not yet been reached. The correspondent believes the points still unsettled to be matters of minor detail.

The sums paid by Great Britain to the various Governments will be paid by the latter to such persons as provide proof of their nationality.

In the case of Germany, Great Britain did not have to decide the status of the claimants who forfeited their nationality by becoming citizens of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State. The Times's correspondent intimates that some interesting developments may be expected in Berlin in regard to this class of claimant when the money is distributed.

SAMPLE SPEECH BY W. REDMOND.

He Hopes the Irish May Soon Be Able to Fight England, Like the Boers—Constabulary Break Up a Meeting.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The following specimen of the hillside language used by William H. K. Redmond, M. P., is taken from a report, published in The Times, of a speech he delivered at Claremorris, County Mayo:

"The Irishman to-day is not like the sturdy Transvaal burgher. Unfortunately he is unable to shoulder a Mauser and to knock the fear of man, if not the fear of God, into England's hirelings and Ministers. But the day is perhaps not far distant when he may take a man's part in the restoration of the rights and liberties of which Ireland has been so unjustly deprived."

By The Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—A force of constabulary broke up a United Irish League demonstration at Kilmaine, County Mayo, yesterday, though the meeting had not been proclaimed. The police refused to allow John O'Donnell, M. P., or Peter Regan, a League organizer, to speak. William H. K. Redmond, M. P., was thrown about, and Mr. O'Donnell was assaulted and dragged through the streets. Mr. Regan's hand was broken by a blow from a constable's baton, and a dozen men, women, and children were trampled on or clubbed.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT PLAN.

It Fails in Belgium, but the Hamburg Longshoremen Promise to Support It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the scheme to boycott British commerce has failed ignominiously so far as Belgium is concerned.

The leading stevedores of Antwerp have unanimously decided to reject the appeal of the Amsterdam dockers.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The delegation of Dutch longshoremen which is visiting Hamburg for the purpose of obtaining the cooperation of the German longshoremen in boycotting British ships, as a protest against the Boer war, has met with the warmest reception there. The longshoremen of Hamburg have decided to co-operate, to a man, in the movement.

The newspapers here, however, believe that the plan is impracticable, and warn the longshoremen against it as being calculated to damage German trade more than it would injure British trade.

Pueblo only two nights from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 336 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

MILLIONAIRE'S CHILD IS DISPOSSESSED

Mrs. Eva Sleven Depierris Turned Out of Her Home.

Her Husband Has Disappeared and Her Relatives Will Not Give Her Any Help.

Mrs. Eva Sleven Depierris, the daughter of Moses A. Sleven, who made millions out of the Panama Canal in dredging contracts, is practically destitute and was dispossessed from her home, in West Forty-seventh Street, on Monday. Her husband, Victor B. Depierris, the son of Mrs. B. D. Depierris, the owner of the Hotel Bayard, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, abandoned her two months ago, and through her counsel, Thomas E. Rush, she has begun suit against him for separation on the grounds of abandonment and non-support. Mr. Depierris, as far as could be learned yesterday from his mother and relatives, has disappeared, and the mother-in-law, as well as Henry B. Sleven, her uncle, who is said to be many times a millionaire, refuse to aid the young woman and her child.

Moses A. Sleven, the father of the young woman, died Sept. 14, 1886, leaving a fortune of several millions to his second wife, the stepmother of Mrs. Depierris. The daughter was then a young girl in a convent in Canada, and her uncle, Henry B. Sleven, was appointed her guardian. Henry B. Sleven married his brother's widow. In the will of Moses A. Sleven no provision was made for the daughter, his only issue. When the daughter finished her education in Canada she came to New York and went to live with her uncle and stepmother. On April 5, 1893, she married Victor Depierris. The marriage took place at the home of the Slevens, 119 West Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Depierris then went to live at the home of her husband's family, at the Hotel Bayard. A little girl was born in that place and she lived there until two years ago, when she separated from her husband.

According to the statement of young Mrs. Depierris, her husband agreed to give her $75 a month for the support of herself and her child, and continued to pay this sum until the first of last month, when she lost all trace of him, and could learn nothing of his whereabouts from his mother. She asserts that his mother knows where he is and is keeping him out of the way so that he will not have to provide for the support of her and her child.

After she failed to receive the monthly allowance from her husband, as she had no other means of support, she says she appealed to her uncle, Henry B. Sleven, who still lives at 119 West Seventy-second Street, for assistance. She says that he paid no attention to her appeals. She then went to work in a large department store in this city. She lost that position, however, and was left practically destitute. She made several appeals to her mother-in-law, which she says were also unheeded.

The young woman says that her husband's father, Bertrand Depierris, died on April 16 last, leaving a will, filed in this county on April 25, in which he disposed of $700,000 worth of real and personal property. This property he left absolutely to his wife, Mary Etta Depierris, and appointed her the sole executrix. Bertrand Depierris left four children, three sons and one daughter. According to the young woman's lawyer, Victor B. Depierris and another brother contested the father's will, and the mother settled the matter out of court, agreeing to give her children whatever share of the father's property they would each have had if no will had been left.

The young woman and her child, according to her lawyer's statement, were dispossessed from their home on Monday. A few days before the young woman was turned out she sent the following letter to her mother-in-law:

Mrs. B. D. Depierris:

Dear Madam: Having appealed to you repeatedly during the past few weeks, only for the actual support of myself and my child, without avail, I am compelled, through sheer desperation, to send to you my child and to ask you to give her and myself food and shelter in your hotel, entirely because I cannot earn sufficient money to support us.

My husband, your son Victor, wrote to Mr. Rush immediately after my letter to you of the 18th inst.; it is only fair for me to assume, therefore, that you can communicate with him when you want to, especially since his letter contains the very language used in my letter to you. Your attorney, Mr. Bullowa, told Mr. Rush on Sept. 5 last, that you had arranged a settlement of the contest over the will of your husband, Bertrand D. Depierris, with your children, so that your sons and daughter would receive an equal share of the principal of the estate over and above your dower right, after the property was sold, except that the share that Victor, my husband, was entitled to, would be invested for him, and that only the income thereof paid to him.

Mr. Bullowa also told Mr. Sweetser, the attorney who acted for Victor in the contest, that you would give Victor the same share that your other sons and daughter would receive, and that he would be restored by you to his position as steward in the hotel. Mr. Sweetser communicated your offer to Victor, who accepted the same, as you know, and withdrew his objections to the will for that reason only. Was it natural, therefore, for me to suppose that you are responsible for Victor's disappearance or pretended disappearance, and his attitude toward me and my baby?

Besides, Victor told me, and also Mr. Rush and Mr. Sweetser, that he owned the furniture of the hotel, valued at $20,000, and that you had executed a bill of sale to him of the same. This, in itself, ought to impel you to be, at least reasonably, considerate to us.

When your son arranged our separation he drew an agreement in which he volunteered to pay me $75 a month for the support of my child and myself, and he never absolutely evaded that agreement until Sept. 1 last, which was about the time when you engendered the feeling he evidently now has against us. Since that time he has not contributed one cent to our support, and you ought, in all sincerity, to offer to us a place to live in your hotel, as we are literally destitute and at this moment are awaiting the enforcement of a dispossess proceeding already instituted.

As Elise is the only grandchild in your family the justice of our claim must surely appeal to you. Very truly yours,

EVA SLAVIN DEPIERRIS.

On Monday of this week, after the letter had been sent to the elder Mrs. Depierris, the daughter-in-law sent her seven-year-old little girl to the Hotel Bayard, but the grandmother refused to receive her, and sent the following letter to her daughter-in-law in answer to her appeal:

Dear Madam: I am much astonished at the contents of your letter. I emphatically deny what is therein stated. I will not consent that you or the child come to my house. Yours truly,

MARY ETTA DEPIERRIS.

October 28th, 1901.

When Mrs. Depierris, the mother-in-law, was seen at the Hotel Bayard last night she admitted that she got the letter of appeal from her daughter-in-law, and said that she had refused to receive her granddaughter at the hotel.

Mrs. Depierris said that she would have nothing to do with her daughter-in-law. She said that the statement that she knew of the whereabouts of her son Victor was not true, and that she had not seen or heard of him since he disappeared. She said that she had never agreed with her children as to the disposition of the property left by her husband.

Mrs. Depierris said that her daughter-in-law's character was beyond reproach, but that she was unfortunate in not being able to make herself congenial to her relatives. She said that she had heard that the young woman had been dispossessed, but did not know where she had gone to and did not concern herself in the matter. Young Mrs. Depierris's counsel said yesterday that his client was living on the charity of her friends, but refused to tell where.

Henry B. Sleven was not in town yesterday, and Mrs. Sleven, the stepmother of the young woman, refused to answer any questions or talk about the matter last night.

Shortly after her marriage to Victor B. Depierris, in 1893, Mrs. Eva Sleven Depierris brought suit against her uncle and her stepmother to impress a trust upon her father's estate. She alleged at that time that when her father had become ill in Panama he had agreed verbally with his brother that his property was to be equally divided between his wife and his daughter. She alleged that she had signed her consent to the probate of her father's will at her uncle's request, he then promising that she would be well provided for out of the estate. She lost her suit against her uncle and stepmother, the court ruling that there was not sufficient evidence of the alleged verbal agreement to support a trust.

Moses A. Sleven and Henry B. Sleven were in Paris at the time when the contracts for work on the Panama Canal were given out by De Lesseps and his friends, and they obtained the refusal on a large share of the dredging work, and, coming to this country, organized the American Contracting and Dredging Company to carry out the contracts. Out of 20,000 shares of this company the Slevens retained 11,000 shares. The dividends paid on their stock from 1885 to 1888 amounted to over $3,000,000.

Evans' Famous Cream Ale. The ale with a reputation.—Adv.

$5 to Buffalo and Back. Lackawanna Railroad sells tickets Oct. 30 and Nov. 1. Good three days. 429, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

TWO HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Sinclair Tousey and Frederick Yuengling Thrown from a Wagon.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 29. — Sinclair Tousey of the Tousey publishing firm of New York, whose home is at 584 Warburton Avenue, this city, was seriously hurt this evening in a driving accident. He is now in St. John's Hospital unconscious, and it is believed his skull is fractured. Frederick Yuengling, son of the brewer, who accompanied him, was also seriously hurt.

They had been for a drive, and turned into Vark Street to reach Hawthorne Avenue, where Mr. Yuengling was visiting at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Wheeler. In front of Waring's hat manufactory, where alterations are being made in the building, there was a heap of sand, which was unseen by Mr. Tousey owing to the darkness, and he drove directly into it. The horse stopped, and then becoming frightened, bolted to one side jerking the wagon up on the heap of sand and throwing both men out.

Mr. Tousey was picked up unconscious, with blood flowing from a big gash over his left temple. Mr. Yuengling was injured about the thighs and legs and could not rise. He was taken to the Wheeler residence, and an ambulance was called to take Mr. Tousey to the hospital.

C. W. WALKER REARRESTED.

He Had Skipped His Bail Bond Here and Started a New Company in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Chauncey W. Walker, formerly traveling auditor of the Policy Holders' National Union and now President of the Insurance Commercial Agency of America, was arrested in the offices of the latter company to-day charged with being a fugitive from justice in the State of New York.

A large suite of offices had been rented in the Woman's Temple by the Commercial Agency of America and all preparations had been made for the transaction of a large business, when Superintendent W. B. Soule of a detective agency and City Detectives O'Keefe and Fitzgerald appeared and placed the President under arrest.

Chauncey W. Walker, say the detectives, was arrested in New York City on Sept. 11 on a charge of grand larceny preferred by John W. Cavanaugh, who asserted that Walker had been selling the exclusive managership of his business in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to all who were able to pay the amount of money demanded. The exclusive rights of New York, he alleges, were sold to ten different persons. The trial of Walker was fixed for Sept. 20, but before that time arrived, the detectives say, he forfeited his bond and was not heard from until his arrest to-day.

Walker declared after his arrest that he feared he would not be given a fair trial in New York. Superintendent Soule says that Walker will be extradited by the New York authorities.

BOOM IN PRINT CLOTHS.

Call for Mourning Goods Following Mr. McKinley's Death Started the Fall River Rise.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Fall River is the centre of a remarkable boom in print cloths. When McKinley died M. C. D. Borden shipped from his print works in this city everything that was black and white in cloth, and his works in some departments were kept in operation as long as the Massachusetts laws would allow.

At that time he cleaned his storehouses of goods, many of which had lain there for years and which had been practically valueless until they were run again through black dyes. Other printers did the same thing in a minor degree.

It is estimated by some merchants that some 2,500,000 pieces of printing cloths were diverted from common uses for mourning purposes, and this amount represented the surplus which had accumulated and had been a drag on the market for months. Beginning at that time Mr. Borden became a buyer in the local market, and since then he has purchased outright or contracted for at least a million pieces of printing cloths of three regular styles.

His own mills had run steadily through the time the other Fall River mills were idle, and he purchased in outside markets at least a quarter of a million pieces of goods. Under ordinary running conditions therefore he had on hand enough goods to keep his works supplied until next August. But four weeks ago he began to enlarge his plant, and in a few weeks more he will have four more printing machines in operation, and the bleaching capacity to meet more than any immediate requirements.

When he began the movement Mr. Borden was practically alone, but within a short time other printers were compelled to supply their needs, and there is a dearth of regular print goods in all markets, but more particularly in Fall River. Odd goods for converters' uses are plentiful enough, and this makes a weakening factor against which he has to contend.

Up to the present moment there has been no such urgent demand for those goods as for the common printing cloth, and manufacturers for that reason are not bullishly inclined. They are selling at the best prices obtainable without regard to Mr. Borden's intentions.

Opinions are divided here as to the measure of success Mr. Borden will obtain. He cannot corner the market for gray goods except in Fall River for the next two months. But as the matter stands now, he will win some measure of success, strike or no strike. A strike will aid him $250,000 a month while it lasts.

FAIRBANKS BOOM STARTED.

Ex-Congressman Launches It at a Reception in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 29.—The boom of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana for the Republican Presidential nomination was launched here to-night at a reception held in his honor at the Arcade Hotel. Several hundred people called to pay their respects, and finally, in response to the popular demand, the guest of honor made a speech. He was followed by ex-Gov. Bushnell and ex-Congressman Weaver. The latter brought things to a focus by stating that there were higher things politically in store for Senator Fairbanks, whereupon there was enthusiastic applause.

The reception was gotten up to show respect to the Senator, not only as a Republican, but as a local property holder. Senator Fairbanks is now the owner of the great East Street Reaper shops, built by William N. Whitley.

King Edward May Winter at San Remo.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Italian newspapers, according to dispatches from Rome and other Italian cities, report that King Edward will pass the Winter at San Remo.

"Last chance to see Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Inquire of New York Central and West Shore agents about tickets; $5.50 and $8.00 for round trip."—Adv.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN HURT

Fell or Was Thrown from His Horse at Sands Point, L. I.

Picked Up Unconscious and Removed to His Home in a Wagon—No Bones Broken, It Is Said.

W. Bourke Cockran met with a painful, if not serious accident while riding yesterday afternoon at Sands Point, L. I. Mr. Cockran was thrown, or fell from his horse on his face. He was found unconscious by a laborer on his place, and was taken to his home in a wagon. The horse, riderless, returning to the stable, was the first intimation that Mr. Cockran had been hurt.

Dr. William I. Cocke of the Shore Road was summoned by telephone. He found Mr. Cockran on arriving at his house conscious, and solicitous that nothing be said about the accident. The news of his fall had, however, spread over the neighborhood, and there were many inquiries concerning his condition.

Mr. Cockran was suffering severely from shock, and was unable to explain how he met with the accident on a horse he was accustomed to ride and which he thoroughly understood. His face was badly contused, but the skin was not broken. It was evident that the fall had been an unusually heavy one, and that Mr. Cockran must have struck the ground with great force.

Dr. Cocke said last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Mr. Cockran is resting comfortably. He is badly bruised about the face, but none of his bones was broken in the fall. I do not know how he happened to fall from his horse, and did not deem it wise to question him. I do not believe that he is seriously injured. I will make a more careful examination in the morning. Mr. Cockran is resting comfortably, and I am sure that there need be no alarm about his condition."

Dr. Cocke refused to state whether he thought it likely that his patient would be able to participate further in the municipal campaign in this city.

A. C. Bayles, a druggist at Port Washington, said that no one could understand how Mr. Cockran, an experienced rider on his favorite horse, could have fallen where he did and in the manner he did. When found he was lying face downward on the road.

At Mr. Cockran's home, late last night, it was announced that he was sleeping and showed no signs of pain, and gave no evidence of any injury which might be regarded as serious. It was added that though no bones were broken he was severely bruised.

Mr. Cockran was to have been one of the principal speakers last night at the Democratic mass meeting in Carnegie Hall. On regaining consciousness after his fall his chief anxiety was as to whether he would be able to keep his engagement, but he soon realized that this was impossible.

MRS. BLACK'S PEARL NECKLACE

In the Custody of the Customs Authorities—May Be Appraised at $35,000.

A pearl necklace, belonging to Mrs. H. S. Black, wife of the head of the Fuller Construction Company, and said to be worth £7,000, (foreign value,) is in the custody of the customs authorities, and will probably be appraised to-day.

The necklace, which contains forty-eight pearls, was brought into this country by Mrs. Black, who returned from a European trip on Oct. 19.

While the customs officials state that an effort was apparently made to bring the necklace into the country without a payment of duty, it was not formally seized, but is detained, awaiting appraisal. The necklace, it was said, was obtained from Mrs. Black at the Holland House, where she went from the steamship. It is understood that a 60 per cent. duty should have been paid on the necklace.

Collector Bidwell declined to state how the information concerning the bringing in of the necklace was brought to him, but at the Custom House a denial was given to a published report that Special Agent Theobald had to do with the case.

Mr. Black said last night: "Mrs. Black, while in Paris, purchased the necklace and brought it over on the Teutonic. When I learned of the purchase I went to the United States Treasury to pay the duty. Those are the facts, and there was no seizure."

CENTS SELL FOR DOLLARS.

Coins at Haigh Sale in Boston Bring Big Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—At the continued sale of the Haigh collection of coins at Libby's to-day the principal item was a collection of United States copper cents representing the dates from 1793 to 1857, inclusive, and containing 133 specimens, all different. The bidding on this lot started at $5, and then jumped to $25. Somebody else bid $50, and the next bid was $100. Then bidding went along by five and ten dollar bids, until $185 was reached, when Mr. Collins, a Boston collector, bid $200, and the set was knocked down to him.

The 1793 cent sold for $8. The half cents brought even higher prices, proofs of 1840 and 1848 going for $20 each, and a proof of 1849 selling for $24.

There was active competition for some of the gold pieces offered, an uncirculated three-dollar gold piece of 1875 going to a Philadelphia dealer for $155. The same dealer bought a gold dollar, uncirculated, for $26.75, and a collector purchased a gold dollar of 1875 for $50. An octagonal fifty-dollar gold piece, minted at San Francisco in 1852, went to a New York dealer for $96. The Miners' Bank ten-dollar gold piece went for $48, and the Mormon five-dollar piece of 1849 for $15.50.

THE RUTLAND ROAD'S PLANS.

Making Tourist Traffic Deal with the Canadian Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—Percival W. Clement, President of the Rutland Railway, reached Montreal to-day and spent a long time in conference with Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in regard to next season's tourist travel arrangements, as the Rutland will then have a connection with Quebec and Montreal and will make an effort to secure a share of the tourist travel.

"Are you interested in the new charter which is being applied for by the Montreal and Longueuil Bridge Company?" Mr. Clement was asked. "We are not," he replied; "nor in the Royal Albert Bridge. The Rutland has nothing to do with any of these schemes."

The Royal Albert Bridge Company has a charter to bridge the St. Lawrence, and it was recently announced that American capitalists had an option on it. The Montreal Longueuil Company is applying for a charter, and asks leave to amalgamate with the Rutland or St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway.

J. D. Rockefeller Aids Berlin Church.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—John D. Rockefeller has given 40,000 marks ($9,520) to the American Church Fund, which now amounts to 200,000 marks. Work on the new structure will be begun immediately.

The only through sleeping car route, New York to Quebec, is via Connecticut River Line. Train leaves New York, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., at 4:00 P. M. daily, except Sundays.—Adv.

DONATIONS TO GREENWICH MEN

Mail Brings $2, $5, and $10 Bills to Merchants, but They Do Not Know from Whom.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 29.—An expert in handwriting is very much desired by several Greenwich merchants and others to discover who the anonymous person is who is sending money by mail to them without any word to tell what it is for or whom it is from. Some think that the money is from some conscience-stricken person who has determined at a late date to settle his indebtedness, and others say that it must be some crazy person who knows not the value of the $2, $5, and $10 bills he distributes. A few think it is the unusual method of a charitable person to distribute his wealth in business channels.

The letters were dropped in a street mail box Sunday and postmarked at the Greenwich office that evening. Monday morning John H. Ray & Son, carriage dealers, found a $5 bill in an envelope among their mail. Henry M. Fitzgerald, once a grocer, took a $2 bill out of an envelope in his mail. George E. Scofield, the Postmaster, and one of the proprietors of the Greenwich drug store, found a $5 bill in his mail. Others received various amounts, and it is said the highest amount was $20.

There has been much excitement in consequence and the coming of the mail carriers is anxiously awaited by everybody.

DAZED IN MIDAIR.

Workman Goes to Sleep Repairing a Pittsburg Church Tower.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—Thomas Eaton is both lucky and unlucky. This afternoon, while he was engaged in plastering the crevices in the stone tower of the Trinity Church, on Sixth Avenue, while suspended on a hanging chair, over 100 feet above the ground, he fell asleep.

A small boy discovered the man was dozing, and called for assistance. A fellow-workman risked his life by a climb to the top. He carefully pinioned Eaton to the chair, without disturbing his quiet evening slumber. Then he was lowered to the ground, and the foreman told him that he was discharged.

MISS GOULD ACCEPTS.

Will Be Head of Woman's Board of the St. Louis Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Oct. 29.—P. D. Scott of the Federal Commission of the St. Louis World's Fair received a telegram this afternoon from Miss Helen Gould of New York, in which she accepts the appointment as member at large on the Woman's Board. At the meeting of Federal Commissioners in St. Louis recently Miss Gould was nominated for the position by Mr. Scott and was unanimously elected by a rising vote of the commission, thus becoming President of the board.

FOUR-CENT FARE SHELVED.

Not Likely that It Will Be Again Before Chicago Council.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The four-cent fare proposition of the Local Transportation Committee has received a severe set-back by the Council. That is was not defeated outright was due to the efforts of friends of the committee, who asked that it be returned to the committee. Alderman Patterson called up the measure for action, it is said, with a view of defeating the proposition.

Alderman Novak assisted Mr. Patterson in his fight, but after a bit of sarcasm aimed at the members of a committee which would report such a bit of legislation the former withdrew a motion tending to throw the ordinance before the Council for action. It is not likely ever to be reported out of committee again.

DAZED IN MIDAIR.

Workman Goes to Sleep Repairing a Pittsburg Church Tower.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—Thomas Eaton is both lucky and unlucky. This afternoon, while he was engaged in plastering the crevices in the stone tower of the Trinity Church, on Sixth Avenue, while suspended on a hanging chair, over 100 feet above the ground, he fell asleep.

A small boy discovered the man was dozing, and called for assistance. A fellow-workman risked his life by a climb to the top. He carefully pinioned Eaton to the chair, without disturbing his quiet evening slumber. Then he was lowered to the ground, and the foreman told him that he was discharged.

MISS GOULD ACCEPTS.

Will Be Head of Woman's Board of the St. Louis Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Oct. 29.—P. D. Scott of the Federal Commission of the St. Louis World's Fair received a telegram this afternoon from Miss Helen Gould of New York, in which she accepts the appointment as member at large on the Woman's Board. At the meeting of Federal Commissioners in St. Louis recently Miss Gould was nominated for the position by Mr. Scott and was unanimously elected by a rising vote of the commission, thus becoming President of the board.

FOUR-CENT FARE SHELVED.

Not Likely that It Will Be Again Before Chicago Council.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The four-cent fare proposition of the Local Transportation Committee has received a severe set-back by the Council. That is was not defeated outright was due to the efforts of friends of the committee, who asked that it be returned to the committee. Alderman Patterson called up the measure for action, it is said, with a view of defeating the proposition.

Alderman Novak assisted Mr. Patterson in his fight, but after a bit of sarcasm aimed at the members of a committee which would report such a bit of legislation the former withdrew a motion tending to throw the ordinance before the Council for action. It is not likely ever to be reported out of committee again.

BOY KILLED AT PLAY.

Was "Santa Claus" and Suffocated in a Hole in the Ceiling.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Nine-year-old Lawrence Fox of 2968 North Lawrence Street played Santa Claus yesterday at the cost of his life. Alone with his brother, Elmer, aged three years, Lawrence utilized a hole in the kitchen ceiling above the range as a chimney. He entered the hole, which was eight by six inches, from the second floor back bedroom feet first and then slid downward. The aperture had been made for the purpose of running a heat register up to the second floor, but had not been completed, and was filled with dust and dirt.

The boy slipped and became pinioned in the narrow hole, death by suffocation resulting after he had made frantic struggles to recover his position on the edge of the opening. The child must have been held in the aperture for half an hour before the arrival of relief.

NEW CHAPEL IN MONTCLAIR.

Many Episcopal Clergymen Attend the Laying of the Cornerstone.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 29.—The cornerstone of the new chapel for St. John's Mission, in Montclair Avenue, was formally laid this afternoon, in the presence of an assemblage of the clergy and laity. Among the prominent ministers in attendance were Bishop Thomas A. Starkey, Newark; Archdeacon Alexander Mann, Diocese of Newark; Archdeacon William R. Jenvey, Jersey City; the Rev. John Keller, Arlington; the Rev. Frank Reazer, West Orange; the Rev. Charles Douglass and Dr. Pattey of St. Luke's, New York, and the Rev. Dr. H. W. P. Hodson Town of Union, N. J.

Work was begun upon the new chapel about six weeks ago. The edifice will be built of stone. It will be finished in time to have Christmas service held within its walls. The Rev. Claudius M. Roome, formerly of St. Luke's, New York, is the present rector.

SOUVENIR FOR MME. LOUBET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—As a memorial of the recent events at Compiègne, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, a splendid silver table service has been presented to Mme. Loubet by subscribers in the Department of the Oise.

Run on a Michigan Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

NILES, Mich., Oct. 29.—As the result of vague rumors concerning the private banks of Lee Brothers & Co. people flocked to the firm's bank at Buchanan yesterday, and $17,000 was paid out before night. The Buchanan Bank is a branch of the bank at Dowagiac, also a private institution, with a capital stock of $40,000. The principal owners of both banks are C. T. Lee and his sons, Fred E. and Henry M. Lee, all being numbered among the richest men in Southwestern Michigan. The Buchanan Bank has deposits of $90,000.

Long Trip to Get Married.

Miss Catherine Gunn, a well-known young society woman of Staten Island, and only daughter of Mrs. Charles Gunn, a widow living on Tompkins Avenue, Tompkinsville, left her home on Saturday to go to Manila, where she is to wed John T. Sanford, First Lieutenant of the Twenty-third Infantry.

Voter's Directory. Invaluable for quick reference before election. To-day's Evening Post will contain a directory of all candidates for office in New York City, giving a brief biographical sketch of each one. The Directory will be repeated each day until election.—Adv.

With the men of affairs who frequent the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Saratoga Arondack Water is a favorite beverage. Blends nicely with wines.—Adv.

ELECTION BETTING ODDS NOW HAVE CHANGED

Even Money Asked by the Backers of Shepard.

Some Reported to Have Hedged and Placed Wagers on Low—Wall Street Odds Now 10 to 9 on Shepard.

Around the hotels and other places where political betting is done a strong tendency was noticed yesterday on the part of men who wanted to bet on Shepard to demand even money. Some bettors who have been talking for Shepard and betting on him were offering to bet on Low, and this led to the circulation of the report that the Shepard bettors were hedging.

There was considerable activity among those who wished to bet on the election of Mr. Unger as District Attorney. This has been said to be due to the fact that certain of the Tammany leaders in town are offering two votes for Low for one vote for Unger and seemed to have a belief that they could do enough trading in this way to pull Mr. Unger through.

Election betting in Wall Street was brisk, and, barring one bet at 10 to 8 and two one-thousand-dollar bets at even money, the larger wagers were all at 10 to 9, while toward the close of the day the odds for small bets shortened, with the result that many small even money bets were made. One bet of 2 to 1 against Jerome was made.

Allen, Wood & McGraw bet $5,000 to $4,500 on Shepard on the floor of the Stock Exchange in $1,000 to $900 lots.

George Mullarky placed $4,000 on Shepard at odds of 10 to 9. Among his bets were these: $500 to $450 with W. R. Hotaling; $200 to $180 with A. C. Gwynne; $200 to $180 with J. A. Rutherford, and $200 to $180 with E. A. Chartrand.

C. L. Turner bet $2,500 to $2,250 on Shepard, F. H. Brooks

EDWARD M. SHEPARD ANSWERS HIS CRITICS

He Speaks with Mr. Stanchfield in Carnegie Hall.

REFUTES REPORT OF COLLAPSE

Compares the Administration He Would Give with That of Gov. Black—A "Shame and Disgrace," He Calls That Regime.

An audience which filled every part of Carnegie Hall assembled last night to hear Edward M. Shepard and John B. Stanchfield discuss the issues of the municipal campaign. Bourke Cockran was also to have been one of the speakers of the evening, but was prevented from appearing by an accident which befell him during the afternoon at his home on Long Island. John C. Tomlinson spoke in Mr. Cockran's stead.

It was Mr. Stanchfield's first speech in the present campaign. He devoted his remarks principally to an attempt to show that under the guise of a non-partisan municipal campaign Senator Platt was endeavoring to bring about the election of a Republican Legislature.

While Mr. Stanchfield was speaking Father Ducey entered the hall, and was loudly cheered as he took a seat on the stage.

An amusing incident occurred at the meeting. Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers presided. At the conclusion of Mr. Stanchfield's remarks he made a speech introducing Mr. Shepard, only to turn around and find that Mr. Shepard had not yet arrived.

Mr. Shepard was waiting outside, however, and in response to the shouts of the audience to bring him in he entered, escorted by several members of the committee. He received an enthusiastic welcome.

Mr. Shepard appeared in good form. He called particular attention to his appearance as refuting the statements which had been made to the effect that he was on the verge of collapse. He spoke vigorously, and his voice penetrated to all parts of the big hall. His analysis of the speech of Gov. Black was followed with close attention by his auditors, and the points which he made evoked hearty applause.

During the speech there were many side remarks of indorsement of what he said, but the one which made the decided hit of the evening was that which followed the question put by Mr. Shepard as to how long the Fusion would last.

"Until next Tuesday!" shouted some one in the back of the hall.

The remark was received with long-continued cheering, and Mr. Shepard himself smiled.

After the reading of the names of the Vice Presidents and of resolutions Mr. Myers introduced Mr. Stanchfield, who said in part:

"My appearance in the heat of this campaign requires no apology. I come to plead the cause of Democracy. Greater New York is the rock-ribbed citadel of our party. For upwards of a century in State and National campaigns we have looked to the City of New York to roll up those tremendous majorities that so often have given us success. No cry of non-partisanship, no false and factitious appeal to patriotism, can make the leopard change his spots.

Mr. Low is a partisan Republican. I would impress upon you the fact that the election of Mr. Low means Democratic disaster and defeat in the State in 1902. The Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond are practically all that remain to the Democratic Party of the Empire State. If once these shall be subordinated to the dominion of the Republican organization, the outlook for Democratic success is, indeed, a hopeless one. What right has an individual to proclaim himself a Democrat who will not participate in a primary or take the trouble by his vote to select a fit leader in the district in which he resides?"

The speaker further maintained that the underlying argument addressed to all so-called men of independent thought and action in this campaign by the opposition was that the election was a municipal one pure and simple, and that politics and partisanism ought not to be factors, whereas the sole aim of Mr. Platt, the real leader of the Fusionists, was, he said, a majority in the lower house of the Legislature at Albany. Mr. Stanchfield then attacked the recent speech of Carl Schurz, who, he declared, betrayed an amazing confidence in the political ignorance of his audience when he said that party organizations had no right to nominate candidates for municipal offices, and then, in enumerating the party bosses of the great cities of the country, ignored the name of Mr. Platt.

MR. SHEPARD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Shepard, who followed Mr. Stanchfield, said in part:

"The campaign is now nearly over, and I leave it to you, Republicans and Democrats alike, to say whether my prediction was not a true one, that the campaign would not be calamitous to any interests of the city or to any interest of good politics and of good government, and that at the end of the campaign, whatever the judgment of the people represented by the votes cast into the ballot box might be, the campaign, in and of itself, should have been elevating and instructive, and in a true sense beneficial to every interest of good government. I am standing here where last night a distinguished man stood and spoke of the cause now before the people of this city for determination, and spoke of myself.

"I will give Gov. Black the credit [hisses] to say that there was at least a fabric in his argument; if his premises were correct, if you shall accept the facts as he stated them of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, I think there is no escape from the conclusion that you should reject him.

"Now let me deal with ex-Gov. Black. He gave a picture of your candidate for the Mayoralty. He said of me that when a man has lived to the age of sixty—[laughter]—it rather astonished me; on that I am an exhibit in evidence here to-night. I might parenthetically say that that statement of fact of that statesman is not unlike the stories that I read of myself in the morning papers as being a complete physical wreck. Here I am. [Laughter.] However, our adversaries are somewhat driven for arguments, I take it. Well, it seems that when a man has lived to the age of sixty, as I have, [laughter,] and then robs a bank, he is no longer considered honest.

"It seems from the statements of the distinguished ex-Governor that I am a rosebud of political righteousness; that I am a demure and shameless figure, now lending itself to the perpetuation of prevailing infamies. He said last night here: 'Shepard is not a candidate, he is an accomplice; he is the man who is put in through the window while his associates stand outside on the ground; he is inserted through the opening, not because he is better—(Gov. Black has some sense of logic, it won't do to make any admissions in my favor)—not because he is better, but because he is newer.'

"Well, I did not know that a man at sixty years of age was especially new. [Laughter.] Of course I am reading a great deal about myself and reading some of my own words on the fences now and then, and you will forgive me if I am really coming to be a little bit immodest. Still I go on with Gov. Black. He says, this deluded backslider—then he calls me mute and Wuzzled. Well, I have got an impression, and I am very much afraid the numerous audiences that have heard me three or four times a night for the last two or three weeks would acquit me of the charge of being mute. Well, and so on, with some other figures of speech, more or less beautiful.

"Now, I am not going to deny any of these charges. You may accept them as true. If really the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty is a man equal to robbing a bank, a man equal to being a burglar, a perfectly shameless and indecent figure, I think his logic is good, that man ought not to be elected to the Mayoralty. But I take it, ladies and gentlemen, that Gov. Black's observations were rhetorical figures, indicating that he did not like my politics, and did not like the idea of the kind of Mayor that I would be if I were chosen to that exalted place.

"Gov. Black knows the kind of administration that he hates, and the kind of administration I trust that the Democratic candidate would give to this city I hope to Heaven is as far removed from the administration of Gov. Black at Albany as Heaven is from Hades. [Applause.]

"The shame and disgrace of that administration was so great that as the two years expired, Senator Platt and the Republican organization saw in a moment that destruction stared them in the face if they renominated him. They refused to renominate him. And, instead, a man was chosen to save the party in its necessity and exigency, a man of whom we may say, however, we may differ from him on matters of policy, that he is a courageous and a gallant man. I mean the present President of the United States. [Applause.]

THE MAYOR AND THE BUDGET.

"I have here a statement of the new budget—a budget of moneys to be expended in the next year of administration, to be expended in the first year of the next Mayor. Now, I find here that about $32,000,000 are expenses that are determined sheerly by law or automatically—that is to say, they are entirely beyond any kind of control by the city administration; that is to say, the payments upon the city debt, the payments of interest, the payments of State taxes, and the like, and therefore we may ignore that $32,000,000.

"Then there are $54,535,377.12 which are expended by the subordinates of the Mayor, who are appointed by him, and are removable at his pleasure. Then there are $11,056,000 which are expended by various other officers who are not under the control of the Mayor. That includes certain expenses by the Borough Presidents, by the District Attorneys, by the Sheriffs, and various other officers of the counties or communities that make up the Greater New York.

"But what I wish you to realize is this, that whatever the amount of money that may be voted by this supposititiously corrupt, reckless, and extravagant Board of Estimate, the Mayor himself, by subordinates removable at his pleasure, controls the expenditure of $54,000,000, as against $11,000,000 not under such control by himself.

"Now, just think what that means; imagine, if you will, for a moment, that the Democratic candidate is Mayor; imagine that you have this Board of Estimate and Apportionment; perhaps you may imagine it to be a Fusion board, for I suspect that is the only one in which there would be any trouble; imagine, for instance, Mr. Cantor and various other gentlemen like him on the Fusion ticket, who are reckless and corrupt and extravagant; suppose they vote a hundred million where they ought only to vote fifty millions of dollars. If the Mayor does his duty, it will make little difference how many dollars too much the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may care to vote; not one dollar will be spent by subordinates removable by him unless the economical interests of the city require the expenditure to be made." [Applause.]

SENATOR T. D. SULLIVAN ANSWERS MR. JEROME.

Says that He Has Made Honest Men Out of Two Hundred Thieves.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan arrived at the Democratic Club early yesterday morning. He had a talk with Richard Croker and the subject of the discussion was said to be the speech made by Edward M. Shepard in the Windsor Theatre on Monday evening, in which the Democratic candidate for Mayor rebuked Deputy Police Commissioner Devery.

The followers of Senator Sullivan talked over the statements of Mr. Shepard, and the Bowery politicians claimed that it was poor politics to attack Mr. Devery, as he was strong with the small shopkeepers because he allowed them to keep their stores open on Sunday, while during the last administration they were forced to close up.

Senator Sullivan was in a bitter mood after his talk with Mr. Croker. He was asked about the attacks of Justice Jerome and he said:

"Jerome is a liar to the heart's core. I knew he was going to make this attack on me four days ago, and some of my friends wanted me to call him off. But I said no. I wanted a chance to answer him openly. His statements about me are nothing but a tissue of falsehoods.

"Neither Howe nor President Roosevelt was in the Legislature with me at the time he refers to. Byrnes never in his life said that I was a receiver of stolen goods and a fence. Jerome lies when he says so, and he knows he lies. The attack made upon me by Byrnes was the result of my opposition to a bill fostered by him, which, if passed, would virtually have done away with the writ of habeas corpus in vagrancy cases. The police under that law could have kept an innocent man in prison because he might have stolen a ham in his youth. He could have been kept in jail as long as Byrnes wanted him kept there.

"The bill also did away with the right to sue a policeman for false imprisonment, so that a citizen had no legal way of clearing his name if unjustly arrested. I opposed the bill, and that was what made Byrnes sore on me. Then Jerome says I did not answer the attack made on me by Byrnes. He lies again there. I did answer it on the floor of the Legislature and my answer was printed in the newspapers, and they all supported me, too.

"Jerome talks about hitting and fighting, I see. Well, you can say for me that I don't think he could hit a flea. He could not punch a hole in a pound of butter. Then he quoted Byrnes as saying I associated with crooks and thieves and gamblers. Well, the people I associated with then are the same people I associate with to-day. If some of them went wrong that is no reason why I should pass them up for good and desert them. If Jerome will go down on the east side and ask any old resident he will find that I have made honest men out of two hundred thieves and never made a crook out of an honest man. If Jerome be without sin let him cast the first stone.

"Everybody knows me and knows me to be 'on the square.' I have not been connected with a saloon or saloons since 1889. All of Jerome's wild talk can't affect me or the Democratic ticket. He and his society friends have for months been trying to find something against me. They have acknowledged that they have not found anything and they never will. Jerome a few weeks ago was telling what a good fellow I was. He was trying to confidence me, just as he is trying to confidence the people of New York now. We will give 500 more for the Democratic ticket in the district this year than we did for Bryan last year. Byrnes's attacks on me for my work in the Legislature in 1888 made a man of me then; and Jerome's attacks will make a greater man of me.

"Jerome has attacked the Supreme Court, our juries, our homes, our women folk, William C. Whitney, and other prominent citizens, and now he is trying to hurt me."

John L. Shea's Prediction.

Chairman John L. Shea of the Kings County Democratic Campaign Committee yesterday predicted that Brooklyn would go Democratic by at least 8,000. "We have made a canvass," said Mr. Shea, "which makes it sure that Kings County will be Democratic by at least that total. I am as certain of this as I am that Michael J. Daly's figures for a 32,000 Republican majority here last year proved incorrect."

MEETINGS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Seth Low will address the following Citizens' Union meetings to-night: Zeltner's Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street; Old Homestead, 911 Third Avenue, near Fifty-fifth Street; Seth Low Barracks, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and at a meeting at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

Edward M. Shepard will speak to-night at Sulzer's Garden, Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and at the Murray Hill Lyceum, at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The Fusion forces in Brooklyn will have a meeting to-night at the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, at which the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, will make his first public speech of the campaign.

KILLED "FOR ONE DAY'S PAY."

Brooklyn Man Shot by Employe, Discharged for Drunkenness.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 29.—Because he had been discharged for drunkenness, John McArdelle, a workman on the new Frick building, shot and killed Charles E. Youngberg, Superintendent of electrical construction for the George A. Fuller Company, by whom he had been employed. Two bullets entered the body of the victim, the fatal one entering just above the heart.

The murder occurred on the second floor of the building just about the time the day workmen were leaving, and for a time the murderer was in danger of having summary justice dealt out to him. A crowd of 500 workmen and others gave the police all they could do to protect McArdelle, who was cringing behind a temporary barricade. When McArdelle was finally convinced that he was safe he said: "I've done it—I'm sorry now. I did it for one day's pay."

Youngberg came here from Brooklyn three weeks ago, and was one of the Fuller Company's best Superintendents.

Power House Destroyed by Fire.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 29.—The power house of the Mount Holly and Burlington traction railway was destroyed by fire early to-day, causing a loss of $20,000. The property was owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

JUSTICE JEROME HINTS AT THREATS ON HIS LIFE

His Remarks Cause a Sensation in a West Side Hall.

Refuses to Make Explicit Statement—Lectures Two Other Audiences, and Displeases Some of His Hearers.

Justice Jerome created three distinct sensations on his speech-making tour beginning at Madison Square Garden, passing through the middle district of the borough, and ending on Amsterdam Avenue in the heart of Health Commissioner Sexton's district, in the rear room of a saloon.

The Justice's most startling declaration was made at Stein's Hall, 517 West Fifty-seventh Street. The Chairman in introducing the Justice made some allusion to Nathan Hale and said that if the Justice should suddenly be taken off he would undoubtedly say he was sorry he had only one life to give for his country. Justice Jerome, deprecating this statement, made the following remarks about losing his life:

"As far as losing my life is concerned, I want to say right here and now to Mr. E. Glennon and Mr. Devanney of the Nineteenth Precinct that I am perfectly cognizant of the transactions that have taken place between them and a certain gentleman named 'Blink' McGovern and all that crowd there. I am perfectly aware of what has taken place.

"Now, as far as losing my life is concerned, I value my life very much, and I have got to use it a great deal more, and I hope you are going to put me in office where I will need it in your business, too, [applause,] and I think that you will see that it is worth while saving then."

When pressed for a further statement of just what he meant by these remarks the Justice declined to go into the matter further. Messrs. George P. Hammond, Edward T. Reardon, McLellan, and Wooley have seldom left his side since he began his canvass.

The other surprises the Justice gave his audiences were at the concert hall in Madison Square Garden and at Duryea's Assembly Rooms, Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. They consisted in an arraignment of his auditors for their lack of activity in public affairs and matters concerning the conditions existing on the east side.

The audience gathered in the concert hall in Madison Square Garden took the criticism good-naturedly and cheered him. The attitude of the west side audience was very different. Applause was scanty, some people left the place, and as the people passed out at the conclusion of the meeting there was heard much hostile criticism of the Justice's talk.

A great crowd greeted the Justice as he entered the Madison Square Concert Hall. He was introduced by Henry E. Howland, who said that George Washington had used a hatchet in the cause of virtue; that Mrs. Carrie Nation had also used one, and that he took pleasure in introducing the young whirlwind, Justice Jerome, who had had a little experience in the hatchet line himself. The Justice said:

"Why, gracious, if the people that sit before me in this meeting, if they had done their duty as they ought to have done it we would not be discussing such issues as we are discussing now; it would not be possible to stand up before an American audience and tell things such as I have been compelled to tell. It would not be possible, and yet while the telling of them excites a certain amount of horror for the time being, it seems oftentimes as if it were for the time being.

FEW WATCHERS FORTHCOMING.

"When you try to get a few watchers, that the American people of the City of New York may be sure of what you do, so that the polls shall be correctly recorded, when you only need about 1,200 for the City of New York, you find that almost everybody above Fourteenth Street and west of Broadway is going automobiling or playing golf on election day and could not think of staying at the polls. [Applause.]

"If it were a question of saving the so-called brownstone district in this city, I for one would never have entered into this campaign. [Applause.] If it were to try to do anything for them, it were a hopeless task. As the years go by it is borne in more and more upon every one who has had experience with the educated masses in the City of New York—the so-called educated masses, the people because they think a little think they are the only ones that think—that they are not worth saving in any way, shape, or manner.

"A man hands contributions to a political fund, and he thinks he is a practical politician and statesman right away. [Laughter.] Sacrifice? You don't know what sacrifice is! You live in comfortable homes. Tammany has now presented on you. You get independent and say it is a shame that this man rules us from Wantage, and it is a shame that Frank Farrell can dictate the political situation in the City of New York.

"You say all these things, and then on election day you sit around in the Knickerbocker, Union, and the different clubs and say: 'Well, I don't know about these methods; I don't know whether they are quite ridiculous; I don't know about this and I don't know about that,' and you don't know about anything that is worth knowing anything about.

"Talk the issues of the campaign to such people as that? What is the use? You talk about intelligence, you talk about sacrifice. Go and sit among such an audience as we had last night up in a little Bohemian hall. Go and sit in the Irving Hall, and see what life in this city means to those people and see what they know about public affairs, and compare what you know about public affairs with what they know.

"If you talk in Carnegie Hall or up here you want a diagram to illustrate everything you say about public affairs. You speak a true word there, you speak the word, however recondite and hidden it may be in its reference to public affairs, and you get a response as quick and true as is possible, because they know what public affairs are. To them it means something to be ruled by Tammany Hall.

"What do you do? You talk about it, but the moment it touches you you pay to settle it. Why, you are not worth the powder and shot to blow you out of existence. The people who are responsible for the conditions in this city are made up of just such people as I see before me to-night."

The Justice was cheered heartily as he left the hall.

ANSWERS SENATOR SULLIVAN.

In Wendel's Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth Street, he answered Senator Sullivan's declaration that he had insulted the Catholic Church.

"I would with confidence," declared the Justice, "gladly submit this whole issue of the election to the Roman Catholic clergy of this city. I've heard much talk of the Catholic clergy interfering in politics. I never heard of them interfering except when there was a moral issue involved, and then they stood on the right side and with the clergymen of every other religion. I don't let a lie go unchallenged no matter how humble its speaker is."

This statement was cheered loudly.

To the audience in Duryea's Hall the Justice expressed his sentiments regarding the duties of the wealthy and educated classes in public life.

East siders, he declared, were the equals and in many instances the superiors of audiences such as he had before him in intelligence, integrity, love of home, and purity thereof. The American-born citizen, he said, like that "picturesque old wet hen, Asa Bird Gardiner," who traced his ancestry back to the Order of the Cincinnati, had lost everything that makes for American citizenship.

"If," he continues, "you want to find the American citizen who loves his country and believes in American free institutions with pathetic trust, seek out the poor, humble foreign-born citizen in the tenement house. You—well, you are not worthy of American citizenship, most of you. What have you ever done to dignify American citizenship in the eyes of the poor, foreign-born who come here believing in the laws of freedom, only to meet the exactions of the wardman?

"What sort of Americans are you? What have any of you tried to do to remedy those conditions on the east side? What have you done but criticise those who did. How many of you who have talked and prated of the conditions there have come forward with a man's courage and tried to do something, and how many of you women have tried to make the men try?

"You've read of the doings of people at Bar Harbor and Newport. Few of them are worthy of a decent burial. To every one of the obligations birth, position, and education imposed upon them they have been false—absolutely false."

The Justice continued for thirty minutes to criticise the wealthy and educated classes, and incidentally his audience.

At 125 Amsterdam Avenue, his last speaking place, a great crowd jammed into a little room, and he was subjected to many interruptions and queries, all of which he answered to the discomfiture in many cases of the questioner.

CITY CLERK HOYT SUSPENDED.

Alleged that His Accounts Were Short $1,500, Which He Made Good.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Considerable surprise was expressed by politicians and friends of Mayor Fiske here today when they learned that he had suspended City Clerk Hoyt. It is alleged that Clerk Hoyt had deposited in the First National Bank of this city the city's funds, together with his personal account. When these facts were told to Hoyt he admitted it, and said that he had loaned much of the money to politicians of the city. Among them, he said, was Mayor Fiske. The Mayor admitted this, it is claimed.

Gideon Pond, an expert accountant, was employed to investigate Clerk Hoyt's office and see how much money was short. On Oct. 1 he reported a deficiency of $1,500, and a day or two later Clerk Hoyt made good the alleged shortage.

LIVELY ROW AT MARTIN ENGEL'S

Speakers on a Fusion Truck Assaulted with Eggs and Potatoes.

There was the liveliest kind of a row, which threatened to turn into a riot, last night before the headquarters of Martin Engel, Grand and Ludlow Streets. The prompt arrival of the reserves from the Eldridge Street Police Station quieted the disturbance. Several persons were struck by eggs and potatoes and two men were knocked down.

A truck of the Fusionists drew up opposite the Tammany leader's headquarters and Henry M. Melrose began to speak. "Little" Henry Puck, Engel's lieutenant, notified Isador Cohen of the invasion and a Tammany truck appeared on the opposite side of the street. In its wake was a truck of the Socialist-Labor Party.

At first the speakers on the three trucks confined themselves to gesticulation and vituperation, and then some one threw an egg. This was followed by missiles of all sorts from the Engel headquarters, including decks of cards. Mr. Melrose was hit in the eye with an egg, and H. G. Bocklus, who was on the truck with him, was the target for a well-aimed potato. Charles S. Adler was notified and appeared with a brass band and adherents carrying a transparency bearing the motto "Down With the Cadets." At this the fighting began in earnest, but the policemen in close formation charged down the street scattering the fighters as they came.

They ordered the Tammany and the Fusion trucks to move away. Under violent protest the Fusion wagon started, and was drawn half a block, where the meeting was resumed. The Tammany truck held its place in front of the Engel headquarters. There was a big crowd in front of the Socialist truck, where the speakers asserted that both of the other trucks should be driven away from the scene, as they had created a disturbance.

Among those who were struck were Otto A. Rosalsky, ex-Assistant District Attorney; Leonard A. Smith, an assistant Deputy Attorney to prosecute election frauds; Henry M. Melrose, H. G. Bocklus of 52 Broadway, and Abraham Fernberg, a boy living at 48 East Tenth Street. The boy was knocked down and kicked.

Benjamin Myers, a leader in the Eighth District of the Greater New York Democracy, was highly indignant at what he termed the assault of the Engelites and the cadets. He says that there will be a fourth truck to-night before the Martin Engel headquarters, and that merchants of the district who organized last night into an organization to be known as the Citizens' League will talk to their neighbors and protest against the continuance of the scandals of the "Red Light" district and urge the election of the Fusion ticket, particularly that of Justice Jerome.

There was also another row at Delancey and Orchard Streets. At the intersection of the streets there were four meetings—Socialist-Labor, Social Democratic, Fusion, and Tammany Hall. There was no fighting but a great deal of jeering. The police dispersed the meetings shortly after midnight.

Justice Jerome's lieutenants made complaints at Police Headquarters against the disturbances at Grand and Ludlow and Orchard and Delancey Streets. They asserted that the Tammany wagon had driven through the crowds about the Fusion trucks.

MINISTER FORCED TO LEAVE.

Victim of Petty Gossip, Although He Had Been Exonerated.

Stories which have been whispered about for more than three years have at last driven the Rev. Wayland Spaulding from the pastorate of the Bedford Park Congregational Church, at Suburban Street and Bainbridge Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, which he had held for ten years.

The trouble began when a Mrs. Miller rose during a service and charged him with appropriating $2.50 which had been sent to Judd Post, a sick man. Investigation showed, however, that the pastor, as a matter of fact, had divided a $5 fee sent him for officiating at the funeral of an aunt of Post with the patient, and he was completely exonerated by the committee appointed to look into the matter.

Still the story was whispered, and the church membership declined, and the Trustees have at last agreed that it was better for the church and minister that they should part. Accordingly, Mr. Spaulding preached his final sermon Sunday morning, and will leave the neighborhood before the week is out.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RIO GRANDE APPOINTMENTS.

J. H. Herbert to Succeed J. H. Metcalfe as General Manager.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 29.—President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway to-day announced the appointment of J. H. Herbert as General Manager of the entire Rio Grande system, to succeed J. H. Metcalfe, who will retire on Nov. 1.

Mr. Herbert resigned the position of General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway on the retirement of President Hayes. He was at one time Superintendent of the Gould lines. Russell Harding, Third Vice President and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, has been made Vice President of the Denver and Rio Grande as well as the Rio Grande Western.

It is rumored that the President's offices may be removed to St. Louis. It is understood that within a few days other important changes on the Rio Grande will be made.

Brief Railroad Items.

There was a meeting yesterday of the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association. It was expected that the matter of the abrogation of passes would be settled so far as the trunk lines were concerned. It was stated after the meeting that this subject was not touched upon and that only routine matters were considered.

The Northern Pacific situation continues to improve, according to a representative of the Harriman syndicate. It is believed in Wall Street that an agreement will soon be reached in which the Union Pacific views will be recognized.

President George Gould of the Missouri Pacific Railway arrived in New York yesterday from the West, where he has been inspecting the lines of that system and its controlled roads in Colorado.

Trolley Improvements in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—A compromise has been arranged whereby the Union Railway Company will be enabled to complete the construction of its line between the branches in Bronxville and Scarsdale. This will give a through line from White Plains to Mount Vernon and thence to Yonkers. It has also arranged to run through cars from this village through Mamaroneck and Larchmont to the New Rochelle junction. This will save passengers an extra fare and the trouble of changing cars.

Trolley to North Tarrytown.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Railway Company has filed in the County Clerk's office a certificate of extension of its line in Tarrytown. It will extend its line through Cortlandt Street to North Tarrytown, the line extending as far as Beekman Avenue, thence westerly to Pocantico Street, to Broadway. This extension will begin at the corner of Main and Cortlandt Streets, in Tarrytown, right at the Hudson River Railroad station.

Yale Man Charged with Manslaughter.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Henry McDonald Sedley of New York, the Sheffield Scientific School freshman accused of causing the death of Edward Corrigan of Willimantic, a Yale Law School student, was charged with manslaughter in the City Court to-day, after the former charge of breach of the peace had been dismissed. The hearing was postponed to Nov. 12 and he was held in bonds of $2,000, which were furnished.

STATEN ISLANDERS HEAR MESSRS. LOW AND GROUT

Candidate for Controller Talks of the Hill-Croker Feud.

Seth Low Reiterates Once More that If He Is Elected Devery and Murphy Will Go.

One of the largest Fusion meetings since the present municipal campaign began was held last evening in the great hall at Prohibition Park, on Staten Island, where Seth Low and Edward M. Grout were among the speakers. The building, which has a seating capacity on the floor of 4,000, was filled to the doors, in addition to which its two galleries were crammed with eager listeners to the harangues from the platform.

The sensation of the meeting was the speech of Mr. Grout, which brought the Hill-Croker feud to the front. He was asked after he had finished whether or not he had recently seen or been in communication with Mr. Hill. He replied that he had not recently seen the ex-Governor and had had no communication with him.

Mr. Grout's statements on this subject were as follows:

"Now, Mr. Shepard gives us a great deal of party talk. I am as good a Democrat as Edward M. Shepard ever thought he was. [Applause.] The Democrats of Brooklyn have been accustomed to regard me as a great deal better Democrat than Edward M. Shepard is. [Applause.] For ten years past he has never supported the Democratic candidate for Mayor in Brooklyn nor in New York, until this year, when Edward M. Shepard is the candidate. [Laughter.] That is the exact truth.

"He has not always supported the Democratic candidate for President. He bolted the candidacy of David B. Hill in 1894. I have not heard Mr. Hill say that he ought to be elected. Neither have I heard Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bryan declare in favor of the election of the Tammany candidate. And I do not expect to hear Mr. Hill, who a year ago denounced Mr. Croker as ignorant, arrogant, and unscrupulous, come out and say that Richard Croker ought to succeed in this campaign.

"I want the Democrats of the City of New York to understand that the responsibility for this election is with them. David B. Hill and such out-and-out Democrats have no claim upon Richard Croker, because Croker has spurned them whenever he has had an opportunity.

"Mr. Croker did the most hateful thing he could do in the last National convention when he put David B. Hill aside and put Augustus Van Wyck on the Committee on Platform at Kansas City. When has there been a Democratic candidate for President, or Governor, or outside of the City of New York, whom Tammany Hall has honestly supported unless Tammany Hall was able to further its own interests by supporting that candidate?

"I tell you, if there be any Democrats here, we say to them that Richard Croker can by no possibility be the Democratic leader of the City of New York or of the State of New York; that no party built as Tammany is and controlled by the fingers of one man's hand, able to put aside the man whom the rank and file of the Democratic Party wanted for Mayor, Bird S. Coler, and instead to nominate Mr. Shepard, whom nobody wanted, no party built on these lines can claim to be the Democratic Party of the City of New York. [Applause.]

"Let Mr. Croker go back to Europe, not again for his health, as he says he goes, but let him go back there as in 1894, when the Lexow committee was sitting, when we supposed he went there for some other reason. And let Mr. Devery throw his defiance in the face of Seth Low, Mayor, if he dares to do it. [Applause.]

"Mr. Shepard may give him a very ladylike response by saying Mr. Devery should not say such a naughty thing, but Mr. Low will come down with the word of a strong man and say 'Mr. Devery, go from the Police Department; go and make your accounting with Mr. Shepard, and see if he has not another palace in which to put you.' [Great applause.]

"And that is poor Mr. Shepard, who cannot stand before the people of this city in his own proper colors, who is standing for Tammany Hall under the guise of the Democratic Party, the organization which four years ago he never once dignified with the name of the Democratic Party, which then he could only term with scorn, 'Tammany Hall,' and which to-day because he is its candidate he elevates to the position of the Democratic Party!

"How can an honest man stand before the people and say 'I denounced Tammany Hall, and take back nothing of what I have said. It is a thief, and I claim it to be a thief always, and yet, if I am Mayor I will not use my powers as Mayor to destroy or to disintegrate this organization.'

"And when he is asked what he will do with Devery Mr. Shepard says, 'I cannot tell you, not that I do not know; I wish I could tell the people what I would do with Mr. Devery, but if I did it would be making a promise to bring out votes, and the Constitution and my conscience won't permit me to do it.' Bye-and-bye Mr. Devery breaks loose.

"He is nettled finally by Mr. Jerome's twitting him coming out and saying 'They cannot get rid of me; I am here to stay.' And Mr. Shepard then says, 'That was a very bad thing for Mr. Devery to say.' It was utterly unfit; why, it was the most dreadful utterance that could come from a police officer in the midst of an election.

"Mr. Shepard has nowhere told us what kind of a Police Commissioner and what kind of a Deputy he, if he should be Mayor, would like to have. In other words he has said a lot about the police question, and he has got us right back to this particular point, that the next administration if he is elected, shall be what the Mayor would like to have, and nowhere has he told us what the Mayor would like to have. So he has brought us right around in a circle."

When Seth Low entered the hall as Mr. Grout was speaking the entire audience rose and cheered him. When introduced by the Chairman, John De Morgan, Mr. Low said, in part:

"My opponent says the Constitution prevents him from saying what he will do as to Mr. Devery. I do not hide behind the Constitution on such a question as that. Neither do I hide behind the Governor of the State of New York, much as I respect the Governor.

"But I say to you citizens, do you want the present administration of the Police Department continued, or do you want it changed, and in order that you may know what you are doing when you vote, I tell you frankly, that if you elect me, Mr. Devery and Mr. Murphy shall go. [Great applause.]

"Within the last twenty-four hours Mr. Devery has issued his challenge to the two candidates for Mayor. He has said that even if I am elected Mayor he will remain in the Police Department. Well, he won't remain as Deputy Police Commissioner, that I can tell you. [Great applause.] And if you elect me, and especially if you elect Mr. Jerome, we shall see in what capacity Mr. Devery will remain in the Police Department. [Laughter.]

"Now, Mr. Shepard says of the utterance of Mr. Devery that it was most unfit. [Laughter.] Well, I think it was, but I go further—I had almost said that I will see Mr. Shepard and go him one better. The man himself is unfit. [Applause.] The whole anti-Tammany Fusion ticket is in the field just because it does antagonize Crokerism and Deveryism."

Mr. Low also spoke upon absentee government from Wantage, police-protected vice, municipal corruption among minor leaders who were imitating the example of the men at the top of the political machine, and waste of public money through incompetent and corrupt officials.

Among other speakers at Prohibition Park were Abraham Gruber, George Cromwell, and W. Allaire Shortt, at whose house on Staten Island Mr. Low was to spend the night.

Before speaking at Prohibition Park Mr. Low made a brief address at a Fusion meeting in Stapleton, where there were 800 people gathered to hear him in the German Clubrooms. He spoke on Crokerism and Deveryism as the two main issues of the campaign, saying that the former represented absentee government and government for the private pocket, while the latter stood for police protected vice and for the bulldozing of policemen who refused to be "shaken down."

ANTI-TAMMANY
MASS MEETING
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
The Republican Club
of the City of New York.
COOPER UNION,
Wednesday, October 30, 8 P. M.
ADDRESSES BY
Hon. E. Ellery Anderson, Hon. John P. Faure,
Hon. Mahlon Chance, Hon. Jacob A. Cantor,
Hon. Charles V. Fornes.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE
FOR MEN
Known and Approved by the Public for 25 Years.
The most comfortable and best-appearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers.
Sold by Leading Retailers
Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributors.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Suits and Coats.
We are showing a particularly attractive assortment for Girls and Misses of
Sailor Suits, Long Waisted Dresses,
Russian Dresses, Tailor-made Suits,
Short Coats, 3-4 Coats, Long Coats.
Original design, smart appearance, thorough workmanship, moderate price.
60-62 West 23d Street.

DENOUNCE BOTH PARTIES

Prohibitionists Object to Their Stand on the Liquor Question.

Messrs. Low, Shepard, and Jerome and Dr. Rainsford Criticised at a Meeting in Lyric Hall.

A Prohibition mass meeting was held last night at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. Many women were present. W. T. Warwell presided.

He had been speaking but a few moments when he was interrupted by the entrance of a man under the influence of liquor who advanced toward the platform in an attempt to engage the speaker in a personal conversation on the drink question. He was told to be seated, but he subsided for only a few moments at a time. He interrupted all the speakers frequently with vociferous expressions of his approval of their remarks favoring closed saloons on Sunday.

Mr. Wardwell, in opening the meeting said that since the first election of Mr. McKinley no such pressure had been brought to bear upon the Prohobitionists to desert their party in favor of a larger one as has been brought by the Fusionists in the past few weeks in trying to beat Tammany. He denounced both the Democratic and Fusion Parties for their stand on the liquor question.

"Both Low and Shepard," he said, "have given all the pledges necessary to secure the support of the rum dealers. Jerome chases around the city and pleads for everything despicable in life. He goes to church Sunday mornings, and wants the saloons open Sunday afternoons. He does not believe in gambling houses because he can play all he likes in private. I should be ashamed to vote for the candidates of either party, not because of their personality, but because of their weak stand on the liquor question."

Alfred L. Manierre, the Prohibition candidate for Mayor, was introduced as "a clean candidate of a clean party." He read a quotation from a sermon by Dr. Rainsford, advocating open saloons on Sunday. The speaker was interrupted by cries of "Shame!" "If all the people who have advocated no license in this State," said Mr. Manierre, "would cast their vote with the party which voices their sentiments, we Prohibitionists could no longer be accused of impracticability on account of our numerical weakness."

Francis Crawford, the Prohibition candidate for Controller, quoted David B. Hill in saying that the apathy of the Church is responsible to a great extent for crimes due to the liquor vice. "Ten thousand votes for the Prohibition cause," said Mr. Crawford, "would scare Tammany more than all the Fusionists can do together."

Henry W. Wilbur, editor of The Defender, quoted from a Fusion pamphlet entitled, "Retail Merchants," which addresses the liquor dealers with a promise that they will make more money if Tammany is put out of business, and said: "I stand aghast at a decent element in this city, which stands on a platform openly promising to assist the liquor dealers in their business."

Prof. A. A. Hopkins caused amusement by saying: "There are three parties—the Low party, the lower party, and the Prohibition Party." Toronto, said Prof. Hopkins, has a Police Commissioner who does not look like Devery, and who not only enforces their Sunday-closing law, but prays that there may be total prohibition. The trouble with our Police Commissioners," he added, "is that they don't pray for anything."

CARONDELET CLUB TEAR

MARK TWAIN AND SETH LOW SPEAK

The Humorist Compares Tammany to a Rotten Banana.

Says that Mr. Shepard Is the White End of It—Mr. Low Speaks of Deveryism.

Mark Twain and Seth Low were the attractions at the noon meeting yesterday in the hall on the ground floor of 350 Broadway. A crowd of more than 2,000 jammed into the place, and was so thick that several times the management had to interrupt the speakers to prevent surging, and injury to many in the audience. Ten minutes before the opening of the meeting the rush of those trying to crowd into the already packed hall became so threatening that a half dozen policemen at the entrance were almost carried off their feet, and were forced, by way of precaution, to close the doors.

Within the hall every available inch of space was called into requisition. Men and boys climbed up the latticework surrounding the elevator at one side of the hall, and climbed up on window sills and wherever there was an inch to give a foothold above the heads of the rest of the men. In the opinion of many who have been identified with political meetings for years past, never was such a jam seen as the one that greeted the Fusion candidate and the man who had come to throw bombs of humor into the camp of Tammany.

Promptly at 11:55 o'clock Mark Twain appeared from the doorway of the New York Life Building. He was linked to the arm of Joseph Johnson, Jr., President of the Order of Acorns, and, followed by Mr. Low, the trio worked its way through the crowd of about 1,000 persons that had been locked out of the hall by the closing of the doors.

As Mark Twain and Seth Low stepped upon the platform the yell that arose was deafening, and it was many minutes before Mr. Johnson, assisted by the humorist, could restore order. President Johnson introduced Mark Twain. The latter arose immediately, and when, after several minutes' effort, quiet had been restored, he began:

"In this campaign there is nothing very much simpler than to decide if we are to vote for the continuance of Crokerism and Tammany rule or whether we shall not. I think we have had enough of a system of American royalty residing in Europe. If we should have nothing but excellent and trusted men on the ticket of Mr. Croker, I think it would be doubtful if we would want to continue it. But it is not likely that we will continue it, and it is very likely that we will vote the Fusion ticket from top to bottom. [Cheers.]

"Of course, I cannot expect you all to know this, but it was only against my physician's advice that I came here. I have been on a sickbed for the past forty-eight hours. I told my physician that I must come, but he was obdurate. I explained to him that if I had only some reputable sort of an ailment I might be able to consider his advice, but that I did not see, under the circumstances, how I could explain a nursery ailment to the gentlemen who expected me to talk to them. The trouble was, gentlemen, indiscriminate eating. I ate a banana, thinking that by doing so I might conciliate the Italians of this city to voting the Fusion ticket. But, as it turned out, it was not an Italian banana. It was a Tammany banana, as should have been easily detected. A Tammany banana is a strange thing. One end of it, or one part, here or there, is perfectly white. The rest of it is rotten.

"Now, I have the greatest respect for Mr. Shepard personally, but nine-tenths of the rest of the bananas on that ticket are rotten. Mr. Shepard is the white part of the banana. The best we can do is to throw the whole banana from us, for it is unfit. It will make us sick. It will make us feel as if we had swallowed whole bunches of Tammany tigers and as if they were all wrestling for the supremacy in our interiors.

"What we need is a doctor to handle that feeling within. I think I can introduce you to a very good doctor, too—Seth Low, who but lately was honored with a Yale LL. D."

Mr. Low stepped to the front to follow the humorist. "If it be true that Crokerism and Deveryism have been the main issues in this campaign," he said, "then some new light has been thrown on those issues during the last few days. Both Mr. Croker and Mr. Devery have come forward from their covers behind the Constitution and have spoken their minds. Mr. Devery said that he should remain in the Police Department even if I was elected Mayor. I wish you would elect me, so that we could try out that issue. I can assure you that he shall not remain Deputy Police Commissioner if I am elected. And if, in addition, you will elect Mr. Jerome, the whereabouts of Mr. Devery will be even more uncertain.

"When asked about Devery, Mr. Shepard hid behind the Constitution and stated his refusal to talk politics. Last night, however, he was forced to speak. But we do not hide or conceal our hands. We stand squarely on the platform of decent and honest home rule. And if you want home rule and reform in the Police Department, vote for the Fusion ticket.

"If Mr. Shepard means what he said last night about Devery, let him say also what he thinks of Crokerism and what he thinks of his associates, Mr. Fromme and Mr. Unger and Mayor Van Wyck, whom the Bar Association pronounced conspicuously unfit for the office for which he is a candidate."

Mr. Low then appealed to the business men in the audience on the real issues of blackmail, which, he said, allowed any one willing and able to pay for police privileges to compete successfully with others who are handicapped by ordinances made for all.

"If I am elected Mayor," he said, "I shall interpret the city ordinances in a liberal spirit and in a just one. All will have to obey the laws, but none will be oppressed by them, nor will any one be allowed to use them in the way of procuring for himself an unfair advantage over a competitor. I will give the city a business administration, such a one as will aid the merchants of this city to compete successfully with the fierce competition of other large business communities. But there is another more important issue involved in this campaign—the issue of manhood. If this city elects the Tammany ticket it will be an open avowal to the world at large that the foul blots that have been cast on the fair name of the city during the last four years are indorsed by a majority of the voters."

As the speaker closed there were yells and cheers for Seth Low and Mark Twain.

HER SCHEME TO RAISE MONEY.

Why Visitor's Endless Chain Plan Wasn't Adopted by Citizens' Union.

Despite the fact that the raising of money has been one of the big problems at the Citizens' Union, some offers of financial assistance have been received at headquarters which Treasurer E. R. L. Gould has felt compelled to decline. One afternoon not long ago a woman with a businesslike air entered headquarters and asked for Treasurer Gould. As Mr. Gould was engaged, the visitor was turned over to a suave young man.

"I am anxious to aid in the election of Mr. Low, and if authorized by your committee, I will start an endless chain among the women of New York," said the visitor. "It will be a labor of love on my part, and all the reward I expect is a small clerical position in some city department if we defeat Tammany. I have a nice parlor in my house, and will employ several clerks in sending out the letters. Of course I shall expect your committee to meet the expense, which will be trifling."

The plan appeared praiseworthy as stated, although a little late in the campaign, and the visitor and the suave young man set about preparing a circular letter asking contributions. When the point was reached for the insertion of the name of the person to whom the contributions should be sent, there was an embarrassing pause on the part of the woman.

"Of course you will want the contributions sent to our Treasurer, Mr. Gould," said the suave young man. "It will be more convenient, you know."

"No, no, indeed, no!" said the visitor. "The money should be sent to me, of course."

"Oh, we couldn't do that," responded the suave young man decisively.

"Indeed! Indeed!" said the visitor rising. "Not let me get the money, and I was thinking of employing four clerks, too!" and she flounced out of the headquarters ejaculating many angry "Indeeds!"

JUSTICE JEROME HANDICAPPED.

The Street in Front of His Headquarters Torn Up.

When Justice Jerome walked over to his Delancey Street headquarters yesterday afternoon he noticed that the street for a distance of 20 feet in front of the building occupied by his workers had been torn up and the dirt piled along the curb in a high pile. In the centre of the car track a deep trench had been dug, exposing to view a gas pipe. There was no smell of gas to be distinguished. The dirt thrown out obstructed the street in front of the headquarters just where the Justice's campaign managers are accustomed to load their trucks with carttail spellbinders and banners for the evening speechmaking tour of the east side.

Near the ditch stood two workmen with their hands in their pockets. A tool cart with "Consolidated Gas Company painted on it was at the side.

"How long will this street be torn up," one of the men was asked.

"'Bout all this week, I guess," was the reply. The foreman of the workers, the man said, had gone away, but would be back in an hour or so. He had been gone about that time. George W. Morgan, who is in charge in Delancey Street, said he was sure it was a trick to annoy them. Justice Jerome laughed as if it was a good joke when he saw it.

Justice Jerome divided his day between his Harry Howard Square headquarters and Delancey Street. At both places there were many callers and many requests for the Justice's time. He was unable to make any more speech-making dates. Jerome headquarters have been established in the Tenth Assembly District at 198 Second Street, with Joseph L. Jackson, son of Moses J. Jackson, Fusion candidate for Coroner, in charge.

The Justice was asked if he had anything else to say about Deputy Commissioner Devery. He said he had not, and that his object was accomplished when he caused Devery's outbreak.

"I'm satisfied now that he has hollered," said the Justice. "I thought even he had a sore spot we could touch."

He expressed satisfaction that Mr. Shepard had talked concerning the Deputy Commissioner. He added:

"It would be quite interesting if Mr. Shepard could be induced to express his opinion of the other members of his ticket—Van Wyck and Fromme and Unger."

The Justice's scheduled speeches for this evening are as follows: 177 East Broadway, 82 Forsyth Street, 214 Broome Street, and Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street.

FUSIONISTS RECEIVE FUNDS.

Citizens' Union Gets $4,500 and Woman's League $5,000, but More Is Needed.

Contributions to the amount of $4,500 were received yesterday by Treasurer E. R. L. Gould of the Citizens' Union. Thirty thousand dollars must yet be raised, say the campaign managers of the union, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday afternoon it was decided that an urgent appeal for this amount should be made at once to the people of Greater New York.

Among the checks received by Mr. Gould yesterday was a good-sized one from a man living in a small Massachusetts town, and one for $100 from Pittsburg. The Pittsburg contributor in a letter accompanying his checks said that he has no interest whatever in New York, but believes that Tammany should be beaten on general principles. Another contribution of $1 was made through THE NEW YORK TIMES by a woman living in Chicago, who signed herself "Cash."

The Woman's Municipal League received more than $5,000 in contributions during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last night, but $20,000 more is needed to carry the work which the league has in hand through successfully. It was authoritatively announced last night, however, that the league will distribute 900,000 pamphlets dealing with the evils of the "cadet system," and kindred topics, whether or not adequate contributions are received, but that the placarding of the city with a special poster and other plans of the league are entirely dependent on forthcoming contributions.

Adolphe Oppenheim, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Club, said last night: "The business men of New York should give the women adequate financial aid in their campaign. If they fail to do so, it will mean that a splendid movement will cease with the present campaign, and that in the future we will be denied the organized aid of the women of New York."

WANTED MR. JEROME ARRESTED.

Magistrate Deuel Declined to Entertain Moritz Tolk's Application.

Moritz Tolk, who enjoys special privileges in the W. H. Seward Park, and who is an active member of the Martin Engel Association, applied to Magistrate Deuel in the Essex Market Court yesterday for a warrant for the arrest of Justice Jerome on a charge of slandering him in the following utterance in Irving Hall, Broome Street, last Saturday afternoon:

"The blackmail of the pushcart peddlers by Martin Engel, Moritz Tolk, and others of that ilk will not be tolerated by me."

Tolk said the remark had injured him in the estimation of his friends and in his business, which is that of a saloon keeper at 288 Grand Street.

"I won't be drawn into such a controversy so near election," said Magistrate Deuel. "I don't think it's done with an honest purpose."

"But friends and customers of mine who were at the meeting seem to shun me now," said Tolk, plaintively.

"Why don't you sue him civilly?" asked the Magistrate.

"I am doing so, but I want to punish him more."

"Well, I won't have anything to do with it," said the Magistrate, and Tolk went out, saying that he would lay the matter before the Grand Jury to-day.

A SETH LOW MAN VICTIMIZED.

An Office Boy Sends Him to Tammany Hall for a Joke.

A Seth Low enthusiast was the victim of an office boy's wit yesterday afternoon in a way that led to the discomfiture of the former and the astonishment of a group of politicians in Tammany Hall. Anxious to hear every word that Mr. Low uttered, and having a couple of hours to spare in the afternoon, he called up the Republican County Committee on the telephone. By some mistake he got the wrong number on the telephone, and the following conversation ensued:

"Hello! can you tell me where Seth Low is going to speak this afternoon?"

"Yes," replied the voice at the telephone. "At 3 o'clock at 145 East Fourteenth Street."

Up to Fourteenth Street posted the Low enthusiast. When he got there he found that the number given was Tammany Hall itself, or rather one of the street numbers of the headquaraters building. Seeing a group of men in the door he asked "if Seth Low had commenced his address."

"Guess you've come to the wrong place, young fellow," said one of the party, and another added, "He's over at the Fifth Avenue Hotel addressing Platt."

CITY COLLEGE ALUMNI PROTEST.

Object to the Use of the Institution's Name for Political Purposes.

P. J. Mosenthal, an alumnus of the City College of New York, called at General Fusion headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street yesterday, to assure Mr. Low of his support. Mr. Mosenthal said that his name had appeared on the call for the formation of the City College Shepard Club, but without his authorization or knowledge. He said that the name of Ferdinand Shack of 56 Wall Street and that of many other alumni had been similarly used without their consent.

A letter was sent out yesterday, signed by many prominent alumni, denouncing the use of the name of the City College to further the election of any candidate, special reference being made to the formation of the City College Shepard Club. Among the signers of the letter were R. R. Bowker, Everett P. Wheeler, Thomas R. White, Jr., Nathaniel A. Elsberg, E. Francis Hyde, Edwin T. Rice, Jr., J. Hampton Dougherty, Alexander P. Ketchum, and Alan D. Kenyon.

WOMEN HOLD SWAY AT A POLITICAL MEETING

Conduct an Anti-Tammany Rally in a Brooklyn Hall.

Have Their Pictures Taken on the Stage —Men in the Audience Told to Vote for Mr. Low.

There was a good-sized gathering at Athenaeum Hall, corner of Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night when the Fusion managers abdicated the management of the campaign in that district for a few hours and turned it over to the women of the Brooklyn Woman's Republican League, assisted for the occasion only by the Citizens' Union. Throughout the meeting was conducted by the President of the league, Mrs. C. W. Fisk, who sat on the stage and wielded the gavel and introduced the speakers and acted as Chairman. The audience consisted mostly of women.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Mrs. Fisk, who wore a black shirred silk waist, a black skirt, and an ostrich plume hat, took her seat at the flag-draped desk. Behind her came the other members of the league, who took places on the stage. Among these were Mrs. Richard and Miss Jennie Rodell, Mrs. Richard Nugent, and Mrs. G. W. Conkling. Mrs. Fisk arose, glanced from the floor of the theatre into the galleries, waited for silence, and brought down her gavel with a bang.

She explained the work and the object of the league, and then introduced the first speaker. "The first speaker will be the Rev. W. A. Wasson, rector of St. George's Church, who will give us a nice speech about Mr. Low and against Mr. Shepard," she said. Mr. Wasson responded at once.

"Mr. Shepard said in a very recent speech that he had the majority of Brooklyn's clergymen with him, and in proof of this shows a letter from a Boston clergyman," the speaker began. "Now, Mr. Shepard may have the Boston clergymen on his side, but the Brooklyn clergymen, as far as I have been able to fathom, he has against him. I have not been able to find a single clergyman—and I have hunted Brooklyn pretty thoroughly—who is in favor of Mr. Shepard. However, Mr. Shepard is welcome to all the Boston clergymen he can find, and if he takes my advice he will manage to secure a number of them so that they will be able to officiate at a certain funeral on or about Nov. 6. [Cheers.]

"Probably there is not one clergyman in a hundred who fails to realize the value of women in church work. Without the aid of the women the churches could not exist. Why, then, not bring our women into politics? If women were in politics and if they had been in politics during the last twenty years, Tammany Hall would not exist to-day. The men are responsible for Tammany Hall, and the present lamentable state of politics, and during their work of the present decade it seems that they have shown amply what a bad mess they can make of administrations.

"Mr. Shepard is a great conundrum in the present campaign. I have not been able to understand him. You have not been able understand him, and no one else has been able to understand him. His candidacy has done more harm to the good of the city than anything that has happened in the last twenty years."

The President arose at the conclusion of the speech.

"I am sure," she said, "that everybody here has been tremendously impressed with the eloquent address of Mr. Wasson, and I am sure that you all will vote for Mr. Low after having heard him, and now I want to ask you not to get frightened, for a photographer has obtained permission to take our pictures on the stage. There will be a flash, of course."

The photographer took the picture, and Mrs. Fisk explained.

"You see, this meeting was of such a remarkable nature that we consented to have the members photographed right on the stage. The next speaker will be Mr. James McKeen, former President of the Hamilton Club."

Mr. McKeen spoke for half an hour, and contrasted the course of Edward M. Shepard with that of Mr. Tilden who, he said, when he fought Tammany during the three years succeeding 1869, had nothing to ask and nothing to gain from the party he was supposed to be fighting. In the midst of Mr. McKeen's speech there was an interruption.

"Did you ever know a bigger t'ief? I say—did you ever know a bigger t'ief?" the voice rose higher and higher. "I want to know, did you ever know a bigger t'ief?"

Mrs. Fisk grasped her gavel and looked about her for advice. In the rear of the room arose a laborer with one arm bandaged and head tied up. Several men in the rear of the room ran to the side of the agitated one and assured him that they had never known a bigger "t'ief." They sat beside him and kept agreeing with him in the interest of the ladies present that the person whose honesty he impugned was all that he (the bandaged one) said he was.

Once again at the end of the speech the man broke out afresh and wanted to challenge Mr. McKeen.

"I wantche to tell these ladies an' gents that Tammany Hall is the biggest t'ief you ever seen," he cried before the reassuring committee could get next to him.

The next speaker introduced by Mrs. Fisk, with the remark that Mr. McKeen had driven several nails into the coffin of Tammany, was H. A. Hanbury.

"Last year," said Mr. Hanbury, "I paid $89 taxes on my home. This year I pay $130 taxes, and where is the difference? It is needed, I tell you, to support the boss in England. The cost of schools formerly was $3,000 per classroom. Now it is $10,000 per classroom. And where does the difference go? To Tammany, of course; to the faithful contractors who build the schools under Tammany."

After Mr. Hanbury's speech the meeting was closed by Mrs. Fisk, who said: "Now, don't forget; every man vote for Low."

A STAY FOR JOHN MOST.

Justice MacLean Grants a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of the conviction of Johann Most, the Anarchist. Most was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions several weeks ago of having published an article in his paper, Die Freiheit, which the court considered an incentive to riot. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. The certificate of reasonable doubt acts as a stay of judgment.

Justice MacLean said, in granting the certificate, that the only proof to support the judgment of the Court of Special Sessions is that Most published an article expressing certain sentiments, written by another half a century ago, and published as his own.

Justice MacLean said that in his opinion the utterances in the article did not come within the meaning of the section of the code under which Most was prosecuted.

COMPLAINED TO MR. NAGLE.

George Maykopf Wrote that He Had Been Abused by a Foreman.

George Maykopf of 112 Riverside Drive wrote Oct. 21 to Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle that at the beginning of the month he put rubbish in bundles and barrels on the sidewalk in front of his residence. This was at 7 A. M. Half an hour later a foreman of the department demurred in regard to the removal of the stuff. Mr. Maykopf "stood up for his rights," and says that he was foully abused by the foreman.

Mr. Maykopf further complained in his letter to the Commissioner that refuse in front of his place advertised by a card that can be seen two blocks off, is ignored until about once a week it is removed. In taking Mr. Nagle to task for this treatment and neglect, Mr. Maykopf says that it would turn self-respecting men against Tammany Hall. In Col. Waring's time, he said, there was no ground for such complaints, but under Mr. Nagle the streets have become a disgrace to the city and its people.

Mr. Maykopf added that he did not much blame Commissioner Nagle, as he is but a mere figurehead, as, in fact, all the heads of certain departments of the city are in reality but the puppets of "the English taxpayer," and must do his bidding if they wish to hold office. In conclusion Mr. Maykopf predicted that these officeholders and "the English taxpayer" will be thrown out of power and that the people will have a man and a citizen of New York to give justice to it and its people.

THIS COUPLE IRRECONCILABLE.

Agreement by Which They Broke Up Home and Divided Their Lares and Penates.

Mrs. Susan Boyce of 131 Washington Street, Hoboken, swore out a warrant before Justice of the Peace George F. Seymour of that city yesterday for the arrest of her husband, James Boyce, for assault. When Mr. Boyce appeared before the Judge his mother was with him, and said that his wife had assaulted him with a piece of furniture and cut his hand, and as he was a cooper he was unable to work. Mrs. Boyce, who also had her mother with her, had in her hands the remains of a china cup, which she showed to the Judge, and, pointing to the cut upon her head, said it had been made by her husband.

The mothers got their heads together and agreed that the best thing the young couple could do was to separate, and an agreement was drawn up to that effect. Mrs. Martha Boyce, mother of the husband, and Emma Muller, mother of the wife, were witnesses.

The husband agreed to pay the wife $4 a week, and Justice Seymour prepared a bill of separation.

Then came the dividing up of the goods of the couple, and complications began. Mrs. Boyce declared that she wanted every one of her wedding presents, and the husband declared that he wanted his, too. It was explained to him that in polite society all presents belong to the wife. He replied that he wanted justice, and not etiquette. A three-year-old boy was demanded by both parties, but the mother finally got him, although the father says he will go to law to get him back. Here is the agreement which divided their household goods between them:

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to divide our furniture and effects in the following manner, viz: Mrs. Boyce to receive one blond boy, one maltese cat, bedroom suit, three pieces of carpet, her picture, two dining room chairs, napkins, rocking chair, easel, all dishes, cooking utensils, three hens, her clothing, hairpins, &c. Mr. Boyce to receive one spaniel dog, parlor suit, (five pieces,) parlor carpet, his picture, two dining room chairs, table cloth, dining room table, ice box, all tools, parlor curtains, two roosters, his clothing, shaving set, &c.

Dated Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 28, 1901.

JAMES BOYCE.
SUSAN BOYCE.

GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, Justice of the Peace.

As Mrs. Boyce refused to withdraw her complaint, Justice Seymour was compelled to hold the husband in $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE GEBHARD SETTLEMENT.

Mrs. Frederic Gebhard Gets Former Husband's New York Residence and $185,000 in Cash.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 29.—The divorce proceedings by which Frederic M. Gebhard and Louise Morris Gebhard are legally separated were concluded to-day.

The order of the Court is that Mr. Gebhard pay his former wife $185,000 and make over to her his New York residence.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, laces and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bass Dry Goods Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Friend, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear, and underwear; 10 Astor Place.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. H. Hagen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; A. Falk, cloaks, suits and waists; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragens Co., South Boston, Va.; J. Stebbins, linens and laces; C. Spragens, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods and cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Moseby, Wilkinson & Anderson, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, white goods, linens, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoades, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, notions, and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, laces, ribbons, millinery, and trimmings, and ladies' hats; Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.

Tapp, Long & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Howland, notions and confectionery; 454 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Hardy & Folsom, Manchester, N. H.; L. M. Folsom, dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Emmons, H., Concord, N. H.; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Glaser, Adolph, & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Glaser, laces and embroideries, 443 Broadway; Holland House.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; P. Lazarus, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, general dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Rothstein, crockery, china, and glassware, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Newmark, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seide, gloves and furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Heidelbach, Friedlander & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Heidelbach, clothing, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Clark Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; E. H. Clark, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods, china, and grocery specialties, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Briggs, shoes, rubbers, china, and lamps, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves, 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. Murdison, dress goods, 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Long, dress goods, 2 Walker Street.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohen, Friedlander & Martin, Toledo, Ohio; A. S. Cohen, ladies' and childrens' cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Herald Square Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. N. Guthrie, linens and white goods, draperies and upholstery goods; F. Rahoke, dry goods; Miss Lanigan, millinery; 309 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 338 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Gladding, B. H., Company, Providence, R. I.; R. L. Birtwistle, notions, fancy goods, ribbons, and art goods; Hotel Normandie.

Malley, Edward, Company, New Haven, Conn.; A. M. Carson, linens, domestics, white goods, blankets, and horse goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Ambach Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford Conn.; J. S. Marsden, hosiery and underwear, parasols and neckwear; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Moloney, corsets, muslin, underwear, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Woodward, embroideries; 338 Broadway.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. McConville, domestics, 51 Leonard Street.

Hargadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; P. F. Leilich, woolens; 115 Worth Street.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, fancy goods and jewelry; 648 Broadway.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Black, cloaks and waists; 57 White Street.

Johnson, Carpenter & Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Kimball, ribbons and millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; W. Goodman, boys' clothing, 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, housefurnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. M. Henderson, notions and jewelry; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Steele, silks and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

O'Donnell & Gilbride, Lowell, Mass.; P. Gilbride, notions; Hotel Navarre.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear; 488 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Root, L. B., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; L. Van Proovyn, cloaks, suits, waists, and muslin underwear; 396 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, corsets and underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Smith, dress goods; 56 Worth Street.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, domestics and white goods; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; A. J. Neuhausel, silks and dress goods; Union Square Hotel.

Meyer, J., Sons, Richmond, Va.; M. Falk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Barnum, S. O., & Son Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. J. Brigham, fancy goods and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehouse, millinery and furnishing goods; Miss G. Seager, ladies' and infants' wear, 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Millar, Rhoads & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Sisman, cloaks, suits, and waists; Broadway Central Hotel.

Forteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, domestics, cloaks, and suits, 57 White Street; Westminster Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. K. Sommer, books, 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

HANDSOME CHINA and GLASSWARE

An unequalled variety of choice designs to select from.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

COINING CENTS PROFITABLE.

Alleged Gang Under Arrest Said to Have Made $1.30 Worth Out of One Pound of Copper.

Counterfeiting cents, according to the United States Secret Service agents, is one of the most profitable as well as one of the safest branches of nefarious coining, one pound of copper at 18 cents stamping out $1.30 in pennies. This information developed in connection with the arrest, announced from Washington on Tuesday, of Henry Lerner, forty-six years old, and his daughter, Rosa Lerner, nineteen years old, both of whom were held in $500 bail on the charge of counterfeiting before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and who, according to the police, are persistent workers in this particular field of criminal activity. They were arrested in Baltimore on Monday as fugitives from justice.

On the same day M. Weiner and Israel Usher, said to be members of the same band, were arrested in Boston, and M. Levine, a jeweler of 107 Osborn Street, Brooklyn, was also taken into custody, charged with having bought the steel of the size of the pennies alleged to have been stamped and circulated by the others. Levine was held in $5,000 bail for examination before United States Commissioner Meserole in Brooklyn yesterday.

A raid was made on the same alleged gang in this city last February, when it was found that many of the bogus cents were being passed upon the Chinese of Doyers and Pell Streets, and at that time the Lerners were indicted but fled. Before that the plant is said to have been located in Brooklyn, but it was then transferred to Boston.

INJURED MAN'S LONG WALK.

Struck by a Train, He Traveled Miles Afoot for Aid.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 29.—Peter Fulham of Jersey City is in the general hospital here suffering from injuries received by being struck by a train and hurled twenty feet in the air.

Fulham was walking along the Erie Railroad track at Garfield this morning. He was struck by a train from behind. Fulham got up and walked two miles to Rutherford for medical aid. Failing to secure any, he boarded a train and came to this city. He was taken at once to the hospital. He is in a critical condition. His head was badly cut and he is bruised about the body.

Only Thirteen Killed in Race War.

LUMBERTON, Miss., Oct. 29.—Reports from Baltown, La., the scene of Sunday's rioting, to-day say that peace and quiet have been restored. The number of dead reported is thirteen, three white and ten colored.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—William C. Pullman, Chicago; E. Infante, First Secretary of the Chilean Legation, Washington; Decatur Axrell, Richmond; W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; George W. Stevens, Richmond; George S. Griscom, Pittsburg; B. N. Baker, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—John S. Wilkins, Washington; E. M. Jones, Cleveland; James W. Bullock, Cincinnati; Countess Pappenheim, Isle of Wight; George D. Crabbs, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—John P. Miller, Washington; Dr. James H. Fraser, Baltimore; Richard A. Gordon, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Col. John Wallace, Vancouver, B. C.; Latham McMullin, San Francisco.

GRAND—John B. Roach, Chester, Penn.; Col. W. L. Alexander, United States Army; Major E. R. Webster, United States Army; Major J. L. Powell, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—John Maddocks, London; G. B. Castle, Honolulu; S. B. West, United States Army.

PLAZA—Adolph Frieberg, Bremen; William Ross Proctor, Pittsburg; Maurice Richards, London.

SAVOY—William H. Sayre, Bethlehem, Penn.; J. L. Richards, Boston.

NETHERLAND—F. S. Pettigrew, South Dakota; James A. Randall, Detroit.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. G. A. Nugent, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—K. Hannah, Wellington, N. Z.; S. V. Blake, London; Dr. W. E. Darnall, Louisville.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. D. Washburn, Minneapolis; O. L. Millard, London; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. George Fales Baker, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—W. R. Bigham, Cape Town, South Africa.

BUCKINGHAM—John Ingliss, Colorado Springs; J. O. Hayes, San José, Cal.; W. P. Lyon, San José, Cal.

EMPIRE—Henry Maas, Chicago; T. S. Watkins, Denver.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; winds variable, becoming southerly.

Continued fair weather, with rising temperature east of the Appalachians is indicated for to-day and Thursday. In the northern plateau and Rocky Mountain districts local rains and cooler weather are probable. Rain is also indicated for the Middle Missouri Valley and North Dakota. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will continue light to fresh northeasterly, becoming variable by Thursday. On the Lakes fresh south to southeast winds will continue.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	56	51	53
6 A. M.	52	50	52
9 A. M.	57	52	54
12 M.	62	55	56
4 P. M.	64	56	56
6 P. M.	61	53	54
9 P. M.	60	52	53
12 P. M.	57	50	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53¾
Weather Bureau	52¾
Corresponding date 1900	59
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	61

The thermometer registered 50 degrees at 8 A. M., and 52 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 58 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum, 48 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:45 A. M.—149 Bowery; John Dondero; damage, $600.

5:10 A. M.—231 East Fifty-sixth Street; owner unknown; $100.

11:10 A. M.—45 Avenue D; Jacob Brant; damage, $200.

12:10 P. M.—164 East Fifty-sixth Street; John Miller; damage slight.

1:25 P. M.—334 West Thirty-sixth Street; Edward Hern; damage, $10.

1:30 P. M.—1,970 Second Avenue; Max Levine; damage, $1,000.

5:20 P. M.—58 Avenue A; Joseph Deusch; damage slight.

5:25 P. M.—56 Orchard Street; Samuel Cohen; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—1,672 Avenue A; Albert Memeyer; damage, $5.

5:50 P. M.—3 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Max Boker; damage, $20.

6:15 P. M.—390 East Nineteenth Street; Elsworth Chelds; damage, $100.

8:29 P. M.—963 Sixth Avenue

The Height of Luxury
In Perfumes—Guerlain's

Nobody makes perfumes of more delicious fragrance or greater delicacy than Guerlain, the noted French *parfumeur*. Many people think that nobody can produce as good. Be that as it may, our Toilet Section holds a most representative collection of his scents and preparations for the toilet.

Those who desire it can obtain their favorite perfume in bulk—by the ounce. We will furnish the bottle, of course, unless they prefer to have their own filled.

Then of the Guerlain Extracts in bottles, and Toilet Preparations of tested merit, there is full assortment:

EXTRACTS BY THE OUNCE—
Geranium de Serre, Fragrance, Imperial Russe, Far West, Heliotrope de Serre, Ikbal Bouquet, Rose Conquette, and Shores Caprice, 80c an ounce.

EXTRACTS IN BOTTLES—
Tsao-Ko, Jardin de mon Cure, Violette a Deux Sous, Gavotte, Cyprisine, Dix Petales de Roses, $2.26 a bottle.

TOILET PREPARATIONS—
Rosiris Toilet Water, $1 a bottle.
Eau de Lavande, $1.25 a bottle.
Lustrale Hair Tonic, $1.16 a bottle.
Bain Laiteux, excellent for the skin, $2.35 a bottle.

Tenth street.

The John Wanamaker Store

This vast merchandise assembly grows broader daily. The season's maximum fullness of stocks culminates just about the first of November. The best time for the purchasing of merchandise for the Winter season is the *immediate* NOW.

If new garments are to give a full season's service, including the most gratifying time of wear, they should be purchased by November First.

The same is true of furnishings for the home.

Just now stocks are at their very best. Selection is broadest. Choicest goods in every line are now presented—many, of course, not to be had later on.

A dozen reasons point to the value of buying *today;* a dozen—and many more than a dozen—point to the satisfaction and economy of buying at Wanamaker's.

Oriental RUG Offerings
Of Interest to Home Furnishers

Rugs frequently offer much the easiest solution of the problem of finding a suitable floor covering—particularly for the library, dining-room or hall. Besides the greater ease in putting them down and taking them up, they make possible an almost unlimited variety of decorative effect.

The present offering is of Oriental Rugs well adapted to large-sized rooms. The rugs are Turkish, Persian and Indian—Herise, Savalan and Candahar qualities, of much durability and extremely effective. There are about a hundred of these rugs in all, in a variety of dark and medium colorings, and, at their new prices, they are far better values than previous offerings of the same grades. Prices and sizes follow:

Turkish Rug,	12½ ft. x 11½ ft.,	$80
Turkish Rug,	15 ft. x 11 ft.,	$100
Turkish Rug,	14½ ft. x 11½ ft.,	$125
Turkish Rug,	14 ft. x 12 ft.,	$128
Turkish Rug,	16 ft. x 11 ft.,	$132
Turkish Rug,	15 ft. x 12 ft.,	$135
Turkish Rug,	15 ft. x 13 ft.,	$148
Turkish Rug,	20 ft. x 11 ft.,	$160
Turkish Rug,	18 ft. x 12 ft.,	$200
Turkish Rug,	18 ft. x 12 ft.,	$225
Indian Rug,	17 ft. x 10 ft.,	$130
Indian Rug,	16 ft. x 12 ft.,	$198
Persian Rug,	15 ft. x 11 ft.,	$70
Persian Rug,	18 ft. x 14 ft.,	$110
Persian Rug,	14 ft. x 18½ ft.,	$165
Persian Rug,	22 ft. x 12 ft.,	$325
Persian Rug,	25 ft. x 12½ ft.,	$390

Third floor.

Old DUTCH CLOCKS
To Match the Old Dutch Furniture

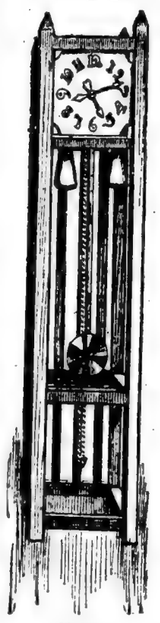

The housekeeper who has a taste for the artistic, will be glad to know that these decorative but very useful clocks are now available at a reasonable price.

The style is old, but the clocks are new—just as the furniture is; but they have the refined and dignified character that is given by their classic style. They are reproductions of Old Dutch Clocks, and are made of weathered oak to match the fumed oak furniture now so widely used for the furnishing of halls particularly; where one of these new-old clocks is an artistic necessity.

Good timekeepers; eight-day movements, visible weights and pendulums, and the entire clock costs only $26 to $40, according to the style you select.

The illustration is merely suggestive of shape. It gives no idea of the rich color of the wood, which gives so much additional dignity.

Clock Store, Basement.

Men's Imported Terry ROBES
At An Unusually Low Price

The imported Terry Robes of the right sorts have a soft finish that is pleasant to the touch, and quite different from the harsh finish of domestic goods. Then these robes come from one of the best makers in Austria—they show that in their style and finish—the large, roomy sizes, the neatly made hoods or collars.

These same robes would sell regularly at four dollars; but we secured them on more favorable terms, and the p rice is

$2.50 Each

Particular men will appreciate their quality, and careful men will want to take advantage of the low price.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Girls' Tailor-made Suits
That Are Full of Style

There's apt to be a difference of opinion between the mother and her young daughter when it comes to picking out a dress for the latter.

This attractive collection of stylish Tailor-made Suits is bound to satisfy both opinions—the daughter's, because the latest ideas of fashion have been followed in designing and making the suits, the mother's, because the necessary touch of "youngness" is not lacking.

A considerable variety of styles, materials and colors is represented. Of course cheviots, Venetian cloths, broadcloths and corduroys are most prominent. Good tailoring and extremely stylish cut characterize the suits, of which some descriptions follow:

$12.50—Suits of homespun in Oxford mixture; double breasted Norfolk coat, lined with satin; well cut flounced skirt.

$15—Suits of hopsacking in brown mixtures; jaunty double-breasted blouse with velvet collar; skirt with circular flounce.

$22—Suits of broadcloth in navy blue and black; double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton jacket; suits trimmed with bands of silk and chenille braid.

$30—Suits of corduroy, with blouse or Norfolk jacket, lined with silk; well cut flare skirt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Quality in BLANKETS

The extreme of luxury in Blankets is represented by these superior products of the Mission mills, San Jose, California. Unlike many blankets which fraudulently masquerade as Californian, these are made of the peculiarly fine wool that the pastures on the sunny Pacific slope alone seem able to produce in America.

The finest grades of blankets that the "Mission Mills" make—and they make several grades—are sold here and in Philadelphia only in the Wanamaker Stores, as the "Mission Mills" label on each blanket states.

Everything about these blankets marks them as *the best* the beautifully soft finish, the wide ribbon binding, the superb quality of the wool used in both the warp and filling. They are made in two weights, to meet the requirements of those who like blankets that are warm and light, and those who prefer them warm and heavy.

Each blanket is plainly marked with its dimensions in inches, and the weight:

LIGHT WEIGHT—
At $7.50 pair—For single beds, 62x80 in., 4½ lbs.
At $9 pair—For three-quarter beds 72x84 in., 5½ lbs.
At $10 pair—For full-sized beds, 78x86 in., 6½ lbs.

HEAVY WEIGHT—
At $9 pair—For single beds. 62x80 in.. 6 lbs.
At $10 pair—For three-quarter beds, 72x84 in., 7 lbs.
At $13.50 pair—For full-sized beds, 84x90 in., 9 lbs.
At $15 pair—For extra sized beds, 90x96 in., 10 lbs.

Then here are other fine all-wool Blankets, Eastern made, with soft finish:

At $7 pair—For single beds, 60x80 in.,. 4 lbs.
At $8.50 pair—For three-quarter beds, 72x82 in., 5 lbs.
At $10 pair—For full-sized beds, 76x84 in.. 6 lbs.
At $12.50 pair—For full-sized beds, 76x84 in..6½ lbs.

Third floor.

Dainty Muslin Underwear

Women of taste appreciate refinement and daintiness in the style and making of muslin underwear. These are salient features of this gathering. It is charmingly fresh, crisp and new—nothing very startlingly novel in the styles, to be sure, but certain, no matter what the price, to appeal to women of discernment on account of its distinct superiority over underwear of the average quality. Today's hints are of Night Gowns and Drawers.

Night Gowns—
50c—Of muslin; yoke of fine plaits; neck and sleeves finished with cambric ruffle.
75c—Of muslin or cambric; 3 styles; yoke of cluster or hemstitched plaits; V of round neck; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched cambric or lawn ruffle.
85c—Of cambric or muslin; 2 styles; round neck; yoke of cluster plaits and embroidery; neck and sleeves finished with embroidery; or square neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
Other styles, up to $14.

Drawers—
35c—Of muslin or cambric, in 3 styles; cluster plaits with deep hem; or embroidery or lawn ruffle trimmed with lace and plaits above.
50c—Of cambric; 3 styles; with lawn ruffle with hem s itched plaits, or embroidery with cluster plaits above, or cambric ruffle with torchon insertion and edging.
75c—Of nainsook or cambric; 2 styles; lawn ruffle trimmed with blind embroidery or Valenciennes lace and plaits above.
Other styles up to $4.50.

Second floor.

CLOTHING for Boys

Day by day this Clothing Store for Boys expands. It is continua.ly attracting parents and their boys who have never come to us before, and who, by virtue of the store's attractiveness, will, knowing us, never go elsewhere.

Three specimens chosen at random from the stock will help to explain the peculiar attraction it exercises:

At $5—Norfolk Suits for boys of 8 to 16 years; stylish in cut and fit; of heavy blue cheviot.
At $5—Three-piece Suits for Boys of 9 to 16 years; in a number of new materials and patterns.
At $5.50—Top Coats of Oxford frieze; serviceable and stylish Winter overcoats; for boys of 4 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Black Cheviot Suits

Business suits of black cheviot are at once stylish and practical. And one doesn't readily tire of them either, for variety is always possible by wearing the coat with trousers of contrasting color.

We are confident of our ability to meet the wishes of most men who want black cheviot suits, from this splendid line of them. At whatever price you may halt, the value of the suit it represents is a true Wanamaker value—better than you can find anywhere else. As to tailoring, attention to details, style and fit, every suit is unexceptionable—the difference in materials accounts for the chief difference in price.

Choose your suit from among these:

At $8.50—Of all-wool cheviot, serge-lined.
At $10—Of all-wool cheviot; satin shoulders and plaid body lining; or serge-lined.
At $12—Of all-wool rough-faced cheviot; hand-made collars and button-holes; suits that possess remarkable longevity.
At $15—The best wearing cheviot ever made; you can pay more money in some of the other good clothing stores, but you get no better suit.
At $20 and $22.50—Of black unfinished worsted; with best quality of linings, and in workmanship equal to custom work that the fine tailor prides himself on.

Then here's a money-saver among the Overcoats:
One hundred men's light-weight Overcoats; broken lots; mostly in light and medium colored covert cloths; that were $10 and $12.
Now $8.50 each
A few of these Overcoats were priced but recently as high as $15. This is the thrifty man's chance for an Overcoat for wear this Fall and next Spring.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Short Petticoats from Paris

As is usually the case with women's garments that come from Paris, there's a clever mingling of the dainty, practical and *chic* in these short petticoats of albatross. You will surely admire the various characteristic style-touches they display, and you can choose from among them at almost any price you wish to pay, up to $7.

Then there are all sorts of warm petticoats of American origin; for instance, of flannel, at $1.50 to $6.50; of flannelette, from 25c to $1.25, and knitted petticoats from 75c to $1.75.

These details are about the French Petticoats:

SHORT ALBATROSS PETTICOATS—
$2.50—In solid co'ors, or of challis in solid colors with white dots; ruffle, finished with silk, scalloped edges.
$3—In solid colors or stripes; ruffles finished with silk; scalloped edges; some embroidered.
$3.50—In solid colors, pink, light blue, white and red; skirt finished with silk embroidered ruffle.
$4.50—In solid colors, white, blue and pink; skirt finished with deep embroidered ruffle. Second floor.

Today's news of interest from the Basement:

FLANNEL WAISTS—
$1—In solid colors, black, red and navy blue; front of plaits and hemstitching; plaited back; bishop sleeves and stock collar.

A Group of Leather Goods
Attractively Low-Priced

The heading doesn't begin to describe the gathering. It is a group of Purses, Shopping and Chatelaine Bags and Photograph Frames, that are linked together by the bond of little prices. They form an interesting tableful in the Basement Under-Priced Store to-day, and you'll do well not to miss seeing them. Three price-groups:

AT 25 CENTS—
Gilt Oval Frames, in Florentine design; good value.
Fish Net Shopping Bags.
Assorted Novelty Match Holders and Calendars.
Girls' and Children's Chatelaine Bags, in morocco and alligator.
Small but very handy Wrist Bags in gray and tan suede, and morocco leathers.
Pocket-books, small and la ge, with inside pocket, in grain leather and imitation lizard-skin; some of them with corners in pretty designs.

AT 35 CENTS—
Imported Clasp Purses, with inside pocket, in morocco and crushed levant; suede lined; very attractive, useful pocket-books.

AT 50 CENTS—
Pocket-books in gray, tan and brown grain leather and imitation walrus; in different styles and sizes; mounted with attractive corners in sterling silver, nickel and aluminum.
Fish Net Shopping Bags; strong and durable.
Grain leather Shopping Bags, 10 in., with outside pocket.
Chatelaine Bags, in seal, grain and morocco, imitation walrus and lizard skin.
Wrist Bags, in gray and tan suede, morocco and imitation walrus. Suede Purses, in gray and black; in that handy long shape so popular nowadays. Basement.

An Exceptional Offering of
Women's Imported Jackets

This is a group of fine garments from one of the leading manufacturers in Berlin. Most of his coats go to London. We are his only American customer, hence he allows the distribution of his handsome sample garments, through us, at the very stirring price-concessions which today's news announces.

The coats are made of black kersey, broadcloth, vicuna and beaver cloth; all linings are of satin; a few coats have Persian lamb collars; some are trimmed with silk braid. But the chief features of every coat are the superb quality of materials used, and the high character of the tailoring in each.

The Coats are valued at $25 to $45. Today choose for

Twenty Dollars Each

Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS
Price-Concessions on Finer Grades

Our costume section is busy as a bee-hive every day. Scores of handsome styles in dresses are selling out rapidly—leaving one or more as tedious stock to watch over. So we cut five, ten, fifteen dollars off the price, and you quickly end the worry for us.

It makes quite a handsome saving on dresses so new, beautiful and desirable as these:

At $70, values up to $85—
Suits of mixed materials, made with hip seam cutaway jackets. Also suits of velvet with short jacket; stylish and elegant.

At $50, values up to $75—
Suits of vesting cloth and other materials; stylish jackets; all silk-lined.

At $40, values up to $58—
Suits of tai oring mixtures and cheviots; three-quarter length; and short jackets; all silk-lined.

At $35, values up to $48—
Suits of tailoring mixtures and cheviots, in Eton and blouse styles.

Second floor, Broadway.

Measure This China Stock by
These Rich Dinner Sets

On his last trip abroad, our China Chief bought lavishly of every desirable sort and grade of China and Bric-a-Brac. With the tremendous absorbing power of our two stores behind him, he obtained price-concessions throughout his whole list of purchases that mean large savings on every purchase made at Wanamaker's.

This comprehensive group of beautiful new Dinner Sets admirably illustrates the scope of our stock. American Dinner Sets, splendid wares at modest prices, start the list, which winds up with a superb set of Cauldon ware at $270.

And throughout the gathering—the dinner sets, the fancy pieces of Decorated French China, the brilliant Cut Glass, as well as among the Jardinieres and Pedestals, opportunities are offered to the purchaser to save a *third* to a *half* on usual prices for wares of equal excellence. And it is not a bit too early to begin thinking about Christmas gifts.

Detailed news of the China and Glass:

Dinner Sets—
$5.50—American porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces; underglaze decorations.
$10—American porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces; flower decorations, gold edges and handles.
$15—Austrian china dinner sets, 100 pieces; seven floral decorations and all hand es gilt.
$18—German china dinner sets, 100 pieces; border decorations in three colors; double line of gold on each piece.
$20—Theodore Haviland china dinner sets, 100 pieces; pink and white rose decoration.
$25—Charles Field Haviland dinner sets, 101 pieces; border decoration of roses and forget-me-nots.
$40—French china dinner sets (J. Pouyat), 113 pieces; handsome flower border decoration and all handles gilt.
$65—French china dinner sets (J. Pouyat), 113 pieces; handsome flower border decoration and all pieces gilt.
$85—Theodore Haviland dinner sets, in two handsome patterns; 113 pieces; all pieces gilt.
$100—Charles Field Haviland dinner sets, in two handsome border decorations; 119 pieces; all pieces gilt.
$125—Theodore Haviland dinner sets, with hand ome floral border decoration; 113 pieces; all pieces gilt.
$175—Elite china dinner sets, with gold bead edges and handsome floral decoration; 124 pieces.
$270—Cauldon dinner sets, 123 pieces; handsome green and gold scroll border decoration.

Basement.

Decorated China—
All in French china, handsomely decorated with bands of green and maroon, and clusters and wreaths of roses, finished with gold borders:
Salad Bowls, 60c, 75c, $1.50, $2 to $6.
Chop Trays, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4 25, $5 to $7.
Plates, $3, $4.80, $5, $6, $12 to $24 doz.
Sugars and Creams, 50c, $1.50 to $7 pair.
Covered Muffin Dishes, $1.25, $1.50, $2 to $6.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1.25, $1.50 to $3.50.
Mayonnaise Dishes, 85c, $1, $1.50 to $4.
Chocolate Pots, $2, $2.75, $3.75, $4.25 to $6.
Cracker Jars, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50 to $4.

Fancy China—
In bright decorations of colors and gold; new shapes; at two-thirds their value:
Vases, $1, $2.25, $3, $5, $6, $8. Candlesticks, 75c.
Salad Bowls, $1.75, $2.50. Hair Receivers, 75c.
Cake Plates, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2. Milk Holders, $1.50.
Tea Pots, $1.50. Chocolate Pots, $2.
Su ars and Creams, $1.50 pair. Cracker Jars, $1.75.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, $1.50, $2. Pin Trays, 40c.

Main aisle and Basement.

Fancy China at 25c; regularly 50c—A good variety of pretty pieces of French and Austrian china: not a piece worth less than 50c; well decorated and well finished,
Tea Cups and Saucers Breakfast Plates Tea Plates
Olive Dishes. Sugars and Creams Main aisle and Basement.

Cut Glass—
The best American cuttings at one-third below regular prices—some of our finest pieces are in this collection.
8-inch Bowls, $5 and $6.
Flower Vases, $2 25, $3.25, $6 to $14.
9-inch Bow s, $7.50, $8, $9. Water Tumblers, $3, $5, $8.50.
7-inch Nappies, $3.50, $4. 8-inch Nappies $5, $6.
Salts and Peppers, with sterling tops, 25c and 50c.
Celery Trays, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50.
Bon-bon dishes. $1.50, $2.50, $2.75.
Water Caraffes. $3 $4, $5. Basement.

Thin Blown Water Tumblers
In several fine engraved patterns at half price and less; 55c dozen, regu arly $1 and $1.25. Basement.

Jardinieres and Pedestals—
$3—10 inch Jar, 22 in. high; English majolica in blended colors.
$8—13-inch Jar, 33 in, high; English majolica in blended colors.
$10.50—9-inch Jar, 25 in. high; domestic porcelain, in underglaze decoration and stipple: gold.
$15—10-inch Jar, 35 in. high; English majolica in blended colors; open work and handles on jar.
$17.50—9-inch Jar, 26 in high; domestic porcelain in dark colors and gold lined.
$20—9-inch Jar, 25 in. high; domestic porcelain; flower decoration and gold stippled.
$25—9-inch Jar, 25 in. high; domestic porcelain; flower decoration, in dark colors and gold stippled.
$28.50 12-inch Jar, 31 in. high; Austrian majolica, in beautifully blended colors, with handles on jar.
Others at $35, $37.50, $45 to $70.

Umbrella Stands—
$2.75, $4 and $7—Underglaze decoration in blue and green and gold stippled.
$10—Royal Bonn and pretty flower decoration.
$25 and $30—In Royal Bonn and Doulton ware.

Jardinieres—
50c—7½ and 8½ inch, in blended colors.
60c—9½-inch, in blended colors.
$1.50, $2.25 and $3.75—7-in., 9 and 10 inch; Louwelsa ware; dark rich color and raised flower decoration.
$2.50—8½ in.. English majolica, in dark blue decoration; with handles.
$9—11 in., Royal Bonn, in beautiful flower decorations.

Basement.

Under-Priced SHOES
Today's Stirring Offerings

Fine, new shapely Shoes, correct in style, seasonable weight, well made, and in satisfying variety.

Is it any wonder that so many thousands profit by the large Wanamaker economies when they can obtain shoes of such excellence at such small cost? See today's special offerings:

Women's Shoes at $1.80—
Patent leather, enamel, box calf and kidskin; lace and button heavy soles, extended: swell styles and very durable.

Women's Shoes at $1.40—
Heavy soled kidskin lace shoes; welted and stitched; worth $2.50. Thin flexible soled kid shoes for dress or house wear.

Women's Shoes at $1—
Only fault is lack of sizes, and yet yours may be here and you save a dollar or two.

Children's Shoes at 65c—
Kid, spring heel, button and lace, with tips; firm soles; pretty shapes; $1 value; sizes 6 to 8.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1—
Sturdy lace shoes for the little fellows to romp and play about in; wide toes and soles, and spring heels.

Men's Shoes, Too—
$1.60, $1.90, $2.40 and $2.85. The best values we know of. Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Our programme for this week includes these special values:

Overcoats of imported Friezes, $20; Venetians, Velours and Coverts, $18. Blues, blacks and fancy Cheviots, special sale, suit to order, $16. Three button cutaway frock, made of imported Vicuna Thibet, with fancy trousering, $20. Fancy Cheviots and Worsteds for boys' suits, $12. Imported finished and unfinished German and English Drapes, Tuxedo, $30; Full Dress, $35, silk lined throughout. Better cannot be had at double the price. Dealing with us means clothes to suit or money back.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Obesity

is cured without weakening the system by the use of **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt.** It is nature's own remedy. Its action is mild but certain.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is a positive cure for constipation. It regulates the organs, cleanses the system effectually and purifies the blood.

Be sure you obtain the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. Every bottle bears the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents, New York.

"A STUDY IN FURNITURE"

That will appeal to the sense of comfort blended with the "artistic"—is given a wide range in our showing of Library pieces—our deep seated chairs, sofas, bookcases and tables, form a composite unit for good taste and usefulness.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated),
34th St., West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

1709 1901
For 192 years the
J. M. F.
(Johann Maria Farina)
9-11 in Kln
Store engrave
EAU DE COLOGNE
HAS KEPT THE LEAD
in Europe, Japan, India, South Africa and Australia. A most delicate, refreshing, lasting perfume for refined people; is rapidly gaining favor here.
Send 10 cts. for 2 bottle sample box to Import office, 1-3 Ann St., N. Y.
Full size bottles from 55 cts. up, at ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

We Clean

Your carpets by the most improved processes at a moderate price. We also move your household effects or store them in our new and perfectly equipped storage warehouse.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
1554 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
Largest in the world. 30 years' experience.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

FREE A one-dollar jar of D. H. Mayer's famous Electric Massage Cream for beautifying the face given with every facial massage this week, 50c.

CHIROPODIST and MANICURING

CORNS extracted, 25c. Bunions, Ingrown Nails, Warts and Moles painlessly cured without the use of the knife. GUARANTEED CURE. Modern appliances used.
MANICURING. Your nails beautifully manicured. Ladies, 25c.; Gentlemen, 50c. Six Expert Lady Attendants.
Our FACIAL MASSAGE clears the skin and removes wrinkles.
Dr. H. MAYER.
837 Fulton St., Brooklyn, bet. Gold and Duffield Sts. Sunday Hours, 10 to 12. Established 1881.

KING EDWARD VII.
has honored
DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY
By appointing its makers
Distillers to his Majesty.
DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY also received *GRAND PRIX* (Highest Award) PARIS EXPOSITION

ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ IS EXECUTED AT AUBURN

He Declared that He Felt No Regret for His Crime.

Autopsy Disclosed No Mental Abnormalities—Body Buried in Acid in the Prison Cemetery.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—At 7:12:30 o'clock this morning, Leon Frans Czolgosz, murderer of President William McKinley, paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime. He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in exactly the same manner as have the majority of murderers in this State, showing no particular sign of fear, but, in fact, doing what few of them have done—talking to the witnesses while he was being strapped in the chair. He said that he was not sorry for having committed his crime.

Czolgosz retired last night at 10 o'clock, and slept so soundly that when Warden Mead went to the cell shortly before 5 o'clock this morning, the guard inside had to shake Czolgosz to awaken him. His sleep was almost unbroken throughout the night, and was restful and refreshing. He did not break his silence when he awoke, nor did he show any indication of failing courage.

Superintendent Collins and Warden Mead also arose at 4:45 o'clock, and their first inquiry was as to the prisoner. They breakfasted early, and at once set about to perfect the final details of the execution. The prison was exceedingly quiet during the earlier hours, and a few newspaper men who watched in front of the building were long without company. A couple of guards and city policemen watched the streets surrounding the prison, but there was nothing in the line of duty for them to do.

Lights began showing in the main building of the prison group at 5 o'clock, and within an hour the entire household was astir for the new day. The night had been clear, but cold, and the morning was bright, but chilly.

When Czolgosz was awakened he made no reply to the Warden's greeting of "Good morning." The prison official took from his pocket the death warrant and read it slowly and distinctly to the assassin, who hardly raised his eyes during the perfunctory ceremony. Just as the Warden stepped away from the cell door, Czolgosz called to him and said:

CZOLGOSZ WANTED TO TALK.

"I would like to talk with the Superintendent."

The Warden responded: "He will be down presently."

Then the condemned man rolled over on his cot apparently anxious to sleep again. At 5:15, however, the guard brought to him a pair of dark trousers with the left leg slit so as to allow the free application of the electrode, and a light gray outing shirt. He was told to get up and put these on, which he did.

Contrary to the usual custom, he was given a new pair of shoes. When dressed he lay down on the cot again, and in this attitude Superintendent Collins found him at 5:30, when he went down to visit him. The Superintendent stood in front of the steel bars, and when the guard had called Czolgosz's attention, he said:

"I want to make a statement before you kill me."

"What do you wish to say, Czolgosz?" asked the Superintendent.

"I want to make it when there are a lot of people present. I want them to hear me," said the prisoner.

"Well, you cannot," said the Superintendent.

"Then I won't talk at all," said the prisoner, sullenly.

After the Superintendent had left the guards brought Czolgosz's breakfast, consisting of coffee, toast, eggs, and bacon, and he ate with quite a good deal of relish. While he was partaking of this the witnesses were gathering in the office of Warden Mead, and at 7:06 o'clock the procession passed to the death chamber, going through the long south corridor.

THE WITNESSES READY.

The preliminaries were exactly like those of every other execution. The witnesses gathered in the office of the Warden, on the second floor of the prison, at 6:45. The jury that was present to return the formal finding in his case was composed as follows: Foreman, John P. Jaeckel, Auburn; Ashley W. Cole, Albany; H. H. Bender, Albany; Charles R. Skinner, Albany; George Weston, Norwich, N. Y.; D. L. Ingalls, Westfield; H. O. Ely, Binghamton; Charles R. Huntley, Buffalo; Dr. W. A. Howe, Phelps, N. Y.; Dr. G. R. Trowbridge, Buffalo, and John A. Sleicher, New York.

The physicians were Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of New York and Dr. Gerin of Auburn. Other witnesses were: H. Bonesteel, Troy; W. D. Wolff, Rochester; C. F. Ratigan, Auburn; George R. Peck, Auburn, N. Y.; W. N. Thayer, former Warden of Dannemora Prison, who assisted Warden Mead, and three newspaper correspondents.

The Rev. Cordello Herrick, Chaplain of the prison, was ready for any call that might be made for his services. He was not wanted by the prisoner, however, and sat quietly in the rear of the chamber throughout the execution.

At a few minutes before 7 the witnesses were told to quietly follow the Warden and State Superintendent of Prisons, and after walking through the long corridor, took their places silently beside the death chair in the execution room. The iron door leading to the condemned cells was closed, but behind it the Warden's assistants were preparing Czolgosz for death.

The chamber in which the murderer of President McKinley was executed was not the same in which the first execution took place. It is in a comparatively new building, strikingly elaborate in comparison with the very old prison structures about it. The building is of gray stone, and is situated about half way down the prison yard on the left hand, or south side. Entrance to it is possible either from the prison yard, or from the main south corridor, and the execution room proper may be entered without passing the condemned cells.

From the time of his entry into the death house, Czolgosz was confined in the cell nearest to the death chamber, so that when he entered the execution room this morning he had only to step a few feet through the stone arch, and as the great iron door swung behind him he was beside the electric chair. The execution room had seats for the witnesses, and was lighted with several windows placed high in the walls. In one corner of the room was the closet in which the keyboard was situated, and in which Electrician Davis stood when he switched the current on.

ELECTRICAL PREPARATIONS.

In the chamber Electrician Davis and Former Warden Thayer of Dannemora had arranged the chair test, placing a bank of twenty-two incandescent lights across the arms and connecting the electric wires at either end. The witnesses were ordered seated, and then Warden Mead briefly addressed them, saying:

"You are here to witness the legal death of Leon F. Czolgosz. I desire that you keep your seats and preserve absolute silence in the death chamber no matter what may transpire. There are plenty of guards and prison officials to preserve order and attend to the proper details."

The prison physician, Dr. Gerin, and Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of New York took a position to the left of the chair. Warden Mead stood directly in front and Electrician Davis retired to the little room containing the electrical switchboard. Thayer gave the signal and the current was turned through the electric lights, flooding the chamber with brilliant light, and dramatically showing the power that was to be used to kill the prisoner. An assistant, in the meantime, put the two electrodes, which were lined with sponge, into pails of salt water, so as to get them wet enough to prevent the current from burning the victim's flesh.

Warden Mead gave the signal to have the prisoner brought in at 7:10½ o'clock, and Chief Keeper Tupper swung open the big steel door leading to the condemned cells, and as the steel bars behind which Czolgosz had been kept were swung aside two guards marched the prisoner out into the corridor, two others following behind, and the chief keeper walking in front.

The guards on either side of Czolgosz had hold of his arms, either as if to support him, or to keep him from making a demonstration. As he stepped over the threshold he stumbled, but they held him up, and as they urged him forward toward the chair, he stumbled again on the little rubber-covered platform upon which the chair rests. His head was erect, and with his gray flannel shirt turned back at the neck he looked quite boyish. He was intensely pale, and as he tried to throw his head back and erect his chin quivered very perceptibly. As he was being seated he looked about at the assembled witnesses with quite a steady stare and said:

CONDEMNED MAN'S STATEMENT.

"I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—of the working people."

His voice trembled slightly at first, but gained strength with each word, and he spoke perfect English.

"I am not sorry for my crime," he said loudly, just as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber headrest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened and bound the jaw slightly he mumbled: "I'm awfully sorry I could not see my father."

It was just exactly 7:11 o'clock when he crossed the threshold, but a minute had elapsed and he just had finished the last statement when the strapping was completed, and the guards stepped back from the man. Warden Mead raised his hand, and at 7:12:30 Electrician Davis turned the switch that threw 1,700 volts of electricity into the living body.

The rush of the immense current threw the body so hard against the straps that they creaked perceptibly. The hands clinched suddenly, and the whole attitude was one of extreme tension. For forty-five seconds the full current was kept on, and then slowly the electrician threw the switch back, reducing the current volt by volt until it was cut off entirely.

Then, just as it had reached that point, he threw the lever back again for two or three seconds. The body, which had collapsed as the current was reduced, stiffened up again against the straps. When it was turned off again, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald stepped to the chair and put his hand over the heart. He said he felt no pulsation, but suggested that the current be turned on for a few seconds again. Once more the body became rigid. At 7:15 the current was turned off for good.

From the time Czolgosz had left his cell until the full penalty was paid less than four minutes had elapsed. The physicians present used the stethoscope and other tests to determine if any life remained, and at 7:17 the Warden, raising his hand, announced: "Gentlemen, the prisoner is dead."

THE AUTOPSY PERFORMED.

The witnesses filed from the chamber, many of them visibly affected, and the body was taken from the chair and laid on the operating table for the autopsy.

Naturally, almost the entire attention of the physicians assigned to hold the autopsy was directed toward discovering, if possible, whether the assassin was in any way mentally irresponsible. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, an expert alienist and former President of the New York State Lunacy Commission; Dr. Edward C. Spitzka of New York, and Prison Physician Gerin.

The top of the head was sawed off through the thickest part of the skull, which was found to be of normal thickness, and it was the unanimous agreement of the microscopical examination that the brain was normal or slightly above normal. This demonstrated to the satisfaction of the physicians that in no way was Czolgosz's mental condition, except as it might have been perverted, responsible for the crime. At noon the autopsy surgeons issued the following brief statement:

"The autopsy was made by Dr. Edward C. Spitzka of New York, under the immediate supervision and direction of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of New York and Dr. John Gerin, prison physician. The autopsy occupied over three hours, and embraced a careful examination of all the bodily organs, including the brain. The examination revealed a perfectly healthy state of all the organs, including the brain.

"All of the physicians who attended the execution were present at the autopsy, and all concurred in the finding of the examiners.

"JOHN GERIN, M. D.
"CARLOS F. MACDONALD, M. D.
"E. A. SPITZKA."

A lengthy technical statement was issued later in the day. This report related entirely to the brain and was of a highly technical character. After scientifically describing to minutest detail the brain of the dead murderer, the report concluded as follows:

"No anomalies found. The brain in general is well developed, sufficiently marked with fissures, and the lobes are in normal proportion."

The surgeons have not yet drawn a report on what the autopsy disclosed as to the other organs.

CZOLGOSZ'S BODY BURIED.

Following the autopsy, the body was placed in a black stained pine coffin, every portion of the anatomy being replaced under the supervision of Dr. Gerin and Warden Mead. Shortly afterward it was taken to the prison cemetery, and an extraordinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A few days ago, under the Warden's order, twelve pounds of meat was placed in a glass jar, and the same proportion of quick lime which would be used to consume a human body was placed in the jar.

It was found upon examination this morning that the meat had shown little sign of disintegration. Warden Mead at once conferred with some of the physicians present and determined, in conjunction with Superintendent Collins, that the purpose of the law was the destruction of the body, and that it was not necessary to confine themselves to the use of quicklime.

Accordingly, a carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. Straw was used in the four corners of the grave as the earth was put in to give vent to such gases as might form.

It is the belief of the physicians that the body will be entirely disintegrated within twelve hours. During that time, and as long as deemed necessary, a guard will be kept over the unmarked grave.

The clothing and personal effects of the prisoner were burned under direction of Warden Mead shortly after the execution.

Waldek Czolgosz and Waldek Thomas Bandowski, brother and brother-in-law of the assassin, called at the prison at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They sent word in to Warden Mead that they wished to see the body of Leon F. Czolgosz. The Warden took them that the body had been buried for more than an hour, and that if they wished he would send a guard to guide them to the grave.

They answered that they did not care to go to the cemetery, but that they were anxious to arrange for the collection of the insurance on the life of the dead murderer and asked that a certificate of death be given to them. The Warden promised them a certificate and they departed. The insurance about which they talked is supposed to be in a fraternal society to which the murderer belonged.

When the body of Gzolgosz had been removed from the room where he was killed to the autopsy table, Auburn prison returned to the routine of its ordinary life. The prisoners, who had been kept locked in their cells, were released at 7:45 o'clock, and prison work was resumed at once.

FELLOW-CONVICTS QUIET.

There was no excitement among the convicts and no unusual scenes about the prison. A crowd that numbered scarcely a hundred stood around the prison gate to watch the witnesses enter and wait until they reappeared. The witnesses dispersed quickly, some of them leaving for their homes as early as 9 o'clock.

Superintendent Collins made the following statement: "Just consider that within about six weeks from the death of his distinguished victim Czolgosz has been executed for his crime. He was regularly tried, convicted, sentenced, and executed, and despite the fact that the law compelled us to give him four weeks to perpare for death the time was wonderfully short for our system of punishing criminals. It has all been done in a dignified way, and the greatest credit is due to Warden Mead for the care he has taken to strip the case of sensationalism.

"The execution was one of the most successful ever conducted in the State. Extraordinary care had to be taken in the case because both the Warden and I received hundreds of threatening letters, many of them asserting in violent and intemperate language that the prisoner would never be put in the chair. I have decided for the present that we will not destroy any of the hundreds of letters written to Gzolgosz, the Warden, and myself as to the case.

"Eventually they will be destroyed, but it has struck me that perhaps we should make a list of them, especially those letters signed with full and proper names, in which condolence was offered to the prisoner or threats against us were made. My plan is to get the addresses of these people and keep the list for police reference. I believe that there may come a time when such a list would be valuable in running down anarchists."

Electrician Davis made this statement as to the execution: "I used 1,700 volts of electricity, turning it into the body at full voltage for seven seconds, and then slowly reducing it for forty-five seconds. Then I threw the full voltage on again for eight seconds. Then, at the suggestion of Dr. MacDonald, I turned it on again for a few seconds. I did not think there was any necessity for the third contact, and the lack of resistance shown when it was administered proved that life was extinct.

"The body showed eight amperes of resistance. That is a little more than would be given by a larger or stouter man where the current could have more chance to percolate. It was as successful an execution as I have operated at in all my experience.

This is the new 5 cent cigarette

Derby

Special Size English Blend

Ready next week and will be sold everywhere

PRISON SUPERINTENDENT INTERVIEWS CZOLGOSZ.

Assassin Denies a Handkerchief Inclosed His Hand—Says President McKinley Once Refused to Give Him Employment in Canton.

AUBURN, Oct. 29.—Czolgosz was a carefully secluded prisoner in Auburn Penitentiary. State Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins was determined that the prisoner, despite the enormity of his crime, should gain no undue notoriety, and issued strict orders for his complete seclusion. These orders were carefully carried out, and from the time the prisoner entered the prison until he was brought to the death chair to-day he was practically out of public view.

The other convicts in the death house were not permitted to talk to him, and the guards who kept the death vigil watched in unbroken silence. The rule of silence as to the prisoner was broken that he might prepare himself spiritually for his death, and the priests who sought to give him the ministrations and consolation of religion in his final hours came and went as he willed. The rule was also broken in a final effort to secure a confession from the condemned man. The prison officials felt that it was their duty to again seek to ascertain if others plotted with him or abetted him in the murderous plan that he carried out at Buffalo.

Early in October Superintendent Collins had a lengthy interview with him. Night was chosen for the inquiry, and at 9 o'clock the Superintendent called upon Czolgosz. The prisoner was transferred to another part of the prison, where there was no one to overhear the conversation. For the first few minutes Czolgosz sat in sullen silence, and the Superintendent began to despair of getting any information.

Finally, just as he was about to leave, Czolgosz answered one of his queries. From that time on he talked freely, but his utterances contained no enlightenment as to the cause for his crime or a possible conspiracy. The most important statement he made was one in which he absolutely denied that he had a handkerchief tied about his hand or that the pistol was concealed in any other place than his coat pocket.

The Superintendent said:

"Now, Czolgosz, I want you to talk to me. I'm the only one that can do you any good, and if you tell me all I may help you to get out of here."

"I don't want to get out of here. They'd kill me outside," was the reply.

"Who'd kill you?"

"Why, the people."

"You mean the men who told you to kill the President?" asked Mr. Collins.

"No, nobody told me to kill the President. I mean the people."

"Who gave you the money to get to Buffalo?"

"No one. A man in Chicago wanted to see me, and I went there from Cleveland."

"Who was the man?" pursued the Superintendent.

"I don't remember his name."

"Do you remember where he lived?"

"No. I don't know the names of the streets there."

"How did you get to Buffalo from Chicago? Did this man pay your fare?"

"No, Sir. I had some money I earned at painting and carpenter work."

"Didn't this man at Chicago and some others tell you to kill the President?" asked Mr. Collins.

"No, they didn't. I thought it out myself."

"Did you first follow the President to San Francisco to kill him?"

"That's a lie," responded the prisoner. "I did not. I didn't make up my mind till I'd been there a few days."

"You say you worked for your money? Your father says you never had any money and that you wouldn't work?"

"He's no good. He married a woman who made me cook my own food in the house, after I had bought it."

Superintendent Collins at intervals repeated the question as to who sent him to kill the President, but to each query he would respond: "Nobody. I did it myself."

"You know Emma Goldman says you are an idiot, and no good, and that you begged a quarter of her?"

"I don't care what she says. She didn't tell me to do this."

"What did you kill the President for?"

"He wouldn't give me any work."

"Did you ever ask him for work?"

"Yes, at Canton once, and he turned me down."

"Did you ever ask anybody else for work?"

"Yes, lots."

"Why didn't you shoot the people who refused you?"

"They weren't like Mr. McKinley. He could have fixed me."

"Who helped you tie up your hand in the handkerchief?"

"Nobody. I never had a handkerchief on my hand. Anybody that says so lies. I had the pistol in my coat pocket, and when I got near the President I pulled it out and fired."

"Why, they found the handkerchief you had it wrapped in," said the Superintendent.

"That ain't so, Sir," he answered, earnestly. "I didn't have no handkerchief. I just had the pistol in my pocket."

Among the hundreds of letters received for Czolgosz at the prison was one mentioning a girl named Amy of Chicago. Mr. Collins, thinking to surprise him, said: "Your girl named Amy of Chicago is coming to see you."

The prisoner said, with stolid indifference and without the least tremor or surprise: "I don't know any such girl. I don't want to see her."

"Do you know where you are now?"

"Yes, in prison."

"Do you know where the prison is?"

"No, was the reply."

"You know that you are going to die?" asked Mr. Collins.

"Yes, I suppose so. I expected it," and he answered the question in the same categorical way that he had answered all the rest. Mr. Collins closed the interview by saying: "If you want to tell me anything, the guards will notify me."

Czolgosz made no reply, and was taken back to his cell.

In an interview with Superintendent Collins last night Czolgosz made another explanation of his visit to Chicago just before he went to Buffalo, but later admitted that he had lied. He said that when he reached Chicago a boy whom he did not know approached him at the station and handed him a packet of money. He said the money was for use on the Buffalo trip, but that he never knew who sent it to him or the identity of the lad who delivered it.

He then explained that most of the meetings of Anarchists that he attended at Cleveland were held in saloons designated by an Anarchist newspaper. Half an hour later, when the Superintendent called with the brother and brother-in-law of the prisoner, he brought the subject up again and said:

"How about that money you got at Chicago?"

"What money?" asked the prisoner.

"Why, the money you told me about here earlier in the evening," said the Superintendent.

"Did I tell you that? I have forgotten if I did. I did not get any money. If I said so it was not true."

Another demonstration of the many falsehoods told by the prisoner was furnished by Waidek Colzgosz. He positively assured Warden Mead that his brother Leon could read and write, in direct contradiction of the oft-repeated claim of the prisoner that he was illiterate.

CZOLGOSZ HANGED IN EFFIGY.

A Hempstead Crowd Cheers the Action of Moses A. Baldwin Post, G. A. R., No. 44.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 29.—Czolgosz was hanged in effigy here to-night amid hisses and groans. Moses A. Baldwin Post, No. 44, G. A. R., marched with the elaborately constructed effigy from the shoe shop of Robert Tilley, where for a week the effigy had been in readiness to hang on the day the assassin himself was executed. It was carried to Smith's Hotel and then swung up into a tree. As it hung for a few minutes many pistol shots were fired at it. Rockets, Roman candles, and red fire were burned, and under the effigy a fire of tar barrels was started. Then amid the cheers of the thousand and more persons who had gathered the effigy was cut down and allowed to drop into the fire, where it was consumed.

The effigy was of life size and was made of plaster of paris. It was clothed entirely in black. The face was carved from plaster of paris by a veteran

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Good Winter Reading!

For fireside—for street car—for the leisure half hour or the brief five minutes between tasks, Bloomingdale Brothers' store news always furnishes reading that is both profitable and pleasant.

It possesses the pith of money-saving and it states the truth—that's why it is the best reading at any season.

Special Items from the Fur Sale—*Among the many remarkable values in the fur store are genuine Persian lamb jackets, $58—all the latest styles; it would be impossible to buy separate skins at this price. Persian lamb combination jackets $85—with large collar and full revers of mink; genuine sealskin jackets $90—either from stock or made to order—beautiful new styles; handsomely lined and finely finished.*

Napkin Values-Extraordinary—*The great sale of linen napkins has been productive of the most surprising values—notably dinner size napkins $1.45 and $1.98 per dozen—20x20 inches; in the former—which usually sell at $1.98 per dozen—and extra large 23x23 inches in the latter, which usually sell at $3.50 per dozen. All linen hemstitched napkins $2.75 per dozen—size 18x18 inches; extra fine quality; usual price $3.50 per dozen—German linen napkins $3.50 per dozen—extra large size; 26x26 inches; all one pattern; regular price $5 per dozen.*

Two-Hour Sale of Women's Suits—*From 10 to 12 A. M. to-day you can buy a regular $18 tailor made costume for $10 75—made of fine quality Venetian cloth; in black and navy only; the Eton coat is made on newest lines; with long peak shaped revers; of heavily stitched taffeta silk; lined with taffeta silk; the skirts of these suits are cut in the newest narrow gored cut flounce shape, and made over finest near silk. Sizes 32 to 48; full line of sizes for small women.*

"The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, 85c—*With 16 full page drawings by A. I. Keller; this book is Gilbert Parker's masterpiece; virile and fascinating in its unusual love story, character portrayal and spiritual import; a regular $1.50 publication.*

$10 Morris Chair for $6.98—*Of finely figured quartered golden oak; or mahogany finish polish; has high arms; 11 uprights under each; handsomely carved front; back adjusts to different positions; cushions are of best grade; covered in plain or fancy velours, and filled with hair; Morris rocker of same design $1 additional; none C. O. D. Purchase price must accompany mail orders.*

China and Glassware Specials—*Breakfast plates 35c—pretty blue decorations; stippled gold edges; oyster plates 25c each—with a variety of colored edges; engraved water tumblers 59c a dozen; many different patterns; very thin.*

Sample Beds One-Third Off—*As a specimen of the values to be found here to-day is a regular $18 bed for $12.50—entire upper half is brass; including upper half of posts; four foot and four foot six size; very massive; has 1 1-4 inch posts and 1-2 inch pillar.*

Portable Gas Reading Lamp $1.50—*This lamp consists of a strong and substantial portable stand; in addition to which are 1 "Brilliant" incandescent gas burner, 1 "Brilliant" incandescent gas mantle, 1 green glass shade and eye protector, 1 glass chimney, 6 feet of best quality mohair tubing; all complete and ready for use; good value at $2.25.*

SCHLEY TELLS OF THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT

Cross Examination May Not Be Finished Before Thursday.

Admiral Says Department's Order Authorized Him to Go Further West Than He Went on Voyage Toward Key West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—When the Schley court of inquiry adjourned to-day Judge Advocate Lemly had not appreciably decreased the size of his pile of typewritten questions, and it is questionable whether the cross-examination of Rear Admiral Schley will be finished by Thursday. It is understood that, in addition to Lieut. Ward's work, a large number of the questions have been prepared by an outsider, who is a lawyer.

The examination was chiefly concerned with the retrograde movement, and several times during the day Schley was asked to give his reasons for making that move. In each case he repeated that Capt. Sigsbee, acting for the scouts, had reported to him that the Spaniards were not in Santiago, that Pilot Nunez had informed him that vessels of that size could not get in, and that the department's dispatch, saying that the Spaniards were probably in Santiago, was of earlier date than this information. Needing coal, he preferred to go westward rather than eastward, because if he went eastward he would allow the Spaniards to get in behind him.

Schley was asked if he did not think it would have been a wise measure to have Jewell and Wise come on board, as well as Sigsbee. He replied: "I think it would have been the wisest measure if they had given me the information they had." It was their duty, he said, to report to him. He never thought of questioning Sigsbee's assurance that neither he, Wise, or Jewell had seen the Spaniards, and that Cervera was surely not there.

The Admiral was asked why he did not consult his Captains about the retrograde movement before making it. He replied: "Because I was always ready to assume the responsibility for any move that might involve censure rather than throw myself back upon anybody else. The ambiguity of the department's dispatch," said Schley, "is manifest, for it stated that all the department's information indicated that the Spanish fleet was still at Santiago; it pointed out a place which at that time was not accessible, and, lastly, it looked to me to determine and report whether the enemy were there or not."

Mr. Rayner declared that in Secretary Long's letter to the Senate he stated that this dispatch ordered Schley to "remain" at Santiago, notwithstanding which the word "remain" does not appear in the dispatch.

As to the retrograde movement, Schley pointed out that the department authorized him to coal at Gonaives or Cape Cruz. Gonaives was to the eastward, and therefore to have gone there would have given the Spanish a chance to get behind him, and Cape Cruz was further west than he actually went. "Admiral Sampson," he said, "held to the view that when I left Cienfuegos the Spanish squadron would leave Santiago. Of course, if I had gone eastward and exposed the westward, there might have been serious consequences."

Capt. Lemly asked Schley if he was satisfied with the reports of the naval scouts that Cervera was not in Santiago, without making any effort to ascertain for himself.

"I ascertained for myself," replied Schley, "through the medium which the department kept there to obtain information. If the scouts were unreliable they should not have been kept there. I must rely on what they said."

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Judge Advocate Lemly lost no time in beginning his interrogations of Admiral Schley after the Schley Court of Inquiry convened to-day. As on yesterday, Admiral Schley was calm in his demeanor and deliberate in his answers, apparently weighing all questions carefully before replying. On cross-examination he does not raise his voice as high as he did in his original statement, and as a consequence what he says is not heard throughout the courtroom. The knowledge of this fact has had the effect of somewhat diminishing the attendance.

Before resuming the cross-examination of Admiral Schley the Judge Advocate announced that, with the assent of counsel for the other side, the signal books of the New York for May 18 and 19 and July 2 and 3 and the Brooklyn's for May 18 to June 2, inclusive, and July 2 and 3 would be included in the record. He explained that May 18 and 19 were the day before and the day on which the New York left Key West. The first question the Judge Advocate asked was in connection with Admiral Schley's examination in chief regarding the meeting of the Eagle after the Flying Squadron left Key West.

"You said you had a distinct recollection that the Eagle passed within hail in the Yucatan Channel, and that she reported no news?"

"Not in the Yucatan Channel. We passed the Eagle soon after leaving Key West."

"She passed within hail?"

"That is my recollection."

"And reported no news?"

"Yes."

"As you sent the Scorpion to communicate with her, do you not think you were in error?"

"No, I do not think I am mistaken."

"Did the Eagle report anything else?"

"No; only that she had no news."

The Judge Advocate then jumped to Cienfuegos, examining the witness upon his statement that upon the arrival of the squadron there the Scorpion was sent in as a picket boat, and asked him to reconcile that statement with the entry in the log of the Scorpion to the effect that from midnight to 4 A. M., "drifted in company with the fleet for the remainder of the watch."

The Admiral explained that that entry did not necessarily mean that the Scorpion was absolutely in touch with the fleet. As he recalled it, all the ships were drifting.

"Did you regard her under these circumstances as a picket boat?"

"I did. She was drifting in shore."

"Was she inside?"

"Yes; it would be a guess; perhaps a mile."

WOULD HAVE MADE NOTES.

Going back to the Adula's appearance at Cienfuegos Capt. Lemly asked about the war bulletin brought by that vessel, and asked if it had not stated that the Spanish fleet had left there on May 20. This the witness admitted was true, as he did also that he had said that the distance from Cienfuegos to Santiago was from 36 to 48 hours. Then Capt. Lemly asked "would not the fact that from 36 to 48 hours was necessary in covering this distance have brought the Spaniards to Cienfuegos after your arrival there?"

"I did not wish to be understood that that time would have been necessary for the Spaniards to make the voyage. I meant simply to give the time consumed by the Flying Squadron in making the voyage."

Reverting to the blockade of Cienfuegos, Capt. Lemly asked how he estimated the distance of the blockading fleet to be between three and four miles from shore.

"In the daytime I took a bow and beam bearing. This, together with the surf and land, seemed to confirm that that distance was correct."

The witness, in answer to another question by Capt. Lemly, said he had plotted the distance on a chart for his own information. He did not know this would ever become a matter of such importance otherwise he should have kept the memorandum, as he would have kept a great many other things.

Admiral Schley said he kept a close watch at day and at night while awake while off Cienfuegos. He said he had seen no auxiliary cruiser or gunboat near the entrance to the harbor, as testified to by Lieut. Griffin. The witness had an indistinct recollection of having seen the mast, or perhaps the top of a pipe, over the hills. He saw nothing larger coming near the mouth of the harbor than an ordinary steam launch.

In response to a request from Capt. Lemly, Admiral Schley read extracts from the Brooklyn's log with the view of showing that the Admiral's memory had been at fault when he had stated that the fleet was closer in at night than during the day. The Admiral had also testified that the set of the current was toward the shore. The log showed that at various times the squadron had steamed in as well as out. Capt. Lemly called his attention to the log for the following day, May 24, and then asked him whether the entries in the logs did not show that the ships steamed both in and out.

"Yes," replied the witness, "but as the entries do not show the speed it is impossible to tell the distance. We usually steamed as slowly as possible, simply kept the steerage way."

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE.

"Had Cervera's fleet appeared during the nights you were at Cienfuegos, either coming out or going in from seaward, what, under your instructions, would your fleet have done?"

"Knocked them out." (A stir in the court.)

"What were your instructions?"

"To follow the flag—instructions given at Hampton Roads."

"But what were your instructions?"

"There were none. I do not consider that the regulations or customs required written instructions."

"Isn't it the unwritten law at sea in the navy that vessels in squadron shall follow the flag?"

"Yes, except under certain circumstances."

"What circumstances?"

"Well, a vessel might see one of the enemy's ships drop out and follow to attack her. That might be one of the circumstances."

"But the rule is to follow the flag."

"It is."

In response to other questions, Admiral Schley said there were three or four boats stretched across the harbor at Cienfuegos.

Capt. Lemly called the attention of the witness to the fact that in his former testimony he had said that Lieut. Wood had reported him as speaking disrespectfully of Admiral Sampson, calling him Captain. The Admiral replied that he might have gotten Wood confused with Hood, and upon referring to the court record he said it was true that Wood had not so testified. The Admiral was also questioned again concerning the return of his papers to the department.

"All my papers," he again said, "were put in a box and, so far as I know, not a single one was left, except some blue prints and the second copy of the 'Dear Schley' letter, which was put in an envelope and retained."

"You were aware of the department's regulation requiring that all flag papers should be returned upon surrendering a flagship?"

"I was aware of that regulation, yes; but my papers, after being boxed up, were inadvertently sent after me to Porto Rico after the close of the campaign. I did not return to the United States until November. I then delivered them as required."

COALING QUESTION.

Capt. Lemly then questioned the witness regarding the wind off Cienfuegos while the Flying Squadron was there. Admiral Schley had stated in his testimony in chief that the wind there was fresh. Capt. Lemly called the attention of the witness to the log of the Brooklyn for May 23 and 24. The log showed the state of the wind at different periods on those days, varying from one to four.

"Why did you on the day the Iowa coaled from the Merrimac, May 13, inform Admiral Sampson that coaling off Cienfuegos was very uncertain?"

"Simply on account of the weather."

"You coaled one of the battleships?"

"Yes."

"Did you in the same dispatch inform Admiral Sampson that one of the battleships had been coaled on that day?"

"I reported that fact to him on May 30."

Referring to the blockade of Santiago, Capt. Lemly asked the witness why he had sent a dispatch to Admiral Sampson that "on account of short coal supply, cannot blockade them (the Spaniards) in Santiago)"

"I meant that if we could not have coaled off Santiago we could not have staid there."

"Did you state that condition?"

"No, I did not state that condition. It was the impression in my own mind."

"What did you mean by the report, 'I shall not be able to remain off that port (Santiago) on account of general short coal supply?'"

"I think all the vessels were more or less short of the complement, and, considering the fact that they ought to be fit for any service and for every service, that in arriving off the port we ought to be more than half or three-quarters full."

"How about the Brooklyn. She had plenty of coal, did she not?"

"I do not think there was ever any question about the Brooklyn."

"How about the Massachusetts?"

"The Massachusetts and the Texas were constantly solicitous about coal."

Capt. Lemly asked the Admiral to point out the signals of the Massachusetts and Texas showing solicitude about coal, and also to include the Iowa. In response, Admiral Schley said that when the Iowa arrived at Cienfuegos she only had about half her coal supply aboard, and almost her first request was for coal from the collier.

"Did she get coal?"

"Yes. She took on about 250 tons."

ALL WANTED COAL.

The Admiral was then proceeding to read the signals from the Iowa, Massachusetts, and Texas to the flagship relative to coal, when Capt. Lemly interrupted, to say that the Admiral had already testified to these signals in his testimony in chief, whereupon Capt. Parker protested that it was unfair to the witness to ask for signals and then stop him as soon as he had begun to comply. Capt. Lemly disclaimed any desire to be unfair. What he wanted was signals indicating solicitude for coal. Thereupon Admiral Schley proceeded with the reading of the signals. After he had read about twenty he looked up. "Do you want any more?" he inquired.

"Not unless Capt. Parker does," replied Capt. Lemly.

"I am satisfied if the Admiral is," observed Capt. Parker.

Capt. Lemly then continued the cross-examination.

"Which of these signals indicates solicitude?" he asked.

"I should say all, or most of them," replied the witness.

Capt. Lemly at this point again went back to the state of the sea.

"The log of the Brooklyn says that on May 24 the sea was smooth," he observed. "Why, then, on that day," he asked, "did you, in your report to Admiral Sampson, express apprehension of difficulty in coaling off Santiago?"

"As I have stated before, a sea that would be smooth for the Brooklyn would be rough for smaller vessels."

"Did you, on May 24, before Capt. McCalla reported that the fleet was not in Cienfuegos, contemplate sending one or two of your larger vessels back to Key West for coal?"

"I think I contemplated sending some of the ships back if we should be unable to coal within a week."

"At what time did you learn definitely that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos?"

"Upon Capt. McCalla's return about 4 P. M. May 24."

"What time did you sail for Santiago?"

"My impression is that we formed column between 5 and 6 P. M., and stood off on a course south by east, and then stopped, leaving the Castine in front of the harbor. By 7 or 8 o'clock we got under way, laying our course southwest by south."

When his attention was called to the fact that he had, in a report, said that the departure was timed at 5:15, he said that, not having the data before him when he made that statement, he had taken the information from Capt. McCalla's report. "That statement," he said, "referred to the time of the formation of column, as I regarded that as a preliminary step to getting off."

"Were there any signals?"

"There were."

"Was it dark when you got under way?"

"I don't remember entirely, but it must be borne in mind that dark comes earlier in that latitude in May than in this. It was, however, dark enough to read the Ardois signals. I can't say just what the hour was, but the signals were used up to 9:25 P. M."

"You were ordered to mask your movements, were you not?"

"Yes; that is, we were so ordered if we should proceed in the daytime. Our directions in dispatch No. 8 were to bear in mind that vessels could be traced by their smoke for thirty or forty miles. I believed that we were so far away at that time that the people on shore would not know what we were doing, other than signaling, even if they did see."

"The Ardois code is not a secret code, is it?"

"Ordinarily it is practically so. It is a code of letters. I don't believe they could be translated by foreign people."

"Did you use a key in employing them on this occasion?"

"I don't recall."

INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTAINS.

"You remember that you were near enough to the village of Trinidad to see lights on shore there that night, do you not?"

"I only saw the loom of the lights in the clouds there. The lights themselves might have been seen from the bridge of the ship, but I did not see them."

"When you left Cienfuegos, where did you think the Spanish squadron was?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"I did not, of course, know exactly where it was. If I had I would have gone straight for it. According to the information which came to me I supposed that if it was not at Santiago it was somewhere in the neighborhood, but my impression was that it had come out, as this information from the Adula had indicated, but just where it was, of course, I could not decide."

"Did you give any special instructions to your Captains while making this passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago in regard to looking out for the Spanish fleet?"

"I did not give any special instructions. They had their general instructions."

"Referring to the Adula, which Capt. Cook said he regarded as a suspicious craft, do you know she was afterward captured and condemned as a prize?"

"I do not know whether it was the same vessel or not. I never saw her afterward. There certainly was nothing to me in the examination of her, that indicated that she was a suspicious ship. She was duly certified by our State Department to enter the Port of Cienfuegos."

"Did you say in one of your communications of May 27 to the department that the weather was boisterous since leaving Key West?"

"Yes."

The Judge Advocate then asked the witness to examine the log of the Brooklyn from May 19 to 27. He read to the court the entries. Going back to the Adula incident, Capt. Lemly asked if she had authority from the State Department to enter Cienfuegos. The witness replied that she carried an authorization from Consul Dent at Kingston.

"You testified that on the journey to Santiago the Eagle's forward compartment filled with water. When did you learn this?"

"I do not recall exactly. It is pretty hard to differentiate what I knew then and what I learned later."

SAYS FOLGER IS MISTAKEN.

"But you have testified that you had pretty good recollection and very little imagination."

"I did."

"And that your recollection was better than Folger's?"

"Yes, I think it was upon that particular point."

"The point is, did the fact that her compartment filled with water have anything to do with your sending her away?"

"I do not think it did; it was her coal supply that governed."

"You testified that Southerland signaled to you that he was dangerously short of coal."

"She reported to me, I do not recollect whether by signal or megaphone. She came up under our quarter."

"Did she not signal to you before leaving Cienfuegos that she had five days' coal aboard, and that in six hours she could take on enough to last nine days?"

Without waiting for a reply, Capt. Lemly read a signal to this effect from the Eagle to the Brooklyn, but in the Brooklyn's log the answer was recorded in reply to the Brooklyn's question as to how much coal the Eagle had for steaming at ten knots: "Nine days at ten knots." Capt. Lemly then read the coal report of the fleet for May 26, showing that the Eagle on that day reported to the Brooklyn that she had twenty-eight tons.

"Can you state whether the squadron made better speed after the Eagle was sent away?"

"You asked me that question yesterday, and I said I could not recall. The wind had gone down, and I think had changed in direction, and the possibility is, we may have made a little more speed, perhaps not materially more."

"In what way did Lieut. Southerland make known his regret that he had to leave the squadron for coal?"

"By megaphone."

"You say he did not protest against leaving the squadron?"

"No, he did not. A protest would have been so extraordinary that I would have remembered that, I am sure. I do not remember, as he testified, that he begged to coal alongside. That would not have been possible. I was particularly directed by the motion of his vessel. At that time she was quite close under the counter."

In reply to a question, the witness said that the Merrimac had signaled her accident on May 29 at 6:15 of that date, and that at that time he was heading toward Santiago.

"DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS."

Referring to the beginning of the westward movement at that time, Capt. Lemly called Admiral Schley's attention to the fact that he (Admiral Schley) had said in his testimony in chief that as soon as the sea had calmed down, he had begun to coal, considering himself better able to judge than any other officer. Capt. Lemly then had the witness examine the log of the Brooklyn for the purpose of bringing out the fact that during the day of May 24 the barometer was rising, the breeze dying down, and the sea becoming calmer.

"Notwithstanding these improved conditions, did you not steam twenty-three miles to the westward that day before attempting to coal?"

After looking at the log the Admiral said that, according to that memorandum, he had steamed eighteen miles. Further, the Admiral stated that they had been obliged to steam three or four knots further in order to overtake the Yale, which did not respond to the Brooklyn's signal.

"In your testimony you say that you did not disobey orders when you started westward, because you returned to your station without further direction. Am I right?"

"Yes."

"Upon receipt of the instructions, did you not, nevertheless, leave your station?"

"Yes, I did, for these reasons: First—Because Capt. Sigsbee, a scout placed in front of Santiago Harbor, informed me that he did not believe the Spanish fleet was there.

"Second—Because Nunez, the pilot, told me he did not believe the enemy's fleet could enter the harbor.

"Third—The order No. 7, with the accompanying memorandum, in which Admiral Sampson minimized the importance of this squadron being there, and the fact that the department's telegram which reached me on May 27, was so ambiguous in its terms. It authorized me to coal at Gonaives, Haiti, or at Cape Cruz. Gonaives being to the eastward, and knowing that Admiral Sampson was at Kay Francis, in the Bahama Channel to the north, it occurred to me that if the Spanish squadron were extinct that a proper strategical move was to go to the westward and not to the eastward.

"I was authorized in the same telegram to move as far west as Cape Cruz, provided coaling had been found possible there. I did not go to Cape Cruz within eighty miles, I think. Now, these were the influencing and the operating motives. I felt that the move west was strategetically the proper one, with a determination to coal as quickly as possible, and that the efficiency of my squadron as a unit was only equal to the efficiency of the coal supply of the slowest one that composed it.

WHY HE LEFT SANTIAGO.

"Those were the motives which caused that movement. The ambiguity of the telegram from the department, I think, is manifest almost at once, because it states, first, specifically, that all the department's information indicated so and so. That is, that the Spanish fleet was still at Santiago. It pointed out a place which, at that time, was not accessible, and lastly, it looked to me to determine and report whether the enemy was in port or not. Those were the influencing motives."

Capt. Lemly—And you were satisfied from these, without taking any steps whatever to ascertain if this order or these reports were correct?

"I ascertained for myself through the medium that the department had placed there to keep me informed. Those scouts represented very largely the cavalry of an army, and if they were unreliable they should not have been placed there. I must have relied upon what they said."

He again spoke of the dispatch of the department indicating that the Spanish fleet was still at Santiago as ambiguous, and said that the information that there were Cubans five or six miles west of Santiago was erroneous, for the Cuban pilot Nunez had informed him to the contrary. He claimed that the dispatch also was ambiguous in the matter of coaling the Harvard from the Merrimac.

"Why do you revert to No. 7, when you had Dispatch No. 8 in your possession?"

"I merely reverted to No. 7 as one of the doubtful questions."

"If you will look at the memorandum of No. 8 you will also find that Admiral Sampson held to the view that when you left Cienfuegos the Spanish squadron probably would leave Santiago?"

"Of course, if I had gone to the eastward and exposed the westward, there might have been more serious consequences."

"Which dispatch is it you say is ambiguous?"

"The one in which the department's information goes to indicate that the Spanish fleet is still at Santiago. Then the Cubans who were familiar with the coast said that five or six nautical miles west from the mouth of the harbor insurgents would probably be found, and not Spaniards. That information also was incorrect."

"Now, do you note in this communication which you have been referring to these words: 'The department looks to you to ascertain facts, and that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action'? Did you take any steps further than you have stated to ascertain the facts?"

INFORMATION UNTRUSTWORTHY.

"No; I thought that the information which I had was pretty conclusive. I did not see anything in this dispatch, however, that partakes of an order; it is rather a suggestion. There is a vast difference between communications that come to you in the nature of suggestions and those that come to you in the nature of orders. I think the department never hesitates to order distinctly when it is decided about matters. All this points to the fact that there was no certain information in the possession of anybody that the enemy were really there, and that that which they had was not to be relied upon or that it was untrustworthy."

"In regard to this landing place five or six miles west of the harbor, you say you ascertained subsequently that the Spanish were there, and not Cubans?"

"So Nunez stated on the first, and upon that I predicated the remark that if we had landed in that position probably we would have been gobbled up."

"You did not try to land there?"

"No, thank God, I did not."

"You did not follow up that clue and find out at that time whether insurgents were there, did you?"

"Perhaps it is lucky I did not."

"Don't you think perhaps it might have been lucky if you had?"

"No; I do not think so."

"You did not know really who was present there at that time?"

"Personally I did not know, only in the light of what I subsequently heard."

"Did you not, in fact, finally accept the dispatch of the department as an order to remain off Santiago, and so indicate in telegrams and signals, without yourself acquiring any further information as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet?"

Mr. Rayner—The word "remain" is not in that dispatch. It is in the Secretary's letter. I think the Secretary has inadvertently fallen into an error about that.

Capt. Lemly—What is the point of the question?

Mr. Rayner—My point is that you use the word "remain" in referring to the dispatch, and that the Secretary of the Navy used the same word, when the word "remain" is not in the dispatch.

Capt. Lemly—I had no point to make on that. I simply read that word "remain" in trying to paraphrase the question.

Mr. Rayner—It is not a correct paraphrase.

Capt. Lemly—The word "remain" is not in that. (Reading) "The department looks to you to ascertain facts and that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without decisive action."

ENEMY GOT "DECISIVE ACTION."

Mr. Rayner—The enemy did not leave without a decisive action, and he did ascertain the facts, but the trouble is the Secretary of the Navy has used the word "remain." You see, it implies that there was a dispatch to him to remain at Santiago.

Capt. Lemly—Then I will change my question and ask if you did not accept it as requiring you to return, and if, as a matter of fact, you did not remain off Santiago after that?

Admiral Schley—No. I think that my reason for remaining—

Capt. Lemly—Remaining or returning?

Admiral Schley—I mean remaining in that neighborhood.

Mr. Hanna—The impropriety of counsel referring to a letter of the Secretary of the Navy is obvious.

Mr. Rayner—It is in evidence.

Mr. Hanna—It is in evidence, but it has no relation to the subject.

Mr. Rayner—Don't say that a letter of the Secretary of the Navy is not in evidence. It is as much in evidence as any document in the world. This is a very important matter. It is an inadvertence upon the part of the Secretary of the Navy, entirely unintentional. He uses the word "remain" when that word is not in the original dispatch.

Capt. Lemly—If the Court please, this is what they call in football "interference," and it is for no other purpose whatever than to interfere with the examination of this matter.

Capt. Parker—It is "interference" that frequently wins the game.

At that point the court took its usual recess for luncheon. After the recess Capt. Lemly repeated his question of the forenoon, as follows:

"Did you not accept it [meaning the order of the department referred to previously] as requiring you to return? That is a matter of fact, did you not remain off Santiago after that?

Admiral Schley replied: "I said that after the coaling efficiency of the squadron had been established upon a basis of equality, and as we were not very distant from Santiago, in view of the Secretary's suggestion, I returned to ascertain definitely whether the enemy was in port. Upon our return we discovered the Spanish squadron in the harbor."

"After you stopped May 26, when the Merrimac's engines broke down, do you remember whether you started again until 4 P. M. May 27?"

"We attempted to get a line aboard, and my impression is we did not get under way until after 4 o'clock."

ASSUMED ALL RESPONSIBILITY.

The witness was asked whether he did not steer a westerly course before and after the interval of stopping on May 26 and 27.

"No," replied the Admiral, (referring to the Brooklyn's log.) "It shows we were steering to eastward up to 6 P. M. May 26; from 9 to 11:30 to the westward, and from 7 to 8 P. M. the 27th, west-northwest to pick up the Yale with the Ardois signals."

Referring to the signal of the Texas on May 27, saying "We can try," in response to the inquiry whether she could coal, Admiral Schley said that the Texas did make the trial, and that she not only succeeded in coaling, but that she succeeded in doing some injury to herself and also to the Merrimac in the transaction. The damage was not great, but it indicated that there was reason for the doubt which Capt. Philip's signal had indicated him to be in.

He also said that the collier Merrimac had used her own steam in going to Santiago on the return after the retrograde movement. He placed the Brooklyn's position on the first arrival off Santiago at twenty miles southward.

Capt. Lemly then asked: "If, after you brought the Flying Squadron to the vicinity of Santiago, and having in your possession a dispatch from the Navy Department dated Washington, May 25, 1898, which directed the Harvard to proceed at once and inform you and also the senior officer present off Santiago 'All the department's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago,' whether you did not, with this dispatch in your possession from the department, signal 'Destination Key West' without consulting the commanding officers of the several vessels composing your squadron?"

"I did not get that dispatch until the 27th of May, although dated the 25th at Washington, and I did hoist the signal afterward for the reason, as I stated a little while ago, that the information in my possession at that time from Capt. Sigsbee, the positive assertion that the Spanish squadron was not there, supported by the testimony of Nunez that they could not get in on account of certain difficulties of draught and narrowness of channel, I considered then that I had to act on my own responsibility. I did not call the commanding officers on board, for, as I stated in my direct testimony, I was always ready to assume the responsibility for any movement that might involve censure rather than throwing myself back upon anybody else. That was the motive and reason for this action."

The Admiral said that he had in his possession the department's communication of May 25, received on May 27, when he had again signaled, indicating a purpose to go to Key West. In response to an inquiry, he said that he thought he had confided to Capt. Cook his purpose in returning to Key West, but could not recall certainly that he had done so.

THE COAL SUPPLY AGAIN.

"Where could you have coaled if you had gone to Key West?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"My purpose was to coal at the first opportunity whenever it was possible to do so. If I had gone to Key West I should have coaled on the outside—just outside the lighthouse."

Asked about the condition of the coal supply at 3:55 P. M. May 27, when a dispatch was sent from him saying that half the squadron was out of coal, he said that evidently there was an error in that dispatch; that while the original, as written, read that way, he could not have dictated it, "because," he said, "that was not true."

Continuing his interrogations concerning the coal supply, Capt. Lemly asked: "What was the then condition of the Merrimac?"

"She had 4,000 tons of coal aboard, but she was disabled," replied the witness.

"When you started on the retrograde movement, did you not take with you all the United States vessels there and leave the port of Santiago unguarded?"

"No, we did not leave the immediate vicinity on the 26th. We were south of the harbor fifteen or eighteen miles."

"But when you did start to the westward, did you not take all the ships with you?"

"I don't recollect exactly. The St. Paul must have been with us."

"When did you send the St. Paul back?"

The Admiral said he had sent the St. Paul back May 27. He had not withdrawn the scouts further than he found them. He was closely questioned as to why, on May 27, he reported that he was "absolutely unable" to coal the Brooklyn. He said it was on account of the motion of the ship. He also added that she did not need coal and he did not try to coal her.

"What was your particular purpose in reporting to the department that you had been unable to coal the Brooklyn when the Brooklyn did not need coal?"

"Simply because if we had wanted to we could not have done so."

"Was the Brooklyn the only vessel in your squadron having more than sufficient coal to reach Key West?"

"If you take the circumstances of economical steaming, probably no; but if you were to take into consideration all the circumstances of service likely on such a trip, then she probably was, with the exception of the Iowa."

Admiral Schley's dispatch of May 27 to the department, in which he said that the Brooklyn was the only vessel of the Flying Squadron which had more than enough coal to carry her to Key West was again introduced in evidence.

Capt. Lemly next called attention to the fact that Commodore Schley had cabled the department that it was impossible to coal to the leeward of Cape Cruz, owing to the southwest winds, and in response to a request for his reasons for sending such a message the Admiral replied:

"Because it was a perfectly open port, and there were occasional southwest winds. It was the approach of the bad season and southwest winds kicked up a very heavy sea inshore."

CONTRADICTS CAPT. COTTON.

"Did Capt. McCalla suggest Cape Cruz as a practical place to coal?"

"I do not remember that he did. I think McCalla's information to me was that under the lee of the Haitien coast was the best possible position."

"Capt. Cotton has testified that he was not concerned about his coal supply, and that he could get coal at Kingston or Port Royal, Jamaica, whither you sent him. In view of this, what have you to say of your statement in the dispatch of May 27 to the department that the Harvard 'just reports to me that she has only coal enough to reach Jamaica?'"

"Because that was the statement Capt. Cotton made to me."

"Then you differ from Capt. Cotton as to the terms of the statement in that particular?"

"Yes, that is a decided difference. I remember that he was very greatly concerned about it. Those great vessels burned 150 tons a day, almost, in turning their engines over, and I am not surprised that their commanders were anxious about the coal supply."

Admiral Schley was then closely questioned as to why he had cabled the department that he would coal off Gonaives, when two days previously he had reported that he could not coal there any vessels except small ships. His answer was, "I could not coal in the harbor of Gonaives, but thought I could coal off the coast."

"Why did you, on May 28, wire the department urging that two colliers be sent to Gonaives to hasten the coaling of all vessels?"

"Simply because I thought they would lie off the coast, as the others had done. I had no thought that the department would send them into the harbor."

"Why did you suggest, on May 29, that Admiral Sampson's squadron be sent to relieve yours? That is, in a telegram to the department, in connection with your plan to go to Gonaives for coal?"

"Simply because I thought it would be a very wise measure not to leave the port unblockaded."

DUTY OF THE SCOUTS.

"Why did you, at Santiago, confer with Capt. Sigsbee instead of Capt. Wise, the senior officer?"

"Really, until afterward, I did not remember that Capt. Wise was the senior officer."

"Why did you not have all three of the Captains of the scout boats on board?"

"I called Capt. Sigsbee on board, and I thought the information he gave from the others was quite conclusive."

"Don't you think it would have been a wise measure to have had all three of them and to have consulted them?"

"I think it would have been wiser if they had given me the information they had without consultation."

"You say that either Capt. Wise or Capt. Jewell failed to give you information?"

"I do not mean to say that they failed in the offensive sense, but I say that they did not do so. They were within signal distance of me."

"When they were within signal distance, why didn't you signal them to come on board?"

"Simply because it is the duty of a junior always to report what information he has to a senior without request. When Capt. Sigsbee assured me that neither Capt. Wise nor Capt. Jewell had seen or heard anything of the Spanish ships, I accepted that as their assurance, and I understood in my conversation with Capt. Sigsbee that he conveyed it in that sense."

At this point Admiral Schley's attention was called to the statement made by him in his examination in chief that in making the retrograde movement the Brooklyn had steamed about twenty-eight miles. After reading the entry in the log covering this subject, he said it indicated that the flagship really had sailed thirty-two or thirty-three miles. He added that in his former testimony he had spoken from memory.

Admiral Schley was then questioned as to the time when he had sent the Cuban pilot Eduardo Nunez on shore to the westward from Santiago. He replied that according to his recollection the pilot had gone ashore on May 31, yet he admitted that this might have occurred on June 1.

After Capt. Lemly had read an entry in the log of the Vixen showing that Nunez had been taken ashore June 1, Admiral Schley said that the log naturally would take precedence over his memory, but that he was certain he had written a letter to Col. Cerbereco of the Cuban forces, which he had intended that Nunez should carry to that officer, and which was dated May 31. The reading from the Vixen's log also developed the fact that Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, had come within hailing distance of the Vixen as she was

Continued on Page 7.

Half the good of eating soup or oysters is furnished by

Kennedy's Oysterettes

Sold only in In-er-seal Packages. Price, 5 cents.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

BEST IN THE WORLD FOR MEN

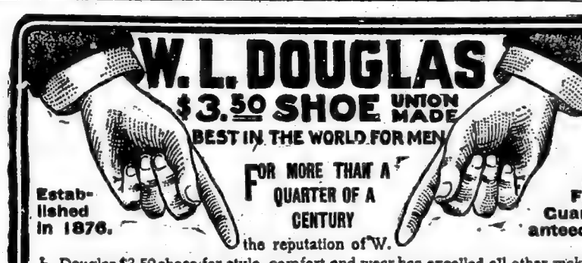

Established in 1876. FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. A Fit Guaranteed.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have to give better satisfaction than other makes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; also by best retail shoe dealers everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, placed side by side with $5 and $6 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good, and it is impossible to see any difference. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all the modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5.00 and $6.00 shoes. Try a pair.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOEMAKER

HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Illustrated Catalog mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Bodite Always Black Hooks Used.

SHOES SENT ANYWHERE FOR $3.75

13 DOUGLAS STORES In Greater New York 13

48 Cortlandt Street. 488 Broadway. 156-158 Broadway. 1540 Broadway. 220 West 125th Street. 974 Third Avenue. 95 Nassau Street. 2302 Third Avenue. 845 Eighth Avenue. BROOKLYN. 708-710 Broadway. 1367 Broadway, c. Gates Av. 421 Fulton Street, c. Pearl. 494 Fifth Avenue. JERSEY CITY. 18 Newark Avenue.

PIANOLA RECITAL

To-Day, WEDNESDAY, October 30th, at 3:00 P. M.

No Cards of Admission Necessary.

SOLOIST:

Mr. PAUL LISTEMANN, Violinist.

There is no doubt that even a person having no knowledge of music can obtain a very good approximate idea of the greatest pianoforte work by following carefully the marks of phrasing printed on the roll, while, on the other hand, it is astonishing how much expression and even individuality a musician acquainted with the instrument will be able to impart to his performances on this wonderful instrument.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD BAUER.

PROGRAM:

Heimkehr-Overture.....Mendelssohn
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.

Toreador's Song from Carmen.....Bizet
PIANOLA.

Fantasie Brillante on themes from Carmen.....Hubey
MR. LISTEMANN.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

Marche de Rakoczy.....Berlioz
PIANOLA.

L'Africaine: Fantasie.....Meyerbeer
PIANOLA.

Finale from Sonata in G for pianoforte and violin.....Rubinstein
MR. LISTEMANN.
(Pianoforte part played with the Pianola.)

The Aeolian Company, 18 West 23d Street, N. Y.

It Is True

that in all first-class places

OLD CROW RYE

has by far the largest call, being an absolutely straight Whiskey, and used exclusively by the growing army of those who desire only straight articles. It is a true, hand-made, sour mash. Gold medal awarded Paris 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., SOLE BOTTLERS, New York.

EVERETT PIANOS

Distinct Art Creations.

imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured*. These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Barmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SCHLEY TELLS OF RETROGRADE MOVEMENT

Continued from Page 6.

about to land the pilot and had signaled the Vixen to continue the work that she was engaged in.

DISCOVERING THE ENEMY.

Capt. Lemly then called the witness's attention to the fact that it was on May 29 that he had seen the Spanish ship Colon in the harbor of Santiago, and also the bows and masts of other vessels, and added:

"Then, two days before Nunez landed you knew that at least some of the fleet was there?"

To which Admiral Schley replied in the affirmative.

In response to another question, Admiral Schley said that Nunez had gone on board the Brooklyn first on May 29, and stayed until the next day, and then had asked that he might return to Jamaica in the Harvard for papers or letters. Continuing, he said that the pilot had returned to the Brooklyn in the Harvard on May 31, after his visit to Kingston. Capt. Lemly then asked:

"Why did you not, when he came on board on May 26, land him and obtain the information from the insurgents?"

"Simply because the information which he gave me at that time was so positive in its character that the enemy could not get into the port that I did not feel it was necessary to send him ashore," replied the Admiral.

Capt. Lemly—That information was positive in its character, but it was not of his own knowledge?

Admiral Schley—It was within his knowledge as an expert pilot of the port.

Capt. Lemly—You were not afraid of his betraying you?

Admiral Schley—I had no idea of that. I was surprised to hear Sigsbee or Cook say that they were suspicious. He did not seem to me to justify such an opinion of him."

Capt. Lemly—When Nunez was communicating to you his information in regard to this matter, he based his entire knowledge upon the possibility of handling single-screw vessels there, did he not?"

"He did not mention anything of that sort to me. I think he said so before the court, but certainly one ought to take an expert pilot's knowledge of a port. I think that subsequent experience would indicate that he was right. The Spanish vessels did not come out. They tried to come out, according to the papers, subsequently translated, but it was found there was a little sea on, which would rather go to justify Nunez's conclusion."

"Subsequent experience, however, developed the fact that they were in there at that time?"

"Yes, of course it did."

"Therefore, Nunez was wrong?"

"Undoubtedly. If I had known that at that time I might have taken different action; that is, if I had been as well prepared beforehand as I was afterward."

"Do you remember whether there was any discussion of the question, or any mention of twin-screw vessels on this occasion?"

THE RETURN TO SANTIAGO.

"I do not recollect that there was. I only recollect the fact of that conversation between Nunez and Capt. Sigsbee."

Dropping the matter of the Nunez report, Capt. Lemly asked:

"When you returned toward Santiago on the afternoon of May 28, was it because you believed the Spanish squadron was there, or because you intended merely to determine whether or not it was there?"

"I intended to decide the matter as well as I could."

"You had then determined to ascertain definitely whether Cervera's fleet was in the harbor?"

"Yes, that was my intention."

"Why on that day, then, and after having sealed the Texas and the Marblehead and before you had seen the Spanish ships, did you signal that you would keep off Santiago until further orders?"

"Simply because if not found there I would do so."

"You did not make that condition in your signal?"

"I did not."

"Replying to further questions, Admiral Schley said that he considered that his blockade of Santiago had begun on May 28, and then Capt. Lemly asked:

"Do you consider that in commencing your blockade then you complied with the order received on the 23d and acted with all dispatch as required by that order?"

"In view of the information I had when I arrived off the port, yes."

After discussion of dispatches received during the first few days after the arrival of the Flying Squadron off Santiago, in the course of which Admiral Schley said it had not been his intention to remain in that vicinity if he had not found the Spanish fleet there, Capt. Lemly asked: "You have stated that off Cienfuegos the formation during the day was such as to feign disorder as an invitation to the Spaniards to come out?"

"Yes," replied the Admiral; "I meant we were not in column, steaming."

"Did you pursue this same plan after arriving at Santiago and after learning that the Spanish fleet was there?"

"In the day time, yes. While we retained a semblance of formation we were always very close to each other. I mean we were not steaming in front of the harbor as we did at night."

"Then you did adopt the same ruse?"

"Yes, generally."

In reply to further questions, Admiral Schley said that he was under the impression that he had informed Capt. Cook of his plan in this respect, but he did not recall whether he had spoken about it to the commanders of other vessels. Still, he might have done so in his consultation with them on May 25.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Capt. Lemly then asked: "What were the orders to the deck officers of the Brooklyn and the other ships of the squadron as to the distance on each side of the Morro they were to steam during the night on the Santiago blockade?"

"I think that was outlined in the fact that the Brooklyn led.

"What were the orders given to the deck officers?"

"I do not know. My usual method was to say to the Captain what I wanted him to do, and he embodied that in his night orders."

Capt. Lemly here led Admiral Schley over some of the ground covered in the Admiral's examination in chief about the masking of the lights of the ships at night, and from this subject drifted into a discussion of the question of the distance of the blockading line at Santiago from Morro Castle. On this latter point he asked:

"Were you more than four miles from the Morro at night?"

"We may have been perhaps four and a half miles or four miles. We were always nearer at night than in the day time."

Capt. Lemly then asked if the picket boats were not two miles inside of the squadron. Admiral Schley replied in the affirmative, and added: "I think it would not have been difficult with night glasses to see them. Nights were pretty clear there for some time. It invariably looked for the pickets before going below."

"Did you designate the formation of the squadron under your command prior to June 1, when blockading off Santiago as a line of battle?"

"Yes, I was in line of battle all the time, in column."

"Did you discuss with any of your Captains your plan of battle, as outlined in your evidence in chief, and the manner of changing from column to line of battle?"

"I do not really remember the full extent of the discussion, but it was a general explanation of the plan. Why I say that is that Capt. Evans said to me: 'Then you propose to charge into the entrance,' and that would lead me to infer there must have been some explanation because that was the purpose. If we were in column or line of battle before the harbor and the enemy should appear, a wheel would bring us in line directly for them, and another wheel would bring us east or west if they turned east or west. That occurred to me as a very facile and mobile movement. My squadron was small, and I had to keep it together as a unit."

At this point the Admiral complained of hoarseness in his throat, and the court adjourned ten minutes in advance of the usual time until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Washington Baseball Club Transfer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Manager James H. Manning of the Washington Baseball Club, who has given an option for the sale of his controlling interest in the club to Fred Postal of Detroit, said to-night that he expected the transfer of his interest would be completed to-morrow. Several local stockholders of the club, he said, had tried to influence him to retain his connection with the organization, but he could not see things in their light. While the primary cause of his retirement from the club is the opportunity to go into some other business, Mr. Manning said a secondary reason is a belief that it would be better for him and for the club for him to retire at this time. When Mr. Manning was asked for an explanation of the latter statement, he admitted that the relations between him and President Ban Johnson of the American League were such that he thought the Washington club would fare better in the hands of some one else, as while there has never been an open breach between Mr. Jennings and Mr. Johnson, the two have not been in harmony in their views regarding the policy of the American League.

ATHLETIC CLUBS AT WAR

Clash Imminent Between Pastimes and Metropolitan Association.

LYNCH DECLINES TO SERVE

President Boyle's Club Will Show Its Hand Next Week—Heavily Indebted to the A. A. U.

Athletic warfare against the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which has been simmering ever since the annual meeting of the local association in September, has been cleverly evaded, but at the same time appearances indicate that the flames of discord between the Metropolitan Association and the Pastime Athletic Club may break out more fiercely than ever. The drastic action taken by the Board of Managers in their meeting Monday night against John P. Boyle, President of the Pastime Club, was the chief topic of comment yesterday among athletes, and it almost overshadowed the important reforms which the managers agreed to make in methods of management. Probably such action was never taken before by the Metropolitan Association against any of its members as was done Monday night when the resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Pastime Club to withdraw its President as a delegate.

Some of the managers who were seen yesterday said that the action was entirely unanimous. Said one member:

"It was not occasioned by the threats of secession from the parent body and the forming of a new organization made by Mr. Boyle at the recent meeting of the ten protesting clubs, nor was it entirely due to his unjust criticisms since that time. These have all been bad enough, but Mr. Boyle has been stirring up strife for a long time, and he has kept many of the disputes bubbling which otherwise would have subsided in short order. Mr. Boyle's recent statements are simply the culmination of a long period of uncalled for agitation, and the Metropolitan Association felt that the time had come to take some solid stand to show Mr. Boyle and his club its detestation of those methods. The resolution was practically meant to show that Mr. Boyle would not be received as a delegate at any time in the future.

"Mr. Boyle was on the Board of Managers last year, although at that time many of the members were strongly opposed to him. At the last meeting in September it was made known to the Pastime Club that if they would send any name but that of Mr. Boyle for election to the Board of Managers their representative would be elected. The name of Joseph C. Lynch was then presented, but not until the eleventh hour, and he was defeated, but had the delegates known earlier that his name would be presented Lynch would surely have been elected."

SULLIVAN'S PART MANIFEST.

President Boyle was naturally perturbed over the action taken against him, but when seen yesterday he declined to discuss the matter at length.

"That is a matter for my club to act upon," he said, "and the subject will come up at the next regular meeting, which will be either Thursday or Friday night following election day. The regular meeting comes next Tuesday, but it will be postponed for two or three days. When I heard of the action against me, I at first thought of withdrawing all of our three delegates, but I talked the matter over with some of the members, and we will decide upon a plan next week. I can say this, however, and with the authority of Mr. Lynch. When he receives the official notice of his election to the Board of Managers he will at once decline to serve." I know who is behind all of this business. It is James E. Sullivan himself, and he showed his hand under the mask of Mr. Stell's resolution. This election of Lynch is a little sop they have thrown out to us, expecting it will keep us quiet and make us think we have obtained fair treatment after turning us down a short time ago."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Boyle's position as delegate from his club to the Metropolitan Association is practically meaningless now, since the annual meeting in September, as is that of every other delegate. The delegates never meet but once a year, although it is tacitly understood that they act as delegates until the next set of three is elected for the forthcoming meeting. This is the feature of the case which is galling to the Pastime members, and which, at the same time, reveals the determination of the Metropolitan managers to tell the Pastime Club that they never want Mr. Boyle appointed a delegate again. So far as anything official is concerned, Mr. Boyle is harmless, except as he sees fit to criticise. This, then, leads to the question, Was it good policy to stir up flames of discord in the Pastime Club, when the Metropolitan Association by its action Monday night has virtually clipped the wings of any concerted opposition in this locality?

Clever and prudent politics were played at the meeting, and how narrowly a still more bitter war of words, if nothing worse, was averted may be seen from the fact that there was a proposition early in the meeting to table the entire set of resolutions sent in by the opposing clubs or place them in the committee of five for further consideration. Wiser counsel prevailed, for most of the managers saw that this would only prolong the strife unduly. It was generally admitted that, apart from all personal feeling, the protesting clubs had taken a broad view of the matter and had proposed wise reforms which all athletes could scarcely fail to recognize. The opponents, therefore, got everything they asked for, and virtually scored a victory. It is not the first time when needed reforms in the Amateur Athletic Association have had to come from the outside, for radical changes have seldom, if ever, emanated from the officers themselves, at least not in the Metropolitan Association.

The peculiar position of the Pastime Athletic Club is apparent. The club was one of the most vigorous in protesting against unfair management, and it has agitated with all its force the individual club representation and election of the handicapper by the delegates instead of by a limited number of managers. Now it has secured all these benefits, and yet it finds its President practically expelled forever as a delegate to Amateur Athletic Union meetings. The point presents itself, Will the Pastime Club stand by its President or will it swallow the rebuff in recognition of the changes that have been authorized?

The Metropolitan Association, by granting all the requests, has disarmed opposition from all of the clubs, except possibly the Pastime Athletic Club. Whatever personal sympathy there may be among the others for Mr. Boyle, it is hardly likely that they will stand together in a protest against the Metropolitan Association for this personal action. Such a step, if it comes at all, could only be expected from the Pastime Athletic Club, and it is a delicate point they have to consider. If forced to an issue, the outcome would really be the withdrawal of the Pastime Club from the association, and it would be thus left to wage its war alone. This would be a serious step, for it would cut the members out of all competitive games in the Amateur Athletic Union, and might, in time, lead to the dissolution of the club itself. From Mr. Boyle's statements yesterday, he evidently has no intention of announcing his own withdrawal as his club delegate. Such a step would simplify matters and relieve the club from discussing a question of considerable difficulty, and which is liable to affect its future welfare. That there is strong personal feeling between Mr. Boyle and President Sullivan of the Metropolitan Association is well known to every athlete of experience in the district, and as Mr. Boyle says that Mr. Sullivan has seen fit to make it a personal matter against him, it is possible that the club next week may decide to stand by its President and retaliate. As an athlete said yesterday, "It is now up to the Pastime Club to show its hand."

It leaked out yesterday that the Pastime Athletic Club is indebted to the Amateur Athletic Union for over $150 for unpaid entry fees of competing athletes to the championship meets and other games. The resolution adopted on this subject was to the effect that all clubs indebted to the association must liquidate the indebtedness within a month or stand ready to suffer suspension. It has usually been the case in such conditions to suspend the delinquent athletes until their individual indebtedness is paid, but one of the managers said yesterday:

"Some of the clubs have allowed this thing to hang on so long and have run up such big bills that it was decided to warn the clubs, and if they do not settle within the required time to suspend the clubs themselves. The Pastime Club owes the largest sum, three or four others owing from $20 to $30."

This adds still another complication in the difficulty between the Pastime Club and the Metropolitan Association, for if it does not liquidate its debt within thirty days the managers may use their power of suspension.

WORLD'S TURF BODIES AGREE.

August Belmont Makes Terms with English and French Jockey Clubs.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—That an agreement between the leading horse racing bodies of England and the United States of America will be made, whereby the authorities of the turf will have control of all racing affairs, has been settled beyond the shadow of a doubt by the statement made here to-day by August Belmont, one of the organizers of The Jockey Club of America, and for several terms President of that organization. Mr. Belmont is now in England, where he has had a number of important conferences with the members of the authorities of the English turf. He also visited France, where he talked with the leading men in French racing affairs, and as was stated afterward by French turf writers, induced the French Jockey Club to agree to an arrangement whereby the relations between the French and the American turf shall be reciprocal.

Mr. Belmont saw the English turf authorities on the same matter and from all reports obtained an agreement on the subject. When seen to-day he declined to talk further than to state that he had discussed turf affairs with the officials of both the English and the French turf, and that they had displayed the most friendly spirit toward The Jockey Club of the United States. He stated that the leading spirits of both these bodies had evinced a desire to enter into reciprocal agreement with The American Jockey Club, and that while details still are to be discussed, the agreement practically is made.

"I cannot discuss the details until I consult my American colleagues," he declared. "You can say, however, that there is a good outlook for thoroughly reciprocal arrangements between these three organizations."

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Four of the Seven Newmarket Races Go to Yankee Riders.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The last racing of the year was held at Newmarket to-day with splendid weather conditions, and resulted in Americans winning four out of seven races.

Cossack (Maher) won the Fordham Welter Handicap, (of 200 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters, for three-year-olds and upward,) distance, five furlongs.

Orris Root (Maher) won the All-Aged Selling Plate, (of 103 sovereigns,) distance, six furlongs.

Mr. Whitney's Abeyance filly (J. Reiff) won the Criterion Stakes, (of 30 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds,) distance, six furlongs.

Rice (Martin) won the Limekiln Stakes, (of 25 sovereigns each, for starters only, with 500 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward,) distance, one mile and a half.

Hermencia Disqualified at Lakeside.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Beyond the breaking of a track record by Lennep in the fourth race and the disqualification of Hermencia, the odds-on favorite in the third event, the racing at Lakeside was featureless to-day. The card was an ordinary one. Lennep ran a mile and fifty yards in 1:44 4-5, the former record for the distance on the Lakeside track being 1:45 2-5. She was easily the best and spread-eagled her field.

The disqualification of Hermencia in the mile-and-an-eighth race followed a claim of foul entered by Jockey Dominick, who rode Reseda. He claimed that Coburn's foul tactics on Hermencia had caused a bumping match, in which Reseda got the worst of it. The judges saw it that way, too, and Hermencia, after finishing second to Orontas, was set outside the money in a three-horse race. Track very fast; weather clear and pleasant.

Notes of the Turf.

All the horses of the William C. Whitney stable have been retired for the season, and the majority of the stable's horses have been sent to the Whitney farm on Long Island.

Mars Cassidy, the starter at the Aqueduct track, will try a new device for springing the barrier to-day. Cassidy has tried the old way of lifting the machine and is satisfied that he can improve on it.

A. Featherstone's jockey, Winfield Scott Hancock O'Connor, otherwise "Winnie" O'Connor, will leave to-day for California, where he is under engagement with Green B. Morris to do the Winter riding for the Morris stable.

Ed. Garrison, once famous as "Snapper," the jockey, and latterly a successful trainer of race horses, has given up the stable of T. Monahan, and in the future will train for himself. The Monahan horses have been turned over to J. J. McLaughlin, who developed the great colt Nasturtium.

Jockey Harry Michaels, who was suspended by the stewards of the Morris Park meeting under suspicion of having been implicated in fraudulent races, yesterday had his first mount since he has been reinstated. He failed to land a winner, but gave no room for complaint about his alertness at the post.

From the statement of the track superintendent of the Benning course at Washington, the applications for stable room already exceeds the accommodations at the track. Nearly all the small stables of the East will go to Washington, and there already is a guarantee of plenty of horses for good racing.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Bayview Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Red Path, 126 pounds; Potente and Unmasked, 122 each; Roxane and May W., 120 each; St. Finnan, 110; King Pepper, 118; Demurrer, 117; Isla, 114; Lady of the Valley, 110; Invasion, 106; Mary Worth, 105; Lady Sterling, 103; Satire, 102; Flora Pomona and Otis, 100 each; Trump, 99.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Handicapper, Astor, and Big Ben, 108 pounds each; Holm, Distuf, Barber, Fonsolee, Missionary, Trebor, Dr. Riddle, Harry McCann, and Mercer, 105 each; Alsike, 103; Lee King, and Mayor Gilroy, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners of $400; special weights, with allowances; six furlongs. Rightaway, Ernest Parham, Ben Howard, Frank McKee, and Andy Williams, 112 pounds each; Mosrich and Barouche, 109 each; Flying Buttress, Extinguisher, Calgary, Deadly Nightshade, Shandonfield, Waswift, and Longlove, 105 each; Annie Handspring, Octoroon, and Foxey Curley, 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Prince Richard and Kilogram, 112 pounds each; Astor, 109; Alard and Bowen, 104 each; Piedrich, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; selling; five and one-half furlongs. Shandonfield, Meistersinger, Tim D., Jr., Little Arrow, Connecticut, Reformer, Bruff, Goldaga, and Hat, 112 pounds each; High Carnival, Lady Mag, Ohio, Si-ah, Miss Patsy, Chicadee, and Riddance, 109 each; Leslie Bruce and Swamplands, 104 each; Excluded, Mary Gatewood, Stella W., Major Daniels, Triton, and Nightingale.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; weight for age; one mile and seventy yards. Advance Guard, Raffaello, and Red Path, 126 pounds each; Peninsula and Major Daingerfield, 91 each; Lombre, Flora Pomona, Champagne, Oom Paul, Lady Sterling, and Sister Juliet, 88 each.

Columbia's Fall Regatta.

Columbia oarsmen will hold their annual Fall regatta from the university boathouse, on the Hudson River, on Friday. The chief event will be a race between the eight-oared crews of the college and Science. In previous years the eight-oared contest has lacked interest because a freshman crew has been matched against an experienced crew. No definite order has been determined on, but R. S. Pierrepont, brother of a former Columbia stroke, will stroke the college eight. The men will row in barges, and the race will be about half a mile.

There will also be a four-oared race, in which the crews will be boated in this way: First boat—Bow, R. P. Jackson, '02; 2, F. B. Irvine, '02; 3, A. D. Weekes, '02, and stroke, A. B. A. Bradley, '02. Second boat—Bow, E. H. Updike, '04; 2, J. S. Maeder, '04; 3, R. S. Stangland, '04; stroke, A. J. Fraser, '04.

The race in singles will probably have as entries R. P. Jackson, S. P. Nash, and F. B. Irvine.

Joint Athletic Games.

Company B of the Eighth Regiment and the Olympia Athletic Club will hold a joint set of athletic games at the armory of the Eighth Regiment, Ninety-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue, on the evening of Dec. 7. The following events will be open to all registered athletes: 60-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; one-mile run, handicap; running high jump, handicap; putting the 12-pound shot, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap, and two-mile bicycle race, handicap. There will also be a half mile race in heavy marching order, open only to members of the regiment.

Rowing at N. Y. University.

Practically all the arrangements toward the establishment of a crew at New York University have been completed by Commodore David Banks. The privilege of using the practice boats and lockers of a boat club on the Harlem has been secured, and negotiations are now pending for the purchase of two racing shells. The students favor the idea.

W. & J. Sloane

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WILTONS

We have a most complete stock of these splendid wearing Carpets in the latest colors and patterns.

Broadway & 19th Street

THREE FAVORITES FIRST

Best-Backed Horses Took a Half on Aqueduct Programme.

A DAY OF SELLING RACES

Two-Year-Olds Filled the Places in the Distance Event for Maidens of All Ages.

The racing at the Aqueduct track yesterday was remarkable in one way at least, and that the extraordinary lack of either quality or class among the horses that made up the six races on the programme for the afternoon. Racegoers wondered what had become of the fair horses that ran last week at Morris Park, for the fields of yesterday were made up of the very poorest of the beaten animals of the greater tracks. With four selling races and two events for maidens making up the card, there was small promise of real sport, nevertheless there was a large attendance, and the betting crowd went to work and tried as seriously to pick the winners as if the best horses in the East were to compete, and they succeeded fairly well, as the public choices won just half of the programme, or, in other words, three of the post favorites got home first.

The weather was pleasant and the track fast, but a trifle too hard to suit the horsemen.

As an indication of just how cheap were the horses that ran, the much-raced two-year-old G. Whittier was made an odds-on favorite for the last race of the day, at one mile and seventy yards for maidens of all ages, and after racing well up all the way won, running away from his field, by about a sixteenth of a mile, while other two-year-olds filled all the places, Tact getting second place and Hot finishing third.

For the opening event, Lamp o' Lee was the choice, but proved unequal to the task, and could do no better than finish second, The Rogue winning, ridden out, after Snark made most of the running.

In the second race, a mile and seventy yards, for mares and fillies three years old and upward, Andrew Miller's three-year-old filly Animosity, a stake winner recently, was made favorite at odds on, and in spite of her high connections, raced as do most odds-on favorites at the Aqueduct track, and finished out of the money. The Amazon made most of the running and fought out at the end after Fatalist, a 5 to 1 chance, who, after racing well up throughout, closed at the finish and was first by three lengths, while The Amazon just managed to beat Althea a head for the place.

In the third race, a sprint for maidens two years old, Wild Bess led for the first quarter, after which the favorite, Bijou, went to the front and, racing in the lead for the remainder of the distance, won easily by three lengths.

For the fourth race, Glennellie, favorite at odds on, broke well up, and, going straight on about her business of racing fastest, led from end to end and won, hustled out at the end, by three parts of a length from Jack McGinn, who beat the third horse, Kingstelle, by three lengths, Bessie McCarthy, from J. H. Carr's red and black stable, and ridden by the Carr jockey, Wonderly, was the favorite for the fifth race, but from all indications the stable did not back her. She broke back in the crowd and raced there until Ice Water, off well and up in front all the way, had the race won, after which Bessie McCarthy closed with a great burst of speed and was second. From all indications, Bessie McCarthy will win a much better race before the season closes. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs. C. Baker's The Rogue, br. f., by Lazzarone-Galliard III., 103 pounds, (J. Martin,) 8 to land 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck, A. Featherstone's Lamp o' Lee, b. c., 106, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a head from L. Wilson's Cherries, br. f., 108, (Redfern,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:15. Mark Lane, Princess H., Wunna, Snark, Glade Run, James J. Corbett, Sentry, Cresson, and St. David also ran. Value to the winner, $520. Lamp o' Lee the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. J. E. Doerr, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. f., 4 years, by Kismet-Jaiza, 103 pounds, (Booker,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by three lengths, F. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, b. f., 4, 118, (Miller,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a head from E. Reynolds's Althea, b. m., 5, 103, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Animosity, Elsie Skip, Cherfished, and Curtesy also ran. Value to the winner, $480. Animosity the favorite at 9 to 10 and 2 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old, selling allowances; five furlongs. The Setauket Stable's Bijou, b. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Princess Bijou, 90 pounds, (Creamer,) 13 to 5 and even, won easily by three lengths, L. Borkel's Tenagra, b. f., 95, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a length from A. Featherstone's Wild Bess, br. f., 107, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Merry Dawn, Sand Flea, Augury, Thoth, Succunanna, Flirter, Genesee, Donna Honora, Ischium, Jean Wood, Rosecourt, Emma A. M., and Sparklet also ran. Value to the winner, $480. Bijou the favorite. Winner trained by H. K. Vingut.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs. David Gideon's Glennellie, ch. f., by His Highness-Nell Glen, 103 pounds, (Booker,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length, W. Huston's Jack McGinn, blk. c., 106, (T. Burns,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second, with B. Schreiber's Kingstelle, b. f., 103, (Redfern,) 100 to 1 and 30 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Insult, Onduris, Connie, Pennimore, Argonauta, Ante Up, Punctual, Surmise, and Flora also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Glennellie always the favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600, special weights, with allowances; five and one-half furlongs. E. Bruhns & Co.'s Ice Water, ch. f., by Watercress-Suscal, 97 pounds, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length, J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, b. f., 112, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a length from B. Schreiber's Dewey, b. c., 100, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Oclawaha, Pluto, Leander, Messina, Bridge, and Halberdier also ran. Value to the winner, $520. Bessie McCarthy always the favorite. Winner trained by T. J. Gaynor.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, of all ages, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. F. M. Taylor's G. Whittier, b. c., 2 years, by Kismet-Prose, 90 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 5 and out, won in a canter by fifteen lengths, George F. Johnson's Tact, br. f., 2, 87, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from L. Thompson's Hot, b. c., 2, 90, (Henderson,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Anna Darling, Zemara, Lemoyne, Miss Dark, Hawk, Arrahgowon, Biff, and Potosi also ran. Value to the winner, $420. G. Whittier always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Thirteenth Regiment Games.

The Fall games of the Thirteenth Regiment will take place in the armory, Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 16. The events, which will be open only to members of the regiment, as as follows: 880-yard run, 220-yard hurdle, 300-yard novice, 440-yard obstacle, 75-yard sack race, running high jump, and one-mile bicycle race. All the events are handicaps, except the 300-yard novice race, which will be scratch. In addition to these competitions there will be a 220-yard run open only to the cadet corps and a mile regimental relay race for teams of four men each.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia's Team Weakened by the Absence of Several Players.

HAVERFORD GAME FOR TO-DAY

Two Men Hurt at Princeton—Rousing Meeting at Harvard—Yale Given Another Rest.

The only important football contest scheduled for to-day is that between Columbia and Haverford, and Columbia expects to win this game easily. The practice at Columbia yesterday was lively, although the 'Varsity was weakened somewhat by the absence of several players. At Harvard a most rousing football meeting was held, at which several new songs were practiced to help along the eleven in the Pennsylvania and Yale contests. For the Pennsylvania game the Harvard eleven went into secret practice yesterday. Princeton's practice yesterday was rather severe. As a consequence two good men are out of the game, probably for the rest of the season. Yale's 'Varsity took another rest yesterday, and the only work allowed the men was the running through of signals.

The Columbia football practice bristled with life yesterday, for the scrub and the 'Varsity were more evenly matched than they have been for several days. The 'Varsity was weakened by the loss of Van Hoevenburg, Bruce, Kindgen, Jackson, and Weekes, and therefore could not play as good a defensive game as it has shown lately. Van Hoevenburg was on the side lines with a cold, while Bayard Boyesen was also in harness again, and went through signal practice with his companions. Jackson's father has forbidden him to participate in any more games, and Sanford will have to start all over again to bolster up the left end of Columbia. Bishop played fairly there yesterday, and his improvement is likely to be rapid, as he is getting the benefit of all the coaching possible. In Van Hoevenburg's place Algy Boyesen played, while the tackle positions were looked after by Duden and Whitwell. At left half back Duell played.

COLUMBIA 'VARSITY PENALIZED.

Henriquez directed the scrub operations, and three times during the afternoon the 'Varsity was forced back toward its own goal line, although the scrub was aided considerably by off-side playing the 'Varsity being severely penalized for this offense. Each time, however, the 'Varsity managed to hold before the goal line could be crossed, and then punted out of danger. The 'Varsity's offensive work was much better and the scrub was rapidly forced back whenever the 'Varsity had the ball. Berrien's line breaking was particularly good. Smith, too, did good clean work, and made one pretty run of sixty yards or more around the scrub's right end, aided by Whitwell's interference.

The Columbia team that will line up on the Polo Grounds to-day against Haverford will be, with the exceptions of left tackle and left end, the same eleven which represented Columbia against Yale. Kindgen's weak leg may keep him out of the game, while Jackson's place may be filled by Algy Boyeson.

No mercy was shown to the first eleven in yesterday's practice at Princeton. Two fast, hard fifteen-minute halves were played, in which neither side was able to score. Burke, the fast end, who came from Andover, had his collarbone broken. "Sims" Wiley of New York also suffered the same accident. Both were first substitutes of the 'Varsity eleven.

The 'Varsity back field men were not permitted to engage in the scrimmage, but were given practice in the formations and in forming interference. A thorough drill in catching punts and running them back occupied the greater part of the afternoon. "Johnny" Baird had De Witt and Foulke punting for the practice of the backs. He spent much time in teaching the two men to place the kick and get them off speedily and high enough to permit the ends to get down the field. The fumbling was not such a noticeable feature as usual.

In the practice game the 'Varsity rushed the ball down to the scrub's fifteen-yard line, only to lose it on a fumble. The second team, by plays directed at the three centre men, shoved the ball back to the centre, where the coaches gave the ball to the 'Varsity, in order to brighten up the defense. The line proved too yielding on end runs, and very often the tackles on the scrub would get through and down the runner before he was well started. After the practice to-day the team, accompanied by the trainer and coaches, will leave for Geneva, N. Y., where a practice game will be played with Hobart College to-morrow. Saturday morning the team will leave Geneva for Ithaca. The following players will be taken on the trip: Fisher, Mills, Dana, Butkiewicz, Short, De Witt, Brown, Henry, Davis, D. McClave, S. McClave, Roper, Freeman, Poe, Foulke, Pierson, Ames, Morse, Underhill, Wright, Hale, Pell, and Meier.

HARVARD ENTHUSIASTS MEET.

Harvard had one of the most rousing football meetings in her history in the new Harvard Union last night. More than a thousand students were present, and the singing and cheering was very good. Pennsylvania and Yale were the words emphasized in the new songs which were given out, and as the vast body sang them a spirit of grim determination was stamped on the face of each student in the hall. For years there has been complaint of lack of spirit at Harvard, but this year's new union has knit the men together, and each one is determined to do his share to down Pennsylvania and Yale.

Yesterday the team went into secret practice in preparation for the game with Pennsylvania. All the men who played in the Indian contest were out, except Blagden, McGraw, and Ristine. Although still somewhat sore from that struggle, the 'Varsity players put up a good game, and scored twice against the scrub. A fifty-yard fund by Graydon, and the appearance of a host of new coaches, were the features of the day. Particular attention was given to stopping the guard's back formation of the scrub.

The Yale 'Varsity team took another day's rest yesterday, and only Wilhelmi played in the regular scrimmage. Chadwick and Hogan have been decided to be overtrained, and may not play for a day or so. In signal work yesterday the 'Varsity line was formidable, and went through some new formations in quick style. From tackle to tackle the arrangement was very heavy. Olcott and Goss, tackles; Hamlin and Glass, guards, and Hoyt centre, is as heavy a line as can be found. The line in this selection is as heavy as last year's, and fully as aggressive. The return of Goss to the field was most welcome, as any permanent injury to him would seriously cripple the eleven. Capt. Charles Gould is practicing kicking steadily. Yesterday he did the kicking for one side in the practice game. The remainder of the time he spent coaching the candidates for end positions.

Cornell's offense showed a slight improvement yesterday after the work of Monday, and the coaches were less discouraged as a result. The defense of the eleven was tested by the scrubs, who used new mass formations of the Princeton style. The line-up for the signal work lasted thirty minutes, and a scrimmage of another half hour's duration followed. The coaches reported that the 'Varsity had won the game by several points, but refused to announce the score. The line-up of the first team was regular, except at right end, where Ransom was substituted for Tydeman. The latter player will be on the field to-day. The idea of putting Cooper, the big guard, at centre, has been abandoned, and Kent will be kept in that position.

The Maximum

is reached in the production of

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The perfect type of the purest whiskey.
Its taste is a treat.

First Called and First Recalled.

A. E. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives,
3 S. William St., New York.

Cantrell,
Bootmaker,
25 West 23d St.,
3 doors West of
Fifth Ave. Hotel.

CANTRELL SHOES have long been famous for Fit, Finish, Style and Quality. Our assortment of Fine Shoes for Men and Women is so large that we can perfectly fit the hard-to-fit feet. The finish and style you can see for yourself. The quality we guarantee.

We are now showing a full and complete assortment of the Celebrated Graham Hand Sewed Shoes for Men. The most perfect made Men's Shoes in the world.

We are making the finest made-to-measure Shoes at moderate prices. Our Custom Department satisfies the most particular people.

At $3.50 per pair we sell a high grade shoe for both Men and Women. They are stylish; fit well; wear well. Most $5 and $6 shoes are no better.

Metropolitan Cricketers Meet.

The semi-annual meeting of the Metropolitan District Cricket League was held on Monday at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Delegates were in attendance from the Brooklyn, Kings County, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Montclair, and Nelson Lodge Clubs. Secretary of the League F. F. Kelly presented his report, which, as already announced, showed that the Brooklyn Cricket Club had won the championship of New York for the season of 1901, and that A. Brown and M. R. Cobb had won the trophies awarded to the players for the best averages in batting and bowling. The former had a record of 60.00 per innings for 6 innings and the latter was credited with 31 wickets for 5 runs a wicket. After some discussion it was agreed to present the pennant and other prizes at a smoking concert to be given under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at the clubhouse on Nov. 23. In addition to the pennant the Brooklyn Club will receive and hold for a year, at least, a handsome silver trophy, known as the Metropolitan Cup, which has been in possession of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club for the last five years.

Women's Golf Games Postponed.

The team match between the women of the Baltusrol and the Essex County Country Club of Orange, to determine the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, which was to have been played yesterday on the course of the Baltusrol Club, at Short Hills, N. J., was postponed by mutual consent of both clubs to Friday morning at the Morris County links. As each club has won four victories in the team match series and suffered no defeats, it was felt that a neutral links would serve the purpose of the deciding match better than one of the interested club links, and arrangements were therefore made for the change in date.

The match between the Ardsley and Shinnecock women, which was to have been held yesterday on the Ardsley course, was also postponed until Friday.

Pastime Athletic Club Wrestling.

A wrestling

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1901

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 608 Sansom Street.
LONDON.....The Times, Printing House Square E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 90 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

COMMERCIALISM IN POLITICS.

We have no idea when the admirable paper on "Commercialism in Politics," contributed by Controller COLER to The Independent of Oct. 30, was written, but its appearance is peculiarly timely and is a more vigorous arraignment of Crokerism as a principle, and in practice, than we should expect from one resting under what he deems a party obligation to support Mr. SHEPARD'S candidacy. The language—"Commercialism in politics provides no place in public life for a man who tries to be courageously honest," is rather a vigorous opening, and might have been penned the morning after Mr. CROKER'S convention went through the form of nominating one man when it wanted another. We quote Mr. COLER as follows:

> Commerce in the great benefits of power in politics has grown from a business of blundering force to an exact science by means of which public opinion, always suspicious, is so swayed and divided that it remains merely suspicious, never positive. The public mind has been made less inquisitive, the official conscience more elastic, by the skillful cloaking of political corruption into the outward form of honesty and respectability. Commercial transactions in politics, at least all those of magnitude, now bear the label of public benefits, or municipal development.

The contrast between the crude paw of TWEED and the fine Italian hand of CROKER and those who, like him, have made commercialism in politics a science, is clearly sketched, and on the whole it does not make Crokerism appear more moral, though admittedly more admirable, than Tweedism. Mr. COLER verges very close to personalities when he says:

> When it is settled for a period of time that one party or faction is to control the government of a city or State, and that such party or faction is in turn controlled by one man, many business arrangements may be made, which, seeming fair and honest, yet yield large profits to all concerned. It is a trivial contract, indeed, in the business of a great municipal corporation, which, if based on skillful specifications, will not yield in extra profit the price of a bulldog or a racehorse.

One might almost discover a rebuke to his own partisan loyalty to "regularity" in Mr. COLER'S description of how commercialism is made possible. He says:

> To round out and complete the commercial system, to make it secure and always profitable, complete party organization and strong party feeling is essential. The business is also stimulated and better protected when there is division of party control in a State. If one commercial interest in politics controls legislation and another controls local administration, certain divisions of sinecures may be arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned, which will obviate much confusion and conflict of authority. It is now a simple and safe matter to arrange the most complicated and far-reaching corporate or business interests through the medium of stock certificates and bonds sold without public bidding. Worthless, indeed, is that business interest or social influence that cannot obtain a charter right or privilege where the spirit of commercialism dominates legislation. Such rights obtained, prospective values, contingent upon further political favors, may be converted into immensely valuable and important assets by a wide and judicious distribution of stock and bonds.

Every sentence of Mr. COLER'S essay is worth reading with thoughtful consideration, especially at this crisis in the municipal history, when commercialism is on trial before the people and the opportunity to confirm or condemn it is offered on clearer issues than ever before. As Mr. COLER truthfully says:

> The commercial spirit in politics is now in the ascendant. It is bold and aggressive because it seems to be sustained by public opinion. But in reality the opinion that sustains or excuses the system is based upon misinformation or ignorant indifference. There is in existence, and fortunately it is rapidly growing, a sound and intelligent public opinion and understanding of public affairs that in time will brook no subterfuge, no deception of trick and falsehood, but will compel the transaction of public business in the open and the expenditure of public funds for the benefit of all the people, leaving no percentage of profit for the daring and dishonest speculators in commercial politics.

It is for exactly the reasons stated by Mr. COLER so forcibly and with such intimate knowledge of the facts that the candidate supported by him will probably suffer the worst humiliation of his life as the candidate of the Commercial Boss.

DRINK STATISTICS.

The British Board of Trade has just published a memorandum which will give pleasure or pain, according to the point of view of the person for whom the figures have interest. They show as accurately as possible, from the averages of five to ten years, the per capita consumption of wine, malt liquor, and spirits in the principal countries of the world. The averages of Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States are given as follows, in gallons per head of population:

	Wine.	Beer.	Spirits.
United Kingdom	.39	31.7	1.12
France	24.04	6.2	2.02
Germany	1.45	27.5	1.94
United States	.33	15.3	1.06

This would give for the four countries named a per capita consumption of stimulating beverages as follows:

United Kingdom	33.21 gals.
France	33.8 gals.
Germany	30.89 gals.
United States	14.09 gals.

This comparison would seem to show that practical temperance obtains to a much greater extent in this than in other countries. That this is true of the spirit consumption of the people of this country, as compared with that of France and Germany, is surprising. Equally surprising, perhaps, is the relatively small consumption of wine in the German Empire; also, that the consumption of beer in Germany is less than that of the United Kingdom.

The net national revenue last year from excise and import duties in the four countries named was: United Kingdom, $104,787,000; France, $115,222,000; Germany, $76,309,000; United States, $139,499,000. It will be understood that these figures do not include any part of the collections from local excise taxation. In percentage of total revenue, the receipts from liquor taxation in the countries named were: Great Britain, 36 per cent.; United States, 29 per cent.; France, 19 per cent.; Germany, 18 per cent. These figures will furnish a basis for almost any argument the reader pleases.

LIGHT ON RECIPROCITY.

A long Washington dispatch to The Sun is published under the headlines "Reciprocity Treaties Dead," "The President Will Not Recommend Ratification." If the dispatch agreed with the head lines and sustained them it would be interesting and important. It doesn't. The only facts of recent occurrence reported in it are that Senator ALDRICH of Rhode Island lunched with the President on Monday, that he arrived in the nick of time to keep his engagement at 1:30, and after his consultation with the President went directly to the station to catch the Congressional Limited train for New York at 4 o'clock. These details are not revealing, and the conclusions of the headlines are not justified by them. The death of reciprocity is inferred solely from the attitude of Senator ALDRICH in the past, and "what he must have said to the President" is merely "guessed at." As to the effect on the mind of the President, there is no basis whatever even for inference or guessing.

Clearly, the ultra-protectionists, of whom The Sun is now the most devoted and ingenious organ, are extremely anxious to create in the public mind the impression that the President is committed to the defeat of the reciprocity treaties. If that impression can be made sufficiently strong it will tend to check the efforts that might otherwise be made by the victims of the protected monopolies to inform the President's mind, and to demonstrate to him the actual need of a gradual and reasonable relaxation of the fetters imposed by the tariff on our foreign and domestic trade, and on our industries. It is not a novel device; it is indeed a somewhat worn one, but it is about the only one that is left to the advocates of extreme protection. They see that there is a powerful combination of interests adversely affected by the present antiquated and ill-adjusted tariff, and that the leaders of these interests hope to secure the co-operation of the President in some measures for their relief, the reciprocity treaties being the most practical and immediately effective. If the movement in this direction is met with the assurance that the President has made up his mind not to take any part in this policy it will naturally be discouraged.

From the expenditure of dexterity in the manipulation of the dispatch in The Sun it is plain that there is no ground whatever for the view it undertakes to present as that of the President. It would, indeed, be somewhat curious if Mr. ROOSEVELT, at this early stage in his Administration, should reach the conclusion that it was impracticable for him to take the first step in that policy of his predecessor which he has resolved to sustain and carry out. This resolution could hardly have been formed in ignorance of or indifference to the latest utterances of Mr. MCKINLEY on the ideas that underlie the whole policy of reciprocity. We recognize the fact that it was not a narrow and blind pledge and that it left perfectly unimpaired the reasonable discretion of the President as to time and means. But the resolution, so recently announced, should restrict the ardor of the extremists in inventing for Mr. ROOSEVELT intentions utterly inconsistent with it.

TAMMANY AND HERCULES.

It will be remembered that under the rule of Aegius, the boss of the city of Elis, (who was accused of aggravating his despotic and dirty management by absenteeism,) some thousands of cattle had been allowed to live in the official stables for a matter of four years, without any attempt at the removal of the filth which it was their nature to produce. When Eurystheus was turning over in his mind the toughest jobs to be given to Hercules, it occurred to him that the cleansing of these stables would be at once the most difficult and the most useful. It was calculated to test the ingenuity as well as the strength of the demi-god, and, if he were successful, it would obviously be most grateful to the weary noses of the citizens of Elis, and would mightily aid in the preservation of their health and the lengthening of their lives.

Had the young hero been a philosophic, "far-seeing," theorizer, whom Aegius had put up as the candidate for the suffrages of the people of Elis, he might have said, "Fellow-citizens, the thing I have in mind, and which you ought to keep in mind, is not the cleansing of these stables of their filth, if filth there be therein, but the policy on which the stables shall be run. I cannot consent to make this constructive policy a secondary matter. It is primary and controlling. It ought not to be subordinated to the temporary partisan and factional purpose of abolishing conditions which have existed for so many years, and which are bound to exist, no matter what reformers may say or do." Had Hercules been that sort of a man, he would have talked thus, and if the people of Elis had believed in him and followed his counsels, the stables would not have been disturbed.

But Hercules was not built that way. It is not recorded what he thought about the theory of stable management, or whether he had any views on the relation of the stables to Greek politics. All we know is that he turned the river Menios through the befouled buildings, and that in a single day swept them clean, and ready for civilized use, to the great delight and advantage of the people of the city. But Hercules was not a candidate of Aegius's naming, and went about his business in a simple, common sense fashion.

GEN. MILES AND THE CANTEEN.

The declaration of Gen. MILES in his annual report concerning the canteen will undoubtedly carry weight with the country and with Congress. What the commanding General says is in effect that the anti-canteen law has not had a conclusive trial, and should not be condemned or repealed in advance of such a trial. The opinion of the commanding General perhaps gains more force because he has been known in the past as an advocate of a restricted canteen, of a canteen which deals in beer and light wines, practically in beer, as against the canteen set up just outside of the army posts, which is unrestricted, which deals in ardent spirits as well as in beer, and which adds to the temptations of drink temptations to other and worse vices unknown and impossible in a post exchange. Gen. MILES'S testimony is corroborated by Capt. BROOKS of the Eleventh Cavalry, who takes the same side in a letter published in yesterday's Evening Post.

It may, of course, be said, we know that it has been said by army officers, since the commanding General has come out against the canteen which he formerly commended as the most efficacious means of promoting temperance in the army, that he came out against it only because the Adjutant General had come out in its favor, and had threatened to capture whatever credit there might be in maintaining the comparative excellence and comparative innocuousness of the canteen. Such observers say that it is only necessary for the Adjutant General, or the commanding General, to come out in favor of anything, in order to insure that the commanding General, or the Adjutant General, as the case may be, shall come out against that thing. Such observers argue, with some plausibility, that, upon this very account, the Adjutant General and the commanding General are the chief enemies of the welfare of the United States Army. The only occasion, such observers go on to say, upon which these two experts have been known to sink their mutual animosities and agree was the introduction of the bill making the commanding General a Lieutenant General and making the Adjutant General, by the same enactment, a Major General.

It is painful to have to think this. It is particularly painful to have to think it when it is so clear that the army is on its defense before Congress and can get those things which all officers know to be necessary or desirable only upon condition that the opinion of the army itself shall be clearly expressed. As to this matter of the canteen, our readers will bear us witness that we have all along expressed the view that it was distinctly and exclusively a matter for army regulation, and that the business of civilians, including members of Congress, was simply to find out what the opinion of the army was. But, when doctors disagree, when the commanding General goes one way and the Adjutant General, upon that account, goes the other, then civilians must make up their own minds.

We know that the War Department has been collecting evidence upon this question of the canteen from the only persons who are competent to give evidence. We for our part have been looking forward to this mass of evidence as a foundation, and the only possible foundation, for intelligent and efficient legislation upon the subject. We repeat that when this evidence is in, and is concurrent, the only thing for inexperts to do is to respect it and abide by it. But when the doctors disagree, then any common fool or fanatic is encouraged to express an opinion, and to try to give effect to the same in legislation.

It is of course a pity that the efficiency of the United States Army should be made, by the commanding General and the Adjutant General thereof, nothing more important than a football in the game of their reciprocal animosities and their reciprocal intrigues. But there is a body of army opinion, to be collected from the reports of the officers in command of troops and in command of posts, which ought to be decisive of this canteen question, even though it be true that the chief of the line and the chief of the staff cannot see beyond each other's noses. That body of opinion will serve as a good guide to the member of Congress who really and disinterestedly desires to do his duty by the army, and to promote its efficiency, even if the most highly paid and highly placed officers in it regard the promotion of that efficiency as a very subordinate affair.

CZOLGOSZ.

As we have heretofore remarked, in whatever the Anarchist assassins may differ, they have this in common, that they have a morbid and exaggerated appetite for notoriety. Consequently it behooves society to see that their fate, when they are caught and punished, shall not minister to this perverted and diseased ambition.

Either reason or a wise instinct has induced the Superintendent of State Prisons to refuse to the latest product of anarchistical teachings and leanings the satisfaction of this desire. The trial was a model. Two very eminent lawyers, who made no secret of their dislike of the duty that was imposed upon them, nevertheless undertook to do that duty, which was in effect to see that the accused man had all his legal rights. The accused was condemned simply because he had to be, because, after everything that could legally be pleaded in his favor had been pleaded, a jury found that it was insufficient to relieve him from the consequences of his crime.

And yet, if Mr. COLLINS had not had a proper perception of the situation, he might have administered some aliment to the appetite which CZOLGOSZ evidently shared with the rest of his kind. He declined to help make a martyr of CZOLGOSZ. He did not deliver to him any of the "tributes" which depraved or demented persons tried to offer. He did allow him to make a statement to the few and unsympathetic official witnesses of the execution. But he gave no aid or comfort whatever to the mastering passion of Anarchists. Absolutely no vain fool who thinks he can arrange the affairs of the human race better than the human race has managed to arrange those affairs for itself can get any comfort or encouragement toward emulating this wretch's crime from this wretch's fate. To be clapped into a cell, thence to be taken to a perfectly fair but short and cold trial, thence to be locked in a death cell, without knowing what may be said about you outside, whether you have hosts of sympathizers, or whether you have no sympathizer, and then to be taken out in the cold gray of the morning to be put to instant death, with only a score of unfriendly witnesses curiously and scientifically watching your demeanor, and to be killed in four minutes after you leave your cell, that has been the experience of this assassin since his crime.

Such an experience is not calculated to "encourage the others." GUITEAU was permitted to exhibit himself, and the exhibition may have excited some envy among like-minded persons. But nobody can possibly envy CZOLGOSZ. Upon which account his treatment, since his apprehension, has been highly exemplary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the Tammany candidates for the Assembly is MR. CHAMPE S. ANDREWS, a young lawyer, concerning whom it is easy to say many things at once pleasant and true. The descendant of a family members of which have for generations attained distinction at the Southern bar and which sent at least one representative to fight under WASHINGTON here on Manhattan Island, Mr. ANDREWS has by inheritance the instincts as well as the manners of a gentleman. Of good education, professional and general, with a knowledge of the world derived from extensive travel, his patriotism proved by service through the Spanish-American war, and possessing ability which we have ourselves had occasion several times to mention—notably when, as counsel for the County Medical Society, he showed up the follies and crimes of "Christian Science"—there is much reason for believing that Mr. ANDREWS would, or at least could, be an Assemblyman of exactly the sort New York City needs so much. But two questions are suggested by his candidacy—what is he doing with Tammany Hall, and what is Tammany Hall doing with him? The second inquiry is easily answered; it has given him a nomination in the Twenty-seventh District, where his election is utterly impossible, and so, without any danger of inconvenience to itself, gains the proof it needs so much that not all its candidates are ignorant and disreputable. Tammany never nominates an Andrews in a district it can carry. The other question is not so easy to answer. On the one hand, it is impossible to believe that Mr. ANDREWS identifies Tammany with Democracy, and so justifies to himself his enrollment under its filthy banner, and, on the other, to charge him with deliberately associating himself with organized brigands for the sake of the rapid professional progress which he hopes to obtain by so doing involves a judgment of motives not to be lightly undertaken, especially when the verdict must be out of harmony with the record as well as the protestations of the person judged. It is the case of Mr. SHEPARD duplicated in miniature.

—A curious episode is reported from one of the lumber towns in Northern Michigan. The great man in that town—the man who practically owns it and to a very considerable extent controls the temporal desinies of all its inhabitants—was equally surprised and angered the other day, when, in one of the few moments which he does not devote to business, he discovered that his son, a boy of fourteen, could not read words of two syllables and was grossly ignorant in all the other branches of an elementary education. Yet the boy had been to public school for several years, and had been regularly and steadily advanced from one grade to another. The father instituted an investigation, which he conducted with the energy and intelligence which he gave to the manufacture of lumber, and of course he soon found out the facts in the case. They were that the teachers had allowed the boy to pass from one grade to another with his class without doing any studying whatever, partly, they said, because he had weak eyes, and partly because he was a headstrong little fellow, with highly developed ideas as to the rights and privileges due to the son of the town's great man. In reality they had feared to incur the boy's enmity, for fear he would complain of ill-treatment and so put their positions in peril. This strange situation revealed, the negligent father continued to neglect his plain duty, and, instead of using his influence or power by making a clean sweep of all the teachers who had demonstrated so gross a lack of conscience and courage, he secured a tutor for his offspring and ordered the two to work together eight hours a day and make up the wasted time as soon as possible. That is about as bad a remedy as could be conceived, for it takes the boy out of the public school, where alone he could be saved from becoming a snob and a petty tyrant, and it does nothing for the educational interests of the town, which are evidently in great peril from the timid toadies who have them now in charge.

—Very funny, but something else as well, is a story that comes from Maraisburg, in Cape Colony, about the trial and condemnation there of ten girls from sixteen to twenty years of age who had been charged with "assisting in a treasonable and seditious manner, and in acts and words, to cause disaffection and disloyalty toward his Majesty's crown and Government, and disturb the peace and order of the colony, in that they did each or either or all sing the 'Volksied,' wave the republican flag, and fraternize with the King's enemies." A local Police Sergeant testified that about sundown on March 6 the Boers entered Maraisburg. There were about 300 of them, mostly colonial rebels, and among them were between twenty-five and thirty local rebels. When they entered the village the Sergeant went home, but afterward was summoned to the Market Square. He found the Boers all drawn up there, and the Magistrate was there as a prisoner, as were also the police. He saw a number of young women on the market tables with the Boers round them, with the Transvaal flag in the middle, and singing the "Volksied." There was a good deal of hugging and kissing; in short, it was "a sort of triumphal tableau." Other witnesses, some of them women, testified to the same dreadful effect, and then the Resident Magistrate made a speech. The war, he said, had been going on for nearly two years. All the prisoners had been to school. They were fairly well educated and no longer children. It was impossible to convince him that they did not know they were British subjects, and that they did not know that such conduct as they displayed at the entrance of the enemy into Maraisburg was seditious and disloyal. Personally, he thought this a case for a military court. As it was, however, the utmost punishment he was empowered to pass seemed very inadequate—it seemed almost a nominal one under the circumstances. All the prisoners were thereupon sentenced to undergo thirty days' imprisonment. As punishment for treason that is, indeed, "nominal," and it does seem as though the large British Empire might have ignored the little demonstration. Certainly these imprisonments will never lead to the kissing of British heroes by the Boerish maidens.

—Of course, this is not the time for comment on the proceedings in the Schley inquiry, but there will be, perhaps, no appreciably serious impropriety in expressing what was certainly the sentiment of the public when it read the Admiral's statement of the injuries which the Brooklyn inflicted on the Spanish ships and which she received from them. Those figures, though "official," have not been discredited or questioned in any quarter, and, with their accuracy admitted, the civilian impulse is to ask wearily what on earth the controversy is about, how it originated, and what results it can possibly produce. That 70 per cent. of hits received seems to settle so very much, to answer so very many inquiries, and to refute so very many rumors and whispers. But there, discussion of things that are "under the judge" is an unprofitable and unedifying business, and—it doesn't take long to wait a minute, or even several.

AN INDICTMENT OF TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the extract from my Sunday morning's sermon on "The Christian Viewpoint and Duty in the Coming Election," given in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, I notice that a quotation which I used is not so marked. The sermon was, contrary to my usage, read, and in the manuscript from which your reporter copied the passage referred to was marked in the usual way as a quotation, and was preceded by the words, "To quote from one of our leading public journals." Said "public journal," by the way, was none other than your own excellent paper, of which I am a daily and deeply interested reader. With it and The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, I know all that any man needs to know about current events and other things as well.

I desire especially to indorse and commend your clear and cogent editorials anent the present crisis in our municipal affairs, and I think it will not come amiss if I just give you the quotation in question, which was taken from one of those editorials. Here it is:

"No, no, a million times no; Mr. Shepard is the nominee of Tammany Hall—Tammany Hall, for thirty years the bane, the curse, the pest of the Democratic Party. It is hated by the Democrats of New York State as the selfish and corrupt body that has time and again defeated their candidates by its treachery, its open revolt, or by the pollution of its support. It has been hooted at and loathed in National Conventions of the Democracy, where its control of the largest State delegation has given it a power which it has used for sinister ends and the confusion of counsels. It has given loyal support to but one Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the last twenty-five years, Bryan in 1900, and him it used for its own purposes. For this outcast band, for this horde of freebooters, who may profess, but notoriously never had any, political principles, but work only for their own pockets all the time, and fill them by the vilest practices, Mr. Edward M. Shepard invokes the name of Democracy."

Such a quotation was well worth using. It exactly expresses my views as a Democrat who repudiates the imputation that that Tammany convention to which Mr. Shepard owes his nomination was in any sense representative of the Democratic Party of our city. LINDSAY PARKER.

St. Peter's Rectory, Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1901.

HOW TO DEFEAT VAN WYCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to defeat the election of Van Wyck it is necessary that there be a concentration of those opposed to him. To scatter votes between the various candidates on the Fusion ticket is only to waste strength.

Only Democrats will cut Van Wyck, and they would naturally prefer to cast their votes for a Democrat, especially if one is presented to their choice who possesses all the qualifications so conspicuously lacking in Van Wyck.

I would therefore urge all Democrats determined to defeat Van Wyck to vote for Samuel Greenbaum, the only Democrat among the candidates on the Fusion ticket except O'Brien, who is also on the Democratic ticket.

By so doing Van Wyck's downfall is assured and a man is elevated to the bench of whom all citizens of New York may well be proud. E. GRAVE.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

THE CITY ELECTION IN ITS NATIONAL ASPECTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tammany Hall, led by a man who has hitherto denounced it in unmeasured terms, is seeking an indorsement of its incompetent and corrupt rule at the hands of the voters of New York. While the impending election concerns the city first of all, yet the issues involved make it a matter of National importance as well.

Tammany stands for an idea wholly un-American. It is a selfish oligarchy which aggrandizes itself at the expense of the people, an oligarchy which conceals and condones the incompetence and dishonesty of its members and undermines public and private morality alike for its own pecuniary gain. Tammany is tyranny—a tyranny not of the wise or able, but of the brutal, the selfish, the vicious.

On the other hand, Mr. Low and the Fusionists stand for true Americanism—a republic of honesty and worth—a government administered in the interests of the people and not merely for the benefit of a party or class.

Mr. Shepard urges the fact that he is a Democrat as a reason for his election. In bringing forward a reason like this he is adding the sanction of an honored name to an idea which he knows well has already worked great evil in American political life.

The present contest in New York is not a contest of Democrats against Republicans—however much Mr. Shepard may strive to make it appear so. It is a moral contest in which one side is committed to a non-partisan administration; the other to a partisan one. On one side stand, shoulder to shoulder, Democrats, Republicans, and independents, without regard to party. On the other stand the rapacious and well-organized army of plunderers and criminals who are striving to hide their misdeeds behind the good name of their self-deluded standard-bearer.

The New York Fusionist is fighting not only for the cause of good government in his own city, but for the integrity of republican institutions throughout the land. He can lose only by the shameful neglect of the citizens of the metropolis to insist upon honesty and decency in the government of their city. With a following altogether hostile to reform, Mr. Shepard will be wholly powerless to accomplish the good results which he doubtless honestly desires. He is hopelessly discredited by his new friends and cannot obscure the issue by an appeal to political partisanship which in earlier days he would have scorned. The people of New York will get the kind of government they deserve to have—a good one if they are firm and resolute, a bad one if they are slothful and unfaithful—but the people of the country at large cannot tolerate the Tammany idea without being traitors to the Republic and false to their own history and ideals.

WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM AIKEN.

Norwich, Conn., Oct. 26, 1901.

CAPT. C. S. ANDREWS'S CLAIMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last thirty-one years two things I have done with never-failing regularity. One is to read THE NEW YORK TIMES and the other is at every election to vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

This year, in common with many Republicans and independent Democrats in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, I shall support Capt. Champe S. Andrews, the Democratic nominee for the Assembly in that district. At a time when the public press of New York City is closed (and many of us think justly so) to other Democratic candidates, I ask permission to briefly present Capt. Andrews's claims for election. I do this because I believe he stands for those sterling principles and high ideals of good government for which THE TIMES so gallantly labors in season and out of season.

The office of member of Assembly requires a familiarity with laws, their making and enforcement. Mr. Andrews by birth, breeding, education, and experience is pre-eminently qualified to meet these requirements. In the first place he comes from a long line of distinguished lawyers: He is the son of Col. Garnett Andrews, author of "Andrews's Mississippi Digest," and is the grandson of Judge Garnett Andrews, who for twenty-four years was Judge of the Superior Court of Georgia, and the author of many legal and political works. Mr. Andrews himself has contributed frequently to the literature of his profession, and as the junior member of a well-known firm of lawyers, ranks among the best of the younger members of our bar. To the technical knowledge of the law he has added the broader culture of frequent travel in foreign countries, studying there the question of municipal ownership and kindred problems which our own city and State must solve in the near future.

But an Assemblyman should possess courage as well as ability. This quality he likewise inherits from his forefathers. It was a relative of his, Sergt. John Champe of Virginia, the close personal friend of George Washington, who at the latter's request, made the celebrated attempt to capture Benedict Arnold over a century ago on this very Island of Manhattan. Capt. Andrews served as a volunteer throughout the Spanish-American war, and is now Commander of Corps of New York State Spanish War Veterans, and a member of the Council of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war, commanded by President Roosevelt. These facts make all the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, myself among the number, feel particularly close to Capt. Andrews.

In a letter addressed to the voters in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, he unequivocally places himself on record as against interference from Albany in purely municipal affairs, and against all bridge franchise and other steals. He favors municipal ownership, and believes "the public schools should be first considered in making up municipal budgets."

His opponent, the present incumbent, is a man against whose personal character nothing can be said. However, during three years at Albany his name has never been prominently connected with any important bill, nor do the voters of his district know how he stands on any public question. We need a positive force and power at Albany such as the friends of Capt. Andrews know him to be.

My only regret is that he is not running on a Republican platform, but those of his Republican friends who, like myself, know from personal contact of his upright character, believe his record to be a platform of far greater certainty than any formal display of words and phrases.

For these reasons his friends believe that even in the celebrated silk-stocking district Capt. Andrews will be elected on Nov. 5.

EDWARD F. BARNES.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

Money for Ransom and for Crime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the sympathy which is being expressed daily and the money which is being subscribed for the ransom of Miss Stone from the Bulgarian brigands, which, of course, we all know is charitable and well meant; but, when we stop to consider the amount of money which is subscribed for and used by Tammany Hall to continue it in power and control of this city, which practically means, from recent developments, the captivity of hundreds, and we may say, thousands, of young girls who are practically seized and kept in captivity for immoral purposes, from which revenue finds its way to those who should be protecting such girls; is it not inconsistent that money should be raised for the ransom of Miss Stone, and at the same time money be subscribed for the continuance in power of those who are really responsible for the police receiving a revenue from the captivity of such young girls instead of rescuing them from such a life?

Is it not abhorrent to an honest man?

New York, Oct. 29, 1901. X. Y. Z.

NUGGETS.

An Easier Way.

Eva—What would you do if you were left to take a Governor's place for one day while he was away, as happened in New Jersey?

Ada—Declare a holiday.—Buffalo Express.

Selling Out.

"But I thought that he was really selling out to quit business," said Tenspot.

"Yes, he was," replied Gilfoyle; "but he found it so profitable that he resolved to have a series of closing-out sales."—Judge.

It Spread.

Patience—Did Peggy advertise an announcement of her engagement in the newspapers?

Patrice—No, she didn't have to; she told all her girl friends that it was a secret.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Safer Sport.

"There's one respect at least in which fishing is a good deal safer sport than hunting."

"How is that?"

"We don't make any fatal mistakes hooking up men who happen to look like fish."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sized Up.

"A man is known by his works," declared the irrepressible talker, who was addressing a large and enthusiastic audience.

"Yours must be a gas works," shouted a rude, uncultured person who occupied a back seat.—Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON'S ITEMS.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

No more do correspondents wise
In Washington, D. C.,
Write column after column on
The Congress that will be.
No more they pen impressive words
About the Senate's poise;
Instead, they give us yards about
The little Roosevelt boys.

No longer do the questions asked
By crafty Mr. Wu
Compose the bulk of heavy work
The correspondents do.
The Sultan's ultimatums or
The social season's joys
Are nothing in their newsiness
Beside the Roosevelt boys.

Instead of reading China's woes
Because she has to pay,
We thrill because the youngest lad
"Rode his new wheel to-day."
No gossip of Postmasterships
Our daily news alloys,
But there is wondrous stuff about
The little Roosevelt boys.

"They took a walk"; "They stayed at home";
"They rode out in a bunch";
"They played baseball"; "They went to school";
"They had mince pie for lunch."
It must be gay in Washington;
There must be lots of noise,
If all the items are correct
About the Roosevelt boys.

REORGANIZING THE FILIPINOS.

Malvar Sends Out a Proclamation as Captain General.

MANILA, Oct. 29.—Malvar, the insurgent leader, who, as cabled Oct. 23, has been confirmed by the Central Filipino Committee as the successor of Aguinaldo, has issued a new proclamation, appointing himself Captain General and reorganizing the Filipino army under two Lieutenant-Generals and four Generals of Division. Every guide caught aiding the Americans will be treated immediately as a traitor. Those who surrender to the Americans will be treated in the same manner.

Malvar considers his own appointment to be temporary until the meeting of the General Assembly of Liberators. He congratulates the soldiers on the good work they are doing in the field, and also those who are working for the cause of freedom and liberty in the cities.

ADMIRAL VILLAMIL'S REMAINS.

Transferred to Spanish Custody at Havana—To be Taken to Spain.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—The remains of the Spanish Vice Admiral, Villamil, commander of the Spanish torpedo flotilla, who was fatally wounded at the battle of Santiago, were transferred to-day to the steamer Montserrat to be taken to Spain. The ceremony of transfer was in charge of Captain of the Port Young, representing the United States Navy. A salute of nine guns was fired at Morro Castle.

Admiral Villamil was wounded on board the destroyer Pluton, and was taken ashore by Spanish sailors, dying shortly afterward. His body was left in a sitting position in a chair in a cave about four miles west of the entrance to Santiago Harbor, and it remained there about eight months before it was discovered, when it was transferred to the Santiago Arsenal.

From an international standpoint the United States Navy was still in charge of the remains, and the Spanish Consul requested a formal transfer. The ceremony was attended by the Spanish colony and representatives of the military Government.

PRESIDENT ATTENDS THEATRE.

Enthusiastically Greeted as He and His Party Enter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt and party occupied two boxes at the New National Theatre to-night, and witnessed Daniel Frohman's company in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment." This is the first time the President has attended any theatre since his elevation, and his entrance was warmly greeted by an audience that packed the theatre.

The President was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, Capt. Greenway, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gray of Baltimore.

The President's visit to the National brings to a close the period of mourning for the late President McKinley, as many members of the official family, as well as many leaders of society heretofore have refrained from appearing in public.

G. W. LEDERER'S BANKRUPTCY.

Schedules Show $119,770 Liabilities and $167,000 Nominal Assets.

Schedules in bankruptcy of George W. Lederer, theatrical manager, of 1,440 Broadway, against whom creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 21, show known liabilities of $119,770 and nominal assets of $167,000, consisting of eight claims against various persons, some of which are in suit. Besides the known liabilities, there are many creditors mentioned, the amount of whose claims are put in as unknown. The liabilities are for salaries, borrowed money, royalties, costumes, merchandise, printing, bill posting, transportation, &c.

The debts were contracted from 1894 to 1901, principally in New York. He owes $3,306 in London, contracted in July, 1901, and at other times, chiefly for merchandise. Sixteen judgments, aggregating $12,440, are included in the schedules, which judgments he believes have been satisfied, but owing to the death of his former attorney satisfaction pieces have been lost, and as none was recorded they remain unsatisfied of record. Among those whom he owes for salary are Rose Coghlan, unknown; Clara Lipman, $796; Oliver E. Cromwell, $1,000; John Henshaw, $500; Arthur Wild, $525; Harry Davenport, $180; William F. Fassett, St. Louis, $400; Alberteri, $600, and to musicians, $260. For royalties he owes Louis Englander $7,000, Elizabeth Marbury $1,350, Harry B. Smith, Klaw & Erlanger, Gustave Kerker, and Hugh Morton amounts unknown.

He is indebted to five lawyers for professional services, the amount unknown. Robert F. Gilsen and the Gilsen Printing Company are each down for $15,000, and a marginal note says that the claims are unknown, only the summons was served on him as surviving member of the firm of Canary & Lederer. There are 175 creditors.

The nominal assets consist of the following claims: Against J. J. & P. J. Gracey of Boston, $50,000; Columbia Music Hall Company of Boston, $50,000; Harry Weed of Chicago, $25,000; A. H. Chamberlyn, $20,000; H. B. Sire, $10,000; Metropolitan Job Printing Company, $6,000; Clara Lipman, $4,700, and Oliver E. Cromwell, $500. He has clothing to the amount of $250, for which he claims exemption.

"RICHARD LOVELACE" PERFORMED

Produced to Let Its Author, Lourence Irving, See It.

Many theatrical celebrities were present yesterday afternoon, at the special matinée of "Richard Lovelace," which H. H. Sothern and his company performed at the Garden Theatre. The play was given in order to allow the author, Laurence Irving to witness his work for the first time. Sir Henry Irving, the author's father, and Ellen Terry occupied a box, and nearly all the members of the Irving company were in attendance.

The author was called out and made a speech at the end of the performance. In the audience were Charles Hawtrey, William Faversham, Bertha Galland, Julie Opp, Justin Huntly McCarthy, May Robson, Jobyra Howland, Maud Wilton, Christie McDonald Jefferson, Marguerite Merrington, and Stephen Wright.

New Name for a Chicago Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Another attempt soon will be made to establish an amusement enterprise in the ill-starred Academy Theatre, at Wabash Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Negotiations between a real estate firm and the owners of the property resulted to-day in the transfer of the theatre and hotel to David B. Weber and his brother Max for a consideration of $125,000. The building is 75 by 170 feet, and besides the auditorium and stage, contains seventy-five rooms. It is to be known hereafter as "The Columbia."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

David Warfield's engagement at the Bijou Theatre, where he is playing "The Auctioneer," has been extended indefinitely. This arrangement was perfected yesterday between Mr. Belasco, manager of Mr. Warfield, and H. B. Sire, manager of the theatre. May Irwin was booked to follow Mr. Warfield, opening at the Bijou Nov. 25. It has been arranged now that Miss Irwin shall continue her tour on the road.

Maud Hoffman will leave the "New England Folks" company, now playing at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, on Nov. 9. She will be seen in the forthcoming production of Augustus Thomas's play "Colorado," at Wallack's Theatre. Dorothy Donnelly of the Donnelly-Murray Hill Theatre Stock Company will succeed her in "New England Folks."

Ernest Seton Thompson Changes His Name.

Ernest Seton Thompson, the author, was granted permission by Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday to change his name to Ernest Thompson Seton. In applying for permission to change his name the author said that the family name was Seton and was changed to Thompson to escape identity after certain ancestors had taken part in the Jacobite rebellion in 1745. The author stated as a further reason for the change that Thompson is a common name here and borne by a great number of people and that therefore he did not wish to retain it.

NOW NEGOTIATING WITH MISS STONE'S CAPTORS

Constantinople Legation Communicating with Them.

Miss Stone Herself Heard From—Consul General Dickinson Goes to Samakov.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Sofia to The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is officially stated that the United States Legation in Constantinople has opened direct negotiations with Miss Stone's captors.

"The Bulgarian Government has allowed the celebrated Rilo Kloster (southwest of Samakov) to be searched and two suspected monks to be arrested."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The State Department this morning received advices from its agents in Constantinople and Sofia to the effect that communication had been established with Miss Stone. No details were furnished.

The officials have no additional news to make public to-night regarding the case.

SOFIA, Oct. 29.—United States Consul General Dickinson has left here for Samakov in order to be able more closely to superintend the measures being taken for the release of Miss Stone and her companion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.— Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Legation here, and W. W. Peet, Treasurer of the American Mission at Constantinople, had a long conference on the subject of Miss Stone to-day.

The information from the missionaries who are near the brigands' retreat is far from satisfactory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The Russian Foreign Office is still co-operating heartily with the United States officials in the efforts to obtain the release of Miss Stone.

M. Bakhmetieff, the Russian representative at Sofia, who is married to an American, is displaying much energy in co-operating with United States Consul General Dickinson.

THE ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Faugeron, Charged with Murdering the Socialist, Jung, Repeats His Story, but Is Found Guilty.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At the Old Bailey today the trial of Martial Faugeron, a Frenchman, who was committed for trial on Sept. 11 on the charge of murdering Herman Jung, an old jeweler of Clerkenwell, on Sept. 3, was begun.

Faugeron, in testifying in his own behalf, repeated his statement that Jung had promised him a fortune if he would stab the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, with a knife and make him suffer greatly before he died, as a lesson for the suffering he had caused by the South African war.

The jury found Faugeron guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to death.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Sept. 11 Faugeron made a remarkable statement in regard to the killing of Herman Francis Jung. The latter was a well-known Socialist, the last survivor of the group of which Karl Marx was a member. In his earlier years he was classed as a violent and desperate red, but lately his name had not been connected with any act of violence.

Faugeron stated that about six weeks before the killing of Jung he was standing outside a café near Piccadilly when he met a Frenchwoman whom he knew. While they were talking a man joined them and then the woman went away and the two men went into the café. Faugeron told the stranger he was out of work, and the stranger replied:

"What do you want to work for? You can live in London without work. I'll take you to a house where three of us are in the habit of going, and which we are in the habit of calling God's house. There you will find everything you can possibly want, provided you only promise the householder to do as he directs."

Through the stranger Faugeron was later introduced to Jung, who treated him well and gave him money. Jung endeavored to make Faugeron interested in the tenets of anarchism. On Sept. 3 Jung said, in regard to the Boer war:

"Don't you think all the misery of that war is due to Chamberlain, and that he deserves to be stabbed, just to make him feel a little of the misery he has inflicted on others? I am not rich myself, but I will undertake through intermediaries to guarantee a fortune to the man who will do that deed."

According to Faugeron Jung then offered him £10 to buy clothes so that he could dress decently in order to perform the object in view. Then Jung asked Faugeron if the latter would kill Mr. Chamberlain. Faugeron refused. Jung then demanded back the money he had given Faugeron. Faugeron said he did not have it. Jung seized a piece of iron and threw it at the Frenchman. The latter fled. Jung started to attack him. Faugeron pulled out a knife, opened it with his teeth, and delivered the blow from which Jung died.

In closing his statement Faugeron said: "According to my idea, I have rendered a great service to Europe."

BOERS LOSE HEAVILY.

Leave Forty Dead on the Field—British Also Suffer Severely—Kitchener's "Bag" for Last Week.

LONDON Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Oct. 28, says he has received reports of important fighting on Oct. 24, near Great Marico River, dividing Bechuanaland from the Transvaal.

De la Rey and Kemp attacked a British force, and were only repulsed after severe fighting, leaving forty dead on the field, including Commandant Omstirheysen. The British lost twenty-eight men killed and had fifty-five wounded. The Boers carried off eight British wagons. The republicans appear to have paid special attention to the guns, as thirty-seven gunners and drivers were killed or wounded.

Lord Kitchener mentions a number of minor affairs, and says last week's "bag" consisted of 74 Boers killed, 16 wounded, and 353 made prisoners. In addition, 45 Boers surrendered and the British captured 471 rifles, 75,950 rounds of ammunition, 216 wagons, 530 horses, and 8,000 head of cattle.

TO REPEOPLE BOER STATES.

British Regard It as Advisable—Milner Says the War May Never Be Over in a Formal Sense.

DURBAN, Oct. 29.—The imperial authorities have reached the conclusion that the early repeopling of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies is advisable, so that the normal industrial and agricultural life of the colonies may be resumed.

In the course of a speech yesterday afternoon, Lord Milner said it was useless to wait until the war was over in a formal sense. It might never be over, he declared, but it was burning itself out, and in time we ought to show ourselves masters in the house we have taken, by rebuilding it and beginning to live in it."

BOTHA WAS NEARLY CAUGHT.

PRETORIA, Oct. 29.—Commandant Gen. Botha's recent escape from the British columns pursuing him was a close affair.

Major Remington marched on the Boer Commander in Chief's quarters at night, to find that Botha had got off with a few hundred yards' start, leaving his hat, revolver, and papers behind him.

Ten prisoners, including Commandant Hans Botha and ex-Landrost Schutte, were captured.

IN THE SHOPS.

One handsome Persian muff has flare ends of chinchilla, those ends which are supposed to turn back over the muff when the wearer is walking and to flare out over the wrists when driving. That is for extra warmth undoubtedly, though, for a truth, furs as a matter of protection are a joke on Fifth Avenue the greater part of the Winter.

***

Another muff, which has narrower flares of ermine, is not as attractive.

***

Silver chains are to be found for the woman who wears a silver purse and other silver trinkets, and are very pretty set at intervals with medallions of turquois matrix, not uncommon in gold charms, but less often found in the silver.

***

Watches for the Knickerbocker maiden are very tiny, charming little hunting case affairs, the cases finished in heavy scrolled designs of gold sometimes over a foundation of gold of a different shade and occasionally with enamel to be seen beneath, but only a bit of it. In the deep bronze gold these watches are very rich. Little watches set solidly with diamonds are so common in the smart jewelry shops that it would seem that every other woman on the street should be wearing one. In the dark gold watches there is set sometimes a large solitaire diamond in the centre and sometimes a colored stone surrounded by diamonds. In the all-over diamond watches there are some which are heart shaped.

***

L'art nouveau is to be found in umbrella handles. These are graceful damsels in draperies in two colors of gold, and the head of an Elainelike maiden, which forms the handle of one umbrella, is in different tones of gold and in silver.

***

Beautiful umbrella handles are of crystal, with floral designs applied upon them in gold and silver.

***

A German pottery in which some interesting things appear has, in articles for the writing table, inkstands in a pale green, a Sphinx holding between its forelimbs a little receptacle, into which the pen is dipped. The body of the Sphinx is the ink bottle proper, fitted with a cork, and is disclosed when the head is lifted. It is in a soft pale green and costs $3.25.

***

But if one talks of pottery of any kind there are plaques to be seen on Fifth Avenue which are most exquisite things in Dresden china. One of these shows a gauze-draped figure standing upon a green ground with the hands raised to branches of a flowering tree, the blossoms in white upon a blue background. It is a wonderful thing and worth the $150 it costs. Another plaque shows a dancing circle of maidens in soft tones of greens, browns, blues, and drabs, charming, but with not quite the same exquisite beauty of the other. An oval tray is another beautiful thing, the head and shoulders of a woman, the face with lowered eyelids, of the pearly whiteness of the china, the shoulders covered with fichu-like drapery, also in white; the hands white, the white rose in the fingers having a soft, warm, creamy tint in the heart. There is dark, smoothly banded hair and a dull blue band around the throat, a blue which gives the touch of color needed to relieve the background of fleur-de-lis leaves in a soft gray-green forming long lines upon another soft green ground and graceful blossoms at the top of the pearly white of the pottery.

***

In gold or silver gilt, one of the most attractive of chain purses is in Egyptian design, exceedingly simple, and altogether charming. The shape of the frame is Egyptian, and from the frame hanging over the purse are small tassels of the metal representing perhaps rolls of papyrus and similar tassels finish the lower edge of the bag.

***

Funny little necklaces are of pearls or gold, and have dangling from them stones of various hues. One of these necklaces is a flexible band of pearls, and hanging from the centre is a quaint little ornament of gold. From this centre piece, pendant around the necklace, are all kinds of uncut stones in rough little lumps, gradually diminishing in size toward the ends from the centre. There are topaz, turquois, sapphires, all kinds of stones in the medley, and the smallest are not as large as a pea.

***

Green is frequently to be seen trimming children's gowns. One little gray gown has panne velvet in green on the bodice, and another frock of brown has yoke and lapels of green trimmed with black braid. Green is always good with brown.

***

In hand-painted articles, there are "benedictions," sometimes in a verse or verses, appropriate to the bedtime hour, printed in black, and around this a design, usually in poppies as a suggestion of drowsiness, is painted. The whole is framed in some simple frame, a narrow band of wood, and there is a gift or treasure for one's own room to be placed where the eyes can rest upon it.

***

There are many other conveniences to hang upon the wall which show handsomely painted borders. There are laundry lists, for instance, and large cards for the frequently used telephone numbers. This last is a gift for the most difficult of all people to please—the Man. He is not sure to use it, however, for it is quite likely that he will prefer to scribble the numbers on a scrap of paper, and he will preserve the hand-painted affair as long as possible in its pristine freshness.

AUGUST BELMONT INTERVIEWED

He Says He and His Party Have Obtained Valuable Data in Europe Regarding Transit Systems.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Messrs. August Belmont, John B. McDonald, Bryan, Deyo, Van Vleck, and Stillwell, having completed their survey of the underground railroads of Europe, start on their return to New York tomorrow on the White Star liner Oceanic. They have obtained much useful information for the benefit of New York City's underground road. Mr. Belmont said today:

"We met with the greatest courtesy everywhere, and all possible opportunities of seeing what we wanted to see were granted to us. We secured much valuable data, especially regarding stations and power houses. It would not be courteous if I made comparisons of the various roads we went over. You cannot compare London's 'tube' with the New York road, for our line is being constructed on an entirely different principle.

NEW HOTEL CORPORATION.

To Conduct Houses in New York and Vermont.

A new hotel corporation to be known as the New England Hotel Company has been organized under the laws of the State of Vermont, with a capital stock of $500,000 for the purposes of conducting hotels in New York and Vermont.

The incorporators, named in the papers which were filed in Rutland on Monday, are W. H. Valiquette of The Dunmore, 230 West Forty-second Street; Charles H. Perot of 140 Pearl Street, and Percival W. Clement, Frederick H. Button, and Henry G. Smith of Rutland.

Mr. Valiquette, who also owns the Berwick Hotel in Rutland, said last night that the first purpose in forming the new company was to lease and conduct a new hotel to be built in the central part of Manhattan, near Fifth Avenue. The exact location he declined to give, saying that the plans were not as yet complete, but that some of the interests back of the company will have to do with the construction of the hotel.

Countess Russell Demands an Apology.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department has received the following cablegram from London, signed Mabel Edith, Countess Russell: "Statement made by you regarding divorce granted Earl Russell in America is entirely untrue. No papers were served on me. My first notice came through London newspapers. Divorce was obtained by fraud and invalid in America. This was proved by Judge Curler of America before House of Lords. I am entitled to public apology from you through press." Mr. Taylor declines to make an apology, for he says he never made the statement attributed to him. He knows nothing about the Countess's divorce proceedings except from the newspapers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be one of weddings. There are more than the usual number at the different churches in town and in the suburbs. One of the most notable church marriages will be that of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden to Joel Nott Allen at the Church of the Ascension. The usual hunt meets at Meadow Brook and Westchester will take place. It has been decided, by the way, to postpone the steeplechase until the end of November.

***

The wedding of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden and Joel Nott Allen is to be celebrated at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, on Lower Fifth Avenue, by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Octavius Flagg. Miss Ogden is related to many of the old New York families. Her mother was before her marriage Miss Fannie Brush. Mr. Allen is the son of the late Rev. Edward Brown Allen and a cousin of Bishop Potter. The wedding is to be a quiet one, owing to the mourning in the bride's family, and there will be no reception. Miss Ogden's maid of honor and only attendant will be Miss Janet Craven de Kay, Mrs. Sydney de Kay's daughter, and Mr. Allen's best man is to be his brother, Edward Ashley Allen. The ushers selected are Carl C. Nott, a cousin of the bridegroom; Charles Wisner, Augustus Davies, and Rufus R. Graves.

***

Miss Mabelle Stewart Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander Nash, (Miss Alice J. Peters,) and Antonio Terry Ponvert, a nephew of the late Antonio Terry, will be married this evening at the home of the bride's parents, 19 West Seventy-third Street, by the Rev. Father Matthew Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Miss Nash's matron of honor and only attendant is to be Mrs. Lewis M. Gibb. Elie L. Ponvert is to be his brother's best man, and Warren B. Nash, George L. Woodruff, Adams C. Sumner, and Francisco Terry of Paris have been asked to be the ushers.

***

The wedding of Miss Mabel A. Brown, daughter of J. G. Brown, the artist, and Robert Arthur Johnston is to be celebrated at 8:30 o'clock this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 250 West Forty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church will perform the ceremony and will be assisted by the Rev. David Schaefer of Hamilton, Ohio. Miss Brown's sister, Miss Florence Marie Brown, is to be her maid of honor and Miss Isabel Nelson Smith and Miss Gertrude Van Buren Magonigle, the latter a niece of the late Edwin Booth, are to be the bridesmaids. Mr. Johnson's best man will be Edward Otis Dustin of Boston and the ushers selected are George Arthur Brown, Harry Cummings, Horace Walker, and Dr. T. Harold MacLaury. Two little nephews of the bride, Master Arthur Brown Cummings and J. G. Brown Cummings are to be the ribbon boys.

***

The wedding of Miss Edna Phelps Gregory and Everett Lake Crawford will be celebrated in the Brick Presbyterian Church on Nov. 18. Mr. Crawford is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Crawford of 41 West Forty-seventh Street and a relative by marriage of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. His brother, Harden Crawford, is to be his best man and six of his Princeton College classmates are to be the ushers. Miss Gregory is the daughter of Mrs. George Foster Gregory of 10 West Forty-third Street. Her only attendant is to be Miss Fanny Hoagland. The church ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's mother.

***

The engagement is reported of Mrs. Mason C. Davidge, the daughter of Bishop Henry C. Potter and the widow of Mason C. Davidge, the son of the late William H. Davidge, to Maximilian H. Foster of this city. Mr. Davidge died eight years ago in France. Mrs. Davidge has lived abroad a great deal of late years. She was one of the guests of J. Pierpont Morgan on his recent trip to California, and there were rumors of her engagement in San Francisco, where Mr. Foster is known as well as in this city. Mr. Foster is a contributor to many of the current magazines. He has recently published a book. He comes from old New England stock. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the War of 1812, and of the Sons of the Revolution, the Strollers, and the New York Athletic Club. He lives with his brother, Reginald L. Foster, at Park Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

***

Among those booked on the Zeeland, sailing to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Harrison K. Caner, Dr. Hamilton Osgood and Mrs. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, and Miss Violet Cruger. Mr. and Mrs. Tams postponed their sailing from last week, owing to the Cruger will litigation. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Donner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sedgwick, and the Misses Sedgwick sail on the same ship.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Cary at Tuxedo. They have closed their house at Bayshore.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman have returned from Bar Harbor, and will remain at the Buckingham for a short time before going to Southern California for the Winter.

***

Reports from the invalids show that they are all doing well. The Hon. George Keppel was reported as improving yesterday, and Robert Collier was said to be better. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who arrived for the season at her new home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, is under the care for the present of a trained nurse and Dr. E. P. Tucker.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones arrive today on the Narada. They have closed their Newport villa. Col. and Mrs. Delancey Kane are to be at their Westchester country seat for the month of November. The Misses Kane and Mr. Joseph Jenkins Lee, who are traveling in the East, will return to New York about the holidays, coming back by way of the Suez Canal and Genoa.

***

Yesterday was the date arranged for the bestowal in London of the Order of St. John upon those on whom it was conferred some months ago. Among these were James J. Van Alen of this city. The King is reported by cable to have conferred many of these orders, but no particular mention was made of Mr. Van Alen who was among the number.

***

The Countess Pappenheim, her daughter, and Miss Wheeler of Philadelphia, are booked to sail to-day for Southampton on the St. Paul. They are to go to the Countess's home on the Isle of Wight. Others booked for the same ship are Mrs. B. H. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sargent, and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Bingham.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Agnew, elder daughter of the late John T. Agnew and sister of Mrs. William Bunker and Mrs. Heinrich Meyn, to Howard Martin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Agnew Paton gave a reception at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday afternoon, after a three years' absence abroad. In the interval Mr. and Mrs. Paton and David Paton have made a systematic tour of Europe, Egypt, and the Soudan. Mr. Paton's book on Sicily, the product of a former tour, has been so far accepted as authoritative as to be on the point of publication in Milan in an Italian translation. Among the guests at the reception were the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Miss Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Meyn, Mrs. John Foord and Miss Foord, David Paton, Mrs. and Miss Nourse of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, and Miss Flint.

***

The service for the dead will be read for Mrs. George Mulreson Woolsey at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in Grace Church. The memory of the wedding of Miss Esther Morris Hunt and Mr. Woolsey is still fresh, for it occurred in February last, and in the same church where the services to-morrow will be held. Mrs. Woolsey died in London on Oct. 19, and Mr. Woolsey will arrive to-day on the Majestic. This sad incident recalls another, equally melancholy, that of the death in London in the Summer of 1900 of the beautiful Mrs. George Barclay Rives, who had been Miss Elizabeth Emlen Hare, and who also had been a bride of a few weeks previous. For her the burial services were read also in Grace Church.

FT. WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

Will Be Dedicated on the Anniversary of the Battle.

A Seat and Step with Appropriate Inscription Will Be Erected Against the Face of a Rock.

On Nov. 16 the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Fort Washington, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with the co-operation of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, will dedicate a memorial marking the site of the old Revolutionary fort. The memorial, which is the gift of James Gordon Bennett, is to be erected upon the site of the northeast bastion of the fort, on Fort Washington Avenue, in the line of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, protracted.

At that point the western sidewalk of the avenue cuts through the native rock, leaving a vertical face about ten feet high. Against this is to be erected the memorial, consisting of a wayside seat and step, about eight feet wide, flanked by two pilasters rising to the top of the rock, supporting an entablature and embracing a tablet inscribed as follows:

This Memorial Marks the Site of
FORT WASHINGTON.
Constructed by the Continental Troops in the Summer of 1776.
Taken by the British After a Heroic Defense, Nov. 16, 1776.
Repossessed by the Americans
Upon Their Triumphal Entry Into the City of New York Nov. 25, 1783.

Erected
Through the Generosity of James Gordon Bennett
By the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
November 16, 1901.
Site Registered by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Extending back on the ground level with the top of the structure will be a concrete platform for a cannon and pile of cannon balls. The design is by Charles R. Lamb, the designer of the Dewey Arch.

The programme for the day includes a memorial service at 11 A. M. in the Holy-rood Episcopal Church at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Broadway, luncheon for the speakers in Mr. Bennett's house between 12:30 and 2 P. M., arrival of color escort at 2 P. M. over part of the route taken by the Americans when they repossessed the fort on Evacuation Day, 1783; hoisting the American flag within the fort by Christopher Forbes, a lineal descendant of the man who hoisted the flag on the Battery when the British evacuated New York; literary exercises in a large tent on the site of the fort at 2:15, and a reunion of descendants of defenders of the fort at the close of the exercises.

The dedication is in charge of a committee of fifty—members of the two societies mentioned and citizens at large—as follows:

Walter S. Logan, Chairman.	George C. Batcheller,
James Gordon Bennett,	V. M. Munier,
Chauncey M. Depew,	Charles B. Provost,
Robert B. Roosevelt,	William H. Kelly,
Andrew H. Green,	Henry B. Young,
Major W. H. Corbusier, U. S. A.	Charles L. Nichols,
Col. A. G. Mills,	Herbert B. Bissell,
Gen. F. P. Earle,	Charles N. Palmer,
Col. Ralph E. Prime,	Theodore Fitch,
Col. John C. Calhoun,	R. T. Davies,
Rev. Jesse L. Hurlburt,	Charles B. Knox,
Rev. C. M. Murray,	Gen. H. C. King,
S. M. Wright,	Ira B. Stewart,
Edward P. Cone,	F. A. Ethridge,
Trueman G. Avery,	Charles R. Lamb,
E. V. D. Gazzam,	E. H. Hall,
Francis D. Huntting,	Albert Ulmann,
R. C. Jackson,	R. P. Bolton,
John R. Van Wormer,	Hiram Steel,
C. C. Rawlings,	W. A. Munschenheim,
Wm. A. Marble,	William H. Flitner,
Jas. de la Montayne,	A. J. Squier,
George D. Bangs,	W. W. J. Warren,
William H. Wayne,	C. W. Haskins,
	Hugh Hastings,
	L. H. Cornish.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Hatch, and Mrs. H. M. Brooks have closed their cottages and gone to New York.

Peter D. Martin has returned from Buffalo. Last evening Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs gave a dinner in honor of his return. Later Mr. Martin entertained a few friends at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. E. S. Willing entertained at luncheon at her villa in Webster Street to-day.

Prof. and Mrs. R. Pumpelly have returned from Dublin, N. H., where they spent the Summer.

W. H. Mayer and William R. Hunter will take a coaching party to Bristol tomorrow. The trip will occupy two days, the greater part of the time being spent on the road.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe have returned from their farm at East Greenwich.

De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. Perry Tiffany to-day closed their cottages for the season.

Edward H. Bulkley has returned to New York for the Winter.

Samuel F. Barger will close his cottage, Edna Villa, to-morrow and return to New York. Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie will also close their cottage to-morrow.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard is a guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at The Breakers.

Hugh D. Auchincloss arrived from New York to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Davis will leave Newport to-morrow for New York, and will soon sail for Egypt, where they will spend the Winter and Spring.

KING EDWARD TO GREET HIS SON.

Elaborate Preparations for the Duke of Cornwall's Homecoming.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Most elaborate plans have been made for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at Portsmouth and London. It is not generally felt that their tour has been a success, as, on the whole, comparatively little interest has been taken in it, the war and other events having completely overshadowed the royal journey. The officials, however, are determined that it shall end in a blaze of glory.

At Portsmouth an effective naval display has been arranged. Fifteen battleships and cruisers sail to-morrow to meet the royal yacht Ophir and escort her to Portsmouth. Other ships there will join in the reception, and on Friday evening the whole fleet in the harbor will be illuminated.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and other members of the royal family, on board the Victoria and Albert, accompanied by a flotilla of smaller yachts, will meet the Ophir in the Channel on Friday, and escort her into the harbor.

The royal party will reach London at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Here 10,000 troops will keep the streets clear for the procession from Victoria Station, by way of Constitution Hill, Picadilly, and St. James's Street, to Marborough House.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE OPENED

Social and Educational Club for Which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Provided the Money.

The West Side Neighborhood House, a building erected through the generosity of J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., and an outgrowth of the old Armitage House, was thrown open to the public last night after addresses by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown College; the Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnson, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. W. H. Richardson, assistant pastor, and A. A. Hill, under whose direction the institution will be.

The West Side Neighborhood House is designed to be a social and educational club for the residents of the extreme west side. It is situated at the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and is a five-story building. In the basement are the men's clubroom, bowling alleys, public baths, kitchen, and laundry. On the first floor is an auditorium which will seat 250 persons, parlors, and reading and dining rooms. The second floor is given up to the little children, with a kindergarten and day nursery and crib room. The third floor contains the living rooms for the residents and attachés, the circulating library, and club and class rooms, and on the fourth floor is the gymnasium, which is two stories high. For Summer recreation a roof garden has been provided.

The opening was quite informal. The principal speech was made by the Rev. Dr. Faunce, who spoke of the institution as being the realisation of hopes he had formed during his tenancy of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church pulpit. He called attention to the fact that the institution is strictly non-religious in character, every one being welcome, Protestant, Catholic, and Jew alike.

Mr. Rockefeller has also supplied the funds for the erection of the Armitage Chapel, now in course of construction, two doors away from the Neighborhood House.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Miles Hopkins.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Samuel Miles Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., a Professor Emeritus at Auburn Theological Seminary, died this morning.

Samuel Miles Hopkins was born at Genesee, N. Y., in 1813. He was a graduate of Amherst College, in the class of '32. He studied at the Auburn Theological Seminary, and was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1836. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1840, and was a pastor at Corning, Fredonia, and Avon, N. Y.

In 1847 he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastics, History, and Church Polity at the Auburn Theological Seminary. For several years past he had been Professor Emeritus. Dr. Hopkins was the author of "A Manual of Church Polity," "Liturgy," and "Book of Common Prayer."

Henry Baldwin Harrison.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Henry Baldwin Harrison, ex-Governor of Connecticut, died at his home here at noon to-day. Ex-Gov. Harrison spent the Summer according to his usual custom, with relatives in Vermont. He returned here about two weeks ago, and had since failed rapidly. Death was due to old age.

Henry Baldwin Harrison was born at New Haven Sept. 11, 1821. He was valedictorian of the Class of '46 at Yale. He was an ardent "Henry Clay" Whig, and was elected to the Connecticut Senate in 1854. He drafted a personal liberty bill and did much toward nullifying the fugitive slave law. Under his measure the penalty of even pretending that a free person was a slave was punishable.

He was associated with the Free Soil Party until it became merged into the Republican Party. He was one of the organizers of the Republican Party in his State. In 1865 he was a Representative in the Connecticut Legislature, where he made an elaborate speech in favor of erasing the word "white" from the Constitution. This led to a strong desire that he be nominated for Governor. He refused the candidacy, equivalent to an election, urging that Gen. Hawley, just returned from the war, deserved the nomination.

In 1872 he was candidate for Governor and was defeated through dissensions in his party. In 1878 he was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated by O. H. Platt. He was elected a State Representative in 1883 by a large majority. He was elected Governor in 1885, and served for two years.

Henry Clay Hall.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 29.—Henry Clay Hall, for thirty consecutive years in the United States Consular Service in Cuba, and later Minister to one of the Central American States, died at his home in Millbury to-day, aged eighty-one years. He retired from the Government service in 1892 on account of his health. He was long known as the dean of the Government Diplomatic Corps on account of his long service.

He served under eight Presidents, from Buchanan to Cleveland, a record believed to be unparalleled. He was known as the father of the Nicaragua Canal project. He was so young when he left this country and was in the service so long that the first time he ever had a chance to exercise the right of franchise was when he cast his vote for William McKinley for President. He was born in Northford, Conn.

Sidney Dean.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Sidney Dean of Brookline, formerly of Rhode Island and Connecticut, died to-night at the age of eighty-three. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth and the Thirty-fifth Congresses. He was a teller in the Congress which fought so long over the Speakership which Nathaniel P. Banks finally won. Mr. Dean was at one time a Methodist preacher. He wrote a book entitled "Banking and Banks from the Bank of Venice to 1883."

Obituary Notes.

Dr. J. MORTIMER CRAWE, Sr., the oldest practising physician of Watertown, N. Y., died yesterday, aged seventy-one years. He was a member of the New York State Medical Association and of the Jefferson County and Watertown City Medical Societies.

SAMUEL FOSTER, for over forty years Treasurer of the Williamsville Cotton Manufacturing Company of Killingly, Conn., and prominent in business life here, died yesterday in Providence, R. I., from old age. He was born in Dudley, Mass., in 1803, and is survived by four sons and one daughter.

The Rev. ROBERT W. DE SCHWEINITZ, the oldest officer of the Moravian Church of North America, Treasurer of all the church funds for more than half a century, prominent in college work, and widely known as a distinguished botanist, died in Bethlehem, Penn., yesterday, of Bright's disease, in the eighty-third years of his age.

Miss JANETTE ALEXANDER, aged eighty-five, only daughter of Archibald Alexander, D. D., one of the founders of Princeton Theological Seminary, died yesterday at the Nassau Hotel, Princeton, where she had made her home for many years. Her funeral will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church, Princeton, to-morrow.

WOULD OUST MR. HAVEMEYER.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 29.—The Town Boards of Islip and Babylon met here today in joint session to arrange to commence a joint suit to recover title to land under water in the bay now held by Henry O. Havemeyer and lying in front of his Modern Venice. His title to the property was acquired from the State in 1894. The property is located in Islip, which was formerly part of Babylon Town.

The authorities claim the land in question is town property and was never owned by the State. This claim is based on the town charter from the English Crown, granted in 1666, almost a hundred years before the State claims title from a grant.

It was decided to commence action at once, and counsel will draw up papers within a few days.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The President has made the following appointments in the army:

Second Lieutenant, Cavalry—Howard R. Smalley.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry—Jacob Schick and Alfred A. Hickox.

Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, Rank of Captain—Edward N. Bowen.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers, recently promoted:

Capt. James S. Parker, to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop G, to date from Oct. 15, vice Carleton, detailed for duty in the Pay Department. Capt. Parker will remain on duty with the Sixth Cavalry until further orders.

Col. William Auman, to the Twenty-ninth Infantry, to date from Oct. 16, vice Van Horne, retired from active service. Col. Auman will join the Twenty-ninth Infantry when that regiment arrives in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, to the Thirtieth Infantry, to date from Oct. 15, vice Hanney, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, to the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Oct. 16, vice Auman, promoted.

A Board of officers, to consist of Col. George B. Rodney, Capt. William H. Coffin, and Capt. George W. Van Deusen, all of the Artillery Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Riley Nov. 1, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the proper organization and equipment of batteries of siege artillery.

First Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Morgan for duty.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Lomax has been transferred from the Fifth Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Feb. 2; he is assigned to the One Hundred and Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Deputy Surgeon General.

Navy.

Commander E. D. Taussig is ordered to the Washington Yard for ordnance instruction Nov. 4.

A. C. Almy is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Sept. 22.

Lieut. Commander J. G. Quinby is detached from the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and ordered to the Alabama as navigator Nov. 5.

Ensign F. T. Evans is ordered to the Alabama as watch and division officer Nov. 5.

Medical Inspector F. Rogers is retired from Oct. 28.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis is detached from the Philadelphia, and ordered home; he has three months' sick leave.

Pay Inspector R. Frazer is ordered to additional duty as pay officer of the Richmond, &c., Nov. 15, as relief of Paymaster J. R. Martin.

Paymaster J. R. Martin is detached from the Richmond Nov. 15, and ordered to duty as purchasing pay officer at Cavite Station, as relief of Paymaster H. R. Sullivan; he will sail from San Francisco about Jan. 1.

Paymaster H. R. Sullivan is detached from Cavite Station upon reporting of relief, and will proceed home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Princeton has arrived at Hongkong.

The New York is at Cavite.

The Winslow sailed to-day from Newport for Peconic Bay.

The Bailey sailed to-day from New York for Port Royal.

The Leonidas sailed to-day from Key West for San Juan, towing a coal lighter.

The Port of Pensacola has been dropped from the itinerary of the Indiana.

For WEDDINGS

STERLING SILVER that bears the Gorham trade-mark has been for more than fifty years the standard of design and substantial value. It is made to meet every possible requirement, either in Rare Single Pieces or in a full choice of the essentials of Family Service.

The GORHAM CO.

SILVERSMITHS

BROADWAY AND NINETEENTH STREET AND 21 & 23 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

BORINGS FOR BROOKLYN TUNNEL.

To Determine the Nature of the Subsurface of Streets.

The borings for the rapid transit tunnel between Manhattan and Brooklyn, in Joralemon and Fulton Streets, in the latter borough, have been practically completed. Twenty-three borings have been made from the foot of Joralemon Street to the intersection of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue. About fifteen additional borings are to be made between the last-named point and Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, which will mark the terminus of the Brooklyn tunnel.

The borings are being made by direction of Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission. The purpose of them is to determine the nature of the sub-surface of the streets through which it is intended to run the tunnel in Brooklyn.

In connection with the land borings in Brooklyn, the general character of the river bed between the Battery and Joralemon Street is being determined by means of wash borings. These have thus far shown that for about half the way there is stone under the river.

Detective Sergeant Madden Dead.

Detective Sergeant Thomas J. Madden, for many years attached to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, died in the New York Hospital yesterday of Bright's disease after an illness of two years. His home was at 123 East Ninetieth Street, where he leaves a wife and three children. He had spent the last three months in the hospital. He was born Oct. 24, 1857, and was a teamster when appointed a policeman April 17, 1886.

Answers to Correspondents.

"J. A. D."—You are right in saying

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New Tournament Records Made in Commercial Bowling League Series.

New high scores were made in the Commercial Bowling League tournament last night, Gallussere of the F. Vietor & Achells' team rolling 238, which is the highest individual score, and bringing the team score up to 897, which is the team record of the tournament to date. In the National League series the Knickerbocker Athletic Club won three games from the Defender team. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

KNICKERBOCKER A.C.				DEFENDER B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ross	127	190	163	Maier	123	153	134
Seymour	139	129	150	Fleckenst'n.	172	189	184
Fletcher	151	221	167	Heldt	168	179	169
Parker	196	158	199	Eck	176	151	157
Bafford	218	183	214	Starr	185	174	178
Total	831	881	899	Total	824	846	822

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LTAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—R. G. Dun & Co.—Mackin, 179; Deschwinder, 141; Monroe, 136; Cherrie, 163; Forman, 160. Total, 780.

George Borgefeldt & Co.—Wallach, 210; Wambach, 155; McKean, 142; Gaden, 156; Hoering, 118. Total, 781.

SECOND GAME.—F. Vietor & Achells—Smied, 182; Berg, 180; Mertz, 145; Gallussere, 165; Buck, 196. Total, 868.

George Borgefeldt & Co.—Wallach, 146; Wambach, 141; McKean, 169; Gaden, 148; Hoering, 134. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.—F. Vietor & Achells—Smied, 148; Berg, 188; Mertz, 144; Gallussere, 238; Buck, 179. Total, 897.

R. G. Dun & Co.—Mackin, 183; Tait, 169; Heymer, 169; Cherrie, 153; Forman, 166. Total, 840.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 201; Duncan, 182; Kearse, 179; Buck, 161; Coffman, 155. Total, 890.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 159; Meyer, 151; Schueler, 116; Short, 153; Dietz, 181. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.—Western Cyclone—Brown, 156; Meyer, 152; Schueler, 164; Short, 158; Dietz, 159. Total, 789.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 171; Fraser, 159; Snyder, 184; Malzacher, 166; La Forest, 174. Total, 845.

THIRD GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 168; Duncan, 147; Kearse, 210; Buck, 149; Coffman, 148. Total, 822.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 141; Fraser, 191; Snyder, 175; Malzacher, 151; La Forest, 189. Total, 847.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 173; W. Mulford, 200; G. Coleman, 184; Dumble, 183; R. Coleman, 201. Total, 941.

Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 156; Addick, 166; Meyer, 171; Ronner, 139; Brinkima, 192. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Daley, 154; Kennedy, 172; Louden, 159; Tighe, 157; Tindall, 140. Total, 782.

Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 177; Addick, 154; Meyer, 181; Ronner, 180; Brinkima, 205. Total, 897.

THIRD GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Daley, 199; Kennedy, 153; Tighe, 182; Tindale, 217. Total, 891.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 176; W. Mulford, 152; G. Coleman, 157; Dumble, 158; R. Coleman, 161. Total, 804.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 189; Diekman, 180; Roesel, 167; Knauf, 154; Darrell, 177. Total, 875.

Washington Heights Bowling Club.—Smith, 143; Fellowes, 141; Farrington, 130; Tilley, 148; Martin, 201. Total, 763.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club.—Smith, 156; Fellowes, 153; Farrington, 170; Tilley, 142; Martin, 155. Total, 776.

Friendship Bowling Club (Bronx.)—Koeller, 160; Post, 165; Laun, 163; Glum, 129; Bleuler, 130. Total, 755.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club (Bronx.)—Koeller, 153; Post, 152; Laun, 121; Glum, 181; Bleuler, 164. Total, 774.

Lafayette Bowling Club.—Davis, 151; Diekman, 161; Roesel, 201; Knauf, 164; Darrell, 166. Total, 833.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hanover National Bank—Wright, 156; McKeag, 162; Moorehead, 151; Fyfe, 165; McDonald, 168. Total, 802.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.—Watson, 133; Douglass, 158; Hake, 131; Carlson, 118; Sacken, 144. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME—Winslow, Lanier & Co.—Heydt, 150; Broderick, 150; Cooney, 160; Wilson, 171; Von Duhn, 165. Total, 796.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.—Watson, 158; Douglass, 157; Hake, 134; Carlsen, 141; Sacken, 171. Total, 761.

THIRD GAME.—Winslow, Lanier & Co.—Heydt, 140; Broderick, 170; Cooney, 126; Wilson, 175; Von Duhn, 156. Total, 767.

Hanover National Bank—Wright, 178; McKeag, 130; Moorehead, 113; Fyfe, 135; McDonald, 139. Total, 695.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company—Woods, 176; Bennett, 140; Pinney, 150; Pierce, 157; Gilfillan, 167. Total, 794.

German-American Fire Insurance Company—Wittpen, 187; Marks, 141; Metz, 165; Ormsbee, 228; Elston, 196. Total, 917.

SECOND GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Wittpen, 163; Marks, 158; Metz, 136; Ormsbee, 182; Elston, 224. Total, 863.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 124; Fritzel, 127; Toombs, 155; Frank, 128; O'Connell, 169. Total, 703.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Woods, 119; Bennett, 120; Pinney, 124; Pierce, 152; Gilfillan, 177. Total, 692.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 190; Newman, 103; Toombs, 155; Frank, 122; O'Connell, 212. Total, 782.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.

Thum & Ehlers's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Logan Wheelmen—Jones, 139; Gales, 169; Lewis, 135; Ling, 161; Weinpahl, 147. Total, 807.

Warren Wheelmen—Keenan, 214; Hartenburg, 213; Fauber, 160; Hatton, 128; Hempstead, 127. Total, 844.

SECOND GAME.—Tamaqua Wheelmen—Jordan, 141; Doughty, 164; Egan, 107; Dunham, 158; Van Sicien, 193. Total, 753.

Logan Wheelmen—Jones, 138; Gales, 137; Lewis, 146; Linz, 185; Weinpahl, 160. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.—Tamaqua Wheelmen—Jordan, 123; Doughty, 137; Egan, 113; Dunham, 155; Van Sicien, 163. Total, 791.

Warren Wheelmen—Kennan, 179; Hartenburg, 168; Fauber, 160; Hatton, 169; Hempstead, 163. Total, 839.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.

Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 161; Hiers, 192; Buell, 157; Ferber, 164; Fitch, 150. Total, 824.

Our Own Bowling Club—Neundorf, 138; Hahnenfeld, 158; Christopher, 156; Oetjen, 159; Alfers, 187. Total, 796.

SECOND GAME.—Our Own Bowling Club—Neundorf, 112; Hahnenfeld, 164; Christopher, 137; Oetjen, 143; Alfers, 188. Total, 744.

Hawthorne Bowling Club—Sweeney, 150; Schumacher, 185; Robitsek, 156; R. Levine, 136; F. Levine, 158. Total, 785.

THIRD GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 168; Hiers, 182; Buell, 153; Ferber, 168; Fitch, 150. Total, 825.

Hawthorne Bowling Club—Sweeney, 177; Schumacher, 134; Robitsek, 123; R. Levine, 146; F. Levine, 151. Total, 781.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.

Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Carson Bowling Club—McLean, 191; May, 154; Andrews, 187; McAllis, 156; Cook, 190. Total, 881.

Belmont Bowling Club—P. Allis, 182; Berg, 109; Batch, 155; Canute, 197. Total, 643.

SECOND GAME.—Belmont Bowling Club—P. Allis, 190; Berg, 161; Batch, 119; Canute, 180; Berg, 161. Total, 786.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spelman, 183; H. Degenhardt, 167; Watjen, 157; J. Degenhardt, 186; Hashagen, 208. Total, 901.

THIRD GAME.—Carson Bowling Club—McLean, 163; May, 172; Andrews, 128; McAllis, 139; Cook, 158. Total, 759.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spelman, 147; H. Degenhardt, 149; Watjen, 148; J. Degenhardt, 182; Hashagen, 190. Total, 818.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Philadelphos Council—Martin, 220; Medicus, 183; Vandekar, 165; Bierschench, 160; Fuchs, 150. Total, 858.

The Penn Council—Mahrs, 224; Cordes, 214; Meyer, 156; Careu, 103; Mass, 178. Total, 935.

SECOND GAME.—Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 148; Granger, 160; Snow, 211; Lilly, 158; Spencer, 157. Total, 834.

Philadelphos Council.—Martin, 171; Medicus, 105; Vandekar, 143; Bierschench, 189; Fuchs, 168. Total, 836.

THIRD GAME.—De Forest Council—Arps, 139; Cordes, 187; Meyer, 154; Cadieu, 189; Maus, 190. Total, 849.

Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 160; Granger, 163; Snow, 143; Lilly, 188; Spencer, 161. Total, 810.

THE KENTUCKY TURF SCANDAL.

Committee Meets to Inquire Into Attempt to Defraud C. H. Mackay.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 29.—Thoroughbred breeders, owners, and trainers of the Blue Grass region and Central Kentucky met here to-day to take action on the moving of the three-eighths pole at the Kentucky Association track last Thursday in order to "speed up" a yearling that Clarence H. Mackay of New York was negotiating for.

After two long sessions the committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at the race track, when they will see the false position the three-eighths pole occupied when the colt was worked, and its present and true position.

A telegram was sent to New York to Clarence Mackay and C. F. Hill, asking them for statements, and the committee will not conclude its work until they are heard from. The witnesses before the committee to-day were H. A. Engman and Tevis Wilkerson, owners of the colt; Phil Chinn, Howard Otis, Sam McChesney, Charles Dobson, John Farris, and Will Lyne, track lessees. Col. Jack Chinn has not appeared before the committee, but it is understood that he will testify.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Pacers Contest in Exciting Brushes Over a Good Course—Umay's Good Day.

Pacers furnished most of the sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, and for a couple of hours before sunset one would have thought a series of matinée races was in progress, judging by the crowd of spectators and the fine display of horseflesh. Close finishes marked the principal heats, especially the two, in which the crack pacer Amie Wilkes, driven by his owner, James Murphy of Chicago, and the pacer Johnnie Agan, driven by M. Bostwick, were entered. Both horses got away on even terms, and covered the first quarter in fast time without either animal changing his position. Nearing the half-mile post Johnnie Agan gained a trifling head, but Amie Wilkes closed the gap just as the head of the stretch was reached, and then begun a nose-and-nose race for supremacy. Urged to their top speed with voice and whip neither horse seemed to be able to draw ahead so evenly were they matched. There was every prospect of a dead heat, when just as the pair were about to cross the wire they broke badly neither catching for a distance of fifty feet.

A second heat was proposed by Mr. Bostwick and accepted, both horses being jogged back to the start at Dyckman Street. Several attempts were made before they were got away again on anything like equal terms, as Amie Wilkes appeared to be very unruly and hard to handle, so that Johnny Agan gained a slight advantage and held it to the finish, winning out by a length. Amie Wilkes held her opponent to the last quarter, where in an effort to go up she broke so badly that before she could catch again the heat had been won.

"Ike" Fleming, the trainer, drove the trotter Umay, with a mark of 2:23¼, in three winning heats with the trotters Christina and Harry Davis. The trotter Page, driven by Dr. Moore, did some fast work, but was finally defeated in a very pretty race with the trotter Volo, a new animal on the road, driven by Trainer "Dave" McClay. It was a nip-and-tuck go from start to finish, the last quarter being covered in remarkably fast time with Volo setting the pace for Page, whose head was at his check rein. Both horses finished strong, with Volo a head to the good.

The much-talked-of match race between the two Speedway stars, The Monk, owned by Fred Gerken, and Alves, owned by Nathan Straus, for the championship of the road has finally been arranged, and it is expected that it will be held either next Monday or Tuesday afternoon. The condition will probably be the best two out of three heats over the upper stretch of the Speedway, which is very fast just at present.

Championship Billiard Tourney.

Entries for the proposed billiard tournament for the championship of the world at eighteen-inch balk line, one shot in balk and one shot at anchor, are to close on Nov. 6. According to the present arrangements, this tournament is to start the first week in December with six men as contestants. If more than this number enter, a preliminary tourney will be held to weed out the weaker candidates.

Slosson has signified his intention of entering. All the prominent exponents of the game in this country, including Schaefer, Sutton, McLaughlin, Morningstar, and Gallagher, are expected to enter, while Barutel, the French expert, at present in this country, will probably enter, thus giving an international aspect to the affair.

McLaughlin Won Billiard Tie.

When "Willie" Hoppe won first place in the handicap eighteen-inch balk line professional billiard tournament at Daly's Academy, on Monday night, there were three men tied for second place. The first of these ties was played off last night, the tournament conditions governing, and Edward McLaughlin defeated "Tom" Gallagher by 15 points. Each man played 300 points, McLaughlin running out his string in thirty-two innings. Gallagher and Morningstar play to-night. The score:

McLaughlin—7 4 0 9 4 21 3 1 16 1 0 4 3 2 2 1 2 5 25
9 5 8 5 1 1 13 1 2 8 0 11 3 0 0 20. Total, 300; average, 9 12-32; high run, 68.

Gallagher—0 14 1 1 0 0 5 0 11 0 2 0 0 2 18 1 4 34
5 3 10 5 6 0 21 11 0 3 12 2 3 7 5 26. Total; 285; average, 8 29-32; high run, 56.

Billiard Tournament for Amateurs.

An amateur fourteen-inch balk line billiard tournament is to be started to-morrow night at the Metropolitan Academy, 127 Columbus Avenue. Entries have been received from several prominent amateurs, and the games will be played with the sanction of the A. A. U.

BOY FOUND BOUND AND GAGGED.

Leon Naille, Jr., son of a factory workman, was found bound and gagged by his father when he returned from work late yesterday. The family live in the basement of 232 West Thirty-third Street.

The boy said he was sitting in the room, when two negroes entered, threw him down and tied him, and then searched the place, taking $8 from a drawer where it had been hidden. The boy seem partially unconscious, and Policeman Syerson sent him to Bellevue, whence he soon returned.

Capt. Cooney said last night that he had examined the boy and there were no marks of violence upon him. He had found, he said, that during the absence of his parents the boy was accustomed to invite negroes of the neighborhood in and play cards with them.

"I think that boy got rid of the money himself and then trumped up the story to throw off his people," the Captain said.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SIMON MUNZESHEIMER.—Judgment for $18,087 was entered yesterday against Simon Munzesheimer in favor of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank for balance due on a note of $24,688 made on Dec. 27, 1897, payable on demand. He was served with the summons at the Hotel Metropole.

JOHN WILSON AND SIGMUND B. STEINMANN.—A deficiency judgment for $21,833 was docketed yesterday against John Wilson and Sigmund B. Steinmann in favor of the Louis Weber Building Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street.

MAX ZELLER.—Max Zeller, wholesale dealer and jobber in drugs at 37 Bowery, made an assignment yesterday to August Stumpp without preference. He has been in business since April, 1889, when he bought the business of his uncle, in whose employ he had been for several years. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, the attorneys, said that Mr. Zeller, when he bought the business, paid $40,000 for it, which proved to be too high a price, as he did not get out of it what he had put in. His business expenses were large as well as his living expenses, and the business could not stand it. The liabilities are about $75,000, of which $30,000 is for merchandise and $45,000 borrowed money from relatives and others. The assets are probably $50,000, consisting of stock $25,000 and good accounts $25,000. An inventory of the assets will be taken at once to see exactly how he stands in order to prepare a proposition for a settlement.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JULIUS BISCHOF.—Julius Bischof, salesman, of White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,252 and nominal assets of $2,210, on a note of Henry Bischof. The debts are for borrowed money, liquors, and cigars.

JAMES H. MASON.—James H. Mason, electrician of 150 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,465, and nominal assets of $2,021, consisting of stock of electrical goods and office furniture, $1,000; stock of jewelry, $200; tools, patterns, and electrotypes, $820; cash in bank, $1. This is Mr. Mason's second petition in bankruptcy this year. He filed a petition on Jan. 24, showing liabilities of $28,457 and assets of $676, and was discharged a few months later.

ARTHUR H. H. FORBES.—Arthur H. H. Forbes of 160 Fifth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,052 and no assets as he has only two creditors, Charles W. Girsch, a lithographer, $3,122, and Kate Campbell, a servant, $930, both for moneys advanced to him in a speculative enterprise, which failed. The debt to Kate Campbell was incurred in 1892, and to Mr. Girsch in February, 1896. Mr. Forbes has been in business in Boston, Chicago, and New York as a publisher of advertising mediums.

Attachment for Advertising.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $20,792 against the American Linseed Company in favor of James Rascovar, as surviving partner of Albert Frank & Co., on a claim for advertising between May 20 and June 10. The advertisements of the company were placed in newspapers in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Duluth. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. It was served on several banks here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHLERS, Fred H.—G. Grossmann	$458
ABRAMSON, Samuel I.—Jefferson Bank	186
BUTLER, Edward—I. Sommers	174
BERGMANN, Edward, Jr.—J. Flanders	370
CONNOLLY, Joseph—M. Hoffmeister	23
COHEN, Harry—E. A. Parmele	821
CARROLL, William B., William W. Davis, John Perlman, and James Feddler—M. Tischler	172
CARROLL, William B., William W. Davis, John Feldman, and James Schurer—M. Tischler	72
DICKINSON, Orrison and Thomas R., and Emily de Lacey—C. S. Hunter	72
DORSEY, Charles R.—Long Island Railroad Company	121
DORSEY, Charles R.—Long Island Railroad Company	121
DIAMOND, Joseph—F. Eckenroth and another	260
DIRADOORIAN, Anadour—C. G. F. Wahle and another	357
FIERO, Ella B. and William H.—F. C. McLain	1,816
FELLOWS, Cornelius, Jr.—B. Altman	212
FRANK, Fritz—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	800
FINDLAY, William C.—C. R. Shaw, receiver	416
FLAMMER, Charles A.—American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited	99
FLYNN, Charles—R. Francklyn and another	41
GROSSMAN, Alexander Rex—A. Michaelson	62
GARLAND, Charles A.—H. A. Young and another	1,480
GARCIA, Manuel J.—D. Cregan	47
GATTERDAM, Louis V.—J. L. Buttenweiser	87
HOFFSTADT, Bella—F. S. Terhune, executor	97
HOCHSTADTER, Oscar J.—Mouquin Restaurant and Wine Company, Limited	62
HUTTLING, George—Excelsior Brewing Company	2,147
HILBENG, Amelia—J. Meyers, costs	60
HAFFNER, Frederick—K. Schmuck, costs	131
JACOBSON, Morris—B. T. Graham and another	859
JEFFS, Meyer, and Henry H. Archer—K. Ouyang	178
KENNEDY, Carrie S.—G. C. Stone	4,523
KLLE, Barney, Adolph Ullman, and Simon Tillman—I. Grossman	220
KATZ, William H., and Louis Grossman—A. Michaelson	62
LISCHNER, Morris—M. Friedlander	34
LABAWER, Micke—R. Romano, costs	23
LANS, Archer—W. Redfern Drykin and another	585
LUDRE, Ernst A.—American Ice Company	143
LEFKOWITZ, Samuel—J. C. Fargo, President, &c.	78
LEVY, Louis—Edward Thompson Company	152
MANHATTAN ICE COMPANY—Erie Railroad Company	1,931
MULLEN, John J.—C. G. Macy	161
MUNZESHEIMER, Simon—Mechanics and Traders' Bank	18,087
MOLLER, Clayton E.—S. Rice	173
MARTIN Alexander F.—H. Behn	72
O'ROURKE, Peter, and Jay S. Heisler—W. Keuppel	3,081
O'SHEA, Thomas E.—Standard Pole and Tie Company	256
O'BRIEN, Anthony—D. N. Koehler & Son Company	19
PETERSON, Peter, and Jacob Weinberg —People of the State of New York	1,000
ROTHFELD, Isaac—Pennsylvania Railroad Company	154
REYNOLDS, Michael—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	25
ROSENTHAL, Charles M.—J. Boeff and another	976
RYAN, Joseph—People's Co-operative Ice Company	151
SIRE, Meyer L.—J. W. Butteo	1,621
SIRE, Meyer L.—D. R. Van Nostrand	499
SIRE, Meyer L.—J. Prior	297
SAUNDERS, Thomas J.—R. Saunders, costs	139
STEINMAN, Sigmund B., and John Wilson—Louis Weber Building Company	21,833
SMITH, Charles E. W.—F. Gerber	182
SCHMIDT, Michael—M. Oeschner	99
TIETJEN, Henry—A. Dryfoos and another	82
TIETJEN, Henry—A. Dryfoos and another	82
TOPLITZ, Solomon B., and Samson L.—A. Cunninham	1,828
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. H. Frame, $45.87; A. Sabano, $29.73; G. De Salvo, $33.68; D. Fischetti, $33.77; J. Sullivan, $31.76; N. McGowan, $43.75; L. De Rienzi, $49.82; J. Coulter, $35.80; T. Trainer, $29.72; A. Rapolla, $39.75; W. McKnight, $47.78; J. J. Blewitt, $35.75; G. Knight, $43.79; M. Maceo, $29.73; P. Fucci, $38.77; J. Veseby, $39.70; P. Clarkin, $37.71; A. Inglis, $35.69; M. Rothermel, $39.85; V. Laino, $36.70.	
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—S. E. Martin, executor, &c.	1,588
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—S. E. Martin, executor, &c.	1,590
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—S. E. Martin, individually and as executor, &c.	1,600
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. J. Nealis.	1,826
THE STAR COMPANY—W. E. D. Stokes.	64
WALSH, Edward—W. T. Davis	89
WILLIAMS, George—Wood & Selick	155
WECHSLER, Louis—H. B. Claflin Company	195
WEINBERG, Jacob B.—S. N. Hoyt	1,643

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:27	Sun sets...5:00	Moon rises...7:53

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:18	Gov. Isl'd...9:44	H. Gate...11:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:55	Gov. Isl'd...10:12	H. Gate...12.08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:00 A. M.	
Hesperides, Uraguay and Paraguay		6:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zealand, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Barbados and Northern Brazil		12:00 M.
Jeffrson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:00 P. M.	
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 06:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Merchandise destined to Status Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China via Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tenyo Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 8 and up to Nov. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 9, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 30.

Adirondack, Kingston, Oct. 24.
Apache, Jacksonville, Oct. 27.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 14.
El Paso, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Germanicus, St. Lucia, Oct. 22.
Heathburn, Algiers, Oct. 16.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 29.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Oct. 22.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 25.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 9.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 26.
Hendonhall, Barry, Oct. 17.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 30.
Koln, Bremen, Oct. 19.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.
Sicilia, Naples, Oct. 14.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 24.
Denver, Galveston, Oct. 26.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 31.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Castilian Prince, St. Lucia, Oct. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 1.
Inchmarlo, Algiers, Oct. 19.
John Sanderson, Dunkirk, Oct. 17.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 26.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 26.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 2.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 26.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 24.
Penigra, Naples, Oct. 19.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 24.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Schierhorst, Hamburg Oct. 15, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. South of Fire Island at 12:55 A. M. Oct. 30.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Kerr, Liverpool Oct. 17, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:46 P. M.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Jacksonville Oct. 26, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Coulsdon, (Br.,) Gore, Pekalongan, &c., Aug. 16, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Oct. 19 and Southampton 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS El Mar, Jacobs, Jr., New Orleans Oct. 23, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Yoma, (Nor.,) Christiansen, Manzanillo Oct. 28, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 28th.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Krafte, Stettin Oct. 9, with mdse to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 28th.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Harvey, Manaos, &c., Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Reekes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 24, and Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Algonquin, Chichester, Jacksonville Oct. 25 and Charleston 26th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Andes, (Ger.,) Porter, Cape Haiti, &c., Oct. 12, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Aldborough, (Br.,) Farrant, Daiquiri Oct. 22, wit hiron ore to the Spanish-American Ore Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 28th.

SS Shawmut passed in Quarantine at 7:05 A. M.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Wolff, Copenhagen Oct. 9 with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Hughenden, (Br.,) Sawyer, Kerksaan, &c., Aug. 29, with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Sabine, Staples, Galveston Oct. 23 and Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 29, 9:30 P. M., east northeast, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS George Dumois, (Nor.,) for Kingston, Jamaica.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown.
SS Defiance, for Philadelphia.
SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Forest Castle, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Dart, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Ocean, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Laura, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Madura, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Alcoa, for Colon.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Genoa.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Bark Howard D. Troop, (Br.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Supreme Court of the United States:

350—Robert C. Chase, trustee, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Thompson & Shipp et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina. Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

61—United States Repair and Guaranty Company, petitioner, vs. Assyrian Asphalt Company. —Argument concluded by Lysander Hill for the petitioner.

62 and 63—S. A. and S. C. Haseltine et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Central National Bank of Springfield, Mo.—Submitted by S. A. Haseltine and James Baker for the plaintiffs in error, and by John Ridout for the defendant in error.

66—The State of Wisconsin ex rel. James L. Gates, plaintiff in error, vs. Commissioners of Public Lands et al.—Argued by Rublee A. Cole for the plaintiff in error, and by E. R. Hicks for the defendants in error.

67—E. T. Wilson, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Merchants Loan and Trust Company.—Argument commenced by Delevan A. Holmes for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: 67, 181, (and 182,) 100, 4, (original;) 152, 183, 201, 220, 154, 7, (and 10.)

Calendars for Wednesday, Oct. 30.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 124, fourth floor, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

Inquest, at 10:30 A. M.

2—Kelsey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

32—United States, for Hudson River Stone Supply Co. vs. Moloy.

40—Sights vs. Met. St. Railway Co.

42—O'Brien vs. Con. Ice Co.

47—Carter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

6—Buchanan vs. Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.

91—Pfeiffer vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

9—Smith vs. Harrington

103—Smith vs. N. Y. & N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

104—Blundell vs. same.

105—Bevins vs. same.

106—Ryan vs. same.

108—Frattellone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

113—Silbrecht vs. Ill. Central R. R. Co.

114—Blumenthal vs. Central R. R. of N. J.

115—Chiarchido vs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.

12—Martin vs. Milliken

20—Nat. Bank of Commerce of Kansas City vs. Adriance.

82—Miller vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.

118—Reynolds vs. Parsons.

119—Achter vs. same.

120—Fayerweather vs. same.

122—United States vs. Spinner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

24—Frost vs. Cohn.

25—Anglo-Am. Prov. Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.

36—Stone vs. Eldridge.

44—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.

47—La Society, &c., vs. General Elec. Co.

51—Rolfe Elec. Co. vs. Sterling Elec. Co.

60—Coates vs. Baker.

61—Australian Knitting Co. vs. Wright's Health Underwear Co.

72—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Nearseal Unhairing Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 51, 673, 424, 334, 417, 390, 278, 728.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Superior City—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People ex rel. Devery vs. Coler.

2—People ex rel. Abell vs. same.

3—In re Kopke.

4—People, &c., vs. Gold.

5—Valentine vs. Valentine.

5½—Gibson vs. Am. Mortgage Co.

6—Walcot vs. Bendel.

7—Kenmore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

8—People ex rel. Smollen vs. Keating.

9—Jacobs vs. Isaac.

10—Winick vs. Press Pub. Co.

11—Haugh vs. Lewis.

12—In re Downes & Cook Mfg. Co.

13—In re Belmont Av.

14—Kander vs. Langenstein.

15—Frankenberg vs. Kayesser.

16—Garvey vs. Garvey.

17—McTaggert vs. McTaggert.

18—Weber vs. Trinity Church Corporation.

19—Carey vs. Mende.

20—Hirsch vs. Kopilk.

21—Clark vs. Addicks.

22—Pritchard vs. Solomon.

23—Excelsior Quilting Co. vs. Creter.

24—Colyer vs. Gunning System.

25—Brinkman vs. George Ringler & Co.

26—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl.

27—In re N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.

28—May vs. Mackinman

29—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Pequod Club.

30—Ghiz vs. India Rubber Co.

31—Smith vs. Mills.

32—In re Washington Av. from 3d Av. & E. 159th St. to Pelham Av.

33—Epstein vs. Goldberg

34—Morrison vs. Wright

35—People, &c., vs. Felt & Steckel.

36—Same vs. Bernachi.

37—Same vs. Kellogg.

38—Fallon vs. Burr.

39—Jetter vs. George Ringler & Co.

40—Hall vs. Gerken.

41—In re Old Pier 4, E. R.

42—In re Larner.

43—Tams vs. Proctor.

44—Kominsky vs. Romolo.

45—In re Vernam.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

965—Smith vs. Mullen.

967—Ronan vs. Ronan. Preferred causes.

3989—Echeverria vs. Irwin.

4067—Kattenback vs. Jacobs. Divorces.

3727—Chameroy vs. Chameroy.

3064—English vs. English.

3065—Rosenfeld vs. Rosenfeld.

3068—De Quesada vs. De Quesada.

3069—Reiber vs. Reiber.

3302—Hollander vs. Hollander.

3500—Carroda vs. Carroda.

3504—Dutzi vs. Dutzi.

3509—Becker vs. Becker.

3518—Satriale vs. Satriale.

3528—Fredericks vs. Fredericks.

3529—Rooney vs. Rooney

3530—Wilder vs. Wilder.

3542—Hanf vs. Hanf.

3550—Delas vs. Delas.

3533—Weaver vs. Weaver.

3328—McClellan vs. McClellan.

3018—De Puy vs. De Puy.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3752.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned until Thursday, Oct. 31.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9738—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.

12131—Benedict vs. Pell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term. Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3249—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co.

3306—Finnegan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

10346—Schwartz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

3323—Conner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

3725—Sexton vs. same.

3747—Frank vs. Spiegelberg.

3800—Holborn vs. Herzog.

3171—Mackenzie vs. Weber.

3142—Schindler vs. Logan.

3167—Eidemuller vs. same.

3161—Toerg vs. same.

3153—Conrad vs. same.

3158—Holsheimer vs. same.

3154—Wallerman vs. same.

3155—Knauth vs. same.

3156—Seehoizer vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular on general calendar, 3376.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fureman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term. Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

11164—O'Beirne vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

3081—Werner vs. Dinkelspiel.

2391—Ettlinger vs. Well.

2425—Hopper vs. Empire City Subway Co.

2404—Medole vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

5862—Caldwell vs. Dyatt.

1369—Falcone vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

296—Harrigan vs. N. Y. Floating D. D. Co.

297—O'Neill vs. same.

9784—Shaw vs. Meagher.

1414—Sada vs. Bennett.

2753—Levison vs. Hempstone.

3557—Corse vs. Fels.

3003—Adler vs. Lange.

10169—Hough vs. Maynard.

471—Gordon vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.

1774—Wooster vs. Ullman.

2935—McDonough vs. Lodge.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers. Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Lucius T. Sheffield, Isidor Fellheimer, George Pries, Josephine Heynes.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1708—Charlotte Miller.
1689—Robert McMaster.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., III., IV., and V. Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1268—Herschfield vs. Newmark Holding Co.
1683—Grossman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorney Gordon for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Brown vs. Levy.
2—Thomas J. Rogers.
3—Peter Barry.
4—James McGebney.
5—Tony Maschmera.
6—Jeremiah J. Corbin, Frederick Stern.
7—Harry Adams.
8—John Corcoran.
9—August Baltzer.
10—Edward Brown.
11—Amie Byrne.
12—William W. Dorfman.
13—William Moore.
14—Charles H. Fisher.
15—Maggie Nugent.
16—Charles Belifras.
17—Frank M. Bishop.
18—Ignatz Kornfeld, James Solomon, Walter A. Vandercook, James Buckley, James Barrett.
19—Julia Johnson.
20—Oscar Kohn.
21—Robert Hawkins.
22—Michael McCarthy.
23—Joe Ryan.
24—James W. Taylor.
25—Ermine Perasa.
26—Alexander Gray.
27—John B. Cimiluce.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.

1—Frank Hitter, otherwise called Frank Hertzneck, otherwise called Frank Kosinsky.
2—Simeone D. Ambrosio
3—Louis Malchiedi.
4—William Nessenfeld.
5—David De Prenzo.
6—Harry Schwartz.
7—John Meyers.
8—Dominick Rividdi.
9—Sylvester Lorenz.
10—Frank Lorenz, Sylvester Lorenz.
11—William P. Snyder.
12—William Maher.
13—Joseph Salacci.
14—William O'Connor.

To fix a day for trial.

1—John J. Fisher.
2—John Nelson Pistel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Bartholomew Powers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, Monks, and Delaney for the People.

1—Edward Luthy.
1½—Alfred Lowe.
2—Harry Cohen, Isay Barnett.
3—Bery Fatnall.
5—Eugene Dunn.
6—John Callahan, William Kelly.
7—Charles Johnson.
8—Edward Kebner.
9—Michael Murio.
10—Morris Gorfin.
11—John McNally, Michael Kelly, Leon Modjeski.
12—James Boyle.
13—Gaetano Leone.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Frank Macowsky.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Katherine M. Beekman vs. Ella M. Sanger—Frederick A. Tanner in re Phoenix Fire-proofing Company —Adam Christman, Jr.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Wirth, (two cases)—John C. Coleman. Lowenfeld vs. Lyons—Ferdinand Eidemann, Jr. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Brettell—Charles N. Flint. Beekman vs. Sanger—R. H. L. Martin. Lord vs. Carroll, (four cases)—Herman W. Vanderpool. Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Stoll—Julius W. Mayer. Kneland vs. Donlan—Benjamin Oppenheimer. City Real Estate Company vs. Lenihan et al.—James R. Sheffield.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Bruce vs. St. John—Robert E. Deyo.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Hooker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5746—Dietz vs. Dies.
4914—Knight vs. Ogden.
2179—Blethen vs. B'dway Realty Co.
3409—Samuels vs. Standard Oil Company.
964—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
2208, 2209—Usher vs. B. H. R. R.
2263—An Alst vs. B. H. R. R.
1183—Moroney vs. same.
2231—McClean vs. Barber Asphalt Co.
2232—Same vs. same.
2236—Hopgood vs. B. H. R. R.
707—Cohen vs. Wilner.
3377—Gaynor vs. Burchill.
2246—Mulford vs. Cunningham.
2247—Grube vs. Sheevan
2250—Luhrsen vs. Dry Dock & Battery R. R.
2257—Welsh vs. 3d Av R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2327.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Keogh, J.—Day calendar.

78—McKane vs. McKane.
288, 289—Graves vs. Graves.
211—Eagle Sav. L. Association vs. Neely.
41—Nicolay vs. Nicolay
315—Earl vs. Sommer.
251—Stavisky vs. Liebelsonn
206—Cropsey vs. Wintersmith.
284, 224—Kirby vs. Heafy.
207—Hunt vs. Osborn.
219—McCraw vs. McCraw.
255—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
213—Latus vs. Latus.
181—Beattys vs. Wiley.
176—Devlin vs. Hinman.
86—Rice vs. Edwards.
105—Engle vs. Brennan.
69—Day vs. Pearson.
314—Tallman vs. Hollander.
338—Loretz vs. Loretz.
323—Gelson vs. Gelson.
249—Bilhun vs. Strosensky.
353—Dugan vs. Sharkey.
357—McGlynn vs. McGlynn.
360—Delap vs. Burr et al.
362—Warneke vs. Warneke.
363—Oest vs. Bock.
364—Mondot vs. Schwind
370—Kunz vs. Kunz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—No parts business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

The People vs. Fairhurst.
Same vs. Mannix.
Same vs. Farrell.
Same vs. Dammrell.
Same vs. Drescher.
Same vs. Lorenz.
Same vs. Sing.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

825—Harbaugh vs. Beal.
408—Rubin vs. Fliegenheimer.
574—Geehan vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
575—Geehan, Jr., vs. same.

The will of Josephine Baldwin. The accounting at 10 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens in the estates of Hannah B. Merritt, Joshua Stafford, Henry Cowing, Albert E. Carrington, Julius Storck, Marie Storck, Daniel W. Northrup, Thomas N. Dwyer, Thomas F. Webb, James F. Kelly, Ann Ward, Frank P. Royestone, John Simmons, John W. Moran, Pietro Fiorentino, and Mary E. Cain. The estates of Thomas F. Kells, Thomas Brady, Mary Donnelly, John W. Rasch, Thomas N. Dwyer, Eliza B. Needham, and Charles E. Earle. The transfer tax of Thomas N. Dwyer.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 58—Will of Martha D. Coleman. 54—Will of Margaret Ingerton.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Herrschaft vs. Spedick et al.—Jesse W. Johnson, to compute. Ingraham vs. Steele—Michael Furst, to compute. Mueller vs. Engemann—George E. Waldo, to hear and determine. Cullinan vs. Andrews—Edward E. Foster, to take proofs. Cullinan vs. Genet—Roswell H. Carpenter, to take proofs. Kudlich vs. Fergenspan —Frank S. Angell, to take proof. Cullinan vs. Hartman—William H. Ingersoll, to take proof. Masten vs. Moore—James Taylor, to compute. Dietrich vs. Pfeifer—F. F. Lee, to report amount due.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J.—Mullen vs. Mullen—W. H. Dykman, as to custody, &c.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

876—Ward vs. Naughton & Co.
920—Bellmer vs. Bellmer
466—Lawrence vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
239—McInroy vs. David Stevenson Brewing Co.
965—Hapfe vs. Mager.
969—O'Meare vs. Morrison.
955—Williamson vs. City of New York and another.
953—McCloskey vs. Woodruff.
974—Suydam vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
975—O'Meare vs. Morrison.
976—Nelson vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
977—Raymond vs. Pell.
978—Rosen vs. Cash.

Highest number reached on regular call, 989.

981—Nystram vs. John Kress Brewing Co.
982—Broderson vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
988—Severt vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
990—Long Island R. R. Co. vs. Williamson.
942—Le Roy Boggs vs. Shady.
949—Whelan vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
895—Lapham vs. Export Lumber Co.
911—Smith vs. City of New York.
912—Lutgens vs. same.
913—Reynolds vs. same.
91—Von Hunnerbein vs. same.
915—Johnson vs. same.
250—L. I. Inv. Ass'n vs. Familton et. al.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.08¼
Lard, prime	9.21½
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69½c; No. 2 red, 71¾@72¼c; No. 2 corn, 57¼c; No. 2 oats, 37½@38c; No. 2 white, 39½@40¼c; No. 3 white, 38¾@39½c; No. 2 rye, 55½@56¾c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.52; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.52; prime timothy seed, $5.65@$5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $13.50@$13.60; lard, per 100 lb, $8.07½@$8.70; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.70@$8.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened weak, with prices 4@8 points lower, and during the rest of the forenoon displayed a disposition to respond readily to everything in the shape of bear news, to the exclusion of all influences of the opposite character, as compared with 7.65 Monday night, January sold off to 7.52, with other months down in accordance. The room, made courageous by success on the bear side during the past few days, sold without reserve. They were justified to some extent by weak English cables, an enormous movement of cotton to the ports, and by continued fine crop weather over the entire belt. Free offerings of spot cotton in Southern markets, with a falling off in demand from American spinners, added to the heaviness of the market. Soon after the weekly Government report made its appearance, but proved to be something of a stand-off, whereas a light yield was indicated, climatic conditions were said to be ideal for harvesting the crop and maturing late cotton. After working up to 7.59 for January on profit taking by pit shorts, the market again eased off under scattering sales of long cotton and pressure from the bear side, based on liberal estimates for to-morrow's receipts and on a forecast of continued good weather South. Demand through commission houses was small at most and in no way offset the selling by the bear interests. During the last hour the market showed heaviness and prices kept within a few points of bottom. Late news from Southern markets reflected declines ranging from 1 13-16¢ in the local market and another drop of 3-16c occurred, making the net loss for two days ⅜c on small sales. Crop estimates from the interior were increased materially and report had it that each day of good weather added 50,000 bales to the size of the crop. Local bears asserted that the only thing which could now rally the market was cold weather, and this seems a long way off. The market was finally steady at a net decline of 10@13 points.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.53	7.53	7.47	7.45@7.48
November	7.52	7.53	7.48	7.47@7.49
December	7.62	7.62	7.54	7.55@7.50
January	7.61	7.61	7.52	7.54@7.55
February	7.54	7.55	7.51	7.51@7.52
March	7.57	7.57	7.54	7.50@7.51
April	7.54	7.54	7.50	7.50@7.51
May	7.53	7.53	7.47	7.47@7.48
June	7.50	7.50	7.47	7.47@7.49
July	7.50	7.51	7.49	7.48@7.49

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29. — Cotton — Spot quiet; prices ¼d lower; American middling, fair, 4 25-32d; good middling, 4 19-32d; middling, 4¼d; low middling, 4⅜d; good ordinary, 4¼d; ordinary, 4d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export, and included 4,200 bales American; receipts, 8,000 bales, including 2,500 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 20-64@4 21-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 8-64@4 9-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 7-64@4 8-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 7-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 7-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 6-64@4 7-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 6-64@4 7-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 6-64@4 7-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 6-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 6-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — Considerable weakness prevailed in the wheat market yesterday, and it was only for brief periods that the market showed any buoyancy whatever, the most important feature being the decline afternoon. As on the previous day, corn furnished the chief bull item, although there were a number of considerations favorable to the long side, among them being reports of Hessian fly in Kansas, and general suffering in Southwest from a lack of rain. Part of the Argentine news was also unfavorable on account of continued drought, but there were likewise reports to the effect that more rain had fallen in some districts. Foreign markets being irregular, it was difficult to judge of Europe's actions just how the Argentine conditions lay. Liverpool early in the day was ⅛@¼d lower, but eventually rallied, and closed partly ¼d net higher. On the other hand, Paris markets were 15 to 25 points lower, and Berlin ½@¾ mark down. About 80 loads were taken for export, including 15 loads late Monday, with only 6 loads at New York. World's stocks according to Bradstreet's increased 2,954,000 bushels for the week. The feature of these figures was an increase of 4,954,000 bushels in the stocks, chiefly in the east, of 2,200,000 bushels in Manitoba, as the outcome of favorable threshing weather after recent prolonged rains. The primary movement was somewhat larger than last year, the increase being at Spring wheat points, as St. Louis and other Winter wheat markets were getting very little grain owing to the high prices paid by feeders. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¼c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, nominal; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 76¾c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 79¾c, nominal, scarce.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—Close: Wheat, Cash, 69¾c; December, 67¼c; May, 70⅝@70½c; on track, hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69@69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c. Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.55@3.65; first clears, $2.75@$2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran—In bulk, $13@$13.25.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 29.—Wheat lower; close: No. 1 Northern, 70½@71c; No. 2 Northern, 68@70c; December, 70⅝@70¾c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 55¼c. Barley dull; No. 2, 59c; sample, 45@57¼c. Corn—December, 57⅛c.

DULUTH, Oct. 29.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; December, 68¼c; May, 66¾c. Oats—36⅞@36¾c. Corn—56¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 72c; December, 72c; May, 75¼c; No. 2 hard, 70¾@70c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 55c; December, 53¾c; May, 50¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 39c; December, 38⅝c; May, 40¼c; No. 2 white, 39½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Still checked by the irregular action of wheat, the flour market yesterday was quiet and rather easier in tone, but not quotably lower, as mills refused to allow any concessions. The feature in the feed market is the presence of about 2,000 tons of Western bran brought East under the old freight schedule and now held at a Pennsylvania point. Its effect was rather oppressive on the local market. Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.85; no grade, $2.1@$2.40; spot and to arrive, Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.95@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.65. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.50; coarse, $1.19@$1.21. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $18.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.25@$18.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18; coarse Winter bran, $18.75@$21; city bran, $18.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oilcake, $29; corn oilcake, $22; hominy chop, $20.50; oil meal, $30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October				75¾
December	76¾	77 1-16	76 9-16	76¾
March	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
May	79½	79 11-16	79¼	79¾
Corn—				
October	63	63	63	63
December	62¾	63 3-16	62¾	63
May	63 7-16	63¾	63⅛	63½
Lard—				
October				$9.12½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October				69¾
December	71⅛	71 3-16	70 9-16	70¾
May	74⅜	74½	73⅞	74
Corn—				
October	56	56¼	56	56¼
December	56⅞	57⅜	56⅝	57⅛
May	59	59¾	59	59¾

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos, coffee market firm; good average Santos, 8800; receipts, 83,000 bags, 42 days; stock, 1,410,000 bags. Rio—Coffee market opened steady; ¼ to ⅜ franc lower; at 12 M. declined ⅛ franc; at 3 P. M. ½ to ⅝ franc lower; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged. Total sales, 24,000 bags. January, 44.75; February, 45.00; March, 45.25; April, 45.50; May, 45.75; June, 46; July, 46.25; August, 46.50; September, 46.75; October, 44.25; November, 44.50; December, 44.50. Rio firm; No. 7 Rio, 8825; exchange, 11 15-16; receipts, 45,000 bags; cleared for United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 9,000 bags; stock, 646,000 bags.

OILS.—In cottonseed oil further weakness was noted in sympathy with lard products, spot being quoted nominal 37¼c, and December selling at 35c. Linseed oil steady and petroleum unchanged. We quote: Petroleum, barrels, $7.05, and in bulk, $5.10. Philadelphia, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $5. Refined, cases, New York, $6.75. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; Prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c; off Summer yellow, 36; prime white, 40@42c; prime Winter yellow, 40@41c. Linseed oil—American raw, 65c; American boiled, 67c; Calcutta raw, 86c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 72@74c.

METALS.—Nothing of interest transpired in the local market for metals yesterday, and values, on the whole, were nominally unchanged. Tin ruled dull all day and closed dull with sellers at $24.85. In London a decline of 10s took place, with spot quoted at £113 15s, and futures at £106 17s 6d. Copper was unchanged here, and nominally quoted at $16.85 to $17 for Lake Superior, and 16¾@16⅝c for casting and electrolytic. At London copper eased off 10s, to £64 10s, for spot, and £63 5s for futures. Spelter declined 2s 6d in London, to £16 15s, but was here and nominally unchanged at New York, closing at $4.37½. Lead was very dull at home and abroad, and closed at $4.37½, and £11 10s, respectively. Domestic iron markets were featureless. Pig iron warrants, $9.50@$10.50; No. 1 Northern, foundry, $16@$16; No. 2 foundry Southern, $14@$15; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14.50@$15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern soft, $14.50@$16. Glasgow warrants closed at 54s 9d, and Middlesbrough closed at 44s 7½d.

SUGAR.—The volume of business transacted in the market for refined sugar reached but moderate proportions yesterday, and list prices were unchanged on the basis of 5.10 for standard and fine granulated, with the feeling quite steady.

NAVAL STORES.—Stocks: Resin, 21,157 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 611 bbls; tar, 386 bbls. The market for spirits ruled rather quiet, but about steady, at unchanged prices. Resin, tar, and pitch also ruled quiet. Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar, oil bbls, $4. Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2.25@$2.30; M, $2.85; N, $3.45; W G, $3.85; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 29.—Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 19 casks. Resin—Firm, 90@95c; receipts, 15 bbls. Crude Turpentine—Steady, $1.10@$2; receipts, 45 casks. Tar—Steady, $1.25; receipts, 68 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 29.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35¾c; receipts, 1,490 casks; sales, 1,125 casks; Exports, 676 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,918 bbls; sales, 1,490 bbls; exports, 2,100 bbls.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Receipts: Resin, 145 bbls. Exports: Oporto, resin, 600 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—Turpentine firm, unchanged. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beeves steady; native sides, 5½@6½c per lb; Texas beef, 4½@5½c. Calves steady; veals, common to fair, $4@$5.25 per 100 lb; bunch of grassers, $3.50; city-dressed veals, 9@12¼c per lb. Sheep and lambs very dull; barely steady; common sheep, $2 per 100 lb; ordinary to fair lambs, $4.40@$4.75; dressed mutton, 5@6½c per lb; dressed lambs, 6¼@8c. Hogs about steady.

Excursions.

Deep sea fishing daily, except Mondays.—Al Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Fishing As Usual.—Tuesday passengers on Al Foster iron steamer Angler caught 158 codfish, haddock, plenty ling, cunners, flukes, pollack, seabass, whiting; basketfull and strings besides.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Gaelic.....Nov. 7 | China.....Nov. 23
Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16 | Doric.....Dec. 3
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
M. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Surrogate Notices.

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

The United National Bank
Broadway and 42d Street.
HENRY W. GENNERICH.....President
CHARLES F. HOLM.....Vice-President
HENRY VON MINDEN.....2d Vice-President
W. W. WARNER.....Cashier
HENRY C. STRAHMANN.....Assistant Cashier
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $200,000.
WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS NOV. 11TH.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
Telephone 2068 Broad.

GUARANTEED STOCKS INVESTMENT BONDS
DEALT IN BY
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
85 Wall St. and 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE, 5 WEST 27TH STREET.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street 208 Montague St.
New York, Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
66 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
660 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange / Consolidated Stock Exchange } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
74 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. Valuable information given to cash buyers. Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

$20,000,000

Pennsylvania Company

THREE ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF 1901.

DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1916.

Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Redeemable at Par in Fifteen Equal Annual Drawings.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST IN NEW YORK.
Principal and Interest payable without deduction for any Tax or Taxes which the Trustee or the Pennsylvania Company may be required to pay, or retain therefrom, now imposed, or hereafter to be imposed thereon, either by the laws of the United States of America, or the State of Pennsylvania, for National or State purposes.

Coupon certificates in denominations of $1,000 each with provision for registration of principal.

THE ABOVE LOAN IS SECURED BY THE OBLIGATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CO., THE PLEDGE OF
$15,000,000 PAR VALUE OF PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
$5,000,000 PAR VALUE OF NORFOLK & WESTERN RY. CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
$5,000,000 PAR VALUE OF BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
AND BY THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.

A large amount of the above loan having been sold, the undersigned offer the unsold portion for subscription at 98⅝ and accrued interest.

The subscription will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, October 31st, 1901, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

ALLOTMENTS MADE UPON SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON **NOVEMBER 4, 1901**, AGAINST TEMPORARY RECEIPTS OF THE TRUSTEE, WHICH WILL BE EXCHANGEABLE FOR ACTUAL CERTIFICATES, AS SOON AS READY.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS AS TO THE ABOVE CERTIFICATES REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THESE CERTIFICATES, COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28TH, 1901.

Speyer & Co., 30 BROAD STREET.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 & 29 PINE STREET.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits. $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Pres't.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Keighley, Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Edward Hopkinson, Esq., Trustee Estate of McCallum & McCallum, Bankrupts.
10 shs. Sheppard Knapp & Co. pfd.
By order of Executors.
$12,000 Council Bluffs City Water Works, 1st Mtg. 6 per cent. Bds., 1906.
200 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
15 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
30 shs. Singer Mnfg. Co.
10 shs. Detroit, Hillside & Southwestern R. R.
By order of Administrators.
25 shs. Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R.
10 shs. Kearn Incandescent Gaslight Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$750 St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Fall R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent. Bds., 1908.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$900 Securities Co. 4 per cent. Reg. Consols.
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
33 shs. Natl. City Bank.
39 shs. Sterling Iron & R'way Co. & $82.50 Scrip.
65 shs. Electric Boat Co. common.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Funded 7 per cent. Bds., 1920.
50 shs. First Natl. Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
40 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank, N. Y.
$5,000 Ohio Mining and Mfg. Co. Bds.
12 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
250 shs. Playa De Oro Mining Co.
50 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
5 shs. B'klyn Union Elevated R. R. pfd.
5 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. pfd.
10 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Detroit, Hillside & Southwestern R. R.
5 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Century Realty Co.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,346,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins, James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman, James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Offices. 66 Broadway, 234 Fifth Avenue, 100 West 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
OFFICERS:
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary & Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
OF THE
BANK OF NEW YORK
N. B. A.
Additional boxes are now ready.
Easy access to the vaults from Wall Street and from William Street.

$200,000 WANTED
To improve the machinery and increase the output of an active, going SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA, appraised at $600,000, and which made last year 45,000 sacks of sugar, worth $360,000. The coming crop will be equally as large, and probably larger.
Bonds bearing interest at 6% will be issued to cover the loan, which will be secured by a first mortgage on the entire property.
ISAAC KUBIE & CO.,
96 & 98 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. D. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Copartnership Notices.

JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO.
THE FIRM OF JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO., composed of John S. Ascough and James Frederick Calhoun, was dissolved by mutual consent as of October 25th, 1901. Mr. John S. Ascough succeeds to the business and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. JOHN S. ASCOUGH.

Dividends.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
Coupons due November 1, 1901, from following Bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office, namely:
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio First Mortgage 5s.
Southern Pacific R. R. (of Cal.) 6s of 1893.
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern First Mortgage 5s.
Coupons due November 1st, from Houston & Texas Central R. R. Company, Waco & North Western Division First Mortgage 6s will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New York.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1901.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 27, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, November 9th, 1901.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, November 9th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen on Friday, November 29th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Casein Company of America,
New York, October 25th, 1901.
Preferred Dividend No. 6.
A quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company November 11th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 31st, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M., October 31st, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., November 11th, 1901.
CASEIN COMPANY OF AMERICA.
MAURICE BARNETT, Secretary.

Southern Railway Company.
Coupons due Nov. 1, 1901, from East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Virginia Midland General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Second Mortgage 4½ per cent. Bonds, South Carolina and Georgia First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, and Richmond and Mecklenburg First Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburgh Junction & Middle Division
3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 6, due November 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 28th, temporary receipts will be given. J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

New York Office, 27 William Street, October 22d, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that checks for the semi-annual guaranteed dividend on the Preferred Stock of the MEXICAN LEAD COMPANY, due November 1st, will be mailed on October 31st to stockholders of record at close of business on Friday, October 25th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 22d, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business October 22d, 1901. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 26, 1901.
97th Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1901.
Coupons due November 1st, 1901, from Flint and Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop and Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due November 1st, 1901, on the Series "B" Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, Oct. 24th, 1901.

PACIFIC BANK.
470 Broadway, New York, October 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after November 1st, next.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
New York, October 29, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1901.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE HORMIGUERO CENTRAL COMPANY of Cuba, New York Office, No. 69 Wall Street.—The coupon No. 22, due on November 1, on the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office. LORENZO M. GILLET, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

American Bridge Company of New York.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the American Bridge Company of New York, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on November 14, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. H. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

THE KEARSARGE SILVER MINING COMPANY, mines in Ophir Mining District, Utah.—The annual meeting of stockholders of this company, for the selection of Trustees, and the transaction of such business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company, 143 Liberty St., New York, on Wednesday, November 13, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. H. KID, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Baldwin Locomotive and Engineering Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at 32 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, November 13th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
HENRY WARDEN, President.
W. C. PRATT, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th St., THURSDAY, November 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Trust Certificate No. 207, for 100 shares Preferred Stock Wisconsin Central Railway Co., standing in name of Frederick J. Lovatt. A reward of Two Hundred Dollars will be paid by me for the return of this certificate on or before November 6th, 1901. Application has been made to the company for the issue of a new certificate. Henry Wollman, Attorney, 20 Broad Street.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 249,074 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 341,890 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

AGAINST THE SALT TRUST.

Injunction Asked to Prevent Transfer of National Salt Company Stock.

An injunction against the National Salt Company, the North American Trust Company, and Oakligh Thorne was sought by William S., George S., Robert S., and Francis T. Ingraham, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to prevent transferring the National Salt Company's assets to a syndicate known as the International Salt Company. On the argument, it was stated that certificates of indebtedness of the National Salt Company were not paid in July last or since. Fraud is also charged.

The applicants said that they did not know the other members of the syndicate, but that $1,000,000 was to be put up by the syndicate, and that a profit of $7,000,000 would be represented by the International Salt Company's stock.

The defendants say the complaint is defective and was not brought by the proper party. They deny fraud. The decision on the injunction was reserved.

Leaves New Amsterdam Bank Board.

It was learned in Wall Street yesterday that Frank Tilford has resigned as a Director of the Bank of New Amsterdam. Mr. Tilford was for a long time identified prominently with the bank as President and Vice President. The bank is now in control of Charles W. Morse.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday, 100 shares of the Doe Run Lead Company, $100 each, for 126 per cent.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 29	574,938
To date this year	229,794,537
Corresponding date last year	92,057,203

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 29	$1,849,500
To date this year	$827,303,120
Corresponding date last year	$392,977,960

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2¼	Michigan Central	1¼
Am. Bicycle pf	3½	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Ice	1½	Mo. Pacific	1½
Anaconda Copper	⅞	Nat. Lead	½
At., T. & S. F.	¾	N. Y. Central	¾
B'klyn R. T.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2¼
Canada South	1	N. Y., O. & W.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	4½	Norf. & West	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	North. Pac. pf	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Pressed S. Car pf	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Pullman Co.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Reading	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Reading 2d pf	¾
Del. & Hudson	2½	St. L. & Adir.	¼
Del., L. & W.	2	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Erie 1st pf	½	St. L. S. W.	½
General Electric	1	Southern Pacific	½
Illinois Central	1¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Int. Paper	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wabash pf	⅞
Met. Street Ry.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Det. Un. Ry.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Gt. North. pf.	½
Am. Snuff pf	¾	Int. Power	½
Ann Arbor pf	2½	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	U. S. Rubber	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1¼
Chi. & N. W. 7s, reg.	1¼	Leh. & W. B. con. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	2	N. Y. C., M. C. coll. 3½s	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The unsubstantial nature of the selling which forced the decline in Mondays market, and the absurdity of a number of depressing reports put out at the time, were made very apparent yesterday, both by the course of the market and by the actual developments of the day. Instead of a collapse in prices, as had freely been predicted after the close of business on Monday, quotations quite generally advanced, strength developing at the very opening; in the place of the reported bitter warfare between the Northern Pacific interests the fact is—and this from the highest authority—that negotiations are proceeding in a most friendly spirit, and are very near to the point of final settlement; the billion-dollar steel company in opposition to the Trust is pronounced a myth, and best information now is that the copper situation is much improved.

It is true that gold is to go out on to-morrow's steamer, in the neighborhood of $2,500,000 being engaged, but it is likewise true that these engagements were made at the ruling rates of exchange on Monday, and that, inasmuch as since then the figures have declined so that they now show no profit in exporting, it is altogether likely that to-morrow's shipments may be the only ones to be made. However this be, leading bankers—J. P. Morgan among the number—declare that gold exports, altogether an anomaly at this time, need occasion no alarm so far as the local money market is concerned, and that there will be no high money rates. Cotton and grain bills cannot much longer be held off; while it is to be noted that Australian and Klondike gold continues to come this way, and that the return flow of money from the West has already set in in fair volume.

But what is even more to the point, stock marketwise, is that a number of interests in the Standard Oil group, who lately have been opposed to any advance in the market, are understood to have changed their position, and to have switched to the side which, it is an open fact, has for some time been favored by the Morgan and Vanderbilt following, to wit, the side of higher prices. The advance in Amalgamated Copper yesterday, for instance, is in this connection pointed to as not without significance; the character of the buying of Union Pacific also was declared to be noteworthy; the fresh operations of the Missouri Pacific pool, in which young Mr. Rockefeller and Frank Gould are interested, have not escaped attention; while a leading National bank with Standard Oil affiliations, usually a leader in gold export and import movements, has, it is understood, finally decided not to export gold.

It was, in fact, buying by these Standard Oil and the Morgan and Vanderbilt interests that not only advanced the market yesterday, but held it in the late afternoon when the gold export engagements announced, bear traders, discomfited by the early advances, undertook to force the market down by liberal offerings of stock—all for the short account. Beyond succeeding in bringing about fractional recessions, these traders accomplished nothing more than the increasing of an already considerable short interest.

A feature of the market yesterday was the reappearance of investment buying in a number of the high-priced issues, such as Jersey Central, which advanced 4½ points; Northwest and Delaware and Hudson, which gained 2½ each; Lackawanna, with a gain of 2; New York Central and Pennsylvania, which scored each a fractional advance, and Michigan Central, which followed its gain of 10¾ points on the day previous with a further and phenomenal rise at one time of 24 points, the close marking a net gain of 14 points on dealings in 800 shares.

London was rather a free seller in this market during the day, disposing in all of about 35,000 shares.

Money continues easy, most of the day's call loans being made at 3¼ per cent., with the highest at 4 per cent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL'S JUMP.

Holders of Michigan Central non-assenting stock, who were made glad on Monday by a ten-point advance in that stock, were further rejoiced yesterday by a phenomenal advance of 24 points in the issue to the record price of 140 on transactions in 700 shares. While the high figure was not maintained, the price breaking 10 points, to 130, on the sale of 100 shares near the close, the net gain for the day, nevertheless, on the 800 shares, was 14 full points—or nearly 25 points in two days.

There was a suggestion in some parts of the room that the advance was the result of manipulation, but the purchasing brokers declared that the buying was a legitimate demand for the stock, which is seldom traded in. It is believed the purchases are in connection with the Vanderbilt plan of readjustment.

Apart from this remarkable rise in Michigan Central, all the Vanderbilt stocks were very strong, Canada Southern appreciating 1 point, Big Four 1¾, Nickel Plate 2¼, and New York Central ¾. The rise in Nickel Plate was on relatively few transactions, less than 000 shares changing hands.

The talk in connection with the purchases had to do with the reported consolidation and readjustment plans.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

The advance in Amalgamated Copper, the price at one time appreciating over three points, with the close showing a net gain of 2¼ on dealings in 97,000 shares, was to the Street generally a very decided surprise, for the reason that all the so-called inside interests had been quoted as predicting a break to at least 50, and were supposed to be selling the stock short day in and day out. Then, too, some certain financial publications whose copper articles were reputed to be inspired had declared with much vehemence that the raw copper situation is notoriously and lamentably bad, and that, the Amalgamated Company having gotten tired "holding the bag" and allowing independent companies to undersell them, a drastic cut in copper prices was inevitable. As a consequence the Street almost to a man became bearish on copper and sold it short every time it lifted its head—yesterday no less than any other time.

But yesterday the stock refused to down, rising sharply instead, much to the discomfiture of the short sellers. Whether or not it will hold its strength is, of course, matter of conjecture, but this one fact is now certain—that Amalgamated Copper interests say that the raw copper situation is steadily improving, and that there will be no cut in copper prices. Denial, however, is made that any agreement has been made with independent companies.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

All the local railway shares were strong yesterday, notably Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which scored a net gain of 1½ points. Some of the buying of this issue was induced by the report that the stock is practically cornered, having been heavily bought at the low figures by insiders. This talk, by interests connected with the property, is frankly admitted to be absurd, who say, however, that they have great faith in the future of the system.

Gould brokers were said to be the largest buyers of Manhattan.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

In connection with the advance in Missouri Pacific it was declared that some of the buying was by certain Standard Oil interests, who are reported to have changed their market position, and, abandoning their policy of pressure, to have decided to work on the side of higher prices. There were evidences also of a continuation of the pool buying which has been in evidence now for some days.

According to the Street gossip, Mr. Gould's trip to the Southwest has been for the purpose of perfecting the long-considered plan for a greater Missouri Pacific system.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PREFERRED.

The advance in Northern Pacific preferred was accompanied by a report that the plan to retire the stock has been abandoned, and, instead, that the security is to be taken into the proposed proprietary company at a valuation said to be between 110 and 115.

Interests connected with the company refused to discuss this specific statement, insisting that whatever was to develop would appear in due time.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The incorporation of the White Mountain Paper Company, in opposition to the Paper Trust, resulted in a little selling of International Paper Company stocks, but apparently the unfavorable news had been discounted, the common stock closing with a fractional net gain.

American Bicycle preferred came to sudden life yesterday, and coincident with its revival took on strength, advancing 3¾ points on dealings in 1,900 shares. There was no news to explain the trading in the issue, there being an absence even of the usual rumors of "favorable developments," which appear when all other explanations fail.

So far as could be learned the buying of St. Paul was not of any significance. Interests connected with Union Pacific deny emphatically that they are buying St. Paul. As for Union Pacific itself, the buying of it yesterday was said to be by banking interests identified with the property.

The "billion-dollar steel combination," to oppose the Steel Trust, being proved a myth, and denials being forthcoming from the Moore Brothers of any intention on their part to fight the trust, the steel stocks promptly rallied yesterday.

Southern Pacific moved with much irregularity and with no apparent definite trend. The only noteworthy feature of the trading in it during the day was the execution of a 2,000 share selling order by mistake, the broker misreading the order, which was to buy. The mistake was speedily discovered and was promptly followed by a covering order of 4,000 shares, made without loss.

The advance in Pressed Steel Car preferred was on persistent reports, not confirmed, that the company is to be absorbed by the Steel Trust.

The buying of the coal stocks, especially Jersey Central and Erie, was credited to First National Bank and Hill interests, and was said to be predicated on the excellent state of the coal trade and the generally hopeful outlook. In a market order for 25,000 shares of Ontario and Western only 2,000 could be gotten at the stipulated price.

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

A number of very favorable statements of railway earnings were put out yesterday. All were for the month of September, and showed the following increases in net earnings as compared with the corresponding month last year: Atchison, $432,000; Northern Pacific, $470,080; St. Paul, $175,170; Erie, $392,220; Canadian Pacific, $294,000; Reading, $27,470, and Chesapeake and Ohio, $31,700.

UNION COPPER PROGRESS.

A member of the Executive Committee of the Union Copper Company yesterday made the following statement in regard to the progress recently made in the company's affairs:

"The Union Copper mine is now shipping copper matter under contract to the American Metal Company. The matte is being shipped in carload lots, the contract calling for the delivery of a considerable amount of copper. The matte is of a character highly satisfactory to the smelting company, and contains a considerable amount of gold and silver, in addition to the copper. From this time on the Union Copper mine will be a steady producer."

It is considered by the management of the company that the turning point in the development of the company has been reached. Thus far the company has been under constant outlay in developing its property, but from this time on it is expected to have a steady income from the sale of its product, which is being disposed of at profitable prices.

MOVEMENTS OF CURRENCY.

Lazard Frères will send $2,000,000 in gold bars to Paris to-morrow on the steamship La Champagne, and Goldman, Sachs & Co. will ship $585,000 by the same steamer. Contrary to rumors, National City Bank officials stated that that institution would make no shipment to-morrow.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $332,000 for Klondike gold deposited at Seattle and $359,000 for gold at San Francisco.

The foreign exchange market was easier, with demand sterling quoted at 4.86¾, and the inquiry for remittance was less urgent. There was no material increase in the offerings of commercial bills, although cotton

ign for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement.) 3¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

At a meeting of the Reichsbank Committee to-day, Director Koch said there was no occasion to change the rate. He regarded the present rate as sufficient for the demands into the month of December. Even if the Bank of England advances its rate, this would not have any effect here, since the English balances have been continually reduced for some time. Dr. Koch also said that the high exchange on Paris would not influence the Reichsbank's policy, as the French balance here was much reduced.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 77.05. Gold was quoted at 42.25.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Exchanges, $22,155,507; balances, $2,420,294.

Money on call rules from 3 to 3½ per cent. to the strongest borrowers. Time money rules from 4 to 5 per cent. for all dates up to six months, according to collateral, the general asking rate being 4½ per cent. On good mixed security. Near money is at 4 to 4½ per cent. The market for business paper rates from 4½ to 4¾ per cent., mostly 4 per cent. Mill paper is quoted at per cent.

The advance in Amalgamated helped all the other coppers, and the close came fairly active and strong. In the general list the efforts to break Erie Telephone continued, but the stock did not get below 20½, while at one time it recovered to 24. It closed at 23½. The talk concerning it continues very scarish. United Fruit was off to 81⅞ and Dominion Steel lifted a point, to 29.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
545	Atchison	77¾	77	77¾
131	Atchison pf	96¼	96	96¼
36	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
33	Boston & Maine	193¼	193	193½
110	Fitchburg pf	144⅝	144	144⅝
10	Maine Central	172⅝	172½	172¾
57	N. Y., N. H. & H	214	214	214
20	Old Colony	207	207	207
15	Pere Marquette pf	85	85	85
160	Pere Marq. pf., scrip	82	82	82
250	Rutland pf	110	109¾	110
1,310	Union Pacific	100⅞	99½	100½
55	Union Pacific pf	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	West End	93½	93½	93½

TELEPHONES.

92	Am. Tel. & Tel	159	158½	159
4,757	Erie	24	20	22½
25	Mexican	2½	2½	2½

ELECTRICS.

100	General	255	255	255
212	Massachusetts	36	35½	36
58	Massachusetts pf	94	94	94
100	Seattle	49½	49½	49½
162	Seattle pf	101	101	101
21	Westinghouse	72	71	71
9	Westinghouse pf	77½	77½	77½

MISCELLANEOUS.

26	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	82½	81	82½
4,310	Am. Sugar	118¾	117¾	117½
30	Am. Sugar pf	116¾	116	116
150	Am. Woolen	16	16	16
20	B. R. T	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝
675	Com. Iron & Steel	29¼	28½	29½
510	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	5	5
17	Pullman	219	219	219
50	Swift Pack. & Prov	106⅝	106½	106⅝
670	United Fruit	82¾	81⅞	82
212	United Shoe Machine	42	42	42
72	United Shoe Mach. pf	27¾	27⅜	27¾
10	U. S. Rubber pf	50	50	50
1,525	U. S. Steel	42	41¾	42
487	U. S. Steel pf	91	90	90½

MINING.

630	Adventure	22½	21⅝	22½
40	Alouez	5	5	5
1,570	Amalgamated	87	83⅜	86½
10	Anaconda	35¼	35¼	35¼
165	Arcadian	6½	5½	6½
30	Arnold	1½	1½	1½
290	Atlantic	33¾	33	33½
675	Baltic	42⅜	41½	41¾
4,022	Bingham	29⅜	29	29⅜
10	Cal. & Hecla	653	651	653
395	Centennial	16¾	16	16¾
335	Cochiti	4	3¾	3¾
100	Dans. Mercur	2	2	2
200	Copper Range	60	58½	60
1,696	Dom. Coal	47½	46½	46½
60	Elm River	3½	3	3½
125	Franklin	16½	16½	16½
700	Guanajuato	6¾	6¾	6¾
520	Isle Royale	23¾	23½	23¾
1,475	Mass	24⅜	23⅜	24⅛
1,460	Mayflower	4	3⅞	3⅞
340	Michigan	14	13¾	14
655	Mohawk	42¾	41¾	42⅜
100	Mon. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
150	Old Colony	4	4	4
1,265	Old Dominion	27	25	26¾
240	Osceola	99½	96½	99
675	Parrot	37½	36¾	37½
100	Phoenix	6	6	6
12	Quincy	160	155	155
60	Rhode Island	4¼	4	4¼
300	Santa Fe	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	Tamarack	287	285	285
50	Trimountain	40	40	40
1,2 5	Trinity	25¾	24½	25¼
870	U. S.	16¾	15⅜	16
650	Utah	22⅞	22	22⅞
295	Victoria	7¼	7	7¼
430	Winona	2¾	2	2
140	Wolverine	58¾	58	58
100	Wyandotte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

British Columbia, 13⅝ bid, 14 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—While there was an all-around improvement in the stock market to-day, the dealings were chiefly in the Reading group. The decision of the Union Traction employes not to strike stimulated the price of that stock 1¾ to 27½. Philadelphia Traction rose ¼, to 95⅝. Cambria Steel was barely steady at fractional changes above 25. Choctaw preferred advanced ½ point, to 53. Electric Company of America was up ¼, at 6½. The Philadelphia Company scored an advance of ¾, reaching 48½. Marsden was quoted at ¼, yesterday's closing price. Leading General 4s were in good demand at an advance of ⅛, to 97½.

Money on call is unchanged at 4½@5 per cent., most loans being at the higher figure. Time funds are quoted at 4½ per cent. Commercial paper is buying and selling at 4½ per cent. and upward. The supply of paper is much reduced, and few new loans are being made. Funds accordingly are accumulating rapidly.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
26	Cambria Iron	47¼	47¼	47½
1,900	Cambria Steel	25½	25¼	25⅝
100	Choctaw Tr. ctfs	67	67	67
100	Choctaw pf. Tr. ctfs	53	53	53
210	Cons. Lake Superior	24½	24¼	24½
371	Cons. Lake Superior pf	68¾	68¼	68¾
1,200	Cons. Tr. of Pitts	23¾	23¼	23⅝
64	Cons. Tr. of Pitts. pf	64¼	64	64
75	Diamond State Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,864	Diamond State Steel pf	6½	6½	6½
995	Elec. Co. of America	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Erie	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
10	Insurance of N. A	24½	24½	24½
450	Int. Pow. & Dyn	9	9	9
300	Palmetto Co	¼	¼	¼
625	Marsden Co	4¼	4¼	4¼
120	Philadelphia Elec	5½	5	5
310	Pennsylvania	73 7-16	73	73⅜
112	Phila. Traction	96	95⅝	95⅞
633	Philadelphia Co	48⅝	48¼	48½
262	Philadelphia Co. pf	47½	47¼	47¾
100	Penn. & Northwestern	35	35	35
5	Penn. Salt Mfg	110¼	110¼	110½
6,645	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs	21 3-16	20 9-16	21 1-16
477	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs	38 9-16	38¼	38½
6,120	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs	26 13-16	26¼	26⅝
100	Southern Ry	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
150	Tidewater Steel	8¼	8¼	8¼
198	United Gas Imp	113	113	113
514	Union Traction	27½	27	27½
20	United of N. J	280	279¼	280
1,645	U. S. Steel com	42	41	41⅝
20	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The market today was a shade more active in the stock department, but it was at the cost of prices. The whole market was easier. There were only three gains against fourteen losses. The liquidating of some tired speculative holdings of Seaboard caused that group to drop fractionally, though the closing found the tone there better than it was during the earlier trading. The common's net loss was ⅝, the loss of the preferred was ¼, and of the 4s it was ⅛. International Rust dropped 3 points, Merchants' Bank 2 points, Georgia Southern and Florida 1st and second preferred 2 points each. Northern Central advanced 2 points. Money on call was at 4@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, mounting to 3,747 shares of stock and $104,800 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Fidelity & Dep. Tr	172	172	172
45	International Trust	115	115	115
60	Union Trust	60½	60	60½
60	Cotton Duck	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
7	G. B. S. Brewing com.	12½	12½	12½
51	Firemen's Insurance	23	23	23
450	United Railways com.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
171	Citizens' Bank	29½	29	29½
10	Merchants' Bank	195	195	195
2	Ga. So. & Fla. 1st pf.	95½	95½	95½
2	Ga. So. & Fla. 2d pf.	76	76	76
2,665	Seaboard com	25½	25½	25⅝
160	Seaboard pf	50	49⅝	49⅝
16,000	Carolina Central 4s	94½	94½	94½
5,000	Ga. & Ala. consol. 5s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
15,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
15,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82	82½
4,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1,000	Anac & Pot. 5s	97½	97½	97½
5,000	City Railway, &c., of Newport News	96	96	96
5,000	Newport News 5s	107	107	107
5,000	United Railways 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96¼
5,000	United Railways inc.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
13,000	Cotton Duck	55	54⅜	54⅜
2,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	87½	87½	87½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were relatively small, but prices were firmer than they were on Monday. Recoveries occurred in several stocks that had been under pressure the prvious day, and closing prices showed the larger part of the changes to be on the side of net gains. Some of the street railway stocks which came into demand a few days ago continued to show strength and made further substantial net gains.

AMERICAN CAN was traded in to the extent of only 500 shares in the common and a similar amount in the preferred. The day's transactions in the common stock resulted in no change from Monday's final quotation, but the preferred sold off 1 point, and after a fractional rally closed at 87 bid, as compared with 67½ bid the previous day.

TENNESSEE COPPER was less active, but it rallied easily from the closing price of Monday. Much less stock was offered for sale, and it appeared that the drive against the stock had little or no result in shaking out stock. Just before the close it advanced to 12¼ and closed at 12 bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

GREEN CONSOLIDATED COPPER sold to the extent of 400 shares at 24½, and more stock was offered at that price. It closed at 23 bid.

WHITE KNOB COPPER was dull, but strong. It sold up to 10½, an advance of nearly 2 points over the figures quoted for the stock two days ago.

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT, on the purchase of 400 shares, sold up to 29½, and closed at 29¼ bid, showing a net gain of 1¼ points. United Railways of St. Louis preferred advanced to 83, and closed at 82¾ bid. The bonds were bought at 89.

MEXICAN NATIONAL preferred sold from 36½ up to 37, about 400 shares changing hands. The 4s closed at 76⅞ bid.

DOMINION SECURITIES was traded in to the extent of 500 shares between 85¼ and 84½.

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	55	56
American Can	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝
American Can pf	67	67½	67½	67⅝
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Amerikaan Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	14	14½	14	14½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
*California Copper		½		½
Camden Land		½		½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	31	33½	31	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88¼	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	15	13	15
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106¾	104	106¾
Cramps' Shipyard	74	78	74	78
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14⅝	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	84½	85¼	84½	85⅜
Electric Boat	19	21	19	21
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2⅞	2⅝	3
Electric Vehicle	1¼	2	1¼	2
Electric Vehicle pf	4	5	4	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	35	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	1	½	1
General Chemical	59	67	57½	65
General Chemical pf	98½	100	98	99
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	100⅝	101½
Green Consol. Copper	23	24¾	21	25
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	13½	12¾	13½
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	41	50
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. when issued	75½	75⅞	75½	76
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85	85⅝	85¼	85⅞
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off.	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14½
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	36⅜	37½	36½	37½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101¼	102	101¼	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	76¾	77	77	77½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P	26½	27½	26½	27½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	66	70	66	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7	7¼	7	7¼
Otis Elevator	29	31½	30	31½
Otis Elevator pf	92	95	92	95
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	⅞	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	102	103	102	103
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	29¼	29⅝	28	29
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82	82⅜
Seaboard Air Line	25⅝	25⅞	25¾	26⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf	49⅜	50	49⅝	50¼
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling		4½	6	4½
Standard Milling pf	18	19	18	19
Standard Milling bonds	68	70	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J	712	722	712	722
Storage Power		4	5¾	4
Tennessee Copper	12	13	11¾	12
Tidewater Coal		7½	8½	7½
Trenton Potteries	6	8	6½	6
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper		4¾	4½	4½
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	88¾	89½	88½	89
United Rys. of St. L. pf	33	33¾	33	33¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	26	24	26
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	34	35	34	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	62	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	40	50	40	50
Va. Coal Iron & Coke	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	47	44	47
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i	20	22½	20	22½
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i	40	41½	40	41½
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i	82	84	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	67	70	67	70
Westinghouse Pump pf	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15¾	16½	15	16
Worthington Pump pf	118		118	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R	241	242	240	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	87	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	206	196	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	83¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	23	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	119	117	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	21	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	91	93	91	93
Bay State Gas		⅝		⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock		4½	6	4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	72
Central Union Gas 5s	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106⅛	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	13	15½	15	15½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	33	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	66	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¼	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	298	302	298	302
New Amsterdam 5s	107	107½	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	5⅛		5⅛	5
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55	55¾	53	55½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct 29.—New York exchange was at 15 cents discount to-day. Interest rates for call and time loans were 4½ to 5 per cent.

Trading in local stocks continued quiet. The tone was little more than steady for the majority of things traded in. Union Traction common eased off to 15⅝, and the preferred sold at 53½. Tin Can common was traded in at 19½ to 19⅝, and the preferred at 67¼ to 67⅜. There were scattering sales of Biscuit common at 42 to 42¼, and of Metropolitan Elevated common at 30.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,180	American Can	19⅝	19½	19⅝
605	American Can pf	67⅞	67½	67⅞
100	Chicago Brewing	2	2	2
1,610	Chicago Union Traction	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
250	Chicago Union Tr. pf	54	53½	53½
75	Lake Street	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
142	Metropolitan "L"	39	39	39
25	Metropolitan "L" pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
110	National Biscuit	42¼	42	42¼
15	National Biscuit pf	102	102	102
50	National Carbon	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
20	National Carbon pf	85½	85½	85½
200	Northwestern "L"	40	40	40
75	Street's Stable Car	24	24	24
32	West Chicago	98	97¾	97¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,695	Consol. Traction	23½	23	23¼
25	Consol. Traction pf	64	64	64
515	Am. Window	53	50¾	50¾
100	Am. Window pf	91½	91½	91½
30	Pittsburg Brewing	25¾	25¾	25¾
35	Ohio Valley Bank	125	125	125
550	Mon. River Coal	17⅜	15¾	15⅞
100	Mon. River Coal pf	45½	45½	45½
550	Pittsburg Coal	28½	28⅛	28⅜
131	Pittsburg Coal pf	92½	92⅛	92½
320	West. Elec. 2d pf	72	71½	72
50	Beaver Coal	9½	9½	9½
705	Crucible Steel	23½	23	23⅜
215	Crucible Steel pf	84½	84⅜	84⅜
50	Marsden	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
515	Philadelphia Co. pf	48¼	47	48⅜
150	U. S. Steel	41½	41⅜	41⅜
200	U. S. Steel pf	90½	90⅛	90⅛
91	Nat. Air Brake	175	175	175
10	Am. Trust	130	130	130
14	Nat. Fire Proof	32½	32½	32½
175	Nat. Fire Proof pf	42	41¾	41¾
$43,000	Bessemer Ry. Con. 5s	119	119	119
3,000	Pittsburg Brewing 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901	1900	1899
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF—			
Mileage	612	563	563
3d week Oct	$114,160	$77,343	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
3d week Oct	55,709	51,941	59,398
From July 1	896,858	874,809	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,255	5,457	5,067
3d week Oct	1,013,478	814,219	766,854
From July 1	13,693,787	11,275,762	10,814,860
OMAHA—			
Month of Sept	1,083,580	1,080,906	1,098,985
From Jan. 1	7,374,035	7,290,359	7,549,801
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
3d week Oct	76,227	74,872	69,786
From July 1	1,332,129	1,184,224	1,114,781
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,179	3,049	3,049
3d week Oct	470,156	411,490	.....
From July 1	6,286,738	5,442,635	.....
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for September—			
Gross earnings	5,012,230	4,389,555	3,893,836
Operating ex	2,810,435	2,620,451	2,429,245
Net earnings	2,201,795	1,769,103	1,554,590
Taxes and rent	168,190	159,404	155,797
Surplus	2,033,604	1,609,639	1,398,793
Gross, 3 months	14,716,803	12,340,445	10,864,911
Operating ex	8,452,480	7,722,538	7,131,750
Net earnings	6,264,322	4,617,909	3,733,161
Taxes and rent	508,507	487,677	464,457
Surp., 3 months	5,755,814	4,130,232	3,268,703
CANADIAN PACIFIC for September—			
Gross earnings	3,264,024	2,663,492	2,649,785
Oper. expenses	1,911,292	1,604,792	1,502,900
Net earnings	1,352,732	1,058,700	1,146,885
Gross, 3 months	9,234,030	7,772,645	.....
Net earnings	3,754,231	2,997,550	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Gross	1,466,053	1,358,602	1,123,648
Oper. expenses	851,048	785,372	750,538
Net	605,005	573,230	373,110
Gross, 3 months	4,302,036	3,921,414	3,280,101
Oper. expenses	2,550,445	2,235,338	2,183,471
Net, 3 months	1,751,591	1,686,076	1,096,630
ERIE for September—			
Gross earnings	3,561,644	3,118,901	3,410,696
Oper. expenses	2,359,371	2,308,855	2,411,548
Net earnings	1,202,273	810,046	999,148
Gross, 3 months	10,914,990	9,818,180	10,292,316
Oper. expenses	7,154,741	6,883,297	7,204,234
Net earnings	3,760,249	2,934,883	3,088,082
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for September—			
Gross	56,092	56,886	55,135
Oper. expenses	43,164	35,300	33,981
Net	12,928	21,586	21,154
Gross, 3 months	178,378	166,902	162,205
Oper. expenses	126,044	109,575	102,911
Net, 3 months	52,334	56,732	59,297
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for September—			
Gross	305,793	274,450	276,080
Op. exp. & tax	167,385	142,822	153,090
Net	138,408	131,628	122,990
Other income	9,361	14,522	.....
Total	147,769	146 150	.....
Gross, 3 months	910,911	772,133	756,130
Oper. expenses	512,779	445,171	348,430
Net	398,132	326,962	407,700
Other income	41,289	35,376	.....
Total, net, 3 mos	439,431	362,338	.....
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	224,063	163,049	233,808
Oper.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwelling on Eighty-sixth Street Sold—Realty Company Buys on 42d St.—Toplitz Estate Auction Sale.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Cornelius W. Luyster the six-story American basement dwelling 39 West Eighty-sixth Street, 32.6 by 100. This house was only recently completed by Mr. Luyster.

The City Real Estate Company has bought from Mrs. Leonard Jacob the four-story dwellings 4 and 6 East Forty-second Street, 44 by 100, running through to 5 East Forty-first Street, 22 by 100. The Forty-second Street buildings will be altered for business purposes.

S. Osgood Pell has sold for Daniel B. Freedman the two five-story American basement dwellings 26 and 28 East Ninety-fifth Street, 16 and 17, respectively, by 100.8.

L. Napoleon Levy has sold for about $60,000 the four-story brownstone-front apartment house 26 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

The four-story dwelling 685 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, formerly the residence of Henry M. Flagler, was reported to have been sold yesterday by its present owner, Charles W. Harkness. Mr. Harkness was not in the city yesterday. The brokers who were mentioned in connection with the report said that they had not sold the property.

Clifford N. Shurman has sold for Ann Nichols to Thomas J. McLaughlin the five-story American basement dwelling 261 West Ninety-third Street, 17 by 100.8.

John J. Kavanagh has sold the four-story dwelling 79 East Seventy-ninth Street, 16 by 102; also the similar property, 1,062 Madison Avenue, 42 feet north of Eightieth Street, 20 by 70.

Louis Klinger has sold for Marie Bereand to an investor, for $27,500, the five-story single flat 182 Second Avenue, 20.7 by 100.

I. Gilhart has bought the five-story building 193 Avenue C, adjoining the northeast corner of Twelfth Street, 19.5 by 67.

James J. Faye has sold the plot on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 622 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100 by 220, and irregular.

B. F. McQuay & Co. have sold for John J. O'Brien the dwelling, with stable, 2,177 Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Nichols & Lummis, in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have rented the Christopher Moller residence, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-second Street, to Miss May Van Alen.

A partition suit, in which Catharine M. Dresser and Martin V. B. Travis are plaintiff and defendant, respectively, affects the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, and several other small parcels on Sixth and Eighth Avenues and on Fifty-third Street.

The Auction Room.

The total amount realized by the partition sale of the holdings of the Lippman Toplitz estate, conducted yesterday by Peter F. Meyer, was $445,200. Practically the same properties were sold in March, 1900, by order of the Toplitz heirs, and after making due allowance for the differences in the make-up of the two offerings, it appears that those parcels for which a total of $413,400 was paid at the previous sale brought $421,800 yesterday.

Of this increase, $3,500 was developed by the sale of the lot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street, which was sold yesterday for $37,000, as against $33,500 bid at last year's sale—but in the meantime $3,400 has been spent in excavating the property. Higher prices were also obtained yesterday for the lots on Edgecombe Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth, and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, while for nine lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, yesterday's bid was $11,550 each, as against $12,800 at the other offering.

At the sale of March, 1900, the greater part of the buying was done by representatives of the heirs, so that the prices on that occasion had little meaning. That the previous offering, however, worked to the disadvantage of yesterday's sale there seems to be little question, for so far as could be seen, every operator in the salesroom was armed with a list of the March, 1900, figures, and showed slight disposition to go above them—a fact that was apparent in the case of separate parcels, and also in the grand totals already mentioned.

Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, was a heavy buyer at the sale, taking three Riverside Drive lots; four lots, running through from One Hundred and Sixty-sixth to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue; three lots on One Hundred and Eighth Street, east of Manhattan Avenue, and five lots of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Street lots. Those parcels struck down to D. Sylvan Crakow and C. M. Hayman were bought for two of the heirs, acting as individuals, but not as the representatives of the estate.

Detailed results of the Toplitz sale and of yesterday's other auction offerings are given below:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
Partition Sale.

113 Greene Street, west side, 75 feet south of Prince Street, 26 by 100 and irregular, five-story brick and iron front building, with rights in an eight-foot alley, adjoining on the north; to D. Sylvan Crakow $48,750

Riverside Drive, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 29.2 by 97.10 by 25.8 by 111.8, vacant; to S. G. Bayne..... 37,000

Riverside Drive, 225 feet north of Claremont Place, two lots, each 25 by 86; to S. G. Bayne 18,300

Edgecombe Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 95.4, vacant; to C. M. Hayman..... 5,600

Edgecombe Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing, 15.8 by 111.8 by 76.8 by 83.11, vacant; to C. M. Hayman 7,500

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 95.1 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 101.8 by 29.10 by 117.11, vacant; to S. G. Bayne 4,800

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 117.11 by 29.10 by 134.3, vacant; to S. G. Bayne 4,800

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 134.3 by 29.10 by 150.6, vacant; to S. G. Bayne 5,000

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 150.6 by 29.10 by 166.10, vacant; to S. G. Bayne 6,900

Bradhurst Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 99.11, vacant; to C. M. Hayman..... 7,100

333 and 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 232 and 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 199.10, two four-story brownstone-front flats on either street; to D. Sylvan Crakow 113,100

Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25.11 by 95, vacant; to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 13,300

Manhattan Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100; northerly lot, to S. H. Stone. 8,000

Two adjoining lots, to S. H. Stone..... 15,500

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100.11; to Samuel G. Bayne..... 22,200

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, nine lots, each 25 by 100.11; four westerly lots, to Samuel H. Stone..... 46,200

Five easterly lots, to Samuel G. Bayne. 67,750

Sixtieth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 187 by 100.5 by 59 by 179, vacant; to Volkening & Jackson..... 23,400

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

94 Hamilton Place, northwest corner of Hundred and Forty-first Street, 32.2 by 88.5 by 20.7 by 99.11 and irregular, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 100,000

148 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 310 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Estelle A. De Lima 26,500

By William M. Ryan.

555 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Joseph and Mary Henning 6,000

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Joseph and Mary Henning 3,000

2,210 Second Avenue, east side, 20.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, George R. Fearing and another, trustees..... 8,750

Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 115.6 by 140.7 by 82.9 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eliza M. Dorsett 25,000

By John N. Golding.

224 Central Park West, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-second Street, 20.8 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. P. Jones 33,100

By Philip A. Smyth.

558 Tinton Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 105, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Hintenhoff 4,000

By William Kennelly.

118 Second Avenue and 48 and 48½ Seventh Street, being the southeast corner, 20 by 125, five-story brick flat, with five-story brick flat at the rear on the street; partition sale, to H. Riffel 65,500

By John T. Boyd.

108 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Susie I. L. Ulley..... 25,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 17 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 218.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,902.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, B. Gerson Oppenheim, referee, 208 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 139.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 24.6 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $28,202.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 1,245 Stebbins Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 58 by 23.6 by 59.5, three-story frame dwelling; 1,060 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 36 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, forming an "L" with the foregoing, 17 by 80 by 19.5 by 80, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, or the former parcel, $4,045; on the latter, $4,047.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 1,286 Columbus Avenue, west side, 148.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 26.10 by 100, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $24,456.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank F. Vanderveer, referee, 98 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Oliver Street, 24.9 by 98.8, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,411; subject to another mortgage for $38,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 264.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,202.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 903 to 909 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J., south side, 40.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 66 by 120 by 77.6 by 128, three-story brick and frame building, containing offices, stores, and a theatre.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 170 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, for a one-story frame shed, 182.10 by 132.3; Norcross Brothers of 100 Fifth Avenue, owners; L. A. Goldstone of 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 544 and 546 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a one-story brick storage house, 5.10 by 6.5; John Williams of 35 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; John B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $150.

Nassau and Pine Streets, southwest corner, for a twenty-two-story brick office building, 97.4 by 110.5; Hanover National Bank, premises, owner; James B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 50 feet west of Walton Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 34 by 18; Joseph Richards of 840 Gerard Avenue, owner; cost, $75.

Alterations.

Fourteenth Street, north side, 66 feet east of Avenue C, to a one-story brick shop; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; William H. Bradley of 4 Irving Place, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Twelfth Avenue, northeast corner, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Theodore C. Tone, premises, owner; Brum & Hauser of 1,125 Broadway, architects; cost, $900.

No. 503 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Henry Beauer of 162 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; David P. Miller of 403 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 49 East Eighth Street, to a four-story brick studio; L. Haugen of 145 East Eighth Street, owner; Frank E. Albinger of 41 East Eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 193 William Street, to a five-story brick office building; William H. Zinsser, premises, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 60 ft n of 139th St, 20x106.6; Margaret Manney to Therese M. Steele..... $1

AVENUE A, e s, 25.1 ft n of 68th St, 75.4x98; Augustus N. Morris, individually and as trustee, to the Central Brewing Company, (R S $11.75)..... 26,000

AVENUE B, 46, n w s, 24x80; Diederich Oeters to Marks Rosenberg, (R S $1)... 1

AVENUE B, n w corner of 4th St, 33x105, Westchester; 4th St, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, Westchester; Margaret Rauch to Joseph Rauch..... 1

BARRETTO ST, 1,134, e s, 161.11 ft n of 169th St, 20x100; Christine Sailer to Wilhelmina E. Sailer, (R S $5.50, mtg $5,000) 1

BERGEN AV, 597, w s, 25x100; Antonia Schelzonyi to Caroline B. Sims, (R S $1.25, mtg $11,000)..... 16,000

CANNON ST, 135, w s, 25.2x60.2x25.1x60; Anna C. Storner to Elias Diamond, (mtg $15,000, R S 25c)..... 1

CLINTON ST, 240 and 242, e s; Harris J. Packtman and another to Hyman Aran, (R S $7, mtg $40,000)..... 54,750

LEWIS ST, 30, e s, 24.9x100; Bernhard Mayer to Ida Young, (R S $5, mtg $23,000) 1

LEWIS ST, 122, e s, 25x100; Jacob Fish to Anna C. Storner, (R S $2.75, mtg $30,000)..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 160, n s, 25x50; Saul Federman to Louis Nieberg, quitclaim, all title..... 1

MERCER ST, s e corner of Washington Place, 49.9x100; Louis Adler, referee, to James R. Smith, (R S $83)..... 188,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 218.6 ft n e of Home St, 75x100; Margaret E. Consalus to Joseph Wolf, B. & S..... 1

RIDGE ST, 146, e s, 25x47.5; Christian G. Moritz, referee, to Joseph Reiff, (R S 75c) 18,000

RIVINGTON ST, 245, s s, 22x75; Joseph Feuer to Herman Davidowitz, (mtg $10,900, R S $1)..... 13,000

1ST AV, n s, 100 ft e of Marths Av, 100x100; Rose Healy, individually and as executrix, to Mary T. Rennard..... 2,000

2D ST, n s, 220 ft w of Washington Av, 25x122, Westchester; George L. Downing to James Lee and wife..... 2,400

3D AV, 3,318, e s, 195.9 ft n of 164th St, 30x60x28.6x60; Moser Arndstein to Minnie Ewers, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.50) Exchange

6TH AV, 526, and 1,201 Broadway; Annie L. Mulligan to William R. H. Martin, (R S $54.50, mtg $66,000)..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 148th St, 99.11x125; Henry Zucker to Louise Gucker, B. & S., (R S $24)..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 24.11x80; Hugo F. Hoefler to Max Marx, (R S 50c, mtg $18,500) 3,150

9TH ST, 745 and 747 East, 50x92.3; Carrie Veit to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $5.) all liens..... 1

12TH AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 131st St, runs s 58.6 to former Schieffelin x s e 98.10x s w 19.10 to n s of 131st St, x e 12.10x n 99.11x w 100; Charles N. Harris, referee, to John H. Pratt, (R S $15)... 13,600

45TH ST, 114 West, 20x100.4; William H. Hankinson to Edwin H. Griffin, (R S $14.50)..... 31,500

69TH ST, n s, 404.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20.10x100.5; Anna M. King to Ella M. McCabe, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; John R. Ferrier to Jessie Meyer, (R S $13.75, mtg $50,000)..... 80,000

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Thomas F. Duffy to Joseph H. Austen, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x102.2; William G. Davies, referee, to Samuel M. Hoyt, (R S $11.75)..... 26,000

84TH ST, 271, n s, 84.6 ft e of West End Av, 16x80.2; Edward D. Kelly to Carl A. Goldsberry, (R S $6)..... 1

85TH ST, 111 East, 20x100.5; Moses Davis to Congregation Kehilath Jeshunun, (R S $1.50, mtg $10,000)..... 15,000

88TH ST, n s, 207 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; Katharine B. King to Marie V. Hawkins, (mtg $14,000, R S 50c)... 17,500

90TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Susie I. L. Ulley, (R S $11.25)..... 25,000

98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; Esther A. Wheaton to Herman Younker, (R S $9.25, mtg $44,000)..... 1

102D ST, 248 West, 20x36.6x20x35.5; James E. Smith, referee, to Fanny Maginn, (mtg $22,000, R S 25c)..... 3,000

106TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Simon to Rosa James, ½ part, (mtg $5,000, R S 50c)..... 2,600

119TH ST, 228 West, 25x100.11; Moses Metzger to Isaac Manheimer, (R S $2.25, mtg $19,000)..... Exchange

126TH ST, 28 East, 18.9x99.11; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to Eliza Salmon, as guardian, (R S $5.25,) re-recorded.... 13,000

130TH ST, 260 West, 16x99.11; Minnie Powers to Moser Arndtstein, (mtg $10,000, R S $2)..... 1,000

132D ST, 274 West, 16.8x99.11; Isaac Manheimer, to Moses Metzger, (R S $3.25, mtg $6,000)..... Exchange

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 81x99.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to August Oppenheimer, (R S $4.75, mtg $89,000)..... 81,000

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 81x99.11; August Oppenheimer to George F. Smith, Jr., (R S $5.25, mtg $89,000).. 1

Recorded Leases.

GREENWICH ST, 399; Daniel A. Fisher to Thomas J. Kenny, 5 8-12 years..... $1,830

HOUSTON ST, 283 East; Frank Boslet to Henry F Hunteman, 3 years..... 849

MADISON ST, 140; Solomon Antokolits to Joseph Lipsky and another, 2½ years. 240

1ST AV, 645; Michael Regan to Max Luria, 5 years..... 600

2D AV, 1,927; Jonas Well and another to Hyman Abraham, 2 years..... 360

8TH AV, 1,352; Ludwig Traube to Carl Speckenbach, 3 7-12 years..... 540

6TH AV, 474; Georgina E. B. Lear to Charles Dufort, 1½ years..... 2,370

7TH AV, 316 and 318; Henry H. Peters, Jr., to Matthew Butler, 7 years.... $2,400 3,600

11TH ST, 17 and 19 East; Leopold Wertheim to Bernard J. Maas, 10 years..... 14,500

35TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 74.11x98.9; Annie T. Harrigan to Edward D. Bloodgood, 5 years, from May 1, 1905... 22,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHR, Henry, to Harlem Savings Bank; 148th St, s s, 265 ft w of Brook Av, present line, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... $12,000

ANDREW, Richard M., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Washington Av, s e corner of 174th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,500

ARNOLD, Royal E., to Lelia H. B. Kissam; 2d Av, s e corner of 1st St, Glenville, installments, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

CLARK, Robert H., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 18th St, 411 and 413 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

CROSSON, Eugene E., to Lydia A. Scofield; Bay Av., s s, 143.4 ft w of North St., City Island, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

CUCKER, Louise, to Henry Gucker; 8th Av, n e corner of 148th St, 1 year..... 45,000

DOEPP, Agnes, to George S. Leiner; Union Av, w s, old line, 257.8 ft n of George St, old line, 3 years..... 1,200

FANNING, Mary L., and another to Louis Effinger, trustee; 1st Av, w s, 49.4 ft n of 23d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

FAY, Thomas, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 31st St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Sigmund Asbner; Jones St, 19, old 33, 5 years..... 24,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to George Schenk; Jones St, 19, old 33, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GOULD, Frank L., to William A. McIntosh; 119th St, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, prior mortgage $10,000, installments, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,350

GRAVES, Rolla W., and another to Bealdeston & Woerz; 7th Av, 2,280, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,500

GRIFFIN, Edwin H., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 45th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 19,000

HARRIS, Bertha, and another to Morris Naftolowitz; Columbia St, e s, 68.3 ft n of Stanton St, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 1,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Well and another; 9th St, 745 and 747 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 60,000

KENNY, Thomas J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Greenwich St, 399, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,800

LISCHKE, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Brook Av, w s, 50 ft n of 142d St. (two mortgages,) 1 year, 4 per cent. each 2,500

LYONS, Jennie, and another to Dominick Stanislau; 2d St, s w s, Lot 42, map of Prospect Hill estate, due Jan. 1, 1905 2,500

MARTIN, William R. H., to Annie L. Milligan; 6th Av, 628; Broadway, 1,201, prior mtgs $66,000, 4 years, 4½ per cent. 99,000

McLAUGHLIN, Ellen, to Josephine Hammer and another; Beekman Av, w s, 25 ft s of Oak Terrace, 3 years..... 4,500

McLAUGHLIN, John, to Natalie B. Brown, guardian; 83d St, s s, 127.1 ft e of 3d Av, 2 mtgs, 3 and 5 years, 4½ per cent., each..... 18,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, to George W. R. Martin and another, trustees; 83d St, s s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, to George T. Strong; 83d St, s s, 177.11 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, to Fanny Fabret de Tuite, formerly McCarty, trustee; 83d St, s s, 203.4 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

METZGER, Moses, to Isaac Mannheimer; 132d St, 274 West, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years 1,000

METZLER, John H., and another to Albert Hambrecht; Lorillard Place, e s, 74.5 ft s of 187th St, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 650

PANTANO, Pasquale, to Henry De F. Weeks and another, trustees; Mulberry St, 40, due Nov. 1, 1904..... 15,000

PANTANO, Pasquale, to Alice D. Weekes; Mulberry St, 40, due Nov. 1, 1904..... 10,000

PATERNO, Charles, and another to George S. Hamalin; 105th St, n s, 249 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

PRATT, John H., to Thomas Adam, Jr.; 12th Av, e s, 99.11 ft n of 131st St, due October 1, 1904..... 10,000

REEBER, William C., to Ida Eagleson; 140th St, s s, 115 ft w of 8th Av, due Nov. 1, 1904..... 7,500

ROBERT, Ernest, and another to Beadleston & Woerz; 6th Av, 474, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,200

ROSENBERG, Marks, to Diedrich Oeters; Avenue B, 46, due Nov. 1, 1906, 4¾ per cent. 14,800

RYAN, Hyman, and wife to Harris J. Packtman and another; Clinton St, 240 and 242, installments, about 3½ years, 6 per cent..... 7,750

RYAN, Richard, to Asa R. Davison; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $20,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHWORER, George, and others, executors, trustees, to Beekman Cox; Avenue B, 255, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold 10,000

SIEMON, Charlotte, to Caroline Granwiller; 67th St, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year..... 9,500

SMITH, George F., Jr., to August Oppenheimer; 149th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 3 mtgs, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent., each..... 3,000

SMITH, James R., to the Irving Savings Institution; Mercer St, s e corner of Washington Place, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 125,000

STORNER, Anna C., to George Storner; Lewis St, 122, 5 years..... 2,800

SUTHERLAND, George, and another to Elias Kempner and another; Lot 197, Fifteenth Ward, map of Sailors' Snug Harbor, leasehold, installments, about 5 years..... 5,200

WEGNER, Eva, to Thomas O'Connor; 2d Av, e s, 20.11 ft n of 124th St, due Oct. 14, 1906..... 1,000

WHEATON, Esther A., to Marcus M. Marks and another; 98th St, 19 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent, gold..... 26,000

WHEATON, Esther A., to Martha M. Davis; 98th St, 21 East, due Oct. 15, 1906..... 18,000

WILCOX, Walter, to James W. Campbell; West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, w s, 55 ft s from the land of Andrew Nostrand, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 250

YOUNG, Ida, to Bernhard Mayer; Lewis St, 30, prior mtg $23,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Ann Lynch $2,045

BENSINGER, Eustachus, to Cornelia E. Bensinger ..... Nom.

BORST, Henry R., to Henry Gentzlinger, ¼ part ..... Omitted

ENGLANDER, Bethoven, to Minnie Rinaldo, two assignments..... 10,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Charlotte Hastorf..... 7,000

GOLDFLAM, Jacob, to Josephine A. Horandt ..... Nom.

ISAAC, Paulina, to Newman Cowen, two assignments..... 4,000

KOERCHER, Amelie, to Mary Nenes..... Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 3 assignments..... 37,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Equitable Life Assurance Society 25,000

MILLER, Jacob F., and another, trustees, to Marie Pestel..... 1,000

MISCH, Moses, to Louis Celler, Jr..... 7,000

POSTEL, Charles, executor, to Maria Geyer..... 3,325

SAILER, Christine, to Wilhelmina E. Sailer ..... Nom.

STEGE, George H., executor, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ADAMS ST, e s, 297 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; William Ferguson against Robert E. Twing, owner; William Roth, contractor $66

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; White, Von Glahn & Co. against Z. K. Berlin, owner and contractor 179

17TH ST, 419 West; Samuel Miller against Benjamin Weissman, owner; Abelman Brothers, contractors..... 1,300

33D ST, 331 East; White, Von Glahn & Co. against Z. K. Berlin, owner and contractor 17

94TH ST AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner, 95.8x100.11; Philip Summer Glass Company against George Potts, owner; Potts & Partridge, contractors..... 9,100

94TH ST AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner, 111x135x100.8x88.8; Alexander E. Williams against George Potts, owner; Potts & Partridge, contractors..... 1,000

94TH ST AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner, 111x135x100.8x88.8; Paul B. Pugh & Co. against George Potts, owner; Potts & Partridge, contractors..... 3,066

94TH ST AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner, 110.11x135x irregular; White, Von Glahn & Co. against George Potts and Charles Partridge, owners and contractors 583

94TH ST AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner, 111x135x irregular; John P. Kane Company against George Potts and John Partridge, owners and contractors..... 221

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.11; James Jones & Son against John S. Pease, owner; Platt Construction Company, contractor..... 272

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 200x100.11; Gus Luckes against Samuel Ginsberg, owner and contractor.... 580

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; East River Mill and Lumber Company against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor..... 933

132D ST, 43 West; John H. Scully against E. Califano, owner and contractor..... 95

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

PELHAM AV, n s, 51.4 ft e of Pilgrim Av, 50x108x—x95; Gertrude E. Master with Felix and Clara Prost..... $1,000

WALTON AV, w s, 283.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Vernon G. Bruce with Catherine F. Furlong..... 5,000

18TH ST, 411 and 413 West; the Franklin Savings Bank with Robert H. Clark. 30,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

56TH ST, 318 to 322 East; R. E. Stevens & Son against Louis Edelman, Sept. 8, 1901..... 1,324

107TH ST, 316 and 318 East; Toch Brothers against Margaret C. Dowling and another, Oct. 25, 1901..... $100

Lis Pendens.

CEDAR ST, n s, 94.8 e of Greenwich St, runs e 45.11x n 99.11x w 10.9x n 52.11 to s s of Liberty St x w 45.2x s 23.5x e 6.5x s 98.5 to beginning; Sarah S. Horton against Francis H. Robinson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. O'Callaghan, Jr.

SUFFOLK ST, 134; James C. Dayton, executor, against Isaac Feinberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

3D AV and 37th St, n e corner, 49.5x100; 8th Av and 38th St, s e corner, 50.5x75; 8th Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 44th St, 25x75; 6th Av and 38th St, s w corner, 24.8x80; 8th Av, e s, 155.6 ft s of 58th St, 19.6x80; 6th Av and 53d St, n e corner, 43x75, and 53d St, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Catherine M. Dresser against Martin V. B. Travis, individually and as trustee, and another, (partition;) attorney, W. H. Powell.

81ST ST, n s, 172.10 ft e of Madison Av, 21.5x96.9; 127th St, n s, 273.6 ft e of 3d Av, 27x99.11, and other property in Kings County; Edward W. Squire against Augusta Bugbee and another, (partition;) attorneys, Palmer & Somerville.

54TH ST and Lexington Av, s e corner, 20.5x90; William H. Burgess against Harriet B. Barrow and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dixon & Holmes.

112TH ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 20.11x50; Germania Life Insurance Company against William Schneider and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW HOUSES ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
COR. 106TH STREET.

P. M. STEWART and E. IVES SMITH are now finishing five splendid residences at the southeast corner of 106th St. and Riverside Drive.

These residences are equal in every respect to the high class houses on upper east side and are situated on the highest point of the most exclusive section of Riverside Drive.

So far as natural advantages of this locality are concerned, the Riverside section is in every way superior to any other residential part of the city. In natural formation, in elevation, in perspective and outlook, and in accessibility to good driveways, the attractions are unrivaled. Another consideration is that property is very much cheaper here than in the Fifth Avenue residential section, and the building of the underground road, with a station at 104th St. and Broadway, has already marked the beginning of a revival of interest in this locality that promises to eclipse anything that has heretofore transpired in the real estate development of New York. For further particulars and prices, etc., apply to

STEWART & SMITH,
2291 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Near 5th Ave & 79th St.

FOR SALE.

New 25-foot American Basement Dwelling, Built in most substantial manner.

Ready for immediate occupancy.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., near 45th St.

West Eighties, near Drive, 5-story apartment, more than full lot; no elevator; will be sacrificed. Louis Becker, sole agent, 2,003 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner 159th St.; telephone 87 Highbridge.

For Sale—Three-family frame house, 35 feet wide, two full lots, $13,750; terms easy; lots worth that alone. Louis Becker, 2,003 Amsterdam Av., N. E. Cor. 159th; telephone 87 Highbridge.

I have a large amount of money to loan at 4½ per cent. in large and small amounts. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Four vacant lots, 25th St., 1st Av., and East River. Duffy & Sons, 436 East 26th St.

DEY ST. BUILDING, connected with and forming a T with property on Greenwich, for sale. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Five vacant lots, 25th St., near 1st Av., suitable for storage, factory, or stable. P. H. Duffy & Sons, 436 East 26th.

2-story and basement brick house on 138th St.; price, $3,300. Kaiser, 633 East 138th St.

Bronx.

Owner of plot cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance, $5 monthly; will pay agents 20 per cent. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly covers principal, interest. Bronx Co., 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMANUEL HEILNER and another, plaintiffs, against SOLOMON J. BRUMBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1901, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
200 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

THE NEW YORK
School of Expression.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

13STH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for Colleges & University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 82d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., } Principals.
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

THE VELTIN SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK,
CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.
8th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand: 14 Departments; 100 Typewriters; 30 Teachers: Delightful environments. (Day, evening.)

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED, OCTOBER 2.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. H. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 83d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos, 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

INSTITUT TISNE,
533 West End Av.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Bookkeeping, shorthand, (Munson system;) penmanship, arithmetic; private instruction at appointed hours. Charles Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av.

Teachers.

A Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia.) 316 West 56th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Ladies' Theatrical Association. — Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnished for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinge, 139 East 59th St.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. —Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Thorough vocal instruction.—Church, concert, opera; highest references. Mme. de Beaumont, 14 Morningside Av.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE,
REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS,
320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 597—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 42d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL ROLAND,
COMFORTABLE — HOMELIKE
59th St. and Madison Av., block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
MODERN CONSTRUCTION
UP TO DATE HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
ROOMS, $1.00 UPWARD;
WITH BATH, $2 UPWARD.
CANNOT BE EQUALED FOR THE MONEY.

Hotel St. George,
Clark St., Brooklyn Heights, New York.
10 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, NEW YORK.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.
$12 to $15 Weekly.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Sevillia APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58th St.
Two apartments of four rooms, $800 to $1,000. Absolutely fireproof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl. 25 Union Sq
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Hotel Logerot 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A1c. all hours.

Hotel Victoria, Service A1c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.

Criterion. Rest. & Gentlemen's Cafe, 41st, B'way. A la carte. G. H. Page

Dun Bld'g, Rest. Cafe } Business Men's Lunch Dinner A1c. B'way & Reade St.

Marlboro'h, Ralhskeller, B'y & 36 St. B'kfast & Lunch, 50c., Din. & Sup. A1c. Sp. feat.

Huber's WILHELMINA, 7 Av. & 116. Tdh. 50c. Oysters, Chops, Lobsters, Birds. A1c. all hrs.

Hecker's 5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Tdhs d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.

Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE. 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.

YeOlde Tavern Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.

Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.

Hotel Wallace 5 Av. & 19 St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest. A la Carte

Ardin & Chaberty, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Dancing.

3,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK
Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private FREE); individual instruction. Classes now forming.
WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lanciers in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings.
Send for Circular.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 209 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

H. Fletcher Rivers's School for Dancing, 444, 446 Amsterdam Av.; adults, children.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Furs.

FURS
REPAIRED AND REMODELED.
A. H. GREEN & SONS,
59 W. 21ST ST. STEP FROM 6TH AV.

Surrogate Notices.

GOLDENBERG, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL GOLDENBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Benedict S. Wise, No. 206 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. HERMAN GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG, Executors. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
au7-law6mW

HEDRICK, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. HEDRICK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1901. JOHN A. GILMAN, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan. s18-law6mW&m19

LAZZARI, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE LAZZARI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Edward Jacobs, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1901. JOHN B. LAZZARI, NATHALIE ROLET, Executors. EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Executors, 25 Broad Street, New York City.
o16-law6mW&a16

ROESS, JOHN F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Christine Haase, John D. Roess, Herbert C. Roess, Charlotte Haase, now Charlotte Schreiber; Sophia Eliza Braun, Anna H. Braun, now Anna H. Schott; Christine Braun, Eliza Bornnheim, Dorothea Ammon, Leo Ammon, A. A. Smith, John C. Werfelman, Charlotte B. Smith, now Charlotte B. Tathum, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN F. ROESS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hugo Gorsch and Sophia Eliza Roess, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
IRA B. WHEELER, Attorney for Executors, 218 and 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o16law6wW&n27

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Wilson Pianos
$5.00 Down,
$155.00,
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Are Delivered Upon Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.
Exchange Your Old Piano for a beautiful Weigner, Richardson or Coleman Parlor Grand Upright and pay for the balance on our very easy payment system of $1.00 per week.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

"What is Home without a Piano?"—Wise.
DON'T GET EXCITED!
and pay five hundred dollars for a Piano when you can buy from us a high-grade upright made by Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Lindeman, Horace Waters, Steck, Emerson, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Fischer, and other well-known and reputable makers, slightly used, from
75.00 and upwards.
Don't buy new cheap pianos.
They cannot possibly last and will not stay in tune.
100 magnificent instruments to select from at the
STANDARD ART GALLERIES,
19 and 21 West 125th St.
Open evenings until 10 o'clock.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.
New and second-hand uprights. Also slightly used and odd style pianos. Will sell at a great reduction. It will pay you to get our prices and terms before purchasing.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.
are selling off a lot of good second-hand Pianos, of various makes, at bargains. No reasonable offer refused. If you want a bargain in a good Piano, here is your opporunity.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE,
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.
High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$90.—ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, NEW, $125; SQUARES, $15 UPWARD; RENTALS, $2, $5. HAHN, 105 WEST 23D ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

Bargains!—Steinway, Weber, Sohmer, Decker Bros. Pianos, and other good makes, with stools and covers. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St., near Lexington Av.

Family will sacrifice fine upright; renowned maker; like new. 103 Halsey St., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 monthly rents a fine upright piano; rent allowed if purchased. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

$95; a good upright piano; cash or small monthly payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sale at auction of schooner yacht "Meteor," announced for October 31st, is postponed till Thursday, November 7th. The yacht will be hauled for inspection on Saturday, Nov. 2d, at the Morse Basin, foot 57th St., So. Brooklyn. By order of James J. Nealis, Receiver. Inventory and particulars can be obtained from Frank Bowne Jones, 29 Broadway.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell, on Thursday, October 31st, 1901, 10 A. M. at 100 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, by virtue of two chattel mortgages, job presses, paper cutter, type, office fixtures, &c. Also mortgagees' right, title, and interest in and to one cylinder press, and two job presses and appurtenances. By order attorney for mortgagees.

D. C. Davis, Auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., all week, bric-a-brac, rugs. 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St. noon and evening.

Lawyers.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

50c. A WEEK.

$1 DOWN, 50C. A WEEK,
Buys the Best Sewing Machine.
We have two stores and basement full to select from, various different makes. Drop-heads, $12.50 to $20 cash. New machines guaranteed ten years. Second-hand machines $3 to $9, guaranteed two years. Instruction given at your home. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Greatest retail sewing-machine centre in New York.
WESTERN UNION S. M. CO.,
173 Third Ave., Bet. 16th & 17th Sts.
Telephone 4020—18.

CASH OR 1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines; exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER, 148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)
TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry—on credit at cash prices.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2289 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 1,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Cigar Store, receipts $175 week, stock invoices about $1,800, silent salesmen cases, long lease, low rent; to be sold on account of owner engaging in wholesale business, or would take trustworthy partner. P. O. Box 1,097, New Haven, Conn.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewerly, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evening. Call, write.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS.
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible. Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 Broadway. 'Phone, 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Bargains.—Handsome oak folding bed, $1.90; worth $25; also rugs and carpet. 1,632 Madison, Corner 119th St.

Oil paintings at réduced prices; must be sold for cash or credit. Kaufman & Poley, 37 Maiden Lane.

Rugs.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
Your old carpets made into handsome rugs in any size; they are very durable; send for particulars; our representative will call with samples and give estimates.
HARLEM RUG CO.,
Address Dept. D., 2,365 3d Av. Tel. 1926 Harlem.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,305, one block from 6th Av. L.—Second floor with all conveniences; excellent board.

15th St., 341 West.—Second-floor front room, with board; southern exposure; good table.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, for gentlemen or couple, with board.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Well-furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

25th St., 104 East.—Large, small rooms, also suite of rooms for three; superior table; references.

26th St., 31 West.—Superior accommodation, families and gentlemen; suites, square, and single rooms; excellent table board.

31st St., 20 West.—Two handsomely furnished second-floor rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

50th St., 26 West.—Large, handsome front, second floor; small room connecting; with board; hall room, third floor; references.

79th St., 132 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly and en suite; private baths; also an ideal studio for artist; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine; an exceptionally attractive home; references exchanged.

84th St., 51 West.—Elegant newly furnished rooms; single, en suite; private bath; superior board; refined Jewish family.

95th St., 65 West.—Elegant rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; references required.

95th St., 66 West.—Pleasant large sunny room, dressing room; good home-like table; reference.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

135th St., 232 West.—Newly furnished back parlor, also third floor front room; with board; French cuisine.

Exceptional.—West 104th St. couple will board one gentleman who will be permanent, $12.00 week. Refined, Box X 147 Times Office.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lenox Av., 451, Near 132d St.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; strictly private house; board optional.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

12th St., 28 West.—Entirely new, elegantly furnished parlors; reception room; suitable physician, dentist; other rooms.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor, suitable physician, dentist, private business; refined family; suite; front basement; references; telephone.

17th St., 55 West.—Be pleased hear from trained nurses desiring join registry or secure rooms; telephone.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for three young men or married couple; all conveniences.

25th St., 42 West.—Double room for gentlemen or couple; parlor and other rooms; travelers accommodated.

34th St., 239 West.—Desirable furnished rooms, small and large, for gentlemen; references required.

35th St., 238 West, Near Station.—Second story front room, single, adjoining bath; exceptionally clean; $2.50 weekly.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

47th St., 152 East.—Nicely furnished back parlor for married couple or two gentlemen; all conveniences.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful, sunny back parlor extension; hot, cold water; heated; for doctor or dentist.

103d St., 18 West.—Can accommodate gentlemen or business woman in apartment; board optional. Armor.

106th St., 202 West.—A lady wishes to rent furnished room, with board, to lady teacher or student; best references required. Address by letter or call, between 3 and 5, Mrs. L. Schwarts.

116th St., 371 West.—Two furnished rooms; suitable two gentlemen or husband and wife in up-to-date apartment house; breakfast optional. Mrs. E. Selleck.

116th St., 367 West.—Large front alcove room and bath, with private family; references exchanged.

184th St., 231 West.—Nice front room, with bedroom adjoining; steam heat; suitable man and wife; quiet, single flat, first flight; ring Davis's bell; no others.

FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, on Long Acre Square; reference. Inquire 1,559 Broadway.

Mount Morris Hotel, 3d Av. and 130th St.—Furnished rooms, separate; all light; all modern improvements; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night up.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N.
277 Broadway, Room 408.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

Advertisers!—The newspapers can only sell you white space; we fill it with talk that will resound in your pocket; we write, design, and insert advertisements in any local or foreign publication at publishers' rates; estimates on application. Kahrs' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St. Telephone 4508—18th.

$500 will earn ten dollars per month cash dividend. $2,500 will earn $50 per month cash dividend, in a corporation that has earned and paid the same rate for nearly eight years. Full particulars on application to L. T. Lewis, Hartford, Conn.

$8,000 buys Quick Lunch and Cafe, elegantly equipped, doing business of $100 daily; location, prominent street in Philadelphia, Penn.; cause of selling, has other business; investigate this opportunity. Apply at McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway.

$5,000 to $10,000, college graduate with capital to invest, can secure a live profitable interest and most desirable position in first-class educational publishing company. Address Box P 141 Times Office.

FORTUNE IN RUBBER CULTURE.—No company squandering money; long experience preventing failure; capitalist-manager wanted by owner of finest appropriated lands. Write Martin, 54 W. 26th St., New York.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Wanted—Gentlemen with small capital wishing to engage in the best paying business in the State, can find such an opening by calling on the undersigned at the Astor House. R. Frisbey.

Have remarkably safe and profitable enterprise well under way; desire active associate with few thousand dollars, references given and required. Tanner, 177 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 236 Broadway, New York.

Will pay 5% monthly for loan of $500 to $1,000, 8, to months; business as security; exceptional opportunity for profitable investment. Y., Box 118, Times Office.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Restaurants, lunch rooms, saloons, business places bought and sold; restaurants at bargain prices. Smith, 217 West 125th St.

Cash advanced, manufacturers and merchants, on outstanding accounts; very low rates. Address Honest, Box 176 Times Office.

A Safe Investment.—Shares one dollar each. Send for prospectus. Pineoll Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Half-tone cuts, .08 minimum; 10 cents inch; electrotyping, .10 minimum; .02 inch. Eagle Electrotyping, 197 Grand.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security

BANNER WAR IN BROOKLYN

Attempt to "Blanket" Fusion Appeal on Willoughby Street.

Permit to Erect Poles Refused to the Opposition Granted to Mr. Shepard's Supporters.

The move of the Seth Low Democrats in Brooklyn on Monday in raising a big Low banner in Willoughby Street, almost directly in front of the auction room wherein Hugh McLaughlin and his lieutenants gather daily, yesterday led to a countermove on the part of the Democratic campaign managers which precipitated a merry war.

The Low men claim that they tried in vain to obtain from Deputy Highways Commissioner Farrell a permit to erect poles on which to string their banner. They were finally compelled to swing the banner across the street from window to window of the buildings on either side. The banner, a big red affair, bears on one side this legend:

How on earth any Kings County Democrat, except one, the price of whose political allegiance is a place or bribe already promised him, can wish to see the Tammany ticket successful, passes my comprehension.—Edward M. Shepard, Oct. 23, 1897.

On the reverse side appears:

Tammany: Bad in '97. Four years worse in 1901. Seth Low fought it then. He fights it now. Tammany is not Democracy.

When Hugh McLaughlin and the other local Democratic leaders beheld this banner swinging before the very windows of their headquarters they were moved to wrath. Late on Monday afternoon a hurry order was sent to a banner maker in Fulton Street. He was told to put his entire force of men at work and turn out a Shepard banner ready for raising at noon yesterday. The banner maker and his men worked all night, and completed the banner on time. It was about 15 feet by 35 feet in size, and on one side of it appears:

FOR MAYOR, EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

"The Mayor of this city must in a sense, if he realizes the sacred obligation upon himself, be his own Police Commissioner, and he must take care that the ideals of public morality and justice and mercy govern beyond any doubt the police force. Public order, public morality, come first.—Edward M. Shepard, Oct. 26, 1901.

The following appears on the reverse side:

What do the reputable men and modest women think of Justice Jerome's ideas of decency and his unprintable speeches?

Vote for Edward M. Shepard.

The purpose of the Democratic leaders became apparent when workmen appeared and proceeded to erect poles for the banner near the corner of Willoughby and Adams Streets. It was then seen that the scheme was to "blanket" the Low banner by shutting it off from view from busy Fulton Street with the Shepard banner.

When the men began raising the poles H. B. Davenport, a lawyer, agent for the Willoughby estate, which owns the buildings on the south side of Willoughby Street, in front of one of which the banner was being raised, consulted with A. H. Eastmond, Chairman, and L. F. Burchard, Secretary of the Committee of One Hundred of the Seth Low Democrats.

A messenger was sent to the office of Highway Commissioner Farrell to have the poles, which were already in the ground, removed. Mr. Davenport declaring that they were being erected without the consent of the property owners. Commissioner Farrell was not at his office, but the permit clerk there said that no permit had been granted for the erection of the poles. Mr. Davenport then sent to Police Headquarters for a policeman, but none came around. Finally he secured a saw and went to work with it on one of the poles. He had sawed into the pole to the depth of an inch when he was surrounded by the workmen and crowded off.

The sympathies of the crowd which had gathered were divided, and for a time there was much excitement at the corner. Mr. Davenport was obliged to give up, and he retired to his office. While the workmen were raising one of the poles it struck and smashed a plate glass window in a florist's shop on the corner.

Mr. Davenport declared yesterday afternoon that the erection of the poles without the consent of the property owners was a "high-handed piece of business," and that he did not intend to submit to it.

"If possible and necessary," he said, "I will get an injunction. No permit could be got for the poles for the Low banner, and it had to be strung from the windows of private buildings."

Deputy Commissioner Farrell was asked if a permit had been issued for erecting the poles for the Shepard banner.

"Yes," he answered; "I granted a permit this morning."

He was told that the permit clerk in his office had said that no permit had been granted, but he merely repeated:

"I granted a permit this morning."

Mr. Farrell would not say why he had refused a permit for erecting poles for the Low banner on Monday and had given permission yesterday for raising poles for the Shepard banner.

Edward M. Shepard was asked at his home if he knew that an attempt was being made to "blanket" a banner on which a text from one of his speeches of four years ago was painted.

"If any one has hidden anything that I have said I should be extremely sorry," said Mr. Shepard.

LOW BILL POSTERS' ARRESTS.

Citizens' Union Protests Against the Action of the Police and Tammany.

The arrest of Theodore S. Winans and two other bill posters for putting up anti-Tammany placards on the boards and guard rails alongside the rapid transit tunnel was discussed yesterday afternoon for an hour by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union. The action of the police was denounced as unfair and oppressive, and it was decided to send a communication to Commissioner Murphy protesting against an order issued by Deputy Chief Devery in pursuance of which two arrests were made yesterday and more arrests threatened.

Henry De Forest Baldwin of the Executive Committee said after the meeting:

"The Police Department is being used by Tammany to back up a fraud. A thorough investigation has disclosed the fact that the Tammany people have not been given the right to put up billboards by any of the tunnel contractors or the Rapid Transit Construction Company. It is the old story of Tammany bulldozing."

Theodore S. Winans, who was arrested for bill posting Monday afternoon, after a controversy with Richard Croker, Register Isaac Fromme, Health Commissioner John B. Sexton, and John F. Carroll, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. Mr. Fromme and Mr. Sexton were on hand to testify against him, but Richard Croker and John F. Carroll were not in court. "Bim, the Button Man," who has the contract for Tammany's bill posting, and who claims a franchise for this purpose along, in, and around the tunnel, was also present to aid in pressing the charge against his rival bill poster. The case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Later in the morning Policeman Schoell of the East Twenty-second Street Station arrested two more bill posters employed by the Citizens' Union for posting up Low lithographs on boards along the tunnel at Fourth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

BARS POSTERS FROM PARKS.

Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn Has Political Lithographs Removed.

Park Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon ordered that a number of political posters which had been pasted on the rocks in Sunset Park, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, South Brooklyn, be removed. Three of the posters were lithographs of Edward M. Shepard. The remaining three advertised the candidacy of Frank O'Reilly, Democratic nominee for Magistrate at Large. They had been pasted on boulders high up on the slope of the park, where they could easily be seen by people passing on the trolley cars on Fifth Avenue.

"It does not make any difference who put those posters there," said the Commissioner, "they've got to come down. It is against the park regulations to display advertising matter on park property, and no one is authorized to take any liberties with the rules of this department."

Waiters to be Deported.

A special board of inquiry was held at Ellis Island on Sunday and the Hessian waiters who were brought here under an alleged contract to work at the Plaza Hotel were ordered to be deported. They are to go on the next Allan State Line steamship sailing from this port.

As a rule we object to exploiting the name of a manufacturer whose goods we use in our auxiliary departments; but there are exceptions where the production is of such high character that it is a credit to be associated with the manufacturers' name.

Such a name is J. B. Stetson's.

Thirty-five years' of experience in soft hat making with never a deviation from the highest standard has made a reputation to be proud of.

A cowboy in Texas or Colorado willingly pays a month's wages for a Stetson hat; and when in South Africa last year General Baden-Powell saw the hats worn by the Strathcona Canadian cavalrymen, he cabled Stetson an order for ten thousand hats at $4.50 a hat.

Philadelphia knows Stetson and wears his hats because his factory is there, but New York has been sitting in darkness scarcely knowing Stetson's name.

Awake now.

Stetson's hats in the newest of shapes for New York City trade.

They come high, $5, but they're good; last; stand all sorts of use and come up smiling.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d,
and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

McKINLEY AUTOGRAPH, $6.25.

Price His Signature on a Cabinet Photo of Himself Fetched at Auction—Some Books Sold.

For the first time since the death of President McKinley his autograph was sold at public auction in this city yesterday. It was included in a lot of Americana and scarce miscellaneous work sold by Bangs & Co. at 91 Fifth Avenue. The autograph consisted just of the President's name written in full, "William McKinley," across an original cabinet photograph of him by Sarony. After spirited bidding the item was secured by George D. Smith for $6.25.

Three timely items that brought very little were "How New York Is Governed. Who Pays for the Stealings? Wholesale Corruption," &c., by James Parton, wrappers, Boston, 1866; "The Downfall of Tammany Hall. No Fall at All. Not by A. Oakey Hall," wrappers designed by Thomas Nast, New York, 1871, "Dedicated, not by permission, to the Hon. William M. Tweed," and with preface addressed "To the Great Unwashed Democracy," and Tammany Hall souvenir of the inauguration of Cleveland and Stevenson, tiger wrappers, containing "History of Tammany," by Nelson Smith, and "Tammany Hall and Democracy," by Richard Croker.

The prices fetched by the more important items of the sale were as follows:

"Lactantius" manuscript on 245 leaves of the finest vellum in the red and black characters of the early fifteenth century, with the ornamentation in the style of the Italian Renaissance, $76. The first edition of "Lactantius," printed on paper in 1465, was sold to Quaritch at the Bickford sale for $1,425.

Benson J. Lossing's "The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," New York, 1860, new full royal blue levant, emblematic backs, gilt tops, uncut, the original two volumes extended to four volumes by the insertion of 154 appropriate prints, $100.

Lossing's "The Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812," New York, 1868, extra, illustrated copy with autograph letters and documents from Thomas Mifflin, Philip Barton Key, Gen. Jackson, and others, $61.

Milton's "Paradise Regained," London, 1671, first edition, with the rare "License" before the title and the last leaf with the errata, $42.

"The Charters of the Province of Pensilvania and City of Philadelphia," arms of Pennsylvania on title page, small folio, original old law calf, Philadelphia, printed and sold by F. Franklin, 1742, $75.

"Booke of Christian Praiers, Collected out of the Ancient Writers and Best Learned in Our Time," printed in black letter, within beautifully engraved woodcut borders by Albert Durer, Hans Holbein, &c., containing sacred and grotesque subjects, dance of death, the senses, and full-page portrait of Queen Elizabeth praying, small quarto, brown pigskin, with portrait of Queen Elizabeth on the fore cover, gilt top, London, 1608, one of the rarest liturgical works in the English language, $60.

HORSE ON THE RAMPAGE.

Knocks His Driver Down and Wrecks a Restaurant Front.

Albert Brooker of 233 Clinton Street, Hoboken, employed as a driver by John Snyder of 235 Jackson Street, was sent to Jersey City yesterday with a load of furniture.

In Gregory Street the horse became frightened at a trolley car. Brooker jumped off the wagon, seized the bridle, and tried to calm the animal. The horse broke loose, knocked him down, and ran over him, and then, dashing through Cooper Place into Newark Avenue, took to the sidewalk and tried to enter the door of William Symes's restaurant, which stood invitingly open. It did not succeed in getting into the restaurant, but it managed to smash two large plate glass windows, and also demolished the corner post of each window. The damage is estimated at $150.

Brooker, the driver, was badly bruised, but his injuries are not serious.

SETS JURY'S VERDICT ASIDE.

Judge Says $50 Damages for Breach of Promise Is Not Enough.

Judge Henry M. Nevius, in the Hudson County Circuit Court, at Jersey City, yesterday set aside the verdict of $50 given to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Aird of 320 First Street a month ago in her breach-of-promise suit against Martin Daly, a wealthy real estate owner.

Judge Nevius said the jury having found that there was a promise and a breach, the amount awarded was not sufficient to comply with the spirit of the law, which in such case implied that the damages awarded should be of a substantial character. The case was placed on the calendar for trial in November.

TICKET SPECULATORS FIGHT.

A Quarrel in Front of the Casino—One Man Under Arrest.

Two ticket speculators engaged in a fight in the lobby of the Casino, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, last night, with the result that one of them was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station charged with assault.

The prisoner is Harry Kirk of 143 West Thirty-sixth Street. He was buying tickets at the box office when, he alleges, he was insulted by James Canary, who lives at 583 Eighth Avenue. He turned on Canary and struck him in the face, knocking him down. The two men then fought until Policeman Farrell appeared.

James McCreery & Co.

ORIENTAL RUG DEPT.
4th Floor.

About 200 fine Shirvan and Daghestan Rugs,—many antique pieces,—rich silky surface.
Average size 3 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 6 in.
$18.50 and $22.50;
usual prices $27.50 to $35.00.

Carabagh, Guendje and Daghestan Rugs,—soft dull colors.
Sizes, 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in.
$8.50 and $10.50.

200 fine antique Persian Rugs; sizes about 3 ft. x 5 ft.
$13.75.

50 Turkish Rugs, in carpet sizes,—suitable for Libraries or Dining rooms.
$50.00 to $98.00;
usual prices $72.50 to $145.00.

Hall Rugs, mats and various size carpet rugs.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

3,000 yards of Venetian Cloth.
Fine smooth finish,
52 inches wide.
This season's shades of greys, tan, brown, old rose, reds, beige, royal and navy blues, myrtle and Austrian green.
$1.10 per yard.
Value 1.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

Hand embroidered, Satin, Sofa Pillows,—filled with pure white down,—silk lining. Colors:—pink, blue, rose, nile, black, yellow and white.
$3.50.

Cushions covered with various materials. Numerous sizes and colors,—covered with silk,—or elaborately embroidered. Complete range of prices.

Twenty-third Street.

LOUIS ISELIN ARRESTED.

Was Running His Automobile on Upper Seventh Avenue at Too Great a Speed.

Passers-by in upper Seventh Avenue yesterday morning were treated to the spectacle of an exciting race between Louis Iselin, son of Columbus Iselin and nephew of C. Oliver Iselin, in an automobile, and Mounted Policeman Charles W. Sturges, who had hailed the young man at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, as the machine was coming down the avenue at a greater speed than the law allows. Iselin paid no attention, however, and the policeman started after him.

Steel was stronger than horseflesh, and the automobile was pulling steadily away from the galloping animal until its passage was blocked by cross-town cars at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Before it could gain headway again, Sturges had arrested Iselin, and took him first to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station and then to the Harlem Police Court.

Iselin is a student at Columbia University, and comes to the city every day from the family home at New Rochelle in his automobile. He pleaded to Magistrate Poole that he was behind time and was hurrying so as not to be late for lectures.

He was fined $15, but did not have the money. Then the Magistrate reduced it to $10, but he did not have that amount either, but offered to telephone to have it sent to him. After a parley the Magistrate paroled the young man in the custody of Officer Ellicott, upon his promise to come to court this morning and pay his fine.

THE MILLER WILL CASE.

Witness Says She Thought Her Room Was Full of Marionettes.

Surrogate Thomas heard further testimony yesterday in the contest over the will of Mrs. Charlotte Miller of 64 West Fortieth Street, who left the bulk of her estate, valued at about $100,000, to the second wife of Police Capt. Schultz. Mrs. Miller was the sister of Capt. Schultz's first wife. The children of the first wife are contesting the will.

Dr. Nathan Cole, who attended Mrs. Miller for several years, was called yesterday and testified that the woman suffered from delusions. He said:

"She imagined that her room was filled with marionettes. She said that she killed two or three of them, but could not get rid of them all. The witness said that Mrs. Miller suffered from alcoholism, and that he believed that she was insane.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, the alienist, said that the woman had paresis and that the disease was so marked that a definite decision as to her case could be reached alone by the examination of the pupils of her eyes. The case is still on.

It is surprising what a little of the right kind of medicine will do. Small doses of Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cure many of the worst Colds.—Adv.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Cloak Department.

Raglans and Ulsters.
Special Values, Wednesday, Oct. 30th.

Fly fronts and double breasted, half or loose fitting, with or without capes of Meltons, Venetians or Coverts, in Oxford, Tan and Black, positively best values in the city,
$18.00

BROADWAY & 21st ST.

We Are Spreading Ourselves

this season on Young Men's Clothing.
The style and fit that the tailor promises you, we give you; a glance in the mirror tells the story.

Rightly made Overcoats—Long, Yoke, or Chesterfield, $10, $12, $15, $18 & $20.
Cheviot Cassimere and Worsted Suits—College Cut—$10, $12, $15, $18, $20 & $22.
The right thing in small Boys' Suits and Overcoats—$5 to $15.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

WIDOWS RUN A COMPANY.

Aided by a Daughter They Manufacture the Coston Signal Lights.

Two widows and the daughter of one of them comprise a stock company that transacts a large business with this and many foreign Governments. It is the Coston Signal Company, just incorporated at Albany by Mrs. Martha J. Coston, Mrs. A. L. Coston, and Miss Aline H. Coston. Mrs. M. J. Coston is the President and Miss A. H. Coston the Secretary and Treasurer. They manufacture day and night signals which are now in use by the United States Navy, the life-saving stations, the Lighthouse Board, the Revenue Cutter Service, the Weather Bureau, and the United States Army Signal Corps, and by the Governments of France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, and Brazil.

Mrs. M. J. and Mrs. A. L. Coston are respectively the widows of W. F. Coston and Capt. H. H. Coston of the United States Marine Corps, who were the sons of Benjamin Franklin Coston, who in 1840, at the age of nineteen, originated the first signals. He gathered his ideas from conversations with Commodores Stockton and Stewart of the United State Navy. While at the Washington Navy Yard B. F. Coston in 1845 constructed a laboratory with a movable roof, and one of the squares in the yard was named in his honor. There, too, he completed his first system of signals.

A little later he died, leaving the secret formulae for the manufacture of his signals to his sons. The latter improved upon them and transmitted the secrets to their wives and Miss A. H. Coston. Capt. H. H. Coston died some years since in the Pensacola Navy Yard, while W. F. Coston was recently fatally injured by an explosion in his laboratory on Staten Island.

"Only the women folks are left," remarked Miss Coston to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at their offices on Water Street yesterday. "But we understand the business thoroughly and have all we can attend to. We do not object to the work in the laboratory, and have no fears of personal injury. Quite a change for me, though, who have been in the habit of playing the society young lady."

MRS. WEIR KILLED HERSELF.

Brooding Over Family Troubles Thought to Have Been the Cause.

After a thorough investigation into the death of Mrs. Virginia Weir, who was found dead in bed Monday night at her residence, 706 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, the police have decided that it was a case of suicide.

The woman's husband and three children have died of consumption during the past four years, and it is supposed that brooding over the loss of her family prompted the act.

LEGAL NOTES.

OBLIGATIONS OF LAND OWNERS TOWARD LICENSEES.—Frederick Thilman and others, contractors, in order to facilitate their work in laying sewers in the streets around the block at One Hundred and Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Streets and Cambreling and Belmont Avenues, obtained permission of the owner to use a vacant lot. On this lot they erected a cement shed and derricks, the guy ropes of which were anchored in different parts of the lot. This vacant lot had never been inclosed by a fence, and a path ran across it to One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Belmont Avenue. The path had been in general use for at least five years. At the Belmont Avenue end of the path a barricade of boards has been laid to stop persons going through.

Frederick McCann, on the morning of Aug. 8, 1899, left his house on Cambreling Avenue to go to an excursion. He passed over the path, but in using it again in the evening fell into a hole about three feet deep and received severe injuries. In an action brought by him against the contractors to recover damages a jury in the City Court gave him a verdict, which was affirmed in the General Term of that court. Yesterday the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Freedman, and concurred in by Justices McAdam and Gildersleeve, ordered a reversal on account of errors in the trial Court's charge.

Presiding Justice Freedman says it was error for the Court to refuse to charge that the plaintiff used the path by the mere gratuitous permission of the owner of the lot, and that he was obliged to take the path as he found it, and could not hold the owner or the defendants standing in place of the owner to the exercise of any care, ordinary or otherwise. The plaintiff, Presiding Justice Freedman says, had no permission from the owner to use the path and had no legal right to its use; the fact that he and others crossed without objection constituted him a mere licensee only. The plaintiff was also guilty of contributory negligence, as he knew defendants were working in the lot and knew that guy ropes extended over the lot.

***

COUNTERFEITING TRADE MARKS.—The conviction of Paul T. Krivitsky in the Court of Special Sessions of a violation of Section 364 of the Penal Code in counterfeiting the label and trade mark of Martell & Co., the brandy manufacturers, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The defendant was convicted on the testimony of a man named Miller, who pretended to want him to print a label in imitation of Martell & Co.'s label. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that a label proved to have been in long and continuous use by manufacturers as a peculiar mark or device to indicate to the public the origin of their product is a trade mark within the definition of the statute, and under Section 364 of the Penal Code the intentional printing of counterfeits is a misdemeanor. It is no defense that such counterfeiting was done at the instance of an agent of the owners of the label and paid for with their money, when the purpose of the owners, or their agent, was to ascertain if defendant was engaged in the unlawful business of counterfeiting their label, and defendant was not requested to print labels for the owners, but was employed to print false labels for a person apparently designing to commit a fraud.

A "Drive in Overcoats"
$15.
Bargains.

100 Light weight Raglans, mostly silk-lined, $25 to $35; now $15.

50 Light weight Surtouts, some silk-lined, $25 to $30; now $15.

50 Heavy Raglans, worsted-lined, silk shoulders, $20 to $35; now $15.

300 Light weight Top Coats, some silk-lined, $18 to $30; now $15.

200 Heavy weight Overcoats, Blacks, Oxfords, and Coverts, Remnant Lots (small sizes and some up to 46 size) $15.

Your choice to-day and Thursday—$15.00.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.

Sale of
Men's
Neckwear.

The Narrow French Four-in-Hand
made from rich heavy silks in all desirable colorings, also plain white and black,
55 cts. each,
value $1.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
ENGLISH UNDERWEAR,
GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE.

"Made for those who can afford the best."
For Men, Women and Children.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson
Sole Retail Agents for New York Dry Goods Trade. Write for Price List.

O'Neill's

Stylish Furs

Special attention is directed to our new stock of Fur Coats, Capes, Collarettes and Neck Scarfs, in which we are showing all the latest novelties from the best makers. It is a collection well worthy the attention of all intending buyers, for we believe the values we offer cannot be duplicated elsewhere—a few prices:

Neck Scarfs

GENUINE ALASKA SABLE CLUSTER SCARFS, finished with six tails, 5.98
GENUINE MINK CLUSTER SCARFS, finished with eight tails, 9.98
DOUBLE SCARFS OF ALASKA SABLE, choice quality, eight tails, 15.00
GENUINE FOX SCARFS, 8.98 to 50.00

Fur Coats

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, 22 inches long, full storm-collar and reveres, lined with satin of excellent quality, 25.00
ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, full length, large reveres, full storm-collar, skins perfectly matched, extra quality of satin lining, 29.98

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AN ART EXHIBIT

of Oriental Rugs. The weavers of the Far East can still give all the world lessons in beauty and economy, for they use the purest vegetable dyes, and weave every thread so carefully that their rugs increase in value with age.

ORIENTAL CARPETS, $55.00 TO $150.00
(former prices $75.00 to $225.00)
Sizes 11x7 to 16x11 ft.

Many glorious antiques in the lot—treasures that make a decorative effect for any style of furnishing.

Furniture—the highest art of many times and climes, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Strengthens the Weak; Preserves the Strong.

Jaeger WOOLENS.

Only True Sanitary Underwear.

23 Years' Success.

All Weights for All Wants.

NEW YORK: 16 W. 23d St. / 155-157 B'way.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND
Extra Matinee Election Day.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM—A Royal Rival
Extra Matinee Election Day.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES HAWTREY { Extra Mat. Election Day. } A Message from Mars

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. nr B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Extra Matinee Election Day.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. THE LIBERTY BELLES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN IF I WERE KING IF I WERE KING
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway. "Gosht'l Mighty, Big Success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. EBEN HOLDEN
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Knickerbocker THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
To-night at 8:15—MADAME SANS GENE
Thursday Evening, Saturday Matinée, The Merchant of Venice
FRIDAY—NANCE OLDFIELD & THE BELLS.
Saturday Night—The Lyons Mail. Only Time.
Repertory for Next The Last Week: Monday, Wednesday Evgs., Saturday Mat., The Merchant of Venice; Tuesday, Nance Oldfield & The Bells; Thursday, (last time,) Louis XI.; Friday, King Charles I.; Saturday night, Waterloo & The Bells. Seats Ready To-morrow, 9 A. M.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:15
Matinées Thurs. and Sat., 2.
2d Month & Last Week.
BERTHA GALLAND Maurice Hewlett's Romance.
THE FOREST LOVERS.
*** NEXT MONDAY | ANNIE RUSSELL IN A ROYAL FAMILY | ELECTION MATINEE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10.
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinée TO-DAY at 2.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT
Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success
THE MESSENGER BOY
WITH JAMES T. POWERS
*** ELECTION DAY MATINEE NOV. 6.

LYCEUM THEATRE
To-day at 3:30
MADAM SARAH GRAND.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. DAVID BELASCO presents
MATINEE TO-DAY. WARFIELD
—SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE.—
IN THE AUCTIONEER.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1901—Sixtieth Season—1902.
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
Nov. 15, Dec. 6, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, March 14, April 4, at 2 P. M.
EIGHT CONCERTS.
Nov. 16, Dec. 7, Dec. 21, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, Feb. 15, March 15, April 5 at 8:15 P. M.
ORCHESTRA OVER 100.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
SOLOISTS so far engaged:
JOSEF HOFMANN, Piano.
JEAN GERARDY, 'Cello.
POL PLANCON, Basso.
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK, Alto.
FRITZ KREISLER, Violin.
HAROLD BAUER, Piano.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ON SALE at Carnegie Hall. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. PROSPECTUS, with repertory and prices of subscription, at music stores, hotels, and on application by mail from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PROCTOR'S { Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
23d St. 5th Av. SANDOW BIG HIT "Stock Exchange." Contin'us Vaude. "THE GREAT UNKNOWN." Grand Vaudeville. All Laughter.
58TH ST. 125TH ST. PANTOMIME & VAUDEVILLE. The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, others. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA." Roaring Comedy. Big Vaudeville.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Ave. MATINEE TO-DAY. 25c. & 50c. No higher.
Eugene Presbrey's Best of All Rural Plays.
New England Folks.
Seats ready for Election Day, Matinée & Night.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Mat. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. EVENINGS at 8:15. DAN DALY
Special Mat. Election Day. and the Geo. W. Lederer Co. THE NEW YORKERS

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Beg. Mon., Nov. 4. Klaw & Erlanger Present the Nets, 8. Mats. 2. Drury Lane Fairy Extravaganza THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
Seats now on sale. Xtra Mat. Election Day.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. SAT. ONLY. ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.
*** SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. Return of the Great CINQUEVALLI. 20—Other Acts—30 PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum.—Leah giantess, Bearded lady, fat couple. Thea., 10c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON. 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
NEXT WEEK LIGHTS O' LONDON | MY PARTNER

The Turf.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
RACING EVERY DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
Trains leave foot of East 34th St. at 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and from Flatbush Av. at 11:04 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:34 P. M.
Admission, $2. Ladies, $1.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds variable becoming southwesterly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,167. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

A FRENCH SQUADRON STARTS FOR TURKEY

Is to Compel the Porte to Accede to France's Demands.

Destination Believed to be Mitylene or Salonika—Custom House Will Probably be Seized.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Toulon correpsondent of the Figaro says:

"The entire French Mediterranean Squadron departed yesterday afternoon.

"While one division put in at Les Salins-d'Hyères, another, composed of three battleships and two cruisers, under the command of Admiral Caillard, proceded to the Levant. Two thousand troops will be added to this force.

"Admiral Caillard's orders are that, if complete satisfaction is not immediately given by the Ottoman Government to all the claims of France, he shall seize the Custom House of the port nearest his squadron.

"It is believed his destination is the Island of Mitylene, (in the Grecian Archipelago,) or Salonika. The island commands the entrance to the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Smyrna."

Several morning papers confirm The Figaro's Toulon advices.

Rumors to the same effect were current in Paris late last evening, but the Foreign Office professed to know nothing about the matter.

DRINKING IN GERMANY.

$750,000,000 Said to be Spent Yearly for Spirituous Beverages.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to The Times from Berlin says the Society for Combating the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors has begun a conference at Breslau.

Baron von Diergardt said at yesterday's meeting he believed that alcohol would one day be universally regarded as an enemy of civilization, but at present it was only possible to recommend moderation in its use. Seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars was yearly spent in Germany on intoxicating liquors. It was estimated that the average German consumed the equivalent of five glasses of spirits a day.

Baron von Diergardt added that one difficulty in the campaign was that the State itself was interested in alcohol, deriving, as it did, a revenue of $41,000,000 from spirits and $25,000,000 from beer. One-third of the German exports to Togoland and one-seventh of those to East Africa consisted of alcohol.

PLEA FOR AUSTRIA'S INTEGRITY.

Czech Speaker in the Reichsrath Attacks the Pan-Germans.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the attitude of the Young Czech Party toward the Government was stated yesterday in a vigorous speech in the Reichsrath by Dr. Kramarz. He declared that Austria-Hungary was now passing through a Parliamentary crisis, the latent state of which would soon become acute. The Czechs demanded the same rights as those granted to the Poles and Italians. Dr. Kramarz alleged that the Government favored the Pan-German and "Emancipation from Rome" movements. The extreme Pan-Germans demanded a greater Germany, extending from sea to sea. The effect of this would be to reduce sovereign and independent Austria to the level of States like Bavaria and Saxony.

Herr Menger, a member of the Moderate German Party, responded, arguing that a customs union with Germany would not affect the political independence of the contracting States.

Dr. Bareuther, a more violent Pan-German, declared: "We will have an Austria governed by Germans, or none at all."

THE BLOCK ON THE VOLGA.

Cleared at Kazan, but Continues North of There—Officials Accused of Carelessness.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The block on the Volga at Kazan has been cleared with great difficulty, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, and hundreds of steamships and barges have been moved. North of Kazan the congestion continues.

The block at Kazan was caused by carelessness in not lighting the river buoys at night, which caused several boats to run aground. The officials charged with leaving the buoys unlighted deny the accusation, declaring that the wind blew out the lights. Their explanation is not believed.

The interruption of traffic continues to cause inconvenience and anxiety.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg Papers Allowed to Print Only Official Communications on the Subject.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says the recent failure of the crops has produced distress in some of the Eastern provinces of Russia such as has not been experienced in years. So alarming are the accounts that have reached St. Petersburg that the newspapers have been ordered not to print them. They are permitted to publish only official communications on the subject.

Private persons are not permitted to contribute to the relief of the sufferers except through the medium of the official Red Cross Society and the local officials. The society is handling sums wholly inadequate to relieve the distress, but doubtless, adds the correspondent, it is doing the best it can.

FRANCE'S RIGHTS IN CHINA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the German newspapers find it impossible to conceal their irritation over the publication of the letters which Gen. Voyron, who commanded the French troops in China, sent to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. The Cologne Gazette, referring to Gen. Voyron's allusion to the claim of France to champion, throughout China, the cause of the Catholic establishments, says the German missions will be protected by Germany. France's "exclusive right" cannot be practically exercised.

BIG FRENCH RAILWAY DEFICIT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Paris Matin, quoted by The Times's correspondent in the French capital, says the French railways are about to ask the State to provide rather more than 48,000,000f., the amount by which the railway's net profits fall short of the fixed charges. The Times's correspondent says the amount of the railway deficit will probably exceed 60,000,000f. by the end of the year. He adds that the general budget deficit is likely to be 100,000,000f.

PAPAL NUNCIO FOR THE HAGUE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—According to the Brussels correspondent of The Times, diplomatic relations between Holland and the Vatican, which were interrupted by the exclusion of the representative of the Pope from The Hague Peace Conference, are about to be resumed by the appointment of a new Papal Nuncio at The Hague.

PRINCE CHUN AT HONGKONG.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Prince Chun arrived at Hongkong yesterday, says a dispatch from that city to The Times. He visited the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, and received a royal salute, but no guard of honor was provided, with the exception of a few police. The Chinese merchants gave a banquet in honor of the Prince.

STONE RANSOM NEGOTIATIONS.

Said to Be Progressing Satisfactorily—American Officials Reticent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—It is understood that the negotiations for the ransom of Miss Helen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary, are progressing satisfactorily.

Beyond stating this, those having the affair in hand maintain absolute secrecy, as they are convinced that publicity would be detrimental to Miss Stone's interests and safety.

BREAD RIOT IN MEXICO.

Populace in Famine District Try to Loot Warehouses—Twenty Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 30.—News reached this city to-day of a terrible bread riot in the town of Puruandias, Michoacan, Mexico, Oct. 28, in which twenty people were wounded, many of whom will die.

The riot is a result of the corn famine which has prevailed in that part of Mexico for months, and the action of monopolists in advancing the price of corn to a figure that prevented the poor classes purchasing enough for their needs. Some time back the Mexican Government on account of a famine removed the duty on corn from the United States, and shipments from the States for a time served to relieve the situation.

Speculators, however, got hold of all the corn shipped in the Puruandias district, and at once advanced the price 100 per cent. The people stood this until driven to the verge of starvation, and then organized a raid on the grain warehouses of the monopolists, who, being apprised of the movement, had armed men stationed in the warehouses to resist any attack made on them. The natives assaulted the barricaded doors, finally breaking them in. As the doors gave way the assaulters were met by two volleys. The rioters retreated, leaving twenty of their number in the warehouses, seven of them being women, four children under fifteen years of age, and nine men.

WRECK ON THE CENTRAL.

Freight Train Breaks In Two and a Collision Results.

GRIMESVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A remarkable wreck occurred this morning here on the New York Central Railroad. A west-bound freight train, running on Track 3, broke in two, and in some manner the cars were thrown over on to Track 2. The West Shore Continental Limited was running on Track 2 and was but a short distance away when the freight broke.

Before there was an opportunity to stop, the limited crashed into the wrecked cars that had been thrown on Track 2, and the passenger cars were derailed and the wrecks of the two trains blocked all four tracks. Only two persons were injured. Engineer Harrison had his wrist broken and was otherwise bruised. Mrs. Dickinson, a passenger, address unknown, is suffering from shock.

St. Paul and Minneapolis only one night from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 70½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41½c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Men's Silk and Satin Lined Fine Overcoats and Suits at $7.90.

At King's great Clothing Corner, Broadway & Park Place, men's Fall or Winter overcoats at $7.90, worth $15; all the new styles grays, Oxford, & black, yoke or plain cut; also raglans and 1,000 elegant suits at $7.90, checks, plain patterns, and stylish mixtures. $15 is the value, our price $7.90. King's, Corner Broadway & Park Place; also 2,000 pairs men's worsted and cheviot pants at $1.66, worth $3.50. Sale To-day and To-morrow at King's Great Clothing Corner.—Adv.

ELECTION BETTING BRISK

Supply of Low Money Exceeds That Offered on Shepard.

Even Money the Rule in the Wagers Recorded—Offers of 20 to 19 and 10 to 9 on Low.

Betting in Wall Street on the Mayoralty contest was brisk yesterday and underwent a decided change. While on Tuesday the odds were 10 to 9, and the only even money bets were those of smaller size, yesterday even money was the rule all day, and toward the close the supply of Low money far exceeded that of the Shepard bettors.

An immediate effect of this was that just before 3 o'clock several offers of 20 to 19 and one of 10 to 9 on Low were made on the Stock Exchange floor, and Broker Landsberg on the "curb" offered to bet $200 to $195 on Low.

No bets, however, were placed on Low and Shepard except at even money.

It was reported that some Wall Street supporters of the Fusion ticket had subscribed a $50,000 pool to be placed at even money on Low. This report was not confirmed.

On the "curb" several brokers offered 10 to 4 that Low would carry Kings County. The odds against Jerome remained at 2 to 1.

F. H. Brooks bet $10,000 even on Shepard with Frederick Oakes.

W. H. Burger & Co. bet $10,000 even on Low, of which $5,000 was with W. E. Hutton & Co. and $500 with Allen, Wood & McGraw.

Sharp & Bryan bet $3,500 even on Low with Bird & Co. Allen, Wood & McGraw bet $3,000 even on Shepard with George Leask & Co., T. L. Manson bet $1,250 even on Low with Allen, Wood & McGraw and $500 even on Low with C. N. Minzesheimer, R. W. Gifford bet $1,000 even on Shepard with A. B. Sturges; R. Travers $1,000 even on Low with Kerr & Co.; E. H. Chartrand $1,000 even on Low, and Cooke & Judge $1,000 even on Low with J. Kean.

A large number of even-money bets on the Mayoralty contest of sums ranging from $50 to $200 were made both on the Stock Exchange floor and on the Curb.

Max Borg wagered $5,000 to $2,500 that Henry W. Unger would be elected District Attorney, Mendham Brothers taking the Jerome end.

Oscar Tenni bet $100 to $200 that Low's plurality in Greater New York would be 50,000.

Joseph Wheelock, the bookmaker, who has wagered about $60,000 on the election of Low, said at the Hoffman House last night:

"There is little or no Shepard money in sight. At the Aqueduct track this afternoon a man walked up and down the betting ring for nearly two hours offering even money on Low, but could get no takers, even for small amounts. I unsuccessfully tried to place a commission of $500 for a friend. I was told 'Butch' Thompson had some Shepard money, but he denied it when I asked him if he wanted to lay against Low."

O. B. Le Ferge yesterday bet Frank Keeny $1,000 to $500 that neither side would elect the entire county ticket in New York County.

$150,000 HOUSE FOR JOHN F. CARROLL.

Report Credits Him with the Ownership of 8 East 57th Street—Mr. Huntington Formerly Owned the Lot, Valued at $120,000.

John F. Carroll, the lieutenant of Richard Croker, is building a new town house for himself, according to reports which were freely circulated yesterday, and in which anti-Tammany campaigners seemed to place considerable credence. The residence, which is supposed to be intended for Mr. Carroll, is in process of construction on the Lot 8 East Fifty-seventh Street. The value of this lot is estimated at $120,000, and the house will probably cost in the neighborhood of $150,000.

The exact amount of the cost of this house, however, can only be guessed at, for a careful search of the Building Department's records proved that no plans of any kind have been filed with the department providing for the destruction of the old building and the erection of a new one. There have, in fact, been no plans filed affecting this property in any way since it changed hands on May 9 last.

The property itself was formerly owned by the late Collis P. Huntington, whose residence adjoins the lot on the west. Mr. Huntington bought the property to preserve the light and air for his home. When Mr. Huntington died and it became apparent that his widow was not likely to spend much time at the town residence, the executors decided to sell the adjoining lot. Accordingly it was sold in May last to David H. Morris, one of the proprietors of the Morris Park race track and of the extensive racing stable of A. H. & D. H. Morris.

The old-fashioned brownstone-front house on the lot was demolished, and work is now well under way on what will be a five-story American basement house of the most approved modern design. It will occupy nearly the entire depth of the lot.

Residents in the neighborhood have been complaining about the manner in which the builders have been obstructing the sidewalk and the street. Only a few days ago one of the residents wrote a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES about the matter, venturing the opinion that the owner "must be somebody with a pull." Mr. Carroll's present home is at 3 East Eighty-first Street.

ARCHITECT MADE AN ERROR.

Thereby Delays Work on Building Memorial to Senator Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Work on the new Mining Building which Mrs. Hearst is to construct for the University of California as a memorial to Senator Hearst, has been unexpectedly delayed by the discovery of an error in the Benard plans. The designs were nearly completed and work was ready to begin on the foundations when it was found that the famous French architect who won the Phoebe Hearst architectural prize had fixed the location of the Mining Building in an almost impossible spot.

When the surveyors came to set the stakes it was at once found that one corner of the proposed site is seventy feet higher than the lowest part. Such a difference in elevations would mean an enormous amount of leveling if the location is accepted, and as a consequence of the discovery, Architect Benard has been called upon to rectify the mistake. The alterations may mean a big shift in the whole plans, and it is not known how soon the matter may be settled and work begun on the building. The site selected is midway between the present Mining Building and Founder's Rock behind the Mechanics' Building.

WANTS CORPORATIONS TO STAY.

Chicago Mayor Says Collection of Back Taxes Might Stop Removals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Mayor Harrison is in favor of seeing what can be done to collect the back taxes of corporations under the Supreme Court decision just rendered if the concerns move from the State.

"If I were a member of the Board of Equalization and the corporations continued to move out of the State," said the Mayor, "I would be very much inclined to see what could be done to collect the taxes due from 1877 to 1900. During that period the capital stock was not taxed. I think that would be a discourager of emigration."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

PLAN TO PROMOTE CHICAGO ART.

Municipal League Has a Plan for Raising $1,000,000 Annually.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Plans by which it is hoped to realize $1,000,000 annually for public art work in Chicago have been devised by the Committee on Education of the Municipal Art League, which will submit its report next Tuesday.

The committee's scheme is to increase the league membership to 500,000 through the organization of branch societies in the city and in the suburbs. With this revenue the committee claims Chicago in ten years would become the most beautifully artistic city in the world, and would be able to live off its arts as Paris does. It is the committee's purpose to invite every club, society, and other organization to organize branches of the Municipal Art League.

They are to be under the supervision of the central body, but each will have its distinct line of work. The clubs are to be represented in the League by delegates. Each member will be assesssed $2 a year. There are few, th committee men believe, whose pride in Chicago will not permit them to give this small amount every year toward making their home city the most artistic in the country.

ALLEGED POISONER ARRESTED.

Professional Nurse Suspected of Having Killed Four Persons.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 30.—Miss Jane Toppan, suspected of having murdered Mrs. Mary Gibbs at Bourne, Mass., last August, has been arrested. She was found at Amherst yesterday. After a hearing before the local court the charge was nol prossed and the accused was taken to Massachusetts. The alleged victim of Miss Toppan died Aug. 13. Later suspicious circumstances having come to light, the body was exhumed, and an autopsy disclosed traces of poisoning.

Mrs. Gibbs was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Davis of Bourne and a sister of Mrs. Harry Gordon of Chicago. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis died last July, and within the next few weeks Mrs. Gordon, who had come from Chicago to see her mother in her last hours, and Mrs. Gibbs, died. Miss Toppan, a professional nurse and a friend of the Davis family, attended each person.

The State police began the investigation which has led to the arrest of Miss Toppan, who left Bourne at the close of the Summer season.

LOAN ASSOCIATION'S TROUBLE.

Perth Amboy Mutual to Go Out of Business—Valentine's Defalcation Its First Serious Blow.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 30.—Injured by its loss through George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, the Perth Amboy Mutual Loan Homestead and Building Association has been unable to rally from the severe blow it received when its affairs became involved upon the retirement of James S. Wight from the office of Secretary a year ago with a deficiency of some $10,000 in his accounts. Valentine was Treasurer of the association.

The shareholders will lose all profits on their investments and will receive less than they paid in. They voted unanimously to discontinue business, and the affairs will be wound up by the Board of Directors. The association had stock outstanding in forty series, and its first series had a paid-up value of $225,000. Its total assets were not far from $500,000. The present officers are Adam Eckert, President; William Morgan, Vice President; George W. Eggert, Secretary; Charles K. Seaman, Treasurer. They will wind up the association's affairs gradually, so as to obtain the largest possible dividends for the shareholders.

INTERNATIONAL GLASS COMBINE

Representative from Belgium Makes Proposition to Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—Jules Gerneart, representing the Belgian Plate and Window Glass trade, laid a proposition before the Directors of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company to-day, to form a combine or selling agency of the American and Belgian plate glass trade to control the world's trade. Thirteen-fourteenths of the Belgian plate glass is exported, much of it coming into competition with the American product.

Belgian workmen receive far lower wages than American, and the Belgian price is relatively lower. No American plate glass is exported. The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has a capacity to supply four-fifths of the domestic consumption, and there are five independent factories. The project is to advance the Belgian price to meet the American price on the coast, and to divide the market with the Americans abroad. Mr. Gerneart made a similar proposition relating to the window glass trade to James Chambers, President of the American Window Glass Company.

TO ABANDON HORSESHOE CURVE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company May Build a Seven-Mile Tunnel.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Oct. 30.—The most colossal enterprise yet undertaken in modern American railroading is to sacrifice the great horseshoe curve of the Pennsylvania Railway Company on its main line along the Alleghany Mountains five miles west of here, by constructing an underground tunnel seven miles in length.

It will only be surpassed in distance by the famous St. Gothard hole, between the Alps in Switzerland. The tunnel will begin at a point a few rods below the curve, and come out of the mountain a short distance beyond Cresson, a Summer resort. The length would approximate seven miles. The distance between Kittanning Point, where the curve is located, and Cresson over the present line is about ten miles. The tunnel will save at least three minutes, to say nothing of the steep grades and sharp curves to be eliminated.

It is expected the cost will run into the millions. For years it has been said that the Horse Shoe Curve would have to be abandoned on account of the growing demands for a shorter and less precipitate line for faster travel between the East and the West, but it was presumed a fill would be made so that the road might cross the gorge below the two big reservoirs there which supply this city with water.

GUNNER MORGAN PARDONED.

The President Takes Action as to an Offense Committed Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Gunner Charles Morgan of the navy has been pardoned unconditionally by the President for an offense committed some years ago and for which he was reduced several numbers in his grade. He is the man on whose application for a commission in the navy Admiral Sampson placed a damper by declaring that men in his station were not qualified, by reason of inadequate social attainments, to be commissioned officers of the United States Navy.

Whether or not the action of President Roosevelt will result in the restoration of Gunner Morgan to the rank he held before being reduced is a question now under consideration at the Navy Department. With his numbers restored, Gunner Morgan would hold the rank of Chief Gunner. He is now attached to the Pensacola, at San Francisco.

Saratoga Arondack Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 6 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—152 Broadway—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 42d St.—Adv.

$5 to Buffalo and Back.
Lackawanna Railroad sells tickets Nov. 1. Good three days. 429, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

SCORES POISONED BY EATING CRULLERS

Women and School Children on the West Side the Sufferers.

Bought the Cookies from the R. H. Webber Bakeries—Doctors and Hospital Kept Busy.

Many persons in the neighborhood bounded by Ninth and Tenth Avenues and Forty-third and Forty-ninth Streets, were poisoned yesterday by eating crullers and doughnuts. All day long physicians were kept busy attending women and children. The ambulance at Roosevelt Hospital was kept on the go from morning until night, and the surgeons at the hospital had the busiest day on record. Out of the score or more of cases none is supposed to be serious. Every physician in the neighborhood had more cases than he could attend to.

The poisoned crullers and doughnuts were purchased at the bakeries of R. H. Webber, at 666 and 694 Tenth Avenue. Webber is a German who has done a prosperous business in the neighborhood for many years, and is known to all the children, who prefer to buy at his places because he always throws a cruller or a doughnut into the bag for them.

Tuesday Webber bought a new baking oil from the wholesale grocery firm of Smith & Sills, Eighth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. It was manufactured, it was said, expressly for cooking crullers and doughnuts, and when the bakers went to work Tuesday night they used the oil instead of lard. Yesterday morning many orders were received for crullers and doughnuts, and scores of children from the public schools on West Forty-fourth Street and West Fiftieth Street, bought some before going to school.

William Sterker, fifteen years old, who lives at 673 Tenth Avenue, bought fifteen cents' worth of the pastry for breakfast. With nicely browned crullers on the table, none of his brothers and sisters cared to eat bread, and each ate not less than two crullers. In less than half an hour all were deathly sick. George, fifteen years old, who had started to work, returned home; Willie and Harry, ten years old, and Walter, six years old, were taken sick in school, and Annie, three years old, became sick while playing on the street. With her five children taken ill suddenly, Mrs. Sterker became thoroughly alarmed. She called Dr. S. C. Hoke of 417 West Forty-sixth Street. He diagnosed the cases as ptomaine poisoning, and immediately gave emetics to each of the children. Although suffering intensely, none was in a serious condition.

When Dr. Hoke returned to his home he found calls from a half-dozen houses. He went to 697 Tenth Avenue, where Annie Schoppoch, fifty-three years old, and her three children were ill. They had all eaten crullers or doughnuts from Webber's bakeries. Dr. Hoke afterward attended Lottie Casey, twenty years old, and her brother Charles, ten years old, at 673 Tenth Avenue; Lizzie Blunt, forty-three years old, and Henry Kahn, eleven years old, of 437 West Forty-eighth Street; Mrs. John Hoffman, forty-two years old, her two daughters, Kate, ten years old, and Annie, twenty years old, at 661 Tenth Avenue.

In every case the patients were suffering from ptomaine poisoning alleged to have been caused by the eating of the crullers or doughnuts. When Dr. Hoke received several more calls during the afternoon he decided that the police should be notified. He went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where he explained to the Sergeant how the people had been poisoned and advised that the police take some action, as fatal results, he said, were liable to happen to some who might eat the pastry.

Detective Frank Gallagher was put on the case, but during the afternoon he could not find Webber. Excitement was rife in the neighborhood and a large crowd had gathered outside Webber's bakeries on Tenth Avenue. It was rumored that Webber had disappeared, and this added to the confusion. Webber turned up, however, and explained to the police that he was not at fault. His explanation about the new cooking oil he had purchased was satisfactory and he was not arrested.

Dr. Hoke procured several of the crullers and doughnuts and sent them to the Board of Health. An Inspector was sent to the bakery and he made an examination of the flour and the utensils used by Webber. He exonerated Webber from blame. An analysis of the pastry will be made at the Board of Health to-day.

Among the cases reported to the police last night were the following: Henry Wulman, fifty years old; Ellen, fourteen; Anna, eight, and Albert, ten years old, all of 514 West Forty-eighth Street. Many cases were attended to by private physicians which were not reported to the police.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S ORDER.

Purchases Thirty New Locomotives and 1,100 Freight Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad issued orders to-day for thirty new locomotives and 1,100 freight cars, that are demanded by the wear on the old rolling stock and by the increased business of the company.

During the last year the freight business has been growing rapidly, owing to the new arrangements of the road for the handling of Western freight to Boston over its Hudson River gateway.

There will be 1,000 new boxcars of the pressed steel type, used in the West, and 100 flat cars. There will also be 10 passenger, 18 freight, and 10 new switch engines. The locomotive order has been given to the American Locomotive Company, and the freight car order to the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg.

SUBSTITUTE FOR LIGHTHOUSES.

Night Navigation on the St. Lawrence to be Revolutionised.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 30.—An important patent connected with the St. Lawrence navigation has been railroaded through the patent branch, application being made at noon yesterday and patent issued to-day and submitted to Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, by whom it will be laid before the Cabinet. The patent is designed specially to do away with the lighthouses, buoys, and the entire paraphernalia for night navigation between Montreal and Quebec and substitute a submerged electric system which, however, will apply to all inland navigable waters.

The main idea is to sink an electric cable in the centre of the navigable channels with power transmitted from a power house at Montreal, and lines of colored lights at or above the water level each side of the channel, the lights on one side being of a different color to those on the other side, and supported by cork floats. The patentee is H. J. Cloran, Mayor of Hawkesbury.

To Unite Methodists North and South.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in their biennial session, which opened here to-day, will consider the question of the union of the Methodists, North and South. The preliminary steps looking toward this end have been taken in Oklahoma Territory, where the North and South Methodists have united in building a Methodist college. This step was taken by Bishop Hamilton and will come up before the Board of Bishops for ratification.

"Last chance to see Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Inquire of New York Central and West Shore agents about tickets; $5.50 and $5.00 for round trip"—Adv.

HOLLAND AND THE BOER WAR.

The Premier Says the Government Has Done All It Is Able to Do—British Accused of Treachery.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier, declared in the Second Chamber of the States-General yesterday that the Government had done all it was able to do to secure peace in South Africa.

By The Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 30.—The report of the Dutch Red Cross Society, just published, deals bitterly with the capture of the Dutch Ambulance Corps, near Pretoria, on July 5, 1900. It declares that the British knew, before the ambulance left Pretoria, that it carried private letters from Boer families to men in the field; that they did not protest, but allowed the ambulance to start, captured it outside the town, and used the letters as a pretext for deporting the doctors and nurses, who are still in captivity in Ceylon.

The Red Cross Committee subsequently persistently appealed to Lord Kitchener to redeem his promise to Mrs. Botha and allow doctors and medicines to pass through the British lines for the benefit of the Boers, but no response was made to the representations.

In a discussion of foreign questions in the Bureau of the Second Chamber of the States General to-day, the report of the Red Cross Society regarding the capture of the Dutch ambulance corps and the conduct of the South African war formed the subjects of numerous questions addressed to the Government.

Several members urged the Government to seek an agreement with Germany with a view to bringing pressure upon Great Britain to submit the whole question to arbitration.

BULLER'S DISPATCH TO WHITE.

Controversy Over the Terms of the Famous "Spatch-Cooked" Message.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The National Review recently published the alleged essential terms of the "spatch-cooked" dispatch of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller to Gen. Sir George White, when the latter was in command of the beleaguered British garrison at Ladysmith. According to this authority, the message ran as follows:

"I have been repulsed. You will burn your ciphers and destroy all your ammunition. You will then make the best terms you can with the Boers after I have fortified myself on the Tugela."

Gen. Buller, in the speech which led to his dismissal from the command of the First Army Corps, challenged The National Review to publish the complete dispatch, and to explain how it was obtained, declaring that he would then publish a certified copy of the original and allow the public to judge the matter.

The editor of The National Review now explains that he obtained the dispatch from a civilian who was in Ladysmith at the time of the siege, and who said there was nothing secret about it. The editor asserts also that he understands that both Gen. Buller and Gen. White have officially asked permission to publish the authorized version, and he cannot conceive why permission has been withheld.

The civilian alluded to, giving an alleged explanation of the fact that there was no co-operation between Gen. Buller and Gen. White during the battle of Colenso, says Gen. White was informed that the attack was fixed for Dec. 17, but Gen. Buller began the attack on Dec. 15, to the dismay of Gen. White, who had not completed his preparations.

The Morning Leader characterizes The National Review's version of Gen. Buller's dispatch to Sir George White as "imaginary and misleading."

TWO BRITISH SUCCESSES.

Col. Byng Captures Twenty-two Prisoners and Col. Fortescue Fifty-four.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Oct. 29, says Col. Byng surprised a Boer commando on Oct. 25, and captured twenty-two prisoners, including Field Cornets Spanneberg and Onisthuisen.

Col. Fortesque, the dispatch adds, had a day-long running fight with Muller's commando on Oct. 27. North of Balmoral the British killed four Boers and captured fifty-four prisoners, thirty-six wagons, and much stock.

THE FAUNA OF HAWAII.

R. C. L. Perkins, After 11 Years' Work, Completes His Collection.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Oct. 23.—After eleven years of work R. C. L. Perkins, the English naturalist, has just completed the collection of the fauna of Hawaii. He has made two practically complete collections, one for the British Museum and the other for the Bishop Museum of Honolulu. His work covers everything that flies, walks, or creeps, and it also comprises conchology as applied to land shells.

Among the curious facts disclosed by his collection are that Hawaii has the only species of dragonflies that do not start in life from the water or of which the larvae are non-aquatic. The land shells are numerous and very beautiful in color and markings. On the various islands the birds differ in a marked way.

The Bishop Museum is now publishing the results of Mr. Perkins's labors in several large volumes.

A FIREMAN'S HEROIC ACT.

Crawls Along Locomotive Running Board and Rescues Child.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Fireman Thomas Shane performed an act of bravery to-day in saving the life of a little child which stands alone in the history of the Ontario and Western Railroad, by which he was employed. He was firing the milk train, southbound, from Sidney, at 10:15 o'clock this morning. The train was running at full speed, when it swung around a curve, and Engineer Edward Dewitt was horrified to see a little child toddling down the track directly in front of the onrushing train.

He closed the throttle and applied the emergency air brake, but the train swept on, and he saw that it would not stop.

"My God! we will run her down!" he cried, turning to the fireman's place, but the fireman was gone. He had flung open the door in front of the cab, and squeezing his massive frame through the narrow space had crawled along the running board and leaped down upon the pilot, crawling to its very point, where he knelt with one arm extended a foot or more beyond the nose of the iron frame.

Just in nick of time, with a mighty sweep of his arm the little child was lifted from the track of death as the train swept by. When trainmen went back to pick up the little girl they found her only slightly injured and brought her home to her parents. Her name is Ruth Elliott.

No Scarcity of Apples in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Apples in Chicago are selling 25 per cent. higher than last year, but the supply promises to be equal to the demand at prevailing prices. The Canadian, Michigan, and Eastern crops this year were extremely poor, but in the Northwest the orchards produced well. From Kansas and Missouri comes the fruit that is keeping the Chicago market supplied in spite of the shortage in the Michigan crop.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

JUSTICE JEROME SPRINGS A SURPRISE

Says that Senator Platt and Mr. Whitney Had a Conference.

Declares that They Met Secretly to Discuss the District Attorneyship of New York.

Justice Jerome sprang the greatest surprise of the campaign last night in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, when he declared that Thomas C. Platt, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and H. H. Vreeland met yesterday afternoon in a conference in Mr. Whitney's office to discuss the District Attorneyship of the County of New York.

Senator Platt, the Justice declared, was taken to the meeting place up the back elevator. He intimated strongly that plans were discussed at this conference to defeat him for the office of District Attorney. The large audience in the hall received his startling statements in intense silence. Occasional hisses greeted the mention of the names of Senator Platt or Mr. Whitney. At the conclusion of the Justice's remarks, and at periods of his address where he had worked himself up to a high pitch, his voice shaking with emotion, the crowd broke out in prolonged and hearty applause.

By the tenor of his addresses earlier in the evening to east side audiences that packed Pythagoras Hall, on East Broadway, and New Irving Hall, Broome Street, those accompanying the parties were led by his unexpected resumption of the discussion of William C. Whitney, the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, and an occasional mention of Senator Platt, to believe that he had come into possession of new and important information regarding these persons.

After the applause that greeted his appearance on the platform had ceased, the Justice, speaking in low but distinct tones, plunged at once into the subject. He said:

"When this campaign started there was much talk about Democracy and Republicanism; there was much talk of Shepard and Low. But unless I misread all signs of the times, there has come into this campaign during the last week of it an element so deadly and threatening that any question of individuality of candidates or any question of Democracy or Republicanism is lost sight of entirely. There is a man by the name of Whitney. There is also a man by the name of Thomas C. Platt. [Hisses.] That man William C. Whitney has done more to corrupt the public life of the United States ["Hear! Hear!" shouted the galleries] than any other person who breathes on God's footstool to-day. [Applause.]

"That same William C. Whitney, with one Ryan of savory State Trust Company fame, met to-day in William C. Whitney's private office in the City of New York. They conferred. And after they had conferred they sent for Thomas C. Platt. And Thomas C. Platt went to that office. He is a man more accustomed to send for others to come to him rather than go to them. He went up the back elevator [laughter] and was taken to the private room of William C. Whitney. Then Thomas Ryan and William C. Whitney, who were waiting in the office of the Morton Trust Company, went to the office where Thomas C. Platt was. And they conferred. I know what the conference was about."

"Good! Good!" shouted the crowd.

"I've not no use and never have had any more use for Thomas C. Platt," continued the Justice, with spirit, "than I have had for Richard Croker. They have lifted this campaign by their corrupt methods into a campaign of the people against those who have done more to debauch our public life than any two men who ever lived. I say this here because I do not believe the people know the conditions that exist. If they really did, no boss, be he Republican or Democrat, would prevent the people arming my hand at this election to do the right against corruption, both Democratic and Republican.

"Maybe those gentlemen I have mentioned conferred about the parallax of Jupiter or the dark side of the moon. But they didn't. Maybe this same Whitney and the road he represents, that has stolen nearly $50,000,000 of franchises from the people of the City of New York, wanted to talk to Mr. Platt about the Philippine Islands. But he didn't. He wanted to talk to Mr. Platt about the District Attorneyship of the City of New York."

"No good to do that," shouted a voice in the rear.

"Because Mr.

questions that should rest on principle. That's what we have to fear in this country. Not Socialism or anarchy. That is what is spreading through the land a disbelief in the existence of truth and a belief in nothing but pull. That's what we are up against in this campaign. That subtle power that is working to degrade our public life, that never declares itself, but works along one line, has been brought to bear to day to crush the person who dared to say frankly he would use his influence to crush them.

"Every word I've told you of this meeting is God's truth, though every man denies it. There are some persons in politics a shrewd man causes to be shadowed. The very thing expected by any thinking man did come about. You may believe an alibi. I won't. Facts speak for themselves. They speak to American citizens. The question is—not asked by a vulgar thief like Tweed, not by a foul-mouthed ruffian like Devery, not by a foreign citizen like Croker, but asked out of the mouths of those who dictate almost the policies of this Nation—What are you going to do about it?

"I know there are many who can hardly believe these things to be true. If the election returns don't show them to be so it will be because those fellows are nailed to the cross in time. There was another man in that conference. His name is Vreeland. He is an honorable, loyal gentleman. He has risen from the ranks of the plain people. In the last Presidential election he asked many of the Metropolitan employes to vote for him sake for him who is no longer with us, and they did. I have no word to say against any man who votes against us because Vreeland asks it."

The Justice was cheered enthusiastically as he left the hall. When asked after his speech if he would amplify his remarks and say what plans, if any, were formulated at the conference to defeat him, or to say if he knew whether any were, he declined to go into the matter further.

A FUSIONIST SPEAKER KNOCKED DOWN.

Someone Hit Him in the Back of the Head at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.

There was trouble at a meeting of Fusionists of the Nineteenth Assembly District last evening at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. Eggs were thrown and one of the speakers was struck by one and water was dashed over those on the outskirts of the small crowd. Two men were arrested and taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, but were later released.

It was "cart-tail" meeting. Frank Mullen of 245 West Sixty-fifth Street was the chairman, and among the speakers were Smith Ely of 306 West Eightieth Street and Ernest E. Cordozo of 45 East Sixty-fifth Street. The meeting was held in front of the saloon of Charles Forns, said to be a Tammany Captain, and to be a member of the Tammany Executive Committee. A porter of the saloon was sent to wash the front windows. He used a long-handled brush, and each time he wet the brush, it is charged, he would swing it around in such a way as to liberally sprinkle the dirty water over the men listening to the speaking.

Smith Ely was speaking, when a shower of eggs were hurled from the door of the saloon. One grazed Mr. Ely's left cheek, breaking on the back of a negro's head who stood near by. The negro yelled and there was much confusion. The Fusionists were kept busy dodging eggs. A policeman was called and reached the scene just as some one crept up behind Chairman Mullen and struck him in the back of the head with some blunt instrument. Mullens went down, but was quickly on his feet. He declared that Thaddeus Devine struck him, and demanded his arrest. Devine was taken to the station house, but Mullen did not press the complaint and the prisoner was released.

After the men had returned to the meeting place Mr. Mullen started to make a speech. Robert Russel of 48 Amsterdam Avenue and John J. Hollighan of 24 Amsterdam Avenue were said to be disturbing the speech and were taken to the station house. The meeting was quiet after that.

BOURKE COCKRAN IMPROVING.

Doctors Say that There Is No Danger from His Injuries.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Oct. 30.—W. Bourke Cockran of Sands Point, who was injured yesterday afternoon by a fall from his horse while out riding, is improving rapidly. The doctors who have been in attendance upon him say there is no danger from the injury to the head, and that a quick recovery is looked for.

The fall shook him up pretty badly, and, being a heavily built man, he is still sore and lame, and his face is bruised. The cut on the head, however, which it was said at first might be serious, has not developed anything alarming, and it is evident that there is no fracture of the skull, and the unconsciousness induced by the fall was simply that resulting from the concussion.

George Foster Peabody of the Independent Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon received word from Bourke Cockran that he would keep his engagement to speak at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow night, under the auspices of Mr. Peabody's committee. Mr. Cockran will remain quietly at his home, at Sands Point, until to-morrow afternoon, when he will come to Brooklyn.

MARK TWAIN A BILLPOSTER.

With Justice Jerome He Says They Could "Paste Tammany."

Mark Twain made a tour yesterday of the various anti-Tammany headquarters in the vicinity of Madison and Union Squares. He said he was seeking "light" and campaign literature. At the Citizens' Union headquarters he said:

"Please give me anything you have 'touchin' on and appertainin' to' the antics of Tammany and the police regarding the billboards along Fourth Avenue.

"Give me a pail of paste, a pair of scissors—no, I mean a brush and a bundle of Low lithographs and I'll cover every bit of Tammany paper along the tunnel," said Mr. Clemens.

"Jerome would be the best assistant you could give me," he continued. "He is an artist at pasting Tammany."

The venerable humorist was evidently in earnest in his offer to take part in the billposters' war with Tammany. He was informed, however, that President R. Fulton Cutting received yesterday a letter from Police Commissioner Murphy denying that any order has been sent out by the department directing the police to protect Tammany bill boards.

GENERAL MANAGER CLARKE HURT

Was On His Private Car, Which Ran Into a Freight Train.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 30.—General Manager Thomas E. Clarke of the Lackawanna system was injured slightly and a fireman was hurt badly in a collision seven miles west of this point at noon to-day. Mr. Clarke, in company with Superintendent Ketcham of the Morris and Essex Division, Chief Engineer MacFarland, and Chief Electrician Rudd, were on a tour of inspection. They traveled in Mr. Clarke's private car.

Near Millington, a station seven miles out on the line, a freight train was standing on the main tracks unloading broken stone. It is said the freight crew had not sent back a flagman. The special with the officials was running at high speed bound for Bernardsville, where the party was to take dinner. A curve prevented the engineer of the special seeing the freight train until it was too late to stop. He reversed his engine while the fireman jumped just before the crash and was hurt badly. The engine tore half way through the rear freight car, splitting it in half and driving it almost half way through the car ahead. The engine was torn and broken, but the engineer was unharmed.

The private car suffered no injury. Mr. Clarke had risen when the warning whistle sounded to go forward to see what was wrong, and when the crash and sudden stoppage came he was thrown to the floor, his nose striking a chair as he went down. The others had not followed his example, but had braced themselves for a shock and sustained no injury although severely shaken up.

MONEY FOR FUSIONISTS.

Treasurer Gould Receives $5,000, but Needs More.

Treasurer E. R. L. Gould of the Citizens' Union received contributions yesterday amounting to about $5,000. Of this sum more than one-half came in contributions of $50 or less. Mr. Gould said last night:

"Subscriptions to the extent of $25,000 are needed badly to carry our campaign through. If we do not receive this amount we will be seriously crippled for legitimate election day expenses."

Between $2,000 and $3,000 was received in subscriptions yesterday by the Woman's Municipal League. It was stated that $12,000 more is required for the expenses of the women's campaign.

FOUR SPEECHES MADE BY CANDIDATE LOW

He Addresses Upward of Ten Thousand Persons Altogether.

Makes a Tour of Upper New York, and Denounces Crokerism and Deveryism in Strong Terms.

Seth Low made four speeches last night in as many widely separated parts of Upper New York, commencing at Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue, going as far north as One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and winding up at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. He went from one meeting place to another in a motor vehicle, at times being followed by crowds of running men and boys, who followed his carriage, shouting and cheering.

Mr. Low was everywhere greeted with great enthusiasm, and was again and again cheered as "our next Mayor." He addressed during the evening about 10,000 people in all, and was listened to with the deepest interest. He touched upon many new topics, but in each of his speeches he insisted that the fight of the Fusion ticket was against Crokerism and Deveryism and that the people should not permit Democratic orators to confuse the issues.

Mr. Low's first speech was made at the Old Homestead, corner of Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue, where a mass meeting had been called by the Citizens' Union and the City Vigilance League. Charles E. Simms, the Chairman, introduced Mr. Low the moment he arrived, which was promptly at 8 o'clock. Mr. Low said in part:

"As the campaign draws toward a close our adversaries are furnishing us with more and more ammunition, and they are justifying all that we have said about them during the canvass. We have said that it was an outrage upon the City of New York that Mr. Croker should be permitted to live in England most of the time, and from there to control Tammany Hall and through Tammany to control the city. Mr. Croker now comes out and says not only that it is true, for, of course, everybody knows that it is true, but he says he lives there for his health. [Laughter.] Is not that a curious reason for preferring England for the United States? He is here for business; he is there for his health.

"My point is that it is an added ground of complaint against Tammany Hall that it allows itself to be mastered by one man, who publicly says that he is so much of an invalid that he cannot live in this country. It would be bad enough if he were a strong man, to have one person control the destinies of the city, even if he were here all the time, but I submit, is it not worse to be told, and told to our faces, that Tammany Hall is controlled by one man, who is so much of an invalid that he cannot stay at home?"

Mr. Low then took up Deveryism, and created amusement by saying that the Deputy Commissioner of Police had "come out from behind the Constitution and ventured to say what he proposed to do no matter who was elected."

"Two or three things ought to be said about that," continued Mr. Low. "In the first place, he says he is going to stay in the Police Department even if I am elected. Well, if I am elected, he won't stay as Deputy Commissioner of Police, that is very certain. [Great applause.] If I needed any additional reason for making that statement, my opponent, the Tammany candidate, has given it, for even he has ventured to say that Mr. Devery's language was conspicuously unfit. I had reached that conclusion myself from the language he used at the police trials, and I did not need this last information to make me understand that upon that account as well as upon others, a change was very much to be desired."

Mr. Low then dwelt briefly upon police corruption and the employment of incompetent officials for political reasons, and made an urgent plea for votes for his colleagues upon the Fusion ticket. Among other speakers were Jacob Cantor, Charles V. Fornes, and Frank Moss.

The Fusian candidate for Mayor before leaving the grounds of the Old Homestead made a five-minute speech to an overflow meeting in the open air, and it was estimated that he had spoken in all to 2,000 people at this place. Entering his motor vehicle, he was then driven up Third Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

A big mass meeting was held at the "Seth Low Barracks," 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where there were 2,000 people gathered in the two rooms. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Citizens' Union of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, and three rousing cheers were given as the candidate for Mayor entered the room. His speech here was brief, and in effect covered the same ground as that made at the Old Homestead.

The next trip he undertook was a long one, to Zeltner's Hall, corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, where the biggest meeting of the evening was being held. The great hall was crowded to the doors with residents of the Bronx, and it was estimated that there were 5,000 people in the building with 1,000 outside the doors unable to get in.

Rumors had been circulated during the evening that Democrats of the Thirty-sixth Assembly District might disturb the meeting by parading in the streets adjacent to the hall and shooting fireworks, and a large force of policemen was on hand to prevent disorder. These rumors proved to be unfounded, and the meeting went off without disorder.

When Mr. Low reached the building James L. Wells, Fusion candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx, was speaking. He devoted his address to telling in detail what efforts he would make to better the condition of the Bronx, particularly in the matter of rapid transit and needed public improvements.

He was followed by Mr. Low, who said in part: "It is all buncombe for Tammany Hall to be claiming that it is in favor of public improvements. They fought De Witt Clinton with all their power when he proposed the Erie Canal. They kept up their fight against the Erie Canal, which did so much to build up the City of New York, until Clinton proved himself too powerful for them.

"It is still fresh in our memories how Tammany Hall resisted rapid transit in this city as long as it dared to. It would never have given its consent had it not seen its opportunity to control it and its patronage, or at least to get much out of it. If a public improvement benefits Tammany Hall and can be controlled by it, it is all well enough, but if it does not benefit Fourteenth Street, Tammany fights it as if it were a public wrong.

"It is true that Yale College conferred on me the honorary degree of doctor of laws, but whether that certified my ability to understand the words that Tammany has introduced into the English language I am unable to say. But I do understand the significance of the acts of Tammany, and a city like this, with all its authority, ought to stand out against shakedowns. [Applause.]

"Now, our adversaries in these last days of the campaign are not only furnishing us with new ideas, but are proving everything that we have charged. Mr. Coler, in an article which will appear to-morrow and is summarized in the papers of this evening, repeats the same charge and practically says it of the Croker Government as explicitly as I said it myself.

"He says that it must be a very unskillfully drawn contract that will not provide money enough for the political leaders with which to buy horses and bull pups. There may be other leaders than Mr. Croker who have invested in horses and bull pups, but if there are I do not know them.

"From the mouth of Mr. Coler himself the charge is fully maintained that we have had during these four years a Government for private gain, and we object to it still more because a Government based upon money is a Government that is unjust and truly base. Jefferson said that the whole science and art of government was in being honest.

"Do you suppose that in New York City during the past four years, if the Government had practiced the Jeffersonian principles and had studied the interests of the people as against every private interest, Mr. Croker would have made a fortune out of it?

"No. When Mr. Croker or his family are in corporations those corporations can deal with the city when other corporations cannot. And so when the head of the City Government like Mr. Croker is in politics for his own pocket all the time, you may be very sure that that principle runs all the way down through the minor officials who are under him."

Among other speakers at Zeltner's Hall was Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who said that this was his first address during the present campaign outside the Borough of Brooklyn, and that he had been moved to make it out of his warm personal friendship for Mr. Wells.

The fourth and last meeting at which Mr. Low was scheduled to speak was south of the Harlem and over near the North River. Entering his automobile, he was driven rapidly up and down hill and across viaducts and bridges to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, where 1,500 people were waiting to hear him in the Athenaeum.

Mr. Low was received with an explosion of fireworks and a burst of applause. He called the attention of his hearers to the new article on "Commercialism in Politics" by Controller Coler, which is to appear to-day, and said that it went a long way toward proving the charges of government for private gain he had so frequently uttered against Tammany Hall.

He also quoted Jefferson on honesty being the whole science and art of government, and said that if Jefferson's maxims had been followed by Tammany it would have been impossible for Mr. Croker to pay extravagant prices for high-bred horses and rare bull pups.

Mr. Low then spoke of Crokerism as being represented in its most obnoxious form by absentee government from England and government for private gain, and explained Deveryism as standing for police-protected vice and abuse of the private officers of the force.

"Now, the platform of Tammany Hall explicitly indorses all that has been done in the government of New York during the last four years," said Mr. Low.

"Therefore a vote for their ticket on Election Day is a vote to say to the whole civilized world that the people of the City of New York are content with the government that they have had. Will you stand for such a verdict as that?"

There were loud cries of "No, no," and Mr. Low wound up by appealing for votes not only for himself but for all his colleagues upon the Fusion ticket.

RICHARD CROKER'S MEETING WITH CONTROLLER COLER.

It Was Accidental But a Witness Says He Thinks They Shook Hands.

The political atmosphere around the Hoffman House was reduced to a very low temperature yesterday. By chance Richard Croker and Controller Coler met. What happened behind the curtains during the twenty seconds they were together neither will tell.

Controller Coler called at the Shepard headquarters in the Hoffman House to demand that the name of Senator Thomas F. Grady, a personal friend of Mr. Croker, be taken from the list of speakers at the mass meeting to be held in the Grand Central Palace to-night. Controller Coler told Secretary Mason that it was not possible for Senator Grady and himself to talk from the same platform.

As Controller Coler was seated in the inner room of headquarters, the only means of ingress and egress to which was through a curtained doorway, Mr. Croker pulled aside the curtains, not knowing that Controller Coler was inside. Secretary Mason got up from his chair and left hurriedly. In less than twenty seconds Controller Coler left the headquarters.

Secretary Mason said:

"I think they shook hands. I did not glue my eyes on them, but I think they shook hands."

Controller Coler said:

"I have nothing to say. The article I wrote recently about commercialism in politics and leaders who work for their pockest all the time fully explains my views."

"Did you speak to Mr. Croker?" was asked.

Mr. Coler laughed and said:

"Proprietor Cadogan told me that about 4:30 o'clock, the time I was in the Shepard headquarters, a frigid wave of air swept through the Hoffman House so that it will not be necessary for him to replenish his stock of ice for a week. I won't be interviewed on the matter."

Mr. Croker said:

"Controller Coler and I have met several times during the last three or four years."

"Did you shake hands to-day?" was asked.

"What is the use of asking about such things," said Mr. Croker good naturedly.

In the last list of speakers for the Grand Central Palace meeting to-night Senator Grady's name does not appear.

VOTE OF OFFICE HOLDERS.

Charles Steckler Thinks Fifty Per Cent. of the 41,000 Are for Seth Low.

Charles Steckler, one of the leaders of the Manhattan Democracy, which organization on Monday night declared in favor of Seth Low and the Fusion ticket, is convinced that more than 50 per cent. of Tammany's 41,000 office holders will vote for the Anti-Tammany nominees. Mr. Steckler said yesterday:

"A great many timid people are under the impression that the 41,000 office holders in the City of New York are all going to use their efforts to aid Croker in keeping in power. This is a delusion. In place of the 41,000 office holders assisting Croker in retaining power, I venture the prediction that fully one-half of the office holders will vote against Croker.

"Take for instance the case of the school teachers, of which there are in the City of New York about 12,000. Of course among these are thousands of women who have no vote, but among the men there is certainly no inclination to assist Croker and Tammany. It will be remembered that when the Ahrens School bill, increasing the salaries of teachers, was passed by the Legislature in 1900, Tammany opposed it and Mayor Van Wyck vetoed it, and subsequently it was passed over his veto by a Legislature and signed by a Governor, both of whom politically opposed Tammany. So it will be seen that this great army will not have any great interest in Mr. Croker or his candidate.

"Take the force of the Police Department. There are about 7,300 members of the uniformed force, and from information that I have derived from many policemen, who, of course, dare not express themselves openly, it can be safely put down that three-quarters of them will vote for Seth Low, for the reason they all know that to-day there exists an intolerant condition of affairs in the department; that they are transferred from pillar to post unless they have political backing to prevent it. They know that this will not exist under Seth Low's administration.

"In the Fire Department, where there are about 2,800 members of the uniformed force, from personal knowledge that I have obtained from members it can be safely said that fully 75 per cent. of them will vote for Seth Low. They will do this for the same reasons that actuate the police.

"Then there is the Street Cleaning Department. In this body are about 4,800 uniformed members. They are also very restless. They claim that under this administration they are laid off from time to time, and if they don't do as they are bid by the politicians of the organization they are laid off and removed from their positions. Under Col. Waring they had work most all of the time, and no political pull could be used against them. If they did their duty they were safe, and they feel that Seth Low will appoint a Street Cleaning Commissioner of the standing of Col. Waring, under whom they will feel secure in their positions if they do their duty.

"This same state of feeling extends throughout most of the departments of the city, and the citizens of New York who are desirous of getting rid of Croker need not have any fear that this powerful influence is going to be used in Croker's favor on Election Day."

MOSS DENOUNCES VAN WYCK.

Says That He Is Worth $1,500,000, and Wants to Know Where He Got It.

At a Citizens' Union mass meeting held at the Old Homestead, Third Avenue and Ninety-first Street, last evening, Frank Moss told something of the work of his society in the vice crusade, and declared that Tammany had made an alliance with the gambling combine.

"Both Van Wyck and Carroll are friends of Mahoney, the poolroom king. To-day Mayor Van Wyck is worth $1,500,000. Where did he get it?

"I say to you that Van Wyck is interested in the protection of the poolrooms. I defy him to take action against me for slander, and I know what I am doing when I make this charge. He dare not sue me, for he knows that he and others dare not go upon the stand and submit to the cross-examination that I would be entitled to. They are afraid to come out and avail themselves of the remedy the law gives them."

Mr. Moss told of a number of instances in which proposed raids were tipped off by Tammany police.

Mayor Van Wyck's Name Hissed.

Hisses and jeers greeted the name of Robert A. Van Wyck at a Tammany Hall mass meeting at Progress Hall in Avenue A in the Tenth Assembly District last night. Judge Henry M. Goldfogle was the speaker. He said: "Fitting answer is given to all the defamations and calumnies of the enemies of the people when the administration of that fearless and matchless Democrat is pointed to." Judge Goldfogle was somewhat taken aback by the interruption, but continued pointing out the number of schools, public improvements, and the inception of the rapid transit tunnel by the Democrats. No other speaker afterward mentioned the name of Van Wyck.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD CHALLENGES MR. LOW

Defies Him to Repeat His Speeches Against Mr. Platt.

He Declares That Legislation Inimical to New York Has Been Defeated by a Democratic City Administration.

Edward M. Shepard, in his speech in Murray Hill Lyceum last evening, said that he had been twitted by his opponents for not repeating the speeches he made against Tammany Hall in the campaign of 1897. The Democratic candidate for Mayor then carried the Tammany voters to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by stating that he did not take back a word of the utterances made in 1897, and that he challenged Seth Low to repeat the speeches in this campaign which he made against Thomas C. Platt in 1897.

The two audiences addressed by Mr. Shepard during the evening were by far the most enthusiastic which he has faced in the campaign. The first meeting was in Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle's district. Mr. Shepard went from his headquarters and dined at the home of Mr. Dayton, a brother of Charles W. Dayton, near Mount Morris Park. The guests at the dinner were ex-Mayor Gilroy, Isaac A. Hopper, Charles W. Dayton, and Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Before 7 o'clock Commissioner Nagle had arranged to have the Harlem district a blaze of red fire and fireworks. Bands marched through the streets and thousands of Tammany men fell into line. They marched and countermarched and shortly before 8 o'clock all the battalions started for Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where Mr. Shepard was to speak.

The park was decorated with thousands of electric lights, and the interior effect was made picturesque by scenery. Those who had tickets, to the number of about 2,500, crowded into the front part of the hall near the platform from which Mr. Shepard was to speak. Those without tickets formed a dense mass back of the chairs and the police estimated the crowd in and about the place at 15,000.

Nearly every one in the audience had a flag, and when Mr. Shepard appeared with Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle and Commissioner Moebus, cheering was started which lasted over three minutes. Magistrate Lorenz Zeller, who presided, had difficulty to restrain the crowd. Thousands in the rear of the large hall fought for a chance to see Mr. Shepard, and the police had plenty to do to keep the aisles clear.

Mr. Shepard made a speech in which he outlined the issues of the campaign He said in part:

"This is indeed a most beautiful and cheering welcome. Surely a candidate would be lacking indeed if in a presence like this he could take upon his lips promises of services and loyalty to his city without having deep in his heart and firmly fixed in his will an inexorable resolution to be true and to be completely true to every promise that he makes in a presence so noble and so inspiring as that before which I now stand. [Applause.]

"Mr. Shepard then discussed the powers of the Mayor of New York under the amended charter, and he said that they were ample to protect the city from an extravagant administration, as the Commissioners appointed and removable by the Mayor would have control of $35,000,000 to $36,000,000 of the expenses of the City Government next year.

Mr. Shepard pledged himself to a sweeping investigation of every department of the City Government if elected. He said about the investigations:

"The Mayor, under the existing charter, certainly the charter that will be in effect after the 1st of January, has some very extraordinary powers, and I give you my word that if you elect me Mayor, the Mayor of the City of New York, with the complete powers and responsibilities of the City of New York, will be seated in the Mayor's chair in the City Hall, and none of those powers will be anywhere else. [Applause.]

"Now they talk, if you please, of bad administration, of crimes, of negligence. I am not here to apologize for any administration, or defend any administration. I stand here under the mandate of the Democratic Party with my face set resolutely to the future. [Applause.] But if the future bring me to the Mayor's chair—[A voice: "It will."]

"It will no doubt be my duty to investigate, and to investigate resolutely, the conduct of every administrative department in this city. And I pledge you my word that there is not a single department of this City Government which, if I be elected Mayor will not be resolutely and drastically investigated as soon as I am in my seat. [Applause.]

"Who is to hinder me in doing that? There is no limit upon my will there except the limit which my own conscience and my own sense of right set. Well, but they say, what machinery have you? We will see. Section 119 of the charter provides for Commissioners of Accounts. Those Commissioners have a very extraordinary power."

Mr. Shepard for the first time in the campaign reviewed with statistics at hand the acts of the Legislature passed during the last four years which specifically affected the City of New York. Of these acts Mr. Shepard said:

"I have here a memorandum showing what has been done during the past four years with a Democrat in the Mayor's chair in the City of New York as against restrictive, hostile Republican legislation. Let us read a most interesting record.

"During the past four years 635 acts of the Legislature specifically affecting the City of New York came to the Mayor of New York for his consideration. Of those he vetoed 355; that is to say, more than one-half the acts of a Republican Legislature were vetoed by a Democratic Mayor of New York.

"Well, but they say, he may have vetoed many, many bills that he ought to have signed. The Legislature has the power to pass over his veto bills that ought to be passed but we find that in 1898, the first year of his Mayoralty, no bill whatever was passed over his veto; in 1899 only five, in 1900 only nineteen, and in 1901 only nine.

"In other words, out of 355 acts of a Republican Legislature vetoed by a Democratic Mayor, even of the Republican Legislature could pass only 33 over his veto; in other words, only one out of ten. [Applause.]

"Now, can anything better represent the necessity to the City of New York that the Mayor shall be a Democrat, as long at least as the administration of the State is in Republican hands; that he should be some one standing for this city, some one imbued with the theories and traditions of municipal life, which are held by that overwhelming majority of our fellow citizens who bear the honored name of Democrat?"

Mr. Shepard concluded his speech by a pledge that every dollar raised by taxation would be spent in the interests of the whole city, and not one cent would be spent for the purpose of building up or tearing down any political organization. He spoke at length of the numerous improvements in rapid transit, streets, parks, schools, and how the business of the city should be conducted on a rigorously honest basis.

Mr. Shepard was loudly applauded many times during his speech, and when he made his statement that if Tammany Hall would be hurt by an honest administration of the city's affairs then Tammany Hall would have to suffer injury if he was elected Mayor the cheers lasted over a minute.

A novel sight of the meeting was a parade of 200 men dressed as Indians, bedecked with feathers and war paint. At their head paraded two countrymen with carpet bags and whiskers. The carpet bags bore large labels, with the words, "Our Republican Legislators!"

As they marched down through the crowded hall the audience cheered and Mr. Shepard smiled.

From the Harlem meeting Mr. Shepard was driven in a coach with Sheriff Walton and Commissioner Nagle to the meeting at the Murray Hill Lyceum. Commissioner Keating, the leader of the district, arranged for plenty of fireworks, and Mr. Shepard's carriage was driven for over a block through a glare of red light strewn over the street. Justice Fitzsimons presided, and he led the Tammany men in the cheering. They stood on chairs and threw their hats in the air.

Justice Fitzsimmons introduced Mr. Shepard, who said in part, after speaking about the various defeats of Tammany Hall in the past:

"Let me put this to Republicans and Independents. When Tammany Hall having set its face to the future of genuine and resolute reform a pledge of which was given, I will be sufficiently immodest to say in my own nomination, when they do that and you select that as the occasion to inflict upon it an overwhelming defeat, do you, independent Democrats, do a real service to good government, to good politics, or to the Democratic Party? [Applause.]

Mr. Shepard then argued that it was wiser to defeat Tammany Hall when that organization made unfit nominations and "when it refuses to listen to the voice of public sentiment and when it refuses any experiment of reform or of better administration."

Mr. Shepard then continued as follows:

"I will dedicate myself to two things: First to undo and to punish what is wrong, and, secondly, and in the larger field of the work of the Mayor, to deal with the great questions which look to the making of this wonderful city into a city still more wonderful, which look to make the home still better, still happier, which look to make the business still larger and still more prosperous." [Applause.]

Mr. Shepard then quoted from a speech of Mr. Schurz in which he asked if Mr. Shepard believed that R. Fulton Cutting and other Fusionists were a lot of "gulibles taken in by Platt, Sheehan, and Coffey."

Mr. Shepard then said:

"I will ask any one of these gentlemen named, beginning with Abram S. Hewitt and ending with John J. Agar, in Mr. Schurz's list, to stand up in the face of the people of the City of New York and say upon his conscience that he approves of the selection of Jacob A. Cantor as the candidate for President of this borough as a nomination fit to be made or as a nomination representing the high standard of the Citizens' Union? Let one of these gentlemen stand up in public again, either Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Cutting, or the rest and say that thing, if they will, to the people of the City of New York.

"And I go further. I ask these gentlemen, any one of them, to stand up and say that the selection of Edward M. Grout, the candidate for Controller, that nomination dictated by Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn, was a nomination which they, or any of them, from the beginning approved—I ask them to say this. Wasn't that nomination, and was not almost every nomination on the Fusion ticket forced upon them; and if those nominations were forced upon them they must hold their tongues, as they have references to John C. Sheehan's and Michael J. Coffey's candidates.

"Why should they attack me? Now, Mr. Schurz said of me that I said some harsh things of Tammany Hall in 1897. I have said again and again, and I say so now, that I take back not one word that I said in 1897. [Applause.] Mr. Schurz said, 'Why doesn't Mr. Shepard repeat his speeches of 1897 to-day?' When the Democratic Party has given the most effective and conspicuous pledge of its reformatory intentions, I say that it is an unfit and indecent time to select to make criticisms. When well is done, then let us praise; when ill is done, let us condemn.

"In a letter written to President Low, by R. Fulton Cutting in September, 1898, Mr. Cutting pressed upon Mr. Low the iniquities of the Republican Party and the necessity of being independent. President Low had then made his peace with the Republican machine, Mr. Platt. He had forgotten all his words of hostility and of burning indignation, and he wrote in September, 1898, to Mr. Cutting a letter from which I read a single sentence. He said: 'I think it, moreover, a singularly unfortunate time for an independent Republican attack.' It was necessary for me to attack Mr. Platt, and he then is proposing that the Republican Party shall nominate for Governor the very man who is the choice of the independents for the same office.'

"And I paraphrase it by saying this: It is a most unfit time to attack Tammany Hall. I say that when Tammany Hall and the Democratic Party take that stand that it is a most unfit time to select for its condemnation." [Applause.]

"Now, if they want me to repeat my words of condemnation, let me challenge President Low to repeat the speeches which he made in 1897 about Thomas C. Platt and the Republican machine. I will ask Mr. Schurz—he says that I must keep silent on a thing—to repeat the scathing condemnation which he visited upon Platt and upon the Republican machine in 1897. Why does he keep so still and silent? Why is he, to use Gov. Black's expression, 'mute and muzzled' about Senator Platt and the Republican machine? Why, if it is right for him to be mute and muzzled, is it not impertinent and irrelevant in the year 1901 to repeat words that uttered to-night would be untrue and indecent?" [Applause.]

Mr. Shepard was greeted with applause as he left the hall, and many Tammany men struggled with the policemen around him to grasp his hand. Mr. Shepard took all the jostling good-naturedly, but Sheriff Walton kept most of the crowd at arm's length.

Henry W. Unger then spoke, while the crowd kept shouting for a speech from Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who was seated on the stage. John T. Oakley, candidate for Sheriff, said:

"It would take me all night to tell of the virtues of Tammany Hall."

"You don't have to, John. You are all right, anyway," shouted a Tammany man. The meeting was soon afterward adjourned.

MR. SHEPARD DENIES HE CONSULTED MR. CROKER.

Says that His Rebuke to Devery Was Written in His Home in Brooklyn.

At his headquarters in Congress Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Edward M. Shepard denied a published story to the effect that he had consulted Richard Croker before he publicly rebuked Deputy Police Commissioner Devery on Monday night for the latter's utterances concerning the security of his position in the Police Department.

"I have never asked any one's permission as to what I shall say in my speeches," said Mr. Shepard. "The portion of my Windsor Theatre speech which has invited some public attention was completely prepared by me here in Brooklyn on the morning of the day it was delivered and immediately after reading the Devery interview in The World it was taken by me to the Hoffman House only for the reason that I was not going to return to Brooklyn before going to the Windsor Theatre. A Brooklyn gentleman I met at the Hoffman House called my attention to a sentence of Mr. Devery's interview which I had overlooked, and which seemed to me to call for some additional emphasis and my part, I, therefore, called the stenographer at the Hoffman House. I don't know his name, and I dictated to him a portion of what I had written, adding the comments I thought fit on the sentence which had escaped my eye in the morning. The story that is printed in the morning papers is in all essential respects without any foundation in fact whatever."

Mr. Shepard said he had not read Controller Coler's latest article on "Commercialism in Politics." He thought, however, that the subject was a "very good one to write about." He said the high rate commanded by the city's bonds, as shown by the bond sale Tuesday, was very gratifying to a resident of the city, but that he was not prepared to discuss causes.

Asked if he had anything to say in criticism of the language used by Justice Jerome in his speeches of Tuesday night, Mr. Shepard replied:

"I think Justice Jerome's language may safely be left to produce its own effect on the men and women who read and hear it."

Mr. Shepard said he was greatly distressed to hear of the accident to Mr. Bourke Cockran, and that he had telegraphed Mr. Cockran not to take any chances by getting about too soon, but to leave the campaign to take care of itself.

Asked to make some comment on the statements and speech made by Mark Twain, Mr. Shepard said:

"Mark Twain is a great citizen, one of our most estimable men. I admire him so much that, as I said of Dr. Cuyler, he can say anything he likes about me and I wont get angry."

A delegation of labor men representing the United Brewers' Association of Greater New York, the Brewery Engineers, the Brewery Firemen, the Hearts of Oak Association of Coopers, and the United Hatters of North America, waited on Mr. Shepard to tell him that they are going to vote for him as the friend of labor. They read to him a long letter, in which they complained that the labor leaders who had pledged to Mr. Low the support of the labor men had no right to make any such pledge, and were "fake" reformers. They declared C. O'Connor Hennessy and D. B. Van Vleck had no right to pose as labor leaders.

Mr. Shepard told them he was glad to meet them, and that if elected he would do his best to "make good" every promise he had made. He told the delegates he believed the industrial progress made by the the country, the increase in wealth, and even the enormous fortunes of which we read are due more to the elevation of the standard of labor by labor organizations than to any single cause.

Mr. Shepard said he could not talk of what he will do in the Mayor's chair, if elected, because he had made it a rule to make pledges only from the platform, but he believed that he was justified in saying that his frinds will not be disappointed by his actions if he be elected.

POMMERY

Among connoisseurs it is the standard by which all other champagnes are judged.

CHAMPAGNE

What's the difference?

GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

MOLINEUX CASE ADJOURNED.

Hearing on Motion to Quash Indictment Postponed Until Nov. 7.

Argument on the motion to quash the indictment for murder against Roland B. Molineux was adjourned until next Thursday afternoon by Judge McMahon in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, after two hearings. Molineux was not in court, but ex-Gov. Black, who recently entered the case, appeared in his behalf, and Gen. Molineux watched the proceedings with his usual close attention.

Mr. Garvan, appearing for the District Attorney, appealed for delay on the ground that the time to answer was too brief, the papers having been served only Saturday. Mr. Black, however, asked that it go on immediately, saying it was a very simple matter in the light of the decision of the Court of Appeals in granting a new trial.

"This defendant has been in prison three years," he said, "and should not be bandied about like an ordinary case of collecting bonds or collecting rent. It should be disposed of and the defendant should be heard."

Judge McMahon at first seemed disposed to go on, and adjourned the hearing until the afternoon. After Mr. Black had left the courtroom, however, he granted a week's adjournment. When Mr. Black returned in the afternoon with W. M. K. Olcott, George Gordon Battle, and Gen. Molineux, he was much surprised to learn of the Judge's action, and held a conference with him in his chambers, as a result of which the case was reopened. Judge McMahon then refused to give his reasons for granting the delay.

"No injustice will be done the defendant by an adjournment," said Judge McMahon. "This is the last day of the term, and I don's purpose to carry this case along with me. By your own arrangement you could not finish the case, and you were merely to start it to-day, and it was to be adjourned for one week."

After the date had been fixed, on leaving the courtroom Mr. Black said, "This ex-parte business is not the way I am in the habit of doing business." Judge McMahon is a very old friend of Gen. Molineux and does not want to try the case.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Enters Upon the Work of Bringing About International Arbitration.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Oct. 30.—The Pan-American Congress this morning appointed a number of committees. In connection with the committees the delegations have the right to appoint one member each for the Committee on Arbitration and Court of Arbitration. It is understood that the United States delegation will appoint W. J. Buchanan as its representative on the Arbitration Committee owing to the fact that he speaks Spanish, and is familiar with South American questions through his residence at Buenos Ayres as United States Minister.

The personnel of the other committees will be appointed by the provisional President of the Congress, but it is thought that he will follow largely the wishes of the del

SCHLEY'S ORDEAL AS A WITNESS CONCLUDED

Court Takes Him in Hand After the Cross-Examination.

Confines Itself Almost Wholly to Inquiring Into the Retrograde Movement and the Reconnaissance of May 31.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—After having been upon the witness stand before the Court of Inquiry for four and one-half days Rear Admiral Schley this afternoon concluded his testimony. For three days he was under cross-examination.

The cross-examination to-day was chiefly in regard to the reconnaissance of May 31, and the battle in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed, including considerable questioning in regard to the Brooklyn's famous "loop."

Admiral Schley was enabled to make some further explanations in regard to the attack upon the Colon and his statement to the Senate in relation to it. He said he felt that only the strongest military necessity would have justified risking the vessels of his squadron against the fortifications in an attack which might have rendered them inferior to the enemy and perhaps have induced Cervera to come out of the harbor with a result that might have been disastrous. He declared he felt that he had acted in accordance with the instructions of the department, for as late as July 13, even after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, an order had been received directing that the vessels should not be risked against the fortifications of Santiago.

It was developed during the cross-examination to-day that Admiral Schley had made a report of the battle to Admiral Sampson which did not reach the Navy Department. This was because Admiral Sampson had returned it to Schley, for the reason that it did not mention the New York. The court, acting under a former ruling, decided that this report could not be introduced into evidence, but Admiral Schley was allowed to make a statement based upon it. He said that he thought the victory was big enough for all, and that even if the New York was not there he would make a second report in generosity to Admiral Sampson. It was this second report which reached the Navy Department.

When questioned as to the loop, Admiral Schley declared that if the turn had not been made, and the vessel had been sacrificed, our squadron might have lost the day. He regarded it as a very important move, and being on deck he accepted the responsibility for it. Still, he did not mention it in his report, as he regarded it only as an incident in the great events of that day.

The court propounded a number of questions when the cross-examination had been concluded, but in none of them was the battle referred to. They had reference chiefly to the retrograde movement, in which the court seems to be mostly interested, and to the reconnaissance.

None of the questions was prepared by Admiral Dewey, and but three or four by Admiral Ramsay. All of the remainder were written by Admiral Benham, who has suggested a very large majority of the court's questions throughout the hearing. It was evident from the questions by the court that its members are giving greatest consideration to the retrograde movement, and, second to that, the affair of May 31. They seem to have eliminated nearly everything else, except a slight reference to coaling, which is in reality closely allied to the retrograde movement.

It is probable that the court will be in session until the last of next week. Two additional witnesses, Rear Admiral Barker and Capt. Borden, United States Marine Corps, will be called to-morrow in behalf of Admiral Schley. Admiral Barker's testimony will relate to the matter of coaling and Capt. Borden's statement will be in regard to the notes of the Vixen. He was aboard the Brooklyn during the battle. Following these, Capt. Lemly will call ten or twelve witnesses in rebuttal. The argument of the case will begin on Monday. Mr. Hanna will lead off, and will be followed by Capt. Parker in behalf of Admiral Schley. Mr. Rayner will then have his turn, and Capt. Lemly will conclude.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—With the opening of the Schley Court of Inquiry to-day Admiral Schley began the fifth day of his testimony, and the third day of his cross-examination. The first question Capt. Lemly asked was whether the Iowa was with the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads when he gave the Captains of the ships their verbal orders as to attacking the enemy's fleet. Admiral Schley replied that she was not. In response to questions he said that he first fell in with the Iowa off Cienfuegos. Capt. Evans was then ill and Commander Rodgers was in command. He did not recollect whether he had communicated the verbal orders to the latter. He first saw Capt. Evans on May 29.

The witness was then questioned as to his conversation with Capt. Folger when the latter suggested a circular blockade, such as existed at Wei-Hai-Wei. The witness said he thought the fleet was larger than his at Wei-Hai-Wei, and that there were flanking vessels in that fleet. He was asked whether he did not consider a circular blockade with the vessels pointing in as mobile as the other form, in that the ships could move either way by turning with the same helm. The Admiral replied that he thought a circular blockade where all the vessels charged to the centre would produce confusion and inevitably lead to a different arrangement, according as the enemy moved east or west. "The outcome," he said, "could only be more or less confusing, such as actually did occur later."

The Admiral's attention was called to Capt. Folger's statement that the latter had advised him to go in closer at Santiago, and his own statement in chief that on the next day Capt. Folger had signaled him that they were within range of the batteries. The Admiral, in reply, changed the date of the signal to a day later. He read Folger's signal, "I think the forts may open at this range." He said when Folger made this signal the squadron was in practically the same position as on the day Folger testified he had asked the Admiral to go in closer.

Witness's attention was then called to his statement that neither at Cienfuegos nor Santiago had any vessel entered or departed, and he was asked how he knew this. He replied that he only knew it because he never heard of any ship getting in. On the North Cuba blockade when a Frenchman succeeded in getting through the blockade line into Havana the fact had been widely advertised as a great accomplishment. His conclusion, therefore, was that none had entered.

THE RECONNAISSANCE.

Coming to the reconnaissance of May 31, when the Spanish ship Colon was bombarded as it lay in the harbor at Santiago, Capt. Lemly asked Admiral Schley when he first received notice that the Commander in Chief would be at Santiago. The witness replied that the notice had come in the dispatch brought to him by Capt. Cotton, which was dated May 29. This telegram was, he said, not received until May 31. Possibly, too, the New Orleans might have brought information of the coming of Admiral Sampson.

"Why did you wait two days after the discovery of the presence of the fleet in the harbor before undertaking your reconnaissance?"

"For the reason that I had used those two days for coaling the vessels of the fleet, so as to be prepared in case the enemy should come out."

Relating the occurrences of the bombardment, he said he recalled that Capt. Higginson had asked, after he (Schley) went aboard the Massachusetts, that the bombardment be postponed until after dinner; that he warned some people to get off the turrets, and that Lieut. Commander Potts had given notice that they were on the range. He did not recall, he said, the signal not to go in closer, but it was possible that such a signal had been sent and that it had not been recorded. It might be that it was with this as with other signals which had not been recorded, because the writing of them was always deferred until the next day.

"No man," he said, "except the press correspondents, who brave all dangers, are always have paper and pencil at hand while a battle is in progress, and, as a consequence, there is a failure to record many occurrences that should be recorded."

Here followed an examination of the various signals from the Massachusetts on the day of the bombardment, which the Admiral verified. At the same time he remarked that he thought there were other signals unrecorded.

Admiral Schley said he had ordered the range at 7,000 yards for that day, but he had not supposed the Colon was so far up the harbor.

"Of course," he said, "I left the measurement of the range to the Executive officer."

"Does your letter to the Senate, dated Feb. 18, 1899, plead the precautionary order of the department for not destroying the Colon?"

"I should rather think that is the inference."

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Admiral then, at the request of the Judge Advocate, read what he wrote to the Senate. The letter contained the precautionary order of the department at the opening of the war. He again explained, as he had done before, that when he wrote his communication to the Senate he did not have all the records before him. He omitted to mention in that communication he said, Admiral Sampson's caution at Key West. He had prepared it largely from memory. In further support of his position the Admiral read the department's instruction specifically warning the Commander in Chief against risking armored vessels to the fire of land batteries. He was cross-questioned closely as to all the orders bearing upon this subject. He said he had never seen them until he saw them in the report, orders of April 6 and April 23, modifying to some extent the original order. But he had been advised of their purport.

"In your report of June 1 to the department, concerning the reconnaissance, you did not mention any purpose to sink or destroy the Colon?"

"I did not."

"But in your telegraphic report you did say that your purpose was to destroy the Colon."

"Incidentally, yes."

The Judge Advocate then asked the Admiral to tell exactly what his purpose was on that occasion, and what instructions he had given. Replying that he had testified fully on this subject before, he then said that the signals made indicated the purpose. The signal instructed the ships to use their heavy guns against the Colon. The New Orleans, with her lighter battery, was directed to fire at the shore batteries. The instruction was to go in to 7,000 yards, and he thought until several days afterward that the ships had gone into that distance.

"I directed the ships to follow the flag, to operate against the Colon and fire at the forts to develop them, and I think the reconnaissance, so far as it went, was eminently successful. The batteries were developed, and the fact was demonstrated that the enemy was in port. With a squadron of only five or six ships, I believed that only the strongest military necessity would have justified me in risking the loss of a vessel that might have reduced our squadron to a numerical inferiority with the enemy. If one or two of our ships had been crippled, the enemy might have come out and engaged us with disastrous results. The development of the facts as to the batteries and ships was, in my opinion, sufficient. The enemy's ships could not get away, and they did not get away."

ANXIOUS TO GO IN.

The Admiral was then asked whether he had informed Ensign Macy, Capt. Cook, and Correspondent Graham that the affair of May 31 was to be a reconnaissance. He thought he had in a general way, and he thought he could be fairly said to have informed the Captains in the signals hoisted.

"Did you signal to the commanding officers that it was to be a reconnaissance?"

"No, I think not. I think I signaled that we should go in and fire our large guns."

"Did the affair develop, without question, the presence of the enemy in the harbor?"

"I thought so, because of the large shells fired at us, and also because a number of vessels were seen."

Referring again to the alleged signal not to go in closer, Admiral Schley said he did not consider it probable that if it was sent it was sent because any vessel had shown a disposition to go in. "No one was more anxious than I was to go in on that day," he said.

Capt. Lemly then asked why the mouth of Santiago Harbor had not been enfiladed and all the ships used on May 31. Admiral Schley replied that he had not done so simply because the batteries would have been safe, while the ships used thus would have been placed in greater danger.

"This," he added, "is like many arrangements which we might make that we do not make. The question of coaling was so important and had been so strongly urged by the Commander in Chief, I felt that we should lose no opportunity of putting the ships in the highest condition of efficiency."

"Why did you not steam more slowly as you passed the mouth of the harbor?"

The witness replied in a deliberate manner: "Well, that is a technical error that might have been remedied if someone else had been in command. Possibly the firing would have been more effective if we had gone in closer, but if we had, and had steamed more slowly, there would have been no gain, as the range would have been narrower. It was a case of tweedledee on the one hand and tweedledum on the other."

THE BATTLE OF JULY 3.

Capt. Lemly at this point passed to the battle of July 3, stopping to ask one or two incidental questions about the circumstances of the evening of July 2. On July 2, when the suspicious movements were seen in the harbor of Santiago, the witness said he had talked with Capt. Cook about the advisability of coupling up the engines. It was decided not to do so. He supposed the ship was always ready for a sortie. Admiral Schley's attention was called to Capt. Cook's testimony that on the night of July 2 he turned in with no intimation that the fleet would come out. The witness said that Capt. Cook's statement was not in any sense inconsistent with his. He had no intimation that the fleet would come out.

The cross-examination of Admiral Schley on the battle of Santiago began with a question as to what the first movement of the Brooklyn's helm was after the enemy's ships were sighted coming out.

"I think," said Admiral Schley, "she was lying with her head to the westward of north, and her first movement was port, bringing her up to head off the enemy."

"If you can give it more specifically, would you say it was westward of north or northward of west? In other words, was it northward of northwest?"

"In my direct testimony I think I said she was headed in the direction of Cabanas, which was a little cove of the harbor, and it would be impossible for me to say whether she was headed northwest. I merely judged by the general bearing of the land that it was about northwest."

"I understood you to say that Capt. Cook first gave the order to port the helm."

"No, that was at a different period of time. He gave the order first to port. Later, when we were making the turn, not at this minute, I think Mr. Hodgson gave the order."

"But after making the turn, he first gave the order to port the helm, and, if I remember correctly, you did not say whether that was hard aport at first or whether it was simply to port."

"When I asked him, 'Is your helm hard aport?' his reply was either 'Port' or 'Hard aport'; but by the way the ship was swinging at that time I assumed that it was hard aport, because she went around furiously rapid."

THE LOOP IMPORTANT.

"Did you regard this as a very important manoeuvre?"

"I think it was the movement that decided the events of that day."

"Did you mention this manoeuvre in your report of the battle?"

"No; because I did not know that it was going to be a matter of question. It struck me that as it was a mere incident in the battle, we secured an advantage which could never be questioned."

"But you regarded it and do regard it is an important tactical manoeuvre?"

"Since it has come up for discussion I regard it as a very important one."

"Then, if I understand you, Capt. Cook, as commanding officer of the Brooklyn, gave the order for this movement without consulting you as Commander in Chief?"

"Only under his general instructions in going in. I stated to him what I wanted him to do."

"What was that?"

"The signal was hoisted for close action, or close up, and that meant that he was to keep somewhere about 1,000 yards from the enemy, so as to be outside of her torpedo range, broadside torpedo range."

"Being on deck and fully aware of the manoeuvre, being senior officer, do you consider that full responsibility for that manoeuvre rests upon you?"

"Absolutely, because even if I did not give it directly I approved what the Captain did."

"Was any order—I assume it would have been by signal if given at all—given from the Brooklyn with regard to the direction in which the other vessels of the fleet should turn in order to secure uniformity?"

"They had made their turn, and it was to avoid getting into their cross-fire that the Brooklyn's was made."

"And that was the purpose of the loop?"

"It was one of the reasons for it. It was to avoid that at a crucial or critical time of the battle which was the fire of the battleships was so absolutely important. The movement, of course, had two purposes—first, to avoid that, and, second, to continue the action, the New York being entirely absent. The Brooklyn that day had to take a very important lead, and if we had sacrificed her we might have lost the battle."

"What indication did you give to the other vessels of the fleet to show the direction in which the Brooklyn was going to turn or was turning?"

"I did not make any, because I did not think we were in danger of proximity to any, but after we turned signal was made to follow the flag, and they followed it. Of course the direction they should take was indicated."

TWO KINDS OF "CHASE."

Asked where he had heretofore, before the beginning of this inquiry, mentioned that he had during the battle given the signal "Follow the flag," Admiral Schley replied: "I think I have kept my mouth pretty close on all these subjects, and do not recall of speaking of this incident. I distinctly recollect giving the signal, and that it was flying for twenty minutes."

"Did the Brooklyn stand in and attempt to sink the Spanish fleet in the channel?"

"I started in at first to help the other vessels and to have them help me. I felt if we could stop the Spaniards, the battleships could go in and sink them. I never had any idea that they would get away."

Continuing, he said, in reply to questions, he estimated that the Brooklyn had gone in to within from a mile to a mile and a half of the mouth of the harbor, and was within range of the shore batteries. He thought that for from twelve to fourteen minutes the flagship had been within a range of less than 2,000 yards from the Spanish ships. "They looked very close," he said.

"When the Spanish ships succeeded in getting out of the harbor without being sunk, in accordance with orders, what alternative was there but to chase them?"

"There was no alternative—no other course was open, but much depended upon the character of the chase. Whether it was made in the proper way and was effective was one thing, while a poorly conducted and ineffective chase would have been another thing."

The Admiral said, in reply to questions, that, while several of the vessels had failed to join in the chase, leaving the work, after the sinking of the Teresa and the Oquendo, to the Brooklyn and the Oregon, this was because they could not follow at the pace set by the Spaniards.

At this point Capt. Lemly introduced the following paragraph from Admiral Schley's report of the battle, dated at Guantanamo, July 6, 1898:

> Since reaching this place and holding conversation with several of the Captains, viz., Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya, and the second in command of the Colon, Commander Contreras, I have learned that the Spanish Admiral's scheme was to concentrate all fire for a while on the Brooklyn and the Viscaya to ram her, in hopes that if they could change her course the chance of escape would be increased, as it was supposed it was the swiftest ship of your squadron. This explains the heavy fire mentioned and the Viscaya's action in the earlier movements of the engagement. The execution of this purpose was promptly defeated by the fact that all the ships of the squadron advanced into close range and opened an irresistibly furious and terrific fire upon the enemy's squadron as it was coming out of the harbor.

Admiral Schley identified this paragraph as a part of his report. The witness said that before the helm of the Brooklyn was swung hard aport in order to make the loop, the helm was put alternately to port and to starboard in order to meet the movements of the enemy's ships.

WHY LOOP WAS MADE.

"It was difficult," he said, "at that time to say whether they meant to go between the Texas and the Brooklyn, or the other way."

"You stated in your examination in chief, I believe, that on making the turn you did not see the starboard side of the Texas?"

"I did say so, absolutely," replied the witness.

Admiral Schley, in response to a question, said he never heard of the Texas incident until six months after the battle. He had been under the impression, until later, that the starboard engine of the Brooklyn was backed to facilitate the turn. He recollected distinctly that he had warned Capt. Cook as the enemy approached that they were going to ram him. He was closely questioned as to the order which went below "to stand by to ram." In answer to a question he said he supposed the Captain had given the order. He was not certain.

His attention was called to a letter of June 13, 1900, written from the South Atlantic Station, in which the Admiral was quoted as saying that the turn was made to avoid the last attempt of the Viscaya to ram, but as the latter could not be produced at the time he was not questioned upon it. His attention was next called to his letter to the Senate, in which he said the turn was made to avoid blanketing the fire of his own ships, and also to his statement in examination in chief that he had not turned to port because to do so would have brought the ships into dangerous proximity to the enemy's vessels and exposed her to possible torpedo attack or ramming.

"Now," said Capt. Lemly, "there appears to be three reasons why you made the turn. Why did you make that turn?"

"As I already stated in my direct testimony, there is another very much more important reason which you have not asked, and that was that the ship might continue in the action and beat the enemy, as we did. That was the controlling one of all."

"Have you stated that?" asked Capt. Lemly, to which the Admiral replied: "I never stated that, because I thought it was evident. I never stated it for three or four reasons. There are several other reasons we could perhaps conjure up about it. I have them in mind. I have stated in relation to the Senate document that the matter was prepared very hurriedly, and here I have stated the general purposes, or at least, what the movement was intended to accomplish."

"Did you have each of these various reasons in mind at the time?"

"Probably all of them, and others."

The Judge Advocate then took up Admiral Schley's report of the battle made to the department, dated Guantanamo Bay, July 6, 1898, and he was questioned concerning the statements made therein, attention being called to the statement that after the Viscaya had struck her colors the signal was made to cease firing, and then the following sentence: 'The Oregon having proved vastly faster than the other battleships, she and the Brooklyn, together with the Texas and another vessel, which proved to be your flagship, continued westward in pursuit of the Colon, which had run close inshore, evidently seeking some good spot to beach if she should fail to elude her pursuers."

"You wrote that?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"Yes," replied Admiral Schley, "and I can explain the whole thing if you will permit me to introduce a preliminary report I made, that was returned."

A REPORT EXCLUDED.

Capt. Lemly—I have no objection to your preliminary report unless it comes under the rule that it was not sent.

Admiral Schley—It was sent and was returned.

Capt. Lemly—I think I have a right to continue now and not have them insert other evidence at this time.

Mr. Rayner—I differ with you on that. I think that when a witness is asked a question—

Admiral Dewey—The information contained in that report which was not sent can be drawn out in some other way. The Court has ruled it out because it was not sent. A good many questions have been asked. You might ask some more.

Mr. Rayner—It is now quite three days, yet he is just beginning.

Capt. Lemly—I do not want to answer that.

Mr. Rayner—I want to read this report.

Admiral Dewey—The Court has decided that it had better be drawn out in some other way. We have ruled out all papers not sent.

Mr. Rayner—This was sent. This is not the report that was sent to the telegraph office.

Admiral Dewey—Oh, I beg your pardon.

Capt. Lemly and Mr. Rayner continued the discussion for some time. The former charged that Mr. Rayner's purpose was to interfere with the cross-examination. Admiral Dewey finally put an end to the discussion by saying that if there was no objection to bringing in the report at another time it could be brought in at this point. Thereupon Capt. Lemly withdrew his objection. "The damage has already been done," said he. "It is for the purpose of destroying the order of the cross-examination, and that is now accomplished. He has already accomplished all the damage he can do."

At this point the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the court took a recess for luncheon. After recess Capt. Lemly laid before the court Admiral Schley's press copybook containing a copy of his letter embracing his first report to Admiral Sampson of the battle of Santiago, which had been returned, and there was more conversation between counsel as to the admissibility of the document as evidence. The decision of the court was to the effect that the report could not be read aloud, and was announced through Admiral Dewey as follows:

"The Court holds that there is no objection to the witness refreshing his memory from the letter, but that he cannot read it aloud."

"Why have we not the right to read it?" asked Mr. Rayner.

"Because the Court doesn't want it," replied Admiral Dewey. "It has ruled otherwise. It was ruled out on the same principle as that applied to Admiral Schley's telegram, which was not sent."

"There is this difference," said Mr. Rayner, "that while the telegram was never sent, this letter was sent and returned."

Capt. Lemly—How do you know that?

Mr. Rayner—That is what we want to prove.

Capt. Lemly—The mark on its face shows that it was not sent.

Mr. Rayner—We propose to show that that was an error. That marking was done by Admiral Schley's Flag Lieutenant.

Admiral Dewey—The letter has the same standing as the telegram. We don't know why it was marked as "Not sent," only that it was so marked.

Mr. Rayner to Admiral Schley—Who made the mark?

Admiral Schley—My secretary, after I had returned from the flagship New York.

GENEROUS TO SAMPSON.

After some further sparring by counsel, Admiral Schley explained that the original preliminary report of the battle he took to the Commander in Chief and then returned to the Brooklyn. "Admiral Sampson then signaled for me to come on board again," he said, "which I did, and he handed the report back to me. There was nobody but himself and myself in the cabin at the time, and from the conversation I had with him I was led to believe—"

Capt. Lemly—We want the conversation.

The Admiral then recounted his conversation with Admiral Sampson who, he said, handed the letter back to him with the statement that he (Sampson) was Commander in Chief, and that he (Schley) had omitted a very important detail in the report, in that it failed to show the presence of the New York.

"I felt at that time," Admiral Schley went on, "that the victory was big enough for all, and I made this (his report of the battle that has been published) out of generosity, and because I knew that if the New York had been present she would have done as good work as any other vessel."

In answer to a question, the witness then testified that part of the time of the battle the Indiana, Texas, Gloucester, and Iowa were obscured from the Brooklyn by smoke.

"When the Colon surrendered, why did you not take possession of her and attempt to save her?"

"I sent aboard to receive her surrender and was proceeding to do that very thing when the flagship came up. I am satisfied she was all right when I left for the eastward."

"Where did you obtain your statement in the Senate report that you went 800 yards to the southward when the Brooklyn's turn was made?"

"From the report of the board of officers who charted the courses of the ships July 3."

"You testified that Order No. 10, dated May 27, was not delivered to you until June 10."

"I did."

"Do you know by what means that report reached you?"

"That would be difficult to state."

The Admiral was asked what conversation he had with Lieut. Commander Hodgson, of the Brooklyn just before the loop was made. He said he could not recall a single word of conversation with Mr. Hodgson beyond the latter's remark that the enemy were coming for them and his response to go for them, except some remark about the proximity of the Texas. He did not now recall and he never had been able to recall any colloquy.

LEMLY CONCLUDES.

"Did you give out for publication Lieut. Hodgson's categorical denial?"

"I did."

"Did you give out the accompanying letter of explanation?"

"I did not."

The witness stated that he would still say that he had desired to set Hodgson right, as well as himself, but he had done nothing in that direction, because the department ordered an investigation.

At 2:36 P. M. Capt. Lemly concluded his cross-examination, which had been begun at the beginning of the morning session of Monday. Capt. Lemly said, "I have no further questions." He turned to Mr. Rayner, who said, "We have not a single question."

"The court has a few," said Admiral Dewey, but before any were asked there was placed in evidence the telegram sent by Admiral Schley to the department July 10, saying, in substance, that he did not desire to assume entire credit for the victory of July 3, and that the victory belonged to the fleet under the command of Admiral Sampson. In reply to a question from Capt. Parker he said he had taken this dispatch to Admiral Sampson, "who stated that he was very glad I had sent it, and thought it was very generous."

"Who was generous?"

"I, of course."

THE COURT'S QUESTIONS.

The questions of the Court, with Admiral Schley's answers, were as follows:

"While off Cienfuegos, could you see the shore to the westward of the entrance so distinctly that you were able to form a clear idea of the practicability of making a landing place?"

"Yes, I think I did."

"Was there any reason why you could not send a boat in shore to obtain information about Cervera's squadron from the fishermen or other persons who could be communicated with?"

"There were no fishermen that I discovered anywhere along that coast. I saw none. I saw no boats."

"Lieut. Hood testifies very positively to a conversation you had with him at Cienfuegos. Can you say that any such conversation took place?"

"I stated under a mistake that it was Lieut. Wood, the names being so near alike; but what I testified in my direct testimony touching that matter applies with equal force to Lieut. Hood. I cannot recall one single word that Mr. Hood said to me, or any conversation I had with him."

"Had Admiral Cervera left Santiago for some point to the westward at the same time you left Cienfuegos, could not his squadron have passed between your ships and the shore without being seen by you?"

"If it had been night, probably yes. In the daytime, I think not."

"What was your reason for going over twenty miles to the southward of Santiago, instead of near the harbor's mouth, May 26?"

"Because I laid the course for that point supposing that if the squadron were still out or had got out coincident with my leaving, they would run to the southward, and it was with the view of giving me a larger horizon."

"Was it not possible for your squadron to blockade Santiago on May 26 for a few days, and still have coal enough to run to Key West?"

"Yes; if I had known then, as I knew subsequently, that the fleet was there."

"Did not the order under which you were acting require you to remain off Santiago?"

"Possibly, yes; but I do not think that the order given me was to deprive me of all discretion in the matter if I heard to the contrary."

RISKS IN COALING.

"Was not the situation at Santiago, May 26, such as to warrant you in taking considerable risk in coaling the ships of your squadron?"

"I think that the risks would have been very great; would have been too great, in my judgment. We probably would have lost the collier, and under the circumstances of my information there I felt that ought not to occur."

"Did not Capt. Cotton inform you that the Harvard had coaled at Mole St. Nicholas and that one large ship at a time could coal in ordinary weather?"

"No, I do not recall that. I do not remember that he said anything about coaling at Mole St. Nicholas. His information to me referred mainly to small vessels, as I recollect it."

Admiral Benham—He said nothing about the Harvard coaling, did he?

"I don't remember that he did."

"Were the injuries to the Merrimac's engines as reported to you of such a character as to convince you that she was hopelessly disabled?"

"Yes. They reported to me that her intermediate valve stem was broken. Of course, not being an engineer, I took it for granted she was hopelessly disabled. I sent the chief engineer on board the next morning early, and he reported to me then that her repairs would require some time."

"What was your object in seeking to develop the batteries May 31?"

"Simply to be able to know what was in front of us. I thought we ought to know that, in view of the possibility of our having to be obliged to force the entrance."

"Did you not risk having some of the vessels of your squadron injured in making the attack of May 31?"

"I thought that was remote at the range I had chosen."

"Are you sure that the prevailing wind near Cape Cruz during the month of May was from the west or southwest?"

"I thought so, because that was the conclusion of the pilot. Of course, I knew very little about it, and I think any one who reads sailing directions doesn't get very much comfort out of them."

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

"You have stated that you considered the movement to the westward on May 26 as based on sound military principle. Why, then, did you go back off Santiago?"

"For the reason, as I stated, that after the steaming radius of the ships had been equalized the time consumed in going back would be very little, and that, if it ended in the fact that the Spanish squadron was not there, we would not have lost any very great time."

"As the scouts were acting independently and could coal when they pleased, why was their short supply of coal a matter of anxiety to you?"

"Simply because they came together under my command, and I, as the senior officer, had to assume authority for them and their movements."

"Please point out the particular parts of the department order of May 25 which you regard as ambiguous."

(Reads)—"'All of the department's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago.' The following paragraph indicates that there was doubt of the fact. They required me to ascertain, or suggested that I ascertain, that. Then, again [reading]—'The Cubans, who are familiar with Santiago, say that there are landing places five or six nautical miles west.' That location was, at this time, according to the information I got subsequently, occupied by Spaniards. Again—[reading]—'As soon as ascertained notify the department whether enemy is there.' Those were the main things that occurred to me as being ambiguous."

"When operating in squadron, has any one authority to change the course of the flagship without the direct order of the Commander in Chief, except to meet some sudden emergency, when there is not time to report to the Commander in Chief?"

"No."

"What reason had you for supposing that the Spanish squadron would run south after leaving Santiago?"

"Simply because that would have been the direction in which they could have hidden themselves sooner."

WHY HE LACKED COAL.

"Why did the Brooklyn and the Massachusetts leave Key West on May 19 short of coal?"

"Because of the order of the Commander in Chief. He sent over to me on the morning of the 19th a young officer—I do not recall his name—with instructions and the orders under which I acted, saying that the Commander in Chief thought it would be wise to go at once, or better to go at once."

"Was there any shortage of coal at Key West on May 18?"

"That, of course, I do not know. I do not know what the supply was there."

"As you were ordered to go to Cienfuegos to establish a blockade, was it not your duty, under the circumstances, to communicate direct, either by signal or otherwise, with the senior officer of the vessels returning from Cienfuegos and obtain from him all information regarding the situation at or near that port, particularly as there was no probability that the senior officer had knowledge of the destination of the Flying Squadron?"

"McCalla testified that he had been directed to communicate to me information of the situation, and I of course took it for granted that if he had anything important he would have notified me of the fact without my inquiry."

"Did the Flying Squadron, when on blockade off Cienfuegos, ever steam in toward the port between 8 P. M. and 4 A. M.?"

"My general impression now is that the steaming of the squadron was principally in a direction to the southward and westward to prevent us from drifting in. We maintained, or tried to maintain, a position closer at night than in the daytime."

"What effort did you make at or near Cienfuegos, before the arrival of the Adula, to discover whether or not Admiral Cervera's squadron was in that port?"

"I did not make any, because I was led to infer that the coast was occupied and that to have sent in a party would have brought disaster to them. I knew of the cable-cutting expedition, and I knew that Capt. McCalla had lost quite a number of men, and I supposed that the coast was occupied. I saw evidence once or twice."

"Did any of your light vessels scout between the Flying Squadron and the south coast of Cuba with the view of discovering the Spanish squadron in the event of its having left Santiago for Cienfuegos?"

"No."

"Did you consider Capt. Sigsbee's report that he had not seen the Spanish squadron, and the pilot Nunez's statement that the Spanish ships were too large to enter the harbor of Santiago, proof that the information given to you by Capt. McCalla on May 24, that the Spanish force under Cervera had been reported authoritatively in Santiago on May 19, and that they were still reported there on the afternoon of May 24, was erroneous?"

"I do not recollect that he gave me that information. I do not recollect it at all."

"If you were governed in making the retrograde movement by the motives you have stated here, why did you send to the department the dispatch of May 27, 1898, which you gave to Capt. Cotton to send in cipher from Kingston?"

"That is a very difficult question to answer."

Admiral Ramsay—You gave four motives for the retrograde movement. Those motives do not appear clear to me.

"I telegraphed mainly regarding the coal supply, because I imagined that that would be the most important motive, in view of the fact that the ships might not have a sufficient supply of coal. I don't know that I gave my reasons for it. I did in a subsequent dispatch to the department, stating that the movement to the westward had been for a certain object."

"When you designated the New Orleans as one of the vessels to take part in the bombardment of May 31, did you know the range of her six-inch guns? Capt. Folger has testified that the New Orleans fired at ranges varying from 8,000 to 10,000 yards."

"Yes. I knew that the guns were of extra calibre, I think of about 50 calibre, and that their range was very much longer than the shorter guns of 40 calibre."

THE SPANIARDS' BATTERIES.

"If it was your intention on May 31 to open fire with three vessels, only with a view of developing the batteries, why did you, at 11:20 A. M. of that date, make signal to the squadron. 'The Massachusetts, New Orleans, and Iowa will go in after dinner to a distance of 7,000 yards and fire at the Cristobal Colon with eight, twelve, and thirteen inch guns, speed about ten knots'?"

"I intended that the heavier guns, of course, should be directed at the Colon and afterward I determined to make another signal to the New Orleans when I got on board, which I did."

"During the engagement of May 31 could you tell whether the heavy projectiles came from the batteries or from the ships in the port?"

"I judged mainly by the range, and as I saw two or three, I imagined or supposed that the heavier ones which passed us far beyond must have been from a very much heavier calibre than those in the battery. I thought at that time, after the reconnaissance, that the guns in the battery were six or possibly eight-inch, and I think that was a fact, that there were eight-inch mortars there, and I inferred from the longer range of several shots that went outside that they must have come from the Socapa Battery."

"You have spoken of the calibre of the guns on the ships engaged in the battle of July 3. Did not some of these ships carry six-inch guns?"

"I think the Texas did. I don't remember about the others."

"Was the conversation with Capt. Cook regarding coupling up the Brooklyn's engines held on July 2 or July 3?"

"My recollection now is that it was on the 2d, in my cabin."

"Could you not obtain from the Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn definite information as to the nature of the Merrimac's injuries?"

"He explained to me, as I said, the next day, that they were serious and that it would take a long time to repair them, but as soon as I found that she could use her own engines we made use of them."

"Where could the Spanish squadron have taken refuge by steering south after leaving Santiago?"

"They could not have taken refuge. They could have got in, of course, to Jamaica, but I should imagine that they would have gone, after skirting around me, to the westward, to Havana, knowing that the fleet of Admiral Sampson had gone east."

The Court having concluded its questions, Capt. Lemly said he wanted to propound one or two. He asked:

"Did your Chief Engineer report to you at any time that the Merrimac was hopelessly disabled?"

"I think he said it would depend upon the possibility of repairing her intermediate valve and that they would determine whether they could work her compound in the meantime."

"Did he, or not, report more definitely than 'some time' or a 'long time' as the period necessary to repair the Merrimac's engines?"

"I do not know that he reported exactly the time, except it was indefinite. I do not think he knew himself when the repairs would be completed."

The examination of Admiral Schley was concluded at 3:08 P. M., and he was excused. There being no further witnesses present, the Court, at 3:15, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FAVOR THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Officers Say Discontinuance of Sale of Beer Has Been Detrimental to the Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The annual report of Inspector Gen. J. C. Breckenridge says of the post exchange:

"The reports show that wherever practicable, post exchanges were in operation at the garrisoned posts at time of the Inspector's visit, the prescribed rules and regulations were being fully complied with, and that their business was generally being satisfactorily conducted. A majority of the posts at which exchanges are maintained were inspected before the law prohibiting the sale of beer in the canteens was enacted, and most of the reports would not show the effect of that law upon them. At some of the posts inspected since, it was reported that the exchange was closed, as it was being operated at a loss after the sale of beer was prohibited, while at others 'the operations under existing law' were stated to be unsatisfactory. The sentiment of the arm on the subject is well known, and is given expression in the following remarks of Inspectors General:

"Col. Burton (Cuba) says: 'Officers generally complain that the elimination of beer has worked a hardship on the soldier, and has been detrimental to good order and military discipline.'

"Lieut. Col. Read (Dakota) reports that 'the consensus of opinion is that the canteen feature promotes the morals, temperance, discipline, and health of the men.'

"Major Sharpe (Colorado) considers the anti-canteen legislation of last Winter ill-advised, and remarks that 'If there is no authorized and decently kept place of resort within a garrison, where the soldier can find recreation suited to his tastes and station of life, he will seek it outside, and the innumerable brothels and whisky dens which are springing up on the edge of the reservations will prove the most baleful and destructive enemy to contentment and good order which a garrison can be cursed with.'

"Col. Sanger (Philippines) reports: 'The suppression of the canteen has practically suspended all post exchanges in these islands, and until officers and enlisted men can adapt themselves to the change it is not probable that they will be re-established.'"

INDIAN SCHOOLS' RULE.

Secretary of Interior Abrogates the Browning Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day formally abrogated what is known as the Browning ruling, which in effect holds that it is the duty of the service to fill the regular Government schools before permitting drafts on the Indian children for sectarian school enrollment.

This is the most important action taken for a long period in the matter of sectarian Indian schools. The Browning ruling was made in a letter written by former Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning to Col. Clapp, then acting in charge of the Pine Ridge, S. D., Agency, who had complained that children were being taken from the Government schools and transferred to the Catholic schools. Commissioner Browning held that the agent was the one to decide what school the children should attend.

The policy of the present administration of the department and the bureau has been to avoid arbitrary action and decide every case on its merits. The Indian children have been permitted under the Indian Bureau instructions to remain wherever once enrolled, whether in a denominational or in a Government school, but those who had not heretofore been enrolled have been placed according to the preference of the parents and the best judgment of the agent.

DEFENSE OF AMERICAN PORTS.

Gen. Gillespie Says Twenty-five Harbors Are Safe Against Naval Attacks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States now have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to permit of effective defense against naval attack, according to Gen. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, in his annual report.

For the construction of submarine mines and storage facilities, an estimate of $100,000 is submitted, and for searchlights appropriations of $500,000 for installation, and of $500,000 for mains and conduits are urgently recommended.

Gen. Gillespie discusses each improvement at considerable length. These estimates are from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. less, and in some instances 50 per cent. less than those of the local engineers in charge of river and harbor improvement. Gen. Gillespie recommends among other appropriations that $70,260 be expended in preventing deposits in New York harbor; that $500,000 be used for the enlargement of Governors Island; that $200,000 be used in the improvement of the East River; that $300,000 be used in the improvement of the Harlem River, and that $300,000 be used in the improvement of the Hudson River. It is also recommended that $75,000 be appropriated for New York Harbor.

Gen. Gillespie refers to the action taken regulating the flow in the Chicago drainage canal, and says that the Trustees are undertaking the enlargement of the waterway of the Chicago River, with a view of providing for the full discharge required by the State law without causing such current as will injure the interests of navigation.

PRESIDENT SELECTS A DEMOCRAT.

Frank J. Osborne of North Carolina Named for a Judic

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Everybody's Magazine for November

Pick it up on the news-stand. Isn't it a handsome magazine?

Did you know it a year ago? It didn't bear the name of *John Wanamaker* as publisher then. Note the marvelous change! You who know Wanamaker methods expected the improvement. To others it may be a revelation.

The determination to make a magazine of the highest class, and sell it at a popular price, was made a year ago. Judge by EVERYBODY'S for October or November whether we have been successful. Note the fine paper used, the superb pictures, and the fine printing. Judge by the quality of the literary matter—by size, by looks, by anything that you can best use for a comparison.

Did you ever know of such a fine magazine for a dollar a year? Do you know of a better one for three dollars?

If you do not get it regulaly send us a dollar and see what a superb and interesting magazine we will send you for the coming year.

If you prefer a sample, you will find it on all news-stands at 10c a copy. Also in our Book Store.

A Month's-End Silk Sale

October has witnessed tremendous silk selling in this store. Records for the past have been dwarfed by this year's business.

To close this glorious month in a fitting manner, we have chosen five groups of splendid silks for summary price-reductions that should make them vanish with the day.

The groups include superb qualities of Rich Novelty Velvets, fine Evening Silks, Black-and-White Silks and handsome French Fancy Silks.

There's many an opportunity in the group to secure rich silks at a mere fragment of their value, as following prices show:

$3.50 to $5 Novelty Velvets now $1.25—
In light and dark colors, figured and striped; mostly self-colored.

$2.50 French Fancy Silks now 75c—
Diagonal grounds, in ten street shades.

$1 to $1.50 Black Brocades now 65c—
In ten good designs, figured and striped effects, on Taffetas and Louisines.

$1.25 to $1.50 Fancy Evening Silks now 75c—
Embroidered Taffetas, warp printed Louisines, and gold threaded Striped Taffetas.

$1 Black-and-White Striped Silks now 50c—
In five widths of stripes on pebble grounds. Rotunda.

India LINON
At a Curious Time and Price

This is a queer season of the year, certainly, to talk about such fabrics as India Linon. Early Summer is usually considered the proper time for it.

But we secured a large quantity of this sheer cotton stuff, to sell at such a ridiculously low price that you cannot fail to be interested—even if it is a case of putting it away till Summer-time.

Think of India Linon at *three and a half cents a yard!* That's about what the lowest price in this offering amounts to.

Three grades, sold only by the piece of 24 yards at

85c, $1.25 and $1.90 the piece

Excellent for Aprons, Underwear, Curtains or a dozen other purposes, and worth fully double these prices. Broadway.

A Great Musical Combination
The Angelus and the Crown Piano

Considered separately, each instrument is worthy of highest praise. Together, they offer an ideal kind of parlor entertainment.

The Angelus is a perfect piano-player, with a mechanism so easy to control, that the artificial effect in the rendering of music, so prevalent in most piano players, is agreeably absent.

It plays every conceivable kind of music, on any piano, accurately and with true artistic interpretation. Best of all, it requires absolutely no musical knowledge on the part of the performer to operate it.

The Crown Piano is, firstly, an excellent instrument, that has won hosts of friends by virtue of its sweetness and purity of tone, and artistic and mechanical perfection. But, in addition, it is a whole orchestra in itself. It holds, subject to your will, the tones of a harp, banjo, guitar or mandolin, susceptible of endless variations.

Each perfect in itself, these two instruments combined offer an inexhaustible fund of musical enjoyment to the music-loving family that includes no musician among its members. And what is more delightfully refreshing and soothing, after a busy day, than an evening of good music at home?

Prices are moderate for both instruments.

The Crown Piano, $330 to $450.

The Angelus, $250.

Come to the Piano Store, on the Fifth floor, and hear them.

A Startling Offering of
Women's RAINCOATS

Long Coats for Women are pre-eminently the popular wraps of the season. Raincoats are simply long coats rendered impervious to water. This double attractiveness accounts for the eager way in which women are buying them.

What will the woman, bent on having a Raincoat, say to this almost incredible piece of good fortune? Fifty of them, worth at a conservative valuation, $16.50 each, for

$11.50 Each

And this, too, at the beginning of the season, and at a time when manufacturers are months behind on their orders.

The Raincoats are of gray Oxford mixture, with scalloped yoke; front and back half-fitted; gored back from yoke; long trailing effect; fly-front, velvet collar; turnover cuffs; handsomely trimmed.

The fortunate fifty to get them must needs come early. Second floor, Broadway.

The Best Music Boxes in the World
On the Easiest Terms Ever Offered

Do you know a homethat does not have a music box? Do you know another that has one?

Which is the happiest, brightest, jolliest—the most pleasant to live in, or to visit?

Ask the children—they'll have only one answer—that's certain.

Ask the older boys and girls—they'll vote for the Music Box. Ask men and women—old men and old women, too—and learn how much the world loves music.

The piano does not supply this universal demand; for even with a piano in the home, the performer, even if always present, does not wish to play often enough for the pleasure of all. The music box requires no player, and is ready every hour in the day to delight the children, please the older folks, or entertain visitors.

And the ONE greatest of all is

The Regina Music Box

Its repertoire includes practically all classic and popular music; and it plays in perfect tone and time. It is the highest achievement known in automatic music makers.

Thousands of homes are without a Music Box because they do not know how much it adds to the pleasure of the home; or what a refining effect it has upon the tastes and manners of children.

Other thousands, where much of the benefits and pleasures of a music box is known, have hesitated to buy or have put it off, because of the outlay of money they thought necessary.

But the *Wanamaker Club* feature, which has been so successful in putting good and expensive books into so many homes, that otherwise would not have attempted to buy them, has been applied to the selling of Regina Music Boxes, and now—after your acceptance as a club member—

The Music Box Is Delivered to Your Home Upon the Payment of Only $1

The balance is paid in little monthly sums of $3 and upward, depending on what box you select. Prices on boxes in this Club group range from $30 to $155—giving a wide variety of choice.

But to secure your box NOW, and have the enjoyment of the Music Box for the entire Winter, (with the necessary business references)

All You Need to Pay is One Dollar

The balance, unless you select one of the finer boxes, will cost you little more than the children would give to the street piano man. And you have an all-day delight for the children, and a constant source of pleasure for the entire family and visitors.

You Can Join the Club by Mail—Write for Regina Music Box catalogue. Make your selection; send the dollar and two references, and the Music Box will be shipped anywhere in the United States, as soon as your club membership is arranged.

Any member of our book clubs, or any one with an account on our books, needs no further reference, of course, and the box will be shipped upon the receipt of the single dollar.

Is it a desirable possession? Is possession easy enough? Come to the store—the Ninth street Annex, 770 Broadway—or mail that coupon today. Tear it off now.

T 31

John Wanamaker
New York
Send me catalogue
of Regina Music Boxes
and terms of club membership.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

Black Brilliantine Waists

They combine much good looks and stylishness with great serviceableness, do these Waists of brilliantine. And prices for this economical combination are moderate, as they should be. You may choose from a goodly number of styles, and at prices ranging from $1.75 to $3.75.

Some specimen descriptions:

At $2.50—Cluster-plaited front and back; bishop sleeves.

At $2.75—Two styles; cluster-plaited front with stitched straps and plaited back, or plaited front with silk revers forming jacket effect; finished with covered buttons.

At $3.25—In blue or black with white dots; front of stitched plaits; waist buttoned at side; French back; collar finished with white taffeta.

Second floor.

These in the Basement Under-priced Store today:

FLANNELETTE DRESSING SACQUES—

At 85c—Of flannelette in solid colors, pink and blue; fitted back; full front; entire sack trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Waists and Petticoats
For Girls

The gathering of Waists for Girls of 12 to 18 years displayed in this stock is the largest and fullest we have ever shown.

Today's word is of Flannel Waists, in a broad variety of attractive styles and the most popular colorings.

Then there's a hint of Silk Petticoats, of excellent quality and in rich shades.

Mothers will appreciate the freedom of choice which this collection of girls' garments affords. Details:

FLANNEL WAISTS—

At $1.25—Full front; four plaits in back; in cardinal, royal blue, cadet blue, reseda, light blue and tan.

At $1.75—Of twilled flannel; full front; eight plaits in back; in a wide range of colors.

Other Waists of tricot, French flannel, Bedford cord, and flannel, ranging in price from $4.25 to $5.50.

Silk Waists, in all styles, $5 to $6.75.

SILK TAFFETA PETTICOATS—

At $6—With one large ruffle, finished with two smaller ruffles; in all colors; sizes from 26 to 36 in.

Also an elegant line of other Silk Petticoats, with graduated and accordion-plaited ruffles, ranging in price from $6.75 to $9.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Staple Black Dress Goods
Distinctly Under-Priced

We have been keeping our eyes open in the Dress Goods market, and as a result have rounded up these excellent lots of Black Dress Goods, which we bought, and consequently can sell, at much below their ordinary fair prices. In each case the importer guessed wrong, and the corresponding benefit accrues to you, on seasonable, staple Dress Goods which you would be apt to need in any event.

Here's the hint:

At 85c, instead of $1.50—French Camel's-hair Cheviots; 47 inches.

At 85c, instead of $1.25—French Tailor Cheviots; 47 inches.

At $1, instead of $1.25—Wale Diagonal Cheviot; 54 inches.

At 75c, instead of 85c—French Henrietta; 43 inches.
At 65c, instead of 75c—French Henrietta; 43 inches.
At 60c, instead of 70c—French Henrietta; 43 inches.
At 55c, instead of 65c—French Henrietta; 38 inches.
At 45c, instead of 55c—French Henrietta; 37 inches.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

A Suit and Some Overcoats

We told you about the suits before, and you came after them so persistently that the sizes gave out, and we had to stop talking.

Now we're primed with a hundred more, and ready to resume our narrative.

The suits are of black Thibet—soft and fleecy, excellently cut and finished. You would not be surprised at having to pay $15 for them. But $12 is the price—while they're here.

Let's see—this is last day of October. Winter weather ought to be pretty near. Reminds us of a couple of splendid new styles of Winter Overcoats we have just put in our stock.

Long, loose, the limit of style, and $20 or $25, as you choose. Try one on?

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Winter Suits
A Remarkable Group

One hundred Winter Suits for Boys of 8 to 16 years, at a saving of $2 to $4 on a suit. That's today's news in a nut-shell.

And these suits are about the top-notch of Wanamaker Boys' Clothing, the regular prices of which were $10, $11 and $12 a suit. But they didn't move quickly enough to please us, so down they go to.

Eight Dollars a Suit

They are double-breasted suits, with jacket and knee trousers, of the finest quality of cheviots, worsteds and cassimeres, in handsome patterns. It's a rare chance to obtain a splendid suit for your boy at a marked saving. But don't delay.

Second floor, Ninth street.

We need quite a number of cash boys. It is a good opportunity; as we can offer permanent positions and rapid advancement for bright boys of good character. Our regular instruction in business education and military drill give a decided advantage to the boy who is ambitious, as well as anxious to earn money.

French Crystal CORDS and Melrose
75c and $1 Kinds at 50c

The French makers of the handsome dress goods rather overdid matters, in making up a reserve of them beyond their orders. Now they are paying the penalty, and you are reaping the benefit—a saving of 25c to 50c a yard on stylish, modern fabrics in best colorings, that sell readily today at their full value. We should have to sell these at the same price, if we had bought them in the regular way. As it is, instead of 75c to $1 a yard, we mark them

50 Cents a Yard

and let you in on the advantage.

The French Crystal Cords, a satiny weave with attractively lustrous cords, in these colors:

Navy blue, garnet, royal blue, cadet blue, brown, green and cardinal.

The French Melrose—a stylish fabric that makes up well, comes in these colors:

Navy blue, garnet, old rose, castor, cadet blue, brown, gray, royal blue and reseda.

Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

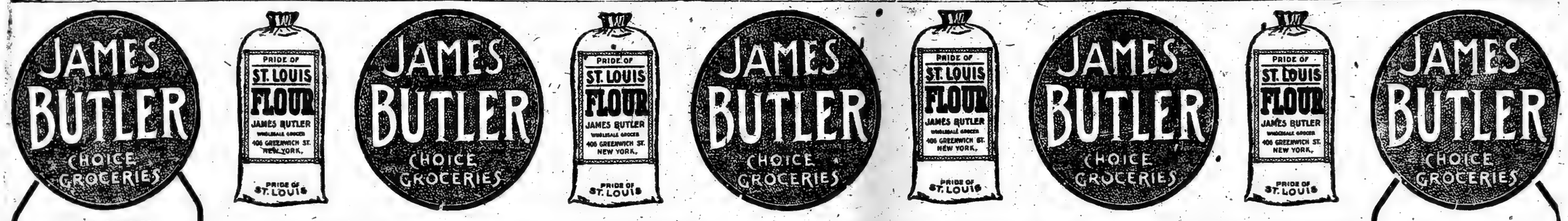

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
508 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 106th St.
1698 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2228 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2468 Eighth Ave., near 130th St.
2586 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
419 Amsterdam Ave., cor 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
554 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 148th St.
3383 Third Ave., near 160th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

This week marks another big special Flour sale in the Butler stores. As stated in our last announcement, a recent purchase of 25,000 barrels, bought at the lowest point in the market for many months, enables us to quote these decidedly attractive prices, so it behooves the wise housekeeper to lay in a goodly supply while this Flour lasts.

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR

is absolutely perfection, so we can't speak too highly of this justly famous brand. Perfect in every way for both Bread and Pastry baking, we know that it will require but one trial to convince you of its splendid all-around baking qualities. It is milled to our order by one of the largest and best milling companies in the country, who use only the choicest of hard Northern wheat; so from our own positive knowledge we do not hesitate to say that it is equal, if not superior, to the highest priced fancy brands sold in this city. Surely if this Flour is not known to you, you can afford to try it at prices like these:

A BARREL, **$3.75** 24½-LB. BAG, **47c.** 7-LB. BAG, **14c.** 3½-LB. BAG, **7c.**

FREE!

A full size pound jar of
SOUTHWELL'S
IMPORTED JAMS
presented to every customer who purchases this special assortment of our highest grade standard goods:
1 lb. Very Best TEA, all kinds,
1 lb. Very Best Mocha & Java COFFEE
1 can Essie Jersey TOMATOES.
1 can Essie Maine CORN.
1 can Hubbard's Early June PEAS.
1-4 lb. can Best Black PEPPER.
ALL FIVE FOR $1.00.
And as we say, to introduce these standard goods, we offer a jar of Southwell's Jam free.

Plum Pudding, Richardson & Robbins, best made, 1-lb. can	19c
Plum Pudding, Greenebaum's, 1-lb. can	9c
Jelly or Apple Butter, in Mason quart jars, (jars are worth 5c.) each	10c
Preserves or Jam, in Mason quart jars, (jars are worth 5c.) each	19c
New Peas, Essie Brand, extra sifted, a can	15c
New Lobster, Star Brand, Picnic, tall can	23c
Peaches, Patapsco Brand, Baltimore pack, a can	10c
Pears, Delectable Brand, Baltimore pack, a can	9c
California Apricots, Heavy Syrup, large can	14c
California Peaches or Pears, Heavy Syrup, large can	15c
Salmon, Crest Brand, Alaska, 1-pound tall can	12c
Salmon, Booth's Columbia River, finest packed; 1-lb. flat can, 18c.; ½-lb. flat can	12c
French Peas, Finest Petit Pois, a can	12c
Sardines, Fancy French, ¼ cans, with key, a can	10c
Sardines, Best Domestic, a can	4c

BUTLER'S
LIBERTY PICKLES.
Gherkins, Chow Chow or Onions. The finest goods sold anywhere at the price.
A LARGE BOTTLE 10c

Grape Nuts, this perfect cereal, a package, 13c., or 2 for	25c
Pillsbury's Vitos, a royal breakfast food, a package, 13c., or 2 for	25c
Prunes, finest Santa Clara, medium size, a pound, 6c., or 3 pounds for	15c
Prunes, extra size, Santa Clara, a pound, 8c., or 2 pounds for	15c
Seeded Raisins, coast packed, very fine, pound cartons, 9c., or 3 for	25c
Cooper's Gelatine, special, a package, 7c., or 3 packages for	20c
Bromangelon, the famous jelly powder, a package	11c
Alpha Pudding, a dainty dessert, all varieties, a package	5c
Cranberries, new crop, very best, a quart, 9c., or 3 quarts for	25c

Mixed Nuts, all new and fancy, a pound, 13c., or 2 pounds for	25c
Butter's Best Cocoa, fine goods, ½-pound can	18c
Carolina Rice, Fancy Head, whole grain, 3½ pounds for	23c
Molasses, New Orleans, kettle made, quart bottle	10c
Violet Ammonia, for toilet or bath, large bottle	10c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, never cakes, moisture proof carton	5c
Salad Oil, Best Domestic, a pint bottle	8c
Lemon or Vanilla Extracts, Eagle Brand, good quality, a bottle	5c
Lemons, fine juicy Messina, a dozen	11c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand; our best pint bottles, 10c; ½ pints	7c
Cornstarch, Peerless Brand; our very best; a package	7c
English Mustard, Butler's Best, ½-pound can	8c
Ball Blue, Electric Brand, our best ½ pound box	8c

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER!

COFFEE AND SUGAR.
5 lbs. Very Best Santos Coffee,
5 lbs. Standard Granulated Sugar
BOTH FOR $1.00.

We make this offer as an inducement to you to try our famous Santos Coffee.
In other stores coffee such as this brings from 20c. to 23c. a pound. This is a genuine bargain.

Prices Quoted Do Not Apply to Suburban Stores.

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
508 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
682 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
269 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
402 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
690 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
162 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

389 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

HOW LEE ENDED THE WAR

Refused to Keep Up a Guerrilla Struggle After Appomattox.

Charles Francis Adams Reads an Interesting Paper Before the American Antiquarian Society.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. '30.—Charles Francis Adams, in an address before the American Antiquarian Society to-day, reviewed the history of Lee's surrender, and compared the struggle of the South with the present war in South Africa. What he said was new, and included a hitherto unpublished chapter of American history. He said in part:

"The present seems to me a sufficiently proper occasion, and this a good place, to call attention to a matter not otherwise than germane to the purpose of this society. Historical in its character, it conveys a lesson of grave import. One of the most unhappy, and, to those concerned in it, disastrous wars of the century, is that now in South Africa dragging itself out to a conclusion apparently still remote, and, in every way, unsatisfactory. There is good reason to think that the conflict was unnecessary in its inception; that, by judicious action, it might long since have been brought to a close; and, finally, that it is now continued simply because the parties to it cannot be brought together to discuss and arrive at a sensible basis of adjustment—a basis upon which both are in reality ready to agree. Nevertheless, as the cable dispatches daily show, the contest drags wearily along, to the probable destruction of one of the combatants, to the great loss of the other, and, so far as can be seen, in utter disregard of the best interests of both.

"My purpose, however, is to draw attention to the hair-breadth escape we ourselves had from a similar experience now thirty-five years ago, and to assign to whom it belongs the credit of that escape. In one word, in the strong light of passing events I think it now opportune to set forth the debt of gratitude this reunited country of ours—Union and Confederate, North and South,—owes to Robert E. Lee.

"The decision rested in the hands of one man—the commander of the army of Northern Virginia. Fairly reliable and very graphic accounts of what took place at Gen. Lee's headquarters in the early morning hours of that day have either appeared in print or been told in conversation, and of two of these accounts I propose to call attention. Apparently the second of the interviews described followed close on the first, not more than a couple of hours intervening between them. Of the first, I find this account in a book recently published by John Sargent Wise, entitled 'The End of an Era.' John Sargent Wise is the son of Henry A. Wise, once prominent in our National politics. Governor of Virginia in the later fifties, he was subsequently a Brigadier General in the Confederate service. Though in 1865 but a youth of nineteen, John S. Wise was a hot Confederate, and had already been wounded in battle. At the time now in question he chanced to have been sent by Jefferson Davis, then on his way from Richmond to Danville, with dispatches to Lee; and, while seeking Lee's headquarters he came, in the early morning of April 9, across his father, Governor and General Wise, in bivouac with his brigade. The father was then nearly sixty years of age, but the son found him lying on the ground, asleep among his men. A typical Southern 'fire-eater' of the extreme type, Henry A. Wise was an out-and-out secessionist and Confederate. Aroused by his son from his uneasy slumber, almost the first wish he expressed was to see Gen. Lee, and he inquired impetuously of his whereabouts. The two started to go to Gen. Lee's headquarters.

GEN. LEE'S HEADQUARTERS.

"'We found Gen. Lee on a rear portico of the house he occupied,' says Mr. Wise. 'He had washed his face in a tin basin, and stood drying his beard with a coarse towel as we approached. "Gen. Lee," exclaimed my father, "my poor, brave men are lying on yonder hill more dead than alive. For more than a week they have been fighting day and night without food, and, by God, Sir, they shall not move another step until somebody gives them something to eat."

"'"Come in, General," said Gen. Lee, soothingly. "They deserve something to eat, and shall have it; and meanwhile you shall share my breakfast." He disarmed everything like defiance by his frankness.

"'It was but a few moments, however, before my father launched forth in a fresh denunciation of the conduct of Gen. Bushrod Johnson in the engagement of the 6th. I am satisfied that Gen. Lee felt as he did, but, assuming an air of mock severity, he said, "General, are you aware that you are liable to court-martial and execution for insubordination and disrespect toward your commanding officer?"

"'My father looked at him with lifted eyebrow and flashing eyes, and exclaimed: "Shot! You can't afford to shoot the men who fight for cursing those who ran away. Shot! I wish you would shoot me. If you don't, some Yankee probably will within the next twenty-four hours."

"'Growing more serious, Gen. Lee inquired what he thought of the situation.

"'"Situation? said the bold old man. "There is no situation! Nothing remains, Gen. Lee, but to put your poor men on your poor mules and send them home in time for Spring plowing. This army is hopelessly whipped, and is fast becoming demoralized. These men have already endured more than I believed flesh and blood could stand, and I say to you, Sir, emphatically, that to prolong the struggle is murder, and the blood of every man who is killed from this time forth is on your head, Gen. Lee."

"'This last expression seemed to cause Gen. Lee great pain. With a gesture of remonstrance, and even of impatience, he protested: "Oh, General, do not talk so wildly. My burdens are heavy enough. What would the country think of me if I did what you suggest?

"'"Country be d——!" was the quick reply. "There is no country. There has been no country, General, for a year or more. You are the country of these men. They have fought for you. They have shivered through a long Winter for you. Without pay or clothes, or care of any sort, their devotion to you and faith in you have been the only things which have held this army together."

"'Gen. Lee stood for some time at an open window, looking out at the throng now surging upon the roads and in the fields, and made no response."

Mr. Adams then went on to say that Gen. E. P. Alexander corroborates Mr. Wise's story. Alexander at about the same time laid before Gen. Lee a plan for maintaining a guerrilla warfare indefinitely. Lee replied:

"'No! Gen. Alexander, that will not do. You must remember we are a Christian people. We have fought this fight as long as and as well as we knew how. We have been defeated. For us as a Christian people there is now but one course to pursue. We must accept the situation; these men must go home and plant a crop, and we must proceed to build up our country on a new basis. We cannot have recourse to the methods you suggest." "I remember being deeply impressed with Alexander's comment, as he repeated these words of Lee. They had evidently burned themselves into his memory. He said: 'I had nothing more to say. I felt that the man had soared way up above me—he dominated me completely. I rose from beside him; silently mounted my horse, rode back to my command, and waited for the order to surrender.

"'Then and there Lee decided its course for the Confederacy. And I take it there is not one solitary man in the United States to-day, North or South, who does not feel that he decided right.

"'It is not my purpose,' continued, Mr. Adams, in his speech, 'to enter into any criticism of the course of events in South Africa, or of the policy there on either side pursued. It will be for the future to decide whether the prolonged, irregular resistance we are witnessing is justifiable, or, if justifiable, whether it is wise. Neither of these questions do I propose to discuss. My purpose simply is to call attention, in view of what is now taking place elsewhere, to the narrow escape we ourselves, thirty-six years ago, had from a similar awful catastrophe. And I again say that, as we look to-day upon Kruger and Botha and De Wet, and the situation existing in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, I doubt if one single man in the United States, North or South—whether he participated in the civil war, or was born since that war ended—would fail to acknowledge an infinite debt of gratitude to the Confederate leader who, on the 9th of April, 1865, decided as he did decide, that the United States, whether Confederate or Union, was a Christian community, and that his duty was to accept the responsibility which the fate of war had imposed upon him—to decide in favor of a new national life even if slowly and painfully to be built up by his own people under conditions arbitrarily and by force imposed on them.

"'In one of the Confederate accounts of the great war is to be found the following description of Lee's return to his Richmond home immediately after he had, at Appomattox, sealed the fate of the Confederacy. With it I will conclude this paper. On the afternoon of the previous day the first of those paroled from the surrendered army of Northern Virginia had straggled back to Richmond. The writer thus goes on: "Next morning a small group of horsemen appeared on the further side of the pontoons. By some strange intuition, it was known that Gen Lee was among them, and a crowd collected all along the route he would take, silent and bareheaded. There was no excitement, no hurrahing, but, as the great Chief passed, a deep, loving murmur, greater than these, rose from the very hearts of the crowd. Taking off his hat and simply bowing his head, the man great in adversity passed silently to his own door; it closed upon him, and his people had seen him for the last time in his battle harness."'

WIVES MUST PAY THE BILLS.

Decision that They Are Liable in Illinois for All Debts Contracted by the Husband.

The Judges of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision of interest to all wives living in the State of Illinois. They ruled that under a statute of that State the wife is liable for all bills contracted by the husband.

The suit in which this decision was reached was the case of George W. Mathews vs. Sarah F. Dickinson, wife of Col. John T. Dickinson. The plaintiff sued to recover $100, a balance of the agreed price of a suit of clothes furnished by the plaintiff, who at one time was the fashionable tailor of Chicago, to Col. Dickinson. According to the complaint in the case, Col. Dickinson went to Tailor Mathews and ordered a suit of clothes, paying $50 on account. The charge for the suit of clothes was $150, and, according to the complaint, the balance was never paid.

The Dickinsons left Chicago and came to this city to live. Tailor Mathews brought suit in this county and the case was tried in the Supreme Court, Mrs. Dickinson being named as defendant. The Supreme Court found in her favor. Counsel for the plaintiff then appealed from this decision, and the appeal was heard before the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which reversed the judgment of the lower court. Justice McAdam, who wrote the opinion for the Appellate Term, quotes as the ground for the court's decision, from a statute of Illinois, which says in part:

"The expenses of the family and of the education of the children shall be chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, or either of them, in favor of the creditors thereof, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately."

This section, says the Justice, was copied from a statute of Iowa, and has been construed by the courts of both States. The Illinois courts in the case of Hudson vs. King, says Justice McAdam, hold that "it applies to the expenses of the family without limitation or qualification as to the kind or amount, and without regard to the wealth, habits, or social position of the party; that goods purchased by the husband for his individual use and used by him exclusively constitute a family expense."

Under this construction, Justice McAdam says, Mrs. Dickinson would be liable for the debt contracted in Illinois by her husband, as the law of the place where a contract was made is the law governing the contract, no matter where the party to the contract may reside.

PICKS UP BUNDLES OF STOCK.

A Lawyer Finds Securities of the Face Value of $150,000.

George Pope Caldwell, a lawyer, with offices at 31 Liberty Street, found two bundles of mining stock, with a face value of $150,000, in Exchange Place yesterday afternoon, while he was walking to his office. In one bundle was $100,000 worth of stock of the Excelsior Water Mining Company and in the other was $50,000 worth of stock of the same concern. The stock was made out in the name of John S. White.

It was stated by a stenographer in Mr. Caldwell's office late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Caldwell had returned the stock to Mr. White. The stenographer did not know Mr. White's address.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE APPROVES THE BUDGET

Reduction in Gross Amount That May Affect Taxes.

The Total Figures $97,974,541.83, Which May Be Changed by Board After Election.

The tax budget for 1902 was approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. A reduction in city and county expenses of $125,871.60 was made as compared with the allowances for the city and county departments for 1901. The total budget for 1902 is $97,974,541.83, which includes the cost of conducting the business of the city and counties of the Greater New York, and also State taxes.

Controller Coler said after the meeting that the decrease would mean that the tax rate for 1902 would be lower by 10 points than the tax rate for 1901. Under the amended New York charter, the budget approved yesterday does not represent the actual and final cost of governing the city in 1902, because the members of the new Board of Estimate to be elected this Fall will have the power to change the amounts and make whatever increases they deem necessary.

The budget shows the amounts allowed to run the various departments, and an analysis of the figures will show what amounts of money and patronage will be at the disposal of the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, and the Mayor to be elected this Fall.

The allowance made for the Mayor's office was $63,755, the same amount that was spent in 1900 and 1901. The abolition of the Municipal Council, and giving to the enlarged Board of Aldermen all the powers now possessed by the Municipal Assembly has caused a reduction of $30,300.

There is an increase of $52,500 in the amount allowed to run the Department of Finance. The amount allowed for this year was $842,865, and the amount allowed for next year is $894,955. The additional money appropriated is to be spent for salaries. Controller Coler said that his successor would need all of the increase to do the work of auditing the pay rools of the Police and Fire Departments which additional work was put on the Finance Department by an act of the Legislature.

Corporation Counsel Whalen requested a large increase in the appropriations for the Law Department, but the amount was cut down, and the legal officer of the city next year will have $420,748, as compared with $399,758 allowed this year.

The part of the budget in which the politicians are greatly interested refers to the appropriations for the offices of Borough Presidents. A large share of the political patronage to be distributed in 1902 and 1903 will be controlled by the Presidents of the boroughs, who, under the new charter, will have the power of appointment and removal, not subject to control by the Mayor, of all subordinates under them. The salary of the Borough President of Manhattan is fixed at $7,500. He will have the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Works, clerks, assistants, engineers, and employes, for which $72,050 has been appropriated for salaries. The total amount appropriated for all departments under his control is $1,840,787.32.

The President of the Borough of the Bronx will have control of similar departments in his district. The amount allowed for the general administration of the office of President of the Bronx Borough is $152,330, which includes $47,830 for salaries of Commissioner of Public Works, clerks, engineers, and other employes; $50,000 is allowed for surveying, and $35,000 for preparing maps for street openings. The total allowance for his departments is $1,014,038.68.

The President of the Borough of Brooklyn will have authority to spend $72,500 for salaries of the Commissioner of Public Works, clerks, and employes. The sum of $351,338 is allowed for the Bureau of Highways. The total appropriation allowed for his bureaus is $1,172,577.

The total appropriation for the President of the Borough of Queens and the maintenance of departments under his control is $514,806, and $247,980 is allowed for similar purposes in the Borough of Richmond.

The Department of Bridges will be under the control of the Mayor after Jan. 1 next, and the head of this department will be appointed by the Mayor and he can be removed at will.

The amount allowed for the Department of Bridges is $460,188.25, which is an increase of about $30,000 over the amount allowed for this department in 1901.

The Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity is also under the control of the Mayor, and will be one of the most important departments in the city next year. The Mayor elected this Fall will have the power to appoint a Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, who will hold his place at the pleasure of the Mayor. The Commissioner of this department will spend $2,316,262 in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx for salaries, supplies, and maintenance. In the Borough of Brooklyn the Deputy Commissioner, who is indirectly removable by the Mayor, will have control over the spending of $1,162,188 in 1902. The amount of $990,838 is allowed for lighting Brooklyn and $1,361,531 is allowed the same for the purpose in Manhattan and the Bronx. The Deputy Commissioner of this department in the Borough of Queens will spend $647,951, of which $100,000 is appropriated for supplying water to Long Island City. The total amount appropriated for the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity in all the boroughs amounts to $341,741.90.

The Commissioners of the Department of Parks also hold office under the direct control of the Mayor. The total amount allowed for the parks of the Greater New York is $1,963,944.

The Department of Public Charities will be also under the direct control of the Mayor. The total allowed for this department in the Greater New York amounts to $1,598,884. The Department of Correction was allowed $781,072, as compared with $758,755 for this year. The Department of Health, the appointment of the heads of which will be made by the next Mayor, is allowed $961,372. Under the new charter a Tenement House Department will be established. In this department there will be forty-three sanitary police and a number of Sanitary Inspectors. The total amount allowed for this department is $403,480.

The Police Department is allowed $11,351,830, as compared with $11,261,332 allowed for this year. The sum of $5,176,712 is allowed for all the work of the Department of Street Cleaning, as compared with an allowance of $5,001,922 for this year.

The Fire Department will cost in 1902 $5,068,868, as compared with $4,864,485 allowed for this year.

The Department of Education is allowed an increase of about $800,000 over the sum being spent this year on the schools. In 1902 $19,263,017.77 will be spent, as compared with $18,512,817 this year. The sum of $364,843 is allowed for the maintenance of libraries in 1902, as compared with $299,663 allowed for this year. An increase in the appropriation for the College of the City of New York was made. The appropriations for charitable institutions, nearly all made under State laws, are only slightly in excess of the amounts allowed for this year.

TO APPRAISE THE VERMONT.

Board to Fix Price at Which the Boat Should Be Sold.

A Board of Appraisement, composed of Capt. A. S. Snow, Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, and Commander J. A. B. Smith has been appointed by the Navy Department to examine the condemned receiving ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and set a minimum figure at which she should be sold. The board will make its estimate of the value of the Vermont after everything that can be made use of by the department has been removed from the vessel.

Bids for the purchase of the ship will then be advertised for. The estimate of her value will not be made known by the department until after the bids have been received. It is thought that whoever purchases the old ship will burn her to obtain the metal with which she is fastened. The metal in the Vermont is said to be worth thousands of dollars.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is quite the most fascinating of dinner gongs. It would do for a big hotel if used with indiscretion, but delicately manipulated, there is no reason why it should not sound alluring notes in a private house. It is a Chinese war drum, and the most interesting of quaint Chinese instruments. It is round, like the ordinary drum, but shallow, not as deep as a milk pan, and the thick pieces of heavy leather on either side are fastened with big round-headed nails. On the two heads are painted decorations, on one a dragon and on the other something less interesting, but more or less picturesque. That is the beauty of the drums, they are surely picturesque. "Wear for ten year," says the Chinaman who sells them, and from the appearance of strength they have they might wear for twenty. They have nothing of the beauty of the bronze gongs or the delicacy of tone, but they have charms of their own. They are not expensive, for they cost $1 and $1.25 in moderate sizes suitable for house use or decoration. There are ver yordinary wooden drum sticks which go with them.

***

It does not seem like it just now, but there is sometimes weather when extra warmth is needed for the feet for the woman, or man either, who drives frequently. The up-to-date foot stove comes with a prepared coal for use in it, and with a fire at one's feet there is no danger of cold. This foot stove is the shape, to use a homely comparison, of a carpet sweeper body, a long, oblong box covered with corduroy or some kind of cotton velvet. According to which material is used on them, the warmers cost $3.75 or $4.25. A box containing several bars of the coal will cost 75 cents, and one bar will burn for hours.

***

Little handkerchief turn-over collars take various forms. One of the latest is very pretty. It comes with colored hemstitched hems and embroidery. The front of the turn-over shows a deep point, a handkerchief corner showing the narrow hemstitched hem of the color, and in the corner a little figure in color to match, a fleur de lis, perhaps, or something equally dainty. This point is so long that it reaches nearly to the lower edge of the stock. The little side pieces which begin on either side of the point and are not connected with it are of the regular turn-over variety, and have the colored hem, and inside the hem, on the white, a row of French knots in the color. These collars come with hems and embroidery of pink or blue.

***

In embroidered handkerchiefs an excellent design is a little basket of flowers, and inside the handle is embroidered the initial.

***

Mink is making its presence felt this year, and there is no reason why it should not, for it is an attractive fur. Here is a hat made entirely of fur, mink with a line of white fur on the edge. It is a quaint hat, rather out of the usual run, a turban with a rim turning up to the height of the crown on the front and sides, but cut through at the back, where it is turned down over the hair. The line of white fur is on the edge of both the turned-up and turned-down rim, and gives a very odd but also good effect. Where the rim is cut there is a bunch of white roses on either side.

***

There never were more fur hats than this year, which goes to show that the wearing of fur has but little to do with the weather nowadays. Here is a hat of chinchilla. It is a large edition of the three-cornered hat, the sides turned up high, and on one side, on the top of the rim, a pompon of ostrich feathers in white and an aigrette.

***

Here is another hat which shows that delightful combination of brown and green which suggests woods and fields even in midwinter. At a little distance one cannot tell what it is, for there is this band of brown fur next the face, and above that a line of green, one of those soft greens, of the tone of the pottery that comes in a dull finish. This hat, like the turban, has a turned-up rim of fur, but the green is a rough cloth put carelessly—apparently so—over the crown, and all the fullness is drawn snugly in at the back, falling over the hair.

***

It has been long since violets have not been worn at some time during the twelve months, and with them violet and heliotrope ribbons and velvets. The purple season is on just now, and all forms and shades of the color are to be seen. There are hats made all of violets, and there are hats made with a peculiar shade of purple velvet and violets to match, and there are several tones of purples in one hat and violets that are like none of them. Then, of course, there are the plum-colored dahlias.

***

Hats made entirely of Irish lace in all its snowy whiteness, with perhaps a bit of chiffon under it or filling in a crevice, and big white ostrich feathers, make some of the most stunning hats to be found.

PASSENGER GETS $5,000.

Sued Metropolitan Street Railway Company After Being Ejected from One of Its Cars.

In Part IV. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court yesterday a case tried before Justice Fursman and a jury resulted in the verdict of $5,000 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The suit grew out of a dispute over a five-cent fare. The plaintiff was Eugene Lezinski, who on April 3, 1896, was arrested at Broadway and Ninth Street upon complaint of a Broadway car conductor for not paying his fare.

Mr. Lezinski had boarded a car at Spring Street and paid his fare, but the car had not gone half a block when it stopped. After waiting for half an hour he got off the car and walked to Houston Street, and after telling his story to an Inspector boarded another car. The conductor of the latter demanded another fare, which Mr. Lezinski refused to pay. He was then ejected forcibly from the car, and the conductor had him arrested.

It was shown that before this occurred the conductor who caused the arrest already had learned that the fare had been paid to the first conductor. Mr. Lezinski, in charge of the policeman, was marched in the presence of a considerable crowd to Jefferson Market, where he was locked up for about an hour and then brought before Magistrate Crane. The latter dismissed the case and soundly rated the Metropolitan Company, saying the public had rights which should be respected.

Mr. Lezinski then brought a civil suit, demanding $40,000 damages for the indignities put upon him. Francis L. Wellman, on behalf of the defendant, when summing up the case, asked for nominal damages of 6 cents, saying the whole controversy could have been avoided by the plaintiff paying an extra fare. George W. Newgass of Frank, Neuman, Frank & Newgass, together with David Welch, appeared for the plaintiff. It was admitted that the plaintiff suffered no physical injury, but that his claim for damages was based solely upon the humiliation to which he had been subjected, and his counsel stated that the question involved was one of principle, which had a direct interest to every citizen of New York because similar outrages occur here almost every day.

The jury was out only twenty minutes. A motion to set aside the verdict as excessive was taken under advisement.

WOMAN DIED OF STARVATION.

First Tried to Kill Herself with a Pistol Then Refused Food.

Mrs. Matilda Denning died of starvation early yesterday morning at the home of her mother, Mrs. Van Zile, at Hudson Boulevard and Pierce Avenue, North Bergen, N. J. Mrs. Denning tried to commit suicide last July by shooting herself in the head. The bullet flattened on the frontal bone of the skull. Mrs. Denning was removed to the North Hudson Hospital.

For the last three weeks Dr. Justin of West New York has been attending her. During this time she refused to take the medicine prescribed for her. Everything was done to force her to swallow the food and medicine. Dr. Justin says he does not understand how she lived so long, unless some of the milk was forced down her throat.

MEN TRY TO STEAL MR. JEROME'S MAIL

Four Attack Dennis McAvoy While He Was Assorting It.

He Seized a Knife and Chased Them Away—The Justice Being Guarded from Attack.

Dennis McAvoy, the proprietor of the hotel on the second floor of which Justice Jerome has his campaign headquarters was attacked by four men yesterday. He was in his saloon, just under Mr. Jerome's headquarters, and was assorting the mail which the postman had just left for the Justice when assaulted. The men's purpose it is believed was to get the mail.

This attack following so closely upon Justice Jerome's remarks about losing his life and about a certain conspiracy that he intimated had been entered into between "Wardman" Edward Glennon, Precinct Detective Devaney, and "Blink" McGovern, caused a great deal of excitement and comment in political circles yesterday.

McAvoy is the Greater New York Democracy leader in the Sixth Assembly District. Senator "Tim" Sullivan is the Tammany leader of this district. Justice Jerome referred to the assault in his noon speech at Broadway and Leonard Street. He said:

"You don't hear so much noise and hollering unless somebody has been hurt. That these people are hurt is shown, it seems to me, in a number of ways. This morning four fellows from Mr. Tim Sullivan's district, and I think they are known, walked into my headquarters—it was before I got there—and they tackled a gentleman there by the name of McAvoy, who keeps the saloon down stairs. He was sorting the mail, and they started to do him up. They gave him two good, stiff punches. When he got behind the bar and got a knife there were four of Tim Sullivan's heelers that were running up the street just as fast as they ever ran in their lives.

"Now, I do not think that the American people are going to stand for violence anywhere, but if violence is going to come from that source the reception it will get has been amply prepared, and instead of some people going home in ambulances some other people will go home in them." (Applause.) McAvoy's story of the assault is as follows:

"About 7:30 four men came in and bought a drink. They saw I was alone, and went out. Twenty minutes later, the postman having delivered the mail, they rushed in again. One stood at each entrance. The other two rushed for me. One hit me on one side of the face, the other hit me on the other side. I shoved the mail over the counter and grabbed up a carving knife and chased them."

Mr. McAvoy nearly overtook one and made a lunge at him with the knife, barely missing a woman passing at the time. The men escaped and Mr. McAvoy later got warrants in the Centre Street Court for the arrest of the four. One of the men he said was known in the neighborhood as "Colonel" Butts. The names of the others he did not know.

From those in a position to know at the Justice's headquarters yesterday it was learned that the Justice early in the campaign had heard that plans had been laid to "do him up." As the story came to him "Blink" McGovern, said to be one of the notorious Black Rabbit gang, had been told that if he could "do" the Justice some night his services would be greatly appreciated by certain persons high in the Police Department.

To prevent Mr. "Blink" McGovern from making himself "solid" with these "powers that be" Messrs. Hammond, Reardon, McLellan, and Wooley were kept near the Justice, and one or all of them were always about. Justice Jerome declined to say anything more about the matter after his speech.

Reports of attacks on the Jerome trucks from which cart-tail spellbinders speak to the east siders nightly came into the Jerome headquarters yesterday. The disturbances were most frequent in the Sixth Assembly District and in the Cherry Hill neighborhood. The police of the Delancey, Elizabeth, and Eldridge Streets Stations have been asked to supply police protection. More disorder and attempts at violence are expected by Campaign Manager Hennebury and his associates.

Justice Jerome arrived at his headquarters quite late in the forenoon. After his speech at the Broadway noon meeting he spent an hour or so talking to callers and attending to his correspondence. He then went to the Union Club for the afternoon. To-night he will speak at the Murray Hill Lyceum, in Thirty-fourth Street, and at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn.

JEROME AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

Letter Circulated Among the Trade in Opposition to Him.

Many liquor dealers in New York yesterday received by mail copies of a letter which is being circulated in the liquor trade directed against Justice Jerome. The letter is dated Oct. 29 and is signed by James B. Cosgrove, Bernard Reich, and Samuel Goldberger, liquor dealers.

After reciting the fact that Justice Jerome was appointed to the Court of Special Sessions July 1, 1895, this letter goes on to say that on Sept. 30, 1895, while sitting in the Court of Special Sessions, he addressed Assistant District Attorney Jacob Berlinger as follows:

Prior to July 1 of this year the efforts of the Police Board to enforce the excise law were not very successful. On that date this Court came into existence. This Court made an effort to compel obedience to the law by a series of penalties, increasing as the weeks went by. There was suddenly a determined effort made to deprive the action of the Police Board and of this Court of any effect by removing excise cases into the Court of General Sessions. There existed a determined and organized plan to defeat this law, and the liquor dealers have themselves charged that there was an understanding with the District Attorney's office that the removed cases should not be vigorously prosecuted. It was nullification over again in a comparatively small area.

In September this Court began to impose heavy fines on those who pleaded guilty of violating the excise law, and in cases of conviction after trial a sentence of three months' imprisonment was added. There was again a general removal of excise cases into the General Sessions.

The effect of this failure to promptly prosecute these removed cases, as was done in August, was at once seen. Experience within two months has demonstrated that if the District Attorney does his part the efforts of the Police Board and this Court in enforcing this law will be rendered effective. His oath binds him to cause all laws to be enforced, as ours bind us, and he must obey it.

The letter then states that in 1895 the Police Board consisted of Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, Parker, and Grant, appointed by Mayor Strong, and that the District Attorney, Col. John R. Fellows, in answer to Justice Jerome, said:

"If Justice Jerome wants to make remarks, let him remark. I have no reply to make to his long speech. He evidently labors under a misapprehension as to the scope of his duties. He is simply talking about something that is none of his business. He has no more to do with cases in the Court of General Sessions than with cases in another part of the State. He says liquor dealers charge that there was an understanding with the District Attorney's office that removed cases should not be vigorously prosecuted. Justice Jerome never heard that such a charge was made. It simply existed in his imagination."

The letter circulated yesterday among the liquor dealers concludes with the following significant statement:

"When a liquor dealer is convicted of violating the excise law it costs him about $2,400 if he decides to remain in the business."

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Report that Export Houses May Retire Excites Comment—International Produce Company's Attitude.

The present unfavorable conditions of the grain market and the talk that a number of export houses in Atlantic cities may retire from business are exciting much comment in view of the fact that two Chicago houses have discontinued their private wires to New York.

M. L. Rappaport, manager of the International Produce Company, said:

"The report of our retiring from business at present is perhaps premature; the crisis in Germany has affected our business, and the drop in freight rates is also to some extent responsible for the conditions under which we are struggling. No positive decision has as yet been reached as to the future of the company, and although I do not wish to deny the possibility of our going out of business, I nevertheless must state that the probabilities are the other way just now."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SITUATION.

Disclosure of the Fact that Chicago and Northwestern Is a Factor in the Settlement.

The only new development in the Northern Pacific situation yesterday was the appearance of Chicago and Northwestern as a factor in the settlement. As a matter of fact, it was learned from a representative of the Harriman interests that Northwestern has been considered in the settlement from the first. The Chicago and Northwestern is the Chicago connection of the Union Pacific, and its interests are closely identified with the latter. It forms a connecting link between the Vanderbilt and the Harriman systems, and is supposed to be controlled in the interest of both.

Regarding the many rumors about the Northern Pacific affairs which circulated in Wall Street yesterday it was learned that they were almost entirely without foundation. The report that an announcement of a settlement would be made either to-day or before the end of the week was characterized as untrue by one of the gentlemen interested in the matter. The same authority is responsible for the statement that it may be several weeks before the matter can be permanently disposed of. When the settlement is finally made it will be on a basis which will preclude any possibility of the questions involved arising again as disturbing factors. For this reason it may be that a rearrangement of ownership may be decided on.

Clover Leaf Elects Directors.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Oct. 30.—At the election of Directors of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway Company (Clover Leaf) in this city to-day the following board was chosen: W. A. Read, F. P. Olcott, Henry Budge, T. H. Hubbard, J. K. Tod, C. H. Tweed, J. C. Brown, J. J. Emery, A. R. Pick of New York, C. S. W. Packard of Philadelphia, and Benjamin Norton of Toledo. The board will meet in New York Nov. 7 to elect a President and Chairman of the board. Chairman Read is quoted as saying that President Norton will be re-elected unanimously.

Directors for the Big Four.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—The stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company to-day elected the following named Directors: James Barrett of Cleveland, Alexander McDonald of Cincinnati, and W. H. Newman of New York. Walter P. Bliss was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George P. Bliss, whose term expires in 1902. The Directors will meet in New York next week to elect officers.

Grand Trunk and the Rutland.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—Trouble which has been brewing for some time between the Grand Trunk and the Rutland Railway Company has culminated in the former road issuing a circular announcing that in the future it will handle no freight which comes over the South Shore road, with which the Rutland Railway is connected. To-day arrangements were made for the Rutland road to run into Montreal over the Canadian Pacific tracks.

Delaware and Hudson Election.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Delaware and Hudson Company, which was held yesterday, C. A. Peabody, Jr., was elected a member of the board to succeed Alfred Van Santvoord. Mr. Peabody represents the Astor interests, which have been in Delaware and Hudson for many years.

The C., B. and Q. Gets a New License.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, formerly a corporation under the Illinois law, but now incorporated in the State of Iowa, with a capital stock of $100,000,000, took out a license yesterday with the Secretary of State in Springfield to operate in this State, but without capital stock as an Illinois corporation.

Denver and Rio Grande's Big Order.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 30.—The largest order for motive power and equipment ever given at one time by a Western road has been placed in the East by the Denver and Rio Grande. The order is for forty locomotives, twenty passenger cars, and 2,000 freight cars.

Will Buy 13,000 Steel Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—In order to facilitate the moving of coal and to relieve the blockade at the mines, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to place orders immediately for 13,000 pressed steel cars. These will include both gondola and box cars.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; S. C. Pierson, boys' clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Grauer, candy; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; G. M. McKelvey, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. I. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Merrimac Clothing Company, Lowell, Mass.; H. H. Sullivan, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. R. Washburn, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.

Leader & Hamilton, Shamokin, Penn.; E. M. Leader, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Penn.; H. Choate, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Bush & Bull Company, Williamsport, Penn.; A. F. Young, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Julius Gutman, silks and dress goods; Grand Hotel.

Van Arsdale & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. H. Van Arsdale, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Levy, laces; 43 Leonard Street.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Kaufman, dry goods; 648 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

Martiny Brothers & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; F. L. Martiny, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; J. H. Selbie, dress goods and cloaks; Grand Union Hotel.

Marks & Garson, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Marks, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Tracy-Wells Company, Columbus, Ohio; U. Tracy, Jr., notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Bair, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Fox, dry goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, and waists, notions, trimmings, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Adair, laces, embroideries, trimmings, and parasols, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions; R. J. Calus, house furnishing goods; D. H. Witmer, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. L. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Root, L. B., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; G. M. L. Johnson, notions; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Williams, house furnishing goods; G. W. Williams, domestics; 335 Broadway.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. H. Prince, Boston; W. S. Lowe, United States Army; Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Joshua Hale, Boston; Col. James Tate, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia; D. Atherton King, Boston; J. G. McCulloch, Louisville.

CAMBRIDGE—A. von Schwerin, Caracas.

VICTORIA—C. E. Stone, St. Paul; A. W. Breet, Buffalo; David Murray, M. P., Glasgow.

ALBEMARLE—George W. C. Drexel, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—H. J. Fisk, Montreal; H. B. Endicott, Boston; John Dana Hubbell, Havana.

PLAZA—T. W. Harris, United States Army.

SAVOY—Thomas B. Wanamaker, Philadelphia; R. E. Blount, Paris; E. Allen, Buffalo.

NETHERLAND—Frederick Darrill, Chicago.

NAVARRE—Capts. R. C. Davis, F. Parker, and G. Griswold, United States Army.

GRAND—Capt. John H. Parker, Twenty-eighth United States Infantry.

FIFTH AVENUE—U. S. Grant, Jr., San Diego; Ambassador to Germany Andrew D. White, Ithaca; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

HOFFMAN—S. Davies Warfield, Baltimore; Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Berkeley, Cal.; George J. Clasy, London; Howland Coit, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—B. L. Duke, Durham, N. C.; Anton Kinst, Zurich.

EMPIRE—J. B. Scott, Baltimore; Louis Ilfeld, Albuquerque, N. M.; George Just, Chicago.

LANDSLIDE PREDICTED FOR FUSION TICKET

Seth Low Assured that He Will Be Successful.

John C. Sheehan Says "We Will Carry Greater New York by at Least 60,000."

Seth Low during the two hours which he spent at Fusion headquarters late yesterday afternoon received a greater number of visitors than on any day since the headquarters opened. A landslide for the Fusion ticket was generally predicted by those who talked with Mr. Low. Upon leaving the headquarters, Mr. Low said:

"If we do one-half as well as I have been generally told we will to-day, the entire Fusion ticket will be elected by an overwhelming vote."

The thirty-five district leaders of the Greater New York Democracy were among Mr. Low's callers. The party was headed by John C. Sheehan, William Hepburn Russell, and E. Ellery Anderson, who introduced the various leaders to Mr. Low, Mr. Grout, and Mr. Fornes. The hearty support of the various Assembly district organizations was pledged to Mr. Low. He was told of great gains in Tammany strongholds, and, among other things, that the Fusion ticket will carry the first Assembly District, of which Col. Michael C. Murphy is the Tammany leader.

After the conference with Mr. Low, John C. Sheehan said:

"We will carry Greater New York by at least 60,000. I make this statement advisedly and as an old campaigner."

"I predict a plurality for the Fusion ticket of 25,000 in Manhattan and the Bronx," said William Hepburn Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy.

Herman Ridder, Otto Kempner, and several other prominent members of the German organizations called on Mr. Low.

"The only change I could make in my forecast of two days ago would be to raise my prediction of the plurality for the Fusion ticket. We are steadily gaining," said Mr. Ridder.

Otto Kempner, in discussing the situation, said: "Mr. Low will receive as large a plurality in Brooklyn as any candidate who ever ran on any ticket."

Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee said: "I stand by my figures claiming New York County for the Fusion ticket by 29,500. To-morrow I shall announce the figures in detail upon which this estimate is based."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was also a visitor at the Fusion headquarters, said:

"From reports that I have received from all parts of Brooklyn, I should say that at no time in the past has it been more absolutely certain that we should carry the county by an overwhelming majority than it is to-day. Brooklyn will give a large majority, how large I do not dare to say for fear of being thought too optimistic, for Mr. Low, Mr. Grout, and Mr. Fornes. We shall elect our borough ticket and a majority of our Assemblymen and our Aldermen. From what I hear in regard to the situation in Manhattan and the Bronx, I believe that what is true of Brooklyn will be true of them."

Col. Robert Grier Monroe, counsel of the Committee of Fifteen, said at the Citizens' Union headquarters yesterday: "I believe New York County is safe for the Fusion ticket by at least 15,000."

Asked regarding Justice Jerome's candidacy, he replied:

"I have no doubt that Mr. Jerome will win by an emphatic majority."

Mr. Shack's Name Unauthorized.

Philip J. Mosenthal of 46 Cedar Street says that the name of Ferdinand Shack was signed to a call for the formation of a "City College Shepard Club" without authority. Mr. Shack is President of the Associate Alumni of the college.

WOMAN GAVE BAD CHECKS.

Mrs. Eugenia N. Baker, twenty-two years old, of Ridgewood, N. J., who was arrested yesterday at the instance of the District Attorney on a charge of grand larceny, is a puzzle to the police. She went to Bronn & Bronn, real estate dealers at 41 Union Square, on Monday and engaged a richly furnished apartment at 981 Madison Avenue at a rental of $200 a month.

She stipulated that there should be a full supply of silverware in the rooms before she closed the contract, and when the bargani was made, presented a check for $75 drawn to her own order on the Second National Bank, and signed by John Stirling, and another check for $50, and asked to exchange them for checks of the firm, saying that she wished to avoid the bother of getting herself identified at the bank. Her request was complied with, but both of the checks were returned as worthless.

Detective Sergeants Cuff and Rynders were put on the case. They went to the Madison Avenue house and there found the young woman in possession. They arrested her and took her to Police Headquarters. She protested her innocence and said that in time she would be able to explain everything. The police evolved the theory that she had engaged the apartment to rob it of its valuables.

Flower Exhibition at Central Park.

There will be an exhibition of chrysanthemums, tubers, orchids, ferns, foliage plants, &c., at the conservatories in Central Park at East One Hundred and Fourth Street, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning. The exhibition is free to the public.

ALDERMAN VELTEN SUED.

Henry Selinger of 720 East Sixth Street has brought suit through his attorney, S. J. Rosenblum of 320 Broadway, against Jacob J. Velten, a real estate and insurance agent, with offices at 186 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn. Velten is Alderman from the Fifteenth District and was elected on the Democratic ticket.

Selinger asserts that the Alderman defrauded him by representing that for a consideration he could get him through his political "pull" a position as a Superintendent of street cleaners. Summons was served on Mr. Velten five days ago, and he has answered through his attorney, Walter J. Rooney.

Selinger says that early in April he sought a position through friends in Tammany Hall, and that he was told the only way was to see the Brooklyn Alderman. They met and, according to his story, Velter told him that the matter was easily arranged, but that the only way to do it was for Selinger to give him $75. Of this $3 was to be the share of the "go-between." On April 24 Selinger gave all his savings, amounting to $75, he says, to the Alderman. Then he waited patiently for news of his appointment.

He called on the Alderman, and was put off with promises, he says. On Sept. 27 last he received a telegram in answer to an urgent letter, which read:

"Be at my office Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock. All will be right."

Selinger called, but was notified that there had been a delay. Finally his patience was exhausted. He made a trip to Brooklyn and insisted that the money be paid back to him. Velten told him, he says that he could not return the $5 given to the middle man, but he handed him a check for $70 on the Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn. He took this to the bank, where it was pointed out to him that it was dated ahead to Nov. 6. Selinger then put the matter in the hands of an attorney to recover the money.

Detective Sergeants Cuff and Rynders were put on the case. They went to the Madison Avenue house and there found the young woman in possession. They arrested her and took her to Police Headquarters. She protested her innocence and said that in time she would be able to explain everything. The police evolved the theory that she had engaged the apartment to rob it of its valuables.

Mr. Velten was seen last night at Brzezinski's Hall, Johnson Avenue, between Graham and Manhattan Avenues, Brooklyn. He was about to address a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club in the interest of Mr. Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Velten said:

"I could not have promised the man a position. I am not the leader in this district. I did borrow $70 from him, but have been hard up and could not pay it back promptly. I gave him a check dated ahead, and told him that it was so dated, and that I did not then have the money in bank to honor it. It is purely a political trick."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:45 A. M.—122 East Thirteenth Street; John Vogal; damage, $1,500.

4:45 A. M.—83 Carmine Street; Tanner & Smith; damage, $50.

5:15 A. M.—12 Montgomery Street; Abraham Fisher; damage, $20.

2:15 P. M.—263 Broadway; owner unknown; no damage.

3:10 P. M.—329 East Twenty-eighth Street; John Green; damage, $10.

4:35 P. M.—733 East Ninth Street; Saloman Rosenblock; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—34 Fifth Street; Abraham Hess; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—462 West Fifty-seventh Street; Hames Blaine; damage slight.

For Men and Women

Crawford Shoes

$3.50

Pay more, get no more; very likely less; you can't get more. Guaranteed from sole to upper.

Cor. Nassau & Fulton Sts., 825 Broadway, 150 West 125th Street, Manhattan; 488 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

PLAN TO FIGHT PARK AVENUE ASSESSMENTS

Property Owners Say New York Central Only Will Be Benefited.

Charge Collusion Between Corporation Counsel and Lawyers to Enforce the Improvements.

Collusion between the Corporation Counsel of this city and lawyers who are seeking clients to oppose a motion to be made by the Corporation Counsel, in the matter of the assessment against property owners for improvements on Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, was charged at a mass meeting of Harlem property owners held in Majestic Hall, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, last night. The charge was made by James C. Bushby of the law firm of Bushby & Berkeley of 220 Broadway, counsel for the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association.

The meeting was called to form a plan to oppose the appointing of Commissioners to apportion the $800,000 to be assessed among the owners of abutting property. Justice Francis J. Scott, sitting in Part III., Special Term of the Supreme Court, will be asked to-day to appoint these Commissioners. The "improvements" for which the assessment is to be levied consist for the most part in the elevation of the tracks of the New York Central, and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads, and pavements, &c., incidental to that change. James C. Bushby put the situation in these words:

"In 1890 Congress passed an act requiring that all railroad bridges over rivers be at least twenty-four feet above the high Spring tide mark. This necessitated the raising of the New York Central bridge over the Harlem River and also the elevation of the tracks along Park Avenue. This railroad then had introduced into the State Legislature a bill entitled—not 'An act to enable the railroad to comply with the regulations established by Congress'—but a measure entitled 'An act to benefit, to improve, and to regulate Park Avenue.' Thus a railroad necessity was turned by legislative legerdemain into a public improvement.

"The law is unconstitutional, and if the Corporation Counsel did his duty he would bring action requiring the railroad to pay this assessment rather than the property owners. This act was passed in 1892. The work on the railroad structure was to have been completed in 1897, and the levies made then. The structure was never finished, and the bill was allowed to slumber in the office of the Corporation Counsel, and it would have been there still but for the activity of enterprising lawyers.

"The property owners of this district have been flooded with requests from certain lawyers asking that their interests be placed in their hands, the fee to be a percentage of the reduction of levy secured. A committee of the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association called upon one of these lawyers, whom I will not name at this time, and asked him what he could do for them. This lawyer asked his callers to wait a few moments, called up the Corporation Counsel's office by telephone, and returning, remarked, 'It will be all right. I can assure you that the whole matter can be fixed.'

"This was several weeks ago. The young lawyer said that the plan was to have the Commissioners appointed without any public notice. As a matter of fact public notice was given by the Corporation Counsel on Oct. 7, of the motion he would make. Immediately every property owner in this district received propositions from lawyers to look after their interests. These lawyers seemed to have been supplied with the names and addresses of every one of the 6,000 or more property owners concerned."

David H. Scully, a Harlem real estate dealer, made a speech in which he said that he and a number of other real estate dealers had been approached by lawyers offering a percentage of their fees if they would induce the property owners of the district to commit their cases into the hands of these particular attorneys.

In regard to the direct proposition of the assessment proposed, Attorney Bushby said that the Park Avenue structure had not been completed at all, and that such work as had been done upon it was not in accordance with the specifications of the enabling act. He declared, furthermore, that the Park Avenue property owners suffered more than they gained, and that if the railroad was to be relieved from the payment of this amount the city as a whole should pay it.

Mr. Bushby said he would appear in the Supreme Court this morning and ask a postponement of the case, and that the Constitutionality of the original act would be attacked in the proper courts in time. He announced that it was the wish of those who called the meeting that some organization be formed, and that definite arrangements be made to fight the case from start to finish.

Officers for a permanent organization were then elected as follows: J. M. Horton, President; William Hay, Vice President; F. W. Sander, Second Vice President; David H. Scully, Secretary; John Armstrong, Treasurer. A Ways and Means Committee of twenty-five was named, and a considerable fund subscribed to undertake the work immediately necessary.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; winds variable, becoming southwesterly.

Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts in the Southwest and east of the Rocky Mountains, except the upper lake region, where light rain is probable early to-day. The temperature will fall from Eastern Colorado northeastward to the lake region; it will rise in the Atlantic Coast districts.

Light variable winds will continue along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh northeasterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast. In the lower lake region fresh south to southwest winds will become northwesterly by Friday. In the upper lake region fresh to brisk northwesterly winds will prevail.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, was as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	54	50	50
6 A. M.	52	50	50
9 A. M.	54	50	55
12 M.	63	56	59
4 P. M.	64	57	59
6 P. M.	59	56	56
9 P. M.	54	55	54
12 P. M.	53	52	52

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	53
Corresponding date 1900	56½

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 8 A. M. and 58 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 59 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 47 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

E. Belmont & Clear Havana Cigars

"Are really excellent"

Sarah Grand Lectures on "Mere Man."

Sarah Grand, the English authoress, delivered her first lecture before a New York audience, composed mostly of women, at the Lyceum Theatre, yesterday afternoon. She was greeted warmly and began at once on her subject, "Mere Man." She spoke for nearly two hours, dividing her lecture into two parts—"Man: The Worst of Him," and "The Best of Him." She was interrupted frequently by applause. The date of her second lecture, "The Art of Happiness," has not yet been definitely decided upon.

Unveiled Tablet to Rev. Mulchahey.

Services attending the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of the Rev. James Mulchahey were held in St. Paul's Chapel last night at 8 o'clock. The services were conducted by the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, assisted by the Rev. William Montague Geer, vicar; the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, and the Rev. Horace T. Owen. The tablet is of bronze, and is built into the wall of the chapel on the north side near the front. It was erected by the congregation and his friends among the clergy.

Bids for Havana Contracts Rejected.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—The Municipal Council of Havana has rejected all bids submitted for the sewering and paving contracts, taking the position that it had previously expressed disapproval of the specifications and conditions of bidding, that the present bids involve grave errors, that the Municipal Council does not have at its disposal the necessary funds despite its great efofrts to obtain them, and that the city cannot make contracts in the premises until the money is provided.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned as follows:

First Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, to the Eighth Cavalry. He will join the regiment to which assigned.

First Lieut. William A. Cornell, to the Tenth Cavalry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Logan for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Granville R. Forescue, to the Fourth Cavalry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, to the Tenth Infantry. He will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 22:

First Lieut. William Tobin, to the Thirty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Oscar D. Weed, to the Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus for temporary duty.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, Second Lieut. William R. Taylor, Artillery Corps, has been assigned to the cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 2, and Second Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, Third Cavalry, has been assigned to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Feb. 2. Lieut. Taylor is assigned to the Third Cavalry, Troop D, and Lieut. Lansing to the Thirty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery. Lieut. Lansing will join his company, and Lieut. Taylor will report, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post to the Division of the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, Artillery Corps, now attached to the Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, is assigned to that company.

Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, will return to Trenton, Mo., and resume duty pertaining to the legal proceedings in the case of Peter C. Demming, late Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. James Regan, First Infantry, in addition to his present duties, will take charge of the recruiting station at 25 Third Avenue, New York City, Nov. 1, to relieve Major William B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed April 15, for the purpose of conducting the examination of persons designated for appointment as Chaplains, vice Major Charles McClure, Fourteenth Infantry, relieved.

The following-named officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department: Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Artillery Corps; Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Second Cavalry.

The resignation by Second Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, Twenty-sixth Infantry, of his commission as an officer of the army, has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 29.

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, Twenty-eighth Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Harry C. Barnes, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 22, is assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery; he will report to the commanding officer at Fort Reno for temporary duty.

Transfers in the Thirteenth Infantry: First Lieut. Arthur R. Kerwin, from Company I to Company K; First Lieut. Laurence Halstead, from Company K to Company I.

Transfers: Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, from the Sixth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry, Company H; Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, from the Seventh Infantry to the Sixth Infantry, Company D.

Transfers in the Fourteenth, Infantry: Capt. Henry C. Cabell, from Company B to Company E; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, from Company E to Company B.

First Lieut. James R. Church, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for further instructions.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. H. Stafford is ordered to the Mare Island Yard, Department of Steam Engineering.

Lieut. W. L. Littlefield is detached from the Marietta and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. A. M. Cook is ordered to the Norfolk yard, in connection with torpedo boats.

Ensign F. O. Branch is ordered to the Topeka Nov. 10.

E. H. C. Leutze is commissioned Captain from July 2.

H. Osterhaus is commissioned Commander from Sept. 28.

S. A. Staunton is commissioned Commander from Oct. 9.

P. J. Werlich is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Jan. 29.

A. W. Hinds is commissioned Lieutenant from Sept. 28.

E. L. Bennett is commissioned Lieutenant from Sept. 28.

R. T. Orvis is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from May 27.

G. L. Angeny is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from Sept. 16.

H. P. Ash is commissioned Passed Assistant Paymaster from Sept. 21.

Lieut. J. E. Walker is assigned to the Isla de Luzon.

Appointments in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The President to-day made the following naval appointments:

Lieutenant Commanders—Clarence A. Carter and John B. Bilsh; Lieutenants—Leland P. Bunce and John L. Stiehl; Gunners—Owen Hill and Charles Hierdahl.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Indiana sailed yesterday from Port Royal for Port of Spain.

The Eagle sailed to-day from Key West for Cienfuegos.

The Alexander arrived to-day at Lambert's Point.

The Atlanta arrived yesterday at Maldonado, Uraguay.

THE FORSYTHE WAIST.

TAILOR-MADE.

The largest and most comprehensive stock in the world.

Magnificent lines of Silks, Panne Velvets, Velvet Cords, Satins, Corduroy, etc.

Our Stock of Fancy Dress Waists is beyond question the finest we have ever shown.

FLANNEL WAISTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Our $5.00 Doeskin Flannel Waist stands supreme.

Neckwear in the latest French novelties, as well as our own Creations.

MADE BY JOHN FORSYTHE,

THE WAIST HOUSE, 865 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th Streets.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled. Write for Samples.

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

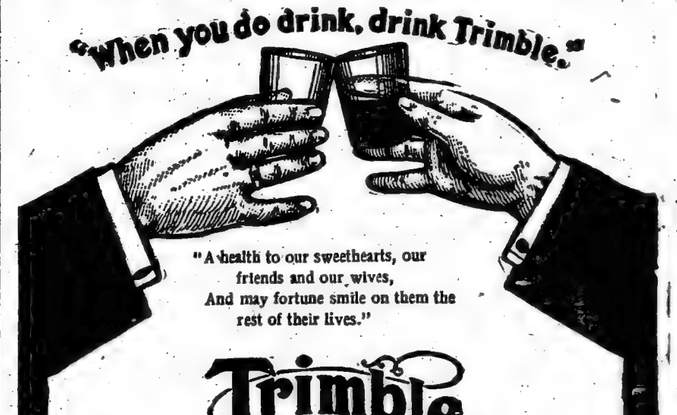

"A health to our sweethearts, our friends and our wives, And may fortune smile on them the rest of their lives."

Trimble Whiskey Green Label.

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. Established 1793.

Made by an improved process from our Fine Granulated Wheat.

Leader Graham Wafers

are the only wafers made of straight ground No. 1 wheat without a white commercial flour basis. A high grade cracker sold by all grocers, 15 cents.

Health Food Company,
62 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Right off the griddle as it were.

The broad shouldered military sack—made of stuff having the suggestion of an overpaid running through it. In the new bronze-browns and greens they're very sightly and they're very smart, too—$15 the suit.

Other suits $12.50 to $30.

All the good sorts of smart overcoats, too.

Our long, loose overcoats are cut as they should be—you don't take chances here—$15 to $35.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Don't let your children acquire the Coffee Habit.

Get out of the rut yourself!

All doctors recommend COCOA & CHOCOLATE in preference to coffee.

Why not get the Best?

Huyler's

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY, PURITY & FLAVOR.

GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

"The best pianos of America."

—WM. H. SHERWOOD.

Warerooms,
306 WEST 16th STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue.

Makers of the Best Spectacles & Eyeglasses

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Pan-American Exposition.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES
104 East 23d St., near 4th Av.
125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av.
630 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Antique Bellows

in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.

Fire Sets and Andirons,

in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron.

Fenderguards Fenders, Coal Scuttles and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER,

120 and 122 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

DESKS The Globe-Wernicke Co.

339 Broadway, NEW YORK.

ENTONA CURES

Constipation and Hemorrhoids. At all druggists, 50c. a box or sent on receipt of price. Write a postal to-day for FREE SAMPLES THE ENTONA CO., Dept. T 62 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

VOID NOSE TORTURE.

Lovell's nose-Grip attached to any eyeglass, no pinching, tilting or falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. ENVOY, 257 East 23d. Telephone, 2369—18th.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia Defeats Haverford, but the Latter Scores.

YALE MEN RESUME PRACTICE

Pennsylvania Still Secretly Preparing for Saturday's Game—Princeton Off for Cornell Match.

Columbia's football team, though lacking the services of Kingdon and Berrien, yesterday continued the fast pace set in the Yale game by rolling up a score of 29 to 6 in the game with Haverford. Twenty-three of Columbia's points were made in the first half. In the second period scrub players were substituted and only one touch-down was made, on a 95-yard run by Weekes.

Haverford's score came through a sensational fluke in the first half. Deuell of Columbia was just being pushed over the line for a touch-down when he fumbled. Hopkins grabbed the ball and was off down the field toward the distant goal of Columbia before any one knew what had happened. The course for a touch-down was clear. With Columbia players 30 yards behind, Hopkins trotted the rest of the 110 yards to the goal line, having gone the length of the field.

Harold Weekes almost duplicated this feat in the second half, when, helped by Morley's blocking of Grant, he raced down the gridiron, eluding three players that stood between him and a touchdown. Ninety-five yards he went before he planted the ball squarely between the goal posts of Haverford.

During the first half, Columbia's regular 'Varsity players were in the game, and excellent football was displayed, except for the tendency to offside play, which cost forty yards. Haverford got the ball once in holding, but had it in her possession at no other time in the first half. Columbia simply rushed the oval straight down the field, and Haverford was forced to give way at all times. Columbia practically had the equivalent of at least two more touch-downs, once when Beuell fumbled on the one-yard line, and the other time when the first half ended with the ball on Haverford's ten-yard mark.

When substitutes went in for Columbia in the second half they were utterly incapable for a while, and Haverford, after getting the ball, rushed it down the field for about sixty yards, to lose it on a try for a goal from the field.

Columbia's back field played splendidly, doing everything that was demanded. Langon was supreme in opening holes in the opposing line which the backs could not miss. Bruce, too, was efficient, until he wrenched his ankle in the second half and had to retire. Van Hoevenberg did not play his usual game and several times Haverford made good gains around his end. Both Boehm and Boyesen at left end were inferior to Jackson, who has stopped football because of parental interference.

Columbia's first touch-down came in short order when, in about four minutes of play, steady bucking against the Haverford line took the ball to the four-yard line, where Weekes hurdled clean over the line for the first touch-down. Bruce kicked the goal.

Line bucking by the backs and rushes by Bruce carried the ball almost to the Quakers' goal line, where Hopkins got the pigskin and made his 110-yard run for a touch-down. The tie score stimulated Columbia, and it was not long before aggressive football brought another touch-down on Weekes's hurdle. The game was never in doubt after this score.

The line-up:

Columbia.	Positions.	Haverford.
Boehm	Left end	Haviland
A. Boyesen.		Scattergood.
Irvine, Whitwell	Left tackle	Cadbury
Lancon	Left guard	Chambers
Shaw	Centre	Ross
McLellan, Angell	Right guard	Worthington
Bruce, Dodson	Right tackle	Hopkins
Van Hoevenburg	Right end	Grant
Morley	Quarter back	Cookman
Weekes	Left half back	Tilney
Smith	Right half back	Thorn
Deuell	Full back	Dunker

Touch-downs—Weekes, 4; Bruce, 1; Hopkins, 1. Goals from touch-downs—Bruce, 3; Morley, 1; Dunker, 1. Referee—J. Wolff, Columbia. Umpire—E. H. Sykes, Columbia. Time of game—20 and 25 minute halves.

BIG TEAMS IN PRACTICE.

The University of Pennsylvania football team realizes that it has a hard task before it for the game against Columbia on Saturday. The practice was secret again yesterday, and all save the graduate coaches were denied admission to Franklin Field by Coach Woodruff. It is essential that the fumbling of the back field must be remedied, and to that end Woodruff spent almost an hour in his effort to correct that fault. Folwell, Gardiner, and Woodruff each took up positions alongside of Reynolds, Howard, and Dale and coached them in catching the long kicks.

Ex-Capt. Hare also got into the game and tried to impart some of his knowledge of kicking to the men. He gave Davidson a practical demonstration of kicking goals from placement, and his advice seemed to reap the desired effect, as the back field as a whole exhibited a marked improvement. While there has been a feeling of apprehension relative to the outcome of the Columbia match, it is generally believed that with no midweek game and a full week of practice the team can be whipped into shape to give a good account of itself. The result of the Yale game does not appear to disturb the Quakers, as they recognize that Columbia's coach, being a Yale graduate, must necessarily be partially familiar with the Blue's style of play. Woodruff's innovations, they claim, will win the game.

All the stands for the big games were completed at Franklin Field yesterday, and the total seating capacity is now 25,000.

Harvard showed her determination to defeat Pennsylvania by the practice yesterday, when she stopped in the middle of her battle against the scrub and rehearsed variations of the guards' back formation. Such a proceeding was never heard of on Soldiers Field before. The 'Varsity has always gone through her formation and signal practice before lining up against the scrub, and when once the struggle had begun, nothing could induce the coaches to interfere with it. To-day's procedure shows how much Harvard fears the Quakers in the game on Nov. 9, and that she intends to let no opportunity slip by, whereby she can prepare herself to resist their onslaughts. The practice, like that of yesterday, was hard and exhausting. The first team scored once against the scrub and once forced them behind their own goal line for a safety. The feature of the work was a fifty-yard run by Barnard, the two-hundred-and-ten-pound guard. He caught the ball on a fumble, and, aided by splendid interference, ran over half the length of the field. He was downed by a tackle from behind on the scrub's fifteen-yard line, where the ball was easily sent over the goal. Although full of life the work of the 'Varsity was somewhat marred by fumbling, the ball going to the other side three times in this way. Once, also, the scrub held the 'Varsity for downs on their own five-yard line.

HARD PLAY BY YALE.

There was no question about the line driving qualities of the Yale football team in their work yesterday. Every man was out, after a two days' rest, and the practice was of the fastest kind. Each man showed the good effects of his rest, and went into the game with a rush. As a result the strongest second team that Trainer Murphy could get together was totally unable to hold the big fellows. The 'Varsity made four touch-downs in two halves of 20 minutes each, and the second team hardly got the ball.

The work was the most satisfactory of the season, and greatly encouraged the coachers. Olcott played for a while in the 'Varsity line, and then Hamlin moved up into Goss's place at left guard, and Phil Kunzig of the crew took left tackle, where he played a game that was one of the star features of the day. Hogan took right tackle, and Boyle, Holt, Glass, and Swan were all in. Chadwick was again out for duty, but played only a short time. Then Hart took his place, and his end running was again noticeable. Capt. Gould still believes that the tackles back play will win. It was tried regularly against the scrubs, and then a variation was tried, dropping the tackle over behind right guard and giving the ball to de Saulles for a short high quarterback kick over the end of the line. Hart covered the ball when it dropped fairly well, but Wilhelmi and Chadwick did not, and it is a play that will have to be rehearsed before it amounts to anything.

Weymouth was given some severe coaching by Butterworth, and his line bucking improved, though he still punts uselessly. To-day will be the last hard practice this week before the West Point game on Saturday.

No improvement was noticeable in the Tigers' practice yesterday, and more anxiety as to the results of the Cornell game is being felt by the coachers and undergraduates. The preliminary work in kicking and catching the ball was unusually long and severe. The back field were required to make all their catches on the run. Fumbling was just about as frequent as usual, but was not so noticeable in the formation drill which the 'Varsity eleven went through with afterward. This drill was run through with speed and accuracy, and few misplays, but in the line-up against the scrub the interference was slow in forming, and in getting under headway. The scrub forced the ball to the 'Varsity's five-yard line, where the first team braced. "Gresh" Poe blocked and fell on De Witt's kick, scoring for the scrub.

The team, accompanied by the trainer and a number of coaches, left last night for Geneva, N. Y., where they will practice to-day and to-morrow, leaving there Saturday morning for Ithaca. At Princeton Station the students cheered the team and sang university songs.

The Cornell teams indulged in a fierce scrimmage yesterday, and the scrub eleven held its own well. The work of the 'Varsity was no improvement over that of yesterday. Coach Starbuck complained chiefly of the fumbling of the half backs. The ends were weakened by the absence of Tiedeman and Taussig from the line-up. Both men are out of condition, and cannot be worked again this week. They will play Saturday, but it is anticipated their substitutes will have to fill the positions the greater part of the game. It is a question to-night whether Coffin or Finucane will be played at right half back. It is conservatively estimated to-night that 12,000 persons will witness Saturday's game.

The opinion of Coach Glenn Warner of the Carlisle Indian football team is that the recent changes he has made in the make-up will increase the efficiency of his back field and diminish that of the line. The line, with weights, is now as follows: Left end, Weaver, 120; left tackle, Phillips, 175; left guard, Palmer, 170; Orsanook, 170; centre, Lubo, 165; Schuchuk, 170; Orchesawa, 158; right guard, White, 172; right tackle, Dillon, 178; right end, Hare, 150. The backs are: Quarter back, Johnson, 140; left half back, Leroy, 155; right half back, Demar, 147; full back, Williams, 168.

Manhattan's feat on Saturday in defeating St. John's College by the score of 61 to 0 was very gratifying to the supporters of the green and white. From the games played against Rutgers, Brown, and Lafayette great things are predicted for Manhattan in the game against Tufts at Jasper Oval on election day. The playing during the past week was easily the best the 'Varsity has put up during its five weeks' practice.

PHILLIPS AND., 11; BOSTON C., 0.

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 30.—Phillips Andover football team defeated Boston College to-day, 11 to 0. The visitors had the heavier team, but Andover played with snap for the first time this year. The home team gained ground almost at will in the first half, but in the second half the visitors played a much stronger defensive game.

Rutgers Canceled Football Game.

The Rutgers College football team of New Brunswick, N. J., was scheduled to play at Lancaster, Penn., yesterday with the Franklin and Marshall eleven, but the game was cancelled at the request of the Jersey collegians because of the bad physical condition of some of the Rutgers players.

Cornell Football Coach for Colgate.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Colgate University football team to-day engaged Mason, the Cornell football coach. He will be here Monday.

UNIVERSITY CLUB GOLFERS.

W. K. Jewett Wins Net and Gross Prizes on St. Andrews' Links.

Over thirty members of the University Club met yesterday on the links of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, near Chauncey, Westchester County, to take part in their annual handicap tournament. The St. Andrew's Club invited the university golfers to use its links for this purpose, and a very pleasant social reunion was the result apart from the competitive features. The members played twice over the course, thirty-six holes. The regular course has a playing distance of 5,462 yards, with a bogey score of 76 strokes. That figure was not reached, but the winner, W. K. Jewett, turned in the excellent scores of 87 and 85, respectively. The total of 172 gave him the prize for the best gross score, and as his net figures of 156, from 16 handicap, were the lowest of the day, he also won the net score prize, thus taking two cups. Three net score prizes were given. The second was won by Samuel R. Barton, a former Yale student, and the third honors went to Frank A. Moore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The winner of the tournament has not played in the East for nearly three years. He is now living in Colorado Springs, and, being here on business, was induced to enter the event. To most of the players he was well known, as he used to be President of the old Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, and was an energetic golfer on its links' course at Livingston. Jewett was graduated from Williams in 1879, and while there he was well known as an all-around college athlete. His victory was well earned. Austen G. Fox, who seldom appears in a golf contest, broke the rule yesterday and added his score to the list of Harvard players. The players and scores are:

W. K. Jewett—	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out	5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5—42		
In	5 5 6 5 5 5 5 6 4—45—87.		
Out	5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 3 7—45		
In	5 5 4 4 2 4 5 6 5—40—85		
Total		172	16 156
Samuel R. Barton, Yale		197	36 161
Frank A. Moore, Mass. Inst. of Tech.		185	22 163
William R. Innis, Yale		191	28 163
Henry W. Calhoun, Yale		204	36 168
Robert B. Kerr, Yale		195	26 169
A. B. Halliday, Harvard		194	24 170
Darwin P. Kingsley, Univ. of Vt.		193	22 171
Charles E. Barrow, Harvard		203	30 173
J. W. Garth, Columbia		209	36 173
Oscar H. Rogers, Union		207	30 177
S. D. Kittridge, Harvard		209	32 177
B. S. Adams, Princeton		201	22 179
Marshall B. Clark, Harvard		215	36 179
Chandler P. Anderson, Yale		217	34 183
Frank B. Wessot, Yale		213	28 185
Oscar J. Jennings, Yale		216	30 186
John T. Terry, Jr., Yale		222	34 188
J. Warren Bird, Princeton		224	36 188
Austen G. Fox, Harvard		226	36 190
Richard C. Colt, Yale		224	32 192
Albert Symington, Yale		216	22 194
Samuel Sloan, Jr., Columbia		231	36 195
Henry Burden 2d, Williams		228	22 206
J. Metcalf Thomas, Yale		234	28 206
Harris D. Colt, Yale		255	36 219

The following withdrew: The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Yale; Malcolm Graham, Princeton; Dwight W. Taylor, Columbia; Charles S. Brown, Henry H. Whitman, Charles Wheeler Barnes, Thomas McLean, and William C. Gulliver.

Women's Inter-City Golf Match.

Rival teams of fair golfers from the Philadelphia and Metropolitan Golf Associations will meet to-day on the links of the Morris County course, near Morristown, N. J., in the second team match for the silver cup presented last year by Clement A. Griscom. The conditions are that the trophy shall be played for annually, and the cup to remain in the custody of the association whose team wins during the year. The New York women won the first match last year at Philadelphia, scoring eighteen holes more than the home players. Eighteen will be on a side to-day. The drawings were made at the Morris County Club last night, and the representatives of the two cities are, Philadelphia is short one member given below, and, unless filled to-day, a default of three holes will have to be allowed.

NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
Miss Genevieve Hecker,	Mrs. Caleb F. Fox,
Mrs. E. A. Manice,	Miss Sophia Starr,
Miss Beatrix Hoyt,	Mrs. Robert Barlow,
Miss Georgianna Bishop,	Mrs. Walter M. Gorham,
Mrs. N. P. Rogers,	Miss Gilbert,
Miss M. K. Wetmore,	Miss J. McNeely,
Miss Marion Oliver,	Mrs. J. R. Shattuck,
Miss Eunice Terry,	Miss Supplee,
Miss Ruth Underhill,	Miss Florence McNeely,
Miss Grace Fargo,	Mrs. Beetle,
Miss Elizabeth Goffe,	Miss Fields,
Miss Ethel Wickham,	Miss Edith Burt,
Miss Anna E. Kip,	Miss Patterson,
Miss Elsa Hurlbut,	Mrs. Milton C. Work,
Miss Marie Charles,	Miss Bergen,
Mrs. G. C. Collingwood	Mrs. Price,
Mrs. William Shippen,	Miss M. C. Maule,
Miss Jane Swords,	1 Default.

SHAMROCK II. NOT FOR SALE.

Sir Thomas Lipton Denies that Defeated Challenger is in the Market.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 30.—Sir Thomas Lipton, who arrived here this morning on board the White Star Line steamer Celtic, from New York, said to a representative of The Associated Press, that the report that the Shamrock II. was on sale in New York was quite untrue, and that he intended racing her in America next season.

He reiterated his purpose to again challenge for the America's Cup, and expressed himself as being quite satisfied with the manner in which the Shamrock II. had been sailed. Sir Thomas denied the reports of disagreements with those who were on board the yacht, saying that at no time were his relations with those in charge of her in any way strained.

FAVORITES WERE BEATEN

Aqueduct Track Results Disastrous to Betting Public's Operations.

FOUR FIRST CHOICES LOST

Oom Paul Won Easily Lengths Ahead of the Long-Distance Performer Advance Guard.

A vastly improved card at the Aqueduct race track yesterday amply justified the large attendance, and further made amends for the poor racing of the day before by furnishing such a day of sport as has been witnessed on few occasions since the Fall season began.

The feature of the afternoon was the race for the last purse, a weight for age event, at one mile and seventy yards for all ages, in which five of the ten horses named to run answered the call to the post, with the great long distance performer Advance Guard the only one of the old horses to be left in, the remainder of the runners being two-year-olds, with Oom Paul the post favorite at odds on.

From the moment of the start until the horses were racing to the post for the finish Oom Paul was the leader, he going away at the moment the barrier rose and, after making all the running, having so much of an advantage at the end that he won, pulling up, by four lengths from Advance Guard, who, after trailing for about six furlongs, closed at the end, and was second by a length from Champagne, third.

The next race in interest to the weight-for-age event was the selling mile and seventy yards, in which Kilogram started favorite at odds on, with Prince Richard the next best backed. Alard showed in front at the start, but was outrun at once by Bowen and Kilogram, these two galloping in front to the head of the stretch, where Kilogram went on, and leading for the remainder of the distance won about as he liked by a length from Prince Richard.

The opening race, the Bay View Handicap, a nominal stake fixture, made less active betting, but as a matter of fact produced one of the best contests of the Fall season in that the finish for the seven furlongs race was fought out with five horses abreast, four of them being heads apart. There were four of the starters even favorites at 5 to 1 each, while it was only a short advance on this price against the next choice. In the race the two-year-old Otis, who was at long odds, raced to the front at the lifting of the barrier, and set the pace for nearly six furlongs, after which he tired and fell back, while St. Finnan, well up to that point, went into the lead, and after a hot finish with Otis, got to the winning post first by a head, with Otis second a neck before Lady of the Valley, who beat Red Path a neck for third place. Potente was only a half length further back, fifth. In this race King Pepper, one of the favorites, was left at the post, while Demurrer, another of the equal choices, threw his rider, Garrigan, shortly after the start was made.

For the fifth race a sprint for maidens two years old, Bruff made the running into the last furlong, and there began to stop, while the cast-off from the Keene Stable, Reformer, closed from second place, and drawing out at the end won comfortably by a length, with Bruff second, two lengths before Connecticut, third. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Bayview Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. M. Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4 years, by Tammany-Ayrshire Rose, 119 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out, by a head; B. Schreiber's Otis, br. c., 2, 100, (Gochran,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second, by a neck, from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Lady of the Valley, b. f., 3, 110, (McCue,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Red Path, Potente, King Pepper, Demurrer, May W., Invasion, Satire, and Flora Pomona also ran. King Pepper left at the post. Demurrer threw his rider, Garrigan. Value to the winner, $740. Potente, St. Finnan, Demurrer, and Flora Pomona equal favorites at 5 to 1 and 2 to 1. Winner trained by J. Hynes.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. N. Bennington's Dr. Riddle, ch. c., 4 years, by Iroquois-Taffeta, 105 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by two lengths; Alex. Shields's Handicapper, b. g., 4, 108, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, by a neck, from J. E. Richardson's Mercer, b. g., 4, 105, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Eliolm, Missionary, Lee King, Astor, Big Gun, Trebor, Mayor Gilroy, Alsike, and Harry McCoun also ran. Value to the winner, $440. Astor the post favorite at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by F. Burlew.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $400, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs. W. H. McCorkle's Barouche, ch. f., by Jullen-Barcarole, 109 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; E. Brown's Andy Williams, br. c., 112, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from F. Midgley's Ben Howard, b. c., 112, (Pickering,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Calgary, Ampe Handspring, Flying Buttress, Rightaway, Ernest Parham, Waswift, Octaroon, Foxey Curley, Frank McKee, Mowich, and Long Love also ran. Value to the winner, $470. Flying Buttress, the favorite at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. N. Bennington's Kilogram, b. c., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Kidbrook, 112 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 5 and out, won handily by a length; Louis Stuart's Prince Richard, b. c., 4, 112, (Booker,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a head from Dryer & McGuire's Bowen, b. c., 3, 104, (Michaels,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:47. Alard also ran. Value to the winner, $460. Kilogram always favorite. Winner trained by F. Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling; five and a half furlongs. J. L. McGinnis's Reformer, ch. c., by Meddler-Sylvabelle, 112 pounds, (Doggett,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths. David Gideon's Bruff, ch. c., 112, (Booker,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by four lengths from the Weston Stable's Connecticut, b. c., 112, (Mounce,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Meistersinger, Lady Mag, Shandonfield, Little Arrow, Si-Ah, Miss Patsy, Leslie Bruce, Swamplands, Goldaga, and Riddance also ran. Value to the winner, $490. Meistersinger and Si-Ah equal favorites at 3 to 1 and even. Winner trained by W. Huston.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, weight for age; one mile and seventy yards. Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., 2 years, by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 88 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 5, won easily by four lengths; Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4, 126, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from J. B. Haggin's Champagne, br. f., 2, 88, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Sister Juliet and Peninsula also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Oom Paul always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Huston.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. The Puritan, 119 pounds; Cormorant, 116; Bold Knight and Sadducee, 115 each; Shoreham, 114; Royal Sterling, 113; Zanone, Alpaca, Federalist, and Bastile, 110 each; Rappenecker, James J. Corbett, and St. David, 108 each; Fennimore, 107; Princess H., Mark Lane, Snark, Cherries, Sweet Tooth, Ondurdis, and Wunna, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Alfred Vargrave, 116 pounds; Raffaello, 114; Bowen, 106; Gray Dally, 105; Elsie Skip and Missionary, 103 each; Warranted, 102; Lamp of Lee, Punctual, and Nitrate, 98 each; Sweet Tooth, 97; Lady Chorister and Animosity, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Babylon Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Major Daingerfield, 126 pounds; Francesco, 125; Namtor, 124; Femesole, 119; Don Mot, 117; Josepha, 116; Eddie Busch, 112; Neitner One, 111; Man o' War and Lady Holyrood, 110 each; Glenwater, 109; John Barleycorn and Katherine C., 108 each, and Lleacher, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—The Edgemere Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Roxane, 119 pounds; Lombre, 113; Ethics, 112; Lady Sterling and Allands, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Stella W., 107 pounds; Pearl Finder, Penagra, and Ischium, 98 each; Avis, Donna Hanora, Sunderlands, and Tact, 92 each; Leslie Bruce, 90, and Arrahgowan, 87.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1900 or 1901, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Jim McGibben and Candling, 108 pounds each; The Burlington Route and Bondmen, 105 each; Carl Kahler, 103; Nanine and Hawk, 102 each; Volantine and Molly Peyton, 100 each; George Simons and Tour, 97 each; Fresnol, 94, and Anna Darling, 89.

BIG RACE FOR W. C. WHITNEY.

Watershed, an American-Bred Colt, Won the Classic Cambridgeshire Handicap.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—About the last of the great races of the English turf, the classic Cambridgeshire Handicap Stakes, with about $15,000, was run for to-day at the second day of the Newmarket Houghton meeting and won by the American-bred horse Watershed, owned by William C. Whitney, the American millionaire sportsman, the result of the race furnishing something of a sensation to the betting public, as Watershed was at 25 to 1 against, one of the last horses in the race for the betting standpoint. The Cambridgeshire was only one of several victories for the Americans, as American horses or American jockeys were first often enough in the course of the afternoon to make an American day of it.

There was a large attendance, the race for the Cambridgeshire being the chief attraction. A vast amount of money was bet on the great event. In the betting on the handicap Osboch was the favorite at 100 to 14, with 10 to 1 against Lascaris, while Cadoman was extremely well backed and was said to carry a commission for his owner, M. Ephrussi, that would have won £40,000 in case he had been the victor, in addition to carrying a large amount of money for the betting French public. In the race Watershed was not prominent until the horses had passed the bushes for the run in, where he took the lead, followed by Lascaris and Osboch. From that point Osboch drew up inch by inch, but had ridden at the end, Watershed lasted in the long enough to win by a neck from Osboch, with Lascaris third three parts of a length further back. There were twenty-three runners. Cadoman was never prominent. The summary follows:

The Cambridgeshire Stakes, a handicap of £25 each, with £500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 237 yards.

William C. Whitney's ch. c., Watershed, by Watercress-Parthenia, (J. Reiff).....1
Lord Wolverton's b. c., Osboch, by Oberon-Isabella.....2
C. Wood's br. c., Lascaris, by Ladas-Seabreeze.3

William C. Whitney's Spectrum, ridden by J. Reiff, won the Subscription Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, at one mile. J. R. Keene's Chacornac, with Maher up, was second, only these two horses running. Pez, with Maher up, won the Wednesday Welter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a half. J. C. Dyer's Lady Macdonald, ridden by "Clem" Jenkins, won the New Nursery Plate, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, while Pistol, with Maher up, won the Moulton Stakes, also at five furlongs, for two-year-olds.

SPEEDWAY CHAMPIONS MATCH.

Fred Gerken Accepts Race for the Monk Against the Trotters Cobwebs and Queen Wilkes.

The disputed championship of the Harlem Speedway is very near a settlement if the response of Frederick Gerken to the challenge of Nathan Straus, on behalf of the old favorite trotters on the Speedway, Cobwebs, against the new claimant to the honors of the road, The Monk, brings the result that road drivers expect. It was last Sunday, after a successful day of tilts against the fastest horses then on the great drive, that Mr. Straus issued his challenge to the The Monk. It was not stated at the time that Mr. Straus considered Queen Wilkes in the championship class, but her owner, E. E. Smathers, evidently does so regard her, for another challenge has been issued on the mare's behalf.

Both challenges are answered by Mr. Gerken in his answer to the claims of his rival road drivers. This response is as follows:

"There seems to be a great desire on the part of the many patrons of the Speedway to see a race between The Monk, Cobwebs, and Queen Wilkes, and if Messrs. Straus and Smathers will appear on the Speedway next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock I will be there with The Monk ready to meet them at half-mile heats, best two out of three, owners to drive, and the public to be the judges."

"Within the present week a gentleman who represented himself to be the agent of Mr. Straus has been to see me. He challenged me to race The Monk against Alves for $2,500 a side. I accept his challenge on his own terms, and no other, i. e.:

"The race to be trotted at the Empire track any day next week after Tuesday, owners or amateurs to drive, half-mile heats, best three in five, to wagon.

"The result of these two races against The Monk will show conclusively whether or not he is champion of the Speedway. The races must be trotted by the end of next week, as at that time I shall retire The Monk to his Winter quarters.

"FREDERICK GERKEN."

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Expert Marksmen of the State National Guard Qualify—Artillery Use New Guns.

The regular supplementary practice day of the State National Guard for the expert class was held at Creedmoor yesterday at 700 and 800 yards. The conditions were fair, with a light wind, changing from 5 to 7 o'clock.

The west side of the range was occupied by the Third Battery from Brooklyn under the command of Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, who was on hand for the purpose of instructing the Guardsmen in the use of the new Colt's rapid-fire gun, with which the battery has been equipped. This gun fires 400 shots per minute. The test and instruction yesterday proved very satisfactory. Two hundred and fifty shots were fired in 32 1-5 seconds, or almost at the rate of 500 per minute, the result being 166 bulls, 65 centres, and 19 inners. All the officers present declared the trial a magnificent one. Col. Nelson Henry of Gen. Roe's staff, and Col. J. T. Story, Adjutant General's officer, visited the range and witnessed the battery practice. The scores:

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF.

Name.	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Major E. F. Austin	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 4 2 4 5—18	40
Major G. M. Carnochan	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 5 3 5 4—21	42

FIRST REGIMENT.

G. Bragdon, Co. A	5 4 5 4 4—22	4 4 3 3 4—18	40

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Corp. J. D. Phillips, Co. F	5 4 3 4 4—20	4 4 4 4—20	40
Sergt. Major N. M. Stern, N. C. S.	5 4 3 3 5—20	4 4 4 4—20	40

NINTH REGIMENT.

H. J. McCartney, Co. D	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 2 3—18	40
Capt. E. J. Winteroth, staff	4 4 4 4—20	5 4 3 4—20	40

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. R. A. De Russey, staff	5 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 5 2—19	41
Lieut. R. L. Foster, Co. G	5 5 5 5—25	4 4 3 4 3—18	43
Capt. N. B. Burr, Co. G	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 4 4 4 5—21	44

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

F. H. O'Neill, Co. B	5 4 4 4—21	5 5 3 3 5—21	42

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

C. B. Fisk, Co. D	3 4 5 5—22	4 4 3 3 4—18	40

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Major D. E. Devlin, Field	4 5 5 5 3—20	5 4 3 5 3—20	40
Col. E. Duffy, Field	4 5 4 4—21	4 4 4 5 3—20	41

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. W. S. Beekman, Co. B	5 4 3 4 4—20	5 4 3 4 5—21	41
Corp. S. B. Bard, Co. H	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 4 4 5 5—21	41
C. E. Smith, Co. B	5 5 4 5—19	3 4 3 5 4—19	38

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign H. Guion, Div. 2	4 5 5 5 4—23	5 4 3 5 4—21	44
Ensign M. W. Neal, Div. 3	4 4 4 4—20	5 4 4 3 4—20	40

TROOP C.

Trumpeter F. D. Higgenbotham	5 4 4 4 3—20	3 4 4 3 3—17	37
Corp. R. Tucker	4 4 5 4 3—19	3 4 4 3 4—18	37
[illegible]	5 4 5 5 3—22	3 4 3 3 3—16	38

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

[illegible]	4 4 4 4—20	[illegible]	41

REGAL SHOES $3.50

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
391 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1541 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
129th St., cor. 7th Ave.
2211 Broadway, bet 79th & 80th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1239 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

THE REGAL WAS THE FIRST

KING CALF

shoe sold direct from maker to wearer at $3.50. Now there are others, but the Regal is still first in the minds of discriminating shoe buyers.

We guarantee the Regal to outwear any other

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 90 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

MR. HEWITT'S RETROSPECT.

In response to a request from THE TIMES that he supplement the earlier statement of his views by a review of some of the aspects of the Mayoralty contest as it has developed during the past two weeks, Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT contributes to the literature of the campaign a highly instructive "Retrospect and Warning," which THE TIMES earnestly commends to the attention of all Democrats who are trying to persuade or have persuaded themselves to vote for Mr. SHEPARD.

Mr. HEWITT does well to recall, for the instruction of Mr. SHEPARD and of Mr. SHEPARD'S supporters, certain events in the political history of this city which have evidently grown dim in their memories. Mr. SHEPARD has attempted to justify his own acceptance of the Tammany nomination by citing the precedent of Mr. HEWITT'S nomination in 1886. We are not altogether sorry that the Tammany candidate has fallen into this error, for it enables Mr. HEWITT to lay him by the heels in a manner that will be salutary and helpful. The circumstances of Mr. SHEPARD'S nomination bear only a thin and superficial resemblance to the circumstances of Mr. HEWITT'S nomination fifteen years ago. Tammany was not then by any means the base and crime-stained thing it is to-day. It was capable of taking thought about other things than "its own pocket all the time." It never came nearer to performing an act of pure and unselfish patriotism than when it took from the bosom of the opposing organization, the County Democracy, Mr. HEWITT, as the strongest candidate that could be put before the people to meet and avert the impending danger of the election of HENRY GEORGE. Both organizations united in the support of Mr. HEWITT, which is a vital point of difference, since now no anti-Tammany organization is helping Mr. SHEPARD. Furthermore, Mr. HEWITT saw to it that his associates on the ticket were not unworthy of honor and trust. He himself brought about the nomination of the late HENRY R. BEEKMAN, a pure and worthy man, as President of the Board of Aldermen, who would have succeeded to the office of Mayor in case of a vacancy. Mr. SHEPARD has not used that degree of diligence in looking after the character of his "coadjutors." Tammany nominates VAN HOESEN, a weak and obedient instrument, and Mr. SHEPARD complacently accepts him.

It is an exemplary warning that Mr. HEWITT puts before the eyes of the deluded Shepard Democrats when he recalls "the melancholy failure of Mr. TILDEN to reorganize the Tammany machine and convert it, just as SHEPARD proposes, into a purely Democratic organization." "He was aided," says Mr. HEWITT, "by the ablest and the most unselfish associates who had ever followed a Democratic leader. He was fresh from his great victory over the Ring, whose members were in jail or in exile. Among those who marched into Tammany Hall and took possession of the vacant premises were Messrs. BELMONT, BARLOW, GREEN, COOPER, JOHN KELLY, and myself. We proceeded to organize the Democratic Party without opposition from any quarter whatever. All the conditions were favorable. I was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, the nominal place now or lately filled by CROKER. The other members became Sachems, and for three years Tammany Hall was administered upon the principle which SHEPARD hopes to re-establish."

What was the result? The complete failure of the effort. It became evident that the Tammany legions needed a boss "to look after their interests in politics and places." Before their very eyes this boss was produced by a natural process of evolution. JOHN KELLY developed the qualities of a boss and became the master of Tammany Hall. Mr. TILDEN and his friends gracefully retired convinced that they had attempted the impossible. Of Mr. SHEPARD'S present attempt to make sweet and clean the "foul blot upon the municipal history of the country," Mr. HEWITT says: "If I were staggered by his inexplicable acceptance of the Tammany nomination I am all the more amazed at his simplicity in supposing that he can reform Tammany Hall, where TILDEN, with his great intellect, his enormous political power, and his unrivaled power of organization, failed. His case is a study for the psychologists."

Psychological study would not explain and could not justify the delusive pretenses of the Shepard campaign. The political ruin of its leader whatever the result of the election, seems certain, and his attempt, by one and the same act, to reform Tammany and rehabilitate the Democratic Party is wild, visionary, and impossible. Tammany can be reformed only by destroying it, which would be the longest step toward the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party that could anywhere be taken. Mr. HEWITT is as sound a Democrat as there is in the country; there is none abler. The Democrats of this city will do well to heed the wise teaching of his "Retrospect and Warning."

"IMITATION WOOLENS."

We rejoice at and applaud the action of the National Live Stock Association in preparing a bill declaring that "shoddy" shall no longer masquerade in the guise of honest all-wool goods. The principle of the bill is fundamentally righteous, and public policy demands its enactment.

The essence of the measure is contained in the following provision:

All manufacturers of goods or fabrics of any kind whatsoever made in imitation of woolen goods or fabrics, or goods which when so made are calculated or intended to be sold as woolens or woolen goods, not made wholly of new or unused sheep's wool, shall so mark, label, or tag such goods as that they may be readily distinguished from genuine wools or woolens as defined in the first section of this act. That such mark, label, or tag shall be so attached to such goods or fabrics as that it cannot be detached except by design; and such label shall accurately state in plain printed letters and figures the constituent fibres or other materials or substances of which it is composed, or the relative portion or per cent. of each.

It is also provided that tailors and vendors of ready-made clothing shall mark the goods they sell, whether in the piece or the completed garment, in a similar way; and the penalty is prescribed in the following language:

That any manufacturer, importer, merchant, or other person who shall willfully, recklessly, or carelessly mark incorrectly any cloth, goods, fabric, or any article manufactured, or in the process of manufacture therefrom, required by this act to be labeled or marked, so as to show a larger per cent. of wool, or a smaller per cent. of shoddy, or cheaper fibre or material, or in any manner that will, or is calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than fifty and not more than five thousand dollars for each offense.

It would be unjust and impolitic to forbid by statute the manufacture and sale of shoddy goods as base and fraudulent. One of the chief ingredients of shoddy is wool that has already been once spun, woven, and worn. Undoubtedly there is further service of considerable value to be got out of this material. Manufacturers have succeeded in imitating all-wool goods so skillfully that the fabric is presentable and garments made from it furnish warmth and protection and have a certain degree of durability. Inasmuch as there are a great number of persons who choose to be or have to be economical in their dress, the prohibition of shoddy manufacture would be a public hardship. It is wasteful to discard material which is capable of supplying in reasonable measure the wants of man. Only the extravagant and incapable housewife throws away all the scraps and ends; the experienced cook prepares from them palatable and nutritious dishes, as the French Nation, noted alike for its economy and its wealth, has taught to all the world. The barbaric profusion of good things which we enjoy in this country has made us too little inclined to saving ways.

Since shoddy renders a certain service its sale should be permitted, but not under the false and fraudulent conditions which now obtain. The customer should know that he is buying shoddy, and the deception of him by rascals who try to palm off shoddy as honest woolens ought to be forbidden under sufficient penalties. The analogy of oleomargarine and butter will occur to every mind. Moreover, the shoddy makers have had a long and free swing in this country. They are rabid protectionists to a man. They rail against all tariff reform as a blow to the wool-growing industry, but they never buy one single pound of wool from the back of American sheep over and above the meagre supply necessary to make the shortened fibres of shoddy hang together. Their zeal for protecting the American wool grower and their parsimony in buying his product have helped to bring about the conditions under which the business of raising sheep for the fleece is rapidly going to extinction in this country, and the woolen manufacture industry has languished when the other industries of the country were at the height of prosperity. The Pure Fibre bill of the National Live Stock Association is not unjust to the shoddy men, and it is urgently demanded for the protection of the consumer.

In the press summary of the measure it is stated that it authorizes the appointment of Federal Inspectors of woolen goods, whose duty it shall be to see that the law of the label is enforced. We assume that the bill is drawn in the form of an act to regulate interstate commerce, providing that no imitation woolens not bearing the prescribed label shall be shipped from one State to another.

LESS CHEERFUL FOR TAMMANY.

We understand that Mr. RICHARD CROKER is beginning to protest to his friends that he must not be held responsible for the result of the Shepard campaign. It has not been managed as he would have managed it, he says, but according to the views and advice of Mr. PEABODY and other friends of Mr. SHEPARD. This is significant. A boss must never be beaten. When his organization is defeated he must be able to say that a victory would have been won had his advice been followed. Mr. CROKER is evidently preparing against the contingency of defeat.

There are other signs and portents of a Tammany overthrow. The betting is of no great consequence one way or the other, but it is to be noted that the Shepard odds have disappeared and Mr. Low has become the favorite. This is what happens when persons who have made early bets are seized with a sudden fear and attempt to "hedge."

The violent rage of Mr. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN and other Tammany chiefs against Justice JEROME is an indication of real alarm. These men hate JEROME, of course, but if he should be elected there would be a terrible panic among them. They shudder at the mention of Sing Sing, and they know that if Mr. JEROME is elected not long thereafter a Tammany procession will be in motion headed that way.

There is a feeling of great encouragement in the anti-Tammany ranks. In some quarters the prediction of a "landslide" is confidently made.

SOUTH AMERICANS AS FRIENDS.

The Pan-American Exposition and the Pan-American Congress are steps in the education of our people regarding the nations to the south of us. Half a century ago the United States thought more and really knew more of South America than to-day. At that time our merchant marine visited South American ports, and many of the merchants in our Atlantic cities had direct dealings with merchants of South America. There was a sentiment here regarding the Southern republics, born of the sympathy felt for their struggles to throw off the yoke of Spain earlier in the century and the manifest desire that leaders like BOLIVAR had shown to copy the institutions of the United States, so far as their conditions permitted.

But with the loss of our marine during the civil war, and the subsequent binding together of Europe and North America with steamships ever larger and swifter, South America fell into the background. The old mercantile houses of New York and Boston who traded with South America and the West Indies went out of business or turned their energies into more profitable fields. The opening up of the West and the high tariffs against imports, raised on the plea that the war debt must be liquidated, added to the wall that grew up between North and South America. It is only now that we begin to take much note of South America and realize that we can only reach it by way of Europe; in other words, that we are at a disadvantage commercially when seeking her trade, compared with England, Germany, and France. Efforts to neutralize this position of disadvantage have not resulted in much progress because our merchants are not organized as are those of Germany; do not send young men to South American ports to learn the language and customs and the exact needs of the natives, and rarely consult the necessities of these markets with regard to the quality and the proper packing of goods.

We seem to be at a turning point in this respect, however. On the one hand more and more citizens are doubting the good sense of excessive tariffs on imports; on the other our manufacturers are making their way in spite of rivals and our own narrow-mindedness. Our agricultural implements have conquered the Argentine and Brazil these many years; it is now the turn of other manufactures. Recently the owner of the largest newspaper of Buenos-Ayres was here for presses and paper, having found that both can be had here cheaper and better than in Europe. The wonderful development of our steel industries has not escaped the South Americans, who have been accustomed to look to Europe for all that relates to transportation.

Our business men are apt to underrate the power of sentiment in swaying the currents of commerce; but that is an error always, and especially an error with respect to South Americans, who have been, through their language, as well as the ties of their descent, filled with the peculiar character of the Spanish people. They are proud and sensitive, and will often forego a gain rather than do business with people who fail to respect their dignity. Relations of amity and mutual self-respect once established, the Spanish-speaking peoples become good customers. Their view of it is that they, the Latins, are warm-hearted, while we, the Anglo-Saxons, to adopt the terms sanctioned by usage if not by history, are cold-hearted. And it is their pride to carry their warm-heartedness into business, and make friendly relations the basis for commercial affairs. How much this is imagination is not important. The feeling is there and must be respected. Closer connections between North and South America are greatly to be desired, and the steps now being taken are calculated to overcome the coldness and suspicion which have grown up. By treating them as friends, by studying and bending to their ideas of etiquette when visiting them, we shall disabuse them of certain unfortunate ideas concerning us which they still cherish, and lay the foundation of a trade that cannot be shaken by the prejudices and insinuations of rivals.

THE LOUISIANA RACE RIOT.

From the meagre accounts which have reached us, it does not seem probable that the race riot in Washington Parish, La., was in any respect necessary. That the negro LOTT was operating a restaurant in a colored church in connection with a camp meeting is probable enough. Very likely he had no victualer's license, and was thus in violation of local law, for which it was proper he should be at the proper time arrested and held for the payment of whatever fine the statute imposed. The crime was not so serious as to render it necessary that the constable with a posse armed with shotguns proceed to break into a camp meeting, under conditions which inevitably precipitated a riot, with its usual accompaniments of a large negro mortality, the burning of several white men, and the wrecking of the church building, with the [illegible] and children.

[illegible] to restore [illegible]

that the opportunity offered by a trifling violation of an unimportant local ordinance, involving the possible penalty of a five-dollar fine, was welcomed as affording a pretext for breaking up a camp meeting, and, if the conditions favored, killing a few "niggers." Probably the hunting is not very good in Washington Parish, and such an opportunity for a battue could not be resisted. It is a deplorable incident at best, and if no other pretext for it is found than that reported, we shall be forced to conclude that one brave, unarmed constable, devoid of blood lust, could have done all that was necessary single handed, and thirty-four more or less useful lives have been saved.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Intimate knowledge of local conditions and characteristics as they exist in Greenwich would be necessary, of course, for reaching any conclusive opinion as to the motives of the name-concealing persons who have of late been sending to the tradesmen of that town letters containing banknotes of denominations running all the way from $2 to $20. Anybody, however, who has lived in any of the city's nearer or remoter suburbs long enough to get a practical, personal familiarity with the peculiarities of the people who do business in them, is competent to theorize intelligently on the Greenwich mystery, and to offer an explanation of it, which, if not necessarily correct, will carry much of plausibility. The majority of commuters, we believe, would declare without hesitation that in all probability these anonymous gifts come from Summer residents who feel that suburban tradesmen do not charge enough for the wares they sell and really rob themselves just for the sake of winning the affection of the folks from the city. What the village tradesman wants is love, not gain, and he carries this amiable fad of his so far, often, as to be satisfied with a meagre advance of 200 or 300 per cent. on urban profits. Doubtless this form of self-sacrifice has been common in Greenwich, and the beneficiaries of it have resolved to restore some of the money which they have thus been forced to save. Such delicacy of feeling has rarely been shown in the past, but now that the example has been set, one can confidently expect it to be followed in all the towns adjacent to the metropolis. In every one of them the tradesmen are only too generous, too considerate, too willing to impose obligations on others. The tables are to be turned on them at last by means of these letters containing money. It is only restitution.

—Is it really a danger signal, a warning of impending breakdown, when one feels especially well and more than commonly fit for mental and bodily exertion? In the recently published biography of Prof. HUXLEY it is stated: "Till the end of the year the immense amount of work did not apparently tell upon him. He rejoiced in it. In December he remarked to his wife that with all his different irons in the fire he had never felt his mind clearer nor his vigor greater. Within a week he broke down quite suddenly and could neither think nor work." Using this passage as his text, a correspondent of The Waterbury American says that he himself once went through an experience precisely similar, and, after deliberating on it, came to this conclusion: "When you feel an uncommon access of mental vigor, when your mind acts readily and quickly, when you feel like planning for new work and as if you were competent for anything—stop! at once—do nothing, absolutely nothing mentally, for a day or two, and if in the meantime you do not break down you may go ahead again, slowly, carefully, for awhile. The probability is that your extreme mental alertness will have disappeared and you will have come back into the normal jog-trot of unexcited nerves." The Connecticut man admits that to heed one of these warnings, to resort to idleness when the impulse to activity is strongest, looks like throwing away a rare opportunity, but he insists that what is taken for an increase of bodily and intellectual vigor is often only the effect produced when an overexcited mind is running away with an overworked body. But how about the people who feel tired, who are not eager for more work, and who do what they must with a thoroughly realized reluctance? Is that a signal that they are all right and can safely redouble their exertions?

—Those rather numerous people who have been killed in the streets of this city by automobiles driven at reckless speed will not, presumably, pay much attention to the treatment which young LOUIS ISELIN received on Tuesday in Magistrate POOL'S court. The vastly more numerous people, however, who have only been frightened by perilously narrow escapes from the miniature express trains will wonder with something of indignation at the Magistrate's failure to give a much-needed lesson when he had an unusually fine opportunity to do so. There seems to be no uncertainty about the facts in the case. Young ISELIN not only exceeded the legal limit of speed, but he paid no attention to the policeman who called his attention to what he was doing, and rushed defiantly on until a collection of street cars prevented further progress and made his capture and arrest possible. It was, therefore, an aggravated and willful offense, and yet the Magistrate, on discovering that the prisoner could not pay a fine of $15, reduced the amount to $10. This, too, being beyond his resources for the moment, he was released on a promise to bring the money to court next day. Now, a fine of $10 is only a trifling annoyance to people who can afford to own automobiles, while confinement, of the sort that Magistrate POOL would doubtless have made the alternative of payment in the case of a misdemeanant of another sort, would have been punishment calculated to impress the minds of all automobilists. We have no idea that young ISELIN is a villain of the deepest, or, indeed, of any, dye, and his reason for hurrying was intrinsically a good one, being a desire to get to his college in time for a lecture, but for all that his behavior was bad, in several important particulars, and he did not deserve the Magistrate's leniency.

—However it may be with some people whom it is not necessary to mention, The Ottawa Free Press not only knows that "Malbrook s'en va-t-en guerre" originated before the Peninsular war, but it knows many other things about the old tune. The air, says our hyperborean contemporary, "was probably played and sung by the army in the Peninsula, and certainly was not in the Marlborough campaigns, if accepted tradition be correct. There is something of a mystery connected with the French words applied to MARLBOROUGH in the sarcastic poem adapted to the air. They cannot have been originally intended for the great British General, but rather appear to be a very irrelevant adaptation of some old troubadour song. And as for the tune, it is said to be of Saracenic origin, and to have been known to the Crusaders, and its contracted compass and 'pawky' style seems to justify the assertion. That it is Oriental in its origin. And the theory is strengthened by the statement that when the Danes, with Napoleon's army in Egypt played the tune the Mamelukes and [illegible]

EMBLEM FOR ANTI-TAMMANY VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a campaign in which straight voting would seem to be peculiarly appropriate. When Tammany was beaten in 1894 the force of the defeat was materially lessened by the fact that that "ancient organization," as Mr. Shepard calls it, still retained possession of most of the county offices, with the power and patronage connected therewith. This year, however, the opportunity presents itself to cast Tammany out of power not only in the municipal offices of the greater city, but in the county offices of the County of New York and the borough offices of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx as well.

Tammany's defeat, to be effective, should be administered all along the line. So I say, even the citizen of independent proclivities, who prides himself on the fact that he rarely if ever votes a straight ticket, may do so this year without hesitation.

Of course, as to purely local or district candidates, there may be a preference on personal grounds, or, in the case of Assembly nominees, some who sympathize with the Democratic Party in the Nation and State may wish to cast their ballots for the Tammany candidates for the lower house of the State Legislature. But, with perhaps such exceptions, the rule this year should be, and I believe will be, straight voting.

This being the case, the question arises, Under what emblem should the voter of Democratic leanings mark his ballot? The Greater New York Democracy is, in my opinion, the organization which represents more nearly than any other those Democrats who are opposed to the continued rule of Tammany Hall. As there is complete union in most of the districts on district candidates, from a practical standpoint it may seem of little importance under what emblem the anti-Tammany vote is cast. There is another phase of this matter, however, which is of interest to Democrats. That is that the strength of the Democratic opposition to Tammany is likely to be judged by the showing made by the Greater New York Democracy.

It behooves, therefore, anti-Tammany Democrats generally to see to it that their votes are accredited to the political organization to which they logically belong. The emblem of the Greater New York Democracy is a rooster, and under this emblem all who wish to put themselves on record as anti-Tammany Democrats should vote.

J. J.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

Shepard Democrats and Jerome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are in error in saying that "this is not a scratchers' campaign," and you will make a grave mistake if you discourage the effort on the part of the independent element to elect Judge Jerome instead of Mr. Unger.

Thousands of Democrats who support Mr. Shepard and who are convinced that his election will purify the Democratic organization in New York are quite as earnest in their protest against the wrongdoings in the city as you are.

You would confer the greatest service upon the city by encouraging the scratching of Mr. Unger's name by Shepard Democrats, and I would suggest that in order to carry out this purpose you should indicate in your paper, by a sample ballot or by such explanations as would be clear to the voter how readily a Shepard voter can transfer the District Attorney vote to Jerome, and among the Supreme Court Justices exclude Mayor Van Wyck.

PAUL FULLER.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

QUESTION OF A VOTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the language of a letter to you by S. Edmund Seaman, I am "a steadfast, but not fanatical, opponent of Tammany Hall. I had hoped at this election to help, by my ballot at least, in a vigorous, sincere, and successful campaign against it."

I have waited since Oct. 10 for a reply, that I might be enlightened. Being in total darkness as to why I should use my vote and influence to crush the Democratic Party to punish certain men belonging to an organization that largely supports the Democratic ticket, I venture to ask for more light than has been given for an honest and truthful reason for so doing.

I have read THE TIMES for over forty years, and necessarily have been educated to its way of thinking to a degree. It has failed to educate me to believe that it would be right to destroy a church or a club or any other society because it contained some bad members. On the contrary, it has taught me otherwise—to purify the body within itself, not to expel one "gang" to let another in, which is as bad or worse, because of greater average intelligence. I have learned from THE TIMES that to expel Croker and admit Platt would be going from bad to worse.

If you can convince me that by voting for Mr. Low I am only going to hurt Mr. Croker, Mr. Van Wyck, and their "gang," and not the Democratic Party, and that Mr. Low only intends to purify, but not destroy, it, then I promise you to vote and to use my influence in getting others to vote for Mr. Low, or what is called (I fear hypocritically) the "Fusion" ticket. Otherwise, as now enlightened, I shall have to vote for Mr. Shepard, who you know will cure the body politic by removing such diseased parts necessary to a strong and healthy whole, and, as Mr. Seaman wisely says, there are more like me—perhaps many more than you suppose.

G. W. AVERELL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Long-Continued Period.

"We're gettin' old, Hiram."

"Well, we have been in the prime of life a good while."—Indianapolis News.

Second Choice.

Ida—But Belle always said Harry was "one man in a million." Why did she jilt him?"

May—Oh, she found one man with a million.—Chicago News.

Warding Off Suspicion.

"Aren't you going to write to your husband to-day?"

"No, I don't dare to write so often. I wrote to him last Sunday, and if I write again so soon they might think I had a lot of those postage stamps that were stolen in Chicago."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wary Was the Heiress.

"You are the apple of my eye," declared the Fortune Hunter to the Wise Heiress.

"I think," mused the Wise Heiress, "that I will keep my eye peeled, nevertheless."

Naturally, this evidence of astuteness on her part thrilled him to the core.—Baltimore American.

THE PASSIONATE SHEPARD TO HIS LOVE.

(With Apologies to Marlowe.)

Come live with me and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove
That Croker, in his dismal lair
Permits his cringing slaves to share.

And we will sit on rising rocks
And see the wardmen shear their flocks,
Hear golden "shake-downs"—five per cent.
On salaries raised with that intent.

And if thoul't let me be thy hub,
I'll introduce thee at The Club
On Ladies' Day, and thou shalt see
Strong men to Croker bend the knee,

And me, the strongest of the lot—
Forgetful of the "Burning Blot"
And other scathing words I spoke—
Assume his ignominious yoke.

A jaunty veil of finest wool,
Which from my prettiest lambs I pull,
I've drawn across my own bright eyne—
Come, let me bind it over thine.

Then thou shalt see, as plain as day,
How far I erred and went astray
In slinging Croker and his slate,
In ta. becalme his candidate.

—JOSEPH B. GILDER.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFT MAY COST $33,000,000.

He Proposes to Found a Polytechnic Institute in Pittsburg and Endow It.

Andrew Carnegie, who is expected home from Europe on Saturday, has, so it is said on excellent authority, planned the construction of a great polytechnic institute in Pittsburg, which, with the necessary endowment fund, will cost something like $33,000,000.

Before his departure for Scotland, Mr. Carnegie requested that plans and estimates be prepared which call for an outlay of from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 for buildings, and an endowment fund of about $25,000,000.

A committee was appointed, and it is about ready to present a report to Mr. Carnegie. The latter wants the proposed institution erected in Pittsburg, and there is good reason to believe that the municipality will donate the necessary sixty acres of land on which the buildings will be erected.

One of the members of the committee, Justice Josiah Cohen of the Orphans' Court of Pittsburg is at the Hotel Majestic, and he said:

"It is proposed to found in Pittsburg an institution for the training and education of apprentices and students in all trades. It is quite probable that the City of Pittsburg will furnish the necessary ground. It will be necessary to have many departments, and the committee has been considering what courses of study shall be pursued, what structures shall be built, and the amount of money necessary to maintain the institution.

"The plans provide for a college, a school, and day and night schools for apprentices. These will afford young men an opportunity to obtain a thorough training in any trade they may choose. Just when a definite report will be presented to Mr. Carnegie I am not in a position to state."

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Scotland.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., in a speech at a meeting to-day of the Governors of Dundee University, said that the Trustees of the Carnegie gift were making a shrewd use of a shrewd man's money in rejecting applications for the payment of fees, mostly on account of the applicants' defective preparation for college. The promiscuous payment of fees would be a disaster to Scotland. Mr. Morley said he did not fear that paying fees alone would lead to demoralization, because he remembered that if he had not had a scholarship he could not have gone to Oxford.

MR. YERKES BUYS A TURNER.

Pays the Record Price of £15,750 for "Rockets and Blue Lights."

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Charles T. Yerkes has purchased Turner's celebrated painting "Rockets and Blue Lights," at the record price of £15,750.

Important examples of J. M. W. Turner's paintings come into the market so seldom that the price paid by Mr. Yerkes for the night scene is not surprising. The demand in England is so great that foreigners have little chance to secure a really first-rate specimen. The fact that Mr. Yerkes has added a work of this calibre to his already fine collection is an occasion for congratulation, because this country is still comparatively lacking in the best British work. As a colorist and landscapist Turner is master of all British artists. His influence on French and American art has been deep and lasting, more extensive than upon the art of his own country, if we except the modern Glasgow school, which is also affected by the landscape school of France, 1830-1870.

"Rockets and Blue Lights" belongs to Turner's later period, when he turned his attention more and more to problems of atmosphere with a boldness that astonished his contemporaries and roused protests.

One reason for the scarcity of large and important works by Turner is the fact that he was not fully accepted as a successful painter by the majority of his fellow-countrymen, and, while laboring with unremitting industry, sold comparatively few of his paintings. Moreover, he was an unaccommodating seller, far from genial to strangers, and was weighted by a reputation for bearishness. When he died he bequeathed more than a hundred finished pictures to the nation, which remain a splendid monument to his genius; but these can never reach private hands and so appear at sales. From 1797 to 1850, the year before his death, he exhibited several hundred pictures at the Royal Academy.

Among the famous pictures by Turner in the United States mention may be made of the "Slave Ship," once owned by the late John Taylor Johnston, now in Boston; "The Fountain of Indolence," formerly owned by William H. Vanderbilt, and "Staffa," in the Lenox Library.

THE LONDON AND GLOBE SMASH.

Compulsory Liquidation of the Company Is Ordered.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Mr. Justice Wright has ordered the compulsory liquidation of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, one of the Whitaker Wright group of companies.

In view of the serious allegations of fraud made from time to time, counsel for the Directors, the Marquis of Dufferin, Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, Whitaker Wright, and Mr. Lemon, declared that they courted the fullest investigation.

Spanish Government's Labor Bill.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—The Minister of the Interior, Señor Moret, proposes to regulate strikes by legislation, and to that end has introduced a bill in the Cortes, legalising ordinary strikes if from four to fifteen days' notice is given to the authorities. Strikes stopping all work in a town or tending to produce a lack of necessaries will be illegal, and the leaders of such strikes will be punished by imprisonment. Similar conditions will govern the employers' coalitions. Contracts for public works will hereafter stipulate that agreements must be made with the workmen, setting forth the hours of labor and wages. Disputes will be referred to the authorities and to the arbitrators.

Princess Speculates in Real Estate.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—That energetic business woman and moneymaker, the Princess Waldemar of Denmark, (formerly Princess Marie of Orléans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres,) is now starting in business as a real estate speculator. She has secured a plot of ground adjoining Copenhagen and obtained municipal sanction to divide it into lots, on which she is about to erect villas to let to aristocratic people. The Princess is also interesting herself in commercial plans for the benefit of the Danish West Indies, as well as for the development of Danish commerce in Asia. She has secured valuable concessions from the Russian Government, in connection with the Asiatic trade.

Work by Tolstoi Seized in Leipzig.

LEIPZIG, Oct. 30.—The police to-day seized an edition of Count Tolstoi's brochure, "The Meaning of Life," at a Leipzig publishing house.

AMERICAN TROOPS PRAISED.

Col. Robe Issues an Address to Men of the Ninth Infantry.

MANILA, Oct. 30.—Col. Robe of the Ninth Infantry, in his official report of the Balangiga disaster, in regimental orders, praises the magnificent heroism of the dead American soldiers. To the survivors he says:

"Your splendid, courageous, defensive, and aggressive warfare at Balangiga has gone into history as a rare achievement of your regiment. I am proud of you. To you and to those who fought and fell, the army is indebted for a superb demonstration of what the bravery of a few determined men may accomplish under most unequal and unfavorable circumstances."

Daily Fights with Insurgents.

MANILA, Oct. 30.—Advices received here from Catbalogan, capital of the Island of Samar, say Gen. Smith has reliable information regarding the whereabouts of the insurgent leader Lukban, who is being hard pressed. Small skirmishes take place daily. Catbalogan was under fire yesterday. Gen. Smith expects to clear the island of insurgents by Christmas.

Gov. Taft Is Ill.

MANILA, Oct. 30.—Gov. Taft has been sick in the hospital for ten days past. He has undergone a successful operation and is now recovering.

COST OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Asks for $500,000 for Pneumatic Tube Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The estimates for the entire Postal Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, aggregate $135,885,896. This is inclusive of $1,037,370 for departmental salaries and $216,650 for contingent expenses. The Postmaster General submits no estimates for special facilities for fast mails between New York and Washington and Atlanta and New Orleans and between Kansas City, Mo., and Newton, Kan., though there is usually a fight for these appropriations in Congress.

A round half million dollars is asked for "transportation of mail by pneumatic tube or other similar devices by purchase or otherwise." The total for rural free delivery is $6,250,000, an increase of $2,750,000 over the current year.

The compensation for Postmasters amounts to $20,000,000; letter carriers and substitute and temporary carriers, $17,435,450; star route service, $6,715,000; railroad transportation, railway Post Office car service, and railway mail service, $52,468,456. The grand total for inland mail transportation is $63,019,956, and for foreign mails, $2,542,000.

PLAYERS AND MUSICIANS.

The abolition of the Reading Committee of the Theatre Français has made a stir in Paris. The committee was established by the "decree of Moscow" under NAPOLEON I., though the decree was really made in Paris. But the theatric Emperor liked to have people believe that in the heat of a fatal campaign in the heart of Russia he could still think of the drama. The decree gave the societaires of the Français a voice in the selection of the plays to be produced. The abolition of the decree takes away that right. The story of the ceremony at the theatre is interesting.

The decree was formally communicated to the players in their meeting room. M. Claretie had summoned them to receive a communication. They knew what this meant. MM. Coquelin, Le Bargy, (a Count d'Orsa in his spheres), de Féraudy, Silvain, Leloir, Prudhon, Baillet, and the secretary and librarian, Monval, attended. They signed the register before they heard the communication which M. Claretie made to them. He did so briefly, simply saying that he was charged to make known to them the decree suppressing the Reading Committee, and begged to have the honor of reading it. When he had read it he expressed the hope that this change would not alter his agreeable relations with each of them, and that they would remain his fellow-workers and friends. They made no reply. M. Mounet-Sully, asking whether he had anything else to say, he replied that he had not, whereupon that eminent actor said to the other members of the now defunct committee: "Nothing now remains for us to do but to retire." With that he bowed to M. Claretie and went out, the other actors following. They adjourned to M. Leloir's dressing room to hold a consultation, but it did not lead to any decision.

***

Mr. Pinero's visit to Italy is reported to be not solely a matter of rest after labor. It may result in the character of Iris being played by Signora Duse, although that lady recently bewailed the fate which compelled her to play "Sardou and Pinero." On the first night of "Iris" every one noticed how thoroughly Miss Fay Davis had adopted the Duse method, and it was suggested that "Iris" had been written to show Signora Duse that the author could depict a human being. Whether this be the case or not every one, whether author or auditor, will be the gainer if Signora Duse decides to undertake the part.

***

Mme. Sembrich is working hard at the rôle of Ulana, the gypsy girl, in Paderewski's "Manru." It is possible that she may sing the part at Covent Garden, although Mme. Eames is also studying it. A new Polish tenor, M. Bandrowski, a member of the Frankfort Opera Company, will, by desire of the composer, play the gypsy husband, and the rest of the cast will be of last season's artists, namely, Mme. Schuman-Heink, Fraulein Aschirl, Mr. Bispham, and Mr. Blass. M. Paderewski himself will superintend the production, and the opera will be performed in German.

***

Not only will "Siegfried," with M. Jean de Reszke as the hero, be heard for the first time in Paris early in the new year, but also arrangements have been made for the production in the French capital during the Spring of "Die Götterdämmerung." For this production, which will be under the direction of MM. Cortot and Schütz, M. Van Dyck, has just been specially engaged. Siegfried Wagner had been invited to direct the first performance, but he has excused himself, although he offers the scheme his best wishes. In all probability Herr Mottl will be engaged as musical director. M. Jean de Reszke, who has finished his "cures" in Germany and Italy, is paying a visit to his Polish estates whence he writes to M. Charles Joly that he is studying hard at Siegfried in French, and that, as M. Gailhard, the manager of the Paris Grand Opéra, is enthusiastic about the work, and "has a strong desire to do better than elsewhere," the opera will be produced for the first time before the Parisian public in a style worthy of it. It is expected that the series of performances will commence toward the end of January, and M. Jean de Reszke has given up any idea of coming to America in order to devote his whole time to these Paris representations, which, by the way, will be given in the French tongue.

***

A new and very handsome musical review, just started by Schuster of Berlin, and called Die Musik, will rather startle the publishers of some of the older musical periodicals. Die Musik, which will be issued fortnightly at $2.50 a year, is a thick book of over 100 pages, besides a dozen special pages on plate paper, of illustrations of scenes from Wagner's operas, pictures of the new Munich Opera House, the Schumann and Liszt statues, Wagner caricatures of 1876, and so forth. The articles, besides notes on festivals and other concert performances, include one by Helene Raff on the correspondence of Raff and Liszt, "New Beethoven Studies," by Dr. Frimmel, "Baireuth," by Arthur Seidl, and numerous others. It is a pity that all attempts to publish a musical periodical of this importance have failed in America, chiefly because of the lack of support from the musical profession.

***

Dr. W. H. Cummings will shortly issue a volume dealing with the history of the words and music of "God Save the King." Dr. Cummings, who has made a collection of early editions of the British national anthem, about twenty-three years ago contributed to a monthly paper a remarkable series of articles on the subject, but they are not of course now easily available. The forthcoming book will at any rate prevent, it is hoped, the almost annual recurrence in print of the absurd fiction that the tune was derived from France. The claim that the melody was composed by Lully in the midseventeenth century rests entirely upon a hoax contained in the spurious "Memoirs de la Marquise de Créqui de Coucy," which was written by Cousen de St. Maid as recently as 1834.

***

Mr. E. R. Terry, whose name is well known in connection with the revivals of old music at Downshire College, Bath, England, has been appointed director of the music at the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Victoria Street, Westminster. The importance of the work he has there undertaken will be obvious, for Westminster will henceforward be the centre of the old faith in this country, and the example set at the cathedral must influence Catholic music generally throughout England. Cardinal Vaughan is believed to hold very strong views as to the importance of rejecting trivial works, and making the music worthy of the Church which he represents.

***

Among important musical publications are Prof. Horatio W. Parker's Greek Hymn sung at the Yale bicentennary; Chadwick's opera-oratorio, "Judith," produced at the Worcester festival, and Paderewski's opera "Manru." These are from the press of G. Schirmer. Breitkopf & Härtel have also published "Azara," an opera by John

MR. HEWITT ON TAMMANY AND SHEPARD

A RETROSPECT AND A WARNING.

Two or three days before the Tammany convention met, Mr. George Foster Peabody called upon me to say that Croker was willing to take Edward M. Shepard as the Tammany nominee for Mayor and that Shepard was considering the suggestion. Peabody told me that he and Mr. Orr had advised Shepard to accept the nomination, because, whether he or President Low should be elected, the city would be sure to have an honest administration. He asked me for my opinion, which I supposed was to be communicated to Shepard. I replied that Shepard's acceptance was to my mind simply unthinkable, that it would be false to his professions and his practice in the past, and that any association with Tammany Hall would, in my judgment, result in his political ruin.

Whether this opinion was communicated to Shepard or not I do not know, but, fearing that he might be induced by bad advice, however well meant, to accept the nomination, I gave an interview on the same day to a reporter of The Evening Post, in the hope that its publication might induce Shepard to decline the nomination. I did this because I was afraid he would overlook, in his desire to reform the City Government, the false position in which he would place himself by abandoning the friends with whom he had worked in the cause of reform, and by going over to the enemy to assume a position of leadership in the organization which he had denounced for many years in language familiar to the public and which therefore need not be recalled here. I did not see how he could avoid the imputation of being untrue to himself and of having been seduced by the temptation of office, in which doubtless he hoped to make a good record. The question in my mind was not what Shepard could do with Croker, but what Croker would do with Shepard. I knew very well that Croker in the desperate condition in which Tammany Hall was placed would try to save himself from defeat by capturing, if he could, the strongest and ablest man among his opponents. What he wanted was a popular vindication for Tammany, and he was willing to take the risk of two years of obstruction from the Mayor, provided he could control the county offices and particularly the office of District Attorney, which, as the law stands, is a position of far greater importance to Tammany than that of Mayor. Hence, in the interview, considering Shepard's record and Croker's object, I said that his only reply to the tender of a nomination should be: "Is thy servant a dog that he shall do this thing?" This undoubtedly was a strong expression, but I thought, and still think as Shepard's friend, that this was the only course of action open to him, and I regret that he did not take my advice. Instead of doing so, in his great speech at Tammany Hall he justified his acceptance of the nomination by my action in 1886, when I ran for Mayor against Henry George and Theodore Roosevelt. He said: "I hope to be pardoned if I follow the Abram S. Hewitt of 1886, to whose labors for many years in or with Tammany Hall the Abram S. Hewitt of 1901 may well look back, as do his fellow-citizens, with honorable satisfaction."

FACTS PERVERTED, HE SAYS.

Foreseeing from a remark made by Mr. Peabody that Shepard might regard my acceptance of the nomination in 1886 as a precedent for his acceptance, I pointed out very briefly in The Post interview that there was no analogy between the political situation at this time and the state of affairs in 1886. I supposed from his familiarity with political history that Shepard would himself make the distinction, but, as a matter of fact, his reply to me is practically: "You're another." He couples this with the statement that for many years I was connected with Tammany Hall in a way which ought to give me "honorable satisfaction." I confess I was amazed and grieved by this perversion of the real facts of 1886, and, above all, of the facts of my connection with Tammany Hall, which for nearly fifty years I had uniformly opposed, except for a brief period of reform under Tilden hereinafter referred to. I did not feel called upon, however, to pursue the matter further, and would not now do so in view of my relations with Shepard, if two eminent members of the bar, Mr. Lewis Delafield and Mr. Albert Stickney, had not each, in communications over their own signatures, repeated the erroneous statement of Mr. Shepard that the distinction between the two occasions was "shadowy." Lawyers are supposed never to give an opinion without first becoming familiar with the facts, and yet here are three gentlemen, having no superiors at the bar, concurring in a statement absolutely contrary to the facts of the case and altogether misleading to any action. I still waited in the expectation that one or the other of these gentlemen would revise the judgment which they had given in ignorance of the circumstances. Since Mr. Bourke Cockran made his anti-Tammany speech in defense of Mr. Shepard at the meeting last week in Carnegie Hall, over which Mr. Stickney presided, there has been no excuse for the failure of these gentlemen to withdraw the statements which did me injustice and deceived the public. Cockran made the following statement, which I extract from the report of his speech in THE TIMES:

"Mr. Cockran next went into the history of Mr. Hewitt's nomination for the Mayoralty. He called attention to the fact that in 1886 there were three leading organizations in this city—the Republicans, Tammany Hall, and the County Democracy. The two Democratic organizations were very evenly balanced in point of strength, he said. The County Democracy had elected the Mayor in 1884 and controlled every department of the City Government. In the Spring the Henry George movement took shape and gathered such momentum that it was generally believed that if each of the three organizations nominated separate tickets his election would be certain. 'Many of us believed,' said the speaker, 'while we had the most profound respect for Mr. George's ability and integrity, that the platform which he adopted portended grave danger to the security of property, and while it was absolutely certain that Tammany Hall, by indorsing him, could secure the election of its whole county ticket, yet, in deference to what its leaders then believed to be the best interests of the community, it nominated Mr. Hewitt, a member of the County Democracy, without consulting him, without letting anybody know of its intentions, and adjourned the convention for fear he might decline if he were apprised of it while the convention was still in session.'" He adds: "I was a member of the committee that notified him. * * * He was our opponent. He was one of the leaders of the County Democracy. And yet he was nominated by Tammany Hall as an act of pure patriotism. He was told by that Notification Committee that he had been nominated because he was believed incapable of making a pledge."

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

This statement is true as far as it goes, but it does not cover the whole case. I did not accept the Tammany nomination when it was tendered to me, but held it in abeyance until the County Democracy had acted. I had never run on a Tammany nomination alone, and I was determined I would not place myself in a false position by running for Mayor, even though I fully concurred in the belief of the danger of the Henry George movement, unless I had the same kind of nomination which I had received for five consecutive terms in Congress—namely, the nomination of both wings of the Democratic Party, making me the nominee of the united Democracy. I was not therefore the Tammany candidate, but the Democratic candidate, running for a municipal office without pledges of any kind. I addressed my letter of acceptance to the Chairmen of the two conventions jointly, and in it I made my position as to the administration of the office of Mayor perfectly clear, as the following extract will show:

"From the nature of this issue [the doctrines of Henry George] and the unusual manner in which my nomination has been made, no pledges to any party or any set of men have been asked, nor under any circumstances would I make any other pledge than that which I now freely give, that, if elected, I will discharge the duties of the office according to law, to the best of my strength and ability, keeping in view the interest of the whole people without distinction of party and class and in strict conformity to the legislation affecting the civil service and the just demands of the great mass of the people for the removal of abuses which impose taxation without corresponding benefits."

This is the precise ground, so far as I can judge, which Seth Low occupied four years ago, when Shepard supported him, and it is the precise ground on which he stands to-day as the Fusion candidate, when Shepard is running against him. If, therefore, Shepard's position is identical with mine in 1886 and he is the same Shepard he was in 1897, he should promptly retire from the canvass and cast his vote for Seth Low, who is the non-partisan candidate. As a matter of fact, he tells us that he is running upon a partisan platform and that he has no faith in any kind of municipal government which is not conducted by the representatives of party organizations. The distinction between my position in 1886 and Shepard's in 1901 is therefore fundamental. I believed then, as I do now, in non-partisan municipal government.

In 1886 Tammany Hall was not in power in the City Government. To-day it is in power, with a record of four years of misgovernment such as we have never known in New York since the days of William M. Tweed. There were no scandals attaching to the administration of Mayor Grace, who had been elected in opposition to Tammany. The sole issue set forth in the several platforms was the danger which would arise in case Henry George should be elected Mayor. There was no other issue whatever. I was fighting Henry George. Shepard is fighting against the cause of reform, which was not an issue in 1886. He says that he is the same Edward M. Shepard as he was four years ago, when he denounced Tammany Hall as "a disgraceful blot upon the municipal history of the country." Then he spoke of the "detestable devilry and insolence with which Mr. Croker threatened to destroy Democratic politics." I have not observed that he makes any such reference to Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker in the speeches which he is now delivering, and yet Tammany and Croker have not grown better. He declares that he is "a Democrat through and through," and yet four years ago he denounced Tammany as "a grinding tyranny of blackmail over the personal freedom of tens of thousands of decent men in New York." He then declared that this was not Democracy. He now declares that Tammany Hall is the only Democratic organization in this city, and he has persuaded himself that he is fighting in the cause of Democracy. He does not pretend, and no man pretends, that Tammany Hall has changed for the better. He insists that he, Shepard, has not changed. Who can reconcile this astonishing contradiction? There was no pretense in 1886 that Tammany would be strengthened by my election, nor did either the Tammany committee or I indulge in any illusion on that subject. I told them plainly that there would be war, and in less than three months there was war to the knife, continued during my entire administration and ending in my defeat at the polls in 1888, with the connivance of the Republican Party, and in the restoration of Tammany to power, whence "all our woes."

TOTAL DESTRUCTION THE CURE.

From this brief résumé of the situation it is evident that Shepard can find no justification for his acceptance of the Tammany nomination in my action in 1886, but he and his friends all feel that some justification is necessary. Every speech made by him and his friends is an effort to excuse the course he has seen fit to take. Cockran defends him on the ground that, if elected, he will destroy Crokerism root and branch. This view may be very satisfactory to Cockran, who is doubtless thirsting for revenge against Tammany for having discarded him when he had become too respectable to be of any further use. But where does this explanation leave Shepard? The followers of Tammany already loathe him for his past denunciations, and their disgust cannot be lessened when they are told by Cockran that he is the avenging angel of reform. It seems to me that Tammany Hall will be justified in regarding this as an act of base treachery. Shepard himself, however, does not propose to destroy Tammany, but to reform it. He overlooks the fact that as Mayor he will have no control over Tammany. He will not even be a member of the organization. He cannot get within its secret councils except by permission of the boss. It is frequently stated that when I was Mayor I tried to reform Tammany. This is a total mistake. I made no such attempt, for my past experience had taught me that Tammany could not be reformed. The remedy is total destruction, in which Shepard declares he will take no part.

When Tweed and his followers abandoned Tammany Hall, in 1871, Samuel J. Tilden determined to reorganize the Tammany machine and convert it, just as Shepard proposes, into a purely Democratic organization. He was aided by the ablest and the most unselfish associates who had ever followed a Democratic leader. He was fresh from his great victory over the ring, whose members were in jail or in exile. Among those who marched into Tammany Hall and took possession of the vacant premises were Messrs. Belmont, Barlow, Green, Cooper, John Kelly, and myself. We proceeded to reorganize the Democratic Party without opposition from any quarter whatever. All the conditions were favorable. I was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, the nominal place now or lately filled by Croker. The other members became Sachems, and for three years Tammany Hall was administered upon the principle which Shepard hopes to re-establish. Slowly but surely it became evident that Tammany Hall did not want such a government as we established, but that its followers needed a boss to guide them and to look after their interests in politics and places. In other words, Tammany Hall represents a class of voters who must be controlled by a boss, and if Tammany were not provided with a boss it would die a natural death. In the evolution of these three years John Kelly unconsciously developed the qualities required for the position of boss. He did not seek it. He even urged me to take the place, but it was apparent to all of us that he alone could rule Tammany, and we retired. This is the only period during which I had any connection with Tammany. I do not look back at it, as Shepard supposes, with "honorable satisfaction." The attempt was an unmitigated failure. Since that time I have been invariably opposed to Tammany Hall, and by no process of imputation can I be made responsible either for its good or its bad reputation.

Kelly was an honest and patriotic man, not educated as Shepard is, but with intentions as good, and with natural abilities far greater for political administration than Shepard is supposed to possess. He felt, as Shepard does, that he was rendering a service to New York by controlling its ignorant and unruly elements, and that he was entitled to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens for his unselfish labors. His bossship was of very different quality from that of Croker, and was accompanied with no other criticism than that it was autocratic and not Democratic. John Kelly could not understand why the intelligent Democrats could not appreciate the sacrifice he was making, and the service he was rendering to the city. But Tammany Hall ceased to be Democratic, and so it must remain until it is utterly destroyed.

DIFFERENCE NOW AND THEN.

The difference now and then is simply in the personality of the bosses. I have often expressed my favorable opinion of John Kelly, and Shepard has given his unfavorable opinion of Richard Croker. Holding this opinion, he proposes to reorganize an institution which, under the present control, he has justly criticised as "a foul blot upon the municipal history of this country." If I was staggered by his inexplicable acceptance of the Tammany nomination, I am all the more amazed at his simplicity in supposing that he can reform Tammany Hall, where Tilden, with his great intellect, his enormous political power, and his unrivaled power of organization, failed, is simply incredible. His case is a study for the psychologists. Men of ordinary common sense cannot understand it. It is plain, however, from his utterances that he has persuaded himself that he is performing a high and holy duty. His advocates regard his action as heroic, and I have no doubt that he himself so regards it.

"But what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

Shepard undoubtedly feels that he can cope successfully with the problem of reconciling boss rule with Democratic principles of government. In fact, his best friends cannot shut their eyes to the fact that, step by step, he has assumed that he is the predestined deliverer and regenerator of the Democratic Party, to which by birth, education, and associates, he feels that he is dedicated as a kind of high priest. He is, of course, destined to a great disappointment. If defeated, his political career will be ended. If elected, he is foredoomed to failure in the Herculean task which he has undertaken. He will find the infamous burthen of Tammany Hall transferred to his unpadded shoulders, while Croker will play the part of Hercules and carry off the golden apples of the Hesperides to his gardens at Wantage.

Shepard flatters himself that in case of the election of the whole Tammany ticket, he can control the administration by reason of his power of removal of the heads of departments. He admits that he cannot control the appropriation of money, but he thinks he can control its expenditure. This belief only shows his ignorance of the complicated nature of the City Government and of the infinite details which he cannot hope to master in two years. But the control of the departments does not give him any power over the functions of the great officers elected on the county ticket. Does he expect that Tammany will pay any attention to his wishes in the exercise of the enlarged functions of the President of the Borough of Manhattan? And how about the District Attorney, who, as the picturesque Gardiner solemnly said, is a constitutional officer whom the Mayor cannot remove, and who in the last emergency, no matter how the police may be governed, controls the criminal business of the city? Every lawyer knows that, so far as crime and vice are concerned, the office of District Attorney is far more potent than that of Mayor. How does Mr. Shepard relish the associate which Tammany has given him in the high office once filled by his brilliant father?

This leads me to recall the fact that I refused the nomination for Mayor unless the entire county ticket was made satisfactory to me, and I selected the late Henry R. Beekman, who was not a Tammany man, as the candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, because, in case of the disability of the Mayor, he would be his successor. If Shepard has had anything to do with the ticket at whose head he is running, he has demonstrated his unfitness for Chief Magistrate by the associates to whom he has consented.

MR. HEWITT'S WARNING.

If space permitted I would like to point out how Tammany Hall has been the inveterate foe of rapid transit and the small parks, to which Shepard often alludes in his speeches. I would like to discuss the question of capital and labor, which Shepard handled so adroitly that he altogether missed the only important point in the discussion. The trades unions forbid their members to work with non-union men, and in case non-union men are employed a strike follows. Shepard did not tell us whether he thought such action on the part of the trades unions to be right or wrong. When I was Mayor I had to face this issue, and it is believed I lost the labor vote because I was not willing to admit that any human being could be deprived of the right to work and to live by the edict of any organization whatsoever. Perhaps Mr. Shepard will kindly enlighten us on this subject. He will remember my letter to the Democratic Club of Brooklyn upon this subject and the sympathy which he expressed at that time with my views, and which no doubt he still entertains.

But there is no time to discuss such details. Thus far from the nature of the case I have been forced to speak, much to my regret, of the personal position which Shepard occupies in this struggle, but let there be no mistake as to the nature of the issue presented. It is not Shepard and his great abilities and spotless record, as his friends insist; it is not the principles of Democracy which are at stake, as Shepard claims, but it is Tammany Hall, with its infamous record; it is Crokerism, with its absenteeism and its corrupting influence in every department of the City Government. If by the deliberate vote of the people Tammany Hall shall receive a vindication by the election of any candidate whom it may nominate, then the public conscience will be at fault. Fortunately there are but two candidates in this campaign, and the line is sharply drawn between the forces of reform marshaled on the one side, and the forces of iniquity marshaled on the other. The verdict will determine whether manhood suffrage can be trusted to secure good government. A more momentous election has never occurred in the history of republican government. It rises above all personal considerations, and decides the destinies of this city for many years to come. The issue is whether the corrupt and unscrupulous organization of Tammany Hall shall be perpetuated by the transparent trick of putting a good man at the head of its ticket, handicapped by other men who have proved themselves to be entirely unworthy of confidence. Some well-meaning men may be hoodwinked, but "all the people are not fools all the time."

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were many weddings yesterday. The greater number of these were in town. They are a continuation of a long list of early Autumn nuptial events. The delightful Indian Summer weather has made the country also especially attractive, and yesterday saw hunt meets and golf and other out-of-door amusements. There was a meet of the Orange County Hunt at Goshen, and one of the Meadow Brook at Bull's Head. This morning the Westchester Hunt will meet at Allendale Farm at the very early hour of 7, and there will be golf at Morristown.

***

This evening is All Hallow's. It is one on which ghosts and fairies and other uncanny and ethereal beings are supposed to walk abroad. It has been the custom for many years at Tuxedo to give the annual ball on this occasion, but this year it was put on an earlier date. All Hallow's, however, will be celebrated at Tuxedo, at Morristown, and in the country wherever there are assemblages of young people with games and other observance of the ancient rites. To-morrow, All Saints' is a church holiday of the first magnitude, and many of the large fashionable city churches will have services.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Bronson Belknap to Dr. Deas Murphy. Miss Belknap is the daughter of Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, who was Miss Mary Phoenix Remsen, and a sister of the late Robert L. Remsen and William Remsen and Mrs. Alexander H. Webb. Miss Belknap's sister married Robert McAllister Lloyd.

***

Quite a number of people will sail to-day on the Deutschland. Among them are Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, the Count and Countess de Castlemenardo, (Miss Edith Van Buren,) the Baroness de Wardener, James R. Roosevelt, Senator William Andrews Clark, Count Moltke, and Dr. C. de la Roche. On the Champagne are booked for Havre Charles d'Aurigny and the Baron Wrangle. On the Germanic, which sailed yesterday, were E. S. Waring and Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mix.

***

Mrs. George Keppel was booked to sail yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star ship. She was called to this country by the illness of her husband, George Keppel, who, as announced in this column on Tuesday, is at the New York Hospital with typhoid fever. Mr. Keppel's case is, however, light, and he will leave the hospital in a few days. Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury is among the new victims to typhoid, which is quite prevalent. She is at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, on West Thirty-seventh Street. She and Mr. Waterbury were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould on their recent trip West, and the disease developed in Denver. Mrs. Waterbury was brought home in a private train. Her condition is not regarded as serious.

***

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder on the birth of a son, which happy event took place at Babylon on Tuesday. Mrs. Schroeder was Miss Juliette de Neuville. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder will remain at Babylon until after Thanksgiving, when they will come to town and occupy their new residence.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Armstrong have taken 136 East Thirty-fifth Street for the Winter. Mrs. Armstrong was Miss Gwendolyn King. Mr. and Mrs. Augustine F. Smith have taken 105 East Fortieth Street for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia have taken a house in East Fifty-fifth Street, which they will occupy during the Horse Show.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson have a coaching party on a trip through New Jersey for this week. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will have another house party at the week end at Garrisons.

***

Among those who have visited the Buffalo Exposition this week have been Mrs. S. P. Blagden, Mrs. George C. Clarke, the Misses Clarke, and Edward N. Crosby.

***

Preparations are being made in Orange for a horse show, which will take place early next month and before the date of the Horse Show in this city. This will be the last of the suburban events of the season.

***

Among others who are sailing to-day on the Deutschland not already mentioned are Mr. and Mrs. George Albert Audenried, Victor Bryce, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Chandler and Miss Chandler, A. H. Dixon and Miss Marjorie Dixon, Herman Ernest Dick, Mrs. George H. Holt, John E. Searles, Raphael Terry, André Terry, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Turnbull, and Miss McCall.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, who have been in South Africa and in London, have settled in New York. Mr. Hammond went to South Africa in the interest of an English mining company, and was captured by the Boers, but afterward released.

***

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the service for the dead will be read in Grace Church by the late Mrs. George M. Woolsey, (Miss Esther Morris Hunt.) As Mrs. Woolsey had a large circle of friends and acquaintances and the services will undoubtedly be largely attended.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 30.—R. F. Yolverton has rented from the Misses Newman their cottage, The Nutshell, in Catherine Street, for the season of 1902.

W. H. Mayer and William R. Hunter started to-day on a coaching trip to Bristol and back. The party included Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, and W. C. Dulles. Mr. Mayer drove to Bristol, and Mr. Hunter will drive on the return. The party will spend the night at Bristol.

Mrs. Charles Potter and her daughter, Mrs. Bonsal, closed their cottage to-day and went to Baltimore.

Mrs. Belle Beach, who was seriously injured while riding early in the Summer, is just able to be out.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan closed her cottage on the Cliffs to-day, and, with Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., who has been her guest for two weeks, went to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Burke-Roche closed her villa, Elmcourt, in Bellevue Avenue, to-day, and, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Cynthia Roche, went to New York.

Samuel F. Barger and Miss Edna Barger returned to New York to-day, having closed their cottage for the season.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman closed her Newport season to-day, and went to Boston, and Mrs. J. G. Johnson closed her cottage and left here for Philadelphia.

Robert Sedgwick has taken another lease of the Lyman cottage, in Leroy Avenue. He will have extensive improvements made to the estate.

Mrs. Paul Tuckerman Rides Astride.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Paul Tuckerman is the first of the horsewomen of the Tuxedo set who has discarded the side saddle and taken to riding astride. She takes her daily ride through the park clad in a costume combining the skirt and trousers, a coat fitting close in the back, and a derby hat, presenting a decidedly mannish appearance.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Allen—Ogden.

Joel Nott Allen, a son of the late Rev. Edward Brown Allen, and Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, on lower Fifth Avenue. The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Octavius Flagg and the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the church. The church, which has superb decorations by John La Farge, was decorated additionally with but two large vases of white chrysanthemums in loose, artistic masses.

The bride, who walked up the nave on her father's arm, was in white crepe de chine, satin spotted. It had a long, square train, and all around it ran a deep flounce of old point lace. The veil, a three-cornered one, was also of old point, and a ruffle of point outlined the transparent lace yoke, and strings of pearls were festooned across the yoke's lower edge. The sleeves matched the yoke. A bunch of bride roses and lilies of the valley was carried. Miss Janet de Kay, the bride's only attendant, was in a frock of pink crepe de chine trimmed with white lace, the sleeves and deep yoke were unlined. Her large round hat was made of pink chiffon trimmed with clous of pink chiffon and dashes of black velvet. She carried a round bouquet of pink carnations and ferns.

As the bride neared the steps leading up to the altar the bridegroom, following the old English custom, came down to meet her there. His best man was his brother, Edward Ashley Allen, and the ushers were Carl C. Nott, cousin of the bridegroom; Augustus Davies, Charles Wisner, and Rufus R. Graves. Mrs. Ogden, the mother of the bride, was gowned in black Chantilly lace over white taffeta, and wore a black bonnet with a jet coronet across the front and several black ostrich tips at the left.

After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Allen will live at the Loring, 202 West Seventy-fourth Street. Among the guests invited to the wedding were:

Mrs. Robert Goelet,	Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brush,
Miss Goelet,	Mr. and Mrs. Horace Barnard,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	The Misses Adams of Philadelphia,
Miss Goelet,	Mrs. Frederic Goodridge,
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Potter,	Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock,
Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander,	Mrs. Charles W. Ogden,
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin,	Miss Ogden,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary,	Mr. and Mrs. James Scrymser,
Mrs. Sidney de Kay,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan,
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Nott,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod,
Mrs. Edward P. Allen,	Chief Justice Charles C. Nott,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Kernochan,	Miss Julia De Lancey Coster.
Miss Kernochan,	
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Purdy,	
President Roosevelt,	
Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt,	

Johnston—Brown.

Miss Mabel A. Brown, daughter of J. G. Brown, the artist, and Robert Arthur Johnston were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 250 West Forty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's, assisted by the Rev. David Schaefer of Hamilton, Ohio, officiated. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, where two of the bride's sisters had also been married. There was a simple arch of green, and an aisle was outlined with greens, and yellow chrysanthemums were used to decorate. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a creamy white satin frock, with a sweeping, round train. It was trimmed with medallions of heavy white lace, outlined by wreaths of chiffon and satin roses. The lace yoke was outlined by a frill of point lace, and the sleeves were also of point lace. The tulle veil was fastened to the bride's coiffure by a point lace scarf and orange blossom-shaped diamond pin was worn on the corsage.

The maid of honor, Miss Florence Marie Brown, a sister of the bride, was in yellow crepe de chine and carried yellow chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids, Miss Isabel Nelson Smith and Miss Gertrude Van Buren Magonigie, were in white crepe de chine, trimmed with deep yellow lace, and carried chrysanthemums. All the attendants wore Le Vallière chains with topaz pendants. Edward Otis Dustin of Boston was the best man, and the ushers were George Arthur Brown, Harry Cummings, Horace Walker, and Dr. T. Harold MacLaury. Masters J. G. Brown Cummings and Arthur Brown Cummings, nephews of the bride, were the holders of the ribbons. Among those invited to the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston of Belfast, Ireland,	Daniel Huntington,
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Gillespie,	Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood de Forest,	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Murphy,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney,	Edgar Saltus,
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould,	Brig.-Gen. Roberts,
Dr. George S. Brady,	Bolton Jones,
Mrs. George Brady,	Frederick Dielman,
Mr. and Mrs. Eben Gould,	Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hearn,
Bishop H. C. Potter,	Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wyant,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Carroll Beckwith,	Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bogert,
Mr. and Mrs. George King Cummings,	Mr. and Mrs. Preble Tucker,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lovelle Parker,	Worthington Whittridge,
W. A. Coffin,	James Symington,
Mr. and Mrs. John F. Cheney,	Mrs. John C. Peters,
	Seymour Guy,
	W. M. Chase,
	George Clausen.

Parker—Robinson.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 30.—Miss Margaret Robinson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John K. Robinson, formerly of Chicago and now of Greenfield Hill, was married to Alfred McEwen at noon to-day. The marriage took place in the Pequot Bronson mansion, now the home of the Robinsons. The bridal couple stood under a canopy of white chrysanthemums and smilax. Yellow chrysanthemums and ferns were used extensively in the house decorations. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Dunne of Chicago. The bride wore a gown of white satin, mainly made with bridal veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by her sisters, the Misses Frances and Laura Robinson. The best man was John McEwen, Jr., and the ushers were Burton Holmes. The bride's father is Treasurer of the Diamond Match Company, and the father of the bridegroom is a retired Chicago banker.

Penyard—Kidd.

The marriage of Antonio Terry Penyard of Chile and Miss Matilda Stewart Kidd of this city took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 19 West Seventy-third Street. The Rev. Father Matthew Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Disciples, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in white chiffon draped with old rose point, her veil was of the same lace. She carried lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was Mrs. Lewis M. Gibb, who also was in white chiffon, and carried Carnot roses.

Mr. Ponvert's best man was his brother, Elie L. Ponvert, and the ushers were Warren B. Nash, George L. Woodruff, Adams C. Sumner, and his cousin, Francisco Terry of Paris.

The drawing room, where the ceremony took place, was decorated with smilax and American Beauty roses, and in the other rooms there were pink chrysanthemums, carnations, and roses. Mr. and Mrs. Ponvert will spend the Fall in the United States and the Winter in Cuba.

Among the guests invited to the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nash,	Marquise de Apestaguia,
Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Ormiston,	Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable,
Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Bayne,	Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ponvert,
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Nash,	Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Banks,
Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Vatable,	Dr. Satterthwaite,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons,	Mrs. Satterthwaite,
W. L. Havemeyer,	Mrs. W. C. Taylor,
Mr. and Mrs. Warren Nash,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eno,
Robert Stewart,	James Stillman,
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kirkman,	Henry Hoffman,
	Julia P. Nash,
	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Alexander.

Gennert—Clarke.

Henry G. Gennert and Miss Lizzie Plimpton Clarke, daughter of George C. Clarke, were married in All Angels' Church last evening by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend. The bride, who entered the church on her father's arm, was in white satin trimmed with Brussels lace. The yoke and sleeves were of lace, and the former was embroidered with pearls. She carried lilies of the valley. Miss Elizabeth Drummond, the maid of honor, was in white liberty silk, trimmed with chiffon and lace, and carried white chrysanthemums, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Jessie B. Libby, Althea Jewell, Helen Gennert, and Emma Lockwood, were in white over pink taffeta and carried pink chrysanthemums.

The church was decorated in white and green, and white chrysanthemums were fastened to every other pew on the centre aisle. The ceremony was preceded by organ selections by Hans Kronold and a solo by Hidons de Smock. William O. Gennert, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Henry Chatham, Edmund L. Mooney, Maurice Gennert, and Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr.

After the church ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's father, 250 West Seventy-third Street. The list of guests invited included.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch,	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Slayback,
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Libby,	Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Slayback,
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Lockwood,	Mrs. W. C. Taylor,
Dr. Charles W. Crawford, and Mrs. Crawford,	Mr. and Mrs. James Banks,
	Mrs. E. G. Macks,
	H. L. Clarke,
	Miss Clarke.

Hall—Carpender.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 30.—A notable wedding took place in the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist at 6 o'clock this evening, when Miss Alice Haxall Carpender, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Carpender of this city and Gustavus Abeel Hall, son of John Hall of Trenton, Superintendent of John A. Roebling's Sons Co., were married in the presence of several hundred people. The maid of honor was Miss Francis Knoel Stevens. The bridesmaids were Misses Helen Williamson, Anna Carpender, Katherina Carpender, and Laura Kirkpatrick of this city; Fannie Williams Brown and Mary Nicholas of Baltimore; Katherine Hall of Trenton, and Edith Carpender of New York. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Keppele Hall of Trenton. The ushers were C. J. Carpender, Jr., of this city; Neilson Abeel of Newark; Carl Roebling, Duncan Anderson, and William Rogers of Trenton, and Henry Brady of Scranton, Penn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Dutton Dale, rector of the church, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. E. S. Phelps, rector emeritus. Mr. and Mrs. Hall left on their wedding tour immediately after a reception at Charlecote, the home of the bride's parents.

Finch—Berry.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 30.—Miss Edna Chambers Berry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Berry, and J. Harvey Finch were married this evening at the bride's home by the Rev. W. E. Scofield. Miss Florence Lillian Berry, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Willis D. Finch was groomsman. Miss Theodora Mead and Miss Edna Gertude Ferris were flower bearers, and Percival Chambers of Brooklyn and George Peabody acted as ushers. A reception and wedding supper followed, and at 11 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Finch departed for New York. They will spend their honeymoon in Washington.

Graves—Lehmaier.

Miss Elsa Juliette Lehmaier was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Lehmaier, 172 Lembeck Avenue, Jersey City, to Horace Cutler Graves of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Percival Pyle of the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City. The bridesmaid was Miss Blake, and the maid of honor, Miss Josephine Middleton of Jersey City. Dr. L. Paddock of Brooklyn was the best man, and Harry Rossell and Warren L. Elmore were the ushers. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mundorff—Grau.

Dr. George Theodore Mundorff and Miss Minnie Grau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Grau, were married last evening at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. The maid of honor was Miss Josephine Mundorff, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Clara Isabel Sulzer and Anna W. Campbell. The ushers were Frederick W. Mundorff and Dr. Alfred Trenchard Wood. Hubert B. Mundorff was his brother's best man.

Mertens—Hamlin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 30.—Charles H. Mertens of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss Agnes York Hamlin, only daughter of Howland J. Hamlin, Attorney General of Illinois, were married to-night at the residence of the bride's parents in this city. The Rev. Father Heffernan of Shelbyville officiated. Only a few intimate friends and relatives were in attendance.

New Custodian for Grant's Tomb.

Col. O. F. Middleton, a veteran of the civil war, has been appointed custodian of Gen. Grant's tomb to succeed James Butler, who died recently and who had held the place since the completion of the monument, being also a veteran. Col. Middleton served through the war in the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers and Eighth United States Volunteers, Hancock Corps. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a member of Alexander Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

May Irwin Says She Will Retire.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—May Irwin, the actress, who is playing here this week in "Madge Smith" to-day announced her intention to retire from the stage at the close of the present season. Miss Irwin said that she had done an enormous amount of hard work, and desired to enjoy a rest for the remainder of her life.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM M. HUDSON, sixty-eight years old, a prominent physician, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He had been for the last twenty years stockholder auditor of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, and had held a number of important public positions.

DOUGLAS WAITE, a brother of the late Chief Justice M. R. Waite, died at a hospital in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday after a severe operation. He was seventy-five years of age. His father was for years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. The remains are to be taken to Lyme, Conn., for bur

TURF HEARING PROLONGED.

Evidence in Case of Colt's Fake Workout Showed Track Mark Was Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 30.—The committee of thoroughbred breeders formed here yesterday at a mass meeting for the purpose of investigating the charges of the moving of the three-eighths pole, on the Kentucky Association track, for the purpose of selling Clarence H. Mackay the yearling bay colt by imp. Wagner-Margaret Jane, for a false work-out trial, after a brief session adjourned till Saturday.

Trainer O'Brien, who had the option on the colt from Owners Engman and Wilkerson, asked to be excused from testifying, because of the death of a relative in Covington, but promised to appear before the committee on Saturday.

D. L. Frazee, the local trainer, gave important evidence before the committee at noon, stating that he discovered the attempt to trick Mr. Mackey's trainer, by a false workout, as told H. P. Hendley, who owns Hill and also Trainer Ed Feaks of the Galway string.

Frazee said he had been trying out a colt which made the eighth from the half to the three-eighths pole in 44½ seconds, and the second eighth up the hill in 12 seconds. He knew there was something wrong, and when it was stated that the imp. Wagner-Margaret Jane colt had gone up the hill in, 11¼ for the eighth of a mile, he knew the pole had been moved, and pointed out the fact to Mr. Mackay's trainer. A number of stable boys and jockeys testified to discovering that the pole was out of position on Thursday. The employes of the O'Brien stable declared they knew nothing of the pole being moved. O'Brien's foreman refused to testify.

Major B. G. Thomas, the veteran turfman, did the questioning.

He had Phil Chinn, who assisted his father, Col. Jack Chinn, in the negotiations, describe how the pole had been taken out of the ground and the dirt placed back, &c., and then reminded him that it was not a pole at all but a plank nailed on the fence.

Col. Jack Chinn may appear Saturday, and statements from Mr. Mackey and Trainer Hill are also expected then. After viewing the scene of the attempted swindle, the committee adjourned.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New High Individual Score Made in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Series.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on the Elephant Club alleys last night, Cooper of the Lefferts Council team made a new high individual score of 246, beating by two pins the former record of 244, made by George Moore of the East New York team a few days ago. Lefferts Council won two games, the first by a single pin. In the National League series the Metropolitan bowlers won two of their three matches with the team of the Roseville Athletic Association of Newark, N. J. The scores:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 157; Howell, 179; Schultz, 148; Gerdes, 190; Lehrbach, 165. Total, 839.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Kessler, 165; Mesloh, 150; C. Sievers, 105; Beimer, 164; Buchholz, 177. Total, 781.

SECOND GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Kessler, 178; Mesloh, 159; C. Sievers, 166; Beimer, 153; Buchholz, 169. Total, 825.

Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 191; Smith, 159; McNally, 152; Taylor, 160; Roche, 168. Total, 830.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 182; Smith, 150; McNally, 154; Taylor, 182; Roche, 202. Total, 850.

Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 183; Howell, 160; Schultz, 166; Gerdes, 155; Lehrbach, 182. Total, 855.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Meier, 182; V. Swope, 179; H. Swope, 142; Forsyth, 176; Stumpfel, 190. Total, 869.

Audubon Bowling Club—Moore, 140; Curtis, 142; Buckley, 136; Steinmann, 161; Maher, 158. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 170; Kitchelt, 225; Cook, 184; Doncourt, 189; Cantrell, 165. Total, 943.

Audubon Bowling Club—Moore, 143; Curtis, 160; Martin, 213; Steinmann, 143; Maher, 163. Total, 822.

Oriental Bowling Club—Meier, 183; V. Swope, 175; H. Swope, 189; Forsyth, 157; Stumpfel, 181. Total, 870.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 171; Kitchelt, 150; Cook, 157; Doncourt, 176; Cantrell, 169. Total, 833.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum and Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 154; Hiers, 178; Duell, 159; Ferber, 167; Fitch, 155. Total—813.

New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 157; Carpenter, 152; Huntington, 146; Hewes, 141; West, 134. Total, 730.

SECOND GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 182; Carpenter, 128; Huntington, 151; Hewes, 166; West, 185. Total—812.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Johansmeyer, 199; Le Beau, 152; Schoales, 133; Pryor, 152; C. Boettjer, 124. Total—760.

THIRD GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—Johansmeyer, 193; Le Beau, 145; Schoales, 175; Pryor, 150; C. Bottjer, 178. Total—841.

Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 210; Hiers, 187; Duell, 132; Ferber, 177; Fitch, 169. Total—873.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 206; Brooks, 161; Duane, 142; Coughlan, 173; Benton, 168. Total, 850.

Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Veith, 174; Viewig, 167; Willard, 159; Wechling, 141; Wooley, 146. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.—Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Veith, 139; Mann, 127; Willard, 182; Wechling, 137; Wooley, 151. Total, 736.

New York Edison Company—Wenzel, 176; Hill, 177; Biehl, 116; Grady, 192; Holme, 177. Total, 838.

THIRD GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 194; Brooks, 161; Duane, 153; Coughlan, 164; Benton, 172. Total, 844.

New York Edison Company—Wenzel, 150; Hill, 144; Biehl, 183; Grady, 204; Holme, 183. Total, 864.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 150; Taylor, 135; Van Riper, 177; Dodez, 175; Cooper, 181. Total, 818.

Pro Patria Council—C. Powles, 174; Dunkirk, 154; E. Powles, 158; Doerke, 167; Kemble, 167. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Ditmar, 157; Cordeau, 156; Mitchell, 104; Campbell, 154; Twiddy, 178. Total, 749.

Pro Patria Council—C. Powles, 186; Dunkirk, 150; E. Powles, 154; Doerke, 140; Kemble, 146. Total, 776.

THIRD GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Ditmar, 139; Cordeau, 167; Mitchell, 113; Campbell, 152; Twiddy, 137. Total, 719.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 168; Taylor, 163; Van Riper, 164; Dodez, 153; Cooper, 248. Total, 894.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Central Bowling Club—J. Patterson, 217; C. Marquez, 140; M. Patterson, 162; E. Marquez, 136; Cauly, 180. Total, 835.

Bedford Palace Bowling Club—Gates, 169; England, 142; Meislahn, 182; Brown, 164; Smith, 201. Total, 858.

SECOND GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—Skidmore, 64; W. Moore, 157; Gains, 181; Dinkel, 178; Meht, 201. Total, 881.

Central Bowling Club—J. Patterson, 156; C. Marquez, 154; M. Patterson, 170; E. Marquez, 113; Cauly, 119. Total, 712.

THIRD GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—Skidmore, 104; W. Moore, 172; Gains, 141; Dinkel, 144; Meht, 204. Total, 855.

Bedford Palace Bowling Club—Gates, 183; England, 180; Meislahn, 187; Brown, 172; Smith, 170. Total, 892.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.

Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Leonhardt, 191; Frazer, 186; Geisler, 160; Malsacher, 200; Meyer, 203. Total, 959.

North New York Bowling Club—Devanthal, 145; Blate, 168; Cramer, 145; Kordes, 119; Meyer, 143. Total, 743.

SECOND GAME.—Westchester Wheelmen—Brodbeck, 160; Bauman, 187; Clark, 156; Dale, 170; Winter, 158. Total, 831.

North New York Bowling Club—Deventhal, 161; Blate, 182; Cramer, 141; Kordes, 149; Meyer, 130. Total, 763.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Leonhardt, 151; Frazer, 149; Geisler, 160; Malsacher, 167; Meyer, 195. Total, 883.

Westchester Wheelmen—Brodbeck, 181; Bauman, 165; Clark, 156; Dale, 144; Winter, 168. Total, 814.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

METROPOLITAN A. C.				ROSEVILLE A. A.		
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Breen	149	191	211	Pierson	148	179	191
Sherwood	170	157	224	Smith	168	189	174
Fisher	173	167	169	Diederick	163	140	173
Kling th'Fr.	148	153	178	Van Ness	184	158	171
Arnold	180	213	200	Meyer	193	186	191
Total	820	881	991	Total	856	852	900

Gallagher Won Billiard Game.

Another tie was played off last night in the eighteen-inch balk line billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy. "Tom" Gallagher and Org Morningstar were the contestants in the game, and Gallagher won in the twenty-first inning, his average being 14 6-21. Morningstar, with a break of 65, made the high run of the game. Gallagher's victory last night still gives him a chance for the second prize. McLaughlin and Morningstar play to-night. The score:

Gallagher—0, 11, 4, 34, 8, 38, 18, 1, 13, 24, 6, 8, 36, 1, 45, 10, 0, 0, 29, 4, 15. Total, 300. Average, 14 2-21. High run, 45.

Morningstar—15, 1, 1, 7, 1, 3, 58, 3, 11, 36, 33, 0, 10, 5, 5, 9, 1, 0, 35. Total, 238. Average, 11 19-21. High run, 53.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE W. PALMER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to George W. Palmer, hotel keeper, of Kingston, N. Y., whose liabilities were $2,197.

COSMOS MINDELEFF.—Cosmos Mindeleff of 101 West Eighty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,055 and no assets. The debts were contracted mostly in Washington, D. C., from 1893 to 1897.

YORK LUMBER CORPORATION.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the York Lumber Corporation, at the foot of Tenth Street, East River, and also of Bridgeport, Conn., by the following creditors: Samuel A. Bennett, $220; William W. Schupner, $248, and Charles R. Demarest, $172. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Sept. 13.

JAMES SAGOR & BROTHER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of James Sagor & Brother, jobbers in woolens at 246 Canal Street, show liabilities of $63,018 and nominal assets of $13,338. The assets consist of stock, $5,106; fixtures, $189; notes, $736; book accounts, $6,923; claim, $264; cash in bank, $120. Among the creditors are the American Woolen Company, $16,537; National Butchers & Drovers' Bank, $5,322, partly secured, and the People's Bank, $7,203, partly secured.

CHARLES DETCKEN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has refused to grant a discharge in bankruptcy to Charles Detcken, liquor dealer, formerly at 675 and 677 Sixth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 17, 1900, with liabilities of $4,018. Two creditors opposed his discharge, claiming among other things that he concealed property from his trustee by omitting from his schedule the chattels in the saloon. On June 26, 1900, he gave a bill of sale to Anthony Barker, but it was shown that the practical management of the business remained in his hands. The referee reported that the bill of sale of the business was arranged by the brewery and the bankrupt to preserve the business as a going concern free from the attacks of creditors for the benefit of the brewery and the bankrupt should he secure a purchaser.

Report of a Referee Confirmed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—In the suit of Leonard M. Levering against Edward M. Richards, Mary Frances Richards, his wife; Percy B. Young, as trustee of the estate in bankruptcy of Edward J. Richards, a bankrupt, and others, Supreme Court Justice William D. Dickey has made an order that the report of sale of Burton C. Meighan, referee, be confirmed.

Temporary Receiver Appointed.

Judge Clarke of the Supreme Court has appointed Adam Christman temporary receiver for the Phoenix Fire-proofing Company on the application of George Abeel, the President, and the Directors of the company for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The liabilities are $2,998 and no assets. There is only one creditor, George Abeel, who advanced the money to experiment with the patent for the process which did not prove a success. The company was incorporated on May 22, 1897, with a capital stock of $45,000, all of which was issued in payment of patents.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Solomon A., and Frederick J. Adelman—J. Rosenhanz, costs	$101
ARNSLEIN, August—L. L. Bailly	132
ARKOWITZ, Henry—I. Blumberg	224
BADALMENTI, Charles V.—J. Ratzer	65
CLELAND, George L., Della Van Dresser, Charles C. Huntington, Cornelia H. Chatterson, Frederick G. Huntington, and Cleland, James W. S., Frank B., Horace M., and Gertrude L.—M. A. Benedict; costs	83
CLELAND, George L., Elida Van Dresser, Charles C. Huntington, Cornelia H. Chatterson, Frederick G. Huntington, and Cleland, James W. S., Frank B., Horace M., and Gertrude L.—C. A. Phyfe	80
CONWAY, William L.—C. P. Bowne & Scns	201
CONGER, John—E. S. Innet	413
CLEARY, Catherine—S. Finley	326
CHARLES J. HOBKIRK CO.—Brilliant Sign Letter Co.	49
COOGAN, James W.—S. E. Davis, executor	7,120
COHEN, Solomon—D. Roroner and another	257
COXE, George M. and Benjamin F. Cowens—George L. Storm & Co.	92
CANEFI, Joseph, Jr.—S. G. Seeger	237
FREEMAN, Walter K.—F. Schupp	78
GEOGHEGAN, James—S. G. Seeger	199
GORDON, John—J. Moore	43
HANCOX, William H.—A. B. Smith	71
HORCOTT, Arthur—J. A. Rowland	146
HAND, Jemima—People's Guarantee and Indemnity Co	102
JOYCE, Catherine and Edward—S. Dahlman	191
JORDAN, Conrad N.—J. F. Dolan, costs	69
KAVANAGH, Mary E., and Henry W. Sharkey—W. H. Nostrand and another	530
KENNEDY, Carrie S.—L. Pepper and another	123
KEEDWELL, Albert—D. Surpless and another	70
LEONARD, John J. and Daniel S.—S. S. Steiner	255
LYON, Josiah E.—J. E. Nichols and another—The same	534
McGURL, Thomas J.—A. G. Marschultz, and another	114
McLEOD, Alexander M., assignee—J. P. Campbell and another	103
MEEKER, Charity—J. Knudsen	241
MUNCH, Mary—Crandall & Godley Company	82
MARKOVITZ, Joseph—I. C. Isenberg	85
MINER, George H.—P. Farley	144
MALONEY, Elizabeth—G. McClellan and another, costs	119
MONUWITZ, Frank—D. Godinsky	1,231
MEYER, George H.—J. T. Dill	95
MEADE, Henry J.—H. P. A. Clausen	242
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. T. Gillin and another	1,219
NORCOTT, Arthur—J. A. Rowland	146
NOAKER, James O.—T. E. Greacen	1,647
NEGLEY, James M. G.—W. Hicks	71
PORTIA SHOE COMPANY—M. Musliner	83
SCHEER, Dora—W. H. Hussey and another	610
SALMON, Hamilton H.—P. F. Dickinson, costs	115
SHERWOOD, John S.—Commercial Cable Company	45
SHIPPENBERG, Samuel—W. L. Johnson Company	180
SHERAGAN, George—T. Rosenblum	134
SACHS, Arnold—H. B. Claflin Company	180
THE NATIONAL SUSPENDER MANUfacturing Company—G. C. Finkel	1,702
THE LOUGHLIN-HOUGH COMPANY—C. W. Chapin	129
VON RAITZ, Feodor—New York Edison Company	77
VINET, Florence—Adam Dry Goods Company	493
VACCARO, Gabriel—O. Prince	67
VAN OSTEN, Thomas D.—I. M. Van Osten, costs	159
WENDORF, Harris—H. Silverstone	697
The City of New York—T. Lavin	35
Paerno, $33.64; Heller, $32.72; G. Mott, $29.68; T. Stone, $41.71; J. O'Connor, $37.79; J. Cumasky, $31.75; P. Claffy, $35.75; M. Rannalis, $31.74; J. Angela, $35.80; F. Mack, $33.67; R. Parrone, $33.72; G. Giannatonia, $29.73; D. Campane, $35.72; D. Doyle, $35.75; C. Capone, $27.68; J. Mulligan, $37.68; W. Lefridge, $37.68; J. Fitzpatrick, $29.73; J. Farrell, $35.70.	

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:28	Sun sets...4:59	Moon rises..8:57

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:11	Gov. Isl'd..10:37	H. Gate..12:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:50	Gov. Isl'd..11:10	H. Gate..1:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Barbados and Northern Brazil		12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 1.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, &c.		
Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 2.		
Alice, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Altai, Port au Prince, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Cape Haiti, Santa Martha, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cavour, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Hindoo, Hull		
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		10:00 A. M.
Narucas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Venesuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		8:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	*1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamar, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Izumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 19 and up to Nov. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 9, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong Oct. 2, Shanghai 5th, Yokohama 12th, and Honolulu 22d, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched East Oct. 29 at 6 P. M. and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 3.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 31.

British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 9.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 14.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 26.
Germanicus, St. Lucia, Oct. 22.
Hendonhall, Barry, Oct. 17.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 30.
Koln, Bremen, Oct. 19.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.
Sicilia, Naples, Oct. 14.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 24.
Denver, Galveston, Oct. 26.
Monterey, Havana, Oct. 29.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 31.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Oct. 30.
Castilian Prince, St. Lucia, Oct. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 2.
Inchmarlo, Algiers, Oct. 19.
John Sanderson, Dunkirk, Oct. 17.
Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 29.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 26.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 26.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 2.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 26.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 24.
Penigra, Naples, Oct. 19.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 24.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 26.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Oct. 29.
Trave, Gibraltar, Oct. 27.
Vincenzo Bonanno, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.

Arrived.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Oct. 23 and Queenstown 24th; with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. East of Fire Island at 6:29 P. M.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans Oct. 24, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Schierborst, Hamburg Oct. 15, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Roberts, Savsena La Mar Dec. 19, Black River 21st, St. Ann's Bay 23d, Kingston 24th, and Fortune Island 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Oct. 22d, Southampton and Cherbourg 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:05 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., south; light air; fair.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Algonquin, for Boston.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Zealand, (Br.,) for Antwerp, via Cherbourg.
SS Shawmut, with 1 barge.
SS Forest Castle, (Br.,) for Newcastle, England.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Norman Isles, (Nor.,) for Fernandina.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Santos.
SS George W. Clyde, for Providence.
SS Tabaristan, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Esperanza, for Havana, &c.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Fort de Paix, Aux Cayes, &c.
SS Hesperides, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Henriette Hasseman, (Dutch,) Capt. Bier, from Amsterdam for New York, was spoken in latitude 41, longitude 50.

Bark Souverain, (Nor.,) Capt. Pedersen, from New York for Liverpool, was spoken Oct. 21 in latitude 43, longitude 45.

Ship Celtic, (Ger.,) Capt. Braue, from New York for Blaye, was spoken Oct. 27 in latitude 45, longitude 8.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from New York, arr. at Southampton at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7:47 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:15 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyer, from New York, arr. at Naples at 8 A. M. to-day and sld. for Genoa.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton at 12:45 P. M. to-day for New York, via Cherbourg.

SS Willkomen, (Ger.,) Capt. Shau, sld. from Hamburg for New York to-day.

SS Neptune, (Br.,) Capt. Walters, from New York for Hongkong, passed Perim Oct. 29.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Froehlich, from Hamburg via Boulogne for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Nomedic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Esterbrook, from Baltimore and New York via Singapore, arr. at Hongkong previously.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from Norfolk and New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Cacique, (Br.,) Capt. Crossley, from New York for Valparaiso, &c., passed Sandy Point Oct. 4.

SS Acara, (Br.,) Capt. Kilgour, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Colombo to-day.

SS Loch Tay, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, sld. from Calcutta for New York Oct. 25.

SS Beltor, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, (from Fernambuco,) sld. from St. Lucia Oct. 26 for New York.

SS Zulia, Capt. Terrill, (from Venezuela,) sld. from Ponce for New York at noon to-day.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, from Genoa and Naples for New York, arr. at St. Michaels to-day for coal.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Surrogate Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

BRODIE, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Stephen Brodie, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1901. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, Administrator.

SULLIVAN, GOLDSMITH & ENGEL, Attorneys for administrator, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOLOMON H. KOHN, Plaintiff, against GEORGE HORNBERGER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street forty feet; thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street forty feet along said centre line of the block; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street at the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Nos. 243 and 245 West 116th Street in the said city.

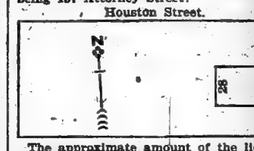

Nos. 243 and 245 West 116th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,283.29, with interest thereon from October 14, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $425.64, with interest and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,150.00, and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure $61,000.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. HAIN, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 25 Broad Street, New York.

o21-2aw3wM&Th&n12.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY E. STEVENS, Jr., plaintiff, against MARY A. KIRCHNER, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jackson Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street (formerly Cedar Place); thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly parallel with Jackson Avenue thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches; thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches to the easterly side of Jackson Avenue, and thence southerly along Jackson Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 17th, 1901.

GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE,

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Supreme Court of the United States:

67—B. T. Wilson, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.—Argument continued by Delevan A. Holmes for the plaintiff in error, by John N. Jewett for the defendant in error, and concluded by Delevan A. Holmes for the plaintiff in error.

181—The United States Trust Company of New York et al., appellants, vs. The Territory of New Mexico, and 182—The Territory of New Mexico, appellant, vs. The United States Trust Company of New York et al.—Leave granted to C. N. Sterry to file an additional brief within five days. Argument commenced by C. N. Sterry for the United States Trust Company of New York et al.

Call for Thursday: 181, (and 182,) 100, 4, (original,) 152, 183, 201, 226, 154, 7, (and 10,) and 141, (and 142, 143, 144, and 145.)

Calendars for Thursday, Oct. 31.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 124, fourth floor, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

Inquest, at 10:30 A. M.
28—Kelsey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
40—Sights vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
6—Buchanan vs. Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.
91—Pfeiffer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
9—Smith vs. Harrington
103—Sulth vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
104—Blundell vs. same.
105—Bevins vs. same.
106—Ryan vs. same.
108—Frattellone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
113—Silbrecht vs. Ill. Central R. R. Co.
114—Blumenthal vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
115—Chiarchido vs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
12—Martin vs. Milliken
20—Nat. Bank of Commerce of Kansas City vs. Adriance.
82—Miller vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
118—Reynolds vs. Parsons.
119—Achter vs. same.
120—Fayerweather vs. same.
122—United States vs. Spinner.
127—Edwards vs. Franklin.
135—In re Unger.
136—Burke vs. Burke.
137—Achin vs. Makower Society.
138—Johnson vs. Alexander.
139—In re Rosenberg.
140—Fisher vs. Fisher.
141—Harrmann vs. Kahrs.
142—Dale Co. vs. Heaton.
143—Carroll vs. Brady.
144—Emrich vs. Harris.
145—People ex rel. Stein vs. Brann.
146—Braun-Green Co. vs. Hasbrouck Motor Co.
147—Venten vs. Rodgers.
148—Gluck vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
149—Franzini vs. Williams.
150—Joannes vs. same.
151—Brinckmann vs. Wolfbrock.
152—Felt vs. Lee.
153—Reinboth vs. Metz.
154—In re Feltz.
155—People, &c., vs. Bulfant.
156—Sams vs. Michigan Cond. Milk Co.
157—May vs. Mackinson.
158—Wessig vs. Voorhis.
159—People ex rel. Landman vs. Board of Registration of 19th Elec. Dist. of 5th Assembly District.
60—Webber vs. Kehoe.
61—Putnam vs. Welher.
62—Leary vs. Corvin.
63—Kalmanovitch vs. Kalmanovitch.
64—Dittler vs. Dittler.
65—In re Trebitsch.
66—Miller vs. Goldstein.
67—People, &c., vs. Price.
68—Fraser vs. Fiske.
69—In re Most.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Calendar called in Room 100, fourth floor Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

Adjourned sine die.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 46, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

24—Frost vs. Conn.
25—Anglo-Am. Prov. Co. vs. Davis Provision Co.
26—Stone vs. Eldridge.
44—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
47—La Society, &c., vs. General Elec. Co.
51—Rolfe Elec. Co. vs. Sterling Elec. Co.
60—Crates vs. Hoker.
61—Australian Knitting Co. vs. Wright's Health Underwear Co.
72—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Nearseal Unhairing Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 334, 417, 390, 278, 728, 414, 180, 426.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
2—In re Flagler.
3—People, &c., vs. Dooley.
4—Johansen vs. Eastmans Co.
5—Detroit vs. Detroit.
6—Valentine vs. Valentine.
7—Healy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Lerasen vs. same.
9—Hilfman vs. same.
10—Grossman vs. same.
11—Garrambonl vs. same.
12—Rogers vs. same.
13—Mason vs. same.
14—O'Keefe vs. Union Railway Co.
15—De Lacy vs. Burr.
16—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Second Nat. Bank of Oswego, Kas.
17—Krueger vs. Segelken
18—Walcot vs. Bendel.
19—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
20—Morrison vs. Wood.
21—Lanier vs. Meier.
22—In re Dept. of Public Works.
23—N. Y. Investment & Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
24—Conner vs. Stephens
25—In re Crum & Rushmore.
26—Yard vs. Tilford.
27—Henry vs. Van Buren.
28—People ex rel. Ellison vs. Hertle.
29—Hutkoff vs. Glass.
30—Booth Bros. vs. Baird.
31—Sutton vs. Sutton.
32—Sparrow vs. Sparrow
33—Taub vs. Taub.
34—Mertens vs. Mertens.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
91—In re Morris Av.
531—In re Crotona Av.
767—In re Woodlawn Road.
111—In re Weeks St.
86½—In re E. 173d St.
808—Fairchild vs. N. Y. Free Circulating Library.
899—In re E. 182d St.
900—In re Buchanan Pl.
901—In re E. 176th St.
902—Maynard vs. Maynard.
908—Brack vs. Falthee.
909—In re Park Av. Preferred causes.
4067—Kattenback vs. Jacobs.
3995—Levenson vs. Baillson.
General calendar—
3415—Green vs. Green.
3865—Goobe vs. Waterson.
3439—Jacob vs. Thompson.
3238—Sierichs, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
3339—Same vs. same.
3628—Cuchan vs. same.
3685—Wallach vs. same.
2345—McGee vs. McGee.
2808—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Pacheteau.
2633—Boyle & Everts Co. vs. Fox.
2796—Smith vs. Board of Education.
2093—Yuengling vs. Belts.
2634—Same vs. same.
3239—Maher vs. Maher.
2776—Falk vs. Am. West Indies Trading Co.
767—Cohen vs. Wilner.
3377—Gaynor vs. Burchill.
3137—Koelsch vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
3140—Same vs. same.
3841—Same vs. same.
2362—Mitchell vs. Williams.
3392—Leimer vs. Taggart.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3752.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan, for the People.
1—Gennaro Spadlito.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
9738—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
12131—Benedict vs. Pell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term. Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.
Inquest, 3345 & M.
Schaefer Brew. Co vs. Schmitt.
Inquest, 3024—Davenport vs. Mitchell.
9862—Heilborn vs. Herzog.
9777—Joyner vs. Tribune Association.
8106—Haley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2823—Farrell vs. Gerard.
8272—Donovan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3066—Hart vs. same.
8310—Merdinan vs. Gold.
8323—Taffe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12105—Schllagl vs. Degnon-McLean Con. Co.
11700—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11552—Flynn vs. Joy.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term. Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.
11164—O'Beirne vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3061—Werner vs. Dinkelspiel.
3901—Ettlinger vs. Weil.
3425—Hopper vs. Empire City Subway Co.
3464—Medole vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
3869—Caldwell vs. Dyatt.
3909—Falcone vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2986—Harrigan vs. N. Y. Floating D. D. Co.
297—O'Neill vs. same.
9784—Shaw vs. Meagher.
2557—Corse vs. Fels.
10169—Hough vs. Maynard.
471—Gordon vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1774—Wooster vs. Ullman.
7434—Boss vs. Jarmulowsky.
11190—Keesing vs. Engel
10623—Hartman vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
8698—Hughes vs. Rogers.
1846—Kelly vs. Union Railway Co.
2983—O'Neil vs. Troop.
7651—Seabold vs. City of New York.
3311—Berkowitz vs. Schutsler.
11161—Ehrenberg vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
11608—Martin vs. Central Lard Co.
11625—Hoffmann vs. Post.
12068—Nagle vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
11674—McMahon vs. same.
12337—Sullivan vs. Un. Ry. Co.
12285—Smith vs. same.
11902—Shanahan vs. Casper.
12067—Smollen vs. City of New York.
10841—Kreck vs. Westchester Ry. Co.
11120—Keesing vs. Engel

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers. Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court Chambers, ground floor; in County Court House. Opens at 11 A. M. 1,666.—Contested will of Joseph F. Webber. Wills for probate.
At 10 A. M.
Sarah Farley.
At 10:30 A. M.
Patrick McGuire.
William S. Preston.
Elizabeth Strover.
Frank Padolak.
Veronica Gelschlargel.
Baruch Stern.
Arthur Bondy.
Frank Schneider.
Charles A. Bunting.
Josephine Heynen.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1689—Robert McMaster. 1698—Annie Whalen.
1693—Arby G. Field.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., III., IV., and V. Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1683—Grossman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorney Gordon for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Frank Cappella.
2—Ernest Copparelli.
3—Ermino Perasa.
4—Dominico Rividdi.
5—John Casey. Pleadings.
1—Edward McCready, Samuel Phillips.
2—George Miller.
3—James Hall.
4—Thomas Leonard.
5—Samuel Morris.
6—Edward Joyce.
7—Thomas F. Lynch.
8—James A. Little.
9—Joseph Virgin.
10—Nathan Klein.
11—David Getter.
12—John Clark.
13—James Nichols.
14—John Smith.
15—Hugh Cresson.
16—Daniel Loeser.
17—John Hogan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Train for the People.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.
1—Bartholomew Powers.
2—Patrick McCabe.
3—Paul Kelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company vs. Matthews—Leonidas Dennis. Behlen vs. Behlen—Edward G. Whitaker. In re Cook—Joseph P. McLaughlin.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Stein vs. Stein—S. Morrill Banner. Schloss vs. Fromm—Emil Goldmark.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Globe Realty Company vs. Hofmann—Quinton Corwine. Stuart vs. Union Trust Company—William Rumsey.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Warren vs. Warren—Henry E. Howland. Schlenker vs. Stein—Albert H. Gleason. Hirsch vs. Koplik—Fred A. Tanner. Hough vs. Lewis—William S. Bennet. Koerber vs. Prince—Pratt A. Brown.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Mattice, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
2217—Smith vs. Wacker-hagen.
3490—Sammis vs. Standard Oil Company.
964—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
2208, 2209—Usher vs. B. H. R. R.
2213—Van Alst vs. B. H. R. R.
2231—McClean vs. Barber Asphalt Co.
2262—Hagen vs. same.
2236—Hopgood vs. B. H. R. R.
1815—Corson vs. City of New York.
1646—Minardi vs. Cavelli
2217—Grube vs. Shervan
2250—Luhrsen vs. Dry Dock & Battery R. R.
2257—Welsh vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2262—Reynolds vs. B. H. R. R.
2271—Flaherty vs. B. H. R. R.
2276, 2277—Berozer vs. B. H. R. R.
2279—Hoag vs. Williamsburg Savings Bk.
2280—Durst vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
2304—Bott vs. Brooklyn Union L. R. R.
2308—Berkowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
2309—Finkelstein vs. same.
2310—McNamara vs. same.
2312—Ryan vs. same.
2313—Turle vs. Gulick.
2314—Dohnert vs. B. H. R. R.
2315—Ressmeyer vs. B. H. R. R.
2316—Ward vs. Boston Dental Association.
2322, 2323—Bruning vs. B. H. R. R.
2325—Mayer vs. same.
2329—Serpico vs. Muldoon.
2327—Delmore vs. Cohn.
46—Osborn vs. Arents.
1645—Shire vs. Long Isl. R. R.
41—Trynicke vs. Bierschenk.
2328—Quinn vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2329—Russell vs. same.
2330—Prutky vs. Hartung.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2353.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Keogh, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
288, 289—Graves vs. Graves.
211—Eagle Sav. Ins. Association vs. Neely.
41—Nicolay vs. Nicolay
315—Earl vs. Sommer.
251—Stavisky vs. Loebelson.
206—Cropsey vs. Wintersmith.
284, 224—Kirby vs. Heafy.
207—Hunt vs. Osborn.
219—McCraw vs. McCraw.
265—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
213—Latus vs. Latus.
181—Bastyns vs. Wiley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Buchanan.
Same vs. Brown.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
816—Goldstein vs. Ballelson.
817—Conrady vs. Gleishmann.
761—Dearing vs. Brewster.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The wills of Laurence Powers, Ferdinand Marschalk, and Elliot P. Gleason.
The accounting in the estates of Maurice Glinn, Frank C. Tyas, Ellen V. Watrous, William Bolstead, Elizabeth M. Bronson, Charles H. Bronson, Tunis S. Remsen, Amanda L. Andrews, Edward Cummings, Ernest G. Freeman, Michael Hynes, Otto Bartels, Kate Fisher, John H. Maxwell, August Clemens, Mathias Bindrim, and Michael C. Freeman.
The administration of Sarah J. Stearns and Josephine N. Slack.
The estate of Thomas Brady.
The transfer tax of Charles L. Jones, Cecelia Guilfoyle, John H. Butler, and David A. Wells.
Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—89—Will of Margaret R. Priddy.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT.—Appellate Division—Second Department.—The Committee on Character for the year 1901 will meet in the Court Room of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, Nov. 8, 1901, at 10 A. M. All applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counsellors must attend in person before the committee and present certificates, duly acknowledged, of two or more members of the bar, personally and well known to the committee; which certificates must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the members certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based. Dated, Kings County, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1901.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Sander vs. Goldbarbe—Charles H. Kelby, to report amount due. Mooney vs. Mooney et al.—William H. Good, to sell. Palmer vs. Palmer—Seward Baker, to sell. Westchester Trust Company vs. Sidebottom, Jr.—Benjamin F. Blair, to compute. Dusenberry vs. McMahon—Paul Grout, to compute. Dusenberry vs. McMahon—Jay S. Jones, to compute. Litchfield vs. Boehme—William J. Harding, to hear and determine. High vs. High et al.—L. C. Alston, to sell. Roth vs. Findelsen—A. E. Ackerman, to compute. Cullinan, Excise Commissioner, relator, vs. Kohle—F. Herbert Wadsworth, to take proof.

Receiver Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Capelle vs. Capelle et al.—Eugene B. Horwell.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 31.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maresn, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
239—McInroy vs. David Stevenson Brewing Co.
965—Hapfe vs. Mager.
969—O'Meare vs. Morrison.
955—Williamson vs. City of New York and another.
953—McCloskey vs. Woodruff.

Remainder of the calendar will be the first day calendar of December term.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.63¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.07 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 11-16
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¼
Lard, prime	9.10
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easier; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69½@69¾c; No. 2 red, 71½@72c; No. 2 yellow corn, 58¼c; No. 2 oats, 37½@38c; No. 2 white, 39½@40½c; No. 3 white, 39¼@40¼c; No. 2 rye, 56¾c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $5.70@$5.80; mess pork, per barrel, $13.40@$13.50; lard, per 100 lb, $8.70@$8.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7½@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.35@$8.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.75.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened steady as to tone, with prices 1 to 4 points higher on light room and some foreign buying based on a better ruling of the English market and on reports that planters were beginning to hold back cotton. During the next half hour prices steadily improved on general buying. January selling at 7.62 before this demand fell off. While receipts were of generous proportions, private estimates indicated a steady decrease from now on. Toward mid-day profit taking by scalpers and a falling off in outside buying allowed prices to sag back toward the opening prices and at noon the market tended toward weakness in the absence of new speculation. Late cables from Liverpool were encouraging, but failed to stimulate new buying here. Early in the afternoon the market became very weak under active selling for both accounts led by early buyers. Large hedging sales were made by Southern spot cotton holders and export interests; demand was insignificant. Prices broke point after point with January finally down to 7.42 before buying for profits and for a reaction turned the course of the market. Big estimates for to-morrow's receipts, fine weather news, and big crop estimates combined to undermine bull confidence. Trading was very heavy on the decline, which presented a net loss since the selling movement set in of 81 points. Stop orders around 7.50 for January in goodly numbers were reached, while there were surprising limit sized buying orders uncovered by the break. Europe, the South, and Wall Street sold late months. Rumors that Southern spot markets were declining rapidly under heavy offerings had a potent effect on the local market. In the last half hour the market lacked recuperative power and was finally easy in tone at a net decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 7 15-16c for middling upland and 8 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,029 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, fair demand, unchanged, at 7½c; Mobile, quiet, ¼c lower, at 7¼c; Savannah, quiet, ¼c lower, at 7¼c; Wilmington, firm, at 7¼c; Norfolk, steady, 1-16c lower, at 7 7-16c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8c; Augusta, quiet and steady, unchanged, at 7 7-16@7½c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 7¾c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-day, Turkey, Greece, 30,000 to 33,000 bales, compared with 19,072 bales actual last week and 8,534 bales actual last year. At Houston for to-morrow, 14,000 to 15,000 bales, compared with 21,039 bales actual last week and 13,792 bales actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.47	7.50	7.47	7.35@Nom
November	7.50	7.55	7.39	7.38@7.40
December	7.56	7.63	7.43	7.45@7.46
January	7.56	7.62	7.42	7.44@7.45
February	7.54	7.54	7.41	7.41@7.43
March	7.54	7.58	7.39	7.40@7.41
April	7.49	7.49	7.39	7.39@7.40
May	7.50	7.54	7.36	7.37@7.38
June	7.51	7.51	7.50	7.36@7.37
July	7.52	7.52	7.40	7.37@7.38
August	..	..	..	7.15@7.18

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Spot cotton, limited demand; prices 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 4¾d; good middling, 4 9-16d; middling, 4 15-32d; low middling, 4 11-32d; good ordinary, 4 7-32d; ordinary, 3 31-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export, and included 5,000 bales of American. Receipts, 18,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, October, 4 22-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 13-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 9-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 8-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 7-64@4 8-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 7-64@4 8-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 7-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 7-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 7-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 6-64@4 7-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 6-64@4 7-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—The wheat market was at its best yesterday only during periods of decided strength in corn. Outside of this influence, the market had but little support and was generally dull within the limits defined by Tuesday's price movements. Exporters found the depression favorable to business, however, and took 51 loads, mostly outports, only about 10 loads being worked here. This provided a little strength in the last ten minutes of trade, so that the market closed fairly steady, although ½@¾c net lower. Cables and other foreign information had little value as market influences, the former being unsettled, as Liverpool closed ¼@½d lower, Budapest 6 points higher, and Berlin ½ mark up. Foreign houses nevertheless sold a little wheat here during the forenoon, encouraging advices continued to note more favorable conditions and provoked some selling in domestic markets for long account. The Northwest receipts amounted to 1,142,000 bushels and were also credited with exerting a bearish influence on sentiment, as did also the estimates. Local pit traders expressed themselves as being rather tired of the bull side, although restrained from selling short by uncertainty over Argentine matters and the fact that Winter wheat prospects in this country are also in an unsettled state through lack of rain. A somewhat lower temperature in Western States was the only indication that the outlook had changed for the better. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¼c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 76¾c, prompt, and No. 2 red, New York, 79¾c, nominal, scarce.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71½c; December, 71½c; May, 75¼c. No. 2 hard, 69¼@69¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 59¾c; December, 58¾c; May, 60¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 38c; December, 38c; May, 40¾@40½c; No. 2 white, 40c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 30.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 69¾c; December, 67¾@67½c; May, 70¼@70¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c. Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.55@$3.65; first clears, $2.75@$2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 30.—Wheat—Lower. Close—No. 1 Northern, 70@70½c; No. 2 Northern, 69@69¾c; December, 70½c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 55¼c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 59c; sample, 45@57½c. Corn—December, 57½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 30.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; December, 68¾c; May, 72c. Oats—37¼@38¾c. Corn—56¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $2.25@$2.40. spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Dull; fair to good, $2.95@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.50; coarse, $1.19@$1.21. Feed—Steady; Spring bran, $16.50 sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs, $18.25@$18.50; Spring bran, bulk, $18; coarse Winter bran, $18.75@$21; city bran, $18.50; cornmeal, $20; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22; hominy chop, $20.50; oil meal, $30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	..	..	..	75¾
December	76 9-16	76¾	76 7-16	76¾
March	..	..	..	79½
May	79 3-16	79¾	79	79½
Corn—				
October	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
December	63	63¾	63	63¾
May	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$9.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
December	70½	70½	70½	70¾
May	73¾	74¼	73 11-16	73¾
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	56½
December	57¼	57 11-16	57	57½
May	59¾	60	59¾	59¾
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	36¼
December	36¾	36¾	36 9-16	36¾
May	38¾	39	38 9-16	38¾
Lard—				
January	$8.65	$8.72½	$8.65	$8.70
May	8.70	8.77½	8.70	8.75
Ribs—				
January	7.67½	7.72½	7.67½	7.70
May	7.80	7.82½	7.77½	7.80
Pork—				
January	14.87½	14.95	14.62½	14.80
May	15.00	15.00	14.90	15.00

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $13@$16; family, $17.25@$17.50; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50; family, $11@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $17@$19. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 8¼c; 180 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 8¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders quiet, 7¾c; pickled hams quiet, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 5½c; country, 5½@5¾c. LARD—Steady, $9.10; city lard steady, $8.55; refined lard steady; South America, $10.40; Continent, $9.40; Brazil, kegs, $11.55; compound steady, 7¾@8¼c. WHEARINE—Steady; oleo, 11c; cl. lard stearine, 11c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
November	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.10@6.15
December	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.20@6.25
January	..	..	..	6.30@6.35
February	..	..	..	6.40@6.45
March	6.45	6.55	6.45	6.50@6.55
April	6.55	6.60	6.55	6.60@6.65
May	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.70@6.75
June	..	..	..	6.75@6.80
July	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90
August	6.95	7.00	6.95	6.95@7.00
September	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.05@7.10

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 5,500 reis; receipts, 30,000 bags; undermine bull confidence. Trading was very heavy on the decline, which presented a net loss since the selling movement set in of 81 points. Stop orders around 7.50 for January in goodly numbers were reached, while there were surprising limit sized buying orders uncovered by the break. Europe, the South, and Wall Street sold late months. Rumors that Southern spot markets were declining rapidly under heavy offerings had a potent effect on the local market. In the last half hour the market lacked recuperative power and was finally easy in tone at a net decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 7 15-16c for middling upland and 8 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,029 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, fair demand, unchanged, at 7½c; Mobile, quiet, ¼c lower, at 7¼c; Savannah, quiet, ¼c lower, at 7¼c; Wilmington, firm, at 7¼c; Norfolk, steady, 1-16c lower, at 7 7-16c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8c; Augusta, quiet and steady, unchanged, at 7 7-16@7½c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 7¾c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-day, Turkey, Greece, 30,000 to 33,000 bales, compared with 19,072 bales actual last week and 8,534 bales actual last year. At Houston for to-morrow, 14,000 to 15,000 bales, compared with 21,039 bales actual last week and 13,792 bales actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.47	7.50	7.47	7.35@Nom
November	7.50	7.55	7.39	7.38@7.40
December	7.56	7.63	7.43	7.45@7.46
January	7.56	7.62	7.42	7.44@7.45
February	7.54	7.54	7.41	7.41@7.43
March	7.54	7.58	7.39	7.40@7.41
April	7.49	7.49	7.39	7.39@7.40
May	7.50	7.54	7.36	7.37@7.38
June	7.51	7.51	7.50	7.36@7.37
July	7.52	7.52	7.40	7.37@7.38
August	..	..	..	7.15@7.18

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Spot cotton, limited demand; prices 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 4¾d; good middling, 4 9-16d; middling, 4 15-32d; low middling, 4 11-32d; good ordinary, 4 7-32d; ordinary, 3 31-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export, and included

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

..Established 1852..

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland. Nicholas F. Palmer,
William Rockefeller, William C. Sturges,
William H. Macy, Jr., George W. Quintard,
John T. Willets, Gates W. McGarrah.
OFFICERS:
Nicolas F. Palmer, President.
William E. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
37 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
35 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WARNER & CO.
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
80 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2638 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS. WHEAT. COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
OF THE
BANK OF NEW YORK
N. B. A.
Additional boxes are now ready.
Easy access to the vaults from Wall Street and from William Street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
UTAH FUEL COMPANY

The Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau St., New York City, as trustee under the mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company, hereby offers to purchase out of the sinking fund bonds secured by said mortgage at the lowest price at which the same shall be tendered not exceeding 110 per cent., exclusive of interest accrued, to an amount not exceeding $10,431.76.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company bonds," will be received by the trustee until November 20th, 1901, at noon, at which hour the proposals will be opened.

The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, and to accept any proposals in whole or in part.

Parties offering bonds must give their Post Office address and designate their bonds by numbers.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 30, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
...ROADWAY, NEW YORK.
...d, $5,342,123.35.
...President.
...SARBOUR,
...Vice President.
...ERNEST E. MANNING,
...Vice President.
...MURRAY
Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000.

Iowa Central Railway Co.

FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Dated March 1, 1901. Due March 1, 1951.
INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1ST & SEPTEMBER 1ST, IN NEW YORK CITY.
Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein, the Railway Company agreeing to pay all such tax or taxes.

Amount of present issue . . . $2,000,000

MORTON TRUST CO., Trustee.

For full particulars we refer to letter of E. Hawley, Esq., President of the Company, and to that of John Graham, Esq., copies of which will be furnished on application.

The mortgage and all legal matters pertaining to this issue have been approved by our counsel, Messrs. Strong & Cadwalader.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

A considerable proportion of the above bonds having been sold, we offer for sale the remaining unsold bonds at 92½ and accrued interest.

Subscription books will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 31st, at our offices at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier the same day.

The right is reserved to reject any application and to allot smaller amounts than applied for.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
41 Wall Street, New York.

$20,000,000

Pennsylvania Company

THREE ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF 1901.
DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1916.
Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Redeemable at Par in Fifteen Equal Annual Drawings.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST IN NEW YORK.
Principal and Interest payable without deduction for any Tax or Taxes which the Trustee or the Pennsylvania Company may be required to pay, or retain therefrom, now imposed, or hereafter to be imposed thereon, either by the laws of the United States of America, or the State of Pennsylvania, for National or State purposes.

Coupon certificates in denominations of $1,000 each with provision for registration of principal.

THE ABOVE LOAN IS SECURED BY THE OBLIGATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CO., THE PLEDGE OF
$15,000,000 PAR VALUE OF PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
$5,000,000 PAR VALUE OF NORFOLK & WESTERN RY. CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
$5,000,000 PAR VALUE OF BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
AND BY THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.

A large amount of the above loan having been sold, the undersigned offer the unsold portion for subscription at 98% and accrued interest.

The subscription will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, October 31st, 1901, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

ALLOTMENTS MADE UPON SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON NOVEMBER 4, 1901, AGAINST TEMPORARY RECEIPTS OF THE TRUSTEE, WHICH WILL BE EXCHANGEABLE FOR ACTUAL CERTIFICATES, AS SOON AS READY.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS AS TO THE ABOVE CERTIFICATES REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THESE CERTIFICATES, COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28TH, 1901.

Speyer & Co., 30 BROAD STREET.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 & 29 PINE STREET.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

NOTICE OF BONDS DRAWN FOR PAYMENT.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture, to purchase and retire 80 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

162, 198, 361, 457, 474, 501, 502, 655, 718, 720, 723, 730, 736, 768, 821, 984, 991, 1045, 1106, 1272, 1425, 1785, 1837, 1973, 2064, 2272, 2273, 2838, 2930, 3091, 3106, 3176, 3177, 3302, 3809, 3328, 3388, 3476, 3489, 3506, 3532, 3820, 4020, 4145, 4150, 4424, 4714, 4868, 4919, 4929, 5038, 5059, 5060, 5139, 5166, 5817, 5362, 5409, 5547, 5564, 6077, 6278, 6340, 6553, 6587, 6652, 6699, 6841, 6919, 6936, 7067, 7082, 7142, 7257, 7290, 7424, 7459, 7480, 7734, 7974.....60

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Mills Building, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 31st day of December, 1901.

New York, 30th, 1901.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

$200,000 WANTED

To improve the machinery and increase the output of an active, going SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA, appraised at $800,000, and which made last year 45,000 sacks of sugar, worth $380,000. The coming crop will be equally as large, and probably larger.

Bonds bearing interest at 6% will be issued to cover the loan, which will be secured by a first mortgage on the entire property.

ISAAC KUBIE & CO.,
96 & 98 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

NOTICE OF BONDS DRAWN FOR PAYMENT.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 60 of such bonds; and it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

15, 141, 177, 330, 342, 348, 351, 435, 443, 464, 693, 738, 877, 888, 887, 901, 920, 927, 943, 1022, 1062, 1078, 1153, 1261, 1270, 1283, 1344, 1436, 1443, 1489, 1506, 1526, 1633, 1577, 1773, 1776, 1967, 1983, 2015, 2116, 2138, 2207, 2236, 2277, 2344, 2348, 2500, 2506, 2821, 3112, 3115, 3162, 3153, 3347, 3611, 3667, 3688, 3859, 3861, 3885.....60

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Mills Building, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 31st day of December, 1901.

New York, Oct. 30th, 1901.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By CHAS. H. TWEED, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Six per cent. 50-year Gold Debentures of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company that said Company, under provisions contained in the Indenture between said Railway Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, made July 1, 1901, elects to redeem and retire said Debentures on January 1, 1902, at and after which time interest thereon shall cease, and on presentation of said Debentures the same, at the rate of 105 per centum for each bond, with accrued interest to January 1, 1902, will be paid at the office of said Company, at 61 East 44th Street, New York City.

Dated New York, October 30, 1901.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

3½% CITY BONDS.

We offer, subject to prior sale, Three and One-half Per Cent., tax exempt, Corporate Stock of the City of New York. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. Principal due November 1st, 1941.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company
115 BROADWAY.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—On or about July 1st, 1901, certificates common stock Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., No. 82,298, 14 shares name of Elizabeth R. Jones and No. 82,299, 5 shares name Mary Jones. Transfer has been stopped. Please return to James McGovern & Co., 6 Wall St., N. Y.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 249,074 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 341,800 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Dividends.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R. Co.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1st, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 19th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1901.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.,
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburgh Junction & Middle Division
3½% GOLD BONDS.
Coupon No. 6, due November 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after October 28th, temporary receipts will be given. J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
100 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the outstanding consolidated bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, 1901, with coupon due same date, will be paid at maturity at the Central Trust Co. of New York.
Notice is also given that all interest on said bonds will cease on and after Nov. 1, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Oct. 10, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. has been declared on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable by check November 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of that stock will be closed Oct. 21st and reopened Nov. 2d, 1901.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 22d, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business October 22d, 1901. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank,
New York, Oct. 26, 1901.
97th Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer Books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1901.
Coupons due November 1st, 1901, from Flint and Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop and Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

The National Starch Manufacturing Co
21 and 24 State Street.
The coupons due Nov. 1, 1901, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Nov. 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau St., New York City.
A. F. SAMSON, Assistant Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due Nov. 1st, 1901, from Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, and from Minneapolis & Duluth Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.
New York, October 22, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after November 1st, next. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Shelby Iron Co.
Oct. 24th, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and 2 per cent. extra is this day declared to stockholders of record Nov. 5th, 1901. Payable Nov. 15th, 1901. Transfer books close Nov. 5th and reopen Nov. 16th, 1901.
E. Y. FROST, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.
470 Broadway, New York, October 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after November 1st, next.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Oct. 28, 1901.
The coupons due Nov. 1st, 1901, on the bonds of the Pratt Coal and Iron Co. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Dividends.

National Salt Company,
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., October 30, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 10.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 9th, 1901, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record Nov. 4th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Nov. 4, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, November 11, 1901.

Common Stock Dividend No. 6.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 9, 1901, to the holders of Common stock of record Nov. 4th, 1901. Transfer books of the Common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Nov. 4, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Nov. 11th, 1901.
W. T. HUNTER, Asst. Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, September 11, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock payable November 5, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on October 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on October 10, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.;
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1901.
A dividend of 1½ has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 27, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, November 9th, 1901.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, November 9th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen on Friday, November 29th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 26, 1901.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after November 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1901. GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Empire State—Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, October 30, 1901.
Dividend No. 42.
A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable November 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 8th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, Oct. 30, 1901.
Refunding Collateral Trust 5% Bonds.
The coupons due November 1st, 1901, from the above-named bonds will be paid on and after November 1st, 1901, at the office of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, No. 32 Nassau St., New York. J. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.
Coupons due Nov. 1, 1901, from East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Virginia Midland General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Second Mortgage 4½ per cent. Bonds, South Carolina and Georgia First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, and Richmond and Mecklenburg First Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.
COUPONS due November 1st, 1901, of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO. First Mortgage Extension Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.
COUPONS due November 1st, 1901, of the DALLAS & WACO RAILWAY CO. First Mortgage Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
New York, October 29, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1901.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The United States Leather Company.
The coupons of the debenture bonds of this Company, due November 1st 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN UNION GAS Company, due November 1st, 1901, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., N. Y. D. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U. S. & HAYTI Telegraph & Cable Company will be held at 42 Broad St., New York, at 3:30 P. M., November 7, 1901, for election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ALBERT BECK, Secretary.

Quarterly meeting of the American Institute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, Nov. 7, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M. William T. Peoples, Sec'y.

Proposals.

Dayton Union Railway Company,
Cincinnati, O., Oct. 17, 1901.
BOND PROPOSAL.
Proposals will be received until November 30th, 1901, for the purchase of $5,000.00 par value of the bonds of the Dayton Union Railway Company for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage dated July 1st, 1899.
C. G. WALDO, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, accounts due the firm of FERGUSON & BATES to be paid to L. L. FERGUSON, 155 Broadway, New York, who shall conduct the business in the future.
L. L. FERGUSON,
F. A. BATES.

JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO.
THE FIRM OF JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO., composed of John S. Ascough and James Frederick Calhoun, was dissolved by mutual consent as of October 25th, 1901. Mr. John S. Ascough succeeds to the business and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. JOHN S. ASCOUGH.

7TH NATIONAL'S REOPENING.

Edwin Gould to be President of the Reorganized Bank—Its Name Not Changed.

Announcement was made yesterday that Edwin Gould will become President of the Seventh National Bank, which suspended last June. The other officers will be Edward R. Thomas and William H. Taylor, Vice Presidents, and R. W. Jones, Jr., Vice President and cashier.

The law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, whose senior member has been special counsel for the bank throughout its trouble, will be the general counsel for the reorganized institution.

There will be an Executive Committee, the members of which will probably be Messrs. Gould, Thomas, Taylor, Jones, and Cromwell.

It may be stated on the authority of Mr. Cromwell that the final formalities for resumption are almost completed. The bank will open not only with cash in hand sufficient to meet all obligations, but with a capital three times as large as before. It is the intention of the bank to allow its depositors interest at the rate of 3 per cent. during the period of suspension. The bank will reopen under its old name.

Mr. Jones is a new-comer, having recently resigned the Presidency of the Kansas City Bank to identify himself with the Seventh National.

No exact date has yet been set for the reopening of the Seventh National under the new administration, but it will probably take place during the coming week.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Lafeyette Fire Insurance Company has been licensed to do business in the State of Arkansas.

Cook & Churchill have been appointed Buffalo sole agents of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company.

Thomas R. Bannerman has been appointed San Francisco general agent and resident manager of the Empire State Surety Company.

L. A. Lent has been appointed special agent of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company for Ohio and West Virginia, to succeed John G. Wetzel.

The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company, whose risks were reinsured last Winter in the National Insurance Company of Hartford, is paying a first dividend in liquidation. The amount of the dividend is approximately 80 per cent. of the capital stock of the company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 30	549,889
To date this year	230,251,426
Corresponding date last year	92,287,742

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 30	$2,830,000
To date this year	$830,733,120
Corresponding date last year	$394,770,460

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Michigan Central	8
Am. Sugar	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Buff., R. & P.	½	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Canadian Pacific	½	National Lead	1
Cent. of N. J.	4	National Lead pf.	3½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Norfolk & West	1¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	North American	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pere Marquette	8½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Reading	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	2	St. L. & Ad.	½
Erie	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅞
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Gt. North. pf.	2½	Union Pacific	1¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	2½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Int. Pump	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting pf.	½	Iowa Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Salt. pf.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	South. Ry. pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	1¼	Twin City R. T.	1¾
Glucose Sugar pf.	1	Union B. & P. pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Gal., H. & H. 5s	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Pac. of Mo. 1st	2

Bonds Declined.

Mex. Cent. 1st inc. 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The strength which developed in the stock market on Tuesday manifested itself further yesterday, with the result that at the close of the day net advances, some of them substantial, were quite generally the rule. While there were no specific news developments to affect sentiment, all the indications and known facts are that in their proper time (though that will not be to-day, as some people appear to expect) some important and altogether favorable announcements will be made—announcements that cannot fail to have reassuring and stimulating effect, because certain to show clearly to the Street that the larger financial interests are now working in complete harmony and accord, and that whatever differences have existed in the past are now effectually and finally adjusted. Specifically, it may even now be said—and this on the authority of a financier of highest repute and authority—first, that the Northern Pacific dispute is now as good as settled, and, second, that there need be no fear or apprehension in respect to the money market and that, notwithstanding the gold exports, reasonable rates only will prevail.

The significance of these assurances, coming as they do from one whose word and authority to speak will pass unquestioned, is in the Street regarded as far-reaching; for they indicate the removal of what for some time have been two of the most depressing influences in the market—the fear of a revival of hostilities in the Northern Pacific matter and the tight-money bugaboo. Both of these in their way have tended to repress and depress the market, and this quite naturally so. The interests involved in the Northern Pacific issue are so considerable and the amount of capital concerned so enormous that—the May panic ever in mind—the rank and file in the Street have been timorous to an extreme, hesitating to extend their market commitments even in undoubtedly good securities while this uncertainty was upon the market. As for money, the anomaly of gold exports at a time when imports might ordinarily be expected has resulted in the fear in some quarters that the experience of the December of two years ago, when money shot up beyond 180 per cent., might be repeated. It will not be; so the best authority in Wall Street declares. Reasonable rates will be the order, nothing more.

In connection with these gold exports it is to be noted that they are made on so very small a margin of profit that in many quarters the wonder is that they were made at all. However this be, it is a fact worth noting that sterling rates were lower yesterday, with all the indications that they will ease off still more under larger offerings, later in the week, of cotton and gr

confidence in the manufacture, but showing little disposition on the part of buyers to contract far ahead, except when it is necessary to stock up in anticipation of the closing of navigation. Among the larger buyers during the week have been the cast-iron pipe interests, one Southern plant taking 8,000 tons. In the Pittsburg district the buying has been very heavy, the sales being upward of 40,000 tons of foundry iron.

As bearing on the question of the magnitude of the consumption, the position in the cast-iron pipe trade is significant, because this interest is little affected by what may be doing in Wall Street. The flow of moderate-sized orders for prompt delivery has been exceptional for this season of the year, even when due allowance is made for the weather, which has been favorable for outside work. Never in the history of the pipe trade have conditions been more favorable. Usually at this time the shops plan their Winter work of casting pipe for stock, in anticipation of the Spring rush. This year it has not been given a thought. The leading municipalities are coming into the market unusually early. New York has just called for about 9,000 tons, and Boston will soon be in the market for an even larger amount.

The steel situation shows little change. Those who be caught with belated deliveries or without covering contracts are paying such premiums that the question of building steel works is obtruding itself. A significant transaction has been the sale of German basic steel for delivery west of Pittsburg, with more business pending.

Prices for finished iron and steel, while very remunerative, do not thus far appear to have had the slightest effect in checking consumption. Still, a hint in that direction is conveyed in the reports of the Western bar trade. That some branch in the East is beginning to complain of a slackening volume of work.

In at least one line which was affected by the strike, in sheets, deliveries are becoming prompter. In others, notably in tin plates, many stories are current of orders unfilled for which specifications were put in as early as May.

The outlook for structural work is bright. A heavy tonnage has already been booked, and a good deal of work is in sight. Thus three bridges over the Monongahela will require over 20,000 tons of material.

On the lakes a number of orders for ships have been booked; and the yards are full to overflowing.

COTTON DUCK CORPORATION.

At a special meeting yesterday, Trenor L. Park was elected President of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, to succeed Richard Cromwell. The Board of Directors was completed by the election of Thomas J. Hayward and Hugh L. Bond, Jr. The plans of the Executive Committee for the sale of the products of the mills were confirmed. It is intimated that there may be further changes in the management.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. yesterday increased their gold shipment to go to Paris on La Champagne to-day to $850,000, which with Lazard Frères' shipment of $2,000,000, makes a total $2,850,000 in gold going abroad to-day. At the National City Bank it was stated that that institution would ship no gold.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$12,060 Council Bluffs City Water Works Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1908, coupons April and October, 100.

200 shares New York and Harlem Railroad, $50 each, 41¾.

10 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 167.

15 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 165½.

30 shares Singer Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 385¼.

10 shares Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railroad, $100 each, 107¼.

25 shares Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, $100 each, 248½.

25 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

15 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 382¼.

40 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 383.

38 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 647.

39 shares Sterling Iron and Railway Company and $32.50 scrip, $100 each, 25¾.

10 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 245.

25 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 647.

25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 385.

30 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 649.

100 shares Century Realty Company, $100 each, 100.

10 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 257¼.

10 shares First National Bank of New York, $100 each, 749½.

12 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 649.

25 shares Alliance Realty Company, $100 each, 130¼.

250 shares Playa De Oro Mining Company, $100 each, 1¾.

8 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 650.

25 shares Century Realty Company, $100 each, 100.

25 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 1,200.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Three commercial offices of the Reading Company and the Jersey Central to be consolidated to-morrow.

Licenses taken out by the new Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company to acquire property and do business in Illinois.

Expiration to-morrow of the privilege of converting fractional shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock under the last allotment into full shares.

Purchase by the Hartman Steel Company of Newcastle, Penn., of the Cuyahoga Steel and Wire Company's plant at Cuyahoga Falls for $500,000.

Reports from Chicago that the Wabash will spend over $1,000,000 during the coming year on its Omaha-St. Louis line, putting it in excellent condition.

Alan Wood Company said to have bought land near Conshohocken on which it proposes to erect a $1,000,000 steel plant.

Subscribers to the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company underwriting syndicate will receive for each $10,000 cash 100 shares of common stock, 100 shares of 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $5,000 6 per cent. bonds.

Capital stock of the American Bicycle Company reduced from $80,000,000 to the amount now listed at the Stock Exchange, namely, $9,294,900 preferred and $17,701,500 common, a total of $26,996,400.

According to Pittsburg dispatches plate glass manufacturers with $4,750,000 capital have agreed to combine on the question of prices and orders.

Interest payments on United States Government bonds due to-morrow over $4,000,000.

Expiration to-day of the privilege of selling holdings of twenty shares or less of Bethlehem Iron Company stock at 65.

Reports from Utica that the New York Central is diverting cars to the main line, and lumber interests on the Mohawk and Malone are consequently suffering from car famine.

Dispatches from Chester, Penn., stating ing that the Tidewater Steel Company will increase its capital stock to provide for the erection of a large shape mill for the manufacture of rolled steel for beams, angles, and channels for bridge construction and shipbuilding.

Increase of 35,820 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended Oct. 20, making a net increase of 172,621 instruments for the ten months of the fiscal year.

Number of Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company reduced from thirteen to nine.

Reports current in Chicago that President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railway, who now lives in St. Paul, Minn., will take up permanent residence in this city.

Statement that the steel rail pool, it is understood, will hold a meeting early in November to consider the question of any advance in the price of rails.

Shipments of 176,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

With but one exception in thirty years the movement of loaded cars in the territory of the Central Freight Association for the week ended Oct. 26 was the largest,

Illinois Central Railroad, it is stated, has contracted to spend $1,000,000 for improvements in Mississippi.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans, 4¾@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $241,373,147; balance, $12,832,605; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $475,107.

Money on call in London, 1½@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅜@$4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18@5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 1/16@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says money was abundant at lower rates yesterday because of the large sums recently taken from the Bank of England by the discounting of bills. The general opinion is that the Bank will not increase the official rate to-day, but it must be remembered that more than £3,000,000 in gold has been taken in a few weeks, and the condition of credit in financial centres abroad is not calculated to encourage the Directors of the Bank to suffer the heavy inroads in their stock of gold to go unchecked.

On the Stock Exchange the more cheerful tendency shown late on Tuesday was maintained all day yesterday. Home rails were firm, and prices generally advanced. American rails were strengthened here by the engagement of gold for export from New York to Paris, and in the afternoon prices hardened further because of rumors that the so-called "conciliation deal" was progressing satisfactorily. The latest dealings in Reading and Erie were particularly firm.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Money was in active demand to-day in connection with the installment of the New South Wales loan. The supplies were increased largely by a large discount business, at 3 per cent., at the Bank of England during the last day or two, giving rise to the belief that the rate will not be raised to-morrow. This resulted, with the recovery of foreign exchanges, in easier discounts.

On the Stock Exchange the leading departments were more cheerful, chiefly owing to easier money. First-class securities were harder. Home rails were irregular, but had a better tendency.

Americans had an all-around rally to above parity, due to bear covering. Norfolk and Union Pacifics were the features. Business, however, was inactive. Prices closed steady.

Rio Tintos were harder. Argentines rallied sharply.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92¼; consols for account, 92⅜; Anaconda, 7¼; Atchison, 80⅛; Atchison preferred, 99¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 107¼; Canadian Pacific, 113; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46¼; Chicago Great Western, 25⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174; Denver and Rio Grande, 45½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 42¼; Erie first preferred, 71¼; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville and Nashville, 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57⅛; New York Central, 161½; Norfolk and Western, 57⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 104; Ontario and Western, 35⅝; Pennsylvania, 75; Reading, 21⅝; Reading first preferred, 39½; Reading second preferred, 27¼; Southern Railway, 32⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 89; Southern Pacific, 61½; Union Pacific, 103⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 43⅛; United States Steel preferred, 93¾; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 37½; Spanish fours, 69½; Rand Mines, 10⅛; De Beers, 38⅝.

Bar silver, 26⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3⅛ per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3@3⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.70; Madrid, 42.25; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.77.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 3d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Prices on the Bourse today started firm, but became quieter. Later industrials weakened. Toward the close Metropolitans were offered. At the close prices all around were heavy. Rentes were in good demand, influenced by other sections, but they reacted slightly afterward. Rio Tintos rose substantially. Later they were inactive and reacted. De Beers and Kafirs were firm throughout.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 9½c for checks. Spanish fours, 69.82½.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Business on the Boerse to-day was extremely quiet. There was no sign of a revival of public interest. American and Canadian Pacifics were harder on New York advices. Private discount hardened on the possibility of a rise to-morrow in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement.) 3¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—Spanish 4s closed today at 78. Gold was quoted at 42.12.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The strength of the coalers in the New York market was responded to here by substantial advances in the Readings and Lehigh Valley. In the final dealing these stocks reached the top, going higher than for some time. Reading was sold in large blocks, most of the purchases being for New York account. Under the influence of this display of strength the whole list took on a more cheerful appearance. Union Traction was notably strong, and Consolidated Lake Superior distinguished itself with a point improvement. A fractional set-back took place in Tidewater Steel. It was reported that the company would increase its capital to provide for the construction of an additional mill. In Cambria Steel there was a fair demand, and the price rose ½ early in the day, but all the advance disappeared during the afternoon.

Money on call is quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent., most loans being at the higher figure. Money on time is at 5 per cent., and the same rate is quoted for mercantile paper.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last
200	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
100	American Cement	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
23	Allegheny Valley pf	21	21	21
10	Cambria Iron	47¼	47¼	47¼
3,069	Cambria Steel	25⅜	25⅛	25¼
21	Choctaw pf. Tr. Cfts.	54	54	54
1,120	Cons. L. Superior	25½	24½	25¼
50	Cons. L. Superior pfd.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
9	Carwissa 2d pfd.	60	60	60
800	Cons. Traction of Phila.	23¼	23¼	23½
650	Cons. Trac. of Phila pf.	64	63⅜	63⅜
63	Diamond State Steel	2½	2½	2½
100	Diamond State Steel pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	De Long Hook & Eye	10	10	10
20	Elec. Co. of America	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Erie	41⅜	41⅜	41¼
20	Germantown Pass	147½	147½	147½
6	Insurance of N. A	24½	24½	24½
1,909	Lehigh Valley	35	34½	35
210	Lehigh Navigation	73¾	73	73¾
1	Little Schuylkill	58	58	58
50	Marsden Co	4½	4½	4½
8	Minehill Co	62	62	62
100	Nat. Asphalt pf	8	8	8
229	New Haven I & Steel	5½	5	5½
1,305	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	5.	5
45	Pennsylvania	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜
125	Philadelphia Traction	95⅞	95¾	95¾
15	Phila. Co	48¼	48¼	48¼
100	Phila. & Erie	42¼	42¼	42¼
34,094	Read. t. certs	21 13-16	21 1-16	21 13-16
2,108	Read. 1st pf. t. c.	38⅞ 38	11-16	38 11-16
11,707	Read. 2d pf. t. c.	27 3-16	26 9-16	27⅛
100	Susq. Iron & Steel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
184	Tidewater Steel	8	8	8
225	Union Traction	28¼	27¾	28¼
1,710	U. S. Steel common	42¾	41¾	41¾
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Within a limited range prices in the outside market yesterday showed considerable irregularity. Closing quotations showed some substantial declines, while elsewhere in the list appeared net gains even larger than the losses, but transactions were so small that little significance could be attached to the price movements of the day. The Can stocks were again under pressure and suffered further declines. Among the copper stocks were several which showed substantial advances, the prices in this group being sustained by the continued strength of Amalgamated Copper on the board. As a whole the day was one of the dullest that the outside market has had in some time. Many election betting orders were sent to the curb yesterday, and as a matter of fact more interest was centred in this part of the day's transactions than was given to everyday business.

∴

AMERICAN CAN common was active to the extent of 1,500 shares. It sold from 19⅝ down to 19, or within 1 point of the lowest price touched in the May panic. The preferred stock was very dull and shared the weakness of the common. The best bid for this issue at the close was 66, showing a decline of 1 point. The decline which has been in progress in the Can stocks for some time past has been attributed to various causes, the opinion in some quarters being that the stock was being purposely depressed with the object of securing cheap stock. Elsewhere, however, the recent depression has been attributed to the disappointment felt because of the failure of the United States Steel Corporation to take over the American Can Company's property, as some expected would be done.

∴

COPPER STOCKS.—Tennessee Copper, which two days ago sold down to 11, as a result of a bear attack on the stock, yesterday sold as high as 13¼. The last sale of the day was made at this price, and the stock closed at 13 bid. Union Copper sold at 4½ to the extent of 300 shares. White Knob Copper sold at 16½.

∴

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold at 80½ and 89¾. This represented a half-point advance over recent sales. St. Louis Transit sold at 29¼.

∴

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS 4s sold from 85⅝c down to 85 on the sale of $40,000 of the bonds. Only 100 shares of the preferred stock changed hands.

∴

CRAMP'S SHIPYARD sold to the extent of 100 shares at 75.

∴

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	55	56
American Can	18½	19½	19½	19⅝
American Can pf	66	67	67	67½
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	91	94	91	94
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Tobacco	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	14	14½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
*California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Camden Land	½	½	½	½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast Iron Pipe pf	32	33¼	31	33¼
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	15	13	15
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		20½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106¼	104	106¼
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	78
Detroit Southern, w i.	14⅝	16	14⅝	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	83½	84	84½	85¼
Electric Boat	19	21	19	21
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2¼	2⅞	2¼	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Electric Vehicle pf	4	5	4	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	35	40	30	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	1	⅞	1
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	98½	100	98½	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	22	24⅜	22	24¼
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	18½	13	13¼
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Cfts.	32	32½	31¾	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. when issued	85	85¼	85	85¼
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new), w. i.	13½	14½	13⅞	14½
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	37	37½	36¾	37½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	100½	102	101½	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	75½	77	76¾	77
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	29		28	30
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	66	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7	7½	7	7½
Otis Elevator	29	31½	29	31½
Otis Elevator pf	92	95	92	95
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	102	103	102	103
Safety Car, Heat & Light.	140	143	140	145
St. Louis Transit	29	29¼	29¼	29¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¼	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82½	82	82½
Seaboard Air Line	25½	26	25⅝	25¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	49½	50	49⅝	50
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & Tr. Co.	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	4½	6	4½	6
Standard Milling pf	18	19	16	19
Standard Milling Cfts.	68	70	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J.	718	722	718	722
Storage Power	4	5¼	4	5¼
Tennessee Copper	13	13½	12	13
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	6	6½	6	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	116	113	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	88¾	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82½	83	82⅝	83
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	26	24	26
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	33	35	34	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	62	65	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. 5s	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	48	20	50
Va. Coal Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	47	44	47
Wash. Traction & Elec.	20	22½	20	22½
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.	40	41½	40	41½
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	82	84	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	67	70	67	70
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	16½	15¾	16½
Worthington Pump pf.	118		118	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240½	250	240½ 250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½ 102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108 110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114	116	114 116
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105	104 105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	242	241 242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100½	103	100¾ 103
Brooklyn, B. & W. E.	208	220	208 220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	109	104 105
Columbus Railway	45	47	45 47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100 104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65 67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109 110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400 410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112	114	112 114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	101	103	101 103
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30 32
Grand Rapids St. R. pf.	88	90	85 87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½ 20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½ 82½
Nassau Electric 4s	99	99½	99 99½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29 31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104 107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196 205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½ 82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½ 25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119 120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	119	117 119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25 28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	82	90	83 90
Third Av. R. R. 5s, 1906	108	111	108 111
Third Av. R. R. 4s	116½	117	116½ 117
Union Ry. 1st 5s	106	107	106½ 107
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½ 110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½ 114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	109	105 108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	21	22	21 22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	91	93	91 93
Bay State Gas	⅜	⅝	⅜ ⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas	4½	6	4½ 6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	73	70 72
Central Union 5s, gtd	108	110	109 110
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107½	106½ 107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56 58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105 105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12 13¼
Con. Gas of N. Y. bonds	79	80½	80 82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103 104
Denver Gas	30	34	30 34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72 73
Essex & Hudson Gas	81	85	81 85
Indianapolis Gas	90	98	80 88
Ind. Gas bonds, Gs	99½	101½	99½ 101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	302	298 302
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	107¾	107½ 107¾

	Oct. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 29. Bid.	Asked.
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	7	5½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51½	53	51½	53
N.Y. & H.R. Gas Co. 1st.	113	116	113	116
N.Y. & H.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas	94½	96	94½	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry, 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	90	99	90	99
Union Ferry 1st 5s	98	99	98	99

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Loans were offered freely at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Exchanges, $22,062,495; balances, $2,057,885.

Money is easily obtainable in Boston, and at comparatively low rates. On call quotations are 3 to 3½ per cent. to the best borrowers. On time money is in good supply at 4½ per cent. on good mixed collateral. Where names and collateral are exceptionally strong, rates are 4 to 4½ per cent. Year money is 4 to 4½ per cent. Business paper is in good demand at 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

The coppers, following the lead of Amalgamated, made gains to-day. In the general list, Père Marquette lifted to 89 on excellent buying. Erie Telephone fell back from 28½ to 28. Dominion Steel touched 30½, closing at 30. The whole list finished quiet and strong.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
285	Atchison	78¼	77⅝	77⅝
130	Atchison pf	98⅜	98	98
88	Boston & Albany	258	257	257
5	Boston Elevated	168	168	168
24	Boston & Maine	193½	193	193
2	J. J. R. & S. Y.	154	154	154
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	132	132	132
4	Connecticut River	286	286	286
125	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214½	214	214½
2	Northern (N. H.)	170	170	170
4	Nor. & Worcester pf.	230	230	230
2	Old Colony	207	207	207
916	Pere Marquette	82½	78	82
160	Pere Marquette pf	85	84½	85
393	Rutland pf	111	110½	110½
100	St. Louis & San Fran.	41¾	41¾	41¾
2,500	Union Pacific	101⅜	100¾	101¼
15	Union Pacific pf	89¾	89	89¾
33	West End	93½	93¼	93½

TELEPHONES.

268	Am. Tel. & Tel.	158	158	158
10	Cumberland	133	133	133
200	Erie	24	23	23

ELECTRICS.

1	General	254	254	254
19	Massachusetts	36	35¾	36
422	Massachusetts pf	94	94	94
25	Seattle pf	101	101	101
10	Westinghouse	71	71	71
11	Westinghouse pf	78	78	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

205	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	82	81½	81½
632	American Sugar	119	118	118⅝
40	American Sugar pf	116½	116½	116½
100	American Woolen	17	17	17
50	American Woolen pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1,980	Dominion Iron & Steel	30½	29	30
95	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	5	5
122	Pullman	221	220	220
35	Swift Packing & Prov.	106¼	106⅜	106⅜
5	Torrington, Class A	27½	27½	27½
550	United Fruit	83	81¾	82
32	United Shoe Machine	42½	42	42
185	United Shoe Mach. pf	27¾	27¾	27¾
300	United States Leather	12	12	12
10	United States Rubber pf	50	49½	50
430	United States Steel	42⅝	41¾	41¾
370	United States Steel pf	91½	90½	90¾

MINING.

365	Adventure	23	22¼	23
175	Alloues	5	4⅝	4⅝
6,117	Amalgamated	87⅜	86¼	86⅝
5	American Zinc	9	9	9
120	Arcadian	6	5¼	5½
709	Atlantic	37	35¾	36
50	Baltic	42½	42½	42

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,040	Amal. Copper	86¼	87¾	86¼	87
100	Am. C. Foundry	25¾	25½		
4,430	Am. Sugar Ref.	118	119½	117¾	118¾
4,070	At. T. & St. F.	78¼	78¾	77¾	78
5,070	Bklyn R. Tr.	62¼	62½	61¼	62½
280	Chi. Gt. W.	25¼	25¾	25	25
7,080	C. M. & St. P.	169	170¾	169	170
20	Chi. R. I. & P.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
109	Col. Southern	13½	13½	13½	13½
100	Del. & Hudson	171	171	171	171
4,230	Erie	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾
20	Louis. & Nash.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
3,200	Manhattan	121¼	122¼	120¾	122
2,350	Met. Street Ry.	153¾	155¾	154½	155
7,190	Mo. Pacific	98¼	99	97¾	98¾
2,770	N. Y., Ont. & W.	34¾	35¼	34½	34¾
160	Norf. & West.	56	57¼	56	57¼
3,090	People's Gas	104¼	104¾	103¼	104
12,110	Reading	42¾	43¾	42¼	43¾
1,880	Reading 1st pf.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¾
1,080	Reading 2d pf.	54¼	54½	54¼	54½
20	St. L. & Adir.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
8,490	Southern Pac.	60	60¾	59¾	60¼
150	Southern Ry.	32¼	32¼	32	32¾
70	Southern Ry pf.	87¾	87¾	*87¾	87¾
1,410	Tenn. C. & I.	60¼	60¾	59¾	59¾
180	Texas Pacific	39¼	39¼	39½	39½
10,400	Union Pacific	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¾
70	U. S. Leather	12	12¼	12	12
5,170	U. S. Steel	41¾	42¾	41½	41¾
1,090	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	91	90¾	90¾
40	Wabash	20	20¼	20	20¼
150	Wabash pf.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼
10	West. Union	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼

101,510

Bonds.

$5,000	At., T. & S. F. adj.	97½	97½	97½	97½
6,000	Mex. Cent 1st inc.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾

$11,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅝d per ounce and in New York at 57¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at .44, 1,000 Anaconda Gold at .29, 1,000 Comstock at .06½, 500 Horn Silver at 2.25, 300 Isabella at .46, 200 Little Chief at .13, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07½, seller 10, and 300 Phoenix at .07.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$172,417,120
Gold	107,842,068
Silver	13,926,904
United States notes	7,823,264
Treasury notes of 1890	41,775
National bank notes	8,220,163
Total receipts this day	2,115,506
Total receipts this month	48,085,508
Total receipts this year	180,234,396
Total expenditures this day	495,000
Total expenditures this month	39,865,000
Total expenditures this year	163,394,824
Deposits in National banks	111,242,330
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	290,571
Government receipts from internal revenue	849,500
Customs	1,210,014
Miscellaneous	55,991

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$313,105,089
Silver dollars	448,981,000
Silver dollars of 1890	195,351
Silver bullion of 1890	41,356,649
Total	$803,638,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$313,105,089
Silver certificates outstanding	448,981,000
Treasury notes	41,552,000
Total	$803,638,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$79,393,068
Gold certificates	28,449,000
Silver coin and bullion	6,103,000
Silver certificates	7,523,904
United States notes	7,823,264
Other assets	17,299,079
Total in Treasury	$146,591,317
Deposits in National banks	111,242,330
Total	$258,133,647
Current liabilities	85,716,527
Available cash balance	$172,417,120

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. announce that the subscription books for the unsold balance of the $20,000,000 Iowa Central Railway Company first and refunding 4 per cent. gold bonds open this morning, and close at 3 P. M. or earlier.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS BONDS.

Distinguishing Numbers of the Consolidated and First Mortgage Securities.

The Houston and Texas Central consolidated mortgage bonds, which were drawn yesterday for payment from the proceeds of the sales of lands covered by trust indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the Southern Pacific Company, bore these distinguishing numbers:

15, 141, 177, 330, 342, 343, 351, 435, 443, 464, 693, 733, 877, 883, 887, 901, 920, 927, 943, 1022, 1002, 1078, 1135, 1261, 1270, 1283, 1344, 1436, 1443, 1489, 1505, 1516, 1526, 1533, 1577, 1775, 1776, 1967, 1995, 2015, 2116, 2135, 2207, 2236, 2277, 2344, 2348, 2500, 2506, 2521, 3112, 3116, 3152, 3153, 3347, 3611, 3667, 3688, 3859, 3861, and 3883.

The Houston and Texas Central first mortgage bonds drawn for payment bore these distinguishing numbers:

163, 198, 361, 457, 474, 501, 502, 655, 718, 720, 723, 730, 736, 768, 821, 934, 991, 1045, 1106, 1272, 1495, 1785, 1876, 1973, 2064, 2272, 2273, 2838, 2980, 3091, 3106, 3176, 3177, 3302, 3509, 3528, 3393, 3476, 3489, 3500, 3532, 3820, 4020, 4145, 4150, 4424, 4714, 4868, 4919, 4929, 5038, 5059, 5090, 5139, 5166, 5317, 5362, 5409, 5547, 5564, 6077, 6278, 6340, 6553, 6597, 6652, 6689, 6841, 6919, 6936, 7067, 7082, 7142, 7257, 7290, 7423, 7459, 7490, 7734, and 7974.

These bonds are payable upon presentation, and will cease to bear interest from and after Dec. 31, 1901.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Ithaca Light and Water Company of Ithaca; capital, $40,000. Directors—G. S. Sheppard, T. W. Summers, and W. T. Morris, Penn Yan.

Security Registration Company of America of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. E. Mills, G. G. Power, and W. E. Glenn, New York City.

Naething Leslie Tiling Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. F. Naething and W. W. Foster, New York City, and B. P. Leslie, Brooklyn.

Meadows Manufacturing and Printing Company of Yonkers; capital, $25,000. Directors—Mary E. Meadows, C. A. Meadows, and J. J. Meadows, Yonkers.

People's Reliance Company of New York City, to supply medical and burial service; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. A. Rock, E. M. Rock, and P. J. Brennan, New York City.

Lasadar Gas Mining Company, to operate mines in the Republic of Mexico, with headquarters in New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—J. B. Riley and George E. Crawford, New York, and William H. Seamon, El Paso.

Smith Mail Service Company of Rochester, to manufacture devices to be used in the postal service; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—August Veght, Troy; Marion F. Van Buskirk, Brighton, N. Y.; Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.; George E. Merchant, John N. Beckley, Charles J. Brown, John H. Hopkins, Ednor A. Marsh, Jacob M. Floesch, Edward W. Peck, and Frederick W. Sealler, Rochester.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Isle of Pines Company, to engage in general real estate business; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—John E. House, Edward Becker, and Nathan S. Griffith, Newark.

The General Water Supply Company, to manage and carry on water companies in New Jersey and elsewhere; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Paul T. Shinn, Thomas Gordon Coulter, and John M. Kelly, all of Camden.

Central Consumers' Company. Its object is to prepare for market food, mineral, and other products; capital, $2,250,000. Incorporators—Harold Walker, John J. Treacy, and Nathan Smyth.

The Standard Rotary Motor Company, to manufacture and deal in rotary motors and machinery of all kinds; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—William C. Roberts, John H. McLean, Mark J. Straus, and Benjamin Tuska, all of New York.

Incorporated in Westchester.

Willow Brook Dairy incorporated to manage and maintain a modern dairy establishment Capital stock, $100,000. Principal place of business, Mount Vernon. Directors—J. Clarence Smith, Mount Vernon; Henry D. Carey, City Island, and Joshua M. Carey, Elmira, N. Y.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 30.—These charters were secured to-day at Dover:

The Lead and Zinc Company of Washington, D. C., to acquire and develop mining properties; capital, $1,500,000.

The Coal and Mining Company of Philadelphia, to acquire coal lands and conduct [illegible]; capital, $1,000,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building at Mercer Street and Waverley Place—Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Sonn Brothers have sold the southwest corner of Waverley Place and Mercer Street, 25 by 82.9, to Goerlitz & Benjes, who will erect on the lot a ten-story store and loft building.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for the Walker estate to Joseph Shardlow for $67,-250 the six-story building 114 Fulton Street. The purchaser already owned the adjoining property, No. 116, and now controls a frontage of 50 feet.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Peter Wagner to W. P. Young the new five-story American basement dwelling 310 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Collins & Collins have sold for Mrs. Selena Simpson to Dr. George W. Jacoby the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 18 East Sixty-second Street, 22.6 by 100.5.

Charles M. Haymen, who purchased at the Topiitz estate sale on Tuesday the plot, 111.8 by 40.8 by 95.1 by 101.8, at the junction of Edgecombe Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, for $13,300, has resold it to Samuel G. Bayne for $14,400. Mr. Bayne bought at the auction sale several lots running through from street to street at the rear of this plot.

The Sterling Realty Company has sold the five-story flat, with stores, 855 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 25.11 by 79.3, for about $51,000.

J. A. Stevens has bought from E. G. Scott the four-story dwelling 36 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92. Mr. Stevens recently acquired 40 West Twentieth Street, and it is understood that negotiations are practically closed for the purchase of No. 38. A store and loft building will be erected on the site.

C. C. Baring has sold to J. B. Harriman the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 128 East Thirty-sixth Street, 16.6 by 74.1.

Peter Axelrad & Co. have sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy the two four-story flats 435 and 437 East Seventy-sixth Street, 50 by 100.

William M. Ryan has sold for Frederic R. Coudert the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 209 East Twentieth Street, 20 by 92; also, for A. C. Eagleson, to C. W. Frees the three-story brick dwelling 13 Horatio Street, 18.9 by 87.6.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Minnie Powers the three-story dwelling 260 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 16 by 53 by 100; also, for Moses Arndstein the five-story flat, with stores, 3,318 Third Avenue, 30 by 70 by 100.

August Oppenheimer has sold to George F. Smith, Jr., the three five-story brick flats 557 to 561 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Byran L. Kennelly & Co.

17 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 218.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15.4 by 100, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Clarence Cary, as administrator $13,850

208 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 139.6 ft east of Third Avenue, 24.6 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Clement March 10,775

1,245 Stebbins Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 55 by 23.6 by 80.5, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. A. Hunter 4,000

1,060 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 36 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, forming an "L" with the foregoing, 17 by 80 by 10.5 by 80, three-story frame flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. A. Hunter 4,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,286 Columbus Avenue, west side, 148.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 26.10 by 100, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 25,750

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 137 Duane Street, north side, 200 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick building; 139 Duane Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25 by 75, running through to 62 to 66 Thomas Street, 75 by 100, five-story brick and iron front building; 48 Leonard Street, south side, 126.5 feet east of West Broadway, 37.8 by 101, five-story brick and iron front building; 489 to 493 Broome Street, south side, 62.8 feet east of West Broadway, 62.8 by 84.11 and irregular, five-story iron-front building.

By Phillip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Frederick L. Drescher, referee, 46 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 382 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,315.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co. foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, 23 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 221.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 17 by 75.8 by 17 by 76.11, four-story brick dwelling; 35 and 37 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 328 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 15.8 and 18, respectively, by 84.7, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $15,092.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,113.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 138 Chrystie Street, east side, 199.7 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, four-story front and rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $4,596.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 434 Lenox Avenue, east side, 66.10 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 16.7 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,257; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Two Hundred and First Street, south side, 100 feet east of Bainbridge Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 24 by 46; Mrs. Lotta Ewald of Two Hundred and First Street and Bainbridge Avenue, owner; F. D. Miller of 3,852 Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $4,000.

Elton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, southwest corner, for a one-story frame shed, 23.10 by 48.2; Peter Daly of 690 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Two Hundred and First Street, south side, 100 feet east of Bainbridge Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame automobile house, 24 by 17; Mrs. Lotta Ewald of Two Hundred and First Street and Bainbridge Avenue, owner; F. D. Miller of 3,852 Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 141.6 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 56; Joseph Zeitner of 928 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

No. 54 Avenue C, to five five-story brick tenements, with stores; William Cohen, premises, owner; Henry Rockmore of 292 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 118 Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary Hintinlang, premises, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 74 and 76 Leonard Street, to five-story brick lofts with stores; Gardner Colby, Orange, N. J., owner; J. D. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $900.

Twenty-first Street and the East River, to a one-story brick gas retort; Consolidated Gas Company, of 4 Irving Place, owner; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

AMSTERDAM AV, n s corner of 150th St, 50x126.6, to w s of St. Nicholas Av, x50.10x135.10; Frederick Brandt, to George E. Ketcham, (R S $23.50, mtg $100,000) $1

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 200 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; Peter J. Qvist to Nellie Nelson, (mtg $1,500) 100

BAXTER ST, 66, n w corner of Franklin St, 25x09x25x70; Jacob Cohen and wife to Raffaele Bove and others, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.75) 40,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 115, n s, 25x30.5; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., to Lizzie L. Chamberlin, (R S $7.75) 1

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 146th St, 75x 100x75x65, College Av, s b s, 75 ft n e of Villa Place, 50x100; Charles J. Foesling, to Eva M. Glendenning, quitclaim 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 118.5 ft n of 150th St, 29.7x100; Julius B. Lorge to Paulina Oppenheim, (mtg $22,000) 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 82, e s, 25x87.6; Morris Morisky to Jacob Lippmann, ⅛ part, (mtg $26,500) 250

FORDHAM AV, extension, s s, 200 ft w of Main St, 58x150, City Island; Stephen C. Peck to Jessy H. Douglass 1

FOREST AV, w s, 197.1 ft n of Home St, 20x87.8; Charles Hohl to Ernest Kraske, R & L, (mtge $4,000) 1

FORES'T AV, w s, 197.1 ft n of Home St, 20x87.8; Ernest Kraske to Oscar Hentschel, (mtge $4,000) 1

GREEN LANE or AV, s e corner of 5th St, 25x100x28.5x100.1; David Thomson, referee, to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, (R S $1.75) 6,000

MARION AV, w s, 289 ft n of 194th St, 25x166.2x25.1x163.8; Catherine C. Cleary, to Wilbur T. Wright, (mtg $5,800) 1

ORCHARD ST, e s, Lot 1,093, map of James Delancey, 25x87.6; Miriam Rheinstrom to Bernard Loth, (mtg $29,500) 1

PEARL ST, 536, all; Pearl St, 538, ½ part; executors of Frederick M. Peyser to Jessie F. Peyser 50

PEARL ST, 540, n s, 25x100, all; Pearl St, 538, n s, 25x100, ½ part; Molly Peyser and another, executors and trustees, to Horace F. Peyser 1

PLOT at n w corner of land of Thomas Morris at south boundary line of land of Ethel H. McCormack, 103.1 ft n of 149th St and 126.3 ft w of Mott Av, runs n 20x e 17.8x s 20x w 17.8, with part of lane on e s; Ethel H. McCormack to Thomas Morris, Ca. G. 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 410, e s, 32x125; Mary A. Welcker to Louis Heilbrunn, (R S $3.75, mtg $30,000) ..... Exchange

WEST END AV, e s, 30 ft n of 75th St, 25x75x irregular; William Toothe to Emma Toothe, B & L ..... Gift

2D AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 70th St, 25x74; Charles Unbehagen to George Laemmle, (mtge $15,000, R S $3.50) 22,000

2D AV, n w corner of 12th St, 61.3x90; Morris Berman and others to Babetha Dosh, (R S $8.75, mtge $70,000) ..... Omitted

2D AV, n w corner of 12th St, 61.3x90; Babetha Dosh to Joseph Feuermann, (mtge $77,000, R S $9) 1

2D AV, 191 and 193, n w corner of 122d St, 61.3x90; Eberhard Faber to Morris Berman and another, (R S $8.75, mtg $70,000) 1

57TH AV, e s, at centre block between 104th and 105th Sts, runs n 0.2x e 200x s 0.2x w 200; Edward Haight, executor, to Benjamin Stern 250

9TH ST, 623 East, 25x92.3; Barnett Levy and another to Augustus Prentice, (R S $6, mtg $32,000) 100

10TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Avenue D, 80x189.6x to 11th St; executors of Peter M. Dingee to Edward V. Z. Lane, (R S $27.75) 58,000

45TH ST, s s, 325.6 ft e of 11th Av, 24.6x100.5; Katharine Field, widow, to Charles Stumpf, (mtg $10,000 R S 50 cents) 11,400

45TH ST, s s, 56.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x70; Ernest B. Wintersmith, to Agnes J. Sherry, (mtg $8,000) 1

53D ST, n s, 53 East, 20x100.5; Elizabeth B. Sanders, to Charles W. Sanders, and another, (mtg $17,500) 1

67TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; George E. Ketcham, to Frederick Brandt, (R S $15.75) 1

76TH ST, 313 West, 20x102.2; Adele S. Willis to William C. Strange, (R S $8.25, mtg $21,000) 1

76TH ST, 435 and 437 East, 50x102.2; John McDonald and wife to Aaron Wollheim and another, (R S 25 cents, mtge $20,000) 1

95TH ST, 36 West, 18x100.8; Henry Morris to Abraham M. Elsenberg and another, (R S $12.25, mtg $22,000) 1

112TH ST, 344 West, 27x100.11; 113th St, 136 West, 27x100.11; Abraham Rosen and wife to Eberhard Faber, (R S $9.25, mtge $59,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, n s, 161 ft e of Madison Av, 33x100.11; William P. Burr, referee, to Henry S. Moore, executors and trustee, (R S $14.25) 31,000

117TH ST, n s, 194 ft e of Madison Av, 33x100.11; William P. Burr, referee, to Henry S. Moore, executors and trustee, (R S $14.25) 31,000

127TH ST, 272 West, 18x99.11; Abraham Lesser to Sarah Levy, (mtg $7,000, R S $2.25) 13,750

133D ST, 151 west, 25x99.11; Emanuel Levi, to Julius Samuels, (mtg $17,500, R S 25 cents) 1

134TH ST, 124 West, 25x99.11; Lew Rohdt to Robert L. Philp, (mtg $21,500) 1

134TH ST, 124 West, 25x99.11; Samuel J. Ruth to Lew Rohdt, (mtg $20,000) 1

135TH ST, 17 West, 18.4x100; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Clarence Cary, administrator, (R S $5.75) 13,950

143D ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.10; Levi S. Tenney to Joseph H. McMahon, (R S $16.75) 100

Recorded Leases.

BLEECKER ST, 296; Sophie A. Harris and another to Dora Rosenstein, 5 years. $1,200

FORSYTH ST, 54; executors of Gustav Haag to Max Jokinsky, 3 years 2,100

PROSPECT AV, 1,330, n e corner of 169th St; Walter Walcott to Jacob Schwartz, 3 years 720

RIVINGTON ST, 106; Lottie Arkin to Ray Jullan, from May 1, 1901, to Jan. 31, 1903, per annum 21,000

2D AV, 1,094; Annie F. Burgess to Henry Ahrens and another, 3 years 1,800

3D AV, 74; C. A. B. Sims to Nicklas Schilzonyi, 1 year $1,800, 1,950

8TH AV, 2,096, n w corner of 113th St; Mary Horling to Charles Klussmann and another, 21 years $2,000 2,300

43D ST, 212 to 222 East; John N. Stearns to Westcott Express Company, 10 years. 7,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHRENS, Henry, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2d Av, 1,084, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent $5,000

BARTH, John C., to Laurie L. Levey; 3d Av, e s, 21.4f n of 20th St; 3d Av, e s, 42 ft n e of 20th St; 3d Av, e s, 63 ft n e of 20th St, leasehold, 2 years, 6 per cent 15,500

BOVE, Raffaele, and others to Jacob Cohen; Baxter St, 66, installments, $1,000 per year, 6 per cent 11,000

BRANDT, Frederick, to Melvin G. Palliser; 67th St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, each 10,000

CHAMBERLIN, Lizzie L., to Jere W. Dimick, Jr.; Christopher St, 115, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000

CHAMBERLIN, Lizzie L., to Jere W. Dimick; Christopher St, 115, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

COHEN, Simon, to Marks Kirshbaum, Allen St, 53, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

COSTELLO, Margaret, and another to Mary L. Shear; 168th St, 512 West, 1 year, gold 800

CROSBY, Catherine C., executrix and trustee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Edgecombe Av, 100, due Dec. 1 1902, 4 per cent 2,500

DAVISON, Wellington and wife, to John F. Steevens; Hughes Av, e s, 250 ft s of 183d St, all Heins, 3 months, 6 per cent. 3,000

DIMICK, Jere W., Jr., to Lizzie L. Chamberlin; Christopher St, 115, agreement and building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

DOSH, Babetha, to Abraham Rosen, 2d Av, n w corner of 12th St, prior mtge $70,000, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent 7,000

EISENBERG, Abraham, and another to Henry Morris; 95th St, 36 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 22,000

FOWLER, John H., and another, to Laurence J. Callanan; 125th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 6 months 15,000

GOLDBERG, Hyman B., to Nathan Weiss; Broome St, s e corner of Forsyth St, 3 years 42,000

HUNTLEY, Caleb, and another to Samuel J. Huntley; Wales Av, 600, 1 year 1,500

KIERNAN, Christopher J., to Mary S. Hynes; Nelson Av, e s, 270.1 ft s of Orchard St, 3 years 3,000

KLUSSMANN, Charles, and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; 8th Av, 2,095, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

LANE, Edward V. Z., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 10th St, n s, 120 ft e of Avenue D, 1 year, 4 per cent 30,000

MEEHAN, Elizabeth, formerly Foley, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Columbus Av, s e corner of 106th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 23,000

MOORE, Myra, to Arabella E. Lewis; Broadway, 1,935, all title, 1 year 10,000

MOORE, Katharine E., to Jean Wolf; 23d St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

MORRIS, Thomas, to Sarah J. McMurtry; 149th St, former line, n s, 108.6 ft w of Mott Av, former line, interior lot, begins about 103.1 ft n of former line of 149th St and 126.2 ft w of Mott Av, former line, 5 years 4,500

NELSON, Nellie, to Peter J. Qvist; Amundson Av, e s, 200 ft n of Nelson Av, installments of $20 per month 500

PEYSER, Jesse F. and another, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; Pearl St, 536 to 540, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,000

ROHDT, Lew, to Samuel J. Ruth; 134th St, 124 West, prior mtge —, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

ROSEN, Abraham, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company; 113th St, 138 West, prior mtg $24,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

ROSEN, Abraham, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company; 113th St, 136 West, prior mtg $23,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles N., to the New York Security and Trust Company; Columbus Av, n e corner of 107th St, prior mtge $36,000; Columbus Av, s e corner of 108th St, prior mtge $37,500; Columbus Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 108th St, prior mtge $22,500; 58th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtge $7,500; 118th St, 12 East, prior mtge $18,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 23,000

SCHUMACHER, Catharina, to Joseph H. Bearns and another, as trustees; Park Av, 1,404, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

SHERRY, Agnes J., to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; 45th St, s s, 56.3 ft e of Lexington Av, installments, 6 per cent 12,430

THE COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Hyman Sonn and others; 140th St, n s, 262.6 ft e of 7th Av, 2 months, 6 per cent 10,000

TINTNER, Moritz, to James Stokes; 119th St, s s, 285 ft w of 5 Av, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years 4,363

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Corn Exchange Bank $22,027

CHAPIN, Virginia S. R., as administratrix, to Virginia S. R. Chapin, &c., (two mortgages) ..... Nom.

COHEN, Jacob, to Sarah Haas ..... Nom.

DATER, Hiram R., and another, as trustees, to Sender Jarmulowsky 11,461

FLYNN, John J., as administrator, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 5,000

HARRISON, Robert L., executor, to Louise D. Charvet 5,000

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to George F. Salter 2,065

MICOLINE, Mathew, and others, to Richard Stockton 8,500

MILLER, Clifford L., to the Washington Bank ..... Nom.

MURRAY, Wallace, and another, executors, to Amelia Murray ..... Nom.

PATTI, B. PUGH & CO. to Edward V. Reisz and another ..... Nom.

POST, Regis H., to United States Trust Company 40,000

ROTH, John, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another ..... Nom.

SEYMOUR, Julius H., as trustee, to Josephine Haight ..... Nom.

STECKLER, Hortense, to Isaac A. Bach .. 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ADAMS ST, e s, 297 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Henry Kohlman against Robert E. and Angie Twing, owners; William Roth, contractor $25

CALDWELL Av, 851 to 855; William Lynch against John Doe, owner; John J. Fleming, contractor 50

LEXINGTON AV, 743; Jeremiah Moses against Hyman and Davis Greenberg, owners and contractors 462

LEXINGTON AV, 527, Max Thuma against Herman Wronkow, owner and contractor 250

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 94th St, s e corner, 118.35x irregular; Barry B. Simons and another against George Potts, owner; Potts & Partridge, contractors 1,734

12TH ST, 534 East; John Gass against Leo S. Bing, owner; Paul Zigler, contractor 375

12TH ST, 534 East; Louis Zimmerman against Leo S. Bing, owner; Paul Zigler, contractor 450

33D ST, 331 East; the New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Louis Bachrach, owner; Zax R. Berlin, owner and contractor 149

61ST ST and Madison Av, s e corner, 100x 75; Jacobs & Sons against Frederick Stabermann, owner; Greene & Ward, contractors 994

125TH ST and Lexington Av, s e corner, 70x43.2; Thomas E. and Thomas Crimmins against Sarah R. Jenkins, owner; James F. Dolan, contractor 36

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

17TH ST and 3d Av, n w corner, 20x100; John J. Corbin on William Conell to J. A. Toscani & Co 180

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ADAMS ST, e s, 272 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Henry Kohlman against Robert E. and Angie Twing, Oct. 22, 1901 ..... $25

ESSEX ST, 136; Michael Bernstein against Max Wachsman, July 10, 1901, by bond. 200

Lis Pendens.

AMUNDSON AV, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x 100; James Dowds against Margaret O'Connor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

PARK AV, n w corner of 81st St, 52.2x100; Joseph Kessler and another against Alice Miller, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. B. Solomon.

RUTGERS ST, 47, and 122 Monroe St; Congregation Anshe Ragolo against Rebecca Meryash, (specific performance;) attorney, C. Dushkind.

3D AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Solomon Jacobs against John M. Redmond and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Bernstein.

8TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 37.6x100; Central Trust Company of New York, temporary trustee, against Thomas K. Lemon and another, (action to re-establish lien;) attorney, F. Whitehead.

11TH ST, s s, and 10th St., n s, adjoining Lots 271, 275, and 274, map of Unionport, Bronx; Eugene Allison and another against Mary E. Arthur and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, C. S. Allison.

108TH ST, 51 and 53 East; Hyman Harris and another against Barnet Glickman, (specific performance;) attorney, I. M. Lerner.

160TH ST, s s, 165.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100; Emilie Huber against Martin F. Schrenkheisen and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Clarke.

Surrogate Notices.

DUER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DUER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the estate of John Duer, deceased, No. 59 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of April next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of October, 1901.

MAR

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

13TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 33TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 55th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation. EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 20 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 38th St., New York City.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
31 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Berger's (of Paris) French Academy, 106-108 East 23d; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also Spanish; no payments in advance.

Teachers.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale and Columbia,) 316 West 56th St., tutor for all colleges; long experience.

Musical.

50c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Ladies' Theatrical Association. — Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnished for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinge, 130 East 59th St.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. —Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Dancing.

5,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK
Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private FREE); individual instruction. Classes now forming.
PUPILS GUARANTEED FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lancers in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for Circular.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL
COR. 59TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES. Ellerslie Rooms, 80, 82 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; see circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.
...er Rivers's School for Dancing, 444, ...rdam Av.; adults, children.

...uction Sales.

50c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

IN THE ... THE GENERAL AS... & Co., notice is hereby given that ... at public auction by Harry M. Me... on Monday, November 11th, 1... ...tock in the forenoon, all the stock ... tobacco and factory and office fi... ...berg & Co., at No. 197 Lewis St... Manhattan, City of New York, wh... to me on October 3d, 1901. Dated ... 30th, 1901. Bernard Alexander, ... Schaffran, Attorney for Assignee, ... Street, Borough of Manhattan, New ...

D. C. Davis, Auctioneer, sells, 2 a... week; bric-a-brac, rugs. 1,071 ... B'klyn.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric... &c., at 132 Delancey St., noon and evenin...

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE,
REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS,
320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Clothing.

... prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and ...'s discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, ... carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M... 6th Av.

Furs.

FURS
...D AND REMODELED.
...REEN & SONS,
... W... STEP FROM 6TH AV.

...rgs.

SA... D CARPETS.
Your old ... into handsome rugs ... any size; ... durable; send for particulars; ou... ...ve will call with samples and giv...
...M RUG CO.,
Address Dept. D., ... el. 1926 Harlem.

L...

50c line—3 times, 24c; 7 ... play double.

THE EMPIRE STATE ... D CO.— ... Estate, wills, accident ... differ... cases, and any valid claim; ... 9 Mon... Brooklyn, ninth fl...

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Wilson Pianos
$5.00 Down,
$155.00,
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Are Delivered Upon Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.
Exchange Your Old Piano for a beautiful Weigner, Richardson or Coleman Parlor Grand Upright and pay for the balance on our very easy payment system of $1.00 per week.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$160.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.
New and second-hand uprights. Also slightly used and odd style pianos. Will sell at a great reduction. It will pay you to get our prices and terms before purchasing.

NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.
are selling off a lot of good second-hand Pianos, of various makes, at bargains. No reasonable offer refused. If you want a bargain in a good Piano, here is your opporunity.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE,
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.
High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$90.—ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, NEW, $126; SQUARES, $15 UPWARD; RENTALS, $2, $5. HAHN, 105 WEST 23D ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Bargains!—Steinway, Weber, Sohmer, Decker Bros. Pianos, and other good makes, with stools and covers. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St., near Lexington Av.

Family will sacrifice fine upright; renowned maker; like new. 103 Halsey St., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 monthly rents a fine upright piano; rent allowed if purchased. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

$95; a good upright piano; cash or small monthly payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALEXANDER BACKER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Alexander Backer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 7th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 18th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 28, 1901.

NO. 3,809.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARINO S. DE LA PENA and MARIO F. DE LA PENA, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Marino S. de la Pena and Mario F. de la Pena of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of D. 1901, the said Marino S. de la Pena ... F. de la Pena were duly adjudicated ... and that the first meeting of creditors ... at my office, No. 63 Wall St., ...hattan, New York City, on the ...mber, A. D. 1901, at 1 o'clock ...at which time the said creditors ...rove their claims, appoint a ...e the bankrupts and transact such ...ess as may properly come before ...
MACGRANE COXE,
...th, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Receivers' Sales.

...URT OF THE UNITED STATES ...ern District of New York.—In the ma... ...EPH ELFENBEIN, trading as ... & Co., alleged bankrupt.
Tak... the personal property of the above esta... ladies' skirts, ladies' jackets, woolen... linings, fixtures, &c., will be sold ... ...rsigned. The property may be insp... ...tober 31st, November 1st, and 2d, ... A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 105-110 B... New York City.
Bids for ... ...ck at private sale will be received by ... ...igned, receiver, at his office, No. 2... New York City, up to and including ... 1901, at 10 A. M.
If the recei... ...ilds, property will be sold at public ... 105 and 110 Bleecker Street, New... on November 5th, 1901, at 10 and ... ...pectively.
The receiver re... ...ght to reject any and all bids if th... ...ot realize 75% of its appraised value...
CHARLES ... CK, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMIT... ER, Attys. for Receiver, 309 Broa... ...ttan Borough, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRIS WENDORFF, ALLEGED BANKRUPT.
Notice is hereby given that the Fixtures of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of Safe, Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c., will be sold at public auction by Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 East Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.
Order of EDWARD S. THOMAS, Receiver,
29 Liberty Street, New York City.
A. A. JOSEPH, Attorney for Receiver,
302 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

50c. A WEEK.

$1 DOWN, 50C. A WEEK,
Buys the Best Sewing Machine.
We have two stores and basement full to select from, various different makes. Drop-heads, $12.50 to $20 cash. New machines guaranteed ten years. Second-hand machines $3 to $9, guaranteed two years. Instruction given at your home. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Greatest retail sewing-machine centre in New York.
WESTERN UNION S. M. CO.,
173 Third Ave., Bet. 16th & 17th Sts.
Telephone 4020—18.

CASH OR 1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines; Exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER, 145 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)

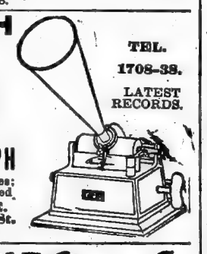

TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$1.00 A WEEK BUYS ANY **PHONOGRAPH**
Records Exchanged.
SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES, CAMERAS, CUTLERY.
S. B. Davega, 32 E. 14th.
Branches: 802 3d Av., n'r 49th St. & 125 W. 125th. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

CREDIT For Everybody.
Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry—on credit at cash prices.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2289 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 33d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH-PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE. — Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Cigar Store, receipts $175 week, stock invoices about $1,800, silent salesmen cases, long lease, low rent; to be sold on account of owner engaging in wholesale business, or would take trustworthy partner. P. O. Box 1,097, New Haven, Conn.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 90 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

For Sale.—Patent in laundry basket; convenient and useful in every laundry; will sell entire or by State or county rights or lease; good investment for manufacturers. Address Patentee, Box 219 Roselle, N. J.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewerly, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evening. Call, write.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible. Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $3 up; ribbons free. Telephone 6986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 205 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 36-32 Centre St.

Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.

Printers.—Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, type, &c., bought and sold; outfits on time. Campbell, 23 Beekman St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses, bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

Bargains.—Handsome oak folding bed, $1.90; worth $25; also rugs and carpet. 1,852 Madison, Corner 119th St.

Oil paintings at reduced prices; must be sold for cash or credit. Kaufman & Poley, 37 Maiden Lane.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

Advertisers!—The newspapers can only sell you white space; we fill it with talk that will resound in your pocket; we write, design, and insert advertisements in any local or foreign publication at publishers' rates; estimates on application. Kahrs' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St. Telephone 4508—18th.

FORTUNE IN REAL ESTATE DEAL.—West Indies. To buy city buildings one-tenth their former and subsequent value. Builder of said city, now in New York, wants partner with capital. Write Martin, 54 W. 26th St., New York.

$5,000 to $10,000, college graduate with capital to invest, can secure a live profitable interest and most desirable position in first-class educational publishing company. Address Box P 141 Times Office.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Wanted—Gentlemen with small capital wishing to engage in the best paying business in the State, to find such an opening by calling on the undersigned at the Astor House. R. Frisbey.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 238 Broadway, New York.

Will pay 5% monthly for loan of $500 to $1,000, 8 to 6 months; business as security; exceptional opportunity for profitable investment. Y., Box 118, Times Office.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Restaurants, lunch rooms, saloons, business places bought and sold; restaurants at bargain prices. Smith, 217 West 125th St.

Cash advanced, manufacturers and merchants, on outstanding accounts; very low rates. Address Honest, Box 176 Times Office.

Reliable man with $500 secures interest legitimate cash paying business. Particulars 132 Nassau St., Room 317.

A Safe Investment.—Shares one dollar each. Send for prospectus. Pineoll Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Half-tone cuts, .98 minimum; 10 cents inch; electrotyping, .10 minimum; .02 inch. Eagle Electrotyping, 197 Grand.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 308.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, as trustee, plaintiff, against MORRIS NEUFELD and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the fourth day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Anns Avenue, distant fifty-one feet six inches (51.6) northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of St. Anns Avenue with the northerly side of East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence westerly on a line parallel or nearly so with East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-three feet five and one-half inches (93.5½) to a point distant forty-three feet six inches (43.6) northerly from East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street on a line drawn at right angles or nearly so thereto, which line when intersected by East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street is distant one hundred and three feet (103) westerly from the corner aforesaid; thence northerly on said last-mentioned line twenty-one feet nine inches, (21.9;) thence easterly on a line parallel or nearly so with One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and part of the way through another party wall eighty-eight feet ten and one-half inches (88.10½) to the westerly side of St. Anns Avenue at a point distant seventy-eight feet (78) northerly from the corner aforesaid, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of St. Anns Avenue twenty-six feet six inches (26.6) to the point and place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Morris Neufeld and wife and Isidor Cohen and wife in the said avenue opposite said premises, subject, however, to a mortgage for ten thousand three hundred dollars, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, made by the said Morris Neufeld and wife and Isidor Cohen and wife to Emma Kirk Fairfax, as trustee, &c.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 745 St. Anns Ave.:

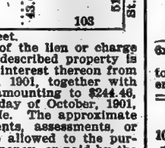

156th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,608.33, with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1901, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $244.46, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $460.00 and interest.—New York, October 29th, 1901.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
o31-Saw8wTh&M&n21.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELEN D. ADAMS, as sole surviving acting Trustee under the last will and testament of Patrick Dickie, deceased, plaintiff, against NAPHTALI J. PHILLIPS and another, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon erected and known by the Number two hundred and seventy-seven on a map entitled "Map of a tract of land formerly belonging to Chas. Henry Hall, Esq., deceased, situated at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street distant two hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, running thence westerly along said northerly line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the place of beginning.
Dated New York, October 30th, 1901.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 33 West 134th Street:

135th Street.

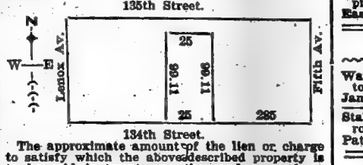

134th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five 21-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 9th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance, amounting to three hundred and twenty-one 87-100 dollars, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is five hundred and seventy dollars and interest.
Dated New York, 30th day of October, 1901.
C. DONOHUE, Referee.
o31-2aw3wTh&Sa22

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,305, one block from 6th Av. L.—Second floor with all conveniences; excellent board.

15th St., 341 West.—Second-floor front room, with board; southern exposure; good table.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, for gentlemen or couple, with board.

25th St., 104 East.—Large, small rooms, also suite of rooms for three; superior table; references.

31st St., 20 West.—Two handsomely furnished second-floor rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

50th St., 26 West.—Large, handsome front, second floor; small room connecting; with board; hall room, third floor; references.

79th St., 132 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly and en suite; private baths; also an ideal studio for artist; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine; an exceptionally attractive home; references exchanged.

95th St., 65 West.—Elegant rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; references required.

95th St., 66 West.—Pleasant large sunny room, dressing room; good home-like table; reference.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

135th St., 232 West.—Newly furnished back parlor, also third floor front room; with board; French cuisine.

Exceptional.—West 104th St. couple will board one gentleman who will be permanent, $12.00 week. Refined, Box X 147 Times Office.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lenox Av., 451, Near 132d St.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; strictly private house; board optional.

Washington Place, 71.—Large and small rooms; separate and connecting; terms moderate.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

12th St., 28 West.—Entirely new, elegantly furnished parlors; reception room; suitable physician, dentist; other rooms.

13th St., 309 West.—Large sitting room and bedroom, $2.50; pleasant hall room, $1.25; private family. Sadler.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor, suitable physician, dentist, private business; refined family; suite; front basement; references; telephone.

17th St., 55 West.—Be pleased hear from trained nurses desiring join registry or secure rooms; telephone.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for three young men or married couple; all conveniences.

25th St., 42 West.—Double room for gentlemen or couple; parlor and other rooms; travelers accommodated.

30th St., 7 East.—Nicely furnished rooms to let; gentlemen only.

34th St., 239 West.—Desirable furnished rooms, small and large, for gentlemen; references required.

35th St., 238 West, Near Station.—Second story front room, single, adjoining bath; exceptionally clean; $2.50 weekly.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

54th St., 409 East, Flat 35.—Mrs. Lammesdorf; rooms to permanent parties; gas, bath; gentleman or couple.

103d St., 18 West.—Can accommodate gentlemen or business woman in apartment; board optional. Armor.

106th St., 202 West.—A lady wishes to rent furnished room, with board, to lady teacher or student; best references required. Address by letter or call, between 3 and 6, Mrs. L. Schwartz.

116th St., 371 West.—Two furnished rooms; suitable two gentlemen or husband and wife in up-to-date apartment house; breakfast optional. Mrs. E. Selleck.

116th St., 367 West.—Large front alcove room and bath, with private family; references exchanged.

123d St., 209 West.—Beautiful parlor bedroom, others; large, single; southern exposure; physician's office; water; reception room.

128th St., 112 West.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; heat, bath, gas; breakfast optional; moderate.

134th St., 231 West.—Nice front room, with bedroom adjoining; steam heat; suitable man and wife; quiet, single flat, first flight; ring Davis's bell; no others.

125th St., 238 West, Near Station.—Second story front room, single, adjoining bath; exceptionally clean; $2.50 weekly.

140th St., 267 West.—Parlor and bedroom, heat, bath, for one or two persons. Lewin.

FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, on Long Acre Square; reference. Inquire 1,559 Broadway.

Literary lady would let quiet room, steam heat, hot water, near Park, to refined person engaged during day. Address "References," 60 West 98th St.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.
By order of the owner the steam yacht Halcyon the undersigned will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, November 6, 1901, at 12:30 o'clock, the steam yacht Halcyon, to the highest bidder, without reserve.
The yacht is fully found and equipped, is of the following dimensions: 125 feet over all, 106 feet 3 inches on the water line, 16 feet beam, and 6 feet 6 inches draught. She has two large deck-houses, four staterooms and bathroom, and a large main saloon. Speed, 12 miles; coal capacity, 10 tons; is now lying at the foot of 26th St., South Brooklyn, where she can be seen at any time. Inventory, plans, and full particulars can be obtained on application at the office of Messrs. TAMS, LEMOINE & CRANE, No. 52 Broadway, New York City; terms cash.
(Signed) ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, 25 Pine St., New York.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE.
GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

6x16 horizontal tubular boiler; fixtures; Berryman heater, 24x8; 3,000 feet of steam pipe, 2½ to 6 inches; 200 radiators; seven-horse Otto gas engine. J. F. Hanley, 487 East 23d St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 57 Maiden Lane.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

NEW JERSEY.

**LAKEWOOD, NEW

FOURNIER'S LOCOMOBILE SMASHED BY AN ENGINE

Six Men on the Machine All More or Less Injured.

Accident Occurred at the Westbury Railroad Crossing on Long Island—$9,000 Motor Crushed to Pieces.

WESTBURY, L. I., Oct. 30.—A collision occurred here to-day between a motor vehicle run by Henri Fournier, the famous French chauffeur, and a wildcat engine on the Long Island Railroad. Besides Mr. Fournier there were five persons in the automobile, and all were more or less injured, three of them being severely hurt. The party was composed as follows:

H. B. Fullerton, special agent of the passenger department of the Long Island Railroad; Arthur Lewis of 54 West Twenty-first Street, Manhattan; Henry J. Everall of 103 East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan; A. G. Batchelder of The New York Journal, J. H. Gerrie of The New York Herald, and Henri Fournier, Hotel Martin, Manhattan.

The most seriously injured is Mr. Fullerton, who was badly cut about the head and face, and who received a compound fracture of one leg. Mr. Batchelder had one leg broken and was otherwise injured, and Mr. Gerrie has a broken shoulder and leg. Mr. Fournier was slightly injured in the left leg. Mr. Everall had one leg badly bruised, and Mr. Lewis was cut about the head.

The scene of the accident was what is known as the Westbury Railroad crossing. There are buildings on either side of the approaches to the railroad track, so that trains cannot be seen coming from either direction until the track is reached.

The party in the motor vehicle was on its way from the Meadow Brook Clubhouse, where they had accompanied William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who for some time has been stopping with his family at the Garden City Hotel. At the clubhouse the others in the party said good-bye to Mr. Vanderbilt and started to resume their pleasure trip. It is said the motor was not a racing machine, and no attempt had been made to make fast time. It is said that it was going at a speed of only about six miles an hour when it approached the track.

There is no flagman at the crossing, but there is an electric bell which works automatically, and which is supposed to give notice of the approach of a train. It would seem that the occupants of the vehicle either did not hear the bell or paid no attention to it. The railroad people say that the apparatus was in working order, and that the bell gave the usual alarm signal.

Engine Driver McKenney, who was running the wildcat engine, says he rang his bell and blew his whistle on approaching the crossing. He says that when he saw the motor he reversed his lever, and the speed of the engine was thereby considerably reduced before it came into contact with the vehicle.

Just as the vehicle reached the track the wildcat engine came rushing along and struck it squarely in the side. The machine was carried about fifty feet and demolished and its occupants were hurled in all directions. Assistance was soon at hand, and the injured persons were carried to the hotel near by and doctors summoned. In response to calls, Drs. A. D. Ray of Wheatley Hills, Mann of Jericho, and Skinner of Mineola soon arrived and did everything possible to assist the injured.

A telephone message was sent to Long Island City, and the ambulance car was dispatched from there promptly, arriving here soon after 1 o'clock. On the car was Dr. J. Frank Valentine, head surgeon of the Long Island Railroad. On the arrival of the car the injured were placed in it and taken to the Nassau Hospital, at Mineola.

At the hospital this evening, Dr. Lanchart said that three of the party were under his care. They were Messrs. Fullerton, Batchelder, and Gerrie. He said that Mr. Fullerton was much more seriously hurt than the others, but that he was confident he would recover. Messrs. Batchelder and Gerrie, he said, were doing nicely and would undoubtedly pull through all right.

Mr. Fullerton has been in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company for four years. Previous to his taking his present position with the company he had been in Mexico. He is about forty years of age and was married not long ago. His home is in Hollis, L. I.

William F. Potter, Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, went to the scene of the accident as quickly as possible after it occurred, and made, he says, a thorough and personal investigation independent of that made by the regular employes of the company whose duty it was to make one. He says that neither the railroad nor the engineer was in the least to blame, and that the fault lay entirely with those in the wrecked automobile.

Henri Fournier, H. J. Everall, and Arthur Lewis, who escaped serious injury in the accident, were seen in their homes in this city last night. All three men were positive in their statements to the effect that Fournier's machine was not going at a high rate of speed at the time of the accident.

Fournier is stopping at the Hotel Martin, Ninth Street and University Place. He was in bed, suffering from a severe sprain of the left foot. Mr. Fournier said that the party was on its way home to New York when the accident occurred, having been out all day, in company with William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in his machine, looking for a good road on which it was Fournier's intention to try for the mile record to-day.

"I had just reached the crossing," said Mr. Fournier, "and the front wheels of my machine were just touching the first rail, when the locomotive loomed up, and I realized that an accident was inevitable."

"Not having time to reverse the power, I gave the handle a quick turn, which moved the front wheels to the right, and then the crash came. The locomotive struck the machine two or three inches behind the left front wheel, throwing it around so that the rear of the motor was brought against the locomotive. The first thing that I remember is somebody calling and asking me if I were dead. I think I was unconscious for about a minute. My foot pains me very much, and my head aches. The machine was completely demolished. It was not one of my racing machines, but was what is known as a touring locomobile. It was of only ten-horse power, very heavy, and was built to hold six persons. I refused $9,000 three days ago for it."

Mr. Everall has apartments at 143 East Thirty-fourth Street. He was also in bed, suffering from a bad sprain of the right leg, and is severely bruised and cut about the body. Mr. Everall said: "It was the coolness of Fournier that saved us from instant death. The turn that he gave just as we were struck saved us. There is no flagman, gate, bell, or any other means of warning any one of an approaching train at that crossing, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. I have twenty-one names of people who witnessed the accident, and I was told by some of the villagers that they have been applying for over ten months to the railroad company to have a flagman stationed there.

"I was in the back seat when the accident occurred, and saw the locomotive coming. I jumped just before we were hit, and landed on my feet on the ground. The motor then struck me in the back, but I did not lose consciousness. Fournier and myself were thrown about fifty feet, and we were lying close together when picked up. Foxhall Keene was a witness of the accident. He was riding in front of us on horseback. Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Keene gave us every possible assistance and were very kind. A party of ladies, whose names I do not know, also came to our assistance and laid us out on blankets which were stretched out on the Westbury station platform. Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Batchelder, who were sitting in the front seat with Fournier, were thrown clear across the station platform, a distance, I should say, of about 150 feet. We were going at a very slow rate of speed, about five or six miles an hour, having slowed down so as to avoid the bumping which comes when going over the tracks. The locomotive went nearly half a mile down the track before it was stopped, carrying part of the locomobile with it on the pilot. On the east side of the crossing, from which the locomotive came, our view was obstructed by several buildings which stand close to the track, and it was impossible for us to see more than a few yards up the track. The machine was scattered into small pieces, and now I can hardly realize that I escaped so easily. Fournier's escape I regard as nothing short of miraculous, as he was hemmed in his seat by the levers of the machine and had no possible chance to jump. The officials of the Long Island Road took us to our homes in a carriage from the Long Island City station."

Mr. Lewis lives at 52 West Twenty-first Street with his wife and sister. His nose, right leg, and hand were badly cut, and his left ankle sprained.

Mr. Lewis said that the locomobile was being run very slowly, and the accident under the circumstances was unavoidable.

"The machine makes very little noise," said Mr. Lewis, "and if any bell had been rung we could have heard it. I have been out with Mr. Fournier on a good many rides, and he is the most careful driver I have ever seen. It is not likely that he would risk damaging so valuable a machine, and I am positive that at no time were we going over ten or twelve miles an hour. At the time of the accident we were going at a little more than walking pace. At all times when I have been out with Mr. Fournier he has been most careful. He has never run over anybody, and several times I have seen him make a wide detour to keep from running over even a chicken that happened to be in the road."

None of the men would talk on the possibilities of their suing the road for damages, saying that they would have to see their lawyers first.

SUIT OVER MOTOR VEHICLE.

Dr. Collerd Says that It Frightened His Horse and Injured Him.

For the first time yesterday the Supreme Court tried a suit involving the alleged negligence of chauffeurs in driving a motor vehicle along a public highway and by its presence frightening a horse and causing physical injury.

Dr. George W. A. Collerd was the plaintiff in the suit against Frederick C. Beach, the editor of The Scientific American. Dr. Collerd charged that on the afternoon of Oct. 21, 1898, he drove to the house of a patient in a buggy and dismounted from his vehicle at the house, holding the reins of the horse wrapped around his wrist. Just at that minute an electric motor driven by Mr. Beach's son and coachman flashed by. The horse took fright and plunged forward, dragging the physician after him. One of Dr. Collerd's finger nails was torn off, and, he alleged, his nerves were so severely shocked that he will suffer from a nervous disorder for life. He asked in bringing the suit that he be awarded $50,000 damages for his physical injuries.

The defendant in answering the complaint of the plaintiff alleged that the motor driven by Mr. Beach's son was a noiseless electric vehicle and introduced the evidence of the manufacturer of the machine to show that it could not travel at a rate of speed beyond fourteen miles an hour. The plaintiff urged that the very fact that the vehicle proceeded noiselessly was an aggravation, for the reason that it gave no warning of its coming.

Justice MacLean, before whom the suit was tried, said in charging the jury that it was a question of fact for the jury to decide whether or not a noisy motor vehicle or one that proceeded swiftly and without noise was a cause of danger, and left for the jury to decide whether or not there was any negligence in the simple driving of a horseless carriage. The jury was out only a few minutes before it brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant.

PADEREWSKI PRIZES AWARDED.

Three Musicians of National Reputation Are the Winners.

The winners of the prizes for original musical compositions offered by Ignace Paderewski, the pianist and composer, have just been announced by the judges. A fund of $10,000 was established some time ago by Mr. Paderewski to provide prizes for compositions by American composers. The first competition took place this year. The prizes offered were $500 each for the best choral work, the best orchestral, and the best chamber music work. The conditions stipulated that the works should be unpublished, and that they should be submitted under assumed signatures, with closed envelopes containing the real names of the composers, to be opened after the decisions were made.

Sixty-eight compositions were sent in. The judges were almost unanimous in their decisions. The prize for orchestral composition was won by the symphony entitled "Four Seasons," written by Henry K. Hadley, music professor of St. Paul's School at Garden City; the prize for choral composition is awarded to "A Star Song," the work of Horatio W. Parker, Professor of Music in Yale University; that for chamber music was won by Arthur Bird of Boston. The judges were Wilhelm Gericke, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; B. J. Lang, conductor of the Cecilia Society of Boston; William F. Apthorp, musical editor of The Boston Transcript; H. E. Krehbiel, music critic of The New York Tribune, and W. J. Henderson, music critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is understood that when Mr. Paderewski comes to America this season, arrangements will be made for a public performance of the prize compositions. The nature of the competition may be judged from the fact that the prizes went to men whose standing in American music was long ago established. The value of the prizes and the importance of the competition called out the best ability in the country.

Prof. Parker is a composer of international repute, whose "Hora Novissima" was written for the Birmingham Festival, in England, and whose Greek Hymn, especially written for the occasion, added to the dignity of the recent bicentenary celebration at Yale. Mr. Hadley has made himself known by his previous symphonies and by a remarkably fine ballet suite, as well as by numerous songs, while Mr. Bird has written many excellent compositions. He is at present a resident of this city and conductor of the "Florodora" performances.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.—The right of owners of uplands abutting on the Harlem River to compensation for the taking and destruction of their riparian rights, through the construction of the Speedway, has been decided in their favor by the Court of Appeals. The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed to acquire title to lands for the Speedway refused to consider whether a riparian proprietor had been injured by the destruction of his riparian easement, and they were upheld in their view by the Appellate Division of this city, but a reversal is now ordered by the court of last resort. All forms of commercial traffic or intercourse were excluded from the Speedway, and the only way to cross it is by means of subways or overhead bridges, available to pedestrians alone. The Speedway is 150 feet wide and from 5 to 8 feet in height above the tideway. Its construction, the Court of Appeals holds, by Judge Werner, is not an exercise by the City of New York, as successor to the rights of the crown under the patent from Gov. Dongan in 1686 of its reserved power, as trustee for the public in and to the tideway and waters beyond, to make improvements for the benefit of navigation. The refusal of the Commissioners to consider the question whether the riparian owners had been injured constituted reversal error, although before the construction of the driveway the owners' riparian rights were of a very limited character, and the lands may have been less valuable than they now are.

BURDEN OF PROOF OF UNDUE INFLUENCE.—In an action brought by the administrators of Lucius Gleason against Henry Lacy, the only question litigated was whether the decedent was of sufficient mental capacity to make a certain contract. Mr. Gleason and Mr. Lacy were uncle and nephew. The former was President of the Third National Bank of Syracuse, and the latter was its cashier. The complaint charged the defendant with accountability to the estate of the decedent for the value of certain shares of bank stock and for moneys loaned or advanced. Mr. Lacy admitted that he had possession of the bank stock, but set up a written contract whereby mutual claims held by himself and his uncle against each other had been adjusted. At the trial it was stipulated what sum would be due to the plaintiffs, if successful. The contention of the plaintiffs was that the business relations which subsisted between the uncle and nephew were fiduciary in their nature; that they did not deal upon terms of equality, and, as great advantage accrued to Lacy from the transaction, there was a presumption of its fraudulent character, which was for him to disprove by a preponderance of evidence. A judgment entered on a verdict for Mr. Lacy was sustained by the Fourth Appellate Division, and has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Gray, for the court, holds that proof of confidential relations between Mr. Gleason and Mr. Lacy did not create the presumption that a fiduciary relation existed between them sufficient to give the nephew a controlling influence over his uncle, and thereby impose upon him the burden of proving that undue influence was not exerted or fraud used by him in procuring the contract.

"There was nothing," says Judge Gray, "in the relations sustained by the defendant to Gleason, which of themselves created any presumption of undue influence, or of undue advantage taken. Whether as President and cashier of their bank, as employer and employe, as capitalist and business manager, or as uncle and nephew, their relations gave rise to no presumptions of inequality in their dealings. Their association was extraordinarily intimate, it may be conceded; but any question about their relations is one of fact and must be determined upon satisfactory extrinsic evidence."

The British War Office called Baden Powell to account for his seeming extravagance in paying an American manufacturer five times the usual English contract price for his cavalrymen's hats; but the General knew what he was about.

The hats were made by John B. Stetson—ten thousand of them, and undoubtedly they are good to-day after a year's service, in spite of South African rain, dust and sunshine.

Hatters generally are afraid to tackle Stetson's hats because of the high price; but we find no difficulty in getting $5 for a soft hat of such remarkable quality.

We are not offering South African or "bronco buster" styles, but the up-to-date New York shapes, with the assurance of unusual satisfaction in hat service.

All other good sorts of hats, of course, but just now we are emphasizing Stetson's.

Stetson's hats and Rogers-Peet clothes go well together.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BEWITCHING GRACE FOR HALLOWE'EN.

Before the All Saints' festivities, add a design or two of our antique models. Old, old styles, particularly happy in lending themselves to the mise en scene of Hallowe'en, in dull-finished mahogany that veritably takes one back to the days of the tallow dip, ancient fat-fed lamps, rare old blue china, and two-pronged forks. Here a dining-table, heavily supported; a serving-stand, with fluted pillars; and the dear old spindle-back chairs, $7.00; rockers, $8.25; light-stands, $10.25; claw-foot table, $13.00, impart the sentiment which for more than six centuries has held high carnival "upon that night when fairies light,"—but to do so with economy, too, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FRANKLIN SYNDICATE MILLER A WITNESS

Says that He Was Only a Paid Employe of Schlessinger.

Col. Ammon Denies that He Has Any of Miller's Money in His Possession.

William F. Miller of the defunct Franklin Syndicate and his attorney, Col. Robert A. Ammon, were on the witness stand yesterday in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, where Robert L. Tilney, a referee in bankruptcy, is holding an investigation for the benefit of creditors, who charge that Miller and his agents have concealed $115,000 to be used when Miller regains his freedom. Col. Ammon, who, it is alleged, knows more about the unaccounted moneys than he wishes to say, was an interesting witness whose testimony proved in importance hardly less than that of Miller himself.

Miller contradicted every affidavit and sworn statement that he has made so far and began on an entirely new tack. He said that he was connected with the syndicate only in the nature of an employe, and he accounted for all missing moneys by saddling them on Edward Schlessinger of the syndicate, who is at present in parts unknown.

During the course of his testimony Miller said that he had used $15,000 during his brief stay in Montreal, where he accounted for the unusual expense by the statement, "Well, there were lawyers there, too." The statement which he made while in Sing Sing Prison to the effect that he had Ammon invest his share with Seymour, Johnson & Co.—into which firm, according to the prison statement, he hoped to enter as a junior partner—he contradicted entirely.

Col. Ammon, who was brought to the stand in the afternoon session, was an unwilling and poor witness. His memory served him such tricks that several times all in the room including the referee had to smile.

The morning session began with the testimony of a number of reporters who were professionally acquainted with some of the facts in the case. Only one new point was brought out, one that was contradicted by Ammon when on the stand later in the day. A young woman, a certain Miss Kellogg, had made an affidavit that Ammon had told her that he had $180,000 of Miller's money locked away, and that he had also ten one-thousand-dollar New York Central bonds, which were afterward transferred to the Nassau Bank.

Alfred R. Goslin, who was called to the stand about the end of the first session, declared that in January or February, 1900, Ammon told him that there was an item of $115,000 deposited for Miller under a fictitious name, and that the amount would be available to Miller under that name whenever he wished it.

Ammon was called for the afternoon session immediately after Goslin had finished winding up his testimony. Ammon said that the money deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co. belonged to Miller, and had been turned over to him (Ammon) as counsel, to invest with the Seymour-Johnson firm. Before Ammon's cross-examination was taken up Lawyer McCluskey suggested that it might be advisable that Mrs. Ammon and Miller, the latter in charge of a Deputy Sheriff, be removed to another room until the witness had finished. Both were excluded, and Mr. Hodgskin began to cross-examine.

Ammon said that at this time he had not one cent of Miller's money in his possession, and, that so far as he knew, Miller had not a cent in the wide world. The $180,000 at Wells-Fargo's bank, he said, had been deposited at the time for Miller. Out of this money he had used $40,000 in defraying the expenses incidental to Miller's trial and also for Miller's living expenses in general. Asked what share of the money had been paid to the witness for his services, he said $500 had been paid him for his services in incorporating the company, and that he had received a similar amount for services rendered in Boston while there to help Miller out of a scrape. These services, Ammon explained, consisted in a visit to a Boston newspaper office inviting an editor, who had attacked some of the syndicate's methods, to send his men down and to convince himself that all was right and proper. Of the presence of the reputed $115,000, Ammon said, he had read only in the newspapers. Ammon said that he thought Schlessinger had got money out of the wreck, but that he did not know where to find the man. Lawyer Flash of Belfer & Flash then took the witness in hand.

After gaining from the witness that at the time proceedings in bankruptcy were begun against the defunct syndicate Ammon had $90,000 in bank for his client, Mr. Flash asked:

"Now, Col. Ammon, do you swear that after you had learned of these proceedings you did not invest any of that money, which you knew perfectly well belonged to the creditors?"

Again Ammon declined to answer, and only when ordered by the Referee, snapped out: "I did everything as the attorney for William F. Miller." Then he added, hotly: "With all due respect to the Court, if this is a scheme to get testimony out of me to be used against me in some future proceeding, I decline to answer on those grounds." The Referee decided that the last answer given was not responsive, and Ammon changed it to: "I did everything as the attorney for William F. Miller, and as the attorney for William F. Miller I turned the funds over to Seymour, Johnson & Co."

Mr. Flash then went into the question whether Ammon or Mrs. Ammon had any bank account, and where, if so, the account was open. Ammon denied that he had an account. Mrs. Ammon, he said, had an account, but he did not know what it was, as that was something that did not concern him. At this point Mr. Flash asked to suspend the further examination of Ammon until Miller had been examined in part.

Miller was brought into the room, and he took his seat in the witness chair, smiling. It was with the first question asked by Mr. Flash that he became the penniless Miller, who had not a friend in the world except the penniless Colonel. He was detended in person by Messrs. House and Vorhaus, of the law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus. They objected to any questions that were not aimed directly at the purpose of locating the alleged fortune, which it was alleged had been stored away for better days. Mr. Hodgskin examined Miller.

"Have you any personal property, either in your possession or under your control, or have any of your agents, servants, or attorneys any such property in their possession, or under their control?" was asked.

"Not that I know of." As far as the witness knew, he had not a dollar in the world. He had "never been interested in the syndicate except as an employe," and he had taken the $140,000 to Seymour, Johnson & Co. merely by order of Schlessinger. The latter, the witness said, had engaged him and had given him various amounts ranging from $10 to $100 a week for his services.

Asked what was done with $40,000 not accounted for even by the disappearance of Schlessinger, Miller said that he had used $15,000 of the money while in Canada, and that for the $25,000 he had never had an accounting from Col. Ammon. He did not ask an itemized account of the expenditure of this because he "trusted Col. Ammon implicitly." He said that when trouble began to brew Schlessinger advised him (Miller) to keep his mouth shut, and he would have it fixed that nothing could happen to him. Witness swore that he did not know where Schlessinger could be found at the present time. The case was then adjourned to Saturday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Sale of Silk Lined Tailored Suits.

Blouse or tight-fitting coat, flare skirt, made of black or blue fancy striped cloths, regular price $28.50,
at $19.75

Special. Silk Lined Flounce Skirts

Of cheviot serge or Thibet Melton cloth, Tailor stitched flounce, value $16.50,
at $11.75

Fold Tucking on flounce, value $18.50,
at $13.75

Suits for Small Women.

Size 32, Skirt length 39
" 34, " " 40
" 36, " " 41

Exceptional values at
$16.75, $23.50 and $28.50.

Broadway and 12th St.

We Arrest

your attention to-day with two items in Haberdashery:

Sale of 200 Combination Lounging and Bath Robes, full $8 value for $4.75.

Luxurious English square silks, our own importation; enough silk in each square for two large imperial scarfs, $5 the square, or $2.50 the scarf. You'll pay double elsewhere.

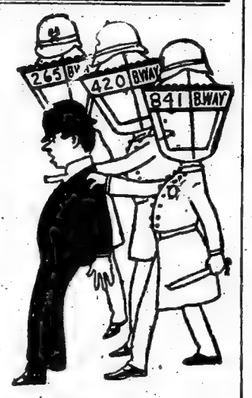

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Suit Dep't Special.

Women's Black Taffeta & Velutina Dress Skirts
on drop silk lining,
$23.50,
value $34.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

James McCreery & Co.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
4th FLOOR.

About 400 Sofa Cushions, covered with various Eastern stuffs, Bombay stripes and Indian embroideries.
$1.00 and 3.00.

Richly embroidered Indian Odhneys,—suitable for table covers, couch covers and decorative hangings.
$2.25 and 3.00
Usual price, 4.00 and 5.25 each.

100 fine, embroidered, Kutch Skirts. 4 to 6 yards long.
$4.75 each.

Extensive collection of rich Phulkaris,—many antiques. Size about 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 to 8 ft.
5.75 to 8.75
Usual price, 9.50 to 15.50.

25 choice Burmese Portieres. Colors,—crimson, blue, gold, rose and brown, embroidered in curious floral designs.
$8.00 each.

Benares and Maradabad Metal Smokers' sets.
$1.75, 2.50 and 4.00 per set.

Cigar Stands, Ash Trays, Match Holders, Placques and Trays,—native Indian colors and patterns.
35c 50c and 75c each.

250 fine Jeypore prints,—suitable for Portieres, covers or hangings. Sizes, 4 ft. x 9 ft. and 6 ft. x 12 ft.
1.35 and 2.75.
Usual prices 2.25 to 4.25 each.

Twenty-third Street.

O'Neill's

Women's Cloak and Suit Dept.

Our stock of Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments comprises almost everything that is new and correct for this season's wear. As the best makers only are represented in the collection, the fit and finish of each garment is absolutely perfect and equal in every way to those made by custom tailors.

THESE SPECIAL VALUES TO-DAY:

CHEVIOT SUITS
Strictly men tailored, Norfolk jacket effect, finished with combination collar, new flounce skirt finished with rows of cording,
12.98

Separate Dress Skirts
of Symonsville Cheviot, new flounce effect finished with rows of stitching, lined with French Percaline, S. H. & M. Velveteen binding,
5.98

WOMEN'S RAGLANS
A complete Stock of these popular garments embracing all the latest shapes and materials,

Dark Oxford Raglans
Loose back, yoke back and front, velvet collar and cuffs, seams all bound,
16.98

Kersey or Covert Cloth Raglans
both in the shaped and loose backs, elegantly tailored,
25.00

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

That Drive Still On!

Specials to-day:

Trousers, $4 and $5.

Overcoats, $15.

About 400 pairs of trousers, broken lots, were $6, $7, $8, now $4 and $5. All three stores.

Balance of broken lots Fall and Winter Raglans and Paddock Overcoats. Heavy and Light Oversacks
Reduced to $15.

Smith, Gray & Co.,
Broadway at 31st St.

BROOKLYN:
Broadway at Bedford Ave.
Fulton Street at Flatbush Ave.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
"The Time and Case Requireth Haste."

All our special offers are snapped up quickly; therefore act at once, if you wish to share these new and fashionable

GOLDEN OAK HALLSTANDS, $7.00
(Reduced from $10.00.)

Box seat, handsomely carved; French bevel mirror, with fine brass hooks.

"Reliable" Carpets and Rugs—pure wool carefully dyed and woven. Fashion's seal of approval on every yard.

Draperies, lace curtains, tapestry table and couch covers, lamps, clocks, sewing machines—all delivered as soon as selected, and "Long Credit" waits for payment.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST. 125TH ST.
Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
SANDOW BIG HIT
"Stock Exchange," Contin'us Vaude.
"THE GREAT UNKNOWN."
Grand Vaudeville. All Laughter.
ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE.
The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, others.
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.
Roaring Comedy. Big Vaudeville.

CARNEGIE HALL
Thurs. Evg., Nov. 7th, at 8:15.
WAGNER Programme:
"TANNHAUSER." Overture, Bacchanale and Scene between Tannhauser and Venus, first act (Paris Version)
MEISTERSINGER, Prize Song;
DAMMERUNG, Parting from Brunhilde; Funeral Music and Closing Scene.
Soloists. Fri. Mr. Sat. Aft., Nov. 9th, Mr.
Program: VOLKMANN,—Overture; LALO,—Violoncello; LISZT,—Poem, No. 7; BEETHOVEN,—Symphony, A Major, No. 7, op.
Mr. Gericke, Conductor.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
10th Season.
Six Ev'g Concerts, Tuesdays, New York, Jan. 7, Feb. 11. Brooklyn, Feb. 25, Apr. 8. Two Chamber Music Matinees, Dec. 17, Jan. 21.
Subscription sale opens Nov. 4. Tickets and prospectus of Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL
TWO RECITALS.
Evg. Nov. 14, at 8:30.
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

3RD AV. Thea. MAT. TO-DAY.
A ROMANCE IN IRELAND

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. EVENINGS AT 8:15.
Special Mat. Election Day.
DAN DALY
and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.
THE NEW YORKERS

WALLACK'S
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HACKETT
Don Caesar's Return.
*.*SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. Xtra Mat. Elec. Day.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST
Matinee To-day.
KNICKERBOCKER Burlesquers
This Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c, 50c.

HARLEM Op. House. Next Week, ROGERS BROS. IN WASHINGTON.
Louis Mann
Clara Lipman
Ev. 8:15 Mat. at 2:10
The Red Kloof

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND
Extra Matinee Election Day.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM—A Royal Rival
Extra Matinee Election Day.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES HAWTREY | Extra Mat. Election Day. A Message from Mars

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. nr B'way Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Extra Matinee Election Day.
Klaw & Erlanger's THE LIBERTY BELLES
Troubadours.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN IF I WERE KING
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway. "Goshl Mighty Big Success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
EBEN HOLDEN
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Knickerbocker THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
To-night at 8:15. The Merchant of Venice
Saturday Matinée.
FRIDAY—NANCE OLDFIELD & THE BELLS.
Saturday Night—The Lyons Mail, Only Time.
Repertory for Next The Last Week: Monday, Wednesday Evgs., Saturday Mat., The Merchant of Venice; Tuesday, Nance Oldfield & The Bells; Thursday, (last time,) Louis XI.; Friday, King Charles I.; Saturday night, Waterloo & The Bells. Seats Ready This Morning, 9 A. M.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Opens Saturday Eve., Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock
SECOND ANNUAL
Automobile Show
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
DAVID BELASCO presents
WARFIELD
in THE AUCTIONEER.
—SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE.—

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2. 2D MONTH AND LAST WEEK.
BERTHA GALLAND—FOREST LOVERS
Nov. 4, ANNIE RUSSELL, "A ROYAL FAMILY"
Matinées 1st week, ELECTION DAY AND SAT.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT
Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success
THE MESSENGER BOY
WITH JAMES T. POWERS
ELECTION DAY MATINEE NOV. 5.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS. FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. RUSSELL BROS. | Last Week SWEET MARIE
NXT MON. EVG. NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.
Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD, with Elsie de Wolfe. Seats now on sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
ARIZONA
WEEKS
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
EXTRA! Grand Concert Sunday Eve.,

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. SAT. ONLY.
ANNA
THE L
EXTRA MATINEE

BROADWAY THEA... & B'way. Beg. Mon., Nov. 4. Kl... esent the Extravagana... BEAST
SLEEPING B...
Seats now ... t. Election Day.

14th St. ... 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Exclusive ... OF ALL RURAL PLAYS
England Folks
... thing we want."—Herald.
... EE ELECTION DAY (seats ready)

... TH'S Return of the Great CINQUEVALLI.
... way & 14th St. 30—Other Acts—30 PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

... EBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way At 8:10. Mats. ... ITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

GRAND FATAL WEDDING
NEXT WEEK—8 BELLS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. | Lights o' London.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
OTHELLO, with Daniel E. BANDMANN.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orch. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evenings (To-night & Mat. Sat., HEIMATH. Fri. & Sat. Ev. the great success

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Bearded lady, fat co...

Brooklyn Amus...

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EVENINGS... NEXT WEEK LIGHTS O' LONDO... ARTNE...

QUEENS ... CKEY CLUB
... L. I.
RACING ... AY AT 2:15 P. M.
Trains ... East 34th St. at 10:50 ... 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and ... Flatbush ... 04 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:... 1:54 P. M. ... 32. Ladies, 25c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,168. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TURKEY MAY HAVE SATISFIED FRANCE

Admiral Caillard's Squadron Has Returned to Toulon.

French Foreign Office Admitted Yesterday that the Warships Were Going to the Levant.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Late last night the following dispatch was received from Toulon: "The entire Mediterranean Squadron returned to Toulon this evening and anchored in the roadstead."

A dispatch from Toulon to the Figaro confirms the foregoing, and adds that Admiral Caillard's division is still held in readiness to sail at a moment's notice.

This news may mean that the Government received news from Constantinople since yesterday morning which has not yet been divulged, and which has induced a change of plan.

This would include Admiral Caillard's division, the departure of which for Turkish waters has thus been either countermanded or postponed.

If the dispatch be correct, it would imply that the Government received news from Constantinople since yesterday morning which has not yet been divulged, and which has induced a change of plan.

It was reported that Admiral Caillard had been ordered to cruise yesterday within reach of a dispatch boat for possible further instructions, and it is significant that the torpedo boat destroyer Hallebarde left Toulon at full speed in the afternoon to rejoin the squadron.

The officials of the Foreign Office yesterday admitted that the squadron under the command of Admiral Caillard was proceeding to the Levant to make a naval demonstration against Turkey. One official said:

"The squadron sailed under sealed orders, and proceeds first to a Greek port, the Island of Syra, I think, where the Admiral will receive definite instructions as to carrying out his sealed orders. I am not at liberty to say what the sealed orders are, but the seizure of the customs at Smyrna would probably be a very effective way of convincing the Sultan that France's patience is exhausted, and that we have decided to enforce an immediate execution of the Turkish Government's engagements. However, we are very hopeful that the Sultan will not compel us to go to that extreme. Our squadron will not reach the Greek port before Sunday. The Turkish Government has thus still three days' grace, and we trust, in the meantime, to receive complete satisfaction.

"We have acted very considerately toward Turkey, hoping up to the last moment that she would carry out her engagements, and it is only now, when we find that there is no serious indication of her doing so, that we have reluctantly resolved to put stronger pressure to bear in the shape of a naval demonstration. It is now two months since the French Ambassador, M. Constans, left Constantinople. His departure failed to produce the desired effect. On the contrary, even the quays and Tubini questions, which were settled by the Sultan's iradés, remain unsatisfied. The internal situation in the Turkish Empire deterred us for some time from taking drastic measures to enforce our demands. But the dignity of France could not permit the present state of affairs to be prolonged indefinitely. We sincerely hope the Sultan will fully appreciate the fact that we cannot any longer be trifled with, and relieve us of taking further steps to safeguard our interests."

The official was asked what would happen in the event of the French squadron being ordered to seize the customs, and the Turkish authorities resisting. He replied:

"That is a very unlikely contingency. However, if it occurs, I suppose we shall have to bombard the port. But we do not want bloodshed, and I do not believe there will be any occasion for it."

The decision to make a naval demonstration against Turkey was, it is said, taken at a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, at which M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the Sultan's procrastination regarding the French demands.

Admiral Caillard's squadron consists of the armored cruisers Admiral Pothuau, Chanzy, and Latouche-Tréville, the second-class cruisers Du Chayla and Cassard, and the third-class cruiser Galilée. The crews aggregate 2,280 men, but the vessels were able to carry landing parties.

Editorially, the Figaro and other morning papers express surprise at this perplexing and unexplained return of the squadron, after the sending of Admiral Caillard to the Levant had been officially announced.

A Marseilles correspondent says the return was due to the fact that the squadron was supplied with only two days' rations.

The Journal Des Debats yesterday said:

"Every one at Constantinople and the other capitals must be aware that France and Russia are completely in accord on this matter. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to believe that the Ottoman Government will not come to its senses and, recognizing its error before it is too late, relieve us of the necessity of using other means than those of diplomacy and courteous discussion."

La Liberté remarked that the fact that Admiral Caillard had embarked 2,000 marines was a warning to the Porte that France would not stop before a slight show of resistance, but would go to the end, even though war should ensue.

FRANCE LOSES PATIENCE.

London Times's Paris Correspondent Says Things Cannot Go on as They Have Done.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Times declares that the patience of France with Turkey has finally been exhausted. He says it is the general belief that Turkey will now abandon her procrastinating tactics and fulfill her engagements. Her only difficulty will be in finding the necessary money.

The correspondent adds that things cannot go on as they have done. The Government is face to face with a debate on the foreign estimates in the Chamber of Deputies, and it is imperative that a situation both embarrassing and ridiculous shall be ended. Turkey is beginning to snap her fingers at France.

When the trouble with Turkey began, the dispatch goes on to say, it seemed difficult for France to undertake a coercive naval demonstration in regard to the three matters at stake. The question of the Constantinople quays concerned a private enterprise, involving divergent interpretations of a concession. The Lorando and Tubini debts were even less of the sort for which a power mobilizes a fleet. The Porte, however, has acted toward France in a way calculated to wound and offend, and a demonstration is needed, or the dignity of France will be compromised.

TURKISH TROOPS MUTINOUS.

Six Hundred Make a Demonstration in Constantinople—Their Pay for Several Months Owing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—A mutinous demonstration was made in front of the Admiralty offices on Tuesday by 600 officers and non-commissioned Bashi-Bazouks. It caused dismay among the occupants of the Yildiz Kiosk. The pay of those taking part in the demonstration is several months in arrears, and only a promise of prompt settlement prevented the carrying out of threats of further action.

The pay of all the troops, with the exception of the marines, is similarly in arrears, but the marines are paid with fair regularity because they furnish the guard at the weekly Selamlik, and discontent among them might result in serious consequences to Sultan Abdul Hamid.

THE AUSTRIAN RACE FEUD.

Czechs' Declaration of Hostility to the Government Further Complicates the Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Czechs' deliberate declaration of war on the Cabinet, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, has caused fresh confusion in the domestic situation in Austria. The nationality feud is still the most prominent factor in the State.

The elements interested in maintaining the antagonism between the Czechs and Germans never abandon their subterranean work. The ultramontanes and reactionists are busy behind the scenes.

There is every reason to believe that the Ministry will stand its ground and will work for the security of the commercial and industrial interests, unless hampered by a domestic crisis.

ITALIAN KING TO ARBITRATE.

Agrees to Decide the Dispute Between Great Britain and Brazil.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says King Victor Emmanuel has accepted the invitation to act as arbitrator between Great Britain and Brazil in regard to the Guiana frontier question.

The King is said to be gratified at the tribute paid to his mental qualities by the invitation, as well as by the compliment paid, through him, to the Italian Nation.

MUCH DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

It Is Estimated that There Are 80,000 Unemployed in Berlin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that, while the Agrarians continue to demand even higher protective duties than those proposed by the Government, the distress throughout Germany is becoming intense.

It is estimated that there are 80,000 unemployed persons in Berlin. In the suburb of Charlottenburg particularly the condition of labor, both skilled and unskilled, is distressing. A mass meeting of the unemployed has been called there.

PORTUGUESE ACCUSE GERMANS.

Say They Have Violated the Frontier in West Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Berlin journals, says the correspondent of The Times in the German capital, notice angry complaints in the Portuguese press to the effect that troops from German Southwest Africa have crossed the frontier of Angola and established themselves at Quanhama, hoisting the German flag.

The Portuguese demand a delimitation of the German-Portuguese frontier. The Berlin newspapers seem to think the demand reasonable, but make light of the reported invasion. The Vossische Zeitung says it cannot find Quanhama on any map.

DUC DE TARENTE DIVORCED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says the Duchesse de Tarente yesterday obtained a divorce from the Duke on the ground of a letter he wrote approving a scurrilous newspaper article. He concluded the letter as follows: "I prefer my debts to your renown as a woman and a wife."

Napoleon Louis Alexandre Fergus Macdonald, third Duc de Tarente, was born in 1854, and succeeded his father in 1881. He is descended from Neil MacEachan McDonald, who emigrated from Scotland to France in 1746. Alexandre Macdonald, who died in 1840, was created Duc de Tarente by Napoleon I. The present Duke married, in November, 1899, Mme. Valentine Luce Delegorque, widow of Louis Ernest Delegorque.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

The Train of Preference.
Every convenience to render travel easy is provided in the equipment of the Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves New York 3.25 P. M. daily for the West. Ticket Office, 263 Fifth Avenue, and 1,196 Broadway, New York; 78 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 42¼c; cotton, middling, 7 15-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

The most popular drink to be had with the table de hote dinner at the Vendome is Excelsior Arrowhead Water. The peerless table water.—Adv.

HOTEL NETHERLAND'S BIG DYNAMO ROOM ABLAZE

Slight Panic and Darkness in the Building.

Guests in Dress Attire Provided with Candles Hurry Through the Rooms and Corridors—The Loss Unimportant.

A fire in the dynamo room of the Hotel Netherland, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, which occurred about 10:30 o'clock last night, caused a slight panic in the hotel, and for several hours left the entire structure in darkness. The latter contributed more to the fear of the guests than the fire itself, and had it not been for the presence of mind of the clerk, who happened to remember a stock of candles in the storeroom, which he distributed among them, a general exodus would have followed. As it was, the big structure presented a remarkable scene, with its hundreds of guests, many of them in dress attire, flitting about the corridors and hallways and hurrying up and down the stairs, each illuminating his or her way.

The fire was caused by the burning out of a fuse in one of the dynamos. The burning fuse ignited the woodwork about the dynamo, and in a few minutes from the basement great volumes of smoke poured up the stairway into the lobby, dining room, and parlors, and then up into the rooms. Just as the guests began to rush from their rooms, making for the stairways and elevators, every electric light in the hotel went out.

Then there was a panic, and the general rush below became almost precipitous. By the time the guests reached the ground floor the engines had arrived and the police reserves from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Several lanterns were lighted and distributed among employes of the hotel, who were dispatched upstairs through the building to give assurance that there was no danger.

The first thing the firemen did was to turn a flood of water down into the basement, and at the same time deluge the main floor, where the guests were assembled.

Even after the blaze was extinguished and the firemen and police had gone from the scene, as the hotel was still in darkness, many of the guests lingered about the lower floors, candle in hand, and in many instances smeared from head to foot with the dripping tallow, to await the resumption of the lighting service. Other guests who had less fear of darkness retired to their apartments.

As soon as the smoke began to make its way through the halls, two elevator boys who have charge of the freight and help elevators hurried to the seventeenth and eighteenth floors and brought down many of the women employes of the hotel.

H. K. Burras, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and one of the guests of the hotel, has always kept a fireman's lantern in his possession. As the light went out in his room last night and the noise below reached his ears, he lighted his lantern and started down stairs. In the hall he met several women groping their way to the staircase. He lighted them down stairs, where they were supplied with candles.

Among the guests in the hotel were Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Jr., and her two children. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, Senator Butler of North Carolina, Martin Herman, the banker, and Mortimer Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

German Comment on the Suggestion of an Entente.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times quotes an article in the National Zeitung on the discussion of the question of Great Britain's foreign policy which has been going on in The Times and The National Review. The National Zeitung treats with disdain the suggestion of an Anglo-Russian entente, and accuses The Times of sowing the seeds of dissension between Great Britain and Germany.

The Times's correspondent urges, on the contrary, that a good understanding between Great Britain and Russia would be the best thing for Anglo-German relations, as it would remove the grounds for the allegation that Great Britain tries to use Germany as a cat's-paw. Great Britain and Russia, says the correspondent, have more objects in common than have Great Britain and Germany. Englishmen desiring the friendship of Russia have no wish to quarrel with Germany, but only wish a second string to their bow, as Germany herself does.

It is true, remarks the correspondent, that the German Government deprecates the excesses of the press in its invectives against Great Britain, but, if similar attacks were made in the British press on the German Emperor and German institutions, a protest would forthwith be made by the German Embassy in London. As an indication of German National feeling, these attacks deserve to be taken into consideration.

NEW YORK MAN ARRESTED.

J. B. Haynes's Wife Says He Abandoned Her in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—After being shadowed through several down-town streets by his wife, a striking brunette, said to have been Edith De Sylvia, formerly of "The Strollers," theatrical company, Joseph B. Haynes, said to be a New York broker, was arrested to-day by Detective Sergeants Quinn and Mackey. The prisoner is now in a cell, awaiting a hearing on charges of wife abandonment.

Haynes, who is thirty years old, came to Chicago with his wife four weeks ago. After a few days stay here he suddenly disappeared. Mrs. Haynes, it is said, saw him entering a hotel in Van Buren Street, near State. She hurried to procure a warrant for his arrest, and accompanied by Detectives Quinn and Mackey, visited the hotel. There the husband, dressed in the latest fashion and wearing considerable jewelry, was taken in charge. It is thought by the police there will be no prosecution of the case, as both husband and wife seem willing to be reconciled.

Big Fire at Newcastle, Wyo.

NEWCASTLE, Wyo., Oct. 31.—The burning of an entire block of buildings here, including the Post Office, caused a loss of $100,000.

Pueblo only two nights from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, or 1,196 Broadway, New York; or 125 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TURKEY WILL REFUSE TO PAY STONE RANSOM.

Is Already Preparing to Resist Anticipated American Demand—Responsibility Repudiated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—The Turkish Government is already preparing to resist the anticipated demand of the United States for repayment of the ransom necessary to secure the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone.

The Porte repudiates all responsibility for the kidnapping and maintains that the United States has no claim against Turkey, and that, therefore, the latter is justified in refusing to recoup the United States for money expended in the missionary's rescue.

A high Turkish official stated to-day that the Turkish resistance of any claim would be based upon the following contentions:

First, that Miss Stone, although warned of the dangers of the road, persisted in traveling; second, that she did not notify the authorities of her intention, in order to obtain an escort, which precaution even the Consuls always taken when traveling in such outlying, insecure districts of the empire, and, third, that the brigands who kidnapped Miss Stone and her companion were Bulgarians; that the coup was planned in Bulgaria, and that sanctuary was found in Bulgarian territory.

It is again rumored that Mme. Tsilka, the companion of Miss Stone, and her child (born since her capture by the brigands) are dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Referring to the opinion expressed in some Russian publications that Miss Stone is probably dead, it may be stated that the State Department is convinced to the contrary, and is satisfied that, with the means of communication it now has at its disposal, in the event of Miss Stone's death it would certainly be informed.

The department is in almost hourly communication with its agents in Turkey and Bulgaria. The latest advices indicate that communication has been established with the brigands themselves. The department officials are sanguine of the outcome.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—"Miss Stone's release is not likely to be effected within a week," says a dispatch from Sofia to The Daily Telegraph. "Mr. Dickinson, in the name of the United States Government, has given an assurance that neither the receivers of the ransom nor Miss Stone's guides will be prosecuted. He asserts that Turkey agreed a fortnight ago to reimburse the ransom."

IRISH LEAGUE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Only Very Small Amounts Received from Several of the Most Important Districts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—In a report of a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the United Irish League, the Dublin correspondent of The Times makes significant revelations regarding the financial test of the political enthusiasm of Ireland. Judged by this test, the league has failed in many of the most important districts.

Kilkenny City, which is represented in Parliament by Patrick O'Brien, contributed 30s. to the Parliamentary fund and nothing to the election fund. West Donegal's total subscription was 2 guineas; North Wexford gave £1, and Cork City, William O'Brien's constituency, £2.

THE OPHIR IN THE SOLENT.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra Go to Portsmouth to Welcome Their Son.

YARMOUTH, Isle of Wight, Oct. 31.—The Ophir, with the attending fleet, anchored off here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra left London by special train at 5 P. M. for Portsmouth. The children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are with their Majesties.

The first night out from St. John's, while steaming at about fifteen knots an hour, the Ophir sighted an iceberg directly ahead and about two miles off. The berg was first seen by the cruiser Diadem, which warned the Ophir, and the squadron changed its course and reduced speed. The searchlights showed a pale-green mass 100 feet wide, with about 40 feet above the water.

The Ophir's passage was tempestuous, and ended in a gale.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Ophir and the escorting warships encountered the full force of the severe easterly gale blowing yesterday over the Channel, and were obliged to abandon their intention of putting into Portland Roads.

This was a great disappointment to the crowds lining the coast.

The storm in the English Channel has apparently upset the plans for welcoming the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, who, according to the arrangements made about a week ago, were not due in the Solent until to-day.

According to the plans, after calling at Plymouth, the Ophir and the attending fleet were to proceed to Portland, and there anchor for the night, resuming the voyage up the Channel in the morning, so as to reach Portsmouth about midday. King Edward and Queen Alexandra were to arrive at Portsmouth to-night—which part of the programme has been carried out—and to spend the night on the royal yacht. Apparently the Duke and Duchess will spend the night on the Ophir in the Solent instead of off Portland.

It was further arranged that the King and Queen should put to sea to meet the Ophir as soon as the latter was sighted, and lead the way into Portsmouth Harbor amid salutes from the ships and shore batteries.

The Lords of the Admiralty and some of the Cabinet Ministers are to be present to witness the landing at the south railway jetty in the dockyard, where the royal travelers embarked at the outset of their voyage. The jetty and its approaches will be guarded by marines, seamen, and troops, while the Navy and Marine Corps are to provide guards of honor. Only a very few persons will be allowed to witness the landing. The Mayor and corporation of Portsmouth, however, will present an address of welcome.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to welcome the Duke and Duchess in London.

GALE IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

DOVER, Oct. 31.—A fierce easterly gale is blowing to-day over the whole Channel. The Channel steamers have been obliged to abandon attempts to enter the port of Folkestone, which is not approachable owing to the tremendous seas which are running.

A number of minor wrecks have been reported, and several vessels have sunk at their moorings. The wind gauge registers sixty miles an hour. Vessels of all kinds are seeking shelter from the storm.

Great numbers of carcasses of animals are washing ashore in the vicinity of Deal, indicating that a shipping disaster has occurred near there.

Mexico to Abolish the Free Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 31.—In an interview yesterday with an El Paso merchant, Gov. Carral of the State of Sonora, Mexico, stated that the Mexican Government had definitely decided to abolish the free zone which was established in 1884. The order abolishing it is being withheld until it can be definitely decided what rebate to allow merchants of the free zone on the shipment of their merchandise into the interior. The zone extends along the entire northern boundary of the Republic of Mexico, a distance of 1,286 miles, and is 12½ miles wide.

California in Four Days
from New York. Best of everything en route. The Overland Limited, via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. Office, 287 Broadway.

FIVE FIREMEN HURT BY GAS EXPLOSION

Were Fighting Flames in Subcellar of Worth Street Building.

Meter Exploded Almost in Their Faces—Valuable Linens Burned—Loss Placed at $60,000.

Defective insulation of electric light wires caused a fire in the basement of the five-story building at 54 and 56 Worth Street last night. Five firemen were overcome by gas escaping from a meter which exploded in their faces after the fire was supposed to be under control. They are Capt. John Walker of Engine Company No. 33 and Firemen Thomas McDermott, Joseph Marron, and John F. Cahill of Engine Company No. 33 and Victor A. Coakley of Engine Company No. 32. The men were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that Cahill was in a serious condition.

The building in which the fire was extends through Church Street to Thomas Street and is occupied on the ground floor by James F. White & Co., dealers in linens. A number of clerks were at work in the store when the fire started, but all escaped safely. Watchman Matthew discovered the fire and turned in an alarm. When the firemen reached the burning building two more alarms were turned in. An immense crowd gathered. The police reserves of the Leonard Street Station had their hands full handling it.

The fire spread to the Thomas Street end of the building, which is occupied on the ground floor by Joshua L. Baily & Co., dealers in linens and burlaps. It was 8 o'clock when the fire was declared by Chief Croker to be under control. He estimated the damages at about $60,000. But smoke kept coming out, and although there were no flames to be seen the firemen reported that the linens were smoldering still and the centre of the fire could not be located. The firemen were sent into the basement again and again, but were driven out by the smoke.

At last Croker ordered most of them to the Thomas Street end of the building. The fire was then quickly subdued. Some of the firemen were preparing to leave when suddenly flames burst forth again from the Worth Street cellar. It was discovered then that there was a subcellar there, and goods stored in it had caught fire. The Chief ordered the firemen of Engine Companies Nos. 33 and 32 into the subcellar and the men descended with two lines of hose. The firemen had only been down in the cellar about five minutes when an explosion was heard and a sheet of flame shot up through the opening to the cellar.

Fireman James Welden seized a rope and rushed into the cellar. He found Cahill lying at the foot of the steps, where he had been placed by the other firemen. Welden quickly passed the rope around Cahill's body and gave the signal to hoist the unconscious fireman to the street. The other three men were then carried out. Dr. Harry M. Archer, who is Secretary of the Citizens' Committee of the Fire Department, was present at the fire, and had his satchel of medicines with him. He administered stimulants to the injured men.

Two ambulances were called from the Hudson Street Hospital. Drs. Old and Johnson were in charge of them. The ambulance in charge of Dr. Old was stationed near where the firemen were lying. Chief Croker ordered that Fireman Cahill be put immediately into the ambulance. Dr. Old was in the store at the time attending to the other men, and did not hear the Chief's order. Dr. Beckwith, who had come over in the ambulance, but was not in attendance upon the men, was standing by Chief Croker when he gave the order.

The Chief angrily asked him why the ambulance did not start to the hospital with Cahill. Dr. Beckwith is said to have answered that he was not in charge of the ambulance and therefore had no authority to do anything in the matter. Chief Croker says that the driver of the ambulance backed up Dr. Beckwith by saying that they were going to wait for a load. This statement the driver denies.

Cahill was taken out of the ambulance, and Dr. Beckwith was ordered out of the lines by the Chief. The ambulance was also sent out of the lines. As soon as Dr. Old heard what was going on he went to the Chief and explained matters. The ambulance was then recalled and Cahill placed in it. The other ambulance took Capt. Walker to the hospital, Superintendent Grove's fire patrol taking the other two men.

Fireman John Strip of Engine Company 30 said the injured firemen were working in the subcellar and were playing the hose on a pile of burning linen, when the explosion took place. Strip said that the gas meter was right over the heads of the men and was not noticed by them. Strip was scorched only slightly by the gas.

Chaplain William St. Elmo Smith was present and administered the last rites of the Church to the stricken firemen.

FIREWORKS BOMB EXPLODES NEAR GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Three Persons Injured and Many Windows Are Broken.

Three persons were injured, fifty or more windows were broken, and havoc in general created, about 8 o'clock last evening, at Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, by the premature explosion of a fireworks bomb. It was just a moment or two before the Tammany Hall ratification meeting began in the Grand Central Palace, and the streets thereabouts were crowded.

Many bombs had been successfully fired, and the one that did the damage was intended to be among the last. It left the mortar all right, but instead of exploding high in the air, it burst with a terrific report before it had got above the housetops. The mortar is an iron cylinder, and it had for a foundation a barrel half-filled with sand. The instant of the explosion there was a clatter of falling glass from all sides, and the crowds fled panic-stricken for shelter. They did not know what had happened.

Many people were thrown to the street by the concussion. Among these were Thomas Fay, nine years old, of 212 East Forty-fourth Street, who was wounded in the right side of the abdomen by a piece of flying iron; Julius Metz, twelve years old, of 565 Second Avenue, who received a scalp wound, and Dudolph Randell, fifteen years old, of 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, whose left hand was lacerated. Policeman Heyer of the East Fifty-first Street Station saw that the injured persons were taken to the Flower Hospital. They were able to go to their homes after being treated.

Sergt. Bingham of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who was in charge of a squad of police about the Grand Central Station, called his men together and practically established "fire lines," which were kept up for a few minutes.

The windows in the neighborhood, some of them large and of plate glass, suffered. The large plate glass of Edward Borrmann's photographic studio, at 431 Lexington Avenue, was broken to bits, and the smaller windows in Mr. Borrmann's apartments overhead suffered the same fate. Many windows in 122 East Forty-fourth Street were broken. Large windows in Philip Reilly's plumbing shop at 437 Lexington Avenue were broken, as were the windows in the tailoring establishment of Kupler & McCarthy, on the second floor of 437 Lexington Avenue. All the windows in the house of J. V. Kerby, at 124 East Forty-third Street, were broken, and an iron railing in front of the house was broken.

Mrs. Grace Edmond of 128 East Forty-fourth Street was sitting in a window watching the fireworks when the explosion came. The window behind which she was sitting was broken, and a piece of the flying glass cut one of her fingers.

At the house of Rear Admiral Erben, United States Navy, retired, at 130 East Forty-fourth Street, some windows were broken and a railing in front of the basement was broken. A piece of flying material smashed the head-light of a north-bound electric car of the Lexington Avenue line. The car was crowded, but none of the passengers was injured.

The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station say that the display of fireworks was in charge of employes of a fireworks company. The employes disappeared immediately after the explosion, consequently no arrests were made.

Cornell-Princeton Football Game.
Tickets to Ithaca at half fare via Lehigh Valley R. R. Nov. 16th. Extra sleeper leaves New York 7.30 P. M.—Adv.

LATEST ELECTION BETTING.

Wall Street Supporters of Mr. Low Give 11 to 10 and 10 to 9.

Election betting in Wall Street was brisk yesterday and at varying odds. On the Mayoralty contest bets were made at 11 to 10 and 10 to 9 on Low and at even money all through the day, and at the close 10 to 9 on Low and even money were alike offered on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

Two even money bets on Jerome were made.

A bet of $8,000 even on the Mayoralty contest was reported to have been made on the Stock Exchange. The names of the principals were not disclosed, but it was said that the Shepard end of the bet was made up by two prominent Democrats, one of them an associate of John F. Carroll.

Probably $10,000 was wagered in amounts of $50 to $200 on the Stock Exchange and in the outside market in the last hour of the day. Much of this amount was placed on the Fusion candidate at odds of 10 to 9 and 5 to 4.

F. M. Lockwood & Co. wagered $450 on Shepard against $500 on Low, the Low end being taken by G. Mullarky. The latter also bet $300 even on Low with L. Herzfell. There were a number of small bets in $25 and $50 amounts made on the Mayoralty contest, but offers later were made for small amounts at 9 to 10 on Shepard without takers.

One of the largest wagers was reported in the afternoon. J. S. Harris & Co., brokers, bet $10,000 even on Shepard, the Low end being taken by Lucien L. Bonheur, who is said to represent some up-town Republicans.

Miller & Co., Stock Exchange brokers, placed a bet of $1,000 against $950 on Low.

Negotiations for the placing of $10,000 of Low money against $9,000 of Tammany money are under way in the outside market.

F. H. Brooks bet $1,100 to $1,000 on Low, Max Byrd taking the Shepard end, and $1,100 to $1,000 on Low with B. H. Tuttle. J. A. Morrell bet $200 to $180 on Low with Bunnell & Buchanan.

E. M. Heath bet $2,500 even on Low with West Pollock. R. Purcell bet $1,000 to $900 on Low, R. W. Gifford taking the Shepard end. Haligarten & Co. bet $450 to $500 on Shepard.

Flower & Co. bet $8,000 to $7,200 on Low. Kerr & Co. bet $4,500 to $5,000 on Shepard. Allen, Wood & McGraw bet $1,000 to $1,100 on Shepard. C. N. Minzesheimer bet $2,500 even on Low with L. G. McCormick.

Max Borg bet $100 even on Unger with J. S. Stanton, and then as a hedge bet $50 to $100 and $50 to $75 on Jerome, H. B. Surdam taking the Unger end of the latter bet. Mr. Borg also bet $100 even on Unger with L. Bauerstein. Allen, Wood & McGraw bet $500 to $1,000 on Unger.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION BETS.

Brokers Ready to Wager $100,000 on a Republican's Chances.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Announcement was made on the Stock Exchange to-day by representatives of Wolf Brothers, brokers, that the firm had $100,000 in cash to bet on the election of John Weaver, Republican candidate for District Attorney. The firm is said to have been authorized to put out this money in a lump or in lots to suit at odds of $100 to $60.

One supporter of Rothermel, the Union Party candidate, was said to have put up $300 against $500 of this pool, but betting is slow. The odds on Weaver have fallen in the last day or two. Heretofore bets have been freely offered at 2 to 1 on Weaver, and as high as 3 to 1 is said to have been held out to tempt the Rothermel men, who have taken considerable sums at these figures.

There was a disposition among Union Party men to believe that the offer was a bluff. Mr. Wolf, however, said the money was there to talk for itself, and in the event of it all being taken more might be found.

EMPLOYE SHUTS OUT PRESIDENT C. M. SCHWAB.

Colored Workman Enforces the Rule Against Head of Steel Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 31.—When President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation was in Joliet he ran up against an employe of his big company who was no respecter of persons, and denied to the president of the Steel Corporation the right to enter one of his own plants. It was "Dad" Brown, the old colored watchman, who has charge of the railroad gate at the Scott Street mill of the American Steel and Wire Company, who refused admission to President Schwab and his party.

As they started to go from the blast furnaces of the Illinois Steel Company to the wire mill they concluded not to go around to the office to get in, but to take a short cut instead, in by the tracks.

"You can't come in heah," said Brown, as the crowd came up to the gate. An effort was made by the President of the American Steel and Wire Company to explain to Mr. Brown that he was in the presence of no less a distinguished personage than the head of the entire steel industry of the United States. But it made no difference. The old colored man shook his head emphatically, and told them they would have to get a pass from the office before they could get through that gate. Expostulations and remonstrances from the party had no effect on him. He was firm and so the steel magnates had to walk around. President Schwab took the incident good-naturedly.

"You're a pretty good man," said he to Brown. And then he shoved a two-dollar bill into the old man's hand. Brown thought at first that an effort was being made to bribe him, but when the party moved off he came to the conclusion that he had not lost his job by doing his duty.

Brown says that he is not going to spend that two-dollar bill, but will keep it as a memento of the occasion.

GORED TO DEATH BY A BULL.

Bank President in New Jersey Attacked by the Animal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW EGYPT, N. J., Oct. 31.—Collin B. Meirs, President of the First National Bank of Hightstown and Treasurer of the Union Transportation Company of this place, was gored to death this afternoon by an enraged bull.

Mr. Meirs was Superintendent of the Cream Ridge Creamery, and the bull was an animal of which he was very proud. The bull escaped into a field, and Mr. Meirs was trying to drive it back to the barnyard. The animal attacked him and, despite his cries for help, he was mortally hurt before a number of farm hands came to his aid.

Good Time by Good Trains.
The Pennsylvania Railroad offers rapid service from New York to Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis. For time tables and descriptive matter.—Adv.

PLATT DID MEET WHITNEY AND RYAN

Visited Them in Their Office in the Mutual Life Building.

HIS MOTIVE NOT DISCLOSED

Senator Says Jerome Was "Drunk or Crazy" When He Made His Charges—Views of Fusionists and Democrats.

The statement made by Justice Jerome at Lyric Hall on Wednesday evening that Thomas C. Platt, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and H. H. Vreeland had met earlier in the day in Mr. Whitney's private office and discussed the District Attorneyship was much discussed in political circles yesterday.

It was ascertained that the meeting was held, and that all of the persons mentioned, with the exception of Mr. Vreeland, met Senator Platt in Mr. Whitney's office. The nature of the business discussed, however, was not disclosed.

Daniel F. Shea, private secretary to Thomas F. Ryan, and not an office boy, as has been stated, left the Morton Trust Company's office, in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, at 2:10 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday and returned at 2:35 with Thomas C. Platt, entering the building from the Liberty Street side. They then took one of the public elevators and rode to the fifth floor of the building, where Mr. Shea led Mr. Platt to Room 525, the private office of Messrs. Whitney and Ryan. Mr. Shea then went to the Morton Trust Company's offices, on the first floor of the building, and returned with Mr. Ryan and Mr. Whitney by private elevator. They entered the room and were closeted with Mr. Platt ten or fifteen minutes.

Mr. Platt then withdrew, and a little later Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ryan returned to Mr. Ryan's office in the Morton Trust Company by private elevator. Here they joined H. H. Vreeland, who had remained in the office of the Morton Trust Company while the meeting was being held up stairs. These three gentlemen, Messrs. Whitney, Vreeland, and Ryan, had been in conference previous to the summoning of Mr. Platt. The conference was renewed after Mr. Platt's departure, and they were together for some little time.

VIEWS OF JEROME'S STATEMENT.

The following expressions of opinion of Justice Jerome's statement were made yesterday to reporters of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT—I have heard of the remarks attributed to Justice Jerome. I do not care to answer in detail any charges Mr. Jerome may make against me. All I can say is that his utterances are false, entirely so. I have not the slightest idea where Mr. Jerome gets the information he claims to have. It is certainly false in this case. I deny the whole story. It is utterly untrue. I have heartily supported the ticket, and shall continue to do so. I certainly don't want to ruin it, and the withdrawal of my support would do it. You can merely say for me that if Mr. Jerome made the remarks attributed to him he was either drunk or crazy.

THOMAS F. RYAN—I know just what you want to see me about. As a rule I like to talk with reporters, but this story I will not dignify with a denial. Not a word more.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY was at his home, 871 Fifth Avenue, and communicated with reporters only through his secretary, Mr. Regan. The latter, speaking for Mr. Whitney, said: "The story is so absurd that Mr. Whitney will not dignify the attack by making a reply."

GOV. ODELL—I don't suppose that this is a matter for me to discuss, but I do know that Senator Platt is heart and soul for the success of the Fusion ticket.

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee—How Mr. Jerome could make such a statement without investigating the matter surprises me. But I can't see why any remark by Mr. Jerome should affect the chances of Mr. Low.

Chairman GEORGE W. DUNN of the Republican State Committee—All rot and nonsense. Either Jerome is crazy or some one has sold him a gold brick. To my certain knowledge Senator Platt has been exer

tion will certainly not ask Justice Jerome to speak again until he sees fit to make a public apology for his utterance Wednesday night. I believe that if Justice Jerome had not been under the strain which weeks of campaigning, such as he has done, have put him under, he would not have made the statement he did. I think his heart is all right.

HERMAN RIDDER—I don't know what harm has been done among the Republican ranks by Justice Jerome's assertions, but so far as the Germans are concerned, not a man has wavered. Jerome will speak at my meeting at the Grand Central Palace on Saturday night. We want him, and he is going to speak, and will be given as cordial a reception as he ever had in his life.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN—His remarks have cast a temporary chill over the campaign, but I think the chill will have been shaken off entirely by election day, and no harm done. The Republicans have not turned a hair. I have never known them to give such earnest support to any fusion movement.

What Democrats Say.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD—When Judge Jerome talked about the moral conditions of New York or the behavior of the police, it was my opinion that every good citizen ought to examine what he said with the idea of vigorously curing such wrongs as he might point out. When, however, he comes to talk of his own candidacy and the dangers to himself, whether of conspiracies between Mr. Platt and Mr. Whitney or from others, he seems to me to be emulating a very delightful friend of my boyhood, the late Baron Munchausen, whose works the learned Judge has evidently studied with assiduity. The marvelous character of that distinguished author's narratives increased in intensity as the book went on. I am waiting with interest for the stories the learned Judge will give us between now and election day. They will no doubt be entertaining and will shed light upon Judge Jerome, whether they do upon facts or not.

RICHARD CROKER—I heave read the statements made by Mr. Jerome in his speech. I am very sorry for the young man, and I say this sincerely. It is a very sorry case. It must be nicotine—nicotine.

LAWRENCE DELMOUR—I hope Jerome will keep on making speeches until the closing day of the campaign. There should not be a word printed in the newspapers which would put him on to the fact that he is making Tammany votes by the thousands. He should be encouraged to keep up his good work in the interests of the Democratic ticket. I would not say a word personally against Jerome. He is misled. That is all.

STREET CLEANING COMMISSIONER NAGLE.—Cigarette smoking and other evil habits is making of poor Jerome a paretic. The first thing we know he will be talking about the powers above getting up a conspiracy to do him.

SENATOR GEORGE W. PLUNKITT—It means a majority of at least 50,000 for the whole Democratic ticket.

SECRETARY WILLIS HOLLY of the Park Board—The utterance of Mr. Jerome, which has aroused so much tardy indignation, has the stamp and flavor that have characterized the whole Fusion campaign. Abuse, vilification, and falsehood for partisan purposes have comprised their whole stock of ammunition. This latest outbreak will be of great value in opening the eyes of the people to this fact. The reckless disregard of truth, justice, and the best interests of the city will thus be made obvious.

DOCK COMMISSIONER J. SERGEANT CRAM—I agree with Mr. Platt, that Jerome was either drunk or crazy.

DOCK COMMISSIONER MURPHY—Jerome is a great help to the Tammany ticket.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, President of the Council—Mr. Jerome is not hurting the Tammany ticket. I hope he will make more speeches of that kind.

EX-SENATOR W. L. BROWN—Jerome has uttered many truths during the campaign, but I think he is mistaken with regard to what he said last night. I don't believe there was any such conference.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE B. McCLELLAN—I don't know what to think of Justice Jerome. In my opinion, his remarks will not tend to help him with his own people. It was a terribly bad break.

JUSTICE JEROME EXPLAINS.

Did Not Say the Platt Meeting Was Held to Arrange for His Defeat.

Justice Jerome's headquarters in Canal Street was the political storm centre yesterday. Long before he arrived numerous callers were on hand to talk the situation over. Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, and George R. Sheldon, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee, conferred for some time with him in the Justice's private office. Whether or not they were there as Senator Platt's representatives, or were sent by him to Justice Jerome, none of the parties to the conference would say. That the Justice's remarks at Lyric Hall on Wednesday night were discussed was not denied.

George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, arrived right after Messrs. Morris, Ten Eyck, and Sheldon left. He was accompanied by a delegation of Italians. He was also in consultation with the Justice, but would make no statement for publication. After his talk with Mr. Manchester, Justice Jerome received the newspaper men. He declared that while the spirit of his speech at Lyric Hall had been correctly set forth in the morning papers, the reports were not absolutely correct in some details.

"I did not say," said he, "that the conference was held for the purpose of arranging plans for my defeat. I reiterate my statement that the conference was held. I said from the platform in Lyric Hall that I thought I knew what the conference was about. Unfortunately, the stenographers were not quite accurate in their report of the speech. I am careful in my statements. I repeat, I have absolute confidence in the great body of Republicans who believe Republican doctrines to be essential to the welfare of the country."

"Did you not infer in your remarks that the conference was held to formulate plans to bring about your defeat?" he was asked.

"I am unwilling to talk of that. Exactly what I did say was that they were not conferring about the parallax of Jupiter or the dark side of the moon, but that I thought I knew what they were conferring about. I stand on what I said. I have good precedent for declining to discuss matters except from the platform. I shall adopt that method in this matter."

Justice Jerome was told of Senator Platt's declaration that the Justice was either "drunk or crazy" when he made his speech.

"I am not discussing that proposition," replied the Justice, with a laugh. He would say no more.

DISCUSS JUSTICE JEROME'S SPEECH.

Fusion Leaders Decide Not to Interfere with His Course in Campaign.

At the Fusion headquarters yesterday afternoon the speech of Justice Jerome Wednesday night, in which he charged Senator Platt with taking part in a conference called to bring about his defeat, was discussed among Messrs. Low, Grout, Fornes, and some of the Republican Greater New York Democracy and Citizens' Union leaders. The advisability of having Mr. Jerome make no more speeches was brought up, but it was the unanimous sentiment that he should be allowed to fill all of his engagements, and make as many new ones as he likes.

Some of the Republican leaders frankly stated that if they felt it wise to do as they were inclined, they would not give any further countenance to Justice Jerome, but they all agreed that no matter what he had said or might see fit to say, there was only one thing for the Republicans to do in the existing circumstances, and that was to give him loyal support. To do otherwise, one leader said, would only result in creating the public impression that Justice Jerome really had good foundation for his charge of disloyalty.

Ice Wagon Campaign Against Van Wyck

The Citizens' Union is to make an ice wagon campaign against the candidacy of Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck for Justice of the Supreme Court. Chairman F. G. Welling of the Committee of Meetings and Speakers of the Citizens' Union yesterday decided to call in all of the trucks from which the speakers of the Citizens' Union have been addressing meetings at street corners throughout the city and substitute for them ice wagons. The wagons will be covered with lithographs of Mayor Van Wyck, extracts from the literature of the Ice Trust, and posters bearing Mayor Van Wyck's indorsement of Chief Devery as the best Chief of Police New York has ever had.

West Side Republican Club Meeting.

At the meeting to be held under the auspices of the West Side Republican Club tonight at Durland's Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street, the speakers will be Seth Low, Senator Depew, E. M. Grout, Jacob A. Cantor, Charles V. Fornes, and Justice Jerome. Stands outside have been provided for outdoor overflow meetings and there will be several marching clubs in uniform. No tickets required.

MR. JEROME QUALIFIES HIS ASSERTIONS

Told Politics Was Not Discussed at Platt-Whitney Meeting.

Informs Audience He Is Satisfied the Republican Organization Will Loyally Support the Whole Ticket.

While reiterating that there was a conference on Wednesday afternoon between Senator Thomas C. Platt and William C. Whitney, Justice Jerome asserted at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night that he had been assured by a gentleman in a position to know that no question of politics was discussed at the meeting. To this extent, and no farther, the Justice declared he was willing to qualify his remarks of Wednesday night.

An audience which filled the Lyceum from the roof to the entrance crowded in the large auditorium. Men stood four deep in the aisles. The Justice was struck by the heartiness of his reception and declared he was deeply gratified because he had been told that his reception in view of his remarks would be quite different. Before his arrival the crowd yelled again and again, "Jerome, Jerome, the Gladiator!"

The meeting was held under the auspices of Capt. F. Norton Goddard's East Side Republican Club. Capt. Goddard presided. He was cheered as he entered, as was William J. Whittaker, the candidate for Alderman. As Justice Jerome appeared on the stage, the audience stood up and shouted and yelled and waved small American flags at him for fully sixty seconds. He spoke of the conference incident at once.

"In legislative bodies," said he, "certain questions of privilege take precedence over other questions. There are certain personal explanations that are allowed before weightier matters are discussed. So I want, Mr. Chairman, to rise to a question of personal privilege and make a brief statement regarding a certain event which has attracted some attention and some criticism.

"I have no sympathy with that man who, having made a mistake, sticks to it because he made it. Nor have I any sympathy with the man who, having spoken the word that he believes to be true, is willing to withdraw it for any reason under the heavens except the dictates of his own conscience. The things that I have said, the spirit of which touches the public life of America, I stand for if I have to stand alone. [Applause.]

"Far be it from me at any time, especially in the last days of a heated campaign, to wrong intentionally any man or body of men, or to say one word that I did not believe to be true when I uttered it. I am not pinning my faith to politics in this campaign. I have endeavored to pin my faith to the truth at all times. [Applause.] No man, if he has done another a wrong, nor no man, if he has made a statement that was inaccurate, is quicker to withdraw it than I am, and as publicly as it was made. And so that there may be no shadow of doubt as to my position, I have reduced to writing a simple statement that I will read, and so far as I am concerned the issues of this campaign on that incident are closed."

HIS WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The Justice then read the following:

"I stated last night that a conference had taken place between certain persons in this city; that I thought I knew what they were conferring about, and that I believed that Mr. Whitney's interest was in my canvass for reasons which are obvious. I never wilfully misstate a fact, and whenever I find I have made an incorrect statement I withdraw it as publicly as the statement was made. To-day a gentleman who is in a position to know and in whose integrity and honor I believe came to me and gave me assurances that there was no discussion at that meeting of any political question between Mr. Platt and Mr. Whitney. These statements I accept. I am satisfied from the assurances I have received to-day that the Republican organization will loyally support the whole ticket [applause] without exception, and that the returns on Election Day will show that this has been done.

"That is exactly my position, and to that extent I qualify the statement that I made, and to no other extent. Far be it from me at this hour of the campaign to do or say anything that would inject into it an element of strife. So far as I am concerned this incident is closed.

"I have implicit faith in every Republican who believes that the doctrine upon which the Republican Party stands is for the benefit of this State and the Nation. I stand on another platform myself so far as it touches State and National affairs.

"I believe sincerely and heartily in the doctrine that makes up the faith of the Democratic Party, and when it comes to an issue into which a question of politics can enter I will be found standing with those who believe as I do. In this issue of our city, our homes, and of whether decency and pride shall prevail over what has ruled us for the past four years, I take it, if I know the people of this city aright, I will not have to ask you whether you are a Democrat or a Republican."

Justice Jerome then referred to Mayor Van Wyck as follows:

"When we look back to what the past four years have meant for the City of New York, with the shame and sorrow and crime that have been wrought here by the administration presided over by Robert A. Van Wyck [hisses] at times, I cannot understand how we have stood it. It seems to me that if there still remains any pride or love of country in the hearts of those who are to cast ballots there is no shadow of a doubt as to the result. It seems to me that every Democrat who is a clean Democrat and every Republican will be found on the 5th of November standing shoulder to shoulder loyally as brothers should for the cleaning of their own home. [Cheers.]

"The citizens of this city know well enough what it means that the police force of this city—a decent body in the rank and file—should be degraded and debauched by those who have ruled it for four years, and by that man Devery, [hisses,] whom Van Wyck dares stand up and call the best Chief of Police New York has ever known. And that same Robert A. Van Wyck asks your suffrage so that for fourteen years he may sit on the Supreme Court bench as a vindication of what he has done in the past. Are you going to give him that vindication?"

"No—o—o—o!" roared the crowd.

"Let us have some of his ice!" yelled a fat man jammed in the closely packed crowd in the aisle.

"It may be," said the Justice in conclusion, "that I have handed out during this campaign some statements of truth that were not altogether pleasing to some people. But I have not made a single wilful misstatement of any fact, and it is for me to see whether the people of the City of New York believe that I have told the truth or not. It may be that I have made mistakes—lots of them. I claim no infallibility. I'm not even as infallible as a political campaign manager, [laughter,] but I have tried to play the game one way, to say that which was in my heart and which I believed to be true. I have shown trust in Abraham Lincoln's plain people, and so far as I am personally concerned I do not see but that I stand to win, whichever way the election goes."

AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The applause was prolonged as the Justice left the stage. He immediately went to the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Here an immense audience awaited his coming. They greeted him enthusiastically and cheered for several minutes. Ex-Policeman O'Neill, who accompanied him, stood back some distance on the stage. The Justice took occasion to refer to his presence, and the crowd shouted itself hoarse, and rose to get a glimpse of the man who defied Devery. O'Neill walked to the front of the platform in response to calls for him, and sat down in plain view.

The scores of policemen present listened intently to what the Justice said. They got as near the platform as their stations would permit—patrolmen, Sergeants, and Captains. They laughed outright at his references to Devery and the McManus case, and at other humorous remarks about the administration of municipal departments in this borough. The crowd was enthusiastic. They called loudly for the Justice's lemon story, and the sponge story. The Meat Inspector story evoked much merriment.

The Justice said that during Commissioner Murphy's incumbency there were all sorts of inspectors appointed—fruit and meat, and even ice inspectors. As it was necessary for these men to pass the civil service examination, most of them were appointed as emergency or thirty-day men.

"One day," said he, "there was an examination held for Meat Inspectors. Samples of various kinds of meat were displayed for the candidates to identify. There was lamb and mutton and pork and ham. Each piece was numbered. 'Which is pork?' the examiner would ask. The answer would be by the number. Now, these numbers had all been given out before the examination to the applicants. It happened, however, that a man named Ireland—the Chief Examiner—came along, and he thought he would change those numbers just to see what happened. What happened was this: Not a Tammany man was appointed an Inspector." The crowd roared with laughter.

The Justice was greeted by shouts of "Go it, Teddy. Hit 'em up" when he arose. He said:

"It's been rather a hard day of it. It's always a hard day when you find people in a blue funk. I'm not much troubled that way myself. But everything is straightened out now, and I come to this meeting of persons of my own political faith without any danger of misapprehension or misunderstanding.

"There is no issue in this election except that of elemental decency. We have had in New York for the past four years practically a reign of terror. A merchant told me yesterday that if Seth Low was elected it would mean the demoralization of many business interests. 'Now,' said he, 'we know just what we've got to pay for.'

"An architect recently told me that the building laws ought to be enforced, but that now architects knew just how much more to tack on to their estimate to get their specifications passed. When it gets so that not only vice but legitimate industry is made to pay tribute, real freedom is rendered practically impossible. It is no longer a question to the poor foreigner who comes here expecting to find free institutions of what is right or what is the law, but of what will you pay for it."

The Justice then read the letter of L. W. Goldstein, a Russian Jew not yet a citizen, who sent $2 to the Justice's campaign fund, declaring that he was sorry he couldn't send more; that he was a Jew and a Socialist, but that he believed all good Jews and Socialists would vote for Jerome.

THE PLAGUE AT LIVERPOOL.

Cases Developed in a Hospital—Vessels from There to be Much More Rigorously Examined.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The United States Consul at Liverpool has cabled to the State Department that two cases of bubonic plague and a few other suspicious cases have developed in a hospital in Liverpool. The facts have been communicated to the Marine Hospital Service. Surgeon General Wyman has cabled orders to Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas, who did similar work at the time of the outbreak at Glasgow some months ago, to proceed immediately to Liverpool, investigate the outbreak, and keep the United States Government advised of the situation.

This is the first outbreak of plague at Liverpool in the recollection of the authorities here. No immediate danger to United States ports is apprehended, although there will be a much more rigorous examination of incoming vessels and passengers from Liverpool than usual. The official report received here does not indicate whether the cases are of a virulent or mild type.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 31.—Ministerial instructions have been received here to disinfect all vessels arriving at Bordeaux from Liverpool.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The port of Liverpool has been declared infected with the bubonic plague. Arrivals from Liverpool at Italian ports will undergo the customary disinfection.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that there have been no further deaths from the bubonic plague, and no fresh cases reported. The precautionary measures, however, are continued.

Thus far the outbreak seems to have had no restrictive effect upon shipping, and the situation is regarded favorably.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

Four Cases Found in a Hotel, and One Person Has Died.

GLASGOW, Oct. 31.—The bubonic plague has reappeared here. Four suspected cases were removed last week from the Central Station Hotel, belonging to the Caledonian Railway, and one died on Saturday. All the persons afflicted are servants of the hotel.

An examination of the bacteria now proves conclusively that the disease is the bubonic plague. The municipal authorities, in a notice announcing the fact, urge all householders to destroy rats.

The Central Station Hotel has been closed, and all the guests have been warned to leave it by noon to-morrow.

NEW STEAMSHIP PROJECT.

Pennsylvania Company Declared to be Interested in Carrying Out Austin Corbin's Idea.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 31.—It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad and some steamship men are preparing to carry out practically the idea of Austin Corbin for a quick steamship route between New York and English ports, using the bays on the east end of Long Island and the railroad on the island as factors in the plan. The work is said to be already under way, and is a modification of the original plan as outlined by Mr. Corbin, which was to utilize Montauk Point and its bays.

The revised plan is said to contemplate using Greenport as the docking place of the steamships. The plan is said to contemplate the building of a very swift steamship or steamships to run between Greenport and Nova Scotia, from which point will depart a swift line of the larger class of steamships for either Liverpool or Southampton, or possibly a point on the Irish coast. The trip from New York to Europe will consume less than five days, it is said. The trip from end to end of Long Island is to be made in two hours by special trains, which will take on passengers on the dock at which the steamship lands.

FRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES.

Commissioner Hermann in His Report Refers to Prosecutions in Idaho and Montana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The annual report of Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office says that 15,562,796 acres of public land were disposed of during the last fiscal year, an increase of 2,108,908 over the previous year, which was the banner year in public land sales. The net surplus from the entire land and forest administration is $3,158,442.

The report refers to the large number of prosecutions begun in Idaho and Montana for perjury and subornation of perjury in entries of land under the Timber and Stone act, which entries, it says, apparently were made for a speculative purpose, and have become the property of one man.

This person, who is not mentioned by name, claims he purchased the land in good faith and without knowledge that the entries were invalid. The Commissioner says that if this is true cancellation proceedings by the General Land Office would entail much hardship. He says, therefore, that the law should be repealed to protect innocent persons who may invest money in lands to which the persons shown by the records to be owners have no lawful title.

FELL THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Man Was Killed, but Boy Who Fell on Him Will Live.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 31.—A man and a boy, while running to a fire last night at 7 o'clock, fell through a trestle. They were not found until this morning at 10 o'clock. The man, Andrew Miscatitz, aged fifty, was dead, his head being crushed and his neck broken. The boy, Cooney Warner, aged fourteen, was unconscious and severely injured. He had fallen on top of the man and this had saved his life. He revived a few minutes after being found, and said that they had fallen just a minute before. He could not realize that he had been unconscious for fifteen hours.

Later in the day the boy said that when he heard the fire bell ring he ran up the Delaware and Hudson tracks and overtook a man running the same way. They went along together and reached the trestle at the same time, going through the ties. He did not know who the man was. The boy will probably recover.

Alleged Forger Sends "Best Regards."

MACON, Ga., Oct. 31.—The local recruiting station has received a postal card from E. C. Benjamin, who is wanted for the alleged forgery of United States checks while Sergeant at the office here. He wrote the card from Kiel, Germany, saying: "Best regards to you. I am well. Yours, E. C. Benjamin."

LOWER EAST SIDE AGAIN WELCOMES SETH LOW

Makes Several Speeches and Is Enthusiastically Greeted.

Fusion Candidate for Mayor Also Addresses a Great Audience at Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Seth Low last night made his second tour through the lower east side since the present municipal campaign began, and was greeted with much enthusiasm. He also journeyed to Brooklyn and made in all six speeches. It was estimated that he addressed fully 12,000 people. For the first time since the commencement of the campaign Mr. Low used language which was taken by his hearers to mean that he was confident of being elected, his exact words being: "On Tuesday next the men of New York have their opportunity, and I shall be surprised for one if they fail to register a verdict of utter condemnation of Crokerism." Mr. Low would add nothing to the remark when questioned about it later.

The first meeting of the evening which Mr. Low addressed was held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democracy, of which Michael J. Coffey is the leader. When Mr. Low arrived at 8 o'clock, there were 3,500 persons in the building, and about half that number outside unable to gain admission. The majority of the people in the hall were armed with small American flags, and these they waved frantically as Mr. Low walked down the aisle to the accompaniment of loud applause.

He was introduced by Rufus L. Scott, the Chairman. At the outset of his remarks Mr. Low said that he was reminded of the time when he was Mayor of Brooklyn, when Mr. Scott was a member of the Board of Aldermen there. Mr. Scott and several others, said Mr. Low, had aided him at that time in giving the old City of Brooklyn a non-partisan administration, that he was now running on a platform which pledged him to give to the City of New York a non-partisan administration, and that the Jeffersonian Democracy, which supported him then was to-day represented by the Brooklyn Democracy and the Greater New York Democracy, which were supporting him now in the effort to give a non-partisan government to New York.

THE PEOPLE'S FIGHT.

"I realize that this fight is your fight," said Mr. Low. "It makes little difference to us individuals upon this Fusion ticket whether we are elected or defeated, but it is the people who will suffer if this ticket goes down in defeat on Tuesday next. [Applause.] If the people of Greater New York value themselves, value the right of controlling the government of the city in which they live, then they ought to vote for the ticket upon which I stand. [Applause.] For in this canvass I am in truth, it seems to me, the nominee of the 150,000 men, Democrats and Republicans alike, who voted for me four years ago. [Applause.] I stand now as I stood then, upon a non-partisan platform, pledgeing to give the city a non-partisan administration.

"The last week has brought some interesting contributions to the great issues of this campaign. The principals upon the other side have begun to talk. Mr. Croker says that he goes to England for his health, which is as much as to say that he is not in New York for his health. [Laughter.] In other words, he is here strictly for business. He has told us so himself. We are not imputing to him this charge. He has said that he is here in the interest of his own pocket, because when he is in politics that is the only interest he has. Now, I submit that that is an insult to the city; that Tammany Hall accepts the leadership of a man who is not only in politics for his own pocket all the time, who not only lives most of the year abroad, but who tells us that he is so much of an invalid that he cannot live in this country."

Entering his automobile, Mr. Low was then driven back to Manhattan. He was scheduled to make his second speech at the Thalia Theatre on the Bowery, and he reached that place shortly after 8:30. This old historic theatre was crowded to the doors, and the aisles and stage were likewise packed, there being over two thousand people in the building. Mr. Low was received with loud applause, and as soon as he was introduced reminded his hearers that he had spoken on the same platform four years ago.

"I remember," said Mr. Low, "that I then said to those who were gathered here that if they valued the right of nomination as well as the right of voting, they ought to vote for the ticket upon which I then stood. To-night I am able to say not only that, but to add to it that if you value the right of controlling yourselves the government of the city in which you live you should vote for the Fusion ticket." [Applause.]

Mr. Low then took up absentee government from England as represented in Tammany control by Mr. Croker, and said it was one of the principal issues of the campaign, and he created considerable amusement by quoting Mr. Croker's statement that a residence in England was made necessary by peculiarities of his physical condition.

"If Mr. Croker is really sick," said Mr. Low, "it seems a pity that he should take upon himself the responsibilities of the Democratic Party. It also seems a pity that we should be governed by a sick man. Now he would have no more influence in the City Government than you or I unless the officials let him in. To give him power they break their oath of office and commit a crime. When he is let in it costs the city some money. Perhaps you do not know that you are helping to pay him."

Mr. Low was then driven to New Irving Hall, on Broome Street, where he made a ten-minute speech to 1,600 people. He stated that the Government of the past four years in New York had been costly and bad, largely because it was a government for private gain.

Apollo Hall, on Clinton, near Broome Street, was the next stopping place of the Fusion candidate for Mayor. It was so crowded that it was difficult for him to get in, and a way had to be forced for him by the police. A big parade of the Republican Association of the district, numbering over 1,200, helped to swell the crowd in the street. Mr. Low made a ten-minute speech on Crokerism and Deveryism as the paramount issues of the campaign. When he had finished it was found impossible to get out through the main door, and he had to avail himself of a fire escape in the rear of the building, which was accessible from the stage, as did the other members of his party.

He was then driven to Harmonia Hall, 46 Avenue A, where he spoke for ten minutes to 600 people in practically the same words as at the previous meeting.

The next meeting Mr. Low attended was in Everett Hall, in Fourth Street, near the Bowery. Here 1,000 people listened to Mr. Low denounce Deveryism and Crokerism, absentee government, and abuse of police officers.

GREETED BY COLORED VOTERS.

The last meeting at which Mr. Low spoke was one of the largest of the evening. It was held by "the colored voters of Greater New York" under the auspices of the Citizens' Union. The Rev. W. H. Brooks acted as Chairman, and a rousing and enthusiastic meeting was in progress when Mr. Low entered the hall, which was filled practically to the doors. There was wild cheering as he took his seat upon the platform. Before he was introduced the Chairman presented Harry T. Burleigh, who led the entire audience in singing a campaign battle song to the music of "Rally Round the Flag." Mr. Low listened with interest to the song, which had the following chorus:

Union forever, three cheers for Seth Low!
Down with the "grafters," ring rule must go!
For we're marching to the polls, boys,
Three hundred thousand strong.
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

The Chautauqua salute was then given to the candidate by the whole audience arising and waving flags and handkerchiefs. After three cheers had been roared, somebody proposed "a tiger." There were cries of "No Tiger!" and Mr. Low, before beginning his speech, said: "We are going to reduce the tiger to a domestic animal next Tuesday." Mr. Low said, in part:

"There was as much truth as poetry in that song you have just sung, 'The Battle Cry of Freedom,' for really, we of New York are struggling in this campaign for the political rights and privileges of free men, or rather, having those rights and privileges, we are using them as men who value freedom. We who are candidates try to place the issue before you, but the men of New York must render the verdict. It is a solemn duty when a jury of 600,000 men give their decision on the case submitted to them. But it seems to me that there never was a more solemn question submitted to the people of this city than that upon which we have fought this year. At the outset of the campaign I stated that the issue was Crokerism, and now in these closing days I have nothing to add to that statement and nothing to change."

After defining Crokerism as absentee government from England for private gain, Mr. Low went on to say:

"Is it not really a question of freedom when that subject is brought to the issue? Since 1897 we have had no opportunity to pass judgment upon it. But on Tuesday next the men of New York have their opportunity, and I shall be surprised for one if they fail to register a verdict of utter condemnation of Crokerism. I cannot imagine that men bearing the name of Americans, ready to die for political freedom as they understand it, as millions of Americans have died for it, will deliberately say in the face of the civilized world that they do not mind being governed by one man who latterly has spent most of his time abroad."

A man in the back of the hall shouted: "Tell us what you will do with Devery?"

When the laughter subsided Mr. Low said he would answer the question plainly. He stated that if he was elected Mr. Devery would not remain as Deputy Commissioner of Police, and, if the other Fusion candidates were elected, he would "take a certain amount of pleasure in trying to determine in what capacity Mr. Devery would remain in the Police Department at all."

MR. LOW MEETS LEADERS.

Chairman Robert C. Morris Says Their Reports Are Satisfactory.

The Republican district leaders assembled at the Fusion headquarters yesterday afternoon to meet Seth Low and give him their view of the campaign in their districts. Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was on hand, and introduced each of the leaders to Mr. Low, who talked with each of them for several minutes.

While they were waiting for their audience with Mr. Low, the principal topic of conversation among the leaders was the speech of Justice Jerome. There was an atmosphere of depression over the assemblage, until Col. Gruber of the Twenty-first District appeared and greeted George Wanmaker with the remark:

"George, they tell me that at every meeting you held in your district now the bands play as an overture, 'But the Letter that She Longed for Never Came.'"

William Halpin of the Ninth District told Mr. Low that the Fusionists would carry that district by at least 1,500. This is John C. Sheehan's district, and Mr. Halpin's statement bears out the estimate which has been made by Mr. Sheehan. It is also the district in which Thomas F. Smith, private secretary to Richard Croker, resides, and to which he has been devoting most of his energies in the past two weeks.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard of the Twentieth District said the majority in his district would be less than 1,000 one way or the other. In 1900 the Twentieth gave Bryan a majority of 2,600. The registration has been reduced 850 since the Presidential campaign, and Capt. Goddard believes the loss is largely Democratic.

At the conclusion of the conferences Chairman Morris of the Republican County Committee, said:

"The reports have been more than satisfactory. They indicate that the estimate which I made of a majority of 29,500 was rather conservative than otherwise. In one of the districts in which I figured out a gain of 8 per cent., the district leader showed to-day by figures based upon the most careful kind of a canvass, that the increase would be 11 per cent. We have every reason to feel more hopeful than ever of the result."

BELT LINE FOR BROOKLYN.

Street Cars to be Run to All the Ferries —Plans to Relieve Congestion.

Brooklyn is to have a belt line service, beginning Monday, Nov. 4. The cars will reach all ferries and generally facilitate travel. The cars will start from Ridgewood over the Gates Avenue line, turning into Broadway at Gates Avenue and down to Lorimer Street. There the belt line really begins.

Half of the cars will turn into Lorimer Street and run to the Tenth and Twenty-third Street ferries, passing through Manhattan and Greenpoint Avenues. The other cars will continue down Broadway to the ferries at the foot of that street.

All the cars of the new belt line will pass the Grand and Houston Street ferries, completing the circuit of the ferries in the populous Eastern District from Williamsburg to Greenpoint. Transfers will be issued and received as they have been on the other lines. The cars will not run for the present on Sunday or on holidays.

President Greatsinger says that the new arrangement will be a great convenience to school children, who can go and come without the dangers of frequent transfering. The cars will display signs on the roof and sides, reading Belt Line.

It is announced by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company that the Flatbush and Third Avenue cars for New York in the rush hours will be operated by way of Atlantic Avenue, taking them away from the congestion of lower Washington and Fulton Streets.

The Flatbush cars will turn in to Atlantic Avenue at the Long Island Station. The Third Avenue cars will turn into the same avenue at the corner of Third and Atlantic Avenues. To accommodate Brooklyn travelers the Fulton Ferry and City Hall service will be increased.

SON-IN-LAW A DETECTIVE.

Gathered Evidence to Enable Mother-in-Law to Sue for Divorce.

The suit for absolute divorce of Isabelle Sutton against Eugene D. Sutton came up before Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday on a motion by the plaintiff for a substitution of attorneys.

The evidence on which the suit is based was procured by the son-in-law of the defendant of whose existence Mr. Sutton had no knowledge. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were married twenty years ago, and had one daughter, Justine, now Mrs. William W. Bennett. The father and mother separated in 1895. Two years ago the daughter married with her mother's consent, though without the knowledge of her father. Shortly after the marriage of the daughter Mrs. Sutton heard that her husband was in the Catskills, and sent her son-in-law up there to investigate his conduct.

The son-in-law was introduced to Mr. Sutton under a fictitious name, and in a very short time they were on the best of terms, the older man taking his son-in-law into his confidence. After a few weeks' stay Mr. Bennett returned to New York and reported the results of his investigation to his mother-in-law, who has brought suit for an absolute divorce on the evidence he furnished her. Evidence in the case was heard by Justice Clarke yesterday, and Mrs. Bennett was in Court and listened to her husband's testimony against her father.

Montefiore Sanitarium's Election.

Eight Directors of the Montefiore Home, each to serve three years, are to be elected at the annual meeting of the donors, patrons, and members, at the institution, at Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Interesting reports on the work of the new Montefiore Sanitarium for Consumptives, at Bedford Station, N. Y., will be made. In that place there are at present 100 patients being sheltered, or about two-thirds of the capacity. A reception will be held at the sanitarium on election day. On that occasion Judge Henry E. Howland is to deliver an address, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society will give a concert.

For the Stony Wold Sanatorium.

Chairmen of the various auxiliaries of the Stony Wold Sanatorium met at the home of the President, Mrs. James E. Newcomb, 118 West Sixty-ninth Street, Wednesday to plan for an entertainment to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 18. Miss Leary presided over the meeting and others representing auxiliaries were Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. William Macfay Bull, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Mrs. Julius H. Seymour, Mrs. John C. Coleman, and Miss De Groot.

New Yorker's Country Home Burned.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The handsome country home of W. H. Edwards, a lawyer, of New York City, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire is believed to have been started by thieves. The house was not occupied, but was furnished, and Mr. Edwards's family was expected to return to it for a short time within a week or ten days. The loss is said to be about $10,000.

WET RAILS CAUSED CRASHES.

Several Street Cars Ran Together and Many Passengers Were Hurt.

Slippery rails caused a number of street car accidents yesterday, the most serious of which was last evening, when a northbound Willis Avenue car crashed into a west-bound One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street car, all the passengers in both cars being thrown from their seats. The following were hurt: Bernard Nelson, twenty years old, a clerk of 263 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, contusions of the right knee; Ada Ripley, twenty-one years old, 187 Park Avenue, scalp wound; Dora Beaulein, forty-five years old, McComb's Dam Road and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, cut on head and contusions on all limbs. These were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Elvings of Harlem Hospital and were able to go home.

John MacCormack, the motorman of the Willis Avenue car, said he had tried to stop to let the other car cross the track, but the wheels slipped along the wet iron. At about the same time north-bound Eighth Avenue Car 1,703 and a west-bound Amsterdam Avenue car, crashed together at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the former was derailed. Car traffic in the avenue was blocked for fifteen minutes, and a woman with a little child in the cross-town car fainted.

Soon after a horse attached to a gardener's wagon, driven by Leo Anderson up Third Avenue, when at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street slipped and fell on the rails. Anderson was trying to unhitch the animal when west-bound Car 330 ran into the wagon and pushed it, with the horse and man, into a ditch. Anderson's collarbone was fractured. He was removed to the Harlem Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Bivings. Before the car could move ahead it was run down in its turn by a car coming in the same direction. The pasengers were thrown from their seats, but none was hurt.

ANARCHIST COMING HERE.

"Jaffel, the Red," Said to Have Sailed for the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Commissioner General Powderly of the Immigration Bureau has sent notices to all immigration officers to be on the lookout for a man known as Jaffel, an Anarchist, otherwise known as "Jaffel, the Red," who is supposed to be on his way to the United States. If he is found on any of the incoming steamers, he will be detained, and if a precedent established about four years ago in the case of a well-known Anarchist who attempted to enter the country is observed, Jaffel will be returned to the country whence he came.

At that time Commissioner Powderly held in effect that any one who preaches anarchy as a natural result of his teachings will land in prison, and thus become a public charge. As the law prohibits the landing of a person who may be likely to become a public charge, the officials feel that they will have a right to debar Jaffel from entering the United States. The information that Jaffel is coming to the United States reached the State Department from the Italian Government, and it is believed that he is about to sail from Antwerp.

Jaffel is said to be an Italian under twenty-five years old and notorious for his anarchistic doctrines. He is described as a blonde, tall, and with wide cheek bones. Ordinarily dull and apathetic in facial expression, he fires up quickly when discussing the question of Anarchy. He is said to have been in prison at Mila, Italy.

It was for a time thought that he was implicated in the assassination of King Humbert. The only connection, however, if any, with that assassination which could be fastened upon him was that he had written a letter to Bresci, in which the following words occur: "You did right. Every other crowned pig should be served the same way." Recently his friends have been raising funds with which to send him to either South America or the United States.

ILLINOIS REVENUE RETURNS.

$3,375,000 Collected in the Peoria District in October.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—The revenue collections for the Fifth Illinois District this month reached the enormous total of $3,375,800, which, it is announced, is a record-breaker. The amount is the largest for any district, and is $300,000 greater than the collections of October, 1900.

The distilling interests are being centralized here, and when the new corning house is started before the end of the year the amount will go still higher. The Great Western Distillery paid more than $1,500,000 of the amount.

BOSTON BROKERS SURRENDER.

Members of J. M. Fisher & Co. Give Bond and Reopen Office.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Two members of the firm of J. M. Fisher & Co., brokers of State Street, for whom the United States officers had been searching as a preliminary to official inquiry into the business they had been conducting through the mails, surrendered themselves to the authorities this afterno

MR. COLER REBUKES HIS PARTY FELLOWS

Calls Mr. Shepard's Nomination Commercialism's Death Blow.

MR. LOW A QUITTER, HE SAYS

His Promise of Future Municipal Greatness Under Democratic Rule—Robert B. Roosevelt's Defense of Mr. Van Wyck.

Controller Coler in a speech advocating the election of Edward M. Shepard, and mentioning the name of no other candidate, paid his respects to those who are in politics "for their pockets all the time" at the Grand Central Palace last night. Mr. Coler said that the rank and file of Democracy in this city was all right, but that there were troubles at the top. After election, he said, the Democrats were going to take a little bit off the top and tell it to "go way back and sit down."

Only a few cheers greeted this remark of the Controller. The crowd had only a few moments before cheered loudly when Richard Croker's name was mentioned in a speech by Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller.

Mr. Coler declared that the spirit of commercialism in politics was checked when Mr. Shepard was nominated. He said that his election would destroy in this city that political system that would derive private revenue from the public business.

Mr. Coler also said that a house-cleaning in this city was very much needed, but that Mr. Shepard could accomplish it better than Mr. Low could. He called Senator Platt a non-resident boss "just the same as his twin prototype."

MR. ROOSEVELT PRESIDES.

Robert B. Roosevelt, an uncle of the President, and who is not among the voters registered for this election, presided over the meeting. He referred to Robert A. Van Wyck as "our little Dutch Mayor," and devoted a considerable portion of his speech to urging the election of Mr. Van Wyck to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Roosevelt in the course of his speech referred to Mr. Croker as "our worthy friend." He asked if it were going to be possible for Mr. Low, if elected, to reduce the expenditures of the City Government, and a voice from the crowd caused considerable amusement by calling out, "Aber nit!"

The speaker referred to Mr. Shepard's father as having been a Sachem of Tammany Hall, and said that he was sure the father were he here to-day would be proud of the son.

"But," said Mr. Roosevelt, "it is said that this man, high-minded and intentioned as he may be, must necessarily be under the control of Tammany Hall. In the first place, bear in mind that he never belonged to Tammany, was indeed at one time unfriendly to it. And it is no betrayal of secrecy for me to repeat what the head of that organization told Mr. Shepard when he was nominated. Mr. Croker used these words: 'If when you are elected you find any wrongdoing in office stop it, and if you find any wrongdoer, remove him, and Tammany Hall will stand by you.'

"Those words contained the only pledge on either side. On the other hand, speaking with all respect of Mr. Low, what can he be but the representative of the Republican Party? Could he stand up and veto Republicans bills which he believed were extravagant, as our present Mayor, the sturdy little Dutchman, Robert A. Van Wyck, has done? Mr. Low will increase the expenditures of our city for he will find that no Republican, with his greedy and extravagant party behind him, could do otherwise.

"I have only time to say a word for my old friend, Judge Van Hoesen, and my young friend, with whom my friendship is almost as old, Maybr Van Wyck. All the newspapers in the world united in one orgy of vilification, falsification, and abuse would not convince me that there was anything wrong with either of these men. I know them too well. I know of the careful, painstaking, impartial work they both have done on the bench, and the patriotic, self-sacrificing, unwearying labor of the one in the Mayoralty chair through the past four years.

"It has been charged against one of them that he sent judicial references to lawyers whom he knew as friends, as if that were not exactly what he should do, and of the other man that he was testy in office. What a childish charge for an organization like the Bar Association to make! I wish he had been twice as testy and taken a club to every importunate self-seeker who insisted upon wasting his time and nagging at him in the hope of filching something from the City Treasury, for it was only the men who were after personal gain and who were not to be repelled by courteous means who complained of his testiness."

As the first speaker of the evening, Mr. Roosevelt introduced Commissioner John W. Keller. Mr. Keller devoted himself mainly to a discussion of the fact that he himself could find in the platform, the letter of acceptance of Mr. Low, or in any of his published utterances, no promise that the poor man could have beer on Sunday. Mr. Keller also described the two candidates for the Mayoralty in this wise:

"Mr. Shepard is a representative of the public schools. The public schools are of the greatest importance to the poor of the city, because their children can be educated in no other way. And then, after their children have gone through the grammar and the high schools, they want to go to college, and the College of the City of New York is the only place to which they can go. Mr. Shepard stands for the College of the City of New York, and the education of the common people.

"Mr. Low, on the other hand, represents Columbia College, a place to which only a rich man's son can go, if he pays his own way, and where if he secures any scholarship or other assistance he is made to feel all the time that he is a charity student. Seth Low stands for the rich man's college."

MR. COLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Keller was still speaking when Controller Coler came upon the platform, escorted by Maurice B. Blumenthal, the head of the Tammany Hall Speakers' Bureau. By that time the large platform was crowded, among those there being Judge Van Hoesen, Asa Bird Gardiner, Congressman Goldfogle, and Thomas F. Smith. When the Controller appeared, the crowd interrupted Mr. Keller's speech with the most enthusiastic cheering that had been done in the course of the evening. Commissioner Keller immediately brought his speech to an end, and Mr. Coler was introduced. He spoke as follows:

"In this campaign certain groups of our fellow-citizens are prone to boast of their devotion to the best interests of all the people. If there be one division of the people that may rightly claim more than any other division, personal and sincere interest in and devotion to those principles of government that are best for all, that division is represented here to-night by the rank and file of Democracy. [Applause.]

"I believe the rank and file of Democracy are just as honest and just as respectable as that of the Republican Party. We have trouble at the top, just as they have, but the nomination of Mr. Shepard means that we are going to take a little bit off the top, and after election we are going to take that little bit and tell it to 'go way back and sit down.'

"I join with honest Democrats in refusing to yield to any group or division of our political opponents in devotion to the best interests of all the people of the city. In this campaign I am supporting Edward M. Shepard, because he is a Democrat, but because he is in addition a splendid representative of that high type of politician and public man in whose hands party and public interests are equally safe. If I did not know Mr. Shepard to be an honest, fearless, and independent man, I should not be on this platform to-night.

"In public office no man will control him; no political faction will sway him one inch in the discharge of his duties to all the people. The spirit of commercialism in politics was checked when Mr. Shepard was nominated, and that spirit will receive a death blow when he is elected. If there are men in politics in this city—and there are—who subordinate the public interest to private gain, they will be out of business after the 5th of Mr. Shepard is elected. [Scattering cheers.] No man can influence or induce him to help a few persons at the expense of the many. He is not that kind of a man.

some honest and fearless Democrat Governor of the State of New York, Republican commercialism in politics and legislation will be destroyed and we shall enter upon an era in which the people and the rights of the people shall be supreme. Then we shall have no more politics for personal gain.

"I want to say a word about rapid transit, the greatest public enterprise in all the world to-day. Mr. Shepard has rendered valuable service in promoting that great work, but you must not forget the able, honest, and energetic Commissioners who have worked so hard and so long to make that work a reality. One and all they deserve unstinted praise, but the men who made rapid transit possible at this time are the people who by their efforts and votes secured the passage of a constitutional amendenmt that eliminated the debts of four counties of Greater New York from the charges against the borrowing capacity of the city.

"If it had not been for that amendment the Republican Legislature in passing the present charter would have been successful in tying up the city so that we would not be able to go ahead with the rapid transit contract. The bridges and tunnels across the East River would be at a standstill, and new schools would cease to be built. We would have been forced to turn the rapid transit contract entirely over to private enterprise, if we had wished the road to be built, and the assessments would have been raised so high that it would practically mean confiscation of property, if other work was to go on.

"You cannot have great public improvements; you cannot have municipal ownership and development of great public utilities without money to buy and to build. Therefore, it was the people themselves by their votes and those who led the movement and pointed the way who really secured for themselves the splendid system of rapid transit now well under way.

SPEAKS OF LOW AND TRACY.

"At the first campaign meeting of our opponents Mr. Low saw fit to have upon the same platform with him his former opponent, Gen. Tracy. As a Republican there could be no objection to that, and as a former opponent it was indeed a great exhibition of brotherly affection and a notice to all the world that they were willing to let the dead past bury the past. But why, I ask in all fairness, if Mr. Low is the fearless independent that he claims to be should he seek to bury the past with that gentleman, not as a Republican leader, but as the former President of the Ramapo Water Company?

"Of one thing you may rest assured, and that is that no former President of that company will be upon the same platform advocating the election of Mr. Shepard, [applause,] nor after his election will any Democrat who was connected with it be retained in office. The Democracy under Mr. Shepard is perfectly able to do its own housecleaning. [Applause.] A housecleaning is necessary, and if I did not believe your candidate was just the man to do it I should not be here to-night advocating his election. [Applause.]

"Mr. Low has said a great deal about bosses of all kinds during his lifetime, but during the last three years he has been denouncing only Democratic bosses. The Republican boss that he used to say so much about is now his close friend and is the gentleman responsible for his election. [Applause.] He has found him to be such a kind and gentle boss that he takes to him like a duck does to water. Not once during the four years has Mr. Low come out in the open and denounced the depredations at Albany. He was so intensely busy with the interests of Columbia College, of course, that he could not take time to join with the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants' Association in any of the great contests with the Republican Legislature in which some of us were engaged.

"It is true, however, that after all was over he contributed some money to help out the deficiencies. I have the highest regard for him as a man and as a gentleman, but I think with all due respect he is a quitter as far as any further antagonism to the easy boss of Tioga County is concerned. The presiding genius of the Republican Party comes from outside the City of New York, and he is a non-resident boss just the same as his twin prototype, whether he comes from Tioga County or the Cannibal Islands.

"It is essential to the progress of our city that the next Mayor should be a man entirely familiar with the details of our city government, and the great public works now in progress. Five years from now, when these great enterprises are completed, New York will be the wonder of the world. Two years is the term of the next Mayor, and is too short a time to reeducate a man who has been out of public life so long as Mr. Low. The business and commercial communities of our city should take no chance. Their interests are identical with the physical prowess of our city.

"Great constitutional questions are going to arise. The city must be released in some manner from the bonds of our present debt limit, and it will take the combined wisdom of the greatest lawyers and most conservative financiers to bring that about. Great improvements, such as water, docks, rapid transit, which pay for themselves, should not hold back other improvements just as essential, such as schools, streets, and parks.

MUNICIPAL CONTROL NEAR.

"I am not going to worry you with financial details, but the municipal control of public affairs is fast coming upon us, and it is going to take wise and intelligent public men to handle that great question in the interests of the people. In the short time that Mr. Shepard will have, I believe he will take great steps in that direction. No one knows more than he about the need of an improved water supply or the extension of the rapid transit to all the boroughs, or of making greater improvements in the dock system to further increase the importance of the Port of New York.

"The financial and property development of New York depends upon a conservative and constructive administration, and it is the duty of our citizens to choose the man best qualified to enter upon these duties. The other great question in this campaign is the social and moral one, and as to a man's intent or ability to be successful or honest in that, we can only judge from his character and associates in the past, and in that matter neither has the advantage of the other. Both stand equally high, and it is safe to assume that nothing will be allowed to go on under Mr. Shepard that would not continue under Mr. Low. Both will have to face a question that has remained unsolved since the world began to revolve, and either one will, no doubt, improve existing conditions.

"The election of Mr. Shepard will mean a reorganization, a recognition, and a revitalizing of the Democratic Party in this city and State. It will mean the establishment upon still firmer foundations of the best elements of Democratic rule in the City of New York and a lasting rebuff to those who hone by defaming the fair name of our empire city to seize the offices for their own gain and to fasten our municipality in chains to the chariot of the easy boss of Tioga. Mr. Shepard will give to the City of New York an administration of its affairs which will not only prove his own monument, but will restore to the name of Democracy its old-time meaning of 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people.'"

Dr. John H. Crosby, who followed Controller Coler, began his speech by saying that he was astounded that so many citizens had dared to come out to the meeting when, according to the press, the streets were swarming with thugs and highwaymen.

"The Republicans tell you," said the speaker, "that this is a strictly non-partisan contest and that National politics have nothing to do with this campaign, but I tell you that this campaign will have a good deal to do with National politics. [Applause.] I see that Mr. Platt and Gov. Odell and other of the big Republican leaders held a meeting the other day—a conference. Of course they did not talk reform, but in the end I see they decided to put more ginger into the campaign.

"Now, as to you reformers, if there be any in this hall to-night: I do not mean to say a word against you, but let me tell you that the so-called reform that is being shouted about by the Republicans in this campaign is not real reform. It is simply being used as a stalking horse, a vantage ground behind which the enemy is sneaking up to gain a victory that they never could win in open warfare." [Prolonged applause.]

WHAT HE SAYS OF JEROME.

Referring later to Justice Jerome the speaker said:

"I have no doubt Jerome is in earnest. No man could make as big a fool of himself as he has unless he was in earnest." [Laughter.] "I do not say that Jerome is a fool, but that he is making a fool of himself. Don't let him make a fool of you. He is excited. His head has been turned as many a bigger head than his has been turned before."

John J. Delaney followed with a speech in which he said that New York to-day was a better city in every respect than it had ever been in its history.

It was nearly 10:30 o'clock and the audience had largely melted away when the Chairman introduced John B. Stanchfield. Mr. Stanchfield said that the cry of nonpartisanship set up by the Fusionists during this campaign was a snare.

dates nominated on that ticket that in every district where there is a normal Democratic majority no Democrats have been nominated. Where the district is close but still rather Democratic, Independent Democrats have been nominated. This, of course, has been done in carrying out the plan of the Republicans to disrupt the Democratic Party in the city."

Henry W. Unger followed Mr. Stanchfield. There were not many hearers left in the hall at this time, but those that were left cheered the candidate enthusiastically. Mr. Unger said that Justice Jerome had brought the good name of the respectable men and moral women of New York into disrepute. He elicited cheers when he said that he had spent the past week among the people of the east side, and assured his hearers that that section was "safely in the hands of Democracy."

MR. SHEPARD ANSWERS EX-MAYOR HEWITT.

Compares His Own Nomination and That of Mr. Hewitt.

Mr. Shepard made the following statement yesterday in reply to the criticism of Abram S. Hewitt, printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES:

"I have not yet had time to read the whole of Mr. Hewitt's statement, but I have hastily run through it. In spite of what he is good enough to say of my 'great abilities and spotless record,' I do not, after his suggestion that I have been seduced by the contagion of office, deem it fit to enter into argument with him as to the integrity of my own position in this campaign.

"I may, however, say this: In Mr. Hewitt's long and labored effort to prove consistency on his own part, he argues that the wrong of his acceptance of a Tammany Hall nomination, when that organization was under the leadership of Richard Croker, with whom he had been then for years on terms of friendly and political association, was neutralized by the fact that he, likewise, had a nomination from the County Democracy. I fail to see how that aids his argument against me. I was nominated by a Democratic convention representing five boroughs, three at least of which have no relation to Tammany Hall.

"My nomination, as is perfectly well known, was pressed, and peremptorily, by the Kings County Democracy, and was yielded to by the Tammany division of the Democracy. Who, except Mr. Hewitt, can see any difference, either theoretical or practical, between that situation and Mr. Hewitt's acceptance of a Tammany Hall nomination, together with a County Democracy nomination, when his candidacy would have been futile except for the Tammany nomination?

"Mr. Hewitt for years was chosen to Congress upon Tammany Hall nominations and by Tammany Hall votes. In those days he repelled with ridicule and indignation attacks upon himself precisely the same as those now made upon me. He rendered in Congress and the Mayoralty very great service. His own character and abilities are so high that he may be pardoned for thinking that another man may not be equal to rendering as good service as he did.

"If I be chosen for Mayor, I trust, nevertheless, to demonstrate that another man can, in the Mayoralty, with its enormously increased powers do, to say the least, quite as effective public service as Mr. Hewitt did as Mayor. I also hope to make it apparent that if a Mayor, chosen by Democratic votes, shall not destroy his public and practical influence by unfit imputations upon his fellow-citizens of Irish and other foreign birth or descent, as Mr. Hewitt so lamentably did during his Mayoralty, he will, vested with the great prerogatives now belonging to the Mayor, preserve adequate and effective power for the best public service and the soundest and most lasting political service.

"Mr. Hewitt considers this election to be a test of the soundness of universal suffrage. To this I can only say that any statesman who considers a single municipal election to be a crucial test of the wisdom of the vast and far-reaching Democratic ideal of government, which has been growing steadily during centuries, and upon which our republic was founded and has grown great, has, for the moment, yielded to so superficial and even trivial a view of deep and organic political conditions, as to compel us to distrust his practical judgment.

"The difficulty is that Mr. Hewitt has now, for years, looked with complete dislike, and even contempt, upon the Democratic Party; not only Tammany Hall, but the entire Democratic Party; and, I am sorry to say, with contempt upon the political virtues of the great masses of his fellow-citizens. Having drifted so far away from his earlier and better moorings, I can only say that his judgment cannot commend itself to Democracy, or to men cherishing Democratic ideals, however much it may gratify that narrow school of Republicans with whom his political sympathies have now for years so completely rested.

"I hope with my faculties, such as they are, and with the vastly greater powers of the Mayoralty, to do during 1902 and 1903 for my city and its people, and for its honorable and useful politics, work, not indeed as able as Mr. Hewitt used to do, but work which, in effect, will have far deeper, larger, and more lasting results."

Mr. Shepard was asked to make a statement about the Rev. R. L. Paddock's statements in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, in which he described the conditions of life on the East Side. Mr. Shepard said:

"I have nothing to say about the Rev. Mr. Paddock. I think the people at large will deal with matters of that sort, and will rebuke if they so desire, the feeling that spreads before an audience of women and young girls matters that are only fit for pathologists."

"Have you received permission to make public a list of clergymen who are supporting you for the Mayoralty?" was asked.

"I have not asked any permission, and I do not think I would make the names public in any event. The clergy I think will do well to limit their activity to questions of religion and morals."

"The Fusion people say this campaign is entirely a question of morals," was suggested.

"Every campaign involves moral issues, and this no more than any other campaign."

FRANKLIN MURPHY'S TOUR.

Candidate for Governor of New Jersey Speaks at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 31.—Franklin Murphy, Republican Gubernatorial candidate, made his first appearance in this city this evening. He was accompanied by United States Senator John Kean and Edmund Wilson of Red Bank.

Previous to addressing a mass meeting at Reform Hall, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Kean were entertained at dinner at the residence of Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton Bank of New York, and ex-Mayor of the city. There were also present at the dinner Mayor Jenkins and John B. Dumont, President of the Common Council, and a few prominent citizens.

The meeting at the hall was called to order by Mayor Jenkins, who introduced Col. Mason W. Tyler, who last December was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Mayor, being defeated by Olin L. Jenkins, the present incumbent. Col. Tyler said he did not see how any sensible man could vote the Democratic ticket this Fall, after the broken promises of the Democratic Party were so plainly apparent.

Mr. Murphy occupied less than twenty minutes in his speech. In substance he said that the Republican Party stood for good government, and was therefore the one for every home-loving citizen to affiliate with. The Democrats, on the other hand, he said, came to the people with promises which were never kept.

Senator Kean referred to the prosperous condition of the country, which he attributed to the promises the Republicans had made to the people, and which had been kept religiously.

After the speech Mr. Murphy with Mr. Kean left for Elizabeth.

Meeting for Independent Democrats.

Under the auspices of the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, there will be a meeting of Independent Democrats to-night in the interest of the Fusion ticket. No tickets are required for admission. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 8 o'clock. Those who

MR. SHEPARD EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE OF ELECTION

His Reply to Seth Low in Richmond Borough.

CONSTANT FOE OF CORRUPTION

Mr. Shepard Declares that No Citizens' Union Member Will Now Approve the Selection of Justice Jerome.

Edward M. Shepard waged his part of the Democratic Mayoralty campaign in the Borough of Richmond last evening. The "ancient and honorable ferryboats" plying between Manhattan and Staten Island were made an issue in Mr. Sheparu's speech, and he also paid attention to the remarks of Seth Low, made recently, concerning the record of Tammany Hall. The audience, numbering 5,000 people, came from all sections of Staten Island.

Nicholas Muller, the Democratic leader of Richmond Borough, who is also candidate for President of the Borough, rallied the full strength of his cohorts. Some of the battalions, with banners bearing humorous emblems, marched for five or six miles to attend the meeting.

The auditorium in Prohibition Park was crowded, and about 1,000 people were outside when Mr. Shepard arrived, accompanied by Sheriff William Walton of Kings County. Mr. Shepard dined at Sailors' Snug Harbor with Governor Delehanty of the institution, and one of the features of the mass meeting was the presence of the grizzled sailormen from the harbor retreat. Many of them brought their ear trumpets, and when Mr. Shepard made a hit the hearing pieces were dropped while the old sailors applauded and cheered with the others.

MR. SHEPARD'S CONFIDENCE.

For the first time in his campaign speeches Mr. Shepard expressed himself as to the result of the coming election. In the opening sentences of his speech he said:

"I love this enthusiasm, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this cheering and beautiful welcome. If I had had any doubts before of the results of this election, surely those doubts are solved by this most glorious reception with which you have honored me. [Applause.]

"Surely no one could come, as I have come this evening, to Staten Island without realizing what the Mayoralty of the City of Greater New York means. I have spoken in Manhattan, in Brooklyn, in Jamaica, in the Queens Borough, at Melrose, in the Bronx, and here in a way I am more amazed than at anything I have yet seen; am more impressed with what the government of this wonderful metropolis means.

Mr. Shepard later spoke about the need of improved transportation facilities between Manhattan and Richmond, as follows:

"Why, as I came to-night upon the ferry, as I rode upon that venerable ferryboat, [laughter,] I thought at once of at least one question of administration that might be here at least as interesting as Crokerism or Deveryism.

"As I rode up and was told that the entire traffic, practically, of this island coming down on that ferry was taken up that narrow way without adequate or fit distribution, I wondered for the moment who was the present President of this borough, and whether on the whole he was properly and adequately considerate of the real constructive interests of the borough over which he has presided for four years.

"I wondered on the whole whether, if that represented his idea of borough administration, it might not possibly be worth the while of this borough to make there a change. [Applause.]

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, my friend and present adversary, President Low, spoke here the other night—Tuesday—and I have before me the text of his speech. His speeches always deserve the very greatest respect.

"They are intelligent and they are elevated in tone, but I have read through this speech from beginning to end and I find mentioned in it only two topics of what I call constructive and creative administration, and I will read what he says:

"The first topic of constructive administration he speaks of in this way. He said: 'Tammany Hall opposed in its early days the construction of the Erie Canal with all its power.' Well, the Erie Canal was completed, as I remember, about ninety years ago. [Laughter.] And it occurred to me that perhaps the Statute of Limitations had passed upon that particular offense of that ancient political organization. [Applause.]

The second topic referred to by Mr. Shepard was Mr. Low's charge that "Tammany Hall delayed rapid transit until the patience of the people was so far exhausted that even Tammany Hall did not dare to delay it longer."

A RAPID TRANSIT PLAN.

Mr. Shepard said he spoke with knowledge of "a thing or two about the rapid transit problem." He said that the Rapid Transit Board had an especial regard for the Borough of Richmond and devised a plan. He continued:

"It was in two parts—the rapid transit to the City Hall, or Brooklyn Bridge, coming down from the Borough of the Bronx, and the second edition was the road from the Brooklyn Bridge or the City Hall to the South and Staten Island ferries, and largely for Staten Island, with the Hamilton and South ferries. The Rapid Transit Board did its full duty, and that time was defeated by the vote of the Park Department, and President Low may be surprised to learn that the Park Department, which refused its permission to the construction of that road, which to-day would have been completed, was the Park Department of the reform administration of Mayor William L. Strong. [Applause.]

Mr. Shepard then discussed the question of home rule and declared in favor of the "autonomous power of each borough," which would result in making the "residents of each borough more interested and make the government of each borough more economical and effective." Then Mr. Shepard discussed the question of partisanship in the present campaign as follows:

"Now, may I say a few words about the Fusionists? I have been charged with partisanship, and my friends who edit THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Evening Post particularly are very much concerned with what they call my putting all this election upon a party basis. It is perfectly true that I am a Democrat, through and through. Applause. I have been so all my life, and am tolerably sure to remain so long as long as I live. [Applause.] It is equally true that I was nominated by a Democratic Convention, and if to be a Democrat and to have been nominated by a Democratic Convention, and likewise to be proud of it, if that makes partisanship then I am afraid I am a partisan. [Applause.]

"But, ladies and gentlemen, the partisan note was not first sounded by the Democratic Party in this campaign; it was sounded by the Republican Party.

"Mr. Shepard then proceeded to argue that the Government of New York reached the "grand climacteric of corruption and deviltries" under John C. Sheehan, who was for about a year and a half the leader of Tammany Hall. Then Mr. Shepard proceeded to tell how the fusion ticket was named. He said, in part:

"I noticed in that dear old Evening Post that when they came to give a sketch of the Hon. Jacob A. Cantor they say he was nominated upon the request of the Sheehan Democracy. And why? Because he was the apologist and defender of the police scandals which were uncovered by the Lexow investigation; it was because that whatever there was that was bad in Tammany Hall at that time—whatever nefarious effort in legislation to which Tammany Hall directed its purpose at that time, had its most skillful and pertinacious and persistent defender in this same Jacob A. Cantor.

"They say that Seth Low will have about him a body of archangels. The Hon. Jacob A. Cantor is the leading archangel, for I come in—well, they sometimes say that I am a fallen angel; sometimes they think the wings I still have; but if I be there they say that all my coadjutors will be most unfit men. For some reason I have had the greatest difficulty to get the gentlemen of the Citizens' Union to step up and say honestly what they think of the men on that ticket who are opposed to the nomination of a Republican for the nonpartisanship of their intentions, and those gentlemen I believe to have been as sincere as they were high-minded.

JEROME AND THE FUSIONISTS.

Mr. Shepard paid attention to the statements of R. Fulton Cutting in reference

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.
HANDSOME CHINA and GLASSWARE
An unequalled variety of choice designs to select from.
Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

on the Fusion ticket represented the real desire or preference of the distinguished and well-minded men making up the Citizens' Union; I said not one name from the Mayor down. I find a denial of that from Mr. R. Fulton Cutting in this morning's paper. Mr. Cutting is a gentleman of the very highest character. No man's patriotism in this city is superior to his. And anything that he says I accept as complete gospel truth, and I am going to point out to you what he says in answer to my charge.

"My charge was that neither the Mayor nor the Controller, nor the President of the Board of Aldermen nor any other officer represented the preference of the Citizens' Union. I have in mind, of course, the principal officers. Now, Mr. Cutting denies that, and he says that I am mistaken, that I exaggerate somewhat, that the following named gentlemen did represent the preference of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Goldenkranz, the candidate for Coroner in the Borough of Manhattan; Mr. O'Brien, the candidate for Sheriff in the Borough of Manhattan; Mr. Seabury, the candidate for Judge of the City Court in the Borough of Manhattan.

"Those are three of the four, and the other is Mr. Jerome, the candidate for District Attorney. [Hisses.] No, no, do not; let us treat every one with respect, if you please. Now, as to Mr. Jerome, against whom I shall say not one word—I shall say only this, however, that whatever may have been the original wish or preference of the Citizens' Union, I do not think that a single member of the Citizens' Union will to-day or to-night rise and say for a moment that the selection of Mr. Jerome was, on the whole, a wise, conservative selection, having solely in mind a dignified, judicial, patient administration of that great office of criminal prosecution to which he hopes to be chosen."

Mr. Shepard then read statements from the sermon of Dr. Parkhurst last Sunday, in which he said that "the making of the Fusion ticket filled his righteous soul with discouragement and disgust." Mr. Shepard also referred to the support of Seth Low by a Brooklyn newspaper, and he quoted from an editorial saying:

"I read the exact words: 'The local condition of the Fusionists accurately reflects the conditions under which it was created. Harmony was considered essential. It was bought and paid for.' This is not my testimony. It is Seth Low's testimony; that is, the Fusion ticket sprang into being (in Brooklyn) as the result of dealing and dickering, as the result of demand and compliance. They exacted a price for their support. Places on the ticket was the price asked for that. Rebellion has for them one significance—they are out and they want to get in. [Laughter and applause.] Then Mr. Shepard said:

"Now, let me ask you, and I beg you who are Republicans to answer me this: Do you think for your party, or for the cause of good government in this city such a making up of a ticket, purchasing ingrates and traitors from the opposition party in order to give a pretence or veneer of non-partisanship, is in the interest of your party? [Cries of 'No.'] Or, is it in the interest of good politics or of good government? I say no. I say more than that. Again and again we have had the Fusions, and Carl Schurz the other night had to say it, that every one down to this year has resulted, after election, where it has been successful, in disintegration to the point of rottenness.

HIS REPLY TO SETH LOW.

"President Low attacks Tammany Hall, and he attacks what he calls Crokerism and Deveryism. Now, if I understand you aright, he means by those terms things that are weak and corrupt. Does he mean to say, will he on any one of his platforms say for a moment that the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty will, if he be elected, stand for anything that is corrupt and inefficient? [Cries of "No."] On the contrary, he has been compelled to concede, and his orators all, if we may except Gov. Black the other night—they all concede that if the Democratic candidate be elected he will stand true to his record, and I tell you, men and women of this borough, that if I be elected, I will stand true to every part of my record. If there be wrongdoing, high or low, every power of the Mayoralty shall, after the 1st of January, be used to undo and punish that wrongdoing. [Applause.]

"So all this talk of what they choose to call Crokerism and Deveryism passes for nothing unless they are able to say that the Democratic Mayor will stand for things that are corrupt or of evil repute. They do not believe it, nor do I believe that the voters of this city will believe it. Then, pass from that, and come to something that is larger and better; something more fitted to a real municipal campaign, and that something better is this, and I return to the beginning of my address this evening; it is good government for the next two years, it is government on constructive and creative lines; it is government under a Mayor and under coadjutors of the Mayor who shall think of the practical needs, physical and moral, of this great city."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Shepard was cheered for about two minutes. Mr. Shepard will to-night make speeches in Manhattan Borough.

REASSURES PRODUCE DEALERS.

Seth Low Answers Assertions Put Forward by Tammany Canvassers.

Tammany canvassers have been circulating throughout the district of the produce dealers the assertion that these dealers, if Mr. Low should be elected, would have to cease using the sidewalks in front of their places of business. One of the leading produce men in town wrote a letter to Mr. Low calling attention to the matter, and adding that the privilege of the sidewalks is essential to those in the fruit and produce trade, and, moreover, is one of long standing.

Mr. Low, through his secretary, John C. Clark, replied. He enclosed a copy of his speech of acceptance, in which he said that the extreme of the law was the extreme of injustice. He added that, if he were elected, blackmail of honest business men by threatening them with the extreme of the law in interference with the reasonable and honest business would become a thing of the past.

SHEEP IN TAMMANY PARADE.

Twelve Led by a Shepherd Feature of Miami Club's Celebration.

Twelve sheep led by a shepherd, an Italian brass band, a negro string band, Indians, cowboys, and clowns made up a unique parade of members of the Miami Club, who marched through the Thirty-second Assembly District last night, headed by James Frawley, the Tammany leader of the district.

The paraders were followed by a large crowd, that cheered heartily as it marched through the streets of the district. There was a brilliant display of fireworks along the line of march.

BILL POSTERS' WAR ENDS.

Mark Twain's Services Not Needed—The Tammany Posters Removed.

The war between the Tammany and the Citizens' Union billposters is over. The Citizens' Union people believe that the offer which Mark Twain made yesterday to take out a bucket and a brush and put up the Citizens' Union posters on the fence along the line of the subway in Fourth Avenue brought about the pacification. The humorist said he would be at the Citizens' Union headquarters early yesterday morning to receive his billposter's outfit and start out on his crusade, but he failed to put in an appearance.

He was not needed. Much to the amazement of the Citizens' Union campaign managers, every Tammany lithograph and poster had been removed some time during Wednesday night from the subway fence. It was learned later that they had been taken down by Bimberger, better known as "Bim the Button Man," who claimed to own the boards and therefore to have the

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Boys' and Youths' Clothing.

Parents will find it to their interest and profit to inspect the following:

Blue Cheviot Sailor Suits, hand silk embroidered; sizes, 3 to 10 years, *$5.00 to $6.75*—also fancy mixed cheviot suits, $5.00 to $7.50.

Mixed Cheviot Double-Breasted Jacket and Pants Suits; sizes, 6 to 16 years, *$4.50 to $7.50.*

Blue Cheviot Double-Breasted Suits; sizes, 6 to 16 years, *$5.00 to $8.75.*

Blue Chinchilla Reefers; sizes, 3 to 7 years, *$5.50.*

Double-Breasted Reefers of blue chinchilla; sizes, 6 to 14 years, *$6.75*—with velvet collar, *$8.75 to $12.50.*

Boys' Russian Blouse Overcoats of keyseys, fancy cheviots, etc.; colors: red, tan, blue, brown and cadet; sizes, 2½ to 7 years, *$9.00 to $12.50.*

Youths' Blue Cheviot Suits (long trousers) all wool and fast color; sizes, 13 to 18 years, *$10.50.*

Youths' Overcoats, blue frieze, single-breasted, box-back; sizes, 13 to 18 years, *$14.25,* of fine gray cheviot, *$16.25.*

Open Tuesday Until Noon.

60-62 West 23d Street.

PIANOLA RECITAL
IN BROOKLYN
To-day, FRIDAY, November 1, at 3:30 P. M.
No Cards of Admission Necessary.
SOLOISTS:
MISS JENNY COREA, Soprano.
MISS RUBY GERARD BRAUN, Violiniste.

I have been astonished at the performances of your Pianola, which differs radically from anything of the kind I have ever heard. It is a wonderful instrument. Nothing I have ever heard before could be called artistic in the true sense of that much abused word.
It will have a great influence on the future of piano-playing.
LUIGI MANCINELLI.

PROGRAM.
Bohemian Girl Overture.....Balfe.
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
Hungarian Rhapsody op. 43, D minor.....Hauser.
MISS BRAUN.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Festmarsch.....Bohm.
PIANOLA.
(a) Sing, Smile, Slumber.....Gounod.
(b) Spring Flowers.....Reinecke.
MISS COREA.
(Violin obligato and Pianola accompaniment.)
Swedish Wedding March.....Soderman.
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
One May Morning.....Denza
MISS COREA.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

The Aeolian Company, 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.
Quitting Retail Business. Fine Clothing at 60 cts. on the Dollar.
Our clothing is of the highest grade—fashionable, perfect fitting, reliable—but every garment is now being sacrificed at the lowest price ever known.
For, we are positively retiring this Fall from the retail business and are selling our entire stock at exactly 60 cts. on the dollar.
Thousands of beautiful business suits—many of them made of fine imported fabrics and in smart exclusive patterns; stout, loose, broad-shouldered Fall or Winter overcoats; yoke overcoats and raglans; silk-lined full dress and Tuxedo suits; striped trousers; beautiful silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests made of the finest imported vicunas, etc. All are brand new, fashionable, and trustworthy. Being hand-made, every garment is guaranteed to hold its shape, wear for years, and give perfect satisfaction; but all are now being sacrificed at 60 cts. on the dollar.
Several hundred of our finest $15, $18 and $20 suits are now reduced to $8.50 each.
They include cassimere and worsted suits in neat checks, mixtures, etc.; beautiful, unfinished worsted suits in black, blue, and gray; imported black thibet and clay diagonal suits, etc. Among them are many of our famous "London" suits cut with broad shoulders and military fronts.
About 500 of our finest $15 and $18 overcoats are now reduced to $7.50 each.
Some are silk-lined. They include beautiful covert overcoats in light and dark shades; imported Oxford gray vicuna and black thibet overcoats, etc. Many are cut in the long, loose, and broad shouldered style which is now the fashion.
OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 9.
HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

CHARGE OF PREJUDICE DENIED.

Argument on Application to Prohibit Magistrate Brann from Hearing Election Banner Case.

Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday heard argument on the application of Lawyer Meyer J. Stein, Chairman of the Greater New York Democracy, to prohibit Magistrate Brann from hearing a charge against him and his client Isaac Gutenstein, for placing a banner over a registration place.

Everett P. Wheeler appeared for Stein and Gutenstein, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts for Magistrate Brann, who was present at the hearing.

Mr. Wheeler after arguing on his client's right to place banners for election purposes, submitted to the Court the paper signed by Magistrate Brann in the police court, in which the defendants were committed to Special Sessions before they had had a hearing. Mr. Wheeler argued that this was evidence of bias.

Mr. Butts submitted Magistrate Brann's return to the temporary writ of prohibition, in which the Magistrate said:

"I am in politics a Democrat, and I am a member of the Tammany Hall organization of the City of New York. I am also a member of the Democratic Club, and occasionally attend the club."

The Court asked if in the case in question the Magistrate had power to finally determine and punish, or sat simply as a committing Magistrate?

Mr. Wheeler said that in his opinion he had power to act either way.

"The facts will indicate," he said, "that the learned justice carried the excitement of the hustings into a court of justice. There were plenty of other Magistrates available to hear this complaint, and there was no reason why Magistrate Brann should not have referred it to

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

NOVEMBER: A Commanding Occasion

It will be five years on the 16th of November since we re-opened the doors of this old Stewart Store for retail business. Therefore it is quite proper that we should mark this entire month by a great illustration of the progress of modern retailing as represented by the Wanamaker organization. The occasion will be worthy the careful attention of the entire Public, and will have many points of interest for the most critical and cultivated audience. Your careful attention is requested to the following:

FIRST—The Annex on the South side of Ninth street. The little old buildings have been altered and thrown into a grand salesroom for Toys, Musical Instruments, Regina Music Boxes, Baby Carriages, Chinese, Japanese and North American Indian Goods.

This collection of fancy and curio goods is a very bazar of amusement and curiosity. Entrance from main store through the subway.

SECOND—An assembly on the Fifth floor of a vast variety of very high-grade fancy goods.
Art Needlework Pieces of very many sorts.
High-Grade Linens for decorative and table uses.
Leather Work and Various Fancy Goods from Paris, Berlin, Vienna.
Rich Stuffs in Silks and Woolens from Paris and Lyons.
Imported Books in choice bindings.

THIRD—New Salons on the Third floor for the sale of high-grade Carpets.

FOURTH—An addition to the art collection (Fifth floor) of some twenty important paintings from the last Paris Salons.

In addition, the entire store will display at every possible point illustrations of the various goods now in stock. The collection of merchandise now shown here has only one equal—the duplicate collection in our Philadelphia store.

A Museum of Merchandise

The fine and artistic things that each section of this store shows previous to the holiday season can never be rightly appreciated when shown among the crowded stocks. Yet our regular holiday stocks contain much of real art, and very much more that is of the highest artistic beauty.

In order to give more particular display to these things of unusual beauty, we have assembled from the various sections of the store a multitude of fine merchandise for special display on the Fifth floor.

It is a veritable museum of the commercial arts—such a collection of beauty things as is rarely, if ever, to be seen in one gathering—fine linens, art needlework, superb silks, sumptuous dress goods, foreign novelties in leather and fancy goods, fine china and bric-a-brac, artistic furniture.

It is such a collection of gift things for weddings or holidays, as can be found nowhere else, and which is choicer, of course, than even we shall have later. Welcome to the display—even for the mere enjoyment of seeing it!

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

This important branch of our business is presided over by an expert whose knowledge adds confidence to the Wanamaker guarantee.

We long ago won an enviable position in the matter of Diamonds—securing us against the rise in price to which the trade in general had to submit. We have, in addition to the diamond jewelry at popular prices, a fine showing of very sumptuous Diamond pieces. Rings, $500 and $600; Diamond Brooches at $1,000; Diamond and Pearl Necklaces at $2,400.

In Watches, we have the famous Jules Monard, at $100, $125 and $130. The Wanamaker Special Watches at $50. And all American Watches.

In Sterling Silver Tableware, we show a broad variety in the most elegant and artistic designs. Ten patterns in forks and spoons at one dollar an ounce. Also a complete line of fancy pieces. Tea Sets, Berry Bowls, Bread Trays, Pitchers, etc.

Then in Sterling Silver Toilet Ware—Fifteen complete designs, from a perfectly plain polished set for a man, to a very elaborate design in French gray for a woman.

Our Jewelry and Silver Store presents the finest goods known to the trade, at universal and quite decisive economies in cost. Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Art Wares---A Rich Collection

The Art Room in the Basement offers to lovers of the beautiful an artistic treat which should not be missed. It is filled to overflowing with pieces of widely varying nature, but all of rare artistic merit; gathered with expert and careful judgment from all the art centres of Europe.

It will well repay a visit; not only for the pleasure of seeing these beautiful things, but for the fulness of suggestion it offers those in whose minds the gift-thought is uppermost.

Prominent in this collection of objects of art and bric-a-brac, is a new showing of busts and figures of Castilena Marble in charming subjects, prices of which range from $3 to $125. An exquisite group of genuine Bronzes, at $3.50 to $150, is worth particular notice; as are also some larger pieces of French Bronze.

Other interesting exhibits are Royal Vienna Vases, at $9 to $200; Pedestals, of white and green marble, and onyx, at $10 to $250, and charming pieces of Limoges Enamels, Viennese Terra-cotta, German Ivory, Carlsbad China, Vienna, Teplitz, Dresden, Sevres, Royal Bonn and Louwelsa Ware. Basement.

Sumptuous FURS

The Czarina is the central figure in fashion setting this season. She came to Paris bringing with her the royal robes of that great land of northern snows—hence Paris is fur-enwrapt, or will be, as soon as the Siberian winds follow in the tracks of their regal mistress. Furs—furs—sumptuous, beautiful.

Our collection is worthy of the importance given to furs this season. Some superb specimens are shown; yet there is vast variety of the most popular fur pieces and garments; and some unusually elegant groups of Garments at the medium prices. For instance:

Persian Lamb Coats, 22 inches long; rich, bright lustre; well made and lined; at $75.
Chinchilla Muffs, all good, large sizes; at $25.
Genuine Alaska Seal Coats, lined with handsome brocaded silk; 22 inches long; at $250 and $275; 24 inches long, at $325.
Extra Long Scarfs of blended baum marten, trimmed with claws and tails, $65.
Exclusive designs in Fur Neckwear, in combinations of various furs and chiffon, with fancy muffs to match, from $100 to $200 a set. Second floor, Broadway.

The Wanamaker Collection of WRAPS

It is fully conceded by all persons well-informed, that no equal collection of garments for women is to be found. Lavish purchases from best foreign makers and most extensive gatherings from American makers, have assured that.

Fine Wraps for opera, street and carriage wear are under earnest consideration now by hundreds of women. The decision cannot be made to best advantage without viewing this collection. It has no equal in America. Prices on opera garments range from $20 to $112.

Velour du Nord and Silk Capes, $45 to $130. Velour du Nord and Silk Coats, $37.50 to $300. Black Capes, in wide variety of styles, $11 to $66.

The demand of the season has been for Long Garments. A marvelous collection is here, to suit every taste in garments, for both street and carriage wear. $16.50 to $260. Second floor, Broadway.

Luxurious Silk Waists and Petticoats

The scope of this collection of rich and luxurious Garments for Women is indicated by these two groups—Silk Waists, from leading Paris designers; Silk Petticoats, copied after beautiful French styles and yielding not one whit in point of elegance to their imported rivals; both gathered in profusion for the season's needs of women of good taste and refinement.

The *Silk Waists* are in a superb variety of styles and colors—of Liberty satin, crepe de Chine, laces and chiffons. Many are elaborate waists for evening wear, with newest and most effective trimmings; others are made more simply, for street wear with tailor-made gowns.

There are no duplicates among these charming creations, prices of which range from $25 to $50.

The *Silk Petticoats* defy description. Trimmings of lace and ruffles, a wide range of rich colorings, make a group too varied for generalization. The collection includes a most satisfying assortment in black. Prices of these Paris copies range from $16.50 to $37.50.

Then these special offerings deserve attention:

Of Silk Waists, three groups: $3.50, worth $5; $5, worth $6.50 to $7.50; $6.50, worth $8 to $10.50.
Of Silk Petticoats, three groups: $5, worth $6.50; $6.50, worth $8; $7.50, worth $10. Second floor.

The WANAMAKER GLOVES

"*Victoria*" stands for top-most quality in kid gloves. No finer, softer, choicer skins are used in glove-making than are made into Victoria Gloves. Then the making is the very best known to the craft.

Women who want none but the best of all, will have only the Victoria. Our stock is full and complete now, in every style, shade and size.

Victoria Kid Gloves in colors, black and white, $1.85 a pair. Victoria Pique, $1.85. Victoria Suede, $1.75. Victoria Pique Suede, $2.

Then the unmatched Princess May Gloves at $1.

Of course we also have full lines of Fownes's Dent's, and Fisk, Clark & Flagg's gloves; and all sorts of riding and driving gloves, for men, women and children.

Women's Gloves, Tenth street. Men's Gloves, Broadway and Ninth.

Fine FURNISHINGS for Men

The unusual—the elegant—the shirts, neckwear, robes, such as are wanted by particular men, are here as nowhere.

For instance, here are luxurious Silk Robes at $25 that will be matched only in stores that sell them for $35. We bought the silks and had them made up after our own designs. The silk is delightfully soft and rich in texture—the colors are exquisite; the interlinings are of fine wool. They are merely an example.

Then turn to our service for particular men, in the matter of making Shirts and Neckwear to order. We have the finest materials that the world produces—silks and percales from Paris, cheviots and madras from Glasgow for the shirts to order at $3 to $12 each. Fine linens and chiffons for dress shirts to order, at $1.50 to $12. Then the choicest silks from London and Paris for neckwear to order—made up in any style from Batswings at $1.25 to De Joinvilles at $2.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

AN EXHIBITION OF

Art Needlework and Fancy Goods

We have prepared an æsthetic treat for lovers of artistic needlework. There is today on our Fifth floor, a specially arranged Salon where are shown exquisite specimens of French embroidery, as well as a more elaborate display of the most beautiful embroidery and needlework produced in America—this from our own workrooms, where designs are originated and work executed by experts who have no superior in their craft in America.

From Paris there are pillows, some embroidered, some done in what is known as ribbon work, but from our own workrooms we have things far more interesting.

One of the most beautiful college pillows we have ever seen is in this display today. A Princeton pillow of black satin, with a snapping, infuriated tiger's head—every stitch done by hand—the ferocious teeth of white glinting against the crimson of the tongue that protrudes a little; the yellow and black stripes, the perspective, the angry light in the eyes, are all there in the little stitches done by a woman's hand in our own workroom.

There is a luncheon cloth of white linen, embroidered with graceful designs of wild roses, and napkins to match.

An exquisite set for the boudoir, consisting of pin cushion, glove case, handkerchief case, combing towel, comb-and-brush tray, and wall pocket, embroidered on pale green Russian linen, in dainty little flowers.

A magnificent photograph frame, richly embroidered on cream satin, with a spray of La France roses, very true to nature, encased in a dainty gilt frame.

A library table scarf of Empire green moire, bordered with Gendarme velour. The design is in the *Art Nouveau* style, and a striking color scheme makes it attractive. Then we have a sofa cushion to match.

All these pieces are the product of our own workrooms, and the designs are the original ideas of our own artists.

Of course, there are multitudes of other pieces—smaller but exquisitely executed. It is an extensive collection, such as is rarely to be seen in America.

Supplementary to the display of Art Needlework we show a most extensive variety of Fancy Goods. Some pieces are painted; some are embroidered. They comprise glove and handkerchief sachets, jewel and work boxes, photograph frames and screens, magazine covers, necktie boxes, laundry lists, programme books, and numerous other attractive and useful novelties. Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Candies and Table Decorations

There are no better Candies in the world than Wanamaker's. This very positive statement applies to our 60-cent candies, and is incontrovertible. You will think of 80c candies and $1.25 candies that have won distinction. We only ask a fair-minded comparison.

We buy in the foreign markets, the purest and choicest ingredients—there is nothing beyond. In Table Decorations, we show such a collection of choice things from abroad, as can be found nowhere else in America. There is new Candy Store today in the Toy Annex.

Main Candy Store in Basement.

An Unrivaled Dress Goods Store

Three principal reasons join in making this the most important, the tone-giving Dry Goods Store in New York. First—broadest stock. At the beginning of the present season, one that is devoted mainly to plain weaves, instead of a multitude of fancy fabrics—our roster showed over *three thousand* varieties. Second—wide and unbroken price-range. Beginning with latest and most luxurious importations, and ending with the lowest-priced goods that satisfy us as to their reliability; the price-range is unbroken. Third—fair and uniform prices. These hints of the scope:

Novelties, or Fancy Weaves, $1.75 to $7. Robe Patterns, $18 to $125.
Broadcloths, Venetian Cloths and Meltons, 65c to $3.75.
Piece-dyed Dress Goods, smooth and rough-surfaced, 37½c to $4.
Black Dress Goods, 37½c to $7. Rotunda, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Girls' COATS in Distinctive Styles

Every coat in this generous collection of Girls' Outdoor Wraps bears the stamp of individuality. The latest, most exclusive styles find expression in these handsome garments. But yet, no matter how luxurious they may be, the thought of practicality pervades every one.

The gathering includes jackets, short, three-quarter length and long coats, in the favorite materials and colors of the season—in silk, velvet, kersey and corduroy, for girls between 6 and 16 years.

Prices on the more elaborate coats begin at $18, and run up to $50, for beautiful coats of kersey, trimmed with beaver. Second floor, Ninth Street.

Children's Imported GARMENTS

Paris makers of dainty, charming Dresses, out-of-door Wraps and Hats, for the very little children, have sent us liberally of their best. In consequence, our showing of these pretty garments is of much interest to mothers who take loving pride in clothing their little ones in a luxurious manner. Some indications follow:

Babies' Long Slips, of French nainsook, $7.50 to $35.
Children's Dresses; sizes 6 mos. to 3 years, $8.50 to $19.
Petticoats, of nainsook, from $4.50 up. Children's Caps and Bonnets, $4.50 to $25.
Children's Silk Coats; sizes 6 mos. to 3 years, $30 to $55. Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

This Brilliant SILK STORE

The Rotunda is resplendent with beautiful silks. The choice novelties from abroad, and the exquisite silks of American weaves, are always here promptly after production. Then our stock is particularly complete in the assortment of colorings of the plain weaves in both silks and velvets. These hints of the scope of the stock:

Black Silks, plain and fancy, $7.50 down to 50c.
Evening Silks, plain and fancy, $12 down to 40c.
Plain Colored Silks, $8 down to 65c.
Novelty Silks, $7 down to 85c.
Velvets, plain and fancy, $7.50 down to $1.
Black and White Fancy Silks, $9 down to 55c.
Rotunda.

The Brilliant New Toy Store Is Ready Now

The new Wanamaker Toy Store is a veritable Fairyland. From its Broadway entrance (No. 770) it extends back two hundred and twenty-five feet on Ninth street, and after passing the arcade entrance is ninety feet deep—giving a total area of almost 14,000 square feet of floor space.

The entire store has been newly made. The intersecting walls have been torn down, and the entire Ninth street front has been made into windows that make the big new store as bright as daylight.

No space for details today. Just our invitation to come and bring the little folks; and a great big word of *WELCOME.*

Wanamaker Clothing for Men and Boys

Pre-eminence again beyond peradventure. Fine clothes, secure in their superior quality—the certainty of pure wools at every price. The assurance of hygienic conditions in the making of every garment. A high character of tailoring, with honest construction inside as well as outside.

These are primary qualities that have made Wanamaker clothing fame—supplemented, of course, by the smartest styles known to ready-made clothing.

The distinguished character of Wanamaker Clothing wins first admiration; the superb quality and lasting service gives further gratification. Then the low prices make argument unanswerable. That is why Wanamaker clothing grows in such demand among careful men in New York and elsewhere.

Business Suits of fancy cheviot and neat worsteds, $12 to $30.
Black and Blue Cheviot Sack Suits, double and single-breasted, $12 to $22.50.
3-button Cutaway Frock Suits of black unfinished worsteds, $15 to $30.
Prince Albert Coats and Vests, $20 to $38.
Winter Overcoats, $12 to $55.
Worsted Trousers, $5 to $8.
Youth's Suits, in all the very latest fabrics, $8.50 to $20.
Youth's Winter Overcoats, $8.50 to $20.
Men's Full Dress Suits, $30 to $45.
Tuxedo Coats and Vests, silk-lined, $25.
Tuxedo Coats and Vests, silk-faced, $20.
Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, $65 to $175.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

There is an all-inclusive range of the *good* sorts of Boys' Clothing here—from the most moderately-priced that is consistent with reliability, to the most luxurious.

Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 12 years, $3.75 to $12. Vestee Suits, sizes 3 to 8 years, $5 to $9.
Norfolk Suits, sizes 6 to 16 years, $5 to $10. Russian Blouse Suits, sizes 3 to 7 years, $5 to $12.
Double-breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years, $3.85 to $14. Three-piece Suits, 9 to 16 years, $5 to $15.
Reefers of chinchilla or cheviot, sizes 4 to 16 years, $5 to $10.
Boys' Blouses and Shirtwaists, sizes 3 to 14 years, 50c to $5. Overcoats, sizes 4 to 16 years, $5 to $15.
Second floor, Ninth street.

White MILLINERY and NECKWEAR

The rage for white came to Paris with the Czarina. The anxiety of France to do homage to the Queen of all the Russias was no greater than the admiration of the Parisienne's artistic soul for a toilette of such compelling beauty.

White—always dainty and artistic—was seemingly never so adored before. Paris is wild over it—New York is already becoming enthusiastic.

Wanamaker's is ready, of course. We have specially prepared for today a superb collection of *White Hats*, which make quite a notable display. 2d floor, 10th St.

Also White Boas and Neck Ruffs—a superb collection.

Yet white has no monopoly—black-and-white is strongly in favor.

The Neck Ruffs with Muffs to match make an attractive group—these are now shown for the first time, and are here exclusively. Second floor, Tenth street.

COSTUMES from Masters of Fashion

A group of elaborate costumes displayed in a glass case at the entrance to the Cloak Section gives the key to the principle governing this superb collection of Costumes for Women. There are gowns from the foremost Paris *ateliers*, specimens of the highest skill of Viennese designers, and creations of the most prominent "Secession" artists of Munich.

This notable group simply expresses the catholicity of the whole collection. Fashion centres throughout Europe, and our own New York, have been lavishly drawn upon. There are sumptuous costumes for evening wear, dinner, reception and theatre gowns, as well as simpler tailor-made suits, in broadest possible variety. And of the domestic gowns, there are tailor-made suits up to $100, and costumes ranging as high as $175. Second floor, Broadway.

SHOES—Wanamaker Pre-eminence

Our most commendable achievement in the matter of Shoes is in quality, and perfection of shoemaking. Our finest shoes we say little about, because we have such excellent shoes for lower cost. The Shoes we sell at $7—for men or women—represent such style and elegance in footwear as is scarcely to be found elsewhere, except in the stores that charge almost double our price.

Our Men's and Women's Shoes at $5 are the equivalent of the $6 and $7 shoes of other stores.

Our Men's $3.90 Shoes have no superiors under $5. Our Men's "*Wearwell*" Shoes and Women's "*Reliable*" Shoes at $3, are each superior to any $3.50 shoe on the market.

In every line the styles are the smartest, latest, most correct; and every good style is shown at every price. Wanamaker pre-eminence in the matter of Shoes cannot be seriously contested anywhere. Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Rich CURTAINS and DRAPERIES

The House Beautiful is easy of accomplishment, if you will avail yourself of the wide resources of this Upholstery Store. The richest fabrics for hangings, draperies, wall or furniture coverings, are here; sumptuous portieres, and lace curtains in choicest designs, await your choosing, in a variety that leaves absolutely unrestricted your desires, tastes or plans.

Skilled workmen and competent advisers to help you.

ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS, at $25, $30, $42, $55, $60, $64, $68, $75, $85, $128 and $175 pair.
PORTIERES, of damask, tapestries and velours, in great variety of colors and designs; made in our own workrooms, at $20, $23, $25, $28, $34, $41.50, $47 and $54 a pair.
UPHOLSTERY FABRICS—Damasks, at $3.75, $6.75 and $9 a yard.
Tapestries and Brocades at $4.50, $6.50, $12.50, $13.50 a yard. Third floor.

PICTURES of Much Artistic Merit

A small Salon connecting with the Picture Store and Art Gallery holds a most interesting collection of small but exquisite oil paintings and water colors, most of them gathered in Paris and Rome by our art connoisseur.

The Oil Paintings are the work of French artists of repute, such as Brozik, Vollet, Guillon, Aviat, Claudie, Milvis, Osterlind and Dastrigue. Prices range from $100 to $250.

The Water Colors form a representative showing of the work of the best Italian artists, such as Simoni, Riamondi, Ascensi and Ferranti. They are in a number of delightful subjects and are priced from $150 to $185. All are handsomely framed in good frames. Fifth floor.

Luxurious Wilton Carpets

Test this Carpet Store's ability to serve you by this one superbly varied group of Wilton Carpets—the supreme of carpet luxury. Two hundred patterns are gathered here—the season's newest and best. There are plain shades, with artistic borders in contrasting effects; self-colored designs, with matching borders; and particularly a wide showing of patterns in the various greens and reds that are in greatest demand. $1.75 to $3.75 a yard is about their price-range. But our stock of Wiltons is merely an instance of the splendid readiness of this store—make carpet demands upon it of whatsoever nature you will, it is surely within our power to satisfy them. Third floor.

The FURNITURE STORE

The concrete picture of what this Furniture Store can do in the matter of furnishing is expressed by our Furnished Apartment. This is a complete apartment of ten rooms and bath—all newly furnished in perfect style. It is a delightful place to visit, and we invite you to go through it, today, if convenient.

We have the elegant things, as well as the more popular furniture. In every grade there is most satisfying variety; and fair prices, of course. No furniture buying can safely be done without a visit to Wanamaker's. Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL IN THE SCHLEY INQUIRY

Court Rules Out Conversation Reflecting on Schley's Courage.

Capt. Chadwick Says Sampson Told Schley Nothing of Orders Not to Expose Ships to Fire of Spanish Batteries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The calling of witnesses in rebuttal was begun to-day in the Schley court. Rear Admiral Schley's last witness, Capt. Borden, of the Marine Corps, testified in the forenoon and the rest of the morning session was given up to arguments between counsel about the admissibility of evidence.

Judge Advocate Lemly wanted to bring forward several officers of the Massachusetts to testify to a wardroom conversation in which Lieut. Sears of the Brooklyn is alleged to have made a remark reflecting upon Schley's courage. Mr. Sears had been asked about this when on the stand and had denied having made any such remark. After a long argument between counsel, the court ruled out all testimony relating to this wardroom talk.

The Judge Advocate then introduced Capt. Sigsbee; with the purpose of having him repeat the statements made on the stand in his direct examination. These statements have been impeached by the testimony of Ensign Marble, Orderly Cronan, George E. Graham, and James H. Hare. Mr. Rayner objected to this method of procedure, claiming that to call witnesses to reiterate their previous statements would reopen the whole case. The court did not rule on this until after the noon recess, when it decided that it was not bound by the ordinary rules of evidence and could call and recall witnesses at any time. Nevertheless, these witnesses must confine themselves to corrections of testimony or new facts, and must not reiterate any previous statements.

This ruling had the practical effect of excluding nearly everything that Capt. Sigsbee wanted to say. He seemed much disappointed, particularly because he could not answer the statements of Graham and Marble, and several times said, "I wish you would let me speak about this." He did, however, testify that on the night of May 28 he megaphoned to a press boat that, as he had shown searchlights, he would have to shift his position lest the enemy's torpedo boats come out of the harbor.

On cross-examination Mr. Rayner reminded him that in his direct examination he had told how he thought he saw the Spanish coming toward the harbor on May 29. Capt. Sigsbee said he did not know whether the Spaniards were there or not. He also said that Schley told him he was going to Key West, and that Graham did not give him any press dispatch on May 26, but did give him one on May 29.

A. B. Claxton, the machinist who testified that the port engine of the Texas was backed during the Brooklyn's loop, was recalled to rebut the testimony of Chief Machinist Hunley, who says he was at the throttle of the port engine and that the order was to "slow," not "back." Claxton said that neither he nor Hunley was at the throttle, but a man named Hill was there. He might be mistaken, but he believed the order was to "back."

Lieut. John H. Roys of the Eagle supported Lieutenant Commander Southerland's version of that officer's conversation with Schley about leaving the squadron.

The most interesting witness of the day was Chief Quartermaster Neils Anderson, formerly of the Brooklyn, who was called at the suggestion of the court to tell about the loop. Anderson was at the helm, and he contradicted Capt. Cook's statement that he gave the order to port the helm. Anderson said it was given by Schley. He heard no colloquy about it between Schley and Lieut. Hodgson. Anderson testified that he held the helm hard over all the time he was making the loop, and that at no time was it eased or righted. This contradicts the testimony of Capt. Taylor and Capt. Dawson of the Indiana, who say that the Brooklyn made a long sweep to the southward, running about a mile and a half in that direction.

Capt. Chadwick of the New York was recalled to tell about the conversation between Sampson and Schley at Key West. He was sure Sampson had not told Schley anything about the orders in regard to exposing ships to the fire of shore batteries. Mr. Rayner reminded him that on his direct examination he had said he could remember nothing about the conversation except that Schley assured Sampson of loyal support. Chadwick explained that this was the only specific detail of the conversation which he remembered.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—When the Schley Court opened to-day Capt. T. S. Borden was called as the first witness of the day, and as the last witness who was to testify in Admiral Schley's behalf. It had been expected that Admiral Barker would be called, but it has been decided that his testimony if given would not be material, and it is not now expected that he will testify. Capt. Borden is an officer of the Marine Corps, and served on the Brooklyn during the Cuban campaign.

Capt. Borden said he had been junior marine officer on the Brooklyn, and he stated that the distance of the blockading line from the entrance to the harbor at Santiago was not to exceed four and a half miles. He said he had seen picket boats at night during Commodore Schley's command there. The vessels had steamed about four and a half miles back and forth at night.

Speaking of the events of the battle of July 3, he said the lowest range given was 1,100 yards, and that this was given just before the turn, while the maximum range was 2,500 yards. He had clearly observed the Brooklyn's loop, and speaking of this he said:

"In the course of the turn I fired guns on either side, starboard and port; smoke was very thick at that time, and during the turn I saw no vessels at all, although I had a plain view out of the stern ports. I judge I could see about 500 yards distinctly."

In reply to questions by Mr. Rayner, he said he had seen Commodore Schley three times during the battle, and that his bearing was "everything that the officers and crew could have expected."

The witness then related other incidents of the battle, saying: "The most vivid feature of the battle, in my recollection, occurred just after the Brooklyn had made her turn. I had relieved the gun Captain in charge of the starboard six-pounder gun, and I fired at three ships inside of three minutes by a slight change in train. At that time I could see no other American ship."

RAYNER'S CASE CLOSED.

On cross-examination the fact was brought out that during the turn Capt. Borden had been in charge of guns in the stern of the ship and had not been able to see ahead. He was excused, and as he left the stand Mr. Rayner said he would have no more witnesses to call. He said:

"May it please the Court, we close our case."

This statement was made at 11:15 A. M., and the statement was made with such quiet tones that it is doubtful whether its purport was understood by half those present. Capt. Parker then asked to have put in evidence a number of documents, including the report of the battle of July 3 Admiral Schley made from Montevideo June 13, 1900. This report never has been printed. Following is an extract from it:

"In my judgment, from an unobstructed view of the entire field of action during the combat, the Vizcaya was not more than 1,000 yards distant. My Flag Lieutenant, standing at my elbow, reminded me that the distance between the leaders of the Spanish squadron and ourselves was approaching our tactical diameter. The stadimeter at this instant indicated 900 yards. The Brooklyn then swung to starboard to meet what proved to be the last of the attempts to ram the Brooklyn, for the Vizcaya then turned square to starboard and followed the Maria Teresa until the latter's destruction. These facts admit of no contradiction, for they are based upon the independent judgment and observation of two or more persons, and upon the stadimeter in the hands of a person skilled in its use."

Ten minutes were consumed in presenting this report, which was admitted. Lieut. Grant was then called as the first witness in rebuttal. The witness was interrogated only concerning the events of May 31, when Commodore Schley went aboard the Massachusetts for the purpose of making a reconnaissance and bombarding the Colon, especially to the conversation in which Lieut. Sears, Flag Lieutenant of the Brooklyn, who accompanied Commodore Schley on this occasion, in which the Lieutenant was represented as urging that no obstacles be put in the way of letting the bombardment go on because, as he was represented to have said, it had been difficult enough to get the Commodore up to the point of undertaking it.

In reply to questions, Lieut. Grant said he had seen Lieut. Sears on board the Massachusetts during the bombardment or reconnaissance of May 31, and that he first saw him on the quarterdeck, about 11 o'clock of that day.

"I had been below," continued the witness, "to get the powder division ready for action. Between 11 and 12 o'clock I went with Lieut. Sears into the navigator's room, while he was washing his hands previous to going in to breakfast in the wardroom, and I had a conversation with him in that room and afterward at the wardroom table."

TESTIMONY EXCLUDED.

The witness said the navigator was present part of the time during this conversation. At the conversation he thought about sixteen were present, practically the entire mess.

"I want you to state what the conversation was in the stateroom of the navigator," said Capt. Lemly.

At this point the testimony was brought to a sudden stop by an emphatic remark by Mr. Rayner—

"I object."

Addressing the Court, Mr. Rayner made a vigorous speech, charging that the conversation in the wardroom of the Massachusetts was immaterial to the case; that it was irrelevant to the issue, and, as Admiral Schley was not present, the conversation was clearly inadmissible. If this talk could be permitted, any remark made by Lieut. Sears at any other place could be introduced. Mr. Rayner quoted several authorities in support of his contention.

Mr. Hanna contended that the testimony was material, and therefore, under Mr. Rayner's own authorities, admissible. Following Mr. Hanna, Capt. Lemly quoted the remark which Lieut. Sears is alleged to have made, as follows:

"For God's sake, don't discourage him; [meaning Commodore Schley;] it is all that we have been able to do to work him up to this."

Capt. Parker followed with a brief speech in support of Mr. Rayner's contention. "If," he said, "commanding officers are to be judged by all the foolish and ridiculous things young officers say in the wardroom, I don't know what would become of them."

The Court then retired to consider the point raised. The members were in consultation for fifteen minutes, and when they returned Admiral Dewey announced the Court's decision as follows: "The objection is made is sustained by the court."

The witness was then excused, and, after a brief consultation between Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna, Capt. Sigsbee was recalled. When he had taken his seat, Mr. Hanna stated that the witness had been called for the purpose of securing such facts as he might be possessed of that the court or counsel might want to elicit from him. This statement brought Mr. Rayner to his feet with the question: "You are calling Capt. Sigsbee in rebuttal, of course?"

COUNSEL IN A WRANGLE.

Capt. Lemly—I don't call it rebuttal, we called Capt. Sigsbee because he is wanted to testify.

Apparently Mr. Rayner was surprised. He said: "Have we the right, after we have closed the case, to recall witnesses except in rebuttal? That would lead to an interminable case. The rule of law is you can rebut anything new that we have brought out, but you cannot call witnesses to sustain former statements they have made. There is no objection to a witness in rebuttal."

Capt. Lemly—Counsel is wrong when he says I closed the case. I did not close it. I simply said, "We rest here, and I propose to call further witnesses hereafter." I am only going to call such witnesses as the court thinks necessary in order to have the facts before it.

He contended that this is an inquiry and not a prosecution, and that the usual rules of opening and closing and of rebuttal and surrebuttal, followed in ordinary courts of law, were not to be followed in this case.

The controversy between counsel continued for some time. Mr. Hanna said he had had a conversation with Mr. Rayner in which the latter had promised to be liberal in rebutting testimony. Replying, Mr. Rayner said that his promise had only applied to rebutting testimony proper.

Mr. Hanna then took up the question of the treatment of the case. He took especial exception to the characterization of his and Capt. Lemly's conduct of the case as a "prosecution." On this point he said:

"As to the use of the language which has been employed here, that this is very like a prosecution, I cannot allow the record to stand in that shape without saying a word or two on that point. If this case has in any manner approached that of a prosecution it has been due to the action of the applicant and his counsel. Out of generous consideration to the applicant we have allowed every technical rule of the law to be evoked in his interest. That is generosity. That is not prosecution. Everything that the law has devised to screen and protect and defend a man who is under any sort of a charge has been allowed to come in before this court of inquiry. That was in favor of the applicant, not against him.

"A naval court of inquiry has the absolute right to ask any question which it may choose of anybody and in any manner in which it chooses to prosecute its inquiry. It will not do to lay down these technical rules as absolutely binding. If the court pleases to adhere to them, well and good, but we do not desire to have our proceedings here, when the applicant is represented by able and skilled counsel, to have the stigma of a prosecution placed upon the Judge Advocate and his associate. It is an outrageous and unwarranted use of the word."

NO REPETITION ALLOWED.

Replying, Mr. Rayner said that he had never spoken of the inquiry as a prosecution, but said that he had referred to it as a "trial," and had so considered it. He also refused to concede that any special generosity had been displayed in the case. Capt. Parker called the attention of the court to the naval regulations for 1900, in which the word "prosecution" is used in connection with courts of inquiry. The court then, at 12:50 P. M., took a recess until 2 o'clock without deciding the point raised.

When the court reconvened Admiral Dewey announced the decision of the court on the question of rebutting testimony, holding that witnesses may be called at any time or recalled for the purpose of making corrections of former testimony or additions in the nature of corrections. They cannot, however, reiterate former evidence. The language of the court was as follows:

"The court has considered the matter which was before it at the time of the recess, and decides as follows: Admiral Schley requested the department to take such action as may bring under discussion and review of his brothers in arms certain criticisms made upon him. This request indicated that he desired the department to order a court of inquiry to investigate the portions of his naval career to which such criticisms referred.

"In pursuance of this request the department ordered a court of inquiry to thoroughly inquire into all the circumstances bearing upon the subject of the investigation, directed the attention of the court to certain important points, and ordered the court to report all the pertinent facts which it may deem established. The court is therefore required to examine all witnesses who may have any knowledge of the matters brought to its attention, and is not bound by any technical laws regarding evidence or procedure, and to this end witnesses may be called at any time, or they may be recalled to make corrections or additions in the nature of corrections, to their testimony, that the facts of the case may, if possible, be placed clearly before the court, but no witness shall reiterate former statements."

SIGSBEE'S TESTIMONY.

The latter part of this decision was read by Capt. Lemly to the witness, in order that he might make his answers in accordance therewith. Capt. Lemly then asked him to proceed to make such corrections of his testimony or such additions in the nature of corrections as he might desire. Capt. Sigsbee answered as follows:

"I have carefully, since my last testimony, gone over all of my official documents, all of my private letters, and the records of the St. Paul. I have no correction to make in the testimony I then gave, so far as it was given, excepting that I said I could not recollect whether there were one or two assemblages of commanding officers aboard ship off Santiago before the arrival of the Flying Squadron there on the 26th, and that if there were two visits one must have been on board the Yale. My log shows there were two assemblages, both on board the Harvard, and that I went on the second visit with the Captain of the Yale, and from that I had come to the conclusion that the second visit was on board the Yale. That is the only correction I desire to make."

Capt. Lemly—You will find that you are likewise privileged at this time to make additions in the nature of corrections to your testimony. This I say not for the purpose of suggesting anything, but merely for the purpose of giving you the opportunity which the Court intends you shall have.

"I desire to state that I informed Commodore Schley on the occasion of my visit to him on the 26th, first, that I thought the St. Paul had been chased by a torpedo boat on the night of her arrival or the subsequent night; second, that I detailed to him the communication between Capt. Goodrich of the St. Louis and myself on board the St. Paul as we passed each other, when I was bound from Cape Haitien to Santiago, and the St. Louis was bound from Santiago to Cape Haitien."

The witness said that since he was formally on the stand he had recalled that he did see the press boat Somers N. Smith on May 28, and he also recalled, he said, that on that evening he had seen the press boat Premier, and had warned those aboard against remaining where they then were because of the danger of being attacked by torpedo boat destroyers.

NO STATEMENT DESIRED.

Continuing, he said that in his interview with Commodore Schley on board the Brooklyn, he was told by the Commodore that the St. Paul (Sigsbee's boat) was to go with the Flying Squadron to Key West, and on the following day was to take the Texas in tow. The witness remarked, "There was almost no catechism at that time on the part of Commodore Schley. I volunteered almost everything that I said about Santiago and the Spanish fleet. His whole conversation was on the subject of coal, and nothing but coal, and so far as I could judge he already had made up his mind to return to Key West. He told me that he was going to Key West."

Testimony as to Photographer Hare's statements and also that of Press Correspondent Graham was ruled out of order. Capt. Sigsbee said he would like to make a statement to show that Mr. Graham was mistaken, but Admiral Dewey said that no re-examination was desired.

On cross-examination Mr. Rayner asked about the statement that the Premier had been warned against torpedo boat destroyers, and the witness said that he had given this warning because he believed from his information from the Navy Department that the Spaniards were in the harbor.

"You believed they were there, notwithstanding that on the 29th you thought, as you have heretofore testified, that they were going in there. Is that correct?"

"Quite so. I thought it quite possible that they might not have gone in."

Mr. Rayner—Let me get that right—you thought on the 28th that they might be there, although on the 29th, in your official report, you say you thought you saw them approaching that port?

"That is quite so. They might have been out or they might have been in. I was prepared for either event."

Referring to his testimony concerning Capt. Goodrich, Capt. Sigsbee indicated a desire to go into greater detail, saying that if permitted to do so he thought he could show that Mr. Graham, the press correspondent, had been mistaken in his statement as to his (Sigsbee's) conversation with Commodore Schley on board the Brooklyn. Mr. Rayner, however, declined to interrogate the witness upon this point, but after he had concluded his examination Mr. Hanna asked Capt. Sigsbee whether he had not carried a press dispatch upon leaving the Brooklyn to be forwarded by him.

"Yes," said the witness, "I carried an Associated Press dispatch handed me by Commodore Schley and read by him in my presence, and he asked me to send it from the Mole. There was but one Associated Press agent on board the Brooklyn and there was but one such dispatch sent by me. That dispatch stated that during the period covering the retrograde movement Commodore Schley had acted on his own information and judgment."

In response to further questions Capt. Sigsbee said that this dispatch did not state that the Spanish fleet was not in the harbor of Santiago. He also said that the dispatch had been given to him on May 29 and not on May 26.

AGAIN SAYS TEXAS STOPPED.

Capt. Sigsbee was then excused, and former Machinist Alfred B. Claxton, who served in the engine room of the Texas on the day of the battle off Santiago, was recalled. He said that he adhered to his former statement, that the engines of the Texas were reversed on that day, but in response to a question of the court he said:

"I will state that there is a possibility of my being mistaken, but I think I was correct in making the statement I did, because my recollection is very clear."

Mr. Claxton said that he was in the port engine room on July 3, when the battle of Santiago occurred, and that he was relieved by Machinist Hill fifteen minutes after the first alarm was given, but that he remained in the engine room, and was there not only during Hill's service, but also while Machinist Hunley, who came on duty half an hour later, was there.

Lieut. John H. Roys, a watch and division officer on board the Eagle during the war and a new witness, told of the Eagle's meeting the Scorpion, under orders from Capt. McCalla, and said that there had been no communication between the Eagle and the Brooklyn on that occasion; that the Eagle had not been nearer than a mile or a mile and a half to the southward from the Brooklyn, and that she did not go under her quarter. He also stated that he had not heard the statement, which it has been testified to was made from the Eagle on that occasion, that there was no news from the Spaniards.

Lieut. Roys also testified that when the Eagle had returned to Cienfuegos the Brooklyn had signaled to her to come within hail. It was then, he said, that the conversation between Commodore Schley and Commander Southerland of the Eagle occurred, relative to sending the Eagle to Port Antonio. Lieut. Roys said that Commodore Schley had asked Commander Southerland how much coal he had, and had added that as she did not have enough he would have to send her to Port Antonio for fuel. The witness said that Mr. Southerland had replied:

"I should like very much to remain with the Flying Squadron. I could coal from the collier and could take enough to last for several days." The Commodore, however, insisted and dispatched the Eagle to Port Antonio.

"Was anything said about the Eagle's being dangerously short of coal?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"I am quite positive that nothing of the kind was said, in view of the fact that we had twenty-seven tons aboard," replied the witness.

COURT CALLS A WITNESS.

Neils Andersen, who was Chief Quartermaster on the Brooklyn during the battle of July 3, and who was stationed at the wheel in the conning tower on that occasion, was examined next. Capt. Lemly stated that Mr. Andersen had been called at the instance of the court. His examination was conducted by the Judge Advocate, who asked:

"What was the first order you received when you went to the wheel?"

"I don't recollect the first order I got," replied the witness. "When I entered the conning tower the wheel was hard aport. The first order I remember distinctly in reference to the wheel was, 'Hard aport.'"

"Who gave that order?"

"That order came from Commodore Schley."

"What did you then do?"

"Put helm hard-aport, Sir."

"What was the next order you received?"

"I don't recollect distinctly, but it must have been, 'Steady,' or to that effect."

"Do you remember when you did steady the helm?"

"Yes, Sir; that was about when we were parallel with the Spanish ships, with them on our starboard beam."

"Did I understand you to say that when you first took the helm the helm was hard aport?"

"The helm was hard aport. Helm was put hard aport from the bridge."

The witness said that he heard Commodore Schley after they made the turn encourage the men in the turret. "His words were," said the witness, "'Fire steady and deliberately, but make every shot count.' He said that several times."

The witness said the first time he had seen Lieut. Hodgson was when he came into the conning tower and reported that Ellis had been killed.

"You did not see him before the ship turned with port helm and went to the southward?"

"I don't recollect seeing him after the Spanish ships came out; no, Sir."

In the course of his cross-examination by Mr. Rayner the witness said that during the early part of the engagement he had heard something said about an order being given to "stand by to ram," and in this connection he said that Commodore Schley remarked: "Two can play at that game." It was shortly after this, he said, that Commodore Schley had given the order of "Hard aport."

The witness said it was possible that the Commodore had said, "Hard aport, Cook," but he was quite positive that the Commodore had not asked Capt. Cook if the helm was hard aport.

"Where was Capt. Cook at that time?"

COURT ASKS QUESTIONS.

"He was in the conning tower."

"Where was the Commodore during that time?"

"The Commodore was outside all the time."

The Court asked: "Was the Brooklyn's helm eased or righted from the time it was first put hard aport until she was on her western course in chase of the Spanish ships?"

"No, Sir."

"How long after the call to general quarters did you take the wheel and find it hard aport?"

"I should say about two minutes and a half, or perhaps three minutes. As soon as the word was given that the fleet was coming out the order was given to go to quarters. I went immediately down to the conning tower and connected up the wheel, and from there I hurried up on top of the bridge again, and carried the compass down. When I brought the compass into the conning tower I saw Commodore Schley and Ellis standing in the forecastle, and just as soon as I got into the conning tower Capt. Cook came in and I told him that everything was ready for steering from the conning tower."

"How was the helm when Commodore Schley gave the order, 'Hard aport'?"

"Well, I could not say distinctly whether it was port or starboard. It might have been steady. I think there were several orders given during the time we were closing in on the Spanish ships, 'Steady,' 'Starboard,' and 'Port,' and so on to meet the movements of the Spanish ships coming out. She was headed between east and northeast."

Capt. Lemly—The Court understands you to have said that the helm was already "hard aport" when you took the wheel, and then you say that the order was given by the Commodore to put the helm hard aport?

Witness—Not that time; that was during the turn.

"What was done with the helm between the time when you took it and found it hard aport?"

"The helm was 'steady,' 'starboard,' and 'port' to meet the movements of the Spanish ships coming out. Some time elapsed before I took the wheel and the turn was made."

Mr. Andersen was succeeded on the stand by Capt. Joseph G. Eaton, who commanded the Resolute in the Santiago campaign. Capt. Eaton's testimony related in the main to the chase of the Austrian cruiser Maria Teresa after the conclusion of the battle of July 3, but before he reached this incident in his narrative he spoke of the flagship New York going to Siboney with Admiral Sampson on board on the morning of the day of the battle to meet Gen. Shafter for a conference. This testimony brought an objection from Mr. Rayner, and the suggestion from the Court that it was not desirable. "We have," said Admiral Dewey, "kept the New York entirely out of the inquiry."

Capt. Eaton then described the sighting of the Maria Teresa, which he took to be a Spanish warship. He reported this fact to the Indiana and the Iowa, and Gen. Shafter's transports, and then reported to Admiral Sampson on the New York. He told of the Admiral ordering Commodore Schley and Capt. Clark to go in pursuit of the supposed enemy. He further said that the Indiana and the Iowa started in the direction of the supposedly new danger. At this point the Court asked the following question:

"Please state what you saw of the early part of the battle of July 3, the movements of our own vessels, and those of the enemy, &c."

THE INDIANA'S FIRE.

After describing the enemy's coming out of the opening the witness said: "The Resolute was stationed on the extreme eastern end of the line, and we had a broadside view of each Spanish ship as she came out. Being directly astern of the Indiana, I probably observed her motions more than those of any other ship, and it seemed to me as if her projectiles reached the Spaniards with more accuracy and frequency than those from other ships, owing to the fact of her having a better target. All of the ships, as observed by us, started toward the Spanish line immediately. The Iowa was, I think, heading well to the westward, and at the same time the Brooklyn was heading to the northwest. All of the other ships were headed almost directly for the harbor's mouth.

"The ships as a rule were more to the eastward than I had ever found them before in my visits there. The ships were more or less obscured by the black smoke, and it was only when the light breeze blew it astern that we could distinguish the different ships. We saw all the Spanish ships come out in succession, and were within sight when the torpedo boat destroyers followed them. As our vessels moved forward the fire seemed to increase in intensity until all of them were shrouded in smoke. There was, however, one exception to this. Suddenly out from the smoke to the southward, the Resolute being well to the eastward, we saw the tall funnels of the Brooklyn appear silhouetted for a few moments.

"The New York," he continued, "was too far to the eastward at this time to take any part in the contest. Before we communicated with the New York we had lost sight of the American fleet, not so much because of the distance as because of the immense volume of powder smoke."

The Court asked the witness if he had seen the Brooklyn turn with the port helm. He replied:

"I knew she must have turned with the port helm because that was the only way she could get from northwest around to southeast, the direction she was heading the first time I saw her outside the smoke. Naturally, not being on board the ship, I had no knowledge of the helm then, but as a seaman I should say I saw her turn with the port helm."

By the Court—Did she pass near the Texas in making that turn?

"Not to my knowledge."

In reply to a question by Mr. Hanna, the witness said that the Spanish ships, after coming out of the harbor, ran a half mile before turning to the westward. The witness said that he observed the Brooklyn while she was making her turn, and that she appeared to be making it with absolute rapidity.

In reply to a question by the Court as to whether any attempt was made by the enemy to ram one or more of the American vessels, the witness replied that he was not so situated as to be able to answer the question. This concluded Capt. Eaton's testimony and Capt. Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's chief, was recalled.

WHAT CHADWICK SAID.

Mr. Hanna handed to the witness a number of orders from the department, which he termed cautionary orders, asking the witness if he recognized these orders. Capt. Chadwick responded in the affirmative. The first of these orders is dated Washington, April 6, and informed Admiral Sampson that the department does not wish the vessels of his squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries of Havana, Santiago, or other strongly fortified ports unless the more formidable Spanish vessels should take refuge within those harbors. This is the confidential instruction to Admiral Sampson that has already been referred to. The second order is dated Washington, April 26, and informs Admiral Sampson that it is within his discretion to destroy light batteries which may protect vessels he wishes to attack, if he can do so without exposure to heavy guns.

The third order is dated Washington, May 5, and directs Admiral Sampson not to risk crippling his vessels against fortifications so as to prevent them successfully fighting the Spanish fleet if they should appear. The last order referred to, which was confidential, is dated Washington, May 6, and modifies the confidential order of April 21, which in turn modifies the confidential orders of April 6. Capt. Chadwick told of the receipt of these orders by Admiral Sampson, and in reply to a question said that they had not been communicated to Commodore Schley.

Describing the conversation on the New York on May 18, between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, Capt. Chadwick said he was confident that he was present during the whole of this interview which lasted, he said, from fifteen to twenty minutes. "Nothing was said about these orders," he continued.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Rayner, the witness stated that the only detail of that conversation which he remembered, was Commodore Schley's assurance that he was perfectly loyal to Admiral Sampson, that he was very pleased to be under his command, and that the Admiral could be assured he would be perfectly loyal in all of his conduct. Capt. Chadwick was closely questioned by Mr. Rayner regarding this conversation, but insisted the words he had quoted above were the only distinct recollection he had of the words of any conversation.

"In other words," asked Mr. Rayner, "as I understand it, there may have been a good many other things said at the time?"

"I certainly knew of the arrangement by which Commodore Schley was to have command of the division on the south side of Cuba."

"Could you tell me again just about how long were the Commodore and Admiral talking together?"

"I do not think that the Admiral was on board more than about twenty-five minutes."

"Were they in conversation during the whole of that time?"

"There were various communications to and fro between the Admiral's office. I cannot remember the details, I admit. I think Commodore Schley was in the cabin some fifteen or twenty minutes."

"Now, during that time something must have been said besides these few words you have given?"

"Oh, of course."

THE WITNESS POSITIVE.

"As I understand your testimony, then, it was that you could not recollect anything else except what you have testified to, with sufficient distinctness?"

"I could not remember any of the absolute details of the conversation beyond that."

"And you cannot now?"

"I cannot recall the actual wording of any part of the conversation, except as just stated."

In reply to a further question by Mr. Rayner, Capt. Chadwick said that if Admiral Sampson had spoken about not bringing the ships of the Flying Squadron under the guns of fortifications on the south side of Cuba, it would have impressed itself very strongly on his memory because the squadron under Admiral Sampson had just returned from a very active engagement with heavy batteries at San Juan, Porto Rico.

"There must have been other things said in this conversation," said Mr. Rayner.

"The conversation was a desultory one."

Mr. Rayner—Even so, there must have been, within the fifteen or twenty minutes that he was with the Admiral, something said besides these words that you have given. Is it not possible, after the lapse of over three years, that you might have omitted something, especially in view of the fact that Admiral Schley has positively sworn this conversation occurred?

"It is impossible that such a thing as that should not have impressed itself on my mind."

"Why that, any more than anything else?"

"Simply because it was so out of accord with Admiral Sampson's views and ideas. It never could have occurred to him to advise a subordinate to act differently from the way in which he had acted in regard to the firing at batteries."

"Was not this first order an absolute order from the Government to him, and was it not afterward modified by letting him form his own views to a more or less degree?"

"Notwithstanding that, he had bombarded San Juan under that order."

CUBAN PORTS UNFORTIFIED.

Mr. Rayner asked the witness if he did not think in view of the fast that Admiral Schley was going to Cienfuegos and Santiago, that it was likely that Admiral Sampson would give him the purport of the Government's message.

The reply was: "We knew those places were not fortified; that there was no gun to be taken into account."

In response to a question by Mr. Rayner, Capt. Chadwick said they had obtained information to this effect from the intelligence officers; that they knew positively that Cienfuegos had not been fortified at all, and that there had been some beginning of fortifications at Santiago.

"Did you know that the batteries at Santiago were of no account?"

"Our information was that they did not amount to much. The St. Paul and the Wompatuck bombarded these batteries without injury on the 18th of May, two perfectly unprotected ships."

In reply to a question by Capt. Lemly, the witness said he thought the department's order of April 6 was based upon Admiral Sampson's proposition to attack the batteries at Havana.

"What was developed subsequently by the New Orleans in bombarding the forts near Santiago?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"She was ordered in one morning by Admiral Sampson to attack the batteries. She went in alone and was under fire some twenty or twenty-five minutes, and came out uninjured."

"Did the Texas do the same thing?"

"She was struck once."

"Was she injured?"

"No, she had one man killed, and several wounded."

Concerning the receipt of the department's orders by Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick testified that that of April 6 was received while the ship was lying out, a couple of days after it was sent. He did not remember when that of April 26 was received. It was a telegram, and probably was received the same day, or the day after. The other two orders, he said, were stamped as received on May 18, although probably they were received from the Dupont on the night of the 17th.

Capt. Chadwick concluded his testimony at 3:55 o'clock, and the court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Clarence N. Jones has been transferred from the Tenth Infantry to the Artillery Corps. Lieut. Jones is assigned to the One Hundred and Twentieth Company, Coast Artillery.

Majors Clermont L. Best and Albert S. Cummins are detailed as additional members of the artillery board at Fort Monroe.

Second Lieut. Donald W. Strong, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Third Battery, Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Harry L. Cooper, Twenty-third Infantry, will join his regiment in New York City.

Chaplain Walter Marvine, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Douglas for duty.

Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent United States Military Academy, will repair to Washington for consultation on official business pertaining to the academy.

Capt. Charles W. Penton, Thirteenth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Meade, vice Major Samuel L. Woodward, First Cavalry, relieved.

Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Francisco, vice Capt. Frederic D. Evans, Eighteenth Infantry, relieved.

Navy.

Commander H. B. Mansfield is detached from command of the Lancaster, Nov. 20, and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander G. P. Colvocoresses is detached from the office of Naval War Records, Nov. 18, and ordered to command the Lancaster, Nov. 20.

Ensign G. H. Woodward is ordered to the Port Royal Station for duty in connection with torpedo boats, Nov. 15.

Ensigns W. R. White and A. Kautz are ordered to the Marietta, Nov. 7.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Wisconsin arrived at Honolulu Oct. 23.

The Kentucky arrived yesterday at Shan-hai-Kwan.

The Hartford sailed yesterday from San Juan for Hampton Roads.

The Brooklyn has arrived at Hakodate, Japan.

The Buffalo arrived to-day at Funchal.

The Alliance has arrived at Barbadoes.

The Alexander is at Norfolk.

The Chicago sailed to-day from Leghorn for Naples.

The Justin sailed to-day from Cavite for Hongkong.

The Alert sailed to-day from San Diego for Santa Monica.

Appointments in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President made the following army appointments to-day:

First Lieutenant, cavalry—Earl W. Taylor.

Second Lieutenant, artillery—Charles Lewis Lanham.

COURT HOUSE STEPS A GALLOWS.

Kentucky Mob Hangs Negro After Riddling Him with Bullets.

HODGENVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31.—A mob of fifty or seventy-five determined citizens came down upon this little town about 2 o'clock this morning and took from the jail Silas Esters, a negro, charged with forcing Granville Ward, a fifteen-year-old boy, of New Upton, to commit a crime, and strung him up to the Court House steps.

So quietly and systematically did the mob go about its work that the citizens of the town were in ignorance of the existence of the mob until the negro was in its clutches.

The men composing the lynching party approached the jail, and upon their demand the keys were surrendered to them. The cell in which the negro was confined was entered, and the noose was adjusted about his neck.

He was dragged down the jail stairs and out into the street. He managed to slip the noose from his neck and made a break for liberty. The mob, crazed with anger, made after the negro, howling and firing at him with guns and pistols. The negro fell when about 100 yards from the jail house, riddled with bullets.

The noose was again placed about the negro's neck, and he was dragged to the Court House and swung from the topmost step.

The mob was formed in the neighborhood of the crime. When the work of lynching the negro had been accomplished the members of the mob quietly dispersed and went to their homes.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

IN THE NEW 8-STORY BUILDING,
ON 1ST & 2D FLOORS,

A Showing of Fine Millinery

WILL TAKE PLACE ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

consisting of a beautiful collection of Toques, Turbans, Walking Hats, Sailor Shapes and Bonnets,

at from 5.50 to 9.50 each; worth double.

Also a line of French Model Hats greatly reduced.
Exclusive styles in Chic Tailored Hats,

from 1.95 to 5.50

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Every swell shape in all desirable colors, Ostrich Plumes of exceptional values, Fancy Feathers of all kinds, Breasts, Birds, Pompons, Quills, Novelties in Fine Materials for making and trimming Hats, Beautiful Ornaments of Steel, Gun Metal, and Rhinestones, in Bands, Cabachous and Buckles.

BROADWAY, 8 & 9 STREETS.

You Are Tempted to Spend. We Tempt You to Save.

At every turn there's a chance to spend money; here's a steel box for you, with the key out of reach, that will keep your small change till it can earn interest. It tempts you to save.

C. O. Burns Co., M'f'g's, N. Y.

THIS PRIVATE HOME SAFE is a small steel strong box with a door in front and a slot in the top, through which money can be put, but from which none can be taken. This miniature safe is issued to you locked. We keep the key. It is like a branch of the Merchants' Trust Company in your house. You drop in the spare change, and at least once in 60 days return it to us, when we will take out the money, put it to your credit on your own pass book, and set it drawing interest. Money can be withdrawn any time.

With one dollar you can open an account, get a pass book showing the deposit, and have the safe delivered to you.

MERCHANTS' TRUST COMPANY,

(Branch) Broadway, corner 59th Street.

CAPITAL, $500,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $142,121.07.

EDWIN LANGDON, President. JAMES E. REYNOLDS, Vice-President.
JOHN B. GRANT, Sec.-Treas. FRED P. DAVIS, Asst. Sec.-Treas.
LEO. H. McCALL, Manager of Branch.

Call for safe or send us $1.00, and we will send you one, which can be returned at any time, and money refunded.

Office open from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. SATURDAYS FROM 8:30 A.M. TO 9 P.M.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Those Who Know Bargain Friday.

The value of a customer is her continued patronage. Transient trade, while necessary, does not make a solid foundation for any enterprise.

A low price may be the inducement for one purchase, but to make that customer an old customer, the only inducement a merchant can hold out is fairness—fairness of value and the value of fairness—and this in each and every transaction. That is this store's policy. Our old customers know Bargain Friday. We want new and prospective ones to test this policy here today.

You will find in today's sale inducements which are wonderfully out-of-the-ordinary.

Men's $1 white laundered shirts 65c.—*Bought at a bargain and sold as one—staple articles that would bring easily the regular price. Just the thing for street or full dress wear. 65c. each, or six for $3.75.*

Taffeta silk shirt waists $2.98—*Smart and dressy garments slightly soiled, but very desirable. Many sizes; others at $4.98; buttoned back or front; tucked and hemstitched; all the newest colors.*

Porcelain dinner sets—*A great variety of American and English porcelain dinner sets offered to-day at very special prices—for example: Of American porcelain, 100 pieces, $9.95, neat shape; pretty border decorations, gold edge, of Maddock's English porcelain, $15.75, 115 pieces; the popular floral decorations.*

**Dainty porcelain clocks $3

TREASURY OPERATIONS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

Conditions Never Better than at Close of that Period.

Ellis H. Roberts, the Treasurer, Presents Details of the Work of His Office in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in his report of the transactions of his office during the last fiscal year, says that the Treasury was never stronger than at the close of that period. The operations, which were of the first order both in variety and magnitude, resulted in noteworthy changes in the paper currency, as well as a steady and healthful growth of gold in the Treasury and in the general stock.

The net ordinary revenues for the year were $587,685,337, an increase of $20,444,485 over those of 1900, which were the next highest recorded. The increase came from each of the heads of resource, but chiefly from internal revenue. On the side of the expenditures, the total of $509,967,353 has been exceeded only four times—in 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1899. The surplus of $77,717,984 was slightly under two million dollars less than in 1900. Inclusive of the transactions affecting the public debt, the aggregate receipts were $1,146,489,306, and the aggregate disbursements $1,077,063,052.

For the first quarter of 1902, although the Act of March 2, 1901, was operative, reducing the revenue, the receipts were only $3,417,960 less than for the like period of 1901, while the expenditures for the same months were reduced by almost exactly $20,000,000.

The reserve of $150,000,000 in gold required by the financial law of 1900 has been kept intact by the daily substitution of gold coin and bullion out of the general fund for the notes redeemed. These redemptions, which amounted to $24,697,858 for the year, do not indicate any preference for gold over paper, but simply the desire for large denominations, which are most conveniently supplied in gold certificates. After making certain deductions for items not available in general payments, the free cash was $150,911,664, which was distributed among the ten offices of the Treasury and the twelve offices of the mint, including $101,416,973, in the National bank depositories. In the first quarter of 1902, the deposits in National banks increased $7,097,435, while the available cash balance was reduced by $6,913,244.

THE 2 PER CENT. CONSOLS.

The issue of 2 per cent. consols of 1930 in exchange for the loans maturing in 1904, 1907, and 1908, was continued up to Dec. 31, 1900, by which time the total amount of the principal converted reached $445,940,750. These transactions involved the payment of an aggregate sum of $45,409,997 in money. On April 1 was begun, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the purchase of bonds of the same loans, at a price computed to earn 1.726 per cent. Up to June 30 the purchases amounted to $14,359,520 of principal, at a total cost of $16,257,928. By this process, and under a notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 10, inviting offers to sell to the Government $20,000,000 of bonds, including the loan of 1925, purchases were carried up to $40,477,990, at an aggregate cost of $49,438,436. Of the funded loan of 1891, on which interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900, bonds of the face value of $21,705,250 were redeemed during the year, leaving a balance of $274,800 outstanding, and in the new fiscal year payments reduced the balance to $12,500. Although the aggregate of the debt has been slightly increased, the swelling of the figures was due to the enlarged issue of gold and silver certificates. On Oct. 1, all but $46,134,950 of the new 2 per cent. bonds were held by the Treasury for National banks as security for circulating notes and public deposits.

The monetary stock of the country received during the year an increase of upward of $88,000,000 in gold, $37,000,000 in silver coin, and nearly $16,000,000 in notes and certificates. The circulation per capita was $26.50 July 1, 1900; $28 July 1, 1901, and $28.52 Oct. 1, 1901. Up to the last date, from July 1, 1897, there was an increase of $463,130,458 in the stock of gold, which was then estimated at $1,160,353,790, and of this there was $908,718,436 in circulation in the form of coin or certificates. By Oct. 31 the gold in the Treasury, consisting of the reserve, the security for certificates, and the sum in the general fund was $542,822,849, the highest in the history of the country, and more than was ever held under single control elsewhere in the world, except once for a few months. The receipts in New York for customs are nearly all in gold certificates, and balances between the Clearing House and Sub-Treasury are settled almost entirely in the same medium.

To the extent that gold certificates, which are of the denominations of $20 and upward, have taken the place of other large paper, it has been possible to supply small notes and certificates much more freely than formerly. It is reasonable to believe that over $140,000,000 of paper will, by influences now at work, be changed from denominations above $10 to that size or smaller, so that the annoyances which have heretofore arisen annually from the overwhelming demand for small notes may be expected to diminish. On Oct. 1 the total amount of outstanding paper money of the denominations of $10 and under was $830,121,921. The increase in those denominations in the last four fiscal years was upward of $106,000,000.

REDEMPTION OF BANK NOTES.

The redemption of National bank notes were the heaviest in twenty-two years, amounting to $147,496,577, an increase of $50,503,970 over 1900. The amount of notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue was $37,663,715, the largest since 1879. Notes unfit for use amounting to $71,432,232, were delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and reissue, and $18,626,487 of the notes of banks whose circulation is being withdrawn were delivered for retirement.

In the first three months of the fiscal year 1902, National bank notes for $66,507,690 were presented for redemption, an increase of $1,092,540 over the same months in 1901. The redeemed notes amounted to $33,831,892. Of fresh cash deposits of $3,516,870 for the retirement of National bank notes, $2,325,840 was used for that purpose, and the result was an increase in the balance to the credit of that fund of $191,030, carrying the balance Sept. 30 to $20,595,339.

All notes are paid for if checks are requested on the day on which they are received, and if currency is desired on the succeeding day.

The shipment of standard silver dollars from the Treasury amounted for the year to $38,338,519, and the amount outstanding in December was $76,182,326, but this was reduced nearly $10,000,000 by July, in consequence of the return of the coins to Washington. The shipments were 5.66 per cent. greater in 1901 than in 1900, and there was an increase in the first quarter of 1901 over that of 1900. Standard dollars were given for gold in New Orleans to help move the crops, to the amount of $2,250,000, and for deposits in New York, they were shipped to Southern points for $2,515,700. The standard dollars presented at the Treasury in Washington for exchange were 81 per cent. in excess of such transactions in the preceding year.

The shipments of subsidiary silver coins were 6.94 per cent. in excess of those of 1900, and the amount in circulation advanced $3,405,950. The shipments in the first three months of 1901 recorded a further increase of 6.42 per cent. The redemptions in 1901 were 13.5 per cent. more than the year before, but in the subsequent months there was a falling off.

COUNTERFEITS DETECTED.

The uncurrent coins transferred to the mints for recoinage were less in all kinds than in the preceding year, which probably indicates an improvement in the condition of the metallic circulation. Counterfeit silver coins and paper currency amounting to $11,583 were detected during the year.

Porto Rican coins representing 5,699,577 pesos in silver and 34,122 in bronze have been exchanged under the authorizing act into $3,440,220 in United States currency. The exchanges have not fallen to such small proportions as to indicate that but few of the old coins remain in circulation.

Up to July 24, 1901, the collections on account of Porto Rican tariff fund amounted to $909,637. On that date the President set apart this fund for public and permanent improvements in the island, as required by law. By Oct. 1 additional collections of $32,681 were deposited in the fund.

Since July 1, 1900, the principal of indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company has been reduced in the sum of $4,739,974 by cash payments and transportation furnished. The balance of the principal remaining unpaid at the date of the last transaction was $39,369,562, secured by first mortgage bonds for $39,370,000 as collateral.

MORE FIGHTING IN SAMAR.

Filipinos Rush 12 Infantrymen and Lose 14 of Their Number—A Sergeant Praised.

MANILA, Oct. 31.—Advices just received here from Catbalogan, Island of Samar, say that twelve men of Company G of the Ninth Infantry, under command of Sergt. Williford, who had been sent from Basey to San Antonio to investigate and report in regard to the number of bolomen in the vicinity, were viciously attacked by 140 insurgents, who rushed on them with great violence, killing two of the soldiers and wounding two others.

Williford remained cool and collected during the attack, and the survivors say he acted splendidly. Fourteen of the insurgents were killed. Capt. Bookmiller of Company G recommends Williford for a medal of honor and Privates Swanton and Vero for certificates of merit.

CEBU INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

All Forces on the Island Have Brought In Their Arms—Still Active in Bohol.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—An important cablegram was received at the War Department this afternoon from Gen. Chaffee. It follows, in part:

"Manila, Oct. 31. Adjutant, General, Washington: The following from Brig. Gen. Hughes:

"'Insurrecto forces Cebu Island have come in, laid down arms in good faith in obedience to demand of people for peace; 150 rifles, 8 brass pieces, 60 officers, 470 men. Affairs not yet satisfactory Bohol Island; may move additional troops there to force settlement.'

"This settles for present, at least, disturbance heretofore existing Cebu. Future disorder that island will be made by deliberate action inhabitants, as peace may be easily preserved if people disposed to do so. Shall advise Hughes waste no time, but move on Bohol immediately."

MANILA, Oct. 31.—Gen. Hughes reports the complete surrender of the insurgents in the Island of Cebu, consisting of 1,450 men and 60 officers, with 150 rifles and 8 brass fieldpieces.

The pouring of troops into the Island of Samar is believed to have had a good effect on the Cebu insurgents, who had been wavering for some time. The malcontents kept up the conflict by saying that a majority of the American troops had left the Philippines.

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The 11th Cavalry and 28th Infantry May Be Sent to the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Gen. Miles has recommended that the Eleventh Cavalry and the Twenty-eighth Infantry be sent to the Philippines. Two regiments are all that the Secretary desires to order to the Philippines at present. These regiments are to take the place of regiments in the Philippines to be brought home, which have been serving there three years or more, and the terms of enlistment of the men about to expire.

The order will not interfere with the department's plans for reducing the army in the Philippines. The regiments which are to be returned as soon as the transports are ready are the Fourth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Infantry. These regiments have been longest in the islands.

THE PRESIDENT WILL VOTE.

Expects to Leave Washington Monday for Oyster Bay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou will leave for New York early next Monday morning to vote on Tuesday. The President and Mr. Cortelyou are both from the same county in New York, and their voting precincts are only seven or eight miles apart. President Roosevelt will vote at Oyster Bay, L. I., and Secretary Cortelyou at Hempstead, L. I.

Both will vote early and return to Washington Tuesday afternoon, arriving here Tuesday evening. Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany the President. She has some matters at Oyster Bay which she desires to arrange during the visit. Assistant Secretary Loeb and Henry Pinckney, the President's colored steward, will go with the party. Mr. Loeb and the steward are residents of Oyster Bay and will vote there.

PRESIDENT REJECTS HORSES.

Finds It Hard to Secure Animals for His Carriage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt is experiencing considerable difficulty in securing carriage horses to suit him. Since the three which were purchased in New York on approval were returned some time ago, he has tried several, but none of them has measured up to his standard.

A fine span of Virginia horses was sent here a few days ago. They had size, style, and gait, but when tried on the hard asphalt streets of Washington their feet were found to be tender, and it was feared that, if purchased, they would soon become practically useless. Accordingly they were rejected. The President will continue to use the Government horses until he finds exactly what he wants.

President Invited to South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt to-day was invited to attend the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, to be held in Charleston beginning Dec. 2. The committee told the President that he could set his own date, but suggested Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday. The President said he would attend on that day if possible. He promised to open the exposition on Dec. 2 by touching a button in the White House. The committee said that the South would receive the President most cordially, and wishes only an opportunity to show its respect for the Chief Executive.

Mr. Roosevelt Will Tour the West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—To Representative Jones of Washington, who called upon President Roosevelt to-day to pay his respects, the President expressed his great interest in the Northwest, and said that he expected to make a tour of that part of the United States next Summer.

Mr. Cutting at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—W. Bayard Cutting of New York lunched with the President to-day.

SIX ROBBERS LOOT A BANK.

Safe Blowers at Matlock, Iowa, Wreck a Building.

MATLOCK, Iowa, Oct. 31.—Six robbers blew open the bank safe here to-day and secured $1,500. The building, valued at $2,000, was wrecked. The robbers, heavily armed, were preparing to enter the bank when they were discovered by an old man living in an adjoining building. He was compelled to go to bed and remain silent. Four robbers then guarded the building while the remaining two, with three heavy charges of dynamite, blew open the safe.

Robbery and Arson in Kansas.

LARNED, Kan., Oct. 31.—A livery barn was burned here early to-day, together with twenty-five head of horses and a number of vehicles. At the same time the safe of the Santa Fé Railroad station was blown to pieces, and the building wrecked. The explosion attracted citizens who were hurrying to the fire, and over a dozen shots were exchanged with the robbers, who escaped in the darkness and confusion. It is believed the robbers started the fire.

Bank Robbed During a Storm.

ORISPE, Iowa, Oct. 31.—During a heavy thunderstorm last night, robbers effected entrance into the bank here, blew open the safe, and escaped with $300 and a large amount of negotiable papers without detection.

A NEW CANDIDATE IN CUBA.

Gen. Maso Surprises Palma by Announcing That He Wants to Be President—His Platform.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Gen. Bartolome Maso to-day surprised Señor Tomas Estrada Palma and the latter's supporters by coming out with a manifesto declaring himself a candidate for the Presidency of Cuba. He makes a strong bid for the Autonomist, Spanish, and negro vote. After declaring that he has been "induced to enter the field of Presidential candidature in order to preserve the nationalism and patriotism of the country," he says, it is necessary to associate with the new republic the Autonomist Party, "whose knowledge of the needs of the country is undeniable and whose work for Cuba's welfare under Spanish rule was such as to establish its leaders as men of sound judgment.

"The Military Government," he continues, "has ignored this element, not considering it necessary. It is also desirable to associate in this work of forming the republic the colored race, which is an essential factor in our social existence and has proved an orderly element even amid great suffering. We cannot abandon these heroes now by denying them participation in our political personality. We must have with us, too, the Spaniards, who are the nerve of our existence."

Referring to the Platt amendement Gen. Maso observes:

"It is obvious that absolute independence of government is to be established, for the unavoidable demands of foreign policy must be satisfied. The treaty which the Cubans are going to draw up with the United States should be the object of immediate attention in order to carry on the government intelligently. It is also desirable to learn the meaning and extent of the limitations, but we must make our purpose clear not to renounce sovereignty and independence whenever the definite establishment of the same is possible. In the treaty we shall have to try to get concessions from the United States. These are due us in strict justice, if for nothing less than the fact that the United States by using Cuba have solved an important international problem."

Men Hurt in Automobile Doing Well.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 31.—H. B. Fullerton, J. H. Gerrie, and A. G. Batchelder, who were hurt yesterday at Westbury, L. I., in the crash between Henri Fournier's automobile and an engine on the Long Island Railroad, and who are being cared for in the Nassau Hospital here, were reported this evening to be doing well. The most seriously injured is H. B. Fullerton. He has a deep cut above the right eye and three others on his head. His right leg was hurt badly. His left ankle is sprained and greatly swollen. His wife and brother are both with him. John H. Gerrie has a broken shoulder and a badly injured leg. A. G. Batchelder is injured severely about the head, his right leg is broken, and his left ankle sprained.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Produce Exchange Committee and Railroad Men Discuss the Grain Situation at This Port.

The New York Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange held a conference with the tarffic managers of the New York-Buffalo railroads yesterday at the headquarters of the Trunk Line Association, in Liberty Street. This conference was part of the efforts which this committee has been making to bring back to New York the loss of grain export trade which it has been suffering for some time.

This subject was under consideration last week at a hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which is to be continued next week in Chicago. At that hearing there was investigated the part which lower freight rates from Chicago to Baltimore played in taking away much of the export grain business which formerly went through this port.

At the conference yesterday the members of the Grain Committee took up the case from another point of view. They called the attention of the traffic managers to what they, the Grain Committee, consider a lack of facilities for the handling of grain. The committee's representatives pointed out that there are not enough grain elevators to store large amounts of grain and that the docking facilities are not equal to those of other Atlantic seaports to which grain traffic is being diverted. They asked the railroad representatives to consider this lack of facilities and to suggest an improvement to their respective companies. The railroad men took the matter under advisement.

RAILROADS AND BUFFALO FAIR.

Medium Rates the Most Productive to the Various Systems.

Now that the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo is about to close the railroads are figuring up just how much profit they derived from the exposition travel. The exact figures have not yet been compiled, but the general results were highly satisfactory to the roads. The weather during the first two months was inclement and restricted travel during those months. The assassination of President McKinley was, so it appears now, also an unfavorable element, although at first it was believed that it would attract curiosity-seekers. Of the three rates made by the roads, the highest and lowest, being $16 and $9, respectively, were not the most productive of revenue. The best returns were received from the $13 rate, which was good for two weeks. The $5 rate of the last few days has been a success, the Lackawanna Road alone carrying 1,824 persons on this rate.

TO DISCUSS THE PASS QUESTION.

Railway Presidents Will Consider the Matter in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—A meeting of the Presidents and executive officers of the Western roads which are parties to the pass agreement has been called for Nov. 5 in this city, to take final action on the 1902 agreement. The recommendation of the Presidents' joint committee that the issue of free passes, except to politicians and office holders, be abolished practically has been killed, many of the roads refusing to vote for the proposition, thus preventing action. Most of the roads are now having their blank passes printed, and will issue them practically as heretofore.

It is felt, however, that the pass agreement in effect during 1901 should be reenacted for 1902, so as to prevent the indiscriminate issue of passes or free or reduced transportation, and to accomplish this the meeting here has been called. It is probable that the new agreement will be strengthened by prohibiting the issue of passes to influence traffic, or to steamship agents, and others who do not give value received to the railroads. The Central Traffic Association and Trunk Line Association roads have decided also to continue the issue of passes under certain restrictions as heretofore.

A New Burlington Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The announcement is made that the Burlington intends to build from Mystic, S. D., to Rapid City. The move is considered a part of the plan of James J. Hill to make the Burlington the controlling element in the traffic of that part of South Dakota. By this extension the Burlington would secure connection with the projected air line from Aberdeen and Pierre to Rapid City.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...6:30	Sun sets...4:57	Moon rises.	10:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...11:06	Gov. Isl'd..11:34	H. Gate....	1:30
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...11:48	Gov. Isl'd... ..	H. Gate....	..

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 1.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	8:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	8:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	.....	8:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	10 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Aller, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Altai, Port au Prince, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Cape Haiti, Santa Martha, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cavour, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	10:00 A. M.
Narucas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	*1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 10:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Idzumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 19 and up to Nov. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 9, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong Oct. 2, Shanghai 5th, Yokohama 12th, and Honolulu 22d, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched East Oct. 29 at 6 P. M. and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 3.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 1.

Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 9.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 14.
Denver, Galveston, Oct. 26.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 26.
Hendonhall, Barry, Oct. 17.
Monterey, Havana, Oct. 29.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 31.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Oct. 30.
Castilian Prince, St. Lucia, Oct. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 1.
Inchmario, Algiers, Oct. 19.
John Sanderson, Dunkirk, Oct. 17.
Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 29.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 26.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 26.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 2.
La Giacogne, Havre, Oct. 26.
Messba, London, Oct. 24.
Penigra, Naples, Oct. 19.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 24.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 25.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Oct. 29.
Traye, Gibraltar, Oct. 27.
Vincenzo Bonanno, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.

Arrived.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Watson, Santos, &c., Oct. 3, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:37 A. M., Nov. 1.

SS Aragon, Bennett, Newport News, Oct. 28, is bound for New Haven. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:07 A. M., Nov. 1.

SS Koln, (Ger.,) Langreuter, Bremen, Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M. and anchored on account of fog.

SS Apache, Pennington, Jacksonville, Oct. 27, and Charleston, 28th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Kingston, Ja., Oct. 24, with mdse. to W. L. Rathbun. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Germanicus, (Ger.,) Unruh, Rio Janerio, &c., Oct. 6, with coffee and passenger to Arbuckle Brothers; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M. and anchored on account of fog.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Bachmann, Genoa, &c., Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. and anchored on account of fog.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; partly cloudy; thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Agnes, (Nor.,) for Banes.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.

SS Nueces, for Galveston.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) for Bremen.

SS Mascot, (Nor.,) for Beaufort, S. C.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.

SS Elswick Manor, (Br.,) for Charleston, S. C.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.

SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, Genoa, Venice, &c.

SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.

SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Berends, from New York for Algiers, Naples, and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 1 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:55 P. M. yesterday.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queanstown at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lisard to-day.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from Rio Janeiro for Bermuda and New York, sld. from Barbados Oct. 29.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from Hamburg for New York, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 3:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Redhill, (Br.,) Capt. Browne, from New York for Adelaide, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., Oct. 20.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyer, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Churruca, (Sp.,) Capt. Bethell, from New York via Malta, arr. at Venice Oct. 28.

SS Hostilius, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New York, arr. at Montevideo yesterday.

SS Trentham Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Black, from New York for Cape Town, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., Oct. 19.

SS Hardanger, (Br.,) Capt. Willis, for New York, sld. from Girgenti Oct. 21.

SS Badaggio, (Ger.,) Capt. Buss, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Oct. 26.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, for New York, sld. from Genoa Oct. 28.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, for New York, sld. from Genoa Oct. 28.

SS Amazonense, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from New York for Para, &c., sld. from Barbados Oct. 27.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Oct. 28.

SS Buenos Aires, (Span.,) Capt. Amsagga, for New York, sld. from Barcelona Oct. 28.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Hamer, for New York, sld. from Naples Oct. 28.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from Lisbon for New York, arr. at St. Michael's today.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch.) Capt. Roggeveen, for New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer, sld. from Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the Rockaway Inlet Sea Gas Buoy, painted black and white in perpendicular stripes and showing a white light during periods of three seconds separated by eclipses of seven seconds, and the Rockaway Inlet First Channel Gas Buoy, painted black and white in perpendicular stripes and showing a fixed white light, in Rockaway Inlet, south side of Long Island, N. Y., have been taken up for the Winter. The sea buoy was replaced by a first-class can, and the First Channel Buoy was replaced by a second-class can, both painted black and white in perpendicular stripes.

This is the new
5 cent cigarette
Derby
Special Size
English Blend
Ready
next week and will
be sold everywhere

The wisdom of the epicure first comes to you when you have your oysters served with

Kennedy's Oysterettes

Sold everywhere—served everywhere—
5 cents a package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe

For Bunions.

If you have a Bunion, we have the shoe to fit it, and fit the rest of the foot besides.

Relief will be absolute, immediate, lasting—worth ten times the cost—Men's, $3.90 &$4.40, Women's, $4.50

And not to be had in any other shoe, whether ready made or made to order. It is better, of course, to have no bunions. Wear Good Sense Shoes from youth.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich Street, near Warren Street, New York.
Send for New Catalogue.

Registered Trade Mark.

Hemstitched Luncheon & Tea Cloths.

$8.00 to $25.00

Among the newer goods, we have some with colored borders in novel designs and colorings—a conventionalized floral design in green, and a pink and green combination being particularly effective.

These sets (cloth and one dozen napkins) are priced at from $12.00 to $25.00.

The serviceable, all white sets are still the most used, and in these we have a splendid assortment at prices ranging from $8.00 to $50.00 a set.

Doylies, Centerpieces, and decorative linens of all kinds, hemstitched, embroidered, or lace trimmed, in large variety.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 WEST 23D STREET.

The System Is Kept

in a healthy condition by the use of Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It cleanses the system effectually, purifies the blood and aids the organs in their functions.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is a positive cure for constipation, catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidney complaints, gouty and rheumatic conditions, etc.

Every bottle of genuine imported CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT has the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., N. Y., Sole Agents, on neck label. Beware of imitations.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

THE NEWEST STYLES AT FIRST HAND

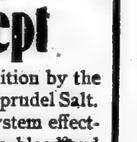

No Middlemen's Profits.
Derbys 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.
Felt Panamas 1.90, 2.75.

Hats Not as Good Are Commonly Sold for 3.00 and 4.00.

Silk Hat (the newest style) 3.90 worth 5.00
Opera Hat (silk ribbed) 6.80 worth 10.00

Balance of the Spellman stock (from the fire underwriters.)

Spellman's Derbys.....2.00
Spellman's Soft Hats.....2.00
Spellman's Silk Hats.....3.45

Best for Breakfast our Health Food Wheatena

The Most Carefully Prepared Cereal on the market. All grocers. Send for FREE copy "Wheatena Recipes" by the Principal of the Boston Cooking School.

Address Dept. T

HEALTH FOOD CO., 63 Fifth Av., New York.

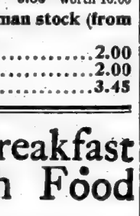

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,

238 Fifth Av. Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
BY ORDER OF MR. J. SHIMADA,
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF
EMBROIDERIES, SILK FABRICS, UNCUT VELVET KERAMICS,
Bronzes, Wood Carvings, Very Costly Silk Embroidered Screens, Etc.,
Formed by
MR. S. SANO OF KYOTO, JAPAN.

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. T. M. STEWART.

FURNITURE & WORKS OF ART
BOXED, PACKED & SHIPPED
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
MORGAN & BROTHER
(Established 1851.)
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
232-236 West 47th St.
TELEPHONE. 113—38TH.

Local Politics from the Readers' Standpoint.

MR. SHEPARD'S ACT ANALYZED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As our brief civic campaign enters its final tumultuous week, it seems fitting that onlookers, who, though not unsympathetic, have taken no part in the activities, should make their comments.

It is perfectly clear to one thus looking on that, though in no way an important issue in itself, the most disturbing factor, and therefore possibly the most decisive, has been and is the personal character of Mr. Shepard. It was intended to introduce into the contest just this element of confusion, and the astuteness of the move has been justified by the result. It staggered those with whom Mr. Shepard has heretofore acted, and has carried from them one or two secondary leaders. Combined with the pretense of rehabilitating the Democratic Party, cleverly drawn by Mr. Shepard himself across the reaf trail of existing conditions, it has doubtless affected the votes of some Democrats, whose attachment to party is stronger than their convictions of the evil in the organization which in New York represents the party. Mr. Shepard's reputation, presumed to indicate his fixed character, guarantees the organization to such men, and confuses the issue to others.

It is therefore most pertinent to analyze Mr. Shepard's act, and to trace its sequence, which could not be perfectly done before some development was reached.

It appears to me that in the beginning the public failed to distinguish, and even still are confused, between Mr. Shepard's then established reputation and the particular act of accepting the Tammany nomination. The one was made to cover the other. Men, however, do not always act in character, and it was therefore from the first quite possible that Mr. Shepard's character was no guarantee for his act; that the one might be good and the other bad. I grieve to say that the sequence of events, the development of the campaign, gives clear indication that the act, bad in itself, is evidence of character already deteriorated from the high reputation once enjoyed.

What did Mr. Shepard first do? He transferred, with great apparent suddenness, his reputation and his support from the party to which he had given it, to one which he had previously denounced in terms hardly to be exceeded. These terms he avowedly does not retract, forgetting, apparently, that actions speak louder than words.

Now, such transfer of support, of party allegiance, may be perfectly justifiable by reasons that may be assigned. It does not by any means necessarily condemn a man. Benedict Arnold might have quitted the American cause and assumed that of the enemy in a manner which would have been wholly irreproachable on the score of morals. But it is not possible, it is not reconcilable with elementary morality, thus to go back on one's record and at the same time take a price. Mr. Shepard has no right to demand of our credulity to believe that, in accepting the Mayoralty nomination he has not taken a price. Whether it be personal ambition, which all are justified in believing, for circumstances clearly indicate it, or whether it be, as he alleges, the regeneration of the Democratic Party at his hands, the price has been accepted.

And it is the price of blood—doubly so. The blood of those whose moral as well as physical misery, as a consequence of the rule Mr. Shepard proposes to perpetuate, is testified to us by such witnesses as Bishop Potter, Mr. Jacob Riis, District Attorney Philbin, and Justice Jerome. Further witness than these would be merely cumulative. But this alone is not the full price. Had Mr. Shepard merely changed his opinions, and as a private man supported the ticket he now leads, it would undoubtedly have hurt the movement which alleges reform as its direct object, and with which he had been identified, but it would not have dealt it the blow which abandonment for a price deals. In accepting a price he not only causes, but he gives miserable justification for the ready sneer that every man who professes to wish the betterment of others has his price also.

There are thousands in this city whose faith in honesty and manhood is shaken by his act, for, prior to it none stood higher than he. And there are thousands more who ask nothing better than this step of his to justify the cheap shrug of indifference, the acquiescence of mind and heart in evil, the cheerful despair of good, which is the essence of hell. Their blood, too, is on his hands.

Such, on analysis, is Mr. Shepard's act; such in its beginning. What has the campaign shown? Is the act isolated, or is it simply symptomatic? It appears to me clear it is the latter. Mr. Shepard at the first threw himself upon his past reputation, and upon utterances which he reaffirmed, and great was the confusion he thus introduced into the minds of old friends and present opponents. But what says he now? "No good citizen will select the time to criticise Tammany when its face is definitely and irrevocably set to a future of better administration."

This Mr. Shepard affirms, in the face of Tammany's platform and Tammany's ticket. Does anybody, knowing the platform and the ticket, believe that Tammany's face is so set? Is Mr. Shepard's belief in it such that he believes any one believes it? Can any one who has ever wrestled with his conscience and got the better of it fail to see here the inevitable declension that follows the first paltering with right? "Dare! and afterward we will show ourselves to be just."

Mr. Shepard would have been wise if, instead of consulting others, as Mr. George Foster Peabody tells us he consulted him, he had pondered the outcome of that midnight struggle with, and victory over, conscience, transmitted to us in the wonderful allegory of Balaam, familiar to him and to us all, and so true of all time. "I will go where I ought not to go, but I will obey my conscience all the same. What I have been, I will be." One cannot escape the surroundings of his own choosing. Balaam did not escape; Mr. Shepard will not escape; the above utterance shows the down grade already. He is already in the toils. If he has got thus far in a fortnight's campaigning, while he must yet observe appearances in order to further success, where will he get if success attends him?

In bodily disease, it is not always possible to tell whether a first unpleasant symptom is merely a transient inconvenience, or an indication of deep-seated trouble. It has been just so with Mr. Shepard. The first act was so contrary to reputation, men knew not what to think; never was more hopeful charity in judgment shown than by those who deplored the act, but covered it with their faith in the man. Intrinsically, however, the act itself needed sterner condemnation than it got, and its true origin becomes continually more apparent as its consequences unroll. In its inception and in its continuance it is bad. Mr. Shepard has provided, for our regard, things not honest in the sight of man or of God. He has taken wages, and his hands are not clean. How shall men, who in their conscience find the voice of God, answer it, if they intrust power to him?

A. T. MAHAN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

LOW AND SHEPARD PLEDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having long regarded THE TIMES as one of the few newspapers whose editorial columns a man of mature mind may forgive himself for reading, it is with deep regret that I yield to the conclusion that the spirit of fairness has evaporated from its pages in the heat of the present political struggle. How are we to believe that THE TIMES is really in doubt as to what Mr. Shepard will do about Devery, in the face of Mr. Shepard's crystalline utterances? Surely, to a mind not inflamed by partisan fires, Mr. Shepard's pledge is infinitely more satisfying than that of Mr. Low.

If THE TIMES wishes to be fair, let it ask Mr. Low to give a pledge as broad, as radical, as conclusive. For one, I doubt if Mr. Low has it now in his power to make such a pledge. He will remove Devery, of course; but can he assure the voter that he is untrammeled as to the selection of Murphy's or Devery's successor? Is he able at this time to repeat, as for himself, the clarionlike promise of Mr. Shepard—"I promise * * * if my nomination be ratified at the polls * * * that the Police Commissioner of the City of New York shall be in effect the man who is Mayor of the city, acting through a competent, honest, resolute citizen, who shall at all times, whether in season or out of season, whether by night or by day, practically enforce the standard which the Mayor himself, upon his sole conscience, and in view of his own undoubted power and responsibility, sets up for police administration"?

If Mr. Low is free to make such a pledge—and if he is free otherwise from "entangling alliances" with the Platt machine, the Sheehan Democrats, the Coffey Democrats, et id genus omne—he cannot too son make that fact known.

B. F. STURGIS.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

TAMMANY NOT THE PARTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. Aiken's letter in to-day's paper, entitled "The City Election in Its National Aspects," permit me to say that, while agreeing with him in the main, I cannot agree with him in his assertion that "Tammany stands for an idea wholly un-American." Tammany rule is essentially American, an outgrowth of, our peculiar election machinery. Nowhere else in the world, I venture to say, can such a condition of municipal maladministration be found, nor do I believe that the people of any community outside the United States would so patiently and for so long a time permit irresponsible rogues to mismanage their affairs and bring disgrace upon them. It is true that Mr. Low and his running mates, of various political affiliations, stand for honesty and worth, which are not exclusively American characteristics, while their opponents represent all that is low and despicable.

A strong protest must be made, however, against the assumption that Tammany, or even its candidate for Mayor, the only relieving feature of its ticket, represents the Democratic Party in this contest. God help that party if its success in the Nation is dependent upon the perpetuation of such conditions as now exist and have existed for nearly four years under the administration of our figurehead Mayor, Van Wyck, and which are certain to continue for two years longer if Mr. Shepard should be elected.

If the life of Democracy depends on that, then Democracy is not worth saving, and the sooner it goes out of business as a National party, and out of existence, the better.

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

After Reading Mr. Sullivan's Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read to-day with pleasure Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan's defense of his good name and fame as an ex-Bowery saloon keeper. In other years I had some acquaintance with him and his patrons. I was then only a wicked newspaper man; of course, I only saw the every-day side of Bowery life, consequently did not see or hear of Tim's 200 converts of whom he now speaks with satisfaction. Then none of us common sinners went to Tim's saloon looking for angelic pinfeathers, and I must have overlooked things worth seeing.

But a matter of present interest was not discussed or alluded to by Mr. Sullivan; I refer to poolrooms. I am sure that he can—because he knows—give us some very interesting information concerning the management, ownership, profits, and expenses of running poolrooms at present in New York.

Do tell us about poolrooms, Mr. Sullivan, and your own experience.

DAVID PEACHAM.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

Fusionist Accuses Republicans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's TIMES Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt's disquisition on the negative Mr. Low and the positive Mr. Shepard. I have been carefully reading THE TIMES every day to get at the real true inwardness of Mr. Shepard's candidacy.

Positively I haven't discovered through its columns anything to cause me to regard Mr. Shepard as a positive man, unless it be negatively in his refusal to talk politics. That there is a reason not given to the public is apparent to even a humble person like myself, but I must not take up your valuable space to go into the matter. One word in passing: It is claimed by the Tammany crowd that Mr. Low is Tom Platt's man. This is on a par with their claim that Mr. Carnegie gave the city $5,500,000 for libraries because of his admiration for the Tammany administration. Apropos of this statement, I make the positive declaration that if Mr. Low and the county ticket are defeated it will be brought about by Republicans.

A FUSIONIST.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

MR. CROKER AND CROKERISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has observed that in a number of instances campaign speakers who are engaged in the struggle for the overthrow of "Crokerism" have made haste to assure their audiences that their remarks were not intended as a reflection upon Mr. Croker's personal character. Now, what constitutes personal character, pray? "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" Is it no longer true of men that "by their fruits ye shall know them"? Are we to understand from these orators that this man, under whose rule—we use the word rule advisedly—the name of our city has come to be associated at home and abroad with the names of Sodom and Gomorrah, and its Government with all that is vile and detestable, are we to understand that this man's "personal character" is above reproach? Do these speakers reflect that they are virtually saying to our boys and young men, "Crokerism is damnable; but Mr. Croker is personally a paragon of purity and saintliness"?

Is it not precisely this homage which is paid, thoughtlessly perhaps, to a man because he has acquired "great possessions," God only knows—though we all guess—how, that enables him to perpetuate his infernal domination of the civil government of this great metropolis? Are we to apologize to Mr. Croker whenever we use that suggestive though utterly loathsome term "Crokerism," lest its employment should in some way cast a shadow upon his character?

The writer has a son aged thirteen years who is about to enter the high school in this city. If it could be certified to him that his son would follow in the exact footsteps of Mr. Croker, and on arriving at the latter's age would have his possessions and personal character and occupy his exact position before this community, he would rather bury that son out of sight than that such a fate should be his heritage. How any man who is rearing a family in this city can vote to perpetuate the reign of vice and debauchery that makes our Government an offense to womanhood, a menace to childhood, and a peril to young manhood passes all human understanding.

New York Oct. 27, 1901. F.

ALFRED THE GREAT AND CROKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While preparing a sermon upon the life and character of Alfred the Great for next Sunday morning, I naturally thought of that other personage who is the present most distinguished citizen of Wantage, a contribution from Greater New York. How does our Richard compare with England's Alfred? Alfred searchel Europe for all the great educators that every child in his dominion should have the best instruction, while the present hero of Wantage, our Richard, crowds the streets of his city in the west with children who find no room for them in the public schools, there being not sufficient funds to fill his pockets and build schoolhouses. King Alfred gave much of his time to the securing of an uncorrupted judiciary. Our Richard gives what time he can spare from the races, the bulldogs, and the gambling games to the securing of Judges who will do his evil bidding.

Alfred made the Bible the law of his public and private life, giving half of his revenues to support the institutions of religion. Richard is a law unto himself, using the money of extortion to build his stables, kennels, and mansion at Wantage.

Alfred relieved his subjects from too great taxation. Richard bleeds his subjects, after increasing taxation.

Alfred existed for Wessex. Greater New York exists for Richard.

Alfred reformed his people. Richard corrupts his.

Alfred founded the University of Oxford. Richard founded Ramapo.

Alfred's household was a model for the nation; his life an example to the youth of Britain. Richard's manner of living is a curse to the city, writhing in his grasp, a blot upon the banner of the Republic, a disgrace to the twentieth century of progress, a lie in the face of the statue adorning our harbor, "Liberty Enlightening the World."

Greece had her Alexander the Great, Russia her Peter the Great, Prussia her Frederick the Great, England her Alfred the Great, and America, in her chief city, the second city of the world, has her Richard the—my God! what shall we write after that name? Write, that the historians may record and future generations read? There is no word in language adequate to the character and person of the chief ruler of this metropolis.

Alfred led his generation upward, away from the heathenish worship of the god Woden. Richard leads downward, away from God and Christianity to the worship of the gods Moloch and Mammon.

Freeman, the historian, declared Alfred the most perfect character in history. Gibbon says Alfred, in the deepest darkness of barbarism, had the virtues of Antonius, the learning and valor of Caesar, and the legislative spirit of Lycurgus. What will the future historian write of our Richard? May he not say the ruler of Greater New York, at the opening of the twentieth century, amid the brightest blaze of civilization, the widest diffusion of knowledge, the most wonderful discoveries of science, and the loftiest attainments of Christianity, Richard, the Tiger-hearted, had the vices of Mephistopheles, the cowardice of Benedict Arnold, who fled to England; the mercenary spirit of Judas, the heartlessness and cunning of Nero.

In this millenary of the memory of England's greatest King, may the shades of Alfred shadow us in our humiliation; nay, more, may we go backward in our thought a thousand years and choose a man to rule over Greater New York like England's greatest King, one unswerving in the advocacy of truth, noble and manly in bearing, pure and unsullied in character, broad and wise in learning; a man not a mask, beside whom we may stand before the whole civilized world, proud of such a product of the Anglo-Saxon race.

EDWIN WHITTIER CASWELL,
Pastor Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Manhattan.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

A Forecast of the Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With all due respect to your views as to the duty of Democratic citizens to vote the Fusion ticket, I venture to suggest that the position of Edward M. Shepard is one which independent Democrats should indorse. The situation is being splendidly handled by Mr. Shepard, and he should be heartily supported by the Democratic Party in his candidacy for the Mayoralty of this Democratic city.

Permit me to offer a "poetical" forecast of the situation and its result:

Saith Platt: "I want to see Seth Low
The Mayor of New York town."
Saith the People to Seth Low and Platt,
"Go 'way back and sit down."
Saith Platt: "I do not comprehend;
The answer's unexpected."
Saith the People: "Whisper soft to Low:
Shepard will be elected!"

WALTER J. EAGLE.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

Does Not Agree with Justice Jerome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one in active and hearty sympathy with the general conduct and policies of THE TIMES, I was astonished to read in Saturday's paper the report of a speech by Justice Jerome in which he recommended to a club of 800 women whom he was addressing that they should read a history of prostitution, which he named. Does THE TIMES honestly believe that even at election time, and under the intent no doubt to serve an admirable purpose, such stuff as this "News that's fit to print"?

To the average man, and still more I am convinced to the average woman, such a recommendation is revolting, and such an attitude as that of Justice Jerome appalling. It seems to me, as one who is trying very hard to be impartial, that Mr. Jerome can do more harm to the Fusion cause in one hour by such a declaration, and such a mental attitude as the declaration is abnormally founded on, than is even likely to be undone by the safer if less sensation efforts of Mr. Low.

J. M. C.

Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1901.

A SHEPARD DEMOCRAT'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the election talk the main thing is not brought out as plainly as it seems to me it should be. There is no reasonable doubt that either Mr. Shepard or Mr. Low would make an excellent Mayor so far as either is free to do his best, and both appear to be unusually free so far as pledges and party obligations go. But the one chosen may be hampered by the other officers elected at the same time, and just there is the rub.

Of those on the Low ticket, all or nearly all Democrats, some of the nominees appear to be excellent and others not so good, but all are pledged to good government, and in the main are free from obligations to selfish organizations, while those nominated with Mr. Shepard are greatly inferior in the personnel, especially those for the higher offices, while the most of them are bound hand and foot to the abominable leaders of Tammany—to "the infamy." These nominees are, of course, the hope of the Crokerites; by their means they hope to hinder Mr. Shepard, and perpetrate to a considerable extent the present shameful conditions.

This being the case, what are lovers of their race to do about it? It really seems plain enough—those who prefer Mr. Low can vote the straight Low ticket, while those who want Mr. Shepard can vote for him for Mayor and the Fusion nominees for the other offices. This gives those who think the Fusionists should have nominated a Democrat without considering how he voted at the last Presidential election an opportunity to vote for a Democrat who might well have been the nominee of the Fusionists, and it would leave Mr. Shepard if elected as free as possible from the power of the corruption which he has so eloquently denounced, corruption which his nomination does not lead him to condone for a moment though accepted by the very Tammany which has felt his lash.

Is not this plainly the way to get the best city government under present conditions?

A SHEPARD DEMOCRAT.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

WOMEN'S PAMPHLET CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a citizen of this city I protest against the publication in your issue of Oct. 27 of a notice wherein the members of the so-called Woman's Campaign Committee charge the members of the Tammany Society as follows: "Tammany Hall is using its control of the City Government to encourage the business of ruining young girls for gain."

It is surprising to the average being of ordinary intelligence that a newspaper, whose motto is "All the news that's fit to print," should stoop, for mere partisan purposes, to publish such a base calumny against a body of men, many of whom are to-day ranked among our most honored and respected citizens.

They further state in this despicable notice that a pamphlet describing the so-called "Cadet System," and giving the details of the social evil as it exists to-day, will be distributed broadcast. The question then arises in the minds of our respectable men and women, are these people crazy? Do they intend to flaunt their licentious filth before the eyes of every self-respecting voter in this city, and place in the hands of our youth their scurrilous pamphlet? What do these women expect to accomplish by the dissemination of this filthy literature, condemning a body of our citizens with one of the most abominable crimes.

The publication of this pamphlet is an insult to every respectable man, woman, and child in this city, and reflects no credit upon those under whose auspices it was printed. No doubt the ladies whose names appear upon this notice were actuated by noble and inspiring motives, but they are evidently trying to accomplish their object blinded with their own zeal.

It is high time to call a halt upon this practice of disgracing our city in the eyes of the whole country. No doubt it would be well for these scandal mongers to bear in mind the words of Napoleon: "That people should wash their dirty linen at home," and not make the name of New York City a stench in the nostrils not alone of its own citizens, but of the whole world.

HENRY BOLAND.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as I have seen, you have not defined what you mean by "non-partisanship" in municipal politics; but I take it you mean a movement toward city administration without regard to the policies of the two great National parties. And you conceive that Mr. Shepard has struck a heavy blow against good government by appealing for support on the ground that he is a Democrat. But, as I understand that gentleman's position, he insists upon his partisanship, not, at this time, from any consideration of National interest, but because he believes, and has always believed, that the best government of cities is to be reached along Democratic lines. He does not accept, and never has accepted, the "non-partisan" theory in any shape or form.

A Democrat believes first of all in securing to the individual all the freedom possible to be secured without infringing on the rights of the community. And from this he goes naturaly to local self-government in all its manifold phases. Mr. Shepard, for instance, is against sumptuary laws and in favor of borough management of schools.

Honesty and decency first, of course; but these being assured, how would you have a citizen vote—for his principles or against them? Both candidates are men of integrity and honor, that is agreed. Mr. Shepard is a Democrat and will develop his administration along the Democratic lines of personal liberty and local rights, while Mr. Low is a Republican, with an inbred distruct of these cardinal principles of the Democratic faith. I am well aware that Mr. Low proclaims his advocacy of "home rule," but if one is to judge by his utterances, he does not even apprehend the principle for which the phrase stands. Even if he does know what "home rule" means, he cannot, as a consistent Republican, believe in it as a Democrat, nor will he fight for it as will his Democratic competitor.

JOHN GULDNER, Jr.

Brooklyn, Oct. 29, 1901.

AN OUTSIDER'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent TIMES editorial begins in this way: "There is a class of men in every community which profess to believe, and most of them do believe, that the reform of great and firmly rooted evils is practically impossible," and then you argue against their conclusion.

This position surprises me, because, according to my reading, the above statement is exactly the position of THE TIMES on the chief evils that afflict and disgrace New York. The liquor traffic is an evil of vast proportions and many ramifications, and yet the only way THE TIMES proposes for grappling with it is to license it. The party with which it is acting and the candidate whom it supports for Mayor are neither in favor of enforcing the license laws, on the ground that they are "Puritanical" and do not express public opinion—that is, the public opinion of the sensualists and foreign hordes who give New York its unenviable character. Then there is the "vice" question—that is to say, the houses of infamy that distinguish your city, and whose inmates "solicit" on the streets; the only "reform" demanded for them is to stop street solicitation, and compel the inmates and managers to observe outward decorum until the doors close them and their patrons from the public eye.

So far as one can see this is the only way yet suggested by any New Yorker for the extirpation of this social curse. Even so good a man as Bishop Potter seems to think that nothing can be done. But there is a method which might be tried, and there is nothing apparent that hinders its success unless it be public—or rather local—reluctance to try it. That method is to colonize these victims of man's lust—as they mostly are—in some region as far removed from city temptations as possible, or to confine them on some natural or artificial island where they could be quarantined either for life or until the good influences around them could fit them for association with decent people. Of course it would cost something to do so good a deed, but between taxation and philanthropy there need be no fear of failure.

As to the liquor question we know what to do with that. Enforce rigidly such laws as we have that assume to "regulate," it, and as soon as possible begin its suppression and extirpation. But your reply to that, if truthful, would be that you don't want it extirpated. That is easily understood; but why talk of any reform for New York if you let the liquor traffic alone? No other evil is so overshadowing and omnipresent. No other fountain of wickedness breeds so much misery and murder. No other human vocation does so much to foster indecency and the "vice" that offends your very moral citizens.

You want sympathy and votes to elect Seth Low. But how is his election to do good if the old evils are retained—in a slightly modified form? According to the virtuous paper "founded by Horace Greeley," he is not committed, if elected, to "run New York like a New England village." He is to be "a liberal Mayor," with the saloons in full blast on Sundays—only the front doors closed. But if that is all his "reform" amounts to, why not elect Croker's candidate? He is liberal, also, and will not pretend to reform when he doesn't mean it.

Since President McKinley's murder much has been said about anarchy. But New York people seem not afraid of it, as both candidates for Mayor promise, if elected, to ignore and nullify the Sunday-closing feature of the liquor law, on the ground that it is opposed to public sentiment in New York. To be consistent, then, no State law should apply to any city, village, town, or school district where "public sentiment" is against it! This is secession logic over again, and shows to what despicable methods office seekers claiming respectability will descend without a blush. We naturally expect Tammany to pander to sensuality for votes, but what becomes of "reform" when a church-going candidate like Seth Low does it?

Every now and then there is a howl from New York against "government from Albany," but what in the name of all that is good would became of New York were she not governed from Albany—that is, governed by the State? Nothing but the State keeps New York from a Reign of Terror, and we may well believe keeps back that shower of fire and brimstone that destroyed her ancient prototypes, the "cities of the plain."

If, with the overthrow of Tammany, no attempt is made to overthrow everything that Tammany stands for, New York had better be left to seethe in its own corruption until her voters have a change of heart.

There is an ancient Book which teaches that we "cannot serve God and mammon" at the same time, but the New York papers ignore it.

S. P.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 30, 1901.

Saloons Worse Than Tammany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Justice Jerome says, "The only issue is 'Thou shalt not steal.'" He seems to have borrowed this from the Decalogue, forgetting that there was another command, issued at the same time and with the same sanction, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." This, however, interferes with his proposed plan of keeping the saloons open on Sunday, and there are tens of thousands of Christian voters who still believe that the Fourth Commandment is as binding as the Eighth. If Jerome can make them forget that, they will deserve to be classed among those who "strain out a gnat and swallow a camel." For "gnat" read Tammany dollars, and for "camel" read Sunday ginmills, and you have a parallel truth. Tammany does not rob the people of so many dollars as do the ginmills, and when we give them free swing for seven days in the week, there is no comparison between the two.

CHARLES M. MATHER.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

Marking Ballots for Judges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion made in your paper this morning, that all Democrats should concentrate their votes on Mr. Samuel Greenbaum, the only Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice on the Fusion ticket, and so insure the defeat of Van Wyck, is a most sensible one.

But one thing seems to have been lost sight of. Many voters are in doubt how to scratch. It should be the business of the press to instruct the voters from now until Election Day, that whether the voter puts a cross in the circle beneath the emblem of his party or whether he does not, he can put a cross before each of four Judges for Supreme Court, it does not matter in what column the names may be.

This is absolutely correct and so simple that no one can go astray, and by so-doing our Irascible Ice Trust Mayor can be launched into that security he so richly deserves.

A LAWYER.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

Why Mr. Coler Was Not Liked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry I didn't read Mr. Coler's article, "Commercialism in Politics." But after reading your editorial in to-day's paper under that caption I do not wonder any more at the unanimous dictum of those two politico-commercial interests (i. e., the one in control of the Legislature, the other of the local administration,) at the respective conventions. "All candidates for Mayor are welcome except Mr. Coler." It reminds me of a legend in a saloon window: "All nations welcome but Carrie Nation." They, like the saloon keeper, are afraid of the hatchet!

I trust, however, our hatchet will not become rusty in the next two years.

J. ROSENBAUM.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. B. O'Toole, ladies' furnishing goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
"White Fruit House," Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. B. White, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, furnishing goods; 323 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweller, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets; 104 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Sporborg, S., Albany, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Nathanson, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel Normandie.
Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenney, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.
Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Gilsdorf, cloaks; Union Square Hotel.
Wells, J. B., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; L. C. Wells, notions and carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.
Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. Gerber, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, jewelry; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Powers, laces; Hotel Cadillac.
Cook & Feldher, Jackson, Mich.; E. L. Smith, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, clothing; 57 White Street.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrian, muslin underwear, clothing, corsets, and silks; 467 Broadway.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. B. Innis, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; Miss Kearney, millinery; 406 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hicks & Hoge Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; Z. F. Robertson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Ross-Huntress Company, Rutland, Vt.; W. C. Smith, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rauschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Williams, books; 43 Leonard Street.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh, southwesterly winds.

The high temperature that has persisted over the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts for the last few days gave way slowly during the day. The disturbance in the Northwest has moved eastward slightly, the rain front having advanced to Northwestern Ohio, and thence in a line southwestward to Springfield, Mo.

Rain has fallen in Southeastern Iowa, Lower Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Western Texas. The temperature has fallen rather sharply from Lake Huron westward to Montana and southwestward to Pueblo, Col.; elsewhere the changes have been unimportant. Rain is indicated to-day in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Western Tennessee, and probably in the Middle Gulf States and Southern Texas. The rain area will advance slowly over the Atlantic Coast districts by Saturday. It will be colder to-day from the lower lake region southwestward to Tennessee, and Saturday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The temperature will rise in the Northwest. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh southwesterly.

On the South Atlantic Coast light northeasterly winds will become variable Saturday. On the lakes, brisk northwesterly winds will prevail.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, showers in northern, fair in southern portion to-day. Saturday, rain and cooler; fresh south to southwest winds.

Eastern New York, showers and cooler in northern and central portions to-day and on the coast Saturday; fresh southwesterly winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, showers in western, fair in eastern portion to-day. Saturday, fair in western, showers and cooler in eastern portion; fresh southwesterly winds.

New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day. Saturday, showers and cooler; fresh southwesterly winds.

Maryland, showers in western, fair in eastern portion to-day. Saturday, showers and cooler; fresh southwesterly winds.

District of Columbia, fair and warmer to-day, probably rain by night. Saturday, rain and cooler; fresh southwesterly winds.

Virginia, fair in eastern, showers in western portion to-day. Saturday showers and cooler; fresh southwesterly winds.

North Carolina, generally fair to-day, except rain and cooler in western portion. Saturday showers and cooler; fresh southwesterly winds.

South Carolina, generally fair to-day. Saturday probably showers; light to fresh northeasterly winds, becoming variable.

West Virginia, Western New York, and Western Pennsylvania, showers and cooler to-day. Saturday fair; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

Minnesota and South Dakota, fair to-day and Saturday; warmer Saturday; variable winds.

North Dakota, fair and warmer to-day. Saturday fair; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, was as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	51	49	51
6 A. M.	52	47	51
9 A. M.	52	47	54
12 M.	52	55	60
4 P. M.	53	58	61
7 P. M.	54	54	57
9 P. M.	52	54	56
12 P. M.	53	52	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....55¾
Weather Bureau.....54
Corresponding date 1900.....52
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.49

The thermometer registered 46 degrees at 8 A. M., and 55 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 62 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 46 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Wemyss Reid, London; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Col. Samuel Reber, United States Army; F. A. de Paget, Washington; Prescott Bigelow, Boston; John Fritz, South Bethlehem, Penn.

HOLLAND—I. Keith Frisbie, London; H. F. Lippitt, Providence; E. Chandler Walker, Walkersville, Ontario; Ian Williamson, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—J. G. Pope, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; William A. Lynch, Canton, Ohio; Gov. B. B. Odell, Newburg; W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis.

IMPERIAL—S. A. Knapp, London; M. Wertheimer, Bradford, England.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.15
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year.....1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 90 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

PARTISANSHIP AND THE CITY.

"He [SHEPARD] tells us that he is running upon a partisan platform and that he has no faith in any kind of municipal government which is not conducted by the representatives of party organizations. The distinction between my position in 1886 and SHEPARD'S in 1901 is therefore fundamental. I believed then as I believe now in non-partisan municipal government." These words of Mr. HEWITT'S touch the heart of the matter before the people of this city at this time.

Obviously it is the partisan view that makes it possible for a man of Mr. SHEPARD'S character and experience to let himself be used as the candidate of Tammany. On the record of the organization that has placed him in nomination, on its intentions as shown by its past and by the men it has named with him, he could not possibly be willing to represent that organization. Indeed, as Mr. HEWITT points out, he is obliged to enter on his strange canvass with an implied pledge that he will punish his friends for their past and restrain them for the future. By the necessity imposed by his former career and by the known nature of Tammany, he is compelled, as plainly as he dares, to repudiate his immediate supporters, to threaten those to whom he is indebted for his nomination, and to justify his connection with them by refusing to retract the denunciation of them in which he formerly indulged. This is complete evidence of the extreme influence exercised on his mind by partisan feeling. It blinds him to the contradictions and absurdities of his situation. Logically, as Mr. HEWITT declares, since the nature and record and present purposes of Tammany require him to treat it in this fashion, he ought to support Mr. Low, who can deal with Tammany on its merits, and will be hampered by no reference to the assumption that Tammany is Democratic.

Nothing shows the confusing and paralyzing influence of party feeling more strikingly than this illogical and inconsistent course of Mr. SHEPARD himself. It is not the first time that he has been the victim of that feeling. Last year, when he regarded the issue of imperialism as the controlling one in the National canvass, he was forced to support BRYAN on the Chicago platform, with its free silver issue, which the majority of Bryanites accepted as more important than imperialism. And he was forced to do this largely by the course of Tammany at the National Convention. A gallant effort was made by ex-Senator HILL to exclude free silver from the canvass of last year. It was defeated in great part by Mr. CROKER, for no other reason than his animosity toward Mr. HILL, who had interfered with CROKER'S domination in New York politics. Then as now Mr. CROKER cloaked his real designs behind his party regularity. Then as now he cared not a rap for Democracy. It is amazing, but it is inevitable, that mere unreasoning partisanship in the minds of otherwise reasonable men should thus subject them to the control of a party boss who is utterly indifferent to the things they so earnestly and eagerly desire.

For the partisan feeling binds only the sincere. It compels Mr. SHEPARD to affiliate with the men he detests and to aid them. It will not under any conceivable circumstances induce these men to aid him in decent things. They will oppose him, intrigue against him, exhaust the resources of corruption to hamper and subdue him, as ruthlessly as if he were a Republican. All the sacrifices must be his. They will not spare him at any point. He must stand between them and direct disaster now, but they would repay him, were he elected, with the bitterest and most cruel hostility and with treachery. As a Democrat he accepts their company and lends himself to their schemes for averting certain ruin. He compromises for them. They will not compromise for him. And in the face of such a situation he blindly persists in thinking that the issue is Democracy. They know better.

THE SOUTH AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

A certain number of Southern papers and Southern politicians continue to scold about the incident of Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON at the table of Mr. ROOSEVELT. Though we could bray them in a mortar of advice, we suppose that they would hardly cease from their folly. But their sincere friends in the North—and we venture to count ourselves in that class—cannot but regret that they are making so curious a mistake in this matter.

Does it not occur to these harsh and often insulting critics of Mr. ROOSEVELT not only that they are mistreating one of the best friends of their section, but that they are abusing him for the exercise of precisely the quality that makes him so sincere and so helpful a friend? Do they not perceive that the manly impulse of independence and of fairness which prompted Mr. ROOSEVELT to take the action he took in regard to Mr. WASHINGTON is the same impulse that prompted him to insist on worthy Democrats for Southern offices of importance when worthy Republicans were not provided? They threaten him with loss of political support in the South. That was exactly the threat that was used to dissuade him from doing justice to the South. He disregarded it. He certainly will not pay much heed to it from them, and for the same reason, that his acts are not shaped with reference to that consideration. Do they really imagine that it would be better for the South, the white South, if you please, to have a President in Washington who did so shape his acts?

They talk about his trying to break down the social barrier that exists in the South against intercourse with negroes. Is that barrier, then, so fragile that the example of one Northern gentleman, who is a white, sitting down with one Southern gentleman who is black, can go far toward undermining it? Clearly Mr. ROOSEVELT never had any intention of producing such momentous consequences. He undoubtedly gave no thought to it at all, and the Southern men who abuse him might understand this if they could get it into their heads that he acted not as President of the United States, but as THEODORE ROOSEVELT. As President, Mr. ROOSEVELT has shown that he is a wise, honorable, and courageous defender of the essential rights of the South as an integral part of the Union. Really it would seem that appreciation of that fact should determine the attitude toward him of all sensible and self-respecting Southerners.

HOW DEMOCRATS SHOULD VOTE.

There is a Democratic ticket in the field nominated by Democrats and having its place on the ballot under a Democratic emblem and party name. The emblem is the rooster, which is the chosen device of the Greater New York Democracy. This ticket occupies the seventh column upon the ballot. Democrats should vote for this ticket. A few thousand votes there would be more effective for the saving and rehabilitation of the Democratic Party than ten times as many votes credited to the Tammany organization under the false and delusive emblem of the star. If the Democracy in the State and Nation is to profit in strength or reputation by the votes of New York Democrats they must be cast for candidates other than those put up by RICHARD CROKER.

The Greater New York Democracy ticket under the rooster is identical with the Citizens' Union ticket under the Statue of Liberty emblem, save in respect to local nominations in certain Assembly and Aldermanic districts. The voter can easily accomplish his wish in regard to the district nominations by putting a cross opposite the names of his chosen candidates for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen. But the first thing for a Democrat to do after entering the polling booth is to put the mark of the cross in the circle under the rooster at the head of the Greater New York Democracy column.

AN INSTRUCTIVE LABOR INCIDENT.

Those who are watching the development of the labor movement in the United States will find much instruction in the incident reported yesterday from Pittsburg. Unity Lodge, No. 58, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers, composed of employés of the National Steel Company in New Castle, decided to withdraw from the Amalgamated by the surrender of its charter, and to invest the funds in its treasury in United States Steel preferred, using the dividends for the maintenance of a hospital ward for the benefit of sick or disabled steel workers.

This is a three-phase fact which will well repay thoughtful consideration. In its first phase it shows that the dissolution of the Amalgamated is still going on. The lesson of the great strike of last Summer seems to have been learned much better by the workmen than by the leaders, and the inability of Mr. SHAFFER and his associates to profit by their experience promises to leave them with a following so small that in future they will be powerless for good or evil. Its second phase is that the members of Unity Lodge do not appear to recognize that they need any alliance for protection with an aggressive labor union which establishes the limit of output and seeks to maintain a maximum wage rate for a minimum product. Consequently, instead of affiliating with some other union managed more to their liking than the Amalgamated, they have resolved their lodge into a benevolent association. Its third phase of interest is that, having a treasury balance for investment, they have decided to become stockholders of the so-called Steel Trust and participants in its profits, which they evidently believe will continue to be earned. This would seem to indicate a growing confidence on the part of labor in the wisdom of strong consolidations in the manufacturing industries, and an admission of the propriety of the course of the United States Steel management in resisting the Amalgamated.

The incident is instructive from whatever point of view regarded. It is scarcely to be believed that such a decision on the part of a lodge of the Amalgamated would have been possible as lately as a year ago. That it is possible now would seem to be a growing conviction of labor that its interests are safest in the hands of industrial organizations which can utilize labor to the best advantage and most effectually protect it against a competition which begins and ends by depressing wages.

CANTOR VS. FROMME.

When Mr. SHEPARD undertakes to show that the Fusion ticket was not made in heaven, nor even in Arcadia, he always adduces Mr. CANTOR. He did it again, night before last, as if the nomination of Mr. CANTOR to be President of the Borough of Manhattan were some kind of proof that the Fusion ticket was a ticket of false pretenses.

Now, we hold no brief for Mr. CANTOR. All that we say, all that any reflective and patriotic citizen needs to say, is to contrast the claims of Mr. CANTOR with those of his competitor. That competitor, whom Mr. SHEPARD has described in public as "my friend Mr. FROMME," is coming to be known of all men who have not known him before. He was some kind of candidate, we believe, at least he was some kind of campaign orator, in the campaign of 1897. And, in his capacity of campaign orator, he made speeches which would disable most persons of fastidious personal associations from thereafter describing him as "my friend Mr. FROMME." Those speeches have not disabled Mr. SHEPARD.

Again about Mr. CANTOR. Mr. CANTOR has been a Tammanyite. Mr. SHEPARD is a Tammanyite. The inconsistency seems to us to be distinctly in Mr. CANTOR'S favor. Mr. CANTOR was a faithful Tammanyite in the Legislature. He cast votes for party measures which we, among others, denounced, and against votes for party measures which we, among others, favored. But we do not find that it was ever charged, much less proved, against Mr. CANTOR that he ever had any personal interest, apart from his factional interest, in supporting or in opposing the measures in question. He has had his quarrels, whatever they may be, with "the organization." He is a candidate against it. But it does not appear that he ever denounced an organization as a "foul blot" upon American politics, and then received and accepted a nomination from the foul blot. His moral attitude, in this campaign, is distinctly superior to that of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

But the practical question is not between CANTOR and SHEPARD. It is between CANTOR and FROMME. If Mr. SHEPARD has any ideal candidate in the field, if he would like to have us vote for the candidate of the Prohibitionists, or of the Socialist Labor Party, for President of the Borough of Manhattan, he has thus far dissembled his love. He knows, as well as anybody else, that the choice is between Mr. CANTOR and "my friend FROMME." Will he tell the public that he thinks FROMME would be a better, a more honest, a more intelligent, a more unselfish President of the Borough of Manhattan than would CANTOR? We pause for a reply. The peculiar tie between Mr. SHEPARD and Mr. HEWITT is that Mr. HEWITT, Mr. SHEPARD'S "dear and venerated friend," was once Mr. SHEPARD'S guardian. If Mr. HEWITT were still Mr. SHEPARD'S guardian, how very much better off would Mr. SHEPARD be.

MR. JEROME'S CHARGES.

Notwithstanding Justice JEROME'S unexpected and severe attack upon him, Mr. PLATT says that he shall not withdraw his support from Mr. JEROME. "I have always supported Mr. JEROME and will continue to do so. You don't suppose I want to ruin the ticket, do you? Because it would ruin the ticket if I withdrew my support."

Mr. PLATT'S magnanimity is commendable. We hope he will continue to support the Fusion nominees with sincerity and zeal, for it is undoubtedly true that the withdrawal of his support would elect all the Tammany candidates. The Fusion canvass has been making great progress. With the beginning of this week signs of victory were apparent and everybody took heart. The disaster would be deplorable and beyond remedy if any part of the supporting vote already secured were driven away by ill-judged campaign utterances. There are no votes to spare. He would be a very bad campaign manager who thought there were votes to spare. The anti-Tammany canvass must be made with untiring labor and no mistakes.

It is in a high degree unusual for a candidate to attack his own supporters. If in making this attack Justice JEROME had been able to produce trustworthy witnesses and evidence to support him the urgency of the matter might have excused the want of discretion. In default of convincing testimony it would have been much better to leave the thing unsaid.

AN OMINOUS ILLINOIS DECISION.

The decision of the Appellate term of the Supreme Court of Illinois that married women in that State are liable for debts contracted by their husbands rests upon a statute and is not along the line of development of the common law. For this reason it lacks something of the interest which would otherwise attach to it. The statutory provision upon which the decision rests is as follows:

> The expenses of the family and of the education of the children shall be chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, or either of them, in favor of the creditors thereof, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately.

The chief interest of the case under consideration hinged upon the legal definition of what constitute, or may properly be included within, the "expenses of the family." Action was brought for the recovery of a balance of one hundred dollars due a fashionable tailor upon a bill of one hundred and fifty dollars for a masculine suit of clothes. It would seem to involve a violent stretch of the imagination to regard a suit of clothes of that grade as a necessary and proper family expense, to be classed with the feeding and education of the children. In the judgment of the average Western citizen, it would be held to rank with the purchase of fancy Havana cigars at a dollar apiece or the stocking of the cellar with sherry at eight dollars a quart, wholesale. However, Judge MCADAM, reviewing the precedents, holds that the statute "applies to the expenses of the family without limitation or qualification as to the kind or amount, and without regard to the wealth, habits, or social position of the party; that goods purchased by the husband for his individual use and used by him exclusively constitute a family expense."

The married men of Illinois who allowed this cause to get on the calendar made a mistake which they will be likely to repent—if not in sackcloth and ashes, at least in domestic kerseys and imitation cassimeres. It would have been wiser to make up a pool and pay the tailor, with an allowance for counsel fees, than to have the fact established that the wife is so far responsible for the bills incurred by the husband in connection with his wardrobe that she has the right to cross-question him concerning his purchase and even to go with him when he makes the selection of cloth and trimmings. The knowledge that her individual estate is liable for the tailor's bill will be apt to neutralize any arguments the unhappy husband may advance in favor of the right of individual judgment in such matters. When she finds what she considers a bargain in men's clothing, she will no doubt give evidence of her capacity in domestic management by anticipating his immediate requirements, and if she displays the same taste and judgment in this matter as she has from time immemorial in the selection of his neckties, suspenders, smoking jackets, and embroidered slippers, the only chance of the Illinois married man for peace of mind and happiness will be found in moving into another State where wiser legislation has made self-respecting existence possible. Boys who had to dress as their fond mothers thought appropriate and becoming, and who survived the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" period of their wretched infancy, will as men shudder at the thought of having to dress as their wives deem consistent with good taste and economy. We predict that merchant tailoring will become a lost art in Illinois, and that the discreet married man will limit his outfit to what he can purchase for cash ready made.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When grievances for which, if real, redress can be obtained from the constituted authorities are industriously and prematurely exploited through newspaper and other unofficial channels in the shape of unproved suspicions and unsupported charges, the result can hardly fail to be the creation in discriminative minds of an impression that the complainant is not quite confident of his ability to make out a case in the regular way. It was, therefore, at least unwise for Mr. C. G. ISHAM, the inventor of the Isham shell and partner of the inventor of the explosive thorite, to present his side of his quarrel with the Chief of the Army Ordnance Bureau in the manner and at the time he has—that is, in the press and while he is awaiting action on the matter by the War Department. He accuses Gen. BUFFINGTON, an officer on the eve of retirement after long and distinguished service, of favoring maximite at the expense of thorite, and, with the aid of another Ordnance Bureau official, of resorting to falsehood and fraud for the purpose of preventing the adoption by the army of the older explosive and the shell in which it is to be used. Inventors, as is well known, are somewhat apt to be irritable and impracticable, and not infrequently they have exaggerated notions as to the value of their devices. Also, they have before now seen persecution where no persecution existed and have mistaken for injustice what was in reality only an honest denial of claims made by them in behalf of their inventions. The relative merits of thorite and maximite must be decided by the military experts, of whom Gen. BUFFINGTON is one, and it is much to be regretted that Mr. ISHAM should have appealed his untried controversy to those whose opinions are of no appreciable importance. His accusations are extremely grave, and not all who hear them will remember that they have yet to be proved and that their present circulation, in such shape that they cannot be effectively answered, hints of weakness rather than of strength.

—Among the States that are now blessed with an energetic Forest Association is Tennessee, and it is pleasant to observe that its members, instead of working to secure Governmental aid in the preservation of the Tennessee woods, are appealing to the people of the State to devote their own intelligence and resources to this enormously important business. The association is to hold a convention at Nashville on the 25th inst., and a large attendance is expected. The objects in view are to secure and maintain a due proportion of forest area throughout the State; to disseminate information concerning the growth, protection, and utilization of forests; to show the great evils resulting from forest destruction in the decrease and unequal distribution of the available water supplies, the impoverishment of the soil, and the injury to various industries; to secure the enactment by the Legislature of such laws, and the enforcement of the same, as shall tend to increase and preserve the forests of the State. "Tennessee," says a circular just issued by the association, "possesses a great variety of timber; but its quantity is fast being reduced by reason of fires, waste, reckless lumbering, and other causes. The question which the Forest Association seeks to agitate is whether the timber supply shall be further depleted or renewed for future use by conservative legislation. If the State does not take the matter in hand, not only hard woods—long prominent in our lumber industry and agricultural implement, furniture, and cabinet manufactures—but also all other varieties of timber will become practically extinct. Another hope of the State Forest Association is to encourage tree planting, not only for shade and ornamental purposes in streets and parks, but more especially for country homes and farm lands." That is all commendable, but it would have been well to emphasize the fact that the object of modern forestry is not to "save" individual trees, but to provide a permanent supply of trees for cutting down. Thus only can the opposition of the lumbermen be conquered.

—LOVEMAN NOA, the young naval cadet who lost his life the other day on the coast of far-off Samar, where he was surprised and cut to pieces by the insurgents, was well known in Chattanooga, the city of his birth, and his untimely fate is deeply regretted there. Born only twenty-three years ago, he had already done no little service for his country. After passing through the public schools of Chattanooga with high honors, he prepared for Annapolis and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1900. But meanwhile he had taken such part as his years permitted in the war with Spain, serving on the Harvard. After the battle of Santiago he was recommended for promotion by the Captain, and was later on board the battleship Kentucky when that ship was sent to the Philippines. At his own request he was transferred to the gunboat Mariveles and intrusted with the position of second in command. He had been in the Philippines just a year, having been sent there last October. He took part in a number of expeditions, but had never before been engaged in any work which required very great caution. His bravery had been often demonstrated, and his enthusiasm for his chosen career lent certainty to the prospect that he would win distinction as a naval officer. A knife in the hand of a savage has ended the life so well begun—a pitiable dashing of his own high aspirations and the hopes of his friends at home. Young NOA died, however, in the brave performance of his duty, and only to a short and narrow view was his death a tragedy without mitigation. A good boy and a good American, he went where there was work for such as he to do, and did it to the best of his ability, without a thought of self.

—Much significance attaches to the verdict reached on Wednesday in a suit for damages tried in the Supreme Court before Justice MACLEAN. The facts in the case were simple. As the plaintiff, a doctor, had descended from his carriage at the door of a patient, an automobile passed along the street and frightened the horse, causing the animal to run away and severely injure its owner. The question to be decided was whether the ordinary use in the streets of an automobile constituted negligence if such use resulted in injury to a citizen who, on his part, was using a horse, also in the ordinary way. After very short deliberation the jury decided that there had been no negligence, and that no damages were due. The verdict is entirely reasonable. Any other would have practically excluded from the streets anything not to the taste of a very timid and stupid animal. Horses are all right in their way, and they and their owners have many rights, but neither can be allowed to stand in the way of progress. The automobile has come to stay, and when the people who ride in them show a proper regard for the safety of others their privileges cannot be restricted to suit the peculiarities of horses.

A REMEDY FOR BALDNESS WANTED

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A short time ago an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES on seasickness brought out a very interesting letter from an old traveler who had discovered a simple method of overcoming this annoying malady.

THE NEW YORK TIMES could render a great service to mankind if it were to request those of its readers who have found a simple and efficient remedy for restoring hair upon heads that have partially lost that adornment to communicate their experiences through the columns of your paper.

The books contain so many suggestions and recipes for mitigating this annoying evil that it is difficult to choose among them. We hardly ever have the patience to try any one remedy for any length of time, as a lurking doubt as to its efficacy is always present, and we are afraid of wasting time, money, and effort.

Letters from such of your readers as have tried a remedy successfully, stating the exact manner and method of treatment, and the time it took to produce tangible results, would be of great service and encouragement to those who have hitherto experimented unsuccessfully.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901. J. L. N.

A NOVA SCOTIAN'S REPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day (Oct. 29) there appears a reference to the declination of a title from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, the Hon. A. G. Jones.

The article seems misleading in regard to the people of Nova Scotia. Because a single Governor, on account of some idiosyncracy, refuses a title, it does not therefore follow that all Nova Scotians are "practically Americans." The predecessor of Mr. Jones, Sir Malachi Daly, was made a knight while in office two years ago, and he modestly and gratefully wears his title.

The loyalists of Nova Scotia not only call themselves Britishers, (they never call themselves English, as is erroneously stated in the paragraph referred to,) but they are Britishers. The story of the ill-treatment of their ancestors in the United States, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is still fresh enough in their minds to prevent them from ever desiring annexation.

The empire has no more loyal subjects than those of Nova Scotia, as was conclusively proved by their glorious part in the war in South Africa.

They believe with one of Canada's poets, that:

> The Dutch may have his Holland, the Spaniard have his Spain,
> The Yankee to the south of us must south of us remain;
> For not a man dare lift his hand against the men who brag
> That they were born in Canada, beneath the British flag.

A NOVA SCOTIAN.

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 29.

ENGLAND'S PART IN THE BOER WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the letter signed Richard Dickinson in your issue of Oct. 27 on the change of American sentiment from the British to the Boer side in the South African war and ask the favor of a few words in reply.

Mr. Dickinson appears to think that the marked alteration in the current of our sympathy in this woeful conflict is to be attributed to our belief that in the early stage of the war the Boers were the stronger and better prepared of the combatants and that poor England had been caught napping and was driven into a perilous position, from which it would be difficult to extricate her forces, and, being a chivalrous people, we naturally sympathized with the weak side. But when the tide of battle began to turn and England was able to pour a quarter of a million of her soldiers into South Africa, which was a ten times greater number than the ranks of the farmers opposed to them, and victory began to perch on the union jack, why, our sympathies turned to the Boers, who were evidently the under dog in the fight.

Mr. Dickinson does not appear to think that the different ethical aspect which the war presents to our minds to-day from what it did at first had anything to do with the changed current of American feeling. It is largely a matter of jealousy of England's military prowess and of her wonderful achievement in sending so large an army over the ocean (where there was not even a yacht to oppose the transports) which has altered the tone of the American press on the merits of the struggle. Now, I do not think so, for the reasons which I shall briefly state:

Surely there was not a single American who had passed through the primary department of our public schools who thought for a moment that in this war Great Britain was the weaker power. On the contrary, everybody knew she was a hundredfold stronger and richer than her poor but plucky antagonist. I also think that nobody who read the daily papers at the beginning of the conflict considered that England was taken by surprise and had not been openly preparing for war for many months. But I do think that very many people (although I was not one) believed that the Boers were the aggressors in the fight and that the British were on the defensive, and it was only natural that their sympathy should be given to a people who spoke the same language and whose form of Government and commercial instincts were very similar to our own.

They thought that the English were not only the most enlightened and progressive, but also the most liberty-loving and humane race in the world, whose literature shone with sweetness and light and whose scientific achievements commanded our admiration. Whereas the Boers were a narrow-minded, fanatical, and backward people, who could scarcely be called half civilized. Whatever information we possessed concerning their character and social habits came entirely through English channels and was not calculated to raise them in our esteem. Now, I think the decided change which has lately come over American sentiment touching the conflict is to be attributed to the fact that our people have come to believe that the cruel manner in which the British are conducting the war clearly proves them to be neither enlightened nor progressive, neither liberty-loving nor humane, but directly the reverse. This remark, of course, applies only to the statesmen who are directing the national movement, and not to the great body of the English people.

We Americans have at last come to believe that the war has degenerated into one of undisguised conquest and spoliation, even if the complete triumph of the British arms can only be attained by the virtual annihilation of a poor but heroic race. We Americans believe that in the open employment of utter savages in their ranks against a white race the English have not only outraged the feelings of our people, but also the sentiments of all civilized mankind. We Americans believe that the cowardly and inhuman treatment by the English of the Boer women and children in driving them into pestiferous camps to starve and rot by thousands is enough "to make the very stones weep." We Americans have at last come to see that Lord Salisbury and Joseph Chamberlain are ruthless tyrants, placing lust of empire above human freedom, and that the great Lord Kitchener is only a cold-blooded brute who is hanging patriots, shielding his soldiers behind innocent non-combatants, and completely muzzling the press. When the American people forget and overlook these awful iniquities they will have lost the spirit which animated their own ranks at BUNKER HILL.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

PROHIBITIONISTS AND THE ARMY CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears from your editorial, "Numbers and the Army Canteen," that the Prohibitionists are at their old trick of trying to accomplish their purposes by "worrying" our lawmakers. Your argument that the canteen question should be settled by those who know most about it and have the greatest interest in it is wasted on these fanatics, whose well-known motto is: "If the facts don't support our theories, so much the worse for the facts."

Some attention should, however, be paid to the legislators who suffer themselves to be influenced by such means. A man is not sent to Congress to do as he pleases. He is a representative. That is his character as well as his official title, and the people can execute their wishes only through him.

The Prohibitionists nominate their candidates at every election, and when they can elect a man it will be right for him to carry out their plans as far as he can, but a man elected as a Democrat, for instance, has no more right to support Prohibition measures than Republican ones. In doing so he is false to his trust, and defeats the will of the people.

When the individuals who call themselves the We Can Talk Unceasingly attack a member of Congress he may feel disposed to save himself from a horrible death by promising to do whatever they demand, but some members of Congress need to be reminded that they are not sent to Washington to yield to clamor, but to execute the wishes of their constituents as expressed at the polls. My own Representative, Parker, has both brains and backbone, but some of his associates in Congress seeme to have neither.

If intelligent investigation shows that the canteen is an evil, let it by all means be abolished, but a man who is influenced by gabble has no business to be in Congress. The opinion of Gen. Miles is, of course, entitled to great respect, but, notwithstanding his high rank and character, he is only one man, and it may be, though I do not assert it, that the line officers, being more directly in contact with the rank and file, understand this situation better than does the General commanding.

ALPHA.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

CREEDS AND SACRAMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Clarence M. Lindsay makes a remarkable statement in your issue of Oct. 27 which ought not to be allowed to pass unchallenged. He tells us that the Episcopal Church holds that there are seven sacraments, and holy matrimony is one of them. As the Church Catechism which the ministers of the Church are required to teach her children declares positively that there are two sacraments only, baptism and the supper of the Lord, the coolness of this assertion is really quite startling.

Mr. Lindsay also declares that the Episcopal Church holds the Nicene Creed and the Athanasian Creed, and is therefore not Protestant, but Catholic. Where in the formularies of the Prayer Book is the so-called Athanasian Creed to be found?

As to Mr. Lindsay's assertion that the Episcopal Church should not be judged from "the words Protestant Episcopal on the title page," as "those words will probably be expunged at the next convention," it is sufficient to say that we had better wait until that action shall have been taken. "Prophecy is the most gratuitous form of error," and perhaps the next convention may be as wisely conservative as that which has just adjourned. G. H. S.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 29, 1901.

A REPLY FROM MR. ANDREWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After your generosity in giving so much space to a presentation by Dr. Edward F. Barnes of my claims to the support of voters in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, it is with much reluctance that I now impose upon you a reply to your editorial observations concerning my candidacy.

In answer to your question, "What is Tammany Hall doing with me?" you say: "Tammany never nominates an Andrews in a district it can carry." But is it not true that you refute your own argument in comparing my position to that of Mr. Shepard? In common with the entire community, you admit the purity of Mr. Shepard's life. Was he not nominated by Tammany Hall? Is not Tammany Hall bending every energy, with a fair prospect of success, to elect this man who has always led a blameless life?

And how can you reconcile your intimation that Tammany never nominates good men in safe districts in face of the long line of reputable men who have been carried into office as nominees of Tammany Hall? I need but mention such names as Justices O'Brien, Patterson, Barrett, and Van Brunt, District Attorney De Lancey Nicol, and Controller Coler. Tammany has been practically in control of New York City for 100 years. If all its nominees in safe districts had been such as you intimate them to be, would New York now be the first city in the world? I fear your hatred for everything savoring of Tammany has blinded you to the good that exists in the organization.

So far as concerns my contest for member of Assembly in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, the fight is not, as you assume, being conducted on the assumption that I am certain to be defeated. Many Republicans in this district, for reasons set forth below, regardless of their views on other subjects, have determined nevertheless to vote for a Democratic Assemblyman, and the district cannot longer be counted as absolutely "safe."

But you also ask: "What is he doing with Tammany Hall?" and immediately you say: "It is impossible to believe that Mr. Andrews identifies Tammany with Democracy."

I shall endeavor to answer you fairly, but I ask you for a moment to so far leave out of the question purely municipal conditions that we may clearly notice State issues, with which my campaign is entirely concerned.

It is unnecessary for me to recall that THE TIMES has always opposed interference from Albany in municipal affairs. Your editorials during the session of the last Legislature were the strongest arguments ever advanced in favor of Democratic Assemblymen from New York in opposition to those of the Republican household. You fought the taxation of mortgages, you opposed the clause in the Police bill giving the Governor the power of removal of the Police Commissioner of New York, and you fought the infamous Bridge Franchise bill that endeavored to filch from the City of New York a franchise of enormous value. And always THE TIMES has stood for the Democratic principles of home rule for New York City. Can your esteemed paper deny that Democratic Assemblymen have always fought gallantly for this principle dear to New Yorkers? On the other hand, can it assert that the Republican Assemblymen ever vote in opposition to their colleagues up the State, in efforts to put this city under the control of the Republican machine?

It was THE NEW YORK TIMES that said editorially on March 26, 1901: "When Platt sinks, hope rises. The rule and influence of this man in New York politics have been wholly bad. It was monstrous and unnatural that a civilized and fairly moral community should continue to permit its Legislature to be controlled by a man who in some fifteen years of undisputed sway has never been suspected of the least desire to promote the public welfare. It has always seemed to us weak, pessimistic, and contrary to good morals not to pray daily for the ending of the power of Platt."

Answering your question then, I say, in accepting the nomination for member of Assembly from Tammany Hall in the Twenty-seventh District, I accepted the nomination of a party whose Assemblymen have always stood for Democratic principles in State affairs, and I, in common with many other Democrats, hope that whatever THE TIMES may say about the municipal campaign, it will occasionally return to its vigorous editorials against Republican interference in purely local affairs.

Even admitting, for the sake of argument, all you say against Tammany Hall in municipal affairs, may I ask, would you have voters turn for relief from State interference in New York City to a corrupt and selfish State Republican machine, which has never been so roundly denounced as in your own columns?

CHAMPE S. ANDREWS.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

Protest of a Catholic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see the letter from M. G. Ferrahian, printed in your columns this morning, on "The Religion of the Armenian."

Why can't Protestant missionaries keep out of Catholic countries? Is it not ridiculous to see Protestantism carrying the banner of dissent among a people who hold to the faith of the ages?

Not that I think they are able to do much harm. But as an American Catholic, I ask what sort of a spectacle is this, the going of Protestant missionaries among a people for the purpose of converting those who have for centuries offered the holy sacrifice of the mass and held the faith. That is, however, the spectacle which we behold.

There are enough people who know little or nothing of Christianity in any form among whom Protestants may work without seeking to draw Catholics away from the faith. CLARENCE M. LINDSAY.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

Tolerance and the Reformation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this day's issue of your valuable paper a letter from the Rev. F. M. Foster holds that the Reformed Presbyterian Church maintains the principles of the Reformation period, "and which gave to the world civil and religious liberty." In his history of England, David Hume teaches the contrary. In the fifty-seventh chapter he writes:

"This very House of Commons (Covenanters) in their famous remonstrance took care to justify themselves, as from the highest imputation, from any intention to relax the golden reins of discipline, or to grant any toleration, and the enemies of the Church were so far from the beginning as not to lay claim to liberty of conscience, which they called a toleration for soul-murder. They openly challenged the superiority and even menaced the Established Church with that persecution which they afterward exercised against her with such severity."

If Hume is to be received as an honest Protestant historian, these statements made by him from indisputably true documentary evidence clearly contradict the assertion of the reverend pastor of the Twenty-third Street Reformed Church.

J. NILAN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1901.

A Woman's Claim Disputed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I learn that one of the evening papers of this city is collecting subscriptions for a woman who gives her name as Mrs. Beatrice Hampton-Gordon, claiming to be a granddaughter of Gen. Hampton of South Carolina. I know nothing of this woman's needs, but I do know that her claim of relationship to Gen. Hampton is false.

Gen. Hampton has no granddaughter, and none of the members of his family need or would accept charity. H. S. T.

New York, Oct. 31, 1901.

Mr. Bushby's Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of October 31, appeared an account of a meeting of property owners to plan an opposition to the Park Avenue Assessment, so called. The report is substantially correct, with the exception of the statement that I charged collusion between the Corporation Counsel and certain lawyers, which is not true. I distinctly stated that I did not believe that officer to be cognizant of the practices of said attorneys as reported to me by the committee of property owners.

I request that you publish this correction in your next issue.

JAMES C. BUSHBY.

NUGGETS.

The Better Tip.

Any waiter will tell you that a tip in the hand is worth two on the races.—Philadelphia Record.

A Guarantee and a Promise.

"Do you guarantee this goods not to fade?"

"Absolutely! And if it does we will sell you new goods to match the changed color."—Indianapolis News.

A Golf Enthusiast.

"I hear your husband is a golf enthusiast, Bridget."

"Shure, he is, Ma'am."

"Has he done any good work on the links lately?"

"Shure, he has. He cut the grass th' day."—Yonkers Statesman.

Preliminary Outlay.

She—Do you find golf a very difficult game?

He—Oh, no! Not after you've acquired a little knowledge.

She—What do you consider the most difficult things to acquire?

He—The sticks and balls.—Philadelphia Press.

Knew an Exception.

"It's always the man with one idea that succeeds in life," the strong-minded woman observed.

"I don't know about that," replied the girl. "The only idea Harold Billmore has had in his head for six years is that I'll marry him some day. And I wouldn't do it if he were the last man on earth!"—Chicago Tribune.

HOCH!

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

(It is said that Emperor William will s a yacht for the America's Cup in 1902.

Oh, clang your shields in ecstasy, ye gallant sons of Mars,
And shake the giddy welkin with your ringing battle cars!
Let not the glad wind cease to blow, the mellow sun to shine,
And welcome to America the War Lord of the Rhine!

Ah, how the weird three-cornered words will hiss along the breeze!
Ah, how the meerschaum overdriked will glow and cough and wheeze!
Ah, how with mad enthusiasm the swarming boats will rock
To watch the white sails flying through an atmosphere of Bock!

For William's coming over! and we're glad to see him come!
We'll go in training vocally and make the heavens hum;
We'll slay the fatter bretzel and lead forth the weeping stein,
And lay them on the altar of the War Lord of the Rhine!

Come over here, dear William, and take anything you see—
Except the cup!—I'm pained to say, you'll have to let it be!
That article, dear William, is a thing we can't resign;—
'Twould pine away with Heimweh, even on your sunny Rhine!

Hail, William! You are welcome! Bring your stoutest hearts along!
Our breezes in your rigging shall resound the German song;
We'll fill you up with jolly and we'll send you down the line!—
It's Hoch! the gallant Kaiser and Hoch! the sunny Rhine!

GEN. BULLER MAY BE A BRITISH BOULANGER

Much Sympathy Shown for Him by the Troops.

Soldiers Marching Past His House Cheer Him—His Portrait Carried Around in Triumph.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Gen. Buller threatens to blossom into a British Boulanger. He does not appear to court privacy or to discountenance demonstrations. He attended a theatre in London on Wednesday evening, and when he was recognized he was cheered, rose to his feet and bowed his acknowledgments. Outside the building Gen. Buller was mobbed by cheering crowds, and the police had to be called in to clear the street.

Sir Redvers yesterday proceeded to Aldershot, from where he finally departs today. The authorities are striving to keep the hour of his departure a secret from the troops, in order to avoid a demonstration, which, the officials think, would be peculiarly undesirable.

There is no doubt that a large section of the troops is indignant at the General's dismissal. The Highland Light Infantry expressed this feeling by removing from the walls of its messroom the portrait of a distinguished Field Marshal, which was kicked around the barracks, while a portrait of Gen. Buller was carried around the mess in triumph. Soldiers en route, when marching past Gen. Buller's house, frequently break out into cheers.

Gen. Buller, speaking yesterday to a reporter of The Evening News regarding the telegram to Gen. White, attributed to Sir Redvers by The National Review, said:

"That is not my telegram."

CARDIFF, Oct. 31.—A mass meeting of Welsh colliers to-day passed a resolution demanding the resignation of Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, for his harsh treatment of Gen. Buller.

SPEECH BY JOHN MORLEY.

The Concentration Camps Denounced—Government's Attitude Said to be One of Sullen Desperation.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., addressing his constituents yesterday at Arbroath, Forfarshire, said:

"The Government are aggravating the essential mischief of the situation in South Africa by their management of the concentration camps. The death rate of children, measure it as you will, is hideous, excessive, and appalling. The policy of devastation has been admitted to be a mistake.

"I wonder what Lord Palmerston would have said of a Government justifying themselves by saying that Russia in Poland and Austria in Bosnia had done something like the same. The war has entirely changed in character and is drifting into a war of extermination of a people fighting for their own land.

"The policy of unconditional surrender and submission means extermination and annihilation. The present attitude of the Government is one of sullen desperation. There is nothing worse than mettle in a blind horse.

"The King will perhaps at no distant date have to seek other Ministers with a better insight and a more pliant mind, in face of the dangerous and complex situation which confronts the country."

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

It Is Understood that Every Available Infantryman at Aldershot Will Go to South Africa.

ALDERSHOT, Oct. 31.—It is understood that, as a result of the conclusion arrived at by the Cabinet on Monday, every available effective infantryman here will be sent to the front in South Africa between now and Christmas.

The departure of the Cavalry Brigade from Aldershot will leave only a single regiment of regular cavalry, the Twenty-first Lancers, in the United Kingdom.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, (only son of the Duke of Connaught,) who is a Second Lieutenant in the Seventh (Queen's Own) Hussars, goes with his regiment to South Africa.

BOERS TO SETTLE IN WYOMING.

Wealthy Citizens of The Hague Secure 300,000 Acres of Land.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 31.—A number of Hague bankers and other wealthy men of Holland are making arrangements to establish a colony of Boers and Holland Dutch in Wyoming. A tract of 300,000 acres has been secured in the valley of the Green River in Sweetwater County, Southern Wyoming. Surveys have been made for a gigantic canal and irrigation system and construction is to be commenced at once. The prospective settlers are now being brought over to do the work.

Tests have been made which show that the soil is especially well adapted for beet sugar culture, and a large beet sugar factory will be established in the colony.

TO DECEIVE THE CHINESE COURT.

Every Effort Made to Destroy Evidence of the Conquest.

PEKING, Oct. 31.—The repairs to the walls, towers, and palace have been almost completed. A temporary structure of wood and cloth has been erected in place of the destroyed Chien-Nen Tower, under which Emperor Kwang Su will pass when entering the Forbidden City. It is painted to resemble the old stone tower, with cannon in the windows, and looks like a piece of theatrical scenery.

Every effort is being made to conceal from the Court the evidence of conquest. The British loopholed the wall at the station outside Chien-Nen Gate, and the Chinese are now building another wall outside this to screen it from the view of the Court.

Prince Ching started to meet the Court to-day.

Kaiser's Gift to a Shanghai Church.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Emperor William has telegraphed the German Protestant community in Shanghai that he will give an altar and windows to the new church there in memory of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German Minister to China. This gift, his Majesty said in the dispatch, would serve as an injunction to be true to Christianity and faithful to the Fatherland unto death.

Head of Von Ketteler's Assassin.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy, in explaining the fact that the head of Baron von Ketteler's murderer had been brought to Germany on a battleship, says the ship's doctor secured it for pathological purposes.

SIR THOMAS MADE A HERO.

Neighbors Unharness the Horses and Draw His Carriage Home.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Immediately after his arrival in London Sir Thomas Lipton drove out to his suburban residence, Osidge, at Southgate. An assemblage of friends and neighbors met him about two miles from the house with a band, unharnessed the horses, and drew the carriage home.

Responding to an address of welcome presented on behalf of the village of Southgate, he said that he had hoped to drink from the cup in Southgate, but it had stuck in spite of the jerk he had given it. "I mean to lift it yet," he said, in concluding his speech of thanks.

MOROCCO PAYS SPAIN'S CLAIM.

TANGIER, Oct. 31.—The Moroccan Government has paid to Spain $30,000 for the parents and $1,600 indemnity, as a result of the capture by Kabyle tribesmen of the Spanish boy and girl last May at Arzilla, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco.

EARL RUSSELL MARRIED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Earl Russell and Miss Somerville were married at a registry office in London this morning.

KING EDWARD'S CONDITION.

London Lancet Officially Declares the Cancer Rumors Untrue—His Majesty's Health Good.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Lancet says it has official authority to announce that the rumors regarding the health of King Edward are entirely without truth or foundation.

The paper states that his Majesty is in good health, and has undergone no operation whatever.

A REVIVAL OF "MAGDA."

Sudermann's Famous Drama Well Played by the German Stock Company at the Irving Place Theatre.

The German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre last night presented a harmonious rendition of "Heimath," better known in this city under the title of "Magda," by Hermann Sudermann. The character of Magda, made famous by a Bernhardt, a Duse, and a Sorma, was last night intrusted to Hedwig Lange.

Miss Lange has not the genius of her aforesaid famous colleagues, and a comparison of her work with that of the others is therefore not only impossible but unjust. But Miss Lange has considerable talent, and this she employed to the best of her ability and to the evident delight of a good-sized audience. She was particularly effective in the emotional scenes of the third and fourth acts.

In the second act, where she makes her first appearance in her old home, she seemed much too cold and lacking in sentiment. Under the light manner of the famous singer there was not discernible that other emotion which she herself later on declares that she did feel. There was no occasional breaking through of a kindlier feeling; it was all superficial, shallow, and artificial. This first entrance and the succeeding scenes are probably the most difficult in the part because they require a most delicate touch and play of emotions, and in these scenes Miss Lange was not convincing.

This convincing sincerity apparently is never lacking in the performances of Kaethe Brandt. This young actress again showed her worth last night in the simple but delightful part of Marie, Magda's younger sister, and about the only ray of sunshine in a gloomy and tragic atmosphere. She put into her portrayal much quiet earnestness. The scene at the window when she awaits the return of her long-lost sister was one of the best-acted moments of the play.

Another splendid interpretation was that of the pastor by Mr. Rottmann. His well-modulated voice he used to the best purpose. He was always sincere, and when he was on the stage he held his audience in breathless attention. Otto Reimann played the exceedingly difficult part of the father with much force and intensity.

Even superior was the way in which that excellent actor, Otto Ottbert, managed to create an entirely human and therefore attractive person out of the part of Dr. von Keller, the seducer of Magda. This is a character which, if overdrawn, would become a mere melodramatic stage villain. Mr. Ottbert endowed this character with so much life that his figure did, indeed, "create fear and pity," fear that such a man should be honored by society, and pity because he was human. The other parts were all in good hands, and the stage management was excellent as usual, the general result being an exceedingly harmonious and well-rounded performance.

Grau Opera Company at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—The Grau Opera Company opened its engagement in New Orleans to-night under the most favorable auspices. The French Opera House was packed to the doors. Considering the season, the showing made by society was remarkable. The opera to-night was "Lohengrin." Mme. Emma Eames sang Elsa, and Mme. Schumann-Heink Ortrud. Van Dyke appeared as Lohengrin, and Bispham as Telramund, Edouard De Reszke as the King divided honors with Mme. Eames. The success of the first night was as great artistically as financially. "Manon," "Carmen," "Les Huguenots," and "Faust" will be sung during the engagement in the order named.

Stage Manager Sent to Insane Ward.

George McKenzie, thirty-five years old, a stage manager, who lives at the Aulic, Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, was removed to Bellevue Hospital from the Presbyterian Hospital last night in an ambulance. He was placed in the insane ward for examination. McKenzie has been sick for more than two years. He had been in the Presbyterian Hospital for six weeks.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Owing to the illness of Blanche Bates, "Under Two Flags" will not be given at the Old Colonial Theatre, Boston, after Saturday night until Miss Bates has recovered. Virginia Harned in "Alice of Old Vincennes" will appear in place of "Under Two Flags."

Charles Frohman is arranging to extend John Drew's season at the Empire Theatre in "The Second in Command" beyond the middle of November. He is also arranging to continue the Empire Theatre Company's tour in "Mrs. Dane's Defense" until the latter part of December.

A combination has been formed by James Lederer for the vaudeville stage. It will include Robert Downing, the tragedian; Henshaw and Ten Broeck, and Anna Boyd, assisted by a small chorus. They will all appear together in a forty-minute sketch in their different specialties. The company will open its tour on Nov. 11 at Washington.

Charles Frohman has completed the cast of "Colorado," Augustus Thomas's new play which is to be presented at Wallack's Theatre on Nov. 18. The complete cast is as follows: Wilton Lackaye, Francis Carlisle, John W. Albaugh, J. M. Colville, Horace Lewis, Maude Hoffman, Violet Rand, Jean Newcombe, Rose Cooke, Christine Blessing, H. L. Hall, Lewis Egan, Frank Donovan, Herbert Pollard, Frank Kemble, Clement Kirby, Hern Collins, William T. Simpson, Lawrence Sheehan, Francis Conlan, Morris Frank, Harry Gibson, David Higgins, Thomas Lambson, and William T. James.

MRS. BAKER HELD FOR TRIAL.

Woman Accused of Passing Bad Checks Remanded to Tombs Without Bail.

Complaints multiply against Mrs. Eugenia N. Baker, the young woman arrested on Wednesday for passing two worthless checks for $125 on Bronn & Bronn, real estate dealers, of 41 Union Square, and she was yesterday committed to the Tombs without bail by Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions. She told the Judge that it would be useless to fix bail, as she could obtain no bond. Detective Sergeant Price said yesterday that he had found six more complaints against the woman. Inspector Watts of the Boston police telegraphed, asking that she be held for the authorities of that city if discharged here. The police say she is also wanted in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Baker still says she is innocent of wrongdoing, unless as the unwitting tool of dishonest persons. According to her story, she married at Asbury Park last June Simeon Baker, a clerk at the Allenhurst Inn, Allenhurst, N. J., without the knowledge of her parents, and that when the inn was destroyed by fire at the opening of the season, she went with her husband to Boston, where he is now. It was said by Detective Sergeant Cuff that Frederick Edwards of Glen Rock, N. J., father of the prisoner, had made a settlement with the proprietors of a big Sixth Avenue department store, upon whom she admits having passed a worthless check for $100 a few weeks ago. He had warrants for her arrest for this transaction at the time he arrested her for her dealings with the real estate men.

Ingersoll Estate at Newport Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 31.—The deed of the Ingersoll estate on the Cliffs known as Reef Point, from Charles E. Ingersoll, executor of the estate of Sarah E. Ingersoll, to Robert N. Carson of Philadelphia, has been filed for record in the City Clerk's office. The estate comprises 23,000 square feet of land, adjoining the William Waldorf Astor place on the north, and that of Mrs. Victor Sorchan on the south, with a long shore line on the Cliffs. Mr. Carson paid $100,000 for the land and building.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

In town it was a dull day, although the Avenue and Park were crowded during the afternoon with carriages, and there were many new faces of people who have returned for the season seen at the restaurants. It was gay in the country and at Tuxedo and Meadow Brook and other colonies All Halloween was celebrated with enthusiasm by the young people. There were the usual meets of the hunting sets.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Seton and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Seton, Jr., were among the passengers on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, which arrived yesterday. Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, who have been absent since last June; Mrs. J. R. Watson, Mrs. Edward P. C. Lewis, and Miss Elinor Lewis were also passengers on the same ship.

⁂

To-day, being All Saints, will be observed as a religious holiday in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches, and there will be elaborate services. A number of house parties will commence and last over election day. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will have a party this week end at Lenox. A great many men will come in on Monday evening or Tuesday morning to vote on election day and leave by early trains for the country again.

⁂

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Duer Bronson and Lloyd Griscom, Minister to Persia, will be celebrated to-morrow at St. Margaret's, Westminster, London. The bride will be given away by Egerton L. Winthrop. There will be a wedding breakfast afterward at the residence of the bride's mother.

⁂

The Earl of Albermarle will accompany Mrs. Keppel to this country, according to latest report. The Earl is the elder brother of George Keppel. From latest advices Mr. Keppel is doing very well at the New York Hospital, having only a slight attack of typhoid fever. Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury and Robert Collier are both doing well at last accounts.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are at the Waldorf-Astoria for the present. They have been stopping for the last month at the Garden City Hotel.

⁂

The Majestic, which arrived yesterday, had a large passenger list, but there were not many New Yorkers on the list. Among those who were on board were Archibald G. Barrow, Mrs. W. A. Bond, Miss Bond, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bunker, Mrs. T. C. Dugan of New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. French, Mrs. Thomas Garner, Mrs. M. B. J. Goddard, Miss Margretta Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Jenkins of Baltimore, Mrs. Henry Lewis, Jr., Miss Lewis, T. G. Newbold, J. E. Redmond, M. P., and Mrs. Redmond; Sir Wemyss Reid, Mrs. Francis J. Usher, and George M. Woolsey.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong have moved into their town residence for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock have been in town, coming from their country seat in the Berkshire Hills.

⁂

The St. Cecilia Society of Staten Island held its first session for the coming season on Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Miss Lena Dix, at Clifton.

⁂

The engagement, recently announced in Boston of Miss Nora Schlesinger and James Lovell Little, Jr., is of interest to many New Yorkers. Miss Schlesinger's mother was Miss McBurney before she married Barthold Schlesinger. Mrs. Isadore Braggiotti is a cousin of hers. Mr. Little is a descendant of the Reveres, and is a Harvard graduate, class of '97.

⁂

Miss Olga Frothingham and Dr. Langdon Frothingham, whose engagement was recently announced in Boston, are cousins. Miss Frothingham's mother, Mrs. Edward Mifflin, was formerly Miss Eugenia Mifflin. On her father's side, Mrs. Frothingham claims relationship to the Adams, Everett, and Brooks families. Dr. Frothingham is a cousin of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and his mother, the late Mrs. T. B. Frothingham, was a Revere.

⁂

The sad note struck yesterday in New York social life was the service for the dead at Grace Church over the body of the late Mrs. George M. Woolsey, before her marriage Miss Esther Morris Hunt, daughter of the late Richard M. Hunt, and whose marriage to Mr. Woolsey was celebrated, also in Grace Church, on Feb. 16 last, and which was one of the largest weddings of the season. Mrs. Woolsey went very soon after the ceremony to London with Mr. Woolsey, who, although an American, lived there. She died in London about two weeks ago. The news of her death was a great shock to her relatives and friends here. Grace Church was filled yesterday afternoon with those wishing to pay the last sad token of respect to the dead. The service was held about 4:30, and Dr. Morgan Dix and the Rev. Dr. Huntington were the officiating clergymen. The usual choir sang, and the music was unusually well rendered. The floral decorations were beautiful. The altar was covered with loose white flowers, and three large masses were arranged in concealed vases at the back, and wreaths and pillars of blossoms in white and mauve filled much of the space about the chancel. The casket was loosely draped with light mauve cloth and was covered by masses of large white chrysanthemums at one end, while white roses filled the centre, edged by lilies of the valley. The music, arranged by the organist, comprised the Psalm "Lord, Let Me Know Mine End," and the hymns, "Nearer, My God to Thee," "There Is a Land of Pure Delight," "Hark, Hark My Soul," and the Sevenfold Amen. Besides the relatives of Mrs. and Mr. Woolsey there were present those of the bridal attendants now in New York and representatives of all the prominent families.

IN HONOR OF MISS ROOSEVELT.

First Formal Entertainment for President's Debutante Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The first formal entertainment in honor of the débutante daughter of the President, Miss Alice Roosevelt, was given to-day when Mrs. James Lowndes entertained a luncheon party of young people. Invited to meet Miss Roosevelt were Miss Townsend, Miss Mackay-Smith, and Miss Field, buds of the coming Winter; Miss Hildegard McKenna, Miss Sargent, Miss Loring, and Miss McCauley of last year's débutante list; Miss Anne Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior; Miss Sheridan, Miss Cobb, Miss Bell, and Miss Postlethwaite.

Miss Roosevelt will accompany her parents to the Corbin-Patten wedding on Nov. 6, although her formal début is not to take place until Jan. 3, when a dance will be given in her honor at the White House. She will be a member of the receiving party in the Blue Room on New Year's Day, and also of the luncheon party that will follow the New Year's reception.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. William Lyman of Boston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, at Whitehall.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. W. H. Gaw, and Mrs. J. R. Busk closed their cottages to-day and went to New York.

Commander A. P. Nazro, United States Navy, and Mrs. Nazro, who were married in Jamaica Plain, Mass., are spending a part of their honeymoon here. Henry Bedlow is visiting his daughter, Mrs. William H. Mayer.

Mrs. Ellen F. Schott has returned from New York.

Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallory have closed their cottage. Next Summer they will occupy the Hatch cottage on Kay Street, which they purchased this Summer, and are having extensively improved.

Mrs. Charles Duryea, who has been visiting her daughter, has returned to New York.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a large luncheon at her villa, The Elms, this afternoon.

Mrs. Edward F. Rook left to-day for New York.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has furnished, from the greenhouses at The Breakers, the flowers to be used to-morrow for the decoration of Kay Chapel for the All Saints' Day services.

NEW JERSEY WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Hold Their Seventh Annual Meeting at Orange and Hear Reports.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 31.—The seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 7,300 women and ninety-five clubs, assembled in Trinity Congregational Church of East Orange this morning. The church was decorated with flowers and plants.

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 o'clock by Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn. The Rev. Fritz Baldwin offered prayer, and Mrs. Blackwell read an address of welcome. Mrs. Hartshorn replied and also made her annual address. She referred to the race question, and said that it was unfortunate that it had been brought up, but that it would have to be settled at the next biennial convention.

Miss Tuttle, tre Corresponding Secretary, reported that during the year nine clubs had federated and that only one had withdrawn. Miss Celia E. Gardner, the Treasurer, reported a total amount of $339.54 received by the federation, of which $232.37 had been expended, leaving a balance of $107.17.

Directors were elected as follows: Mrs. Mary B. Kinsey of Arlington, Mrs. Charles J. Silvers of Elizabeth, and Mrs. Emma Wilkinson of Merchantville. A few unimportant changes were voted in the constitution.

Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, President of the General Federation, made a short address upon the work of the National Federation. Mrs. D. T. S. Donnson, First Vice President of the National Federation; Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, President of the New York State Federation, and Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, President of the Society of American Women of London, England, spoke of the work being done by their respective organizations. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall read the report on the Department of Education of the Federation. Dr. Cecil F. Lavell delivered a lecture upon imperialism, treating the subject from various standpoints.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Thayer—Richardson.

Harry Winslow Thayer, son of Horatio Winslow Thayer, and Miss Lena Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight B. Richardson, were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 West Fifty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride was dressed in white satin covered with white chiffon, and trimmed with Venetian lace. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were the sisters of the bride, Miss Marion Richardson and Miss Marguerite Richardson. Their frocks were of thin white material over white satin trimmed with rose petals, and their flowers were pink roses. The house was decorated with pink chrysanthemums. Douglas Campbell was Mr. Thayer's best man, and the ushers were James T. Emmott of Morristown, Timothy Field Allen of New York, Bertram Gardner of Garden City, and Rodney Ganse of Wilmington, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer will reside in Englewood, N. J.

IN THE SHOPS.

A charming girl was out yesterday wearing a simple black corduroy suit, the skirt made plainly, the placket hole fastened in the back in two points, each finished with a black button. There was a short jacket, a flat black hat, and one of the big, flimsy, much-beruffled muffs of chiffon was carried with it.

⁂

In black velvet was another attractive suit, made perfectly plain, skirt and jacket, the latter a simple Eton. With this suit was worn a purple, toque-like velvet hat, with a bunch of violets at the back. An exquisite boa of silver fox, made up with the head and tail, and worn with the suit.

⁂

Here is an odd suit in one of the shops. It is of gray cloth, trimmed with squirrel skin. The skirt has two flounces of the fur, each six or seven inches wide, the lower edges finished with lines of black velvet, something over an inch wide. The bodice is made with a bolero of the material edged with a line of the squirrel skin and on either side of the narrow vest of pale blue chiffon are lines of black velvet embroidered with two shades of blue, giving something the effect of the familiar and very beautiful Chinese embroidery in different hues. The stock is of the pale blue chiffon with several bands of narrow black lace insertion around it. The belt, a deep corsage effect, is of plain black velvet. The sleeves of the cloth are finished half way between the elbow and wrist with a line of the gray squirrel, a fringe of the hair set on the inside, and the lower part of the sleeve is formed of a puff and deep cuff of black velvet embroidered with the blue.

⁂

Blue is to be seen frequently combined with gray, and a gray corduroy gown has a vest and belt of blue. The belt is pointed and finished on either edge with an inch-wide band of embroidery in pink and blue in the form of wheels. There is a narrow, straight vest of blue cloth and blue waistcoat. The edges on either side are embroidered with the wheels.

⁂

There is a good effect on a cut velvet gown in which is introduced a little embroidery in shades of blue. This is one of those "combed" velvets, black with a white, though imperceptibly, and dots, with the black cut out, showing the white more noticeably in pin points. There are lines of a narrow black and white braid, in which the black predominates, around the skirt of this gown, the braid something more than a quarter of an inch wide and set several inches apart, carried around the back and sides of the skirt at intervals nearly its full length. They finish with a little fancy turn on either side of the front breadth, leaving it plain, and thus giving a panel effect. There are more of the straps of this braid on the waist, and it is here that the embroidery in shades of blue is to be seen, finishing the ends of the straps with a small pattern in the form of what looks to be half a flower. It is exceedingly attractive. There is a small round yoke, with a stock of blue cloth covered with cream lace, and a pointed belt is formed of three rows of the black and white braid over blue, showing a line of it between the straps.

⁂

Very smart is a boa, or collar, rather, for it is deep, formed of several ruffles of taffeta falling to the shoulders. These ruffles have a band of velvet ribbon an inch wide set on the edge. It also finishes the broad taffeta ends, four or five inches wide, with ruffles on the edges, and the velvet set inside these. The ends fall about to the knees, and are cut round. The smart feature of the collar is to be found in the rosettes, set on either side of the front at the neck and gathering in each string about half way down its length. These rosettes are after the fashion of the smart rosette of the day. The outer edge is formed of rather wide ruffles, inside them is a narrow ruffle so closely gathered that it has the effect of plaiting, and inside this a big painted velvet button as large as a watch. These buttons, and there are four of them, as there are four rosettes, are painted with bronze gold paint in a snowy feather design. Similar buttons of smaller size have been seen on handsome fur coats, one perhaps on a coat. The rosettes give an original air to the collar they adorn.

⁂

Another of these buttons, about the same size and painted in the same manner, gives a smart touch to a flat black silk hat made of innumerable plaitings of taffeta.

⁂

A crêpe de chine waist of pale green, made with a simply tucked yoke, has an attractive stock. It is formed of a straight band of crêpe de chine like the waist, carried straight around a foundation stock, the ends crossed in the back, brought around to the front and tied in a simple bow.

⁂

Very pretty is a chiffon stock, the stock part with the chiffon put around in rather wide plaits, and over these a couple of rows of a narrow silk braid in combined pale blue and pink. There is a small double bow knot, the ends finished with the same pink and blue silk braid.

Window Glass Plants Running Again.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 31.—All the factories included in the American Window Glass Company and the Independent Glass Company, numbering nearly 100 plants and representing 95 per cent. of the total capacity of the United States, resumed to-night, giving employment to 15,000 men, who have been idle since last May.

COURT STENOGRAPHER DEAD.

Man Who Reported Tweed and Beecher Trials Died in Jersey City.

William F. Bonynge, for twenty-five years stenographer for the First Judicial Department of the New York Supreme Court, died on Wednesday last at his residence, 47 Dunean Avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Bonynge was born in Dublin, Sept. 9, 1833. He came to America in 1857, and soon obtained a position as court stenographer in New York.

He was several times stenographer in the New York Legislature. He assisted in reporting the trials of William M. Tweed, and of the suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher. He was occasionally employed at Washington. He is survived by a widow and daughter, Mrs. Aquilla Wanamaker of Jersey City. Mr. Bonynge died of blood poisoning which developed from an abscess on the knee.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hanbury Dead, Aged 108.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hanbury, who was born on June 9, 1793, is dead. She was a cousin of Sir Thomas Sanderson (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) and Sir Percy Sanderson, (British Consul General at New York.) Mrs. Hanbury was prominent half a century ago in anti-slavery, prison reform, and other philanthropic matters. She could see to read and write up to her one hundredth year. She spent the last year of her life mostly in bed.

Obituary Notes.

A. P. DUTTON, a pioneer of Wisconsin, died at Racine yesterday. Mr. Dutton built the first piers and elevators in Racine, and was in early years prominently identified with the grain handling and shipping interests. He was born in New York State in 1822 and came to Wisconsin in 1841.

L. HENRY MORGAN died yesterday at his residence, 237 East Seventeenth Street. Mr. Morgan was a member of the Racquet, University, and Knickerbocker Clubs, and was also a member of the Harvard Alumni Association. He was married, his wife's maiden name being Camilla Leonard.

IRA PRUDEN SMITH of the Board of Freeholders died yesterday at his home, 191 North Second Street, Newark, N. J. He had been ill almost a year with heart trouble. He was born forty-seven years ago at Morris Plains. He came to this city when a young man, after living a few years in Morristown. He was a member of the Republican County Committee for some years. He leaves a widow, one son, and one daughter.

Mrs. MARGARET FLYNN, the mother-in-law of James E. March, Republican leader in the Eighth Assembly District, is dead at her Summer home in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y. Her poor health was due to her grief over the recent death of her daughter, Mrs. March. Mrs. Flynn was known and respected all over the Sixth Assembly District on account of her charities. Her body will be put in the receiving vault in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Lowville until Wednesday next, when it will be brought here. The funeral services will take place in the old St. Parick's Cathedral, Mott and Prince Streets. The interment will take place in Calvary Cemetery.

A. A. FIELD'S WILL PROBATED.

Children of His First Wife Fought Its Admission.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday admitted to probate the will of Archy A. Field, who died last February at 1,659 Monroe Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, leaving an estate valued at $50,000 to his second wife, who, with her six children, live in the Monroe Avenue house.

The will was contested by the three children of Mr. Field's first wife, who alleged undue influence and the absence of testamentary capacity on the part of their father. Police Captain James K. Price was one of the chief witnesses for the contestants. Capt. Price's testimony, nevertheless, was all in favor of the second wife. He swore that he was a lifelong friend of Mr. Field, and a constant visitor at his home.

"His mind was perfectly sound when he made the will," the Captain said.

An Error Corrected.

By an inadvertency it was stated in the account yesterday of the award of the Paderewski prizes for musical compositions that Arthur Bird, the winner of the chamber music prize, was conducting in this city. Arthur Weld is conducting here, but Mr. Bird resides at present in Berlin. Arthur Bird was born at Cambridge, Mass., July 23, 1856, and studied in Berlin in 1875-7 under Haupt, Loeschhorn, and Rhode. He returned to this country and worked for a short time, but in 1881 went to Berlin and studied composition and orchestration with Urban. The Summer of 1885 was spent with Liszt at Weimar. He visited this country and appeared in concerts in 1886, but has since lived in Germany. He has written a symphony, three suites for orchestra, a serenade for wind instruments, a comic opera, "Daphne," and a ballet, "Rübezahl," besides many piano compositions.

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "LUBECK," "LUBECK." E. & W.

MARRIED.

BURFORD—LAURENT.—Oct. 31, by the Rev. John Lloyd Lee, Agnes Stanfield Laurent, daughter of Thomas H. Laurent of Newark, N. J., to George House Burford of New York. No cards.

GENNERT—CLARKE.—On Oct. 30, at All Angels' Church, by the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, Lizzie Plimpton, daughter of Mr. George C. Clarke, to Henry Gottlieb Gennert.

MANDEVILLE—DESHLER.—At the Holland House, New York, on Thursday, Oct. 31, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, Dr. Frederick A. Mandeville of Newark, N. J., and Miss Emily Wyckoff Deshler, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Deshler of New York.

DIED.

BONYNGE.—At Jersey City on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1901, William F. Bonynge.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, 47 Duncan Av., on Friday, Nov. 1., at 8 P. M.

Please omit flowers.

CAMPBELL.—Thomas K. Campbell, aged 40 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Mediator, at King's Bridge, Friday, Nov. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves 155th St. at 2 P. M.

CLYNES.—At Jersey City, on Oct. 31, 1901, Jane Clynes, widow of Thomas H. Clynes, aged 52 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 188 Monticello Av., Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

GWINNELL.—At Newark, N. J., on Oct. 30, 1901, John M. Gwinnell, in his 67th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the Halsey Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2:30 P. M.

HAYES.—At her residence Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1901, Caroline David Hayes, widow of David A. Hayes, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 688 High St., Newark, on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MIDDLEBROOK.—At Chicago, Oct. 23, George Stanley Middlebrook, son of George A. and Susan Hayes Middlebrook, aged 43.

Burial service at the Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, Staten Island, Sunday, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock.

MORGAN.—At his residence, 237 East 17th St., on Thursday, Oct. 31, L. Henry Morgan, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral services at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, Nov. 2, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

RICH.—Edith Lounsbery Dominick, daughter of Francis Jacob Dominick and Almira Hoffman and beloved wife of the Rev. Lawson Carter Rich, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Funeral services at Corpus Christi Church, 221 West 69th St., All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, noon.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, Margaret J., daughter of the late William and Elizabeth Ross Scott.

Funeral services at her late residence, 224 West 34th St., on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock. Interment Greenwood at convenience of the family.

SEAMAN.—In New York, Oct. 31, 1901, Vernon Seaman, eldest son of the late Valentine and Anna A. Seaman, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral Saturday, Nov. 2, at 11 A. M., at Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 332 West 57th St. Interment private.

San Francisco papers please copy.

SIEGBERT.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, after a lingering illness at her residence, 46 West 73d St., Marianne, widow of Henry Siegbert, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral at convenience of the family.

VAN TINE.—On Oct. 31, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Theodorus Van Tine, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, William W. Watson.

Services on Saturday, Nov. 2, at his late residence, Livingston, Essex County, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

WEDDING GIFTS

Every piece of Sterling Silver made by the GORHAM Co. has the distinction that belongs to the embodiment of an original artistic idea combined with unequalled beauty of workmanship. Attention is invited to a number of new and highly attractive designs now for the first time shown.

THE GORHAM CO.
SILVERSMITHS
Broadway and Nineteenth Street and
21 & 23 Maiden Lane, New York

Answer to Correspondents.

THOMAS A. McALLEN.—The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn was formally excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church in 1887. The chain of circumstances which led to his excommunication began in 1886, when he supported Henry George for the Mayoralty of this city and made a speech for him in Chickering Hall in spite of the protest of Archbishop Corrigan. The Archbishop then suspended him for two weeks from the performance of priestly functions. Later, when he had continued to support Mr. George and the single-tax idea, he was provisionally suspended indefinitely, the Archbishop in the meantime having appealed to Rome. From Rome he received an order to report there and explain himself. He disregarded this order, as he had disregarded the protests of Archbishop Corrigan. It was said that, in addition to an official order to go to Rome, he received a personal command from the Pope. He went through the country lecturing in favor of the doctrines he had espoused. He was then formally excommunicated, in July, 1887. Mgr. Satolli came to this country as Apostolic Delegate in 1892, with instructions to examine into the case of Father McGlynn. The trial was held in the Catholic University, Washington, behind closed doors, and on Dec. 24, 1892, an announcement to the effect that Dr. McGlynn was restored to the priesthood was issued. On the following day, Christmas, the restored priest held mass. In the evening he spoke in Cooper Union. He did not express regret for his position in a speech he made, and the speech was followed by a regular Christmas sermon. He remained a close friend of Mr. George after that time.

CONSTANT READER.—In 1895 the question of consolidation was submitted to the people. Levi P. Morton was Governor. The bill was passed by the Legislature May 5, 1897, under the administration of Gov. Black. It became effective Jan. 1, 1898. Frank S. Black was the Governor.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 31.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th
BACKMAN, Lillian, 2,491 2d Av.	2	29
BERG, Frederick, Brooklyn	48	30
BLACKNER, Wilbert, 403 E. Houston	2	30
CLEARY, Stella, 64 W. 100th St.	3	30
COY, Jane, 64 W. 88th St.	68	29
CARLSON

LONG ODDS HORSES WON

Sadducee Was the Single Successful Favorite at Aqueduct.

ETHICS TOOK THE HANDICAP

Josepha, Unbacked, Was Victorious, While Carl Kahler, Heavily Supported, Was Beaten.

It has been long since the betting patrons of the turf, and none but bettors patronize the turf at Aqueduct, had so disastrous an afternoon as that of yesterday. On the other hand, the men in the ring, who now are known as "layers," have been waiting a similar length of time for such an inning as they then had. One possible explanation for the remarkable racing happenings of the day was that the horses making up the six fields for the afternoon's racing utterly lacked that quality known on the turf as class. Except in one event, the horses were the cheapest selling platers that could be found in the length and breadth of the country, and that they performed form somersaults was the most natural thing in the world.

The weather was cool and clear, and so it happened that in spite of the poor promise of the programme there was a large attendance. The betting element made a fortunate beginning by selecting Sadducee for the first race. Sadducee, starting at even money and ridden by H. Michaels, went out and won in a romp by five lengths, after St. David and Onduris each took a turn in front, long chance horses, however, filling the places behind him. After that race bettors were all at sea, for not another favorite got home first. Horses at long odds captured the greater part of the programme, Josépha, at from 20 up to 30 to 1, winning the Babylon Handicap for two-year-olds, and the 20 to 1 chance, Mollie Peyton, taking the last purse. It was fairly indicative of the manner in which form went astray that so shrewd a judge as David Gideon, owner of Josepha, let that filly run unbacked, the men who "follow the money" naturally fighting shy of Josepha in consequence, while in the last race Mr. Gideon heavily backed his three-year-old, Carl Kahler, only to have Kahler beaten out at the finish by the neglected Mollie Peyton.

The result of the fifth race, for maiden fillies and geldings, was quite as disastrous to the public generally, for the money bet on that event was divided between Tact and Pearl Finder. The winner turned up in Tenagra, who, at 8 to 1, galloped out in front all the way and won in a canter, with Pearl Finder a poor second, and Tact beaten off.

The best race of the afternoon, and the only one that attracted horses with the least pretension to quality, was the mile and seventy yards, styled the Edgemere Handicap. In this the smart filly Roxane was the top weight and favorite, with Ethics and Lady Sterling the next best backed. The start was a poor one, Lombre getting away with much the best of it, but failing to make use of his advantage, as Shaw, who rode him, pulled back and let up Roxane. The favorite took the lead on the turn into the back stretch and galloped to the front, making a fairly strong pace to the turn into the quarter stretch, Ethics there having second place and beginning to close on the leader. On the straight, Ethics gradually wore down Roxane, and half way down the straight took the lead, Lombre then moving up past Roxane and making his effort after Ethics. For a furiong the result was in doubt, but as they drew near the finish the difference in weight told in favor of the three-year-old, and Ethics drew out and won cleverly by a length, with Lombre second, two lengths before Roxane, third. In the second race, Andrew Miller's fast filly Animosity was the favorite, while Sweet Tooth, who naturally ought to have figured over the filly in the betting, was at a good price, owing to the fact that he was ridden by a stable boy, Dunn. In the race Sweet Tooth took the track at the lifting of the barrier, and, making all the running, won, hustled out at the end, two lengths before Lamps, who was tailed up all the way. Animosity moved forward on the stretch, but just as she made her run Bowen, who was beside her, leaned over on her and Animosity practically had to carry Bowen as well as her rider through the last furlong. Bowen, assisted by the favorite, finished third, but on complaint of having fouled Animosity, was disqualified, and Animosity was placed third. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. A. L. Aste's Sadducee, ch. g., 4 years, by Barbarian-Sadie, 115 pounds, (H. Michaels,) even and 2 to 5, won easily by five lengths; A. C. McCafferty's Alpaca, br. f., 4, 110, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from F. H. Milden's Federalist, ch. c., 3, 110, (Cochran,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Onduris, St. David, Cormorant, Bastile, Fennimore, Bold Knight, Zanbone, Royal Sterling, Rappenecker, and Snark also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Sadducee always the favorite. Winner trained by J. J. McLaughlin.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. T. M. McCormick's Sweet Tooth, br. h., 3, by Conrad-Too Sweet, 99 pounds, (Dunn,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won cleverly by two lengths; A. J. Featherstone's Lamp o' Lee, br. c., 3, 98, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a head from Dryer & McGuire's Boeon, b. c., 3, 106, (Michaels,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Bowen disqualified for foul and A. Miller's Animosity, ch. f., 3, 95, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, placed third. Time—1:48 2-5. Punctual, Gray Polly, Missionary, Lady Chorister, Lady Rod, Rafaello, and Nitrate also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Animosity the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Babylon Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. David Gideon's Josepha, ch. f., by Goldfinch-Bavaria, 116 pounds, (Booker,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; J. B. Haggin's Bon Mot, b. c., 117, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Major Daingerfield, blk. c., 120, (Odom,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Francesco, Namtar, Femesole, Neither One, Man o' War, Lady Holyrood, John Barleycorn, Lieschen, and Glenwater also ran. Value to the winner, $725. Bon Mot the favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

FOURTH RACE.—The Edgemere Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, br. c., 3 years, by Charaxus-Ethie, 112 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even, won handily by a length; Mrs. R. Roche & Co.'s Lombre, ch. g., 2, 113, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths from the Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. f., 3, 119, (Redfern,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Sterling and Althea also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Roxane always the favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two years old, selling allowances; seven furlongs. G. Borkel's Tenagra, b. f., by Tenny-Magnetism, 98 pounds, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by five lengths; the Pepper Stable's Pearl Finder, b. f., 98, (Redfern,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by five lengths from P. S. P. Randolph's Arrshgown, br. g., 87, (Byer,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:28 4-5. Tact, Sunderlands, Donna Honora, Ischium, Stella W., Leslie Bruce, and Avis also ran. Value to the winner, $400. Tact the post favorite at 8 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1900 or 1901, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. R. W. Neilson's Mollie Peyton, b. f., 3 years, by Morocco-Fannie Peyton, 100 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; David Gideon's Carl Kohler, br. g., 3, 103, (Booker,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths from A. Shield's Jim McGibben, br. g., 6, 108, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Nanine, The Burlington Route, Fremal, Candling, Geoffrey Simms, Bondman, Tour, and Hawk also ran. Value to the winner, $430. Carl Kohler the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Stonybrook Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Lavation, 126 pounds; Unmasked, 122; King Pepper, 117; The Amazon, 111; Lady of the Valley and May W., 110 each, Cormorant, 108; Mary Worth, 103; Lady Sterling, 100; Trump and Andy Williams, 98 each; Ante Up, 90.

SECOND RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Lucky Star, Disturber, and Astor, 107 pounds each; Trebar and Prince Willem, 103 each; Cherished, Curtesy, and Piederich, 93 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Major Daniels, Hindred, Goldago, Extinguisher, Triton, Connecticut, King Edward, and Anak, 110 pounds each; Li-ah, Bigotry, Sinecure, Flirteneer, Riffraff, Destitute, Geneseo, Gay Girl, Succussunna, and Mary Gatewood, 107 each. The following horses were excluded: Shandonfield, Emma A. M., Punt, Early Eve, Dewey, John Barleycorn, Coller, and Swamplands.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Handicapper, 113 pounds: Big Gun, 109; Fatalist, Trebor, and Nanine, 103 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners since June 14, selling; six furlongs. Andy Williams, Longlove, Misleader, Halberdier, Rightaway, Equalize, and Dualtee, 110 pounds each; Neither One and Pluto, 107 each; Hot, 105, and James Fitz, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. The Outcast, Jack McGinn, Frank Erne, and Round Up, 108 pounds each; Zemara, Garter Ban, Philma Paxton, Fresnal, Hawk, George Simons, Rivenook, The Blue Coat, Anna Darling, and Miss Almy, 105 each. The following horses were excluded: Wonderlich, Woolgatherer, and I Know.

STEEPLECHASING AT PIMLICO.

Cross-Country Meeting of Maryland Association Begun at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—The Fall meeting of the Maryland Steeplechase Association began to-day at Pimlico. The track was very fast. Superfluity broke the track record in the first race. Raymon, the rider of Boojum, was kicked on the leg by Roysterer at the start of the second race, and his leg was broken. Barley Sugar broke her leg in the last race. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for hacks. Superfluity, b. g., won; Sprig, b. m., second; Yellow Jacket, d. g., third. Time—1:17. Passpoa, Article, Lady Lygia, Cousin Jess, and Klondike also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Hurdle handicap; a mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. Mr. Stoffel, ch. g., won; Tankard, br. g., second; The Lost Chord, b. g., third. Time—3:15¼. Kufa, Yashodhara, Salesman, Boojum, Capt. January, and Roysterer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Hunters flat race; one mile. Sam Devere, b. g., won; Wellington J., b. g., second; Valesco, b. g., third. Time—1:47¾. Darwin also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Maryland Steeplechase; about two and a half miles. Connover, ch. g., won; Baby Bill, ch. g., second; Marschan, third. Time—5:18¼. Trillion, Queenship, and Strike a Light also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Patapsco Steeplechase, two and a half miles. Higbie, ch. g., won; Sifter, b. g., second; Lost Chord, b. g., third. Time—5:19¾. Barley Sugar, Montiero, Silver Fox, and Beauregard also ran.

AMERICANS WON FIVE RACES.

Maher Was on Three First Horses and J. Reiff on Two.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 31.—At the racing here to-day the American horsemen continued their success, which was the feature of yesterday's races. London, ridden by Maher, won the Houghton Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at five furlongs and 140 yards. Maher also rode the American-bred horse King's Courier, winner of the Jockey Club Cup, two miles, for three-year-olds. Santoi was second, and William C. Whitney's Elkhorn, ridden by J. Reiff, was third. A third winning mount for Maher was Desinvolture, first, in a two-year-old selling plate at five furlongs.

Sorcière, ridden by J. Reiff, won the Ditch Mile Welter Handicap, one mile, for three-year-olds and upward. Emperador, with J. H. Martin up, ran second, and Goosander came third. J. Reiff also won on Game Chick in the Dewhurst Plate, seven furlongs, for two-year-olds. Ard Patrick, ridden by Maher, finished second, and Snowberry, "Clem" Jenkins up, was third.

W. C. WHITNEY'S SALE IN ENGLAND

Race Horses of American Turfman's Stable Brought Good Prices.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 31.—The first important step toward the breaking up of William C. Whitney's English racing establishment at Heath House was the sale today of ten of Mr. Whitney's racers. The Mount Vernon filly brought the best price, $16,000.

Water Shed, the winner of yesterday's Cambridgeshire Stakes, for which Mr. Whitney paid $1,300 when Mr. Haggin, the Californian, sold a batch of yearlings here, brought $13,000, just ten times his cost price. Holstein was sold for $11,000, Conviction for $4,550, the Shibboleth filly for $2,500, De Lacy for $2,400, and Luke Ward for $2,400.

Notes of Trotting and Pacing.

The fastest green pacer of 1901 in California is Sir Albert S., 2:08¾, and his race record is unique. He started in six races and won all in straight heats, the slowest being 2:13. In his eighteen heats he never made a break. He will be brought East next season.

Trotting progresses slowly in England, yet it does grow, and one of the best signs of the times is that amateur clubs are springing up. The Haverstack Amateur Trotting Club held a successful meeting at Wembley Park this Fall which drew a large attendance, and ten heats provided a fine afternoon's sport.

A costly monument is to mark the grave of the famous queen of the trotting turf, Alix, 2:03¾, who died recently near Providence, R. I. Alix held the world's record until her mile, trotted in 1894 at Galesburg, Ill., was beaten last year by The Abbot, 2:03¾. The Abbot's record in turn being beaten by Cresceus, 2:02½, this year.

This has been a great season for pacing mares. Up to last Fall only sixteen pacing mares had ever beaten 2:07, but this year no less than seven mares have beaten that time in a race. They are: Edith W., 2:05; Hetty G., 2:05¼; Dariel, 2:05½; Little Scamar, 2:06; Mazette, 2:06½, and Matin Bells, 2:06½. With the exception of Hetty G., all seven have taken new records, and she has equaled her record made last year.

Onward, now in his twenty-sixth year, is sire of more trotters and pacers in the 2:30 list than any other stallion. His companions on the Patchen-Wilkes farm are Patchen Wilkes and J. J. Audubon. Patchen Wilkes is the sire of the noted pacer Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, who, in turn, sired the unbeaten Dan Patch, 2:04½. J. J. Audubon is the sire of Audubon Boy, 2:06, the largest money-winner of the pacing brigade this year.

The great race horse Chain Shot, who last week trotted a third heat at Memphis in 2:06½, is on his way to New York and this Fall will make his appearance on the Speedway. Outside of Cresceus and The Abbot, Chain Shot and Lord Derby, 2:06¾, are the two fastest trotters of the year. Lord Derby made his record when he beat the noted Boralma, who had never known defeat till then, and Chain Shot made his record when he won from Dolly Dillon, 2:07, the fastest mare of the season, and Onward Silver, 2:08, the biggest stake winner of the year.

CREEDMOOR SHOOTING ENDS.

Expert Riflemen Compete in Last Practice Day of Season on State Range.

Special to The New York Times.

CREEDMOOR, Oct. 31.—The last practice day of the season was held here to-day for the expert class at 700 and 800 yards. The attendance was light. The weather was foggy in the morning, but cleared off and became favorable with light 5 o'clock wind. The shooting and issuing of decorations were under the supervision of Lieut. Coy. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. Scores follow:

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Name.	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. F. N. Janson, Co. G.	20	21	41

NINTH REGIMENT.

E. U. Ingram, Co. A.	21	19	40

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. S. S. Stebbins, Co. C.	21	20	41
Capt. J. B. Benkard, Co. G.	21	19	40
First Lieut. R. W. Butler, Co. K.	22	18	40
J. F. Loughlin, Co. C.	23	18	41

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. B. Pendry, Co. H.	20	20	40
Corp. R. M. Clark, Co. G.	21	21	42

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. D. Hauge, Co. G.	20	20	40
Col. A. L. Kline, field.	22	19	41
N. R. Vandyne, Co. A.	21	19	40

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. Zust, Co. D.	21	20	41
Sergt. B. P. Phyfe, Co. H.	24	17	41
P. G. Farquharson, Co. K.	20	22	42

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Q. M. Sergt. W. A. Boyle, N.C.S.	23	20	43

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

W. U. Sherer, Co. B.	22	18	40

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Seaman H. S. Brandt, Div. 2.	23	17	40

SUPERNUMERARY.

Brig. Gen. McC. Butt.	23	17	40

J. S. Bratton's Four-in-Hand Won.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—At the horse show here to-day, John S. Bratton of East St. Louis captured first prize in the four-in-hand event, with His Highness, His Eminence, Salmoe, and Your Surprise. Among other horses winning blue ribbons were: Gaited saddle mares, won by Gypsy Queen, bay mare, owned by T. W. Lawson, Boston, Mass.; long-tailed coach horses, The Irishman and The Welshman, owned by George R. Watson, London, England.

Cup for Regatta at Cork.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—Baron O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, who was greatly interested in the recent rowing contest at Killarney between the crews of the Pennsylvania and Dublin Universities, has announced his intention to offer a cup for an international rowing competition in connection with the Cork Exhibition next year. It is expected that the United States, France, Germany, and Holland will send crews.

Columbia's Regatta To-day.

Columbia rowing men will hold the university's annual Fall regatta off the Gould boathouse, on the Hudson, this afternoon. Races will be for eights, fours, and singles.

WOMEN'S BIG GOLF SCORE

New York Team Beats the Quakers by Eighty-six Holes.

MISS HECKER'S FIRST DEFEAT

Mrs. Fox Scores Four Holes Over the New National Champion—Griscom Cup Will Stay Here.

The second annual team match of the Philadelphia and the Metropolitan Women's Golf Associations for the Clement A. Griscom cup was played yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, N. J. The home team won by the totally unexpected score of 91 holes to 5, winning the match and the cup by the unusual margin of 86 holes. With seventeen players on a side, the Quaker women only won two matches and tied one. It had been arranged that eighten women should be on each team, but Philadelphia was one player short, and therefore had to allow three holes by default at the start.

Philadelphia's only solace in her time of defeat was the victory of Mrs. Caleb F. Fox over the new National champion, and the Metropolitan champion, as well, Miss Genevieve Hecker. By a coincidence it was in the first women's inter-city team match last year at Philadelphia when Miss Frances C. Griscom, the new National champion at the time, met her first defeat of the year. Miss Hecker was the victor then, but the tables were completely turned on the latter yesterday. It is the first time this year that Miss Hecker has been beaten, but her golf was wretchedly poor in almost every feature. She probably never has given a poorer exhibition of missing ordinary puts on the green. Mrs. Fox beat her by match play 3 up and 2 to play, but as the total number of holes won in the twelve round counted, Mrs. Fox led by a total of four, as she won the seventeenth, and the home hole was halved in a poor 7.

Mrs. Fox is acknowledged as one of Philadelphia's strongest and most reliable women golfers. She almost won the National championship in 1899, being beaten in the final by Miss Ruth Underhill. Her well-known reliability probably caused the Philadelphians to place her at the head of their team, instead of their new champion, Miss Sophia Starr, who played second. Mrs. Fox did not get a lead until she won the ninth hole, finishing the first half 1 up. She was 2 down on the sixth green, only moderate golf having been shown up to that point. Mrs. Fox then made a brilliant spurt, winning five holes in succession, to the unconcealed consternation of Miss Hecker's adherents. Mrs. Fox won her five holes in 17 strokes, 3 under the men's bogey figures, her achievement being 3 for the eight hole—350 yards. On the eleventh green, therefore, she was 3 up. Miss Hecker got the next, but the long thirteenth—545 yards—Mrs. Fox played faultlessly, winning in the bogey 7, to 8 for the champion. The champion failed to improve on the final holes. The cards were:

Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Philadelphia—
Out..... 5 4 6 7 6 8 5 5 8—49
In..... 5 5 6 7 7 5 5 6 7—49—98

Miss Genevieve Hecker, New York—
Out..... 4 5 5 8 5 7 6 4 6—50
In..... 5 5 6 8 4 5 5 7 7—52—102

Mrs. Fox won by the merits of her own game for her medal play score was broken by only two players, Mrs. Edward A. Manice and Miss Georgianna Bishop of the Metropolitan team, and who finished the long 6,000 yard course in 95 strokes, grand figures. Mrs. Manice has lately joined the Baltusrol Club, making her eligible for metropolitan events. She gave an unwelcome shock to the Quaker women by defeating their local champion, Miss Starr, by seven holes. It was the New York woman's game from the start, her golf throughout being wonderfully steady. A mashie pitch from fifty yards to the seventeenth hole, 408 yards, which put the ball into the cup for Mrs. Manice's third stroke, was one of the sensational incidents of the play. The cards are:

Mrs. Edward A. Manice, New York:
Out..... 5 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 7—47
In..... 5 6 7 7 5 4 5 3 6—48—95

Miss Sophia Starr, Philadelphia:
Out..... 5 6 6 8 4 7 6 5 8—55
In..... 5 6 7 6 8 5 5 5 6 7—52—107

Miss Bishop, the Brooklawn Club's champion, of Bridgeport, Conn., made her score of 95 in the match with Mrs. R. H. Barlow, beating the latter by the score of 10 holes. Miss Bishop's 44 for the first nine holes was the best of the day, but her game fell off on the homeward journey. The cards are:

Miss Georgianna Bishop, New York:
Out..... 5 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 4—44
In..... 4 6 7 6 6 4 5 6 7—51—95

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia:
Out..... 4 5 4 6 6 6 6 6 7—50
In..... 5 6 7 6 6 5 6 6 7—57—107

Miss Grace Fargo of Seabright scored a ten-hole victory over Miss Florence McNeely, the winner playing a very steady game. The cards:

Miss Grace Fargo, New York:
Out..... 6 4 6 6 6 5 6 5 5 7—52
In..... 5 6 7 6 6 5 4 6 7—52—104

Miss Florence McNeely, Philadelphia:
Out..... 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 9—58
In..... 5 7 6 7 5 5 5 9 7—56—114

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, for three years the National champion, made her first appearance of the year in any big match and won a victory of 3 holes over Mrs. W. M. Gorham, one of the Quaker leaders. Miss Ruth Underhill, a former National champion, added 6 holes to the metropolitan score by defeating Mrs. Patterson. The only tie game was between Miss Elizabeth N. Goffe and Mrs. Bettle. Miss A. P. McNeely of Philadelphia beat Miss Maude K. Wetmore by 1 hole, and she, with Mrs. Fox, carried off the only sweets of victory for the Quaker team.

The team was weakened by the unavoidable absence of Miss Elsie Cassatt, Miss K. K. Cassatt, and last year's National champion, Miss Frances C. Griscom. The latter is in London, having sailed last week to attend the wedding of her brother, Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, United States Minister to Persia, to-morrow. The metropolitan team had all of its admittedly good players out, but so one-sided a score had never been dreamed of. Last year in Philadelphia, with 15 on a side, the New Yorkers won by 18 holes.

The players on each team, with scores by holes, are:

NEW YORK.	Holes.	PHILADELPHIA.	Holes.
Miss Genevieve Hecker	0	Miss Caleb F. Fox	4
Mrs. Edward A. Manice	7	Miss Sophia Starr	0
Miss Beatrix Hoyt	3	Mrs. W. M. Gorham	0
Miss Georgianna Bishop	10	Mrs. R. H. Barlow	0
Mrs. N. P. Rogers	5	Miss Gilbert	0
Miss Maude K. Wetmore	0	Miss A. P. McNeely	0
Miss Marion Oliver	0	Mrs. F. R. Shattuck	0
Miss Eunice Terry	5	Miss Supplee	0
Miss Ruth Underhill	8	Mrs. Patterson	0
Miss Grace Fargo	10	Miss Florence McNeely	0
Miss E. N. Goffe	0	Mrs. Bettle	0
Miss Ethel Wickham	3	Miss Edith Burt	0
Miss Anne Kip	6	Miss Steele	0
Miss Elsa Hurlbut	6	Mrs. Milton C. Work	0
Miss Marie Charles	8	Mrs. Bergner	0
Mrs. George C. Collingwood	7	Mrs. Price	0
Mrs. William Shippen	7	Miss M. C. Maule	0
Miss C. G. Willis	8	By default	5
Total	91	Total	5

Columbia Tennis Tourney Ended.

Play in Columbia's annual Fall tennis championship in doubles was finished yesterday on the club courts, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The final round was between L. E. Mahan, 1902, and A. E. Thurber, 1904, and H. Hatch, 1904, and J. McLaughlin, 1903. In the first set, Mahan and Thurber won easily, on superior steadiness and placing, by a score of 6—2. The next set Hatch and McLaughlin managed to gain three games, but in the last set they succumbed by the same score as in the first. Summary:

L. E. Mahan, 1902, and A. E. Thurber, 1904, beat H. Hatch, 1904, and J. McLaughlin, 1903, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Morningstar Won at Billiards.

In an effort to work off the ties in the billiard tournament won by the boy expert, "Willie" Hoppe, Edward McLaughlin and Ora Morningstar played an evenly contested game at Maurice Daly's Academy last night at eighteen-inch balk line, two shots in. McLaughlin, although he had the higher average, lost the game, Morningstar running out his 300 points in the eighteenth inning, while McLaughlin had gathered together 295 in the seventeen innings which he played. At the start McLaughlin, with runs of 43 and 81, assumed a commanding lead. Morningstar, however, by good uphill work in the middle stage of the contest, managed to overcome this advantage. The score:

Morningstar—11 5 0 3 0 2 84 1 14 26 46 41 1 44 3 10 5 4. Total, 300; average, 16 12-18; high run, 84.

McLaughlin—43 81 0 27 0 18 7 0 5 22 48 19 0 0 9 6 15. Total, 296; average, 17 6-17; high run, 81.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Pennsylvania's Team in Good Shape for Columbia Game.

COLUMBIA'S CRIPPLE LIST

Secret Practice at Yale—Princeton at Work on Hobart College Field—Harvard's Strong Scrub.

As most of the colleges are to meet teams of an almost equal calibre Saturday, the practice yesterday in nearly every case was secret. Instead of practicing on South Field, the Columbia football squad journeyed up to the Polo Grounds and put in a hard afternoon's work there, the 'Varsity, made up chiefly of first substitute material, proving too much for the scrub. At Yale the students were surprised to learn of the secret practice. They did not see the regulars at work, as most of the men were sent to the gymnasium immediately after the secret practice.

The Princeton eleven arrived at Geneva yesterday, and had their practice at an early hour, because the coaches had heard that some Cornell men were to be on hand to watch the men at work. Secret practice also was the order of the day at Pennsylvania yesterday. This was reported to the undergraduates as discouraging, but as the eleven is in fairly good physical condition, being almost free from bruises, the students are sanguine of success in the game with Columbia to-morrow.

With a much softer field to practice on, the Columbia football players went about their work yesterday on the Polo Grounds with vim and energy. The 'Varsity was not as strong as it might be, but at that the scrub found it almost impossible to advance the ball for substantial gains, and once in the afternoon the 'Varsity line was bucked fifteen times without an appreciable gain. Five times during the afternoon the 'Varsity carried the ball over the scrub's goal line for touch-downs.

Smith, who has made such a clever showing as a half back for Columbia of late, had to go in and fill a tackle position yesterday, and he may play at either tackle in the Pennsylvania game to-morrow if Kindgen and Bruce are unable to play. Kindgen has not been in harness since the Yale contest, and his leg, injured in that game, is still stiff and sore. Edward Boyesen, however, was at work on the eleven yesterday, playing his old position at quarter back, and this allowed Morley, who has been directing the team at quarter back, to return and play right half back. A severe kick on the ankle near the close of the practice made Morley limp off the field. Lancon was not out yesterday, and neither was Van Hovenberg, the latter having a severe cold.

STUDENTS TO SEE PENN. GAME.

Preparations are now well under way for the Pennsylvania contest Saturday. The sale of seats has been very large, and practically the entire student body of Columbia will be at the Polo Grounds to aid their team by cheers and songs. The University of Pennsylvania Club of this city is to hold a smoker and informal reception to visiting Pennsylvanians in the evening after the game.

The report from Franklin Field yesterday at the conclusion of the secret practice of the University of Pennsylvania was more discouraging to the student body, but with those who witnessed the speedy manner in which the candidates were put through the practice, the consensus of opinion was that the back field has improved greatly in catching punts. All the men were out, excepting "Will" Gardiner, who, with Coach Woodruff, did not appear until late in the afternoon, the players being in charge of graduate coaches Potter and Boyle. Particular attention was given to Dale, Reynolds, and Snook in kicking and passing, and after a series of swift plays, the 'Varsity lined up against the scrub.

The early part of the game revealed the absolute weakness of the 'Varsity's line. Time and again the scrub pushed through for yards and yards, and would have scored several times. The scrub, however, fumbled and lost the ball at critical moments. O'Townsend scored one touch-down for the 'Varsity, and just as play was about to end, Dale picked up a fumble and ran nearly the length of the field without being stopped. Darkness compelled further practice to cease.

Princeton's football players arrived at Geneva yesterday. Hearing that Cornell men would be on hand to see the practice the coaches held a hasty consultation and decided to hold practice at 1 o'clock. The men were driven to the Hobart College field, where they were put through formation plays. The scrub was then lined up against the 'Varsity, and the men were given some practice in kicking. Dana, the big guard, was not in the line-up, Butkiewicz taking his place.

CHANGES IN PRINCETON LINE.

Two surprising changes were made, Underhill taking McCord's place at full back and Freeman replacing Meiers at quarter. The backs did considerable fumbling. The coaches refused to say whether Freeman would be put in to play in the Cornell game, but it is probable that he will start in at quarter.

The Yale 'Varsity went through an hour's secret practice yesterday to the surprise of 600 spectators, who had to wait until the doors were opened to get on the field. The secret practice was hard and fast, and after it the 'Varsity looked thoroughly exhausted. In the opening practice nothing was done before the spectators except the simplest tricks, but there was plenty of line bucking, revolving mass formations, and plays directed at tackles. Kunzig and Hogan were used in the latter plays. Very few of the regular 'Varsity men participated in the open practice, for with the exception of Holt, Hogan, Hamlin, and Kunzig all of the regulars and first substitutes were sent into the gymnasium after the secret practice. The play in the open practice was very snappy and strong, for a new man played a great game at full back, hitting the line heavily and for good distances. Hogan is evidently in poor physical condition, and could hardly move yesterday, but Sillman coached him relentlessly. Hogan has evidently gone stale and needs a rest as much as any man on the team. Brown, the new 'Varsity guard, put up a fair game at his new position. Butterworth, Adee, Heffelfinger, and Cutler were among the coachers.

Harvard showed a decided improvement in her work yesterday, scoring twice against against the scrub in the longest tussle of the year. For thirty-five minutes the two elevens fought it out on the gridiron. Coaches Lawrence, Donald, and Percy Haughton played on the scrub team, and made the 'Varsity play desperate ball. Four times the scrub held their opponents for downs once on the five-yard line and again on the eighteen-yard line. Haughton's kicking helped the scrub out greatly in the contest, and that the 'Varsity should have been able to score twice against such an aggregation reflects on it the greatest credit.

The feature of the day was a wonderful dodging run by Graydon, who returned a kick of forty-five yards by the best twisting, hurdling and sprinting that has been seen on Soldiers' Field this year. Kerans of the second team also made a thirty-five-yard run. The game was full of spectacular events.

The most encouraging thing connected with the day's practice was the large number of erstwhile cripples who got in the line-up. Bowditch, Burgess, Greene, and Putnam were all in the game against the scrub, and acquitted themselves as if they had not been out of their football togs for the last ten days. Risting, Randolph, and Cutts were in the signal practice, and will be ready for real work within a few days. The number of coaches out was the largest of the season, and the preliminary practice as well as the game with the scrub was long and exacting.

The Carlisle Indian football team left Carlisle last night for Detroit for the Michigan game to-morrow. The final practice was severe, and Coach Warner thinks the team is in good shape to meet the Westerners. The back field has been strengthened materially by placing Williams at full back. The line has been weakened correspondingly by this loss, and the loss of Capt. Wheelock, who will be left at home.

Notes of Football Players.

Seats for 27,000 persons are being provided for the Harvard-Pennsylvania game at Cambridge on Nov. 9.

The football game between the Harvard and the Cornell freshmen, scheduled for Nov. 9, has been abandoned.

Capt. Gould of the Yale eleven is reported as saying that Morley of Columbia is the best half back on the gridiron this year.

Philip Poe, of the famous Baltimore family of Princeton football players, is playing quarter back on the Maryland Athletic Club team.

During the past three years Harvard has won from Pennsylvania by scores of 10 to 0, 16 to 0, and 17 to 5, a total of 43 points to the Quakers' 5.

Chicago does not seem to be a very enthusiastic football town, as Pennsylvania's share of the receipts of last Saturday's game there was based upon an attendance of 3,200.

The Yale freshmen are thought to have the best chance for several years to defeat the Harvard freshmen this year. The latter have won the last three matches.

Former Capt. Garrett Cochrans of Princeton says that the Orange and Black has the best football material for several years and that a defeat by Yale this year will be the fault of the coaches.

The outcome of the game with Cornell on Saturday is giving the Princeton coaches a great deal of uneasiness. If the scrubs can gain ground through the 'Varsity forwards as has been the case in the past week, it is fair to assume that the Ithacans can also do it. Neither team has yet been scored against this season.

George H. Brooke, the former coach of the University of Pennsylvania, says that with the possible exception of Yale, Columbia has the best material in all the Eastern colleges to-day, as it is experienced, fast, and strong. But he thinks that Sanford, while brilliant in some ways, is not sufficiently systematic and consistent in his methods to ever attain any permanent success for Columbia. Brooke thinks that Pennsylvania will defeat Columbia to-morrow, and he also says that the only way the Red and Blue can defeat Harvard is to develop a well-executed end attack.

CHAMPION TEAM TO RE-ENTER.

Victors in Military League Tournament Will Compete Again.

The champion team of military athletes, that of the Twenty-second Regiment, will compete again this Winter in the Military League tournament, if by any possible means the members of the victorious team of a year ago can be brought together again. The Athletic Association of the regiment has decided to re-enter the men who captured the championship, and special efforts will be made to reorganize the team.

The Athletic Association also has decided to institute a regular handicap meeting on the general plan of the handicap games of the important colleges, this meeting to be known as the "Fall Games of the Twenty-second Regiment." The first games will be held on Nov. 25, competition to be restricted to athletes of the regiment. The special provision is made for these games that spiked shoes may be worn on the armory course. The programme arranged is as follows:

Seventy-yard novice dash; 440-yard novice run; one-mile novice bicycle race; two-mile handicap bicycle race; 70-yard high hurdle race, handicap; 70-yard handicap dash; 440-yard handicap run; 880-yard handicap run; one-mile handicap run; one-mile handicap bicycle race; 70-yard handicap sack race; relay race for company teams; interscholastic relay race of eight laps for teams of four men.

The interscholastic race is the only open event, and has been added because the races between schools have always aroused keen interest and resulted in spirited contests. The novice races, open only to the members of the Twenty-second Regiment, are expected to bring out new candidates for places on the championship team and show what they can do.

KNICKERBOCKER A. C. ACTIVE.

Regular Indoor Work Begins in All Departments.

Winter work in the gymnasium of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club began last week and is now in full swing. Classes for business men are held daily in the afternoon and evening in charge of James Douglas Andrews, and in addition a special class for junior members is held daily at about 3 o'clock, in which there are boys ranging from nine to twenty years of age. Mr. Andrews's experience with boys has been great, he having been for seven years in charge of the gymnasium of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn.

The boxing and

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Supreme Court of the United States:

194—The United States Trust Company of New York et al., appellants, vs. The Territory of New Mexico, and 132—The Territory of New Mexico, appellant, vs. The United States Trust Company of New York et al.—Argument continued by Frank W. Clancy for the Territory of New Mexico and concluded by C. N. Sterry for the United States Trust Company of New York et al.

100—Edward P. Gallup, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Schmidt, Treasurer, &c. —Argument commenced by W. H. H. Miller for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Friday: 100, 4, (original,) 152, 183, 201, 226, 154, 7, (and 10,) 141, (and 142, 143, 144, and 145,) 225.

Calendars for Friday, Nov. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 124, fourth floor, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

32—United States for Hudson River Stone Supply Co. vs. Molloy.
6—Buchanan vs. Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.
61—Pfeiffer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
9—Smith vs. Harrington
103—Smith vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
104—Blundell vs. same.
105—Bevins vs. same.
106—Ryan vs. same.
108—Frattelone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
113—Silbrecht vs. Ill. Central R. R. Co.
114—Blumenthal vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
115—Chiarchido vs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
12—Martin vs. Milliken
20—Nat. Bank of Commerce of Kansas City vs. Adriance.
32—Miller vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
113—Reynolds vs. Parsons.
119—Achter vs. same.
120—Fayerweather vs. same.
122—United States vs. Spinner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

36—Stone vs. Eldridge.
44—Cary Mfg. Co., vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
47—La Society, &c., vs. General Elec. Co.
61—Rolfe Elec. Co. vs. Sterling Elec. Co.
60—Coates vs. Boker.
61—Australian Knitting Co. vs. Wright's Health Underwear Co.
72—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Nearseal Unhairing Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Ecuadorian Association vs. Munford.
2—Munford vs. Ecuadorian Association.
3—Ecuadorian Association vs. Munford.
4—Stern vs. Speck.
6—Norton vs. Hartford.
7—Fraser vs. Frohman.
8—In re Gbat & Sheepskin Import Co.
9—In re Isaacs & Co.
9½—Sawyer, vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co.
10—Norton vs. Hartford.
11—Achter vs. United Dressed Beef Co.
12—Reynolds vs. same.
13—Continental Wall Paper Co. vs. C. C. Aler Wall Paper Co.
14—Commercial Fast Freight Co. vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
15—Norton vs. Hartford.
16—Geer vs. Mathieson Alkali Works.
17—United States ex rel. Shafer vs. Bidwell.
18—United States ex rel. Cochnower vs. same.
19—Giacinto vs. Cortwright.
20—Hartford vs. Norton.
21—United States vs. Klein.
22—Sullivan vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
23—Victory vs. International Paper Co.
24—Machenchy vs. Jay.
25—Joseph Delevante.
26—Christian Grotrian.
27—William Campbell.
28—Bridget Kelly.
29—Jacob Varian.
30—Ann Cassidy.
31—George C. Waldo.
32—Charles F. Wetmore.
33—Adele Birdsall.
34—Schuyler Valentine.
35—Same.
36—Annie E. Baker.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Wilhelmina Connor.
Thomas Collins.
Michael Cain.
Johanna Luebeck.
Ida Macroy.
Moritz Hammerschlag.
Joseph H. Lavigne.
Mary Walsh.
Theresa Zachmann.
Emilie New.
Genovena Huch.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Bartholomew Powers.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Nelson D. Stillwell vs. Oscar Mueller—Alexander R. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Henry A. Smith vs. Theodor Van Ganthor—Messmore Kendall.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Myers vs. Myers—M. Clelland Milnor. Henehan vs. Green —P. M. Brett.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Lanier vs. Sire—William L. Turner.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Frankenberg vs. Kaysser—George R. Carrington. Fisher vs. Fisher—William L. Turner. Free vs. Free—Hector M. Hitchings.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Mattice, J.; Part IV., Herrick, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

964—Dillon vs. Nassau R. R.
2208, 2209—Usher vs. B. H. R. R.
1646—Minardi vs. Cavelli
2257—Welsh vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1271—Flaherty vs. B. H. R. R.
1733—Monahan vs. Eldlitz.
5753—Van Tine vs. McDowell.
5754—Leiser vs. same.
2202—Hayward vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2355.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I. No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Hurd. J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1032—Hotchkiss vs. Suydam.
868—Linn vs. Blind.

SURROGATE'S COURT—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Brooklyn Trust Company vs. Crowe et al.—Michael Furst, to sell. Cullman, Commissioner, vs. Ravenall Company—Frederick S. Lyte, to sell. Johnson vs. Engert—Waldo R. Blackwell, to compute. Grossman vs. United States Land Improvement Company—Frank J. Gardner, to take proof. Ocean View Cemetery vs. Cole—Clarence W. Francis, to hear and determine. Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association vs. Emery et al.—Henry W. Goodrich, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Friday, Nov. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

250—L. I. Investment Assn. vs. Familton et al.

SURROGATES' COURT CHAMBERS—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—William M. Rice.
2—Joseph Helmowits.
3—William M. Rice.
4—Same.
5—James Cocoran.
6—Ephraim Hachtmann
7—Charles Bernhard.
8—Joseph Colwell.
9—Jessie Samler.
10—James H. Southworth.
11—Mary Ennis.
12—Robert I. Van Embergh.
13—Walter L. Van Embergh.
14—Arthur E. White.
15—Samuel Bachrach.
16—John Clark.
17—Edward Engel.
18—Ellen Brady.
19—Mary Harkins.
20—Mary E. Bayley.
21—Herman B. Lanfer.
22—Ann J. Egan.
23—Helen C. Brush.
24—Blendenia S. C. Ten Eyck.
25—Joseph Delevante.
26—Christian Grotrian.
27—William Campbell.
28—Bridget Kelly.
29—Jacob Varian.
30—Ann Cassidy.
31—George C. Waldo.
32—Charles F. Wetmore.
33—Adele Birdsall.
34—Schuyler Valentine.
35—Same.
36—Annie E. Baker.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Wilhelmina Connor.
Thomas Collins.
Michael Cain.
Johanna Luebeck.
Ida Macroy.
Moritz Hammerschlag.
Joseph H. Lavigne.
Mary Walsh.
Theresa Zachmann.
Emilie New.
Genovena Huch.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 414, 130, 426.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.: McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.

Silver vs. Elias.—Motion for reargument or for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division denied, with $10 costs.

Frey vs. Torrey.—As the question involved is one of general interest and affects many other cases, the appellant will be allowed to go to the Appellate Division. Order of affirmance accordingly.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lord vs. Hull.
2—Reinboth vs. Metz.
3—Petroff vs. Petroff.
4—De Lacy vs. Burr.
5—Am. Elec. Novelty, &c., Co. vs. Mfg. Elec. Novelty Co.
6—Briggs vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Goodkind vs. same.
8—Myers vs. same.
9—Stern vs. same.
10—Carlson vs. same.
11—Smiley vs. same.
12—re Waldron, Jr.
13—In re Grote St.
14—Whitman vs. Monteith.
15—In re Speigelthal.
16—In re La Viola.
17—People ex rel. Brick Presbyterian Church vs. Coler.
18—Van Reed vs. First Nat. Bank of Tamaqua, Penn.
19—Richardson vs. Farnsboy.
20—In re Briggs Av.
21—In re St. Nicholas Park.
22—In re Paillard.
23—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Greenburgh.
24—Stokes vs. Raymond.
25—Lehman vs. Mayer.
26—In re Elmer E. Hand Co.
27—Lawrence vs. Katzenberg.
28—Peck vs. Peth.
29—Aitken vs. Tinney.
30—Cronin vs. N. J. & H. R. Ry. & Ferry Co.
31—Whitesell vs. same.
32—Quindon vs. Rutland R. R. Co.
33—Quacken boss vs. Globe & Rutgen Fire Ins. Co.
34—Goddard vs. N. Y. Times Co.
35—Hun N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.
36—Seymour vs. Standard Fashion Co.
37—State Bank vs. Bernard.
38—Clark vs. Addicks.
39—People ex rel. Atlantic Tel. Co. vs. Kearny.
40—Springer vs. Richter
41—Jacob vs. Jacob.
42—Fallon vs. Burr.
43—Cohen vs. Markus.
44—Erste Buczaczer Untersituetzeys Verein vs. Horwitz.
45—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Co.
46—Reynolds vs. Sousa.
47—City of N. Y. vs. Pinchot.
48—Koch vs. Koch.
49—Fitch vs. Duval.
50—Dennis vs. Winans.
51—Bryce vs. Budd.
52—Bernsteyn vs. Travis.
53—Stein vs. Pakas.
54—Sands vs. Christopher Nally Co.
55—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
56—Bradesky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
57—Wissig vs. Voorhis.
58—Moeller vs. Wolkenberg.
59—People ex rel. Niffen vs. Board of Registry.
60—Earle vs. Earle.
61—Brady vs. Brady.
62—Matter of Starbuck.
63—Rose vs. Durant.
64—Nathan vs. Audalaft
65—Snow vs. Monk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

910—In re Bridge at 153d St.
911—In re Davidson Av.
912—In re Spofford Av.
913—In re Cambreling Av.
914—In re E. 153d St.
925—Russell vs. Russell. Preferred cause.
3206—Dale vs. Huston. General calendar—
3665—Goobe vs. Waterson.
3338—Sierichs vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
3340—Same vs. same.
3341—Same vs. same.
2362—Mitchell vs. Williams.
3392—Leimer vs. Taggart.
2799—Smyth vs. Board of Education.
2993—Yuengling vs. Belts.
2094—Same vs. same.
3390—Maher vs. Maher.
2776—Dale vs. Am. West Indies Trading Co.
767—Cohen vs. Wilner.
3377—Gaynor vs. Burchill.
3337—Koelsch vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
3340—Same vs. same.
3341—Same vs. same.
2362—Mitchell vs. Williams.
3392—Leimer vs. Taggart.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3702.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Cowan for the People.

1—Gennare Spaditto.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

9788—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
12131—Benedict vs. Pell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

11910—Burt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11949—Oliner vs. same.
12062—Rauschning vs. Kramer.
12073—Brann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11635—Ziegler vs. Brennan.
11723—Goetzoff vs. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Exp. Co.
7267—D'Audren vs. N.Y. Press Co.
2882—Brodowsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2562—Shaver vs. Pettit.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

2672—Annie Whelan.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.42¾
Flour, Minnasota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.07 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	9.05
Butter, Western creamery	22½

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@69½c; No. 2 red, 71½c; No. 2 oats, 36@38¼c; No. 2 white, 40¾@41c; No. 3 white, 39¼@40½c; No. 2 rye, 65½@66c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.46; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.47; prime timothy seed, $5.70@$5.80; mess pork, per bbl, $13.50@$13.60; lard, per 100 lb, $8.62½@8.75; short rib sides, (loose,) $7.60@$8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7¾c; 850 clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.35; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.75.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened with prices 2 points lower to 3 points higher, and immediately became very firm on a turn of shorts to cover, and an influx of buying orders through Wall Street commission houses. During the rest of the forenoon the course of the market was steadily upward, with buying for both accounts very active. Whereas the January option sold at 7.41 on the call, it rose to 7.53 before the early buying movement ended. The cables from Liverpool contained nothing to materially affect local sentiment either way, and receipts were quite as large as expected, both at the ports and interior towns. But in place of the fine weather which has prevailed for six weeks or more, a sharp drop in temperature to frost level was forecasted, with showery conditions, west of the Mississippi to-day. The early action of the market clearly indicated that Wednesday's heavy selling movement had cleaned out practically all the long interests, and had created a large short account, particularly in January. Trading was quite active until after midday, when outside buying subsided. Profit taking then carried prices off sharply from the top, January selling down to 7.46. It was seen that clearances for export for the day were far below total port receipts, and this enormous movement at seaboard tended to cut down estimates as to the total amount of cotton brought in sight this week, it being argued that the gain in interior towns would be comparatively small. The estimates for to-day's receipts pointed to a sharp decline in the movement, while the news from Fall River reflected a firm market, and little prospect of a strike in the mills. The market late in the day displayed a disposition to do better on the least support. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 12 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 7 15-16c for middling upland and 8 3-16c for middling Gulf; sales, 5,000 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, unchanged, at 7¼c; Mobile steady, ¼c lower, at 7¼c; Savannah easy, ¼c lower, at 7¼c; Charleston quiet, 3-16c lower, at 7 3-16c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c bid; Norfolk steady, ¼c lower, at 7¾c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8c; Augusta quiet and steady, unchanged, at 7 7-16c; St. Louis quiet, ¼c lower, at 7¾c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-day are 5,000 to 6,000 bales, compared with 14,744 bales, actual, last week, and 18,340 bales, actual, last year; at Houston, 12,000 to 13,000 bales, compared with 14,706 bales, actual, last week, and 10,884 bales, actual, last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.43	7.46	7.42	7.44@7.45
December	7.50	7.54	7.42	7.49@7.50
January	7.41	7.53	7.41	7.47@7.48
February	7.40	7.49	7.40	7.42@7.43
March	7.43	7.49	7.41	7.43@
April	7.42	7.42	7.42	7.41@7.43
May	7.39	7.43	7.36	7.39@7.40
June				7.38@7.40
July	7.37	7.41	7.37	7.37@7.39
August				7.27@7.29

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Spot Cotton—Small business; prices 1-32d lower; American middling fair, 4 23-32d; good middling, 4 17-32d; middling, 4 7-16d; low middling, 4 5-16d; good ordinary, 4 3-16d; ordinary, 3 15-16d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 4,400 bales American. Receipts, 9,100 bales, all American. Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4 10-64d; buyers; November and December, 4 6-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 5-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 4-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 4-64d, value; March and April, 4 4-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, buyers; June and July, 4 3-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 3-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Once again the wheat market owed whatever firmness it possessed to a very strong corn market, and, after holding its own all day, closed ¾c net higher. From a speculative standpoint, it was rather a narrow affair, and except for a little European buying early in the day, had practically no outside assistance. The news was commonplace as a rule, containing very little information calculated to arouse important interest on one side or the other. Exporters, also taking much less interest in the market than on the previous day, bought only about 15 loads at the various ports, and showed irregular cables, although the latter had rather a firm average if anything, as Budapest was 4 points higher, Paris wheat 10 to 20 points up, and Liverpool only ¼d net lower. Argentine reports were of favorable weather. The primary movement proved rather a surprise to bull operators, who had expected a small total on the strength of very light arrivals at Duluth. Other points receiving large quantities, however, brought the grand total up to 1,108,000 bushels, against 621,000 bushels a year ago. Even at Kansas City and St. Louis the receipts were 119,000 bushels larger than last year. From seaboard points only 32,000 barrels of flour and 356,000 bushels of wheat were shipped. On the weather map heavy rains were reported through Winter wheat States where needed, with clear weather in the Northwest, and a moderately cold wave in prospect. The Price Current said that wheat is generally maintaining a good stand. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¼c nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¼c prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 76¾c prompt, and No. 2 red, New York, 79¾c nominal, scarce.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Wheat: Cash, 69¾c; December, 68¾c; May, 70¾@70¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c. Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.55@$3.65; first clears, $2.75@$2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 71½c; December, 72⅛@72¼c; May, 75¾@75¼c; No. 2 hard, 69¼@69¾c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 40½c; December, 39c; May, 40⅝c; No. 2 white, 40@41c. Rye—Firm, 56c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Wheat steady; close: No. 1 Northern, 70½@70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69@69¾c; December, 70¾c. Rye firm; No. 1, 55¼c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58@59c; sampic, 45@58c. Corn, December, 58c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 31.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; December, 68½c; May, 72¼c. Oats, 37¾@37¼c. Corn, 57c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.65; no grade, $2.10@$2.40. Spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.85@$1.90, spot, and $1.75 bid, to arrive. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $2.95@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.65. Cornmeal firm; kiln-dried, $3.15@$3.30, as to brand. Bagmeal firm; fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.40; coarse, $1.20@$1.22. Feed firmer; Spring bran, spot, $18.50; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $18.50@$18.75; bulk, $18.25; coarse Winter bran, $18.75@$21; city bran, $19; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22; hominy chop, $20.60; oil meal, $30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	76½	76¾	76 7-16	76⅞
March				79¾
May	79	79¾	79	79¾
Corn—				
October	63¼	63¼	63¼	
December	63¾	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞
May	64	64½	64	64⅜
Lard—				
October				9.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	70	70½	70	70½
December	70⅝	70 13-16	70⅜	70⅝
May	73⅞	74 3-16	73⅝	74⅛
Corn—				
October	57½	57¾	57	57
December	57⅝	58	57½	57⅝
May	60	60½	59 15-16	60¼
Oats—				
October	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
December	37	37 1-16	36 13-16	37
May	39	39¼	38¾	39⅛
Lard—				
January	8.70	8.72½	8.65	8.65
May	8.75	8.80	8.72½	8.72½
Ribs—				
January	7.70	7.72½	7.67½	7.67½
May	7.80	7.85	7.77½	7.77½
Pork—				
January	14.90	14.97½	14.87½	14.90
May	14.97½	15.02½	14.95	14.97½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15@$16; family, $17.25@$17.50; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50; family, $11@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $17@$19. BEEF HAMS — Steady, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 8¼c; 180 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¼c; pigs, 8½@8¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies weaker; smoking, 11c; 10 lb, 9¾c; 12 lb, 9¾@9¼c; 14 lb, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders dull, 7¾c; pickled hams dull, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 5¼c; country, 5⅛@5¾c. LARD—Dull, $9.05; city lard easy, $8.50; refined lard steady; South America, $10.40; Continent, $9.40; Brazil, kegs, $11.55; compound steady, 7¾@8¼c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 11c; city lard stearine, 11c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.05
December	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
January	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.20
February				6.25@6.30
March	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.35@6.40
April	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40@6.45
May	6.60	6.60	6.55	6.50@6.55
June	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.60@6.65
July	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.65@6.70
August	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.75@6.85
September	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market opened quiet; good average Santos, 5$400; receipts, 68,000 bags; stock, 1,423,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M., was net ⅜@1 pfg lower; sales, 26,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, 1f lower; at 12 M., declined 1½f; at 3 P. M., partial ½f lower; at 5:30 P. M., ⅞f higher; total sales, 65,000 bags; January, 44; February, 44.25; March, 44.75; April, 44.75; May, 45.25; June, 45.50; July, 45.75; August, 46; September, 46.25; October, (1902,) 46.50; November, 43.75; December, 43.75. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 5$300 exchange, 11¼d; receipts, 22,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 24,000 bags; stock, 649,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum; barrels, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $5; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 36c; off Summer yellow, 35c; prime white, 39@40c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c; Linseed oil, American raw, 65c; American boiled, 67c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 72@73c.

METALS.—Tin in London was 5s higher yesterday without stimulating much demand, and the market is closed and quiet at £114 5s for spot and £108 5s for futures. The local market for that metal ruled quiet at $24.75@$25. Copper in London further advanced 2s 6d on continued light speculative buying, spot closed at £65 and futures at £64 2s 6d. At New York values were unchanged on the basis of $16.85 to $17 for Lake Superior and 16¾@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. Lead was dull and unchanged at home and abroad, with spot quoted here at $4.37½, and in London, £11 8s 9d. Spelter was also without change, closing at £20 7s 6d here and £16 15s at the London Iron was quiet and featureless at old prices. Pig iron warrants, $9.50@$10.50; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$16; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.50@$15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.50@$16; Glasgow warrants closed at 55s and Middleborough closed at 44s 10½d.

SUGAR.—The decided weakness in the London sugar market and the drop in refined sugar prices this afternoon had little or no effect upon local sentiment in raw sugar circles. There was a small lot of centrifugal offered at 3 13-16c, but aside from this holders were confident and refused to part with any considerable amount unless at full value. The close was steady at 3 13-16c for centrifugal, 3 5-16c for muscovado, and 3 1-16c for molasses sugar. Cane sugar, at London, declined 3d, to 8s 7½d for Java and 7 7½d for fair refining; beet sugar was 2¼d off, to 7s 1½d for the October and November deliveries. Visible supply is 740,000 tons, against 410,000 tons last year. Receipts at the four United States principal ports are 35,094, against 36,122 last year. Total stock 180,399 tons, against 53,104 tons last year. Cuban receipts amounted to nil for the week. Stock to date, 57,500 tons, against 66,000 tons last week, and 2,921 tons last year.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits of turpentine, 38¾@39c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.45; D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60-$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2.25@$2.30; M, $2.85; N, $3.45; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 31.—Spirits of turpentine—Quiet, 34½@35½c; receipts, 84 casks. Resin—Firm, 90@95c; receipts, 122 barrels. Crude turpentine—Quiet, $1.10 to $2; receipts, 37 casks. Tar—Quiet, $1.25; receipts, 222 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm, 35½c; receipts, 885 casks; sales, 1,147 casks; exports, 146 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 1,938 barrels; sales, 1,121 barrels; exports, 1,500 barrels; prices unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—Turpentine—Firm, unchanged. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; native sides, 5½@6½c per lb; Texas beef, 4½@5½c. Only 20 calves on sale; no trade of importance; city dressed veals general sales, 9@12c per lb; sheep and lambs uncommonly dull; sheep steady; lambs weaker; good sheep, $3.35 per 100 lb; good lambs, $4.75@$4.85; dressed mutton at 5@6½c per lb; dressed lambs, 6½@9c; hogs weak; good State quotable around $6.45.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MORRIS BOTWINICK.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Morris Botwinick, manufacturer of cloaks at 246 Canal Street, show liabilities $8,501 and assets $150 in stock.

ALFRED E. AARONS.—A meeting of the creditors of Alfred E. Aarons, theatrical manager, of 200 West Seventieth Street, was held yesterday before Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place. Mr. Aarons was present, but none of the creditors appeared, and no claims were filed. He owes $27,597, and has no assets.

SOLOMON FELDSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Solomon Feldstein, dealer in leather and findings, formerly at 66 Canal Street, who failed a year ago, show liabilities $78,385 and nominal assets $23,480. The assets consist of notes $2,850, accounts $9,491, claims $8,729, interest in the firm of S. Feldstein & Co., $2,000, and cash in banks $410.

SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ.—A meeting of the creditors of Solomon B. Toplitz, manufacturer of Scotch caps, at 25 Prince Street, was held yesterday before Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place; 17 claims, aggregating $23,300, were proved, and Mr. Ford Upson was elected trustee. His liabilities are $89,059, and nominal assets $89,000.

FRED H. AHLERS.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Fred H. Ahlers, grocer, at the corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for $337, in favor of the J. H. Mohlman Company, and an execution for $458 in favor of G. Grossman, and a keeper was placed in the store. The business is claimed by his wife. The store was started twenty years ago, and Mr. Ahlers bought out his employer on March 1 last, paying, it was said, $4,000 for the business.

MARIE MULLER.—Marie Muller, wholesale dealer in millinery at 6 to 10 Great Jones Street, made an assignment yesterday to Louis L. Rupp without preference. She was formerly in business on Division Street for fifteen years and moved to her present address in January, 1900. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, her attorneys, said that the assignment was due to poor collections, the liabilities are about $25,000, and they could not say what the assets will amount to. Deputy Sheriff Radley received an attachment yesterday against her for $649 in favor of M. Silverstein and a writ of replevin for $1,112 in favor of C. A. Auffmordt & Co.

THOMAS POTTER.—Deputy Sheriff Rian has received an attachment against Thomas Potter, carpenter and builder at Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for $2,700 in favor of the Montgomery Door and Box Company of Buffalo for balance due on doors and other building materials sold to him between June 1 and Oct. 29. The whole amount of the bill was $11,350, of which he has paid $8,650. Albert B. Vorhis, agent for the company here, obtained the attachment. It was alleged that Mr. Potter, who has been erecting, as contractor, the buildings at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, suddenly disappeared from the city on the 25th inst., leaving no representative in charge of the buildings, which are unfinished, and the architects for the owners have been compelled to take personal charge of the buildings on behalf of the owners. Mr. Potter is heavily indebted to others besides the attaching creditor. Mr. Vorhis has been unable to learn his address or location, but a report was current that he was somewhere in New England. Mechanics' liens to the amount of $6,357 have been filed against the job. Mr. Potter was formerly a superintendent for buil

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue 'Travellers' **LETTERS OF CREDIT** available throughout the world.
Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
635 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
OF THE
BANK OF NEW YORK
N. B. A.
Additional boxes are now ready.
Easy access to the vaults from Wall Street and from William Street.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)
54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The $4,300,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.
All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

Yonkers R. R., 1st Gold 5s, A. & O., due 1946,
Brooklyn City R. R., Guar. 10%.
Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
Tel. 557 Broad. 30 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Dominick & Williams,
49 WALL STREET,
WILL TRADE IN
Illinois Central Rights, Chic., Burlington & Quincy
STOCK & CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on Jan'y 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $23,520.16. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 31st, 1901.

$200,000 WANTED
To improve the machinery and increase the output of an active, going SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA, appraised at $600,000, and which made last year 45,000 sacks of sugar, worth $360,000. The coming crop will be equally as large, and probably larger.
Bonds bearing interest at 6% will be issued to cover the loan, which will be secured by a first mortgage on the entire property.
ISAAC KUBIE & CO.,
96 & 98 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, accounts due the firm of FERGUSON & BATES to be paid to L. L. FERGUSON, 155 Broadway, New York, who shall conduct the business in the future.
L. L. FERGUSON,
F. A. BATES.

JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO.
THE FIRM OF JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO., composed of John S. Ascough and James Frederick Calhoun, was dissolved by mutual consent as of October 25th, 1901. Mr. John S. Ascough succeeds to the business and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. JOHN S. ASCOUGH.

FINANCIAL.

$20,000,000
Pennsylvania Company
THREE ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF 1901.
DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1916.
Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Redeemable at Par in Fifteen Equal Annual Drawings.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST IN NEW YORK.
Principal and Interest payable without deduction for any Tax or Taxes which the Trustee or the Pennsylvania Company may be required to pay, or retain therefrom, now imposed, or hereafter to be imposed thereon, either by the laws of the United States of America, or the State of Pennsylvania, for National or State purposes.

Coupon certificates in denominations of $1,000 each with provision for registration of principal.

THE ABOVE LOAN IS SECURED BY THE OBLIGATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CO., THE PLEDGE OF
$15,000,000 PAR VALUE OF PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
$5,000,000 PAR VALUE OF NORFOLK & WESTERN RY. CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
$5,000,000 PAR VALUE OF BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. PREFERRED SHARES.
AND BY THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.

A large amount of the above loan having been sold, the undersigned offer the unsold portion for subscription at 98% and accrued interest.

The subscription will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, October 31st, 1901, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

ALLOTMENTS MADE UPON SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON NOVEMBER 4, 1901, AGAINST TEMPORARY RECEIPTS OF THE TRUSTEE, WHICH WILL BE EXCHANGEABLE FOR ACTUAL CERTIFICATES, AS SOON AS READY.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS AS TO THE ABOVE CERTIFICATES REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THESE CERTIFICATES, COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28TH, 1901.

Speyer & Co., 30 BROAD STREET.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 & 29 PINE STREET.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified, that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons, are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

Dividends.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at 66 Broadway on and after November 1, 1901.
NEW YORK CITY 5%.
NEW YORK CITY 3½%.
NEW YORK CITY 3%.
Atlantic Coast El. R. R. Co. 1st 5%.
Bay Shore, N. Y., Union Free School Dist. No. 1 4%.
Citizens' El. Co. of North Plainfield, 1st 5%.
Detroit Sugar Co. Gen'l 5%.
Fort Madison Water Co. Reg. 5%.
Louisville & Atlanta R. R. Co. 1st 5%.
Manhanset Improvement Co. 1st 6%.
Municipal Debenture Co. Deb. 6%.
N. Y. Athletic Club, Deb. 6%.
Newburgh El. R'y Co. 1st 5%.
Oneonta, Cooperstown & Richfield Springs R. R. Co. 1st 5%.
Pelham Manor Village 4% Sewers.
Rochester Gas & El. Co. Con. 5%.
Rocky Mountain Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5%.
Rockland Light & Power 1st 5%.
Southern States Land Co. 1st 6%.
Southern States Land Co. 2nd 6%.
Watervliet Hydraulic Co. 1st 5%.
Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Co. (of Ossining). NOV. 15TH.
Hammondsport Village 4% Sewers.

The American Exchange National Bank.
128 Broadway, New York, October 22d, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business October 22d, 1901. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 15th. The transfer books will be closed from November 1st to November 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 26, 1901.
97th Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due Nov. 1st, 1901, from Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, and from Minneapolis & Duluth Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.
COUPONS due November 1st, 1901, of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO. First Mortgage Extension Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
New York, Oct. 29, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1901.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due November 1st, 1901, on the Series E Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, Oct. 24th, 1901.

The United States Leather Company.
The coupons of the debenture bonds of this Company, due November 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY:
NOVEMBER 1ST, 1901.
Baker Co., Ore., School District No. 5, School Building.
Big Stone Co., Minn., Refunding.
Brainerd, Minn., Board of Education School.
Burlington, Ia., Independent District School Building, Series "F."
Cedar Rapids, Ia., Electric Light & Power Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Clakamas Co., Ore., School District No. 3, School Building, Series "B."
Crystal Falls, Mich., Refunding.
Des Moines, Ia., City R. R. Consolidated Mortgage.
Dunlap, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
East Portland, Ore., Water and Light.
Evanston, Ill., School Building.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
Glen Township, So. Dak., School.
Harlan, Ia., Electric Light Plant.
Hart, Mich., Water Works.
Hawthorne, Ill., School Building.
Independence, Ia., Electric Light.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Water.
Ithaca, Mich., Water.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Refunding.
Jerseyville, Ill., Refunding.
Logan, Utah, School Building.
Logansport, Ind., Refunding.
Macon, Mo., Sewer.
Mahaska Co., Iowa, Funding.
Mankato, Minn., Refunding.
Menominee, Mich., Sewer and Paving; Street Improvement.
New Whatcom, Wash., Funding.
Norfolk, Va., Appropriation, Series "A" and "B."
Norfolk, Va., Refunding.
Norfolk, Va., Smith's Creek Bridge.
Norfolk, Va., Water.
Pulaski Co., Ind., Court House.
Rochester, Ind., Water Works.
Salem, Ore., Funding.
Salt Lake Co., Utah, School District No. 29.
Shelbyville, Mo., Electric Light Works.
South Bend, Ind., Fuel & Gas Co., First Mortgage.
Spokane Co., Wash., Court House and Jail.
Spokane Co., Wash., Funding, Gold.
Stevens Co., Wash., School District No. 2, Gold Refunding (Colville.)
Whitman Co., Wash., School District No. 9 (Palouse.)
Woodbury, Ia., Refunding.
Yamhill Co., Ore., School District No. 40, Funding (McMinnville.)
NOVEMBER 2D, 1901.
Lawrence Co., Ill., School District No. 2.
NOVEMBER 5TH, 1901.
Menasha, Wis., High School Building.
NOVEMBER 10TH, 1901.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Independent District Refunding.
NOVEMBER 15TH, 1901.
Britt, Ia., Water Works.
Galveston, Tex., General Indebtedness Funding.
Jasper Co., Ind., Gravel Road.
Jennings Co., Ind., Road.
Lemont, Ill., Refunding.
NOVEMBER 18TH, 1901.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 23 (Fernhill.)

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 47 Nassau St., N.Y.City.
THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1ST, 1901:
American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 4½s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. General Mortgage 3½s.
Cambridge City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Connersville, Ind., School 6s.
Greenfield, Ind., School 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Harrison County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series E; Second Mortgage 7s, Series L.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Water Works 4s.
Rushville, Ind., Water 6s. Water Co. 6s.
Starke County, Ind., Court-House 5s.
November 4.
Rochester, Ind., School 6s.
November 15.
Columbia City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Dearborn County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Greene County, Ind., Gravel Road 4½s.
Monroe County, Ind., Gravel Road 5s.
Noblesville, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
Posey County, Ind., Gravel Road Bonds.
November 21.
Marion County, Ind., Refunding 3½s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
NOVEMBER 1ST, 1901.
Adams County, Iowa, Court House.
Bartow, Florida, Municipal.
Connersville, Indiana, Water and School.
Des Moines, Ia., Ind. School Dist. of Oakdale.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, School.
Kokomo, Indiana, Funding and Improvement.
Malheur County, Oregon, School District No. 15.
Peru, Indiana, School.
Portland, Indiana, School.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
Thurston County, Washington, School Dist. No. 9.
Tipton, Indiana, School.
Union City, Indiana, School.
Van Buren, Indiana, School.
NOVEMBER 10TH, 1901.
New Castle, Indiana, School.
NOVEMBER 15TH, 1901.
Brown County, Indiana, Gravel Road.
Swayzee, Indiana, Funding.
Vigo County, Indiana, Gravel Road.
NOVEMBER 20TH, 1901.
St. Ignace, Michigan, Water.

New York Security and Trust Company.
NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1ST.
Ashland Coal & Iron Ry. Co.
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Council Bluffs Gas & Elec. Co.
Dalles City, Oregon.
Home Riverside Coal Mining Co.
Remington Paper Co.
Suffolk Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
Utica Belt Line St. Ry. 1st Mtge.
United Gas Elec. Lt. & Fuel Co.
People's Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
23 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
Coupons due November 1, 1901, from following Bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office, namely:
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio First Mortgage 5s.
Southern Pacific R. R. (of Cal.) 5s of 1893.
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern First Mortgage 5s.

Coupons due November 1st, from Houston & Texas Central R. R. Company, Waco & North Western Division First Mortgage 6s will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New York.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
49 Wall Street, New York.
COUPONS due November 1st, 1901, of the DALLAS & WACO RAILWAY CO. First Mortgage Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

Dividends.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.
COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN NOVEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1901, AS FOLLOWS:
Braddock Gas and Light Company.
Brockport-Holley Water Company.
Cedar Rapids Water Company.
Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company.
Cicero & Proviso Street Railway Company of Chicago.
Consumers' Gas Works Company.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co., Income.
Elizabethtown Water Company.
Housatonic Railroad Company.
Huntington Water Company.
Jamestown Water Supply Company.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad Company.
Meridian Water Works Company.
Minneapolis Street Railway Co., 1st Mtge., 7 per cent., 2d Mtge., 6 per cent.
Middletown Gas & Electric Light Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Equipment, Series A.
Mt. Vernon Water Works Company.
Nansemond Water Company.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
New Jersey Steamboat Company, 5 per cent.
Northwestern Coal Railway Company.
North Platte Water Company.
Omaha Gas Manufacturing Company.
Omaha Street Railway Company.
Ogden Gas Company.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Consolidated Mortgage.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage Real Estate.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., Series C & D.
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. Co., 1st Con. Mtge. 5 per cent.
St. Louis Cable & Western Railroad Co.
Scranton Suburban Railway Company.
Sprague Electric Company.
Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company.
Vanderburgh County.
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway Company.
Watchung Water Company.
Wellsville Water Company.
Wyoming Valley Coal Company.
NOVEMBER 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Dividend.
The American Tobacco Company Dividend.
The American Tobacco Company Scrip.
NOVEMBER 15, 1901.
Catskill Illuminating & Power Company.
The Pullman Company Dividend.
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning R. R. Co., Coupon and Called Bonds.
NOVEMBER 23, 1901.
Ulster Blue-Stone Company.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due and payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York, on and after November 1, 1901:
Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st. 5s
Superior Water, Light & Power Co. 4s
L. I. City & Flushing R. R. 1st. 6s
L. I. City & Flushing R. R. con. 5s
Metropolitan Ferry 1st. 5s
Cold Spring, N. Y., Water. 5s
Franklin County, O., Deficiency. 4½s
Franklin County, O., Bridge. 5s
Kitsap County, Washington, Various S. D.
Union Free School Dist. No. 2, Granby, N.Y. 4s
City of Minneapolis, Minn., Various.
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., Series "H" 4s
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., Series "J" 4s

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, October 29, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable on November 11th.
Transfer books close on October 31st and reopen on Nov. 12th. A. H. CURTIS, Cashier.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5 PER CENT. LOAN of 1908. Coupons due 1st of November will be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 and 61 Wall St., New York.

Meetings and Elections.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, November 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Lost and Found.

Found.—A lady's WATCH. Owner can obtain by describing, giving date and locality of loss, and paying advertising expenses. K Box 125 Times.

Lost—Certificate E47359 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 341,890 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Proposals.

Army Building, Whitehall St., New York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 noon, Nov. 29, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing 2,240,000 pounds oats and 1,562,500 pounds hay monthly from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1902, delivered either alongside ship in New York Harbor, or at various ports in Cuba and Porto Rico. Information can be obtained from undersigned. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Forage, to be opened Nov. 29, 1901," and addressed to Major F. Von Schrader, Qr. Mr.

The Board of Education of the Township of Little Falls, N. J., request bids for $18,000.00 in 4% School Bonds of $500.00 each. $3,000 is payable 5 years from date of issue and $1,000 each year thereafter. Township not bonded in any manner at present. Bids will be opened Thursday evening, Nov. 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock.
C. W. MATCHES, District Clerk.

BOSTON BROKERS FAIL.

Topliff & Brooks Forced to the Wall by a Customer.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The failure of Topliff & Brooks, bankers and brokers of 48 Congress Street, was announced on the Boston Stock Exchange this afternoon. The firm consists of G. F. Topliff and C. B. Brooks. The board member of the firm was Mr. Topliff, who was admitted June 21, 1899. No figures concerning the failure have been given out. It is thought that the trouble will not have any effect on other firms.

It is understood that two weeks ago a customer of the concern secured an attachment tying up the firm's capital.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Discount Rate Raised from 3 to 4 Per Cent.—Weekly Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Bank of England rate of discount was increased to-day from 3 to 4 per cent.

The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £946,000; circulation increased £249,000; bullion decreased £696,000; other securities increased £1,970,000; other deposits increased £1,698,000; public deposits decreased £681,000; notes reserve decreased £1,050,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 45.63 per cent., as compared with 48.38 per cent. last week.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Lake Ontario Wine Company of Rochester; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. P. Fetzner, W. C. Hutte, and J. P. McMahon, Rochester.

Syracuse Casket Company of Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. H. Gates, Chittenango; R. R. Stuart and W. I. Lumbard, Syracuse.

Choralion Company of New York City, to manufacture musical instruments; capital, $200,000. Directors—F. A. Butler, J. D. Wishart, and J. C. Boyle, New York City.

Jacobs, Blum & Co. of New York City, to manufacture clothing; capital, $75,000. Directors—A. R. Jacobs, Portland, Ore.; Maurice Blum and I. B. Ripin, New York City.

Frank A. Sanford & Co. of Brooklyn, to manufacture musical instruments; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. A. Sanford and S. D. Boggs, Brooklyn; D. W. Wilbur, Poughkeepsie.

Hance Brothers Company of New York City, to do a produce commission business; capital, $30,000. Directors—A. F. Thompson and H. D. Bushnell, New York City; P. E. Dudley, Yonkers.

Gulf Fisheries Company of New York City, to deal in fish and sea food and to do a general cold-storage business in such commodities; capital, $700,000. Directors—Henry R. Wolcott, Denver, Col.; Willard T. Barton, San Francisco; Harry M. Gillig, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.; William L. Moody, Jr., and James W. Munn, Galveston, Texas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 31	339,963
To date this year	230,544,552
Corresponding date last year	92,287,742

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 31	$2,181,000
To date this year	$832,932,120
Corresponding date last year	$394,776,460

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	L. E. & W. pf.	4½
Am. Woolen	1	Manhattan	1½
B., R. & P. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2	Nat. Salt pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅝	Nort. & West. pf.	½
Diamond Match	1	Pere Marquette	2½
General Electric	1½	Pressed S. Car.	⅝
Hock. Valley	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Iowa Central	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Lake E. & W.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	¾	Evans. & T. H. pf.	5½
Am. Bicycle pf.	3¾	Glucose Sugar	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Gt. North. pf.	½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Locomotive	½	Kan. City So. pf.	⅞
Am. Smelting	1½	Man. Beach	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	1⅛
Am. Sugar	⅝	Mo. Pacific	¾
Am. Sugar pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Union Pacific	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Un. Pac. pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was narrow and professional throughout the entire day, with traders disposed to do very little on either side of the market. What little was done reflected merely the contrary opinions held as to the probable course of prices in the immediate future, and hence it was that while some issues advanced others declined. For the most part whatever strength developed was in the coal shares and the Vanderbilt issues, while heaviness was for the most the result of scattered selling throughout the list. Among the important advances scored were Chesapeake and Ohio, 1; Big Four preferred, 2¼; Lackawanna, 2; Delaware and Hudson, 1½; Lake Erie and Western, 1½; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 4¼; Manhattan, 1½; Pere Marquette, 2½. Conspicuous of the declines were: American Smelter, 1½; Rock Island, 1¼; Metropolitan, 1½; Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, (though on dealings in only 100 shares,) 5½, and Union Pacific, 1½.

To endeavor to explain the movements in detail would be merely to express the many conflicting views held by the professionals and room traders. In substance, however, the arguments advanced by those who sought to force prices lower—for most of the selling seemed to be for the short account, with little or no liquidation—were the delay in announcing the Northern Pacific settlement; the money market uncertainty, together with the prediction that more gold will likely go out next week, and the appearance of fresh litigation over Amalgamated Copper, which has recently been a great market disturber.

Buyers of securities, on their part, argued that it is the height of folly to expect that a matter so momentous, so involved, and so far-reaching as the Northern Pacific affair, affecting all the great railroad systems in the Northwest, can be settled off-hand—that is, if the settlement is to be, as the present one will be, for all time and to the satisfaction of all interests concerned; that, however, all the essentials have now been agreed upon, and that formal announcement will probably be made in about two weeks' time, when W. K. Vanderbilt returns, and it is assured to him that the interests of Chicago Northwestern have been safeguarded; that, despite gold shipments, prominent bankers insist that there will be no dear money, this assertion being encouraged by the resumption of Government bond purchases, announced yesterday, and that the phenomenal earnings of the railroads of the country, showing increase upon increase, in the face of predictions that there must be a falling off, show conclusively how substantial is the prosperity of the country.

But the truth is there was little courage on either side, the bears not daring to sell too freely, lest the Northern Pacific settlement announcement should come unexpectedly soon; the bulls not caring to buy aggressively, only to have prices knocked down on them by some such false rumors as those which developed on Monday, when prices sagged off several points all around without rhyme or reason, and so it was that total dealings for the day amounted to only 350,000 shares, with only ten issues crossing the 10,000 mark.

An interesting development was the action of the Bank of England in advancing its minimum discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent. This action, however, was neither unexpected nor unnatural, in view of the heavy strain which lately has been put upon the bank, both from France and from Germany. The advance is simply a protective measure adopted by the Bank to prevent, if possible, further gold withdrawals, while it probably is intended also to shift the burden to New York if that be possible. How this can be successfully accomplished, with a large supply of cotton and grain bills almost certain to be offered on this market next week, is not clear. It is true some more gold may go from here, but expert testimony is that it will not be considerable. In the meanwhile, it is worth noting that Klondike and Australian gold received in this city, or known to be on the way here and to arrive in the next few days, more than offset the gold shipments this week, though the receipts may not show fully in to-morrow's bank statement.

But by far the most significant development of the day was the announcement, already referred to, coming from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to resume the purchase of short 3, 4, and 5 per cent. bonds. Similar purchases, following the assassination of President McKinley, released some $20,000,000, and it is now hoped that a further substantial amount may be disbursed by the Government. The authority who on Wednesday assured THE NEW YORK TIMES that there would be no tight money, but that reasonable rates only will prevail—this view being set out in these columns yesterday—clearly knew whereof he spoke. The tight money bugaboo, as a market or other factor, is a thing of the past.

London continues to sell in this market, disposing yesterday of about 15,000 shares.

Call money rates at no time rose higher than 4 per cent., with most of the day's loans made at that figure.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY.

Accompanying its dividend checks mailed yesterday the American Car and Foundry put out a statement of earnings showing a balance as per the second annual report for the year ended April 30 of $5,074,949 and net earnings for the four months ended Aug. 31 of $1,086,864, a total of $6,161,814. After all dividends up to the present ones of Nov. 1 a balance is left of $4,811,814—and this though the earnings included are only up to the end of August.

UNITED STATES STEEL.

Ever since the report that the syndicate in the United States Steel stocks has been dissolved there has been persistent selling of the securities by timid holders, as well as by shorts. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, and hence the fractional declines in the stocks.

As a matter of fact, the syndicate has not been dissolved, but will continue at least until May next, and there has been no "distribution of profits," as sagely declared by some people.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The especial strength in Chesapeake and Ohio was on the report that a coal company is being formed to work the mines along the line of the road; this company to be operated and controlled by the railroad company, which will then

consols for account, 92; Anaconda, 7½; Atchison, 80¾; Atchison preferred, 99; Baltimore and Ohio, 108½; Canadian Pacific, 113; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47; Chicago Great Western, 25½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 42¾; Erie first preferred, 71¾; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 105¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57½; New York Central, 162½; Norfolk and Western, 58¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 100¾; Ontario and Western, 35¾; Pennsylvania, 75¼; Reading, 22½; Reading first preferred, 39¾; Reading second preferred, 27¼; Southern Railway, 32⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 83¾; Southern Pacific, 61⅝; Union Pacific, 104¾; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 43; United States Steel preferred, 93½; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 37¼; Spanish fours, 69¼; Rand mines, 10¼; De Beers, 38¼.

Bar silver quiet at 26 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.30; Madrid, 42.12; Lisbon, 33.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firm, but later were easier on the announcement of the rise in the English bank rate. Subsequently, moderate contangos caused all-around firmness. Rentes were offered, but receded slightly on the hardening of contangos. Spanish 4s were firm. Sosnovice and Metropolitan improved. Thomson-Houston was supported. Rio Tintos were in good demand. De Beers and Kafirs were firm.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 9½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 70.25.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 177,350,000f. Treasury accounts current increased 400,000f, gold in hand increased 16,775,000f, bills discounted increased 223,950,000f, and silver in hand increased 475,000f.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Business was quiet and irregular on the Boerse to-day. Internationals were generally steady. Turks were easier on the intended French naval demonstration in Turkish waters. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were harder, in response to New York. Locals and banks were weak. Mines were particularly affected by the unfavorable quarterly returns of the Laura Company, showing a decrease in profits to the amount of 1,100,000 marks, compared with the year 1900. Cash Industrials were easier.

Exchange in London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Business on the Stock Exchange showed a decided falling off to-day; the losses generally ranged from ¼ to ½. Philadelphia Company was the principal sufferer, selling off a point during the forenoon. A part of this was recovered during the later trading. Consolidated Traction issues sold off fractionally. Lehigh Valley ignored its good September statement and sold off ⅛ after the recession began in the Readings. The loss in the Reading issues was from ⅛ to 9-16 on large sales. The bonds were not affected by the depression, the general mortgage 4s being ¼ better.

Money on call is firm at 5 per cent., though occasional loans are reported at 4½. Time funds are firm at 4½, and commercial paper is both buying and selling at the same figure.

Complete transactions in the stock market to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
50	American Railways	40	40	40
200	Bethlehem Iron	61½	61½	61½
193	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Camden Land	½	½	½
900	Cambria Steel	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
189	Chestnut pf. ctfs	54	52½	53
700	Cons. Lake Superior	25½	24¾	24¾
687	Cons. Lake Superior pf	69	68¾	69
1,000	Cons. Trac. of Pitts	23½	23	23½
420	Cons. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	63	63	63
10	Diamond State Steel pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼
250	Elec. Co. of America	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Erie	41¾	41¾	41¾
50	Easton Cons. Elec. L.	20	20	20
15	Germantown Trust rgts.	5	5	5
450	Lehigh Valley	35	34½	34¾
10	Marsden Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	National Asphalt	3¾	3½	3½
28	National Asphalt pf.	7	7	7
125	Palmetto Co.	¼	¼	¼
736	Phila. Elec.	5⅝	5	5⅝
1,230	Penna	73⅝	73½	73½
51	Phila. Traction	95⅝	95¾	95¾
1,520	Phila. Co.	48⅝	47¾	47¾
1	Phila. City Pass.	207½	207½	207½
10,260	Reading tr. ctfs.	21 15-16	21½	21½
2,500	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	38¾	38⅝	38¾
2,645	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	27¾	27	27
15	United Gas Imp.	113¾	113	113
300	Union Traction	28	28	28
20	United of N. J.	280	280	280
550	U. S. Steel com.	42	41½	41½
10	U. S. Steel pf.	90¾	90½	90⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—New York exchange was at 20 cents discount to-day. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent.

There was a further outpouring of both Tin Can and Union Traction on the Stock Exchange to-day, and both stocks went to lower levels.

Tin Can common declined to 17¾, and the preferred sold at 64½. These prices represent losses of over 17 points on the underwriting. One reason for the selling to-day, doubtless, was the circulation of a report that some of the manufacturers, who sold their plants to the combination, were unloading their stock. On the theory that what was not considered valuable by an insider was rather poor property for an outsider to hold, the small holders of the stock also started to let go, some of them apparently being willing to take almost anything they could get. A good many people have been hanging on to their Tin Can in the hope that eventually either the company would be taken over by the United States Steel Corporation or the Directors would declare the long-deferred dividends on the preferred stock, but neither of these expectations seems now in a fair way to be realized in the near future, and those who bought the stock some time ago at materially higher prices are becoming tired and discouraged.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,150	American Can	18¾	17¾	18¼
1,522	American Can pf	66	64½	65¼
91	Central Union Telephone	40	40	40
15	Chicago Edison	162	162	162
2	Chicago Telephone	225	225	225
535	Chicago Union Traction	15	13¾	14½
360	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	53	53	53
60	Diamond Match	133	133	133
100	Metropolitan Elevated	33½	33½	33½
50	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	90½	90½	90½
85	National Biscuit	42¾	42¾	42¾
300	National Biscuit pf	102¾	102¾	102¾
100	National Carbon	20¾	20¾	20¾
250	U. S. Steel	41¾	41¾	41¾
20	West Chicago	98½	98½	98½

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—The market today was very dull in the department of stocks, but showed more interest and activity among investment bonds. The two most noteworthy changes were three-point gains for Consolidation Coal and Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut. Seaboard common was an eighth lower. G. B. S. Brewing lost a fourth. In the railroad bond list, which constituted the point of investment buying, there were several fractional advances.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 949 shares of stock, $333,500 worth of bonds, and $1,150 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Mercantile Trust	180	180	180
38	Fidelity & Deposit Tr.	171½	171½	171¾
225	Atlantic Trans.	225	225	225
10	G. B. S. Bwg. com.	12½	12½	12½
100	Cons. Coal	73	73	73
5	Firemen's Insurance	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	Baltimore Fire	22½	22½	22½
10	Old Town Bank	9½	9½	9½
15	Merchants' Bank	196	196	196
350	Seaboard com.	25¾	25¾	25¾
75	Atlan. Coast L. Com.	160	160	160
$6,000	Carolina Central 4s	94½	94½	94½
4,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	114	114	114
131,000	Ga. & Ala. Cons. 5s	109½	109½	110
32,000	Ga. Car. & North. 5s	110	110	110
22,000	Seaboard 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼
92,000	Seaboard 1st 50-year 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	South Bound 5s	108½	108½	108½
5,000	United Rys. incomes	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1,000	United Rys. 4s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	North Balt. 5s	121¼	121¼	121¼
25,500	G. B. S. Bwg. incomes	38½	38¼	38½
900	G. B. S. Bg. inc. scrip	38½	38½	38½
12,000	G. B. S. Bg. 5s	50	50	50
250	G. B. S. Bg. 5s, scrip	50½	50¼	50½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the outside market yesterday were practically a repetition of those of the previous day. Prices continued to show considerable irregularity, and there was no appreciable increase in the volume of transactions. Not more than three or four stocks were sufficiently active to attract attention, and all of these were numbered among the few issues which recently have been the most prominent. The Can stocks continued their downward course and were under selling pressure all day.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS 4s sold to the extent of $25,000 at 85⅛ and 85¼. No transactions were reported in the preferred stock.

***

AMERICAN CAN common sold as low as 18¼, a decline of three-quarters of a point below the lowest sale of Wednesday. The preferred stock declined to 64¾, and rallied only a quarter of a point from this low figure. Each issue was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares. Inside selling was rumored in explanation of the continued weakness of both issues of the stock.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES was dealt in to the extent of about 800 shares between 84 and 84¼. It closed at 84 bid, showing a net gain of half a point.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues remained dull, the only transactions reported being 150 shares of the common stock and $10,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds. These latter sold at a slight advance over the previous day's figure, but no change occurred in the price of either stock.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER and the rest of the copper stocks were dull but firm. Tennessee sold at 13½, an advance of half a point over Wednesday's closing bid. White Knob Copper closed at .16 bid, with no stock offered near that price.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold at 80¼. Neither the preferred stock nor St. Louis Transit was traded in.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Oct. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	55	56
American Can	18¼	18⅝	18½	19¼
American Can pf	65	65¾	66	67
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt 6s	94	96	94	95
American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
British Columbia Copper	13	14	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	½	¾	½	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	0	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33¼	32	33¼
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	15	13	15
Con. Refrigerating	5½	0	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	84	84½	83½	84
Electric Boat	19	21	19	21
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Electric Vehicle	1¾	2	1¾	2
Electric Vehicle pf	4	5	4	5
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	35	40	30	40
General Carriage	⅞	1	⅞	1
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	98½	100	98½	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	23	24¾	23	24¾
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	13½	13	13½
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	32	32½	32	32½
Kan. C. Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued		75¼	75¼	75½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued		85	85½	85¼
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13½	13⅝	13½	14¼
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	37½	37⅝	37	37½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued		100½	102	100½	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued		75½	76¾	75½	77
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf.	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	29	..	28	30
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	68	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7	7½	7	7½
Otis Elevator	29	31½	29	31½
Otis Elevator pf.	92	95	92	95
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	38	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Retsof		47½	..	47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	102	103	102	103
Safety Car, Heat & Light.	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	28½	29	29	29½
Seaboard Air Line	101¼	101⅝	101⅝	101⅞
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82¼	82½	82	82½
Seaboard Air Line	25½	26	25½	26
Seaboard Air Line pf	49½	50	49½	50
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. Bs	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	4½	5	4½	6
Standard Milling pf.	18	19	18	19
Standard Milling bonds	70	68	70	68
Standard Oil of N. J.	710	720	718	722
Storage Power	4	5¼	4	5¼
Tennessee Copper	13	13½	13	13½
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80	80½	80¼	80½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82½	83	82½	83
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	26	24	26
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	33	35	33	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	59	62	59	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	48	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	47	44	47
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	20	22½	20	22½
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.	40	41½	40	41½
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	82	84	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	67	70	67	70
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	16½
Worthington Pump pf.	118	..	118	..

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	242	241	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids S. R. pf.	85	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	23½	22½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	119	117	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	21	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	91	96	91	93
Bay State Gas		⅝	⅝	⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	103	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	106½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	106	106	106¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	36
Indianapolis Gas	60	62	60	62
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	302	298	302
New Amsterdam 5s	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	7	5½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51½	53	51½	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	113
Northern Union 5s	103	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18

	Oct. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 30. Bid.	Asked.
Western Gas	94¼	96	94¼	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	96	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	39	40	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	98	99	98	99

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold from 5c premium to 5@10c discount. Exchanges, $23,053,780; balances, $2,677,979.

On call money is still quoted from 3 to 3½ per cent. to the best borrowers. Time money ranges from 4 to 4½ per cent. on desirable collateral. The general going rate, however, is 4½ per cent. for six months on the average collateral. The market for business paper is rather quiet; there is a fair demand with supply not overabundant. Quotations range from 4¼ to 4¾ per cent.

The stock market was slow to-day, but changes were for the most part fractional and without significance. The closing was dull but firm.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atchison	77½	76¾	77¼
1	Atchison pf.	96	96	96
4	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
78	Boston Elevated	168	168	168
5	Boston & Lowell	245	245	245
21	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
1	C. G. R. & S. Y. pf.	132	132	132
50	Mo. Pacific	98½	98½	98½
247	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214¾	214½	214¾
100	N. Y., O. & W.	35	35	35
7	Nor. & Worcester pf.	230	230	230
721	Pere Marquette	88	82½	88
160	Pere Marq. pf., scrip	85	85	85
50	Rutland pf.	111	111	111
1,415	Union Pacific	102	101	101
100	Wis. Central	20¾	20¾	20¾

TELEPHONES.

114	Am. Tel. & Tel.	159	158	158
200	Erie	23	23	23

ELECTRICS.

55	General	258	258	258
75	Massachusetts	36¼	36	36
272	Massachusetts pf.	94	94	94
3	Westinghouse pf.	78	78	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

295	Am. Sugar	119	118	118½
5	Am. Sugar pf.	116½	116½	116½
600	Am. Woolen	17	17	17
223	Am. Woolen pf.	77	77	77
255	Dom. Iron & Steel	30	29¼	29
75	United Fruit	32½	32	32
100	United Shoe Machine pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾
696	U. S. Steel	42	41½	42
535	U. S. Steel pf.	91½	90¾	91

MINING.

5,415	Adventure	23½	22¾	23
50	Allouez	5	5	5
4,475	Amalgamated	87	85½	86¼
50	Am. Zinc	9½	9½	9½
20	Arcadian	6	6	6
350	Atlantic	36⅝	36¼	36¼
75	Baltic	41½	41½	41¾
10	British Columbia	15½	15½	15½
60	Centennial	17	17	17
50	Cochiti	4	4	4
225	Consolidated Mercur	2	2	2
100	Copper Range	60	60	60
330	Dom. Coal	48¼	47¾	48¼
105	Elm River	3⅞	3½	3¾
425	Guanajuato	6⅜	6	6
125	Isle Royale	23⅜	23¼	23½
525	Mass	24¾	24¼	24½
310	Mayflower	4	3¾	4
20	Michigan	14	14	14
125	Mohawk	43	42¾	43
350	Old Colony	4¼	4	4
1,770	Old Dominion	27¼	26¾	27
130	Osceola	100	99	99¾
100	Parrot	37½	37	37⅝
5	Quincy	160	160	160
100	Rhode Island	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	Santa Fé	4	4	4
35	Tamarack	285	285	285
180	Tecumseh	2½	2	2
200	Trinity	25½	25	25½
50	Utah	23¾	23¾	23¾
55	Victoria	7½	7¾	7¾
45	Wolverine	69	68½	68½
50	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
678	Con. Traction	23¾	22¾	23
111	Con. Traction pf.	64	63	63
50	Ft. Pitt Gas	55	55	55
508	Pitts. Coal	27½	27¼	27⅜
51	Pitts. Coal pf.	94	92	94
380	West Coal Iron pf.	71¾	71	71
650	Pitts. Brew.	25⅜	25	25½
125	Pitts. Brew. pf.	44½	44¼	44½
735	Amer. Window Glass	55	54¾	55
610	Crucible Steel	23¾	23¼	23¼
115	Crucible Steel pf.	84½	84¼	84¾
70	West Air Brake	174½	173	173
100	U. S. Steel	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
25	U. S. Steel pf.	91¾	91½	91¾
10	Steel Car pf., ex div.	80½	80½	80½
100	Philadelphia Co.	47¾	47¾	47¾
30	American Trust	130	130	130
50	Consolidated Ice	16½	16½	16½
200	Mon. River Coal	13¼	13¼	13¼
$1,000	Mon. River Coal 6s	117	117	117

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.08	.08
Best & Belcher	.16	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.28	.27
Challenge Con.	.18	.19
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.11	.11
Hale & Norcross	.17	.15
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.01	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.21	.18
Occidental Con.	.05	.05
Ophir	.82	.77
Overman	.05	.04
Potosi	.07	.07
Savage	.10	.10
Sav. Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.16	.14
Standard	3.90	3.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.03	.03
Union Con.	.13	.13
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.15	.14
Silver bars	67¾	67¾
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
Alamo	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Argentum	6	8	5¾	8
Anaconda	26	29½	25	29
Battle Mountain	18¾	19½	18¾	19¼
Butterfly	25	32	25	33¾
C. C. Consolidated	8½	8¼	6¾	7
Coriolanus	6¾	7¾	7	7½
C., C. & M.	6½	7½	7	7½
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	7½
Dante	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Doctor Jackpot	55¾	56	56	59¾
Elkton	161½	162	157½	158
El Paso	77¾	78	76½	76¾
Fanny Rawlings	16	20	16	20
Findlay	7¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales On and Near Lower Fifth Avenue —Large Variety of Dealings—Results at Auction.

Details will be found in another column regarding the sale of a plot on Pine Street to Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. and the City Real Property Investing Company.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for Rosa Krapewski the four-story dwelling 12 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Eighth Street, 20.3 by 100.

It is reported that William Waldorf Astor, who owns the Lenox apartment house at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, has bought the three adjoining dwellings, 6, 8, and 10 West Thirty-sixth Street, each 16 by 100. No. 6 was the residence of the late Henry Dolan, the owners of record of Nos. 8 and 10, respectively, being William H. Macy and Charles R. Peck.

Potter & Brother have bought from John H. Hindley the three-story brownstone front dwelling 75 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 75.4.

Thomas P. Graham and Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for a Mr. Overington the eight four-story brick flats 1,674 to 1,688 Madison Avenue, each 20 by 50.

S. Osgood Pell has sold for Mrs. Mary S. Livingston the five-story American basement dwelling 55 East Forty-ninth Street, 19 by 100.5, one of the row erected by Charles Buek on part of the old Columbia College block.

Stephen McCormick has sold for Michael J. Dwyer the five-story brick flat with stores at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 80.

Samuel C. Baum has sold the five-story flat 1,680 Park Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.11 by 90.

The property reported sold yesterday for the Sterling Realty Company, through I. M. Natkins & Co., was the southwest, not the southeast, corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street.

Martin & Brother have sold to Alice H. Hofiston the five-story apartment house 228 West Thirty-seventh Street, 28 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Frazer have bought from Isaac Miller the three-story building 48 East Third Street, 20 by 50.

M. F. Kerby has sold to Thomas J. Ford the dwelling at the northwest corner of Crescent and Hughes Avenues.

D. Gallo & Co. have leased for Hatter Bressant the six-story tenement 47 Leroy Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $11,400.

Howard C. Wines has sold for John McMahon, to the National Lead Company, the property 129 York Street, Brooklyn.

The St. Ignatius's Church property, running through from 54 and 56 West Fortieth Street to 43 West Thirty-ninth Street was conveyed yesterday to the Library Square Realty Company for $209,000. This is the site selected by the Republican Club for its new house, and the Library Square Realty Company is corporation formed for the purpose of conducting the building operation.

The Liberty Building at the northeast corner of Liberty and Greenwich Streets, recently reported sold, was transferred yesterday by Edward Man to David B. Ivison for a consideration of $175,000 over a mortgage for the same amount.

Louis V. Bell has taken title to 39 West Eighty-sixth Street, a new house sold early in the week by Cornelius W. Luyster. The stated consideration was $115,000.

The Riding Club has renewed its lease of the Astor property on Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, just east of Fifth Avenue, for a term of twenty years, at an annual rental varying from $15,500 to $18,500.

The Auction Room.

The partition sale of the Bates estate properties on Duane, Thomas, Leonard, and Broome Streets, conducted by William M. Ryan yesterday, attracted no outside competition, all of the parcels being bought by Caleb Francis Bates, the plaintiff in the proceedings.

Complete details of yesterday's auction business follow:

By William M. Ryan.

Partition Sale.

137 Duane Street, north side, 200 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick building; to the plaintiff.....$39,000

139 Duane Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25 by 75, running through to 62 to 66 Thomas Street, 75 by 100, five-story brick and iron front building; to the same plaintiff.....157,000

48 Leonard Street, south side, 126.5 feet east of West Broadway, 37.8 by 101, five-story brick and iron front building; to the same plaintiff.....72,000

489 to 493 Broome Street, south side, 62.8 feet east of West Broadway, 62.8 by 84.11 and irregular, five-story iron-front building; to the same plaintiff.....115,000

46 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 382 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. A. Magian.....19,732

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

23 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 221.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 17 by 75.8 by 17 by 76.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. L. Fraser.....148,000

35 and 37 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 328 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.6 and 18, respectively, by 84.7, two three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. L. Fraser.....28,000

138 Chrystie Street, east side, 199.7 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, four-story front and rear brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louis Mandel.....4,000

454 Lenox Avenue, east side, 96.10 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 16.7 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Milton S. Winstock.....12,250

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Dwyer, referee, 322 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50.5 by 98, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,865.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, Morris Avenue, southeast corner of Burnside Avenue, 111.4 by 104.9 by 110.2 by 100.8, vacant; Morris Avenue, northeast corner of Burnside Avenue, 122.4 by 108.5 by 149.4 by 118.10, vacant; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, southeast corner of Burnside Avenue, 88.10 by 156.6 by 162, vacant; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, northeast corner of Burnside Avenue, 207 by 102.2 by 261.8 by 104.6, vacant; a one-half interest in each of the foregoing parcels. Due on judgment, $8,227.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Avenue and La Fontaine Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Eighty-first street, for a one-story brick boiler house, 53 by 42.3; Manhattan Railway Company, 195 Broadway, owner; George H. Pegram of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 15 by 15; Cornelius J. Bahan of 1,931 Prospect Avenue, owner; Stern & Gross of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 12 feet south of Quarry Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.8 by 58; Sophia Halpin of 2,305 Bathgate Avenue, owner; William Gorgoby of 2,307 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 534 West Twenty-first Street, for a one-story fram shed, 20.6 by 61.6; John Lynch of 305 West Twenty-first Street, owner; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $320.

Alterations.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of Mansion Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Charles Gray, premises, owner; B. Zbeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 173 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Loyal L. Smith, owner; Alfred H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 53 East Thirty-third Street, to a two-story brick stable; Alfred G. Vanderbilt of 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; D. S. Brundrett of 35 East Fifty-eighth Street, architects, cost, $2,000.

Nos. 155 to 165 Bank Street, to three brick workshops; G. F. Morgan, St. Denis Hotel, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 281 Broadway, architects; cost, $250.

Washington Avenue, west side, 64 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; James Dugan of 1,922 Washington Avenue, owner; John E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Morris Avenue, west side, 122 feet north of Cameron Place, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Michael Murray of 2,107 Morris Avenue, owner; John E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

No. 86 Hester Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Isidor Bloch of 288 Grand Street, owner; Bernhard Horwits of 66 East One Hundred and Second Street, architect; cost, $400.

Palisade Avenue, north side, 160 feet east of River Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; G. D. Eldridge, Riverdale, owner; Wilson & Visscher of 156 Broadway, architects; cost, $800.

No. 28 Pitt Street, to a six-story brick dwelling with store; Ludlow estate of 35 Broome Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 117 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. John Van Schaick, premises, owner; James J. McGibbon of 300 East Thirty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Oct. 31.

BEGINS at s w line Lot L, map of 70 lots, Cedar Hill plot, runs e 121.5x n 10x w 121.4x s 10; Ferdinand B. Minrath to Bernard McCabe.....$400

BROOK AV, proposed n e corner of 169th St, 54.1x100; Mary A. Reardon to Gertrude Boecher, (mtg $25,000, R S $15.50).

BROOK AV, s w corner of St. Paul's Place, 36.9x80x32x80.2; Jasper T. Cronk to Charles H. Bernard, (R S $1.50).....5,000

CITY HALL PLACE, 33, s s; Hugh E. Janeway and wife to William R. Janeway.....1

CITY HALL PLACE, 33, s s; Harry L. Janeway and others to William R. Janeway, 4-5 part, Ca G.....1

CITY HALL PLACE, 33, s s; William R. Janeway and another to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $10.25).....23,000

CLINTON ST, 151, w s, 148.11 ft n of Grand St, 24.7x100.1x24.11x100; Clinton St, 153, w s, 127.3 ft n of Grand St, runs w 70.1 x s 2.11 x w 50 x n 24.3 x e 100.1 to st, x s 21.8 to beginning; Henrietta Snydecker, formerly Cohen, to Samuel Cohen, (mtg $88,500, R S $3).....Nom.

CLINTON ST, 226, e s, 25x93.6; Raphel Eckert to Samuel Eckert, (R S $1.75, mtg. $84,100).....1

COLUMBUS AV, 746 and 748, w s, 50x100 x irregular; John A. Schmitt and others to David W. Cromwell, (R S $6.75, mtg $50,000).....1

CROSS ST, n s, at w s of West Farms Road, 100x25; Cross St, n e s, 100 ft n w of West Farms Road, 25x108x26x—; Julius Engel and another to Engel-Heller Company, (R S $4.50, mtg $2,000)

CROSS ST, n s, at w s of West Farms Road, 100x25; Cross St, n e s, 100 ft n w of West Farms Road, 25x108x26x—; Eva Wortmann, widow, to Julius Engel and another, all title, (R S $4.50).....1

DIVISION ST, 119, s s, 119 ft w of Canal St, 25x63.1x62.4; Flora Hurwitz to Raphael Hurwitz, quitclaim.....Nom.

DIVISION ST, 133, s s, 119 ft w of Canal St, 25x63.1x25x62.4; Lillie Hurwitz to Raphael Hurwitz, quit claim and all title.....Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 151 to 161, n s corner of Liberty St, 123 and 125, 102.11x50.3x 100.11x36.8; John Kellerhouse to George P. Biggs, (mtg $250,000, R S $50,) re-recorded.....Nom.

KING ST, 22 to 30, s s, 400 ft e of Varick St, 103.9x100; Max Lipman to Max Gold, ½ part, and all title.....Nom.

LEWIS ST, 105, w s, 29.2x75.1x28.9x71.9; Meyer Greenberg, referee, to Maria Ghighione, (R S $3.75).....Committed

LEWIS ST, 95, w s, 24.1x100; William Hausman to Oscar Lustig, (mtg $27,000)1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner 97th St, 23.11x80; Michael J. Dwyer to Adolph Scheibel, (R S $2.50, mtg $22,000).....100

LIBERTY ST, 123, and 153 to 161 Greenwich St, 36.6x100.11x50.3x102.11; Edward Main to David B. Ivison, (R S $87.50, mtg $175,000).....100

LOTS A X and A Y, map of 70 lots Cedar Hill plot, Powell Farm, being Arthur St, w s, 50x121.5x50x121.3; Hoffman St, e s, Lots L & M, map of the Village of Fordham, 50x121.6x50x121.1; Herman C. Cohn and others to Ferdinand R. Minrath.....8,550

MADISON AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 118th St, 25.5x80; Joseph Rosenzweig to Marianne Rosenzweig and wife, (mtg $17,000, R S $2.25).....Nom.

MONROE ST, 133, n s, 182.10 ft w of Jefferson St, 25x100; Max Gold to Max Lipman, ½ part and all title, (R S $1.50).....Nom.

MORRIS AV, 2,398, e s, 37.1x100; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Moser Arndtstein, (R S 50 cents, mtg $5,500).....$1 and exchange

MOTT AV, 606, e s, 175 ft n of 150th St, 19.6x100.5x30.2x127.11; Morris Weinstein and wife to Henry L. Morris, (mtg $5,400).....6,000

NORTH OAK DRIVE, n s, parts of Lots 69, 70, and 71, map of Bronxwood Park, begins at line drawn through c. l. Lot 71, runs n e 135 ft to Lot 68, x n w 97.5 to Drive, n s 50 ft to Lot 71, to beginning; Hannah A. Stone to Reuben R. Stone, (mtg $5,100 and taxes).....5,700

PELHAM ROAD, w s, 14.8 ft n of Middletown Road, 75x— to Westchester Creek x?3.2x— to Throgges Neck; Helena Sinnott to Edward Sinnott; all title, (mtg $4,500).....1

RIVINGTON ST, 277, s s, 18x56; Jacob D. Lipkowitz to Dora Lipkowitz, (R S 25c, mtg $7,000).....10

SEDWICK AV, w s, 475 ft n of Stone Monument, 25x154.8x25x153; Redmond P. Kerlsey and wife to John Nicoll, (mtg $4,600).....1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 137th St, 115.4x82.11x100x140.8; William R. Wilder, referee, to Eliza M. Dorsett, (R S $11.25).....25,000

UNION AV, w s, 223 ft s of 168th St, 19.3x141.4x17.6x141.5; Jesse Barton to John E. Cooley, (mtg $5,000).....Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 500 ft s of Fletcher St, 50x150; Emeline Lawyer to Edith Lawyer and another.....Nom.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 138, s s, 22.6x97; Bryan Lawrence to the Church of St. Joseph, E. and S. J. Ca. G.....20,300

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 138th St, 25x 74.4; George W. Jarchow and wife to James Tyroler, (R S $2.75).....42,250

1ST AV, e s, 28.3 ft n of 11th St, 25x100; William T. Traud and another, individually and as executors, to David Eckstein, (R S $10).....22,350

2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100; Solomon Silberstein to Sydney Fisher, (R S $2, mtg $16,000).....1

4TH AV, n s, w ¼ of Lot 572, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Albert B. Hardy to Florence M. Constantian, (B. & S., mtg. $2,500).....1

7TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 33.11x 100; Charles H. Machin, referee, to Theresa Goldsmith, (mtg $60,000).....7,000

11TH AV, n e corner of 127th St, runs e 56.11 to centre of Bloomingdale Road x n e 96 to Manhattan St x n w 120.11 to 11th Av x s 137.6; Beverly Ward to Caroline S. Ward, ¼ part, Ca G, all liens..1

18TH ST, 26 West, 25x92; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Ratcliffe Hicks, (mtg $40,000).....1

24TH ST, 217 West, 21.5x98.9; Mary A. G. McLochlin to Jane E. Kowald, (R S $7.25).....1

29TH ST, 51 East, 20x36; George B. Goldschmidt, executor, to Henry D. Winans, (R S $12.25).....27,000

29TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 95x 74.1; Myer Hellman and wife to Maitland E. Graves, (mtg $165,000, R S $21.25).....1

32D ST, 435 West, 21.3x98.9; Elizabeth Beckman and others to Mary Guerin, (R S $3.75).....9,000

33D ST, 235 East, 18.5x98.9; Mary Candler to Theresa A. McGuire, (mtg $7,000, R S 50 cents).....100

33D ST, 304 and 306 East, 40x74.1; Sydney Fisher and wife to Solomon Silberstein, all title, (mtg $14,000).....1

35TH ST, 28, s s, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 98.9; Mary E. Kidd to James W. Miller, (mtg $18,000, R S $11).....Nom.

37TH ST, 228 West, 28.1x98.9; Charles H. Ehrenstrom to Alice H. Houston; (mtg $33,000, R S $6).....1

40TH ST, 54 and 56 West; 39th St, 43 West; the rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Ignatius's Church of the City of New York to Library Square Realty Company, (R S $103.25).....209,000

47TH ST, 135 and 137 West, 40x100.5; Howard R. Butler to Adele M. Morgenthau, (R S $17.25, mtg $30,000).....1

47TH ST, 135 and 137 West, 40x100.5; Howard R. Butler to Adele M. Morgenthau, (R S $17.25, mtg $30,000).....1

47TH ST, 133 West, n s, 460 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Serena D. Murphy, widow, to Hudson Realty Company, (R S $16).100

47TH ST, 138 West, n s, 460 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Hudson Realty Company to Adele M. Morgenthau, (R S $16)....100, &c.

62D ST, 235 West, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Rex Realty Company to Josiah Friedland, (mtg $15,000, R S $25).....Nom.

65TH ST, 30 and 32 West, 41.8x100.5; John G. Jenny to Charles F. Miller, (mtg $35,000, R S $5).....1

67TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; John W. Haaren to Minnie Rieker, (mtg $10,000, R S $5).....1

79TH ST, 431 to 437 East, 104x102.2; William Fritzel and wife to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $46,500, R S $7.25).....1

83D ST, s s, 127.1 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x 102.2; John McLaughlin to Bertha Farlan, (R S $5, mtg $18,000).....1

84TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Esther D. Lincoln to Albina Reich, (R S $2.25, mtg $27,000).....33,500

86TH ST, 39 West, 32.6x100.8; Cornelius W. Luyster and wife to Louis V. Bell, (R S $56.25).....100

87TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.8; George Leis and others to Christian Armbruster, (mtg $13,500, R S $5).....1

91ST ST, 330 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Wilhelmine Klee to Louise Albrecht, (mtg $17,500, R S $2.50).....Nom.

99TH ST, 6 West, 25x100.11; Walter H. Mead, referee, to Daniel Farrell, mtg $27,000).....3,000

103D ST, 150 East, 20x106.10; Moser Arndtstein and wife to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (R S 50c, mtg $16,000).....100

104TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Lewis A. Abrams, referee, to Louisa Henkel, (R S $5).....12,500

106TH ST, 312 West, 20x100.11; Peter Wagner to Philip D. Nash, (mtg $28,000, R S $5.75).....100

107TH ST, s s, 139.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x 100.11; B. Gerson Oppenheim, referee, to Clement March, (R S $4.25).....10,775

109TH ST, s s, 87 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Jane and Elizabeth Crooks to Frank Daven, (R S $3.50).....Nom.

115TH ST, 150, s s, 378 ft w of 3d Av, 17x 100.11; Emanuel Levi to Leo S. Bing, (mtg $11,000).....Nom.

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 37.5x 100.11; John B. Hibbard and wife to Paula M. Arnold, (R S $11.25, mtg $45,000).....100

117TH ST, s s, 163.9 ft w of 8th Av, 26.8x 100.11; John Tschanett to James M. Dunn and another, (mtg $15,000, R S $2).....21,400

119TH ST, 32 West, 25x100.11; Donald Robertson and another to Caroline Romer, (mtg $26,000, R S $5).....1

128TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of 5th Av, 20 x99.11; Caroline Romer and another to Donald Robertson and another, (R S $3.50, mtg $7,500).....1

133D ST, 171, n s, 75 e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Winsome E. Waring to Daniel Houlihan, (mtg $15,000).....Nom.

135TH ST, 555 to 563 East, 125x100; Jonas Weil and another to William Fritzel, (mtg $28,000, R S $14.75).....1

135TH ST, 555 to 559 East, 75x100; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $12,000, R S $3).....1

139TH ST, n s, 150.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Hermann G. Unger and wife to Carl P. Crolly and wife, (mtg $15,000, R S $7.25).....100

141ST ST, n s, 446.1 ft e of Broadway, runs n 99.11x e 7.1x n 9.11x e 47.10x n 0.1x e 15.2 to w s of Hamilton Place x s w 32.2 to w s of old Bloomingdale Road x s w 88.8x w 20.7 to beginning, with all title to centre line of said road; James R. Ely, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (R S $48.75)..100,000

144TH ST, 731, n s, 200 ft w of Clifton Av and 190 ft w of Brook Av, as opened, 25x 100; John Eisele to Tillie Reichenberg, (R S $4.50).....100

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 105 and 118; Gustav Kaliski and another to Henry Weinberger, 3 years.....$4,708

JACKSON ST, 10 to 12, and 393 and 395 Madison St; Frederick M. Mellert to Rosie Epstein, 6½ years.....4,500

NORTH MOORE ST, 56; Thomas Lennane, individually and as trustee, to Edward Grassmuck, 8 years.....408

WEST END AV, n w corner of 67th St; William Stubenbard to Thomas Mortimer, 5 years.....$900, 1,200

2D AV, 230, e corner of 14th St; Robert G. Gregg to Nicholas R. Dann, 5 1-12 years.....1,800

7TH AV, 264; Charles Connor to Charles Bickard, 3 years.....720

19TH ST, 235 West; Frank Demuth to William F. Murphy, 4 9-12 years.....444,480

45TH ST, 56 to 63 West, 53.3x100.5; Margaret D. Hopper to Schuyler Hotel Company, 21 years.....28,000

58TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, runs n 200.10 to 59th St x e 75x s 100.5x w 25x s 100.5 to 58th St x w 50; John J. Astor to the Riding Club, 20 years.....$7,750, 9,250

59TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, runs s 100.5x w 25x s 100.5 to 58th St x e 75x n 200.10 to 59th St x w 50; William W. Astor to the Riding Club, 20 years.....$7,750, 9,250

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALBRECHT, Louise, to Wilhelminna Klee; 91st St, 330 East, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....$1,000

ARNDSTEIN, Moses, to Moritz L. Ernst and another; Morris Av, 2,886; prior mortgage, $5,500, installments, 1 year.....650

BELL, Louis V., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 39 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....60,000

BELL, Louis V., to Cornelius W. Luyster; 86th St, 39 West, prior mtg $60,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....25,000

BRUNS, William S., to Jacob Ruppert; 8th Av, 534, demand, 6 per cent.....4,500

CHAPMAN, Arthur E., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 44th St, 115 West, 3 years.....20,000

COLE, Georgiana M., to The Bowery Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 382 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....3,500

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to Albert B. Hardy; 4th St, 32; Bathgate Av, 2,283 and 2,285, demand, gold.....1,000

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., and another to Albert B. Hardy; Bathgate Av, 2,283 and 2,285, demand, 6 per cent, gold.....1,000

CROLLY, Carl P., and wife to Herman G. Unger and wife; 139th St, 599 and 601 East, due Nov. 1, 1903, 5½ per cent.....8,000

CROMWELL, The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Columbus Av, w s, 76.7 ft s of 97th St, two mortgages, 5 years, 4½ per cent each...22,000

DORN, Nicholaus, to The Bowery Savings Bank; 82d St, n s, 298 ft w of Av B, 5 years, 4 per cent.....9,000

DUNN, James J., and another to John Tschanett; 117th St, s s, 168.9 ft w of 8th Av, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....3,000

EICHSTEIN, David, to Henry Gotzetreu; 1st Av, e s, 28.3 ft n of 11th St, installments.....10,000

FAREAN, Bertha, to John McLaughlin; 83d St, s s, 127.1 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....2,500

FERNBACH, Minnie A., to Jonathan A. Friedmann; 19th St, 333 West, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....3,500

FRAZIER, Thomas, to Citizens' Savings Bank; West End Av, s w corner of 80th St, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold.....300,000

FRAZIER, Thomas, to Charles Frazier; West End Av, s w corner 80th St, two mortgages, demand, 6 per cent., each..20,000

FRIETTLAND, Josiah, to Rex Realty Company; 62d St, 235 West, prior mtg 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

FRITZEL, William, and wife to Jonas Weil and another; 135th St, 555 to 563 East, installments, 6 per cent.....6,000

FRITZEL, William, and wife to Jonas Weil and another; 135th St, 555 to 559 East, due Dec. 1, 1904, 5½ per cent.....12,000

GHIGLIONDE, Maria, to A. D. Weekes and another, executors and trustees; Lewis St, 195, w s, due Nov. 1, 1904.....9,000

GOLDING, Catherine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 571, w s, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....6,500

GOODWIN, Minnie N., to Alice W. Stewart; Central Park West, 467, prior mtg $20,000; 3 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

GRASSMUCK, Edward, to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; North Moore St, 59, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

GRAVES, Maitland E., to Myer Hellman; 29th St, s w corner of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold.....25,000

GUERIN, Mary, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 32d St, 435 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....3,000

HAFELFINGER, Mary, Jr., to Emil Hafelfinger; 38th St, s s, 220.6 ft s e of 10th Av, prior mtg $6,250, 1 year.....250

HAFELSINGER, Mary, Jr., to Ellen Edsall; 38th St, s s, 220.6 ft s e of 10th Av, prior mtg $6,250, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

HAFELFINGER, Mary, Jr., to Jacob Salothe; 38th St, s s, 220.6 ft s e of 10th Av, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....250

HAFELFINGER, Mary, Jr., to Elizabeth Wisker; 38th St, s s, 220.6 ft s e of 10th Av, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year.....250

HERRICK, Elias J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n w corner of 28th St, prior mtg —, due Oct. 1, 1902.....100,000

HICKS, Ratcliffe, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 18th St, 26 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....30,000

HOFERS, Peter, to Louise Frech; Lexington Av, 87, prior mtg $14,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,500

JACKSON, Mary E., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1st Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 109th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....5,000

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 24th St, 202, 262½, and 264 West, prior mtg $53,000, demand, 6 per cent.....2,500

KOWALD, Jane E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 24th St, 215 and 217 West; two mortgages, 1 year, 4 per cent each.....8,500

LIBRARY SQUARE REALTY COMPANY to the Equitable Assurance Society; 40th St, s s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.....100,000

MAREIS, Frank J., to Frederick J. Mareis; Jennings St, 1,055, 1 year, 6 per cent....3,000

McGUIRE, Theresa A., to Mary Candler; 33d St, 235 East, 1 year.....500

MILLER, James W., and wife to Mary E. Kidd; 35th St, 28 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....24,332

MILLER, Julius, to Elkan Kahn; Avenue B, 102, 1 year, 6 per cent.....5,000

MOLESCHOTT, Minnie, to Charles Dorn and another; 121st St, 246 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....4,500

MORGENTHAU, Adele M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 47th St, 133 West, due July 11, 1902.....25,000

MORTIMER, Thomas, to Jacob Ruppert; West End Av, 161, demand, 6 per cent..1,065

MULLALL, John T., to the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; 2d Av, 741; also all title to interior lot, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....15,000

MURPHY, William F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 19th St, 235 West, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....800

O'BRIEN, James, and another to United States Trust Company; 124th St, 517 to 525 West, 5 mtgs, due as per bond, each.....24,000

REICHENBERG, Tillie, to John Eisele; 144th St, 731 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....11,000

RICKER, Minnie, to John W. Haaren; 67th St, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, semi-annual installments of $500, 6 per cent..7,500

ROMER, Caroline, to Donald Robertson and another; 118th St, 32 West, prior mortgage, $20,000, 3 years.....8,000

ROMER, Caroline, to Donald Robertson and another; 118th St, 32 West, prior mortgage, $24,000, installments, 6 per cent.....1,500

SCHLERETH, Mathilda, to Albert Hochster and another; 90th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....12,500

STETSON, George W., to American Mortgage Company; 45th St, 23 to 27, n w corner of Madison Av, due April 30, 1902, 6 per cent.....15,000

TALBOT, Emilie, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 87th St, s s, 101 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....3,000

TYROLER, James, to George W. Jarchow and wife; Willis Av, s e corner of 138th St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 5 and 6 per cent....21,750

WALKER, Ida J., to J. J. Karbey O'Kennedy; 128th St, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg —, demand.....925

WINANS, Henry D., to Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; 29th St, 51 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.....15,000

WOOD, Robert C., to Francena B. Partridge; 183d St, n s, 100 ft w of Jeroms Av; due Jan. 18, 1904.....10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to William T. Hookey.....Nom.

BUCKHOUT, James, Sr., to Louise Ludder.....$5,000

CANNON, Emma H., trustee, to George F. Dobson, sub trustee, three assignments.....Nom.

CANNON, Emma H., trustee, to Emma H. Cannon, as trustee.....1,400

DEMARAY, Chauncey H., executor, to Josephine E. Demaray and another.....3,250

DEMARAY, Caroline V. H., to Josephine E. Demaray and others.....2,800

HANGER, Oscar, to Herman F. H. Scheland.....Nom.

JANFOLE, Aaron M., and others to the Jefferson Bank.....Nom.

JACKSON, Louise H., to John Mayer, trustee.....141,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Josephine A. Murphy.....5,000

LINCOLN, Lincoln A., to Edgar R. Lincoln.....Nom.

SCHWANEWEDE, Henry, and wife to Henry Schwanewede.....4,000

SLAWSON, George L., administrator, to Sarah E. Slawson and another.....Nom.

SLAWSON, George L., administrator, to Alberta S. Woodruff and others.....Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, two assignments.....67,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Robert W. Tailer, as trustee.....5,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society.....10,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the German Hospital and Dispensary.....25,000

WOODRUFF, Alberta S., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company....40,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY AND 98TH ST, n w corner, 100.11x100; John Kelly against George J. A. Wright and another, owners; Thomas J. Kelly, contractor.....$1,500

151ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Consolidated Gas Fixture Works against George W. Martin, owner and contractor.....950

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CLINTON AV, w s, 169.11 ft n of Jefferson Place, 20x—; Louis F. Kuntz with John Robinson and John McClure.....5,000

CLINTON AV, w s, 149.11 ft n of Jefferson Place, 20x—; Ada R. Entz with John Robinson and John McClure.....5,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

NASSAU ST, 94 to 98, and Fulton St, 131; Henry Henningsen against Sarah E. Raymond and another, June 19, 1901, canceled.....$433

NASSAU ST, 94 to 98, and Fulton St, 131; See & Taylor against Sarah E. Raymond and another, June 1, 1901, canceled.....818

NASSAU ST, 94 to 98, and Fulton St, 131; George W. Story against Sarah E. Raymond, May 24, 1899, canceled.....221

31ST ST, 120 and 122 East; N. P. Read Lead Works against Otto Grimmer and another, Oct. 12, 1901, by bond.....256

128TH ST, 248 and 248 West; C. Abbott French against Ida J. Walker and another, Oct. 24, 1901.....700

128TH ST, 224 and 226; Morris Canavan Spallone against Ida J. Walker and another, Oct. 17, 1901.....825

128TH ST, 224 and 226; Michelangelo Spallone against Ida J. Walker and another, Oct. 25, 1901.....729

142D ST, 141 to 157 West; Richard E. Thibaut against A. C. & H. M. Hall, July 2, 1901.....572

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, w s, 105.8 ft e of [illegible]ver Av, 100x38.1; Albert Edelstein against [illegible]nk Metzger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. V. Daly.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110.1x 63.9x irregular; Albert Edelstein against Frank Mezger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. V. Daly.

84TH ST, 305 to 309 West; Benjamin Barker, trustee, against Frank J. Fahey and another, (action to declare trust, &c.;) attorneys, Fleischman & Fox.

114TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 125x100.11, and 53d St, e s, 233.4 ft of 8th Av, 20.10x 75.5, and 115th St, n s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 40x100.11; Theresa E. Wagner, individually and as executrix, against Edmund H. Chatillon and another, partition;) attorney, C. E. Mott.

113TH ST, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100.11; Abraham Ruth against Ida Hahn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Weil, Eschwege & Schallek.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY F. COOK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry F. Cook, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 7th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the

Instruction.

35c per line. $4.90 per line for 30 times.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 52d year opens Sept. 25.
Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., } Principals.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 503 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St. REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
56 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Ladies' Theatrical Association. — Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; &carnivals arranged;) talent furnished for clubs, churches, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinge, 139 East 59th St.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. —Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price 25c. Professor Duregg, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Dancing.

3,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK
Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private FREE); individual instruction. Classes now forming.
WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lanciers in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings.
Send for Circular.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th, to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons Commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES, Ellerslie Rooms, 30, 32 West 126th Street; Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St.; ses circular; class and private tuition; children, adults.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

H. Fletcher Rivers's School for Dancing, 444, 446 Amsterdam Av.; adults, children.

Rugs.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
Your old carpets made into handsome rugs in any size; they are very durable; send for particulars; our representative will call with samples and give estimates.
HARLEM RUG CO.,
Address Dept. D., 2,365 3d Av. Tel. 1926 Harlem.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av. All kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; cartage free.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BENJAMIN W. JONES and William F. Grell, as Sheriff of the County of New York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Emile Weil, Aaron Weil, and Edward Weil, The Chapot Chamois Company, Charles Chapot, John M. Chapot, Joseph Chapot, Frank Chapot, and Louise Chapot, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, May 7, 1901.
WILLIAM L. SNYDER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.
To The Chapot Chamois Company, Charles Chapot, John M. Chapot, Joseph Chapot, Frank Chapot, and Louise Chapot, defendants above named, and each of you:
The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of October, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901.
Dated New York, October 22d, 1901.
WM. L. SNYDER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, 5 Beekman Street, New York City. c25-law7wF

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1901 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:
Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Lng Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;
on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)
DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Wilson Pianos
$5.00 Down,
$155.00,
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Are Delivered Upon Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.
Exchange Your Old Piano for a beautiful Weigner, Richardson or Coleman Parlor Grand Upright and pay for the balance on our very easy payment system of $1.00 per week.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.
New and second-hand uprights. Also slightly used and odd style pianos. Will sell at a great reduction. It will pay you to get our prices and terms before purchasing.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.
are selling off a lot of good second-hand Pianos, of various makes, at bargains. No reasonable offer refused. If you want a bargain in a good Piano, here is your opportunity.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanges; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE,
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.
High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.
SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.
$90.—ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, NEW, $125; SQUARES, $15 UPWARD; RENTALS, $2, $5. HAHN, 165 WEST 23D ST.
Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.
Bargains!—Steinway, Weber, Sohmer, Decker Bros. Pianos, and other good makes, with stools and covers. J. Ammon, 144 East 57th St., near Lexington Av.
Family will sacrifice fine upright; renowned maker; like new. 103 Halsey St., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.
Good square second-hand piano, only $35.00; great bargain. Private house, 306 West 14th St.
$3 monthly rents a fine upright piano; rent allowed if purchased. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.
$95; a good upright piano; cash or small monthly payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Furs.

FURS
REPAIRED AND REMODELED.
A. H. GREEN & SONS,
59 W. 21ST ST. STEP FROM 6TH AV.

Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.
THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.
1y26-1aw6mF.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

50c. A WEEK.

$1 DOWN, 50C. A WEEK,
Buys the Best Sewing Machine.
We have two stores and basement full to select from, various different makes. Drop-heads, $12.50 to $20 cash. New machines guaranteed ten years. Second-hand machines $3 to $9, guaranteed two years. Instruction given at your home. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Greatest retail sewing-machine centre in New York.
WESTERN UNION S. M. CO.,
173 Third Ave., Bet. 16th & 17th Sts.
Telephone 4020—18.

CASH OR 1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines; exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER, 58th St. (Open Evenings.)

TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

$1.00 A WEEK BUYS ANY PHONOGRAPH
Records Exchanged.

SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES, CAMERAS, CUTLERY.
S. B. Davega, 32 E. 14th St.
Branches: 802 3d Av., n'r 49th St. & 125 W. 125th. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 8D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry—on credit at cash prices.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2239 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST..

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.
Cigar Store, receipts $175 week, stock invoices about $1,800, silent salesmen cases, long lease, low rent; to be sold on account of owner engaging in wholesale business, or would take trustworthy partner. P. O. Box 1,097, New Haven, Conn.
Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewerly, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evening. Call, write.
TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3196 Franklin.
Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible. Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.
Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.
Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.
TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.
Bargains.—Handsome oak folding bed, $1.90; worth $25; also rugs and carpet. 1,832 Madison, Corner 119th St.
Oil paintings at reduced prices; must be sold for cash or credit. Kaufman & Poley, 37 Maiden Lane.
Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.
Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5886 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.
Spencer's, 344 6th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.—Umbrellas, parasols; canes made to order; recovered, repaired. Telephone.
Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.
Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.
2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.
Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 1, 237 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MINNIE VON RAITZ et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 31st day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on August 3d, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly line of Central Park West, and running thence southerly and parallel with said Central Park West one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Ninety-sixth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Ninety-sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Also the right to use the wall adjoining said premises on the west as a party wall.
Dated New York, October 8th, 1901.
EUGENE SMITH, Referee.
AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

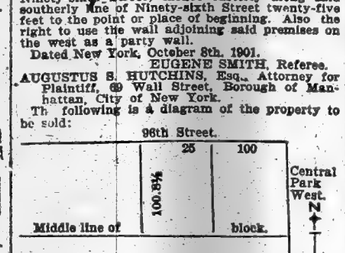

No. 12 West 96th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is fifty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-nine and 38-100 ($57,289.38) dollars, with interest thereon from July 23, 1901, together with the plaintiff's costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and thirty and 90-100 ($330.90) dollars, with interest thereon from July 31st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three thousand two hundred and eighty-four and 54-100 ($3,284.54) dollars and interest.
Dated New York, October 8th, 1901.
EUGENE SMITH, Referee.
o14-2aw3wM&Fr&nov7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SELINA E. SUMMERFIELD, plaintiff, against GEORGE HORNBERGER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and within Section Two, Block Three Hundred and Fifty on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of Attorney Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Attorney Street with the southerly side of Houston Street; running thence westerly parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Attorney Street twenty-two feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence northerly along the westerly line or side of Attorney Street twenty-two feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number one hundred and fifty-five Attorney Street.
Dated New York, October 29, 1901.
ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.
SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 155 Attorney Street.
Houston Street.

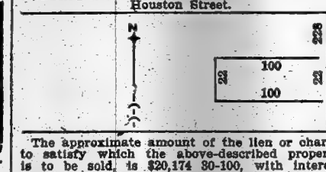

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $20,174 30-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $830 77-100, with interest from October, 28, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $673.00 and interest.
Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.
ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.
o30-2aw3wW&F&n20

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMANUEL HEILNER and another, plaintiffs, against SOLOMON J. BRUMBERG and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1901, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, running thence westerly along the northwesterly side of Seventy-eighth Street forty-one (41) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue eighty-two (82) feet and two (2) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-eighth Street forty-one (41) feet eight (8) inches to the westerly line of Second Avenue, and thence southerly along said line eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, known by the street numbers 271 East Seventy-eighth Street and 1,501 to 1,507 Second Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York;
East 79th Street.

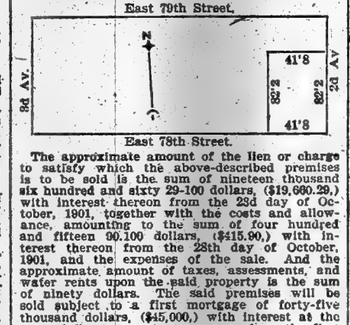

East 78th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises is to be sold is the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty 29-100 dollars, ($19,660.29,) with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1901, together with the costs and allowance to amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifteen 90-100 dollars, ($415.90,) with interest thereon from the 28th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents upon the said property is the sum of ninety dollars. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000,) with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the first day of June, 1901.
Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
o30-2aw3w&n21

Surrogate Notices.

BROWN, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York.—By the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To William Roberts, George Oram, William R. Bettles, as Executor of Mary A. Bettles, deceased, Ellen Roberts, Mary Whittaker, Mary Alice Oram, and Susan Oram, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited to appear before one of our Surrogates of the County of New York on the 16th day of November, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Alvar de Comeau, as Executor under the last will and testament of SOPHIA BROWN, deceased. And let the above-named infants than and there show cause why a special guardian should not be appointed to appear for them on said judicial settlement.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. [Seal.] Thomas, one of the Surrogates of our said county, at the County of New York, on the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s27-1aw6w&n8

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 30th day of July, 1901. ANNIE C. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel St. George,
Clark St., Brooklyn Heights, New York.
10 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, NEW YORK.
TABLE BOARD, $8.00.
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH
$12 to $15 Weekly.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.
7th Av., 2,305, one block from 6th Av. L.—Second floor with all conveniences; excellent board.
15th St., 218 East.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.
15th St., 341 West.—Second-floor front room, with board; southern exposure; good table.
19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large room, for gentlemen or couple, with board.
21st St., 23 West.—Desirable large room, suitable party of 3, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.
25th St., 104 East.—Large, small rooms, also suite of rooms for three; superior table; references.
28th St., 115 East.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; also table board.
49th St., 37 West.—Sunny rooms; large closets, bath; reduced rates to permanent guests; small room, gentlemen; references.
50th St., 26 West.—Large, handsome front, second floor; small room connecting; with board; hall room, third floor; references.
79th St., 132 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly and en suite; private baths; also an ideal studio for artist; parlor dining room; private tables; excellent cuisine; an exceptionally attractive home; references exchanged.
95th St., 65 West.—Elegant rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; references required.
95th St., 66 West.—Pleasant large sunny room, dressing room; good home-like table; reference.
130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.
135th St., 232 West.—Newly furnished back parlor, also third floor front room; with board; French cuisine.
Exceptional.—West 104th St. couple will board one gentleman who will be permanent, $12.00 week. Refined, Box X 147 Times Office.
Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.
Lenox Av., 451, Near 132d St.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; strictly private house; board optional.
Madison Av., 67.—Steam-heated rooms; open plumbing; central location; transients; table boarders desired.
Washington Place, 71.—Large and small rooms; separate and connecting; terms moderate.
WEALTHY BACHELOR TIRED LIVING ALONE DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR SIMILARLY SITUATED, OR CONGENIAL MARRIED COUPLE WITHOUT CHILDREN, TO SHARE HIS HOME; POSITIVELY NO OTHER BOARDERS; NEW MODERN RESIDENCE, LOWER WEST SIDE, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE; PERFECT SERVICE; NO NUISANCES; THIS IS NO BOARDING HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT, BUT RARE CHANCE TO SECURE QUIET LUXURIOUS HOME; SEARCHERS FOR CHEAP BOARD NOT WANTED, AND ONLY THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND AND DESIRE LUXURIOUS SURROUNDINGS NEED ADDRESS P. O. BOX 699, NEW YORK CITY.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

12th St., 28 West.—Entirely new, elegantly furnished parlors; reception room; suitable physician, dentist; other rooms.
18th St., 309 West.—Large sitting room and bedroom, $2.50; pleasant hall room, $1.25; private family. Sadler.
17th St., 85 West.—Parlor, suitable physician, dentist, private business; refined family; suite; front basement; references; telephone.
17th St., 55 West.—Be pleased hear from trained nurses desiring join registry or secure rooms; telephone.
21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for three young men or married couple; all conveniences.
25th St., 42 West.—Double room for gentlemen or couple; parlor and other rooms; travelers accommodated.
25th St., 228 West.—Parlor and adjoining room; comfortable home, private family; conveniences; board optional; moderate. Gardiner.
30th St., 7 East.—Nicely furnished rooms to let; gentlemen only.
34th St., 239 West.—Desirable furnished rooms, small and large, for gentlemen; references required.
45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.
46th St., 104 West.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; running water; open plumbing; also large room, second floor.
64th St., 409 East, Flat 35.—Mrs. Lammesdorf; rooms to permanent parties; gas, bath; gentleman or couple.
103d St., 18 West.—Can accommodate gentlemen or business woman in apartment; board optional. Armor.
123d St., 209 West.—Beautiful parlor bedroom, others; large, single; southern exposure; physician's office; water; reception room.
124th St., 231 West.—Nice front room, with bedroom adjoining; steam heat; suitable man and wife; quiet, single flat, first flight; ring Davis's bell; no others.
125th St., 238 West, Near Station.—Second story front room, single, adjoining bath; exceptionally clean; $2.50 weekly.
140th St., 267 West.—Parlor and bedroom, heat, bath, for one or two persons. Lewin.
Irving Place, 28.—Large room, well furnished; suitable for two gentlemen.
Lexington Av., 533.—Two large furnished rooms, $4 and $4.50; private house. Owner.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 10 o'clock at Numbers 10 and 15 Chambers Street, Borough Manhattan, all the right, title, and interest in and to the fixtures of the restaurant on premises above mentioned, by order of Henry Myers, attorney for mortgagee.
Louis Mesler, Auctioneer, Adrian H. Muller & Son, will sell at auction, on Friday, Nov. 1st, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 225 shs. Bailston Terminal R. R. Co.
Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells today, at 9 o'clock, Number 588 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures. Order of Jos. Doelger's Sons, mortgagees.

IRISH NATIONALISTS WARMLY WELCOMED

Big Crowd Met Them at the White Star Line Pier.

John Redmond Laughed at Joseph Chamberlain's Threats—Informal Reception at Hoffman House.

An unusual demonstration took place yesterday afternoon on the pier of the White Star Line, following the arrival of the steamship Majestic. The big pier echoed with the cheers of a large crowd of Irish-Americans, who were there to greet John Redmond, Patrick A. McHugh, and Thomas O'Donnell, all members of the British Parliament, and at the present time the most conspicuous Irish Nationalists.

The envoys intend to make a six weeks' tour of the United States, and the object of their mission is to further the interests of the Irish League and explain the changes that have taken place in Parliamentary affairs since the death of Parnell. The present movement is said to be more powerful and to have more branches than the old Land League which was suppressed.

Before the Majestic left Quarantine yesterday she was boarded by Gen. James J. O'Beirne and T. St. John Gaffney of the United Irish League in this country, who welcomed the delegation. Among those who awaited the distinguished party on the pier were ex-Congressman John F. Finnerty of Chicago, John J. O'Calaghan, Secretary of the Boston Central Branch of the United Irish League; Charles Coleman, Edward C. Loftus, and P. M. Sweeney of Boston; John McCluskey of Philadelphia, and about seventy representatives of Irish-American societies of this city, including the Clan-Na-Gael, the county organizations, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Daughters of Ninety-eight.

The envoys wore shamrocks on their hats, and when they alighted on the pier from the gangplanks they were fairly mobbed by their enthusiastic American kinsmen. They were cheered again and again, and it looked for a time as if they could not get out of making a speech then and there. When the cheering had subsided and Mr. Redmond got a chance to speak he referred feelingly to the death of President McKinley, and said that the people of Ireland had been touched with profound sorrow by the assassination.

The threat made by Joseph Chamberlain while the envoys were on the ocean that in the near future it was proposed to reduce the Irish representation in the House of Commons, was brought to Mr. Redmond's attention. "All brag and bluster," quickly answered the Irish leader. "We have heard threats like that before, and they amounted to nothing."

Mr. Redmond was asked if he did not think the breaking up, by the Irish constabulary, the other day of a United Irish League demonstration at Kilmaine, County Mayo, in which William Redmond, John O'Donnell, and another M. P. were badly beaten, that the British Government now considered the new movement a seditious one.

"Every Irish organization worth its salt," he replied, "is seditious. The more coercion there is in Ireland and the more women and children there are trampled upon and clubbed, the better it will be for the advancement of Irish liberty. When things are going smoothly it is a bad thing for Ireland."

It was pointed out that Michael Davitt, when he was here recently, said that the fight for Home Rule practically had been abandoned by the Irish members in an effort to get justice for the Boers. "If he said that," said Mr. Redmond, "he meant that for the time being the Boer question had been injurious to the subject of Home Rule, because it was the burning question of the day, but the fight made for it will prove helpful to Home Rule in the end."

The visitors were conveyed to the Hoffman House in carriages. Last night they held an informal reception, at which an address by the Daughters of Ninety-eight was presented to them. They will meet various Irish-American organizations during the week at the hotel, and on Sunday evening they will speak at a mass meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall, presided over by Bourke Cockran.

MECHANICAL VOTING TEST.

A Machine to be Operated in Brooklyn at the Election.

Mechanical voting is to be tried in this city in the impending election. The test is to be made in the Eighteenth Election District of the First Assembly District, which is the barber's shop at 349 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

Manufacturers of different machines have long been trying to secure the privilege of placing them in actual service in this city, and the one that has been chosen for this trial is of the same type as a machine that was on exhibition for about a year in Tammany Hall. The place where it is to be tested is the voting district of Commissioner of Elections Michael J. Dady, who was anxious to have it given a trial. The machine will be in working order this morning, and a notice will be sent to every voter in the district asking him to step into the polling place and observe the workings of the machine before Tuesday.

Two representatives of the builders will be in attendance every day. The machine is an improvement over others hitherto in use, in that all springs have been eliminated from its construction and its operations are entirely by levers, the positive action of which renders failure on the part of the machine practically impossible.

T. F. NEVINS SUES JAMES SHEVLIN.

Demands $50,000 for Alleged Libel—Also Sues a Brooklyn Newspaper.

Thomas F. Nevins, the former Brooklyn Fire Chief, and member of the bankrupt firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., has begun an action for $50,000 damages for alleged slander against James Shevlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader.

The suit grows out of the proceedings before the United States District Court, in relation to the affairs of the firm of G. Edward Graff & Co. In testifying, Mr. Nevins declared that Shevlin directed him to destroy a certain contract, saying, "Get that pool contract and burn it up."

In the complaint, Nevins swears that the day following the giving of this testimony Shevlin declared to the reporter of a local paper that he (Nevins) had testified "like a thief," and that "he saw the stripes staring him in the face." For this he demands $50,000 damages.

A like action is brought against the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, in which the alleged slander was published.

POSTAL EMPLOYE STRICKEN.

Assistant Cashier Morgan Seized with Apoplexy on a Ferryboat.

Charles H. Morgan of Arlington, N. J., assistant cashier in the New York Post Office, lies in a critical condition at the Hudson Street Hospital. He was taken ill on a Chambers Street ferryboat yesterday morning on his way to the Post Office. He was removed to the hospital, where it was said that he had been stricken with apoplexy. He was still unconscious last evening.

Mr. Morgan is sixty-six years old, and has been in the employ of the Government since September, 1890. He is the father of Assistant Postmaster Morgan of the New York department.

Devery Says He Lives by "Making Touches."

The Deputy Commissioner in presiding over the police trials at Headquarters yesterday was quiet in his manner, and made few comments on any of the cases. There will be no trials next week, as the room will be needed for the Bureau of Elections. Devery had nothing to say on politics after the session, but, talking of his own status in the department, he remarked that he had drawn no salary as Deputy Commissioner pending the determination of a suit which he has instituted to test the constitutionality of the law deposing him from his rank as Chief. "I'm making touches for my living," he said with a smile.

FLOWER SHOW IN THE PARK.

Variety and Beauty of the Fall Exhibits at the Conservatories.

There is a delightful collection of flowers and plants to be seen at the Central Park conservatories, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, at the annual Fall exhibition which opened yesterday. The chrysanthemum in the north greenhouse, form the chief floral feature of the show, and they are even more beautiful this year than last. There is a greater variety in the colors, and these are harmoniously blended to give a brilliant, rainbow-like appearance to the conservatory.

"Rider Haggard," the pink-toned chrysanthemum, known as the Japanese anemone, has a conspicuous place among the handsomest plants, this year as last. "W J. Bryan," a fine pure white flower, is another old friend to be seen, and quite as attractive to the layman as another "W. J. Bryan," the same stock, but with the blossom changed to a soft pink, a degenerate, the florist calls it. The "Hon. W. F. D. Smith," a beautiful pink chrysanthemum; "Timothy Eaton," pure white, and "Lord Ludley," a beautiful orange and bronze chrysanthemum, are brand new plants. "L'enfant des deux mondes" is a charming white flower with a yellow-hued centre, "Henry Ward Beecher" is a fine deep pink, and "Mrs. Carrington" is a dark pink and free bloomer.

At the side entrance to the conservatory, which is closed, an alcove is formed and filled with the flowering plants with delightful effect. There are chiefly yellow and bronze flowers, and in front of them a line of large heath plants with beautiful spikes of pink blossoms.

In the other conservatories are many rare and interesting things to be seen. In the main house is an enormous rubber plant or tree, 35 feet high; two big banana trees are in fruit, one bearing red and the other yellow bananas. There is the queer monkey fruit tree with its banana-like fruit, too sweet for general use, but much liked by monkeys. There is a funny little Japanese fern root hanging from its branches just beginning to send out shoots of green. A fig tree which bears its fruit both on its stem and on the ground, shows these figs apparently growing from the ground-like mushrooms.

There is a large collection of ferns, the old elephant's ear fern among them. The orchids are in this greenhouse. In the stove house is a tea plant in blossom, showing wax petaled white flowers with crowded yellow stamens, and the pine apple plant, the green and white, and the plainer green leafed plant which furnishes the pineapple of commerce.

One of the prettiest things in ferns is a tree fern with a small leafed variety of maidenhair fern, bedded the full length of its trunk. A very large Chinese fan palm tree is one of the curiosities, now in fruit. The tuberous rooted begonias make a fine showing in the south greenhouse, with their large blossoms in many different colors; and the Dutchman's pipe is a curious vine growing on the side of one of the greenhouses, and the entrance to the south conservatory is made beautiful by a mass of morning glory vines which cover its walls on the inside.

SHOT BY HIS WIFE.

John Chartrand the Victim of an Accident, Mrs. Chartrand Says—She Is Under Arrest.

John Chartrand, who was employed during the Winter at the Hoboken Curling Rink, was shot and killed yesterday by his wife, who alleges that the affair was an accident. She was placed under arrest pending an investigation. The couple had not lived together for some time, not because of any trouble, but because he was not able to support her.

Mrs. Chartrand went to live with her mother, Mrs. Harroun, at 1,004 Washington Street. Chartrand made his home at the rink. A few days ago Owen Smith, a Washington Street hatter, engaged Chartrand to go with him on a hunting trip, agreeing to defray his expenses and pay him $3.50 a day. They were to have started yesterday morning, but Chartrand did not appear at the time agreed on. Smith then sent his brother, Frederick, to the rink. He found Chartrand wounded and unconscious, and ran to the Twelfth Street Police Station. The police found Mrs. Chartrand and Dr. Zenneck with Chartrand. The latter was still alive, but died while being removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Mrs. Chartrand said that her relations with her husband were happy. He informed her early in the morning that he was going on the trip, and she went to the rink to get the key of the place and to receive instructions concerning the feeding of two dogs her husband was keeping for their owner. He told her she had better have something with which to protect herself and gave her an old-fashioned revolver. She told him that she did not know how to use it, and he raised the hammer and showed her how to pull the trigger. He then handed her the weakon. She took it in her right hand, and then, as it was time for him to go, he said they would say goodbye there. She threw her arms about his neck while still holding the pistol. In some way the weapon was discharged, the ball entering Chartrand's head.

Mrs. Chartrand has two young children. They are with their grandmother. Chartrand was a native of Cuba. He was at one time the owner of a plantation there and wealthy.

P. W. ROUSS AGAIN MENACED.

Individual Who Sent Him a Bomb Mails a Letter Threatening Another Attempt on His Life.

The individual who sent a bomb to Peter W. Rouss, son of Charles Broadway Rouss, the merchant, has again been heard from. Three days ago Mr. Rouss received at his home, 241 Park Place, Brooklyn, a letter which purported to come from the person who sent him the bomb. The letter had been mailed at Troy, N. Y., and in it the writer declared that he would make a second attempt on the life of Mr. Rouss and would succeed.

The letter frightened Mrs. Rouss, and she has become ill as a result. Since its receipt Mr. Rouss's house has been guarded day and night by policemen, and no one is permitted to enter except those known to have business there.

Although the letter writer has given no clue to his identity, it is believed that he is a resident of Brooklyn, because of his manifest familiarity with Brooklyn people. The letter is written on common ruled paper, such as may be purchased at any candy or stationery store. The handwriting closely resembles that of a letter written to Mrs. H. Pouch of 315 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, last Summer, threatening to blow up her house unless $10,000 was deposited at a certain place in Canarsie. This missive caused several detectives to stay up all night watching a decoy box placed in the salt marshes of Jamaica Bay without any result.

MILITARY PRISONER ESCAPED.

That He Was Ordered to be Shot on Sight Denied by Fort Wadsworth's Commander.

Ifnas Edgerton, a private in the Eighty-fifth Coast Artillery, under arrest awaiting court-martial for desertion, made his escape from the prison in Fort Wadsworth yesterday morning. Like several other prisoners who recently have escaped from military ports around New York, Edgerton managed to get hold of a suit of civilian clothes. In these, and aided by the thick fog, he made his escape.

When his absence was discovered a detail of soldiers searched the island for several hours, but failed to find him. A report gained currency in the afternoon that Maj. Pratt, who, in the absence of Col. Miller, was in command at Fort Wadsworth, had issued an order that Edgerton should be shot on sight. Last night Maj. Pratt, when shown the report as published in an afternoon paper, became very indignant. "Of course," said he, "I didn't issue any such order. I can't imagine how such a report got out. It is absolutely false."

Most's Release on Bail Permitted.

Justice McLean in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order permitting the release of John Most, the Anarchist, from the penitentiary upon his giving $1,500 bail pending the decision of his appeal which is now before the Appellate Division. Most was found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions of disorderly conduct in publishing a certain article in his paper, Die Freiheit, on the day after the shooting of President McKinley. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, and was taken there before he could get any motion before the Supreme Court. Most's counsel said bail will be furnished to-day.

WIFE OF SUICIDE HAD UNDERTAKER ARRESTED

He Had Failed to Satisfy a Judgment of $10,000.

Verdict Was Obtained in Suit in Which Prisoner Was Charged with Spiriting Away Husband's Body.

George W. Freeborn, an undertaker, of 167 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, who was arrested Wednesday on an unsatisfied judgment of $10,000, was admitted to $20,000 bail by the Sheriff yesterday. The judgment was obtained against him in a suit for conspiracy, in which he was charged with the spiriting away of the body of the plaintiff's husband. The judgment was obtained by default in the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff is Mrs. Emma Goettel, of 355 West Fifty-eighth Street. The co-defendants with Freeborn are Henry Goettel, a brother in-law, and Ferdinand W. Geller, a brother-in-law of Henry Goettel. Mrs. Goettel says that:

She was married to William Goettel, a letter carrier of this city, in July, 1900. On Aug. 15, 1900, he committed suicide in the Mount Morris Hotel in Harlem. When the woman was notified of her husband's suicide she went to the hotel and found her brother-in-law, Henry Goettel, in charge of the body, and with him was the undertaker, Freeborn. After a talk with her brother-in-law, Mrs. Goettel says, it was agreed that the body would be taken to her home, where the funeral would take place.

The next day the body was taken from the hotel to the stable behind the undertaker's shop, and she called there and spoke to Freeborn, who made some remark about the legality of her marriage, and consequently her right to the body. She says that she produced a marriage certificate and told the undertaker if he desired further proof he could go to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, where he would find a record of it. Freeborn then said everything would be all right, but when she went to the stable to see the body of her husband, later in the afternoon, she was refused admission. She asked to see Mr. Freeborn, but was told that he was not in the neighborhood, and would not return to his shop until night. She says that a few minutes later she saw him in the office, but could not get to him. While she was waiting there, she says, she saw a hearse driven out of the stable. Her brother-in-law, Henry Goettel, was in the office at that time.

She then went to the house of her husband's mother, and was refused admission there. In the meantime, according to her statement, she had made elaborate preparations for a funeral. Her husband was a Mason, and she had made arrangements to have a masonic ceremony, and had invited between forty and fifty persons to attend. At the time the funeral was to take place all these persons came to her house, but she had not obtained possession of her husband's body, and had no knowledge of its whereabouts. In view of these facts she sued for $10,000 damages.

Suit was brought in the Supreme Court, and all the defendants except Freeborn appeared. Some agreement as to the trial of the suit against the two co-defendants was reached by counsel for the plaintiff and their attorneys, but a judgment by default was taken against the undertaker, and execution was issued by the Sheriff against his property, which was returned unsatisfied.

Yesterday afternoon Edward J. McGanney, counsel for Freeborn, served upon William Armstrong, the plaintiff's counsel, a notice of a motion to reopen the judgment and to set aside the body execution. In the papers filed in this motion the defendants make a general denial of Mrs. Goettel's charges. According to Lawyer McGanney, in the early Summer of 1900 William Goettel was threatened by the plaintiff with a breach of promise suit if he did not marry her. He was married to her in the latter part of July by her brother, who, the defendant says is a book agent and also a preacher. The morning after the wedding the bridegroom disappeared and was not seen or heard of by his wife or any member of his family until he was found dead in the Mount Morris Hotel.

McGanney says that he has letters written by the deceased shortly before his death, which will be put in evidence if the case is retried, in which he tells his family that his marriage was the cause of his suicide. In these letters he asks that his funeral take place at the house of his mother. The defendants say that Mrs. Goettel was notified of these facts, and agreed to have the funeral take place at the home of her mother-in-law. They allege that the body was taken direct from the hotel to the house of the dead man's mother, 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and that the wife knew of its removal there, was asked to attend the funeral, and informed as to the time it would take place. When the funeral did take place she did not appear.

JAMES W. BOYLE IN CONTEMPT.

The ex-Tammany Leader Ignored an Order in Supplementary Proceedings—Fined $5,010.

James W. Boyle, formerly the Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, and at present one of the New East River Bridge Commissioners, was adjudged in contempt by Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court yesterday for ignoring a Court process, and fined $5,010. The Court ordered that Mr. Boyle be committed pending the payment of the fine.

Several months ago Mr. Boyle was directed by the Court to appear in supplementary proceedings on a judgment obtained against him by the executors of the estate of Edward Kearney, who died on Nov. 11, 1893. He obtained several adjournments, and lately has been delaying his examination on the ground that he was so busily engaged in affairs involved in the coming election that he was unable to attend court.

George W. Simers, Jr., counsel for the Kearney estate, obtained an order from Justice Gildersleeve on the ground that the judgment against Boyle was unsatisfied, and Sheriff Grell was unable to levy on any of the defendant's property. On Sept. 26 the case was set down before Justice O'Gorman, and Boyle failed to appear. The Court then issued an order to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt.

The judgment against Boyle was based on a $10,000 promissory note made to Edward Kearney nearly ten years ago.

COMPLIMENTS THE KAISER.

Ambassador White Speaks Kindly of Him Before Leaving.

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to the German Empire, sailed for Berlin yesterday aboard the Deutschland. On Wednesday a reception was given to him by the Cornell University Club at the new clubrooms, in the Royalton, in West Forty-third Street. About 150 Cornell alumni were present. Beside the speech of Ambassador White, remarks were made by the President of the club, Clarence J. Shern, and Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Bank of Commerce.

On the Deutschland yesterday, Mr. White, when asked what he thought of the Kaiser's reported saying that "if the commercial treaties are not concluded, I'll smash everything to bits," said:

"I do not believe that the Kaiser said he would do all that smashing. The Emperor, besides being a man of force, is also a statesman. His wonderful control of men shows his ability, and, as he is a man of force, that is why you hear of him. You must remember that he is the Kaiser of the German Empire, and he would be a renegade if he did not stand up for German rights. I am sure that he would not do anything that would incur the enmity of the United States."

Jersey City Car Decapitates Boy.

While playing near his home at Johnson Avenue and Grand Street, Jersey City, last night John Travers, six years old, was struck by a Bayonne trolley car of the North Jersey Street Railway and killed. His head was cut off. Adam Mulford, the motorman, was locked up on a charge of manslaughter.

FEVER KILLS BOY ADVENTURERS

Six Started to Work Their Way to Buffalo, When Five Became Ill and Two Died.

Typhoid fever has worked sad havoc among a party of six Brooklyn boys, all about eighteen years old, who early in September started out to see the Pan-American Exposition on their own resources. Charles Barr of 173 North Fifth Street died on Sunday in the Long Island College Hospital, and less than twenty-four hours after John Callahan of 106 South Second Street, who gave up a good position as a telephone operator on the Stock Exchange to join the adventurers, died in St. Catharine's Hospital. Both are buried in graves which almost adjoin in Calvary Cemetery. Michael Sullivan and John McNamee are both desperately ill at their homes, and Philip Walsh, whom they left behind at Sharon Springs, where the disease first manifested itself, has not been heard from since, and may fill a pauper's grave.

John Ferguson, the one who originated the trip, is the only one who has escaped the disease. They began under his direction by practicing jumping on and off moving freight trains in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, at the foot of North Sixth Street, and discussed all sorts of schemes for making much money when they should at last reach Buffalo. They found plenty of work hop picking around Sharon Springs, and remained there for some time, until early in October they felt the coming illness and came home.

It is alleged that when young Callahan returned home complaining his father refused to forgive him for going away against his wishes, and that the boy then took a furnished room at 280 Second Street until on Sunday he consulted Dr. R. A. Henderson of North Sixth Street, near Bedford Avenue, just before being removed to the hospital. His father, however, hearing how serious his condition was, went to his bedside and remained with the boy until he died. The boys are believed to have contracted the disease through drinking contaminated water.

SAID HE GAVE BAD CHECKS.

Bernstein & Co. Have a Man Arrested Who, They Say, Stole $2,033 from Them.

Daniel O'Loughlin, 64 Fifth Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with grand larceny on an affidavit drawn by Detective Bernard McConville. O'Loughlin, it is alleged, has been passing worthless checks on Bernstein & Co., yarn dealers, 535 Broadway, for several months. The loss to that firm will aggregate $2,033.

O'Loughlin, it is said, is the head of a firm known as the Twentieth Century Press Company, and the Century Library of 13 West Twenty-second Street. According to Emanuel Eschwege, attorney for the Bernstein Company, his clients have been the victims of a confidence game. O'Loughlin, he says, was introduced to members of the Bernstein firm by a common friend for the purpose of cashing a check for $27, drawn on the First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J. The check was returned, and O'Loughlin made it good by a larger check drawn on the same bank.

The defendant, Mr. Eschwege says, continued to offer checks, which were returned unpaid, but which he made good. Finally, he gave Bernstein & Co. $4,500 worth of stock in the Twentieth Century Press Company, to make good some of his deficiencies. Bernstein & Co. also accepted a two-thousand-dollar life insurance policy, on which the first premium had been paid, as security for $1,200 which he was already in arrears. The firm finally had O'Loughlin arrested.

The case was adjourned until Saturday, so that the complainants could appear. O'Loughlin was held in $1,500 bonds, in default of which he was sent to the Tombs. He says he is being persecuted.

SAYS THESE POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN CANNOT VOTE.

Superintendent McCullagh Declares They Had No Right to Register from Stations and Engine Houses.

State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh has subpoenaed sixty-nine policemen and sixty firemen to be at his office to-day to explain how they happened to register from the police stations and fire engine houses. Deputy Attorney General Hedges declares their registration to be illegal. Lawrence Hildbreth of the Citizens' Union says that these men are not entitled to vote, and that they will not be allowed to do so.

Superintendent McCullagh says that he has been advised that these registrations are distinctly against the meaning and purpose of the Constitution.

"But, Mr. McCullagh," said a reporter, "these men actually live in the police stations and fire engine houses. They have their personal belongings there and receive their mail there."

"That does not make any difference," he replied. "They have no more right to vote from the places of their duty than a General on Governor's Island has a right to claim that place as his residence for the purpose of voting. They are both subject to the will of superiors who may send them anywhere. These cases are exactly alike. The General, if he came from Georgia, would have to go there to vote, if he wanted to vote. These men should have registered from their homes, the places they originally came from. They have not legally lost their residence there, and they have no residence in the stations."

"They say they have no other homes, are not married, and have no relatives here."

"It is every man's duty to provide himself with a home, and from that they should register. The city does not pay them for their work and provide them with homes. They cannot vote under the law."

"Why were they not apprised of this in time so that they could register elsewhere?"

"They should have known the law. The question was brought up at the last election, but it was then too late for judicial action. The question has never been decided in the courts."

It is the opinion of the policemen and firemen that they will not lose their votes, and some of them have been so advised. They will be challenged. They may then swear in their votes. They say they do not believe they will be prosecuted, and that if they should be, they have no fear of conviction.

WALL STREET BANKER ARRESTED

Edgar L. Marston Contests Charge of Illegal Registration.

Edgar L. Marston of the Wall Street banking house of Blair & Co., was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Zeller in the Morrisania Police Court, on a charge of illegal registration.

Until last Spring Mr. Marston occupied a house at Southern Boulevard and Hull Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, when he moved his family and furniture to his Summer home near Port Chester, but just over the State line. He put a "For Sale" sign on the house, and this sign is still there. Mr. Marston registered from the house.

In court he acknowledged that he had not occupied the house since last Spring, and that he would sell it if he could find a purchaser. He urged, however, that he paid his taxes in this State and had no intention of moving out of it. If he was not entitled to register from the Southern Boulevard house he did not wish to do so, but wanted his legal rights.

Policeman Greason of the Bronx Park Station, whose duty has been to verify the registrations, arrested Mr. Marston Wednesday night.

Magistrate Zelier said he did not want to advise Mr. Marston, but he would adjourn the case until to-day to give him an opportunity to be represented by counsel.

Two of Mr. Marston's employes, who also registered from the house, will also be arraigned on the same charge to-day.

Mr. Marston said yesterday afternoon that, while he wanted to sell the house, he had not yet done so and that it was still his city residence, which he had a right to occupy whenever he wished. He said further that he intended to maintain his right to vote from that house.

He declined to talk about the two other registrations from the house.

Quarantine Against Cuban Ports Ends.

The quarantine at New York, which has been in force against coastwise vessels from Cuban and other Southern ports, during the Summer, ceased at 12 o'clock last night. This also applies to the detention of passengers from Cuban ports.

A dapper big man—never!!

It's the 32, 33, 34 inch chest men who are trimly and exquisitely stylish.

Young men wouldn't be young if they didn't run to bright color, plenty of dash and go.

That's why these 32, 33 and 34 size sack suits have more style squeezed into them than goes in a dozen larger sizes.

They fairly bristle with the latest kinks of fashion, the fads of the very hour.

The same kind of medium weight long overcoats, in same sizes.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1266 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

HEAVY FOG DELAYED TRAFFIC.

Ferries Ran With Difficulty, and Steamships Were Delayed for Hours.

Ocean, harbor, and other craft that had to do any steaming or sailing in New York Harbor yesterday experienced great difficulty in finding their way, owing to the dense fog. Not in months has such an impenetrable haze enshrouded the water front. Steamships, outgoing and incoming, were delayed for hours, while tugs, ferryboats, and other craft that were of necessity compelled to be constantly on the move, made their way to and fro with the utmost caution.

The White Star liner Majestic, which arrived at Quarantine from Liverpool Wednesday night, did not get under way for her pier until nearly noon yesterday, while the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which was scheduled to sail for Hamburg at 8 A. M., did not leave her berth until three hours later. Other vessels, among which were the French liner La Bretagne and the Italian steamship Nord America, that sailed for foreign ports, proceeded to sea at the slowest possible speed.

At the marine observation stations along the coast and at the Hook the observers reported early in the morning that it was impossible for them to identify any vessels that might pass their way. Among the steamships that were practically in port before their approach was announced were the North German Lloyd steamship Koln, the Nacoochee, from Savannah, and the Italian liner Sicilia, from Naples.

The ferryboat people early abandoned the idea of running on schedule, and were satisfied to get their boats back and forth, only so fast as was compatible with safety. Several collisions were narrowly averted, but nothing of a serious nature was reported.

LEGAL NOTES.

REPLEVIN FOR BODY OF DEAD DOG.—In a late Indiana case (Vantreese vs. McGee, 60 N. E. Rep., 318) the complaint, which was in replevin to recover the body of a dead dog, contained the following allegation: "That said body was at the time of said unlawful taking and detention and at the time of the beginning of this action of the value of $2, in this, to wit: That the hide is of the value of $1; that the carcass, exclusive of the hide, is of the value of $1 for fertilizing purposes. That said body was not taken by any execution or other writ against the plaintiff; that said dog had been long in plaintiff's family, the members of which were very much attached to it, and desired the possession of the body of said dog that they might give it a burial on their own farm in accordance with the affection in which they held it as a useful house dog and pet." The Court held that the allegation stated facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action under the Revised Statutes of the State, which provide that "when any personal goods are wrongfully taken or unlawfully detained from the owner or any person claiming possession thereof, * * * the owner may bring action for the possession thereof." The dog was property, it was held, the title to which was not lost by its death. The Court said: "The demurrer admits the property in appellant, its value, and wrongful taking, so that, unless it is conceded that the owner of the animal loses all dominion over its remains when dead, or that he can be deprived of his right or interest therein by the unauthorized acts of another person, the complaint must be held good. It cannot be reasonably maintained that the owner of such property, by the mere fact of its death, loses title to whatever value remains in the body. The change of form does not deprive the owner of title to or right of possession of property. Whenever it can be identified, replevin may be sustained."

***

VERDICT OBTAINED BY BARTER.—The ways in which juries arrive at verdicts are at times passing belief. In the Oklahoma case of Williams against Pressler (65 Pac. Rep. 934) there arose a fierce discussion among the jurymen as to whether the defendant had testified to a lie. The court in that case held that where the jury after deliberation for a reasonable time stood three for the defendant and nine for the plaintiff, and the three who were favorable to the defendant signed an agreement to the effect that they would find for the plaintiff if the other nine would sign a statement that they believed the defendant had wilfully testified to a lie, and on this being done the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, such verdict was not the result of a free, deliberate, and unbiased judgment, and should be set aside.

***

DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY NOT A SHIELD AGAINST FRAUD.—A judgment for $162.05, secured in the Municipal Court by Louis J. Frey against David M. Torrey, a private banker, has been affirmed by the Appellate Term. The complaint alleged that when the banker received deposits from the plaintiff he knew he was insolvent. Torrey set up a discharge in bankruptcy. The plaintiff's total balance with the defendant on Oct. 4, 1898, was $1.19, but on Oct. 5, 6, 7, 10, and 11 he deposited sums aggregating $150. He drew small amounts, and at the close of business on Oct. 11 he had a balance of $123.19. Other checks were drawn on the banker on Oct. 10, and payment refused, although the amounts were within the limit of Mr. Frey's balance. Two days later Torrey made a general assignment. The trial Justice found there was sufficient evidence to show that Torrey knew he was insolvent when he received Frey's deposits, and his determination is upheld on appeal in opinions by Justices Gildersleeve and McAdam. The former says that by accepting the deposits under the circumstances disclosed the banker was guilty of fraud and a debt was created, from which his discharge in bankruptcy would not relieve him. Justice McAdam discusses the different bankruptcy acts which have been in force, and the decisions under them, and thus concludes: "It appears to have been the legislative intent to prevent bankruptcy from being interposed as a shield against fraud, irrespective of the fact whether the creditor has obtained a judgment for the fraud or not."

O'Neill's

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S Cloak and Suit Dept.

To-day and Saturday a special offering of stylish and serviceable Suits and Coats at prices we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere—note these interesting items:

Children's Reefers
Heavy Kersey Box Reefers in Castor and Brown, 6 to 14 years sizes,
4.98

Children's Box Coats
Three-quarter Box Coats of fine Kersey, yoke effect, large pearl buttons, 6 to 14 year sizes,
8.98

Children's Raglans
A special lot of Children's Raglans, made of double-faced cloth, Oxford Tan and Brown, 8 to 14 year sizes,
10.50

Misses' Tailor Made Suits
Fine Venetian Cloth Suits, Blouse and Eton styles, Collar and Revers trimmed with folds of satin, Flare Skirt lined with Percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes,
15.00

Misses' Box Jackets
Kersey and Cheviot Box Jackets in Tan, Castor and Blue, large storm collar and revers, 14 to 18 year sizes,
9.98

Large Assortment of Misses' Raglans
in Cravenette and double faced goods at very attractive prices.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS!
A choice variety of School and Dress Hats, showing many new and effective combinations of trimmings on special sale to-day at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

COZY CORNERS.

"Time to repair our nature with comforting repose."—Henry VIII.

A restful half hour in one's own private spot, yclept a "cozy corner," contributes more to mental and physical repose than one realizes.

A canopy of this soft, Eastern drapery, 45 cts. a yd., for backing; a rich Oriental rug, $6.75, of subdued coloring; some antique armour; a jewelled lantern; an easy couch, $13.50, of comfortable proportions; a Bagdad couch cover, $4.00; abundance of pillows, from 50 cts.; a tabourette, $2.00, near at hand, etc.

We are experts in fitting up such comfort nooks—pervaded by a sense of softness and dreaminess in its decorative scheme, with nothing to noisily jangle, and, after you have learned our low factory prices, you will say with the poet: "How little the cost I bestow in purchasing" comforting repose, when I

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 18TH STREET

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S ENGLISH UNDERWEAR.

GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE.

"Made for those who can afford the best."

For Men, Women and Children.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Sole Retail Agents for New York Dry Goods Trade. Write for Price List.

C. H. PEPPER, LINOLEUM,

HAS REMOVED TO

1401 Broadway,

Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York.
Telephone, 704—38th St.

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:15
Last Matinée To-morrow at 2.
2D MONTH AND LAST WEEK.
BERTHA GALLAND—FOREST LOVERS
Nov. 4, Annie Russell, "A Royal Family"
Matinées 1st week, ELECTION DAY AND SATY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10.
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT
Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success
THE MESSENGER BOY
WITH JAMES T. POWERS
**ELECTION DAY MATINEE NOV. 5.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Opens To-morrow Eve., Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock
SECOND ANNUAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.
**SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST This Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c, 50c.
Matinee To-day.
KNICKERBOCKER Burlesquers

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat. Xtra Mat. Elec. Day.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. Return of the Great CINQUEVALLI. 30—Other Acts—30 PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY MUSIC HALL, B'way at 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tues. Sat. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

GRAND FATAL WEDDING
NEXT WEEK—8 BELLS.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.
OTHELLO, with Daniel E. BANDMANN.

Mat. To-morrow. HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av.
HELENA MORA, E. O'ROURKE & CO., 100 others.

Collegiate Football Game To-m'w, 2:30 P. M. Columbia Field, (Polo Grounds,) PENNSYL'A. vs. COLUMBIA. Adm., $1.00. Res'd Seats, $1.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH St. 125TH St. Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. SANDOW BIG HIT "Stock Exchange," Contin'us Vaude. "THE GREAT UNKNOWN." Grand Vaudeville. All Laughter. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE. The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, others. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA." Roaring Comedy. Big Vaudeville. SUNDAY AT ALL HOUSES CONCERTS Biggest and Best Vaudeville in Town.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thursday Evg., Nov. 7. TERNINA VAN HOOSE
Saturday Aft., Nov. 9. GERARDY
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND Extra Matinee Election Day.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. WM. FAVER

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds westerly, shifting to southerly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,169. NEW YORK. SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 2, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

SEVERE BRITISH DISASTER

Nine Officers and Fifty-eight Men Killed in the Transvaal.

Col. Benson, the British Commander, One of the Dead—Boers Said to Have Been a Thousand Strong.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Nov. 1:

"I have just heard of a severe attack made on the rear guard of Col. Benson's column when about twenty miles northwest of Bethel, near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal, during a thick mist.

"The strength of the enemy is reported to have been a thousand. They rushed two guns with the rear guard, but it is uncertain whether they were able to remove them.

"I fear our casualties were heavy. Col. Benson was wounded, but not severely. A relieving column will reach him this morning."

Later Lord Kitchener telegraphed as follows:

"Col. Barter, who marched from the constabulary line yesterday, reached Benson's column early this (Friday) morning, unopposed. He reports that Col. Benson died of his wounds.

"The other casualties are the following: Killed—Col. E. Guinness, Major F. D. Murray, Capts. M. W. Lindsay and F. T. Thorold, Lieuts. E. V. I. Brooke and R. E. Shepherd, and Second Lieut. A. J. Corlett. Died of His Wounds—Capt. Eyre Lloyd.

Lord Kitchener then gives the names of thirteen other officers who were wounded, most of them severely, and announces that 54 non-commissioned officers and men were killed and 160 wounded, adding that four of the latter have since died of their wounds.

The dispatch then says:

"I assume that the two guns have been recovered and the enemy has withdrawn, but I have no further details.

"I deeply regret the loss of Col. Benson and the officers and men who fell with him. In Benson the service loses a most gallant and capable officer, who invariably led his column with marked success and judgment.

"The fighting was at very close quarters, and maintained with great determination by both sides. The enemy suffered heavily, but I have not yet received a reliable estimate.

"The Boers retired east."

Col. Benson had been for some time operating in the vicinity of Bethel, which is northeast of Standerton. He surprised a Boer laager on Oct. 22 near Trichardsfontein, taking thirty-seven prisoners. Three days later, according to Lord Kitchener's report at the time, after a long night march, the commandoes under Grobelaar and Erasmus "heavily attacked Benson's rear guard and flanks at Yzirvarkfontein, but were easily driven away."

Whether this was the attack which resulted so disastrously, or whether the Boers, who had been repulsed, took advantage of the mist to renew the attack is still unexplained. Lord Kitchener does not give the date of the Bethel engagement.

Col. Frederick William Benson, who was sent to South Africa last year, after serving as Assistant Adjutant General and Chief Staff Officer of the Southeastern (home) district, was a Canadian, having been born at St. Catherines on Aug. 2, 1849. He was the third son of the late Canadian Senator, J. R. Benson, and was educated at Toronto and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He served as a volunteer at the time of the Fenian raid into Canada in 1866 and joined the Twenty-first Hussars in 1869, afterward exchanging into the Twelfth Royal Lancers.

Col. Benson held various important positions in India, Egypt, and elsewhere. In 1891 he married a daughter of Sir G. E. Couper, Bart., ex-Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Provinces.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT PLAN.

Delegates of Dutch Dockers Disappointed at Marseilles, and Will Return Direct to Amsterdam.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Marseilles says the resolution passed by the Dockers' Syndicate as the result of the representations made by the Dutch dockers who are trying to organize a boycott of British commerce is merely academic. It expresses a desire that active propaganda may put an end to the war in South Africa.

The Dutch dockers, adds the dispatch, do not attempt to conceal their disappointment. They will return direct to Amsterdam, abandoning the other proposed visits.

The opposition of commercial circles to the scheme has become still more marked. Eleven British navigation companies form the most important element of the international trade of Marseilles. The vessels of these lines form one-fourth of the total tonnage of the port.

LIES ABOUT BRITISH TROOPS.

Berlin Correspondent Says They Are Concocted in the Purlieus of Leicester Square.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Numerous German papers, says The Times's Berlin correspondent, discuss the references made by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at Edinburgh to the conduct of the Germans in France in 1870 and his comparison of their treatment of the French with the conduct of the British in South Africa.

The correspondent says the Germans are daily fed on infamous lies regarding the behavior of the British. They are told that the British place helpless Boer women and children in the front ranks when they are hard pressed.

The fact is, adds the correspondent, that this British monster of iniquity is a creation of blackguardly foreign slanderers, who concoct their lies at the cheap agency for war news in the purlieus of Leicester Square.

PROPOSED BOER REPRISALS.

Meeting Held in Amsterdam—Opinion of the Burghers Divided.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—The Boer depution here summoned Dr. Leyds and Mr. Van Boeschoten by telegraph yesterday from Brussels, to consider dispatches received from the Boer leaders in the field.

The dispatches were to the effect that the fighting burghers were determined to make reprisals if the British continued hanging and shooting rebels, while other Boer authorities in South Africa affirmed that the adoption of reprisals would be bad policy. The Boers, in order to strengthen their position, requested Mr. Krüger to let them know his opinion, as he still has the greatest hold on the minds of the burghers.

The meeting lasted four hours, and it was decided to advise Mr. Krüger to comply with the request of the Boer authorities to bring the subject of British exeqution in South Africa before the European public in an open letter

Dr. Leyds has gone to Hilversum to present the matter to Mr. Krüger.

GERMAN ANGER AT FRANCE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says German exasperation at the letters from Gen. Voyron to Count von Waldersee is fomented by the German press. The Neueste Nachrichten infers that the old French hatred of Germany remains, in spite of its temporary abatement. The Vossische Zeitung says Gen. Voyron's praise of French humanity is a reflection on Germans and a sidelight on Emperor William's "Hun" speeches.

MISSOURI JUDGES SUED.

Convict in the Penitentiary Asks for $3,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—Attorney F. E. Luckett of this city, on behalf of Joseph Roberts, a convict in the Missouri Penitentiary, filed a suit in the Circuit Court to-day against Judges Gantt, Sherwood, and Burgess; who constitute Division No. 2 of the Missouri Supreme Court, for $5,000 damages for refusing to issue a writ of habeas corpus releasing Roberts from the penitentiary.

The suit is considered a novel and extraordinary one by the legal profession here. Roberts is in the penitentiary on a six years' sentence from Buchanan County for having burglar's tools in his possession.

His attorney a few weeks ago asked Division No. 2 of the Supreme Court to release Roberts on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the anti-burglary law is unconstitutional, in that it does not require the State to prove that the burglar's tools were held by a person with evil intent. The Judges refused the writ without a hearing, and this suit is to obtain damages under certain sections of the statutes.

MARYLAND DUCK SEASON OPENS.

A Poor Day for Sportsmen on Account of a Heavy Fog.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Nov. 1.—Hundreds of sportsmen from New York, Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities were out on the Susquehanna flats at daybreak this morning to get first crack at the opening of the duck shooting season in Maryland waters. The sport was poor owing to a dead calm and a heavy fog. There are thousands of ducks of all varieties hereabouts, but the heavy weather kept them from flying or putting in an appearance. But few canvasbacks were shot, and these only by the professional gunners. Red heads and black heads made up the slim "bags" of the sportsmen. A poorer shooting day has never been seen on the flats. Hardly 500 shells were fired by the 300 or more gunners during the whole day.

The waters were lined with sporting craft of all descriptions from steam yachts to little sailboats. All the blinds along the shores of the various gunning clubs were filled. There were more decoys afloat than live ducks.

EXTENSIVE SEWERAGE PLANS.

Chicago Expects to Lay Forty Miles of Pipe, Costing $1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 1.—The Board of Local Improvements has recommended for passage a resolution which will undoubtedly become an ordinance, which will give sewerage facilities to two districts in the southern part of Chicago which have never had that advantage. They are the Ninety-fifth Street district and the Stony Island Avenue district, and they cover more than thirty square miles of territory.

The sewers to be built will be over forty miles long and will cost $1,500,000. They will drain the districts into the Calumet River. It is the largest improvement recommended by the board and the work will employ several thousand men for many months. Bonds will probably be issued as soon as the ordinance becomes effective. The putting in of the sewers will increase the value of property, much of which is now entirely vacant and unimproved, by several million dollars, and will open the way for paved streets, which are now infrequent in that locality.

PLEAD GUILTY TO MURDER.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Alfred Smith, who shot and killed his wife last September, was sentenced by Judge Ralston, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, to death by hanging. The man had pleaded guilty and, as he demanded no trial by jury, the Judge heard the evidence, decided upon the grade of the crime, and pronounced the sentence. This procedure, in capital cases, is permissible by law in this State, but it is very rare.

Smith, who is a colored man, had been separated from his wife. While drunk he visited her and shot her. He declared the shooting was accidental, but the evidence was heavy against him.

When brought into court to-day Smith was crying bitterly. He was asked if he had anything to say, and answered: "The lawyers asked me to plead guilty, but I was not guilty of shooting my wife intentionally. The Commonwealth had it all their own way, and left it all to you. It's bad enough to lose my wife without being hung. If I had a little money I wouldn't have to be hung."

"If the Court had believed your story," said the Judge, "or if it had been even probable, the Court would have directed the plea of guilty to be withdrawn and one of not guilty substituted. I have no other duty than to pass sentence according to law."

Saratoga Arondack Water fresh from Saratoga is now sold on the Saratoga plan of all you wish to drink for 5 cents at the Wilson Drug Stores—Broadway and Wall—102 Broadway—1,362 Broadway, and Broadway and 424 St.—Adv.

CAILLARD'S SQUADRON NOT BACK AT TOULON

The Warships Are Now on Their Way to the Levant.

How the False Report of Their Return Originated—French Government's Action Popular.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The dispatch from Toulon announcing the return of Admiral Caillard's division of the French Mediterranean squadron to that port proves to be incorrect. The squadron is now on its way to Turkish waters.

The incorrect announcement, which created a great sensation, emanated from the correspondent of a well-known news agency. The explanation is that Admiral Maigret, Commander of the Mediterranean fleet, returned to Toulon at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening with all his vessels, except those belonging to Admiral Caillard's division. The correspondent miscounted the vessels, owing to the darkness.

A corrected list of Admiral Caillard's ships is now published. The list previously cabled was that of his ordinary light division. It appears, however, that a special squadron was formed, composed of the battleships Gaulois and Charlemagne, the cruisers Amiral Pothuau, Chanzy, and Galilée, and two torpedo boat destroyers of the Hallebarde type.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The French Opposition, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, is now menacing the Government because it sent out the squadron to the Levant without the permission of Parliament.

The correspondent remarks that it is folly to expect that the French Government would deliberately inform another Government in advance of its intention to support the arguments of diplomacy by force of arms. A great majority of impartial Frenchmen support the action of the authorities. In fact, the invasion of the brilliant and strange world of the Orient by a French fleet fires the popular imagination and relieves the monotony of events, by which France has been seriously bored.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the prospect of a French naval demonstration in Turkish waters is not contemplated with indifference in the Austrian capital, but it is believed that Turkey will yield. It is thought possible that the British squadron now at Malta will be ordered to Turkish waters.

The Vienna Tagblatt says the appearance of Western European warships will have a lasting effect on the Turkish population. One spark would suffice to-day to blow up the Turkish powder magazine.

TURKEY TO RESIST?

The Sultan Said to Have Ordered Defenses Completed and Troops Mobilized.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Echo de Paris says:

"The Sultan has ordered the completion with all speed of the defences at Salonika, Smyrna, and the entrance to the Dardanelles.

"Submarine mines will be placed and troops mobilized at points where disembarkations are likely.

"A violent anti-French feeling prevails, and fears are felt for the safety of French residents in Turkish cities, Constantinople excepted."

THE MANCHURIA NEGOTIATIONS.

It Is Stated that There Is Nothing in Russia's Proposals to Which Great Britain Can Object.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—It is not denied in St. Petersburg, says the correspondent of The Times in that city, that negotiations are going on with a view to the settlement of the Manchurian question. It is declared, however, that there is nothing in the Russian proposals to which Great Britain can reasonably object. In diplomatic circles, adds the correspondent, there is no doubt of Russia's desire to withdraw from Manchuria as soon as possible. Her occupation of the province involves responsibilities and expenses out of proportion to the advantages.

It is understood that Germany has encouraged Russia to remain in Manchuria. Russia, says the correspondent, realizes that such advice is interested.

M. LOUBET MAY VISIT THE CZAR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says there is already some talk of a return visit by President Loubet to St. Petersburg next June.

Mme. Wu Talks of Her Countrywomen.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—In China a sentiment is growing in favor of permitting women's feet to grow to a larger and more nearly normal size than has hitherto been the practice. A change is coming, slowly, of course, as all changes come in China. This is on the authority of Mme. Wu, wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington, who has just returned from a visit to her Oriental home.

Loving Cup for Cornell Professor.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Prof. H. Morse Stevens of Cornell University experienced surprise to-day at the hands of the alumni and the students of the university. After his lecture he was met in Burns Hall by a delegation from the alumni, who conducted him to the Auditorium, where a large audience had assembled. The ceremonies were opened by the singing of "Alma Mater," and then T. B. Little, '01, of Cleveland, presented Cornell's most popular professor with a handsome loving cup, the gift of the alumni and students of Cornell. Prof. Stevens is the successor of Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

St. Paul and Minneapolis only one night from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

FIGHTS CHURCH EXPULSION.

Medford (Mass.) Teacher Attaches Property of Church Members, Alleging Defamation of Character.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Miss Elizabeth Lufkin, a former well-known Medford school teacher, and a member of the West Medford Congregational Church, who figured prominently in the affairs of the school and church some few years ago, has again decided to come out in public and demand satisfaction for the wrongs which she claims have been done her.

It was in 1898 that Miss Lufkin, then a teacher in the public schools, had trouble with children of members of the Harvard Avenue Church. There were petitions for removal, charges against the members of the church, which finally culminated in the church taking action on her membership, she being expelled on the grounds of unchristian conduct.

This expulsion she fought in the courts, and, then seeking an injunction on the ground that her membership was of value to her from a property standpoint as well as in a spiritual sense. The matter got back into the Church by a council of review before fourteen clergymen, who dropped the matter as did the courts. To-day Miss Lufkin levied attachments aggregating $50,000 on the property of a number of leading members of the church.

It is said that the allegations in the declaration set forth the cause of action as defamation of character, &c. It is believed that these allegations will attempt to show that Miss Lufkin has been seriously injured in reputation, and that she will claim to have been hampered in obtaining employment in her chosen profession of a school teacher.

HUNTERS KILL COWS.

Party Supposed to be from New York Thought They Had Surprised a Herd of Deer.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—If John Henderson, a well-known farmer of Pleasant Valley, between Newburg and Cochecton, can find a party of New York hunters who have been in his neighborhood, it will cost them money to get away, for they have killed all the cows upon his farm except one, and they wounded that one severely in the leg.

The cows were undoubtedly shot under the impression that they were a herd of deer, as all were found lying dead in one pasture lot, three side and side and the other two some distance away. They were found after a search of several days. Mr. Henderson is a man without a known enemy in the world.

Mr. Henderson is perfectly willing that the hunters take the heads home and have them mounted, but he cannot afford the loss, and would like to be paid for the animals.

LIGHTS OUT AT MIDDLETOWN.

New Company Fails to Meet the Requirements of Its Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The streets of Middletown are unlighted to-night. The story of the trouble dates back several months, when the business men decided that the Orange County Gas and Electric Company asked too much for lighting the streets, and a number of wealthy residents and business men subscribed enough money to form a new company. The Common Council of the city accepted their proposition for street lighting and a contract was signed to go into effect Nov. 1. A large force of men have been kept at work night and day and everything was supposed to be in readiness; steam was made in the boilers this afternoon, and the people waited expectantly, but something went wrong somewhere and the streets remained in darkness.

PREDICTS DEMOCRATIC UNION.

Ex-Controller Eckels Says the Party Will Be Reorganized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Ex-Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels called on Controller Ridgeley to-day. He is on his way from New York and has been asked to dine with the President at the White House to-morrow night. Mr. and Mrs. Eckels are old friends of the Roosevelt family.

"I believe," said Mr. Eckels, "that Mr. Roosevelt will show great conservatism in his administration and anticipate that he will make a very satisfactory President. He has a great opportunity before him. He has a chance in the tariff revision matter to make many friends for the Republican Party by drawing to it many who are not at heart high protectionists.

"It is certainly time to revise the tariff and so institute some form of reciprocity. We should lower the tariff taxes and not permit the surplus to pile up and become a temptation to extravagance."

Speaking of the Booker Washington matter, Mr. Eckels said: "If the Southern Democrats cannot find a better issue to stand on than that they had better give up. Mr. Bryan in his comments is evidently making a play for the South."

Mr. Eckels said he expected to see a reorganization of the Democratic Party with a return to it of the conservative element who left it in 1896.

ELECTION IN NEBRASKA.

Both Sides Predict Victory for Themselves on Next Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1.—Chairman H. C. Lindsay of the Republican State Committee to-day announced the following:

"I have no figures to offer on election results. They are never reliable. That we will carry the State for Samuel H. Sedgwick for Supreme Judge I have no doubt. We will elect Calkins and Ernest for Regents. We will make gains for county offices in almost every Fusion stronghold."

C. B. Scott, Vice Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says: "We are going to regain Nebraska. Judge Conrad Hollenbeck will be elected Supreme Judge. He will carry the State by from ten to twelve thousand. If weather conditions are favorable for a large country vote, this will reach fifteen thousand."

LIPTON ON AMERICAN TRADE.

Says This Country Will Become a Still More Formidable Competitor.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with Sir Thomas Lipton regarding trade and commerce in the United States. He describes both as in a "highly flourishing condition," and expresses the opinion that "the Americans are sure to become still more formidable competitors in the future, owing to their promptitude in executing orders and their modern methods."

"It may be taken for granted," says The Times to-day, "that Sir Thomas Lipton will not issue a challenge for the America's Cup next season."

Lumberman Dies While Hunting.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 1.—Ezra Richardson of Saginaw, Mich., a wealthy lumberman, died yesterday in the arms of his business partner, Waldo Avery, of Detroit, in the wilderness back of Cross River in Cook County, Minn. They were out with their packers hunting and looking at timber lands. Overexertion, combined with old age, caused his death. Mr. Richardson was sixty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and five grown children. A daughter is attending school near New York. The body of the dead lumberman was carried fifteen miles over rough trails to Cross River, where a boat was obtained to bring it to Duluth.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

X-RAYS USED AS A REMEDY FOR CANCER

Chicago Doctor Declares Roentgen Light Is a Germicide.

Permanent Cure Said to Have Been Effected in the Case of Mrs. Orrin W. Potter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 1.—Dr. J. E. Gilman, Senior Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, who through the agency of X-rays is said to have affected a permanent cure of cancer of the breast from which Mrs. Orrin W. Potter of this city had been a sufferer for years, described his treatment to-day.

"I believe this treatment is an absolute cure for all forms of cancer," he said. "I do not know what its limitations are. In the particular case of Mrs. Potter, the X-ray was applied every other day for a period of three months. At the expiration of that time she was cured absolutely. The application is by means of the regular Roentgen glass tube, which is attached to the wires of the battery. The tube lights up with a greenish light, and the ray is directed through the body of the cancer.

"The patient feels no sensation whatever except of slight heat or cold, as the case may be. But the X-ray is merely one of the agents in the cure, merely an aid in the treatment. Not only cancer, but any other ailment of a similar nature can be cured by the method of treatment I use."

In explaining the particular function of the X-ray, Dr. Gilman said: "The molecule of the human body is a cell, and all the tissues are made up of an aggregation of cells. The life work of a cell is the taking up of its nutrition, the building up of its structure, the throwing off of the effete and worn-out particles. When these cells carry on this routine energetically, rapidly, and efficiently, the person is in the condition of absolute health.

"If any one of these three elements is imperfectly performed there is a condition of disease. Nature is always trying to return to a normal standard. There are certain inorganic substances which enter into the composition of the human body or aid in carrying on its function, such as lime in the bones, and salt and iron in the blood.

"Now, there are two theories in relation to the formation of cancer. One is that a cancer is a germ, the other that there is some morbid principle which incites the growth of normal tissue in the wrong place. Both of these theories I believe are correct. The germ is present, and it is the germ that excites the abnormal growth of tissue. If I can destroy that germ, then I have simply the abnormal growth of tissue to deal with.

"And, the growth being out of place, nature comes to my aid in its destruction. If I can furnish a nutrition for the cells, can force them to take it and can kill the germs, I have performed the task. The part the X-ray plays is, first, the destroying or the vitality of the germs; second, in stimulating the activity of glandular action and in cell transformation.

"The X-ray is a germicide. It is germicide in liberating oxygen in the tissues and forming ozone. It increases the vitality of the blood because it increases the red blood corpuscles by stimulation. It increases the elimination of the worn-out particles. In some cases the effect of its application is almost immediate. In Mrs. Potter's case I noted a slight shriveling of the edges of the cancer after the first treatment."

LOCKJAW IN DIPHTHERIA CURE.

Eight Deaths in St. Louis Supposedly from the Antitoxin.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—Eight deaths have now been reported to the city Health Department as the result of lockjaw, caused, it is said, by the physicians who attended the various cases, by the administration of the city bacteriologist's specially prepared antitoxin for diphtheria. Eleven other children are sick with lockjaw and death is expected to ensue in each case.

Alarm is spreading. The physicians who administered the remedy are earnest in demanding the investigation of the cause of death in each case, to discover positively if the serum used for the manufacture of the antitoxin was infected with tetanus toxin from the city's serum horse, which was found to be suffering with lockjaw on Oct. 1 and was killed.

Dr. Amand Ravold, city bacteriologist, who prepared the antitoxin and distributed it, said to-day: "The horse from which the city has been drawing its supply of serum for the making of diphtheria antitoxin for the last few years showed no symptoms of tetanus on Aug. 24, when the last serum was withdrawn from him.

He developed symptoms of lockjaw on Oct. 1. If the tetanus toxin was in the horse's blood prior to Aug. 24 it was beyond the range of human knowledge to detect it by an inspection of the animal.

Numerous applications have been received by the Health Department for tetanus antitoxin, which the city announced it would distribute free.

MINISTERS RIVALS IN POLITICS.

Catholic Priest Runs Against Protestant Clergyman in Plymouth, Conn.

PLYMOUTH, Conn., Nov. 1.—The Republicans of this town to-night nominated as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention the Rev. Father John Neale, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Terryville.

Father Neale's opponent for the nomination was the Rev. Charles H. Smith of the First Congregational Church.

TWO KILLED IN WRECK.

Freight Train Near Plymouth, Ind., in Collision—Many Injured.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 1.—Two men were instantly killed and a dozen others injured in a collision at Plymouth this evening between a local freight on the Pennsylvania Road and a work train of the Clifford Construction Company of this city.

The accident occurred at the bottom of a steep hill. The local freight, running at high speed, crashed into the work train, which consisted only of a locomotive and caboose, in which were the crew of fifteen men. Cars and locomotives were smashed into bits, and the dead and mangled men were buried under the wreckage.

Wrecking trains from Plymouth, Chicago, and Fort Wayne started soon afterward for the scene. Trains on this division of the Pennsylvania Road were delayed for several hours.

PASSENGER TRAIN TELESCOPED.

Six Persons Injured in a Wreck on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 1.—The westbound passenger train on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad which left Little Rock for Fort Smith at 8:45 o'clock this morning, was telescoped to-day at Mayflower by a west-bound freight train. The rear coach of the passenger train was demolished and six passengers were injured.

A. T. Osborn of Hot Springs, Ark., received serious injuries. B. K. Pugh, a New York traveling man; C. A. Ault of Little Rock, C. J. Tumptin of Peaksville, Mo.; Miss Nellie Randell of Conway, Ark., and the Rev. J. H. Smith, colored, of Waco, Texas, were slightly hurt.

Burnett's Vanilla is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

ALLEGED ORDER TO METROPOLITAN'S MEN.

Told to Vote Against Jerome, Capt. Goddard Is Informed—Assistant General Manager Denies the Report.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard stated yesterday that he had been told by an employe of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, occupying a position of responsibility, that the men of at least one department had been instructed to vote against Justice Jerome for District Attorney at the coming election.

When asked regarding the matter yesterday, Capt. Goddard said:

"The information as it reached me was to the effect that a Roundsman of the Metropolitan Road named George Morrissey, whose district extends from Sixtieth Street to Greenwich Street on the Seventh Avenue line, approached a certain class of workmen and instructed them to vote against Jerome. Later a man named Coleman, whose position is superior to that of Morrissey, went around and asked if the instructions had been received, in order to make sure that they had been. My informant is a man in whom I repose trust. I have confidence in his veracity. When he told me these things I said: 'It seems to me this will help Jerome.' 'Unquestionably,' said he. As the story was told me, the order went out last night. It was in the stereotyped language—something like this, if I remember rightly: 'Orders from the office. All employes to vote against Jerome!' I don't recall any more."

"Have you heard that President Vreeland was to address a meeting of the employes of the road to-morrow?"

"No, I had not."

"How many employes do you think there are in the Metropolitan Company's employ who are voters?"

"Between six and eight thousand. I should say."

Mr. Vreeland will address a meeting of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Employes' Association in the rooms of the association, at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, to-night at 8:30 o'clock. This was said at the offices of Mr. Vreeland to be the regular monthly meeting of this organization. It was termed there a "smoker."

Mr. Vreeland was not in his office when a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES called. It was stated that Mr. Vreeland was stopping at some hotel in the city, as he had not yet moved into his town house for the Winter.

Oren Root, Jr., the Assistant General Manager, denied that any such order had been sent out.

"There is nothing in the report," said he. "I do not know any employes by the name of Morrissey or Coleman. They are, you say, in the construction department, so I would not be likely to know them, as I am in the operating department. There are many roundsmen in the construction department. It is quite an ordinary position. If these persons have given out any such instructions they did so without authority. If I find that they did they will be discharged at once."

An attempt to see Mr. Whitney was made last night, but without success. It was said at his home that he was out and might not return before morning.

The reporter then went to the car stables of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, at Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, where the head of the Construction Department has his office. The Superintendent was not in, and the watchman informed the reporter, who did not make his identity known, that Mr. Coleman and Mr. Morrissey would be in about 12 o'clock. In a few minutes, while the reporter was waiting, the office telephone began to ring.

The conversation, of which, of course, only half was heard by the reporter, was conducted by the watchman, as follows:

"Yes, this is the Thirty-second Street stable. Is that 1000 Columbus?" (1000 Columbus is the private telephone exchange branch connecting all offices of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.) Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Coleman have not come in yet. All right, I'll tell them when they come in."

As soon as Mr. Coleman came in the watchman informed him that 1,000 Columbus had called up, and left instructions that 1,461 Thirty-eighth should be called up as soon as Coleman or Morrissey came in. This telephone number is that of Oren Root, Jr., at 51 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. Coleman made three attempts to get the telephone connection, but was unable to do so. 1,000 Columbus then called up again and insisted that Coleman or Morrissey should call 1,461 Thirty-eighth at once, as it was very important. Another futile attempt was made by Coleman. Just then George Morrissey came into the office.

The following conversation ensued between him and THE NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"Mr. Morrissey, I came to see you about that election order. Is it all right?"

"It's all right," replied Morrissey, "so far as the men under me are concerned. I gave them the order just as it came to me."

"Well," said the reporter, "do you think they will vote the right way?"

"Oh, yes, that will be all right," said Morrissey.

Coleman has charge of the night force of the construction department. He is a man about forty-five years of age, well dressed, and had a stye on his right eye. Morrissey is a young man, about twenty-five, smooth-shaven, and is employed as a Roundsman.

TO FIGHT THE METROPOLITAN.

Opposition to Its Laying Tracks on Elm Street Growing.

Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan, who is a candidate for Alderman on the lower East Side, said yesterday that he heartily indorsed the suggestion of his neighbors that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, if it gains permission to run tracks through Elm Street, shall be compelled to remove at least two of their present tracks from the now congested Bowery. It is believed he will make a fight for the removal of the tracks in the event named.

Opposition to the plans of the Metropolitan in regard to Elm Street is springing up all through that section of the city, for it is said that the widening will cost the city something like $6,000,000, and the understanding was when the improvement was undertaken that its purpose was to relieve the congestion of traffic on lower Broadway.

TOWNSHIP PAYS FOR SCALPS.

Bounties Collected at Knowlton, N. J., on Skunks, Groundhogs, and Hawks.

Special to The New York Times.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 1.—The Township Committee of Knowlton, Warren County, held its annual meeting at the leading hotel there yesterday and paid cash to all comers for scalps of groundhogs, skunks, and hawks. The bounty went out slowly during the morning hours, but in the afternoon a rush began and then load after load of scalps, all properly sorted, were dumped out and paid for. Yet Williams, the famous old trapper and hunter of the Blue Ridge, came in with a push-cart load of the trophies. Some of them looked ancient.

"I killed every head myself and scalped the beggars," he insisted, when some question was raised. He departed happy with $88.50 from the town treasury. Jack Harris and Bob Evans, pot hunters, brought in two hop poles strung with about 300 scalps. A suspicion arose that they had been poached on Pennsylvania game preserves, but they made affidavit on an old dictionary, no Bible being available, that they were fair game. The scalps were finally shoveled into a back room and business was declared closed. Some time during the night some boys broke into the room and carried off several sackful of the scalps, which doubtless will be paid for all over again next year.

Another Gift from Mr. Carnegie.

LOS GATOS, Cal., Nov. 1.—Andrew Carnegie has given $10,000 for the erection of a library building in this town.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad Through Trains
Leave its commodious New York City terminals at convenient intervals every day in the year for Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

WILD SCENES AT A REPUBLICAN RALLY

Immense Crowd Besieges Durland's Riding Academy.

WOMEN FAINT, MEN FIGHT.

Police Struggle in Vain to Keep the Mob Back—Enthusiastic Greeting to Senator Depew, Mr. Low and Justice Jerome.

The meeting held last night at Durland's Riding Academy under the auspices of the West Side Republican Club was attended by a scene which bordered upon a serious panic. The crowds began to gather in front of the academy, on Sixty-sixth Street, near Eighth Avenue, as early as 7 o'clock. Before 7:30 o'clock the academy, which seats 7,000, was packed with people and there were still thousands on the outside clamoring for admittance. Hundreds of these were men with tickets and hundreds were women.

The big force of police was utterly powerless to handle the wild crowd which surged up to the narrow door of the Academy on Sixth-sixty Street. The crush was terrific. Women caught in the press moaned with terror and the perspiration rolled down the faces of the men. The door of the academy is so narrow that not more than three persons can enter it abreast, and yet several thousands made frantic efforts to reach it even after the police, who were trying to beat them back, had shouted that there was absolutely no more room in the hall.

The police struggled and struggled, but their efforts were futile. They did everything they could to beat the mob back except use their clubs. Some of them became perfectly helpless, and, giving up all effort to bring order out of the chaos, resigned themselves to being carried along with the crowd. One woman fainted near the door, and it was only by the most heroic efforts that she could be rescued. Several other women were said to have fainted further back in the crowd. So far as could be ascertained no one was seriously injured, but it is certain that hundreds were made sore by the serious jostling they received.

"You are breaking my neck! For God's sake take your elbow away," shouted one man, and similar exclamations were frequent.

As a final resort the police shut the glass doors, but the crowd was not to be dissuaded by this move. They planted themselves against the doors with such force that it seemed as if there was danger of the glass being broken. In a few minutes the doors were opened again and again the wild rush was repeated. Women's hats were crushed and utterly ruined, some men had all they could do to keep their coats on their backs, such was the hauling and pulling.

It was suggested to the police by some that they would do better with the crowd if they would get behind and scatter it from the outside. But they made no effort to do this. They contented themselves with the hopeless task of trying to beat back the people from the front.

When the panic was at its height a Captain of police shouted out that the managers of the mass meeting had hired St. Nicholas Rink for an overflow meeting, and that if they would go there the speakers who were to speak in the Academy would address them. But the suggestion failed to move the crowd. They evidently feared they were being duped, and as it turned out the efforts which were really made by the officers of the West Side Club to get St. Nicholas Rink failed because the floor of the rink had been taken up, so it is said.

Many persons in the crowd cast slurs at the police for trying to keep them out of the Academy. They could not believe that 7,000 people had really entered in the half an hour before the time set for the opening of the meeting, and they jeered at the officers with such remarks as, "Say, did Devery tell you to keep us out?" "Are you trying to break up this meeting?" "Deveryism! Deveryism!" and the like.

Some of those who made these remarks and showed a disposition to override the police were rather roughly handled, but no one received more than a good hard push or a cuff.

It was not until Senator Depew had arrived and a flying wedge of policemen had with much difficulty made a way for him to the hall that the crowd began to give up hopes and to slowly fall back. Many of the Vice Presidents of the meeting never did get into the Academy. But even after Senator Depew had began his speech the shouts of the crowds in the streets could be heard.

THE SCENE IN THE ACADEMY.

The scene in the Academy when Senator Depew came upon the platform was one of brilliancy and enthusiasm. There were a thousand or more women present, and many of those who were on the platform, in the boxes and in the galleries were fashionably dressed. The hall was decorated with flags and streamers. As Senator Depew was sighted the entire audience rose to its feet and cheered. The men waved their hats and the women their handkerchiefs.

The scenes which attended the opening of the meeting impressed the speakers as they did the crowd, and when Chairman Seymour, in his introductory address, said: "They tell me there is apathy, but this looks like apoplexy," there was a great demonstration.

Seth Low made his appearance at 9:15 o'clock, just as Senator Depew finished his speech. He received a great ovation. When he said that it not only behooved those who were against Tammany to vote for him and for those who would be members of the Board of Estimate and Apport

C. H. Treat, C. F. Bostwick, G. H. Gregory, and Daniel M. Holmes.

Chairman Seymour had some trouble in calling the meeting in the Academy to order.

"It is a landslide, victory is in the air," he said amid cheers and cries of "You bet."

"We cannot have good municipal government unless the citizens as individuals combine to make it so. Why has Tammany Hall intrenched itself in this city and been robbing us for the last four years? Who is to blame for it?"

"Croker!" shouted a man in the back of the hall, and there was laughter and hisses.

"Yes, Croker, if you please," went on the speaker, "because he is the head of the present government, and we always strike at the head of the rattlesnake. [Cheers.] When he takes a trip abroad after this election he will have no return ticket. [Applause.]

SENATOR DEPEW'S REMARKS.

Senator Depew was then introduced, and the great audience arose en masse and cheered him for several minutes.

"Such a meeting as this," said he, "is somewhat of a novelty to me, being accustomed, as I am, to speaking on National and State issues, but surely no speaker ever faced a more emarkable city audience than this of to-night. I am an expert in audiences, and if audiences mean anything this gathering to-night means that good government and the election of the Fusion ticket is certain next Tuesday. [Cheers.]

"I took the stump two weeks after I left Yale, forty-five years ago. Every one of these forty-five campaigns has had its peculiar features. But this campaign, I think, differs from all others in the history of the city or of the country. In it there are none of the old parties and old battle cries and division of interests. On the one side there is Tammany Hall that represents no party, appeals to no National issue or great principle.

"On the other side in this campaign there is no party, but an uprising of men of all parties and men of no parties who have determined that they will not submit for another two years to a municipal government that is a blot upon the good name of the city. [Cheers.]

"Mr Shepard says that this is a partisann contest. We can point to ten organizations united for Mr. Low, consisting of men of all parties, and besides these this time is the solid, loyal, enthusiastic support of the Republican Party. [Cheers.] The Republican Party has thrown partisanship to the winds, and supports every candidate of a ticket that has upon it such men and Democrats as Grout, Cantor, and Jerome. [Prolonged cheers.]

"There is another peculiar feature of this campaign. The leaders of the reform movement have made the most serious charges against the Tammany Government that have been made against any Municipal Government in the history of the country.

"They charge it with extravagance in having spent one-third more than any other administration in the history of the city and giving no returns; that it has spent one-third more for cleaning the streets than was spent when Waring cleaned them. [cheers.] despite the fact that the streets have not been kept so clean, especially in the districts where the health of the people demands that they shall be kept clean; they have charged it with creating offices and filled them as sinecures; they have charged that a portion of the City Government is wedded to the protection of vice and crime, and with the result that there has been no denials of these charges anywhere. [Cheers.]

"I have looked through the speeches of the Tammany orators, men trained to such discussions, and not one of them meets these indictments. [Cheers.] I have read Mr. Shepard's much-heralded speeches. They are full of good English, of declarations of the purity of his Democracy, and the glories of Tammany Hall of 100 years ago, but he says not one word of the Tammany Hall of to-day. [Cheers.] His speeches approach about as close to a presentation of the issues of to-day as the auroro borealis to the United States Mint. [Laughter and applause.]

"But there has been one speech made by one of the ideal leaders of Tammany Hall. It was short, crisp, and to the purpose. It was made by Chief Devery. [Hisses and hooting.] Well, between the two, so far as the publication of the platform of Tammany Hall to-day is concerned, Devery's speech is the better, because Devery says from the shoulder: 'I am here to stay, and no one can get me out.' Now, there's a platform, but it is a platform that Shepard dare not get on and dare not get off." [Applause.]

Alluding to the police, the Senator said:

"Now I come to a sad and serious subject of this campaign. For twenty-five years I have been close to the police of this city. I know thousands of them from the highest grades to the lowest.

"I have taken a pride in proclaiming in many cities abroad that no city had such a good police force as New York, but with the evidence that has been accumulating, and which has been commented upon by papers of all parties, by Judges of all parties, and by juries made up of men of all parties regarding conditions on the east side, with which the police are concerned, I am filled with shame and mortification.

"The disregard of the compaints of such men as Bishop Potter and others and finally the sending into the district of Capt. Titus, when found that such things did exist and put an end to them for the time being, showed that such things never could have been but for the complicity of men high in authority. We want to get rid of shake-downs and hold-ups and grafts and make the words disappear from the vocabulary of the government of this great city. [Prolonged applause.]

ADDRESS BY SETH LOW.

Mr. Low was next introduced, and said in part:

"I feel it to be a great honor to speak to such a representative audience as this, and I am happy to bring good tidings to you from all over the city, from south, north, and west, all evidencing the deep interest which is felt by the people of New York in the vital issues at stake in this campaign. I have always felt that if these issues could be fairly brought before the people there could be no doubt as to the result.

"The candidates of Tammany Hall are running upon a platform which specifically indorses every act of the present administration, and glories in it. It is not, therefore, a question of the choice of one man or of another. The Tammany Hall platform shows what the policy of that organization is, and it is of the utmost importance that those who disapprove that policy vote not only for one man on the Fusion ticket, but for the entire ticket.

"I need not remind you that if wrongdoing is to be punished it is necessary to elect the candidate for District Attorney. It is essential that the City Government should be at one with itself. The President of the borough has two votes in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for instance, and it is just as essential that the Fusion candidate for that office be elected as that any other candidate on the ticket should be. Remember these practical details when you go to the polls next Tuesday. I have endeavored to conduct this campaign as did Cato in ancient Rome, when, at the conclusion of each of his speeches, he thundered: 'Carthage must be destroyed! Carthage must be destroyed!' So I say in the present day: 'Crokerism must be destroyed; Deveryism must be destroyed.'

"Political influence is of no value to Mr. Croker except in so far as it can be turned into dollars and cents for his own pocket. And that sort of value of political influence will be done away with if you vote for the Fusion ticket on Tuesday next. Mr. Devery challenges the people of New York to remove him. He says that even if I am elected he will remain in the Police Department. Well, he will not remain as Deputy Commissioner of Police, that I can tell you. [Applause.]

"I make that statement with absolute respect for the Constitution of the State of New York. [Laughter.] I decline to hide behind the Governor of New York State, much as I honor him. [Applause.] But according to my conception of home rule it belongs to the people of New York to say whether they want a change in the police or whether they do not. Because it belongs to you to pass judgment upon that question.

"You must know what the candidates will do if they are elected, and for myself I have told you. If you do not want a change do not elect me, because if you do elect me there will be a change, radical and complete. [Applause.] For we are in this campaign simply because we hate Crokerism, and we hate Deveryism with all our being, and if you elect us we will use all our influence and all our powers of office to make Crokerism and Deveryism things of the past in the City of New York."

Charles V. Fornes, the candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, was introduced and made a very brief address, concluding with the statement that the citizens who voted the Fusion ballot this year were voting to establish once for all a standard of morality in this city that would make a New Yorker proud to discuss municipal affairs with the citizen of any city on the face of the globe.

C. N. Bovee made a few remarks and was followed by ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott. The speaker told several stories, which brought forth roars of laughter, and then referred to Mr. Shepard.

"We recognize the futility of saying anything about the personality of Mr. Shepard," said he. "No one can say that he is not a fine man, but if a saint should suddenly become the first lieutenant in Hades it is not likely that Satan would partake of his character." [Laughter and applause.]

Lynn Bruce, who followed Mr. Olcott, referred to Justice Jerome as the "Henry of Navarre of this contest, whose plume has waved wherever the fight has been thickest."

JUSTICE JEROME'S REMARKS.

Justice Jerome was then introduced. He began his speech in that slow, rather solemn way which distinguishes his utterance, and was immediately greeted by the remark:

"Oh, cheer up!"

"Oh, I've got plenty of cheer, all right," he retorted; "don't you worry about that. Yes, even after a dictury of high balls and cigarettes, to quote from Mr. Tim Sullivan. [Laughter.]

"Now that I am right up to it, I don't hanker after the office of District Attorney so very much. If it were simply the following up of the trails of some humble wrongdoers which was involved, $12,000 a year would not be such an undesirable bird. But there are other trails. And I have a sneaking idea away down in my boots that I am going to have the opportunity of following some of them." [Great cheering.]

Justice Jerome then took up the subject of the police. He asked his audience if they understood what it meant to the morals and the happiness of the 7,000 men on the police force to have the understanding spread among them that nothing counted but money and pull, and that their sole hope of gaining promotion was to be had through servile obedience to the behests of the politicians who controlled the situation.

He repeated his story about the sponges, also the one of the alleged shake-down for the buttons used on policemen's uniforms. Speaking about Frank Farrell, he said: "Mr. Farrell is an intimate friend of Mr. Croker and of Mr. Devery. I don't know why, but I can guess pretty hard." In speaking of Commissioner Murphy and Chief Devery he said:

"It is strange what an attraction men who have been indicted have for Tammany. I never heard of any qualification Michael Murphy had for the office of Police Commissioner except an indictment for larceny."

Justice Jerome then talked at length of his various raids. He said his raids were referred to in the Tammany platform as interference with personal liberty. He would not have made them himself, he said, if he could have found any one else who could be entrusted to make them. The police, he said, had been instructed not to serve any of his warrants. An officer acting under the instructions of his superior had even refused to serve a warrant which he had issued against a man who had committed a crime of such a horrible character that the details of it could not be given from a platform. "But after the first of January I expect to attend to that matter," he added.

He charged the police of the Nineteenth Precinct with openly serving notice on poolrooms of contemplated raids. In closing, he said:

"We have now come to very near the end of this campaign. I come to the end of it with a spirit of hopefulness. I don't pretend to be very much of a prophet, but after what I have heard to-day I feel absolutely sure that the whole Fusion ticket will be elected. [Great applause.] And if it is elected, that fact will put more heart into the decent people of this community than anything which has happened in this city for many a year."

BETTING ON THE ELECTIONS.

Prevailing Odds in Wall Street 10 to 9 in Favor of Low.

Election betting in Wall Street yesterday was steady in volume throughout the day, but not so brisk as before. The prevailing odds all through the day were 10 to 9 on the Mayoralty contest in favor of Low. In contrast with Wednesday and Thursday, there was an absence of offers to bet on the county ticket.

Bunnell & Buchanan bet $2,000 to $1,800 on Low, Roberts, Blair & Co. taking the Shepard end. F. G. Lawrence bet $2,000 to $1,800 on Low, F. Johnson taking the Shepard end. A. A. Housman bet $1,000 to $900 on Low. Bunnell & Buchanan bet $1,000 to $900 on Low with L. G. Quinlan.

Mr. Quinlan also placed $9,000 to $10,000 on Shepard in $500 bets.

Harrison & Wyckoff bet $750 to $675 on Low, Mr. Quinlan taking the Shepard end. F. H. Brooks bet $500 to $450 on Low with Mr. Quinlan. A. A. Housman bet $500 to $400 on Low, R. W. Gifford taking the Shepard end.

J. L. McCormick bet $250 to $200 on Low, A. Hammerslough $250 to $200 on Low, and H. I. Dittman $125 to $100 on Low. Mr. Gifford took the Shepard end of each of these bets, and also bet $295 to $300 on Shepard with John Scott.

It was estimated that fully $10,000 was placed on Low in small bets on the Stock Exchange floor and on the "curb." At the close, A. Sartorius offered $700 to $1,000 on Shepard.

Fred H. Brooks reported at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the swing of the betting was heavily in Low's favor. He placed a bet of $2,000 to $1,700 with A. B. Throckmorton, taking the Low end. He also placed a bet of $500 to $450 on Low with Roberts, Blair & Co. Mr. Brooks reported that he offered amounts aggregating $20,000 even, with no takers. At the close of the Exchange he placed a bet of $2,000 against $1,700 on Low.

MR. FAIRCHILD FOR LOW.

The ex-Secretary of the Treasury Declares that Mr. Shepard Has Made a Fatal Mistake.

Charles S. Fairchild, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, declared himself for Seth Low in the following words at a meeting held at 350 Broadway yesterday noon:

"I have been asked to contribute in this campaign, and I have been very glad to do it. I have been asked to preside at meetings, and I have been glad to do that; but this is the first time that I have been asked to speak. I was unwilling to say anything, because my relations to one of the Mayoralty candidates were for many years of the warmest nature, but now, although it is embarrassing, I feel that it is my duty to speak what I feel about Edward M. Shepard.

"I am opposed to Mr. Shepard and in favor of Mr. Low for many reasons. In the first place, I utterly object to setting up the principle that municipal government should be divided on lines of National partisanship. My experience in politics has shown me that the only salvation for New York City lies in the body of men in the Democratic Party who have looked on the city as a thing by itself that should be cared for independent of National politics. I cannot see how Edward M. Shepard can reform Tammany Hall. Yet he and his friends, George Foster Peabody and Bourke Cockran, are talking about the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party. I've been with Mr. Shepard in many fights. I've heard his speeches and read his articles, and now when he comes to take the nomination of Tammany Hall, why, I'll not say where he has placed himself, but he knows that nine out of ten men rightly or wrongly believe that he has done it for the sake of the office. He has deserted all he fought for before and has laid himself open to the sneer, 'You're after something.' He has done a great wrong; he has committed a fatal mistake and I regret it profoundly."

MONEY FOR FUSION'S WORK.

The Citizens' Union Still Needs the Sum of $15,000.

Four thousand dollars, mostly in small contributions, was received by Treasurer E. R. S. Gould of the Citizens' Union yesterday. On Thursday the contributions amounted to $6,000.

Mr. Gould said last night:

"It is imperatively necessary that we receive $15,000 more between now and Tuesday. Such an additional sum is essential if we are to meet the legitimate demands of election day."

Secretary James W. Pryor of the City Club announced last night that $5,000 more is needed to finish the campaign work of the Woman's Municipal League. The 900,000 documents dealing with the "cadet" system and kindred evils are being rapidly distributed. Three hundred and fifty thousand copies of this pamphlet have already been mailed to registered voters.

Fusion Figures for Brooklyn.

Chairman Jacob Brenner of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee yesterday gave out an estimate of the vote that will be cast in Brooklyn, based on a canvass just completed by the local Republican campaign managers. Mr. Brenner estimates that Kings County will give Seth Low a plurality of 18,750. The county ticket, he says, possibly will run a little behind these figures.

The local Citizens' Union Campaign Committee also gave out an estimates yesterday which places Low's plurality in the county far above that estimated by Mr. Brenner. The Citizens' Union people claim that their canvass was more complete than that of the Republicans, especially in the Democratic districts. They estimate that Mr. Low's plurality in Brooklyn will be at least 30,000.

INDEPENDENTS ATTACK DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Supreme Court Candidates Criticised by Lawyers.

Seth Low and Justice Jerome Also Address an Enthusiastic Audience at Lenox Lyceum.

Seth Low and Justice Jerome were among the speakers at last night's mass meeting held by the Independent Democrats, who favor the Fusion ticket, in the Lenox Lyceum, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Wheeler H. Peckham presided.

Mr. Low, when he entered the hall during John De Witt Warner's speech, was enthusiastically received, almost the whole audience rising as they cheered. Justice Jerome arriving a few minutes later, while Jacob A. Cantor was talking, caused an outbreak of shouting and applause that lasted until the crowd saw that Mr. Cantor was going to give way for the newcomer. Then when the Justice stepped to the front and was introduced by Mr. Peckham he had to wait fully a minute before he could open his mouth.

James R. Ely opened the meeting.

"We Independent Democrats here," said he, "represent a class that has decided Tammany to be 'the vilest blot' in our Nation's history, but we cannot be bullied out of that belief, we cannot be cajoled out of it, and we cannot be nominated out of it."

This was greeted with applause, and the speaker's mention of the name Jerome provoked another and more vigorous outburst. Continuing, Mr. Ely said:

"We have seen him (Jerome) fight vice continuously, striking a little wild at times, [Laughter] but never striking foul. [Applause.] When he has struck wild, the thugs and gamblers and other criminals have taken out their time-keepers' watches and counted nine seconds, but they've never counted the ten seconds. [Great applause.] I know the man, and I know that he will always fight wrong as he is doing now." [More cheering.]

Mr. Peckham, having been introduced as permanent Chairman, said:

"I am glad to see so many women out to-night, for they have come to be as good Democrats as any of us, and their power at home reaches to the very ballot box. It is great effrontery on the part of my old friend Mr. Shepard to claim that he represents the Democracy of this city. I have lived here for thirty-seven or thirty-eight years, and never, except during a few years after the downfall of Tweed Tammany Hall, was it claimed that that organization represented the Democracy of New York.

SHEPARD AND DAYTON ATTACKED.

"I would deprecate saying even anything that would hurt the feelings of Mr. Shepard. But when we come to a crisis and find him in the forefront of the enemy we've fought for twenty-five years, what can his friends say? How can they avoid the terrible inferences that facts seem to force upon them?

"He is not the only one, though. There is Charles N. Dayton. He fought with us, not like Shepard, with a great intellect, but nevertheless expressing himself as thinking that there was now here on earth a more degrading oligarchy than Tammany Hall under Croker. We find him now standing in the ranks of the Tammany Hall he denounced because they have offered him a Judgeship.

"How dare those men talk about defending Democracy, about raising an issue between themselves as Democrats and the Citizens' Union and Seth Low as Republicans? What is the Democratic principle they assert? What possible issue is there—but one? What question—but one? The only question is honest or dishonest government, the oldest of all issues, whether those who get control of government are to make it private property and live on it, either here or in England, or whether they are to administer it for the good of the people.

"Do we want to use Shepard to reinstate in power those men who have made life to great masses in this city a penitence and a shame? Do we continue in authority the men who have made the police in the east side the purloiners of the decency of women, the encompassers of the degradation of men?

"You must do something, too, to stop the constantly descending standard of the judiciary in this State and city. You've got to see that a man whose sole experience as a Judge has been the trying of petty causes in the City Court is defeated, that you down a man who made a trip to the icehouses of the Kennebec in the month of March with the President of the ice company, a trip for pleasure during which ice was not the subject of conversation between the travelers. You must show that kind of a man that you don't want and will not have him for a Judge. And you must see to it that Charles W. Dayton, who is now before you on a Tammany ticket, is made to understand that he is not wanted. I know both of these men, and I know that both of them are thoroughly unworthy. They shouldn't even be allowed a vote. [Prolonged applause.]

The speaker complimented Justice O'Brien as "a grand, good Judge," and said that every other candidate on the ticket for a judicial office was a "typical Tammany rascal."

Ex-Congressman Franklin Bartlett was the next speaker. He said that neither Tammany Hall nor its members had ever expressed any cardinal principle of Democracy. Democracy, he said, was the rule of the people, and there was less of that in Tammany than anywhere in the world. "I would want no office," he said, "that could be given to me by men I considered corrupt and unfit to associate with." The speaker said there were two main principles on which the Fusion forces based their campaign. The first was that no city official should get more than his salary out of his office, and the second was that no party leader should control city contracts. The city, he added, would now rival the Athens of Pericles's time in architecture and art, if only the wasted and diverted moneys had been expended for beautifying it.

Mr. Peckham introduced Austen G. Fox as a lawyer, intimate with the judiciary, and competent to speak of it. Mr. Fox said:

"No lawyer should be silent about this question of the Supreme Court, about which the Bar Association has already spoken. I agree with Mr. Peckham. I can't say anything more disagreeable about the candidates. [Laughter.] This is a delicate question for me, a lawyer, for I know that I may hear from it one of these days, if I have to say, 'Please your Honor,' to these men. But some men have left their honor behind them.

"Shepard may split hairs, but he cannot escape from the fact that he has allied himself with Tammany evildoers. I want to draw you two verbal pictures: Imagine Bob Van Wyck on the bench, Scannell and Devery at the bar, and Unger as the prosecutor. Would the defendants grow pale with fear? [Cries of "No, no!"] Imagine, on the other hand, Mr. Justice Blanchard on the bench, or Justice Clarke, or Mr. Greenbaum. [Applause.] Let the same defendants be at the bar. Let the prosecutor be William Travers Jerome. [Prolonged applause.] And that's the way it will be. They all know him, and they would indeed grow pale."

John De Witt Warner talked after Mr. Fox. He accused Mayor Van Wyck of holding up rapid transit for two whole years, "until it (rapid transit) had paid a blackmail, no one knows how much."

MR. LOW'S SPEECH.

It was at this point that Mr. Low entered. After the applause had subsided, Mr. Warner introduced him, and he said, in part:

"It is a great honor and privilege to speak to this great audience of Democrats as their candidate. I stand without reserve on the platform of non-partisanship. If I am elected I shall consecrate every power I have to the city alone, and will not give an administration in the interest of any particular body of men or clique or person. The Mayor of New York, if I am elected, will be found in the Mayor's office, and the way to communicate with him will be face to face in the City Hall.

"I think the issue of absentee government is one of the great issues of this campaign. It is quite a thing if it can be believed that an American city will say that it does not mind being ruled from England. But it is a greater effrontery that a great party should confess to being controlled by an invalid, by a man who says he has to spend ten months of each year abroad for his health. That is only one part of the indictment against Crokerism. His idea is to make money out of the Government. He gives us only that portion of his time that he can spare from his health. Let us on next Tuesday create a situation which will enable Mr. Croker to be in New York for his health and in England for the practice of his business. His influence would would not be worth a sixpence to him if the officers of the city did not so administer its affairs as to favor his friends.

"There is another issue in the campaign, Deveryism, which means a Department of Police where money has taken the place of fair promotion and fair treatment. We do not believe that the evils of humanity can be cured, but any City Government that wants to do it can cut the strings between the Police Department and protected vice and crime. If you elect me you may be quite sure that there will be a change in the Police Department."

Jacob A. Cantor talked for only a few minutes, saying that the real Democracy repudiated Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Jerome then came on the stage. After referring to a speech of Mr. Shepard's as reported in a newspaper, he said:

"At this late hour I believe it is impossible to say much to change a single vote. If I read the times aright it is not necessary to change a single vote. [Applause.]

"If we can stand four years of this rule, then Democratic institutions are flat and absolute failures, and I, for one, favor a stronger form of government. When I started out I started in to fight, myself, and I expected others to fight with me. In the early days of the campaign I was sceptical of the success that has rewarded our fight. I have seen things in this great city that have put heart and hope and trust in me, more than I can express. I have seen audiences rise, not, to flights of oratory, but to plain truth. [Applause.]

"I will not detain you longer—" Cries of "Go on! Go on!" "No, I become too garrulous if I were to continue. I might say something that my campaign managers might not like. [Laughter.] I might tell you some more truths. [Applause.] But after the election is over my conception of some of these truths will be put in more tangible form than words."

As the Justice finished the audience arose almost in a body to leave the hall. Chairman Peckham called for order, and in the emergency introduced Charles V. Fornes, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Fornes shouted at the top of his voice: "I wish only that on election eve the same enthusiasm will be shown in all parts of the city as I have seen here to-night!"

LABOR MEN TO MR. SHEPARD.

Unions Favor His Election, They Say—Mr. Shepard's Tribute to Henry George's Memory.

A delegation of fifty representatives of labor unions called upon Mr. Shepard yesterday at his Brooklyn headquarters. They were from the Brewery Workers' Union, the Coopers' Union, and the Hatters' Union. John Sullivan, Secretary of the United Brewers' Association, read an address in which he said that organized labor all over the city favored Mr. Shepard's election. The speaker paid a tribute to Justice William J. Gaynor and Henry George as firm friends of the labor organizations. Mr. Shepard said in reply:

"I am more touched and grateful than I can possibly express in words for the confidence you have expressed in me. There are two or three matters you have referred to which interest me particularly.

"First, what you say of Mr. George. I came to know Mr. George sixteen or seventeen years ago. I came to have for him a very great affection, for I do not think there ever lived in this country or in the world a man who thought all the time, whenever he was thinking at all, of the interests of the great masses of men to which any sound Democratic government must be primarily dedicated.

"You have spoken of his candidacy for the Mayoralty of the former City of New York. I recall that after that struggle, in which I was honored with a part, for the United Labor Party, at Mr. George's request I undertook to act as counsel, and did act as counsel, for the United Labor Party in a struggle of great vigor, carried on in the courts in 1887, to secure for the labor organizations of this city the right to have an Inspector of Election on every Election Board in the city. A statute had been passed, seemingly intending to permit that. An effort was made to defeat it. But, thanks to Mr. George and thanks to the great ability and persistence of the committees of labor organizations, we carried through the fight.

"I said in Cooper Union the other night that from the time of my boyhood—certainly from my early manhood—I had become greatly interested in the question of organized labor. It has always seemed to me that as on the one side wealth might easily and naturally combine without thinking of the interests of the laboring man or the interests of society at large, the interests of labor require that there should be just as powerful and as compact an organization on your side. Since then I have watched and seen a great deal, and I think that the industrial progress made by our country, the increase in wealth into these enormous fortunes of which we read, are due more to the elevation of the standard of labor by labor organizations than to any single cause. Therefore I am not likely, whether I am to be Mayor or to be defeated, to reverse the general view I hold on this subject.

"You mentioned another great man, and a man to whose advice and to whose speech, I may say, in a large measure I owe it that I am here as a candidate. I mean William J. Gaynor. No man has been more steadfast than he has, not endeavoring or seeking to divide our population into classes, but realizing genuinely that the great foundation of our civilization is the foundation represented more especially by organizations of labor.

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kindness—your overkindness—to me; and I say that the only justification I can present to you is to say that if I am elected I will do my best to make good the confidence you have in me."

FIGHT AGAINST ASSESSMENTS.

Appeals to Queens County Teachers Opposed by Borough Superintendent.

Efforts of the Democratic Committee of Queens County to secure contributions from the employes of the Department of Education in that borough are opposed by Prof. Edward L. Stevens, the Borough Superintendent of Schools, who, upon finding that appeals for funds had been sent to Principals, teachers, and members of the office force, answered them with a circular letter calling attention to the civil service law in regard to political assessments. It is said that it is a new thing in local politics for the teachers to be so approached.

Prof. Stevens has received the following letter from the committee at 26 and 28 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, under date of Oct. 30:

Dear Sir: The managers of the present Democratic campaign in the Borough of Queens desire to thank you for the efforts you are making to hampef them in their work. Respectfully,

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Parade of Columbia Students.

Eight hundred students of Columbia University, yelling "Co-o-i-u-m-b-i-a, Low, Low, Low," marched from Broadway and One Hundredth Street, down Central Park West to Durland's Riding Academy, on West Sixty-sixth Street. The route was otherwise enlivened by fireworks, red fire, and the cheers of spectators. The students followed about 1,200 members of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Club, headed by Philip Block, Secretary to the Board of City Magistrates. Finding it impossible to get into the academy, the students marched in Indian file through the crowd outside, and then reorganizing their ranks marched up town again.

ANTI-TAMMANY FUSION
MASS MEETING
WILL BE HELD AT
COOPER UNION
Saturday, Nov. 2, 8 P. M.
R. Fulton Cutting, Esq., will preside.
ADDRESSES BY
Hon. SETH LOW,
Hon. WM. TRAVERS JEROME,
Hon. JAMES C. CARTER,
Hon. N. A. ELSBERG,
Hon. WM. HEPBURN RUSSELL,
Hon. OTTO KEMPNER.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

MR. JEROME SURE THE ELECTION IS WON

Tells Crowds His Information Comes from Democratic Club.

Certain that the Whole Fusion Ticket Will Be Elected—Was Greeted Everywhere with Cheers.

Justice Jerome at each of the six meetings he addressed last night said he was confident that the entire Fusion ticket would be elected. He declared that he had hoped up to the present time, but now from information he had received hope had become almost certainty.

"I have believed implicitly," said he, at Turn Verein Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, and in substance the same at his other speaking places, "I have believed implicitly that when you appeal to the plain people Abraham Lincoln loved, for what is right and true you will get what's coming to you every time. I have no doubt of the success of the whole ticket, even to carrying the Borough of the Bronx for Wells.

"Many things come to a person in confidence that you cannot give your authority for. But if you are willing to take my word for it I will say that I have received assurances from persons who ought to know and who are in close touch with a certain distinguished institution at Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue (the Democratic Club) that are eminently satisfactory." [Applause.]

The Justice entered into the last, but one, of his rapid speechmaking tours last night at Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's Place, near the Bowery. A large crowd, despite the counter attraction of Tammany fireworks and brass bands around the corner at Cooper Union, greeted the Justice enthusiastically.

The Chairman of the meeting occupied about fifteen minutes in introducing the Justice. He said that the Tiger had been buried by the people once, but that unfortunately it was buried head up, and had managed to dig out. This year he advised burying it head down, so that if it dug and dug, it would bring up eventually near the place it belonged.

The Justice was greeted with the east siders' favorite and ottenest-heard greeting as he arose—that of "the second Teddy." This sobriquet was heard at every meeting he addressed. His mention of Mayor Van Wyck's name was greeted with cries of "Ice" and "Soup." "Soup," observed the Justice, "is probably the proper designation. Ice is sometimes used to preserve—" "Dead ones," interposed a man on the platform, "and I don't think the people want to preserve that thing." The crowd cheered.

"To me this campaign has given infinite delight," declared the Justice, "because I have regarded it as a test of whether or not the plain people still had in them the spirit of American manhood. This election has attention not only throughout this State and the whole country, but abroad as well.

"People regard the Fusion ticket as representative of honesty and decency against graft and thievery. I no longer have doubt as to the result of the election, as I believe the people can be relied on to do the right, the true, and the honest thing."

The Justice repeated these remarks in spirit and substance at the African Zion Church in West Tenth Street. The church was filled. White people were in the majority. John P. Faure presided. The Justice was greeted with cries of:

"Rah for the second Teddy Roozlefelt" as he appeared. His remarks were punctuated with cries of "Good for you!" and "Yes, yes!" as he proceeded.

His first speech was a few miles up town at the Turn Verein Hall. A great audience greeted him enthusiastically. One man cried out, "Who's goin' to eat the tiger?" "Jerome," replied the assemblage, as one man.

"I haven't much to say to you to-night," said the Justice, when quiet was restored. "After four weeks of talking, I feel like taking a rest. It may be some people also would like to have me take a rest. I don't doubt some would very much." The crowd applauded loudly.

"You're all right!" shouted the galleries.

"One thing they haven't managed," continued the Justice, "is what I have had to say. I have said what I thought was true. [Applause.] I haven't gotten up against anything I haven't tackled. [Applause.] There may be something left in the community I haven't.

"If so, it hasn't been suggested to me. Yet I have done nothing, though Tim Sullivan says I live on high balls and cigarettes, to cause misunderstanding between decent Democrats and decent Republicans." [Applause.]

The Justice next spoke at the Yorkville Republican Clubrooms, in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, at Ninetieth Street and Fifth Avenue. A shouting, cheering crowd followed him through the streets to the speaking place.

"It is of vital importance," he declared, "that the tone of public life should be high. Influences have been at work for years past in this city that have absolutely debauched the public life so that at this hour in all walks of life it is frankly confessed that nothing goes but pull and money. If that is so and your children are reared with such ideas, what kind of men and women are they going to make?"

The Independent Democrats' meeting at the Lenox Lyceum was the next place on the Justice's schedule. He drove down with his friends and escort and upon arrival hurried into the Fifty-ninth Street entrance. His way was blocked by policeman No. 4,307 of the bicycle squad, and No. 2168 of the command of Capt. Gannon, who was found in the rear room of the Webster Hotel when that place was raided.

The policemen, despite the remonstrances of the Justice's escort, continued to obstruct the passage, and the Justice was rudely jostled. The bicycle policeman seemed about to use his club. The Justice spoke sharply to them, and personally passed each member of his party into the hall.

At the door leading to the stage there was more difficulty. The persons having this part of the meeting in charge declined flatly to admit the Justice's escort. The escort, which is a strenuous body, ceased arguing and walked right over them. They became very angry and picked out McLellan, the smallest man in the Justice's escort, to vent their spleen upon.

They called in one of the policemen who blocked the entrance to put McLellan out. The policeman decided he wouldn't. As the Justice left the hall they were still angry.

Queer Advertisements.

From The London Globe.

This advertisement appears in a Bristol paper:

General Servant.—No inquiries; no work; no caps or aprons; every evening out; visitors permitted; bicycle; good wages. G., office of this paper.

The problem of "What shall we do with our girls?" seems to be solved.

From The Simla News:

Wanted—A servant to cook and dress children.

No doubt, like the boiled leg of mutton at the green grocer's, they would appropriately be served "with trimmings."

Another advertisement even more bloodcurdling:

CASHMERE TAILORS.

Ram Jee is willing to make up capes, jackets, &c., for ladies out of their own skins.

Ram Jee is the right sort of name for this sort of mediaeval villain.

Smoking on the March.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

GENEVA, Oct. 16.—During the recent manoeuvres in Switzerland the General Staff made a series of experiments characteristic of the most democratic army in Europe. They were designed to test the influence on the troops of smoking being permitted in the ranks during long marches. A staff officer, writing in the Tageblatt of Lucerne, declares that the results showed the balance of advantage to lie entirely on the side of the full pipe. There were no difficulties of discipline, which was really improved, because smoking kept the men more cheerful and less sensitive to fatigue.

Animals and Balloons.

From The London Globe.

The effect of a balloon upon animals and birds was narrated by the Rev. J. M. Bacon in the course of a lecture recently. "A dog," he said, "always showed great distress; a horse careered all over the field in which he grazed, in dismay; a sheep would bolt through a thick hedge; a jackass became greatly animated—after he had time to think the matter over. Birds never came near the balloon. The skylark, the swift, and other high-soaring birds seemed always to be far below the balloon. Bees and butterflies never approached it."

There's many a good shoe, but none so good as the
Crawford Shoe
FOR MEN AND WOMEN $3.50
Your money back if not satisfactory.
Corner Nassau and Fulton Streets, 325 Broadway, 150 West 125th Street, Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

B & K
This New Store
Our new Store has made a decided hit.
Not by its location, because Cooper Square is, as yet, a comparatively new centre, but by its handsome window display, and the advantages in cost that our own factory gives to our customers.
Suits and Overcoats, $12.00 to $30.00.
Browning King & Co
Cooper Square, W. (nearly opposite Cooper Union), New York.
Brooklyn Store: Fulton St. and De Kalb Ave.
OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 9 P. M.

THE GERMAN VOTERS CHEER CARL SCHURZ

If Shepard Were His Brother He Would Vote for Low.

John Harsen Rhoades Declares the People's Thrift, Not Tammany, Makes the City's Credit High.

Carl Schurz, John Harsen Rhoades, Job B. Hedges, Edward M. Grout, George V. Von Skal, and others addressed a mass meeting attended by over 2,000 persons at Arion Hall, Brooklyn, last evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the German-American Union, Dr. W. John Schildge, President of the German-American Municipal League, presiding.

Mr. Schurz spoke in German. He was heartily cheered as soon as he stepped upon the platform, and again when he had concluded his speech he was, at the suggestion of the Chairman, honored with a vote of thanks by the audience for what he had done for the German-Americans in the past, and for his speech of the evening. In part he said:

"If Shepard were my own brother, and Seth Low my bitter enemy, to Shepard, indeed, would belong my brotherly affection, but my vote—as surely as I mean to live and die a dutiful citizen—my vote goes to Seth Low.

"Look at this wicked misgovernment and you will realize how truly spoke the distinguished man who four years ago characterized Tammany as 'an oppressor of the poor and ignorant, as a foul blot on the civilization of our time, as a disgrace for the community, for the American people and for all civilized mankind, as a traitor to all which is Democratic.' This distinguished man was Edward M. Shepard.

"Have all these former truths been changed into falsehoods because Tammany Hall has nominated Mr. Shepard for the Mayoralty? Is it not plain to every child that Tammany has put Mr. Shepard on the same ticket with the real and genuine Tammanyites merely to use his good name as a bridge to carry it through the threatening perils of the present by hook or crook, to save all the other offices on the ticket for the Tammany gang, and, two years hence, to throw him aside with a cold sneer—to use Schiller's language in 'Fiesco,' 'The Moor has done his task; the Moor may go.'

"Mr. Shepard, in his speeches, reproaches me that I speak, in the first place, of the necessity of destroying Tammany, and only in the second place of the necessity of an honest and wise administration. It is just because I want good government that I must first want the defeat and the destruction of Tammany."

Mr. Rhoades gave the audience a practical speech, as he said, from the standpoint of "a savings bank officer" to the "depositors of the savings banks of the City of New York." Among other things he said:

"Tammany boasts of the high credit of the city and claims the honor of establishing and maintaining such a credit, while every intelligent man knows that the claim is a covert lie. It is the thrift of the people which gives good credit to the municipal bonds, and not the thrift of Tammany Hall. It is because of the thrift of the people of this great city and its rapid growth that the municipal credit still remains good.

"On Jan. 1, 1898, the gross funded debt of Greater New York was $343,269,127. On Jan. 1, 1901, it was $389,905,899—an increase of $46,636,772.

"On Jan. 1, 1899, the net debt of Greater New York was $244,220,435. On Jan. 1, 1901, it was $277,617,770—an increase of $33,397,335; and during the present year and in the near future it has been and must continue to be largely increased."

Mr. Hedges, among other things, said:

"Tammany Hall studies the Penal Code first and the Constitution afterward. When Mr. Shepard was asked 'Will you remove Devery?' he replied 'Believe in me.' When he was asked 'How about another official?' he replied in the same way, 'Believe in me.'

"I look over the papers and I find that a certain medicine man says the same thing, 'believe in me!'

The audience before it dispersed sang a German song by Dr. Robert Schmeltzer, the first verse of which was:

Auf! In den Kampf fuer Freiheit und

MR. SHEPARD'S PLEDGES TO EAST SIDE PEOPLE

Promises If Elected to Treat All with Equality.

GREAT CROWDS CHEER HIM

Over 10,000 Persons Hear the Democratic Candidate at Meetings in Manhattan and Brooklyn — His Tribute to the Police.

The last Tammany cheers of greeting to Edward M. Shepard before election were given by over 20,000 people who crowded the five halls in which he spoke in the Borough of Manhattan last evening. Another gathering estimated at 10,000 people tried to hear some of Mr. Shepard's words uttered at the first outdoor meeting he has attended during the campaign, but his voice was drowned by cheers.

Mr. Shepard was impressed with the "oceans of humanity" on the east side last evening. He looked into their faces and made pledges to give them an honest government, and declared that every man, be he a pushcart peddler or merchant, would be fairly treated if he became Mayor. Small boys on the east side hung to the carriage in which Mr. Shepard was being driven swiftly from meeting to meeting, and women of the tenements crowded about him and tried to shake his hand.

At several of the meetings the crowds were very boisterous prior to the arrival of Mr. Shepard. Men who cheered for Seth Low at the Shepard meetings were hissed and hooted out of the halls. At each of the meetings at which Mr. Shepard spoke, however, there was absolute quiet before he finished three sentences of his speech.

PLEDGES MERCIFUL POLICE.

The first meeting Mr. Shepard attended was in American Star Hall, in East Broadway. About 1,000 people crowded the hall, and when Mr. Shepard's carriage came within three blocks of the meeting place the crowd commenced to cheer. Coroner E. T. Fitzpatrick said a few words in introducing the candidate. Mr. Shepard said, in part:

"We are here for a good and merciful police; for good lighting, for sanitation, and all of the class of problems sustained and promoted by high-minded men.

"If elected Mayor, I promise you that I will use my utmost energy so that all may use the streets and be treated with absolute equality and justice. There will be no infamous discriminations if I am Mayor. All will be completely equal, and I will be firm, manlike, and above board in the treatment of every one. I promise you that if I am elected you will find the Mayor in the Mayor's chair in the City Hall, and that no part of his intelligence will be sought elsewhere. He will treat all alike, high or low, rich or poor."

Mr. Unger followed the candidate for Mayor, and he said:

"Who says that the east side is the home of vice and corruption? The man who says that is a liar and ought to be branded as such."

As soon as Mr. Shepard appeared outside of the hall there was a blaze of fireworks in the square. As he was about to go to his carriage the crowd pushed toward the stairs of a platform, and in a few seconds Mr. Shepard for the first time in his life faced an east side throng in the heat of a political campaign. "There seemed to be tens of thousands of faces before me, an ocean of humanity," was the way Mr. Shepard described the sight in his speeches afterward.

After a fast drive Mr. Shepard was ushered on the platform of Cooper Union. The hall was jammed to the doors. A man shouted:

"Three cheers for Seth Low."

"Put him out," cried nearly all the audience, and several policemen rushed forward to prevent a disturbance. When Mr. Shepard started to speak the trouble was over. Mr. Shepard said:

"I have just been down on East Broadway, and there as far as the eye could see I saw nothing but Democrats."

He then made a speech on the hostility of the Democratic Party to restrictive legislation and the equal rights of man. He said about the police force:

"Let me say one thing for the policeman as a policeman. I believe that no finer body of men exists anywhere than in the police force of this city."

"How about Devery?" shouted the man who first tried to disturb the meeting, but his words were drowned in the cheering for Mr. Shepard, who continued:

"If elected, I promise you that the first thing I will look after will be the welfare of our police force. If you make me Mayor I promise you I shall be an independent; firm, vigorous, rigorous, and resolute in the performance of my public duties."

ALL LISTEN TO HIS WORDS.

Mr. Shepard was then hurried to the Murray Hill Lyceum, in which were gathered about 2,000 people, among them followers of the City Democracy, of which ex-Sheriff O'Brien is the leader. Henry D. Hotchkiss and David Lloyd, who tried to make speeches before the arrival of Mr. Shepard had to give up in disgust because of the yells of the few Fusion men present. Mr. Shepard stilled the crowd by a few waves of his hand after the applause had continued for about two minutes. He delivered a five-minute speech.

From the Murray Hill Lyceum Mr. Shepard went to Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street. The large hall was densely packed, and it was estimated that over 4,000 people heard Mr. Shepard speak. Maurice F. Holahan, the leader of the district, opened the meeting. Mr. Shepard said at this meeting:

"So the Democratic Party, turning from a merely partisan or factional purpose, has given its pledge of a reformatory administration during the next two years. I was asked to be the candidate and the standard-bearer because it was believed, and only because it was believed, that from what I have said in the past, and still more from what I have done in the past, that if I were elected Mayor, I would stand resolutely for a reform where reform was necessary, and when the wrongs, such wrongs as there are, shall be undone, then the Mayor and his coadjutors must set their faces firmly, not to party or partisan advantage, but to a genuinely creative and constructive administration of the affairs of this wonderful metropolis." [Applause.]

Mr. Shepard's next speech was in Wendell's Assembly Rooms, on West Forty-fourth Street. About 2,000 people crowded into the various parts of the hall. Mr. Shepard made the last speech of his campaign in Manhattan here. He said in part:

"Never before to-night have I so intensely realized what the City of Greater New York is meant. I came from Brooklyn, leaving there a great meeting. I came to East Broadway, and there thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of faces greeted me in that square. I came to the Cooper Union, and there I found the German Democracy enthusiastic, looking forward with complete confidence to the triumph on Tuesday next. [Applause.] Then I went to the meeting of the City Democracy, whom I rejoiced to see, and who gave me, I assure you, the heartiest welcome. And then to Fifty-eighth Street, to a wonderfully crowded and beautiful meeting, and here I am surely at home with my fellow-Democrats. [Applause.]

"Now I have made promises and pledges, none of them relating to persons, to removals, or to appointments, but every pledge and every promise has been made by me when I have stood as I stand here—in the public, facing my fellow-citizens and with these sharp critics of mine (indicating the reporters) seated before me and making the record of what I might say.

"There is no pledge and no promise in my mind or upon my conscience except as I have said what I have taken openly and explicitly upon me, and the first and all dominant pledge is this: If you choose to make me Mayor I give you my promise that the Mayor of the City of New York with all his powers, with all the influence that belongs to that office, with all of his prerogatives, with his conscience and his faculties shall be seated in the Mayor's chair in the City Hall, and nowhere else. [Applause and cheers.]

HIS SPEECH IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Shepard completed his speech-making tour of the evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He arrived there from Manhattan shortly before 11 o'clock, and the auditorium was then crowded with people. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Independent Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. Mr. Shepard was enthusiastically cheered when he appeared, and many in the audience waved flags for several minutes. Mr. Shepard said in part:

"I have for this campaign, at least, made my last speech outside of the Borough of Brooklyn. I have never had so realizing a sense of the magnitude and the splendor of the city as I have to-night. I am told by my friend, Sheriff Walton, who has kindly accompanied me, that I have faced to-night 50,000 Democrats. I have never seen a more wonderful spectacle than the outpouring at a very extraordinary meeting in East Broadway.

"It has been said, and is said, and if the defeat which we now believe to be well nigh impossible, should overtake us, if it were to come, it would no doubt come because of a lack of faith on the part of the men and as well of the women of the greater city that a man elected to office by popular vote could be resolutely true to his own faculties and to his own conscience. It would be a lamentable thing to our politics and to our good government if that thing could be really and truly believed.

"I am told by friends, and by many enemies, that a man in public life ought to reject the votes of men of whom he does not approve; in other words, that a political campaign is to be administered somewhat on the basis of a social club. I don't understand the duty of Democracy in that way.

"I don't understand that any man should have the right when his fellow-citizens of any creed, religious or political, of any class of society, of any customs or manners of life, of any political wrongdoing if you please in the past, I don't understand that when those fellow-citizens say to a man whom they asked to lead him, 'We on the whole accept your platform, you have told us to come up and go on and to set our faces to a future of effective reform,' I don't understand what duty or obligation or moral permission rests upon a man when his fellow-citizens say that to him, to say, 'No, I have not liked you, or fellowshipped with you in the past; it does not make any difference how good the thing is that you now stand for, it makes no difference with what practical genuineness you are devoted to good government, the fact that I have been out of sympathy with you in the past is a sufficient reason why I should remain out of sympathy with you for all time to come.'

"Now, if that were done, if that were the rule, political progress and the improvement of government would be impossible.

HIS PAST STRUGGLES.

"Every self-respecting man, when he looks into his own conscience and examines his own faculties, finds that on the whole he can in one direction or another do something for his fellow-men, now when his fellow-men are welling to be with him, for him then to play the Pharisee is a most unworthy thing, a thing most inconsistent with the fundamental propositions of Democracy. I have fought many battles, I have in the past been with Tammany Hall many times, many times the men who now are so much afraid of what they call this alliance, many times those men, too, have been with Tammany Hall and have rejoiced to welcome the Tammany vote or any vote with which they were not always in sympathy.

"Here I see when I look around upon this stage, I see many men with whom I fought shoulder to shoulder in 1884 for Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] I can remember very well that men now who are cynical and condemnatory then struggling as they thought for the right in the election of that great Democrat, rejoiced at the assistance of Tammany Hall, looked with the utmost fear upon any withdrawal of Tammany men from the support of the ticket.

"They had no abuse then for Tammany Hall. And why? Because Tammany Hall, as they thought, stood for the right. They said when in the past Tammany Hall has stood for something for which it ought not to stand, if in the future it shall stand for something for which it ought not to stand, those actions will take care of themselves. Then, indeed, we shall be independent of Tammany Hall. But if Tammany Hall were a hundred times worse than they say Tammany Hall is, I should say that whenever it stands for genuine Democracy and genuine reform, with its face set to the future, I welcome its aid. [Applause.]

"If an honest, resolute, economical, far-seeing, and far-doing good administration shall be given by men nominated by and elected by Democrats, do you not see that you will uplift and exalt the party of the great majority here, that the unworthy or bad influences in that party will be subordinated or destroyed? And if you do that better thing, what more enduring thing can you do to assure to the city, not one year or two years, but the whole of a lifetime of good, honorable, and loyal administration of the affairs of this great city." [Applause.]

SHEPARD AND THE CLERGY.

Admits Their Right to Express Political Views—Denies He Said that Deveryism and Crokerism Are Meaningless Terms.

Edward M. Shepard yesterday explained the statement made recently that in his opinion clergymen should attend to morals and religion and not meddle in factional politics. When seen at his Brooklyn headquarters he said:

"I wish to say that I did not accurately express myself if I gave the impression that I thought the clergy had no right to express their opinions on the choice of a Mayor or any other public officer. I think they have a perfect right to do so. I do, however, criticise partisanship and rhetorical exaggeration on the part of men in a profession dedicated to the promotion of sacred rights."

"Will you discuss the complaints made by the City Club against the Tammany candidate for District Attorney?" was asked.

"I cannot discuss such a matter at this time. I suppose those gentlemen know what they want and they are trying their best to get it."

"In your speech on Staten Island last night you are reported as saying that Deveryism and Crokerism are meaningless terms. Did you make such a statement?"

"I did not say that. On the contrary, I said that President Low used those terms as the equivalent of corruption and incapacity. I said that President Low had not said and would not say that if I were Mayor I would stand for corruption or permit corruption or incapacity in the public service. I added that, therefore, Mr. Low's argument as to Deveryism and Crokerism was obviously irrelevant to the competition between himself and myself for the Mayoralty."

"Do you agree with Mr. Low that Deveryism and Crokerism and corruption and oppression are synonymous terms?"

"I do not say that. I have said what I have to say in correction of the erroneous report."

Referring to the letter of Abram S. Hewitt there is one point you did not answer yesterday. How do you expect to give good government to the city if all the Tammany associates on your ticket obstruct your efforts for good?"

"I supplement my answer to Mr. Hewitt by saying that if I become Mayor the powers of the Mayoralty will be used for the defeat and destruction of the influences of obstructionists of good government, whether Republican, Tammany Hall, Democratic, or otherwise. I may add that the obstructions to which Mr. Low will be subjected, if elected, from representatives of John C. Sheehan and Michael J. Coffey would be far more injurious to his administration than any possible obstructions from Democrats on the same ticket with me would be to my administration."

"Do you make a distinction between Tammany Hall and Democrats?"

"I understand that the Tammany Hall organization does not extend beyond Manhattan Island."

"Do you think that the McLaughlin branch of the Democracy is much better than Tammany Hall?"

"I don't think we will touch on that point. I have said some hard things about the local organization at different times in my career."

Mr. Shepard was then asked about the efforts of the Municipal League to break up the "cadet" system in New York. Mr. Shepard said:

"Every moral effort on the part of religious or humane bodies like the University Settlement and others will have my most earnest support and sympathy, and if I am elected Mayor will have my vigorous and practical co-operation. But I am departing from the rule laid down never to make any pre-election pledges."

AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

Mr. Stanchfield and Perry Belmont Speak for Mr. Shepard.

John B. Stanchfield of Elmira was chosen to speak for Shepard at the Brooklyn Academy of Music meeting last night in place of W. Bourke Cockran, who could not appear because of injuries received by the fall from his horse.

Perry Belmont made a speech as the presiding officer of the meeting. He said that "Crokerism is not identical with Democracy, and does not now truly represent Tammany Hall." He said that since consolidation the political power of the Greater New York had been transferred from Manhattan to Brooklyn.

Mr. Stanchfield assailed Seth Low's position as partisanship, and said that this campaign was an attempt of the Republican State organization to "grab" the city.

CARONDELET CLUB'S MEETING.

Men Who Led the Bolt for Low Cheer for Shepard in a Love Feast.

More than 1,000 persons attended the ratification meeting last night of the Carondelet Club, in Madison Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The clubhouse was crowded, and an overflow meeting was held in the street. A week ago last Tuesday a score of members met at the clubhouse and indorsed Seth Low and all the rest of the Fusion ticket. On last Tuesday night at a meeting of 300 members this action was rescinded and the entire Democratic ticket was indorsed.

James A. Nooney, President of the club, and one of the alleged bolters for Low, presided last night. Thomas G. Smith, one of the leaders in the indorsement of Mr. Low, was one of the most enthusiastic in applauding Mr. Shepard. Frank Geraty, who led in the bolt, wore a Low button, and although he attended the meeting, said he was for the entire Fusion ticket.

Albert E. Crabtree, formerly an Assemblyman, caused excited comment by stating in his speech that he had heard Seth Low say, in 1897, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, that no young man should hold office under the Municipal Government unless he passed through Columbia College, "of which," said Mr. Crabtree, "Mr. Low was President. Mr. Low is too fine, too very, very fine, to be a politician."

Samuel Marx said that New York was behind second-rate cities in the matter of personal liberty, citing Detroit and Milwaukee.

Herman J. Levy, candidate for Alderman in the Thirty-fourth District, talked upon the tax rate, saying 82 per cent. was mandatory, due to Republican legislation, and compared New York with Philadelphia, a Republican city. He told how New York's bonds commanded a premium, while Philadelphia's went begging.

James W. Carroll, nominee for Alderman in the Thirty-third District, dwelt chiefly on the love feast that was being held. He declared that the breach between the opposing forces of the club had been healed and that it would present a solid front to the Fusionists on Tuesday next.

Other speakers were Emil Green, F. V. Haas, Henry O'Brien, John W. Crawford, E. McGurk, E. Ames, Joseph W. Savage, and William P. Burr.

TOLD THEY MUST NOT VOTE.

Police and Firemen Who Registered from Stations and Firehouses Warned.

In obedience to subpoenas obtained by State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, sixty-nine policemen and sixty firemen who had registered from the stations or firehouses to which they are now attached appeared at his office yesterday and made various excuses for choosing those as their voting residences. Mr. McCullagh, however, warned them that they had no right to vote from such places, and that if they attempted to do so they would be challenged.

He said afterward that this ruling may be applied to some other institutions whose inmates have registered.

After the hearing some of the men announced their intention of voting anyway from the places from which they had registered, saying that they had done so honestly and in good faith, and did not wish to be disfranchised; but others were of the opinion that it would be wisest to take the matter into the courts and have it settled by a test case.

Commissioner Murphy said he didn't know just what the law was on the subject, but that he would look it up, and that whatever the law might be the men under his command would have to obey it.

HIS TWENTY-FIRST ARREST.

Charles Schreiber Again in Jail for Refusing to Support His Wife.

Charles Schreiber, a mason and builder, residing in Monastery Street, West Hoboken, N. J., was arrested yesterday for failure to contribute to the support of his wife. This is the twenty-first time in two years he has been arrested on the charge.

The Schreibers lived in Brooklyn, where they separated, and the New York courts decided that the husband should pay the wife $10 a week. His refusal to make the payments has resulted in his frequent arrests. On his promise to pay Schreiber from time to time was released. He would pay for a short time only. Recently he moved to West Hoboken. He was followed by his wife, who at once applied to the Chancery Court and had her husband arrested.

TRIED TO KILL WIFE AND SELF.

Ossining Man Attacked Sleeping Wife, Then Cut His Throat.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 1.—John Rohr, thirty-eight years of age, living at Great Falls, two miles north of this village, is in the hospital here suffering from a gashed throat. He tried to kill himself this afternoon with a bread knife. Last night he attempted to kill his wife. She was awakened by being struck with a club. After a desperate struggle, in which she was beaten and bruised severely, she escaped. She ran to a neighbor in her night clothing, where a doctor attended her.

Her husband remained about their home to-day, and it is supposed that when his wife did not return he determined to kill himself. He used the bread knife, but missed the large arteries and the windpipe. Two years ago Rohr tried to end his life by shooting himself in the mouth. The couple have several children.

Bids for Street Sweepings.

Commissioner Nagle of the Department of Street Cleaning yesterday opened bids for the final disposition of ashes and street sweepings in the Borough of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx. There were only two bids received, which the Commissioner said proved his assertion that there would be no competition when the Board of Estimate refused his request to make the yearly contract one of five years. The bid for Brooklyn was that of Thomas Nolan, who bid $103,000; for Manhattan and the Bronx, that of Brooks, Daly & Iwins, who bid $566,784. The latter firm has the present contract in these two boroughs.

Murderer Gets Nineteen Years.

Tommaso Spadetti, who killed Frank Mafucci in a concert hall at 195 Mulberry Street on July 15 was found guilty last evening of manslaughter in the first degree before Justice Barrett, sitting in the Supreme Court. He was at once sentenced to 19 years and 3 months. Spadetti in a jealous rage shot Mafucci, who ran to Canal and Mott Streets, and there fell dead. Spadetti then shot two fingers off of a policeman who pursued him.

Husband and Wife Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—Mrs. John M. Gwinnell, whose husband passed away on Wednesday, died at her home, 545 Mount Prospect Avenue, late last night. She had been ill since Saturday, and the shock caused by Mr. Gwinnell's death proved fatal. The couple had been married about twenty-five years. Both will be buried tomorrow afternoon.

H. B. Fullerton Much Improved.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 1.—H. B. Fullerton of the Long Island Railroad, who was injured severely in the automobile accident at Westbury on Wednesday, is so much improved that the doctors at the Nassau Hospital say his chances of recovery are good. J. H. Gerrie and A. G. Batcheider are both doing well.

Post Office Record Surpassed.

The receipts of the General Post Office for the month of October were $1,064,385.51. This is the first time in the history of the Post Office that the receipts for one month have exceeded a million dollars. The increase in business was due in a large measure to the many political circulars and other political matter sent out. The receipts for October, 1900, were $931,029.73.

Buffalo Fireman Killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Lieut. Henry E. Davttt, forty-two years old, of Engine Company No. 2, fell about forty feet and was almost instantly killed while at work on a fire in an unoccupied building on the corner of Miami and Chicago Streets to-night. The loss by fire will amount to about $15,000.

W. O'Brien, M. P., Goes on a Cruise.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—William O'Brien, M. P., has gone on a long cruise for the benefit of his health.

SETH LOW'S BUSY EVENING

He Addresses 14,000 People and Makes Four Speeches.

Cheered as "Next Mayor of New York" at a Down-Town Meeting, and Up Town as "the Friend of Labor."

Seth Low addressed 14,000 persons during the four speeches which he made last night, a larger number than has heard him upon any single evening since the present municipal campaign commenced. He spoke to 1,800 persons at the Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, on Bleecker Street, to 7,000 at Durland's Riding Academy, to 3,000 at the Lenox Lyceum, and 2,000 persons heard him at Maennerchor Hall, at Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue.

Mr. Low was in cheerful mood when he started out with his stenographer in the automobile which has carried him into all parts of Greater New York during the campaign. He was rapidly driven down Eighth Avenue to the old Zion Church on Bleecker Street, where he was scheduled to make his first address. Here he found a big crowd in the street waiting to get into the building, and a great display of fireworks made on the sidewalk and in the middle of the street. As soon as the doors were opened the church building filled at once, and its wide, ample gallery, running around three sides of the building, was filled to the aisles.

John P. Faure called the meeting to order on behalf of the Citizens' Union of the Fifth Assembly District. Mr. Low entered through the basement of the church after the audience had crowded into the building, and he had taken his seat upon the stage before his presence was known. Mr. Faure introduced him at once, and the audience gave "Three cheers for the next Mayor of New York." Mr. Low said in part:

"I consider every one who cheers for me at this stage of the campaign is under bonds to work for me from now on until the votes are counted to make that cheer which is now prophetic an actual fact. The duty of the hour now is to work with that end in view until the votes are counted [a voice: 'We have got them on the run now.'] Yes, we have got them on the run, and let us keep them on the run. [Applause.] Every one here can get somebody to vote for the ticket if he will, and let every one here see that some vote is got out on election day who might otherwise stay at home, for elections are not won by meetings, but they are won by votes.

"I started out by saying that Crokerism was the issue, and I feel at the end of all these weeks that Crokerism is still the issue. The indictment against Crokerism consists of absentee government and of government for private gain, and under that heading as the campaign has gone on there has developed, almost of itself, I was going to say, the subhead of Deveryism. But what I want you to bear in mind is that Deveryism in its most obnoxious form is only one detail of a government for private gain. I want you to think calmly for a moment what it means to have New York governed by one man from across the water.

"If it were a fairy tale you would think I was drawing upon my imagination very successfully, but the truth, as the old saying is, is stranger than fiction. If we had not lived to see it we never could have believed than an American community possessed of the ballot would have endured such a thing.

"Perhaps it is fair to New York to say that it has endured it until now because it could not help itself, but next Tuesday the men of New York are going to have the right to say whether they will stand it any longer or not."

Mr. Low was next driven up town to Durland's Riding Academy, and when he had finished there he was whirled across town to the Lenox Lyceum.

The fourth and last meetng of the evening which Mr. Low attended was held under the auspices of the Trades Union Political League and the Seth Low Labor League at Maennerchor Hall. Among the audience cards were circulated bearing a rhyme entitled "The Lament of the English Emigrant; or, the Absentee Landlord," together with a cartoon of Mr. Croker standing between two bulldogs at Wantage. When Mr. Low entered the hall he was received with loud applause, and introduced at once as "the friend of labor." Mr. Low said in part:

"I am very glad that your Chairman thinks I am entitled to such an introduction by reason of my private life. If I am elected Mayor, I hope that you may say it of me in my official life without reserve. [Applause.] I think the city ought to show itself a model employer. I think it ought to frankly co-operate with its laboring population to improve the standard of living in the city, for I take it that that is the greatest city which is inhabited by the best men, and that the city will be the best in the long run in which the population are the happiest and most intelligent and the standard of living is the highest. That is why I think the city ought to co-operate with you in maintaining and establishing the eight-hour day and the prevailing rate of wages.

"In other words, as I conceive the city's duty, it is frankly to help to establish a standard of living as good as possible, and not by its influence either covert or open to try to cut that standard down." [Applause.]

Mr. Low then took up the issues of Crokerism and Deveryism. His denunciations of the former were enthusiastically applauded, and there were cheers when he asserted that if elected Mr. Devery would cease to be Deputy Commissioner and there would be an end to police-protected vice.

WORK ON THE EAST SIDE.

The Fusion Managers Hear Reports of Great Activity — The Jerome Movement Strong.

The Fusion managers on Monday last asked a man familiar with the east side to go down there and look over the ground and stimulate Fusion activity throughout the entire section, including the Fourth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Districts. He reports that he found the most active force to be the Jerome movement, though Samuel Greenbaum was making a very aggressive campaign, together with Senator Cantor.

Both the Republican and Citizens' Union organizations were brought into close connection and practically exchanged work so that the canvass in that part of the city has received a uniform impulse, and last night it was reported there were twenty trucks in the streets from most of which speaking was going on and from the others literature was being distributed. There was not a Tammany truck or meeting in the entire district outside of the Rutgers Square meeting where Mr. Shepard spoke.

Beginning to-day, the trucks will distribute 350,000 separate pieces of literature, working day and night, and to-night there will be speaking all over the district, both from trucks and in halls, and for Sunday afternoon all the smaller halls in the district have been engaged for meetings.

MEETINGS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Seth Low will close his campaign to-night, speaking at meetings in the Brooklyn Academy of Music and Cooper Union. United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew will speak at the Brooklyn meeting with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and before the meeting Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Low, Senator Depew and his niece, Miss Anna Paulding, at their home, in Eighth Avenue. R. Fulton Cutting will preside over the big meeting at Cooper Union, and arrangements have been made for three overflow meetings.

Justice Jerome will make his final speech of the campaign at the German-American Reform Union meeting to-night in the Grand Central Palace, when Gustav H. Schwab will preside.

Edward M. Shepard will make his last appeal to voters at a meeting to be held at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn.

Democratic Figures for Brooklyn.

An official estimate of 8,500 plurality for Edward M. Shepard in Brooklyn was yesterday made by James Shevlin for the local Democratic Campaign Committee. "These figures," said Mr. Shevlin, "are based on a canvass of the voters in a considerable number of election districts. To prove that we have confidence in our figures, there is $4,000 at headquarters ready to be wagered on the result."

Municipal Assembly to Act on Budget.

Mayor Van Wyck sent out a call yesterday for a special meeting of the Municipal Assembly to be held on Friday, Nov. 8. At the meeting the Municipal Assembly will be called upon to take action upon the budget for 1901.

Regarding Eyeglasses

Ours are right. Awarded Gold and Silver Medals Pan-American Exposition.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St. PARIS, 8 RUE SCRIBE.

MUST ENFORCE ELECTION LAW, GOV. ODELL SAYS

Writes to the Mayor, Col. Murphy, and John McCullagh.

Election Superintendent Informs the Police Commissioner of Plots to Use Gangs of Repeaters.

Gov. Odell has written to Mayor Van Wyck, Police Commissioner Murphy, and State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh in relation to the enforcement of the law to insure a just and honest election, on which he insists. Superintendent McCullagh has written to Commissioner Murphy, calling attention to the election law, discoveries of colonization and places where there is reason to believe that colonizers are centred, and formally demanding, under the law, as State Superintendent of Elections, such aid and assistance from the Police Department as may be necessary to fully enforce the provisions of the election law. Gov. Odell's letter to Superintendent McCullagh follows:

Hon. John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections, New York City.

Dear Sir—I desire to advise you that I have this day requested through the Mayor of the City of New York and Police Commissioner Murphy, that the support and assistance of the Police Department of the City of New York be extended to you in the discharge of your duties as Superintendent of Elections. I shall expect from you cordial co-operation and that the enforcement of the law shall be to the full extent without fear or favor.

I desire also that you shall notify me immediately of any violation of any of the provisions of the laws so that steps may be taken for their proper enforcement.

I shall hold you personally responsible for the enforcement of the laws having for their object a just and honest election. Very truly yours,

H. B. ODELL, Jr.

Oct. 31.

Superintendent McCullagh's letter to Col. Murphy began:

Dear Sir—In view of the near approach of the general elections, to be held on Nov. 6, 1901, I deem it wise and necessary to inform you of certain facts which have come to my official knowledge in connection therewith. The investigation of the registration of voters by Deputy State Superintendents of Elections demonstrates conclusively that a vast number of names is illegally registered as voters in the City of New York.

Mr. McCullagh calls attention here to what he discovered in regard to the operations of gangs of repeaters on the days of registration in New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties and arrests made. The letter continues:

Notwithstanding the best efforts of this department to prevent fraudulent registration, I am convinced that thousands of such names were enrolled upon the registry list, and in this belief I am supported by affidavits on file in this office from housekeepers and others which prove conclusively such fraudulent registrations.

The Superintendent in citing headquarters for repeaters names McGurk's "Suicide Hall," the Merrimac, and the Hoffman. He adds:

I have already caused the arrest of numerous ex-convicts who have registered as voters under various names and in various districts upon the east side below Fourteenth Street, and many more such arrests may be expected to follow before the day of election. I am in possession of information which indicates that gangs of repeaters will be recruited from poolrooms located in Long Island City and adjacent thereto for work on election day in Queens County and in the Borough of Manhattan.

The location of the poolrooms is given, and Mr. McCullagh states that other gangs of repeaters have been recruited for New York from Philadelphia and Jersey City. Persons and places named as identified with attempts to frauds on the franchise are 10 South Street, at which it is alleged are recruits from Kingston, Troy, Albany, and other places, the "Hoops," with headquarters at 190 Mulberry Street; the rooms of the Paul A. Kelly Association, named after a man awaiting trial for larceny; the hangers on of the Chatham Club, 8 Doyers Street, Manhattan, among them, it is said, ten ex-convicts; a gang on the southeast corner of First Street and Second Avenue; a Stuyvesant Place gang, to operate on the west side, and other bands from poolrooms at 32 East Fourth Street, 34 East Ninth Street, Houston and Mercer Streets, and Culken's, Fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. Also from the gambling houses of which Mr. McCullagh says Frank Farrell is the recognized head, 146 West Forty-third Street, 51 West Thirty-third Street, 149 East Fourteenth Street, &c. The letter names a number of men of criminal and police record who are identified with the repeating scheme. Mr. McCullagh goes on to say:

These gangs are to be divided into two parts, one to do the repeating, the other to act as a "strong arm" gang, who are to assault my deputies or the members of the police force who attempt to arrest any of the repeaters. The members of the gangs seem to be under the impression that it is only a misdemeanor to assault a deputy in the discharge of his duty, when, as a matter of fact, such an assault, or any interference with a deputy in the discharge of his duty is by law made a felony. I propose to arrest any person who has violated the election law by false registration, or who may attempt to further violate it by illegal voting, with and without warrant, on the day of election, before such persons are allowed to vote. I have been compelled to adopt this course of procedure because of the fact that this department has been overwhelmed with evidence of wholesale colonization in various sections of the city, which renders it impossible to spare the time to apply for warrants.

The attention of the Commissioner is directed to the provision of the election law, which makes it the duty of Police Captains to investigate and to report false registration; to the Penal Code, and its provisions in regard to the performance by public officers of acts required by law, and the amendment by the Legislature to the election law in regard to liquor traffic and polling places. Attention is also called to the law against electioneering in or within 100 feet of a polling place. Mr. McCullagh concludes:

In view of this official notice to you, any member of the uniformed police force who shall refuse, fail, or neglect to enforce the provisions of the election law specified is guilty of a felony, and any complaint made to this office by the watchers or citizens of such refusal, failure, or neglect will be prosecuted by me through the Attorney General.

Commissioner Murphy said yesterday afternoon that he had received Gov. Odell's letter. He added:

"I find that all the requests contained in it had been already complied with by myself before the letter was received, so that there is really nothing to say about it, except to add that I shall see to it, in accordance with my oath of office, that the police do their duty in every particular. I have not yet received the letter said to have been sent to me by Mr. McCullagh. Of course, I cannot talk about it. But I am sure the police will do everything in their power to carry out the letter and spirit of the law in all election matters."

Gov. Odell's letter to Mayor Van Wyck said:

Certain reports have been made to me concerning the conduct of the election to be held on Tuesday next, and I desire that the police of the City of New York shall act in co-operation with the Metropolitan Superintendent of Elections. With that end in view, I have to request that every facility be afforded him in the performance of his duties, and the enforcement of each and every provision of the election law.

Upon receipt of the Governor's letter, the Mayor sent the following letter to Commissioner Murphy:

I transmit herewith inclosed a copy of a letter this day received by me from Gov. Odell. You will see to it that the police force of the City of New York assist and co-operate with and afford every facility to the Metropolitan Superintendent of Elections in the performance of his duties and the enforcement of each and every provision of the election laws.

OFFERS $50,000 IN REWARDS.

Citizens' Union's Steps to Prevent Election Frauds.

Rewards aggregating $50,000 have been offered by the Citizens' Union for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person committing any crime against the election law in the City of New York at the present election. The offer is signed and guaranteed by the members of the Finance Committee of the Citizens' Union, consisting of Isaac N. Seligman, R. Fulton Cutting, E. R. L. Gould, Gustav H. Schwab, Robert C. Ogden, J. Kennedy Tod, William Henry Yale, Walter M. Taussig, George K. Clark, and William Jay Schieffelin, and other responsible citizens. The rewards will be apportioned as follows: $1,000 for each of the first five convictions, $700 for each of the next five, $500 for each of the next five, $300 for each of the next five, $200 for each of the next 175 convictions.

Some of the crimes for which convictions may be obtained and the rewards secured are as follows: Of an Inspector of Election who willfully permits or suffers any person who is not entitled to vote to do so; the inhabitant of another State or county voting or offering to vote; any person who falsely personates any registered voter or who registers or attempts to register or votes or attempts to vote under a false name; procuring or presenting a fraudulent naturalization certificate; directly or indirectly giving or receiving any money or other bribe for voting or withholding vote; the intentional making or attempt of a false canvass or statement of the result of the canvass by an Inspector or poll clerk or the inducing or attempting to induce any person to do so.

Nagle Takes Down Shepard's Picture.

Commissioner Percival E. Nagle lives at 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. For the past six weeks a handsome, framed picture of Mr. Shepard has been displayed in one of the windows of the house. Yesterday the picture was removed, and this attracted the curiosity of the neighbors. Many inquiries were made of Mr. Nagle for the reason for the removal of the picture, but his only reply was, "I took it down because I wanted to, and that is all there is to it."

ROBBERS GOT $4,500 IN CASH.

Loser, Who Didn't Believe in Banks, Deposits What Is Left.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 1.—Jacob Nickelson, who lives near Hyndman, did not believe in banks, and kept his money hidden in his house. Yesterday robbers stole $4,500 in greenbacks.

To-day Nickelson deposited in bank $1,000 in gold which the robbers overlooked.

Poor Girl Inherits a Fortune.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Miss Sadie Winslow, daughter of a poor farmer at Sacketts Lake, Sullivan County, has fallen heir to a fortune of $125,000 through the death of her uncle, John Winslow, of Los Angeles, Cal.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Special Notice.

Our very remarkable 3-day Sale of

Drugs, Druggists' Sundries and Toilet Articles

ENDS THIS EVENING.

Most successful sale of its kind we ever held. Thousands of people are taking advantage of it, and profiting in many unusual ways.

The Main Aisle, where these goods are being sold, is constantly thronged with people from far and near.

Prices are extraordinarily low. Standard preparations bearing well known proprietary trade marks were never before sold at such attractive prices.

YOU SAVE ON EVERYTHING YOU BUY.

New Publications. | New Publications.

The Pines of Lory

A NEW STORY BY J. A. MITCHELL

Editor of LIFE. Author of "Amos Judd," "That First Affair"

DECORATIVE DESIGNS BY A. D. BLASHFIELD
BOUND IN GREEN AND GOLD. PRICE, $1.50

"A most original story, full of bright humor and charming sentiment."

LIFE PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE

By MARION BEVERIDGE LEE.

A powerful story of singular interest and rare dramatic charm.

Cloth, 12mo, Daintily Produced, $1.25.

May be ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent post-paid for the price by the ABBEY PRESS, Publishers, of One Hundred and Fourteen Fifth Avenue, New York, with agencies in London, Montreal and elsewhere, who always issue interesting works.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS

EVERETT PIANOS

Distinct Art Creations.

imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Burmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

OLD CROW RYE

AT THE TOP

The steady,

The Wanamaker Store

WOMEN'S SUITS at $15

Two Exceptional Offerings

Just before the special word, let us remind you that our stock of tailor-made suits is almost lavish in variety, from $11 suits up to those at $100. There is no equal collection anywhere.

But of especial interest today are these two offerings of

Fine Suits at $15

Every dress worth eight to ten dollars more. These two styles:

The first of wide-wale cheviot; double-breasted walking coat, finished with revers of peau de soie, and velvet collar; flounced skirt, finished with tailor stitching; lined throughout with taffeta silk; the drop skirt has accordion plaited ruffle.

The second is a very stylish blouse suit of cheviot, in black and navy blue; jacket is double-breasted with notched velvet collar; revers and belt are trimmed with deep stitched band of peau de soie; skirt is made with graduated flounce—hangs beautifully, and every seam is finished with rows of tailor stitching. $15.

Broadway, Second floor.

Men's Percale Shirts, $1

They are worthy running-mates to our famous dollar white shirts—they hail from the same maker's shop, and display the same excellent workmanship that characterizes the white shirts.

Made of best quality of domestic percale, in patterns selected by us from sketches, and confined to our two stores. Most of the designs show less color and more white ground than those of last season.

Fit and finish are perfect, in all the little details, so often slurred over. If you don't know how good a dollar shirt can be, a revelation awaits you here.

One Dollar Each

Broadway and Ninth street.

Handsome Coats for Girls

Our gathering of Girls' Winter Coats is now at the zenith of completeness. And now, with November's entrance, delayed purchases of outdoor garments become insistent and imperative.

There is the broadest possible range of styles, materials and prices—from the simple little coat at $5, to the elaborate style at $50.

Word today of the handsomer kinds:—

These in sizes 6 to 12 years:

$18—Three-quarter length coat of dark green kersey, in Russian blouse effect; velvet collar and cuffs; panel of velvet in front, trimmed with fur and lace; lined with fancy silk.

$22.50—Three-quarter length box coat; deep sailor collar of stitched taffeta, with deep edging of stitched panne; pearl buttons; lined with satin.

$26.50—Full length coats of kersey, in red or cadet blue; deep collar of stitched velvet and lace, with edging of black lynx; box back; lined with satin.

$30—Full length box coats of tan kersey; triple cape, with trimmings of beaver fur; lined with heavy satin.

These for the older girls:

$34—Full length box coat of corduroy; pearl buttons; lined with heavy satin.

$39—Full length box coat of tan kersey; strapped seams; double circular capes; handsomely lined.

$50—Coat of handsome light tan kersey; semi-fitted back; lined with fancy colored satin; high collar and revers of beaver fur. Second floor, Ninth street.

New WRAPPERS

Charming Styles

The prettiest of the imported wrappers have served as models for many of these dainty wrappers of American contriving. Others, with a distinctive charm of their own, owe nothing to foreign fashions. All combine serviceableness with beauty, in a varied assortment of delicate materials and colorings.

They are of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace and chiffon, of matelasse or allover lace, ribbon-trimmed, many of them silk lined; of silk, lace and ribbon trimmed, of cashmere, with trimming of lace, velvet and stitching, of albatross or flannel, trimmed with lace or ribbon. Prices of silk wrappers range from $12 to $60, of albatross, $7.50 to $27, of flannel, $10 to $20, and of cashmere, $4.50 to $40.

These details of Cashmere Wrappers:

$9—In solid colors, red, blue, old rose and black; yoke front and back; trimmed with taffeta silk folds, headed with white stitching.

$10.50—In solid colors, light blue, red and gray; collar effect in back; front with revers, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and lace.

$11.50—In solid colors, red, pink and Gobelin blue; plaited yoke, trimmed with two rows of black velvet ribbon, forming bolero effect; bishop sleeves, plaited and hemstitched; ruffle on cuffs.

$13.50—In solid colors, red, pink, light blue and rose; large collar, trimmed with fancy braid, lace and insertion; bell sleeves, trimmed with lace and braid.

Second floor.

HATS for the Children

Whether for school, for play, or for "best," we can easily fit out the youngsters, boy or girl, with the proper sort of a hat, from this complete assortment.

Among the hats for little girls are School Hats, trimmed with plain or plaid ribbon bows and rosettes, or silk and velvet streamers, at 75c to $4.50.

The "Savoy" and Garden Hats, in all shades, 75c and $1.

For boys, there are large Sailor Hats of beaver, in pearl, castor, navy blue, cardinal and black, at $4 to $5. Sailor Hats of black patent leather at $2.75. Then there are Tam o' Shanters, in colored and patent leather, and suede, from 65c to $2.50. The "Golf" Hat, in pearl gray, steel and castor, $1 to $1.50. Boys' Derby Hats, black or brown, $1.75 to $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Five-Fold Hint of Boys' CLOTHING at $5

The resources of our stock of Boys' Clothing are pretty well illustrated by this quintuple example of the purchasing power of $5, as expressed in terms of Winter Suits and Overcoats for lusty boys:

$5 for Each of These

Sailor Suits of blue serge or cheviot; sizes 3 to 12 years.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee trousers, of blue serge, or black, blue or mixed cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years.

Three-piece Suits, of blue or mixed cheviot; 9 to 16 years.

Reefers of blue chinchilla, of extra quality, lined with Farmer's satin; brass buttons; sizes 6 to 16 years.

Top Coats of excellent frieze; stylish and warm; sizes 4 to 16 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

DRESS SUIT CASES

This is an occasion when excellent Dress Suit Cases, already low-priced, are marked at a still lower figure.

These Dress Suit Cases are of cowhide, linen lined, with steel frames and capped corners; 22 and 24-in. sizes, that are easily worth a dollar more than their usual price—$5. Today they're marked $4.50 each.

Basement.

Some Excellent

STEAMER RUGS

Call them Golf Rugs, if you take advantage of their comfortable protection between plays on the links. Call them Football Rugs, if you are an enthusiast in that direction.

But whatever the purpose, practically everybody needs a good rug at this season.

This particular word is of a new lot of All-wool Rugs, in ten handsome new patterns, that are distinctly rug patterns—not golf cape designs. They are full size; and usually bring five dollars. These are $3.25.

Men's Wear Section, Broadway and Ninth street.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS

Two exceptionally handsome styles of Overcoats are here at a very popular price—

Fifteen Dollars

The man who had planned to pay about that price, will be surprised to see what a fine coat he can get for it. The man who expected to pay more, will find that he can get as handsome a coat as he expected, and save a nice sum by selecting one of these.

The man who expected to pay less, will be glad he didn't when he sees what smart, stylish coats the few extra dollars will buy.

The first style is 48 inches long, with full back and broad shoulders, and is serge-lined. Material is dark Oxford cheviot.

The other style is made of dark Oxford cheviot; coat is 42 inches long, with black satin shoulders and diagonal wool body lining; satin sleeve linings. Not quite as extreme in the cut as the former, but stylish, certainly.

Either sort, $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

RAINCOATS and ULSTERS

The continued demand by women for long garments for out-door wear borders on the phenomenal. It bespeaks a thorough appreciation of their utility for all-around wear. Particularly is this true of the Raincoats, which are probably used, by virtue of their style and comfort, more in clear weather than on the rainy days for which they were primarily intended.

It is surely a long coat year, and, having anticipated it, we are meeting all demands from this superb, rich stock.

Here's the price-range in two lines alone:

Raincoats, $11.50, $16.50, $18.50, $20 to $42

Ulsters, $18, $20, $22.50, $35 to $85 Second floor, Broadway.

UMBRELLAS

And a New London Fad

Martin, the noted London umbrella maker, originated an idea which has attained the proportions of a fad. He puts a square silver initial, or two, or three, on the handles of canes and umbrellas—and soon everybody will want it done.

We have all initials on hand, and will attach them securely to your cane or umbrella, for 25c a letter.

Then here are excellent umbrellas, with natural wood handles in choice assortment, suitable for initialing:

Of extra quality union taffeta, 26 in., $2.25; 28 in., $2.50.

Of extra quality twilled silk; 26 in., $2.75; 28 in., $3.25.

Of extra quality taffeta; 26 in., $3.50; 28 in., $4.

The "Wanamaker Special" silk guaranteed for two years; 26 in., $5; 28 in., $6. Broadway.

Underwear and Hosiery

The finest sorts of Underwear and Hosiery for luxury-loving men and women form an important feature of this superb stock. Silk Underwear, in a splendid assortment of well-made garments, offers utmost comfort in its perfection of fit and finish, and absolutely reliable quality. The various combinations of silk-and-wool, and silk-and-cotton, answer to the widest range of individual taste. Of Silk Hosiery there is a wealth of elegance and refinement in design and colorings, for both men and women.

Other fabrics offer the extreme of comfort, according to the taste of the wearer. In Men's Underwear there is widest choice among garments of pure Llama wool, finest English merino, and linen. Some price-indications follow:

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—

Medium Weight—Pure Llama wool, $2.50 each, unshrinkable all-wool, silver gray, $3.50 each; fine English merino, brown or sky blue, shirts, size 34, $3.25, advance 20c on each size; drawers, size 30, $3.70, advance 15c on each size. Hand-made all-wool, gray shirts, size 34, $5.50, advance 50c on each size; drawers, $7, advance 30c on each size.

Heavy Weight—English merino shirts and drawers, $2.50 each; natural all-wool, $3; silver gray all-wool, $3.50. Hand-made English balbriggan shirts, size 34, $2.90; drawers, size 30, $3.05, advance 15c on each size. Fine white merino shirts, size 34, $5.50; drawers, size 28, $5.75, advance 25c on each size. Hand-made gray all-wool shirts, size 34, drawers, size 28, $6; advance 50c on each size.

Linen Underwear—Open-mesh shirts and drawers, or medium weight pure Irish linen, $3; ribbed open-mesh linen, $3.50; heavy Irish linen, $3.75.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR—

Corset Covers of all-silk, medium weight, black or white, high neck, short or no sleeves, $1.50; long sleeves, $2. White all-silk, heavier quality, short sleeves or sleeveless, high neck, $2.25; long sleeves, $2.50.

Silk Vests—Swiss ribbed white silk vests, low neck, sleeveless, $1.75 and $2; high neck, short sleeves, $2 and $2.50; long sleeves, $2.25 and $3; silk, high neck, short sleeves, $3.50; extra quality, long sleeves, $4.

Drawers—Made like tights; without band or side buttons; Swiss ribbed silk-and-cotton mixed, white or black, knee or ankle lengths, $2.50 each; silk-and-wool mixed, white, in ankle length, or all-silk, white, knee length, at $3.50; ankle length, all-silk, white, or knee length, black, $3.75; black, ankle length, $4. Heavy ribbed all-silk tights, white or black, knee or ankle length, $5.

Union Suits—Perfect in fit, shape and finish; Swiss silk plated suits, high neck, short sleeves, $3; long sleeves, $3.50 and $4; all-silk Swiss suits, low neck, sleeveless, $4 and $4.50; high neck, short sleeves, $4.50; high neck, long sleeves, $6. White silk-and-wool suits, high neck, long sleeves, $6.25; full fashioned all-silk suits, $10.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY—

Pure silk, black ribbed, $1.50 pair; heavier, $2; French pure silk, black with single and three-cord silk clocks on side, $2.50 pair. Open-work ankle effects in black or colored French pure silk, at $3 pair; allover open-work, $4 pair. Various designs in open-work ankle effects, black with colored silk embroidered fronts, at $5 and $6 pair. Extra fine pure silk in black or white, self-embroidered, $8 and $9 pair. French pure silk stockings, with insertion of real lace, white, $15 and $18 pair; sky blue, $20 pair; black, $18 and $25 pair.

MEN'S SILK HOSIERY—

Black and colored silk socks with self-raised stripes, $1.50 pair; French pure silk, black self-clocks, $2.25 pair; pure silk with lavender soles, $2.50 pair; better grade in black, white and colors, with self silk clocks, $2.75 pair; handsome designs in plain or open-work embroidered effects, $5 pair; English open-work silk, handsomely embroidered, $6 pair. Broadway.

Housefurnishings de Luxe

This is a broad-gauge Housefurnishings Store. Besides the thousands of little articles needed in every-day housekeeping, the stock includes many creature comforts of a more luxurious nature. Such are the handsome Chafing Dishes, of which, with their appurtenances, we show a good assortment; Five-o'clock Tea Kettles in a variety of ornamental styles, and Russian and French Coffee Machines, for use at the table. All of these combine artistic appearance with their usefulness and suggest themselves as particularly well adapted for gifts.

Along other lines, the Housefurnishings Store displays interesting merchandise: Paris Trunks from Vuitton's—obtainable nowhere else in New York, and Wanamaker Sewing Machines, the best of their kind.

More detailed information:

CHAFING DISHES—

Nickel-plated on copper, plain and ornamental, $2.25 to $18.

REQUISITES FOR THE CHAFING DISH—

Spoons, $1 to $2.75. Forks, $1 to $2.75.

Skimmers, $2.75. Toasters, $1.65 to $3.50.

Omelette Pans, $1.50 to $3.50 Alcohol Flagons, $2.50 to $3.

FIVE-O'CLOCK TEA KETTLES, in brass, copper and nickel plate, $1.35 to $12.

Russian Coffee Machines, in brass and nickel plate, $2.75 to $6.

French Coffee Percolators, in brass, copper and nickel plate, $2.50 to $8.

Nickel-plated Serving Trays, round, oval and oblong, 75c to $3.75.

Nickel-plated Bread Trays, 50c to $2.25.

THE LOUIS VUITTON'S TRUNKS; made in Paris, and the best trunks made:

Women's Trunks, $43.50 to $71.

Men's Trunks, $43.50 to $69.50.

Steamer Trunks, $38 to $54.50.

Women's Hat Trunks, $31 to $43

WANAMAKER BALL-BEARING SEWING MACHINES, with the latest improvements, easy and light running, $18 to $35. Basement.

Cocoanut Strips

The same good old-fashioned delicious candy that you have known for years. Fresh, juicy cocoanut—the candy just freshly made—

20c a Pound Basement.

Our Basement Under-Priced Store

Doubled in Size and Re-organized

Many thousands of New York people have learned new possibilities for wise economy since the organization of our Basement Under-Priced Store. Now it takes on the new growth that its immense popularity demanded—

Today It Extends from Ninth to Tenth Street

along the entire Fourth avenue end of the Basement. Such a permanent bargain bazar as has never been known before.

A new stairway has been built—going down from the entrance at Fourth avenue and Ninth street—to accommodate comfortably the thousands of thrifty people who come to this extraordinary basement store to share these

Excellent Goods at Unusually Low Prices

For no bargain price can excuse a poor article in this Under-Priced Store. The bargains are real—the savings are positive—the real economy is always secure. That is why it is different from all other bargain stores, and bargain offerings.

Today introduces the newly enlarged Under-Priced Store, and the new store announces the following exceptional features:

Extraordinary SHOE News

The Under-Priced Shoe Store has made name and fame for itself in its basement quarters. Its success has pointed the way for others; yet it does not rest on past laurels or past reputation.

This morning it joins the new movement with the splendid offerings of seasonable and stylish shoes told of below:

MEN'S SHOES—

At $2.40—High-grade lace shoes, mostly Winter weight; sound and serviceable; stylish and just right for the dressy man; almost all sizes. Worth up to $3.50.

At $1.90—Men's box calf and enamel leather bals; full Winter-weight soles; solid leather counters; not complete as to widths, but nearly all sizes. Worth $3.

At $1.60—A small lot of men's calf and kid lace shoes, with opera toes and extension soles; good, every-day shoes; worth $2.50.

BOYS' SHOES—

At $1—Boys' shoes of stout calfskin; roomy toes, strong solid soles, with heels; made for the boy that romps.

At $1.50—A finer grade of boys' shoes; stout and sturdy—suitable for dress wear; smooth inner sole of sole leather; they fit well, too.

MEN'S SLIPPERS—

At $1.50—Several hundred pairs of tan and black slippers, high cut style; elastic sides; light turned soles, wide toes; fine for the cool evenings.

WOMEN'S SHOES—

At $1—*Not dollar shoes*, but worth double; some have cloth tops, others are all kidskin; pretty toes and medium heels; only about 400 pairs in all.

WOMEN'S SHOES—

At $1.40—Women's patent leather lace shoes, with cloth tops, and lots of kidskin shoes with heavy soles. This is a special value in a new lot. Worth $2.50.

At $1.60—Women's fine kidskin button and lace shoes; some with turned soles, others welted; many of these shoes have been $3, but the sizes are broken.

At $1.80—Women's patent and enameled leather and box calfskin shoes, in stylish lasts; lace and button; good weight, extension soles for street or dress wear.

WOMEN'S FELT SLIPPERS—

At 75c—Nearly 400 pairs, in red and blue; some low cut; others Romeo style; all have leather soles, with leather heels; many were $2.

CHILDREN'S SHOES—

Children's heavy box calf shoes with full wide toes and broad soles; spring heels; purposely made for hard knocks; sizes 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.20.

At $1—Fine black kidskin shoes, in lace and button; full easy toe shapes; made to wear; solid leather soles; and good-looking; sizes 8½ to 10½. Larger sizes, $1.20.

LITTLE MEN'S SHOES—

At $1—Some new arrivals; several sample cases of boys' spring-heel shoes; of black satin calfskin; soles sewed on, and smooth inner sole; sizes 9 to 13½.

Rare DRESS GOODS Values

Desirable Dress Goods of the season's popular styles, at these remarkable concessions in price:

At 37½c for 50c quality—All-wool Venetian Cloth, in navy blues, browns, garnets, plum and black.

At 50c for 75c quality—Printed Mercerized Striped Crepe Cloth, for waist purposes; in grounds of cream, pink, gray, old rose, maize, heliotrope and castor.

At 50c for $1.25 quality—Imported Corded Mixed Suitings, in grounds of blue, green and brown mixtures, with attractive narrow black cords.

At 50c for 85c quality—Black Figured Satin Prunella, in a variety of attractive small figured designs; made in Bradford, England. 43 inches.

At $1 for $1.50 quality—Plaid Back Cloth Skirtings, in medium and Oxford gray, brown, blue and tan mixtures, with attractive plaids on reverse side. 56 in. wide.

Several hundred remnants of desirable Dress Stuffs in lengths, suitable for waists, skirts and children's dresses, in plain and fancy suitings, at sharp concessions from regular prices.

Metal GIRDLE BELTS

At Remarkably Little Prices

A smart finish for the dress of woman or girl. Handsome Belts, in wide variety of styles—jeweled or enameled; with all sorts of jewels, and every coloring of enameling. One group—

At 50c, worth $1 to $2

Four other groups—$1.50, $2.25, $3.75 and $7.50—all worth double the price, or much more. Those at $7.50 are Turquoise Belts in French enamel settings, with cut steel trimmings. Some are worth more than double the price.

Ostrich Plumes a Third Under-Priced

Our last offering of fine Ostrich Plumes far beneath their market value, made a sensation. Other manufacturers fell into line, and, as a result, we are able to place the best of their offerings on sale today—at a *third below* regular prices:

FRENCH CURLED PLUMES—

12-inch Plumes, 50c, worth 75c

14-inch Plumes, 75c, worth $1.25

16-inch Plumes, $1, worth $1.50

18-inch Plumes, $2.25, worth $3.25

AMAZON CURLED PLUMES—

15-inch Plumes, $1.50, worth $2.25

16-inch Plumes, $1.75, worth $2.50

Fur Neckwear Low-Priced

Timely offerings of handsome Furs, at exceptionally low prices:

$12.50—Genuine Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with 4 long streamers; muffs to match, $7.50.

$15—Mink Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with 4 fox streamers.

$9—Dyed Raccoon Cluster Scarfs, rich full fur, with 8 tails; muffs to match, $8.

$4—Dyed Opossum Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with 6 full tails.

$3 Umbrellas, $1.90

An especially attractive lot of Men's and Women's All-silk or Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with a splendid variety of fancy handles, values ranging up to $3, at

$1.90 Each

Women's GLOVES

Two offerings of Women's stylish Gloves, at surprisingly low prices:

At 50c pair—Heavy Suede Gloves, two-clasp, with special embroidery, in mode and gray. Extremely stylish

At 75c pair—The "Doris"; a new Pique Glove; our own newly-arrived importation. In street shades—English reds and oak tans; all sizes; 2-clasp, pique sewn; soft, but very handsome, durable gloves, at an unusually low price.

LAWN APRONS, 12½c

Lawn and gingham aprons; those of lawn hemstitched in two styles, or with lace insertion; large size. The gingham aprons in one style. Regular prices are 18c to 25c each. Today, your choice at

12½c each

Silver-Plated Ware and Cutlery

A permanent Under-Priced Store for Silver-plated ware and Cutlery! It seems like an extraordinary and impossible thing. It would be for other stores. It is not for Wanamaker's.

In the past there have been opportunities which we had to pass by. Big lots were offered when we did not have room to handle them. Other lots were too small to consider.

Now we shall be able to buy all good wares offered at prices that suit us.

The Public will be able at all times to buy fine plated table wares and cutlery at little more than half price. These offerings for today:

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE—

5-piece Tea Sets, $8.50 to $12.50

3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50

Chocolate Pots, $1.75 Kettles, $4.50

Baking Dishes, $2.85 and $3.75

Soup Tureens, $4.25 Water Pitchers, $3

Fern Dishes, $2 Cracker Jars, $2

Condensed Milk holders, $1.50

Candlesticks, $1 Butter Dishes, $1.75

Call Bells, 35c and 50c

Children's Cups, 50c and 75c

Bonbon Dishes, $1.75 Fruit Dishes, $3.25

Bread Trays, $1.50 Crumb Sets, $1.75

ROGERS' PLATED KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS—

Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Table Forks, $2 Dessert Forks, $1.75

Table Spoons, $2 Dessert Spoons $1.75

Coffee Spoons, $1 doz. Soup Ladles, $1 ea.

Oyster Ladles, 75c ea. Sugar Spoons, 20c ea.

Butter Knives, 25c ea. Fish Forks, 85c ea.

Framed PICTURES, $2.50

An unusually attractive group of triplicate Hunting Pictures at a very little price. Three hunting scenes in handsome frame of dark or light oak, ornamented with riding crop, bit and horse-shoes. Suitable for library, dining-room or "den." Nothing like them has ever been sold before for less than $5.

$2.50 Each

Boys' Collars, 50c Dozen

Imported Linen Collars for Boys, in straight standing, lock-front and Piccadilly styles. Sizes 12 to 14 in. Fresh and clean, in boxes of one dozen. They are sold regularly at 25c each. Now

50c a Dozen

Men's 50c Neckwear at 25c

One hundred and fifty Scarfs, in excellent patterns and colorings; in quality identical with Scarfs sold at 50c each; in Tecks, four-in-hands and imperials.

25 Cents Each

7,000 Yards of Silks—

75c to $1 Taffetas at 55c

A manufacturer takes the big loss—we add some lots from our own stock. All the Silks are in good, reliable qualities; and all are perfect, excepting a few of the dollar Silks which are a trifle soiled. Wide variety—practically every coloring; these—

White, Cream, Pink, Light Blue, Maize, Lavender, Yellow, Heliotrope, Gray, Salmon, Beige, Brown, Magenta, Green, Cardinal, Garnet, National and Navy Blue, Rose, Black.

It is a chance that does not often occur and we cannot hope to get more when these are gone. All at 55c a yard.

Corsets Sharply Reduced

These excellent kinds, in stylish models:

75c, regularly $1—L. R. corsets; medium long waist; white, drab and black.

75c, regularly $1—Elite straight front corsets, medium low bust; long over hips and abdomen.

$1.50, worth $3—C. P. imported corsets, for slight figures; in white coutil and black Italian cloth; sizes 18 to 26.

$1.50—C. P. corsets of tan coutil; low bust; straight front; excellent model; sizes 20 to 30.

$2, worth $3.50 and $3.75—Lillian corsets of coutil.

$3, worth $6—A lot of C. P. imported corsets in fancy silk batiste; sizes 18 to 23, for slight figures; white, pink, blue, buff.

Flannel WAISTS

Two excellent and seasonable offerings of Flannel Waists at little prices:

At $1—In solid colors—black, red, navy blue; front of cluster plaits and hemstitching; plaited back.

At $1.25—In solid colors—black, red and navy blue; trimmed with narrow black braid.

Underwear Under-priced

In Winter weights, for men, women and children—one item for each:

50c each—For Men. Gray fleece-lined cotton shirts and drawers; shirts trimmed with silk; drawers well made and finished.

25c each—For Women. White ribbed cotton vests and drawers; vests neatly trimmed and finished with silk; silk ribbon at neck; drawers in ankle length; French band; side buttoned, with drawing string.

25c each—For Children. Gray fleece-lined cotton shirts and drawers; shirts, sizes 26 to 34; drawers, sizes 24 to 34; well made and durable.

Handkerchiefs at Half Price

Some of them for even less. They are pure linen, plain hemstitched, and about equally divided between men's and women's handkerchiefs.

They were made to sell at 25c to 60c each—but the maker found a heavy thread here and there, and called them "seconds." This, their only fault, causes them to be priced today at

12½c each

Remnants of Table Linen

Perhaps 500 of them—all grades, but all linen. Some pieces are bleached, others unbleached, ranging in length from 2-yard pieces, unbleached, at 50c, worth 70c; up to a 3-yard piece of the best double damask, at $4, worth $5. This is a rare chance for watchful housekeepers.

Laces, 5c a Yard

Bandings and Insertions that are worth, and were formerly 12½c, 15c, and 20c yard:

Imitation Cluny Lace in ecru and black; Imitation Point Venise in cream shades; Chiffon Applique bands in colors.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ROYAL TRAVELERS HOME

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Reach Portsmouth.

BIG CROWDS WELCOME THEM

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, on the Royal Yacht, Go Out to the Solent to Meet Them.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 1.—To-day's pageant in honor of the return of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York was almost a reproduction of that attending their departure.

The town and harbor were astir early. Immense crowds assembled along the sea front, and rounds of cheers mingled with the national anthem and salutes from the harbor ships and land batteries as the royal yacht Victoria and Albert started to meet the Ophir. On board the royal yacht King Edward, in the undress uniform of an Admiral, stood on the after bridge at the salute, while Queen Alexandra and the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were on the hurricane deck.

The roads presented a striking spectacle, owing to the great gathering of warships, dressed from stem to stern and with their yards manned and their sides lined with their crews. Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, started the salute to their Majesties, and each ship in turn took it up as the Victoria and Albert moved down the Solent, accompanied by a flotilla of older royal yachts.

Off Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the Victoria and Albert and the Ophir met and exchanged signals of greeting.

At about 2 o'clock the booming of distant guns announced the approach of the royal vessels, and the naval procession soon hove in sight. The Trinity House yacht Irene acted as pilot. She was followed by the Victoria and Albert, the Ophir, and two iron-clads. As they passed down the lines of the fleet, guns, bands, and cheers commingled in the welcome to the royal travelers.

As the Victoria and Albert and the Ophir neared the harbor the troops ashore presented arms and the garrison batteries fired a final salute. The bands everywhere struck up "God Save the King," and thousands of bluejackets on board the ships in the harbor repeatedly cheered the royal party.

The demonstrations were renewed as the Ophir entered the harbor, her band playing "Home, Sweet Home." The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York occupied a conspicuous position on the upper deck of the yacht, respectively saluting and bowing in response to the demonstrations of the thousands of people lining the harbor.

Immediately after the Victoria and Albert and the Ophir were moored at the jetty, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York joined their Majesties and the children on board the former yacht. The children met their father and mother at the gangway with joyful exuberance, and the King and Queen greeted the royal travelers affectionately.

LI-HUNG-CHANG AGAIN ILL.

His Condition Said to be Due to an Order to Denounce the Manchuria Convention.

PEKING, Nov. 1.—Li-Hung-Chang's foreign physicians to-night pronounced his condition grave. He has had hemorrhages for the last two days.

Earl Li's death would probably affect the negotiations in regard to Manchuria which he has been conducting with Paul Lessar, Russian Minister to China.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Standard publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent:

"As a result of the violent opposition of the Viceroys to the Manchurian convention, it is said the Empress Dowager notified Li-Hung-Chang of her resolution to denounce it, and that Li-Hung-Chang, on hearing this, became ill."

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

Two More Cases Reported—No Further Cases at Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Nov. 1.—Another case of the bubonic plague was certified to in this city to-day. Large numbers of people who have been in contact with plague cases or suspects have been isolated.

The foreign Consuls are refusing to grant clean bills of health.

A barmaid who was recently transferred from the Central Station Hotel (which belongs to the Caledonian Railway) to the station at Airdrie (eleven miles from Glasgow) is pronounced to be suffering from the plague. Two hundred employes of the hotel are confined to the hotel precincts for observation.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—The three cases of bubonic plague now in hospital here are doing well, and no fresh cases have been officially reported.

James Boyle, United States Consul, conferred to-day with representatives of the American lines regarding extra precautions, particularly in connection with emigrants. He has also asked the railway companies to have emigrant cars disinfected.

TO GUARD AGAINST PLAGUE.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, referring to the reported appearance of the bubonic plague at the ports of Glasgow and Liverpool, said yesterday: "The same regulations will be carried out in regard to the port of Glasgow as were put in force when the disease recently appeared in that city. As regards Liverpool, all steamers and their crews and passengers will be carefully inspected on arrival at Quarantine. I am working in harmony with the Federal authorities, who carefully inspect all passengers before embarkation for this port. I do not fear any danger to the public health by the appearance of these cases at Glasgow and Liverpool."

Death from the Plague in Batum.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—Ships leaving or entering the port of Batum, on the Black Sea, are to be closely inspected, owing to a death from the plague having occurred in the town.

ANXIETY FOR MISS STONE.

Her Captors Still Holding Out for $110,000—Fears that She May Have to be Sacrificed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—The case of Miss Stone again became very serious to-day. The brigands, it appears, are still holding out for the £25,000 ransom, and it is feared that, should they persist in their demand Miss Stone will have to be sacrificed. Nevertheless, the negotiations are still proceeding.

Anxiety prevails at the United States Legation this evening, whence there has been an active exchange of telegrams between Secretary Spencer Eddy and various points. Mr. Eddy to-day had a long conference with Sir Nicholas R. O'Conor, the British Ambassador here, who is actively assisting in the efforts to bring about Miss Stone's release.

SOFIA, Nov. 1.—The best method of transmitting the ransom demanded by the brigands for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary, and of assuring the safety of the captives, are the matters now engaging the attention of the Samakov missionaries who are negotiating with the kidnappers.

It is felt that unusual precautions are necessary in order to safeguard Miss Stone and the others, as there undoubtedly is danger that the captives will be murdered after the ransom is paid.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Some surprise is expressed here at the extent to which the question of indemnity in Miss Stone's case is being discussed in the European papers. The United States Government so far has directed its efforts solely to the procurement of Miss Stone's release, and there is good reason for the statement that all other questions connected with the case, including that of a possible claim for indemnity, have been regarded as secondary and laid aside for future discussion.

This is almost necessarily the case, owing to the fact that in its present lights, the State Department cannot place the responsibility for Miss Stone's capture and detention. Further evidence must be had on that point.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

Latter State Said to Have Demanded a Declaration from Chile Regarding the Cordilleras.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Daily Mail says:

"The Argentine Government has requested Chile to desist from road-making in the Cordilleras, and has demanded an official declaration that the road-making already accomplished does not constitute a claim by Chile to the territory in dispute.

"Failing this assurance, the Argentine Minister, it is said, will be withdrawn from Santiago de Chile."

NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

Senhor Horta Machado to Replace Viscount de Santo-Thyrso at Washington.

LISBON, Nov. 1.—Horta Machado has been appointed Portuguese Minister at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Shortly after the death of President McKinley, the Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, Portuguese Minister to the United States, was summoned to Lisbon. According to Luis Augusto de Maura Pinto d'Azendo Taveira, at present Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal in this city, the Minister was not told why he was summoned home. Senhor Taveira said today that he knew nothing in regard to the report that the Viscount's call to Portugal had to do with a premature announcement of the death of President McKinley. When asked whether an error of this sort on the part of a diplomatic representative would be regarded as sufficient ground for his recall, Senhor Taveira said it all depended on the temper of the Minister's Government.

State Department officials expressed surprise when told of the appointment of a new Minister from Portugal, and said they doubted the allegation that the change was made because of a premature announcement of President McKinley's death by Senhor de Santo-Thyrso. They are sure that, so far as the United States Government is concerned, it has not been embarrassed by any act of the ex-Minister. The records of condolences received at the department disclose the fact that Portugal conformed closely to the rules observed by other nations.

THE SUIT AGAINST A PRINCESS.

Mr. Rhodes Repudiates Indorsements on Notes Drawn in Favor of Princess Catherine Radziwill.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 1.—The affidavits of Cecil Rhodes, repudiating notes aggregating £23,000, drawn in favor of the Princess Catherine Radziwill; (of the German branch of the Radziwill family,) and purporting to have been signed by Mr. Rhodes, have arrived here.

The Supreme Court has issued a writ of imprisonment against the Princess, on account of a minor debt for £113.

In the Supreme Court of Cape Town on Oct. 12 an application was made for a provisional sentence upon a promissory note for £2,000, upon which the sum of £1,150 had been advanced. The note was drawn by Princess Catherine Radziwill, and purported to be endorsed by the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes.

Counsel for Mr. Rhodes produced an affidavit from Mr. Rhodes's lawyer, stating that he had written to Mr. Rhodes and that the latter in reply repudiated having endorsed the note, and denied all knowledge of it.

The court allowed the application against Mr. Rhodes to stand over until Nov. 1, pending the arrival of affidavits from him. The court further granted a provisional sentence against the Princess.

The minor debt of £113, alluded to in the foregoing dispatch, was for work done by the South African Electric Printing Company, which, on Oct. 12, obtained an order from the court confirming a writ of arrest against the Princess, and also a judgment for the £113. The defendant admitted the debt. She was present in court when each of the applications was made.

The Princess has been a frequent visitor to South Africa, and the charge against her has aroused the greatest interest because she has, apparently, always been on the most friendly terms with Mr. Rhodes and other well-known people.

The London Times, on Aug. 8, published the following:

"We understand that attempts have been made to negotiate certain promissory notes purporting to have been endorsed by Mr. Cecil Rhodes. We are instructed to state that if any such instruments are in circulation they are forgeries."

This notice was inserted by B. A. Hawkesley, counsel for Mr. Rhodes.

AN ANGLO-SPANISH MYSTERY.

Record of Marriage of a "Lord Sackville" to a Spanish Dancer Said to Have Been Destroyed.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—The name of "Sackville" is figuring in strange investigations which are occupying the attention of the courts here.

A local lawyer has asked the courts to recognize the legitimacy of a client, who claims to be the son of a certain "Lord Sackville, Secretary of Legation at Madrid about the year 1853." The claimant alleges that the diplomat married a well-known Spanish dancer, Pepita Duran, and had three daughters and a son by the marriage. But, he asserts, the marriage register was subsequently tampered with, and the name of Pepita Duran's dancing master, Antonio de la Oliva, was substituted for the original entry.

The examining magistrate appointed experts to examine the register, and the experts have confirmed the statement that the original name of the husband, whatever it was, has been scratched out and that of Oliva substituted.

At the date mentioned in the foregoing, "about the year 1853," there was no Lord Sackville. Charles Sackville Germain, second Viscount Sackville and fifth Duke or Dorset, died in 1843; when all his honors became extinct, and the representation of the family devolved on Mary, Countess Amherst, and Elizabeth, Countess Delawarr. The latter assumed, by royal license, the additional name and arms of Sackville. The barony of Sackville was revived for the benefit of Mortimer Sackville-West, a son of the Countess Delawarr, who was created Lord Sackville in 1876. He died in 1888, and was succeeded in the barony by his brother, the present Peer.

It is a coincidence that the present Lord Sackville, who was British Minister at Washington from 1881 to 1888, has been an attaché of the Madrid Legation, and also British Minister there. However, he did not go to Madrid as a diplomat until eleven years after 1853. He entered the diplomatic service in 1847, when he was Lionel Sackville Sackville-West.

The "New Broom" in Afghanistan.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.—The Ameer of Afghanistan, Habib Ullah, has caused to be spread broadcast a proclamation informing all Afghans who have fled from their country because of extortion, oppression, or fear of arrest on false charges that they can return safely. The Ameer adds that lands confiscated from them will be restored, that loans will be advanced for improvements, and that a year's taxes will be remitted.

Cannibals Eat Native Congo Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Antwerp says that a detachment of black troops recently sent by the Congo authorities to quell a revolt at Balingis, on the Kassai, was captured, and the soldiers were assassinated, roasted, and eaten.

Russian Battleship Ashore.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Nyborg, on the Island of Fyen, announces that the Russian battleship Peresviet ran ashore this morning on the north end of the island of Langeland, off the coast of Fyen. A salvage steamer has gone to her assistance.

Mr. Carnegie Nominated Lord Rector.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Andrew Carnegie was to-day formally nominated for the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrews University. There were no other nominations. Mr. Carnegie's election will be declared by the Vice Chancellor on Nov. 8.

SEVENTY-EIGHT BOERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, and received yesterday, says Col. Kekewich, in a night surprise of Van Albert's Laager, northeast of Rustenburg, (about sixty miles west of Pretoria,) captured seventy-eight Boers.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Episcopal Authorities Call Attention to Its Importance.

Mr. Lauterbach Explains that Under It Exemption from Taxation Could Only Be Secured by General Legislation.

The Episcopal Church authorities have sent out a letter to the various Church and charitable organizations of the city calling their attention to a proposed amendment to Section 18 of Article III. of the Constitution, which amendment is to be voted upon at the election to be held next Tuesday. Section 18 provides that the Legislature shall not pass a local or private bill in a long list of cases which are enumerated. The proposed amendment to this section is contained in the following words:

"Granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property."

In their letter the Episcopal authorities do not advance any opinion as to the effect of this proposed amendment, nor do they express any opinion as to the desirability of either its passage or defeat. They merely state that it is of sufficient importance to receive careful consideration. Nevertheless, the receipt of the circular has created apprehension in certain circles.

The idea has prevailed in some quarters that the adoption of the amendment would operate to prevent any Church organization or charitable association from obtaining such exemption in the future, and that it was contrary to the spirit which controlled the last State Constitutional Convention in its consideration of the proper attitude for the State to assume toward such organizations.

Edward Lauterbach, who was the Chairman of the Committee on Charities in the Constitutional Convention, was seen yesterday and his opinion of the amendment asked. Mr. Lauterbach said:

"For a correct understanding of the scope of the proposed amendment it is necessary to know just what the Constitutional Convention did with regard to charitable institutions. Section 14 of Article VIII. of the Constitution is as follows:

Maintenance and support of inmates of charitable institutions—Nothing in this Constitution contained shall prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents as to it may seem proper; or prevent any county, city, town, or village from providing for care, support, maintenance, and secular education of inmates of orphan asylums, homes for dependent children, or correctional institutions, whether under public or private control. Payments by counties, cities, towns, and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support, and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required by the Legislature.

"Under the old Constitution the Legislature could make such appropriations obligatory upon the county or city. Under the new Constitution it can only make them discretionary. Exemption from taxation is one form of aid. As the Constitution now stands, there is nothing to prevent the Legislature from exempting any particular church or charitable organization from taxation, and there has been at every session of the Legislature a flood of bills providing for these particular exemptions. Their disposition has depended largely upon the influence which was behind them.

"The tendency of such legislation is necessarily toward an unjust discrimination. The purpose of this proposed amendment is to do away with this and to put all church and charitable organizations which for any reason may think they have a good claim for exemption from taxation upon an equal basis. If the amendment is adopted it will not be possible in the future to have a bill passed exempting from taxation the church or eleemosynary institution of any particular denomination. The only way that such exemption can be gained will be by general legislation. This is right and proper."

When the proposed amendment was under consideration in the Legislature many instances of the working of the present system of passing local bills for the exemption of some particular church organization from taxation were cited. One was that of a church organization in Buffalo. A bill exempting this property from taxation, without any qualification, was passed. Later, when the Buffalo Assessors attempted to tax the site of one of the large hotels of that city, the claim was advanced that the site was exempted from taxation because it belonged to the church organization in question.

PLAYERS ATTACKED RAIDERS.

Alleged Policy Shop Owner Said to Have Urged Them On.

Agents of Capt. F. Norton Goddard's Anti-Policy League conducted an exciting raid on an alleged policy shop in the two-story brick building, 224 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, last evening, which is occupied as a dwelling by Louis Goldberg, thirty-eight years old, the reputed proprietor of the business. The raiders were Superintendent E. J. Reardon, John Brennan, and Henry Philbin. Brennan entered through a hallway, while the others waited on the sidewalk for a signal which he should give. The detective passed the watcher by simply saying he wanted to play a "gig," and as he went into the rear room the others rushed in to help him.

Inside were a score or more of men, most of them negroes or Italians, and they made frantic efforts to escape when the invaders came upon them, as the picket at the door shouted, "We're all pinched." A hand-to-hand fight followed, in the course of which, they say, Goldberg encouraged the others to attack the raiders. Goldberg, they said, tried to slip to the street while the detectives were protecting themselves from the onslaught with their billies, but Brennan seized him. Then, it is charged, Goldberg drew a long, thin dirk and made furious attempts to stab Brennan, but Reardon and Philbin caught his arm and saved their companion. Goldberg then ran, but was soon caught and handcuffed.

Royal Patterson, colored, of 14 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Thomas Weaver of 3,102 Second Avenue were also captured, but the others who had been in the place escaped. The prisoners were taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where Goldberg was locked up on charges of conducting a policy shop and with attempted felonious assault, while the others, at the request of their captors, who say they are only players, were paroled to appear with him this morning in the Harlem Police Court.

THE PLAN TO BOYCOTT AMERICA.

London Spectator Says There Is Danger of the Effort Being Made.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Spectator, discussing the continued agitation in Central Europe against the United States, says:

"There is in fact a real danger. If the Conservative parties on the Continent, which include the Agrarians, Clericals, and Absolutionists and the vast mass of the peasantry, should achieve a temporary triumph, a grand effort will be made to boycott the United States and the Argentine Republic, as a protection for 'vital interests' threatened by their competition.

"Although the movement will pass and probably the hatred with it, the common enemies and common interests of England and America will tend to drive all who speak English and sell and buy food freely into a single defensive group."

More Turkish Officers Demand Pay.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to The Temps from Constantinople says that thirty officers of the navy recently mutinied on account of arrears of pay and proceeded to the palace to make a demonstration. The Sultan sent an aide-de-camp to them with an installment of the money due and the officers thereupon stopped their manifestation.

Many Motor Vehicles Imported.

During the month of October Appraiser Wakeman passed twenty-three high-class motor vehicles that were manufactured abroad. The foreign value of these was over $80,000, and, with the duty added, the value in this country exceeds $120,000. Yesterday there were nine motor vehicles at the Appraisers' Stores awaiting examination, ranging from racers to delivery trucks.

EX-JUDGE J. F. DILLON ROBBED.

Clerk Forges His Name to Hundreds of Checks and Gets Between $12,000 and $15,000.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, general council for the Gould interests and for the Western Union Telegraph Company, has, with his confidential men, been busy for the last two weeks figuring up the extent of a series of forgeries by a clerk in the office, by which Mr. Dillon's bank account has suffered to the extent of between $12,000 and $15,000. The forgeries were perpetrated by one of the junior clerks in the office, and extended over more than a year. The young man has been out of the employ of the office for nearly a year, and his thefts were discovered by accident two weeks ago. No arrests have been made because it is desired that the exact amount of money stolen be learned first. Then the forger may be arrested.

Mr. Dillon, when seen yesterday afternoon, refused to make known the name of the thieving clerk, but admitted that the money stolen would reach the figures named above. The money was obtained by the forging of Mr. Dillon's name to checks on the bank in which the lawyer keeps his personal accounts. Investigation has shown that the young man found the race tracks and gambling rooms more attractive than the humdrum existence in the office, and, learning that Mr. Dillon's name to commercial paper was as good as money, he made use of it.

It is said that the forger made out checks for small amounts from time to time, and that the number of forged checks will reach into the hundreds. How the forgeries could have continued for many months is the mysterious part of the case.

INJURED BY HALLOWEEN PRANK.

Westchester Politician's Skull Fractured by a Boy's Trick.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The Halloween prank of several boys here last night may result in the death of Deputy Commissioner of Jurors Joseph Hudson, who lives in Nelson Avenue. The boys were making a great noise in front of his house, and he went out to drive them away. As he started down the flight of stone steps leading from his piazza he was tripped by a rope tied across the top step, and fell to the foot of the stairway, striking on his head and shoulders.

He was picked up unconscious and carried into the house, where it was found that his shoulder was dislocated and his skull was fractured. Mr. Hudson weighs over 200 pounds. He is one of the most prominent Republican politicians in Westchester County. He is about sixty-five years old.

ROUGH PLAY KILLS SMALL GIRL.

Boy, While on a Halloween Prank, Struck Her in the Stomach.

Halloween's rough frolicking caused the death of Dora Munken, eight years old, of 529 West Forty-eighth Street, who died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning. Late Thursday afternoon the little girl was passing Ninth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street when she came upon half a dozen boys who were greatly enjoying themselves by striking passersby with bags of flour. One of them ran up and dealt her a blow in the stomach which caused her to fall against a wagon owned by Fred Carrogher & Son of 49 Downing Street. Charles Tuley, the driver, stopped immediately and picked the child up unconscious, though she had not been injured in any way by the vehicle. The boys when the little one fell disappeared around the corner.

She was sent to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that she was bleeding internally, and the doctors said that only an operation could save her. She was unable to survive it, however. The child, who was an only daughter, regained consciousness for a little while and told her grief-stricken father who was at the bedside that she did not know who the boy was who had struck her, but that she was sure it was all in play, and that he didn't mean to hurt her. Detectives Lyons and Armstrong of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station are working on the case, and hope to arrest the boy who did the mischief.

LONG ISLAND HUNTER KILLED.

Companion's Gun Was Discharged Accidentally, the Load Entering His Heart.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Nov. 1.—The killing of a young sportsman marked the opening of the gunning season on Long Island today. The victim was Antonio Orbin of this village. He was twenty-one years old and unmarried. The man by whom he was shot accidentally is Adam Phfaff, who has a saloon at 308 East Sixth Street, Manhattan.

The shooting occurred in the woods in Central Park, near this village. The men were after rabbits, and were armed with shotguns. They were standing on a fallen pine tree when Phfaff slipped and fell. His gun was discharged, the contents penetrating Orbin's heart. Orbin was dead when Phfaff reached him. Phfaff surrendered to the officer at Central Park and the Coroner was notified. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

A Hunter Wounds a Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTAWAN, N. J., Nov. 1.—Herbert Tice, son of David Tice of Browntown, Middlesex County, while gunning for rabbits near his home early this morning, was shot and seriously wounded. Tice was walking ahead of a companion, when the latter stumbled and fell, his gun going off. The charge of shot entered young Tice's leg, making a terrible wound. Tice was at once removed to the Long Branch Hospital.

Young Hunter Seriously Wounded.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Nov. 1.—John F. Reilly, a young sportsman, shot himself to-day while out hunting. He stumbled under some underbrush and his gun went off, the charge entering his right leg. He is quite seriously hurt.

FINE HORSES DESTROYED.

Contractor's Stable Caught Fire and Eight Were Burned to Death.

Eight fine draft horses perished in a fire which destroyed the two-story frame stable 436 East Ninety-third Street early yesterday morning, the building and animals both being owned by Matthew Baird, a contractor. The fire was discovered at about 3 o'clock by a watchman employed in a lumber yard in the same block, but the flames made such rapid headway that by the time the firemen arrived it would have been death to any human being to have entered the burning building.

The fire destroyed a number of dirt carts and other wagons hauled up in a yard next to the stable, and threatened to destroy the home of James McNamara and his family, at 433, in the same street, and a vast quantity of lumber stored in the block. This property was saved by being kept wet by the firemen. Mr. Baird estimated the loss at $3,000, of which all but $500 was represented by the horses.

LAWYER STRUCK BY A CAR.

William H. Gardiner Received Injuries That May Prove Fatal.

William Henry Gardiner, fifty years old, a lawyer, who lives at 222 East Eighty-third Street, while crossing Third Avenue at Eighty-sixth Street last night was knocked down by a south-bound Third Avenue electric car and received injuries which, the surgeons say, may result in his death.

He had been watching a transparency political banner at Eighty-sixth Street, and was crossing the street on his way home when he was struck by the car. He was hurled against an elevated road pillar and his skull was fractured. He also received severe contusions about the body.

Policeman Peters of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, called an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, and Dr. Wheelwright removed Mr. Gardiner to the hospital.

Shot During Political Quarrel.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 1.—Thomas Scott of Bethany Street was shot and seriously wounded this evening during a quarrel over politics with William Dorlan. It is said Dorlan drew a revolver and fired point blank and then ran, but was caught and locked up. Scott is wounded in the groin, and is in a precarious condition.

The Etruria Reported.

The steamship Etruria, Capt. McKay, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, will arrive at Queenstown at 6:15 this morning. (Reported by wireless telegraphy.)

Adams Dry Goods Co.

Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

ROUSING SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

In the New Grocery Dep't!

Bologna Sausage, per Pound, **10c** The Bologna Sausage that we offer is another item among the many pure food products that reflect credit upon this aggressive and progressive department.

Ham or Tongue, per Can, **4c** Potted or Deviled Ham or Tongue—"Armour's"—every good housewife knows about the merits of this offering. We will surely sell a great many cans to-day at the cut price of four cents.

Early June Peas, per Can, **9c** The "Morning Light" brand of Early June Peas stands for the very best in these popular canned vegetables. These Peas are succulent, delicious, fully ripened and canned most carefully.

Frankfurters, per Pound, **13c** Thirteen here is a lucky number, for it buys a pound of "Vienna" Frankfurters—fresh every day—choice and wholesome—especially made for the most critical grocery department in New York.

String Beans, per Can, **7c** The "Eclipse" Brand of String Beans is one of the best known brands in the market—always tender and appetizing because perfect beans perfectly prepared.

Sugar Corn, per Can, **8c** "Fancy Northern King" Sugar Corn is one of the highest grade food products ever offered—every can is ready for our trade only after passing the most severe criticism.

Worcestershire Sauce, per Bottle, **7c** "Pride of England" Worcestershire Sauce adds a piquant and pleasing flavor to table foods. This is a highly popular brand at a cut price.

Crackers, per Pound, **11c** "Animal," "Atalantic" or "Mixed" Crackers—light, flaky, crusty, pure and wholesome—we have laid in a large supp'y to go at eleven cents per pound.

Blueing, per Quart, **6c** "FOLIAGE" brand of Blueing is known as thoroughly good—every woman should make a memo of this sale, during which a quart bottle goes for only six cents.

Men's Suits and Overcoats at a saving of $11 Through This Price.

$14

Men's ultra fashionable Suits and Overcoats — equal to merchant tailor make—with all the style, fit and quality that distinguishes $25 garments. The Suits are made of STRICTLY ALL-WOOL FANCY WORSTED—with satin sleeve linings—serge body linings—silk pipings and show the new military cut. The Overcoats are made of AMERICAN WOOLLEN CO.'S BEST DOUBLE WARP MELTONS, in shades of Oxford, Brown, Olive, Blue and Greenish Mixtures. Each Overcoat has French facing, silk velvet collar, silk sleeve lining, silk yoke and body lined with extra good quality diagonal suiting.

Webster's Dictionary,

$1.35

Published to sell for $5

☞ This dictionary weighs 8 lbs. in Royal Octavo form, contains 1,750 pages, with 1,500 illustrations and 4 magnificent colored plates, and is unquestionably the greatest storehouse of knowledge ever compressed into a single volume.

Special Features of This Magnificent Dictionary Include:—

An Appendix of 10,000 Difficult Words, Pronouncing Vocabularies of Scripture Names, Greek and Latin Proper Names, Modern Geographical Names, Dictionary of Synonyms, Compendium of Biography, Heroes and Heroines of Prose and Poetry, Dictionary of Noms de Plume, Dictionary of Mythology, Dictionary of Musical Terms, Dictionary of Familiar Allusions, Lexicon of Foreign Phrases, Dictionary of Abbreviations, FOUR BEAUTIFULLY COLORED PLATES, Showing in Their Actual Colors the Flags of Various Nations, U. S. Naval Flags, Pilot Signals of Various Nations, Yacht Club Signals and Shoulder Straps for Officers. This Dictionary also contains a frontispiece of Noah Webster, Author's Preface and Memoir of the Author.

This great popular ecition is brought strictly up to date, with an appendix containing all the newest words in the language, such as "Automobile," "Appendicitis," "Christian Science," etc. There is also embodied a new appendix giving the National Census of 1900. The cover as shown in illustration is in a beautiful design, with name stamped in gold—the binding is in tan sheep, strong and serviceable, reinforced with patent spring back—it is furnished with patent thumb index, giving ready reference to any word in the volume, and the definitions are the clearest, most comprehensive and concise to be found in any dictionary in the language.

☞ *This magnificent work must not be confounded in any way with the cheap, common, trashy books which flood the market under the same name.*

CALLED MAN TO SEE HIM DIE.

Then a Young Anarchist Out of Work Drank a Poisonous Acid.

Surrounded by text books on various sciences, Louis Schapiro, a young Russian Anarchist, commited suicide by swallowing carbolic acid at his home, at 105 Avenue B, yesterday morning and called in a neighbor to see him die. He left brief writings of his own, some blasphemous in the extreme, others reviling society.

Schapiro lived with Rudolph Miller and Miller's brother and two sisters in a neatly kept apartment. He was twenty-five years old, and a maker of paper boxes, but had been out of employment for four months. The others all went to work yesterday, leaving him alone. He called down the airshaft to Moses Bach, a young man who lives on the second floor.

"Come up stairs, I want to show you something," he said.

Bach went up, and as he opened the door of the Miller rooms saw Schapiro writhing on the floor in his death agony, with the lower part of his face badly burned by the poison which he had just drunk from a glass close by. He died before an ambulance arrived.

A card showed Schapiro to be a member of the Educational League of 169 Henry Street, and to be studying among other branches political geography, geometry, algebra, and English literature. Many of his books were in the Hebrew and German languages.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN SCHOOL.

Coolness of Pupils and Presence of Mind of Principal Prevented a Possible Panic.

A possible panic was averted yesterday morning in Public School No. 41, New York Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, by presence of mind on the part of the teachers and pupils. Shortly after 9 o'clock three of the boys attending the school discovered a fire among some rubbish in the basement of the building. After vainly trying to stamp out the blaze, one of the boys ran to a fire box to turn in an alarm. On the way he met Policemen Sherry and Relehan of the Atlantic Avenue Station, who hurried to the school. Sherry went quietly up stairs and told Principal Smith of the fire. Relehan telephoned for the police reserves.

The Principal quickly went about the school and had the teachers put the children through the fire drill. The 2,000 pupils marched out of the building with measured tread, and few guessed that there was a real fire in the school until they got outside and saw the fire engines dashing up.

The blaze in the basement in the meanwhile had been stamped out by the boys who had discovered it. When the firemen had made certain that there was no further danger, the pupils were all marched back into the building.

BECAME UNCONSCIOUS IN COURT.

Mrs. Chartrand Unable to Repeat How She Killed Her Husband.

Mrs. Vencedora Chartrand of Hoboken, who shot John Chartrand, her husband, at the Curling Rink on Thursday, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday and formally charged with murder. She was asked to repeat the story she had told to the police. She endeavored to speak, but could not. Then she fell back in her chair unconscious.

While she was being revived her counsel, William Hurley, said his client would waive examination. She was then remanded pending the investigation by County Physician Charles B. Converse, who will make an autopsy to-day. This has been demanded by the police, who maintain that two shots were fired from the revolver with which Chartrand was killed, while Mrs. Chartrand insists that the weapon was discharged but once.

SHEPARD BANNER BEARERS.

Men Sent Out in "Blocks of Five" to Catch Voters.

The management of the Democratic campaign made a new departure yesterday in their efforts to secure votes for Mr. Shepard. Men in "blocks of five" were sent out to traverse all parts of the city. They carried small banners on which were inscribed the following statements:

"The newspapers print only the partisan lies and suppress the truth. We take this means of getting our side of the issue before the public."

"Shepard and prosperity. Abuse and scurrility are not good arguments. Shepard is a sincere man. Rebuke those who defame our great city. Vote under the star."

G. F. Newcomb Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—A writ was served today in this city upon J. F. Newcomb of New York, who was a member of the defunct New York brokerage house of W. R. Vermilye & Co., in connection with a civil process instituted by William Foster of this city. Mr. Newcomb remained in custody only a few hours before getting bonds.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Dealings in Futures.

That's our method in business—it is not only what Bloomingdales is doing to-day that we keep always in mind, but what more can be done to-morrow.

If you have tried us once, and been satisfied with your purchase, it ought to bring you back for something else. Therefore we must always keep up to the mark, remembering the weight that to-day's satisfaction will have on future dealings with us.

The following list is an example of this policy, as is every daily bulletin of bargains that we publish:

Men's yoke overcoats $8.75—*"The Stroller," one of the smartest long coats for men turned out by any tailor; graceful in cut, broad shoulder effect, extra length and slash pockets; fabrics are Oxford gray and Scotch homespun.*

To-day's great glove sale—*Gloves manufactured by one of the best kid glove makers in Grenoble, France; all brand new and made from the best quality selected kid skins; latest fall styles, every pair will fit perfectly, and is guaranteed; a new pair if a pair turns out unsatisfactorily.*

Women's $2.50 evening gloves 98c—*In black only, 16 and 20 button length, best quality real kid suede; only 200 pairs in this lot; women's $2 glace kid gloves $1.19; finest grade; soft, glossy and pliable. Men's $1 suede gloves 75c.; one clasp; have Paris point backs, grays only; all sizes; fit guaranteed.*

Modish neck ruffs—*Specially attractive prices for to-day of plaited liberty silk with juby trimming, long ends, $3.98; of Brussels net with ribbon trimmed long ends $5.98; of fine plaited liberty silk ribbon loops, long ends, $6.98; different and more elaborate styles $10.98 to $33. Almost all can be had in black, white, and black and white combinations.*

Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs 10c. each—*These are the regular 25c. kind, and will be sold at 10c. for to-day only; they are dainty in design and will be most acceptable for gifts.*

Children's winter dresses—*French style, of good cashmere, $3.98; with shirred round yoke; pointed cape, cape and cuffs trimmed with lace insertion, sizes 2, 3 and 4 yrs.; of fine cashmere, in guimpe style, $4.98; long waist effect, velvet round waist, tucked cape, edged with lace, sizes 2, 3 and 4 yrs.*

Women's knitted underwear 50c—*The famous Norfolk and New Brunswick make; the garments are in merino and wool; guaranteed not to shrink in washing, and for wear and durability have no equal. Regular $1 value; in this lot the goods are of strictly first quality in ribbed merino, cotton and wool mixed; in whites and grays; every garment sold guaranteed against shrinkage.*

Women's stylish mackintoshes $4.69—*Raglan shape in navy blue and black serge; rubber interlining; light plaid linings, made with yoke back and front; bishop sleeves and velvet collar; at $5.69.—Raglans in navy blue, black and brown serge; rubber interlining; made with full back; bell sleeves; velvet collars, and detachable shoulder capes; at $4.49—of all wool serge, in navy blue and black; light plaid linings; made with full sweep military cape, with velvet collar and pearl buttons.*

Men's $1 white laundered shirts 65c—*Open back and front; just the things for street or full dress wear; at our price a third less than they can be bought for anywhere else in the city. 65c. each, or 6 for $3.75.*

Women's black taffeta silk waists $3.98—*Made in the newest and most modish fashions, with tucked back and front; lined throughout; separate collar; others of finer quality $3.98—elaborately tucked and hemstitched back and front.*

Women's winter petticoats $2.25—*Of black luster cloth lined throughout with striped silesia; made with deep knee flounce; trimmed with one ruffle; at $3.98—of colored luster cloth; entirely lined with striped silesia; made with deep knee flounce; trimmed with two hemstitched ruffles.*

Australian Ministry Sustained.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2.—After a continuous sitting of twenty-seven hours the Federal House of Representatives rejected by a vote of 39 to 25 a resolution of no confidence in the Government, introduced by Mr. Reid, the Opposition leader, in connection with the Tariff bill.

To Attend King Edward's Coronation.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Prince Hu, according to the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, has been appointed China's representative at the coronation of King Edward

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY IS ALMOST CLOSED

No More Important Witnesses to be Heard.

A Newspaper Correspondent and Lieut. John Hood Testify as to Minor Points of Detail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Schley inquiry is practically closed. On Monday Rear Admiral Schley will take the stand to correct his testimony, and an officer of the Castine, Lieut. Strauss, may be called. After that, unless the Judge Advocate in the meantime discovers some more witnesses, Mr. Hanna will begin the argument.

Sylvester Scovel, a newspaper correspondent, was on the stand to-day to testify in regard to the megaphone conversation between Capt. Sigsbee and the press boat, Somers N. Smith. James H. Hare, who was on that boat, has testified that Sigsbee informed them that Cervera was not in Santiago. Scovel said he handled the megaphone, and that Sigsbee did not tell them anything definite about the whereabouts of the Spaniards. Sigsbee was not sure about it, but said he had caught an English collier trying to sneak into the harbor.

On cross-examination, Scovel said that others may have talked with Sigsbee besides himself on that occasion, and that, as Charles M. Pepper was a friend of Sigsbee's, it was possible that Pepper had done so. He could not swear that Mr. Hare's testimony was incorrect. He could only remember the conversation in which he took part. He said that Sigsbee's statement provoked a lively discussion on board the boat. Some of the correspondents thought they ought to stay at Santiago, and others that they ought to follow Schley.

Lieut. John Hood was recalled. He testified that when Rear Admiral Sampson sent him to Cienfuegos he made observations and gathered information for the purpose of reporting it to Sampson. He denied that he had been on board the Adula.

The attendance on the court to-day was the smallest since the sessions began. Comparatively few of the reserved seats were occupied at the beginning of to-day's sitting, and Lieut. Crawford, Admiral Dewey's private secretary, who has handled the distribution of tickets with rare tact, invited those present to the front when he discovered that the seats would not be claimed by the ticket holders, thus giving the court an audience and at the same time affording the chance visitors a good opportunity to hear the proceedings.

Admiral Schley was in the courtroom half an hour before proceedings began, but he announced that he would not be able to undertake the correction of his testimony before next Monday. "There were five whole days of it," he said, "and to go over it and make the necessary corrections is not a light task."

It is probable that he will have something more to say concerning his interview on May 18 with Admiral Sampson relative to which Capt. Chadwick spoke yesterday. It is not now intended to call any witnesses in sur-rebuttal, and it is expected that the argument will begin soon after Admiral Schley concludes the correction of his testimony.

TESTIMONY FILLS 1,600 PAGES.

The members of the tribunal are evidently preparing to devote a large amount of time to the consideration of the testimony, for they have taken rooms in the city for this purpose. The testimony covers 1,600 printed pages, and the court sat 36 days in listening to it. With the additions yet to be made in the way of argument and documents, the record probably will run over 1,700 pages.

The court was six minutes late in entering the hall to-day, this being the first time that absolute promptness has not been observed. Judge Advocate Lemly announced that counsel had agreed on the order of the speeches in closing the case subject to the sanction of the court. Mr. Hanna is to open for the department. He will be followed by Capt. Parker and Mr. Rayner for Admiral Schley, and Judge Advocate Lemly will close for the department. Admiral Dewey announced that this arrangement was satisfactory to the court.

Capt. Lemly then brought up the question of the character of the argument to be made, saying: "I would like for my own information to ask the instructions of the court as to whether or not we are expected in the closing argument to confine ourselves to the evidence and to the scope of th precept as defined by the court. I mean the arguments made both by counsel for the applicant and by my associate and myself."

Mr. Rayner—We have to confine ourselves to the evidence, but I do not want to be entirely restricted. We cannot allude to any facts that are not in the evidence, but we will, in making our allusion, do it very respectfully and within proper bounds.

Capt. Lemly—I think that should be the general scope of the argument. The court has defined the scope of the precept, but of course we could not undertake, and the court won't undertake, to restrict ourselves entirely, I assume, in stating just exactly the words and the manner, and so on. That would be a question which at the time they would have to say whether it was proper or not.

Mr. Rayner—Of course, in making an argument, we won't pretend to refer to anything not in the record. We are bound by that, but I do not want to have any more restrictions placed upon my argument than I would in any other court. I want the constitutional right to argue this case within proper bounds and with great respect to everybody concerned, but to make criticisms as they appear proper to me, or to make comment. If I should find, for instance, that I believed a witness has not told the truth, I should not hesitate to say so.

Capt. Lemly—That is right.

Admiral Dewey—There won't be any trouble about that. When we come to that bridge, we will cross it.

Sylvester Scovel was then called as the first witness of the day. He said that while on the press boat Somers N. Smith as a newspaper correspondent on May 27 or 28 it came up with the St. Paul, of which Capt. Sigsbee was in command off the shore at Santiago. There was a conversation with Capt. Sigsbee through the megaphone, and he himself had used the megaphone in conducting the interview. The witness said the Somers N. Smith was about seventy-five or a hundred feet from the St. Paul during the conversation.

"Give us as nearly as you can the words of that conversation?" said Capt. Lemly.

"We had been sent to find Commodore Schley, and the first question of course was 'Where is Schley?' and the answer from Capt. Sigsbee was 'You will find him in the Yucatan Passage,' and then, inasmuch as our boat was very slow, I asked him to advise me whether he thought we could catch Commodore Schley if we followed him and he stated 'Yes.'

NOT SURE ABOUT CERVERA.

"The second question was 'Where is Cervera?' and in answer to that Capt. Sigsbee did not speak for a moment. He consulted with somebody on the bridge of the ship and then answered: 'I am not sure, but we caught an English collier trying to sneak into the harbor this morning.' That was all the conversation I remember to have had with Capt. Sigsbee personally. Other men on the boat had some conversation with him."

"Did Capt. Sigsbee at any time during the conversation inform you that the Spanish squadron was not in Santiago?"

"He did not tell us that the Spaniards were not in there."

Mr. Scovel said that he had effected three landings on the southern coast of Cuba for the purpose of communicating with the insurgent Cubans during the campaign. On cross-examination Mr. Scovel said that he had been at the megaphone a part of the time. He could not say whether others on board the press boat had talked with Capt. Sigsbee.

"Then," asked Mr. Rayner, "are you prepared to say on your oath that no one in your boat asked Capt. Sigsbee whether Cervera was not in the harbor at Santiago?"

"It is possible," was the reply, "that a conversation might have taken place on the part of some one else, but as the Smith was a small boat and as conversation must necessarily be in a loud tone of voice I think I would have heard it if there had been any."

"Are you, then, prepared to say that the testimony of Mr. Hare, in which he said that Capt. Sigsbee had said that the Spaniards were not at Santiago is false?"

"No. I am not prepared to say that his statement is false and that no such conversation took place, but I can swear that nothing of the kind was said while I was conducting the conversation, and I conducted the principal part of it."

Mr. Scovel was then excused, and a number of the witnesses of yesterday were called for the purpose of making corrections in their testimony. While Capt. Eaton of the Resolute was on the stand for this purpose Capt. Lemly asked him: "Which way was the Brooklyn heading when you saw her funnels appear out of the smoke to the southward, as you stated yesterday?"

The witness replied: "About southwest, as I saw her, nearly broadside on."

He also said that when he saw the Brooklyn making her turn "with comparative rapidity," the turn had been nearly completed.

Capt. Chadwick, while under recall, said in response to a question from Mr. Rayner that there had been a practical abrogation by the Navy Department of the precautionary orders concerning the bombardment of Spanish shore batteries, in order to permit the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico. He added that in his opinion there had been a general abrogation of the order, but Mr. Rayner objected to the giving of opinions.

LIEUT. HOOD'S TESTIMONY.

Capt. Chadwick was then excused, and Lieut. John Hood, who commanded the Hawk during the Spanish war, recalled. He was questioned on the point made by Admiral Schley in his testimony that the commanding officer of the Dolphin had filed with the Navy Department a memorandum in which he said, speaking of Hood's return from his mission to Commodore Schley, while the latter lay off Cienfuegos: "Hood says a good many officers do not believe the Spaniards are there [at Cienfuegos] at all, but they can only surmise."

In reply to a question as to what report he had made on which such a memorandum could have been based, the witness replied: "I reported to the commanding officer of the Dolphin that I conversed with a number of officers, and that I did not believe myself, nor did many of the officers believe, as far as I could make out, that the Spaniards were there; that there was no reason for believing they were there, and that I thought Commodore Schley had convinced himself they were there on very slender grounds."

Mr. Hanna—Did you or not make any report to the commanding officer of the Dolphin which would warrant the use of language embodied in that memorandum?"

"I did make such a report, one warranting stronger language than that."

Mr. Hanna—How did you get the notes in reference to boarding the Adula?

"I never boarded the Adula. I returned to the flagship Brooklyn after collecting the mail, under Commodore Schley's orders, about 11 o'clock. Just as I came on board I met Lieut. Simpson of the Brooklyn, who had boarded the Adula and had his written report. I asked him to let me see it, as there might be valuable information in it, which he did. I then told him I wanted a copy of it to take back to the Admiral, as there was, in my opinion, very valuable information in it.

"Simpson and myself went to the executive officer's office and he read the notes over. He had the executive officer's writer make a copy for me to take back to the Admiral as valuable information. He had just come out from making his report to the commander of the Flying Squadron. That, as quoted in the appendix, is an exact copy of Simpson's boarding report to the Commander in Chief of the Flying Squadron."

Lieut. Hood said in reply to a question from Mr. Rayner that he had not boarded the Adula, and that the notes which he had carried back to the Dolphin were those made by Lieut. Simpson; hence it was Lieut. Simpson, and not himself, who had boarded the British ship.

Lieut. Hood was then excused, and a number of telegrams and official dispatches, which have heretofore been put in, were introduced at this point for the convenience of counsel.

Capt. Lemly then stated that he had one more witness whom he desired to call on Monday owing to the fact that he was too ill to appear to-day, and it was also stated that Admiral Schley would again take the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony. Mr. Rayner said he would have no more witnesses, except, possibly, the Admiral himself.

There being no further business before the court, an adjournment was taken at 12:45 until Monday, at 11 A. M.

GUATEMALA'S SPECIAL ENVOY.

Minister Sent to Convey to President Roosevelt Expression of Sympathy for Mr. McKinley's Death.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Hay to-day presented to the President Señor Don Jorge Munoz as a Special Minister and Plenipotentiary from Guatemala. Señor Munoz was accompanied by Dr. Yela, the Secretary of the Guatemalan Legation here. The former came in a special capacity, as the bearer of the condolences of the Guatemalan Government upon the death of President McKinley. Guatemala is the only country which has thus specially honored President McKinley's memory.

The meeting between the President and Señor Munoz took place in the Blue Parlor of the White House. The Guatemalan representative delivered a letter accrediting him to the President, and then addressed the President, at some length on the subject of the friendly relations between this Government and that of Guatemala. To the speech of Señor Munoz President Roosevelt replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister: It is with feelings of most sincere and grateful appreciation that I receive from your hands the letter whereby you are accredited in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission for the purpose of expressing the sorrow and sympathy which the President and Government of Guatemala share with the Government of the United States in view of the lamented death of President McKinley.

"This friendly and notable action of your Government, added to the many manifestations of sympathy and respect evinced by the President, Government, and people of Guatemala, which have reached me directly or through the legation of the United States at Guatemala City and the legation of Guatemala at this capital, have deeply impressed me, and I shall take occasion to assure his Excellency President Estrada Cabrera directly of the high value I place upon his brotherly action.

"I thank you for the warm and cordial manner in which you have given voice to the sentiments of your Government and for your kind and courteous reference to myself. It shall be my duty as well as pleasure to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations which have for so long subsisted between the two countries, and in this I count upon the assistance and co-operation of President Estrada.

"It gives me pleasure to assure you that your wishes for the welfare and happiness of the people and Government of the United States and myself are heartily reciprocated."

Cabinet Considers Recess Appointments

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. — The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted largely to the consideration of the recess appointments, which the President must send to Congress when it convenes next month. The President is going carefully over these appointments with the members of the Cabinet.

President to Entertain College Mates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Several members of President Roosevelt's class of 1880 at Harvard will be the President's guests at dinner to-morrow night.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge L. D. Thoman, Chicago; W. S. Tyler, Cleveland; H. Fisher Eldridge, Portsmouth, N. H.; E. S. Pike, Chicago.

HOLLAND—James B. Howe, Seattle; Arthur Y. Wear, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—M. G. Seckendorf, Washington; Capt. F. W. Harris, Vienna; D. B. C. Catherwood, Philadelphia; P. F. Karch, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—F. C. Pingree, Detroit; Col. B. P. Foster, Cleveland.

VICTORIA—James Graham, Albany; F. M. Lowrie, Buffalo; W. M. Cole, Elmira.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Philip Cowles Knapp, Boston; Capt. Lloyd Phillips, London; Col. W. J. Cotton, San Francisco; Col. Carter, Wantage, England; Capt. G. T. Patterson, United States Army; Capt. Lloyd England, United States Army.

PLAZA—Emil Pollock, Cincinnati; E. W. Walker, Louisville; Thomas G. McAuliffe, Augusta, Ga.

SAVOY—Frank Sullivan, San Francisco; Eugene Fanche, Paris; L. H. Myers, London; Charles A. Plamendon, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—T. H. Norton, United States Navy; H. Taylor, Pittsburg; John Clarke, Sheffield, England.

GRAND—Capt. C. M. Truitt, United States Army; W. E. Brearley, London; George A. Cheney, Los Angeles, Cal.

MURRAY HILL—W. A. Langton, Toronto.

NORMANDIE—Col. W. M. Rice, Houston, Texas; Capt. James A. Baker, Houston, Texas.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. F. M. Gibson, United States Army.

GILSEY—Charles A. Adams, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—T. C. Grant, San Francisco; A. G. Kerns, Wallace, Idaho; C. D. Pullen, Beaumont, Texas; C. M. Green, United States Revenue Cutter Service; J. Frank Aldrich, Washington.

HOFFMAN—S. W. Wood, Philadelphia; H. Crabb, Montreal; J. C. Garlington, Washington.

ASTOR—Ex-Senator T. J. Henderson, Illinois; J. Tucker Murdich, Philadelphia.

ALIENS IN THIS COUNTRY 28 PER CENT. ILLITERATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Census report on School, Militia, and Voting Ages for all the States and Territories shows the following summary for the country as a whole: Persons of school age, 5 to 20 years, 26,110,788, of whom 24,897,130 are native-born, 22,490,211 are white, and 13,086,160 are males; males of militia age, 16,360,363, of whom 13,132,280 are native born, and 14,495,396 are white; and males of voting age, 21,329,819, of whom 16,227,285 are native born, and 19,636,143 are white.

Of the total number of males 21 years of age and over, 1,706,283 are illiterate, and the 16,227,285 native-born males 21 years of age and over, 1,706,283 are illiterate, and of the 5,102,534 foreign-born 620,002 are illiterate. Native white males of voting age who are of foreign parentage show a relative increase in their proportion since 1890, while the colored males of voting age have increased throughout the Northern and Western sections, with a few exceptions, like California, where there has been a large decrease in Chinese population.

In many Southern States, especially Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana, the colored element of voting age shows a decreased proportion. Foreign white males of voting age show an increased proportion in all New England except Vermont. There has been a relative decrease in all of the remaining States and Territories except New Jersey.

A little over 28 per cent. of the entire alien population of the country is illiterate. This is notably so in Louisiana, where they constitute nearly one-half of the aliens. The statistics show that the average number of persons to each potential voter range from 3.1 to 3.5 in the North Atlantic States; 3.4 to 3.6 in the North Central States; 4 to 4.4 persons to each potential voter in the South Central States; from 3.3 to 4.7 in the South Atlantic States; from 2.4 to 4.1 in the Western States, and 1.7 to 1.9 in Alaska and Hawaii.

STRENGTHENING THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—In addition to the four warships which Congress has directed him to prepare plans for, as a basis for appropriation at the next session of Congress, Secretary Long has before him the recommendations of the Board of Naval Construction, looking to authorization by Congress of the building of forty more naval vessels of all classes, from battleships down to tugboats. The plans for the two armored cruisers and two battleships projected by Congress last session already have been prepared and look to the construction of about 16,000-ton battleships and 14,000-ton cruisers. The battleships and cruisers additional to these which the Construction Board proposes probably will be of about the same size and general type. The board's complete plan is:

Three sea-going battleships of about 16,000 tons displacement.
Two armored cruisers of about 14,500 tons displacement.
Six gunboats of about 1,200 tons.
Six gunboats of about 600 tons.
Six gunboats of about 200 tons.
Two colliers of about 15,000 tons.
One repair ship of about 7,500 tons.
Six training ships of about 2,000 tons.
Four picket boats of about 650 tons.
Four tugboats.

While the above appears to be a startling amount of naval construction to recommend to Congress, it is stated that it is after all merely a repetition of the programme submitted to that body through Secretary Long by the Construction Board last year, and is even smaller than the aggregate tonnage proposed to be authorized by the general, or Dewey, board.

In each case, it is explained, the recommendations are but the steps necessary to be taken to carry out the general polley of providing the United States with a modern navy of sufficient strength and made up of harmonious units. This policy was thought out carefully by the two boards, and if it is carried out as proposed, they declare that the symmetrical navy finally provided would be very much more effective than the more numerous navies of several of the European States.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; M. Solinsky, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.: J. A. McLeod, ribbons, umbrellas, notions, jewelry; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Coppin, John R., Covington, Ky.; notions, cloaks, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cook, L. W., Williamsport, Penn.; house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hasemeler & Siekman, Richmond, Ind.; H. H. C. Hasemeier, muslin underwear, corsets, hosiery and knit underwear; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. Gutman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wolf, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, dress goods, silks, and laces; Belvedere House.

Kinnane Brothers & Co., Springfield, Ohio; E. Kinnane, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; Park Avenue Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. K. Malone, dress goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; W. R. Sargent, cloaks, suits, and waists; Everett House.

"Gusky's," Pittsburg, Penn.; L. De Wolf, clothing and cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Jackson Brothers & Watts, Lynchburg, Va.; R. Watts, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Quinn, Marshall, Company, Lynchburg, Va.; Y. P. Marshall, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, neckwear; 2 Walker Street.

Updegraff, G. F., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; G. F. Updegraff, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Little, domestics and linings; Victoria Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. H. Sanborn, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Meldrum, H. A., Company; C. A. Watson, linens; 47 Lispenard Street; Continental Hotel.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. R. Pattison, woolens and linings; Hoffman House.

Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. N. Lawfer, carpets; 376 Broadway; Hotel Bartholdi.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds westerly, shifting to southerly.

Over the United States settled weather prevails generally, with lower temperatures for the season in the middle northern districts. An area of low barometer is moving rapidly eastward over the British northwest territory, and the barometer is high over the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. Fair and moderate weather is indicated for to-day east of the Mississippi. In the middle West conditions will favor local rains. In the Northwest the temperature will fall decidedly, with snow in the mountain districts.

Along the Atlantic Coast light to fresh westerly winds will become variable. On the great lakes variable winds will shift to southerly and increase in force by to-night. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports are likely to encounter gales to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, as taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, was as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—TIMES. 1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	53	54	57
6 A. M.	53	54	57
9 A. M.	57	55	60
12 M.	63	58	66
4 P. M.	64	59	61
6 P. M.	63	58	60
9 P. M.	62	55	56
12, P. M.	61	53	54

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58⅞
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1900	58
Corresponding date for last 25 years	49

The thermometer registered 55 degrees at 8 A. M., and 56 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 60 degrees at 1:15 P. M., and the minimum 52 degrees at 12:05 A. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:15 A. M.—19 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Charles Hersch; damage, $5.

12:55 A. M.—433 East Ninety-third Street; Matthew Baried; damage, $3,000.

1:50 A. M.—395 First Avenue; John Ferreca; damage slight.

10:50 A. M.—123 First Street; Simon Kuhn; damage slight.

11:55 A. M.—2 Mangin Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

4:55 P. M.—115 Broome Street; Samuel Yess; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—112 Goerck Street; Rudolph Tealmutter; damage, $5.

6:40 P. M.—1,212 Broadway; Shanley Brothers; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Nov. 1.—A fire which started in Friedman's livery stable, near Pittsburg Street, early this morning destroyed ten buildings, covering two blocks. One life is reported to have been lost, and the property damaged is estimated at $250,000.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 1.—The West Coast Asphalt factory was destroyed by fire to-night. The plants of the Wilder-Manning Tannery and Porter Battery Company were considerably damaged. Total loss, $50,000.

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1901

Taxpayers of the City Will Have to Provide $88,241,852.75.

Department of Taxes Complains of Invasion of the City's Assets by State Board and Legislature.

President Feitner sent to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday a report of the work of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1901. The report contains an analysis of the assessment rolls for 1901, and a synopsis shows that the taxpayers of the city will pay $88,241,852.75, of which real estate will bear $75,632,266.44 of the burden, and personal estates pay $12,609,586.31.

The following table shows the amounts to be paid on property assessable in each borough, with the proportionate per centages of payment, as follows:

Manhattan	$62,699,351.28,	being 71.0%
The Bronx	3,610,912.98,	being 4.1%
Brooklyn	17,925,757.31,	being 20.3%
Queens	2,776,559.54,	being 3.2%
Richmond	1,229,272.04,	being 1.4%

A recapitulation of the taxes to be paid on personal estates in the several boroughs follows:

Manhattan	$9,744,643.24
The Bronx	278,659.36
Brooklyn	2,109,055.70
Queens	250,682.49
Richmond	226,545.52

The following explanation is contained in the report:

We desire to add a word of explanation as to the apparent discrepancy of over $200,000 between the tax as extended on our books and the statement of the Controller to the Municipal Assembly. It is due to the special tax for the Surf Avenue improvement in the Borough of Brooklyn and is chargeable to and payable by that borough only.

The total of the exempt property is shown to be $579,510,150. Of this amount the United States owns real estate valued at $53,069,550, and the State of New York $5,018,260. The property owned by the city exempt from taxation is valued at $358,109,500. The exempt property of the churches is valued at $77,394,195, and in addition there are miscellaneous exemptions amounting to $84,614,355, and $747,450 of property under the head of "Parsonages," and exemptions amounting to $264,600 under the head of "Clergy."

The Department of Taxes refers to the State Board of Equalization as follows:

The State Board of Equalization paid its annual visit to this department on Aug. 27 last, and on that occasion we again urged upon their consideration the injustice enacted against this city year after year in over-valuing its real estate by comparison with the other counties of the State, and cited as indicative of the methods habitually pursued by them, the increase by this department of 17 per cent. on the real estate valuations of this city for the year 1899, while the State Board credited us with but 3 per cent. increase in that year. Nor is this studied indifference and wilful disregard of the plain statements and vigorous protests of our department against this annually recurring injustice, the measure of the iniquities that we must bear.

The inequality of the apportionment of the State tax was exhaustively reviewed in our report of July, 1899. At that time, basing our statements upon the reports of the State Controller and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1898, and the census of 1892, we conclusively showed that in thirty counties of the State the cost of government to each inhabitant was 2 3-10 cents, while to each inhabitant of Greater New York, for direct taxation, it was at the same time $1.70, and recent legislation has aggravated this condition for the city.

We have, therefore, sounded a note of warning on the subject of the invasion of our assets by the State Board and the Legislature through many mediums, viz.: The excise tax, the transfer tax, the trust company tax, the savings bank tax, exempting the unearned premiums of insurance companies, and others. The figures given below are a few instances which show that these taxes are very largely paid by the citizens of this city:

Total liquor tax receipts by the State, 1900		$12,622,957.79
	Of which New York City pays.	8,032,356.28
Total transfer tax receipts by the State, 1900		
	Of which New York City pays.	3,615,420.56
Total trust company tax receipts by the State, 1900		1,398,790.00
	Of which New York City pays 96 per cent.	

These are not all, but they will serve to illustrate our contention that the State Board and the Legislature are reaching out for our assets.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CAR LIKE A GROCERY STORE.

Feature of Train Carrying Members of Institute of Mining Engineers.

A baggage car fitted like a grocery store was the chief feature of a special train which left Jersey City yesterday afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Mexico City. The train carries the Eastern members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, who are going to Mexico to attend the annual convention of the society. The hotels in Mexico are not supposed to be very excellent, and provision for the comfort of the members of the Institute has therefore been made.

The train carries two baggage cars, one of them fitted up as a commissary department, at the suggestion of Theodore Dwight, Secretary of the society, while the other car will be used in part for sleeping quarters for the porters and waiter, so that they will not have to sleep in the dining car. The rest of the train consists of a dining car, an observation car, three Pullman sleepers, and the private car Olympia, which was occupied by the late President McKinley on his last trip through the country.

The party will be away for about thirty days, and the route will be via the Atchison and the Mexican Central.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S SOUVENIRS.

Two of the handsomest and richest pamphlets ever produced for advertising purposes have been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as souvenirs of the recent trip of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York across the continent.

The first souvenir is entitled "The Royal Visit to Canada." It is bound in green, with gold dusting. The cover has the title printed in raised letters of gold, surmounted by the Duke of Cornwall and York's coat-of-arms in raised gold. It is printed on plate paper and is gorgeously illustrated. The splendid train of cars provided for the royal journey is described in detail, and the many points of interest passed on the train are touched upon.

The second of the souvenirs is entitled "Across Canada," and is bound in red, with the golden coat-of-arms surmounting the title. It is printed on hand-made paper, and consists of a complete time table, with a description of every town passed on the journey between the oceans.

Pullman Company Makes Changes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Important changes in the management of the Pullman Company became effective to-day. C. A. Garcellon became General Manager and W. H. Reed General Superintendent of the operating department. The six operating divisions hitherto used were abolished, and four new divisions became operative with appointments as follows: Northwestern, C. R. Wagner, Superintendent at Chicago; Northeastern, J. S. Merrill, Superintendent at New York; Southeastern, James Martin, Superintendent at Philadelphia; Southwestern, D. H. Martin, Superintendent at St. Louis. A great saving is expected to result from the changes.

New Toledo-St. Louis Route.

TOLEDO, Nov. 1.—The recent purchase of the Eel River Railroad by the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, acting jointly, proves to be quite a significant move. It was announced to-day that the two companies would combine to make a Toledo-St. Louis route, using the Lake Shore to Butler, Ind.; the Eel River to Logansport, and the Vandalia (a Pennsylvania line) to St. Louis. The route is only sixteen miles longer than the Wabash. Through freight and passenger service is to be established. This is in retaliation because the Wabash built a new Chicago line in competition with the Lake Shore and a Pittsburg line in competition with the Pennsylvania.

Brief Railroad Items.

It was stated yesterday by an official of the Southern Pacific Railroad that Controller Mahl of the Southern Pacific Company would also assume the position of Controller of the Union Pacific, with offices at 120 Broadway.

The Burlington route's fast mail train West from Chicago is going to be enlarged by the addition of a parlor buffet car between Chicago and Lincoln.

J. E. Gates has been appointed General Eastern Agent in this city, with headquarters at 68 Broad Street, for the Mexican Railway Company, vice E. S. Burdick, resigned.

The New York Central will put into effect to-morrow its Winter schedule for passenger trains. Several important changes have been made in the train service.

Transport Arrives at Suez.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.—The United States transport Buford, from Manila Oct. 1, has arrived here.

ARMY AND NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

ARMY.

Assistant Quartermaster General, rank of Colonel—Charles F. Humphrey.

Deputy Quartermaster General, rank of Lieutenant Colonel—George E. Pond.

Quartermaster, rank of Major—Isaac W. Littell.

Quartermaster, rank of Major—Gonzalez S. Bingham.

Deputy Surgeon General, rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Valery Havard.

Surgeon, rank of Major—Ogden Rafferty.

Captain, Artillery Corps—James A. Shipton.

Second Lieutenants, Artillery Corps—Fielding L. Poindexter, James H. Johnston, and Charles L. Fisher.

Assistant Surgeons, rank of First Lieutenant—James Matthew Phalen, William Russell Eastman, Charles Alexander Ragan, Edwin Willis Rich, George William Jean, James Frank Hall, Raymond Franklin Metcalfe, Perry Lee Boyer.

Second Lieutenants, Cavalry—Robert F. Tate, Jens E. Stedje, Edward O. Perkins, Robert M. Nolan, William B. Renziehausen, Oscar A. McGee, John A. Wagner, Albert E. Phillips, Robert W. Reynolds.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry—Fred L. Davidson, Robert S. Knox, Charles C. Tarlton, Alfred J. Booth, Charles H. Morrow, William H. Plummer, Stephen O. Fuqua, Morris M. Keck, Herbert L. Evans, Clyde B. Parker, Samuel C. Orchard, John B. Shuman, Allan L. Briggs, Robert O. Patterson, Hunter Harris, James A. Higgins, Henry M. Fales, Gideon H. Williams, Theodore C. Reiser.

Provisional Second Lieutenant, Philippine Scouts—Henry Wessell.

NAVY.

Rear Admiral—John Glass.

Lieutenant Commander—John H. L. Holcombe.

Lieutenants—Louis M. Nulton, Chester Wells, and Stephen V. Graham.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, will join his company.

The following-named officers are detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, commencing Nov. 1, and will proceed to the places specified and enter upon duty accordingly not later than Nov. 15: Capt. Nat P. Phister, First Infantry, Cincinnati; Capt. Fred W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry, Buffalo; Capt. Edward H. Browne, Fourth Infantry, Detroit; Capt. John F. McBlain, Ninth Cavalry,; Houston; Capt. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, Twenty-fifth Infantry, St. Paul; Capt. William F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth Infantry, Brooklyn; Capt. John W. Heard, Third Cavalry, Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. William R. Dashiell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Knoxville, Tenn.

Appointments of officers in the Philippine Scouts: Lindsey E. Cheatham, First Lieutenant; Gustavus J. Hasson, John L. Finlayson, James R. Moxley, and James B. Hutchinson, Second Lieutenants.

First Lieut. J. Kennedy, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed, with rank from July 1, will report not later than Nov. 10 to the commanding officer at Fort Monroe for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station.

The transfer by the President Oct. 22 of Second Lieut. S. D. McAlister, Thirteenth Infantry, to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, is announced. Lieut. McAlister is assigned to the Coast Artillery, and will remain unassigned to a company until further orders. He will proceed to Jackson Barracks for duty.

Capt. Philip G. Wales, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Denver for duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits.

Major Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, vice Major John McClellan, relieved.

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Artillery Corps, will report in person to the Adjutant General of the army for instructions.

Navy.

Commander E. M. Hughes is detached from the Enterprise and ordered home; he has three months' sick leave.

Naval Cadet A. M. Thackara, Jr., is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Bailey arrived at Port Royal Oct. 31.

The Atlanta sailed Nov. 1 from Maldonado for Montevideo.

The Biddle sailed Nov. 1 from Newport for Port Royal, via New London.

The Marietta will leave Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 2, for New York; will remain at New York until the 7th inst., and then proceed to Colon to relieve the Machias.

E. Belmont
Clear Havana Cigars
"Are really excellent"

As an instance of the enterprise of the Aeolian Company, may be mentioned the fact that on Friday, Oct. 11, at Buffalo Exposition, was played for the first time in America a selection from Paderewski's new opera, "Manru." This selection was the love duo between Manru and Ulana, which the critics have pronounced one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most popular numbers of the opera.—MUSIC TRADES REVIEW Oct. 12, 1901.

SELECTIONS FROM
NOVEMBER BULLETIN OF NEW MUSIC
FOR THE
PIANOLA & AEOLIAN

Manru (Two Selections). Paderewski
These selections are from Paderewski's opera, which, it is announced, is to be presented.
King Dodo (Selections) Gustav Luders
Toreador (Selections) Ivan Caryll
Strollers (Selections) Ludwig Englander
In the Swim (Rogers Brothers) Maurice Levi
Mary Black (Hoity-Toity) John Stromberg
Messenger Boy (Maisie) Lionel Monckton
An English Coon Song (Strollers) Ludwig Englander
When Mr. Shakespeare Comes to Town; or I Don't Like Them Minstrel Folks Eugene Blaich
Bessie, My Eight Hand Bower Gus Edwards
Bowery Buck (Two Step) Tom Turpin
Guy Mannering (Overture) Sir Henry Bishop
Romeo and Juliet (Selections) Gounod
Gotterdammerung (Gesang der Rheintochter) Wagner
Chimes of Normandy (Overture) Robert Planquette
Aida (Romanza, Celeste Aida) Verdi
God Save the King (Three Verses with Interludes)
Fantasie Nocturne (Op. 2, No. 1) Ossip Gabrilowitsch
Amourcuse (Valse tres lente) Rodolphe Berger
Mass of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Complete) Gounod
In Memoriam (McKinley)—Lead Kindly Light, Nearer My God to Thee (two verses each), Star Spangled Banner (arr. as Funeral March, in A minor).
Messiah (All the Solo Parts) Handel
Fourth Pianoforte Concerto (Op. 70) A. Rubinstein

THE ABOVE SELECTIONS ARE PART OF 173 ISSUED FOR NOVEMBER.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY 18 W. 23d St. N. Y.
Also 500 Fulton St. Brooklyn 857 Broad St. Newark

With the aid of the Pianola or Aeolian the above

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Quaker Team Arrives for the Columbia Game To-day.

BETTING FAVORS THE FORMER

Yale Will Play West Point and Princeton Expects to Beat Cornell—Line-Up of the Various Teams.

Football will be thoroughly alive to-day in every part of the country where collegiate interest and athletic rivalry are to be found. It will be a day of many big games, and they are all bound to be interesting because the well-known teams have been whipped nicely into shape during the contests of the last three or four weeks. Stiff play, greater accuracy, and more thoroughness in both offensive and defensive work should characterize the games on the gridiron when the big teams meet from now to the close of the season. Practice during the past few days was all directed toward this end and in obviating errors and insuring firm perfection in every feature of the line work.

Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania will monopolize the greater part of football attention in this city to-day. The meeting of these rivals will take place on the Polo Grounds, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Both elevens have been putting forth every effort this week, practicing secretly part of the time. The Columbia team will be weakened by the loss of two or three good men whom it hoped to have out, but for all this there is considerable confidence among Sanford's men. They look for a stiff fight and a possible victory, and if not achieved, there will be deeper gloom among the players from Morningside Heights than was the case last week, when they failed to beat Yale. The Quakers are by no means confident, and there has been considerable anxiety among the coaches about the outcome. It is not likely that any of Pennsylvania's new plays will be made, for Head Coach Woodruff realizes that it will not do to take chances. The Quakers' defense work is stronger than it was earlier in the season, but in offensive work she is still lamentably weak, and there has been a bad tendency to fumble more than necessary. In fact, each team will have its weak points, and overconfidence will be disastrous to the side that shows it. From the observers' point of view the game should be one of the exciting events of the season, and the large advance sale of tickets already made shows that a big crowd will be on hand. The Pennsylvania team, with substitutes and coaches, in all thirty-five, arrived at the Murray Hill Hotel last night and went to their rooms almost immediately after arrival.

WEST POINT'S CENTRE INJURED.

Besides this big local game, Yale will have a good match with the West Point cadets at West Point. The military cadets have shown strong football material this season, but an unfortunate accident to Cadet John E. Monroe yesterday will deprive the team of its strong centre. He was thrown from his horse at cavalry drill and broke his arm. He is a member of the first class, and one of the most reliable men on the football team. Harvard will meet Brown at Cambridge, a game in which the former does not fear, but which will give the Harvard men additional practice for their match next Saturday with Pennsylvania, toward which the Cambridge players are devoting all their efforts.

The meeting of Princeton and Cornell at Ithaca is expected to bring out some snappy football and a hot fight. Both teams are in good condition, but the Princeton coaches show greater confidence than the Cornell men. Other good games will be the Carlisle Indians and the University of Michigan at Detroit, the Navai cadets and Dickinson at Annapolis, Lafayette and Lehigh at Easton, and the New York University and Seton Hall on the university grounds at Morris Heights.

The prospects of Columbia were somewhat blighted when it became known yesterday that in all probability neither Bruce nor Kindgen will be able to play in today's contest. Without the strength of these tackles, it is questionable how well the line will hold under the impact of the guards-back formations. Besides the loss of the tackles, Van Hoevenberg is suffering from bronchitis, and, though he will play, the fire of his usual game cannot be expected. Lancon, too, did not seem in the best of shape in yesterday's practice on South Field, and several of the men appeared to lack the energy that should characterize their work at this time of the year.

This fear that Columbia has gone a bi stale influenced the betting to a considerable extent last night and odds 5 to 2 on the Quakers' victory, whereas earlier in the day 5 to 4 and even money had been the order.

Columbia will be forced to depend for her good work on her excellent back field, as the possible loss of Kingden and Bruce will weaken the line. It is not improbable, however, that these two tackles may play for a short time, but their game knees will render them of less value than usual. The presence of B. Boyesen at quarterback will restore Morley to half back, where he will be able to reinforce the interference that was so weak in the Haverford game. Smith will, in all likelihood, be played at Bruce's place, where his fine ability to hit the line hard will make him of especial use in tackles' back formations. Irving at the other tackle, although he played against Harvard, has not been much coached in running with the ball, and little can be expected of him in that regard. So far as can be determined the Columbia policy in the game will be to start things in with a rush and try to smother the Quakers in the first half. If Pennsy is beaten it will be in that period, for the Morningside collegians have yet to show any powers of winning a game in the final period of play.

Pennsylvania thinks that her guards' back play, although it has come in for much unfavorable criticism, will prove its worth to-day, especially as Columbia lacks the services of the two tackles who might be of material benefit in stemming it. Columbia being especially weak at left end, and Van Hoevenberg not being in the best of condition, the visitors feel confident that their fast back field will have many opportunities of skirting the ends for comfortable gains before Columbia's backs have a chance to tackle them.

The Columbia line-up will probably be C. Boyesen, left end; Irvine, left tackle; Lancon, left guard; Shaw, centre; McLellan, right guard; Smith, right tackle; Van Hoevenberg, right end; R. Boyesen, quarter back; Weekes, left half back; Morley, right half back; Berrien, full back.

The officials will be "Pa" Corbin of Yale and Paul Dashiell of Lehigh.

The thirty-five Pennsylvania football players and coaches, who spent the night at the Murray Hill Hotel, will be augmented to-day by nearly 300 students, the university band, and the entire scrub team, who will leave Philadelphia this morning to view the game. The line-up of the Quaker team as given out yesterday by Head Coach Woodruff will be: Metzgar, left end; Pisarski, left tackle; Bennett, left guard; McCabe, centre; Teas, right guard; Donaldson, right tackle; Gardiner, right end; Howard, quarter back; Reynolds, left half back; Enck, right half back; Davidson, full back.

In addition to these the full team brought on consisted of nineteen men, the eight others being available if needed. They are Ludes and Nelson, ends; Baird and Corley, tackles; Jordan, centre; Dale and Butler, half backs, and Keller, full back.

FINAL PRACTICE FOR YALE.

Contrary to expectations the Yale 'Varsity was put through a very hard hour's practice yesterday, meeting the second eleven in as fast a game as has been seen this season. The 'Varsity lined up as it will meet West Point to-day: Left end, Gould; left tackle, Hamlin; left guard, Olcott; centre, Bolt; right guard, Glass; right tackle, Hogan; right end, Swan; quarter back, Desaulle; left half back, Wilhelmi; right half back, Chadwick; full back, Weymouth.

Olcott has been permanently put back at left guard, and Goss, when he is able, will play left tackle. Hogan played a fast and snappy game, while Chadwick was out for the first time since the Columbia game. The 'Varsity plowed through the second eleven for two touch-downs, which were made only after very hard work in straight line smashes. Not once did the 'Varsity kick, showing the continued belief which the Yale coachers have in the line-bucking game. Glass was used freely to gain ground, and always succeeded, while Wilhelmi and Weymouth showed greater line-bucking abilities than before. Gould played through both halves at end, and is in good shape. After the 'Varsity practice the scrubs lined up against a fast team from Waterbury, made up of old school and college players, of whom a brother of Goss was full back. The Waterbury team won by a score of 6 to 0.

Harvard had short practice yesterday, characterized by lively work on the part of each member of the team. The usual preliminary work was followed by twenty-five minutes of signal practice for the backs, after which came a ten-minute game against the scrubs. Twice the scrub held the 'Varsity for downs. The feature of the game was a seventy-yard run by Mifflin, who in the absence of McGrew was at full back on the 'Varsity team. Mifflin broke through the scrubs' line, and, aided by beautiful interference by Marshall, ran almost the entire length of the field for a touch-down. Mifflin's work, outside of this run, was of the star order, and entitled him to play in the game with Brown to-day. He bucked the line like a battering ram, was strong on the defense, and punted as well as Kernan or any one else on Soldiers' Field this year.

Harvard will line-up against Brown to-day as follows: Campbell, left end; O'Connell, left tackle; Lee, (Roberts,) left guard; Sargent, centre; Barnard, right guard; Cutts, right tackle; Bowditch, (Burgess,) right end; Marshall, (Matthews,) quarter back; Kernan, (Putnam,) left half back; Jones, (Devens,) right half; Graydon, (Mifflin,) full back.

The Princeton football team put on the finishing touches for the Cornell game yesterday at Geneva. The practice was held on the Hobart College field, and was very satisfactory to the coaches. The men are for the most part in the best of shape. It has been decided to play Underhill as full back, and Freeman at quarter. Dana, who has been laid up with a lame ankle, still limps some, but he will be put in against Cornell. McCord, the fast line plunger the Tigers have, will be unable to play. Head Coach Langdon Lea arrived yesterday and took charge of the practice. Princeton will line up as follows: Left end, Davis; left tackle, Pell; left guard, Dana; centre, Fisher; right guard, Mills; right tackle, Dewitt; right end, Henry; quarter-back, Freeman; left half, Foulke; right half, McClave; full-back, Underhill.

Cornell finished practice for the game with Princeton on Percy Field yesterday by putting her eleven through sharp signal work. There is a considerable amount of money in evidence here to-night, and the betting promises to be lively. The Princeton coaches are confident of winning, and the team will have strong backing. The developments yesterday did not tend to hold out any additional hope for the Ithacans. On the contrary, her crippled list was increased. Quarterback Brewster was sent to the infirmary last night, a victim of throat trouble which may develop into tonsilitis. Finucane, sub quarterback, and the regularly scheduled right halfback for to-morow's game, came out of the afternoon's work with a stiff leg, and Tousey and Tydeman remained away from the field. Coach Starbuck refused to give out the line-up, stating that in view of the unsettled state of the back field it could not be determined until this morning.

Manhattan's football team went behind closed gates yesterday afternoon. Two fast ten-minute halves were played between the 'Varsity and the scrub teams in preparation for the game with Tufts College on Election Day. The first half was characterized by ragged team work and frement fumbling. By continuous line-hucking the 'Varsity succeeded in sending Farley over for a touch-down. Two touch-downs were scored in the second half, one by Scrubs. The game against Tufts at Jasper Oval on Election Day is considered by the Manhattan players as a hard game, and for this Coach Armstrong has tried several new formations, which worked very effectively.

COLGATE, 11; HOBART, 10.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The football team of Colgate University defeated Hobart College here to-day in one of the championship games of the New York State League by the close score of 11 to 10.

Notes for the Football Players.

Capt. Warner of Cornell is a brother of Coach Warner of Carlisle, himself an old Cornell player.

Coach Lewis of Harvard will attend the game between Columbia and Pennsylvania this afternoon in order to get a line on Woodruff's latest tactics.

A football game will be played at Jasper Oval, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to-morrow afternoon, between the Madison Field Club and Willetts Point soldiers.

The Robert Davis Athletic Association football team of Jersey City will play a game this afternoon on the St. George's cricket grounds, Hoboken, with the Irvington Athletic Club team, which recently defeated the Willetts Point Engineers.

John Segrist, the centre rush of the Ohio State University football team, who was injured in a game with the Western Reserve University team last Saturday, died on Monday from his injuries. The team will probably disband for the season in consequence.

Even President Schurman cannot get into the Cornell athletic field when secret football practice is going on. A freshman gate tender did not recognize him the other day when he tried to gain admission, and, despite his interest in the work of the team, the university President turned away and left the grounds.

For the benefit of those who are interested in the football games between the big college elevens and are unable to attend the games the plays will be reproduced on the Arthur Irwin score board in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. The first of the games between the Big Four will be played Saturday, Nov. 9, when Harvard and Pennsylvania meet in Cambridge. An exact reproduction of the gridiron battle will be given on the score board by direct wire from Soldiers' Field.

The charge is made at the University of Buffalo that the football team of that institution threw the game with Michigan, which resulted in the remarkable score of 128 to 0 in favor of Michigan. At the beginning of the season Buffalo defeated Columbia, 5 to 0, and eight of the same eleven played in the Michigan game. Despite this good showing, it is said that the students failed to keep their promises to support the team and that the team allowed the Michigan players to run up their remarkable score in consequence. Manager Bixby of the Buffalo team resigned last week, giving as his reason the failure of the students to support the team.

AUTOMOBILES ON VIEW.

Second Annual Show Opens This Evening in the Madison Square Garden.

Automobiles of every possible variety, including examples of the most famous foreign machines as well as all the standard American makes, will be on view this evening in the Madison Square Garden when the second annual exhibition under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America will open. The exhibit will continue all of next week, being open every afternoon and evening. More manufacturers of motor vehicles will be represented this season than last year, and, in consequence, every inch of space has been utilized for show purposes, the track being abandoned. Even the restaurant room will be devoted to automobile exhibits. The show will be particularly interesting to those who have made some study of the progress of motor vehicle activity in this country, as many novelties will be shown, in several cases the improvements being very marked over last year.

A large number of fine private machines will be exhibited in the special loan department, some of them being the largest French and German vehicles ever brought to this country. Among the exhibitors will be James L. Breese, Sidney Chubb, C. J. Field, D. J. Densmore, W. C. Greene, F. R. Guggenheimer, Foxhall P. Keene, A. O. MuMurtry, Robert L. Niles, Samuel Crydell, Percy Owen, Charles N. Perry, W. T. Perry, C. A. Postley, George M. Pierce, George Peck, L. Schermerhorn, Robert P. Scott, Joseph C. Seligman, A. R. Shattuck, Edward F. Stearns, Spencer Trask, Edward R. Thomas, Samuel T. Davis, William H. White, and W. DeK. Wright.

The first annual convention of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers will be held during the show, beginning next Tuesday and continuing through Wednesday. The annual meeting of the association will be held at the Garden next Thursday evening, to be followed by a banquet.

New England Collegiate Basket Ball.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1.—The annual Fall meeting of the New England Inter-Collegiate Basket Ball Association was held here this afternoon. The report of the President, J. A. Wales of Trinity was read and accepted. The resignation of Yale from the association was accepted, and Dartmouth was admitted. The question of admitting Wesleyan to the league was referred to a committee, Joseph W. Gilles of Harvard was elected Vice President, to succeed John F. Jennings of Harvard, and Robert W. Maynard of Amherst was elected Secretary-Treasurer to succeed E. R. Whitcomb of Yale. A schedule was drawn up, subject to the approval of the proper authorities at the colleges represented. The following delegates were in attendance: Joseph F. Gilles, Harvard; Robert W. Maynard, Amherst; James S. Murphy, Holy Cross; G. H. Abbott, Dartmouth; H. D. Berking, Williams, and J. A. Wales and E. B. Goodrich, Trinity.

Mr. Goodrich succeeds Mr. Wales as Acting President of the association.

MISS HECKER BEATEN AGAIN.

Champion Golfer Loses to Mrs. Manice and Baltusrol Wins the Team Championship.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, America's champion woman golfer, encountered her second defeat yesterday within less than two weeks of her National championship victory. On Thursday, in the inter-city match at Morris County, Miss Hecker was beaten by Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Philadelphia, and yesterday she went down before Mrs. Edward A. Manice by 3 up and 1 to play.

The occasion of the champion's second defeat in two days was the deciding team match for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, she being drawn with Mrs. Manice. Baltusrol and Essex County were the opponents, each having four victories and no defeats in the year's series of competitions.

Miss Hecker got the lead at the start, and was two up on the third green. On the seventh hole Mrs. Manice tied the score and so it remained until Mrs. Manice got her first lead on the eleventh green. Each did the first nine holes in forty-six strokes, but the champion fell off badly on the last nine holes, practically showing no evidences of championship golf. Miss Hecker managed to tie the match once, but on the fifteenth green Mrs. Manice began to forge ahead. She won that hole, a short one, in a lucky two, her drive placing the ball within a foot of the hole. She then reeled off two more in succession, winning on the seventeenth green, and the byhole was halved.

Mrs. Manice played the long 6,000-yard course in ninety-five strokes, equaling her score in the Philadelphia match, while Miss Hecker needed 101. The cards are:

Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Baltusrol—
Out .....6 5 5 5 6 6 5 4 4 6—46
In .....4 5 7 8 6 9 2 5 5 7—49—95
Miss Genevieve Hecker, Essex County—
Out .....5 5 4 6 6 6 5 5 4 6—46
In .....4 6 6 8 6 5 6 7 7 5—55—101

Miss Hecker's fate was shared by every other member of the Essex County team. Baltusrol scored every point, winning the match and the team championship by 9 points to 0. The players and scores are:

BALTUSROL.		ESSEX COUNTY.	
Mrs. E. A. Manice	2	Miss Genevieve Hecker	0
Mrs. N. P. Rogers	1	Miss E. N. Goffe	0
Miss Marion Oliver	3	Miss E. F. Sanford	0
Miss Robinson	3	Miss Marie Charles	0
Total	9	Total	0

Colt Abe Frank Hopelessly Ill.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 1.—George C. Bennett's crack two-year-old thoroughbred Abe Frank and the three-year-old race mare Miss Bennett are suffering from lung fever. To-night a veterinary surgeon in attendance pronounces the condition of both horses as hopeless. Abe Frank won many of the two-year-old classics on the Chicago tracks this season, and it is said Mr. Bennett at one time refused an offer of $25,000 for the colt.

Douglass Wins at Billiards.

W. G. Douglass won the second match in the Amateur Athletic Union billiard tournament now in progress at the Metropolitan billiard rooms, Columbus Avenue, near Sixty-sixth Street. The tournament is for 200 points, fourteen-inch balk line. In each game Douglass reached the limit in fifty-five innings to ninety-two points for J. M. Millette. The scores are:

W. G. Douglass—2, 0, 0, 2, 2, 12, 5, 7, 2, 0, 0, 3, 2, 1, 6, 1, 0, 2, 14, 8, 0, 1, 1, 19, 9, 0, 0, 9, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 16, 0, 1, 1, 1, 5, 3, 0, 4, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 31, 0, 1, 9. Total—200. Average—3 35-55. High run—31.

J. M. Millette—1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 7, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 8, 3, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 6, 5, 0, 0, 10, 0, 1, 0, 4, 5, 1, 0, 4, 0. Total—92. Average—1 38-55. High run—10.

Transfer of Baseball Interests.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—President Fred Postal of the Washington Baseball Club announced to-night that he had been advised by his attorney, now in Washington, that the deal had been closed for the transfer of Mr. Manning's interest in the club to Tom Loftus. Mr. Postal said that Mr. Loftus would go to Washington in a week or ten days to take charge of the club.

American Jockeys Win at Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, Nov. 1.—Russet Brown (J. Reiff) won the Flying Handicap Plate, distance, five furlongs, at the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day.

Mountain Daisy ("Clem" Jenkins) won a handicap for two-year-olds, distance, six furlongs.

Teetotum (J. Reiff) won the Criterion Nursery Handicap for two-year-olds, distance, six furlongs.

Columbia Regatta Postponed.

The annual Fall regatta of the Columbia University Rowing Club, which was scheduled to be rowed yesterday on the Hudson River in front of the university boat house at the foot of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was postponed on account of rough water. Another attempt to hold it will be made next week.

Billiard Tie Settled Without Play.

The tie for second place in the recent tournament in Daly's billiard rooms between Morningstar, Gallagher, and McLaughlin was closed last night by the three men deciding to divide the money, thus closing the event.

The Apple.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

In speaking of the immense demand for fruit of all kinds in Chicago, a South Water Street commission merchant remarked recently: "Oranges, bananas, lemons, and other tropical fruit; peaches, pears, plums, and other domestic fruit, are very well in their way, but apples outclass them all. They are marketable at all seasons of the year; they are as staple as sugar, cotton, or corn, and the wonder to me is that the supply is never equal to the demand." It appears that to meet the wants of the apple-eating people of the United States great quantities of the fruit must be imported from foreign lands annually, and although these imports are growing year by year, the price of apples is not materially affected. "The truth is," said the commission merchant quoted above, "if American farmers and gardeners understood the wants of the apple trade in the country they would give a great deal more attention to apple orchards than they do now. There is vastly more money in apple orchards in the Middle West than there is in orange groves in California and Florida."

Not Indian Summer, but October Dip.

From The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Milwaukee people and residents of Wisconsin generally who labor under the belief that the present delightful state of the weather is due to the Indian Summer are mistaken, according to the Weather Bureau man. There is no such thing as an Indian Summer, according to that wiseacre, nor are there such things as equinoctial storms, in place of Indian Summers the Weather Bureau would have the public believe in such things as September and October "dips," "reactionary storm periods," and things of that sort. "We can prove from the records," said Dr. Schaefer, "that there is no such thing as an Indian Summer, and also that there are no equinoctial storms." The public, however, is little likely to give up the Indian Summer theory, and is quite well satisfied with this sort of weather, whatever it may be called. The September or October "dip" that the weather man talks about means unusually warm weather following a cool wave. There is also a May "dip," and according to the Weather Bureau theory it would be just as untenable to call the cool weather that follows the early warm wave in May the Indian Winter as it is to call the September-October "dip" the Indian Summer.

How the Sections Say It.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

The woman from New England buys a "table spread," while her sister from the South buys a "table cloth." The woman from Nova Scotia orders the servant to "lay the table," while with most of us natives of the United States the command is to "set the table." In the country the hostess says to her guests, "Sit by," when it is time to eat; in town it is "Please sit down"; in the city among swells there is no further invitation than the announcement of the servant that "Dinner is served."

LONDON'S OKAPI ON VIEW.

This Extraordinary New Mammal, "the Most Fantastic Form of Antelope," Described in Detail.

From The London Times.

That extraordinary new mammal, the okapi, discovered by Sir Harry Johnston in Central Africa, is now to be seen at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, on the ground floor. The skin brought home by Sir Harry has been admirably mounted by Mr. Rowland Ward, and the public have now the opportunity of forming their own conclusions as to this singular animal, which, after remaining hidden from the gaze of naturalists, hunters, and the civilized world generally until the beginning of the twentieth century, has suddenly been brought to light.

Having had considerable experience of African animals in the wild state, the writer was naturally anxious to obtain an early view of the new animal. It is beyond all doubt a most curious beast, one of the very oddest forms of animal life in a country teeming with strange and singular creatures. To any one who knows the fauna of Africa, the okapi gives at once the impression of being a blending of three different mammals—antelope, giraffe, and zebra. Its shape and general body-coloring remind one very much of the members of that well-known group of antelopes which includes the hartebeests and bastard hartebeests; its head is distinctly giraffelike, and the curious horizontal stripings upon the forelegs and hindquarters are, again, very zebralike. Yet the okapi is, beyond all doubt, a true species, and is not a hybrid or a "sport" of any kind. That the new animal has affinites with the antelopes and the giraffe cannot be doubted for a moment by any one acquainted with these animals. That—in spite of its stripings—it has any kind of relationship with the zebras, as was supposed when pieces of the skin were first brought to Europe, cannot, on the other hand, be imagined for a moment. The zebralike markings are a mere chance resemblance, and the okapi has no sort of kinship with the splendid striped equidae peculiar to Africa.

The impression one gains of this strange creature, after a prolonged examination, is that it is decidedly more akin to the antelopes than to the giraffe. Standing some 5 feet in height at the withers, the new specimen gives one very much the impression, as I have said, of being allied to the bastard hartebeests and hartebeests. It has the some high withers, and slopes away toward the tail in just the same drooping, ungainly fashion. Its body coloring resembles most nearly, I think, that particular group of antelopes known as the bastard hartebeests, called by naturalists damaliscus. In this group are to be found the korrigum, or Senegal hartebeest, the topi of East Africa and tiang of Senaar, Kordofan, and Bahr-el-Ghazal Provinces, the bontebok, blesbok, and tsesseby of South Africa, and Hunter's antelope, another East African species; and of these animals the okapi in its body coloring most nearly resembles the tsesseby (the bastard hartebeest of the Boers) and the topi and tiang of East Africa and the Sudan regions. The body coloring is, in effect, of a deep chocolate or reddish brown, the forehead somewhat brighter in hue, as are the large and singularly broad ears, which remind one in shape very much of the koodoo. I should judge that the okapi, like the koodoo, is a beast of preternaturally quick hearing and of singularly vigilant and suspicious habits. The antelope-like character of the okapi is again to be noticed in the clean and shapely legs, which look like carrving the animal, nathless its forest surroundings, at as good a pace as that compassed by many of the fleet antelopes of the Dark Continent. The strippings—purplish black on a creamy ground—are found on the upper portions of the forelegs, while on the hindquarters they extend from the root of the tail to the hocks. The lower portions of the legs—the forelegs especially—are curiously pied and marked in black and white, reminding one somewhat of the bontebok, or pied antelope of South Africa. The hoofs, like the legs, moreo nearly resemble those of the antelope's than of any other animal. The stomach is blackish.

The dark chocolate-hued neck is fairly long, but certainly bears no great resemblance to that of a giraffe; in fact, it resembles much more nearly that of an antelope than of the tallest quadruped in the world. When we come face to face, however, we are at once confronted by distinctly giraffe-like characteristics. The cheeks are of a yellowish white, or cream color, and the reddish coloring of the forehead is succeeded by a dark line, which runs down the centre of the face. The muzzle is sepia colored. Not in the coloring, but in the conformation of the head, however, is the okapi's resemblance to the giraffe conspicuous. The long, prehensile muzzle and lips, the narrow, elongate nostrils, and the general look and shape of the head remind one wonderfully of the giraffe. As with the giraffe, the prehensile upper lip is manifestly exactly fashioned for browsing upon the leafage of trees and bush. The giraffe plucks its nourishment from the spreading acacia tree which bears its name, (acacia giraffae;) the okapi doubtless gathers its food from bushes and shrubbery and possibly the lower branches of squat trees. Wandering as it has done during long ages of the past in the dark and remote forests of the Congo Hinterland, the okapi has undoubtedly sought and found its food supplies from these sources for uncountable generations. Its lips are the lips of a woodland feeder and not of a grass-cropping denizen of the open plains. And yet, during all these ages, the animal has retained the coat of a tsesseby, which, as all African sportsmen know, is an animal of the sunlight, a denizen of open plains, checkered with bush. One cannot account for this fact, or for the bizarre stripings, or, in fact, for the new animal's strange and somewhat contradictory appearance.

The giraffe has been well called "a most fantastic form of deer"; the okapi may be designated with equal truth "the most fantastic form of antelope." Although, as I have said, the head is in some respects strongly giraffe-like, the eye of the okapi scarcely bears out this resemblance. The giraffe's eye is large, tender, and melting, soft brown in hue, and shaded by long lashes. The eye of the okapi is, on the contrary, small, dark, protruding, and unlovely. It has none of the beauty of the giraffe's liquid eye, and is set somewhat lower in the head.

Ages ago Pliny remarked that from Africa there is always something new. The Dark Continent continues, to the latest hour of its history, to maintain this pre-eminence. It will be extremely interesting to hear further facts concerning the habits and life-history of this strange animal. At present we are very much in the dark as to the range and manner of life of the new species. It may be hoped that Sir Harry Johnston, to whom we are all indebted for this new and most interesting form of animal life, will shortly be able to procure what the lawyers term "further and better particulars."

Upon the whole okapia Johnstoni, as the scientists have labeled it, can scarcely be called a handsome contribution to the fauna of Africa. It lacks the magnificent appearance of the eland, the koodoo, the sable and roan antelopes, the gemsbok, and others of the nobler forms of antelope. It lacks, too, the unique and stately beauty of the tall giraffe. Its prototype would seem to have been some creature of the long remote past, when the ancestors of the giraffe and antelopes were much more nearly allied than are these animals at the present day. It may, perhaps, like the tapir, be looked upon as a singular and bizarre instance of arrested development.

Criminal Insane May Be Made to Work.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

A solution of the problem which the state sanitarium, in its present overcrowded condition presents, is suggested by Senator John T. Allen of the Twentieth Senatorial District, in which the asylum is located, and he will introduce during the present session of the Legislature a bill seeking to embody his idea into law. Senator Allen's suggestion is, simply stated, that the criminally insane should be sent to the prison farm, and there made to work like other convicts. In the report which the Trustees of the asylum have just issued, complaint is made that the criminally insane class has increased in a startling ratio recently, and that they, the Trustees, are compelled to keep these with the other insane. Senator Allen believes that not only will his plan of removing this class to the prison farm relieve the perplexing condition which now obtains at the asylum, but will operate to decrease the number of pleas of insanity now entered in the courts.

Boy Murderer in Prison for Life.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Smith Jones, aged thirteen, was received at the Indiana Northern Prison, Laporte, Oct. 24, to serve a life sentence for murder. Warden Shideler says Jones is the youngest convict received in the history of the prison, and it is said that no other penal institution in the United States has so young a prisoner convicted of first degree murder. Jones killed a man twelve years his senior. The latter is alleged to have taunted Jones, and the boy retaliated by drawing a knife and stabbing his victim to death.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
$3.50 SHOES
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER
OUR "MAJOR"

THE LATEST FASHION

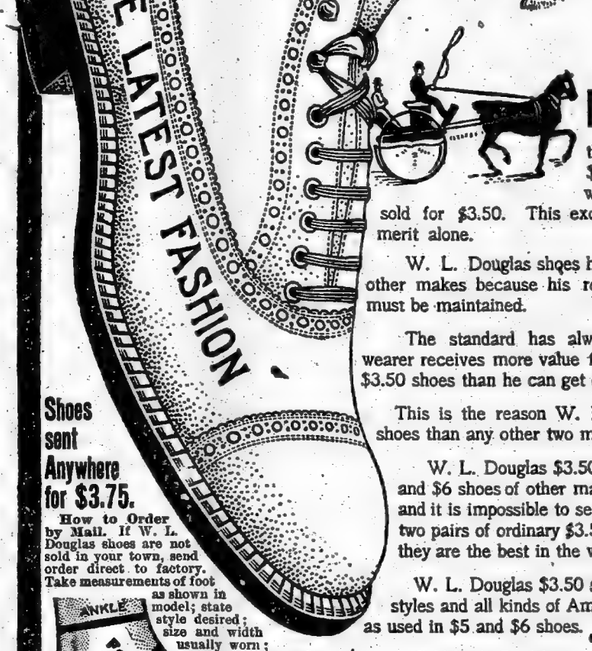

Shoes sent Anywhere for $3.75.
How to Order by Mail. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Bodite Always Black Hooks used.

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone.

W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other makes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, placed side by side with $5 and $6 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good, and it is impossible to see any difference. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all the modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5 and $6 shoes.

Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; also by the best retail shoe dealers everywhere. Give them a trial.

13—DOUGLAS SHOE STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK—13

43 Cortlandt St.	2202 Third Avenue.	95 Nassau Street.	421 Fulton Street.
483 Broadway.	220 West 125th St.	BROOKLYN.	494 Fifth Avenue.
253-255 Broadway.	974 Third Avenue.	708-710 Broadway.	JERSEY CITY.
1349 Broadway.	845 Eighth Avenue.	1367 Broadway.	18 Newark Avenue.

"JOHN INGLESANT'S" AUTHOR.

Joseph Henry Shorthouse, Novelist, and Manufacturer of Sulphuric Acid.

From The London Mail.

"Joseph Henry Shorthouse, manufacturer of sulphuric acid, author of 'John Inglesant,' 'Countess Eve,' 'Sir Percival,' &c." In this manner a well-known biographical dictionary sums up the novelist of Birmingham, whose books are known one may almost say wherever the English language is spoken.

The bustling midland city has reason to be proud of her family of clever men. To the world of politics she has given Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to art she gave the late Sir E. Burne-Jones, to the Church Archbishop Benson, and she has put the finishing touches to her fame by presenting the world with the author of "John Inglesant."

Twenty years ago Mr. Shorthouse was unknown except as a manufacturer of chemicals, a business in which he had taken an active interest for many years. Then a story took form in his brain and he produced "John Inglesant," a novel which has had one of the most remarkable runs of popularity on record. But like many other famous books, it did not jump into favor at once. It was first published in Birmingham, the edition being exactly 100 copies. Of these 50 or 60 were given away by the author himself, and what became of the remainder history does not state. People who had secured the free copies said that the book ought to be published by some big London house, but the publishers of the metropolis seemed to think differently. Mr. James Payn, who was reader for one firm, rejected it, and another publisher followed suit. Then Messrs Macmillan had the courage of their convictions, and printed a small edition.

And now a strange thing happened. A photographer had succeeded in persuading the late Mr. Gladstone to sit before his camera, and the famous statesman took his place before that instrument of tortue with a book under his arm. The volume bore the title of "John Inglesant," printed in gold letters in the usual way, and the light happening to glint upon those two words, made them show clearly in the photograph. The portrait of the Premier was one of the most pleasing ever taken, and was published broadcast over the land, each copy clearly showing the title of the book, and the result was a sudden clamorous demand for the work of the new novelist. Mr. Gladstone himself is reported to have said that it was one of the few works of fiction that ever succeeded in keeping him out of bed all night.

One feels when pouring over the pages of "John Inglesant" that Mr. Shorthouse has succeeded in reading between the lines of history; that he has realized as few other men have realized the thoughts and the passions of the actors who took the leading rôles in the troublous times of Charles I. What could be more dramatic, for instance, and carry a stronger suggestion of truth than the scene in which the King, understanding at last that Inglesant is to be sacrificed, is told that he will not compromise him.

Then the King said: "No; there is no fear of John Inglesant, I believe you. There is no fear that any man will betray his friends and be false to his order and his plighted word except the King!—except the King!"

In those few lines Mr. Shorthouse has thrown a lurid light on the character of the unfortunate monarch, who, though often weak, often too easily swayed by the advice of those around him, was at least keenly conscious of his failings, and could recognize sincerity of purpose in others.

His Recreations.

"While it is true," the voice on the veranda was heard saying, "as Phillips Brooks so finely expressed it, in substance, that toleration is merely the result, whereas tolerance is the spirit that causes it, yet it is also true, as Heine so happily observes—"

"Ticklowell," called out his mother, "I told you to go out of doors and amuse yourself."

"That is what I am doing, mamma," replied the little Boston boy.—Chicago Tribune.

Giant Sequoia Named for McKinley.

From The San Francisco Call.

Secretary J. J. Lerman of the Yosemite Valley Commission, having been sent by the Commissioners to select a tree in the Mariposa Big Tree Grove to be named "William McKinley," visited the big trees on Monday, Oct. 21. Many trees were looked at. A fine sequoia that stands between "Washington" and "Lincoln" was selected as the tree which will be known as "William McKinley." It is estimated to be 3,000 years old.

THE LARGEST EXHIBIT
At the ... Automobile Show is that of the
"Toledo"
(STEAM)
AND
Waverley
(ELECTRIC)
Vehicles
They are the best steam and electric carriages in the show.
ASK ANY ONE WHO KNOWS
AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY
New York Branch, 91 Fifth Avenue

The Nursing Mother
aids her offspring and herself by using
ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK.
the food drink—recommended by doctors. Invalids and convalescents benefit materially by its tonic properties, stimulating the appetite and aiding digestion. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by the
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.
Brewers of the famous Budweiser, Michelob, Black & Tan, Pale-Lager, Faust, Anheuser-Standard, Export Pale and Exquisite.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON.....The Times, Printing House Square E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 90 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE MORAL ISSUES.

"Every campaign involves moral issues," says Mr. SHEPARD in his reply to Mr. HEWITT, "and this no more than any other campaign."

We think this is distinctly the worst utterance of Mr. SHEPARD during the campaign. It is not a view of the campaign, it is the expression of a man blinded and groping in midnight darkness. But the expression is self-commenting. We merely put it before our readers. They can do their own thinking about it.

OF INTEREST TO DEMOCRATS.

Mr. SHEPARD appeals to Democratic voters to help on the rehabilitation of their party by voting the Tammany ticket—that is, by voting for FROMME, UNGER, and VAN HOESEN as well as for EDWARD M. SHEPARD; by voting for all of CROKER'S candidates, by voting to give the victory to CROKER.

But no Democrat who has his eyes open will fail to see that by putting his mark under the rooster emblem in the Greater New York Democracy column he votes for the candidates of a Democratic Party and much more effectually promotes the reconstruction of the Democracy than he could do by voting for CROKER'S candidates. There is no taint of Crokerism upon the men whose names fill the Greater New York Democracy's column, and Crokerism is poison to true Democracy.

Upon the anti-Tammany side this is a non-partisan campaign, and we are by no means seeking to introduce the element of partisanship. We wish merely to meet Mr. SHEPARD'S point. He insists that Democrats must vote for him unless they wish to vote against their party. The plain truth is that Democrats must vote against him and the other Croker candidates unless they wish to keep CROKER and Tammany in a position where they will be able to baffle and betray the Democracy as they have done in the past.

We call upon Mr. SHEPARD to answer this question: Was the influence of RICHARD CROKER exerted in the Kansas City Convention for the interest and welfare of the Democratic Party or for its embarrassment and further degradation? Mr. HILL was striving to keep the dead free-silver issue out of the platform. It was evident that the convention had lost interest in free silver. A majority of the delegates doubted the wisdom of making another fight upon the issue that had brought the party to defeat in 1896. There was a most encouraging prospect that the efforts of Mr. HILL would be successful. RICHARD CROKER had no special liking for free silver, but he had a deep and jealous dislike of DAVID B. HILL. He was entirely willing to hang the millstone of free-silver coinage about the neck of the party if by that means he could accomplish the discomfiture of Mr. HILL. He threw in his influence with Mr. BRYAN, and against the better judgment of the convention the old losing issue was revived. Mr. SHEPARD was deeply interested in the issue of anti-imperialism. That was forced into the background, everything was forced into the background, and a free-silver platform, due to the selfishness and malevolence of RICHARD CROKER, sounded the doom of the party at the very opening of the campaign.

We have answered our own question according to our knowledge and understanding of the facts. It is open to Mr. SHEPARD to answer it according to his knowledge and understanding. It is our belief that the influence of RICHARD CROKER at Kansas City hurt the Democratic Party and put off the day of its rehabilitation. Does Mr. SHEPARD believe that it helped the party and put it on the high road to honor and success?

This is only an isolated instance of the working of the Croker poison in the system of the Democracy. There was another instance in 1892, and again in the State contest in 1894. Has Mr. SHEPARD forgotten the work of the Tammany delegation in that convention? Did he find it possible then to sympathize with the objects which CROKER sought to attain?

There is no Democracy in the Tammany organization, and its column on the ballot will be considered a Democratic ticket only by those Democrats who, like Mr. SHEPARD, are the victims of a dreadful delusion. There are, no doubt, many Democrats in this city who, in contributing to the overthrow of Tammany, would be glad to cast their votes in such a way as to promote the building up of their party. There is such a way open to them. It is to be found in the column upon the ballot which bears the name of the Greater New York Democracy. The larger the vote cast in that column under the emblem of the rooster the more hopeful will be the outlook for a reorganized Democracy in New York City. A few thousand Greater New York Democracy votes would constitute a nucleus for reorganization; if all the anti-Tammany Democratic votes are there registered a great party will have been at once brought into existence, ready for thorough organization and future work.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

There has been this year a considerable falling off in the value of our exports of manufactures. There has also been a perceptible increase in the amounts of our imports generally. The two facts have been taken as having some connection and as indicating forces at work to check the recent extraordinary prosperity of our foreign trade. In reality it is not easy to trace any effective connection between them. Of the two, the decline in the exports of manufactures is undoubtedly the more significant. As the steady and remarkable advance in these exports created a good deal of feeling in Europe, and as threats of organized efforts to repress it have been made, it is pertinent to call attention to the article in the current number of The North American Review by Mr. O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, entitled "Has the Threatened European War Against American Manufactures Begun?"

The title is not a very happy one, because it is known that no legislation of any importance aimed at the exclusion of American manufactures has gone into effect, though there has been agitation in that direction. That our European competitors in European markets have sought to meet American prices is doubtless true, but the movement has not been sufficiently extended, nor have there been signs of sufficient concert among this class to warrant the inference of a "war." There has been in some important branches a decline in prices, but it has been general and has by no means been confined to those markets in which we may be supposed to meet most directly the competition of Europe. The facts and figures given by Mr. AUSTIN are, nevertheless, interesting, not only as showing that the "war" he refers to has not yet been started, but as showing also the particular direction in which our exports of manufactures have declined and the reasons therefor.

The total decrease in the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1901, as compared with the corresponding months of 1900, has been $36,000,000, or 12 per cent. Of this Mr. AUSTIN estimates that $6,000,000 is due to the fact that last year the exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico were included, while this year these countries are treated as American, and the trade with them as domestic trade. This reduces the decline to $30,000,000, or 10 per cent. An analysis of the exports of commodities reaching $1,000,000, about 90 per cent. of the total, shows that this decline took place substantially in three classes, iron and steel, copper, and mineral oil. Indeed, the decline in these amounts to nearly $40,000,000, so that there is an increase in other lines of some $10,000,000. In the case of mineral oil, the decrease in the value of the exports is due entirely to a fall in price, the quantity having actually increased. In the exports of iron and steel and their products, there has been a falling off of a little less than $18,000,000, or 11 per cent. Comparing the average prices of the chief forms of exports of this class for the eight months of 1900 and 1901, Mr. AUSTIN shows that the decline has been about 8 per cent., which accounts for considerably more than two-thirds of the decline in values, and reveals a falling off of quantities not of great importance. The decline in the exports of copper and copper goods has been very great in quantity and in value, approximating 25 per cent. in each case. There has been in the period covered no appreciable decline in the prices obtained.

From these facts Mr. AUSTIN very fairly infers that there has been no trace of any concerted movement to "boycott" American manufactures. That the check to our exports of manufactures has been due to general and what may be called natural causes does not lessen the significance of the check. A slackening of the general demand, a fall in price due to the efforts of our rivals to meet our prices, and also to the accumulation of their stocks on account of sluggish demand both at home and abroad, are elements in the situation which our manufacturers must meet. One of the obvious methods of meeting them would be the reduction of our average duties on imports in order to stimulate exchange, and avert the effort at tariff retaliation which, though it has not yet been carried out, is unquestionably contemplated.

ELECTION BETTING.

Betting is a practice not to be commended, and very properly discouraged by the new Constitution, and also by the Penal Code, of the State of New York. The only thing that is to be said in its favor, so far as we know, is that it does afford a test of sincerity. When a man tells you incredible things, it is well that you should have some ready criterion of his credulity. "How much will you bet that that is so?" is a very handy criterion. The man may say that "He is not a betting man," but bystanders are apt to conclude, if he does say this, that he is only not a betting man "ad hoc." "I am morally sure of it, your Honor," said the cautious lawyer, "I would make an affidavit to it—but I wouldn't bet on it."

And betting on this election seems to us to be a particularly objectionable and disreputable practice. Every self-respecting and enlightened and disinterested man in this community ought to regard the privilege of voting against Tammany next Tuesday as a great privilege, not to be hasarded by any act that renders his vote liable to challenge and exclusion. It is true that his vote counts only one, but he ought to insist upon his right to stand up and be counted in so good a cause. It is true that Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD maintains that moral issues are no more involved in this election than in any other. Standing upon the Tammany platform, and surrounded by Tammany "coadjutors," he is bound to say so. But, among the people of his own antecedents and associations, he finds scarcely anybody to agree with him, excepting always Mr. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

But still it is curious, and not easily to be explained, why Tammany should have allowed the odds in the betting to shift and waver from odds on Tammany to odds on the other side. Because any "political betting" that there may have been has been Tammany betting. That is to say, any betting that there has been which was content to lose some money to produce "a shade of odds," any betting which was done with the intention of producing a public impression that the ticket in behalf of which the betting was done had a better chance than, in fact, upon strictly aleatory principles, it "ought" to have.

All such betting has been Tammany betting. There has been no other "organization betting." Anybody who has taken a Tammany bet has done so with the simple and single, and what we may call, in comparison, the honest, purpose of winning the money. And the business view of betting, what may be called, in comparison, the legitimate, aleatory view, has so far prevailed that whereas the odds were originally, say, five to four in favor of SHEPARD, they are just now five to four in favor of Low, "with no takers."

"With no takers" is easily understood. Tammany money was placed, earlier in the campaign, with partly what we may call the honest gambler's expectation of winning the other man's money, and also with the expectation of producing the general popular impression that the other man's money was foredoomed to be lost. But, since then there have been more trustworthy indicia. There have been careful canvasses. There has been elicited relevant evidence. If the evidence had been in favor of Tammany, larger sums of Tammany money would have been forthcoming. Less anti-Tammany money would have been forthcoming. The odds in favor of Tammany would have been increased. But this has not been so. There is always some kind of legitimate basis to these aleatory operations, whether they concern a municipal election, or the price of a stock on the "active list" in Wall Street. Tammany money achieved its first purpose in persuading the common public that the chances were in favor of Tammany, but now that that presumption has been reversed and disappeared, the Tammany bettor is also betting "on business." It would cost too much to restore the Tammany odds of a fortnight ago. Hence what is doing now in the way of betting represents the feelings and expectations of men who are venturing their own money. And the feeling and expectation seem to be indicated by the fact that money offered upon the success of the Fusion ticket, even though it be offered at odds as great as were offered upon the other side a fortnight ago, finds "no takers."

APPEAL AND RESPONSE.

Bishop POTTER to Mayor VAN WYCK:

In the name of these little ones, these weak and defenseless ones, Christian and Hebrew alike, of many races and tongues, but of homes in which GOD is feared and His law revered, and virtue and decency honored and exemplified, I call upon you, Sir, to save these people, who are in a very real way committed to your charge, from a living hell, defiling, deadly, damning, to which the criminal supineness of the constituted authorities, set for the defense of decency and good order, threatens to doom them.

Mayor VAN WYCK to the people of New York:

DEVERY is the best Chief of Police that the City of New York has ever known.

SMALL BILLS FOR BUSINESS.

The business men of the country will cordially approve the arrangements of United States Treasurer ROBERTS, as described in his annual report just made public, to increase the proportion of bills of small denomination annually issued. With the approval of Congress, more than $140,000,000 of Treasury and National bank notes of denominations above ten dollars will be reissued in denominations below that figure. This will greatly increase the convenience of merchants throughout the country and be of lasting benefit to trade.

Mr. ROBERTS shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, there were issued 78,132,176 pieces of paper money, having the average value of $6.34. In the fiscal year ended with June last the number of pieces issued was 91,291,031, of the average value of $4.46. The arrangements now completed call for the issue annually of 135,000,000, which would bring the average value per piece much below that of 1900-1901. This is a movement in the right direction. Exchanges of large sums calling for bills of large denominations are so generally made by check that the public is likely to suffer no inconvenience from the diminution of the number of bills of $20 and larger. On the other hand, the convenience of plenty of small bills will be felt in every department of retail business and in all the operations of the people. The first thing the average citizen does with a large bill is to try to break it, and at times retail business is almost congested for want of "change" for large bills. The plan of Treasurer ROBERTS is wise and should receive the approval of Congress without hesitation.

The Citizens' Union is in need of a considerable number of intelligent men to act at the polls on Tuesday and in the counting of the votes as watchers. These are appointed under the definite authority of the law, and have a most important and useful function to perform. Upon them will largely depend the securing of a fair and honest vote and count in many parts of the city. As the Citizens' Union has no party fund of the ordinary sort to hire men for this purpose, and as intelligent volunteers are much better fitted for the work than those that can usually be hired, it is extremely desirable that volunteers shall offer themselves. The headquarters of the Watchers' Committee is at 34 Union Square East, where application should be made. No young man can do a better service for his city than this.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Laboring under the curious delusion that "the subject of vivisection * * * is one of the most weighty before the public to-day," the Boston publication which calls itself The Animals' Defender—presumably because of a subliminal consciousness that man delights it not nor woman neither—has recently taken a lot of trouble to find out how the candidates for office in Massachusetts this Fall stand on the question. As it wanted, not facts, but material for its own campaign, of course it carefully avoided addressing its inquiries to doctors or anybody else able to discuss vivisection from practical knowledge of its character and results, but appealed to the one class of individuals who are most timid about treading on the corns—or fads—of the uninstructed multitude. The letters sent out asked the would-be office holders to put themselves in one of four categories—1, opposed to all vivisection; 2, favorable to vivisection (restricted by law) if without pain; 3, favorable to vivisection (restricted by law) if performed with a view to new and useful discovery only, and, 4, favorable to unrestricted vivisection. The whole number of answers received was 168, and they made, all things considered, a showing very creditable to the average run of Massachusetts intelligence. Naturally enough, not a candidate placed himself in the fourth category, the existence of which is only an anti-vivisectionist imagining. Fifty marked the first and equally absurd proposition, thirty-three the second, sixty-six the third, and nineteen both the second and third—which was beautifully cautious of them. The outcome of the investigation, of course, leaves the problem just where it was before, but light on the right of The Animals' Defender to deal with scientific and medical matters is cast by the fact that the number which contains these statistics gives a whole page to a writer whose article begins, "There is not a class of physicians whose study of anatomy and physiology is closer and keener than that of the osteopaths." That would make a cat laugh, even after she had been vivisected.

—Amusing haste, and equally amusing vehemence, were shown by the correspondent whose letter we published yesterday in denying our assertion that the Nova Scotians are "practically Americans." The characterization was not intended to be offensive to our blue-nosed brethren; on the contrary, we regarded it as a distinct compliment, and even after reading the letter of "A Nova Scotian" we cannot see why it was taken amiss. Facts are not affected by personal feelings, however, and it is a fact that a very large fraction of the inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces are "practically Americans" in the sense that they look as we do, talk as some of us do, and think much as all of us do on many and important subjects. Nobody who has traveled, say, from Yarmouth to Sydney, can honestly claim to have seen a person or thing that he might not have seen almost anywhere in Eastern New England—matters and men strictly official excepted, of course. And much of the sentiment there is as "American" as the scenery. Surely our correspondent would not assert that the Nova Scotians are madly in love with Upper Canada, or with the rather expensive aristocracy which makes Ottawa a social centre. Has he never heard of Maritime Province interests misunderstood or sacrificed by pompous and ignorant agents sent from the seat of Government? Has he never heard the growlings of fisher folk and seafarers about the maintenance and location of coast lights by Dominion instead of provincial officials? Has he never heard of shipmasters who were not so "British," even though they were born in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, that they could not have themselves naturalized as citizens of the United States for the sake of bettering their chances for securing employment at good wages? It is well to be patriotic, but it is better to recognize things as they are, even if there does still linger in certain "loyalist" families at Truro and elsewhere the memory of what our correspondent called "the ill-treatment their ancestors received in the United States after the signing of the Declaration of Independence." Harsh treatment is not necessarily ill-treatment, and those ancestors—well, to say the least, their judgment was somewhat at fault. They were loyal to the wrong side, and the difference between that and treason is microscopic.

—Most people who attended the recent Yale celebration came back with the impression that everybody there had as near to a "high old time" as a broad and tolerant respect for the genial solemnities of the occasion would permit. Joy, if not altogether unconfined, was provided with a good deal of space, and happiness seemed to be general and intense. Indeed, it was the special feature of the anniversary. But, alas! not all were pleased by the proceedings. From the South, to our sorrow and surprise, comes an exceeding bitter cry. "The celebration of the Yale bi-centennial," says The Memphis Commercial Appeal, "was marked by several disagreeable episodes," which it thus explains: "Yale has a large number of alumni in the South. Many of them gathered at the old campus to revive the memories of other days and testify their affection for their Alma Mater. If there ever was an occasion when politics should have been sternly tabooed and racial questions sidetracked it was when Yale was celebrating her two hundredth anniversary. Yet some of the eminent speakers had to inject politics into a historic celebration, and one of them indorsed the notion of social equality. There was no need of this sort of thing, and considering the fact that there were many Southern alumni present, who did not believe in social equality and who went there for any other purpose than to consider and talk politics, the injection of these matters into a fraternal reunion was in the worst possible taste." So The Commercial Appeal advises that Southern colleges be at once as well endowed as the best in the North, in order that the Southern youth of both sexes may draw their beloved color line to their hearts' content, and be subjected to none of the annoyances they now encounter at Yale and Wellesley. Well, one can look askance at the motive for the action suggested, but it won't do a bit of harm for the South to spend more than it does in educating its children. States where utter illiteracy is not parted off by a color line might, however, do better with their money than endow great universities. More and better public schools would make an excellent starter, and meanwhile perhaps no dire harm will befall the boys and girls who come North and utilize such imperfect facilities as we can offer them.

—Ill-luck has pursued the Duke of CORNWALL AND YORK ever since he started, and now he gets home right in the midst of a great storm, and all the arrangements for his welcome have been—disarranged. Wherever he went things insisted on happening, and lamentably often they were things of a sort to distract attention from his own arrival and to rob it of the distinction of being the event of the day. This Prince is a very great Prince indeed, judged by his present and future rank, and yet Fate seems to have conspired to prove in many lands that the realities of modern life take easy precedence over inherited titles.

MR. HEWITT REPLIES TO MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read Shepard's reply to my communication with increasing pain. It is, I am sorry to say, a tissue of misstatements. I have nowhere said that he had been "seduced by the contagion of office," but I urged him to decline the Tammany nomination because others, not I, would think that he had sold out to the enemy. I have uniformly borne testimony to his sincerity, but I have never been able to explain his action on any theory which is consistent with his previous life and record.

He reaffirms the statement that his acceptance of the nomination and mine in 1886 are upon parallel lines, ignoring altogether the difference in the issue, which then was Henry George and now is Tammany Hall with its infamous record.

He says that I was "for years on terms of friendly and political association with Richard Croker." If he means by this statement that I had any such intimate association with him as I have had with Shepard, it is entirely untrue. I knew Croker as a ward leader, and when he was wrongfully accused of murder I aided in his defense, but I was never on any terms of intimacy with him whatever. My acquaintance with him ceased while I was Mayor before he had made the malodorous record which taints every organization with which he is connected.

Shepard states that I was "chosen to Congress upon Tammany Hall nominations and by Tammany Hall votes." It is true that I had the Tammany nomination, but always by way of indorsement of a previous County Democracy nomination. No imputations were ever made upon me for taking the nomination, and I never "repelled with ridicule and indignation attacks" based on such nomination.

He states that my "influence was destroyed by imputations upon my fellow-citizens of Irish and other foreign birth or descent." This is simply untrue, and I challenge Mr. Shepard to state the language and the time and the place where it was uttered. If he refers to the Irish flag incident, I respectfully ask him whether he is in favor of repealing the law which forbids the raising of foreign flags upon public buildings, and whether, if repealed, and he be elected Mayor, he will raise the Irish flag over the City Hall.

He seeks to put me in a position of opposing universal suffrage, because I stated that "the verdict in this election will determine whether manhood suffrage can be trusted to secure good government." This election is municipal and not general, and my statement was limited to the question of the government of large cities. If Shepard thinks that universal suffrage is the best form of government for large aggregations of men he differs with most statesmen and the best thinkers of the day. They all agree that municipal government is a matter of business, and not of general politics. They think that ignorance should be excluded from control, and that the city business should be carried on by trained experts selected upon some other principle than popular suffrage. In this view I concur.

Finally Shepard seems to have discovered that for years I have "looked with complete dislike, and even contempt, upon the Democratic Party; not only Tammany Hall, but the entire Democratic Party, and I am sorry to say with contempt upon the political virtues of the great mass of his fellow-citizens."

I think it is reasonable to ask Shepard to produce the evidence upon which he bases this statement. It is absolutely untrue. Up to the time when Shepard went over to Bryan in the last election there was an entire concurrence of opinion between us upon all the great issues of the day, and, as to the Democratic Party, I cannot remember the time when he has not commended such action as I have been permitted to take in Congress, in the National Conventions, and elsewhere.

His whole statement is unworthy of him as a lawyer and as a man. It goes to show how rapidly deterioration of character takes place when a spotless man gets by his own volition into bad company.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

FOR JUSTICE BLANCHARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the laudable desire to defeat Van Wyck for the Supreme Court several journals have standing illustrations showing one of the ways by which to attain this result. The plan is admirable, but the selection of the name on which to concentrate all independent voting strength is not the best one with which to win.

There is a candidate on the Fusion ticket who, in a former election, led his ticket by thousands of votes, and whose deserved popularity has since been greatly increased by the able and dignified manner in which he has presided upon the bench of the Supreme Court during the past year. This candidate is Judge James A. Blanchard, a man who can poll more Democratic votes than any other Republican in Manhattan and the Bronx. A concentration of votes on his name would make the assurance of Van Wyck's defeat doubly sure.

If every Independent Democrat who wishes to have a pure judiciary will place a cross in the little box before the name of James A. Blanchard we shall have again upon the Supreme Court bench a man whose career stamps him as one whose continuance in that exalted station would be an honor to the best citizenship of New York.

J. S.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

THE TRAINING VOTERS NEED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most important civic obligations, one all men have to perform, is the duty of voting. Only a small portion of the voting population has the advantage of higher studies, and the subject of exercising the right to vote is scarcely touched upon in the common schools. It is surprising how many well-informed men there are who think themselves honorable, yet when it comes to a question of voting—a question of discharging the greatest trust that the public reposes in them—either shirk it entirely or discharge it in a way that would brand them with infamy if pursued in their business dealings.

There is in every community a class of men that keeps its votes as the auctioneer keeps his wares. Those of another class would be insulted at a direct offer of $5 or $10 for their votes, but are ready to place them where they will advance their business interests or secure them an office of emolument. There is yet another class of citizens most dangerous and pernicious of all, who vote for a particular man or measure in order to oblige a friend or to pay some kindness done them in the past. The fact that the second and third class exist proves a great want of elementary and universal education in the proper exercise of a franchise.

A system should be adopted in all homes, schools, and colleges by which the embryo voter would be brought to understand the general truths governing this right. He should be educated to recognize that individual man in a state of society becomes a part of one great whole; that the general good is the individual good, and that when his interest is so antagonistic to the general interest that the general good is no longer his good, then he has in reality ceased to be a part of the social whole.

The voter should be taught to consider earnestly the question at issue which he is called upon to stamp with the approval or disapproval of his vote. He should be taught to determine for himself what he believes to be for his country's good, and to vote for that. He is not true to himself who holds his vote at the bidding of any being, power, or thing except his own reasonable and honest convictions. These ideas should be inculcated in all who are to exercise the right of voting.

Men who have consciences and ideas so in unison that they will, under no guise or form, sell their votes, will scarcely seek to buy the votes of others. Thus the professional vote hunter, finding no market for his wares, will place them where he thinks they will do him the most good, and it will not be long ere he learns that his good and his country's are one.

LORLYS ELTON ROGERS.
New York, Oct. 31, 1901.

A Word to the S. P. C. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing the great amount of good done by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in enforcing the law regarding treatment of horses that are galled, lame, or otherwise incapacitated, I cannot understand the fact of the society's agents taking horses that are full of sores, lame, &c., from their owners, sending them out in the country, and disposing of them to Tom, Dick, and Harry for whatever they can get, when the poor beasts are in such a condition that they can hardly walk, let alone work, and in fact ought to be put out of their misery by death.

The past Summer a person has had a number here, claiming they were taken by the society's agent at Jersey City, and has sold them through this section. A number died, while others managed to exist, happening to fall in humane hands. Does the law allow the society to seize such horses and dispose of them as they see fit? If it does, it is a queer law; if not, then there must be a "nigger in the fence" somewhere, and the society should look after some of its Tammanyites if such a practice is being followed. The name of the party selling, with ample proof, can be had at any time.

W. H. EICKS.
Leonia, N. J., Oct. 28, 1901.

Taxation, Churches, and Charities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the coming election the people are to vote on a proposed amendment to Section 18, Article III., of the State Constitution, which I quote: "The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: * * * Granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property."

If carried this amendment will impose a tax upon all churches, hospitals, homes, and charitable and educational institutions of every description. Instead of receiving from the State that encouragement which from their benefit to its citizens they might expect, all organizations whose objects are benevolence, philanthropy, and things which tend to the purifying and uplifting of the masses will be taxed like business corporations. The organization of all sorts of philanthropic societies and missions in our State will be discouraged, and naturally retarded. It is also quite possible that a large tax may force some of our present homes and institutions out of this State into some more hospitable neighbor.

The far-reaching effects of this modest little clause may have escaped the notice of many voters, and I beg that you bring the matter before your readers that the voters may decide the matter intelligently and intentionally in whichever way seems to them best.

B. OAKLEY BALDWIN.
New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

Mr. Sutro's Changed Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES that Mr. Theodore Sutro has decided to support Mr. Shepard, stating that he is drifting away from his former belief in non-partisanship in municipal government.

Mr. Sutro has often, and very recently, dilated upon the excellence of the Strong non-partisan administration; in view of his latest utterance one might well exclaim, "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

It can hardly be believed that the opinion advanced by a number of Democrats formerly opponents of Tammany that the best way to down Croker is to elect Croker's candidate will have the desired effect.

FREDERICK SCHANG.
New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

A Query.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you suggest any reason why the "cadets" whose shameful business is just now receiving such vigorous denunciation, should continue to enjoy the privilege of the franchise, while their unfortunate victims are both forbidden to vote and used as a constant argument against the extension of the suffrage to other women?

MARY PUTNAM JACOBI.
New York, Oct. 31, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Soperific Effect.

The minister—Do you ever try counting to put you to sleep?

The deacon—Oh, yes; this way—firstly, secondly, thirdly, and so on.—Yonkers Statesman.

Figuring on His Average.

"How long has Graphter been in politics?"

"Well, let me see. He's worth now about half a million. He must have been in politics ten years."—Chicago Tribune.

The Small Boy's Aspiration.

Grandma—Now, Willie, what are they going to do with you when you grow up? What is your ambition?

Little Willie (putting down his "Deadwood Dick")—I'd like to have people tremble like aspen leaves at the very mention of my name.—Boston Christian Register.

Removing the Cause.

Doctor (finding patient emptying a bottle of wine)—Here, here, my good man, this will never do. That's the cause of all the trouble.

Facetious patient—Well, then, fill your glass, doctor. Now we've found the cause, the sooner we get rid of it the better.—Detroit Free Press.

At the Thrilling Part.

"Didn't I tell you I wanted you to run an errand for me?" asked the mother the third time.

"Yes, maw," said Johnnie, laying down his literature.

And as the boy started to the grocery he muttered to himself: "I hope Seven-fingered Sam won't kill Old Sleuth 'til I git back."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

THE COUNTRY TO NEW YORK.

New York, New York, we call to you, fair,
opulent, and great;
We see you stand irresolute, we watch you
hesitate;
If once again you're overthrown, your civic
virtue dies,
You're at the parting of the ways; New
York, awake! arise!

Bold thieves beset you front and rear, the
bosses turn your flanks.
Rouse to the peril of the hour, close up
your wavering ranks;
Away with petty quarrels now, away with
party strife;
Fling wide the banner of reform—you're
fighting for your life.

And not alone for yours, for look all up and
down the land
The greedy bosses watch and wait; full
well they understand
'Twill be for them and all their gangs a
fearful knockout blow
When all the wires flash the news, "New
York has gone for Low."

Republican or Democrat count nothing in
the fight;
'Gainst Tammany and robbery they must,
they will, unite;
He always serves his party best, howe'er
the bosses prate,
Who sinks all party differences when danger fronts the State.

Transmute your moneymaking power to
civic pride awhile,
And if it should reduce by half your ever-
growing pile
'Twill bring the joy that comes to him who
sees his duty clear,
And does it with his utmost vim, assured
of victory near.

You owe it to the noble dead who brought
you power and fame
To lift your draggled ensign up and wipe
away the shame;
You owe it to the years to come, to children yet unborn,
That they may not receive from you a
heritage of scorn.

No longer be a den of thieves; the whole
world waits to see;
Put on your strength and lead the world,
proud, prosperous, and free;
Bring in the day of honest rule, strike
down your ancient foe,
And send it flashing round the globe, "New
York has gone for Low!"

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.
Washington, D. C.

ARMY EMERGENCY RATIONS

Official Report of Tests Made with Soldiers in the Field.

Board of Officers Develops Prepared Food that Is Wholesome and Nutritious—Other Experiments Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Appended to the annual report of Commissioner General Weston, which was made public to-day, is an account of the proceedings of a board of officers convened to report on a new emergency ration and of the way in which, after selecting it, they tried it on a detachment of soldiers ordered out for the purpose. The board first examined a number of canned compounds submitted by various manufacturers, and found that not one filled the bill. It accordingly investigated on its own account and evolved a ration of its own, consisting of a cake of chocolate and cakes of meat and bread component. One of the officers composing the board tried this combination on himself. He lived on it exclusively for three days, and repeated the experiment two months later. Each time he lost a pound and a half, but otherwise found the rations highly successful, satisfying his hunger and producing no ill effects.

The board was then authorized to try the ration on soldiers in actual field service. It accordingly had a quantity of cakes made in accordance with its formula, and went to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, to make the test. It decided that each trial was to be preceded by two days' marching on ordinary rations, to accustom the men composing the detachment to field service, and prevent them from confusing any fatigue or weakness due to the change from garrison life to field service with the real effect of the emergency ration.

Marches were to be so arranged that the end of the second day would find the command in the Indian country south of the Canadian River, and camps were to be made at points remote from habitations, "to reduce the temptation for men to obtain food surreptitiously should the emergency ration fail to satisfy hunger." Each trial was to consist of a five days' march, the men subsisting exclusively on the emergency ration during the period. To prevent an apparent change in weight due to a change in clothing, or to the change of being wet from storms, or perspiration, the men were to be stripped to their underclothes whenever they were weighed.

Headed by Capt. S. W. Fountain of the Eighth Cavalry, the detachment, which consisted of thirty-four men, took the field and experimented with the ration prepared by the board. The results were good. Everybody was well and strong, and only three men were on sick report during the trip. The net loss in weight of the thirty-four men was seven pounds and a half. When the second detachment was sent out the greater part of this detachment volunteered to accompany it. After the test was over each officer and man was asked a series of questions about how he felt. They said that the ration satisfied their hunger and did not disagree with them. One private said he had a cramp for the first two days, but was all right after that.

Some of them did not like it at first, and one of them gave his ration away the first day. The next day he "felt weak," and ate the ration with avidity and had no more trouble.

A second detachment was sent out later with the same officers to try the standard emergency ration. This time the Surgeon, Capt. J. D. Poindexter, declined to eat any of it, and he and the Hospital Corps man were excused. The others ate the standard ration and lost 14¼ pounds altogether. At the end of the trial they were nearly all hungry and weak. Capt. Fountain, when questioned about how he liked the ration, replied: "The end of the trial did not come any too soon to please me."

In addition to the board's own ration and the standard ration, the board had been instructed to test a ration prepared by Armour & Co., and several days later Capt. Fountain and his devoted band set forth to try it. The Surgeon, Capt. Poindexter, again sniffed suspiciously at the ration and declined to eat it, being again supported by the Hospital Corps man. This trial was such a fizzle that before the end of the five days the men were surreptitiously getting corn to eat, and some, says the report, "succeeded in obtaining other food from camping parties, whose vicinity we were not always able to avoid." Everybody suffered excessively from hunger, and in spite of the surreptitious begging of food from camping parties, the "greater part of the men were reduced to a pitiable state of weakness." The board decided that neither the standard emergency ration nor the ration prepared by Armour & Co. would fill the bill, but that the ration prepared by its own formula was the best. It accordingly arranged for a final test of its own.

The commanding officer of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, sent a detachment of twenty-five men from his post to unite with the little band from Fort Reno. This trial was for the purpose of ascertaining in what condition for service a cavalry command would be after subsisting on it during a five days' march. Everything worked well: the men made twenty-mile marches, and all guard duty, including herding the stock, was regularly performed, and everybody was satisfied with the ration.

M'LAUGHLIN-WUNDERLICH WAR.

Brooklyn Leader's Neighbor Decorates Her House with Pictures of Seth Low.

The feud between the McLaughlins and the Wunderlichs in Brooklyn, over the beating of rugs by the latter, has taken a new turn. The Wunderlichs are Dr. F. W. Wunderlich and his wife, living at 165 Remsen Street, and the McLaughlins are Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader, and his family, next door. Last Summer the Wunderlichs hired man was arrested, charged with violating the sanitary code by beating rugs and raising the dust on the roof of an extension of the Wunderlich residence. The arrest was made by an officer from the Health Department, but Mrs. Wunderlich held Hugh McLaughlin responsible for the trouble. There had already been some friction between the Wunderlichs and the McLaughlins.

Mrs. Wunderlich is now engaged in making a demonstration in favor of the candidacy of Seth Low, who is not Mr. McLaughlin's choice for Mayor. The Wunderlich home is a three-story and basement brownstone house, and in each of its ten windows in front Mrs. Wunderlich has placed a large portrait of Mr. Low, draped with small silk American flags. To-day she will swing out a large American flag, in each corner of which will be displayed a portrait of the Fusion candidate for Mayor.

"We were for Low last time," said Mrs. Wunderlich yesterday, "but we are more for him now than ever before. Oh, I do wish I had a vote! Mr. Low is a gentleman, and that is more than can be said of a lot of people in power now."

"Has Mr. McLaughlin given you any trouble lately?" she was asked.

"Well, he never misses an opportunity," said Mrs. Wunderlich. "I can't have the simplest kind of household repairs undertaken without having two or three inspectors from the Building Department around here hot foot. Why, whenever McLaughlin next door hears the sound of a hammer in this house I believe he has some one sent here. A telephone message from him will bring any number of men tumbling in here from some department or another."

BIG IMPORTS OF GRAPES.

Over 10,000 Invoices Received in One Month at the Appraiser's Office.

The number of invoices received at Appraiser Wakeman's office during the month of October was greater than in any one month during the previous history of the office. Of invoices proper, 27,842 were received. In addition to this there were more than 3,000 "appraisement orders," as they are called.

An odd thing about the invoices last month was that many thousands of them were for grapes. There were more than 10,000 invoices, it is said. This completely smashes all such records. The grapes are chiefly Malaga or other Mediterranean varieties. Several customs officials who were questioned were at a loss to explain such heavy importations, except on the theory that prices must be very low abroad, and that importers expected to keep the fruit in cold storage until the demand should catch up with the supply.

HENRY IRVING AS MATHIAS

Impersonation of the Murderer a Forceful Picture.

Miss Terry as Nance Oldfield — The Actor Thanks the Audience at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Sir Henry Irving's Mathias, at once the most familiar and popular of his personations, remains, despite the passage of years, one of the most vital and vivid in his repertory. And its remarkable effectiveness is emphasized by the fact that, but for the illuminative art of this player, his subtle delineation of the leading character, and the fascinating quality of his portrait of the conscience-stricken murderer, "The Bells" would probably have long since disappeared from the catalogue of acting plays to join the silent majority of those that have enjoyed only an ephemeral popularity.

The repetition of his performances has taken nothing from Sir Henry's zest in this portrayal, or, if it has, the fact is not apparent. The part of Mathias is raised far out of the category of mere melodrama, in which it must have been originally conceived, and in a consideration of this player's genius it must represent no inconsiderable part of his achievement. It is a picture fraught with meaning—a portrait painted in many colors, full of contrasts, deeply suggestive in its shadows, and forceful to a high degree in moments that are illumined by flashes into a human soul that has tasted of sin, and is harrowed by the inevitable, resultant and reactionary effect thereof.

In its darker phases this picture moves to deepest sympathy; it rings a note of sorrow and of pity that none but a masterful ability to portray the suffering that does not manifest itself in outward signs could cause to respond. It is not Mathias the murderer who awakens sympathy at such moments—it is a loving father, who has sinned that those whom he loves may profit. And in presenting this phase of the character Sir Henry suffuses his portrait with a strange melancholy sadness.

His entrance in the first act, the joy at being again with his wife and daughter, and the tender affection for the girl, his almost childish delight at the surprise he has prepared for her in the beautiful necklace hidden in his pocket, provide admirable contrast for the mournful scene to follow.

Then comes the memory of the fateful night when Mathias yielded to temptation, the whistling of the winds, the falling snow, and, above all, the ringing of the sleigh bells, bringing with them the story of his crime. Here Sir Henry suggests a mind that has begun to totter under a load that is almost unbearable, but which is, as yet, not absolutely wrecked. In the scene with the gold, where he counts the money that is to form his daughter's marriage portion, coming upon a coin whereon the blood of the murdered Jew still clings, there is again a similar suggestion of the mind slowly but surely succumbing to the strain upon it.

It is here, too, that the actor displays with unfailing art another phase of Mathias's character—a certain pride in his own cunning, a self-approving vanity in his ability to have maintained for years his terrible secret.

Beginning with a scene of joy in his daughter's betrothal, the second act ends in the wild abandon of the murderer to the dance, where, tortured by the ringing of the bells, he throws himself into the festivities with all the energy of his being. Here the actor, within a few minutes, played upon all the chords, never striking a false note.

And in the tremendously effective scene of the dream, where a stubborn effort at useless resistance ends in full confession, the actor grappled the feelings of his hearers as in a vise. The death scene was a pitifully true and racking picture.

Apart from Sir Henry's acting the management of the scenes and business would call for more than passing comment. The story of the murder, as told about the table by the gossiping villagers, is in itself an achievement, and all the smaller details are handled in such a way as to make them tell at their fullest value, though without undue emphasis.

"Nance Oldfield" provides just the right sort of curtain raiser to precede this gloomy play. It is full of light and life, and Miss Terry's playing in the part of the actress has a rare charm. The part gives her an opportunity for displaying a broad range of gifts, but even in the moments when, in regal robes, she recites tragic verses, she does not lose sight of the fact that the little play is one of pure comedy.

And her reading of the lines is in itself a treat, well worth making an effort to enjoy.

Of the other actors who appeared last evening special praise is due Lawrence Irving, Mr. Dodsworth, and Miss Mabel Hackney, though the casts in both plays were adequate in their entirety. The enthusiasm of the audience called forth a brief speech of thanks from Sir Henry at the close of the second act.

PORTO RICAN PIER SEIZED.

Island Council Contends that Secretary Root's License to Steamship Company Was Not Permanent.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Nov. 1.—The pier property of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company was seized yesterday by the police, in the name of the people of Porto Rico, under orders from Gov. Hunt. The pier, which was erected under a license of the War Department, was burned some months ago, and the company has been engaged in rebuilding it, using the old pile foundation, contending that it still had rights under the license of the Secretary of War, and that it was simply repairing damage done by the elements.

The Council ruled that the company had no right to do so without a new insular franchise, and yesterday the Council passed a resolution to the effect that, inasmuch as the company was working in violation of the law, the Governor was requested to prevent further trespassing.

The action taken places the matter in a position where the Governor can pass upon the rights of the parties concerned. The company has made an application for an injunction, will sue to recover damages, and will test the validity of Secretary Root's license under the civil régime.

INCORPORATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Record Year for Number of Companies Formed Under This State's Laws.

The liberalization of the New York corporation laws and the reduction of the tax for the privilege of organization by the last Legislature have resulted in a large increase in the number of stock companies forming in this State. Frank White, the author of several works on corporation law, stated at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that during the months of the present calendar year ended Oct. 31 2,118 new corporations had been organized under the New York laws, which, he says, indicates a total for the year of more than 2,500, as against 1,900, the largest number ever formed in any preceding years.

Many of these companies were formerly New Jersey corporations, which are reorganized in this State because of the liberality and simplicity of our corporate statutes. He predicts a still greater influx of corporations to the State when the modifications in the law are more generally understood.

TENANT ASKS AN INJUNCTION.

Seeks to Force Apartment House Owner Held to a Lease.

Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday instructed Annie S. Foster, proprietor of the Iroquois Apartment House, 49 West Forty-fourth Street, to cease interfering with Elizabeth A. Padgette in her occupancy of a certain apartment in the house, pending further argument in the injunction suit brought against her by Mrs. Padgette. Mrs. Padgette, in her application for an injunction, said that she had an annual lease for her apartment in the Iroquois, which will not expire until October, 1902; and that on the first of this month she paid her rent for the month according to the conditions of the lease.

She says that shortly after she had paid her rent she requested Mrs. Foster to have the water pipes in her apartment fixed. A man was sent to her room ostensibly to fix the pipes, but instead he cut off her water supply. This was after she refused to cancel her lease. She was then refused the right to ride in the elevator, her telephone service was cut off, and she was subjected to other indignities.

IN THE SHOPS.

Stocks in delicate colors, pink and blue and heliotrope velvet, are made in the form of a deep turn-over collar, the edges of the collar finished with a narrow edge of cream lace. The tie is long and with broad ends finished with cream lace. It is tied in a small four-in-hand knot.

***

One of the most beautiful of white embroidered stocks is combined with white chiffon. The very front of the stock is finished with folds of the chiffon set with French knots. The ends of the stock proper, which is of white satin, are each finished in a point over this chiffon, leaving quite a space between. In each point is embroidered a little white anemone, one single blossom with a green stem. There is one broad end of the white chiffon finished on the lower edge with a ruching of the material, and above this two narrower ends or tabs of the white satin, embroidered with the anemones in white and green. It is an exceedingly dainty stock.

***

Of taffeta is a simple and stylish stock in white. The stock proper is stitched, there is a narrow stitched turn-over at the top, and long ends of taffeta, also stitched. These ends tie into a medium-sized bow at the neck, and again at the bust into a smaller bow, and from there fall free.

***

Very pretty is one of those soft stock ties of white taffeta, with embroidery in different shades of violet. The centre of the tie, the part which is under the chin, is solidly embroidered and extends in a point down on to the gown. This is something new in embroidery flowers, being appliqued on to the silk in a solid color, and around the flowers the embroidery is filled in in different shades of the same color. The ends of this, as of all similar ties, cross in the back and are brought around and tied in front. There is the same embroidery in the tie ends, which finish in a shallow point.

***

One is constantly getting back to hats, but it is necessary, for they vary with the wind, and there is always something quite new or so attractive that it is worth talking about. Irish lace hats are not new—that is, not new within a week or so—but they are beautiful. One flat hat of the lace has a wreath of black roses around the crown, not quite meeting in the back, and joined there by an oblong steel buckle. Underneath the rim of the hat is a white dove, and there is a touch of black combined with white chiffon.

***

Another beautiful large hat of Irish lace has an enormous white ostrich plume around it, a plume which must measure nearly a yard in length, and of a quality which never grew in one piece on the most gigantic ostrich. But that has nothing to do with the subject of millinery, and the woman who wears this plume will be sure of few rivals. Under the rim of the hat is a cluster of white roses with delicate creamy hearts.

***

A hat which is made of one of the big flats of felt which one can purchase separately to make up is in blue and black. The felt is of pale blue, and it is set at wide intervals with big polka dots of black velvet. Around the crown, or what should be the crown if there was one, is a wreath of black roses like that on the hat of Irish lace, joined in the back in the same way with an oblong buckle of steel.

***

Oak leaves which are monstrosities from the botanical standpoint, but charming from the milliner's, are to be seen in all colors of velvet. One hat is formed almost entirely of these oak leaves in white velvet, veined with pink, and with a delicate pink fruit of some kind.

***

Another is toquelike in effect, made also of the oak leaves in white, and combined with scarlet berries. A big velvet bow, bows and ends spread flat, covers the back of the hat and forms its only trimming.

***

A hat which is charming is made of feathers, very much like the impeyan, but with touches of old rose, a sort of flame tint, in the green and gold, is turban or toque shaped, the feathers forming the front part of the hat and the back part covered with a big velvet bow of old-rose ribbon, perhaps two inches wide, with loops and spreading over the hat. The bow is held in the centre with an oblong buckle of gilt.

***

A charming gown combines the colors lavender and pale green. The gown is of lavender dot-embroidered chiffon and satin. The upper part of the skirt is of the chiffon in lengthwise tucks, made up over white. The lower part is of the plain satin, shaped flounceilke, narrow in front and wider in the back. It is finished at the lower edge with a scant ruching of the chiffon. The bloused waist and stock are also of the chiffon, with bands of satin and lace, and the sleeves of satin, with a puff of the dotted chiffon finishing them over the elbow. The sleeves are half length. There is a line of the pale-green crepe at the upper edge of the stock, and a narrow band of it is carried in soft folds around the waist and finishes with one small standing loop and two ends five or six inches long.

STANDARD OIL LOSES SUIT.

Boy Who Fell Into a Barrel of Hot Oil and Water Gets Verdict for $23,000.

A verdict for $23,000 yesterday was awarded to the plaintiff in the suit of John S. Sammis, thirteen years old, through his father, Sherman Sammis of 215 Greenpoint Avenue, against the Standard Oil Company, to recover $50,000 for personal injuries. The case was tried before Justice Herrick and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

The boy's father was employed in the plant of the Standard Oil Company, on Twelfth Street, Long Island City. On June 13, 1900, young Sammis went to the works with his father's supper. He fell into a barrel sunk into the floor of a storeroom. The barrel was filled with oil and hot water, and the boy was so badly burned that he was in a hospital for a long time.

The plaintiff alleges that it may be necessary to have his left leg amputated as a result of his injuries. The boy was brought into court on a stretcher and reclined on it while giving his testimony. The jury gave a verdict to the plaintiff after being out about an hour.

LION BREWERY LITIGATION.

Mrs. Schmid's Claim to Part of the Property is Confirmed.

In the suit in the Supreme Court before Justice Lawrence, which involved the disposition of about $4,000,000 of real and personal property, brought by Simon E. Bernheimer against his partner, Mrs. Josephine Schmid, in which the plaintiff sought to establish that the real estate on which stands the Lion Brewery, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets and Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, belonged to the copartnership of Bernheimer & Schmid, a decision was rendered yesterday by the Court. The contention of the defendant that the real estate did not belong to the firm, but that one-half of it was Mrs. Schmid's individual property, is upheld.

Justice Lawrence further decides that the appointment of a receiver is necessary, and says that as the concern is solvent, it would be most agreeable to the Court if the parties would agree upon a proper person to act. He directs further that an accounting be made and that a referee be appointed for that purpose.

The plaintiff was represented by William A. Jenner and the defendant by John E. Parsons, Roger Foster, and Ashbel P. Fitch.

Seventh National Bank Affairs.

Receiver Forrest Raynor of the Seventh National Bank stated yesterday that he would leave for Washington last night to submit his report to the Controller of the Currency and get his discharge. Vice President Jones said that in all probability the bank will open for business the middle of next week.

One Worriment Avoided.

"In the southern part of California they very seldom have any rainy days," said the mamma.

"Well, then, they don't have to save up much, do they, mamma?" said little Elsie.—Yonkers Statesman.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the end of the week come the various meets of the different hunts, which generally give an extra run on Saturday afternoons. Apawamis and Ardsley will have golf matches, and at the latter place there will be an informal dance. At Tuxedo, there will be the afternoon musicale, followed by dinners at the club and a dance. There are any number of people in the country for the week end, and this entire week has been one of the dullest on record socially, as far as town was concerned.

***

A few people of fashion have been in town temporarily, opening their houses. Among these have been Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Josephine Johnson, and Mrs. A. H. Johnson. Mrs. Francis Ormond French is to be in town to-day. She will visit her daughter, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

***

Among those booked to sail to-day for Europe are Carroll Poultney of Baltimore, Charles Reemer, Mrs. Hart Lyman and the Misses Lyman, V. A. Dodge, and H. T. Dodge, on the Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. E. Vidal, Mrs. J. F. Ward, and the Misses Ward, on the Pennsylvania, and Mrs Anna F. Hunter of Newport, R. I., on the Aller for Genoa.

***

Mrs. Burke Roche and Miss Cynthia Roche are visiting at Tuxedo. They will also be at Ringwood, N. J., before they return to town. Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt will not come back to town before the middle of the month.

***

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Duer Bronson and Lloyd Carpenter Griscom is to take place this afternoon in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London. Miss Frances Griscom of Philadelphia, the sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, late of the United States, and Miss Muriel White, daughter of Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy, and Miss De Monsaulin of Paris, France, are to be Miss Bronson's bridesmaids. The Hon. Charles Crichton is to be Mr. Griscom's best man. The wedding is of great interest here. Mr. Griscom is the American Minister to Persia and Miss Bronson, daughter of the late Frederic Bronson, has long been a favorite in New York society, and has been a bridesmaid at many fashionable weddings.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, who have not yet closed their Newport cottage, but who have been visiting in Baltimore, purpose spending most of the Winter in New York. They will be in the Monumental City again the first week in December for the dance given during that week by the Bachelors' Cotillion Club, and may also go to the Hot Springs for a short time.

***

Col. J. J. Asser and Mrs. Asser, (Miss Leila Wotherspoon,) who were married last week, will sail for England to-day, where they will spend some time with Col. Asser's father, and will then go to Cairo, Egypt, where they are due on Dec. 1. They will probably winter at the Hotel d'Angleterre. Col. Asser is on the staff of Col. Reginald Wingate.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a small luncheon at her Fifth Avenue home yesterday. There are few luncheons being given as yet, even small ones. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is at Garrison's, and will have several house parties before her return to town.

***

Col. George R. Dyer, who is to marry Miss Grace Gurnee Scott next week, will give his bachelor dinner to-night at the Knickerbocker Club. His guests will be William A. Greer, son of the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, and whose sister is to be one of Miss Scott's bridesmaids; Monson Morris, nephew of Judge Morris; Ernest Iselin, H. Anthony Dyer, and Elisha Dyer, Jr., both brothers of the bridegroom, and the latter of whom will be his best man; J. Philip Benkard, H. Roger Winthrop, and Norman Scott.

***

The engagement of Miss Eugenie White, daughter of Mrs. William Francis White of Chicago, and Francis Stanton Blake is of interest to New Yorkers. Mr. Blake is the son of the late George Baty Blake, and his mother was Miss Lovell. He is a member of Union, County, and Somerset Clubs of Boston. His brother, George Baty Blake, and he have occupied the old Blake house on Beacon Hill, where they kept bachelors' hall.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller have returned from Richfield Springs and are at their town house on East Seventy-second Street for the season.

***

Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Miss Neilson, who have been visiting at Lenox, return within a few days and will open their Fifth Avenue house for the season. Mrs. Bradish Johnson will not close her country house at Islip until after Thanksgiving.

***

W. Bayard Cutting has been visiting in Wasnington. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting remain at their country seat near Islip until very late in the Autumn.

***

Mrs. Christopher Robert will live at Homburg this Winter. She is at present in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan are at Pau, where they attended a short time ago the first fox hunt of the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fleming Crooks have settled in Cheshire, England, where Mr. Crooks's family have lived for many generations. Mrs. Crooks was Lady Edith Playfair, the daughter of Mrs. Samuel H. Russell of Boston, and Mr. Crooks was a well-known member of several of the fashionable clubs in this city.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Maude L. Quintard, daughter of the late James W. Quintard, to Mr. James Hanford Brookfield, second son of William Brookfield of this city.

***

Paintings and drawings by Arthur B. Davies will be shown in the art gallery of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, from Nov. 4 to 13, with the exception of Sunday. A large collection of preliminary color notes and sketches for paintings will accompany the pictures. Mr. Davies is a colorist with a very individual vein.

***

The Water Color Club will open its twelfth annual exhibition at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, with a reception on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 9. The date for the Water Color Society, which used to exhibit in the old Academy building, on Twenty-third Street, has not been announced.

***

San Francisco will soon have a victory monument on Union Square in honor of the navy. It will consist of a tall square shaft of granite with a Victory in bronze on the apex and four smaller bronze figures at the four corners of the base. The sculptor for the heroic Victory and subordinate figures is Robert Aitken.

***

Miss Helen Hyde, whose pleasing little colored drawings of Japanese women and children are often seen at the Macbeth Gallery, is offering her pictures in San Francisco. They consist of etchings, water colors, and woodcuts, all from Japan, where Miss Hyde passes much of her time.

***

Phil May, the London caricaturist, is about to try the boards, if the correspondent of The Philadelphia North American is rightly informed. He began life as assistant to a scene painter, so that he is only returning to a familiar land when attempting a higher flight than supernumerary.

***

Katayama, a Japanese architect of renown, has designed a palace for the Crown Prince and sent Mr. Yamamoto to the United States to study our system of ventilation and heating. It will be curious to see how Mr. Katayama has solved the problem of building in the Japanese style a palace which will need Western methods for warmth and light. When this has been attempted hitherto the result is a hybrid; generally speaking, no attempt is made to preserve the Oriental characteristics. All is second-rate European or American architecture.

***

The Charleston Exposition is rapidly assuming shape, from the big Cotton Palace to the Midway entrances. A special feature of this Winter show is a Colonial garden, managed by the women's department, surrounded by a six-foot hedge of Cherokee roses. These flowers continue to bloom through the greater part of the Winter. A large fleet of warships will be concentrated in the harbor, taking up the positions allowed by their draught as near as possible to the Exposition grounds.

***

Quite a large party spent Sunday at the Chatsworth Club. On Saturday evening Miss Harriette Cady gave a pianoforte recital. A number of people remained at the clubhouse during the week, as the weather was perfect for golf and tennis. Great interest is taken in clay pigeon shooting, which takes places every Saturday.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 1.—William M. Bates, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Louis P. Roberts, at the New Cliffs Hotel, returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. R. P. Carroll closed her cottage today and went to New York.

Mrs. A. T. Kemp went to New York today for the Winter.

Charles B. Hillhouse, Jr., has rented the J. C. Knight cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the Summer of 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse occupied the Janney Cottage on Narragansett Avenue during the past Summer.

H. A. Clarke closed his cottage at Jamestown to-day and returned to Brooklyn for the Winter.

Mrs. J. P. Kernochan closed her villa, Sea View, to-day, and went to New York.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Thomas Janney, D. L. Lorillard, Jr., C. L. F. Robinson, J. B. M. Grosvenor, and Atherton Blight arrived from New York to-day.

Peter D. Martin gave a dinner at Gunther's this evening.

Clubmen Candidates at Tuxedo Park.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Walker Breese Smith and George Griswold, well-known members of the Tuxedo Park colony, are candidates for the office of Highway Commissioner, the election to occur Nov. 5. They have been nominated on both the Democratic and Republican tickets, consequently their election is assured. Three Highway Commissioners will be elected in Tuxedo. The other nominee is Benjamin Moffatt, Sr., who lives at a settlement called Scott Mine, in a remote part of the township.

NINETEEN HORSES BURNED.

Fire Destroyed Livery Stable in the Bronx and All Its Contents.

Nineteen horses were burned to death, or so badly burned that they had to be shot to end their misery in a fire that broke out just after last midnight in the stable of Martin J. Heisel, which stood in the rear of 525 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. The cause of the fire is not known. Two young men passing through Morris Avenue at midnight smelled burning hay and heard the frightened neighs of horses. They investigated and found the stable, a two-story frame structure, on fire.

They quickly gave the alarm. The firemen responded, and a minute later a second alarm was turned in. All efforts to save the horses were futile. The stable was a combination livery and boarding stable. Three of the horses belonged to Mr. Heisel, and the others were the property of different tradesmen in the neighborhood. It was said by Mr. Heisel that the animals were worth about $2,500. In the barn also was a quantity of grain and hay. This was also burned. The total damage is estimated at $5,000.

CODY COLLEGE BUYS LAND.

Purchase of 640 Acres for Rough Riders' School Completed.

The Trustees of the Cody International College of Military Rough Riders, at a meeting in the Townsend Building, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday completed the purchase of 640 acres of land at Cody, Big Horn County, Wyoming. It is at this point that the school will be maintained for the education of men who desire to become rough riders. Frederick W. Kavanaugh of Waterford, N. Y., was elected Vice President.

Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) entertained the Trustees at dinner at the Hoffman House last night.

BELIEVES HER SON KIDNAPPED.

Wife of an ex-Policeman Says He Has Been Missing Since Wednesday.

Mrs. Ellen O'Sullivan reported to Police Headquarters last night that her boy, John L., eight years old, has been missing from their home, 826 Second Avenue, since Wednesday, and she says that she fears the lad has been kidnapped. Her husband, who was a policeman, was dismissed from the force five years ago for beating her, it is alleged, and since that time they have not been living together.

On Tuesday last Mrs. O'Sullivan said she received an anonymous letter in which it was said that the child would be stolen, but that she need not fear, as the lad would be well taken care of. The police were instructed to investigate the case.

A BOY KIDNAPPER.

Twelve-Year-Old Lad Holds Small Child for Ransom.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 1.—A special from Great Falls says that a twelve-year-old boy named Southwick kidnapped the six-year-old son of G. W. Ryan, a prominent grocer of that city, and sent a note to the father demanding $1,500 ransom, threatening to ram pieces of glass into the child's eyes and cut his hands off unless the demand was complied with. Mr. Ryan notified the police, who arrested young Southwick shortly after the Ryan boy had arrived at his father's store unharmed, having been released by Southwick.

Southwick confessed that he did the deed of his own volition, and that he had no accomplices. He expressed no repentance and said: "I would have hit the old man for $8,000 if I thought he would have stood for it."

Baby Deserted in Washington Square.

A fashionably dressed man and woman accosted Mary Cryttal, forty-five years old, in Washington Square last night and asked her to hold a baby. She took the baby, and they walked away. In a half hour the woman became suspicious, and called Policeman McEnereny of the Mercer Street Station, telling him how she came into possession of the baby. He took her and the child to the station, where Mary was locked up as a suspicious person. The baby, a boy, is about six weeks old, and was dressed in laces and finery. It was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Well-Known London Comedian Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—E. J. Lonnen, a well-known comedian long associated with the Gaiety Theatre, is dead.

Professors as Aldermen.

From The Chicago Tribune.

One of the most useful men the City of Madison, Wis., has had in its Council for years has been a young member of the teaching force of the Wisconsin University. He has been a special student of municipal problems, he has written a history of the government of Chicago, he edits a paper devoted to the interests of Wisconsin cities, and he has been a valuable acquisition to the intelligence of the City Fathers. Some of the residents of the Seventh Ward are agitating the nomination of Prof. Edmund J. James of Chicago University for election to the Chicago City Council, and apparently he is disposed to consider the idea. Prof. James is widely known for his acquaintance with matters of municipal progress on both sides of the water, and it would be as creditable to him as it would be fortunate for the city if he should be a successful candidate for the City Council next April. He would undoubtedly prove an excellent instance of "the scholar in politics."

The Advanced Farming Route.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

A few years ago farmers all over Texas lost much sleep while attending schoolhouse meetings where they heard theories expounded about helping the "horny-handed sons of toil" via the political route. Now they are holding meetings and forming organizations to help themselves through the advanced farming route. Ask them which they have found the most helpful.

A Surprise to Them, Too.

Mr. Goodly—I'm shocked to see you boys swimming on Sunday!

Boys—So're we! We fell out of the boat!—Chicago News.

HORSE SHOW'S BIG ENTRY

Nominations Promise High-Class Display in Coming Exhibition.

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Nearly Fifteen Hundred Entries Listed in the One Hundred and Eighteen Classes Opened Thus Far.

With exhibitors from points heard from, a list of 1,434 entries in all to the 118 classes opened, is announced for the coming exhibition of the National Horse Show Association of America, which will be held in Madison Square Garden through the week beginning Nov. 18. The total of nominations shows a marked increase over the number received last year, the increase being chiefly in the classes for horses in harness, saddle horses, trotters, and roadsters. The classes for four-in-hands this season have 52 exhibits entered, against 37 for last Fall's show, while the entries for the Waldorf-Astoria prize this year number double what they did in 1900. The novice classes also have filled better than usual. The list of exhibitors has on it about 50 new names, many of these being persons who will show private carriages and equipments.

The class for thoroughbred stallions has received the entries of such notable performers on the turf as Spokane, the Kentucky and American Derby winner; the stout gray horse Belmar, and the Brighton Handicap winner, Jack Point.

In the trotting classes of stallions are such good ones as Dreamer and Highland Baron, belonging to T. W. Lawson; Advertiser, belonging to Gen. Tracy; J. R. H., owned by Hugh J. Grant; Alicantara, Bourne, and The Monitor, all the property of W. E. Bourne; Wickliffe, Jr., belonging to H. M. Bain. In the driving classes for trotters will be found Woodlawn Farms' Charmer, F. G. Jones's Joymaker, C. K. G. Billings's Franker, Louisa Jefferson, and Dr. Book; F. A. Hartley's St. Louis Belle, E. T. Bedford's Alice Mapes, A. C. Bostwick's Johnnie Agan, J. W. Cooke's Rosola, Wilkie Patchen, and Altomont; E. T. Stotesbury's Miss Lou, Allie Nun, and Zulu Z.; W. C. Floyd-Jones's Maud Hollins, and L. T. Watts's Earl Wilkes.

The hackneys will include the usual exhibit from E. D. Jordan, F. C. Stevens, and A. J. Cassatt in all the classes, but in larger number than ever before. For half-breed hackney stallions with three of their get Prescott Lawrence has entered the old favorite, Fashion, and F. C. Stevens Clifton II.

In all 195 horses in harness are entered outside of the dealers' classes, among the exhibitors being C. K. G. Billings, William Howard Barnard, C. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Copple, Peter G. Gerry, George W. Stetson, J. B. Vandergrift, John Wallace, William C. Freeman, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, H. C. Hoskier, Philip Lewisohn, A. C. Burridge, Mrs. G. W. Curtis, Mrs. J. Forbes Potter, E. D. Jordan, A. G. Vanderbilt, William H. Moore, Misses Marion and Gladys Lawson, J. E. Widener, Mrs. John Gerken, W. L. Elkins, and Mrs. R. F. Carman.

A large lot of tandems will be shown, among those exhibiting their high steppers being J. B. Vandergrift, E. D. Jordan, T. W. Lawson, Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. R. F. Carman, C. K. G. Billings, Herbert Coppell, J. Stewart Barney, F. C. Stevens, G. Warrington Curtis, W. H. Moore, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, T. W. and Arnold Lawson, W. B. Leeds, H. H. Salmon, J. F. A. Clark, W. L. Elkins, and Frank J. Gould.

In the 52 four-in-hands will be found two teams, a park and a road quartet, belonging to Miss Anna Held. One lot is made up of North and South and Dexter and De Witt. Others in the class are Mrs. G. Warrington Curtis, E. D. Jordan, A. G. Vanderbilt. Misses Gladys and Marion Lawson, Miss Lulu Pfizer, Mrs. John Gerken. Mrs. R. F. Carman, C. K. G. Billings, Herbert Coppell, J. H. Hyde, W. B. Leeds, the Rumson Farm, George Walter Newman, J. F. A. Clark, C. Ledyard Blair, and H. C. Hoskier.

A number of English exhibitors will compete in the pony rings. Among the Shetlands will be Emerald and Sapphire, prize winners in England; Skylark, another good winner, and Very Good, the English champion. These were bred by the Marquis of Londonderry and are entered by Mrs. Wentworth Hope Johnstone of Edinburgh, and they will come in competition with the old favorites, Montreal, Monte Carlo, Toronto, and Red Fox. Another English exhibitor is Miss Dorothy Swales, who has some very good ponies in both the saddle and harness classes.

Over 150 saddle horses are entered, among them being Zappernick, Beaumont, The Squire, Sensation, Flashlight, Colonel Brushwood, Midnight, More Than Queen, Waubun, Lady Euphrosne, My Lady Dainty, Lady Leona, Lady Constance, and Florodora. Among the exhibitors will be Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Phillip Livingston, J. J. Scannell, F. Ambrose Clarke, Miss Ethel Moore, F. J. R. Murling, Henry F. Colt, Jr., A. J. Cassatt, W. A. Jameson, John Wallace, James G. Marshall, Mrs. L. T. Martin, H. T. Peters, Miss May Deering, Mrs. H. S. Rubens, Mrs. C. H. Halcomb, G. Trowbridge Hollister, Mrs. W. J. Steele, Mrs. F. W. Duryea, Mrs. W. E. Kotman, Mrs. T. W. Lawson, Jules S. Bache, C. B. Dillingham, Miss Martha T. Bowers, Miss Zelia Milhaus, Mrs. E. C. Kirkland, Mrs. C. L. Railley, Miss L. Hidalgo, Miss J. Holloway, Miss G. B. Whitney, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Clara Hughes, daughter of Brian G. Hughes, who has entered a mate to his cow horse of last year, this one being called Wave, by General Swell by Ocean. There will be no typographical error this time in the catalogue to spoil the joke, whatever it may be.

The hunters and jumpers make up a fine lot. Among these are Clarence Moore's Koh-i-noor, Adam Beck's Socrates, Invader, and Glencoe; S. D. Ripley's Molly, C. H. Hurkamp's Kinloch, and Amaret, Pierre Lorillard, Jr.'s, Hearts, H. B. Duryea's Clam Barton, Samuel Willetts Suzette, H. P. Whitney's Dorothy Manners, J. R. Colt's Alderminster, J. R. Macomber's Donovan and Royal Arch, F. Ambrose Clarke's Nightingale and Red Oak, Charles Pfizer's Your Fellow, Elkridge Hunt's Fritz and Emory, H. W. Bull's Problem, J. Holloway's The Squire, Irish Pat, and Masterpiece, Hart Brothers' Claymet and Richmond, A. J. Cassatt's Clipper and Ruby, Mrs. H. K. Hayes's LeaderTapper, J. R. Cassatt's Chesterfield, L. T. Martin's Sampset, Mrs. Keyhart's Lady Norwood, and J. R. Macomber, Adam Beck, and Charles Pfizer have entered teams for the best three qualified hunters.

The high jumpers are led by Crow & Murray's Sure Pop, who recently made a new high jumping record of 7 feet 4 inches, carrying 150 pounds. Others are B. W. Palmer's Rifle, Ralph Pulitzer's American Beauty, C. H. Hurcamp's Amaret, M. M. Sternberger's Jack of Hearts, Adam Beck's Socrates, and George Pepper's Rupert, Glenmore, Lord Minto, and Pearl.

MISDIRECTED LETTERS.

Surprisingly Large Number in the Post Office at Cincinnati.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

At the request of the Postmasters' Association of the United States, Postmaster E. R. Monfort of this city has prepared a paper on the subject of "Misdirected Mail." It has been ordered printed, and is to be sent to all the Post Offices of the country as the opening move in arousing the people generally on this matter. Capt. Monfort says in part:

"In March, 1901, I found by the reports made in the Cincinnati Post Office that there had been handled in the mailing division 943,385, and in the delivery division 533,675, making a total of 1,476,060 misdirected letters in one year. This appalling fact led me to examine into methods and ascertain a cause for this condition and to seek a remedy which might result in an improvement of the service. I found that the newspapers were ready and willing to render assistance and publish the conditions and a warning to the people to exercise more care. But this remedy seemed inadequate. I addressed a letter to Dr. R. G. Boone, Superintendent of the Public Schools, and informed him of the number of misdirected letters that passed through this office, and asked him if my letter, which set forth the conditions fully, could not be read to the pupils in the public schools, so as to awaken a disposition to exercise more care in addressing letters. I advised him that mistakes were not confined to ignorant people, but that a large proportion of letters which failed of delivery were from families having a moderate education and from professional and business men and women, and that mistakes were largely due to carelessness. Dr. Boone responded promptly and effectively. He called his 900 teachers together and read them the letter, and instructed them to give fifteen minutes' time each week to special instruction on the question of addressing mail. It is too early to give the results of this teaching, but we have no doubt it will be far-reaching and show a decided improvement in this location. If these instructions could be given in all the schools of the country and the children impressed with the importance of special care, this process of education would bring marvelous results to the country."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Cyrus L. Eastman.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The Rev. Cyrus L. Eastman, a retired Methodist clergyman, died at his home, 21 Chestnut Street, Chelsea, yesterday. He was seventy-eight years old and retired from the ministry when he moved to Chelsea twenty years ago. Mr. Eastman had been ill but a short time. Death was caused by the grip.

Mr. Eastman was a native of Weir, N. H., and spent his early life on a farm. He studied for the ministry, and, after his ordination became a preacher on the New Hampshire and Massachusetts circuit. He was one of the originators of the Asbury Grove Camp Meeting Association, and took an active interest in this work, being an officer of the association at the time of his death.

The Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, widely known as a writer, died here last night. He was Chaplain of the Twentieth New York for the first two years of the civil war, and in 1862 President Lincoln appointed him to a chaplaincy in the regular army. He was assigned first to Nashville and later to Louisville, and while in those two cities acted as war correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In 1869 he accepted the position of associate editor of The Chicago Republican, which later became The Inter Ocean. He was the author of several books of merit. He was a clergyman of the Reformed Church for sixty-one years, and in that time built many churches, particularly in this State. He was eighty-five years of age.

Col. Henry H. Kuhn.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 1.—Col. Henry H. Kuhn died at his home, here, this morning, in his sixty-third year. He was a prominent Mason and had a brilliant military record, being on the retired list of the United States Army as a Captain. Wounds received in the service contributed to the cause of his death. Col. Kuhn had served as Grand Commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery of Knights Templars and had attained the thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry.

Obituary Notes.

Judge JOHN PAUL, United States Judge for the Western District of Virginia, died at his home in Harrisonburg, Va., yesterday.

Prof. JOSEPH H. KETRON, who founded Kingsley Seminary at Bloomingdale, near the Virginia-Tennessee line, twenty years ago, and who had been its President ever since, died last night, aged sixty-four.

Dr. G. D. VANVRANKEN, a prominent resident of Hempstead, L. I., died at his home yesterday. He had for a number of years been prominently identified with all public improvements of Nassau County. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Mrs. JERE VAN RENSSELAER, who died yesterday at her Summer place, at Stockbridge, Mass., was Miss Julia W. Joudon, a member of an old New York family, and the widow of Jere Van Renssel

Religious Notices.

"BREAKING HOME TIES."
Dr. Rufus P. Johnston of 5th Av. Baptist Church speaks on above theme at 23d St. Y. M. C. A., corner 4th Av., to-morrow, 3:45. C. Weeden, tenor; Grant Odell, baritone; solos and duets. All men invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, morning, "Everlasting Love"; evening, "New York's Actual Degradation and Possible Redemption."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Man After God's Own Heart." 7:45 P. M., "How to Save Our City." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th Street,
Rev R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. Young ladies' and young men's classes.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, 104TH ST. AND Broadway, Rev. Richard Hartley, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St.—Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., pastor, will preach Sunday at both services; morning, 11; Evening, 7:45. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—10:45, Dr. Judson; 7:30, Mr. MacMurray, with Miss Cecelia Bradford, violinist.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Regular service at 11 A. M. Rev. John P. Jones, D. D., of India, will preach 8 P. M. Special Musical Service 3 P. M.; Bible Class conducted by Dr. W. W. White 5 P. M.; Bible Class conducted by Dr. W. H. Thomson. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M. Evangelistic services 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor,
Leslie Hall, s. w. cor. Broadway and 83d St., services 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.
The new church edifice, Broadway and 76th St., will be ready for occupancy early in December.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., holy communion, prayer, and sermon by the rector; at 4 P. M., choral evensong. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 60th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., will resume course of sermons interrupted last Spring on "Studies of Jesus." Subject, "The Dealings of Jesus with Individuals." Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 8 P. M. on "Justice Jerome and the Sunday Saloons." Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—LOW masses, 7:30, 8:15; children's mass, 9; matins, 10; solemn mass and sermons, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th St.,
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer; sermon by the rector.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
114 East 47th St., Near Lexington Ave,
Rev. John Mills Gilbert, Vicar.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Litany, sermon, and holy communion.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector.
All Seats Free.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Choral Eucharist, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock. Procession.

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM.—Communion at 8 and mid-day. Special musical service 7:45 P. M. The rector, Dr. Van De Water, will preach at 11 A. M. on "What We Know of the Dead," and at night upon "An Imperative Duty."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; the Rev. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., below Canal.
Sunday services, 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats Free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84th Street, Near Central Park West.—Rev. Arthur H. Judge, rector, 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany, holy communion, and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, N. W. Corner Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—"Reformation," 11 A. M.; "Some Dangers of Protestantism," evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 8th Av.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7th Av. and 14th St.
Holy communion at 10:30; Rev. Robert Bagnell, 11:30 and 8; lecture by Dr. Gray Tuesday night on "The Angel's Wand"; Prayer meeting Wednesday; services every night.
PEOPLE'S POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT. First-class artists. Seats free.

BEEKMAN HILL CHURCH, 321 E. 50TH ST. REV. E. W. CASWELL, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., Near Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Vested choir. Evening theme, "Programme of Life."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Archer Decatur Ball, Assistant.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor, followed by service of holy communion; 4 P. M., preaching by the assistant pastor; subject, "Ministry of Ideals"; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.; students' Bible class at 10 A. M., in charge of the Rev. Mr. Ball; subject, "Genesis as Literature"; midweek lecture and devotional service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue, Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning topic, "The Man Who Saw God and Did Not Recognize Him." Afternoon subject, "Every Man's Duty on November Fifth."

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St., Allan MacRossie, Pastor.—Morning worship 10:30. Evening worship 7:45.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Ave. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "WE KNOW."
Evening subject: "OUR CIVIC CRISIS—MEN AND MEASURES."
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, 4th St., Near Sixth Av.,
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
7:45—"What Every Man Ought to Do," with a brief prelude on
Civic Righteousness and Social Purity.
Short organ recital after evening sermon by Mr. Frank Miller.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services Sunday, Nov. 3d.
REV. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
at close of morning service.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Until improvements in church are completed, preaching services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor in Y. M. C. A. Hall, 318 West 57th St. Home Church Sabbath School, 3 P. M., at Mizpah Chapel, 420 West 57th St. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.
REV. JAMES D. MOFFAT, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE,
will preach on Nov. 3. The services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday school meets at 9:45 A. M. The public is cordially invited.

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D.,
will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening, first sermon of special series to Men. Mixed Quartet and Male Quartet will render special music.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.; 8 P. M., historic sermon by the pastor; 7:30 P. M., sermon to the deaf by the pastor. Every Friday evening Union Sunday School teachers' meeting.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Source of Spiritual Life"; 8 P. M., "The Christian Citizen." The South Carolina Jubilee singers in the evening and special musical service in the morning.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.; weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Schauffler.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, by pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates; evening, 7:45, sermon to men. Subject, "The World Needs You."

Religious Notices.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D.,
11 A. M.—"The Life That Shone."
4:30 P. M.—"Redemption."
The Oratorio of "The Redemption" will be sung at the afternoon service.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., Pastor, preaches 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d St., Near 7th Av., John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Burdens; or, Should Churches, Hospitals, &c., Be Taxed?" 7:45 P. M., "How to Make Religion Pay." Song service and special music.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Kingdom of God."
Evening—"Making Haste Slowly."
COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Nevertheless at Thy Word."
Evening—"A Young Man's Peril Away from Home."
COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; evening subject, "The Election of Next Tuesday"; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7:15 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, on "The Moral Problem; How to Enforce the Moral Law." All welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "An Abiding Memory." Communion at close of morning service. The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject: "Man's Inhumanity to Man." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"Voting for an Atmosphere."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach; subject, "Some Things the Church Can Do for the World"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

UNITARIAN LITERATURE sent FREE by Post Office Mission of the Unitarian Church, Yonkers, N. Y. Address Miss Anna L. Bellows, Secretary, 15 Overlook Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. Charles F. Patterson will preach. Morning subject: "The Inevitable Victory." Evening service of music from Mendelssohn's cantata, "Hymn of Praise." Brief address: "Morals and Gambling."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM. Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Subject: "The Religion of the Outer Court," a plea for the present need of a thoroughgoing morality as the first step in a true civic or personal righteousness.

A MUSICAL SERVICE, with a short sermon by Dr. Thomas Hughes, in Holy Sepulchre Church, 115 East 74th St., at 8 P. M. Sunday evening.

CECELIA BRADFORD TRIO WILL FURNISH music, Rev. Henry P. Nichols, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity, will speak at the Men's Mass Meeting, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4:15 P. M. Admission free.

COMMANDER WADHAMS, U. S. NAVY. To men exclusively, at West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15. Music by male chorus, TALI ESEN MORGAN, conductor. All seats free.
CARNEGIE HALL MEETING POSTPONED.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (Christian.) REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor.
322 W. 56th St.
10:45 A. M.—"The Works of Christ."
8:00 P. M.—"Our Father."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

For Rent.—Carnegie Lyceum, Sunday evenings, for church services. Apply at Box Office, 57th St. and 7th Av. Tel. 666 Columbus.

HENRY FRANK,
Carnegie Lyceum,
(Down stairs,) 57th St., 7th Av., morning, 11:15, "Food and Character" and "How to Vote."

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday at 11 A. M.: "Why Not Kill Off Our Incapables?"

INTERNATIONAL UNION CHURCH, E. 72d St., between Lexington & 3d Avs.
Rev. Richard Tjader preaches
At 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Service in Swedish at 6 P. M.
Everybody welcome! All seats free!

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday morning exercises at 11:15 at Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.; Sunday, Nov. 3. Dr. Felix Adler. Subject: "On the Eve of the Decision What New York Has at Stake." All interested invited.

SPIRITUALISM, SECOND ADVENT, CHIMney Hall, 25th St., 6th Av.—Sunday evenings, 8. Christ gives wonderful tests (truths) to all, through His personal instrument, MANNA STRAFFORD. Select music. 58 West 22d. Sundays, 3.

Spiritualism.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av. and 59th St. Sunday at 3 and 8. Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
8 Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Lectures Sunday evenings, 7:45. Nov. 3, "Wisdom," by Dr. E. B. Guild.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

Vatican Views on "The Eternal City."

From The London News.

ROME, Oct. 7.—A superficial reading of "The Eternal City" produced in certain circles here a rather unfavorable impression of the author's picture of Italian political men and life. From information received, for the accuracy of which I can vouch, I learn that even at Court the book was read and keenly discussed. At first if was thought the English novelist might have refrained from so minutely depicting King Victor Emmanuel III. physically, when such a cowardly and weak-kneed rôle was reserved for him in the book—one so opposed to the facts as they have developed. Thus the clear and precise statement of Mr. Hall Caine in The Daily News was more than welcome at the Italian Court. I know that the King himself read the paper with the greatest attention, and was favorably impressed by the arguments set forth by the author, although he could not himself be expected to agree with them.

A member of the present Italian Cabinet with whom I had a conversation on the subject said: "After Mr. Hall Caine's explanations, and especially taking them in conjunction with a preface of 'The Eternal City' translated into Italian, I think that no book would be so directly interesting to Romans. 'Quo Vadis?' deals with the past too much to affect present conditions. 'The Eternal City,' although a book of the future, is near enough to rouse strong emotions. David Rossi is certainly a striking picture of our great Mazzini, and although I think the portrait of the King is unfortunate, it seems to me patent that Mr. Caine had no intention of conveying the idea that his King and ours were one and the same man. 'The Eternal City' should be an encouragement to enthusiasts and reformers all the world over. Christ preached non-resistance, and David Rossi proves that it will prevail in the end."

At the Vatican, of course, the new romance has not had such a cordial reception. The idea of a Pope voluntarily relinquishing the temporal power is quite beyond the imagination of the present Pontiff's surroundings, and is regarded almost in the light of sacrilege.

Judge Repels the Aspersion.

"It strikes me," said the attorney, "you're entirely too partial to the other side!"

"No, Sir," cried the Magistrate; "I want you to understand that I am neither partial nor impartial!"—Philadelphia Record.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

First Term of the Lay Workers' Institute to Open.

The New York Presbytery's Sunday School Work for Chinese Women and Children—The New Pastorate of Dr. Lorimer.

The new Lay Workers' Institute, of which Bishop Edward G. Andrews is the President, will begin its first term in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, on Monday evening. At that time members will be enrolled, textbooks distributed, and a preparatory sermon delivered by Prof. S. F. Upham of Drew Theological Seminary of Madison, N. J., and by R. R. Doherty, Ph. D. Prof. Upham's subject will be "The Beginning of Our Lord's Ministry," and Dr. Doherty's subject will be, "The Beginning of Methodism." On the fourth Monday of each month after the initial session lectures will also be delivered on a wide range of topics, and Bible studies will be provided and Bible class recitation will be heard.

The object of the institute is to aid pastors and Sunday school Superintendents to fill the constant demand for teachers, leaders, and other lay workers for vacancies that often remain unfilled for lack of efficient voluntary helpers. It is also intended to help those who decline Christian work realizing their unfitness, and those who are active, but recognize their need of increased efficiency. Separate training classes for Sunday school teachers, class leaders, leaders of league and brotherhood meetings, will be established, the only expense for students to be $1 for each term's books, the use of the church having been given free of charge.

The Sunday School Committee of the Presbytery of New York is to begin a novel work in the near future by the opening of a Bible school for Chinese women at 11½ Mott Street. A Sunday school for Chinese children and a daily kindergarten for them is also part of the plan. The work will be attended with many difficulties, the principal one being the necessity to overcome the Chinese dictum that Chinese women ought not to be seen on the streets at all. The school is to be held on Saturdays. The Bible school for the children is to be held on Sundays. The work is to be under the charge of the Rev. Huie Kin and Mrs. Huie. Both are trained Christian workers.

The Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., commences his pastorate at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. A special service will be held in the evening at 7:45 o'clock, to which young men are particularly invited.

The Second Collegiate Reformed Church, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, will be reopened tomorrow. Since the middle of June the congregation has been worshipping in the chapel, while extensive alterations have been going on in the auditorium. These have been completed. The seating capacity has been increased so that the church will now accommodate about 1,000 persons. The pastor, the Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., will conduct the service in the morning, which will be dedicatory in character. In the evening the evangelist, Frank Hall Wright, will deliver an address, and there will be special music.

The Manhattan Congregational Church will occupy its new edifice at Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street on Sunday, Nov. 17. The entire building will not be completed for several weeks yet.

LONG ISLAND BISHOPRIC.

Convention to Choose Bishop Littlejohn's Successor Meets This Month.

The convention which is to choose a successor to the late Bishop Littlejohn of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island will meet at Garden City, L. I., on Nov. 20. Many names have been mentioned in connection with the vacant Bishopric, among them being those of four members of the Brooklyn clergy. These are the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving of Christ Church, Clinton Street; the Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop of St. Ann's, the Rev. H. C. Swentzel of St. Luke's, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue.

Among the New York clergymen who have been spoken of in connection with the office is the Rev. Henry Luneck of Zion and St. Timothy's Church, who is said to have some strong supporters among the clergy of the diocese.

WOMEN'S HOME MISSION WORK.

Convention of the National Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.

The annual convention of the National Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will open in St. Andrew's Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson is pastor, next Wednesday, and will continue for eight days, holding three sessions daily. The missionary work of ninety conferences will be reported as well as the twenty-one bureaus of departments of work.

This society is one of the largest, if not the largest, delegated bodies of women in the world, having about 200,000 members. Its work is among the Indians, the colored people, and the whites in the mountains of the South. There is also work among the Mormons, Chinese, Japanese, and Porto Rican work, Hawaiian work, work among the children of the slums of great cities, and the immigrants landing at the different ports.

There will be hundreds of delegates and visitors in attendance from Maine to California, and the National President, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of this city, will preside at all sessions. Jacob A. Riis will lecture before the convention Thursday evening on "The Battle With the Slums." All sessions will be open to the public.

BROOKLYN CHURCH'S CALL.

All Souls' Congregation Seeks a Pastor in Rochester, Minn.

At a meeting of the congregation of All Souls' Universalist Church, in South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, last night, a unanimous call was tendered to the Rev. L. Ward Brigham of Rochester, Minn., to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams.

Mr. Brigham was born May 21, 1865, in West Dover, Vt. In 1886 he was graduated from Lombard College, in Galesburg, Ill., and in 1888 took his medical degree in Chicago. In 1896 he completed the theological course at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

Presbyterian College for Women.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 1.—Representatives of the Northern and Southern Synods of the Presbyterian Church are in session here to-day for the purpose of taking steps toward establishing a great Presbyterian college for the higher education of women, to cost probably $500,000. The hope is to make it a bond of union between the two contending branches of the Church in the United States.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Nov. 10, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Israel oppressed in Egypt. Exodus. i., 14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"God heard their groaning and God remembered His covenant." Exodus, ii., 24.

There are two important facts in the history of men which should command from each one a very careful attention. The one is his spiritual attitude toward God. The other is his spiritual condition in the world.

In the historical narratives of "The Book Genesis" our attention has been turned to the spiritual attitude, and we have seen that it demands faith, because God bestows grace. In the historical narratives of "The Book Exodus," however, our attention will be turned to the spiritual condition and the redemption provided for it. This lesson sets this condition before us—as one of bondage—the children of Israel are now slaves in Egypt. Spiritually, this is the condition of every sinner, for our Lord Himself said: "Whosoever committeth sin is the servant"—or slave—"of sin." (John, viii., 34.)

Between the death of Joseph and this condition in Egypt to which our attention now begins to be called there was a great gap of many years, exactly how many it is impossible now to determine. It was probably, however, more than four hundred, although some authorities—as, for instance, Josephus, and apparently St. Paul—make it much less. Josephus, speaking of the exodus, says: "They left Egypt 430 years after our forefather, Abraham, came into Canaan, but 215 years only after Jacob removed into Egypt." And St. Paul, apparently, says (Gal., iii., 17) that the giving of the law on Mount Sinai "was 430 years after" the covenant made with Abraham and recorded in Genesis, xv.

THE TIME OF THE AFFLICTION.

But Josephus gives us no authority for his statements, and St. Paul was evidently speaking in general terms, and not specifically. For the prophetic declaration given to Abraham with "the covenant," apparently says that the nation in whose land his descendants would be strangers would not only "afflict them," but that the duration of the affliction would be "400 years." (Genesis, xv., 13.) But it would be in harmony with many other statements in the Scriptures to understand that the "400 years" in that declaration rather applies to the time when they should be strangers in the land than to the time when they should be under oppression. For it was evidently a general statement covering several particulars which a slight change in the punctuation will make clear—"Thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs; and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them; 400 years." And this understanding is supported by the explicit declaration at the time of the exodus: "Now the sojourning of the children of Israel in Egypt was 430 years. And it came to pass at the end of the 430 years, even the self-same day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the Lord went out from the land of Egypt." (Exodus, xii., 40-41.)

The interval, therefore, between the condition of the children of Israel considered in our recent lessons, and that now brought before us, was greater than that between the discovery of this country by Christopher Columbus and the present time. How vast the changes which could take place in that time are clearly shown in our history. It is interesting, also, to notice that this interval between "The Book Genesis" and "The Book Exodus" is thus shown to be as great as between the last book in the Old Testament and the first in the New, or between the time of the prophet Malachi and the appearance of John the Baptist and of Jesus of Nazareth.

When Jacob with his sons and grandsons came into Egypt in the time of the famine, they formed a little colony of seventy souls, (v. 5.) The full list, including Jacob himself and Joseph, with his two sons, is given in Genesis, xlvi., 8-27. When they went out they had grown to "about six hundred thousand on foot that were men; besides children, and a mixed multitude," which "went up also with them," (xii., 37, 38.) If each man represented an average of five in each family, the whole company must have numbered about three millions. Thus, when the time of the promise drew nigh which God had sworn to Abraham; "the people grew and multiplied in Egypt," (Acts, vii., 17,) "and the land was filled with them," (v. 7.)

The Pharaoh who governed at the time of "the Oppression" is generally considered by Egyptologists to have been Rameses II. He was one of the most powerful of monarchs, and belonged to a different dynasty from that which ruled when Joseph was made Prime Minister. He had overthrown the former ruler, and so "arose," not in the natural order of descent, but by force of arms. Very naturally, therefore, he "knew not Joseph," and felt under no obligations to him for anything that he had done for the country. To him the descendants of Israel were only part of a conquered people, but he found them a separated people, occupying the border territory to the northeast, between him and the warlike tribes of Southern Palestine and of Arabia.

DAYS OF BONDAGE.

Probably also, he very soon learned that they had strong expectations of returning some day to the land of Canaan. He therefore took what seemed to him to be prudent measures to prevent both their return and their union with other tribes. These measures were probably at first not very severe, for he dealt "wisely with them," (v. 10.) His purpose was to weaken and dishearten them so that they would have neither the desire nor the power to rise up against him, rather than to destroy them. But, as they continued to prosper, he gradually burdened them more and more with heavy taxes and exacting labors, until at last he "made their lives bitter with hard bondage in mortar and brick, and in all manner of service in the field—all their service wherein they made them serve was with rigor," (v. 14.) Their shepherd and independent life was thus broken up, and they were forced to become builders and farm laborers. Many of the great temples and walls and obeliskes, of which the ruins still stand, were thus erected.

The facts connected with this oppression, as revealed by modern research, are clearly set forth by Amelia B. Edwards in her interesting work entitled "Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers," published in 1891.

She says: "In 1883 the Egypt Exploration Fund began its labors in the delta, the first explorer sent out by the society being the eminent Egyptologist, M. Naville of Geneva. M. Naville selected as the scene of his first excavation a celebrated mound in the Wady Tûmilât, a mound which Lepsius had conjecturably identified forty years before with Rameses, one of the twin 'treasure cities' built by the forced labor of the Hebrew colonists in the time of the great oppression. Here he found the site of a temple, some ruins of a city, and a series of most curious subterranean structures entirely unlike any architectural remains ever discovered in Egypt or elsewhere. Both temple and city proved to have been founded by Rameses II., the names and titles of that Pharaoh being the earliest recorded in the inscriptions discovered in Egypt or elsewhere.

DEDICATING THE TEMPLE.

"The temple was dedicated to Tum, the god of the setting sun, Tum being the patron deity of the town and the surrounding district. Its secular name proved to be 'Thukut,' or 'Sukut,' and its sacred name, 'Pa-tum.' New 'Patum' means the house or abode of Tum. 'Pa' being the Egyptian word for house or abode. The Hebrews changed 'Pa' into 'Pi,' and 'Tum' into 'Thom,' and when dealing with 'Pa-tum' they made it 'Pi-thom.' Accordingly it is of this very store fort, 'Pa-tum,' that we read, 'And they built for Pharaoh treasure cities, Pithom and Rameses.' The place, however, was not Rameses, as conjectured by Lepsius, but it was Pithom. By its secular name, 'Sukut,' it is also identified with Succoth, and when it is remembered that the departing Hebrews 'journeyed from Rameses to Succoth' on their way to Etham and Pihahiroth, it at once becomes evident that we have not only found one of the 'treasure cities' built by their hands, but we have identified the district in which that great mixed multitude first halted to rest by the way. The place was afterward known under the name of Heroöpolis.

"The subterranean store chambers, magazines, granaries, or whatever it may please us to call them, before referred to, are solidly built, square chambers of various sizes, divided by massive partition walls, about 10 feet in thickness, without doors or any kind of communication, evidently destined to be filled and emptied from the top by means of trap-doors and ladders. The bricks are large, and are made of Nile mud pressed in a wooden mold and dried in the sun. Also they are bedded in mortar, which is not common, the ordinary method being to bed them with mud.

"Now it is a very curious and interesting fact that the Pithom bricks are of three qualities. In the lower courses of these massive cellar walls they are mixed with chopped straw; higher up, when the straw may be supposed to have run short, the clay is found to be mixed with reeds—the same kind of reeds which grow to this day in the bed of the old Pharaonic Canal, and which are translated 'stubble' in the Bible. Finally, when the last reeds were used up, the bricks of the uppermost courses consist of mere Nile mud, with no binding substance whatever.

"So here we have the whole pathetic Bible narrative surviving in the solid evidence to the present time. We go down to the bottom of one of these cellars, and we see the good bricks for which straw was provided. Some few feet higher we see those for which the wretched Hebrews had to seek reeds, or stubble. We hear them cry aloud, 'Can we make bricks without straw?'

"Lastly, we see the bricks which they had to make, and did make, without straw, while their hands were bleeding and their hearts were breaking. Shakespeare, in one of his most familiar passages, tells us of 'sermons in stones'; but here we have a sermon in bricks, and not only a sermon but a practical, historical commentary of the highest importance and interest."

THEIR LONGING TO RETURN.

When the children of Israel first entered the land of Egypt they were heartily welcomed and given "the best of the land" for their dwelling place. (xlvii., 6.) But now they were in this condition of bondage. So far as outward, physical things were concerned, however, they were perfectly satisfied. They had grown so insensibly into this condition—in fact, most of them were born in it and never had known anything else—that they did not feel it to be a burden. And Egypt offered them all that could be desired for merely human purposes. Even when they were delivered from its bondage they longed to return to enjoy its freedom from anxiety and its abundant food. (xvi., 3; Numbers, xi., 5, 6.)

So rich and powerful was Egypt at this time that she was the mistress of the world. Weak nations looked to it for help; scholars sought it for its learning, and the profligate for its pleasures. But, although the people of Egypt were so prospered—although they had been so wonderfully dealt with by God and blessed—although they had His people in their midst to remind them of Him—yet it is written of their King that he "knew not Joseph." And not knowing him, he felt under no obligations to his God. So his people also cast off God, and had no respect to His laws or for His servants.

Dwelling in the midst of such a nation, even the children of Israel in a great measure forgot Joseph and his God. They themselves became idolators. To this the prophet referred when the word of the Lord came to him, saying, "In the day that I lifted up Mine hand unto them to bring them forth of the land of Egypt, then said I unto them, Cast ye away every man the abominations of his eyes, and defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt; I am the Lord your God. But they rebelled against Me, and would not hearken unto Me; they did not cast away the abominations of their eyes, neither did they forsake the idols of Egypt." (Ezek.. xx., 6, 7.)

This is a true picture of the natural man. Living in the world, surrounded by its riches, power and pleasures, he is satisfied with its physical advantages. He bows down to its god. He delights in the good things of earth, as the Israelites satisfied themselves with the "leeks" and "onions" and the "flesh-pots" of Egypt, and does not know that he is in bondage. Yet the children of Israel were just as much in slavery before they were "made to serve with rigor" as they were afterwards. So the school boy, attracted by the birds, and flowers, and butterflies about him, wanders out of his way and is lost. But he is just as much lost when he is seeking his pleasure as he is when the darkness of night overtakes him and he is afraid. He is simply ignorant of his condition. So it is with the sinner.

Moreover, while the children of Israel had thus no just sense of the condition which degraded and weakened them they gained nothing by all their labors. They could not make themselves free by anything that they could do. Their services did not enrich them, and when they ended in death, the only heritage they could leave their children was the same condition of ignorance and slavery.

So it is with the impenitent sinner. He cannot save himself. God, however, in His infinite mercy, seeks to save him. But even He cannot do it until sin, like the bondage in Egypt, is felt to be a burden. When the children of Israel felt this then "they cried, and their cry came up unto God" (2:23.) Then, as we shall see hereafter, their Deliverer and the way of deliverance were revealed to them.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what two important facts is attention called, and what is said of them?

What is said of the interval in time between the incident of this lesson and

TAME RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Poor Class Horses Made Difficult Guessing for Bettors.

MAIDENS HAD TWO EVENTS

The Amazon Was the Winner of the Handicap in the Best Finish of the Afternoon.

Picking winners or attempting to pick them furnished the greater part of the pleasure for visitors to the Aqueduct racetrack yesterday, for the actual contests were tame and commonplace. The chief difficulty in the efforts to sift out the "best" horses and the probable winners was that the horses that ran were all so ordinary that they seemed of a kind, but the crowd went at the task on hand with something very like enthusiasm, and at the end of the afternoon found more or less satisfaction in the fact that a fair average had been preserved by the winning of three of the six post choices.

The programme embraced three selling races for cheap horses and two purses for maidens, the only event of the afternoon that brought out horses that were in any way suggestive of class being the first race, styled the Stonybrook Handicap, at seven furlongs. For this nine of the twelve horses named to start answered the call to the post, the Morris cast-off The Amazon being backed into the place of favorite. She went to the post at 3 to 1, while Unmasked and King Pepper were equal second choices.

King Pepper, who had been left at the post so often of late as to destroy public confidence in him, had the support of his stable, and for once got away, shooting out of the crowd as the barrier rose, and for a furlong making a threat of winning. He stopped as if he had been shot when Unmasked raced up to him, however, and thereafter dropped out of the race. Unmasked then led into the stretch, but found seven furlongs a greater distance than he cared to go, and tired in the last furlong, letting up The Amazon and May W., who fought out with the Domino gelding, the Amazon, with Walsh up, finally winning, hard ridden, by a head, with May W. second, a similar distance before Unmasked.

For the second race Lucky Star was the favorite at odds on and eventually won, but not until he had caused his backers great uneasiness by lagging into the last half mile, after which he went on and, ridden out, was first by a length from Astor.

Pluto was well away and raced in front throughout the fifth race, winning handily from Rightaway, the favorite, Misleader this time again being unplaced. For the last race Jack McGinn was the post choice. After getting away none too well, he worked his way to the front, and, having made the pace through the last six furlongs, won handily from Miss Almy, the second choice, who closed a lot of ground in the early stage of the race. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Stonybrook Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. P. S. Randolph's The Amazon, b. m., 4 years, by Russell-Cernamen, 111 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; D. Cameron's May W., b. m., aged, 110, (J. Slack,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a length from J. Grant Lyman's Unmasked, br. g., 4, 122, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:28. Latson, King Pepper, Lady of the Valley, Mary Worth, Andy Williams, and Ante Up also ran. Value to the winner, $670. The Amazon the favorite. Winner trained by J. Frayling.

SECOND RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, by Friar Tuck-Keepsake, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 13 to 20 and out, won, ridden out, by three-parts of a length; J. Tabor's Astor, b. g., 6, 107, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and even, second by a length and a half from G. C. Johnson's Piederich, ch. g., 3, 98, (E. Cochran,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Prince Wilhelm, Cherished, Disturber, and Curtesy also ran. Value to the winner, $480. Lucky Star always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Huston.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights, five and one-half furlongs. Thomas Shields's Extinguisher, b. c., by Candlemas-Magnesia (Shea,) 110 (Hedeman,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; the Weston Stable's Connecticut, b. c., 110, (Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a length from C. H. Nichol's Genesco, ch. c., 107, (E. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:06. Hindred, St-oh, Bigotry, Major Daniels, Anak, Triton, Sinecure, Succussunna, Lang Edward, Mary Gatewood, and Gay Girl also ran. Value to the winner, $480. Anak the post favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. T. D. Sullivan's Trebor, b. g., 6 years by Barnes-Betty W., 103 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 6, won ridden out by two lengths; J. B. Doerr, Jr.'s Fatalist, ch. f., 103, (Booker,) 3 to 5 and out, second by six lengths from McFadden & Allen's Big Gun, br. g., 4, 109, (Mounce,) 50 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Handicapper also ran. Value to the winner, $450. Fatalist always the favorite. Winner trained by C. Smith.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners since June 14; selling; six furlongs. Louis Stuart's Pluto, blk. c., by Tristan-Florence Bell, 107 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by two lengths; O. L. Richards's Rightaway, b. c., 110, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from G. F. Considine's Neither One, gr. f., 107, (McGinn,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Misleader, Holberdier, James Fitz, Equalize, Hot, Justice, and Longlane also ran. Value to the winner, $510. Misleader the favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. William Hueston's Medium, blk. c., 3 years, by Matt Byrnes-Caravel, 106 pounds, (Mounce,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won handily by two lengths; Louis Stuart's Miss Almy, ch. f., 3, 105, (Booker,) 5 to 2 and even, second by two lengths from Henry Lane's Philma Paxton, ch. f., 3, 105, (E. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50 1-5. Zemara, Garter Ban, Hawk, Frank Erne, Rivenoak, Anna Darling, and The Blue Coat also ran. Value to the winner, $440. Jack McGinn the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs. Hops, 120 pounds; Doctor Riddle, Royal Sterling, The Burlington Route, Cormorant, and Cheval d'Or, 118 each; Big Gun, Federalist, and Judge Wardell, 115 each; Templeton, 114; Cresson, Brandysmash, Bobs, Wellesley, Saint David, and Lucent, 113 each; Bounteous, The Rogue, Courtesy, and Delia Cee, 110 each; Millstream, 108; Pleasant Sail, 105.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Raffaello, 114 pounds; Prince Richard, 112; Lou Rey, 108; Doctor Riddle, Lancewood, and Fonsolee, 106 each; Mercer and Althea, 103 each; Ethics, 98.

THIRD RACE.—The Nassau Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Lombre, 120 pounds; Peninsula, 119; G. Whittier, 116; Barouche, 115; Otis, 114; Man-o'-War and Flora Pomona, 110 each; The Four Hundred, 109; Bijou, 106; Glenwater, 104; Playlike, 102; Batyah, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Roslyn Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. The Rhymer, 124 pounds; St. Finnan, 123; Redpath and Potente, 119 each; Kilogram and Ben MacDhui, 111 each; Handicapper, 107; Sister Juliet, 105; Peninsula, 104; Aisike, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Bon Mot, Northern Star, Carrington, and Namtor, 115 each; Rose of May and Hastings, 110 each; Kilogram and Ben MacDhui, 111 each; Handicapper, 107; Sister Juliet, 105; Peninsula, 104; Aisike, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. The Rhymer and Ethics, 118 pounds each; Gantama, 113; Beggar Lady, 103; James I. Corbett, 100; Anna Darling and Wunderlich, 97 each.

Kentucky's Turf Scandal.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 1.—The meeting of the Breeders' Association, which is investigating the moving of the three-eighths pole at the running track to apparently improve the time of a colt which it was intended to sell to C. H. Mackay, will resume its work to-morrow, and it is believed there will be something definite done toward clearing up the unfortunate affair, which has done the thoroughbred horse interests here such great injury.

Dan O'Brien, the trainer of the colt which worked the fake three-eighths of a mile, will be the important witness, and it is alleged he will clear all the mystery about it. His testimony, it is expected, will bring out every one who was connected with the job.

A letter has been received from Charley Hill, trainer for Clarence H. Mackay, but he does not tell anything that is not now known, and the breeders have wired him for more definite particulars. Mr. Mackay says he knows nothing about the matter. It is said the whole affair will be passed up to the Turf Congress and Jockey Club at once.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Monarch Bowlers Win Two Games in American National Tournament.

The Monarch team won two games in the American National series last night, scoring 978 in the first. In the Columbia League tournament the Corinthians won two more victories, while the Knickerbockers were the double winners in the Harlem League series, making an average of 938½ in the two games. The scores follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 212; Walters, 182; Cadieu, 203; Arps, 198; Silver, 183. Total, 978.

Newburgh Wheelmen—Sperling, 201; Drew, 179; Blake, 122; Odell, 163; Westberg, 170. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 159; Schlett, 182; Klepper, 173; Fecher, 177; Herrmann, 166. Total, 857.

Newburgh Wheelmen—Sperling, 149; Drew, 177; Blake, 124; Odell, 153; Westberg, 194. Total, 807.

THIRD GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 164; Schlett, 176; Klepper, 170; Fecher, 172; Herrmann, 170. Total, 852.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 181; Walters, 147; Cadieu, 184; Arps, 204; Silver, 155. Total, 871.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Tobin, 194; Kaestner, 187; Karsten, 167; Ruckert, 159; Wyman, 168. Total, 875.

Corinthian Bowling Club.—Clinch, 206; Holme, 179; Reese, 168; Zollinger, 169; Smith, 197. Total, 919.

SECOND GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Tobin, 171; Kaestner, 126; Karsten, 155; Ruckert, 135; Wyman, 163. Total, 750.

Agreeable Bowling Club.—L. Nowak, 187; Flogel, 175; N. Nowak, 181; Bauer, 161; Leisenburg, 122. Total, 826.

Agreeable Bowling Club.—L. Nowak, 175; Flogel, 147; N. Nowak, 177; Bauer, 165; Leisenburg, 144. Total, 808.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 191; Kaestner, 182; Reese, 156; Zollinger, 157; Wyman, 192. Total, 878.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 182; Fraser, 159; Snyder, 185; Malzacher, 226; La Forest, 186. Total, 938.

Morris Club Bowling Club—McDonald, 196; Briggs, 148; O'Neill, 220; Gibson, 152; Tompson, 129. Total, 807.

SECOND GAME.—Morris Club Bowling Club—McDonald, 192; Briggs, 179; O'Neill, 192; Gibson, 158; Tompson, 210. Total, 921.

Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan)—Dewes, 170; Speck, 154; Higbie, 146; Ebling, 155; Brodbeck, 192. Total, 836.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan)—Dewes, 191; Speck, 148; Higbie, 142; Ebling, 146; Brodbeck, 165. Total, 792.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 200; Fraser, 173; Snyder, 193; Malzacher, 212; La Forest, 161. Total, 939.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Niles Tool Works—Garcia, 156; Brown, 129; Harrison, 118; Cleaver, 156; Rudyard, 147. Total, 706.

Pessavant & Co.—Fry, 153; Kranz, 171; Perfaits, 146; Anthes, 152; Clingen, 190. Total, 812.

SECOND GAME.—Niles Tool Works—Garcia, 146; Brown, 133; Harrison, 122; Cleaver, 162; Rudyard, 122. Total, 685.

Arnold Print Works—Bennett, 131; Weiss, 159; Curran, 188; Turtin, 158; McNeill, 138. Total, 774.

THIRD GAME.—Arnold Print Works—Bennett, 127; Weiss, 140; Curran, 212; Turtin, 152; McNeill, 177. Total, 808.

Passavant & Co.—Fry, 140; Kranz, 153; Perfaits, 125; Anthes, 165; Clingen, 153. Total, 736.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Morningstar Council—Kimball, 156; Rees, 121; Ketcham, 113; Nobrega, 145; Beinert, 160. Total, 695.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 190; Hallowell, 152; Bodenstein, 179; Eck, 157; Thompson, 182. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Mahlan, 189; Engel, 120; Tuthill, 123; Markwell, 197; Lockwood, 155. Total, 786.

Morningstar Council—Kimball, 166; Rees, 187; Ketcham, 154; Nobrega, 141; Beinert, 135. Total, 783.

THIRD GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Mahlan, 189; Engel, 147; Tuthill, 173; Markwell, 131; Lockwood, 151. Total, 791.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 164; Hallowell, 117; Bodenstein, 184; Eck, 189; Thompson, 176. Total, 830.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.

Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Buek, 214; Addickes, 152; Bertram, 222; Wichern, 181. Total, 769.

Forest Bowling Club—Chalmers, 139; Wooley, 167; McKinney, 202; Hayden, 167; Swanson, (9 frames,) 125. Total, 800.

SECOND GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Oest, 220; Forsyth, 145; Kreinberg, 136; Meyer, 238; Stumpfel, 146. Total, 885.

Arlington Bowling Club—Buek, 160; Addickes, 144; Bertram, 163; Wichern, 182; Helfst, 180. Total, 839.

THIRD GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Oest, 157; Forsyth, 144; Kreinberg, 167; Meyer, 162; Stumpfel, 164. Total, 794.

Fraser Bowling Club—Chalmers, 169; Wooley, 158; McKinney, 134; Hayden, 144; Swanson, 116. Total, 721.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Montauk Bowling Club—Heideman, 192; Horton, 168; Ronner, 210; De Mott, 159; Moore, 168. Total, 897.

Cortelyou Bowling Club—Suydam, 165; Brush, 186; Ryder, 191; Miller, 147; Klucken, 176. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.—Cortelyou Bowling Club—Suydam, 134; Brush, 194; Ryder, 149; Miller, 152; Klucken, 190. Total, 839.

Bedford Bowling Club—Constant, 167; Kelly, 174; Hughes, 179; Helitas, 204; Mecking, 203. Total, 927.

THIRD GAME.—Montauk Bowling Club—Tiedeman, 186; Horton, 147; Ronner, 178; De Mott, 145; Moore, 169. Total, 825.

Bedford Bowling Club—Constant, 167; Kelly, 204; Hughes, 173; Helitas, 146; Mecking, 206. Total, 896.

NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Amann & Tries's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Grand Central Bowling Club—Rempel, 190; Quadt, 160; Holden, 185; Meyer, 128; Jackson, 169. Total, 832.

Columbia Bowling Club—Eckhoff, 159; Martens, 182; Monsees, 170; Wilkins, 130; Sievers, 168. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Hahnenfeld, 171; Padman, 176; J. Sanders, 179; Wittenburg, 182; S. Sanders, 177. Total, 885.

Columbia Bowling Club—Eckhoff, 138; Martens, 196; Monsees, 126; Wilkins, 118; Sievers, 162. Total, 745.

THIRD GAME.—Grand Central Bowling Club—Rempel, 191; Quadt, 166; Holden, 154; Meyer, 147; Jackson, 161. Total, 819.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Hahnenfeld, 176; Padman, 202; J. Sanders, 187; Wittenburg, 205; S. Sanders, 169. Total, 934.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

NATIONAL B. C.				EXCELSIOR B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Haus	165	164	150	Cordes	190	214	205
Cahoon	203	197	198	Rue	144	190	151
Daniels	166	158	189	Hueter	174	187	163
Sunkenburg	177	160	145	Evans	232	201	192
Voorheis	223	211	224	Totten	180	145	156
Total	934	850	906	Total	910	937	867

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LUTHER F. HARTWELL.—A deficiency judgment for $9,083 was docketed yesterday against Luther F. Hartwell in favor of William E. Dodge, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 18 West Sixty-fourth Street.

SOLOMON SCHISGALL.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an execution against Solomon Schisgall, manufacturer of watch chains at 139 Elm Street, for $1,011 in favor of Adolphe Schwab for goods sold to him from 1898 to 1901. When the Sheriff went to his place of business to make a levy it was claimed that two chattel mortgages for $2,100 covered everything there. Mr. Schisgall was formerly for five years a dealer in watches, which he advertised in the country papers, and went into the watch chain business in April last.

Out of Town.

GUSTAVE GUMPERT.—Gustave Gumpert, a clothing merchant in Syracuse, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His debts amount to $71,002, and his assets $14,578.

WEEKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Weekes Manufacturing Company of Macon, Ga., for several years engaged in the making of men's garments, was closed yesterday under foreclosure proceedings. Effort is now making for a settlement with creditors in order that work may be resumed. Liabilities are about $35,000, of which only $10,000 is mercantile debt scattered over the country. The remainder is local. No Macon bank is a creditor. It is claimed that the assets equal the liabilities. Seventy-five hands are out of employment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JULIUS WIELAR.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Wielar, manufacturer of flowers and feathers at 542 West Broadway, by the following creditors: J. H. Fithian & Co., $581; Well Brothers, $345, and Spiegelberg & Co., $1,545. It was alleged that he is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy on Oct. 30 by giving a bill of sale of his stock of merchandise to his father-in-law, Joseph M. Tandler, without consideration, in payment of an alleged indebtedness, and to prefer him. Mr. Wielar began business in October, 1895, and on July 1 last claimed to have assets of $17,000 and liabilities of $816 for merchandise.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 172 failures in the United States during the week, against 223 for the previous week, and 165, 174, 183, and 223 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 47, New England 29, Southern 22, Western 42, Northwestern 12, Pacific 16, and Territories 4. Canada had 17, against 16 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

No Discharge for George Bullwinkle.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has refused a discharge in bankruptcy to George Bullwinkle, who formerly kept a restaurant at 524 and 526 Columbus Avenue. Mr. Bullwinkle filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 7, showing liabilities $55,967, and nominal assets $31,228. He kept the Hotel Aulic, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, from 1894 to March 1, 1900, when he went into the restaurant business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BENDER, William F.—Corry Condensed Milk Company	$41
BUTTNER, Henry, and Harry Raimer—F. W. Dodge Company	136
BEYER, Bernard—C. H. Schultz	426
COLEMAN, Henry F.—G. W. Volkman, costs	102
CLASSEN, William—C. F. Pundt	27
CANNON, Francis, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	73
CLARKE, Herman—R. A. Canfield	5,032
CLARKE, Herman—R. A. Canfield	1,298
CRAWFORD, John W.—E. H. Kock and another	208
COLLINS, James, and John McClinchy—O. Kent and another	87
DE DION-BOUTON MOTORETTE COMPany—W. S. Gaylord	1,234
DRESSLER LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY—Carter, Rice & Co.	227
DALTON, Louis—W. S. Easter	108
DASSEL, Louis H.—M. L. D'Andascon	86
DAVIES, Edwin G.—H. W. Helfer	73
FELBEUN, George—S. Rosenbaum	96
FRIEDENBERG, Samuel, and Manhattan Soda Water Company—A. Wartels	95
GROAT, Louis W.—G. A. Groat, costs	37
GORMAN, Annie—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	107
G. A. PRATT & CO.—T. Thompson	1,039
HAMMOND STATIONARY COMPANY—E. Woodward	48
HAFT, Alexander—W. Austin	382
HANNON, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	71
HAWKINS, Georgiana E.—E. A. Moran	80
HUNTINGTON, Chester—F. M. Littlefield	448
HOLLIS, Henry B.—G. W. Grote, trustee	26
HARTWELL, Luther F.—W. E. Dodge	9,083
HARTENFELS, Philip—R. A. Wittermann	733
JACOBSOHN, Philipp—R. Arnstein	175
JACOBSOHN, Philipp, and Samuel Rosenstein—R. Arnstein	73
JACOBSOHN, Morris—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company	1,240
McLACHLIN, Thomas S. and William P.—Delaware and Hudson Company	572
McQUAID, Paul A.—H. Goldbaum and another	42
KITCHEN, Andrew—Standard Paint Company	200
KESSLER, John F.—C. G. Moritz	94
LENTINO, Rosario—L. Weiner and another, costs	28
LAUNDRES, Mary J.—S. Schulhofer	118
LUSK, Frank—P. W. Strong	75
LEIBINGER, Carl—Acker, Merrall & Condit	168
MICHAELS, William—J. J. Luger	39
MACKENZIE, George and Archibald—D. A. Van Horne and another	430
MERRITT, William J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	212
MURRAY, David—J. V. V. Olcott	527
McDOWELL, Noah—E. J. Birmingham	170
MENCZARSKI, Alexander, and Bartholomew Sulinski—O. D. Person	484
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Eckstein, costs	83
MANHATTAN HEATING, LIGHTING and Ventilating Company—F. E. Phelps and another	90
NEW YORK LARGE TREE COMPANY—J. G. Smith, executor	301
NEW YORK QUEENS COUNTY RAILway Company—F. A. Taylor, costs	28
OAKES, Lewella C.—N. O. Fitch and others, costs	79
O'SHEA, Thomas and Stephen, executors—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	113
PAINE, J. Overton—W. W. Smith	984
PIEPER, Louis F.—H. H. McCabe and another	335
PICKENS, Robert—L. E. Landon and another	114
PELOSO, Anodeo—Julius Kessler & Co.	75
PALMER, Newton H.—G. Youngling	28
PAINE, J. Overton—W. W. Smith	984
PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, &c., OF THE Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—A. G. Geult	5,784
QUINCY, Samuel—L. E. Landon and another	173
TORREY, David M.—L. J. Frey, costs	29
WILLETT, John H.—Siegel-Cooper Company	130
ROGERS, William M. and George W.—F. S. Grob	290
ROSENBLATT, Leon—J. N. Prudovsky	185
REYNOLDS, Thomas L.—Rupert A. Ryley Company	446
SCHISGALL, Solomon—A. Schwab	1,011
SCHWARTZ, Ignatz—E. Kaplan	111
SROKA, Louis—M. Reeves	294
SROKA, Louis—A. Bloch	187
SROKA, Louis and Betty—M. Reeves	287
SMITH, Abraham—C. F. Kastenhuber and another	237
STEURER, Charles A.—H. D. Gill	126
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDson River Railroad Company—J. O'Bierne	8,426
THE WILLIAM DERRY PUBLISHING Company—Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in United States and another	597

The following judgments were found against the City of New York: F. Booss, $248; P. Bauanomo, $39.74; P. Brady, $33.75; G. Abdate, $37.77; T. Feggane, $41.81; G. Musto, $31.76; M. Sussman, $35.75; A. L. Dankhose, $37.76; F. Clare, $37.77; A. Bulkovley, $33.72; D. Dalia, $33.72; P. Wynn, $23.78; J. Malloy and another, $700; C. J. Hobbs, $33.67; P. Malloy, $39.89; G. Altemare, $29.74; W. Goebel, $33.64; H. Muhring, $35.69; A. Seabise, $25.80; J. Duffy, $41.91; A. Lorenzo, $39.84; T. McDowell, $33.72.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:31	Sun sets...4:56	Moon rises..11:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:02	Gov. Isl'd..12:14	H. Gate...2:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook......	Gov. Isl'd..12:34	H. Gate...2:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Altai, Port au Prince, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Cape Haiti, Santa Martha, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caveon, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	10:00 A. M.
Naracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	*1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3.

Montserrat, Cadiz, Genoa, &c	.....	.....

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Buffon, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

Archimede, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Idzumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 19 and up to Nov. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 6, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Canada, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong Oct. 2, Shanghai 5th, Yokohama 12th, and Honolulu 22d, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched East Oct. 29 at 6 P. M. and are due in New York on the morning of to-morrow.

Also, that mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Oct. 31. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 2.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Oct. 30.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 24.
Beltor, St. Lucia, Oct. 26.
British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 9.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 14.
Castilian Prince, St. Lucia, Oct. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 19.
Denver, Galveston, Oct. 26.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 1.
Havana, Matanzas, Oct. 30.
Heathburn, Gibraltar, Oct. 19.
Hendonhall, Barry, Oct. 17.
Inchmario, Algiers, Oct. 19.
John Sanderson, Dunkirk, Oct. 17.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 30.
Monterey, Havana, Oct. 29.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Oct. 17.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 20.
Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 29.
St. Louis, Southampton, Oct. 26.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 26.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 2.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 26.
La Grande, Havre, Oct. 24.
Perugia, Naples, Oct. 19.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 24.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 25.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Oct. 29.
San Juan, San Juan, Oct. 29.
Trave, Gibraltar, Oct. 27.
Vincenzo Bonanno, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

La Norte, New Orleans, Oct. 31.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 29.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Nov. 4.
Southwark, Antwerp, Oct. 26.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 20.

Arrived.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Watson, Santos, &c., Oct. 3, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.

SS Matanzas, Delap, Tampico, &c., Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M., Oct. 31, and anchored on account of the fog.

SS Donald, (Nor.,) Koch, Kingston, &c., Oct. 24, with fruit to I. B. Mercadante. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans, Oct. 27, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS George W. Clyde, Staples, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Harry Luckenbach, Peck, Newport News, to L. Luckenbach.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Tunawanda, (Br.,) Brown, Hull, Oct. 16, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Fendt, Hamburg, &c., Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, Hamburg, Oct. 24, and Southampton and Cherbour

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.

GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, JOHN E. PARSONS, } Vice Presidents.
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.

W. B. Dickerman,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey,	Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven,	Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery,	J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan,	Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman,	John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck,	John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons,	W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons,	J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelsheaus,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 53, 70, 95, 149, 177, 280, 283, 341, 345, 362, 456, 458, 632, 644, 711, 754, 760, 765, 818, 845, 857, 983, 1004, 1033, 1047, 1049, 1073, 1087, 1132, 1212, 1249, 1224, 1256, 1260, 1444, 1455, 1462, 1469, 1491, 1503, 1528, 1562, 1583, 1584, 1602, 1679, 1711, 1723, 1735, 1739, 1747, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of January, 1902, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

CINCINNATI NORTHERN R. R.
Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee; Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw R. R.
To the holders of Certificates of Interest in the above stocks:
A majority of the certificates for Cincinnati Northern and Mackinaw stocks having been deposited with this Committee, the remaining holders of certificates are notified that failure to deposit with Schmidt & Gallatin, 45 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 11th day of November, will subject them to the penalty of deduction from their interests in stocks hereunder, without further notice.
Nov. 1st, 1901.
W. R. H. MARTIN,
HENRY F. DAWES,
ALBERT R. GALLATIN, } Committee.

Dominick & Williams,
49 WALL STREET,
WILL TRADE IN
Illinois Central Rights,
Chic., Burlington & Quincy
STOCK & CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Adm'r.
$1,000 Southern Pacific 4 p. c. Stock Coll. Bds. 1949.
40 shs. Southern Pacific.
By order of Administrator.
$15,000 Clev., Loraine & Wheeling Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds. 1933.
247 shs. Clev., Loraine & Wheeling Ry. pfd.
174 shs. Clev., Loraine & Wheeling Ry. common.
156 shs. Associates Land Co.
66 shs. Fitchburg R. R. pfd.
500 shs. Lebanon Spring R. R.
64 shs. Kanawha Land & Mining Co.
$5 Central Trust Co. Receipt for payment on account of one share Harlem River & Portchester R. T. Co.
By order of Trustee.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
24 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
7 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
27 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
30 shs. Natl. City Bank.
37 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. First Natl. Bank N. Y.
4 shs. Bank State of New York.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
25 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
35 shs. Natl. City Bank.
12 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
75 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$100,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds. 1939.
100 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
125 shs. Celluloid Co.
60 shs. Bank State of New York.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds.
500 shs. Wisconsin Central Ry. common.
500 shs. American Hide & Leather common.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$818 Texas & Pacific Ry. 1st Mtg. Scrip, one-half interest in Aravaipa Mining Co.
$3,750 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 5 p. c. Scrip Ctfs. 1904.
100 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. pfd.
5 shs. Century Realty Co.
5 shs. Bank State of New York.
$10,000 Virginia & Deferred Ctfs.
10 shs. Pacific Coast Co. 2d pfd.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. N. J.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$25,000 Gas & Elec. of Bergen Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
400 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$20,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 5 p. c. Bds.
$2,000 Clearfield Creek Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
26,666 shs. Gold Creek, Nevada, Mining Co.
166 shs. Cook Inlet Coal Field Co.
93,333 shs. The Alaska Gold Syndicate.
$67 The Alaska Gold Syndicate scrip.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.

GOVERNMENT BONDS
We offer at par and interest
5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Imperial Government of Japan
Tokio City Public Loan Gold 6s
Yokohama City Water Works Public Loan Gold 6s
Payment of interest and principal to net five and six per cent. in New York.
For full particulars address or apply to
INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.,
Postal Telegraph Bldg. 253 Broadway, New York
Branch Office—Tokio, Japan.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)
54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The $4,300,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.
All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

If you would like to get on the Ground floor of a Shipping, Profit Earning Mine, Whose shipments now average
$12,000 PER MONTH
Write immediately for prospectus to
Las Adargas Mining Company,
Room 325, Metropolitan B'ld'g, New York City.

TO HOLDERS OF
BOONVILLE BRIDGE
First Mortgage Bonds.
Until further notice we are prepared to pay on presentation at our office, $1,037.50 per bond with November coupon attached, or $1,002.50 ex the November coupon.
F. J. Lisman & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET.

$200,000 WANTED
To improve the machinery and increase the output of an active, going SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA, appraised at $600,000, and which made last year 45,000 sacks of sugar, worth $360,000. The coming crop will be equally as large, and probably larger.
Bonds bearing interest at 6% will be issued to cover the loan, which will be secured by a first mortgage on the entire property.
ISAAC KUBIE & CO.,
96 & 98 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the T. C. Lyman Company will be held pursuant to the by-laws at the principal office of the company, No. 422 West 38th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York, October 24, 1901.
CHARLES E. SCHUTTE, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the American Fine Arts Society, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Society, No. 215 West 57th Street, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1901, at 5 o'clock P. M. of that day.
H. M. BARRY, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, Nov. 7, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 341,890 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Fire Badge No. 730. Return to Hook and Ladder 8, 7 North Moore St., City.

Dividends.

National Salt Company,
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., October 30, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 10.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 9th, 1901, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record Nov. 4th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Nov. 4, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, November 11, 1901.

Common Stock Dividend No. 6.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 9, 1901, to the holders of Common stock of record Nov. 4th, 1901. Transfer books of the Common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Nov. 4, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Nov. 11th, 1901.
W. T. HUNTER, Asst. Secretary.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1901.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 27, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, November 9th, 1901.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, November 9th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen on Friday, November 29th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 26, 1901.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessees, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after November 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1901.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on November 13, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
Of BODIE, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 24, 1901.
DIVIDEND No. 103, of TEN CENTS A SHARE, is payable here, and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, Nov. 21st. Books close Nov. 7th.
J. W. PEW, Secty.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, accounts due the firm of FERGUSON & BATES to be paid to L. L. FERGUSON, 155 Broadway, New York, who shall conduct the business in the future.
L. L. FERGUSON,
F. A. BATES.

JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO.
THE FIRM OF JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO., composed of John S. Ascough and James Frederick Calhoun, was dissolved by mutual consent as of October 25th, 1901. Mr. John S. Ascough succeeds to the business and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. JOHN S. ASCOUGH.

Proposals.

Army Building, Whitehall St., New York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 noon, Nov. 29, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing 2,240,000 pounds oats and 1,562,500 pounds hay monthly from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1902, delivered either alongside ship in New York Harbor, or at various ports in Cuba and Porto Rico. Information can be obtained from undersigned. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Forage, to be opened Nov. 29, 1901," and addressed to Major F. Von Schrader, Qr. Mr.

GOVERNMENT BOND PURCHASES

Offerings by Bankers Large, $1,586,887.63 Being Paid at the Sub-Treasury—Gold Exports.

Secretary Gage's action in ordering the resumption of bond purchases resulted yesterday in much larger offerings than anticipated by bankers. All of the leading bond brokers were represented in the early offerings, one of them by a lot of $600,000.

The total amount paid at the Sub-Treasury yesterday for bonds was $1,586,887.63.

The sum of $31,020 was paid for Seattle gold and $50,000 in currency was transferred to New Orleans.

Robert Winthrop & Co. shipped $200,000 in gold to Canada, making a total export to the Dominion of $400,000 this week.

It is estimated by bankers that the $2,850,000 gold exported to Europe this week will be almost altogether offset by a steady flow of money from the interior, chiefly Western points. The amount received through these channels is almost $2,000,000. It is believed that considerable more money will come from the West in the course of the next few weeks.

WEEK'S CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the present week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of money this week indicate that in spite of gold exports the banks lost only $1,800,700. For the first time since the week of Aug. 24, the banks have gained from the interior, and if there had been no loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper through the collection of surplus revenue by the Government, the banks would have gained about $2,112,500 on all other accounts, including gold exports.

The banks received from the interior $4,936,100, and shipped to the interior $3,251,800, of which $440,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior movement was $1,684,300.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $3,167,400, of which $1,121,500 was on New York Assay Office checks, $831,000 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $1,214,900 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Payments for bonds purchased by the Treasury under the former offer were $112,400.

Gold exports to Paris were $2,851,600.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $19,186,200, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $25,000,400. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $3,918,200.

The total gain from the interior, new gold and bond purchases, was $4,064,100. The loss by gold exports and on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $6,764,200. So the net loss was $1,800,700.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Weather Bureau to-day issued a bulletin showing the weather conditions for the past month throughout the country. That part of the bulletin relating particularly to crops follows:

The month has been very mild and, for the most part, drier than usual, the weather conditions being generally favorable for farming operations. Rain is very generally needed, however, over the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf Coast districts, and also in the central valleys and Middle Rocky Mountain region, drought being very severe in Western Texas and in the Upper Ohio Valley. Very little damage by frost has occurred. On the Pacific Coast the month has been favorable, except in California, where rains have caused some damage.

The conditions have been very favorable for gathering corn, and husking has made favorable progress.

In Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa Fall grain has ed areas in the two last-named States. In Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky germination and growth of Fall-sown grain have been checked by absence of moisture. In Indiana and Michigan the condition of the crop is very promising.

Practically the whole month has been favorable for cotton picking.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Monroe Cheese Company of Monroe; capital, $30,000. Directors—Jacob Weisl, Emanuel Ottinger, and M. O. Schaefer, New York City.

Oral Advertising Company of New York City; capital, $125,000. Directors—W. D. Stratton, H. T. Andrews, and A. C. Veiller, New York City.

O. Hoffbauer & Co. of New York City, to deal in carpets; capital, $25,000. Directors—Otto Hoffbauer, Carl Hoffbauer, and Harry Robinson, New York City.

Boulevard Realty Company of New York City; capital, $500,000. Directors—Charles A. Barker, Louis J. Morton, and Harry D. Babbitt, New York City.

Croton Dock Company of Croton-on-Hudson; capital, $40,000. Directors—B. B. Requa and R. H. Palmer, Croton-on-Hudson; L. R. Palmer, New York City.

National Water-Proof Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. L. Dayton, E. L. Dayton, and G. H. Stafford, New York City.

Royal Metal Furniture Company of Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry Raubitscheck, Brooklyn; H. B. Heylman and Charles Schlemmer, New York City.

Vogel & Binder Company of Rochester, to manufacture doors; capital, $45,000. Directors—Leonard Vogel, Mary M. Binder, and Martha I. Vogel, Rochester.

American Power and Construction Company of New York City, to build yachts, operate dry docks, &c.; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. M. Doremus and S. A. Dunn, Brooklyn; F. A. Berthold, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 1.—The United Railway and Light Company of Wilmington was chartered at Dover to-day. It is to furnish light, heat, and power for electric railways. Capital, $1,000,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 1	447,405
To date this year	230,991,957
Corresponding date last year	92,762,330

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 1	$2,823,300
To date this year	$835,755,420
Corresponding date last year	$397,541,060

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Manhattan	1
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3¾
Am. Locomotive	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	10
Am. Smelting	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Nat. Salt pf.	4
At., Top. & S. F.	1	New Cent. Coal	5
Balt. & Ohio	2¾	N. Y. Central	1
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Buff., R. & P.	1⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
C., R. & P. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	1	North. Pac. pf.	3½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Pere Marquette	2
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	Pere Marquette pf.	4
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Pressed S. Car	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pullman Co.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
General Electric	1	Southern RaHway	1½
Glucose Sugar	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
Gt. North. pf.	¾	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Hocking Valley	⅝	Union Pacific	1
Hock. Valley pf.	⅝	Un. Pac. pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wabash pf.	¾
Lake Erie & W.	½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	5
L. E. & W. pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Michigan Central	8
Am. Woolen	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Rubber Goods	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	St. Law. & Ad.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Texas & Pacific	½
Evans. & T. H.	2½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. conv. 4s	2¼	N. Y., O. & W. 4s	1½
Det., M. & M. 1st	2	N. Y., S. & W. Term. 5s	2½
Int. & G. N. 1st	2	St. P. City Cable con. 5s	5¼

Bonds Declined.

Rio Gr. So. 1st	1¼	W. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st	15½
Wabash deb., A.	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There were several reasons for the display of strength shown in the stock market in the closing hours of business yesterday, after a morning of irregularity and inactivity. One of these was the rather unexpected extra dividend of 1 per cent. declared on Pennsylvania stock; another was the further assurances of satisfactory progress making toward the Northern Pacific settlement; still another was the very substantial response made to the bond redemption purchase offer of the Secretary of the Treasury; and, lastly, there was the unmistakable evidence, as disclosed by the preliminary figures published, that the return flow of money from the interior has set in in considerable volume.

Undoubtedly the developments in the money situation were the chief factors contributing to the more hopeful tone and the consequent improvement in prices—these developments being so sufficiently assuring as to minimize any alarm over a further rise in sterling exchange rates to beyond the gold exporting point. There may be further gold exports, it is true; but for these the Street is now prepared, for there is every assurance that they cannot continue for long—will, in fact, probably end with next week. What is most to the point is first, that on the very first day of the bond redemption offer more than $1,500,000 were offered to and taken by the Treasury, and that there is every assurance that some further and very large offers will be made; and, second, that the return flow of money from the interior is already so considerable—and with each new week now it will be greater—that as a result the banks gained during the last six days a sum approximating $1,700,000. In fact, had it not been for the gold exports and the steady drain by the Sub-Treasury there would have been a net balance to the credit of the banks as a result of the week's operations instead of a net loss of $1,800,700. These figures, it may be said, do not, of course, take into account the bonds purchased yesterday.

It is very clear, therefore, from this that the turn has come in the money market, and that, though to-day's bank statement may not be favorable, there is good reason to believe that the next and many succeeding statements will present assuring figures.

As for the extra Pennsylvania dividend, it tended not a little to stimulate the market, for so conservative a Board of Directors, it may reasonably be concluded, would not declare any extra dividend involving the outlay of two millions of dollars did not earnings and the outlook for the future warrant it.

Concerning the Northern Pacific affair, there need be said only this: That matters continue to progress in a most satisfactory way, but that it will be well not to put too much faith in the "tips" of the professional rumor monger in the Street that official announcement of the settlement may be expected now at any moment. While there is good basis for the assertion that the announcement will not be long delayed, it is not probable that anything official will be forthcoming until about a week hence, if even then.

Coming to the market itself, it will be noted that practically every important stock on the list showed an advance. Conspicuous among the gains were: Atchison, 1; Baltimore and Ohio, 2¾; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1⅜; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 1⅞; Canadian Pacific, 1⅝; Northwest, 1½; Rock Island, 1; Delaware and Hudson, 1½; Glucose Sugar, 2¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛; Manhattan, 1; Sault Ste. Marie, 3¾; Sault Ste. Marie preferred, 10; National Salt preferred, 4; Northern Pacific preferred, 1½; Pennsylvania, 2; Père Marquette, 4; Southern Railway, 1⅛; Union Pacific, 1, and Wells Fargo, 5.

The greatest decline was in Michigan Central, which lost 8 points on the transfer of 100 shares. Rutland Railroad preferred, traded in on the Exchange for the first time, declined 4½ points, the weakness being credited to the disturbed relations between that system and the Grand Trunk Railway. Evansville and Terre Haute broke 4 points on pool selling.

The London market was closed yesterday, and arbitrage houses had no orders.

Most of yesterday's call loans were made at 3¾ per cent., with the highest figure at 4.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DIVIDEND.

Much to the surprise of the bears in the stock market and contrary to the advices from Philadelphia sources attributed to Pennsylvania officials the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their meeting yesterday declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year. Last year 6 per cent. was also declared, 2½ per cent. on the first six months and 2½ per cent. and 1 per cent. extra in the last six months, so the Street now regards the stock as on a fixed 6 per cent. basis.

Yesterday's stock market response to the increase was a jump of 2¼ points, with the close showing a net gain of 2 points on dealings in 57,000 shares.

THE NICKEL PLATE ISSUES.

In respect to the especial strength of the Nickel Plate issues, in the general advances scored in the Vanderbilt group, a leading banking house understood to be close to the Vanderbilt interests put out a bulletin to the effect that it is not improbable that in the Vanderbilt consolidation plan Nickel Plate first preferred stock will be retired, the second preferred put upon a 5 per cent. dividend basis, thus leaving the way clear for the common stock, which will be entitled to all surplus earnings.

Apropos of Lake Erie and Western the bulletin declared that it was the uncertainty respecting the disposition and treatment of these shares that had occasioned a delay in the completion of the plans, but that it is understood an arrangement has now been perfected which only awaits the approval of W. K. Vanderbilt, who is expected in this country in a few days.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PREFERRED.

It is now declared with some show of authority, and this as in part explanatory of the strength in the stock yesterday, that under the terms of the Northern Pacific settlement Northern Pacific preferred stock will not be retired, but will be either left as it is and put on a 5 per cent. guaranteed dividend basis, or will be taken over by a new proprietary company on a basis of exchange between 110 and 115.

GLUCOSE SUGAR'S DIVIDEND.

The much-discussed question of what would be the dividend on Glucose Sugar common stock was disposed of when the Directors of the company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock, as compared with 1½ per cent. on the previous quarter, and the regular 1¾ per cent. on the preferred. President Matthiessen says expressly that the dividends are declared out of the earnings for the quarter, and that after their payment a substantial surplus will be left as a result of the three months' operations. This sets at rest the pessimistic reports of very unfavorable trade conditions—reports that have received little credence in view of the fact that Standard Oil interests have embarked in the glucose business also. These interests, the Street declares, are not noted for their desire to rush wildly into unprofitable undertakings.

Yesterday's Glucose common stock advanced 2¼ points.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

The very material advances in Sault Ste. Marie issues, the common gaining 3¾ on dealings in 11,000 shares, and the preferred 10 on the transfer of 3,000 shares, were on the reports of dividend guarantees by the Canadian Pacific, which owns a majority of the stocks. Canadian Pacific itself advanced 1⅝ points on dealings in 5,700 shares.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The advance in Baltimore and Ohio was on buying largely for Western account, and was accompanied by reports that fully 16 per cent. is being earned upon the stock and that at the next dividend meeting it will be placed on a 5 per cent. basis.

Further strength developed in Chesapeake and Ohio on the talk that the management had bought fully 90 per cent. of the coal mines along its line, and will hereafter be both operator and carrier.

The strength of the Southern Railway issues was attributed to Morgan and Keene buying, but there was no news accompanying the movement.

In some parts of the Street inside interests were credited with selling Union Pacific and St. Paul, while in other parts it was declared that the stocks were being purposely depressed to secure a cheap line. Both issues rallied sharply in the late trading.

Pool buying was again in evidence in Missouri Pacific. Frank Gould and young Mr. Rockefeller are understood to be the leading interests in this pool, and are quoted by their friends as predicting great things for the property.

For the first time in some days the Wabash securities were active and strong. George Gould is credited with the purpose of developing this property in a most substantial manner.

Short covering was responsible for the advances in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan. In Manhattan there seemed to be a fair investment demand.

Pool selling depressed Evansville and Terre Haute four points. This stock, it is said, was bought for the purposes of control, and there is now found to be a very limited market for it.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue most encouraging. On the general situation Bradstreet's says:

The complaints of car shortage noted in trade reports for weeks past are repeated this week in an even greater degree. At best, however, this is only a negatively unfavorable circumstance, and is the best of proof that an enormous volume of business is doing throughout the country. Unseasonably warm weather is likewise complained of as interfering with or checking retail distribution of clothing lines, and other Fall and Winter goods, and dulling the usual reassorting demand from jobbers East and West. The holding off of killing frost at the South (it is now one week behind the average date) has benefited the crop prospects, but, coupled with immense receipts, has induced a raising of estimates and lowered prices 6-16 cents for the week. Reports of wet weather come from the West, however, and next week will probably see colder weather.

Cheap railway rates have brought buyers to Chicago, who have bought liberally of holiday goods. Reorders of staples have not been large owing to mild weather checking retail trade. Kansas City reports October business ahead of last year. Dry goods in October were quieter than a year ago at St. Louis, but the year orders are well ahead. Throughout the Northwest mild weather is generally complained of, but business is much more satisfactory than a year ago owing to better crop conditions. On the Pacific Coast trade is more active than last year, and collections are fair to good. Wheat, flour, and barley exports are very large from San Francisco and Seattle. As the south trade in dullest in the Atlantic Coast cotton-growing districts by the backward movement of cotton.

At Birmingham iron and coal are active, but Southern iron men do not look for higher prices just yet. New Orleans reports business active, and improvement is looked for, as the crops are doing well. Business has also improved at Galveston. Little Rock reports the warm weather as increasing the probable crop out-turn. At the East the stringency in the leather and hides situation continues, although the rush of Fall and Winter shoe shipments is about over. Shipments are smaller than last week, but still much larger than a year ago. Leather is strong and margins of profit in shoe manufacturing are small.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Although the latest railway returns indicate that transporting facilities have greatly improved, the nation's business has expanded more rapidly. Car shortage has in fact become the chief retarding influence. From all sections of the country and many lines of industry complaints are heard regarding the inability to move goods. Probably the delay has been most aggravating in the case of coal, unseasonably high temperature alone preventing serious inconvenience. Not only are domestic requirements enormous, but coal is becoming an important article of export, partly owing to labor controversies in France and Great Britain, and also to the British export tax. Notwithstanding the loss of much freight movement through inadequate rolling stock, railway earnings for the month were 7.2 per cent. larger than last year, and 16.9 per cent. over 1899. Mild weather affects retail distribution to a very marked degree, orders for heavy weight goods being canceled in some cases where manufacturers were behind with deliveries. That the volume of legitimate business is not being curtailed, however, is evidenced by the gain in bank exchanges at New York of 27.4 per cent. over last year and 7.9 per cent. over the same week in 1899. At other leading cities the increase is equally striking, 20.1 per cent. over 1900 and 9.6 over 1899.

***

Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

No particular change in iron and steel is noted, though the tendency of pig prices is stronger, prompt shipments in some cases bringing 10 cents per ton premium. Talk of advancing steel rails $1 to $2 per ton for next year's delivery is also heard. Steel billets are scarce at Pittsburg, and prompt deliveries bring $27 to $28. In finished products, bar iron, sheets, plates, and structural material are in unprecedented demand at Chicago. A phenomenal demand for structural material is noted at Pittsburg. Hardware is active the country over. Copper maintains its former strength, an agreement to restrict production being reported among the great interests.

On the same subject Dun's says:

5 per cent., with occasional loans reported at 4½. Time and commercial paper are both quoted at 4½ per cent. Little new paper is coming on the market.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¾	47¾
1,732	Cambria Steel	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
423	Choctaw tr. ctfs.	67¼	66⅞	67¼
100	Camden Land	½	½	½
100	Cons. L. Superior	24¾	24¾	24¾
130	Cons. L. Superior pf.	69	68¾	68¾
30	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
800	Cons. Trac. of Pitts.	22	22	22
280	Cons. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	65¼	65	65¼
100	Danville Bessemer	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Diamond State Steel	2	2	2
215	Diamond State Steel pf.	6¼	6	6
100	De Long Hook & Eye	10	10	10
400	Elec. Co. of America	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
42	East Penna.	70	70	70
14	Insurance of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
100	Int. Power & Dyn.	9	9	9
100	Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	34½
240	Marsden Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
210	Nat. Asphalt	4	3⅞	4
10	Norristown	162½	162½	162½
200	Palmetto Co.	½	½	½
1,330	Phila. Elec.	5	5	5
9,184	Pennsylvania	74⅜	73⅝	74⅝
10	Phila. Traction	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
220	Phila. Co.	48	47⅝	47⅞
8	Phila. Co. pf.	47½	47½	47½
200	Phila. & Erie	22½	22¼	22½
9,886	Reading tr. ctfs.	21⅝	21⅜	21 11-16
985	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	38⅝	38¾	38½
2,375	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	27 1-16	27	27 1-6
60	Susq. Iron & Steel	2	1⅞	2
200	Tidewater Steel	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	United Gas Imp.	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛
400	Union Traction	28¼	28	28
19	United of N. J.	280½	280½	280½
1,117	U. S. Steel com.	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞
20	U. S. Steel pf.	91	91	91
2	W. J. & Seashore	64½	64½	64½
100	Wm. Cramp & Sons	75	75	75

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Money loaned to-day at the Clearing House at 2¼ per cent., and New York funds sold at 5 and 10 cents discount. Exchanges, $25,113,943; balances, $2,514,632.

Call money is still loaning at from 3 to 3½ per cent. On time, money rules at from 4 to 5 per cent., according to collateral, with the general going rate 4½ per cent. for six months. The market for business paper is quiet at from 4¼ to 4¾ per cent. The new issue of $6,000,000 of Mexican Central six months' 4% per cents. are being rapidly absorbed. St. Louis has purchased these notes to the extent of $1,500,000.

The stock market closed dull but firm. A break of 8½ points in Rutland preferred, from 111 to 102½, on the announcement of a proposed issue of the company's treasury stock, was the big feature.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
377	Atchison	78¼	77	78¼
50	Atchison pf.	90½	90	90½
1	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
13	B. C. & M. class 4	197	197	197
18	Boston & Maine	193	192	193
100	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
10	Maine Central	173	173	173
94	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214¾	214½	214½
1	Old Colony	207	207	207
729	Pere Marquette	90	88	90
215	Pere Marquette pf.	86	85	86
6,422	Rutland pf.	110	102½	102½
100	Union Pacific	101¾	101½	101½
15	West End pf.	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞

TELEPHONES.

68	Am. Tel. & Tel.	158⅞	158¾	158¾
59	Erie	22	21¾	21¾
37	New England	132½	132½	132½

ELECTRICS.

40	General	258	257½	257½
500	Massachusetts	36	36	36
81	Massachusetts pf.	94	94	94
120	Seattle pf.	101	101	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chem.	22	22	22
1,090	Am. Sugar	118½	117	118
44	Am. Sugar pf.	110¾	110½	110½
400	Am. Woolen	17	17	17
40	Am. Woolen pf.	77	77	77
300	Dom. Iron & Steel	30	30	30
26	Int. Buttonhole	1	1	1
225	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	4½	4½
4	Putnam (ex div.)	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
100	Reece Buttonhole	6	6	6
300	United Shoe Machine	42	42	42
70	United Shoe Machine pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
20	U. S. Rubber pf.	47	47	47
203	U. S. Steel	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
202	U. S. Steel pf.	91	90½	91

MINING.

75	Adventure	23	22½	22½
1,490	Amalgamated	86¾	85⅝	86⅜
120	Arcadian	6	5⅜	5⅜
50	Arnold	1½	1½	1½
105	Atlantic	36	36	36
130	Baltic	42	42	42
10	Bingham	30	30	30
3	Cal. & Hecla	660	655	660
50	Centennial	17	17	17
895	Cons. Mercur	2	2	2
125	Copper Range	61	60	61
639	Dom. Coal	48¼	47¾	47¾
220	Elm River	3¾	3½	3½
60	Franklin	17	16⅝	16⅝
1,262	Guanajuato	6⅝	6	6¼
780	Mass.	24½	24	24½
175	Mayflower	4	4	4
100	Mohawk	42½	42	42
400	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4¼	4¼
210	National	2	2	2
1,080	Old Dominion	27¼	26⅝	26⅝
107	Osceola	90¾	88¾	90
150	Phoenix	6¼	6	6
10	Quincy	160	160	160
550	Santa Fe	4¼	4	4
9	Tamarack	285	285	285
150	Unity	25	25	25
100	Utah	23½	23½	23½
20	Victoria	7½	7½	7½
75	Wyandotte	1¼	1	1½

British Columbia, 13¾ bid; 14 asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—The market today was very quiet, with the tone swinging from easy to steady. The net changes were mixed. Continental Trust lost 3 points. G. B. S. Brewing stocks and bonds were all fractionally lower. Seaboard common advanced ¼. Georgia and Alabama consol 5s moved up ⅜. Seaboard ten-year 5s ex interest were ¼ higher at 101¼.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,552 shares of stock and $63,000 worth of bonds and $1,100 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atlantic Transport	225	225	225
4	Farm. & Merch'ts' B'k	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
210	G. B. S. Brew. common	12½	12½	12½
1,100	United Railway common	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
30	Continental Trust	230	230	230
50	Consolidated Gas	62	62	62
8	Hanover Trust	215	215	215
100	Seaboard common	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
10	Seaboard pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
$4,000	City Ry., &c., of Newport News 5s	93½	93½	93½
3,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	50	50	50
250	G. B. S. Brew. 4s, scrip	50¼	50¼	50¼
4,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	38½	38½	38½
850	G. B. S. B. inc. scrip	38	38	38
3,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
7,000	Seaboard 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼
16,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s, ex.	101⅜	101¼	101¼
8,000	South Bound 5s	109	109	109
7,000	United Railways inc.	71¾	71½	71¾
5,000	United Railways 4s	95¼	96	95
2,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	110½	110½	110½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—Complete transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,080	Pittsburg Coal	27⅞	27	27⅞
677	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92½	92	92½
500	River Coal	13⅜	13	13
119	River Coal pf.	45½	45½	45½
1,775	Crucible Steel	23¾	22⅞	23⅜
285	Crucible Steel pf.	84½	84	84½
1,025	United States Glass	31	30	30
300	West Elec. 2d pf.	71	70	70
35	West. Air Brake	172½	170	170
50	Pittsburg Dry Goods pf.	107½	107½	107½
445	American Window	56	55⅝	55⅞
150	Philadelphia Co.	47¾	47½	47⅝
400	Nat. Fire-Proof	32½	32½	32½
15	U. S. Steel	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
795	Con. Traction	23	22⅞	23
20	Con. Traction pf.	63	63	63
50	Pittsburg Brew.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
50	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	44½	44½	44½
100	Luster Mining	7	7	7
34	Exchange Nat. Bank	85	85	85
20	American Trust	130	130	130
15	Tradesmen's Nat. Bank	175	175	175
20	United Traction receipts	50½	50½	50½
143	Pitts. Stove & Range	16	16	16
$1,000	West End Trac. 5s	113½	113½	113½
3,000	Consol. Gas 5s	112½	112½	112½

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,230,-202, against $1,885,173 last week, and $1,607,706 last year. The value marketed was $2,215,237, against $1,901,912 last week, and $1,643,998 last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

F. J. Lisman & Co. give notice to holders of Boonville Bridge first mortgage bonds that they are prepared to pay, until further notice, $1,037.50 per bond, with November coupon attached, or $1,002.50 ex the November coupon, on presentation at their office.

Westchester Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—The Subway and Suburban Construction Company of Pelham, Westchester County, was incorporated to-day with a capital of $300,000, to construct railways. The Directors are Frank V. Ainslie of Brooklyn and Emil E. Dreyfus, William F. McCombs, Jr., Dunbar Hunt, and Henry D. McGowan of New York City.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 31. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	55	56
American Can	18¼	18⅝	18½	19⅛
American Can pf.	65	65⅜	66	67
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6½	7	6½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	28	30½	29	30½
American Malt 6s	94	95	94	95
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
*California Copper	⅝	½	⅝	½
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	33½	32	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	15	13	15
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Champs' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	35	41	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	84	83	84
Dominion Securities	84	84½	83½	84
Electric Boat	19	21	19	21
Electric Boat pf.	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Electric Vehicle pf.	4	5	4	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	30	40
General Carriage	⅛	1	⅛	1
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf.	98½	100	98½	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	21	24⅞	23	24⅞
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	13½	13	13½
Havana Commercial pf.	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt	30	32½	32	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85	85½	85	85¼
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13½	13⅝	13½	14¼
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	37½	37⅝	37	37½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	100½	102	100½	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	75½	76⅞	75½	77
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf.	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P. pf.	29		28	30
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	66	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	¾	1	¾	1
Otis Elevator	29	31½	29	31½
Otis Elevator pf.	92	95	92	95
Pco., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	38	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5¼
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	102	103	102	103
Safety Car, Heat & Light.	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	20½	20	20	20½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101⅛	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82½	82⅝	82	82¼
Seaboard Air Line	25⅛	26	25⅛	26
Seaboard Air Line pf.	49¼	50	49½	50
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling		4½	5	4½
Standard Milling pf.	18	19	18	19
Standard Milling bonds.	68	70	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J.	710	720	718	722
Storage Power		5½	4	6½
Tennessee Copper	13	13½	13	13½
Tidewater Coal		7½	8½	7½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅝
Union Typewriter	65	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	88½	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82½	83	82¾	83
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	28	24	26
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	33	33	33	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	59	62	59	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	48	20	50
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	44	47	44	47
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	20	$2½	20	22½
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.	40	41½	40	41½
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	82	84	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	67	70	67	70
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	16½
Worthington Pump pf.	118		118	

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	242	241	242
Brooklyn, Q. C. & Sub. 5s.	100½	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	66	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112	114	112	114
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids S. R. pf.	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¾	19½	20¾
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	82½	83½	82½	82¾
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	81½	82½	81½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	119	117	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113¾	117	113¾	117
United Traction, Prov.	104½	105	104½	105
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	21	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	91	93	91	93
Bay State Gas		⅝		⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock		4½	6	4½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107¼	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13¼
Con. Gas of N. Y. bonds.	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	63	60	63
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	302	298	302
New Amsterdam 5s	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	7	5½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51½	53	51½	53
N. Y. & N. J. Gas Co.	115	118	115	118
N. Y. E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York.	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas 5s	94¼	96	94¼	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	39	40	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	98	99	98	99

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,655,097
Gold	109,346,403
Silver	13,816,398
United States notes	7,899,988
Treasury notes of 1890	8,237,121
National bank notes	2,392,005
Total receipts this day	2,392,005
Total receipts this month	2,392,005
Total receipts this year	194,393,447
Total expenditures this day	2,215,000
Total expenditures this month	2,215,000
Total expenditures this year	166,834,771
Deposits in National banks	110,860,895
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	394,605
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,098,639
Customs	686,266
Miscellaneous	607,700

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$312,815,089
Silver dollars	449,648,000
Silver dollars of 1890	127,351
Silver bullion of 1890	41,306,648
Total	$803,897,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$312,815,089
Silver certificates outstanding	449,648,000
Treasury notes	41,434,000
Total	$803,897,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$78,210,063
Gold certificates	31,136,430
Silver coin and bullion	5,978,735
Silver certificates	7,837,963
United States notes	7,899,988
Other assets	17,227,246
Total in Treasury	$148,290,127
Deposits in National banks	110,860,895
Total	$259,151,022
Current liabilities	$83,495,325
Available cash balance	$175,655,097

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 1, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86½	86¾	15,025	Amalgamated Copper	86	86⅞	85¾	86⅝	+ ⅝
21	22	100	Am. Agr. Chemical	22	22	22	22	−1
25¾	26	2,700	Am. Car & Found. Co.	25	26	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
80½	81	225	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	80½	81	80½	81	+1
28¼	29	500	American Cotton Oil	29	29	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
88	89½	135	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
27⅞	28	400	Am. Ice Co., ex div.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	− ⅜
63	64	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	− ⅛
24½	25½	550	American Locomotive	24½	25	24½	25	+ ½
83½	84½	300	Am. Locomotive pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
41	41½	3,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40¾	41½	40¾	41¼	+ ½
91	93	700	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90⅝	90	90	93½	.....
118	118½	12,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118	118⅝	118	118⅜	− ⅛
116	136½	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	116¼	116⅞	116¼	116⅞	+ ⅛
	16½	1,125	American Woolen	16⅜	16⅞	16½	16½	− ⅛
	35¼	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	35⅛	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
	56	200	Ann Arbor pf.	55	55	55	55	+1
78⅝	78⅝	8,600	At., T. & S. F.	77⅞	78⅞	77⅝	78⅜	+1
97	97	1,310	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
108½	108⅝	35,600	Baltimore & Ohio	106	108½	105¾	108¼	+2¾
94	94½	800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
63	63¼	14,205	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61⅞	63¼	61⅞	63¼	+1⅜
98¾	100	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	98¾	100	98¾	100	+1⅞
127	127	127	Canada Southern	127	127	127	127	+1
84	84⅜	700	Canadian Pacific	84	84⅜	84	84⅜	.....
110¼	111⅜	5,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	110¼	111⅜	110¼	111⅜	+1⅝
47⅛	47¼	8,000	Chicago & Alton	46½	47½	46½	47⅝	+ ⅝
35¼	36¼	1,400	Chicago & Alton pf.	35½	36¼	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅛
61⅞	63¼	14,205	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61⅞	63¼	61⅞	63¼	+1⅜
98¾	100	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	98¾	100	98¾	100	+1⅞
127	127	127	Canada Southern	127	127	127	127	+1
84	84⅜	700	Canadian Pacific	84	84⅜	84	84⅜	.....
110¼	111⅜	5,900	Canadian Pacific	110¼	111⅜	110¼	111⅜	+1⅝
46½	47⅛	8,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	47⅛	46½	47⅝	+ ⅝
35¼	36¼	1,400	Chicago & Alton	35½	36¼	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅛
77	77	100	Chi. & Alton pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
25	25⅛	900	Chicago Great West.	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	.....
87¾	87¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	87¾	87¾	87	87	−1
50⅜	50⅝	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50⅜	50⅝	49¼	49¼	− ½
41¼	41¾	2,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	40¾	41¾	40¼	41¼	+ ½
16⅜	16⅝	17,050	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
189	190½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	189½	190½	189½	189½	−2
209	210½	400	Chicago & Northw.	209	210½	209	210½	+1½
143	143⅞	1,375	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	143	144⅞	143	143¾	+1
37½	37⅝	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
96½	96⅝	100	C., C., C. & St. L.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Beaver and Pearl Street Properties Sold —Negotiations for Large Parcel on Exchange Place.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for William P. Douglas to R. Amsinck the four-story building 78 Beaver Street, running through to 125 Pearl Street, adjoining the corner of Hanover Street, 18 by 96.5 by 22 by 93.6.

A report current in financial circles yesterday was to the effect that Charles W. Morse and his associates had acquired the property on the north side of Exchange Place, between the Mills Building and the building of the Bank of the State of New York, together with an abutting parcel on Wall Street. Mr. Morse recently secured a controlling interest in the Bank of the State of New York, and the latter institution, it will be remembered, has filed plans for a new building to be erected on the site of its present structure, at William Street and Exchange Place. William K. Aston, the owner of the adjoining property, which is said to have changed hands, admitted yesterday that negotiations for it had been pending for some time, but denied that any sale had yet been effected.

The purchase of the residence at Madison Avenue and Eighty-second Street by Henry Siegel is referred to in more detail in another column.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Edmund Coffin, Jr., to E. B. Levy the four-story dwelling 1,041 Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, 21.10 by 100.

Several transactions, which will result in the erection of tenements under the new law, were an interesting feature of yesterday's business. Jackson & Stern sold 219 and 221 Seventh Street, 45 by 97.6, to Klein & Gold, who will erect a six-story tenement. The same firm of operators have also sold 144 to 148 East Twenty-second Street, 60 by 98.9, to Packtman & Levin for improvement with an apartment house. Freedman & Feinberg will put up a six-story flat at 110 and 112 Delancey Street, a plot 44.1 by 100 by 44 by 77, which they have just purchased from Mandelbaum & Lewine.

James Everard has bought from Catherine Merle, through George Brettell & Son, the three-story brick building 2,285 Third Avenue, 25 by 80.

L. May has sold for Frances and Moses K. Wallach the five-story flat 129 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Pauln Arnold has bought the six-story flat 104 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 37.6 by 100.11, for about $70,000.

Mandelbaum & Lewine and Wernstein & Distelhurst are the buyers of the eight four-story flats 1,674 to 1,688 Madison Avenue, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

M. F. Kerby has sold for the Marshall estate to a builder for improvement the three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 25 feet east of Arthur Avenue.

Richard A. Schor, as broker, has sold the four-story double flat 507 Bergen Avenue, 25 by 100.

The Mela Realty Company transferred yesterday to Charles D. Ingersoll the property 40 Maiden Lane, 21.3 by 58.7 by 18.4 by 62.3.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

322 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50.5 by 98, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. L. Morrison.....$10,500

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Morris Avenue, southeast corner of Burnside Avenue, 111.4 by 104.9 by 110.2 by 100.6, vacant; Morris Avenue, northeast corner of Burnside Avenue, 122 by 108.5 by 149.4 by 118.10, vacant; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, southeast corner of Burnside Avenue, 88.10 by 156.6 by 162, vacant; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, northeast corner of Burnside Avenue, 207 by 102.2 by 261.8 by 104.6, vacant; a one-half interest in each of the foregoing parcels; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. A. Rawlings..... 9,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Walton Avenue, west side, 283.10 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 60; Catharine F. Furlong of 641 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,905 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $11,000.

Alterations.

No. 22 East Thirty-first Street, to a seven-story brick apartment; Theodore H. Mead, Rushfield, Conn., owner; Israel & Hardes of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $700.

Avenue C, east side, Fourteenth to Fifteenth Streets, to a one-story brick gas retort; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; cost, $400.

Thirty-fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Cornelius Daly of 459 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick store; Ludwig Bauman of 153 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; John H. Dielman of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $850.

Nos. 13 to 19 University Place, to a six-story brick store; J. & S. Hirsch of 47 Cedar Street, owners; J. C. Hoe's Sons of 10 Liberty Place, architects; cost, $75.

LONG ISLAND CITY LAND DEAL.

Edward M. Shepard, as Counsel, Figures in Transfer of Property on Newtown Creek.

Edward M. Shepard has filed in the Queens County Clerk's office, a deed transferring to the Palmer Waterfront Land and Improvement Company and Lowell M. Palmer, Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, and H. C. Palmer, a tract of land on Newtown Creek, north of Grand Street and between Newtown Creek and the Long Island Railroad tracks in Long Island City. The consideration named is $245,000.

The land is a portion of two or three hundred acres including Furman's Island, purchased by Leon S. Barnes and Walter V. Meseroie two years ago and transferred by them to Mr. Shepard as counsel and trustee for Henry O. Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust and of the Palmer Waterfront Company.

The tract has a wharfage front of over a mile on Newtown Creek. The Long Island Railroad was interested in the deal, the plan at that time being to establish a large terminal station. There had been warfare between the Palmers and the Pennsylvania officials for several years. The Palmers established a big terminal dock at North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, on the East River front and declined to make satisfactory arrangements with the Pennsylvania people. The latter erected a big terminal plant adjacent to that of the Palmers, and for years there was a sharp rivalry. The Newtown Creek purchase was a sequel to this, and the Long Island Railroad was to assist in the work. The Long Island Railroad, however, has since been absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, so that it was taken out of the combination with the Palmers. Without the co-operation of the railroad the original scheme could not be carried out, so it has been dropped.

What use the tract will be put to is not known to outsiders.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner, 102d St, 25.11x82.7 to old Bloomingdale Road x 28.1 x 35.4; Mary E. Taylor to Lorimer A. Cushman, (R S $23.75)..... $100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 119th St, 25x100; J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Jr., referee, to Arthur Simonson, (R S $15.25) 33,000

BAXTER ST, 137, e s, 25x100; Catherine Kelcher, widow, to Mary A. F. Collins, quitclaim..... 1

BOSTON AV, 970, s e s, 26.10x105.10x 25x99; Rachel Nathan to Abraham Strager, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

BROADWAY, 1,432, s e corner of 40th St, 25.7x109.5x24.8x116.8; Mary McMahon and others, executors, to Gibson Putzel, (R S $136.50)..... 275,000

COLUMBUS AV, 801, n e corner of 102d St, 25.11x75; Solomon A. Fatman to George Hinck, (R S $23.75)..... 50,000

DIVISION ST, 230, n s, 24x95x irregular; Louis Kresner to Bella Rosenblum, (mtg $16,000)..... 25,500

DE MILT AV, n w corner of Catharine St, 133.4x97.6x irr.x90.2, South Mount Vernon; William T. Mapes to Elizabeth W. Gwynne, (mtg $2,100)..... 1

HOE AV, 1,223; William H. Taubert to Joseph Poldow, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

JENNINGS ST, s s, 117 ft w of Stebbins Av, runs s 77.3x s w 2.11x w 20x n 78.9x e 22.6; Louis F. Doyle to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, (R S 75c)..... 3,800

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lot 62, map of Robert Bogardus, 25.3x134.11x25x 131.2; Isabel Maloney, executrix, to Frank P. Schimpf, (R S $1)..... 4,500

LEXINGTON AV, 181, e s, 19.6x85.6; Emanuel G. Bach and another, executors, to Martha McHale, (mtg $12,000). 750

LEXINGTON AV, 181, e s, 19.6x85.6; Emanuel G. Bach and others, heirs, to Martha McHale, (mtg $12,000, R S 75c). 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 107th St, 17.7x95; Gustav Basch to William T. Keogh Amusement Company, (mtg $10,000, R S $8.75)..... 1

LOT 130, map of 143 lots, Paul estate, 25x100; the Warranty Realty Company to Ann Baker..... 1

LOT 104, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park; Hudson P. Rose to M. J. Gaskin..... 1

LOT 193, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park; Hudson P. Rose to Jennie Anderson..... 1

LOT 258, map of Underchiff Terrace; Alexander Arnold to Fidalma Del Genovese.. 1

LOTS 228 and 229, map 370, Lots McGraw estate; John H. Becker to Ida M. Becker, all liens..... 1,000

MAIDEN LANE, 40, s s, 21.3x58.7x18.11x 62.3; Mela Realty Company to Charles D. Ingersoll, (R S $22.25)..... 102,000

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 55.11 ft n of 116th St, 18x50; S. M. Powell to Frank B. Hoag, (R S $3.50)..... 9,500

PARK AVENUE WEST, w s, 442.6 ft s of 132d St, 29.4x100x20.7x98.10; Edward K. Butler to Walter Whewell, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

PARK AVENUE WEST, w s, 442.6 ft s of 132d St, 29.4x100x20.7x98.10; Walter Whewell to Rose M. Butler, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

PEARL ST., 125, n s, 22x93.6x18x96.5; William P. Douglas to Gustav Amsinck, (R S $33.75)..... 70,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 125.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25.3x89.3x irregular; August C. Nanz, referee, to Henry E. Howland, trustee, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

TOPPING ST, w s, 105 ft s of Lot 79, map of the village of Mount Hope, 52.6x 100; Joseph Sibbel to Kate Sibbel, (R S $2.50)..... Gift

WALTON AV, w s, 283.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; The United Real Estate and Trust Company to Vernon G. Bruce, (R S 75 cents)..... 4,000

WALTON AV, w s, 283.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Vernon G. Bruce to Catherine F. Furlong, (R S 75 cents)..... 4,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, old line, 70.3 ft n of 184th St, 15x86.1x15x84.9; Asa B. Gardiner, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, (R S 25c)..... 2,600

WASHINGTON AV, w s, old line, 55.2 ft n of 184th St, 15x84.9x15x83.5; Asa B. Gardiner, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, (R S 25c)..... 2,600

3D AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 124th St, 25x 90; Catherine Merle to James Everard, (mtg $6,000, R S $13.50)..... 35,500

3D AV, n w s, 113.5 ft n e of 170th St, 26x124.11x26x123.1; Henry Holding to Frances C. Husted, (mtg $15,000, R S $3) 100

3D ST, 59 East, 25.2x96; Leopold Kaufmann to Emil Wagner, quitclaim..... 1

3D ST, 59 East, 25x96.2; Louis Gordon and others to Emil Wagner, (mtg $34,500, R S $2)..... 100

5TH AV, 2,206, w s, 24.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x110; William Moller to Louis Isenburger, (mtg $18,000, R S $2)..... 100

11TH ST, n e s, 252.6 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x100; Maria Berliant to Sigmund Schnee, (mtg $40,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

15TH ST, 119 West, 25x104; Clara Klingenstein to Julius B. Fox, (R S $10, mtg $22,000)..... 1

15TH ST, 119 West, 25x104; Julius B. Fox to Hyman Rubenstein, (R S $7, mtg $30,000)..... 1

17TH ST, 136 East, 25x92; John H. Judge, referee, to Thomas Adelson and another, (R S $7.75)..... 17,800

17TH ST, 136 to 142 East, 78.11x92; Thomas Adelson and another to Henry H. Jackson, (R S $10, mtg $52,500)..... 100

37TH ST, s s, 132.6 ft e of 5th Av, 19.6x 98.9; L. Duncan Bulkley to George C. Boldt, (mtg $50,000, R S $18.25)..... 80,000

39TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x 98.9; William H. Burgess to Emily Van Volkenburgh, (R S $11.25)..... 100

45TH ST, s s, 333 ft e of 3d Av, 27x 100.4; James W. Brady to Peter Doelger, (R S 50 cents, mtg $20,000)..... 1

61ST ST, 247 West, 25x100.5; Prudential Real Estate Corporation to David J. Benollel, (R S 75c, mtg $9,000)..... 1

65TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.5; William H. Scott to William W. Hall and another, (R S $20.25, mtg $50,000)..... 92,750

73D ST, 162 West, 18.6x102.2; E. Clyde Sherwood to Burnett C. MacIntyre, (R S $10.25, mtg $14,000)..... 100

76TH ST, s s, 241.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x10x102.2; Elizabeth B. Janes to Clement L. Stephenson, (R S $4, mtg $25,000)..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 25x102.2; John Shea to Frank E. Wise, R S $11.25)..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 30x102.2x irregular; Sarah C. Curry to Frank E. Wise, (mtg $10,000, R S $8.75). 1

98TH ST, 160 and 162 West, 40x100.11; Thomas J. Byrne to William O'Connor, all liens, (mtg $43,000)..... 1

100TH ST, 251 West, 25x100.11; Frank E. Wise to Sarah C. Curry, (mtg $30,000, R S $8.75)..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.8; Richard N. Arnow, referee, to Dennis W. Moran, (R S $8)..... 18,200

100TH ST, 205 to 207 West, 100x100.11; John M. Foote to Charles K. Robinson, (R S $16.25, mtg $100,000)..... 1

111TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.10; Jennie O. Clenighen to Harry B. Davis, (R S $9.75)..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 100.11; Henry H. Jackson to Thomas Adelson, (R S $5, mtg $15,000)..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 211.3 ft e of Park Av, 18.9 100.11; 115th St, s s, 226.4 ft e of Park Av, 17.10x100.10; Magdalena E. Pulver and another to Howard Elting and another, 1-3 part and all title, (R S $1).. 4,167

118TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 42.6x 100.11 x irregular; Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, to Elizabeth Salter, (R S $7.50)..... 16,600

120D ST, n s, 216.1 ft w of Park Av, 19.5x100.11; Jeanne E. Bulb to Leopold Herrmann and another, (R S 50 cents, mtg $8,500)..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 306 ft e of 7th Av, 16x 99.11; Julia Schmidt to Eliza A. Miner, (R S $4.25)..... 15,000

130TH ST, 109 West, 20x99.11; Frances C. Husted to Henry Holding, (R S $2.50, mtg $10,500)..... 100

141ST ST, 162 West, 27.10x99.11; Joseph J. Schreiner to Christian Knorr, (mtg $21,000, R S $2.75)..... 100

142D ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Levi S. Tenney to Joseph H. McMahon, quitclaim..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; William Danzelsen and wife to Fanny Meister, (R S $13.75, mtg $16,000)... 22,000

180TH ST, s e corner of Mapes Av, 20.1x 93.2; Charles Bjorkegren to William Haab, (R S 50 cents, mtg $5,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

DIVISION ST, 63, s e corner of Market St; Wilhelmina K. C. F. Wanner to Louis F. Roedeger, 10 years..... $1,550

HUDSON ST, 611, n w corner of 12th St; Catharine C. Cooper, individually and as executrix, to Neil A. Flannery, 5½ years..... 1,600

JEROME AV, 3,110, e s; William Gully to Angelo Martone, 5 years..... 840

LEXINGTON AV, 985, n e corner of 71st St; Margaret E. Hughes and others, executors, to Roedeger Brothers, 5 5-12 years..... 1,100

MANHATTAN AV, 114 to 118; Joseph Foerst to John Reardon, from Nov. 1, 1901, to April 30, 1905..... 900

VARICK ST, 172, s e corner of Charlton St; William H. Daniel and another, by agent, to George F. Brennan and another, 5 years..... 1,300

VESTRY ST, 17; Frederick Pfeiffer to William Ziegler, 3 years..... 540

11TH AV, 722, n e corner of 51st St; Georgiana G. Quinn to Daniel Cahill, 5 years..... 1,200

116TH ST, 348 East; Rosa Fleck to William Cleary, 3 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Sarah L., to Union Dime Savings Institution; West End Av; e s, 77.6 ft s of 84th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....$14,000

ADELSON, Thomas, and another to American Mortgage Company; 17th St, 136 East, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

ADELSON, Thomas, and another to American Mortgage Company; 17th St, 136 East, 1 year..... 13,000

BALTES, John, to Hattie M. Hawkins Guard; 125th St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

BARNES, Margaretta P., to E. Le Roy Stewart, executor and trustee; Pleasant Av, s w corner of 115th St, ½ part, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 2,371

BRAGDON, Millie C., to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee; Broadway or Bloomingdale Road, s w corner of 20th St, 5 years..... 25,000

BLAIRSFAN, Ludwig, and another, to William Kleeman & Co.; Lexington Av, s e corner 126th St, leasehold, all title, due April 15, 1901, 6 per cent, note..... 1,000

BOLDT, George C., to L. Duncan Buckley; 37th St, s s, 132.6 ft e of 5th Av, 6 months, 4 per cent..... 50,000

BOWEN, Lizzie E., to Emma Wolfrath; Tiebout Av, 2,093, due Jan. 1, 1905..... 2,500

BRUEN, Charlotte A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, 2,315, 3 years..... 10,500

BRUEN, Charlotte A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 126th St, 304 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

CAHILL, Mamie C., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 11th Av, 722, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,445

COOPER, Isaac H., to Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia; 96th St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 40,000

COHEN, Herman, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 114th St, s s, 135.6 ft e of Riverside Drive, due Dec. 1, 1903..... 36,000

COLLINS, Mary A. F., and another to Ambrose K. Ely; Baxter St, 137, 3 years, gold..... 13,000

CUSHMAN, Larimer A., to Mary E. Taylor and another; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 102d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 35,000

CUSHMAN, Larimer A., to Mary E. Taylor and another; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 102d St, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year..... 10,000

DAILEY, George, and another to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, n w corner of 97th St, prior mtg $318,000, due Dec. 15, 1901, 6 per cent..... 15,000

DAUER, Christopher, to Henry Keller and wife; 19th St, s s, 25 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,500

DAVIS, Barry S., to Jennie O. Clenighen; 116th St, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 17,000

DUNN, Emma C., and another to Stephen Cross; Westchester Village, to Pelham Bridge Road, n e s, adjoining land of Stephen Cross, Lungs's acres, 6 years.. 2,000

FRANKEL, Nell A., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Hudson St, 611, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FORNEY, Joseph, to George Ehret; Manhattan St, 114 to 116, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,700

FOX, Julius B., to Barnet L. Solomon, Jr.; 15th St, 119 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

FURLONG, Catherine F., to Vernon G. Bruce; Walton Av, w s, 283.10 ft s of Burnside Av, four mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent, aggregate..... 9,000

GAYNER, Frances, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 147th St, 518 and 520 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

GLICKMAN, William H., and another, to William A. Kingsland; 123d St, n s, 350.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 30,000

GLICKMAN, William H., and another, to Mary J. Kingsland; 123d St, n s, 366.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, gold..... 30,000

GLICKMAN, William H., and another, to Kate M. Lada; 123d St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, gold..... 30,000

GLICKMAN, William H., and another to Charles H. Darmstadt; 123d St, 925 to 950 West, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., note..... 3,400

GLICKMAN, William H., and another to Jesse W. Ehrich; 123d St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GLICKMAN, William H., and another to David Bussel; 123d St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $92,000, due Oct. 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 30,000

GENS, Charles, to Burt F. Merriam and others; 51st st, 325 and 329 East, prior mtg due April 29, 1902, 6 per cent., note..... 1,400

HALL, William W., and another to William H. Scott; 65th St, 20 East, 8 months, 4½ per cent..... 17,500

HINCK, George, to Benjamin Strasser; Columbus Av, 501, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4 per cent., gold..... 30,000

HOAG, Frank B., to Joseph F. Cullman and another, executors; Manhattan Av, w s, 55.11 ft n of 116th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

HOAG, Frank B., to William Weiss; Manhattan Av, w s, 55.11 ft n of 116th St, prior mortgage $5,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HUSTED, Frances C., to Henry Holding; 3d Av, n w s, 113.5 ft n e of 170th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KEOGH, William T., Amusement Company to Gustav Basch; Lexington Av, n e corner of 107th St, 3 years..... 10,000

KNORR, Christian, and wife to Joseph J. Schreiner; 141st St, 102 West, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LEVY, Isaac, to Harlem Savings Bank; 142d St, 671 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 10,000

MAYER, Julia, to the East River Savings Institution; 145th St, 415 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

McADAMS, Phebe J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, 318 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

McSHERRY, James, to Ellen J. Nevins; Jackson Av, e s, 351.1 ft n of 163d St, 1 year..... 1,000

MEISTER, Fanny, to William Danzelsen; 140th St, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 3,000

MINER, Eliza A., and another to Julia Schmidt; 127th St, s s, 306 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 7,500

PERILLO, Luigi, to Cesare Razzetti and another; Grand St, n e corner of Baxter St, prior mortgage $75,000, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 10,000

PEIRANO, Luigi, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Bayard St, n e corner, 25x100, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

POLDOW, Joseph, to William H. Taubert; Hoe Av, 1,228, prior mortgage —, monthly installments of $25, 6 per cent..... 650

POMARES, Ana, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75th St, 136 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,500

PUTNAM, Margaret A., to Margaret Donohue; 46th St, s s, 331.3 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, installments, 6 per cent.. 4,750

RAECHLE, Jacob, to Joseph F. Cullman and another, executors; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 145th St, 4 mtgs, 5 years, 4 per cent, aggregating..... 80,000

RAECHLE, Jacob, to John F. Hermann; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 145th St, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years..... 5,000

REARDON, John, to George Ehret; Manhattan St, 114 to 118, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,700

REUBENSTONE, Hyman, to Jacob Klingenstein; 115th St, 119 West, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

ROSENBLUM, Bella, to Louis Kresner; Division St, 230, prior mtg $16,000, installments $350 semi-annual, 6 per cent. 6,000

RUBINE, Samuel H., to Charles M. Rosenthal; 91st St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 22,500

SALTER, Elizabeth, to Salma Duttweller; 118th St, 423 and 425 East, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year..... 4,600

SALTER, Elizabeth, to Salma Duttweller; 118th St, 423 and 425 East, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

SCHUYLER, Magdalen, to Thomas G. Barry; Houston St, n w corner of Bedford St, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.. 4,000

STEPHENSON, Clement L., to Elizabeth B. Janes; 76th St, s s, 241.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,250

STEVENS, Matilda L., to Pauline Hodgson Townsend Av, e s, 315 ft n of 175th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,250

WEISS, Frederick J., to the Grand Lodge of United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; Christopher St, 87, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

WESSCOTT, Robert C., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 125th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 50,000

WEST SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY to Union Trust Company; wharves, docks, piers, elevators, warehouses, stations, railways, railway structures, and other buildings, &c, with engines, cars, &c.; also land in New Jersey and franchises, &c, supplemental mortgage to mortgage for $50,000,000..... .....

WISE, Frank E., to Sarah C. Curry; 76th St, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

WISE, Frank E., to John Shea; 76th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 12,500

WOHLGEMUTH, Peter J., to Solomon Woolf; 10th St, 30 and 32 West, leasehold, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

WYRICH, Johannes, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 32d St, 428 West, 3 years..... 7,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNARD, Lucy G., to Mary F. Carroll. Nom.

CLARK, John C., and another, executors, to Grove E. Warner.....$13,305

CLARK, John C., to Charles B. Warner. 10,235

CLENINGER, Jennie O., to Fannie L. Stroup..... 17,000

COVINO, Vincenzo, to Solomon M. Schatzkin..... 650

DE LACY, Sarah A., to Sender Jarmulowsky..... 5,250

DENNIS, Susannah E., to Anna L. Cushler and others, executors and trustees.. 10,000

FLETCHER, Austin B., and another, trustees, to Helen A. Kudlich..... 16,200

GOLDMAN, Harris, to Jacob Klingenstein Nom.

GROSSMAN, Julius, and another to Lucy G. Barnard, 1 mtg on the east; HERTZBERG, Levin, to Meyer Vesell, all title..... Nom.

HOROWITZ, Jacob, to Henry Stein..... 500

JAKOBI, Anselm, and another to American Mortgage Company..... Nom.

JANES, Elizabeth B., to Elizabeth L. Cabot..... 10,500

KRESNER, Louis, to Julius Solomon... 3,250

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPany to James L. Cook and another, executors, &c..... Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPany to the Bowery Savings Bank... 7,500

LESE, Louis, to Morris Weinstein and another..... 10,000

McDONOUGH, Michael, to William Colahan..... Nom.

MEYER, Eugene, and another, executors, to Sara Emanuel, ¼ part..... 1,000

MONTEITH, Laura W., to William S. Edgar..... Nom.

NIGLUTSCH, William C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 43,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to the State Bank... Nom.

STEIN, Henry, to Edwin F. Stern, trustee. 617

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Dry Dock Savings Institution..... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Clergymen's Fund Society... 18,000

TRASK, Gustavus D. S., and another, trustees, to William C. Niglutsch..... 43,000

WEAVER, Ann K., as trustee, to Ann K. Weaver and another..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; Frederick Brandt against William L. Sclias, owner and contractor..... $160

3D AV, 1,764; Alberene Stone Company against New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, owner; Thomas F. Farley, contractor..... 119

18TH ST, 102 to 109 East; B. Kreischer & Co. against John Doe, owner; Huebner Brothers, contractors..... 80

46TH ST, 66 and 68 West; John Holl against Holland Realty Company, owner; Deever Brothers, contractors; Green & Ward, sub-contractors..... 75

51ST ST, 510 West; James W. Conlon against John Doe, owner; Alexander Andalaft, contractor..... 122

56TH ST, 33 West; F. B. Hawkins Company against Edward Klosserman, owner; Green & Ward, contractors..... 75

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Gross & Horn against A. A. Voorhees, owner and contractor..... 290

123D ST, 525 and 529 West; Adelbert S. Nichols against William H. & Harry E. Glickman, owners and contractors.. 735

123D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors..... 148

123D ST, 525 to 529 West; Heyman Rosenberg against Glickman Brothers, owners and contractors..... 1,440

123D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; E. Hannmer & Son against Harry E. and William H. Glickman, owners and contractors..... 150

149TH ST, 511 and 513 East; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Raphael Avallone and another, owners and contractors..... 234

165TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Broadway, 200 x— to 150th St; Frank Sockel against Helen R. Paige and Laura G. Martin, owners; Charles W. Wood, contractor.. 19

168TH ST and Webster Av, n w corner, 350 x100, and Webster Av, e s, 75 ft s of 169th St, 25x100; Frederick J. Maeder against Adolph Wexler, owner and contractor..... 2,027

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 41 and 43; Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Goldberg & Sons and another, Sept. 28, 1901, by bond..... $50

FORDHAM ROAD, s w corner of Davidson Av, s w corner, 100x100; Joseph A. Rieckert against Richard J. A. Muskat and another, April 15, 1901..... 19

15TH ST, 24 West; Hannegan & Bonser against Marcus M. Marks, Oct. 4, 1901. 173

47TH ST, 137 West; William Reisberg against Howard R. Butler, Oct. 24, 1901. 95

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av; East River Mill and Lumber Company against Amund Johnsen and another, Oct. 29, 1901..... 933

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against Amund Johnsen and another, Oct. 28, 1901..... 500

123D ST, 527 to 529 West; Charles H. Darmstadt against William H. Glickman and another, Oct. 26, 1901..... 3,400

123D ST, 527 to 529 West; Adelbert S. Nichols against William H. Glickman and another, Oct. 28, 1901..... 735

123D ST, 527 to 529 West; George B. Raymond against William H. Glickman and another, Oct. 25, 1901..... 148

123D ST, 527 to 529 West; Hyman Rosenberg against William H. Glickman and another, Oct. 25, 1901..... 1,440

123D ST, 527 to 529 West; Church E. Gates & Co. against William H. Glickman and another, Oct. 24, 1901..... 1,390

123D ST, 527 to 529 West; John A. Pinbrick against William H. Glickman and another, Oct. 23, 1901..... 700

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV AND 140TH ST, n e corner, 40x99.11, and Amsterdam Av and 141st St, s e corner, 50x99.11; two actions; David E. Oppenheimer and another against Samuel Quincy and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

BRONX TERRACE, e s, Lot 1,174, map of Wakefield, 100.5x105, Bronx; Westchester Fire Insurance Company against Eliza Farrell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ostrander & Crawford.

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, Bronx, 50x125; Mary Sanahan against Amelia Butler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. J. Stilwell.

PLEASANT AV, 437, 439, and 441, and 152 and 152½ East 118th St; Adelaide J. Egan against Cornelius F. Crowley and another, trustees, (partition;) attorney, B. J. Tinney.

3D AV AND 141ST ST, n e corner, 28x92.8x 25x79.11; Harlem Savings Bank against Joseph Shean and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Wightman.

5TH ST, s s, 143.2 ft e of 2d Av, 42.8x90.2; Isaac Polstein against Louis Cohen, (action to determine ownership;) attorney, W. Bernard.

73D ST, 48 East; Martin King against Elizabeth A. Demarest, executrix, (specific performance;) attorney, J. I. Green.

110TH ST, 249 East; Hannah Bierhoff against Louis Aaron and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

111TH ST, 112 and 114, and 118 and 120 East; Leon S. Mendel against Moses Piermont and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fleischman & Fox.

117TH ST, 43 to 47 West; Frederick Levy against Harriet Herr, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Strassbourger, Weil, Eschwege & Schalek.

132D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11, two actions; Bradley & Currier Company against George Oestli and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. G. Bradley.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John Howley and John E. Kings have been appointed Eastern managers of the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati, which intends to begin business about Dec. 1.

The Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union has decided to appoint a committee to go to Pittsburg next week to meet representatives of the local Board of Underwriters there with a view to readjusting rates on a higher level for large mercantile risks and a lower basis for dwellings.

The insurance on the property at 54 and 56 Worth Street, which was badly damaged by fire on Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On stock of James F. White—Home, $25,000; Aetna, $22,500; German of Illinois, $15,000; Western of Toronto, $15,000; Union of London, $15,000; New Hampshire, $12,500; American of New York, $12,500; Niagara, $10,000; Germania, $10,000; Prussian National, $10,000; Firemen's of New York, $10,000; New York Underwriters', $10,000; Concordia, $10,000; Citizens' of St. Louis, $10,000; Albany, $7,500; Buffalo German, $7,500; Connecticut, $7,500; Magdeburg, $7,500; Allemannia, $5,000; British America, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Citizens' of New York, $5,000; Commonwealth, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; Springfield, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Royal Exchange, $5,000; Merchants' of Newark, $5,000; Assurance of America, $5,000; Stuyves

Instruction.

30c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

ELOCUTION AND ACTING.
The Lawrence School of Expression, 106 West 42d St., is the oldest and one of the most successful schools of its kind in America, and offers unusual facilities to lawyers, ministers, and dramatic students for acquiring thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Dramatic Art. Special classes forming for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Send for circulars. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

THE NEW YORK
School of Expression.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD. Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships. Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK,
CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 100 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation. Reopens Oct. 3. 176-178-180 West 75th St.

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher elocution, dramatic art, stage, platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates, other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.
5th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand; 14 Departments; 100 typewriters; 30 Teachers; Delightful environments. (Day, evening.)

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 46TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,
61 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Kells Shorthand Training School,
143 West 125th St.—Individual Instruction by Experts. (Day or evening.) SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Write or call.

Eight studies of character reading for business men, under the direction of Miss Jessie A. Fowler, commencing Monday evening, Nov. 4. Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

Berger's (of Paris) French Academy, 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also Spanish; no payments in advance.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. B. CUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Thorough education; perfect supervision; excellent table; reasonable rates.
J. HAMILTON STIRLING, A. B.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos, 750 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

INSTITUT TISNE,
533 West End Av.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Bookkeeping, shorthand, (Munson system;) penmanship, arithmetic; private instruction at appointed hours. Charles Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Ladies' Theatrical Association. — Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnished for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinge, 139 East 59th St.

INVALUABLE to TEACHERS and STUDENTS. —Perfect Piano System from beginning to perfection, including title of 100 graded choicest pieces. Nothing like it ever introduced. Price $25c. Professor Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Money refunded if not as represented.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE'S ladies' classes vocal culture; Italian method; Tuesdays, 8 P. M.; Saturdays, 3; commencing Nov. 5 and 9; fee, 10 lessons, $5. 69 Fifth Av., 13th.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER,
PIANIST.
CARNEGIE HALL.

N. Y. School of Accompanying. Heinrich W. Meyer, Rosetta Welner. Piano Sight Reading. 301-2 Carnegie Hall.

THE FROEHLICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

Miss Kinch, accompanist, teacher of piano; pupil of Peter Bogert Sparks. Call, 5 to 6, or address 273 West 70th St.

Jeanne Arone, authorized vocal teacher of Fiorenza d'Arona's method; German and French diction. 1,219 Madison Av.

Dancing.

3,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK
Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private FREE); individual instruction. Classes now forming.
WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lanciers in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for Circular.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

American, 2,163 8th Av., (110th.)—Correct glide waltz guaranteed; 10 private, $5; 4 class, $1. Daily.

H. Fletcher Rivers's School for Dancing, 444, 446 Amsterdam Av.; adults, children.

Furs.

FURS
REPAIRED AND REMODELED.
A. H. GREEN & SONS,
W. 21ST ST. STEP FROM 6TH AV.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray
Madison Avenue & 92d Street.
Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.
Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
Special Terms for Season or Year.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME, CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.
T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St. and Madison Av., block from Central Park entrance.
COMFORTABLE — HOMELIKE
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
MODERN CONSTRUCTION
UP TO DATE HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
ROOMS, $1.00 UPWARD;
WITH BATH, $2 UPWARD.
CANNOT BE EQUALED
FOR THE MONEY.

Hotel St. George,
Clark St., Brooklyn Heights, New York.
10 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, NEW YORK.
TABLE BOARD, $8.00.
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH
$12 to $15 Weekly.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Fifth Av., cor. 18th St.
Hotel de Logerot
is in the centre of the shopping district—a convenience appreciated by ladies desiring to luncheon amid quiet and refined surroundings.
Luncheon, a la carte, 12 to 3 P. M.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl. 25 Union Sq
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.
Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Hotel Logerot 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A|c. all hours.
Hotel Victoria, Service A|c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A|c. Hungarian Orchestra.
Dun Bld'g. Rest. Business Men's Lunch Café. Dinner A|c. B'way & Reade St.
Marlboro'h Rathskeller, B'way & 36. B'kfst & Lch. 50c. Din. & Sup. A|c. Sp'cities.
Huber's WILHELMINA, 7 Av. & 116. Tdh. 50c, Oysters, Chops, Lobsters, Birds. A|c. all hrs.
Hecker's 5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Table d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.
Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Ye Olde Tavern Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.
Hotel Wallace 5 Av. & 19 St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest. A la Carte
Ardin & Chaberty, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

NEW JERSEY.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

NEW YORK.
Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

European Hotels.

Munich. The Continental Hotel.
High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—
BENJAMIN ALTMAN, doing business as B. Altman and Company, plaintiff, against EMELINE BARKER, defendant.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorneys, within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.
To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward F. O'Dwyer, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the first day of November, 1901, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House thereof, in the Brownstone Building, No. 32 Chambers Street, Manhattan, New York City.
Dated New York, November 1st, 1901.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
n2-1aw6w§ Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1901 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:
Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;
on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)
DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
Wilson Pianos
$5.00 Down,
$155.00,
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Are Delivered Upon Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.
Exchange Your Old Piano for a beautiful Weigner, Richardson or Coleman Parlor Grand Upright and pay for the balance on our very easy payment system of $1.00 per week.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.
New and second-hand uprights. Also slightly used and odd style pianos. Will sell at a great reduction. It will pay you to get our prices and terms before purchasing.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.
are selling off a lot of good second-hand Pianos, of various makes, at bargains. No reasonable offer refused. If you want a bargain in a good Piano, here is your opportunity.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE,
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.
High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$90.—ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, NEW, $125; SQUARES, $15 UPWARD; RENTALS, $2, $5. HAHN, 105 WEST 23D ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av.; corner 15th St.

Few elegant upright pianos, first-class, durable, great sacrifice; installments. Stadies, 270 Willis Av., 139th.

Family will sacrifice fine upright; renowned maker; like new. 103 Halsey St., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Good square second-hand piano, only $35.00; great bargain. Private house, 308 West 14th St.

$3 monthly rents a fine upright piano; rent allowed if purchased. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

$95; a good upright piano; cash or small monthly payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.
Twentieth-Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

CASH PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Information furnished free. CAUTION—come to see me before doing business elsewhere; reliable; established 1885.
FORGOTSTON, 178 Bowery, near Spring St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Stables, three-story, brick, 65 stalls, wagon room, 60x75 feet, 60th St., near East River. Patrick Goodman, 615 East 15th St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Thoroughbred English mastiff, male, 3½ years old, trained watchdog; very valuable to right person; excellently built. 239 East 50th St.

Rugs.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
Your old carpets made into handsome rugs in any size; they are very durable; send for particulars; our representative will call with samples and give estimates.
HARLEM RUG CO.,
Address Dept. D., 2,365 3d Av. Tel. 1926 Harlem.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

50c. A WEEK.

$1 DOWN, 50C. A WEEK,
Buys the Best Sewing Machine.
We have two stores and basement full to select from, various different makes. Drop-heads, $12.50 to $20 cash. New machines guaranteed ten years. Second-hand machines $3 to $9, guaranteed two years. Instruction given at your home. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Write, salesman will call. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Greatest retail sewing-machine centre in New York.
WESTERN UNION S. M. CO.,
173 Third Ave., Bet. 16th & 17th Sts.
Telephone 4020—18.

CASH OR $1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER, 148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)
TEL. 1708-38.
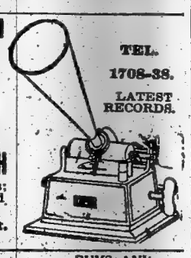
LATEST RECORDS.

$1.00 A WEEK BUYS ANY **PHONOGRAPH**

Records Exchanged.
SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES, CAMERAS, CUTLERY.
S. B. Davega, 32 E. 14th St.
Branches: 802 3d Av., n'r 49th St. & 125 W. 125th. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open eves. Call or write.
CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts.
Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
Anything you want—clothing, cloaks, and jewelry—on credit at cash prices.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2289 3d Av., between 124th-125th Streets, and 100 East Broadway. Open evenings. Business confidential.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS. Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE. — Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Cigar Store, receipts $175 week, stock invoices about $1,800, silent salesmen cases, long lease, low rent; to be sold on account of owner engaging in wholesale business, or would take trustworthy partner. P. O. Box 1,097, New Haven, Conn.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evening. Call, write.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITER CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DIAMONDS SET
While you wait. H. SESSLER, 32 Maiden Lane.

Bargains.—Handsome oak folding bed, $1.90; worth $25; also rugs and carpet. 1,832 Madison, Corner 119th St.

Oil paintings at reduced prices; must be sold for cash or credit. Kaufman & Poley, 37 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5066 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

For Sale.—Medium-sized oak roll-top desk and revolving chair. Room 611, 149 Broadway.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

I BUY OLD METAL.
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
Bornstein, 186 William St.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N.
277 Broadway, Room 408.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000
at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.
21 PARK ROW, (Office 437.)

Advertisers!—The newspapers can only sell you white space; we fill it with talk that will resound in your pocket; we write, design, and insert advertisements in any local or foreign publication at publishers' rates; estimates on application. Kabrs' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St. Telephone 4508—18th.

$5,000 to $10,000, college graduate with capital to invest, can secure a live profitable interest and most desirable position in first-class educational publishing company. Address Box P 141 Times Office.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Restaurants, lunch rooms, saloons, business places bought and sold; restaurants at bargain prices. Smith, 217 West 125th St.

Cash advanced, manufacturers and merchants, on outstanding accounts; very low rates. Address Honest, Box 176 Times Office.

A Safe Investment.—Shares one dollar each. Send for prospectus. Pineoil Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Half-tone cuts, .98 minimum; 10 cents inch; electrotyping, .10 minimum; .02 inch. Eagle Electrotyping, 197 Grand.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of HIGSON & COMPANY, alleged bankrupt.
Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of this Court, dated October 30th, 1901, the property of the alleged bankrupt above named, located at Bethel, Connecticut, will be sold as follows:
Sealed bids will be received separately for:
I. The factory and plant at Bethel, including land, buildings, machinery, fixtures, tools, appliances, and furniture belonging to the estate of Higson & Company, subject to a mortgage thereon of $3,000, held by the Union Savings Bank of Danbury, Connecticut.
II. All hats, made and partly made, and all materials for the manufacture of hats, and all other personal property of the estate of Higson & Company on the factory premises.
All bids should be sent to the receiver in sealed envelopes indorsed "Bid for property of Higson & Company," and accompanied by a certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.
The bids will be opened at the office of the receiver, 35 Wall Street, New York City, November 11th, 1901, at 3 P. M.
The property may be inspected at the factory in Bethel on November 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
If the receiver shall reject all bids submitted in accordance with the foregoing, the entire assets will be sold at public auction on the factory premises, due notice of which will be given hereafter.
Further information may be had at the factory, at the receiver's office, or at the office of Lesser & Rooney, attorneys for receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.
Dated New York, November 1st, 1901.
WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT, Receiver,
35 Wall Street, New York City.
LESSER & ROONEY, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD IGLICK, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Leopold Iglick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 11th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 1st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES C. KEENEY, Bankrupt.—No. 4,246.
To the creditors of James C. Keeney of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said James C. Keeney was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 1st, 1901.

NO. 4,171.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE LENGERT WAGON COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of The Lengert Wagon Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Lengert Wagon Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 1st, 1901.

NO. 4,248.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT SPITZ and KAUFMAN HENSCHEL, individually and as members of the firm of Spitz & Henschel, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Albert Spitz and Kaufman Henschel, individually and as members of the firm of Spitz & Henschel of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Albert Spitz and Kaufman Henschel, individually and as members of the firm of Spitz & Henschel, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 1st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERBERT H. TALMADGE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,198.
To the creditors of Herbert H. Talmadge of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, in the County of Kings, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that Emil Schneeloch, the trustee of the estate of Herbert H. Talmadge, a bankrupt, has made report as such, and has been ordered to sell the property, which is hereinafter briefly described, and that he will so sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by Thos. A. Kerrigan, auctioneer.
The following is a brief

SAYS MR. KEARNY IGNORED REQUESTS FOR PERMITS

Atlantic Telephone Company Appeals to the Courts.

Counsel Asserts that the Building Commissioner Is Looking Out for the Bell Company's Interests.

Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday listened to argument on an application made by the Atlantic Telephone Company for a writ of mandamus to compel Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, to permit the company to use the subways of the Empire City Electrical Subway Company. The company also wants permission to put up poles and string wires wherever the subway does not extend. Lawyer William H. Stayton appeared for the company and Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy for Commissioner Kearny.

Mr. Stayton opened his argument by stating that his client already had 65,000 subscribers who had agreed to accept the company's service for five years, and was ready to spend $1,500,000 if it succeeded in securing the permits from the Commissioner. He said that several requests had been made for permits, but Mr. Kearny had paid no attention to them.

"If the requests had been granted," interrupted Mr. Blandy, "our streets would have been in a state of chaos and the Commissioner would have been driven insane."

"Well, the Commissioner could have at least answered," observed the Court.

Mr. Blandy said that the Commissioner had hesitated about granting the request, as he desired the company to first show evidence of good faith. "He wanted to know who was back of the undertaking," said the Assistant Corporation Counsel.

"What difference does that make to the city authorities?" asked Justice Clarke.

"They do not desire to give permits carelessly," said Mr. Blandy. "The subways are already filled to overflowing. The present company has 35,000 subscribers, and the new company says that it will start out serving 65,000 persons. I have my doubts as to that. At any rate, the present subway has no accommodations for such a system."

"Has the Commissioner refused to grant the permits?" asked Justice Clarke.

"He has," replied Mr. Blandy. "The Commissioner could get little information from the officers of the company. They refused certain information as to the streets it desired to use. They refused to meet the Commissioner on fair ground. Just such enterprises as these are constantly flashing into existence. All we desire is an application from a creditable, wholesome telephone company, and the permits will be forthcoming."

The Court asked Mr. Blandy what evidences of good faith the Commissioner required. He replied that Mr. Kearny asked no more evidence than the Court would demand.

"These people," continued Mr. Blandy, "do not show evidences of good faith. They do not show a paid-in capital. They have a small office in the Hamilton Bank Building in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for which they pay, probably, $300 a year. Does it not look like a mushroom company?"

In answer to Mr. Blandy, Mr. Stayton said that the insinuations against the company were gratuitous insults. He declared that the company was not required by law to meet all the specific demands of the Commissioner.

"We have not made public the names of the men who hold office with us, because we do not care to lay them open to blackmail by the Bell Telephone Company," said Mr. Stayton. "Commissioner Kearny has done nothing but look out carefully for the interests of the Bell Telephone Company. This is the public officer who declines to see anybody or talk with the applicants."

HENRY SIEGEL BUYS A HOME.

Pays Nearly $500,000 for a Madison Avenue Residence.

Henry Siegel has decided to make this city his permanent home, and with this idea has bought, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, a handsome residence at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-second Street at a figure said to be little less than $500,000.

The house is one of five five-story American basement dwellings, recently erected by Builders McCafferty & Buckley. Mr. Siegel's future residence occupies a plot 35 by 102 feet. The dwelling itself covers 35 by 72, while an extension, 22 feet wide, runs to within five feet of the rear line of the lot. The street floor has an exterior of white Vermont marble, and above that the construction is of Roman brick and white marble. In its interior planning and appointments the house is said to be the equal of any of the fine dwellings put up by speculative builders in the upper Fifth Avenue section within the last two years. The entrance to the house is on Eighty-second Street.

Heretofore Mr. Siegel has spent much of his time at his country place at Mamaroneck. Among his neighbors, when he takes possession of his new residence, will be William E. Reis of the United States Steel Corporation, who recently purchased 18 East Eighty-second Street, another of the McCafferty & Buckley houses.

Loving Cup for Henry Siegel.

The buyers and heads of departments of the Siegel-Cooper Company have presented to Henry Siegel a valuable loving cup. The presentation was made by a committee headed by Martin Roman, President of the Buyers' Association of America. The best wishes of the donors were extended to Mr. Siegel in his new enterprise. Mr. Siegel, who was completely taken by surprise, responded in a very feeling speech.

NATIONALISTS SEE THE SIGHTS.

Visiting Irishmen Drive About the City —Reception at Night.

Messrs. John Redmond, P. A. McHugh, and Thomas O'Donnell, the delegates of the Irish Land League to the United States, passed a very pleasant day yesterday. They were driven through Central Park, visited other points of interest, and inspected the leading hotels.

"We had a grand time," said Mr. McHugh. "This is a great city."

"That is so," echoed Mr. O'Donnell.

Last night the Irish delegates gave a reception at the Hoffman House, which was attended by more than 500 persons. Thomas H. Ronayne, a lawyer at 265 Broadway, made an address of welcome, which was responded to by John Redmond, M. P.

Many representatives of the Daughters of '98 and United Irish Leagues were present. The members of the Irish delegation will devote to-day to an inspection of points of interest in New York and vicinity.

WOULDN'T IMPRISON A GIRL.

Hoboken Recorder Refused to Send a Child of Eleven to Jail.

Lizzie Koopman, eleven years old, of 233 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from Mrs. Babette Kobusch, a tenant in the same house. The girl admitted the theft and told where the property could be found. Mrs. Kobusch was then asked to withdraw the charge, but refused to do so. "I insist," she said, "that the girl shall be punished."

"You may insist all you like," replied Recorder Stanton, "but while I am on the bench I will never send a girl of eleven years to the county jail no matter what she has done."

He was warmly applauded. He reprimanded the child severely and then paroled her in the custody of her mother, making the mother responsible for the girl's future good conduct.

LEGAL NOTES.

ATTENDANCE OFFICER NOT MEMBER OF EDUCATIONAL STAFF.—The Appellate Division of the Second Department, in a certiorari proceeding brought by Julius Kinney against the School Board of the Borough of Queens, has decided that an attendance officer is not included in the phrase "other members of the educational staff," so as to continue him in office after consolidation. Section 1,117 of the Greater New York charter provides that all Superintendents, Assistant or Associate Superintendents, and all Principals, teachers, and "other members of the educational staff" in the public school system of New York City as constituted by the act shall continue in office. The relator was an attendance officer in the village of Flushing, but after consolidation the School Board of Queens Borough refused to recognize him, claiming that his term of office had expired. The section of the charter in question does not in terms say that attendance officers shall continue to hold their respective positions, but the relator contended that they were included in the expression "and other members of the educational staff in the public school system." As to this contention, Justice Sewell, for the court, says: "Prior to Feb. 1, 1898, an attendance officer was merely a police functionary charged with the duty of enforcing the compulsory educational law, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Schools. His powers and duties were entirely dissimilar from those employed to lead out and train the mental powers of children. It was his duty to arrest any child between the ages of eight and sixteen years who was a truant from instruction, and deliver the child so arrested either to the custody of a person in parental relation to the child or to the teacher from whom such child was then a truant. We think that the words 'educational staff' in Section 1,117 are to be construed the same as 'teaching staff' in Section 1,103, and that they have no broader signification. If it had been intended to continue all officers and employes within the possible capacity of these words when standing alone, they would not have been preceded by the words 'Principals and teachers.' By a well-settled principle of statutory construction when a particular class is spoken of, and general words follow, the class first mentioned is to be treated as the most comprehensive, and the general class treated as referring to persons ejusdem generis with such class. Applying this rule to the case in hand, we think that the term 'educational staff' is not to be interpreted as including attendance officers."

***

DEBTOR NOT DISCHARGED BY PAYMENT TO FOREIGN ADMINISTRATOR.—After the death of Frieda Maas, which took place on Nov. 10, 1898, in Hudson County, N. J., Frederick Maas, a brother of Mrs. Maas's deceased husband, had himself appointed her administrator by the Surrogate of Hudson County. Mrs. Maas had on deposit in the German Savings Bank in this city $80, and on Aug. 23, 1899, on presentation of his letters of administration and the surrendering of the pass book, Frederick Maas got the amount of the deposit from the bank officials. Prior to the appointment of Frederick Maas as administrator by the New Jersey Surrogate, Charles Maas, a brother of Frederick, had had himself appointed administrator of his deceased sister-in-law's estate by the Surrogate of this city, but he made no demand on the German Savings Bank for the deposit of $80 until Aug. 26, 1899, three days after the deposit had been paid to his brother. In an action brought by Charles Maas against the bank to recover the amount of the deposit, a judgment rendered in his favor in the City Court, and sustained by the General Term of that Court, has been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice McAdam gives the opinion, which is concurred in by Justices Freedman and Gildersleeve. It was admitted that the Surrogate of this city had jurisdiction to issue letters of administration to Charles Maas, because there were assets of the estate of the decedent here at the time unadministered. Justice McAdam, in his opinion, says: "If letters of administration on the estate of the intestate had not, when the defendant paid over the deposit, been granted by the courts of this State, it would seem that the defendant's liability would have been discharged, although the foreign representative could not in this State have enforced the claim by action. * * * Where, therefore, at the time of the payment by the debtor there is a conflicting grant of letters by the courts of this State, the authorities are unanimous that the foreign administrator is superseded and he has no power to act. * * * The defendant knew that the intestate had property within the County of New York and that administration might in consequence be had there as well as at the intestate's place of domicile. This was sufficient to put the defendant upon inquiry, and the rule is that whatever is sufficient to make it the duty of one to inquire as to the rights of others is considered legal notice to such person of those rights which inquiry would disclose."

A constant cough wears anybody's strength away. A sure remedy is found in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—4dv.

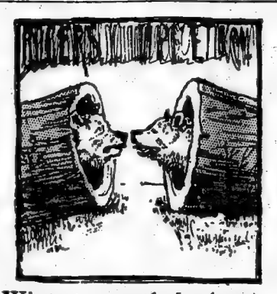

Winter warmth for boys.
Long overcoats for quiet boys and dress up times for all boys.

Rough cheviots—Oxford and blue, light and dark Oxford chinchillas; $12 to $20.

Short overcoats, free action sort for active boys and every day wear.

Rugged blue friezes, gray mixed cheviots, brown ribbed worsteds; $7.50 to $11.

Reefers for the pea-jacket boy and tumble round times, with large ulster collar and snug hand-pockets; $11 and $12.

Cute Jack Tar reefers for little chaps; $8.50 to $12.50.

Everything boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Simpson Crawford & Simpson

MEN'S GLOVES

One clasp Pique Dogskin, and one clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves, newest sewing and colors—the best Gloves to-day in America at 1.00

Hand-Dress for men in Cape, Chevrette, Dogskin, Mocha and Suede, lined and unlined.

MEN'S UMBRELLAS

By the blunder of a manufacturer who misread our order (and suffers the loss) we can offer Men's 26-inch Union Taffeta Umbrellas at 1.68

Silk cases, an exceptional lot of silver trimmed handles, buckhorn, horn and natural; the best of 2.75 values.

19th St. Sixth Ave. 20th St.

That Full Contentment

Which comes from being properly clothed—that assurance and confidence which comes from the knowledge that you are "all right," can be obtained here at low cost.

For instance:—

Men's Black Suits,	$15 to $33
Men's Mixed Suits,	$15 to $35
Winter Overcoats,	$18 to $60
Trousers,	$5 to $12

Young Men's Stylish Suits.

Black	$10 to $17
Mixed	$12 to $25

Also the New Double-Breasted Low Roll Sack for Young Men . . $15 and $16

Smith, Gray & Co.,
Broadway at 31st St.

BROOKLYN:
Broadway at Bedford Av., Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.

James McCreery & Co.

MISSES' SUIT DEP'T.

26 inch, Pebble Cheviot coats,—black and oxford grey. High storm collar. Lined with Satin. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$7.50

Kersey Cloth or Cheviot coats,—26 inches long. Made with notched collar, rolling cuffs and outside pockets. Lined with satin.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$10.50

Full length coats, made of Kersey cloth or serge,—Military or Russian model,—plain or with hood or cape.
Sizes 6 to 12 years.

$10.50

Full length corduroy coats,—lined with satin.
Colors:—blue, brown and grey. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

$15.00

Three quarter length, Reefer coats,—lined with satin.
Colors:—Tan or Cadet blue. Sizes 4 and 6 years.

$4.50

Suits in various models and materials,—trimmed or plain. Jackets lined with satin.
Colors:—blue and black, or brown and tan mixtures. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$15.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

LADIES' GLOVES.

2 clasp, pique sewn, Kid Gloves.

White, Black and all fashionable colors,

$1.00 and $1.25 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Shaving Stands.

One of Sheraton's useful, beautiful conceits is the shaving-stand.

Made for comfort first—but ours in the fashionable dull-finished mahogany at $17.00 are beautiful as well—with swinging glass, drawers for linen, and partitioned cupboards for all a man's toilet articles. Some with each little drawer and door outlined with a delicate border of inlay or carving.

Also our men's chiffoniers, with folding mirror and sliding shelves for shirts—in fact, every complete furnishing at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The Turf.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,

AQUEDUCT, L. I.
RACING EVERY DAY AT 2:15 P. M.

Trains leave foot of East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and from Flatbush Av. at 11:04 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:54 P. M.

Admission, $2. Ladies, $1.

James McCreery & Co.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

Ladies' boots and shoes,—made on lasts that are modelled in the Sorosis last factory.

These are so numerous in type, so representative of every shape of foot, that the Sorosis is in many respects, practically, a Custom made Shoe.

The new Sorosis slippers are fashionable, made of finest quality materials and most attractive in appearance.

THE CHILDREN'S SOROSIS SHOE

is formed with a view to meeting the needs of growing feet,—they are also pretty and comfortable.

Misses' Sizes, 11½ to 2, $3.00 per pair.
Children's Sizes, 8 to 11, $2.50 " "

A custom work-room, for shoes made to order, is provided for patrons who wish an individual idea executed.

Twenty-third Street.

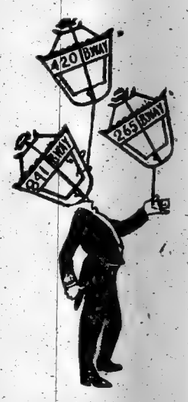

Well Balanced

in every department of Men's Outfitting.

Suits that combine elegance with substantiality;
Overcoats that adorn as well as protect;
Underwear that fits as well as warms;
Shoes that wear as well as they look;
Hats from the latest blocks;
Neckwear in the newest shades and fancies—

Everything, in fact, man or boy wants to wear—just as he wants to wear it—and at prices he can best afford to pay.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY STORES: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day and Wed.
JOHN DREW in SECOND IN COMMAND
Extra Matinee Election Day.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day and Wed.
WM. FAVERSHAM—A Royal Koyal
Extra Matinee Election Day.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15. Extra Mat. Election Day.
CHARLES HAWTREY in A Message from Mars

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. nr B'way Evgs, at 8:30. Matinées To-day and Wed.
Extra Matinee Election Day.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. THE LIBERTY BELLES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN IF I WERE KING
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway. "Gosh! Mighty Big Success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. EBEN HOLDEN
Matinée To-day, 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Knickerbocker THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
Mat. To-day, 2:15—The Merchant of Venice. To-night, 8:15.—The Lyons Mail. Only Time. Repertory for Next, The Last Week: Monday, Wednesday Evgs., Saturday Mat., The Merchant of Venice; Tuesday, Nance Oldfield & The Bells; Thursday, (last time,) Louis XI.; Friday, King Charles I.; Saturday night, Waterloo & The Bells. Seats now on sale 9 A. M.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SECOND ANNUAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL Friday Aft., Nov. 8, at 3:15. Thursday Evg, Nov. 14, at 8:30.
TWO SONG RECITALS.
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. .....at 8:15
Last Matinée To-day at 2.
Last Time To-night at 8:15.
BERTHA GALLAND—FOREST LOVERS
Nov. 4, Annie Russell, "A Royal Family"
Matinées 1st week, ELECTION DAY AND SATY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10.
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
Matinée To-day at 2.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT
Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success
THE MESSENGER BOY
WITH JAMES T. POWERS
***ELECTION DAY MATINEE NOV. 5.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
Mat. To-day, at 2:15.
EVENINGS AT 8:15.
2 Performances Election Day.
DAN DALY
and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.
THE NEW YORKERS

BIJOU DAVID BELASCO presents
B'way & 30th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
WARFIELD
in THE AUCTIONEER.
—SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE.—

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEKS
ARIZONA
MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.
EXTRA! Grand Concert Sunday Eve., 25, 50, 75.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Mat. To-day.
ANNA HELD
To-night, 8:15. THE LITTLE DUCHESS.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. To-night, 8:15.
FLORODORA
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Collegiate Football Game To-day, 2:30 P. M. Columbia Field, (Polo Grounds,) Pennsylvania vs. Columbia. Adm., $1.00. Res'd Seats, $2.

3RD AV. Thea. MAT. TO-DAY
A ROMANCE IN IRELAND

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., Nov. 7th, at 8:15.
WAGNER PROGRAMME:
"TANNHAUSER," Overture, Bacchanale and Scene between Tannhauser and Venus from first act (Paris Version); "DIE MEISTERSINGER."—Walther's Prize Song; "DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG."—Siegfried's Parting from Brunnhilde; Siegfried's Death; Funeral March; Closing Scene.
Soloists. Mme. Ternina, Mr. Van Hoose
Sat. Aft., Nov. 9th, at 2:30.
Programme:
VOLKMANN.—Overture, "Richard III." LALO.—Concerto for Violoncello; LISZT.—Symphonic Poem, No. 7, Festklaenge"; BEETHOVEN.—Symphony in A Major, No. 7, op. 92. Soloist Mr. Gerardy
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST. 125TH ST.
Big Vaudeville & Comedy 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
SANDOW BIG HIT
"Stock Exchange." Cantin'us Vaude.
"THE GREAT UNKNOWN."
Grand Vaudeville. All Laughter.
ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE.
The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, others.
"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."
Roaring Comedy. Big Vaudeville.
SUNDAY AT ALL HOUSES CONCERTS
Biggest and Best Vaudeville in Town.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Ave.
MATINEE TO-DAY Balcony and Entire Orch. Circle, 50c.
Eugene Presbrey's BEST OF ALL RURAL PLAYS
New England Folks
"This is the thing we want."—Herald.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY (seats ready)

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. T'dy, 2:15.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy, 2:15.
RUSSELL BROS. | Last SWEET MARIE | Week.
NXT MON. EVG. NEW VICTORIA THEATRE. Clyde Fitch's "THE WAY OF THE WORLD," with Elsie De Wolfe. Seats now on sale.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Beg. Mon., Nov. 4. Klaw & Erlanger Present the Nota., 8 Mats. 2.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
Drury Lane Fairy Extravaganza
Seats now on sale. Xtra Mat. Election Day.

WALLACK'S HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2:15.
***SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Ev., 8:15. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. Xtra Mat. Elec. Day.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST
Matinee To-day.
KNICKERBOCKER Burlesquers
To-morrow Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St.
Return of the Great CINQUEVALLI.
30—Other Acts—30
PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' HOITY-TOITY
MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th, Tue., Sat. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

HARLEM Opera House. Louis Mann Clara Lipman
Evs. 8:15. M's, T., 1:2:1
The Red Kloof
Next Week, ROGERS BROS. IN WASHINGTON.

GRAND Fatal Wedding Last Mat.
Nxt Wk—8 BELLS. To-day.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra.
CINEMATOGRAPH
MAJILTON, Art. at 3. Eve. at 9

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Ave. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
OTHELLO, with Daniel E. BANDMANN.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, except Mon., 25c. | Lights o' London.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mat. to-day, Sudermann's HEIMATH. (Magda.) To-night & Mon. Eve., last times, "DOLLY."

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
NEXT WEEK LIGHTS O' LONDON | MY PARTNER

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Great Attractions for Saturday

If this advertisement prompts you to investigate, its mission is accomplished!

THOSE WHO COME TO LOOK, WILL BUY.

for the goods themselves are far more attractive than their descriptions

In That Wonderful Boys' Department

BOYS' FRIEZE OVERCOATS
Latest styles in long cut "mannish" effects—with or without yoke back and front—light and dark Oxford gray—olive, navy, tan and brown, also novelty invisible plaids; new peaked lapels—turn-over cuffs—side or flap pockets—velvet collars—6 to 16 years..... 4.98
To sell Overcoats like above at such a price is only one example of our great buying powers, and the close profit at which we sell.

BOYS' RUSSIAN OVERCOATS
Tan Covert Twill—buttoned to shoulder—side pockets—patent leather belts—2½ to 7 years—only a limited number—regularly 4.98—as Saturday attraction..... 2.98

LITTLE BOYS' HOOD OVERCOATS
The "nobbiest" little coats of the season, for 2½ to 7 year olds—navy blue Cheviot, lined throughout with red flannel, hood to match—velvet collar—double breast—double row gilt buttons—side pockets..... 3.98
If you think you can get them anywhere else for less than $5.00, just try!

FINE KERSEY OVERCOATS
For youths 14 to 19 years—all wool—brown, navy and black—raw edges—wool plaid, wool serge or farmer's satin linings—velvet collar. 5.98
Identical qualities and make are sold by clothiers at $10.00.

FLANNEL WAISTS AND BLOUSES
All wool—red, brown, navy and gray—waists have patent bands—4 to 13 years—elsewhere .98..... .69

GREAT SALE OF FINE HATS
A manufacturer's entire sample line of Tam O'Shanters—this season's best styles in Leather, Velvet, Serge and Cloth—Black, Brown, Navy and light colors—Tams that regularly sell at $1.00....$1.29....$1.50 and $1.98, All at..... .49

BOYS' NAVY BLUE SUITS
The popular Double-Breast style—warm, fine looking, excellent wearing worsted Cheviots—stayed inside pockets—Black Italian linings—Cloth under Collars—7 to 16 years.. 2.98
Stitched throughout with silk—compare with any elsewhere shown at $4.69 to $5.00

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS
Fine Serge—Navy, Garnet, Olive, Brown and Red—with silk emb'd shield and collar—or the new finish of narrow soutache—3 to 10 years—value 5.98.. 3.98

LITTLE BOYS' KILT SUITS
We look out particularly for the little chaps in dresses, with exceptionally large stocks of the natty little Suits known as "Kilts," sizes 2½ to 4 years.
All Wool Flannel—1 and 2 piece—Braid trimmed Collars..... 1.98
Venetian, Flannel and Wool Mixtures—all colors—1, 2 and 3 piece—including the new Russian style.... 2.98
Fine Serge or Cloth Kilt Suits—Best colors—1, 2 and 3 piece—Russian styles or with velvet vest or emb'd collars..... 3.98
Serge and Velvet Kilts—Garnet, Navy, Royal and Red—3 piece—some with white silk vest and collar..... 4.98

Saturday Attractions in Our Attractive Misses' Department

Where the most stylish garments of the season are found at prices so pleasingly low.....

THREE-QUARTER BOX COATS
Good, warm, refined-looking Gray, Tan and Blue Covert—contrasting bands of satin—large fancy buttons—6 to 14 years..... 3.98

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH COATS
Extra fine Kersey, Tan, Claret, Castor and Navy—wide scallop collar, with 3-inch stitched inlaid velvet in fancy cut out effect—cuffs to match—double-breasted—large carved pearl buttons—6 to 12 years—perfect gems of cloaks..... 7.98
Just look around and see the best you can get elsewhere at $10 and $12, then come and look at these.

GIRLS' RAGLAN BOX COATS
Another novelty that will delight all comers—
Auto Red Cloth—velvet collar to match—Oxford Frieze—ruby velvet collar—and other staple and novelty colors, with contrasting or self-color velvet collars.
Fly front—latest London back—6 to 14 years—value $8.00..... 4.98

GIRLS' GRANITE CLOTH DRESSES
All wool—fine quality—Black and six colors—made in two styles, with velvet run lace inserting or stitched silk band and rows and loops of ribbon velvet—very pretty and stylish—4 to 14 years—value $6.00...3.98

Girls' Blouse Dresses—the popular dress of the time—we have the latest novelties in flannel and fine serges—all colors—separate blouse or slip over head—"Man o' War," "Columbia," "Admiral" and "Seaside"—distinctive trimmings of braid, buttons and silk sailor ties—4 to 14 years..... 2.98 to 6.98

Saturday Attractions in Misses' Hats

You will seek far before you find such style and prettiness for so little money

2,000 FELT KNOCKABOUTS
Red, Blue, Brown, Castor, Gray and Black—silk cord or ribbon 49

FELT KNOCKABOUTS & SAILORS
rolling or straight brims—plain or full stitched—all colors—some with quills and rosettes..... 69

FELT STREAMER HATS
plain and stitched—ribbon or ribbon velvet band and streamers—all colors, good $1.50 value 98

CHILDREN'S BEAVER FLATS
fashionable heavy nap—all colors—elsewhere $2.50 ..... 2.19

MISSES' CAMEL'S HAIR FLATS
full trimmed with large rosette interlacing, and wide streamers.... 1.98

MISSES' PICTURE HATS
Colored Velvet with facings of shirred or tucked taffeta of contrasting or self color; also extra fine felt hats—full trimmed 3.98

Greatest Stock of Corsets

New York can show....More than a hundred running feet of space, filled from floor to ceiling with Corsets and Corset Waists....Every day customers tell us how satisfactory it is to come here—always the right kinds to be found....All the new shapes—all the old favorites, and always Lowest Prices.

Here are some, extra low:—

Six styles of regular dollar Corsets—straight fronts, French shapes and long lengths..... .79
Dr. Warner's Coraline—whalebone hip—"Seconds" of 1.25 grade..... .69
Silk figured and silk cloth—Straight Fronts—elsewhere 3.25..... 1.98
Black Sateen—5-hook long front—short hip—regularly 1.75..... 1.19
Sateen and Coutille—straight front—short hip—regularly 1.75..... 1.35
Coutille and Sateen—straight fronts and long lengths—four styles—value 1.50 to 2.25..... .95
Girdles of Fancy Coutille—drab and white—sizes 20 to 26—value a dollar..... .59
Young Ladies' Corsets—fine Sateen—a well known make usually sold at 1.00—odd sizes..... .49
Misses' Corset Waists—pearl buttons—regularly a dollar—all sizes..... .69

Fluffy Feather Boas

Black, White, Black-and-White, Gray-and-White and delicate shades of Pink and Blue for evening wear—correct for the smartest costumes.... Prices very moderate, as these quotations will show—Note lengths also.

Curled Coque—Black and Gray—2 yards long; value 5.00..... 3.98
Marabout Coque—Gray, Pink Light Blue, White, Black—extra full—2 and 2½ yards.....5.98 6.98
White Marabout Coque—2½ yards.. 3.98
Black Curled Coque—1¼ yards..... 3.98
Ostrich Feather—Black and White—1¼ yards long..... 9.98
Extra fine and full Ostrich—Black, Gray, White and combinations; 1½ to 2 yards long.....14.98 to 24.98
All Carefully Selected—Strictly Perfect. They will be found in Millinery Department.

Toilet Specialties

Articles of merit at prices that speak for themselves.

Imported Tooth Brushes	7
Black Rubber Dressing Combs	9
Pound Jar of Petroleum Jelly—value .10	8
Smelling Salts	9
Shaving Brushes—extra fine	9
All Bristle Hair Brushes—9 row	.15
Antiseptic Borine Tooth Wash	.12
Elizabeth Goodrich Hair Shampoo	.15
Bradley's Wildwood Toilet Water	5
Apple Blossom Toilet Soaps—3 cakes in box—value .15	.10

Ladies' Foster Hook Kid Gloves, Black, Gray, Tan, Brown .65
Four hooks—Foster embroidery—excellent for general wear, usual price 98 cents.

NOV 1901

THE NEW YORK TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW

Copyright, 1901. THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. VOL. VI. No. 44. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1901. $1 PER YEAR. 20 PAGES.

CONTENTS

Constantinople. Page.
Dr. Dwight's Account of Life in Turkey at the Present Day. Reviewed by S. G. W. BENJAMIN 789
Abelard.
A New and Interesting Life Where One Was Needed 797
London Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN 808
Our London Cable.
Gossip About Authors and Publishers by E. A. D. .. 799
History.
"Cavalier and Puritan" 800
"Oliver Cromwell" 800
"Maryland as a Proprietary Province" 801
"First Across the Continent" 801
"The Last Days of the French Monarchy" 802
"The Eighth Duke of Beaufort" 802
"The Story of Manhattan" 802
"American History Told by Contemporaries" 803
"Reminiscences of a Mississippian" 803
Recent Fiction.
"Warwick of the Knobs" 790
"Marietta, a Maid of Venice" 790
"Mistress Joy" 791
"Some Women I Have Known" 791
"The Wage of Character" 791
"Mistress Brent" 792
"The Punishment of the Stingy" 792
"The Road to Frontenac" 792
"A Gentlewoman of the Slums" 792
"A Lighthouse Village" 793
"The Woman Who Dares" 794
"Shipmates" 793
"The Golden Arrow" 793
"The Laird's Lick and Other Fireside Tales" 793
"The Arabian Nights' Entertainment" 794
"Amos Judd" 794
"Deborah" 794
"The Victors" 794
Other Books Reviewed.
"Parts of Speech; Essays on English" 790
"Talks on Writing English" 790
"Some Children's Book Plates" 795
Mr. Markham's New Volume of Verse 797
"In a Colinton Garden" 795
Literary Biographies 798
History and Fiction 798
The Mental Atmosphere of Boston 798
Libraries Sold Privately 798
The Flummery of College Caps and Gowns 799
The Late William Carey 799
Sayings by Sarah Grand 799
Mr. Evans and Dickens's Second Visit to America 805
Important Items in a Recent Sale 798
Notes and News 806
Topics of the Week 787
From Readers 795
Books and Men 790
Queries 805
Books Received 804

The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SHOULD an editor ever assert himself as a prophet and be reasonably sure that his forecasts would be received with respect it might be Mr. Alden, the editor of Harper's Magazine. In the Editor's Study of this month's number Mr. Alden has considerable to say concerning the future of what may be known as magazine literature. Of course, he says it well, although some of his deductions will probably not pass without question. The burden of his theme is that the magazines of the future will appeal more to the emotions, that the serial novel will pass away with the learned articles, that even the short story will go, and that their places will be filled by brief, graphic essays, and by sketches full of the interest known as "human." What he says on just this point is worth quoting:

> We are confident that even the conventional short story—that elaborate structure formerly deemed necessary—will disappear from its contents, its place being taken by the vivid, suggestive sketch, with an even stronger appeal to the normal emotional sensibility. What used to be known as the "article" has already been transformed, to use George Eliot's pregnant phrase from a diagram into a picture. The essay, as we are using it in these pages, is not the formal and extended treatment of a subject, but an expression of some phase of thought concerning an interesting theme that, limited as it may seem, has through its suggestiveness an indefinite expansion.

As we have already been informed by our London correspondent, there is a merry war, which may become ere long a serious conflict, being waged in England to settle the question as to whether the literary agent is worthy of existence or not. Mr. Heinemann, in the current number of The Author, upholds the latter view, apropos of which a writer in The Weekly Sun tells an amusing story. It seems that a certain well-known London editor does not like to do business with literary agents. He was starting a new periodical and wrote to a well-known author for a short story. "Of course," said the author, "you can have a short story. Go to my agent and arrange terms." The editor wrote back: "I never deal with agents. I consider it wrong in principle. An author ought to be able to do his own business without the intervention of an agent." The author was annoyed and wrote that he understood the editor's new fashion, replied the author, "only, as I respect your scruples about dealing with agents, I shall decline to order your periodical from the news agent and will buy it from you direct if you will be waiting for me on my doorstep about 10 o'clock next Monday." The rest was silence.

Lovers of the art and of the political history of Italy will be sure to find plenty of food for digestion and for indigestion, too, in a volume which is announced as the work of Frederic Baron Corvo. "The Chronicles of the House of Borgia" might mean a mere recapitulation of horrid deeds which long since have become dull and stale in Italian fiction, poetry, and even in history. But, to the careful and judicious critic of Italian history the name of Borgia means something more, although, until the present time, no one, as far as we know, has possessed either the knowledge or the enthusiasm requisite to give that something proper expression. The history of the house of Borgia is the history of the healing of the Great Schism; of the Renaissance of letters and the bel arte; of the invention of printing; of the Muslim invasion of Europe; of the consolidation of the Pontifical sovereignty which endured until the soldiers of Victor Emanuel burst through the gates of Rome. We do not know whether Frederic Baron Corvo has set out with the idea of rehabilitating the race of Borgia, but certainly the time has come when they should be viewed in the full light of their works which have survived.

Literally there seems to be no end of Napoleana. A new "Life" has just been announced from the pen of J. M. Rose, M. A., author of "The Revolution and Napoleonic Era, 1780-1815," and we are told by the publisher that "to one familiar already with the traditional story of Napoleon's life it will serve to correct inveterate errors and misapprehensions." So the volumes multiply, but we fear that it will take many more in order to stamp out the wholly fictitious figure of the "Little Corporal" so fascinatingly presented in the pages of that pseudo-biographer and historian Abbot. His was the popular Napoleon and there are many possibly who care to have no other. Still, the field of original research has not yet been completely gleaned, as is shown by a recent memoir on Bernadotte and his relations with Napoleon and the Bourbons which has just appeared in Paris from the pen of M. Léonce Pingaud. Here we learn that the key to Bernadotte's conduct was his profound jealousy of Napoleon, and that as the husband of Desirée Clary any treason against his master would be pardoned. This, says M. Pingaud, explains "his calculated immobility at Jena, his absence from the field of battle at Eylau, and his tardiness at Wagram."

The collection of essays by Dr. Richard Garnett, which we have announced as ready for early publication, have already seen light in England in a more or less fugitive way. Five have appeared as introductions to volumes of prose or verse, five have been contributed to periodicals, one was written for "The Library of the World's Best Literature," and one was delivered as a lecture, only a few copies of it being printed. The last named, consequently, will be the freshest to the reader, who cannot, we think, fail to be interested in the writer's clear and concise exposition of Lord Beaconsfield's acquaintance with Shelley's life, character, and works. This is apropos of the quasi-portrait of Shelley drawn by the then Mr. Disraeli in "Venetia." As to his other subjects—"The Tempest," Beckford's "Vathek," Coleridge, Thomas Moore, Thomas Love Peacock, Emerson, and Matthew Arnold—Dr. Garnett writes as a man of full knowledge who is disposed to look upon the bright side of things. It is to be hoped that his essay on Peacock may create some interest on this side of the Atlantic for one of the rarest of the Victorian humorists, who, even in England, deserves a higher position than has hitherto been accorded to him.

Lord Rosebery, according to a recent address, stands appalled at the reading epidemic of the day. "At present," he says, "the mere fact of holding an open book on which eyes are fixed covers a multitude of sins. Fond parents are proud and satisfied if only they can see their children reading. A reading adult is an object of regard, a middle-aged adult is an object of veneration, but what does it all amount to? In many cases very little." In short, Lord Rosebery doubts whether its new reading furor is doing the nation good. To answer such doubts is extremely difficult. Just as the wisest critics often fail in their judgment of living writers, so the closest observers cannot easily generalize on the tendencies of readers. Lord Rosebery's doubts may be justified if we look only on to-day, but it may be pleaded that the nation is merely doing with youthful impetuosity what it will do to-morrow with sagacity and restraint. Lord Rosebery says that a reader should ask himself: "To what good shall I read this or am I reading this?" Should the only moral [illegible]

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Dr. Dwight's Account of Life in Turkey at the Present Day With Comments Thereon.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

S. G. W. BENJAMIN,

United States Minister to Persia 1883-5, Author of "Persia and the Persians," &c.

THIS timely work by a cultivated and fair-minded American, the greater part of his life resident at Constantinople, merits respectful attention. The first part covers ground often described by travelers' narratives, the "people and customs" of the Orient. The second part relates to the condition of the multiform religions and the progress of reform in the superb capital of the Grand Turk. Here Dr. Dwight presents us with a very valuable synopsis of the educational, spiritual, and religious efforts and agitations of which Constantinople is the storm centre.

Chapter VI. on "Schools and School Teachers" presents facts that are quite outside of the purview of the average writer of books of travel. Not only does it give an account of many of the missionary educational agencies, but it also shows facts concerning the means of education offered by the Turkish Government itself surprising to many who are hostile to the Turks. These facts include two classes. The first is the old system still in full force. It is founded on the Koranic precepts and embraces theology and jurisprudence; to these are added other branches of learning and letters according to local ability or demand. This is under the charge of the Mussulman clergy. The quality of the instruction seems to have been not inadequate to existing conditions in Turkey until a recent date. As times changed, however, the Government superadded another and wholly secular system of education. Of this Dr. Dwight says, to quote him in part:

> Another fruit of the Turkish respect for education is a praiseworthy activity in extending a fairly good system of secular schools over the empire. The Turkish Government issued a decree some thirty years ago for a complete system of graded schools. Beginning at the infant and primary schools, where boys and girls are taught together, the law contemplates grammar schools in every considerable town, and high schools for girls and boys in every city. Academics of a still higher grade are required to be established in the capital city of every province. There is also provision for professional schools for the future development of graduates from the academies. The school system has not been very thoroughly established in the provinces. But there are high schools in nearly all the provincial capitals, while almost every day's Constantinople papers contain a record of new primary schools opened in villages throughout the country "by the help of God and the generosity of the Patron of Education, His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan."
>
> In Constantinople professional schools are actually organized, and would justly be considered to form a great university if they were under one management and associated together. There is a classical college in Pera, there is a civil service school. * * * There is a School of Law, a fine School of Medicine. * * * There is a Commercial School, a School of the Merchant Marine Service, a School of Arts and Architecture, a School of Engineering, Normal Schools for both men and women, and there is a fine Military and a Naval School. * * * Turkish schools for girls are a comparatively recent innovation. Until they are about ten years old girls have all the advantages enjoyed by their brothers and commonly use them. But after the primary school * * * girls must be treated separately from boys. * * * There is no need to discuss the training of the daughters of the rich by private governesses. The results may be of far-reaching importance.

Naturally there have been abuses connected with the administration of this system of public education, as might be expected when an aged civilization attempts to graft new methods on the old. In most such cases slow evolution is the rule, and patience must be practiced by other and younger peoples in passing judgment. The mere fact of the voluntary creation of this system indicates even more than the military vigor shown on the Danube, at Plevna, or in Thessaly, or the firm and astute diplomacy by which Turkey has so long resisted the steady attacks on her integrity, how much vitality still exists in that empire. Dr. Dwight implies that this vigor is largely due to the constant infusion of new blood into the Ottoman race. This is only measurably true. All nations have constantly received accessions of mental, physical, military, or political strength in this way. Thus it is most emphatically in Turkey to-day. But the blood of the men who stormed the walls of Constantinople under Mohammed II. still courses in the veins of their descendants, and the spirit of their mighty character is yet alive. All they ask is to be let alone and they will gradually shake off the lethargy of despair caused by the endless attack on their frontiers and awake perhaps to a renewed national life and glory under modern conditions.

Dr. Dwight speaks with refreshing liberality of the efforts of the various sects, including both Protestant

...ity in the Turkish Empire now ...bers 100,000. This number is important chiefly as indicating so many disappointments of efforts in morals and religion. The object now is not so much to make proselytes as to diffuse into the Eastern churches those genuine practices of the spirituality from which they have degenerated. By the example of these converts, again, it is hoped to influence the Mohammedans to higher living, to a nobler manhood and womanhood, whether they retain their present faith or embrace Christianity, the latter contingency being still remote. Dr. Dwight also emphasizes the fact that time has approved the judgment of the noble band of missionary pioneers who fifty years ago decided that more could be accomplished in Turkey by means of the press, together with schools and colleges, than by preaching.

The first part of this valuable work, already alluded to, appeals especially to the general reader because it is chatty and abounds with entertaining anecdotes given at first hand. He gives us a magnificent description of a Moslem service of prayer under the venerable dome of St. Sophia and brings this wonderful scene vividly before our eyes. It is to be regretted therefore that he impairs the literary and moral effect by lugging in at the end, with a slur of impatience, the episode of the mosque attendant who asked a backsheesh, for this incident was quite similar to the incongruous habit of having the box passed around for church support after impressive services in Christian churches.

And this suggests that the author is not always able to divest himself of the unconscious disingenuousness with which the average missionary judges the Oriental. This disingenuousness arises from the fact that the missionary has in his own country been familiar with the best people, and leaves for the East comparatively ignorant of the ulcers gnawing at the vitals of his own beloved land. When he goes abroad he is looking for sin; he has heard that it abounds there, and he finds this to be true. Hence he jumps to the conclusion that the East is relatively more corrupt than it actually is. He fails to see things in their just perspective and concludes that whatever is different in thought or action from the practices of his own country, so far as he knows them, is to be condemned. Thus Dr. Dwight, with a certain chastened clerical admiration, alludes to the charms of the Turkish women, but qualifies this appreciation by speaking of their clamorous tongues and venomous jealousies, as if these were traits peculiar to the sex in Turkey. But it requires only moderate observation to be aware of the fact that, notwithstanding the manifold virtues of women, God bless them! meekness is not one of their prominent characteristics, while no land exists without women capable of violent expression of their feelings, and no religion has yet been devised to curb their jealousy when aroused, whether toward man or woman.

The discontent, the abuses, attaching to married life in Constantinople, of which the author feelingly writes, also have their parallel in monogamous lands, although what he says on this point applies especially to the harems of the wealthy, who are, of course, in a small minority. There would not be women enough to go around if every man had several wives, nor could all afford to support more than one wife at the same time. Furthermore, instances of strong and permanent connubial affection are far from infrequent among the Turks, which is attended by a natural indisposition to share this love with others. As little is generally heard of the happy marriages in Turkey as elsewhere, on the same principle that one uneasy cat miauling on the housetop makes more noise than a hundred contented tabbies asleep. As to how far polygamy degrades the man or lowers his opinion of women depends on its legal status more than on actual custom. There are no finer gentlemen, no men of truer instincts and bearing, than some of the genuine, full-blooded Turks, although rarer in Constantinople itself than in the provinces. The missionaries themselves tacitly acknowledge that polygamy is not wholly destructive to good character when they associate with polygamous Turks or peruse with pious fervor the Psalms of the much-married King David, while they would shun the bigamist in America. For marriage is, after all, a contract established for utilitarian purposes, however the Church may seek to sanctify the relation. Christ ordained monogamy as the better way, looking perhaps, as the forerunner of Malthus, to the gradual overpopulation of the world, but non-Christian peoples who legalize polygamy are still tacitly allowed by Christians to occupy a higher plane than bigamists of Christian countries. The vice of Constantinople can hardly be greater than the appalling wallow of abominations in which that city had been sunk for ages when captured by the Turks. Study the episode of St. Chrysostom and Eutropius and all the...

...from Constantine the Great to Constantine Paleologus, the last and one of the two ...ignoble personages of that long list of Byzantine rebel in mediæval pomp and steeped in unspeakable crime. Prof. Oman of Oxford to the contrary notwithstanding. All large cities engender vice as well as virtue. Wherever is great activity good and bad are attracted alike. When the pot boils the scum appears agitating along with the better elements of the ingredients.

Dr. Dwight alludes to the Armenian massacres, of which he was a near observer, being at one time himself in peril, but discreetly expresses no opinion on the subject. Either, like some others, he sees two sides to that question, or he has regard to the hospitality he has so long enjoyed as a missionary in Turkey. He speaks of the laziness of the laboring classes in Turkey. Most men everywhere work only as they are obliged. Even in the United States wage-earners and employes generally are glad to reduce the hours of toil, to increase the holidays, and to get as much for eight hours as they have received for ten or twelve hours. There is no objection to this, if consistent with profit and success to all concerned, but it does not suggest a greater yearning for work than that of the Turkish wage-earner, whom the author condemns. There are no harder workers than some of the Turkish porters or muleteers. We note a few misstatements in these pages worth setting right. The author says, speaking of the Turkish horror of symbol worship, "To this day in Muslim lands no man will allow a picture to hang in his house." This is true of the Turks, who belong to the great Sunnee sect, although this aversion is weakening. But the Persians and others of the rival Mohammedan sect of the Sheahs glory in pictured designs. Foreign paintings hang in the Shah's palace. The decayed palaces of Ispahan abounded with exquisite keramic designs; the illuminated manuscripts of Cashmere and of the Mugals of India are among the marvels of Oriental art. In the royal theatre at Teheran, where the Sheah Passion Play is acted and to which Christians are admitted only by royal invitation, an oil portrait of the Prophet himself is exhibited, fanciful of course, but perhaps based on tradition like that of the Saviour.

The author says also that "a Mohammedan banking house is almost unthinkable," and implies that lack of financial ability is common to Mohammedans. Quite the contrary is the fact as to Persians and some Arabs of the cities, who are shrewd and thrifty. The Parsees of Bombay, Persians pure and simple, are unsurpassed in business qualities combined with integrity.

In closing this review of one of the most important recent additions to the literature about Turkey we may add that when the author penned his admirable chapter on the "Eastern Church," its evolution and relations with the conquering Mohammedans, he might with great propriety have supplemented it with a statement of what Christian missions owe to the Turks. The presence of the Ottoman dominion on the shores of the Bosporus has been one of the most potential of the factors that are to prove the regeneration and salvation of Eastern Europe and possibly Asia Minor. The Turks were the first to introduce, however imperfectly, the principles of religious toleration. At the risk of harboring alien factions that in the end might prove a thorn in the flesh to consume his power, the Turk allowed Jews and Christians of every sect to preserve their religious institutions and racial integrity. While the flames of the Inquisition reddened the skies of two continents, while Papists and Protestants were seeking to exterminate each other, the Christians and Jews of Turkey dwelt in comparative peace. Like the Turks themselves, like the peoples of some Christian nations even to-day, they have doubtless suffered from oppression or from the universal rigors of human destiny. But they have been permitted their churches, synagogues, and schools, their clergy and their cemeteries; they have been exempt from military service, and have enjoyed high and lucrative offices, civil or diplomatic, and many of them have accumulated wealth. When the missionaries came they in turn were received by the Government, if not with overflowing enthusiasm at least with civility, at a time when some Christian Governments would not even admit them, and have on the whole enjoyed remarkable privileges and immunity. If they have sometimes injudiciously grumbled at delays in the granting of certain privileges or other occasional obstacles, they should remember that a Government situated like that of Turkey, constantly threatened by enemies without and within, must necessarily be wary in granting concessions and establishing precedents that may work to its ruin. The missionary work, anyway, should look to God and not to the secular arm. Its weapon is the Spirit.

Now let us suppose that at the time of the peace of Kainardjee Holy Russia had ...since the appearance of five tomes. Where would have been the foreign influence which are now permeating the Ottoman empire and its complex populations, influences destined to produce vast political as well as moral results. Russia actually allows no missionary across her borders without special detachment then only in transitu. "No proselyting!" says Holy Russia. Again, the Christians of Turkey have always lived in hope, they have been buoyed by looking for a possible freedom. But were they once absorbed into Russia they might well say, as was said of another place, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here!"

Thanks to the toleration of the much-abused Turk, under Providence, the Christian missionaries have been able to sow the seed of mighty influences of progress both in European and Asiatic Turkey, which must either regenerate Turkey or result in the establishment of a great buffer confederation that shall oppose the southern advance of Russia, and if absorbed by its tortuous diplomacy eventually work with other seething elements in that empire to give liberal institutions to the colossal Muscovite dominion, which merits higher advantages than it now enjoys.

One of the elevating influences alluded to above is the great basal principle of altruism. Although very imperfectly practiced in some Christian lands and sections, its general theoretic acceptance by Christendom forms, perhaps, at this time the essential point of difference between the practice and thought of the Orient and the Occident.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

English or Not English.*

Who is to decide when doctors disagree? Here are two learned professors, one of New York and the other of Boston, who hold entirely different views about the delicate art of writing the English language. Both of them have high standing in the world of letters, and both should know not a little about their subject. Yet Prof. Brander Matthews in his "Parts of Speech" and Prof. Arlo Bates in his "Talks on Writing English" cannot both be right. If one desires to believe that there is not any royal road to the art of writing, nor any other road, let him read Prof. Matthews. If he believes that the art of writing is something demanding study and care on the part of its practitioners, let him delve in the mines of Prof. Bates's information.

We doubt whether Prof. Matthews has ever pursued his arguments to their inevitable logical conclusion, but there is no mistaking what it is. If they mean anything, they mean that the arbiters of elegance and propriety in diction, of beauty in style, are not those who have taken thought of the words which they shall use, but those who do not even know that it is possible to take thought. There should be no discrimination in our use of language, if we understand Prof. Matthews aright. His dictum is—to express it in the sort of language which he seems to regard as authoritative—"everything goes."

Prof. Matthews's argument, briefly summarized, is that whatever the majority of the people say is correct. Usage is the only authority in speech or writing. It is not the usage of the scholars and the students of our language. This is to be disregarded. We are to guide ourselves by the usage of the majority. Many of us have been laboring under the delusion that the majority speaks pretty bad English, but according to Prof. Matthews we are wrong. There is not any bad English. We all know, for example, that the majority says "It ain't" instead of "It is not." Mr. Matthews has not mentioned this particular expression in his book, but he has mentioned similar ones. "It ain't" must in the course of time, according to the learned professor, supplant "It is not." For the usage of the majority is the sovereign rule. Let us hasten to say that we do not imagine that usage can be curbed of its power. We agree with Prof. Matthews that language must grow and expand, and it can only do so by the addition of new expressions. We shall even go so far as to agree with the professor when he writes with a happy turn of phraseology thus:

> In most cases a man can say best what he has to say without lapsing into slang; but then a slangy expression which actually tells us something is better than the immaculate sentence empty of everything but the consciousness of its own propriety.

But when Prof. Matthews tells us that "quite" no longer implies "completely," but means somewhat, as in the expression "quite poor," we can only ask him what meaning it assumes in the phrase "quite a number," which gets its authority from precisely the same loose speakers and writers as have justified for Prof. Matthews the use he mentions?

Prof. Bates is a teacher of a far different sort. He knows of no possible way of being too careful in the use of parts of speech. He advocates the greatest attention to all the details of writing and speaking, and he sets forth in his book many interesting rules and suggestions as to the right use of words and the proper construction of sentences and paragraphs. His book is full of information useful to the student of writing, and it may be commended to all who are seeking to learn the art.

*PARTS OF SPEECH; ESSAYS ON ENGLISH. By Brander Matthews. Pp. 350. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

RECENT FICTION.

Mr. Lloyd's Novel of Northern Kentucky.*

MR. LLOYD, in "Warwick of the Knobs," again gives us a powerful novel, of which the scene is laid in Northern Kentucky. The central figure is old Warwick, a "hardshell" Baptist preacher. The peculiar tenets of this sect and the type of manhood which they foster are set forth in the preface, which should, by all means, be read as a preparation for the story. Warwick is the kind of man who, in earlier ages, and in another Church, would have burned heretics from a high sense of duty, in the hope that the agony of the flesh might avail for the saving of the erring soul. He reminds the reader of David Deans, although cast in sterner mold than the Presbyterian Elder. Gentler civilization, more tolerant creed, may declare Warwick an impossibility, but Mr. Lloyd has painted a portrait true in every lineament. Not half a century ago, as is known to the present writer, a Presbyterian preacher, a man of Warwick's type, preached the funeral sermon of his own son, an amiable lad, free from vices, and declared the boy to have gone into everlasting torment. Nor was the man a heartless father; he preached out of the depth of his supreme anguish, in the hope that his son's fate, as he conceived it, might warn other young men, and might snatch them from a like doom.

Warwick's son Joshua is the most pathetically beautiful character in the book. That he should miss even the reward of a satisfied conscience presses heavily upon the reader. His sublimity of courage is cowardice in his own eyes, and in those of his father; his instinct for Christlikeness bars to him the door of the harsh Church in which he has been reared, and shuts him out from the hope of heaven. That blind Samson, Warwick, who crushed under the temple of his false faith every member of his own household, offered no greater sacrifice to the man-created deity of his worship than the heroic soul of his untutored son—a nobleman of nature, a Christian by inspiration.

The style of the story is strong, terse, picturesque. We note the awkwardness of "as helpless as, and in even greater danger than, the man he aimed to help." But, upon the whole, the tale is not only original and dramatic, but is extremely well told. It touches upon the stirring events of the civil war in a frontier country, and one is made to comprehend the widely divergent points of view of the North and the South. The impression made upon Joshua by his journey to the North is very striking, and throws much light upon the mistaken notions in regard to the North, with which the South entered upon the war.

Warwick's unexpected attitude toward slavery and toward whisky is full of interest, and, as we have reason to know, is absolutely true to life.

The chief fault of the book is its unrelieved gloom. The author is merciless in his tragedy. He permits no glint of sunshine, no ray of hope. Not content merely to kill the Warwick brothers, who are in the Confederate Army, he sees to it that they fall by hands and in ways that make the anguish of death the smallest part of their calamity. And so to the end the misery is cumulative.

After all, the function of a novel is to give pleasure, and, though Mr. Lloyd has given us a fine piece of literary workmanship, and has made a valuable contribution to the study of human nature; although his local color is perfect, and his sentiments elevated, we have a right to protest against such a soul-harrowing experience as must result from coming under the spell of "Warwick of the Knobs."

Mr. Crawford's New Novel.*

"Marietta" is evidently one of those novels which Mr. Marion Crawford turns off while preparing for serious literary work. It might be called an interlude between such noble fiction as the members of the "Saracinesca" series and "Via Crucis" or such thoroughly scholarly works as "Ave Roma Immortalis" and "The Rulers of the South." Even the greatest writers must take relaxation. Some use this period for one purpose; some for another. But Mr. Crawford, apparently, must continue to express something, even though it be a story in fatigue dress, as it were. There are apples and peaches in fiction, and in his periods of relaxation Mr. Crawford gives us apples. Small apples they are, and of varied hue, and, for the most part, of delicate flavor. Still, they are only apples, and a comparison with the peaches is inevitable, while one cannot refrain from thinking that had the gardener bestowed a little more care upon them, been a little more careful, and less anxious to "push the fruit," they might have been peaches, after all.

In "Marietta" we have the story of Zorzi Ballarin, the Dalmatian, pretty much as it is found in "L'Arte del Vetro in Murano." Zorzi, an honest lad, worked for the greatest glassmaker of Venetia. According to the laws of the republic and the rules of the Glassmakers' Guild, no foreigner could learn the craft there. Zorzi did learn the craft, however, and be-

*WARWICK OF THE KNOBS. By John Uri Lloyd, author of "Stringtown on the Pike." 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

*MARIETTA, A MAID OF VENICE. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo. Pp. 468. New York: The Macmillan Company.

NOV

came a great artist, and discovered a way to make such beautiful glass that he was permitted to remain in Venetia, lest his going elsewhere should ruin the republic—but before all this came about he fell in love with his master's daughter, Marietta, and his discovery was the price he paid for her hand to old Beroviero, the glassmaker.

The scene is laid at that period of the history of Venice "when many a subject land looked to the winged lion's marble piles." It was the time of which a great art critic has written: "Her statesmen were the ablest, her merchants the most adventurous and the most successful, her seamen the boldest, her craftsmen the most skillful of their time. Her artists were quick to give fine expression to the new moods of the Middle Ages, her gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern ladies were Venetians. * * * She was nation as well as city to her people." And such a Venice Mr. Crawford does not fail to give us—at first. A touch here and there, the swash of the waves against the stone paling, the moonlight shining on marble walls, the cloaked figures of men that glide like shadows in the night, the gondolas and the songs of the boatmen, all are there—at first. And in the garden back of the houses where Zorzi and Marietta play the first scenes of their delightful little love comedy, we get a glimpse of that hidden life of the city of lagoons, of which even the guidebooks fail to give us adequate description. And Zorzi and Marietta are so naïve, so childlike, so honest in their love, that the contrast is made all the stronger when viewed in the light of the dissolute life, the intrigue, and the crime which surround them.

This is not the first time that Mr. Crawford's pen has drawn the conscious love of a pure girl for a man whose own heart she believed to be untouched, yet in the love of Marietta for the Dalmatian we have something that, while so utterly human, is so delicately revealed, that the reader must be a stoic indeed who does not take a delightful interest in the fate of that love. Other characters, too, are boldly drawn. They are Venetians of that one-grand period when courtesy was only equaled by the carelessness of human life, and honor was aglow with charming egotism and those personal attributes which it has never since possessed. The illusion is complete. It almost seems as though the author had sat by some old palace window overlooking the Grand Canal and had thought out in Italian what he would presently set down in English.

But this is only so at first. Little by little the Anglo-Saxonism of thought and language asserts itself. The stately phrases and poetic coloring gradually lose themselves. The dialogue becomes more matter of fact; the descriptions less imaginative. Historical incongruities rush in, modern stagecraft is resorted to in order to emphasize dramatic situations. The poetry and the delicate fancy have vanished, and at the end we have all the elements of the popular historical romance, clashing together in the most approved din of popular fashion. And we find that the fruit that has been offered us is merely an apple after all, an apple which loses its flavor and becomes mere tasteless pulp the nearer we get to the core. It is all too bad. With a little more care, a little more patience, and with a little more respect for his art, the literary gardener might have given us one of his soundest and most luscious peaches.

A Tale of Natchez in 1798.*

This very pretty story is dedicated "To that Church in America whose foundation stones were laid in the Southern wildernesses of our country by many such little hands as that of Mistress Joy's Father Tobias"—that is, to the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

The writers give a beautiful picture of the consecration and devotion of these pioneer Christians, and they portray the Methodist preacher, Tobias Valentine, as a man of singular tenderness and toleration, as well as of fervid piety. The description of the heroine, his daughter Joyce, is well borne out by the frontispiece, which shows an unusually attractive face, combining strength, sweetness, and archness. Joyce has intended to become a Methodist preacher herself, but is wooed—and half won—by a bankrupt young Englishman of aristocratic birth and an ultimate earldom. She is unselfishly and silently loved by a neighbor, noble in head and in heart, and at his suggestion she spends a season with her uncle in New Orleans before making her irrevocable decision between the world and the wilderness, between a life of luxury and one of renunciation.

This visit gives the authors an opportunity to dress their heroine in clothes young ladies of her time would have called "monstrous fine," and to describe the gay life of the creole capital. Joyce becomes a reigning belle, and opens a ball with the young Duc d'Orléans, afterward Louis Philippe. What comes of it all we leave to the book to tell, assuring the readers that every step of the way to the denouement will be a pleasant one. A historic character is given to the tale by the introduction of Aaron Burr, as well as of Louis Philippe. Certain of Burr's intrigues are prominent in the story. Jenson, the young Englishman, has an appealing charm, as well as a contemptible weakness, and secures sympathy, while his nobler rival commands approval.

The style of the book is graceful and smooth, with no apparent desire of display. Occasionally we find a [illegible]

Women Mr. Maartens Has Known.

"To the Women Without a History, These Histories of Women" are dedicated; in other words, they are dedicated to nobody at all, for where is the woman without a history? It is to be hoped, however, that few women have precisely such histories as the author relates; and, after reading the dozen clever tales which make up this volume, one is not inclined, upon the whole, to congratulate him on the women he has known.

The stories have power, dramatic quality, sparkling dialogue. In the artistic perfection of each one is reminded of that master of the short story, Guy de Maupassant; but the atmosphere is unwholesome, and if they do not exactly "leave a bad taste in the mouth," certainly there is nothing invigorating about them. While the women almost all possess undeniable charm they are lacking in nobleness, in greatness of soul, and some of them are equally lacking in the elemental virtues. The inevitable tragedy of mismated womanhood clings about not a few. "John" is a healthful story of a strong-hearted, capable girl. "Little Mary" tells of a brave, sweet soul, chained to the dead body of a sister's mean, petty selfishness. "Annette de Virofley" recounts a wife's daring ruse to save her husband and his fortune. "Mrs. Russell" shows what may well come to the modern "Mrs. Jellyby." The rest deal for the most part with the universal passion and the universal passion unhappily directed.

Julien Gordon's New Story.*

"Praise be!" as Mr. Dooley would say, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger writes of her own time and of men and women such as she knows. True, her people are often "monstrous queer," and we cannot at all approve of their goings on, at their worst, but they are of our own world, and we can join their company without donning farthingale and ruff and twisting our speech into quaint and strange forms.

Of late Mrs. Cruger has added to the cleverness and sparkle of her stories an ethical purpose. She does it so adroitly, too, that one is not quite sure whether she means it or whether her characters in spite of themselves are suggesting "a criticism of life." There is much subtle suggestion in "Eat Not Thy Heart," more in "Mrs. Clyde," most of all in "The Wage of Character."

"The Wage of Character," like Mrs. Cruger's other novels, portrays that social life none knows better than she. Like the rest, it is full of vivid portraiture, of witty talk, of deft touches. The characters are men and women, with never a lay figure among them. But the story has besides all this a central thought, which is well expressed in the motto to the first chapter: "Better," sang Yoshida Shoin, "to be a crystal and to be broken than to be a tile upon the housetop and to remain." It would be absurd to say that Mrs. Cruger ever preaches; she is simply incapable of doing anything so crude as tacking on a moral; but the whole trend of her story is to teach what, sooner or later, life sternly teaches—that trying to do right brings in this world few rewards, not even commendation; that "the wage of character" is not happiness, only strength to "choose the highest when we see it"; and that "a happiness that deteriorates us is not the end of our life, and life itself was not meant to be a love dream."

We may take exception to certain details in the working out of this noble theme. Thorne's adventure with Lady Eglinton seems unnecessary, repulsive, nay, in its outcome impossible. The practical reader might suggest that the broken marriage, with its wine of happiness spilled upon the ground, was but what might have been expected from the spirit with which the vows were taken by both the man and the woman. That Coralie should have struck her husband seems out of keeping with her character, though it is true that in a frenzied moment one loses one's hold upon one's very identity. But, despite these demurrers, one recognises a story of unusual force and cleverness. The action and reaction of a strong and a weak character are admirably shown. The minor figures, Warren Vincent, Joseph Turtle, Mrs. Safford, are all well done. After the elaborate introduction to Hamilton Darrell, not enough is made of him; he fades too entirely out of the story; but since he did so [illegible]

READY TO-DAY

VICTORIAN PROSE MASTERS

By W. C. BROWNELL, Author of "French Traits," Etc.

THE Victorian Prose Masters who are its subjects are Thackeray, George Eliot, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin and George Meredith — a group which probably includes the chosen "master" of every reader who has felt strongly literary influences.

It will give him the rare enjoyment in contemporary criticism of deep appreciation without extravagance and really fruitful analysis and suggestion without the pose of the analyst.

$1.50 net (postage 12 cents)

FRENCH ART

Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture

By W. C. BROWNELL
Author of "Victorian Prose Masters," Etc.

New and Enlarged Edition, reset in larger type and 48 illustrations added.

TO this standard work the author has added a chapter on the work of RODIN. The book is thus a measurably complete and abundantly illustrated record of French plastic art from the Renaissance, treated from an interpretative and critical rather than a historical standpoint.

$3.75 net (postage 20 cents)

The Cathedral, and Other Poems

By MARTHA GILBERT DICKINSON
Author of "Within the Hedge," etc.

CONTAINS her maturer verse, and the titular poem is an altogether original and important production. It is a review in varied metres of the ideas and emotions awakened in a penetrating, reflective and thoroughly poetic mind by each different detail of some mighty minster.

$1.25 net (postage 9 cents)

A Hermit of Carmel, and other Poems

By GEORGE SANTAYANA
Author of "The Sense of Beauty."

MR. SANTAYANA'S inspiration is as clear as his execution is exquisite, and in those qualities of verse that relate to elevation of thought and perfection of form his poetry is unsurpassed, if indeed it is equalled, by any of the American poets of the present time.

$1.25 net (postage 8 cents)

ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES

By AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, Author of "Obiter Dicta."

Brilliant Essays on Historical and Literary Subjects. *$1.00 net (postage 11 cents)*

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

THE IMP AND THE ANGEL

THE adventures of a thoroughly original and engaging little hero in knickerbockers. With illustrations by BERNARD J. ROSENMEYER. *$1.10 net (postage 10 cents)*

Charles Scribner's Sons

The CAVALIER

By George W. Cable

Illustrated with great spirit by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRYSTY

Now 40th 1,000

About CHARLOTTE OLIVER.

"A SPLENDID creature of impetuous emotion and undaunted courage. She has her real romance, and this romance is the life of the book. It is nourished amid the cannon's roar, and it finds its consummation even where the smoke of battle hangs over the ground."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

$1.50.

All Booksellers or CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

ANNOUNCEMENT

The New Amsterdam Book Company announce that as the larger part of their limited edition of THE ODES OF ANACREON has been subscribed for in advance of publication, intending purchasers should communicate with the publishers at once to secure copies. A descriptive circular will be sent to any address on request.

NOTE—The Japan copies at $25 are all sold. There are but a few unsold copies of the 50 on vellum, and

New Novels

MR. CRAWFORD'S

MARIETTA

A MAID OF VENICE

By F. MARION CRAWFORD

Author of "Saracinesca," "Dr. Claudius," "Via Crucis," "In the Palace of the King," etc., etc. Cloth, $1.50.

"A LOVE STORY AND ONE OF THE BEST HE HAS EVER PRODUCED . . . PICTURESQUE AND EXCITING. IT IS ALL DELIGHTFUL . . . A GENUINE ROMANCE, A PLEASURE TO READ AND A PLEASURE TO REMEMBER."
—*The New York Tribune.*

The Benefactress

By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," "A Solitary Summer," etc. Cloth, $1.50

"The three books in which the wise and witty Elizabeth mused, laughed and moralized over her garden, her husband, her babies, and her acquaintances were so engaging that her first novel has been looked for with real eagerness. Is it as clever as the reader hoped it would be? Truth to tell, it is a little triumph in a way—that peculiarly feminine way of Elizabeth's, which is a blending of humor, simplicity, shrewdness, warm-heartedness, and philosophy."—*The New York Tribune.*

Calumet "K"

By MERWIN-WEBSTER, authors of "The Short Line War," "The Banker and the Bear." Illustrated by HARRY C. EDWARDS. Cloth, $1.50

"A novel with several elements of rather unusual interest. As a tale it is swift, simple and absorbing, and one does not willingly put it down until it is finished. It has to do with grain elevator business, with railways, strikes and commercial and financial matters generally, woven skillfully into a human story of love."—*The Commercial Advertiser, N. Y.*

A story which points every young man in business life to one of the greatest highways to success.

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

Recorded by the Gardener.

With eight photogravure illustrations. *Just ready.* Cloth, $1.50

Full of both humor and sentiment, a story of country life indoors and out in such a garden as is only made in generations with a personality of its own.

The New Americans

By ALFRED HODDER, author of "The Adversaries of the Sceptic," etc. Cloth, $1.50

A story which turns on the great divergence in life and modes of thought between the new generation and their elders.

God Wills It:

A Tale of the First Crusade.

By WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS, author of "A Friend of Cæsar." *In preparation.* Cloth, $1.50

The adventures of a young Norman cavalier, whose bride is stolen from him in Syria and regained at the siege of Jerusalem.

THE MACMILLAN CO.

Publishers, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York

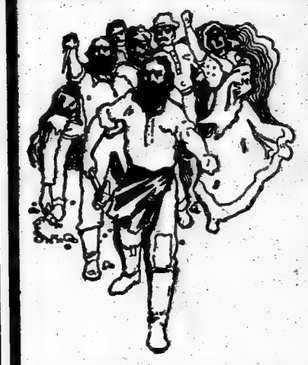

By Bread Alone.

A Story of the Steel-Workers, by

I. K. Friedman.

A tale of life and love amid the grime and roar of the colossal industry. A bitter steel strike is the central theme. The book will be a revelation to those who are unfamiliar with the causes and the development of labor controversies.

Just published and for sale at all bookstores, $1.50.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & Co., NEW YORK.

THE

Potter AND THE Clay

By MAUD HOWARD PETERSON Illustrated by CHARLOTTE HARDING Price $1.50

CRITICS pronounce this one of the strongest character studies of modern fiction. Was Trevelyan a hero or was he a coward?

Margaret E. Sangster says:

"THIS rare book is not for one season, but for many. From the opening chapter, which tugs at the heart, to the close, when we read through tears, the charm of the book never flags. But there is nothing depressing in the book, though it is a tragedy; for, with wonderful psychological insight, Miss Peterson makes her hero redeem himself at last by an act of noble self-abnegation. The book is of abiding human interest."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

NOV

(Continued from Page 364.)

his presumption, in that strong sentences, terse thought and significant and dramatic following up. We should have preferred to have the book end with the noble words already quoted, and worthy to be written in letters of gold: "A happiness that defies mortal us to see the end of our life, and life itself was not meant to be a love romance."

It is time that "The Wage of Character" holds up really high ideal and proclaims any gospel of large unselfishness. Here dramatic characters cannot struggle clear of their limiting environment. She has given us "a social study" and we can hardly look for the noblest development of character under the conditions she portrays. But what she has done is sufficiently pointed and suggestive to make us hope for something from her fertile pen of still broader scope and nobler proportions.

Colonial Baltimore in Fiction.*

Since "imitation is the sincerest flattery," Miss Mary Johnston has cause for much elation of spirit in the contemplation of the stream of Colonial novels issuing from the press in steady flow. To the reviewer, however, there is something mentally benumbing in this iteration of archaic speech, and of stories singularly alike beneath a sort of surface variety. It is becoming more and more difficult to pronounce just judgment upon these books, many of them individually meritorious, but inexpressibly wearisome because of the ruffments and flatoons of them which continually wheel into view.

"Mistress Brent" is a lively and well-written tale, having Governor Leonard Calvert as its hero. It is well furnished with event and with romance, and is spiced (of course) with an Indian attack. Its language is even less modern than usual. The author has become so enamored of "An thou wilt," "e'enow," "mayhap," "prithee," and the like that, even when writing description, she often falls unwittingly into the conversational style of her characters. "Nathless," as she would say, she has made "a pretty book," and has thrown herself with spirit into the times she portrays.

The character of Mistress Margaret Brent is the most carefully wrought feature of the story. She is of that rare type of womanhood to whom love is by no means the whole of life. Deeply and tenderly she can love, but the management of her great estates, the perils and exigencies of her life in the "raw, new land," to which she has brought such courage and enterprise, these give tone and vigor to her mind, and forbid that her whole nature shall be dominated by her affections. She is a large-brained and strong yet very womanly creation.

The many readers who still seek with avidity the Colonial novel will find "Mistress Brent" a pleasant acquisition. It will take a good place among its kind, presenting no special faults at which to cavil, and possessing the merits of work carefully and smoothly done, and of characters agreeable in their distinctness and variety.

Authentic Indian Stories.*

Is the reader of the old legends of our Indians to be always amused? Is that the only thing he is to look for? That opulence found in the Orient is not discoverable in the Indian story? It has been stated by some learned in folk-lore that the major part of the Indian stories and many others not native to our own country have for basis the want of food, or that starvation is one of the most constant of themes. It is the physical side of man's nature which has unquestionably called forth many an old legend of human suffering. In Mr. George Bird Grinnell's book of Indian stories there are some cases of this character, but at the same time many are most poetic in conception and full of fancy. As an example "The Star Boy" may be cited.

As pretty a story as any is "The Beaver Stick." New Robe, as a child, is called a most unfortunate orphan. He is called New Robe in mockery, because he never has anything to put on his back. He starts out in search of adventures. He is poorly armed, badly clad, and in want of food. One evening when the nights were very cold he comes to a broad beaver pond. New Robe pulls up the grass and makes himself a nest, and is almost asleep when he hears some one call him by name. He sees a handsome young man. The stranger invites him to his father's lodge which he says is near. New Robe accepts the invitation and follows his new friend right over the pond, which has been frozen over. Now they came to a beaver house. Once in the beaver house New Robe is entirely at home. There are the warmest furs and plenty to eat. The head man goes through many strange performances. He converts a small chip of buffalo meat into a bountiful mess of pammican. New Robe spends the Winter with the beavers, who have the power of assuming human form. When the Winter is passed New Robe wants to continue his adventures. Before he leaves an old woman beaver tells him to take any of the charms he likes best, for there are many hanging on the wall of the house. New Robe selects an old chip such as the

*MISTRESS BRENT. A Story of Lord Baltimore's Colony in 1638. By Lucy Meacham Thruston. Illustrated by Charles Gunwald. In 1 vol. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 382. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

*THE PUNISHMENT OF THE STINGY, AND OTHER INDIAN STORIES. By George Bird Grinnell. 8vo. Onyx cover. Pp. 295. Illustrated. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Merwin's Romance of French Canada.*

"The Road to Frontenac" is neither better nor worse than most of the historical novels with which the market is flooded. The action takes place in French Canada during Denonville's Governorship, 1687, the Summer after the Senecas' depredations upon the French beaver trade; and De Champigny's treacherous capture at Frontenac of the Indians whom we had invited there to a feast is the germ of the plot. They are destined for the galleys of Louis XIV., and the story begins with the death and brutal mutilation of one of their number as they are embarking for France.

There are, of course, captures and escapes, torture, fighting, almost superhuman endurance, and the inevitable love story. In all of these Menard, a French Captain, Valerie St. Denis, whose father is interested in La Salle's land and trade ventures, and Claude de Casson, a Jesuit priest, are the principal actors.

The best thing in the book is the account of the meeting of the Indian Council in the Long House when Menard, though a prisoner, is permitted by the great Onondaga chief, Otreouai, the Big Throat, to plead the French cause before the council. The whole scene is dignified and impressive, Otreouai and Long Arrow are drawn with skill and energy, and Mr. Merwin has caught the spirit and tone of Indian phraseology.

He has used the license of the romancer in the number of Indians sent to the French galleys, in substituting La Grange for De Champigny in the treacherous Indian capture, and in making Menard the saviour of the French column that marches upon the Senecas. But his deviations are only those necessary to make the fitting setting and opportunity for his hero, and to the working out of his love story. The author is accurate in all important facts, and uses them to make clear the French situation in Canada at a time of unusual interest.

The Autobiography of a Charwoman.*

So many novels are published whose claim to recognition is based upon popular ephemeral demand that it is a pleasure to come upon one which has no obvious end in view except the end of showing simply and sincerely what life has meant to some human being. In "A Gentlewoman of the Slums" the human being is a London charwoman, and the story is told in carefully studied cockney, but the book is so warmly human and real that it escapes the bounds of local color and dialect. The appeal is to those passions and emotions which are permanent and universal. Betty Dobbs's nationality and environment are of small account—it is Betty herself that matters.

She stands out roughly and pathetically from a sordid background of betrayal, poverty, wrong-doing, and cruelty, and tells the story of a life made up of mistakes and weaknesses, and unconsciously heroic. Easily won by admiration and with a frank weakness for "the other sex," of great personal dignity and pride, loyal, tender, just, and self-forgetful, she is never, even in the moment of her betrayal, an object of contempt; and from the nights that she sings in the streets of London with her baby in her arms to the end of her dauntless struggle with circumstances she commands our respect and admiration. Her sunny temper finds happiness in a flower, a bit of sunshine, a song, a caress; above all, in the opportunity to love and serve. Her heart goes out to everything that suffers or needs help, but maternal love is the passion of her life.

The story is without pose or sentimentalism. Betty Dobbs frankly looks down upon the people she considers in a lower scale of life, and as frankly worships the ranks above her own; pride holds her aloof from the friend who has saved her from starvation and gives her four peaceful, happy years; and she never repents her relations with the man who betrayed her inexperience and deserted her. "I paid me price afterward, a 'eavy one, and made no complaints," she says herself, and it is only through her gratitude to the man who

*THE ROAD TO FRONTENAC. By Samuel Merwin. Illustrated. In one volume. Pp. 404. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50. 1901.

*A GENTLEWOMAN OF THE SLUMS. Being the Autobiography of a Charwoman, as Chronicled by Annie Wakeman. Illustrated by "Rig." In one volume. Pp. 303. 12mo. Cloth. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50. 1901.

"has give her the lines" that we have an idea of what her pride has suffered.

The book is essentially what it purports to be, an autobiography—the author is never visible. The view of the slums, their curious social distinctions, the marriage and family relations, the homely pleasures, the grinding wants and pangs, the terrible economies, is the charwoman's view.

We are told that Annie Wakeman is the pseudonym of a well-known American woman married to an Englishman and living in London. Whoever the writer may be the name stands for a piece of sincere and earnest work. "A Gentlewoman of the Slums" has pathos, humor, and insight, and in both conception and workmanship touches ideality in realism.

"A Lighthouse Village."*

Mrs. Louise Lynden Sibley's "A Lighthouse Village" is not written for those unloved persons "who have to be kicked because they can't take a hint," as the New England phrase goes, and in this respect it so widely differs from a large class of enormously successful novels, each one as explanatory as an arithmetic "key," that on first reading one somewhat doubts that its editions will be beyond counting, and yet the author's method is the same as that pursued by Mr. Barrie in Scotland and Mrs. Whitney in the United States, and by Mr. James in Paris. Her personages relate some of their own adventures, discuss one another, and so reveal their environment and themselves with scarcely a word of avowed description or formal narration. They know one another, each soul, mind, and constitution; each knows all the other's earthly possessions, in what esteem they are held, and what attention is bestowed upon their preservation; Mrs. Jordan must extend her hospitality to the Mrs. Padelford who afterward asserts that under the beans on her dinner plate was "real common dirt," and defines her hostess as "sly an' kinder behind your back."

Mr. Jordan, who "lams a cow right over the back" while her owner peacefully regards her onward march into the Jordan garden, is loved no more than his wife. The local type of perfection is Bion Billings, who keeps his little lighthouse without an assistant. He "couldn't live if he didn't kill himself," and his wife, having been ill for eight months, plays poultry maid and milkmaid and housekeeper and nurse, wishing "there warn't no twelve hours' night took out of the day."

The model woman is Lucy, who thoughtfully arrays her clotheslines where her friends can see the clothes, and prides herself upon their symmetrical arrangement. Among the comparatively insignificant folk—the bachelor assistant keepers—is one who marries to qualify himself to keep the beach boarding house, saying:

I tell yer what, Capt'n, I'd ruther starve than cook—but I'd ruther cook than wash dishes. That's what women is fer—to slop roun'. I got ter marry ter git my dishes washed.

The little touch of romance, the rumored love of the poor light keeper, and the girl who comes to the shore for two Summers and then comes to his funeral, "on'y nobody seen her; she didn't git out at the grave," and the real love of the quiet, silent village girl; the pathetic story of Philly, the "little General" who fought with pain and won the victory, vary the other sketches and round out their impression. One sets the lighthouse village on the shore of one's private land of romance, its lights wheeling, or shining steadily, and heightens one's own content by contemplation of its easy tranquillity. Mrs. Sibley will find her readers among those who know the value of a picture uncolored by the artist's individual feelings and prejudices; to use a venerable simile, of a picture in a Claude Lorraine glass.

Morgan Robertson's "Shipmates."*

As the title indicates, we have here a collection of tales of the sea. These eleven stories all have the charm of individuality; they take one far from the beaten path, and in lieu of the hot-house atmosphere of the drawing room or the jingle of the market place, they give the smell of the salt sea and the crash of belaying pins. There are adventures of all sorts—accounts of battles, attacks by pirates, and sudden death—all told with excellent humor and a style terse, epigrammatic, though a bit forced in its studied antitheses.

"Shipmates" is essentially a man's book; for few women realize that tales in which kicks, cracked skulls, and broken ribs, accompanied by picturesque and unprintable profanity play an all-important part may prove admirable substitutes for mawkish sentimentality and airy persiflage. Mr. Robertson evidently does not admit the importance of the feminine "young person," who is supposed to control authors and publishers alike; for the inevitable love-story is scarcely in evidence, and in only three of the tales do women appear at all. In two of these, "Polarity" and "The Devil and His Due," both of which treat of interrupted proposals, there is a vein of burlesque humor, and very little sentiment. Only in "The Nuisance" is there anything to satisfy the longings of those who may balk at an excess of technical sea terms, and with this the author, with commendable shrewdness, introduces his new volume.

In previous books Mr. Robertson has startled and shocked an indifferent public by depicting the horrors of a seaman's life on board our American merchant vessels. Here, too, he makes us acquainted with Captains and mates who are "as black-hearted and inhuman scoundrels as disgrace humanity." "The Day of the Dog" retails with convincing realism the power of the handspike and the belaying pin on board ship, and "At the End of the Man Rope" describes such ruthless, shocking brutality as sickens the heart. The most powerful perhaps of all, however, is "The Man at the Wheel," in which one feels "an unregenerate sympathy for murder, mutiny, and manslaughter." A really fine touch here is the farewell to John Fuller from his shipmate.

The versatility of the author is shown in "A Tale of a Pigtail," whose delicious humor is worthy of Bret Harte in his Chinese sketches; "The Fool Killer," where the luck of Finnegan, the ship's butt, against the ill-luck of a torpedo boat, wins a battle, and "A Fall from Grace," where cutlasses and pirates play havoc with a missionary's meekness of spirit.

The descriptions of storms and hurricanes are as vivid as the narrative passages, and for those who love the sea, "Shipmates" will prove an admirable companion with which to while away a Winter evening.

"The Golden Arrow."*

It would be difficult to find a book more crammed with adventure and at the same time with historic truth than "The Golden Arrow." The author herself points out in her preface her few deviations from fact, and declares her purpose to be to put breath into history.

The story is tersely and picturesquely told, and it is the story of a strange and a strenuous time. Religious persecutions within the Puritan settlements, savages and wild beasts pressing hard upon their borders; the storm of civil war across the seas casting up its débris on American shores—all this must needs make a story fraught with tragic event. The author has managed her material well. She spares the reader details of atrocity, and out of banishment, bloodshed, perils by land and sea, she guides her romance to a happy conclusion.

The dénouement in regard to the mysterious letter is unusually well done and gives the reader a surprise as complete as it gave the hero. A writer does not often succeed so well in springing a genuine shock upon his audience.

The stories of Roger Williams and of Anne Hutchinson emphasize Lecky's assertion that all the wickedness of the world has not done as much harm as ignorant zeal. The assumption of the infallibility of one's own creed lies at the root of all the religious barbarities that stain through and through the pages of history. This is well shown in "The Golden Arrow."

By taking her hero to England at the time of the shameful selling of their King by the Scotch, the author gives a touching picture of Charles I. and of the royal children. One perceives the strange temperament of that unfortunate monarch, which made him no less noble as a victim than weak as a ruler.

The hero, Richard Markham, early promises his father "never to neglect the cause of the right nor the weak," never to "make an enemy without solemn cause," not to "seek first popularity nor success," to "endeavor always, in every way, to help the helpless." How well he keeps these promises is the story, a story offered to the boys of America, and which may be commended to them without reservation as encouraging those high and unselfish qualities in her sons to which alone our Nation must look for her greatness.

Short Stories by Quiller-Couch.*

"The Laird's Luck, and Other Fireside Tales" forms a companion volume to "Old Fires and Profitable Ghosts," continuing as it does a series of weird and fascinating stories possessing that delicate touch of mystery and fantasy which marks all of Quiller-Couch's work. All who have read his exquisite poem in prose, "The Ship of Stars," need no recommendation to Mr. Quiller-Couch's latest stories. In those before us he has lost none of his ability as a writer. It is true he invests his readers with the rather flattering belief that they know all about the time and places of which he tells, and therefore scorns details—an assumption which may not, alas, always be accurate; but Kipling has been accused of this tendency, too, so Mr. Quiller-Couch is not in bad company.

The book includes a collection of nine tales, most of which hinge upon the wars between the allied forces and the French and the Spanish. Descriptions of some of the engagements are vividly pictured. Mr. Quiller-Couch's canvas is large and admits of bold treatment. In "The Laird's Luck" we have mixed with a queer psychological problem a brilliant picture of the battle at Quatre Bras, about twenty miles from Brussels, where Wellington brilliantly routed the French.

In "Three Men of Badajos" he has told the story of a man who, like Stephen Crane's hero, goes into the thick of a fight with an awful fear at his heart, but who, crazed with terror, turns deserter instead of hero. Is the spelling of "Badajos" a typographical error, however? It

*THE GOLDEN ARROW. A Story of Roger Williams's Day. By Ruth Hall, Author of "In the Brave Days of Old," "The Boys of Scrooby," &c. In 1 vol. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 316. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

*A LIGHTHOUSE VILLAGE. By Louise Lynden Sibley. (Advance Sheets.) Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 82. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

*THE LAIRD'S LUCK, AND OTHER FIRESIDE TALES. By A. T. Quiller-Couch, (Q.) 12mo. Pp. 379. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

(Continued on Page 794.)

Slightly Damaged Sets at Cost

At the recent close of our Balzac Club, we find that we have on hand a few slightly damaged sets of the University Edition in 16 volumes. We are going to sell these few remaining sets at the actual cost of making and shipping the books. We want to dispose of them at once, to make room for other stock. The price of the sets still on hand will be **$24.00 for a set in cloth binding** and **$30.00 for a set in half-leather binding** until we close them out—and you may pay in little payments of **$2.00 a month.** The regular prices for these sets are $40.00 for the cloth binding and $56.00 for half-leather binding. By sending us the Coupon in the lower right-hand corner to-day, **you save $26.00 or $16.00,** depending upon the binding you order.

The sets are practically as **good as new.** The only damage they have sustained has been in handling in our stock room. There are a few slightly soiled pages, and occasionally you will find a rubbed binding, but there are no parts missing and no pages torn; most people would not even notice the slight imperfections. **You do not buy, however, until you see the books.** If they are not satisfactory, they may be returned **at our expense.**

16 Volumes 12,000 Large Pages

Sets Sent Free for Examination

Balzac's Great Romances

Balzac is considered first among writers of fiction. Not only do his novels furnish the finest examples of the story-teller's art, but, as a whole, they present an entire human society. All the elemental principles of romance are found in the series of novels entitled "The Comedie Humaine." This is the only full American printing of the famous Saintsbury Edition. The text is translated by well-known English scholars, and we have added three stories originally lacking in the series.

Included in this edition are the prefaces of Prof. George Saintsbury, who is credited with "knowing more about the literature of the world than any other living man." These introductions, so necessary to a full appreciation of the author, are critical and explanatory, and deal with each story separately. No other edition contains them fully. The sets are splendidly illustrated with photogravures and half-tones.

The sets are elegantly bound in half-leather and English art cloth.
Size of Volumes 9x6 inches; 1 1-4 inches thick.

The Coupon Saves You $26.

The low price at which the remaining sets will be sold places the supreme masterpieces of fiction within your reach at the cost of department store novels. A set contains 48 great novels, all the stories of the Comedie Humaine. This is the same edition that is regularly sold for $40.00 and $56.00 per set.

We expect to close out all the remaining sets in a few days, so this announcement will not appear again. The Coupon, if mailed in time to secure a set, will save you fully fifty per cent. of the regular price. Remember that sending us the Coupon does not put you under any obligation. We send the set to you express prepaid, and if it is not satisfactory, you may return it at our expense.

The University Society
78 Fifth Avenue, New York

The University Society,
78 5th Ave.,
New York.

Gentlemen: Please send me on approval, prepaid, a set of Balzac's Novels in half-leather binding. If satisfactory I agree to pay $2.00 within 5 days and $2 per month thereafter for 14 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return them within 5 days.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

D'RI AND I

BY IRVING BACHELLER Author of EBEN HOLDEN

Price, $1.50

Hon. JOHN HAY

(Secretary of State) says:

"It is a most vivid and engrossing story, worth telling and well told."

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR

(U. S. Senator) says:

"I have read it with great pleasure and approval. Your pictures of the Yankee countrymen of the elder generation have nothing of exaggeration or caricature in them. I was born and bred among such people in old Concord."

EBEN HOLDEN

265 THOUSAND

"THE LORNA DOONE OF AMERICAN FICTION."

Price, $1.50 THE INTERIOR says

Rev. T. DeWITT TALMAGE says:

"'D'ri and I' is a rare book, in style vivid, in thought elevated. Its influence will be healthful.

"I wish every young man and woman might read it for the lesson of its love motive. It makes you see clearly the difference between true and false love: you feel the peril of the one, the beauty of the other. All who are approaching that supreme moment upon a word may change their destiny for good or evil, may get wisdom out of this book."

NEW YORK TIMES says:

"D'ri, a mighty hunter, has the same dry humor as Uncle Eb. He fights magnificently on the Lawrence, and both he and Ramon were among the wounded when Perry went to the Niagara. Mr. Bacheller describes the scene, the furious courage of the men, so weak with wounds that they wept, yet cheering and shouting in a delirium of patriotism, and the passage settles once for all the question as to whether or not he can produce true literature."

D'RI AND I

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

The Youth's Companion

FREE the rest of 1901 to every new subscriber sending this advt. or the name of this paper at once with $1.75 for the 1902 volume.

Send Postal Card for Sample Copies and 1902 Announcement.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

THE RED CHANCELLOR

By Sir WILLIAM MAGNAY

A powerful romance of the present day in a small German Court.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

ANNIE DEANE

By A. F. SLADE

Literature says: "It would be difficult to find anything to surpass the picture of Annie in recent fiction." *12mo, Cloth, $1.50.*

STUDIES OF FRENCH CRIMINALS OF THE 19TH CENTURY

By H. B. IRVING

A fascinating study in criminology by the talented son of Sir Henry Irving.

8vo, Cloth, $2.50.

THE COOK'S DECAMERON

A Study in Taste

By MRS. W. G. WATERS

Containing over two hundred recipes for Italian dishes.

12mo, $1.00.

BRENTANO'S, - New York

NOV

(Continued from page 783.)

money to us we keep just the same before us, namely:

"All the stories you will hold, those dealing with strange [illegible] the true material [illegible] and romance."

"Midsummer Fires" is a permanently beautiful tale of an unhappy woman who, being promised in marriage to one man, weds another. On Midsummer Eve she dances that wild, fantastic dance around the Midsummer Fires with that other—John Penhallegan, a member of the crew of the Touch-me-not.

She meets the sailor often; after her marriage he becomes a friend of the family and a constant visitor to her home. Then he is ordered away with his vessel, and an old Captain wags the husband that he had better look to his wife. But the wife is true enough, and the sailor goes alone. The farm sinks into ruin and decay. At last word comes that he who is gone is drowned. The husband puts the telegram into her hands:

"Zeke is drowned." He paused and added—he could not help it: "You'll not need to be looking out to sea any more."

Hester made as if to answer him, but instead rose and laid a hand on his breast. It was a thin hand and roughened with housework. With the other she pointed to where the view had lain seaward. He turned. There was no longer any view. The brambles hid it, and must have hid it for many years.

"Then what have you been thinkin' of all these days?"

Her eyes filled; but she managed to say, "Of you, John."

"It is with you as with me. The weeds have us on every side, each in our corner." He looked at his hands, and then with a sudden resolution turned and left her.

"Where are you going?"

"To fetch a hook. I'll have the view open again before nightfall or my name's not John Penaluna."

There is a ring of suffering and patience in the story which could never be infused into a rough draft of the plot any more than the carpenter might borrow the artisan's skill. Must we frankly confess that we like Mr. Quiller-Couch better when picturing the mysteries of human love than of human wars?

There are some typographical errors in the book which might easily have been avoided by the vigilance of the proofreader. For instance, one realises the senselessness of drinking a "grass of water," while in another place the subject "I" has been dropped where obviously it should have been for the sake of grammar as well as euphony—and then, too, the already-pointed-out "Badajos."

The Woman Who Dares.*

In "The Woman Who Dares" Mrs. Ursula N. Gestfeld has written a thoughtful book with an honest purpose—the purpose of improving man as well as woman and raising them both to a higher plane. Her treatment of her subject is dignified and tactful and she has never once forgotten the good object she had in view.

The questions she attempts to solve are not new, the moral problems considered have long puzzled reformers, but Mrs. Gestfeld has taken heart of grace and says let the woman emerge from her chrysalis stage of servitude to established customs, let her dare to do right in the face of opposition, and the day of her salvation is at hand.

The simple outline of the story is that of a woman true to her ideals in the face of the bitterest opposition, and who, in the end, triumphs in her purpose and leads her husband to her ideals.

Robert Barr's "The Victor."*

It is "thruly remarrkible," as Mr. Dooley would say, how the author of "The Victors" presents the social evolutions of his peddler, McAllister, from Michigan squalor up to New York "bossism." Of course, it goes without saying that Mr. Barr tells his story after the manner of an accurate reporter rather than that of an imaginative novelist; hence his presentations would seem to have an added value.

The action of the story begins outside the City of Ann Arbor, the home of the State University, and from the very first descriptive touch you feel that the writer loves his Michigan city.

In the immediate foreground lay embowered amid vivid green a town whose loveliness, with its polychromatic background, [it was the sunset-end of an excessively hot day,] seemed more like an exaggerated theatre spectacle than a specimen of quiet country scenery. The broad carmine disk of the setting sun was sharply cut by the great dome of the university buildings, giving the effect of a shapely cameo environed with crimson. From the tall pile supporting the lofty dome, which bore a striking resemblance to St. Peter's, in Rome, projected on either side the college wings. * * * Various departments of scholarly activity were housed in structures that formed a cloister round the domed rotunda, scattered with little regard to symmetrical arrangement. From this educational core the town radiated in all directions, every avenue double-lined with trees, roofs peeping above the sea of foliage which encircled the whitish houses as the green periphery of Damascus surrounds the snowlike minarets of that ancient capital. The silver ribbon of a river ran past the town, and as far as the eye could see lay a rolling country, smiling like a garden.

Mr. Barr assures us that the dedication of his book to the university, or, in his own words, or, still more exactly, in Emerson's, "the hitching of his wagon to a star," is entirely unauthorized. He does not feel sure that the President, the Regents, or the professors, will not repudiate his volume. But we are inclined to think

*THE WOMAN WHO DARES. By Ursula N. Gestfeld. 12mo. Pp. 258. Pelham, N. Y.: The Gestfeld Publishing Company. $1.25.

*THE VICTORS. By Robert Barr. 12mo. Pp. 507. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1901. $1.50.

The Greatest Story Book in the World.*

The chief features of the new edition of Lane's translation of "The Arabian Nights" are the illustrations by Stanley Wood and the general typographical appearance of the volumes. Evidently the cloth bindings are not intended to be permanent, for they are entirely out of keeping with the letter-press, which is a clear-cut full-face type, characteristic of fine English-printed books in the first half of the nineteenth century. The rubricated title pages and the Arabic decorations also lend distinction to the appearance.

As to the text, it has been faithfully presented in so far as modern ideas of literary decorum will permit; this however, does not mean that the translator's work has been "bowdlerised," but simply modified so as not to offend our modern ideas of good taste, while the illustrations of Mr. Wood, which have already appeared in a very limited edition, place the stories in proper scenic surroundings, giving the atmosphere of the countries of the Orient where the scenes of the tales are supposed to have been laid, and, by a fine imagination, lend added fascination to the text. Mr. Wood's work shows a clean trait of artistic discernment, and just the proper touch of the fantastic, while the illusions which he would produce are those of clean fancy, unsullied by gross or sensual insinuation.

It is possibly a fact not generally known that all the earlier issues of "Arabian Nights" in English are translations from the French of Antoine Galland, among the most popular being that of Jonathan Scott, published in 1811. Prior to Sir Richard Burton's complete translation there had appeared, also from the original Arabic, one by E. W. Lane in 1839-41, and it is a revised edition of this original translation that forms the first five volumes of the issue that has just come to hand. The sixth volume includes new tales introduced by M. Galland.

"Amos Judd" Pictured in Colors.*

Six years ago a novel appeared from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons which excited some comment among the general public, for it was a mystic tale simply told, the environment of which was a New England village. More particularly, however, did it interest persons who take pleasure in so-called esoteric culture. Its title was "Amos Judd." The story opens with the arrival at Bingham Cross Roads of an Indian Prince, a lad not yet in his teens, who has been sent from India by a merchant to be cared for by the latter's brother, a New England squire. The Prince takes the name of his American guardian, grows up and becomes a fine type of an American gentleman. But underlying his external appearance and manner are the powers of the occult, manifestations of which he sometimes gives for his own convenience, or for the pleasure and amusement of his closest friends. Withal, and aside from his idiosyncrasies and his mysticism, he is altogether a lovable character, and the strange tragedy of his death which he had foreseen, ends a story that is well told with several fascinating qualities.

The artist, A. I. Keller, has now illustrated this book in color, and in its new dress and setting it makes a particularly attractive gift book.

Mr. Ludlow's "Deborah."*

"Deborah" is a careful study of the times of Judas Maccabeus. That it lacks vitality is owing partly to the involved style, partly to the overcrowding of characters, and partly to Mr. Ludlow's inability to clothe with flesh and blood the dry bones of the past or the children of his own imagination. Is it a lurking consciousness of this which betrays him into minute description and explanation where suggestion, implication, would allow greater freedom of development in character and situation, and at the same time leave something to the fancy of the reader?

The battles of the Wady, of Bethhoron, Emmaus, and Bethsur are described at length, and Judas Maccabeus's part in them and in the councils of his people. There is a great deal, too, about his family relations and the love story of his life, but though he bulks large in space he does not in reality. Deborah herself, the prophetess, spy, and inspiration of the Jews, reminds us of the old-fashioned heroine in her manifold perfections of mind, soul, and person, and in the achievements which fall little short of the incredible; while Dion, the Greek hero and lover, is a great soldier, a great soul, and "as beautiful as Apollo." His virtues make it difficult to understand his friendship with Glaucon, just as it is not easy to reconcile some of Deborah's stratagems as the spy with the loftiness of her womanhood.

The book is marked with historical accuracy and impartiality. The corruption of the Greek conquerors of Jerusalem is contrasted with the purity, resolution, and devotion of the Jews; and the greed and perfidy of the Jewish traitors Menelaos, the high priest, and Glaucon of the house of Elkiah, with the loyalty and magnanimity of the Greeks Dion and Agathocles.

The stirring times depicted the first three years of Judas Maccabeus's leadership of the Jews—an elaborate plot, and a romantic love story assure Mr. Ludlow a certain number of readers.

*THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. Translated from the Arabic by E. W. Lane, with 100 illustrations in photogravure by Stanley Wood. In six volumes. Average pp. 350. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $9.

*AMOS JUDD. By J. A. Mitchell. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. 12mo. Pp. 252. A New Edition with Pictures in Color. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*DEBORAH: A TALE OF THE TIMES OF JUDAS MACCABEUS. By James M. Ludlow, author of "The Captain of the Janissaries." Illustrated. Pp. 406. 8vo. Cloth. New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50. 1901.

1901

FROM READERS.

Dickens's Second Visit to America.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In Mr. Stoddard's remniscences of Edmund Clarence Stedman, printed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 26, appears a reference to me and my mission to Charles Dickens, in 1859, having in view a second visit from him to this country, which is so offensive that I approach it with reluctance, even for the purpose of its correction. Of this mission and its intent I have elsewhere written:

Such a storm of patriotic indignation had followed his first visit to America, twenty years before, and the publication of the "Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," that I felt if my mission was to be successful I must be able to offer him assurances which would be convincing to him that the old resentment toward him had passed away, and that the new generation which had grown up but faintly remembered the portentous figures of Elijah Pogram, Hannibal Chollop, and the rest of the transatlantic retinue which moved so grotesquely in the midst of a spray of furious and unremitting expectoration through his American books, while Copperfied, and Dora, and Little Nell, and Esther Summerson were as familiar to them as their own kinsfolk and neighbors. In order to provide myself with sufficient evidence of this I addressed letters to persons in all parts of the country, whose position seemed to give them the right to interpret the sentiments on this point of the communities among which they lived. I received replies from Governors, Senators, Bishops, editors, authors—all sorts of people; and the burden of them was substantially the same, that Mr. Dickens might securely count upon a generous and cordial welcome. I retain a few of these letters, of which the following may serve as a sufficient example:

New York, Jan. 6, 1859.

My Dear Sir: I have heard with a good deal of interest that you propose to induce Mr. Dickens to visit this country again and give a series of readings. I cannot doubt their entire success. His "American Notes" excited a good deal of severe and, in my judgment, very unjust prejudice in the public mind, but this, I think, has very largely abated, even in the quarters where it was strongest, and I am confident Mr. D. would now meet with a very general welcome. I am, very truly yours,

H. J. RAYMOND."

Office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers,
New York, Jan. 7, 1859.

Dear Sir: I certainly feel much interested in your proposed efforts to induce Mr. Charles Dickens to visit this country again, and to give to our people in this country an opportunity of hearing his readings. Having myself recently heard him in London, I cannot doubt that he would meet with great success here should he come.

It may be supposed that the American people have some old grievances to settle with that gentleman relating to his remarks upon them many years ago. I do not for a moment believe there is at this late and more intelligent day any prejudice existing that need cause the slightest apprehension on that score, and shall be glad to know that Mr. Dickens is to return to us.

Yours truly,
WATTS SHERMAN.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1859.

My Dear Sir: Herewith I have the pleasure to enclose for you a note of introduction to Mr. Dallas. My acquaintance with Mr. D. has never been intimate; indeed, it is limited to two or three semi-official interviews.

I trust you may be successful in your project. If the people of this country are made to understand that Mr. Dickens desires to make another visit, to do them justice and to undo the wrong done by his "Notes" and "Chuzzlewit," then I believe he will be well received. Those books, I have always believed, were less the frank expression of the author's real impressions than a concession to the general prejudice of the British public against the Americans. Those books were made for booksellers; but if Mr. Dickens, coming here now in the fulness of his fame and in the maturity of his genius, comes in a more catholic and less provincial spirit, he will be received not with the affection and enthusiasm inspired by his earlier writings, but with the respect due to his exalted rank as an author.

Truly yours,
DANIEL E. SICKLES.

I am fortunate in retaining a single copy of the many letters I addressed to distinguished men in all parts of the country, answers being received from nearly every one of them of like tenor with those given above, all being presented to Mr. Dickens on my arrival in London.

New York, Nov. 30, 1858.

Dear Sir: I am about visiting London with the hope of inducing Mr. Charles Dickens to give a series of reading in the United States. Suitable assurances from prominent men that his reception here will be one of general welcome will materially aid the accomplishment of my purpose. If you share the conviction which I have found to prevail among men of letters and others whom I have consulted, that his visit would be attended with that welcome to which his distinguished name and place in literature entitle him, I beg to request that you will add your own to the many similar assurances I have already received and which I shall have the honor of placing before Mr. Dickens on my arrival in London. I am, with great respect, yours very truly,
T. C. EVANS.

The Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo, N. Y.

My errand to Mr. Dickens was thus primarily to assure him that a cordial public welcome awaited him here, a fact which could not be certainly known to him without some such testimony as that which I proceeded. In regard to the details of his lecture tour if he determined to come, I was content that he should arrange them without any reference to me, but was also willing to confer with any others on the subject with whom our discussion on the subject might point out an agreement and unanimity of advantageous. But the work which I performed was only one of many, and I am not entitled to any credit for the success which attended Mr. Dickens's visit to America, except that I was one of the first to write him a letter of welcome and to urge him to come.

Mr. Stoddard's reminiscences of Mr. Stedman, which I have read with much interest, are not altogether accurate. The prize offered by the Baltimore Saturday Visitor for the best prose and poetry, Poe being the principal competitor. After giving due credit to Poe as the successful winner of the first prize, the statement is made that the second prise was bestowed upon the author of the "Song of the Wind," who was Col. Joyce himself. The "premium," "a silver goblet," being still in possession of his family, (Col. Joyce's.) All of which is a mistake.

In the "contest" referred to two prizes were offered, one for the best poem and one for the best piece of prose. The most notable poems in the competition were the "Coliseum," by Edgar Allan Poe and "The Song of the Wind," by John H. Hewitt, a Baltimorean of acknowledged poetic, dramatic, and literary ability.

The committee appointed, composed of prominent literary men, (John P. Kennedy, J. H. B. Latrobe and James H. Mitler of Baltimore,) awarded the prize for the best prose, "A Manuscript Found in a Bottle," to Edgar Poe. The prize for the best poem was awarded to John H. Hewitt. The premium referred to as received by J. H. Hewitt is a solid silver goblet, with inscription and date engraved on both sides, and has been retained for many years in the family. It is now in New York City, and in possession of the undersigned. At different periods, in publications with regard to Poe, allusion to the "contest" in question has been made, stating that Poe was the "winner" of both prizes. The present statement is authentic in every respect. (Reference, "Shadows on the Wall," Page 154, published in 1877, J. H. H.) Not that I desire to pluck one leaf from the laurels the brilliant genius of Poe has won, but only to do justice to the memory of one whose able and prolific pen added many a gem to the literature of his day.

G. BRIDGFORD.

New York, Oct. 23, 1901.

"In a Colinton Garden."

Robert Louis Stevenson is certainly not without honor in his own country. Leading Stevenson features are issued by English and Scottish papers, while of other good articles about him there seem to be no end. One of the most charming—a long paper of three or four thousand words—will be found in a late number of The Scotsman—"In a Colinton Garden." This was written by Arthur Grant, whom a somewhat vivid imagination would like to fancy a connection of one of the most charming women in fiction—Barbara Grant.

However that may be, Mr. Grant is the happy owner of a Colinton garden, which is separated only by a railroad track, hidden by the dip of the land from the water of Leith, which Stevenson included "among many rivers that make music in my memory."

In 1838, Dr. Balfour, Stevenson's grandfather, wrote his "Statistical Account of Colinton," his descriptions of neighboring scenery tallying exactly with those of "Dear Dr. John." Especially so as to the view from the north, of which Dr. Balfour says: "The capital of Scotland, with its spires and romantic castle, the Firth of Forth, and the fertile coast of Fife—the more distant Ochils, and the bold Grampians toward the northwest closing the view."

Mr. Grant comments on the pleasing humanity running through a dry "statistical account," as when Dr. Balfour, writing of the benevolence of the then owner of Colinton House, speaks of it as "falling on many a needy one as dew upon the tender herb." Or again, when, in reference to his own pastoral duties, he explains "that all within the bounds of his parish he considers are placed under his care, and amid much weakness and imperfection he extends his attentions to all who are willing to receive them."

This old Colinton manse has sheltered many notable men. Among these was Dr. John Walker, a prominent eighteenth century divine, who was not only a leading churchman, but a Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Glasgow, as well as the author of the first statistical account of the parish. Mr. Grant's paper quoted freely from what Stevenson has written of Colinton, Dr. Balfour, and the River of Leith:

"And here after,
Intent on my own place and space, I wrote
a part of the dedicatory poem to 'Weir of Hermiston.' " The entire paper, indeed, is deeply saturated with Stevenson memories. The following is an extract from the "Table Talk" of the late Sir John Skelton, which gives an unusually early glimpse of Stevenson. This was written at a time when the family's Summer home was Swanston Cottage:

Those Summer nights upon the slopes of the Pentlands were often magical. There was always a light in the north, so that till midnight one might read the smallest print. One such evening I walked with "the Principal" (Tulloch of St. Andrews) across the fields to dine at the cottage which our friends from Heriot Row then occupied during the dog days. It was from this cottage that sometimes the most charming notes would reach us, and it was from it that one day the world to try his luck. He had written a tale at the time, the very text of which I recall, and hardly any one copy of which [illegible]

BOOKS
JUST PUBLISHED

THE LAST OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS

A COMEDY ROMANCE

By Herman K. Viele

Author of

The Inn of the Silver Moon

NO. 142

THE CONFESSIONS OF A REFORMED MESSENGER BOY

By Henry M. Hyde

CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION

By G. Bernard Shaw

Newly revised with several Prefaces in the Author's most characteristic vein

GRAUSTARK

has sold 150,000 copies, but that is not its only virtue. It means that many people appreciate its other virtues.

Published by

Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Chicago

The November Atlantic

The contributions in this number touch upon a great variety of topics. Among others—

AMERICAN TRADE COMPETITION IN EUROPE

is discussed in a paper entitled *Europe and America*, by SIDNEY BROOKS.

THE BOUNDLESS PROMISE OF MIDLAND NORTH AMERICA

is revealed by J. E. HOMANS in his article upon *The Mississippi Valley*.

WHY ARE THE PUBLIC INTERESTED IN MURDER TRIALS?

Is it a natural or morbid tendency? C. E. GALLOWAY of the Suffolk Bar answers these questions in *Modern Murder Trials and the Newspapers*.

[illegible]

NOV

BOOKS AND MEN.

Colonial Furniture. Charles Scribner's Sons announce for early publication a complete, authoritative, and elaborate work, entitled "Colonial Furniture in America." Its purpose is to furnish collectors, and other persons interested, with absolutely trustworthy information upon the whole subject designated by the title, so presented that it will be as intelligible to the novice as to the expert, and so arranged as to be an infallible guide to the style and the closely approximate date of any given piece of Colonial furniture, offering definite means for the detection of the spurious as well as for the determination of the genuine. The author is Luke Vincent Lockwood, a well-known New York expert and a private collector of many years' experience. Mr. Lockwood has devoted the last seven years to special studies and examinations for the present work, and has laboriously studied all inventories and contemporaneous records he could discover, the available newspapers, works on furniture, architecture, and interior woodwork by English, French, German, Italian, and American writers, general and commercial histories, books on manners and customs, ancient dictionaries, books on ancient and modern design, and many other writings bearing directly or remotely on the subject, besides making exhaustive examinations of specimens of furniture in public and private collections and in homes in many parts of the country. This work will appear as a companion volume to John Kimberley Mumford's "Oriental Rugs," fully equaling that important work in size and resembling it closely in style and binding. It will be illustrated with 300 photographs, made especially for the purpose by the author, from typical specimens of Colonial furniture in the possession of private collectors in various parts of the country, together with many historical and otherwise famous pieces on exhibition in public collections. Of these, twelve are artotype reproductions, and the others carefully done in half tone.

Lockhart's Scott. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation a new and elaborate edition of the "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.," by John Gibson Lockhart, which will be issued in a large paper edition of 600 copies. The work, which will be presented in ten volumes, will have for illustrations seventy photogravure reproductions of famous oil paintings dealing with the subject, including the well-known work of such artists as Cosway, Sir John Watson Gordon, Raeburn, and William Nicholson. In preparing a new edition of this monumental work, the publishers have been prompted by the fact that all existing editions really rest upon the Edinburgh edition of 1839, although since that time there has been not only a rich opportunity, but very great necessity, for an augmentation and readjustment of facts. Lockhart himself took occasion to prepare a condensed edition in 1848, in which he added a few facts not in the original, but later still the publication of Scott's "Familiar Letters" and "Journal" and the "Life and Letters of Lockhart," by Andrew Lang, have made an "up-to-date" edition of the "Memoirs" almost a necessity, particularly as there is no further need to perpetuate Lockhart's veiled allusions and omissions of names.

Mr. Wildman's "Aguinaldo" Again. The photograph of Aguinaldo, the frontispiece in Edwin Wildman's "Aguinaldo," just published by Lothrop, shows the enigmatical little brown man in his first and so far as is known, only frock coat, a garment made by a Chinese tailor especially for the occasion of Aguinaldo's inauguration as President of the Philippine Republic. Attached to the "Government" was an "official photographer," a native Tagalog, who had learned the art under a Manila Filipino, a former pupil of Taber, the notable San Francisco artist, who has probably turned out more Asiatic pupils than any photographer in the world. Aguinaldo's "official photographer" was a very suspicious and crafty native. Though anxious to serve his master for little or no pay, he was yet not averse to doing a little business "on the side" with an American. It was through this individual that Mr. Wildman secured the exclusive picture of the Filipino chieftain garbed in the full habiliments of polite society, although Aguinaldo had forbidden the use or sale of the picture. When the American troops took Malolos it was found that every plate and every picture in what might have been a valuable historical collection was smashed or burned, Mr. Wildman's prints being perhaps the only ones in existence of Aguinaldo at Malolos and other important events in Filipino history.

Christopher North. That volume which so naturally groups itself with "The Compleat Angler," "The Natural History of Selborne," "Christopher in His Sporting Jacket," by John Wilson, (Christopher North,) is shortly to find new expression through an elaborate reprint presented by McClure, Phillips & Co. This famous idyl of sport first appeared in Blackwood's for September, 1828; it was reprinted in 1842 in "Christopher North's Recreations," and later, in the complete edition of Wilson's works. The forthcoming issue will be in the form of a large 12mo. volume of about 150 pages, with typography resembling that of the first edition of the "Recreations." Contributory to this general antiquarian effect will be the cover design, the black stamp of which in gold on red cloth is reminiscent of so many old Blackwood books. The woodcut chapter headings, tail-pieces, and title page vignette are by the well-known Scotch artist, Mr. A. M. McLellan, who has also executed eight colored plates representing the several branches of sport treated of in the text. The edition is limited to 2,500 copies for England and America, and after this is exhausted no more copies containing the original plates will be issued.

Jules Verne's Blindness. The news of Jules Verne's blindness will darken the world for many of us who can see. He is now an old man of seventy-three years, and he has lived long enough to see fulfilled many forecasts of his early works. We cannot yet travel "from earth to the moon," but we can go around the world in less than eighty days. The "Adventures of Capt. Hatteras," almost passed into reality with the story of Nansen. No ship has yet been built that can go for "twenty thousand leagues under the sea," but the secret of the submarine vessel has been solved, and its power is now only a question of degree. In two books—"Five Weeks in a Balloon," his earliest work, and "The Clipper of the Clouds," one of his later group—Jules Verne has foreshadowed that victory over the air which, to judge from Santos-Dumont's experiments, man seems about to achieve. All this is a supreme testimony to his skill as a master of the "scientific romance." And many will be the inquiries, if not from Frenchmen at least from the world, why France has not bestowed her greatest reputed gift upon him and made him one of the Forty Immortals. There is still time, and such a recognition of his peculiar imaginative gifts and his foresight might even assuage the pangs of the terrible infliction which has now overtaken him.

Brief Personals. Following an example set by the British Museum, the New York Public Library, in co-operation with Columbia University and the Alfred Millenial Committee, have placed on exhibition at the Lenox Building, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street, a collection of books and prints relating to Alfred the Great and his times. Among the articles exhibited are the reproduction and illustrations of the famous Alfred Jewel, the only personal relic of the King known to be extant. Alfred's own work as the real founder of English literature and education is shown in a very full series of his writings in the old English and in modern translations, and in a selection of the more important publications about his life and reign.

*** There was a mistake made in the recently published second volume of Maud Ballington Booth's short stories, which bears the G. P. Putnam's Sons imprint. The book is illustrated in attractive style by Antoinette Farnsworth Drew, an Atlanta woman of considerable talent, who has been attempting to get a foothold in New York art circles. This was her first book. The error occurred in the title page, where Mrs. Drew's name appears as Alice, instead of Antoinette.

*** Mr. Walter Appleton Clark's drawings for Henry Van Dyke's "The Ruling Passion," eighty in number, show as marked individuality in their color scheme as might have been expected of this artist. The manner in which he has applied his color is occasioning considerable remark among artists.

*** Here is an extract from a letter from George W. Cable, the author of "The Cavalier," to a friend in this city:

"I have your letter of Oct. 9. It was on that date, thirty-eight years ago, that I joined the Confederate Army. When the enlisting officer said: 'You solemnly swear you are nineteen years old?' I said, 'I do,' and he responded, 'You'd better say nine.'"

*** Floyd B. Wilson, a lawyer in this city, who some years ago wrote a novel entitled "Uphill," and who followed it later with the only English translation of "La Coja y el Encogido," a Spanish comedy, by J. E. Hartzenbusch, has just issued a rather remarkable book on advanced thought, named "Paths to Power."

*** Gabriele d'Annunzio, we learn from The Pall Mall Gazette, is likely to find himself involved in a duel, as the first fruits of his new tragedy of "Francesca da Rimini." It appears that some of the papers have published details scarcely fair to the author, and that the latter has, not unnaturally, spoken, also written, with some vigor upon this breach of manners, and now it is the turn of the editors to be offended. With respect to one of them, the Resto del Carlino of Bologna, Signor d'Annunzio has been exceptionally severe—so much so that the editor has requested explanations.

*** One of Harper & Brother's subscription agents sold a set of Mark Twain's works to a purchaser recently through a case of mistaken identity. Looking over the volumes, the speculative purchaser caught sight of the frontisplece portrait and exclaimed: "Why, I know that man. You can see him any sunshiny day, dressed in a white suit of clothes, sitting in Madison Square Park reading the newspaper or playing with the children. He's a kind-hearted old fellow, and always has his pockets full of candies for the youngsters, but I never knew before that he wrote books. Put me down for a set." No doubt it would be very flattering to Citizen Train to know that he had been taken for Mark Twain; it might also please the gentle humorist to know that his close resemblance to the genial loiterer in Madison Square had clinched the sale of a set of his works.

EDNA LYALL'S NEW NOVEL.

IN SPITE OF ALL

By EDNA LYALL

Author of "Donovan," "Doreen," "Hope, the Hermit," etc., etc.

Crown 8vo, Cloth, $1.50.

The principal action of the story takes place between 1694 and 1646, while England was the scene of Civil War. These were stormy days, and they afford the author much opportunity for thrilling situation and suspense. Some of the scenes and some of the characters are historical. There is a strong love element.

The Mystery of Mary Stuart

By ANDREW LANG. With 6 Photogravure Plates and 15 other Illustrations. 8vo. $5.00 *net*. By mail, $5.22.

This book is an investigation into the character of Queen Mary, and especially as to her relations with the Earl of Bothwell and the other murderers of her husband, Lord Darnley. The author has enjoyed the advantage of using authentic materials hitherto unknown to historians, namely, a number of MSS. employed by Mary's enemies in getting up their case against her.

A Winter Pilgrimage

Being an Account of Travels through Palestine, Italy, and the Island of Cyprus, undertaken in the Year 1900. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. With 31 Full-Page Illustrations from Photographs. Demy 8vo, 363 pages, cloth, gilt top, $4.00.

Fénelon

His Friends and His Enemies 1651-1715

By E. K. SANDERS. With Portrait. 8vo, pp. 426, $4.00.

CAVALIER AND PURITAN IN THE DAYS OF THE STUARTS.

Compiled from the Private Papers and Diary of Sir Richard Newdigate, Second Baronet, with Extracts from MS. Newsletters addressed to him between 1675 and 1680. By ANNE EMILY NEWDIGATE-NEWDEGATE, author of "The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor," etc. With a Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, gilt top, pp. xv.-359, $2.50.

THE WAR OF THE CIVILISATIONS: Being a Record of a "Foreign Devil's" Experiences with the Allies in China.

By GEORGE LYNCH, Special Correspondent of the *Sphere*, etc. With Portraits and 21 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, $2.00.

*** The author of this book believes that the character of the Chinese Empress Dowager has not been rightly appreciated in America or Europe, and that her policy deserves much more favorable consideration than it has received. He presents something of the Chinese point of view in regard to recent events, and discusses, incidentally, foreign methods and dealings in the past and the necessities of the future. Mr. Lynch, who has had experience in several campaigns in various countries, has a chapter of criticism on the comparative merits of the forces which made up the expedition for the relief of the legations in Pekin, which he accompanied.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO
91-93 Fifth Avenue, New York

Type Same Size in Both

Which Size Volume Appeals to You?

Nelson's India Paper is used in the "new size." It is the thinnest printing paper in the world, and makes possible the beautiful pocket size volumes of the

New Century Library

Book users in England and America are greatly attracted by this edition, in which are published the works of the great novelists,

Dickens—Thackeray—Scott

Each novel is complete in a single volume, size 4¼ x 6½ inches, and no thicker than an ordinary magazine, yet contains from 556 to 1000 pages.

The type is as clear and as easily read as that you are now reading.

These volumes are as handsome as they are convenient, and make a choice library set. Thackeray's Works, 14 volumes; Dickens' Works, 17 volumes; Scott's Works, 25 volumes.

Handsomely bound in the following styles: Cloth, gilt top, $1.00 a volume; Leather Limp, gilt top, $1.25 a volume; Leather Boards, gilt edges, $1.50 a volume. Also sets in cases in special bindings. For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by publishers. Descriptive lists on application to

THOS. NELSON & SONS, Publishers, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y.

THE THEATRE

(November Number Ready!)

Many superb pictures; notable articles by Edgar Saltus and others. Colored portrait of Ethel Barrymore.

25 CENTS A COPY; $2.50 A YEAR.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS, OR FROM

Meyer Bros. & Co., Publishers,

21 WEST 33D STREET, NEW YORK.

ABÉLARD.

A New and Needed Biography.*

JOSEPH McCABE, the author of the present life of Abélard, says that while the dramatic interest attaching to Abélard's life is known through brief sketches, there is no good available life in English. French and German scholars have rewritten Abélard's life in the light of recent knowledge and feeling, but outside of sketches in Compayre, Poole, Rashbad, Cotter Morrison, and others, no English writer of the nineteenth century has given us a complete life study of a personality as unique as it is misunderstood. "Perhaps one who has also had a monastic, scholastic and ecclesiastical experience may approach the task with a certain confidence."

Mr. McCabe's preface briefly reviews the various lives of this great ecclesiastic, as well as the authentic documents upon which all good lives must be based. Stating that while the nineteenth century has added little to our real knowledge of Abélard, "modern research has necessarily helped to complete the picture; and modern feeling, modern humanism reinterprets much of the story."

The interest of Mr. McCabe's study is somewhat lessened by his style, which shows too much straining after effect, and a too liberal use of long and unusual words, where stronger and simpler English would have been more effective. And yet his pages will be found attractive and full of information not only as to the subject of the memoir, but as to the places and times in which his days were spent.

Peter Abélard was born when Europe was just emerging from the darkest days of mediaeval times, and approaching a period both intellectually and morally brilliant. Bérenger, the father, was a noble of a somewhat rare type; the possessor of unusual knowledge and culture, which he communicated to his children. Above the moral level of their class and time, he and his wife Lucia adopted a monastic life soon after Abélard left home in search of a more liberal education. Although the eldest son, Abélard resigned to his brothers all his claims:

> It was not unusual in those "Dark Ages" for a young noble to resign the comfort of the chateau and the glamour of a courtly life in this way. The scholastic fever which was soon to inflame the youth of the whole of Europe had already set in. You could not travel far over the rough roads of France without meeting some footsore scholar making for the nearest large monastery or Episcopal town.

Mr. McCabe reviews the various accounts of Abélard's early school days; Jean Roscelu, canon of Compiegne and the leading rationalist of the day, who had been banished from England and France for his study into the mystery of the Trinity, being one of his earliest masters. "I went wherever dialectics flourished," says Abélard. He wandered from place to place, and so "loosening the tongue and sharpening the wit, that throughout his life the proudest orators and thinkers of Christendom shrank in dismay from the thought of a verbal encounter with him."

Bernard of Clairvaux at a time when France and even Rome trembled at his name, said he was a child beside Abélard, who was admitted on all sides to have surpassed his contemporaries in oratory and knowledge. About the beginning of the twelfth century Abélard, who had thoroughly tried his logical weapons in the provinces, went to Paris, "beautiful, naughty, brilliant, seductive Paris," even in those early days; but a city so different from the Paris of to-day, or from that of Victor Hugo's famous picture, that Mr. McCabe's description is one of the best portions of the book:

> The summit of what Paris called "the hill" for many a century—the hill of Ste. Genevieve. Save for the large monastery of secular canons beside you, the abbey of Ste. Genevieve, there is yet little sign of the flood of grimy masonry that will creep up slowly from the river valley, as the ages advance, and foul the sweet country for miles beyond. Paris lies down in the valley below, a toy city. The larger island in the Seine bears almost the whole weight of the Capital of France. It has, it is true, eaten a little way into the northern bank of the river, to which it is joined by the Great Bridge. That is the Lombard Quarter, and Lutetian commerce is increasing rapidly. Numbers of curious ships sail up the broad, silver bosom of the Seine, and make for the port of St. Landry. The commercial quarter is already spreading in the direction of Montmartre, with the public butchery and bakery at its outskirt; but it is a mere fringe. The broad valleys and the gentle hills that are one day to support Paris are now clothed with vineyards and orchards and cornfields, and crowned with groves of olive and oak. On the nearer side, too, the city has already overflowed the narrow limits of the island. There are houses on the fine stone bridge, the Little Bridge, and there is a pretty confusion of houses, chapels, schools, and taverns gradually stealing up the slope of Ste. Genevieve.

To Abélard Paris at first seemed "the City of Philosophers." Each of the great abbeys had its school; Abélard's going straight to the centre of Paris, where, under the shadow of Notre Dame, was the first Episcopal school in the kingdom, and one of the first masters in Christendom, William of Champeaux. After a few months, Abélard weakened the glory and authority of William, who had been called the "first dialectician in France," and the "pillar of doctors," and, six or seven years later, after a contest which roused the world, drove him from his chair.

Mr. McCabe follows the career of Abélard through brilliant victories over his opponents, until we find him the idol of Paris. The secret of Abélard's power lay in his clearness, richness of imagery, and lightness of touch. Even his enemies granted him "a sublime eloquence." The author carefully analyzes from all known data Abélard's character and mental powers, the latter winning for him the epitaph, "To him alone was made clear all that is knowable."

We are now at or near the year 1118. In the thirty-ninth year of his age, the twenty-third year of his scholastic activity, Abélard has reached the highest academic position in Christendom. He who loved so well and so naturally to be admired found himself the centre of a life that had not been seen since Greek sages poured out wisdom in the painted colonnade, and the marble baths, and the shady groves of Athens. His self-esteem was flattered; his love of rule and of eminence was gratified. Poor as many of his pupils were, their number brought him great wealth. His refinement had ample means of solacing its desires. The petty vexations of the struggle were nobly compensated. Before him lay a world of fairest promise into which he seemingly had but to enter. Then there arose one of the forces that shattered his life, beginning its embodiment in an idyl, ending quickly in a lurid tragedy. It is the most difficult stage in the story of Abélard. I approach it only in the spirit of an artist, purposing neither to excuse nor to accuse, but only to trace, if I may, the development of a love.

This, the story of Abélard and Heloise, is far too long for reference here, but readers will find it told in the present work with much wealth of detail. By becoming a monk of St. Denis, after the severe injuries inflicted upon him by Canon Julbert, Abélard made the first of a series of blunders which led to his downfall. His trial for heresy and consequent imprisonment in the abbey of St. Medard; his troubles as abbot; the letters which passed between Abélard and Heloise, are also fully described. Abélard's return to the arena was followed by a final and decisive blow. On the 4th of June, 1141, "the cathedral at Seus" was filled to overflowing. On the previous day the Abbot of Clairvaux had asked for prayers for the conversion of an unbeliever, whom he did not name.

The description of the crowd which filled the cathedral; Bernard's indictment and Abélard's appeal to Rome, with her verdict, is most dramatic. Mr. McCabe describes Abélard's last days, as well as the influence he exerted; his most characteristic principles being among the accepted foundations of dogmatic theology. Abélard died in April, 1142, in the sixty-third year of his age. "Heloise survived her husband by twenty-one years. There is a pretty legend in the chronicle of the Church of Tours that the tomb of Abélard was opened at her death and her remains laid in it, and that the arms of the dead man opened wide to receive her whose embrace the hard world had denied him in life."

Mr. Markham's New Volume of Verse.*

The author of "The Man With the Hoe" has put forth another volume of verses, of which the title, "Lincoln," is taken from the poem read at the New York Republican Club's Lincoln birthday dinner last year. This poem is conspicuous for its dignified simplicity, its breadth of style, and its conciseness. There is no doubt that Mr. Markham has been a student of Homer, as is shown by the concluding lines of the poem:

So came the Captain with the mighty heart:
And when the step of Earthquake shook the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient hold,
He held the ridgepole up, and spiked again
The rafters of the Home. He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.
And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a kingly cedar green with boughs
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

Mr. Markham retains the pose of prophet and seer. He muses upon visions of the ruin of past kingdoms, dead because they founded their greatness on self-desire, and on the far future, in which democracy shall "jar kingdoms to their ultimate stone of pride." He is almost always a doctrinaire when he is in serious mood, and he sometimes makes the pulpit shake under his stalwart blows.

But he is always a poet. His view is large, his speech is unanxious. He has no time to split hairs. His proclamations are never hedged with saving clauses. Therefore he gives joy, for it is a privilege to read the word of a man who believes utterly in what he says. But he is not always seeing visions nor playing the latter-day Elijah. He has time to be very gentle and very human, and in such moments he writes lyrics which are filled with fancy and music. Read, as a sample, "The Humming Bird":

A sudden whir of eager sound—
And now a something throbs around
The flowers that watch the mountain. Look!
It touched the rose, the green leaves shook.
I think, and yet so lightly tost
That not a spark of dew was lost.

Tell me, O Rose, what thing it is
That now appears, now vanishes?
Surely it took its fire-green hue
From daybreaks that it glittered through;
Quick for the sparkle of the dawn
Glints through the garden and is gone.

What was the message, then, what word:
Delight foretold, or hope deferred?

This lyric, despite the uncertainty of one or two rhymes, has delightful rhythmic music and delicate pace. These qualities are to be found in Mr. Markham's other lyrics, and he bids fair to write much

FIFTEENTH THOUSAND

THE SECRET ORCHARD

BY AGNES & EGERTON CASTLE

"And what did he give me? *A necklace of pearls!*" Illustration, page 298, The Secret Orchard.

12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Dramatic, Thrilling, Fascinating.

A Story of Aristocratic Parisian Life

The leading male character is the Duke of Cluny, a descendant of the royal Stuarts. He is depicted as a typical Stuart, full of power to win the ardent love of men and women, but easy-going, weak and inclined to personal indulgence.

His wife, Helen, is an American girl. These two, with Joy, a young girl whom the Duchess wishes to adopt, and whose life has been strangely interwoven with theirs, are the principal characters in the book.

The plot is very romantic, the story is full of movement, and the main situation highly original and striking. The dialogue is delightful reading, and among other things contains a discussion of the Dreyfus case and the Charity Bazar fire.

"Agnes and Egerton Castle, authors of 'The Pride of Jennico,' have given to the public a remarkable story in their latest novel, 'The Secret Orchard'. . . . As an artistic piece of work it stands out among the hundreds of books as a production that is extraordinary."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

"Its complications involve the most dramatic passions of everyday life, and are represented with undeniable force and picturesqueness. . . . It is as dramatic a plot as was ever put into a novel."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"It were triteness indeed to say of this story that it is strong. It is wonderful, fascinating, and, in most of its length, a gem of literary art."—*New York World.*

"The rapidity of movement is one of the best qualities of 'The Secret Orchard,' which is in essence dramatic."—*New York Tribune.*

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.

FIRST EDITION 60,000 Copies CLOTH $1.50.

THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY

A TALE OF THE OTTAWA by

RALPH CONNOR

To have written Black Rock was to demonstrate genius. To have written The Sky Pilot was an achievement worthy of a great literary master. But The Man from Glengarry is Ralph Connor's most magnificent effort—thrilling, inspiring and ennobling. It is easily first among the author's works—he has come to full maturity. Everywhere is evident his subtle wit and pathos.

500,000 COPIES SOLD "BLACK ROCK" and "THE SKY PILOT."

AND STILL SELLING

Of All Booksellers. At All Ports. On All Trains.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

NEW YORK, NOV. 2, 1901.—VOL. VI., NO. 44.

PUBLICATION OFFICE.....41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
Per Year, United States and Canada, Postage Prepaid.....$1.50
Per Year to Foreign Countries, Postage Prepaid 3.25

LITERARY BIOGRAPHIES.

A careful reading of Mr. Graham Balfour's biography of his cousin and friend, Robert Louis Stevenson, tends to confirm the old saying that all good biography is autobiography. Not that Mr. Balfour's book is not good reading. On the contrary, it is very good reading. The more the reader of it knows about Stevenson, the more interesting it is. But, after all, it does not appear that the biographer has had access to any new matter, excepting only the diary which Stevenson kept in the South Seas, for his own use, and as data and material for the book upon the same which so far fell short of his expectations. It is only fair to say that this diary is generally much more vivid, instructive, and humanly interesting than either the syndicated letters for which it was meant to be raw material, or the book which turned out, to Stevenson's own bitter disappointment, to be chiefly a waste of Stevenson's valuable time.

Mr. Balfour ought to have had a good deal to tell that was both new and true about his cousin's life, especially about the last years of it, of which he was a spectator. But it is indeed surprising, to a careful reader of the "Letters," that he has little. What is the explanation? We are inclined to fall back on the old Horatian explanation, "Caruit sacro vate." Not that Mr. Balfour is a bad writer. On the contrary, he is a very fairly good one. He can observe, he can remember, and he can record. But all these things which he has to tell of his own knowledge have been, in outline, told before by a very much better writer, by a very good writer indeed. It does not often happen, in our time, that a man with a supreme, or even a superior, gift for literary expression is so isolated and "marooned" that his only communication with his best friends for years and years together is made by the exercise of his literary gift. We should have to go back more than a century, nearly two, back to the time of Swift and the Queen Anne men, of Swift in Ireland and the rest in England, of Swift in England and "Stella" in Ireland, to get such a day-by-day outpouring of the soul by a master of expression as we get in Stevenson's letters from Samoa.

The main interest of Mr. Balfour's biography is in the inedited Stevensoniana. And that brings us back to the first proposition, that biographies are mainly interesting and valuable in so far as they are autobiographical. The best "Life" that there is or that there is likely to be, in English, is, of course, Boswell's masterpiece. And Boswell, whatever you may say about his vanity, always exhibits his hero by letting his hero exhibit himself. By circumstances, one of the best of English writers had been forced to autobiographize himself. The express biography owes its chief interest to its supplements of the autobiographization. But that is only saying that, although Mr. Balfour is a fairly good writer, Stevenson was an immensely better, and that it is good writing that counts.

HISTORY AND FICTION.

Doubtless few persons trouble themselves about the number of books published in a year, or the kinds. It might, however, be instructive to such persons to inquire what classes of works of literature seem to be the most popular. No one would hesitate to accord the leading place to fiction, for it is an undeniable fact that the great majority of readers read for amusement and not for information. Poetry naturally holds a low place in the list, for here we have a class of literature which appeals only to the aesthetic nature of man. What, then, is the class of books which stands next in popular favor to those of fiction? Statistics show that historical books have the second position. In this class we include biographical works. To-day's issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW is devoted largely to reviews of recent works in these two classes—fiction and history.

There must, of course, be a reason for the preponderance of fiction and history, and it is not at all difficult to name it. What else can it be that makes fiction and history hold the leading places among literary works but the interest of readers in the study of humanity? The curiosity to know all about our neighbors seems to be born in us, and life only serves to cultivate it. The longer we live the more firmly we become convinced of the eternal truth of Pope's saying that "The proper study of mankind is man."

But it is not merely a conviction of this truth that works in favor of history and fiction. Probably very few readers think of it. But there is an inborn desire to know all about men and women. Human interest lies at the basis of the popularity of not only fiction and history, but also the drama. We live confined lives, after all, for each of us is shut up within himself, and no matter how much we try, we can never quite see into the souls of our fellow-men. But as we pass through the experiences of life how ardently we long to know those of other men, their inner thoughts, their inner heart workings.

It is our intense yearning to know whether the secret lives of others resemble our own, whether those others are haunted by the same desires, the same fears, the same aspirations, that makes us all eager to study the well-springs of human action as revealed in the pages of the novelists and the historians. This, indeed, serves to account for the preponderance of such works. Who cares for dry physics or philosophy, the laws of storms, or the movements of planets when he can study the hearts of his fellow-men?

THE MENTAL ATMOSPHERE OF BOSTON.

What gives to Boston its peculiar mental atmosphere, with which the visitor, though a wayfaring man, sojourning there but a few days, even a few hours, cannot fail to be impressed, especially if he be a visitor from New York?

That there is such an atmosphere cannot be denied. It pervades the streets and those who go up and down in them. The forms of the buildings, be they public or private, official, religious, residential, or business buildings, betray it. They are more sober than in New York. They seem more considered and thought out, and have a distinct character of their own, both individual and in "ensemble." There is a remarkable number of them clothed with associations, not merely the greater and more public, but the lesser. A striking proportion of them are old, but not decayed or neglected, and the more recent are constructed to last, and in their turn to put on the like raiment of associations. Whether on the heights of Beacon Street or along the noble plain traversed by Commonwealth Avenue, or down in the heart of the crowded and narrow streets of the old city, there is everywhere perceptible to the New Yorker this expression of stability and permanence and of the deliberate thought that plans for lasting things.

The structures and sites that intentionally invite attention are most fortunately distributed. The State House, from its commanding hill, bears above its broad and harmonious façade with much dignity the gilded dome that in other conditions might seem garish. The buildings about Copley Square, the tranquil front of the Renaissance Library, the majestic pile of Trinity Church, the Norman fortress occupied by a grocery firm, even the uneasy colors of the Museum, are grouped about a space so ample and so bounded that the vision is never fretted or tired how often soever it turns from one to another. And wherever one goes, the evidences are constant of a mental disposition affectionate and cherishing toward things that are old or fine and worthy to last. One is constantly coming upon statues, whether commemorative or decorative, there are not many that in themselves are superior to the monotonous level of other cities, excepting always the superb Shaw Memorial, than which there is nothing finer in any city in any land with which we are familiar. It is not the artistic element that appeals to the visitor, but the spirit in which the monuments are erected and disposed in the public places. And it is notable that these monuments are by no means attractive solely to the visitors, as in many a European town, but form a considerable part in the daily interest of the people of the city. These, indeed, as they pass and linger, are as distinct a feature of the charm of the city as are the objects that attract them.

It is hardly too much to say that the objects referred to are about the only things that induce the denizens of Boston to linger at all, especially the women. We have a notion that New York is energetic, but its people in the streets are idlers compared to those of Boston. The latter do not hurry particularly. On the contrary, their usual gait is active and steady, but not swift. Its characteristic is what Dr. Paxon of Princeton once defined as the aspiration for ultimate arrival. This is more noteworthy in the women than in the men, perhaps because the contrast with New York is more marked in their case. There is nothing feverish in their expression or manner, and no detectable trace of the severity, not to say sourness, with which the belated "comic" papers charge them. Their air is one of entire cheerfulness and gentle content, but they look more interested, and more interesting, than their sisters of like station in life in many other towns. Of course such generalizations are defective and hazardous, but there is an undoubted basis for them.

Probably, in a general way, it is safe to infer that the mental atmosphere of which Boston gives evidence to a visitor is due to heredity, size, and climate, which causes work with and for each other. Roughly speaking, the men and women who came in the early times gave the stamp that their descendants have inherited and which those who have been joined to them have, more or less completely and willingly, adopted. Then the city has been in a sense protected by its climate, which, often most delightful, has fatal periods of great and desolating severity; this has contributed to the relatively slow growth of population, and made a certain assimilation more practicable. With all the additions from the surrounding country—which have so intimately been incorporated that the popular pleasantry that designates them as "sub-Hubs" is not without its truth—Boston has still but one-fifth the population of Greater New York. Such a rate of growth is consistent with a vital unity, a real corporate character, a civic spirit in which common pride and respect for standards held in common and held half unconsciously, unite for energy and persistence. Whatever the causes, it cannot be questioned that there is an individuality in Boston which few other cities possess, and though we New Yorkers like to have our inexpensive sport with it, it is an individuality of which those who contribute to it and share it have no reason to be ashamed.

LIBRARIES SOLD PRIVATELY

The private sale of the magnificent Sunderland library to Mrs. John Rylands was a good thing for the City of Manchester, and, in fact, for the world. The private sale of the Lefferts library to a rare book dealer is a good thing for the purchaser alone.

The Sunderland collection was discreetly added to by Mrs. Rylands; the books have been accurately catalogued and wisely housed. The Sunderland library is to-day a monument to John Rylands's memory and a blessing to Manchester. Its public dispersion would have been a mistake, and its private sale was a wise thing. The private sale of the Lefferts library, however, served no good end. Its public sale would have given an impetus to book collecting, and its catalogue, well made, would have been a learned contribution to bibliography. The very announcement of the sale would have awakened competition throughout the whole world of letters. But now these treasures are buried in a bookseller's shop, and save for some extraordinary chance will never see the auction room.

We know of no instance where book collecting was completed by a private sale of this kind. The great library of one man we know, whose bibliographical achievements must still remain (as they have remained for so many years) unknown to the public, was necessarily sold privately because of creditors and general financial embarrassment. The books that he possessed were not many in number, but they were rare and choice—books of bibliographical importance and in unrivaled state of preservation. They have now been scattered, for the most part, but many of them are in the Lefferts collection. Some of these are books of which copies have not been sold at auction in a century, and others not in half that time. Their public appearance would create new prices and rewrite bibliographical history, but a private sale has prevented this.

The sale of the extraordinary library formed by Miss Abby E. Hanscom of Brooklyn (later Mrs. Pope) would have sided book collecting to an amazing degree. But it was not to be. The inevitable modern private sale took place; a rich bibliophile selected the prizes his heart most desired—among them the "Malory" and the "Confessio," both Caxton-printed and each bibliographically famed—and the remainder passed through the hands of the firm that has handled so many book treasures of this kind. The books in this case were satisfactorily catalogued, something that rarely occurs when a private sale takes place.

Theodore Irwin of Oswego, who grew tired in his old age of the responsibility of his valuable library and wanted to sell it provided it were sold en bloc, finally sold it privately to a dealer and it then passed into the possession of J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan's chief pleasure in it, we dare say, is in the fact that it contains the wonderful "Golden Gospels" of Henry VIII., the precious manuscript whose loss England still laments; but some day the Irwin books will be sold at auction, as they should be. Books have their fate, and while our public museums should always contain noble collections, the inevitable and proper fate of important and renowned books is to be sold at auction. There and there only can the genial and worthy passion called bibliomania be rightly gratified.

Important Items in a Recent Sale.

The first important sale of the present book auction season in New York occurred Oct. 21-23, at the rooms of Bangs & Co., when, as already reported in other issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a number of very notable books were offered. The best book in the three days' sale was a fine copy of Shelley's "Alastor," first edition, 1816, original boards, uncut, which sold to Charles Scribner's Sons for the record price of $360. The copy in the French sale, not quite so fine, sold for $350. "The Germ," 1850, with contributions by D. G. Rossetti and others, the four parts bound together, by Cobden-Sanderson in 1901, at the Doues Bindery, in olive green levant morocco, brought $300, the purchaser being "Brazil." It was an interesting copy, as W. M. Rossetti, the poet's brother, had presented it years ago to Prof. Nichol. On the whole, the copy was not the equal of the lovely example sold for $975 at the French sale, also bound by Cobden-Sanderson, but in 1881, when his bindery had just been started and his work was finer, in some ways, than it is to-day. Other important prices were as follows:

The Aldine Josephus of 1502, with many annotations and corrections by Aldus Manutius, $70. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

St. Augustine's "De Civitate Dei," Rome, printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1468, margins of index mended, with the loss of about twenty words in right corner of the first leaf, many capitals faded, $125. Bought by "Cutter."

Beckett's "Comic Histories of England and Rome," 1846-8, 1851-2, original thirty parts, in three volumes, first editions, $60. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mme. de Pompadour's copy of the Elzevir Boccaccio, 1665, two volumes, old red French morocco, with her arms on covers, said to be bound by Padaloup, $160. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (These two lonely volumes were sold low.)

Byron's "The Waltz," 1813, the rare first edition, crimson levant morocco, by Riviere, $310. Bought by "Brazil" (This is the copy that fetched £71 at Sotheby's, July 1, 1901. No other copy was ever sold here at auction, to our knowledge.)

Dickens's "Village Coquettes," 1836, earliest issue, stitched, presentation copy from Dickens to J. P. Harley, and autograph letter from Dickens to Harley inclosed, $152.50. Bought by Frank Maier.

Goethe's "Faust: Eine Tragodie von Goethe," Tubingen, 1808, the very scarce first edition, original boards, $140. Bought by "Moore."

Fitzgerald's "Salámán and Absál," 1856, cloth, uncut, first edition, $100. Bought by "Brazil."

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1768, first edition, two volumes, crimson morocco, by Bedford, $400. Bought by "Bristol." (This was probably Sir W. A. Fraser's copy, which sold for £80 last April.)

Goldsmith's "The Traveller," 1765, first edition, olive morocco, by Riviere, $72.50. Bought by Harry B. Smith.

Ben Jonson's "Works," 1616-31-40, two volumes, calf extra, by Bedford, early state of portrait by Vaughan, $170. Bought by "Brazil."

Kelmscott Press Publications: "Poems by the Way," 1891, $90. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (French's, $170; Arnold's, $130.)

Sheridan's "The Rivals," 1775, first edition, crimson morocco, half title and leaf of errata, $100. Bought by George D. Smith.

Surtees's "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," "Handley Cross," "Ask Mamma," "Plain or Ringlets," and "Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds," in the original parts, with Leech's illustrations, fine set, sold as five volumes, $230. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Via French Telegraph Cable Company.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The book of the week in Paris is Jules Simon's "The Evening of My Life." It is a volume of reminiscences of the great French statesman and writer, who in early life was known as Jules François Simon Suisse. His book reveals his career and aspirations in a new light, and his two sons have added chapters full of information which their father's modesty forbade him to write.

***

It is gravely announced from Paris that Edmond Rostand's speech before the French Academy will be delivered in verse. It must, if traditions be preserved, be a eulogy of his predecessor, Bornier. That custom has only once been departed from, when Buffon, after a perfunctory mention of his predecessor, delivered his famous "Essay on Style." M. Rostand's intention is generally adversely criticised in Paris, but it is believed that he will adhere to it nevertheless. He has never written anything in prose, with the exception of a preface to a volume of reminiscences by Sarah Bernhardt.

***

There is much talk here just now of the woman publisher, Florence White, who is the first of her sex in that field. She was a successful journalist until her eyesight became impaired, and she seems to have plenty of enterprise and courage. So far she has only published one book, a volume on smallpox, which is now a vital topic here; she has another on the stocks, and a prominent New York house is negotiating for the American rights.

***

Prof. David Masson's health continues to remain unimproved, and this week he has made his retirement from public life still more complete by resigning from the committee of the Edinburgh Public Library, a position which he has filled since its foundation and in which he has rendered great service.

***

An effort is being made to save from destruction the house in Theobald's Road in which Disraeli was born and to affix a memorial tablet upon its wall. Apropos of the movement, it is worth while remarking that Mr. T. E. Cabbel's article on this point in a dictionary of national biography is wrong. The dictionary states that Benjamin Disraeli "was born at 6 John Street, Bedford Row."

***

The Fall book sales have begun in earnest this week, and at Hodgson's there was auctioned off a splendid copy of Watteau, in three volumes, for £3,325, with binding in old French morocco, and bearing the arms of the Duc de Gesvres.

***

The autobiography of Sir Harry Smith, after whose wife Ladysmith, in South Africa, was named, is soon to be published by John Murray. Sir Harry was a soldier in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, and was Cape Governor from 1847 to 1854. His posthumous memoirs are edited by a descendant, Mr. Moore Smith.

***

Still another volume by the late Grant Allen is announced in the county and town in England collection of historical and descriptive sketches. One, which is called "The Chronicles of Churnside," is an attempt to portray the development of a typical English countryside, from savage times to the present.

***

Thomas Hardy's new volume of verse is expected week after next. Meanwhile Sir George Douglas's paper on Hardy, delivered before the Whitefriars' Club, has precipitated a discussion as to the novelist's place in literature. Sir George maintains that the present literary age will be known as "the Age of Hardy." He classed him among impersonal writers like Shakespeare. On the other hand, it is contended that not even Charlotte Brontë put more personal experience and emotion in her novels than Hardy had in his.

E. A. D.

The Flummery of College Caps and Gowns.

By way of such explanation as may avert confusion of mind, The Springfield Republican has thought it well, in its issue of Oct. 20, to devote half a column of space to an explanation of the meaning of academic costumes, in the matter of stuffs, colors, forms, facings, linings, and the like.

In our very practical age one wonders as to the why and wherefore of these things, and very reverently and respectfully, I venture to ask Columbia University, whose statutes are cited as authoritive in such matters, why it should pass any such statutes, and why it should not recognize popular education and the universal ability to read, instead of cherishing these means of communication which were necessary in mediæval times when the laity and clergy could not read, signed their names into the usual impersonal form, and dressed as a distinguishing mark of their calling?

stage king certifies his will by giving his signet ring to the hero as an attestation. We wonder what he does for another signet ring in the meanwhile. But in our time men know how to read and write. If King Edward of England or John D. Rockefeller or J. P. Morgan or any other ruler of men wishes to make his will known he takes up a pad and writes on it what he wishes to say and signs his name at the bottom, and that half sheet of paper is potent to transfer multitudinous millions or to change the policy of great corporations or to do anything else that the writer directs. Why should our colleges and universities—which are founded upon the idea of the ability of men to read and write—cherish and preserve the traditions of a more ignorant age and dignify them with the recognition of university statutes? Why should not these great agencies of modern education be the foremost leaders in the use of modern means for the communication of ideas?

Thus we are told that on a college platform a hood faced with scarlet means that its wearer has a degree in divinity; that one faced with purple means a degree in law; one in green a degree in medicine, and so on to the end of the curious chapter. But why all this flummery in an age when all men know how to read? Why should not the several bachelors and doctors of divinity, law, medicine, and the rest simply inscribe their respective degrees on the dressing gowns or bath robes that they wear at commencements and upon other occasions of scholastic state? Then everybody would understand. Or, better still, why should not our universities put aside this mediæval flummery altogether and stand bravely upon their merits as institutions that educate modern men for modern life? The cap and gown are simply relics of a time when education was monastic and its recipients were clerics. In our time they are lies. Why not be honest and abolish them? The newspapers every year record the names of those who receive degrees at the hands of our great universities—whether real degrees, conferred as the recognition and reward of actual study, or honorary degrees, conferred for less worthy reason. The cyclopedias and dictionaries of biography never omit to give one who achieves anything worth while credit for all his degrees, as well as for all his actual achievements in scholarship. Why not leave the matter at that? What is the use of all this millinery of caps and gowns, with their silk or their fustian, their purples and yellows, their dark and light blues, their scarlets, and all the rest of it?

Are not these flummeries distinctly unworthy of the universities of an age and country that looks more to the future than to the past and regards condition as a thing of greater worth than tradition?

Is it not the duty of our educational institutions to teach young men to "look forward, not backward, out and not in, up and not down?"

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

The Late William Carey.

The passing on of William Carey is a sorrow to an unusually large circle. Indeed, it is given to few mortals to win as many stanch friends as he won. He possessed a genius for friendship—the power of attaching men and women to him as by hooks of steel. Yet he never seemed to study to please. He was the soul of simplicity and apparently pleased without taking thought, by the spontaneous force of his winning personality. His sympathies were ardent and easily aroused, his temperament was gay and optimistic; he had an instinctive aversion to the mean and the narrow; better than all else, brotherly kindness of the practical sort had in him a good and faithful exponent. Naturally, therefore, all sorts and conditions of people found him congenial. He loved to magnify the merits of those of whom he was fond, and was not to be accounted a "good hater" of anybody. Disparagement was not to his taste—such was the generosity and tolerance of his nature that he rarely spoke of his dislikes. His golden heart was reinforced by an uncommonly alert and brilliant intellect. He was a wit of the first order, a keen and racy commentator on men and things. His admirers used to say that not infrequently he made more bright remarks of an evening than your professional fun-maker accumulates in a lifetime—and made them, too, without posing, as artlessly as the brook sings. Many of his mots are the delight of the clubs, mots free from the alloy of malice. He was constantly hitting the bull's-eye, but none of his arrows were poisoned. Because of his abundant social gifts society made incessant demands upon him, and not unlikely some who met him only casually may have concluded that he was simply a very hale-fellow well met. But he was infinitely more than that. William Carey was one of the most helpful of men, constantly lending a hand to worthy causes, constantly ministering to the happiness of his friends, constantly going to the relief of the friendless. For many years he labored in a mission school for boys, over on the east side, labored so strenuously and with so much tact and sweet temper that his influence for good was potent. No wonder that the boys swore by him, for he made them realize that he was unfeignedly interested in them, in very truth their brother. His long connection with The Century Magazine brought him into close contact with the authors of the country. He was a great favorite with them, a fact attested by all. Indeed, every element with which his many-sided personality came in contact responded to its influence. It is probably some of the

term, he was singularly free. Some of his intimates used to urge him to make a volume of the words of wisdom and of wit which kept falling from his lips. But he met such suggestions with a smile, and an emphatic depreciation of his own abilities. "Our desire, our content lie in simple things," sang Barry Cornwall. The desire and content of him who has vanished were not in the direction of fame or fortune. To win the affection of those of whom he was fond and serve them with unswerving loyalty, to succor the forlorn and faint-hearted, to try to make everybody whom he met forget that ours is a vale of tears, to admonish by example that to follow the Golden Rule is to find life worth living—these things seemed to measure the scope of his aspirations. When such a soul withdraws, the world is impoverished.

He took our daylight with him,
The smiles that we loved best.

Nevertheless, many a heart which sadly misses William Carey will find a certain serene comfort, a certain pathetic delight and refreshment, in oft recalling and dwelling upon the gracious and sterling qualities which made him so dear to them.

'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.

WILLIAM H. McELROY.

Sayings by Sarah Grand.

Last Wednesday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre Mme. Sarah Grand, author of "The Heavenly Twins," spoke to an interested audience on the subject of "Mere Man." A noticeable feature of the afternoon, however, was the conspicuous absence of "mere man," there being scarcely more than a dozen in the entire auditorium; but these did their best to make a showing, and laughed heartily at Mme. Grand's wit. In spite of a number of platitudes, Mme. Grand managed to say several very witty things, and her remarks easily lend themselves to quotation in the form of epigrams. She herself confessed profound admiration for men. They are useful, she thinks, and make excellent comrades. By way of proof of her approbation, she confessed to never doing anything for herself that she can find a nice man to do for her. She discussed her subject in all his phases, from his origin to his destiny, from his worst to his best moods. When a woman is blessed with a good father she is rich, indeed, said the speaker; when a good husband as well as a good father, she is apt to grow selfish, for she must feel that everything that is best in life was created for her sole benefit.

Dressed in a princess gown the length of which rather hampered her in the matter of walking and caused her to quit the stage as though she were wading through water, and with her hair coiled prettily and becomingly on top of her head, she made one discredit her assertion that some Englishwomen cut their hair and array themselves in unbecoming garments so as to detract as much as possible from their personal charms. Every word was enunciated clearly and distinctly in a charmingly modulated voice, but she has a rather unpleasant way of addressing her best remarks to the chandelier, only bringing her eyes back to her audience when they recalled themselves to her consciousness by some burst of applause.

A few nights before she had made her début before a Philadelphia audience. Not a score of men were in an audience of fully 2,000. Her wit was as unexpected as it was sparkling. In her Philadelphia address were scores of things worth repeating. Of happiness and the art of obtaining it she said:

We hold the art of being happy in the cradle of infancy, by taking such infinite pains to be miserable.

The man indifferent to the happiness of others can no more be happy himself than the man indifferent of others' feelings can be polite.

In the matter of happiness almost every woman is penny wise and had better go to husbands for lessons.

There is nothing the average Englishwoman knows so little about as how to make life worth living.

However rare great pleasures may be, there is an enormous variety of minor pleasures, cumulative in effect, which, taken as they come, make up the happy life.

There is no surer proof that happiness is normal than in the fact that there is no escaping from that in us which clamors for enjoyment.

The stupid craze to be thought better off than we are is one of the greatest enemies to happiness.

Happiness is composed of innumerable small items and is never to be had in a solid lump.

Smart society, so called in contradiction to good society, knows no such thing as noblesse oblige.

One of the most delightful persons I ever met was an old gentleman who early in life had sworn off finding fault with the weather.

Idleness is at the bottom of everything objectionable in society.

The kindnesses of men are oftener the outcome of their own satisfaction than their desire to please.

You are safe with people that have a keen sense of humor; there is no better evidence of intelligence.

The insolence of the very rich toward their guests is only equaled by their guests' irritation at that insolence.

Haste has become such a mania that we fly over the leaves of the book of life like a reviewer skimming a late novel.

The days of our forefathers were really the best old times. It was then "we are miserable sinners," and now we know we are children of God.

There are two laughs born of a joke. One comes with a laugh, and that is legitimate. The other is purely cynical and corrodes and corrupts.

The History and Virtues of Coca.

With the kindness and fullness of a true sportsman Dr. Mortimer has made a book of nearly 200 pages upon a single plant. But he tells us that it is the most wonderful

[illegible] of Peru past and present is not clear, and after it has been done the reader is further detained by a very long and minute discourse upon technical botany, with this plant (an Erythroxylon of some wild species unknown, for the source of the cultivated kind is doubtful) as text, and a full treatise upon its cultivation in the high valleys of the Andes, where the centre of the crop is, and always has been, around Cuzco. The yield is 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of dried leaves a year, almost all consumed at home, and the remainder is exported for the manufacture of cocaine—an alkaloid derived from it and used as a local anaesthetic.

At last we come to the interesting question of the influence of coca upon muscular energy, which seems to be "by raising the acidity of the blood and so directly counteracting the effect of exercise by preventing the blood becoming a solvent for uric acid." In other words, it purifies the blood, and then the cleaned, freshened, and accelerated current revives the wasted tissues. That this actually happens is shown by testimony of the highest character and greatest abundance; and it would seem as though hereafter no one need ever get tired, or at least stay weary. The last third of the book is given to a thorough study of the effects of coca upon the nerves, digestion, and all other parts and functions of the body, and the conclusions are always favorable to its use.

If now Dr. Mortimer would only write a pamphlet, say, of fifty pages, giving the substance of this huge but unreadable volume, it really might have some public effect, and do all the promised good—especially if we had a hint whether it were possible to buy these precious leaves anywhere this side of Peru. The need of them after trying to get a few simple truths out of this learned and massive history is extreme.

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY ABOUT OUR NEW MAGAZINE, COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

A week ago we published the first number of this magazine, which is for people who love the country. We sent a copy to each paper and magazine on the "exchange" list of our other magazine, The World's Work. We did not ask the editors for comment on the magazine, but we quote herewith a few of the expressions which have come to us:

"Permit me to express my delight with the first issue."
DANA REED,
Literary Editor *Brooklyn Eagle*.

"A most attractive number and a magazine for which there is room."
Editor *The Chicago Eye*.

"We desire to congratulate you on the fetching appearance of the initial number." J. W. MURPHY,
Publisher *Burlington Saturday Evening Post*.

"We can wish you no better prospects than that its financial success be as great as its artistic success."
Editor *American Inventor*, Washington, D. C.

"A hurried inspection of the magazine leads one to predict for it an unusual success."
Editor *Cincinnati Times-Star*.

"You have hit upon a good idea—one which I believe will prove a success." ALBERT H. CROSBY,
Church Review, Hartford.

"Your magazine is a success. We like it." *State Leader*, Chicago.

These indicate the reception which has been accorded our effort to publish the most beautiful magazine printed. It is all about the country, is magnificently illustrated, is printed on the best paper, and is luxurious in every detail.

For sale at all news stands at 25 cents per copy. Send this coupon and $3.00 for a year's subscription.

Enclosed find $3.00, for which please send COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA to the following address:

Name .....

Address .....

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
Union Square, New York.

NOV

HISTORY.

Newsletter and Diary Two Hundred Years Old.*

THE wisdom of republishing in a volume that which has already appeared in the form of journalism is often doubtful, especially when this journalism is mere reporting. An exception must be made, however, when the "news" thus revived is 200 years old. In this case the dead reporter has a resurrection as a historian. There is good reason, therefore, to be thankful to Lady Newdigate-Newdegate for making public this collection of newsletters—Macaulay's reference to this stage in the history of journalism will be remembered—received by a Warwickshire squire at the end of the seventeenth century. They help the modern reader to realise the English life of that day, and their value is increased by being supplemented by extracts from the diary of Sir Richard Newdigate himself, though, of course, it would be idle to compare his comments on contemporary events with those of the immortal Pepys.

The effect of reading such a book as this cannot fail to be optimistic, for the most obvious reflection suggested by it is that civilization has immensely advanced since the period it describes. Nowhere in the wildest West can human life have been held cheaper than in the London of the seventeenth century. The grim chapter on "Rough Manners and Barbarous Deeds" suggests vividly how heartless and cruel must have been the tone of public opinion. A woman who has killed her husband is burned alive; a Frenchman indicted for burglary and refusing to plead is pressed to death; unpopular criminals sentenced to the pillory scarcely survive the ordeal, being unprotected from the assaults of the mob; killing or wounding in the street is of daily and nightly occurrence. A curious instance is given of the slender causes which were held sufficient to justify a duel.

> The Lord Grey, looking on some guns in a Gunsmith's shop, saw an odd kind of gun and asked what cockscomb's fancy it was. The Gunsmith answered the Duke of Albemarle had bespoke it, and when his Lordship had gone, went and told the Duke that the Lord Grey had called him cockscomb. Upon which the Duke sent a challenge to his Lordship, and they fought yesterday morn at Totham Court, when Colonel Godfrey, the Lord's second, disarming Sir Walter Clergis, the Duke's second, they parted their principals.

The confession of a certain professional thief, John Wolfe by name, deserves permanent memorial in the record of distinguished malefactors. When taken to the place of execution

> He confessed that he had picked most of the pockets of the Nobility of this Kingdom and that he has done it at St. James's Chapel in the time of receiving the sacrament, and at the House of Commons and Lords. He confessed he picked one of the Ambassador's pockets in the presence chamber, and also the pockets of all the Bishops of England, and that he had done the same to the several Judges, he never missing a circuit these seven years, which occasioned his getting twelve good watches at one time. He confessed he used to take an excursion into Ireland in the Vacation, and that he picked forty-six pockets at Dublin in two days, insomuch that he was forced to set a mark on them, that he might not attempt the same twice.

In connection with one of these executions is reported an incident which shows that journalistic enterprise of a very yellow hue is not entirely a development of recent date. The valet of Lord Stafford secured a copy of the last speech which his master was to deliver from the scaffold and sold it to a stationer whose sense of the value of a "scoop" was so keen that he printed it before the execution and had copies of it for sale in the crowd of spectators.

It is pleasant to turn from these gruesome topics to the picture here given of the domestic interiors of the period. Sir Richard Newdigate could not allow Parliamentary and Court affairs to absorb all his attention, for he was laden with the responsibility of a family of eight sons and seven daughters. We find him, for instance, operating an elaborate system of fines for the peccadilloes of his household. Here are some specimen entries in his account book:

> Nan Newton, for breaking a Teapot in Phill's Chamber, 2s. 6d.
> Rl. Knight, for Pride and Slighting, 2s. 6d.
> Wm. Hetherington, for not being ready to go to Church three Sundays, 18d.
> Tho. Birdall, for being at Nuneaton from morning till night, 5s.
> Cook dead drunk, 10s.
> Betty Air and Sarah Hasledine 2s 6d apiece for going to coton [church] when I ordered them to go to Astley. This Hester shall have because she obeyed.

One of his most successful economies was the making of his own ink, which, according to the compiler of this volume, must have been an excellent concoction, if one may judge from its permanence and blackness after two hundred years. The recipe is given in full in one of the extracts, and may be worth the attention of our own amateurs, who have sufficient time on their hands.

> Put 8 ounces of Galls to steep for Ink in rain water which I had sent for with 2 ounces of Copperas to them and 4 ounces of Gum Arabic, which is the just Proportion; but afterward I found a little above 4 ounces more of Galls, therefore, I send for this Copperas (1 ounce more.) The Receipt is to steep the Galls ten days, stirring them every day; then put in the Copperas and stir it for a day or two. Then put in the Gum and hang it for some time in a leather Bottle behind a door that is often opened; a week will do, but a fortnight is better. It needs no boiling.

One of the most interesting sections of

*CAVALIER AND PURITAN IN THE DAYS OF THE STUARTS. Compiled from the Private Papers and Diary of Sir Richard Newdigate, Second Baronet. By Lady Newdigate-Newdegate. Portrait. Pp. xv.-367. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

given by Sir Richard Newdigate is showing courage and publicity criticised no further than Paris, but in those days it was evidently a considerable undertaking. The preparations for starting were most elaborate, especially in the furnishing of the servants with new liveries so as to make a favorable impression abroad. Sir Richard notes a few creditable points in the French character, but he sums up by saying that "their Superstition, nastiness, Sullenness, Swearing, Sabbath breaking, Exacting on Strangers," &c., vindicate the proverb "That the French King is Asinorum Rex."

The period covered by the news letters is from 1675 to 1689. The diaries and account books are continued until 1710, the year of the baronet's death. One is sorry to learn that his last years were clouded by quarrels with his family, as well as heavy debts. When almost sixty he married again, and the entry in his diary three days after the marriage begins, "Was exceeding melancholy." The new wife bore him three children. She married again three months after she became a widow.

Mr. Gardiner's Oliver Cromwell.*

The text of this volume, except as revised by the author, is the same as that of the sumptuous illustrated volume issued by Messrs. Goupil in their "Illustrated Series of Historical Volumes." The talent for historical writing, which Mr. Gardiner has in full measure, (he is now unquestionably the first living English historian,) does not promise well for his biographical writing, and the event is what we should expect. The qualities which make a good historical writer are not apt to make a good biographer. They are less apt to when the historian is so diffident an investigator as Mr. Gardiner, so much of an annalist, so indifferent to the dramatic situation. What we have here is a brief biography extracted from an extended history, and it would be very strange if much of the character of the history had not passed over into the biography. We have quite as much a record and philosophy of events as a life story of the man Oliver Cromwell. At the same time we have something very remarkable in the condensation of the seven volumes on the civil war, the Commonwealth, and Protectorate into a biography of 319 duodecimo pages, which extends two years beyond the history as so far published. This feat is not, however, a surprise. Mr. Gardiner had already proved his gift for condensation in his "Thirty Years' War" and his "Cromwell's Place in History." What is equally remarkable is the degree to which, in these pages, he ceases to be the annalist. What some have regarded as the principal fault of his history is here completely out of sight. There is, in fact, too little of the annalist. There is a paucity of dates.

But there is one aspect of Mr. Gardiner's histories that is equally prominent in this biography and greatly to its hurt. It is as if he had said of Carlyle's "Cromwell," as Michelangelo of Brunelleschi's dome, "Better than thee I cannot, but like thee I will not," and, because Carlyle's book is so dramatic, had resolved to make his own as little so as possible. What is more likely is that the instinct of dramatic situation is wanting to his mind. Cromwell's life was certainly one of the most dramatic ever lived. Mr. Gardiner has not so represented it. He does indeed avail himself of the exceedingly dramatic incident of Cromwell's night visit to the beheaded Charles, but he lets the fact speak for itself (as in this case, perhaps, he well may) without a word of emphasis or decoration. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Roosevelt, in his "Oliver Cromwell," with a quick eye for the dramatic, passes over this incident in silence, perhaps distrusting its authenticity. But it is too good not to be true.

It is a circumstance that goes along with Mr. Gardiner's lack of dramatic instinct that, while recognizing Cromwell as preeminently a man of action, he minimizes his active side and dwells particularly on his statesmanship, in which he was seldom more than second best. The great battles,

*OLIVER CROMWELL. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner, M. A. With frontispiece. 12mo. Pp. 319. Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London, 1901. $1.50.

A BRILLIANT NEW NOVEL BY S. R. CROCKETT

CINDERELLA

By S. R. CROCKETT, author of "Joan of the Sword Hand," etc. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50.

This book more nearly resembles the "Lilac Sunbonnet" than any of Crockett's other works.

The Pittsburgh Times says: "The story is in a delightful form, and is told in a manner that is highly amusing. It is written to entertain, and keeps that end in view from start to finish. It can be heartily recommended as a wholesome and thoroughly delightful story."

The Detroit Free Press says: "The story acts upon the reader's sympathies, enlisting them thoroughly, and it certainly is most taking, full of action from cover to cover, and destined to fulfill its mission—to please and to interest—with perfect satisfaction.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

The Apostles of the Southeast

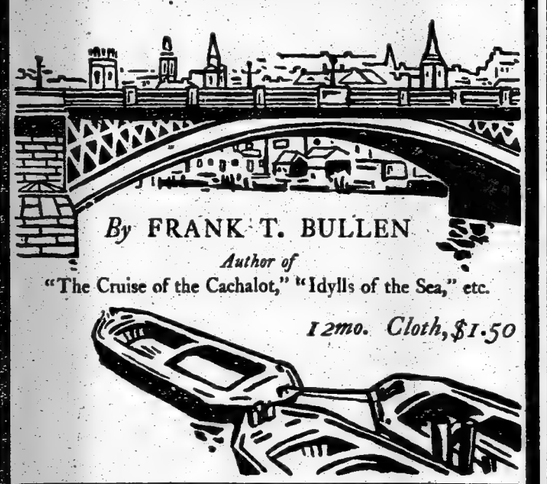

By FRANK T. BULLEN

Author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "Idylls of the Sea," etc.

12mo. Cloth, $1.50

D. APPLETON & Co., New York City.

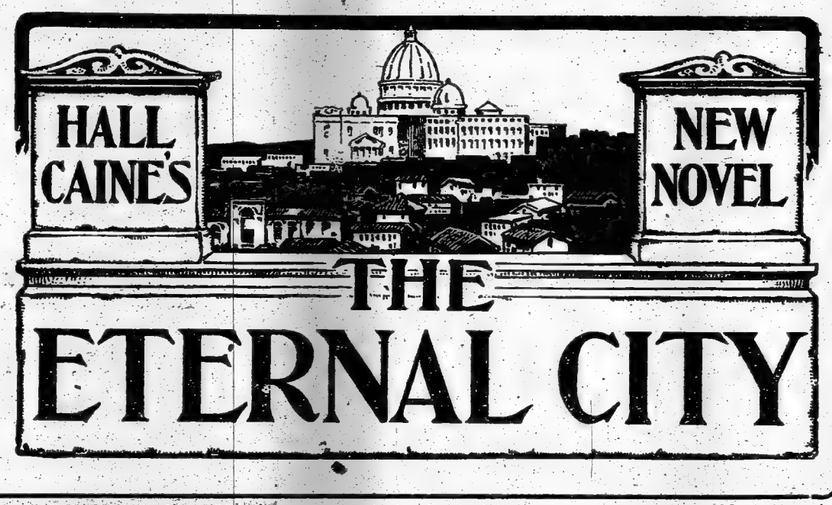

has called his book "Cromwell's Life of Roosevelt," but it is only fair to say that, Mr. Gardiner being taken for authority, Mr. Roosevelt did not exaggerate Cromwell's compromising policy in justification of his own, though frequently a directer policy would have been better. His contemporary, Sir Thomas Browne, may have had him in mind when he wrote, "Pursue virtue virtuously."

Mr. Gardiner's book may not be conceived dramatically, but it is conceived philosophically, and it is thoroughly enjoyable and instructive as a philosophy of Cromwell's wavering course from that day when we first meet him in Parliament with a blood speck on his collar to that night of fearful storm when on the anniversary of Dunbar and Worcester his soul went up to God. Mr. Gardiner has not made so clear as Mr. Firth how it was that Cromwell could neither get along without a Parliament nor with one; it was because his undermost theory of government was monarchical, and as to making himself King, or letting himself be made King, he let "I dare not" wait upon "I would." In his views of religious toleration he was far ahead of many and most others in his time, and it was really the political aspect of Roman Catholicism that made him intolerant of that. Cromwell for Mr. Gardiner is neither Carlyle's saint nor the royalists' devil, but he is every inch a man, the greatest Englishman in action as Shakespeare was in thought. The much-debated question of his sincerity is answered in his favor with some qualification: More and more he permitted himself to use pious names and justifications for actions and courses which were dictated by motives of political or commercial policy, and the habit was accompanied by some degeneration of his moral sense. It is not strange that many of his contemporaries thought him a hypocrite nor that this misconception has been hard to kill.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Colonial Maryland.*

The old province and present State of Maryland began with the granting of a charter to the Calvert family (Lords Baltimore) by James I., and afterward by Charles I., empowering them to possess and personally rule all the territory in the Chesapeake Bay region, which the Virginians on the south and the Swedes and Dutch on the north would permit, and which they were able to colonize. This charter was framed after the model of the palatinate County of Durham, in England, which was really an imperium in inferio, and as near independent as anything could be, and retain integrity with the kingdom. This delegation of almost all royal duties and privileges to a provincial proprietor was, then, no new or shocking thing to the people of that day, but it would all be "on paper" until there were people in the proposed province to be ruled, and an up-growth of affairs to be administered. These could be looked for only by voluntary emigration from Britain; and familiar and unobjectionable in theory as the proposed proprietary government was, no emigrants could be expected unless guarantees were given that all the rights and immunities of Englishmen at home would be retained abroad, plus the special advantages to be looked for in a new country. To insure these rights and make the new region attractive, the framers of the charter incorporated many provisions for the sake of the provincials-to-be, which made that instrument an advance upon the British Constitution itself; and hardly twenty years had passed after the settlements of Maryland had begun in 1633-4 before the colonists, in their elected assembly, were practically overruling the rule of the proprietor. This continual struggle between the people and the chartered government in the effort of each to control under the forms of law—this swaying balance of power—this turmoil whence was precipitated republican institutions as we now know them—went on in all provinces in much the same way; but in Maryland it had the peculiarity of religious conditions different from those elsewhere.

Maryland had been granted by the Stuarts, a Catholic dynasty, to a Catholic house, while all the other provinces were Protestant. On the other hand, the religious idea had none or little part among the motives for colonization, as was so stressfully true of the Puritan settlements in New England, for instance; and the charter had expressly stipulated that the utmost freedom in respect to religious belief and worship might be enjoyed therein—a promise which was faithfully kept. This tolerance, at that time so unusual, more than anything else attracted emigrants, but it was by no means easy to maintain. At first Catholics were almost exclusively in control of offices, and Jesuit priests were active. These soon attempted to declare themselves free of all legal control, tried to secure from the Indians vast tracts of land for the Church, and have their estates not only free from taxation, but made sanctuaries. This was thwarted by introducing the principle of [illegible] and finally, during the middle of the eighteenth century, the province was racked both politically and socially by the determination of the Church of England men to establish their Church there, by the evils flowing from "donative livings," badly distributed parishes, and scandalous lives and behavior of many of the parasites that occupied the place of ministers, but really devoted themselves wholly to gaining wealth and the practice of vice. The most notorious was that "reverend" ruffian, Bennet Allen, who was perhaps the pattern for that dissolute clergyman of the same name in "Richard Carvel," whose author evidently knew his local history.

It is the history of the development of the idea of social and political liberty, and how the people worked out their salvation under the persistent forms of Proprietary rule, which Mr. Mereness gives in the volume under review. He tells us that "the book has been written as a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Columbia University," but it bears no marks of student-immaturity. On the contrary, it is a thoroughly digested, minute study, "from original matter of which the greater part exists only in manuscript," which must prove of great value to the philosophic student of American history, and at the same time is interesting reading, for the style is lively and the pages not incumbered with long extracts from documents, or other lumber.

The story is treated not chronologically, but by topics—phases of development. Thus in Part I. the matter of land-tenure is traced, gradually changing from the simple ownership by the lord proprietor and the manorial system, to the almost complete disappearance of the lord's demesne in a public land office. Industrial and social development are next sketched. Part II. concerns itself with the government, in its relations to the colonists on the one hand, and to the Crown and the Church on the other. The relations of the lord proprietor to the Crown, the charter and his people form the subject of a chapter; and the constitution, methods and development of the elective assembly another, followed by a particular account of the source and administration of provincial law, and the conduct of military affairs—the last a cause of constant trouble in the Assembly, which was called upon to pay the bills. Finance, local government, religion and the clergy, and the relations of the proprietary with the home government, are other topics—the last suitably closing the book by showing how finally the people separated themselves and joined the other Colonies in the struggle for American independence in the most natural and logical way, and with a preparedness of mind and material that were nowhere exceeded.

Noah Brooks's Account of the First Crossing of the Continent.*

Mr. Brooks has retold in popular form and in a single volume the always interesting and much-sought story of Lewis and Clark's exploring expedition, existant only in editions either long out of print or practically inaccessible, because of their limitation and consequent expensiveness. Of the former class was the first authoritative narrative of the expedition, published in 1814, of which Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia was the author and editor, though it was attributed on its title page to Paul Allen—a work of which the value was quickly attested by its republication in London, Dublin, Paris, Germany, and Holland. Of the second class, referred to as out of the reach of the average book buyer, was the work of the scholarly Dr. Elliott Coues in four volumes, issued in 1893 and limited to an edition of 1,000 copies. To this, the finest by all odds of the forty imprints of the explorers' story, and to the accompanying notes and other explanatory matter of its able editor, Mr. Brooks has been indebted for the present form of the narrative, which is told so far as possible in the language of the leaders of the expedition as given in their journals.

After presenting a brief chapter on the Louisiana Purchase, to popularize which the Federalists averred that Jefferson had projected the expedition, the author plunges into the narration of that remarkable adventure which resulted in the penetration and exploration of the vast Western solitude, of which the American people were more ignorant than we are now in regard to the polar regions, and in which it was confidently predicted the mammoth of prehistoric times and other unknown but monstrous animals would be found. Under Capt. Merriwether Lewis of Virginia, an army officer, originally appointed by Jefferson to lead the expedition, and William Clark, another Virginian, chosen by Lewis as comrade and coadjutor, the party set out from St. Louis in May, 1804. Not including the two Captains, there were twenty-six men in the company—nine from Kentucky, selected especially because of their frontier experience; fourteen soldiers of the regular army, chosen from those who eagerly volunteered their services; [illegible]

Beautiful Books

A WIDOW AND HER FRIENDS

By C. D. GIBSON

The new Gibson book for 1901, containing 90 splendid drawings in the artist's best style. Enclosed in a decorated box.

Price, $5.00.

THE DOLLY DIALOGUES

By ANTHONY HOPE.

An exquisite edition-de-luxe of Mr. Hope's popular writings, containing several new dialogues. Illustrated with seventeen beautiful full-page drawings by Howard Chandler Christy.

Price, $2.50, net.

FOOTBALL CALENDAR

Designed by E. B. Bird. Twelve spirited drawings in color by I. B. Hazelton of scenes from remarkable match games. This calendar dates from November 1st and covers the entire football year. A splendid cover with seals of 24 of the leading American colleges. *Price, $2.50.*

Books for Younger Folk

NIGHTMARE LAND

By G. Orr Clark.

Splendid verses for children, with over 100 charming full-page illustrations in color and black and white.

Price, $1.50.

YANKEE DOODLE GANDER

By Otto von Gottschalk.

A historical nonsense book for children, containing 64 bright color pictures, with rollicking verses.

Price, $1.50.

THE MEMOIRS OF SIMPLE SIMON

By D. B. Keeler.

Fifty-two full pages of color pictures, with merry nonsense rhymes.

Price, $1.50.

BIG BOOK OF HORSES AND GOATS

By Edward Penfield.

Children's picture book in color, containing many large fascinating drawings that will appeal to all boys and girls.

Price, $1.50.

A NEW CATALOGUE

Beautifully illustrated by a majority of the best artists of America, describing recent publications, will be sent free to any address.

R. H. RUSSELL, 3 West 29th Street, New York City.

McCLURE'S

FOR NOVEMBER

Contains fifteen superbly illustrated articles, stories and poems, among which appear a thrilling account of the Fastest Race Ever Run (the great automobile race from Paris to Berlin); a powerful story of ward politics; an authoritative study of the mammoth steel corporation that is thoroughly interesting; and a heart-warming story of Thanksgiving time. The most timely article is

ROOSEVELT

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

A masterly presentation of the man's character, written with frank, absolute sincerity and with an acumen and insight that no one else,

THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED FROM PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCESHIP,

has ever brought to bear upon the personality of Theodore Roosevelt. It makes clear just what kind of a President such a man is bound to make. There is no other writer devoting himself to this special branch of literature—the character study—who has the endowment, the literary art of expression, that William Allen White has. It is a rare and great achievement to make

A REAL MAN AS TYPICAL AS A GREAT CHARACTER IN A NOVEL.

It is an article from which historians of the future will be able to get at the real man.

TEN CENTS A COPY

Our programme for next year is now ready to be announced. Send postal for handsome illustrated prospectus in colors.

A Country Bred as the Secretary.

The mistress of "The Washington Experiences" is not the heroine of "The Boston Experiences," but a country-bred woman, the wife of a Secretary, and an uncommonly unsophisticated person to occupy the position. When she arrives in the capital she is quite innocent of the meaning of "would" and "will," although she has been a school teacher in her native Bootia, and even after some months of residence she speaks of "talking the English language" and thinks that "malaria" signifies a disease, but she is both sensible and pure-minded, and exercises a highly beneficial influence upon the little circle of her personal acquaintances. Her descriptions of what she sees and hears are rigidly kept to the level of the simplicity to be expected in such a woman's letters to her sister, and are sure to please that very large group of women among whom, even in these days of society reporters, private letters from large cities are handed about and read to tatters. To write for these women is an art, and if the product be not litterature, it is something far more creditable to the producer than those descriptions of profligacy and defenses of vice supposed to please readers more versed in the ways of the world.

Miss Farquhar can write in another style when she chooses, but she is mistress of this, and as she works for a class far outnumbering the learned, the well-bred, and the fashionable, she will undoubtedly count her readers by the hundred thousand and will benefit every one of them.

A Book on Government.*

With a would-be assassin yet living and with his supporters still talking and writing, with the stranglers of good government still levying tribute and still sneering at civic purity, there should be no difficulty in convincing school boards and teachers that the especial need of the plain citizen is clear understanding of the powers of the Government and the rights and duties of the governed. For this reason "The Government of the American People," by Messrs. Frank Strong and Joseph Schafer, President and Professor of History of the University of North Dakota, is a timely publication. It is neither one of those quickly made books whose owners call hastily across a crowded room to "Jimmy" and "Maud" her is it a dry compendium, and it is so arranged that teachers of originality may take up its chapters in almost any order adapted to their favorite plan of study. It describes the government of the township, the county, the city, the State, and the Nation in the order of their growth, and without patiently tracing their beginning in Europe. The summary of constitutional law given in each chapter with the digest references to the article of amendments transcribed, and each amendment is considered with the article which it supplements or abrogates. The illustrations are drawn from the history of all the States, instead of from the annals of the old thirteen, to the exclusion of other territory, and this feature is of very great value in Eastern schools, where there is a strong tendency to regard the West with supercilious condescension. Each chapter is laconically summarized, and many are supplemented by questions raising interesting points, and by suggestions as to collateral reading, and a fairly good index furnishes a key to the whole, but it would be improved by greater minuteness. The volume would make good supplementary reading, an excellent Constitutional manual, and a reference book of much usefulness.

"The Housing Problem."

To *The New York Times Saturday Review:*

I was interested at seeing your reference to, or comparison between, the letters in The London Daily News and my book, "Back to the Soil." I saw and cut out several of those letters when I was in Oxford studying this Summer. (My book was then done and I was reading proof; indeed, had finished reading proof; the finished printed book was sent me about Aug. 15.)

There is great interest in the "housing problem" in England. One of the University Extension lecturers, Mr. Horsburg, in his two lectures, "Industrial War" and "Industrial Peace," ran along very closely beside my plan of colonization; so close was he to it (in his suggestions) that I yielded to my enthusiasm and gave him one of the two copies of my book, which arrived just at noon one day as he finished his last lecture.

Regarding my propostion to trust the colonists with full ownership of their house and land, (after a novitiate of a year or two,) Mr. Robert Buchanan of Pittsburg tells me that the Amalgamated Steel Company (or something of that sort) has already done this, in the village of Vandergriff, four miles out of Pittsburg; and the colonists (their operatives) do not abuse the confidence placed in them. Pullman, at Pullman, did not quite dare try this. It has risks, but can work.

BRADLEY GILMAN.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 26, 1901.

D. APPLETON & Co. PUBLISHED TODAY

The Alien.

A Story. By F. F. Montrésor, author of "Into the Highways and Hedges," etc. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

Miss Montrésor has utilized incident and intrigue in this excellent story to give a vivid delineation of character. The scene is laid partly in England and there are also glimpses of South America. The love of a mother for a prodigal, the self-sacrifice of a woman, and the mingled motives of an adventurer, who plays a leading part, are all sketched with the delicacy, penetration, and grasp of motives that have distinguished this talented author's work.

Shipmates.

A Volume of Salt-Water Fiction. By Morgan Robertson, author of "Masters of Men," etc. With Frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

When Mr. Robertson writes of the sea, the tang of the brine and the snap of the sea-breeze are felt behind his words. "Shipmates" is the most diversified work of fiction this virile sea writer has given us. The adventures and mysteries of sea life, the inner tragedies of the folk'l, and the original developments in the course of true love at sea, are among the vivid pictures that make up this charming volume

While Charlie Was Away.

A Novel. By Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. 16mo. Cloth, 75 cents.

Mrs. Bigelow tells a wonderfully vivid story of a woman in London "smart" life whose hunger for love involves her in perils, but finds a true way out in the end. Her tale is remarkable for its picture of the constant demands of a vanity that fears a loss of attractiveness and the pathetic underlying desire for real love that are so cleverly suggested in the leading character and illustrated in other figures of the London social environment.

The Most Famous Loba

A Romance. By N. K. Bunnett, author of "From the Unsounded Sea," etc. No. 305 Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

This is a romance of Carcassonne, a picturesque tale of knights and ladies and troubadours in the thirteenth century, and most of all a story of the beautiful and passionate Loba, daughter of the Sieur de Cabaret. Miss Bunnett's romance shows a remarkable power of sympathy with her distant theme, and a rare talent in the realization of fanciful characters.

NOV

POE'S

POEMS

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

AN EDITION limited to 295 copies, octavo, printed in Caslon old-style with original title-page and label drawings.

35 COPIES ON JAPAN VELLUM, bound in French Vellum. Price, $15.00 *net*.

260 COPIES ON SPECIAL HAND-MADE PAPER, bound in French Vellum and Royal Purple Boards. Price, $7.50 *net*.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. E. C. Stedman and Mr. G. E. Woodberry and their publishers, Messrs. H. S. Stone & Co., their authoritative version of the poems has been followed. The volume may be had at the booksellers, or directly at the office of

THE LAURENTIAN PRESS
353 Fifth Avenue, New York

(Circulars sent on application).

HISTORY.

(Continued from Page 801.)

than the more southerly one, (though it has latterly been followed by two great railroads,) but it was imperative that the route should be wholly within the territory of the United States, and the more southerly one would have brought the explorers to the Pacific in California, which was then, and long afterward, a Spanish possession.

Passing into a pristine land, abounding in its most marvelous and picturesque scenery, coming into contact with whole tribes and nations of red men, who had never before seen the paleface; finding bountiful game of many new varieties, some so unfamiliar as to be entirely unafraid of human beings, others, as the buffalo, elk, and antelope, supplying them at once with the supremest pleasures of the chase, and with amplest provision for their larder; grizzly bears giving them their first—and very frequent—tastes of the most exciting adventure the sportsman can know—and all of this in the midst of a land which had the charm and the awe of the unknown—they had, indeed, a unique and enviable experience which even to read about invokes enthusiasm.

But the serious, practical value of their service lay in the fact that they were the absolute pioneers in the new possessions of their country, and their explorations were the first lesson in the demonstration of the enormous usefulness of that vast region they impressed the first footprints upon. They prepared the way for trade with the Indian tribes, in the heart of the continent, and proved that a pathway to the Pacific was practicable for the little nation between the eastern seaboard and the Alleghanies, just awakening to a consciousness of its energy and destiny. Capt. Clark chronicled the first sight of the ocean Nov. 8, 1805, over eighteen months from the time that the party had left the Mississippi. They had toilsomely, with infinite difficulty and amid infinite and incessant dangers, occupied a year and a half in traversing a distance which the traveler of to-day with perfect ease accomplishes in four days. On the return trip, when coming down the White River, (a tributary of the Missouri in the region now known as South Dakota,) they met the first white men who were able to give them news from home. This was on Sept. 3, 1806, and one of the important items was that Hamilton had been killed in a duel by Burr, July 11, 1804, or over two years previously. A little later they met a trader who said that they "had been given up for lost, and that it was believed they never would be heard of again." It was on Sept. 23, 1806, that the adventurers arrived in St. Louis, having consumed in this pioneer journey across the continent and back two years and four months. All the participants in the expedition were given lands (in addition to other payment) and Capts. Lewis and Clark, it is pleasant to be reminded, were commissioned respectively as the first and second Governors of the territory they had explored.

The Old Regime.*

The decade preceding the French Revolution and the events leading up to it are recorded in this book with minuteness and fidelity. The facts were gathered from contemporaneous pamphlets preserved in the British Museum as well as in the Archives Parlementaires, Paris, and from the innumerable writers who have written on the subject. The reader from the start is inspired with confidence in the picture of the condition of France in this critical period of her history.

In the opening chapter the writer gives an interesting account of the condition of society under Louis XIV., "where men bowed down before the table at which the King ate, and the bed on which he lay." This is followed by a charming account of Versailles, the capital, and the ceremonies in vogue there, one of which is extremely amusing and droll. This marked the return of the King from the hunt and was called the unbooting, at which the members of the royal family, the nobles, and the pages of the King's household were expected to be present. They had to appear in Court dress.

A chapter is devoted to the affair of the famous diamond necklace, which cost Mme. de la Motte, the chief culprit, imprisonment for life and her husband the galleys, while Cardinal Rohan, a prince of the blood and a prominent actor in the affair, after a farce trial, though confessing his guilt to the King, was acquitted, but banished from the Court. In this disgraceful affair the Queen, Marie-Antoinette, however, was blameless. The writer makes the fact apparent that Marie-Antoinette is largely deserving of much of the odium her subjects heaped upon her. She alienated the older and graver nobility, and earned for herself a reputation for extravagance, frivolity, and gambling. It was unfortunate that during all the early years of the reign of Marie-Antoinette she had never approached the subject of politics except in the interest of Austria. This reacted, the author observes, on her influence in two directions. It prejudiced her subjects as well as the King. "Half the people," she herself wrote, "are persuaded that I send thousands to Austria." While of her relation toward her husband, she says: "Whatever may be said or whatever may happen, I am never anything but second,

*THE LAST DAYS OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY. By Sophie H. MacLehose, author of "Tales from Spenser." Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons, Publishers to the University. 1901. $2.25.

now constituting the happiness of the first, he often makes me weep." It is obvious that the narrow mind of Louis had been trained by his father to resist the influence of an Austrian wife, and Marie-Antoinette's advocacy of Austrian schemes had influenced her husband's reserve.

When New York Was Young.*

This is a very cleverly written and entertaining epitome of New York's history, prepared evidently with a particular view to the mental digestion of young readers. Charles Hemstreet is the author, and he has availed himself of the work that has been done in more pretentious histories without showing evidence of original research.

The work, however, bears evidence of skill in selection and a certain definite simplicity of style that is convincing. It commences with the landing of Bloch and his companions—or rather with Henry Hudson's discovery—and brings the reader through Colonial days at a fairly dignified, though not unhurried, pace. But from the time of Washington to that of—shall we say Croker?—we are hurried breathlessly, by leaps and bounds. But to compress such a story within the limits of 250 pages—or, say, 50,000 words—is a feat to be undertaken with fasting and prayer. The wonder is that Mr. Hemstreet has done it so well.

One sees in the familiar moon face of Walter Van Twiller and the hard-headedness of Peter Stuyvesant a possible reflection of Washington Irving's portraiture, and, indeed, it does not seem possible for any writer to-day to get away from Knickerbocker's humorous creation when he writes of early Manhattan. The city is, and probably always will be, largely as Irving built it, and to the end of time will be stamped with the impress of his quaint fancy.

"The Story of Manhattan" is well adapted for use as a textbook. It is hardly more than an outline, but an outline with color and strength. There are no attempts to draw philosophical deductions from the well-attested facts, or to suggest new readings of public events. All is simple, straightforward, and safe.

In getting up the book the publishers have succeeded in their attempt to make a quaint and old-fashioned but still attractive volume. Its fifty illustrations are reproduced generally from old prints and woodcuts. A good index adds to its value. There are few dates given in the body of the book, which aims rather at being a running narrative of events; but the table of events preceding the index is supplemented with a full list of dates.

A Fox Hunting Family.*

The sub-title, "The Badminton Hunt," in Mr. T. F. Dale's volume, is of more importance than the main one, "The Eighth Duke of Beaufort." As to the Somerset family there is great probability that Charles Somerset was not born in wedlock.

It seems likely that part of Charles Somerset's early life was passed under the care of Henry VIII., who ever watched over his fortunes and acknowledged the relationship between them. The King was not only drawn to Somerset by the ties of a common descent, but by the attraction of a common taste.

Somerset became a diplomatist, and the author states that Ambassadors of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were little more than legalized spies. The Somersets were stanch adherents of the King and followed the fortunes of the Tudors and the Stuarts. When seamanship was not deemed necessary in the English navy Somerset was one of the earliest of English Admirals. The man made his way rapidly and became a peer, a Knight of the Garter, and a Privy Councilor, besides securing much wealth. By marriage Somerset also strengthened his position. It was in the closing years of Charles II.'s reign that the family reached the highest point in its successful careeer. The Badminton estate had been left to Henry by his cousin Elisabeth.

Slightly interested as may be the general reader in the genealogy of the Somersets, we now come to what is more to the tastes of many, the history of the Badminton hounds. When fox hunting began no one can precisely tell. Some writers of sporting proclivities have fixed the first regular fox hunt as having taken place in 1642. It is from the year 1728 that we have trustworthy materials regarding the Badminton pack. There are kennel records which have been preserved. During the minority of the fifth Duke his guardians kept up a pack of stag hounds. There is a story still credited that on one occasion, the deer having bolted and disappeared, a fox was found, and for want of something better Reynard was chased. The opinions of many authorities in such matters are that deer and fox were run by the same dogs. Henry, the third Duke, was not fortunate in his marital relations and sought relaxation in sport. There were at this time deer hounds, harriers, and fox hounds.

What is known as the Reynell strain is found in the Badminton pack to-day. The interest taken by the fifth Duke in fox hunting was of the keenest. Much of the excellence of the pack was due to the head huntsman, Long. His mission was to breed a finer style of hound. Devoted to sport, the fame of the Duke and the Badminton pack spread all over England. This was

*THE STORY OF MANHATTAN. By Charles Hemstreet. Illustrated. Pp. 250. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

*THE EIGHTH DUKE OF BEAUFORT, AND THE BADMINTON HUNT. With a Sketch of the Rise of the Somerset Family. By T. F. Dale, M. A. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 250. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.50.

the period when hospitality at Badminton was lavish. A chronicler of the time writes:

The fixture of the day was The Lawn, which implies Badminton Park House; and it generally happens that there are present not only a numerous field of sportsmen, but carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen from Bath and Bristol, and also from the surrounding châteaux, merely to enjoy the spectacle, are among the crowd. This morning, however, having been anything but a fit one for a spectacle, prevented such an assemblage, and although it cleared up before the throwing off time, there was by no means a numerous one. But, really, this is a sight worthy any one's while to witness. Breakfast for at least fifty is served in the great hall, with a full attendance of servants, all in their evening costumes, and a most agreeable mixture of le déjeuner à la fourchette et à l'Anglaise is presented to the choice of the company, which is confined to the inmates of the house and the members of the Badminton Hunt."

The seventh Duke died in 1853, and was succeeded by Henry Charles Fitzroy, who became the eighth Duke. Born in 1824, he followed the sporting instincts of the Somerset family. Early in life he learned all the secrets of the kennel and of the hunting field. As Lord Worcester he had a commission in the First Life Guards. Unfortunately for the young gentleman to the love of fox hunting there was combined a strong relish for the turf. The racecourse eventually crippled the Duke, for his losses were heavy. Nevertheless the Badminton pack was kept up and under the guidance of the Duke sport was never better. Eventually the Duke gave up racing. The eighth Duke died in 1899. The author writes:

When in the fullness of time the eighth Duke of Beaufort passed away all men felt that a familiar and notable figure of our time had been lost. In his faults and his virtues he was a typical Englishman of a very gallant and lovable type * * * men like the late Duke of Beaufort, whose life influenced so many of the most interesting of our occupations, who ruled and guided for good our two great national sports, racing and hunting, will live in the records of social history.

It is particularly worthy of mention that the Beaufort hunt was not inclined toward hard riding. Fox hunting never ought to be considered in the light of steeplechasing.

Col. Montgomery's Reminiscence *

The volume entitled "Reminiscences of a Mississippian in Peace and War," by Mr. Frank A. Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel of the First Mississippi Cavalry, and who has filled many places of trust in his State, is a work of decided interest. In a plain and unostentatious manner Mr. Montgomery tells of the part he played in the civil war, but besides that presents sketches of domestic life in the South before and after the strife. The writer of this autobiography was born Jan. 7, 1830, in Adams County, Miss., some twelve mil from Natchez. The family were well-to-do, and Mr. Montgomery received a good education. While at Oakland College, having gone through the junior class, the war with Mexico was declared. The young lad was at once attacked with the war fever and was mustered in, but on account of age was rejected. Returning to his studies, he entered Allegheny College in Meadville, Penn., remaining there for a year. Coming home he went to live on his plantation, for the cultivation of cotton was to occupy his attention. Describing the planter's life of half a century ago, the author writes:

The highest ambition of all men in the South at that time, so far as occupation was concerned, was to be a planter and to spend the most if not all his time on his plantation. For this the merchant invested his profits, the lawyer his earnings, and indeed everybody saved all he could to attain this ideal life. The planter living on his own lands, surrounded by his slaves, a happy, childlike race in that day, dispensed a broad and generous hospitality; no one was ever turned from his door. For even the lowliest a place was found. His neighbors were everybody within a day's ride from his home, and frequent visits were made, the planter mounted on his splendid saddle horse, his favorite mode of travel, and his wife and children in the carriage. He was a proud man, proud of his wife and children, proud of his plantation and slaves, proud of his stainless honor, and ready to exact or give satisfaction for wrongs fancied or real, suffered or done, not by the deadly pistol concealed in his hip pocket, but by a meeting on the field of honor, with mutual friends to see fair play.

Describing the colored people of that time, Mr. Montgomery says:

The negro of that day was a happy and childlike creature. He had no wants not willingly supplied; he had no cares; his day's work done, he slept secure. Crime was literally unknown to him. The planter left his wife and children on his place surrounded by his slaves, sure that they were safe from harm. Now what is his condition? I speak not of a few bright exceptions. Ask the jails, the penitentiaries, the lunatic asylums, which are filled not from the ranks of the old slaves, but their sons and daughters. No white man will now leave his family on his place surrounded by negroes alone, and often, when I have been on the bench I have been constrained to excuse jurors for this reason. Insanity was as unknown among negroes before the war as homicide; each was extremely rare. I remember in those days but one really crazy negro, though there were occasionally idiots, and though we have now two large asylums, the jails are filled with those who cannot be received.

Mr. Montgomery was married in 1848, and it is pleasant to learn that in 1898 was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding day. The author states that before the John Brown raid he was loyal to the Union. It was not the raid which excited the men of the South, but the manner it was received in the North. Mr. Brown "was looked upon as a martyr to the cause of freedom and not almost un-

the whole man changed; his wrath was terrible and few if any dared to brave it.

There is no man who took up arms for the South who does not hold that the removal of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston from the command in Georgia and the placing of Gen. Hood in his place was the most fatal of errors. Hood seems to have had as little confidence in the men as the soldiers had in him. The cavalry Hood spoke of in high terms, but as regards the infantry his opinion of it was not encouraging. Mr. Montgomery is entirely in the right when he writes:

No braver men ever gave battle than the infantry which Johnston turned over to Hood, and if they became demoralized it was after he took the command; and if they were demoralized, strange they fought so bravely on the 22d and 28th of July. They deserved the highest praise instead of blame for their gallant conduct in every field where he led them into battle, and if they did not win it was because the odds were against them.

Mr. Montgomery was taken prisoner in the neighborhood of Selma.

After the close of the war came the reign of the carpet-bagger. To the stings of defeat and the sorrows of poverty there came the new distress, with the swarm of human locusts. There was a carpet-bagger in Bolivar County, and he is thus described:

Florey, young as he was, was the recognized leader of this crowd of cormorants. He had a big drum at his office, which could be heard for miles around, and when the drum beat, like the great war drum of the Aztecs, it summoned the faithful, and they came from far and near. * * * He desired to control and did control the negro for his own purpose, but he never seemed to desire to excite their hostility to the white people, except politically. What he wanted was money, and so was quite willing to empty the coffers of the State into his own pocket. It took some years before the white man in the south had once more his rights as a human being allotted him.

Mr. Montgomery describes the period of misrule. But better times were not so far distant. In 1879 Mr. Montgomery was elected to the House of Representatives, and held the position for three consecutive terms. Later he became Circuit Judge. Thank God the men who espoused the cause of the South in their youth are today the strongest Unionists, and Mr. Montgomery's conclusion is:

The shadows are rolling round me, but there are no clouds to obscure my vision of the future of my country, great and glorious as it now is, and becoming more and more united as time rolls on.

Prof. Hart's "American History."*

The first thought as one glances over these handsome and winning books is: How enjoyable must have been the task of compiling them! It is like a collector displaying his treasures to appreciative friends to set before the public chosen gems of reading and judgment culled from the chronicles of the New World and the library of Americana. The plan is well stated in the title, for it is an endeavor to arrange in a series, progressing with the growth of time, the accounts made by contemporaries of the principal and illuminating events of American history as they followed one another. It is true that they are not given in full, but the editor has trimmed his extracts with nice judgment, and it may be trusted that what is presented is the better part and the more pertinent part. Prof. Hart believes, very justly, in the value of placing before students of American history these consecutive examples of the writings of men who were a part of the things they recorded and described, not only for the sake of checking the possible errors, or misconceptions, or prejudices which have crept into histories, but also because these original writings carry to the reader's mind "a flavor of the life which our ancestors lived and the motives which guided them," and he hopes that the reader may find in these brief but lively and human extracts the real spirit of his countrymen.

Prof. Hart tells us that great pains have been taken to draw from the first authoritative edition in English, in each case, and to make faithful translations of whatever has been taken from works in foreign languages, and that the copy is exact—spelling, grammar, and all. Then each volume is prefaced by advice as to how it may best be used by investigators, by general readers, and especially by teachers as an aid to their classroom work, and in this last respect it will undoubtedly serve a very high purpose and be widely welcomed. Furthermore, each article is preceded by a note of reference to fuller information, where the particular subject may be followed out.

The first volume deals with the Era of Colonization from 1492 to 1689, but it really starts with some little-known accounts of the exploration of our northeast coast by the Norsemen in the tenth century from the sagas written about 1300 A. D. The articles number 173, and there is a copious index. The second volume deals with the Building of the Republic down to the close of the Revolution, (1775) and has 220 articles from about 140 sources. The third with National Expansion between 1789 and 1845, and the fourth and last between 1845 and 1900, about 170 articles in all. One is almost ready to say, from the point of view of the general reader, that if a person can have but one reference book on American history, this is the one to have.

TWO ARMCHAIR NOVELS

CASTING OF NETS

"Written with consummate art. Its characters, notwithstanding the melodramatic touch, are life-like; the descriptions are excellent; the book reflects the breeding of the class of people with which it deals. It will well bear comparison with the best on the fruitful subject written by English authors. There is great strength in this novel."—Sunny South.

"A book widely read of late, a book of singular brilliancy," said Canon Scott-Holland, preaching to a great congregation in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

"A story of real interest, suggests both 'Eleanor' and 'The Master Christian,' and gives conclusive proof that its author is capable of unusually fine work."—Omaha Bee.

$1.50 By RICHARD BAGOT

SEVERANCE

"A very cleverly constructed tale, well ordered, well balanced—it is almost impossible to find in it a page that could have been omitted without injury to the story."—Pall Mall Gazette.

"A wholesome though delicate art, this that Mr. Cobb excels in, the art of polite comedy. . . . The exponents of this dainty stenciling method are not numerous, and among them Mr. Cobb ranks deservedly high."—The Athenaeum.

By the Author of "The Dissemblers," "Carpet Courtship," "Mrs. Passingham," "The Judgment of Helen," &c., &c.

"As pleasant a volume as could be met with on a Summer's day. . . . The brightness of his style, the crispness of his dialogue, and the lightness of his humour . . . these touches raise the book to a higher plane than that of any of Mr. Cobb's previous works."—London Literary World.

$1.50 By THOMAS COBB

JOHN LANE, 67 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Critic

FOR NOVEMBER

is filled with interesting features. Besides the regular departments, especially noteworthy articles are: EDMOND ROSTAND, by HENRY JAMES; A MAN OF LETTERS IN THE WHITE HOUSE (Illustrated), by JOSEPH B. GILDER; FRAGONARD AND DU BARRY DECORATIVE PANELS (Profusely illustrated with very fine plates), by CHRISTIAN BRINTON; BLACK-STICK PAPER—No. VI, by MRS. RICHMOND RITCHIE; "MAX" (Profusely illustrated with the celebrated cartoonist's drawings), by ARTHUR LAWRENCE; THE DRAMA, by J. RANKEN TOWSE.

25 cents, at all newsstands. Send for prospectus.

THE CRITIC COMPANY, 27 & 29 West 23d St., New York.

THE ESSEX HOUSE PRESS

(LONDON, ENGLAND.)

Are ready to take subscriptions for the
PSALMS OF DAVID
and other future publications and are also ready to supply the
ERASMUS' PRAISE OF FOLLY,
which is their latest publication.
These and their other publications may be had from

SAM'L BUCKLEY & CO.,
100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
who have also a few copies in fine bindings by Douglas Cockerell.

THE GLOBON PRESS

Mr. Charles Carswell desires to announce the publication of the Prize edition of "Three Discourses," a translation by CHARLES

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

WAR AND CIVILISATION. By William F. Trent. (What Is Worth While Series.) 32mo. Pp. 53. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 25 cents.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD. Translated from the French of Victor Duruy. Edited and brought down to date by Edwin A. Grosvenor. Holiday library edition. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. about xx.-746. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, $4.

THE MYSTERY OF MARY STUART. By Andrew Lang. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. xxxii.-482. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

RIVERSIDE BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES. "Alexander Hamilton," by J. A. Conant; "Washington Irving," by H. W. Boynton. 16mo. Pp. about 120 per volume. Two volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 65 cents each.

LETTERS OF JOHN RICHARD GREEN. Edited by Leslie Stephen. 8vo. Pp. x.-512. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LETTERS OF JOHN KEATS TO FANNY BRAWNE. Written in the years 1819 and 1820. 12mo. Pp. xii.-116. New York: George Broughton and Barclay Dunham.

THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON. By William Eleroy Curtis. 12mo. Pp. 395. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Graham Balfour. In two volumes. With portraits. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4 per set.

AMERICA. By Mary Ford. The Children's Library. 16mo. Pp. xi.-220. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

ENGLAND. By Mrs. Frederick Boos. The Children's Library. 16mo. Pp. viii.-264. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

MAIDS AND MATRONS OF NEW FRANCE. By Mary Sifton Pepper. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xii.-286. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. With Introduction and Notes. 18mo. Pp. xv.-240. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

AMONG THE GREAT MASTERS OF PAINTING: OR, SCENES FROM THE LIVES OF FAMOUS ARTISTS. By Walter Rowlands. Small 12mo. Illustrations. Pp. 275. Boston, Mass.: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.50.

AMONG THE GREAT MASTERS OF ORATORY. Scenes in the Lives of Famous Orators. By Walter Rowlands. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 293. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.50.

MARK HANNA. A Sketch from Life and Other Essays. By Solon Lauer. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-167. Cleveland, Ohio: Nike Publishing Company.

OBERMANN. Selections from Letters to a Friend. By Etienne Pivert de Senancour. Chosen and Translated with an Introductory Essay and Notes by Jessie Peabody Frothingham. Two volumes. 8vo. Pp. lviii.-122-205. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Riverside Press.

MAUDE ADAMS. By Acton Davies. 16mo. Pp. vi.-110. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR. By Edward T. Cook. 8vo. Pp. xi.-378. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

ALFRED TENNYSON. By Andrew Lang. 12mo. Pp. ix.-228. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

THE AMERICAN INVADERS. Their Plans, Tactics, and Progress. By Fred A. McKenzie. 12mo. Pp. 11.-157. New York: Street & Smith. (Paper.) 25 cents. (2 copies.)

THE OLDEST CIVILIZATION OF GREECE. Studies of the Mycenæan Age. By H. R. Hall. 8vo. Pp. xxxiv.-346. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

KING MONMOUTH. Being the History of the Career of James Scott, "the Protestant Duke." 1049-1685. By Allan Fea. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xxxviii.-435. New York: John Lane. $6.

FILIPPO DI SER. Brunellesco. By Leader Scott. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-188. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

PRESENT IRISH QUESTIONS. By William O'Connor Morris. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-435. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

Poetry, Music and Art.

WAGNER, BAYREUTH AND THE FESTIVAL PLAYS. By Frances Gerard. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 208. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

SONGS OF HAPPY LIFE. For Schools, Homes, and Bands of Mercy. Compiled by Sarah J. Eddy. 12mo. Pp. x.-122. New York: Silver, Burdette & Co.

THE FEAST OF THALARCHUS. A Dramatic Poem. By Condé Benoist Pallen. 12mo. Pp. viii.-72. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

THE ENGLISH PRE-RAPHAEL PAINTERS. Their Associates and Successors. By Percy Bate. 12mo. Pp. xix.-124. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

PLANTATION SONGS FOR MY LADY'S BANJO, and Other Negro Lyrics and Monologues. By Eli Sheppard. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 160. New York: R. H. Russell.

GYGES' RING. A Dramatic Monologue. By Rupert Hughes. 8vo. Pp. 48. New York: R. H. Russell.

GIOCONDIA. By Gabriele D'Annunzio. Translated by Arthur Symons. 12mo. Pp. 144. New York: R. H. Russell.

CORDELIA AND OTHER POEMS. By N. B. Ripley. 12mo. Pp. 58. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

LINCOLN AND OTHER POEMS. By Edwin Markham. 12mo. Pp. xii.-125. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.

CAVALIER POETS. Compiled by Clarence M. Lindsay. 12mo. Pp. xv.-138. New York: The Abbey Press. 75 cents.

BEOWULF. A Poem. By Samuel Horden Church. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 7111. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

GREAT EPOCHS IN ART HISTORY. By James M. Hoppin. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Pp. 247. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

FRENCH ART. Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture. By W. C. Brownell. New and enlarged edition. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. 228. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Advance sheets.)

HEART SONGS. By Gertrude Theresa Clark. 16mo. Pp. 137. Toledo: The Merrill Press.

CANDLE LIGHTIN' TIME. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 128. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

LOVE IN LITERATURE AND ART. Selected and Edited by Esther Singleton. 8vo. Pp. xii.-289. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

MOTHER AND BABY. Lullaby Poems. By Mary D. Brine. 8vo. Pp. 48. New York: R. H. Russell.

TEN BOYS FROM DICKENS. By Kate Dickinson Sweetser. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. vii.-222. New York. R. H. Russell.

MUSIC AND THE MASTERS. By N. O. B. Boise. Illustrated with six portraits. 12mo. Pp. 208. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

HORACE AT CAMBRIDGE. By Owen Seaman. 16mo. Pp. xii.-100. New York: John Lane. $1.

New Editions.

THE WORKS OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE. Temple Edition. 12 vols. Shirley's Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights, The Bronte's Poems, The Professor, Villette, Wildfell Hall. 18mo. Pp. about 327 per vol. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. Vol. XIII. Twelfth Night, or What You Will. Octavo. Pp. xxii.-434. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $4.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, POET, DRAMATIST, AND MAN. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Illustrated. Third Edition, with Corrections. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-419. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Fiction.

AN EPISODE ON A DESERTED ISLAND. By the Author of "The Holy." 12mo. Pp. 175. New York: E. P. Dutton. $1.25.

ROYAL ROGUES. By Albert Bancroft. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-369. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

UP AND DOWN THE SANDS OF GOLD. By Mary Devereux. 8vo. Pp. 465. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

HOLLY-BERRY AND MISTLETOE. A Christmas Romance. By Miss C. Hyde. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 100. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE SOUL OF A CAT, AND OTHER STORIES. By Margaret Benson. 12mo. Pp. xi.-164. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

AS A FALLING STAR. By Eleanor Gaylord Phelps. 12mo. Pp. 100. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

AHEAD OF THE TICKER. By "Bart." Small 12mo. Pp. 51. New York: Serial Book Company. Paper.

THE NEW AMERICANS. By Alfred Hodder. 12mo. Pp. 472. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

CALUMET "K." By Merwin Webster. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-344. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE RULING PASSION. Tales of Nature and Human Nature. By Henry van Dyke. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-295. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

DONSTABLE WEIR. By Zach. 12mo. Pp. 258. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE ORTHODOX PREACHER AND NANCY. By the Rev. Magee Pratt. 12mo. Pp. 191. Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Magazine Company.

FAREWELL NIKOLA. By Guy Boothby. Pp. 293. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THE ARGONAUTS. By Eliza Orzeszko. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo. Pp. vii.-291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A FEARSOME RIDDLE. By Max Ehrmann. Illustrated. Pp. 192. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

FABLES FOR THE FAIR. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. 12mo. Pp. vi.-125. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE LOVER FUGITIVES. By John Fennemore. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-350. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THE PRICE OF A WIFE. By John Strange Winter. 12mo. Pp. 268. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

AN OKLAHOMA ROMANCE. By Helen Churchill Candee. 12mo. Pp. 331. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

MISTRESS JOY. By Grace MacGowan Cooke and Annie Booth McKinney. 12mo. Pp. 370. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE WAGE OF CHARACTER. A Social Study. By Julien Gordan. 12mo. Pp. 272. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SOME WOMEN I HAVE KNOWN. By Maarten Maartens. 12mo. Pp. vii.-322. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SHIPMATES. By Morgan Robertson. 12mo. Pp. vii.-337. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Advance sheets.

DORIS KINGSLEY: Child and Colonist. By Emma Rayner. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 390. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co.

THE SUPREME SACRIFICE; or, Gillette's Marriage. By Mamie Bowles. 12mo. Pp. 327. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co.

BETTY OF OLD MACKINAW. By Frances Margaret Fox. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 109. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

'LIAS'S WIFE. An Island Story. By Martha Baker Dunn. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 263. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

A JAPANESE MISCELLANY. By Lafcadio Hearn. 12mo. Pp. 306. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Advance sheets.

THE DESTINY OF DORIS. A Travel Story of Three Continents. By Julius Chambers. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 336. New York: Continental Publishing Company. Advance sheets.

MY LADY'S DIAMONDS. By Adeline Sergeant. 12mo. Pp. 316. New York: F. M. Buckles. $1.25.

PINE RIDGE PLANTATION. The Trials and Successes of a Young Cotton Planter. By William Drysdale. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. vi.-320. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

THE BENEFACTRESS. By the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." 12mo. Pp. 444. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

SYLVIA. The Story of an American Countess. By Evalyn Emerson. 12mo. Pp. 312. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

THE PASSING OF MOTHER'S PORTRAIT. By Roswell Field. 12mo. Pp. 63. Evanston, Ill.: William S. Lord.

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS. By George Douglass. 12mo. Pp. 329. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE. By Onoto Watanna. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 220. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

STORIES FROM McCLURE'S. Comedy. 16mo. Pp. 170. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN. By Frances Aymar Mathews. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 338. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bowen, Merrill & Co.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. MERIVALE. By Cecil Headlam. 12mo. Pp. v.-378. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN. By Annie S. Swan. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-336. New York: E. P. Dutton. $1.50.

Books for the Young.

A BREAK IN SCHEDULE TIME. By Faye Huntington. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 122. New York: American Tract Society. 75 cents.

NELSON, THE NEWSBOY. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Completed by Arthur M. Winfield. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 282. New York: The Mershon Company. $1.25.

CHATTERBOX. Edited by Jerskine Clarke. 4to. Pp. 412. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.25.

TO GIRLS. A Budget of Letters. By Heloise Edwina Hersey. 16mo. Pp. xii.-247. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

YOUNG MRS. TEDDY. By Barbara Yechton. 12mo. Pp. 309. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

DENSLOW'S MOTHER GOOSE. Edited and illustrated by W. W. Denslow. Folio. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE STORY OF A LITTLE POET. By Sophie C. Taylor. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 296. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

TEDDY, HER DAUGHTER. A Sequel to "Teddy: Her Book." By Anna C. Ray. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 295. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE NINE TO TWELVE SERIES. Edited by Ella F. Pratt. Eight volumes: "The Little Cave Dwellers," by Ella F. Pratt; "Little Dick's Son," by Kate G. Wells; "The Flat Iron and the Red Cloak," by Abby M. Diaz; "Little Sky-High," by Hezekiah Butterworth; "How Dexter Paid His Way," by Kate U. Clark; "Marcia and the Major," by J. L. Harbour; "The Children of the Valley," by H. P. Spofford; "In the Poverty Yew," by Marion Douglas. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents per volume.

Travel and Description.

URCHINS AT THE POLE. Marie Overton Corbin and Charles Buxton Going. Illustrated. 4to. Pp. 71. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.10.

ROMANTIC CASTLES AND PALACES AS SEEN AND DESCRIBED BY FAMOUS WRITERS. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-335. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 60 cents.

NOV

THE BOOK EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT.

A Thrilling Romance

of an Intensely Dramatic Flavor

"The narrative is well sustained, the style vigorous and attractive and the situations are so intelligently managed and humorously connected that it is with regret that the reader lays down the book and contemplates the 'finis.'"—New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 15, 1901.

"It is a brilliant performance, thrillingly interesting throughout. The romance has in it that power which compels admiration and insures popularity."—Philadelphia Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1901.

By CHARLES FELTON PIDGIN,

Author of

QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER

At all Booksellers.

In Preparation.

MISS PETTICOATS.

What Happened to Wigglesworth

By W. D. FULLER

Zions Advocate says:

Mr. Wigglesworth is first, last and always a grumbling husband, one doubtless of many. In holding up the mirror and giving Mr. Wigglesworth a chance to see himself very clearly, Mr. Fuller has done a most excellent service for the Wigglesworths wherever found.

The publishers have clothed it in strikingly handsome shape. Typographically it is worthy the heartiest appreciation of the modern exacting critic, with the illustrations adequately clear and well-toned. The binding is distinctive and attractive.

PRICE, $1.50

$100 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY.

The publishers offer a prize of One Hundred Dollars in gold for the best reason why every married man should read "What Happened to Wigglesworth." Anybody may win this prize, which will be awarded on New Year's Day, 1902. Full particulars given with each book.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. HOLIDAY BINDING.

HENRY A. DICKERMAN & SON, Publishers,

BOSTON, MASS.

The Symphony of Life

By HENRY WOOD

"Mr. Wood is an attractive representative of the so-called 'new thought.'"—*The Outlook.*——"Ripe scholarship, sustained power, lucid expression and incisive thought."—*Boston Sat. Eve. Gazette.*——"Philosophy and science in the highest sense."—*Atlanta Journal.*——"An intellectual as well as a spiritual delight."—*Boston Ideas.*——"A deep thinker and clever writer."—*Chicago Chronicle.*——"Source of inspiration and suggestion."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*——"Luminous and forceful."—*Public Opinion.*——"The magic of his pen takes from a dry subject all dullness and imbues it with life."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Fine cloth, gilt top, rough edges, 300 pages $1.25

SEND FOR LIST OF OTHER BOOKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR

Sold by Booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York & London

EDWIN MARKHAM says of KING MIDAS

"This story is touched throughout with the hues of poetry and the noblest ideals of life"

ABRAM S. HEWITT says of Tarry Thou Till I Come

"A very superior historical romance. . . . I will never forget the impression it made upon me."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Shoes of Fortune.

By NEIL MUNRO, author of "John Splendid," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The hero of this tale inherits from his uncle his diary and the so-called Shoes of Fortune, which are credited by the nephew with magic qualities of inspiration and stimulation. They play a curious part in all that follows, leading him to do many deeds.

A Practical Study of the Soul

By MARGARET M. B. STONE. 12mo, cloth, net, $1.35 (postage extra).

This work is the result of many years' careful investigation. The more complex our lives become, the more we need to understand the laws governing the soul's development and to scrutinize every institution which is dealing with the soul without this understanding.

Ink-Flings.

By FLORA CARLETON FAGNANI. 12mo, cloth, net, $1.00 (postage extra).

A most amusing and suggestive collection of pictures, accompanied by appropriate verses. The pictures are made by "flinging" a pearful of ink upon one side of a sheet of blank paper, folding the other side over upon it. The descriptive lines afford an excellent opportunity for an additional "fling."

Dodd, Mead & Company

PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

THE ORIGINAL CHILD'S BOOK

KIDS OF MANY COLORS

GRACE DUFFIE BOYLAN And IKE MORGAN

Pictures in Colors, Delightful Verses, Lullabys, Slumber Songs, Pages of all Nations, Games, Costumes, Customs, etc. Square, 8vo, Bound in Cloth, with Embossing in Four Colors. Price, $1.50.

JAMIESON-HIGGINS CO. PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

The Cost of Food

A STUDY IN DIETARIES.

BY

ELLEN H. RICHARDS,

Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

CONTENTS:

Food a Necessity—Knowledge of Food-values a Present-day Necessity—Kind, Quality, and Cost of Food. Food for the Infant. For the School-child. For the active Youth. For the Youth at College and for the Brainworker. For the Traveller and Professional Person. For those in Penal and Pauper Institutions. For the Person in the Hospital. For Middle Life and Old Age. General Principles Governing Dietaries. Dietaries Costing Ten to Fifteen Cents per Day per Person. Twenty-five Cents per Day per Person. Forty to Fifty Cents per Day per Person. Sixty Cents per Day per Person. The Dietary Computer. Glossary of Terms used. Bibliography. Selected Index.

12mo. v+191 pages. Cloth, $1.00

Order through your bookseller, or copies will be forwarded postpaid by the publishers on receipt of the retail price.

Descriptive circulars on application.

JOHN WILEY & SONS,
43 & 45 E. 19th St., New York City.

SUNSET RHYMES

BY

SETH STURGES.

A Year-Long Book for the

CHILDREN'S HOUR.

49 Illustrations. Binding blue and gold. $1.00 postpaid.

THE BRADLEY-WHITE CO., New York City.

Authors Seeking a Publisher

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by an established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment. Address "BOOKS," 141 Herald Sq., New York.

BRIGHT VIEW. OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. Mail and Winter resorts delightful for driving, boating, and golf. Large country house, hot water, baths, modern improvements, moderate rates. Illustrated circulars.

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

QUERIES.

Mrs. M. E. WATERS, Germantown, Md.: "As I am told that Wilhelm von Humboldt's 'Letters to a Lady,' are out of print, may I inquire among your numerous readers where a second-hand copy, in good condition, can be bought?"

H. Holt & Co., 29 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, publish the book at $1.25.

"A. M. D.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly inform me through your paper what standing Fedor Dostoiesky has in the literary world, and what are considered his best books, and where they can be had?"

He is a powerful Russian realist of limited popularity. One of his most striking books is "Poor Folk." (Little, Brown & Co., $1.) This has an introduction by George Moore.

"A. M. W.," New York City: "Will you kindly tell me where I can obtain an edition de luxe of Stevenson's 'Virginibus Puerisque'?"

Only as part of The Thistle Edition, which is sold by subscription.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Cleveland, Ohio: "Allow me to correct a mistake in your issue of the 5th regarding the publication 'Self-Culture,' or 'Modern Culture,' which is the title under which it is now published. It is a Cleveland publication, issued by The Modern Culture Magazine Company, in the Caxton Building, Cleveland, at $1 per year."

"F. G. M.," Louisville, Ky.: "Will you kindly tell me where I am likely to find a copy of the Dupbrini edition (1691) of Horace, with annotations by Ludovicus Desprez? I should also like to know the names of some shops in Rome where such books can be bought."

Books of this character can be more easily obtained through a large London book dealer than through any other source. Write to Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London.

"W. H. E., 115 Broadway, New York City: "Where can I get a good book on the rules of voting?"

A. R. Conkling's "Handbook for Voters," (D. Appleton & Co., 25 cents.)

J. ARTHUR MURPHY, 168 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the address of Thomas E. Watson, author of a 'Story of France'?"

Thomson, Ga.

CHARLES H. WOOD, 122 Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.: "What is the value of McKenny and Hall's 'History of the Indian Tribes of North America,' Philadelphia, 1854, three volumes, morocco bound, splendid condition?"

From $20 to $25.

"G. H. G.," 412 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "'Melville Chater,' Englewood, N. J., in Queries Oct. 5 states that the 'Horse Fair,' by Rosa Bonheur, was presented to the Museum of Art by Mr. A. T. Stewart. I believe that Mr. Vanderbilt donated the picture. Also that the picture in the National Gallery, London, is a copy made by the famous painter after having completed the one in the Museum of Art."

FREDERICK COLE, 141 West One Hundred and Nineteeth Street, New York City: "Some ten years ago three novels were published: 'He,' 'It,' 'King Solomon's Treasures,' and 'King Solomon's Wives.' The author's name was given as 'Hyder Ragged.' Who was he and what else did he write?"

These books were worthless parodies and imitations of Haggard's original and successful novels. They were perhaps written by some writer attached to the publishing house that issued them, and they have long been deservedly neglected.

Mrs. E. W. KOHLSAAT, 146 Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "Laura P. Smith of Warren, Ohio, asks in your Queries column for a poem ending:

'And say to her,
Oh, Helen, Helen dear.'

I have in a scrap-book a piece of poetry which finishes the refrain of each of its three stanzas with these words:

'And say, for me, in undertone,
Oh, Helen, Helen dear!'

This poem is by Mrs. Ellen M. H. Gates, and most probably the one asked for. I shall be glad to copy it for the inquirer if she wishes me to."

FRANCIS WELLS, Washington Heights, New York City: "Who is the author who uses the nom de plume of '4-19-00?'"

We do not know.

JOHN M. SAUNDERS, Lee, Mass.: "What are the names and dates of publication of the various books of Gertrude Atherton? Is the above the real name of the writer in question? If a nom de plume, what is her real name? In what country and city does she live?"

Mrs. Atherton has been writing for about fifteen years, and most of her novels are so familiar to the public that THE REVIEW cannot spare space to give a complete list. She was born in San Francisco, the oldest daughter of Thomas L. Horn and Gertrude Franklin. She married George H. Bowen Atherton of Menlo Park, Cal. (now deceased.) For a number of years after 1894 she lived abroad, but she is now residing in New York City. Some of her earlier books were published over the nom de plume of "Frank Lin."

"READER" of Brooklyn writes: "Will you kindly state in your column 'Answers to Correspondents' what magazine is owned by W. C. Brownell and by Rollin Lynde Hartt, who have had articles in the current Scribner's and Atlantic, and also state what has been published of the other work? THE REVIEW is a constant source of interesting information on 'booklet' matters for our whole family."

Mr. Brownell (William Crary Brownell) has been for many years a well-known author and editor of this city, where he was born in 1851. He is a graduate of Amherst, and in 1895 received the degree of L. H. D. Besides many contributions to magazines, he is the author of "French Traits; an Essay in Comparative Criticism," published in 1889, and held in much esteem; of "French Art, Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture," first published in 1892, and of which a new and revised edition from new type, with an additional chapter on Rodin, is just ready to appear. Next month there will be published a collective series of his magazine papers entitled "Masters of the Victorian Era." Mr. Brownell has been for twelve years or more literary adviser to Charles Scribner's Sons. Of Rollin Lynde Hartt we find no information in the books of reference now at hand.

"G. A. W.," East Orange, N. J.: "I want to study political economy. Please name a few books on the subject."

E. L. Bey's "Introduction to Political Economy," (Methodist Book Concern, $1.25.) H. R. Andrews's "Statistics of Economics," (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.) T. E. Cliffe Leslie's "History of Political Economy," (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.) John Stuart Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"A. B.," Dover Plains, N. Y.: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW there is an inquiry with regard to the authorship of 'Avon Castle.' There is a book called 'Castle Avon,' written many years ago by Mrs. Marsh, an English author, whose works were widely read and admired. 'Two Old Men's Tales,' 'Merdaunt,' 'Emilie Wyndham,' &c., are among her best. Probably any of her books could be obtained by applying at Baker's Great Bookshop, Birmingham, England."

J. C. L. CLARK, Lancaster, Mass.: "I read with interest P. A. Philbin's note, drawing attention to the similarity between the lines quoted by Ray S. Ball and the close of a stanza of Maigen's adaptation of Burger's 'Lenore.' I suppose that the likeness of a starlit night to marching armies has occurred to many poets, (a 'heliocentric' poet it could scarcely escape,) and 'arch' and 'march' makes a good rhyme. Another example that occurs to me is from Longfellow's heart-breaking poem on the loss of his wife. I quote from memory:

'In vain for me yon elm-tree arches
Its boughs with many a feathery spray;
In vain the midnight's starry marches,
And sunlit day.'"

"CHIVELEY," 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain 'Dr. Phillips' and 'Grandison Mather?'"

In some second-hand book store.

"J. C.," 94 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The lines given in 'Queries' of Oct. 12 were written by Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond of Brooklyn for the funeral of his friend Alexander Molley, at Plymouth Church, about twenty years ago. It was sung by male voices to the music of F. X. Chwatal's 'Lovely Night,' and adapted by repeating the fourth and fifth lines of each stanza."

"G. F. O.," New York City: "What book would be useful to a young man whose ambition is to study medicine, but who hasn't the means and but little spare time?"

G. H. Roger's "Introduction to the Study of Medicine," (Appleton & Co., $5.)

"J. W. H.," Auburn, N. Y.: "Can you give me the name and a short history of the writer of 'The Martyrdom of an Empress' and 'The Tribulations of a Princess?'"

The author's name, we believe, has never been authoritatively announced.

Appeals to Readers.

"SEASHORE," Post Office Box 754, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Can any one inform me where any of the following-named books can be obtained and at what prices? 'Rambles in Mount Desert,' by B. F. De Costa, N. Y., 1871; 'Mount Desert,' by Mrs. C. B. Martin, 1870, and 'Mount Desert and the Cranberry Isles,' by E. H. Dodge, 1871."

MARY EGERTON, 439 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, New York City: "Who can give me the names of the authors of the following poems, and inform me where I could find them?

"'Or even the knightly spears were gone,
With the old world to the grave;
I was a king in Babylon,
And you were a Christian slave.'

"'At Tourney in Flanders I was born,
Foredoomed at splendor and sorrow;
For I was a king when they cut the corn,
And they strangle me to-morrow.'"

J. METCALFE, 573 Broome Street, New York City: "Can any one tell me where a volume entitled 'The Human Body and Its Connection with Man,' can be purchased? The book was written by J. J. Garth, M. D., who died in England over a year ago."

"H. C. M.," 140 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, New York City: "I have read a story somewhere in one of the old Greek or Roman histories, or in one of the modern works of ancient history, probably Gibbon or Rollin, to this effect: A slave lying chained in the tent or palace of some conqueror or Eastern potentate, releases himself at midnight, and finds his way to the throne room and seats himself upon the throne. Can any of your readers tell me where this is to be found?"

C. LANNING, 553 Manhattan Avenue, New York City: "I should like to find a poem, neither the author nor the title of which I can give, but which either begins with or contains the following lines:

"'Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose poverty has brought him to your door.'

"I think it was printed in an English school reader nearly a century ago, but my efforts in second-hand stores have failed to discover it."

W. R. VORIS, Franklin, Ind.: "Can any one tell me where I might find a cut of the old Westminster Abbey, i. e., the building that stood before the present one was erected? Also an early print of the present building is much desired."

F. GRADY, 13 Park Row, New York City: "Will some one kindly name the author of a poem which I believe is entitled 'The River Time,' and which begins:

'Oh, a wonderful stream is the River Time,
As it flows through the realm of tears!'"

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS, 220 Monroe Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.: "Can some of your readers tell me the author of a story with the title 'The Cotter's Saturday Night?' It was in a circulating library in Troy that I first heard of it and I wish to obtain a copy."

ALICE CLAWSON, 249 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, New York City: "I am looking for a 'toast' that is smart and can be given on almost any occasion."

"A SUBSCRIBER," Cottage Hill, Station, Penn.: "I should like to ask if anybody can tell me where to find a nonsense story of which the following is a fragment: 'And there were present at the marriage the jubilities, the jurymullen, and the plumillion, but not the Grand Panjandrum himself, not the little round button at the top!'"

"MAC," 422 Clinton Avenue, Albany, N. Y.: "'God's in His heaven, all's right with the world,' is in 'Pippa Passes,' but isn't this version, 'God's in His heaven, all's well with the world,' in Milton. If so, where?"

GEN. GEORGE B. LOUD, 280 Broadway, New York City: "Please give me the name of the author of 'The River of Rest.'

'A special, sweet dream is this river of rest,
And the pain of all time keep its ultimate shore;
And journey you east or journey you west,
Unwilling or willing, sure footed or sore,
You surely will come to this river of rest,
This beautiful, lily-lined river of rest,
And where can the full gleam be found?'"

EDWARD M. McFARLAN, 31 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.: "Can any of your readers tell me the name of the publisher and where I may procure a copy of a book published, I think, about 1880 in Boston called 'Love at Century'? The story treated of one of the Polish patriots whose name I do not recall."

S. C. HASKELL, Albany, N. Y.: "Can some of your readers identify the poem in which the following verses occur, the author of the poem, and the title of any other poem by the same author? 'O'er the mountains, o'er the moorland,' &c."

The November "HARPER'S" is the greatest number of any magazine ever published. Short stories, science, travel, history, autobiography, &c., &c., with 77 pictures in color, tint and black-and-white.—In the magazine world an epoch.

BOOK CHAT

Two Artistic Holiday Gift Books, a History and Two Big Popular Successes.

From now on, Christmas gifts will hold an important place among estimates of new books. This week two call for special notice. The first is

The Peter Newell

"Alice in Wonderland."

This new "Alice" is the most artistic edition ever published. No other living artist could have conceived this "Alice." The pictures are just as humorous as the text. They are in tint—forty full pages—in addition to unique color decorations on every page. It is not only a beautiful book, it is a work of art. It is an ideal gift for Christmas. Every library, every collector, must have this "Alice."

* * * * * * *

Another artistic Christmas gift is

"A Japanese Nightingale,"

by Onoto Watanna. One of the daintiest gift books of the season. A love story of Japan. On evey page most artistic borders in color by Genjiro Yeto. Also a number of full-page drawings by the same artist. It is all very artistic and "Japanesey,"

* * * * * * *

Recent discussion has added new interest to General Russell A. Alger's

"History of the Spanish-American War."

It is the final word on all questions relating to the War. Comprehensive, scholarly and interteresting. All who haven't read it should do so at once. There is no higher authority than the Secretary of War.

* * * * * * *

"Cardigan,"

by Robert W. Chambers, and

"The Right of Way,"

by Gilbert Parker, are still "going" by the thousands. That is the best comment we can offer. To-day "The Right of Way" is the best selling book in the United States

The Supreme Surrender, $1.50.	Right of Way, $1.50.
Spanish-American War, $3.75 net.	A Japanese Nightingale (in box), $1.00 net.
Cardigan, $1.50.	Let Not Man Put Asunder, $1.50.
Alice in Wonderland (in box), $3.00 net.	Wheelchairs of a Princess, $2.25 net.

1901

The Story of William Allen White.

The story of William Allen White's sudden fame through his "What's the Matter with Kansas" editorial is familiar to everybody, but it is not generally known by what a narrow opportunity Mr. White got there. It seems that one Summer the wife of the author of "Stratagems and Spoils" was at Colorado Springs. When he was leaving the office to join her his foreman came in and asked what provision he had made for the editorial columns during his absence.

"There on that hook," said the editor, pointing to a spike on his desk upon which was impaled a quantity of manuscript. The foreman detained Mr. White while he glanced it over, and announced that there wasn't enough copy.

"Give me a little more," he pleaded, "and I'll manage to get along."

"All right," said the editor, dropping into his chair. He dashed off the vigorous paragraphs, handed them to the foreman and was off for his train. When he returned he found his desk heaped two feet deep with letters, and himself a national character. It was that last editorial that did it.

Cook County Literary Set Overlooked.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

In the list of the distinguished men of letters upon whom Yale has conferred the degree of Litt. D., we notice with pleasure the presence of the names of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, George Washington Cable, Samuel Langhorne Clemens, Richard Watson Gilder, William Dean Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, &c., but we regret to find that not one of these belongs to the Cook County literary set.

The
FIRESIDE SPHINX
By Agnes Repplier

Upon the history of the "suave and puissant cat" from its first appearance by the Nile, down to the present day, Miss Repplier has lavished a wealth of research, interest, and vivacity. All who love cats and all who appreciate brilliant writing, fascinating illustrations, and fine book-making, will be glad to have this book.

At all booksellers. $2.00. net. Add 14 cents postage, if ordered from

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON

Glass
and
Gold
By J. O. G. DUFFY

A strong story. The presentation of Miranda is done with broad charity and keen insight.—*Eve. Telegraph, Phila.*

Mr. Duffy in a vivid narrative has thrown down the glove.—*Phila. Press.*

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

For Exchange.—Brand new copy of the Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica; 12 vol. Address F., Box 120, Times.

For Sale.—Edition de Luxe, Music of the Modern World; new; publishers, D. Appleton & Co. Address O., Box 167 Times.

NOTES AND NEWS.

It is said that Henry B. Fuller's new book, which D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish, with the title "Under the Skylights," is a satire on certain art and literary circles in Chicago which can hardly pass without remonstrance from the Windy City. It may as well be said in advance, however, that the author disclaims any attempt to place "real" people in his pages. He deals with types, and if there are types who think they resemble his characters, they will probably say so. Persons who have read "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani" and "The Cliff Dwellers," however widely these books may differ as pieces of literature, are well acquainted with Mr. Fuller's charming humor, his personal, intimate flavor, and his refined satire, and are sure to welcome the forthcoming book in spite of the fact, and not because of it, that they think they recognize their literary and artistic friends in his pages.

***

A translation of Comenius's "The Labyrinth of the World" by Count Lutzow is about to be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. Comenius, it will be recalled, was the Latinized form of John Amos Kemensky's name, one of the Moravian sect expelled from Bohemia in the seventeenth century. "The Labyrinth of the World" is a book of the same exalted piety as Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," although the work of a man much more widely familiar with the world than the Bedford tinker.

***

"Commercial Trusts," by John R. Dos Passos, will shortly be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It embodies the evidence presented by Mr. Dos Passos before the United States Commission in 1890.

***

The reports in the current papers of the race riots in Louisiana come as a startling confirmation of some of the incidents described in Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt's novel of the South, "The Marrow of Tradition." In fact, Mr. Chesnutt does not seem to have overdrawn the existing conditions. He gives a vivid presentation of the disfranchisement problem from the opposite point of view to that taken in Mr. Page's "Red Rock."

***

"Sons of the Sword" is the attractive title of a new novel by Mrs. Margaret L. Woods. It would probably be called a historical novel, that classification being used for all works of fiction which resort to a historical background for definite localization. This new addition to the list is a romance of the Peninsular War, abounding in dramatic crises. It will be remembered that after the Peace of Amiens was broken, the harsh edict of Napoleon kept many a foreigner in exile, often in privation, within the French domains. The story concerns an English girl, a détenue, and a young French officer, who risks the displeasure of the Emperor on account of his infatuation for the fair foreigner. Among the characters is Napoleon, not introduced incidentally, however, but playing an influential part in the action of the plot.

***

The current issue of Collier's Weekly is a dramatic number, in which are presented a series of articles and pictures that are particularly timely in view of the present theatrical season in New York. First in the series is a page of exposition and criticism by John D. Barry. Facing this is an illustrated article by Ellen Terry entitled "My Favorite Characters." Then comes a page of twenty portraits of "Clever Actresses on the American Stage," then "Moral Influence of the Stage," by Julia Marlowe; "The Training of an Actor," by James K. Hackett; "American Actors in England," by Charles Hawtrey; "An Endowed Theatre," by Clyde Fitch; "On the Art of Make-Up," by May Robson; "Dress and the Drama," by Gertrude Lynch; "The Requirements of Play Writing," by Daniel Frohman, and "How to Please the Public," by Lou Fields. There is also a delicately treated episode in fiction by Mr. Barry called "The Cross of Victory," which presents a pretty love story while revealing the rascality of some managers.

***

Miss Mary E. Wilkins's new novel, "The Portion of Labor," which draws to a close in the November Harper's, will be published in book form Nov. 6. The author has expressed her wish to dedicate the book to Mr. Alden, the editor of Harper's Magazine, who is an old and valued friend.

***

Edgar Saltus declares, in his article on "Our American Dramatists, An Apology," which appears in the November number of The Theatre, that the writers for our stage lack virility, and he argues that America has not yet produced a dramatist of the first rank, and that none of those now before the public give evidence of real creative power. The pictorial features of this number of The Theatre are fully up to the high standard set by the periodical. All the latest important productions are "featured," there being large plates, showing scenes from "Miranda of the Balcony," "If I Were King," "The Little Duchess," "The Auctioneer," "Liberty Belles," &c. The portraits include Mrs. Fiske, Louis James, Maude Adams, Charles Hawtrey, Cecilia Loftus, David Warfield, and others.

***

The November Century will begin the magazine's thirty-second year, which is to be a year of American humor. A group of humorous stories, poems, &c., including "Two Little Tales," by Mark Twain; "More Animals," by Oliver Herford, and prose and verse by Carolyn Wells, Paul Dunbar, and other well-known humorists, will be preceded by "A Retrospect of American Humor" by Prof. W. P. Trent, with more than thirty portraits of famous humorists of the past and present, from Benjamin Franklin to "Mr. Dooley."

***

Mr. John Lane announces a new and cheaper edition of Gilbert White's "The Natural History of Selborne," edited, with a biographical introduction and notes, by the late Grant Allen, and with over 200 illustrations by Edmund H. New. White's "Observations on Nature" and "Poems" will be included, also some interesting notes by Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Mr. New devoted nearly two years to the illustrations, which comprise drawings and maps of Selborne and the surrounding country as it is at present and as it appeared in White's time, and of the birds, &c. There are also photogravure portraits of White, Thomas Pennant, and Daines Barrington.

***

Since the publication of "Brockman's Maverick," Quail & Warner, the publishers, have received a number of letters from the South and West in reference to the work. In one case the writer said he had bought out a store in Eagle Pass, Texas, formerly owned by "a gentleman who had once crossed a creek on a door with the author of a cloudburst." Another wrote that one of the characters in the "Maverick" had "come into the Northwest and been elected Sheriff"; that "he is still alive, and one of my [the writer's] personal friends." With respect to the first letter Mr. Quail recalls that he and a friend, who was going to establish a drug store in Eagle Pass, started for Eagle Pass from Uvalde in 1878, and were caught in a cloudburst and had to cross a little creek. The creek had been swollen to the size of a rushing river by the storm. A cabin was near at hand, the owner being a man suspected of making his living by robbing travelers, and these travelers decided not to tarry in his neighborhood if they could escape from it. The man informed them that it would be many days before the water went down so that they could ford the creek, and that they would have to "put up with him and make the best of it." The two searched about for something out of which to make a raft, but the rushing waters carried off everything movable. At last one of them noticed that the front door of the cabin was made of heavy planks, and he called the other's attention to it. They asked the owner of the cabin to sell them the door. After some bickering the man parted with his front door for $10, and Mr. Quail and his friend, Mr. Cooper by name, used it as a raft to float their effects across the stream on. They left it there, and when they returned they found the cabin owner waiting for them with a gun, and he ordered them to carry the "blamed thing back and put it on the hinges where it belonged," which they did.

***

Charles Scribner's Sons announce the publication of a new volume of "Riding and Hunting," by Capt. M. Horace Hayes, and a new edition, the thirty-first, of "The Complete Modern Farrier," by Thomas Brown, M. P. S. Mr. Brown's work is a "Compendium of Veterinary Science and Practice."

***

"Around the World in Bookland, with Missionaries as Guides and Interpreters," is the title of a brochure descriptive of books of travel and observation, published by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Among the authorities mentioned in the pamphlet are W. A. P. Martin, Arthur H. Smith, W. Elliot Griffis, Jacob Chamberlain, and others; while in close touch to them are Ralph Connor, Robert E. Speer, Mrs. Isabel Bird Bishop, W. Garden Blaikie, and George Smith, all of whose books the Revells publish. Its scope embraces a most complete list of authentic works covering the history, progress, and present condition of the entire world, morally, socially, politically, religiously. While the list of writers is composed largely of prominent workers in mission fields, many will be found to represent the world-acknowledged authorities upon the subjects treated. The brochure will be sent on request.

***

Out of the ordinary run of books is Crabb's "English Synonyms," of which 40,000 copies have been sold by Harper & Brothers, the publishers.

***

"The Copper Coins of the United States" is said to be a valuable guide to collectors, dealers, bankers, brokers, and all interested in the true value of the United States cents, half cents, and minor coinage. The book will be a pocket edition, limited, and will give prices realized at legitimate auction sales held at Philadelphia and New York, for all dates in cents from 1793 to 1901, half cents from 1793 to 1857, and minor proof sets from 1864 to 1901, together forming the first volume of a complete United States series to be published at future dates by E. Frossard.

***

The second edition of "Life and How to Live It," by Auretta Roys Aldrich, is selling rapidly. It comes from the press of Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia. The same firm is publishing "Biggs's Bar and Other Klondyke Ballads," by Howard V. Sutherland. The "Ballads" are humorous and deal with the life in Dawson and around the creeks, in the old days when fingers took the place of forks, and "sour-doughs" and "che-cha-kos" hobnobbed together. Drexel Biddle also issues in holiday form a second edition of Mr. Sutherland's charming idyl, "Jacinta."

***

A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, will publish shortly a volume of poetry by Lionel Josephare. A few of the author's poems have appeared in the magazines and newspapers, and two were recently published in a small book entitled "The Lion at the Well." This small book caused a diversity of opinion among the critics. Some scored the poem with unmerciful sarcasm; a few expressed their admiration and advised the reading public to watch the name of Josephare; but, with a few exceptions, all spoke of the great strength, originality, and imagination of the verse. The forthcoming volume will probably renew discussion.

***

D. C. Heath & Co. are publishing The Home Library, a series of thirty-six carefully edited and newly illustrated volumes, in four different sets. The scope of the library covers the whole range of children's reading. In it will be found the nursery rhymes, myths, and legends, animal and history stories, and the classics for children, such as Cinderella, Jack and the Beanstalk, Goody Two Shoes, Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver, and Munchausen; also a child's Shakespeare, stories of pioneer life, &c. The corps of editors consists of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Dr. T. M. Balliet, George H. Browne, and others of equal eminence.

***

Three features of the November number of Modern Culture, of Cleveland, (formerly published under the title of Self-Culture, at Akron,) will be "Emma Goldman and the Cleveland Anarchists," being an account of the conviction of the speeches of Cleveland Anarchists where the brain of Leon Czolgosz was fired by the speech of Emma Goldman; "Reconstruction and After: A Study of the Race Problem," by Frederick Starr, Ph. D., A. M., and "The Drama and the Novel," by Ingram A. Pyle.

***

M. F. Mansfield & Co. announce for immediate publication new volumes by Mrs. Humphrey, (Madge,) the author of "Manners for Men" and "Manners for Women." The new volumes are "Manners for Girls" and "Beauty Adorned." A contribution to the literature of sport, also published by this house, is "Riding and Driving and Other Kindred Sports," by T. F. Dole, the volume being the first of a series to be entitled The Sports Library.

***

The A. Wessels Company will issue shortly Prof. Svend Grundtvig's volume of "Fairy Tales from Afar," translated from the Danish by Jane Mulley. It is said that the volume has been deservedly successful abroad, and that "the collection is worthy of the best, and may be placed side by side with the fairy tales of Hans Andersen."

***

The printing of the "Memoirs of William Byrd, 1674-1744," edited by John Bassett, which Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue early next month, has been intrusted to the De Vinne Press, and a beautiful volume will thus be in a position to perpetuate what may prove to be an American classic. Besides the "Westover Manuscripts," an edition of which was published in Petersburg in 1841, the "Memoirs" will include considerable material from the archives of the Virginia Historical Society not hitherto published.

***

An Irish author, Mrs. Grace Rhys, known well on her side of the water, is about to be introduced to the American public through Henry Holt & Co., by a new book called "The Wooing of Sheila," which is said to be a love story of refreshing charm, and a remarkable portrayal of Celtic temperament and atmosphere. Mrs. Rhys, whose maiden name was Miss Grace Little, was born in County Roscommon. Her bringing up there gave unusual opportunity for observation of native life and character. In 1890 she married Mr. Ernest Rhys and settled first in Wales, and later in Hampstead, where, in the Vale of Health, they occupied for several years a cottage believed to have been at one time the residence of Leigh Hunt. In 1896 her "Mary Dominic" was welcomed by the English and Irish critics as conspicuously powerful. Her new story has occupied her for the last two years.

***

The American publishers of "Kim" have put their third edition to press within the third week of publication. The English publishers have not done quite as well in so far as editions are concerned, though the first one, 50,000, is now so nearly exhausted that a second printing is now under way. Almost coincident with the publication of "Kim" was the appearance, for the first time, of the "Plain Tales from the Hills" in a Malaysian language.

***

We have received from Lemcke & Buechner of this city a copy of "The Index of the Principal French Reviews, Magazines, and Periodicals" for 1899, ("Repertoire Bibliographique des Principales Revues Francaises pour l'Annee 1899, redige par D. Jordell,") published by Nilsson, Paris. This is the third year of the publication of this convenient and valuable index, the current issue of which contains upward of 30,000 items. There are two schemes of arrangements, both alphabetical—according to the subject treated of or the titles and by the names of the authors. English readers may be able to understand the scope of the work when we say it is arranged somewhat upon the plan of "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature." Within its columns may be found ready reference to all papers and articles that have appeared in French periodicals, for the year included, whether these periodicals appear in France or the French colonies. Students of political or the natural sciences and writers in the fields of science, industry, and the arts will find the "Repertoire" a valuable indicator of their work.

***

The Fleming H. Revell Company has provided a second edition of "With the Tibetans in Tent and Temple," by Dr. Susie C. Rijnhart, for publication. Dr. Rijnhart is to return to Thibet, it is said, under appointment by the organization representing the Disciples of Christ.

***

"The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," by F. Hopkinson Smith, begins in the November Scribner. It deals with the career of a young artist who comes to New York to seek fame in his profession. The early chapters are said to be characterized by a refined humor, and the passages of sentiment and pathos are handled with vigor. Each installment will be illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark.

***

"Old Ballads in Prose," Miss Eva M. Tappan's modern versions from the best of England's ever-popular minstrelsy, is just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The book is most attractively illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory, who has been doing very clever work of late. The work is believed to have a charm for young people, in which older readers will be glad to take a share.

***

"The Strenuous Life," by Theodore Roosevelt, will shortly be published in a new edition by The Century Company. It will include four speeches not hitherto published; one is the so-called "Pan-American Address," "The Two Americas," "Manhood and Statehood," delivered in Colorado on the twenty-fifth anniversary of that State; "A Speech to Veterans," Burlington, Vt., and "National Duties," delivered in Minneapolis on Sept. 2 last.

***

With reference to the pamphlet, "The Civil Service—The Merit System; The Spoils System," by Edward Cary, recently noticed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, we are requested to say that it was prepared to be used in the reading course of the high schools for

The
American Invaders.
Their Plans, Tactics, and Progress.

By FRED. A. McKENZIE.

This is a book of startling revelations, in which the author, though an Englishman, describes in detail how American business methods are fast undermining England's former prestige in many branches of commerce.

Illustrated. Price 25c. All Booksellers. If ordered by mail include 5c. postage.

STREET & SMITH,
PUBLISHERS, N. Y.

No book has appeared in years so valuable from every standpoint of right living and right thinking as

HOME THOUGHTS
By "C."
12mo, cloth, gilt top, 320 pp., $1.50.
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL: "Deserves a wide circulation for the good it may do."
Third Edition Ready.
A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

American Authors and Their Homes.
EDITED BY
FRANCIS WHITING HALSEY.
Illustrated. Net $1.25.
JAMES POTT & CO., N. Y.

By the Waters of Sicily.
An exceedingly charming book, made up of fascinating pictures of Sicilian life. Seventeen illustrations. 12mo, $1.75.
JAMES POTT & CO., N. Y.

Bangs & Co.,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY and on WEDNESDAY and following afternoons at 3 o'clock, Books in various departments of Literature, including many scarce and desirable works.

The Ornamental Value of Books
Lies in the binding. If the binding is artistic, books make a very important addition to the decorations of the house.
HENRY BLACKWELL
BOOKBINDERS,
UNIVERSITY PLACE & 10TH ST.

ROYCROFT BOOKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
On hand: SONG OF SONGS; ECCLESIASTES, de luxe; FAMOUS WOMEN; SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS, and many others.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
KENNETH B. ELLIMAN.
419 West 118th St., New York.

A WORK OF TIMELY INTEREST.
THE COLOMBIAN AND VENEZUELAN REPUBLICS.
By WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS,
Late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela.
With three colored maps and ten full-page illustrations. 8vo. Price, $3.50.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
NOW AT 5-7-9 UNION SQUARE
BETWEEN
14TH AND 15TH STREETS

HOW TO BE A REPORTER,
with list of 50 papers using news and 200 publications using stories sent for 25c. (Silver.) Writer's Aid Association, 1207 Masonic St., N. Y.

MSS. PLACED—MSS. REVISED
Conducted by FRANK LEE FARRELL, Experienced Editor and Literary Agent. Rare opening. UNITED LITERARY BUREAU, 156 5th Ave., N. Y. Book in Verse C...

AUTHORS ...1,000 places to sell MSS. Stamp L... Box 76, sta. W, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FAMOUS SPEECHES OF AMERICAN STATESMEN. Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson, Patrick Henry, Garfield, Sherman, Blaine, Logan, Conkling, Hayne, Sumner, Thurman, Bryan, Reed, Hoar, Depew, Choate, Evarts, Beecher, Phillips, Grady, Lowell, Curtis, Bancroft, Irving, Holmes, Whittier, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whitman, Poe, Hawthorne, Lanier, Harris, Cable, Page, Riley, Field, Harte, Miller, Twain, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Hanna, Gompers, Debs, Mitchell, Parkhurst, Gunsaulus, Talmage, Brooks, Gladden, Hale, Abbott, Shaw, Gilder, Gilman, Andrews, Eliot, Harper, Low, Schurman, Wilson, Woodrow, Tucker, Peabody, Hadley, Dodge, Hyde, Patton, Faunce, Mahaffy, Fiske, Mabie

NOV

1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—"Kim," has been severely condemned by The London Saturday Review. Any new work by Mr. Kipling is morally certain to awaken the anger of The Saturday, and it was a foregone conclusion that The Saturday would find "Kim" tedious and unprofitable. It is almost enough to make one despair of criticism when a paper like The Spectator cannot find words enough in which to praise "Kim," while at the same time The Saturday ascribes to it every possible fault and denies to it any merit. But it must be remembered that criticism is not an exact science, and men's opinion about a book may be diametrically opposite and yet equally honest. At the same time I am forced to the conclusion that there are minds so constituted that Kipling is to them as incomprehensible as the idea of color is to the color-blind person. How any man can read "Kim" and not recognize it as one of the very best things in any literature I cannot understand; but that there are perfectly honest and thoroughly intelligent men who can see no merit in the book is an unquestionable fact.

I have read the book with the utmost care, and to my mind nothing has ever been written as a panorama of strange scenes and people which can for an instant be compared with it. There are a dozen characters in it which are as truly creations as are any characters in Shakespeare. The way in which one scene of Indian life after another is unrolled before the reader, until he sees all India, as if he were looking down upon a vast landscape from some height in the clearest atmosphere, is next to miraculous. The Saturday Review charges the book with lack of interest. The charge, which has already been made by The Daily Chronicle, means, when it is reduced to its lowest terms, that in "Kim" there is no hero who finally marries a heroine. We are told that there is no love interest in it—as if the love of the sexes were the one thing in life. For one I love the book all the better because there is no lovemaking in it. It deals with life; and love is only a part of life, and not the whole of it.

"Kim" will live, even if every other novel written during the last century is forgotten. It may not be fully appreciated until it has grown somewhat older and people have become used to the idea that a novel without any love in it may still be readable. In that wonderful story called "The Finest Story in the World"—I may not quote the title with absolute accuracy, as I have not the story at hand—the simple-minded young man whose unconscious glimpses of his previous incarnations constitute the story, advises his confidant to make the hero of the Greek trireme and the Viking ship fall in love with a girl and marry her. The young man faithfully represents a part of the reading public. They must have the hero fall in love with the heroine. But Kipling knew better than to spoil "The Finest Story in the World" in such a stupid way. There is no love interest in that story, and yet its name is very nearly true. It is one of the finest stories in the world, and "Kim"—a novel without a glimpse of a heroine or a suggestion of lovemaking, will sooner or later be unanimously recognized as one of "The Finest Novels in the World."

Mr. Kipling has completed a new short story, dealing with the Transvaal war, which will appear at an early date. He has also just printed a new war poem in The Times. He is certainly a busy man, but the more he writes the more the public will have for which to thank him.

***

Mr. John Shorthouse, the author of "John Inglesant," is seriously ill. His experience has been a curious one. He wrote one book which brought him immediate fame, and several others which attracted hardly any attention. And now, though it is less than twenty years since "John Inglesant" was published, the new generation knows nothing of it. Even those of us who hailed it as a work of unusual merit do not care to reread it. Mr. Shorthouse had his opportunity, but it was a brief one. I cannot explain why "John Inglesant" has been so generally forgotten. There is nothing about the book which can account for the neglect into which it has fallen. It ought to be as interesting to-day as it was when it was written, but the simple truth is that it is not. It did not belong to a class of novels for which the present public has a taste. On the contrary, it is a close relation of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novels, and certainly they are not neglected by the reading public.

***

Messrs. Blackwood & Co. are about to bring out a novel called "The Linesman," for which they predict a brilliant success. It is written by a young officer now at the Cape, and will of course deal with the Boer war. Sometimes publishers announce books with the confident prophecy that they will take the public by storm, but for the most part publishers are not successful as prophets. However, in this case, we may feel more than usual confidence, for the Blackwood house has again and again proved that it knows a good manuscript when it sees it, even though it is the work of a totally unknown author. I shall look for the appearance of "The Linesman" with interest, and trust that it will meet the expectations of the publishers.

***

Long ago I suggested, in view of the enormous amount of work writing signed "Andrew Lang" that it was only reasonable to suppose that it was the work of a syndicate of writers, and that no such man as "Andrew Lang" existed in the flesh. Mr. Lang, of whose actual existence I was convinced some little time ago, now says in Longman's Magazine that not only is he a real man, but that he wrote all the later works of Ruskin and Tennyson, and all of the numerous essays and correspondence of W. L. Alden." Not content with this revelation, he also speaks of "my pseudonym, W. L. Alden." Far be it from me to contradict Mr. Lang. Surely he knows what he has written better than any other man. I presume that I ought in fairness to him to sign these letters "Andrew Lang," but perhaps it will still be well for me to stick to the "pseudonym." I have, however, written in the course of the last thirty years many things for which the credit ought, I suppose, to be given to Mr. Lang. I therefore propose to make a volume of certain of my early idiocies—if I may so call them—and publish them with the name of Mr. Lang as their author. He will understand that in taking this course I am only endeavoring to restore to him the credit which he says belongs to him. I had thought at one time of employing the author of the renowned "Ken of Kipling" to preface my contemplated volume with a "Ken of Lang," but on reflection I saw that nothing could justify such a proceeding. Let me assure the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that Mr. Lang is not a syndicate, but a man who is very much alive, and that as a man he is as genial and delightful as are his writings.

***

Mr. Jacobs has just published a new volume of stories entitled "Light Freights." I wish he would find more distinctive titles for his books. "Many Cargoes," "More Cargoes," and "Light Freights" are so much alike that people will confuse one with another, and fail to remember which of the three they have read and which they have not read. Perhaps this is an advantage from the publisher's point of view, but the publisher's point of view is not always the right one.

Mr. Jacobs is as delightful as ever in his new volume. I began with a prejudice against Mr. Jacobs's stories, based on the fact that the first one of them that I read was not quite worthy of him. But he long ago conquered that prejudice by doing excellent work. The humor of his stories is peculiarly his own, and taken in moderate quantities at a time it does not in the least pall upon the reader. Mr. Jacobs can always be relied upon to make an hour pass delightfully, and it seems to me that some of the stories in the new volume are decidedly the best that he has yet written.

***

If Mr. M. P. Shiel continues to write he will presently be recognized as a new man of decided promise. His first book, "The Yellow Danger," was crammed ful of the most amazing incidents, but it was crude and ill written, and in no sense literature. His next book, the name of which for the moment escapes me was somewhat better, and in his third book just published and entitled "The Purple Cloud," he has fairly earned serious attention. The book certainly shows very decided power, and the author has undeniably a vivid and original imagination. He still sins through excess. He does not quite know what he should omit, but he is rapidly learning. "The Purple Cloud" is in some respects fully worthy of Poe, and if it were one-third shorter it would be twice as good as it is. But the point about the book is that at last Mr. Shiel has written literature instead of penny dreadfuls. Any one who fails to read "The Purple Cloud" for the reason that he has read "The Yellow Danger," and fancies that he knows all about Mr. Shiel, will make a mistake. It is a book that is most decidedly worth reading, and it satisfies me that before very long Mr. Shiel will be ranked among novelists that cannot be ignored.

***

To place one's self in the position of a child, and to write acceptably from a child's point of view is an extremely difficult feat, but the lady who calls herself "E. Nisbet" has fully succeeded in doing it. Her new book, "The Would-Be-Goods," is simply charming. The stories which compose it are told with much humor, and they are entirely in keeping with the assumption that they are written by a boy. They appeared, for the most part, in one of the leading magazines, and attracted attention for their unusual merit. Now that they can be read together they improve, if anything, which is not always what stories do which were originally published separately. Mrs. Nisbet's humor is thoroughly genuine, and thoroughly her own. The adventures of her young people will amuse and interest children, who have as a rule no conception of humor, and they will equally amuse and interest grown-ups. She has evidently found her right place, and the more stories of the "Would-Be-Goods" sort that she can give us the better.

***

Several of the monthly reviews appear in mourning as a tribute of respect to the late President McKinley. The unanimous way in which the British press has sympathized with America in her great loss is eminently noteworthy. It is to be hoped that it will have the effect of drawing the two nations closer together, as it certainly will have unless it is willfully misunderstood as an appeal for an alliance against England's enemies. No one could so misunderstand it except willfully, and the day seems to be nearly gone by when Anglophobia was strong enough in America to mistake genuine friendship for crafty politics.

W. L. ALDEN.

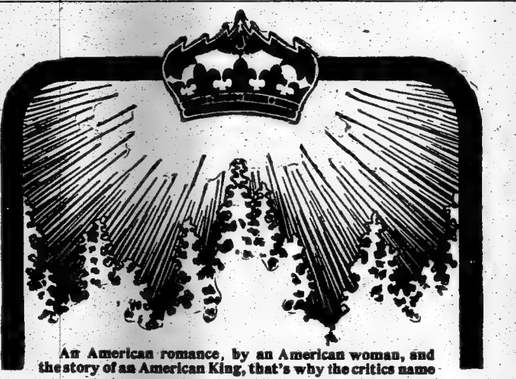

An American romance, by an American woman, and the story of an American King, that's why the critics name

LAZARRE

The Best Novel of the Year.

"Of all the novels of the year Lazarre has the most engaging subject."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Mrs. Catherwood's new romance, Lazarre, in the quality of recreating time and place, surpasses any romance that has yet been written by an American Author."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A WOMAN has written "the novel of the year," and it's "Lazarre." This time it is a book which swings into popularity because of its literary merit and not by reason of flamboyant advertising or judicious booming of tale and author. Because a woman writes Lazarre the hero is not the swash-buckling braggart—the matinee idol of literature—but a man of great ambition, of high impulse, of that bravery which blends with tenderness so deftly that each seems a part of the other.
—*Baltimore American.*

THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS, INDIANAPOLIS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder, fresh northerly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,169. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1901.—20 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE BACK WITH CANAL TREATY

It Is Said to Abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Convention.

England Gives Full Consent to Exclusive Control of Nicaraguan Route By This Country—No Hint of Quid Pro Quo.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The first official statement of any kind made for a month in relation to the Nicaragua Canal confirms the report that Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, when he lands in New York to-day, will have with him the draft of a new treaty, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This treaty is in every way satisfactory to Lord Salisbury's Cabinet.

Since Lord Pauncefote was interviewed in London not an official statement has been made with reference to the canal. This is explained by the announcement that the negotiations up to the present have been unofficial, from a strict diplomatic point of view, and that on pourparlers depend the hopes for a successful bridging over of the diplomatic difficulty. These pourparlers, however, have been particularly searching.

It is not necessary for the State Department to see the document carried by Lord Pauncefote to know its terms, though officially negotiations will begin only when the Ambassador reaches Washington. Until that time, however, the exact conditions of the new convention are withheld.

It is admitted that Great Britain has agreed to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and to acquiesce in the construction of the canal by and under the control of the United States. This concession from Lord Lansdowne's original contention, however, has not been granted without some real or fancied advantage to Great Britain. It cannot be said with certainty that a quid pro quo constituted the main feature of the protracted pourparlers, but that it shall result is firmly established in the minds of the members of the Cabinet. One of the most responsible officials connected with these and the earlier negotiations said:

"We never objected really to the construction of the canal, but we did and do object to a cavalier abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was in that spirit that Lord Lansdowne couched his reply to the Senate's rejection of the last Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It was not what you wanted to do, but the nasty way you said it that was the chief reason for our opposition. Since then we have been approached in a rational, polite manner, and we have again endeavored to substitute the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with a treaty that will enable America to carry out a design which, in a broad sense, will doubtless benefit the whole world."

The mollification of the Foreign Office has doubtless done more than anything else to secure the assent of the British Government to a new treaty. But almost in the same breath must be mentioned the State Department's willingness to agree to reciprocal arrangements regarding the British West Indies and other British possessions. This, while in line with the views lately attributed in special cable dispatches to President McKinley and President Roosevelt, was so at variance with the British Government's experience of the American attitude that they now regard it in the light of a quid pro quo for what they believe to be a concession in the Nicaraguan proposal.

The allegation contained in some of the British papers that Lord Lansdowne tamely has given up inherent rights without any return is denied strenuously on the foregoing grounds.

What perhaps is even more interesting than the reasons prompting Great Britain to send over Lord Pauncefote with his draft of a treaty is that the inner circles of the Cabinet are not nearly so sure of the acceptance of the convention as are some of the leading papers on both sides of the water. When the full terms are announced, it is feared that some members of the Senate may still find objections and that the "concessions" on the part of Great Britain may have had effect. For instance, the deduction that the proposed treaty in any way reaffirms or extends the scope of the Monroe doctrine meets with a direct denial by the Foreign Office. For these and other reasons Lord Pauncefote is not likely to affix his signature to the document until a majority of the Senate shall have had full opportunity for studying Great Britain's proposal.

In the meanwhile there exists here a stoical and rather amused feeling that the new treaty may be pigeon-holed on account of some unexpected Senatorial objection, though this development would create the keenest disappointment.

From a diplomatic source there has emanated lately a rumor that the Suez Canal Company is using financial and other influences to prevent an agreement being reached in regard to the Nicaraguan Canal. It has been further reported that this powerful corporation has joined hands with several leading American interests alleged to be opposed to the construction of this latter waterway. Investigations here and elsewhere reveal no evidence of such a conspiracy, though the head of one of the British State Departments admitted that the Nicaraguan Canal probably would rob the Suez Canal of all its Far Eastern trade. The British Government is the largest stockholder in the Suez Canal, but it does not appear that this financial interest ever entered into the discussion of the Nicaraguan Canal, the considerations involved therein being regarded as so paramount to any possible loss of future dividends from the Suez Canal Company as to be unworthy of being coupled with the subject. The actual business of the Suez Canal Company is all transacted in Paris, where the Secretary General of the company said:

"For us, the Panama and Nicaragua projects do not exist. We pay no attention to them. We have never exercised any influence to prevent either of these schemes from being carried out, and we shall never do so. We can look forward to the eventual opening of either canal with perfect equanimity, as we do not expect any appreciable loss of income from their competition. We may even benefit by the general development of the traffic that the opening of a canal across the American Isthmus may cause."

The Panama Canal Company is also ignorant of any action having been taken by the Suez Canal Company against the proposed Nicaraguan Canal.

It is interesting to note that several English authorities who were interviewed all declared that English trade with the Far East must take the isthmian route, not only to expedite carsoes, but to avoid the palpable danger of the Suez route, which now compels them to skirt the shores of three nations—France, Spain, and Italy—who, "by the fall of the handkerchief, might become hostile." These authorities all assumed that war between Great Britain and the United States is an impossibility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The draft of the new Nicaragua Canal treaty which Lord Pauncefote brings with him contains no hint or suggestion of a quid pro quo, but consists outright to the position outlined by Secretary Hay. There is not anywhere in the treaty a reference to any matter except the Nicaragua Canal.

There is the highest authority for saying that Great Britain has accepted the view that the canal is a matter of world-wide importance in which the United States should have the exclusive right to control, and that she yields to this as a matter of right and not as a concession. She therefore has no occasion to demand a quid pro quo. The representatives of this Government have found the British representatives ready to meet them in a spirit of fairness and with no disposition to make exorbitant claims.

The treaty dissolves the partnership control over the canal, abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yields to the United States the right to build and defend the canal. It was drawn up in Washington and Great Britain has assented to it.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, who went abroad about two months ago, returned yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis. With him were the Hon. Maud Pauncefote and Hon. Audrey Pauncefote. Sir Julian left immediately for Washington. It is said that he will at once confer with Secretary Hay regarding the Isthmian Canal. He refused to discuss the matter or to say anything for publication.

NICARAGUA ENDS TREATIES,

Terminates the One Under Which the Building of Canal Is Empowered —Ready to Make Others.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Government of Nicaragua has terminated the treaty under which the United States was empowered to construct an interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. This action has been conveyed to the State Department by the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs. That officer declares that the denunciation in no wise affects the friendly relations between the two countries and also that the Nicaraguan Government desires the conclusion of new treaties.

Besides the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation of 1867 thus denounced, the same note conveys the denunciation of the extradition treaty of 1870. Under the terms of the denunciation the first-named treaty, covering the right to construct and guarantee a canal, will expire Oct. 24, 1902, which is one year from the date the notice was received at the State Department. The extradition treaty terminates May 24 next, as provided in the convention.

The Nicaraguan Minister's note conveys absolutely no information as to the motives which inspired the Nicaraguan Government to denounce these two treaties, nor has Mr. Marry, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, thrown any light upon the subject. It may be recalled, as affecting the treaty of 1867, that before submitting the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to Congress last year, Secretary Hay drew up a set of protocols with the Minister for Nicaragua and the Minister for Colombia, whereby these officers bound their Governments to negotiate treaties with the United States for the necessary concessions under which to construct and control canals in the event that Congress should authorize the beginning of such work.

CAPTIVE BALLOON GETS AWAY.

Eight Persons in California Take a Ride They Did Not Bargain For.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 2.—A captive balloon, in which were seven men and one woman, broke loose from its fastening this afternoon as the rope was being drawn in, and floated away. It was seen by thousands as it soared up to the height of a mile or more, and then drifted southwest toward Santa Clara County. Th balloon escaped at 4:30, and at 6 o'clock news came from La Honda, in San Mateo County, twenty-nine miles from San Francisco, that it had descended there on the Haskell Ranch. It came down in a deep gorge at the summit of the Santa Cruse Mountains, but no news has yet been received whether any one was injured.

About 4 o'clock seven men and one woman, Mrs. Granville of this city, went up in the balloon. There was little wind, and the ascension was successful. Aftep spending fifteen minutes at the height of one thousand feet the managers began to haul in the rope by means of a windlass. When two-thirds of the rope had been hauled in the rope caught in the windlass in some way and was suddenly snapped off. Before the operators could catch it it flew off the windlass and the balloon began to rise rapidly and drift southward. The balloon was big and filled with hot air.

It swiftly rose to over one mile and soon passed out of sight. News came from several suburban cities that it had been seen drifting over the country headed southwest. To-night news came from La Honda that the balloon, apparently crouched in a mountain gorge near there, but soon rose and sailed away about 500 feet above the ground. It was followed by two teams and by men on horseback, but it headed for one of the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the Santa Cruz Mountains, and it is doubtful whether any definite news will be secured to-night.

SHOT DOWN ON THE STREET.

While Waiting for a Car in Princeton Andrew Morrell Is Killed by a Drunken Man.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Andrew Morrell of Trenton was shot and instantly killed while talking to a young woman at a trolley station in this city to-night. The shooting was done by Wesley Kelly of Lawrenceville, who was intoxicated. Kelly was placed under arrest. It is belived the shooting was an accident.

Morrell and his companion were talking when Kelly came along. The latter was drunk and carried a revolver in his hand. As Kelly approached the couple, who were standing with their backs to him, he began to shout and flourish his weapon. Morrell started to turn to see who was coming, but before he was able to look around Kelly pulled the trigger and Morrell received a bullet in his side. He dropped to the sidewalk and soon expired.

The shooting was done so quickly that the citizens who saw Kelly with the revolver were unable to prevent it. Kelly as soon as he saw what he had done ran away. He was arrested at 9 o'clock to-night and placed in jail.

"LITTLE EGYPT'S" DIVORCE SUIT.

Husband Says He Was Intoxicated When He Married Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Richard Warnick, whose wife, Mrs. Maud Gertrude Warnick, otherwise known as the dancer "Little Egypt" and "The Girl in Blue" and "Mlle. De Leon," recently brought against him a suit for divorce, discloses a sorry condition of affairs in his answer, filed in Circuit Court here to-day.

Warnick says that at the time of his marriage with the woman he was intoxicated, having been made so by her. When he became sober, he says, he tried to make the best of the situation, and besought his wife to leave her associates. This, however, he says, she refused to do, and on that account, and because of the immoral character of her public exhibitions and dances, he has been compelled to leave her.

Approaching Corbin-Patten Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Owing to the serious illness of his daughter, Gen. S. B. M. Young, United States Army, will not be able to return to Washington, where he was to serve as best man at the Corbin-Patten wedding next Wednesday. Gen. Young's place will be filled by Col. George R. Dyer, formerly of the Twelfth New York. The ushers will be officers of the regular army and members of Gen. Corbin's staff. There are to be no entertainments in honor of the approaching marriage, even the customary stag dinner to the bridegroom being omitted. Gen. Corbin will, however, entertain a family party on Monday evening at the Country Club.

Public only two nights from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agent, 415 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or 366 Broadway, New York; or 366 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

CHINESE ASSASSIN ATTACKS THE DOWAGER

Cut Down After Slaying a Court Attendant.

Recall of Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, Is Decided Upon —His Probable Successor.

PEKING, Nov. 2.—While the Dowager Empress was embarking to cross the river to-day before entering Ho-Nan an assassin attempted to murder her, and killed an attendant with a spear before he was cut down. The Court has left Ho-Nan en route for Peking.

Yesterday the recall of Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, was decided upon. He will be offered, it is announced, a subordinate position in the Foreign Office beneath his abilities, which, it is believed, he will decline.

Li Hung Chang's interpreter, Tseng, adopted son of the Marquis Tseng, is a prominent candidate for the Washington mission. He is thirty years of age, and was educated in England.

Chang Te Yi has been appointed Minister in London. He is fifty-five years of age, and was formerly interpreter at the Chinese Legations in London and Berlin. He is a progressive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Minister Wu-Ting-Fang is at Ann Arbor. It is said at the Chinese Legation that no surprise would be felt if he should be recalled. He has already been here for more than four years, and it is not customary for the Chinese Government to keep a Minister in one place more than three.

Nothing is known of the report that a subordinate place in the Foreign Office will be offered to Mr. Wu, but his friends say that if any such offer is made he will unquestionably refuse. If such a place is tendered, it is said, it will be with the intention of humiliating Mr. Wu.

Wu-Ting-Fang, who is well known all over the country, is especially popular here in New York. At public meetings, banquets, and the like, where international questions were discussed, he has generally been a welcome guest, and contributed much to interest and amuse those who had the pleasure of listening to him. He impressed everybody as a man of unusual ability, and although familiar with all the topics which were uppermost in the minds of Americans, he appeared to guard jealously the interests of his Government.

At banquets he always appeared in the costume of his country, and was therefore always a picturesque figure among the sombreclothed men who sat beside him. He had the reputation in New York of being one of the most industrious members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Wu Ting-Fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the United States, Spain, and Peru since May, 1897, was born at Hsin-an district, Kwangtung, China. He was educated in Chinese literature and classics at Canton, in English at Hongkong, was enrolled at Lincoln's Inn, London, in 1874, studied English law and other legal subjects, and was called to the English Bar.

He returned to China from England via the United States in 1877, and practiced as a barrister at Hongkong until 1882. He was appointed by Li Hung Chang as Viceroy of Chikli, and as legal adviser and Deputy of Foreign Affairs at Tien-tsin. Between that time and his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to this country he held many responsible governmental positions.

Wu Ting-Fang speaks English fluently. The degree of L.L.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1890. He has written numerous articles on China in the American magazines.

Mr. Hanna Prophesied Wu's Recall.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Chinese Minister Wu was in this city while en route to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he spoke Friday night. Senator Hanna met him at the station, and in the course of a conversation said: "Wu, you are getting too popular over here. I hear that your countrymen are getting jealous and are going to make it hot for you." "Ah, you do not understand our people. We are a queer people," said Mr. Wu, and then adroitly changed the subject.

MAINE'S GRANITE INDUSTRY.

All Companies Working to Fill Large Orders—Stone for Bank of Metropolis to Cost $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Nov. 2.—The granite industry of Maine is now enjoying a period of great prosperity, large orders being in hand for both rough and cut work, while many important contracts are pending. All of the companies are employing larger crews than for some years, at considerably higher wages than have ruled, and hundreds of men are wanted for various departments of the work.

The Booth Brothers and Hurricane Granite Company, one of the largest concerns on the coast, and the Bodwell Granite Company of Rockland have received the contract to furnish granite for the eighteen-story building to be erected for the Bank of the Metropolis, at Broadway and Sixteenth Street, New York City. The amount of this contract is about $150,000. At Mount Waldo, on the Penobscot, and at other quarries in Maine, work has for a long time been in progress on the granite for the Chicago Post Office, and it is expected that the New York Custom House contract will come to Maine.

Granite for several bridges and large buildings in large cities along the Atlantic Coast is being quarried and cut in Maine, and some of the quarries have so much work that contracts are being refused.

HUNTER CLEARS A TEAM OF HORSES AT A JUMP.

Miss Knowlton's Quadrille at Goshen, Frightened by a Train, Takes a Great Leap.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Miss Madeleine Knowlton, one of the most skilled cross-country riders of the Tuxedo set, has a thoroughbred hunter, Quadrille, in the stables of the Orange County Hunt, which today made one of the most remarkable jumps ever witnessed. Miss Knowlton telegraphed from Tuxedo to have her hunter brought down to the train on which she was coming to ride to hounds this afternoon. A negro groom, riding one of the Hunt's horses, brought down Quadrille and waited at the station. As the train bearing Miss Knowlton rolled into the station, both horses took fright and ran furiously down the street.

Seventy-five yards away a team, owned by P. H. Degarmo, and hooked to a heavy wagon, was being turned around. By a strong effort the groom threw his horse back upon its haunches, but he could not check Quadrille, who was galloping true and fast, and with a take-off six feet from the team, rose in the air and cleared them easily, landing safely on the other side.

Quadrille's heels whizzed through the air not more than eighteen inches from the face of the driver, James Verdon. The groom hung to Quadrille's halter and was dragged from his own mount, which at that instant crashed broadside into Degarmo's team. No damage was done.

Fifty feet ahead a railroad train blocked the path of the hunters, and, but for the team, they must have crashed into the train.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

ICE TRUST'S WINTER PLANS.

Announce that All Houses on Maine Rivers Will Be Filled—This Will Require Expenditure of $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Nov. 2.—The American Ice Company, known as the trust, has announced its intention of filling every one of the houses that it purchased on the Penobscot River two years ago. These houses, which were allowed to stand empty last season, have a capacity of about 162,000 tons, and this, with what ice will be cut by independent operators, will make a harvest of about 200,000 tons on the river. On the Kennebec River very little ice remains in the houses, and most of that is old.

The American and other companies will fill the houses on that river, making a harvest, it is estimated, of 600,000 to 800,000 tons. A full crop of ice in Maine, including the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers and various places along the coast, is about 1,600,000 tons, and the harvesting of that quantity would require the expenditure of about $300,000 for labor and supplies.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON'S DENIAL.

Says Woman Who Calls Herself His Granddaughter Is Not Related to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 2.—Gen. Wade Hampton to-day issued a statement denying that the woman calling herself Mrs. Beatrice Hampton Wade, and who has appealed for aid in New York, saying she was the General's granddaughter, is related to him. His statement is:

"I have no granddaughter. My only daughter is living with me. My daughter-in-law is not in poor circumstances. I have never heard of this woman, and the use of my name in this connection is a fraud upon the public and an insult to me."

GAVE HIS WIFE A SPANKING.

She Sued for Divorce, but Chicago Judge Refused to Grant It.

Special to The New York Times.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—The ties of wedlock are too strong to be severed by such a trivial thing as one spanking. Judge Chetlain so decided to-day when he denied a divorce to Mrs. John G. Harris, wife of a Board of Trade clerk.

Mrs. Harris related that when she approached her husband to caress him he "spanked her with his hand." Later he called her a "sloh" and threw water on her. The Court held that extreme cruelty had not been proved. Mrs. Harris, however, received leave to amend her petition to one for separate maintenance.

BALTIMORE CO. REINSURES.

Business of National Indemnity Taken by General Accident of Perth.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The National Indemnity and Insurance Company of Baltimore has arranged to reinsure its business and liquidate the affairs of the company because of limited capital of the company and the indisposition of those interested to increase it. The arrangement made is with the General Accident Assurance Company, Limited, of Perth, Scotland.

The National Indemnity and Insurance Company was organized in 1899. It has been operating in Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Its officers are: President—Gustav W. Lurman; Vice President—Samuel R. Carr, and Secretary and Treasurer—J. Bannister Hall. It is the only company in the United States that has been conducting the business of health insurance exclusively.

NEW STEAMSHIP LAUNCHED.

Morgan Line's El Alba Put Overboard at Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 2.—The Morgan Line steamer El Alba was launched this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, a small crowd witnessing the event. It was a perfect launching. Among those present were Capt. Richard Inch, Naval Constructor; A. W. Stahl and wife; Assistant Constructor H. L. Ferguson and wife; Lieut. L. D. Minor and wife; Lieut. C. K. Mallory, E. T. Fitzgerald, H. K. Benham and wife, Local Inspectors J. W. Simmons and J. W. Nicholson of Norfolk, George E. Miles and daughter, Miss Stella Brooks Miles of New York, Capt. Stott of the steamer Camperdown.

Miss Elenora and Mrs. Fred Jauntlet occupied the launching booth with the sponsor, Miss Miles. El Alba is the twelfth of the Morgan ships to be built here, at a cost of $600,000 each. She is 404 feet long, and has a displacement of 6,000 tons, her gross tonnage, 4,663; net, 2,905; breadth, 48 feet; depth, 33½ feet.

STONE THROWN INTO A CAR.

Flying Fragments of Glass Seriously Injure a Passenger.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A passenger on the fast mail, which leaves the Grand Central Station at 8:45 A. M. and arrives at Poughkeepsie at 10:24 A. M., had an unpleasant experience this morning while the train was near Mount Vernon. A stone weighing four or five pounds was thrown through a window in a drawing room car on the river side. The stone was hurled with such a force that it broke the heavy plate glass window into fragments.

Next to the window sat a man named Westcott. He was badly cut about the face and head by the flying fragments of glass, and his left shoulder was painfully bruised. Joseph Lawlor of this city sat in the third seat ahead of the injured man, and he says that there is no doubt that the stone was intentionally hurled through the car window. It could not have dropped from a cliff, as it came from the river side, and the ground was low at the point where the incident occurred.

SARDINE FACTORIES CLOSE.

Shut-Down Caused by Low Prices and Higher Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Nov. 2.—Several of the largest sardine factories on the coast of Maine have been shut down, although the canning season does not close until Dec. 1, on account of the low prices now prevailing for the product. Lewis D. Clark & Sons of Eastport have suspended operations, throwing 300 hands out of work, and the factory of Loring E. Holmes at Robbinston has also been closed.

The present price of sardines is very low, while the prices of all materials except the herrings themselves are high, and another reason for early closing is that the fish are running in sizes too large for any purpose except smoking. Some of the fish now running are being packed as "mustards," but for the most part they are too large for sardine purposes. The pack this year has been very large, and a greater number of hands have been employed, for a longer period than usual, so that it has been a good season for the working people.

Packers' profits, however, are likely to be rather small, while it is reported that some factories have been run at a loss, so low is the price of the product. Tin plate, oils, mustard, and other materials have been very costly as compared with other years, especially tin plate. It is said that in some of the large markets sardines have been offered at prices below the cost of production.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BETTING INCIDENTS AT THE UP-TOWN HOTELS

Low Men Find Little Shepard Money at Hand.

A SCENE AT HOFFMAN HOUSE

George Wheelock Says the Shepard Men Tried to Send Their Candidate to the Post a Favorite—Rumored Wager of J. W. Gates.

Less money, politicians said, was bet at the hotels yesterday than on any Saturday immediately preceding an election for years past. There were many rumors of an immense Tammany Hall fund variously estimated at from $150,000 to $250,000. But if there was any such sum of Shepard money ready for takers the supporters of Mr. Low could not find it.

The Hoffman House, recognized as a rendezvous of Democrats, and where are the headquarters of the Democratic nominee for Mayor, was the centre of attraction with the betting contingent last night. But there was very little Shepard money displayed, and what was offered was quickly taken, and there were persistent cries for more.

In the late afternoon there was almost a riot. A young man, Albert Towerson, paraded the corridors shouting repeatedly:

"Any part of $50,000 on Shepard. This is no bluff. No checks taken. I want to see the cash."

Towerson was besieged with offers, and then he said he was acting for Frank Farrell.

This answer annoyed a well-dressed young man, somewhat under the influence of liquor, who produced a $20 bill and exclaimed, "I'll bet this against $10 that you can't produce $50."

Towerson did not show the $50, but he resented the remark, and a fight was imminent. The bar room was quickly filled, and serious trouble between partisans seemed probable, when Manager J. P. Caddigan, Superintendent De Forest, and a corps of porters appeared and induced the well-dressed youth to leave the hotel.

Towerson remained, however, and kept on shouting, "$50,000 or any part of it on Shepard."

LOW MONEY IN PLENTY.

He was still talking when George Wheelock, the bookmaker, appeared, and he readily expressed a desire to accommodate Towerson. The latter found Leo Meyer, who made a bet with Wheelock of $5,000 even on Shepard.

Wheelock asked for more, and bet Meyer $2,000 to $1,800 on Low, and said he would wait for other wagers. Then he produced an enormous roll of $1,000 bills.

"I brought these with me," he said, "in case you wanted to make trouble."

Towerson went to get more Shepard money. So did Meyer, but neither returned, and Mr. Wheelock said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"These fellows are a lot of bluffers. They are trying to send Shepard to the post a favorite, but I won't let them. I am here to bet and want to bet. They are here to bluff and not to bet. I have them this time. They had me once and showed no compassion. I don't see why I should now. I have my betting clothes on, and I'll take all they offer at evens. This is a normally Democratic city, but I won't ask for odds.

"If Tammany thinks its ticket will win, why doesn't the large sporting element in it show up with the cash?

"Why, they sent word to me to-day that there was $100,000 of Shepard money in the Wall Street district. But it was 1 o'clock when they telephoned me, and the Stock Exchange had been closed for an hour. I bet $12,000 at the track yesterday, but I had to give odds. I also wagered $5,000 even on Low will carry Kings County by 15,000, and I will bet it again. I will wait around and see how much Shepard money there is."

Then Mr. Wheelock removed his gloves and overcoat and took a seat in the café. But he got few customers. Joe Ullman wanted him to bet $10,000 to $9,000 on Low, but Mr. Wheelock offered $10,000 even, which Ullman refused. Then Joe Vendig appeared and wanted to bet $10,000 to $4,000 against Jerome.

"If I can't get that, I'll go to bed," said Vendig.

"You won't get it from me," replied Wheelock. "But, say, Joe, you'll go to bed a good deal earlier on Tuesday."

"Then you won't give odds," remarked Ullman, who had remained with the party.

"No," replied Mr. Wheelock. "And, by the way, what has become of that Shepard man with $50,000?"

"He hasn't 50 cents," replied Ullman.

"But he claims to represent Frank Farrell," suggested a bystander.

"Well, if he does," replied Mr. Ullman, "then Wheelock represents Kitty Chase."

One Low enthusiast bet Mr. Wheelock $100 against $450 that Shepard would not have a majority in any of the five boroughs.

Mortimer Folk bet Joe Ullman $500 to $400 on Low and $100 against $200 on Jerome.

Councilman Adam Leich of Brooklyn dropped in with $1,000 of Low money he had unsuccessfully tried to place in Brooklyn. He had no better success at the Hoffman.

Frederick H. Brooks was about the hotels with a lot of Low money, but could find few takers.

Mr. Brooks said to a TIMES reporter:

"I heard that A. A. Housman & Co. had $25,000 of Shepard money. I tried to get some of it, and offered to put up $15,000. I was told it had all been taken on the 'curb,' and failed to find who took it, though I asked most politely for the information."

John Roche had $3,500 of Low money at the Hoffman House, but could place none of it.

AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

There was considerable betting at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Daniel Johnson looked after the Shepard end. He placed about $14,000 at odds of 9 to 10, Low being the favorite. But he gave no names.

Mr. Johnson did say he had, through a commissioner, George Dickinson, bet $25,000 even on Shepard. Rumor had it that John W. Gates took the Low end. Mr. Gates could not be found.

James Mahoney and Joe Vendig were at the Rossmore most of the day, but there was little betting. They said they wanted to bet on Shepard. Very few bets were recorded. Vendig made one wager of $2,500 even on Shepard, and "Nick" Cruiser bet John Bloch $100 even. John Harrington, an east side butcher, said he had $10,000 to bet on Shepard, but Mr. Roche could not get him any customers.

Harry Walker said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that John R. McLean of Cincinnati had bet McIntyre & Marshall $10,000 even on Shepard, and had $40,000 more to place.

At the Gilsey Vendig bet George E. Smith ("Pittsburg Phil") $10,000 even, Smith taking the Low end. Each put up a $10,000 gold certificate.

John O'Neil bet a man—name withheld—$500 even at the Victoria that Low would have 20,000 in Kings County.

There was a persistent report last night that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was hedging. He had been betting heavily on Shepard.

Mr. Brooks bet $3,000 to $2,400 on Low and $1,700 even that Low would carry Brooklyn by 10,000.

THE WALL STREET WAGERS.

$50,000, Supposed to be Tammany Money, Placed on Shepard Odds on the Exchange.

Election betting in Wall Street during the two hours of business was heavy in volume and very brisk. Odds were for the most part 10 to 8 and 10 to 9 on Low.

The two features of the betting, apart from the volume of scattered bets, were the large amount of Shepard money placed by Roberts, Blair & Co. on the Stock Exchange during the morning, and large offers of Shepard money made by A. A. Housman & Co., both on the Exchange floor and on the "curb" just before the close, with the result that the last Mayoralty bet placed on the "curb" was made at even money.

Roberts, Blair & Co. placed in all about $50,000 on Shepard. Mr. Roberts stated that this amount did not represent any one man, nor any persons of prominent political connections. The amount was all placed on the Stock Exchange, and the Low ends of the wagers included were taken by these brokerage houses: J. H. Sulzbacher & Co., Burras & Klopfer, Buckhout, Davis & Co., Halsted & Hodges, Tower & Sherwood, L. L. Benedict & Co., Wassermann Brothers, Lockwood, Hurd & Co., McKinley & Sherman, and George Leask & Co.

McIntyre & Marshall placed much Low money, and H. L. Horton & Co. placed a large amount of Shepard money.

Just before the close F. W. Baruch, representing A. A. Housman & Co., appeared on the "curb" and offered to bet any part of $25,000 on Shepard at 9 to 10. He immediately placed two bets of $450 to $500 each, and then, offering even money, succeeded in placing $800 even on Shepard with Charles Head & Co. The Shepard end of these bets went up in the name of S. A. Hammerslough.

On the Exchange also A. A. Housman & Co. offered just before noon to bet $25,000 or any part of it on Shepard, but no bets were recorded as a result.

It was thought that these two offers were made in behalf of a Tammany syndicate, and this belief was strengthened by the statement that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan said in the morning that $50,000 had been sent to Wall Street to be wagered on the election of Shepard.

C. Minzesheimer bet $1,000 to $800 on Low with L. J. McCormick and $2,500 to $2,200 on Low with M. Ochs. Mr. Minzesheimer also bet $1,000 to $750 on Low, the Shepard end being taken by Daniel Blumenthal, brother of Maurice Blumenthal. R. L. Beard bet $2,400 to $2,000 on Low with A. Leith. A. V. Roe bet $2,000 to $1,800 on Low with Robert Blair.

R. W. Gifford bet $200 to $250 on Shepard with Thomas & Post, $450 to $500 on Shepard with McIntyre & Marshall, and $200 to $250 on Shepard with N. W. Davis. On the Consolidated Exchange George Millet bet $225 to $300 on Shepard. McIntyre & Marshall bet $500 to $400 on Low with C. I. Hudson & Co., and $1,000 to $750 with Kerr & Co.

Boody, McLellan & Co. bet $500 to $400 on Low with John A. Bambrick. J. J. Judge of Cook & Judge bet $1,000 to $750 on Low with J. Kean, $300 to $210 on Low with Mendham Brothers, and $100 to $75 on Low with P. Bleeth.

Allen, Wood & McGraw made these bets on Shepard: $850 to $1,000 with Parkinson & Burr, $800 to $1,000 with McIntyre & Marshall, $800 to $1,000 also with McIntyre & Marshall, $1,350 to $1,500, (the Low end unannounced), and $800 to $1,000 with Parkinson & Burr; Allen, Wood & McGraw also bet $1,500 to $1,350; $1,000 to $900, and $500 to $460 on Low, the Shepard end of the last wager being taken by Kerr & Co.

Mendham Brothers placed Low bets to the total amount of $3,000 to $4,250.

Allen, Wood & McGraw bet Max Borg $350 even that Low will carry Kings County by 15,000 plurality.

G. A. Hillarky bet $900 to $800 on Jerome, and F. R. Mills bet $100 to $200 on Jerome, R. B. Suydam taking the Unger end.

On the floor of the Produce Exchange Mr. Johnson offered to bet $100 to $1,000 that Low would have 100,000 plurality in Greater New York.

"OTTER ROCKS" ATTACHED.

Creditors of Col. A. B. Hilton Take Action During His Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 2.—Within the past few days, "Otter Rocks," the palatial mansion at Belle Haven, in Greenwich, has been twice attached by persons suing its owner, Col. Albert B. Hilton. The latest attachment was served to-day by Sheriff Charles W. Hendrie. It was for $100, and in favor of Gustav Hamburger of New York. A few days ago an attachment was made in connection with a suit brought by August Anderson and wife of New York. The Andersons are suing for $2,000 claimed by them to be due as wages as butler and cook respectively, in the household of Col. Hilton. They had been in the employ of the Hiltons for a score of years, leaving their service only a short time ago.

"Otter Rocks" is regarded as the finest residence at Belle Haven. A New York millionaire is reported to have paid $9,000 for nine weeks rental of it. At present it is occupied by William Leeds, the millionaire tin plate man. As Col. Hilton and Mrs. Hilton have been in Europe for some time the notices of suit under the Connecticut law are left at the last known abode of the defendant. In the two attachments of "Otter Rocks" the papers have been served on Mr. Leeds.

MOB USES TAR AND FEATHERS.

People of Loomis, Washington, Discipline J. M. Haggerty.

Special to The New York Times.

LOOMIS, Washington, Nov. 2.—J. M. Haggerty was tarred and feathered to-day by an indignant mob of citizens, who took offense at Haggerty's recent remarks concerning the Palmer Mountain Tunnel Company and its operations. He is a well-known man in this section. He was formerly a newspaper man and has been interested in several mining deals. Recently, while in Spokane, he said, through The Spokesman Review, that Palmer Mountain Tunnel Company had not made a showing of values as it claimed.

He deposited $50 with the editor of the Spokane paper, which money was to be forfeited if an expert sent out by that paper could find ten ledges, each four feet in width, with values of $10 per ton. Citizens had read Haggerty's statements, and they were waiting for him when he arrived on the stage. An impromptu mass meeting was held in the public square. Mr. Haggerty was accused of giving the camp a black eye, and an explanation was demanded. Haggerty stuck to his statement. This enraged the crowd, and threats of violence were heard on all sides.

Suddenly a dozen men grabbed Haggerty, and before half the crowd knew what was happening a bucket of tar and pillows were produced. The tar was poured over Haggerty's head and he was then liberally besprinkled with feathers. Escorted by about twenty men, the victim was then paraded through the street for half an hour before his persecutors let him go.

FATHER FIRST TO MARRY.

When Daughter Started to Wed He Took a Wife for a Housekeeper.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Because John Reid's daughter, Florence, was to marry at Bailey Brook on Wednesday and leave him without a housekeeper, he went off in anger to the Pan-American Exposition. There he met Minta Penticost, a young woman from Xenia, Ill., and fell in love with her.

She agreed to marry him, and he brought her home to Bailey Brook, where the marriage took place on Tuesday. The marriage surprised everyone, especially the daughter, who was married on the following day.

Winter Homes in Summer Lands.
A book issued by Southern Ry. offers many places to spend the Winter. Address New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

GOV. DURBIN REFUSES TO GIVE UP TAYLOR

Writes a Pointed Letter to Kentucky's Chief Executive.

Says He Will Not Honor Requisition Because "Persecution is the Conspicuous Feature of This Prosecution."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2.—Gov. W. T. Durbin, in a lengthy communication addressed to-night to Gov. J. C. W. Beckham of Kentucky, refused to grant the requisition for the extradition of ex-Gov. William S. Taylor and Charles W. Finley, who have been indicted by Kentucky courts for complicity in the murder of Gov. William Goebel. Gov. Durbin says in part:

"I respectfully decline to honor the requisitions. The reasons given for a similar action on the part of my predecessor, the lamented former Gov. Mount, still obtain in a pertinent manner as a basis for this refusal, reinforced, as they are, by events that have occurred since that time, which only tend to establish the conviction to those who believe in equal and exact justice under the law to all men, that the time has not yet arrived within the environments of this prosecution whereby an unprejudiced and non

GREAT FUSION RALLY IN BROOKLYN AGADEMY

Addressed by Seth Low, Senator Depew, and Mr. Woodruff.

Mayoralty Candidate Sums Up Situation—Senator Compares Mr. Shepard to Daniel in the Lion's Den.

Aside from the phenomenal crush at Durland's Academy on Friday night, at no meeting of the present campaign has there been a greater crowd seeking to hear speeches and participate in a political rally than gathered in and around the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night to hear Seth Low, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who were the announced speakers. Edward M. Grout also spoke, and the great throng that had crowded into the building remained to hear his every word.

The auditorium was packed by 7 o'clock, although the meeting was not scheduled to begin until 8. There were probably 500 people on the large stage, and fully 3,000 in the auditorium. When the meeting began there was a jam on the outside of the building that reached to the City Hall, a block away. Two hundred policemen had all they could do to keep the crowd in order, although when it was found that positively no more than the capacity of the hall would be admitted to the inside the crowd gradually dispersed.

When Seth Low reached the building at 9 o'clock there was still an enormous crowd around the building, and Mr. Low was vociferously cheered both as he entered the building and as he rode away after his speech. Unusual enthusiasm characterized the whole meeting. There was a large number of women present, and they took an active part in the manifestations. All the people present were provided with little American flags, and these were wildly waved at the slightest provocation.

An unusual feature of the meeting was the enthusiasm over the presence of the venerable Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. Dr. Cuyler was in a box with a party of women. As soon as he appeared the flags waved and the people cheered all over the house. When Senator Depew came upon the platform he bowed particularly to Dr. Cuyler, and again the crowd cheered. When Mr. Low entered the building Dr. Cuyler arose in his place, waved his hand, and threw kisses at the candidate for the Mayoralty, who responded with a cordiality that was evidently very pleasing to the crowd.

Another unique feature of the programme was a contribution of the band. A descriptive piece called "Episodes in the Life of a Policeman" was played, and in the middle of it, one of the bandsmen arose and, imitating the manner of Deputy Commissioner Devery, called various members of the orchestra up, and then berated them with such terms as "You dirty loafer, what right have you got to be on this force?" "Here you are again, you drunken bum. I'll fine you thirty days' pay," and similar speeches. The performance took with the audience, and it was cheered in likely fashion.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Brooklyn Republican County Committee, and was called to order by Magistrate Jacob Brenner. He came upon the platform with Senator Depew and Mr. Woodruff, the entire audience arising and cheering as they appeared. Judge Brenner predicted an overwhelming triumph for the Fusion ticket on next Tuesday, and then introduced Lieut. Gov. Woodruff as the presiding officer of the evening.

Mr. Woodruff said that it had been stated that his failure to make speeches in the campaign had been construed into a lack of interest on his part in the ticket. "But," said he, "never since my first participation in a campaign, when in 1881, our young Republican Club triumphantly elected as Mayor of Brooklyn our young Seth Low, not even in the three great State campaigns, in which I myself was a candidate for office, have I so earnestly and fervently prayed for success as now."

"The thing to be regretted in this campaign," continued Mr. Woodruff, "is that so many of us Brooklyn men are compelled to oppose Edward M. Shepard. But he has by accepting this Tammany nomination made it impossible for those who hitherto associated with him and respected him to support him, for he has surrendered to a despotism never equaled in the history of any country. He has said that if he was elected Mayor he would reform these conditions, from the inside. Jonah might as well have tried to reconstruct the in'ards of the whale that took him in as for Shepard to try to reform the Tammany tiger which has taken him in."

Great laughter greeted this sally of Mr. Woodruff's. He continued to speak at some length, urging that the issue was a business question, and not a National one. After he had spoken for some time, he announced that he was there to speak until Mr. Low arrived, because he didn't want the flow of Senator Depew's oratory to be interrupted. Then he began to tell stories of his and Senator Depew's campaigning tours together. He was interrupted, however, by the cheers for Mr. Low on the outside of the building.

Then as the candidate for the Mayoralty walked down the platform the entire audience again rose and cheered and cheered. It was fully five minutes before the cheering subsided and Mr. Woodruff could introduce Mr. Low as the most "respected public officer Brooklyn ever had."

MR. LOW SUMS UP.

When Mr. Low arose to speak there was still more applause. One man in the gallery called out, "Soak it to 'em, Seth," and Mr. Low looked up as if it was a familiar injunction. He said in part:

"It is a matter of profound congratulation that every part of our citizenship has been compelled to think about the issues that confront the city at the present time. Whaever may be the immediate outcome of this struggle, the city will be more safe and its welfare will be more secure because of this campaign. We now await the decision of the great jury of the citizenship of this city, and that decision I, for one, gladly await without fear.

"At this stage of the campaign I shall not again relate the arguments which I have used up to this hour. I want simply to summarize the issues for you, as I see them. Upon Tuesday next, the citizenship of New York must vote as to whether it approves government by one man, living most of the time in a foreign country; as to whether it approves a city Government conducted with the deliberate purpose of making political leaders rich; as to whether it approves a conduct of the Police Department that has led the people of this city to believe, with few exceptions, that somewhere in that department there is a connection for the sake of money between vice and crime. These are the things upon which the people of New York are to pass.

Mr. Low said that Republican Philadelphia and all the other boss-ridden cities in the country were watching New York, and that the example of this city would be extensively followed in all parts of the country. He felt therefore that this was not alone a fight for the betterment of New York City, but for the improvement of municipal government all over the United States.

When Mr. Low left the platform the cheers were again loud and prolonged. The crowd outside was again boisterous, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had to stop his speech introducing Senator Depew for a few moments to let the noise die down. In presenting Mr. Depew the Lieutenant Governor said he was "the matchless Depew—or at least was formerly so, for he is no longer the match-less Depew." At this Senator Depew threw back his head and laughed heartily while the crowd roared. The band played the opening strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

Senator Depew had prepared a speech for the occasion, copies of which were in the hands of reporters, but he had only been speaking a few minutes when he discarded his prepared address entirely and spoke extemporaneously. He kept the audience laughing and cheering all the time. Mr. Woodruff had referred to Brooklyn as a Gospel city, a city of churches, where they didn't know the word "damn." Senator Depew said his relations with Woodruff had been at Albany and Washington, and that this was a new idea to him. The Senator said that the pretensions of Mr. Shepard that this was a contest between National political parties verged very closely upon being "damned nonsense."

"Mr. Shepard tells us," said the Senator, in mocking tones, "that if Mr. Low is chosen in this election, the future of the great Democratic Party will be endangered. If the great Democratic Party will be endangered why have not the leaders of Democracy in all parts of the country come to the relief of Mr. Shepard? Why has not Mr. Cleveland come to his support as he has to the Democratic ticket in New Jersey this Fall? Why has not Mr. Bryan come to his support, as he has to the aid of the Democratic ticket in Ohio and other States? Why has not David Bennett Hill come to his support, as well as the other prominent Democrats outside of the city? Why has every Democratic newspaper in the country remained silent upon the issues in this campaign?

"Why, such a claim is perfectly ridiculous. This campaign has nothing to do with the great National issues on which the parties are divided. We can settle those questions later. We are here in our homes, and we want the affairs of our own Government so conducted that we will feel a pride in our city and get the benefit of the taxes which we pay. The Democratic Party in the Nation has not come to the support of Mr. Shepard, because it realizes that it cannot stand two more years of Tammany Hall.

MR. SHEPARD AS DANIEL.

"But Mr. Shepard thinks he sees an instance in Biblical history that justifies his action. He will be a Daniel in the lion's den. But I would call your attention to the fact that Daniel did not reform the lions, and that when the Lord released Daniel from their den, they went on eating men just as they did before."

This point was the greatest hit of Senator Depew's speech, and after the cheering that greeted it had subsided a voice in the gallery called out, heartily:

"Oh, Depew, you're a corker!"

This again upset things, and there was another full minute of applause. Senator Depew said that this campaign was unique in that the gravest charges of corruption had been made against the City Government, and that not one of its orators had denied the charges, while the platform of the Tammany ticket declared that it supported all that had been done during the present administration.

He said he had read the Tammany Hall speech of Mr. Shepard through twice, but that he had failed to find in it a single positive assertion of what he would do if called upon to administer the affairs of this city during the next two years.

He said the only speech that meant anything was that of Devery, "a man with more influence in Tammany Hall and a man who has done more for the organization than even Richard Croker himself," in which Devery said: "I am here to stay and neither Shepard nor Low can put me out." That was a platform, and it was with reference to that platform, he said, that the people were called upon to vote.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff then introduced Edward M. Grout, who declined to make a long speech, saying that everybody except the ladies had made up their minds, and that it was unnecessary to say anything.

He continued: "I notice that one remark made by Mr. Shepard four years ago seems to have passed without attention in this campaign. It was the remark in which he predicted four years ago that if Tammany Hall continued as it had been, it would be the death of Democratic politics in the city of New York. And yet, with that prediction of his on record, Mr. Shepard protrudes among the candidates of this year solely as a Democrat.

"I feel something personally about it, because it was seven years ago that I first stood upon this platform before a Brooklyn audience at a meeting where David B. Hill, the candidate for Governor, spoke, at a meeting then held in his favor, while Mr. Shepard was leading a vote against the Democratic candidate of his party, who ought now to be the party leader in this State, and indisputably would be if it were not for Richard Croker.

"And I remember that Mr. Hill, not over a year or two years ago, pronounced Mr. Croker to be rude, illiterate, and intolerant, thinking of no man's opinion save his own. And I know to a moral certainty that David B. Hill will not raise his little finger to save either Edward M. Shepard or Richard Croker from defeat in this campaign. And I believe that Democrats who are Democrats from principle, and there are thousands of them, who have followed David B. Hill, will vote for the election of the Fusion ticket this year."

AN ESCORT FOR MR. LOW.

How He Was Welcomed as He Made His Way in Brooklyn.

Citizens of Brooklyn last evening took advantage of the presence of Seth Low there, and the necessity of his driving through their streets to attend the three meetings which he was scheduled to address, to give the Fusion candidate for Mayor the most ceremonious escort which he had met with during the campaign. His first speech was made to members of the Henry E. Abell Republican Club at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street. Mr. Low arrived promptly at 8 o'clock and spoke for about ten minutes.

As he was driving from there to the Academy of Music his carriage was stopped at Flatbush and Lafayette Avenues, where he was met by the F. F. Williams Battery of the Eighteenth Ward, accompanied by a band and a squad of mounted policemen. The latter, followed by the band, led the way down Schermerhorn Street and into Court Street, two hundred men in khaki uniform dragging a small field piece bringing up the rear. Along the entire line of march red lights were burned on the sidewalks and many rockets fired by enthusiastic supporters of the Fusion cause.

After speaking at the Academy of Music, Mr. Low entered the automobile he has used in nearly all his speechmaking tours since the campaign began, and was driven to the Athenaeum, corner of Clinton Street and Atlantic Avenue. There he spoke briefly upon Crokerism and Deveryism as the main issues of the campaign, being frequently interrupted by applause. He then left Brooklyn for Manhattan, being driven to Cooper Union, which he reached shortly after 10 o'clock.

STREET CLEANERS FOR LOW.

Sixty-five Per Cent. of 4,500 Employes, It Is Said, Will Vote Fusion Ticket.

From estimates given yesterday by a large number of the employes of the Department of Street Cleaning, it was learned that at least 65 per cent. of the 4,500 hostlers, drivers, and others will vote for Seth Low this election. They say that this is the first time that the street cleaners have not voted the Tammany ticket, and further, that nearly all of them will be able to influence a number of others to vote the Fusion ticket. Patrick J. McNulty, business agent of the Hostlers and Drivers' Protective Union of the Street Cleaning Department, would not commit himself personally to any estimates yesterday, but he said:

"It is a fact that whatever the street cleaners have gained they have gained through the Republicans. In 1894 a Republican Legislature passed a bill raising their salaries from $50 to $60 a month. In 1895 they were receiving $720 a year, with $2 extra pay for Sunday work. In 1896, Justice McAdam, a Tammany man, rendered a decision to the effect that, owing to the difference between a comma and a semicolon to puntuating the bill the street cleaners were not entitled to Sunday pay. A strike to enforce the Sunday pay took place, which ended, unfortunately, in the street cleaners' wages being reduced to $600 for the first year, $680 after one year, and $720 when they were two years in service.

"The Republican Legislature this year without a cent of cost to the street cleaners' organization passed amendments to the law by which the street cleaners are entitled to the wages they formerly received.

"I might also add that Mr. Nagle, the present Tammany Street Cleaning Commissioner, is the very worst the city has ever had. There have been more abuses in the department under his administration, and the street cleaners have been subjected to more unfair treatment at his hands than during the administration of any one who preceded him."

LARGE REALTY CONCERN FORMED.

Capitalized at $4,000,000—John D. Hicks to be President of the Company.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The "Realty Associates" of Brooklyn is the name of a corporation organized with the Secretary of State to-day, to construct buildings, hotels, docks, canals, tunnels, and warehouses. The capital is $4,000,000.

The Directors are Frank Bailey, Henry Batterman, Feilx Campbell, Martin Joost of Brooklyn, George G. Williams, Frederick Potter, Charles A. Peabody, Alexander E. Orr, Clarence H. Kelsey, Augustus D. Juilliard, John D. Hicks, Charles R. Henderson, John Greenough, Charles S. Brown of New York City, Ellis D. Williams of Philadelphia, and Douglass Robinson of West Orange, N. J.

Charles R. Henderson, who is a Director in the newly formed corporation, said last night that its purpose is solely to deal in realty and to buy improved real estate in Greater New York on a considerable scale. It was also learned that John D. Hicks is to be President of the Realty Associates.

GERMAN SOCIETIES CHEER FUSION CAUSE

Listen to Justice Jerome's Last Speech of the Campaign.

He Ends It with the Invocation: "God Almighty, Show the Right!"—Appeals by Carl Schurz and Others.

Justice William Travers Jerome, looking thoroughly worn out from the labors of the campaign, appeared on the platform last night for his final speech before election day. He talked slowly, taking long breaths, as if laboring to hold up under a strain. It was at the meeting of the united German societies of the city, held in the Grand Central Palace. His closing words were:

"God Almighty, show the right!"

Sitting in a box just above and to the right of the speakers' stand were Mrs. Jerome and William Travers Jerome, Jr., aged eleven. With them were other relatives and friends, Assistant District Attorney Garis and J. A. Hennebury.

The audience, which had been rather quiet until Mr. Jerome's arrival late in the evening, was in a state of alternate uproar and intense attention during his stay, and as he left the hall the crowds surged about him to shake his hand or get a look at him. At last, after being pushed this way and that and cheered to the echo, he was aided in forcing his way out by his "body guard" and several policemen.

Among the other speakers was Carl Schurz, who also received a boisterous welcome.

The large auditorium was packed when the temporary Chairman, Albert Leisel, took up his gavel shortly after 8 o'clock. In the course of his speech he said: "Herr Jerome ist ein Mann, ein Mann." The audience cheered wildly. Mr. Leisel continued to praise the candidate for District Attorney, and every mention of the Justice's name evoked a new outburst. He was called "a Democrat like Roosevelt," which especially seemed to please the crowd.

Gustav H. Schwab, American agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, was introduced as permanent Chairman. Carl Scheuer was chosen Secretary, and read the resolutions to be adopted. In the reading he mentioned the names Devery, Sexton, and Frank Farrell, and hisses resounded through the hall.

CARL SCHURZ INTRODUCED.

Chairman Schwab announced that the first speaker would be Carl Schurz, who, after pausing under the fire of deafening applause, spoke in part as follows:

"The chief candidate of the Tammany organization has not even denied the accusations against that concern. On the contrary, he was formerly numbered among the most determined and ardent accusers of Tammany, and he tells us that he does not take back one word of that former sweeping judgment of condemnation.

"Assuming that such are the facts, what verdict ought the people to render, when on election day they sit in judgment on the Tammany government? Is it to be expected that they will, in spite of all, elect the candidates named by Tamamny, or say by their verdict that the crimes charged against Tammany ought to be forgiven and forgotten and that we ought once more to bestow our confidence on the Tammany crowd, in the hope, perhaps, that it may mend its conduct? If we do this, then I ask, where is the responsibility to the people which ought to hover like Nemesis, sword in hand, over the heads of the ruling parties and deter them from all evil? It has vanished into thin air.

"Only considerations of the most important nature should prevent us from pronouncing the judgment of condemnation. Now, what are the considerations which are urged upon us? It is said Tammany is in a state of repentance. Even if this were true, it would hardly be the part of prudence to confide the government of our city to a notorious criminal merely because he happened to be in a repentant mood. If my housekeeper has robbed me and then pulls a long face, I may be moved to pity, but I will not again at once intrust her with the keys to the cupboard and with the marketing, and thus lead her into new temptations.

"Now, for the promise of reform. When Tammany saw that the people were rising against it in massed array, the day of retribution was approaching, the Tammanyites nominated an excellent citizen, Mr. Edward M. Shepard, as candidate for Mayor.

"Mr. Shepard actually imagines that Tammany has nominated him because the Tiger has experienced a serious change of heart and has piously resolved to lead a moral life henceforth. If such had been the intention of Tammany, they could have proved it in a very simple manner. They could have given to Mr. Shepard on the same ticket a set of associates whose characters and public careers were a full guarantee of their ability and willingness to help Mr. Shepard loyally in the work of reforming the Government. As a matter of fact, what do we see? A collection of the shadiest kind of Tammany faithfuls, evidently selected for the very purpose of thwarting, in case of their election, through all imaginative tricks and devices, every attempt at reform on the part of Shepard, if such attempt should threaten to touch Tammany's pockets.

"Take, for example, the important office of District Attorney, whose duty is to be a terror to evildoers. For this office Tammany has nominated a man whose career seems to say to the rascals of Tammany, 'Do not be afraid, but go it for all you are worth. Nothing will happen to you while I am here.'

"For President of the Board of Aldermen Tammany has picked out one of the semi-respectables of the society, Mr. Van Hoesen, an easy-going, elderly gentleman, who has sat in Tammany Hall for years and who always, no matter what was going on around him, found comfort in the thought, 'Whatever Tammany does is well done.' And this man, quite the sort of Mayor desired by Tammany Hall, would become Mr. Shepard's vicegerent or successor in the office of Mayor if Mr. Shepard should become disabled before the expiration of his term of office. Wheever, therefore, votes for Shepard votes possibly for Van Hoesen and the absolute supremacy of Tammany.

"Mr. Shepard has asked me in one of his speeches why I do not repeat in this campaign everything I formerly said against the Republican boss, Platt, and his machine. May it please him, I will gladly repeat it, and, in order to save time, I will condense it into one sentence. I regard the Republican Platt machine in the State of New York, as well as the Republican Quay machine in Pennsylvania, and other machines in other States, as very bad things, fraught with danger to the public interest, and I ardently hope to see them all, as soon as possible, consigned to their merited fate.

"But it is the Tammany organization, not the Platt machine, that has misruled this city for these last four years. It is therefore the Tammany organization, not the Platt machine, which is arraigned at the bar of the people. And I may add, I am convinced, in fact, I know, that the anti-Tammany ticket was not dictated by the Platt machine."

Dr. Gustav Scholer followed Mr. Schurz. He talked in German, as had Messrs. Leisel, Schwab, Scheuer, and Schurz. Then George von Skal talked briefly, he also using his native tongue.

In the midst of Mr. Von Skal's speech a great commotion occurred outside the hall. The speaker paused and the audience arose in a body. A brass band, leading a procession of Twenty-second District Republicans, entered. The parade passed around the hall, bearing banners and transparencies. On the latter, besides the names of the local Aldermanic candidates, was written this inscription: "No Red Light District for Us Any More."

Jacob A. Cantor was introduced by Mr. Schwab as a man who had worked heroically in the campaign to rally decent Democrats to the support of the Fusion ticket. Mr. Cantor said he wondered at the enthusiasm in Fusion meetings at this late date. "When success is perfectly sure," he knew by well-known signs, he said, that Tammany's defeat was already assured.

"Mr. Shepard has not said one word in favor of the recent Tammany Government," continued Mr. Cantor. "I have watched the papers to see if he would praise that Government, and he has not done so. Is not his silence enough to make you vote the Fusion ticket? Mr. Shepard puts his hand on his heart and says he is a Democrat 'through and through,' but I say he's a Democrat in and out—principally out."

Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, was the next speaker. He said Mr. Low's nomination resulted from a concerted movement on the part of the Citizens' Union, and that no machine had brought it about. He continued:

"If Mr. Shepard says the Citizens' Union accepted Low or Mr. Jerome or Mr. Grout or Mr. Jerome, when we did not want them, it is absolutely false. We accepted no candidate we did not want."

Mr. Fulton said that if he were to be Mayor, he would restore to power Policeman O'Neill, "whom a dirty police official wrongly turned out of the force."

At this juncture Justice Jerome made his appearance amid deafening cheers. Men and women rose, jumped on their chairs, waved their handkerchiefs and hats, and yelled wildly.

JUSTICE JEROME'S SPEECH.

Mr. Schwab introduced Mr. Jerome as "the next District Attorney." There was more shouting. Then the Justice said:

"Every man on the Fusion ticket with me has gone through this campaign and has come out of it with clean skirts and with self-respect. In this, the most significant campaign ever fought in the City of New York, or in this Nation since the civil war, we have kept the one issue, whether the American citizen could be trusted to do the decent thing or not.

"There has been no appeal to race prejudice or to religious preference by the candidates on the Fusion ticket. No candidate, whether Irish or Jew or Catholic or Protestant, has demeaned himself by appealing to any elector for a vote on account of these questions.

"This is my own last speech of the campaign. It is a great joy to me that I, as an American, whose forefathers lived in this land before it gained its independence, have appealed from no false motive and only to the pride of American citizenship.

"I have been in all parts of the city, before every sort of an audience, and the proudest thing to me is that I have had nothing to appeal to but the pride of an American in rescuing the City of New York from the domination of the thief. [Great applause.]

"I wish you could realize what this campaign has meant to me, who has loved his country and his city. If you could realize that it has been a great deal to the whole Nation; if you could have read the newspapers through this bread land and seen how the people have looked on this election of ours; if you could see, as I have, how the whole country has looked to see how this would end, whether truth and right were to prevail or not, then there could not be a shadow of doubt in your minds as to which way the election is going on Nov. 5.

"Personally, I have absolutely no doubt! [Prolonged applause.] I believe that there has gone into the heart of every man worthy of being called a man, a feeling that we have fought simply for the right thing. I don't think I am mistaken. [Applause.]

"The appeal that has been made was not to the Jew, or the Christian, or Catholic, or Protestant, as I said, but to the lovers of their country. I believe that it has entered the hearts of the Americans. As surely do I believe that not the Jew, the German, the Italian, but those who love their country and believe that democratic institutions are not a failure, who believe that the voice of the people is the voice of God in reality, will be heard from on Nov. 5, and will be heard with such a tone that those who have been disheartened for years by the influence of wealth, power, and 'pull' will be repaid beyond all shadow of a doubt. [Applause.]

"It is a bold stroke the campaign managers tell me, to pin your faith on the American people. It may be so, but I don't believe it yet. Nor, I think, will I believe it on Nov. 5. I will not believe that you cannot put your faith in the plain people whom Abraham Lincoln loved and trusted.

"They say I'm young and enthusiastic. I may be. I have read what the fathers of this great country have spoken, however, and a great deal of what they have read, and it may be that I am doomed to disappointment. But I do not believe it. I believe that God Almighty put into the heart of every man a clean-cut line between right and wrong. I believe that, when you appeal to human beings, not on the basis of this or that man, but on the lines that will live for thousands of years after you and I are gone, that even the hearts of every English speaking people over the whole globe may be counted upon to respond truly and loyally.

"These are my last words of the campaign. I have no reason to believe that my trust is misplaced. I believe, and whatever your verdict at the polls will be, I will still believe that right, truth, and honesty are the very best things any man can tie up to. [Applause.] Whatever may be the verdict of the polls, I shall continue in my beliefs.

"After long years of faith in the truth and the right, I have seen tens of thousands of men rise, not to the slap-trap of the orator, but to the statement of the truth. I care not for your race or faith. I care not for your religious belief or nationality. There lives not a man in this wide land who, when the truth comes to him, is not touched in the bottom of his heart. Truth receives a welcome in this city, the welcome I ever thought it would receive. This campaign has been fought, for nothing but God's own truth and righteousness.

"I am reminded of the old-time heraldic custom. When the knights went into the lists, and the trumpets blazoned, and the combatants couched their lances, then the herald cried aloud:

"'God Almighty, show the right!'

"And now, in this coming test, this ending of our fight on Tuesday next, I say, as did the herald of old:

"'God Almighty, show the right!'"

The Justice ceased talking, the audience arose, cheering, the last meeting at which the Fusion candidate for District Attorney was to talk was over.

Justice Jerome, with Mrs. Jerome and William Travers, Jr., drove, after the meeting, to the headquarters of Seth Low on Twenty-third Street. Mr. Low came in shortly after, and the Mayoralty candidate and the candidate for District Attorney chatted together for some time.

MARYLAND CAMPAIGN CLOSES.

Result Dependent Upon Ability of Illiterates to Vote the Mixed Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The unique campaign that closed in Maryland to-night was conducted strictly on the educational plan—the teaching of illiterates how to mark the worst mixed-up ballot that the voters in this State have ever tackled. In some of the counties, the ballots are nearly two feet long, and the name of each candidate voted for must be marked separately by the voter.

Not content with doing away with the emblem and placing the names of all candidates for the Legislature and other offices alphabetically regardless of their respective politics, the Democratic managers have resorted to nearly every trick in the printer's art to make the ballots in the county districts difficult to read. On some of the ballots neither the names of the Republican candidates nor their politics are capitalized, but read right along in small letters, the words so close together as to be almost illegible. Exposes of the Gorman machine's trick ballots in the Eastern and Southern counties, however, is turning many Democrats against their party.

Unless the Republicans are able to vote 28,000 of the estimated 32,000 illiterate negro voters, the Democrats will carry the State, control both branches of the Legislature, and Gorman will go back to the United States Senate for a fourth time. In round numbers there are nearly 50,000 illiterate voters in a total voting population of about 295,000. Of the 18,000 white illiterates the Democrats claim that 8,000 are Republicans. It is impossible to figure upon the political proportion of the white illiterate vote, but the Democrats place the number of white illiterate Republicans too high. It is more likely 4,000 than 8,000.

The Democrats are confident that the great majority of the so-called white illiterates will be able to mark their ballots correctly. The Republicans claim to have taught more than 15 per cent. of their negro voters how to mark their ballots. They have also distributed 5,000 pairs of spectacles in the polling booths throughout the State to aid the poor-sighted voters.

Senator McComas and Chairman Goldsborough of the Republican State Committee are very sanguine. They confidently expect to carry the State and have a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot. The Democrats are worried by reports that the white illiterates are angry and resentful, because the new ballot bars them as well as negroes from the polling booth. The Republicans contend that the majority of the whites who cannot read will stay away from the polls and persuade their relatives to do likewise or vote the Republican ticket as a rebuke to Gorman for having created such a ballot law.

Factional troubles in both parties will affect the result. The independents, that element drawn largely from the ranks of the Democrats which fought Gorman bitterly in 1897, is not an organized force this time, though many will again vote against him. Thousands of votes will be thrown out.

The results will undoubtedly be contested by many of the candidates for the Legislature, those defeated by a small plurality contending that votes illegally thrown out caused their defeat. The courts will have a busy time then, and test cases will be sent up to the Court of Appeals for a decision on the constitutionality of the German [illegible]

FUSION DEMONSTRATION IN COOPER UNION

Seth Low Puts the Questions at Issue to the Voters.

Urges Support for the Entire Ticket—Justice Jerome Says He "Will Be on Deck Whether Drunk or Crazy."

The anti-Tammany Fusion mass meeting in Cooper Union last night, at which Seth Low and Justice Jerome spoke, attracted an audience that packed every inch of available space in the hall, and the police were compelled to refuse admittance to hundreds of men and women, who lingered for a time and finally went away disappointed. The audience was enthusiastic, and was ready for applause for every speaker.

The meeting was called to order by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, who made a brief address, in which he described the struggles of the organization and ended by saying that it was about to be rewarded by a splendid victory. "It is stronger in 1901 than it was in 1897," said the speaker, "and even though it should lose it will be stronger still in 1903." [Applause.]

The first speaker of the evening was Senator Elsberg, who in the course of his speech remarked that he might be said to represent the Republican organization of the city at the meeting.

"I have been in many political contests," said he, "in which the lines of party have been clearly drawn, but in this campaign there is no room for party feeling or partisan regard. In this campaign every man who wants a decent life in this his city is marching shoulder to shoulder with men of like respectability and honor to the same goal. [Cheers.] As representing the Republican organization in this city, I can say that the Republican Party has never wavered since this contest began. Honest government and not party government has been our watchword in this campaign, [cheers,] and we have never wavered in our allegiance and support to a single man on the Fusion ticket, from the highest to the lowest.

"This is no time for the catchwords of the political trickster. The campaign has gone beyond the point where party resentment can be aroused. I as a citizen of this city, am living in hope of the day when no man dare call himself respectable who connives at a party that fattens on the debauchery of manhood and the shame of women. We have torn the mask of respectability from the criminal and the vicious at the head of this City Government, and have shown them as they are.

"There is going to be an exodus from this town next week. There is going to be an emigration that will make the face of the Indian that looks down from Tammany Hall turn pale, [laughter and applause,] because William Travers Jerome is going to win. [Cheers that lasted for fully a minute.] There may be those who shake their heads in doubt and croak, but while I may not believe in all that Jerome does, I believe he has captured the hearts of New Yorkers, as any man can capture them who has the courage to expose corruption and exterminate it." [Prolonged applause.]

JAMES C. CARTER'S REMARKS.

James C. Carter, the next speaker, was received with prolonged applause.

"I returned to the city from abroad two weeks ago," said he, "and found an extraordinary political spectacle. I found arrayed against Tammany Hall a great union of various organizations to put it out of power. One would naturally suppose that there would be some one to defend Tammany Hall, but not at all. I read the newspapers—the interviews with Shepard, the interviews with Devery [hisses] and Murphy and Sullivan and the rest, and the truth came out—clearly—how the nomination of Shepard was brought about, for in this we get the whole situation.

"Now, in considering this matter, we must give Croker credit for the possession of considerable political sagacity. It is not sagacity of that larger kind of sagacity, but the small sagacity that secures his personal ends. He came home from England and was distressed at the situation in which he found Tammany Hall. He saw public indignation and resentment swelling and threatening the overthrow of the organization. He must do something.

"He said to himself: 'I must sacrifice something, what shall it be? The District Attorneyship? No, not that [laughter]; that barrier between my followers and prison must be kept up. [Applause.] The police? No. I must have every man in the police force. I have them now, and I must keep them. What about the Mayoralty? No, that, to give away? A mere bauble!' And I tell you, my fellow-citizens, the Mayoralty, and no man knows it better than Croker, unaided by the heads of any other of the city departments, is absolutely incapable of good. Then Croker chose Shepard, a man representing the high-class Democracy.

"He asked Shepard to take nothing back that he had ever said of Tammany Hall. He told him to reform the organization, to 'turn the rascals out.' This offer was rather dazzling to Mr. Shepard, and he accepted. But one simple thing Mr. Croker asked of Mr. Shepard, that is, if he was elected Mayor he would not use his office to break up the organization of Tammany Hall as a political organization. We have it from Mr. Shepard's own speeches that he made that single promise.

"In that admission lies the whole story. Mr. Shepard's capabilities for usefulness as Mayor of this city were ruined the minute he entered upon such one understanding. Croker filled the high places with men who are Croker's men forever."

Here the entrance of Justice Jerome caused the crowd to go wild with enthusiasm, and during the demonstration Mr. Carter resigned the stand to the new arrival. In doing so he referred to the Justice as the "young Napoleon."

SPEECH BY JUSTICE JEROME.

"The campaign began in this hall," said Justice Jerome, "and there is no hall where so many true types of Americans get together as here. Here you find all classes and creeds. It is a tradition among campaign managers that whatever Cooper Union signifies is significant of the campaign.

"I have studied the words of wise and revered men. They have taught me one thing to rest upon in this campaign. That is, that rectitude means something. I will be right here fighting on these lines so long as I live in this city. I believe in right and truth and honor. It may be called Puritanism, but it is the salt that saves humanity. [Cheers.]

"I care little for your plaudits or for what the public press say. I have pinned my faith to God Almighty's truth. I'll be here doing business the same way after Nov. 5.

"I want your votes and support, not that it makes much difference personally, because the office of District Attorney will be no bed of roses, but because of a higher principle.

"It is a little thing to follow the thug into his lair and the gambler into his den and drag him to justice, but it is something, to follow any trail that may be crossed, even though it leads into the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. [Cheers.] I have adopted truth and justice as my standards, and I propose, if elected, to be on deck, whether drunk or crazy. [This illusion to the remarks made by Senator Platt following Mr. Jerome's recent references to a meeting between Senator Platt and William C. Whitney brought forth another demonstration of approval.]

"I care little," concluded the Justice, "whether a few millions of dollars, more or less, are stolen; but I care a whole lot whether American institutions and American manhood are debauched; I care a whole lot whether the spirit of hopefulness that founded this country in the hearts of true men shall lead to a condition that the only thought in the minds of men is whether they have arranged their 'pull' right."

The chairman introduced Otto Kempner, who said, referring to the many parties making up the Fusion Party, that there were a good many cooks making the broth, "but," said the speaker, "this is not to be a broth, but a roast. We are going to roast a tiger!" [Cheers.]

William Hepburn Russell read the letter of Robert Fulton Cutting, in which Mr. Cutting spoke of the qualifications of the Fusion candidates. Mr. Russell then drew a contrast between Justice Jerome and Mr. Unger, and expatiated upon the necessity for electing the former to the office of District Attorney.

MR. LOW'S APPEAL.

Mr. Low, who was the last speaker of the evening, said that it seemed to amuse Mr. Shepard to consider whether he (the speaker) was a non-partisan candidate or not.

"I am glad," said Mr. Low, "that this question is to be submitted to what Abraham Lincoln called the plain people. Twice in the City of Brooklyn I was a Fusion candidate, and the people of Brooklyn failed to appreciate Mr. Shepard's humor. Mr. Shepard cannot make the Fusion movement a partisan movement simply by calling it so.

"At the outset of this campaign I said that the issue was Crokerism, and I defined Crokerism as being absentee government by one man and the government of the city for private gain. At the end of the campaign the issue remains the same. The only addition is Deveryism, which is a peculiarly obnoxious form of government for private gain.

"The question for you is, do you approve or do you not approve of the Government of the city by one man through his control of Tammany Hall? Do you approve or do you not approve of the exercise of that control from England? Do you approve or do you not approve of the government of the city for private gain—the gain of Mr. Croker and his political friends? Do you approve of the administration of the Police Department that has called for condemnation from every decent man?

"The Tammany platform specifically indorses all things done by the City Government for the last four years. If you object to this Government you should vote for every candidate on the Fusion ticket, for each candidate is pledged to do everything in his power to end Crokerism and Deveryism."

ALL PARTIES CLAIM NEBRASKA.

Fusionists by Ten to Fifteen Thousand and Republicans by a Decisive Plurality.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 2.—With a few rallies, mainly in the country districts, the dullest campaign known in Nebraska for ten years practically came to a close to-night. There will be meetings Monday night, but the greatest efforts of political managers from now on will be directed to getting out the vote, which, despite efforts for a week to arouse some interest, seems certain to show a falling off of 35,000 compared with a year ago.

This apathy, it is claimed, has in a measure been counteracted by the vigorous campaign which W. J. Bryan has been conducting for the last ten days in the east and central counties. Mr. Bryan, while paying some attention to National issues, has made a special appeal for a continued close alliance between the Democrats and Populists. Gov. Shaw of Iowa, accompanied by Gov. Savage of Nebraska, has also been active on the stump for a number of days in behalf of the Republicans. Aside from these three and a visit earlier in the campaign from Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, there have been no speakers of prominence.

The Republicans, who throughout have been the most aggressive, base their claims of victory on their superior organization in the State and the friendly sentiment of voters to the policies of the National Administration. The Fusionists say that the voters were misled a year ago, and assert that they will be restored to power. Chairman De France of the Populists and Vice Chairman Scott of the Democratic claim the election of the Fusion ticket by 10,000 to 15,000. Chairman Lindsay said the Republican plurality would be decisive. He declined to give any figures.

SETH LOW'S PLANS.

If Defeated, Does Not Expect to Return to Columbia Except as a Trustee.

Mr. Low said last night that he had not suffered much from the effects of the campaign, save for a slight irritation of the throat caused by speaking in large halls. Whatever the outcome of the election, he says he does not expect to return to Columbia University except in the capacity of a Trustee.

Mr. Low will have a special wire put into his house and receive the election returns at home. Wednesday morning, whether elected or defeated, he will leave New York for a rest at Great Barrington, Mass.

Silk Industry Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Census Bureau's preliminary report on the silk industry in the United States, issued to-day, shows that the capital invested aggregates $81,082,201, an increase of 59 per cent. since 1890, and that the value of silk products in 1900 was $107,256,258, an increase of almost 28 per cent. There are 483 establishments against 472 in 1890. The number of wage earners in the industry is 68,416, with annual wages of $20,982,194. The miscellaneous expenses were $10,264,206, an increase of 110 per cent. and the cost of the material used was $62,408,665.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment.

Open Election Day. HALL Open Election Day.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Everything in Furs.

Our Sealskin Coats are of the very best. We fully guarantee them. Our Persian Lamb Coats are all genuine Leipzig dyed.

We call particular attention to the important fact

VICTORY PREDICTED BY FUSION MANAGERS

Robert C. Morris Looks for 70,000 Majority for the City Ticket.

Confident Mr. Low Will Carry All Five Boroughs—Views of the Candidate for Mayor and Others.

The Fusion campaign managers all expressed themselves yesterday as more than sanguine of the outcome of the election. They predicted a sweeping victory for Low and the whole Fusion ticket. During the day Mr. Low received reports from the leaders of the various organizations which are supporting the Fusion cause. Following are some of the opinions expressed:

SETH LOW—I rejoice that the issues of this canvass are to be passed upon by the entire citizenship of this city. I have always believed in universal manhood suffrage as the greatest force ever set at work in society, for the education and uplifting of the masses of men. Whatever may be the immediate outcome of this struggle, the city will be safer and the future more secure because of this campaign. Every man, woman, and child in this city has an interest at stake, and it is in every way fortunate that the views of all are to be expressed. And what a jury it is! Six hundred thousand men have qualified themselves to vote, and about what? About the welfare of this city and the conduct of its government. Can there be any way better than that for the development of civic pride and for the stimulation of good citizenship? By such campaigns the welfare of the city is founded on the bedrock of Abraham Lincoln's plain people. I do not care to predict the result, but everything I hear is hopeful. All reports are very encouraging. I have been engaged in four campaigns, and never before have I seen such multitudes and enthusiasm. I am deeply gratified by the treatment accorded to me by both the press and the public. There has been little mud-slinging in the campaign, though Tammany has been doing a little lying about me.

ROBERT C. MORRIS, Chairman of the Republican County Committee—I have conferred with every one of our district leaders to-day, and from the reports which I have received from them I see no reason for making any change in the calculation which I made several days ago based upon a careful canvass. I am now convinced that the estimate which I made of a majority for Low in New York County of 29,500 was rather conservative than otherwise. The reports which I received to-day were so favorable that I believe our county ticket is absolutely certain of election. I have also been in communication with the leaders of the Fusion campaign in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and from the information I have received from them I believe the majority for the city ticket in Greater New York will range from 70,000 to 75,000. It is my prediction that Mr. Low will carry all five of the boroughs.

GEORGE W. DUNN, Chairman of the Republican State Committee—The importance of electing Mr. Low and the entire ticket of the Fusionists cannot be overstated. Every Republican, whether a member of the organization or not, and all good citizens, of whatever party, ought to unite for a rousing victory against Tammany. The opportunity was never better. The canvass which has been made by Mr. Low and his associates has developed a degree of strength that is encouraging to every one who wishes to see the present conditions changed. The best information to be had and the general indications point to the complete overthrow of Tammany Hall. It is not a question of ordinary party politics, but of honest business against crookedness. Republicans will stand firmly for the Fusion ticket, and if all other good citizens who have united on it will keep up their work as earnestly until the polls close victory will be sure.

Col. WILLIS L. OGDEN, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Fusion campaign—As we stand to-day on the eve of election there is no one connected with the campaign who is not confident of a glorious triumph for civic decency. There is no one who regrets the time, expense, or thought that have been put into the work of redeeming the city. I know we will win, and win gloriously. We shall carry all of the five boroughs and elect the entire ticket, especially the borough ticket in Manhattan. This result has been brought about not alone through the popularity and character of our candidates, but because of the loathing of honest, decent men for Tammany and all that it represents. I will not give any figures.

SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT—I am certain of a Fusion victory, though I am not given to making predictions in the matter of elections. Indications certainly point to a sweep in favor of the ticket which represents decency and good government.

CHARLES STECKLER, Leader of the Manhattan Democracy—Seth Low will be elected Mayor of New York next Tuesday. In the past Tammany has relied for its success on big majorities south of Fourteenth Street. Shepard will not have a majority to exceed 10,000 in that territory. Two Republican Assembly districts will give majorities to wipe that out.

ANOTHER FUSION FORECAST.

Estimate as Compiled by William Leary of the Speakers' Bureau.

William Leary, manager of the Fusionist speakers' bureau, yesterday gave out the following:

"In 1897 the total vote was 526,656, of which Low and Tracy received 258,403; Van Wyck, 233,997; Prohibition, Socialists, and others, 39,456. The combined Low and Tracy percentage was 48.09 per cent.; Van Wyck's, 44.41 per cent., and Prohibition, Socialist, and others, 7.50 per cent. The Low and Tracy vote over Van Wyck was 19,406. This year it is estimated that the total vote will be 575,000. The following would be the vote based on the percentages of 1897:

Low	48 09-100%...	276,518
Shepard	44 41-100%...	255,357
Prohibition and others	07 50-100%...	43,125
Total		575,000
Low over Shepard		21,161

"To the Low vote should be added the Greater New York Democracy vote in Manhattan and the Bronx, the Brooklyn Democracy vote, and the German vote that was cast for Van Wyck in 1897.

"A conservative estimate of these would be 20,000. This would make:

Low's vote	51.57%...	296,518
Shepard's	40.93%...	235,357
Prohibition and others	7.50%...	43,125
Total		575,000
Low over Shepard		61,161

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S POLL.

He and John F. Carroll Take It on Fifth Avenue and Hear Frank Opinions.

A story of a poll taken by Mayor Van Wyck on Fifth Avenue, was told last night at the Democratic Club. According to the story, it appears that on Friday evening Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and Maurice B. Blumenthal were walking from the club along Fifth Avenue when the conversation turned upon the way the election was going. One of the three suggested that a good way to get a line on public sentiment would be to ask each man they met on the street who he was going to vote for and strike an average. The first man met was a hansom cab driver who was standing in front of the arcade on Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.

"Who are you going to vote for?" he was asked.

"I am going to vote for Jerome, you bet," said the driver.

"Are you going to vote for Low or Shepard?"

"Low," answered the man.

"Why are you going to vote for Low?"

"Because that 'Iceman,' Van Wyck, and his gang of Marshals have raised the devil with us cabmen. That's why."

The cabman proceeded to air his opinion of the Mayor in strong language, much to the discomfiture of that official and to the amusement of his companions.

The cabman was asked who he had voted for last year for President. He said he had voted for Bryan. Twenty-seven men were met and asked their voting intention before Thirty-fourth Street was reached. Twenty-five of the twenty-seven said they intended to vote for Low.

CLERGYMEN FOR LOW.

Eighty-six Out of One Hundred Addressed Favor His Election.

Franklin Hamilton of 61 East Fifty-fifth Street, who has been one of the speakers of the Low campaign, sent letters to 100 prominent clergymen in Manhattan and the Bronx, asking their opinion of the present municipal contest. In the list of the 100 clergymen there were included preachers of all denominations. Mr. Hamilton received replies from every one of the clergymen addressed.

Eighty-six of the one hundred declared that they favored the election of Mr. Low, and many of them stated their reasons for desiring the defeat of the Tammany ticket in forcible language.

HOW TO VOTE A SPLIT TICKET.

Rules to be Followed by Voters Who Wish to Scratch Candidates.

"The undersigned are of the opinion that the following rules may be followed safely by voters who desire to vote a split ticket at the election to be held in New York County on Nov. 5, 1901:

"First. The first, and by all means the safest and best, method of voting a split ticket is to place a cross mark before the name of each individual candidate for whom the voter desires to vote in whatever party column the names of such candidates appear. By adopting this method the voter insures the counting of his ballot for each candidate whose name is thus indicated. It is far preferable to the other method of voting a split ticket hereinafter referred to, and it is the only method by which a voter can vote for less than all of the officers to be elected. The voter who adopts this method of voting should not make any mark whatever upon the ballot except the cross mark which he places before the names of the candidates of his choice.

"Second. If a voter, being desirous of voting for most of the candidates in a party column, makes a cross mark in the circle at the top of such column, he may nevertheless vote for individual candidates whose names appear in other party columns by placing a cross mark before the names of such individual candidates. The ballot will then count as a vote for the individual candidates whose names he has marked and also for the candidates for all other offices whose names are printed in the party column marked by him.

"Certain complicated and obscure provisions of the election law render it advisable, however, that the voter who has marked the head of his party column, but nevertheless wishes to vote for any candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court whose name appears in another column, should take still further precautions. In that case he should not only mark the names of the individual candidates for that office for whom he desires to vote in other party columns, but he should also indicate which of the candidates of his own party are selected by him by marking their names when they appear in his own party column.

"And what is thus said with respect to voting a split ticket for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court applies with equal force to those who wish to vote such a ticket for the office of Coroner.

"The voter who has placed a cross mark at the head of his party column should not, however, mark the names of any candidates in such party column except the names of the candidates for the Supreme Court or Coroner, and then only when he is voting a split ticket as to such officers, and it should be remembered that the erasure of any name upon the ballot, or the placing of any mark thereon other than the cross mark by which the voter indicates his choice of candidates, will absolutely invalidate it.

"New York, Oct. 31, 1901.

"B. F. TRACY,
"WHEELER H. PECKHAM,
"EVERETT P. WHEELER,
"PAUL FULLER,
"WILLIAM N. COHEN,
"LEWIS L. DELAFIELD.

"In connection with the above each voter should remember that he is entitled to vote for four Justices of the Supreme Court and four Coroners."

TROUBLE AT OUTDOOR MEETINGS.

Columbia Students' Prank—Small Riot on East Side—Commissioner Scannell's "Challenge."

Prolonged stress of the campaign showed its effect on the temper of the people in several disturbances at political meetings in widely separated portions of the city last night. Tammany and Fusion speakers suffered alike.

During the outdoor meeting of the Seneca Club, the Tammany organization of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, a number of Columbia students, who had been listening to Fusion speeches at another carttail close by, crowded over and interrupted the Democratic orators with constant cheers for Seth Low. Policeman Stuart of the West Thirtieth Street Station was appealed to, and singled out Alexander Cabus, not a student, but a decorator of 123 West Twenty-ninth Street, as the leader of the disturbance, and arrested him on the complaint of a man on the Tammany carriage. Several of those in charge of the meeting accompanied the guarded prisoner on the way to the station house, but before they reached the door they had been caught in the Columbia tide and ordered so far away that when Sergeant Todd called for some person to make the complaint none replied, and he let the prisoner go.

Several speakers of the Bryan Democratic League talking from carriages at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street were also troubled by interruptions. Deputy Commissioner Devery was standing on his corner across the street, but did not interfere, nor did any other policemen.

Fire Commissioner Scannell asked some of the people to come to his carriage and debate with him on certain issues of the campaign, in Broadway near Twenty-seventh Street, but when ex-Congressman Ryan accepted, the horses were started and the carriage disappeared.

Three boys, ranging from twelve to sixteen years old, precipitated a small riot at Ludlow and Grand Streets late last night, when they organized an impromptu Low meeting, with soap boxes as speaker stands. A Tammany wagon with a band and speakers rolled up to a near-by corner, but they could not get the boys' audiences away from them, and finally the truck was backed through the crowd of about 150 who were listening to the talk of the youngsters, and several persons were knocked down.

Word had been sent to the Eldridge Street Station that a riot was in progress, and the reserves arrived at this juncture and used their clubs freely in the excited crowd. They arrested Moses Salomon, twenty years old, of 214 Henry Street, on a charge of breaking up a Tammany meeting. The policemen who made the arrest said they had been specially ordered by Inspector Cross to make an example of boys disturbing street meetings, but Capt. Albertson of the station said he had heard nothing of any such orders. The Tammany men were permitted to continue their meeting.

FRANK MOSS ON THE BOWERY.

Frank Moss was the principal speaker at the last session of the downtown branch of the Republican Club, at 274 Bowery, last night.

"Four years ago," he said, "there were a good many crooks and tramps parading about shouting for joy because Van Wyck had been elected. There will be a chance for the decent people to parade this year. Van Wyck is the man who is really to blame for the rottenness of the city. He cannot shift the blame to other shoulders. Devery conducted himself according to the rules laid down for him. Of course he strikes back at his hunters. Would you have any respect for a lion which walked into this room and, when assailed with sticks and stones, didn't strike back? That's what Devery is. He is a brave beast."

LETTER FROM E. M. SHEPARD.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—Thomas Hayes, Mayor of Baltimore, who poses as a reformer, but who has been trying to set up a little political machine of his own in the City Hall, has written a letter to E. M. Shepard, Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York, in which he says: "I am a Democrat and believe in the principles of my party. I think I serve my party best when as Mayor I run the City Government of Baltimore on business principles, and permit no political dictation, which is against the public welfare." To-day Mayor Hayes received the following autograph reply from Mr. Shepard:

"I sincerely thank you for your letter of yesterday. It gives me great satisfaction to know that any one in your responsible and distinguished position thinks well of my candidacy for the office of Mayor of Greater New York. You put most admirable the proper position of a Democratic Mayor of a great city. If I should be elected I sincerely trust that I shall not fall below the standard you have set. With great respect, believe me to be very truly yours, EDWARD M. SHEPARD."

SHEPARD VICTORY PREDICTED BY CROKER

Plurality in New York County, He Says, Will Be 47,233.

Replies to ex-Mayor Hewitt in a Speech at Meeting of District Leaders in Tammany Hall.

Richard Croker's prediction as to the vote which Edward M. Shepard will get in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx were given out last evening after a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee. The claim is that Edward M. Shepard will have a plurality of 47,233 in New York County, and when Secretary Smith announced this official prediction of the Wigwam he said:

"And we won't take off the odd three."

These figures are said to be based on the reports made by the Tammany District leaders in open meeting. When asked for the figures by Assembly districts, Secretary Smith said:

"We have them in the reports of the leaders, but they will not be made public. To give out the figures by Assembly Districts would show to our opponents in what districts Tammany's strength is solid, and they could then make extra efforts before and on election day on the basis of the figures we made public. No such blunder as that will be committed."

Every district leader of Tammany Hall gathered yesterday afternoon to attend the meeting. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was present, and he said that Edward M. Shepard would carry the Eighth District by over 3,500.

"There is no doubt of the election of Edward M. Shepard," he declared. "The talk of defection on the east side is campaign talk. In my district I am confident that Mr. Shepard will get 200 to 300 more votes than were cast for Bryan. Altogether I have bet $32,000 through friends that Mr. Shepard will be elected, and I want to say that I have not hedged a cent. I have more money to bet that Mr. Shepard will be elected ready for takers from the Low camp."

There were other Tammany district leaders not quite so enthusiastic as Senator Sullivan. The majority claimed that they will be able to carry their districts by about the same vote cast for Mr. Bryan last year. No district leader who could be found—and more than twenty were interviewed—would claim a very material increase over the Bryan majorities. Notwithstanding this and the fact that the total plurality for Bryan last year in New York County was about 28,000, the figures, as above stated, show that the Tammany plurality for Edward M. Shepard will be 47,233.

The following figures were obtained from district leaders or prominent politicians in each district, and, while not official, represent a Tammany view of the vote in each Assembly district:

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A. D.	Shepard.	Low.	A. D.	Shepard.	Low.
1	1,800		19		2,750
2	2,000		20	1,700	
3	2,700		21		2,000
4	1,400		22	1,500	
5		300	23		700
6	3,000		24	2,000	
7	2,250		25		2,500
8	500		26	1,300	
9	1,500		27		2,500
10	1,800		28	2,200	
11	1,600		29		2,700
12	1,000		30	2,000	
13	1,700		31		3,000
14	2,500		32	2,000	
15	2,000		33	1,600	
16	1,800		34	3,700	
17	2,500		35	3,000	
18	3,500		Annexed	1,100	

The footing of this table shows:

Shepard	56,350
Low	16,450
Plurality for Shepard	40,100

James Shevlin of Brooklyn called at Tammany Hall before the Executive Committee meeting, and claimed that Brooklyn would be carried for Shepard by about 10,000.

Chairman Daniel F. MacMahon presided at the meeting, and soon after the call to order Richard Croker stood up and made a speech. He talked for over fifteen minutes. Three times he was interrupted by applause, and when he finished his talk there was a call on each leader for the result of the canvass of his district. As good reports were made there was applause for the prominent leaders. Mr. Croker then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this committee denounces the infamous slanders directed against our city in the effort to mislead its people to serve Republican partisan ends. This city has grown under Democratic administration to its proud position as one of the greatest in the world. Its material interests have suffered for brief periods only when honest and wise Democratic administrations gave place to so-called reform conditions, the result of public excitement and the outcome of partisan plots aided by a sensational press. Our citizens will resent at the polls the attempt to make issues upon falsehoods.

Resolved, That we especially condemn the outrageous attacks leveled against the women of New York by the defamers of the city. The severe denunciation that these grievous slanders call forth must be mixed with pity for those whose depraved imagination is capable of presenting so sad a picture of our city before the world.

Resolved, That the stories of New York being governed and controlled by thieves and gamblers are so inconsistent with the known facts of its steady growth in morality, prosperity, peace, and order that they refute themselves and serve only to heap scorn upon reckless partisans, discredited alike in methods and motives. All the facts show a conspiracy of the Republican foes of Democracy and of the city. It has no chance of success in this intelligent community, but we urge all citizens to take proper pride in our city to make their failure complete in every detail. Vote under the star, the straight Democratic ticket.

The following was Mr. Croker's speech to the resolutions, as given out at Tammany Hall:

"The election of the Democratic candidates will not only be a rebuke to the slanderers of our fair city, but also an indorsement of the party's attitude against the tyrannical English Government for its cruel and unholy war against one of our sister republics.

"Their election will also be the fitting answer to the letter of ex-Mayor Hewitt, who is one of Seth Low's chief partisans, printed in this morning's Times. Mr. Hewitt dares to say that manhood suffrage cannot be trusted to secure good government. This suggestion of the disenfranchisement of any part of our people can only mean that it is the intention to favor a property qualification for voters or some other un-American scheme. The voters of New York will not be blinded to this attitude of our opponents.

"Beware of further false issues that may be circulated between now and election day. Remember that this organization has not resorted to abuse and falsehood to gain votes. The matter in our answers to the attacks of our opponents in the literature prepared for that purpose has been clean and fit to go into any home. The same cannot be said of the Republican supporters of Seth Low. It is criminal to permit the introduction into households of this city of such circulars as they have issued and of many of the speeches which have found their way into the columns of the press. In spite of all this cleanliness we have worked under the great disadvantage of having only a limited number of newspapers print the facts and the truth from our side.

"At this, the closing hour of the campaign, we have the utmost confidence that the people in their wisdom will cast their ballots intelligently and that right and justice will prevail."

The leaders named men to take charge of the telephones at the district headquarters and the question of the right of policemen and firemen to vote from the houses to which they are attached was discussed at length. The matter was finally referred to the Law Committee, of which Corporation Counsel Whalen is Chairman, to take whatever steps were deemed necessary.

There was also a discussion as to the action of the Board of City Magistrates controlled by Republicans in arranging a schedule so that the four Tammany Hall City Magistrates are not in attendance in any court in the city on election day. The Tammany Magistrates are Mayo, Hogan, Brann, and Zeller.

TAMMANY CAMPAIGN WIND-UP.

Arrangements were made yesterday for the wind-up of the Tammany campaign to-night. Five theatres have been hired, each of which will be decorated and in which Democratic literature will be strewn about. Following are the theatres and the speakers:

Grand Opera House, Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue—J. Lindsay Gordon, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, John W. Keller, Patrick F. Trainor, George F. Roesch, Henry W. Unger, George B. McClellan, Amos J. Cummings, Maurice B. Blumenthal, Thomas F. Grady, John J. Delaney, and Asa Bird Gardiner.

Thalia Theatre—Henry M. Goldfogle, James W. Ridgway, William Sulzer, Joseph Malquest, Thomas F. Grady, J. Lindsay Gordon, Thomas A. Scott, Henry W. Unger, Isaac Fromme, Maurice B. Blumenthal, Walter M. Chandler, Asa Bird Gardiner, Frederick F. C. Keating, and J. F. McManus.

Miner's Bowery Theatre—William Sulzer, George F. Roesch, Julius Harburger, William Astor Chanler, J. Lindsay Gordon, Washington Lynn, Stephen S. Blake, Thomas F. Donnelly, Maurice B. Blumenthal, and Victor J. Dowling.

American Theatre—John J. Delaney, J. Lindsay Gordon, Thomas F. Grady, John W. Keller, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, John M. Quinn, T. C. T. Crain, Ira B. Rider, John F. McIntyre, Henry M. Goldfogle, and Frederick F. C. Keating.

Fourteenth Street Theatre—Lewis S. Nixon, Joseph Savage, Thomas S. Morgan, Jr., Franklin Quimby, Charles A. Alden, James W. Osborne, Asa Bird Gardiner, W. Scott, Thomas R. Chesmer, William Sulzer, Walter M. Chandler, and Maurice B. Blumenthal.

MR. SHEPARD AT A FACTORY.

Invited by Col. Knox to Speak to His Employes.

After giving his usual morning interview to the reporters at his headquarters, in Congress Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, Edward M. Shepard, accompanied by Sheriff William Walton, went to the large hat factory at Grand and St. Mark's Avenues, of which Col. Edward M. Knox is the proprietor, where he made a brief address to the 600 men employed there.

Mr. Shepard visited the factory at the invitation of Col. Knox, who was a candidate for the Fusion nomination for Mayor. Mr. Shepard's speech to the hatmakers was a summary of his public utterances during the campaign. He told his hearers that if he was elected Mayor, every dollar of the city's money that was spent would be honestly expended and properly accounted for.

Mr. Shepard's visit to the hat factory was not agreeable to many of the employes who have decided, they say, to vote the Fusion ticket.

MR. COLER ON STATEN ISLAND.

He Says that He Forced the Nomination of Edward M. Shepard.

A large Democratic meeting was held at the German Club rooms, Stapleton, S. I., last night. It was presided over by Charles J. Kullman. Bird S. Coler was the principal speaker. Among the other speakers was Congressman James W. Covert.

Mr. Coler was heartily greeted when he was introduced. After thanking those present, he said he believed the Democrats of Manhattan were honest, and he believed they were more so than the Republicans. Continuing, he said: "We are troubled at the top just as the Republicans are troubled at the top. When I had to force the nomination of Edward M. Shepard I did something to remedy the trouble at the top. When Shepard is seated he will say to the 'top': 'Go 'way back and sit down.'"

In referring to Richmond Borough affairs Mr. Coler said he approved the nomination of Nicholas Muller for Borough President. Mr. Muller, he said, was the only man who ever came to the Controller and asked for anything for Staten Island.

THE CARONDELET CLUB MAKES ANOTHER CHANGE.

Some Members Out for the Fusion Candidates, While a Shepard Transparency Covers the Building.

By the almost unanimous vote of 200 members, the Carondelet Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District last night, it is reported, flopped again. It now advocates the election of Low, Jerome, and all the Fusion candidates. A few nights ago at an alleged meeting of the club the previous declaration for the Fusion ticket was rescinded and members of the club removed from the street the Fusion banner and transparency. Last night the members declared that the action of a few nights ago was taken by unauthorized members who did not represent the real sentiment of the club.

About 250 members and friends of the club last night witnessed a vaudeville entertainment in the clubhouse at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Madison Avenue, after which they partook of a "beefsteak" supper in the basement. Speeches were made in favor of the Fusion ticket by James W. Mooney, President of the club; Julius Garbandt, Henry Tobias, and Frank Geraty. The names of Low and Jerome were greeted with uproarious applause, while those of Isaac A. Hopper, Tammany leader of the Thirty-first District; Mr. Crawford, candidate for the Assembly, and Mr. Carroll, candidate for Alderman, were accorded jeers and hisses.

Then a resolution was adopted indorsing the entire Fusion ticket, and it was done notwithstanding the fact that at the time the entire front of the club building was covered with a Shepard transparency.

Members last night in explaining the action of a few nights ago, when the club apparently came out for Shepard and cast the Fusion ticket aside, said that the action was not bona fide. There had been a business meeting, they said, and during the meeting most of the members went to the basement to play pool. In their absence a few members, led by Messrs. Crawford and Carroll, the candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman, respectively, decided that the club should give its support to Shepard and the Tammany ticket.

What Mr. Hopper Says.

Isaac A. Hopper, the Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, when seen early this morning, said:

"There was no meeting of the Carondelet Club last night, and the club did not pass any resolutions in favor of supporting Low or the Fusion ticket. What did take place was a beefsteak supper, which was attended by about twenty-one members and about thirty others, including several ladies. I was not there, but my representative was. The Carondelet Club will support Mr. Shepard."

IOWA CONCEDED REPUBLICAN.

Democrats Admit that It Will Go at Least 40,000 Against Them.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 2.—The political campaign in this State was closed practically this evening with a Republican rally in this city addressed by Congressman Cousins. The apparent overwhelming odds in favor of the Republicans has lessened the interest in the campaign, and it is conceded that a light vote will be polled, possibly even less than two years ago, when the total was 443,000.

The Republican State Central Committee, however, estimates that the vote will be in the neighborhood of 450,000, and that the Republicans will have about 75,000 plurality on the State ticket.

The Democrats do not concede this, and say the plurality will not be much greater than 40,000. There is an unknown quantity in the situation this year. The Prohibition Republicans are dissatisfied with the nomination of Cummins for Governor, on account of his well-known anti-prohibition record and will either vote the Prohibition ticket or none at all.

This disaffection may swell the Prohibition vote to 20,000 or more. On the other hand, Cummins is liable to gain some strength from the Gold Democrats, and may not run far behind the rest of his ticket, if he does so at all.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATIVE FIGHT.

Contest for Body Which Will Elect Successor to Senator Deboe.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 2.—Elections will be held on Tuesday next throughout Kentucky for members of the Legislature which will elect a successor to United States Senator William J. Deboe for the term beginning March 4, 1903; for county officers, and for municipal officers in cities of the first, second, and third classes.

The present State Senate stands: Democrats, 26; Republicans, 12. Half of these—8 Democrats and 11 Republicans—hold over. Of the 19 Senators whose terms expire, 17 were elected as Democrats. Of the 19 Senators to be elected, the Democrats claim they will certainly elect 14. The Republicans claim 6 certainly, and possibly 8.

The present House stands: Democrats, 60; Republicans, 40. No member of the House holds over.

Senator Deboe is the only announced Republican candidate for Senator. There are four Democratic candidates—ex-Gov. James B. McCreary, Charles K. Wheeler, present Congressman from the First District; David H. Smith, present Congressman from the Fourth District, and Judge James E. Cantrill, the Circuit Judge before whom the men charged with complicity in the assassination of Gov. Goebel have been tried.

On joint ballot the General Assembly now stands 86 Democrats to 52 Republicans, a Democratic majority of 34.

MR. SHEPARD'S FINAL APPEALS TO DEMOCRATS

Fusion, He Says, Represents Unworthy Political Morality.

GERMANS DEMAND A SPEECH

Mr. Shepard Defends Universal Suffrage and Declares that He Finds a Note of National Alarm in Mr. Hewitt's Criticism of Its Efficacy.

Edward M. Shepard made his last speeches in the campaign for the Mayoralty in Brooklyn last evening. He went from South Brooklyn to the Clermont Avenue Rink and made three speeches according to schedule and one not on the programme arranged for him by his campaign managers.

Mr. Shepard's carriage was literally "held up" at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, and he was induced to speak. Some German politicians who were holding a meeting in a small hall in the neighborhood heard that Mr. Shepard would pass that way in order to get to the Clermont Avenue Rink. A delegation was appointed to wait for Mr. Shepard's carriage as it came down the avenue.

The carriage when it appeared was brought up with a round turn when three or four men seized the bridles of the horses. Sheriff Walton did not understand such a procedure, but he was told that Mr. Shepard was wanted to speak before a German-American audience. After the Sheriff had surveyed the ground Mr. Shepard bowed smilingly to the men who had stopped his carriage, and made a short address.

Mr. Shepard's first speech of the evening was in Parshall's Hall, Fifty-third Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn. The hall holds about 1,000 people and was crowded. Mr. Shepard spoke of the purpose of the nominees of the Fusion ticket to disintegrate and destroy Tammany Hall if elected to office, and he said that such an ambition should not be the end and aim of a great political movement. He continued:

"I have been asked again and again if I stood for everything that has been done by the present administration. To that I answer 'I do not stand for everything that has been done by any administration.'"

He then said that the mandate of the Democratic Party was for him to reform any abuses if he was elected Mayor.

"I have been handed a pamphlet, 'Cobblestones and Asphalt,'" said Mr. Shepard. "Well, if there be any man who is hostile to the system of cobblestone pavements it is myself, and I have interested myself in a system of smooth and easy pavement." [Applause.]

There was a low rumbling in the hall which rather surprised Mr. Shepard. There was a scraping of chairs, and almost instantly the 600 or 700 people seated in the rear of the hall shifted their chairs nearer to the platform. Mr. Shepard watched the simultaneous movement of his audience and said:

"Gentlemen, I have never seen anything better done in my life. It looks as if the Democratic avalanche was upon us."

Then he discussed the question of the cost of asphalt paving, and said that while the charge for asphalt paving had been increased for the city, the same rate of increase had been charged to private persons. Mr. Shepard added that the next rapid transit extension would be to South Brooklyn.

A QUESTION ABOUT DEVERY.

After concluding his speech Mr. Shepard was driven along Third Avenue, where he was stopped. In the course of his speech to the German-Americans he was interrupted by a man who shouted:

"How about Devery?"

The Democratic candidate stopped short and, pointing his finger toward the questioner, said:

"If I find wrong-doing either in the Police Department or any other department of the City Government, it will make no difference to me about the political faith of the wrong-doers. I will stamp out all wrong-doing in this city if my faculties are equal to the job."

The people cheered at this statement, and soon Mr. Shepard was being hurried toward Turn Hall, on Atlantic Avenue. Mr. Shepard spoke to about 1,500 persons in this hall. He said in part:

"I have said that we are Democrats, and in a sense that is a general expression. In this morning's newspapers there is an interesting letter from a venerable and very able man who was once a Democrat. The letter is written in terms of some severity against myself. I now refer to the venerated Abram S. Hewitt. In this letter he exhibits principles more clearly than any one has yet done on the other side. His exhibit is the real motive and intention which animate a large number of the opposition to the fusion of this campaign.

"Mr. Hewitt says in substance that universal suffrage—that is to say, the right of each man of twenty-one years of age to vote—is a failure in cities. He says there should be restricted suffrage in cities. He says that this government of cities instead of being by the free and equal votes of all the people, should be entrusted to experts—experts, meaning a few gentlemen who are supposed to be more skillful, perhaps richer, and perhaps more powerful, than the rest of us, and to them is to be entrusted, if he had his way, the government of the cities, and this right which you and I are to exercise on Tuesday next he would, if he could, have it abrogated.

"Now that perhaps also represents a far-reached difference between the Republican Party on the one hand and the Democratic Party on the other. We believe that the mass of mankind are sound, that they love their city, and they love their land, and that they better than any small number of men, however wise or however rich they may be—we believe that the mass of men know better how to deal with their Government. We here in this country boast ourselves that our Government rests upon a broad basis; that broad basis is the sacred right of every man, equally with every other man, to take his share in the Government.

"Now Mr. Hewitt—and not only Mr. Hewitt, but large numbers of others—who are hostile to me in this campaign, some of them friends, some of them long-timed friends of mine, think that I am out of sympathy with them. Fellow-Democrats, I am out of sympathy with them. [Cheers.]

FINDS A NOTE OF ALARM.

"The history of civilization is the history of growth of universal suffrage. The countries that approach nearest to it are not only the freest, but they are the most highly civilized. The idea that there is to be a small oligarchy of men who are wiser than the rest of us, and that to them can be intrusted those powers which now belong to the great mass of the people, is to my mind in this day and generation of ours a complete folly, and when a man of Mr. Hewitt's distinction and position, on the eve of an election like this, points out the wrongs of universal suffrage in the cities, he, without meaning it, sounds a note of alarm which we Democrats well and wisely listen to. [Applause.]

"I believe myself that there are wrongs in the city government. It would be wonderful if there were not. No administration is perfect, and I say myself that if you shall make me Mayor I mean to dedicate my faculties to the correction of those wrongs. But because there are wrongs, it is an unworthy thing on the part of our adversaries to undertake, as they do, to blacken the great Democratic majority. We are not perfect, every man of us has his faults, more or less.

"We Democrats are called names, and have been called names as long as I can remember, ever since my childhood. It has always been pointed out to us that we were less responsible, less intelligent, and less this and less that than the Republicans. We don't always throw back stones, but I think we have our own doubts about it as far as political virtue goes. I think that the Fusion ticket represents a very low order of political morality. [Applause.]

Shepard was driven to the Clermont Avenue Rink, at which place he arrived shortly before 10 o'clock. The crowd of 2,500 "Independent Democrats," made up of the followers of Henry George, greeted Mr. Shepard with cheers, which lasted two minutes. There were about 300 vacant chairs in the hall.

The following are extracts from the last speech which Mr. Shepard will make in his campaign:

"We are now on the eve of the Sabbath day, and I may say sincerely that I am glad it is to be a Sabbath of rest from politics and from political discussion, and I am sincerely glad that this great discussion which has now gone on for these weeks is at its end, and that I am here before you to close what I have to say.

"I have faced thousands and perhaps I may say without exaggeration hundreds of thousands of my fellow-citizens in these five boroughs that make up our wonderful metropolis, and in all my speeches I have endeavored to bear in mind what was the problem—that it is a problem of the good government, a practical problem of the good government of the city during the next two years, and that it is a problem even larger than that, the problem of wholesome and more abidingly wholesome political conditions within the limits of the Greater New York, conditions which, if we establish here, to a perfect certainty, will have a large and wholesome influence throughout the land. That is really and truly the problem, one far transcending of the limits of partisanship.

"Epithets are bandied to and fro in a campaign. I have suffered perhaps my share of misunderstanding and of opprobrium. I know well enough that after the election is over, whatever may be my fate in the election, that those personalities will recede into the past and that on the whole out of this campaign will come deeper strains and a larger view, and I am confident that all, Democrats and Republicans alike, will confess that the struggle has, on the whole, been an honorable and a wholesome one. [Applause.] Therefore I may truly say that even to-night I think the Democratic Party has been successful. [Applause.] It has deserved success, and I have that profound confidence in the patriotism and the good sense, and, on the whole, the farseeing wisdom, of the masses of men in this great city, to believe that they will at the polls on Tuesday give success where it has been merited. [Applause.]

"Now I shall say only this in conclusion, some words personal to myself.

HIS PLEDGES OF POLICIES.

"I have taken upon my lips a number of pledges and promises in this campaign. I said at the outset that I would give no pledge of any kind which related to persons, that I believe to be forbidden by every consideration of decent politics, and of free, and responsible administration of public affairs. But as to policies, it is right enough that I or any candidate should give promises.

"Now these promises have related to the police, to the schools, to good pavements, to rapid transit, to the administration of the various sumptuary and restrictive laws passed by the Republican Legislature. But all of my promises may be summed up in this, that if you shall make me Mayor of Greater New York, I promise you that I myself will be the sole Mayor of the city. [Applause and cheers.]

"I promise you that there shall be no division of the prerogatives or influence or the intelligence or the conscience of the Mayor with any citizens, with any politician, with any political leader, with any boss, high or low. [Applause.]

"Every citizen who wishes to reach the Mayor will go to the Mayor's room in the City Hall, and he shall go nowhere else, and in that promise is implied this promise: I shall dedicate all of my faculties to the patient and the resolute and the persistent service of all the people alike, Republicans and Democrats, and citizens of every party name, whatsoever, without distinction of creed, or politics, or faith, or station, or class whatsoever. [Applause.]

"Those faculties shall be exercised first to reform and to undo what is wrong or amiss in any part of the administration of this city government, and in the general promise I have given is included this specific promise that there shall be a resolute and thorough investigation if I become Mayor of every department of the City Government, and when that work of undoing what is wrong or amiss, when that work is completed, I shall then dedicate such faculties and skill and experience as I may possess to the larger and the more enduring work of civil administration of a great metropolis.

"And then, fellow-citizens and fellow-Democrats, if the Mayor and his Democratic coadjutors should have the success which I believe under providence they would have in assuring and securing to all of the people of this city a high-minded, a pure, a resolute, and efficient, a far-seeking and a far-doing administration, then will no one grudge them this satisfaction, that because they are Democrats and because they were nominated by Democratic conventions, out of the honor and success of their administration the Democratic Party itself shall be the best service to the city find its own best service, and in a larger and better and more glorious city of the Greater New York find a larger and more glorious and better and more successful Democratic Party, founded still more deeply and securely for all time in the affections of the great masses of men of the American metropolis." [Applause.]

MRS. CHARTRAND HELD.

Autopsy, However, Corroborates Her Statements About Her Husband's Death.

County Physician Charles B. Converse yesterday made an autopsy in the case of John Chartrand of Hoboken, who was shot

MR. SHEPARD'S ANSWERS

Ex-Mayor Hewitt's Memory, He Says, Is at Fault.

HE WRITES TO MR. CUTTING

Again Refers to the Candidacy of Justice Jerome—He Will Make No Further Reply to Carl Schurz.

At his Brooklyn headquarters yesterday, Edward M. Shepard made public replies he had prepared in answer to the latest criticisms of him by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and R. Fulton Cutting. Mr. Shepard's reply to Mr. Hewitt is as follows:

"I have read all of Mr. Hewitt's letters. I have noticed in political campaigns that, as feeling grows more intense toward the end, argument is too apt to change to outcry. When Mr. Hewitt declares that I am suffering "rapid deterioration of character," it is plain that it is not the time for discussion with him. I predict that after the election is over, whatever may be the result, he more than any one else, with his generosity and fairness of temper, will regret what he now sees fit to say of me.

"When he says that no imputations were made upon him for his repeated acceptances of Tammany Hall nominations, and his repeated elections to office (he never was elected otherwise) by Tammany Hall votes, his memory is gravely at fault. Henry George, Jr., this morning quotes from his (Mr. Hewitt's) letter of October, 1886, when imputations such as are now made upon me were made upon him while he was running for the Mayoralty upon a Tammany Hall nomination.

"He then wrote: 'For ten years I have been nominated by the men you condemn as politicians, and I have not found this fact to be any bar to the conscientious and independent performance of my public duty. I am not so impracticable as to refuse the methods by which society at any given time is governed and to decline to do my part as a citizen because the machinery of politics is not to my liking.'

"I again appeal from the Abram S. Hewitt of 1901 to the Abram S. Hewitt of 1886.

"Mr. Hewitt says that I seek to put him in the position of opposing universal suffrage. But it is he who puts himself in that very attitude, for he himself says, speaking of municipal elections, 'that ignorance should be excluded from control, and that the city's business should be carried on by trained experts selected by some other principle than popular suffrage.' That is to say, he himself confirms the very thing I said of him.

"The radical difference between Mr. Hewitt and myself is that I believe and he disbelieves in the essential honesty, fairness and political competence of the masses of men, even the masses of the Greater City of New York. The trend of civilisation the world over has been that the more democratic government has been the less corrupt it has been."

REPLY TO MR. CUTTING.

To Mr. Cutting's letter Mr. Shepard sent this reply:

"I received last evening your letter which I find printed in this morning's papers. You quite missed the point. What I said and have now repeatedly said was this: That the Fusion ticket, made up in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn by the Republican machine, John C. Sheehan, Michael J. Coffey, and the gentlemen of the Citizens' Union, did not represent the wishes or ideals of yourself and other sincerely non-partisan members of the Citizens' Union. This I said solely upon the public and undisputed statements made in the press during the various Fusion conferences.

"To this you answered, in an interview on Thursday, saying that Dr. Goldenkranz, the candidate for Coroner; Mr. O'Brien, candidate for Sheriff; Mr. Seabury, candidate for City Judge, and Mr. Jerome, candidate for District Attorney, were nominated upon the original preference or suggestion of the Citizens' Union. To this I replied that I accepted, as I shall always accept, as entirely and unreservedly true whatever you say of any matter of fact within your knowledge.

"You did not, however, in your interview, which I read, say that President Low was selected upon the preference or original wish of yourself or the other non-partisan members of the Citizens' Union. This I said upon public and undisputed statements, made during the Fusion conferences, that you and the other non-partisan members of your Union insisted that the candidate should be a Democrat, and that you and they yielded to the determination of President Low under extreme pressure. I do not understand you now to say that those public statements were incorrect.

"Dr. Goldenkranz and Messrs. O'Brien, Seabury, and Jerome make but a small part of the Fusion ticket to represent the original wishes of the Citizens' Union. The same thing is true in Brooklyn, where the Brooklyn Eagle, the chief supporter of President Low in Brooklyn, declared in an editorial of last Thursday, with respect to the entire Fusion ticket other than the Mayor, that the Fusion candidates were 'disgruntled factionalists,' that the ticket 'sprang into being as a consequence of dealing and dickering,' that the candidates now on the Fusion ticket with President Low there was 'no price to their support,' that 'places on that ticket were the price asked for and conceded,' that 'reform for them has but one significance—they are out and want to get in,' and that 'any opening would suit them.'

"You criticise me for having said that, 'having solely in mind a dignified, judicial, patient, administration' of the office of District Attorney, I did not believe that the Citizens' Union would to-day say that the selection of Mr. Jerome was a wise one. You unintentionally pervert my words into the assertion that nothing but dignity, judicial mindedness, and patience are necessary for the District Attorney. I agree with you that honesty and courage are equal or superior requirements. I said that, having in view the qualities which I specified, I did not believe the Citizens' Union would say that the selection was wise. You ask me to make comparison between Messrs. Jerome and Unger. I have not the advantage of acquaintance with either of those gentlemen, except only that I have once or twice seen Mr. Unger upon political platforms.

"My judgment as to the dignity, judicial mindedness, and patience of Mr. Jerome has been derived solely from a perusal of his speeches. Even if it were fit for me to deal with local conditions, I should not, either as to him or as to Mr. Unger, in the absence of proper acquaintance with their professional equipment or character, express any opinion.

"Very certainly I will not accept statements as to either coming from sources which have, as to myself, and matters about which I have a direct and personal knowledge, made misstatements perverse and even malicious.

"Nor shall I enter into the merits of candidates in the various boroughs, except only to point out, as I shall again do to-night, the temporizing and futile manner in which the Fusion ticket is made up, a manner certain to result in the failure of the lofty purpose you have had in mind. That I believe to be conceded by large numbers of your own associates, who ill conceal the disgust they feel at a situation which they think constrains them to support many of the Fusion candidates."

NO REPLY TO MR. SCHURZ.

Mr. Shepard said that he intended to make no further answers to statements by Carl Schurz.

"Mr. Schurz," he said, "may say anything he pleases about my political judgment. I am not obliged to agree with him. I have most unqualified admiration and confidence in him, but I think he is wrong this time."

Mr. Shepard was asked why he had singled out Mr. Cantor as the only Fusion candidate to attack by name.

"I have not dealt with the characters of any of the candidates as bearing on the composition of the Fusion ticket," he replied. "I have quoted the characters of Messrs. Sheehan and Cantor as given by practically the entire press now supporting Seth Low. I have made no assertions of my own about them."

Berlin Press on New York Campaign.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The newspapers are devoting much attention to New York's Mayoralty contest. The Vossische Zeitung describes the police corruption in New York as being horrible, and the New York correspondent of the Kreuz Zeitung says: "If Low tries to fill the offices with honest men he will fail, since there are not enough honest men in New York."

PREPARED ALL FOR HER LONELY DEATH BY SUICIDE.

Mrs. Polly Hopkins Finds Her Daughter Dead as She Had Dreamed on Thursday.

Alone in her richly appointed home Mrs. Lillian Gilbert, long a sufferer from Bright's disease, killed herself by inhaling gas some time yesterday afternoon. She lived with her mother, Mrs. Polly Hopkins, in the house 990 Mott Avenue.

Mrs. Hopkins, who is well known throughout the Borough of the Bronx for her many successful real estate operations, was called down town on business early yesterday morning, and after she left, Mrs. Gilbert told the servants that they could have a holiday, which they gladly took. So it happened that when Mrs. Hopkins returned at 5 o'clock P. M., she was unable to obtain any answer to her ring. She dreamed Thursday night that she saw her daughter lying dead clad in a white gown, and the recollection of this alarmed her.

She hurried to the barn and called the coachman, Thomas Smith, who entered by breaking a window. They found every door locked and barred on the inside, and when they reached Mrs. Gilbert's bedroom on the second floor they found the door locked and forced it open. The woman lay dead on her bed clad in a white gown. She had taken a rubber spraying pipe from the bathroom, unscrewed the perforated plate at the bell end, and connected the other end with the chandelier. Then she had placed the open bell across her mouth. She had been dead an hour or more. On the bureau was this note:

Dear Mother: Forgive me for what I have done. I cannot help it. Ask Frank to forgive me also. Lovingly, LILLIAN.

Mrs. Gilbert was forty-two years old. She married Frank Gilbert, a builder, twelve years ago. He had not returned home from his business up to 9 o'clock last night. They had one child, which died several years ago. Mrs. Gilbert suffered so much during recent years that she had become very erratic, and for a long time was under constant supervision at her home. She had improved lately, and for this reason her mother thought it safe to leave her with the servants. Dr. Walsh of Fordham Hospital and Dr. Brugman, the family physician, were called, but they could only say that the woman had been dead over an hour. Dr. Brugman had called at the house during the afternoon, probably while Mrs. Gilbert was making preparations for death, but, being unable to gain admittance, went away.

QUARANTINE AT GALVESTON.

Liverpool Vessels Must Undergo a Rigid Inspection.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 2.—Because of the prevalence of bubonic plague at Liverpool and Glasgow, the quarantine regulations here promulgated by the State quarantine officials will require the detention for five days of all vessels arriving after this date from those ports. This applies to vessels sailing from Liverpool before the announcement of the plague there, and is justified on the ground that there is no certainty as to how long the plague has existed in that port.

After five days' detention the vessels will be released, provided no suspicious sick cases develop. In such contingency each ship will be treated under the discretion of the quarantine officer of the port. The rule is ironclad requiring the five days' detention after arrival here regardless of the date of sailing from Liverpool, whether sailing direct or sailing at another port before sailing for Galveston. The shipping interest is not uneasy. There is plenty of tonnage in sight to move all cargoes offering. The liners to Liverpool are the principal vessels affected.

The Bubonic Plague Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—With the information so far in the possession of the Marine Hospital Service authorities as to the outbreak of plague in Liverpool and Glasgow, this Government does not regard those cities as infected ports. The utmost care, however, is being exercised by officials here to prevent the plague from entering Atlantic ports of the United States through incoming vessels from Liverpool and Glasgow. All such arrivals will be subjected to the most rigid examination. The members of the crews of the vessels who are more likely to have been near the scene of the plague outbreak than the ordinary passengers will be examined with greatest care.

Fall and Winter Free Lectures.

Popular free lectures are to be continued during the Fall and Winter in the lecture hall of the American Museum of Natural History under the auspices of the Department of Education for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in co-operation with the museum authorities, every Tuesday and Saturday evening. The Tuesday lectures constitute a course of eleven, dealing with European geographical topics, and elaborately illustrated with the stereopticon. This week's subject will be "Saunterings in Merrie England," discussed by Thomas Edward Potterton. The Saturday lectures are a course of six upon astronomical subjects.

TO BUILD A ROAD IN MEXICO.

American Syndicate Receives a Subsidy and Will Develop a Rich Region.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—F. Merrill Griffith, United States Consul at Matamoras, Mexico, reports to the State Department that it is authoritatively stated that a concession has been granted by the Government of Mexico to an American syndicate to build a railroad from Monterey to Matamoras, which is situated in the State of Tamaulipas, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. The concession carries a Governmental subvention of $6,000 a kilometer, (0.62137 mile,) and there is a strong probability that the State of Tamaulipas will add $2,000 a kilometer to this amount. The rich resources of Northern Tamaulipas have remained undeveloped up to the present on account of inadequate transportation facilities.

Almost anything suited to a subtropical climate will grow in this section, especially corn, cotton, fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, &c., and it has recently been demonstrated that rice can be successfully cultivated near the Rio Grande. The extent of land lying along the rivers and through which the proposed railroad will pass, which is susceptible of successful irrigation, is unlimited.

Mexico, and especially the State of Tamaulipas, offers inducements to prospective investors and capitalists, and the policy of both the National and State Governments is to judiciously protect whatever industries may be established.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. H. Crocker, San Francisco; Prof. Laureate Hatton, Princeton University.

HOLLAND—Mme. Nordica, London; the Rev. C. P. Croft, Simsbury, Conn.

GRAND—Arthur Goebel, Covington, Ky.; Col. T. A. Baldwin, United States Army; Capt. H. G. Sickel, United States Army; the Rev. W. G. Pent, Aberdeen, S. D.

CAMBRIDGE—Senator Eugene Hale and Mrs. Hale, Ellsworth, Me.

IMPERIAL—Y. Riko, Japanese Imperial Consul, Tokio, Japan; Immigration Commissioner Terence V. Powderly, Washington; Capt. H. A. Young.

MANHATTAN—Sheldon Whitehouse, Newport; Martin A. Knapp, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, Washington; Major A. H. MacDonald, Toronto.

BUCKINGHAM—The Rev. George C. Lorimer, Boston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.

12:05 A. M.—526 Morris Avenue; Martin E. Keisil; damage, $900.

12:20 A. M.—93 Ninth Street; Charles Malloy & Co.; damage, $2,000.

9:25 A. M.—66 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; L. J. O'Brien; damage, $100.

11:45 A. M.—211 Mulberry Street; Nicanio Orlando; damage, $300.

12:25 P. M.—15 Charles Lane; damage, $100.

1:35 P. M.—296 Ninth Avenue; Pond & Bodo; damage, $10.

2:35 P. M.—57 Crosby Street; Alexander Felle; damage slight.

5:25 P. M.—446 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street; John Sullivan; damage, $25.

6:30 P. M.—421 East Seventieth Street; A. Tuckerman; no damage.

7:05 P. M.—400 East Ninetieth Street; Charles Lassar; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—536-542 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:40 P. M.—247 East Sixty-second Street; Bella Fisher; damage, $5.

11:20 P. M.—1,618 First Avenue; Edward Penney; no damage.

MR. SHEPARD MAKES AN APPEAL TO VOTERS

Says that If He Is Elected He Alone Will Be Mayor.

Also Says that He Stands for "A Rigorous and Vigorous Investigation of the Police."

The following personal appeal to voters was issued yesterday by Mayoralty Candidate Edward M. Shepard:

To the Men of Greater New York:

I ask your support on Tuesday next. I ask it upon my promise that, if I be then elected Mayor, I will, during the years 1902 and 1903, be myself the Mayor, alone and exclusively exercising all of his great powers, and alone and exclusively subject to all his great responsibilities. If I be Mayor, citizens may reckon to absolute certainty that the Mayor will be in my chair and nowhere else, and that no citizen may, with either hope or reason, seek elsewhere any part whatever of the Mayor's power, influence, conscience, or intelligence.

I promise you that, if I be Mayor, neither public moneys raised out of the toil and economy of all citizens alike, whatever their politics, nor administrative powers created for the benefit of all citizens alike, shall be used for the purpose of building up or breaking down any political organization. If rigorously good administration will break down any political body, Democratic or Republican, then it shall, under my administration, be broken down. If rigorously good administration by a Mayor who is a Democrat should bring honor and prestige to his party, no sensible and good citizen ought to grieve. My adversary and his supporters, on the other hand, declare that the prime purpose of their campaign is the destruction of Tammany Hall; and to that political purpose they subordinate all questions of good administration—the police excepted. They ignore the schools, rapid transit construction, the systematic good pavement of the streets, water supply, extension of the sewerage system, sanitation, the treatment of the tenement house, and other humanitarian problems, and all those other questions of constructive, creative, and humane administration, upon which depend the future and practical welfare of the city and of its vast population. My proposition, on the contrary, is that these and the questions present in first and only legitimate purpose of this election, and that corrupt politics of any party name can be best destroyed by pure, able, effective, and high-minded administration, and by a wholesome and permanent improvement of political conditions. As to the police, I stand for a rigorous and vigorous investigation, to be conducted with intrepid but scrupulous regard to justice. The Commissioner, his deputies, and the entire force shall, under my Mayoralty of mine, represent my own ideals of public order, decency, and mercy. If elected I shall dedicate my best faculties and my long experience in like work to investigation of every department of the City Government—and to the resolute undoing of wrong.

The Fusion ticket represents, first, the triumph of Senator Platt and the Republican organization in effectuating their determination that no man who voted for the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1900 should be considered eligible to the Mayoralty. That determination first introduced partisanship into this campaign. The addition to the Republican ticket of Mr. Grout, representing the Michael J. Coffey Democratic secession in Brooklyn, and of Jacob A. Cantor, the representative of John C. Sheehan in Manhattan, does not make the ticket non-partisan. Those names and other names dictated by Democratic elements of the Fusion make certain and speedy the dissolution of the Fusion, whether or not it succeeds at the polls. Such success would give no assurance of permanent improvement of the politics of the city. It is well known, and is undisputed, that the high-minded members of the Citizens' Union surrendered with extreme reluctance to the nominations dictated by John C. Sheehan and Michael J. Coffey.

If you shall elect the Fusion ticket, not only will its temporary and incongruous alliance be dissolved long before the end of 1903, but the Democratic Party—having in such case been punished at the polls for its acceptance of the vigorously reformatory policy represented by its candidate for Mayor—will be furnished an extreme motive to surrender to the forces of political corruption headed by Messrs. Sheehan and Coffey and the lamentable failure of every fusion in the past to permanently benefit the city will be repeated. The Fusion Mayor will in such case be obstructed by associates utterly unlike himself, who have been named with him, in order, in case of success, to be able to purchase with patronage and power readmission to the Democratic organization. If, on the other hand, the Democratic Party be sustained when, as now, its face is definitely set to that future of reform to which it dedicates the great powers of the Mayoralty, the Mayor will be able not only effectively to serve the city, but to bring to its Democracy and all political conditions of the city a tonical and wholesome vigor. Let any Democrat, who is angry, think precisely what it is at which he will strike, if he strike at my candidacy. The Democratic Party includes, and will, during our generation, include, the great majority of the voters of this city. You cannot, whatever your politics, better promote its future welfare than to make the majority party stand, as it will stand, if I be elected, for the best public service. The Mayor who shall serve the city best will serve his party best. If this be partisanship, it surely is neither unworthy nor inconsistent with the best interests of the city. If you wisely prefer the permanent welfare of Greater New York, its development on generous, far-seeing, and far-doing lines of constructive work; and if you also consider the permanent and wholesome elevation of its political conditions, you will, I believe, whatever your party alliances, feel bound to give to the Democratic candidate for Mayor the votes which he now directly asks from you, upon his record in the past, and his promises for the future.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Picture Not Removed, Says Mr. Nagle.

Percival E. Nagle, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, denied yesterday that he had removed the picture of Edward M. Shepard from a window in his residence. Mr. Nagle said that the published story was untrue.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD MEN LAID OFF.

Illinois Central Machinists Attribute Action to Union Agitation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Four hundred employes of the Illinois Central Railroad working in the shops at Burnside, near Chicago, have been laid off. Out of a force of 186 machinists and helpers, 126 were included in the lay-off. Boilermakers, blacksmiths, and their helpers and roundhouse men make up the balance of the number.

The cause of the discharge of so many men is not stated by the company officials. A large percentage of those discharged are union men, and some of them attribute their discharge to the agitation last April, when the machinists of the entire system made a demand for a nine-hour workday, threatening a strike. The demand was withdrawn when the company subsequently announced a general increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of all its employes.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Southern Railway has announced the inauguration of the sale of return tickets between New York and New Orleans and Texas points. This step is an innovation, as round trip tickets have never before been in effect between these points.

The transfer of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad to the Wabash Railroad Company was completed yesterday, and the new owners began operating the road as a branch of the Wabash system at midnight. The new Wabash bonds, for which the Omaha and St. Louis bonds are to be exchanged, will be in the hands of the Union Trust Company Dec. 15.

The new overland limited service via the New York Central system, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Union Pacific, goes into effect to-day. It will mean a reduction in time of about three hours between Chicago and San Francisco. The patronage, it is stated, already promises to be in excess of the accommodation, which is limited to the actual capacity of the train.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad announces a general change of time in its passenger service, commencing to-day. The leaving time of the through trains will not be changed, the change applying principally to the local train service.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Roosevelt Dinner to Booker Washington Changes the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2.—The campaign in Virginia this year has been in many respects a remarkable one. The election Tuesday is for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, one-half of the Senate, composed of forty members, and members of the House of Delegates. The Democrats will, as usual, win on their general ticket, as well as both branches of the Legislature. It is only a question of majority, and this will largely depend upon how well the managers work in the great black districts.

The Roosevelt dinner and the bitterness with which Col. Summers, a Republican member of the Constitutional Convention, drew the color line will be largely responsible for much of this majority. Up to the time of the Roosevelt dinner at the White House the Democrats found it difficult to arouse any enthusiasm or interest among their followers. In fact, the action of the Constitutional Convention in not disposing of the great matters for which it was called had embarrassed the Democrats. The fact that that body postponed until after election action on the subject of franchise gave the Republicans an opportunity to assert that the measure which is to be adopted will not be one which will meet with popular favor. Then, too, the convention was expected to cut down many of the useless offices and otherwise bring about changes of an economical character. The body has been in session four months, and thus far has adopted none of these measures.

This condition of things caused the Democrats to enter the campaign handicapped on all sides. In the white sections that party has had to deny every day for weeks charges that they intended to disfranchise the illiterate whites. This they have done, but the whites seem to hesitate to trust these declarations.

The Roosevelt dinner to Booker Washington and the intemperate utterances on the color line of Col. Summers, the Republican member of the Constitutional Convention from Washington County, neutralized the effects of the condition referred to. Col. J. Hampton Hoge, the Republican nominee for Governor, has proved himself a splendid campaign speaker. The Democrats will elect Montague, their candidate for Governor, and all of the other candidates on the general ticket by perfectly safe majorities, and have both branches of the Legislature by large majorities in each house.

They will, however, lose the southwest—the great white belt—and may sustain some losses in other white sections.

UTICA CITY OUTLOOK.

Pre-Election Estimates Indicate Certain Victory for Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Nov. 2.—The election of the Democratic city ticket on Tuesday is certain. Charles A. Talcott, Democratic candidate for Mayor to succeed Richard W. Sherman, is a leading member of the Oneida County bar, and a few years ago carried Utica for County Judge by about 900 majority. Mr. Talcott cut the big Republican majority in the county down to about 500. He has been a member of several city boards, and, unlike his Republican opponent, Dr. Morris J. Davis, Mr. Talcott is experienced in municipal matters.

The local Republican boss, "Tom" Wheeler, is fighting hard for Dr. Davis, but there are hundreds of Republicans who are dissatisfied with Wheeler's methods, and they will vote for Mr. Talcott.

Dr. Davis was not the real choice of the Republican nominating convention. George Beatty, President of the Board of Aldermen, was the choice of a majority of the delegates, but Wheeler told Beatty to get out of the race. Then the delegates named Dr. Davis as their candidate. The latter is upholding the acts of a Republican Common Council.

He is relying on the saloon vote to pull him through, the word having been passed along that "Davis will stand for an open town."

Mr. Talcott, however, will run well in the strong Republican wards. The Democratic City Committee estimates his majority at 400. The Republican campaign managers simply say their ticket will be elected. Mr. Talcott is 8 to 5 favorite in betting circles.

For several years Oneida County has sent a solid Republican delegation to the State Legislature. Assemblymen M. J. McQuade and Fred J. Brill are running for second terms in the First and Second Districts, while Assemblyman E. M. Marson, against all precedents, is a candidate for a third term in the Third District. The Democrats practically conceded the election of Messrs. Brill and Marson, although the latter will run behind. He is the author of the Marson bill which changed the time of holding town meetings from Spring to Fall. Many farmers believe their local town meetings should be divorced from State and county elections, and this feeling will hurt Marson. His district is overwhelmingly Republican, and there are slight chances of his defeat. The Democrats, it is believed, will capture the First District. Their candidate is Thomas J. Mortimer, President of the Trades Assembly. He is making an energetic canvass.

Assemblyman McQuade was elected last year by the heavy vote for President. The district was carried by the Republicans by about 1,200 majority, but McQuade's majority was only 525. The Republicans will elect their entire county ticket and, it is believed, a majority of the Board of Supervisors. The board is now controlled by the Democrats and Wheeler Republicans.

MASSACHUSETTS VOTE FORECAST.

Republicans Admit Quincy Likely to Reduce Gov. Crane's Plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—At the headquarters of the Republican State Committee, returns of the registration in the cities and towns of the State have been received from the city and town committees, and an attempt has been made to base a prediction on the total vote of Massachusetts next Tuesday, and the Republican plurality.

The registration returns from sixteen cities and 125 towns—not including Boston—show that there has been an increase of 8 per cent. in the registration in cities, and of 7 per cent. in the towns over that of 1899, the last "off" year. In that year 66.8 per cent. of the registered vote was cast in the cities, and 60.6 in the towns, and the total vote of the State was about 309,000. Assuming that the same percentage will be cast this year, the total vote next Tuesday should be in the vicinity of 304,000. In 1899 Gov. Crane polled 56 per cent., and T. Paine, Jr., 35 per cent. of the vote.

If, therefore, the Republicans and Democrats poll next week the same relative proportion of the total vote, as in 1899, Crane would have 180,000 and Quincy 119,000, giving a plurality for Crane of 71,000.

The Republicans admit, however, that Mr. Quincy is likely to receive the support of many Democrats who voted for Crane in preference to Paine two years ago. The size of this vote is purely problematic. If it be not less than 7,500, Gov. Crane's plurality would be 56,000.

The Democrats expect to surprise the Republicans by the size of the vote for Mr. Quincy in Boston, and if the latter's plurality in this city is 10,000, or over, as some of the optimistic Democratic leaders are predicting, the Boston figures will, of course, pull down Gov. Crane's plurality in the State.

QUESTION OF TAXATION.

Replies of Seth Low and Edward M. Shepard to an Inquiry of Single Tax Organizations.

Benjamin Doblin, Chairman of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, last night made public communications which he received from Edward M. Shepard and Seth Low in reply to a question put to them in a circular letter sent by the Manhattan Single Tax Club and the Brooklyn Single Tax League, regarding the assessment and estimate of property in the event of the election of either to the Mayoralty.

The reply from Seth Low is as follows:

Dear Sir: The inquiry contained in your circular letter was duly received. I need scarcely say that, in the event of my election, I will do my best to remedy any inequalities in taxation which may exist contrary to the spirit and letter of the law. Yours very truly,

SETH LOW.

Mr. Shepard replied as follows:

Dear Sir: I have your note of the 30th instant asking me, in behalf of a joint committee of the Manhattan Single Tax Club and the Brooklyn Single Tax League, the following question:

"In Chapter 300, Laws of 1898, it is provided as follows: 'The property shall be estimated and assessed at its full value, and will you, if elected, exercise whatever influence and authority that may be vested in you to secure the execution of that provision of law?'"

I have no doubt that, as a general proposition, the only sound rule for assessment of property for purposes of taxes, is to assess it at its full and fair value. In no other way can discrimination be prevented, which are certain—whether so intended or not—to be unfair. The tax situation in the State, however, is very complicated.

If the whole question were simply the question of levying taxes in the City of Greater New York for local purposes, I should have no hesitation in saying that assessments ought to be at full value. If this would result in unduly enlarging the debt-incurring capacity of the city, then the percentage of debt-incurring capacity should be reduced. The problem is complicated by the enormous under valuations in portions of the State outside Greater New York. Of course it would be most unjust to increase the rate of assessments in Greater New York unless the assessments in the rest of the State were to proceed under the same footing.

I do not see that a Mayor of Greater New York can, with any loyalty to the city over the administration of which he presides, give any promise as to the rate of assessments within Greater New York, except that they shall, to the uttermost of his power and influence, be strictly equal, and in substantial, essential conformity with the intent of the law. Yours very truly,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

NOTED SINGERS HERE.

Lilli Lehmann and Mme. Nordica Arrive from Europe.

The steamship Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived here yesterday, had among its passengers Mme. Lilli Lehmann, the singer, who comes to America to be heard in a concert tour only, under the management of C. L. Graff. Apart from being a little tired from the sea voyage, Mme. Lehmann reported herself to be in the best of health and voice. Except for the short season of opera in Berlin, which ended in June, the singer has been resting at her Summer home at Skarfling. When asked her opinion of the Wagner performances in France, Mme. Lehmann said:

"I am very glad, indeed, to see Wagner given in the language of the country in which the opera is produced. The difficulty heretofore has been the translation, and while it is very difficult to obtain good translations of Wagner either in English or in any other language, still it is within possibility and should be done. I hope that the example in Paris will be followed and trust that it is not too much to express the hope that eventually every country will in its own language hear Wagner."

Mme. Lehmann's first appearance will be in a recital at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon next. In the course of the season she will be heard in nearly all the large cities of the United States.

Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis, and will be heard in New York and other large cities in concert recitals. The singer has appeared during the past season on the Continent at Munich, where she has been singing leading roles in German opera. She stated she has engaged M. Simmons as accompanist. Mme. Nordica looked well. She will tour the country in a private car, Brunnhilde. She announced on landing that she had received a cablegram engaging her for the Covent Garden season next year.

IRVING IN "THE LYONS MAIL."

Sir Henry Irving acted Lesurques and Dubosc in "The Lyons Mail," at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. There was a large audience, and the acting of the great artist was received with demonstrations of approval, which at times rose to acclamations.

At the close of the second act he was called to acknowledge the approval of the audience several times, and finally forced to make a speech. He said that he was not at all clever at playing the role of the grateful man, because he could not fully express all that was in his heart. He told the audience how grateful he was for the kindness shown to him since his return to this country, and he said that at all times he was the respectful and loyal servant of the public.

The speech was similar in spirit and feeling to the others made by the famous actor in the course of the current engagement. It should be recorded that at each change of his programme or on each "first night" he has been compelled, sometimes with manifest reluctance, to make a speech in acknowledgment of the enthusiasm of his auditors.

As often as he has been in New York he has never aroused more enthusiasm than in the course of the present visit. There could be no surer answer to the oft-repeated question whether his powers are failing. It is evident that those who go to his performances find no signs of it. Perhaps the voice of the actor is not so sonorous as it was in his earlier days, but it was never a thoroughly musical organ.

His skill in playing upon his instrument is finer than the instrument itself. In vigor, fire, expression, feeling, his acting is today as notable as it ever was. The public plainly feels that each appearance is an event in the dramatic world, and hangs upon his action and his utterance with breathless interest and attention.

The performance of the dual rôle assumed by the actor in "The Lyons Mail" presents no few features for comment. It is the same powerful piece of work as it was of old. The delineation of the two men is as distinct and clear-cut as ever, and there is the same careful demarcation of the two natures by the employment of beauties of facial movement and vocal delivery.

There is no opportunity for facial disguise in these parts. The two men are shown with smooth faces. The intervals between their appearances are too short to admit of preparation of the countenance by the familiar devices of the stage. One is forcibly reminded of the similar test of Mr. Mansfield's facial skill in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

But the treatment of the appearance is perfectly paired with that of the voice, the manner of speaking, and the gait. Above and beyond all this, however, is the revelation of character. The loveliness of the nature of the good man, Lesurques, is set forth as graphically as the hideousness of the evil nature of the villain Dubosc.

In the closing passage of the second act the actor rises to a height of genuine pathos, which is deeply moving. It is well worth while to go to the theatre to see such acting, albeit the play is one of the slightest and least satisfying of dramatic productions.

The principal actor last night had capable assistance from Miss Hackney as the daughter of Lesurques, Miss Milton as the unfortunate victim of the wretched Dubosc, and Mr. Dodsworth as Chopard, the horse dealer. The entire performance moved with the smoothness and certainty to which we are accustomed in the representations under the management of the director of the London Lyceum Theatre.

Ada Rehan Arrives.

Ada Rehan, after several months spent abroad, was a passenger on the American liner St. Louis, which arrived yesterday. The actress has been resting during her stay away from America, and said upon arriving yesterday that she contemplated continuing her rest for some time in America. Miss Rehan will go to San Francisco. She had nothing to say as to her plans about plays which she would be seen in the coming season. She denied the rumor that she was to organize a company.

Mme. Nevada Sails.

Emma Nevada, accompanied by her husband, Dr. Ray Palmer, and her daughter, Mignon, together with Messrs. Pabla Casals, Moreau, and Maquarre, sailed from Havre yesterday for New York. Their departure was made a week earlier than was originally planned owing to the acceptance of the singer's offers for musical evenings in the Eastern cities, which opens her tour a week earlier.

Garden City Man Wins a Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—In response to the offer of two prizes made by the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, for compositions for orchestra and chorus and for orchestra alone, twenty-seven compositions were submitted. These have now been examined, and the decision of the judges, George W. Chadwick, Horatio W. Parker, and Frank Van der Stucken, is that the second prize of $400, for the best work for orchestra alone, be awarded to Henry K. Hadley, musical director of the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, Long Island, for his symphony in F minor, entitled "The Four Seasons." Mr. Hadley is thirty years of age, and won the first Paderewski prize on the same composition.

Annie Irish Injured.

Annie Irish, who has been playing a prominent rôle in Minnie Maddern Fiske's production of "Mistress of the Balcony," at the Manhattan Theatre, suffered a painful injury yesterday afternoon which necessitated her retiring from the cast at the performance last night. The actress made a misstep coming out of her dressing room and fell. It was found by her physician that she had wrenched her ankle. Her part was taken last night by an understudy.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street, West.

Modern Methods—Matchless Values

perfectly exemplified here. Every day some betterment is enforced—every day increased sales tell the story of your satisfaction with this store and its offerings—a natural result of such values as these:

Ladies' Suits and Skirts—Monday, as Extra Occasion.

LADIES' SUITS—A clearing sale of all-wool cheviots, mixtures or canvas cloths, a variety of our best styles, comprising Norfolk, Eton or blouse effects, trimmed or plain, pedestrian or full length skirts, were $25.00, for Monday 17.50

LADIES' SKIRTS of black velvet, handsomely trimmed with peau-de-soie or satin, full train, suitable for evening wear, reg. $14.75, for Monday 10.75

Ladies' Coats and Jackets, Special for Monday:

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS of best quality all-wool Kersey, storm collar, heavily stitched, thoroughly tailored, lined with Skinner's satin, 43 inches long, reg. $18.00; for Monday 12.50

LADIES' JACKETS of best quality all-wool Martinique, yoke or plain back, 25 to 30 inches long, reg. $15.00; for Monday, . 9.95

Silks and Dress Goods.

COLORED ALL-SILK CREPE-DE-CHINE, in a full line of evening shades, 24 ins. wide, reg. $1.00 yd..... 69c

COLORED ALL-SILK PEAU-DE-CREPE, in all the new street and evening shades, warranted to wear, 24 ins. wide, reg. $1.10 yd..... 89c

BLACK FANCY CORDED TAFFETA, 21 ins. wide, reg. $1.00 yd.. 79c

BLACK NOVELTY PLISSE, an entirely new fabric, 44 ins. wide, reg. $1.75 yd..... 1.29

COLORED ALL-WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOTS, in all the latest Fall shades, 46 ins. wide, reg. 75c. yd. 59c

COLORED ENGLISH COSTUME SUITINGS, in all the new Autumn colorings, 54 ins. wide, reg. $1.35 yd..... 98c

BLACK ALL-WOOL FRENCH BATISTE, an extra good quality, 40 ins. wide, reg. 59c. yard..... 39c

BLACK ALL-WOOL CHEVIOTS, a superior grade and extra heavy, 50 ins. wide, reg. 98c. yd..... 69c

Curtains and Couch Covers.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, best quality Swiss net, heavy borders,

Reg.	5.75,	6.75,	8.50	pair
At	3.50,	4.75,	6.50	pair

REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, pretty designs,

Reg.	8.00,	9.50,	16.50	pair
At	5.95,	7.50,	9.75	pair

MERCERIZED TAPESTRY CURTAINS, in floral and two-toned effects.

Reg.	6.50,	7.75,	9.50	pair
At	4.75,	5.50,	7.50	pair

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, fringed all around, Bagdad and Kiz Kilim effects.

Reg.	5.00,	6.50,	7.75 each
At	2.75,	3.95,	5.50 each

Carpets and Rugs.

BEST QUALITY AXMINSTER CARPET, all this season's patterns, borders to match, reg. $1.25 yd..... 80c

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, best qualities, in a large assortment of designs,

8½x10½ ft., reg. $22.50.....	19.75
9x12 ft., reg. $26.00.....	21.00

ALL-WOOL TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET, cho

WHAT LONDON IS TALKING ABOUT

How Far Stories of the King's Ill-Health Are to be Credited.

FOR IMPERIAL FEDERATION

Great Movement Near to the Now Unsatisfied British Heart.

Scheme to Defeat the Government and Give Liberal-Imperialists a Chance—Pro-Boers as Anti-Vaccinationists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.
Via French Telegraph Cable Company.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—With the thundering of the Royal salute rending the air and the totem poles holding aloft the national colors along his roundabout path from the Victoria Station to Marlborough House, the homecoming of the heir apparent to the British throne has been appropriately and vigorously welcomed. There is no doubt that the whole nation is genuinely glad that he is home, for however extravagant and conscienceless they seem, the recurring tales of the King's ill health are inevitably disturbing. Again this week there has been a report that operations were performed on his throat, and though there is no doubt that the alleged operations consisted only in spraying to allay a slight inflammation, such tales make the people anxious.

As I said last week, the King himself is greatly responsible for the dissemination of the stories concerning his ill health by his own exaggeration of a trifling throat trouble; yet his appearance in public belies the idea that he is sick. One other cause of the circulation of these yarns is the frequent visits to Marlborough House of Sir Felix Semon, the throat specialist, who really goes, however, to treat the Queen, who is afflicted with catarrhal deafness.

So little attention to the reports of the King's indisposition is paid by persons in authority, who ought to know, that it has already been planned to have the Duke of Cornwall and York, who will then be Prince of Wales, attend the ceremonies in India, beginning in 1903, formally declaring Edward VII. Emperor. India was barely touched at Ceylon in the royal tour just finished, and the belief is firm here that the Duke's visits to the colonies have been instrumental in cementing the bonds of empire.

***

THE BRITISH IDEAL.

That idea of a widespread empire constantly growing and reaching out with a stable central monarchy is the one nearest the heart of ninety-nine Britons in every hundred, you may be sure. Many peoples, but, as the Poet Laureate sings to-day, "one sceptre, sword, and tongue" form the ideal which will take more than the threatened increase of the income tax to two shillings in the pound and the reports of sad loss in South Africa, such as came this morning in regard to Col. Benson and his column, to destroy.

You will meet few Englishmen, and never a practical one, who does not believe with Bernhard Holland, whose new book "Imperium in Libertas" meets with wide acceptance, that if the empire should dissolve England would decline and decay. Still, satisfaction with the present state of things is furthest from the typical Englishman's thoughts at the moment, and there is a likelihood of lively times between now and the coronation.

***

A GENERAL ELECTION POSSIBLE.

There is a great deal of subdued talk about a general election in spite of Mr. Chamberlain's tacit denial of the possibility of one soon, in his recent speeches. It has long been firmly believed here that the present Government, or a majority of its Ministers, is perfectly willing to step out, but with the certainty of a defeat for the present Opposition at the polls it seemed that dissolution would not mend matters.

I am in a position to know that influential forces are at work now to secure the resignation of the Ministry on some purely technical matter and give a chance to the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists to join with the Liberal-Imperialists of the Asquith and Sir Edward Grey stamp. It is felt that new and younger blood is needed in the Government and that the present crisis demands more vigorous action than can be obtained with Brodrick and Chamberlain. A leading article in The Spectator to-day seems to refer to this movement in urging prompt and practical Cabinet reform, but, of course, one function of The Spectator is to uphold the present Ministry exactly as it is now constituted.

***

NEW PHASE OF THE VACCINATION PROBLEM.

Meanwhile there is a renewal of the harshest sort of criticism of the Government and all the existing institutions from the voluble Pro-Boers. I have met Pro-Boers of many varying types and mental attributes, but one point in common they have all had. Every man-jack of them has been an anti-vaccinationist. I will not go as far as to declare that every anti-vaccinationist in England is a Pro-Boer, however. The foolish, if not criminal, exemption clause in the Compulsory Vaccination Act, put in by a foolish majority in Parliament and permitted by a complacent Cabinet, actually has created a sort of anti-vaccination element, made up of reasonably intelligent people, who argue that the Government would not have permitted the conscience clause if there were no reason for it. So far as the lower classes, who detest vaccination as they detest soap and water, are concerned, the clause is of no avail, for the Magistrates sweep away their objections and the health officers vaccinate them wherever they can, but a prominent physician told me yesterday that London is now the worst undervaccinated town in the civilized world. The present smallpox outbreak, although yet confined to the very poor, touches almost every part of the metropolis, and the death rate is exceedingly high, being almost one in every three cases. It is on the increase, too, and to-day thirty new cases were reported—the highest number yet.

***

FOR A UTOPIA OF HEALTH.

The outbreak of the bubonic plague in Liverpool, and especially in unwholesome Glasgow, where it seems that any epidemic once getting a foothold will create havoc, causes alarm in England, and is likely, as the sagacious M. Blowitz remarks of the prospects of a scrap between France and Turkey, to relieve the monotony of life.

Indeed, England at the present moment is far from realizing that idea of the scientific Utopia which Francis Galton described in his Huxley lecture at the Anthropological Institute this week. Mr. Galton's idea is that only healthy and superior people should marry to produce offspring, and that all others should combine to support them in luxury and comfort, so as to improve the human race. But it has been well said that this new caste which he would create would inevitably become fat, lazy, and stupid, and eventually degenerate, so perhaps Englishmen would prefer to endure the evils they have and make the best of their lot.

What folly this is, by the way, to have a fund of money established and expended from year to year for the publication of such silly stuff as Galton's lecture, which presumably some well-meaning folks take seriously.

E. A. DITHMAR.

GEN. BOTHA COMMANDED ATTACKING COLUMN.

Led Force Which Rooted Benson's Column—Three More Officers Reported Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Lord Kitchener reports that three additional officers were killed and that two more were wounded during the attack recently made on the rear guard of Col. Benson's column, near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal.

As cabled last night, the British, in the engagement referred to, were at first reported to have lost 236 officers and men, killed and wounded, in the attack which the Boers made during a thick mist on the British force. Of this number the first reports said nine officers were killed and that thirteen were wounded. The totals now stand twelve officers killed and fifteen wounded. The British appear to have also lost two guns.

PRETORIA, Nov. 2.—Commandant General Louis Botha is reported to have commanded in person the attack upon Col. Benson's column. Botha's force has effected a combination with another commando which has been hovering around Bethel lately.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2.—Boers here in close touch with South Africa declare that the recent disaster to Col. Benson's column was the forerunner of a vigorous campaign, the season being favorable for swift concentration of commandoes and severe blows against isolated British columns. Commandant Grobler, who it is believed participated in the Bethel fight, is considered a second Delarey.

STATUS OF GEN. BULLER.

War Office Blamed for Circulating a Libel.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The exact terms in which Gen. Buller, who continues to monopolize conversation in England, advised Gen. White to surrender Ladysmith, are not yet published, nor are they likely to be published in the near future. The National Review's version of the message, while correct in substance, is incorrect textually. The War Office is blamed for allowing a libel to be circulated on the man already so severely disciplined; but, as a matter of fact, the question of the publication of all the dispatches relating to Gen. Buller's attempt to relieve Ladysmith has now passed out of War Secretary Brodrick's hands and will shortly be dealt with by the Cabinet. Lord Raglan, the Under-Secretary for War, pointed out to a representative of The Associated Press that it would be eminently unfair to publish this one dispatch, which has so much stirred up Gen. Buller, his critics, and the country, without publishing others, the context of which are vital to understanding the one on which the national controversy hinges.

For the Foreign Office to publish the hundreds of messages now on file at the War Office directly bearing on the subject means revealing to the public secrets never intended for their eyes, and the implication of persons who have so far escaped any odium. It is probable that the War Office will take absolutely no action in the matter until Parliament reassembles, when they will have ready an official paper to answer the request, which is sure to be made, to have these dispatches placed before the House of Commons. Gen. Buller, so far, has not asked that this be done. The official view of the case is that Gen. Buller is not likely to take any such step.

The agitation in favor of Gen. Buller does not disturb the officials of Pall Mall, and, with the exception of a few Parliamentary passages at arms, they expect it will blow over, as did the retirement of Gen. Colville.

AMERICAN MADE A KNIGHT.

Reginald H. Ward of New York Honored by Portuguese Government.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Reginald H. Ward of New York, who has lived in London of recent years, has been made a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of Christo. The King of Portugal conveyed him the honor by an appreciative personal letter. The decoration was bestowed in consequence of important services which Mr. Ward rendered in harmonizing the relations between Portuguese and French financiers. Mr. Ward recently was also made a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Takova of Servia for somewhat similar services, and for some time he has been a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Charles III. of Spain, an almost unique record for any American.

Reginald Henshawe Ward is a New York banker who has a residence in London. He is prominently identified with the New England Society, the Sons of Mayflower Descendants, and the Sons of the Revolution.

Abbey's Pictures for the Boston Library.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Edwin Abbey's remaining cartoons for the decoration of the Boston Public Library, depicting scenes in "The Quest for the Holy Grail," have excited much interest and admiration in the exhibition here this week, but the public showing of the huge, commonplace, and utterly conventional design for the Victoria Memorial is received coldly and with a purely perfunctory politeness by most of the newspapers, but with some vigorous protesting and criticism from influential sources.

Herbert Gladstone Married.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The marriage of Herbert Gladstone, youngest son of the famous British statesman, and Dorothy Paget, a daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., took place this afternoon at St. Andrew's Church. The function, which was one of widespread social interest, was largely attended. At the reception given at Lady Paget's house after the ceremony the guests viewed the unique and costly presents, which numbered over 600, and included a silver inkstand from King Edward.

BRITISH HEIR APPARENT WARMLY WELCOMED HOME

Undercurrent of Grief Over South African Reverses.

King Replies to Address from the Agents General of the Colonies—Royal Children Have Their Way.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Cheers greeted the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to-day as they passed on their triumphal return from their world tour through the crowded streets of London, intermingled with the shrill cries of the newsboys shouting: "Terrible disaster in South Africa." Beneath the sporadic jubilation on the safe arrival of the heir apparent there existed a keen undercurrent of grief and anger over the defeat of Col. Benson's column. Of the thousands who lined the route from Victoria Station to Marlborough House many were personally concerned in the 236 British casualties incurred in this latest reverse, and, while the Duke and Duchess were welcomed back with great heartiness, the crowds could not shut their eyes to the mocking contrast between the pageant and the serious news contained in the papers, which were eagerly read during the period of waiting. Barring this unfortunate coincidence, the ceremonies passed off excellently.

The King and his reunited family bid farewell to Portsmouth, to the strains of the naval bands. All the ships in the harbor were gayly dressed, and the weather, as it was in London, could not have been finer.

The royal train arrived at Victoria Railroad Station at 12:56 P. M. An immense crowd of people gathered there to welcome the royal party.

Brilliancy was given to the scene by the gay uniforms of the Coldstream Guards, who, with scores of policemen, guarded the station. All the way to Marlborough House the route was lined, and several parts were profusely decorated, colonial colors being particularly noticeable, while the Stars and Stripes and the Danish flag were also frequently seen. There were four thousand troops on duty. At Victoria Station the Colonial Agents presented an address to the Duke of Cornwall and York, who replied in much the same terms as he used earlier in the day, at Portsmouth, when he dilated on the enjoyment he had derived from his trip and his gladness at seeing his native land again, after his deeply interesting journey, at every point of which he had been profoundly impressed by the universal declaration of loyalty to the throne.

The Agents General of the Colonies also presented an address to the King, who handed them a written reply, which was as follows:

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address on the return of my beloved son and daughter-in-law from their visit to the portions of my realms of which you are the representatives. I t was not without natural anxiety and hesitation that I sanctioned the departure of the heir apparent to my throne on a voyage which involved many months of separation. But it was my earnest desire to give effect to the wishes of my late revered mother, and to the aspirations of my loyal subjects in the colonies, of whose devotion and patriotism I have received such signal proof in the splendid service they have rendered to the empire in South Africa, and I am fully repaid by the complete success which attended the visit, and by the manifestations of devotion and loyalty which the presence of the Duke and Duchess everywhere evoked."

The procession occupied less than half an hour in traversing the short route. The members of the royal family and their suites were in open carriages. The King wore a Field Marshal's uniform, the Duke of Cornwall and York wore the uniform of a Rear Admiral, and Prince Edward of York was dressed in sailor clothes. They occupied the first carriage. The Queen, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and the Princess Victoria and Prince Charles of Denmark were in the second carriage. The Household Cavalry furnished the escort.

In connection with the change in the programme of yesterday's reception a pretty incident transpired. The original plans provided for the sailing of the Victoria and Albert from Portsmouth at 11 o'clock, but one of the children of the Duke and Duchess of York was so imperatively insistent upon being taken at once "To my mummy," that the King laughingly yielded, and the yacht started an hour ahead of time, with the royal children in a great state of gleeful excitement, laughing and dragging their grandmother about the deck in order to get a better view of the saluting ships. Arrived in the vicinity of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the King and his grandsons boarded a steam pinnace and put to sea, but the weather was so stormy that it was found too dangerous to attempt to board the Ophir, and so the party was obliged to return to the Victoria and Albert.

GRISCOM-BRONSON NUPTIALS.

United States Minister to Persia Takes a Wife in London.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, United States Minister to Persia, was married at 1 o'clock this afternoon in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to Miss Elizabeth Duer Bronson, daughter of the late Frederick Bronson of New York, before a fashionable assemblage. Canon Henson performed the ceremony. Col. the Hon. Charles Crichton was the best man. Egerton S. Winthrop of New York, uncle of the bride, gave her away.

The bridesmaids were Miss Pauline Astor, Miss Muriel White, Miss Griscom, and Mlle. Montsauloin. Among those present were all the officials of the United States Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Jr., Mrs. Bronson, the bride's mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Maller, all of Philadelphia; Robert Winthrop, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Earl and Countess of Powis, the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, Viscountess Galway, Lord Ludlow, Sir Francis and Lady Winnington, Sir Francis Montefiore, William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, and Lady Victoria Russell.

The newly married couple went to a country place loaned to them by Lady Theodore Guest. They will leave England for Persia is about ten days.

Among the numerous and costly presents were four large Beauvais tapestries and a check from the bride's mother, who also gave the bridegroom a magnificent black pearl pin. The bridegroom gave the bride a diamond collar with a diamond and amethyst pendant, a watch incased in diamonds and enamel, and an old French diamond ring. Mr. Griscom, Sr., gave the bride a pearl necklace, consisting of four rows of splendid stones.

Mrs. Griscom, Sr., gave a diamond brooch. W. K. Vanderbilt a pearl bayadere, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt a diamond tiara. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt a diamond ornament. Mrs. Astor a diamond bracelet, the Duchess of Marlborough a diamond and sapphire bracelet, the Duchess of St. Albans a gold ornamented pocketbook, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin a parasol with the handle inlaid with diamonds and rubies.

Besides these, there were many gifts from public men in America, including Senator Hanna and H. M. Flagler.

Dr. Jenkins Sails for Home.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Health Commissioner Jenkins of New York, who sailed for home to-day on board the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, has been investigating the sanitary conditions of various English ports, which he declares to be in no way better than corresponding American ports.

The Danish West Indian Group.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—The Government of the United States has asked Denmark for a decisive answer to the United States' offer to purchase the Danish West Indian Islands. The Danish Government has promised to make a reply before Nov. 30.

Brooklyn Man's Skull Fractured.

William Arthur of 23 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, while crossing Sixth Avenue at Forty-second Street last night was knocked down by a car and thrown to the curb. His head struck against the pavement, and his skull was fractured. Arthur was removed to Flower Hospital.

GEN. VOYRON'S LETTERS PUBLISHED IN PARIS

Polite but Strained Relations with Von Waldersee.

Comment of German Papers Shows Appreciation of French General's Diplomacy—Publication of Correspondence Thought Unfriendly.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Matin last Sunday published three letters from Gen. Voyron, who commanded the French troops in China, dated Dec. 30, Nov. 16, and Dec. 10, 1900, respectively, in reply to communications from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, the commander of the allied forces, the tenor of which only is given.

The first of these letters is in response to a communication in which Count von Waldersee questioned the principle of a French protectorate over Christians, on the ground that such a protectorate impaired the principle of the equality of rights of the allied armies. In it Gen. Voyron assured Count von Waldersee of his wish to scrupulously respect the prerogatives of his high command, and said he was persuaded that it would be easy to attain this end without neglecting the duties of protecting the Catholic missions, which duties entered into the attributions of the French corps. In his opinion, he said, the matter of equality of rights of the allied armies did not enter into the question, and, consequently, could not be impaired.

In the second letter, which was in reply to one from Count Von Waldersee showing, according to the Matin, undisguised ill-humor upon seeing that the entire region between Peking and Pao-Ting-Foo was decorated with French flags, Gen. Voyron stated that the French troops occupied only certain points where they had exclusive rights. As to the French flags, he asserted that certain abuses had been committed, but only by the inhabitants themselves. The fixing of such flags, the French General declared, never prevents another patron from putting its flag alongside, and he added:

"It is difficult to prevent Chinese villages seeking protection under our colors. We have always maintained toward peaceable populations an attitude which has drawn them to us. We have treated them with kindness and they know their property and lives are safe with us.

"This, perhaps, explains the abuses of the French flag. In order to change this state of things, the state of mind of the populations toward us must be changed. But it is our duty to continue so far as we can to inspire ourselves with the ideas of humanity and justice, which are the honor of all civilized nations and often the strength of their armies."

The third letter was in reply to one from the commander of the allied forces, proposing the scheme of an international council, having for its President a German General, to administer the affairs of Peking, which also, the Matin remarks, was an indirect way of placing the French troops under the comand of Count von Waldersee in policing the city.

Gen. Voyron declined the proposal, saying that the reports he had received of investigations made demonstrated that the measures proposed were already effectively applied in the French section, and that only remained, therefore, to see whether there was any advantage in having a measmanagement for the application of measures to maintain order, and for public and military security. He then stated that he adhered to the opinion of the international meeting, under the presidency of Gen. Barrow, (second in command of the British troops,) and that, considering the diverse troops, great distances, and the difficulty of a choice, the appointment of a single police chief for the entire city was not practicable.

Moreover, he pointed out that, in the proposed council, though each power was to be represented by one member, Count von Waldersee reserved to himself the right to appoint the President, and that, consequently, the vote of the French representative would not be proportionate to the importance of the French expedition. In this letter Gen. Voyron said:

"Whatever may be the sentiments of admiration I feel toward the proposed organization, I cannot enter therein, in view of the position in which the French corps stands, according to the orders of my Government."

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The publication in Paris this week of three letters written by Gen. Voyron, who commanded the French troops in China, to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, showing among other things that the relations between the French General and the Field Marshal were strained during the entire period of the foreign occupation, caused but little excitement here.

A Government official here, who was interviewed on the subject, said absolutely no occasion exists for Germany to take official notice of the affair, adding that the Matin, which published the letters, was not an official organ. The French Government would evade any diplomatic representations by disclaiming any connection with the Matin. Furthermore, the expectation expressed in Paris that the incident will cause the publication of the Field Marshal's letters will not be realized.

The Kreus Zeitung to-day admits the skill and politeness with which Gen. Voyron sought to secure the greatest possible degree of independence of the Field Marshal for the French commanders, and says that hence von Waldersee deserves all the greater praise for discharging his difficult task.

The National Zeitung sarcastically admits that the Matin proves Gen. Voyron's diplomatic talent by the publication of the letters.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten discusses the letters and the several issues involved, and assumes that their publication was an unfriendly act against the Field Marshal, as otherwise the matter is incomprehensible, since von Waldersee treated the French with exceptional courtesy. Referring to the Chauvinistic French newspaper comment on the letters, the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten concludes:

"The more the French papers discuss the letters the more deeply we are impressed with the fact that the temporary cessation of Chauvinistic demonstrations in France is due rather to tactical considerations than to a change in the political sentiments of the nation. As soon as the general situation warrants French hope of success in a new reckoning with Germany the old hatred will break forth with its full force. The French remain the arch-enemies of our people. We Germans must never forget this in times of peace and polite phrases."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "It required great self-control to maintain cool blood over the letters and a magnanimous spirit was shown thereafter in giving the French General, Bonnal, a warm reception in Berlin at the end of May."

The Vossische Zeitung further quotes Emperor William's expression to Gen. Bonnal about the Germans and French fighting a common foe in good comradeship, adding that this comradeship is illusory. In conclusion, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"The conduct of Gen. Voyron and his malicious patrons is unworthy of a nation claiming to be chivalrous."

The Tageblatt regards the letters as proving that the French Government, while officially recognizing Field Marshal von Waldersee's Commandership in Chief, instructed Gen. Voyron to do his utmost to make the same illusory, adding:

"It was a volley of pinpricks, where courage to express the meaning openly was lacking."

The return of the German troops from China, with the exception of the permanent garrison, has been completed.

THE SULTAN BACKS DOWN

French Will Insist on Compensation for Moral Injury.

M. Constans Will Be Sent Back to Constantinople as Ambassador—Coming Naval Demonstration.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The dispatch of Admiral Caillard's squadron from Toulon to Turkish waters has already had its effect. The French Foreign Office this morning received a telegram from M. Bapst, Councilor of the French Legation at Constantinople, announcing that the Sultan yesterday sent him a message accepting all the French claims, including the Lorando claim. But the correspondent is authorized to say that the French Government will refuse to accept this surrender as a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty, as the Sultan imagines it will do. On the contrary, France will now demand compensation for the moral injury caused to her by the Sultan's conduct during the past three months.

This compensation will be in the shape of an adjustment of the French protectorate over Catholics in the Orient, on a satisfactory basis, and guarantees for safeguarding the development of the French schools in the East. Adequate guarantees will also be demanded for a settlement of the Lorando claim and other claims. Moreover, France will strikingly reaffirm its prestige by sending M. Constans, the French Ambassador, back to Constantinople on board a warship.

An official of the Foreign Office said today: "We have already received such promises as the Sultan made yesterday. They leave the situation unchanged. The Sultan is mistaken if he imagines he can arrest the march of our warships by such expedients. We now need material guarantees for the fulfillment of his undertakings, not promises. He allowed matters to go too far when he forced us to send a squadron to Turkish waters. Our prestige has suffered by his treatment of our interests, and we must obtain an indemnity, the enforcement of which will doubtless spare us a repetition of the experiences we have just undergone."

The Porte also telegraphed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, informing him that the Lorando claim had been settled and that the Sultan had signed an irade accepting the figure fixed by France for the payment of the claim. M. Delcassé proceeded to the Elysée Palace and to the Ministry of the Interior, and consulted with President Loubet, the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the Minister of Marine, M. De Lanessan. He afterward had another conference with M. Waldeck-Rousseau. It is understood the French Government will also demand an undertaking that Turkey will not renew the recent interference with the diplomatic mailbags.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to a news agency from Rome says that the second division of the Italian Mediterranean squadron has started for Turkey, with the object, it is said, of counter-balancing the French naval demonstration.

APPLE GROWING IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Orchard Owners Beginning to Compete with the East in the World's Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 2.—Commencing this year Washington has entered the list of States which will hereafter supply the world's markets with apples. Dozens of carloads of apples are being shipped to Eastern cities from the apple-raising districts of Eastern Washington. The crop is no better than that of last year and previous years, but is larger, because of the increased acreage of orchards that have come into bearing. As new orchards are constantly being planted, this increased production will go on rapidly from year to year until this State at least rivals Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, and other Eastern States in the size and value of her apple crop.

Numerous Eastern buyers are now in the field buying up all the apples they can find. As the demand of Coast cities, the Orient, and Alaska equals the supply of Western Washington, the apples shipped East are those grown chiefly east of the Cascade Mountains. The principal appie-growing sections there are the Walla Walla Valley, the Palouse country, the Yakima Valley, and the Upper Columbia Valley tributary to Wenatchee.

Walter N. Granger of Ziliah, Yakima County, has been spending much of his time for years studying the conditions surrounding the fruit-growing industry in this State. He says that the apple crop of the Yakima Valley is far ahead of that produced in any previous season. This results both from a large yield and the increased acreage which has come into bearing. Some of the large orchards in the Sunnyside irrigated district have upward of 10,000 boxes of fruit each to market this season.

What a crop of this kind means may be understood when it is known that Eastern buyers are scouring the country to buy up the crop at prices ranging from $1 to $1.50 per box. Any good marketable quality of apples sells readily at $1, while a fancy apple brings $1.50 without the trouble on the part of the producer of looking up a purchaser. These apples are shipped largely to Chicago, but some consignments are billed to markets as far east as Boston, where they come into competition with the best fruit from the orchards of the Middle States. From one ten-acre farm in the Sunnyside district the owner has sold over $1,500 worth of fruit for cash besides making a good living for the year and supporting a number of head of stock.

As an instance of the fortunes being made this season by the possessors of good apple orchards, Z. A. Lanham, near Wenatchee, has obtained over $7,000 profit this year from twenty acres of apple, peach, and apricot trees. Five years ago Mr. Lanham planted eighteen acres of apple trees and two acres of peaches and apricots. During August and September he sold his peaches and apricots for $2,000. From his eighteen acres of apples he took 6,000 boxes, and such is the quality of the fruit that a Kansas buyer offered him $1.10 a box for the entire crop. He will realize $8,600 from his twenty acres this year, of which more than $7,000 is clear profit.

State Horticultural Commissioner Van Holderbeke has commenced the collection of fine fruit for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition two years hence. He has just brought from Walla Walla two pears weighing 4½ pounds to add to the collection.

More Men for Detective Bureau.

It was learned yesterday, after Police Commissioner Murphy had left Headquarters, and after the Chief Clerk's office had been closed for the day, that Commissioner Murphy had promoted four or five men to be Detective Sergeants, and had transferred nineteen men from various precincts to the Detective Bureau. This is tantamount to promoting these men to be Detective Sergeants, as after Jan. 1 they attain that rank by process of law. Commissioner Murphy admitted by telephone that the story was true, but said that he could not remember the names of the men or the precincts from which they had been transferred.

William Barnett's Body Found.

The body of William Barnett, a painter, thirty-five years old, who had lived at the corner of Chauncey Street and Both Avenue, Brooklyn, was found under Pier 35, East River, yesterday by Policeman James F. Madden. Barnett was well known and popular around the docks. His father, who bore the same name, died mysteriously in Brooklyn seven years ago.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Ladies' Cloak Section.

We Feature for Monday Many Very Exceptional Values.

Long and Short Coats of every description.

Every reason why to-morrow should be one of the busiest November Mondays The Big Store ever had. We've planned most energetically to induce an unusual volume of business.

The Ladies' Cloak Section was never more popular. Details brief and powerful follow. Prices are ardently convincing.

RAGLANS	of Melton Cloth in Oxford, Gray and Black,	8.75
	of Covert, in Tan, Gray, Oxford,	11.75
ULSTERS	of Heavy Cheviot, with yoke and full back,	13.75
	of fine Kersey, fitted, or loose back,	19.75
3-4 COATS	of Heavy Melton, full 42 inches long, with best satin,	12.75
	of finest Kersey, most elaborately worked out,	18.75
27-INCH JACKETS	of rich Kersey, stitched straps and scroll work,	9.75
	of heavy Oxford Cloth, with silk serge lining,	5.00
20-INCH JACKETS	of good Kersey, with strap seams and guaranteed satin,	7.75
	of heavy Oxford Melton, satin-faced lapel, a jaunty style,	5.90
LONG GARMENTS	of fine Kersey very richly tailored and strapped, trimmed with velvet	35.00
	of best Kersey, with best beaver collar, revers and cuffs,	50.00
SILK GARMENTS	of fine Peau de Soie, lined with white satin duchesse,	39.75
	of heavy black satin, with velvet ribbon and silk braid trimming,	50.00
KERSEY CAPES	of fine Kersey, lined with silk serge,	7.50
	of finest Kersey, trimmed with sable opossum,	11.75
PLUSH CAPES	of Salt's Plush, trimmed with beads and braid in floral design,	9.75
	of best Seal Plush, lined with Skinner's satin and edged with opossum,	11.75
VELOUR JACKETS	of Silk Velour, with embroidered and beaded ornaments,	19.75
	of very finest Velour, made plain tailor made with best white satin	29.75

Ladies' Fine Waists.

Embroidered Taffeta.

Best quality taffeta, with front solidly embroidered in floral and wreath designs.

Black with white embroidery,
White with black embroidery,
Rose with white embroidery,
Blue with white embroidery,
Gray with white embroidery,
Reseda with white embroidery, } 5.00

250 Peau de Cygne Waists.

Very finest grade of Silk; front of tailor stitched side plaits; collar and cuffs trimmed with cut steel buckles, 5.90

Choice Swiss Embroideries.

A Most Unusual Sale of Next Season's Finest Patterns.

It's violating all trade traditions to present such an extraordinary opportunity in November—months in advance of the Spring and Summer demand.

But it's the unexpected that's continually happening. One of the best of St. Gall manufacturers was through with an elegant line of sample Embroideries, and he sold them to us at prices that permit us to mark them amazingly low. Every woman who delights in the charms of fine embroideries will be deeply interested, for the patterns are of the kind destined to be in wonderful demand next year.

7,700 Yards of Swiss Embroideries
In 5-Yard Lengths
at 10c, 15c and 19c a Yard.

WORTH FROM 20c TO $1.00 A YARD. Hand-made machine productions at less than half the cost of the common Schiffle kind. Embroideries for Underwear, Baby Slips, little Girls' Dresses and a variety of other purposes. Baby widths from 1 to 3 inches wide; Skirtings from 4 to 15 inches wide; Flouncings from 18 to 27 inches wide in Swiss Nainsook and fine Cambric.

Special tables, Main Aisle, Monday.

Richly Beautiful Silks.

Were More Alluring Prices Ever Named for Such Qualities in November?

What's newest and prettiest in silks? Consult the Silk Store experts. Wonderfully clever things in shimmering silken beauties. Novelties are here in abundance.

Black and colors in broad varieties. Need more be said?

See the Black Moire Velours just arrived from Paris.

BLACK PEAU DE CYGNE.

24-inch all-silk black PEAU DE CYGNE, one of the most fashionable silk fabrics of the season; a grade that never sold for less than $1.00 per yard; this sale, 59

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE.

24-inch all-silk satin meteor finish black CREPE DE CHINES; usually sold at $1.25 yard; this sale, 75

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE.

Special offering in four numbers of guaranteed black PEAU DE SOIE:

21-inch, regular $1.00 quality, for 79
22-inch, regular $1.15 quality, for 88
23-inch, regular $1.35 quality, for 98
24-inch, regular $1.50 quality, for 1.15

GUARANTEED BLACK TAFFETAS.

27-inch guaranteed black TAFFETAS, 98c. goods, at 75
36-inch guaranteed black TAFFETAS, $1.25 goods, at 88
42-inch guaranteed black TAFFETAS, $2.00 goods, at 1.35
54-inch guaranteed black TAFFETAS, $2.25 goods, at 1.65

BLACK MOIRE VELOUR.

40 pieces of new designs, just received from Paris; especially adapted for Skirts and Raglans, 1.25

COLORED CREPE DE CHINES.

24-inch meteor-finish all-silk CREPES, in shades of pink, blue, mais, turquoise, reseda, rose, helio, gray, tan, navy, cream, white, Nile and black; $1.25 regularly; special price for this lot only, yard, 75

GUINET'S BLACK SILK VELVET.

25 pieces of the celebrated GUINET VELVET, all pure silk; the quality that has been selling at $3.00 yard; just half price this sale, at 1.50

NEW CORDUROYS ARRIVE.

New shipments received the past week; all desirable shades, including black, 65, 85 and 98

Parlor Suites Reduced

Worth $20.00; Monday at $17.50.

Manufacturer doesn't propose to make any more of this pattern; he had 50 Suites and we got them very much under price. You can have them for almost a dozen dollars less than they're worth.

HANDSOME 3-PIECE PARLOR SUITES; mahogany finished frames, beautifully inlaid with fine French marqueterie; piano finish; high arm; shaped legs; upholstered with best steel springs and covered with extra fine quality satin damask, Roman plush and figured tapestry. Monday, 17.50

3 and 5 piece Parlor Suites in endless varieties of styles and coverings in prices ranging upwards to $300.00.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 50 cents per month.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES,
WITH 20-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
AND
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

MR. SHEPARD'S FRIENDS.

Where in this canvass are the political friends of EDWARD M. SHEPARD? We mean the Democrats who have taken counsel with him, and of him, in the past, with the purpose of raising the political tone of their own party, and of raising the tone of American politics in general. Upon whom, of his own party in his own city, could he have counted more confidently in any good and worthy work than upon ABRAM S. HEWITT, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, CARL SCHURZ, and WHEELER H. PECKHAM? Are not these four of the first half dozen names that would have occurred to him as sincere and powerful coworkers for any scheme of political amelioration? Yet what do these men think and say of his amazing scheme of political amelioration by accepting a nomination from RICHARD CROKER, upon a platform which unqualifiedly praises the Tammany administration of the last four years, VAN WYCK and DEVERY included, and with such "coadjutors" for the betterment of moral conditions as FROMME and UNGER? Fortunately we are able to extract from a single issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that of yesterday, the opinions of all four. And here they all four are:

His whole statement is unworthy of him as a lawyer and as a man. It goes to show how rapidly deterioration of character takes place when a spotless man gets by his own volition into bad company.—ABRAM S. HEWITT.

I've been with Mr. SHEPARD in many fights. I've heard his speeches and read his articles, and now when he comes to take the nomination of Tammany Hall, why, I'll not say where he has placed himself, but he knows that nine out of ten men rightly or wrongly believe that he has done it for the sake of the office. He has deserted all he fought for before and has laid himself open to the sneer, "You're after something." He has done a great wrong; he has committed a fatal mistake, and I regret it profoundly.—CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

If SHEPARD were my own brother, and SETH LOW my bitter enemy, to SHEPARD, indeed, would belong my brotherly affection, but my vote—as surely as I mean to live and die a dutiful citizen—my vote goes to SETH LOW.—CARL SCHURZ.

I would deprecate saying even anything that would hurt the feelings of Mr. SHEPARD. But when we come to a crisis and find him in the forefront of the enemy we've fought for twenty-five years, what can his friends say? How can they avoid the terrible inferences that facts seem to force upon them?—WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

What does Mr. SHEPARD think of these utterances? They are the faithful wounds of friends, of friends who feel bound to do what they can, in his behalf, as well as in that of the city, to protect him from the attainment of the object of his infatuated ambition. Does the unshakable adhesion of Mr. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY fully compensate for the defection of these four men? When Mr. SHEPARD considers that from more than half of the pulpits of New York his ambition will be denounced to-day, either as criminal or as crazy, while not a voice will be raised from the pulpit in his behalf, what does he think of his own contention that moral issues are no more concerned in this campaign than in any other? May he not come to agree that, injurious to his own reputation as a safe counselor in the affairs of this municipality his defeat on Tuesday would be, it would yet not be so ruinous and fatal as his success?

May he not yet conclude that it was he whom the prophet ISAIAH had in mind, in the verse we have already commended to the candidate of CROKER and TIM SULLIVAN and MARTIN ENGEL, and of every thief and every procurer and every procuress and every "cadet" in Greater New York: "He feedeth on ashes; a deceived heart hath turned him aside, that he cannot deliver himself, nor say, Is there not a lie in my right hand?"

ONE DEMOCRATIC COLUMN.

There will be one column upon the ballot in which a Democrat can cast his vote for Democratic candidates. Tammany is not Democratic, and the column under the emblem of the star is not the place for the vote for any Democrat who wishes well to his party.

The column of the Greater New York Democracy under the emblem of the rooster is Democratic. It contains the names of the Fusion candidates all regularly nominated by the Greater New York Democracy. While the returns of the election as printed in the newspapers will give the combined vote for Low without indicating how many were cast in each of the three Fusion columns, the law provides that the Board of Canvassers shall supply to a party which has nominated by petition a statement showing how many votes were cast under its emblem. It will therefore be possible to determine the number of voters who have in this manner indicated their desire for the organization of a Democratic Party in New York opposed to Tammany Hall. If more than ten thousand votes are cast in that column the Greater New York Democracy will under the law become a recognized party, with the right to hold primaries and send delegates to the convention.

THE DEFEAT OF VAN WYCK.

The election of ROBERT A. VAN WYCK to the Supreme Bench would disgrace this Judicial District. The joy of Mr. Low's triumph would be sensibly diminished by the success of this most unworthy Tammany candidate.

It is difficult to defeat a Tammany candidate for Judge in this district. We assume that the supporters of Mr. Low will vote with substantial unanimity for the Fusion judiciary nominees. There must be many supporters of Mr. SHEPARD, however, who will be unwilling to vote for VAN WYCK. Their votes against him will lose much of their effectiveness if they are divided among the opposing candidates. The best and safest way to defeat VAN WYCK is to concentrate the vote against him upon Mr. GREENBAUM, whose name appears upon the Republican, Citizens' Union, and Greater New York Democracy columns. Mr. GREENBAUM'S name is indicated for this purpose not only because he is a lawyer of good character and professional standing, but because he is a Democrat and it is to Democrats that the appeal must be made for the rejection of VAN WYCK.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

It is admitted that Justice JEROME has made a mistake in the gallant, picturesque, and stirring canvass he has made for the District Attorneyship of this county. He has admitted it himself. It is always a mistake to charge publicly what you cannot publicly substantiate.

Very well, Mr. JEROME made a mistake. But it is not his mistake that is to be considered. It is the many things he has done in this campaign that have not been mistakes, that are very much the reverse of mistakes. He has raised this municipal campaign to a higher moral level than has been attained by any municipal campaign within our recollection. And this in part from the very fact that Mr. JEROME is not a Pharisee, not an austere moralist, is a man of the world. He finds things going on in New York which any man who pretends only to the average measure of decency and self-respect simply cannot stand or "stand for," and he tells his fellow-citizens about them in language which is equally understood in Rivington Street and in Madison Avenue. He has made a most powerful appeal to all his fellow-citizens, to the average man who is not prepared to condemn himself by apologizing for the infamous and subterhuman practices by which Tammanyites have enriched themselves, for which Tammany stands, and which Tammany "stands for."

And he has made a personal success that will long outlast the occasion of it. Because he has raised this campaign to a distinctly higher plane, because he has exhibited the two manly qualities that never fail to appeal to manly men—the qualities of sincerity and courage. He has believed what he said, and he has not "feared the face of clay."

Whoever has followed this campaign, whoever knows what Mr. UNGER stands for and Mr. JEROME refuses to "stand for," will agree that the Mayoralty itself is not more important, with reference to the future welfare of this municipality, than the District Attorneyship. It is not so important, if we may trust the tales of Tammanyites who are trying to deliver two votes for Low in exchange for one vote for UNGER. Doubtless it is a bitter pill for a Tammanyite who has been thriving since the election of VAN WYCK, to contemplate that priyation of his opportunities for illegal and immoral enrichment which will ensue from the election of Low. But he would rather go out of business than to go out of business and also to go into jail. Hence he would rather see UNGER elected than SHEPARD, rather see JEROME beaten than Low, yea, twice over.

Why there should be a general impression that the Borough of Manhattan is given over to be the private preserve of Tammany is more than we know. The fact is that the Borough of Manhattan is simply the old City of New York, as it was before consolidation, and that, in the old City of New York, it did not often happen that Tammany won when the opposition to it was not divided. Manhattan is not hopeless. There is good hope of electing JEROME. And it is quite certain that the aim of every voter who votes for Low will be partly missed if JEROME is not also elected.

There is another consideration. The term of the Mayor is but for two years. The term of the District Attorney is for four. An honest and courageous and public-spirited District Attorney can very fairly achieve "his perfect work" in his term, no matter what in the meantime becomes of the Mayoralty. That the Deverys and Sullivans and Engels and Hochstims will, in Mr. JEROME'S language, "get what is coming to them" if he is elected they fear and we hope, but nobody doubts. Let no friend of decency and civilization fail to vote for Mr. JEROME.

TAMMANY MISREPRESENTATION.

A lie or two, or half a dozen, more or less, would add hardly the weight of a grain of sand to the sins Tammany must answer for, but some falsehoods are so wicked, unnecessary, and deceiving that they should be selected for rebuke. We select the following, put forth over the signature of the "Press Committee of Tammany Hall":

In discharging your duty at the ballot-box next Tuesday, the Democratic organization of this city wishes to call your attention to the unfair attitude of the newspaper press of this community.

Our side of the question, which should in all fairness be presented to you, in order that you may vote intelligently, has been ignored, except where we have paid to have it printed, as advertising matter, in this subsidized press. Should this be so in a free community, where a free press is supposed to exist?

We have no authority to speak for the other newspapers that have been subsidized in the interests of virtue, but so far as THE TIMES is concerned the "Press Committee of Tammany Hall," whoever may be the persons that perform that shameful and degrading function, know very well that their "side of the question" has been presented with great fairness and fullness in the columns of THE TIMES. We have printed in full Mr. SHEPARD'S speeches, and the speeches of their other candidates, when not printed in full, have been given in summaries and extracts that did them entire justice and left our readers ignorant of no point they had made.

We have observed in the columns of some of our contemporaries the arguments and appeals of Tammany printed as advertising matter. THE TIMES has refused to accept this matter for its advertising columns. The speeches, arguments, and appeals in behalf of Tammany that gave real information to the voter and might be supposed to assist him in making up his mind how to vote it has printed fully and freely in its news columns. As a newspaper it was bound to do that. But matter which it has felt to be not worth printing as news it has declined to print for pay when subsequently offered for its advertising columns. THE TIMES printed Mr. SHEPARD'S Tammany Hall speech as advertising matter, but it had previously printed it absolutely in full in its news columns on the morning after its delivery. THE TIMES did its full duty as a newspaper and showed the fairness of its attitude to Mr. SHEPARD, to Tammany, and to CROKER by printing the Tammany Hall speech in full. It was worth printing. Other Tammany matter not worth printing as information it has declined to print as advertising.

The devil has been known to complain of the unfair attitude of the Churches toward him, and some think justly. The Tammany Hall Press Committee has no justification for any complaint of the unfair attitude of the New York press.

TWO COURAGEOUS LAWYERS.

That lawyers are "timid" when it is a question of good or bad Judges, is a familiar saying. They are no more timid, in the face of Tammany oppression, than the common business man. But that they are expected, and that the common business man is not expected, to brave injury to their business in the public cause is a compliment to their profession. Its standards are still supposed to be higher than those of ordinary business.

And the implied compliment is deserved. When so small and vindictive a person as the present Mayor is branded by the Bar Association as "conspicuously unfit for judicial office," he necessarily cherishes express malice against anybody who has taken part in the stigmatization. That the Bar Association has stamped on him that burning brand in face of a "normal Tammany majority" in this borough is a credit to the association.

But there are lawyers who go further and express themselves more. Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM is a busy lawyer, much seen in the trial courts. Mr. AUSTEN G. FOX is another. Yet Mr. PECKHAM, presiding over the meeting at Lenox Lyceum on Friday evening, was not afraid to say, specifically, that he knew VAN WYCK and DAYTON to be unworthy to be Judges of the Supreme Court, and that every Tammany candidate for a Supreme Court Judgeship, excepting that "grand, good Judge, O'BRIEN," who is on all tickets, was a common Tammany rascal. And Mr. Fox, also a very busy lawyer, was not afraid to associate himself entirely with Mr. PECKHAM'S remarks.

Honor to these two brave lawyers, worthy of the best times of the American bar. They afford proof that what Mr. PECKHAM called the descending standard of the New York bench has not extended to and tainted the whole bar. And it is a high-minded bar that compels, and will compel, the choice of a high-minded bench.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

It is a curious fact that in the bill of indictment against Tammany misgovernment so little is said about the Health Department. President SEXTON has certainly been very fortunate to escape so easily from a position so vulnerable. Conspicuously unfit for the office given to him when he was transferred from the Police Department, he has shown no little adroitness in making himself inconspicuous, and but for his co-operation with the New York Central Railroad in ordering it to do what it chiefly wanted to do, but did not dare to initiate, he would lately have attracted very little attention. So many other and more obvious evils have challenged the public notice that the shortcomings of the Health Department have been overlooked, and the fact that one of the most important divisions of the City Government has steadily gone from bad to worse, as it became more and more a political machine, is better understood by those who have profited by this condition of affairs than by those who have suffered from it.

To say that the Health Department has lapsed into a condition of utter inefficiency is to state in moderate language what is known to every one who has had occasion to advise himself concerning it. It is saved from absolute uselessness to the city by the loyalty and devotion of a few veterans of the service whose ideas of duty were gained under previous administrations and who are retained because they are willing to do the work for which the political appointees of the present and immediately preceding administrations of the department are indisposed or incompetent. Instead of organization and discipline, professional pride and esprit de corps, we have indifference, insubordination, and general demoralization. This lowering of the standards of the department began under President WILSON, upon whom the committee of the Academy of Medicine turned its back unwilling to be in any way responsible for the management of the department on political lines. Mr. WILSON, however, was a capable executive, and, for one wholly ignorant of everything pertaining to public hygiene and State medicine, did very much better in this position than could reasonably have been expected. During his term the demoralization of the department was not conspicuous, and he was not politician enough to do it serious injury for Tammany advantage. With the advent of Col. MURPHY the department became a Tammany machine, and so far as Mr. SEXTON has troubled himself about it at all he has continued this abuse.

The demoralization of the staff is so nearly absolute that subordinates feel at liberty to accept or decline assignments to disagreeable duties according to the strength of their "pull." For an Inspector to consign his Division Chief to perdition (in the customary colloquial formula) is by no means unusual; for one to say nothing, but persistently to neglect his duties or to perform them in the most perfunctory way is much more usual. Complaints to the board room are useless in the case of men whose backers are potent. The offices of the Commissioners are the loafing places of ward politicians, and of even less reputable people, and the citizen with business to transact may cool his heels in the anterooms until the politicians have finished their powwows.

During the past eighteen months the management of contagious diseases has been a disgrace to the administration of a first-class city. We have published the facts from time to time, but they do not appear to have roused the public to the point of indignant protest. In nothing is the work of the department kept up to the standards fixed in the days when it was sacred from the blight of Tammany control. Robbed of many of its most important and useful functions by unopposed legislative interference, and corrupted to make easy places for incompetent and unfaithful appointees, the Health Department is a disgrace to this imperial city, and to restore it to usefulness and honor is one of the most exigent duties of the new Mayor.

GENERAL NOTES.

A memorial fountain is speedily to be erected near the union railway passenger station in Waycross, Ga., in honor of the late Henry B. Plant. It is to be in the centre of a memorial park and so placed that all passengers on the railroad trains may see this memorial of the great railroad builder of Florida.

* * *

Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts quietly celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday at his home in Pittsfield on Wednesday, Oct. 30. Many telegrams and gifts of flowers testified to the hearty congratulations of his untold numbers of friends. He is still in good health and discharges efficiently the duties that fall to him as Chairman of the Indian Tribes Commission.

* * *

It is said that the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston has attended every annual meeting of the Boston Female Asylum Directors and inmates for forty-six years. The last was on Wednesday, Oct. 30. A Boston paper says that he told the children pretty stories, and they in turn recited and sang for him. He baptized one child and said he had baptized some of their grandmothers.

* * *

The Board of Health of Ottawa, Canada, has ordered that every resident of the city who has not been vaccinated by Nov. 9 be prosecuted. The penalty under the law is on conviction a fine of $5 and costs. It was stated at the meeting of the board that of the forty sufferers from smallpox on the pest island at present only two show any signs of ever having been vaccinated.

* * *

Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, who is now filling the office of Postmaster of the Georgia House of Representatives, is a candidate for the appointment as Assistant State Librarian, and presents strong letters from Judges, lawyers, and other prominent men in all parts of the State. It is said that when she sought the Postmastership last year she had such an array of influential indorsements as had never before been seen in Georgia.

* * *

Still another candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia looms up—James M. Smith, who is one of the biggest farmers in Oglethorpe County. The Hon. Pope Brown says he will retire and support Mr. Smith, if Mr. Smith will accept. If Mr. Smith refuses, Mr. Barrow will persist in seeing what he can do for himself.

* * *

George O. Davis has served for fifty years in the Naval Office of the Custom House in Boston, and on Monday night his associates there gave him a complimentary dinner in honor of the close of the half century. Naval Officer James O. Lyford presided.

* * *

It is claimed that every one of the Alabama Representatives in Congress zealously favors the adoption of the proposed new Constitution for the State.

* * *

The proposed new Constitution of Alabama makes the Governor of the State ineligible to re-election to the office and forbids his accepting any elective or appointive office in the State, and even the United States Senatorship, for at least one year after his term of office as Governor ends.

* * *

It is predicted in Maine that if the season is favorable about 175,000 tons of ice will be housed on the Penobscot River the coming Winter, almost all of it by the trust, which owns most of the houses.

* * *

Mr. J. Craig McLanahan has generously given land for the site of the new Carnegie Library in Nashville, Tenn. The Nashville American says that the site is an admirable one—central, accessible, quiet, high, well lighted, and on historic ground.

* * *

President Alderman of Tulane University, New Orleans, said in an address at a recent convention in the Crescent City of the Louisiana Parish Superintendents of Public Schools: "If I had as many sons as Priam of Troy, though I should be worth millions of money, I would educate every one of my boys in the public schools."

* * *

Exercises will be held in Boston on Monday, Nov. 11, in memory of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the great benefactor of the blind, who was born just one hundred years ago—on Nov. 10, 1801. United States Senator George F. Hoar will preside. He has written to the committee having the matter in charge that he has declined hundreds of invitations to attend public meetings this season, but he has "too great an admiration for Dr. Howe's memory" to refuse to attend this one.

* * *

President Augustus H. Strong of the Rochester Theological Seminary is reported as telling Rochester people that he does not now think it at all likely that the seminary will be removed to this city, however much such a transfer might please Baptists here. He says that the transfer would require a very large amount of money to be raised, and under this condition there is not the slightest prospect that the seminary ever will be moved.

TAXATION OF CHURCHES AND CHARITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. K. Oakley Baldwin, advocates the rejection of a proposed amendment to Section 18, Article III., of the State Constitution. He quotes the amendment correctly, as follows: "The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: * * * Granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property." He then says: "If carried, this amendment will impose a tax upon all churches, hospitals, homes, and charitable and educational institutions of every description," but in this he clearly errs, because these institutions are not now taxed, and the amendment, if adopted, will not change their status in this respect. I quite agree with Mr. Baldwin that the amendment should be defeated, but for reasons very different from his unwarranted assertion.

Persons dying, or even during life, are frequently ready to set apart large sums for founding and endowing charitable, educational, or missionary institutions, provided they can be assured that these funds or institutions will not be taxed out of existence. And such assurance can never be so successfully given in any other way as by a specific charter provision.

A general law on the subject is not protective, seeing it can at any time be repealed, and the institution afterward practically impoverished by taxation and even sequestered to the State.

The wisest policy of the State is to encourage men to alienate their property for the support of the helpless and the needy, because this relieves the State itself from burdens that would otherwise be borne by taxation, and we should encourage and not deter such benevolent gifts by affording them the best and most permanent protection.

California made trial of this matter and carried it to the extreme. For twenty years from 1870 it enjoyed the unenviable distinction of being the only State in the Union taxing churches, &c., and so discouraging gifts to all benevolent institutions. After twenty years' trial the State returned to its former plan.

The directors of our charitable institutions about our city have given this subject more thought than perhaps any other class of citizens, and with great unanimity, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have concurred in the view that the amendment should be defeated.

It must be remembered that the institutions most likely to be affected by this proposed amendment are not railroads, firms, and corporations, which exist for the sake of gain, and not to protect and assist the helpless and the needy; and it is to be feared that there is, at the source of this whole movement, a determination to tax (as soon as it can be brought about) all churches, hospitals, missionary associations, and educational institutions.

The power to exempt from taxation in specific cases was wisely left with the framers of our Constitution in the legislative branch of the Government, and as many evils are likely to result from a change of this policy, it would be wise to let the matter remain as it is.

F. E. SHEARER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1901.

FAVORS THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed amendment to the Constitution to be voted upon in the approaching election: A careful consideration of the proposed amendment will show that its adoption is not so menacing to philanthropic, charitable, and church interests as a cursory reading would seem to indicate.

The proposed amendment simply restricts the power of the Legislature from passing a private or local bill granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation exemption from taxation on real or personal property. This, if adopted, will not affect the authority of the Legislature to make any proper exemption from taxation by general act.

My attention has been called to a letter published in this morning's TIMES, in which occurred the following language: "If carried, this amendment will impose a tax upon all churches, hospitals, homes, and charitable and educational institutions of every description." This is an entire mistake, as the section sought to be amended does not, and if the amendment be adopted will not, attempt to impose any such taxation or deprive the Legislature of the power of exemption by a general and non-invidious act.

Nor will the section as amended repeal or in any way affect the present statutes of exemption, which are found in Chapter XIII. of the second Revised Statutes, (Banks Brothers, eighth edition, Title I., Section 4,) where it is provided, among other things, as follows: "The following property shall be exempt from taxation: Every building erected for the use of a college, incorporated academy, or other seminary of learning, and in actual use for either of such purposes; every building for public worship; every schoolhouse, courthouse, and jail used for either of such purposes, and the several lots whereon such buildings are situated, and the furniture belonging to each of them.

"4. Every poorhouse, almshouse, house of industry, and every house belonging to a company incorporated for the reformation of offenders or to improve the moral condition of seamen, and the real and personal property used for such purposes belonging to and connected with the same.

"5. The real and personal property of every public library.

"6. All stocks owned by the State, or by literary or charitable institutions.

"7. The personal estate of every incorporated company not made liable to taxation on its capital in the 4th title of this chapter (all moneyed or stock companies deriving an income or profit from the capital or income or otherwise, are only made so liable.)"

If I may venture to suggest the purpose of the Legislature in recommending the proposed amendment, I should infer that its object is to relieve the Legislature from the numerous importunities for tax exemption in respect to enterprises of doubtful public utility.

D. C. CALVIN.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

THE QUESTION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret to see that an eminent minister of the Gospel in his sermon yesterday morning "argued for the abolition of capital punishment." Many wise and good persons believe that the only way to lessen the number of murders is to follow each case with its due and proper punishment. If capital punishment is abolished there will be more murders, and the number of lives thereby sacrificed, probably of innocent persons, will greatly exceed the number of criminals, who, on this false principle, are allowed to escape their deserved punishment. It is the fear of the consequences that deters many from dipping their hands into their brothers' blood.

Capital punishment is a Scriptural doctrine, announced by an infinitely wise Jehovah in the beginning: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." (Genesis, xix., 16.) Here is this sweeping denunciation the "insane" are not excepted. A person whom we may choose to call insane, should, if he or she is convicted of murder, suffer the same punishment as the sane. They are wise enough to plan a murder; they are sane enough to be punished for it. Many whom we choose to call insane are exceedingly cute and wise on many points. We may attempt to excuse them by saying, "It is a delusion on their part." So it is a "delusion" if any one takes the life of a human being. Murder, by the sane or insane, comes from a wicked heart, wrong impressions, and not comprehending the situation.

There has been much injustice in many courts in attempting to shield and defend the criminal whom the advocate chooses to call insane from his or her just dues. Those whom some may call insane are not to suffer capital punishment, then no one should.

How many brains are perfectly sound and normal, and where are we going to draw the dividing line? Lombroso lately made the startling announcement that "Europe's most conspicuous rulers are mentally unsound." An unfortunate statement, yet Lombroso is a great scientist, and he knows, as the rest of us do, how easily the human brain may become diseased and, in a degree, mentally unsound, and how many have inherited abnormalities. Two prominent and distinguished rulers he declared "irresponsible, because born irretrievable criminals." Other prominent and distinguished persons he pronounced "mentally unsound."

A few days ago I told an eminent pathologist of one of our universities that I wanted him to get for me from the Morgue "a normal ovary." This learned professor replied: "There is no such thing; the organ is never sound."

If the assassin of our beloved President had been declared to have been insane, he should still have suffered the full penalty of the law.

It was a beautiful idea of the eminent minister of the Gospel, as expressed in his sermon, "the policy of reclaiming criminals by love." This should be done, and especially as much as in our power, reclaim all by love, and thus probably prevent many from committing murder.

A PHYSICIAN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

ALFRED THE GREAT, THE EXPANSIONIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The greatest service rendered by King Alfred to the English or, rather, to the British people and to mankind was the work he did in building up a strong, centralized, national government out of a number of petty kingdoms, each too small and weak in itself to make either a strong defense against foreign invasion, or to accomplish much in the development of a higher civilization. The unification of England was a great thing for mankind. Alfred was the forerunner of Louis XI., of Victor Emmanuel and Cavour, of the Emperor Wilhelm and Bismarck as a nation builder, and as such earned a greater distinction than that of having been exceptionally pious or a great patron of letters, or even a great lawgiver. Without a firm, stable, unified State, religion will lack vitality, literature must languish, and law and order be an impossibility.

The work begun by King Alfred in the expansion of his Kingdom of Wessex until it took in all of England, is still going on, and will not be ended until the unification of kindred races into great nationalities has been accomplished; when weakling kingdoms, republics, and principalities are absorbed by dominant States. The cause of civil and religious liberty will be strengthened and the mighty work of civilization simplified in every way by such expansion.

Let Americans therefore honor the memory of King Alfred as an early expansionist of our race, whose example we have followed in America and whose gifts of law, order, and freedom handed down to us we, like England, are taking to the uttermost parts of the earth in the belief that all races will be blessed by them.

JAMES B. LAUX.

New York, Oct. 26, 1901.

A TEACHER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One would think that the Davis law, stating explicitly what each teacher should receive under certain conditions, could not be evaded even by the Board of Education, but that is not the case. The fate of the teachers depends wholly upon the interpretation by the board of the word "meritorious."

This interpretation has always been somewhat unfavorable to the teachers, but this year it is more so even. For instance, heretofore no teacher has received the maximum salary who has not been marked excellent, both in instruction and discipline. "Good to excellent in discipline" and "excellent in instruction" counted for nothing.

Now, even those who are marked a "double excellent," as it is called, are debarred from the maximum salary. The Davis law says: "Teachers doing meritorious service shall receive," &c.

The Board of Education now says: "Teachers who have received a 'double excellent' for each of the five preceding years" shall receive, &c. Is that not a direct violation of the law? Is it right or honest?

I notice that the President of the board, in speaking of the action of certain Brooklyn teachers who have appealed to the law to right certain wrongs under which they are suffering, said: "Why did they not appeal to the board first, for we would see that they were righted?"

If that is the case, the board can, without any great difficulty, find out that some old and deserving teachers are not receiving all the money to which they are entitled under the Davis law.

INDIGNANT.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

SOME REMEDIES FOR BALDNESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unfortunately "T. L. N." does not (of course, he could not,) state the kind of baldness he has, whether alopecia areata, atrophiante en clarières, congenita, fere totalis, or pityrodes. However, I beg to inform him that the following are all efficient remedies, and none will hurt him:

Essence of turpentine	25
Ammoniac, (not ammonia)	8
Camphorated alcohol	167

Or:

Sulphur, precipitated glycerine, of each	10
Camphorated alcohol	20
Distilled water	160

Both these are formulae of the Hospital St. Louis of Paris, the greatest skin clinic in the world, where probably more "baldness" is treated successfully than anywhere else. I should advise that he try first the following:

Resorcin	8
Acid salicylic	2
Spirits rectificat	24
Ol. ricini	4
Ol. bergamot vel violet	4

Rub in at evening time.

My own personal remedy is the following:

Resorcin	6
Tinct. green soap	120

Wash the scalp with it, and afterward with water twice a week.

A good home remedy for syphilitic baldness is as follows:

Sublimate	0.2
Chloral hydrat	4.0
Resorcin	2.0
Ol. ricini	1.0
Spirits rectificat	150.0
Tincture quinine	50.0

For alopecia areata (baldness in spots) here is the best remedy:

Yellow precipitate of mercury	2
Flowers of sulphur	4
Oil of cade	15
Vaseline	80

For alopecia pityrodes, (dandruff:)

Alcohol absolute	100.0
Chrysarobin	0.5
Oil castor	2.0
Extract of violet	9.5

If the chrysarobin inflames the skin discontinue it until the skin recovers. When washing the hair, be careful not to get the chrysarobin in the eyes. Some discoloration of the skin of the scalp will result, which will gradually wear away.

All these weights given are of metric system, so be correct in the dotting.

SPECIALIST.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

And Still Another Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform "J. L. N.," who asked for a remedy for bald heads, that the juice of an onion would surely restore the hair and make it soft and wavy; that is, if it is used continuously until the light growth on the head appears. I know of a man on Long Island who had an absolutely bald head, and he has, by the use of the juice of onions, been successful in producing a fine growth of wavy hair on his head. This is perfectly harmless, and a pure, unadulterated vegetable tonic which produces remarkable results. If one can stand the dreadful odor long enough, the result will be efficacious.

By the way, I want to say that I consider THE NEW YORK TIMES one of the cleanest and most readable papers in New York or elsewhere. One is not afraid of being contaminated by foul reading matter when perusing its columns.

E. F. T.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

DOCTORS INDORSE THE CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you on your admirable editorial in to-day's issue on "Gen. Miles and the Canteen."

Especially fortunate is your comment: "It is a pity that the efficiency of the United States Army should be made, by the Commanding General and the Adjutant General thereof, nothing more important than a football in the game of their reciprocal animosities and their reciprocal intrigues."

But are you not rather severe on the disciples of Aesculapius in your metaphor in the following extract? "But when doctors disagree, when the Commanding General goes one way and the Adjutant General on that account goes the other, then civilians must make up their own minds."

Again: "When the doctors disagree then any fanatic is encouraged to express an opinion."

Leaving the metaphor for the reality, this is a subject upon which enlightened doctors do not disagree. At the last annual meeting of the Military and Naval Surgeons of the United States, the most competent body of men in America to discuss this question, both from practical and scientific standpoints, it was my privilege to present a brochure on the evil resulting from the abolition of the canteen. A protracted discussion followed, participated in by men of large field and hospital experience, with the result that the following preamble and resolution were unanimously carried:

Whereas, The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, now in session at St. Paul, recognizes that the abolition of the Army Post Exchange or Canteen has resulted, and must inevitably result, in an increase of intemperance, insubordination, discontent, desertion, and disease in the army. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body deplores the action of Congress in abolishing the said Post Exchange or Canteen, and, in the interests of sanitation, morality, and discipline, recommends its re-establishment at the earliest possible date.

At the convention of the American Medical Association, representing 6,000 leading physicians, and held in the same city eight days later, it was my pleasure to introduce the same resolution, and it was again carried without a dissenting voice.

If officers of the staff will study the hospital wards of the army and will appreciate the fact that diseases incident to the abolition of the canteen have more than doubled in many localities since its withdrawal, they will then be as unanimous in their indorsement of the institution as are now the Surgeons in charge.

LOUIS L. SEAMAN.
Major and Surgeon U. S. V.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

Wade Hampton's Granddaughters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to correct "H. S. T.'s" statement in your issue of Nov. 1 that "Gen. Wade Hampton has no granddaughter." On the contrary, he has at least two, daughters of McDuffie Hampton, who married a Miss Urquhart, cousin of Mrs. James Brown Potter, the well-known actress.

The statement that "none of the members of Gen. Hampton's family would accept charity" needs no correction.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901. K. W. K.

An Englishman on the Boer War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Bunker Hill" says in your issue of to-day: "England was able to pour a quarter of a million of her soldiers into South Africa, which was a ten times greater number than the ranks of the farmers opposed to them." It is not strange that "Bunker Hill" should make such mistakes, but it is curious that others wiser than he should not trouble to think a little more. A very simple calculation of "prisoners," "killed," "surrendered" and "in the field" proves the Boers have had at least 80,000 men in the field.

Owing to the tremendous extent of the lines of communication, the British on the fighting line have rarely outnumbered the Boers, and very often the Boers have outnumbered the British. Moreover, the Boers are not farmers! When this country has finished her own "little war," which is a year older than ours, it will be time enough for persons to find fault with England and write such letters as that of "Bunker Hill."

AN ENGLISHMAN.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

A Reply to Nova Scotian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Nova Scotian, quotes a poet to show how the northernmost section of this continent should remain foreign to the American Republic. A better thing to quote is the geography of the American Continent, and the origin and language of the vast majority of its inhabitants, which have made it one great American fatherland.

Moreover, the people of Nova Scotia and of other parts of Canada are by no means agreed upon the views of Nova Scotian and his poet. Lots of good people hold that the best interests of every section lie in union with the American Republic, which has transformed America from a provincial country to a seat of empire and culture, and which is the greatest free trade league and market in the world. I have heard Nova Scotian say that if you throw a log in the Bay of Fundy it will float to the United States.

There are loyal Canadians who are loyal Americans.

HOWARD M. CANNON

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Always a Puzzle.

"It's a Chinese puzzle."
"What is?"
"Chinese diplomacy."—Chicago Post.

The Labor.

Blobbs—I hear you have a political job. Is it hard work?

Slobbs—Not after you get it.—Philadelphia Record.

Looked the Part.

"Is Squiggs a camera fiend?"

"I don't know; but he certainly looked like it in the first snapshot his wife took of him."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Household Peace Preservative.

We are enabled, thanks to the courtesy of the publishers, to quote from Mr. Austin Borax's exhaustive work, "Domestic Peace," (now in press.) The quotation is from Chapter XVII., "Husband and Maid Servant."

"Never address a maid servant as you would your wife. Speak gently."—Boston Journal.

Self-Appreciation.

"King Lear is a great character," remarked the friend.

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "I suppose you remember my performance last season?"

"No, I must confess I have never seen you in the part."

"Indeed!" was the rejoinder in a tone of gentle surprise. "Then how on earth did you know it was a great character?"—Washington Star.

THAT BABY.

Laura Garland Carr in Boston Transcript.

There's a droll little baby that runs away
From 'round the corner on Frenchman Street—
If you watch you may see him most any day,
With his brown, bare arms, and his brown, bare feet.

A smaller tot you'll not likely see—
Of the human sort—with such speed and spring,
His legs are as crooked as legs can be,
And they take him along with a see-saw swing.

His hair is tousled, his frock is rent,
He is mud-bespattered and dust bedight;
But his little face shows supreme content,
And his dancing eyes are with fun alight.

Oh, the wabbly work of those limbs so small—
Oh, the frantic strain of the spidery thing—
When he hears the voice of his mother call,
When her nearing footsteps behind him ring!

An extra scramble! A clutch! A hug!
There's a shrilling of laughter that shivers the air!
There's a flourish of feet as she holds him snug,
With his head thrown back in a swirl of hair.

Then happy and laughing they hurry back
To that smallest of cots on that small side way,
Ah, much of its brightness the season would lack
Without that baby that runs away.

ANDREW CARNEGIE BACK

He Refuses to Talk About Democratic Campaign Posters.

What Mr. Carnegie Says of the Pittsburg Polytechnic School Project—His Views on Reciprocity—Still Opposes Isthmian Canal.

Andrew Carnegie arrived in New York on the American Line steamship St. Louis yesterday afternoon. Off the Quarantine Station a score of reporters boarded the vessel. Mr. Carnegie was in the dining saloon making his declaration to a Deputy Surveyor when they greeted him.

Mr. Carnegie started the talk by saying that he knew all the way over that this meeting with the reporters was to be his first real pleasure when he got into port. "But I must not be interviewed," he said, with a laugh, as he leaned back. The Mayoralty campaign he absolutely refused to discuss.

"I am non-partisan," he said, "and must ask to be excused."

"But Tammany Hall," began a reporter, "has had posted from one end of the city to the other placards telling 'what Andrew Carnegie said' and 'what Andrew Carnegie —'"

"I will not discuss that subject," said Mr. Carnegie, interrupting. I am not on cross-examination."

The reporter started to ask Mr. Carnegie another question about the campaign, and again he was cut short by the sharp reply, "Not a word."

Mr. Carnegie was then asked to say something about the great gift he is reported to be about to make to found a polytechnic school at Pittsburg. He replied:

"I shall not be in a position to say anything until I reach Pittsburg. If there is anything to be said, it will be said there."

Mr. Carnegie stated that he had received the report of the committee which had prepared plans and that it was worthy of Pittsburg.

At this juncture a Pittsburg reporter ventured to ask if it was true that he had been asked by a member of the committee for $5,000,000.

"The committee is incapable of asking me for money," was all the answer Mr. Carnegie made to that question.

"It has been stated that a steel trust similar to the United States Steel Corporation was in process of formation in England, but that it would not be formed with an idea of opposing the American concern. Do you know anything about this?" asked a reporter.

"I read something about it," Mr. Carnegie answered, "but you know I am not in business now. I have reformed. Besides, I don't think that the English can combine so easily as the Americans, for the reason, as stated by Emerson, that every Englishman is an island by himself."

"Mr. Schwab has said that the Connellsville coal fields will be exhausted in thirty-years and the Lake Superior ore region in sixty years," suggested the Pittsburg reporter.

"Well, Schwab won't be exhausted in thirty years at any rate," said Mr. Carnegie, with a laugh.

At this point the Isthmian Canal question was broached, and a reporter asked Mr. Carnegie if he had any views to express on that subject. He replied that he had most decided views on the question.

"Do you favor the Nicaragua Canal?" was asked.

"Decidedly not," he answered. "I do not believe it would be workable if built, and as for the Panama route, that, if built, I do not believe would render one-half the service that a double-track railroad would Even if no tolls were charged it would be a losing proposition. With the railroad the vessels could unload their cargoes on fifty-ton cars, and transport them to the other side at far less cost than by running steamships through the canal."

"Would you therefore favor the Tehuantepec railroad, as projected by Eads?" asked the reporter.

"They are building a road there now, but not of that kind," answered Mr. Carnegie.

"There is more sentiment than common sense behind the canal question," Mr. Carnegie continued, just as a question regarding reciprocity was asked.

"Reciprocity is a very fine word to speak," Mr. Carnegie replied, "but when you come to arrange the detatils, you will find that it is a most difficult policy to inaugurate. I spent many pleasant hours discussing that subject with our dear friend the late Mr. Blaine. Like many other geniuses, he believed in many things at first. You can arrange reciprocity with one country, but when you do, that country favors you at the expense of some other. The best policy is to reduce protective duties. Washington's policy was the best—friends of all, allies of none."

"When Ambassador White arrived here recently he said that you were full of good things for the future," suggested a reporter.

"Mr. White spent a happy week with me at Skibo," said Mr. Carnegie. "I am always full of good things when I talk with a man like him. He is one of our most valuable men."

Asked about his election as Rector of St. Andrew's University, Mr. Carnegie replied that it was a very pleasant compliment, and he added that he always got along well with young men.

Here a reporter told Mr. Carnegie that although he knew that being the Rector of St. Andrew's did not mean that he would be called upon to preach, still he would have liked very much to have heard Mr. Carnegie deliver a sermon.

"If I did," replied Mr. Carnegie, "it would contain very little theology, but much of religion."

Concerning the libraries he has presented to New York, Mr. Carnegie said:

"The necessary papers have been executed properly and prompt attention given the subject. The manner in which the proposition has been handled leaves nothing to be desired."

The St. Louis was in her dock by this time, and Mr. Carnegie bade his interviewers good-bye. He went ashore at once, and soon left the pier.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Among the weddings announced for this month is that of Miss Lillian Coles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oliver Coles of 73 West Fifty-fifth Street, this city, to Samuel Owen Edmonds, which is to take place on the 21st at St. Mark's Church. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Loring W. Batten. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude Schermerhorn Coles, as maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. Charles A. Morse, Jr., will be best man, and the ushers Howard Owen Edmonds, brother of the bridegroom, and Messrs. J. Harvey Cornell, Frank Jenks, and Grafton D. Dorsey. Miss Coles is a granddaughter of the late Lewis B. Brown, the founder of Elberon. Mr. Edmonds, who is a son of Major Howard Edmonds of Washington, is a lawyer and a member of the Calumet, Crescent Athletic, Orange and Essex County Country Clubs. The family of the bride being in mourning, there will be no wedding reception.

Mrs. Mannes Baum has left New York and gone to her Southern home, Park View, at Camden, S. C.

The engagement is announced of Miss Minnie Esther Hart, daughter of Mrs. Irene Nestell Hart, and Robert Irvine Smyth, both of New York.

Miss Adele Radway Troup, daughter of the late William Troup, and Alfred Paul Gardiner will be married in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, on Wednesday evening. Miss Kate Troup will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Florence Lohman, Mabel E. Gardiner, Elizabeth Humphrey, and Beatrice Le Comte. Andrew L. Gardiner is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are Richard A. Barker, B. S. Orcutt, E. G. C'Reilly, and W. E. Uptgore. A reception at 333 West Fifty-seventh Street, will follow the ceremony.

On Tuesday evening, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Miss Sophie Hammond Ross, daughter of Capt. Francis H. Ross, and Frederic Webster Loudon are to be married. Miss Grace V. Bronson, a niece of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Evelyn Long of Kentucky, Miss Laura Houghton of Corning, N. Y., and Miss Marjorie Snare of this city are to be the bridesmaids.

On Thursday evening Miss Laura Freeman, daughter of the late Philip Freeman, and James L. Cunningham are to be married in the Rutgers Riverside Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street. Miss Ray Russell will be maid of honor. B. A. Kellogg, H. Davis, Robert Mackay, R. Elliott, C. F. Craney, and F. E. Remly are to be the ushers. A reception at the Hotel St. Andrew will follow.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

With November the season begins. In a fortnight there will be the Horse Show, followed by the series of débutantes' teas. In three weeks the dancing classes will commence their sessions, and by the end of the month the Winter's gayeties will be in full swing. One season's history is very much like that of another. Each Winter one is told that it will be the most brilliant that New York has ever experienced; and some times the prophecy is realized, and frequently again it falls short of the promise. The conditions this year seem most favorable. By Tuesday the municipal election will be over. It cannot be denied that the entire country is in a state of great prosperity. The terrible tragedy of the President's death has had its atonement, and it is only natural for a people as buoyant and as cheerful as the Americans are to throw off the trappings of woe. In New York but few of the prominent families are in deep mourning, and many will entertain who have not done so in many years. The number of débutantes is small in comparison to last year, but there are some very notable ones. Others may not come out until the year after. It is, however, certain that Mrs. Ogden Mills will bring out her two daughters, and for the occasion of the debut of these beautiful twin girls a new ballroom has been built at the Mills residence, which promises at least one large entertainment. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly has a daughter also to bring out, and this young woman will represent the Vanderbilt family. With Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Randolph, Miss Fannie Iselin, Miss Drayton, Miss Cynthia Roche, and others, the very fashionable set will be well represented.

***

During the past year several very prominent and wealthy families from other cities have pitched their tents along Fifth Avenue, and have evidently come to stay. With these also come into greater social prominence several New Yorkers who have not done much entertaining in some years. The Horse Show will therefore have more of a variety in the audience, which is more than half the show, however attractive the horses may be, and there will be some new faces in the boxes and new names on the list. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who have taken the Frederick Vanderbilt house, are expected to entertain a great deal, and there is no doubt that their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, will also give a number of dinners. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in a large house, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt in their Fifth Avenue residence, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in the Goelet house are three young couples who will draw around them many members of the fashionable set. Coleman Drayton has taken a handsome house, and Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will occupy their Fifth Avenue mansion for the first time since their marriage. Mrs. Robert Goelet may lighten her mourning for her mother and do some entertaining. It is hardly probable, however, that Miss Beatrice Goelet will come out this season. There are several new dancing classes, and the fact that there will be only one Assembly will make that ball all the more successful.

***

The season will be very short. Seven weeks will represent the greater part of it. Then will come in late Winter the rush to the South. Aiken this Summer has been the scene of much activity, and several handsome villas have been built. Florida always attracts the very wealthy, especially Palm Beach, and there is again the New Orleans Mardi Gras. One must not forget the delights of Cairo and the Riviera, and Rome. Cairo promises to be very gay this Winter. It is rumored, as has already been stated, that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will be among the New York women who will pass the Winter there. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure are there every season, and so are Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron, and perhaps Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will be among the visitors this year. Cannes is for English people and Russians, but the American colony is growing, and there will be an early start toward England, as the coronation date is fixed for the 25th of June.

***

November starts in with the continuance of house parties and sports in the open and other amusements at country houses. Election day is a general holiday, and many interesting events have been arranged for that date. Not a few of the wealthy New York residents keep their domicile in the country and go there to vote, and others perform that duty early in the morning, and then go out of town for the rest of the day. Meadow Brook will have a drag hunt and a dinner at the residence of Mr. William Hazard, at Rockaway. There are arrangements for very jolly times at Tuxedo and Ardsley, and the Westchester Country Club. Many of the week end parties will be extended until Wednesday. In town, there will be nothing of interest except a few sporadic dinners and luncheons until the Horse Show. The number of houses which have been opened during the past fortnight has been unusually large, but it will take some time for people to get everything to rights. The terrible servant question is a very difficult problem again this year, and housekeepers and agents have been busy engaging domestics for the various great houses, and in more than one instance the entire force has had to be dismissed and new servants sought.

***

There will, therefore, be nothing of note in town, except the weddings. The restaurants are very crowded, and already every room is taken at several of the principal hotels for the Horse Show. The number of out-of-town people who flock here on that week increases each year. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston are ever more largely represented in proportion than New York, and sometimes the New Yorker is quite bewildered by the succession of strange faces which he encounters at one of these yearly openings.

***

The wedding of Henry Van Bergen and Miss Ethel Irvin will be an event of much interest to Americans. It will take place on the 12th in Paris, and after the church ceremony there will be a breakfast at the residence of Mrs. Griswold Gray, the aunt of the bride, with whom Miss Irvin has lived since she lost her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Van Bergen will visit this country this Winter.

***

The return of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould to Lakewood and the opening of the different hotels there are auspicious omens for the season. George Gould has been traveling in the West in the interest of his railroads. During the Winter Mr. and Mrs. Gould will have many house parties at Georgian Court. The wedding of Frank Gould and Miss Kelly may take place in the middle of January.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will come into town during the course of the month.

***

There has been some alarm in Westchester owing to the burning of villas. The destruction of the Catlin house, which was followed by that of others in the northern part of the county, has worried the owners of country houses not a little. In fact, the entire week has been one of small fatalities. Bourke Cockran is fortunately doing well, but he very narrowly escaped death at his place at Sand's Point. The automobile accident at Westbury was also a marvelous escape from a very shocking tragedy. There has been much indignation among the Hempstead people as to the racing of automobiles and the speeding of these machines along the roads. It has caused a great deal of friction in the colony The feeling was very manifest at Oyster Bay last Summer, and earlier in the Spring there was much protest among many of those who own handsome places in the Hempstead district and who have fine horses. In one instance a wealthy woman rented her country seat, as she was made absolutely miserable from fright every time she drove out. At Newport last Summer the greater part of the colony gave up horses altogether until the show and used motors. The Hempstead people, however, are not so willing to give up their equine pleasures.

***

House parties are still the attraction in England, Scotland and the Newmarket races and new plays in town divide the honors. William Waldorf Astor has been making a round of Scottish visits. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have come on to London for one or two occasions, but have not settled there for the season. The wedding yesterday of Lloyd Carpenter Griscom and Miss Elizabeth Duer Bronson, the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Bronson, was an important event for the Americans in the British metropolis. Lady Hesketh has been in London, and was recently at one of the first nights at the play with Lady Tatton Sykes. Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe is at her house in Palace Gate, and will remain there probably until December. Mme. de Domingues is in Paris, where she will remain until the middle of this month. Mme. Von Andre has been in Paris also with her sister, Miss May Palmer. She is returning to London this week.

***

What fashionable life there is in France is centred in Paris and at Pau. It is yet too early for the Riviera season. Elsewhere on the Continent there are some little detachments of people at Dinard, and at Biarritz. The season has closed at Aix-les-Bains and at Lucerne. The Marquis and Marquise de Gabriac gave their last dance at the Villa an der Eck, which they left on the 18th for Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Tuckerman were at Lucerne a week ago to attend the funeral of Mr. Tuckerman's mother.

***

The Count and Countess Mercati are in Athens for the Winter. The Countess will later join her mother, Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, at Cannes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt are at present in Paris. Count Mercati has recently lost his father, who died after a long illness at Athens. He was a well-known banker, and had an Italian title, as titles of nobility are not allowed in Greece.

***

The Countess Amadée de Germiny, who is so well known to many of those who have lived in the American colony in Paris, recently fell down the highly waxed stairway in the chateau of her cousin, the Marquis de Seyve, at Saint Germain, and fractured her leg. The Countess de Germiny is somewhat aged, and her injuries are reported as very serious. Her son, Count Charles de Germiny, was a great favorite in American and French society, and he led one of the cotillions given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at the Embassy in Paris, dancing with Mrs. Ogden Mills. The son of the Count de Seyve married Miss Eileen O'Donnell, a cousin of Royal Phelps Carroll and Mrs. Herbert Robbins.

***

Marion Crawford is in Paris. Mrs. Marion Crawford remains at Sorento, where she gave a fortnight ago a beautiful cotillion at her villa. At Dinard Mrs. Hughes Hallett is still entertaining, and one of her last affairs was a tea party at Mon Plaisir. Among her guests was the Princess Beloselsky-Belozersky, (Miss Whittier,) Mrs. Ballard Smith, and Mr. R. Forbes.

***

The Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt are in London, where they have engaged rooms at Claridge's. Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Mrs. Storrs Wells and her son, Raynor Wells, were at Claridge's on the 22d. Among the guests of Mr. Edmond Kelly at his dinner at Ritz's Hotel, Paris, a fortnight ago were Mr. August Belmont, who has since sailed for New York; Gen. Winslow, Austin Lee, J. Ferdinand Kobbe, J. C. Kane, and Barclay Parsons.

***

The coming two weeks, like the past, are to be full of weddings. The most important wedding socially will be that on Thursday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of Miss Grace Gurnee Scott, granddaughter of Walter S. Gurnee, Sr., and Col. George Rathbone Dyer, son of ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island. Miss Scott will have her sister, Miss Evelyn Scott for her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will include Miss Virginia Gammell of Providence, R. I., her cousins, the Misses Belle and Lucy Gurnee, daughters of Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Miss Daisy Greer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. David Greer. Col. Dyer's best man is to be his brother, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and the ushers selected are J. Philip Benkard, Norman Scott, H. Roger Winthrop, William Greer, Ernest Iselin, and Monson Morris. A reception at the residence of Walter S. Gurnee, Sr., 629 Fifth Avenue, will follow the ceremony.

***

Col. Dyer gave his bachelor dinner last evening at the Knickerbocker Club. In addition to his best man and ushers there were present Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, United States Army, who is to marry Miss Edythe Patten on Wednesday, and whose best man Col. Dyer is to be; Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, National Guard, New York; Capt. Nelson B. Burr of the Twelfth Regiment, and Col. Robert W. Leonard, United States Volunteers. Miss Scott is to give a luncheon to her bridesmaids on Tuesday at her grandfather's residence.

***

A most important wedding of Thursday, Nov. 14, and one that interests particularly the Newport set, is that of Reginald Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and Miss Phyllis Langhorne, daughter of C. D. Langhorne, and sister of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins, and Mrs. Robert G. Shaw. It is to be celebrated at the Brandon Hotel in Basic City, Va. The hotel has been fitted and decorated especially for the occasion, and the ceremony will take place in the main hall and will be performed by Bishop Gibson of Richmond and the Rev. Mr. Neeves. Special trains will take the guests from New York and Richmond to Basic City. Mrs. Robert G. Shaw of Boston, a sister of the bride, will be matron of honor, and James A. Stillman of New York, who married Miss "Fifi" Potter last Spring, is to be Mr. Brooks's best man. Miss Gladys Brooks, a sister of the bridegroom-elect; Miss Christine Atkinson of Baltimore, Miss Atkinson, and Miss Christian of Richmond are to be the bridesmaids. The ushers selected are G. G. Amory, F. M. Forbes, G. T. Rice, R. N. Hallowell, and John Warren, all of Boston; H. B. Duryea, Henry W. Bull, L. S. Thompson, H. M. Harriman, Franklin L. Polk, Arthur T. Kemp, and John R. Livermore, all of New York; G. R. Fearing of Newport, and W. H. Langhorne of Greenwood, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks will spend much of the Winter at Aiken, S. C., and will go to Mirador, the country place of C. D. Langhorne, for the Christmas holidays.

***

On Tuesday, Nov. 12, there will be the wedding of Miss Julia Post Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron P. Brown (Miss Isabella M. Wright,) and Benjamin C. Fincke, son of Mrs. James W. Ellsworth by a former husband. Miss Isabel Brown will be her sister's maid of honor and another sister, Miss Nannie Brown, and the Misses Claire Ellsworth, a half-sister of the bridegroom; Natalie Wick of Youngstown, Ohio, and Miss Lazard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, will be her bridesmaids. Mr. Fincke will have William Fincke for his best man, and the ushers selected are Henry Brooks, Ellsworth Lee, Lincoln Ellsworth, William Trowbridge, John Adams, and J. Wright Brown. The wedding will be solemnized in the Church of the Incarnation, at Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Dr. William M. Grosvenor will officiate.

***

Miss Brown will give her bridesmaids' luncheon on Saturday at her home, 32 East Thirty-fifth Street, and on the evening of the same day Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth will give a dinner for the entire bridal party of Mr. Fincke and Miss Brown, at their residence, 2 West Sixteenth Street.

***

An interesting out-of-town wedding on Thursday, Nov. 14, will be that of Miss de Bary and Mr. Cross. Their attendants will be, as already announced in this column on Tuesday, Miss Anita de Bary, maid of honor; Miss Edith Beadleston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beadleston; Miss Louise Geer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jarvis Geer; Miss Marie Truslow, and Miss Grace Stanton, daughter of Mrs. Gerald N. Stanton, Sr., all of New York. Miss Elsie Haldeman of Harrisburg, Penn., and Miss Harriet C. Cross of Pensacola, Fla., are to be the bridesmaids. Walter Hoffman is to be best man, and those chosen for ushers are Edward Van Ingen, Hector Thomas, John H. Cross, Arthur W. Francis, J. Nendell, Jr., and Richard A. Strong of New York, and Warner J. Steele of Philadelphia. The ceremony will be performed by Dean William M. Groton of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bridegroom to be, and the Rev. Walter Grogune, rector of the church in which the ceremony is to be performed.

***

On Saturday, Nov. 16, Miss Eleanora Simmons, a stepdaughter of Washington E. Connor, and William H. Taylor are to be married at the Brick Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

***

Everett Lake Crawford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Crawford, and whose father is a brother of the second wife of Commodore Vanderbilt, will be married to Miss Edna Phelps Gregory in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov. 16, and the church ceremony will be followed by a reception at the Renaissance, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. This will be for intimate friends and relatives only. The bride's only attendant is to be Miss Fanny Hoagland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Hoagland. Harden Crawford, a brother of the bridegroom-elect, will act as the best man, and Drexel Godfrey, Witherbee Black, De Witt Hutchins, Edgar Clausen, and Frank T. Linen, all classmates at Princeton of Mr. Crawford, will be ushers.

***

Miss Edith Slater Mills, daughter of Mrs. Abraham Mills (Miss Ella W. Townsend,) and W. Wilson Drake, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Drake, (Miss Mary E. Wilson,) will be married at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 20, in Trinity Chapel, on West Twenty-fifth Street. The Rev. William Vibbert, rector of the chapel, assisted by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend of All Angels, will officiate. Miss Amy Hawkhurst Mills is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Marion Armstrong, Miss Charlotte Prime, Miss Gertrude Pell, and Miss Lillian G. Tyler. A reception at the residence of the bride's mother in East Twenty-ninth Street will follow the ceremony.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster have taken the house 25 East Sixty-ninth Street for the Winter. Last Winter they occupied the Sir Roderick Cameron house, at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

***

The hunt breakfast to be given at Cedarhurst on election day by Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard is to be a large and a unique affair. Some 300 guests have been invited. There is to be a band of music and a vaudeville performance unless the programme is changed.

***

During the week announcement has been made of the engagement of Sir Frederick Frankland, whose first wife was Miss Charlotte di Zerega, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John di Zerega, to Miss Thistle Curzon, a relative of the Viceroy of India.

***

Another engagement is that of Mrs. Mason C. Davidge, daughter of Bishop H. C. Potter and widow of Mason C. Davidge, to Maximilian H. Foster.

***

The engagement was also announced of Miss Elizabeth Agnew, a daughter of the late John T. Agnew, to Howard Martin. Mr. Martin was at one time Secretary of the American Legation at Peking.

***

A fourth engagement, announced yesterday, is that of Miss Maude L. Quintard, daughter of the late James W. Quintard, to James H. Brookfield, second son of William Brookfield, and whose mother was Miss Kate Morgan. Mr. Brookfield is a Yale graduate, class of '96, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maitland Armstrong have taken the house 136 East Thirty-fifth Street. Mrs. Armstrong was Miss Gwendolyn King, and her marriage to Mr. Armstrong was celebrated at Newport in September last.

***

Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice will give at her residence, 327 Lexington Avenue, on Monday, Dec. 9, a reception at which she will introduce her younger daughter, Miss Mary Prentice.

***

Miss Sallie Preble Tucker and Miss Babcock are to give an afternoon tea on Thursday at The Fernery, 14 West Thirty-third Street, and some superb chrysanthemums will also be shown their guests.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ral Parr of Baltimore are in town. George C. Jenkins, father of Mrs. Parr, and her brother, Thomas C. Jenkins, are returning from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston, who had been spending a few days in New York, left yesterday for the South.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay hope to occupy their Roslyn villa this month and to entertain there on Thanksgiving Day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mayor Chadwick of Winchester, England. He came over for the Alfred millenary dinner and celebration.

***

Mrs. Louise Morris Gebhard is in town and is stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel for the present.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Augustine N. Lawrence had a large house party Sunday at their Long Island home, and to-morrow evening are to give a reception and dance, at which they will introduce their daughter, Miss Anna Rice Lawrence. Miss Lawrence is a great-great-granddaughter of Augustine Hicks Lawrence, a former Mayor of New York, and is related to the Coolidges and Rices of Boston through her mother.

***

Among the new officers of the Lakewood Golf Club are George J. Gould and F. A. Potts. Miss Clarisse Coudert has recently been the guest at Georgian Court of Mrs. Kingdon.

***

The Campania, which sailed yesterday, took out, among other passengers, Hooker Abbott of Boston, Sir Bache and Lady Cunard, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, John T. Lord, I. Arthur Palethrope, Lady Gzowski, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harriman. Sir Bache and Lady Cunard intend to go to London and Nevil Holt. They will not return again to America this season.

***

The Count Stanislas de Montbello, the son of the French Ambassador to Russia, is visiting this country, and is at present in Philadelphia, where a number of handsome dinners have been given in his honor.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Caleb E. Tillinghast.

Caleb E. Tillinghast, widely known in life insurance circles, died on Friday in the sixty-first year of his age, at the Roosevelt Hospital, after a short illness. Mr. Tillinghast was born in Windham County, Conn., Nov. 24, 1840, and entered upon his career in the life insurance business as general agent of the Phoenix Mutual Life, at Providence, R. I., in 1871. In 1876 he represented the New York Life in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and Colorado. After five years in this position, the Equitable Life secured his services as manager for the southern portion of Ohio. Mr. Tillinghast remained with the Equitable until 1892, when he resigned his position with that company, and, in connection with his two sons, accepted the management of the Manhattan Life for Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio. Mr. Tillinghast was one of the organizers of the Cleveland Life Underwriters' Association, and was its President in 1891. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters continuously from its inception to his death, and in 1892 was unanimously elected its President. In 1897 Mr. Tillinghast was elected to the Vice Presidency of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, which position he resigned in 1899 on acount of ill-health, retiring from active business at that time. Mr. Tillinghast leaves a wife, one daughter, Mrs. Frederick H. Paine, and three sons. Funeral services will be held from the family residence at Plainfield, Conn., at 3:30 P. M. next Tuesday.

John Butler Snook.

John Butler Snook, one of the oldest and best known architects of this city, died on Friday at his home, 208 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, from congestion of the lungs. Mr. Snook was eighty-six years old, and was born in London, England. He came to this country when a child. He was in business as a master builder until 1842, when he turned his attention to architecture, associating himself with the late John French. In 1887 Mr. Snook became associated with his sons in business, and retired in January last. For fifty-four years his offices were at 12 Chambers Street, from where he removed to 261 Broadway, Manhattan.

Mr. Snook designed and erected, among other buildings, Niblo's Garden, the Metropolitan Hotel, Hoffman House, Grand Central Depot, All Angels' Church, the Vanderbilt mansions on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Packer Institute, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Snook was a Director in the Pacific Insurance Company, the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, and the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company. He had been identified with the Order of Odd Fellows for sixty-one years. Four sons and four daughters survive Mr. Snook. The funeral services will be held to-morrow evening at his late home.

John Newman.

President John Newman of the Mechanics' Trust Company of Bayonne, N. J., a member of the Produce Exchange and also engaged in the fire and marine insurance business at 87 Broad Street, this city, died of Bright's disease at his home in Bayonne soon after midnight last Friday night. Mr. Newman had been ill about five weeks, his condition only becoming critical early Thursday morning.

He was born in England and was about seventy-two years old. He was brought to this country in infancy, being brought up in this city, where his life had been spent in business. Mr. Newman as a boy worked in the wholesale dry goods house of Henry Robinson. He was ten years in the harbor transportation business, and was an early member of the old Corn Exchange, joining the Produce Exchange when it organized. He was junior partner of the insurance firm of Brown & Newman.

Mr. Newman resided in this city nearly thirty years, going to Bayonne to reside about forty years ago. In Bayonne he made a success of the Mechanics' Trust Company, of which he had been President since it was organized. Mr. Newman was President of Bayonne Building Association No. 2, and was also Treasurer and a Past Master of Bayonne Lodge, No. 99, F. and A. M. He was a former President of the old New Jersey Athletic Club, was twice Mayor of Bayonne, and ten years President of the City Council. He was a Republican in politics. He accumulated a large fortune. His widow survives him.

Mrs. Eliza M. Hinman.

Mrs. Eliza M. Hinman, mother of Horace White, the editor of The Evening Post, died Friday night, in her ninety-fourth year, at the home of her son, 18 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mrs. Hinman was born at Bedford, N. H., on Feb. 7, 1808. She was the daughter of William Moore and Elizabeth McClary, being one of a family of ten children, of whom she was the only survivor. In 1833 she was married to Dr. Horace White of Colebrook, N. H., and by him she had four children. In 1837 Dr. White removed to Beloit, Wis., with his family, where he died six years later. The widow married again in 1845 a man named Samuel Hinman of Waukesha, Wis., who later became actively engaged in the building of Beloit College.

In July last Mrs. Hinman met with an accident by which she received a broken hip bone, and it was feared that the shock would prove too much for one in her advanced years. The broken bones joined, however, and the patient had so far recovered that she was able to sit up. On Friday evening, while sitting in a chair, the aged woman passed away peacefully. Death was due to old age.

Charles H. Morgan.

Charles H. Morgan, assistant cashier at the New York Post Office, died yesterday in the Hudson Street Hospital as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Morgan, who is the father of Assistant Postmaster Morgan of the New York Post Office, and who entered the service of the Government in 1890, received the stroke while on his way to the Post Office from his home in Arlington, N. J. He was on a Chambers Street ferryboat at the time, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. The funeral will take place at his home in Arlington; a train connecting in time for the funeral will leave foot of Chambers Street at 1:30 P. M.

Obituary Notes.

EZRA GOULD, late senior member of the firm of Gould & Ebergard, machinists, died yesterday at the residence of his grandson, Thomas B. Gould, on Second Avenue, Newark. Death was due to a paralytic stroke. Mr. Gould was ninety-three years of age. He learned the machinist trade in Rogers's Works, in Paterson. He was the first man to put an independent steam plant works in Newark. Three daughters survive him. Mr. Gould left a large estate.

An Auctioneer's Sudden Death.

William J. Montgomery, a well-known Jersey City auctioneer, died suddenly yesterday at his home, at 133 Grand Street, from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1838, and came to this country in 1860, settling in Jersey City. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Triest—Macdonald.

Miss Lillis Macdonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Macdonald of 247 Fifth Avenue, was married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest yesterday to W. Gustav Triest. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Williams.

Political. Political. Political.

To the Men of Greater New York:

I ask your support on Tuesday next. I ask it upon my promise that, if I be then elected Mayor, I will, during the years 1902 and 1903, be myself the Mayor, alone and exclusively exercising all of his great powers, and alone and exclusively subject to all his great responsibilities. If I be Mayor, citizens may reckon to absolute certainty that the Mayor will be in my chair and nowhere else, and that no citizen may, with either hope or reason, seek elsewhere any part whatever of the Mayor's power, influence, conscience, or intelligence.

I promise you that, if I be Mayor, neither public moneys raised out of the toil and economy of all citizens alike, whatever their politics, nor administrative powers created for the benefit of all citizens alike, shall be used for the purpose of building up or breaking down any political organization. If rigorously good administration will break down any political body, Democratic or Republican, then it shall, under my administration, be broken down. If rigorously good administration by a Mayor who is a Democrat should bring honor and prestige to his party, no sensible and good citizen ought to grieve. My adversary and his supporters, on the other hand, declare that the prime purpose of their campaign is the destruction of Tammany Hall; and to that political purpose they subordinate all questions of good administration—the police excepted. They ignore the schools, rapid transit construction, the systematic good pavement of the streets, water supply, extension of the sewerage system, sanitation, the treatment of the tenement house and other humanitarian problems, and all those other questions of constructive, creative, and humane administration, upon which depend the future and practical welfare of the city and of its vast population. My proposition, on the contrary, is that those and like questions present the first and only legitimate purpose of this election, and that corrupt politics of any party name can be best destroyed by pure, able, effective, and high-minded administration, and by a wholesome and permanent improvement of political conditions. As to the police, I stand for a rigorous and vigorous investigation, to be conducted with intrepid but scrupulous regard to justice. The Police Commissioner, his Deputies, and the entire force shall, under any Mayoralty of mine, represent my own ideals of public order, decency, and mercy. If elected, I shall dedicate my best faculties and my long experience to like work to investigation of every department of the City Government—and to the resolute undoing of wrong.

The Fusion ticket represents, first, the triumph of Senator Platt and the Republican organization in effectuating their determination that no man who voted for the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1900 should be considered eligible to the Mayoralty. That determination first introduced partisanship into this campaign. The addition to the Republican ticket of Mr. Grout, representing the Michael J. Coffey Democratic secession in Brooklyn, and of Jacob A. Cantor, the representative of John C. Sheehan in Manhattan, does not make the ticket non-partisan. Those names and other names dictated by Democratic elements of the Fusion make certain and speedy the dissolution of the Fusion, whether or not it succeeds at the polls. Such success would give no assurance of permanent improvement of the politics of the city. It is well known, and is undisputed, that the high-minded members of the Citizens' Union surrendered with extreme reluctance to the nominations dictated by John C. Sheehan and Michael J. Coffey.

If you shall elect the Fusion ticket, not only will its temporary and incongruous alliance be dissolved long before the end of 1903, but the Democratic Party—having in such case been punished at the polls for its acceptance of the vigorously reformatory policy represented by its candidate for Mayor—will be furnished an extreme motive to surrender to the forces of political corruption headed by Messrs. Sheehan and Coffey and the lamentable failure of every fusion in the past to permanently benefit the city will be repeated. The Fusion Mayor will in such case be obstructed by associates utterly unlike himself, who have been named with him, in order, in case of success, to be able to purchase with patronage and power a re-admission to the Democratic organization. If, on the other hand, the Democratic Party be sustained when, as now, its face is definitely set to that future of reform to which it dedicates the great powers of the Mayoralty, its Mayor will be able, not only effectively to serve the city, but to bring to its Democracy and all political conditions of the city, a topical and wholesome vigor. Let any Democrat, who is angry, think precisely what it is at which he will strike, if he strike at my candidacy. The Democratic Party includes, and will, during our generation, include, the great majority of the voters of this city. You cannot, whatever your politics, better promote its future welfare than to make the majority party stand, as it will stand, if I be elected, for the best public service. The Mayor who shall serve the city best will serve his party best. If this be partisanship, it surely is neither unworthy nor inconsistent with the best interests of the city. If you wisely prefer the permanent welfare of Greater New York, its development on generous, far-seeing, and far-doing lines of constructive work; and if you also consider the permanent and wholesome elevation of its political conditions, you will

Fac-Simile of the Ballot to Be Voted in an Assembly District of Manhattan Borough on Tuesday.

THIS BALLOT SHOULD BE MARKED IN ONE OF TWO WAYS WITH A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD.
TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET, MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE ABOVE ONE OF THE PARTY COLUMNS.
TO VOTE A SPLIT TICKET, THAT IS, FOR CANDIDATES OF DIFFERENT PARTIES, THE VOTER SHOULD MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK BEFORE THE NAME OF EACH CANDIDATE FOR WHOM HE VOTES.
IF THE TICKET MARKED IN THE CIRCLE FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET DOES NOT CONTAIN THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES FOR ALL OFFICES FOR WHICH THE ELECTOR MAY VOTE, HE MAY VOTE FOR CANDIDATES FOR SUCH OFFICES SO OMITTED BY MAKING A CROSS (X) MARK BEFORE THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES FOR SUCH OFFICES ON ANOTHER TICKET, OR BY WRITING THE NAMES, IF THEY ARE NOT PRINTED, UPON THE BALLOT, IN THE BLANK COLUMN UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE.
TO VOTE FOR A PERSON NOT ON THE BALLOT, WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON, UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE, IN THE BLANK COLUMN.
ANY OTHER MARK THAN THE CROSS (X) MARK USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING, OR ANY ERASURE MADE ON THIS BALLOT, MAKES IT VOID, AND NO VOTE CAN BE COUNTED HEREON.
IF YOU TEAR, OR DEFACE, OR WRONGLY MARK THIS BALLOT, RETURN IT AND OBTAIN ANOTHER.

Dotted line at which the stub is torn from the ballot by the Election Inspectors.

For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor, SETH LOW.
For Comptroller, EDWARD M. GROUT.
For President of the Board of Aldermen, CHARLES V. FORNES.
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM.
For Judge of the City Court, SAMUEL SEABURY.
For Sheriff, WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.
For County Clerk, THOMAS L. HAMILTON.
For District Attorney, WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.
For Register, JOHN H. J. RONNER.
For President of the Borough of Manhattan, JACOB A. CANTOR.
For Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan, GUSTAV SCHOLER.
SOLOMON GOLDENKRANZ.
MOSES J. JACKSON.
NICHOLAS T. BROWN.
For Member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District, WILLIAM HENRY ROMER.
For Alderman for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, JAMES CARROLL.

For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Mayor, EDWARD M. SHEPARD.
For Comptroller, WILLIAM W. LADD, Jr.
For President of the Board of Aldermen, GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.
CHARLES H. KNOX.
CHARLES W. DAYTON.
For Judge of the City Court, JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN.
For Sheriff, JOHN T. OAKLEY.
For County Clerk, GEORGE H. FAHRBACH.
For District Attorney, HENRY W. UNGER.
For Register, FRANK J. GOODWIN.
For President of the Borough of Manhattan, ISAAC FROMME.
For Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan, EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK.
EDWARD W. HART.
JACOB B. BAUSCH.
ANTONIO ZUCCA.
For Member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District, JAMES J. FITZGERALD.
For Alderman for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, JOHN J. TWOMEY.

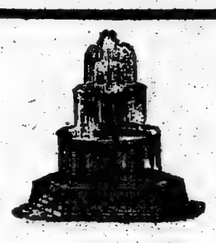

For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.

PROHIBITION TICKET.

For Mayor, ALFRED L. MANIERRE.
For Comptroller, FRANCIS CRAWFORD.
For President of the Board of Aldermen, JOHN McKEE.
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, THOMAS H. EASON.
JAMES H. LAIRD.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.
For Judge of the City Court, NO NOMINATION.
For Sheriff, JEREMIAH T. BROOKS.
For County Clerk, ALBERT T. HULL.
For District Attorney, THOMAS DREW STETSON.
For Register, MATTHEW T. LINDSAY.
For President of the Borough of Manhattan, JOHN T. STANLEY.
For Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan, JAMES H. YARNALL.
CHARLES E. LATIMER.
T. ALEXANDER McNICHOLL.
FRANK B. CARPENTER.
For Member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District, JOSEPH BEYER.
For Alderman for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, THEOPHILUS MANSER.

For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.

SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET.

For Mayor, BENJAMIN F. KEINARD.
For Comptroller, JOHN J. KINNEALLY.
For President of the Board of Aldermen, JOHN H. MOORE.
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, THOMAS CEELY.
EPHRAIM SIFF.
JOSEPH P. JOHNSON.
CHRISTIAN BAHNSEN.
For Judge of the City Court, LEWIS BAMA.
For Sheriff, GEORGE LUCK.
For County Clerk, HARRY E. BERGER.
For District Attorney, FRANK MACDONALD.
For Register, DOW HOSMAN.
For President of the Borough of Manhattan, JULIAN PIERCE.
For Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan, JULIUS FRANKEL.
WILLIAM F. KEVENEY.
HERMAN B. FRIEDMAN.
LAZARUS ABELSON.
For Member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District, JOHN COSGROVE.
For Alderman for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, WILLIAM WILSON.

For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Mayor, BENJAMIN HANFORD.
For Comptroller, MORRIS BROWN.
For President of the Board of Aldermen, HENRY STAHL.
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, LOUIS B. BOUDIN.
PHILLIP BAUER.
LEON A. MALKIEL.
GUSTAV DRESSLER.
For Judge of the City Court, THEODOR KERFS.
For Sheriff, BERTHOLD KORN.
For County Clerk, EDWARD M. MARTIN.
For District Attorney, HENRY L. SLOBODIN.
For Register, HENRY E. OLIVER.
For President of the Borough of Manhattan, LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
For Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan, JACOB J. MINTZ.
MAXIM ROMM.
JOHN A. KILGUS.
FREDERICK RICHTER.
For Member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District, CHARLES FRITCHY.
For Alderman for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, HENRY HAUPT.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.

CITIZENS' UNION TICKET.

For Mayor, SETH LOW.
For Comptroller, EDWARD M. GROUT.
For President of the Board of Aldermen, CHARLES V. FORNES.
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM.
For Judge of the City Court, SAMUEL SEABURY.
For Sheriff, WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.
For County Clerk, THOMAS L. HAMILTON.
For District Attorney, WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.
For Register, JOHN H. J. RONNER.
For President of the Borough of Manhattan, JACOB A. CANTOR.
For Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan, GUSTAV SCHOLER.
SOLOMON GOLDENKRANZ.
MOSES J. JACKSON.
NICHOLAS T. BROWN.
For Member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District, WILLIAM H. ROMER.
For Alderman for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, JAMES CARROLL.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.

GREATER NEW YORK DEMOCRACY TICKET.

For Mayor, SETH LOW.
For Comptroller, EDWARD M. GROUT.
For President of the Board of Aldermen, CHARLES V. FORNES.
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM.
For Judge of the City Court, SAMUEL SEABURY.
For Sheriff, WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.
For County Clerk, THOMAS L. HAMILTON.
For District Attorney, WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.
For Register, JOHN H. J. RONNER.
For President of the Borough of Manhattan, JACOB A. CANTOR.
For Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan, GUSTAV SCHOLER.
SOLOMON GOLDENKRANZ.
MOSES J. JACKSON.
NICHOLAS T. BROWN.
For Member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District, WILLIAM H. ROMER.
For Alderman for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, JAMES CARROLL.

BLANK COLUMN.

THE ELECTOR MAY WRITE IN THE COLUMN BELOW, UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE, THE NAME OF ANY PERSON WHOSE NAME IS NOT PRINTED UPON THE BALLOT, FOR WHOM HE DESIRES TO VOTE.

For Mayor,
For Comptroller,
For President of the Board of Aldermen,
For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District,
For Judge of the City Court,
For Sheriff,
For County Clerk,
For District Attorney,
For Register,
For President of the Borough of Manhattan,
For Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan,

EDWARD S. STOKES DEAD

Long Period of Unconsciousness Unbroken to the End.

HE HAD BEEN ILL FOR YEARS

The Dead Man's Career Was Filled with Storm and Trouble—His Connection with James Fisk, Jr., Whom He Killed.

Edward S. Stokes died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary McNutt, 73 St. Nicholas Avenue. He had been unconscious for three days, and his death was expected at any hour. This fact was concealed from all inquirers. At 2:45 o'clock his nurse and valet attempted to turn him in bed. They then noted a change in Mr. Stokes's face, and hastily summoned his sister, and, at her request, telephoned for Dr. John S. Billings. As it was known that the latter would not arrive for some time, Dr. Edward H. Rogers of 518 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street was called. He found Mr. Stokes dying.

There were present at Mr. Stokes's death-bed, besides his sister and Dr. Rogers, his nurse, Walker, and his valet, Henry Dennis. He was unconscious to the last, and died apparently without pain. He had suffered more than two years from a complication of diseases, of which the most serious was Bright's disease.

Mr. Stokes was born April 27, 1841, in Philadelphia, and came of distinguished Norman ancestry. His grandfather came to America in 1765 and was a man of wealth and prominent as a philanthropist. The boy was educated in private schools and academies, his mother, a member of the well-known Stiles family of Philadelphia, aiding largely also in his instruction. He came to this city when twenty years old, a handsome, athletic young man, who at once found many friends. He entered into business in Wall Street and made money rapidly, finally becoming owner of the Brooklyn Oil Refining Company at Hunter's Point.

It was in 1864 that Stokes met James Fisk, Jr., who had watched his speculative deals until he became anxious to have him associated with him, particularly in the oil business in connection with the Erie Railway. They were fast friends for several years, and the acquaintance was mutually profitable, extending as it did through the period when Fisk and Jay Gould controlled the railway system and the judiciary. Then the woman, Josephine Mansfield, came between them. Upon being divorced by Frank Lawler of California, she assumed that name and came to this city, where she failed as an actress.

The woman sought an introduction to Fisk. He installed her in one of his houses in West Twenty-third Street and put her in possession of many of the secrets of his financial operations, and her residence became a favorite meeting place. It was here that she met Stokes, who was then married. She separated from Fisk, who threatened vengeance against Stokes. Then the woman sued Fisk for some money which she alleged he held for her in a fiduciary capacity.

Fisk published affidavits of two of the woman's servants to the effect that they had heard her and her cousin, Mrs. Williams, and Stokes plan a blackmailing campaign against himself. Then she sued Fisk for criminal libel, and Fisk caused the arrest of Stokes on a charge of embezzling $85,000 of the funds of the oil refining corporation in which both were interested. In all these proceedings the woman testified against Fisk, her testimony going to show that he had planned to ruin Stokes.

All matters in dispute between Fisk and Stokes were finaly referred to Clarence A. Seward as referee. He found that the only liability of one to the other was that Fisk should pay Stokes $10,000 as a compensation for his imprisonment in the embezzlement proceedings. Stokes took the money and signed a release.

Then Stokes brought suit to have the release set aside on the ground of fraud, and in these proceedings tried hard to have letters from Fisk to the woman Mansfield introduced. They were compromising in many ways. Stokes was beaten in this litigation on every point, and, in addition, Fisk obtained an indictment against Stokes on the charge of blackmail.

This was on the day of the murder, Jan. 6, 1872. Stokes heard of the indictment from Judge Barnard while taking luncheon at Delmonico's down-town restaurant. He went to the Grand Central, now the Broadway Central, Hotel, where Fisk had an engagement. Stokes waited at the head of the stairs at the women's entrance, and, as Fisk came hurrying up, shot him through the abdomen. Fisk retreated, and, as he turned, Stokes shot him again, the bullet passing through his left arm.

Stokes threw his pistol under a sofa in the women's parlor and sat down for a few minutes, but then attempted to escape. He ran back through the main corridor of the hotel toward the Mercer Street entrance, while the proprietor, Mr. Powers, shouted to his employes to stop him. He slipped and fell as he had almost gained the back door, and was seized and held until placed under arrest by Capt. Byrnes of the Mercer Street Station, who afterward became famous as a detective and as the Superintendent of the department. Fisk died the next morning at the hotel.

Special guards were placed about the Tombs, where Stokes was confined, and at the ferries, as it was rumored that men of the Ninth Regiment, of which Fisk was Colonel, and employes of the Erie Railroad would take summary vengeance upon him. As Stokes was led into the Tombs he remarked that it was the first anniversary of his arrest upon the embezzlement charge. He was tried once, and the jury disagreed. At the end of the second trial, on Jan. 4, 1873, he was convicted, after testifying that Fisk had had a pistol in his hand, and that he shot him in self-defense. Judge Boardman, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentenced him to be hanged on Feb. 28.

A mistrial was granted by the Court of Appeals, and in October of that year Stokes was again tried and convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to four years in the State's prison. He was much of the time in the prison hospital. He was restored to citizenship by President Cleveland Dec. 1, 1887.

His old nonchalance had left him forever when he was released. His manner was often described as that of a haunted man. He feared assassination, and sometimes said he would "die in his boots." He always ate with his back close against the wall so that nothing could pass behind him. He entered the hotel business, and was in turn proprietor of the Hoffman House, the Hoffman Café in the basement of the Consolidated Exchange, and of the Claremont, near Grant's Tomb.

His later career was marked by constant litigation, and his disputes with his cousin, W. E. D. Stokes, kept the courts busy for years. Stokes was also interested in various enterprises of which John W. Mackay was the head, among them the Postal Telegraph Company. He sold his interest in the Hoffman House in 1897 and for the last years of his life had retired from all active business pursuits and lived very quietly in this city and abroad.

Anarchist Fires at Theatre Audience.

By The Associated Press.

MUNICH, Nov. 2.—There was a sensational affair at Odeon Hall yesterday evening. Just before the commencement of a concert there a man named Hoffmann began firing a revolver at the people in the auditorium, wounding two of them. He then killed himself. Hoffmann, who was a sculptor's assistant, came from Neustadt, Baden. Anarchist literature was found in his pockets.

MR. VREELAND DENIES CAPT. GODDARD'S CHARGES

Metropolitan Road's President Addresses Its Employes.

Declares Amid Cheers that Anyone Who Says They Are Coerced to Vote Lies—Defends Mr. Whitney.

Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, last night said that Capt. Goddard lied knowingly when he declared that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was coercing its men to vote against Justice Jerome.

Mr. Vreeland was speaking at the first monthly meeting of the Association of Metropolitan Street Railway Employes, an association which is composed, according to Mr. Vreeland, entirely of men employed in the operating and repair departments, but not in the construction department. It was the men in the latter department who Capt. Goddard said had been ordered to vote against Justice Jerome. Mr. Vreeland said he did not consider the men of the construction department as his men, as they were employed temporarily only. There are about 8,000 operating employes and about 1,500 construction employes according to Mr. Vreeland.

Mr. Vreeland's speech was enthusiastically cheered, and when he had concluded three cheers for "the next President of the United States" were called for and given with a will. After a short introduction Mr. Vreeland said:

"For a little over eight years I have been connected with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. For five years I have appeared on this or the other platforms of this association on nearly every meeting night and talked to the men assembled. There has never been any question brought to the attention of the association save its own affairs. Now, with the other troubles that we have as railroad men, we have another trouble.

"For eight years, as you who are the older men in this association well know, for five, three, two years or one the younger men know, there has been absolutely no politics in the operation of the Metropolitan Street Railway system. You have not had to depend on any political leader to secure a position, you have not had to depend on any political leader to keep a position. Your work, your record, the character of service rendered by you has been the only thing entering into the question of your employment. For the time that I have been connected with this property no man connected with the property, irrespective of his position, can honestly say that until now I have ever discussed politics in any shape whatever.

"After eight years of efforts to keep politics out of the Metropolitan Street Railway system, we have been picked up by the back of the neck, thrown into the political issue, and attacked as a body. Men who know better, who knew they were telling falsehoods, have stood up before you and the other citizens of New York and said that this company was in politics, that it was endeavoring to coerce and influence its employes as to what should be the exercise of their right under the voting franchise. No man has ever been or ever will be asked or held responsible for the exercising of his rights politically while I am President of this company, while I know it. [Cheers.]

"It is but fair to you, fair to myself, for me to say now that I myself have always been a Republican, that I have never voted anything but the Republican ticket until this year. The principal stockholders of this company, who are its Directors and its Executive Board, are the leading Republicans in their States and in the affairs of the Nation, so an attempt to connect us with any political party is absurd, all rot. I felt it was due myself as President of this company, and to you as employes of this company, to say to-night that the assertion that you and I were acting as receivers of stolen goods, administering properties which were stolen from the public, was a base lie. There is not a franchise that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has gotten since its organization or owns to-day but what was bought in the open market and bought in at a price, and any set of men had a right to go there and make a bid for it. It is false when any one says that this company has never paid the highest market price for any property which it controls.

"The company took hold of these properties, as you know, when they were of no use to the public, operated as they had been for years as horse roads. The men controlling these properties have spent millions in their development. We have stood before the citizens of New York operating these properties as honest fellows as we are. We have demonstrated to the public our ability to operate the companies coupled with the financial aid that was behind us. We have endeavored to create such a feeling, and I feel that any one who says we are handling stolen goods, I do not care who the man is, I say he lies.

"I say further that since we have been pulled into this political issue we have been accused of all kind of things. We have been accused of coercion, attempting to say what you shall do. I answer any man who says so that it is an insult to the intelligence of the men of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, to say taht they would allow me or any other man to influence their judgment as to what was fair and right to their city and country.

"Mr. Whitney's record stands for itself. Politically his record in this State and in the United States has been such that he does not ask or need anything to refute the statements made about him. By reason of his connection with this property he has been drawn into this thing. I speak feelingly on this. It was only a few years ago that I was one of the boys myself. He came to me and put me where I am to-day. It would not be honest or fair to him and to myself not to say a word in defense of his honor in the face of these villifications, and to refute the lies that have been said about him.

"Every man who is in the employ of this comany who has attended the meetings of this association and who looks at me now knows that I never said anything to them but what is true. There is no man here who will not get up on his feet and give the lie to-day to any man who says that he has been coerced. No one will honestly say that he has been coerced. Any man who says such a thing lies." [Cheers.]

Sunday Closing in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The retail cigar dealers of this city and their employes who have been fighting for Sunday closing for many months have strengthened their cause to-day. A committee of dealers, after a conference with the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Trenton Ministerial Union, announced that both unions have promised to assist the dealers in causing the arrest of all those who keep open on and after Sunday, Jan. 10.

Women Seek Work as Office Cleaners.

The free employment bureau of the Department of Labor of this State announces that it has on its lists the names of several worthy women who seek work by the day as office cleaners, &c. Application should be made to the bureau, 107 East Thirty-first Street, telephone 740 Madison Square.

CZOLGOSZ NOT INSANE

Doctors Find that Assassin Was a Perfectly Normal Man.

They Say He Was "the Product of Anarchy, Sane and Responsible"—His Actions and Speech.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Drs. Fowler, Crego, and Putnam, the specialists who were requested by District Attorney Penney to examine into the mental condition of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of the President, have made public their report, in which they say that he was sane.

His first examination was but a few hours after the commission of the crime, and while he was still uninformed of the fate of the victim. During the first three examinations Czolgosz answered questions unhesitatingly. After that, however, he became more cautious and less communicative. He had a common school education, the reports say, and read and wrote well. During the first day's examination he said he planned killing the President three or four days after he came to Buffalo. The report then quotes Czolgosz as saying in the first interview:

"When I got into the grounds I waited for the President to go into the Temple. I did not see him go in, but some one told me he had gone in. My gun was in my right hand with a handkerchief over it. I put my hand in my pocket after I got in the door, took out my gun, and wrapped the handkerchief over my hand. I carried it that way until I got to the President; no one saw me do it. I did not shake hands with him. When I shot him I fully intended to kill him. I shot twice."

"In conclusion," the report says, "as a result of the frequent examination of Czolgosz, of the reports of his watchers during his confinement in the jail, of his behavior in court during the trial and at the time he received his sentence, we conclude that he was sane at the time he planned the murder, when he shot the President, and when he was on trial. We come to this conclusion from the history of his life as it came from him. He had been sober, industrious, and law-abiding. Till he was twenty-one years of age he was as others of his class, a believer in the Government of this country and of the religion of his fathers. After he cast his first vote he made the acquaintance of anarchistic leaders, who invited him to their meetings. He was a good listener, and in a short time he adopted their theories. He was consistent in his adherence to anarchy. He did not believe in government, therefore he refused to vote.

"He did not believe in marriage, because he did not believe in law. He killed the President because he was a ruler, and Czolgosz believed as he was taught that all rulers were tyrants; that to kill a ruler would benefit the people. He refused a lawyer because he did not believe in law, lawyers, or courts.

"We come to the conclusion that in the holding of these views Czolgosz was sane, because these opinions were formed gradually under the influence of anarchistic leaders and propagandists. In Czolgosz they found a willing and intelligent tool; one who had the courage of his convictions, regardless of personal consequences. We believe that his statement 'I killed the President because I done my duty,' was not the expression of an insane delusion for several reasons.

"The most careful questioning failed to discover any hallucination of sight or hearing. He had received no special command; he did not believe he had been especially chosen to do the deed. He always spoke as his motive for the crime as duty; he always referred to the Anarchists' belief that the killing of rulers was a duty. He never claimed the idea of killing the President was original with him, but the method of accomplishing his purpose was his, and that he did it alone. He is not a case of paranoia, because he has not systematized delusions reverting to self, and because he is in exceptionally good condition and has an unbroken record of good health.

"His capacity for labor has always been good and equal to that of his fellows. These facts all tend to prove that the man has an unimpaired mind. He has false beliefs, the result of false teaching, and not the result of disease. He is not to be classed as a degenerate, because we do not find the stigmata of degeneration; his skull is symmetrical; his ears do not protrude, nor are they of abnormal size, and his palate is not highly arched. Psychically, he has not a history of cruelty or of perverted tastes and habits. He is the product of anarchy, sane and responsible.

"JOSEPH FOWLER, M. D.;
"FLOYD S. CREGO, M. D.;
"JAMES W. PUTNAM, M. D."

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Nov. 1 at Tuxedo the cottagers prepare to go back to town for the Winter. This week there have been many vacancies at the cottages, but their places have been filled by others who will pass the Winter at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have taken the Albert Foster, just vacated by Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams; Mr. Post Mitchell has returned to his own cottage on Tower Hill, vacated by Mr. and Mrs. James Faye, who have returned to town; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim are at their cottage, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford, who have also returned to town. Others who have vacated their cottages are John McAnerney from the Schwab cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Simpie, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, and Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter from the Stokes cottages. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page from the small Juilliard cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell from the Walker Smith cottage, all of which will be occupied by families arriving next week for the Winter.

Halloween was a rather lively evening among the cottagers. Those who entertained at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard.

Miss Morgan passed the week with Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, and was entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer entertained at dinner on Saturday evening at their cottage. Among their guests were Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives, and Mrs. P. Lorillard.

Mrs. James Brown Lord gave a luncheon at her cottage on Sunday. Among the guests were Judge Ingraham, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hening, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives.

The dance at the club Saturday night was patronised by the younger set of Tuxedo. Among those present were Miss Robbins, Miss Rives, Miss Gibson, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. L. B. Preston, Mr. George Hull, Jr., Mr. J. F. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dinsmore, Jr., and others.

The sad news of the death of Mr. Charles B. Alexander's aunt, Miss Netty Alexander, in Princeton, N. J., last Monday caused a postponement of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander's entertainments during the week. Their dinner for Saturday evening was also put off, and all Tuxedo joined in sympathy with them.

Among the late arrivals at the club are Miss Nellie H. Ward, Henry Noel Potter, E. Johnson, James Brown Potter, Miss L. Taylor, Mrs. C. F. Winthrop, Miss Emmet, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. de Rose, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. George Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 2.—Col. Reginald Norman has had plans drawn for a country house on his farm at Black Point, in Portsmouth, about five and a half miles from Newport. The house will be an example of the English style of the Tudor period. It will be 92 by 55 feet and contain twenty-five rooms. The building will be half timbered with rough cast exterior, having wide piazzas on the north and east sides.

Work on the additions to the house at Oakland, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's farm, in Middletown, will be commenced next week and be pushed so as to be in readiness early next Summer.

Mrs. Duncan Elliott, who purchased the W. Starr Miller cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, last Winter, will build a large addition to the house.

The William Astor villa, Beechwood, is also to be materially enlarged.

James V. Parker is confined to his villa by illness.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin closed her cottage, Snug Harbor, to-day and returned to New York.

Mrs. Reginald Norman is entertaining her grandmother, Mrs. Chartrand. Miss Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, and Miss Grosvenor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor, have returned from Buffalo. Miss Susan Travers, who has been at the Muenchinger King cottage since she closed her cottage, returned to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr closed their Newport season to-day and went to New York.

PRESIDENT BALDWIN EXPLAINS.

Says that Railroad Is Not Responsible for Fournier's Accident.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, referring yesterday to the report that Henri Fournier intended to bring a suit for damages on account of the collision between his automobile and a train at Westbury last Wednesday, said the company was willing to meet him in court.

"These gentlemen," said Mr. Baldwin, "approached this crossing knowing that it was a railroad crossing. As they approached the tracks they were confronted by a sign warning them to look out for trains. The locomotive having sounded the crossing whistle, was approaching with the bell ringing, the automatic bell at the crossing was ringing, the automobilists came on without stopping, looking, or listening. It is said that the view was obstructed. If so, these gentlemen knew that fact. The nearest house is, I am informed, about thirty-seven feet from the track, and a glance to the west would take in the tracks for half a mile. If these gentlemen exercised a tithe of the care which the railroad company exercised, the accident would never have happened."

Shot Himself on His Wife's Grave.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 2.—Across the grave of his wife, in Pine Grove Cemetery, this afternoon, was found the body of Theodore Becker. He had killed himself with a bullet in the right temple. A week ago he was found on his wife's grave and when questioned he told a cemetery employe that he had "nothing to live for and would be just as well off dead." He formerly lived in Philadelphia.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

West Point, in a Well-Fought Game, Tied Yale Eleven.

HARVARD DEFEATED BROWN

Carlisle Indians Swamped in Game Against Michigan — Annapolis Won from Dickinson.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The Military Academy cadets are jubilant to-night over the splendid showing made by their football team against Yale to-day. The tie score, 5 to 5, shows how well the soldiers fought against Ell's giants. Weight, strength, and age were in favor of the visitors, but for all that they made no headway against the cadets.

To Daly is due the honor of making the score a tie. His kick from the field gave West Point five points at a critical moment, and his mates to-night voted that he deserved all the honors showered upon him by officers and cadets. He was well supported by his team. Every man knew what was expected of him, and did his duty. One or two mistakes were made, but Daly was equal to the situation and turned what might have been disaster into advantages for his team. The cadets were not on the defensive, however, but on the offensive, and the battle was mostly fought on Yale's territory.

The first half was unquestionably in Yale's favor, but after a severe struggle the visitors succeeded in making only one touchdown, and this near the end of the first half. Friends of the Yale team say they encountered the hardest problem they have had this season. Desaulles, Chadwick, and Weymouth made a number of bad fumbles, which also counted against Yale.

It was evident that West Point's generalship was superior to that of Yale's. The latter had more beef and brawn, but the soldiers had nerve and mettle. In the second half the pigskin was in Yale territory almost continually. Near the last stage Daly kicked his goal from the field. In five minutes more time was called, and the score stood 5 to 5. The time of the halves was twenty minutes each.

Yale won the toss at the start and chose the south goal, with a stiff breeze in their favor. Graves kicked forty yards. Weymouth fumbled and an alert cadet fell on the ball. Phipps made ten yards through Yale's left end and Daly punted to Yale's five-yard line. In a scrimmage the cadets made a good gain, but Weymouth by clever work carried the ball twenty-five yards from the danger line. Yale lost the ball on a fumble. Daly then punted to De Saulles, who made a bad fumble. Selfridge touched the ball before it got into Bunker's hands and it went again to Yale. Here West Point got the ball on downs.

Daly punted and Chadwick fumbled, but West Point got the ball on downs. Daly again punted and Chadwick again fumbled, and West Point regained the ball. Phipps got through for a four-yard gain, placing the ball on Yale's fifteen-yard line. Daly attempted a goal from the field, but it went about a foot wide of the mark. A touchback in Yale's favor resulted.

Weymouth kicked from the twenty-five yard line to the middle of the field. Phipps caught the ball. Daly then returned the kick, and Chadwick got back ten yards with it. The ball was then worked slowly to West Point's five-yard line, and here a desperate struggle ensued. Finally Weymouth was pushed over the line on the extreme right of the field. Gould punted to De Saulles, who muffed, and Bunker fell on the ball. A minute later time was called.

In the second half practically the same tactics were used as in the first. Here West Point showed her endurance, returning a little stronger than in the first half. During the entire game Quarterback Daly was ever watchful for an opportunity to kick a goal from the field. Three times he had missed. But now, when the ball was on Yale's twenty-five-yard line, the pigskin was tossed to Daly and he booted it fairly between the goal posts, scoring five points for the cadets. A few minutes later the whistle ended play. Following is the line-up of the game:

West Point, 5.	Position.	Yale, 5.
Selfridge, Zell	Left end	Gould
McAndrew	Left tackle	Hamlin
Riley	Left guard	Olcott
Rogers	Centre	Hoit
Goodspeed	Right guard	Glass
Bunker	Right tackle	Hogan
Bartlett, Nelly	Right end	Swan
Daly	Quarter back	De Saulles
Phipps	Left half back	Wilhelmi
Phillips	Right half back	Hart
Graves	Full back	Weymouth

Touch-down—Weymouth. Goal from field—Daly. Umpire—Mr. Stauffer. Referee—Mr. Vail. Time of halves—20 minutes.

PRINCETON, 8; CORNELL, 6.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Princeton scored a hard-fought football victory over Cornell this afternoon by the narrow margin of 2 points, the final score being 8 to 6. Princeton won on a safety allowed by Referee Wrightington, which was vigorously protested by Cornell. It resulted from a trial for a goal from the field by right tackle De Witt. The ball missed the goal posts by several feet, but it was picked up by Brewster, Cornell's quarter back, who was shoved back over his line by a Princeton player. Cornell took the position that the Princeton man was offside before Brewster took possession of the ball, but the official decision was to the contrary.

The game was the longest played on Percy Field in several years. It was too dark to distinguish the teams before time was called, and because of this the deciding play was made more uncertain. The score had stood 6 to 6 throughout the greater part of the second half, and a tie game was looked for.

The first half ended with honors in Cornell's favor. After her team had secured the ball from Underhill, who returned the kickoff, an advance began on Princeton's fifty-yard line, with Cornell playing a strong offensive game.

Princeton's tackles and ends were forced for steady gains by Purcell, Coffin, Schoolkopf, and Warner, until the ball rested on Princeton's six-yard mark. Here the visitors made a strong stand and secured the ball. It was punted down the field by Underhill, and for the remainder of the half it was passed from side to side with due regularity. Princeton then forced the playing into Cornell's territory, where it continued for fifteen minutes. In that time De Witt made three attempts for a goal from the field, all of which failed. The tide of battle then turned, and the half ended with the ball on Princeton's forty-five yard line in Cornell's possession.

Cornell made no change in the second half. Brewster filled quarter admirably for Cornell in the first half, his kicking being superior to that of De Witt. On exchanges early in the half Brewster worked the leather down to his opponents' twenty-yard line, where De Witt had his attempted return blocked by Coffin, who grabbed the pigskin and was over Princeton's goal line like a flash. Princeton also scored shortly afterward, when, with the ball on Cornell's thirty-yard line and the teams lined up close to the side line, she sent her interference around right end. The pass was delayed, however, and the ball given to Princeton's right end, Henry, who darted through Cornell's centre for a touchdown. As Cornell kicked goal, and Princeton here kicked goal, the score was tied.

It was scarcely five minutes before time was called that Princeton made the deciding score. Her supporters, who had given up hope of victory, went into ecstacies and for an instant Cornell's concerted and deafening cheers that had continued from the outset subsided. An argument ensued between the officials and the Cornell men, but the decision went against the Ithacans and the game was over.

The Cornell coaches were entirely satisfied with their team's showing, but sorely disappointed in the result. Coaches Starbuck and Reed did not complain, however, and seemed willing to abide by the decision. The line-up:

Cornell, 6.	Positions.	Princeton, 8.
Tausig	Left end	Davis, McClave
Lueder	Left tackle	Fell, Capt.
Warner, Capt.	Left guard	Dana, Short
Kent	Centre	Fisher
Hunt	Right guard	Mills, Butkiewicz
Smith	Right tackle	DeWitt
Tydeman, Rasoon	Right end	Henry, Roper
Brewster	Quarter back	Freeman, Meier
Purcell, Sheperd	Left half back	Foulke
Coffin	Right half back	McClave
Schoolkopf	Full back	Underhill, McCord

Touch-downs—Coffin and Henry. Goals from touch-downs—Coffin and DeWitt. Safety—McClave. Referee—Mr. Wrightington, Harvard. Umpire—Mr. Waters, Harvard. Time keeper—Mr. Young, Cornell. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

HARVARD, 48; BROWN, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—Harvard doubled Pennsylvania's tally against Brown's football team to-day when she defeated the Rhode Islanders by the decisive score of 48 to 0. It was a fast, hard game, marked by long runs by the Crimson backs and crushing mass plays on centre and between tackles and ends. Harvard's first touch-down was secured in the first minute of play. After that it was one after another in quick succession, five touchdowns being secured in the first half and four in the second.

Kernan's playing was easily the feature of the game. In the first half he started from the middle of the field, and, with no one to interfere for him, broke through the entire Brown eleven for a gain of fifty-five yards and the most sensational touchdown of the day. Besides this run, he made a number of smaller gains varying from five to thirty yards. Kernan was injured toward the end of the second half and was compelled to leave the game. Putnam, who followed him, did splendid work, dodging and hurtling in beautiful style, but the loss of his auburn-haired rival still will be a heavy one to Harvard with the Pennsylvania game only a week away.

In the second half Harvard used the wind, which was blowing dead against her in the first. Graydon made some beautiful punt plays in this half and kicked the pigskin once for seventy yards. His defensive work also was good, his block of Brown's attempt to punt on the latter's one-yard line resulting in one of the four touchdowns made by Harvard in this half. The line-up:

Harvard, 48.	Position.	Brown, 0.
Brown		Cann
Campbell	Left end	Green
O'Connell	Left tackle	Webb, Green
Lee, Green	Left guard	Hall, Fleming
Roberts, Sargent	Centre	Colter
Barnard	Right guard	Johnson, Cobb
Cutts, Lawrence	Right tackle	Savage
Bowditch, Burgess	Right end	Abott
Marshall	Quarter back	Scudder
Kernan, Putnam	Left half back	Dennico
Devens, Jones, Knowles	Right half back	Schwinn
Graydon	Full back	Bates

Touch-downs—Kernan, (3.) Graydon, (2.) O'Connell, Lawrence, Putnam. Goals from touch-downs—Cutts, (5.) Lawrence, (3.) Referee—Mr. Locke of Harvard. Umpire—Mr. Dadmun. Linesmen—Burgess of Brown and Coe of Harvard. Timekeeper—Mr. Blanding. Halves, 25 and 20 minutes.

CHICAGO, 17; BELOIT, 17.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The brilliant football work of Merrill, Smith, and McRae averted impending defeat for the Beloit eleven to-day, and the final score was: Chicago, 17; Beloit, 17. The first half was uninteresting, Chicago going down the field twice for touch-downs, on one of which MacNab missed a goal, which, it later proved, might have won the game.

The second half started out as if for a repetition of the process of crushing Beloit. Sheldon, who carried the ball over during the first half, was again rammed past the goal. Ellsworth punted prettily, and the score stood: Chicago, 17; Beloit, 0.

It was at this gloomy stage of the game that the Wisconsin boys suddenly became aggressive, and Ed Merrill became a star of the first magnitude in the eyes of the spectators. From their own twenty-yard line Beloit, using Smith and McRae chiefly, with occasional sprints by Merrill, forced the ball to Chicago's fifteen-yard line. Here Merrill kicked a goal from field. It took Beloit but ten minutes more to force the ball back to Chicago's twenty-yard line, where Merrill took the ball around Chicago's left for a touch-down and later kicked goal.

Beloit made the next touch-down by straight football, during which Horton, Sheldon, and Beddall had to be taken out of the game. Perkins, Jennison, and Napp, respectively, took their places. Cronk early in the game was substituted for Crane for Beloit. Merrill carried the ball for the last touch-down, and kicked the goal, which made the game a tie. The attendance was about 2,000.

LAFAYETTE, 29; LEHIGH, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 2.—Lafayette and Lehigh, old rivals, met here on the gridiron to-day, the former being victorious by the score of 29 to 0. Most of the scoring was done in the first half, when Lafayette made 23 points on touch-downs by Cure, Platt, Pritchard, and E. Haldman. Bachman kicked 3 out of 4 goals. Pritchard's touch-down was made after a seventy-yard run, the Lafayette half back obtaining the ball on a blocked kick. In the second half Lehigh braced up considerably and Lafayette was only able to score one touch-down, from which Bachman kicked a goal. Bachman made an effort to kick a goal from placement, but failed. Both teams were materially changed in the second half, and numerous substitutes were tried. Pearson, the Lehigh full back, had his collar bone broken early in the game and was compelled to retire. The second half was greatly shortened on account of darkness. The line-up:

Lafayette, (29.)	Position.	Lehigh, (0.)
E. Haldman, Kinter	Left end	Hanle
W. Haldman, Monahan	Left tackle	Jones
Trout	Left guard	Kelly
Bachman	Centre	McFarland
Ernest	Right guard	Walters
Lamson	Right tackle	Johnson
Hopper	Right end	Hemphill, Downey
Sayer, Stitser	Quarter back	Parsons, L. Farabough
Platt, Carter	Left half back	Dow
Pritchard	Right half back	Fuller
Cure	Full back	Pearson, Butler

Referee—Carl Williams, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Martin Bergin, Princeton. Time of halves—Twenty-five and 20 minutes.

MICHIGAN, 22; CARLISLE, 0.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 2.—The University of Michigan defeated the Carlisle Indian School football team at Bennett Park this afternoon before 8,000 people, by the score of 22 to 0. Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, occupied one of the boxes with former Secretary of War Alger, who, at the close of the game, in response to the demands of the spectators, addressed them, congratulating Michigan on its victory.

Michigan made three touchdowns, Shorts kicking goal twice, and scored five points on a place kick. Two of the touchdowns and the place kick were made in the first half. The Indians braced up wonderfully in the second half, and it was only by the hardest kind of line-bucking that Michigan scored one touchdown. Line-up:

Michigan (22.)	Position.	Carlisle, (0.)
Redden, Knight	Left end	Beaver, Bradley Coleman
White	Left tackle	Lubo
McGugin	Left guard	Phillips
Gregory	Centre	Schouchuk, Chesaw
Wilson	Right guard	White
Shorts	Right tackle	Dillon
Hernstein	Right end	Hare
Weeks	Quarter	Sheldon, Johnson
Heston	Left half	Johnson, Beaver
Sweeley	Right half	Yarlott, Saul
Snow	Full back	Williams

Referee—Louis Hinkey. Umpire—Ralph Hoagland. Time of halves, 27½ minutes.

BELLEVUE MED., 6; ST. JOHN'S, 6.

The University and Bellevue Medical College football team played a tie game with the St. John's College eleven at Fordham yesterday afternoon, the score being 6—6.

The Medical eleven was much the heavier, being composed of veteran players, but showed lack of practice in the poor team work. The individual playing was good, however, the best work being done by Sutton, ex-Captain of Trinity College, and Finley, ex-Captain of Knox. Swetman and Rafferty did fine work for St. John's, as also did Fogerty.

Both teams were frequently penalized for offside play, and neither side scored in the first half. Line-up:

Bellevue, (6.)	Positions.	St. John's, (6.)
Stewart	Left end	Smith
Huppert	Left tackle	Robertson
Farrell	Left guard	Lehon
Nelson	Centre	Glennon
Wynn	Right guard	Rafferty
Lorenz	Right tackle	Maloney
Warren	Right end	Curley
Campbell	Quarter back	Swetman
Powell	Left half back	Fogarty
Finley	Right half back	Mitchell
Sutton	Full back	Magee

Umpire—Mr. Blunt, New York University. Referee—Mr. Sellenings, Ohio State Normal. Timekeepers—Messrs. Sheehy and Roberts. Linesmen—Messrs. Benchfield and Reihing. Touch-downs—Warren, Rafferty. Goals from touch-downs—Powell, Swetman.

ANNAPOLIS, 12; DICKINSON, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2.—The Naval Cadet football team won from Dickinson College this afternoon by a score of 12 to 6. It was not, however, a game to be proud of, for though the navy eleven scored all their points in the first half, Dickinson decidedly outplayed them in the second, and scored a touchdown and a goal, while the Cadets could not reach their opponents goal line. Dickinson kicked off and the ball was recovered by Nicholls. The Cadets carried it along on line plunges, Land going over the line for a touchdown in four minutes of play. Dickinson men only had the ball twice during this half and it was taken from them on downs or they were compelled to kick both times.

Just before time was called Adams scored another touchdown. Freyer kicked both goals. Strassburger was substituted for Land at the beginning of the second half, and shortly after Smith replaced Nicholls. The Navy kicked off and soon recovered the ball on a fumble. Dickinson compelled the Navy to kick, and Belknap kicked poorly, the ball going outside at twenty yards. Dickinson at this point made a wonderful brace and never lost the ball until she had scored. Stuart was the best line breaker and he went through the Cadet line for large gains. Finally Shiffer took the ball over, and Staton kicked the goal. The line up:

Dickinson, 6.	Positions.	Navy, 12.
Raab	Left end	Whiting
D. Seeley	Left tackle	Read
Case	Left guard	Carpenter
Ammerman	Centre	Fretz
Hoch	Right guard	Belknap
R. Seeley	Right tackle	Adams
Williams	Right end	Soule
Connor	Quarter back	Weaver
Stuart	Left half back	Freyer
Shiffer	Right half back	Nicholls
Staton	Full back	Land

Referee—Lieut. Isard, United States Revenue Service. Umpire—Mr. Thompson of Georgetown.

ORANGE, A. C., 22; YALE LAW, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Orange Athletic Club football team took the Yale Law School team into camp this afternoon on the Orange Oval, defeating them by the score of 22 to 0. The Orange team was much heavier than the Yale eleven, and the latter were not up to the mark in team work, while Orange had its team work and interference down fine. Line-up:

Orange A. C., 22.	Position.	Yale Law, 0.
Lueters, Clark	Left end	Hyats
Tory, Grobert	Left tackle	Murphy
Dailey, Bradley	Left guard	Flanders
Mohon	Centre	Rorabeck
Miller	Right guard	Brown
Elliott, Pietz	Right tackle	Foffin
Bennett, Steen	Right end	Bronson
Stokes, Truax	Quarter back	Wenck, Hall
Laraden	Left half back	Washington
Allen	Right half back	Anderson
Whyte	Full back	McClintock

Umpire—J. L. Mason. Referee—Carl Sutphen. Linesmen—J. R. Freeman and O. W. Kuechler. Timers—E. W. Pierson and J. L. Gilson. Touch-downs—Laraden, (2.) Allen, and Miller. Goals kicked—Whyte, 2.

YALE, '05, 11; PRINCETON PREP., 6.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—The Yale freshmen proved themselves the best freshman football team Yale has had in four years by defeating the Princeton Preparatory School eleven on Yale Field this afternoon by a score of 11 to 6. Yale played very well, holding the strong preparatory school within eight inches of the goal line for four downs, and then slamming the ball down the field for two touch-downs. Princeton scored on a beautiful sixty-yard run by D. Rafferty on a Yale fumble, which was taken advantage of by Collins. The punting on both sides was 'Varsity style, and the game as a whole was decidedly strong. Line-up:

Yale, 11.	Position.	Princeton, 6.
Hare	Left end	Reiter
Bissell	Left tackle	Barney
Knopf	Left guard	D. Rafferty
Fowler	Centre	Fleming
Thompson	Right guard	Lloyd
Coonley	Right tackle	E. Rafferty
McClintock	Right end	Nicholas
Tilney	Quarter back	O'Brien
Hinkle, Preston	Left half back	Rowe
Owsley, Farmer	Right half back	Collins
White	Full back	Botchford

Touch-downs—Yale, by Owsley, 2; Princeton, by D. Rafferty. Goals from touch-downs—Tilney for Yale; Rowe for Princeton.

WESTERLEY, 6; LEAL, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 2.—In a hotly contested game here to-day between Leals School of this city and Westerley High School of Staten Island, the home eleven suffered defeat by a score of 6 to 0. The single touch-down and goal were made in the first half by steady plunges, mostly through centre, Murray, the left half back, carrying the ball over. In the first half Ralph Schoonmaker, Leal's half back, received a cut over the eye and was taken from the field. The visitors were too heavy for the home team and hammered them hard. One of the features of the game was McGee's brilliant run of forty yards in the last half on a double pass. Line-up:

Westerley, 6.	Position.	Leal, 0.
Beddell	Left end	Hall
Silver	Left tackle	C. Perking
Blenkey	Left guard	Martin
Lopez	Centre	Minford
Vroom	Right guard	Bigelow
McClurg	Right tackle	Whiteside
Anderson	Right end	M. Perkins
Meacham	Quarter back	W. Schoonmaker
Murray	Half back	R. Schoonmaker
Kiernan	Right half back	Abbott
Curtelyou	Full back	McGee

Umpire—Mr. Fultz. Referee—A. Willis West. Linesmen—Edward Overton and Thomas Brown.

DARTMOUTH, 29; WESLEYAN, 12.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 2.—After a poorly played first half Dartmouth defeated Wesleyan 29 to 12. In the first half bad fumbling gave Wesleyan the advantage, and twice the visitors fell on the ball within a short distance of Dartmouth's goal. In each case Wesleyan had no difficulty in pushing the ball over for a touch-down from which goals were kicked. The first half ended 12 to 6 in favor of Wesleyan, Dartmouth having scored once by straight work. In the second half Dartmouth braced decidedly, losing the ball but twice in the whole half. Three touch-downs were scored by hard football, straight down the field. Griffin added to the score by kicking a pretty goal from the field from the thirty-five-yard line.

HOLY CROSS, 37; PHILLIPS A., 5.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 2.—Holy Cross outclassed Phillips Andover to-day, winning by a score of 37 to 5. The home team never crossed the visitors' line, the only score being a goal from the field. On the other hand Holy Cross made five touch-downs, Mercer making an eighty-yard run from a kick-off through the entire Andover eleven for a touchdown.

NORTH CAROLINA, 27; GEORGIA, 0.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—In a slow, uninteresting game of two twenty-minute halves to-day the University of North Carolina football team defeated the University of Georgia by a score of 27 to 0. Both teams played listless, ragged ball, North Carolina winning by superior weight.

TUFTS, 21; TRINITY, 0.

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 2.—Tufts defeated its old rival, Trinity, this afternoon, 21 to 0. Trinity expected to win, but was outplayed. Once only did Trinity gain first down. On the offense Tufts showed ability to gain ground consecutively. Knight made a seventy-yard run from kickoff in the second half and Clement scored a touchdown in a ninety-five-yard sprint near the close of the first half. The Trinity men were in poor condition.

WILLIAMS, 33; HAMILTON, 0.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Williams defeated Hamilton at the Ridgefield Athletic Park this afternoon in a football game replete with sensational plays, the score being 33 to 0. There were many injuries during the game, Watson of Williams and Drummond of Hamilton suffering most.

Jaeckel of Williams made the most remarkable individual play of the game, a hurdle over the Hamilton line for a gain of ten yards.

Savoy Field Club's Football Match.

The boys of the Savoy Field Club have made special preparation for meeting the strong team of Eastman's College at Berkeley Oval on election day afternoon. While they hardly expect to defeat the collegians, they are sanguine of scoring, and expect the contest to be close and exciting. The Savoy team has had the advantage of a week's coaching by Miller, the old Columbia man, and expects to spring some new formations which may carry the Eastman players off their feet.

Amherst, 29; Bowdoin, 0.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 2.—Amherst defeated Bowdoin's crippled eleven on Pratt Field to-day with ease, scoring almost at will in the second half for a total of 29 to 0. Bowdoin was in bad physical shape, and her players were stretched by twos and threes on the field after almost every play. Amherst played two substitutes in the line, but the work of the team was fast and that of individual men excellent.

Artillerymen Beat Marines.

The football team of the coast artillery stationed at Fort Hancock defeated the marines of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday at Sandy Hook in an exciting game. Score: Fort Hancock, 23; Marines, 0.

Injured Man Scored for Bates.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 2.—Bates defeated Colby on Garcelon Field this afternoon, 17 to 6. Andrews, right tackle of Bates, made the first touch-down, after breaking a rib.

Scores of Other Games.

At Van Cortlandt—Sachs Institute, 6; Wilson and Lyon, 5.

At Morristown—Morristown School, 18; Horace Mann School, 11.

At Syracuse—Syracuse High School, 12; Utica Academy, 0.

At Williamstown—Williston Seminary, 17; Williams, 1905, 6.

At Haverford—Haverford, 5; Johns Hopkins, 0.

At Milwaukee—Wisconsin, 18; Nebraska, 0.

At Indianapolis—Illinois, 18; Indiana, 0.

At Pittsburg—Homestead, 39; State College, 0.

At Worcester—Worcester High School, 17; Friends School of Providence, 6.

At Worcester—Harvard, 1905, 5; Worcester Academy, 0.

At Medford—Tufts, 21; Trinity, 0.

At Toledo—Toledo High School, 45; Cleveland High School, 0.

At Knoxville—Kentucky University, 6; University of Tennessee, 0.

At Nashville—University of Nashville, 39; University of the South, 6.

At Troy—Troy High School, 5; Union Classical of Schenectady, 0.

At Canton, N. Y.—Middlebury College, 0; St. Lawrence University, 0.

At South Bend, Ind.—Notre Dame, 16; Lake Forest, 0.

At New Orleans—Tulane University, 23; Y. M. C. A., 0.

At Richmond—Hampden-Sidney, 16; Richmond, 0.

Standing of Football Teams.

Judged by the decisiveness of its results, yesterday was not only the greatest football day of the present season, but one of the most remarkable in the history of the game. Harvard alone of the "Big Four" came out of the conflict without suffering any loss of reputation. Yale losing decidedly in prestige through a failure to defeat the West Point cadets, whom Harvard beat only two weeks ago, Pennsylvania admitting hopeless inferiority by a heavy defeat at the hands of Columbia, and Princeton not only being scored against by Cornell, but narrowly escaping a tied game with the Ithacans. The play of Cornell was so excellent and the showing against the Tigers so good that its claims to a place in the front rank this season must be admitted, and it looks as if the "Big Four" in football this season would comprise Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell, and that Pennsylvania will have to yield her place to the up-New York team.

Columbia's defeat of Pennsylvania, though not wholly unexpected, was a revelation of greater weakness in the Quaker team than had been even suggested, and the outlook for the coming games with Harvard and West Point is dismal for the adherents of the Red and Blue.

The fact that Harvard defeated West Point two weeks ago and that Yale could only tie the West Pointers yesterday is encouraging to the supporters of the Crimson and correspondingly discouraging to the New Haven players. Three weeks will elapse before these two giants of the gridiron meet at Cambridge, however, and it is safe to say that strenuous efforts to improve the form of yesterday will be made at New Haven.

All the leading college teams have now been scored against, Princeton and Cornell, who were the last to hold out, suffering the common fate yesterday. The former, however, still leads in the aggregate score, having made 241 points to her opponents' 6. Yale has 209 to opponents' 15, Cornell has 188 to 8, Harvard has 172 to 6, and Pennsylvania, despite her recent reverses, has still a good comparative showing of 175 to 28. The scores follow:

HARVARD.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
18—Williams	0	28—Lehigh	0
12—Bowdoin	0	6—F. and M.	0
16—Bates	6	36—State	6
11—Amherst	0	28—Swarthmore	0
18—Columbia	0	26—Brown	0
16—Wesleyan	0	26—Virginia	5
6—West Point	0	6—Bucknell	0
29—Carlisle	0	6—Annapolis	0
48—Brown	0	22—Gettysburg	0
		11—Chicago	0
172	6	0—Columbia	11
		175	28
YALE.		PRINCETON.	
22—Trinity	0	35—Villa Nova	0
6—Amherst	0	47—Haverford	0
28—Tufts	5	22—New York Univ.	0
24—Wesleyan	0	35—Lehigh	0
24—Annapolis	0	28—Dickinson	0
45—Bowdoin	0	35—Brown	0
29—Penn. State	0	29—Orange A. C.	0
21—Bates	0	6—Lafayette	0
10—Columbia	5	8—Cornell	6
5—West Point	5		
209	15	241	6
CORNELL.		CARLISLE.	
17—Colgate	0	28—Lebanon Valley	0
50—Rochester	0	10—Gallaudet	6
6—Bucknell	0	5—Gettysburg	6
33—Hamilton	0	16—Dickinson	11
24—Union	0	5—Bucknell	5
17—Carlisle	0	29—Haverford	0
29—Oberlin	0	0—Cornell	17
8—Princeton	8	0—Harvard	29
		0—Michigan	22
188	8	108	96
BROWN.		ANNAPOLIS.	
12—Boston	0	0—Georgetown	0
16—Colby	0	28—St. John's	0
0—Syracuse	29	6—Yale	24
6—Manhattan	5	16—Lehigh	0
6—Pennsylvania	26	6—Penn. State	11
0—Princeton	35	12—Dickinson	6
6—Holy Cross	6		
0—Harvard	48		
40	140	64	43
COLUMBIA.		LAFAYETTE.	
0—Buffalo	5	40—Ursinus	0
27—Rutgers	0	42—Susquehanna	5
5—Williams	0	5—Syracuse	0
0—Harvard	18	16—Manhattan	0
12—Hamilton	0	17—Orange A. C.	0
5—Yale	10	0—Princeton	6
29—Haverford	6	29—Lehigh	0
11—Pennsylvania	6		
89	39	149	17
MANHATTAN.		PENN. STATE.	
11—Rutgers	6	17—Susquehanna	0
5—Brown	6	27—Western Penn.	0
6—Lafayette	10	0—Pennsylvania	22
23—Rensselaer	5	0—Yale	22
61—St. John's, (Brooklyn)	0	11—Annapolis	6
		0—Homestead A. C.	39
111	27	61	90
WEST POINT.		N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
20—Franklin & M.	0	16—St. Paul's School	0
17—Trinity	0	6—Princeton	23
0—Howard	0	40—St. Stephen's	0
18—Williams	0	16—Rutgers	0
5—Yale	5		
57	11	72	23

Last Night's Bowling Games.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament last night, Long Island Council made the second highest score of the tournament, and Hill tied the highest individual score. Games also were rolled in the Bank Clerks and Wholesale Drug Trade tournaments. The scores:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fern Council—Bennett, 145; Thomas, 148; Haff, 178; Walden, 120; Ketcham, 168. Total, 763.

Long Island Council—Judge, 168; Thorn, 192; Rose, 182; Brooks, 177; Hill, 246. Total, 963.

SECOND GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 148; Schmidt, 180; Blue, 161; Herbert, 157; Fenbach, 153. Total, 799.

Fern Council—Bennett, 173; Thomas, 200; Haff, 168; Walden, 122; Ketcham, 136. Total, 841.

THIRD GAME.—Long Island Council—Judge, 158; Thorn, 167; Rose, 196; Brooks, 148; Hill, 172. Total, 801.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 148; Schmidt, 200; Blue, 135; Herbert, 146; Fernbach, 168. Total, 787.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Lindsay, 102; Alleth, 179; Lee, 111; Frasse, 105; Ferdon, 184. Total, 721.

Brown Brothers—Woodcock, 126; Shirley, 141; Waston, 120; Meeker, 152; Ogden, 196. Total, 736.

SECOND GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 218; Hamilton, 115; Hopper, 123; McNicol, 140; Bucken, 93. Total, 696.

Brown Brothers—Woodcock, 156; Shirley, 117; Waston, 153; Meeker, 173; Ogden, 155. Total, 715.

THIRD GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 177; Hamilton, 111; Hopper, 166; McNicol, 163; Bucken, 170. Total, 777.

American Exchange National Bank—Stewart, 112; Alleth, 182; Lee, 123; Frasse, 166; Ferdon, 168. Total, 743.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—Kampf, 153; Johnson, 149; McGillen, 127; Thomas, 154; Merrill, 117. Total, 795.

Roessler & Hasslacher—Stepan, 195; Malsch, 174; Bode, 171; Fargand, 125; Keasbie, 113. Total, 707.

SECOND GAME.—Powers & Whitman—Lawrence, 160; Riley, 145; Rupp, 159; Lamp, 167; Stebbins, 137. Total, 768.

Lanman & Kemp—Kampf, 157; Johnson, 133; McGillen, 167; Thomas, 133; Merrill, 156. Total, 744.

THIRD GAME.—Powers & Whitman—Lawrence, 156; Riley, 143; Rupp, 150; Lamp, 159; Stebbins, 176. Total, 784.

Roessler & Hasslacher—Stepan, 180; Malsch, 169; Bode, 152; Fargand, 142; Kuehler, 130. Total, 748.

FOURTH GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 201; Morris, 146; Harkins, 145; Stevens, 172; McCormack, 164. Total, 834.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 158; Ely, 155; Robertson, 152; Ulrich, 169; Ruddiman, 171. Total, 815.

FIFTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 192; Ely, 178; Robertson, 163; Ulrich, 168; Ruddiman, 179. Total, 881.

Church, Dwight & Co.—Schierenbeck, 141; King, 163; Parker, 157; Hahn, 197; Brock, 182. Total, 838.

SIXTH GAME.—Church, Dwight & Co.—Schierenbeck, 191; King, 115; Parker, 144; Hahn, 122; Brock, 191. Total, 763.

Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 168; Morris, 124; Harkins, 155; Stevens, 165; McCormack, 192. Total, 797.

DR. STRONG'S GARBAGE CANS.

Clergyman Undertakes Practical Village Reform — Drove the Delivery Wagon Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, ex-President of the Evangelical Alliance, and now head of the League for Social Service, borrowed a grocer's wagon this morning, and, loading some garbage cans into it, drove about town, leaving the cans at different points where the public can deposit litter.

This is the beginning of the reform movement upon which the clergyman, in his connection as President of the Village Improvement Association, has entered in order to beautify the town. The doctor's appearance on the delivery wagon caused quite a sensation as he handled the reins over the lank horse and hauled the cans out when he stopped.

"He's rushing the can," some remarked.

NEW IMMIGRATION RULES.

Agreement Between Mr. Powderly and Canadian Transportation Lines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Commissioner General Powderly of the Immigration Bureau has entered into an agreement with the principal steamship and railroad lines of Canada for the regulation of immigration to the United States through Canada.

This agreement, which takes the place of the former arrangement, which expired three days ago, provides that aliens arriving in Canada destined to the United States shall be inspected at Halifax, N. S.; Quebec, Point Levis, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., and Victoria, B. C., by United States Commissioners, who shall issue certificates to such as are entitled to enter this country, and the holders of these certificates shall be entitled to enter the United States at any of the above-named places without further examination. The examinations at these points shall be similar to those conducted at the ports of the United States.

Masters of vessels bringing immigrants destined to the United States to Canadian ports shall furnish the United States Commissioners access to complete manifests of all their alien passengers, the same as is now furnished by vessels entering the ports of the United States, and shall pay a head tax of $1 to the commission, the tax to become a part of the immigration fund of the United States. Commissioners shall each give an indemnity bond to the United States in the sum of $10,000.

The agreement states that it is expected that the Canadian transportation companies will not sell tickets to aliens en route to the United States until after they have exhibited the certificates of the Commissioners, and will return rejected immigrants to the port at which they arrived.

The agreement, which goes into effect immediately, may be canceled by either party on giving sixty days' notice. It is signed by Mr. Powderly, the Elder Dempster or Beaver Line, the Allen Line, the Dominion Line, the Grand Trunk, and the Canadian Pacific Railroad Companies.

MAS

FOOTBALL VICTORY FOR COLUMBIA'S TEAM

Quakers Fail to Score While the Winners Make Eleven Points.

BIG CROWD AT POLO GROUNDS

Both Touch-Downs Made by Weekes, One from a 75-Yard Run—Weak Line Work Disastrous to Pennsylvania.

Columbia's football team won its first big victory of the year yesterday, when it defeated the University of Pennsylvania by 11 to 0. The game was played on the Polo Grounds, and was watched by an enthusiastic crowd, the Columbia contingent making known its joy by long and triumphant cheers. While Columbia had hopes of winning, the victory was rather unexpected to the majority of the people present, for the team lacked the services of three good men—Bruce, Kindgen, and Jackson—injuries received in the Haverford and Yale games keeping Bruce and Kindgen out of the play, and parental objection barring Jackson. Despite these drawbacks, the Columbia team, man for man, outplayed the Pennsy lads, going through their line for consistent gains at all times in the game. While it is true that Pennsylvania kept the ball in Columbia territory a goodly part of the second half, it was due chiefly to luck on quarter-back kicks and trick plays, while Columbia, through the entire game, relied on ordinary, straight football to make gains.

Weekes was decidedly the hero of the contest, as he made the two touch-downs scored by Columbia, although the less showy but still splendid interference of ex-Capt. Morley had more than a little to do with the ultimate triumph. Fifteen minutes after the kick-off by Reynolds, Shaw passed the ball to Morley, and Morley in turn handed it to Weekes, and the two sped on, Morley interfering splendidly along the line until Weekes was clear of Corley. Reynolds and Howard made frantic efforts to get him, but he was well under way with nobody to intercept his passage in front. It was merely a question of speed now, and as no man on the Pennsylvania eleven could hope to cope with Weekes in this regard he ran on until he placed the ball between the goal posts for the first touch-down, having made a clean run of seventy-five yards. The second touch-down was made in much the same manner, only the run was not quite so long, but eighteen yards being required to score. No further scoring was done during the game.

Columbia had much the heavier team of the two, and easily managed to stop the famous guards' back play of Pennsylvania, in most cases blocking the play without a gain. Almost at will Weekes skirted the Quakers' left end, and in vain were countless efforts made to check him off. Corley was taken out near the end of the first half, and Nelson put in without the desired result. A shift was made in the Pennsylvania line-up in the second half, Nelson going out and Capt. Davidson himself playing left back. Keller filling his position at full back. This change worked better, but still left much to be desired from the Quakers' standpoint.

START OF GAME WAS LATE.

Although the game was advertised to start at 2:30 o'clock, it did not begin until half an hour later, a dispute over the time of halves taking up much of this time. Realizing the fact that the Pennsylvania team was the better as far as physical condition was concerned, Sanford and Berrien argued for a shorter half than thirty-five minutes, while Woodruff and Davidson held for the longer period. The Pennsylvania demand was finally acceded to, and the game started with a crowd of 7,000 persons in attendance.

This crowd was liberal both in the use of cheers and songs, the Columbia sections being at the south end of the grand stand and the Pennsylvanians occupying the north end, while both bleachers were fairly well packed. The Pennsylvania crowd, although the smaller of the two, seemed to throw a greater volume into their cheers, and led by their band, made up entirely of students, songs were often used to spur on the players to renewed efforts.

Several of the graduate classes of Columbia had sections reserved for them in the grand stand, and the most conspicuous of these was the class of 1902, which occupied a section in the upper grand stand. This section was handsomely decorated by the Blue and White of Columbia, while a big '02 flag hung over the rail in front. Most of the women present wore blue gowns, relieved by either red or white, and nearly all had the flag of the particular university they favored, any number of vendors being on hand to supply the demand. The leaders of the rival factions led the cheering from the ground, the most persistent shouting coming from the south bleachers, the west corner of which was packed with Columbia students. As Columbia kept the ball in the south territory most of the time, the occupants there had plenty of chance to enthuse, and at the conclusion of the half the wise ones, thinking that Columbia would still keep the ball on Pennsylvania ground, shifted around to the other bleachers.

In the second half the Pennsylvania rooters had their chance to enthuse. Their team had a chance to score, for the Quakers carried the ball to the Columbia three-yard line. With cheer upon cheer, "Penn-sy" was urged on, but they lost ground on a delayed pass. Failing to gain a goal by line bucking, a goal from placement was tried, but it failed, and Pennsylvania's only chance of scoring had gone by.

Dr. J. William White and John C. Bell were among the Pennsylvania rooters, while quite a number of the former football stars of Pennsylvania were on hand to give any advice needed. The men who made the guards' back style of play famous, Hare and McCracken, were there, while Wilson Potter was a linesman. Among the others were John Gardiner, Nat Polwell, and Sam Boyle.

The Pennsylvania eleven was the first to appear upon the field, and the squad made a very imposing appearance as it trotted across the field. The substitutes retired to the side lines, while the eleven passed the ball at first and then went through signal practice, but not in a very spirited manner. Shortly afterward the Columbia squad, not so numerous, but made up of larger men, also came out on the gridiron, and the rival universities had a chance to test their lung capacities. Columbia won the toss and gave Pennsylvania the ball. Reynolds kicked off toward the north goal, and the game was on. Defeated by Pennsylvania last year by a score of 30 to 0, the Columbia eleven with the object in view of redeeming themselves played the snappiest kind of football and soon had the Quakers retreating toward their own goal line.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

Weekes caught the ball on the ten-yard line, and, slipping past the tacklers, advanced the leather twenty-two yards before he was downed. Quickly lining up the elevens faced each other. Weekes was given the ball to hurdle the centre and this netted three yards. Another play of the same description advanced the ball three yards further for Columbia. Columbia maintained the same formation, and Pennsylvania, expecting another hurdle, prepared to stop it. Berrien, however, shot around the left end for two yards. Smith then went through Piekarski, a four-yard gain resulting. Berrien bucked the centre for four yards, Weekes hurdled for two, and Berrien carried the ball into Pennsylvania territory for four yards. Donaldson failed to stop Smith, and four yards more were gained. Morley fumbled on the next play. He recovered the ball, but lost three yards. Weekes, however, again hurdled the line for three yards, and soon went over again for three yards. The distance made, however, was not sufficient, and it was Pennsylvania's ball on downs.

Davidson was the first man who attempted to advance the ball for Pennsylvania, and he failed to gain. Another try by the same player netted a yard. Reynolds then punted thirty yards, and Weekes fumbled. "Will" Gardiner, the first man down the field, made a grab for the ball, but missed, and Berrien fell on it. Smith tried Pennsy's right end, and it yielded for five yards. A plunge at the centre failed to gain for Berrien. With Pennsylvania's goal line seventy-five yards away the ball was passed back to Weekes. Magnificent interference in which Morley took the principal part enabled him to get clear of the line, and then, dashing around left end, with everything clear, Weekes sped on until he crossed the goal line for a touch-down far in advance of all pursuers. The goal was easily kicked by Morley.

Reynolds again kicked off for Pennsylvania, the ball shooting over the goal line. It was brought out to the twenty-yard line, and Morley with a free kick sent the ball to Columbia's fifty-yard line. Dale, who caught the ball, brought it back five yards. As Davidson failed to gain, Reynolds punted to Columbia's twenty-yard line, where "Will" Gardiner tackled Berrien, who caught the ball. Smith gained a yard, and Weekes hurdled for two more. Morley punted and Howard muffed the ball. Teas tried to recover it, but Van Hoevenberg beat him in the race. Through left tackle Weekes went for five yards. Teas was shoved aside on the next play and Smith made five yards through the opening. With a tackles' back formation, Deuell gained two yards. Weekes skirted the left end for fifteen yards, but the ball was brought back and given to Pennsylvania for holding by Columbia.

On Pensy's first play Davidson gained four yards. The guards' back formation with Bennett advancing the ball netted four yards more, and Davidson gave the Pennsylvanians a chance to cheer by going through for six yards more. Smith broke through on the next play and Reynolds was downed for a loss of two yards. Corley failed to gain and Reynolds punted to Columbia's ten-yard line, where interference by Pennsylvania caused Berrien to fumble the ball. Columbia was given twenty-five yards for this and with short plunges by Weekes, Smith, and Berrien the ball was carried to the fifty-yard line of Columbia. Here Lancon was given the ball on a guards' back formation. He carried it into the line and dropped it in the scrimmage.

Reynolds and Davidson both tried the Columbia line, but made no impression. A punt was then necessary, and Reynolds sent the ball thirty yards down to Weekes, who was tackled by Piekarski. Smith ran into Donaldson, who stopped him after he had advanced two yards. A hurdle by Weekes only yielded a yard, and Morley punted to Dale. Irvine made a grab for him, and Van Hoevenberg tackled him before he got under way. Dale gained no ground on Pennsylvania's first try, but Corley got past Deuell for three. On the next try, however, he failed to gain, and it was Columbia's ball on downs.

Smith circled the right end for eight yards and was downed by Howard. Berrien plunged through the centre for five yards, and Weekes made three more yards. Berrien was hurled twice at the centre for a gain of five yards. Weekes gained another five yards, and Smith passed through right tackle for five more. With gains of three yards by Weekes, five yards by Berrien, two by Smith, and another two by Berrien, the ball was planted on Pennsylvania's eighteen-yard line. From this point Weekes once more circled the Pennsylvania left end, and he was over the goal line before he could be checked. Although the ball was carried over the line near the side lines, Morley tried for the goal without the punt out, and failed to make it.

Once more Reynolds kicked off, and the ball bounded off Shaw's chest to Morley on the twenty-five yard line. He advanced it five yards. On the next play the left end of Pennsylvania was again circled by Weekes, this time for a thirty-five yard gain. Dale tackling him from behind when Weekes had a clear field ahead. Corley, Pennsylvania's left end, was then taken from the game and Nelson substituted. The half ended with the ball on Pennsylvania's forty-five yard line, the score being 11 to 0 in Columbia's favor.

NO SCORE IN SECOND HALF.

Columbia trotted on the field without any change in the second half, but the Quakers had taken out Piekarski and put Baird in his place at left tackle. Morley now kicked off, the ball going to Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line, from which place Donaldson rushed it back ten yards. With a guards' back formation Teas made a yard, and Davidson went through Deuell for four yards more. Another plunge at the same spot by Davidson failed to net a gain, and Reynolds punted to Columbia's twenty-yard line.

The ball was caught by Weekes, who dodged attempted tackles by Nelson and Bennett, and then, joining his interferers, ran to the centre of the field before he was downed. Baird was thrown aside in the next play, and Weekes went through the opening made for six yards. Deuell, on a tackles' back formation, gained two yards more, while Berrien bucked the centre for three yards. Weekes went through an opening between the tackle and end at the left side of the line for six yards, Smith fumbled on the next play, but Morley saved the ball for Columbia by falling on it, a loss of three yards resulting. Once more Weekes tried the left side of the line, and this time gained six yards. Smith on the next play gained but a yard and one-half of the necessary two yards, and it was Pennsylvania's ball on downs on her thirty-four-yard line. Davidson tried to advance the ball, but Van Hoevenberg had him before he was in motion and tossed him back for a loss of three yards. Reynolds punted high in the air and the ball, after hitting the ground, was caught by Teas of Pennsylvania.

Weekes then tried to circle again the left end, but Nelson threw him back this time for a loss of six yards. Morley punted, Dale catching the ball. Algy Boyeson missed the tackle, and Dale sped on for twenty yards before he was thrown by Berrien on Pennsylvania's forty-yard line. Teas made three yards, but Davidson was downed by Deuell without a gain. Reynolds punted to the thirty-yard line, where the ball went out of bounds. Weekes overran the left end for five yards. Smith failed to gain, but Weekes and Berrien advanced the ball to Columbia's fifty-two-yard line. Smith then plunged into the line for three yards, but the ball was brought back and given to Pennsylvania, Columbia holding in the line. A shift was then made in the Quaker eleven. Nelson was taken out of the game, Davidson played at left end, and Keller sent in to play full back, this being done to strengthen the weak left end.

Bennett made no impression on the Columbia line, and Reynolds punted to Columbia's eighteen-yard line, Davidson tackling Weekes before he got under way. Irvine opened a hole for Smith, which the latter went through for eight yards. Berrien then hit the centre for five yards, and followed it with another run of thirteen yards, being tackled by Howard just as he was emerging from the scrimmage. The next three plays failed to gain the necessary five yards, and it was Pennsylvania's ball on downs.

Pennsylvania tried a double pass, and Reynolds was downed for a loss of five yards by Boyeson. Reynolds, however, gained twenty yards on the next play, a fake kick fooling Columbia.

Five more yards were made by Donaldson, but Teas failed to gain. Keller bucked the centre for five yards, and then Pennsylvania was given ten yards for off side playing by Columbia. The quarter back kick was worked by Pennsylvania twice, and the ball was on Columbia's three-yard line. A delayed pass lost five yards for Pennsylvania, and Keller failed to gain. A goal from placement was then tried by Bennet from the twenty-yard line, but it was a failure.

The ball was then brought out to the twenty-yard line and kicked to Morley, Reynolds falling on the ball. Davidson gained a yard, and Reynolds brought the ball to the centre of the field with a four-yard rush. Baird, however, made no gain, and "Will" Gardiner was used as a back. His interference put Van Hoevenberg out of the play, and Weekes was the only man who stood between him and the goal line. Weekes, however, downed him after he had traveled 20 yards. Gardiner then fumbled a quarter-back kick, and Morley fell on the ball for Columbia. Berrien made five yards on a fake hurdle, and Columbia was given five yards for interference with the centre. Smith gained five yards, and followed it up with another three-yard gain. Berrien bucked the centre for two yards, and Weekes again circled the left end for ten yards.

The Pennsylvania line yielded five yards on Smith's plunge, but Weekes's hurdle was stopped for no gain. Morley punted and Dale caught the ball. Van Hoevenberg tackled him just as he caught the ball and Pennsylvania was given a free kick. Reynolds sending the ball to Columbia's forty-yard line, where Weekes caught it. After going five yards, Weekes ran out of bounds and, hastily turning in, ran down the field pursued by the Pennsylvanians. They were called back and Berrien bucked the centre for a yard. A consultation was held among the Columbia players, and Weekes was given the ball for another try around the left end. This netted eighteen yards. Reynolds, thoroughly exhausted, was taken from the game and replaced by Snook. Smith gained five yards and was tackled by Howard. Weekes made three yards more, and it was Pennsylvania's ball for holding. The game ended without further scoring, with the ball on Pennsylvania's forty-three-yard line. The line-up:

Columbia, (11.)	Position.	Pennsylvania. (0.)
		Corley, Nelson.
A. Boyeson	Left end	Davidson
Irvine	Left tackle	Piekarski
Lancon	Left guard	Bennett
Shaw	Centre	McCabe
McLellan	Right guard	Teas
Smith	Right tackle	Donaldson
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	W. Gardiner
Morley	Quarter back	Howard
		Reynolds.
Weekes	Left half back	Smith
Smith	Right half back	Dale
Berrien	Full back	Davidson, Keller

Referee—W. H. Corbin, Yale; Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Lehigh. Timekeeper—Caspar Whitney. Linesmen—C. G. Meyer, Columbia; Wilson Potter, Pennsylvania. Touch-downs—Weekes. (2.) Goal—Morley. Time—Thirty-five-minute halves.

Polished Stove with Gasoline.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Anna Ferguson was burned fatally at the California House, four miles west of this city, tonight. She mixed gasoline with stove polish and then started to polish a hot stove. In an instant she was enveloped in flames.

GOLFERS ON MANY LINKS

Bowly Scores His Second Jersey City Club Championship.

FIFTY-YEAR-OLD COMPETITION

Pulsifer Wins the Age Cup at Dyker Meadow—Wilcox Beaten at Montclair—Other Games of Interest.

George H. Bowly won the championship of the Jersey City Golf Club yesterday for the second time, and he will hold the title for the coming six months. The championship is played for twice a year at medal and match play, and the competitions for the present honor have been in progress nearly a month. In the thirty-six hole final round, Bowly beat B. H. Pelzer by three up and two to play. A still closer match characterized the final for the consolation cup, for which the second set of sixteen qualified in the first championship round. R. L. Fleming and Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., were the opponents, and honors were even on the thirty-sixth green. Fleming won the extra hole and the cup, the match being one of the closest ever seen on the Jersey City links.

In anticipation, perhaps, of the election day events, one of the largest turnouts of the Fall season was seen in the regular Gifford Cup handicap. Over twenty members turned in scores, most of them also competing for the Hulshizer Cup at bogey handicap. Eugene Newkirk won the handicap and scored three points, W. L. Pyle came second, getting two points, and H. L. Scott won one point. In the Hulshizer cup event Scott was first, Newkirk second, and Pyle third. Newkirk now leads in the both trophies, having six points to his credit for the Gifford Cup, and five points for the Hulshizer Cup. The final round for each trophy will be played next Saturday. The players who turned in scores for the Gifford Cup handicap are:

	Gross	H'p.	Net.
Eugene Newkirk	82	6	76
W. L. Pyle	81	4	77
H. L. Scott	93	13	78
E. T. McLaughlin	97	18	79
B. H. Pelzer	84	4	80
C. C. Harmstead	93	11	82
E. W. Leake	88	6	82
D. Le Roy Culver	85	2	83
W. C. Post	89	6	83
George H. Bowly	85	0	85
George F. Perkins	91	6	85
A. F. Drayton	91	6	85
W. T. Ridgeway	91	5	86
R. I. Fleming	99	9	87
Daniel Bowly	94	6	88
C. L. Myers	103	14	89
J. H. Wells	112	18	94
J. H. Bumstead, Jr.	101	6	95
M. Tilden, Jr.	102	6	96
W. Anness	115	18	97

The leaders in the Hulshizer Cup event were: H. L. Scott, 6 up; Eugene Newkirk, even; W. L. Pyle, 1 down; E. W. Leake, 2 down; C. C. Harmstead, 4 down; E. T. McLaughlin, 2 down; George H. Bowly, 6 down; D. Le Roy Culver, 6 down; R. L. Fleming, 6 down; M. Tilden, Jr., 6 down. Over forty members have entered for the election day mixed foursome contest.

Age Cup at Dyker Meadow.

Two handicap competitions kept the members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, busy yesterday. One was a decidedly novel contest, being a match for members who could lay claim to an age of fifty years and were not ashamed to acknowledge it in a club competition. J. G. Dettmer offered a cup for an eighteen-hole medal-play competition, the conditions being that it must be played for by members fifty years of age and over. N. P. Pulsifer was the winner, with a net score of 85 strokes. Daniel Chauncey, the only scratch competitor, made the lowest gross score—93 strokes—but on net results it brought him to the rear. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
N. P. Pulsifer	100	15	85
J. B. Holland	113	26	87
Canford H. Steele	114	25	89
W. A. Putnam	104	14	90
Henry W. Maxwell	116	26	90
Daniel Chauncey	93	0	93

W. W. Goodrich, E. G. Blackford, F. H. Lovell, and William Jarvie withdrew.

In addition to this event, there was a general club handicap, which was won by Marvin T. Lyon in a net score of 78 strokes. The players and results are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Marvin T. Lyon	90	12	78
H. H. Bergen	98	18	80
James W. McBride	104	20	84
Arthur P. Clapp	98	12	86
J. H. Merritt	95	8	87
W. Putnam	104	14	90
F. H. Lovell, Jr.	103	12	91
James C. Powers	101	9	92

PROFESSIONAL GOLF EVENTS.

Anderson, Smith, Low, Nicholls to Play To-morrow at Nassau—Match at Lakewood.

The day's golf events yesterday included several items of interest regarding the professionals. At Lakewood the first contest of the season was held on the Country Club links, being a thirty-six hole match between "Willie" Norton, the Lakewood Golf Club "pro.," and W. Anderson, the new Shinnecock Hills Club professional. Norton had no difficulty in winning, leading Anderson by 9 up and 7 to play. In the morning eighteen-hole round Norton was 4 up, doing the course in 81 strokes, to 86 for Anderson.

"Tom" Anderson, father of "Willie" Anderson, the open champion of America, made a new record for the eighteen-hole course of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday in a match with J. T. Aborn. Anderson did 82. The former record was 83, held jointly by Paul Wilcox and E. A. Freeman. The new record is:

Tom Anderson—
Out.....5 5 4 4 4 5 4 3 6—40
In.....4 5 5 5 4 3 6 4 6—42—82

It was also announced that a purse of $200 had been formed by "Willie" Anderson, open champion; "Alec" Smith, who tied with Anderson at the completion of the seventy-two-hole championship round; George Low, and Bernard Nicholls, the Boston professional, for a four-ball match between them to-morrow on the Nassau Country Club's course at Glen Cove. Anderson has finished his season at Pittsfield and has just come to the metropolitan district, where he will spend a few days before going to California, where he has been engaged by several clubs for the Winter.

Montclair Golf Championships.

Allan Kennaday, the golf champion of New Jersey, is still in line for the championship honors of his Montclair Golf Club. In the second round finished yesterday on the Montclair links, Kennaday beat Paul Harrison by 7 up and 6 to play. W. T. Cross beat H. A. Eaton by 3 up and 2 to play, T. T. Reid beat R. H. Boyd by 3 up and 4 to play, Howard A. Colby beat Paul Wilcox 1 up. Wilcox was the title holder. The second round for the consolation cup was also completed, the result being: J. S. Aborn beat W. C. Freeman 3 up and 2 to play, H. G. Plimpton beat E. A. Freeman 2 up, L. Daniels beat B. H. Ellingwood 1 up, and John M. Ward beat C. T. Adams 1 up in 19 holes. The semi-final round will be played next Saturday.

Captain's Cup at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 2.—A number of golfers were out on the links of the Morris County Golf Club to-day, but the only match of importance that was finished was the semi-final round for the Captain's Cup, given by W. Alliston Flagg. W. D. Vanderpool, the new club champion, beat George J. Lithe by 2 up, and Alfred Macy won his match by default. They will play the final round next week. Between forty and fifty players have already entered for the mixed foursome event on election day.

Close Golf at Apawamis.

The features at the Apawamis Golf Club near Rye yesterday were the semi-final rounds for the President's and the Governors' Cups. For the former trophy Simeon Ford beat F. M. Freeman 1 up in a twenty-seven-hole match, while F. H. Wiggin and W. H. Pool, after playing twenty-three holes, and still being even, were prevented from finishing by darkness. In the Governors' Cup semi-finals J. H. Clark beat A. W. Bowles 3 up and 1 to play and Maurin Ballou beat C. L. Lowther 4 up and 3 to play. The finals in both contests will be finished on election day.

Miss Mowry a Golf Champion.

Miss Lulu Mowry won the women's championship of the Englewood Golf Club yesterday by beating in the final round Miss Mabel Barbour by 2 up. The championship trophy was a silver cup presented by Mrs. Herbert Barbour. The men completed their semi-final round for the Sheffield Phelps cup. N. B. Cole beat C. G. Coakley by 6 up and 5 to play and Frank M. Wilson beat W. S. Bayliss by 5 up and 4 to play. In the semi-final round for the Consolation cup A. C. Collis beat H. Weatherby by 1 up and M. R. Howe beat A. C. Oakley by 3 up and 1 to play.

For Staten Island Golf Honors.

A few more founds were finished yesterday on the Fox Hills golf course in the championship tournament of Staten Island. Mortimer M. Singer beat E. S. Knapp by 3 up and 2 to play, and C. C. Goldsborough beat W. W. Lowrey by 6 up and 4 to play. The semi-final round will be played on Election Day, Singer meeting Goldsborough and Livingston playing the winner of the unfinished Tainter-Hoske match. The Fox Hills Club has given the use of its course to the Columbia University Golf Club for the latter's first championship tournament, which will begin on Wednesday.

Golf on Plainfield Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 2.—Play for the Golf Committee Cup was continued this afternoon on the links of the Hillside Golf Club. Dr. Endicott carried off the honors. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Dr. G. W. Endicott	99	27	72
Robert Abbott	87	6	81
E. T. Barrows	100	18	82
H. C. Tracy	111	27	84
Walter Peterson	97	12	85
E. T. Newkirk	107	22	85
W. R. Richards	100	14	86
W. G. Wright	121	27	94

Mason Wins President's Cup.

C. C. Mason won the President's Cup yesterday in the final round for that trophy on the links of the Crescent Athletic Golf Club. Mason beat V. P. Pickett in the final thirty-six-hole round by two holes. The winner's score was 86, 87—173; Pickett's score was 90, 90—180. The Consolation Cup was won by H. A. Tucker, who beat Thomas Hovenden by 4 up and 3 to play.

Richmond County's Golf Handicap.

C. W. Taintor won the final monthly handicap yesterday on the links of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. He did a net score of 86 strokes, and his gross score of 88 strokes was also the lowest of the day. The players, with scores, are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. W. Taintor	88	2	86
L. H. Thomas	90	2	88
L. L. Hewes	103	14	89
E. W. Pierson	92	2	90
Gordon A. Willis	95	2	93
J. E. C. Higgins	105	12	93
E. O. Schuyler	96	2	94
C. W. Hoxsie	103	14	94
John R. Chadwick	105	4	101

Mixed Foursomes at Hillandale.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—The second round in the mixed foursomes for the Holbrook prizes was contested to-day on the links of the Hillandale Golf Club. Miss Eva Hoyt and W. D. Phillip beat Miss Dorothy Dean and C. F. Dean 7 up and 6 to play, Miss Bell and W. N. White beat Miss Lillian Holbrook and G. A. Phelps 2 up and 1 to play, Miss Bonnie Leavitt and M. B. Phelps beat Mrs. J. J. Alexandre and Edward A. Leavitt 7 up and 5 to play, and Miss Hoyt and W. D. Phillips drew byes. The contest will be finished on election day, at which time the finals for the men's championship will be played. George Jenkins defeated Samuel Cooke by 8 up and 2 to play in the semi-finals for the championship. Paul Bonnet and Wilson Herrick are to meet Monday.

The qualifying round for the club championship was contested at Wee Burn to-day. The following players qualified: A. S. Pitts, J. R. Swan, W. Collender, W. L. Baldwin, A. C. Wheeler, George A. Jenkins, W. R. Wheeler and Schuyler Merritt. In the consolation division those who qualified were M. R. Pitt, E. L. Scofield, W. M. McCord, H. L. Woodbery, E. E. Bruggerhoff, A. L. Brown, Dr. George Sherrill, and J. T. Williams, Jr.

Westchester Mixed Foursome.

Thirteen couples turned in scores yesterday in the mixed foursome competition given by the Westchester Golf Club on its links near West Farms. The first eight qualified for special club prizes, and they will play the first match play round next Saturday. The prize for the lowest gross score was won by Miss Ruth Badgeley and G. Fox Tiffany, 106 strokes.

Miss Badgeley and G. F. Tiffany—
Out.....7 6 5 6 5 6 4 5 5—53
In.....5 5 7 7 5 5 4 7 5—51—106

By net scores Miss Compton and T. C. Ennever tied the field. They had the second best gross score, 106, and with a handicap of 18 strikes, brought their net result down to 90 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Miss Compton and T. C. Ennever	106	18	90
Miss Mortimer and Mr. Foote	119	24	95
Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Garland	114	18	96
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Deane	117	18	99
Miss Kissick and A. D. Compton	118	18	100
Miss Badgeley and G. F. Tiffany	106	6	100
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Judd	120	18	102
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Boyce	126	21	105
Dr. and Mrs. Savage	122	15	108
Miss Bisson and Mr. Van Loan	127	18	109
Miss Du Mauriac and Mr. Brooks	122	12	110
Miss Verda and Mr. Lyon	133	22	111
Miss Tiffany and R. L. Redfield	124	12	112

Hillside Golf Team Wins.

Harbor Hill was beaten yesterday on its own links on Staten Island in a team match by a visiting team from the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of Plainfield. Nine members played on each team, and the Hillside forces won by 16 holes to 12. The players and scores by holes are:

HILLSIDE.	Holes.	HARBOR HILL.	Holes.
Reinhart	6	Bullen	0
Glenny	6	Lowson	0
Baker	0	Fiske	1
Wright	0	Arnold	0
Abbett	4½	Hallock	0
Enos	0	Cooke	5
[illegible]	0	O'Connor	1
Stockton	0	Faber	5
Ard	0	Leavitt	0
Total	16	Total	12

Policeman for Long Cycle Race.

There is a movement in police athletic circles to enter Charles M. Murphy, a patrolman in the Fifty-sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, in the coming six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, as a representative of the police force of Brooklyn. Influential members of the force are trying to get permission from Deputy Commissioner York, and if it is secured Murphy will be entered in the race.

Iola Wheelmen's Plans.

The Iola Wheelmen of New York will have a run to-day to Larchmont (postponed from last Sunday,) leaving the club rooms, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, at 9:30 A. M. At Larchmont a game of golf will be played. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for a ball, and a bowling team will be organized soon.

Denied Second-Class Mail Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Another list of publications excluded from second-class mail privileges under the recent amendments to the postal regulations governing this subject was promulgated by the Post Office Department to-day. It comprises eighty-two publications, the majority of them "serial" or "library" issues of well-known publishing houses. The cities of publication include New York, Chicago, Boston, Indianapolis, and Washington. The list embraces almanacs issued by several daily newspapers and the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America.

WHIP CLUB'S FINE PARADE.

Nine Tandems in Line for the Prospect Park Outing—Members Invited to Staten Island.

With nine tandems in line for its ninth semi-annual meeting, the parade of the Brooklyn Whip Club yesterday from the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club exceeded all previous turnouts of this character in the history of the club. It was an auspicious beginning of the fifth year and President Hamilton H. Salmon took occasion to congratulate the members upon their excellent display at the annual dinner of the club, held last evening at the Montauk Club.

The parade started about 3:30 o'clock from the Riding and Driving Club on the Prospect Park Plaza, and wended its way through Prospect Park, going down the Ocean Parkway to Bader's roadhouse, where a short stop was made. The return journey was over the same route, disbanding at the Riding and Driving Club. The members drove in the following order:

President Hamilton H. Salmon, driving Highflyer and Flashlight, with S. M. Monroe as guest.
W. L. Beadleston, driving Theresa and Duchess, with Aurel Batonyi as guest.
Barton Mansfield, driving Victor and Sterling, with C. L. Fabre as guest.
J. T. Carlisle, driving Genet and Alert, with W. T. Fowler as guest.
G. Herbert Potter, driving Rex and Loki, with W. L. Candee as guest.
E. F. Luckenbach, driving Prince Charming and Queen, with W. Curey as guest.
W. J. Steele, driving Minx and Nellie, with Robert Chrystie as guest.
Alexander McElwee, driving Dandy and Sergeant.
Henry T. Boody, driving Captain Jenks and Rebel, with F. W. Hatch as guest.

The annual meeting of the club was held at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, and the former officers were re-elected. They are: President—Hamilton H. Salmon; Vice President—Henry T. Boody; Secretary and Treasurer—G. Herbert Potter.

The annual dinner at the Montauk Club last evening was one of the most enjoyable ever given. There were eighteen members, with a few guests, present. President Salmon presided, and referred to the record-breaking parade of the day. Vice President Boody then spoke, and he invited the members on behalf of the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island to come over to the latter club's proposed tandem parade, which it is hoped to give within the next two weeks. The first parade given by the Richmond County Club was last year, and President Salmon and Secretary Potter took part. It is hoped to secure a larger delegation of the Brooklyn drivers this time, and several expressed their willingness last night to add to the success of the next Richmond County meet. A letter of regret was received and read from Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff, who has been a member of the Whip Club for some time.

WOMAN KILLED IN AIRSHAFT.

Fell Five Stories from the Roof to the Cellar.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, fifty-eight years old, who lived at 1,806 Park Avenue, was crossing the roof of her home to visit her daughter, the wife of Sergeant Frederick Mott of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, at 79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, just around the corner, when she fell through the airshaft five stories to the cellar, and was instantly killed.

Her body was discovered by Charles Welde, Commissioner of Jurors, who lives in the house, at the bottom of the shaft. An ambulance was summoned from Harlem Hospital, and when Dr. Bivings responded he said that the woman had been killed instantly. The Coroner was notified.

MISS STONE'S LETTER OLD.

Not a New One, as Thought, but One Written Five Weeks Ago.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—The letter received from Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, referred to in the dispatches yesterday, turns out to be an old one. It was said that it had been written two days previously. It was a few hurried lines on a scrap of paper, and had been received at Samakow a week ago. It was written a month before that.

In it Miss Stone wrote of the approaching expiration of the time set for the payment of the ransom demanded by the brigands, and she asked her friends to hurry up the money. The missionaries who are working for Miss Stone's release believe she is still alive.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

PIANOS
Special Sale.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

ONLY. The following list of Pianos includes the best known makes' instruments, rebuilt by our skilled workmen. Some of them equal new Pianos, at one-half to one-third the cost. Some of them have been used only a short time. Call early for a choice.

UPRIGHTS.

$350 Steinway & Son.	$7	Monthly until paid
300 Chickering	7	Monthly until paid
250 Bradbury	6	Monthly until paid
225 Chickering	6	Monthly until paid
210 Weber	6	Monthly until paid
175 Lindeman	5	Monthly until paid
160 Hardman	5	Monthly until paid
140 Weser Bros.	5	Monthly until paid
125 Dunham	4	Monthly until paid
90 Chickering	4	Monthly until paid
75 Squire	3	Monthly until paid
60 Brown & Munro	3	Monthly until paid
50 Duff & Hodgson	3	Monthly until paid

SQUARES.

125 Gabler	4	Monthly until paid
99 Steinway & Son.	4	Monthly until paid
75 Goetz & Co.	3	Monthly until paid
60 Hardman	3	Monthly until paid
55 Decker & Co.	3	Monthly until paid
50 Gordon & Son	3	Monthly until paid
45 Jacob Bros.	2	Monthly until paid
30 Stodart	2	Monthly until paid

AND NEARLY 100 OTHERS.

Pianos Rented $2 Monthly Upward

GOETZ & CO.

81-87 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.
ONE BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
125 Fulton St., Brooklyn. M. 1. Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Sterling Piano

is a reliable piano, a safe investment, and trustworthy to a degree of certainty that inspires confidence. Manufactured and sold by a house of 41 years of the highest financial and commercial standing. Our guarantee means absolute protection and satisfaction.

Art in Piano Manufacture.

The perfect piano of to-day is the result of many years of labor, experience and experiment. Good pianos are not accidents, they

HORSES FINISH CLOSE UP

Sister Juliet First of Five All Lapped in the Fifth Race.

BEN MAC DHUI ALWAYS FIRST

Largest Crowd of the Meeting Witnessed Spirited Racing at Aqueduct Yesterday.

The Aqueduct race track yesterday surpassed itself in the matter of providing good and exciting sport. Aided by a fast and safe track, the six events of the programme made an afternoon of sport that eclipsed all that had preceded it on the Queens County course.

Two handicaps figured as the chief events of the day, but the best contest, ending in one of the prettiest finishes of the season, was produced by the fifth race, a sprint over five and a half furlongs for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000. Five horses in this fought past the winning post, all lapped, with the Canadian-owned filly Sister Juliet, who got up in the last jump, the winner by a neck before Bon Mot, who was a head before the Belmont colt Namtor. Ten of the sixteen horses named to start went to the post, with Namtor the favorite throughout the betting, though Bon Mot and Sister Juliet were backed consistently. The barrier rose with Sister Juliet first away, Reformer second, Northern Star third, and Namtor fourth, but in the first few strides Northern Star raced to the front, Sister Juliet and Namtor falling back a bit, while Early Eve went up to the leader. At the next furlong pole Early Eve took first place and held it until well into the stretch, where Namtor and Sister Juliet went on after the pacemaker, followed by Bon Mot, who until then had raced back in the crowd. All were hard ridden through the straight, Namtor gradually overhauling Early Eve, and getting to the front in the last sixteenth of a mile, where the favorite looked to have the race won. Hardly a half dozen strides from the post, however, four other horses were close on him, and Sister Juliet, going up with a rush on the outside, got up in time to catch Namtor at the very end of the race, Sister Juliet winning, under the whip, by a neck, while Bon Mot squeezed through from behind and beat out Namtor in the final jump for second place. Namtor was third, with Ben Howard at his throatlatch, and Early Eve only a neck further back. A claim that Sister Juliet had fouled the horses on the rail was made by Wonderly, who rode Bon Mot, but the Stewards, after calling up the other riders, dismissed it.

For the Roslyn Handicap, one mile and seventy yards, seven horses ran, with Red Path and Potente equal favorites at post time. In this race Ben Mac Dhui, ridden by Shaw, broke well, and going on with a rush, took the track as they passed the stand the first time, Ben Mac Dhui thereafter galloped in front and, never permitting any of the others to get up to him, won, ridden out, by two lengths, from St. Finnan, who was second nearly all the way, and finished in that place, a half length before Potente, third. The last named horse got away badly and lost much ground early in the race, but closed strong at the finish and really ran the best horse in the contest.

There were ten runners for the Nassau Handicap, six furlongs, for two-years-olds, with Otis the favorite from first to last, the Western colt being said to have regained the excellent form that he showed at Saratoga, when early in the season he raced successfully against high-class old horses. Lombre was a well-backed second choice, while long prices were laid against the others. The start was made with Lombre first away, but the gelding was slow to get into his stride and was passed in the first half furlong by Otis, who was not headed from that moment. Lombre dropped back into the crowd, while Flora Pomona closed and went on after the leader, the filly getting up to his side at the last furlong pole, and there driving Otis to the whip. For a sixteenth of a mile the two hung side by side, both being hard ridden. Otis then began to draw away again, and, racing under the whip to the end, won by a half length, with Flora Pomona second, two lengths and a half before Bijou, third.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. N. Bennington's Dr. Riddle, ch. c., 4 years, by Iroquois-Taffeta, 118 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a half length; John Hynes's Royal Sterling, b. c., 4, 118, (Booker,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from C. Baker's The Rogue, br. f., 3, 110, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Bounteous, Pleasant Sail, Cressan, Cormorant, Big Gun, Bobs, Brandysmash, Federalist, St. David, Hops, Judge Wardell, Curtesy, and Lucent also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Dr. Riddle always favorite. Winner trained by E. Burlew.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. E. Reynolds's Aithea, b. m., 5 years, by Atlantic, or Dutch Roller-Blossom, 103 pounds, (Cochran,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. E. Richardson's Peter, b. g., 4, 103, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by three lengths from J. Tabor's Raffaello, ch. h., 5, 114, (Doggett,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Lou Ray, Prince Richard, and Lancewood also ran. Value to the winner, $490. Prince Richard the post favorite at even and 2 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Nassau Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. B. Schreiber's Otis, br. c., by Foul Shot or Sain—Laura Agnes, 114 pounds, (Cochran,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. W. Schorr's Flora Pomona, b. f., by Florist-Fanny Willoughby, 110, (Mounce,) 10 to 1, and 4 to 1, second by two lengths and a half from A. Simon's The Four Hundred, ch. g., by De Beauvoir-Emma Louise, 109, (Wilkerson,) 80 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Lombre, G. Whittier, Man-o'-War, Bijou, Glenwater, Playlike, and Batyah also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Otis always the favorite. Winner trained by R. Williams.

FOURTH RACE.—The Roslyn Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. J. H. McCormick's Ben MacDhui, b. c., 3 years, by Ben Or-Sierra Madre, 111 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by two lengths; M. Clancy's Saint Finnan, ch. g., 4, by Tammany-Ayrshire Rose, 128, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from J. J. McCafferty's Potente, b. g., 4, by Racine-Wow Wow, 110, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Red Path, Kilogram, Alelka, and Peninsula also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Potente and Red Path equal favorites at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights with allowances; five and a half furlongs. W. J. Smith's Sister Juliet, br. f., by Esher-Van-a-Clas, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. B. Haggin's Bon Mot, b. c., 115, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head from August Belmont's Namtar, ch. c., 115, (Mounce,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:06. Northern Star, Reformer, Early Eve, Ben Howard, Rose of May, Last Knight, and Sedition also ran. Value to the winner, $400. Namtar the post favorite. Winner trained by J. Atkins.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. J. A. Monahan's The Rhymar, br. c., by The Bard-Equipoise, 128 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 10 and out, won handily by a length and a half; C. R. Ryer's Mimic, b. c., 118, (T. Burns,) even and out second by eight lengths from A. Antonius's Beggar Lady, ch. f., 108, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46. James J. Corbett also ran. Value to the winner, $470. The Rhymar always favorite. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

AMERICANS IN FAVOR AGAIN.

Yankee Success on the English Turf Has Re-established Public Popularity.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Americans on the English turf, trainers and jockeys, wound up the racing season at Newmarket in such a glorious style as to cause a general reversion of opinion on the part of racegoers. To-day no word is too good for the Americans. Such a high authority as The Field says:

"J. Reiff has been out of luck for some weeks, and so fickle is the British public regarding jockeys that it had already been whispered that young Reiff had quite lost his riding and that he was nothing like so good as some of the apprentices. This is quite a delusion. Reiff appears to be stronger in the saddle than any of the lads of his own weight. When it comes to a close finish he still can hold his own with the older and heavier jockeys. In style, we never saw him equaled by one of his weight. His effort on Volodyovski at Sandown Park was superb, and this week he was the hero of the hour."

Reiff has not only astonished the English turf, but has proved a bonanza to the bookies, who, on the Cambridgeshire alone, won enormously. Water Shed, the winner of that race, ridden by Reiff, carried smaller money than any outsider in the race. It is true that the price was reduced from 66 to 1 against to 25 to 1 against within forty-eight hours of the race. But few persons knew until shortly before the race that Water Shed was to be substituted for Spectrum, who was put into a comparatively unimportant subscription stakes against J. R. Keene's Chaucrnac. But this race was also of great interest to outsiders. The Sporting Times tells the story thus:

"Whitney and Keene are by no means the best friends, having quarrelled over a race in America. Whitney now goes for Keene whenever and wherever he meets him, and with Keene running a horse, Whitney's is there to oppose him. The Subscription Stakes is a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, for which you take a nomination and name a horse at the last moment. In the present case, when Whitney's agent saw Keene was taking a nomination, the following message was sent to Keene's agent:

"'If you will nominate Cap and Bells we will nominate Volodyovski.'

"The challenge was declined. A match between the winners of the Derby and the Oaks would have been food for conversation for years. In the result it was left to the understudies of these celebrities—Spectrum and Chacornac."

The same paper intimates that Mr. Whitney and Huggins may return to the English turf, saying:

"It is by no means impossible that in the course of a few weeks Huggins will return in charge of more of Mr. Whitney's horses. Mr. Whitney keeps Heath House, and his lease of Lady Meux's and Major Loder's horses will be allowed to run its course."

Water Shed was bought by Capt. Beatie, who married Mrs. Arthur Tres. But it is said that the Captain was acting for Lord Howard de Walden.

William K. Vanderbilt has come over from Paris, accompanied by his jockey, Buchanan, who was also a passenger on the Oceanic. A fellow-traveler from Paris, describing the millionaire's party, said Buchanan wore a diamond pin that made even Mr. Vanderbilt blink. Mr. Vanderbilt is much interested in August Belmont's endeavors to establish reciprocal relations between the English, French, and New York Jockey Clubs.

Cresceus on a Kite Track.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 2.—Cresceus, holder of the world's trotting record, arrived here to-day, and on Tuesday or Wednesday, according to the weather, will attempt to reduce his record (2:02¼) on the kite-shaped track. The Des Moines track is estimated to be from one to two seconds faster than the elliptical tracks.

AUTOMOBILES ON VIEW

Opening of Seoond Annual Exhibition at Madison Square Garden.

Entire Floor Space Devoted to Exhibiting Purposes—Remarkable Variety of Ordinary Vehicles—Few Freaks.

A very businesslike exhibition is the second annual automobile show under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America, which opened last night in the Madison Square Garden. The track, which encircled the arena last year is lacking this year, and in consequence there not only will be no competitions, but the interesting procession of vehicles of every size and shape which journeyed about the track during the busy hours of the last show, and which constituted a never-failing source of interest to the spectators, will not be seen this year. Instead, the entire space of the great arena is given up to the exhibition of vehicles, and only the orchestra remains to amuse the casual visitor.

The automobile owner or intending purchaser, however, will find a more bewildering array of vehicular novelties than ever before. Some of the most remarkable exhibits of last year are lacking, among them the big military automobile and the huge automobile truck, which were features of last year's show, but on the other hand, the number of vehicles for ordinary use is fully double that of last year, and the disappearance of the freaks merely indicates that the law of the survival of the fittest prevails in the motor vehicle world and already is in operation.

With the exception of there being no track, the arrangement of the show is much the same as formerly. The large oval arena is divided by four longitudinal aisles into five long divisions, which again are subdivided by cross aisles, and here are grouped the vehicles of all kinds. The first balcony, as formerly is given over to the exhibits of tires, rims, wheels, bells, chains, cyclometers, and other parts and fittings. In the concert room to the right of the entrance is the loan exhibition.

There has been no attempt to group the exhibits according to their form of motor or in any other way except by the ability of the exhibitors to pay for the choice of position, and in consequence steam, electric, and gasoline vehicles are mingled in apparent confusion in the main exhibit. Gasoline motor vehicles predominate, with those actuated by steam engines next in number, and the electric carriages, though elaborate in design and build, making relatively the smallest showing. In cost the range is from $550 for the neat little runabout of three and a half horsepower, which, though seating two people, weighs complete less than four hundred pounds, up to the huge imported French racing machine of two tons weight and forty horsepower, which costs $15,000. In shape there is an almost endless diversity, and the inquiring visitor will be fairly bewildered with the list of runabouts, victorias, wagonettes, cabriolets, broughams, phaetons, surreys, hansoms, traps, demi-coaches, theatre buses, and touring cars. There are even such special vehicles as rear-boot victorias, straight-front broughams, and extension-front broughams, plane-box runabouts and country runabouts, and even a basket phaeton. The automobile delivery wagons, ambulances, and trucks which are so familiar in every-day life now, are also there, but attract little attention save in the case of a big safe-moving truck in one corner of the arena which, by alternately hoisting and lowering a big safe up to the balcony and down again, attracts an unusual amount of interest.

A new form of hospital ambulance which opens on the side also receives considerable attention.

Obvious novelties of construction are few in number, as has been noted, but among them are a chainless motor vehicle, driven by a bevel gear similar to that of the chainless bicycle, and a wheel within a wheel, which has the pneumatic tire inside the rim instead of outside of it.

The loan exhibition bears witness by its smallness to the commercial character of the present show, as it contains few notable vehicles, and the visitors who expect to see the famous "red devils" or "white ghosts" of which they may have heard such remarkable tales, will be disappointed. The only notable machines in this exhibit are W. C. Greene's forty-horse-power French racer, Harry Payne Whitney's twelve-horse-power racing car, also of French make; William B. Oliver's twelve-horse-power touring car, and C. A. Postley's eight-horse-power road car. There are also several early steam and gasoline carriages.

CONFESSION IN HORSE SWINDLE.

Trainer Admits Moving Track Pole to Show Fast Trial by Colt.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 2.—The investigating committee appointed by Kentucky breeders and trainers at a mass meeting last Monday completed its work to-day and will report its findings at another meeting Monday noon.

Trainer Daniel O'Brien, the last witness examined, told the committee he was responsible for the moving of the three-eighths pole at the Kentucky Association track by which the distance to the wire was for one day shortened by 44 feet 3 inches. O'Brien was seen after the committee adjourned and admitted that he had assumed the responsibility, but declined to discuss the case. He was trainer of, and, with John and Philip Chinn, held an option on, the Wagner-Marguerite-Jane colt, which on trial over the short three furlongs showed what was considered the remarkable speed of 0:36½ in a trial before C. F. Hill, who had come here from New York, as representative of Clarence Mackay, prospective purchaser of the colt for $8,000.

The Messrs. Chinn testified that on the day following the trial they learned that the distance was short, and that the elder Chinn then wired Mr. Mackay, so informing him. Answering telegrams were shown to the committee. Dr. Bryan, a veterinary surgeon, was the only other witness examined. The recommendations of the committee to the breeders will be announced Monday.

THE LAWSON YACHT TROPHY.

Thomas W. Lawson's $10,000 silver trophy, illustrating in its design a half century of international cup yacht racing, has been finished, and will soon be transferred to the possession of the Hull Yacht Club, Mass. Mr. Lawson has presented the cup to the Hull Club, to be offered through the club for one or more races by ninety-foot sloops. As a nautical prize, this Lawson trophy is one of the largest and finest that has ever been made. It consists of an enormous punch bowl, ladle, and a set of drinking cups. The bowl in its stand is twenty-five inches high, and the capacity of the bowl is seventy pints, nearly nine gallons. The entire set contains 1,560 ounces of sterling silver, weighing nearly one hundred and thirteen pounds.

In its artistic features the bowl suggests the sea, from which emerges the figure of a Triton on one side, and a mermaid on the other. These figures have been gracefully employed to serve as handles to the bowl. The Triton is looking out upon the ocean, his hand resting on the tiller, while the beautiful mermaid faces him with outstretched hands holding a laurel wreath to crown the winning yacht. Between these figures on the front of the bowl, there is a space for a picture of the winning yacht. On the back of the bowl is an etched representation of the yacht America, forming a base to which, below, the body of the bowl, are a succession of dolphins, between which, circling around the bowl, are the cups. Each of the cups represents a chapter in yacht racing, and bears an etching of one of the winning yachts, with name and date of race, as follows: America, 1851; Magic, 1870; Sappho, 1871; Madeleine, 1876; Mischief, 1881; Puritan, 1885; Mayflower, 1886; Volunteer, 1887; Vigilant, 1893; Defender, 1895; Columbia, 1899.

The trophy was made by Tiffany & Co. of this city, and was placed on exhibition in their windows yesterday.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

PARLOR FURNITURE

⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular Prices.

HOLIDAY GOODS ARRIVING FAST, MUST HAVE ROOM AT ONCE, HENCE THE BIG CUT IN PRICES.

At $75.00, from $125.00, large 5 piece Suit, mahogany veneer back, carved heads on arms, covered in silk damask, tufted back.

At $69.00, from $95.00, large 5 piece Divan Suit.

At $85.00, from $119.00, mahogany frame, imported velour covering.

At $58.00, from $89.00, 5 pieces, French tapestry covering.

At $65.00, from $93.50, 5 pieces, silk damask.

At $50.00, from $69.75, 5 pieces, silk damask.

At $37.50, from $55.00, 5 pieces, silk damask.

At $28.75, from $50.00, 5 pieces, silk damask.

At $24.98, from $45.00, 5 pieces, silk damask.

At $37.50, from $85.00, 3 pieces, overstuff tapestry Suit.

At $75.00, from $119.00, 3 pieces, Turkish Suit, covered in silk.

At $58.00, from $95.00, 4 pieces, Turkish.

Odd Chairs, $2.98 to $9.98, from $4.50 to $15.00.

Music Cabinets

in large variety, from $4.98 to $45.00. They include many finished to match pianos, imitation and solid mahogany, birds-eye maple, golden oak, Vernis Martin and mahogany with hand painted decorations.

Unequaled Rocker value; high back, mahoganized, very comfortable saddle seat; made to sell at $4.50; special price for limited number only.

2.94

We include in this Big Reduction Sale 40 Parlor and Library Tables at following prices:

At $3.50, from $5.00, golden oak, 26 in., top.
At $3.75, from $5.00, inlaid top, 24 in.
At $4.98, from $9.00, inlaid top, 20 in.
At $4.98, from $6.75, oval golden oak Table.
At $5.85, from $10.00, golden oak, 24x24 in. top.
At $6.98, from $11.50, Flemish oak, 24x24 in. top.
At $9.98, from $16.75, mahogany carved feet and head.
At $13.75, from $20.00, mahogany round Table.
At $16.75, from $24.00, inlaid Parlor Table.
At $25.00, from $39.75, golden oak Library Table.

This illustration shows one of the bargains, 50 inches long, 28 inches wide, with large drawer, in mahogany only; regular price $16.75; limited number only at $9.98

This style Parlor Table, 24x24 in. top, twisted legs, golden oak or mahogany finish, made to sell at $3.00; special price,

1.85

Upholstery and Lace Curtain Dept.

Continuation of Our GREAT SALE of PORTIERES, COUCH COVERS, TABLE COVERS and LACE CURTAINS at 35% less than the regular prices.

Fine real Irish Point Lace Curtains, special sale price, per pair, $2.98, $3.69, $4.55, $4.69, $4.89, $5.25, $5.69, $5.98, $6.48, $6.98, $7.48, $7.98, $8.48, $8.98 and $9.48

Nottingham Lace Curtains, sale price, per pair, 69c., 75c., 89c., 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

Rich new designs in Table Covers, from, each 69c. to $9.69

Couch Covers in the latest colors and patterns to go from, each $1.39 to $6.98

Portieres in TAPESTRY, MERCERIZED and SATIN DERBY and SATIN, sale price, per pair, from $2.29 to $35.75

We have a most complete stock of splendid designs in RENAISSANCE, BRUSSELS, TAMBOUR and ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS; also Tapestries and Satin Damasks for Draperies and Furniture Coverings.

Our Upholstery Workrooms are perfectly equipped for prompt execution of orders.

Estimates submitted for any description of Upholstery Work. Furniture reupholstered at a moderate cost. Get our estimates before placing your orders and you will get the lowest price.

Oriental Rugs.

Connoisseurs will welcome the elucidation of design and color and especially the classification of the showing we are making of choice Oriental Rugs. We are sparing no efforts to acquaint you with what, in the long run, is the cheapest Rug to buy.

OUR INTRODUCTORY PRICES ARE:

Choice Anatolian Mats, at $4.50, $5.50
Splendid Hamadans, at $7.50, $8.50
Selected Carabaghs, at $7.50, $8.50
Shirvans and Daghestans, $11.50, $15.00

Antique Bokharas, at $11.50 to $49.50
Choice silky and lustrous Cabistans, at, each $39.75

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

An Anniversary Week of Matchless Values.

Furs, Scarfs at Half Prices.

The Scarfs are the samples and some of the stock of the foremost maker of fur Neckwear in this country. Such sales come two months later usually—we never had a chance before to offer such savings at the season's commencement. About 200 pieces in the lot, and but two or three of a kind. Here is a hint of prices:

Long Scarfs, of blue lynx, value $25.00, at $12.45
Long Scarfs, of pointed brown fox, value $20.00, at $9.45
Long Scarfs, of natural lynx, value $20.00, at $9.95
Long Scarfs, of silvered lynx, value $25.00, at $12.24
Long Scarfs, of black fox, value $25.00, at $12.45
Long Scarfs, of red fox, value $20.00, at $9.74
Long Scarfs, of black lynx, value $30.00, at $14.74

All through the Fur Store there is splendid choice now among the finest stock of beautiful pieces that Brooklyn has ever seen. It is to be the biggest fur season in years and the time to buy is now before the best things go. Prices are inducements also—almost every one means a saving:

Fur Neckwear.

Mink neck Scarfs, large body, with cluster of eight fine fox tails, and safety chain, value $10.50, at $8.45

Mink neck Scarfs, blended dark color, with cluster of eight large fox tails, and safety chain, value $13.50, at $9.95

Alaska Sable Scarfs, dyed dark brown, cluster of tails to match, with safety chain, value $4.50, at $2.95

Alaska Sable, Scarfs, natural color, full large body with cluster of sable dyed tails and safety chain, value $7.50, at $5.95

New Alaska Sable Scarf, with long streamers, made of the best skins, and six 24-inch streamers to match, with safety chain, value $21.00, at $14.95

Same as above, sable dyed, Alaska sable, with four 27-inch streamers to match, and safety chain, value $7.00, at $5.45

Muffs.

Mink Muffs, very large size, natural color, 3 dark stripes, value $22.50, at $14.45

Stone Marten Muffs, natural dark skins, value $15.00, at $10.45

Alaska Sable Muffs, full size, feather stuffed, value $8.00, at $5.95

Sable Opossum Muffs, extra large size, best quality, can be used with Alaska sable scarfs, feather stuffed, value $6.50, at $4.45

Fur Jackets.

Persian Paw Coats, 24 and 26 inches long, satin lined, correct shape and perfect fitting, sizes 36, 40 and 42 bust, at $40.50

Fine Persian Lamb Jackets, ready to wear, 22 inches long, large revers, rolling collar and double breasted, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measures, value $125.00, at $82.50

Electric Seal Jackets, of first quality, 24 inches long, correct model and perfect fitting, lined with guaranteed satin, from 32 to 40 bust, value $35.00, at $27.50

Same as above, 26 inches long, value $42.50, at $35.00

Fur Fox Sets.

Brown Fox Sets, long cluster scarf and large muff to match, value $35.00, at $24.95

Cross Fox Sets, long scarf and muff, at less than cost of the new skins, value $75.00, at $34.50

Isabella Fox Sets, medium brown color, consisting of a long two-skin scarf and large muff, value $40.00, at $29.75

Go-Cart and Baby Carriage Robes.

A perfect fur Robe for the Go-Cart with foot pouch and strip to go over back of cart, in Iceland sheep, at $6.95

Same Robe for Baby Carriage, with opening in center and chest shield, sateen lined, at $5.95

Same, satin lined, at $6.95

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Girls' Very Smart Coats.

Ask the girl of 14 to 16 what she wants to wear this Winter. "A Raglan—if not that, a three-quarter Coat." There is no question about the answer. Here is our share toward satisfying her desire and in the bargain.

A Very Positive Saving.

Here are the details—best we can tell them in type:

$16.00 Raglan Coats at $11.95.

Raglan Coats, of all wool double-faced Oxford cloth that is warm and durable. There is the orthodox yoke back, velvet collar and bell cuff, and the Coats are long and full and handsome $11.95

$20.00 Three-quarter Coats at $16.95.

These are very stylish Coats of excellent kersey, handsomely stitched and with panne velvet collar. They are lined entirely with satin and unusual value for $16.95

Second floor, center, Central Building.

A Splendid Sale of Linens.

A Story for the Shrewd Housewife.

Read the list—it is the best advice we can give.

If you have a present need—here are lower prices than such Linens cost anywhere to-day. If you don't need a thing in Linens now, you will later, and there is prospect of a steady rise in prices for at least a year. The values we have quoted are our own moderate regular prices—the prices to-morrow are a fourth or more lower:

Extra heavy all linen German silver bleach, table Damask, soft finish, 68 inches wide regularly 69c., at 49c

Extra heavy and good Irish cream table Damask, 66 inches wide, variety of good patterns, regularly 75c. a yard, at 59c

Extra fine bleached Irish satin Damask, 69 inches wide, closely priced at 75c yard

Superfine and heavy Irish bleached satin Damask, 72 inches wide, choice patterns, value $1.35 a yard, at 98c

Heavy and good all linen bleached damask Napkins, fast edge, 18 inches square, value $1.25 a dozen, at 89c

Heavy all linen bleached damask Napkins, 22 inches square, fast edge, value $1.25 a dozen, at $1.59

Allinen tied fringe and open work damask Tray Cloths, value 17c., at 12½c

All linen damask Tray Cloths, open work border, value 25c., at 17c

All linen hemstitched damask Napkins, 14x12 inches, value 17c. each, at 12½c

Extra large size hemmed huck Towels, value 17c. each, at 12½c

Bleached Turkish Towels, 22x46 inches, value $2.00 a dozen, at each 12½c

Extra heavy and large size, 24x54 inches, Turkish Towels, value 25c. each, at 25c

Heavy all linen hemstitched huck Towels, damask borders, 23x44 inches; value 35c. each, at 25c

Kitchen Toweling, half linen, Russia weave, at 5c a yard

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Draperies and Curtains Under Price.

You will shop carefully before you buy your hangings, probably. And you will buy in this Upholstery Store. For a double reason—because there is the widest and most complete assortment of the new Upholsterings here, because Abraham and Straus prices are the lowest prices anywhere. And we have bettered our usual prices for this Anniversary Week—we never had such splendid showing of new Curtains, Tapestries, Couch Covers and the like for as little prices as the list that follows indicates:

Lace Curtains.

300 pairs of Lace Curtains, Nottingham weave; designs in imitation of fine Renaissance curtains; full width, 3½ yards long, attractive patterns, and little priced at $1.35, $1.85 and $2.48 pair

250 pairs of white Irish Point Curtains, a splendid showing of the new, well selected curtains, and specially low priced at $4.69, $6.25, $7.95 and $9.95

200 pairs of real Renaissance Curtains, handsome lace insertions and edgings, mounted on the best French net, a wide range of patterns, much under the regular prices, at $4.19, $5.25, $9.00, $12.48 and $16.95

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, made of good net, Cluny pattern insertion and edging; full width, 3 yards long; special at $1.48

Tapestries and Damasks.

Silk Damasks, handsome and effective materials, suitable for either coverings or hangings, 12 colors to choose from; value $3.75 a yard, at $2.98

Fine imported furniture Tapestries, exclusive patterns, in Oriental or all over foliage effects, splendid materials, and unusual values at $1.35 and $1.60 yard

Bed Sets.

Scotch lace Bed Sets, Nottingham weave, imitation of real Renaissance patterns, for full sized beds, 3 patterns underpriced at $5.89 each

Couch Covers and Curtains.

200 handsome Bagdad weave Couch Covers, heavy quality, 60 inches wide, splendid color combinations, value $3.50 each, at $2.95

Tapestry Curtains, pretty Armure weave, two toned effects of red, green, olive, rose and all new patterns, much under regular price at $2.29 and $3.29 pair

150 pairs of heavy rep weave Portieres, handsome designs, good color combinations of red, green, olive and blue, at $4.45 a pr

Screens.

Dainty Bedroom Screens, white enamel, cherry and oak finished frames, filled with pretty silkolines, value $1.69 each, at $1.15

3 fold oak Screens, strong and serviceable frames, filled with dainty prints, little priced at $1.89, $2.25 and $2.85 each

Pillows.

Sofa Pillows, covered with effective Oriental striped tapestries, special at $1.00 and $1.39 each

Third floor, front, Central Building.

New Furniture . . Small Priced.

A great sale—it deserves three times the newspaper space we give it. Just from the makers come these pieces—they can give us nothing newer or better or more desirable. But because this Anniversary Week must be unparalleled in value giving, the makers have taken a good slice off their regular prices to us and we have taken a good slice off our regular profit. The result is a sale of Furniture for every room in the house at prices which have not been matched. A few items are detailed, fair instances of the sale:

For the Hall.

Golden oak, Armchair, nicely carved on back and with polished wood seat; regularly $9.00, at $5.75

Golden oak, Hall Stand, nicely carved with box; large French bevel mirror, regularly $20.00, at $14.00

For the Parlor.

Gilt metal finish Reception Chairs, seats upholstered with satin damask, regularly $4.75, at $3.50

Mahogany finish, 5 piece, Parlor Suits, upholstered with embossed velour, regularly $63.00 at $47.00

Mahogany 3 piece Parlor Suits, handsomely carved frames, upholstered with silk tapestry, regularly $141.00, at $98.00

For the Library.

Golden oak or mahogany finish Morris Chairs, nicely polished, with ribbed velour cushions, regularly $9.00, at $7.00

Fringed velour tufted Couch, with fringe and all hair filling, regularly $10.00, at $7.50

For the Dining Room.

Golden oak, 6 foot Extension Tables, carved feet, nicely finished, regularly $9.00, at $6.00

Golden oak sideboards, 3 feet 10 inches wide, French bevel mirror, regularly $18.00, at $13.50

For the Den.

Weathered oak Table, 24x24 inches square with under shelf, regularly $1.50, at $1.10

Weathered oak Arm Rocker, seat and back upholstered with tapestry, regularly $9.50, at $7.50

For the Bedroom.

Box Couch with patent self opener, covered with good denim, regularly $11.00, at $8.75

Golden oak Bureau, carved toilet frame, French bevel mirror, regularly $12.50, at $9.25

Golden oak Chiffonier, carved toilet frame, French bevel mirror, regularly $13.00, at $9.75

For the Guest Room.

Birdseye maple Bureau, shaped front, French bevel mirror, regularly $29.00, at $21.50

Brass Bed, scroll design, extended bow foot, 4 and 4½ foot sizes, regularly $43.00, at $32.50

Third and fourth floors, Central Building.

Men's $1.50 Underwear, 98c.

Winter weight—probably the last of the bargain we shall have to offer. We have sold thousands of these garments since the first shipment came, and such good lamb's wool Underwear was never to be had before at so small a price. Natural gray, camel's hair color and steel gray are all here now and all sizes in the lot, but not all sizes in each color.

They are splendidly made garments in every respect and sizes run as high as 50 in shirts and drawers. Slight mill imperfections—not enough to notice usually—cut their price from $1.50 to 98c.

Main floor, East Building.

JUST a year ago, with the addition of the East Building to a Store already immense, we gave to Brooklyn the largest and most perfectly equipped building in the Greater New York devoted to retail merchandising and the best Store anywhere.

This week the whole Store celebrates and holds open house to all of Brooklyn and beyond. This week the power of merchandise at unmatched prices will turn all roads to Abraham and Straus'.

The Store is an evolution. It was a small beginning many years ago, but it had this vitalizing inspiration which distinguished it from usual Stores:

Not how much profit we could make, but how much value we could give.

The steady, splendid growth came—because it was this kind of a Store. But it never stands still. It is a better Store to-day than it was yesterday. It is better this year than it was last year. And the same spirit inspires it always.

Its growth appears to be wonderful. Rather is it natural. When the great West Building was built three years ago, the wiseacres called it a rash mistake. But the business grew by leaps and bounds and soon there was again pressure for more room. When the East Building was opened a year ago, there was more shaking of heads. But the Store to-day has not an inch of space that is not absolutely needed for the comfort of our public and the proper arrangement of the merchandise.

What the future is to be, who shall tell? The best Store organization we know of is working always with united enthusiasm to bring to Brooklyn the best the world produces, to bring it earliest, with completeness, at the lowest prices. It is united, earnest, never ceasing effort that has made this Store what it is, and there is no place among the cheerful thousands who make up the organization for the man or woman who is not filled with the enthusiastic spirit of the Store.

We believe that Brooklyn is proud of this establishment and rejoices in its success. It is to Brooklyn's active co-operation and appreciation that we owe it. In no better way can we express our thanks and our pledge to keep this always the best of Stores than by this week's unparalleled value offerings.

Horner's Furniture.

Style—Tone
Exclusiveness—Richness

These are the distinguishing features of our stock. Shows the perfection of modern high-class furniture making. Presents widest range of choice, whether wanted for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room or Hall.

Furniture for the modest home. Furniture for the mansion.

Furniture to meet every taste at every price.

Hundreds of articles, combining the useful with the ornamental, specially adapted for WEDDING PRESENTS.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

JUSTICE JEROME TOURS THE EAST SIDE AGAIN

Is Everywhere Received with Much Enthusiasm.

Practically Winds Up His Campaign with an Appeal to the Voters in Eight Speeches.

Justice Jerome practically ended his campaign yesterday after delivering a series of eight speeches along the east side and the Bowery. Crowds, cheering and shouting his name, followed him through the streets of that district whenever he walked, and crowded around his carriage and followed it from place to place as he rode.

The Justice began his speechmaking at the noon meeting at Broadway and Leonard Street.

"We have tried an experiment in this campaign," he said. "We have pinned our faith to the plain people of an American city, with the confidence that truth—truth told at all times, in season and out of season; truth told because it was truth, was the abiding thing—is what they want and believe in. We have told God's own truth for four weeks, and now it is up to you to say whether you want the truth or not. I have made my fight. You are now approaching yours. I leave it with all confidence to you to say on election day whether I and those with whom I stand have made an honest, clean, and brave fight for the right thing."

The audience broke out into renewed and prolonged applause as the Justice finished.

The afternoon tour was begun at New Irving Hall, in Broome Street, at 3 o'clock. The Justice had spoken there before, but the previous hearty receptions were insignificant compared to the wild shouting that greeted him when he entered. His address was brief. He spoke of the Sunday laws and corrected several distortions of his speeches that he said Tammany had circulated among east siders, among them one statement to the effect that he had insulted all of the women below Fourteenth Street. The names of Sullivan, Engel, Van Wyck, and others were hissed and booed.

"I think I know the American people well enough," he said, "to know that when they are ordered—whether by Martin Engel or the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company—to vote for anybody—I think I know what they will do when they get into the ballot box."

"Don't worry about that!" yelled the crowd.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League in American Star Hall, on East Broadway, the Justice spoke for a few minutes. He declared that the campaign of the Fusionists was one to lift the public life of the city to a higher plane, and that the people of the State and of the whole country were watching with interest the struggle. He declared that they regarded it as a unique and peculiar fight, in that the people making it have had the courage to rest the issue absolutely on principle, and trust to the plain people.

Progress Hall, in Avenue A, was the next speaking place. It was packed to its utmost capacity. As the Justice appeared the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the crowd that was not already standing rose up and shouted itself hoarse.

"Who'll put Devery out?" yelled the galleries. "Jerome!" was the reply, followed by cheers.

The Justice referred again to the statement being circulated to the effect that he had insulted all the women below Fourteenth Street.

"No, you didn't," shouted somebody, and the crowd cheered. "Do I look like a man who would insult a woman?" asked the Justice. "N-o-o-o. You're a peach!" was the shouted answer.

The Justice declared "that even if it interfered with the Metropolitan Street Railroad working their employes overtime" he would enforce the labor laws or know the reason why. The crowd cheered enthusiastically.

"Good for you!" yelled a deep voice. "They're agin you anyhow. Give it to 'em!" "Hooray!" chimed in the galleries.

The Justice declared that he favored no legislation licensing vice or establishing a system of inspection or localization. He favored the repeal of the law making disorderly-house keeping a crime, but making the keeping of such a house a misdemeanor when run so as to become a nuisance. This plan he thought would prevent police blackmail.

The evening tour was started at the Blaine Republican Club of the Fourth Assembly District, 234 East Broadway. Several hundred persons were crowded into the two small rooms. The Chairman declared in introducing the Justice that the people loved him for the enemies he had made. The Justice said that if this were so his measure of love was then very full.

The next speech was made to Italians in the Germania Assembly Rooms, 261 Bowery. This was the Justice's first campaign address on the Bowery. The occasion of his last appearance in the Germania Assembly Rooms was when a raid on an alleged poolroom was made in the building. He spoke for a very few minutes, reiterating his assertion that the eyes of the whole country were centred on this election to see if, after all, decency appeals to the mass of the American people. The Justice's campaign was closed with the speeches at Cooper Union and Grand Central Palace.

EAST SIDE CAMPAIGNING.

Vigorous Propaganda Among the Jews by Justice Jerome's Helpers—Tammany Assertions Refuted.

Justice Jerome's helpers over in Delancey Street are prosecuting a vigorous campaign among the Jewish inhabitants. The Justice's branch headquarters are in the street named, and one of those who goes there daily to assist in the canvass for the Jewish vote is Nathan Bijur, who has especially in charge the translation into Hebrew of all sorts of election literature.

In consequence of the accusation by the Tammany forces that Seth Low is an anti-Semite, a number of letters were obtained from prominent Jews around town, each one saying in positive terms that Mr. Low not only is not hostile to the Jews, but is their good friend. All these letters have been translated and are distributed in thousands, the number sent out yesterday having been 150,000.

Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, wrote that he had followed Mr. Low's career for years and knew that no one was freer than the candidate from racial prejudices. Isaac N. Seligman said in his letter that Mr. Low had never discriminated against the Hebrews in Columbia in word or deed. He exhorted his co-religionists not to be misled by the "false and malicious statements emanating from the Tammany headquarters." Julius Sachs wrote about the "broad and unbiased spirit of Mr. Low in his administration of Columbia," and about the unusual and far-reaching consideration he had extended to Jewish students at the university. Mr. Bijur wrote that Mr. Low was wholly free from any anti-Semitic bias.

Among the circulars distributed is one stating that the candidate caused the Jewish Theological Seminary to be placed on an equal footing, as far as Columbia is concerned, with the Union and General Theological Seminaries, its pupils thus receiving free tuition at the university.

Twenty-six campaign wagons were sent out from the Jerome branch headquarters last night instead of the nineteen hitherto used. On these vehicles, besides many inscriptions in English, were appeals to the Jews in their native tongue. Accusations made against the Fusion candidates upon Tammany banners are answered on the wagons.

Each wagon, as it traverses the east side, is laden with "cart-tail" speakers, bands of music, resounding gongs, and piles of "literature." They are driven at a breakneck speed, when the crowds are not too great, stopping every now and then to give time for a harangue. They take particular pains to stop on Martin Engel's corner, at Grand and Ludlow Streets, where the Tammany braves of the Eighth Assembly District see to it that as much opposition noise as possible is aroused at their approach.

There are some lively encounters every now and then. Jerome's wagons are not the only ones working for him, for Philip Wissig and John C. Sheehan also have them out on the east side. Wissig, Martin Engel's old-time friend, makes nightly trips in person to the headquarters of the Tammany leader of the Eighth District. He stands on the back of one of his wagons and points the finger of scorn at the Engel windows and shouts abuse of all sorts to the placid Martin, who smokes a cigar and smiles on his present enemy. Sometimes Jerome wagons and Wissig carts and ordinary Citizens' Union vehicles and Tammany equipages happen to come together on the same corner. Then there is fun. The crowd becomes so dense that one can hardly move through it, and the different factions, paying no attention to the speakers, who seem to be breaking their lungs on each cart, try to drown all noise except their own.

SUICIDE'S LAST GOOD-BYE.

Cigarmaker Shot Himself Just as His Wife Reached His Side, with Their Children.

Frank Wodraska, a cigarmaker of Forest Road, Princess Bay, Richmond Borough, committed suicide by shooting himself near his home yesterday afternoon. His wife and three small children were witnesses of his act.

Wodraska, last Sunday, received a check for $40 from a cigar firm in this city. He left home to cash it. Mrs. Wodraska did not see her husband again until 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he returned and greeted her and the children pleasantly. Mrs. Wodraska asked about the check. Wodraska became excited. He said he had lost it. Then he took his insurance paper and some pawn tickets from his pocket, threw them on the table, and hurried from the house.

The man ran up the road with his wife and three children after him. Suddenly he stopped, shouted, "Good-bye, all," to his family, and placed a pistol to his left temple. He pulled the trigger, and the bullet entered his head. It did not kill him, and just as his wife reached his side he placed the revolver in his mouth and fired again. He died instantly.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT ARRESTED

Alleged to Have Robbed W. Dazien of $5,000 Over Two Years Ago.

Widely divergent stories were given out yesterday concerning the arrest of George Fisher, thirty-eight years old, on a charge of embezzling, by Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau, and W. Dazien, manufacturer of theatrical goods at 26 Union Square, by whom he was employed as an expert accountant for a number of years, and whom he is alleged to have robbed.

They agree that Fisher has been missing from Dazien's establishment since Aug. 9, 1899, and that in the meantime he has made an extensive tour of the United States, and also that he was arrested yesterday morning while discharging similar duties in the wholesale hardware store of Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., in the Bowery, by Detective Herlihy. Capt. Titus said Mr. Dazien suspected theft, and reported the case to the bureau, and that in the midst of an examination by Herlihy, who discovered evidence of dishonest bookkeeping in Fisher's ledgers, the accused ran away.

Capt. Titus's story was repeated to Mr. Dazien. He smiled.

"Why, those statements about the detectives making an investigation and finding that Fisher had raised checks is all wrong," he said. "We discovered everything ourselves. Neither did the detective have anything to do with the arrest of Fisher. That was brought about solely by my own efforts."

Mr. Dazien said he located Fisher through a representative of the harware firm, who heard he at one time worked for Dazien, and came to him for a reference for the man, and he asked them to hold him till he had him arrested, which was done when he reported his find. Fisher is charged with taking something more than $5,000, and, it is said, has confessed that he is guilty.

END OF THE PAN-AMERICAN.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—The Pan-American Exposition ended to-night at midnight, when President John G. Milburn pressed an electric button and the lights in the electric tower grew dim for the last time. A corps of bugles standing in the tower sounded "taps," and one of the glories of the exposition, the electrical illumination, passed away, and the exposition was ended.

The exposition has not been a financial success, but the benefits derived from it will be of great value to the commercial interests of the country. The primary object of the exposition was to advance the friendly relations and commercial intercourse between the United States and the other countries of the two Americas. In this respect it has been a decided success. The republics of Central and South America, Mexico, and the Dominion of Canada responded heartily to the suggestion of an all-American exposition, and sent to Buffalo a collection of exhibits seldom if ever before equaled.

The financial loss will be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. The statement to be issued by the officers of the exposition setting forth the expenditures and receipts will be made public some time this month.

The loss will fall upon the holders of the common stock, the holders of second mortgage bonds, and the contractors who erected the buildings. Two hundred and ten thousand shares of common stock was sold at $10 a share. The stock was subscribed for by the citizens of Buffalo and the Niagara frontier in small lots of from one share to one hundred, so that this loss of $2,100,000 will not be seriously felt. The first mortgage bonds amounting to $2,500,000 will be paid in full. An issue of $500,000 second mortgage bonds is unprovided for, but the revenue from salvage on the buildings and from other sources will probably cover a part of this indebtedness. The balance due to contractors is not definitely known, but it is said that it represents their profits for the work done and no one will be seriously embarrassed by the loss.

The total number of admissions for the six months was close to 8,000,000. The great snow storm of last April was a severe blow to the Exposition, and the formal opening of the Exposition was postponed until May 20. The death of the President was another blow to the Pan-American. The attendance had been increasing steadily up to the date of the assassination of President McKinley. The gates were closed for two days, and when they reopened there was a drop of 42 per cent. in the attendance and no improvement followed.

The Government exhibit will be at once shipped to Charleston.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Ex-Senator Davis Declines Permanent Presidency—Secretary Hay an Honorary President.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 2.—At this morning's meeting of the Pan-American Congress Gen. Raffael Reyes, delegate of Colombia, in a speech full of praise for the United States, proposed that H. G. Davis, Chairman of the United States delegation, be elected Permanent President of the Pan-American Conference. In proposing ex-Senator Davis as Permanent President, Gen. Reyes said:

"In offering the proposition which has just been read I feel sure that I have interpreted the wishes and sentiments of all the delegations of Latin-America. In tendering the office of President of the conference to the Chairman of the United States delegation we are performing an act of courtesy in assigning the place of honor to the chief representative of the nation which has taken so important a part in convening [illegible] Pan-American conferences, and which is on no other ground than that of [illegible] figures among all Latin-American nations here represented in the role of a giant."

Ex-Senator Davis then spoke in person, thanking Gen. Reyes and the delegates, and saying that the Americans are not here for place or prominence, but to increase the general feeling of amity and good will among the American nations; that this country wanted no more territory, but stood as the Medes and the Persians for the Monroe doctrine, which declared for the territorial integrity of all the American republics, and for the preservation of their commercial rights and liberties.

Provisional President Cenaro Raigosa, Chairman of the Mexican delegation, was then elected President of the International American Conference; Durate Peroirs of Brazil was elected First Vice President, and Ballotzar Esturpinian of Salvador Second Vice President.

Señor Carbo of Ecuador proposed naming Secretary Hay as an additional honorary President. Señor Calvo of Costa Rica seconded the motion, and Señor Correa of Nicaragua asked that the appointment be made by acclamation, and, after another speech by Gen. Reyes, the conference accepted Carbo's proposal unanimously by acclamation.

Delegate Gil Fortouil of Venezuela said that he had received word that President Castro of Venezuela had replied to the resolution of the conference with respect to avoidance of war between his country and Colombia, and he asked the President of the conference if a reply had been received from Colombia. President Raigosa replied that he had not received any reply from Colombia, and he therefore asked the Chair to withhold the reply of Venezuela until Colombia is heard from.

The following are the members of the arbitration and court of arbitration committee appointed by the several delegations of the Pan-American conference, one member for each delegation: Señor Beranejo, for Argentine; Señor Guachata, for Bolivia; Durate Pereira, for Brazil; Martinez Silva, for Colombia; Señor Calvo, for Costa Rica; Blest Gana, for Chile; Señor Carbo, for Santo Domingo, (and also for Ecuador;) Señor Estupinian, for Salvador; Mr. Buchanan, for the United States; Lazo Arriaga for Guatemala; Mr. Legey, for Hayti; Señor Davila, for Honduras; Señor Pardo, for Mexico; Señor Correa, for Nicaragua; Señor Baez, for Paraguay; Señor Alzamora, for Peru, and Gil Fortouil, for Venezuela.

Other committees will be appointed Monday.

VENEZUELA'S PARTISAN WAR.

Incessant Action Reported Near Guanaco—Seizure of a Tug.

Capt. Havnaes of the steamship Therese, which arrived Friday night from Guanaco, Venezuela, says that incessant partisan warfare is maintained in the vicinity of that port. The insurgents, he said, had seized a tug belonging to the New York and Bermudez Company, but were obliged to abandon it on the approach of Government troops, who were sent to guard the property. Before the rebels seized the tug the engineer blew off the steam and disconnected the engine. He and the Captain hid away some essential parts of the engine and then went ashore.

For the weary, heartsick, nervous, fretful mother, there is no restorative equal to DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It is a strength-giver.

The last half century's explorations in Medical Science confirm the claims of DR. D. JAYNE for his EXPECTORANT. IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

Eighth District Men Defeated.

Martin Engel and his friends in the Eighth Assembly District were again defeated in the Supreme Court yesterday, when Justice Bischoff granted a writ of mandamus directing the names of David Blaustein for Alderman and Max Franklin for Assembly to be stricken from a ticket known as the Citizens' Union of the Eighth Assembly District. Both Blaustein and Franklin, who are active workers for Assemblyman Charles S. Adler, claimed through Lawyer Julius M. Mayer that they had been nominated without their consent.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Charles Caryl Coleman has returned from Capri, his island home near Naples, and will hold an exhibition of recent paintings and pastels at Earl's Gallery in Philadelphia from the 5th to the 16th of November. Later he will make an exhibition in Denver, Col.

Mr. Albert Kelsey is in St. Louis as a representative of various Municipal Art Societies of Eastern cities to advocate the establishment at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of a special building to show what a modern city should have in the way of public buildings, City Hall, Post Office, Court House, art museum, library, hospital, public school, manual training school, &c. With models, photographs, and designs the most important examples of municipal buildings and combinations of buildings in Europe and America can be presented as information for architects and civic officers. Statistics will show the economical advantages of buildings arranged on a definite scheme. It is part of the plan elaborated by the joint committees of the Municipal Art Societies, for which Mr. Kelsey is spokesman, that the model fire department, for instance, shall be the working department for the fair, and the police headquarters will harbor the fair police. A model market will be one feature and a crematory for the disposal of a city's garbage will be another. The views expressed by Mr. Kelsey have the support of a great many persons in our chief cities who are interested in municipal improvements.

At Milwaukee the Layton Art Gallery has received some important gifts from Miss Elizabeth Plankington, consisting of paintings and sculpture. A large landscape with cattle standing in a pool is the work of Friedrich Voltz. It is a bit from Lake Sternberg in the Bavarian Tyrol, in which the mad King of Bavaria drowned himself, taking with him his physician, who was there to prevent him from carrying out any design against his life. Another painting, by a Munich artist, Otto Gebler of Dresden, is a cattle piece also, showing a hare-legged shepherd, his sheep and dog. Sunlight falls through a window in the barn, illuminating the sleeping boy, an old collie, some pigeons, and a lamb. Light and shade are powerfully handled. A marble group of Faust and Margaret is by the Italian sculptor Romanelli.

The Shinnecock Summer School will exhibit recent work of students at the New York School of Art, 57 West Fifty-seventh Street, on the 9th and 10th of November. Paintings by the instructors of the Summer school will also be shown. Mr. W. M. Chase will open his lecture season on the evening of the 9th at 8:30, the subject of his discourse being the art work of John S. Sargent. Among the new instructors at the New York School of Art is Everett Shinn, who will have charge of the sketch class. Douglas John Connah is director and Miss Susan F. Bissell secretary of the school.

***

The Boston Art Club will open its sixty-fifth annual exhibition on Jan. 3. Collections of works for exhibition will be made in New York on Dec. 19. As usual, the sum of $1,000 will be spent for the purchase of pictures.

***

When ground is broken for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition there will be ceremonies, and the soil will be stirred with two curious relics. One is a spade hewn out of wood which was unearthed near Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and fell into the hands of the late Rowland Hazard of Rhode Island, who gave it to the museum at his home in Peacedale, near Narragansett Pier. The other is an iron spade of a very different kind from those now in use, which was employed by the French settlers in Louisiana and found its way in 1805 to the State Arsenal of Massachusetts. The two spades have been loaned for the solemn opening of the work.

***

M. Aman-Jean, one of the foreigners on the jury for the International Exposition at Pittsburg, tells a local paper that this country suggests to him the career of Venice in art. He says: "I do not know why, but my conviction is that, like Venice, the United States will have one day the most magnificent school of painting in the world. Venice also commenced as you have done by industry and commerce. She had her sailors before she had her painters; she was obliged to acquire opulence and domination before she could acquire a school of art. One may even say that art cannot be born, excepting in a country which knows opulence and domination. A poor nation does not taste the sweetness of the arts, because it must have both material and intellectual wealth before it can come to the understanding of beauty and the joys it gives."

***

The Clausen Galleries, 381 Fifth Avenue, are about to show half a hundred oils, water colors, drawings, and studies for decorations by Mr. William Walton, whose likeness by Carroll Beckwith is one of the best portraits at the Pan-American. Mr. Walton is fond of symbolism and has long been known for his pictures of fairyland, but the exhibition which opens next week will have many other kinds of design, many other subjects, all treated in a very individual style.

***

Several meetings of craftsmen in various lines of industrial art have been held at the National Arts Club, New York, and a petition forwarded to the managers of the coming exposition at St. Louis, asking that a special building be allotted to the arts and crafts of America and other countries. The building desired would be a connecting link between the palace of the fine arts and the structure devoted to objects, more or less artistic, made by machinery. The suggestion is made that the windows be supplied by American artists in leaded and stained glass, the doors by our iron and bronze foundries, the vestibules decorated by our makers of mosaics, and the doors and hangings by our carpet and weavers of artistic textiles. These objects would be at once decorations and exhibits. Should the managers of the expedition respond to this appeal the St. Louis Fair will surpass the Chicago and Buffalo Expositions in this respect, as it is likely to surpass them in many others.

***

Mr. A. van Driggle, a potter, who worked for several years in Cincinnati at the Rookwood Pottery, has returned from a stay in Paris and set up a kiln of his own in Colorado Springs. His specialty consists of vases with figures of women, mermaids, fish, and flowers modeled in low relief, so as to form part of the vase. Colored glazes are applied with a vaporiser and a dead yet soft surface is sought, neither glossy nor rough. In some respects his ware suggests the later, light examples of Rookwood, but the figures are more like the modern "art nouveau" in Paris, having the swirling lines of drapery and elongated limbs that are now so much the fashion.

***

According to recent critics the famous altar piece by Van Eyck in Ghent, which has always been ascribed to Jan van Eyck, should be considered the masterpiece of his brother Hubert. In the current Gazette des Beaux Arts, Mr. Maeterlinck announces the discovery that Roger van der Weyden's real name was Rogelet de la Pasture. He was born in Tournai, and when he became famous as a painter of altarpieces his name was translated in the Dutch speaking parts of Flanders to Roger van der Weyden, while in Italy, where his pictures were greatly admired he was known as Maestro Ruggieri. It appears that he was a sculptor when young, some of his figures being extant in Tournai. In France he was known as Roger le Gaulois or Roger de Bruges.

***

A tall lancet window in the apse of St. Matthew's Church, 28 West Eighty-fourth Street, has been filled with stained glass by Miss Grace Schuyler de Luze and Miss Frances S. Spencer, two ladies who work in partnership in glass and decorative leather. There is a central window already filled with colored glass, and six narrow side lancets. The first to be finished is in design a tall "Angel of Praise," with wings reaching to the Gothic windowhead. She holds and touches a harp, singing with upraised eyes. The feathers of the wings are wrought in crinkled opalescent glass; rose in opalescent, with waves, the color becoming richer in the lower part, where the background is full of deep purples and reds. A strong note of color is struck by the neckband of the robe, which is dark amethyst, almost purple. The window is given by Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart in memory of her daughter, Abbe Farnham Hall.

***

Etchings and drypoint engravings on copper by Rembrandt are shown at the Wunderlich Gallery, 220 Fifth Avenue, together with etchings by Whistler, Seymour Haden, and other masters, as well as mezzotints by the English engravers of the eighteenth century. The Rembrandts will remain until Nov. 23, when they will make room for an exhibition of engravings in colors to last through the Christmas holidays.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Coat Dept. Special Sale for Monday.

Short, nobby BOX COATS, in covert or Oxford color, strapped seams, heavy satin linings, regularly sold for $18.50 and $20.00,
at $13.75

Black Cheviot LONG COATS, new Fall model, lined throughout with black satin, regular value $25.00, at $18.50

A choice collection of individual and chic styles of Long Coats is shown, in Peau de Soie, Moire Antique and Velour.

Suit Dept.

SMART WALKING SUITS of Oxford or blue striped Melton cloths, tailoring equal to custom work, jacket silk lined, at $18.50

Waist Dept.

WAISTS for DRESS and EVENING Wear, copies of late Parisian models,
at $13.75, $15.50 and $18.50

French Flannel Waists — Tucked and tailor-made, buttoned back or front; also, of French stripes or novelty polka dot. at $3.90

Fur Dept.

PERSIAN LAMB JACKET, trimmed with two-stripe Chinchilla collar and full inside revers, value $165.00, at $125.00

Chinchilla Muff to match, $18.00

PERSIAN LAMB JACKET, 22 inches long, trimmed with two stripe dark Mink collar and full inside revers, value $145.00, at $115.00

Mink Muff to match, $15.00

Electric Seal Jackets,

Box front, prime quality fur, 22 and 24 inches long, heavy brocade lining, value $45.00, at $29.50

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow in their

Women's Costume Dep't

the following attractive values

Fall & Winter Tailor-made Gowns of Plain and Striped Cheviots, three-quarter length coats, silk lined throughout. Value $40.00 — $32.50

Of Velveteen, three-quarter length Coat, Coat and Skirt handsomely trimmed with black silk braid and made on taffeta silk. Real value $59.50 — $45.00

Special Sale of

Women's Undergarments

of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin

(On the Second Floor)

Night Robes	63c, 75, 98
Chemises	39c, 50, 75
Drawers	32c, 48, 59
Underskirts of Flannelette,	21c, 48, 75
Dressing Sacques of Eiderdown	98c, $1.15
Kimonas of Flannelette, Persian Patterns	75c

Women's Shoes

500 Prs. Box Calf Lace Walking Boots, specially adapted for winter wear, and 350 Prs. Kid Lace Boots, with patent leather tips. Value $3.50 — $2.45

All sizes and widths; made on correct shape last

For Misses & Girls

Large assortments, correct styles at very low prices

Misses' Box Coats & Jackets, 14 to 18 yrs., of English Kerseys or Oxford Cheviots. Value $10.50 — $7.50

Girls' Three-quarter Coats, 4 to 14 yrs. of navy blue or red cheviots, embr'd emblem on sleeve, or English kerseys, all colors, satin lined. Value $13.50 — $8.90

Misses' Walking & Golf Suits, 14 to 18 yrs. of English fancy back cloths, Norfolk Jacket. Value $19.50 — $12.75

Misses' Raglans, 14 to 18 yrs. of heavy double face cloth, velvet collar, in Oxford, tan or green. Value $19.75 — $13.95

Girls' & Misses' Raglan Rain Coats, velvet collar, blue and brown serge, 6 to 18 yrs. Value $5.50 — $3.85

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

All this season's designs, and being their own direct importations are marked at specially low prices

Curtains	Marie Antoinette,	Pr. $7.50, 9.00, 11.50
	Renaissance,	Pr. $7.50, 14.50, 18.50
	Point Arabe,	Pr. $9.50, 13.50, 18.50
Bed Sets	Irish Point,	$6.00, 9.50, 11.50
	Renaissance,	$19.50, 28.50, 45.00

Upholstery Dept's Third Floor

The following are special importations, and will be found attractive, desirable and excellent values.

Cotton Tapestries, 50 in. wide, for walls and furniture,	Were $2.75 yd,	$1.95
Embroidered Velours, 50 in. wide, suitable for hangings,	Were $3.25 yd.	$2.25
Silk Tapestries, 50 in. wide,	Were $5.25 yd.	$4.25
Satin Curtains, embroidered,		Pr. $16.75
Damask Curtains, with lace applique and corded,		" $25.00

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will Offer Special Bargains in the following Departments on Monday, November 4.

RIBBONS FOR FANCY WORK

Satin Pillow Ribbons, shading from light to dark colors, 3¼ inch, ... 25c. yard
Plain and Fancy Taffetas, including all the desirable colors, 3 and 3½ inch, ... 10c. yard
Satin, Taffeta, Moire and Fancy Ribbons, all colors, 1 and 1½ inch, ... 5c. yard

LACE GOODS

750 yds. Venise Bandings and Galloons, value 35c., at 24c. yard
Liberty Chiffon and Mousseline de Soie, in odd shades, value 45c., at . . . . . 19c. yard
500 doz. Embroidered Turn-over Collars, new patterns, value 10c. to 15c., at . . . . 5c. each

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS

New line, in black, white and colors, worth $5.25, at . $4.25
French Flannel, Striped Serge and Albatross Waists, $2.50

GLOVES FOR FALL WEAR

Ladies' 2-clasp Suede Gloves, in tan, beaver, brown and black with one row black or self embroidery, worth $1.25, at . . . . . 95c. pair
Men's 1-clasp heavy capeskin Gloves, in tan and red, worth $1.39, ... 98c. pair

WILL CLOSE ELECTION DAY AT 1 P. M.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Corsets.

The "Cecil" Corset.

A Paris-made high-class Corset; of the finest whalebone, in Coutil, Batiste and Broché, and fashioned after the most approved shapes of the leading Paris modistes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THANKSGIVING ON THE HORIZON.

When a peasant friend of Henry of Navarre entered the King's dining-room in the Castle of Pau, he exclaimed in astonishment: "Sire, surely one will die of hunger here, for you have no provisions hanging from the ceiling."

Change the criticism slightly, and it is pat of many dining-rooms to-day. Surely the beauty-loving guest would die of hunger in them, for there is no beauty in the furnishing.

Our fine tapestries, fitted into the paneling of the walls, are a superb decoration.

Oriental carpets, a special lot reduced —$55.00 to $150.00 (former prices $75.00 to $225.00)—showing hundreds of woven legends in glorious color combinations.

Latest furniture fashions—mahogany, pollard oak; even Congo wood, with its "showers of light and golden glooms"—Chippendale sideboards, $87.00; extension tables, $62.00; side-tables, $38.00.

Every host should supply for the aesthetic as well as the gastronomical taste, and

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Canaries.

My special stock, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, in fine song—warranted to suit. "St. A," with bell and fancy notes, $5.00 and $6.00. The Holden Canary, with long, soft trills, high and low bell and water notes, $8.00, $10.00.

Parrots.

Mexican Double Yellow Heads, also African Greys; both make extra good talkers, learning quickly any long sentence. Extra lot A No. 1, price each $20.00. Birds shipped by express everywhere.

Holden's new Book on Birds, 186 pages, illustrated; all facts, food, care, singing, mailed 25 cts., stamps.

Canaries and Cage Birds, 325 pages, 6½x11, and 14 pages color plates, cloth bound; all about all house birds, sent prepaid for $2.00.

G. H. HOLDEN, 249 6th Ave., bet. 12th-13th

Sunday November 3, 1901 | Daily, 1 Cent. | **The New York Times** | Sunday, 3 Cents. | Part Two Pages 13-24

ADMIRAL CRITICISES A COURT-MARTIAL

Disapproves Leniency in Sentence of an Officer.

Lieut. Hardee Was Found Guilty of Thrashing a Filipino—Penalty Was Suspension on Half Pay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Lieut. William C. Harlee, United States Marine Corps, on a wharf in Manila recently directed a Filipino boy to take up and carry his grip-sack. The boy could not speak English, so did not understand the order and moved off. The Lieutenant thought this insolent, and proceeded to thrash the boy soundly with his walking stick. For this he was court-martialed, and the proceedings have just reached Washington.

The Lieutenant was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; he is suspended from duty for three months with loss of half pay, amounting to $206, and he is to be publicly reprimanded. Admiral Remey was not satisfied with the sentence, which he declared to be entirely too lenient. In his indorsement he regrets that the accused could so far forget one of the first requisites of an officer as to lose his self-control on so slight provocation from an ignorant person.

The Admiral says: "In view of the conditions existing on the islands, and the care that should be exercised by all persons of the United States service to sustain the consistency of the policy of the Government in endeavoring to effect the pacification of the islands acceptably to the inhabitants thereof, the convening authority deems the sentence awarded by the court as entirely too lenient for the offense. * * * In view of the court's own action, the award of the public reprimand to the accused would be a mockery, and but for the fact that the accused would escape punishment altogether, the Commander in Chief would disapprove the sentence."

NAVAL ELECTRICIAN PUNISHED.

Court-Martial Finds Him Guilty of Foully Abusing the Late President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—"To be confined one year in such a place as the Secretary of the Navy may direct; to do extra police duty during that time; to lose all pay except $2 a month for prison expenses, and the further sum of $20 to be paid to him at the expiration of this confinement, and to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States," is the sentence imposed by court-martial upon John W. Stoll, a third-class electrician on the receiving ship Columbia lying at the New York Navy Yard for foul abuse of the late President McKinley.

On the day of President McKinley's death Stoll, in the company of a number of sailors, is charged with having declared with an obscene oath that the President should have been shot long ago, and to have added other foul and profane expressions of the same tenor. He was arrested promptly and tried by court-martial, with the result above announced, on two charges, first, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline; second, scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals.

Stoll made a vehement plea of innocence, declaring that his language referred to the President's assassin, but the evidence of the by-standers and the language itself were regarded by the court as completely establishing his guilt. His loss of pay will amount to $316. He will be confined on the prison ship Southery at Norfolk, Va.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Soldiers That Are Coming Home to be Replaced by Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Lieut. Gen. Miles has made the following arrangements for sending troops from the United States to the Philippines, to replace the four regiments of short-term men which are to be brought home within the next few months.

Two battalions of the Twenty-eight Infantry, to sail from San Francisco on the Grant on the 15th inst.; one battalion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, to sail from San Francisco on the Warren, Dec. 1; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to sail from San Francisco about Dec. 15 on a transport not yet selected; a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to sail from New York on the Crook about Dec. 1, and a squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, to sail from New York on the Buford Jan. 15.

In addition to the troops named, it is proposed also to send a large number of recruits for the purpose of filling the quotas of depleted regiments in the Philippines. The Eleventh Cavalry and the Twenty-eighth Infantry aggregate about 2,400 men, and the present plan is to send out with them about the same number of recruits, thus providing nearly 5,000 fresh soldiers for the relief of those coming home.

MR. TAFT UNDERGOES OPERATION.

War Department Notified that Philippine Commissioner is Ill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Secretary Root this morning received a cable message from Gov. Taft at Manila, saying that he had been successfully operated upon for a minor trouble, and expected to be all right again in about two weeks.

Luke Wright, the senior member of the Philippine Commission after Gov. Taft, has been appointed Vice Governor of the Islands, in order to meet just such an emergency as has arisen through the present indisposition of the civil Governor. His tenure is explained in the following order signed by the President, and dated Nov. 1:

"Hon. Luke Wright is appointed Vice Governor, with authority to act as civil Governor of the Philippine Islands whenever the civil Governor is incapacitated by illness, or certifies that his temporary absence from the seat of government will make it necessary for the Vice Governor to exercise such powers and duties."

PHILIPPINE NAVAL STATION.

Plans Prepared by the Board—To Be Located at Olongapo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The main report of the naval board headed by Rear Admiral Taylor, which has prepared plans for the proposed new naval station at Olongapo, P. I., shows that the station will cost this Government $19,359,500, exclusive of defensive works, signal stations, water supply, coaling station, magazines, hospital, encampment grounds, and a native village, under the control of the naval authorities, which it is proposed to provide for the workmen who will be employed regularly at the Olongapo dock yard.

The board recommends that, in addition to the four prominent points selected for defensive works by Admiral Remey's board—Selingain Island, at the entrance of Port Silangain; the point on the west side of the entrance to Subig Bay, Grande Island, at the mid-entrance, and Point Liman, on the east side of Subig Bay entrance—that another fort be situated to protect the landing in Calaguaquin Bay, on the west coast of Zambeles Province, and that the mountain peak leading to the naval reservation on the north and east be fortified.

The board's estimate for equipping the station for efficient work of repair and outfit of vessels, pending general development, is $12,906,500.

The report concludes with a statement that much of the material for the station must come from the United States, though a good part of it can be obtained at Hongkong.

Mrs. McKinley's Company Incorporated.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 2.—Articles of incorporation of the McKinley Mining and Smelting Company have been filed with the Territorial Secretary. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The mine is in Nevada, and is the property of Mrs. William McKinley and her sister, Mrs. Barber, and has been in the Saxton family for a long time. The principal places of business are Canton, Ohio, and Elmira, N. Y.

Le Boutillier Brothers

SALE OF

SILKS AND VELVETS.

BLACK TAFFETA SILK, one yard wide value $1.25	$1.00
BLACK LUMINEUX SILK, plain stripes and small designs, value $1.00	85c
PERSIAN SATINS, in complete line of new designs and colors, value $1.25	85c
CREPE DE CHINE, evening and street shades, usually sold for $1.25	1.00
METAL VELVETS in small effects and Polka Dot, well adapted for Dresses and Shirt Waists	75c

And a new shipment of English VELVETEENS and CORDUROYS.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

President Refers Pathetically to Mr. McKinley, but Asks the People to Give Thanks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt to-day issued his proclamation fixing Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of National thanksgiving. It is as follows:

"The season is nigh when, according to the time-hallowed custom of our people, the President appoints a day as the especial occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God.

"This thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good President. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him; and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty which as a Nation we have thus far safely trod.

"Yet in spite of this great disaster it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much has been given us, much will be expected from us, and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellow-men.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the 28th of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations, and at their several homes and places of worship reverently thank the Giver of all Good for the countless blessings of our National life.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President,

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

DEWEY VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Compliments His Associates on the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Admiral Dewey called upon President Roosevelt to-day, but did not discuss with him the Schley court of inquiry, except to tell the President that the public sessions of the court would be concluded in a few days.

"When we begin to sift the testimony," said the Admiral, "our real work will begin. I told Secretary Long when he asked me to become President of the court that I would rather go through another battle in Manila Bay. The hardest part of this work will be wading through the mass of testimony and reaching our conclusions. I have two able associates, however, and realize that we are on trial before the country as well as Admiral Schley. Two abler, better men could not have been secured than Admirals Benham and Ramsey."

Admiral Dewey said that the court probably would take up each charge in the precept, review the testimony, and then give the facts as they found them and give such an opinion as they called for. He did not know that this would be done, as he had not discussed the case with his associates, but it had occurred to him that this would be a good plan.

Dined with the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—James Jeffrey Roche, ex-Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels and Mrs. Eckels, and Major and Mrs. William E. Dann lunched with the President to-day.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Surgeon of Volunteers, rank of Major—Charles B. Nichols.

Captain of Cavalry—Joseph S. Herron.

Captain, Artillery Corps—James B. Mitchell.

First Lieutenants, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry—George C. Broome, Willis C. Matcalf.

Surgeon of Volunteers, rank of Major—Charles H. Andrews.

Second Lieutenant of Cavalry—Eugene Van N. Bissell.

SAYS TARIFF WAR IS CERTAIN.

U. S. Consul at Frankfort Predicts It Will Come with Adoption of Germany's New Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Deputy Consul General Simon W. Hanauer at Frankfort has sent to the State Department an extract from the official organ of the Hungarian Ministry, which he thinks confirms the view that a tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Germany is certain to follow the proposed German tariff.

It is said that if Germany adheres to this tariff she will raise the whole world in opposition to her. Mr. Hanauer points out that Russia, Austria-Hungary, and the Balkan grain States will be affected more seriously than the United States by the increase of the German grain duties.

Progress of Shipbuilding.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The shipbuilding industry in the United States, exclusive of the United States Navy Yard, according to a preliminary report of the Census Bureau to-day, had a total invested capital of $76,699,651 in 1900. This is an increase of 181 per cent. since 1890. The value of products, including custom work and repairing, was $73,444,758, an increase of almost 98 per cent. There were 1,083 establishments and 46,121 wage earners, with total wages of $24,358,109; miscellaneous expenses, $3,582,267, and cost of materials used was $38,031,280.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO

Indications that Gov. Nash Will Be Re-elected by 50,000 Plurality.

Kilbourne, the Democratic Nominee, Very Popular with the Labor Element—Senator Hanna in Harmony with His Party Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Past conditions suggesting a reasonable doubt as to the result of next Tuesday's Gubernatorial election have been neutralized by the activities of Chairman Dick, and the indications are that Gov. Nash will be re-elected by a plurality quite as large as that which he received two years ago when John R. McLean ran against him. While there was comparatively little to fight for two years ago, it was possible to arouse an interest that was truly exciting as, compared with the apathetic situation that confronted the committees at the beginning of the present campaign. The total vote two years ago was 920,872, of which Mayor Samuel L. Jones of Toledo, non-partisan, received 105,000. Jones carried Cuyahoga County by 16,000, getting 9,000 more votes than McLean. There is this year no formidable third candidate, and the "scattering" votes will go to the Prohibition, Union Reform, Socialist-Labor, and Socialist tickets, all of which will appear on the Australian ballot.

A Legislature to be elected will elect a successor to Senator Foraker, and presumably redistrict the State for Congressional purposes. A Republican victory will mean an indorsement of the policies of the late President, and this has been recognized as the paramount issue by the Republicans. The prophecies of the leaders as to the result on State officers have been accepted by the laymen, but certain doubting Thomases are not to be convinced that the legislative outlook is as bright. While there are no visible marks of Mr. Hanna's displeasure, it is known that many who have in memory the old Sherman times are not wildly enthusiastic for his successor, though the great majority of them will support him with a good grace.

The conditions that existed in Cuyahoga County two years ago have materially changed for the better so far as the Republicans are concerned, owing to the fact that Mr. Hanna and his former enemies have come close enough together to work in unison. Local prophets say, and evidently believe, that the county will go Republican. Hamilton County, the home of Senator Foraker and Mr. Nippert, is thought to be in good shape, as the registration in Cincinnati exceeds that of two years ago 2,496. Gov. Nash may be scratched by a limited few irreconcilables on account of his anti-prize fight stand, but Mr. Nippert is immensely popular, as is Senator Foraker, and this situation, coupled with the fact that the county ticket is composed of German-Americans almost without exception, is relied upon to pull the ticket through with the usual majority.

Lucas County, since the collapse of Golden Rule Jones, has settled back into normal conditions, and the Republicans are counting on an old-time majority. Franklin County, the home of both candidates for Governor, as well as of Representative Thomas H. Clark, the author of the Local Option bill, gives the committees pause. Col. Kilbourne, the Democratic candidate for Governor, an extensive employer of labor and a philanthropist of no mean limitations, is popular with all classes of citizens, and especially so with labor; this in spite of the facts that his shops are not organized, that he buys prison-made bolts, and as a Director of the Hocking Valley voted a few years ago to blacklist strikers on that road. This is one of the inconsistencies of the campaign. Gov. Nash is also popular, but his association with Lentz as a law partner has done him harm with the ultras, and he has the usual army of disappointed office seekers to combat.

The conditions, taking the counties in which local fights put the prophets at sea, and the State at large, are thought to average well from a Republican viewpoint, and there is no reason to doubt that the State will go Republican by 50,000.

CHARLESTON NAVAL STATION.

Two Dry Docks, Torpedo Boat Depot, and Hospital Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The report of the naval board, headed by Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, charged with the preparation of plans for the new naval station at Charleston, S. C., gives in detail all the improvements deemed necessary at Charleston for the installation of the buildings of the station.

It proposes that Cooper River be dredged to a depth of thirty-two feet below mean low water, and that the dredged material be deposited so as to raise the grade six feet above high-water to guard against any danger of flooding. A site for two dry docks has been selected in the low land in prolongation of the re-entrant basin, and a short pier will be provided between the two to facilitate the docking and undocking of vessels. The board suggests for the hospital site the acquisition of a tract of land in the immediate vicinity of the station which will satisfy all desired conditions.

A torpedo boat depot will be situated in the low lands of the Lawton tract. The board recommends two slips for vessels in reserve and has indicated a line of standard gauge track to the buildings and water front of the station. South of the dry dock and basin, an area has been selected to serve as a recreation ground for enlisted men.

Want Reciprocity With Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A delegation of merchants from Baltimore and New York, representing Brazilian commerce, has arrived in Washington and called upon Secretary Hay, with a view to urging reciprocal treatment by Brazil of American interests demanded by the liberal treatment which the United States accords imports from Brazil.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

POTENT PRICES.

We submit an announcement of simple, direct items, with no arguments to back them other than their own positive merits. They should, by all laws of trade, pack this Store Monday, and until 1 o'clock Tuesday (our closing hour).

Trimmed Hats.

150 very desirable DRESS HATS, comprising toques and large hats; actual value $18; each, at..... 12.00

Untrimmed Hats.

300 dozen UNTRIMMED HATS, dress shapes and short-back sailors, etc., in rough camel's-hair effects, at..... 65c

Feathers.

60 dozen FEATHER POMPONS, in black and white, at..... 48c

100 dozen assorted Fancy Feathers, Breast birds, etc., each..... 48c

Silks.

Full line of CREPE DE CHINES, in black, white and colors; our $1.00 quality..... 78c

Black, White and colored TAFFETAS (street and evening shades)..... 48c

Suits and Wraps.

$28.50 TAILOR MADE SUITS of black cheviot, silk lined throughout; drop skirt; new style coat trimmed with bands of taffeta velvet collar; skirt flounce has two rows of stitched taffeta..... 22.50

TAILORED SUITS; oxford or blue coverl coat, an Eton tucked effect; vestee of cloth; skirt flounce on percaline..... 14.75

BLACK CHEVIOT LONG COAT, medium weight, finely tailored, rainproof, Raglan effect; also in tan covert semi-fitting; choice at..... 14.75

PADDOCK LONG COATS of extra fine quality Kersey, Black and Oxford shades—best tailor finish—velvet collar and cloth cuffs—lined to waist with taffeta silk, for..... 25.00

COATS, 27 INCHES LONG, of cheviot or kersey, satin lined, well tailored; the cheviot coats have peau de soie facing and in sizes 32 to 52 bust measure..... 12.00

PERSIAN LAMB COATS—Special value—from selected skins, fancy silk lining. XX PERSIAN COAT, 22 inch..... 67.50

Sale of Lace Collars.

In Venise, Real Renaissance, Real Russian, Arab, Brabrant, Batiste, Net and Etamine Applique—varied shapes not only suitable for collars, but for waist decoration and skirt garnitures—all fine goods, the products of the best manufacturers in France, Germany and Switzerland.

$1.50 values, 58c; $1.95 values, 85c; $2.75 values, $1.50.

Waists.

Satin Louisine Waists, Arab lace yoke, with velvet trimming, tucked front, back and sleeves, in pink, blue and white..... 7.98

Velveteen Waists, Empire front, but on back and open front, with tailor strap seams, in red, green, violet, castor, navy and black..... 4.50

"Ailsa" Corsets.

The weak point of the usual low-priced corset is fit. In this one feature (to say nothing of their wear and style) Ailsa Corsets are far and away the best buyable in the country for..... 1.00

Silk Petticoats.

In black and colored taffetas, accordion pleated silk flounce, and silk under ruffle..... 3.98

Muslin Underwear.

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS of fine Nainsook and heavy muslin. Lace trimmed Skirts of good muslin with embroidered edge and 3 rows of hemstitching. Chemise of Nainsook with hemstitching and tucks. Lace Trimmed Drawers of soft finished cambric; lace and embroidery trimmed; choice from these $1 and $1.25 values, Monday..... 75c

Lace Department.

Black Silk Point d'Esprit and Dotted Dress Nets, 45 inches wide—$1.25 values for..... 89c

Black Chantilly Lace Dress Nets, 45 inches wide, figured and dotted, finest Calais makes—$2.25 values for 1.65

Art Needlework Dept.

Broken Assortments in Renaissance Squares and Sofa Pillows.

All Lace and Linen and Lace Squares, were $1.00 and 68c, for 85c and..... 55c

Oriental Sofa Pillows, worth 75c and 50c, for 50c and..... 25c

Misses' Department.

Girls' three-quarter Coats of extra quality kersey cloth, with yoke back and shield front, satin lined throughout, 6 to 12 years, value $12.75, at..... 10.50

Girls' Long Coats of kersey cloth with double cape and panne velvet stitched ban is; satin lined throughout, 8 to 14 years, value $15.00, at..... 12.75

Misses' semi-fitting Raglans, velvet collar, cloth cuffs, body satin lined, value $16.00, at..... 12.75

Flannels.

Another 5,000 yards of French printed Flannels, handsome dot designs in small single ring and cluster effects. A genuine 55c Flannel for..... 35c

Upholstery Dept.

ALL SILK LIVONIA DAMASKS, in a full line of colorings; manufactured to sell at $6.50 per yard; for this sale..... 3.45

STORES BONNE FEMME, made from finest mull and lace, daintiest of French window draping creations; value $30.00 and $37.50, at, per window, $22.50 and..... 27.50

SATIN PLUSH PORTIERES, trimmed with rich Point Arabe Cord, in crimson, turquoise, Nile, cerise, and apple olive colors; worth $32.50, at, per pair..... 24.50

COUCH COVERS, 60 inches wide, 3 yards long; fringed all round; worth $4.00, at..... 2.95

Full length Lamb-equins, made from Florentine silks, armures, tapestries and damasks, from upward..... 2.95

Bedding Department.

Combination.

1 Brass Bed, bow foot, two inch posts, extra large knobs, husks and fillings.

1 pure all-hair 40-lb. Mattress, made in one or two parts; choice of tickings.

1 best upholstered Box Spring, ticking to match mattress; actual value $60. 49.50

Combination complete.....

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

CUBA AND EUROPEAN TRADE.

American Consul at Berlin Says the Island's Sugar Output Will Hurt the Foreign Market.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—"The obvious and sustained friendliness of the United States Government to Cuba, the impending increase of sugar production in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, added to the steady and rapid development of the beet sugar industry throughout a large area of the United States, all point to an inevitable and definite decline in European sugar exports to our country." This statement appears in an interesting report from Consul General Mason, at Berlin, to the State Department, dated Oct. 14, showing the damaging blows which the sugar production of Cuba, in particular, is dealing to the sugar exporters of Europe.

It is generally recognized, says Mr. Mason, that the beet sugar industry of Central Europe is approaching a critical conjuncture. Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and Russia, it is stated, are now gathering a beet crop which will yield an output of sugar far surpassing in quantity that of any previous year.

Unfortunately for Germany, this overwhelming product comes at a time when industrial depression and a short wheat and rye crop have seriously reduced the purchasing capacity of the poorer classes. A high commercial authority, says Mr. Mason, estimates the decline in sugar consumption in Germany during the fiscal year 1901-1902 at 75,000 tons. "To complete and still further darken the shadow," he continues, "Cuba has reappeared as a vigorous and threatening competitor in the United States, which during the last four years has taken an average of 220,000 metric tons of German sugar, valued roughly, at $12,614,000 per annum."

These conditions, it is said, have sent the price of sugar in the controlling market at Magdeburg down to the lowest point reached during the critical year 1894-95.

Great interest has been awakened in Germany, says Mr. Mason, by the recent visit to Washington of Governor General Wood of Cuba, "and the conviction is growing that, notwithstanding all doubts and suspicions, Cuba is really about to begin the career of an independent State under the generous and sympathetic protection of the United States and under conditions which will favor the development of the sugar industry of the island to a point beyond the highest productiveness of former years."

MEXICANS LOATH TO PAY.

Effort Renewed to Have the Republic Pay Americans Money Due.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Rev. Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco has come to Washington, and, with Archbishop Ireland, has called upon the President. It is understood that one of the purposes of his visit is to induce the Government of the United States to renew its efforts to secure the payment by the Mexican Government to the Catholic Church of California of more than $1,000,000 due to the Church on account of what is known as the Pious Fund. Before the acquisition of Upper California by the United States the Catholic churches of Upper and of Lower California had on deposit with the Mexican Government money and property aggregating a very large total, upon which the Mexican Government was obligated to pay the Churches a certain annual interest. In the case of the Church of Upper California this interest amounted to almost $30,000 annually. The interest payments ceased after the Mexican war, but after the lapse of twenty years a claim in behalf of the Church for interest unpaid came before the Mexican Claims Commission, which allowed the claim. But since that date, although the award was paid by the Mexican Government, there have been no further payments of interest, and the present purpose is to press for a settlement of this interest account.

Negotiations have been proceeding in a way between Washington and Mexico for some years past, but there have been no exchanges of recent date. The Mexican Government has not shown any disposition to avoid a settlement, but bases its failure so far to pay interest upon the broad ground that the award by the Mexican Claims Commission to the claimants of a sum nearly aggregating $100,000,000 acted highly as a settlement in full.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

One of the Pleasures of

Conducting a Large Store

lies in opportunities for buying and selling

Below Prevailing Values

Our well-known reputation as distributers of great quantities, and of always buying for cash, together with small profit prices at which we sell, brings such opportunities continually to us and to our customers..... There are always attractions out of the ordinary—

SOME FOR THIS WEEK ARE HERE TOLD OF.

More Popular Dress Goods Offerings

50 INCH CHEVIOTS. Also Serges—strictly All Wool—Black and Navy—Good value at 89 cents..... .39

ALL WOOL ZIBELINES. Full yard and a half wide—Gray and Tan, several shades of each.....The last of a large purchase made below manufacturer's cost..... .49

ALL WOOL TAILOR CLOTHS. 50 inch—50 shades, also Black..... .49 It will be difficult to replace them when this lot is sold.

PLAIDS AND TAILOR CHECKS. 19 CENTS Don't stop when you come to the price—Keep right on reading, for we want to let you know that they are not "19 cent quality".....Pretty colors, soft Zibeline finish—never made to sell for less than 39 cents.

BLACK PEBBLE GRANITES. 45 inches wide—All Wool—firm weave—good, deep black—value .65..... .49

One of the Best Black Silk Bargains

Yet offered comes as result of an importer closing out to us his surplus of

Black Emb'd Stripe Taffetas, with and without Polka Dot combinations..... They are just the rich, heavy Silks demanded for Cloaks, Costumes, Skirts and Waists, and precisely similar were a month ago here sold at 98 cents. NOW, our price is..... .59

Curtain and Furniture Draperies and Coverings

"Buy when others want to sell." Here are some results of our following this adage—

HIGH ART TICKINGS..... .19 Extra heavy, designs passingly beautiful—Rose, Bouquet, floral and ribbon effects, also flower baskets, and fancy stripes, in choicest colorings; elsewhere .29 to .35.

Up to date .35 wall coverings, furniture coverings and light decorations.

LINEN TAFFETA DRAPERIES..... .35 Regular price, 49 cents. Natural and tinted grounds—exact copies of French goods that sell at three times the price—Bouquet, Basket, Vine and Ribbon effects

COZY CORNER DRAPERIES..... .21 Bagdad, Moorish, Burmah, Turkish and India—Reversible—both sides alike.

FRENCH SATINET DRAPERIES... .59 Cream, with broad Myrtle, Crimson, Nile, Rose, Dark Blue or Olive stripes—interwoven with double color flowers and vines—50 inches wide.

If you want something decidedly dainty and Frenchy for curtains or coverings, be sure to see them—In Tapestry Dept.

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS; WERE 2.49.... 1.49 3 yards long—50 inches wide—bordered and fringed all round—Oriental designs—Come early for these.

$3 and $4 FRENCH TAPESTRIES.. 1.49 You must see them to know how beautiful they are—all silk or silk and linen—uncommon colorings—all imported.

No Stop To Our Muslin Values

Where in all New York can you match these?

Sheets and Pillow Cases

If we gave the name, it would be recognized at once as one of the favorite makes—a tested and reliable brand.

Pillow Cases	45x36	8½
Pillow Cases	50x36	9½
Pillow Cases	54x36	.10½
Sheets	54x90	.28
Sheets	63x90	.29
Sheets	72x90	.34
Sheets	81x90	.37
Sheets	90x90	.43

No Mail Orders.

Eight Great Values in Linens and Towels.

Each item representing a difference of 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. from regular price.

70 inch Full Bleached Damasks	.39
18 Inch Napkins—all linen—doz	.79
16 inch Doylies—all linen—ea	5
Lunch Cloths—2¼ yds	.49
Check Glass Toweling—18 inch	8½
Good Check Crash—16 inch	5
Huck Towels—hem'd—36 inch	9
Damask Towels—f'gd—68 inch	.15

Blankets

In our advantages as large cash buyers, in our great assortments, and in the moderate profits that satisfy us, you have

THE THREE REASONS for Our Great Blanket Trade.

10-4 White Wool, 1.89, 2.98, 3.98, 4.98
11-4 White Wool, 1.98, 2.98 to 8.98
12-4 White Wool, 2.98, 4.98 to 10.98
13-4 and 14-4 Extra California.....9.49 to 20.98
Strictly All Wool Scarlet Blankets.....2.98 to 10.98
Plain and Fancy Wool Wrapper Blankets.....2.98 to 9.98

All prices are for pairs. We never quote "Half" or "Single" Blankets.

A Doll Bargain

Not too dear to think of Christmas when you see Dolls like this.

Fine Double Jointed Dolls—18 inch—strung on wire and elastic—hand made, complete with—movable eyes; also 18 inch Kid Dolls—with Hip and Knee Joints—with and without Shoes and Stockings; value 1.39..... .74

Ladies' Coats and Costumes

Very interesting information in the following modest type, if you are thinking of a purchase.

TAN KERSEY RAGLANS—Half tight back, with yoke—fly front—velvet collar..... 16.98
Finer Long Cloaks to 39.98.

THREE-QUARTER BOX COATS of the fashionable Oxford cloth—double breast—high collar and revers..... 7.98

LADIES' BOX COATS Kersey and Unfinished Worsteds—Castor and Black—double breast or fly front—with or without velvet collar and stitched satin revers—value $11.00.. 7.98
Finer Box Coats to 38.98.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS Venetian and Cheviot—black and colors—jaunty Jacket or Eton—stitched satin or Taffeta and Braid trim'g—value $17.00..... 11.98
Finer Tailored Costumes to 34.98.

LADIES' FLANNEL WAISTS All colors, also black and white—button back or front—cluster or even tucks, side pleats or braid trim'd—value $3.00..... 1.98
Finer Flannel Waists to 5.00.

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS Leading Shades, also Black and White—button front or back—all-over tucks and hemstitchings or tucked yoke—value $5.00..... 3.98
Finer Silk Waists to 10.98.

LADIES' BLACK DRESS SKIRTS Broadcloth and Cheviot—single and double flare flounce—stitched satin or taffeta band trim—value $7.00... 4.98
Finer Dress Skirts to 44.98.

New Winter Fashions in Street and Evening Hats

Round Hats—Turbans—Sailors with Flowers, Furs, Plumes, Ornaments, Laces, Maline, Ribbons and other Trimmings.

Inspect those we offer At 5.00 to 14.98

They require no praise from us. A beautiful hat speaks for itself.

Manufacturer's Samples Fine Undergarments One-Third Off

Principally Nainsook and Cambric, with extra fine laces or embroideries, with and without hemstitchings and ribbon run insertings....While they are all this season's make and of newest styles, yet, owing to being shown as samples, some garments are slightly soiled—nothing, however, that one washing will not remove....Itemized descriptions are not possible, owing to the great variety represented.

Goods will be shown on centre table in Underwear Department, and this is the way they will be sold:

FINE DRAWERS.
.39 to 2.98—regular values—.59 to 4.69
FULL SIZE SKIRTS
.79 to 7.98—regular values—.98 to 10.98
WHITE UNDERSKIRTS
.49 to 1.49—regular values—.69 to 2.25
FINE NIGHT DRESSES
.69 to 3.98—regular values—.98 to 5.49
FINE CORSET COVERS.
.49 to 1.98—regular values—.69 to 3.25
FINE CHEMISE
.49 to 1.98—regular values—.69 to 3.33

Great Offering of All Wool Smyrna Rugs

at prices of ordinary Jutes.

One good all wool Smyrna Rug will outwear three jute Rugs....First, because of the fabric—wool being springy, does not press down;—second, because of colors, which are fast dye, and do not fade; third, being reversible, a Smyrna Rug is virtually two Rugs, for when one side becomes a little worn, the other is as good as new.

Having made an exceptionally advantageous purchase of Smyrna Rugs, we can sell at exceptionally low prices.

There are three sizes.

Colorings and designs are high-class Oriental effects predominating.

6x9 feet..... 7.98
usually 10.98.
7½x10½ feet, .f..... 11.98
regular price 15.98.
9x12 feet..... 14.98
regular price, 21.98.

Please remember, the above are STRICTLY ALL-WOOL SMYRNAS and must not be confounded with inferior grades, usually sold at similar prices....We repeat, the above are strictly ALL-WOOL SMYRNAS at the price of ordinary jutes.

"K. B." Scissors

Highest Grade Imported Steel—full Nickel Handles.

"K. B." Scissors are known for their keen cutting edge and superior quality. Opportunity to buy at following reductions from regular prices does not occur twice in a year:

"K. B." EXTRA
Scissors—6 and 6½ inch—regularly 50 to 69 cents..... .49
Shears—7 and 7½ inch—regularly 70 and 89 cents..... .59
Manicure Scissors—needle points—regularly 71 cents..... .49
Nail Scissors—heavy blade, with file—regularly 99 cents..... .49

New Veilings

Plain and dotted Net Veilings—staple colors—value 19 to 25.....12½
Complexion Veilings—value 39..... .23
New Black Net Veilings—with white and black velvet dots..... .39 to .68

Dress Trimmings

Odd lot of Persian Bands and Gold Appliques; also Gold-and-White and Gold-and-Steel; also Silver and Black Spangled, were 1.49 to 2.49—to close..... .79

Local Politics from the Readers' Standpoint.

ONE CLERGYMAN'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement of Mr. Shepard that the majority of the clergy heartily indorse his mésalliance with Tammany Hall in this present momentous contest would seem to render it desirable that the ministers should stand up and be counted. I, for one, am unwilling to permit my silence to afford any ground for a misunderstanding as to my position. I am openly and unqualifiedly for Mr. Low, and for all that he represents. I am just as squarely opposed to Mr. Shepard and that group of men with whom he has been pleased to identify himself.

Mr. Shepard should not delude himself with the idea that those who are in the habit of deciding questions by simple considerations of right and wrong can be so easily hoodwinked as to the necessary meaning and result of an affiliation with Tammany Hall, under existing conditions. He ought not to expect that men who have nothing in the way of personal emolument to gain by the issue of the election will attach to his sophistries the weight which he seems to think they possess. Whatever may be true or false as to his personal character, he is seeking election to the highest civic office by dependence upon a constituency of iniquity. Whatever he may hope or plan for the common welfare he has aligned himself with a circle of fellow candidates whose fitness for office he finds himself unable to indorse. With whatever honesty he may assert his independence of Tammany Hall, the fact remains that with a singular and plastic readiness he has yielded obedience to the only request which Tammany Hall has ever made of him, and with notable alacrity he flung consistency to the winds and sprang to their rescue the moment they flew a signal of distress.

Whatever he may attempt hereafter, he is now lending the mantle of his respectability to cloak the vilest form of civic corruption which he has hitherto been foremost to unmask and denounce. He gullelessly asserts that he is doing this evil in order that good may come. All men know, and better than those by whom he has been entrapped, that good never comes that way. The question which is to be decided at the ballot box is very clean cut. The personality of candidates counts for little in this struggle. Party ties count as nothing. Decency, against infamy is the supreme and overshadowing issue. The capacity of a modern city for self-government is to be put to a searching test on Tuesday next.

HOWARD DUFFIELD,
Minister of the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

TAMMANY OR ANTI-TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading and digesting all that has been said and written by the opposing candidates in the Mayoralty canvas, there still remain certain incontrovertible facts upon the issue of which the contest was started, and the numberless speeches which have been made simply emphasize those facts. Consequently, it seems to me, the voters have simply to choose between Tammany and anti-Tammany.

Can any man, who thinks and acts independently, long debate whether he will cast his vote for the continuance of Tammany and the rule of dishonesty and indecency or for anti-Tammany, honesty, and decency?

Again, as has been said, the issue is plainly between Tammany and anti-Tammany, and the tickets should be so named. Tammany is not Democracy; neither is anti-Tammany Republican. These parties are only what they stand for in their methods for municipal government. The result ought not to be doubtful when one reflects that the struggle is between organized dishonesty and indecency and all the elements of society opposed to it. Let us hope that the voting in the coming election will show that the latter are a large majority.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901. H. W. MEAD.

THE CITY COLLEGE AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who asks that Mr. Low say something positive respecting the City College forgets that Mr. Low on the 18th of October published a letter in which he says:

"I have been asked whether my feelings toward the College of the City of New York and the Normal College can be as cordial as toward the remainder of the public school system. My past ought to be a sufficient answer for that question. I have never spared any effort to show my sympathy with these institutions. I understand perfectly well how important a rôle they play in the educational system of the city, and my desire will be, if elected, to do everything in my power to strengthen and improve them. Over and over again, in public speeches, I have borne testimony to my belief that every influence in the city that makes for higher things is stronger than it otherwise would be, because the city itself has been willing to tax itself in order to maintain these two colleges."

But to my mind, Mr. Low's conduct in the past is a firmer ground for confidence than even this clear statement. He found Columbia a college and left it a university. His whole policy during these twelve years has been most friendly and liberal to the two colleges mentioned in his letter. In short, he is a large-minded man, who appreciates the relation of a university to the colleges, and knows that each is dependent on the other. The great executive ability he has shown as President of Columbia will be equally exercised in his relations as Mayor to the City College and to the whole public school system.

Compare with this the conduct of Tammany. Profuse in professions of friendship, it has done its best to destroy what was begun by the Strong administration. That did not talk much, but it acted. It selected a site for the City College on the brow of the ridge at Convent Avenue, which is comparable only to that of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. After competition among our leading architects, it selected a plan for a building, fit and dignified. Both building and site gave universal satisfaction to the alumni who were consulted about both. Two months more and the contract would have been let and the building erected before this. But the Van Wyck administration came in, and all was stopped. Then, without any consultation with the alumni, a proposition was made to give to the Park Department the land the city had bought for the college and paid for, and take in its place land of a different shape on Amsterdam Avenue right on the line of the noisy trolley, which the city had not acquired, and for which it would be necessary to provide new plans.

The suspicion naturally arose that this meant a job for Horgan & Slattery. Mr. Shepard, who had meanwhile become a Trustee of the college, assured us that this suspicion was unfounded. Perhaps he is too unyielding in the virtue of Tammany. And perhaps he is right. In either case the proposed change of site meant delay. Four years have passed and no contract for a college building. The students are shamefully housed in unfit quarters, the rent of which, together with the interest on the value of its present site, would pay the interest on the bonds for a new and suitable building, and the city is paying interest on the bonds issued to pay for land it does not use.

A more discreditable transaction from a business standpoint can hardly be imagined, and yet there appear to be some well-meaning men who are ready even now to be misled by fine words. Their conduct can only be explained by the lines of Hudibras:

> Doubtless the pleasure is as great,
> Of being cheated as to cheat.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

A VIEW OF TAMMANY SUCCESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is surprising, indeed, if Democrats of unalloyed and established convictions—not the miscellaneous groups of brawlers, thugs, reprobates, and scandalous beneficiaries of crime, who by some accident of mind and some natural perversion of influence, attach themselves to the Democracy—if those men who feel antagonistic to the Republican tendencies toward restriction and meddlesome devices of legislation for the control of habits and the regulation of conduct should not perceive in Mr. Shepard's nomination an unexpected opportunity to create again in New York an invigorated centre of sound political agitation and a new set of personalities worthy of admiration and solicitous of justly deserved praise.

It is perfectly useless to expect to organize some sort of non-political league which will undertake the government of this city irrespective of party, when to a very large degree this city's interests are yearly jeopardized by partisan legislation at Albany. Is it not a wisely legitimate expectation, even a judicious and commendable one, to hope that in a stronghold of Democratic sentiment the most advantageous ground can be secured for conquests of greater dimensions, for State and National victories? Can we be constrained to believe that the success of a combination made up of partially incongruous, partially selfish and wholly political elements is as desirable from any point of view as the reorganization?

Tammany is the bugbear and scarecrow of this whole municipal campaign. But is it conceivable that the objectionable components of Tammany represent the entire Democratic population of New York; is it conceivable that under the auspices of a fearless, just, progressive, and personally responsible administration that a newly encouraged sense of usefulness and a cleansed ambition to recover a lost prestige will not animate the true Democrats of this city and bring them so forcefully into alliance with Mr. Shepard's high ideals, not however, impracticable, as to readjust the relations of the nominal Democracy of this city with the widespread desire to reclaim the same party throughout the Union; is it conceivable that with the absolute control through appointments of over $54,000,000, Mr. Shepard's Mayoralty threatens us with ruin, extravagance, or repudiation; is it conceivable that upon the completion of a successful administration Mr. Shepard's ascendancy, taking into account his aggressive, painstaking, and constructive talent, will not resume in his own hands the directive tendencies of the Democratic organization, call it Tammany or anything else, and will not insure a succession as honorable to himself as his selection to-day is a compliment to the city?

But more seems involved in Mr. Shepard's election even than the material question of good government in this city. It may partake of a dangerously, perhaps to some minds ludicrously impossible assumption that in Mr. Shepard's entrance upon public life an influential and deeply effective position, his clear and philosophic mind, his large experience, his scholarship and keenly practical insight in men and measures, will become operative upon National issues, and lead again to the upbuilding of a Democratic Party purged of eccentricities, follies, and madness.

And, lastly, reverting to the importunity of the local question before us, will a momentary defeat of Tammany permanently lead to consequences uplifting and conclusive? Tammany's defeat will not bring to that society any leaders for its moral recuperation, neither is it likely to bring about the creation of any other powerful Democratic organization, and on what new theories or practices of political procedure is the successor to the present Fusion candidate to be chosen? Tammany must watch its chance to regain its power, and would resume it, animated only by pugnacity, rebellion, and vengeance.

On the other hand, its success at the polls to-day marks its complete interior metamorphosis, the gradual predominance in its councils of the Colers, Shepards, Roosevelts, Belmonts, and McLaughlins, and the progressive change of its present selfish and abhorrent political isolation to an intellectual regency over the Democratic forces of the Nation.

L. P. GRATACAP.
West New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 31, 1901.

Shepard Deserves No Votes, He Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not much of a juggler with figures of speech, hence my inability to express to my own satisfaction just what size and style of pleasure I derive daily reading THE NEW YORK TIMES. I refer especially to the pith and point of your editorials.

I do regret, however, that you handle Mr. Shepard with kid gloves; if ever a man deserved bare-fist handling, it is he.

In my opinion, Mr. Shepard deserves no honest man's vote, for did he not, in order to gratify his ambition to be the second Mayor of Greater New York, hide behind a thin subterfuge and knowingly place himself in the position of an outcast willing to be picked up and used as a decoy to attract votes for a policy he was always known to oppose?

F. C. A.
New York, Oct. 31, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD AND MR. ROOSEVELT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you accord me space to call attention to a very peculiar coincidence that I have looked in vain for some campaign orator or writer to call attention to? In 1898, when the charges of rottenness, corruption, jobbery, and thieving that are this year brought against Tammany Hall were paralleled in the State Government under the administration of Black, then drawing to a close, when the larger portion of the nine-million-dollar canal fund had been openly and flagrantly stolen and corruption, jobbery, and debauchery were so rampant that the Republican Party and the State administration were smelling to heaven, and Platt and his associates saw inevitable defeat staring them in the face, they did exactly what Tammany did this year. They went to the ranks of the "reformers" and selected as the head of their ticket the loudest, most blatant denouncer of "boss rule," a man who in his public utterances had arraigned Platt and the Republican machine as severely as ever Shepard denounced Tammany, and named as his running mates the very men against whom the most insistent charges of fraud and corruption had been made, and on a platform indorsing Black's administration.

And this loud-mouthed "reformer," not waiting to have the nomination tendered him, as Shepard did, went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, bowed the knee to Platt, and sought it. And the very people who are this year holding up their hands in horror at the thought of Mr. Shepard allowing himself to be made the instrument of Tammany, who grow apoplectic at the thought of Mr. Shepard's lending his virtue as a cloak to Tammany corruption, were the loudest in support of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy and applauded his victory over "boss rule" in securing a nomination at the hands of the man whom he had denounced.

They did not get red in the face shouting at him demands for pledges as to what he would do with crooks, rascals, and thieves when he came into office, but spent their time earnestly assuring the voters that Mr. Roosevelt's whole life, record, and ideals were a sufficient guarantee of what he would do with any men guilty of wrongdoing when he came into office. They did not grow hysterical in demands upon him to tell them whether he was proud to be upon the ticket with the associates Mr. Platt had given him and upon a platform commending the rotten administration of Frank S. Black, but pointed out that a new era had dawned in politics when a man of Mr. Roosevelt's firmness of character and fearlessness of bosses could be forced upon the bosses, and told us of the manifold benefits to flow from his election—how he would purify politics and "turn the rascals out."

And Mr. Shepard's present opponent, Mr. Low, went upon the stump for Mr. Roosevelt, himself repeating these Platt-itudes, ceased his own attacks upon the boss of the Republican Party, and upon one occasion on the same platform with Mr. Platt mildly and courteously characterized him as the "presiding genius of the Republican Party."

I have always heard that it made a difference whose ox was gored, but, Sir, is there any process of reasoning by which (granting that every charge against Tammany be true in every particular) the act of Republican Theodore Roosevelt, in lending his personality and newly acquired war record to cloak Republican scoundrelism and keep thieves in office could be made a virtue, a self-sacrificing immolation upon the altar of duty, high citizenship, and patriotism, and he be credited only with the laudable intention of reforming and regenerating his party, while the parallel case of Democrat Edward M. Shepard accepting at the hands of his party, whose methods he in the past has condemned and now hopes to reform and regenerate, is a "betrayal of good government and the principles for which he has always stood," a "sell-out for office," and a bribe for which he was willing to desert the principles of a lifetime"? Any way of reconciling the claims of these gentlemen that Roosevelt's act approached the sublime in devotion to the cause of good government and that Edward M. Shepard's sounds the depths of moral degradation and is intended to aid the powers of darkness and corruption to retain their grip upon the city?

And to think that this man Black, whose administration of the State recorded a high-water mark of infamy surpassed only by the Quay government of Pennsylvania, would dare to face a New York audience and tell them that he believes in good government and is on the side of decency and honor and honesty, and that because he is for these things is opposed to Edward M. Shepard! That spectacle should make for Shepard 100,000 votes in this city, and certainly a humor, even if somewhat ghastly, is added to the campaign that should be a material contribution to the gayety of nations.

W. WINSLOW WILLIAMS.
New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

SHALL THE MAYOR BE A PARTY OR A PERSON?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shepard says we should have a party for Mayor, and himself as its agent. He offers his personal responsibility to a party organization, not to the people. That preposterous and pernicious principle, the root and trunk of all municipal evil, which Mr. Shepard has labored for years, with his fellow-reformers, to root out of municipal administration and even out of the Constitution of the State, for municipal elections, has now become the foundation of his candidacy. The sole justification he offers for becoming responsible to Tammany Hall as its Mayor is that it stands for the regular Democratic organisstion, and that the responsibility of the municipal administration ought to rest with that party organization and not with the Mayor personally. He does not propose to be Mayor himself.

But Mr. Shepard does not believe in the principle of municipal administration that makes him the candidate and avowed tool of a party. He says he does not. He proclaims, day in and day out, that his convictions are exactly what they were in 1897, when he repudiated both parties and their candidates, supported the non-partisan candidate, Seth Low, and labored with others to sever municipal elections, constitutionally, from party interference. Mr. Shepard, Mr. Peabody, and their friends are "all honorable men," and it is impossible to suspect them of lying. Ergo, they do not themselves believe in the principle they urge the people to accept for their municipal government.

This is, however, but one aspect among others of the pitiable and lamentable stultification of all his professions—past and present—of which Mr. Shepard's senseless ambition to become the deus ex machina of Tammany Hall has tangled him up. He has adopted the natural and consistent position of those all-over-case-hardened party men like Mr. Whitney and others who stand by him. But it is a plunge from the height of an honorable career that could not have been thought possible until Horace Greeley set the example, when he flattered himself that by becoming their candidate, he, the abolitionist, could lead the unreconstructed into the fold of the Union to lie down with him among the lambs, black and white! Nor even yet could it have been imagined that a man like Shepard could better the instruction for the worse by the stupendous vanity of imagining himself a regenerating power in Tammany Hall as one of its protégés! "He feedeth upon ashes." It were the best thing he could now crave of Providence to be equaled in fate as in folly with his prototype.

WILLIAM COWPER CONANT.
New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

ANOTHER VOTE AGAINST TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How absolutely bewildering is the array before us this year of every force that is repugnant and abhorrent to morality. An order which holds high in its councils murderers, thieves, and blackmailers has become so identified with our political life that our sensibilities are blunted, and those things that do not affect us personally fail to attract more than a passing expression of horror by the majority.

But this year! Croker, of course, is perennial, and simply unspeakable. Then Devery. Until to-day the principal element of any satisfaction in the approaching election has been the conviction that this detestable ruffian will soon be removed from an office to which his appointment must surely have been due to sheer malice and insolent defiance. His continuance in office is a crime which cries for vengeance.

And now in to-day's paper we have your editorial, "The Company He Keeps," and somehow ignored Fromme, and had given the star position to Devery, who is not a candidate. I did not remember that speech of Fromme's from which you quote. But I am descended from the Puritans whose name he abuses, and my soul screams with wrath at his foul, blasphemous ribaldry over the most sacred event in all our history.

Thank God I am registered!

PURITAN.
New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

The Kings County Ticket.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's edition of your valuable paper on "Surrogate Abbott of Kings County" should be read and acted upon by every voter in Kings County, irrespective of party affiliation. Although I propose to vote for Seth Low, I also intend to vote not only for Surrogate Abbott, but for Judge Hurd, one of the best County Judges Brooklyn ever had.

You may not know it, Mr. Editor, but the Republican organization and Citizens' Union wanted to indorse both Abbott and Hurd, and the Democratic organization wanted to indorse Judge Aspinall, for whom I, of course, will vote, but Senator Coffey's organization, the Brooklyn Democracy, at Coffey's own dictation, refused to be a party to such a salutary arrangement in the interests of good government. The failure was a scandal of the greatest kind, and will cost Seth Low thousands of votes in this county.

JOHN R. BOND.
Brooklyn, Oct. 26, 1901.

PARTY NAMES, THEIR HISTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Thursday last appears a communication signed "S. E. R.," in which the writer states the opinion that Tammany Hall is deceiving the public by displaying the inscription "Regular Democratic Republican Nominees" upon its banner at Broadway and Twenty-third Street. But where lies the deceit? Has not Tammany Hall the unquestioned right to the use of the name? A casual glance at the previous history of the two political parties will perhaps make clear to "S. E. R." one or two facts.

Party lines were first distinctly drawn in 1792 between the Federalists and their opponents, the Republicans, whom they called Democratic Republicans, and the French party, because of the odium then attaching to the word Democrat by reason of the excesses of the Jacobins, or radical Democrats, of the French Revolution. The Federalists, on the other hand, were characterized by their opponents with equal freedom, as Aristocratical or Monarchical, Republicans and the British party. Previous to 1792 the Federalist Party was opposed by the Anti-Federalist, which was a short-lived party. They were known as Particularists and State Rights Whigs until the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, May 14, 1787, but upon the acceptance of the Constitution by Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, that designation was no longer applicable. Indeed, it was never appropriate, and had always been protested against. They did not oppose a league or union, nor the Constitution, but only the Federalist views of these. There were no truer patriots than their leaders. But the objectionable epithet continued to be applied until they adopted the more significant name of Republicans. That name was continuously used by the party of Jefferson until 1828.

During the Administration of John Quincy Adams the Republican Party became divided, on the line which has constituted the underlying basis of separation in all our political history, into "strict" and "loose constructionists" of the powers of the Federal Government. The former finally adopted the party name Democratic, which at first had been directed at them as a reproach, and which for many years had been used in qualification of and still later interchangeably with their chosen name Republican.

Thus it will be seen that for upward of thirty-five years the present Democratic Party used for its name that of Republican; that during that time it was also known as the Democratic-Republican Party, and finally that it has to-day a more sentimental claim to the name than that of its opponent. In the face of these facts, it is impossible to argue with any chance of success that Tammany Hall is not entitled to the use of the name Republican.

L. P. WYMAN.
New York, Oct. 27, 1901.

THE MAYOR'S POWER OVER THE BUDGET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is about the only newspaper in Manhattan to which one may turn for fair play in the present political contest. May one of its constant readers ask that it set forth truthfully the essential facts as to the relations of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the city "budget."

It is stated that if Shepard be elected with the rest of the Democratic nominees, Tammany will be free to pillage the Treasury, since in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the Mayor has only three votes against a remainder of thirteen. Now, at the outset, it seems to be forgotten that Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond are represented on the board, the first of these boroughs by two votes, the others by one each. So that the "Tammany freebooters" have on the face a strength not of thirteen against three, but only of eight against eight.

But this is a matter of very little moment. The entire argument based on Tammany's "control" of the board illustrates simply an ignorance which is unpardonable in those assuming to discuss this branch of municipal administration. In the first place, over 80 per cent. of the annual appropriations are dictated by statute. I do not assert that the purposes for which these moneys must be provided are unworthy purposes, but the people of the City of New York have nothing to say about them, and their Board of Estimate and Apportionment has no other thing to do than set down the sums as commanded by the Albany Legislature.

In the budget of 1901 this disposes of 83 per cent. In regard to the less than 20 per cent., the board has a certain "discretion," but by no means, as is foolishly intimated, a discretion controlled only by fears of popular indignation. The initiative in the making of the budget is not in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at all, but in the heads of departments. The action of the board is altogether negative where it is not altogether perfunctory. The heads of the several departments present their estimates of the money needed, each speaking for his own department, and the actual business of the board is, and always has been, to cut down these estimates where practicable. Did any one ever hear of the board forcing upon the head of any department more money than he called for? The heads of the departments really prepare the budget—that is, all that part of it not forced upon the city by Albany. And who will be heads of the departments be if Mr. Shepard is elected? Why, by far the greater number will be men for whom (in the language of his splendid pledges) Mr. Shepard will be responsible "upon his sole conscience."

Consider the importance and magnitude of the departments to be controlled by the Mayor under the new charter: The Police Department, the Fire Department, the Dock Department, the Departments of Parks, of Taxes, of Health, of Street Cleaning, of Tenement Houses, of Correction, of Charities, of Law—nearly all the administrative departments of the city. In these departments the estimates originate, and through these departments the expenditures are actually made. And if the Mayor had no vote at all in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, he would still be the dominating power in the spending of the people's money—next and always after the superior rule of the virtuous Legislature at Albany.

INDEPENDENT VOTER.
New York, Oct. 27, 1901.

The "Split" Ticket.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your statement in to-day's editorial that, as the candidates of a party are usually elected or defeated as a whole, therefore an independent Democrat may not vote for Mr. Shepard, and against the regular Tammany nominees, is astonishing, to say the least.

The readiness with which the voter can "split" his ticket is, and always has been, one of the strongest arguments advanced in behalf of the Australian ballot. To whom shall we look for favorable comment on the present voting system, of which we were led to expect so much, if its earnest advocates in the past now denounce the very principle upon which they urged its adoption? Here is "a backward step" indeed!

E. W. McADAM.
New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

A Task for Justice Jerome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company should be compelled to abolish the outrageous system of transfers which is now in vogue, and substitute therefor the old plan, which gave satisfaction to all.

The one man who could make it do so is Justice Jerome. If he can assure the people that he will try his utmost to have this obnoxious "catch-nickel" method done away with he will not only earn the gratitude of the many who use the surface lines, but will also add many votes to the Fusion ticket.

WILLIAM B. KAHN.
New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

PROPHECY OF DEFEAT FOR MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is plain from a common sense view of our municipal campaign that Mr. Shepard will be defeated along with the entire Tammany ticket because he makes his canvass not as a citizen but as a Democrat in the face of the fixed and fast growing belief of the people that New York cannot be honestly and properly governed by party. It was the strength of non-partisan public opinion that led the State Constitutional Convention, in 1894, to provide for the separation of municipal from State and National elections, so as to afford the people of every large city in the State the best possible opportunity of choosing their officials from among their upright and capable citizens, irrespective of party.

The sentiment in favor of non-partisan government for great cities is increasing in volume and intensity, which have not been diminished by the official corruption, incapacity, and crime to which government by party has reduced Chicago, Philadelphia, and, most of all, the great City of New York, which Mr. Shepard is hopelessly trying to keep under the partisan yoke.

In view of the new and blessed epoch which the change from partisan to non-partisan rule in our great centres of population is sure to bring about, is it not strange that so intelligent a man as Edward M. Shepard should be blind to the obvious trend of popular thought on the government of great cities—blind to the gathering forces that will on the 5th of November next compass his overwhelming defeat? Has his ambition to be Mayor, then Governor, then President, run away with his conscience—run away with his professed solicitude for the public welfare, and saddest of all, has it led him to forfeit the honorable record of his past life? Such is the ambition that seems to be chargeable with the guilt of obscuring Mr. Shepard's vision from beholding the rising tide of popular opinion (if not of indignation and wrath) against the discredited organisation he has consented to lead.

I will not take up your valuable space in rehearsing the well-known official corruption of our present municipal administration. Bishop Potter's description of its appalling character and the legal evidence of it, as revealed by the courts, ought to insure its crushing and eternal overthrow. The brutal frankness of the leader of the only organization that supports Mr. Shepard, (as sworn to by himself before the Mazet committee,) shocked the moral sense of every reputable citizen.

No, Mr. Shepard, the people of this great municipality are tired of a sordid and indecent government conducted only for the "pockets of its leaders." They do not want a Mayor elected by the influences that surround you. Non-partisan, decent government is the only hope of Greater New York. Never was there a fairer opportunity to have it. There has been no interference from Albany. That worthy successor of Theodore Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, is a firm believer in home rule, and as far as belonged to his high office, he has kept the way clear for an honest election, whether Sullivan likes it or not.

The civic pride of the people is aroused as seldom ever before, as shown in the large registration, and I believe a majority of our citizens want for Mayor that able, experienced son of New York, Seth Low, whose faith in non-partisan government for great cities has never wavered, and who has been honored by the nomination and indorsement of nearly a dozen organizations of good citizens of all political colors. The tide in his behalf is rising in every part of the city and gives promise that he and all the noble and true men associated with him on the Fusion ticket will receive a triumphant election on the 5th day of November next.

GEORGE W. CLARKE.
New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

AS TO POLITICAL FEDERATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt and others object to Low as largely the candidate of Platt and the Republican machine. I would like to remind these gentlemen that Low is the candidate of a free parliament in which they were or could have been represented, or at worst he is the candidate of King Platt and Parliament. Shepard is the candidate of King Croker, despot. Shepard's most ardent admirers would hardly deny that the Tammany convention was a convention of puppets, that its members were not free to express diverse opinions, that their election by the primaries did not represent popular discussion or competition. Support King Platt and Parliament, and you may hope to see Parliaments wax in power while Kings wane. Support King Croker, and monarchy remains absolute. What the despot has graciously granted now he may withdraw two years hence.

It is often said that political administration in this country is inferior to that in Great Britain because here the educated men have less sense of duty. I imagine no such conclusion could be drawn from an examination of educational and philanthropic work in this country. I think our enlightened men are largely kept out of politics by the chains of slavery that political activity too often seems to require. Fusion offers great hope of betterment in this respect. A man who finds shackles in one political club may find freedom and opportunity in another. Just as a federal government is the most popular government for a big country, so I think a federal or fusion party will prove the most popular party for a people diverse in occupations and associates, habits, and temperaments, opinions, and prejudices. I think the people can best be brought into vital touch with their common affairs by association in small groups of politically congenial members, and by representation of these groups in a "central parliament."

I am not trumpeting up an argument for Mr. Low. For ten years or more I have looked forward with hope to proportional representation, both the legal kind, which we have not yet, and the voluntary kind, whose name is fusion.

It is easy to ridicule fusion, to cry "odds and ends," "left-overs and kicked-outs," "irresponsibility," and the like. It is easy for any despot to say as much of any free parliament. A parliament of men will seldom if ever be as prompt and harmonious, as graceful and dignified, as an assemblage of puppets.

J. DE LANCEY VER PLANCK.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1901.

CHINESE AND CROKER'S BOXERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prince Chun of China recently paid a visit of expiation to the Emperor of Germany. The German Ambassador had been assassinated at Peking and the Chinese Government sent a Prince of the blood to disavow any complicity with the assassins. The Chinese Prince was treated as if he belonged to civilization. For that mistake of judgment the civilized world is paying the penalty. This Prince hurries home and announces that he not only did not apologize for the crime, but that he actually stood upright in the presence of the German Emperor and his Court! No Chinaman, however high his rank, is permitted to stand in the presence of the Chinese ruler. Even the Princes of the blood must abase themselves and crawl like reptiles before the throne on all occasions. One who had offended against Chinese sense of decency and humanity as China had against Christianity, would have been thrown to the dogs. Therefore, when this Prince returns to his own country and informs his compatriots that he insulted the power he was sent to propitiate and that he so inspired them with fear of Chinese prowess that they feted and dined and wined him, will the Boxers be discouraged?

One must treat with such as these in a way they will comprehend.

Richard Croker and a suitable retinue pay a visit to New York. They who should be execrated stand upright in the presence of the people they insult, rob and humiliate, they gloat in a public proclamation called a platform over the countless crimes they have committed, they anoint the official sponsor and name him for higher honors to seat him at the fountain of justice who but lately begged that justice temper her demands for the truth in regard to his official conduct and that he be excused from testifying on the ground that to do so would degrade and incriminate him. A Prince of word-twisters and a dealer in double meanings is chosen to plead for mercy with that portion of the community which can be or wishes to be deluded and the infamous scoundrels who use him have become for the moment dumb while the play proceeds. If his mission be successful they will flash before the world the written tablets whereon they have engraved their praise of New York's name, and will claim that success is a vote of confidence in them and a command to resume their depredations.

Oh, God! Can these things be? In bitterness of soul we pray that this infamy be not accomplished. Give strength and heart to those that battle for the right, and give sight to those that are blind; give hearing to those that are deaf to the cries of outraged womanhood. Touch them that are hardened. Let the smell of the blood of the victims sicken the nostrils of them that are lost in clouds of incense, and let the tongues of honest men ring out with warning before the evil is done and duplicity triumph before it shall be shouted at the ends of the earth that sin is victorious. Amen.

A WOMAN'S PRAYER.
Chicago, Oct. 28, 1901.

FOR EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the letter of a Sound Money Democrat in your issue of Sunday, it occurred to me that I was placed in the same position as the writer, only to a greater extent, as my opinion has been asked, not only where an Honest Money Democrat must stand in the Mayoralty contest, but where the honest Democrat and independent reformer must stand, and how an Honest Money Democrat and an honest Democrat, anxious for reform within the ranks of his party and in this great Democratic city, must vote in the coming election.

Two candidates are presented, both I believe honest men. There the comparison must cease. One, the candidate of the Republican Party, aided by the Citizens' Union and several skeleton bodies of so-called Democrats. Mr. Low is their candidate, and must in a certain sense listen to their advice. His claims to the suffrages of the citizens are that he served two terms as Mayor of the City of Brooklyn several years ago. What they rest on is shown very clearly by Mr. Bourke Cockran in his speech on Friday evening in Carnegie Hall, in which he says that Mr. Low was Mayor of Brooklyn for four years, he had unqualified and ample power with the Legislature, and the Governor friendly to him; that while he did not have the power of removal and appointment conferred on him by law, he held it, by exacting from each appointee of his his resignation in advance of his appointment, giving him absolute power over every one of them.

Yet what was his record? He left behind him the worst paved, the worst lighted, and the dirtiest city in the world, with its water facilities of the very poorest, and without one single public improvement inaugurated during his administration to which he could point with pride. Why this failure? And why has Seth Low become so prominent? Not from his own ability or force of character. Simply because he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, having been left a large fortune. He has been brought into prominence by money, and by that alone. He may make a good President of Columbia College, but in my opinion would make a very poor Mayor.

Imagine Frank Moss as Commissioner of Police and William Travers Jerome District Attorney! These two men, who have framed the platform on which Mr. Low is running—the suppression of vice and enforcing the laws against gambling. These vices should be regulated in some way. Suppress them you cannot. But if there is one man more than another in this city responsible for spreading vice throughout the tenements and flats of this city it is Frank Moss, as an officer of the City Vigilance League.

I remember well what a young Roman Catholic priest told me a month after Dr. Parkhurst's first raid: "Mr. Callanan, Dr. Parkhurst has done more in one month to rid the neighborhood of our church of bad women than we have ever been able to accomplish."

In three or four months after he came to me and said: "Mr. Callanan, I must take back all I said in favor of Dr. Parkhurst's raid. It has simply demoralized our people. These women have got into the tenements and flats where they never were before, and are ruining the children of the poor, but honest, hard working people, who are striving to bring up their children respectably." This is to-day an admitted fact, known to every one.

The raids on gambling houses, which were organized under the nominal leadership of Judge Jerome, were really incited by this same Moss. Both of them have had the same result—the spread of the vice which can never be eradicated in any such way. Just imagine a Judge issuing a warrant, going with the police to execute it! When entrance was denied the Judge calling for an ax or crowbar, breaking down the door, arresting the people found in the room, sitting as Judge, and committing the men arrested to prison or holding them in bail! Was there ever such a travesty on justice? Is there another city in the civilized world in which it would be permitted?

This is the ticket which our great Honest Money League Democrat asks the honest Democrats of this city to support. When has his voice been heard before in the battle for good government of this city?

On the other side you have presented to you a man of stainless character, honest, able, and fearless, one who, compelled to fight his own way in the world, has shown his ability to do so, who, whether as the prosecutor of John Y. McKane or the defender of the rights of the City of Brooklyn, has shown his force of character.

His speech in Tammany Hall accepting the nomination for Mayor, in which he made his own platform, was one of the noblest acts of his life. Very few men would have dared to speak as he did, taking back not one word of what he said in relation to abuses which every one in this city knows to exist. He offered himself to the Democratic voters of this city, telling them that, having the power of removal and appointment conferred on him by law, he would give them a government of which they could be proud, and would try to elevate it to the standard which Edward M. Shepard represents in the performance of his public duties. Is there a man who doubts that, having the power, he will exercise it?

These are the two men you have to choose from, Honest Money Democrats and honest reform Democrats. One the creature of circumstances, surrounded and supported as he is by a class; the other, the self-reliant, self-made man. One of the people whose conduct through life has placed him in the front rank of men. Whatever reforms may be made by him will be made within the Democratic Party, which, with him as a leader, will again march to victory, having always in view the rights of the mass of the people and their welfare.

I am going to vote and work for Edward M. Shepard for Mayor and most of the ticket nominated by the Democratic Party, and trust every Honest Money Democrat and every reform Democrat will follow my example.

L. J. CALLANAN.
New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

THE CHECK UPON MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a little pamphlet entitled "Shepard or Low?" whitten by Paul Fuller, this important argument is used:

"The financial safety of the city is assured by the nine votes in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which will be cast by Mr. Shepard, Mr. Ladd, and Judge Van Hoesen.

"The personal honor of these gentlemen nobody has questioned, and upon these three candidates the safety of the Treasury will rest undisturbed."

Now, if it could be demonstrated to those Independent Democrats who propose to vote for Mr. Shepard that he would be powerless for constructive work in the government of the great City of New York, they must reconsider their determination to vote for him, and if it could be demonstrated that Mr. Low would have such power they must necessarily and logically vote for him.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment consists of eight men, casting altogether sixteen votes. Of these the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen have three votes each; the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn two votes each, and the Presidents of the Boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond one vote each. If Tammany carries the city it will surely win in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; that will mean at least twelve votes on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which Mr. Shepard will contribute three and Messrs. Ladd, Van Hoesen, Fromme, and the President of the Borough of the Bronx will contribute nine votes, or a majority of all the votes.

But," says Mr. Fuller, "nine of these votes will be cast by Mr. Shepard, Mr. Ladd, and Judge Van Hoesen." True, but will they be cast together? Will not Messrs. Ladd and Van Hoesen, who are not selected, like Mr. Shepard, from the ranks of Tammany's enemies, but who are trusted Tammany officials, join their votes with those of Fromme and of the President of the Borough of the Bronx and at the dictation of the Tammany boss vote or withhold the people's funds?

If Mr. Low is elected he will in fact as well as in name be the Mayor of New York, and his votes, added to those of Messrs. Grout and Fornes, will at all times give him a majority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. With Shepard as Mayor Tammany will have the control of the Treasury, and the financial safety of the city is not assured. On the contrary, the funds will be given or withheld to force Mr. Shepard to accept bad men or bad measures. It will be the club which Tammany Hall will not hesitate to wield, and those gentlemen who think that public opinion can force Tammany to do things opposed to the interests of Tammany Hall are referred to the efforts of a decent press during the past few months to get rid of Murphy and Devery.

In the face of these facts can any Independent Democrat vote for Mr. Shepard with a reasonable expectation that he would have the power, even though it is conceded that he has the will, of controlling that association of gentlemen who are banded together for purely business purposes under the firm name of Tammany Hall?

MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD.
New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

MR. CROKER'S POWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

> Croker has a little lamb,
> Its name stood very bright;
> And everything that Croker asks
> The lamb replies—all right.

We all know that if Mr. Shepard is elected Mayor of this city he will become Croker's "little lamb" in spite of his brave talk. He will be as clay in the hands of the potter. Shepard is human, and, like all of us, liable to overestimate his ability. He may honestly think he can and will, if elected Mayor, r

Local Politics from the Readers' Standpoint.

[Continued.]

TAMMANY HALL AND RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The platform of the recent City Convention which nominated Mr. Shepard for Mayor contains the following clause:

Rapid transit: This public improvement, the greatest of its kind ever known, and for which bonds to the amount of $36,500,000 have been authorized, is being pushed to completion with a celerity without parallel, due largely to the intelligent and efficient co-operation of all city departments. While other administrations discussed rapid transit, the present administration gave it.

How far are these claims justified?

The first general rapid transit act was passed in the year 1890, at which time Mr. Hugh J. Grant was Mayor of the city. On Dec. 29, 1892, Commissioners having been appointed and a franchise framed, the franchise was offered at public auction, but no bidder could be found. On Jan. 1, 1893, Mr. Grant went out of office and Mr. Gilroy became Mayor of the City of New York. The Chamber of Commerce then took up the question and drafted what is substantially the present law, which was passed by the Legislature in 1894. The Rapid Transit Commissioners were named in the act and not appointed by the Mayor. The act provided that before the Commissioners should really do anything the question should be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1894, as to whether there should or should not be municipal construction. The result of the election on Nov. 6, 1894, showed an overwhelming majority in favor of the plan of municipal construction. The administrations of Mayors Grant and Gilroy therefore came to an end without anything having been actually accomplished in the way of rapid transit construction, except the creation of a commission.

On the same day that the people voted for municipal construction William L. Strong was elected Mayor, and held office until the 1st of January, 1898. During those three years the minutes of the Rapid Transit Commission (which are printed and form a public document) show that Mr. Strong constantly attended the meetings of the commission and took an active part in its discussions.

On May 9, 1895, the commission presented its report to the Common Council, setting out the plan of an underground rapid transit road following the line of Broadway as far as Fourteenth Street and then diverging to the east and west. This route was formally approved by the local authorities. On application to the Supreme Court for its approval under the statute the Court at first (Oct. 7, 1895) refused to consider the matter at all, and later on, in May, 1896, refused its consent to any route under Broadway, and intimated that it would not approve any line which would probably cost over $35,000,000.

It therefore became necessary for the commission to begin its work over again, which it proceeded to do. On Jan. 14, 1897, the Elm Street route, now under construction, was adopted by resolution of the board, which route was approved without delay by the city authorities and again came before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. On Dec. 17, 1897, the Supreme Court rendered its decision approving the route and general plans of the commission.

Mr. Robert A. Van Wyck became Mayor on the 1st of January, 1898, and at that time the entire work of making surveys, plans, maps, and obtaining the consent of the local authorities and of the Supreme Court had been completed. The contract for building the road had also been drafted and was practically ready for advertising. Everything therefore had been done under Mr. Strong's administration that could be done by the city authorities except to authorize the issue of bonds preparatory to actually beginning the work of construction of the present road.

In his first official message, Mayor Van Wyck decried the feasibility of the tunnel projects, and in terms of love for the people recommended immediate "improvement and extension" of the elevated railroads. In this he was seconded by Richard Croker, who said: "The city hasn't the money to build a tunnel. * * * Then, again, the tunnel, even if feasible, would take too long; * * * the 'L' road is the better scheme of the two."

On March 14, 1898, a bill was introduced in Albany legislating the Rapid Transit Board out of office and providing for the appointment of a bi-partisan commission by Mayor Van Wyck. On March 19, 1898, Gov. Black caused it to be announced that he would veto the bi-partisan rapid transit bill if it were passed. Mr. Van Wyck was reported in the newspapers to have said publicly at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that if such bill were presented to him he would "favor and sign it as soon as it comes to my office." (The rise and fall of Manhattan Railway Company's stock at that time is interesting in this connection.)

On April 7, 1898, the counsel of the Rapid Transit Board sent a copy of the printed contract to the Corporation Counsel, as by the law "all such contracts must before execution be approved as to form by the Counsel to the Corporation." The counsel for the board in a letter added: "In view of the many delays to which the procedure in this matter has been already subjected, it is the earnest trust of the board that you will be able to speedily examine the formalities of the contract." The Corporation Counsel took no notice of this contract until September, 1899, a period of nearly eight months. Apparently he did not even acknowledge its receipt. Before advertising for bids for the construction of the road it was essential that the Rapid Transit Board should be able to exhibit to bidders the contract which the city would make, and therefore until the contract was approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel it was absolutely prohibited from taking any further steps. The Corporation Counsel subsequently in September, 1899, wrote that he had withheld his approval of this contract for the reason that, while his approval was technical as to form, it had always been the practice of his department not to approve a contract which could not legally be made. A different statement was made by the Corporation Counsel in regard to his action touching the proposed Ramapo contract in the Summer of 1899.) But whatever may be the practice of the department, the fact was that the Rapid Transit Board received no assistance from the city departments whatever during the whole of the year 1898.

About the 1st of January, 1899, the Tax Commissioners announced that they had raised the valuations of real estate in the City of New York by over four hundred million dollars, thereby increasing the city's debt-incurring capacity by over forty millions, or an amount sufficient to build the rapid transit road. Whether this increase could be applied to the building of the rapid transit road necessarily depended upon the action of the city authorities, because the amount might be diverted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to other city purposes. The Rapid Transit Board therefore addressed a memorial to the Legislature.

Then followed a proposal to allow construction of a rapid transit road by private capital. It was passed in Albany with the modification that no grant should be made thereof for a very limited period, but the act in that form, although approved by the Rapid Transit Commission, was vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck. Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Ford, and others were very outspoken at the time in their opposition to the grant of a perpetual franchise.

In the Spring of 1899 the Van Wyck administration, having been in office nearly eighteen months, the situation, therefore, was that the plans perfected under Mr. Strong's administration were ready to be acted upon as soon as the Corporation Counsel should approve the form of contracts; that there was no law permitting construction of the road by private contract, and that the city's debt-incurring capacity had been so enlarged as to permit the issue of bonds for the cost of the rapid transit road.

Accordingly on May 19, 1899, the Rapid Transit Board addressed a letter to the Mayor setting forth these facts and pointing out that the rapid transit road must be built by the city if it was to be built at all; that the present law was entirely adequate for municipal construction, and calling attention to the fact that the contract which had been submitted more than a year before to the Corporation Counsel covered all legal difficulties raised by the Gaynor-Healy opinion.

On July 13, 1899, no answer apparently having been received from the Mayor, a communication in the same sense was addressed to the Board of Estimate and both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the Greater New York, pointing out that the Corporation Counsel had had the contract over since April 7, 1898, "but has sent this board no communication with reference to it," and urging that the proposed rapid transit debt of the city should have precedence over all other city obligations. It was not until September, 1899, that the Corporation Counsel finally put himself in communication with the Rapid Transit Board and expressed his views touching the contract. Some of the criticisms which he made in regard to it were accepted. There was no difficulty in coming to an agreement with him upon the form of the contract, and it was adopted as amended on Oct. 12, 1899. The contract was then immediately advertised as required by law, and bids were opened on Jan. 15, 1900, a little more than two years after Mr. Van Wyck had become Mayor, and more than two years since the last legal obstacle had been removed by the favorable decision of the Supreme Court.

Since that time, and since the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the issue of bonds to pay for the building of the road, the city officials have had no legal right to intervene in the matter of construction. The law confides to the Rapid Transit Board the sole control of the rapid transit construction.

The "celerity without parallel" with which the work is being prosecuted is due, not at all to any action on the part of the city officials, but to the thorough preparation which resulted from the many years of discussion and planning that were so strongly reprobated by Mr. Van Wyck and Mr. Croker in their published utterances. Everything had been allowed for and foreseen, and the most striking proof of the thoroughness and exactness of the studies of the board is found in the way in which the actual work is now being carried through. RAPID TRANSIT.

New York, Oct. 31, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD'S POWER AS MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All now concede, I think, that the mental and moral qualifications of Mr. Shepard to be Mayor would be exceptionally high were it not for his political ambition. Is that a defect in him? We do not wish those in high public places who seek them merely for a livelihood, and are indifferent to honorable fame. Were it not for political ambition, how would offices of exceptional power be obtained? Does not the history of our country show that political and party reform cannot as a rule be had unless fastened to the traces of personal ambition?

It is said that when one considers what any strong political organization is, and how limited is the direct power of any elective American official, and how little even a President of the United States can do in opposition to the party that elected him, Mr. Shepard's confidence in his ability to reform the City Democracy and the city government is preposterous, but is it, even assuming that the Manhattan Borough Tammany Democratic ticket shall be elected?

Tammany Hall is generally described by Republicans as a den of political miscreants, who, like a self-appointed gang of hoodlums representing no one but themselves, conspire to rob, but that, of course, is a false description. There assembles in Tammany Hall thirty-five, more or less, members of the Manhattan Democratic General Committee, chosen with more or less freedom by Democrats assembled in primary meetings. That committee selects a man to the chief control, and he has heretofore, as in the similar Manhattan Republican organization, assumed the intolerable right and power to dictate to elected and appointed officers.

There is the first point of needed reform in both parties, and I am confident from what I know of the present condition of the Manhattan Democracy that Mr. Shepard can if Mayor honorably and properly modify according to his ideals the results of Democratic primaries, the Manhattan Democratic General Committee, and Tammany Hall, even if the present Tammany Democratic county ticket shall win. Will not that be a good thing on the theory that Manhattan is, and will be a Democratic borough?

It is assumed that all concede that Mr. Shepard will make an excellent Mayor, so far as shall concern purely offical affairs.

Let it be conceded that Mr. Shepard is the Democratic Mayor in opposition to the present wishes of a majority of the Manhattan Tammany Democracy, and that all the county and borough officials are really hostile to him in the beginning. I nevertheless think he can and will by the power of removal and appointment and by other influences accomplish more and greater needed and useful reforms than can Mr. Low, even if Mr. Cantor and other Democrats on the Fusion borough tickets shall be successful. The Democrats chosen in Manhattan on the Fusion ticket will, it is conceded, all immediately begin to scheme and conspire to control Tammany Hall and the Democratic State Conventions. That will not much aid Mr. Low as Mayor or his reforms, will it?

What have Presidents done at Washington in opposition to the party that elected them? What may not President Roosevelt accomplish if he were to try against the Republican and his immediate predecessor's policy regarding the Philippines, the gold standard, tariff, reciprocity, taxes, and army increase? What has not Gov. Odell done to his party, much of it hostile to him, in the beginning? What did Vice President John Tyler, Andrew Johnson, and Arthur do when President to the doctrines advocated by the party which put each of them in power, and do in face of a hostile Congress of their own party?

I am confident that we are all underestimating what nowadays a chief executive officer either in public or private corporations if as strong mentally and morally as Mr. Shepard can accomplish even against hostile executive colleagues, and against hostile legislative power provided he has the voters at his back.

PERRY BELMONT.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

What a Vote for Mr. Shepard Means.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Mr. Shepard promises to give the city a decent administration and to reform Tammany we have no reason to doubt the honesty of his purpose. More popular as a man, more shrewd as a politician than his rival, he undoubtedly would command votes of the majority, if they were convinced of his ability to keep these promises. He seems not to realise that the men in power selected him as their leader for no other purpose than to help them to remain in power. While fondly believing he would, if elected, be able to rule them, he would discover that they would rule him instead.

Reform Democrats who vote for Mr. Shepard practically vote for a continuation of the misrule and corruption by which they suffer. They have no alternative than to vote for Mr. Low if they prefer not to run this risk. LOUIS WINDMULLER.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

SUPPORTS ARMITAGE MATHEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention in your columns to the contest for Alderman in the Twenty-first District, where Mr. Armitage Mathews (the present Alderman,) is the Republican, Mr. John Stewart the Citizens' Union, and Mr. M. H. Dalberg the Tammany candidate.

I am an independent Republican, who votes in that district for the second time, and have not been identified with the factious fights therein, represent the district on the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union, and may therefore be credited with looking at the situation from an impartial standpoint. The vote of the district in round numbers is 9,000, whereof Tammany claims 3,500. This leaves 5,500 voters free to choose between Alderman Mathews and Mr. Stewart. Two years ago the Citizens' Union also had a candidate against Mr. Mathews in the person of Mr. Fulton, who received but 715 votes. Judging from this showing, therefore, and allowing for the general American tendency to concede a second term to any fairly satisfactory official (and the objections to Mr. Mathews are trivial,) it is reasonably inferrable that a vote cast for Mr. Stewart will be thrown away.

If, however, we take Mr. Stewart at his word and credit the claims of his supporters that "at least 2,000 votes" will be cast for him, the effect would not be to elect Mr. Stewart, but possibly to let the Tammany nominee slip in by a narrow margin.

As regards the latter, my personal and professional relations with Mr. Dalberg have always been pleasant, and he (like the other Aldermanic candidates,) is a man of character and attainments; but the primary duty of every voter in this election is to weaken the power of Tammany in every respect and to strengthen Mayor Low by a Board of Aldermen whose majority will be in political sympathy with him. In consonance with this view, the Greater New York Democracy has just thrown its leader in that district, Mr. Conway,) issued advices to its members to support the re-election of Mr. Mathews.

M. A. LESSER.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

ANOTHER VIEW OF MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Approving Mr. Hewitt's remark in his admirable retrospect and warning that Shepard's case is a study for a psychologist and recalling your excellent municipal sermon of a few days ago, I think the following extract, which is a psychological analysis of the degradation of Aaron Burr, from "The Minister's Wooing," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, applies with equal truth to Edward M. Shepard and forcibly portrays the mental processes by which he has fallen from his once high estate and reconciled himself to become a copartner in the infamy of Tammany, which he formerly denounced:

When a finely constituted nature wishes to go into baseness it has first to bribe itself. Evil is never embraced undisguised as evil, but under some fiction which the mind accepts and with which it has the singular power of blinding itself in the face of daylight. The power of imposing on one's self is an essential preliminary to imposing on others. The man first argues himself down and then he is ready to put the whole weight of his nature to deceiving others. Long habits of this kind of self-delusion in time produce a paralysis in the vital nerves of truth, so that one becomes habitually unable to see things in their verity and realizes the awful words of Scripture: 'He feedeth on ashes; a deceived heart hath turned him aside, that he cannot deliver his soul nor say: 'Is there not a lie in my right hand?'"

You will observe that this is the same striking text which you used for your sermon, and I shall be glad if these words of Mrs. Stowe may help to impress the lesson upon the public mind as well as afford an explanation to the former friends of Mr. Shepard who remain true to their ideals and convictions of the reason of his "declining and fall."

M. H. ROBERTS.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

CHOICE OF CRAFT FOR VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I often enjoy letters from the correspondents of your clean and valuable paper, and hope that some of your readers may be interested in a few words from me.

While at a Fusionist political meeting the other evening I wondered what the people of other lands must think of our so-called free, liberty-loving, Christian Nation, and I fancied I could hear Aguinaldo exclaim: "If New York is terrorized and robbed by a tyrant from across the sea, what may be expected in the Philippines? What cowards those Yankees be!"

Every householder, man, woman, and child, should be interested in this campaign. There are times when almost every person needs police protection and the services of reliable detectives. During my long residence in the City of New York I have been robbed several tims by servants and others, and I can testify to the almost hopeless task of obtaining any assistance from the detective force. No thief in my house was ever caught except by myself.

Last July I happened to be in London and had my watch chain snatched. The thief escaped with his booty. My watch was saved by the breaking of the chain. I reported my loss to the police, and they gave the matter very prompt and careful attention. In two days the detective on the case said he was reasonably sure he had found the thief. At the police station I tried to identify him, but was unable to do so, as I had only seen the robber turn quickly up a lane, and was obliged to pursue him at some distance. I was in a hurry to leave the city, and made no further effort to recover my chain. However, I was so impressed with the earnestness, diligence, and courtesy of the officers that I remarked to them, "I am from New York, and since this experience I must confess that I am heartily ashamed of the police methods in our city."

Now, what are the arguments in favor of the Fusion ticket? The situation reminds me of the old metaphor of a ship. Capt. Low has embarked on a new, stanch craft with honest owners, good officers, and a splendid crew. It may be true that he has a Platt boat in tow, but it will be the easiest thing in the world to cut the "painter" when he gets out to sea and let it go to the demnition bowwows, where it ought to have gone years ago.

Now let us see where Capt. Shepard is. Everybody knows he is on a rotten ship, whose owner is unscrupulous, and whose officers and men are pirates of the worst kind. As soon as his ship gets to sea the officers and crew obey their orders from the owner to swing the Captain into line, and of course there will be a mutiny. The good Captain will be put in irons or thrown overboard; a port will be made; the ship and cargo will be sold; the King Pirate will get the lion's share, land at Wantage, and the rest will get what is left, and in two years, start on another voyage. Now, which craft do the voters of New York propose to invest in? Many of my friends and myself have registered to take one share each in the new vessel, although regretting exceedingly that E. M. Shpard is not in command.

NEPTUNE DEMOCRAT.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

PRAISE FOR EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whoever wins in this election, we must all admit, Republicans and Democrats alike, that E. M. Shepard as a candidate has shone with a particular lustre. Not only has he always been the gentleman, but he has been the man of charity par excellence. I have seen a good many political campaigns in my time, but I fail to remember one into which there has been instilled more bitterness than this. I shall not particularize any papers, but with the exception of one or two, they seem to have vied with one another as to which could exude the most gall, so to speak. I do not doubt that a month—nay, a week—from now any respectable citizen, taking up one of those papers and glancing at its editorial page will throw it aside with disgust, or at least, with a contemptuous laugh. And then the campaign orators, and, above all, the divines! Of a verity these last have outstripped all the others in the bitterness of their language. I would like to ask, parenthetically, if they think that this sort of thing is going to increase the popularity of the Church, or imbue skeptical minds with a belief in their superiority to poor laymen?

Well, Mr. Shepard has been the target, for of course everything that has not been aimed at him directly has had a glancing effect upon him. He, I say, has been the target, and how has he stood it? Like an angel. Never has he lost his temper, or answered in kind. Abuse he has met with praise, misrepresentation with sweet reason, scorn with smiles, betrayal with pitying kindness. Once only (to wit, on the occasion of his Carnegie Hall speech, when dealing with the interesting ex-Gov. Black) has he allowed himself to grow severely, though gayly, caustic, but, oh, what a provocation he had! Truly, then, here have we an apostle of "sweetness and light" sprung up among us. Whether he is to be appreciated as he deserves Tuesday next will tell.

But, however, I commend to the politicians of this country the reading of the speeches of Edward M. Shepard since the commencement of the present Mayoralty campaign. They will well serve for a model, not merely of chivalrous politeness, and charity, but for solidity of thought, force of reasoning, and beauty of diction. Would that the voice which delivered them might accompany them permanently. How much more captivating they would be then! I can certify as to this, for it has been my good fortune to have heard most of the speeches as they fell from the orator's lips, and never can I forget my pleasure thereat. It is a well-known fact that American voices, as a rule, are not good, being either harsh or nasal, but from both of these defects the voice of E. M. Shepard is absolutely free. It is, in fact, the perfection of a voice—pure and bell-like—and has often set me to asking myself, in familiar phraze, "Where did he get it?" Heighho! When I think that the chance of an election may still this voice, as it were, and deprive millions of American souls from being thrilled by it, I tell you, Sir, it makes me sad. But such is life.

F. M.

Brooklyn, Nov. 1, 1901.

Fusion, to Be Successful, Must Be Fair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to suggest that the action of the independent press in advising its readers to vote only for a Democrat in order to defeat an objectionable candidate on the Tammany ticket is a mistake. Republicans have a right to object, and I fear may retaliate. Fusion, to be successful, must be fair. Mr. Justice Blanchard is now serving his third year on the bench. He has been tried and has proved his fitness. He should have the support of all parties as he has that of the bar generally.

Showing how independent voters may vote for no one but Democrats is unjust to Republicans, who have united with us for the good of the city, and especially is it unjust to Mr. Justice Blanchard, who has rendered conspicuous and faithful service. His great strength was recognized by Tammany, which feared him and placed his name on the ballot opposite that of Mr. Justice O'Brien, whose election is certain, and the independent press should not aid Tammany in making him a victim. Unless it is stopped I have reason to apprehend that Republicans will support only those of their own party on the judiciary ticket.

HUGH R. GARDEN.

New York, Oct. 31.

SENATOR SULLIVAN AND THE LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that none of the inner ring of Tammany take the accusations of Justice Jerome so much to heart as Senator Sullivan, and it is pitiful to watch him appealing to the substratum of ignorance and prejudice which has carried him, Croker, and all the rest so long. I think it is highly criminal for him to revive the old Irish method of an appeal to the religious feelings of his dupes. When Charles W. Dayton began to look dangerous in 1897 his A. P. A. proclivities were touched on lightly and effectively by the wire pullers of Tammany. Now Dayton and his A. P. A.-ism is quietly swallowed in the vain hope of preserving Mr. Shepard's "blot on our civilization."

That Mr. Sullivan should feel alarmed there is very sufficient reasons, for if all the inside facts were made public it would create some little astonishment to know that this "sayer of the law" at Albany is able to ignore or else manipulate the Departments of Buildings, Fire, Police, and Highways in the City of New York.

There is no use in making general accusations, so I will give two specific instances and submit them to the verdict of the public:

The New York building laws concerning houses used as theatres are carefully planned, and are necessary to protect the public, and no changes were made in them during the late revisions.

Now, Senator Sullivan had the building which he calls the Savoy Theatre altered, and, with the connivance of the much-vindicated Commissioner of Buildings, Mr. Brady, or his assistant, Mr. Dooner, he was allowed to so alter this house for use as a theatre in violation of nearly every clause of the building law. But mark the trick. When the house was ready to be opened and a license from the Police Board was required the Department of Buildings would not issue a permit, but after waiting a week or two the Police Board ignored, apparently, the Building and Fire Departments and granted a license for this building to be used as a theatre, an act which I believe was criminal, and is so to-day, for this house is run in absolute defiance of the law. Commissioner Wallace can easily verify this if he visits the place and takes a copy of the Building Code along with him.

But this is not all—THE TIMES has labored for many moons to enlighten the public about the Pabst portico on West Forty-second Street being built on public property, but what do you think Mr. Sullivan does with the public property in the rear of the Savoy on Thirty-third Street? He entirely appropriates it and builds a two-story structure as a part of the theatre. We have heard of no protest from the Department of Highways or the Bureau of Incumbrances, although the seizure of the area is ten times more flagrant than the Pabst portico, for there the public have at least the use of it, the same as at Madison Square Garden, but Mr. Sullivan, as a consistent home ruler, makes it altogether his own.

Another instance of Mr. Sullivan's regard for the laws which he says he helps to make is the Dewey Theatre in East Fourteenth Street. This house does not comply with the building laws, and only some corrupt and powerful influence prevents it from being closed. On the 11th of April, 1898, a permit was issued by Mr. Brady, obtained by a false declaration on the part of the owners or agents, stating that this house was to be used simply as a concert hall and that there was to be no scenery or stage settings used in it at any time. Of course this house can only be used as a theatre in collusion with the heads of the various departments concerned, if there are any heads where an inner ring exists which dominates every department in the City of New York. WILLIAM MILLER.

New York, Oct. 31, 1901.

CALLS NON-PARTISAN GOVERNMENT OF CITIES UNDESIRABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the purpose of defining my position as one of those Independent Democrats whose motives are aspersed and whose ideals are ridiculed because we support Mr. Shepard in the present campaign, I venture once again to trespass upon the hospitality of THE TIMES.

At the risk of being regarded as a reactionary enemy of municipal reform I frankly say that I believe the non-partisan (in the sense of without party) government of American cities is neither possible nor desirable. It is not possible, first, because of the peculiar position the city occupies in our political and social system. The relation between the city and the State, whose Legislature grants its charter and changes that charter at will, does not admit of its citizens dividing on other than party lines. However much the reformers may deplore this fact, surely it must be obvious to them. To realize it and to act accordingly may be "a long step backward," but to ignore its existence does not lessen its effect.

Another and perhaps more cogent reason for denying the possibility of "without party" government in our cities is found in the fact that the very principles that make men Democrats or Republicans in National politics cause them to seek diverse (often opposing) solutions for the problems presented in municipal affairs. These problems are usually in their last analysis Constitutional, for they can be finally answered only by some interpretation of the Federal Constitution. The question of the enactment and enforcement of sumptuary laws is to-day as much a party question as is the question of the tariff. So, too, is the question of the proper scope of municipal activity.

Moreover, I believe party government is desirable for cities, because without it there is no responsibility. Officials selected by citizen committees are apt to be interesting experiments ending in lamentable failures. But if a man knows that, besides reckoning with an outraged public, he must deal with an outraged party to whom he owes everything and who must suffer for his sins, his propensities toward evil are usually curbed before the community suffers serious harm. On the other hand, I believe the man truly desirous of serving his city will do better and more enduring work if he knows a strong and permanent organization upholds his hands than if he feels himself to be only a happy accident, whose supporters will melt away as soon as the returns are in.

In how far I utter the feelings of my associates on the Committee of Independent Democrats I do not know, but for my own part I would say that when my party is false to itself and to me by placing any candidate on its ticket who is unfit to discharge the duties incident to the office he seeks, then I am more than justified in doing my utmost to compass his defeat.

This is not, however, the condition that confronts the Democrats of New York. Our candidate for Mayor is universally considered to be conspicuously fit, both in character and by experience, for the duties of the high office to which he aspires. Therefore it seems to me that we who trust his integrity and agree with his principles would disobey the commands of our conscience if we failed to support Mr. Shepard in the present struggle.

EDWARD McK. WHITING.

New York, Oct. 31, 1901.

A TEACHER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a teacher in one of the city high schools I deem it my duty to add another reason to the many already advanced as to why the Tammany organization should be defeated. Its influence and the influence of many of its leaders is fast creating in the minds of the rising generation wrong principles of citizenship. Many young man whose fathers are on good terms with the bosses are getting the idea that education is a side issue, and that all any one needs in order to get on in the world is a pull. This pull enters into the pupil's school life, and a boy who has one, or thinks that he has, considers himself a privileged character in the schoolroom. His work certainly is decidedly a back-seat fashion, and if he can get it from his classmates, and not get caught, it is just as well.

Is not the pupil, in a way, emulating the example of such men as Unger and Van Wyck? Once I had a boy tell me, when his own good name was at stake: "The Mayor is a dishonest man, but he is getting rich." There are others besides the Mayor who are getting rich, but how? Ask the boys; they know more about such things than we give them credit for.

Should it not be the duty of every father and mother to use their influence to aid in doing away with a monster that is sowing the seeds of iniquity which finally must spring up and blight the flower of our later civilization? CITIZENSHIP.

New York, Nov. 2, 1901.

WOMEN IN THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you, in the interest of justice, ask Mr. Henry Boland, who criticises in your columns so many of our noblest and best New York women, if he will kindly read the pamphlet which they are causing to be distributed, under the head of "Facts for Fathers and Mothers"? If Mr. Boland is a high-minded gentleman, he may then agree with The New York Evening Post in saying that when these facts compel pure and noble-minded women to place them before the public, it does not become the newspapers to be squeamish. Can Mr. Boland suppose that such women as are conscientiously active in this matter find it an agreeable task? Can he think that any motive except the most philanthropic would force them into this publicity?

The time-worn cry is heard again and is uttered in substance by Mr. Boland. "Cover up all these horrible conditions under which the children of the poor are suffering, for fear that our young people should hear of them. No matter how many lives are wrecked and ruined, so long as our rich children are shielded from the knowledge of these awful crimes." Alas! we must not shield them at the expense of the shame and ruin of the poor, if that is the alternative.

But it is not altogether so, for an effort is made by the Woman's Municipal League to have these pamphlets distributed with discrimination, so that as far as practicable they may not fall into the hands of the young. Should they do so, they will be found to contain facts frequently recorded by the daily newspapers which enter our homes. No one with common sense supposes that in Tammany's ranks there are not decent and self-respecting men. The contention which these facts prove is that under the present corrupt Croker rule, the rank and file of the police are prevented from rescuing and protecting the poor victims, because the men higher up are receiving the price paid for protecting instead the dens of vice into which they are taken, often against their will.

ONE OF THE NEW YORK WOMEN.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

R. B. ROOSEVELT'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not think your slur upon me as presiding officer of the Democratic ratification meeting because I am not registered as a voter in New York City is fair. While it is a legal question whether I am entitled to vote there, almost all my property interests, my civic pride, the reputation of my ancestors for 200 years, and the prospects of my children and their descendants are centred there, and it is not only my right but my duty to exhaust all my power and exert all my influence for the election of that ticket which clearly in my judgment is altogether for the best interests of the city.

I am proud of New York, and do not believe in the shameful attacks upon New York's character and on the honor and purity and patriotism of her citizens, male or female. Moreover, I am personally and seriously affected by the mountain of taxation piled up by outrageous Republican legislation and by the blundering "reform" administration of Mayor Strong.

Mr. Coogan has been ridiculed and annoyed by the enemies of Democracy because he still considered himself a New Yorker, although nominally residing on Long Island. The law of registration is strict and technical, and what a glorification for the Fusionists it would have been could they have arrested for nominal false registration the presiding officer of the Democratic meeting of ratification. I do not think them one bit too "moral" to do this had they had the opportunity.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

New York, Nov. 2, 1901.

URGES VOTES FOR MR. GREENBAUM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with some surprise the letter in your paper signed "J. S.," advising voters who scratched Van Wyck to vote for Justice Blanchard. Your correspondent evidently overlooks the fact that Republicans and anti-Tammany Fusionists will vote the entire Fusion ticket, and that dyed-in-the-wool Tammany men, who object to Van Wyck, will nevertheless refuse to vote for a Republican.

These Tammany anti-Van Wyck men will only vote for a Democrat, and the only Democrat on the Fusion ticket is Mr. Greenbaum. An appeal to them to vote for a Republican is only wasted. On the other hand, an appeal to them to vote for another Democrat, to wit, Mr. Greenbaum, will doubtless be productive of much good. Why should not this effort be made? We all want to beat Van Wyck, and the surest way to do it in addressing Tammany men is to urge them to vote for Mr. Greenbaum, who is also a Democrat.

GEORGE E. MARSHALL.

New York, Nov. 2, 1901.

POINTS AGAINST MR. SHEPARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have in to-day's issue largely quoted the clergy on behalf of the anti-Tammany movement, and have given good and sufficient reasons why they cannot properly be in favor of any other. Let me call attention to certain things that have been the means of changing the opinion of at least one clergyman as to the honesty and sincerity of Mr. Shepard.

There are, I suppose, two or more ways of looking at honesty—one of them that of the advocate, who knows his case is an uncertain and difficult one, another that of the plain man who does not beat about a bush in questions of black or white, right or wrong. In the view of most of those who belong to the latter class, the manly straightforwardness of Mr. Jerome is entirely commendable, and I for one agree with him that it is not necessary to spare even a Mr. Shepard if his present course belies his past simple and straightforward methods. I heard Mr. Shepard in his St. Nicholas Rink speech, when he tried to make reply to the arguments of one he was good enough to call master. It was an interesting thing to see the open-mouthed wonder and admiration of the degraded looking Tammany men as they listened to him. They gave the impression of men delighted at finding a man who could use big words and fine sentences in their behalf. Their whole appearance manifested delight at a man, who, by intricate and acute arguments, based on evasion and hair-splitting distinctions, could present their cause in a halo of light, themselves as "the Democratic hosts," in a way that had never seemed possible to them before. Like men suddenly snatched from defeat and condemnation by the skill of a new argument maker, they seemed to be saying: "At last we have found a man, who can confound these reformers by harping even better than they on the same string, and under our auspices!"

If this condition of things is true, and it seems so to many an earnest man who reads or listens to Mr. Shepard, where is the honesty of the speaker? It may be self-deception, but it has needed too much bolstering to be called honesty.

Another evidence of the same trickery, though this time resting too much on a bad memory, was in the effort of the speaker to reply to Carl Schurz when he said that Tammany would throw Mr. Shepard aside in 1908 as a "squeezed lemon." Mr. Shepard, with considerable display of simplicity and hurt dignity, declared, amid great applause, "We are not voting for the Mayor of 1908. Attend to the present duty and let the future take care of itself." The astounding thing about this and "I am surprised" his opponents have not taken it up more to their strongest argument. Mr. Shepard himself made in his first speech against his opponents was that, even if they were elected for two years, it would only let a corrupt government in again at the end of that period more powerful than ever. So, he implied, your duty is to consider the future as well as the present. Is this not a sure enough sign not only of inconsistency, but of a mind driven pretty far afield for arguments?

I think it was at this point that some woman back of me exclaimed with enthusiasm: "That's a smart man, I tell you!" God deliver us from a merely "smart" Mayor, a man who can argue black white, thinking in the vanity of his soul that his own supreme honesty will make it so! If by intellectual somersaults a man can pander to the lover of smartness, I for one refuse to believe in him as an honest, God-fearing man. He is rather a dangerous demagogue.

Simple Christian honesty demands that Mr. Shepard answers some of the questions all honorable citizens are now anxious over. Christian honesty and manliness demand that a candidate shall come out openly and frankly and denounce dishonest efforts made to elect him. Let Mr. Shepard come out, as Mr. Low did, about the supposed Carnegie letter, and disclaim all such garbled and dishonest quotations as that put up in the street cars as the presumed opinion of Dr. Rainsford. To quote a man thus may not appear dishonest to the "legal" mind of a Mr. Shepard, but it does to a man who is not intoxicated by his own skill in word fencing. It is a great thing to be a clever man, but it is greater to be clear and straightford in honesty. No honest man will, if he can help it, say a thing which he knows will be interpreted one way by one man and another by others. This is just what Mr. Shepard is doing day after day this Fall.

Mr. Shepard attends the Episcopal Church. I am sorry that you report him as not going in the evening. Had he been in church a week ago Sunday he would have heard some words from bluff, honest, outspoken old St. Peter. Since you have quoted other Scriptural texts of late as applying to Mr. Shepard, let me add to the list. They are found in II. Peter, ii., 18-22:

"For when they speak great swelling words of vanity, they allure through the lusts of the flesh, through much wantonness, those that were clean escaped from them who live in error. While they promise them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption; for of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage. For if after they have escaped the pollutions of the world through * * * knowledge, * * * they are again entangled therein, and overcome, the latter end is worse with them than the beginning. For it had been better for them not to have known the way of righteousness, than, after they have known it, to turn from the holy commandment delivered unto them. But it is happened unto them according to the true proverb, The dog is turned to his own vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire."

Now I submit that, barring a little extra harshness in the last sentence, which I shall not insist on too strongly, every clause of this passage from the Bible in this day fulfilled. The great, swelling words of Mr. Shepard promising the people "liberty" have simply been interpreted by the licentious as a bid for further licentiousness. No one accuses Mr. Shepard of intentionally doing this; but it is done, and, being done, the result is horrible enough. If he is classed as "the servant of corruption" by the majority of good citizens of this great city, whose fault is it? Whose fault will it be?

A CLERGYMAN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

Thinks Mr. Shepard Can Destroy Tammany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see you are devoting all your energies to bring home to the people of New York the necessity of disintegrating the Tammany organization. In the event of Mr. Low's election, and granting that he will be successful in disintegrating Tammany Hall, what assurance have we that there will not be a recurrence of the introduction of blue laws and thus making possible the resurrection of Tammany in the next campaign? The issue against Tammany was equally marked in the campaign previous to Mr. Strong's election. But what happened after Mr. Strong's term expired? Tammany was more powerful than ever. Why? Because the additional restrictions imposed on the City of New York during Mr. Strong's administration enabled Tammany to exact more tribute than ever. Hence it is easy to deduce that the Republicans are primarily more responsible for the blackmail and corruption now flourishing in the city.

The cosmopolitan metropolis is overwhelmingly Democratic. Mr. Shepard is a Democrat. Under the circumstances I maintain that the lasting disintegration of Tammany can sooner be brought about with a Democratic Mayor like Mr. Shepard in the chair. And in the event of Mr. Shepard's election I firmly believe that that powerful organization must crumble to the dust between the honest finger tips of Mr. Shepard. The fact that Tammany was obliged to put at its head a man like Mr. Shepard shows the beginning of the disintegration of Tammany. But it is only a Democrat, of the type of Mr. Shepard, that can complete the destruction of Tammany beyond resurrection, or, in other words, Tammany once destroyed by the better element of its own party, stands decidedly less chance of resurrection than after its disintegration by a Republican administration.

CHARLES KRAMER.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

CALLS MR. SHEPARD A TRAITOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me strange that so easy-going a public sentiment exists in regard to Mr. Shepard's candidacy. Perhaps it is because his action so bewildered people that they have been unable to think straight. But now that the first period of astonishment is over, the facts ought to be discerned.

For years a great body of men, not in the majority, have been working laboriously to build up a civic spirit that should insist upon municipal government being administered with simple honesty and efficiency, regardless of National party affiliations. This year they succeeded in uniting so great a number of voters as to leave no question as to their being largely in the majority,

Letters from Readers on Various Timely Topics

A PLEA FOR PROTECTION TO HUMAN LIFE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Human life is held altogether too cheap and it seems that no number of horrible happenings such as the recent holocaust in Philadelphia will make any impression upon the property class, whose only thought is interest and profit. This immeasurable greed in this so-called civilization is simply hellish. No amount of sophistry will convince the most ordinary mind that safety from such horrors is impossible. So long as Legislatures can be bought, and every sworn representative has not only his price known, but carefully entered in a book by the professional lobbyist, no chance and no show will the masses of the people get for justice.

It is a painful state of things to the sensitive mind, to the mind that can raise itself up to higher and loftier thoughts than the uncompromising selfishness in our midst, that blots out all the Godlike attributes of man. Think of the agony of agonies these endless direful calamities cause to the fatherless, the motherless, the widow, and the orphan. Science can busy itself when the remuneration is adequate and capital cheerfully gives a pro quo quid to science, but is slow to respond when interest and profits are jeopardized. We who would change these hellish conditions are scoffed at and called dreamers and associated and classified as Anarchists. Yet summon Christ to our midst and ask him is this civilization His. Who would question the answer. I am not pessimistic. Let any humanitarian make a journey on the east side in New York, going through Mulberry and Baxter Streets and working his way up town. Let him examine the various buildings used as factories, especially those devoted to wood working, and he will be horrified at the perfect death traps by the hundred he will find. Buildings so dark you have to feel with your hands as you go; passageways so narrow that two cannot pass; hand rails so thin that the smallest pressure would break them; wooden steps, steep, rickety, of veritable kindling wood, so dry, and often covered with grease and varnish and oil, that would blaze so fiercely and so quickly that no human being could pass; windows blocked of access by machinery and material. These match boxes abound.

Nothing is done; statutes are laughed at; city ordinances a vapor. As it is always poor workers who are burned up, and plenty more can be got for the asking, who cares? As juries can be fixed to bring in "the will of God verdict," who fears? If a hundred landlords should be burned up or twenty at one time, the pocketbooks of the rest would open to make such laws as would eternally prevent a repetition, and the land would be filled with public meetings from one end to the other. What a commentary upon our progress on humanitarian lines! If a man deliberately kills another he very properly—if without friends, money, or influence—pays with his life for murder. If a man by the grossest carelessness and indifference kills a hundred of his fellows he may get a reprimand; he may even be charged with manslaughter, but if his pocketbook is well fortified he need fear nothing except a drain upon it.

Too soon do we forget the horror, avoidable, in our midst. Too little do we care for our fellow. Cain, like we, passed the matter over. "Am I my brother's keeper?" Yes, you are! You are responsible to God for your inhumanity and selfishness, and will surely be called to account. The cruel deaths in our midst caused by carelessness and utter indifference to the sacredness of human life, is one of the worst blots upon our civilization.

In a social state begot of individualism where the hellish competition, in the mad struggle not only for wealth, but for existence, exists, it is futile to prescribe a remedy. Until the entire social system is changed these things will continue. Thousands will go down in violent deaths. Thousands will starve inch by inch. Thousands will die early deaths from unhealthy occupations. Thousands will be stifled in the tenements for want of fresh air. Better the infant mortality rise from 90 per cent. to 100 in the tenement district than lives be spared for such results.

Jersey City, Oct. 28. HONORIS.

THE EX-VOLUNTEER'S STATUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your reply to the question of J. A. D. in to-day's issue of your paper, stating that a National guardsman who became a United States volunteer during the late war with Spain, but who failed to re-enlist in the guard after his discharge from the volunteers, had no legal military standing whatever, gives rise to serious possibilities.

It is claimed that a two years' furlough granted by the State to its volunteers at the time they enlisted as United States volunteers covers the case. When the State military authorities grant a furlough (temporary leave of absence from service) it means that the person the furlough is granted to is still under State control. Now, in the Spanish war the United States volunteer was under absolute control of the United States, and the State authorities had no control over him whatsoever, so the furlough was an absurdity.

A very serious question that arises, if the re-enlistment obligation holds good, is the present status of the ex-volunteer who remains with the guard regiment he originally belonged to but has not re-enlisted in. He is not legally a guardsman, and the fact that he has attended drills, worn uniform, &c., no more makes him a guardsman than it would make any civilian who saw fit to don a uniform without enlisting a member of the National Guard.

Such being the case, in time of riot, if the individual in question goes out with the regiment, he is carrying arms without authority, and if he injures person or property is guilty of a felony; further, he is amenable to the civil or criminal courts, only, and the military authorities would be without power to protect him.

REGULAR.

New York City, Oct. 30, 1901.

THE FOURTH AVENUE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do the people of New York understand what the Health Board and the New York Central propose to do with Fourth Avenue?

There being a perfect remedy for tunnel ills which will cost the wealthy railroad some millions, the Health Board ignores this and insists upon altering the tunnel so that Park Avenue shall be uninhabitable.

Can the New York Central Directors rest under the imputation that to save the cost of substituting electricity for steam as the motive power in the tunnel they are persuading certain officials or their proprietors to adopt measures which will inevitably make the tunnel a public nuisance?

What matters it if the Normal College, the Theological Seminary, the German, Hahnemann, and Presbyterian Hospitals, and the Catholic and other churches on the line of the avenue are rendered unfit for charitable and religious uses? What if hundreds of homes are made uncomfortable and unhealthy? It is a matter of indifference to the Vanderbilts and their railway interests, already accorded priceless privileges in the heart of the city.

When years ago there were fatal accidents every day on Fourth Avenue as the trains thundered along, the cry arose, "Sink the track and arch it over!" The Legislature intervened. The people of the State authorized a great gift to the New York Central. One-half of the expense of the improvement was imposed on the city—the larger half was paid by the city—and the parks were laid out on Fourth Avenue from Fifty-sixth to Ninetieth Street. Institutions were invited to locate on the beautiful thoroughfare. Handsome private dwellings were erected on and near the avenue. Costly apartments and modest tenements, sheltering a large population, line the avenue. The sunny sidewalks form the favorite promenade for the little children of the rich and the poor.

But the Health Board, seeing some benefit to somebody, in a concession to the New York Central, proposes to change all this and to disturb the parks dedicated to the people by substituting an open cut, after altering the tunnel so that all noxious gases shall be discharged into these homes and institutions, notwithstanding that a simple expedient, the adoption of electricity, will purify the tunnel and remedy all the mischief.

Why? When, several years ago, some unfortunate people were killed in the tunnel in a collision caused by inability in the smoky atmosphere to see the old-fashioned signals, the distinguished President of the company promised prompt attention to the remedy. The poor victims were too insignificant? Nothing has been done.

Meanwhile, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, London, Berlin, Paris, and other cities appear to have overcome all objections to intramural travel. But in order that travelers in a hurry shall gain ten minutes' time in a four days' journey, the rights of citizens of New York are to be trampled upon.

The City of New York will be called upon to pay heavy damages some day to property owners whom incompetent or corrupt officials desire to plunder that bankers and railway officials may move their private cars at pleasure from Forty-second Street to Morrisania.

The city is about to pay for damage inflicted on owners of lots abutting on the Speedway, shut out from access to the Harlem River, to which they are entitled.

When the question is presented to the courts upon petition of owners of property on and adjacent to Park Avenue, whose enjoyment of their property will be seriously jeopardized by the deprivation of light and air and by the noxious gases arising from the tunnel, it is possible that the remedy will be found in heavy damages to be paid by the city because faithless or incompetent officials have created a situation which makes the city liable.

Under Mayor Strong's administration Park Avenue was improved by grading and paving it with asphalt, so that it is a fine thoroughfare for vehicles and wheelmen. The surface being free from railroad tracks, private carriages and wheelmen are attracted. Under Mayor Van Wyck it is proposed to destroy the avenue.

Why not compel the New York Central to install an electric system of transit through the city south of the Harlem River?

E. J.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The indifference of New Yorkers to their deprivations of the rights accorded them, (in the streets of their city, by the laws, not only of the city but of the State as well,) and their consequent inconvenience and annoyance, has long been a surprise to citizens of other places. The present thought of this kind, in the mind of the writer, has been aroused by the outrageous and illegal invasion upon the public domain and its appropriation to private uses by the owners of the property at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, formerly known as "Delmonico's."

The law not only absolutely prohibits any erection upon the sidewalks, but the use of these sidewalks for any private purpose whatever, excepting for the sale of certain articles, few in number, from temporary stands, situated within the house line. It has become the custom for certain departments of the City Government to issue permits (under what influence it is not hard to imagine) for absolutely illegal work, and the beneficiaries under these illegal permits take their chances of freedom from trouble under the Croker rottenness and the courts presided over by Croker's creatures, as, for example, the manner in which the Pabst portico has been lingering in the hands of Tammany Judges, and derelict Commissioners of Public Works.

There is no authority vested in any official of the City Government by which he can issue a permit for any such erection as that which has been constructed at the old Delmonico building, and, while it has been done under apparent authority, it will not stand one day (should the election next week result in putting into office honest men) after the first of January next, if the new authorities do their duty.

One fact to which it seems to me too little attention is given by those now fighting valiantly for a restoration of the control of this city to honest men is that so many of the citizen, high in church and society, pronounced in their detestation of Tammany's blackmail, never hesitate to contribute their proportion of that blackmail when it is demanded, because it serves their purpose to be permitted to violate the laws, which they have no hesitation in doing.

Policemen, perfectly well aware that such erections are illegal, stand supinely by, witnessing the violation of the laws, in every action of the workmen employed, (and whom they should arrest,) speak away from their duty by crawling behind the "permit," which they admit has been issued illegally and has no power which they should respect for a moment. Would they remain inactive if they saw me rob a man and then present a permit from Murphy or Devery, which would be just as legal as that issued by the authorities for such constructions as those herein referred to?

A CITIZEN.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S GUEST.

LINCOLN AND ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much newspaper space has been utilized of late, particularly in the Southern press, in condemnation of the act of our President, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, in allowing a colored man in the person of one Booker Washington to sit at his (the President's) table. In the minds of the more conservative, however, this act only strengthens the feelings, and the admiration in which Roosevelt "The Man," is held. Of whom is he President? Some of the people, a part of all the people, or all the people? What are we do to with the nine millions of colored citizens, born under the Stars and Stripes, who by the act of the never to be forgotten Lincoln, enjoy the free air of liberty, enjoy the rights of citizenship and enjoy their rights and authority at the polls, side by side with their fellowmen? It is about time in this great and glorious free America, in this age of enlightenment, of advancement, and educational progress, that the fate of the colored man should be fairly and squarely decided on.

By the inviting of Booker Washington to his table the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt clearly and decisively has proved, although he has hurt the feeling of a few Southern editors, that there is a chance for every negro born under our flag. That the days of negro slavery are gone by; that the great and growing colored population must be placed in the ranks of the toilers for their own existence, and in honoring their learned and distinguished colored statesman he proves to them beyond a doubt that his Administration will in no way be found impeding their progress.

CHAS. SHERWOOD.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901.

RACE PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The more I read your most excellent paper the more I like it. It has become an indispensable part of our household. It does not only print all the news that's fit to print, but it has the courage of its convictions in that it speaks out in unmistakable tones on all matters of public policy.

I regard the editorial entitled "Two Friends of the South," in your issue of Oct. 20, not only timely, but masterly, and in every sense worthy of the pen that wrote it. It expresses the truth in a nutshell, and that, too, a great truth. Would that the South and the unwise critics of the President because he dared ignore traditions and customs to dine with a worthy citizen of color would heed the sound advice given them by THE TIMES. Wise words are these: "The South should be rejoiced that the President is ready to confer with a man so fitted to aid him in the policy which the South needs, and as to which he and Mr. Washington and many of the wisest white men of that section are entirely agreed. As to the time and place and manner of the conference it is no more the concern of the South than it is ours; that is, it is none at all." (THE TIMES.)

It is to be hoped and earnestly desired that the friction now existing between the two races may in some way be speedily and amicably removed. It will require both tact and wisdom to deal with this momentous question, and only such as possess these elements to the fullest extent should attempt either to advise or act in the matter. Mr. Washington is abundantly able and capable to do his part of the work. His success, however, will depend upon the amount of co-operation that he receives from those who ought to help him. His is a task in which he needs all the sympathy and encouragement that white and black America can give him. President Roosevelt no doubt was not unmindful of that fact when he so kindly extended to him the courtesies of the White House. All honor to the President!

W. S. SCARBOROUGH.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1901.

THINKS THE SOUTH SHOULD READ "UP FROM SLAVERY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorial this morning on "The South and Mr. Roosevelt," I would suggest that the best possible cure for such narrow, rectional prejudice as has been manifested in connection with the Booker T. Washington episode would be to distribute widely, as a tract, with a view to the enlightenment of Mr. Roosevelt's critics, the autobiography of Booker T. Washington, entitled "Up from Slavery."

I do not believe any one could read that remarkable book without edification and inspiration. Most conspicuous in its pages is the wisdom which Mr. Washington has manifested in his methods of educating his people—invariably insisting on industrial education as distinguished from mere book learning. It is also quite clearly recorded there that Mr. Washington is as averse as any of his white fellow-citizens can be to attempting the removal of the social barriers which exist between the two races as such. But it is also clear that he intends to do everything in his power so to improve and uplift his people that the racial distinction shall ultimately be the only barrier which constitutes the line of separation.

And, further, almost any one who is truly interested in philanthropic enterprises, and who is honestly striving for the betterment of his fellow-men, would consider a dark skin and consequent social ostracism a very small price to pay for the privilege of doing in his day and generation half as much real good as Booker T. Washington has accomplished!

There is nothing black about him but his skin, and probably Mr. Roosevelt invited him to dinner because he knew that the essential part of him, the inmost being of the man, was pure white!

FREDERICK MAURICE KERKUS.

Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 1, 1901.

Booker T. Washington and the Jubilee Singers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the recent Booker T. Washington incident at the White House, if those Southern editors who are rasping their sensibilities so much about it will only read the "Story of the Jubilee Singers," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, in 1883, they will feel less disgruntled and be more reasonable. The Queen of England and the nobility of that and other countries, as well as the eminent literati who entertained them at meat on sundry occasions, and praised their musical talent and the object of their work, have not been contaminated by the contact, nor lost social caste thereby. They rest in their beds.

Nov. 1, 1901. TAR HEEL MYSELF.

The South and Mr. Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very able and sensible editorial in to-day's paper entitled "The South and Mr. Roosevelt," expresses the opinion of all liberal and high-minded men and women of this great country. I am so well pleased with it that I intend sending quite a number of copies to my friends at home in the South, who, I am glad to say, do not agree with the disgraceful editorials of the Southern papers, which spoke so disrespectfully of our model President. I hope you win in your present fight for "Clean, upright City Government."

DAILY OUT-OF-TOWN READER.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

TREE PLANTING IN CITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most advantageous season for tree planting in cities has now arrived, and the Tree Planting Association recommends all residents who wish to set out trees, to arrange now. The work can be done from now until the ground freezes hard.

Most of the nurserymen have well selected trees, especially of the Carolina poplar variety, which has proved thus far to be the most hardy, symmetrical, and satisfactory tree for street planting. It puts out its leaves early in the Spring and retains them late in the Fall. Its branches point upward and not latterly, so that as the trees grow older the branches do not interfere with street traffic.

The association has given much consideration and care to the subject of properly watering trees, especially in view of the prevailing idea that asphalted pavements will prevent sufficient moisture from reaching the roots.

As a rule there is an abundant supply of water flowing along the gutters, and our association strongly recommends having a small hole, about one inch, cut in the curb-stone, slantingly, at its junction with the asphalt. If the cracked stone is placed in this hole the water from the gutters will reach the roots and will properly nourish the tree.

This plan meets with the approval of the practical nurserymen, and the cost will be trifling.

The association hopes that neighborhood clubs may be formed promptly on many blocks and streets, and that several thousand trees will be planted this Fall.

AN OFFICER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

THE ARGENTINE TREATY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be true, as stated in your special Washington dispatch of the 26th inst., that there has been some talk among the friends of reciprocity about dropping the treaty with the Argentine Republic. But it scarcely seems that such a proposal can come from any well-informed friends of reciprocity. Of course, the suggestion is made as a sop to our wool growers, whose opposition, I presume, is feared on the floor of Congress. But if this concession is made, is not the whole question thrown open again? And how are our agricultural interests to benefit? Argentina is an extremely fertile country, and wheat growing is now more profitable than wool growing. It is certain if the Argentine "estanciero" cannot raise wool profitably he will resort to some other line of agriculture that will enable him to reach a market. Wool growing has lately become unprofitable in the Argentine, and it is more likely to be encouraged than restricted by tariff opposition. In fact, it is well known that this industry was powerfully stimulated in Argentina by the Dingley bill, owing to the great rise in the American market of raw wool, which led to the entire Argentine stock of wool being purchased for our use in spite of the duty.

The further result was to stimulate sheep raising there with an eye to future American wool purchases. The ultimate effect has been an overstock of Argentine wool, which either directly or indirectly has affected the American wool market, and, in the present complicated state of industrial conditions, this result must inevitably follow every further attempt to coddle our wool growers at the expense of every other industry that may be favored by reciprocity.

Certainly, if reciprocity with South America is to be a permanent success, instead of a mere spurt, as has been the case with so many of our efforts there, we cannot afford to leave out so progressive and powerful a people as the Argentinians. No one who has recently visited that enterprising republic and observed the rapid development now going on, can doubt its preponderance in the commercial future of our sister continent. If the purpose of reciprocity with South America is to benefit permanently our commerce and manufactures, it would be the merest folly to leave the Argentine Republic out of our plan. Both for climatic and ethnological reasons the Argentine is bound to keep at the front of South American development. Buenos Ayres is already one of the great commercial capitals of the world, and its magnificent system of docks, its rapidly extending railroad system, and the general spirit of energy among its people, assure a greater growth in the near future than the astonishing development of the past few years. Nearly every European country is contending for the Argentine trade. The docks of Buenos Ayres are crowded with British, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other steamers—in fact, of almost every commercial people except the American.

In two months reciprocity there during the past year I did not see the American flag upon a single ship except a couple of our warships. Nor can the American flag be discovered upon the South Atlantic except upon our National vessels or upon an occasional sailing ship. This in the present condition of our commerce with South America and with the South American State nearest allied to us in climate, productions, and the general character of its people. The Argentinians, let me say, spring practically from the same blood as ourselves. Among their progenitors are not only Spaniards, but English, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, Germans, Scandinavians, &c., and the result is a hardy and industrious population that is gradually building up a great and prosperous State.

Of course, to any one with the most elementary ideas of political economy, it is known that the better producers a people are the better buyers they are. We have too long sacrificed trade to the silly idea that we must coddle some selfish specialty at the expense of every other interest in our multifarious National industries. Argentina is already a fine market for our agricultural and other machinery, electrical goods, paper of various kinds, oil, coal, cloths and textile goods, boots and shoes, household and domestic utensils, and variety goods generally, and it is absurd to suppose that this trade would not grow rapidly if fostered. The South Americans, especially of the educated classes, undoubtedly have a strong sentimental and practical tendency toward closer trade relations with us. If we desire to encourage this, as recent events would seem to indicate, it is beyond question that it would be a mistake to shut out such a powerful factor in the future of South America as the Argentine Republic, and to throw it into the hands of our real commercial enemies to encourage them in some of the undoubted plans for bringing that continent under not only the commercial but the political rule of Europe.

O. H. BENEDICT.

Ellenville, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1901.

AN EPISCOPALIAN'S DEFENSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," a visible ecclesiastical association, organized a hundred odd years ago, and the inheritor of certain things (and some things uncertain) from Scotch as well as English ancestry of prior existing visible ecclesiastical organizations, does not stand in need of any defense from one of its humblest members. At the same time, it ought not to be left under the opprobrium of the charges made against it by Mr. Clarence M. Lindsay in his letter in to-day's TIMES.

It is not often that so short a letter contains so long a list of incorrect and misleading statements. I ask your permission to select three of the most glaring for a few words of comment.

(1) He says, "The Episcopal Church is not Protestant, is not, and never has been." If Mr. Lindsay will read this Church's liturgy and its ecclesiastical history he will find that it is Episcopal in form in that it accepts the historic episcopate; and it is Protestant in fact in that it rejects by affirmative protest the errors of the Church of Rome. It protests against the mass and its twin materialistic sister, "The Real Presence," the supremacy of the Pope, and other things which differentiate the Papacy from the Church of the New Testament. Hence its name, Protestant Episcopal.

(2) He says that "She holds that there are seven sacraments, and holy matrimony is one of them." It must be assumed that Mr. Lindsay is not an Episcopalian, as he could not have been confirmed without stating his belief about sacraments, that there are "two only as generally necessary to salvation." There is not a word in the form "for solemnization of matrimony" which suggests that matrimony is a sacrament, and in one of the Church's articles there is a distinct protest that "five commonly called sacraments" are not to be counted as such. Matrimony is named as one of the five.

(3) He says: "A Church which holds * * * the Athanasian Creed is not Protestant, but Catholic." If he were a member of that Church he would know that 100 years ago it threw overboard that blasphemous statement of contradictory impossibilities, refusing by affirmative action to make it a part of its ritual. Belief in that creed is not required of any Bishop, priest, deacon, or layman. It is a thoroughly discredited statement of religious doctrine.

It is true that there is a band of disloyal members in our Church, who preach and teach contrary to her standards. But even they are obliged to admit that she is Protestant, and that is why they are trying to change her name. No man likes to be disloyal to the banner under which he marches, and as they will not change their convictions they are trying to change the words upon their banner. They have failed so far, and they always will, so long as her loyal members stand up for their colors. The name of our Church is as necessary as it is uncouth. It will remain necessary so long as the Church of Rome persists in her errors. When she ceases to persist our Church may properly cease to protest. Should the time ever come when the disloyal members of our Church outnumber the loyal ones, and as mutineers obtain control of the ship, the loyal men in the crew will have to remember that the function of a ship is to carry cargo. If mutineers get hold of this ship the faithful must transfer their precious cargo of truth to another vessel. In that event they will continue to fly the old flag, on which will be inscribed the old name "Protestant Episcopal."

JABEL.

New York, Oct. 27, 1901.

CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would appear from the correspondence columns of your last Sunday's edition that the doctrinal position of the Episcopal Church is very uncertain. This is doubtless due to the fact that even otherwise thoughtful men do not always make a distinction between the Church's teaching and that of some of her otherwise faithful clergy. Not every man who has been admitted to the holy ministry appreciates his responsibility to God and to His Church, and his obligation to teach only what the Church has received.

At the time of the great upheaval in England in the sixteenth century it was doubtless a question for a while, but only for a short while, whether a new Church would be established or the old reformed and its continuity established. Happily the latter alternative was accepted, and the old Church theoretically, at least, continued to be the Church of England, though we must acknowledge that in some parts of the realm she was sounder in theory than in practice, but this was due to the conditions created by her environment. Under these conditions, and after a long period of painful waiting, this English Catholic Church was transplanted to this country, and we thereby inherited an unlawful disuse of many things lawful, which continues in many places to this day, and have been a great hindrance to its progress and welfare. Its canon of the mass is essentially the same as is in use in every other part of the Church, whether East or West, and, therefore, we believe in the "real presence," as the holy Paul did teach, and all the Church in all the ages.

We protest against the Roman as we do against the Protestant interpretation of this great and important truth.

It is indeed a holy mystery like unto the doctrine of the holy trinity, and we shall probably not understand it until the beatific vision is revealed.

We say: "I believe one catholic and apostolic church." "I believe in the holy Catholic Church."

Are we in earnest when we utter these solemn words? Or are we only trying to deceive ourselves? We cannot deceive God. If the former be true, then as honest and true man we are bound to believe whatever the whole church teaches, not a part of it only, not such parts only as commends itself to our reason, but all of it.

We of the laity may not understand all of it, and, therefore, we may often say "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief."

Some if not all of the clergy might also make use of this prayer with profit to their own souls, as well as to the souls of the faithful committed to their charge.

Catholic Christianity is a doctrine to believe and a life to live. How easy to believe the doctrine. But how hard to live the life.

LAYMAN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1901.

Puzzled Over Dismissal of Oregon's Chaplain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on the Santiago naval battle cannot but recall the assertions made by the chaplain of the Oregon and his dismissal from his position because he left the ships. It seemed strange to me at the time that he could have been unfaithful in the matter, and this first knowledge that he was mainly retreat.

FLORENCE SPARKMAN.

New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

SOME AUTUMN PLAYS ON LONDON STAGES

"Iris" the Only New One That Appeals to the Intellect.

Is Powerful and Draws Well Even While It Displeases—New Burlesque of Sherlock Holmes.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Autumn theatrical term in London has not been thus far rich in promise or brilliant in performance. Excepting Mr. Pinero's cruel dramatic study of the downfall of a selfish, pampered woman, called "Iris," no new play making the slightest appeal to one's intellect has been produced. In the circumstances "Iris" secured a more cordial reception than it might have received otherwise, but it has not drawn great crowds, and its course up to the present has amply justified the people who have been rather vociferously declaring that the more cultivated London playgoer nowadays wants only clean, pretty, and sentimental plays.

In fact, Mr. Esmond's "When We Were Twenty-one," though the first half of it was received with demonstrative delight at the first performance, has been dreadfully handicapped here by its raw, vulgar, and silly third act. Without that superfluous interlude the comedy would have been enormously successful. The condemnation of Mr. Esmond's futile attempt to reproduce pictorially and somewhat dramatically the proceedings of one evening in a disreputable Supper Club was not more severe in print than it was in New York, but the public here (the kind of public Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin appeal to) seems to have taken a decided stand against the scene.

Goodwin, who is in excellent trim, and acting with his best skill, has even talked of having a substitute act written, but, as a matter of fact, the introduction of the Firefly and her vicious companions is entirely unnecessary. The play will undoubtedly have a considerable London run, and his term at the Comedy Theatre will not impoverish Mr. Goodwin, but neither will it materially increase his wealth, unless he finds before Spring a new piece of larger commercial value.

It is well to say, in passing, that the yarns about British antipathy to American plays and actors are purely imaginary. The exaggerated first night disturbances, always proceeding from a small band of regular habitués of the gallery, whose idea of their own importance is not shared by other folks, mean nothing at all so far as the ultimate success or failure of a play is concerned. Personally, I fancy this Gallery Club is a rather good institution, one that does no harm and might have a positively beneficial influence if the artistic and literary promise of the British stage were such as to justify the belief that a certain amount of harshly vociferous criticism would benefit it.

The British stage, however, so far as London is concerned, even more than the New York stage, is the provider of light, after-dinner entertainment for over-fed men and heedless women, and the commercial manager, doubtless, does the very best he can. As for American actors, no performer now in London is more popular than adroit, singular, unclassifiable William Gillette, whose "Sherlock Holmes" really crowds the big Lyceum, appeals half-humorously to the stalls and thrillingly to pit and galleries, and pleases all alike.

Other unquestionably successful shows in the vast wilderness of London theatricals are the musical "Kitty Gray," in which the placid charm of Edna May still proves irresistible, and the larger histrionic and comic talent of Evie Greene and G. P. Huntley are highly effective; the conventional but sprightly farce called "Are You a Mason?" which is well-known in New York, and the newest of the recent dramatizations of "Vanity Fair," in which Marie Tempest acts Becky Sharp at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The genuine dramatic skill lately developed by Miss Tempest is surprising to one who remembers her only in operetta, while her play has a not unpleasant bouffe quality not nearly as irritating to one who reveres Thackeray's master work as a strenuously serious attempt to put his creations on the stage has hitherto proved to be.

Farce and burlesque have enormous audiences in London, drawing the same kind of audiences as the higher-priced music halls, which are ever prosperous; but few of the new comic pieces are distinguished by novelty or ingenuity. "A Chinese Honeymoon," at the historic Strand, is a nearly formless conglomerate of song, dance, and antic, which serves to reintroduce Louie Freear in her old "slavey" garb with all her own bag of tricks. "A Tight Corner," at Terry's, is a very ordinary farce, in which Kate Phillips, a sound comedienne, who rarely gets a good chance, scores heavily as an amiable, purposeful cook, enamored of a preposterous burglar.

Of the more dignified new plays Mr. Carton's strangely invertebrate comedy called "The Undercurrent," which still holds the stage at the Criterion, is the most disappointing. It starts well, drags in the middle, develops clumsily one disagreeable scene between two quite unreasonable women, and finally degenerates into farcical nonsense. It seems as if Mr. Carton had made a play which could not be satisfactorily "worked up" in rehearsals, and had been gradually, and without a clear plan, changed to something else.

"The Mummy and the Humming Bird," at Wyndham's, on the other hand, is a surprisingly faithful example of the old-fashioned "well-made" play, considering that its author, Mr. Isaac Henderson, is comparatively a novice in stagecraft. It tells an ancient, theatrical tale in an ancient, theatrical way. It is as unlike life as the new Drury Lane melodrama, which, however, is at least pictorially "realistic." The elderly scientific husband, the foolish young wife, the elegant Italian betrayer, the humble Italian avenger, are all antique types. In the historic language of the stage, the piece "acts well," but the sympathetic charm and good resource of Lena Ashwell, one of London's rising actresses, might be exerted to better advantage in more reasonable stuff, while the acts of Wyndham and Robert Taber is merely wasted on such material. There may be a commercial future for this piece, but not in the expensive theatres.

So, to return in conclusion to "Iris." It is the one of all Mr. Pinero's later plays his warmest admirers are likely to treasure least in retrospect. Yet, technically, it is one of his adroitest pieces, and its interest is maintained to the last moment with unerring skill. Iris is a rich young widow, selfish, charming, much flattered and admired, whose elderly husband left her his fortune only on condition that she will never remarry. Of course, she falls madly in love with a penniless man. She lacks the courage to marry him, and also lacks the will to take the alternative course she has planned and wed a millionaire. She loses first her virtue, and then her fortune, and step by step she sinks into the abyss. The denotement of her traits is pitiless, but brilliant. She is unmistakably human, and so are her favored lover, the rascal who contrives her downfall, (and who is not a rascal without some cause,) and her foolish little cheerdog of a friend who blindly adores her and goes to ruin for her sake and in her wake.

There are a few trivial lines in the dialogue of "Iris," but generally the talk is direct and exactly expressive of the idea. Under the spell of the performance one sits breathlessly. Afterward he may say, he does not like the piece. It contains, to be sure, no such tremendously telling episode as that one saving scene of "Quex." But it is a better play than any but Pinero can write.

Fay Davis, who acts the heroine with tact, grace, and uncommon personal charm, but obviously insufficient power, especially in the pitiful closing scenes, the disingenuous but remarkably real and touching defense and appeal of Iris, would need the art of Duse to give it full effect—is probably as well suited to her trying rôle as any popular actress of the present hour would be. It is the fashion to say that Mrs. Patrick Campbell might have done Iris more effectively, but I doubt if she would have sounded the greater notes of this unfortunate's character so surely or lent so much subtlety to the portrayal in the earlier acts. Mrs. Campbell might have done more for the later scenes—and might not. Pinero probably knows his business. And one has never seen

When pain, or anguish, wring the brow
A ministering Angel thou.

The voluntary sentiment of thousands, whose sufferings have been relieved by our

OLD CROW RYE

The best Whiskey made in the U. S. It is sold straight.

Gold Medal Awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., SOLE BOTTLERS, New York.

Three Masterpieces Sent Free.

We will send, postpaid, to every reader of the New York Times who will mail us a postal card containing his name and address, two of the **best after-dinner speeches complete**, and the **most famous lecture ever delivered in America**, also complete. These masterpieces are printed on deckel-edge paper, and are bound in a handsomely illustrated booklet. They are taken from our "Library of Modern Eloquence," edited by Hon. Thomas B. Reed. Included with them is a splendid photogravure of Mr. Reed. We make this offer to send you these three masterpieces, **free**, in order to bring our "Library of Modern Eloquence" to your attention.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Miss Davis in her more congenial rôles is glad to have seen her in this, and note her rare gift of impersonation. E. A. D.

AMUSEMENTS IN LONDON.

A Clever Burlesque of Sherlock Holmes Runs at Terry's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—There have been no new plays lately except an exceedingly clever burlesque of William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes" at Terry's Theatre, in which, of course, the astute detective is proved always in the wrong, and the remarks of Dr. Watson's unseen wife, whenever the door is opened in the last scene, are positively disgraceful.

Mr. Gillette's play is one of the very few now running sufficiently well to justify travestying. Perhaps Henry Esmond's "The Sentimentalist," at the Duke of York's, which is a play full of fancy and pathos, but disfigured by some melodramatic extravagance, may turn out prosperously.

Hauptmann has finished a new comedy, entitled "The Red Cock," which contains two or three characters which figure in his "Der Biberpelz." It will be first produced in Dresden or Hanover.

The newest play in Paris is Maurice Donnàu's "La Bascule," a moderate success, which depends as largely on the brightness and audacity of dialogue as on plot, and turns on the ancient theme of deliberate adultery.

It is startling to learn that the Paris censor has actually found a play, announced for performance at the Théâtre Antoine, which he thinks is too immoral for license. Considering the kind of plays that have hitherto been acted at that institution, the wonder is what the new thing must be like.

Esther Wealliser sailed for New York this week, to appear in the United States in concerts and recitals. E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The copyrighting of "Monsieur Beaucaire" in England, which threatened to develop into a dramatic fight, has resolved itself into a comic chapter of cross-purposes and errors. The rival claimants for the copyright met for the first time this week and discovered, to their mutual surprise, that they were both actuated by the same motive and acting practically for the same parties. It transpires that Tarkington, the author of "Monsieur Beaucaire," asked the McClures to secure an English copyright. Richard Mansfield, who has been playing the dramatized version of "Monsieur Beaucaire," not knowing that Tarkington had taken this step, asked his brother, who is now in London, to do the same thing. Both Tarkington's and Mansfield's instructions were carried out, with the result that the two parties engaged in the curious race detailed in these dispatches Saturday, Oct. 12, during which they both produced the play at suburban theatres in the afternoon, leaving the question as to who began first undecided, but apparently only a matter of minutes. Now, of course, the race is almost a dead heat, but seems to favor Tarkington.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM CHANGED.

Cortlandt Street Exchange Adopts the Common Battery Plan Instead of the Magneto.

A change from the magneto to the common battery system was made last night at the Cortlandt Street exchange of the New York Telephone Company. The innovation involved the severance of wires connected with 9,300 telephones from the old switchboard and reconnection with a new switchboard of the common battery system which was installed last night. The transformation began at 8:30 o'clock last evening, and was finished about six hours later.

The new system is adopted for its simplicity, and because it saves much work for operators and bother for subscribers. Last night the telephone exchange was a busy place, men being at work testing the new switchboard, cutting off wires from the old board, and connecting them with the new. Shortly after 8:30 o'clock operators were at work on the new board.

The New York Telephone Company began putting in the new system in its various exchanges in 1898, and the Cortlandt Street exchange was the last to give up the old system, which has been entirely abandoned. The installation of the new system was the occasion of a reception, about 900 guests being present to watch the transformation.

DIED WHILE IN A CHURCH.

Peter Goldbach Expired in Front of the Confessional.

While awaiting his turn to enter the confessional box at St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church at Devoe and Olive Streets, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, Peter Goldbach, eighty-three years old, of 278 Maujer Street, was taken suddenly ill and died before the arrival of Dr. Blye of the Williamsburg Hospital. Death is attributed to heart disease. Goldbach was a widower, and lived with his daughter and two sons.

Goldbach entered the church shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and sat down in a pew near the confessional box to await his turn. When it came he started for the confessional, when Father Hoffman was in waiting, but before reaching the box was taken ill and fell on the floor directly in front of the priests' entrance. Father Hoffman hurried out and helped to carry the old man to a pew.

While waiting the arrival of an ambulance Father Hoffman administered the last rites of the Church, and the old man died a few minutes later. His body was removed to his home.

Stung by Bees, Boy's Death Results.

Nicholas Berels, four years old, died yesterday at his parents' home, 54 Grattan Street, Williamsburg, of erysipelas, which developed from being stung by bees while at a picnic in Ridgewood Park in the early part of September. The boy had been taken to the park by his parents

FOUR NEW PLAYS AT THE THEATRES THIS WEEK

First Production Here of "The Way of the World" at the Victoria.

At the Broadway Theatre Will Be Brought Out "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast"—In the Musical World.

Four new plays will be presented this week at the different theatres. Clyde Fitch's "The Way of the World," with Elsie De Wolfe as the principal player, will be performed for the first time to-morrow night at the Victoria Theatre, and the Broadway Theatre will furnish a production of the Drury Lane extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and The Beast."

"The Way of the World" was produced at Washington three weeks ago, and was received favorably. It is described as a modern play. The drama is in four acts, all of which take place in New York City. It concerns chiefly the conjugal misunderstandings of the Croydens, a couple of high social distinction. The scene in the first act pictures the West Drive of Central Park on an October morning. The Croydens are automobiling. They discuss the sacrifices they will be forced to make if the husband accepts the nomination for Governor of the State. Politics has robbed Mrs. Croyden almost entirely of her husband's company. Her time has been spent with a young man named Nevill, opposed politically to her husband, and she finds that a seriousness has developed which she did not at first imagine. Nevill has a wife, who loves him in spite of his careless treatment of her.

At the end of the first act Croyden still hesitates as to the Governorship, but is helped in his decision by a momentary jealousy of Nevill and accepts the nomination. Then comes a plot in the second act on the part of Croyden's enemies to defeat him in the election with a manufactured scandal concerning him. The domestic tranquillity of the Croydens is upset. Later Mrs. Croyden realizes how deeply she really loves her husband and scorns Nevill. He then helps along the political scandal against her husband, and undermines Croyden's confidence in his wife. This state of affairs culminates in the fourth act at the scene of the christening of the Croyden baby, and the fifth act closes the play on the night of a political celebration, when Mr. and Mrs. Croyden, having been reconciled, start off to Madison Square Garden to hear Croyden's final speech in the campaign for the Governorship. The cast:

Mr. Croyden	Frank Mills
Mrs. Croyden	Miss Elsie de Wolfe
Mr. Nevill	Vincent Serrano
Mrs. Nevill	Miss Allison Skipworth
Mr. Lake	Harrison Hunter
Mrs. Lake	Mrs. Clara Bloodgood
Mr. Sturton	Frank Andrews
Mrs. Sturton	Miss Jane Holly
Mr. Farley	Joseph Phillips
Mrs. Farley	Miss Florence Duff
Bishop Young	Franklin Hurleigh
Mr. Craft	Henry Stokes
John, the Croyden's motorman	Mr. Moore Butler, (Pearce)	Frederick Wallace
Maid	Miss Clara B. Hunter
Nurse	Mrs. Wright
Cook	Mrs. Drummond
Parlormaid	Miss Alice Campbell
Housemaid	Miss Laura Lane
Page	Master Wright
Butler, (Thompson)	Lester Keith
Footman	Ralph Theodore
Mrs. Berkshire	Miss Maud Thomas
Mr. Barnes	Donald B. Wallace
Mrs. Barnes	Miss Georgiana Pitcher
Miss Marcy	Sibyl Anderson

The first performance of "The Sleeping Beauty and The Beast" will be given to-morrow night at the Broadway Theatre, Klaw & Erlanger, the producers, promise that it will be one of the most colossal and beautiful extravaganza productions ever seen in America. The scene in the last act is said to be indescribable. It will show the Enchanted Crystal Garden, which is said to be bewildering in its magnificence. There is a palace of crystal composed of 33,000 pieces of Venetian glass, amber, white, and blue, and illuminated by 2,000 electric lights. There are also prismatic fountains. The Grigolatis troups of aerialists and forty Drury Lane dancing girls will be among the notable features.

The story is the work of two English librettists, Arthur Collins and F. Hickory Wood. It was adapted for the American stage by J. Cheever Goodwin and John J. McNally. Fred Solomon, J. M. Glover, and other composers have supplied the musical numbers. The production has been staged by Ben Teal and Marshall Moore, the latter of whom is the general stage manager of the Drury Lane. The curtain will rise at 8 o'clock on the evening performance, and at 2 o'clock on the matinées, which will be given on Wednesday's and Saturdays. There will be a special matinée of the extravaganza on election day. Of the 300 persons in the cast, the principals are:

King Bardout	Harry Bulger
Queen Spadia	Charles J. Ross
Lena	Joseph Cawthorne
President Petit	John Page
Doctor Squills	John Hyams
Imbarbus	Franz Ebert
Princess Beauty	Ella Snyder
Prince Charming	Viola Gillette
Malevolenta, a witch	Phoebe Coyne
Benevolenta, the Fairy Queen	Nellie Thorne
Lord Jocelyn	May Hengler
Flossie	Florence Hengler
Aigle	Nora Cecil
Reggie	Jane Whitbeck
Johnnie	Annabelle Whitford
Freddie	Nina Fitzwilliams
Namouna	Elsie Laue
Columbine	Susie Rusholme
Eglantine	Kathryn Colvin
Violet	Pearl Landers
Daffodil	Lillian Hudson
Mignonette	Kittie Norman
Jessamine	Viola Kellogg
Gwendoline	Myrtle Steele
Mariana	Susie Rusholme
Evelina	Pearl Andrews
Maudie	Lelia Lewis
Claudie	Virginia Voorhees
Dora	Anna Carr
Cora	Bessie Stanton
Nora	Maude Cummings
Spirit of the Air	Nellie Reed
Dash	Jeannette Mozar
Flash	Lillian Rice

On Thursday night Weber & Fields will produce their new burlesque on "A Message from Mars." "Hoity-Toity" will undergo many changes. The new burlesque is in two scenes. The first shows the interior of "Sparker's" home, and the second a section of Long Acre Square, with a transparent effect, disclosing the interior of a restaurant where most of the fun is centred. The musical numbers will include a chorus of newsboys, a double sextet, and a final chorus. Fritz Williams will burlesque Mr. Hawtrey's part. De Wolf Hopper will be the Messenger, armed with wonderful mesmeric powers, and Fay Templeton will be Minnie, the fiancé of "Sparker." Lew Fields will impersonate the tramp, while Sam Bernard will play the London policeman with New York ideas. John T. Kelly will wear skirts in the part of "Sparker's" aunt. Mr. Weber will be a man about town, with parsimonious ideas, and Lee Harrison will be seen as a hospital surgeon in New York. Other parts will be taken by Amy Angeles, Bonnie Maginn, Belle Robinson, and George Alf.

"Johannisfeuer," one of Sudermann's latest plays, will be given its first production here at the Irving Place Theatre on Wednesday night. The piece was first performed in Berlin a year ago, and has since been produced with success in nearly all the leading cities of the German Empire. The full cast will be as follows:

Vogelreuter, Domaine Proprietor	Otto Reimann
His wife	Meta Buenger
Trude, their daughter	Hedwig von Ostermann
Georg von Hartwig, architect, their nephew	Otto Ottbert
Hartikre, called Heimchen, foster-daughter in Vogelreuter's house	Hedwig Lange
Die Wesskainene	Hermine Warna
Raffke, assistant poacher	Adolf Zimmermann
The Inspector	Heinrich Habrich
The housekeeper	Lina Haenseler
A servant	Anna Sander

Annie Russell will begin her third New York season to-morrow night at the Lyceum Theatre. She returns with Robert Marshall's comedy, "A Royal Family," with nearly all of the original cast of last year. Later in the season Miss Russell will be seen in a new play which Clyde Fitch is writing for her.

Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum Theatre Company will begin the third and last week of their present New York engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night. When they leave the Knickerbocker Theatre at the end of this week they will begin an extended tour of the United States, which will continue until late in March, then Mr. Irving and Miss Terry with their associate players will return home to London. The plays for their last week here include "The Merchant of Venice," on Monday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinée; "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells" on Tuesday evening, "Louis XI." on Thursday evening, "King Charles I." on Friday evening, and for the farewell performance on Saturday night "Waterloo," for the first and only time during this engagement, and "The Bells."

On Monday evening, Nov. 11, Charles Frohman will present Miss Maude Adams in "Quality Street." This is a new play by J. M. Barrie, the author of "The Little Minister."

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The comedy drama, "Sunset Mines," will begin a week's engagement. Extra matinée Tuesday.

COLUMBIA THEATRE (Brooklyn)—The English melodrama "Lights o' London" will be revived by the stock company.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The naval drama, "The White Squadron," will be produced by the stock company. Concert to-night.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—By request, Mrs. Fiske will give a special matinée on Tuesday of "Miranda of the Balcony." The fiftieth performance will take place a week from to-morrow night.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Byrne brothers will begin a week's engagement to-morrow night in "Eight Bells." Matinée Tuesday. Concert to-night.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—"The Heart of Maryland" will be the attraction for the coming week. Extra matinée election day. Concert to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" has but two more weeks to stay. It will be followed by "Way Down East." There will be a concert to-night.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—J. H. Stoddart in "The Bonnie Brier Bush" begins the last week of his engagement.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern in "If I Were King" is playing to the capacity of the house at each performance. There will be a special matinée on Tuesday.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Hoyt's "A Tin Soldier" will be revived by the stock company.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The Rogers brothers will begin a week's engagement, with a special matinée on Tuesday.

DALY'S THEATRE.—The run of "The Messenger Boy" has been extended. Extra matinée election day.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" is playing to large audiences. Matinée Tuesday.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew continues his success in "The Second in Command." His engagement it is likely will be extended for several weeks. Special matinée Tuesday.

SAVOY THEATRE.—"Eben Holden" starts upon its second week. Election day a matinée will be given.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Large audiences crowd this theatre nightly to witness Charles Hawtrey's production of "A Message from Mars." Matinée Tuesday.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham's engagement in "A Royal Rival" will end on Nov. 30. Matinée election day.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—This will begin the fifth week of Daniel Daly's engagement in "The New Yorkers." New specialties are constantly being introduced. Extra matinée election day.

CASINO.—Anna Held in the costume of a boy will be seen as a new feature in "The Little Duchess," beginning to-morrow night.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"New England Folks" begins the third week of its engagement. Matinée Tuesday.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield's engagement in "The Auctioneer" has been extended indefinitely. Instead of the regular Wednesday matinée, which will be omitted, a performance will be given on Tuesday.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" still continues to fill the New York Theatre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett begins the third month of his engagement. He will give a special matinée of "Don Caesar's Return" on Tuesday.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Joseph Arthur's comedy drama "Blue Jeans," with all the original mechanical effects and new scenic equipment, will be revived. There will be vaudeville between the acts. "What Happened to Jones" will be the attraction at the Fifty-eighth Street house; also vaudeville. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre will have "Nancy & Co." as its principal card with vaudeville. The Twenty-third Street Theatre will have the Hanlons in pantomime, with the curtain raiser, "A Quiet Family." Concerts at all the Proctor houses to-night.

EDEN MUSEE.—A new and realistic wax group has been placed on exhibition representing the execution of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. It stands in the Chamber of Horrors and represents the execution room and dynamo room of Auburn Prison.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Cinquevalli will continue to head the bill this week, presenting new feats of strength and skill. Piccolo's troupe of lilliputians will be retained. Others on the bill are Nat. M. Wills, the happy tramp; A. O. Duncan, the ventriloquist; Ritter's troupe of trained dogs, Werner & Reder, the Todd Judge family, phenomenal acrobats: Hal Merritt, mimic and comedian; Whitelaw & Howard, the Hebrew and the Celt; the Zoellers, trapeze performers; Ozav & Delmo, comedy jugglers; Ada Arnoldson, the Swedish contralto, and many others. Continuous performance.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Mme. Leah, the giantess; Mme. Myers, the bearded woman, and a congress of fat women are the principal features in the curio hall. Johnson and Bayne, champion women bicyclists; Harry Allan's Punch and Judy, and the Ole Bombey theatre company are others on the bill. In the theatre a strong vaudeville programme is given.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Dewey Theatre Extravaganza Company will be the attraction the coming week, together with a vaudeville programme.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The bill includes Hurtig & Seamon's own big company. The programme is arranged in two parts, the first presenting an olio of star vaudeville features, while the second offers a travesty on the latest society craze, "Slumming," in which the entire company, consisting of forty people, is engaged. Many novel situations will be offered, and a number of new songs and dances introduced. Special matinee Tuesday.

NOTES OF MUSICAL DOINGS.

The following is the programme for the second concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9: Volkmann, overture, "Richard III.;" Lalo, concerto for violoncello and orchestra; Liszt, symphonic poem, "Festklaenge;" Beethoven, Symphony No. 7, soloist, Mr. Jean Gerardy.

The first morning musical of the Harlem Philharmonic Society will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 14, at 11 A. M. Mrs. Morris Black, Gwylim Miles, and Evan Williams will sing. Subsequent musicals will be given on Dec. 12, Jan. 16, Feb. 6, and April 3.

Edward and Carl Herrmann will give chamber music concerts at Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on the evenings of Nov. 9, Nov. 30, and Dec. 28.

Mr. Gregory Hast, the English tenor, reached New York on the Umbria yesterday for his first American concert tour under Manager Charlton's direction. Mr. Hast left last night for Milwaukee, where he is to sing to-morrow evening. He will be heard in New York later in the month.

Mlle. Eugenie Castellano, the young pianist, who appeared in New York some years ago, as a child protégé, has returned, and will give her first recital at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday evening, Nov. 11.

The principal number on the programme which is to be sung by Mr. H. Whitney Tew, the basso, at his initial appearance in this city on Monday afternoon, Nov. 11, in Mendelssohn Hall, will be Liza Lehmann's song cycle, "In Memoriam." Mr. Tew was the first one to introduce this work in London, and on that occasion Mme. Lehmann played his accompaniment. Mr. Tew will also sing a group of songs and arias by Handel, Bach, Mozart, Brahms, Saint-Saens, and Schumann. Also a number of modern French and English ballads.

The two piano recitals which are to be given by Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, in Mendelssohn Hall, on the afternoons of the 16th and 19th, will evidently be request recitals, if the many admirers of this popular pianist have their way. Since Mr. Wolfsohn announced these recitals a large number of pianists and students have sent in requests for Mrs. Zeisler to play certain compositions, and many of them will be considered, so writes Mrs. Zeisler to Mr. Wolfsohn, when she is making up her programmes.

The first of the two Hofmann recitals, which is to be given in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 23, will be Hofmann's four hundred and twenty-fifth piano recital since the beginning of his public career. On this occasion Hofmann will repeat on his programme several of the numbers which won for him instant recognition as a "wonder child" at his first appearance. The sale of seats for the Hofmann recital will open on Monday morning at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and the box office of Carnegie Hall.

Miss Augusta Cottlow, the American pianist, is to be heard for the first time in New York since her return from Europe, with the Paur Orchestra, in the Metropolitan Opera House, on Nov. 30, Miss Cottlow, through her manager, Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, has also been engaged to play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Chicago Orchestra, St. Louis Choral Symphony Society, and with the Brooklyn Young People's Symphony, which is under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch.

Charlotte Maconda, the coloratura soprano, will leave New York on Wednesday, Nov. 6, for a Pacific Coast tour in recitals and as principal soloist in several important musical festivals which will be given on the coast. She will open her season in Los Angeles on the 13th and will sing in all the cities along the coast, including San Francisco, closing her twentieth concert at Seattle. She will then tour east via New York, where she will board a steamer for London. She will make her first appearance in London at the St. James Hall on April 2 under the direction of Mr. N. Vert.

The Musical Art Society has opened an office in the Colonia, 20 West Thirty-third Street, (opposite the Waldorf,) where programmes and information can always be obtained, and where tickets will be on sale throughout the season. This will be the office also of the Young People's Symphony concerts.

Paolo Gallico's first piano recital will take place at Mendelssohn Hall on Nov. 12 at 3 P. M. He will play Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," Beethoven's E major sonata, Opus 109; Saint Saëns's caprice on airs from Gluck's Alceste, Chopin's ballade, Opus 47; a flat étude, and B minor scherzo, and pieces by Field, Raff, and Liszt.

George Hamlin, the tenor, will give two recitals in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday and Monday afternoons, Dec. 12 and 16. The programme of Thursday, the 12th, will be entirely made up of Richard Strauss songs. Mr. Hamlin is the pioneer Strauss singer in this country, if, indeed, he has not done more than any other foreign singer with Strauss's wonderful songs. He received a most cordial letter from Strauss himself, thanking him for the several recitals given in other cities.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company announces that the time for old subscribers to renew their subscriptions for the ensuing season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House elapsed on Saturday, Nov. 2, and that the subscription department for new subscribers will open in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday, Nov 4, at 10 A. M. The season of grand opera will consist of 44 performances, (33 nights and 11 matinées,) to be given during a period of 11 weeks, commencing Monday evening, Dec. 23.

Mme. Lehmann's First Recital.

Now that Mme. Lilli Lehmann is here and resting at her hotel until her first appearance, on Friday afternoon next at Carnegie Hall, interest in her recitals is even greater than ever, were that possible, and the audiences that will greet her will, undoubtedly, be among the largest of any of the concerts of this season. Mme. Lehmann's place in the affection of the New York public has never been taken by any other singer, and her old admirers are glad of this opportunity to welcome her back, and, according to all reports that have reached us from Europe, in splendid voice and health. Critics who have heard Mme. Lehmann sing in Berlin and in Salzburg during the past Summer have been unanimous in their declaration that never at any time in the past ten years has this great artist been heard to better advantage than now.

The programme of her first recital will fully display her great powers, as revised it follows in full:

"Die Allmacht," (Schubert;) "Intermezzo," "In der Fremde," "Stille Thränen," "Waldesgespräch," "Der Nussbaum," (Schumann;) "Arioso of Marguerite," from "Le Damnation de Faust," "L'Absence," "Barcarolle," (Berlioz;) "Du bist die Ruh," "Auf dem Wasser zu singen," "Die Sterne," (Schubert.)

Mr. Louis V. Saar's Concert.

Mr. Louis V. Saar's recital of compositions at Carnegie Lyceum, assisted by Miss Edith R. Chapman, will take place Friday evening, Nov. 8, at 8:30. The programme will be as follows: Variations and fugue, Op 29, which took The Boston Musical Record's prize, 1899; songs, "Thränen," "Sternlein," Op. 19, No. 1; "Der Schwur," "Liebesfahrt," "Gefunden," by Miss Edith R. Chapman. Piano solos: Prelude, elegie, Kleine romance, rhapsody, the composer at the piano. Songs: "Abends," Op. 16, No. 4; "Für Dich," Op. 24, No. 4; "Harfenmädchens Lied," Op. 14, No. 2; "Liebesmüll," Op. 24, No. 2. Miss Edith Chapman. Piano solos: Berceuse, Op. 22, No. 4; A la valse, Op. 25, No. 4; etude, Op. 28, No. 3; walzer, Op. 28, No. 1.

Miss Mary Hallock's Debut.

Miss Mary Hallock, pianist, will give a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock. Miss Hallock was born in Beyroot, Syria, educated impartially in English, French, German, and Syriac, and learned a number of Oriental dialects. Her progress on the piano in one of the French schools in Beyroot was so great that, upon the advice of Rustem Pasha, the then Governor of Asia Minor, she was brought to Philadelphia to pursue her studies under the direction of Maurits Leefson. Later on she went to Vienna, where she became one of the favorite pupils of the greatest of all piano teachers—Leschetitzsky. Her début was made under the auspices of the Symphony Society of Philadelphia. Since then she has played with such well-known organizations as the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra, the Kneisel Quartet, and many others.

La Grecque

The new model with long hips (not hip tabs) lengthens the waist, gives long, *rounded* lines over the hips and allows perfect freedom in walking.

The straight front and deep, full cut at top support the bust sufficiently to obviate the unwomanly motion of the extreme low cut, yet leave it free to develop as it neither can nor will in a stiff, high corset.

The stout figure is lengthened into shapeliness. The slender figure attains an added roundness.

VAN ORDEN,
164 5th Ave., between 21st & 22d Sts., N. Y.

STECK

THIS NAME is generations old, signifying during all that time the very highest standard in piano making

IT IS THE piano that appeals to the artist, critic, student and school, because of its superior tone quality, delightful touch and workmanship so perfect that its durability is astounding

NO OTHER PIANO is so generally reliable; no other so permanently satisfactory

PIANOS

WAREROOMS
136 FIFTH AVENUE
INTERESTING BOOKLETS Sent for the Asking

Bon Ami

Cleans and polishes the house from kitchen to parlor, pots to statuary, paint to mirrors. It is the finest cleaner made and will not scratch.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
10TH WEEK.....
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK:
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
Second in Command
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Mr. Drew scores a hit."—Herald.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK:
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
LAST WEEK
HENRY IRVING
MISS ELLEN TERRY
Monday & Wednesday Evgs. Saturday Matinée,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Tuesday Evg.—Nance Oldfield & The Bells.
Thursday Evg.—(Last Time) LOUIS XI.
Friday Evg.—KING CHARLES I.
Saturday Night, Farewell Performance | WATERLOO (only time) and THE BELLS.
MONDAY, NOV. 11,
FOR EIGHT WEEKS
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.
In absolute fairness to the great number of people who have already expressed a desire for seats for Miss Adams's first week, a perfectly clean box sheet will be presented when the sale opens next Thursday morning.
FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30.
3D CROWDED MONTH
☞Engagement again extended.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"Faversham was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—World.
"AN EASY VICTORY."—EVG. SUN.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. & B'way.
"Gosh'l Mighty Big Success."—Evg. World.
Evenings, 8:20. **EBEN HOLDEN.**
Matinée Saturday.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
In Her Great Success,
A ROYAL FAMILY
By R. Marshall, author Second in Command, &c.
MATINEES THIS WEEK
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY
☞Thursday matinées begin Nov. 14.
***During Miss Russell's season at the theatre she will present a new and original play by Clyde Fitch.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. Broadway.
Evs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
XTRA MATINEE TUESDAY
"Greatest Success."—Herald.
"Success Assured."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CHARLES HAWTREY
(His First American Appearance.)
and An Entire London Organization
in Richard Ganthony's Comedy Success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS
"EVERYBODY WILL SEE 'A MESSAGE FROM MARS' AND WILL LIKE IT."—N. Y. TRIBUNE.
MATINEES TUESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27TH ST. AND MADISON AV.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE TUESDAY.
ANOTHER PRISONER OF ZENDA SUCCESS.
***Mr. Sothern's engagement ends on Nov. 30th and cannot be prolonged. Seats for any performance secured at the box office.
MR. E. H. **SOTHERN**
(Management of Daniel Frohman.)
In the new 4-act Romantic Comedy-Drama written for him by Justin Huntly McCarthy, entitled
If I Were King
MATINEES TUESDAY & SATURDAY.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way and 24th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN, Mgr.
6TH GREAT WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours.
Mr. Harry B. Smith's Musical Comedy,
THE LIBERTY BELLES
Cast—Etta Butler, Sandol Milliken, Harry Davenport, John Slavin, Harry Gilfoil, J. C. Marlowe, Augusta Glose, and 40 others.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Have you heard the Popular Success? TAKE ME BACK TO —
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MANAGEMENT WM. S. SHUBERT.
FIFTH "CAPACITY" WEEK OF The Much-Talked-of Musical Triumph!
DAN DALY
WITH MISS VIRGINIA EARL AND THE GEO. W. LEDERER COMPANY IN
THE NEW YORKERS
Regular Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. TWO PERFORMANCES ELECTION DAY.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.
Madam Meyers, the Bearded Lady,

Leah, the Giantess.
Actual measurement, 7 ft. 6 in.
CONGRESS OF FAT LADIES.
In Original Cakewalk and Dance, Johnson & Bayne, lady trick cyclists; Allan's Punch and Judy; Snakes and their young. 40 other novelties. Theatre—Ada Jones, illustrated songs; Etting Sisters, Gorman & West, Lacy & Martel, John E. Drew, Siddons & Nelson, Tony Burnette and Edison Projectoscope. Sacred Concerts, Sunday. Two Big Companies—10 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Jacob Litt.....Proprietor
Beginning.....Curtain will.
TO-MORROW NIGHT RISE AT 8 SHARP.
Klaw & Erlanger's Production of the
DRURY LANE FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA.
TO-MORROW NIGHT | ELECTION DAY MATINEE
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY and the BEAST
SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD. 300 IN THE CAST.
Harry Bulger, Joseph Cawthorne, Charles J. Ross, John Page, John Hyams, Ella Snyder, Viola Gillette, Nellie Thorne, Jane Whitbeck, Nora Cecil, the Hengler Sisters.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
10TH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
***SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presents Victor Mapes's New Play,
DON CÆSAR'S RETURN.
Evgs. 8:30. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Nov. 18—Augustus Thomas's New Play, Colorado.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evs., 8:15. 25c, 35c, 50c
Matinée Daily (Ex'pt Mon.) 25c. | The White Squadron
Nxt wk, A Lady of Quality.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY and the BEAST
SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD. 300 IN THE CAST.
Harry Bulger, Joseph Cawthorne, Charles J. Ross, John Page, John Hyams, Ella Snyder, Viola Gillette, Nellie Thorne, Jane Whitbeck, Nora Cecil, the Hengler Sisters.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. & IRVING PLACE.
E. G. Gilmore & E. Tompkins....Props. & Mgrs.
A PICTURESQUE AND REALISTIC STORY OF WESTERN LIFE.
LAST TWO WEEKS
ARIZONA
MAT. ELECTION DAY
40 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE.
PRICES 25, 50, 75c., $1.
Regular Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Evg, 8:15.
EXTRA—
GRAND.... POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.
—SPECIAL BILL—
LADIES' PAN-AMERICAN MILITARY BAND OF 30 MUSICIANS AND OTHER GREAT ACTS.
PRICES 25, 50, 75c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday 2:15.
ONE WEEK. **NOV. 4** XTRA MAT. TUESDAY.
THE SEASON'S BIGGEST HIT.
The Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Company
WITH GUS & MAX ROGERS
in John J. McNally's Newest Farce,
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Nov. 11th—J. H. Stoddart in "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Mgr.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Engagement Extended Indefinitely.
"THE SAME OLD STORY."
STANDING ROOM NIGHTLY.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN PRESENT
Geo. Edwardes' London Gaiety Success
THE MESSENGER BOY
—WITH MR.—
JAMES T. POWERS
Cast includes MAY ROBSON, RACHEL BOOTH, GEORGE HONEY, PAUL NICHOLSON, JOHN B. PARK, HARRY KELLY, J. P. KENNEDY, GEORGIA CAINE, JOBYNA HOWLAND, FLORA ZABELLE, and 100 others.
***EXTRA MATINEE NOV. 5—ELECTION DAY

REARRANGED, REMODELED, REDECORATED. **VICTORIA** 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
BEGINNING To-morrow Evg. at 8:15
EXTRA ELEC. MATINEE TUESDAY.
***Elec. bulletins posted in foyer between acts.
GEORGE W. LEDERER PRESENTS
Clyde Fitch's New Modern Play, **THE WAY OF THE WORLD.**
WITH
ELSIE de WOLFE AND HER COMPANY.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
4TH YEAR. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
PRICES EVENING 25—35—50
☞FULL ELECTION RETURNS FROM STAGE TUESDAY NIGHT.
HOYT'S "A TIN SOLDIER."
Henry V. Donnelly as Vilas Canby the Plumber.
To-night—GRAND CONCERT—To-night
WEEK OF NOV. 11TH,
MARIE WAINWRIGHT in EAST LYNNE

CASINO B'way, 39th St. Sire Bros., Mgrs.
Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. Only.
RECORD BREAKING AUDIENCES PROVE THE PUBLIC VOTE
ANNA **HELD**
In F. Ziegfeld, Jr.'s, Production,
THE LITTLE DUCHESS.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Charles A. Bigelow and all Star cast.
Handsomest Chorus Ever Organized.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tuesday and Sat. at 2:15.
"A Feast for Lovers of Good Art."—Eve. Journal.
SEVENTH WEEK OF
MRS FISKE
In the play by Anne Crawford Flexner, (Founded on the novel by A. E. W. Mason,)
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
Seats Four Weeks in Advance.
SPECIAL MATINEES ELECTION DAY.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Thurs. Eve., Nov. 7.
Recitals of Compositions of
LOUIS V. SAAR.
Assisted by EDITH R. CHAPMAN.
Reserved Seats at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES

23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AVE.
Low Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c
SUNDAY CONCERT
1:30 TO 10:30 P. M.
CONTINUOUS.
Al Leech, and the Three Rosebuds
Frederick V. Bowers,
The 4 Cuttys,
Jules & Ella Garrison,
25—Others—25
TO-MORROW.
ALL STAR CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE
The FLORENZ Troupe,
THE HANLONS.
15 BIG ACTS 15.

5TH AVE. 28TH ST. & Broadway.
B'way's only Popular Prices, 25c.50c.
SUNDAY CONCERT
2 TO 10:30 P. M.
CONTINUOUS.
Gertrude Haynes,
15 Boys Choir,
Lefebre Saxaphone Quartet,
Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry,
25 Others 25.
TO-MORROW.
GRAND SCENIC REVIVAL.
BLUE JEANS.

58TH ST. NEAR Third Ave.
LOW RATES. Aft., 15, 25c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c.
SUNDAY CONCERT
2 to 10:30 p.m. Continuous
HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM BAND,
50—BOYS—50,
BERT COOTE & CO.
25—OTHERS—25.
TO-MORROW.
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES."
ROARING COMEDY.
BIG VAUDEVILLE.
LAUGHING SHOW.

125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AVE.
LITTLE Aft., 15, 25c
PRICES Eve. 15, 25, 50c
SUNDAY CONCERT
2 TO 10:30 P. M.
CONTINUOUS.
CHARLES WAYNE,
ANNA CALDWELL,
Arthur Buckner,
BIANCA LYONS,
25—Others—25.
TO-MORROW,
Nancy & Co.
Great Daily Comedy.
SPLENDID REVIVAL
GREAT COMPANY.
Vaudeville A ways.

Election Day—Grand Continuous Performances, Noon to 11 P. M. ELECTION RETURNS READ FROM STAGE

KEITH'S

Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
LAST WEEK OF CINQUEVALLI. Astonishing Miraculous Feats.
Piccolo's Lilliputians
NAT. M. WILLS,
HAL MERRITT,
Ritter's Dogs
A. O. DUNCAN.
BIOGRAPH.
Tod Judge Family
30—BIG ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. & 50c.
***ELECTION RETURNS READ FROM STAGE TUESDAY EVENING.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
REALISTIC LIFE-LIKE GROUP.
CZOLGOSZ
ELECTROCUTED IN THE CHAIR.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA AND VOCAL SOLOISTS.
PRESIDENT McKINLEY LYING IN STATE.
TO-MORROW AND ALL THE WEEK, MAJILTON THE FUNNY MAN.

BIJOU Broadway & 30

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

American Exchange National Bank.

National Bank of Commerce.

Bank of the State of New York.

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. No. 1904—Cortlandt.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
55 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MAIN OFFICE, 44-46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est. { Consolidated Stock Exchange } 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
84 New St., & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: { Consolidated Stock Exchange. { N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2383 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

L. J. McCORMACK & CO.,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Tel. No. 634 Cortlandt.
TEMPLE BAR BUILDING—Brooklyn.
Tel. No. 3578 Main.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3,078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

Dominick & Williams,
49 WALL STREET,
WILL TRADE IN
Illinois Central Rights,
Chic., Burlington & Quincy
STOCK & CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

If you are interested in Western Stocks, Bonds, and Securities, or contemplate purchasing, you will make money by writing fully to
The Kendrick Promotion Co.,
730 to 736 Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

OFFERING OF TREASURY STOCK

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPLETING FINAL PAYMENTS ON MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AT PICACHO, CALIFORNIA

(Builders Colorado Iron Works, Denver,)

AND ON FIVE MILES OF RAILROADS BEING BUILT FROM THE MINES TO THE MILL.

THE CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.

offers 30,000 shares of Treasury stock at par—

$5.00 PER SHARE FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

The stock is a first lien upon all property of the company—there are no preferred shares or bonds

The company owns the entire Picacho group of mines, the largest low-grade gold properties in the United States, together with mill site and land on the Colorado River.

There is blocked out ready to be mined and milled over 14,000,000 tons of ore. Expert mining engineers place the value of the ore at over $3.50 per ton, and cost of treating same less than $1.00 per ton. Wade & Wade, Assayers, Los Angeles, California, in making final mill tests, September, 1901, on average samples of ore from all workings, certify to cyanide extraction of 94½ % in gold, after 48 hours' treatment. This is a remarkable recovery and shows that the ore is the best in the country for cyaniding.

THE COLORADO IRON WORKS CO. IS BUILDING A MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT OF A GUARANTEED DAILY CAPACITY OF 1,000 TONS. THIS PLANT IS TO BE IN FULL OPERATION BY MARCH 1ST, 1902, AND WILL BE THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The company is constructing 5 miles of railroad with sidings from the mines to the mill on the Colorado River, to be completed by January, 1902, and has purchased all materials and rolling stock for the same.

WITH THE ABOVE PLANT IN OPERATION THE MONTHLY NET PROFIT SHOULD BE OVER $65,000, RETURNING IN DIVIDENDS 15 % UPON THE ENTIRE CAPITAL. THIS IS A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE BASED UPON THE LOWEST GRADE OF ORE.

The management of the company is in the hands of experienced mining and business men, who firmly believe that the California King Gold Mines Co. owns one of the most valuable gold properties in the United States, with ore reserves practically inexhaustible, and that the dividend returns from the start of the plant will be large and continuous, and unhesitatingly recommend the purchase of this stock as a profitable investment for large and small capital.

DIRECTORS:

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nev.,
JACOB. E. RIDGEWAY, Pres. Quaker City Nat. Bank, Philadelphia,
JAMES B. GRANT, Denver, Col.,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Philadelphia,
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, Pres. Hamilton Trust Co.,
ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, Chairman State R. R. Commissioners,
SENATOR R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D.,
STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C., publisher and mine owner,
S. W. DORSEY, New York,
WILLARD TELLER, Attorney, Denver, Col.,
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR., Binghamton, N. Y., Director Binghamton Trust Co.

Application will be made to list the stock on the Boston Exchange when the issue is subscribed. For full information address,

CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.,
32 Broadway, New York.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

Our New Uptown Office.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.
We will be pleased to have the uptown traders call at our new office in the
BAUDOINE BUILDING,
1181-1183 Broadway,
S. W. Cor. 28th St.
Every facility to satisfactorily handle your business.

Write or call for a free copy of our 400 page clothbound, illustrated "GUIDE TO INVESTORS," and "DAILY MARKET LETTER." Both of value to either investors, or speculative marginal trader.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO,
Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
GREATER NEW YORK BRANCHES:
1118-1183 Broadway, cor. 28th St.; Temple Bar, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire st. Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.; 640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WALL STREET, BY THE BACK DOOR.
HOW STOCK GAMBLERS MAKE MONEY.
HOW DEALS ARE WORKED.
HOW LAMBS ARE SHEARED.
INSIDE FACTS MADE PLAIN.
By
THOMAS D. RICHARDSON,
Illustrations by DAVENPORT.
Silk Cloth. Gold Stamping.
Price ONE DOLLAR.
WALL STREET LIBRARY PUBLISHING CO.,
9-15 Murray Street, New York.

$48 PROFIT MADE
by our safety plan on a capital of $100 in one week. A legitimate speculative proposition. References. Write for circular.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
17 Park Row, New York City.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Stock and bond holders and investors in Erie securities will receive free of charge upon application a valuable Table of Contents of Mott's Great History of Erie from 1832 to 1901. Address Publishing Department Erie History, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Dividends.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. Of BODIE, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 24, 1901. DIVIDEND No. 103, of TEN CENTS A SHARE, is payable here, and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, Nov. 21st. Books close Nov. 7th.
J. W. PEW, Secty.

Meetings and Elections.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, Nov. 7, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM S. PEOPLES, Secy.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, accounts due the firm of FERGUSON & BATES to be paid to L. L. FERGUSON, 155 Broadway, New York, who shall conduct the business in the future.
L. L. FERGUSON,
F. A. BATES.

JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO.
THE FIRM OF JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO., composed of John S. Ascough and James Frederick Calhoun, was dissolved by mutual consent as of October 25th, 1901. Mr. John S. Ascough succeeds to the business and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. JOHN S. ASCOUGH.

Lost and Found.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 341,890 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Bankbook No. 120,068, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Reward, $50; lost, lady's gold watch; case number, 36,989; diamonds, rubies, and sapphire star; monogram, A. E. L.; husband's photograph inside case; return to Mrs. A. E. Lord, 16 Marguerite St., Bayonne, N. J.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Garfield Tea Company of Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Dr. Emmet Densmore, Dr. Helen Densmore, and C. G. Painter of Brooklyn.

The Klamath Placer Mining Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. D. Held, H. C. Conkling, and James Boiles of New York City.

Twentieth Century Acetylene Company of Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—Frank R. Roberts, Joseph B. Roberts, and James A. Roberts of Buffalo.

International Dash and Fender Machine Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. Beverhart, R. L. Stedman, and P. F. W. Ruther of New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The American District Telegraph Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Herbert D. Bennett, Gansey R. Johnston, and K. K. McLaren.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 2.—The following charters were issued in Dover to-day:

The Electrograph Company of America; capital, $1,000,000; to manufacture and sell appliances and instruments for the transmission by electricity of fac similes of writings, pictures, drawings, maps, and other designs. Its main office will be at Cleveland, Ohio. The company organized here to-day, electing these Directors—W. E. Bemis, New York; E. H. Bourne, Cleveland; John F. Taylor, Chicago; F. B. Squire, Cleveland; Charles R. Huntley, Buffalo; Frank Martin, New York; Addison C. Thomas, Chicago; H. R. Palmer, Cleveland; C. M. Palmer, New York; W. H. K. Rose, Cleveland; Irving W. Durfree, Detroit.

Plastic Metallic Packing Company of Salem, N. J.; capital, $250,000.

Salem Lumber Company of Salem, Ohio; capital, $25,000.

RECEIVERS FOR SILK COMPANY.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court for this district has appointed Theophilus King of Quincy and Edmunds Putney of New York receivers of the Eureka Silk Company, which has offices in this city and a factory at Canton.

The appointment was made upon the petition of William Ryle & Co. of New York, creditors to the amount of $120,000. The liabilities of the company are $390,000, of which $385,000 is owing on notes and $5,000 on incidental bills and accounts not yet rendered. The value of the assets is not known.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 2	354,535
To date this year	231,346,492
Corresponding date last year	92,928,596

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 2	$2,076,300
To date this year	$837,820,720
Corresponding date last year	$398,288,560

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4⅝ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4⅝ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Sugar	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Pere Marquette	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pere Marquette 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Dist. of Am.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	⅝	St. Law. & Ad.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Illinois Central	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Int. Pump	⅝	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	1½
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Kan. & Mich.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Lake Erie & W.	½	Union Pacific	1½
Minn. & St. L.	¼	U. S. Steel	⅛
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	⅛
Mo., K. & T.	⅛	Wheel. & L. E.	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Lake E. & W. pf.	½
Am. Ice	⅛	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Ice pf.	1¼	Michigan Central	2
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Cent. pf. N. J.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅝	People's Gas	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Rutland pf.	4
Del. & Hudson	⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs., small	2½
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	1	Roch. & Pitts. con. 6s	1
Chi. & Alt. s. f. 6s.	2	St. P. & N. P. 6s.	1½
F. & P. M., Ft. H. & W. D. 1st 5s	1	Tor., H. & Buff. 1st 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1	Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There was little life to yesterday's market and practically no significance in the dealings until the last fifteen minutes, when substantial strength developed under the lead of Union Pacific, which was bought by interests identified with the property. Elsewhere, the Vanderbilt group excepted, professionals were almost wholly in control, and they were apparently not disposed to do much one way or the other. In the early trading every one waited for the bank statement; while when that had been published—showing nothing more nor less than had been expected in view of the gold exports, surplus reserves decreasing $4,230,375—the same non-committal disposition for the most part developed, bears not venturing to sell short and bulls not caring to extend their commitments appreciably.

A few special features showed good strength, notably Union Pacific, already referred to, and the Vanderbilt issues under the lead of the Nickel Plate's Baltimore and Ohio, Southern Railway preferred, Manhattan, Pressed Steel Car issues, St. Louis and San Francisco shares, and United States Steel. On the other hand, decided weakness developed in People's Gas on Western selling, while Amalgamated Copper was rather heavy on what was declared to be Boston selling.

The strength of the Vanderbilts was on the persistence of the talk that the readjustment plans are nearly completed; Pressed Steel Car issues were bought because of the very large business now being done by the company; in respect to Baltimore and Ohio and Southern Railway preferred there was talk of an increased dividend in each case, and the Steel stocks advanced on syndicate buying.

UNION PACIFIC.

The best buying that has appeared in Union Pacific in some weeks was that which yesterday advanced the stock nearly two points. It came, so the Street understands, largely from banking interests identified with the property, the buying being said to be in anticipation of the Northern Pacific settlement, and on the belief that Union Pacific will thereby be materially benefited.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

The weakest stock on the list yesterday was People's Gas, which broke more than two points from the high figure of the day. The decline was on selling, largely for Western account, and was merely a continuation of the sales which have been more or less in evidence ever since the Chicago tax case decision against this and other Chicago corporations.

THE COPPER SITUATION.

Discussing the copper situation D. Houston & Co. in their regular monthly circular say:

Notwithstanding the efforts to develop a lower market tendency for copper the tone ruled steady throughout the past month, and a fairly large business was done at full prices. Lake copper has sold at 17 cents, and the controlling interests are apparently determined not to offer copper below the present range of prices under existing circumstances. The dominant current influence has been aimed at maintaining the stability of the market, and there are now no indications that an immediate change in the attitude of sellers is probable. Of course, should events make it necessary, a new policy might be tried.

Recent trading of good volume, as reported, has been a feature, and a renewal of active buying is anticipated when manufacturers will have to re-enter the market for liberal supplies. The habit of consumers at present is not to buy too far ahead, and as they have not been anxious to stock up beyond near-by requirements, purchases of copper lately have been for the most part restricted to actual necessities. Nevertheless, the brass and copper mills of this country are actively engaged, and are operating on a liberal scale. Domestic consumption of copper is large, and the home demand this year has been of an excellent character. The foreign outlet does not show decided evidence of expansion, and the movement to Europe must increase before the statistical position will be satisfactory on this side of the Atlantic.

International interest in copper is tuned up to a high pitch, and every development is watched with the keenest eagerness to discover, if possible, a clue to the future trend of the copper situation. The problem of dealing with the surplus until it can be absorbed is therefore of prime importance, and upon its solution the future of the market largely depends. Without minimizing the importance of this aspect of the situation, it should be remembered that a stock say of 60,000 tons, in this country, and 22,500 tons in Europe, hardly meets three months' requirements of the two hemispheres. A return to the prosperous conditions of last year in Europe, and a continuance of present conditions in this country, would soon produce a great change.

A portion of the influential press have written in a pessimistic strain regarding the present position of copper, thereby causing a crystallization of bearish sentiments, which are sometimes taken at more than their par value, especially in speculative quarters. But little definite impression has been made on market values for copper in this country thereby. The stock Exchanges where the copper shares are traded in have come under the spell of the numerous rumors regarding copper. The spot supply of copper outside of that in the hands of the leading holder is small, and the sold-up condition of several producers has brought competition for early delivery down to a narrow compass.

BUFFALO-PITTSBURG ROAD BONDS.

The following circular has been sent to the holders of common and preferred stock of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company:

The holders of the outstanding $1,000,000 debenture bonds have offered to reduce the interest on them from 5 to 4 per cent. per annum, provided they are made convertible into common stock of the company at par, subject to the following conditions: Bondholders desiring to exercise this right to give the company thirty days' notice in writing, and the conversion to take place on any semi-annual interest day; all or any of such bonds to be redeemable, at the option of the company, on any interest day, at a premium of 2½ per cent.

The Board of Directors approve of accepting this offer, and further recommend that the balance of $2,000,000 debenture bonds authorized by the stockholders on March 27, 1897, be made convertible and redeemable on the same terms; these bonds, when issued, to be offered for subscription to the stockholders of the company.

The question of accepting these recommendations and of authorizing an increase of the common capital stock of the company by an amount of $3,000,000 will be submitted to the stockholders at special meetings to be held at the office of the company, 36 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M., Monday, Nov. 18, and at the office of the company in Ridgway, Penn., at 1 P. M. on Thursday, Nov. 21, 1901.

Pocahontas Coal Co.'s Land Deal.

Announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday that the Pocahontas Coal Company has completed its land purchases by taking up options, on some 70,000 acres. This, with the 230,000 acres acquired last week, gives the company fully 300,000 acres, together with railroad franchises and other concessions, some of which are declared to be especially valuable.

Salt Trust Scheme's Progress.

Announcement was made yesterday that the consolidation of the several salt interests under the plan of the International Salt Company is practically assured because a majority of the stock of the Retsof Mining Company has been deposited, as has nearly all of the stock of the National Salt Company.

Purchase of Government Bonds.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $53,461.47 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $52,020, in accordance with Secretary Gage's action in resuming the purchase of bonds.

American Linseed Oil Co.'s Affairs.

It was announced yesterday that ex-President Guy G. Major is to be made temporary manager of the American Linseed Oil Company because of the reported ill-health of Vice President Bowers.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—All departments on the Bourse to-day were well supported, but the market was inanimate. Turks were favorably influenced by the sailing of the French fleet for Turkish waters. Rio Tintos advanced on the reported decrease in the copper stock. De Beers were firmer. The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 80c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 11c. for choice. Spanish fours, 70.20.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—There was an absence of speculative business on the Boerse to-day, although high-class securities were in demand. Locals were neglected. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were firm, in sympathy with New York and London. Mines improved on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Money loaned to-day at the Clearing House at 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 10 cents discount. Exchanges, $30,660,406; balances, $2,715,908. Call money is loaning at from 3 to 3½ per cent., with the latter figure the more general rate. Time money is a trifle firmer. The market for business paper is quiet, with 4½ per cent. Mill paper is still quoted at 4 per cent. The stock market was fairly active to-day. Massachusetts Electric was the feature, and on the best of buying lifted from 36½ to 37⅞, finishing at 37¼. Rutland preferred was still under pressure, and broke 2½ points more, to 90½, with, however, an excellent buying on the decline. The trading in Union Pacific and a good demand for the Steel shares were also noteworthy incidents of the day's business. Complete transactions were as follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
111	Atchison pf.	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
4	Boston & Lowell	244	244	244
20	Pere Marquette	89	89	89
1,350	Rutland pf.	102	99½	99½
2,333	Union Pacific	103⅛	101⅞	103⅛
10	Union Pacific pf.	89½	89½	89½
10	West End	94½	94½	94½
19	West End pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾

TELEPHONES.

130	Am. Tel. & Tel.	158½	158	158
3	Cumberland	133⅛	133½	133½
186	Erie	23	22	22
2	N. E.	132½	132½	132½

ELECTRICS.

2,051	Massachusetts	37⅞	35⅞	37¼
105	Massachusetts pf.	94⅜	94	94

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼
252	Am. Sugar	118½	117⅝	117⅝
26	Am. Sugar pf.	116½	116⅜	116½
15	Am. Woolen pf.	77	77	77
230	Dom. Iron & Steel	30	30	30
20	N. E. Gas & Coke	4½	4½	4½
10	Planters' Compress	16	16	16
6	Pullman	218½	218½	218½
1	United Fruit	82½	82½	82½
122	Un. Shoe Machine	42	42	42
7	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
406	U. S. Steel	42	41⅝	42
295	U. S. Steel pf.	92	91	91⅝

MINING.

25	Alloues	5	5	5
1,250	Amalgamated	86⅞	86	86½
100	Arcadian	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Atlantic	36	36	36
30	Baltic	42	42	42
100	Bonanza	1-16	1-16	1-16
18	Calumet & Hecla	660	660	660
100	Centennial	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
50	Cochiti	4	4	4
750	Copper Range	61½	60½	60½
25	Isle Royale	23½	23	23
70	Mass.	24⅝	24½	24⅝
10	Mayflower	4	4	4
20	Michigan	14	14	14
200	Mohawk	42	41⅝	41⅜
400	Mont. Coal & Coke	4	4	4
220	Old Dominion	27	26⅜	26⅝
215	Parrot	37⅛	37	37⅛
150	Phoenix	6	6	6
50	Rhode Island	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
660	Santa Fé	4⅛	4	4
8	Tamarack	283	283	283
62	Trinity	25½	25	25½
70	United States	16	15⅞	16
255	Utah	23½	22	23½
50	Wolverine	58	58	58
100	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 13⅛ bid, 14½ asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—New York exchange was at 20 cents discount to-day. Rates for call and time loans, 4½ per cent. Lake Street Elevated was the strongest thing in the local market to-day, advancing about a point over recent quotations. The rest of the market was merely a repetition of that of yesterday. Tin Can was active, but soft, the common selling at 15⅞ and the preferred at 64½. Insiders appear to be wholly indifferent to the course of the quotations. At any rate, there are no signs of support from that quarter. It is known, however, that insiders continue to advise their friends to hold on. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,315	American Can	18⅜	17⅝	17⅜
515	American Can pf.	65	64½	65
10	American Radiator pf.	116	116	116
200	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	53¼	53½	53½
80	Diamond Match	133	133	133
610	Lake Street Elevated	13⅜	12½	12½
200	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	90½	90½	90½
158	National Biscuit	42½	42	42
56	National Biscuit pf.	102¾	102½	102½
12	West Chicago	98½	98½	98½

and commercial paper are 4½ per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞
341	Cambria Steel	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞
103	Choctaw tr. ctfs.	68	68	68
400	Choctaw pf. ctfs.	54	53	54
300	Con. L. Superior	24½	24½	24½
70	Danville Bessemer	⅞	⅞	⅞
350	Diamond State Steel	2½	2	2½
130	Lehigh Valley	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞
75	National Asphalt	3½	3½	3½
300	New Haven Iron & Steel	5½	5½	5½
325	Phila. Electric	5⅛	5	5
235	Pennsylvania	74⅝	74½	74½
100	Philadelphia Co.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47½	47½	47½
115	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,045	Reading tr. ctfs.	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝
850	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
2,100	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	27 1-16	27	27 1-16
200	Susq. Iron & Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
203	United Gas Co.	113½	113	113½
600	U. S. Steel Co.	42½	42	42½
120	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅝	91½	91⅝
100	Union Traction	28	28	28

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The market today was better in tone than it has been for more than a week. There was an abundance of gains and only one decline. Seaboards were better, the common being ⅛ higher, the preferred ¼, and the 4 per cent. bonds ½. United States Fidelity Trust, one of the constituent units of the rumored bonding companies' consolidation, was a full point better. Cotton Duck shares lifted ¼, and the income bonds ½. Enameling preferred advanced 1¾ points. G. B. S. Brewing common was ⅜ higher, and the incomes scrip ½. The 4 per cent. scrip lost ¼. Nearly all of the investment class bonds moved up from ⅛ to ⅝. An effort is to be made this week to have the brokers' commissions lowered, which, it is hoped, if done, will open the way to greater activity. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,862 shares of stock, $110,000 worth of bonds, and $1,786 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	United Railways com.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50	U. S. Fid. & G. Trust	141	141	141
100	Enameling pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼
236	G. B. S. Brewing com.	12½	12¼	12½
73	Firemen's Insurance	23	23	23
53	Peabody Insurance	35	35	35
15	Consolidated Gas	62½	62½	62½
725	Seaboard common	26	25⅞	26
500	Seaboard preferred	59	49⅝	50
$14,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	111	110¾	111
3,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
10,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅜	101¼	101¼
44,000	Seaboard 4s	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝
11,000	Seab'd & Roanoke 5s	114½	114¼	114½
3,000	South Bound 5s	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
5,000	United Railways 4s	95	95	95
14,000	United Railways inc.	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	85½	85½	85½
5,000	Cotton Duck incomes	55	54⅝	54⅞
750	G. B. S. Br. 4s, scrip	50	50	50
1,033	G. B. S. Br. inc. scrip	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Crucible Steel	23	23

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 2, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86¼	86⅝	10,000	Amalgamated Copper.	80⅞	86⅞	85¾	86⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	26¾	2,100	Am. Cap & Found. Co.	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
81	81¼	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	81	81	81	81	.....
28¼	29	300	American Cotton Oil..	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
27½	28	1,100	American Ice Co.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
63	63½	100	American Ice Co. pf..	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
46¼	48⅝	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
25	25½	1,400	American Locomotive.	25⅜	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
41	41⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
118¼	118¾	5,050	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118	118⅝	118	118⅝	+ ⅜
158½	159	100	American Tel. & Tel.	158⅝	158⅝	158⅝	158⅝	+ ⅛
16½	17	200	American Woolen	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	35½	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
55¼	57	100	Ann Arbor pf	56	56	56	56	+1
78¾	78⅞	10,000	At., T. & S. F.....	78⅜	79	78⅜	78⅝	— ⅛
96¾	97	1,180	At., T. & S. F. pf....	96¾	97	96¾	96⅞	+ ⅛
108⅜	108⅝	15,100	Baltimore & Ohio	108⅜	109	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅛
94	94½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	63¾	4,430	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63½	63⅝	62⅝	63⅛	— ⅜
107⅜	11	200	Brunswick City	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
100	105	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	100	100	100	100	.....
84½	84⅝	300	Canada Southern	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
111¼	111⅝	1,700	Canadian Pacific	111⅞	111⅞	111¼	111⅝	+ ⅛
173	175	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	174½	174½	174½	174½	—17½
47⅜	47½	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio ..	47¼	47⅜	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
86	86¼	400	Chicago & Alton	86⅛	86⅝	86	86	— ⅛
25	25⅛	1,050	Chicago Great West..	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25	— ⅛
42	42½	2,180	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	41⅜	42	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
71¼	72	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	.....
169½	169⅝	9,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	170½	170½	169¾	169⅝	+ ⅛
189½	190¼	380	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	189⅞	190	189⅞	190	+ ⅛
209	210½	100	Chicago & Northw.....	210⅛	210⅛	210⅛	210¼	— ⅛
143⅞	145	1,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	144¼	144¼	143⅞	143⅞	+ ⅛
20½	21	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
37	37½	1,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37½	37	37	— ⅛
99⅝	99⅞	210	C., C., C. & St. L....	99⅜	99¾	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
121	121¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	.....
13¾	14	240	Colorado Southern	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
53⅜	54¼	100	Col. Southern 1st pf..	54	54	54	54	+ ¼
14½	14⅝	100	Col. Southern 2d I....	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
214½	215	200	Consolidated Gas	214½	214¾	214½	214¾	+ ⅛
		200	Crucible Steel pf....	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
173	173½	500	Delaware & Hudson.	174	174	173	173	— ⅛
44	45	300	Denver & R. G.....	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
91⅝	92	600	Denver & R. G. pf....	92¾	92¾	92	92	+ ⅛
8¼	8¾	1,500	Dist. of America.....	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	300	Dist. of America pf..	29¼	30	29¼	30	+1
11¾	12	600	Dul., S. S. & At.....	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
20⅝	21	630	Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	21	21	20½	20½	— ¼
41¼	41⅞	4,300	Erie	41⅛	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	2,500	Erie 1st pf	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
56¾	57	100	Erie 2d pf	56½	56¾	56½	56¾	— ⅛
58¼	59	700	Evans. & T. H.....	57½	58½	57½	58½	+2
258	260	100	General Electric	258⅝	258⅝	258⅝	258⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	41	400	Glucose Sugar Ref...	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
195	195¼	1,500	Great Northern pf...	194⅜	195¼	194⅜	195¼	+ ⅛
56⅜	57	1,800	Hocking Valley	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
77⅛	78	600	Hocking Valley pf....	77	77½	77	77⅛	+ ¼
140	140¼	3,500	Illinois Central.....	139¼	140¼	139¼	140¼	+1
⅞	1	4,000	Ill. Central rts.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	200	International Paper ..	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
76½	76⅞	150	Internat. Paper pf....	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
88¼	90	100	Internat. Power Co..	88⅛	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	10	International Silver ..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
41½	41⅝	1,800	Iowa Central	40⅜	41⅝	40⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
78	78½	1,100	Iowa Central pf.....	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ ⅜
45½	47¼	300	International Pump ..	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
32½	34	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
72¼	73	500	Lake Erie & West.....	72½	73⅜	72½	72¾	+ ⅛
133	134	500	Lake Erie & West. pf..	131	133½	131	133½	+ ⅛
104⅜	104½	4,200	Louisville & Nashville.	104	104½	104	104½	+ ⅛
124	124⅞	6,000	Manhattan Elevated..	123⅞	124⅝	123¾	123⅞	— ⅛
155	155⅜	700	Met. Street Railway..	155⅜	155⅜	155	155	— ⅝
21½	22	100	Mexican Central	22	22	22	22	.....
128	135	100	Michigan Central	128	128	128	128	—2
109⅜	111	300	Minn. & St. Louis.....	109¼	110	109¼	110	+ ½
121½	123¾	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	—1
33¼	33⅝	5,800	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	32	33½	32	32¾	+ ⅛
88	89	1,425	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	86¾	88	86½	88	—1
25	26¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅝
51½	51⅞	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	51¼	+1
98⅞	98¾	3,800	Missouri Pacific	98⅜	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞	+ ⅜
41½	42	100	National Biscuit Co....	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
20⅜	21	700	National Lead Co.....	20¾	21¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
158½	159	700	New York Central	159¼	159¼	158⅝	159	— ⅛
52½	53	4,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	53½	53⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
91	92	1,000	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	91¼	92¼	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	2,800	N. Y., Ont. & West....	34⅜	34¾	34¼	34½	— ⅛
56⅜	56⅞	1,100	Norfolk & Western....	56⅞	56⅞	56¼	56⅜	+ ⅛
103¼	103⅝	2,200	Northern Pacific pf....	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅛
148¾	148⅞	20,500	Pennsylvania	148¼	148⅝	148¼	148⅝	+ ⅛
101¾	101⅞	34,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅝	103⅝	101¾	101⅞	—1⅛
87	89	100	Père Marquette	90	90	90	90	+1
69⅜	71	300	P., C., C. & St. L....	70	70	70	70	.....
42½	43	1,000	Pressed Steel Car....	42⅜	43	42⅜	43	+ ½
82	82¼	300	Pressed Steel Car pf..	82½	82½	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
43⅝	43¾	11,400	Reading	43½	43⅝	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	1,200	Reading 1st pf	77⅜	77⅝	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
54	54⅞	1,200	Reading 2d pf.....	54⅜	54⅝	54	54	— ⅛
66½	66¾	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	66¼	66½	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
27	28	3,400	Rubber Goods	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅛
101	102	900	Rutland pf	102	102	99½	99½	—4
59	61	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
121¾	122¼	300	St. L. & Adirondack..	122	123	122	123	+ ¾
43½	43⅜	2,100	St. Louis & San Fran.	42¼	43⅜	42¼	43⅜	+1⅛
78	79	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
68½	69	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	67½	68½	67½	68½	+ ½
56¾	57	1,110	St. L. Southw. pf....	56½	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
60¾	60¼	8,500	Southern Pacific	60¼	60½	59⅝	60⅜	+ ⅛
33⅜	33½	29,600	Southern Railway	33⅛	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
88½	88⅝	5,600	Southern Railway pf..	88¼	88¾	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
60	60¼	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
36	38	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr..	36	36⅞	36	36⅜	—1⅛
21	21¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West...	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
35	35½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
71	72	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
103	103⅛	63,900	Union Pacific	102	103¼	101¾	103⅛	+ ⅛
89¼	89½	900	Union Pacific pf.....	89⅜	89⅝	88⅝	89⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	12	500	United States Leather.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	11,150	United States Steel...	42	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	5,200	U. S. Steel pf.....	91½	92⅝	91½	92⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	20¾	100	Wabash	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	37	1,000	Wabash pf	36⅜	37¼	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅛
170	180	100	Wells-Fargo Express..	170	170	170	170	.....
91½	91¾	610	Western Union Tel....	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
17	17½	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
20¾	21	500	Wisconsin Central ...	21	21	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Sales.....		354,335						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M 6s
5,000..... 77
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
500..... 102⅞
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
500..... 102¾
Conv deb 4s
10,000..... 100½
10,000..... 100⅝
20,000..... 100¾
10,000..... 100⅝
65,000..... 100⅝
20,000..... 100⅜
45,000..... 100¼
10,000..... 100⅜
B'w'n Div 3½s
12,000..... 89¾
B'klyn Un El 1st
1,000..... 100⅝
B'klyn Un Gas 5s
4,000..... 116⅝
Cent of Ga con 5s
30,000..... 105
Cent of N J gen 5s
12,000..... 131
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000..... 104⅝
5,000..... 102½
5,000..... 102⅝
5,000..... 102⅝
6,000..... 102⅞
Ches & O con 5s
1,000..... 120
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000..... 107½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
9,000..... 104½
11,000..... 104¼
19,000..... 104⅜
C & Alt s fund 6s
3,000..... 102½
C & A R R 3s
25,000..... 87⅜
Chi & Alton 3½s
12,000..... 97⅞
8,000..... 98
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds
38,000..... 98⅝
165,000..... 98¼
C, St. P, M & O 6s
10,000..... 141
Chi Term Tran 4s
10,000..... 92
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
3,000..... 104½
Col & South 1st 4s
5,000..... 88¼
Consol Tob 4s
65,000..... 84½
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s
5,000..... 103½
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s
10,000..... 34½
10,000..... 34½
1,000..... 34
5,000..... 34½
Distilling Co of Am col trust 5s
5,000..... 84
Erie 1st con 4s
4,000..... 99½
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000..... 87¾
Flint & Pere M, Pt Hur Div 5s
20,000..... 115
Ft Worth & D C 1st
2,000..... 107
2,000..... 107½
Ill Cent, Louisv Div 3½s
10,000..... 102¼
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
1,000..... 104½
Long Isl gen 4s
1,000..... 102⅝
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s
2,000..... 101¾
Man Cent con 4s
2,000..... 83½
Man Cent 1st inc
5,000..... 92⅜
Minn & St L 1st & ref'unding 4s
10,000..... 103½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000..... 100½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
15,000..... 80½
Mo, K & T ext 5s
10,000..... 102
7,000..... 102⅜
3,000..... 102½
7,000..... 102⅝
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000..... 122¼
Total sales..... $2,076,300

M & O col tr 4s	
3,000.....	95⅝
8,000.....	95½
Moh & Mal inc	
50,000.....	108
Nash, C & St L 1st 7s	
1,000.....	123¾
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
2,000.....	97
25,000@5F.....	97⅛
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
4,000.....	97⅛
N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs, small bonds	
1,300.....	202½
N Y, Sus & West gen 5s	
2,000.....	103¾
North Pac 4s	
10,000.....	104½
1,000.....	104⅝
9,000.....	104½
North Pac gen 3s	
2,000.....	72⅝
N Pac Term 1st	
1,000.....	117
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	
8,000.....	118
Peoria & E Inc 4s	
5,000.....	74
R R Securities Co, III Cent col 5s	
5,000.....	91⅝
5,000.....	91½
Reading gen 4s	
5,000.....	93
12,000.....	97⅞
1,000.....	98
R & Danv con 6s	
3,000.....	123
Rio Gr West 1st	
2,000.....	101½
R & Pek con 6s	
1,000.....	129
St P & N Pac 6s	
2,000.....	120½
St L I M & South gen 5s	
5,000.....	110¼
5,000.....	116½
St L & S F R R refunding 4s	
9,000.....	93¼
2,000.....	93
South Pac 4½s	
5,000.....	101
South Pac 4s	
26,000.....	94
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000.....	120
Stand R & T 6s	
2,000.....	54
Texas & Pac 2d inc	
1,000.....	93
Tex, R & But 1st	
25,000.....	100
Union Pac 1st 4s	
13,000.....	105¾
2,000.....	105⅝
Union Pac conv 4s	
70,000.....	103¾
137,000.....	103⅝
40,000.....	103½
31,000.....	103⅜
4,000.....	103⅞
91,000.....	103⅝
121,000.....	103⅜
80,000.....	103⅝
115,000.....	103⅜
100,000.....	104⅞
Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000.....	117⅜
Wabash deb B	
4,000.....	58⅜
16,000.....	59
2,000.....	59½
5,000.....	59
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
9,000.....	91
5,000.....	91½
4,000.....	91¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	950	950	937
4th week Oct....	$177,000	$156,098	$170,421
Month	887,112	483,415	776,000
From July 1....	2,107,059	1,895,469	2,173,075

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN for September—

Gross earnings...	487,666	467,135	550,016
Oper. expenses...	312,660	297,621	415,517
Net earnings....	175,006	169,514	134,499
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings...	3,760,432	3,488,987	3,543,053
Oper. expenses...	2,572,535	2,560,884	2,637,734
Net earnings....	1,187,897	958,103	905,319

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for September—

Gross earnings...	4,970,334	4,772,004	4,652,258
Oper. expenses...	2,945,602	2,744,250	2,058,348
Net earnings.....	2,024,732	2,027,754	1,994,010
Charges	800,000	797,261	815,818
Surplus	1,224,732	1,230,493	1,178,192
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings...	14,430,796	13,225,020	12,856,199
Oper. expenses...	8,545,291	7,997,293	7,645,945
Net earnings.....	5,885,505	5,227,727	5,210,254
Charges	2,400,000	2,391,781	2,404,455
Surplus	3,485,504	2,835,946	2,762,799

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS for year ended June 30, 1901—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	1,111,312	1,066,279	45,033
Exp. and taxes..	822,491	841,643	*19,152
Net earnings....	288,821	224,636	64,185
Fixed charges and betterments	196,982	163,548	32,439
Surplus	92,839	61,093	31,746

*Decrease.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for September—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings...	625,473	630,235	626,215
Oper. expenses...	431,016	390,673	395,792
Net earnings....	194,457	230,562	230,823
Charges	152,509	160,325	153,878
Surplus	41,948	70,237	76,945
Gross, 3 months.	1,898,623	1,888,755	1,753,778
Oper. expenses...	1,324,419	1,214,575	1,138,088
Net earnings....	574,209	674,180	615,690
Charges	457,529	483,977	461,246
Surplus	116,630	190,203	154,444

NORTHERN CENTRAL for September—

Gross earnings...	761,019	626,519	676,419
Oper. expenses...	476,106	446,106	464,006
Net earnings.....	284,913	180,413	211,413
Gross, 9 months..	6,061,284	5,697,904	5,005,264
Net, 9 months...	1,725,505	1,545,505	1,196,905

PENNSYLVANIA—Eastern lines directly operated for September—

Gross earnings...	7,027,439	7,238,539	6,644,439
Oper. expenses...	4,744,128	4,417,428	4,265,728
Net earnings.....	2,283,311	2,821,111	2,378,711
For nine months—			
Gross earnings...	68,768,106	62,251,906	52,461,506
Oper. expenses...	44,754,499	42,140,500	37,457,099
Net earnings.....	24,013,607	20,111,307	15,004,407

Lines west of Pittsburg, directly operated, show changes for September and the nine months, as follows—

	September, 1901. Increase.	From Jan. 1, 1901. Increase.
Gross earnings.....	$865,000	$3,532,000
Expenses	493,200	1,461,500
Net earnings.....	371,800	2,070,500

Changes reported in the same periods a year ago over 1900 receipts, were as below:

	September, 1900.	From Jan. 1, 1900.
Gross earnings.....	*200,000	3,230,700
Oper. expenses.....	*137,100	2,700,400
Net exp.....	*152,900	521,500

*Decrease.

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for September—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings...	116,122	133,314	135,419
Exp., tax., &c...	85,158	69,668	94,264
Net earnings....	30,969	63,646	41,155
Fixed charges....	8,750	8,750	8,750
Surplus	22,219	54,896	32,405
Gross, 3 months..	334,372	261,943	405,187
Exp., tax., &c...	255,014	119,084	282,719
Net earnings....	129,358	142,909	125,468
Fixed charges....	26,250	26,250	26,250
Surplus	103,108	116,659	99,218

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN for September—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	570,971	550,909	20,062
Oper. expenses...	458,460	408,445	50,015
Net earnings.....	112,511	142,464	*29,953
Gross, 3 months..	1,749,180	1,675,636	73,480
Oper. expenses...	1,336,974	1,224,933	112,041
Net, 3 months....	412,206	450,762	*38,556

*Decrease.

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for September—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings...	356,808	351,008	321,508
Oper. expenses...	260,606	253,506	221,206
Net earnings....	96,202	97,502	100,302
Gross, 9 months..	2,987,691	2,832,191	2,497,991
Net, 9 months...	879,037	859,757	814,557

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,667,230. The imports of specie amounted to $78,008, and the exports of specie to $3,985,241.

Ice Trust Case Appealed.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The attorneys for the American Ice Company to-day filed with the County Clerk of Albany County an appeal from the decision of Justice Herrick, refusing absolute writs of prohibition to that company and Charles W. Morse, its President, in the proceedings brought against it by Attorney General Davies.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,040	Amal. Copper ..	86⅝	86⅞	85¼	86⅛
3,350	Am. Car. & F..	26	26½	26	26⅛
2,210	Am. Sugar	117⅞	118⅜	117⅝	118⅜
3,050	A., T. & S. F..	78⅜	79	78⅜	78⅞
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
160	Balt. & Ohio ..	108½	109⅛	108⅝	109⅛
1,530	Brook. Rap. Tr.	63½	63⅞	62½	63
130	Ches. & Ohio....	47¼	47⅛	47¼	47¼
3,230	C., M. & St. P.	170½	170¾	169¾	169⅞
1,560	Erie	41⅝	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝
100	Louis. & Nash..	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
3,330	Manhattan	123⅞	124½	123⅜	124
90	Met. Street	155½	155½	155½	155½
880	Mo. Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
10	N. Y. Central..	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼
10	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
20	Nort. & W'st..	57	57	57	57
140	Pennsylvania ..	148⅝	148⅝	148¼	148⅜
8,020	People's Gas ..	103⅞	103⅞	101¾	102⅛
140	Reading	43⅝	43⅝	43	43⅜
60	Reading 2d pf..	54½	54½	54¼	54¼
4,350	Southern Pac ..	60¼	60⅝	59½	60¼
20	St. L. & Adir..	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
2,310	Southern Ry ..	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33½
20	South. Ry. pf..	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
20	Tenn. C. & I..	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
10	Texas Pacific ..	39	39	39	39
14,270	Union Pacific ..	101⅞	103¼	101¼	103
120	U. S. Leather..	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
2,190	U. S. Steel	42	42¼	41⅞	42⅛
40	U. S. Steel pf..	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾
50	Wabash	20½	20⅞	20½	20½
1,240	Wabash pf	36⅞	37⅛	36½	37
57,700					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Cent. Pac. 1st..	102	102	102	102
2,000	Ft.W. & D.C.1st.	107	107	107	107
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	80½	80½	80½	80½
4,000	St. L. S'thw. 1st.	97	97	97	97
$16,000					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109½	109¾	Kan. C. So..	18	20
2s, c., 1930	109½	109¾	K. C. So. pf.	38½	39½
3s, r., 1918	108	109	K. & D. M.	14	15
3s, c., 1918	108	109	K. & D. M. pf.		
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Lac. Gas....	40	45
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113	Keo. Ice, Chi.	17	22
4s, c., 1907	112¼	113	K. L. C. pf.	40	57
4s, r., 1925	139	139¾	Lacl. Gas....	82½	95
4s, c., 1925	139	139¾	Lacl. G. pf.	100	..
5s, r., 1904	107	107¾	Lake Shore..		329
5s, c., 1904	107	107¾	Long Island.	68	72
D. C. 3-65s	126	..	Man. Beach.	8	12
			Md. Coal pf.	65	75
Adams Exp.	180	200	Merg. Lino..	175¼	..
Alb. & Sus.	215	..	M. W. S. E.,		
Alle. & W.	120	..	Chi.	88½	89
Am. Ag. Ch..	23	27¾	M. W. S. El.,		
A. C. pf....	81	82	Chi., pf....	89½	91
Am. Bicycle.	3½	4	Mex. N. ctfs.	13½	13¾
Am. Blc. pf..	11	15	Mor. & Es..	195½	197
Am. Coal....	180	200	Nat. Bis. pf..	101¾	103
A. C. O. pf..	80	80½	Nat. L. pf...	85	90
Am. D. Tel.	38½	40	Nat. Salt....	31	44
Am. Exp....	192	195	Nat. S. pf..	86	73
Am. Lin. Co.	17	20	N. Cent. C..	33	36
Am. M. Co..	6	6¼	N. Y. A. Br.	140	145
A. M. Co. pf.	24	27	N. Y. & N.		
Am

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Character and Volume of Business Show Much Improvement.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL SOLD

Clark Estate to Build on West 74th Street—Dealings by Brokers—This Week's Auction Offerings.

Last week's business, although still following somewhat restricted lines, contained a number of transactions of such size and character as to brighten materially the outlook for the Winter and Spring months of active real estate trading.

The resale of the easterly half of the Hoyt property, on Pine Street, by the New York Realty Corporation means the taking out of the market of the last remaining plot available for improvement in the heart of the financial district. By finding in Speyer & Co. purchasers for the westerly half of this property, who were willing to put up a low structure, the value of the remainder as the site for an office building was correspondingly increased, and altogether the purchase and resale of these long-neglected Pine Street lots, entirely aside from the question of profits, are generally regarded as one of the "prettiest" operations in the real estate history of the city. Another down-town transaction, that involving a large parcel on Exchange Place, near William Street, attracted renewed attention last week, but, according to interested parties, it is still in the negotiation stage.

That tenements complying with the provisions of the new law will be erected on three plots sold within a few days is also significant. So far as may be learned by careful inquiry, builders and real estate men generally have lost little of their hostility to last Winter's legislation on this subject, but, on the other hand, it is encouraging to note that there is a disposition to go ahead with the improvement of those plots of such size as can be handled advantageously under existing conditions.

An announcement of unusual interest is that the Clark estate has decided to improve its vacant property on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Excavation which is now in progress, there is preliminary to the erection of eighteen twenty-five-foot dwellings, plans for which have already been prepared by Architect Percy Griffin. These houses will be built by the Clark estate, solely as an investment, and it is promised that they will be in advance of anything heretofore attempted in the line of residence construction.

That the Progress Club has practically decided to build its new house at Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street was another of yesterday's developments, and is referred to in more detail in another column.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

A new apartment house or hotel will probably be erected on the site of the old Madison Avenue Hotel, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, as the result of the sale of that property yesterday by John D. Crimmins to Jeremiah C. Lyons, the builder, through Brokers Lalor & Beringer. The plot measures 100.5 feet on the avenue by 95 feet on the street, and was purchased by Mr. Crimmins about four years ago.

Thomas F. Ryan, who purchased the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street last Spring, has bought from Helen Talbot the L-shaped parcel surrounding it, including 62 Fifth Avenue, 51.6 by 125, and 11 West Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3. Mr. Ryan now controls a plot fronting 102.6 feet on the avenue and 150 feet on the street. The price paid for the Talbot properties is reported at $260,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Mary E. Hart the old four-story brick store and loft building 174, 176, 178, and 178½ Water Street, between Fletcher Street and Burling Slip, 71.8 by 100 and irregular.

Albert B. Ashforth and Ranald H. Macdonald have sold for Henry Harper to Francis H. Leggett the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 269 Madison Avenue, 23.5 by 100.

It has developed that "Al" Hayman and Frank W. Sanger are the real buyers of the McMahon estate property, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street, adjoining the Empire Theatre. Title to the parcel passed on Friday to Gibson Putzel for a consideration of $275,000, and yesterday it was transferred by another deed by Mr. Putzel to Mr. Hayman. The Empire Theatre itself was mortgaged yesterday by Mr. Hayman and others to Daniel Frohman for $250,000, due in five years and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Louis Schrag has sold for the Henry estate to a client the four-story dwelling 58 West Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

McVickar & Co. have sold for the Baker estate a plot of about thirty lots on Washington Heights, including the block fronts on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Wadsworth Avenue and between Wadsworth and Eleventh Avenues.

Louis Knecht has sold the five-story flat 70 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 30 by 100.11.

Marcus Nathan has sold the three-story dwelling 106 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Ernest Tribelhorn has resold for George F. Smith to J. Clarence Sinclair the three five-story flats 557, 559, and 561 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, each 27 by 86 by 100.

The Auction Room.

Neither of the two important offerings last week in the salesroom developed wholly satisfactory results. That this was the case with the Bates estate sale was not surprising, because the properties involved, on Duane, Thomas, and Leonard Streets, are in a district which has slight attraction at present for the real estate speculator, and not much more for the investor.

The Topliff estate sale was successful in that nearly the entire offering was taken by disinterested parties, but on the other hand the prices were hardly up to expectations. In fact, the parcels actually sold to outsiders realized less than was bid for them at the previous sale in March, 1900. The latter event resulted in little besides giving to the public a fairly close idea of the prices at which the Topliitz heirs held the property, and it is not at all remarkable that the saleroom operators were willing to go above those prices last Tuesday.

Auctioneers naturally fight shy of election week with their voluntary offerings, which accounts for the poor quality of the offerings for the next few days. Among the foreclosures are those of the apartment house at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street and the dwelling 12 West Ninety-sixth Street. Both of these parcels will be sold on Wednesday.

The transfers recorded last week 263 mortgages, for $3,722,692; of which 67, for $691,-138, were at 5 per cent.; 108, for $1,246,597, were at more, and 88, for $1,784,957, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 320 mortgages, for $4,477,720; of which 118, for $1,367,908, were at 5 per cent.; 128, for $1,731,072, were at more, and 74, for $1,378,650 were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 1,800 Second Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $19,210.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 151 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 265.8 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16 by 54 and irregular, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,204.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Colahan, referee, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Wales Avenue, 50 by 75, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,360; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Cohn, referee, Ditmars Street, City Island, southeast corner of Lafayette Avenue, irregular lots, each 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,296.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Alfred L. Curtiss, referee, 249 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 178 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling; 182 Lexington Avenue, west side, 21.8 feet north of Thirty-first Street, 21.5 by 47.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $1,182; on the latter, $1,142.

On the premises, by George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, Third Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 133.4 feet east of Fourth Street, 33.4 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,429.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 77 East One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 25 by 75.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,070.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 1,416 Webster Avenue, southeast corner of St. Paul's Place, 36.2 by 100.2, two four-story brick flats; 1,418 Webster Avenue, northeast corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.6 by 90, three-story frame flat, with two-story frame flat at the rear. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $6,177; on the latter, $5,502.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 12 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $57,620.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 228 East Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,477; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward Menocal, referee, 906 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,892.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George P. Breckenridge, referee, 806 and 808 Jackson Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 38.4 by 87.6, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,400.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 75 by 90.11, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $37,040; subject to other mortgages for $228,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 306 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,963.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clarence L. Westcott, referee, 1,027 and 1,029 Barretto Street, west side, 161.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, each 16.8 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,159.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 1,530 Brook Avenue, southeast corner of Wendover Avenue, 28 by 104.8, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,216.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, Trinity Avenue, southwest corner of Cedar Street, 22 by 52.10 and irregular, vacant; Trinity Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,651; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 64 and 66 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $15,083.

By Philip Smith, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, East Chester Road, northwest corner of Sawmill Lane, tract of about 53 acres; East Chester Road, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, plot of about 4.8 acres. Due on judgment, $32,563.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 541 Hudson Street, west side, 61.11 feet south of Perry Street, 18.10 by 67.11 by 17.9 by 78.6, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,202.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 225 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, 24.11 by 102, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,733; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 887 Jackson Avenue, west side, 134.3 feet north of Clifton Street, 19.9 by 75, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,955.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of La Fontaine Avenue, for four two-story brick dwellings, 16.9 by 55; William H. Birdsall, of 396 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $24,000.

Livingston Avenue, north side, 250 feet east of Garfield Street, for a one-story frame office, 19 by 24.6; Robert Tape, of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and St. John's Avenue, owner; Charles S. Saxe, of 728 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 72.2 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 18 by 50; J. W. Cooper of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Prospect Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 1,026 and 1,028 Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick dwellings, 36.6 by 51.10; B. A. Williams, of 24 East Ninety-second Street, owner; Van Vleck & Goldsmith of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $206,000.

Alterations.

No. 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with office; Thomas H. Barber of 45 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; B. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 171 Ludlow Street, to a two and three story brick stable; M. and A. Sender of 179 Norfolk Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 134 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, to a one-story brick coal pocket; Curtis & Blaisdell of 444 East Fifty-seventh Street, owners; John A. Meat Manufacturing Company of 11 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Eighty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, southwest corner, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Amelia Scholerman of 155 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Eleventh Street, north side, 205 feet east of Fourth Avenue, Bronx, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Ruth Barker, premises, owner; Pringel & Buchout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $100.

No. 17 East Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with office and store; Josephine H. Cogneshall, owner; J. C. Westervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

ATTORNEY ST, 152, e s, 25x100.5; Mary B. Payntar to Hyman Harris, quitclaim, (R S $10.75)..... $20,500

BROADWAY, n w corner of 183th St, 98.11x100; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $26.25)..... 100

BROADWAY, 1,432, s e corner of 40th St, 25.7x109.8x24.8x116.8; Gibson Putzel to Al. Hayman and another, (R S $136.50)..... Nom

CHERRY ST, 307, s s, 25x88.8x25x84.9; Max S. Bernstein to Max Wachsman, (mtg $18,000)..... 19,925

CLIFF ST, 34, s e side, 8.11 ft s w of Fulton St, runs s e 103.11½ w 23.4.x n w 102.3 to Cliff St x n e 28.8 to beginning; Florence H. Eager and others, devisees and heirs; Joseph Eager to Adeline M. Garretson, (R S $17.75)..... Nom

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 148.2 ft n of 123d St, 26.10x100; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (R S $11.70)..... 25,750

LOT 98, Bedford Park, 25x100; Lena Levy to Patrick McCarron, (mtg $250)..... 550

LOTS 26 and 27, map of Undercliff Terrace; Henry Utard to Emile Utard, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

LOTS 168 and 169, map of Undercliff Terrace; Henry Utard to Emile Utard, (mtg $1,400)..... 1

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 65 ft e of Rose St, 25x100; Van Nest Station; James Twomey to Frances Twomey, his wife. Nom

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 90 ft e of Rose St, 25x100, Van Nest Station; James Twomey to Patrick Twomey, (mtg $3,000)..... 1,000

PLEASANT AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 50.5x98; Edward J. Dwyer, referee, to Julia L. Morrisen..... 10,500

ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, 72.2 ft s of Prospect Av, 20.3x93.4; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Robert M. Lyman, (R S $2.25) 8,000

TREMONT AV, 1,331, leasehold; William W. Niles, Jr., referee, to Thomas M. Smith, all title, &c..... 100

WEST END AV, 706, e s, 20x100; Ella S. Conkling to Mary H. Nolen, (mtg $25,000, R S $3)..... Exchange

ZULETT AV, s s, 225 ft e of Majer Av, 25x100; Zulett Av, s s, 125 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100, Westchester; Herman C. Kudlich to Edward Rasenhard, (R S $1.25)..... 6,500

1ST AV, n e corner of 59th St, 80x19.8; Francesco Aiello to Alessandro Bolognesi, quitclaim, (mtg $15,000, R S $1)..... 1

2D AV, e s, 20.11 ft s of 114th St, 20x80; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to George R. Fearing and another, trustees, (R S $2.25)..... 8,750

2D ST, 246, n s, 24.5x106.11; David Rosenkrants to Samuel Lorber, (mtg $35,000)... 100

8TH AV, 2,713, w s, 25x100; Laura Leddy to William P. Smale, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.50)..... 100

24TH ST, 405 East, 25x98.9; John V. McAvoy, referee, to Mary B. Paynter, (mtg $10,500, R S $3.50)..... 13,000

26TH ST, n s, Lot 351, map of Rose Hill Farm, 25x98.8; Mary E. Nolen to Ella S. Conkling, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.25. 1

57TH ST, 102, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 15x100, with all title to strip on rear, 15x0.5; Edwin Palmer to Henry B. Bartholomew, (mtg $22,000, R S $6.25)..... Nom

61ST ST, n s, 248 ft w of Park Av, 19x100.5; James Baird to Thomas Beesley, (R S $15)..... 100

85TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; A. D. Truax, referee, to Florence A. Hyde, (R S $8.25)..... 19,000

135TH ST, 47, e s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x94.11; Maud L. Hubsch to Mae Cashman, (mtg $24,650)..... Nom

138TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Maud L. Hubsch to Mae Cashman, (mtg $24,650)..... 1

140TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 12.11x99.11x23.8x—; Charles E. Tilton to Genevieve E. Tilton, quitclaim..... 1

142D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Clinton Av and 215 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Fritz Harts to Ludwig Kneer, (mtg $7,000)... 9,000

144TH ST, s s, 135.6 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x100.11; Annette P. Tisch and another, executors and trustees, to Herman Cohen, (R S $20.75)..... 44,000

146TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Clara Wottrich to Christian Bange and others, (R S $1.75, mtg $16,000)..... 22,000

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 81x99.11; George F. Smith, Jr., to James C. Sinclair, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

235TH ST, n w corner of Verio Av, 136.11x100x90.9x110.2, Woodlawn Heights; Kate Helmiegel to Laura Leddy and another, (R S $2.75, mtg $1,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

3D ST, 48 East; Isaac M. Miller to Augusta Schuckardt, 3 years..... $912

23d St, 408 to 407 East; Thomas J. Mooney to Model Machine Company, agreement to lease, 5 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDALAFT, Alexander, to Marcus A. Rosenthal; 51st St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, all liens, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $7,077

AUER, Joseph, and wife to Henry Bender; Forest Av, 512, 3 years..... 300

BERKELEY, Thomas, to James Baird; 61st St, n s, 248 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 25,250

BYRNES, James F., and another to Sarah E. Crane; 183d St, 560 West, 3 years. 10,000

BYRNES, James F., and another to Munroe Crane, executor and trustee; 183d St, 562 West, 3 years..... 10,000

CAMPBELL, Henry, to Vallok Bank; Madison St, 91, secures notes..... 14,000

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 139th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

DIENER, August, to William Ziegler and wife; Lot 22, map of Neill estate, 3 years..... 9,000

DIENER, August, to Max Muther and wife; Lot 23, map of Neill estate, 3 years 9,000

EMLICK, James N., and wife to Ellen Connell; 104th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent, secures bond of William J. Wiley..... 1,900

FRANKEL, Justan, to Julia Lichtestein; 109th St, s s, 68 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

GARRETSON, Adelene M., to Florence H. Eager and others; Cliff St, 34, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

GILHULLY, Michael J., to Pauline Myers and others; Norwood Av, s w corner of 206th St, due as per bond..... 5,000

HARRIS, Hyman, to Isaac Sakolski; Attorney St, 152, installments..... 6,500

HARRIS, Hyman, to American Mortgage Company; Attorney St, 152, 5 years..... 18,000

HART, Frieda, to Francis J. Schnugg; 10th Av, n e corner of 31st St, prior mtg $14,000, due June 10, 1901, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HAYMAN, Al., and another to Daniel Frohman; Broadway, e s, 25.7 ft s of 40th St; 40th St, s s, 116.8 ft e of Broadway; 40th St, 116 and 118 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 250,000

LEDDY, Laura, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 235th St, s w corner of Verio Av, 2 years..... 1,000

LYMAN, Robert M., to Laura C. Lyman; St. John Av, e s, 72.2 ft s of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 6,000

McCLAIN, Patrick, to Lena Levy; Lot 98 in Bedford Park, 1 year..... 250

MESSNER, Betty, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Madison Av, 1,657, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

NOLEN, Mary H., to Ella S. Conkling; West End Av, 706, 1 year..... 800

REGENHARD, Edward, to Herman C. Kudlich; Zulett Av, s s, 325 ft e of Mapes Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,600

RYDER, Clarence D., to Robert G. Langdon; Fulton St, s e corner of Dutch St, 18 and 18, ½ part of all, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 210

RUCK, Wilhelmina, to Mabel R. Cushing; 9th Av, s w corner of 16th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SCHAIER, Bonafacius, and another to St. Joseph's Asylum; 2d St, s s, Lot 58, map of Egerton Winthrop, 24.9x105.11, leasehold, installments..... 900

TIEDEMANN, John H., and another to Beadleston Woerz; Grand St, 149, leasehold, demand, 7 per cent..... 2,500

VAN ETTEN, Nathan B., to David A. Tower and wife; Tremont Av, s e corner of Anthony Av, 3 years..... 24,000

WENDLER, Emil A. E., to Sumner R. Stone and another, executors and trustees; 7th Av, n w s, 145.7 ft s w of 166th St, 5 years..... 5,250

WIEDKOPF, Caroline, to Minnie E. Pitshke; 123d St, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 700

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLOCKE, T. Emory, executor, to Maria T. Corsa, assigns 12 mortgages..... Nom.

COUDERT, Frederic R., trustee, to Matilde Ode Yzquierdo..... Nom.

GRINSPAN, Ephraim, to Herman Scherr. Nom.

HARRIS, Hyman, to Isaac Sakolski..... Nom.

HERRICK, Dwight S., trustee, to Westchester Trust Company, trustee..... $16,000

HINRICHS, Marie J., to Eliza Dean..... 9,000

JACKSON, Stephen H., to Adrian H. Jackson..... 700

MOWBRAY, Edward B., to Martha P. Strong..... 13,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HESTER ST, 48, 45, and 45½; John Plower against E. S. Ackerman, owner; Helm & Bell, contractors..... 77

MADISON AV, n e corner of 95th St, 100x125; Frederick Beck & Co. against Missouria B. and Harry S. Houft, owners or leasehold contractors..... $75

THOMPSON ST, 170 and 172; Abraham Blacker against Joe Efranie, owner; S. Gordon, contractor..... 40

WEST END AV, 706, e s, William C. Bulmer against Jane and John Powell, owners; Charles Ulberg, contractor..... 9

6TH AV, s e corner of 9th St, 44x100; Harris H. Weis against Johanna Baumann, owner and contractor; H. Baumann, attorney and contractor..... 270

45TH ST, 57 West; Max Rafferstein against Le Roy E. Mosher, owner and contractor; Charles R. Billings, trustee, &c., contractor..... 3,400

83D ST, 212 East; Abraham Rosen and another against John McLaughlin, owner; Charles Hellinger, contractor..... 6

BUILDING LAW CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

ANTHONY AV, s e corner of Tremont Av; Mary A. and David A. Tower, with Nathan B. Van Etten..... $12,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, s s, 79 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x—; Max and Bertha Muther, with August Diener..... 4,500

WEST FARMS ROAD, s s, 53.6 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 26.8x—; William and Carrie Ziegler, with August Diener..... 4,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PRINCE ST, 197; Martin J. Crosbie against John Leibold, Oct. 10, 1901..... 130

PRINCE ST, 197; Joseph W. O'Brien and another against John Leibold, Oct. 10, 1901..... 78

WEBSTER AV, 1,227 to 1,247; Mary A. Howden against Adolph Wexler, Oct. 14, 1901..... 715

91ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; Pietro Indelli against Harris Rubino, July 19, 1901, cancelled..... 375

Lis Pendens.

GROVE ST, n s, 137.7 ft e of Bleecker St, 19.10x44x irregular; Augustus H. Skillin, trustee, against Henry Mailbrunn and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

JEROME AV, e s, 106.5 ft n of Garfield St, 25.6x165.10x irregular; Elizabeth Hardy against Agnes McCue, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hardy & Schellabarger.

LENOX AV, w s, whole front, between 138th and 139th Sts, 199.10x125; 52d St, 324 and 326 East, and 103d St, 2 ft e of 2d Av, 75x98; Stanley W. Dexter, trustee, against Alexander Haft and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. D. Alexander.

LOT 97, amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge; John J. McKelvey, committee, against Eva A. Harris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Mattocks.

OLIVER ST, w s, 176.10 ft n of Madison St, 21.11x77.7x irregular; Thomas Gilleran against Hugh B. Chaffey and another, (partition;) attorney, W. Knox.

STEBBINS AV and 164th St, s w corner, 72x66.10x irregular; Charles Walker against Walter M. Knox and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. D. Mc.

173D ST, 678 and 681 East, two actions; Charles P. Bigelow against William Engfer and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. Knox.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JULIUS WIELAR.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Charles F. Bostwick temporary receiver of the assets of Julius Wielar, manufacturer of flowers and feathers, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Friday. The assets are about $8,000.

A. GOLDMAN & SON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of A. Goldman & Son, manufacturers of clothing at 679 Broadway, show liabilities of $9,426 and nominal assets of $10,101, consisting of stock, $2,000; notes, $2,800; accounts, $4,139; fixtures and machines, $852; goods in contractors' hands, $478, and cash in bank, $132.

SIMON AND LARRY SCHIFF.—Simon and Larry Schiff, who compose the firm of Schiff Brothers & Co., manufacturers of knee pants at 60 and 62 East Eleventh Street, made an assignment yesterday to Isidor J. Kresel without preference. They have been in business about ten years, and formerly manufactured their goods in Newark. In the Spring of 1900 they became overstocked, and have since been trying to reduce the stock. Henry T. Randall, attorney for the assignee, said yesterday that the liabilities are about $50,000, but he could not give the value of the assets. Owing to the purchase of lightweight and unsalable goods in large quantities made by the firm, they have been forced to sell the same at a sacrifice, and finally to make an assignment. A meeting of creditors will be held to arrange a settlement if possible.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLPH LINDER.—Adolph Linder, a clerk residing at 96 Norfolk Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $939 and assets of $880 in worthless accounts.

HYMAN GOLDBERG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Goldberg, manufacturer of furs at 131 Prince Street, by the following creditors: Isaac Chaitin & Co., $728; Barnet & Cohen, $1,311, and Julius Casseleth, $139. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and in the past few days has transferred, removed, and secreted a large part of his property, and transferred a large amount of property in payment of antecedent indebtedness.

MARIA L. REIPER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Maria L. Reiper, grocer at Park Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, by the following creditors: Feldstein & Adolph, $250; Smith & Sills, $212, and Seeman Brothers, $54. It was alleged that she is insolvent, and on Oct. 21 transferred the stock and fixtures of the store to a Mr. Wisch for $1,000, and she gave the money so received to Theodore Reiper, a brother-in-law, to whom her husband was indebted. She is the wife of John D. Reiper, who started in the grocery business over twenty years ago, and the store has been in her name since March, 1890.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMS, Abram and Betty—I. Boggiano. $473

ALLEN, Matthew M.—T. Parsons and another..... 212

BUTLER, Edward—A. Rosenthal..... 62

COHEN, Bernard—K. Kehr and another. 1,163

COHEN, Bernard—R. Davidson and another..... 3,064

COHEN, Alfred N., and Adolph Silberstein—L. Grandlinger..... 353

COLLINS, Mary A. F.—A. S. Cox and another..... 161

DRY DOCK, EAST RIVER, BROADway and Battery Railroad Company—A. S. Luhrson..... 2,762

DEANHARD, John—L. Dortman..... 45

FRANKFURTER, Leo—National Lead Company..... 85

FIELDING, William J.—E. B. Hegger, costs..... 98

GINSBERG, Samuel—P. Plotenhauer and another..... 417

HALLENBECK, Hugh—S. M. Brickner. 91

HART, Alexander—Nineteenth Ward Bank 457

HELGAUS, Elias and Julia A.—J. Thalheim..... 114

HECHLER, Herman, Jacob, and Becky—D. Galewski..... 33

JEROMIE, Louis E.—H. C. Magruder.. 487

KEMPTON, Walter—N. Metzger..... 120

LAZARUS, John—C. Murisch..... 29

MACKNIGHT FLINTIC STONE COMpany—P. J. Brennan, costs..... 98

MACKNIGHT FLINTIC STONE COMpany—P. J. Brennan, costs..... 112

MAERZ, Alois J., and Julius Casseleth. 44

MILLER, Thomas C.—W. Spepl..... 109

MATTHAUER, William—C. Lineburgh.... 32

MOYER, Herman—Metropolitan Tobacco Company..... 37

MOORE, Charles H.—R. B. McCotter..... 174

MYGATT, John—Charles Ouoner and another..... 198

MUSLER, Emma—J. Weisz, costs..... 37

MACGREGOR, Anna E. and Albert S.—L. Metzger and another..... 279

MEYER, Henman—United States Rubber Company..... 3,096

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Stein, by guardian..... 490

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Schaller..... 1,500

PEMBERTON, Francis R.—Cahill Iron Works, costs..... 116

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMpany—J. Robertson..... 27

ROSEN, Frank—Metropolitan Tobacco Company..... 98

SCHENEMANN, Gustav—H. Grossenbach..... 76

SCHWARTZ, Herman B., Fannie, and Morris and Morrie Scharf—I. Rivelson.. 60

SKIDMORE, Charles A.—C. E. Wheeler and another..... 180

SMITH, Harry—S. M. Rosenblatt, costs.. 27

STODDER, William F.—J. E. Russell.... 50

TURNER, Elmer S.—H. L. Sandford and another..... 322

THELBERG, Eva D., Marcia V. D. Cox, and Grace E. Sprigg—W. McArthur..... 90

YOUNG, William E.—F. L. Eames, President, costs..... 97

Cancer and Malaria.

From The London Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Prof. Löffler of Greifswald calls attention to an old statement that the spread of cancer is stimulated by malarial conditions. He says:

"It has been assumed that the increase of cancer must be attributed to the decrease of tuberculosis. With the same, even with greater, plausibility the increase of cancer could be attributed to the disappearance of malaria from the central European countries. The tropics are the chief home of malaria. The question came naturally to my mind, in this connection: 'How is it, then, with the spread of cancer in the tropics?' Judging from the scanty information which I have been able to find in the literature on this subject, it seems that cancer scarcely exists in the tropics. A colleague and friend of mine, Dr. Pagel, who has been practicing in Northern Borneo for the last ten years, tells me that he cannot remember having seen a single case of cancer all this time.

"The matter seems so important to me that I would beg medical men in the tropics to report on their experiences concerning the spread of cancer in those regions, and also to collect new facts. It would be of the greatest interest to find out, by thorough investigation, not only in the tropics, but, above all, in the subtropical countries, and in the temperate zones, where centres of malaria exist, in what proportion the prevalence of cancer in malarial districts stands to that in districts where malaria does not exist."

I may add the investigation is of practical importance. Dr. Löffler has suggested the advisability of considering whether it would not be right to produce malaria in an artificial manner in the case of cancer patients, in order to ascertain its effect on the original disease.

Shanghai's Christian Government.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

Right Rev. F. R. Graves, Missionary Bishop of Shanghai, while in the city temporarily, takes occasion to commend the "Christian government" of the modern city of Shanghai in the foreign concession. So markedly better is it than the Chinese Government of the old city that the Chinese are flocking to the better municipality and building factories and mills "away from the shadow of the mandarin's palace." This is pleasant reading, and we do not doubt the accuracy of it. But our feelings become somewhat mixed when we read that Bishop Graves says Shanghai "does a model city government" because we rule ourselves and there is no politics and wire pulling." That is to say, such a government may be Christian, but it is not precisely American, and we think Bishop Graves should tarry long enough to make for us something as good as the Chinese have at Shanghai, and at the same time make us good enough to flock to it when made. Surely a missionary should not give the better part to benighted heathen.

Senator Tillman Rebuked at Home.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State.

Senator Tillman's loosely-hung tongue seems to be doing its customary work in prejudicing the South. Northern papers are commenting freely on these words attributed to him in a dispatch from Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory: "The action of President Roosevelt in entertaining that nigger will necessitate our killing a thousand niggers in the South before they will learn their place again." Probably the Senator meant that if would require more ignorant negroes to commit outrages upon white women and thus cause a thousand lynchings, but if so, he should have made his meaning clear. No Southern man is going to visit upon innocent negroes any anger which the President's lesson in social equality has inspired in him. We would like to deny the authenticity of the quotation but, unfortunately, it is very like Tillman. He has frequently injured the South and injured the Democratic Party by just such reckless and sweeping generalizations.

Charleston Negro's Ode to King Edward.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

John N. Samuels-Belboder has received a letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, King Edward VII., in which it was stated that it would be impossible to allow him to read an ode at the coronation. Immediately after the death of the Queen the colored poet dashed off many verses, in which he called upon the people of England to awake and hail the new King. A copy of the ode was mailed to the royal palace, and the poet waited anxiously for a reply. His poem was returned Monday. With it there was a letter of thanks from the King's secretary, and while the King expressed his gratification at the noble sentiments expressed in the lines, he said it would be impossible to have the po

OHIO GOLDFISH FARM.

Ponds In Which Three Hundred Thousand Are Produced Every Year and Shipped Everywhere.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A goldfish farm in a suburb of Cincinnati is the largest in the United States. From there goldfish are shipped all over the country.

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago Mr. Muth received a half dozen or more fish as a present from Mr. Jacob Hoffner, and this was the beginning. To-day Mr. Muth owns a farm of 145 acres, containing six large ponds, to which new ones and improvements are constantly being added. Of course, it is impossible to tell the exact number of fish in the farm, but a guess places it between 40,000 and 50,000 to a pond.

The ponds are arranged very ingeniously. From a little lake, fed by springs, water is pumped to the highest point on the farm; from there it is distributed by canals to the different ponds, which form a huge circle. The first pond overflows into the second, the second into the third, and so on, the last one emptying into the little lake from which the water was originally pumped, so that very little water is lost. In addition there is a house for Winter and a stock pond for Summer, in which fish for shipment are kept, the former being a housed pond, provided with a stove to keep the water from freezing.

Each pond is so built that when they are drained the fish collect in a small basin at one end, where enough can be taken out—by means of a net—and placed in the Winter house or stock pond to satisfy the sales for three or four months.

The eggs of the fish are hatched in the natural way, catching and clinging to pieces of grass or holding to a piece of wood. Often a few eggs fasten to a bird or small animal which is passing through the water, and are carried by it to another pond, where they are hatched out. In this way goldfish have appeared in ponds that were not previously stocked, and people have wondered how they came there.

HOW THEY ARE FED AND PROTECTED.

The system of feeding is perhaps the most economical part of the whole process. As before stated, the water is conducted to the various points by means of canals; these are kept filled during the hot months of July and August, and in them all manner of insects are bred—then these canals are emptied, carrying insects and insects' eggs, and supplying the fish with enough food for a whole year. No artificial food whatever is used, as it sours in the water to such an extent that it sometimes kills the fish. People owning aquariums should remember this, and after feeding be careful to clean the water thoroughly of small pieces of floating food.

The greatest difficulty is experienced in fighting the natural enemies of the fish—such as snakes, muskrats, dragon flies, turtles, kingfishers, and minks. Many fish are killed during the season. The edges of the ponds are kept perfectly free from rushes and weeds, and various traps are set, each one a model of ingenuity. A constant watch is kept on the ponds, partly by men, but principally by a couple of fox terriers that Mr. Muth has trained to perfection. These dogs will seize a big four-foot snake and tear it to pieces in the twinkling of an eye, or if there is some foe they cannot master they will bark until help arrives, in the meantime keeping a strict watch upon the invader.

Each foe must be dealt with individually. The snakes are perhaps the easiest to handle. A board or two is left on the ground near the edge of the pond; any snakes being near will crawl under these out of the heat of the day. About the middle of the day the dogs pay a visit to the boards, and, turning them over with their noses, will kill any snake that is lying underneath.

The minks are the worst enemies the fish have. These little animals will visit the ponds after night, and, after eating all the fish they can, they kill a number of others seemingly for the mere sport, placing the bodies in a pile on the bank. The dogs, seeing a pile of fish during the day, know that there is a mink about the neighborhood and will watch, night after night, until they have killed it.

Kingfishers usually rest upon the top of a tree or stump near the water before making a raid upon the fish. There is only one stump near each pond, and any kingfisher resting upon it is welcomed with open arms by a miniature bear trap.

The muskrats are caught in a very ingenious way. A barrel, provided with boards at the sides—to keep it from rolling—and an opening at the top, is half filled with water and floated in the middle of the pond. The muskrat, venturing forth in the midst of a dark night, climbs to the top of the barrel, and, peering through the opening, he sees an ear of corn floating on the water inside. He plunges down to get the corn, eats it and finds that he can not get out again. In much the same manner all the enemies are dealt with, a different method being adopted for each.

INGENIOUS METHOD OF SHIPMENT.

The shipment of the fish is accomplished in galvanized iron cans about a foot and a half in diameter and two feet in height. These are half filled with water, and about 150 fish are shipped in each. It is a noteworthy fact that if too much water is put in the cans the fish die. This is because the water, when but half filling the cans, is shaken up more thoroughly in traveling and is in this way more perfectly treated.

Fishes breathe the air dissolved in water by means of their gills, (branchiae,) consuming the oxygen of the air, which is in this way dissolved, and not that which forms the chemical constituent of water. Hence the water in which fish are kept should be thoroughly aerated, or changed. If fish are kept in a close, hot room they will continually rise to the surface of the water to get air, but if the air in the room is fresh they will remain near the bottom of the aquarium. Thus it can be seen that fish transferred to water from which air has been driven by a high temperature, or in which the air absorbed by them is not replaced, will be quickly suffocated. They consume, however, a comparatively small amount of oxygen, some requiring a much larger supply than others. Carpe—to which family the goldfish belongs—and other fish of similar low vitality can survive removal from water for days, the small quantity of moisture retained in their gill cavity being sufficient to sustain life, while other fishes having wide gill opening are immediately suffocated after being taken out of water.

Mr. Muth has received some of his best blood fish from Germany and Italy in good condition, after having traveled the whole distance packed only in wet moss. In fact, some fish have special contrivances for breathing atmospheric air.

Such fish as are compelled to live in very muddy water, or water thickened by decomposing substances, breathe atmospheric air, the contrivances for this purpose consisting of additional respiratory organs, lodged in cavities adjoining the gill cavity or communicating with the air bladder, which performs respiratory functions.

The goldfish is a carp, the skin of which, like the shad, is colored by the action of sunlight upon glands underlying the scales. Thus it is that a young goldfish, which is black, when exposed to the rays of the sun, gradually turns to a beautiful gold. By experimenting with the light in various ways a large variety of colors can be obtained, lemon-colored fish, silver fish, variegated black and gold and brilliants, looking dull and ugly at first glance, but upon further inspection displaying a variety of gold-greens and red-golds, which come and go like the colors of changeable silk.

The most remarkable of all is the transparent, or scaleless fish. These, as the name suggests, have no scales, and through the thin skin the faint lines of the bones and heavier black lines of the intestines can be seen, giving something of the impression of an X-ray photograph.

Another oddity is the Chinese moonfish, round and puffed out, sometimes so much so that they can swim only with the greatest difficulty.

But the most beautiful of all is the paradise fish. These fish are sold at $1 a pair and are exceedingly rare, having long silken tails, almost as long as their bodies, and colored like a maple leaf. They are as graceful as only a fish can be.

No More Gloves for French Soldiers.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—It is announced that the French Army will soon be deprived of gloves from motives of economy. Each of the 500,000 soldiers receives two pairs a year, and each pair costs 1f. 25c. But the inhabitants of Mnrt, who live by the manufacture of these gloves, are protesting vigorously against the proposed measure. Four thousand people will be thrown out of work should Gen. André persist in introducing the reform. Needless to say, every playplus will hail it with delight. The glove, or rather the absence of it, has been the cause of more punishment than all the rest of the catalogue of military offenses.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 25c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

23 City Lots, Nearly 59,000 Sq. Ft. Two 8th Ave. Corners, 17th & 18th Sts, AT AUCTION.

Foreclosure Sale by order of Supreme Court, and under direction of John C. Coleman, Esq., Referee.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12,

12 o'clock, noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way, by

WM. M. RYAN, - - Auctioneer.

PARCEL NO. 1. Store and tenement, 3 stories, s. e. corner 8TH AVE. and 18TH ST. Size of lot, 26½ feet by 100 feet.

PARCEL NO. 2. Store and tenement, 3 stories, n. e. corner 8TH AVE. and 17TH ST. Size of lot, 26½ feet by 100 feet.

PARCEL NO. 3. Three vacant lots, each 26 x92 feet, numbered 248, 250, 252 WEST 18TH ST., to be sold separately.

PARCEL NO. 4. Comprising from 238-242 W. 18TH ST. One building on No. 239 W. 19TH ST., size of lot 21' 3" x 92', and one building on 241 and 243 W. 18TH ST., size of lot 29' 4½" x 92', to be sold in two parcels.

PARCEL NO. 5. 236-242 W. 18TH ST., running through the block and fronting on 17th St., the street numbers being 243-265 W. 17th St. The frontage on 18th St. is 97' 11½", and on 17th St., is 280 feet. This property now operated by Colonial Brewery.

All the above property is to be sold in parcels and as an entirety.

For maps or further particulars apply to

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Pltf.'s Attys., 54 Wall St., or to the Auctioneer, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'eer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, November 12th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

6 Choice and Valuable Lots NORTHWEST CORNER St. Nicholas Avenue and 125th Street.

For maps, &c., apply to David McClure, Esq., Attorney for FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., EXECUTOR OF ESTATE OF FREDERICK SMYTH, deceased, No. 22 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, Nov. 14,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of the Supreme Court under the direction of Benjamin Fox, Esq., Receiver, and Others.

120 AND 122 EAST HOUSTON ST., N. E. Corner 2d Avenue,
41x50, 5-story brick stores.

28 EAST BROADWAY,
5-story brick flat with two stores. Lot 25x75.

165 EAST BROADWAY,
26.1½ ft. east of Rutgers St., 4-story brick, with extension covering lot 26.1½x100.

209, 211, AND 213 EAST 41ST ST.
105 ft. s. of 3d Avenue, 4-story building. Lot 50x37.9¾x50.4x119.8¾.

337 AND 341 EAST 31ST ST.
Two 4-story buildings. Lots 20x98.9 each.

For further particulars apply to BENJAMIN FOX, Esq., Receiver, 72 8th Avenue. HAMILTON & BECKETT, Esqs., Attorneys, 100 Broadway. SAMUEL LEVY, Esq., Attorney, 128 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs

will sell at auction Thursday, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

9 ST. MARK'S PLACE, 4-story and basement and sub-cellar brick building, with 3- and 2-story extension covering lot. Lot 32x112.6.

23 WEST 12TH ST., 4-story and basement brick dwelling, with 2-story extension and lot. Lot 25x108.5 ft.

Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY will sell at auction,

Tuesday, November 12, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

14 West 69th St.,

four-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone high-stoop Dwelling, with two-story-and-basement dining-room extension; hardwood floors and hardwood trimmed throughout; tiled bathrooms; containing 10 large rooms and three bathrooms; size of lot, 25x100.5.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction,

Tuesday, November 12, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

2,754 Third Avenue,

three-story brick Apartment, with store; size of lot, 28½x97.7x25x84.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Richmond Real Estate for Sale.

Trustee desiring to close estate offers quick buyer for $12,600 fine 54 acres country seat, with 10-room residence, stable, outbuildings, orchard, &c., on Richmond Turnpike, Borough of Richmond; 10 minutes' walk from Midland trolley, corner Jewett Av.; high location; fine view; one hour from Battery; 10c. fare. For particulars apply A. O. Martin, Trustee, on premises, or Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—6 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ARLINGTON.

35 minutes from New York City Hall; splendid train service; 2 very handsome Colonial cottages, cut stone and shingle finished; up to date improvements; restricted property; no more assessments; flag walks and electric lights; 5 minutes to depot; prices $3,700 and $3,400; small monthly payments. Send for photos, Salmond Bros., builders, Prospect Place, Arlington, N. J.

For Sale—One-family frame house, 22x36; nearly new; all improvements; electric lights; on best side street, in West Hoboken; within 20 minutes from Barclay, Christopher, or Forty-second St. Ferries; 10 minutes from Fourteenth St. Ferry; owner leaving State and will sell at sacrifice; billiard table will be sold with house, $6,300; terms to suit. A., X Box 216 Times.

Sacrifice! Sacrifice!—$3,000; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (mile line Erie;) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Englewood, North. About 8 Miles.—First-class modern house, 9 rooms, for sale, $4,000. H. Weatherby & Co., office, Englewood, N. J.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Have unincumbered properties to exchange; also income properties; quick exchanges. William D. Thomas, 19 Park Place.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Groner, 103 West 116th St.

A two-apartment house, sell or exchange for lots; bargain. Hyston, 302 West 143d St.

Death from Swallowing a Fly.

From The London Standard.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—The medical world in Vienna is greatly interested in the case of a man of twenty-three, the son of a well-known brewer, who, after six months' painful illness, which puzzled all the doctors consulted, including specialists from Germany, died a few days ago from the consequences of having swallowed a living blue-bottle fly, which laid its eggs in his intestines, the eggs developing into maggots, which, as the post-mortem examination showed, riddled a part of the large intestine either by causing ulcers there or by eating their way through. The original fly is said to have been found in the stomach; but whether this is so or not will be known after the publication of a paper shortly to be read before the Society of Physicians by Prof. Nothnagel. When the cause of the patient's ailment became known, he was too weak from malnutrition and loss of blood for an operation to be risked. No such case has occurred before in Vienna, but one or two are mentioned in medical literature.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"A MODERN TOWN HOUSE,"

A little book descriptive of the five-story American Basement Residence just completed by us at

NO. 32 EAST 51ST STREET,

will be sent on application to

CHARLES BRENDON & COMPANY,

Architects and Owners, 100 WEST 42D STREET.

ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLINGS

UNDER COMPLETION, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Will sell or exchange for free and clear property. Mortgages, $12,500, at 4½%. OWNER ON PREMISES, 140TH ST., EAST OF AMSTERDAM AV. (or) WEBB & COMPANY, Corner St. Nicholas Av. and 141st St.

FOR SALE,

Seven-story apartment house, with elevator and all improvements; exceptional light and air; total rentals, $16,500; price, $160,000; mortgage, $95,000; might take part payment of $35,000 equity in other property.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN ON WASHINGTON Heights. Three-story and basement limestone front private dwelling, containing parlors, libraries, dining rooms, three toilets, two baths, dressing rooms, clothes presses, mirrors, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry, &c. Will make very liberal terms to desirable party. Must be sold. R. H. Jones, 111 5th Av., N. Y. C.

A BARGAIN,

3-story house with side light, 10 windows and bay on sides; 2 open plumbing bath-rooms, handsomely decorated and appointed; open for inspection. Owner, 122 West 96th St.

Handsome residence, southeast corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 30x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises; with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap, exchange, or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

FOR BUILDER: ST. NICHOLAS AV. BLOCK FRONT; FINE SITE FOR APARTMENT HOTEL. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

AMSTERDAM AV. CORNER; WELL-RENTED FLAT; EXCHANGE CONSIDERED. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE or exchange for New York business property; beautifully located; new; all improvements; Chester Hill, Mount Vernon. George Hayes, 61 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

43D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A 25-foot 3-story 4-family tenement; rented $1,700; must sell to close estate; mortgage, $10,000; price, $15,000.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

West Eighties, Near Drive.—Five-story apartment; more than full lot; no elevator; will be sacrificed. Louis Becker, sole agent, 2,008 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner of 159th St. Telephone 87 High Bridge. Offices open Election Day 8 to 6.

For Sale—Three-family frame house, 35 feet wide, two full lots, $13,750; terms easy; lots worth that alone. Louis Becker, 2,008 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner of 159th St. Telephone 87 High Bridge. Offices open Election Day, 8 to 6.

Flat house, best part Harlem, 15 apartments, all rented, producing $3,622; mortgage, $22,000; 3 years' renewal; cash, $8,000; principals only. Occular, Times, Harlem.

VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY on Warren St.; fully rented, showing a valuable investment on the amount of cash required to purchase. R. H. Jones, 111 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Water front on the East River, with water rights; about forty lots of upland, with buildings, for sale, or to lease for a term of years. Apply to William M. Ryan, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 27 EAST 130TH ST.
2-STORY-BROWNSTONE DWELLING.
Open plumbing. Newly decorated.
Jos. L. O'Brien, 217 West 125th St.

37th St., corner 11th Av.—Three cold-water tenements; must be sold at sacrifice; might exchange for lots, farm without encumbrances. Nathan, 171 Broadway.

Gramercy Park—Closing estate, will sell large private house, with stable, to quick purchaser at moderate price. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

A HIGH-CLASS FULLY RENTED UP TO date Apartment property near Union Square. Great bargain. R. H. Jones, 111 5th Av., N. Y. C.

A.—5th Av., west side, near 34th St.; full lot; asking $200,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Over 3,200 square feet, 31st St., near 5th Av.; $50,000; offer. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, West 51st St.; asking $21,000; rents, $2,624. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

59th St., West.—Five-story modern double tenement; rents, $1,747; asking $14,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $17,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Have several private houses, near 5th Av., above 34th St.; tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE private house, Washington Place, near Washington Square, 22x90; asking $20,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—FIVE-STORY DOUBLE TENEMENT, East 26th St.; asking $24,500; rents, $3,845. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Only $2,000 cash required; five-story double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Attractive large four-story house, 58th St., near Madison Av.; asking $35,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Attractive four-story English basement, 4 East 37th, perfect order; rent, $4,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

DESIRABLE houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive; near 5th Av.; prices reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

5TH. AV., NEAR 128TH ST.; PLOT 50x110. Ready for improvement. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Lots for sale, with or without loan; might exchange for cold-water flats. Nathan, 171 Broadway.

For Sale.—In the thirties, between 5th and 6th Avs., four-story high-stoop dwelling on lot, 25x100; price reasonable. M. E., 580 6th Av.

Plot 40x100, on 127th St., near 3d Av.; cheap, or might trade suitable for tenement or stable. Aldhous, 2,822 7th Av.

I have a large amount of money to loan at 4% per cent. in large and small amounts. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Bronx.

$500—HOUSES—$500,

balance to suit; 3 minutes Tremont L station; 7 rooms, bath, all improvements. WHEWELL, 686 Tremont Av.

EASY TERMS

7 rooms and bath; all improvements. Inquire J. LEITNER, Wendover and 3d Avs.

Owner of plot cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20 per cent. Lawrence, 68 West 33d St.

Bargain.—Desirable plot, 103x100, Fulton Av., near Wendover; $8,000; offer wanted. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Triple flat, 183th St., near Brook Av.; asking $15,750; rent, $1,920. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Desirable lot, corner Washington Av. and 171st St.; $8,000; offer wanted. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Snap.—Excellent plot, Brook Av., corner 171st; 100x99; $9,000; offer wanted. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Bronx.—2-story family house; 14 rooms; near station; decorated; excellent order; good neighborhood. Stricker, 3,046 3d Av., 156th St.

Five-story apartment, West 84th St.; rentals, $4,700; price, $45,000; might exchange. White, 390 5th Av.

Elegant cottage, 7 rooms, bath, heater; full lot high ground; $3,000.00. Charles Boechler, 1,941 Tremont Av.

Business Property for Sale.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000 that will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Queens Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JOHN A. DAVIES

RICHMOND HILL.

High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down; must sell. Jewell, 38 East 43d St., Manhattan.

At Flushing.—New 10-room cottage; gas, electric light, open plumbing, tiled walls, $6,500. Easy terms; rent, $60. R. L. H. Elliott, 45 William St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH (D)

TOO busy selling to write advertisements; but this is to suggest that you look everywhere else for a house first, then take Kings County "L" Flatbush train, direct to Prospect Park South (22 minutes) and see our $10,000 to $40,000 houses. Book of photos of streets and houses of

DEAN ALVORD, Owner 257 Broadway, New York

THE FINEST AND BEST

location in Brooklyn. The finest and best houses in Brooklyn. If you are desirous of purchasing a home, one that is complete in the minutest detail—one that will suit the most fastidious, inspect what I offer before purchasing elsewhere. On Sterling Place, between Washington and Underhill Avenues, finished with the choicest hardwoods, model all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms, and paneled ceilings.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time, 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.

Open daily and Sunday, including Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, until 9:30.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder. On premises.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED

PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.

2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

Flatbush.—Another rare opportunity to purchase a bargain; lot 40x100; detached house; 11 rooms; bath and laundry; steam heated; double flooring; am taking this property in exchange, and can therefore offer special inducements; if you are interested do not delay; call, write, or telephone and will give you full particulars. Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Avenue F, corner Flatbush Av. Open Sundays.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN. PLOT, 545 FEET FRONT. (OR LESS:) FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN; FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

THE BEAUTY SPOT OF FLATBUSH.

Brick and cheerful and attractive modern 11-room detached house; splendidly located in the most desirable and easily accessible part of Flatbush—242 East 14th St., 100 feet south of Beverly Road, and adjoining Prospect Park South; if you like the house you'll like the price—it's too low to publish here.

$1,000 CASH REQUIRED.

Two houses left out of twenty; 2-story and basement stone-front houses, one family; up to date; tile bath; open plumbing; $16, 620 Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, builder.

$280 cash, balance $18 monthly, buys 6-room modern cottage for $2,800; 70th St., Brooklyn; bath, furnace, sewer, water, gas; 34 minutes from Park Row, 5c. fare. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL FOR A BUTCHER.

New corner store property, 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood; Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,677, New York.

For Sale at a Sacrifice—153 Rodney Street; 10 minutes from 22d Street Ferry; 2-foot house; two tiled bathrooms; new decorations; dining room extension. Wm. P. Young, 35th St. and 1st Av.

Will sell 42 lots at Bensonhurst at a bargain; might exchange for good income property; first-class opportunity for builders. Apply to Wm. Oppenheim, 34 Wall St., New York City.

Cash $5,000; price $15,500, rental $1,500 yearly; magnificent 4-story store property; splendid condition; superior location; superb investment. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Lots junction Myrtle and Cooper Av., 125 feet deep, $350 up; Jamaica lots, 25x120; trolley passes; all city improvements; $300; easy terms. 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Elegant three-story extra wide steam-heated double flat; all improvements; price, $14,000; worth $16,000; terms to suit. Owner, 540A Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

McDonough, Near Stuyvesant.—2-sty. and base. b. s; A1 condition; asking $6,800; mtge., $4,000. Boerum & Henry, 409 Sumner Av., Halsey. Open Monday evenings.

$270; two lots; East 2d St., near Avenue M; mortgage $175. Particulars Jones, 189 Montague St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE WATER FRONT PROPERTY.

Adjacent New York Bay, containing about 14 acres; splendid dock; tracks in yard; brick buildings, warehouses; ample power. Suitable large industrial enterprise; excellent bargain.

FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 Broadway. Telephone 3158 Cortlandt.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale at Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York.—77-acre farm, price $5,500; village farm, 10 acres, 9-room house, $3,000; 54-acre farm, 11-room house, $6,500; resident house, beautiful surroundings; price, $7,000. Thos. Rodgers, 183 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Great Values.—140 acres; fine buildings; $3,800; city farm, 25 acres; very cheap; 70 acres, new buildings, near city, $2,500; 13 acres, house, near factories, depots. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Fruit farm, 67 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

For Sale.—Farm, 163 acres, well improved, fertile soil, fine buildings, large barn; located on salt water; splendid fishing and oystering; $4,500. C. A. Johnson, Lackey, York Co., Va.

Farm, 80 acres; splendid buildings; creamery route; good wood and timber; look at price, $1,200. H. E. Holmes Co., 7 East 42d St.

6 Buffalo lots; bounded, Cornwall, Sussex, and Northumberland. P. Koehler, 2 Avenue D, New York City.

Four acres at Ardsley; a bargain. G. B. Crooker, 35 Broad St., New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SOMETHING NICE

and a bargain; beautiful all-year modern 12-room residence on the Hill, between Ocean Avenue and Grove Street, Freeport, Long Island; trimmed in quartered oak; cabinet mantels; open fireplaces; every improvement; range; furnace; electric lights; plot 100x200; stables; sacrifice $7,500; easy terms; another of 11 rooms, all improvements, $6,000. also farms, acreage, shore fronts, hotels all parts of Long Island. CHAS. S. POWELL, 131 Montague St., B'klyn.

CHOICE OFFERINGS AT ROCKVILLE CENTRE; beautiful home; all improvements; 8 acres; nicely laid out; fruit; good outbuildings; man's house; only $6,500.

Colonial residence; 12 large rooms, bath; all improvements; large piazza; 2 acres; outbuildings; will take $6,000.

10-room house; improvements; fine section; only $4,200.

G. A. PETERSON & Co., 187 Broadway, N. Y.

Magnificent gentleman's country residence, within 40 minutes from New York City; 20 acres of rich soil; 20-room house; open plumbing and two bathrooms; own electric light plant and all modern improvements; large barn, stable with 70 stalls; carriage house; fruit trees and every requirement for comfort; property faces two roads; free and clear; sold cheap. Joslin & Bergen, 307 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Farm on main street, 50 acres, 40 acres cultivated; shore and lake frontage; large pine grove; avenue from bay through entire farm to railroad; adapted to subdivision; adjoining Post Office; residence 17 rooms; immense stables, carriage houses, &c.; abundance fruit and shade; worth $20,000; only $11,000; $7,000 cash, balance easy. J. B. Sweezy, Patchogue, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Single flat, choice neighborhood, and inviting entrance. Louis Becker, 2,008 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner of 159th St. Telephone 87 High Bridge. No agents. Offices open Election Day 8 to 6.

WANTED FOR INVESTORS, Improved property down town, $50,000 to $80,000. RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman St.

WANT TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY? Send to H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., for their manner of doing business. WE SELL.

Wanted—Small farm, 5 to 30 acres, within 30 miles of New York; full particulars; must be cheap. Cash Buyer, P Box 127 Times.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 72d; principals only. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Wanted—Application for loan of $10,000 at 5 per cent. on Manhattan Island property; principals only. R. E., 239 6th Av.

Have client waiting for houses in all parts of city and country; private sales desirable. Wilson, 37 Liberty St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $30 monthly buys $3,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, electric, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another home, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville, 26 Minutes from 42d St.—Choice lots at station; city improvements paid; no assessments; fare 5c; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Homesteads.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry. Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley; no interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

WITH POSSESSION.

42 AND 44 BOND ST.

ATTRACTIVE BUILDING, With Power and Electricity To Lease for Term of Years.

Apply to your own broker or Morris B. Baer (owner), 15 Cortlandt St.

THE SLATER BUILDINGS

42d St. West of 5th Ave.

ONLY { ONE STUDIO / THREE OFFICES } TO RENT.

Rents include steam heat, Gas Light, Electric elevator, services of Janitor and Janitress.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

FOR RENT—Store, basement, lofts, with power, ten thousand square feet per floor, within five minutes' walk from Broadway and Houston Street. Apply S. ULLMANN, 165 Mercer St., or your own broker.

JACKSON BUILDING, UNION SQUARE NORTH. 31 EAST 17TH ST., ADJOINING BROADWAY. Elevators and entrances from both streets. Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

BUILDINGS & LOFTS TO LET. A large number. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Attractive Broadway store, near Waverley Place; 24,000 square feet; possession February 1st; rent asked, $20,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

ATTRACTIVE large first floor store, 133 East 34th, corner Lexington; rent, $126. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Attractive floor, 5th Av., corner near 34th, 25x150; latest improvements; reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

UNUSUAL Opportunity.—Large building, 23d St., south side, near Stern's; rent reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING. Unexcelled list of business property. All streets. LOVEJOY & NOYES, 63 CEDAR ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

16th St., 10 East.—Parlor floor store, 25x85x100, to May 1. Possession Dec. 1 or before. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Business Property Wanted.

Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Whole or part of store on Fulton St., Brooklyn, between Court St. and Flatbush Av.; state price. Address M., Box 152, Times Office.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

72D ST., WIDE BOULEVARD, BETWEEN COLUMBUS AND AMSTERDAM AVENUES. ELEGANT DWELLING. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th St.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive four-story house, Park Av., near 96th St.; rent, $3,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Private house, 20th St., near 6th Av.; rent, $1,500. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE RAYMOND,

42, 44, 46 East 28th St.

New Modern Apartment House

Suites of 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath with hotel service. Can be had at most

TWO ADOPTED CHILDREN WIN.

Awarded an Estate Under a Mutilated, Suppressed Will.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

A. G. Park, formerly of Hanford and now of Los Angeles, has received from the Supreme Court an opinion that is of general interest to attorneys, and that involves a story of two children that reads like a chapter of fiction.

Early in the year 1896 Pearl and Lee Jackson, five and eight years of age, were abandoned at Hanford. The parents of the little ones disappeared, and they were left to be cared for by the public. The Women's Club, composed of the best women of the community, took a great interest in the children and attempted to secure for them a home; but the boy and girl were not well provided for, and the little girl was cruelly mistreated in a home in which she had been placed.

Fortunately for the children, a wealthy bachelor about fifty years of age, George Camp, who lived near Hanford, was very charitable. He had heard of the condition of these abandoned children. On April 9, 1896, he married a widow, Hannah Belknap, who was near his own age, and four days afterward drove to Hanford with his wife in a buckboard. By previous arrangement he met representatives of the Women's Club, and he and his wife adopted the children, agreeing to treat them in all respects as their own children. The order of adoption decreed that the children thereafter should be known as Pearl and Lee Camp. After the adoption proceedings he placed a box on the rear end of the buckboard, and, seating the children upon it, the family returned to his home.

Mr. Camp was eccentric and repeatedly expressed himself as opposed to allowing any of his property to go to his relatives at his death, and as it afterward developed, upon the very day that he adopted these children he wrote his will bequeathing to his second wife a life estate in the property, but providing that at her death it should all go to these adopted children.

Mr. Camp died four months after his marriage, but the will was not presented for probate and his wife received letters of administration upon the estate, and provided well for the children during her life, but she died about two years after her husband's death. W. H. Camp, a brother of George Camp, applied for letters of administration upon the estate, and in his petition set forth that he and his brothers and sisters were the heirs of the estate, refused to recognize the rights of these adopted children, and declared that they should never bear the name of "Camp." But the Public Administrator applied for letters, giving the names of Pearl and Lee Camp as the heirs. At the hearing the adoption proceedings were attacked, but the court granted letters to the Public Administrator and held that the adoption proceedings were valid. An appeal was taken from this order, which was afterward affirmed.

Hannah Camp having died in December, 1898, David Bonham, her brother, was appointed guardian of the persons and estates of Pearl and Lee Camp, and made application through his attorney, A. G. Park, for an allowance of $50 a month for the support of the children, but at the hearing the attorneys for the Public Administrator announced to the court that they would not advise the administrator to pay the allowance, as the suit involving the validity of the adoption proceedings was pending in the Supreme Court. However, the court made the order as prayed for and a certified copy was served on the administrator, but he refused to pay the allowance, and the guardian filed his petition asking to have the letters of the administrator revoked and himself appointed administrator. At the hearing the Public Administrator admitted that he had in his possession an instrument purporting to be the will of George Camp, and that it had been in his possession for a year. Mr. Park then made known to the court that he would not further prosecute the petition then pending, but would file for the guardian another petition for the probate of the will, and for letters of administration with the will annexed.

The Public Administrator, in obedience to the directions of the court, filed the will with the clerk, but it was in a mutilated condition, some one having torn the name of George Camp and the names of Pearl and Lee Camp from it. It was, as was afterward proved, unmutilated at the time of the death of George Camp, and who attempted to spoil the will must probably remain shrouded in mystery.

While an obligation will need not be witnessed it must be entirely written, dated and signed by the hand of the testator himself. A single printed letter or figure will defeat it. And the law requires that the provisions of a lost or destroyed will must be proved clearly and distinctly by at least two credible witnesses. Fortunately for these children two persons had seen this will. David Bonham, George Camp's brother-in-law, and W. R. McQuiddy, to whom it was shown in confidence and who read it carefully, and they were able to testify to the provisions of the will. But W. H. Camp appeared again and opposed the probate of the will, and it was a hard-fought case, for under the provisions of the will the adopted children were to receive the entire estate. They had no means with which to contend for their rights and Mr. Bonham and his attorney were under the necessity of furnishing the funds. In the meantime the children were kept by Mrs. Jones, a sister of the deceased Mrs. Camp.

It was a difficult case that confronted Mr. Park, for it was without a parallel in the courts of California. The lower court made the order establishing the provisions of that part of the will that was lost and destroyed and admitting the will to probate, and appointed Mr. Bonham administrator with the will annexed. But W. H. Camp appealed the case to the Supreme Court. Yet Mr. Bonham, being now administrator as well as guardian, had the entire funds of the estate in his hands and was able to provide well for the children, and now Mr. Park has received word from the Supreme Court that the order of the lower court is affirmed, thus granting the entire estate, now worth about $25,000, to Pearl and Lee Camp.

Ornithologist Ridgway's Task.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The chief ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution, Robert Ridgway, has just completed the long and arduous task of turning into plain English the names of about 5,000 American birds that have Greek and Latin names for which there is no equivalent in English. A large number of these are found in the Spanish countries of America, and in such cases he has endeavored to make a translation that will be most effective. Mr. Ridgway's theory is that English is now the universal language, and as such it ought to be accepted by scientists in the place of Latin. The commercial world is fast accepting the English language as predominant, but it is doubtful whether scientists will show an equal readiness to recognize officially a system the purpose of which is to expurgate from the nomenclature of science the Latin language. The task of Mr. Ridgway has been a tedious and arduous one. To it he has brought much ingenuity as auxiliary to classical culture. Whether the system that he has attempted through these labors to inaugurate extends, as he hopes it will, through the domain of science or not, it will, even if it stops with this effort, confer a great favor upon myriads of ardent but unlettered bird-lovers, who prefer to know their feathered friends by pronounceable names.

Why Dr. Lorimer Leaves Boston.

From The Boston Transcript.

Several speeches in praise of Dr. Lorimer and his work were delivered at the luncheon of the Boston Baptist Conference Monday afternoon, but when Dr. Lorimer was called on he gave the first direct explanation as to why he chose to leave his Boston work for a place in New York. He said the temple audiences were the greatest they had ever been, and the income was the greatest it had ever been, but the number of conversions was not as great, and that was the reason back of the movement to seek another field. He said he was grateful for the kind things which had been said, and in his new field he would try to follow the suggestions which had been uttered. He was sorry to part from so many dear friends, but he had never been a believer in excessively long pastorates. He said it was a good thing for a man to stop short once in ten or fifteen years and consider what he was doing, and to have a chance to revise all his theories and to be thoroughly honest in the future as he had tried to be in the past. A change of pastorates gave such an opportunity. He told the company that his vision for Tremont Temple was to have the temple open every night in the week, and to have preaching by the preachers, each qualified to lead and influence the masses.

Costs Half His Pay.

Gen. Buller will never be converted to the theory that talk is cheap.—Washington Star.

STATE CLAIMS TO BE PAID.

To be Reimbursed for Interest on Money Borrowed to Equip Troops.

From The Washington Post.

The United States Court of Claims rendered judgment Monday in favor of several States for claims growing out of the War of the Rebellion which may result in taking millions out of the United States Treasury. The largest award was made to the State of Pennsylvania and was for $1,066,740, though deductions were made for direct taxes levied against that State in 1861 and remaining unpaid, which brings down the amount to be paid to Pennsylvania to about $830,000. It is understood that the counsel for Pennsylvania, Henry M. Foote of this city, will appeal from the latter part of the decision.

Awards were also made to the States of Maine and New Hampshire, the former State getting $131,567 and the latter $122,047. In a case growing out of the Spanish war the Union Transfer Company of New York got a judgment for carrying the mails of $41,801.

There are other States having claims like that of Pennsylvania, and their attorneys are now at work preparing them so that ultimately a large sum may be taken out of the Treasury as a result of the decision of the Court of Claims. The history of these claims goes back to the beginning of the civil war. At that time the Government called on the various States in the North for troops to subdue the rebellion. The States were asked to equip the troops, the Government to repay the States at some future time for the expense. The State of Pennsylvania had no money at the time with which to equip troops and it borrowed $3,000,000 for that purpose. It issued bonds which ran for ten years. It paid in interest on the bonds and expense in negotiating the loan altogether over $1,000,000. When the Government paid back the money the State expended in equiping the troops it did not pay the interest and expenses the State was put to in borrowing the money.

A law was passed in 1861 authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to repay the States for the expenses they incurred in equipping the troops. The Treasury Department held that the expenses that a State incurred in borrowing money for the equipment of the troops could not be paid under the act of 1861, hence no claims of that kind were paid. But in 1892 New York State, which had such a claim, succeeded in having it referred to the Court of Claims, but the court decided against the claimants. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which overruled the lower court and pronounced the claims valid under the act of 1861. The claim of New York was paid.

Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island then filed claims with the Treasury Department in 1896. Secretary Carlisle held that the claims were outlawed by reason of delay in presenting them, but he referred them to the Court of Claims under the Barnum act, presenting to the court his objections to the claims, principally on the ground of their antiquity. The counsel for the States held that the delay in presenting the claims was wholly due to the Treasury Department, which had maintained that it had no jurisdiction over such claims, and that they could not present them under such circumstances until after the decision of the Supreme Court in the New York case. The Court of Claims upholds this contention, and has decided in favor of the States.

Congress will have to make an appropriation before the judgments can be paid. Mr. Foote has claims of several other States which he will immediately push before the Treasury Department.

MORMONS LEAVING THE SOUTH.

The Number of Elders in That Section Now Greatly Reduced.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Savannah will be without a Mormon elder after to-day. Elder I. W. Clagg of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will leave for Atlanta, and it is not at all likely that any more elders will appear in Savannah for some time to come.

Elder Clagg says that he leaves a Sunday school of sixteen Mormons. It had been his intention to remain in the city until Christmas, but when permission to sell Mormon literature without a license was refused by City Council he had to give up.

The elder, who has been in Savannah several months, says that he made a house-to-house canvass and distributed the literature of his faith. Mr. Clagg says that the elders are being withdrawn from the South and sent to foreign countries. There were forty-four elders in Georgia last year, against sixteen at this time, and 600 in the South, against 172 now. Mr. Clagg says that the purpose of the elders in visiting the South was to right the wrongs done the faith, and not to secure proselytes. Still it is claimed that as a result of the presence of the elders in this State in the neighborhood of 700 persons have been baptized in the faith.

Elder Clagg says that he is going to Atlanta, and will be present at the trial of the members of a mob who whipped H. B. Stewart, President of the Georgia Conference, and Elder Zubial in Hart County, recently. The elder states that it will be the first time in the history of the Church that members of a mob have been brought to trial for having used the lash on preachers of the Mormon doctrine. It is not because the elders have not received some very warm receptions, but because never before have any of those who were guilty of the crime been arrested. Mr. Clagg says that he has received notice from Atlanta that the Governor did as he promised he would, and that several of those engaged in the assault on the two Mormons will go to trial in Atlanta, where the prosecutors say they will be able to get justice.

"Strange as it may seem," said Elder Clagg, "in nine cases out of ten the mobs are led by ministers. We have no trouble in cities, and it is only in out-of-the-way country places, where the ignorant live, that we are molested. There the people are easily led against us by any minister who chances to take into his head that we are a menace to the public morals. The mob in Hart County, I am informed by my brother elder, was led by a minister.

"While I have never been whipped myself, I had a close call in a Virginia hamlet about two years ago, and the muzzle of a six-shooter was dangerously near my face. On that occasion a minister took part in the proceeding. A gentleman of the cloth and a town magistrate called upon me, and with the revolver under my nose persuaded me to leave the neighborhood. That was the only occasion upon which I was ever interfered with. I am pleased with the showing we have made in Savannah, somewhat under difficulties. It is in the country, and not in the city, where we have the trouble, however."

The Hopeful, Blind Prohibitionists.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The hopefulness of our old friends the Prohibitionists has always been one of the phenomena of politics. By mere venerability they are entitled to the third column on the ballot, although they have never in all history elected a candidate to office. In this great city they have never polled more than a few thousand votes, but they have just dined together again to renew their youth with speeches, in which they express unfaltering confidence in the ultimate triumph of their principles. Such a faith is worthy of the ancient martyrs. The Prohibition Party alone, of all the reform parties, declined to participate in the present fusion movement. Its leaders still attribute all the evils in the world to the liquor trade and are going to make men sober by law if it shall take two centuries and if city and Commonwealth go down in ruin while they struggle with their favorite reform. The Prohibitionists have had many opportunities to show their sympathy for practical movements to regenerate our political society. In their unyielding devotion to an unrealizable ideal they nullify their influence and forfeit their right to the respect which they would otherwise receive.

A Family of Preachers.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The Rev. Henry Fiegenbaum of St. Joseph, who celebrated his eightieth birthday anniversary in appropriate manner recently, is a member of a somewhat remarkable family. There are four brothers and two sisters. The four men are German Methodist ministers, and the husbands of the two women are likewise engaged in pulpit work. The youngest, Rudolph, is sixty-eight years old, while the eldest is Henry, to whom allusion was made above. The latter is a veteran preacher. He expounded the Gospel at Minneapolis and St. Paul when the twin cities were only trading posts, and he "rode a circuit" in Wisconsin when there was not a mile of railroad in the State. Although now on the retired list, he is far from inactive, and has infrequently preaches a sermon or leads a meeting with much of his old-time vigor.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20d per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WESTMINSTER

ADJOINING THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.

EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.

NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.

T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Hotel St. George,

Clark St., Brooklyn Heights, New York.

10 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

TABLE BOARD, $8.00.

PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH

$12 to $15 Weekly.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

Sevillia APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.

Two apartments of four rooms, $800 to $1,000. Absolutely fireproof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

ARIZONA, MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, CALIFORNIA,

Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Philippines and Around-the-World.

Best Reached via

"SUNSET LIMITED"

(PALATIAL HOTEL ON WHEELS.)

Superb Equipment. Fast Time.

Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Dining Car and Special Compartment Car to New Orleans.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,

349 Broadway or 1 Battery Pl., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

FALL SEASON, 1901.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

NOW OPEN.

SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

VIRGINIA.

BRIGHT VIEW. OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. Fall and Winter months delightful for driving, boating, and golf. Large country house, hot water, heat; modern improvements; moderate rates; illustrated catalogue.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days only, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N.R., ft. Spring St. Weekdays only 5:30 P.M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY EVENING LINE.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with trains for all points. Excursion, $2.50.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Direct Service to

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

M. E. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Excursions.

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—Al Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

FLORIDA ORANGES.

Encouraging Outlook for a Most Profitable Crop This Season.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Florida orange season is now fairly open. The height of the season will not be reached for several weeks, when the oranges will be in their perfection. Up to this time there has been greenness and immaturity in most of the fruit shipped, but henceforth ripe and luscious oranges will find their way into the markets.

The outlook is for one of the most profitable crops for many years. The seasons have been good and the fruiting of the trees quite satisfactory. More trees are in bearing this year than since the destructive freeze of several years ago, and it is predicted their products will prove finer. The transportation companies are looking forward to a considerably increased business as compared with last year. Indeed, the greater volume of business is already "in sight" and will be forthcoming if no disaster befalls the crop, and there is not the slightest reason for apprehending anything of the kind.

As usual, the Florida oranges are leading the markets in the matter of price. They bring more money than any of their competitors, for the simple reason that they are the best that find their way into the American market, and it may be doubted if there are better in the world. The supply has never yet approached the limit of demand, and it is safe to say that for many years to come the country will gladly absorb all of the oranges that Florida can produce.

The opening of the orange season is a forerunner of the opening of the Florida tourist season. Usually when the oranges are plentiful and fine the tourists are numerous, and the Peninsula State draws profit from both sources. It ought to do well this Fall and Winter.

Funeral Humor.

From The Paris Gaulois.

A Berlin florist received some days ago an order for a floral device, ornamented with a silk ribbon upon each side of which the following inscription was directed to be placed: "Rest in Peace." To the astonishment of those concerned, when the flowers and ribbon arrived the latter was inscribed: "Rest in peace on both sides."

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES

By the new Twin Screw Cruising Yacht

Prinzessin Victoria Luise of 6,000 tons

To the West Indies and the Spanish Main,

FROM NEW YORK JAN. 4, 1902.

To West Indies and Mexico, the

FROM NEW YORK FEB. 8, 1902.

The itineraries include Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Santo Domingo, Martinique, Trinidad (Pitch Lake), Venezuela (La Guayra), Caracas, Valencia (Puerto Cabello), Curacao, Jamaica, Cuba (Santiago and Havana), Mexico (Vera Cruz, Mexico City), Charleston, S. C.

RATES FROM $175 UPWARD.

To the Mediterranean and the Orient

by the twin-screw express S.S. Augusta Victoria

FROM NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1902, for Madeira, Gibraltar (Granada, Alhambra, Tangiers), Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo, the Nile), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, Dead Sea), Constantinople, Piraeus (Athens, Corfath), Naoplia, Syracuse, Catania (Taormina), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 73 days.

RATES FROM $400 UPWARD.

All appointments first class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

Mediterranean Express Service.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

*Columbia.....Nov. 9 | †Aller....Dec. 7, 2 PM
†Hohenzollern...Nov. 16 | *Columbia.....Dec. 10
*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23 | †Lahn.....Dec. 14
†Trave.....Nov. 30 | †Hohenzollern...Dec. 28

Sailings at 10 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples. Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiserin, Nov. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM
Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon
Kronprinz, Dec. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Jan. 21, 10 AM

Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN.

K. Luise, Nov. 23, 11 AM | Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
Bremen.....Dec. 5, noon | K. Luise.....Jan. 2, 10 AM

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM | D'tschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM | *Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM
*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 6 AM | Pennsylvania, Dec. 14, 7 AM
Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM | Pretoria, Dec. 21, 1 PM
Waldersee, Nov. 30, 3 AM | *Phoenicia, Dec. 28, 7 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Friesland..Nov. 6, Noon | Haverford..Nov. 27, noon
Phila....Nov. 13, 10 AM | Phila.....Dec. 4, 10 AM
St. Paul..Nov. 20, 10 AM | St. Paul..Dec. 11, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland..Nov. 6, noon | *Vaderland..Nov. 20, noon
Southwark..Nov. 13, noon | Haverford..Nov. 27 noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

EGYPT and HOLY LAND

Annual series of Select Tourist parties leave during January, February, and March, (with special party Nov. 30 and Dec. 7 for Xmas in Bethlehem,) visiting all points of interest in Egypt, Palestine, the Levant, Southern Europe, &c.

FARES FROM $590,

All Travelling Expenses Included.

MEDITERRANEAN, the Riviera, Italy, Paris, London, &c. Pleasant tourist party leaves Nov. 27 for Xmas in Rome. Moderate, inclusive fares.

Programmes and information from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

The Standard of Excellence—58th year.

GAZE'S

ORIENTAL TOURS

76 DAYS, $620 93 DAYS, $740
104 DAYS, $850 122 DAYS, $975

Leaving on German Mediterranean Express steamers Jan. 4, 25, 30, Feb. 22, March 22, 1902.

Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Greece, and Italy. Itineraries embracing every interesting and historical spot on the Mediterranean and in the Orient. Berths reserved in advance for GAZE'S NILE SERVICE.

For rates and particulars apply to

HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.

EGYPT DE POTTER'S HIGH-CLASS EXCURSIONS.

Est. 1879. Select. Superiorly conducted. Jan. 25th, 1902—Annual Party to Mediterranean, Egypt, Holy Land, Syria, Turkey, Greece. Unequaled itinerary and arrangements. A royal tour throughout. JANUARY 25TH—FINE TOUR TO EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, sailing January 25th. MARCH 1ST—EARLY SPRING PARTY TO ITALY AND FRENCH RIVIERA. ALL PROGRAMMES FREE. COST OF TOURS INCLUSIVE.

A. DE POTTER, Tourist Director, 45 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA.....Nov. 9, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 23, 3 P. M.
MENOMINEE.....Nov. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 7, 3:30 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia...Nov. 16, noon | Anchoria...Dec. 14, noon
Astoria...Nov. 30, noon | Furnessia...Dec. 28, noon

Cabin passage, $50; Excursion Ticket, $90.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

Mediterranean Service Naples Direct

PERUGIA.....Nov. 12 | CALABRIA.....Dec. 7

Cabin Passage, $65.00.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 AM
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.

REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino—Nov. 16 | Nord America..Dec. 17
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Gaelic.....Nov. 7 | China.....Nov. 22
Hongkong Maru..Nov. 16 | Korea.....Dec. 3

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 327 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 2
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Dec. 30, Mch. 24, May 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Jan. 27, Apr. 28, June 16

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MOANA.....Nov. 15 | MOWERA....Dec. 13

For rates apply 332 Broadway and 1 Hanover Sq.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS, foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—"FAST MAIL."—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:35, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:35, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:35, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:35, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 24th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 960 Fulton Street, 96 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:15 a. m. Mail and Paper Train.	†7:00 a. m.
*8:00 a. m. Syracuse Local.	†3:25 p. m.
*8:30 a. m. Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*9:45 a. m. Fast Mail.	†10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m. Day Express.	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m. Rutland Express.	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. Southwestern Limited.	*3:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:00 p. m.
*3:30 p. m. Albany and Troy Flier.	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m. Albany Special.	*1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m. Detroit Special.	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. The Lake Shore Limited.	*8:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m. St. Louis Limited.	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m. Western Express.	*3:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m. Montreal Express.	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. Adir'dack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*7:00 p. m. Buffalo Special.	*7:27 a. m.
*9:00 p. m. Southwestern Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m. Pacific Express.	*5:30 a. m.
*11:30 p. m. Northern New York Ex.	*7:27 a. m.
†12:10 a. m. Midnight Express.	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. except Sunday to Pittsfield. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av.; 183 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 1303 3d St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 100 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

J. H. OLCOTT. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. L

Instruction.

15c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

PACKARD.....44TH YEAR.

WHEN YOU KNOW

what a school can do for you by what it has done for your generation—and your father's—

Is it better to trust to luck?

Is it wiser to guess?

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

4th Av. & 23d St. DAY & EVENING. 'Phone 101-18

ENTER AT ANY TIME.
ASK FOR CATALOGUE N.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.

REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

ELOCUTION AND ACTING.

The Lawrence School of Expression, 106 West 42d St., is the oldest and one of the most successful schools of its kind in America, and offers unusual facilities to lawyers, ministers, and dramatic students for acquiring thorough and practical instruction in Elocution, Oratory, and Dramatic Art. Special classes forming for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Send for circulars. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director.

THE NEW YORK School of Expression.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

Berger's (of Paris) French Academy, 106-108 East 23d, New York.

French instruction. Free trial. Two hours' class, conversation, 50c. Pupil pays at each lesson, should NEVER bind themselves for a term, to avoid trickery, poor teaching, and the unforeseen. Translations.

Also **SPANISH.** First-rate native teachers. Circular and story "Méle" sent free on demand.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories. Gymnasium.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

Homestead Academy, College Point.

Boys guaranteed thorough education in all departments; perfect supervision; home life; amid enviable circumstances, at reasonable rates; highest testimonials. Rev. J. Hamilton Stirling, A. B.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1280—Riverside.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 100 WEST 86TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

STENOGRAPHY,

typewriting, telegraphy, bookkeeping, English, Spanish stenography; speed class, $1 per month; day and evening. THE PAINE UPTOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1,931 Broadway, corner 65th.

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 308 W. 106th St. Day School, 308 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,

66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM,

51 East 59th St.; ladies and children; small classes, day, evening; individual instruction; fencing.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,

253 West 96d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 3.

Eight studies of character reading for business men, under the direction of Miss Jessie A. Fowler, commencing Monday evening, Nov. 4. Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

College and Normal graduate; experienced teacher; will tutor at pupil's home; backward pupils a specialty; best references given. Box 65, 263 West 125th St.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. H. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

INSTITUT TISNE,

533 West End Av.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS

Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 60 5th Av.

Private lessons Hebrew and Syrian; quick method. Languages, 530 6th Av.

Berkeley Gymnasium, 21 West 44th St.—Dr. Bissell's private classes for physical training.

Teacher of piano; Kullak method. Miss Swick, 57 West 84th St.

Teachers' Agencies.

The E. Miriam Coyriere Agency, 150th 5th Av., New York City, makes a specialty of conscientiously furnishing to parents full information of good schools; professors, tutors, and governesses supplied. Established 1880.

Teachers.

French, German, by natives, in or out; very moderate. Lenox School of Languages, 136 West 116th St.

Dancing.

3,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK

Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE. (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5, (first lesson private, FREE;) individual instruction. Classes now forming.

WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lanciers in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.

PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for Circular.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, new Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 125th—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 8 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Afternoon, 2,763 8th Av., (116th.)—Correct glide waltz guaranteed; 10 private, $5; 4 class, $1. Daily.

H. J. Fletcher Rivers's School for Dancing, 444, 446 Amsterdam Av.; adults, children.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A home among the pines in Eastern Virginia, where several persons can obtain pleasant rooms and the best board the markets afford. Address Pine Hurst, Port Royal, Va.

Those willing to pay for well-furnished rooms, all conveniences, fine table, within hour of business part of city, address Refined Comfort, Cranford, N. J.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Incorporated 1864.
NEW YORK
GERMAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
23 WEST 42D ST., Near 5th Ave.
L. G. PARMA, DIRECTOR.
Grand Opening
Concert at Mendelssohn Hall
Friday next, November 8, 1901.
Free to Pupils.
Vocal Department, Italian Method; Instrumental Department, German Method.
TERMS FROM DATE OF ENTRANCE.

THE ORIGINAL "TREND OF TIME" CYCLE QUARTET.

ISABELLE BOUTON, HOBART SMOCK, HARRY GIRARD, VICTOR HARRIS, Conductor. Address W. O. Wolfe, 217 W. 44th St., New York.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

305 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OPERA

BERKELEY LYCEUM,
23 WEST 44TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
WM. G. STEWART, DIRECTOR.
LAIRD EASTON, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

EXCELLENT PIANIST ASKS YOUR FAVOR IN trying his superior method of instruction without cost. If you are convinced it is all right, perhaps you may continue, not necessarily; your testimonial will satisfy. If at all interested, let me hear from you anyhow. Y., Box 132 Times.

S. C. BENNETT,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION,
838 CARNEGIE HALL.
Method unexcelled for developing purity of tone and breath control. Send for booklet, "Educational Principles in Voice Production."

Ladies' Theatrical Association.—Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnished for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinger, 139 East 59th St.

C. B. HAWLEY,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION.
Studio, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

PERRY AVERILL.

BARITONE, CONCERT, OPERA, & ORATORIO vocal instruction. Studio, 220 West 59th Street. Telephone 1067 Columbus, New York City.

Mr. & Mrs. John Dennis Mehan.
VOICE PRODUCTION.
CARNEGIE HALL, (SUITE SEVENTY.)

REGINALD BARRETT,
ORGANIST, COMPOSER, TEACHER.
Church or Concert, 10 E. 17th St., N. Y.

W. A. HUDSON,
SCIENTIFIC VOICE TRAINING. ART OF BREATHING. 489 FIFTH AV.

LEGRAND HOWLAND

VOCAL AND OPERA, MISE-EN-SCENE, ETC.
98 5TH AV.

21 E. 14th St., n. 5th Av.
Fr.-Am. Conservatory of Music. Under new law. Diplomas given. German and Italian methods. Price reasonable. Music free.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE'S ladies' classes, vocal culture; Italian method; Tuesdays, 8 P. M.; Saturdays, 3; commencing Nov. 5 and 9; fee, 10 lessons, $5. 59 Fifth Av., 13th.

ARTHUR D. WOODRUFF,
VOICE CULTURE.
136 FIFTH AVE.

KALTENBORN STRING QUARTET.

TERMS AND DATES. 80 W. 82D ST.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER,
PIANIST.
CARNEGIE HALL.

N. Y. School of Accompanying. Heinrich W. Meyn. Rosetta Weiner. Piano Sight Reading. 301-2 Carnegie Hall.

EMIL PFAFF
Piano, organ, and harmony instruction; German method; terms reasonable. 108 East 23d St.

SINGERS AND PIANISTS WITH TALENT, without means, tuition free. Tues. and Wed. mornings. 5 East 14th St., Room 46.

William H. Butler, (black,) teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, and zither; terms moderate. 12 W. 125th St.

75c., pianos and organs tuned. New York Tuning and repairing Co., 1,566 Broadway. Forman Mass.

A young lady pianist will accept pupils; 50c. lesson. Miss Moch, 238 West 142d St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

CASH PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Information furnished free: CAUTION—come to see me before doing business elsewhere; reliable; established 1885.
FORGOTSTON, 178 Bowery, near Spring St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

All sizes new, good second-hand and stretched leather belting. Fitzgerald's Belting Manufactory, 58 Centre St.

Patents.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention. DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE, REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Lawyers.

15c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 154th St., Marion Av. All kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; cartage free.

Furs.

All furs remodeled into latest styles; old sables blended; prices low. Barker, 116 West 30th St., late with Gunther's, Fifth Avenue.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2,162 MARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 312-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Great Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

R. V. Hurd, late with William Moir, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged, or remodeled. 126 West 125 St., between 5th and 7th Avs.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,457 Broadway, near 47th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Singer machine, only used one month; cost $80; will sell cheap; all attachments; write or call. Brower, 328 West 30th St., care The Hanover. Telephone 2054—Columbus.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

2,500-lb. Scale for Sale; old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses bought. Theodore, 61 Ann St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 257 Broadway.

250 schools desks for sale very cheap in new condition. Finn Bros., 26-32 Centre St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR 1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER, 148 E. 86th St.
(Open Evenings.)

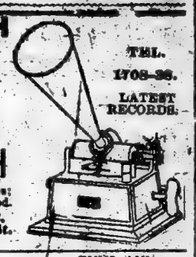

TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

$1.00 A WEEK
BUYS ANY
PHONOGRAPH
Records Exchanged.
SPORTING GOODS,
BICYCLES,
CAMERAS,
CUTLERY.
S. B. Davega, 32 E. 14th St.
Branches: 802 3d Av., n'r 49th St. & 125 W. 125th. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITER
ALL MAKES
RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

I BUY OLD METAL.
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTRA TYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
Bornstein, 186 William St.

FURNITURE
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write. L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN.
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 125d St. Open Evenings.

Winton Semi-Racer,
15 Horse Power, 35 miles.
1901 model; almost new;
$1,250; cost—$2,000.
Address Bargain, Y Box 128 Times Office.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, scales, letter presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 26-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3196 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 20 Nassau.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 271 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Music store, stationery, and toys at sacrifice; old established; retiring from business; no speculators; lease and fixtures sold separately. Phillips, 1,516 3d Av.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DIAMONDS SET

While you wait. H. SESSLER, 32 Maiden Lane.

$3.50 WORSTED trousers to order, value $6. Write for samples. T. WHITE, 123 E. 23d St.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone, Dorset McLean Typewriter Co., 305 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons, $1. Telephone 3866 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelving, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 26-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Lot, small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Rondo St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Langman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Bar and back bar, oak, complete; little used; will sell reasonable. Finn Bros., 26 Centre St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Ireland Board Directory, 3 West 29th St.

1.—An elegantly furnished second floor and other rooms; sunny exposure; with board; references exchanged. 26 West 35th St.

1—673 Madison Av., Corner 61st.—Superior, large, sunny back parlor, with high-class table; American.

9th St., 20 East, Near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished large rooms en suite, private bath; also front parlor; first-class board; excellent accommodations; moderate.

11th, 226 East.—Large rooms, suitable man and wife or party of single gentlemen; excellent table.

15th St., 133 East.—Large and small sunny rooms; transients accommodated; good table board.

15th St., 218 East.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.

16th St., 107 East.—Small apartment house; furnished and unfurnished rooms, with private baths; elevator, dining room; table board; references.

21st St., 23 West.—Desirable large room, suitable party of 3, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Large and small rooms; wall furnished; good table; moderate prices.

21st St., 157 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; no children; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

29th St., 140 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; all modern conveniences; table board.

29th St., 138 East.—Single and double rooms; heated; gentlemen; $5 up. Brannan.

46th St., 102 West.—Choice large and small rooms; heated, well furnished; finest home cooking; also French table d'hote; very moderate terms.

49th St., 37 West.—Sunny rooms; large closets, bath; reduced rates to permanent guests; small room, gentlemen; references.

50th St., 26 West.—Second floor front rooms en suite, with board; hall room, third floor; references.

66th St., 132 West.—Pleasant parlor and back parlor with excellent board; suitable couple or gentlemen; references. Church.

76th St., 226 West.—Private Hebrew family, (adults,) offer two newly furnished rooms, separately or together, to gentlemen; table and appointments first class. Leon.

95th St., 65 West.—Elegant rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; references required.

95th St., 66 West.—Large, pleasant, sunny room; also hall room; good table; reference.

96th St., 59 West.—Newly furnished rooms on third floor; dressing rooms; parlor dining room; table board.

98th St., 122 West.—Large front room, with board; large closets; water; moderate; single room, $5.50.

123d St., 205 West.—Respectable young man wishes to share elegantly furnished room with another young man.

128th St., 149 West.—Neatly furnished sunny rooms, with board; table boarders accommodated; references.

127th St., 45 West.—Large second alcove floor; suite or single; fine German table; very reasonable.

128th St., 126 West.—Very fine back parlor, well heated; board optional; private house; convenient locality.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

134th St., 209 West.—Pleasant furnished room, with private bath; gentlemen; excellent board; private neighborhood; moderate.

135th St., 232 West.—Newly furnished back parlor, also third floor front room; with board; French cuisine.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

A strictly private family, living in the neighborhood of 72d St. and Central Park West, will take a few couples or single men to board; those seeking home comforts and conveniences rather than cheap board are the only ones who need reply, as the object is to cater to those who are accustomed to luxury, and are willing to make suitable compensation; excellent references can be furnished, and equally satisfactory ones will be required. Exclusive, Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

Exceptional.—West 104th St., couple will board one gentleman who will be permanent, $10.00 week. Refined, Box X 147 Times Office.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 1,089, Near 76th St.—Newly furnished rooms; superior German table; private house; neighborhood first-class.

Madison Av., 87.—Steam-heated rooms; open plumbing; central location; transients; table boarders desired.

Refined private family of two, owning their home in Yonkers, offer handsome rooms and superior board for gentleman or one or two couples. Address Superior, Post Office, Yonkers.

Two large, sunny, tastefully furnished rooms, with bath; singly or together; excellent table; west side, near Nevada. XX, Box 259 Times Up-town.

Washington Place, 71.—Large and small rooms; separate and connecting; terms moderate.

Yonkers.

Large double rooms, well heated and furnished, in attractive, comfortable, homelike house; excellent table and service. Address A. L. C., 106 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

Board Wanted.

Brother and sister desire rooms and board with private family in West Harlem. Permanent, Harlem Times.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor, suitable physician, dentist, private business; refined family; suite; front basement; references; telephone.

17th St., 55 West.—Be pleased hear from trained nurses desiring join registry or secure rooms; telephone.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; hot and cold water, steam heat; extra large closets.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for three young men or married couple; all conveniences.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant sunny room, for one or two gentlemen; quiet home; reference.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely and comfortably furnished rooms; single or en suite; all improvements; references.

25th St., 24 West.—Beautiful hall room; also double room; for gentlemen; references.

33d St., 47 West.—Back parlor, electric light and telephone; also large square room; gentlemen preferred; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

46th St., 104 West.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; running water; open plumbing; also large room, second floor.

50th St., 38 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private baths, for gentlemen; parlor floor, three large rooms and bathroom, for physicians.

52d St., 260 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen.

61st St., 130 West.—First apartment; handsomely furnished suite; steam heated; running water; reasonable.

63d, 108 West.—Gentlemen will find desirable rooms, running water, bath; parlor suitable physician; board optional.

65th St., 46 West.—Pleasant square room; running water, hot and cold; steam heat; Southern exposure. Van Schoonhoven.

66th St., 128 West.—Two small and two large rooms; newly furnished; also bath, parlor, and dining room; all light and airy, with steam heat; with or without board; gentlemen only; no other boarders. Ring Pearsall's bell.

76th St., 162 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; steam; first-class apartment; every convenience. Marron.

81st St., 117 West, near L station.—Newly furnished rooms, gentlemen; references; seen only 5 to 7:30 P. M.

82d St., 141 West.—Two large, nicely furnished connecting rooms, suitable for couple or gentlemen; also small room; breakfast if desired. Taylor.

83D ST., 106 West.—Large front and back rooms, second floor; steam, bath; convenient "L." Ryan.

86th St., 72 West.—Costly furnished front and back parlors and bedrooms; all conveniences. Herrmann.

89th St., 164 East.—Nice rooms; good neighborhood; quiet family; heat and bath; home comforts; reasonable. Buckley.

104th, 158 West.—Newly furnished parlor, two bedrooms, adjoining bath; hot water, steam; one flight. Houghton.

116th St., 16 East.—Nicely furnished front room; gentleman, $3 per week, with breakfast. Mrs. Loewenthal.

116th St., 201 West.—Cheerful sunny room, all conveniences; steam heated, bath; convenient location; reasonable. Porter.

127th St., 276 W.—Cheerful, beautiful, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house.

134th St., 261 West.—Nice front room, with bedroom adjoining; steam heat; suitable man and wife; quiet; single flat, first flight; ring Davis's bell; no others.

135th St., 233 West, Near Station.—Second story front room, single, adjoining bath; exceptionally clean; $2.50 weekly.

136th St., 324 West.—Physicians' office; running water; also second-story front room; best private family.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Irving Place, 32.—Nicely furnished front parlor; also hall room; private; with bath heated.

Irving Place, 28.—Large room, well furnished; suitable for two gentlemen.

Lexington Av., 583.—Two large furnished rooms, $4 and $4.50; private house. Owner.

Manhattan Av., 483.—To let, neatly furnished front room, with running water, in private house.

Park Av., 963.—Light, airy room for business woman; large closet; use of bath; steam; board optional; terms reasonable. Ring bell nearest street, south side. Call evenings.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CUTTER

experienced on infants' coats; steady position; state where last employed. Cutter, Box 28 Times Office.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers. Evening classes.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 5 W. 14th St.

Intelligent lady intending to learn shorthand may qualify in office of expert court reporter; permanent, good-salaried position assured when proficient. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Neckwear.—Experienced finishers on men's quilted mufflers; also slip stitchers; best prices. Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 737 Broadway.

Wanted—Governess-companion for two Spanish girls, English, piano, $35; call before 3 o'clock Monday; French governess for little girl, $30; German governess, teaching piano; French nursery governess; German nursery governesses wanted. Miss Donovan's Educational Agency, 30 East 14th St. Established 1884.

Wanted—Bookbinders, hand-sewers and Smyth machine feeders. Eugene C. Lewis Co., 218 William St.

Wanted—Good sewers to learn dressmaking; also improvers. 36 West 18th St.

Wanted.—Demonstrator; lady preferred. Call Monday morning, 9 to 11, at 14 West 125th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Any gentleman desiring a position who has large acquaintance and can give bond and good references should apply immediately to George J. Wight, Manager The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 71 Broadway.

Any person who will distribute circulars for $3 per day should address Standard Co., 4 Wells, Chicago; steady position; no canvassing.

Boy—About 16, in a manufacturing jewelry office. Goeffroy & Co., 860 Broadway.

Cash paid for distributing circulars, samples, &c.; send stamp. American Distributor, Kansas City, Mo.

Down-town Office.—Bright young man, experienced in bookkeeping; name wages and references. Manhattan, Box 131 Times Office.

Home work; good pay; no canvassing; materials furnished. Send stamped envelope Mercury Thread Guide, Toms River, N. J.

Manager.—A reliable firm wants capable man to manage branch office, taking direction of business; salary, $1,800 and liberal commission; good references and $800 cash required. Box 356, Philadelphia.

Men of middle-age or advanced years who from former business experience have some knowledge of the every-day transactions in notes, checks, drafts, credits, &c., to present to business houses a legal correspondence proposition by a bank examiner at 69 Wall St., accompanied by his periodical on commercial law; evidence furnished the solicitor and his customers that the larger financial and business houses are availing themselves of the privilege. Commercial Company, 69 Wall St.

Men to England, Germany, Africa, feeding cattle; return ticket; free passage. Hire Master, 95 1st St.

Salesmen Wanted.—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED
AN EXPERIENCED FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT

to take charge of a large manufacturing plant doing fine cabinet work; must be a first-class executive, a good mechanic and a thoroughly competent man. Reply, stating full particulars, to C. M. T., Room 514, 1135 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—Man in each county to represent old established house, solid financial standing; straight bona fide weekly cash salary of $18 paid by check each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters; money advanced for expenses. Manager, 377 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Wanted—Gentleman capable of securing accident damage claims; established lawyers; salaried opportunity; permanence, advancement; ambitious, recommended applicant should specify qualifications, experience, references. "Liberal," O. Box 218 Times.

Wanted—Young man, over 25, of good education and address, to act first as salesman, then as manager. Apply, with references, Balch Brothers' Company, 158 5th Av.

Wanted—A number machine tenders and back tenders for new paper mill; non-union men; book and news, $16.50 per week. Address Steady Employment, 116 Times Office.

Wanted—Young man to solicit among up town real estate and insurance brokers; one acquainted in this line preferred; state particulars. Insurance Manager, 1,123 Harlem Times.

Wanted—Young man of good address for outside work; state previous employment, age, and salary expected. R., Box 157 Times Office.

Wanted—Man acquainted with the retail machinery trade; state age, experience, and salary expected. M., 120 Times Office.

Wanted—Granite cutters; steady work all Winter. Benisch Brothers, Jamaica Av., corner Railroad Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Good collector; good references required; salary and commission. Colonial, 151 West 125th St.

Wanted—Bookbinders, cutter and trimmer, Eugene C. Lewis Co., 218 William St.

We will show you how to write advertisements, so that you can make $25 to $60 per week; taught thoroughly by mail; write quick. Page-Davis Co., 150 Nassau St., New York City.

Young men, well built, 19 years old or over, to join National Guard regiment in Manhattan; uniform free and use of gymnasium, shower baths, bowling alleys, and rifle range. Address by letter, Sergeant, 92 East 14th St.

Young men for Railway Mail Clerks. Inter-State Corres. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

$20 weekly easily earned, (position permanent,) distributing circulars, samples, tacking signs, bill posting; send 4c. for particulars. Commercial Advertising Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

$100 weekly, made in mail-order business; conducted by any one, anywhere; particulars for stamp. Central Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

10 English butlers, 10 first-class footmen, 15 second footmen, 8 butlers, age 40 to 60; useful men. Mrs. L. Seely's Bureau, 19 East 32d St.

Employment Agencies.

FINLAND EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,

1,055 3d Av.; Protestant servants furnished private families; Swedish cooks; German, English nurses, chambermaids, kitchenmaids, laundresses, waitresses, housekeepers; references investigated.

Professional Situations Wanted.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Addressing done at home, 75 cents per 1,000 envelopes. Miss A., 636 3d

The People's Duty.

By John R. Dos Passos.

The experiences which we have had in this country with municipal governments have been far from satisfactory to the lovers of free institutions. They are less so each year. And, meanwhile, we are quietly drifting away from the principles of Democracy—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. If the voters could be made to realize that Democracy was actually on trial, they would doubtless make a final, supreme effort to save it. But overweening confidence is one of our marked National characteristics, and it seems that no appeal will arouse the people from the supineness, lethargy, and carelessness with which they are now clothed.

That Tammany Hall methods will eventually kill Democracy is as sure as that the night follows the day. Many believers in universal suffrage have already given up in despair. But I am not one of that kind. I have such supreme faith in the people that my confidence in Democracy must die by inches.

I wish to recall to the minds of our citizens the form and character of the government under which they live—to draw a short, crisp contrast between what we are and what we should be, and to show where we will finally land if we continue drifting in the dangerous sea of the present municipal system.

In practice and substance, we do not live under a representative Democracy, run by our official agents for the best interests of the inhabitants. The officials to whom we gave our power of attorney have disregarded and violated their trust, and have transformed our body politic into another form of government. In the last thirty years we have had in New York City at least two political oligarchs—Tweed and Croker. These men have actually dominated the government for their own purposes. In Tweed's time conditions became so flagrant that the people rose en masse and crushed the oligarch, but, while they destroyed the man, they did not kill the system. It soon reappeared, and to-day Croker is intrenched in power, and defies the principles of Democracy by usurping the government of the city, nominating and electing its officials, and dictating their policy. It is quite useless, in my opinion, in dealing with Croker, to use harsh epithets; he has simply taken advantage of existing conditions. He is a Democratic oligarch. As long as oligarchy exists there will be a Croker, and from what little I know of him, I guess that the present oligarch, Croker, is as good as any other Croker.

THE PERTINENT INQUIRY.

The pertinent inquiry arising out of the above conditions then is: "What is the origin of this oligarchy?" It arises in the first instance from the neglect of the people to perform their duty—the sacred duty of citizenship—the cornerstone of democracy—its vital principle—its base. The office of a citizen in a democracy is one of inestimable importance. The citizen is the real lawmaker. His suffrage must be honestly and intelligently exercised. So sacred are the results recorded by a free people that it is an axiom of democratic government that the voice of the people is the voice of God—Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is not a mere meaningless saying. It is a proverb full of the wisdom and experience of ages. We are now suffering from the consequences of our own acts. Present conditions cannot much longer prevail, the evils are exposed, the corruption is laid bare, Tammany pleads guilty. There is a remedy. It is in the hands of the citizen-voters. Will they come forward and apply it? If they do not, does it now show that they are unfit for "home rule"?

The continuation of this corrupt oligarchy will be a fatal blow at Democracy itself; it goes to the very root of it; it shows an incapacity on the part of the people for self and free government. The pernicious system under which we now live has taken such a deep hold of our people that it has come to be regarded as legitimate to plunder the public, to look upon an office as a mere means for enhancing one's personal interests or fortune. How can we vaunt of the benefits of democracy when the people, being informed and instructed as to the evil, refuse or fail to apply the remedy?

What will be the result of this neglect? Failure on the part of the people produces, not only the occasion, but the necessity, for the State of New York to deprive us of "home rule." The State is the parens patriae—the protector of all the people. She cannot stand idly by any longer and see us destroy ourselves. But reflect as to the consequences of State intervention upon the principles of pure democracy! Of the step from "home rule" to State centralization! It was undoubtedly a change for the fish to jump from the frying pan into the fire, but I imagine he would have preferred to remain in the ocean.

Now, a body of citizens fully aroused to the present evils have started a Fusion movement to rescue us from the power of this political oligarchy, and they appeal to all of us, without regard to National political affiliations, to join in an attack against this system—to uproot and exterminate it. All of the facts and circumstances surrounding this Fusion movement show that it is a sincere one. It was started outside of both political organizations. It was proclaimed in advance, and it has none of the shell of partisan politics about it. Its history from the beginning is open and plain. It is catholic, genuine, and unpartisan.

Mr. Low is leading a fight to destroy and annihilate the unholy temple of a corrupt government. Mr. Shepard's remedy is to pull it down after he gets in—to destroy himself and the soldiers who gained his victory in one magnificent ruin!

What can equal the charming simplicity of the New York voters? We are the only people on earth who can be made to believe that the moon is made of green cheese, and being so naive how easy it is to make us swallow the story that Mr. Croker nominated Mr. Shepard to enable the latter to cut the former's political throat.

CROKER NOT CALLED "A FOOL."

I have heard Croker called all kinds of names except a "fool." And Mr. Shepard's friends will never admit that he could be guilty of base ingratitude. You must know a man well to judge him fairly, and if Mr. Shepard is elected he will find undiscovered virtues in Croker that will make them bosom friends. I was present at the trial of William M. Tweed. The lawyer who summed up his case said: "I have learned to love William M. Tweed."

How Shepard could have taken Tammany and how Tammany could have taken Shepard, constitute the enigma of modern politics. Will he be accepted by the people of this city as a vicarious sacrifice for the sins and crimes of Tammany? Our new charter is finished and ready for a fair trial. The law is made. If Mr. Shepard should become Mayor of New York, he has no power except that already conferred upon him by existing law. The overwhelming power will be in a Tammany Board of Aldermen and a Tammany Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Nothing but State legislation can change this condition, and when State legislation comes again it will be in the form of a law extirpating the democratic principle of home rule, and giving us a government by commission! And why not, if the people do not apply the remedy? We can therefore appeal to the intelligent, respectable, and wealthy citizens of New York who are on the point of voting for Tammany to reverse their judgment and vote for Low, thus preserving "home rule" and "democracy." No man can justly refuse to support this Fusion movement because he is a Democrat. To the office holders, we point out that by voting for Mr. Low they are changing the narrow and dangerous tenure by which they now hold office for the steady and sure employment which is based on merit and honest conduct.

To the policemen, we assert that under the present administration ascent in their ranks is, to the deserving, hard, if not impossible, and that promotion only follows political fawning, friendship, and purchase money; while under a new and pure régime, courage, discipline, and ability alone will tell upon their advancement, and that the force itself will be regarded as it always should be, with pride by the people—as a phalanx standing between the lawless and riotous, on the one side, and peace and good government, on the other.

SIGHT READING TAUGHT FREE.

Work of the Classes of the People's Choral Union.

For the tenth time the People's Choral Union of New York has this Fall opened to the people of the city its classes for the study of sight-reading and the practice of choral singing. The first people's singing class was opened by Frank Damrosch at Cooper Institute in 1892, and the work in this direction has been since steadily carried on in an increasing number of classes under musicians appointed by Mr. Damrosch, who has the general supervision of the work and personally conducts the chorus of graduates at Cooper Institute on Sunday afternoons. The projected people's temple of music, incorporated in 1900 under the title of the American Institute of Music, is an outgrowth of the people's singing class movement.

The classes were designed to promote the love and culture of good music among the people, particularly among those workers who, for want or means and leisure, cannot elsewhere pursue the serious study of music under qualified teachers. It is sought to make membership in them universal and the requirements for admission have therefore been made so easy that no one in the least musically inclined need hesitate to present himself for enrollment. Admission to the elementary classes may be had without any examination whatever upon the declaration of a serious purpose to study and to attend the sessions regularly. Neither vocal excellence nor any knowledge of music is essential, a mere singing voice and a musical ear being deemed the only prerequisites necessary to make the work worth the student's time and effort. Men who wish to be admitted must be at least eighteen years of age, women at least sixteen.

The classes for elementary study, which this Fall meet on Sunday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock, are in the University Settlement Building, 184 Eldridge Street; at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street; at St. Bartholomew's Parish House, 209 East Forty-second Street; at National Hall, 325 East Seventy-third Street; at Stephen Merritt Hall, Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; at the Young Men's Hebrew Association Hall, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, and at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue.

There is a class in the Bronx which meets on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock at the St. Ann's Parish House, St. Ann's Avenue, near One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and evening classes meet in Manhattan at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South, on Thursdays, and in the Clark Neighborhood House, Rivington and Cannon Streets, on Fridays. There are also classes across the North and East Rivers and in Staten Island within easy reach of the suburban New Yorkers.

The Manhattan offices of the classes are at 41 University Place and at 2,082 Lexington Avenue. They are open evenings. Applicants may call there or address the Secretary if they do not prefer to present themselves without preliminaries at one of the classes. Mr. Damrosch has now in preparation with the People's Choral Union Handel's "Israel in Egypt," which will be performed in one of the larger churches of the city early in 1902 to mark the tenth anniversary of the movement.

FATHER CROWLEY BRINGS SUIT.

Excommunicated Priest Seeks to Recover $50,000 from Chancellor Barry.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley to-day entered suit in the Superior Court for $50,000 against the Rev. Francis J. Barry, Chancellor of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago.

The suit is the outgrowth of Father Crowley's recent excommunication and expulsion from the Church, following charges which he made against Father Muldoon, then about to be consecrated as a Bishop.

$203,000 FOR STREET CLEANERS.

Assignee Receives the First Installment for 717 Claims.

Patrick J. McNulty, as assignee of the claims of the street cleaners for overtime, received yesterday the sum of $203,000, representing 717 claims of street cleaners for overtime, being the first installment of the claims allowed under the recent ruling of the Court of Appeals. This is the first decision on behalf of the street cleaners rendered by the court of last resort.

Assignee McNulty will begin the payment of the claims on the day after election, starting at Stable B, in East Seventeenth Street, and taking the employes of the other stables in rotation. Under this decision claims of street cleaners for overtime amounting to over $1,000,000 are pending.

PALLBEARERS FORM A TRUST.

New Union in Chicago Wants Federation of Labor Charter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The newest labor organization in Chicago is the Pallbearers' Union, formed by about sixty men, who gain a livelihood in the service of undertakers. The new union will establish a minimum scale of wages and prescribe other regulations, which its members hope to enforce.

The Undertakers' Association is said to look upon the new organization with favor. Theodore Muckmann and Anthony Applegate came from Washington to organize the union, and it is said they will apply to the American Federation of Labor for a charter for the Chicago lodge and another in Washington.

Automobile Victims Recovering.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 2.—At the Nassau Hospital to-day it was said that the three victims of the automobile accident at Westbury were all doing well, and that there was hardly any doubt of the complete recovery of H. E. Fullerton, who is the worse injured of the three. Mr. Fullerton became fully conscious to-day for the first time since the accident. A. G. Batchelder and J. H. Gerrie, the other victims, are getting along finely.

Counsel Assigned to Warner Simms.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Justice J. O. Dykman, holding a special term of the Supreme Court here to-day, assigned Wilford H. Smith, a colored lawyer, of New York, counsel to defend Warner Simms, indicted for murder in the first degree for the killing of two colored employes of the Siwaney Club, in Mount Vernon. Mr. Smith was recently Liberian Consul at Galveston, Texas.

Two Hurt in San Francisco Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The repair shops of the Santa Fé Railroad Company at Point Richmond, which contained considerable machinery, have been destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $125,000. During the progress of the fire William Fitzgerald was severely burned and Frank Bailey was badly hurt by a falling timber.

Started Fire with Kerosene.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 2.—J. B. Orr, Principal of the Central School here, was burned to death to-day while building a fire in the kitchen range with the use of coal oil. The can exploded, setting fire to his clothing. Mr. Orr was one of the best-known educators in Kansas.

PROGRESS OF THE TUNNEL

Steel That Could Not Be Secured During Strike Now Plentiful.

How the Subway Will Be Lighted and Why Men Are Hard to Get—Experts Object to Monotony of the Work.

Only within the past fortnight have the subway contractors begun to recover from the effects of the recent steel strike. Not much was said about their difficulties at the time of that labor trouble, for they say they have enough "kicks" anyway, without calling the public's attention to every new cause of delay. As a matter of fact, work was almost at a standstill in many sections where steel work was being done. The material could not be obtained. Some of the contractors were in such a position that they could shift their attention to points where only excavating was to be done, but others, whose work had progressed just far enough to make them want to hustle through their steel structures rather than let the finished parts remain exposed to the weather for an unnecessarily long time, were put to very great inconvenience.

***

The beginning of three entire sections of the road were forced to a postponement on account of the strike, but this will not cause any lateness to the final accomplishment of the undertaking, inasmuch as the three sections are those which will be elevated roads. One of them is to be across Manhattan Valley, parallel to the present viaduct. Concrete foundations for the pillars of this are already laid, and some of the structure would have been in place by this time but for the scarcity of material. Orders for the steel were placed with the steel companies before and during the strike. The orders for the steel to be used in several underground sections were also sent in long ago. The latter material is arriving daily now, and the contractors for the elevated sections will be served last, because their work will require less time. Mr. Terry of the Terry & Tench Construction Company said last week that if he had all the steel for the elevated portions on hand he could finish them in eight months, so it can be seen that he has plenty of time before him. He will start on the Manhattan Valley section in December or January. The lines between Westchester Avenue and Bronx Park, and between Hillside and Bailey Avenues will be begun next Spring and Summer.

***

Many have been the inquries as to how the subway is to be lighted. Any one walking along William Bradley's section, in Broadway, between Sixtieth and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, can find an answer as far as that part of the road is concerned. At several points where the roofing has been put in place, opening for skylights are to be seen. Each of these is about fifteen feet square. They are in the middle of the street, and, when completed, will look very much like those along the tunnel of the New York Central Railroad in Park Avenue. When the Boulevard portion of the underground road is finished, the park strip in the middle of the street, with its uprooted trees, will be remade, and the skylights at intervals will emerge form it.

***

Mr. Low's statement that men could not get work on the subway unless they were Tammany followers has been called to the attention of several engineers along the line. One of these men, who is a Low supporter, said that such might possibly be the case in isolated instances, but that it was impossible on the whole. Not only was it a mistake, he said, to suppose that applicants for work on the road were plentiful, but the fact was that certain kinds of necessary laborers were always in demand, the contractors being short of them nine days out of ten. It was explained that the workers in steel were especially scarce. In this line experts must be employed, and things have come to such a pass that experts prefer to work elsewhere, for various reasons. They are an ambitious lot, according to the engineers, and the work on the subway is so monotonous and has so much sameness that they cannot learn anything new by sticking to it. "When a steel worker has been on the line for a month," said an engineer, "he has done every kind of work there is to be done, there is nothing new for him to expect, and he knows that, if he stays a month longer, he is just going to do the same things over again."

***

The contractor of one of the uptown sections was asked about his men. He said generally he could get plenty of ordinary laborers, to ply the pick and shovel dirt, but that all the rest were hard to find. "I'm for Tammany," he said, "but if I only employed Tammany men I'd be behind time when the roll was called in 1903." It was learned that, while most of the sub-contractors were of Democratic faith, there were some Republicans among them.

***

There are going to be a great many people who will not need umbrellas, even on rainy days, after the subway is finished. Those who have their homes in certain apartment houses uptown will be able to walk to an underground train under shelter and then walk from it to their offices, on arriving down town, without once leaving cover, for many of the apartment houses adjoining stations will be connected directly with the tunnel, which, in turn, will have down-town outlets into some of the big office buildings. "Now all you'll have to do," said an engineer, "is to pick out a home in one of these houses and then be sure that your office is already located or is removed to one of the down-town buildings in question."

***

Among the crowds that loiter every day along the tunnel excavations and ask foolish questions of the workmen and Inspectors, the most frequent inquiry relates to what are called supply ducts. "Are they pipe galleries?" queries the man who has either forgotten or has not heard that the exponents of pipe galleries haven't won their fight in the Legislature as yet. In reality, the supply ducts could not possibly be pipe galleries, for they are much too small. They are little terra cotta conduits arranged along the sides of the tunnel against the outermost wall. In some places there are only four or five of them, in others as many as twenty or more, the number depending on the needs of each particular place. In them will be the wires that furnish power for the trains, the lights of stations and the artificial lighting of the main body of the tunnel. They are the property of the company that builds the road, under the same conditions that the road itself is their property during a certain time for a certain consideration. The ducts are to be approached by special manholes, which are being built as the conduits are laid. The placing of ducts and manholes is as much a part of the tunnel's construction as the making of walls, floors, and roofing.

Waldo P. Houchin Found Dead.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 2.—Waldo P. Houchin, a large stockholder in the Acetylene Gas Machine Company, with headquarters at Jersey City, was found dead in bed here last night at his residence, 156 Bryant Street. He was found lying in a front bedroom, with two gas jets turned on. The last seen of him alive was on Sunday last. From the appearance of the body, Houchin had been dead several days. For the last ten days Mrs. Houchin and her children have been in Connecticut.

Supposed Incendiarism at Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 2.—A dwelling house on Alexandra Avenue, in Upper Montclair, was destroyed by fire to-day. It was owned by Peter Rasmunnin. The house had been completed only recently, and the owner was to have moved into it to-day. It was valued at $5,000, and was insured. The police suspected incendiarism, and they have arrested a stranger who is said to have been seen in the vicinity a short time before the fire started. He refused to give any account of himself.

Canadian Society Dinner.

Canadians are invited to join in the fifth annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria next Thursday evening. The preliminaries for attending may be arranged with A. J. MacDougall, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, at 288 Broadway. Sidney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, will be present, as well as many other representative men of the United States and Canada.

NEW SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

John T. Meehan of Dolan & Nephew Appointed to the Place.

It was announced yesterday that John T. Meehan of the firm of Dolan & Nephew, the Park Row restaurant proprietors, had been appointed a School Commissioner. Nephew Meehan was sworn in to take the place of William T. Emmet, who resigned.

The new Commissioner was seen yesterday in his restaurant, at 33 Park Row. He stood behind the counter, flanked on the left and right by a huge slab of corned beef and another of ham, respectively. The rear guard was a pot of beans, into which at intervals in the course of his duties the Commissioner dived with a huge spoon.

"So you want some of the changes I have up my sleeve?" he asked, wiping a huge carving knife on his apron. "Well, I'll tell you for one thing, I'll cut all of the flimflam business out of the programme, and you can bet your life on that. No fool sewing classes and music business and cooking for the children under my supervision. They're doin' altogether too much that is useless in these days. Who cares whether his daughter learns to cook in the schools? They can't cook anythin' fit to eat when they do come out. All that cookin' business is rot. Did you ever know any one cook things as well as your mother? Not on your life. And our mothers did not have to learn cookin' in the schools, either. They just picked it up outside. Sort of practiced on the old man till they knew how by the time when we came around—and that same system is good enough for me."

"What have you against sewing in schools?" was asked.

"Ah—sewin' is all in my eye, anyway. Men sew their own buttons on their clothes these days. Any one can sew with a bit of patience, and it's one o' them things that girls pick up at home playing, like, if they have the right kind of mothers. And if they haven't, they'd never learn to sew anyway, for it wouldn't be in them. Lots of time is wasted trying to teach girls to sew."

"And why are you down on music, Mr. Commissioner?" was asked.

"Music? Music? Take 100 children in a class. Take a class of 1,000 children. All are taught music. About 300 of that number have any talent at all for the game. Those 300 might learn if 200 of them had just a bit more gift than they have in that direction. Of the 100 left, about 50 might make good musicians. The other 50 are of the kind that live over me in my flat. Of the 50 good ones, at least 25 will never have the chance to follow the thing after they go into business. And for the sake of the remaining 25 the entire 1,000 children have to sit and waste time and brains and patience just to give the 25 a chance. It isn't square. Besides, no five-thousand-dollar-a-year school teachers for me. I won't have it."

Dolan's restaurant is used much by politicians, newspaper men, and others who are out at late hours of the night, for it is an all-night affair. Among the patrons of the past there have been many prominent men. Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, W. J. Florence, P. T. Barnum, Thomas A. Edison, and Capt. Bogardus are among those about whose patronage Nephew Meehan likes to tell.

PROGRESS CLUB SELECTS SITE FOR NEW HOME.

Will Build, It Is Reported, on the Northwest Corner of Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street.

It is understood that the Progress Club will build its new house at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street. A plot of three lots at that point, now owned by Oppenheimer & Hirsch, is said to be favorably regarded by the committee from the club appointed to select a site, and it is not unlikely that this choice will be ratified at a meeting of the club, and that the contracts for the purchase will be signed some time during this week. The lots have been held at a figure in the neighborhood of $140,000.

The Progress Club signed contracts early in June with J. B. Haggin for the sale of its present clubhouse, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street. This property was bought by the club in 1890 for $235,000, and the building represented an additional investment of $400,000. The reported price in the sale to Mr. Haggin was $735,000, and he will put up a mansion on the site costing about $1,000,000.

The selection of the site for the new clubhouse has proved to be a good deal of a problem, the members having widely divergent opinions both as to the most suitable location and as to the amount of money to be invested. Only about a month ago options had been secured on the two lots at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, owned by Dr. C. C. Rice, but that location met with such general opposition that the negotiations were abandoned. It is not believed that the Central Park West site will meet a similar fate, but until the contracts for the purchase have been signed, the officers of the club decline to discuss the project, or to give any details regarding the club's new building.

REAR END COLLISION FATAL.

Fog Causes a Train Accident in Which a Conductor Receives Mortal Injuries and Passengers Are Shaken.

John Anness, forty years old, of 101 West Eighty-third Street, Manhattan, a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was fatally injured yesterday in a rear-end collision which occurred at the Greenville station at 4:37 A. M. He died soon afterward. The collision was due to the dense fog which prevailed at that time.

Conductor Anness had charge of local passenger train No. 20, which makes the early run from Somerville to New York. He was on the rear platform of the middle car of his train, and had just rung the bell to signal the engineer to slow up for Greenville when a "wildcat" engine drawing two empty pasenger cars dashed into the rear end of the local train. The conductor was thrown from the car. He fell on the rails. At the same moment Peter Farrell, the engineer, hoping to avoid having his train telescoped, put on steam again, and before Anness could roll from the track a wheel passed over him, severing both legs at the knees. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died soon after 8 o'clock.

The collision did no damage beyond shattering a few windows and crushing the platform of one of the cars, but the passengers were badly shaken up. Some of them were so much affected by the fatal injuries of the conductor that they left the train and walked to Ocean Avenue, half a mile away, where they boarded a North Jersey trolley car and proceeded to the ferry.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Ex-Convict Kills Husband and Wife—Then Shoots Himself.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Frederick Bankert, having gained admittance at 2 o'clock this morning to the apartments of William Green, who lived in the second story of a house on Elizabeth Street, killed Green by shooting him in the neck with a revolver and splitting his head open with a hatchet. Bankert also shot Mrs. Green and cut her head open with the hatchet, inflicting wounds from which she died this afternoon, and then shot himself through the heart, dying instantly.

Bankert gained entrance to Green's apartments by climbing up a rope ladder on the outside of the building and entering a window. He was in love with Mrs. Green before her marriage, but his love was unrequited. For this reason he shot her on Nov. 23, 1895, and cut her with a razor, but she recovered from her wounds. For this crime Bankert was sent to State prison, and was released from there about six months ago.

Mrs. Green was formerly Miss Cora B. Harrison. While Bankert was confined in State prison she was married to William Green. Bankert was thirty years old, Mrs. Green twenty-six, and Mr. Green twenty-two. Mr. Green was a prominent young man, and belonged to Company H, New York State National Guard.

National Live Stock Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—At the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, which is scheduled to be held in Chicago on Dec. 3, the matter of grazing live stock on Government forest reserves will be taken up, with a view toward securing action by Congress. Together with the convention will be held the International Live Stock Exposition in the Union Stock Yards.

SAYS SHE WAS CABIN BOY.

Mrs. Lawton Complains that Her Husband Made Her Do a Seaman's Work.

Almira C. Lawton, wife of Frank H. Lawton, a pianist of this city, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against her husband for a separation on the ground of cruelty, and in the course of her charges the plaintiff states that her husband compelled her to act as Captain, mate, boatswain, cook, and cabin-boy of a house-boat on which they spent their Summers on Lake Champlain. She says that in the course of the duties attached to these offices she had to heave and weigh the anchor, scrub decks, furl sails, and do other heavy work generally included in the drudgery of the ordinary seaman. Mrs. Lawton states that her husband made her perform these services for the reason that he had "soft white hands" which he could not afford to harden, as he was a pianist and might lose his artistic touch if his hands became at all rough or calloused.

The Lawtons were married in November, 1888, and spent their honeymoon on the houseboat in question. Then, Mrs. Lawton says, her husband had a crew to perform the menial services of running the boat. At that time he made a comfortable income in his profession, but a few years after refused to work, depending upon her efforts as a portrait painter to support the family which had then been increased by a little girl and boy. She says that he compelled her to work late into the night, and when her work kept her up very late, locked her out of her room and compelled her to sleep in the cellar.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Lawton gave up his occupation, his wife states, he still made the family go to the houseboat during the Summer, and in this way she had to spend all her savings of the Spring and Winter.

Labor Unions for Porto Rico.

By the instructions of the American Federation of Labor, Santiago Iglesias, a delegate from the working people of Porto Rico, sailed from this city yesterday for San Juan, Porto Rico, with instructions to organize unions there affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor appropriated a sum of money for the expenses of an organizing tour through the island. Iglesias has been also given a commission to install a central federation, to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, when he reaches San Juan. A number of cigarmakers, carpenters, and bricklayers have already been formed into unions on the island.

HORSE FALLS INTO A HOTEL.

Tumbles Through a Window of the Aulic into the Kitchen.

Another horse has been added to the list of animals who have achieved at least temporary fame by the accomplishment of some marvelous feat in the way of accidents without getting hurt, and without using a barrel for protection, either. The trick which this quadruped did yesterday was worthy of the best tumbler on the variety stage.

The horse belongs to James Milligan, a contractor engaged in digging out the ground for the foundation of the new Macy store, at Herald Square. The horse, was tramping on a wall next to the Hotel Aulic, and was hitched to a hoisting rope. As it walked by the windows of the Aulic's kitchen there was a sudden explosion due to blasting. The horse lost its balance, wavered a moment, and then tumbled over a ditch through a window into the Aulic's kitchen, where it landed on a full soup tureen and a couple of dozen plates and glasses stacked up on a table, where it reposed gazing around the room with mild reproach in its eyes.

The waiters, who were having their dinner on a table close by, fled precipitately, and a crowd of unemployed tragedians left their drinks in the café and descended into the kitchen. After some investigation it was decided that the laugh was on the house, and not on the horse, and the tragedians therefore took a drink. The horse, being uninjured, was hitched to the stove, and masons were sent for to tear out the wall of the hotel kitchen in order to provide an opening large enough to remove the animal without injury.

In the meantime the horse is enjoying himself by attempting to eat everything within reach.

Concert for the Seamen's Mission.

The Ladies' Committee having in charge the Seamen's Mission announce a concert to be held at the new section of the White Star Company's pier on Friday evening, Nov. 8, in aid of the mission work, which is being carried on at 206 West Street. The upper part of the pier has been converted into a concert hall. Tickets may be had at the mission house.

Died While Gunning.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 2.—The body of Levi Brown, formerly City Treasurer of this place, was found dead in the woods near here early this morning. Mr. Brown went gunning yesterday, and did not return last night. A party of friends searched for him all night. No marks of violence were found on the body, and heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of death.

MR. KORTRIGHT'S WILL.

His Widow Consents to the Probate—His Daughter Inherits His Estate.

Gouverneur Kortright, who died in a sanitarium in Flushing, left an estate valued at nearly $150,000, and two wills devising this property. The later of these wills was contested by his second wife, for whom no provision was made. Yesterday she dropped the suit, however, and consented to the probate of the will.

Mr. Kortright, shortly after his second marriage, made a will, in which he left all his property to his wife. His wife at the same time made a will, in which she left all her property to her husband in the event of her dying first. A short time after he had made this will Mr. Kortright was overcome by sunstroke, and when he had partially recovered quarreled with his wife, and they separated. He had one child, a girl, and when he became estranged from his wife sent her to live with Miss Ada Phipps, the sister of his first wife.

At that time Mrs. Kortright brought habeas corpus proceedings against her husband to compel him to return to her the custody of the child, and at the same time instituted proceedings to have the sanity of her husband inquired into. When she learned, however, that the matter would become public if she pressed the suit she ordered her lawyers to withdraw it.

After the death of Mr. Kortright it was found that he had made a second will, in which he left all his property to his daughter. Mrs. Kortright then started proceedings to contest the will on the ground that her husband at the time he had signed the document was mentally incompetent. Miss Alice Gouverneur Kortright, who inherits all the property, is not yet of age.

Address to School Teachers.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 2.—"What the Business Man Has a Right to Expect from the School" was the subject of an address delivered at the annual meeting of the School Teachers' Association of Westchester County, here, to-day, by Winthrop E. Scarritt of New York. The association consists of 500 teachers. In his talk to them Mr. Scarritt remarked that the business men and women of the country are paying $200,000,000 a year for public schools and are entitled to a full return on this enormous investment.

Town Damaged by Cloudburst.

ROSSWELL, N. M., Nov. 2.—The town of Rosswell has been flooded by a cloudburst. The water on Main Street was three feet deep. No loss of life has been reported so far, but several buildings have been washed away.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Sale That Sweeps All Before It.

The line of progress, the blazing of entirely new paths by this store are so strikingly marked that past achievements dwindle in comparison with present events. And yet two years ago, when we moved into our enlarged building, we did such real pioneer work in the advancements of Brooklyn's merchandising that it marks a never-to-be-forgotten anniversary. Never to be forgotten in the sense of being an incentive toward giving you still newer and better and larger economic advantages than ever given before. It is a delicate matter to speak of our own achievements, but in doing so we feel that it is in a way showing our appreciation of encouragement in our building up. You have made it possible by recognizing worth and quality, and price, and service honestly applied. A sale like to-morrow's (an anniversary in a measure inspired by the past) where probably there's not a department that isn't selling something at cost or even under, is a tangible way of showing how much we really appreciate Brooklyn's recognition and support of the best.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Another Transaction Eclipsing All the Past.

Nothing Has Ever Happened Like This Offer of Zibelines.

Second Floor, New Building.

The best dressed women are having their gowns made of Zibeline. It is the smartest selling fabric in our Dress Goods store to-day—a fact which makes this offer all the more remarkable. We have had so many sales at prices lower than have ever been known before that Brookly is continually looking to us for more big movements. This won't disappoint her. It will create the biggest stir yet. Such prices have never been dreamed of, much less realized before.

37 1-2c. for 79c. Black Zibeline.
2,950 yards 50-inch all wool jet black Zibeline. A firm, durable quality, with bright lustrous surface.

49c. for $1.00 Black Zibeline.
1,800 yards 46-inch black, heavy, all wool Zibeline. Very fine of texture and a superior lustrous satin surface. Heretofore the price has been $1.00 a yard.

49c. for $1.00 Colored Zibeline.
Imported Zibelines from the looms of a famous French manufacturer. His surplus stock came to us at great sacrifice. We pass it on to you the same way.

All the best colors to choose from, including Black, Navy, Royal Cadet, Wine, Myrtle, Prune, Brown and Gray. $1.00 has been the lowest price till now—49c.

59c. for $1.25 Black Zibeline.
2,000 yards 47-inch Black Zibeline, with surface of long, glossy wool. This is a very superior quality and never sold for less than $1.25 yard. Here to-morrow at 59c.

39c. for 75c. Colored Zibeline.
2,200 yards 50-inch Zibeline, strictly all wool, in Oxford, Blue and Brown Mixtures. Made to sell in the regular way at 75c. Your choice at 39c. yard.

75c. for $1.50 Imported Black Novelties.
1,200 yards imported silk figured Novelties. They include new and novel designs in great variety, very silky and effective. Heretofore the lowest price $1.50. To-morrow 75c.

59c. for $1.25 to $1.50 English Black Novelties.
3,000 yards imported novelty dress goods, in a large variety of desirable weaves, many of the designs being in figured effects, of bright, lustrous mohair and regularly worth from $1.25 to $1.50. Your choice at 59c. yard.

Silks at ⅓ Less Than Wholesale.

Silks are steadily growing in favor, particularly the silk from Loeser's. We go anywhere for a bargain that ready cash will produce. Money did say something this week, as the following lowest prices of the season will tell.

79c. for $1.25 and $1.35 Fancy Silks.
A lot of 7,500 yards of beautiful fancy silks worth talking about—dainty stripes, brocades, jacquard figures for waists and costumes—a splendid range of light, medium and dark colors.

69c. for 98c. Louisine Silks.
3,500 yards of plain Louisine silks—an alluring lot of light, medium and dark shades—40 of them, black too. These are very bright and heavy, and one of the very best silk bargains this season—at 69c., instead of 98c.

98c. for $1.35 Black Dress Taffeta—yard wide.
Just think of this Black Dress Taffeta, 36 inches wide, at 98c. Every yard warranted to wear—heavy and so strong you can't tear it—at 98c., instead of $1.35.

Women's Rich Costumes and Tailor-made Suits.

Most Extraordinary Offer of Ready to Wear Garments Ever Made.

$29.00 and $39.00 for $55.00 to $125.00 Kinds.

These comparative prices are modest—they seem like exaggeration as it is. It's an offer one wouldn't expect from any store, but we are always doing uncommon things and take you into all the benefits we snap up. A remarkable lot of women's rich costumes and tailor-made suits. There are 140 elegant gowns.

The most charming creations of America's best makers, many are exact duplicates of the best Parisian modistes, such as Doucet, Paquin, Beer, Roditinitz, Sara Meyer, Mersuge and others. Many elaborately trimmed with beautiful lace embroideries, fancy silks and other novel effects, as exclusive as made to order—have that character. Among the materials are velvet de soie, etamine, crepe cloth, henriettas, baragas, camel's hair cloths, poplins and homespuns. And the tailor-made gowns include broadcloths, homespuns, venetians, tweeds and velvets. Sizes principally are 34, 36 and 38 bust measure.

It is the most remarkable offer of the kind ever made. Prices are $29.00 and $39.00 instead of $55.00 to $125.00.

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1901. 20 PAGES.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

THE house in which ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was born is still standing in Portland, Me. When Mr. Reed was born the neighborhood was one of the better residence parts of the city, not far from the water and commanding a good view of Portland Harbor. Years ago the railroads found it convenient to build tracks and erect freight houses along that part of the water front, and it ceased to be attractive for those who could afford to go elsewhere.

About two years ago the people of the city erected memorial tablets to mark the birth spots of some of her distinguished sons, and the modest house in which Mr. Reed first saw light of day is now thus adorned.

It was occupied some years ago by a family named Hennessy. All the boys and girls of the neighborhood knew that it was Mr. Reed's birthplace, and were always glad to tell inquiring visitors all about it. In one of the schools one day the teacher was asking a class of small boys some questions in history.

"Where was Washington born?" she asked.

"Virginia," was the answer.

"Where was Adams born? and the next youngster replied, "Massachusetts."

So the teacher continued through the list of Presidents, and then, to stimulate local pride, she went over the names of some of the distinguished sons of Maine. Finally she asked:

"And where was Speaker Reed born?"

"Right up in Tom Hennessy's dining room," answered the boy whose turn it was, and the teacher could not mark him anything but perfect.

◆ ◆ ◆

A man in Fordham wrote to Mrs. Hetty Green and told her he had just christened his first daughter Hetty Green B——. Mrs. Green replied by sending a toy savings bank to her namesake.

◆ ◆ ◆

While the special train of George Gould was on a side track in Missouri Mr. Gould stepped to earth to stretch his legs while waiting for a regular train to pass. It was in the more rugged part of the State, well away from civilization. A typical habitant of the district stopped a pair of emaciated mules near the train. He hailed Mr. Gould and said:

"Say, Mister, we have a new baby at my dugout, and we ain't got no soap. My old woman is so stuck up over it that she's making me drive fourteen miles to town to get some nice smellin' soap, an' I thought maybe you'd help me out by gettin' me a piece of soap outen one of them fancy cars."

Mrs. Gould, who overheard the request, had a porter give the man several pieces of soap wrapped in some towels and several articles of tinned delicacies. The man seemed much surprised at such generosity, and as he turned to drive homeward he shouted back to Mr. Gould:

"Say, Mister, you all must be some relation to Santa Claus."

◆ ◆ ◆

A very rural old tiller of the soil in darkest New Jersey had an ambition to annex to his cabbage patch a small strip of land belonging to H. McK. Twombly. The old gentleman raked up $250, which he thought was a fair price for the land, and, knowing Mr. Twombly to be a hard man to locate, drove to the Twombly country house, at Madison, N. J., where he camped on Mr. Twombly's trail. The farmer made his offer, and, after telling of his expenditures in chasing about New York to find him, Mr. Twombly said: "I'll sell you the land for what you have with the proviso that you will cultivate slips and seed from my farm, which I will give you."

The antithesis to the story is in the experience of an agent for a party that wanted to buy a piece of land in the newly discovered Wyoming oil fields. He found Mr. Twombly, who asked the agent to make his proposition.

"We'll give you $200,000 for the land," said the agent.

Mr. Twombly laughed and said, "Dear me, I have had an offer so much better than that that it makes yours look like the proverbial 30 cents."

The agent looked at Mr. Twombly in surprise and said: "I have always heard you were very wealthy, Mr. Twombly, but a man who can speak of $200,000 as 30 cents is too much for me, and I guess I'm up against it."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Yes, we shot the rabbits, and were fined $5 apiece for them," said Matthias Oesenbrugge, the Columbus Avenue confectioner, referring to the arrest and fining of himself and two friends in Rockland County recently for killing three rabbits out of season, as printed in the news columns of THE TIMES. "And THE TIMES was the only paper that had my name right. Other newspapers printed my name in various startling ways, one handing me down to posterity as Ossenbuggy. The law we violated we did not know was in existence, and it is bad enough to have had to pay $105 for our innocent transgression, but to be called Ossenbuggy! Why, people actually come in here and want to know if they can have me to go out driving with! Ossenbuggy! Say, that is tough!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator George Peabody Wetmore has a beautiful place at Newport. His son is very fond of America and dislikes Europe. The Senator had planned to go abroad with his family for the Summer a couple of years ago. One afternoon at luncheon at Newport young Wetmore entertained the family with a graphic description of the lecture given by one of the omnibus drivers to a load of excursionists who were driving along Bellevue Avenue. The descriptions given by the Jehu of the Vanderbilts and Astors and others were excruciating, and as a finale young Wetmore added that when he came to Chateau sur Mer—the Wetmore place—the Jehu said:

"This is the residence of one of our Senators. He is a very great man and a very smart man, but he is foolish in one respect. He will be always going and gadding about Europe and not attending to his politics at home."

The anecdote had its effect and the Senator did not go abroad that Summer.

◆ ◆ ◆

William C. Whitney was sitting beside a very "sporty" looking man in a crosstown car, who was telling how he had just expended $8,000 for a colt. On the other side of Mr. Whitney was a missionary worker, whose enterprise as a collector is almost without equal. After the sporty one had ended describing to Mr. Whitney the details of the transaction, the missionary worker leaned over and said:

"Pardon me, but I am sure that one so favored with this world's goods will not refuse to contribute to our cause," at the same time handing the sporty man a blank form of I O U and a pencil.

The man did not know whether to be offended, and looked at Mr. Whitney as though to get his cue. The expression on Mr. Whitney's face was non-committal but amused. The sporty man weakened and signed the I O U after marking a liberal figure above his name.

As Mr. Whitney rose to leave the car he said to the sporty man:

"Charity certainly covers a multitude of sins, doesn't it?"

The sporty man was very quiet and apparently lost in puzzled thought as the car jangled its way across town.

◆ ◆ ◆

While chatting over the cigars and coffee at the Waldorf the other evening, Peter McCourt, manager of the syndicate theatres in Denver, commented as he looked at his dinner check: "In Denver I pay for what I get. In New York, I see, I not only pay for what I get, but a big premium for the privilege of getting it."

◆ ◆ ◆

When Theodore Roosevelt was Governor of New York one of his customs was to assemble the heads of State departments in the Executive Chamber once a week in a sort of a cabinet meeting, for the purpose of discussing State department matters. At several of these meetings the civil service law came up for discussion, and on all such occasions the jokers would have no, a little fun with the Governor, because of his views growing out of his previous connection with the National Civil Service Commission. One of the Governor's last cabinet meetings was like "Hamlet" without Hamlet, Mr. Roosevelt being in the West. All the other State officers were present. Secretary of State McDonough, in a dignified manner, rose and offered the following, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt has gone to Chicago; and,

"Whereas, Oyster Bay has gone Democratic; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the civil service law be suspended for one year."

◆ ◆ ◆

A well-dressed woman, whose words were pronounced with an unmistakable Boston accent, walked into McClurg's bookstore in Chicago the other day and asked a sprightly clerk if he had "Pepy's Diary."

"No, ma'am, I don't think we have," said the clerk, "but we have the Standard Diary, two days to the page, and just as cute!"

◆ ◆ ◆

President Hadley of Yale is always ready with the proper word, and is rarely caught napping by an unexpected word. Here's one: Whoever you thinks got Latin was presented to that old the old classic at the fresh [illegible] the good Bishop was in a fine mood to speak, as he was ignorant of German, French, and English, and as Yale's President did not speak the Swedish tongue. Some one suggested Latin, so the venerable churchman, on being introduced, turned off a very neat compliment in virgin Latin. President Hadley's quick ear caught every word and in a twinkling he answered in Latin, to the huge delight of the Bishop.

It is related with some glee by a bystander that a member of the Yale corporation, well known in New York and Washington, overhearing the Ciceronian dialogue, said with surprise, "I didn't know that Hadley spoke Swedish."

◆ ◆ ◆

Ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, who will be here next week to attend the wedding of his son, is always rather provoked when he is spoken of as "the father of Elisha Dyer, who leads the cotillion." The ex-Governor, who is prominent in Rhode Island and National politics, comes from a long line of very blue-blooded New England ancestors, many of whom have held public office. He is fond of his son, Elisha Dyer, whose reputation as a cotillion leader was not one of his own seeking. But in some way this sticks to him, and several times the elder gentleman has been referred to as the father of the dancing Elisha Dyer, especially by New Yorkers. This always excites him not a little.

It was the same way years ago when John Austin Stevens, Jr., was prominent in conducting a part of the Columbus centenary in this city. His father was a man known all over the Union as an able writer and an authority on matters pertaining to the history of New York. Yet he was almost invariably referred to as "the father of John Austin Stevens."

These are little rifts in the lute which are sometimes not as agreeable as they might be.

◆ ◆ ◆

When Walter McElroy is not acting as solo tenor of the Garden City Cathedral he is an engineer in charge of a couple of hundred laborers on Long Island. The other day he overheard a conversation between a couple of them:

"Say, Paddy, d'ye think that Fogarty wint to heaven when he died last week?"

"Arrah, no, Mike," was the reply, "he was too wicked a man for that. To my way o' thinkin' he wint to the place where you light your pipe with your finger."

◆ ◆ ◆

Alfred Bowker, officially known as the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Winchester, the youngest man in 700 years to occupy that office, on his recent trip to this country visited the White House, where he was made welcome by President Roosevelt. Just before sailing for home Wednesday he said that the most interesting man he had met in America was the Rough Rider President.

"The thing that most astonished me," said the English Mayor, "was his great and very intimate knowledge of the history and character of Alfred the Great. Knowing that I was here as the representative of England at the American celebrations, he at once began talking to me of the wonderful King of Wessex. There is not one man in ten thousand who knows more about him than your President. We had a long chat and he really gave me some ideas about Alfred and the lasting effects of his reign I had not thought of, and I have been a very close student of English history, and particularly of the immediate story and tradition of my own people. If President Roosevelt is as learned in other things as he is in this he is even a more wonderful man than his admirers credit him with being."

◆ ◆ ◆

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia is known throughout his diocese as a wit. A Columbia freshman who hails from Washington was accompanied by his mother when he came on to New York to matriculate at the university. On their way north they stopped at Philadelphia and called upon the Archbishop, who is an old friend of the family.

"So you thought it necessary to come on with your son?" Archbishop Ryan said to the lady in the course of their conversation.

"Yes, indeed; I want to see him installed in a house that is properly kept, and to see that his room is conveniently situated to the fire-escapes," replied the mother.

"Well now, I take it that the other fire-escape is not too far away," said the Archbishop, smiling.

"I don't understand," said the puzzled lady.

"I mean the church," replied his Grace.

◆ ◆ ◆

When E. H. Sheppard entered Odgen Dixon at the Democratic meeting last Saturday night the band played "I don't Know why I love you, but I do."

◆ ◆ ◆

Former Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes is an indefatigable pedestrian and smoker. He walks and smokes and meditates, chiefly occupied in hitting after the real estate interests. His observations, if he can be induced to talk, are very interesting, but as a rule he is reticent. He is a bachelor. Said he one day, to a friend walking down Broadway:

"See that man over there. Well, watch out for him, as he is a natural-born thief. I do not mean to intimate that he is a professional crook; but that he could not withstand the temptation to steal. He would steal just for the excitement."

Now it chanced—one of those strange coincidences that so often occur—that this man came to board in the same house where Mr. Byrnes's friend was. He recognized him when he made his appearance at the dinner table, but naturally hesitated to communicate what Mr. Byrnes had said to his fellow-lodgers. The young man posed as the son of a wealthy manufacturer in a New England town, who was here attending a post-graduate course in medicine. Polite and affable, though reserved, he soon ingratiated himself into the good graces of all in the house and had the run of their rooms. One morning he was missing, and it was discovered that there had been a wholesale robbery of the jewelry of all in the house.

◆ ◆ ◆

Harry Rolston, who has charge of the literature at Kings County Republican Headquarters, has been accused of "peanut politics" by his opponents, and the accusation is made because of a device for the dissemination of political argument which he claims as all his own.

Last week Mr. Rolston met a police Sergeant, with whom he was well acquainted, and producing a handful of peanuts said to him, "Have some."

The Sergeant carefully ejected a quid of tobacco, and throwing it away proceeded to open the peanuts. Each of them contained instead of the kernel expected a tightly rolled sheet of paper containing a poetic anti-Tammany argument.

"Well," said the Sergeant, "that is the meanest swindle I ever heard of. And," added he mournfully, "that was the last chew of tobacco I had."

◆ ◆ ◆

On the recent eightieth anniversary of the birthday of Mrs. Gilbert, the actress, Charles Frohman sent her this telegram of congratulations:

"Sixty years ago you were twenty years of age. To-day you are sixty years younger than the number of years you have lived."

◆ ◆ ◆

John Kendrick Bangs is of the opinion that the finest humor frequently drops unconsciously from the lips of childhood. As an illustration of the idea he tells this story:

"Hennessey, formerly foreman of The Herald's composing room, had a little daughter who said:

"'Mamma, what are the stars?'

"'The stars, my child, are the Angel Gabriel's lamps. Every night at twilight the angel flies out of the gate of Paradise with a torch and lights all the stars.'

"On the following evening a storm darkened the heavens and the lightning zigzagged across the face of the sky. The child ran to her mother exclaiming:

"'Mamma, I think the angel is going to light his lamps now.'

"'Why do you think so, my daughter?'

"'Because he is striking his matches on the sky.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Maurice Blumenthal, formerly of the District Attorney's office, recently received a letter from a man in Oklahoma, who wrote:

Dear Sir: I read in a newspaper about you being a smart lawyer. I have a claim against the United States Government for $0.30 for fodder for some soldiers' horses. A man told me the other day I would have to see the President for the money. If you will take the case I'll give you all the $0.30, as I want to make the Government pay it just for spite.

Mr. Blumenthal replied to the letter, saying that he could not take the case, and received another letter from the man, in which he said: "I always heard you fellows up there was in cahoots, and now know you all are."

◆ ◆ ◆

Of Mme. Adelina Patti a singing teacher lately established in New York tells this little story. "I had met Mme. Patti while studying in Paris under Marchesi. The famous singer showed me several little kindnesses and in many ways encouraged me in my chosen career. Naturally I was exceedingly grateful. When Mme. Patti was leaving I sent a bunch of violets to her hotel, to reach her just before her departure. It was an exceedingly modest little bunch, almost too small to offer to so famous a person, it seemed, but it was all I could afford. With it I sent my card, but not my address.

"Fully two years passed before I met Mme. Patti again. I was travelling in Italy with my mother, and we were going to dinner at the hotel in Florence where we saw Mme. Patti coming toward us. Of course, I recognized her at once, but I was sure she would not remember me. But her eyes caught mine, her face lighted at once, and she came forward with outstretched hands.

"'My dear Miss C.,' she said, 'I am so glad to meet you again, and to thank you for the beautiful violets you sent me in Paris. I could have no

forgot to write your address on your card."

"Now, could anything have been lovelier or more charming in a great woman than a memory for a little thing like that?"

◆ ◆ ◆

There is no man in Chicago more universally beloved than Dr. H. W. Thomas, who resigned from the pastorate of the People's Church last week. Worldliness seems entirely foreign to Dr. Thomas. Recently, after addressing an audience on a Sunday morning in one of the largest churches in a Western city, he went to a large hotel where an orchestra always plays during the dinner hour. A programme of sacred music had been arranged in his honor. After listening a while, Dr. Thomas called the head waiter and said:

"Why is the orchestra playing all those dirges?"

"That programme of sacred music was arranged in your honor," replied the head waiter,

"Well, won't you go over and tell them to play 'A Hot Time.' I've heard that's popular in the army."

Dr. Thomas was for many years Chaplain of the First Regiment, and thought some "military" music would cheer him up, even on Sunday.

◆ ◆ ◆

The good doctor has one mild dissipation. He will occasionally steal away by himself and smoke a stogie no larger than a lead pencil. These are made in Virginia near where the doctor was born. On one occasion Jenkin Lloyd Jones, another well-known independent minister, found Dr. Thomas in a smoking car indulging in one of his stogies.

"Well, well, Dr. Thomas, I am surprised," said Mr. Jones with mock solemnity.

"Keep still, brother, keep still," replied Dr. Thomas gravely. "It's true, there is no positive good in it, but there's a negative felicity."

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. Thomas's wife is an ardent advocate of total abstinence. The doctor is not so strict in his ideas. Once in a while they eat at a restaurant where a pleasant, mild claret is served with the meal. Dr. Thomas was indulging in an occasional sip one day, to the dismay of his wife, when a friend overheard this defense by the doctor:

"The Lord made three things that were good to drink. The first was water, and that's the best of all. The next was milk, and that's very good—especially when you're young. The last was wine—that isn't so good, but it tastes best of all."

◆ ◆ ◆

Up to last week Tuesday Ethel Barrymore had not missed a single matinée at Weber & Fields's, she holding that the few hours spent in the music hall was her best recreation of the week. The performance on that afternoon had proceeded for a half hour or so, when, much to the surprise of her friends present, Miss Barrymore made her appearance in one of the boxes. Her uncle, John Drew, occupied a box opposite, and when he noticed his niece hastened to her side and asked:

"Ethel, what has happened? I thought you were in Philadelphia."

"Nothing has happened," replied Miss Barrymore. "I was in Philadelphia two hours ago and I expect within a few hours to be there again."

"What in the world has brought you over here?" asked Mr. Drew.

"I came over to get one hour of Broadway and Weber and Fields. Don't you think it's worth while?"

◆ ◆ ◆

W. T. Hall, possibly better known as "Biff" Hall, figures in many stories told about Chicago. One day Hall went into a restaurant where modest prices prevail and where there is no printed bill of fare. The waiter was attentive and profuse. "I have deviled kidneys, pigs' feet, and calves' brains," he announced glibly when he had filled a glass with ice water and given the table cloth a final whisk.

"Friend, what are your ailments to me?" said Mr. Hall. "I came in here to eat."

◆ ◆ ◆

Somebody recently asked Kyrle Bellew whether he agreed with those persons who insist that the day of the Shakespearean drama is past, and that classic plays can no longer be made popular successes.

"I do not agree," said Mr. Bellew. "The contention is absurd. Why, when I was last in America I had a man in my company who had played Hamlet in one-night stands through Dakota, Montana, and that part of your country two years before, to the biggest business the Northwest has ever seen. Hamlet was the play, and he handled it most skillfully. It was billed as 'The Wild Man of the North.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Ex-State Senator Arkell of Canandaigua, N. Y., tells this story of a dispute the other day in his town between a couple of countrymen regarding the use of the words trousers and pants.

"Just as the argument became so heated that it looked as if it would result in blows," said the Senator, "I came along and after I had refused to act as arbitrator, suggested that a decision be left to an Irishman who was coming up the street. Pointing to the Irishman's nether garments one of them said:

"Pat, what do you call those things, 'pants' or 'trousers'?

"I call thim nayther wan nor the other," was the reply. "The proper name for thim is breeches."

◆ ◆ ◆

Edward Rosenbaum, who represents the owners at the Casino, happened to be at the ticket window on Thursday evening when a young fellow who had been introduced to Mr. Rosenbaum once on a time in the dim dusk of an old college days:

"I say, Rosey, I have invited a couple of young ladies to attend the performance here to-night, and I have spent all my ready money for flowers and a carriage; just give me a pass for three, will you?"

Rosenbaum, who is a veteran of the box office and attacks of pass fiends, looked at the young man in amazement, and said, as he slowly tore off three coupons: "Young man, you're remarks touch me, but I am surprised you didn't ask for a box."

◆ ◆ ◆

Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, the well-known scientist and Professor of Geology at Harvard, has little use for names. He rarely forgets one of the hundreds of students whom he has had under him, but he remembers them by their faces. To a student, whom he was welcoming warmly but to whose name he had pleaded ignorance, he said:

"Once in Spain I was traveling with my old friend and colleague Dr. T—. During the Doctor's absence from Madrid I met an interesting Spanish scientist, to whom I wished to present my friend on his return to the capital. I had some fear that I should bungle the Spaniard's name, so I took his visiting card and faithfully set to work to commit to memory the name thereon. The time for introduction arrived, and, taking the Spaniard to my friend, I said: 'This is Señor Don Camillo Guzman Miguel Pedrillo y Hebera y Mendoza, and this is my old friend—

"But I got no further, for I had forgotten my friend's name."

◆ ◆ ◆

Harry Conor, the comedian, is a firm believer in the umbrella as a harbinger of good luck. On that subject he was entertaining a party at the Gilsey House with stories of a lucky umbrella given him by the late "Charley" Hoyt during the run of "A Trip to Chinatown." A long spell of stormy weather had preceded the opening performance. Hoyt gave Conor the umbrella. The latter carried it constantly, and there was a continuous stretch of pleasant weather. One beautiful moonlight night he left it at the theatre and attended a supper to find it raining in torrents when he left Delmonico's. It was the first rainstorm for two months or more. When Conor recovered his umbrella it stopped raining, and not until then.

"That reminds me of an umbrella story," observed James G. Breslin. "You all remember clever but unfortunate Fred Gould? Well, just before his death some one presented him with a gold-headed umbrella—"

"A good asset—"

"And reclaimed it when he was on his deathbed, so that poor Fred never got any good out of it—the end of a long run of bad luck."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Sr., ex-Mayor of Newburg and father of Gov. Odell, lived at Cineman's Corners, a few miles out from Walden, N. Y., when he was a boy. Last week he went to Walden, and with a friend drove out to the home of his boyhood.

That afternoon some of the small boys living near by saw a white-haired, white-bearded man leave his team and walk up the little yard about the schoolhouse which stands at the Corners. He walked around the building and tried the door. It was locked. The elderly man went for a stout stick and pried open the blinds, which were fastened, and lifted himself up and looked inside. The boys thought they had discovered an attempt to burglarize the schoolhouse, and they rejoiced. It turned out later that the visitor was ex-Mayor Odell, who wanted one more look at the inside of the little schoolhouse where he had studied "readin', 'ritin, and 'rithmetic" more than sixty years ago. It was the same house and was in much the same condition as when the ex-Mayor used to whittle his name on the desks. Some new seats had been put in, and shingles and clapboards had been renewed. Otherwise the place was unchanged after three-fifths of a century.

◆ ◆ ◆

"It is a good thing for a man to be in debt," exclaimed Al Hayman, the theatrical manager. "It is a constant incentive to him to hustle to meet his obligations and maintain his good name. Now Sanger and I will soon take title to a big piece of property on Broadway that requires a large cash payment, and I am like a boy with a new toy over the prospect of the activity on my part that this outlay will entail. I can read my title clear, and am confident that my hustling will be rewarded. Don't worry, but hustle, is my motto. Are we going to erect a new theatre? Well, time will develop that!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals has probably received the highest price ever paid for a shave. His father-in-law visited him recently, and on the first day of his visit said he would give one hundred dollars for a shave. Judge Werner immediately responded: "I accept the offer," and proceeded to shave his parent-in-law. A few days afterward Mrs. Werner received a check for one hundred dollars from her father. Judge Werner's success as a barber will not, however, cause him to change his vocation from that of the law.

◆ ◆ ◆

Gov. S. R. Van Sant of Minnesota was riding from St. Paul to his home, in Winona, with several acquaintances just after he was nominated last year, and the party devoted the four hours' ride to a close discussion of politics. One of them was George R. Peck, solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, who is an old campaigner and a great stump of the campaign, and learned in return many details of the Minnesota situation. As he was leaving the car at Winona Mr. Van Sant said he proposed to visit as many of the counties in the western and northern parts of the State as possible and personally present his claims.

"Is it going to be close in this State?" asked one of the party.

"It may," was the reply. "We were beaten two years ago, but I think I'll squeeze through."

"Are you going to make a personal canvass throughout the State?"

"I expect to," answered the candidate.

"Then I want to give you some advice," said the first speaker. "I notice you have been smoking cigarettes. Don't do it. The people west of the Mississippi River won't stand for a Gubernatorial candidate who smokes those things. Get a pipe. It will make difference enough to change the result in a close election."

Gov. Van Sant said he believed that was good advice, and took a pipe which one of the party offered him as a mascot, promising to quit cigarettes. The election was close, the Governor having barely 2,000 plurality. The man who gave the advice doubtless thinks his suggestion is responsible for it.

◆ ◆ ◆

Since "Big Tom" Foley became leader of the Second Assembly District he has been called upon to attend numerous christenings, weddings, and funerals, and at a number of the christenings he was pressed to become sponsor for the baby. An Italian named Lambresino asked his leader the other day to become the godfather of his little boy.

"But," said the leader, "wouldn't Tom Foley Lambrosino make a peculiar mixture of names?"

"Oh, that's all right," said the Italian. "We call him Tommaso Foletti Lambrosino."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Republican spell-binder, the Hon. Jacob Kempler, late of West Virginia and of the United States Customs service, and constantly of the "Amen corner" of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, constantly entertains the statesmen about him with reminiscences of men and things which, his friends admit, he would be reluctant to accompany with affidavits. Col. J.E. Jones, Superintendent of the New York Aquarium, generally has a tale of individual experience that he is willing to swap with Kempler for one of his. The two had been doing this one recent evening, and at last the veracious West Virginian, well pleased, said:

"Colonel, you and I could stump this country and tell lies that would be of constant amazement to our audiences, couldn't we?"

"Yes, I think we could," replied Col. Jones, "and I wouldn't have to say a word, either."

◆ ◆ ◆

George Edward Woodberry, Professor of Comparative Literature at Columbia, has a certain course which deals largely with several authors whose works induce gentle somnolescence to the readers. One day last week Prof. Woodberry was lecturing on the pastoral poetry of Spenser. The combination of a sultry day, steam heat, and pastoral poetry proved too much for one of his class, who went to sleep. His closed eyes attracted the laughter of others. Prof. Woodberry stopped his lecture, which caused the somnolent one to wake. Blinking and dazed he was greeted by the suppressed laughter of the other men. The professor seemed angry for a moment and then said sweetly:

"Young gentlemen, I may say here that this course is scarcely intended as a lullaby."

◆ ◆ ◆

"I am much annoyed by the reports that some of the papers have published that I am going to retire from the theatrical business," observed Augustus Pitou, adding: "I shall continue my present enterprises, but I shall curb my ambition—and limit my losses—by devoting myself to Chauncey Olcott, and play writing and producing. It is a mistake for a manager to have too many attractions on his hands. Some are bound to be losers, and eat up the profits of the successful ones. Their traveling companies broke Daly and Palmer, and Wallack would not have lasted so long had he traveling companies out. I remember the time when poor 'Jack' Haverly had so many attractions on the road that often he played in opposition to himself, and all remember his fate. A metropolitan theatre pays enormously if it is successful at all, and is a heavy loser if it is not. There is no way to economize in a theatre below the point of standard merit, and it is better to shut up than swindle your patrons."

◆ ◆ ◆

John Cole, engineer on one of the Fulton Ferry boats, is the only living representative in the third generation of the old-time ferryboat men. "My father, John Cole," says he, "was a pilot on this same ferry for fifty years, and my grandfather, Moses Cole, who used to be called 'the father of the ferries,' was ferry master at the old Jackson Street ferry a century ago. He first ferried people across the East River in a rowboat and afterward ran one of the old catamaran boats that were propelled by horses. Ferrying surely runs in our blood."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Mr. Pickwick" is the nickname given to Isaac Hopper, the strenuous politician of Harlem. His stoutness, jollity, and spectacles combine to make him a living image of Dickens's immortal hero. In addition to being the head of a very busy firm of contractors and builders, he is President of two banks, Director in an insurance company and in several concerns engaged leader of his district, owner and personal director of a local newspaper; he is a member of three clubs, half a dozen or more secret or social organizations, and still finds time to devote to domestic and church affairs. Friends call him "the Harlem hustler."

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. Nicholas Smith was leisurely sauntering down the avenue the other day, attired in a gray suit in harmony with his gray locks, but carrying his well-made figure with dignity and grace. A portrait painter caught up with him and suggested that he might like to have him paint his portrait again.

"You remember it is over twenty-five years, Colonel, since I painted you—and you have changed since then—"

"Oh, yes—grayed—"

"But improved. You were immature then—you are in the perfection of your—of your style, Sir!"

"Ah, yes; well, I will call and arrange with you for a portrait of this period."

Recounting the incident to a friend, Col. Smith merrily observed:

"The artist may be right. At all events, after such a compliment I could do no less than give him an order, could I? I am not quite sure whether I am improved or not."

◆ ◆ ◆

Patrick Clark and W. T. McCaskey have been warm friends from boyhood. Prior to last Wednesday they had not met in eight years. Mr. Clark is a rich mine owner and lives in Spokane. Mr. McCaskey is connected with an electrical company and travels all over the world in its interest. He sailed on the Campania yesterday. Mr. Clark was chatting with friends in one of the Waldorf-Astoria corridors on Wednesday when a tall, handsome, full-bearded man approached and grasping him by the hand said:

"God bless you, Patsy, but I am right glad to see you. Have missed you by about five minutes on several occasions at different points on the Continent."

Mr. Clark, with eyes wide open and parted lips, gazed at the person addressing him and finally remarked:

"I can't mistake that voice. Why, Mac, how are you? But what are you doing with that beard?"

After a few minutes' conversation Mr. McCaskey pulled from his pocket a wallet from which he took a check dated several years back, and handed it to Mr. Clark with the remark: "When I saw you in Spokane eight years ago I was 'broke' and you advanced me some money. I told you I would hand it to you when I next saw you. I could have sent it by mail, but decided to give it to you in person. Here it is. That money was a godsend, for it put me on my feet."

Mr. Clark smiled. So did every one else in the café.

◆ ◆ ◆

John R. Casine, one of Maryland's prominent lawyers, tells this story of one of his earliest recollections.

The occasion was a family dinner, at which guests were present. Reared under a régime in which children were "to be seen and not heard," the youthful John, then about seven, was thoroughly impressed with the fact that he was to await his turn to be served and upon no account to ask for anything.

Having eaten the piece of bread beside his plate, he wished for more. But his lack was unnoticed and no bread was forthcoming. Meantime his need was pressing and the means of relieving it discouraging. With lively remembrance of the religious training that had inculcated the necessity of thanking God for all things, benefits or otherwise, his embryonic legal mind solved the difficulty and electrified the diners by the loudly spoken words:

"Thank God, I have no bread."

◆ ◆ ◆

Just before Capt. K. J. Hampton, United States Army, who is now in the Philippines, started on his trip around Cape Horn in charge of the United States Army tugboat, he made a visit to his home in Louisville.

At the time footpads were numerous and "hold-ups" of nightly occurrence.

Capt. Hampton, being from the mountain section of the State, had a Derringer in his vest pocket. On his way down dimly lighted Green Street to his hotel on Fifth Avenue, a man stepped in front of him and said in a threatening tone:

"Say, tell us ther time!"

"Why, certainly, my friend," replied the Captain. And as he drew his watch with one hand he drew the Derringer with the other, cocking the pistol, and letting the barrel fall across the face of the chronometer, with the muzzle pointing in the face of the thug, he said:

"It is just going to strike one."

There was a scurrying of feet, for the man didn't wait to hear the "one" strike.

◆ ◆ ◆

Gerald Carlton, who served as Consul at St. Pierre, Miquelon, under appointment from President McKinley, was pointing out how undesirable such positions are:

"It cost me $200 to get there," said he, "and when I arrived, being one of them 'literary fellers,' I hadn't any more money than I could conveniently carry around with me. There was no salary attached to the place, it being a fee office. I found that my predecessor had cleaned up everything in sight.

"To add to my troubles, the 'Queen of the Island,' a wealthy widow, attempted to marry me, and the Pooh Bah, a sort of missing link, had a habit of being overcompanionable. I finally asked President McKinley to stop considering me a Consul. Then I packed my grip and started for the land of the free and the home of the brave. No more Consulships in mine, thank you! I've had that and been cured."

NOV

STORIES OF THE NIGHT

A ROOM furnished in subdued but pleasing colors, the bookcases all around being topped here and there by jugs and jars of dull old copper or shining brass, in which roses, Autumn leaves, and masses of wintergreen with its red fruit added touches of rich, warm color. The district nurse had just come in—it was one of the free nights she enjoyed only too seldom, and, returning from the theatre, she was oblivious for the time to the fact that here she was set in the very heart of the slums. There was nothing to suggest it.

The clubs had adjourned for the night, the last seeker for aid had gone, and only one of the other nurses was still up. She herself, a woman of gentle rearing and of a family hitherto more conspicuous in Newport and social centres than in circles of altruism. And as she sank wearily into the big arm chair the mellow light from a rose-shaded lamp shimmered and shone on the jeweled front of her gray evening gown.

There was a rapping at the front door. The nurse in waiting hurried to open it. Then without was heard a whispered confab.

"I'll come myself—she's just come home and is very tired. I'm sure I'll do."

"No," came the answer, in a piping, boyish voice, "mother's very bad to-night. The doctor said so. And she won't see anybody else. It'll only make her worse. Please—please tell her to come."

The nurse in the evening gown had just begun to live all over again the beautiful scenes of that beautiful play—the verdant garden where the youthful lovers plighted their troth, the funny little quarrel, come and gone like a Summer shower, the gorgeous castle with its pageantry and pomp, and the marriage bells a-ringing.

The voice of the other nurse broke her reverie.

"Dearie," she said, "it's just too bad. But that little Schlevitz boy is here and says his mother is worse. And some one must see her. And—oh—she won't see any one but you."

In an instant the other was upon her feet.

"Why, of course she won't—she's my own dear old Mrs. Schlevitz. And I wouldn't have any one see her but me. Lend me a shawl."

"But you can't go that way—you'll catch your death of cold."

"Oh, no, this will be all right. Quite snug, see." By this time she was in the hallway, the shawl wrapped about her head.

"Come on, Henny," to the boy, "we'll have mutterchen all right in a hurry."

And the two hurried out into the night. Through the tortuous narrow east side streets, the nurse now and again turning here and there to save the hem of her gown from the refuse of the pushcarts. Then, through a dark hallway, a cement flagged court, into a rear tenement, and up three flights of rickety, creaking stairs.

Heine pushed open the door. She had been there many times before, but somehow to-night, it looked even more squalid than usual in the flickering yellow light of a single oil lamp turned low. Two little girls lay asleep in the corner, and, in a soapbox crib, an atom of humanity tossed and fretted.

On the single bed with a torn counterpane wrapped about her was a weasen-faced woman with a mass of tangled white hair falling about her neck. On a chair by the bedside lay a prayer book and a bottle of medicine half emptied.

The woman moved slightly as the door opened and looked up.

"At last—Oh, it's you at last, dear," she said. "I told them you would come. I knew. And I had to see you once more before I went."

"Oh, you mustn't talk like that." The nurse's voice was soothing, though one glance told her the situation. "You'll see me lots of times."

"No. But I had to say 'good bye' to you and tell you how much I love you. And I want you to have something to remember me by. See—it's the one thing I prize most in the world. And with this you'll always know that Mrs. Schlevitz was not ungrateful."

She reached a thin hand under the pillow and took forth a small imitation morocco case.

"But I don't need anything to remember my dear Mrs. Schlevitz," protested the nurse, "no, really."

"You must," and the sufferer pressed the object into the nurse's hand. "See. It's a lovely picture of my old man that he had taken the day we were married."

***

The wind had shifted suddenly, and darkness found the air tinged with a keen wintry edge. It was one of the first crisp nights of the season, and to those who were well provided with wraps, the change was a grateful one from the muggy days of an unseasonable October spell.

On the benches in Washington Square Park the ragged loungers pressed closer together than usual to get a little warmth. Not all those represented the roving element. A stolid German—square set of jaw and rotund—the janitor of a near-by apartment, had come to the park to enjoy his pipe and dream of his beautiful "Mein" in the moonlight.

It was well toward midnight. A sleeper stirred uneasily on the hard bench and unconsciously drew his thin coat more closer about his neck. The movement roused the German, and without a word he took off his own heavy overcoat and threw it over the shivering one. The action awakened the other, who now looked up, revealing a boyish face topped by flaxen hair that peeped out from beneath his cap.

The young fellow glanced about uneasily, then bethought himself of a bundle at his feet and looked to see if it was still there.

At this point the German spoke up: "Haben sie gut geschlafen?" he asked.

The boy, surprised to hear what was apparently his native tongue, responded affably in the same language, and then thanked the janitor for his goodness in giving him the coat for a covering.

"You've just landed?" inquired the big German again, in the tongue of the Fatherland. Reassured by the sympathy in the other's face, the boy said that he had arrived early that morning, and after leaving the steamer, had tramped all day hoping to find a relative in New York.

"But," he went on, "I see only strange people—and, oh, so many. I thought it would be like at home. But I ask ever so many people 'You know Otto?' and they say 'No.'"

"Otto?" queried the big German, rising suddenly and peering into the other's face, "Otto—Otto who?"

"Otto Schmidt. You know him, maybe?"

"Maybe—yes. What is your name?" questioned the big fellow eagerly.

"Karl Schmidt, son of Heinrich of Frankfort-on-the-Main."

The next instant the park loungers were amazed to see a big German affectionately hugging and kissing a flaxen-haired boy, who was explaining that things had gone badly in the old home, so he had run away to America, unbeknown to his parents or any one else to find the brother who had left home many years before, and who he was sure must be prosperous by now in the land of the free. The parents had too much pride to let the son know that they were in want.

"And," added Karl, pointing to the shining lights on the Judson Memorial Church, "when I saw the beautiful cross I felt that now I would soon find Otto. But I fell asleep and Otto had to find me."

***

The inky blackness in South Street, near Coenties Slip, was broken now and again by vivid flashes of lightning, throwing into relief the skeleton spars and masts of hulks old and new warped in the docks. The street was almost deserted. Here and there a little group of rough-visaged men hung in the shadow of a saloon door exchanging comments on the weather and similarly edifying topics. The soughing of the wind through the narrow alleys had an almost human note—like the wail of a lost child or the moan of a woman in distress. Suddenly there arose a shriller cry. It quavered and broke over the whirling of the wind and the soft patting of the rain.

"Gawd, phwat's thot?" spoke up a swarthy sailor, peering from the doorway into the dark street beyond.

"Sounds like murder's bein' done. That's what."

"Maybe the blind beggar's on the warpath again."

"Nah—'taint Saturday night. He only booses in tolme fer Sunday."

A policeman walking rapidly appeared rounding the corner. From his helmet the rain dripped in a continuous stream. He was blowing hard and it was evident that he had been running.

"What's goin' on?" he asked, breathlessly; "what's the matter?"

"Gawd knows. It sounds fearful. Listen."

From the distance came again that strange, weird yell, pathetic, sorrowful, as if a heart were breaking.

"It's from over there," said the policeman. He drew his night stick from its sheath, and, followed by the skulking sailors, hurried away in the opposite direction whence he had come. Turning the corner, the cries seemed nearer, and at last they were traceable to a narrow wooden stairway that led up to a ship chandler's shop. A moment's pause and then the party rushed pell mell up the creaking steps. The yells redoubled in volume. The shop door was tightly fastened.

"Here, I guess we can see through this window."

One of the sailors struck a match and the policeman and his self-constituted posse pressed their faces eagerly against the pane.

Then a shout went up.

"Ah, gwan," said one, "now wouldn't that jar ye!"

Within the shop a gaunt cat was standing defiantly over a half-dozen new kittens, while a huge rat, startled by the light, was just disappearing through a hole in the rear partition.

***

The curtain had fallen on the last act. In the dressing room a heap of flowers lay on the dressing table and several unopened boxes of roses and violets were piled up on a chair.

The actress had just finished replacing the stage gown with her street clothes. She stood in front of the little mirror, silent and thoughtful. Then she bent nearer to the glass and peered closely at the face reflected there. With slender, well-shaped fingers she pushed back a lock, tinged with gray, hiding the telltale sign under a mass of brown hair.

Through the thin wood partition she heard the others talking of the night's performance. It was the opening of a new play.

"It's a go, undoubtedly," commented one voice.

"Well, you were in front—did they really seem to like it?"

"I should say so. The papers will be full of it to-morrow. But I tell you the woman who played the mother is a marvel. She was great!"

The actress heard no more. Her mind was busy with the past. Before her swam a confused blend of scenes. In one a young girl scarcely out of her teens, in the dress of Juliet, was bowing to a cheering multitude. Yes! She had played Juliet and won. And again she saw herself as Portia, as Desdemona. Then the scene shifted and she was rollicking through the Forest of Arden in the garb of Rosalind. For was she not a leading woman in her very youth? And had she not held that position through the long seasons of storm and stress that come to the frail bark in theatrical seas?

Then she remembered. The face in the mirror brought it all back again. She had made a hit to-night. In the part of a mother—a character old woman. A tear rolled from her eyes and fell burning on her hand. For she knew that it was the beginning of the end.

***

The restaurant was crowded with the usual throng that assembles after theatre. Up in a balcony the musicians were playing a lively waltz tune that added nimbleness to the feet of the waiters, who hurried in and out among the tables, serving the succulent broiled lobster, salads, and other things suited to the palates of those for whom a show of eating provided an excuse for the opening of many bottles. The chatter of women was punctuated by the popping of corks. It was a picture of bright color, gowns flashy and gay, sparkling jewels, and the scent of many flowers mingling in a scene of prosperous abandon. At one table a silver-haired bachelor was entertaining a few friends, more than usually conspicuous by reason of their striking dress and loud talk. One woman wore a wine-colored gown, with trimmings of flaming red. Another, in the artificial youthfulness of a blonde wig and rouged blushes, was leaning upon a snowy arm talking earnestly to a callow youth beside her. A third, a brunette, really beautiful, in a silken gown—all black with the only note of color showing in a bunch of poppies at her throat—was devoting her attentions to the host. He laughed immoderately just then.

"Hello," spoke up the callow youth, "what's the joke?"

"Oh, don't tell him," said the dark beauty; "really it wouldn't do."

"Ah, now, that's not fair. Really, why shouldn't he know?"

She flashed a pair of big, black eyes upon him.

"It's not a Sunday school story, that's why."

Their host laughed. But the blonde was up in arms to champion her young escort.

"Indeed," she purred, "and suppose not. He's old enough to take care of himself, isn't he?"

"Is he? Well, I don't know. But I guess from the company he's keeping he's not in the children's class," was the retort.

"Come, come, ladies," it was their host who spoke. "No quarrels, please. Waiter, fill the glasses."

The wine was poured.

"Now then bottoms up to old friendships."

"Quite so," simpered the blonde.

"Just so," echoed the brunette. "Willie, boy, drink to very old friends," and she cast a meaning glance at the woman in the wig, who was too much absorbed in her wine glass to realize the implied affront.

And the band at the moment began to play:

"Auld Lang Syne."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

FILIPINO PACIFICATION A QUESTION OF SWEETHEARTS

THE other day a crowd of sailors and a few civilians who had assembled in a South Street saloon heard a remarkable talk on the trouble in the Philippines from the standpoint of an American sailor who had just arrived on a ship that had touched at Manila on the way to New York from the Orient. George Vincent was the sailor who did the talking, and this is what he said:

"You hear people talking about why the Filipinos won't quit fighting and also telling how the trouble can be done away with easiest. They say we must give 'em liberty and civil government or we must see that taxes are lowered or this or that reform started before we can expect the Filipinos to get the notion in their heads that we are their friends and quit their everlastin' fightin'. All of them things may do for the folks out here to talk about, but they are all wrong just the same, and I am fixin' to tell you why.

"Reform may be all right here in New York, where they say the police and Tammany have such a good time off of other people's money, but in the Philippines it's a different proposition. Them people out there don't object to lower taxes, nor would they raise much of a kick about havin' a little say so as how to manage their own affairs. But somethin' more serious than that's the matter now.

"It's the sweetheart question. I tell you, and I know, for right there I've been, it's the cutting of them young bloods out of their best girls by the American soldiers and sailors that is keeping that fracas going. Stop them fellows from making love in Tagalog and Spanish and learn 'em to obey the commands of their officers better, and it won't be no time before you can see the difference.

"When our boys got there they was all welcomed and everybody was glad to see 'em. The storekeepers was glad because they had money to spend, the washerwomen was glad because they had clothes to wash, and the show people was glad because they was willing to pay for a chance to laugh, and last of all, and this one is the cause of the present trouble, the gals was all glad to see 'em, because most of 'em was good to look at. When them transports landed at Manila and our boys got off, the people thought, and they was right, that every one of 'em was there to help 'em git rid of Spain. Then this goo-goo business I'm talkin' about started. The girls saw what a fine set of fellows our soldiers and sailors were and they couldn't help comparin' them to their own. Of course the difference was all in our favor, and it wasn't long before they commenced to look kind er shy at the boys in blue. Instead of not payin' any attention to 'em, our boys encouraged 'em and give 'em er skittish look in return, and right then and there the capture took place. Before long the young Filipino men found out that the girls didn't seem to be so glad to see 'em as they used to be, and they commenced to think. It didn't take 'em long to catch on, and when they see the girls that used to be their sweethearts wearin' buttons with big U.S.'s on 'em they naturally came to the conclusion that they didn't have any chance against the Americans, as matters stood.

"'Aggie' found this out, and before anybody knew what he was up to he had took advantage of the situation and was egging on the young fellows who had been cut out.

"Now this game ought to be stopped, and Taft and his partners on that commission ought to find that it's done. Let 'em take er census of the female population and find out who and how many of 'em have got American soldiers, as they think, on the string. After doing this let 'em corral all them fellows that's guilty of flirtin' and ship 'em home, and tell the girls that if they don't quit comin' to dress parade and incouragin' the boys they'll start some kind of a kirfew law. That'll stop 'em, and it'll stop the fracas, too.

"One o' the pitifullest cases of this flirtin' I run across while in Manila was that of an old man I knowed years back. He was a storekeeper and we sailors always bought our goods from him when we was in port. The old fellow was named Celano and he had four daughters, the oldest one being about twenty-two or three years old. When the Americans first landed in Manila three of the gals was engaged to marry good, hard-working young Filipinos. The old man was happy and things was movin' along merrily and they was gittin' ready for the weddin's. About er month or so after our fellows got there the old man noticed that his daughters didn't appear to be so glad to see their sweethearts as they used to be. He investigated and found that every bloomin' gal in that bunch had a American soldier on the string and had given the native fellows the go by. The poor old man knew our boys was foolin' his girls but he couldn't make the girls believe it, until the soldiers was recalled and the girls left behind. After they'd gone the old man said the Filipino young fellows refused to come back, and now he has got three old maids, sure as fate, on his hands for the rest of his life.

"Another case that made me feel sorry was one I caught on to near Cavite, where the sailors hang out. An old washwoman I'd been recommended to to do some work for me said her girl was in love with a young buck who had gone home on the Baltimore some time before, and she wanted to know if I thought he'd come back like he said he would. I felt so sorry for the old creature that I told her I thought he would, and I ain't quit regrettin' that lie yet.

"I ain't going to relate any more cases except one, and this one I stumbled on one day in a saloon. I was takin' a glass with a trooper and a marine, and in the course of our talk I asked 'em if they had a native sweetheart. They said they certainly did, and when I asked 'em how many, they said they just cowldn't figgar it out.

"Now, ain't that awful? Just think of all that flirtin' and schemin' around to cut them poor fellows out who was born and raised there, and all just through pure downright meanness. Something ought to be done to stop that gallivantin' and goo-goin'."

"That's about the only reasonable excuse for that rumpus I has ever heard," remarked a longshoreman as Vincent stopped talking and "Bill" Hargrove took the floor to tell about a big snake he had seen in the valley of the Amazon.

When the Bellows Broke.

In a small church on the east side the "power" that runs the organ is supplied by the arms of a lusty Irishman. One Sunday recently something went wrong in the middle of a hymn and the choir fell into momentary confusion, when the music stopped. The confusion was not lessened when a strident whisper came from the space behind the organ commanding them to "sing like divils, for the bellows is bust-ed." The remainder of the service was rendered without music.

PITFALLS FOR THE IMMIGRANT

Experiences of Foreigners, Newly Landed, with Land Sharks Who Lie in Wait.

A FINNISH immigrant had just landed in New York, apparently more generously supplied with stupidity than money. He had relatives in Paterson, who had promised to meet him at the landing place. They neglected to show up, however, and the Finn, walking dolefully about, was approached by a representative of one of the first-class immigrant homes, who offered to find his friends for him.

That phlegmatic son of the North, however, had heard some frightful stories about bunco steerers, whose specialties were nice clothes and a stock of religious proverbs, and scornfully refused, even going so far as to insinuate that the agent was a swindler. The latter, rather indignant, tipped his hat, and with an ominous, "I hope you won't regret this," passed on.

A few minutes later the Finn met a Swedish sharper, who spoke Finnish. He at once had his "cue," as the saying is, and began a tirade of abuse against Russia. Now, there is nothing a Finn likes better, and soon the two were fast friends.

They entered one of the low dives facing the Battery and the Swede "set them up," ordering a small glass for himself and a schooner for his partner, while exchanging a significant wink with the bartender, who placed the drinks on the bar. Just then the Swede bowed low to tie his shoestring, and while so engaged the Finn seized upon the small glass, draining it to the bottom. Then smiling, he pointed to the schooner and blissfully unconscious of the other's design, told the Swede to drink.

The latter's face was a study; he thought his "friend" was "on," and refused. But the stupid Finn persisted, and as the other continued to be obstinate, he, in a spirit of bravado, grabbed the miniature Eiffel Tower, and exclaiming, "Well, if you won't, I will!" emptied the glass.

The next morning he was found in the gutter, senseless, moneyless, and watchless. He was picked up and escorted to a police station, where he gave an incoherent account of the episode. Publicity, however, saved the Finn, for the agent whom he had insulted happened to read of his experience in the newspapers and at once arrived at the conclusion that it was his all-knowing acquaintance of the day before. He, therefore, sped to the Station House; the Finn furnished a description of his "friend," who recognized as an old offender, was captured and the Finn's property restored to him.

One of the dangers which confront the immigrant is the boarding house sharp. This offensive specimen is generally one who, once an immigrant himself, desires to live easy. So he settles down to "do" his countrymen who come here. He usually awaits his victims at the Barge Office, when the immigrants step from the ferry boat, and in a moment when the ubiquitous agent is otherwise occupied takes hold of a couple of them. Once in the sharper's den they are lucky if they get out with a single penny.

One of the favorite methods by which the "sharpers" succeed in plundering their dupes, and yet at the same time keep within the limit of the law, is to induce the immigrant to give them their money and valuables for "safe keeping." Of course this is a very plausible idea, a system, in fact, pursued by the legitimate hotels to prevent any thieving. But the immigrant who has once given his property to the sharper never sees it again. Under one pretext or another they are kept in the house till their bill just covers the amount of the cash and valuables in "safe keeping" with the management, then they are mercilessly thrown on the street, until picked up by the police or the societies, in a state of semi-starvation.

By no means less reprehensible than the boarding house sharp is the employment agency shark. These, like the former, thrive especially on Greenwich Street.

Between Cortlandt Street and where dark and narrow Greenwich Street runs into Battery Park there are at least fifty saloons, or barrooms, rather, and all these low dives combine what they are pleased to term an "employment agency." Outside of their place of business they have big blackboards on which are announcements in different languages, stating that cattlemen, waiters, and others are wanted. The employment sharks during the last few months have been sending their dupes to Baltimore. In one day last week the different "bureaus" sent at least 300 men to the Maryland city.

The way they are sent is in itself peculiar. Early in the morning the victims are grouped in platoons of ten and twelve, like soldiers, or rather like exiled prisoners to Siberia, and, under a strong guard, well versed in the nimble art of profanity, marched down to the piers, whence the steamers for Baltimore sail.

Once in that big city, alone and unknown, unable to make themselves understood, and penniless, their plight may be imagined.

Occasionally it happens that one of the dupes, less docile than the rest, rebels against paying fancy prices for going to Baltimore or any other place to starve. Then diplomacy is needed. The shark, otherwise a bully, becomes excessively mild. He explains to the victim that he has nothing for him in the city; but that "somewhere up the country" he knows of a good berth. Will the rebellious dupe accept it? Of course he has no other alternative. Then the shark proceeds to explain that it will require a few dollars extra and a sea voyage. The dupe may be suspicious, but with a sigh he gives up his last few dollars, and the shark puts him on board one of the numerous disreputable cattle steamers bound for foreign ports. These ships have, as a rule, a sort of agreement with the employment bureaus, by which the latter get a bonus for every cattleman they secure, the latter, of course, getting no pay. The immigrant is but too glad, when he arrives at a strange port, to be allowed to stay on the boat. It is, in fact, a new and worse form of "shanghaing," and persons have been known to be detained on these steamers for a whole year.

An agent of one of the Christian homes told of a young German who was carried off to Cape Town in this seventeenth-century manner, where he was forced to enter the British Army and was shot by the Boers.

There used to be a saying on the Continent that if a man couldn't do anything else he could join the Foreign Legion. By a similar process of reasoning the United States Army has become the last refuge of numbers of those immigrants who, failing to obtain a footing anywhere else, trudge down to the red building in Whitehall Street, where candidates for Uncle Sam's uniform are enlisted.

It seems peculiar that a young man who has left the old country for the express purpose of avoiding military duty comes to America, and is then obliged to enter the United States Army, but this happened to a Norwegian lad a few years ago.

He had come to New York, was relieved of his money, and finally fell into the hands of an employment shark, who sent him to New Orleans on a tramp steamer. Here, unable to get work, he enlisted. Shortly afterward the Spanish war broke out, and he was sent to the front. Wounded and honorably mentioned, to-day he is a Lieutenant by brevet, and has not got over the wonder of the thing yet!

One of the societies which come in special contact with both the boarding house sharp and the employment fakir is the St. Joseph's Home, at 18 Greenwich Street.

The sister in charge of the home, and the pastor, the Rev. R. Magott, do not hesitate to denounce these unsophisticated people in no uncertain manner.

Only the other day a very peculiar incident involving two of the employment bureaus occurred, Methodist in the main, in charge of St. Joseph's Home.

Two young Poles, J. Zielinski and his sister, just landed, and destined, like all Polish immigrants, for the St. Joseph's Home, were, it is claimed, intercepted. The man was detained at one of the bureaus, while the girl was sent to the other. A day later a dispatch was sent to a relative of young Zielinski urging him to call for the man. The relative complied so once; but when he arrived he was told that Zielinski was no longer there, saying where he was, he received the reply that "he had gone to the priest."

"And this," says the sister, "is always their excuse. Whenever one is missing, 'he has gone to the priest.' They always say that because they know that the Poles are so religious that as soon as they hear a person is 'with the priest,' they think everything is all right."

To another inquiry for Zielinski the reply was:

"Why, I just sent him over to Long Island, on Greenpoint Avenue."

"But Long Island is large, and so is Greenpoint Avenue."

"Well, I'll be hanged, if I remember the exact number; and, anyway, I don't care," was the answer.

Neither St. Joseph's Home nor his relative has heard of Zielinski since.

The Rev. R. Magott tells the following story:

"Some months ago a young Pole who was destined for our place fell into the hands of the management of one of the bureaus. They kept him until they had obtained all his money, even taking from him a ticket for Boston. He came crying to us, and the sister, accompanied by a policeman, went to the place and made them give back the ticket."

The immigrant societies are making it daily more and more impossible for the fake boarding house man, and the employment shark to carry on their vocation.

There is a free labor bureau for immigrants at the United States Barge Office, right opposite the pedestrian statue of one immigrant who subsequently became illustrious—the Swede John Ericsson. This bureau is maintained by the German Society of New York, and the Irish Emigrant Society, and is a great boon for the newcomer to these shores, and, incidentally, to the employer in need of such labor.

It is in charge of Mr. W. A. Meara, Superintendent, who furnished the following interesting statistics:

"We place about 12,000 applicants a year," he said. "Of these only 20 per cent. are women. Germans, Irish, and Scandinavians are represented. The proportions, according to my figures, are: For every Irishman, two Germans; for every Scandinavian, three Irishmen. Every applicant who applies is placed."

FINNS OF NEW YORK.

WHEN a young man named Oscar Parviainen passed through this city a few days ago, he attracted considerable attention, partly because he was a Finn and partly because he was in the middle of a 6,000-mile journey to get a bride. His destination was Decorah, Iowa, for there lives the lady of his choice. Of course he would have resented any such suggestion, and there might also have been protests from Iowa, but it seems likely that, had he remained in this city for a few days, he might have fallen prey to the charms of some buxom Finnish lass hereabouts. But Mr. Parviainen decided to take no such chances with 7,000 Finlanders in Greater New York and took the first train for the West.

The immigration of Finlanders to this city has not as yet been on a sufficiently large scale to lead to their forming any colony, in the sense in which that term is used regarding those districts which have been almost wholly given over to other nationalities. But over in Brooklyn, in the neighborhood of Sunset Park, along Fifth Avenue, and in the streets from Fortieth to Sixtieth, there live about 2,000 Finns, and that is the only section in which they have become in any degree centralized. The Sunset Park region, which is high ground overlooking the bay, has been developed only within the last few years. Neat little dwellings and flats of modern construction point to the prosperity and thrift of their occupants, and, aside from an occasional peculiar name on a store window, the passerby would never suspect that the neighborhood was largely peopled by those of a foreign race.

And, indeed, it is doubtful if immigrants of any other nationality are more capable and industrious than the Finns. Their favorite kind of employment here is that of having something to do with shipping, a taste for which they acquired in their native land. Finland, besides having a long sea coast, is a perfect network of lakes, rivers, and canals most of them navigable, so that the Finlander who has not had experience in some sort of maritime calling is the exception. Many of them are most skillful ship carpenters and joiners, while others who cannot boast of a trade, are always in demand for the more ordinary kinds of work "along shore." It is this fact that had led to the popularity of the Sunset Park region with the Finlanders on account of its proximity to the yacht basins and vast docks and warehouses along the South Brooklyn water front.

Physically the Finns resemble the Swedes in many particulars, although being somewhat more phlegmatic and of a little less sunny disposition than the latter race. Tall, broad-shouldered, and powerfully built and reared in a climate that is far from balmy for a great part of the year, they have a physical hardihood that makes them most valuable workmen, and many stories are told of their "putting through" without seeming effort jobs that other laborers have abandoned.

That the colony of Finlanders ever in Brooklyn is bound to grow rapidly is the belief of Herman Montague Donner, who is the head of the Finnish-American Municipal League, and who is devoting his activity in large measure to promoting the welfare of his countrymen in this city.

"It is only within recent years," said Mr. Donner, "that Finlanders have shown any general disposition to leave their native land. They were, as a whole, a contented people, virtually self-governing and proud of their national life and institutions. But with Russia's constant crowding and limitations of the Finlanders' rights, it seems that the condition cannot be longer preserved, and, in fact, its destruction is now in progress. The action of the Russian Government in February, 1899, practically putting an end to the constitutional liberty of Finland, was the heaviest blow, while the "last straw," so to speak, came only a few months ago, with another enactment, which means little less than the dissolution of the Finnish army and the scattering of its officers and men throughout Russia.

"As has resulted from arbitrary and oppressive military regulations in other European countries, so in Finland, the men seek refuge in flight. They get over to Sweden, and from there many go to England. Canada has been holding out lately great inducements to immigrants in the shape of free land, and this has attracted many Finlanders. The United States, however, is getting its share. Only a comparatively small proportion of the Finns who come here stay in this city, the West, with its greater possibilities, generally being their final destination. Many become farmers in Minnesota and the Dakotas, while a goodly number of Finns will also be found in the lumber camps of Michigan and Wisconsin, and even as far west as Oregon."

"What about the Finnish language? Do the Finns pick up English readily?"

"No," replied Mr. Donner. "English is hard for them, partly, I suppose, because it is a hard language, and partly because they are not naturally quick thinkers or quick to 'catch on.' The Finnish language, by the way, does not closely resemble the Swedish, as many people suppose. It is true that in the western parts of Finland, those nearest Sweden, there is spoken a combination of the two languages, in which the Swedish has a fair representation, but the pure Finnish is not at all like anything else."

A further explanation by Mr. Donner showed that this is altogether a fortunate condition, for in the declension of a Finnish noun the poor, unoffending word is hammered into seventeen different shapes, to suit as many cases.

"Do the Finlanders embrace citizenship readily?" was asked.

"Well, yes and no," was Mr. Donner's answer. "There are many of them here who are qualified to take out their papers, who have not done so, but with the work of the Finnish-American Municipal League well under way, this backwardness or indifference will be largely overcome. As far as the Finlanders' qualifications to make American citizens are concerned, I would answer your question emphatically, 'Yes.' It is not overstating the case to say that the Finns are among the most highly educated of European nations, if, indeed, the highest distinction in that particular does not belong to them. Accurate and reliable statistics show that among the Finns the illiterates, that is, those who cannot read and write, number only 1 to every 1,200. No objection to making American citizens out of that sort of people, is there?"

A CITY OF HOLIDAYS.

"OF the making of holidays there is no end," remarked the city salesman. "This holds good, to a certain extent, the world over, but there is no city where there are so many holidays celebrated as in New York. Our own special days that are set aside for the true American to cut up high jinks are numerous enough to give employers visions of bankruptcy, but they are only a trifle compared with the long list of days worth celebrating that have been introduced by our adopted citizens. In my business I am obliged to visit all sections of the city and it really seems that there is hardly a week that I do not find a certain colony of our cosmopolitan population observing some national or religious holiday that is held sacred beyond the seas.

"The frequency of these celebrations is of course due to the fact that New York is largely peopled by emigrants from every other land under the sun. The representatives of each country have assembled here in such numbers that they have formed a little nation of their own and so find it desirable and possible to celebrate with considerable ceremony the special days they were wont to observe at home.

"July seems especially rich in these commemorative events. First comes our own Independence Day, which many foreigners who reach our shores soon learn to honor with as much racket and enthusiasm as the native-born American. On July 14 comes the Frenchmen's day, when the fall of the Bastile is celebrated with true Parisian ardor. On the 19th of the same month the Germans have their fling and indulge in some pretty big feasting and speechmaking in remembrance of the declaration of the war of 1870. July 5, too, has its significance to a small group of people in our midst. These are the exiles from the Isle of Man. We have but few Manxmen here, but those few are intensely loyal to their native customs and traditions, and on July 5 they faithfully observe Tynwald day, which, at home, is the day set apart for a public reading and expounding of the island's Constitution.

"In September there are other important celebrations. On the 16th the Mexican contingent give themselves up to praises of Hidalgo. On the 20th of September Italians who keep an interest in the civic affairs of their native land have a chance to do some shouting and parading, for it was that date that saw the union of the Italian States and the downfall of the Papacy.

"As to the Irish, everybody knows full well when their good time comes round, and St. Patrick gets a hearty send off from many who do not wear the green. Besides this supreme jubilee of the Emerald Isle folks there are a number of Orangemen who annually dine well in honor of the Battle of the Boyne each 12th of July, but their ranks are thinning year by year, and the probabilities are that in time that holiday will be obliterated from New York's international calendar.

"Another holiday that is observed with pomp is the 11th of December. Then the Swiss make merry, as they have a right to do, for it was then that their countrymen repulsed for once and all their hereditary enemies, the Savoyards.

"These are only a few of the prominent holidays that are kept in different parts of New York by clubs and individuals. Naturalized Americans hailing from Latin countries have been brought up to look upon the days devoted to certain saints as the most important in the calendar, and as there are enough canonized martyrs to go round the whole year, there is hardly a day or night that somebody is not singing, eating, drinking, or fasting in honor of some person or some event that has left an indelible imprint upon the history of nation, race, or Church.

"Naturally, these various celebrations may be studied to best advantage in those populous districts of the east side where the inhabitants cling most tenaciously to hereditary beliefs and customs. They are not confined to that section, however, and wherever you find a handful of people with kindred ties and associations gathered together there will you find them celebrating whatever day is dear to the national heart."

NOV

1901

The Coming Musical Season

WITH the first concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which takes place at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, the musical season of 1901-2 will formally open. The advance gun was fired a week ago by the recital of S. M. Fabian, a pianist of respectable abilities, at Mendelssohn Hall, but the series of entertainments which is to flow unbroken from November till May really begins on Thursday night. On Friday evening Mr. Louis V. Saar, a resident musician of admirable accomplishments, will give a concert of his own compositions at the Carnegie Lyceum. On the same evening the Boston Orchestra will play in Brooklyn. In the afternoon Mme. Lilli Lehmann's first song recital will take place at Carnegie Hall and on Saturday afternoon will be given the first matinée concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in this city.

The musical season usually opens with November, though in recent years, owing to the early date of the beginning of the opera performances at the Metropolitan, there has been a tendency to give some of the earlier concerts in October. This year, however, the opera does not open till almost Christmas, and so the musical season resumes its normal dates. The announcements thus far made show that the Winter will not fall below its predecessors in activity or interest. There will be the usual number of concerts, large and small, and virtuosi of world-wide renown will come to stir the public pulse.

The second week of the season, which will begin on Nov. 11, will be a busy one. On the Monday afternoon Mr. Whitney Tew, a young singer who comes from England with warm recommendations, will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall. On Tuesday night at the same place the Kneisel Quartet will give the first of its Winter series of chamber music entertainments. The bare announcement is sufficient to make every real music lover's heart throb with pleasant expectations. On Thursday Mme. Lehmann's second song recital will take place at Carnegie Hall, and on Friday afternoon the first of the eight Philharmonic concerts will be given, the programme being repeated, according to time-honored custom, on Saturday night. On Saturday afternoon that singularly gifted woman Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler will give the first of two piano recitals at Mendelssohn Hall, the second being set down for the following Tuesday.

Sunday night music will begin on Nov. 17, when the Arion Society will have its first concert in its handsome clubhouse, at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The Oratorio Society's season will begin on Nov. 19, when its first concert will be given at Carnegie Hall. The same week will witness the return of young Josef Hofmann, who will give a piano recital on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday night, Nov. 24, the series of popular concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin, the entertainments being under the direction of Henry Wolfsohn till the opera company returns to supplant him and his artists.

With the last week of November comes the first of Mr. Sam Franko's concerts of early music at the Lyceum Theatre. These delightful entertainments have now come to be a feature of the musical season, and their success is one of the most encouraging evidences of the advance of public taste. In the same week the first of Mr. Frank Damrosch's Young People's Symphony concerts will be given on Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Damrosch will continue to preface the performance of each piece of orchestral music with some explanatory talk. These lessons in music have proved to be popular, and there is no doubt that they are doing good work in cultivating an understanding of the nature and purpose of musical art. With the first week in December some of the amateur singing societies begin their work, the Musurgia having a concert on the 3d and the Apollo on the 6th.

It will thus be seen that the musical season will go forward in its customary busy manner. The Boston Symphony concerts will be as numerous as heretofore, and the Kneisel Quartet will give its regular number of performances. The work of the Emil Paur orchestra, of which the local dates are not yet announced, will be watched with interest. An early appearance of this orchestra will be at the début of Miss Esther Fee, a young violinist who has just come from abroad. Greater New York usually enjoys about 100 orchestral concerts in the course of a musical season. It is enough for a provincial city like this. Several interesting novelties are announced for production. The Philharmonic is to bring forward at its first concert "Barbarossa," a symphonic poem in three movements, by Siegmund von Hausegger. This work has aroused much interest in Europe and was the novelty at the first Berlin Philharmonic concert under Arthur Nikisch on Oct. 14.

The composer was born at Graz Aug. 16, 1872, and lives in Munich. His symphonic poem was first performed on March 21 in Munich and was heard in Berlin at a concert of the Berlin-Potsdam Wagner Society on the following Dec. 3. His composition is thoroughly modern in spirit and style and will bear close study, which will be given to it in these columns at the proper time. In passing, it may be remarked that the Philharmonic seems disposed to depart from its old traditions of conservatism and to indulge in enterprise. Whether this is to be beneficial or not cannot at present be determined. It is to be hoped, at any rate, that in seeking after new gods and glory in strange places the ancient and honorables among local musicians will not fall into the way of neglecting Bach, Beethoven, and the prophets.

The opera season will open on Dec. 23. Mr. Grau has not yet announced whether the opening work will be "Faust" or "Roméo et Juliette," but it would not be astonishing if neither of these familiars haunted us on the first evening. Mr. Alvarez, who is to be the principal French tenor of the company, will not arrive at the beginning of the season, and there is no other French Faust or Romeo in the list except the amiable M. Salignac, who will probably appear at infrequent intervals as Almaviva. The chances are that the season will open with "Lohengrin," Mr. van Dyck assuming the title rôle and Mme. Eames the heroine, or with "Carmen" and Mme. Calvé. At any rate, it is pretty safe to say that both of these operas will be heard very early in the season, while Mme. Sembrich will be permitted to come forward as the unhappy Violetta or the happy Rosina.

Mr. Grau expects to produce Paderewski's "Manru." Mme. Sembrich is studying the rôle of Ulana, which is not especially well suited to her and will bring her no great glory. But she is working for the glory of her friend and compatriot, the composer. The tenor part, Manru, will be sung by a Polish tenor whom Mr. Grau has engaged at Paderewski's express request. It is stated with much confidence in London that Mr. Grau will also produce Isidore de Lara's "Messaline," with Mme. Calvé in the title rôle. This is possible, but it is more probable that Mme. Calvé will be heard mostly as Carmen and Santuzza. These two parts of hers have grown to be habits with this public. The proposed Verdi cycle will not be very exciting, but the revival of "Otello," which it will include, will be enjoyable. The title rôle ought to suit M. Alvarez very well. "Manon" must be given for Miss Sybil Sanderson, and M. van Dyck will probably be the Chevalier. The Italian tenor, de Marchi, is effective as Raoul, and so we shall have "Les Huguenots" in Italian. It is not unlikely that this work will be produced at the beginning of the season, with Mme. Gadski as Valentine and Mme. Sembrich as the Queen. And there will be the usual number of performances of Wagner. We shall probably have the pleasure of witnessing the début of M. van Dyck as Siegfried in "Götterdämmerung."

Finally, Mr. Paderewski will come over to superintend the production of his opera and will incidentally give some piano recitals. Zeldenrust, a Dutch pianist, who is said to be a very brilliant and vigorous player, is already here, and we are to hear the young violinist, Jan Kubelik, who has set London afire. Taking it all in all, it will be a typical New York musical season.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Querry from the Obelisk.

A GIDDY young Owl, who had lately secured a staff appointment on The Evening Owler, fluttered out of the trees and perched on the top of the Obelisk up in Central Park.

"Hello, Obelisk—are you up?" said the Owl.

"Hello, Scotty, that you? Yes, I've been up for some years. How are things?" From the last question it is plain that the Obelisk has picked up some phrases from the society with which he has been associating.

"Scotty? I ain't no Scotty. What made you think—that?" said the Owl.

"Guess it must have been your 'hoot,'" said the Obelisk, and the special features on his east face wrinkled up into a wink at Venus, over beyond. Then, when things settled down a bit the Owl ventured again:

"Say, what do you think of them, anyway? They must be queer to you, standing up here all day watching them. Don't they make you tired?"

"Who?"

"Why, the people, of course."

"No—I think they're all right. But say, I've been wanting to know what those things are that go 'whirr,' like Julius Caesar's arrows, and slide along so fast without any horses. They remind me of Cleopatra's buggy, only there are no kings to pull them."

"Automobiles, you mean. You're about 2,000 years too old to travel in those things. They would make you light-headed. Say, tell us what you think of Americans, any way."

"Well, they're faster than my people, but they couldn't keep up to some of the Romans I knew. There's a man they call Van—something that comes around here in one of those ought-to-move-easys, and he's a big man. But Mark Antony. My! You should have seen him. Why, there was a fellow in Rome, he was Emperor, who used to spend $60,000 for *every* dinner he had. That's too many for these people.

"The day Cleopatra started out to meet Antony she would have made your women look like rag dolls full of sawdust. You never saw anything like it. There was more gold spread around that boat than—than—"

"Than there is in Croker's barrel—you go on."

"And the silks and the jewels—why, she cooked up a jewel in vinegar and drank it to show that she didn't care about them.

"Well, people have been known to wear their jewels here, too. You needn't think Cleo is the only prima donna that knows how to advertise. The trouble with you is you don't read the papers. What do you think of the election? Who will win, since you lived so long beside the old girl that used to read riddles, Low or Shepard?"

"Shepard," said the Obelisk after a pause. "Why—you old Democrat."

"If Low were on top, wouldn't the world be upside down?" asked the innocent Egyptian with a grin.

Executor for Property Sues Him.

THE property 13 Horatio Street was recently sold under foreclosure at auction, for about one-third of the amount of the mortgage indebtedness upon it, and the circumstances leading up to this result, while they were entirely in the nature of a family affair, disclose a method of borrowing money upon real estate which would no doubt come into general favor, provided enough willing mortgagees could be found.

On June 6, 1871, Mrs. Emeline Gaines, the owner of the Horatio Street property, mortgaged it to her son, Thomas J. Gaines, for $2,000. It was stipulated that the loan should not fall due until the day of Mrs. Gaines's death, but as she was then nearly sixty years old, this condition was not so severe upon the lender as it might appear. Subsequently Mrs. Gaines secured a further advance of $1,000 on her property for a period of one year, from one Arnet Seaman. This mortgage was assigned later to Thomas J. Gaines, who, in 1880, loaned an additional $2,500 upon the same conditions.

In the circumstances Mrs. Gaines made an excellent mortgage and did not die until Jan. 13, 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. In the meantime she had not been disturbed in her ownership of the property and had continued to collect the rents therefrom.

Under her will Thomas J. Gaines was appointed executor, and among his other duties it became necessary for him to begin suit, individually, against himself, as executor, to recover the amount of his loans, which, with accrued interest at the rate of 7 per cent., had reached a total of about $20,000. In addition to this sum Mr. Gaines also alleged in his complaint that he had paid taxes and assessments on the Horatio Street house to the amount of $2,101.

When sold at auction a few days ago, the property went to Mr. Gaines, individually, for $7,350—probably about its full value—and Mr. Gaines, if he cares to, may now indulge in further legal proceedings with himself by having a deficiency judgment for about $13,000 entered against Mr. Gaines as executor.

Married in a Balloon.

THE first balloon ascension marriage in history was recalled last week, when Sergt. Charles M. Colton, one of the oldest members of the New York police, stationed in the Tenderloin precinct, celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of his marriage to Miss Mary E. Walsh.

The Sergeant says that the really unusual feature of his marriage was that it might never have taken place at all had it not been in a balloon.

It was a case of risk all to win all. He and his wife were members of P. T. Barnum's circus. They had long wished to wed, but were without fortunes and did not like to marry in that condition. Finally woman's wit saved the day. His wife suggested that they be married in a balloon. The scheme was proposed to Mr. Barnum, and he, always ready to take advantage of a novel idea, agreed to give them a handsome dowry to carry it out.

The ascension took place at Lincoln Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1874. It was widely advertised and the novelty and great danger attending a balloon ascension in those days attracted a crowd of about 50,000 people. The attendants were Miss Anna R. Yates and W. C. Coup, Barnum's business manager. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Howard B. Jeffries of the Church of Christ, Pittsburg, Penn. The balloonist was W. H. Donaldson, who has never been heard of since his ascension at Chicago the following year, 1875.

The balloon basket was elaborately decorated with flowers set on a background formed by the American and Irish flags. As Mendelssohn's wedding march was played the party stepped into the basket, the ropes were cast, and the bridal party ascended amid the "godspeeds" of the multitude.

It was a sunshiny day with but a light wind, and the balloon drifted gracefully up and away. At the height of one mile the ceremony was performed with solemnity. After a wedding trip of about fifteen miles the party descended without mishap.

The certificate of marriage which was given to the couple reads:

Charles M. Colton, } Married.
Mary E. Walsh, }
In balloon "P. T. Barnum," one mile high over Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1874.
Rev. H. B. JEFFRIES,
Officiating Clergyman.

A short time after the marriage the couple quit the circus and came to New York, where they have since lived.

High Ball—Comes High.

"I KNOW it now," mused the man from up the State, who had just finished drinking a "high ball" made of Scotch whisky with a high-sounding name, and stood gazing at the bottle in contemplative mood.

"Well, what do you know? Let's have it," returned his friend.

"Why, I never knew what those letters, V. O. S. stood for," he replied with a glance at the 50-cent check for two drinks. "But I'm on! now—Very Ordinary Swindle."

Puzzle—Find the Dog.

MR. WILLIAMS had written but six lines of his essay on "Concentration of Thought" when the dog commenced to howl. Williams didn't know what dog it was that howled. It wasn't easy to specify dogs in the Wiltshire. The Wiltshire sheltered twenty-four families, each of which owned a dog, and none but an expert could differentiate the various canine war cries.

But whatever dog it was, he had had practice in howling. His voice was well trained and not likely to give out soon. He began on a kind of dog pianissimo, which to the human ear is fortissimo; then with expressive crescendo and staccato movements the volume of tone swelled rapidly till the Wiltshire air-shaft, the acoustic properties of which were of the first order, and the rooms adjoining was alive with barks and yells.

Williams shut the door and tried to reason away this revelry of sound by Christian Science methods. He fixed his eyes on space, as represented by the window curtain, and said, with grave emphasis: "There is no dog."

Another frantic howl followed this assertion like the central theme of a fugue, and made Williams's major premise seem rather shaky.

"The dog does not howl," he amended, "consequently I cannot hear the dog howl."

Another series of blasts convinced him that even this concession was a sophism.

"The dog does howl," he decided, "and loud, too, and I'm going to stop 'im."

Williams darted out of his own flat and pulled the door to with a bang. He went first to the floor above.

"Is that your dog making all that racket?" he demanded of the white-capped maid.

The maid was properly indignant. "Of course not," she said, "'E's asleep in 'is basket. 'E ain't opened 'is 'ead this mornin', excep' to eat 'is breafas,' an' then 'e didn't make no noise about hit—not 'alf as much noise as some folks makes w'en they goes about pryin' into other people's business."

Williams made his next inquiry at the door of the flat below his own. "Is that your dog that's on the warpath?" he asked.

The maid said the dog was not theirs. Their dog was likewise asleep in his basket.

Williams next directed his steps to the fourth floor, right. "Their dog's a bull that weighs 300 pounds, if he weighs anything," he said, "and I'll bet $5 he ain't asleep in his basket."

But he was. "La, no," said the maid; "'tain't Billy 't's makin' all that fuss."

"I suppose," said Williams, with fine sarcasm, "that he is asleep in his basket."

"He sure is," said the maid. And then she shut the door in Williams's face.

Williams didn't dodge about much after that. He visited the remaining twenty flats in regular order, and in response to his twenty inquiries he learned that the twenty dogs were asleep in their baskets. By-and-by he went back and sat down on his own doorstep to meditate.

"Twenty-four dogs," mused Williams, "asleep in their baskets. Dogs of high degree and low degree; dogs big and little; dogs young and old; dogs white, black, buff and brindle, all asleep in their baskets. They must be doped to sleep through all this racket. And one of 'em's got nightmare. I wonder which it is?"

Mr. Williams went into his flat and picked up his six lines on "Concentration of Thought." Through the closed door he heard a jumble of tones thrown out by the mouthful, now with the sonorous effect of a drum, now with the shrill cadence of the flute. Presently he heard something else. The janitor was ringing the bell and demanding admittance.

"Say," said the autocrat of the Wiltshire, "w'ere's that dog?"

"Search me," said Williams.

"Well," said the janitor, "I will search you. The rest o' the tenants say they can't stand the hullabaloo any longer, an' if you can't give 'im anything to make 'im dry up w'y, you've got to choke 'im, that's all."

"Choke who?" gasped Williams.

"W'y, your dog."

"My dog?" said Williams. "It isn't my dog. My dog is asleep in his basket."

He smiled faintly at this trite rejoinder, but he knew it was the truth, and he had to let it stand. The janitor, however, had his doubts.

"Just show me the basket," he said. "Somethin' 's got to be done. I've seen all the rest o' the dogs. They're all right. Now, trot yours out."

Instead of trotting the dog out Mr. Williams trotted the janitor in. He led the way back to the storeroom near the airshaft with the air of a conqueror.

"Behold," he said, and opened the door.

But he said no more, for as the door swung on its hinges a little streak of yellow darted down from a perch beside the airshaft window and rushed between Williams's feet and against the janitor's legs with such force that both men toppled over against the wall for support.

"Asleep in 'is basket, was 'e?" scoffed the janitor.

Williams was very humble. "I beg your pardon," he said. "I was so busy writing an essay that I forgot that my wife and the maid had both gone shopping this morning and left the dog here all by himself. I've been trying for the last half hour to locate that dog."

"Well," said the janitor, "I guess you've located 'im."

Short Recipe for Daily Use.

To prevent milk becoming sour—Drink it

AUTUMN BIRD LIFE IN CITY PARKS

THE idea of birds and bird songs is so closely associated in the mind of the ordinary city dweller with the months of Spring and Summer, that he fails altogether to notice the presence in our parks of the Autumn birds. As a matter of fact, the dells and groves of Central Park still ring with song, and the flicker of wings, the flirt of tails, the gleam of brilliant feathers may still be caught among the trees.

It is true that the most exquisite songs, the liquid brilliant luting of the bobolink, the wild, rapturous wing song of the vesper sparrow, the soft melody of the purple finch, are overpassed and gone. These gifted choristers are singing now down in the orange groves of Florida or in the cotton fields of Louisiana. True, too, that the orioles, the tanagers, and many of the brilliant warblers have deserted Central Park for the parks of the South, but yet a rich field remains, a rich harvest for the lover of the birds and bird songs.

The clear whistle of the white-throat sparrow may be heard in Indian Summer days, and sometimes you may see his gray-brown figure and his clear white throat, easily picked out from the fellows he consorts with. The modest chirping sparrow, the boisterous English intruder, the once-tuneful but now comparatively silent song sparrow—all are still lingering in Central Park, and some, notably the chirping member of the family and his English cousin, are quite content to hide all Winter in the shelter of our trees. The little tuft of red, a mere dash, like a pink ribbon about a Quaker maiden's throat, seems all the suggestion of gayety that Dame Nature has allowed this least aggressive of the sparrow tribe—the chirping sparrow. The note is, as the name suggests, a mere chirp, though not unmusical.

Of warblers there still remains a host, though now, for the most part silent, belying their name. Many of them, it is said, are to be found in the Park in early morning, coming down from their migratory flights to feed upon the insects that are just waking from the sleep and stupidity of the cool October nights, but mostly they are mere transients, passing high above the city on their Southern pilgrimage. Perhaps the flash of a wing from a thick covert betrays the lively redstart, the tiny blue-winged warbler, or the chestnut-sided warbler. It is said that the small pine warbler has been seen quite often lately, but it is an unusual occurrence if it be true. Not any of the warblers stay with us through Winter.

There flies the level-speeding goldfinch, pouring forth his glad, ecstatic strain. His black-tipped wings beat slowly through the air. He is deliberate and very quiet when perched, although so musical in flight. Herein he differs from his cousin, the vireo, and from nearly all our other singing birds. He may remain with us all Winter, although an especially severe season may prove his destruction. Late in the Fall he loses the brilliant yellow of his dress, assuming a quieter shade of the same color. The vireo is here also, but quiet and retiring, and soon he will depart for warmer lands, where soft and gentle Summer air will tempt his music into life again.

The robin still remains, but he is a sadly depressed and serious bird compared with the rollicking, boisterous, scrappy fellow who used to perch upon a lofty bough and sing defiance to the world of birds. He spends his time grubbing for worms, lurking beneath the trees—a most prosaic bird in Autumn days. The red is faded on his breast, the fires of exuberant life are burning low—he, too, will soon follow his meek and sweet-voiced relative, the woodthrush, down into Dixie land. Throughout the Winter no thrushes dwell in the city parks, unless some chance late-comer from the North or some derelict blown upon the wings of storm from the South.

Sit in some high vantage place in the morning when the mist is lifting off the park, when the earth begins to grow warm again, when the chains of silence are loosed from the hearts of the birds, and see what fortune brings. There will be a surprise in the variety and scope of the répertoire of Autumn bird songs in our parks. Not alone a few strains of the song sparrow, a few choked robin notes, a warble from a belated redstart, the chatter of the oven bird, the "cheap-cheap" of the dodging junco, but for a few minutes at least the songs of the Summer live again in the coverts of the wood, an echo ringing down the Autumn days, an echo that grows faint and fainter as Autumn flies and Winter creeps upon us, till at last the world of birds is silent.

The medley of the lark, the flight song of the goldfinch, the tremolo of the indigo bird, the drumming of the woodpecker, the high, wild screech of the blue jay, the scream of the pigeon hawk—all these and more may be heard throughout October. Sometimes, from away off across the lagoon comes the curlew whistle or the killdeer plover call.

If it be not so much the pleasure of the ear that is sought, but rather the sight of brilliant plumage and gayly attired "gorgeous dames and knights," the Autumn will bring deep disappointment, for many of the most beautiful and brilliant of the Summer residents are gone away South and will not be back for many months. The Baltimore oriole, with his glossy black head, brilliant orange breast and shoulders, barely touched with white; the scarlet tanager, dressed all in brilliant, flaming scarlet, except the black wing tips and tail; the purple finch, with his neck and head a rich, dull purple shade; the jeweled green and crimson humming bird; the sly little yellow warble that slips like a flash of greenish-yellow light among the trees—these are all past and gone, and but a little remains of rich and brilliant color. The glossy bluebird with his crimson breast; the flashing goldfinch, black-winged and crowned with black; the pale blue jay, dotted and dashed with white and blue and black; the purple martin; above all, the gleaming, lustrous beauty of the cardinal remain to give the Autumn woods a touch of living beauty.

Another family of birds that are intensely interesting to the lover of nature is the tribe of woodpeckers, nuthatches, creepers, and climbers. All year these happy fellows stay with us, taking great toll of insects from the bark and boles of the trees. In the dead of the Winter the visitor to Central Park may hear the "tap, tap, tap" of the little downy woodpecker upon the trunk. Perhaps he will not be able to find him, for he looks so much like the bark upon which he rests that he is nearly invisible. The black and white creeper looks much like him, except that he is smaller.

The nuthatch, bluish-gray and black, is an acrobat, born and bred. He cares not whether he be upside down or not. He swings about a straight, outstanding branch, he balances on some broken stub of a limb, he hangs head downward from a twig. His note is a hoarse "quank," very unmusical.

The flicker is the beauty of the tribe. He is often called "high-hole," on account of his breeding habits. His back is brown, barred with black; his breast grayish dun, speckled with black, and with a black crescent on the throat; his wings and tail are tipped and lined with brilliant yellow; there is a "beauty spot" of scarlet on his head. He is indeed the beau of his whole family.

The chickadee is a happy fellow who stays in New York all Winter and apparently enjoys himself thoroughly. He lives on anything, but loves best the crumbs and seeds the visitors will give him. At this season of the year his "chick-a-dee-dee-dee" is one of the most constant voices of the park.

High up above the trees, against the blue Autumn sky, there is a speck of silver, a gleaming white gull winging his way to the lagoon he loves. Above him yet one may happen to see a flight of teal or canvasback or wood duck. Perhaps a wedge of geese that make their way southward, although the time is not quite yet. Yonder hurtles a pigeon hawk, here a chicken hawk, here again a tiny sparrow hawk goes circling high above the trees—fugitives, these, from the North, all Southward bound.

A day among the birds in Central Park, an hour, even, taken from the daily round, pays well for itself. Much is there to see both of birds that are here with us for all year and birds that are merely visiting upon their Southward way.

NOV

HAIDA TOTEMS AND THEIR MEANINGS.

AN interesting collection of totems has just been added to the exhibits of the American Museum of Natural History.

This collection is one of the numerous additions made through the Jesup expedition in the North Pacific Ocean. On the ground floor of the museum will be found an exhibit embracing the tribe of Haida Indians and their surroundings. This will include, when completed, groups representing the people themselves, life size, a model of a Haida dwelling, a huge canoe, various products of their industrial skill, and the new collection of totems.

The Haida Indians themselves live on Queen Charlotte Island, a large island belonging to the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The tribe is very low down in the scale of civilization, and, therefore, presents the characteristics of man in a very primitive state. The deep research into their manners and customs, which has been undertaken and carried through by the Jesup expedition, is on a par with the work of Frazer's expedition for exploration and study among the aboriginal tribes of Central Australia. Strange to say, just as Frazer added a collection of Australian totems to the British Museum, so Mr. Jesup has brought to this museum a collection of American totems. The fact is of more than passing interest as an illustration of the similarity of institutions and customs, in races not at all related, but occupying a like place in the scale of human progress.

According to Mr. Frazer's theory concerning these totems, the various families had magic control over the elements and powers represented by the figures of the totem of their family. Of this no hint is given in the Haida system of totemism. Among these Indians the totem is merely a legend carved in wood and embodying, generally, the crest or sign of the family in which the totem is held. The tribes are divided into Raven people and Eagle people, and these again are subdivided into groups. No man or woman may marry in his or her own group. When a man takes a wife he sets up at the corner of his house his totem, combining the crests of his own and his wife's group, and any legends connected with either of these groups. This is the explanation of the existence of these symbolic creations.

The totems vary in height from ten to fifty feet, and many of them are on exhibition at the museum. A group of models displays the great variety of totems and affords an interesting study of legendary lore. This collection was made by Mr. John R. Swanton.

One of the most elaborate and interesting totems tells the story of the Raven. A beaver owned a pond, but the Raven offered to gamble with him for the fish in the pond. The Beaver accepting, the Raven won the fish. So he carried away the pond and all. The rest of the story tells how the Raven, playing with the moon, was turned into a child, and went to visit the man who owned the moon. Here he became a pine needle, and was swallowed by the daughter of the moon's owner. Born again as a Raven, he flew away with the moon.

A totem that recalls a Greek story is especially interesting. A ravaging monster of the sea was fought against and slain by a man. A fabulous bird lent its assistance to the man, and they succeeded in entrapping the monster by means of children used as bait to lure him into a path where a great log was prepared to fall upon him.

Another totem represents the fate of a man who married a dog-fish and went down to the bottom of the sea. The Raven's adventures are pictured also in a totem that represents him as endeavoring to steal part of the fisherman's catch by a clever ruse; and, again, in a figure that represents him as caught on the hook and losing a part of his nose. Other figures in common use are those of the eagle, the frog, the whale, and the bear.

It has been said that hardly a race in the world lacks a legend of the Deluge. This race is no exception to the rule. A totem represents a man whose hat, during the Deluge, grew steadily upward, keeping always just above the waters. All the people tried to save themselves by it, but of course very few succeeded, only enough being saved to repeople the world. This is so close in its meaning to our own story of Noah, and the Green legend of Deucalion, that it possesses an interest of special import to the theologian. The hats in the figures are ringed, and that family is counted the more honorable which possesses the right to have upon the hats in their totem the greater number of rings.

The carving upon the original totems in the collection displays the fact that in this branch of art the tribe is not altogether primitive. Their sense of proportion is good, and their production of perspective not to be despised. In facial expression, to the mind of a layman, they far exceed the Chinese and Japanese artists of to-day.

This collection of totems is to be added to the Haida exhibit and opened to the public early this week. Prof. Hennon C. Bumpus, the Superintendent, and Dr. Franz Boas have charge of the exhibit.

Electioneering In the Ghetto.

ELECTIONEERING on the east side is an occupation not always fraught with pleasure and success, and men who go in for the work from a purely impersonal motive and only in the desire to see good government, deserve more credit than they often get. There is hard work and little glory in it.

The east side Russians are a stoical set, who are seldom aroused to heights of enthusiasm. They take their pleasures as they do their sorrows, without fuss, without outcry, without enthusiasm. With them politics is a business demanding grave thought and profound conviction. There is scarcely a more attentive audience to be found within the limits of New York than these long-bearded, grave-eyed, quiet-voiced Russians, who listen alike to all arguments without demonstrations of favor or disfavor. Only the elder, standing well in the front of the crowds gathered about the street corners to hear the eloquence of some wandering speaker, strokes his beard sagely when the orator soars off on rhetorical wings and calmly announces to his neighbor, "Dat's nonsense," an expression of opinion not calculated to increase the orator's eloquence.

Theoretic arguments are not calculated to stir them; idealism only makes them look blankly at the speaker and shake their heads sadly; figures and names are the things that count on the east side. Innuendos, covert references, stinging shafts of satire are lost on these people, they want facts. They smile grimly at large figures, they sigh contentedly at the mention of guilty names.

To one not down there for the city's good or for the edification of the people, who merely saunters through the crowds or stops here and there before some impassioned orator—not to hear him particularly but to watch his audience—there is much to be seen and heard.

Before one of the Fusionists' trucks the other night, where the band was striking up gay notes and the people were streaming toward the red lights like a colony of ants, a wagon lumbered heavily past. "Stop," shouted the Chairman with all the eloquence he could muster from his high eminence on the improvised wagon platform, addressing the bandmaster. But the word and the gesture miscarried. The driver of the heavy wagon—undoubtedly a Tammany adherent—pulled up indignantly. "And that fer shall I be a shtopping?" he demanded. "And shure ef I shtop it'll be for to be breaking your face."

Some of the "guardians of the peace" have themselves a unique and usually effective method of breaking up a Low meeting. With sudden energy they dart through the crowd shouting, "Stop! Stop!" Where is the man who is a man who will not join in the chase? Before you can count the seconds the crowd has started in the wake of the policeman, and the speaker is left to shout his words to the empty square or to the stars.

One orator the other evening held his audience with bated breath while he told the touching story of Moses Fleck.

"In your own country," said he, aptly illustrating his point, "you know that a Rabbi must be unanimously elected."

A murmur of general approval and approbation went around. He was reaching the hearts of his hearers by bringing his arguments home.

"Well," he went on, "once the name of a good man was suggested as Rabbi. The people all cast their votes, but when the ballot was counted one dissenting vote was cast. The name of that man was Moses Fleck."

Sage heads began to wag now with interest.

"The next year," he went on, "they put the same man up again. Again a negative vote was cast, and when the votes were told, again that man was Moses Fleck. A committee visited his house and asked for an explanation of his vote.

"Said Moses: 'Who would have ever heard of me if I had not voted against a good man?'"

The speaker was honestly pleased with his success. He hadn't told a story that evening which met with so warm a reception. When he transferred himself and his eloquence to a neighboring truck he bethought himself of his former triumph and began:

"That reminds me," he said, "of a story. Once in Russia the name of a good man was suggested for Rabbi. When the votes were counted one man had voted against him. The name of that man was——"

"Moses Fleck!" shouted a chorus of voices in the front row. "Moses Fleck!" came from the rear of the crowd. "We know all about Moses Fleck!" shouted a small boy, "tell us something new!"

"My friends," said the orator solemnly, "Moses Fleck seems to be very well known in this neighborhood," and the crowd laughed good-naturedly and cheered the orator for the first time that evening.

Sometimes Tammany plays naughty tricks on the Fusionists. A man professing stanch adherence to the Fusionist candidates begged that he might be allowed to address the people. Permission was granted him, and before the dazed guardians of the truck were aware of it he was pleading his cause for "Tammany and prosperity."

One evening last week a truck had just taken up its stand in Ludlow Street, when the Chairman had his attention directed for a moment by "Eet's a humpug—eet's a humpug," uttered in convincing tones by somebody, close to the truck.

Looking down he saw a gray-haired and bewhiskered patriarch of the Ghetto, who went on: "Eet's a humpug—eet's a humpug."

"What's a humbug," asked the Chairman in his kindliest tones.

"I been a votaire twendy year. I vote Repooblican, I vote Deemocrat, I vote Socialeest—but I never hear of Fusion—eet's a humpug, eet's a humpug."

But the electioneering is not confined alone to representatives from other districts. The Ghetto itself has furnished its quota of stump speakers, and it is nothing unusual to see some youthful advocate who has himself not yet tasted the joys of the ballot addressing his "fellow-citizens" in the peculiar east side jargon, composed mainly of German, English, and a smattering of Hebrew. They establish themselves at the four corners of the street and vie with one another in their efforts to hold the crowds. Personalities are frankly indulged in—indeed, they form the feature of the meetings. As the few blocks in which they are gathered constitute their world so the shafts of these people must pierce their neighbors.

One student of New York College, addressing his audience and feeling that they were drifting to his opponent's corner, appealed to their high sense of moral chivalry. This youthful advocate for the sanctity of the home pointed the finger of scorn at the man on the opposite truck.

"Fellow-citizens," he shouted, "would you listen to that man? Why, he deserted his wife on his wedding day. What kind of a man is he to address respectable and honest people?"

But an impartial judge, who showed himself to be something of a philosopher as well, called back from somewhere in the midst of the crowd:

"We have to see the wife before we can condemn him."

Nor are the women of the east side lacking in interest in municipal affairs. They form a large percentage of the crowds listening to the speakers; their voices can be heard in warm discussion of political issues, and it is safe to say they influence a goodly share of the east side votes.

FROM CITY HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.

No Hope for Bald Heads.

"IS there a cure for baldness? If there was, do you suppose there would be any bald-headed doctors?"

It was a fashionable hair dresser of long experience who replied to the query.

"If you lose your hair as the result of illness," said he, "it will grow again. If you find it going because of natural loss of its vitality, its departure may be delayed by the use of tonics, but it will go, and once naturally bald you will be bald always thereafter. I have dressed the heads of New Yorkers and others for a generation and more. I have lamented with hundreds of my patrons, from whose heads not only the hand of time but the indiscretion and carelessness of youth were gradually plucking the natural and often luxuriant covering, and have anointed, drenched, and plastered their too apparent polls with lotions, tonics, and pomatums, and rubbed and kneaded and manipulated their failing scalps, until if there had been one ember of hair life left slumbering there, it must have been brought back to its wonted fire and vigor; but I gave it all up at last with a sigh, and handed them a card to my wig maker. If I have used one hair restorative I have used a hundred, and every one among them was warranted to not only prevent baldness but to restore to heads already bald their sometime hirsute glory. Look at me, my son! See what a remarkable growth and youthful gloss and sheen of hair I have. It has not changed in twenty-five years. Why?"

The tonsorial savant seized his soft brown hair with both hands, and with a vicious jerk removed it from his head. It was a costly wig, and his head was as white and shiny and bare as a billiard ball.

"That is why!" he resumed, bitterly. "And I not only a hair dresser, but learned and skilled in every tonsorial art! If there were a help for baldness other than the wig maker, do you for a moment suppose that I, of all men, would not know it? and knowing it would not only have rescued myself, but have saved to myself scores of most profitable patrons? If that is not proof sufficient that a man once bald is always bald, just call to mind doctors of your acquaintance who are as bald as glass globes. They are wise in the mysteries of drugs and in the preparation of healing things and restoratives. They know what result their combination and application will produce. If any one living were capable of curing baldness some one among these experts in the science of curing ought to be the one. You never had occasion to go to a doctor to get a prescription for baldness, I see. I have had such occasion. Did I get the prescription? Let my shining poll, stripped of its luxuriant disguise, be my answer.

"'Come to me for a cure for anything else,' said my medical adviser. 'Anything else,' said he, 'and I will cure you. But baldness! Why, my dear Sir, Esculapius himself was as bald as—as bald as—well, as bald as I am!'

"And he was bald, that doctor of mine. An onion has more hair than he had.

"No, my son. If there lurked anywhere in all the materia medica, not only of this age but of past ages, the name of one little herb, or drug, or whatever you might call it, that could bid even one hair to grow where there had been ten before, there would be no bald doctors, and the discoverer of that boon would live longer in the affections of men than the much-spoken-of individual who is expected to reach the summit of all greatness and love some day by making two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before!"

Frank Work's Tip.

FRANK WORK, as all his associates can testify, is very chary of giving "points" on the market when his opinion is asked. As he was crossing Madison Square the other day in his daily stroll from his residence to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a young man of his acquaintance sought to ingratiate himself into Mr. Work's favor by inquiring after his favorite dog for the purpose of getting a point from him on stocks.

"I now leave him at home, Sir," tartly replied Mr. Work. "I cannot take him around with me now as I used to. More's the pity, as I find him more companionable and intelligent than most human beings."

"Ahem! Mr. Work, what do you think of the market—any money to be made in the Street nowadays?"

"There is always money to be made there, Sir," replied Mr. Work.

"How, may I inquire?"

"It takes money and brains to make money in Wall Street," continued Mr. Work emphatically.

"Can you give me a point?"

"Eh? Ah, yes! A point! Which have you?"

"What do you mean—?"

"Money or brains, Sir. Which have you?" asked Mr. Work.

"Well, I have a little—a little money—"

"And a little brains—"

"Well, I flatter myself that I have some brains—at all events I do not think I am a fool!"

"Well, which of the two do you think you are most endowed with?"

"Money—or brains?"

"Yes."

"Well, as I have but little money I think I have the most brains; at all events I should hate to think that my mental capacity is as diminutive as my pile of money is at present."

"Well, all the point that I can give you," said Mr. Work seriously, "is if you have money buy—go long of the market; if you have brains sell—go short of the market."

"I do not exactly catch your meaning, Mr. Work."

"It takes money to buy stock, doesn't it? Well, it takes an equal amount of brains to sell them, or else as old Dan Drew once said, 'He who sells what isn't his'n will surely go to prison!'"

"Well, what do you think of the market?"

"Money and brains, Sir!" shouted Mr. Work as he limped away chuckling to himself.

Her First Window Garden.

A LITERARY woman who lives in an apartment on Madison Avenue received last Spring several packages of flower seeds, through the kindness of the General Government at Washington and the formal request of an acquaintance in Congress.

She had been reading of Elizabeth's garden, and forthwith she had some window boxes made, and planted the seeds, resolved to have a garden of her own. At length they sprouted and began to grow. Beside them in the box, fastened to a toothpick, was the long Latin name which the Government had affixed to the seeds.

A delicate green plant, with pulpy leaves "shining like polished wax," the lady said, began to grow furiously. The directions in a florist's book said that the plant bearing that Latin name should be "trained on a trellis," and a trellis was manufactured, the green stalks bound to it, and they grew—and they grew. That was all they did. There were no creepers put out to hold them to the trellis, and there were no signs of buds or blossoms. Still it was a "beautiful bit of green" in the window, and the plants were nursed faithfully and tenderly. One day the owner's cousin called. He lives somewhere in that vague region known as "up the State" and owns a farm. He looked at the window garden—one short, searching look, and laughed.

"What's this new plant?" he asked.

"It's grandiflorum—something," answered the literary woman, "but it won't blossom."

"Grandiflorum nothing," replied the farmer cousin; "it's pusley, and it's the peskiest nuisance that ever grew in a garden."

The owner looked up the record of this weed, and now she is undecided whether to write a protest to the Agricultural Department or a magazine article on the "Delights of Window Gardens."

How to Make Chop Suey.

W. E. S. FALES, who for several years was Vice Consul at Amoy, China, is a cook of superexcellence. Said he: "There is a growing taste on the part of New Yorkers for Chinese dishes. Chinese restaurants have sprung up all over the city, and they are well patronized, especially at night. The dish mostly in demand is chow chop suey, a most delicious concoction, if properly prepared. For the benefit of those who do not care to go to a Chinese restaurant, let me give the recipe, so that it can be made by any intelligent housewife.

"For four persons—Two chickens' livers, two chickens' gizzards, one pound young, clean pork, cut into small pieces, half an ounce of green root ginger, two stalks of celery. Sautée this in a frying pan over a hot fire, adding four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one tablespoonful of vinegar, half a cup of boiling water, one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, half a teaspoonful of salt, black and red pepper to taste, dash of cloves and cinnamon. When nearly done add small can of mushrooms, half a cup of either bean sprouts or French green peas, or string beans chopped fine, or asparagus tips. The See Yu sauce which is eaten with this delectable dish can be procured at any Chinese grocery."

Photographing Funeral Flowers.

THE visitor surveyed the walls of the studio curiously.

"You don't seem to be taking the pictures of anything but flowers," was the critical remark.

"I told you," said the artist, "that I am devoting my attention to still life."

"But there are different kinds of still life," was the reply. "Why confine yourself to flowers exclusively."

"I don't," said he, "once in a while I snap a corpse."

"A corpse!" This was a cry of dismay.

The artist nodded. "Don't you see," he said, "that these are all funeral flowers? If you will look more closely you will see that in many cases they are piled up around and over the coffin, although out of consideration for the feelings of the family in later years I always aim to avoid this gruesome object. It is queer what a hold the mania for photographing funeral flowers has taken upon people. I wouldn't like to say that it has its root in pride in the number and beauty of floral decorations contributed by friends, but if that is not the explanation, what is? I'll warrant that I have photographed one hundred funerals in the past two months, and in each case the more flowers there were the larger number of pictures the family wished 'struck off' for distribution among relatives and friends. To me it seems rather a weird fad, but so long as the public likes it and is willing to pay for catering to it, I suppose I ought to have no kick coming."

Waiters Who Speculate.

STORIES of the successful speculation of waiters in popular resorts on "tips" received from the patrons are often true; but there is the other side—that of losses. Said Philippe, at Delmonico's:

"If one of our waiters constantly speculates on "tips", loss and failure are certain to come sooner or later. As in the case of Beau Brummel's neckties, one never hears of the unsuccessful, and their losses. It generally happens that a waiter is successful at first. If he puts the money he makes into real estate he prospers; but let him continue to speculate and he generally loses his all. I have had some good winnings, but prefer investment in real estate. Stock speculation really distracts a waiter, and he can not properly attend to business. As soon as we find a waiter getting too engrossed in speculation we discharge him, as he cannot keep away from the ticker, and confuses his orders. One poor fellow nearly went crazy here last Winter in consequence of his stock speculations. He would forget his orders and call for 'one Western Union,' when he should have said 'one steak underdone,' and so on, until we had to discharge him. I do not know what has become of him, but expect to hear he has landed in the insane asylum on the island."

Another Superstition Dissipated.

THIRTEEN is regarded by some people as extremely lucky. When preceded by the numeral three, so that the figures, backward or forward read "313," it is a combination, according to certain ones, that is far more potent for good fortune than any other possible grouping of figures. The general idea that railroad men, and particularly men employed on the street car lines, all dread thirteen is not true. As an instance:

Patrick Gorman, Friday night, had his number changed from 314 to 313. His fellow-conductors of the Columbus Avenue line predicted disaster. As he rang to start he said to a passenger who has traveled with him many trips:

"You just watch and see if this 313 is not luck. Why, I was born on June 13 and on a Friday. You may think that being a conductor means I have not been lucky, but I have. There will be a propitious 13 come along some Friday, and I will own stock in this line.

"When I was thirteen years old and, on a Friday, the 13th day of the month, I fell down a shaft in an iron mine. It was a terribly long fall, several times thirteen, probably 113 feet. It was not measured. On the 13th day of the next month I was up and about playing with the other boys, and again Captain of our baseball nine."

At this point a man got on the car and handed the conductor $13 which he owed to him. After this passenger, a man in the uniform of the company, got off, Gorman renewed his story of the lucky 13.

"There is not anotner man in the barn would lend that fellow money. He has a reputation of borrow, borrow all the time, and pay back only every once in a while. But he really was in need. His rent was unpaid. He has a nice wife and children. It was the 13th day of the month and the landlord had lost all patience. I let him have the money."

The car with Conductor No. 313 crossed Thirteenth Street in safety. The following car struck a large truck, and there was a serious stoppage of traffic.

"What did I tell you," said the lucky conductor. "I'll have to borrow some money and plunge on Wall Street."

The passenger alighted, assured that there was one happy-go-lucky fellow ringing up fares all over the city, and he invested in a policy game with a combination of thirteens. He lost.

Bachelor's Mending.

"I'VE been wondering for some time," said the shirtwaistest fiend, "who uses all the little hand sewing machines that we sell over the counters nowadays. Yesterday I found out. It is the men. I had observed for several weeks that the masculine shoppers investing in these handy little contrivances far exceeded the feminine, but I set their preponderance down to good-natured obedience which impelled them to buy at their wives' behest.

"But yesterday afternoon a good-looking, helpless Hercules came in to make inquiries about a machine. His name and manner apprised me straight off that he was not hampered with many women folks, and I finally plucked up enough courage to ask him for whom his purchase was intended.

"'For myself,' he said, ingenuously. 'I've seen so many of the fellows up at the school feeling with them this Winter—I'm a fresh M. D., you know—that I thought I'd see what kind of a stagger I could make at my own mending. You have no idea what expert sewers some of the fellows have become. I believe they could make a whole suit. I've seen them make all sorts of repairs on those little hand-for-five, hand machines. They were all pretty awkward in the beginning, but they persevered until they got so they could turn the crank with one hand and guide the cloth with the other as well as a woman.'

"The young man's breezy reply nearly floored me, but, in the light of preceding experiences, I knew it must be so, and if seams had voices I fancy that a goodly number of them could tell of their origin on hand sewing machines that have been guided by the bachelor boarders of New York."

Kennedy Longs for Stuffed Animals

JOHN KENNEDY, for fourteen years a policeman, has been so long stationed about Central Park that he might look on it as his private domain if he were not a sensible man who has seen and suffered when "the shake-down" came. The children all know him and he rightly counts them his friends.

For the past five years he has been one of the guardians in the Museum of Natural History. John has just experienced one of those changes of station which it seems to be the policy of the Police Department to make when, through long acquaintance with his duties, a man has made himself valuable to the people. John is a cheerful man, however, and it would take more than a shift in position to make him forget his smile and kindly greeting to the many who know him. He has been transferred in his many yards of uniform to help people across the road at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street to that little island of safety in front of the Hotel Netherland. Sunday was his first day in the new position, and the big policeman had his hands full.

"There I was," says John, in describing the day, "almost bewildered. There were never so many vehicles in the Park before. It was a record day. For five years I had been where there is nothing but stuffed animals, and there I was with thousands of rearing horses about me, mighty live animals. Then there were the automobiles, sputtering out jets of steam, and the other kind which fill the atmosphere with gasoline fumes, so that if it were not for the trees and big hotels you would think yourself in Long Island City.

"If you arrest them when they whizz past at the liveliest eight-miles-an-hour gait on record—fifty would be close to it—your evidence is not always supported by the testimony of the chauffeurs and the owners, and you are in a peck of trouble for nothing. It is a lively corner, to be sure. It must be that they thought Kennedy was in danger of nervous prostration through too close study of still life in the museum; and, being solicitous about his well-being, sent him where stuffed animals do not abound. I helped the women and the children across and there was no accident. There will be none while Kennedy is here, but he does sometimes long for the bugs and beasts of an animal mauseleum."

New York His Summer Resort.

FOR over a quarter of a century Col. Mercer of Savannah, Ga., has been an annual Summer visitor to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, always occupying the same room, which he engages a year in advance. Lame and walking with difficulty with crutch and cane, he has been seen all the past Summer basking in the cool or sunshine of the portico, except when taking his customary afternoon drive in the Park. Probably his figure is as familiar to the thousands who visit the locality daily as is the clock which is the regulator of so many watches.

"I am a regular cockney," exclaimed the Colonel as he was leaving for home the other day, "in my love for the city. City life, with its bustle and panorama, is very interesting to me, and standing here in the sunshine or the cool—whichever suits me at the moment—I find the passing throng as interesting to me as the pages of a most entertaining book. To us Southerners New York is as good a watering place as we want, and I remember in my boyhood, in ante-bellum days, it was as a watering or Summer place that we considered New York. I have never been able to get over my habit of spending the Summer in New York, and don't want to."

Wasn't He a "Silly Boy" to Run?

HE was a Columbia man and she was a Barnard girl. Chance sent them down town side by side in an Amsterdam Avenue car. He was big and good looking, and dressed in typically collegian style. She was pretty and refuted the aphorism that there are pretty girls and girls who go to Barnard.

She was writing vigorously in a blue and white notebook, and he kept trying to see what she was writing by peering over her shoulder. She seemed not to mind at first, for apparently she thought him rather nice. Gradually he became more flirtatious and more curious. Suddenly she shifted her paper so he saw quite plainly that she was writing to a girl friend.

"There is," she wrote, "a horrid man staring over my shoulder at every word I write."

He started, but she didn't act as if she thought he saw, so he continued unabashed. Then he read:

"Don't you think you have had all you really need to of this letter, Mr. Man?"

He took one glance at her and then darted from the car, while she erased her last sentence and serenely continued her missive.

CHINESE REFORM IDEALS QUAINTLY PHRASED

MINISTER CONGER has transmitted to the State Department at Washington the detailed plan published by the Board of National Administration for the reform of the Chinese Government, a task for which the board was brought into existence. This document is especially interesting because of the odd and painstaking method by which it seeks to bring home to the Chinese mind the objects it has in view. Its definitions and descriptions of governmental reform and material progress are explained by quaint illustrations, and it likewise shows a comprehensive grasp of the vast undertaking which the Imperial Government has set before itself.

"We have now," says the board, "reverently received the clear orders of the throne that the high officials, metropolitan and provincial, should give the Government the benefit of their experience and wisdom, and await the imperial adoption or rejection of their advice—that is, there is a desire to learn public opinion. Admirable words, those of his Majesty, greatly surpassing those of the ancients!"

The board sets up signal lights to indicate the general course it proposes to steer. It has a lot to say about "Western ideas," meaning thereby the ideas of the rest of the civilized world, which, it thinks, are good, but it warns people not to call them "foreign" ideas, and says that the old political designations of "liberal" and "conservative" or "old" and "new" must be given up. It was the wrangling over these words, says the board, that caused the Boxer uprising, of which it adds: "The Court was too anxious to eat and the whole empire was disturbed in mind; foreign nations were filled with scorn and China was covered with shame."

An elaborate scheme has been devised to enable the members of the board to ascertain what Western ideas really are. It says it is going to buy a lot of Chinese books on Government matters, "together with the various sorts of Western books which have been translated at Shanghai!"

"In establishing a plan," continues the report, "although we ought not to follow the crowd, we may not refuse to consult with the crowd. To collect the opinions of many has great advantages. To promote public and forget private aims, this is the very foundation. To combine Chinese and Western ideas and harmonize them will be very proper. This is important. Legislation must not be rash, else it can not be carried out. This indicates how we should proceed. To know your men and suit the offices to them, and then see that they complete their duties, this is getting home.

"Before undertaking these duties at all," says the Board, "the first thing necessary is to manifest resolution like an upright pillar; then may one accomplish the splitting of the bamboo—i. e., the difficult task. These words sum up the case.

"In modifying the Government," continues the report, "the most important objects are two.

"In the first place, the old customs were good, but, having been in operation a long time, a great many abuses and obstructions have grown up. The administration of the law should be thoroughly reformed and restored to its early condition. In the second place, what is lacking in the Chinese law should be supplied by an admixture of Western law, so that in time we may gradually become wealthy and strong. * * * There are but two roads to wealth—one is to increase the revenues [literally, "open the springs,"] and the other is to economize in expenditure. An increase of the revenues will be either too gradual to meet the pressing demand, or it will be a case of 'seeking money and incurring odium.' This, therefore, is not so good as practicing economy in expenditure. Economy in expenditure means nothing else than the discharge of useless troops and the saving of their pay, the discharge of extra officials and the saving of their salaries, the abolition of useless offices and factories and the saving of the money spent on them. Pay for soldiers, official salaries, and other expenditures are all the very flesh and blood of the people of the empire. This consumption of the flesh and blood of the people in extravagance is the pressing calamity of our time. These useless expenditures continue as heretofore, and if any further demands be made, it will be like crushing the bones to get the marrow in order to fulfill the demands of foreigners.

"Moreover, in adopting Western methods," continues the board, "we must remember that there are differences in Western forms of government and in Western industries. If we desire to obtain the material benefits of their civilization, we must first learn their hearts. The hearts of Western men are interested in the public welfare, while those of the Chinese, for the most part, are devoted to selfish concerns. Western literature is terse; Chinese literature is too elaborate. The things of the West are genuine; those of the Chinese, for the most part, are shams. The speech of Western men is reliable; that of the Chinese largely false. Thus, naturally, the two races are very unlike, and in endeavoring to adopt their civilization, we get no more than the outside. Though ten thousand men should join together in the effort and labor through a hundred years, it would be very difficult to complete the transformation.

"From the first year of T'ung-chih (1862) down to the present, there has never been a time when we have not talked of foreign affairs. Institutions and factories have grown up like a forest, and ships and cannon have outnumbered the clouds; yet in thirty years what effective change has been completed? The reason for our failure is that, while among Western people in their undertakings a thousand men are of one mind to secure the prosperity of the State—and securing the prosperity of the State benefits individuals as well—among the Chinese, in their affairs, a hundred men have a hundred minds, each seeking his own advantage, and while some profit and others do not, the State does not obtain the least benefit. It is for this reason that shares are not sold, and that corporations are dissolved. In undertakings which the foreigner finds profitable, the Chinese, in their endeavors to imitate, find nothing but losses to make good. The hearts of the Chinese must first be rectified, and then they may imitate the excellent methods of the West."

But to allay any fear that it might be advancing too rapidly, the board says that the matter of ceremonious etiquette, in the intercourse of officials, is one of the most important it has to deal with. A big reform is to be made in this matter, for, continues the board, "there should be a more strict observance of etiquette than is employed in the various boards and yamens. The affairs of State are most weighty, and without worthy men the duties can not be properly discharged, and, having employed them, they ought to be treated with extra respect."

Another curious phrase is this: "The administration of the law should be thoroughly reformed and restored to its early condition."

"The object of the establishment of this board of administration is to promote the independence of China. China's weakness is due to her poverty. The strength of foreign powers is due to their wealth. Deliverance from poverty, therefore, is the very beginning and foundation of independence. But the commencement of reform ought not by any means to wait upon the attainment of wealth. Though you may have very excellent plans, they will be difficult to carry out. Let us first remove one or two of the abuses complained of throughout the empire, and carry into execution one or two of the things most desired, and we will cause the people of the whole empire to know that the reforms projected by the Court really have in view the promotion of the prosperity of the people and the removal of the ills from which they suffer. Men will then sincerely rejoice to comply with the imperial will. In all matters let there be a purpose to search out the facts, and afterward every edict issued will operate like running water."

The one big fact from the outside world which seems to have deeply impressed the Chinese mind is the improvement accomplished by Japan in her rapid change from feudalism into up-to-date civilization. The board thinks that it would be a good idea to have the Chinese Minister to Japan inquire into the subject and send a report, and then falls back upon the explanation that the Japanese, after all, are "foreigners" and Westerners, and that the Chinese could not reasonably be expected to do as well as they did.

"Now," says the board, "we ought to abandon our prejudices and yield reverence to the holy decrees, casting away all falsehood and crookedness. But those who highly esteem Western methods never inquire into the real foundations, being overhasty to put these methods into operation, thus going to excess in the effort to realize their good purposes. In urging a reform of methods they continually point to Japan as an example. Do they not know that the territory of Japan is limited in extent and that the customs of her people are uniform, so that it is easy to execute the imperial will? Moreover, this citing of a foreign nation as a reason for learning foreign ways reminds one of the people of Ts'u learning the language of Ch'i, which was originally not very different from their own. Such a change is very easily introduced and quickly accomplished."

The Chinese, it says, are "simple in their habits" and that to abruptly order them to change their manners "is no wiser than the sounding of a cymbal for a deaf man to hear or the endeavor to peel a water nut with a lotus stem." The board therefore thinks that in imitating Japan, China should make haste slowly.

"China, with its more than 40,000 li of territory has," it says, "existed through more than two thousand years, and has never known heretofore what sort of a thing Western learning was. In the south and east certain provinces have begun the adoption of Western customs, and say there is nothing to fear or suspect in Western methods.

"In reforming the customs it is decidedly difficult to make a plan of universal adaptability which may be put in operation among all the people of the whole Empire. The plan must be adjusted to the character of the locality and developed according to the circumstances and prosperity of the people."

The board feels humiliated because so few people have written letters to it telling it what it ought to do. It says: "The two characters 'cheng' and 'wu' (affairs of Government) embrace in their meaning ten thousand different matters, and yet so far there are less than a hundred officials who have sent in any suggestions. There are advantages to be promoted and evils to be removed, yet a large number of officials, both metropolitan and provincial, have not spoken upon these matters. The Board of National Administration therefore must itself deliberate and decide upon some plan of action, and having determined what is most feasible, will petition for an edict to put it into practice."

A thorough-going reform of the civil service is to be inaugurated. The board says that an approximation to Western ideas is desirable in this respect. It deprecates the practice of "advancing or degrading men without regard to rank and giving sudden promotion to those who can pay the price."

Winter Homes of Insects

THE myriads of insects which creep and crawl around in the Summer time, greatly to the discomfort of vacationists at seashore and mountain, disappear in the Autumn of the year when the leaves of the trees begin to take on the brilliant colors which make the glory of our American Autumns. The mystery of their sudden exit from the scenes which they have conspicuously occupied during the warm months has only in recent years been thoroughly understood, even by scientists. Few of these creatures migrate with the birds to warmer climates. They either pass through another stage of their peculiar metamorphosis or crawl into the ground or under stones and trees to hibernate.

The woods and fields are tenanted in Winter time with millions of creatures which few know anything about. They are sleeping away the cold months, snugly stowed away in warm places. Others, having laid their eggs for future generations, retire to some quiet nook and give up their lives.

The mosquito lingers in small numbers until the last of October's warm weather, and then dies, having deposited thousands of eggs along the banks of streams and sluggish ponds, where they will be hatched out by the early Spring weather. The housefllies creep into cracks and crevices, and come forth occasionally even in the middle of Winter to flutter around; but it is only the female fly that is thus seen. The males die with the coming of cold weather, and the female hides away in some safe place to hibernate. She sleeps all through the Winter, except on a few warm days, when she comes forth to exercise her wings, and when the days of a new Summer return she brings forth her brood by the thousands.

Likewise the wasps, bees, hornets, and similar insects of the fields and woods have practically died with the coming of Winter; but if one goes forth in the middle of January on exceptionally warm days he may occasionally see bees or wasps fluttering around. These are usually the queens, which do not die from the effect of cold weather. If they did their whole race would be exterminated. In them is wrapped up the hopes and prospects of the whole family of bees and wasps. Fully conscious of this, the males in the Fall of the year take good care to tuck away the queens in some well-protected home under banks or trees where they can hibernate without fear or danger.

Queen bees, wasps, bumble-bees, and yellow-jackets may often be found in old logs and trees in Winter. In splitting up rotten trees and logs in the woods the hibernating creatures are frequently brought to light. They look for all the world like dead insects, but the warmth of a new season will quickly revive them.

The great insect hosts can be divided into those which perpetuate their species by hibernating in Winter, and those which die after having laid their eggs in the Autumn. The first class include most of the noxious worms, bugs, and beetles. It is only necessary to lift up old boards, stones, and trees on the shady side of buildings in Winter months to find a whole storehouse of these hibernating creatures. In these quiet places they sleep all Winter, practically freezing stiff, and yet not suffering therefrom. The only danger they experience is that of alternate freezing and thawing. If they hibernate in some place where the sun could reach them they would never survive the Winter. The warm sun of midwinter would often bring them to life again, and then a cold wave succeeding would freeze them stiff the second time. Such action would quickly destroy their powers of resistance and death would soon follow.

So all insects which hibernate select some shaded place. Even the eggs and cocoons of insects are attached to trees or buildings on the shady side, where the sun cannot reach them. They would suffer as much as the hibernating creatures from the alternate action of sun and frost. While bugs and beetles merely crawl under logs, leaf mold, and stones to hibernate, the grubs and earthworms crawl down into the earth and hide there below the frost line. They do not emerge from their underground home until Spring has thoroughly set in, its warmth reaching down even as far as their subterranean hiding place. The ants follow the grubs and worms, and furnish Winter quarters for themselves and their larvae deep down in the ground. But the ants frequently wake from their sleep in midwinter and busy themselves with their treasures. Their larvae are placed in the lowest galleries of their homes, and it is necessary for them to keep an eye carefully on these. They must be fed and kept warm. So through the warm days of midwinter the ants will bring their larvae up to the surface of the ground to enjoy the warm rays of the sun, and toward night take them back again to the deep galleries.

The spiders are only half hibernating creatures. They do sleep a good deal through the very cold weather, but they are easily disturbed in their slumbers and awaken with all their faculties alert. They do not bury themselves in the ground, except the trap-door spider, which merely weaves a silken covering inside of its underground home and lives there in Winter as well as in Summer. In the Winter time the trap-door spider will often approach the mouth of its home and sun itself in the entrance. The ordinary field spiders begin to spin their Winter protection in early Autumn, and by the time cold weather comes they have made a house of silk for themselves which is impervious to rain and cold. Inside of this silk covering there is perfect comfort, and the spider proceeds to sleep away the long, dull, dreary days.

To most people the caterpillars seem too sensitive and tender to appear abroad in Winter, but if one goes forth in the woods and fields on warm Winter days, he may not only find a few caterpillars about, but an occasional butterfly. The most common caterpillar which awakens from its Winter sleep is a red-furred creature with bands of black around the body. Every warm Winter day these caterpillars get restless and emerge from their hiding places. There are several species of common butterflies which come forth in Winter and flit around. They hibernate under roofs and in hollow trees, and their slumber is broken every time the temperature increases. They are the first Spring insects to appear in numbers, coming forth to sip the nectar from the March flowers. During the Winter season they require no food.

The most interesting of the insects are those which lay their eggs in holes in the trees and on twigs in the Fall, and then crawl away to die, having performed their mission in life. These insects multiply by the millions. While many accidents happen to the eggs, they are deposited in such enormous quantities that it seems almost impossible to destroy them all. These eggs are laid in all imaginable places, some even being deposited in other insects, where they hatch and destroy their host. Farmers and fruit growers have in recent years made systematic efforts to lessen the number of insect pests by attacking the eggs rather than the full-grown creatures. The Fall and Winter season has become for them the period for insect hunting, and they go forth in the orchards and parks to destroy next year's insect hosts before they have seen the light of day. In Central Park millions of eggs are annually destroyed in the Fall and Winter, and in this way the insects destructive to the foliage are prevented from swarming in overwhelming numbers among the trees. If present methods were not pursued the workmen in the park would have little chance in the annual battle with the insects. They would increase in numbers in two years so that millions of them would defy the utmost efforts of man to protect the foliage.

Eggs can be found anywhere and everywhere at this time of the year. It is only necessary to go forth into the woods, park, or orchard and make close examinations of trees, twigs, weeds, rock, stones, and logs. Some of the insects, however, are more cautious than others, and they bore deep holes through the bark of trees, and sometimes an inch into the hard centre of the wood itself. At the bottom of these holes they deposit their eggs, and then close up the opening with a gluelike substance which will shed the water. Thus no moisture can reach the eggs, nor can the cold or creeping enemies find them. The woodpecker is an exception. With its long, powerful bill this bird hops around and around a tree, and feeds on the eggs of the insects, destroying in each twenty-four hours hundreds of thousands of them. These birds thus perform a good work for the forests that can hardly be measured in dollars and cents.

Other insects simply glue their eggs to twigs and trees and stones in the woods, park, or orchard. These hatch out in early Spring. Some eggs are so tiny that a few millions of them will cluster in a bunch not larger than a pea. Fire is the farmer's surest and quickest aid in destroying the eggs, and the day's sweepings, cuttings, and scrapings are thrown into the flames to make sure work of them.

The woods and fields are frequently full of cocoons and crysalides at this season of the year, holding the young of another Summer's crop of butterflies, worms, and caterpillars. The silken covering of the cocoons keeps out all moisture and cold, and inside the creature thrives in comfort and solitary happiness.

At the Head Office.

Visitor—Office closed?

Janitor—Long ago. We close at noon on Saturday—all clerks are gone.

Visitor—No one about, then?

Janitor—Oh, yes, all the officers are here.

NOV

NATURE CURE AT VELDES

IN the southwestern corner of the Austrian empire, in the Province of Krain, is located the strangest of all the innumerable "cures" for which Austria, no less than Germany and Switzerland, is famous. Royal Homburg and aristocratic Carlsbad are better known in America than is Veldes, but in Europe the latter place has a reputation of many years' standing, and there are many Austrians, Germans, French, Italians, and Hungarians who make a yearly pilgrimage to the little valley among the Julian Alps where it lies. Even Russia and England are occasionally represented among the patients of old Arnold Rikli.

It is said that at one time Veldes based its claim to fame on a spring with medicinal qualities. But that was in the past. The fame of Veldes now rests upon the fact that, from the first warm days in May until the cool winds begin to blow in October, the mountains which tower above it on three sides are peopled with men and women who spend their days wandering through the woods and over the hillside meadows, clothed in little more than the costume that mother nature gave them. There are five of these mountains, belonging to the cure, three of which are reserved for the exclusive use of the men and two for the women.

Arnold Rikli, the founder of the cure, is a man of interesting personality. He is a Swiss from the cantons of Bern, and though eighty years old, is still hale enough to climb mountains with the best of them. When a boy he was, like President Roosevelt, delicate and sickly, but instead of taking sparring lessons he took to climbing mountains. When he was twenty years old he set out on his travels, in the course of which he saw Veldes, and, struck with the beauty of the place and the quaintness of the old Slavic town nestling beside the beautiful little lake and overshadowed by forest-covered mountains, determined that that should be his home.

Soon after he had taken up his residence in Veldes, Rikli began to go about on the mountains perfectly naked. This naturally excited comment, and, even among the rude peasants, opposition. By this time, however, he had evolved a system of medicine all his own—a system which consisted in getting as close to nature as possible and trusting her to heal all the diseases that flesh is heir to.

When he explained this system to his friends and neighbors there were many who scoffed, but there were a few who believed. Then began a war which is still being waged, though the old man long ago drove his enemies from their first battleground at Veldes. That was in the early fifties, when the cold water cure which had been discovered only a few years before by a Silesian peasant, was at the height of its fame. Rikli said that the water cure was too violent, that it often did more harm than good. That brought down upon his devoted head the anathemas of all the other nature curers, for it was in their eyes the rankest heresy. The regularly qualified physicians who held degrees in medicine from the universities, were no less prompt to take issue with a man who said that the cause of all disease was the poor circulation of the blood and who offered as a panacea daily baths in light and air.

Later Rikli elaborated on this, but the cornerstone of the whole edifice is still the "Licht-Luft-Bäder." So much stress does he lay upon these baths that he has embodied them in a motto which is displayed everywhere about the cure. The first part is a quotation from another nature curer:

Wasser thuts freilich.—Rausse.

Höher doch steht die Luft,
Am höchsten das Licht.

Veldes has changed but little since Rikli first made it his home. The old Slavic town with its crooked streets is still there. The old castle, perched high upon a rock which rises sheer 400 feet from the margin of the water, and the ancient church on the wooded island in the lake, are also there, as they have been for hundreds of years. This church is a place of pilgrimage and it contains a wonderful bell—wonderful not so much for the sweetness of its tone as for the power it is reputed to possess of granting the wish of any one who stands on the sacred soil of the islet while it is being rung for matins. The only evidences of the modern age are the buildings of the cure and three or four hotels, which, strange to relate, are so built as to add to instead of detract from the beauty of the scene.

When the patient who is to take the cure arrives at Veldes he is examined by a physician, for the law in Austria compels every nature curer to have a regularly qualified physician attached to his cure. This physician, however, is thoroughly in sympathy with Rikli's ideas, and instead of prescribing so many pills or so many drops, prescribes so many hours in the light and air bath, to be followed, on clear days, by a sun bath of specified duration, and, on cloudy days, by a steam bath; for Rikli has found that during the hours spent upon the mountain tops the body loses considerable of its heat, and this must be restored.

The "Licht-Luft-Bad" is not by any means a new body to the patient. It consists in stripping to the skin and then walking about in the open air until the body is thoroughly warmed. Then the patient lies down in the sun and remains there until he is uncomfortably chilly, and returning to the shade as soon as he is warm again.

His examination completed and the prescription made out, the patient is conducted to one of the air huts—Luftutte" is the German name—by the lake side, which is to be his home during the stay at Veldes. These air huts are little one-room cabins about fifteen feet square, with walls on three sides only, the fourth being left entirely open in order that the inmate may get plenty of fresh air while he sleeps, whether he will or no. This is regarded as an extremely radical innovation by most of the Europeans, for they have been brought up with the idea that night air is deadly and should be excluded from the sleeping room at all hazards.

What impresses itself most forcibly upon an American, however, is the necessity of dressing and undressing in what is practically the open, with only a narrow screen to conceal one from the eye of the world.

During the first day the patient is allowed to roam around at his own pleasure. The next morning, however, the cure begins in earnest. If his disease has not progressed far he is awakened at 5 o'clock. Rising at once he clothes himself in a sort of gymnasium shirt, trousers, and sandals. Without waiting to wash even his face and hands he goes to the great dining hall, where he is given a flask of milk, a portion of honey, and two or three pieces of bread. This is his breakfast, but he is not permitted to eat it until he has earned it by the sweat of his brow. Then, in company with the other early risers, he starts for one of the mountain tops. On the mountains are little shantles where the patients shed their scanty garments, substituting therefor the breech-clout of the African savage. Herr Rikli says it is because he has substituted for this costume the garb of his white neighbors that the American negro shows such a fatal tendency to develop consumption. So the patients, having clothed themselves as the nature curer believes mother nature intends her children to be clothed, begin the serious work of the day.

Dignified men and callow youths contend in foot races across the grassy mountain meadows. Others, not so sportively inclined, go through gymnastic movements to get their blood in good circulation. It is only after half an hour of this that they are permitted to eat their frugal meal.

After breakfast the patients scatter, some going for long solitary rambles along the paths which cover the mountains with their network; others betake themselves to the bowling green; while still others invent amusements for themselves, like those men in 1898 who built a great pyramid of rocks to commemorate their stay at Veldes. During the course of the morning other patients, those whose weakness will not permit of their bathing in the air until the sun has warmed it, are continually arriving and joining in the amusements of those already upon the mountain.

The emotions of one who is taking the cure for the first time are apt to be rather novel during his first day or two upon the mountains. But even though overcome by a shyness akin to that of childhood, he cannot fail to see the humor in many of the little courtesies of every day life when performed under such circumstances. Ordinarily the meeting between two German gentlemen is a sight worthy description by a Mark Twain. When these gentlemen are deprived of the accessories of dress their actions may lose something in dignity, but certainly they lose nothing in humor.

Toward 11 o'clock the first arrivals reclothe themselves and descend to the bathhouse on the lake shore. Here, if the day is pleasant, they are placed on a platform in the full glare of the sun, only their heads being hid from its rays by a curtain. The sun baths are most carefully measured as to duration, for numerous evils follow an overindulgence; such as palpitation of the heart and headache. After the specified period the patient is wrapped in a heavy blanket and again allowed to remain in the sun for a few moments, in order to induce perspiration; one of Herr Rikli's ideas being that city dwellers—practically all of his patients live in cities—do not perspire enough. Having perspired sufficiently the patient is hurried to a tub filled with tepid water and a hasty bath therein completes the morning's cure, unless he wishes to wander about the streets of the town barefoot for half an hour before church. Walking barefoot is considered very good for headaches and cold feet.

Herr Rikli's theory of disease is that all bodily ills are the result of poor circulation, the first consequence of which is that the blood becomes congested in the principal organs. All his efforts, therefore, are directed toward stimulation of the circulation and the relief of this congestion. Congestion and imperfect circulation are often due to weak nerves, says the nature curer, so his first care is to strengthen the nerves. This he claims to do by means of the light and air bath, the foundation of his philosophy, the constant changing from sunlight to shadow stimulating the skin and thereby strengthening the nerves. The sun bath, which follows the light and air bath, also stimulates the skin and draws the blood from the organs, where it is congested, to the surface of the body, where it can exert all its beneficial influence upon the system.

In his early days Rikli was a strict vegetarian. Experience proved to him, however, that a meat diet is in some cases absolutely necessary. Still the greater part of his patients are not allowed to taste of flesh from the time they enter the cure until they leave. At noon another light meal of hot milk and bread is served. This is called the second breakfast, but is really a light lunch, as there are no more meals until 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the dinner is served. This consists of soup, three or four kinds of vegetables, hot milk, and a pudding. This list does not sound very satisfying, and, as a matter of fact, the food supplied is the chief subject of complaint among the patients, some of whom even live at the hotels in order to escape it, taking only the baths at the cure. Yet there are people, and a considerable number of them at that, who return year after year to take the full cure, food and all.

Though the morning's course of baths is considered amply sufficient for all purposes, some of the stronger patients are permitted to take a mild repetition of them in the afternoon.

The majority, however, prefer to amuse themselves in other ways. Delightful walks and drives abound in the neighborhood. Innumerable shady retreats with beautiful views invite one to while away the hours in reading or day dreaming. Disciples of Izaak Walton also find plenty of entertainment, for there is good fishing in the lake, which is well stocked with carp and other fish, while the Savitza, a mountain stream tributary to the River Save, which flows through the valley, is said to literally swarm with trout.

In this way the patients pass their days at Veldes, one very like another; the mornings spent on the mountain tops, the afternoons in drives or rambles to near-by points of interest; to the Rothwein waterfall, to the island church, or to some little village filled to overflowing with barefooted peasants, whose tow-headed children crowd about the stranger begging for coppers.

Even those who do not believe in the old nature curer's theories must admit that it is a wholesome life, a life well calculated to repair the ravages of a Winter of social dissipation or of confining work. And it is no secret that among the best patrons of the cure are some who regard it in much this light.

There are others, however, who believe implicitly all that falls from the lips of this modern "old man of the mountain," whose mission is not to destroy life, but to prolong it.

Veldes is a beautiful place, an interesting one which deserves to be better known on this side of the Atlantic.

JOHN W. IHLDER.

NOVELTIES IN SANTA CLAUS LAND.

MANY novelties in the line of children's playthings are to be seen nowadays in the shops of the wholesale toy dealers. "Christmas playthings" they call their wares at this time of the year—not because the toys can't be used in any other season just as well as in midwinter, but because hosts of fathers and mothers and retailers are thinking now about what sort of Christmas presents for the youngsters they had better buy or sell.

Among the newest of the small toys is the Columbus egg. It is a puzzle, one that can't be worked in a thousand years unless some one explains how it should be done, but which is as easy as rolling off a log after the needful instruction. The egg is made of wood and is about as large as the kernel of a big peanut. Like all eggs, it has a small end and a large one. The object of the trick is to make it stand up straight on the small end in a little hollow on a wooden disk. The disk is covered by a tiny globe of glass, so that the feather-weight egg may not even have the interference of a breath of air. The way the puzzle is worked is by tapping with a pencil or a light piece of wood a certain place on the disk. Infinite patience is required and maybe as many as a couple of hundred taps will be made before the egg lodges where it ought to stick. The toy has been on the market only a week and one dealer says he sold eighty gross of them.

Last year's prize top, the prismatic, has been followed by another one that is quite as popular. It is called the wizard. It is spun with a string, like other tops, but yet it is different. It will spin in one's pocket, for one thing; it will spin on the end of the string and without the help of any special skill on the part of the spinner; it will spin upside down just as well as upside up, and it will revolve for many seconds on its side upon a pedestal prepared for the purpose. Both the top and the pedestal are painted in bright colors. The prismatic spinner, making its painted rings on white paper, still sells well, too.

The latest thing in toy musical instruments is a minute zither called the Regent. One can play it without the slightest ear or aptitude for melody. A deaf-mute could make almost as good a tune on it as anybody else, and the number of tunes capable of being played is unlimited. Sheets of the music are bought with the instrument. To play it a sheet of music is placed under the strings. The notes consist of lines, straight or crooked, and the player simply draws his pick over the strings above the lines. Line No. 1 comes first and is the first note; then Line No. 2 is followed, giving the second note. So it goes. The system includes mechanical instruction as to the time of the piece, and so easy is the method that the writer learned to play "Nearer, My God, to Thee" inside of five minutes.

Games are as plentiful in the toy market as ever and there are new ones both among those that "sell cheap" and among the more expensive. In the former lot is "Bino," which is one of the checker class, wherein men shaped like chess pieces are moved across a board from square to square. There are twenty-six men and two dice and the throwing of the latter gives an added variety.

Table tennis, which is new in this country, but a year old in England, is a big "seller." On the other side of the water it is called ping-pong, a name, so far as the dealer can tell, without significance or origin. There is much latitude in the rules of the game and any size of table may be used, one of six by four feet or larger being recommended. An ordinary billiard table would be fine. The net is stretched across the centre and then there is mapped out with chalk lines a regulation tennis court, inner courts, alleys, and all. The balls are of celluloid and will bounce as high as a foot or so from the table. They are as big as big marbles. The racquets are like the outdoor variety in shape and size, but smaller and more delicate. The game of ping pong and of tennis are the same in principle, but the former is played in the house.

A revival of its popularity this year. It was introduced once before, several years ago, but did not catch the popular fancy. The court comes with the game and is about two and a half feet long. It looks like a grass court, with its green felt bottom and white cloth lines. There is a net to fit, and instead of balls there are ivory disks, which are snapped from one side to the other with implements that look like flattened billiard cues two or three inches long.

Rag dolls take precedence now, at least for a while, over all other kinds. The wholesalers say that there are less new inventions in the doll line than in any other, and sometimes years pass without a single novelty being introduced. All they can do is to have their old doll models painted as brightly and dressed as gorgeously as possible. But the rag doll craze has caused the introduction of some lifeless creatures that seem like giants when compared with all the dolls of the past, and many a little girl, to judge from appearances, will be lugging around after Christmas a "baby" bigger than herself.

These great rag dolls have very flat faces, but no fault can be found as to the brilliant hues of their eyes and the pinkness of their cheeks and their black brows. They are of all colors, representing Chinamen, negroes, Indians, and plain whites. Some of them are "double-enders," having a white head at one extremity and a black one at the other, so that all one has to do to have a new doll is to turn the old one upside down and let the reversible dress flop into a new position. So great has been the increase in rag dolls that some manufacturers and middle men have seen fit to have special catalogues of them printed, with pictures of all the different sorts. In some of these lists a poem describing the beauties of the doll is underneath each cut. Such a verse, lauding the characteristics of a cloth pickaninny, is as follows:

Little Topsy,
Flippy flopsy,
Dress of red,
Curly head,
Little apron, white and clean,
Nicest Topsy ever seen.

Many of the toy shops deal in sporting goods, especially such as children may use. "Gymnasium fittings for the young folks" is what the aggregate collection of such things is called. There are punching bags, extra small golf clubs, extra light weight tennis racquets, small pulley weights, and many other things that an athletically inclined youngster might crave. An inexpensive punching bag of novel qualities is seen at some places and is claimed to be the only thing absolutely new in this line. Instead of having its cords attached to both floor and ceiling, it hangs by a single string from a bracket capable of being suspended on any wall. The backward impetus of the bag is furnished by a heavy spring, the bag hanging directly from a revolving swivel. The spring sends it bounding back as violently as though it had had the two regulation supporting cords.

A new game that is advertised as a "feature" is called the wicket game. It is a combination of billiards, pool, and croquet. The board is shaped like the one used in the last named game. There are pockets at each corner and sixteen rubber pegs arranged systematically over the board. A cubical buck is played as though it were a billiard ball, with a cue. The object is to put the buck into the pocket, striking one or more of the pegs with it on the way. If it is put in the pocket without striking the peg the player gets something on his score, but not as much as if he does the double trick.

Had Them Located.

Lawyer—Now, you say you've known the couple for years, that during the time of your acquaintance they never quarreled so far as you know, and that they lived together in unity, eh?

[illegible]

THE SOUTH AS IT MIGHT BE

Silas Larrabee's Comments on the Booker Washington Incident.

SILAS LARRABEE received yesterday a Boston paper containing United States Senator Tillman's statesmanlike remarks about the dinner Booker T. Washington ate at the President's table. A blue ring was drawn about this paragraph:

"'The action of President Roosevelt in entertaining that nigger,' said Mr. Tillman, 'will necessitate our killing a thousand niggers in the South before they will learn their place again.'"

"Ain't that sweet!" commented Mr. Larrabee. "Ain't that a lovely sentimunt to come out of the mouth of a United States Senator! That's the sort of stuff that fetches home to us the idee that the milk of human kindness is a flowin' all over the country. That man must be chock full of it. His heart sorrers at the thought that the President has put upon the South the necessity of exterminatin' a lot more 'niggers.' A thousand of 'em has got to be killed, this gentle, kind-hearted critter tells us."

"Look here, Si Larrabee," broke in Barick Marston, "be you tryin' to talk sense or be you tryin' your mouth at bein' what they call sourcastic?"

"Barick," replied Mr. Larrabee, "have you ever been to Bunker Hill?"

"Yes, I've been there."

"Seen the monumunt, I suppose?"

"Yes, I seen it and I clumb it, too."

"Well, Barick, suppose you should go there agin and while you was walkin' round there the monumunt should fall over on ye, would you know somethin' had drapped or wouldn't ye?

"Ask me if I mean what I say when I tell ye that ere critter was nussed on the milk of human kindness! Of course I don't mean it. Make it hyeny milk, tiger blood, hell's broth, or anything else you think of, Barick, that turns human bein's into brutes and I'll accept the amendmunt.

"If I was goin' to answer the honorable Senator from South Caroliny, I would say:

"Fustly—In my jedgmunt the 'nigger' he's alludin' at is jest as fit to set at the President's table as anybody that ever sot there. He's a thunderin' sight fitter than the man that's criticisin' of him so bad. Benjamin Tillman sized up agin Booker Washington is about like a miserable little pie-faced pug dog sized up agin Barnum's biggest elephant. Booker Washington is better qualified to eat victuals at the President's table than the Honorable Mr. Tillman is to wash decent and self-respectin' chiny in the President's scullery.

"Secondly—The President ain't done nothin' that nobody that ain't a monymaniac on the negro question has any business to find fault with. To hear some folks talk you'd think Booker Washington was the King of the Cannerbal Islands and that his forty wives was comin' on the next steamer to enter Washington society.

"You'd think by the way the monymaniacs is ravin' Mr. Washington went to the President's table with a ring in his nose, and that all his clothes consisted of was a second-hand plug hat, a breech clout, and a pair of gum boots.

"You'd think, b'jocks, jedgin' by what the monymaniacs says, that Mr. Washington never sot down to a meal before where they had anything better to eat than sowbelly and sorghum, and that when he got up from the President's table he was swelled up like a cat that's stole and et a boardin' house fish dinner.

"Now, accordin' to the best information I can git, the facts is that if Mr. Washington was a white man there wouldn't be nobody in Amerika that wouldn't class him along with the most cultervated men of the country, and as a matter of fact he's sot at the table with hundreds of jest sech men. You can't make me believe the foundations of what they call the 'social fabric' of the South has all been tore up jest because Booker Washington et a little bread and meat and mebbe a hunk of pie in the President's dining room.

"The South has got excited about nothin'. Nobody else down there, so fur's I know, talks like Tillman; but gener'ly speakin' they's a good deal of ha'sh criterceism of the President amongst the Southerners. All seems to be founded on the mistaken idee that the South has been awfully hurt.

"Makes me think of what happened to Micajah Busby the time him and me went down to Augusty to the firemen's muster.

"Micajah was standin' in the street listenin' to the band. I never see a man so fond of music as he was, and somehow it happened the band that day was playin' his favoryte piece, 'Marchin' Through Georgy.'

"Well, while Micajah was standin' there, markin' time with his feet, along comes a hoss car, and fust thing you know Mr. Micajah is stretched out on the ground, whitern any flour you ever see, groanin' and moanin'.

"'What's the matter?' says I, rushin' out of the store where I'd been pricin' a few groceries to see if it would pay to take some home. 'What's the matter?' says I.

"'Hoss car's run over this feller's leg,' says a policeman. 'Know who he is?'

"'B'jocks!' says I. 'It's Micajah Busby!'

"Well, bumbye the amberlanche come along and they put Micajah into it, and I clumb up on the seat with the driver, and off we went to the hospital.

"Fust thing they done was to give Micajah about four fingers of whisky. Then they put him on a bench and hauled off his trousers.

"'Holy cats!' says the doctor, 'it's a wooden leg.'

"'What's that you say?' says Micajah. 'Lemme look.'

"'Well, I'll be danged!' says he after he'd looked himself over. 'Ain't I the luckiest devil you ever see? Same old leg I had shot off down to Spottsylvany. Hope to never see the back of my neck, but I thought it was tother one. I wasn't tryin' to fool nobody, doctor. If they's anything to pay for that ere whisky all you've got to do is say so.'

"'That's all right,' says the doctor. 'You're welcome to the whisky. What's more,' says he, 'this bein' an extryordinary occasion, I rayther think we'd better have a drink all 'round.

"'What do you say, Sir?' says he, addressin' me.

"'Doctor,' says I, 'you have arose to the situation like a man.'

"They ain't no doubt in my mind that our good friends down South is as much mistaken as Micajah Busby was. They honestly believe they've had something terrible happen to 'em. But they ain't. They ain't been no new ery established. They ain't been no change in the social relations of the white folks and the blacks. If the South would jest stop dancin' round on one leg and quit hollerin' long enough to look herself over good she'd find she'd raised a terrible row about nothin'.

"Made herself look little, too. That's the wust of it. The Southern people is all right. I never see a Southern man that I didn't take a leanin' to. They're a big-hearted, warm-blooded people. Seems as though they was meant to be broad-minded and lib'ral, and so they be if you git 'em away from two things, which really seems though they wasn't but one thing—negros and politics. Touch 'em on one of them two things, and they don't always reason raytional. What you call the 'force of sucumstances' has been too much for the people of the South. Mebbe we folks up North wouldn't have come out no different if we'd have had the same things to wrastle with.

"They's no use talkin', though, the South ain't what she ought to be. Seems almost as if the Southern people didn't know they really was a part of the United States of Amerika.

"They're patriotic all right. Don't you rccollect how they got to the front in the Spanish war? If the Gover'munt had let 'em, they'd have raised the whole army themselves and had as many more left madder'n wet hens because they couldn't go, too. No, siree, they ain't no discount on the South when it comes to standin' up for the American flag. It ain't because they's any question about their bein' loyal to the country or any question about their bein' willin' to resk their lives for it that I say they don't seem to know they really are part and parcel of the United States of Amerika.

"But why don't they come in and have somethin' to say about runnin' the country? Do you know how long it's been sence a Southerner was elected President of the United States? If I ain't mistaken the last Southern man to be elected President was old Zach Taylor, and that was over fifty year ago. They's somethin' wrong about that, seems to me. What's the trouble? The trouble is, accordin' as I see it, that the great paytriotic South is narrer and stupid and obstinate when it comes to politics.

"They's a woman up to Wells poorfarm that don't do nothin' from mornin' to night but set in a rockin' chair and hug a pair of old trousers. That was all her husband left in the house when he run off with another woman.

"She tuk crazy right away, grabbed up the trousers, and squatted down in the rockin' chair. They tuk her to the poorfarm and fetched the chair and trousers along with her.

"'What be you doin', Marthy?' says I one day when I was over to the poorfarm.

"'Huggin' my husband,' says she.

"'I don't see no husband,' says I.

"'This is him,' says she, pointin' to the trousers.

"I ain't ashamed to tell ye, Barick, that I felt a tear go tricklin' down the side of my nose as the meanin' of that pictur come into my mind.

"Do you see any likeness betwixt that poor woman and the South? I do. Jest look at the South rockin' in her rockin' chair and tell me what she's fondlin' and caressin'. Democracy, she tells us, but it ain't no sech thing. It ain't no more Democracy than them trousers up to Wells is Marthy Tetherly's husband. It's old clothes the South is huggin', husks that ain't got no grain in 'em, a name that ain't got no more insides to it than a ten-cent circus balloon.

"Ain't it a fact that any old thing goes in the South if it's got the Democratic label on it? The South don't care a Bungtown copper who wears Thomas Jefferson's trousers so long as he calls himself Democrat. Go anywhere's else in the country and listen to split-up Southern Democrats, which means Republicans, some half-and-half. They ain't much splittin' up down South among the white folks. Same thing yesterday, to-day, and forever. 'Here's to Democracy, may she ever be right; but whether right or whether she's wrong, here's to Democracy.'

"And so the South keeps on year after year, rockin' in her rockin' chair, as true to her Democracy as poor Marthy Tetherly is to that old puir of abandoned trousers. I wish somebody could git her out of that chair and show her how she's neglectin' her duty to the country and throwin' away her own opportunities.

"Ain't they nobody able to tell the South—and make her believe it—that the country needs her? Why shouldn't the South give the country the benefit of her best jedgment on the great political questions that comes up from time to time? Call for troops to defend the honor of the Nation and every male critter over fifteen year old that's livin' south of Mason and Dixon's line will stand on the dead run for Washington, ready to fight and die for his country. Why can't they help a little when we run up agin big political problems that's got full as much peril in 'em as they is in the ships and armies of a hostyle power?

"I tell you, things won't never be right in the United States of Amerika until the South gits out of that old rockin' chair and comes into the political areny, with her thinkin' machine oiled up and runnin', ready to assume the share in the Nation's Gover'munt that belongs to her.

"The South has got its negro question; I know that very well, and I know it ain't no easy thing to find the answer. You can put it down for a fact, though, that answer ain't goin' to be found in political narrerness and bigotry.

"They's a man in the White House to-day that wants to help the South and wants the South to help the country. The South knows it to-day jest as well as she knowed it a few weeks back. Betweenwhiles, though, the President has broke victuals with a negro. They ain't no intimation anywheres that he spent a week or a fortnight considerin' whether he would or wouldn't have Mr. Washington to dinner. I suppose he seen him at the White House and didn't have much time to spare and asked him to come to dinner so's he could have a talk with him. Mebbe he wanted to git his advice about appointin' some more Southern Democrats to office.

"No matter what the President had in mind, no matter what his feelin's toward the South was or is, his name's mud so fur as the South is consarned from this time on.

"'We was thinkin',' the South says, 'of lettin' up a little on our Democracy, but that act has made a change. In the words of one of our leadin' editors, "Roosevelt has destroyed the threatened Republican boom in the South. No self-respectin' Southern man can ally himself with the President after what has occurred."'

"So the South settles back agin in the old rockin' chair, sets the durn thing agoin' harder than ever, and cuddles Old Emptiness in her breasts.

"Ain't it a pityful spectacle? Full of brains, full of courage, full of patriotism—see the South wastin' her powers of usefulness, refusin' her country the service she is well able to perform, denyin' her own sons the prospect of what they call 'political prefermunt.'

"A giant of usefulness all tangled up in a cobweb!" ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Oct. 29.

WHAT AN ELECTION COSTS.

IT COSTS the City of New York one dollar and eleven and some fractions of a cent for every vote cast at a Mayoralty election. That is the money actually expended by the Bureau of Elections for the Greater New York in rent of booths, places for the Board of Registry to sit, polling places, and the general expenses incidental to the collecting of votes of the greater city. Altogether $676,000 or thereabout were spent by the Bureau of Elections in defraying the cost of the last Mayoralty campaign, and there is no reason to suppose that the figures will change materially in this election.

Of that amount $350,000 was expended for clerk hire alone. For rent of places for the Board of Registry to sit, polling booths, cartage, and the repairs of the election appurtenances, $121,000 was paid; $35,000 was spent for the printing of the ballots and books for registering; $85,000 went for advertising the official nominations and the various other matters incidental to the election regulated by State, county, and city laws; $75,000 was spent in miscellaneous rent hire, for extra help, and the thousand and one things that become necessary two or three weeks preceding election day.

This sum of $676,000, divided by the number of the actual votes cast, makes the cost about $1.11 per vote.

This year there are 610,000 voters registered, and actual figures taken from records of the past show that there is an average difference of 6 per cent. between the votes cast at an election in New York City and the amount of voters registered. Statisticians have vainly tried for years to figure out why this should be. Of the people who register and do not vote fully 20 per cent are prevented from going to the polls by illness. This has been shown to be a fact, and can be reckoned as positive. Aside from this the statistician cannot figure with any certainty; weather and the conditions of the business world are important factors. Another reason advanced by the statistician to account for the loss of a percentage of the votes registered is that the district workers usually bend all their efforts to get the voters in their districts out to register, but do not use the same amount of effort to get voters out on election day. There are, also, a great many voters to whom an election is not a matter of great importance, who may be urged to register, and, with an indifference that is surprising, are apt to think that after having registered they have done quite enough. They do not bother to go near the polls on election day.

This year there is an undercurrent of interest in the election prevailing to such an extent that district leaders say they cannot remember the time when there was so little positive idea of how the districts would go. This is so well known to the heads of the elections department of the city that they feel justified in saying the average 6 per cent. of those who do not vote after registering will be cut down very materially.

This $676,000 or thereabout, spent by the Bureau of Elections, is not handled by it. It simply contracts for the various bills and audits them, and the money is paid out by the City Controller in due time. When it has begun to be distributed around in the various quarters where it is due it makes a marked difference in the prosperity of thousands. With the exception of that which goes to advertising and to the printers the money goes directly into the hands of individuals. The $35,000 for the hire of registry and polling clerks generally goes into circulation immediately after election, through the system of scalping election certificates that prevails. Of the $75,000 spent miscellaneously, at least 75 per cent. is paid by certificate, and, in turn, exchanged for ready money at a discount. It goes to a class of people who have to turn what ready money they have over immediately, with the result that many a landlord and corner groceryman is able to clear off a lot of markings on the debit side of his ledger. To turn $500,000 loose in even a big city like New York is no inconsiderable matter, and many a poor family is benefited by the money that the head of the house may make as a polling clerk or other supernumerary on election day.

In addition to this money spent by the city through the Bureau of Elections there is a vast sum spent by the different political parties in conducting a campaign. This varies year by year, and it would be next to impossible to make an exact statement of just how much is expended. Even the heads of the campaign committees of the various parties can only approximate it. This year Tammany Hall will spend $250,000 in cartoons, posters, and miscellaneous literature alone. The amount of energy and effort given to the dissemination of literature by Tammany Hall was never equaled in a National campaign. It will spend not less than $100,000 more on the big banners it has stretched across every available street, and in the painting of signs on fences. What it will spend in incidental clerk hire and the miscellaneous work attached to the regular departments of the organization will reach another $100,000. Of this money fully 40 per cent. goes to a favored few, who are prominent members of the organization and who have practical monopolies in the lines they represent. The other 60 per cent. is distributed among individuals and is spread practically in the same manner as the money that is paid out by the Bureau of Elections.

The expenditures for straight campaign purposes of the Fusion ticket will not amount to two-thirds of that spent by Tammany Hall.

In addition to the money that is distributed in a campaign through the plain working channels, there are thousands and thousands spent by the district leaders of both organizations, who distribute cash out of hand in their own localities, most of which goes for purposes not usually itemized in their expense bills.

Aside from the money expended by the Bureau of Elections of the city, there is an extra expenditure of $8,000 paid by the State to special deputies under the supervision of the State Inspector of Elections for the metropolitan district, John McCullagh.

This year there are four hundred of these deputies, and they are employed to ferret out false registration cases and for special work at the polls on election day. They are employed for the forty days preceding election day, and receive $5 a day for their work.

After going over the entire ground and estimating, as closely as possible on the basis of what has been spent in previous campaigns, a man who is very familiar with all the ins and outs of politics, asserted that it was safe to assume that not less than two million and a half of dollars will be put in actual circulation by the election on Tuesday.

He Popped This Question.

A young lawyer, as yet to fortune and to fame unknown, recently attended an informal party at which the guests were regaled with popcorn and lemonade. The popcorn suggested at once to his fertile brain the story of Joseph, who was warned in a dream to prepare during the seven years of plenty for those of famine to follow.

"Why did Jacob's sons go down to Egypt?" inquired the lawyer.

Nobody could guess.

"To buy Pop corn."

THE PROPOSED UNITED STATES PENAL CODE

By HON. SAMUEL J. BARROWS, Commissioner of the United States on the International Prison Commission.

TO many foreigners, accustomed to national codes and centralized administration, it seems strange enough that the murderer of the President of the United States at Buffalo should not have been tried and punished in a Federal Court. It seems hardly less anomalous to many Americans. Had the murder been committed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in the New York Post Office, or in any other Federal Building, the trial would have been held in a Federal Court, since under the Constitution territorial jurisdiction belongs to the United States in such cases. But even in this case the murderer would not have been arraigned for killing the President but for killing a simple citizen, William McKinley, the crime for which the assassin was convicted under the laws of the State of New York. For the laws of the United States, while they make provision for the punishment of treason or rebellion or insurrection and other offenses against the existence of the Government make no provision for the punishment of offenses directed against the person of the President. This is not because Congress has no power to enact such a law, but because it has not exercised it. The question does not turn here upon the matter of territorial jurisdiction, upon whether the United States can punish offenses committed on the soil of the State of New York. The United States can and does punish offenses directed against its sovereignty, and that sovereignty covers the whole Union. It is asserted in many laws. If a person is found making or passing counterfeit money, or even if he counterfeits a forecast of the Weather Bureau of the United States, or mutilates a National Bank note, he is punishable under United States laws. Likewise the principle that the United States may protect its officers is already embodied in statutes. Thus whoever prevents an officer of the United States from discharging his duties or injures him in person or property, may be imprisoned for six years and be fined one thousand dollars, and whoever obstructs or assaults an officer serving a process may be imprisoned a year and fined three hundred dollars. If the United States may protect a judicial officer or a police officer in its service when representing its authority, there can be no question about its power to protect its Chief Magistrate or to punish assaults against him as assaults directed against the authority of the Government.

Such a law might not have much deterrent effect upon cranks, insane persons, and desperate criminals. Its value as a preventive measure must not be overrated. It would rather express a National conviction than constitute a National defense. But it would tend to develop a sense of responsibility for the protection of the person of the President and show that a republic may be capable of reverence for personalized authority.

This defect of the United States code is but one of a great number which characterize that instrument and the legislation which has succeeded it. The United States is one of the greatest nations of the world, but its criminal code at present is one of the most defective possessed by any civilized country. It is archaic in form, inexact in definition, incomplete in its classification of offenses, and wholly inadequate to represent the National life or the National conscience. It is based on the tradition that crime is a local matter to be met by local remedies; hence it leaves to local authority many functions which ought to be discharged by the Government itself.

Charles Sumner raised the question in a brilliant article, "Are We a Nation?" The civil war answered it. It settled the question of our political unity and solidified our National structure. But the question, "Are You a Nation?" may be asked with evident justice by certain foreign powers. We have rapidly developed in the last thirty years a sense of nationality, but it has not been embodied in our criminal code. We have got so far in our sense of unity and cohesiveness that it is entirely proper, without any regard to the effect on the ear, so say, "The United States is" and "The United States has," but we have not advanced so far in the development of a National consciousness that we can punish the most flagrant offenses against the subjects of foreign powers committed by the citizens of the United States.

Of the numerous illustrations of our failure in this respect I recall most vividly the killing of the Italians in New Orleans in 1891 in the jail of that city, because I happened to visit the jail and see these men two days before an armed mob, after their acquittal by the jury, entered the jail and murdered them. This being an offense committed in the State of Louisiana was punishable by the courts of that State, and not by those of the United States. Our Government could and did pay an indemnity to the families of the victims, but it could not punish the perpetrators, and, as a matter of fact, they were never brought to justice by the State of Louisiana. Subsequently, when in Italy, it was evident in discussions with Italian penologists that this feature of our Government which regards crimes as a purely local matter and fails to punish them under Federal statute created the impression of a serious defect in our National code or in the distribution of authority. This defect has been recognized by American jurists, and has been the subject of a paper of great ability by the Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven, Conn. We are placed in the position of a weak or semi-barbarous power; in the position of entering into treaties with nations, stipulating for the protection of American citizens by foreign powers while our Government cannot extend any such protection or furnish redress for offenses committed against citizens of other nations. Such aggrieved persons may be excused if they complain that the United States can hardly be a Nation when it fails in one of the attributes of sovereignty and commits to local government the fulfillment of international obligations.

This defect of committing to local authority duties which should be fulfilled and can only be fulfilled properly by the United States is seen in many other directions that affect ourselves much more than they do foreign nations. The difficulty is not with constitutional limitations, but lies in the fact that our National code belongs to the age of flint lock muskets, whale oil lamps, and the old-fashioned stage coach. It was in fact framed in 1825, and though a great improvement over the original Crimes Act of 1790, it did not represent at that time the best work of its kind. Its deficiencies were manifest to Judge Story and were deplored by that eminent jurist. Since that time the criminal laws of the States, though amended and improved with many patches on the old garment, represent the same threadbare texture of criminal law as three-quarters of a century ago. The additions which have been made from time to time by special acts of Congress have not been incorporated in the body of the code and are not sufficient to make a symmetrical instrument.

There are also very startling omissions. The importance of these omissions is seen when we remember that the United States does not recognize any common law crimes. Unless a crime is actually defined and punishment prescribed by statute it is not a crime under the United States law. One of the gravest omissions is the failure to denounce and punish robbery and assault with intent to kill when committed on land, although these offenses are punishable when committed on the water!

The only way to cover such omissions in the past has been to fall back upon a provision of the Crimes Act of 1825 that if any offense were committed in any place ceded to or under the jurisdiction of the United States the punishment of which is not provided for by any law of the United States, it should receive the punishment prescribed for like offenses by the laws of the State in which the place is situated. But this provision did not relieve the difficulty. It created others. The question arose, did it apply only to State laws in force in 1825 when that provision was made, or did it include subsequent legislation, did it apply to legislation that had been repealed, did it apply to places ceded to the United States prior to its enactment? Decisions rendered by the United States courts showed the inadequacy of the provision; subsequent efforts of Congress to remedy it have not been successful. Contradictions and complications still occur.

If all State laws were uniform throughout the country there would be less objection to appealing to a local code to find a punishment for an offense against the Nation, but when we consider the variations and contradictions in the definition and punishment of crime under different State laws it is clear that there can be no equality in applying them. Why should the United States punish offenders ten or fifteen different ways or possibly forty-five different ways, according to the States in which they happen to reside? The criminal law of the Nation ought not to be framed on geographical lines. The United States ought to have one code instead of forty-five and that code should be as complete and as perfect as that of any Nation in the world. Instead of depending upon the separate States to fill out its deficiencies the code of the Nation should be a model which the States might imitate.

It is gratifying to know therefore that the Commission appointed by Congress to revise and codify the criminal and penal code of the United States has made its report to the Attorney General, which will furnish the basis of Congressional action at the next session. The commission, consisting of the Hon. Alexander C. Botkin of Montana, the Hon. David K. Watson of Ohio, and the Hon. William D. Bynum of Indiana, have ranged through all the laws of the United States and sought to make a code which should be comprehensive, symmetrical, and consistent, and in the adjustment of penalties they have tried to keep abreast with the advanced stage of modern penology. Copies of the projected code have been sent to prominent jurists in Europe as well as the United States, who are studying it with much interest, and from whom may come valuable suggestions. The Commission has been limited by the act which created it. It has introduced no startling innovations. The task has been one of great difficulty. The Commissioners have recognized some changes as desirable which they have not seen their way clear to embody in the proposed code. But these matters may freely be considered by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses, and it is to be hoped that there will be ample time for discussing and perfecting this important code.

The Roll of Battle Abbey.

THE advertisement of the sale of Battle Abbey, the church and appendages which mark the spot where fell the "last of the Saxons," and where the sword of the Norman carved out the beginnings of modern English history, has moved many writers to refer incidentally to the traditions and associations connected with this historic foundation. All of these writers without exception, so far as I have seen, have spoken of the so-called "Roll of Battle Abbey," purporting to be a list of the names of the chief men who followed the Conqueror out of Normandy, as an accepted historical document whose genuineness is unimpeachable and whose facts are to be relied on. In this blind acceptation of a popular judgment indorsing what many would fain believe to be true, even if facts are against it, these gentlemen resemble many genealogists whose claim to a Norman origin is founded on this bead-roll of the Abbey, but genealogy is not yet an exact science, and many of its votaries are apt to jump to conclusions which the cooler judgment of the historian repudiates.

It is by no means certain that there ever was a Roll of Battle Abbey—that is, a parchment inscribed with the names of the followers of William and exposed in the Abbey as a memorial of the event, according to the common belief. The subject was thoroughly ventilated at a meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society, held at Battle in 1852, when an exhaustive paper on the subject was read by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F. S. A. He says that there is "no testimony from any early chronicler to the formation of such a list in the monastery for any purpose or on any suggestion whatever; that no such list is to be found in any of the registers or chartularies, or chronicles of the house that have descended to our times, and there are several of them; that no separate script, containing such a list, exists; and yet the existing documents relating to the Abbey and its possessions are exceedingly numerous. Add, further, that no antiquary or other person of credit pretends to have ever seen or heard of such a list. So that we are driven to this conclusion that no proof exists that such a list was ever prepared, and, if prepared, it was not descended to our times either in the original or in any copy."

The first intimation of the existence of such a roll is in the Chief Butler's Roll of Battle Abbey, the custumal of the Dominus de Battle Abbey. In 1578 was published Raphael Hollinshed's "Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland," in which he gives a list of surnames, 629 in all, arranged in alphabetical order, and all apparently of French origin. This roll of names, he distinctly states, did formerly belong to the Abbey, but he gives no proof of his assertion, nor does he vouchsafe any information how or through what channel he obtained it. The same list had been published previously by Richard Grafton, but he did not connect it with Battle Abbey. A few years later John Stowe, the antiquary, published another list of 407 names, which he avers was taken "out of a table some time in Battle Abbey," but he is equally reticent in regard to its history. Of this list, which was passed down through Camden to Duchesne and is generally cited under the latter name, Camden says: "Whosoever considereth it well shall find it always to be forged, and those names to be inserted which the time in every age favored, that were never mentioned in the notable Record of Domesday." A careful collation shows that only forty-five of the names in this list are to be found in Domesday.

There is still a third list, older than either of these, published in the "Collectanea" of Leland, who died in 1552. This list, which includes 498 names, and is called in its Norman French title a "list of those who came first with William the Conqueror," contains nothing to show any connection with Battle Abbey, nor does Leland assert that it came from there. A century and a half later, Browne Willis, in his "History of Mitred Abbeys," after telling how William dedicated his sword and the robe worn by him on the day of his coronation in the church at Battle Abbey, to be preserved forever in memory of the great event that took place there, and how the robe, though the gold chains and medals that decorated it disappeared one after another, was preserved by the monks down to the time of the suppression of the monasteries, adds: "Nor were they less careful about preserving a table of the Norman gentry who came into England with the Conqueror. This table also continued till the Dissolution, and was seen by our admirable antiquary, Mr. Leland, who hath given us the contents of it in the first tome of his Collectanea."

In commenting upon this passage, Mr. Hunter says: "Anyway, Willis seems to have confounded Leland with Stowe, for I cannot find that Leland speaks anywhere of lists or tables at Battle." Discarding Leland's list then, only two are connected by even the slightest thread with Battle Abbey, those of Hollinshed and Stowe, and neither of these can stand the light of investigation. Chambers's Encyclopedia, speaking of the roll, says: "The ten copies of it have all been grossly tampered with." But there never were ten lists of names connected even by tradition with Battle Abbey. In addition to the three lists mentioned above, there are ten or a dozen alleged lists of the Norman conquerors, but none of them have any connection with Battle Abbey, and all are late compilations. It is scarcely necessary, after this statement, to refer to the tradition that the original Roll of Battle Abbey was burned in the fire of 1798, which destroyed Cowdray House, the seat of the Montagus, the magnificent ruins of which are still shown in the park near Midhurst, now the property of the Earl of Egmont.

While the Roll of Battle Abbey thus rests on a very flimsy historical foundation, its alleged copies will not bear the test of criticism. Though the three are alike in some respects and their names often run parallel with each other, they differ materially in the number of names and in other respects. Space will not permit a critical collation of them. Those curious in the matter can consult the Duchess of Cleveland's ponderous work entitled "The Roll of Battle Abbey," published in 1889, in which she attempts to reconcile their discrepancies and to fit the names to historic families. It is only necessary to say that they all bear intrinsic evidences of forgery, and of many alterations and interpolations. That they are comparatively late compilations is shown in their containing surnames of families which did not come into England until long after the reign of William and even surnames that were not adopted until ages after the Conquest. While they thus contain names that do not belong there, they are deficient in many that have a right to be there, thus showing them to be inaccurate as a source of history and false in their pretence of being copies of the alleged original. Sir Egerton Brydges is therefore well justified in calling the roll "this ignorant and disgusting forgery," and in asserting that "persons at all acquainted with our old records will require no argument for rejecting it." But notwithstanding this, he adds, "vain persons making perpetual search for proof of the antiquity of their families and even authors to this day occasionally cite it," and so we ought not to wonder perhaps that ephemeral writers who do not stop to investigate should speak of it as a reality or that amateur genealogists should regard it as a goodly stepping-stone in the study of their Norman descent. For does not the poet sing:

When fiction rises pleasing to the eye,
Men will believe because they love the lie;
But Truth herself, if clouded with a frown,
Must have some solemn proof to pass her down.

JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

Elevator Experience.

ELEVATOR stories were in order, and Chandos Fulton observed:

"Joaquin Miller, when he first visited this city, put up at the Astor House. After registering he was escorted by the bellboy to the elevator and ushered in. He sat upon the cushioned seat at the back, supposing it was a folding bed, as he had never been in an elevator.

Miller supposed he was in his room. Closing the door the boy remained, much to Miller's astonishment, and he said:

"You go with this room?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the boy, not understanding his inquiry.

"Well!" exclaimed the long-haired poet of the Sierras, "the room is too small for two, and the sooner you get out the better," by which time the elevator had reached his floor, and explanations followed.

Marcus Mayer, the theatrical manager, told the following story:

"When I went to Mexico some years ago on that famous, or infamous, Patti swindle they had just put an elevator into the Hotel Iturbide, and were so careful of it that they only ran it one or two hours in the day as a novelty. Once a dissipated old Don, who owned one of the finest haciendas in Southern Mexico, was escorted to the elevator to be taken to his room. When the door was closed on him he thought he was imprisoned and desperately assaulted the attendant."

"I had have only one elevator experience," chimed in General Passenger Agent Lambert. "I was held a prisoner in one for two hours some years ago in Chicago."

"How was that—what was the charge?"

"The blamed thing got stuck between the floors, and we could neither go up nor down, nor be got out nor be got at. The worst of it was that I was in a desperate hurry to keep an important engagement."

And He Felt Injured.

Bill Borrower—I'm in a desperate state, Tom. If you can I wish you would help me out.

Tom Wumpus—I'll help you any way I can, but don't ask me again to put my name on the back of your note.

Bill Borrower (injured)—I wasn't going to ask you for your credit, Tom, I was only looking for a little cash.

Too Old.

Teacher—Compare the word in...

CAMERA'S INROADS IN FIELD OF ILLUSTRATING

THE camera is making deep inroads in the market of the artist whose greatest source of income was at one time the field of illustrating. The average illustrator is looking on the improvements in camera work with consternation. The extras printed by the illustrated weekly papers, after the assassination of President McKinley, made a climax to a condition the average artist knew was coming but which he did not know was so close at hand. The camera has not only taken the place of the illustrator in the weekly paper, but it has forced itself into the columns of the daily illustrated newspapers and the cheap magazines. The amazing strides made in the reproductive engraving processes, the immense improvements in the mechanism of cameras, the rapidity with which photographs can be developed, the enterprise of the camera fiend, the promptness with which photographs can be reproduced, the value of their accuracy, and the immense lessening of the cost of printing an illustrated paper made up almost entirely of photographs are the main reasons why the artist illustrator has had to take a back seat and watch the oncoming march of the camera, which threatens to put him completely out of business in the current illustrating field.

Five or six years ago the editor of an illustrated weekly who purposed the getting out of an extra edition would have thought it lacking in an essential if it did not contain one or two drawings by such artists as T. De Thulstrup, Rufus Zogbaum, Harry Fenn, Frederic Remington, Max Klepper, Harry Dart, A. I. Keller, W. T. Smedley, A. B. Frost, Louis Loeb, Alice Barber Stevens, Albert Sterner, or Charles D. Graham. To-day a publisher of an illustrated paper can produce an edition illustrated entirely by photographs, which will answer all purposes.

It is easy to understand the publisher's satisfaction at this new state of affairs, when it is considered that an illustrated extra, or the current edition, does not cost one-fifth as much when filled with reproductions of photographs as it did when the work of illustrators was used entirely. Here are two parallel cases that will give a comprehensive idea of just what is meant.

When President Lincoln was assassinated the most conspicuous illustrated paper in America was Harper's Weekly. It had an art staff, counted the largest and best equipped for illustrating events of current interest that had ever been gathered together, made up of such men as the famous Sol Eytinge, A. Waud, H. L. Stephens, W. A. Rogers, and Tom Nast. When the news of the assassination reached New York, the editors of Harper's Weekly, with the idea of a special edition in mind, immediately dispatched all of the artists to Washington to make sketches of locations and events connected with the assault and probable death of the President. Railroad service was not as rapid and efficient as now, and some time was lost in getting the artists to Washington. Once there it was the work of but few moments, comparatively, to sketch what is termed in the art departments as local background; also the faces of prominent men and men prominent in the incidents of the tragedy. Before they arrived in Washington the President died, and this made it possible to quickly complete their work on the scene of action. As soon as they had all the material they thought necessary they took a return train for New York. While riding on the train on the return trip each artist made complete composite sketches from the ones he had made while dashing here and there through the crowded streets of the Nation's capital, with the result that by the time they arrived in the editorial rooms in New York each man had two or three strong pictures that told one story or another of the events that had transpired. As soon as the artists entered the editorial rooms they placed their work before the editors, who looked the mass over and decided which were the most important and which should be produced.

The process of reproduction at that time was wood engraving. After an artist had made an original sketch he had to trace it on wood again. The wood was cut in square blocks of various sizes, which were engraved separately and put together to make the picture of the desired size.

After it had been decided what sketches were to be used, the artists, immediately, began to redraw them on the blocks of wood on which was to be engraved the finished picture. As they completed a part of a picture the section of the block on which it had been drawn was taken away by the engraver, who cut out the lines that the artist had traced thereon with a pencil. Under the most auspicious circumstances and at a record-breaking speed, it took a good day and a half and possibly two days of steady work to engrave a page drawing. Smaller drawings of a quarter and a half-page in size took, relatively, the same amount of time, and, in most cases, more, because of the greater detail necessary. By the time the engraving was done, and the adjusting of the blocks and the type matter, which was a very small consideration, four days had elapsed before the extra edition was ready for the press, and that was counted a record-breaking feat. Inasmuch as the artists had all been on the scene, the pictures were reproductions of the facts, as nearly as could be made by the processes of that time.

As nearly as could be learned at the offices of the Harper's publications, it cost in the neighborhood of $8,500 to get that extra ready for the press. That meant an expenditure for artists, engravers, and mechanical work only, and did not include the paper, ink, and general expenses of distributing the edition.

In direct contrast to that extra are the ones printed by the illustrated weekly papers at the time of the assassination of the late President McKinley. When the news of the assault on Mr. McKinley reached the offices of Collier's Weekly, Leslie's, and Harper's, the editors immediately set to work to get out extra editions as a matter of course. Instead of hurrying artists to the scene of action, the editor in charge of the photograph files of these publications simply turned to his assistants and instructed them to get out all pictures of McKinley and all events in which he figured. Word was sent to the engraving room to hold all men for overtime and get ready for rush work. Telegrams were sent to special photographers on the scene of action asking information as to how soon pictures of the incident itself would be started away from Buffalo. It was taken as a matter of course by the editors that their photographers were on the scene of action, and it never occurred to them to question but that pictures of the tragedy would soon be on their way to New York.

In one case, that of Collier's Weekly, photographs of incidents of the President's visit to Buffalo, up, almost, to the actual shooting had been delivered in the New York office within fourteen hours of the time they occurred. In the meantime the engraving department of the magazine had been working steadily so that by the time the photographs of scenes just before and just after the assault on Mr. McKinley and one or two very clear pictures of the assassin had arrived, the pictures selected from the files had been engraved and adjusted in forms. Two hours after the receipt of the last and most important pictures the paper was ready for printing and distributing, and, as against the sum of $3,500 which it cost the Harpers to get out their extra in 1865, it cost the Colliers perhaps not more than one-tenth of that sum to get ready for the press a paper that in elegance, attractiveness, and accuracy was so far head of the old time extra that there was simply no comparison.

This does not mean that the old-time extra was not good, but is a comparative statement, and is inevitable as a result of the immense progress made in photographic reproductive processes and up-to-date methods. One of the main points about these comparative statements, which bears directly on the main subject, is the loss to the illustrators resulting from the new methods employed by the illustrated news publications in instances like this.

Five or six years ago, when the editor of an illustrated paper wanted to get out an extra on events as important as the one here described, he would have dispatched several artists to the scene of action and probably sent out to the studios of the city for several special men to make drawings that were largely imaginative and made up from descriptions of events. If the journey from the scene of action to the home office was very long the artist on the spot would go to the nearest telegraph office with his sketch and describe it over the wire to some one of the artists at the home office. The artists at the home end of the line on receiving this description would follow it in their drawings, and in many cases they turned out finished sketches so nearly like the ones made by the men on the spot that they touched on the mysterious. No artist of any reputation at all received less than $150 a page for his work, and where a specially good hurried work was done a premium was paid.

The same thing may be said of the more ambitious illustrated dailies. At one time a New York paper that made a specialty of illustrations had eighty-five artists on its art staff. They ranked in ability and importance from men like Charles D. Graham, who received $12,000 a year as an illustrator for the Sunday magazine of the paper; Walter McDougal, the cartoonist, who received nearly as much; Dan McCarthy, Tom Powers, and other cartoonists, on down to the veriest student boy on the staff, half of whose work was sharpening pencils for the artists and cleaning drawings. The paper in question was paying $5,200 a week for artists alone less than seven years ago. To-day its art staff is very considerably fewer than eighty-five, the expenditure of money is proportionately less, and yet the same amount of space is given over to illustrations. This is made possible through the same conditions that prevail in the offices of the illustrated weeklies. Photographers, who make a specialty of pictures of events of public importance of all sorts, supply the material for illustrating at so small a cost that the average publisher looks on the work of the illustrator, at the prices he has to pay him, as extravagant. These photographers make a specialty of photographing scenes of public events of both National and local importance. It must be a very obscure event, indeed, if a photographer is not on the scene. The publishers of illustrated papers make contracts with the photographers and receive daily from the studios photographs of various events in which they are interested. In addition to the big events, these photographers are at work all the time, and have an arrangement with several of the illustrated publications whereby they furnish a miscellaneous lot of work that in a short time covers almost the entire world. An important event has to occur in a very obscure place indeed if the editor of an illustrated publication cannot turn to his photograph files and find a picture of it.

An instance of this was shown when President Roosevelt went to Farmington. One of the editors of an illustrated paper looked over his photograph files to see if he had pictures of places of interest in Farmington and adjacent to the place where the President was to stop. He found he had three or four of almost the exact locality of the farmhouse where Mrs. Roosevelt stopped. They had been sent in, as connected with some local event, seven months before.

It is more than likely that an illustrated paper could get out an extra of scenes where an important event occurred and make a fairly presentable edition, even though a photographer had failed to be on the spot in time.

Each one of the illustrated papers has several photographers in its employ the year round; they are generally very enterprising and capable men who combine a great deal of diplomacy with a thorough knowledge of their profession. They have displaced the special artist "on the spot."

One naturally asks what has become of the artists that the camera has driven from the news illustrating field. Most of them have gone higher up. Some, however, are at work in the studios of the advertising agents, and others have gone back to the vocations for which they are better fitted. There is an immense demand for high-class illustrating for fiction, and men like Graham, Remington, De Thulstrup, Keller, Christy, Parish, Hutt, Yohn, and many others have gone up into the slower but surer sphere of providing illustrations for fiction. Some of them have taken to writing a bit, and that helps along. By this means they not only set a higher standard for the followers of their various schools, but aid the publisher in his attempts to arrive at perfection in publications.

One of the odd features of the camera illustrating innovation is in the case of the Clinedinsts. B. West Clinedinst was conspicuous in the field of news illustrating for years, and when the camera began to come in, he began to adjust himself to the slower and more artistic work of the fiction field. As he made his exit as an illustrator, Clinedinst, the photographer of Washington, D. C., made his entrance as a camera illustrator of people of National affairs, and, almost every day, one may see a reproduction of one of his photographs of some man in the public eye. The Clinedinsts' names are confusing, and some persons in discussing the matters relating to the camera and the artists are apt to say Clinedinst was a clever fellow, for, when the illustrated papers would not buy his drawings, he took a camera and went gunning for game.

The camera is playing just as important a part in the cheap magazine field as it is in the illustrated newspapers. A glance through any one of the 5 or 10 cent magazines will disclose the fact that fully 50 per cent. of the illustrations are reproductions of photographs.

This is sad to contemplate from the viewpoint of the illustrator, but the field of fiction is still largely left to the illustrator and, probably, will be for some time to come. While the camera plays the most important part in current illustrating, there is still some space left for the better class of the illustrators who are called upon, from week to week, to produce something unusual to be used by the various publications as posters and features, but even these are often copied from photographs.

FIELD CROWDS PAY THE RACE TRACKS.

THE genius in The Jockey Club who achieved that figurative result of causing "two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before" by inventing the cheap field as a means of increasing the attendance and the receipts of the race tracks has not been identified as yet, but should he care to remove his light from under the bushel there is small reason to doubt that the race track owners of New York would vote him some sort of a testimonial.

In the plainest of figures, the "field" has added immensely to the earnings of the race tracks, and the addition has been made in such a way as to make the increase a veritable "find" for the promoters of racing enterprises. The innovation, Topsy-like, may have "just growed" from the small beginning which John A. Morris ordered at the Westchester course when that track was opened; but the Morris plan did not embrace any idea of profit from the field in itself, that inclosure being thrown open to the public without any admission fee. Mr. Morris had in view nothing further than the end of making racing popular and perhaps pleasing a small part of the population residing close to the track. There were no receipts from the field in those days, but the Morris idea has been so improved on by succeeding managers of race track property that the field now pays a big part of the dividends.

As one track manager termed it, the revenue from the field is a "pick-up" at that, for it comes from a source that is not considered in estimating the expenses of a race meeting, in that there is no expense attached to the operation of the field stand, that taking care of itself, and the only trouble that comes from it being the difficulty of counting up small change in the cash returns of each day's racing. At the average admission fee of 50 cents a head, thousands of people are constant patrons of the field stand, though these same people would not dream of attending the races at the regulation cost of $2 for a grand stand badge.

The field simply has brought to the support of racing an entirely new element and one that was not even thought of in the old days of racing about New York. The loss to the grand stand receipts is infinitesimal compared to the amount of money that the new plan brings to the track owners each year, while it is reckoned that after a "fielder" becomes sufficiently prosperous and sophisticated he will develop into a patron of the grand stand, and thus, ultimately, more than make up for any slight loss that might have come from the first falling off in the grand stand attendance. It is doubtful if the true fielder ever will be anything else than a fielder, however, for thrift is as much a peculiarity of the patrons of the cheap inclosure as are the orderly habits of the same people. A few persons among the patrons of the field are racegoers in financial eclipse, who, as soon as they are able, will return to the grand stand; but these hardly count in estimates of the field. The fielder pure and simple, while he amuses himself and his family, does it in the manner that will require the least expense, even his betting being conducted on the same plan.

The patrons of the field are more exacting in certain things than are the patrons of the club stand, and will protest most vehemently if anything in the supplies furnished by the privilege men are not right. Having paid 50 cents to see a part of the races, the people in that part of the track inclosure demand the full value of every penny they pay for anything else, so that catering to the field stand is not an unalloyed joy to the purveyors of refreshment, who are accustomed to the lavish customs of the extravagant public in the higher-priced inclosure. Still, the field stand makes more business, and the caterers are recompensed for the increased trouble by the greater receipts. With all their thrift, however, the people who patronize the field stand are responsible for an increase of about $2,000 a day in the receipts of every one of the great race tracks, and that amounts to no considerable total after a hundred days of racing.

In the first years of the field the attendance there was rather small, but it has been increasing steadily for the past two years, and has brought into being comparatively new types of betting men. The men, too, who are the bookmakers or layers of the field are a class by themselves. From all these the race tracks derive revenue, and so it is that the field, once despised, is now a very important part of a race course.

In the pleasant weather of the Summer it was a common occurrence for a crowd of ten thousand people to be packed into the field stand and inclosure on the great and popular tracks, while on the important race days the crowds were even larger. With such masses of people on the grounds it is only natural that the privileges of catering to the crowds should bring more and more money each year, and so it is that the field has taken a place beyond any question on the American turf.

At Brighton Beach in the Summer the field added to the earnings of the track an average of something more than $2,000, while at Sheepshead Bay the earning capacity of the field was even larger. So successful has the field been as an institution that a "field" stand has been added to the plans for the remodeled track at Saratoga, though how it will prosper there remains to be seen. Leaving aside the matter of the profits from that source, the field stand long ago justified its creation, for nowhere else on earth does there seem to be such unrestrained enthusiasm, such unbounded good humor, combined with such extreme caution and shrewdness in money matters. There is not very much to be seen of the racing from the field, but what there is satisfies the patrons of that inclosure, and, though there is always much misinformation about the results of the races as they are run, the fielders pick winners with as much precision as do the turfites who play higher in the "big ring."

An Obliging Patient.

The district nurse had come to visit the poor woman in the squalid rear tenement. Standing by the bedside of the sufferer, she looked down into the pale face—then reached over and took the woman's wrist between her slender fingers to feel the pulse. A sympathetic neighbor had come in to offer her aid.

"Oh, dear me," exclaimed the nurse suddenly. "I want to take your pulse, Mrs. O'Halligan, and I've forgotten my watch."

The sufferer looked up quickly.

"Oh, thot's all roight," she said. "Mrs. Brophy, do be after goin' to your room, plaise, and tell the good nurse the toime."

HUNTING AND FISHING STORIES.

Ab Wilson's Skunks.

AB WILSON is the most famous skunk hunter in the Adirondacks. Last year his accumulation of skunk skins ran into the hundreds. He began in October, and put out a string of forty traps. A skunk trap is arranged very much like that for mink. A bird or squirrel is shot and fastened to the ground with a stake. The steel trap is placed close beside this, and when a skunk comes nosing about at night and finds the bait it will pull and tear at it from one angle after another until it steps into the trap.

Sometimes the trap is set at the mouth of a hole and left unbaited. A skunk starts to enter the hole and is caught.

Wilson never shoots an animal in one of his traps, but uses a club, which, while not conducive to bettering the odor that attaches to his clothing, saves the skins. As soon as snow falls he takes dogs and hunts the animals in the daytime. It is this hunting that brings in the greatest returns.

The animals incline to be gregarious, and often the two or three litters which a mother skunk raises in a year stay together until after they are full grown. As a result of this fact, it is not uncommon for the hunter who has followed a track and located a skunk in a hole to dig it out and find, instead of one, half a dozen or more. Wilson once took seventeen from the same hole. But, while that was the biggest catch he ever made at one time, Wilson is much fonder of relating another experience.

"It was back in the sixties, and I wan't nothin' but a boy," said he. "I'd just got started to huntin' skunks. I started into it mostly because there was lots of other fellows trappin' all the other sorts of game. They all kind of hate to trap skunks, but I don't mind it much, and I said to myself that it was better to do somethin' nobody else was doin' than to do somethin' everybody was tryin' to do. There was just one other man that trapped 'em sometimes, and that was Bill Wenzel. Bill didn't like the smell of the things, and his wife didn't like it so well as he did, and was all the time naggin' him to stop huntin'. One day I was out trackin' on the snow, and I come to where a big fellow had gone into an oak root. There was no way of cuttin' him out without cuttin' down the tree, and it was too big a tree to do that. I went home for a trap, and when I got back I saw that old Bill had been there and had set a dead-fall so as the animal would walk right into it when he come out.

"Then I was bound to have that skunk. I thought a while, and cut a sapling about an inch through and split one end. I rammed that end into the hollow root till I could feel the skunk at the other end. I could tell in a minute that there was more than one skunk there, for there was a regular whirlwind the minute the stick touched. I kept pokin' and twistin' the stick round and round till I knew I'd got one of 'em fast. The long hair on its tail was caught in the split end of the stick. When I'd twisted enough to get it good and fast I pulled the skunk out tail foremost and whacked it with a club till it quit kickin'. I poked the stick back and kept pullin' out skunks till I had eleven. Then I sat down and skinned the whole lot and put the carcasses into Old Bill's dead-fall and left 'em.

"Bill found 'em there and didn't have no more sense than to tell his wife, and she said a miracle had made them dead skunks walk into the dead-fall to teach Bill to let the things alone. She got up one night and told it all in experience meetin', and then the story got out and they laughed at Bill till he quit huntin' skunks."

Wilson has worked his peculiar line of trapping down to a science. He has in operation one series of traps that for originality surpasses anything else of its kind in his region. He found, as a great many other trappers have found, that the largest, oldest, and blackest skunks are often wary of dead bait. He found, also, along with a good many farmers, that the skunk is very fond of live chickens. It will steal into a hen roost at night, take a setting hen by the throat, bite its head off, and after drinking its blood eat all the eggs. After he had killed one or two large old fellows in his hencoop, he came to the conclusion that there was nothing like live chicken for the oldtimers. So he made a cage of an old box with slats nailed across it, and in this placed a fat rooster. He put the box in a promising bit of woods near his cabin, and by it placed a steel trap. Next day he found in the trap one of the largest and blackest skunks he ever saw. Since that time he has made live chickens a regular bait when he became convinced that some large and wary skunk was eluding him.

Wilson tells a story of a skunk which he once raised. The animal was as tame as a kitten and ran about the house and barn, coming in for its dinner as regularly as a cat. It developed a love for chickens, however, and Wilson thought of killing it. He hated to do this, for the pet was a far better mouser than any cat he had ever seen. So the owner thought he would give the animal a lesson.

A neighbor on the other side of the mountain had a young game cock that promised to be a first-class fighter. Wilson traded and got this. Then he drove all the other chickens out of the henhouse and put the cock in. Next he opened the door and let the skunk enter. The animal fairly licked its chops when it saw the cock. It slipped up to within about two feet of the bird and made a spring. The cock was not to be caught napping, however. It eluded the skunk, and the next minute landed on it with both spurs. The animal tried once or twice more for the bird's throat, and then a spur struck it in the eye. That ended the battle. The rooster went for the wounded pet like a cyclone. The other eye was put out, and the spur went into the eye cavity so far that it injured the brain and before Wilson could pull the bird away his skunk was dead.

Fox's Nose for Food.

IT has often been a matter of discussion among woodsmen and hunters as to whether the fox possessed the "nose" of some species of his domesticated brother, the dog. Some say not and declare that Reynard gets his food supply by the power of his eyes and his extreme craft and stealth. In fact, many claim that he forages almost wholly at night, stalking his prey while it sleeps. But this story, told by a man who has done a deal of hunting on Long Island, inclines to the belief that a fox does possess "game sense." He says:

"After a morning's quail shooting with a friend we had stopped by the side of a spring in a little gully to eat our luncheon of sandwiches. The dogs had worked hard, and after they had disposed of their part of the lunch fell to sleeping.

"We had been sitting probably for a quarter of an hour when we heard the pit-pat of a rabbit some distance from us and looked up in time to see him scooting by. He was very much in a hurry. As he had not seen us, and we heard no dog, we could not account for his haste, for, you know, a rabbit never hastens except when he scents danger.

"Well, we had hardly begun to speculate on his action when we heard a yap, yap—resembling somewhat the asthmatic bark of an overfed pug dog—and there, with his nose to the ground, dead on the rabbit's trail, came a fox.

"Yes, Sir, he was surely trailing that rabbit, and, what's more, he was 'giving tongue.'

"He was paying such strict attention to business that he did not notice us, and the sight was so novel that for the moment I forgot my gun. My friend, whose gun was close at hand, made a snapshot, but he failed to score.

"The incident has firmly convinced me that foxes do get some of their food by the power of scent."

Birds' and Beasts' Own Surgery.

THAT wild birds and animals possess a knowledge of surgery or something that answers the purpose is well known to those who are intimate with their habits.

An example of this in small birds was noted by an amateur naturalist last Winter. He shot a specimen of the horned lark. On going to pick up the bird he was very much annoyed to find, as he thought, that he had shot off one of its legs. But on closer inspection it was developed that the loss was an old one, the right leg being off from the joint. The skin seemed to have been drawn over the end of the stump and had healed perfectly. The loss of this leg must have inconvenienced the bird considerably while on the ground feeding, but it certainly did not hinder its flying ability, for it was bowling along in good shape when shot.

That a bird of this size should survive the shock and the attendant loss of blood of such an injury is nothing short of marvelous. And there is no accounting for it, except that they have some means of treating such injuries.

Another case bearing on this was that of a three-legged deer on Long Island. He had been known by his track for several years before his death, (which, according to report, occurred last season, although it is only rumored,) and many of the hunters had made special attempts to kill this buck. The loss of the limb did not seem to interfere in any way with his fleetness of foot, for he seemed able to distance the best dogs on the island.

No one seemed to know how he had lost his leg, but lost it he had, and any one with even a crude knowledge of anatomy must know that without treatment of some kind to stop the flow the animal would have bled to death.

It all goes to show that our feathered and furred friends of the woods have an efficient Red Cross system of their own.

Some Louisiana Mosquitos.

"YOU may talk about your mosquitos up here in the North," said a resident of Bayou Sara, "but if you should spend an hour or so fishing in some of our Louisiana swamp bayous you would wonder that you ever complained of your New Jersey or Staten Island mosquitos as an instrument of torture.

"There are eight or nine different varieties of mosquitos hatched in those dark and noisome swamp bayous, and no matter which kind samples you you will wish it had been some other kind, for it will seem that no other kind could bite quite as bad as that one. There are gray mosquitos—long, gaunt, wolfish-looking fellows—reddish-brown mosquitos, black mosquitos of a bluish cast, and one that is nearly green. The one that will strike you as the most formidable is one we call a gallinipper down there, and it resembles that harmless insect both in size and make-up. It is easily half an inch long in body, with a spread of wing an inch wide, and a kit in which it carries its tools that is as long as its body.

"This fearfully equipped insect monster has a saw, a gimlet, a lance, and a suction pump. As he can bore through your boot and puncture your foot with ease and dispatch, you may well imagine how much protection clothing or gloves are against his assaults. Fortunately, though, this giant mosquito isn't poisonous. The damage he does to your physical comfort is done by his boring and sawing and lancing of the flesh. That hurts like pounding your thumb with a hammer, and leaves a spot that will be sore and tender for days.

"All the remaining eight varieties are full of venom and vim to get it where it will do the greatest hurt to the greatest number, but the worst of all is the smallest one of the lot. This is a gray mosquito, not more than an eighth of an inch long, but every place that he sinks his stinger in on you will instantly rise up as big as a hickory nut, turn as red as fire, and pain like a hornet's sting. As the reservoir containing that insect's venom cannot possibly be larger than a fly speck, the virulence of it may be imagined.

"The experienced person never goes fishing in those mosquito-infested bayous unless he has his head and face encased in netting, fixed on a light steel frame, and thick gloves on his hands. Gloves, though, are no bar to the big gallinipper mosquito's kit of tools.

"Why does any one go fishing in those noisome places? Because the fishing is always good, which it never is in the open water bayous of Louisiana. Perch, bass, jackfish, as the pickerel is called down there, and other fish of fair game quality are abundant in those dark, sluggish, root-tangled waters, and the enthusiastic angler is willing to dare the mosquitos and other poisonous denizens of those swamps to obtain a few hours' sport with his hook and line."

The Rise of the Brook Trout.

"THERE is a pretentious, and, I have no doubt, costly, oil painting in the window of an up-town art store," remarked an experienced and observant angler, "in which a brook trout is represented in the act of rising to a fisherman's fly. The fly has been cast on the troubled surface of rapids, which, in nature, would sweep the light-feathered hook down stream so quickly that the line and leader would be taut in the fraction of a second. But in the painting the leader is represented as lying on the water in a careless loop above the spot where the fly has dropped, while the latter defies the velocity of the rapids and seems ready to be floating up stream to meet the trout, which has leaped clear of the water, and is poised in a graceful curve as he swoops down upon the patient and obliging fly from the air like a hawk on a chicken.

"Scores of people stop at the window every day and admire the manner in which the trout is going for that fly. If the artist who painted the picture ever saw a trout rise to a fly in that way and failed to secure it, at once, he made a big mistake. It would have been a curiosity worth having stuffed.

"The real trout out for business doesn't play the part of a hawk in taking his prey. He rises to the fly from the bottom of the water, rushing upward like a rocket. He takes it with a swoop and a whirl from beneath, and if he shows himself at all it is when he turns to go back to his haunt at the bottom. One might as soon expect to see a hawk rise from the ground to seize a chicken roosting in the top of a tree, as to see a brook trout shoot out above the surface of the stream and pounce down from the air upon a fly lying on the water, as this picture gayly assures the admiring public he is in the habit of doing."

Fear Harmless Creatures.

"IT is surprising how little the average community knows about its fauna," said a naturalist who has studied birds and beasts in all parts of the country. "The senseless superstitions concerning the animal life that we meet every day and which ought to be entirely familiar to the people who come into contact with it are almost infinite.

"Country people in general grow up to fear the most harmless of snakes and other forms of reptile life. The small boy of the farm believes religiously that if he touches a toad warts will immediately appear on his hand. One day I heard a youngster telling his fellows that they wanted to be on the look out for 'swifts,' for if a swift saw a man it would run at him, run up his leg, and go down his throat and the man would die. When asked what a 'swift' might be he said it was a little animal that looked like a chipmunk.

"The average man or woman will fight as shy of a lizard as if it were a venomous snake. Water lizards are the terror of the small boys who go fishing. There is but one lizard in the United States that has even a dangerous bite, and that is the hideous-looking Gila monster of the Southwest. He is poisonous by tradition only. But three venomous snakes—the rattlesnake, copperhead, and moccasin—exist in this country. One of the most peculiar ideas connected with snakes is that the milk snake milks cows. There are plenty of country people who firmly believe that these innocent reptiles suck their cows and dry them up.

"The Southern negroes in some communities are firm in the belief that the locust stings the wild plums and mulberries and poisons them. For that reason they are afraid to eat the fruit at all, some being afraid even to handle it."

Gluttonous Bass.

"TALK about sharks," said a man who had been fishing in one of the lakes in Orange County, "I don't believe they are in it for promiscuous diet with the black bass.

"I was fishing the other day with a very large minnow on a big hook. I had a bite and hooked a bass. It was a big one and gave me as pretty a fight as I ever saw till it broke the leader at the point where it is attached to the line, and got away.

"We fished in other parts of the lake after that, and finally started to the landing, the guide rowing while I skittered with a minnow. We were passing close by the place where I had lost the fish in the morning when I saw a bass dart for my bait. I gave it time to swallow and then struck. When I got the fish into the boat I saw a three-foot leader sticking out of its mouth. It was the leader I had lost in the morning. When I cut the bass open there was the same big chub it had taken from my line, and it came so nearly filling the fish's maw that the tail of the last minnow was sticking out of the mouth. There wasn't room for it in the interior of the bass."

Hunting with Bow and Arrow.

A NEW class of sportsmen has been growing up within the last few years, whose distinguishing characteristic is based upon the line followed by the late Maurice Thompson, sportsman and author.

Thompson disdained to use the shotgun on small game, preferring to match skill against cunning. He made it a practice not to kill game until he was close enough to watch and study it. So he took a long bow and went into the woods after quail and grouse. He hunted rabbits in the same manner, and was very successful.

When he went after quail he stole upon the flock in its haunts and picked off the birds with arrows that made no noise and did not frighten those that remained. In this way he grew to know the haunts and habits of his quarry as the shotgun hunter never does. Rabbits he stalked in a similar manner. The point to be won was to see the rabbit in the little "form" where it spends the day, in surroundings that render it well-nigh invisible and shoot it before it could run away. For squirrels he took an ancient flint-lock rifle.

Most hunters are not handicapping themselves to this extent, but take instead of bow or flintlock a small rifle with which the head may be snipped off a quail or grouse and a tiny puncture made in a rabbit's skull.

Fishing for Muskrats.

AN old trapper whose stamping ground has for many years been the Basher's Kill in Sullivan County discovered a new method of taking muskrats. He found that there were almost limitless numbers of the rats in a large marsh on the kill where the water was not deep enough for the animals to drown when taken in steel traps. He thought the matter over for a long time and then soaked some kernels of corn until they were soft, took several fish hooks and short lines, baited the hooks with the corn, tied the lines to bushes or trees, and left the rest to the rats. He found that the animals took the corn readily enough and were properly hooked. A large percentage had, however, escaped by biting off the line.

The hunter then happened to think that the same thing might be worked on wild ducks. He chose a place where ducks congregated on shore to plume themselves and pick for food among the pebbles. Next day he had six ducks. He was thoughtless enough to tell of the matter in the village, and now he is trembling over the threatened coming of the game constable to arrest him for taking ducks illegally.

The Big German Trout.

HATCHERS of trout have discovered that the big German brown trout, which has promised so much in the way of sport, will not live in harmony with its smaller but gamier cousin, the brook trout. It not only eats the fry of the smaller trout, but is so large that it can eat a fairly good-sized grown-up. Sportsmen are universally in favor of the native trout, and the hatching of the German fish may be abandoned.

Planting Wild Turkeys.

THE attempt is being made on some Western game preserves to plant the wild turkey. The birds are trapped, and their wings clipped. Sometimes they are allowed to breed with tame birds. The young then show less inclination to wander, but are not so good for purposes of sport, and lack the delightful flavor for which the wild ancestor is famous.

Women Here and There

RUMMAGE sales, which are so popular now with philanthropic organizations, do not always work in the two ways in which they are expected to. They are intended to bring in money to the promoters of the sale, but it is also expected that they will provide the poor of the neighborhood with good warm second-hand clothes at a low figure. At one of these sales recently there was a crowd awaiting the opening of the doors, and the people nearly fell over each other to get in, when they heard the key turn in the lock. It promised well for the sale, and a good sum of money was realized; but an astute matron who acted as saleswoman was more than doubtful about the good done the poor. She recognized the "old clo' man" in the greater number of the purchasers. One man begged her to reduce the price on a pair of trousers he wanted to buy, because he was "so poor." It was an extra size, there was some doubt about selling, and the price was lowered. Nothing more was reduced, however, for the "poor" man pulled a ten-dollar bill from his pocket to pay for his purchase, and bought a large stock of goods after that.

There were some interesting examples of bridal bouquets at the Madison Square Garden flower show. They were in good form, one could tell that, for they were quite in keeping with the generalities of feminine dress of the day. The style of the accessories was interesting and somewhat amusing as well. Is it true that the florists of the day keep tab on the fashions of the hour and arrange their flowers accordingly? It looks like it, for surely the bridal bouquets reminded one distinctly of the confections for the neck which one sees in the smart milliners' windows. The bridal bouquets were beautiful and in good taste. One was of lilies of the valley, another of bride roses, and a third of the lilies with a single white orchid in the centre—the bridal orchid. The millinery effect to the bouquets was given by long streamers of narrow white ribbons, in which roses or lilies were knotted at intervals. Dainty and graceful and charming, they nevertheless suggested the boas of the Winter, with long velvet ribbons and artificial roses tacked to them, here and there.

Every Brooklyn home is supposed to be supplied with a rubber plant, and there are so many of the plants in the Borough of Churches that it has become a byword. A New York man going to housekeeping in bachelor quarters recently said that he did not feel the dignity of a householder until after the arrival of a rubber plant, presented by an affectionate sister. There are two rubber plants not well known but having good wearing qualities. One of these is a baby rubber with small leaves, and the other has variegated foliage.

There is a new fern for the housewife which promises to be popular, for it is said to be excellent for house culture. This is a Cibotium Schiedei, a hardy Mexican tree fern, with showy foliage, like a brake, and altogether most attractive.

Violets trained into tree form have been a fad in Paris for some time, and are useful for table decoration. They have been imported, and plants grown from them are to be found here now. They are six, eight, and ten inches higher.

There are many conveniences for plants of which the average woman knows nothing. Articles made for the purpose are better than makeshifts often used, and are less expensive than home-made affairs. For the big rubber plants, which grow unwieldy as they develop, there are big wooden tubs made of cypress, with iron bands and perforated bottoms, made with feet and painted green. One of the smallest of these, 13½ inches in diameter and 11 inches high, will cost 75 cents, and will hold a large plant. Tubs increase in price as they increase in size. Some of the others are more expensive, but this solid-looking green tub is one of the most satisfactory.

Another convenience for the housewife is the rolling stand, like a big flowerpot saucer, made a fibre, in different sizes, from 13 inches in diameter to 22, with casters, and costing from 75 cents to $1.75. There are always the plain saucers of the wood fibre for smaller plants, and they are lighter than the earthenware and not as easily broken.

A small thing, but one of which the amateur is pleased to know, is the silkaline for tying plants. It is of a green which will not fade, it is strong, and from its color is not noticeable when it is in use. It costs 25 cents a spool.

For many purposes in connection with Thanksgiving celebrations the pumpkin baskets are pretty, and their usefulness is not short lived. These baskets are Indian made, of pliable splints not easily broken, and combined with them is a little sweet grass. They are round and yellow, with a green handle and a small round cover at the top. They come in different sizes, from one as large as a full-grown pumpkin to others no larger than small squashes. These baskets are delightful for souvenirs for a Thanksgiving dinner, filled with nuts or bonbons. They make pretty little work or knickknack baskets after they have served their original purpose.

"Yes," said the woman speaking of library books, "it is always more of a pleasure for me to read solid works than fiction, for the books are much cleaner. Then I read always something besides the contents of the books in them. There is the story of the good resolutions of many people. Take almost any solid work which is at all well known and you will find that the first, perhaps an eighth, of the book is well thumbed. It shows more use than the ordinary work of fiction, for it has taken the people unused to solid reading longer to get through it. But finish the first thumbed part and there is a change. The leaves are clean and as fresh as they came from the printers. I like to read this part of the book not only because it is clean, but because I always feel that many readers have taken something of the essence of the work from the volume."

Georgie is an observing small boy who has been making mental notes upon feminine wearing apparel this Fall. His mamma learned of this the other day, when the small boy, who has reached the mature age of five years, was rolling over the floor with his little sister, Lionta, and the big St. Bernard dog, which is a family pet.

"Mamma," remarked the small boy suddenly remembering something he had seen, "how would you like to wear our dog around your neck?"

"You must not ask such silly questions, Georgie," answered mamma, reprovingly.

"But, mamma," cried the little boy earnestly, "I saw a lady in a carriage the other day wearing a dead dog around her neck and I told Lionta about it."

"Georgie," exclaimed mamma, and this time with real severity, "if you tell such naughty stories I shall have to punish you."

"It is not a story, mamma. I really did see the lady and the dog, and it had ears and eyes and paws and a tail, and she was wearing it around her neck." And mamma had nothing more to say, for she realized that the young man had really seen one of the up-to-date fur boas.

There is a fad in Brooklyn among the young people for getting what some of the girls and boys over there call "rush seats." These young people who frequent the theatre go very early, stand in a crowd for half an hour or more outside the family circle entrance, and then rush for tickets and seats which cost only 25 cents. It makes the theatre-going reasonable, and they are all strong lunged and have no objection to the rush. This would never do for any one with heart trouble, for there are long, steep stairs which end nearer the skies than most people like to get, and they must be climbed at the quickest possible rate of speed to get the first row of twenty-five-cent seats. The rush seaters have made enough of a reputation for themselves to have been recognized, and special conditions are made for the women. Only they and the men who accompany them may stand in a crowd around the door, men being obliged to form a line on the sidewalk and take their chances after the women have gone in. This is hard for those men in the case of a popular play, when nine chances out of ten they will get no seat at all.

Woman's Way of Tipping.

THE woman with gray hair leaned across the table in a confiding manner. "How much do you suppose I ought to give him?" she asked.

The woman who had been gray, but was so no longer, thanks to the establishment around the corner, glanced furtively at the masculine subject under discussion and whispered, "Ten cents."

"Do you think that will be enough?" said the other, anxiously.

"Plenty. He won't expect anything more."

"Maybe I'd better make it a quarter."

"You can if you like, but I wouldn't. The fact is," added the rejuvenated one, softly, "I sometimes pluck up enough courage to slip out and not give them anything."

The unrejuvenated looked at her companion admiringly. "You do?" she said. "My, I wish I could do that. I've often thought I would, but somehow I've never had the nerve. I've half a notion to try now, while you're here to back me up in it."

"Why don't you? You'll never have a better chance."

"I may never eat here again, anyway," mused the owner of the gray locks, "so he will never have a chance to get back at me. I believe I'll try it. A dime wouldn't do him much good, anyway, and I can't afford to give him any more."

Presently both women drew on their gloves, and, having paid their bill, they walked airily out of the room without casting even one compensatory glance at the waiter in the corner. But the serving man was a man of grace and philosophy, and the slight seemed not to rile him in the least.

"Oh, that's all right," he said. "I didn't expect them to give me anything, not even when the gray-headed one first commenced to talk about the dime. Women are not addicted to the tipping habit. They have too many gewgaws and things to buy for

Waiters in restaurants whose patrons are principally women are paid higher wages by the proprietors, for they realize that the women are short on tips and that the fellows that serve would come out at the little end of the horn if they had to depend upon what they make on the side. Personally I wouldn't work in a place that made a specialty of catering to women. A good many women come in here for their luncheon, but not enough to spoil the trade, which is quite brisk in the evening by their escorts.

"It is funny how quickly we fellows learn to spot a woman who is blessed with a bump of generosity. I can tell before a woman gets half way across the room whether she is going to give me anything or not. There are certain earmarks to her general behavior that denote her intentions toward men in my line. I don't know that I can describe these telltale peculiarities so that a second party could recognize them, for most of them are so subtle that they defy description, but they are very patent to the eye of the practiced observer, and rarely is he deceived by them. But in spite of the natural closeness of women, there are some who do tip, just to prove the rule that the majority of them do not.

"It does a person's heart good to see one of these big-hearted creatures come sailing in. I use the word sail advisedly, too, for a woman who is given to bestowing tips usually progresses with a kind of sailing movement. The pleasure her presence creates is not due solely to the fact that she has money to give away, but to the general good nature that follows in her track. In short, she is good to look upon, and you freeze to her on the spot, although, of course, the rules of the establishment forbid favoritism in service, no matter whether the diner be a philanthropist or a miser.

"Most women, even when they do tip, tip lightly, as if they were afraid of hurting somebody. A few, however—the kind just spoken of—disdain the ten or twenty cent limit, and slide over a coin that fairly burns your fingers. Another funny thing about women is that no matter how stingy they may be themselves, they like to see a man do the proper caper with restaurant attendants, and every time a man tightens his purse-strings toward us he lets himself flown a notch in her estimation. This holds good with particular force when the man is a friend, not a husband. So you see, women serve a purpose in the economy of a restaurant, after all, for although they may be personally as tight as the bark on a tree, they spur the men on to generous contributions."

Beautiful Indian Belles.

WOMEN of the Five Tribes of the Indian Territory, also of a number of tribes of Oklahoma and Kansas, are highly civilized and educated. Further south are several remnant tribes who have accepted the manners of their pale face neighbors and among these people social life is indeed quite lively.

The hospitality one finds in the house of a Georgia family of the old school is found at the fireside or in the ballroom of the Indian hostess. To all intents and purposes these Indian women are on an equal plane with their white sisters. However, there is some of the wild strain of strong Indian blood yet running in their veins which give them a tinge of richer color, a brighter eye, a more lissome grace than the white woman possesses. When these striking dark-skinned beauties come into contact with their white sisters, the latter almost become wall-flowers in comparison. The belles of the red race are indeed brilliant successes in society.

Reckoned in the fractions of blood these women are more of the Caucasian than Indian, but in their own domain they prefer to be called Indian. When away their identity is hidden behind a clear complexion, bright eyes, and a striking figure. Few persons would guess their origin. But the Indian women, no matter how light may be the strain of red blood, are Indians politically and socially. Some accuse them of this because it pays, but as a rule they have only patriotic intentions in claiming their kin.

Many of the belles of the Five Tribes of Indian Territory are of quarter, sixteenth, or thirty-second Indian blood, but the red strain dominates in all cases, and while it may not show in color it holds good in the molding of the face, the color of the hair and eyes, or the dialect of the tongue. However, among them are many blondes whose golden hair and soft blue eyes appeal in strong terms to one's sense of beauty. And one of woman's best gifts do these possess—clear and low voices, rich in tone and without a trace of the guttural so common with the average redskin.

Raised amid scenes of bloodless conquest of their race by the whites, it is little wonder that inwardly they hate the sight of a white man. But they look without concern upon the thinning out of their own people and seem to advocate the destruction of the Indian Government. While white men are social favorites and invariably become the husbands of these women, it is a matter of fact that when one is first introduced he will receive a chilly reception. There are among them many impulsive girls, as there were in the South during the war of the rebellion, who hated the sight of a Yankee, and who yet came to marry one in later years. Others there are whose prejudice has fallen away with more intimate association. These are leaders in the social functions at Tahlequah, Muskogee, and Vinita, three society towns of the Indian country.

Some famous beauties are leaders of the society in Indian Territory, especially in the Cherokee Nation. Anxious to lead in being converted into an attempt to outdo their neighbor. Each woman spends much time and more money over her dress than is good for her patience or religion. Their clothes are often imported from Paris, for the beauties, it should be understood, are backed by unfailing resources, and to them money is no object. They display good taste as well as striking forms when coming into the ballroom. Their homes are mostly built on the Southern plan, with large rooms, wide verandas, and wide halls. All of the richer class live in the country, and a dance means that all of the invited guests are requested to remain over night, taking breakfast and perhaps dinner. Excellent music is furnished by some of the girls themselves. Everything is carried on without much formality, but with a great display of dignity and polite training withal.

The Indian maiden has generally attained her full bloom before she is twenty, created a stir in society, chosen a vocation, and settled down at twenty-two. If she fails in love and is to marry this is before she is twenty. If not she finds her own special field. Many of them go on the stage. All are ambitious. None are sluggish. The wedding of an Indian girl of the higher type is an event of her life. She invites all of her girlhood acquaintances, and they are sure to come. The ceremony is made as striking as possible, and there is a degree of style and formality not exceeded in the most fashionable of city weddings, though on a much smaller scale.

Women Unpopular as Tailors'.

THE tailor's young man carefully massaged the corners of his eyes and smoothed out the deep creases at the sides of his nose.

"I've aged ten years in the last six months," he said, despondently. "I used to wonder why it was that milliners and dressmakers all looked so weary and haggard, but I understand it now. The mystery was explained when the women commenced coming here with their husbands and fathers and brothers to see that their clothes fit all right. I never knew, before, what real trouble was. I'd rather make ten suits of clothes for a womanless man than one suit for a fellow with a lot of female relations.

"I don't know what has come over the gentle sex here lately. The time was when they had enough to do to attend to their own wardrobe, but with their increase of social liberties they have enlarged their sphere of action, and have taken to bothering the life out of us menfolks. The feminine invasion this season has been unprecedented. It isn't the mere fact of their being here that disturbs me. I don't mind that. It looks kind of homelike to see them sitting around gossiping in regular pink tea fashion, and if they'd only attend to their own business I'd never put up a single kick. But they are so confoundedly meddlesome and impertinent.

"They are eternally finding fault. Indeed, that is what they come here for—to find fault. It is absolutely impossible to please them, and I haven't a doubt that when they get to heaven they will raise a row about the fit of their robes. Without being at all irreverent, I must say that I'm tremendously sorry for celestial dressmakers.

"The fun of the thing is their husbands don't really want them here any more than I do, but they know better than to say so. I flatter myself that there isn't a man in town that can turn out a better fitting suit than we make here, but you can't convince the women so.

"A man stands up before them for inspection, clothed in garments that are absolutely flawless, both as to make and material, but those impudent critics pinch at the sleeves and pull at the collar and turn the whole suit around till it has no more shape to it than a meal bag, and then they stand off and look at their own handiwork with stern disapproval.

"'Why, Henry,' they chirp, 'there is positively no shape to those clothes. They are a perfect botch. They look like old togs stuck on a scarecrow. And the material is not first class, either. I'm sure it is half cotton.'

"And then 'Henry' looks at me sheepishly, and says: 'A-a-ahem, Johnson, I believe you'll have to make a few alterations here. Just make a note of what Mrs. Smith says, and make changes accordingly.'

"And about that time my fingers fairly ache to twine around Mrs. Smith's windpipe, but I throttle my desire for vengeance instead, and listen patiently to her complaints. Of course I don't make any of the alterations suggested. I don't have to, for the suit is already perfect, but I have to pretend that I make the whole suit over, or else lose 'Henry's' trade, and I can't afford to do that—especially as almost every man that comes here nowadays is a 'Henry' with an equally officious wife.

"The worst of it is my reputation suffers from this system of feminine espionage, for every last one of them goes away and boasts of what a hard time she had to make me do the right thing by her husband. Only last week I heard a certain Mrs. 'Smith' say to another: 'Isn't it terrible the way the tailors are imposing upon their customers, nowadays? Why, I have to go with Henry every time he has a fitting. If I didn't, he'd never have a rag fit to put on his back.'

"I'm afraid I'm not a particularly devout man," concluded the tailor, with pathetic solemnity, "but I do pray, with all my heart, that the day is not far distant when the New York Legislature will pass a law forbidding women to accompany their men folks on their visits to the tailor."

NOV

Wedding Gowns

AND OTHERS WORN BY WOMEN OF FASHION

THE bridal gown worn by Miss Leila Wotherspoon at the time of her marriage to Col. Asser was unlike anything that has been seen thus far this Autumn. The skirt's train was moderately long, and at its edge were tucks of chiffon. The foundation of the dress was white satin, but this was almost completely concealed by the long tunic of white crepe de chine. This hung smoothly about the hips. On each side of the front breadth there was a cluster of cordlike tucks. Near the bottom of the skirt the tunic was slashed up and parted in large square battlements. On the sides there were clusters of one-inch tucks, four or five to the cluster. The bodice had across it in front, beginning at the lower edge of the narrow yoke of chiffon and lace, crossing ruffles, possibly four inches broad, slightly overlapping, and between and below them ruffles of chiffon. The stock was of lace and chiffon laid in folds. The sleeves were unique. The upper portions, from shoulder to elbow, were of inch-wide tucks of chiffon, with possibly a sixteenth of an inch of space left between each tuck and the one next it. At the elbow the sleeves flared abruptly and formed full, flowing sleeves. These were also laid in inch-wide tucks in the same fashion as the upper sleeves. The under sleeves, from elbow down, were of chiffon and lace, fitted skin-tight and were also tucked. The veil, of old rose point, was irregular in shape, or so draped as to appear so, and came well over to the front, and seemed to be raised above the hair across the top by an invisible framework.

***

Mrs. Horace Barnard, (Miss Nanette Widdleton,) one of the October brides, was present at Miss Wotherspoon's wedding in a charming lace frock. The foundation was of white satin, which showed plainly through the extremely openwork cream lace of the gown proper. The bodice was fitted closely across the back, and in front it pouched a little. It was finished at the bottom by a narrow bias belt of the satin covered with the lace, and was fastened by tiny buckles of rhinestone and silver. The stock was formed of bias folds of the satin covered with silk, and was also closed with tiny buckles. A princess effect was obtained by the arrangement of white chiffon that trimmed the bodice and skirt. This started at the waist line in the back, perhaps two inches each side of the centre, and was laid in long, loose puffs, and drawn closely to the waist bodice, slanting outward a bit until it reached the lower line of the arm's eyes, where it was drawn through an open mesh of the lace and carried horizontally for about two inches toward the sleeves, and then again drawn through the lace and carried over the shoulders, close to the sleeves, and down the front. At the left a large flat choux of the chiffon was caught with a diamond ornament. The puffs continued from the waist down to the hem of the skirt, caught at intervals in meshes of the lace. The finish of the plain long skirt, which was slightly trained, was formed by narrow bands of long-haired brown fur, and some four or five inches above the extreme edge was a second band of fur of the same width. The sleeves were close fitting, of lace over satin, and had two bands each, above the hand, covered with lace. Here the buckles again appeared. Mrs. Barnard's hat had a cap crown formed of encircling half-inch folds of black satin. The brim was formed of black velvet, and at the left a full black ostrich plume was fastened.

***

Mrs. Albert R. Stetson, at the Asser-Wotherpsoon wedding, was in an effective costume of black and white silk in quarter-inch block pattern. The skirt showed a moderate trail and was very full at the bottom. It was trimmed with six-inch bands of white lace, that curved up slightly from the sides and rose several inches higher in back than in front. The edges of these bands were straight, and at regular intervals disks of black velvet a trifle over an inch across, were applied. The sleeves and bodice also showed the lace, and across the lower edge of the bodice in the back three narrow bands of black velvet ran, each one raised a bit in the centre. The hat worn was a round one, made of alternate folds of black and white chiffon.

***

Miss Norma Monroe was out walking on the avenue in a medium shade of gray cheviot. The skirt of her costume, which barely touched all around, was absolutely plain, as was also the Eton jacket, which escaped the belt, revealing the plain white underblouse. The fronts were cut rounding and did not close, and there was no collar or revers. The hat worn was plain black and of moderate size.

***

With Miss Munro was Mrs. Robert Osborn, who was in black. Her sweeping skirt showed the wavy black lamb fur for at least a foot at the lower edge, and from there up it was of black cloth. The bodice had an Eton coat effect, and the fur was used in a vest, yoke and edge finish. A large black hat was worn.

***

The Misses Delano of Orange, young girls not yet out, lunched at Sherry's en famille last week in charming pale gray frocks. The skirts escaped the floor and were closed in the back with underlying plaits. Each seam up to a distance of a foot from the lower edge had an underlying plait allowed to flare. White cotton shirtwaists were worn, and over them plain Eton blouse coats, finished with stitched belts of the material, the fronts plaited into them. The sleeves were plain, and were also plaited into bands. The hats were alike, and of pearl gray felt, with wide brims, the top of the crowns wider than the base and trimmed with folds of velvet of the same shade arranged in large loops at the left of the front.

***

Mrs. Clarence Cary occasionally wears a handsome smooth-finished black cloth costume. The skirt has the back laid in a stitched box plait; otherwise it is plain, without either applied flounce or stitched bands. There is a belt between three and four inches wide of the cloth, and this is embroidered in silver bullion. Down the front, on each side of the front breadth, are strips of webbing embroidered to match the belt, and every ten inches a tab is outlined with the bullion. The coat worn is an Eton, short enough in the back to show the full width of the belt, and with long, pointed ends in front. It opens over a white satin blouse and was made of a perfectly smooth and plain black fur, and at a short distance looked like a particularly lustrous satin. The small toque worn is black, and a black boa with long ends is also usually worn with it.

***

Miss Caroline Wilmerding wears a pretty walking costume of rich brown cloth. The skirt escapes the ground and is laid in plaits. These are stitched for a short distance from the belt down and then hang loose. The bodice or tight-fitting Eton coat blouses the merest bit, and is formed of the cloth and silk or satin of the same shade, laid in narrow plaits and stitched across horizontally at intervals of four inches. The hat, topping the costume, is one of the new saucer-shaped sailors in brown, matching the gown, and has all around its upturned rim an inch-wide edge of white, and around the top of the low crown a wreath of full-blown white roses, set closely together, without foliage.

***

Miss Morosini was seen at Delmonico's in a marvelous costume of fawn-colored satin crepe de chine, embroidered all over at intervals of, say, four or five inches with gold bullion in a leaf-like pattern. The skirt, which was long and clung closely to the figure, had two bands of gold embroidery inserted near the hem, the lower three inches above it and the second four or five inches above this. The bodice was tight-fitting, as were the sleeves, save at the top, where there were small puffing caps, with white satin centres, bordered in gold. The stock was white and gold. The hat was set straight on the head and was the palest shade of felt with a white aigrette to the left front of the centre, from which sprang four or five downward curving ostrich plumes of palest blue.

***

Mrs. James E. Martin of Great Neck, L. I., was lunching at Sherry's at the beginning of the week in a handsome tailor-made frock of heavy black cloth. The skirt swept the floor all around, but was not noticeably long in the back. It had rib tucks—and these grew longer toward the centre back—to fit it smoothly over the hips. The back breadth was laid in three underlying plaits on each side, quite deep plaits, too, and as she moved they flared a bit, not apparently being caught. Down the centre front ran a broad band of rich black silk passementerie. The tight-fitting bodice—or was it a coat?—ended at the sides, and was held by a belt, a folded band of silk, and in the back there was a postillion perhaps eight inches long and six wide. Three strips of handsome and carved galloons of heavy black silk passementerie began at the neck and the centres of the shoulder seams and ran with but little deviation from straight lines down the bodice and to the end of the postillion. The front was closed smoothly and trimmed with the braid, but was partially concealed by the ends of a medium-sized boa made of box-plaited black tulle, with long ends. She carried a muff of what appeared to be black satin with full ends of frilled net edged with lace, all black. The hat worn was a modified Gainsborough, black in hue, and draped with a black chiffon veil. Earrings of immense solitaire pearls were worn.

***

Mrs. Edwin Gould wore at luncheon the first of the week in one of the most fashionable restaurants, a superb black broadcloth gown. The coat was the almost universal Eton, and curved up in the back a wee bit. It was finished around the edges with black silk braid over an inch in width, and this was used in a block pattern and a battlement effect was produced thereby. The revers were finished and decorated by the turned braid, and in them were touches of white. The blouse worn was of the faintest shade of blue, and directly in the front it was striped with black velvet. The stock of blue silk showed a piping of black velvet against the neck, and perhaps a half dozen diamond shaped appliques of black velvet an inch and a quarter from end to end trimmed it, while a band of the velvet perhaps half an inch wide covered the joining of stock and bodice. The skirt of the gown was snug around the hips, but very full at the bottom and trailed somewhat. The applied flounce was headed by the wide silk braid which would run horizontally for about six inches and then dip up or down and twist itself into small pointed battlement shaped ornamentation. Mrs. Gould's hat was a moderately large, round, flat, black affair. Two very full black ostrich plumes crossed in front, the one on the right extended clear to the back and that on the left ended perhaps three-fourths of the way, and was then supplemented by white plumes.

***

Mrs. Donald McLean was seen at Sherry's in a black gown. The material was moire cloth. The trailing skirt had a circular flounce to give the necessary fullness at the feet. The close fitting bodice, without blouse or pouch effect, had groups of narrow cordlike tucks running vertically from the neck to the waist line. The bodice pointed slightly both back and front, and was finished by a stitched band. The sleeves from shoulder to elbow were tight and trimmed with lengthwise rib tucks, the clusters an inch across, and the spaces between the groups being of the same width. At the elbow there were "washerwoman" cuffs of black lace, and from there to the wrist the sleeves were plain. The stock was black, principally of tulle, and a small black hat was worn. Her wrap was a long carriage coat of black taffeta, with several shoulder capes and with full sleeves.

***

Lady Bache Cunard was dining the other night at Sherry's in a beautiful frock of white silk point d'esprit, with billowy flounces at the foot of the sweeping skirt. The foundation of the costume was white silk. It was high-necked and long-sleeved, and was finished by a short bolero of pale pink crepe de chine embroidered in a deeper shade of the same color, and a girdle and long sash, with the ends falling from the back, was also worn. The sash, like the bolero, was embroidered.

***

One of the prettiest costumes worn by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is of peachblow pink cloth with a smooth finish. The skirt is laid in deep lengthwise plaits, stitched perhaps an eighth of an inch from their outer edges. These plaits are some three inches in width, and, the stitching stopping above the knees, the plaits fly loose. The skirt lies on the floor a bit in front and more in the back. The jacket is a plain Eton coat. The body of it is formed of two-and-a half-inch widths of the cloth. The strips are stitched on their lower edges and lap over one another and run around the body. The body comes to the waistline, and opens in front, over a bodice of soft yellow almost covered with lengthwise strips of white stitched on, the yellow and white alternating in inch-wide strips. The jacket sleeves are coat-shaped and are absolutely plain, and end in deep points over the hands. With it Mrs. Vanderbilt often wears a small all-black hat and a small boa formed of alternate layers of white and black tulle.

Suffragist—But Yet a Woman.

THE domestic little woman was talking.

"It was a well-known club woman," she said, "who once confided to me that there was one thing which even the most advanced of our sex had yet to learn. And this was to receive courteously the opinions of other people, when those opinions happened to differ from her own.

"Because of this confession, I have known for some time—I never should have imagined it otherwise—that the love of the last word in an argument was a feminine weakness that strong-minded women shared with their less progressive sisters. But until lately I imagined that this was the only such failing remaining among them. Lately, however, I have received another surprising revelation from one of the foremost club women of Washington.

"No, I shouldn't like to mention her name, but she's a leader in several of the largest organizations of women at the capital. She's a woman suffragist, for one thing. She doesn't in the least mind standing up to address an assemblage of several thousand people, or any little matter of that sort, you know. She's considered altogether 'advanced' and 'strong-minded.' When she came to New York last month I didn't know her personally, but she brought a letter of introduction from one of my dearest friends in Washington, and I insisted upon her staying with me while here. It soon developed that the chief object of her trip was to do some shopping.

"She asked if I would accompany her some morning, to help her select a bonnet. Of course I consented, and, incidentally, I remarked that the bonnet she wore looked like one of this season's creations.

"'Yes,' she replied, 'but this is my business bonnet. My New York bonnet is to be something a little smarter—one suitable for afternoon calls, you know.'

"The next day we started forth to shop. I had imagined that a strong-minded woman would waste little time over so trivial a thing as buying a bonnet, but I found myself mistaken. We spent fully an hour and a half at a fashionable milliner's before my friend seemed finally satisfied, and a really pretty bonnet, appropriate, as she had desired, for afternoon teas, was selected. Considering this, I was surprised when she announced that she would wear the new bonnet at once and have the one she had worn sent home. However, I did not like to make any remark.

"Then she asked me if I was too tired to help her choose a pair of shoes. I was not, and this time I found that style, as well as comfort, was an important consideration with regard to footwear, in the club woman's mind. I was more surprised, however, when having found a pair that suited her, she again announced that she would wear her new purchase at once.

"'But,' I argued gently, 'we are tramping about so much now. The new shoes will surely be a little uncomfortable at first. Why not leave them till you have not so much walking to do, and break them in gradually?'

"She insisted upon wearing them, however, and I was thoroughly mystified. A moment later some particularly pretty umbrellas in one of the shop windows attracted our attention, and my friend remembered that an umbrella was one of the things she needed most. It was a clear day—not a cloud in the sky—so this time when she announced she would carry her new purchase with her I offered a strong protest. I felt that I had reason to. Then it all came out.

"'My dear,' she said, 'I know it will seem foolish, but I have such an awful habit of changing my mind. If I buy a thing and have it sent home I invariably see another of its kind later that I am sure, or imagine, I like much better. And then I am miserable until I send the first one back, and after that, half the time, I don't like the second one when I see it again, and I have all the trouble of choosing over again. So I have adopted the plan of wearing everything I buy at once. Then I know I must keep it, and I just have to be satisfied.'

"Since then," concluded the domestic little woman, "I have wondered if these very superior women are so different from us ordinary ones, after all."

It Needed No Palmist.

SHE was very young and very pretty. She was stylishly gowned and her hat was a "dream." The man who was with her evidently found no charm wanting. But the woman who sat on her other side, being an observant, critical stranger, noticed several things, as the car sped on, that masculine blindness failed to detect.

She noted, for instance, that the blue velvet stock about the girl's neck was pinned on. From the side on which she sat one of the pins—just the common article—was plainly visible. Then—such a little thing, but it counted so much in the other's estimation of the girl—a wire hairpin had been carelessly stuck into the golden coils of hair among the pretty ones of shell. There was a button missing from one of the gloves, too. It showed only once, when the girl happened to raise her hand, but the other woman took it in at a glance. When the girl leaned forward in her seat, moreover, this keen observer saw a part of a safety pin just visible below the narrow belt, and she knew that the smart skirt had been hastily adjusted.

Then a bit of the girl's conversation floated over to her.

"Now, you know," the pretty, young thing was saying earnestly to her companion, "I'm not a bit superstitious and I don't believe in fortune tellers or any such nonsense. But I went to one of these palmists and had my hand read the other day, just for the fun of it. And what do you think the woman told me? That I was awfully careless about my things. That I hated to mend or sew and never could keep my room in order; that I always mislaid my gloves and little odds and ends and had a time finding them when I was going out. She said I always left everything till the last moment and then rushed about and dressed in a hurry. And, do you know, it's so. That just exactly describes me. Now, don't you consider that remarkable? How on earth could she have known?"

The man seemed deeply impressed.

The other woman smiled.

He Was from the South.

HE boarded a car well filled with passengers, a third of whom were men. He carried a large old-fashioned valise, and his tall, awkward figure, ill-fitting attire, and large crush hat bespoke the country, probably the South.

He hung on to a strap for a few blocks. Then a woman came aboard. She tripped up through the narrow aisle, narrowly avoiding outstretched feet, and, as there was no seat vacant, she caught a strap.

The old man watched her a few seconds, as she swung from side to side with the jolting of the car. Then he allowed his eyes to wander along the line of masculine faces—at first inquiringly, next with an almost incredulous surprise, and, finally, with a stronger emotion, which he seemed with difficulty to suppress.

At the next corner two more women got on, and two more straps were in requisition.

Again the man glanced at the members of his own sex.

His attitude was that of one who can scarcely credit the evidence of his eyes.

"Well, I'll be gol durned," he cried out at last. "What sort of men do you raise in this town, anyhow? Every last one o' them settin', and wimmin standin'. Why, dog gone my skin, they couldn't 'sociate with niggahs where I come from. We don't have high hats, and kyards, and sich truck, but we-de-dave manners. This is the durndest unmannerest place I ever set eyes on, an' I'm goin to git out of it jest as quick as ever I can."

And, to put his threat into immediate execution, he grabbed his valise and stalked out of the car, leaving the women amused, and the men with red faces and the sudden discovery that they had reached their destinations.

There were plenty of seats for the rest of the trip.

FOOLED BY A REBEL SPY

A STORY OF SAMPSON AND SCHLEY AT VALPARAISO

"THIS is the only souvenir that I have of Sampson's first command as Captain," said the engineer's yeoman, "and it will forever remind me that all is fair in war."

The petty officer held up a dainty little tortoise shell cigarette case daintily carved and trimmed with silver. It was a fragile, "womanish" little toy, and seemed strangely out of place in the rough, seamy hand of the man-o'-war's man.

"A whole lot of gunpowder and suffering and trouble hangs about this little thing," went on the chief yeoman, "and when Reminez—Alfredo Reminez—gave it to me—but I guess I had better tell the whole story, for it's a queer yarn.

"It was in the early Spring of 1891 that the cruiser San Francisco, fresh from the yards of the builders, left the Mare Island Navy Yard for Chile, where a rebellion was in full swing. For nearly nine months we cruised about among the many fortified ports of the country, lying first off a stronghold of the rebels and then putting in at ports held by the forces of the then President Balmaceda. There were battles and skirmishes almost every day, and we were kept constantly on the run to get an official look at bloody doings among the opposing forces. Our business was, of course, simply to look on at the game, but we saw so much of blood and powder, and lived for the most part on such short rations, that we began to feel almost as if we were in the war ourselves.

"At last, early in August, came the beginning of the end. The rebels, 10,000 strong, had made a landing at Quinteros Bay, five miles north of Valparaiso, the chief seaport, and Balmaceda's Generals, with the pick of the Government armies, advanced to meet them.

"Then began the final and bloodiest three days' battle that ever waged south of the Isthmus. From the decks of the San Francisco, lying in the harbor of Valparaiso, we could see every movement of the battles which raged over the uplands of Vino del Mar, spread out before us like a huge map. We could see the long lines of soldiery, like so many black threads moving over the plain, and the thin coils of smoke arising as the volleys were fired. We could see the puffs of smoke and hear the boom of the artillery as the long lines of men converged and broke and formed again throughout the day. Our surgeons were all ashore, getting valuable surgical practice in the military hospitals, where constantly arriving trains brought loads of wounded.

"Slowly the rebel forces advanced and worked their way around to the hills of Placilla, back of Valparaiso. Here on the morning of the third and final day of the struggle the forces came together with unexampled fury and the wounded poured into the city in writhing, cursing hundreds. We knew, the night before, that the end was coming, and had sent ashore a squad of marines to guard the American Consulate, where had gathered all the Americans in the city.

"About noon a remarkable thing happened on the Placilla heights—a thing that would not happen anywhere but among Latin-Americans, I think. The men in the ranks of the Government forces, seeing that all was lost, deliberately went over to the other side and turned upon their own officers. There was a rout immediately, and then followed a wild stampede back toward the city.

"The news traveled back even faster, and the Government sympathizers, knowing what was to follow when the hungry rebel troops hurled themselves upon the defenseless city, abandoned everything and ran for their lives to the wharves to get to the foreign warships in the harbor and seek refuge there. Every kind of craft imaginable was pressed into service, and filled with panic-stricken men, women, and children. There were two American vessels in the harbor, the San Francisco and the Baltimore, which latter, by the way, was commanded by Captain, now Admiral, Schley. The San Francisco, which was the flagship of Admiral George Brown, for a week before this day had on board a party of civilian refugees, including the family of the Alcalde of Valparaiso; but during this final rush they came by scores and crowded up our gangways in an agony of fear. There were wives and daughters of the aristocracy of Valparaiso and of Santiago, the capital, these latter having come the ninety miles to the seaport weeks before, in anticipation of the overthrow of the Government. But after the tragedy on Placilla heights on this August day the defeated and hunted officers of the lost cause came out to us in great numbers.

"We took in all who applied, our only inflexible demand being that they must comply with international law by coming on board as civilians, and not as officers. None were allowed to come aboard in their uniforms and trappings of war, and this gave rise to scenes about our gangways that were at once pathetic and humorous. Generals, Colonels, and Captains stood by in small boats while we threw down to them all the old civilian apparel that could be mustered by the various officers. The refugees threw away their swords and uniforms, after kissing them and crying over them, and donned the nondescript habiliments that were thrown down to them from the decks above. They came aboard in all sorts of misfits and stood about the decks weeping and cursing as the victorious army of revolution swept into the city and began their reign of terror.

"Among the military refugees there came on board almost unnoticed a small, wiry-looking man in civilian clothes. He seemed to be unknown and unnoticed by all the others, and stood about all alone, with tears in his eyes, gazing off into the streets of the city, in which already could be heard the desultory crack of guns and revolvers telling the story of rapine and murder which was to be carried on throughout the city for days. The attention and sympathy of nearly all the ship's company was directed toward the defeated and degraded officers of the Government gathered about the after gangways, and it was only by chance that Reminez, for that was the name of him of the short stature and citizen's clothes, had an opportunity to tell his story. His forlorn appearance as he wandered alone about the decks attracted my attention, and I engaged him in conversation. He could speak no English, so we talked in French, and he told his story simply and with none of that bombast that is almost inseparable from the South American.

"He came from Santiago, he said, and was connected with one of the wealthiest families in all that province. His fathers before him owned vast estates, and he inherited them. His ancestors for many generations had always espoused the cause of the Government whenever rebellion arose, and, while not one ever held a military position, many had held exalted posts in the civil service. In time of war their vast plains, dotted with herds of cattle, had been drawn upon to feed the armies of the Government, and in this Reminez had followed in the footsteps of his ancestors.

"When he was a young student in the preparatory schools he had for his particular chum a fiery young scion of a neighboring family of great estates. Reminez had, as his people expected, chosen to remain a great stockgrower, but the other was destined for the navy, following in the footsteps of his father before him.

"Only a few years before that the two lifelong friends had quarreled. It was for the usual cause—a woman—the beautiful daughter of a patrician family of Santiago. They had almost fought time and again, but at last the lady had chosen Reminez, the man of peace, and the other had gone away to the navy, vowing that as time rolled on and opportunity for revenge came his way, he would get satisfaction for the wounds to his pride.

"Then this war had broken out and nearly all of the navy had taken sides against the Government and with the best of the men-of-war had made success possible. Reminez, as was to have been expected, remained true to the Government cause, and although he did not go to the front he played his part by giving freely of his cattle to the hungry soldiery of Balmaceda. Three days before this August day that brought the end he had left his young wife in Santiago and had come to Valparaiso superintending the transportation of a great herd of cattle for the troops. He was cut off, and now his life was threatened. But it was not this, he said, that caused him to almost quake with terror. It was the fact that somewhere among the vessels of the victorious fleet was his childhood's friend, now his bitterest and implacable enemy. What horrible revenge might not this man take now in the haciendas of Reminez, in the plains near Santiago, while the husband was in exile on a foreign ship. All day and all night the man wrung his hands and cried softly, as he paced the decks alone, avoiding even his compatriots.

"That night was one of horror ashore. The city was burning in a score of places and defenseless men and women, and even children, were shot down wantonly by the frenzied victors who had camped for so long on the desolate fields, awaiting this opportunity. The stories of horror will never all be told. Next day the victorious fleet came into the harbor and from the Almirante Cochrane, the flagship, there was lowered a boat and an officer was sent to the San Francisco to pay his respects to our Admiral. As this bespangled officer neared our vessel all the military refugees went below out of sight to hide their humiliation from this representative of their conquerors.

"All were in hiding except Reminez. No one paid any particular attention to this inconspicuous little civilian refugee, but he was standing on the forward deck, in plain view of the gangway, as the visiting officer came on board. I knew why he was watching so intently, and when the victorious Lieutenant reached the quarter deck almost the first object that his eyes fell upon was the figure of Reminez. Each recognized the other in that instant and Reminez came forward, turning upon us a look of despair that I shall never forget.

"The visiting officer staid but a moment, and took his leave.

"Late that afternoon Reminez went to Capt. Sampson and begged to be put ashore. The Captain was thunderstruck at the request—at the idea of a refugee going ashore now, to be torn to pieces by the frenzied mob into which the victorious army had been turned. Reminez insisted with tears in his eyes. He explained that there was some chance of his being guarded by Providence until he could get through to safety, but that, live or die, he must start back to Santiago. The officers argued with him. They explained to him how the bodies of Barbose and Alcaforeo, the Commanders in Chief of the Balmaceda forces, stripped naked, were being dragged through the streets at the tails of ox carts and jeered at by the rabble. What chance, then, did he, who had done more than any other man to feed the Government army, have of escaping along the crowded quays. The man was obdurate. He swore that if he was not taken ashore he would jump from the vessel and swim. At last, as there was no precedent that allowed us to hold a refugee against his will, the Captain agreed to the man's foolhardy request. Late that afternoon the ship's dinghy was sent ashore and in it went Reminez. He bade us all an affectionate good-bye, and for several little kindnesses that I had done him he took me aside and gave me this cigarette holder. Then he went gayly over the gangway, smiling as if he were going to a picnic. As the boat withdrew in the distance he stood up and waved his hat cheerily. We turned away with a sigh, and that was the last we ever saw of Reminez.

"But the fellows who rowed him ashore came back with looks of disgust on their faces. They said that the moment Reminez got on the beach he was greeted by several rebel officers, who slapped him on the back and laughed heartily. Then the officers gave each of our boat's crew 5 pesos and thanked them kindly for their service. A complete list of all the military refugees on board the San Francisco. The joke was on us."

A House Divided.

THERE is a house on Brooklyn Heights that attracts the attention of all who pass it. It is a house divided against itself.

In one parlor window hangs a picture of Edward M. Shepard, while in the other hangs one of Seth Low. Beneath the Shepard picture is the large sign seen in the street cars telling of Andrew Carnegie's gift of libraries, while below the Low picture is the answering sign issued by the Publicists.

It is the same way in the other windows of the house, wherever there is a picture of Shepard one of Low is beside it, and beside each Tammany motto there is a Fusion motto.

A friend of the head of the house met him as he started to his business the other morning, and laughingly said as he pointed to the windows:

"Trying to carry water on both shoulders, eh? Straddling the fence for business reasons?"

The housekeeper smiled, shook his head, and answered: "No, it is a case of difference of opinion. You see, my wife takes a great interest in politics, so when I put up a picture of Shepard she put one up of Low, and for each motto I hang she hangs another. We started to plaster them on the walls, but finally agreed to be content with the windows, and not put up any more, which as you see would really be impossible under the circumstances.

"The only advantage I have, and the one that she cannot overcome, and which makes her angry, is that I can vote and she cannot."

He smiled, turned, threw a kiss to his wife, who peered out of an opening between mottoes and pictures, and hurried to catch the Wall Street ferry.

NOV

The November Heavens

NOVEMBER has a feature that no other month can claim. During the month the earth plunges through the November meteor zone, whose perihelion rests upon the portion of the earth's orbit that it travels about the middle of the month. This zone is an immense ellipse containing an innumerable number of meteors clustering around or following in the track of the comet of 1866, now undergoing a process of disintegration, of which the meteors are the result, so the scientists tell us. The meteors make a revolution in about thirty-three years. The earth on ordinary years does not encounter the great shoal or swarm, but every thirty-three years she passes through the midst of it, and there is a superb display of celestial fireworks. The meteors are spreading far and wide through the zone or ring, and in the distant future will probably fill every portion of it, when there will be larger showers every year.

The November meteors have a history that might quite aptly be called the Romance of a Comet. In the year 126 of the Christian era a stray comet made a visit to the sun's domain, coming from the infinite depths of space, and intending to return to them, as is the general habit of these erratic wanderers. It chanced to come too near to Uranus, when the giant planet made it a prisoner by force of attraction, changed its orbit into an ellipse, and it has ever since continued to wander within the limits of the solar system, and give a grand exhibition to terrestrial observers about three times in a century. When the long looked-for shower appears the heavens seem to be on fire with the brilliant shooting stars that fall to the earth in countless millions. These tiny meteors are called Leonids because their radiant point is in the constellation Leo. It is well to look for them about the 15th, for the earth captures every year a few stragglers along the path. They are easily known, for they move swiftly, have a greenish or bluish tint, with vivid persistent trains.

November is a month of considerable interest to star gasers, particularly if one can reinforce the naked eye with an opera glass. At 10 P. M. at the beginning of the month and at 8 P. M. at its close some of the finest of the constellations are above the horizon, while over us and about us is a host of smaller objects interesting to study, even with the unaided eye. In the east we find Orion rising, to take his place in the vastness of space, and standing like a barbaric prince decked with his jewels. Above him we find Aldebaran, flaming ruby red, a fire flash in the angry eye of Taurus.

Facing the north at the hour indicated we may see the Great Dipper, or, as our English cousins prefer to call it, the Plow, barely above the horizon, directly beneath the pole star. Above the pole and nearly overhead is Cassiopeia, "The Lady in Her Chair," a constellation easy to recognize from the W-shaped configuration of its five brighter stars. On our right, midway between the horizon and the zenith, is bright Capella, with its diamond light, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Auriga, and on our left nearer the horizon is gentle Vega in her lyre tones, also a star of the first magnitude.

Toward the south the lone star Fomalhaut, in the Southern Fish, is the only conspicuous object. Low in the west is Altair in the Eagle, and to the right of this star, and at a higher elevation, is the splendid constellation Cygnus, the Swan, sometimes called the Northern Cross. The great square of Pegasus is nearly overhead, and from one corner a line of four stars, including the corner star, curves down toward Capella. The speed of the sun as it moves away from us perceptibly slackens in November, there being but seven degrees decrease in southerly declination for the month, whereas last month there were eleven degrees. The rate of motion will continue to decrease until the time of the Winter solstice is reached, when the speed is again accelerated. The decrease in the length of the day for the month is a little more than an hour, being more in the morning than in the afternoon. The day is now almost six hours shorter than it was at the Summer solstice, a fact that becomes far too apparent as the chilliness of evening overtakes us at an earlier hour from week to week.

On the 10th there is an eclipse of the sun, but we are not among the lucky ones, as it is not visible to us. The conjunctions between the moon and the planets begin on the 10th, when Mercury and Luna are at their closest. On the 13th Uranus and Mars are in conjunction with the moon, being followed the succeeding day by Mars. Venus has a distant meeting of the same kind on the 15th, Jupiter following some five hours later, and Saturn three hours after that.

This shows that these beautiful celestial twinklers are in fairly close proximity. Then, on the 27th, Neptune ends this pleasing series by being closer to the moon than the average for the month, while hardly sufficiently close to form an attractive picture. Mercury is in conjunction with the sun on the 4th, and becomes a morning star. On the 10th the planet and moon are in conjunction, and on the 20th Mercury reaches the furthest western end of his swing for the year.

Two days after the new moon Uranus is in conjunction, which shows the planet to be an evening star, and two days after the full of the moon Neptune and the moon are at their closest, which tells us that the planet of the seas is one of the few morning stars.

Mars is another evening star, and remains in that class until the new year comes. While this ruddy twinkler is not very prominent just at present, there are wonderful things ahead in which he will figure most conspicuously, and for which all the world will be agog.

Saturn attains prominence by being in excellent company, as he is in conjunction with both Venus and Jupiter this month. The first event occurs on the 19th, but will not be as striking as that on the 28th, when Saturn will seem to be almost touching Jupiter, as there will be less than half a degree of clear space between the two.

The great event for the month that promises more than a usual interest is the drawing together and separating of Venus and Jupiter on the 18th. While the meeting is not as close as the one above mentioned, the size and brilliancy of these two beautiful heavenly bodies render their movements well worth watching, as they gradually approach, and then as slowly separate.

PROGRESS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

Water, Gas, and Public Health.

SHAPE has been given the fight of the gas companies in Boston by a movement on the part of the coal gas people to oust the water gas folks from the field on the plea that the distribution of water gas involves an inexcusable imperilment of the lives of consumers using it. The fact that a great majority of the cities of the United States are illuminated by water gas gives this subject a general interest, and some facts on the subject will be of value to residents of New York, since all the illuminating gas supplied in this city is water gas, of composition identical with that against which Boston is now protesting.

The principal methods of gas manufacture gives results of widely different composition. Coal gas is made by the distillation of bituminous coal in retorts, the products of the process being coke, coal tar, and gas. The retorts are iron vessels, externally fired, from which atmospheric air is as far as possible excluded. The average composition of coal gas is:

Hydrogen	47.49
Marsh gas	38.07
Carbonic oxide	6.74
Olefiants	5.21
Carbonic acid	1.04
Nitrogen	.85
Total	100.00

Average illuminating power about sixteen candles.

Water gas is produced by the decomposition of superheated steam in the presence of incandescent carbon. Through a column of hard coal or coke in a vertical stack, which is maintained in active combustion by a blast of air, the superheated steam is made to pass, and is thus decomposed, the hydrogen being liberated and the oxygen combining with the carbon as carbonic oxide or carbonic acid.

This gas as made is non-luminous, but it is passed through a carburetter and takes up naphtha vapor in sufficient quantity to give it any candle power desired. In some plants it is passed through a supplementary fixer, in which, at high temperatures, the carburetted gas is fixed and the tendency to deposit its hydro-carbon additions at low temperatures is corrected. The average composition of carburetted water gas is as follows:

Hydrogen	36.14
Marsh gas	19.10
Carbonic oxide	30.79
Olefiants	10.65
Carbonic acid	2.49
Nitrogen	5.96
Oxygen	.87
Total	100.00

By comparing the average analyses of the gases under consideration it will be noticed that the most conspicuous difference is in the percentage of carbon monoxide, or carbonic oxide. This is the most deadly gas ever distributed in pipes. One per cent. in air will destroy the lives of the strongest animals compelled to breathe it. Since the introduction of water gas for illumination the fatalities attending the leakage of gas from burners have enormously increased. Breathing it has become a favorite method of suicide, but it is to be feared that a large proportion of the deaths are accidental. Water gas is odorless, and all the smell it has is derived from the added illuminants. It is an energetic blood poison, and produces paralysis of the heart, which is almost invariably fatal.

Coal gas, while much less dangerous, is not safely breathable. Owing to its much lower percentage of carbon monoxide, it requires a much larger percentage in the air to produce an effect more disagreeable than nausea or a sense of congestion in the head.

It may be said that the difference between the two gases is, after all, only one of degree; but this would not be quite true. The difference in degree is so great that, on the score of their toxical properties, the two can scarcely be compared. On the other hand, neither is dangerous if not allowed to escape unburned into the air.

How much of the general malaise, and to what extent the anæmic condition prevalent among the children of the poor, is attributable to the leakage of gas from mains and service pipes which, having lost its odor-imparting additions by passing through the soil, is like a rattlesnake which has lost its rattle without parting with its fangs, is a question on which the medical profession is not yet agreed—probably because the subject has not been studied as intelligently as its importance merits. If Boston can keep water gas out of the municipal limits, it will not make any mistake, from the viewpoint of the public health. Having nothing else in New York, we must probably make the Best of It.

The worst "sewer gas" we have is that which leaks into the sewers from defective street mains.

A Cable Road Up Vesuvius.

THE modernization of Europe is strikingly illustrated by the announcement that a trolley road is now building up the slope of the volcano of Vesuvius, for the accommodation of tourists who find mountain climbing distasteful or arduous. The trolley line starts at the foot of the mountain and connects with a cable road, which carries the passenger all the way to the edge of the crater, beginning at an elevation of 2,200 feet. Already there is a trolley line from Ghisi to the Ospizio, one far part of the way up Mont Diana, and a number of them, with transfers and all the modern accessories, through the streets of Rome.

The most incongruous combination of ancient and modern will be found in the electric passenger railroad to be built through the Catacombs. Well, why not? The modern tourist appreciates such conveniences very much, and finds them a substantial economy over the traditional donkey and his picturesquely blasphemous driver. No one who has ascended our own Mount Washington in recent years has had cause to regret that his or her bones do not repose somewhere among the boulders, marked by a cairn, like those of the unfortunate young woman who was among the last to attempt the almost impossible ascent on foot. Whatever conserves tissue makes for good, and the advantage of mountain railroads is that by means of them thousands reach mountain tops who would otherwise be content to contemplate them from the valleys. So much of the "romance" of travel as is lost thereby can very well be spared.

Teaching Children Use of Lamps.

AUTHORITIES in control of the public schools of London have introduced as part of the system of instruction object lessons in the care and management of kerosene and other lamps. The idea is a good one. No one element of the fire risk of cities is more serious from the underwriters' point of view than the careless use and abuse of lamps and inflammable oils. We have an illustration of this in the historic incident of the great Chicago conflagration, which tradition says was started by Mrs. O'Leary's cow, which kicked over a kerosene lamp which had been set on the stable floor behind her to illuminate the milking operation.

To impress children with a wholesome respect for the incendiary character of a lamp is to impart useful knowledge and make them through their whole lives discreetly careful. Among the points emphasized in the London instruction on this point is the folly of placing lamps on chairs or rickety tables or on narrow shelves; of the attempt to carry a lighted lamp and something else at the same time, and the general inadvisability of carrying lighted lamps at all. It is also made clear by experiment why oil should never be poured upon a fire, either to stimulate it or facilitate its kindling, and the danger incident to the leakage of oil from vessels containing it is explained by methods calculated to leave a lasting impression upon the minds of the children.

Some clever apparatus has been arranged for illustrating the dangerous character of oil, and as children dearly love everything which savors of an "experiment," the method of objective instruction is remarkably effective. The children take home the ideas thus imparted and are constant monitors in the family circle to remind the careless adults of what is imprudent in lamp manipulation. The plan is one which merits consideration by progressive educators in American cities.

Interesting Egyptian Antiquities.

A COMMUNICATION from Gen. Charles W. Darling of Utica, Honorary Secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund, gives some extremely interesting facts relative to recent discoveries by Prof. Petrie at Abydos, which throw much light upon the prehistoric period of Egypt. This indeterminate period extends back to the paleolithic age of man, evidence of which has been discovered, not only on the plateaus above the Nile, but also in the river valley. From borings, through the deposit of Nile mud, Prof. Petrie argues that the date in the history of the world, thus decided, may be assigned to about 7000 B. C. To this date he ascribes his earliest prehistoric graves, which, we are told, reveal a people skilled in manufactures. They possessed various forms of pottery, stone vases, carved ivory, and finely wrought flint implements. They also knew the art of weaving.

At a later period of time, which cannot be fixed chronologically, came another wave of immigration, to take the place of the Libyan stock, which had previously emigrated into Egypt. It is thought that the later immigrants were Amorites from Syria. The new people introduced silver, lapis-lazuli, and hematite, and the amalgamation of the two races resulted in a brilliant epoch of art. Then appeared the most elaborate metal work; valuable beads of gold; turquois, and amethyst. Still later came a degradation, which continued down to the foundation of the First Dynasty.

These researches are as far reaching, although not so striking, as the result of the discoveries of Prof. Petrie, at Abydos. The work of the Egypt Exploration Fund, on the Royal Tombs of the first Egyptian dynasties, has proved, in some respects, more surprising than that of the past year, for the development of the civilization during some 400 years has been clearly traced from the time when writing was but rarely used, and then only in a rude and pictorial stage, down to the common use of figured hieroglyphics indistinguishable from those used for thousands of years after. The finely wrought jewelry in gold, and the engraved stories of the time of Menes, fashioned more than 6,000 years ago, have been brought to light. From these we ascertain the names of three Kings—Narmer, Qa, and a name written with a fish sign. The strangest object is a massive strip of gold with the name of Menes upon it.

Of Zer, the successor of Menes, the astonishing find is the forearm of his Queen, still in its wrappings, with four splendid bracelets intact. Prof. Petrie describes one of them to be a series of figures of the royal hawk, consisting of thirteen figures in cast and chased gold, alternating with fourteen carved in turquois. The second bracelet is of spiral beads of gold and lazuli, in three groups. The third bracelet is of four groups of hourglass beads, amethyst between gold, with connections of gold and turquois. The fourth bracelet has a centrepiece of gold, with amethyst and turquois beads and bands of braided gold wire. This brilliant and exquisitely finished group of jewelry shows what a high level was attained at the beginning of the First Dynasty.

The arm of this Queen has the advantage of being carefully examined as found and exact in the arrangement of the ornaments. It had evidently been broken off by the first plunderers and hidden in a hole in the wall of the tomb, where it had remained undiscovered by those who, at a later period of time, had cleared out the tomb. Relics of the same King have also been found, consisting of forty inscribed pieces of ivory and stone, and two lions carved in ivory. The great royal tombstone has also been found broken in pieces, which have been rejoined.

Of King Den, the fifth of the First Dynasty, twelve inscribed ivories have been discovered, together with an impress of a beautiful royal seal, showing the King struggling with a hippopotamus and spearing a crocodile.

A New Paper Material.

A FEW years ago cottonseed was a waste product, and the only use made of it was to compost it and, when rotted, use it as a fertiliser. Its industrial utilization began with the extraction of the oil it contains, and it has now become the raw material of so many important industries that last Spring, when it became necessary to replant considerable areas of cotton land which had been flooded by the exceptional Spring freshets, it was found that the cleaning up had been so complete by the buyer of the cotton-oil mills that enough seed for between-seasons planting was collected with difficulty.

Hitherto the hull of the cottonseed has had no value, but this is now to be utilized in admixture with flax fibre in paper manufacture. A company organised for this purpose has bought extensive paper-mill properties at Niagara, on the lands of the Niagara Falls Power Company. The collection and preparation of the cottonseed hulls for paper stock will be undertaken at mills conveniently located in the South. The material will be used in the manufacture of high-grade papers, and is said to give great strength with beautiful finish. Its advantages over other possible paper-making materials is that it is the by-product of other industries, and is consequently much cheaper than one which has to be grown, gathered, and prepared especially.

Probably the most useful steps in mechanical progress are those along the line of utilising the waste products of existing industries.

Phonograph in Language Teaching

THE correspondence schools which undertake to teach languages by mail, have found a useful adjunct to their system in the phonograph. In addition to the usual instruction papers, which give the student a reading knowledge of a language, a speaking knowledge may now be gained by the exchange of record cylinders between instructor and pupil. It is claimed that by this means the student may acquire perfect pronunciation, since he can repeat the phonograph lesson as often as he finds necessary, and thus impress upon his memory every detail of pronunciation and inflection.

If the student can avoid acquiring the Punch and Judy tone of the phonograph, there would seem to be no reason why this method should not be an extremely good one. One can imagine that the temptation to imitate its peculiar squeak, especially in French, would be almost irresistible. The idea constitutes one of the most practical uses yet made of the phonograph.

Wireless Telegraphy Experiments.

ENGLISH experiments, conducted by J. T. Armstrong and Ariel Orling, with what is known as the "Armorl" system, are now attracting wide attention, and are believed to have carried telegraphy without artificial conductors far beyond the invention of Marconi. By this plan the electric vibrations are sent through the ground, no point of receiving points to gather the current from the air being needed to make the system operative. Experiments made on Oct. 17 convinced a large number of critical people, including some expert electricians, that not only telegraphic, but audible telephone messages may be thus transmitted with practically useful results over establishable distances. It was also demonstrated that a submarine torpedo may be guided from shore by this method without wire or other connections. Two experts present were asked by the inventor to agree between themselves as to a series of evolutions which a torpedo set afloat in a small lake should perform. These instructions were carried out to the letter, and under conditions which left no room to question the bona fides of the demonstration.

The novel feature of the Armorl system consists in the fact that the earth is used as the conductor, and no natural obstacles seem to interfere with the transmission of the impulses. How far this would be true in a section of country full of magnetic iron ore or of iron pipes is a question which has not yet been determined. From a somewhat meagre description of the mechanical devices employed is gathered the following: The transmitting instrument, connecting with an ordinary eight-volt battery, causes electric action between these terminals consisting of a high potential discharge and low tension current. By this means a number of impulses are set up whose radius of action extends over a certain area. Within this area is interposed a receiving instrument, which by a similar but reversed action, will reconvert the transmitted impulses into mechanical action. For instance, the action of the Morse instrument in dots and dashes is thus conveyed in the earth, transmitted in the shape of impulses to the receiving instrument, where the mechanical dots and dashes are repeated. This system differs from the Marconi system inasmuch as it requires no coherer or overhead poles, while its installation, when perfect, should be simplicity itself.

It is impossible at the moment to estimate correctly what the practical value of the Armorl systems is or may become. It is doubtful, however, if the English experimenters have a good claim to priority of invention. The officers of the United States Signal Corps have been at work for some time upon a system of wireless telegraphy by means of which they claim to be able to transmit messages for thirty miles across country or off shore. The first installation is to be made by the Government near San Francisco. The details are carefully guarded, but enough has become public to warrant the statement that the device utilizes the Hertzian waves. It is also reported that the venerable farmer, Daniel Drawbaugh, who contested the telephone patents with A. M. Bell, has long been at work on a system of wireless telegraphy and telephony, and has been able for a good while to send and receive messages with no other conductor than the earth for distances of half a mile or more. Not long ago experiments along the same line were undertaken in France, but the results are said to have been somewhat unsatisfactory.

Bathrooms in Public Schools.

IT has been decided that the public schools of Boston shall be provided with well-appointed bathrooms. This movement was begun two years ago, when the Paul Revere School was built, and in future all schools are to have such conveniences. When a child presents himself for admission to a school and gives evidence that he has not been as well groomed at home as a proper regard for its health and the comfort of its class room associates demands, it is the duty of an instructor to lead him to a bathroom and give him a lesson in the hygiene of the person. Not until he has passed a satisfactory inspection is he permitted to take his place in the class to which he is assigned. Children are naturally sensitive to classification among the unclean, who must while in that condition be denied the privilege of fellowship with those whose parents take better care of them, and as the result the boy or girl thus treated is very likely to go home and read the riot act to those responsible for the conditions inviting it. Teachers in the Revere School report that the system works admirably. The scholars come to school much cleaner than formerly, and the work for both teachers and pupils is better than formerly—probably because the classroom atmosphere is less depressing.

Alcohol in the Human System.

THE Medical Record is of the opinion that while recent experiments have shown that alcohol is easily and abundantly oxidizable in the human body, this fact does not entitle it to rank as a food, and still less can this supposition be entertained if it, at the same time, causes decomposition and destruction of living protoplasm. That alcohol does this cannot be doubted in our present knowledge of metabolic processes, and this granted, it may be contended that a substance capable of destroying body tissue cannot at the same time serve to build up and replace the parts destroyed. If this contention is sustained the position that alcohol has food value is untenable. It is exactly on this point, however, that the whole discussion turns. The destruction and replacement of tissue are to a great extent coincident processes, and it is not clearly shown that what facilitates one may not also facilitate the other by influencing the nutritive function of the ubiquitous leucin. Dogmatic statement, one or two, is not convincing.

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

An Idle Day.

Clinton Scollard in Lippincott's Magazine.

This day will I cast off the coil
Of aging worry and of toil,
And seek the soothing soft-caress
Of Idleness.

For sometimes it is well to be
Both body-free and spirit-free,
To own no gyve, no cincturing wall
No thrall at all.

The harper wind strides o'er the hill;
His truant will I make my will:
Two jovial comrades, forth we hie
Beneath the sky.

We loiter; who shall cry us "nay"?
We hasten; who shall bid us stay?
By stream or woodland-side we brood,
As suits our mood.

And, ah, the golden grain I reap
From this one long, from this one deep
Day-dwelling, in the dream-duress
Of Idleness!

I slough the husk of discontent,
And feel no longer hedged and pent;
I look on all that round me lies
With saner eyes.

I gather from the bounteous earth
A quiet joy, an inner mirth;
And life, where'er I pass along,
Seems set to song.

India and Reports.

From The Fortnightly Review.

India is the land of reports. There is a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, annual plague of them. There is no country, probably, in which so many useless reports are written and so few read. In one province I have heard it said the chief business of the Local Government consists in dunning its officers for statistics and reports, and in compiling from them volumes for the delusion of the supreme Government. An American cynic once said: "There are three classes of liars—the liar, the damned liar, and the expert." The expert is the ruling class. It may be accepted as a fact that more than one-half of the time and energy of every civil officer is taken up in writing. In the journal from which I have already quoted I find the following remarks: "Meanwhile, the evil grows apace. Each year finds the hard-worked and highly paid district officer, whose place should be in the saddle and out among the villages, more and more tied to his desk at headquarters, spinning his red-tape cocoon in official circles. A very shrewd Frenchman, traveling in the East with the avowed object of scientifically studying the art of governing Oriental peoples, lately confessed to me his satisfaction at the discovery of another Government which surpassed his own in folly. 'You take,' he said, 'the best men you can find in England, you train them carefully and pay them liberally, and then, having done all this, you set them down to do the work of clerks, leaving them no time in which to make use of their abilities and education. C'est joliment stupide.'" This is no exaggeration. The canker of report writing and note writing and of figure manipulating is deep-rooted in India. The evil is threefold. In the first place it exhausts energies which should be devoted to higher work; it makes clerks instead of statesmen. Next, it encourages the vice of using figures to conceal facts—the vice of what the American cynic would call the "expert." But last, and worst of all, it saps the virtues of personal responsibility and resolute action. It is a sort of moral and mental influenza.

Canadian and American Slang.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Canadian slang is American slang. Popular nomenclature and phraseology are American. The college ground is a "campus," the drill-hall is "the armories," vans are "expresses"; one never "makes haste," one "hurries up"; trains are never "punctual," they are "on time"; people "ride in rigs," not "drive in carriages." In the open spaces of cities are seen going on in Summer games of "ball"—baseball, namely—a game which draws its thousands, while cricket barely draws its scores. Newsboys offer you papers priced a "nickel." Tobacco and gum chewing are rife—the latter, I am glad to say, does not require the vile expectorative accompaniment of the former—"glad," because it is indulged in by girls as well as boys. All this is, perhaps, natural. It is to be inferred that a great country, separated only by a cartographical line, will have more influence upon a little country than will a great country separated from it by 3,000 miles of sea. Between the two former International excursion trips are things of every Summer's occurrence; they have trades unions and associations innumerable in common; younger sons from the smaller land flock for employment to the larger; newspapers, books, and magazines from the one cover the booksellers' counters in the other; the daily telegraphic dispatches of both are fed by the self-same Associated Press.

Italian Violins.

From The Connoisseur.

Italian violins have not always held the supremacy they now enjoy. It was not, indeed, till the beginning of the nineteenth century that they came into vogue to any extent outside their native land. Previously Jacob Steiner (1621-83) was the favorite maker, and his high model had been almost exclusively copied by his fellow-Germans and the different makers in France and England. When the elder Cervetto, who had been a merchant before entering the musical profession, came to London, in 1738, he brought with him some instruments by Stradivari. The result of this endeavor to introduce Italian work into England fills one with pathetic wonder; it is almost beyond belief. As he could not get as much as £5 for a violoncello, he was obliged to send the instruments back to Italy as a bad speculation. Five pounds for a "Strad," and not a single purchaser to be found! This incident in itself furnishes sufficient testimony to the slavish following of the great German maker and the strong prejudice of the violinists of that period in favor of the high model. It is, indeed, the players who are most to blame for the slow adoption of the Italian model, for the creator must make what is necessitated by the demand; but the eighteenth century fiddlers, at any rate in England, France, and Germany, seem for the most part to have been content that their violins should possess a small, sweet tone, never realising the lack of power and sonority.

Trilby Visits Du Maurier.

Harry Furniss in Harper's Magazine.

The mention of "Trilby" reminds me of a story about Mr. Du Maurier's own Trilby which is perhaps worth recording. Du Maurier for some years lived on the top of Hampstead Heath—rather inaccessible for models. But more than once friends asked him to take a sitting from some lady or another, as he, drawing fashionable ladies, was different perhaps from painters using models for costumes, or, as Du Maurier would say, for the "altogether." In this way a model was introduced to him, and to his surprise she drove up to his house in a hansom, and he heard her asking one of the servants for change of a sovereign to pay the cabman. She did not sit very well, so after a short time Mr. Du Maurier told her that he only drew for models for part of the day, and rather apologetically said he, of course, did not pay for the whole of the usual day's sitting. And she said:

"Oh, thanks! I am only too pleased to sit for a short time; but would you kindly ask one of your servants to fetch me a hansom?"

This made the artist more than ever miserable, and he said: "Excuse me, but perhaps you are not aware we only pay a modest amount for sitters—in fact, I generally pay 5s. for two hours—aw—"

"You don't mean to say you are really going to give me 5s.? Oh, how kind of you! It will just pay half my cabfare home. I didn't know I was going to be so lucky." And she vanished, leaving the artist more bewildered than ever.

Some time afterward in Hyde Park he was surprised to see a carriage beautifully appointed pulled up to where he was standing and a lady lean out and say:

"I have never seen you before to thank you for your kindness in allowing me to sit for you. 'I was so anxious to see what a studio was like. Thanks, awfully. You must let me call again."

Many-Legged Crawlers.

From St. Nicholas.

If you turn over some of the stones quickly you sometimes find nothing at all; often an ants' nest, occasionally a colony of snails, or sometimes a tiny snake coiled in a ball like a marble.

Once in a while you find a glossy red-brown creature about an inch long. This little fellow seems to be mostly legs, and he scampers and wriggles away so quickly that it is almost impossible to seize him before he disappears down some minute hole. He is often called an earwig, but incorrectly; he is really a centipede, which, as young students of Latin already know, means "hundred legs." But this little fellow is only a second cousin of the foot-long centipede of hot countries, whose bite is as painful and dangerous as that of a scorpion. This little centipede, however, (Lithobius, the naturalists call him,) is perfectly safe to handle, for though formidable enough to the creatures of his own size, he cannot bite through the human skin. You see how quick he is, and can imagine how fierce and terrible he must seem to the sluggish worms and insect larvae on which he feeds. In spite of his name he doesn't really have a hundred legs, but only fifteen pairs, jointed like an insect's; and, like all centipedes, he has only one pair to each segment, as the parts of the body between the joints are called. Besides his thirty legs he has a pair of big poison claws, which he carries folded forward, one on each side of his head. His prey he kills with these claws, their wound being instantly fatal to small animals.

Very unlike the fierce and active centipede is another creature about as long, but with a slender, round, dark body and very short legs. Some young folks call this a worm; but he is not a worm at all, but a millipede, or "thousand legs," and is called Julus by naturalists. Actually he does not have a thousand legs, but only about a hundred; and, unlike the centipedes, he has two pairs of legs on every segment except the first three. Unlike the centipedes, too, he has no poison claws, and is not venomous; he is a timid, gentle creature that crawls about slowly, in spite of his numerous legs.

Tomb of the Emperor Hadrian.

From The Fortnightly Review.

You drive through the Porta Serrata to the northeast, and wind among the swampy rice fields until your driver sets you down in front of what looks like a little suburban garden. You look down a vista, and there, at the end, you see a big, round, massive structure that strikes the eye as a small edition of the castle of St. Angelo—the ancient tomb of the Emperor Hadrian. The carriage stops in the road; you are received by a polite and intelligent custodian, and you walk through a pretty piece of garden toward the tomb. Deserted for centuries, it has been lately cared for, and now two flights of steps lead to the upper story, while a pump is provided to keep the water from continually flooding the basement. The walls are of limestone; the roof is one solid block of Istrian marble—12 yards in diameter and 4 feet thick at the centre. It looks as if it could be taken off and put on like the lid of a kettle.

You mount the stairs and enter the building. You are struck by a sort of chill, like the chill of an untenanted house. For the floor is empty. The tomb remains, restored to its ancient name after centuries of use as a Catholic chapel; but the body is gone forever. A few fragments of a golden cuirass, found in 1854 not far off by some workmen, are thought to have covered the ejected body of the Gothic King. But even this is a conjecture, and greed has almost finished the work which fanaticism began, for most of that golden cuirass was melted down by the workmen who found it, and only a few fragments survive in the Museum at Ravenna.

The Antarctic Night.

Henryk Arctowsky in The Geographical Journal.

From this day (May 17) we were not to see the sun again for two months. At the beginning we did not dream the prospect of this long polar night before us, but before the sun had been gone many days one of us became very ill. Danco lacked the constitution to hold out, and on June 5 he died. It is useless to dwell on sad recollections. He was loved on board the Belgica, and this loss, following on the death of the sailor Wiencke, who was washed overboard by a wave in Brunsfield Strait, made a deep impression on us. In the obscurity of the midday twilight we carried Danco's body to a hole which had been cut in the ice, and committed it to the deep. A bitter wind was blowing, as with bared heads, each of us silent and sad, we left him there * * * and the floe drifted on.

In the antarctic regions, thanks doubtless to the detestable climate, the disastrous effects of the polar night are far more marked than in the north. There is a general lowering of the system, and the heart acts feebly. Several of us developed serious symptoms, and without daily care on the part of the doctor, others would not have survived the period of darkness, though it was relatively short. One part of Cook's treatment was very effective and ingenious. Those who were most affected by deficient circulation were made to stand in a half-naked condition close to the red-hot stove for several hours daily. In this way the action of the solar radiation was in part replaced by rays of artificial heat—in a manner admittedly primitive, but none the less beneficial.

Life on board during the polar night was of great interest from a psychological point of view. One finds one's self in conditions of existence altogether abnormal, and crowded against one's fellows in an uncomfortably narrow space. Some became nervous, excitable, and sleepless, with the imagination continually wandering and dreaming. I was one of these. Others, more happily constituted, became chronically tired and indifferent; these slept much. But everybody was content to spend twelve hours a day, or more, in bed. One of the crew developed maniacal tendencies; another, in more evil case, was brought home insane. Since the return of the expedition, one of our best men, Knutsen, has died, doubtless from heart disease contracted in the antarctic.

Autumn Sunlight.

See how yon flood of golden sunlight showers
Its mellow radiance o'er the landscape bare,
Where mournful Autumn reigns. New colors rare
Light up the fading leaves a few brief hours
Ere the chill winds despoil the wreathed bowers
Of their rich foliage, whirling in mid-air
The last frail progeny of Summer fair,
That, dying, lingers 'midst her with'ring flowers.
Beautiful sunbeams! as with rosy light
This cheerless scene is flush'd beneath your kiss,
And e'en decay with crimson hue grows bright:
So glows the chasten'd soul 'neath heav'nly love;
And shatter'd hopes, wreck'd dreams of earthly bliss,
Grow golden in faith's radiance from above.
—J. E. P. in Chambers's Journal.

"All the Comforts of a Home."

From The Century.

An insidious little circular has of late been calling the attention of New Yorkers to certain down-town parlors where a man may keep evening clothes, extra top-coats, and other changes of apparel, avoiding in this way the annoyance of going home to dress. As the colliers of Killingsworth, who witnessed the first journeys of Stephenson's "traveling engine," did not, in all probability, appreciate the importance of the experiment going on under their eyes, nor foresee the revolution the little machine was destined to work in the habits of mankind, so the recipient of this circular doubtless fails to grasp its real purport or the possibilities that lie dormant in that innovation. The plan is only a germ as yet, but what changes will ensue when our women have seized upon and elaborated the scheme?

With a wardrobe judiciously distributed in different parts of the city and its suburbs, a demoiselle will be able to go through the successive transformations required by her day's amusement, jump from riding habit to golf skirt, into luncheon, reception, and ball dress, without the tiresome necessity of re-entering the family circle. Think what saving of nerves and cab fare will result! Two of New York's largest department stores already provide bathrooms, where customers can take dips between a tussle at the bargain counter and a quick lunch. The phrase, "All the comforts of home" will soon be as obsolete as the place itself, and returning there except to sleep will be eliminated from the list of a damsel's duties.

Sir Henry Irving and the Cab.

From Cassell's Magazine.

Going home from the Lyceum in a four-wheeler is a perfectly comfortable process unless, adds the well-known actor, "the bottom drops out almost as suddenly as if it were a gold mine. That accident, by the way, did happen to a friend of mine whose professional business compelled him to make a quick change of dress in the cab; as it was a light Summer evening, the passersby were astonished to see a pair of white legs running under the vehicle and not apparently connected with the horse." Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the worthy knight has no special cabby on his nightly transit from theatre to fireside—the first man within call gets the job, and, it may be, a ticket for the play on some future occasion. One of these occasional cabbies to whom a play had been given was asked by Sir Henry how he liked the play. The man hesitated, and then, choosing what seemed to be the most grateful words to express his pleasure, answered: "Well, Sir, I didn't go."

"You didn't go! Why not?"

"Well, Sir, you see, there's the missus, and she preferred the wax works."

Song of Life.

Maiden of the laughing eyes
Primrose-kirtled, winged, free,
Virgin daughter of the skies—
Joy!—whom gods and mortals prize,
Share thy smiles with me!

Yet—lest I, unheeding, borrow
Pleasure that to-day endears
And benumbs the heart to-morrow,
Turn not wholly from me, Sorrow!—
Let me share thy tears!

Give me of thy fullness, Life!
Pulse and passion, power, breath,
Vision pure, heroic strife—
Give me of thy fullness, Life!
Nor deny me death!

—FLORENCE EARL COATES in Harper's Magazine.

Don't Talk of Your Little Boer War.

Gen. Frank V. Greene in Scribner's.

The campaigns and battles of the civil war were on a scale of surpassing magnitude. There were more than a score of single battles, sometimes extending over several days, in each of which the losses in killed and wounded on the Federal side were greater than the aggregate of all our losses in all our other wars combined. How paltry seem the 5,000 killed and wounded in the war of 1812, or the war in Mexico, or the war with Spain, compared with the 14,000 at Shiloh, 15,000 at the Chickahominy, 13,000 at Antietam, the same at Fredericksburg, 16,000 at Chancellorsville, 23,000 at Gettysburg, 16,000 at Chickamauga, 37,000 in the Wilderness, and 26,000 at Spottsylvania. The grand aggregate of destruction fairly staggers the imagination, accustomed as we have been for more than a generation to the figures: 93,000 killed by bullets, 186,000 killed by disease, 25,000 dead from other causes—a grand total of 304,000, about one in nine of every man who wore the uniform.

In no other war in all time has such respect been paid to the dead. Immediately after its close the Secretary of War was directed by Congress "to secure suitable burial places, and to have these grounds inclosed, so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever." In seventy-nine separate and distinct National cemeteries the bodies of nearly 300,000 soldiers who died during the civil war are interred, and the decoration of their graves with flowers on a fixed day has become a National custom. Some of the cemeteries contain each a silent army of over 10,000 soldiers, in serried ranks marked by the white headstones, on nearly half of which is inscribed "unknown." The world may be searched in vain for anything similar or kindred; there is no other such impressive sight.

On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

On a Bright October Morning.

From Chambers's Journal.

A couple of guns, each with a well-broken retrieving spaniel and a sensible attendant, will generally be quite sufficient. Ten o'clock will be early enough for a start. The stubbles as yet have not been plowed up, and at least some food may still be found on them. They need not be walked very closely, for the covey—now wiser from experience—soon recognize the approach of an enemy, and long before the gunner arrives within range the birds take wing for a safer resting place. The cool, broad leaves of mangold, turnip, or swede afford them a safe hide; and if, perchance, some well-grown rape or mustard for the farmer's sheep happens to lie in the line of flight, the startled covey takes refuge there. In this the birds will lie well, as a rule, and, being scattered here and there, will not rise all at once as they did on the stubble. Here, too, a crafty cock pheasant may have hidden himself only to be flushed and fall a victim to the nearest gun as he sails away with defiant crow towards his home in the woods. The roots also, a field or two away from the covert, are likely to contain a few pheasants as well as a sprinkling of ground game and partridges. Then there are the thick hedgerows, with their overgrown ditches and grassy banks. A gun on each side of these, with his dog hunting a few yards ahead, will be certain of at least a few shots—and the genuine sportsman is never greedy. On many manors there are narrow strips of covert dotted about here and there. These can be worked by the spaniels, and a good many shots thus obtained.

A Woman on the Klondike.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

We loaded our outfits into the boats; and at 1 o'clock pushed out across Linderman, which is seven miles long, and which connects with Bennett Lake by a river about half a mile in length, the water of which is shallow and filled with large, sharp rocks, necessitating the lining through of our boats. The men packed the goods around to the shores of Lake Bennett, and as I walked along the shore I came across a newly made grave with the following inscription, "J. Mathews, age twenty-six." I learned that after losing his all on the summit he went back to Dyea, put his last dollar into a second outfit, and tried to carry his loaded boat through this chan-

NOV

nel, when it was dashed to pieces on the rocks and everything lost. He was so discouraged after his second loss that he shot himself through the heart.

I gathered a few green boughs from the spruce trees near, placed them in the snow over his grave, and if I could have learned where his mother was would have sent her word, as she will be waiting and watching many Winters for mail from the Klondike, another lone watcher grieving for the absence of one who will never return.

Reminiscences of Garibaldi.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Gladstone said he remembered meeting Garibaldi once at dinner with Panizzi in the British Museum. Garibaldi had been to school at Genoa, which was then a great military and naval centre, and was kept stirring by constant drills and reviews. Mr. Gladstone remarked that Garibaldi must have seen a great deal of that sort of thing as a boy; but Garibaldi emphatically said, "No, he never could bear the idea of one part of mankind being set apart to kill the other." "This, though," as Mr. Gladstone remarked, "he was himself a great fire-eater in later life." Speaking of Garibaldi on another occasion, Mr. Gladstone said: "I remember seeing Garibaldi's savoir faire put to the severest test that any man could have to undergo. The Duchess of Sutherland had him down to Chiswick. There is a great stone perron there, and she had crammed this perron with a host of distinguished people, such as Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. Garibaldi had to come up, a perfect stranger, and be introduced to them all. He showed the most absolute self-possession and simplicity. Palmerston was very much taken with him.

"* * * * Yes, I have read poor Garibaldi's book, and I hope nobody else has. It is the most exaggerated, shallow, mischievous stuff that can be imagined. How he came to write it I cannot think. It is called 'Clelia'—a sort of novel."

Across the Grand Pre Meadows.

Here sweet content comes, folding her simple wings,
And nature lies and cons her loveliest page;
Here, in the noon, the lusty insect sings
For very joy of his broad heritage.
And see what charm the modest plain assumes!
Green as the May it is and misted over
With veils of yellow and white, the maiden blooms,
Whom following comes the gay west wind, their lover.
Yonder across the south the upland lies,
A costly ribbon with broidery all revealed
Of spires and pine woods and white granaries,
And pleasant neighboring of field and field.
Here love is twice itself, and hate, the gray
And baneful shadow, droops and creeps away.

—MILDRED I. McNEAL in Harper's Weekly.

The Making of Juvenile Criminals.

Thomas Holmes in The Fortnightly Review.

Thousands of families with three small rooms for each family; tens of thousands with two small rooms; a hundred thousand with one room. And such rooms—better call them boxes. Dining room and bedroom, kitchen and scullery, coal house and drawing room, workshop and wash house, all in one. Here, one after another, the children are born; here, one after another, many of them die. I went into one of these "combines" and saw an infant but a few days old with its mother on a little bed; in another corner, in a box, cold and still, lay the body of another child of less than two years. I felt ill; but I also felt hot. I protest it is no wonder that our boys and girls seek the excitement of the streets, or that they find comfort in "dustbins." What can big lads do in "homes" of this description? Curl up and die, or go out and kick somebody? The pity of it is that they always kick the wrong person; but that's no wonder. Tread our narrow streets, where two-storied houses stand flush with the pavement, explore our courts, alleys, and places, climb skyward in our much-belauded dwellings, or come even into streets that look snugly respectable. You will find them teeming with juvenile life that has learned its first steps in the streets, got its first idea of play in the gutter, and picked up its knowledge of the vulgar tongue from those who had been graduated in a like school. What wonder that young people developed under these conditions look upon the streets as their natural right, and become oblivious to the rights of others? They are but paying back what they have received. Neither is it to be wondered at that as they grow older they grow more disorderly and violent, but altogether less scrupulous. It is absurd to suppose that boys who have grown into young men under these conditions will, on reaching manhood, develop staid and orderly ways, and equally absurd to suppose that by sending them for "trial" they will be made orderly. Let us have less talk of punishment and more of remedy. And the remedy lies, not with private individuals, but with the community. The community must bear the cost or pay the penalty.

Russia. How Much Do We Love Her?

Henry Norman in Scribner's.

There has been for long in the United States a belief that Russia was a genuine, sympathetic friend, moved by admiration for the American people and their institutions. This has grown up chiefly, I suppose, from the apocryphal narratives of the readiness of Russia to intervene on the side of right during the war of the rebellion. Therefore the American people have frequently made public profession of their friendship for Russia, which Russia, needless to say, has cordially accepted, for who would refuse such a gift? But the whole belief is a political soap bubble. It is nothing but a bright film in the ether. Russia likes to appear a friend of the United States because the effect of that is to postpone any co-operation of England and America in world affairs—a contingency which Russia is not the only power to fear. But beyond this she never thinks of the United States, except to regard her institutions with profound disapproval and worse; to anticipate the time when enough cotton will be grown in Turkestan to make it safe for her to put a prohibitive tax upon every American bale; or to wish that the American billionaires would invest a few spare millions in Government guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds of the Russian State railways—and, let me add, if I were a billionaire, I should assuredly meet the Russian wish in this respect, for there is no better investment at such an interest in Europe. Beyond these things, America does not exist for Russia, except when a troublesome Secretary of State puts a series of direct questions about Manchuria or the open door, and insists upon answers in writing. In fact, Russia thinks about America precisely what a great religious autocracy must think about a huge secular democracy 4,000 miles away.

Portuguese Hotel Clocks.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is the fashion for Portuguese clocks to strike the hour twice over. Heaven only knows why, for certainly the people are not so keen about the profitable use of their time that they require to be reminded thus of its flight. The habit is apt to be irritating, especially in the night, when your bed (like enough a straw mattress and a bran pillow) chances to be near one of these monsters which dings its four-and-twenty strokes at midnight, with a pause between the dozens which merely stimulates expectation. If there are five clocks in the establishment, all with sonorous works, (and the supposition is reasonable,) they will of course differ widely, so that twenty-four may be striking, with intervals, during a maddening half hour. You may happen to want to know badly which of the monsters is the least mendacious, and the belle at your bed-head communicate with two servants, one a Gallego and the other a Portuguese. In such a case ring for the despised stranger without hesitation. He will be with you in a minute, fresh and smiling, though half naked, and if he distrusts his own judgment about the clocks he will not mind saying so, and hasten to awake the landlord himself rather than that you should remain in doubt. I regret to add that his more conceited fellow-servant will more probably say whatever first comes to his tongue, more heedful of his own comfort than of your desires. Thus is the installation of the Gallego waiter in Portugal justified as that of the German-Swiss with us.

Phenomenal Memories.

Prof. E. S. Holden in Harper's Magazine.

Many of the greatest men have had phenomenal memories. Cæsar knew the names of thousands of soldiers in his legions. A modern man of science often has a prodigious memory for special terminology. Prof. Asa Gray assured me that he could at once recall the names of something like 23,000 plants; Prof. Theodore Gill can do the same for fishes. Our memory for mere words is itself much more extensive than is generally admitted. The average well-to-do child of two years of age has a vocabulary of some 500 words, and its father may have the command of 20,000 more. The 10,000 verses of the "Rig Veda" have for 3,000 years been accurately preserved in the memories of the Brahmins. Not one Brahmin alone, but thousands, can to-day recite it word for word. Thousands of Mohammedans, likewise, know the Koran by heart, as all learned Chinese know their classic books. The chiefs of Polynesia can and do repeat hundreds of thousands of words in their genealogies—taking days and even weeks for the recitation.

Hundreds of pianists can play all day, and many days, by memory; and I have myself seen Von Bülow conduct Beethoven's Fifth Symphony without a score. Chess players have a visualizing memory; musicians have an auditive and a motor memory, while arithmetical prodigies may have any one of the three or a combination of all.

Pessimism. Agnosticism.

From The Westminster Review.

The chief difference between pessimism and agnosticism is this: a pessimist may believe in a creed, but an agnostic has to live without the aid of any religious system or ism. A man can be a pessimist and a Christian; he cannot be an agnostic and take comfort in any ism or religion. The moment he "believes" he ceases to be an agnostic. The danger lies in becoming fanatical with conviction and an incurable cynic with skepticism. It is a fact that an avowed skeptic is never welcome in any company of people. The reason is obvious: he can sympathize with no one's sentiments. A period of agnosticism gives some minds time to think, look about and choose; but if the period be prolonged a sort of psychological atrophy begins to develop which often ends in a state of chronic apathy, out of which no psychic incident or influence can rouse them.

The Closing Year.

Flash along the western sky
Summer tints that fade and die.
Forest mantled once in green
Now in red and gold are seen.
Here the streamlet sparkling blows;
There the aster brightly blows;
And the goldenrod in glory
Tells the same, the wondrous story—
Summer's done.

Blow, ye prairie breezes blow!
Summers come, and Summers go;
Hearts are sad, and hearts are gay;
Here is night, and there is day.
So farewell to Summer dear;
There will come another year,
And the goldenrod in glory
Then as now shall tell the story—
Summer's done.

—ANGUS M. BERRY in The St. Nicholas.

Cannibal or Boot Polisher.

From The Academy.

While waiting on the doctor's steps for the bell to be answered, I heard the sound of brushing, and, looking down into the Bloomsbury area, I saw a small negro boy busily polishing a boot. He glanced up with a friendly smile, his eyes and teeth gleamed, and I noticed that on his right wrist was a white ivory ring.

Jenny was rather deliberate that morning, and while I still waited two errand-boys thrust their faces between the area railings and stared down at the little alien.

"Hullo, Blacky," one said. "Give us that ring?"

"Wonder what it's for?" said the other.

Before I could hear the reply the door opened, and I was soon in the doctor's room.

"So you're no longer an Abolitionist!" I said pleasantly.

"No," he answered; "at least, my sister isn't. That's a boy my brother-in-law has just brought from West Africa. He didn't exactly want him, but the boy was wild to see England, and at the last minute jumped on board."

"And what does the ring on his arm mean?"

"Oh, he's a King's son out there. That's a symbol of authority; at home he has the power of life and death over fifty slaves."

When I came away the boy was still busily at work, but he had changed the boots for knife cleaning. He cast another merry smile up to me as I descended the steps—the King's son with the power of life and death over fifty slaves.

Early Posts.

From The Empire Review.

Cyrus, King of Persia, possessed a regular riding post, stations and men with horses that were always in readiness when required. The speed of his horses was such, according to Herodotus, as nothing mortal surpassed, and varied on the road from Susa to Sardis from 60 to 120 miles a day. The early Greeks and Romans were by no means so advanced, the Greeks having but little private correspondence before 600 B. C., while few attempts were made to organise the postal system of the Roman Empire until the Emperor Augustus instituted couriers and stages along the roads at which relays of horses were always ready.

England was even still more backward, for it is was not until the reign of Henry I. that permanent messengers, styled nuntii and cursores, were first employed in the delivery of the King's writs to the lords and barons. They only began to wear the royal livery in the time of King Henry III., who employed them both in England and in foreign parts on affairs of State as well as on the private and confidential business of the Crown. Their payment was an important item in the royal household accounts, and many specimens of the extent to which the system prevailed are to be found in our public records. Thus, on Dec. 18, 1324, the attention of the Wardens of the Cinque Ports, as well as of the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, was drawn to the fact that many letters, prejudicial to the interests of the Crown, were being brought into the country, and they were commanded to make diligent scrutiny of all persons passing from parts beyond the seas and to stop all letters concerning which sinister suspicion might arise. Again a royal writ of Sept. 23, 1326, evidently directed against Queen Isabella, the wife of Edward II., states that "the Queen, by council and abetment of the King's enemies, did write daily divers letters to the Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, Earls, Barons, and others of the King's leges, as well as of the clergy as of the laity, and to the Commons of the various towns, and to individual persons, in order to accomplish their false compassments."

These letters were conveyed by special messengers, wandering minstrels or merchants. It is, however, evident that as time went on private individuals kept horses for hire, so that a messenger might travel post. And since the words "Haste, Post, Haste!" are found written on the backs of private letters at the close of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, we may safely assume that this mode of correspondence was not confined to the Government.

What Bad Taste Must Do.

From The Conservative Review.

The taste which is catered to by lengthy, detailed, and elaborate illustrated descriptions of murders, suicides, and all sorts of blood-curdling catastrophes is the same in essence (and even more unmitigated in its depravity) as that which reveled in the gladiator and wild-beast contests of the ancient Roman amphitheatres, and which in some countries keeps alive the bullfight in its most hideous forms. Lavish descriptions of unsavory divorce suits and prurient scandals resulting from real or alleged offenses against sexual purity appeal to the same taste as that which is catered to by the purveyors of the literature which is professedly obscene.

It is certain that the newspaper descriptions of these and other crimes breed an immense number of similar offenses. When a particularly strange and shocking crime has been spread before the public in all its sickening details, it is almost invariably followed by an outcrop of offenses too strikingly similar to have had an independent origin. Persons of weak character or ill-balanced minds often brood day by day over some newspaper scandal until they are almost irresistibly impelled to reproduce it in their own lives. This is only natural, as it is a psychological law that the more any idea is dwelt upon the more it tends to express itself in appropriate actions. The fixing of the image of any deed in one's mind and the reiterated thought "I could do that if I wanted to," is almost certain to create an impulse to perform such a deed, and the more absurd and destructive this is the stronger the impulse will be.

Many persons otherwise sane have committed even motiveless crimes as a result of just this process; and many others have escaped such a fatality only by throwing off the obsessing imagination or thought with a vigorous and almost superhuman effort of the will.

The Great West.

From The Century.

As Mr. Gladstone once said that the centre of the world's interest had been transferred to America, so we may say that the centre of interest of the New World has been transferred beyond the Alleghanies. And as the frontier of settled country pushed further and further westward, we came to look beyond the Mississippi for triumphs of exploration, for bold commercial projects, and for open-mindedness and imagination. Once it was the East that led in most things; now in many its leadership is no longer a matter of course. The young giant is already feeling his strength. The material triumphs of the West are sure to be followed in due time by noteworthy achievements of the intellect. Its present prosperity is the gateway to all that resources, knowledge, and opportunity can bestow. The region that embraces more than half of the leading constituency of the country is likely soon to produce, even more richly than it has done, in literature and the arts. The interchange of such products will contribute much to the common pride and the mutual understanding of the sections, thus insuring that unity of National life and aspiration which is increasingly necessary as the borders and the interests of the Nation expand.

Motherhood.

The night throbs on: but let me pray, dear Lord!
Crush off his name a moment from my mouth.
To thee my eyes would turn, but they go back,
Back to my arm beside me where he lay—
So little, Lord, so little and so warm!

I cannot think that thou hadst need of him!
He is so little, Lord, he can not sing,
He can not praise thee; all his life had learned
Was to hold fast my kisses in the night.

Give him to me—he is not happy there!
He had not felt his life: his lovely eyes
Just knew me for his mother, and he died.

Hast thou an angel there to mother him?
I say he loves me best—if he forgets,
If Thou allow it that my child forgets
And runs not out to meet me when I come—

What are my curses to Thee? Thou hast heard
The curse of Abel's mother, and since then
We have not ceased to threaten at Thy throne,
To threat and pray Thee that Thou hold them still
In memory of us.

See Thou tend him well
Thou God of all the mothers! If he lack
One of his kisses—Ah, my heart, my heart,
Do angels kiss in heaven? Give him back!

Forgive me, Lord, but I am sick with grief,
And tired of tears and cold to comforting.
Thou art wise I know, and tender, aye, and good.
Thou hast my child and he is safe in Thee,
And I believe—

Ah, God, my child shall go
Orphaned among the angels! All alone,
So little and alone! He knows not Thee,
He only knows his mother—give him back!

—JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM in Scribner's.

No Cork Legs.

From Notes and Queries.

After an experience of something over thirty years as house visitor in one of the largest of our provincial hospitals, I may say no such definition as "a cork leg" has been known in the surgical profession during the whole of that time. The expression, now practically obsolete, no doubt originated in the fact that artificial limbs were formerly made of steel or other metal uprights, shaped up by layers of cork; but for the last fifty years at least these substitutes for nature have always been constructed of wood—willow by preference, because of its lightness and stability—covered with leather. Cork is never used. The working joints are, of course, of finely tempered steel. There are (I understand from one of the oldest and best-known manufacturers of these appliances) certain kinds of legs known specially in the trade by the names of inventors or distinguished wearers. The term "a cork leg" is, however, only used to-day (if used at all) by rank outsiders.

Romance of the Corinthian Column.

From Harper's Magazine.

In the Winter a young girl had died in Corinth. Some time afterward her maid gathered together various trinkets and playthings which the girl had loved and brought them to the girl's grave. There she placed them in a basket near the monument, and placed a large square tile upon the basket to prevent the wind from overturning it. It happened that under the basket was a root of an acanthus plant. When Spring came the acanthus sprouted; but its shoots were not able to pierce the basket, and accordingly they grew around it, having the basket in their midst. Such of the long leaves as grew up against the four protruding corners of the tile on the top of the basket curled round under these corners and formed pretty volutes. Kallimachos, the sculptor, walking that way one day, saw this, and immediately conceived the notion that the form of the basket with the plaque on top of it, and surrounded by the leaves and stalks of acanthus, would be a comely heading for columns in architecture. He from this idea formed the beautiful Corinthian style of capital. Such, at least, is the story as the architect Vitruvius told it 1,900 years ago.

Snakes in the Church.

From The Empire Review.

This snake lived in the church of G.'s first parish in Australia. Its hole was visible to the congregation, and it used to show its head to them at service time (during the sermon, probably) and make them nervous. So it was sought to entice it to its destruction with saucers of milk. The parson used to lay the bait over night and go to look for results in the morning. Always the saucer was found empty, but for a long time the snake was not found. At last he saw it coiled asleep upon the white cloth laid over the chancel carpet, where the sun from the east window poured warmly down upon it. So he hewed it in pieces before the altar, as Samuel hewed Agag.

His Troublesome Liver.

From The Saturday Review.

Forced into the priesthood, Talleyrand never had or pretended to have a vocation—excommunicated by Rome, he was nevertheless able to serve the Church at critical times. Being in office under Louis XVIII. when Napoleon suddenly came back from Elba, the Minister discovered that his liver was out of order, that he must go to Carlsbad. "The first duty of a diplomat," he observed, "is to take care of his liver." After Waterloo, when the situation again became difficult, the liver again became affected.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Germany in Asia Minor. Some confusion has been betrayed in the cable dispatches dealing with the bearing of the Turko-German railway question upon the affair at Koweit. Some of the confusion arises from the fact that there are two distinct lines, each of which has been called "the Bagdad Railway." The original Bagdad Railway was a line laid out by the Turkish Government, which was to include Damascus and Hijaz, and which is now correctly called the Damascus-Hijaz line. This is solely a Turkish enterprise; subscriptions are demanded from Turkish merchants for its erection, and Turkish soldiers are employed in building its roadbeds. The proposed railway, which is mentioned in connection with Koweit represents the outgrowth of a concession granted in January, 1900, by the Porte to the German Anatolia Railway Company. The full text of this concession is worth while presenting at this time, as it shows the sole basis upon which rest the plans of Germany for branches of the line to the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Persian Gulf. The agreement, which was drawn up by H. E. Zinhi Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, on behalf of the Porte, and Dr. von Siemens, President of the Board of Directors of the Anatolia Railway Company, reads as follows:

"The Anatolia Railway Company undertakes to construct within a maximum period of eight years, and to exploit, a railway line of the regular gauge of 1.44 meters from Konieh to Busra by way of Bagdad, on conditions and guarantees to be determined by common agreement between the Sublime Porte and the said company.

"The Sublime Porte recognizes that it is in conformity with the public interests to grant to the Anatolia Railway Company the concession asked for. It is understood that the company will immediately undertake the necessary surveys, and as soon as possible submit to the approval of the Sublime Porte the draft, conventions, and estimates of rates. The question of guarantees will be discussed after the completion of the surveys and upon the request of the company, as well as the other conditions.

"It is understood that the company binds itself from this date never to cede or transfer to any other company the existing line from Haidar Pasha to Angora and Konieh, nor that to be constructed from Konieh to Bagdad and Busra. The Imperial Government, on its side, likewise preserves the power of using, whenever it may desire to do so, its right of buying up the line from Konieh to Bagdad and Busra. In this case, if the Imperial Government does not care to exploit it by its own agents, it will not cede the exploitation thereof to another company, but promises to secure its exploitation by the Anatolia Company on lease.

"In case an understanding is impossible between the contracting parties as to the conditions of the conventions or as to the direction of the line, they will recover their liberty of action without either party being free to ask or demand from the other the slightest indemnity in any form whatever."

The Outlook in Afghanistan. Telegraphic advices from Simla to various points in Europe show that tranquillity continues to reign throughout Afghanistan, while recent disturbing Russian advices upon the same subject, reproduced in these columns last week, have been much modified by semi-official utterances of the Russian Foreign Office. It is now declared in St. Petersburg that neither England nor Russia has exercised much influence lately in Kabul, and that during recent years the Indian Government has paid no subsidy to the Ameer. With regard to Ishak Khan, the late Ameer's brother, residing in Samarkand, there is believed to be no danger likely to arise from that quarter, for it is said that Ishak is quite reconciled to his present position, for he has no money and his followers are gradually dwindling, while there is a sufficient Russian garrison at the place to put down any possible uprising.

The Russian semi-official press also explains the projected visit of the Russian Minister of War to the Afghan frontier, intelligence of which was recently published by a Paris paper, on receipt of advices from its correspondent in St. Petersburg. The journey of Gen. Kuropotkin, it is declared, was arranged for long before the death of the Ameer, and is simply one of inspection. He will visit Merv and Askabad, and probably Kushk, where an important military post was recently established. It is also declared that no troops have recently been sent from the Caucasus to Central Asia.

In opposition to a free acceptance of these Russian views is the fact testified to last Summer, when rumors of the Ameer's serious illness were rife, that considerable bodies of Russian troops have recently been sent into Turkestan down the Volga to Astrakhan and from Petrovsk, on the north-eastern Caspian coast. According to trustworthy reports received at the end of September there were then 75,000 troops in Turkestan and on the Afghan and Persian frontiers, and that more than half of that number had been gradually arriving during the month at Tashkent, Samarkand, and at various military posts in Ferghana. Still, several foreign correspondents in St. Petersburg have assured their papers that they learn "on the highest authority" that at the present moment Russia has not more than 8,000 men and less than 30 guns within striking distance of the Afghan frontier.

English Military Prisons Overcrowded. A report has just been made to the British Government by Lieut. Col. M. Clare Garsia, C. B., Inspector General of Military Prisons, in which the writer declares that the accommodation in military prisons in England during the past year has been seriously strained. "The actual number of committals in England during 1900 was 7,357, as compared with 4,584 in 1899. Not only was every military prison kept full, but some were overcrowded, notwithstanding the occupation of every provost and barrack cell in the country, and notwithstanding the transfer or committal direct to criminal prisons in England and Wales of no less than 2,096 military offenders. In the month of October there were nearly 600 soldiers (since increased to 700) who were to return to the colors undergoing hard labor imprisonment in civil prisons for purely military offenses. This number was inclusive of 400 soldiers under sentences of discharge from the army in addition to imprisonment, all being subjected to the same régime as offenders against the criminal law."

In closing Col. Garsia alludes to the fact that he has repeatedly called attention to the necessity of providing more accommodation for military offenders, and he refers to the proposals he has made on the subject—proposals which have been approved—and says: "These proposals will, it is believed, provide sufficient accommodation in military penal establishments for all soldiers sentenced at home stations to imprisonment for breaches of discipline, and thus obviate the necessity for committing such offenders to criminal prisons."

Austria and Germany. The recent speech on inter-Germanic relations delivered before the Reichsrath in Vienna by Dr. von Körber, the Austrian Premier, has been well received throughout the dual monarchy. Even journals representing such opposite opinions as the Clerical Vaterland and the Pan-Germanic Ostdeutsche Rundschau praise it, particularly in regard to its sentiments for Austro-Hungarian integrity against Germany.

The Vaterland says: "The Prime Minister, Dr. von Körber, addressed an appeal to the Chamber of Representatives which will attract attention beyond the frontiers of the monarchy. With deep and impressive earnestness Dr. von Körber set forth the economic and at the same time the political situation of the monarchy, and explained what great and decisive interests were at stake for the country. * * * In the presence of the broad and lofty standpoint from which Dr. von Körber spoke we will confine ourselves to expressing the warmest and sincerest wish for its triumph."

The Ostdeutsche Rundschau observes that "it is seldom that a German politician in Austria has the pleasure of being able to agree with a statement proceeding from the Government bench. Dr. von Körber has afforded us that pleasure."

The Wiener Tagblatt recalls an old saying that nowhere is there so much dormant energy that is utterly ignored as in Austria. It goes on to say that "we have too little confidence in ourselves and resign ourselves too easily to fate. We do not know our own worth, and foreigners have grown accustomed to underestimate us. * * * The Prime Minister told us that we can find all we want in our own house and that we can have confidence in ourselves. This imperialism * * * will not lead to war, but to peace with honor both abroad and at home."

Manchuria and Russia. In the light of a recent official announcement in St. Petersburg, published here Oct. 29, that Russia and China had concluded an agreement as to the status of Manchuria, it is interesting to note a recent observation of the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, concerning the subject. The Novoe Vremya, it seems, recently startled many Russians by its evident anxiety to see the last of the Manchurian difficulty, and Manchuria itself handed over to what it termed its "legitimate owner." While insisting on the necessity of continuing the Russian occupation of that province until order should have been completely restored and a guarantee for its future tranquillity given by an Imperial Court in Peking capable not only of issuing edicts, but of insuring their execution, the Russian organ was most eager to direct the attention of its readers to the fact that difficulties such as those thrust on Russia by Manchuria's dissaffection were ruinous in their effect on her economic position.

The present returns show an extraordinary falling off, solely in consequence of the decrease of imports of Chinese goods into Russia. The figures for the four months of last year and the year current are 6,500,000 and 400,000 rubles respectively. Duties via Siberia are concerned, the aggregate returns show a balance of about 80,000 rubles in favor of the first four months of the current year, the approximate figures for the latter being 480,000 rubles, as against 380,000 rubles for the corresponding period of 1900.

The Italian Vintage. According to private advices based upon Italian official forecasts and personal observations, the present Italian vintage is said to surpass any for several years back. Especially in Tuscany, in the neighborhood of Florence, and Carmignano, the yield of grapes has been far in excess of the most sanguine expectations on the part of the growers. The quality, too, is reported to be excellent, as, from the absence of disease and the frequency of rain, which is often so much needed in the early days to develop the fruit, the vines have had every chance, so that the yield of such well-known Italian wines as Chianti, Lagrima Cristi, Baralo, Barbera, and Capri will be both abundant and of unusual flavor. Similar reports come from the south—from Calabria, Sicily, and the wine-growing districts in the vicinity of Naples, which produce a peculiarly flavored grape of their own—and, although the vineyards situated on the plains have suffered some from mildew and severe hailstorms, yet these retarding elements have been compensated for by the almost entire absence of that dreaded enemy, the "perenospera," which, although it has made its appearance here and there, has not caused any serious damage, and has been easily overcome by the usual remedies.

Russia, France, and Turkey. A recent semi-official communiqué, which is believed to have emanated from the Russian Foreign Office, puts a little different light upon Russia's attitude toward the present Turko-French trouble than that offered from German sources alleging that France had received a humiliating snub at St. Petersburg. The communiqué may also have some bearing upon the present manoeuvres of certain French warships in the Mediterranean which are said to be bound for the Levant.

Although it has been alleged in Berlin that France requested an energetic support of Russia in her dealings with the Porte and that Russia declined to give this support, the communiqué, while admitting that certain representations have been made by France in this direction, declares that they have been answered to the effect that "they will be viewed in a very friendly manner, but with the hope that a pacific agreement will shortly be arrived at between France and Turkey."

The communiqué goes on to say that "the Czar has frustrated all efforts to bring about a visit of the King and Queen of Servia to St. Petersburg, out of regard for his august consort. At present, moreover, he has not the least desire to add to the estrangement between Austria-Hungary and Servia in Russia's interest. It has been represented at Belgrade that the Czar attaches the greatest value to friendly relations between the Danubian Empire and Servia, and that the King of Servia will have time enough to bring about such relations, as he cannot be received until next Autumn, when he hopes to be able to see him at Livadia."

Drinking Water in Paris. Pure water at Paris has been the subject of much discussion for a long time past. For many months the idea of supplying Paris with drinking water from the Lake of Geneva has found considerable support, but the latest plan is to utilize the waters of the Loire to that end. For the execution of that project the water would be drawn from the beautiful and picturesque Lac d'Issarles, in the Department of the Ardèche, some miles from the sources of the Loire. The lake would be transformed into a sort of immense reservoir, containing about 90,000,000 cubic meters of water, and into which would be brought the flow of certain affluents of the river, and even a part of the river itself. Thence an aqueduct would bring the waters to the capital, passing through the valleys of the Loire, the Yonne, and the Seine. The estimated expenditure to complete the plan is about 120,000,000f.

Attitude of Holland Toward Great Britain. According to Dutch correspondents of the Brussels press, the recent appeal of the Dutch Pro-Boer Committee to President Roosevelt, has failed to stir the people of Holland. The letter, it is said, has attracted little attention in the Dutch press, while in official circles it has been entirely ignored, though expressions have not been wanting in these quarters showing a deep faith in the ultimate destiny of the British people. This sentiment was emphasized in the prayer which was offered at the recent services held at The Hague, "that the heart of the people might be turned and that the scales might fall from their eyes."

"Holland," said a Dutch diplomatist the other day, "feels herself aggrieved and disappointed to see a great and high-minded people temporarily blinded to its own interests, but the burden of the mistake is laid on the shoulders of those responsible for it, and not upon the nation at large."

The formation of the Dutch Committee was conceived with the idea of bringing pressure to bear upon England through her commercial interests, and, by paralyzing the Boers their independence. It is not believed, however, even in The Hague, that this project is put forward in good faith, for it receives little encouragement in the local press. The idea of the promoters of the scheme, who apparently belong to well-intentioned, but ill-informed classes of the laboring population, is to issue notices to the dockers of Belgium, France, and their own country, calling upon them to unite in refusing to work for British ships in the various ports; the notice also informs "merchants and the trade generally" that by refusing to ship by British vessels they will so damage the commercial supremacy of England that shipowners will be obliged to bring pressure to bear upon the British Government in order to save their own interests. In the meantime an attempt is being made to have the Dutch Committee recognise the fact that more than half of the carrying trade of the world is in British hands, and that to boycott English commerce would require a somewhat different line of action than now pursued.

Legislative Reform in Belgium. The new Army bill is not the only measure of importance which is before the Belgian Parliament. Although, according to a TIMES special published last week, the Progressives and Socialists have offered an alternative bill, it is not to be expected that their measure will be adopted. The Socialist Deputies, in attacking the Government's bill, quote extensively from British Liberal attacks upon the British Army. The Socialist leader, M. van der Velde, declared the other day that the Socialist ideal was the abolition of a standing army in favor of a national militia on the basis of personal service. After censuring The Hague Conference and introducing much irrelevant matter into his speech, M. van der Velde concluded by declaring that through Socialism alone could universal peace be insured, a sentiment which was loudly applauded by his followers.

Next in importance to the Army Reform bill is one dealing with the revision of the rules of debate. The present measure governing the subject has been found insufficient to maintain order in even ordinary times of excitement. More or less drastic proposals have been put forward, including one which vests in the President the right of suspending any member on his own responsibility; the general feeling is, however, in favor of the safeguard adopted in the French and other Assemblies, which compels the Chair to take the view of the House before exercising its authority. As a compromise between these two systems M. Francotte has introduced a bill which is believed to have every prospect of becoming a law. It runs as follows:

"Temporary exclusion may be pronounced by the President against members of the Chamber who by cries, whistling, persistent interruption, or any similar manifestations, hinder the progress of the debate. A member or members may demand the right of discussing the decision for their expulsion during the space of fifteen minutes. They may demand a show of hands on the decision of the President. Should the tumult be such that explanations of the members and consultation with the House are rendered impossible, the decision of the President takes full and immediate effect. Temporary exclusion may also be pronounced against any member who renders himself guilty of violence toward a colleague. A vote of censure is punishable by a fine of 200f., temporary exclusion by a fine of 500f., and 1,000f. in case of repetition during the same session. The member excluded may annul the effects of his exclusion from the day after it has been pronounced by a written declaration to the effect that he regrets having violated the authority of the President."

French Territory in Germany. Apropos of certain articles which have appeared in the Paris press on French territory in Germany, namely, the spots of ground on which stand the monuments of Turenne and Marceau, it is recalled that there exists near Frankfort, in Friedrichshof, a colony of workingmen, 2,000 in number, who are the descendants of French Protestants who emigrated after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. These people have kept to the customs of their ancestors, as also to their language, which they are said to speak with perfect purity, with all the "cachet" of phrasing of the grand siècle. Only French is spoken among themselves, and no marriages are made with the German families surrounding them.

The Servian Budget. The Servian budget for 1902, which has just been presented to the Senate and the Skupshtina, estimates the revenue at 72,820,000f. and the expenditure at 72,815,000f., as compared with 74,018,070f. and 73,902,542f., respectively, in the preceding year. The expenditure has thus again been reduced, being 1,175,542f. less than in 1901. The army estimates, including the special additional tax of 1,700,000f. for armaments, which has hitherto not appeared in the budget, show a total expenditure of 17,021,377f., which is about 3,000,000f. less than the amount for 1901, and more than 5,000,000f. below that for 1900. The estimates for the other Ministerial departments show no changes. For the administration of the monopolies 6,400,000f. have been set aside, and 19,422,000f. for the redemption of the consolidated public debt, these amounts being the same as in 1901.

MacDonald-Heyward Co.,
Successor to WM. MOIR,
26 WEST 23D ST.,
Fine Jewelry.

A 24-Hour Train to Chicago Every Day---NEW YORK CENTRAL.

NOV

1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 2, 1901. TWELVE PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Stock Exchange Summary	1
Changes for the Week	1
Calendar for the Week	1
London Cable Review	1
The Financial Situation	1-4
Stock Market Transactions for the Week, with the Range for Two Years	1
Bond Market Transactions	3
Dividends	3
Wireless Telegraphy and Its Variants	4
Car Shortage Significance	4
The Sign of Increased Dividends	4
Tobacco Trust Antagonists	4
Kansas Prosperity Unbroken	5
Expansion in Vanderbilt Values	6
Southern Railway's Progress	6
Money Market Conditions	7
Foreign Exchange Situation	7
Clearing House Statement, in Detail	7
Non-Member Bank Statement, in Detail	7
The Country's Clearings	7
National Treasury Statement	7
Specie Movement	7
Bond Quotations, with Last Sales	8-9
Outside Securities	10
Inactive Stocks, with Last Sales	11
Corporation Meetings	11

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 2	2,879,228
Same week last year	1,702,624
To date this year	231,346,492
Corresponding date last year	92,928,596

Bonds for the week	$13,885,200
Same week last year	$8,391,600
To date this year	$837,820,720
Corresponding date last year	$398,286,560

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Nov. 3, 1900.	Nov. 2, 1901.	Increase.
Railroad	1,121,287	2,063,911	940,628
Industrial	579,341	815,317	235,976
Mining	500	1,000	500
Banks	15	.....	*15

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Nov. 3, 1900.	Nov. 2, 1901.	Increase.
Railroad	$7,990,500	$12,256,300	$4,256,800
Industrial	317,500	1,596,000	1,278,500
Government	57,000	25,300	*28,700
State	21,000	7,000	*13,400

*Decrease.

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3½@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	12½	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1½	Int. Steam Pump.	1⅝
Am. Express	2	Lake Erie & West	3½
Am. Ice	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	4¾
Baltimore & Ohio	2⅝	Manhattan El.	4⅜
Brook. Rap. Trans.	2½	Michigan Central	22⅞
Buff., Roch. & P.	3	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6½
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	2	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	11
Can. Southern	1	Mo. Pacific	1
Can. Pacific	1⅛	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1
Central of N. J.	2½	National Lead	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio	1⅝	National Lead pf.	8⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	National Salt pf.	3
Chi. & N'w'n pf.	1	New Central Coal	5
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	3⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3½
Delaware & Hudson	2	North American	1
Del., Lack. & West.	2½	Nor. Pac. pf.	2⅞
Diamond Match	1	Pennsylvania	1⅛
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	Pere Marquette	1
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1	Pere Marquette pf.	1
Gt. Northern pf.	2½	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
St. L. & San Fran.	2½	Tex. Pac. land trust.	1
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1⅜
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chemical	2½
		Wells-Fargo Express.	5

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chemical	1	H. B. Claflin	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Int. Power	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2½	Keokuk & D. M.	1
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2⅝	Minn. & St. Louis	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Pacific Coast	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & N'w'n	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅝
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Twin City R. T.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Union Bag & P. pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛
Evans. & T. H. pf.	5½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	6	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1⅜
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Mob. & Ohio new 6s	1
Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1⅞	Mob. & O. gen. 4s	1⅞
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s	1
Chi. & Alt. s. f. 6s	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs., small	2½
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref.	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1½	Pac. of Mo. 1st	2
Consol. Tob. 4s	1	Roch. & P. con. 6s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	3½	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Dist. of Am. coll. tr. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1½	St. P. & N. P. 6s	1½
Int. & G. N. 1st	2½	St. P. City Cable con. 5s	5¼
Leh. & W. P. 5s	1	Tol. & O. C. gen.	2
		Tor., H. & Buff. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Rio Gr. So. 1st	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Mex. Nat. 1st, inc. A.	1½	Tex. Pac. 2d	2
N. Y. C., M. C. coll. 3½s	1	Wabash deb. A.	1
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1	W. Va. C. & Pitts.	1½
		West. Un. deb. & r. e. 4½s	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 4.

Aberdeen Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad—Annual meeting.
American District Telegraph Company—Books close.
American Fine Arts Society—Annual meeting.
Elm Street Connecting Railway—Annual meeting.
Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
National Bridge Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
National Salt Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable Nov. 30 to holders of record this date.
Third Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
West Tenth Street Connecting Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Central Traction Company (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Traction Company (Pittsburg—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Shelby Iron Company—Books close.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books close.

Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Central New England Railway—Annual meeting.
Denver City Tramway—Dividend payable Nov. 15 to holders of record this date.
National Bridge Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Poughkeepsie Bridge Railroad—Annual meeting.
United States Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Books close.

Continued on Page 11.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Scramble for Gold Continues in Europe.

New York Sure to Feel the Pinching in Continental Markets — Paris Still Crying for Gold—London No Longer Fears New York Withdrawals—The Yerkes Contest.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.
Via French Telegraph Cable Company.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The financial week has developed many features of interest for London, but not many directly concerning American investors. Still, the scramble for gold goes on in Continental centres and prudent New York operators are scarcely indifferent to that. Pinching in European money markets will surely be keenly felt in New York sooner or later, and in that respect the recent developments in Paris and Berlin are significant.

The situation in Paris is still more or less puzzling. It seemed that the rise in the Bank of England's official rate ought to have turned the exchange in favor of London, but the contrary happened, and it now seems that Paris needs still more gold and is bound to get it in spite of the increased rate.

A month ago Paris was thought to be largely oversupplied with money. She had been lending freely all over the world, in New York as well as in London, Berlin, and Vienna. Now French financiers are scared by something, no one knows exactly what, political or otherwise, and all markets are bound to feel the pressure more or less.

London has got over the fear of a withdrawal of gold to New York, especially in view of the large sums received recently in San Francisco direct from Australia. It used to be almost a maxim here that if gold did not move westward before the middle of October all was safe. But times have greatly changed in the money markets, and the unexpected may happen this year.

Stock Exchange prices are somewhat higher than firmer this week, but outsiders still hold off, and business was generally dull at closing, All Saints' Day breaking up the week.

Mr. Yerkes, in his vigorous contest to secure and make London's underground railway system swift, comfortable, and profitable, has got as far as a hearing before the arbitrator, who will decide as to the conflicting claims of the District and Metropolitan Companies as to the name of the electric system to be employed. It seems that not much has developed in Mr. Yerkes's favor as yet, but it is thought here that when once he can get British lawyers into court settlements are in sight. So American holders of stock may hope.

At the annual meeting of the Cuban Central Railways Company this week great hope was expressed for improvement in agriculture and trade in the island under the guarantee protection of the United States. The company's receipts have grown greatly during the past year.

The news of the formation of a new Kodak Company under the laws of New Jersey and the dissolution of the British company, which had taken over 98 per cent. of the stock of the original American company, caused no surprise here, as the workings of the income tax deprived holders of the American stock of their full share of the dividends. The tax may now be avoided.

E. A. D.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The stock market is slothful. Speculative transactions are insignificant. Commission house business has become wholly unimportant.

Of business conditions, trustworthy current reports reflect nothing but continued prosperity. Railways maintain their ratio of increases, every known record being surpassed. Money market stringency is no longer apprehended; and difficulties abroad testify to nothing disturbing here—the past week's Bank of England discount advance and incidental endeavors to further accumulations of gold at Berlin and in Paris having really nothing whatsoever to do with conditions here. We may ship gold—and our shipments may run into substantial figures. But no informed mind can be troubled over the situation in this country, for back of every gold draft that Europe makes upon America there is foreign exigency seeking accommodation from surpluses piled up here. Gold shipments from this country now mean merely that we are able to make further loans to Europe. Incidentally, the United States Treasury Department's gold holdings amount to figures beyond all precedent.

One of the most interesting questions of the present time with regard to the possible future course of railroad earnings turns upon the effect crop shortage is likely to have upon the revenues of properties so located that they must be brought within its influence. Opinions widely differ—claims being positive, for example, that the corn and cotton shortage this year must find reflection in heavy decreases for such roads as Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Texas Pacific, and other properties into whose tonnage those staples enter conspicuously. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the disaster which befell the Spring wheat crop last year depressed the earnings of St. Paul, Northwest, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern to no such extent as was apprehended even by officials of those roads, the fact being that general conditions were so satisfactory, trade and industry on the whole so active, that traffic lost in one direction was made good in another. As to the two first named, in fact, gross earnings expanded. Northern Pacific had an increase, too, but was helped to this result by additions to mileage, while Great Northern, though showing a falling off in freight earnings, had a large part of its loss in grain traffic receipts made up by heavier earnings from other freight. Summed up, so far as the Spring wheat crop failure of 1900 is concerned, the outcome to the railroads failed to substantiate dismal forecasts.

It is not in dispute that earnings would have been more favorable in the Spring wheat territory had the crop been a good one, stimulating even the good conditions prevailing and bringing traffic on its own account. What, therefore, is now pur-

Continued on Page 4.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 2, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Net Ch'nge For Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Nov. 2, 2,879,228.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Nov. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Ago. Year	Sales Week Ended Nov. 2, '01.
140	114	185	May 29	147	Jan. 13	188	200		Adams Express Co.	$100	$12,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	195	195	185	195	130	67
90½	80⅝	130	June 17	83¼	Oct. 28	86⅛	86⅝	+ ⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Oct. 28, '01.	1½	Q	86¼	87½	83¼	86⅜	....	284,575
....	....	35	June 13	21	Oct. 10	22	22⅝	— 1	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,710,650				23	22	22	22	....	100
....	....	91	June 18	80	Sep. 30	81	82	....	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Oct. 1, '01.	3	SA	81	81	81	81	....	100
....	....	25	Apr. 20	10	Sep. 30	11	15	....	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900				12	14½	11	11	....	2,200
23¾	12½	35	June 14	19	Jan. 21	26⅝	26¾	+ 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '01.	½	Q	25⅝	25½	25	26¾	17½	6,310
72	57⅝	88¾	July 8	67	Jan. 18	81	81¾	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	80	81	80	81	64½	1,481
37⅝	30	35¾	June 17	24	Mar. 8	28¾	29	— 1¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,400	Dec. 1, '00.	2½	A	29½	30	28¼	28⅝	35¾	2,500
100	85⅝	97½	Jan. 2	85	Apr. 10	89	89¾	— 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,106,000	June 1, '01.	3	SA	88	88	88	88	92	235
37	24⅝	40	May 3	22	Oct. 4	38¾	39	+ 1¼	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,345,000	May 15, '01.	1	SA	38	38¼	37	38¼	35	1,000
191	165	265	Apr. 10	170	Jan. 12	192	195	+ 2	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	4	SA	192	192	192	192	158	100
49½	27¼	41⅝	Mar. 15	25⅝	Oct. 2	27½	28	+ 1½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	27½	29½	27⅝	27⅝	36¾	12,000
78½	60¾	77⅞	Mar. 22	62	Oct. 10	63	63¼	+ ¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Oct. 15, '01.	1½	Q	64½	64½	63⅝	63⅝	63	550
60	34½	66	July 9	31	Jan. 24	45¾	46⅝	— ⅛	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	14,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾		47⅜	47⅝	46¾	46⅝	52¾	400
1⅝	1	3	June 20	4½	Feb. 4	6	6¼	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	5¾	200
21½	18⅝	30	June 25	22¾	Feb. 3	26	27	— ⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 10, '00.	1⅝		25	25	25	25	24½	100
36½	34½	39	Apr. 30	36¾	Oct. 7	41⅜	41¾	+ 2⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				43⅞	43	40¼	41⅝	41¼	13,525
99	88	104⅛	June 20	95	Feb. 28	95¾	96	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 5, '01.	2½	Q	96½	96¾	95½	95¾	90¾	2,260
....	....	32¾	July 3	22½	Aug. 13	23	23¼	— ⅛	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				23½	23½	24½	23¾	....	2,750
....	....	88	July 6	68¾	Oct. 4	83½	84¼	— ¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,160,000	Oct. 21, '01.	1¾	Q	84½	84½	84	84	....	1,750
....	....	60	June 14	42	Aug. 27	44½	45	— ⅛	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	44½	44½	44½	44½	....	450
140	95¾	153	June 3	112¾	Oct. 7	117¾	118	— ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	119¾	119¾	116¾	118⅝	124¼	50,150
113	107	130	July 19	114	Sep. 30	116	116⅞	— ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	116	116½	116	116⅝	116	380
....	....	167⅜	Sep. 4	158	Oct. 28	158½	159	— ⅛	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	72,507,500	Oct. 15, '01.	1½	Q	158	159⅜	158	158⅜	....	200
22¼	21¼	21½	Jan. 2	13¾	Mar. 15	16½	17	— ⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000				16¾	17	16	16¼	....	2,165
83⅝	67⅝	84¼	Apr. 16	34	Sep. 23	34½	35¼	— ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Oct. 25, '01.	$1.25	SA	35¼	35¼	34½	35	45¾	8,000
59	40⅝	64	Apr. 22	30	Sep. 23	55¾	57	— ⅛	Ann Arbor 1st pf.	100	4,000,000				54	55	54	56	48	420
82⅝	15⅞	91	June 5	67¼	Jan. 21	79½	79⅝	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,098,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	SA	78¼	79	76⅜	79⅝	72¼	63,705
80⅝	56½	106	May 8	70	May 9	96⅝	97	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	97	97	93⅞	96⅝	74⅛	6,942
99⅞	83½	114¾	May 8	81⅜	Jan. 4	108⅝	108⅞	+ 2⅜	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	48,000,000	Sep. 3, '01.	2	SA	103⅝	100	103⅝	103⅝	83½	64,830
92	72⅝	97	June 5	89½	Feb. 28	94	94⅛	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	39,227,650	Sep. 3, '01.	2	SA	94⅛	94⅝	93½	94⅛	81¼	2,800
86¾	47⅛	89¾	Apr. 23	65¾	Oct. 7	68	68¼	+ 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				69⅜	69¼	68¼	68⅝	60⅝	68,530
16¾	6¼	14⅝	Mar. 9	9⅝	Jan. 10	10⅝	11	— ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	9¾	300
85	82	100	Nov. 1	77	Mar. 13	100	103	+ 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	97½	100	97½	100	78	1,300

RANGE IN 1900.

High.	Low.
125	95⅝
61¾	47⅞
150	100
42	28
78½	59
45	30¼
94¼	64
148¼	100½
198	150¾
122¾	93¾
220	150
122¼	93
119	89¾
39¾	29¾
118	90
191½	144¾
115¾	85¾
103	74½
90	68
88	66
144	94½
74	56
110	84
28½	14¾
88	63
107	78
28	14¾
77½	58
41¾	20¼
27	16
201	150
90	68
49¾	36
98	73¾
88¾	66½
204	153
10½	7¾
39	29¾
73¾	55¾
37¾	28¾
70¾	53¾
64½	49
24¾	18¾
157	119½
45¾	34¾
71¾	54¾
104	79
25	19¼
47¾	36¾
30	23
10	7¾
16¾	12¾
14	10½
...	...
14	6½
140	123
88½	77¼
104	90
19½	15
115	87½
45	34½
74	56
117	89
72½	55
49¾	37¾
98	74¾
106¾	80¾
27¾	20¾
175	145¾
110	84
150	125¾
63¾	48¾
76	59
5	3
117	91¼
104½	87
57	44
17¼	12¾
72½	55¾

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 2, 1901

1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Nov. 3. $12,883,200

	Week Ended Nov. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	5
American Bicycle 5s	66	69	64	69	45
American Cotton Oil 4½s	101	101	101	101	11
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	1
American Spirits 6s	77	77	77	77	5
American Ride & Leather 6s	92	92	92	92	6
American Tobacco scrip	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Ann Arbor 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅛	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	171¼
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97⅝	97⅝	93½	93½	50½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	95¾	95¾	95	95⅝	11
Atlantic & Danville 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	15
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96¼	96⅝	96½	96⅝	152
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, registered	95	95	95	95	12
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅛	89⅞	89¼	89⅞	90
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102⅝	103	102¾	102⅝	222
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s, registered	102	102	102	102	10
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	107	108½	106⅝	108⅜	924
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Brooklyn Ferry Co. 5s	83	85½	83	83½	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103½	104½	103½	104½	39
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109⅝	22
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	75	75	75	75	12
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	24
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	118	118⅝	118	118⅝	37
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106⅜	107	106⅜	107	9
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107½	107⅝	104⅝	105	165
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	70	70	70	70	33
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	26½	27½	26½	27½	7
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	15	15	15	15	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	131	131	131	131	20
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	129	129⅝	129	129⅝	17
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	10
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	216
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107½	108	107	107½	45
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121⅝	121⅝	120	120	15
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	114	114	114	114	5
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	40
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Chicago & Alton 3s	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87⅝	102
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85¼	85¼	85	85	55
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s	98⅜	98⅝	98	98¼	957
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112	112	110	110	15
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123⅜	124¼	122	122	34
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	124	124	124	124	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	113¼	113¾	112½	113¼	1
C., M. & St. P., Mil. & St. Paul gold 7s	180¾	180¾	180½	180¾	1
C., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	116⅝	117	116⅝	117	10
C., M. & St. P., La Crosse & Dav. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwest. 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	180¼	180¼	180½	180½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	106	106	106	106	6
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1926	121½	121½	121½	121½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	48
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	141	141	141	141	10
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	83½	83½	82	82	12
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	101½	101½	101⅛	101½	20
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	81½	81⅔	81⅛	81½	5
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	81	81½	81	81	25
Colorado & Southern 4s	88½	88½	88	88½	42
Columbus & Ninth Avenue consol. 5s	123	123	123	123	6
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	63½	64½	63⅛	64½	715
Connecticut Ry. & Lighting ref. 4½s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	14
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103	103½	102⅜	103½	20
Denver & Southwestern 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94⅞	10
Detroit Citizens' Railway 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	96⅜	96⅜	93⅜	96⅜	5
Detroit, Mack. & Mar. land grant 3½s	30½	34½	30½	34½	286
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	92	92	92	92	3
Distilling Co. of America col. tr. 5s	84	84	83½	84	38
Erie general 4s	87½	87⅞	87½	87⅜	94
Erie 1st consol. 4s	89	89½	88⅝	89½	190
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	78
Evansville & Terre Haute con. 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	114	115	114	115	21
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	107⅜	107⅜	106½	107½	7
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	86	86	85⅜	85⅜	28
Galveston, Houston & Hend. 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	7
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	6
Houston & Texas general 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	2
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102	102½	102	102⅜	11
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	126½	126½	125½	125½	16
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	100⅝	100⅞	11
International Paper 6s	108½	109	108½	109	52
Kansas City Southern 3s	68½	69	68¼	68⅝	157
Kings County Elevated 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	4
Kings Co. El. L. & P. purchase money 6s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	1
Laclede Gas 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	7
Long Island general 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	16
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	28
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	114½	114½	114¼	114½	9
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	18
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115½	115⅝	115½	115⅝	11
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	17
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	4
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	83⅝	83⅞	82½	82⅝	61
Mexican Central 1st income	30	30	28⅝	29½	147
Mexican Central 2d income	20	20	20	20	65
Mexican National 2d income, A	95½	95½	93½	93½	2½
Mexican National 2d income, B	33	33	33	33	1
Michigan Central 5s, 1931, registered	125	125	125	125	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	115¼	115¼	115½	115½	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	108½	103⅜	103½	103½	20
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	121½	121⅝	121½	121⅝	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	104	105	102	102½	74
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93⅜	93⅝	93½	93⅝	132
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	79½	80½	79	80½	70
Missouri Pacific collateral g. 5s	106⅞	107	106⅝	106⅞	8
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	125	125⅜	122½	122½	12
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105⅞	31
Mobile & Ohio collat. 4s	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅞	23
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95½	95⅞	6
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130½	131	130½	131	13
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	107½	108	107½	108	34
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	138	138	138	138	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128	128½	128	128¼	3
New York Central deb. 5s, 1904, reg	103	103	103	103	35
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	85⅞	87	85⅞	87	45
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	16
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96½	97¼	96½	97¼	94
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs, 4s, small	202½	202¾	202½	202¾	213
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103	104½	103	104½	23
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	107½	108¾	107½	108¾	4
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	118	118	118	118	1
New York, Sus. & Western Terminal 5s	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¼	6
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102⅝	103	102½	103	65
Northern Pacific 3s	72	73¼	72	72⅝	75
Northern Pacific 3s, registered	69	70	69	70	20
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104¾	104¼	104⅜	125
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	103¾	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	14
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	6
Oregon Short Line 6s	126⅝	127	126⅝	127	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110½	110	110½	3
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	4
Pennsylvania 4½s	113¾	113⅝	113½	113⅝	4
Peoria & Eastern income	74	74	74	74	25
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Pittsburg & Western 1st 5s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	1
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s, Ill. Cent. coll. 3½s	91¾	91⅝	91¾	91⅝	22
Reading general 4s	87	88	87	88	252
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	122	122	122	122	2
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	15
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 5-6s	94	96	94	96	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	42
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	123
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	116	116	116	116	2
St. Louis & San Francisco refunding 4s	87⅜	88⅜	87⅜	88⅜	217
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	61
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	75½	75½	75½	75½	213
St. Paul City Railway Cable consol. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
S. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	1
S. P., M. & M., Montana Ontario 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Southern Pacific Pacific Ry. 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	2
Southern Pacific 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	2
Texas & Pacific 1st gold 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	17
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	95	95	95	95	1
Third Avenue consol. 4s	103½	103½	103	103	18
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115	115⅛	115	115⅛	3
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	93	93	93	93	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81⅞	82	81½	81½	15
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	25
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅝	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝	73½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	108	108½	106⅛	106⅞	4,069
United States Leather 6s	115½	115½	115	115	5
Wabash 1st 5s	120	120	117¼	117⅝	13
Wabash debenture, Series A	98	98	98	98	10
Wabash debenture, Series B	58	59½	57⅜	59	219
West Virginia Central & Pittsburg 1st 6s	95	95	95	95	1
West Shore 4s	112⅝	112⅝	112¾	112¾	5
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	1½
Western New York & Pennsyl. 1st 5s	120	120½	120	120½	2
Western Union Tel. ref. & r. e. 4½s	109	109	108¼	108½	10
Western Union Tel. coll. trust 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91	91¼	91	91¼	21
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88¼	88½	87⅝	88½	70
Total sales					$13,832,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 2, 1901.

United States 5s, coupon	108	108	108	108	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	1
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111¾	112¼	111¾	112¾	*113
United States 3s, registered	108½	108½	108	108	1
Total sales					$15,300

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 2, 1901.

Tennessee Settlement 3s, small bonds	95	95	95	95	*8
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	96½	96½	96½	96½	7
Total sales					$7,000

*In $100.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 2, 1901.

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	10
Grand total					$13,865,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICE S, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	108¾ Oct. 2	105½ Jan. 21	100	Oct. 22	
U. S. 2s, 1963, coupon	Q. Jan.	108¾ June 29	105¼ Jan. 17	107⅞	July 26	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	114¾ Jan. 10	112 Oct. 21	112¼	Nov. 1	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	115¼ Mar. 30	112 Oct. 12	112¼	Nov. 1	
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	139 July 9	137 Aug. 17	137	Aug. 29	
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	139½ Apr. 22	138½ Aug. 6	139½	Oct. 4	
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F.	111¾ Mar. 4	110 May 1	110	May 1	
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	113¼ Jan. 4	108 Oct. 31	108	Oct. 31	
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	112 Mar. 25	108½ Aug. 1	108½	Oct. 7	
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	Q. F.	112 Mar. 29	108¾ Oct. 18	108¾	Oct. 18	
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	111⅝ Mar. 27	107½ Oct. 18	107½	Oct. 18	
District of Columbia 3-65s	F. A.	126 July 22	105 Apr. 26	126	Oct. 25	

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	109½ Apr. 5	106 Sep. 13	108¾	Oct. 23	
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J. J.			108¾	Oct. 4	
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	103¾ Mar. 26	102 Feb. 12	102½	Mar. 30	
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	109 Aug. 23	109 Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23	
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	109 Apr. 17	106½ Aug. 1	109¾	Aug. 15	
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910	J. J.	103¾ Oct. 9	105 July 26	103¾	Oct. 9	
North Carolina 6s, 1910	A. O.	130½ Mar. 14	133 Mar. 14	126½	July 19	
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.			120	Mar. 15	
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	93⅝ May 2	86¼ Sep. 10	95¼	Sep. 10	
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		96 Feb. 7	94¼ Sep. 10	95	Oct. 23	
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs		10½ Mar. 29	7½ July 30	7½	Aug. 15	
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	99⅜ Jan. 17	93½ July 1	96½	Nov. 1	

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s	M. S.	91½	Oct. 29	91¼	Oct. 29	91¼ Oct. 29
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s	Q. Jan.	97½	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96 Apr. 15

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

A., T. & S. Fé com. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 2	Nov. 12	Dec. 13
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Nov. 27	Nov. 9	Nov. 28
Cin., Ham. & Dayton new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 18	Nov. 8
Denver & Southwestern com. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 10	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
D. & Southwestern pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 10	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
Georgia Southern & Florida 1st pf.	2½	Nov. 4	Holders of record	Oct. 28
Georgia Southern & Florida 2d pf.	2	Nov. 4	Holders of record	Oct. 28
Northern Pacific common (quarter)	1	Nov. 5	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 18
Pennsylvania (semi-annual)	2½	Nov. 30	Holders of record	Nov. 4
Pennsylvania (extra)	1	Nov. 30	Holders of record	Nov. 4
Rome, Wat. & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16

STREET RAILWAYS.

Central Traction (Pittsburg)	1¼	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf.	3	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Denver City Tramway (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 6
Duquesne Traction (Pittsburg)	3	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
Nassau Electric (Brooklyn) pf.	4	Nov. 15	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
Pittsburg Traction	2½	Nov. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
West Chicago St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	

BANK STOCK.

Bank of the State of New York	3	Nov. 11	Oct. 31	Nov. 12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aberdeen Copper Co. (quarter)	$1	Nov. 4	Oct. 15	Nov. 8
American District Telegraph Co. (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Nov. 15
Am. Ice Co. com. (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Am. Light & Traction Co. (J. C.) pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 3
Am. Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 9	Nov. 16
Casein Co. of Am. pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 10	Oct. 31	Nov. 10
Empire State Idaho Mining & Developing Co. (month)	1	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 8
Glucose Sugar Refining Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 2
Glucose Sug. Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 2
Grand Rapids Gas Light	3	Nov. 20	Nov. 9	Nov. 21
National Bridge Co. com.	1¼	Nov. 8	Nov. 4	Nov. 7
National Bridge Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 6	Nov. 4	Nov. 7
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 15		
National Salt Co. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 9	Nov. 4	Nov. 11
National Salt Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 9	Nov. 4	Nov. 11
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 31
Ontario Silver Mining	$1.00	Dec. 20		
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 23	Nov. 13	Nov. 26
Pressed Steel Car Co. (quarter)	¾	Nov. 28	Nov. 7	Nov. 30
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 21	Oct. 31	Nov. 21
Procter & Gamble Co. com. (quart.)	3	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15
Pullman Company (quarter)	2	Nov. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
Quicksilver Min. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Nov. 25	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Shelby Iron Co. (extra)	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Standard Consol. Mining	10c.	Nov. 21	Nov. 7	
U. S. Express (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15
U. S. Steel Cor. com. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 20	Nov. 20	Dec. 31
U. S. Steel Cor. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
Western Coal & Mining Co.	5	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15
Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. com.	4	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Continued from Page 1.

sling many people, and most of all those interested in the securities of Southwestern railroads, is what the shortage of corn is likely to effect in face of the recent wheat experience, and what will be the effect of the reduced output of cotton upon earnings of those railroads serving sections where that crop is of poor promise. So far, however, the matter has not been treated seriously, average traffic conditions having been on a highly satisfactory scale, with gains in earnings continuous. Had it not been for the testimony furnished by the Northwest, doubtless opinion would have been strongly inclined toward the belief that there must be a grave slump in results.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the failure of the corn crop has been a much more serious affair than was the failure of the Spring wheat crop; hence traffic in other commodities may be unable to make good as much of the shrinkage which it seems must inevitably be incurred—to what extent remains to be demonstrated, for, so far, earnings offer no suggestion. What is worth consideration is the fact that earnings of St. Louis Southwestern and Texas Pacific are now barely up to the level of a year ago, the latter handling a considerable cotton business, while the former carries but little corn or cotton, having a more diversified tonnage. The Texas and Pacific in its reports presents a very unusual and interesting feature, showing not only its traffic classified as to commodities, but revenues derived from cotton separated from revenues from total freight. When it is stated that during the past seven years cotton has turned in as much as $1,414,100 and as little as $502,998 per annum, it can be seen how violently receipts from this source may fluctuate under the influence of crop conditions. They have figured as high as 27.22 per cent. of all freight earnings and as low as 10.32 per cent.; and the exhibit is both interesting and instructive as indicating tendencies in operation while such changes have progressed—traceable to crop influences. The following shows the Texas and Pacific's total receipts from freight and receipts from cotton alone for each of the years 1894 to 1900 inclusive, the company's fiscal periods ending on Dec. 31:

	Total Freight Receipts.	Cotton Receipts. Amount.	Per Cent.
1894	$5,184,510	$1,414,100	27.22
1895	4,914,646	1,071,499	21.80
1896	4,847,209	916,039	18.90
1897	5,685,170	1,101,272	19.37
1898	5,768,602	1,051,985	18.24
1899	5,744,743	592,998	10.32
1900	6,830,302	1,134,351	16.51

It will be seen at a glance that the tendency of freight earnings has been to improve in spite of the important contributor thereto showing no such trend. Cotton yielded less in 1900 than in 1894 and showed for only the average of other years, with the exception of 1899, when the low record referred to was made. To more clearly demonstrate what has been the progress of freight results generally the same road's earnings may be compared in this way:

	Cotton.	Other Freight.
1894	$1,414,100	$3,780,311
1895	1,071,499	3,843,147
1896	916,039	3,931,162
1897	1,101,272	4,583,898
1898	1,051,985	4,716,617
1899	592,998	5,151,745
1900	1,134,351	5,734,951

Thus it becomes quite evident that, outside of returns from cotton, there has been uninterrupted expansion, freight other than cotton showing earnings increasing year by year, with the late year $2,000,000 ahead of 1894 and $582,000 ahead of 1899, despite the loss of $441,000 on cotton account in the latter comparison.

Such an exhibit, of course, can only tend to confirm the view that crop shortages may have less disastrous consequences than formerly on account of the growth and development of traffic in general lines—the increase in population, in National wealth and productiveness, and the consequently inevitable increase in demand for a larger service from the railroads. Nevertheless, it would not be wise to belittle crop failures on this account, particularly for the reason that it is still impossible accurately to gauge their effects, and for the further reason that where in the recent past railroads have suffered therefrom, other conditions have been phenomenally good—generally as a result of a previous succession of abundant harvests. The value of railroad securities—not market value merely, but actual intrinsic value—has been largely enhanced, but prudent people will not heedlessly proceed on the theory that setbacks are never again to be possible or that a bad agricultural situation will always be adequately offset by larger activities in other industries.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND ITS VARIANTS

A word of caution to those who may have opportunities offered them to make large and immediate profits from investments in systems of wireless telegraphy may not be wholly outside the province of the conservative engineer sufficiently familiar with the facts of the case to warrant him in expressing an opinion.

It is impossible for any one who has a practical or even a theoretical knowledge of the subject to discover any field of profitable commercial development for wireless telegraphy, telephony, or intelligible signaling of any kind. The experiments which have been made along this line are full of interest for the electrician, and the results already reached are of value for scientific purposes. Within a very limited field they have practical value, as was shown in this city quite recently in the exchange of Marconi messages between the Lucania and the Umbria during a dense fog and when the vessels were twenty-five or thirty miles apart—one at her wharf and the other standing off the entrance to the harbor, waiting a chance to enter. This was probably the most perfect demonstration of the possibility of wireless telegraphy ever given—far more conclusive and satisfactory than anything accomplished during the recent yacht races. Even with this demonstration in mind, it does not appear that wireless telegraphy has utility outside the very limited field in which the running of metallic conductors is impossible.

The interest which the English newspapers have taken in the experiments recently made by Messrs. Armstrong and Orling has called much attention to the subject of transmitting electrical impulses through the medium of the earth as a conductor and given a great stimulus to activity in the flotation of schemes for the accomplishment of miracles. It is probable that exactly what has been described in this instance was accomplished and that the hysterical enthusiasm of the English papers is due to the fact that the results were novel and exciting. It does not appear, however, that anything was accomplished with which electrical engineers in this country were not quite familiar or could not duplicate with apparatus which it would only pay to construct experimentally.

It may be said without fear of intelligent contradiction that nothing has yet been developed in connection with the wireless transmission of electrical currents in predetermined directions for the purpose of setting up motion in receivers which may be utilized for the production of intelligible signals or articulate sounds which offer a basis for the capitalization of even a small company organized for the purpose of doing business and earning dividends for its shareholders. Contributions for the encouragement of investigation and experiment would be warranted by the scientific interest of the results to be reached, precisely as they might be for the equipment of an expedition to determine the thickness of the antarctic ice cap or to find the northwest passage. But of investments in alleged systems of wireless telegraphy or telephony designed to compete with systems depending on wires it may be truthfully said that they are comparable to investments in aerial navigation enterprises to compete with railroads and steamboats.

For purposes of argument it may be granted that the promoters of wireless electrical schemes have all that they claim, that they can, under favorable conditions, send and receive messages through the air or through earth or water, and that their patent position is impregnable. This would be a violent assumption, in view of the vast amount of misleading information which has found its way into print on this subject; but for purposes of argument it would not be a dangerous concession. The fact would still remain that in the present state of the art, and as far as the wisest prophet can see into the future, it will never pay to attempt to establish electrical communication without wires where it is possible to run them. They offer incomparably the paths of least resistance to electrical impulses, and so long as this is so the field of wireless telegraphy and telephony will be limited to emergency service which can no more be made commercially profitable than the rope fire escape can be exploited in competition with the stairway or the elevator.

No doubt a great deal more than has yet been accomplished in wireless telegraphy is experimentally possible, and for years to come interesting and more or less important results will be from time to time announced. Ultimately they may lead somewhere, but probably not into competition with metallic conductors for practical service. This is especially true of systems which depend upon establishing points of differing potential electrical energy in the earth. It will perhaps have been observed that tests in ground conduction are invariably made at points carefully selected for the purpose, where the liability to disturbance from such accidental causes as water and gas mains are not likely to be encountered. Just what effect these inconveniently diffusive conductors would have in disturbing or neutralizing the extremely delicate adjustments necessary to pick up at a point within the area of disturbance the impulses started at the transmitting instrument is still indeterminate.

The most important results yet reached in wireless electrical projection, so to speak, appear to be in connection with the guidance of torpedoes for naval purposes. It should need no demonstration, however, to convince the intelligent reader that a torpedo can be guided only as far as the operator can see it. Unfortunately, perhaps, even the electrician has not reached the point where he can endow the torpedo with the intelligence necessary to enable it to follow discretionary sailing directions, and wiggle about in obedience to such instructions until it finds an enemy's vessel and destroy it. The moment the operator loses sight of his torpedo and does not know exactly where it is, his ability to guide it ceases to be of value, since he cannot use this power intelligently. Wireless telegraphy in naval operations, for communication between ships, would be invaluable, but the delicacy of adjustment in instruments upon which it depends would not survive the firing of a salute, much less the recoil and shock of a shotted gun of modern construction.

The purpose of this article is not technical, nor does it seek to undervalue or belittle the interesting discoveries of the electricians in the lines mentioned. It is simply a suggestion to those who find irresistible fascination in what appears to them to be great and revolutionary inventions, to display ordinary prudence in the matter of wireless systems of electrical service. Nothing in this line now known to be possible admits of profitable commercial exploitation. When it is developed it will not have to appeal to the general public for capital or float its stock by alluring advertisement. J. C. B.

ONE SIGN OF THE TIMES.

"Apart altogether from the increase dividend on Pennsylvania and the enormous earnings of the various railroads of the country as reported from day to day," said the President of a leading Western Railroad system yesterday, "a further and very substantial evidence of the remarkable prosperity of the railways of the country has appeared in the last week. I call attention to it simply because it may have escaped attention; or, even if it were noticed, that its full significance might not have been realized. It is the fact that the Chicago Northwestern has raised the wages of its trainmen on an average $10 per month—increasing the pay roll over $300,000—and that the "Big Four" and other systems are to follow suit.

"This, I understand, is due to increased earnings and to the extra work that the men are being called upon to do because of the unusual activity.

"It is a sign of the times not to be lost sight of, this voluntary increase."

REASON FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

"Even the dark side of business—its failures—may not be without a ray of hope," said a leading Wall Street banker yesterday. "For instance, apropos of the October failures I notice that the average liability in the case of the so-called 'small failure' is only $5,984, which is less than the average of small failures in the corresponding month of any previous year in the history of the country.

"Of course this may not be as significant as I consider it, but to me it argues very clearly that the small trader is steadily strengthening his position and despite the 'hydra-headed trusts' is holding his own superbly."

PREPARING TO FIGHT.

The absorption of an important English property by the American Tobacco Trust is not merely agitating foreign manufacturers, who are actively at work to round out a competitive combination, but there develops the feeling abroad that a bitter trade war is close at hand. English friends of the American trust are quoted as declaring that the New York syndicate is prepared to spend $30,000,000 for the purpose of "capturing" the European trade.

"If the big companies engage in a 'war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt,' we shall see," observes The London Statist, "an era of cheap tobacco until the weaker is driven to the wall, or, recognising the absolute futility and absurdity of such insane competition, a working agreement or coalition between the two is reached. The struggle will certainly be watched with keen interest. Should competition take place in earnest, it is evident that a large amount of working capital will be needed."

AN INQUIRING MIND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has become of that litigation so fiercely paraded some time ago by financial moralists who demanded (through Mr. Edward Lauterbach and Deacon S. V. White) the overhauling of the Smelting Trust?

"Settled"? What's settled? Who settled? Whom was settled with? J. G. W.

CAR SHORTAGE

Effects of Phenomenal Development in Freight Traffic

Reports of car shortage rarely fail to put in an appearance at some time during the season of active shipments, either in the grain or coal producing sections, or wherever there happens to be an extraordinary pressure of traffic. From this fact the inference has frequently been drawn that the railroad companies, despite the additions made in recent years to rolling stock numbers, are far from having brought their equipment up to that condition conducive to the best economy in operating results. Naturally, the lack of cars or engines for tonnage actually offering means loss at some point or other; but still it seems that there must be the periodical outcry of a scarcity of cars. Just now it appears to be the iron and coal interests of Pittsburg and its vicinity which are the main sufferers, the car famine being characterized as the most serious Pennsylvania has ever experienced.

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that there should be a lack of facilities such as are alluded to, seeing to how great an extent traffic has grown, and how little, apparently, has been done to meet this growth by adequate additions to the number of cars in the railroad service. A recent feature of railroad reports has been the amounts appropriated from earnings or raised by capital issues for the purpose of remedying this state of affairs by the reconstruction and enlarging of old cars and the building or purchasing of new ones, but the work has progressed on a very small scale compared with what traffic conditions indicate should have taken place, and the result is a state of affairs which at times is unsatisfactory to the last degree.

It may be urged, and properly so, that what additions have been made to freight equipment have to a great extent been cars of large capacity, much larger than that of cars destroyed or retired from service.

Take for example the equipment of the Chicago and Northwestern, upon which there have been quite liberal outlays the past few years, and it is shown by the company's reports that while the tons moved since 1898 have increased in the equivalent of 28 per cent., and the ton miles 22 per cent., freight cars of all descriptions have increased only 16 per cent., that is as to numbers, capacity not being ascertainable. Even this is a much better showing than could be made by the average railroad, large and small, a fact which is clearly brought out in statistics published which cover the country's entire railroad system. These, indeed, indicate really surprising conditions, and anything but adequate attempts to raise car numbers to the level of traffic development, strange as it may seem, after what has been the burden of so much talk of activity in car building, of bringing equipment up to date, and so forth.

Adopting results as set forth in the Interstate Commerce Commission's returns for the fiscal year 1900, and comparing these with results for previous years, the following somewhat striking comparisons are obtained, showing tons of freight carried and the number of cars in the freight service:

	Tons Carried.	Cars in Freight Service.
1894	638,186,553	1,205,169
1895	696,761,171	1,196,119
1896	765,891,285	1,221,887
1897	741,705,946	1,221,730
1898	879,006,307	1,248,826
1899	959,764,383	1,295,510
1900	1,101,680,238	1,365,531

The movement in freight is seen to have grown from 638,186,553 tons in 1894 to 1,101,680,238 tons for 1900, indicating that there was an increase of about 463,500,000 tons, or 72 per cent. If the enormous figures relating to the movement of tons one mile, the unit of service, be adopted, the result is quite similar, these showing in round numbers 141,599 million ton miles for 1900 against 81,073 millions for 1894, an increase of 60,526 million ton miles, or 74 per cent. But coming to the freight car equipment, it is to be noticed that 1,365,531 cars in 1900 took the place of 1,205,169 in 1894, the increase being 160,362 cars, or but little more than 13 per cent.

The Interstate Commission has succeeded in introducing into its reports statistics showing the number of tons of freight originating on all the roads, that is, avoiding all duplications owing to much of the tonnage passing over more than one road and being reported by all roads handling the first offerings. These, however, go no further back than 1890, thus limiting comparison to results for 1900 with those for that period. The number of tons given is 593,970,955 for the latter year, and 510,079,200 for the former, from which it can be seen that a net increase of nearly 84 million tons took place, or the equivalent of 16 per cent. Attention may now be directed to the fact, as demonstrated in the table, that 1900 showed a larger increase in cars than any other year, namely, 70,021 cars, but as this is less than a 6 per cent. expansion, it will be at once realized that even on this exact basis the disparity between traffic gain and the furnishing of increased facilities is very great. A test of the tonnage movement on the basis reported for the longer series of years shows that between 1899 and 1900 the increase was very similar to that brought out the other way—that is to say, the actual tons without duplications—it being equal to about 15 per cent., so that comparisons are not vitiated by the different methods of making returns. This being the case, some idea may be gained of the increased demand for service put upon car equipment from a glance at the calculations now submitted giving tons carried per car for the past seven years:

	Tons Per Freight Car.		Tons Per Freight Car.
1894	529	1898	704
1895	582	1899	741
1896	626	1900	807
1897	607		

After such a showing as this there will perhaps be little wonder expressed that cars should run short when there is a press of traffic.

1901

KANSAS

BANKERS OF THE WEST AVER THAT THE EAST HAS NO OCCASION FOR NERVOUSNESS OVER CORN CROP SHORTAGE.

Since the early part of last Summer Wall Street has been worrying over the situation in the West's corn territory—laying particular stress upon what has in free and easy fashion been described as the utter devastation of Kansas, with adjacent States represented in most deplorable condition.

Bearing upon this Wall Street view, THE NEW YORK TIMES presents herewith statements from more than a score of the most important bankers of Kansas reviewing business conditions there—these authorities having exceptional opportunities for actual knowledge. They represent every section of the State.

Not one is despondent. Not one is even doubtful. Most of them agree that Kansas is well situated, that it has large share in prosperity, and never has had brighter prospects than at present. This is the way these foremost bankers of Kansas write:

Crop Damage Only an Incident.

Kansas possesses great recuperative power. While the corn crop by reason of an adverse season has been materially lessened the resources of the State are so great that we regard the loss of the crop as merely an incident, not a calamity.

Bank deposits are on the increase, business generally is good. The price of farm land and city property is advancing. There is a strong undercurrent of confidence and healthy sentiment among business men. Eastern investors need borrow no trouble over Kansas or the stability of her finances.
SCOTT HOPKINS, President Kansas Bankers' Association.

Bank Deposits Bigger than Ever.

Eastern stories concerning Kansas are very much exaggerated. The crop of Kansas—on the whole—will bring the farmers about as much money as a large corn crop all over the country would have given them. More money is on deposit in the banks of Kansas to-day than ever before—business going along in fine shape, and much greater volume than one year ago. This bank's deposits October, 1901, $232,000; Government deposits same date, $7,500; $239,500. Deposits October, 1901, $339,842. Gain, $60,342.
GEORGE S. MURPHY, President First National Bank, Manhattan.

Money Cheaper than Anything Else.

While our corn crop is a partial failure in parts of our State, we have raised enough to do us, but won't have much if any surplus, nor will there be many cattle full corn fed. On the other hand Kansas has raised and harvested the greatest wheat crop in the history of the State, and all of exceptionally fine quality. Our forage crop is good and abundant, and our farmers will have no trouble in carrying their stock through the Winter. There is a very active demand for Kansas lands at advanced prices. My judgment is that the financial condition of our farmers has never been better. There is a very light demand for money, and it is getting to be the cheapest thing we have.
M. A. CROUSE, President People's National Bank, Burlington.

Corn Lost, Other Crops Satisfactory.

The corn crop in Butler County is a total failure; fair crop only of sorghum and Kafir corn, but very good crop of alfalfa. We harvested a fine wheat crop, and Fall wheat looks well.
GEORGE W. BROWN, President Exchange National Bank, Eldorado.

One of the Poor Counties.

I am not able to speak for any other county in this State, but I don't believe Doniphan County will have raised over one-third of a crop of corn when it is harvested. I have lived here forty-three years, and I think I am a fair judge.
HENRY BODER Jr., President Bank of Troy.

Farmers with Cash Surpluses.

Our corn crop in this portion of Kansas is very light; probably about one-quarter of a full crop. However, we have an abundance of everything else. The Kansas wheat crop is the largest in the history of the State. Our farmers have plenty of feed for their cattle during the Winter, although not so many cattle will be fed as usual. I cannot remember any time in my experience in the banking business when money was so plenty as it is now. Our banks here, and in all of the towns around us, have larger deposits than ever before, and a large part of our depositors are farmers. The demand for farms in this vicinity is very heavy, and good farms are bringing very high prices. There are a great number of people from Eastern States who have come here and bought land during this Summer and the demand is better and prices higher than ever before. Instead of being in a disastrous condition I believe that Kansas is in a better shape than ever before, in spite of the failure of our principal crop.
JOHN P. HARRIS, President People's National Bank, Ottawa.

Plenty of Money at 5 Per Cent.

It is a pleasure to me to give you the facts as they appear to me in regard to the report in the East of devastation of Kansas by the corn crop failure. The months of June and July were very dry and exceedingly warm. Rain came the latter part of July, and through August, which helped very much to relieve the situation. In this county the corn crop is about one-third of the average corn crop, say from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre, but the crop on different farms varies very much. In some fields there will be a fair average crop, in other fields there will be very little, if any. Those who raise half a crop will receive as much for it, on account of the high prices prevailing as they would have done with a full crop. The wheat crop was very large, and, of course, that will help very much.

The only sufferers that I can see in this county are those who contracted to pay cash rent for the use of the lands. In case nothing was raised, they not only lose what they pay for rent, but their labor also, but these cases are rare and exceptional in this county.

So far as general business is concerned, I cannot see that the country is affected at all by a short corn crop. Our merchants say that their sales are larger this year than ever before. Money is very abundant and is offered in almost an unlimited amount at 5 per cent. annual interest.

Lands have advanced very rapidly in this county during the season, and I cannot now recall a season where so many sales have been made during the Summer as now. This is doubtless caused by the very high prices that farmers are receiving for their products, and also the cheap rates for money. I think it could be safely said that farm property in this county is selling from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than it was last year. Bank deposits are heavier than ever before, and the demand for money is less than ever before.

The live stock market has been affected more than anything else on account of the scarcity of feed to carry cattle through the Winter. To sum the matter up briefly, I can only say I fail to see that this county has been seriously affected by the failure of the corn crop.
E. N. MORRILL, President the Morrill & Janes Bank, Hiawatha.

Forage in Abundance.

The exaggerated statements of condition of crops in corn belt of Kansas was doubtless due to some extent to very unfavorable conditions during the early Summer. We have about one-third of an average crop, with abundant forage for all stock. Fruit crop short but of excellent quality. Farms in demand at advanced prices. With good prices for all products, the condition of the Kansas farmer is satisfactory. The future never looked brighter.
JOHN Q. MEYERS, President State Bank of Holton, Holton.

Paying Debts Ahead of Time.

In this part of Kansas, while the corn crop is short, there never was as much rough feed put up, insuring plenty of feed through the Winter. Our farmers are forehanded with plenty of money on hand, as is proved by the deposits in county banks of Kansas, now larger than ever known.

In fact, our people are too well fixed for the partial failure of corn to have any noticeable effect on them. Farmers are paying their obligations before they are due, and it is impossible to find borrowers among the farmers for our loanable funds. This is the kind of calamity we are going through this year, and the Eastern people will have to locate devastation in some other State than in Kansas.
PETER SMITH, President Citizens' State Bank, North Topeka.

General Conditions Never Better.

It is truly surprising to us out here that any one could have represented a state of "devastation inflicted upon Kansas by corn crop failure." In this section of the State (and what is true here probably applies in general to the whole State) we have really a small corn crop—one of the poorest we have ever raised. In this county practically no corn is ever shipped out, even in the best of corn years. The corn is "cut up" and shocked and either fed, fodder and all, by the farmer to his cattle or sold to the larger cattle men, who take it as it stands in the shock, in the field, at so much per acre. This year corn and Kafir corn are selling at prices ranging from $4 to $8 per acre, probably from $5 to $6 on the average. This is probably from $1 to $2 an acre higher than last year, for a very inferior grade of feed. The ears being scarce and very short makes the feed much lighter, so that an acre of feed will not go nearly so far as in better corn years. The general effect is that cattlemen who in average years are accustomed to handle from 200 to 500 cattle will this coming Fall and Winter be content with from 100 to 300. As a result of the short corn crop, many cattle have been thrown on the market which otherwise would not have been. This has depressed the prices and affects all who have cattle, but the cattle man who is now buying his cattle for Winter handling may reap the benefit by an increased price when he comes to sell next Summer and Fall. And the smaller farmer, who has raised feed to sell, is just about as well off as if he had raised an enormous crop. He finds a ready market, at a high price, for his inferior grade of corn.

General conditions were never better here than right now. We have an enormous wheat crop, half or more of which is still in the granaries of the farmers, and the Fall sowing looks the best in years. The "devastation" stories which the East has heard are simply absurdities.
GEORGE T. TREMBLE, Cashier the Central National Bank, Ellsworth.

Farm Lands Keep Advancing.

Reports of the great loss suffered in this State by reason of the drought have, like all other reports that go out in regard to matters in Kansas, been greatly exaggerated. There seems to be in existence in this country a lot of "yellow journalists" writing for "yellow journals" who are bent on doing Kansas the greatest possible harm, and it is from this class of irresponsible and vicious cormorants that our magnificent State is called upon to suffer.

Permit me to say in a general way that the amount received by Kansas farmers for the product of their farms for the year 1901 will be more than $250,000,000, a showing unequaled by any Western State of the size of Kansas. The drought has not materially injured any crop grown in this State, except corn. Forty bushels per acre on an average is considered a large crop. Within the last six days I have personally inspected a number of fields which will yield as high as thirty bushels per acre, and one farmer near this city informs me that he has one field of 160 acres which will average at least forty bushels per acre, and two other responsible farmers within three miles of this place have informed me that they each have a field of eighty acres which will yield at least forty bushels per acre. There is no complaint of hard times or loss on crops in this (Nemaha) county.

I have been engaged in the financial business in this county continuously for twenty-two years, and never in that time have I known so many farms to change hands and at such prices as has been the case in this county within the past sixty days. There has been an advance on all good farms in this county within the last twelve months of at least 20 per cent., and this advance has been maintained and is increasing. Money is so abundant in Northeastern Kansas that the banks are unable to find customers for it and are carrying reserves from two to four times as large as are required by law.
C. C. K. SCOVILLE, President Citizens' State Bank, Seneca.

No Occasion for Alarm.

We have probably one-third of a corn crop. This is the shortest crop we have had for years, but we have an exceptionally fine wheat crop, and farmers are getting fair prices for it. The financial condition in Kansas is very favorable. There is more money in this State now than there ever has been in its history. We are having an open Winter, and wheat that was sown this Fall is splendid and will furnish good pasture for cattle. There is no occasion to be alarmed about Kansas. There is no State in the Union in better shape financially than our State.
L. S. NAFTZGER, President the Fourth National Bank, Wichita.

The Confidence of a Veteran.

The present year's corn crop in Kansas will not exceed one-fourth the usual crop. While in localities the corn will make twenty to thirty bushels to the acre, there are large areas of upland where the yield is very small.

Notwithstanding that no full crop of corn is raised the situation is not grave in any sense; we have good times in Kansas; the large wheat crop and fair prices amply offset the shortage in corn.

The wealth in live stock throughout the State can safely be estimated at $140,000,000, giving a demand for all the corn for feed and fattening; hence very little of the corn will be shipped out of the State. There is ample ready money in the hands of the agricultural people to relieve any possible stringent period until another crop is raised.

During my forty years residence in Marysville business conditions and the outlook for Kansas prosperity were never better.
CHARLES F. KOESTER, President Exchange Bank of Schmidt & Koester, Marysville.

A Sample Kansas Record.

The so-called devastation of the corn crop in Kansas can only be explained by showing the total value of all crops. Reno County is in Central Kansas, has a population of over 30,000, and produced for the year 1901 field crops, distributed as follows:

	Acres.	Value.
Corn	153,513 (¾ crop)	$197,500
Wheat	161,683	2,500,000
Alfalfa and other small grains	50,550	404,000
Hay land, fenced	180,000	1,440,000
Value of cattle and hogs sold for slaughter		$2,014,000
Value of poultry and eggs sold		96,000
Value of butter sold		304,000
Value of other farm products		63,000
Value of fruit crop, apples and peaches		37,000
Value of broom corn		97,000

If we had a full crop of corn the cash value of that product would amount to $700,000. The value of the wheat crop for the year 1901, aggregating over 2,500,000, shows a large increase of acreage over the year 1900.

The clearing house at Kansas City has shown a steady gain each month over 1900. Banks of Kansas have increased their deposits since September, 1900, over $20,000,000.

Our crops of corn fodder, Kafir corn, sorghum, hay, alfalfa, &c., afford abundant feed for the Winter, and the rapid growth of Fall wheat, which is now luxuriant, will furnish abundance of pasturage for stock this entire Winter. The fields and pastures never looked prettier at this time of the year than they do now.
E. L. MEYER, President First National Bank, Hutchinson.

The People at Ease.

The very dry weather this Summer, extending over a period of several weeks, damaged the corn crop of Kansas to such great extent that I hardly think the average yield in the State as a whole will be much if any above one-eighth of an average crop. In the eastern half the yield possibly will reach one-fourth, but not more than that.

However, we raised one of the largest and best wheat crops the State ever produced and the price is fairly good. Consequently our banks are overflowing with deposits, which I think are 50 per cent. greater than during any previous year, and there is no suffering among our people. I have just returned from a trip covering fifteen of the Eastern and Southern States, and in my judgment there is less privation among our people than among the people of any section I have visited. B. F. BRACKEN, President Minneapolis Bank, Minneapolis.

Prosperity Evidences.

Our people are in splendid financial circumstances. There is more money in Kansas banks than ever before. Work is plenty and wages higher than at any time in ten years.
WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, President Bank of Louisburg.

Excited in August, Calm Now.

The State of Kansas is 400 miles long, with a general ascent from the eastern border to the western, which naturally divides the State into three belts. The western belt is mostly fit for grazing only and is enjoying usual prosperity. The middle belt is well adapted to wheat culture, and has this year a greater crop than any other State in the Union, and of course they are all right.

The eastern portion is well adapted to corn and grass. Corn comes the nearest to a failure that it has in twenty-five years. Probably there is 25 per cent. of a usual crop. The farmers got a little excited in August and sold some of their cattle which they might have kept. There is an abundance of feed to carry the stock through, but not corn to fatten it. Most of the farmers have money in the banks and will not be seriously embarrassed.

As shown by recent sales, land has not depreciated in value in the least.
O. W. BABCOCK, President First National Bank, Nortonville.

THERE IS NO DEVASTATION.

The people of the United States will never know Kansas until they cease looking at her as reflected by an eccentric mirror. For forty years there has been seeming determination to magnify our production and exaggerate our misfortunes. Who knows or apparently cares that in an adjoining great State the drought of 1901 began earlier, was more intense, and continued later than in Kansas? No matter how widespread cyclones, drought, grasshoppers, or freaks may be, they take their name and fame from Kansas and, in the case of freaks, they take something from Kansas that for a time and at times leaves her poor indeed.

Only the most extravagant words and phrases will portray conditions in Kansas. This is evidenced by the opening words of your letter of inquiry to me: "We hear much in the East of devastation inflicted upon Kansas by corn crop failure." An account of devastation at this time in Kansas would read like the chapter on snakes in Ireland. There is no devastation in Kansas. Suffering in isolated cases there may be, but no more and no greater comparatively than in New York or Pennsylvania. The corn crop of 1901 is a short one, and this necessitated the sale of some hogs and cattle at losing prices, and some men were early and easily frightened and disposed of their stock at a sacrifice that later developments showed might have been carried through the winter, there being no scarcity of rough feed. The Kansas wheat crop of 1901 is phenomenal in quantity and in quality, and its production covers the greater part of the State. It is estimated that the total yield will reach 80,000,000 bushels, and one county (Summer) in the central part of the State, 200 miles west of the Missouri River, will have upward of 8,000,000 bushels.

Lands are in demand for both pasturage and farming. Within four weeks the writer has sold more than 2,000 acres at advanced prices. I farm several sections of land in Saline County, 200 miles west of the Missouri River, raising corn, wheat, and cattle. Corn is about one-third crop, but we have as much rough feed as we ever had, and can carry stock through in fair shape. These conditions apply generally with more corn in the East and less in the extreme West. The people of the country have not learned, and apparently will not learn, that Kansas is, in climatic and physical condition, practically two States. The eastern half is much like Illinois and Iowa, and as certain to give returns to the farmer. The western half being suited for cattle ranges, much of it is good for wheat, more for grass, being outside the corn belt. West of Sumner County, there is a larger area than the entire State of Ohio, and east of Sumner County there is territory larger than the State of Indiana. In adversity or semi-adversity, Kansas is judged by its western semi-arid belt, in seasons of abundance very largely by the product of the eastern half of the State. Do not overlook the fact that Kansas stretches almost from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River, and would cover almost half the distance between Chicago and New York City. No one presumes to rate Michigan by its northern peninsula.

Devastation in Kansas! Kansas banks have on deposit, in round numbers, $80,000,000—increase in one year, $20,000,000; increase since May, 1901, $10,000,000. All this in the face of the fact that for years Kansas farmers have been reducing their mortgage and other indebtedness, which is now less than for a decade, and I estimate that one-half the wheat crop of 1901 is yet in the hands of producers together with 25,000,000 bushels of old corn and the entire new crop of 1901.

Devastation in Kansas! Greatest natural gas field. (I refer to that which comes out of the ground only.) Oil wells constantly increasing yield, inexhaustible salt wells, rivaling Michigan; lead and zinc mines of vast extent profitably worked; our coal field and product is far from insignificant, and to-day we have in the ground the largest acreage of Winter wheat ever sown; it is showing a first-class stand and growth—never better.

We point with pride and confidence to more than 1,230,000 earnest, persevering, hopeful, intelligent Kansans who have

"Learned to labor and to wait,"

who know Kansas, its soil, climate, and possibilities, who are inured to the vicissitudes that come here as elsewhere, and who are improving and building and preparing with confidence to break all records in 1902.

Forget that Kansas entered the family of States with a pyrotechnic display not her own; remember that her cranks are escaped lunatics from the East, and judge her, as you do other States, by her best, and not by her worst.
J. D. BOWERSOCK, President Lawrence National Bank, Lawrence.

Figures That Signify.

Many of THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondents refer to the results of an investigation just completed by State Bank Commissioner Albaugh, his report covering all the State and private banks in Kansas. It shows total deposits to be $42,889,092.02, an increase of $5,240,047.42 since the last call, May 31, and an increase of $11,291,359.73 over September, 1900.

The National banks of Kansas have about the same amount of money on deposit, and their deposits have gained in about the same ratio, so that the State Bank Commissioner says it is safe to assume that the total deposits in Kansas to-day aggregate more than $80,000,000. This, he thinks, is "a very fair showing for drought-stricken Kansas." He lays special stress upon the fact that during the "drought" period deposits in Kansas banks actually increased $10,000,000—$5,000,000 in State and private banks and a similar amount in National banks.

EXPANSIVE FACTORS IN VANDERBILT VALUES.

An extraordinary rise—approximating two-score points—has been suddenly scored in the market quotation of Michigan Central stock; and the price has reached a figure where purchases of it, if made for investment purposes, yield less than 3 per cent. on the present dividend basis.

As is only natural in such cases, there are theories in variety to account for the movement in this ordinarily inactive security, the one most favored perhaps being that Vanderbilt interests are anxious to obtain the remainder of the issue outstanding, all but $1,883,000 of the total of $18,738,000 being reported as in the hands of the New York Central on July 1 last, secured by that company's 3½ per cent. bonds. The desire to eliminate the minority interest is quite reasonable, and the further desire that whatever future benefits may accrue from possession of the stock should be secured to the New York Central admittedly a matter of good finance, all the surrounding circumstances considered. Particularly may this be the case, as it can be shown that Michigan Central could easily be transformed into a much greater profit maker than it has been in recent years, and this without bringing its operating cost below the level of either the Lake Shore or the New York Central, with which systems it is so closely allied.

Michigan Central's Development.

It is safe to say that no difficulty would be experienced in doubling the present rate of dividend, should the taking of such action be deemed necessary, whereby, of course, the New York Central would largely increase its net income and the advantages it possesses in holding the bulk of the Michigan Central stock. Thus it may be that the latter would be worth more like $200 per share than its present price, and that, as already intimated, it is a stroke of good finance in securing every possible share of the stock even at what now seems an exorbitant figure.

In the past seven years Michigan Central's gross earnings have aggregated $100,034,628, the total rising annually since 1897, over which 1900 shows a gain of more than three million dollars. As compared with 1894 the gain is much in excess of four millions, while during practically the whole period net results have been kept on an even keel, every advantage accruing having been placed to the credit of the expense total, which includes maintenance outlays more than doubled in that time. The expense ratio has thus increased, standing for 1900 at 76.28 per cent. of gross earnings, while six years before it was only 69.96 per cent. The company's reports furnish these figures:

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Per Cent.	Net Earnings.
1894	$12,584,013	$8,803,483	69.96	$3,780,530
1895	13,651,420	9,880,732	72.38	3,770,688
1896	13,821,814	10,065,927	72.83	3,755,717
1897	13,997,229	9,919,193	72.42	3,778,046
1898	14,046,149	10,137,674	72.25	3,908,275
1899	15,504,062	11,577,424	74.67	3,926,638
1900	16,796,131	12,762,284	76.28	3,967,847
Total	$100,034,628	$73,146,867	73.12	$26,887,761

The average of expenses to earnings on the Lake Shore and on New York Central may be taken at 64 per cent. Of the two it is perhaps rather less; but the round figure is near enough to show what would have been the status of Michigan Central operated on such a basis, thus:

Gross earnings, seven years	$100,034,628
Expenses, 64 per cent.	64,022,161
Net earnings	$36,012,467
Net earnings as reported	26,887,761
Difference	$9,124,706

It is seen that on the basis of expenses found sufficient for the Lake Shore and the New York Central systems Michigan Central would have earned in seven years $9,124,706 net more than the amount on record, the equivalent of 49 per cent., or an annual average of 7 per cent., more for the stock than is actually shown in the statements. If results for the late year now be taken for a guide, it will become apparent at once that even greater possibilities lie before the road named, possibilities which may not have a remote connection with the effort being made to secure the stock still outstanding before these are completely realized and holders of the unassenting shares demand still higher prices, therefor. Gross earnings for 1900—the company's fiscal year ends Dec. 31—were $16,730,131, as shown in the table printed above. Results would thus work out on the basis of 64 per cent. for expenses as follows:

Gross earnings, 1900	$16,730,131
Expenses, at 64 per cent.	10,707,283
Net earnings	$6,022,848
Net charges and taxes, same as 1900	3,211,584
Balance for stock	$2,811,264

Equal to 15 per cent. on $18,738,000.

There would not even be the necessity for such a lowering of the proportion of expenses already spoken of in order to bring profits out of Michigan Central sufficient to pay a much larger rate of dividend than the 4 per cent. now being distributed, as, according to the simple calculation just made that would result in earnings of 15 per cent. for the total share capital. For a number of years the latter has remained without change, while the funded debt—$19,101,000 for 1900—has been subject to but a nominal expansion, $725,000 being all that has been added to the total during the period under notice. There has been an increase of $220,590 in obligatory disbursements, but this has arisen largely on account of increased taxes, which have gone up from $240,084 to $467,206, and to special amounts of an unimportant character charged the past three years against income.

In addition to what might thus be desired for profits out of operating expenditures, the company has falling due in the coming year $8,900,000 consolidated first mortgage bonds bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent., and $2,000,000 consolidated first mortgage bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent., which could doubtless be refunded at a much lower average, thus adding to Michigan Central's net income, strengthening the position of the company and rendering a larger distribution of profits a still more easy possibility.

***

Michigan Central's situation is not solitary; other important Vanderbilt properties are tending toward the same final satisfactory exhibit. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) serves an especial case in point. Expenses of the Nickel Plate system have been maintained for years at a phenomenally high ratio—closely approaching 80 per cent. of gross earnings. In the Nickel Plate case, however, net earnings have been showing expansion more in harmony with the growth of the property's full traffic receipts—as is disclosed in the following seven-year comparison:

	Gross Earn'gs.	Op'at'g Exp'ses.	Per Cent.	Net Earn'gs.
1894	$5,629,239	$4,478,540	79.56	$1,150,699
1895	6,317,951	4,889,394	77.39	1,428,557
1896	5,387,706	4,391,007	78.58	1,196,759
1897	5,815,217	4,509,023	77.54	1,306,194
1898	6,391,421	5,130,472	80.27	1,260,949
1899	6,919,985	5,389,581	77.82	1,530,404
1900	7,023,359	5,365,548	76.39	1,657,811
Tot's.	$43,684,938	$34,153,565	78.16	$9,531,373

Nickel Plate's gross earnings for 1894 to 1900, inclusive, are seen to have been $43,684,938, and net earnings only $9,531,373, expenses having taken as much as $34,153,565, on an operating ratio averaging 78.16 per cent.

The capital stock of this company—whose funded debt has shown no change in recent years—aggregates $30,000,000, of which $14,000,000 is common stock, $5,000,000 first preferred, and $11,000,000 second preferred. The Lake Shore owns $6,240,000 of the common, less than a majority, but the larger part of each of the other issues, namely, $2,503,000 of the first preferred and $6,275,000 of the second preferred. While the property is operated as a separate organization, it forms part of the New York Central system. As the latter has acquired most of the Lake Shore stock and controls that system, it is easy to see where its interest lies in the Nickel Plate. Furthermore, there is no difficulty in figuring out possibilities for Nickel Plate should a change be brought about at any time looking to the desirability of increasing that road's net earnings. A strong belief is entertained that Nickel Plate may eventually be placed in the same position as Michigan Central and Lake Shore—that a change in the form of ownership may be brought about—and that it is this which has led to the strength of the stocks, and must finally end in much higher prices for them. At all events, this would seem to be the logical outcome. What Nickel Plate would have shown on the basis already calculated for Michigan Central—64 per cent. of gross earnings for expenses the past seven years—is indicated herewith:

Gross earnings, seven years	$43,684,938
Expenses, 64 per cent.	27,938,360
Net earnings	$15,726,578
Net earnings as reported	9,531,373
Difference	$6,195,205

Instead of the total of net earnings reported, on the Lake Shore-New York Central average of 64 per cent., there would have been $6,195,205 more, or $15,726,578. In the seven years there was paid out only $1,070,000 in dividends, the first preferred getting 5 per cent. in 1895, 2 per cent. in 1897, 5 per cent. in 1899 and in 1900, in the latter year the second preferred also getting 2 per cent. Adding this sum to the amount by which net earnings would have been increased by lowering operating expenses as shown, there would have been an aggregate of $7,265,205, or an annual average of $1,037,886. This would have covered full dividends on the two classes of preferred stock, calling for $800,000, and left an ample margin. On the basis of last year's gross outcome the result may be calculated in this way:

Gross earnings, 1900	$7,023,359
Expenses, 64 per cent.	4,494,949
Net earnings	$2,528,410
Net charges and taxes, same as 1900	1,181,087
Balance for stock	$1,347,323

Earnings for 1900, therefore, would have yielded a profit of $2,528,410 on a 64 per cent. basis for expenses, or $870,599 more than was actually realized. Net charges, taxes, rentals, &c., aggregated $1,181,087, leaving a balance of $1,347,323 earned for stock, indicating sufficient for full preferred stock dividends and within a trifle of 4 per cent. for the common.

Evidently, therefore, this property, like the Michigan Central, has lying before it bright possibilities which only call for a change in technical accounting to bring about their realization.

M. J. PLATT.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The System's Progress, Slow at First, Becomes Vigorous.

A feature which has stood out with much prominence in the policy of the Southern Railway management is the rounding out of the system by considerable additions to the mileage operated. Several strategic points have been gained by what has been accomplished in this respect, and it is safe enough to say that while expansion has proceeded much faster than may have been at first contemplated, results have amply justified the course adopted, and the efficiency of the system has been vastly improved thereby.

During the whole of the seven years of the present company's existence, progress has been forward. The foundation upon which the existing structure has been raised, as most people are aware, was composed of a lot of poor material, and the task before officials of the new concern not only consisted of rehabilitating the properties which were taken over, but of working out such improvements as should give them their proper place in the industrial activities of the section they were to rely upon for support. Thus, raising physical condition had to precede attempts to secure larger patronage, increased facilities had to be offered, and these, at the same time, had to be so planned that the outcome should be a growing measure of profit to the company.

How much success has been attained in the latter direction is easily gathered from the fact that the Southern Railway Company earned in the late year a balance of $3,540,500, or full 5 per cent., on its $60,000,000 of preferred stock and a surplus of $540,500. This is a round three million dollars—the equivalent of the dividend referred to—in excess of what was earned as recently as 1897, indicating a rate of progress which would have been impossible of accomplishment but for the fact that persistence in spreading out, and in reaching after business with the facilities wherewith to do that business, placed the company in a position to take every advantage of the general growth in the commerce and industry of the South.

In its first fiscal year, 1895, the Southern Railway made a sort of piecemeal start, operating only 2,012 miles in July, 1894, and 3,732 miles in August, while during September, and for the remainder of the period, operations covered 4,392 miles. Comparisons with that year for the purpose of showing actual traffic growth, which is the present intention, would therefore give unreliable indications. For 1896 further additions brought the mileage up to an average of 4,574 miles, and on this length of road the records show that nearly 1,240,000,000 tons of revenue freight were carried one mile. Here we are able to see that the traffic density of the system, as it then stood, was 271,029 ton miles per mile of road.

Following this came further increases in mileage—233 miles in 1897, only 22 miles in 1898, but 427 miles in 1899, no less than 1,052 miles in 1900, and 119 miles in the late year. These are the actual averages operated by the company for the years mentioned, and indicate a total increase since 1896 of 1,851 miles—in itself a good-sized system—and an annual average addition of 370 miles. Such a record is not a common one, and where something resembling it may be found it has not infrequently turned out that the extensions have dragged down the average traffic carried, reducing the density as the whole ton mileage is measured by the aggregate of the road mileage.

In this case it is very gratifying to see that an abundant success has crowned the efforts put out to make of the Southern Railway a more representative agency in the transportation industry of the territory covered, the volume of business developed having increased 1,104,000,000 ton miles in the five years to a total of 2,344,000,000 for 1901, the report for which fiscal period has not long been issued. This shows for the late year on 6,425 miles an average for every mile of road of 364,833 ton miles, 93,804 ton miles having come forward for every mile additional to the volume recorded for 1896. Thus the freight traffic has grown as much as 34 per cent., not in the aggregate, but over all the lines, which were more than 40 per cent. longer in 1901 than in the previous year alluded to. The actual increase in the freight movement itself equals 90 per cent., revenue freight alone being quoted.

Including company's freight, the totals are of course somewhat larger than those just cited; but these may be passed over, and note may be taken of what took place in the handling of the increased volume of business. Turning to the freight train miles it will be found that for 1896 these were 8,583,217, and that earnings give an average of $1.405 per mile run. The total increased every year with the gains in traffic except for 1901, when there was a falling off to 12,229,526 train miles from 12,089,996 for the previous year; but as this indicates a net increase of only 3,676,309 train miles, or 43 per cent. in the five years, while ton miles increased 90 per cent., better average earnings will be looked for. Here, however, the question of rates steps in. These may conceivably have fallen so much as to wipe out all the benefit arising from the larger transportation facilities and the better use of them. As a matter of fact, the average rate fell from 9.72 mills to 9.47 mills, about 2.6 per cent., but in spite of this improvement in traffic handling methods had been so great that the train mile earnings rose from the figure already named to $1.816, a gain of 41.1 cents, or 29 per cent. For easy reference here in tabulated form are the items of which mention has been made:

	1896.	1900.	Increases.
Miles operated	4,574	6,425	1,851
Ton miles—revenue freight	1,239,886,022	2,344,063,449	1,104,367,427
Per mile	271,029	364,833	93,804
Freight train miles	8,583,217	12,229,526	3,646,309
Rate per ton, mile.	0.972c	0.947c	*0.025c
Train mile revenue.	$1.405	$1.816	$0.411

*Decrease.

It may be said, with regard to the various commodities carried, that there has been growth along all lines. In some directions it has been more marked than in others—notably in mine and forest products—owing naturally to the characteristics of the sections served by the new mileage taken in, but generally there have been gains, in not a few instances due entirely to special efforts made to foster particular industries, whose output has provided traffic which has naturally augmented earnings, and allowed scope for operation of economies in the use of equipment—gratifying results from which stand out clearly.

A NEW WESTERN FACTOR.

In the present movement of settlers toward the Northwest the population is composed in but small part of foreign immigrants or of city people. The buyers are farmers from older farming sections, where land has risen in value, where men have learned to farm and in the learning have become Americanized. This brings to the new sections a homogeneous, well-seasoned class of people who know exactly what they have come to do and how to do it.

This fact is valuable. It means that farms now taken will not be abandoned. It means that they will not be depressed in value because of an undesirable and un-American population. It means that the value of every tillable foot of new land will remain at or rise above the present level of prices.—The Commercial West.

1901

Money Market Conditions

Gold Exports and the Resumption of Government Bond Purchases the Feature—Bankers Look for Reasonable Rates and No Stringency.

It is not often that so many conflicting and contrary developments appear in the money market as those which in the last week have come to occasion so much speculation and uncertainty in the financial district and to set at naught all predictions based upon the assumption that only normal conditions would rule. As a matter of fact, the developments have been altogether out of the normal—a fact that has made valueless many of the earlier statements as to what the course of the money market might or might not be. There has been presented, for instance, the anomaly of gold exports at a time when gold imports might ordinarily be expected; there has appeared the unusual spectacle of large loans, contracted abroad some time ago, having to be taken up here because of the unwillingness or inability of the foreign lenders to renew those loans; there has been an advance in the Bank of England's minimum discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent., as if to shift the burden of supplying Europe's wants upon New York; there has, further, been a persistent withholding of cotton bills by cotton men, in the hopes that higher prices might be obtained for the staple; and, lastly, when it appeared that no favorable developments were in sight, the unexpected announcement has come from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury purposes to renew the Government bond purchases which were some time ago suspended. Taking it all and all, therefore, the situation is singularly complicated.

Yet, remarkable thought it may seem, it is a fact that the representative banking interests in the Street are agreed that there is no reason for any apprehension as to the course of the money market; that, in the face of all the developments, the course to be steered is a comparatively sure one, and that there will be no money stringency. Reasonable rates only will prevail—that, and nothing more, so authority declares.

The reasons for this confidence in the situation may briefly be summed up. One of these, the chief in fact, is of course the resumption of Government bond purchases. Fully $20,000,000 were released as a result of the recent purchases, and the money situation relieved accordingly. How much will be released under the present offer is of course only matter for conjecture, but it is expected to be not inconsiderable. As a matter of fact, these purchases, until the present unsatisfactory state is changed by Congress, seem to be the only adequate relief from the continual drains by the Treasury from the banks. How heavy those drains are will appear when it is stated that in the nine weeks ended Oct. 26 the New York banks lost by reason of Sub-Treasury operations proper no less a sum than $30,555,000, the banks' receipts having been $138,579,000 and the disbursements $169,135,000. Had it not been for the Treasury purchase of bonds, and the receipts of new gold, the local situation would have been sadly strained.

A second reason for confidence is the fact that the November corporation disbursements are now due, these reaching the enormous total of $56,068,500, as compared with $35,136,170 a year ago.

A third reason—and this explains why the gold exports last week were looked upon with so much complacency—is that one necessity for shipping gold ended yesterday, namely, the requirements for subscriptions to the British war loan, which had to be in London by Nov. 7.

A fourth reason is that the Northern Pacific settlement is now near at hand. It is a notorious fact that in the contest for control of that property a vast sum of money was tied up—is still tied up. The settlement of the matter, therefore, will be followed by the release of a large part of this capital "for control," which will now be free for other and more general purposes.

A fifth reason is that, though some further gold may go out this week, all the indications are that cotton and grain bills will soon be pressing upon the market in such considerable volume that sterling exchange rates must necessarily decline sharply, and that, perforce, there will be no further necessity for the taking up here of loans now carried abroad.

A sixth reason is that the return flow of money from the West has begun in fair volume and is bound to increase with each new week; that the demands of the South have been nearly satisfied, and that receipts of gold from the Klondike and Australia continue steadily to come in. Apropos of these receipts, it is an interesting fact that one bank alone [illegible] last week received $2,000,000 in gold and was advised of a further shipment of $1,250,000—this being in effect as much as the total of the gold exports.

The situation is summed up by a National bank President, who says:

"A few millions gold exported will not affect this market. It is too strong. With the return flow of money from the interior, with Government bond purchases, with the release of a very considerable sum of money that has been tied up in one way or another by leading interests, Wall Street can rest assured that there will be no money stringency. There will be ordinary, reasonable rates—nothing more."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

The one clear thing in respect to the foreign exchange market, whatever the view as to gold exports, is that there certainly will be no imports and that the local market will therefore have to depend upon itself. The anomalous state of affairs—gold going out when usually it might be expected to come in—is, of course, due to the abnormal condition of the foreign money markets, the backwardness of the cotton and grain movement, and the heavy borrowing abroad of our own bankers some months ago, these loans having now to be taken up.

During the week the Bank of England was further called upon for gold both by Germany and by France, so that it was no surprise that on Thursday it advanced its minimum discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent. This, clearly, was done as a matter of self-defense, for the weekly statement showed a decrease in gold coin and bullion holdings of $3,500,000 and in notes reserved of $3,000,000, while the proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 45.63 per cent., against 48.38 on the preceding week.

On the other hand the Bank of France during the week bettered its position, increasing its gold holdings by about $5,350,000, though it increased its note circulation no less than $35,000,000. However, it would seem as if the worst had passed both in France and in Germany and that, soon normal conditions will be restored.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The Clearing House bank statement yesterday was about what had been expected in view of the gold exports, the taking up of loans maturing abroad but not renewed there, and the return flow of money from the interior. Surplus reserves decreased $4,230,375, loans increased $7,388,200, specie decreased $4,479,100, legal tenders increased $1,140,300, and deposits increased $3,566,300.

* * *

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$891,922,900	$792,230,300	$695,536,100
Deposits	858,062,400	841,775,200	755,988,200
Circulation	31,875,900	30,717,800	16,211,700
Specie	178,463,700	158,043,100	140,461,000
Legal tenders	71,534,700	58,351,100	49,167,700
Total res.	$249,998,400	$216,394,200	$189,628,700
Res. required	239,515,600	210,443,800	185,997,050
Surplus res.	$10,482,800	$5,950,400	*$338,350

*Deficit under legal reserve.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 2, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,052,320,152	$870,150,276	+21.0
Boston	110,664,283	103,760,350	+ 6.7
Philadelphia	90,180,461	71,997,915	+25.3
Baltimore	17,772,143	16,442,418	+ 8.1
Chicago	133,375,714	123,526,920	+ 8.0
St. Louis	36,394,309	26,869,322	+35.4
New Orleans	11,108,907	8,130,927	+36.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,452,024,974	$1,220,868,688	+18.9
Other cities, 5 days	270,086,024	220,011,493	+17.4
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,722,111,898	$1,450,800,091	+18.7
All cities, 1 day	375,274,763	326,070,320	+15.1
Total, all cities, for week	$2,097,386,661	$1,776,950,411	+18.0

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Oct. 26 to Nov. 1.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Prins Willem IV	Curacao	$750
Hildur	Curacao	710
Philadelphia	Curacao	3,000
Philadelphia	La Guayra	6,453
Alliance	Colon	900
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	1,731
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	1,410
American Silver Coin—		
Hildur	Curacao	43
Philadelphia	Curacao	50
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	2,615
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	155
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Hildur	Curacao	2,075
Philadelphia	Curacao	3,396
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Hildur	Curacao	52
Philadelphia	Curacao	75
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	186
Gold Bullion—		
Philadelphia	La Guayra	525
Fluminense	Barbados	1,600
Alliance	Colon	455
Cevlon	Corinto	8,700
Altai	Porto Colombia	2,300
Maracas	Trinidad	1,750
Silver Bullion—		
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	15,015
Silver Ore—		
Ceylon	Corinto	28,474
Total		$78,008

Exports, New York, Oct. 28 to Nov. 2.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Oct. 28	St. Pr. Wilhelm	London, S.	$28,200 (Mex.)
Oct. 30	St. Pr. Wilhelm	London, S. B.	34,400
Oct. 30	St. Paul	London, S. B.	102,310
Oct. 30	Deutschland	London, S. B.	123,850
Oct. 30	Deutschland	Cherbourg, G. B.	2,651,546
Oct. 30	Belvernon	Ligua, S. C.	300 (U. S.)
Oct. 30	Esperanza	Progreso, S. C.	3,000 (U. S.)
Nov. 1	Andes	Cape Haitl, G. C.	4,000 (U. S.)
Nov. 1	Campania	London, S. B.	87,000
Total			$2,984,052

The Loss for Last Week's Statement.

Oct. 26	Stmr.	London, S. B.
Total		

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,156,200	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$20,054,000	$3,909,000	$1,592,000	$20,618,000	$998,000
2,050,000	2,085,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	23,851,000	6,234,000	2,039,000	29,016,000	.....
2,000,000	1,136,700	Merchants' Nat.	12,475,100	1,325,900	1,769,900	14,617,700	.....
2,000,000	2,317,300	Mechanics' National	14,068,000	2,525,000	1,066,000	14,570,000	.....
1,500,000	3,097,000	Bank of America	20,098,800	3,381,300	2,478,000	22,701,400	.....
1,000,000	257,800	Phenix Nat.	4,795,000	720,000	189,000	4,335,000	50,000
10,000,000	6,630,300	National City	118,294,000	29,296,100	6,872,100	131,980,200	4,184,500
300,000	7,000,400	Chemical Nat.	24,183,800	5,437,900	2,738,300	25,264,500	.....
000,000	253,800	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,224,100	786,200	556,900	5,470,300	248,800
1,000,000	1,964,700	Gallatin Nat.	9,618,800	1,087,400	971,000	8,110,000	867,000
300,000	73,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,087,800	318,900	63,100	1,207,300	46,000
400,000	133,000	Mechanics' & Traders'	2,748,000	354,000	246,000	3,080,000	.....
200,000	184,100	Greenwich	906,600	103,400	184,100	876,600	.....
600,000	515,900	Leather Manufac. Nat.	4,917,400	1,069,500	769,900	5,841,200	494,000
1,200,000	554,100	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,612,900	562,800	360,800	4,184,100	.....
5,000,000	3,411,200	Am. Exch. Nat.	30,778,000	6,371,000	1,037,000	25,099,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,004,500	Nat. Bank of Commerce	74,039,200	9,905,100	5,984,200	64,954,000	7,482,300
1,000,000	1,587,300	National Broadway	6,785,700	1,200,700	354,900	6,203,200	204,500
1,000,000	1,361,800	Mercantile Nat.	14,392,500	2,641,300	1,551,900	15,626,500	992,400
422,700	512,400	Pacific Bank	2,725,300	213,700	423,700	3,330,700	.....
450,000	977,000	Chatham Nat.	5,899,100	894,500	912,000	6,042,200	40,000
200,000	350,800	People's	2,791,800	211,000	405,000	2,769,500	.....
1,000,000	1,025,600	Nat. Bank of N. A.	11,723,000	2,177,200	1,192,300	12,407,200	727,000
3,000,000	5,635,200	Hanover Nat.	47,690,000	9,238,800	5,910,800	53,511,300	2,982,000
500,000	475,300	Irving Nat.	4,234,000	597,500	422,000	4,288,000	243,600
600,000	382,500	National Citizens'	3,429,100	652,600	242,100	3,528,400	567,700
500,000	280,800	Nassau	2,462,600	557,800	378,200	3,223,000	.....
900,000	1,072,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,261,200	935,800	606,300	6,541,800	23,000
1,000,000	225,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	4,214,400	890,000	272,500	4,784,800	49,500
1,400,000	1,849,700	Corn Exchange	22,586,000	4,161,000	2,306,000	26,717,000	.....
200,000	406,800	Oriental	2,088,000	198,300	390,600	2,119,000	.....
1,500,000	6,101,400	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,030,000	4,273,000	1,391,000	22,245,000	46,000
2,000,000	3,968,700	National Park	50,546,000	14,512,000	3,139,000	63,521,000	49,500
250,000	160,900	East River Nat.	1,180,200	240,900	173,000	1,386,900	50,000
3,000,000	2,563,200	Fourth Nat.	23,280,400	3,467,800	2,584,000	24,203,900	50,000
1,000,000	585,200	Central Nat.	10,428,000	1,649,000	1,555,000	12,935,000	560,000
300,000	986,000	Second Nat.	9,248,000	1,533,000	1,014,000	10,106,000	253,000
750,000	71,600	Ninth Nat.	1,902,500	334,500	238,500	2,070,800	49,900
10,000,000	11,407,900	First Nat.	80,133,700	15,539,800	2,562,200	76,112,100	2,311,700
500,000	250,900	New York Nat. Exch.	3,841,000	670,200	393,500	3,910,200	209,400
250,000	743,700	Bowery	3,166,000	537,000	251,000	3,249,000	.....
220,000	694,200	New York County Nat.	3,918,500	598,500	396,000	4,302,800	50,000
750,000	404,800	German-American	3,518,300	540,300	268,100	3,360,200	.....
1,000,000	2,657,300	Chase Nat.	42,072,800	10,813,500	1,782,000	50,203,400	810,000
100,000	1,407,900	Fifth Avenue	8,841,300	2,135,200	371,100	9,764,500	.....
200,000	581,800	German Exchange	2,394,800	215,200	360,800	3,135,700	.....
200,000	862,700	Germania	3,101,200	408,900	376,800	4,417,300	.....
300,000	1,014,800	Lincoln Nat.	13,791,700	1,745,700	2,464,300	16,527,400	248,800
1,000,000	1,158,100	Garfield Nat.	7,651,500	1,548,100	338,800	7,771,400	49,500
200,000	371,700	Fifth Nat.	2,205,100	445,000	158,500	2,354,000	197,200
300,000	1,110,700	Bank of the Metropolis	6,280,300	1,318,900	553,500	7,595,800	.....
270,000	436,600	West Side	5,636,000	241,000	358,000	2,891,000	.....
500,000	1,015,800	Seaboard Nat.	13,942,000	3,167,000	2,185,000	17,868,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,378,200	Western Nat.	36,405,900	8,242,000	2,591,000	42,098,500	50,000
300,000	520,400	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,447,000	480,000	437,000	4,378,000	75,000
500,000	759,000	Liberty Nat.	7,029,900	1,178,300	425,000	6,530,200	497,500
1,000,000	443,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,887,100	702,400	311,600	4,238,600	.....
250,000	962,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	3,005,500	1,491,100	705,800	9,272,000	99,000
350,000	416,500	Astor Nat.	5,993,700	807,400	267,700	3,928,000	350,000
500,000	360,100	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,804,300	489,000	104,800	2,127,000	380,000
70,750,000	81,490,000	Total. National banks.					
11,172,700	15,469,400	Total. State banks.					
81,922,700	96,965,400	Totals	891,922,900	178,461,700	71,534,700	858,062,400	31,875,900

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 30, 1901; 18 State banks, Sept. 12, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Nov. 2, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'r-ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$192,300.00	$6,630.00	$19,200	$20,300.00	.....	$87,100.00
Colonial	100,000	1,724,700.00	40,800.00	142,200	233,800.00	.....	1,890,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,588,000.00	163,000.00	100,000	289,000.00	$3,000.00	2,588,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,113,904.68	50,704.41	43,440	169,716.31	25,000.00	1,275,228.55
Fidelity	200,000	446,382.00	10,510.00	23,138	21,662.00	.....	361,422.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,354,000.00	69,800.00	53,200	207,500.00	.....	1,565,700.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,380,686.35	20,660.87	44,730	112,484.80	2,711.85	1,405,347.18
Hamilton	200,000	1,621,400.00	115,530.00	99,400	125,800.00	5,000.00	1,702,100.00
Jefferson	200,000	967,473.00	9,737.00	63,253	142,973.00	66,974.00	325,892.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,274,700.00	119,670.00	124,800	190,000.00	52,300.00	2,936,400.00
Mutual	200,000	1,430,101.63	42,814.90	115,351	158,283.45	33,902.26	1,467,893.71
National Commercial	300,000						
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,495,356.00	27,531.00	159,510	315,700.00	100,884.00	1,789,240.00
Plaza	100,000	2,370,000.00	225,000.00	240,000	54,000.00	.....	2,662,200.00
Riverside	100,000	1,020,751.98	18,192.02	71,891	65,137.07	.....	1,061,762.22
State	100,000	3,723,000.00	225,000.00	162,000	153,000.00	290,000.00	4,278,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,343,000.00	35,000.00	139,000	80,000.00	.....	1,625,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000						
Union Square	200,000	2,322,846.19	45,151.40	221,156	94,974.53	.....	2,509,790.23
Varick	100,000	874,300.00	10,800.00	79,900	115,300.00	460.00	938,000.00
Washington	100,000	623,450.00	11,514.00	44,756	59,959.00	5,768.00	687,198.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,451,400.00	68,630.00	125,300	76,300.00	20,000.00	1,401,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,225,041.00	12,234.00	79,450	92,377.00	92,213.00	1,282,483.00
Broadway	100,000	1,670,277.23	14,491.42	145,478	181,875.31	.....	1,785,476.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,167,700.00	54,100.00	30,100	118,500.00	6,200.00	1,130,900.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	365,300.00	11,900.00	24,600	49,700.00	10,000.00	356,700.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	718,300.00	32,100.00	27,100	74,800.00	15,700.00	672,400.00
Kings County	150,000	697,800.00	28,910.00	22,300	75,200.00	15,900.00	690,700.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,738,000.00	336,500.00	121,700	378,700.00	.....	3,204,100.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,755,500.00	164,400.00	144,800	291,100.00	10,000.00	4,301,800.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	967,025.51	29,028.00	64,429	77,588.31	43,763.88	975,511.23
Merchants'	100,000	740,400.00	7,650.00	57,200	61,000.00	.....	774,400.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,808,000.00	103,000.00	275,000	431,000.00	38,000.00	3,085,000.00
National City	300,000	2,797,000.00	136,000.00	253,000	313,000.00	75,000.00	3,033,000.00
North Side	100,000	920,984.15	10,446.35	44,527	40,486.36	30,411.31	824,691.05
People's	100,000	929,000.00	37,200.00	46,600	40,800.00	55,600.00	955,100.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	831,393.00	8,030.00	42,670	75,061.00	52,617.00	847,084.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,186,100.00	96,000.00	18,000	100,000.00	68,000.00	1,030,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	404,829.00	12,489.00	18,156	120,755.00	3,531.00	560,923.00
Union	100,000	631,700.00	28,030.00	56,100	58,500.00	50,200.00	701,500.00
Wallabout	100,000	834,300.00	32,700.00	26,000	40,000.00	40,000.00	819,400.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of States Island	25,000	630,875.00	14,690.00	26,550	99,350.00	12,500.00	687,000.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	730,400.00	25,322.00	25,000	93,350.47	.....	800,067.11
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,388,900.00	224,500.00	259,000	1,000,100.00	612,000.00	6,329,500.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,192,442.00	61,441.00	65,727	240,935.00	58,360.00	1,866,378.00
Second National	250,000	1,243,100.00	68,800.00	10,700	202,000.00	.....	1,054,400.00
Third National	200,000	1,904,908.59	45,530.56	60,824	422,728.61	25,716.55	1,340,374.12
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,145,100.00	102,900.00	17,900	142,000.00	160,400.00	2,009,000.00
Second National	125,000	983,003.00	27,598.00	30,700	33,700.00	4,500.00	803,460.00

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,363,761
Gold	100,982,227
Silver	13,450,940
United States notes	8,023,297
Treasury notes of 1890	82,202
National bank notes	7,883,384
Total receipts this day	1,817,886
Total receipts this month	4,210,502
Total receipts this year	196,191,483
Total expenditures this day	1,795,000
Total expenditures this month	3,920,000
Total expenditures this year	166,539,771
Deposits in National banks	110,988,208

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$218,155,089
Silver dollars	449,615,000
Silver dollars of 1890	62,961
Silver bullion of 1890	41,325,919
Total	$804,171,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$313,156,489
Silver certificates outstanding	449,615,000
Treasury notes outstanding	41,325,919
Total	$804,171,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$23,826,917
Gold certificates	81,326,210
Silver coin and bullion	6,016,484
Silver certificates	7,414,484
United States notes	5,023,297
Other assets	12,909,390
Total in Treasury	$146,165,670
Deposits in National banks	110,988,208
Total	$257,153,878
Current liabilities	20,000,000
Fund applicable to public expenditures	$237,153,878

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 3@3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans, 4½@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $304,293,763; balance, $13,513,681; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,363,677.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3½@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days, and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.86.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18 and 5.15 less 1-16@3-16%; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston, 60c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S EXPERIMENT.

At Stratton's Independence Mine, at Cripple Creek, a big oil tank is being built, being the first practical attempt ever made in the district to use crude petroleum as a substitute for coal. If the experiment is successful there is no question but that

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 2, 1901.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101 Mar 15	93 Jan 7	96¾ Nov 1	96¾ 97
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	103¾ Sep 28	101¼ May 14	103⅝ Nov 1	103 103¼
Do registered	A O	104 Jun 17	101¼ Oct 22	101¼ Oct 22	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	99 Jun 14	83¾ Jan 4	96¾ Nov 1	.. ..
Do do registered	Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 17	.. ..
Do stamped	Q	96¾ Jun 28	90 Jan 28	98¾ Nov 1	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	106 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s	J J	97¾ Jun 26	94¾ Sep 12	98¾ Nov 1	96¾ 96¾
Do do registered	J J	95¾ Mar 18	93 Oct 28	95 Oct 28	93 ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105 Mar 21	93 May 9	103 Nov 1	103 103¼
Do do registered		104 Mar 28	101¾ Sep 20	102 Oct 30	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	110 May 3	100¼ May 15	103⅝ Nov 2	100 100¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	92 Jun 24	83¾ Jan 21	89¾ Nov 2	.. 89½
Do do registered		91 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90¾ June 4	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	91¾ Mar 18	87½ May 23	89¾ Oct 26	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct., 05	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	A	.. ..	.. ..	111 May 22.00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jne 5, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118¾ Nov 1	116½ 120
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	131 Jun 27	130 Jan 3	127 Oct 8	127 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	130 Feb 7	123 Oct 31	Nov 2	130¾ ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J	.. ..	.. ..	108 Ap 14.97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 15.98	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	108¾ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	100 Oct 31	100¾ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	127¾ Mar 10	119½ Jan 15	122¾ Sept 24	121¾ ..
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	117 No 20.00	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J	.. ..	.. ..	140 Ne 14.97	.. ..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ De 6, 00	113¾ ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	109 Jun 27	105¾ Jul 1	107 Nov 1	106¾ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111 Jan 23	107 Sep 3	109¾ Oct 24	109½ 110
Do do registered	M S	108 Mar 29	106¾ Apr 17	107 Aug 5	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J	95 Mar 27	91 Aug 5	91 Aug 5	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	103¾ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	103 Oct 12	.. 106
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s; Nov., 1945	P A	120¾ Mar 25	119 Feb 7	120¾ Mar 25	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	108¾ Jun 24	97¼ Jan 18	105 Nov 2	104¾ 105¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N	105¼ Sep 18	105¼ Sep 18	103¾ Sept 18	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	I	84 Aug 29	80 Jan 3	80 Nov 1	.. 70
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	I	38¾ Mar 6	29 Jan 3	27¾ Oct 30	26 28
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	I	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	15 Oct 28	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1940	J	.. ..	.. ..	93 De 27.00	105 ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 29.00	106 ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oc 24, 00	106 ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	108 Mar 20	104¾ Jul 24	104¾ July 24	101¼ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J	137¼ Mar 2	127 Jan 2	127 Nov 2	130¾ 131¾
Do do registered	Q J	137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	128¾ Oct 31	129½ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	107 Oct 29	106 Mar 15	107 Oct 29	99 ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1 1910	Q March	105¾ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	104¾ Nov 2	103¾ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J	111¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 23	114 Oct 28	113½ 114¼
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117 Apr 10	112¾ Jun 3	114 Oct 28	112 114½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119 Feb 19	115 Oct 8	116 Oct 16	110 111½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	120 Nov 2	119¾ ..
Do do registered	M N	121 Jun 28	116 Apr 20	119 July 15	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	108¾ Jan 15	104 Jan 4	107¾ Nov 2	107 108
Do do registered	M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J	107¼ Apr 30	103 Sep 9	104¾ Nov 2	103½ 104¼
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 12	99 Sept 23	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 20.00	104 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29.99	104 ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	M S	102¼ Jan 14	100 Sep 11	100¾ Oct 21	100¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 5s, 1903	M N	103¾ Jan 9	102¾ Nov 2	102¾ Nov 2	.. ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st ds. g. f., 1912	A O	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	94 Jun 12	86 Oct 1	87¾ Nov 2	87 87½
Do certificates of interest		93¾ Jun 4	91¼ Jan 3	93¾ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	J	87¾ Jun 21	82¼ Jan 14	85 Nov 2	84½ 85
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J	103¾ Jun 28	100¾ Jul 8	107¾ Oct 15	107¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112¾ Apr 16	105¾ Jul 29	110¼ Oct 26	108 ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	125¾ Aug 30	114 Apr 12	115¾ Aug 30	112¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	107 Mar 8	102¾ Oct 19	103¾ Oct 19	103¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102¾ Jan 7	101 Sep 26	101¾ Oct 24	101¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100¾ Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	100¾ June 4	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11.00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J	104¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 13	102¾ Nov 1	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	112¾ Apr 17	101¼ Sep 13	110 Nov 1	109¾ 110½
Do do registered	M N	112¾ Apr 17	110¼ Aug 9	100¾ Aug 9	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S	128¾ Feb 25	120 Oct 24	120 Oct 24	120 ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	115 May 10	112 Aug 7	112 Sept 18	112¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J	140 Mar 29	133¾ Jan 11	139¾ Oct 10	139¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	127 Apr 26	113 Jan 2	122 Nov 1	121¾ ..
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	115 My 11.00	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	123¾ Oct 8	121¼ ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 23	115¾ Oct 30	115¾ ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J	113 Aug 6	114¼ Jan 31	113½ Oct 28	113 ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J	136¾ Jun 18	135 Jan 15	124 Oct 28	125½ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J	192¼ Apr 27	180 May 31	189¾ Oct 29	188 ..
Do 7s, £ 1907	J	.. ..	.. ..	172¾ Ap 10,00	188 ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J	190 Jan 28	183 Oct 15	183 Oct 15	188 ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J	194 Apr 28	180 Jul 25	188¾ Oct 29	188 ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J	198 Apr 19	185 Oct 16	185 Oct 16	188 ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J	117¾ May 22	113 Jul 30	115¾ Oct 30	116 116¾
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J	119 Apr 4	117¾ Oct 14	117¾ Oct 30	117½ 119
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J	119¾ Mar 14	114¾ Jul 30	117 Oct 30	117 ..
Do 1st I. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J	128¾ Apr 13	123¾ Aug 12	123¾ Oct 22	123¾ 125
Do do 5s, 1910	J	110¾ May 24	110¾ Jan 15	110½ May 24	110¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J	119 Feb 7	116 Sep 16	116¾ Oct 16	116¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 6s, 1921	J	122 May 8	118¾ Oct 4	118 Oct 4	118 ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J	122¾ Apr 1	118 Aug 6	119½ Oct 14	120 ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J	110¾ Jan 9	106 Jul 30	108 July 30	110 ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J	121 Apr 12	117¾ Jul 22	117¾ Oct 23	119½ 121
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J	120 Feb 27	116½ Jul 9	118 Oct 19	117¾ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J	115¾ May 2	111½ Aug 15	114 Nov 1	114 115
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J	.. ..	.. ..	137½ Jul 18,99	133¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J	116¼ Mar 21	111¾ Aug 8	113 Oct 24	114¾ 115½
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J	114¼ Mar 1	110 Jul 1	111 Oct 24	111 112
Do do registered	Q	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J	113¾ Feb 11	110 Jul 1	110 July 2	116 118
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J	122 Mar 11	118¾ Sep 12	118¾ Sept 12	119¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¾ Apr 17	138¾ Jan 15	140 Oct 8	137½ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	108 Mar 28	104¾ Jun 20	105¾ Jun 1	105¾ ..
Do do registered	J D	108 Mar 28	104¾ Jul 2	108 Oct 30	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	116 July 23	114¾ ..
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	111 Oc 18, 00	.. 117
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110¾ Mar 12	106¾ Jan 24	108¾ Aug 12	106¾ ..
Do do registered	A O	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	125¾ Jan 8	121¾ May 1	121¾ Nov 1	121½ 122
Do do registered	M N	122 Mar 29	122 Mar 29	122 Mar 29	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	110 Aug 27	107½ 110
Do do registered	M N	108¾ Apr 17	108 Oct 3	108 Oct 3	.. 109
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	115 Aug 8	114¾ Oct 25	114 Oct 25	114¾ ..
Do do registered	A O	117¾ Aug 8	114 Oct 25	114 Oct 25	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	112 Mar 20	108¾ Jul 1	108¾ Oct 19	108½ ..
Do do registered	F A	.. ..	.. ..	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	111 Oct 2	109¼ Mar 18	111 Oct 2	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19.98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J	.. ..	.. ..	103¼ Fe 26,00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	.. ..	.. ..	120¾ No 10,00	117¾ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	111¼ Jun 29	110¾ Aug 29	110¾ Aug 30	110¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	111 Mar 20	110¾ Oct 14	110¾ Oct 14	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	141¾ Apr 19	135¾ May 29	137 Sept 28	134¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	107¼ Feb 21	101¾ Feb 21	101¾ Feb 21	104¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127¾ Jun 27	121¾ Feb 4	125¾ Oct 21	125¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	143 Apr 12	134¾ Jan 2	140 Sept 25	.. ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	139¼ ..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	131¾ May 9	127¾ Jul 30	128 Sept 23	128¾ ..
Do registered	J J	132½ Mar 27	123¾ Jul 25	127¼ Sept 18	126½ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J	110 Jan 26	106¾ Sep 12	106¾ Oct 31	106¾ 106¾
Do do registered	J	108 May 27	102¾ Jun 18	106¾ Sept 23	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J	102¾ Feb 20	102¾ Feb 20	102¾ Feb 20	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J	.. ..	.. ..	89¼ Au 25.00	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19.00	.. ..
Keo. & Des. M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	112¾ Mar 21	110¼ Apr 3	111¾ Aug 5	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	107 Oct 1	101 Oct 1	107 Oct	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J	142 May 7	138¾ Jan 16	141 Nov 2	140¾ ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	140¼ Mar 11	138 Feb 8	140 Oct 26	138¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	132 Jun 3	127 Nov 1	129 Nov 2	128¾ 130
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	138¾ ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 8	92 Nov 2	92 93
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M S	111	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ Oct 21	106½ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾ Jan 28	111 Sep 17	118 Sept 18	.. ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	J D	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 28, 00	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ja 17, 00	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O	.. ..	.. ..	115 De 14,00	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 10, 00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Ton. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	114 July 3	111½ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J	107¼ Jan 27	101 Jan 4	104¾ Nov 2	104 104½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J	99 Jan 10	90 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	100¼ 104
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	103 Oct 23	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	99 My 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	98¼ ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22.99	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 15	101 Oct 10	102¾ 105
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	C	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	104¾ Sept 20	104¾ ..
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	103 ..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J	115½ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	115 Oct 10	115¾ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A	74 Apr 8	68 Nov 1	68 Nov 1	68 70
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	70¼ Sep 27	67 Jan 22	74 Nov 2	72 74
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	138 Jun 10	130 May 10	131¼ July 26	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934		138¼ Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133 July 22	.. ..
Cin. Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ No 24.99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901	A O	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ De 7, 00	.. ..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	.. ..	.. ..	111 Se 7, 99	115 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J	110¼ Mar 8	112¾ May 20	112½ May 29	128½ ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	J	87½ Mar 1	78 Jan 24	81 Nov 1	81 ..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J	87 Mar 30	77 Jan 25	81¼ Oct 28	81 ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	M N	87¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	86¾ Nov 2	88 88¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	123¼ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	.. ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	115½ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	140 Feb 19	136½ Jun 25	138 Oct 30	132½ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	140¼ Apr 9	136¾ Jul 10	140 Oct 17	138 ..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 De 26, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	136½ May 23	133¼ Jul 1	135½ Oct 26	135½ ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	115¾ Jul 2	111¾ Jul 2	111¾ Mar 5	116 120½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	104¾ Sep 25	104¾ Sep 25	104¾ Sept 25	101 ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	147¾ May 2	143¾ Mar 19	147¾ May 2	145 ..
Do registered	M S	150 Feb 15	149 Aug 5	149 Aug 5	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 Oct 18	113¾ ..
Do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6, 90	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	111¾ Jun 18	110½ Oct 3	111 Oct 21	110¼ ..
Do do registered	A O	112¾ Feb 15	112 June 27	112 June 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	153½ Jun 25	134¾ May 3	152 Oct 8	148½ ..
Do registered	M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	.. ..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J	104¾ Jun 25	100 Jan 23	104¾ Nov 2	103¾ 105¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J	113 May 20	106 Jan 10	111 June 11	106¾ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J	113 Sep 28	107 Jan 10	113 Sept 28	111¾ ..
Den. & Southw. gen. g. 5s, 1929	J D	92 Jun 28	92 Sep 6	93¾ Oct 17	.. 95½
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	111 Feb 28	105¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	105¾ ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102 Jul 22	102 Jul 22	102 July 22	96 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	92 Oct 31	85 Jan 21	92 Oct 31	92 ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	116 Sep 3	110½ Jan 16	113 Oct 17	113 ..
Dul., Red W. & Bo. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J	.. ..	.. ..	85¾ Fe 11,98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J	116 Oct 22	112 Jan 11	116 Oct 22	116 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	113¾ Apr 18	111 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	119¼ Jan 2	118¾ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	.. 121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	127 Jan 3	123¾ Apr 15	123¾ Apr 15	118 ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	118 Jan 29	111 Jan 29	111 July 29	105 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	124 Feb 14	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	118¾ 122
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	107¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	140¾ Feb 28	139 Sep 24	140 Oct 22	140¾ 142¾
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	135¾ Mar 20	135¾ Mar 17	135¾ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 25	137¾ Aug 29	134½ ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	138¾ Apr 3	138¾ Apr 3	138¾ Oct 18	135¾ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	106 Jun 3	105 Apr 10	107 Sept 28	105 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	123¾ Oct 17	120 Jan 8	123¾ Oct 17	121¼ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & L. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J	121 May 22	118¾ Aug 7	118¾ Aug 7	117 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oc 27, 98	112¾ ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J D	101¼ Jun 26	95½ Jan 21	98¾ Nov 2	98¾ 99¼
Do registered	J	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J	91 Jun 24	82¾ Jan 21	87¾ Nov 2	87¾ 87¾
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	96¾ Aug 12	94¾ Aug 1	96¾ Nov 1	94¾ 96¾
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J	110 Oct 1	111 Jan 4	118 Oct 28	117¾ 118¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	96 102
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	108¾ Nov 2	100 Jan 7	108¾ Nov 2	100 100¾
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	115¾ Jun 8	115¾ Jun 8	115¾ Nov 1	115 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	111¾ May 3	107¾ Jan 11	110 Oct 15	110¾ ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	119¾ Mar 18	115 Oct 19	115½ Oct 31	115¾ 116¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126 Jun 6	123 Jul 8	123 Oct 30	123 125
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	100 Aug 27	.. ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A	.. ..	.. ..	110 Mar 33	112 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	100 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J	114 Aug 26	106 Feb 21	114 Aug 26	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	105 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ..	.. ..	80¼ May, 96	102 ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	111 May 20	76¾ Jan 4	107¼ Nov 2	107 107¼
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J	92 Jan 6	87 Jan 21	85¾ Oct 31	.. ..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	105 Oct 30	101 May 31	105 Oct 30	105 ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O	.. ..	.. ..	103 De 12,98	107 ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1945	J	.. ..	.. ..	95¾ No 27,00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J	.. ..	.. ..	98¼ Ja 22, 00	107 ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		6¾ Feb 14	6¾ Jan 2	6¾ June 25	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		1¼ Apr 22	7/8 Jan 7	6¾ Oct 31	.. ..
Heck. Val. S. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1980	J J	103¾ Jun 25	103¼ Jan 7	107¼ Nov 1	107¼ ..
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O	106¾ Feb 6	104 Oct 17	104 Oct 17	.. ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	115¾ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	115¾ Apr 3	.. ..
Do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	107½ Mar 28	104 Aug 14	104 Aug 14	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	A	106 Jul 8	104 Apr 12	104¾ Oct 14	106 ..
Do do registered		102 Oct 4	102 Oct 4	102 Oct 4	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N	106 Apr 10	102 May 16	103 Oct 26	104 ..
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	98 Ja 9, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A	115¾ Jan 29	112¼ Aug 28	113¾ Sept 26	.. ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J J	103 Mar 4	100½ Jul 8	102½ Nov 2	102 ..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D	.. ..	.. ..	102¼ Sep., 96	.. ..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921	J	.

1901

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do do registered	J J*	105½ May 20	100¾ May 20	100¼ May 20		..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998	*F A	97¼ Jan 15	93⅞ Aug 1	94½ Oct 29	95	..
Do do registered	*F A	97 Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27		..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s,1998	*F A	99 Jan 25	95 May 16	97 Nov 2	97	97½
Do do registered	*F A	97¼ Jan 10	94 Aug 28	95¾ Oct 18	95	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116¾ Mar 7	111 Jul 11	112¾ Oct 30	112¾	113
Do registered	*J J	115¾ Mar 28	110¾ Jul 12	112¾ Oct 28	112	113
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J*	112¾ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111¾ Oct 10	112	113
Do registered	J*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jul 24,00	..	..
Do do registered	J*	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jul 24,01	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	115¾ My 2,00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 8,00	104	..
R.W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,1941	A O	129 Sep 11	125¾ Oct 23	125¾ Oct 23	125	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jan. 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ap 13,00	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Jul 6,00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1962	Sep.	103¾ Aug 20	98¾ Aug 6	103 Nov 2	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	..	123
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—						
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117¾ May 13	117 Feb 13	117¾ May 15	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110¾ Feb 21	103¾ Jun 11	104¾ Oct 23	103¾	..
Do do registered, 1905	J D*	111 May 2	109¾ Sep 16	109¾ Sept 16	109¾	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¾ May 17	106¾ Jun 11	110¾ Oct 15	109	110⅝
Do do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Ep. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S.1901	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	106⅝ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J*	128 Jun 19	128 Jun 19	128 June 19	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932	J*	140½ Apr 12	140½ Apr 12	140½ Apr 12	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106⅝ Mar 4	107½ May 20	104½ Oct 24	101	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¼ Mar 11	101⅞ Sep 24	101⅝ Sept 24	99¼	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119 Jan 3	118½ Apr 19	119 June 20	116	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131½ Jun 22	127 Jul 29	130 Aug 15	130	..
Do registered, March, 1931	Q M	122 Oct 29	123 Oct 29	120 Oct 29	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	..	..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	106½ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109¾ Mar 14	106 Apr 12	107 Oct 31	107	..
Do registered	A O*	107 Apr 8	105 Sep 26	105 Sept 26	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	203½ Jul 29	196 Apr 11	202½ Oct 22	203	..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100		202½ Nov 2	195 Feb 21	202½ Nov 2	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134½ July 26	132	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	125¾ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110 Apr 12	108 Sep 27	108 Sept 27	108	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	108 Jan 9	101½ Oct 2	104¼ Nov 1	103¾	104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ..	.. ..	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾ Mar 28	110¾ May 14	112¾ July 23	110¾	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136 Apr 3	132 May 21	133 May 21	130	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	A O	134 Apr 4	131¾ Oct 11	133 Oct 11	131½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133¾ Apr 23	129½ Sep 25	131 Oct 17	130	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107½ Jun 3	107½ Jun 3	107½ July 1	107	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1989	M N	104 Oct 26	99 Jan 16	101 Nov 2	101	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996	A O*	104 Mai 9	98¼ Jan 21	103 Oct 31	102¾	103
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.lin.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,2007	Q J	106 Mar 7	103 Jul 15	104¾ Nov 2	104¼	104¾
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Mar 20	103¾ Jul 12	104 Oct 2	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73½ Apr 30	69¾ Jan 21	72¾ Nov 2	72¼	72¾
Do do registered	Q F	72¾ Jun 5	69 Oct 26	70 Oct 31	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	103 May 28	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	101 Apr 30	95 Sep 7	99¼ Nov 2	..	..
Do do registered		98⅝ Oct 10	95¾ Oct 8	96⅝ Oct 15	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131¾ Feb 18	128 Sep 3	129½ Nov 2	128	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	132 Jul. 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ My 31,00	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117 Jan 9	110¾ Oct 7	110¾ Oct 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	106 Jul. 12	102 Feb 13	103 July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119 Jun 20	115¾ Jul 8	117 Nov 2	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112½ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112½ June 3	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 12,00	102	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	110½ Oct 31	109¾	110½
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17	105 Aug 10	105	107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	116¾ Mar 12	112 Jul 23	113½ Oct 29	113¾	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½ Mar 8	110¾ Jul 16	112 Oct 24	..	113
Do gtd. 3½s,col.tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126¾ Mar 22	121¼ Oct 3	121¼ Oct 3	119	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	121 Oc 22, 00	..	..
Erie & Pittsburgh gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940	A O*	118 Mar 28	114 Sep 12	114 Sept 12	113½	115
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾ Feb 13	113 Jun 6	114 July 2	113½	115
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116¾ Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾ Jul 24	106¾ Jul 24	106¾ July 24	..	110½
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99⅝ Apr 18	97 May 16	97 May 16	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	139½ Feb 19	132½ Sep 25	133 Oct 22	133	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136½ Apr 19	133 Apr 1	133½ Apr 12	132	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	139½ Jan 28	128¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 My 12,97	109½	112
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen.4s,1944	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	117 My 1, 00	116½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	J*	112¾ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	111	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133½ Jan 26	133¼ Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ..	.. ..	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	114 Aug 10	112	..
Do Pt.Huron Div.1st g.5s,1939	*A O	115¼ Mar 28	100 Jan 19	115 Nov 2	114½	115
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	120 Oct 11	120 Oct 11	120 Oct 11	122	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Js.,1928	A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar. 93	111	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	90 Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	116¼ Sep 11	113¾ Mar 8	115¾ Sep 11	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	93 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101¼ Oct 31	90 Jul 15	101¼ Oct. 31	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		100¾ Apr 29	98 Jan 21	100 Aug 8	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	122½ Mar 19	121 Feb 14	122½ Mar 19	119¼	124
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	90 Jun 21	92¾ Jan 3	93 Nov 2	97¾	98¼
Do registered	*J J	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾ Jun 26	98¼ Jan 4	101¼ Nov 2	100¾	101¼
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s,Se.A,1949	*A O	98¾ Jun 13	93¾ Apr 9	96 Aug 14	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd.g.f.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	A O	99 Oct 10	90 Oct 10	90 Oct 10	92	97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtu. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	112	115
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	85 Oct 22	80½ Feb 13	83½ Nov 1	83½	85
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¾ May 23	92½ Jan 3	93 Oct 15	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J	98 Jun 19	89¼ Jan 11	93 Jun 19	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class A, 1906	M N*	114¾ May 31	111¾ Jan 2	112¾ June 6	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾ Apr 25	111¾ Jan 8	114½ May 23	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ July, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	130¾ Jun 25	125 Aug 12	125¾ Sept 12	129½	132
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	120 May 31	112½ Jan. 3	116 Oct 30	115¾	116½
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	102¼ Oc 17, 00	112	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906	J J*	101¼ Apr 28	91¼ Jan 2	96½ Oct 10	95	96½
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100¼ Apr 29	96 Feb 6	100 Sept 5	99	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100 Apr 29	96 Feb 6	100 Apr 29	..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1980	*A O	102¾ Jun 22	97 Apr 9	100 July 23	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98½ Oct. 31	97¼ Oct 24	98 Nov 2	97½	98
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989	J N*	104¼ Mar 14	95¾ Jan 23	97 Nov 2	96½	97
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	J J	82¾ Jun 8	71 Jan 18	70 Nov 2	78½	79
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	118¾ Feb 20	115¼ Oct 24	115¼ Oct 24	114½	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¾ Feb 25	116 May 17	118¾ Oct 24	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142 Feb 1	139 Jul 2	139½ Oct 14	140	..
Do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	137¾ Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¾ Jun 13	113 Jul 15	114 Oct 24	114½	..
Do do do registered	J J*	119¾ Apr 15	114¾ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	107¾ May 9	102¾ Oct 2	105¾ Oct 29	103¼	97
Do do registered	*J D	106 May 6	100 May 6	106 May 6	103¼	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140 May 23	132 Jan 21	140 Oct 29	130¾	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	132 Mar 6	121 Apr 22	121 Aug 10	122¾	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110 Feb 14	106 Oct 11	106 Oct 11	106	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	120 Ap 11,99	124	..
Do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,99	..	..
St. Pa. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	111 Aug 13	104 Jan 9	111 Aug 15	109¼	..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1910	*J J	111¾ Oct. 23	110½ Aug 9	111¾ Oct 23	112	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g.6s,1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	129¾ Ja 13, 00	127	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 17,98	109¾	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94¾ Feb 15	94 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	109¾ Feb 12	106¼ Feb 25	106¾ Feb 25	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87 Jan 19	87 Jan 12	87 Aug 22	87	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¾ Jun 3	91¾ Jun 3	91¾ June 3	82	87
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	104⅝ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s,1905	J D*	101¼ May 31	96¾ Jan 24	101 Nov 2	100¾	101¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95¾ Feb 19	92 Jan 2	93 Nov 2	93¾	94
Do do registered	J D	92 Oct 14	89 Oct 14	89 Oct 14	90	92
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	103¼ Jul 12	100 Feb 14	102¾ Nov 2	102¾	103¼
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	89¾ Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89¾ Apr 11	85¼ Jan 18	87¾ Oct 15	87¼	88
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113¾ Jan 24	108¾ Mar 22	111 Oct 15	109¼	..
Dd 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	107¾ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	107¾	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	107¾ Oct 14	100 Jan 2	107¼ Oct 14	106	..
H. & T. C. 3rd g. 5s,int.gtd.,1937	J J*	113¾ Jul 31	110 Jan 2	111¼ Oct 28	111	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	110¾ Mar 7	107 Jan 3	110 Oct 3	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	103¾ Jul 27	85¾ Jan 22	91 Nov 1	85½	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933	*M N	105¾ Feb 28	105 Jan 2	105¾ Feb 28	101¼	106
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	126 Feb 26	123 Aug 15	123 Aug 15	124	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	127¾ Feb 19	126 Apr 29	127 June 19	123	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	107¾ Mar 23	105½ Mar 16	107¾ Mar 23	103½	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943	*J J	91¾ Jun 17	77¾ Jan 3	87¾ Nov 2	87	87¼
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	110¾ Feb 8	110 Apr 11	110 Apr 11	110	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Oc 17,97	107	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	111¾ Jun 25	103¾ Jan 2	108¾ July 29	..	..
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.5s,Mar,1950-10	J J	114¾ Jun 6	110¼ Apr 1	111¼ Sept 25	111¾	112¼
S. F. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905	*A O	111¾ Jan 20	108¼ Jan 21	108¼ July 26	107	107¾
Do do Ser. B, 1906		109¾ Apr 28	108¾ Apr 23	109¾ Apr 23	108¾	111
Do do Series C, 1942		109¾ Jun 4	105¾ July 16	105¾ July 16	108	..
Do 1st 6s, Morgan's Land, 1912	A O	120 Feb 19	119 Jan 19	122 Feb 15	117¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	107 No 27,00	110	..
Do do do	J J*	110¾ Mar 4	110¾ Mar 4	111 Oct 26	..	..
Do do do	J J*	108¾ Jan 2	108¾ Jan 2	108¾ July 24	..	..
Do do do	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	106

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	535	590
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 01	285	286
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	620	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	420	430
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	130
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	730	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	320	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	167½	..
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	640	645
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1905	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	330	335
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	415	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	140	150
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	130	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	747	755
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	100	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 8, 01	410	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 29, 01	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	180	..
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	160	170
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	675	705
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	580	589
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	510	..
Lincoln National	300,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 01	910	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	275	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1900	140	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	145	155
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	650	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	150	160
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 01	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1400	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 01	315	325
N. Y. County Nat.	300,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	215	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 15, 01	160	170
Ninth National	750,000	3	S	July, 1901	70	80
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov. 1, 01	207	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	575	605
People's ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	670	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	..	Jan., 1901	150	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 01	106	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	250	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	2	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	610	635
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..
TRUST COMPANIES.						
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	290	295
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1880	1925
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	535
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	375	410
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	440	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 01	1480	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	5	S	Sep. 30, 01	900	1050
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 01	295	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 01	415	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	225	235
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	35	S	Aug. 1, 01	340	345
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	275	285
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	455	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 01	320	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 01	955	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	6	S	July, 1901	505	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1150	1210
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1275	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 01	275	..
North American	2,000,000	5½	S	July 10, 01	240	245
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	380	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	525	535
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	5½	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Oct. 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	400	430
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1680	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	420	445
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	205	215
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	15	19
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112	112¼
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 01	66	68

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 5s, 1922	793,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	79	81
Do con. 5s, 1948	2,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	89	91
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	99	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105	108
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	39	40
Do 1st 6s, 1925	2,250,000	2½	S	May, 1901	99½	99½
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,703,200	..	..	.....	21	22
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,062,000	..	..	.....	91	93
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	¾
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	1	S	Jan 29, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	96½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,305,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	70⅞	72½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106½	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,098,825	6	..	1900	86	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	922,000	2½	S	July, 1901	79	80½
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	71	73
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1901	104	103½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,800,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	63
Do 1st 6s, 1925	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99¾	101½
Ind.,Nat.& Ill.bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	100	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	99	101
Do 1st 6s, 1925	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	107½	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	298	302
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107	107½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	53	55½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	84	85
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	130	135
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	July, 1901	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	94½	96
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107	107½
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	85	95
Am.E'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*35	50
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	29	30½
Am.Thread pf.($5)	4,899,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4⅝
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 01	54	58
Am Window Glass	12,000,000	1½	..	Oct. 15, 01	58	60
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep., 1901	93	95
Am.Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	11½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	18	25
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	120	130
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	107	108
Brit. Excheq. 8s	£10,000,000	⅜	Q	July, 1901	*14	14¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	99	99⅝
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	100,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	*⅝	½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	112	..
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	99	101
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug., 1901	105	108
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug., 1901	21	23
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Sep. 15, 01	70	75
Compressed Air	6,138,400	..	..	.....	410	430
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	25	S	Aug. 1, 01	13	15
Con. Refrig'ating	915,406	..	..	.....	50	60
Consol Fireworks	549,000	..	..	.....	5½	6
Do preferred	549,000	26	S	Jan., 1901	15	20
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	65	75
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	2½	3½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	*4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	..	26½
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	..	..	.....	74	78
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	84	84½
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	18½	19
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	45	50
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	1½	1¾
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*¼	1½
Gen'l Carriage	10,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	⅞	1
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	57½	65
Havana Com'c'l	10,000,000	..	..	.....	98	99
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	12¼	12½
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	46	50
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 01	8	12
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	110	120
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	*½	1½
J'cay & B'rham ($10)	500,000	..	..	.....	40	60
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	116	121
Mark'a Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	173	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	26	27½
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 01	82	85
Nat. Gramaphone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 01	100	105
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	165	175
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Tran., $30 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	7¼	7⅝
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	30	31½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	90	93
Pec., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
P.,B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	230	240
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 01	200	205
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	101½	102

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	140	145
Seaboard Air L.	20,197,359	..	..	.....	25½	26
Do preferred	28,985,100	..	..	.....	49½	50
Do 1st 4s, 1950	12,655,000	2	S	Oct., 1901	82¾	83½
Singer Mfg.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	225	240
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1945	1,000,000	2½	..	Sep., 1901	79	80½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	20	25
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,562,000	8	Q	Sep. 16, 01	707	710
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*2	5
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	105½	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*12½	13½
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,980,000	1½	Q	Apr 25, 01	75	..
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	540,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	2,750,000	5	..	1893	6	6½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 19, 01	65	72½
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4¼	4⅝
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	62	65
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 01	119	120½
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 01	115	118
U.S.Cast-IronPipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	30	32
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	92	96
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	42	45
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Oct. 10, 01	*173	176
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	118	122
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	112	120
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 0, 01	97	102
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	515	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	95	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	265	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	132	137
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	295	302
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	150	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	3	S	July, 1901	195	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	115
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	140
Phenix, B'klyn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Unit'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	340	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	500	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	224,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St.& F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1959	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	103
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100½	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	241	242
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112⅛
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
B.Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108½	112
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118½	120
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	102	103
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	178	185
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	43	47
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 01	100	104
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1905	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	109	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	114	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	103
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St.&GrandSt	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Do inc. 5s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn.1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	113
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	99
New Or.City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	104	107
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	81½	82½
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,300,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	29	29½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	220
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,570,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	116	119
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	63	70
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	102	105
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1998	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	114½	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	380	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Nov. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad —Dividend payable on new preferred.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company—Dividend payable Nov. 15 to holders of record this date.
Nassau Electric Railroad (Brooklyn)—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Nov. 9.

American Light and Traction Company—Books close.
American Radiator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books close.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Grand Rapids Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
National Salt Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$11,667,230
Week ended Nov. 2, 1900	10,857,466
From Jan. 1, 1901	468,625,931
From Jan. 1, 1900	450,573,132

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 29, 1901	$10,637,626
Week ended Oct. 30, 1900	11,695,777
From Jan. 1, 1901	422,923,231
From Jan. 1, 1900	447,727,008

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$36,344
Week ended Nov. 2, 1900	1,958,400
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,143,333
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,025,060

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$2,857,585
Week ended Nov. 2, 1900	13,445
From Jan. 1, 1901	32,314,261
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,445,664

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$2,821,241
From Jan. 1, 1901	28,170,928
From Jan. 1, 1900	39,819,998

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 2, 1900	$1,944,955

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$41,664
Week ended Nov. 2, 1900	151,664
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,154,518
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,983,473

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$1,127,650
Week ended Nov. 2, 1900	1,022,568
From Jan. 1, 1901	46,256,740
From Jan. 1, 1900	43,780,223

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$1,085,892
Week ended Nov. 2, 1900	871,904
From Jan. 1, 1901	37,102,228
From Jan. 1, 1900	39,892,755

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$78,008
Week ended Nov. 2, 1900	21,100,064
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,297,851
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,008,539

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$3,985,241
Week ended Nov. 2, 1900	1,037,013
From Jan. 1, 1901	72,571,007
From Jan. 1, 1900	91,231,292

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$3,907,233
From Jan. 1, 1901	65,273,156
From Jan. 1, 1900	79,422,753

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 2, 1900	$1,075,051

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Money was easier today and discounts were steady and quiet. On the Stock Exchange the attendance was meagre and was believed to be the smallest of the year, due to the royal procession and the determination of many operators to extend yesterday's holiday over the week end. First-class securities were steady. Americans opened above parity and quiet, improved, and closed firm. Kaffirs were dull on the war news.

Consols for money, 91 15-16; Consols for account, 91 15-16; Anaconda, 7¼; Atchison, 80⅞; Atchison preferred, 90¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 110⅝; Canadian Pacific, 114; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48¼; Chicago Great Western, 25½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 42⅞; Erie first preferred, 71⅞; Erie second preferred, 57½; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 106⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57⅛; New York Central, 163; Norfolk and Western, 58¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91½; Northern Pacific preferred, 108; Ontario and Western, 35½; Pennsylvania, 76; Reading, 22½; Reading first preferred, 53½; Reading second preferred, 27⅞; Southern Railway, 28½; Southern Railway preferred, 90¾; Southern Pacific, 62; Union Pacific, 105⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 43¼; United States Steel preferred, 93⅝; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 37½.

Bar silver weak, 26 7-16d per ounce.

Spanish fours, 60¼; Rand Mines, 10½; De Beers, 18⅛.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2½@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.40; Madrid, 42.20; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.77.

A shipment of £20,000 gold was received from Australia and deposited in the Bank of England to-day.

MINING MADE EASY.

Intermittently in recent months statements have been made public respecting the perfecting of a process for separating the mineral from the "sands" of ore by the agency of oil. To make clear to the non-technical reader what "ore," "mineral," and "sands" mean we may suppose a poor man's plum pudding is submitted to him for extraction of the sweetness of the few plums contained therein, the flour portion being bad. He puts the pudding in a pail, mashes it up, pours the sodden mass into a colander, lets the flour portion run away, and collects his plums. That is analogous to the milling of ore by the wet process, with concentration of metal contents of the ore. Or the plum pudding is put over the stove and baked hard, then smashed up into very fine particles. Assuming that sugar attracts to itself (has an affinity for) plums, some sugar is mixed with water, poured over the baked pudding, the plums join the sugar dissolved in the water, the burned flour portion in the pudding is drawn away, and the sweetness of the plums is recovered. That is analogous to the process of ore roasting, crushing, fine, and cyaniding.

Now, note must be taken in this very unscientific explanation that the whole of the pudding has to be dealt with. In the second case, if before the baking had to be effected all the flour could be thrown on one side and only the plums baked, the mass to be dealt with would be very much smaller with plums than with plums plus flour. It is desirable to have a process to extract the "plums" and get rid of the "flour"—say nine-tenths of the bulk of the "pudding"—before the plums are further dealt with for their sweetness. For plums read metal, for flour read sands, and for pudding read ore. —London Statist.

A NORTH DAKOTA RECORD.

A farmer in the valley has a section of corn this year that will go 200 bushels to the acre. Another field near M[illegible] go 150 bushels to the acre.—[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Nov. 2.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
215	..		Albany & Sus	3,500,000	July,	1901 3½	79	July 11	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..		American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			30	June 11	24⅞	May 10	26	July 25, 1901
..	..		American Beet Sugar pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1901 1½	..	..	77	Jan. 7	79	July 15, 1901
..	..		American Bicycle Co	17,201,500			6¼	Apr. 23	1⅛	Sep. 25	3	Oct. 22, 1901
180	200		Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 3,	1901 5	180½	Sept. 26	180	Apr. 8	180½	Sep. 26, 1901
17	20		Am. Linseed	10,750,000			30⅛	July 9	⅝	Jan. 24	17	Oct. 17, 1901
..	..		Am. Snuff	11,001,700			40⅝	June 8	28	Mar. 18	40	June 22, 1901
..	..		Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,383,300			2⅝	Mar. 29	2	Jan. 16	2⅛	Mar. 29, 1901
98	100		Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sep.,	1901 1¾	106	Apr. 13	93	Mar. 8	99	Sep. 17, 1901
142⅝	143		Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Nov. 1,	1901 2	150	July 12	137	Jan. 2	146½	Oct. 24, 1901
76	78		Am. Woolen pf	20,000,000	July 5,	1901 1¾	82¾	July 1	70	Mar. 22	73¾	Oct. 3, 1901
24	28		Ann Arbor	3,250,000			30	Apr. 22	20	Feb. 20	25½	Oct. 25, 1901
..	..		At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6,	1901 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..		**Beech Creek**	5,005,000	Oct.,	1901 1	..	..	..	..	103	Oct. 31, 1899
103	..		Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,420,000	July,	1901 2	..	..	..	..	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
204	210		Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Sep. 3,	1901 2	228	Apr. 16	175	Jan. 18	210	Oct. 7, 1901
130	140		Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Aug. 1,	1901 3	136	Sept. 24	120	Feb. 25	136	Sep. 24, 1901
..	..		**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1,	1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..		Central Coal & Coke	1,000,000			..	..	..	..	30⅜	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..		Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000			..	..	..	..	39	Apr. 28, 1899
..	..		Chi. & East. Illinois	7,197,800	July 1,	1901 3	135⅝	Apr. 29	91	Jan. 2	128	Oct. 27, 1901
..	..		Chi. & East. Illinois pf	6,830,700	Oct. 1,	1901 1½	156	Apr. 22	120½	Jan. 3	156	Oct. 31, 1901
..	..		Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1,	1901 2	..	..	..	..	102⅝	May 22, 1899
..	..		Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Oct. 1,	1901 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
..	..		Chi. & Union Traction	20,000,000			20⅜	May 28	12	Jan. 17	18¾	Oct. 3, 1901
..	..		Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25,	1900 ¾	60	May 28	24⅝	Feb. 11	60	June 7, 1901
194	199		C., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Aug. 20,	1901 3½	201	Apr. 11	180	Mar. 29	198	Oct. 22, 1901
30	..		Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	8,000,000			37	March 6	27½	Jan. 7	32	Aug. 27, 1901
74	76½		Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1895 1½	76½	Mar. 6	67	Aug. 7	72½	Oct. 9, 1901
190	..		Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1,	1901 1¾	*195	May 4	*189	June 24	*189	Aug. 10, 1901
..	..		Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000			..	..	..	..	1⅜	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..		Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000			..	..	..	..	⅝	Oct. 31, 1900
128	130		Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Aug. 21,	1901 4	142½	Apr. 29	116	Mar. 19	130	Oct. 25, 1901
..	..		Colorado Midland	5,420,200			..	..	..	..	11½	June 12, 1899
..	..		Colorado Midland pf	4,354,800			..	..	..	..	29	June 12, 1899
93	..		Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1,	1901 1¾	180	May 7	168½	Feb. 16	183	July 15, 1901
70	..		Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1901 2	63	Aug. 2	50½	Jan. 30	63	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..		Crucible Steel	25,000,000			27⅞	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24½	May 10, 1901
50	65½		**Den. & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Aug. 10,	1901 1½	71	June 27	65	Sep. 12	65	Sep. 12, 1901
50	68		Den. & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Aug. 10,	1901 1½	69	July 29	69	July 29	69	July 29, 1901
115	150		Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1,	1901 7	130	April 1	124	Feb. 13	130	April 1, 1901
..	..		Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15,	1901 2½	92	May 11	*72½	Sep. 26	72½	Sep. 26, 1901
..	..		**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July,	1901 3¾	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..		Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14,	1901 1¼	..	..	..	..	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
..	..		**Ft. W. & Den. City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15,	1898 2	36	Apr. 30	17	Jan. 18	25½	Oct. 25, 1901
..	..		Fort Worth & R. G	3,108,100			29	Feb. 8	20	Jan. 29	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..		**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co**	2,000,000			101¾	June 19	24½	Oct. 19	25	Oct. 18, 1901
..	..		Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Oct.,	1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..		Green Bay & Western	2,000,000	Feb. 1,	1901 3	60½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..		**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,603,300	Nov. 1,	1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*102⅛	July 17, 1900
..	..		H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1,	1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*108	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..		Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			..	..	..	..	*105	May 28, 1900
95	105		Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Oct. 25,	1901 70c	*103½	Oct. 24	75	Jan. 8	*103½	Oct. 24, 1901
102	..		**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July,	1901 2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	106	Mar. 30, 1901
36	39½		International Silver pf	5,167,500	Apr. 2,	1900 1⅞	46⅞	Sept. 11	34⅛	Jan. 22	35	Sept. 13, 1901
18	20		**Kansas City Southern**	29,985,700			25	Apr. 30	13⅝	Jan. 4	18	Oct. 24, 1901
40	45		Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,900	Sep. 1,	1901 1	45½	Sep. 30	24	Jan. 2	44	Oct. 21, 1901
..	..		Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900 1	..	..	..	..	*35	Jan. 25, 1901
..	..		Kingston & Pembroke	2,201,000			11	Aug. 14	8	Mar. 9	8	Oct. 28, 1901
..	..		Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2,	1901 1	50	Mar. 14	40	Mar. 8	50	Mar. 14, 1901
17	22		Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900 1	20	June 18	12	Jan. 8	16	Oct. 17, 1901
40	97		Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	July 1,	1901 3	62½	June 13	50½	April 26	57	Aug. 24, 1901
92½	95		**Laclede Gas Co**	8,500,000	Sep. 16,	1901 2	95¼	July 5	70	Jan. 18	92½	Oct. 18, 1901
100	..		Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 15,	1901 2½	102	Sep. 17	85	Jan. 21	102	Oct. 4, 1901
68	72		Long Island	12,000,000	Mar. 2,	1896 1	82½	June 27	67	Jan. 3	70	Oct. 22, 1901
65	75		**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	July 1,	1901 2½	75	June 6	70	May 16	75	June 6, 1901
175¼	..		Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30,	1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
38½	39		Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700			40	Sept. 27	27	Jan. 9	40	Oct. 18, 1901
..	..		Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov. 1,	1901 1½	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18, 1901
105½	107		Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July,	1901 2½	197¼	Apr. 9	192	Jan. 12	194½	Jan. 7, 1901
..	..		**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1,	1898 1	75¼	Oct. 26	*70	June 11	75½	Oct. 26, 1901
..	..		Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000			..	..	..	..	3⅝	June 9, 1901
31	44		National Salt	7,000,000	Aug. 1,	1901 1½	50	Mar. 21	33	Oct. 3	32	Oct. 25, 1901
..	..		New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Oct. 1,	1901 5	430	Apr. 3	430	April 1	430	Apr. 3, 1901
137	139		N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Oct. 1,	1901 1¾	130	Feb. 21	130	March 29	135	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..		N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10,	1901 5	205	Jan. 12	204	Feb. 4	*205	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..		N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Oct. 15,	1901 1½	*173	June 5	*173	June 5	*173	June 5, 1901
..	..		Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10,	1901 1	..	..	..	..	88⅝	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..		Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5,	1901 1	1700	May 9	77¼	Jan. 21	122⅞	Sept. 12, 1901
..	..		**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 3,	1901 1	†	..	†	..	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..		Omaha & St. Louis	621,000			..	..	..	..	7	Nov. 6, 1899
10	11		Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Oct. 1,	1901 10c	13	Sep. 23	6½	Jan. 8	10⅞	Oct. 26, 1901
..	..		Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,338,900	July 2,	1898 1	..	..	..	..	*30	Jan. 25, 1901
..	..		Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,121,200	July 1,	1901 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
92	100		**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Nov. 1,	1901 1¼	98	April 26	89	Feb. 25	95	Aug. 20, 1901
67½	70		Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,014,400	Nov. 1,	1901 1	75	June 13	63	Jan. 8	71¼	Oct. 17, 1901
..	..		Panama	5,000,000	Mar. 25,	1901 2	..	..	..	..	*93	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..		Park Steel Company pf	5,000,000	Sept. 2,	1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*110	June 28, 1899
40	45		Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			50	Sep. 27	14⅜	Jan. 22	42	Oct. 24, 1901
..	..		Philadelphia Company	14,719,850	Oct. 30,	1901 1½	100	May 27	90⅜	Mar. 22	104	July 3, 1901
..	..		P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1901 2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
..	..		Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July,	1901 3	..	..	..	..	*150	Jan. 4, 1900
..	..		**Quicksilver**	5,708,700			5⅛	May 31	1¼	Apr. 22	4¼	Oct. 24, 1901
210	..		**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1,	1901 4	215	Oct. 25	215	Oct. 25	215	Oct. 25, 1901
..	..		Rio Grande West. pf	997,900	Aug. 1,	1901 1¼	108	June 19	88	Feb. 16	100	July 12, 1901
135¾	..		Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15,	1901 1¼	140	Apr. 24	133	Jan. 5	137⅞	Sep. 24, 1901
10½	11½		**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000			15¼	Jan. 8	7⅞	Jan. 21	11	Oct. 26, 1901
22	24		St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000			36	June 5	20	Jan. 24	23	Oct. 23, 1901
..	..		Silver Bullion certfs				65¼	Jan. 3	60⅜	Mar. 25	60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..		Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2,	1901 3½	..	..	..	..	200	Mar. 16, 1899
..	..		Southern & Atlantic Tel	359,525	July,	1901 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
4½	4⅝		Stand. Rope & Twine	12,000,000			8½	June 13	3½	Mar. 6	5	Oct. 22, 1901
..	..		**Texas Central**	2,640,400	July 15,	1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..		Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15,	1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*90	Apr. 9, 1900
118	122		Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 20,	1900 1¼	129½	Jan. 29	117	May 9	117½	Oct. 7, 1901
9½	..		Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,000,000			19	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..		Twin City Rap. Transit pf	3,000,000	Oct. 1,	1901 1¾	157	Sept. 10	147	Aug. 28	157	Sept. 10, 1901
..	..		**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1,	1901 ½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..		U. N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 16,	1901 2½	282½	Aug. 8	278	Sept. 24	278	Sept. 24, 1901
..	..		Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30,	1901 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 30, 1897
121¼	123		**Va.-Car. Chemical** pf	12,000,000	Oct. 15,	1901 2	135	Aug. 30	116	Apr. 26	123	Oct. 23, 1901
..	..		**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1899
..	..		West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15,	1901 1½	..	..	..	..	130	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..		Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1901 3	..	..	..	..	*98	Mar. 15, 1899
28	30		Wheel. & Lake Erie 2d pf	11,567,600			36	Mar. 28	24	May 9	29	Oct. 15, 1901

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. ‡Sales reported to have occurred outside the Stock Exchange at 17¾ on Sept. 26. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Long Island, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry	Oct. 3	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Annual
American Bridge Co			Nov. 14	Annual
American Fine Arts Society			Nov. 4	Annual
American Malting Co	Oct. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
Balanced Locomotive & Engineering Co			Nov. 13	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	Nov. 2	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co			Dec. 3	Annual
Brooklyn Union Gas Co	Oct. 30	Nov. 6	Nov. 12	Annual
Buf., Roch. & Pittsburg Railway	Oct. 28	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Annual & Sp'l
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg			Nov. 21	Special
Central New England Railway			Nov. 6	Annual
Congo Coal & Mining Co			Nov. 15	Special
Consol. Lake Superior Co			Nov. 18	Annual
Elm St. Connecting Ry			Nov. 4	Annual
Fort George & Eleventh Ave. R. R			Nov. 4	Annual
Kearsarge Silver Mining Co			Nov. 15	Annual
Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Co			Nov. 14	Annual
Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association			Nov. 12	Special
Lexington & Eastern Railroad	Oct. 11	Nov. 18	Nov. 23	Annual
Manhattan Railway			Nov. 12	Annual
National Commercial Bank			Nov. 15	Special
N. O. & North Eastern Railroad			Nov. 6	Annual
Poughkeepsie Bridge R. R. Co			Nov. 6	Annual
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co		Nov. 23	Nov. 21	Annual
T. C. Lyman Co				

NOV

1901

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

CHARTERED 1822.
NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 Surplus, $6,000,000.00

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICES 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C. 60 ST. JAMES ST., S. W.

Capital.... $2,000,000. Surplus..... $4,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms & Individuals; and as Guardian, Executor & Administrator; Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates; carefully selected securities offered for investment.

TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world;
ALSO COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
DRAFTS on all parts of Great Britain, France, and Germany BOUGHT and SOLD

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President. HENRY A. MURRAY, 3d Vice-President.
WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer. JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Department
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Walter R. Gillette,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Alexander E. Orr,
George F. Baker,	G. G. Haven,	Augustus D. Juilliard,	Walter G. Oakman,
George S. Bowdoin,	E. H. Harriman,	James M. Jarvie,	Henry H. Rogers,
August Belmont,	R. Somers Hayes,	Richard A. McCurdy,	H. McK. Twombly,
Frederic Cromwell,	Charles R. Henderson,	Levi P. Morton,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.		

London Committee:
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman; LEVI P. MORTON, DONALD C. HALDEMAN

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,265,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and Individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane.
John A. Stewart.	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes.	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy.
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
	Marshall Field.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Rulis, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.
$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.	
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.	
James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely,	George G. De Witt,
Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Fidelity Trust Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,477,212.92

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT moved to new vault in Prudential Building. Boxes to rent at $5.00 per year and upward, according to size.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.
AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.
RENTS SAFES AND STORES valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fire-Proof Vaults.
GUARANTEED TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.
Acts as Trustee under Mortgage Registrar and Transfer Agent of stocks and bonds of corporations.

OFFICERS.

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice President
Jerome Taylor..
2d Vice President & Trust Officer
Frederick W. Egner.Secretary and Treas.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1829

THE CALLATIN NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,900,000

OFFICERS

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, President.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.	ALEXANDER H. STEVENS
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.	HENRY I. BARBEY.
THOMAS DENNY.	W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.
FREDERIC W. STEVENS.	CHAS. A. PEABODY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.

Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.

Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

N.W.Harris & Co., Bankers

CHICAGO. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS, - - - - - - 71 BROADWAY.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Dealers in { High-Grade Investment Securities.

Cable Address, Hultch, New York. Telephone 2770 Cortlandt.

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.

Letters of Credit.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

Investment Securities.

Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

Letters of Credit

IN

Pounds Sterling

AND

Francs

ISSUED BY

BLAIR & CO.,

33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $30,000,000
Surplus . . 3,500,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

H. AMY & CO.,

BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE, NO. 4820 CORTLANDT.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY

Investment Securities.
Chicago, 228 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.
We make a specialty of Mexican Investments.
Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

H. W. WARNER, Member New York Stock Exchange. F. M. WARNER.

WARNER & CO.,

52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

F. P. Moore & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 Broadway, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
467 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Wm. B. Franklin, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exch. George Isham Scott,
Ellis Walnwright, Special.

Franklin, Scott & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Astor Building { 10 Wall St. / 9 Pine St. — Baltimore Office, 215 East German St.

DEALERS IN BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Telephone 5870 Cortlandt. Cable Address: "Franscot."

BANK AND TRUST CO.
STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; colder at night, winds easterly, shifting to northwesterly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,170. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

FATHER CROWLEY IS PUBLICLY HUMILIATED

Service Suspended in Chicago Church He Attended.

Excommunicated Priest Had Refused to Go Away—Solemn High Mass Brought to a Sudden End.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—There was an intensely dramatic scene in Holy Name Cathedral to-day, when, in the presence of fully 1,000 parishioners, Jeremiah J. Crowley, the excommunicated Roman Catholic priest, was humiliated publicly by order of the authorities of the church.

Father Crowley had entered the church unobserved, passing up the centre aisle, and had taken a seat almost under the pulpit. Solemn high mass was being celebrated at the time. When the presence of Father Crowley became known, the Rev. Francis J. Barry, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago, was sent for hurriedly.

Upon entering the cathedral the Chancellor went straight to the seat where the excommunicated clergyman was kneeling and ordered him to leave the church. Father Crowley refused to go, saying: "Put me out if you dare."

Chancellor Barry signaled to a man in the choir loft and the sound of the organ ceased and the singing of the choir was hushed. The priests in the altar stopped the service at the end of the "Gloria" and walked to the benches and laid aside their golden vestments. The altar boys marched out of the sanctuary through a side door, and the priests, clad in their cassocks, followed. The next moment the hundreds of incandescent lights in the vaulted arches were extinguished and the candle lights on the altar were put out.

The strain was broken when Chancellor Barry appeared in the pulpit and said: "Owing to the presence in this sacred edifice of an excommunicated priest the solemn high mass has been suspended. We will proceed with a low mass."

No sermon was delivered, however, and the mass was at an end before the congregation was caim again. The parishioners lingered around the Cathedral and watched the deposed priest as he hurried away. None spoke to him.

In a statement issued to-night Father Crowley insisted that it had been his desire to avoid involving any of his brother priests in contesting the order depriving him of the privilege of worshipping in Catholic churches, and that, accordingly, he had attended the church of Archbishop Feehan's own parish, which is the Cathedral. He announced that he should continue to attend the services of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE RECALL OF MR. WU.

Chinese Minister Says He Has Received No Notice—Will Go Home When Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, returned to the city to-night from his trip to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he went to deliver an address to the students. Replying to questions on the subject, Mr. Wu said he had not received any notice of his recall to China, a step which a Peking dispatch of yesterday's date said had been determined upon, nor had he received any intimation that he would be asked to return.

As he has heretofore expressed himself, the Minister would not be surprised in the least if such action were contemplated by his Government, as he now has served on the mission here for more than a year longer than the customary time allowed by the Foreign Office at any one place, viz.: three years. He is simply holding over now, and his recall and the appointment of a successor would be simply in line with established practice.

Mr. Wu's tenure has been very satisfactory to the Administration, and it is understood that it was through representations of the officials here conveyed to the Chinese Government that it was continued. When asked whether he would return to China if he were recalled, Mr. Wu replied with feeling:

"Why shouldn't I? All my interests are there."

WU SEES A FOOTBALL GAME.

Asks How Many Sudden Deaths It Would Take to Postpone the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—Wu Ting-Fang, Minister from China to the United States, witnessed his first football game yesterday. It was the clash between the elevens of the University of Michigan and the Carlisle Indian School, at the American League baseball park.

Minister Wu arrived at the park, in company with Gen. and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, during the progress of the first half. Michigan had scored two touch-downs, and things looked bad for the Indians. As Minister Wu entered his box in the grand stand the attendants were trying to revive two redmen whose heads had come into violent collision with Wolverine anatomy.

"Are they dead yet?" queried Mr. Wu with polite solicitude, as he surveyed the spectacle.

"Oh, no!" said one of the party's student guides. "Look, they are getting up."

"Marvelous tenacity of life," commented the distinguished visitor. "How many sudden deaths would it take to postpone the game?"

Mr. Wu progressed finely in the technique of football. He asked some questions for a time that were posers to his guides.

"It is a beautiful thought," said Mr. Wu sententiously, after watching the game for a time, "to think that the fathers of these red men a few years ago were being shot down and hunted, and now their sons are taking strides in civilization, are given a helping hand by a mighty Government, and—

At that point two Michigan tacklers got after an unlucky Indian who had caught a punt. They chased him fiercely across the field, and finally caught him by various portions of his frame with great force. He looked much the worse for wear after the encounter.

"And," continued Mr. Wu, "taken in the arms of the white man like a brother. There is no discrimination because of his color. It is a truly beautiful thought."

The party agreed that it was. After the game, which was won by Michigan, the Minister made a brief speech to the crowd of cheering students, congratulated them on their victory, and laughed heartily when Gen. Alger suggested that he was the mascot and brought victory to the Wolverine camp.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Court Calendars for Brooklyn.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.

Five Indian Princes to Attend It—Large Contingent of Hindu Troops May Be Sent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Simla correspondent of The Times says that, considerations of space compelling the limitation of numbers, King Edward has invited five representative Indian Princes to attend his coronation. The remaining potentates will attend the durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1, 1903.

It is proposed to send a large contingent to represent the native army at the coronation ceremonies.

THE PROPOSED TURBINE LINE.

Strong Opposition to the Scheme for a Transatlantic Service from Berehaven Expected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Times publishes a telegram from Cork regarding the proposed Atlantic turbine service.

It is stated that the syndicate back of the scheme proposes to meet the War Office and Admiralty objections by making railway extensions to Berehaven from both Bantry and Kenmare.

The effect of the scheme would be that Cork Harbor (Queenstown) would cease to be a port of call for transatlantic liners. Strong opposition to the line is expected.

BRITISH-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

What Great Britain Must Do Before the Suggested Entente Can Materialize.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that, much as Russian statesmen would like to see friendlier relations with Great Britain, some time must elapse before mutual suspicions are sufficiently abated to allow a frank understanding. Russians complain of the "perverse pleasure" of Great Britain in thwarting their plans, and they resent the manner in which the British Government seems always on the look-out for a Continental sword to use against them.

The first steps toward better relations, adds the correspondent, would be to restore a belief in the consistency of British foreign policy, and to abandon the traditional dog-in-the-manger policy toward Russia.

AUSTRIAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

Caricatures More Malignant than Any Heretofore Now Appearing.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A revival of the anti-British propaganda by means of caricatures more odious and more malignant than any that have previously appeared is reported by the Vienna correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent remarks that the fact that two Vienna papers emphasize the Low-German origin of the Boers would seem to indicate the Pan-Germanic character of the anti-British campaign in that part of the Continent.

There is, the dispatch adds, a growing conviction that military mismanagement of the South African campaign is chiefly responsible for its prolongation.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

Less Rigorous Censorship Over Literature in Free Libraries—Plan for New Factory Regulations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Russian Ministry of Education, says a dispatch from Odessa to The Times, sanctions the circulation on a wider scale of popular literature in the free libraries. Hitherto a most rigorous censorship has been exercised in St. Petersburg. Now all works approved by the Educational Consistory of the Holy Synod are permitted.

The Minister of Finance, M. Witte, is engaged on a scheme with a view to substantial reforms in the factory regulations. The scheme will shortly be submitted to the Council of State. M. Witte is convinced that the proposed reforms will strengthen the handicapped industrial position of Russia.

GERMAN TROOPS' BEHAVIOR.

Two Journalists Prosecuted for Libeling the Soldiers in China.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times quotes an article in the Vossische Zeitung referring to the prosecution of two Stuttgart journalists for libeling the German troops in China. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"There is no question of barbarity in connection with the conduct of the campaign. There is no ground for the supposition that the troops of other nations were more humane in their conduct than those of Germany. At the same time it remains open to question whether it was necessary, as Gen. Lessel thinks, to resort in so many cases to the punishment of binding our men to stakes."

LI-HUNG-CHANG BETTER.

PEKING, Nov. 3.—The condition of Li-Hung-Chang, who has been seriously ill, shows improvement. His physicians diagnose the malady as ulceration of the stomach, and the hemorrhages have been severe.

As a rule, Earl Li is an intractable patient, but, having been told that his life depends upon his adhering to a liquid diet, he is complying with the doctors' orders.

Prince Albert of Belgium Has a Son.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3.—Princess Elizabeth, who was married Oct. 2, 1900, to Prince Albert, heir presumptive to the throne of Belgium, gave birth to-day to a son, who will be christened Leopold. In the course of the afternoon the King visited Prince Albert to congratulate him upon the event, expressed his joy, and promised to act as godfather.

That Saratoga Arondack Water is the dinner drink of the epicure is plainly in evidence at the superb dinners served at Martin's.—Adv.

NEARLY $2,400 WORTH OF DIAMONDS SEIZED

Young Englishman Had Them Concealed in His Sock.

He Said that He Had Come to This Country on the Umbria to Marry a Chicago Girl.

Penrhyn Neville, a saloon passenger on the Cunarder Umbria, who comes to this country to marry a Chicago girl, had an unpleasant half hour with Special Customs Inspector Timothy Donohue at the Cunard Pier yesterday morning. Neville was one of the first of the Umbria's passengers to land when the gangplank was hoisted to the liner's side, and as he was a pleasant-looking young man, the reporters at the pier went to him and asked him for the news of the trip.

"Not a thing worth mentioning, awfully dull passage, wish I could give you a little news," was the good-natured reply.

Neville waited for the deckhands to bring his luggage, and then sought the Customs desk and had an Inspector assigned to examine his belongings. This the Inspector was in the act of doing when Donohue, who has a peculiar way of detecting undeclared articles, appeared. He looked at Neville for a few moments, and then approached and began to talk to him. What he said is not known, but in a few minutes the two moved to a secluded part of the pier and the officer deftly ran his fingers over the young Englishman's clothes.

He did not discover anything until he neared the bottom of the left trousers leg. There at the top of the tan shoe he detected a suspicious knot. The knot was closely examined and was found to be inside of the sock. Then the sock had to be cut, and the secret was out. Here is what Donohue found:

One necklace, set with diamonds, worth about $2,000; one combination diamond and emerald ring, worth about $300, and a gold wedding ring which was said to be worth about $75.

When this glittering outfit was brought to light Neville concluded that it was about time for him to do a little talking on his own account. He told Donohue that he was going to Chicago, where he was to be married, and that the articles which he had failed to declare on the way up from Quarantine were for his intended bride. He offered other excuses, too, but none of them sufficed to cause the jewelry to be returned to him.

Besides the articles found in the sock, Donohue also found on Neville's person a small gold-mounted tortoise shell comb, which was likewise seized. When the personal examination ended, nothing having been found in the other luggage of a dutiable nature, the Englishman was told that he might leave the pier if he desired.

As he was leaving, a newspaper man intercepted him and asked for an explanation of the predicament he had got himself into. He said in reply that he had intended placing the jewelry in bond until his return from the West, and that he had made arrangements with a bonded expressman to that effect soon after he landed. The reason he had carried them on his person, he said, was because he did not think it safe to leave them in a trunk or handbag.

He then went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and engaged a room.

MR. NEVILLE'S FIANCÉE TALKS.

Does Not Know What Valuables He Had, but Expected Some.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Miss Neva M. Vail, to whom Mr. Neville is engaged to be married, received a message this afternoon at her home in the Hotel Windermere announcing his safe arrival in New York on the Umbria. The message contained nothing concerning the difficulty into which he had fallen, and Miss Vail was surprised to-night when informed of his arrest.

"I do not know what he intended to bring over that would cause him any embarrassment with the customs officers," she said. "Of course I expect he had some valuables in his charge for me, and, knowing the strictness of the New York officers, it is not strange that he should have been held on this account. The unfortunate part of the affair lies in the fact that it is the first time Mr. Neville has visited the United States, and I do not think he will appreciate the welcome he has received on touching its shores."

Fearing that Mr. Neville's lack of knowledge of the country and its customs would cause him additional embarrassment Dr. J. T. Binkley, brother-in-law of Miss Vail, left to-night at 10:30 o'clock for New York to give the visitor any assistance he may require and to accompany him to Chicago.

Miss Vail and her mother, Mrs. George W. Vail, returned two months ago from a trip abroad lasting more than two years. They passed eighteen months in Italy, during which they visited Egypt. It was during their absence that they met Mr. Neville. The friendship of the young Englishman was one of the pleasantest features of the entire trip, and before it ended he and Miss Vail were engaged. Final preparations already have been made for the wedding, which will take place in Christ's Church Nov. 26.

SHOT IN A POLITICAL MEETING.

Two Men Dead and Two Dying Because Remarks of White Man Offended a Virginia Negro.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 3.—Meagre details were received here to-day from the little town of Ferrum, Va., about thirty miles from Roanoke, of a tragedy at that place last night. A negro named William Hale took exception to some remarks made by a white man at a political meeting, and, leaving the hall, went to his home, where he armed himself with a double-barreled shotgun, loaded with buckshot, returned to the place where the speaking was being held, and fired both barrels into the crowd. A white man named Robinett, who was the village blacksmith, was killed instantly, and John Thomas, a negro, received wounds from which he died shortly afterward. Two other men, both white, were seriously and probably fatally wounded.

Hale made his escape and thus far has not been captured, though the country is being searched for miles around by indignant citizens. Bloodhounds were sent to the scene this morning. There are no trains on the Roanoke and Southern Road on Sunday, and the telegraph office is closed. Hale is said to be a desperate character.

Newport Steamboat Agent Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 3.—Clarence U. Coffin, for twelve years agent here of the Newport and Wickford Steamboat and Railroad Company, was drowned in Narragansett Bay this afternoon. He had accompanied Dr. F. Jerome Davis and William P. Dawley on Dr. Davis's catboat Ite on a fishing excursion. Mr. Coffin suddenly went to the side of the boat, and disappeared over the gunwale. All attempts of the others to save him were unavailing. The body was afterward recovered and brought to Newport. Mr. Coffin was well known to the Summer residents. He had been in bad health for some time, and it is thought that his disease suddenly became acute and brought on an affection of the brain or heart. He leaves a widow and two children.

St. Paul and Minneapolis only one night from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

EMPLOYING BRIGANDS TO SAVE MISS STONE.

One of Them Instructed to Find Out If She Is Alive—Others to Try to Get in Touch with the Abductors.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—According to the Vienna Politische Correspondens, quoted by the correspondent of The Times in the Austrian capital, a well-known Macedonian brigand has been instructed to obtain information as to whether Miss Ellen M. Stone is still alive.

Two other brigands, well acquainted with the country, have been commissioned by United States Consul General C. M. Dickinson to try to get in touch with the missionary's captors. The Prefect of the Sofia police has also sent two messengers.

It is reported that news has reached Sofia that the American Legation at Constantinople has succeeded in communicating with the brigands. Miss Stone's release is again represented as being imminent.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—Nothing is publicly known here, beyond what has already been cabled, regarding the whereabouts and fate of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary, or the progress of the negotiations for her ransom. In the absence of news there is considerable disquietude.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—"It is reported from Salonika," says the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express, "that brigands have carried off the mother of the Chief of Police of Seres (in Macedonia, forty-three miles northeast of Salonika) to the same spot where Miss Stone is detained."

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S TOUR

Paris Paper Calls It a Failure—King Edward of a Different Opinion.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Paris Journal des Debats, quoted by the correspondent of The Times in the French capital, represents the tour of the Duke of Cornwall and York as a failure on account of the circumstance that he replied in English to the French-Canadians.

The Temps says the Duke has returned home to see at work those strange imperialists, who seem likely to earn a far more galling name than that of the "Little Englanders"—namely, the "Empire Shrinkers"—destroyers of the glorious work of their ancestors.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—At the dinner on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert on Friday evening King Edward, toasting the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, gave a sketch of their tour. Referring to their arrival at Cape Town, his Majesty said:

"There, unfortunately, the war is still prolonged; but we firmly pray for the re-establishment of peace and prosperity."

In conclusion the King said:

"In all the colonies thus visited they fulfilled their mission, expressing the gratitude of the mother country for the aid generously accorded her in the hour of need, and they were everywhere received with a cordiality of loyal enthusiasm which could not have been surpassed. The accounts of these receptions have touched me deeply; and I trust the practical results will be to draw closer the strong ties of mutual affection which bind together the old motherland and her numerous thriving offspring."

The Duke of Cornwall, in a felicitous response, testified to the "intense and enthusiastic loyalty shown by the people everywhere to the King and the throne," and also to "the deep love of the mother country, which was everywhere spoken of as 'home.'"

FIGHT ON A TROLLEY CAR.

Four Men Attack a Pittsburg Motorman and the Car Runs Away.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3.—A bloody fight occurred in Car No. 134 of the Carnegie branch of the Southern Traction Company late Saturday night. Conductor Brennan left the car for lunch, while Motorman Harry Moore ran the car about half a mile further to the end of the line and returned. Four drunken men attacked him on the car. They bore him to the floor and were beating him in a terrible manner when Moore knocked one of the men into insensibility with a brass crank. The other three grabbed him and they fought all the way to the rear platform.

The car was beyond control and running at a terrific speed, when they finally tumbled Moore off. He held on to one of the men and dragged him off with him without stopping to shut off the power. One man jumped through a car window. The unconscious man recovered sufficiently to jump off. The fourth man also leaped off. The car was now nearing the Pan Handle Railroad crossing. Conductor Brennan, who was waiting, threw the safety switch, and the car dashed into a building, then along the sidewalk for about 100 yards, and was badly wrecked.

Motorman Moore was found badly hurt and removed to his home. Three of his assailants, Tony Dempster, John and William Murray, were found lying along the tracks, severely injured. They were arrested, and the fourth man escaped.

DEAN McNULTY ASSAULTED.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Very Rev. Dean McNulty of St. John's Catholic Church, who has been raiding saloons and closing them for violation of the law, was assaulted to-day and slightly hurt.

He drove all the inmates of a dance hall attached to Mrs. John Meyer's saloon, on Crooks Avenue, out of the place. Some of the girls, when they got outside, threw stones at him. Several hit him. He will make complaint to-morrow against several of them.

A HUNTER KILLS HIS SON.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Nov. 3.—William Sufferin, colored, who lives at Ramseys, while out hunting for rabbits yesterday with his twenty-two-year-old son, accidently shot and killed him.

They were walking through the woods, the father in the lead with the gun on his shoulder, when the trigger was caught by the twig of a tree and the gun discharged. The entire contents of the charge entered the abdomen of the son, killing him almost instantly.

Found His Son with a Gypsy Band.

Special to The New York Times.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—William Barbery, a lad of eighteen, belonging in Far Rockaway, was found yesterday by his father and taken home. The lad ran away from home two months ago and shipped for Bristol, England. Upon his return he went "on the tramp," and finally joined a band of gypsies. The father, who had been all the time in search of his son, learned in some way that he was in this vicinity and applied to the police. They told him where the gypsies were, and father and son were soon reunited.

Perfect Protection.
The automatic electric switch and signal apparatus in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad insures safety to the passenger.—Adv.

POLICE ATTACK BIG MOB ON BROADWAY

One Patrolman Draws a Revolver on the Crowd.

Arrest of a Street Spellbinder Causes Trouble—Forcible Efforts to Free the Prisoner.

With a mob of a thousand persons surrounding him in front of the Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, several hundred of whom were attempting to wrest a prisoner from him, Policeman Quinn of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night drew his revolver and threatened to shoot. But the mob seemingly was not frightened at the display of a weapon, and many caught hold of the prisoner and tried to get him free. Excitement was at high pitch on Broadway until the timely arrival of several policemen, who were attracted to the scene by the shouts of the crowd, put an end to hostilities.

The trouble started when a man mounted a hansom cab at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street and commenced to deliver a series of speeches on the political issues. He started off by lauding Low, and a large crowd quickly gathered and cheered. People who were walking down Broadway joined in the crowd, and soon it swelled to a thousand. In the midst of his speech the speaker broke off abruptly and turned his attention to the Tammany candidates.

"Although Low is a good man," he said, "Shepard is the one who ought to be elected."

He then lauded Shepard, and later went back to Low. This amused the crowd, and they kept cheering lustily. Policeman Quinn came along and ordered the man from the box of the cab. He obeyed and walked up Broadway to Thirty-eighth Street, followed by the crowd, where he resumed his political speeches. Quinn followed and placed him under arrest.

The policeman then walked the prisoner down Broadway, and when just outside the Marlborough the crowd hemmed them in and refused to let them proceed.

"Let him go!" the crowd yelled. "He ain't doing any harm; if you don't release him we'll take him away from you."

But Quinn had no intention of letting the prisoner go, and drawing his night stick he struck at the mob right and left. Somebody in the crowd, however, wrested the club from the policeman, and then the crowd pressed in on him. They grabbed the prisoner and bodily dragged him to the gutter, but Quinn clung to him and went sprawling on the street.

When he got to his feet he drew his revolver and aiming at the crowd cried out that he would shoot the first man who attempted to lay a hand on his prisoner. The crowd cheered and then hooted at the threat. The mob was so dense on the sidewalk that Quinn could not move.

All the time the mob yelled furiously, and people surged from the adjacent hotels, thinking that a riot had broken out. Policemen Boush, Petzler, and Stanford of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who were on adjoining posts, heard the cries and shouts blocks away. They hurried in the direction, and when they reached Broadway it was a surging mass of humanity.

With drawn clubs they charged the mob, scattering it right and left. They did not take time to single out any of the ringleaders, but struck in all directions with their night sticks, clearing the sidewalk in front of the hotel.

Quinn then took his prisoner to the station, a crowd of several hundred following, but keeping at a fair distance from the other policemen, who served as a bodyguard.

At the station the cause of the trouble said he was Aloysius Van Slyck, thirty years old, a newspaper correspondent at present out of employment. He told the Sergeant that he lived at the Waldorf-Astoria, but it was said there that he was not a guest, and that he had never been heard of at the hotel. He was well-dressed, and the police say he had evidently been drinking or was not perfectly sane. He was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct, and will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

CAMPAIGN ICE-WAGON DRIVERS ARRESTED.

One Prisoner Affirms that the Man Who Caused the Arrests Was Mayor Van Wyck.

The Van Wyck ice wagon campaign of the Citizens' Union was yesterday interfered with by the police. The police acted at the instigation of a person whom one of the ice wagon drivers placed under arrest declared to be Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck. This driver is Daniel F. Daly of 544 West Forty-sixth Street. Daly said that he was positive the complainant upon whose suggestion the police acted was Mayor Van Wyck, and he could not be mistaken about the Mayor's identity.

Mayor Van Wyck was at the Democratic Club last night, and when informed of the charge that it was he who had caused the arrest of the campaign ice wagons refused to discuss the matter. His secretary, A. M. Downes, pronounced the story a campaign lie.

Several days ago the Citizens' Union Committee on Speakers and Meetings sent out seven ice wagons labeled with Mayor Van Wyck's picture and bearing a number of inscriptions, of which the following was characteristic:

VAN WYCK ICE COMPANY.
ICE
60 CENTS A HUNDRED.

From the steps of these ice wagons Citizens' Union orators spoke in opposition to Mr. Van Wyck's candidacy for Justice of the Supreme Court. Yesterday the ice wagons were sent out on parade. Shortly before noon two of the wagons were driven along Fourteenth Street in front of Tammany Hall. When they reached Second Avenue their progress was interrupted by a man who had followed them from in front of Tammany Hall. This man, meeting Patrolman Haggerty, insisted that the place the two drivers under arrest. Policeman Haggerty made the arrests.

The drivers, Daniel F. Daly and John York, were taken to the Twenty-second Street Station and were held under $500 bail apiece.

Driver Daly gave the following account of the arrest to Robert A. Kelly, the Vice Chairman of the Citizens' Union Committee on Speakers, who gave bond for the appearance of the two men in the Yorkville Police Court this morning:

"After we had turned into Second Avenue Van Wyck, who had followed us along Fourteenth Street, called Patrolman Haggerty and insisted that we be placed under arrest. The officer was at first inclined to disregard the request, but after some strong language from Van Wyck, who gave the officer some evidence of his authority, the officer pulled us off the wagons. When our wagons were taken to the station house all of the signs on them were ripped off. I know it was Van Wyck who caused our arrest, because I have been on several labor delegations which have waited upon the Mayor."

At the station house Sergt. Stahl said he was not on duty when the men were brought in. The charge on the blotter was the violation of the city ordinance which forbids the advertisement of goods or wares on Sunday. The patrolman who made the arrest is named as the complainant.

Patrolman Haggerty was seen on his beat and when asked if he had made the arrest on the complaint of Mayor Van Wyck said:

"That is rot. I know Mayor Van Wyck and it wasn't him, so put that in your hat."

Haggerty refused to say who the citizen was who had requested the arrest of the men.

Mr. Kelly sent word to Mark Twain last evening of the fate which had overtaken the ice wagons, and asked the humorist how he would like to be the iceman, now that there is nothing doing in the bill-posting line.

STRIKERS KILL NON-UNION MEN.

Southern Railroad Machinists Shoot Two Workmen in Their Home in Columbia, S. C.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3.—After being quiet for two months, the strikers from the Southern Railroad machine shops, whose fight was lost long ago, formed a lynching party this morning and committed murder. William Seaver and Walter Binder, young machinists, who were brought down here by the Southern from Newton, Mass., were living about a mile from the shops, and felt perfectly secure. About 3 o'clock in the morning they were aroused by some one rapping on the door. Binder responded, and, on opening, was confronted by a dozen armed men. They said they had come to hunt for a negro. Binder assured them only whites were in the house, and he asked to see their warrant.

This was the signal for cries of "Kill the scabs," and the vilest curses upon them. At the same time a shotgun was discharged within a few feet of the non-unionist's face, and he fell back wounded in the shoulder. He got into a back room just as Seaver came out into the hall to see what the trouble was. Instantly he fell dead, with one load of buckshot in his brain, another in the abdomen, and several pistol ball wounds. The lynchers then surrounded the house and fired upon Binder through the windows. When he fell, mortally hurt, with a leg and arm broken and other wounds, they ran in and kicked him and cursed the scabs. One of the lynchers was prevented by another from shooting the man through the head as he lay on the floor.

The Sheriff arrived soon after the tragedy, and after getting a few clues, went to the house of Arthur McCraney and arrested him and Harry Jones. McCraney, on being charged with the crime, confessed to having shot Seaver with a shotgun. The officers have the names of a dozen other men suspected of being in the crowd, and are hunting for them to-night. The Southern Road will push the prosecution.

RUNAWAY BALLOON SAFE.

Aeronaut and Eight Passengers Landed Fifty Miles from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The nine occupants of the captive balloon which escaped from this city yesterday afternoon returned safely to San Francisco to-day, having been rescued after being in the air two hours.

The balloon was landed near Pescadero, fifty miles from this city, and but a short distance from the ocean. The balloon was at one time setting out to sea, but was blown back to land. Those who made the involuntary trip were Edward P. Dudley, aeronaut; A. L. Dodge, Edward Foster, Jr., Walter Leon, C. P. Vildecoq, J. F. Leonard, M. L. Howarth, John M. Swift, and Mrs. J. P. Gunsaulus.

About six miles from Pescadero lies Beatty Thomson's place. Thomson was up and out when the balloon approached. The grappling hook slipped through the trees and raked along the ground. By this time much of the gas had been let out of the balloon. When the rope came within Thomson's reach he grasped it and bore down with all his weight. This stopped the flight. Soon the balloon was brought to the ground, and the occupants alighted.

A. L. Dodge, one of the passengers, in describing the trip, said the balloon first started toward Oakland, and after circling about for a time drifted southward and became stationary for a short period. Then, catching a breeze from the eastward, it sailed over the San Mateo hills and stood far out over the ocean, the occupants of the wicker cage facing the prospect of a plunge into the sea. Twice, according to Dodge's story, the balloon dipped close to the surface of the water, but rose again each time to a considerable altitude. Finally, a breeze from the sea caught the balloon and carried it back over the land, and after dragging the cage through the tops of a grove of trees, landed it on the hillside near Pescadero.

"It was a terrible experience," said Dodge, "and I would not undergo the same adventure again for any consideration. Everybody was more or less shaky, while the woman passenger and two or three men were so sick that they sat in the bottom of the basket throughout the trip."

THE SITUATION IN OHIO.

Chairman Dick, Officially, Predicts Victory for Nash—The Legislature Will Be Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Chairman Dick of the Republican State Executive Committee gave out the following statement to-night in regard to the Ohio election:

"So far as the work of the State Committee is concerned, the campaign of 1901 is closed.

"The death of our lamented McKinley has cast gloom and sorrow over all our people, but never was there a time when the principles he advocated needed your support and indorsement more than now. It rests with you. Say whether you will uphold the hands of President Roosevelt. You cannot do so without work.

"The opposition, without the courage to oppose openly the principles for which the Republican Party stands, has conducted a campaign of cunning, deception, and stealth, hoping by such tactics to lull the Republicans into such a sense of security as will enable the Democrats to capture the Legislature, elect a United States Senator, and redistrict the State for Congressional purposes.

"From information received at these headquarters we predict the election of Gov. Nash and the entire State ticket by a plurality exceeding that of two years ago, and to the General Assembly the election of 22, and possibly 25, of the 33 Senators, and 70 certain, with the probability of 80, of the 110 members of the House of Representatives, thus insuring the return of Joseph B. Foraker to the United States Senate."

NURSES UNDER CHARGES.

Two in a Chicago Asylum Said to Have Caused Death of Two Women by Starvation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Two female nurses at the Asylum for the Insane at Dunning, Ill., will on Monday be formally charged by Secretary Bull of the Civil Service Reform Association with having caused the death of two female patients in the asylum by deliberately withholding food from the patients, sometimes giving them nothing at all, and for weeks nothing but bread and tea. It will also be charged that medicines provided for the patients were not administered to them.

The motive to be assigned in the charges is that the patients were especially obnoxious to the nurses, and that their course was prompted by a desire to so weaken the patients that they would become ill and be sent to a ward for the sick, thus relieving the nurses of the care of them. It will be charged that this course was carried too far, and that death resulted from it.

The women died early in September, and the causes of death were given in the death certificates as inanition in one case and scurvy in the other.

When the New Yorker Travels
he wants the best and he gets it—if he uses the Pennsylvania Limited when going to Chicago. Leaves New York daily.—Adv.

FRENCH WAR PREPARATIONS

Three Transports Preparing to Receive Troops.

More Warships Ready to Sail—Squadrons of Various Powers Collecting in the Levant.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—According to dispatches from Toulon, all the officers and men of the garrison now on leave of absence have been ordered to rejoin their respective commands immediately.

Three transports are preparing to receive troops.

The cruisers Du Chayla and Cassard are ready to sail at a moment's notice, and the battleships Bouvet and Jauréguiberry will be ready to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

The work of repairing the docks was continued throughout yesterday.

Dispatches from Rome assert that the Second Division of the Italian Mediterranean Squadron, which, as announced on Saturday, has sailed for Turkish waters with the supposed object of counterbalancing the French naval demonstration, will join the First Division, which has been cruising in the Eastern Mediterranean for some time.

It appears also that the Greek warships Psara, Hydra, Spetsai, and Eurotas are now at Smyrna, where is also the Russian Mediterranean Squadron.

It is believed that the British squadron, now at Piraeus, Greece, under the command of Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, will be ordered to proceed to Beirut, Syria.

Yesterday morning M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, telegraphed to M. Bapst, Councilor of the French Embassy at Constantinople, directing him—so it is authoritatively stated—to present to Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs, a note asking how the Turkish Government proposes to pay the Lorando claim and demanding the execution of the Sultan's Iradé dealing with that matter.

The note also requests satisfaction regarding the rights of France which are defined in the various capitulations and treaties, which in some cases have not been respected and in others have been encroached upon by Turkey.

This declaration of what has been done bears out the statement cabled on Saturday regarding the intentions of the French Government.

Admiral Caillard is expected to reach his destination to-day. The Foreign Office has received no news from him since his division left the other divisions of the Mediterranean squadron, en route for Turkish waters, five days ago.

It is pointed out that the absence of news is not surprising, as the instructions to Admiral Caillard were to steer due south and to avoid passing in sight of Bonifacio (Corsica) or traversing the Strait of Messina, in order to prevent his movements being signaled. The vessels of the division carried only a normal supply of coal, but this would be much more than sufficient to enable them to steam 1,500 miles, the estimated distance they must cover before reaching their destination.

It is expected that Admiral Caillard will be joined en route by the torpedo cruiser Condor, which is stationed in Cretan waters, and it may also be met by the torpedo dispatch boat Vautour, which is stationed at Constantinople. It is also probable that the armored cruiser Amiral Charner, which arrived at Port Said on Oct. 31 from the Far East, is being held there in order to join Admiral Caillard if needed. It is further reported that three other warships are held in readiness at Toulon to reinforce him should their presence be necessary.

A NEW COTTON GIN.

Chicago Man's Invention May Increase Value of the Staple.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 3.—An invention of Thomas W. Prior of Chicago that may have a far-reaching effect on cotton-manufacturing has just been perfected in this city. It is a cotton gin constructed on an entirely different principle from that involved in the invention by Eli Whitney, still in use. The roller principle is embodied in the new invention. The machine received its final test yesterday.

The cotton passes through rollers, which remove the seed, pieces of shell, and other foreign substances. There is no breaking or cutting of the fibre as is the case with the saw gin. Owing to this fact, it is calculated that cotton ginned by this new process will be worth from 1 to 1½ cents a pound more than it is under the present process, and finer grades of cloth will be possible. The new gin has double the capacity of the old.

A PLOT TO WRECK TRAINS?

Series of Attempts on the Consolidated Lead to That Belief.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 3.—Many of the officials of the Naugatuck division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad believe that the recent and repeated attempts to wreck trains on that division were made by men who have a grievance against the officials or certain employes of the road.

On Monday night an attempt was made to wreck the train which left New York at 4 o'clock P. M. by placing a heavy boulder on the track. The road was blocked for three hours, but only the locomotive was damaged. Thursday Patrick F. Murphy of Torrington was arrested charged with attempting to wreck the train.

Yesterday at about the same place, a mile north of Torrington, another attempt was made to wreck the train which leaves Winsted for Bridgeport at 9:40 A. M. by placing a boulder beside the track. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to prevent any serious damage.

These attempts have followed others covering a period of several years. Conductor Lawrence McDermott of Winsted has been in charge of most of

TAMMANY HALL'S SUNDAY MASS MEETINGS

Campaign Rallies Draw Big Crowds to Five Theatres.

Justice Jerome Denounced by Nearly Every Speaker—Seth Low Also Criticised—Charges Against Supt. McCullagh.

Tammany Hall mass meetings were held in various theatres of the city last night.

In the Thalia, in Chatham Square, Thomas Foley, who deposed Patrick Divver from the leadership of the Second Assembly District, presided. There were many speakers, the gathering lasting until midnight. More than 2,500 people were inside, and as many were turned away at the doors.

Those among the speakers who aroused most cheering were Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Henry W. Unger, Isaac Fromme, Joseph Mulqueen, Senator Thomas F. Grady, W. A. Scott, and Col. Asa Bird Gardiner.

Mr. Osborne said that every man who was "properly born" in New York was a Democrat. He said that the Republican Party reminded him of the Widow Bedott, who believed in election and predestination for herself, and damnation for everybody else, in that it, the party, believed in election and partisanship for itself, and the same as she did for the rest. He declared that the Citizens' Union was composed of "as dapper and disgraceful young men as any that ever entered a lady's parlor."

"As for Mr. Justice Jerome," he continued, "I feel very sorry for him. He deserves pity, for he may go soon to a place where he will not be allowed liberty and latitude. His mania, I believe, is called psychical epilepsy and double consciousness. Sometimes he thinks himself a Judge, then he thinks he is the Court House and owns the whole thing. He sits as a Judge, issues a warrant to himself, executes it, raids the gambling house, then becomes the Judge again and holds court on the poker table. And, after all this, the statement that he likes to gamble himself!"

Resolutions were adopted by the meeting. In them it was asserted that Superintendent of Elections McCullagh had been trying to deprive honest citizens of this city of their votes, allowing the inhabitants of brownstone houses to vote at will, and that the poorer inhabitants ought on election day to rebuke "this base attack on their personal liberty."

Walter M. Chandler, one of the speakers, mentioned Jerome, and there were cheers from a top gallery. They were drowned by hisses.

Col. Gardiner said that Mr. Low had made this campaign one of vituperation, that he had not said a word to prove the corruption of a single office holder, that Jerome had transgressed law and the principles of liberty in the issuing of warrants for the unknown John Doe, that Jerome had insulted women, and that Mr. Low, although an estimable gentleman personally, had conducted a bad administration of Brooklyn as Mayor and of Columbia University as President.

Mr. Unger, candidate for District Attorney, said he had been the object of "oratorical brickbats and elocutionary rotten eggs" during this campaign. He attacked the newspapers, pointing at the reporters' table near him. He said he had avoided criticising Jerome, but that he wanted to say of his opponent this much: That Mr Jerome had wept on the west side last night, perhaps because there was no one left to vilify.

He said he did not want to offend Mr. Jerome, because he did not believe in offending or jumping on a man that was down. He concluded by saying that he was using his strength futilely, as no more speeches were needed by the Democrats for victory on Tuesday.

Isaac Fromme, received with long cheering, referred to Mr. Jerome as "that distinguished gentleman," and said: "If you think a man a scoundrel and an A. P. A., call him a distinguished gentleman anyway when you make a speech."

He said that Mr. Low had a prime contempt for the common people. The last reform administration, he added, had brought all sorts of outsiders to run the city, including "policemen from Oswego, Osego, Owego, Skinego, Spinego, and other places on and off the map—policemen that did not know the difference between the Brooklyn Bridge and the elevated railroad." Mr. Fromme spoke of "harness," and a man in the rear, who called out that he was born up the State, was squelched by two officers.

Congressman Goldfogle criticised the statements that the east side was any worse morally than any other part of the city. W. A. Scott said that the other speakers had talked grand opera, and that he would give some rag time. He did. Coroner Zucca spoke of the "Confusionists." He said he knew why Jerome talked of threats against his (Jerome's) life. It was because the Justice wanted to see his name in the papers 5,000 times, and the night before he talked about the threats he had only seen it 4,999 times.

Franklin Quinby and Senator Trainor were among the other speakers. The latter said that Mr. Jerome had insulted the Irish in referring to Bourke Cockran as one of the Mulligan Guard. Joseph Mulqueen said that Columbia, a denominational college, was seeking to have its Trustees placed at the head of the public school system. He denounced Abram S. Hewitt as "that false and recreant Democrat."

James Lindsay Gordon and Senator Grady were the two last speakers.

WOULD DEBATE WITH JEROME.

J. Lindsay Gordon's Offer at Grand Opera House—Senator Grady Attacks Mr. Low.

At the Grand Opera House 2,500 people gathered to hear the Tammany orators. Frank J. Goodwin, candidate for Register and leader of the Ninth District, called the meeting to order, and Judge Edward Brown presided. Speeches were made by Senator Thomas F. Grady, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, and others.

Senator Grady made the principal address. He devoted most of his attention to Mr. Low.

"There is but one issue in this campaign," he said, "and that is whether we are entitled to have a Democratic Mayor. We mean to have one. We have vice in New York, but only Republicans tell us that all the vice means a combination between the police and the vicious elements of the city.

"We have another issue—Crokerism. Terrible, isn't it? Father Low has tried to tell us something about it, but he does not even know Mr. Croker. Does Mr. Low tell us anything about Plattism? Mr. Low has friends to whom he might go and find out something about Croker. He has Sheehan. He has Cantor. He has Ransom. I call upon these gentlemen to come forward and point out, if they honestly can, any dishonest suggestion, any unfair or unjust act that Mr. Croker ever did."

"How about Jerome?" shouted someone in the audience.

"I have no time to waste on dead ducks," retorted the Senator.

J. Lindsay Gordon was another speaker. He declared that the issue was between Democracy and plutocracy. He challenged Justice Jerome to meet him in public debate upon any platform in the city upon the social question, saying he himself would pay all the expenses of the meeting.

In addition to Commissioner Keller, Senator Trainor and John J. Delaney made speeches.

OVATION FOR RICHARD CROKER.

Tammany Leader Listens to Lewis Nixon and Other Speakers at Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Richard Croker attended the Tammany meeting at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. He was greeted with storms of applause as he entered the building. He merely bowed his acknowledgments. Lewis Nixon, President of the East River Bridge Commission, was also warmly greeted. He made the first speech, and in the course of it he said:

"This so-called partisanship is a snare. Republicans are using stealth to elect their men. During this campaign there has been much mud-slinging, but I am glad to say that the Democrats have taken no part in it."

Mr. Nixon then took up the matter of Mr. Croker's sojourns in England, saying:

"Mr. Croker had the right to go anywhere he desired after conducting an arduous campaign in which he had worked like a Trojan. He endangers his health by this hard work in the campaigns which he conducts, and, if necessary for health and recreation, he desires to go to England, he has a right to do so."

Mr. Nixon argued that the rapid transit tunnel work was due almost entirely to the efforts of Tammany and Tammany leaders.

After he had concluded Commissioner Keller was introduced. Among other things the Commissioner said:

"Jerome is a liar. He lied about all Democrats. Then he roasted Platt. The latter said that Jerome was either drunk or crazy. We don't want such a man in the office of District Attorney. I don't think Jerome was drunk at the time he made this rash statement which caused Senator Platt's remark. On the east side they say he is a bughouse. By Tuesday night I will have him in Bellevue Hospital."

James W. Osborne followed Mr. Keller. He declared that the Citizens' Union was controlled by Senator Platt.

"Jerome to get the nomination," he said, "appealed to the Puritanic element that believes in strict enforcement of the laws. He is pretending to be liberal-minded. The Republicans say 'thou shalt not steal,' but they stole the District Attorneyship from Asa Bird Gardiner. They also stole the Presidency from Samuel J. Tilden."

Henry W. Unger, the next speaker, devoted himself mainly to an arraignment of the newspaper press of New York.

"I have spoken at several meetings tonight," he said. "Three of them were on the Bowery, and one is here. I was advised not to say anything to-night because there were several representatives of the press who would hear me, and, following the custom they have pursued in the past, they would surely misrepresent me. The press is like Mr. Jerome—unreliable."

Among the other speakers were James D. McClelland, James F. Duross, and J. Lindsay Gordon.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

Senator Grady Says the Trouble with the Fusion Ticket Is that It Has Too Many Masters.

The Tammany men of the Thirteenth Assembly District held their final rally of the campaign at the American Theatre. The speakers were Senator Thomas F. Grady, John J. Delaney, Richard S. Riley, the candidate for the Assembly for that district, and Peter Schmuk. Senator Grady made the principal speech.

"I am no friend of non-partisan Government," said he. "Government to be representative must be partisan. The trouble with the Fusion ticket is that it has too many masters. It is only in the City of New York that the Republicans are willing to fuse. They were never known to do such a thing in a city where they had a majority. According to the opposition, the first requisite for admission into Tammany Hall is that you must be a sinner—that accounts for my good standing in the organization. After you get in you stay as long as you can, and then when you get kicked out you become a saint and fit to associate with the best of Republicans."

In speaking of Justice Jerome, Senator Grady said: "His personal abuse of me does not hurt me in the least. I have been abused before twice as much as he has abused me in this campaign, [laughter,] and then he has abused every man whose name has been mentioned to him [laughter] with absolute impartiality. But there is one thing which I think will be resented at the polls on next Tuesday. He charges that 100,000 women on the east side are immoral. There are 100,000 and another 100,000 men who will answer that charge with their votes, throwing the lie in the teeth of the foul-mouther defiler of the fair name of our women."

John J. Delaney said that the proper government of the city was an issue so sacred that it was perfectly proper to hold a political meeting on Sunday night. He said that the issue was Republicanism and Democracy, and that the Republican Party had made it possible for such men as Andrew Carnegie to obtain such great wealth that they could give away millions without missing them.

EPITHETS FOR JEROME.

Speakers sat a Meeting in Miner's Bowery Theatre Say What They Think of the Justice.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was the chief speaker at the Tammany meeting in Miner's Bowery Theatre. He was tumultuously applauded. He said that he had not intended to talk much during the campaign, but that the attacks against him by "Little Willie" were enough to make a man break resolutions.

An arraignment of Justice Jerome followed. The Justice was called "a liar," a "four-carat lawyer," a "collegiate." The Senator said he admired the Justice's courage in attacking Platt, but that "the craven coward" had "eaten his words." "He was willing," said the speaker, "to take Platt's word of honor instead of God's truth, having prefaced his first statement with the assertion that it was that truth."

Of Jerome's remarks about women, the Senator said that the only woman in New York was the Justice himself. He then referred to himself as "an honest Bowery boy."

Timothy P. Sullivan came next. He is called "Little Tim," and as such the audience yelled his name. He was presiding over the meeting.

Maurice B. Blumenthal spoke. W. A. Scott said that Jerome had a head like a pineapple, swam the East River on an "automobile," and had a "poor, bleeding heart and a soulful of the milk of human kindness." The milk, he said, was the kind of which Limburger cheese was made. He added that the Fusionists were "bluffing with a busted flush with two deuces in it," the latter being "Jakey" Cantor and "Willie" Jerome.

Senator Thomas F. Donnelly discussed the new charter and attacked the election law and Mr. McCullagh. Robert Hilliard, the actor, read a speech, in which he compared New York and Paris and London. "Vote the Republican ticket," he cried. [Hisses.] "Yes, vote it, and pay New York rents, and then live in Philadelphia."

William Astor Chanler talked briefly, and while he spoke Henry W. Unger came in and was cheered. Julius Harburger said he knew Mr. Jerome well, and told of a harsh remark made by the latter about a "persecuted saloon keeper." Mr. Harburger said he lived on the top floor of a tenement, and eulogized the beauty of east side home life.

MR. McCULLAGH WRITES TO MR. MURPHY.

Warns Him that Gangs of Repeaters Have Formed to Invade This City.

State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh yesterday sent a communication to Police Commissioner Murphy, in which he said:

"I acknowledge the receipt of your reply to my communication forwarded to you on Nov. 1, and accept your assurance of hearty co-operation with me in the enforcement of the election laws on the day of the general election, Nov. 5, 1901.

"Since my communication to you of the 1st inst. I have received definite information of the formation of several gangs of repeaters in Jersey City, one of which will be sent from Pavonia Avenue and Grove Street, and others from the Fourth Ward of that city, to work in the Ninth Assembly District of New York County on the day of election in the interest of a certain candidate for public office. I have communicated my information to Chief Murphy of the Jersey City police, and have received from him his confirmation of such information, and his assurance of hearty co-operation with me in preventing these gangs from invading the City of New York on the day of election.

"I have also learned that several gangs of repeaters, who have been organized in and who will operate, or attempt to operate, in the Ninth Assembly District, are to visit Jersey City for the purpose of aiding certain candidates for public office in that city on election day, which fact has also been communicated to Chief Murphy by me. One of these gangs has been organized in the neighborhood of the Eighth Municipal District Court, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and will operate from that point in the Ninth Assembly District, and proceed from there to Jersey City.

"In order that I may properly perform my duty in seeing that the provisions of the election law are fully enforced, I desire your aid and the aid of the members of the police force, and especially of the members of the Detective Bureau, in causing the arrest and detention of these ex-convicts and habitual criminals on the day of election during the hours in which the polls are open."

THE FUSION LEADERS ALL PREDICT VICTORY

Chairman Morris Warns Voters to Beware of Tammany Tricks.

John C. Sheehan, R. Fulton Cutting, and W. H. Russell Claim a Sweeping Plurality for Mr. Low.

Senator T. C. Platt, when asked last night for an expression of opinion on the outlook of the campaign, said:

"Talk is now superfluous. The issues have been made and there is nothing to do but to await the people's verdict."

Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, issued the following statement last evening:

"The Republican organization of New York County regards the situation as most favorable to the success of the Fusion ticket. As I have already predicted, Mr. Low's plurality will be more than 70,000 in Greater New York.

"This campaign will go down in history as a crusade by the people of this city against dishonesty in municipal government. This issue was made by the people. Tammany Hall has dared to defend dishonesty and has aroused the people to make a heroic fight against it. The people must win.

"I advise all anti-Tammany voters to go to the polls early on Tuesday and prevent floaters and repeaters from voting under the names of honest citizens, regularly registered. We must not forget for an instant that Tammany Hall is familiar with every trick designed to circumvent the law and deprive honest men of their votes. The Tammany leaders and their lieutenants have planned to delay voting in all Republican districts. Every effort will be made to block the line of voters in the afternoon in Republican districts where the registration is heavy. The votes must be cast rapidly and steadily all day long, else thousands of citizens will be unable to vote. Therefore, to all Fusionists the Republican organization issues this advice: Vote early.

"No Fusionist should remain in the booth an instant longer than is necessary to see his ballot dropped. Every minute is needed to cast the full vote. Vote the straight ticket by placing a cross in the circle. If you have any criticism to make of any one or two of the candidates on the ticket, forget it this time in the greater good to be accomplished by the absolute destruction of Tammany Hall. The Republican organization advises every Republican to vote the straight ticket and mark their tickets quickly. It must also be borne in mind continuously that party workers at the polls should be kept outside of the distance of 100 feet.

"With a united front, with constant effort all along the line until the last ballot is counted, there is no reason to doubt that the dawn of next Wednesday will show to the entire city a landslide for Seth Low and the Fusion ticket."

R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, said yesterday:

"The Fusion ticket will be elected, and of the votes cast those polled under the Citizens' Union emblem will emphasize the desire of the voters for a progressive home-rule administration. The Citizens' Union is the only organization in the city that represents all the citizens without regard to party lines or National issues. It has come to stay, and the 150,000 votes cast for Seth Low in 1897 made Fusion possible this year and all who wish to co-operate in maintaining its position and influence will put their cross on the ballot under the emblem of the Citizens' Union, the Statue of Liberty."

John C. Sheehan, the leader of the Greater New York Democracy, predicts that Low will have a plurality of 43,000 in Greater New York.

"My prediction," said Mr. Sheehan, "is based upon a careful estimate. I feel confident that Mr. Low will carry all five of the boroughs. His plurality in Manhattan and the Bronx I put at 20,000, his plurality in Brooklyn will be the same, and he will have a plurality of 2,000 in Queens, and 1,000 in Richmond. If I were to be influenced in making my calculations by what I have heard, I would not put Mr. Low's plurality under 50,000, I think there is a probability of a virtual landslide.

"We will carry the Ninth District for the Fusion ticket by 500. Tammany only claims 1,500 in the district. Admitting the Tammany claim, there will be 4,000 votes for Mr. Low in the district, as the total vote of the district is 9,500.

"From my talks with policemen, I am convinced that 80 per cent. of the force will be for Mr. Low. I asked one policeman who said he had always voted for Tammany, but intended to cast his vote for Low at this election, what had influenced him to change his allegiance. He said: 'Because I am tired of Devery and all that he stands for. I am sick of seeing the force lose respect in the eyes of the public because of the doings of a few "grafters." If Low is elected the policemen will be treated decently and the force will regain the good opinion of the general public.'"

William Hepburn Russell of the Greater New York Democracy, who predicted a plurality of 47,000 for Low, told how he arrived at his estimate. Mr. Russell said:

"The total vote cast for Bryan and McKinley in New York County in 1900 was 334,000. The vote which will be cast this year will be about 317,000. Bryan's vote in 1900 was 181,000. In proportion to the reduced registration this year, we could figure on a vote of 170,000 for Shepard if he were to poll the full strength which Bryan's vote in 1900 showed. But from this 170,000 there must be deducted on the most conservative calculation 15,000 votes of the Greater New York Democracy, 10,000 of the Citizens' Union, and 10,000 for the German Democrats, the Henry George Democrats, the Hungarian Democrats, and the Coffey Democrats of Brooklyn. This would reduce Mr. Shepard's vote to 135,000. One Hundred and thirty-five thousand subtracted from the total vote of 317,000 would give us 182,000, which would be Mr. Low's vote. The difference between 135,000 and 182,000, which is 47,000, will be Mr. Low's plurality."

Charles V. Fornes, the Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, has had a careful canvass made of the probable vote for Aldermen in all the districts in Greater New York. Based upon this canvass, Mr. Fornes said last night that the Aldermanic Fusion majority in New York County would be 9,375; the majority in Brooklyn 17,455, the majority in Richmond 693, and the anti-Fusion majority in Queens 1,969. The total Aldermanic Fusion majority in Greater New York, according to Mr. Fornes's figures, will be 25,554. Mr. Fornes predicts that the Fusionists will have a majority of at least seven in the Board of Aldermen.

MR. GROUT TO UNION MEN.

Says He Believes the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law Is Just.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union the following letter from Edward M. Grout, Fusion candidate for Controller, in reply to questions as to his stand regarding the prevailing rate of wages law was read:

Mr. P. J. Spellman, 83 East End Avenue, New York City:

Dear Sir: I have your communication concerning the prevailing rate of wages law. Of course I cannot speak specifically as to particular litigations, the facts of which I am not fully informed about. But as to the prevailing rate of wages law itself I believe that it is just, should be recognized, and, as Mr. Low has said, be frankly encouraged. My own personal opinion as a lawyer is that the prevailing rate of wages law applicable to payments to be made by this city to its own employes is entirely constitutional. Yours very truly,

EDWARD M. GROUT.

Brooklyn, Oct. 29, 1901.

SECRET MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED.

Newark Couple Say They Were United in New York on July 22.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3.—An announcement published in a local newspaper today made it known that John W. Dobbins, manager of the Newark Baseball Club, and Miss Alice McKnight of Harrison have been husband and wife since July 22 last. Dobbins was a linotype machine operator and Miss McKnight a copy holder in the same office.

They arranged their vacations during the Summer, so that they were both away at the same time. When they left town they went straight to the Church of the Transfiguration in New York, where they were married by the Rev. Mr. Houghton. Then they went to New Haven, where they spent their vacation and honeymoon as well. They concluded to keep their marriage a secret until now.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ALARMED

Reports from the Eastern District Not Encouraging.

Arrange to Hold Several Additional Meetings To-night at Which Mr. Shepard Will Speak.

Alarmed by reports received from district leaders, the Democratic campaign managers in Brooklyn yesterday made hasty arrangements to continue to-day the work which it had been planned should wind up with the big meeting held at the Clermont Avenue Rink last Saturday night. The reports which caused alarm to the campaign managers came from the Eastern District. They were made to Chairman John L. Shea yesterday at a conference he held with the leaders of the different Assembly districts in the borough.

The bulk of the German vote in Brooklyn is in the Eastern District. The Democratic leaders have since the beginning of the campaign made particular efforts to win this vote to the support of the Democratic ticket. Mr. Shepard was sent into this district to speak as frequently as possible, and extraordinary efforts were made to impress upon the German voters that there would be less restriction of personal liberty under Mr. Shepard as Mayor than under Mr. Low. It had been thought by the campaign managers that this campaigning was having the effect desired until yesterday, when the district leaders made their final reports as to the progress of the campaign.

These reports were very frankly to the effect that the personal liberty agitation had fallen flat, and that Low sentiment was running high among the Germans. The leaders who made the reports expressed the belief that the raising of this question of personal liberty by Democratic speakers in the Eastern District had had the contrary effect of turning votes from the ticket.

This, it was explained, was due to the experience of the Germans of the Eastern District with Deputy Commissioner of Police Bernard J. York last Summer, when he interfered with their Sunday recreations. At that time Mr. York aroused the wrath of the German societies in the Eastern District by closing a number of halls wherein they had gathered to hold concerts, gymnastic exercises and the like on Sundays.

The societies accused Mr. York of discriminating against them. They declared that while he interfered with their respectable and innocent amusements, he allowed low dives and resorts of the vicious at Coney Island and in other sections of the borough to run without interference on Sundays.

The leaders of the Williamsburg districts reporting yesterday, declared that the agitation of the personal liberty question had served merely to refresh the memories of the German voters as to their experience of last Summer with a Democratic Police Commissioner. The leaders urged upon Mr. Shea the necessity of additional campaign work in the Eastern District, and it was decided that a last appeal to the Germans should be made to-night.

In the final effort to win the Eastern District Edward M. Shepard himself will take part. His work was to have ended on Saturday night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, but he is to be called upon for more speechmaking to-night. Chairman Shea said yesterday that Mr. Shepard would speak at several meetings to be held in the Eastern District to-night. The most important meeting will be held in Cooper Hall, Bushwick Avenue and Cooper Street. This is in the Twentieth Assembly District, wherein Otto Kempner has been doing some vigorous campaigning for the Fusion ticket among the Germans.

Chairman Jacob Brenner of the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee said yesterday that the Fusion campaign in Brooklyn was closed on Saturday night and there would be no further meetings to-day. Mr. Brenner said that the meeting at the Academy of Music on Saturday night was the largest in the political history of Brooklyn. He felt certain, he said, of victory for the Fusion ticket to-morrow.

Predicts Democratic Gains Up State.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who has been conducting the Democratic Assembly campaign, with headquarters located here, said to-night that all indications point to large Democratic gains in the next Assembly, and that the Democratic Party is in better shape in the country than it has been in years. Mr. Campbell said a strong belief was prevalent among the country Democrats that the next Governor would be a Democrat.

POLITICAL MEETING AT EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Mr. G. F. Peabody Says that They Should Not Play Golf Until They Have Voted.

Under the auspices of the Committee on Social Work there was a meeting last night of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The auditorium was well filled with an earnest and attentive gathering of east side Jews.

Julius J. Frank presided and introduced the speakers. As a preface to their remarks he explained the thorough nonpartisan spirit of the meeting. In presenting the first speaker, Leo G. Rosenblatt, he explained that the speaker was a Republican. Mr. Rosenblatt said in part:

"As to your general duties as electors you must regard the moral questions. The clergy and the rabbis have emphasized this and the politicians have objected, saying that ministers and rabbis should not talk politics. The answer is that it is with us here a question of the decency and purity of our sons and daughters and we must regard the moral aspect. [Applause.]

"Politicians appeal to our passions and prejudices, but there is no Jewish-American vote. It is an American vote. We have no Jewish-American Association appealing to us, but the politicians appeal to us by putting Jews on the ticket. I am as proud of my race as you, but when a party selects one of us to run it must be on his merits and not on the amount of beefsteak he can devour." [Applause.]

George Foster Peabody was given a warm greeting when he was introduced as of the other side. He spoke at length dealing with the abstract questions of citizenship, and almost avoided all political questions. He said in part:

"I am very sorry the women cannot vote. I firmly believe if no man of you had the right to play golf and no woman to go to a reception until they had voted, many difficulties would be done away with. I presume that it is a fact that very few of you have not now made up your minds which way you will vote. I think it would be the higher citizenship if our minds were open to the latest evidence up to Tuesday morning."

At the end of Mr. Peabody's address Cyrus L. Sulzberger was introduced. He delivered a talk on the sale of votes, and told his auditors that election day should be to them as Americans what Yom Kippur is to them as Hebrews. Mr. Sulzberger was followed by the Rev. H. Masliansky, who spoke in Yiddish and was constantly interrupted by applause.

CLERGY AGAINST TAMMANY.

Fifty-two Pastors of Brooklyn Churches Sign an Appeal to Voters.

A prominent member of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn yesterday went about among the clergymen of Brooklyn and presented to them for their signatures an appeal to voters to support the anti-Tammany ticket. This action was taken as a result of an intimation made by Edward M. Shepard a few days ago that his candidacy was favored by a large percentage of the clergymen of the city.

The appeal was presented to about seventy-five clergymen. Fifty-two of these signed the appeal. The remainder declined to do so, saying that they did not care to thus identify themselves with politics. Of the seventy-five seen, only one, it is asserted, expressed himself as favoring the election of the Tammany ticket.

New Window Glass Plant.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Nov. 3.—T. C. Wheaton & Co.'s new window glass plant, which is the largest east of Pittsburg, will start operations to-morrow. The new works will give employment to 300 hands.

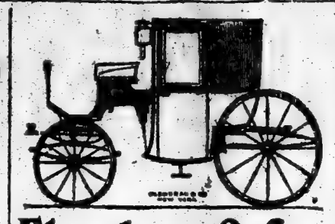

Flandrau & Co.,

372, 374, 376 Broome St.

Just east of Broadway.

4th Av. Cars pass door. B'way, 2d, 3d, and 6th Av. cars to Broome St.
All L's to Grand St.

BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS,
DEMI COACHES, HANSOM CABS,
OMNIBUSES, ROCKAWAYS,
VICTORIAS, CABRIOLETS,
STANHOPE, TWO WHEELERS,
and Driving Vehicles of Every Description.

An unrivalled stock of the Best Grade and Newest Designs at the Lowest Prices for Quality. A critical inspection will confirm our claim of superiority in Style, Quality, Finish and Value.

We have taken in trade a number of Second-Hand Vehicles by best makers, repaired them thoroughly in our own factory, and offer them at low prices.

TAMMANY LEADERS HARD AT WORK.

Election District Captains Instructed to Get Out the Vote.

Tammany Hall, the headquarters of Edward M. Shepard at the Hoffman House, and the Tammany County Headquarters at the Rossmore Hotel, were practically deserted yesterday. The day was not an idle one, however, for Tammany. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the election district captains of each Assembly district met their district leaders and received final instructions as to how to get out every Democratic vote to-morrow.

John A. Mason, who has had charge of Mr. Shepard's headquarters at the Hoffman House, was at his desk for a short time yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mason summed up the campaign by saying:

"The Fusion campaign of forgery, misrepresentation, and calumny has failed. Mr. Shepard will carry the city by not less than 40,000. He has gained ground from the day of his nomination by his brilliant and honest presentation of his case. He has lifted municipal politics to a higher plane than they have reached in a generation. Mr. Shepard has made thirty-eight speeches since his nomination and each speech has made for him at least a thousand votes."

A communication from a man in Savannah, Ga., received some attention at the Hoffman House. The writer expressed great anxiety to come to New York and vote for Mr. Shepard. He offered to do so provided his fare both ways, including meals and sleeper and his hotel bill in New York be met by Tammany. In addition to these disbursements, the man from Savannah demanded that he be paid for four days' lost time at $8 a day. It was decided that the vote would be a luxury on the terms suggested.

There was considerable political activity at the Democratic Club last night. Many district leaders and nearly all the county and borough candidates were at the club during the evening. Richard Croker left the club early to attend the meeting at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. On his way down town he astounded half a dozen reporters who accompanied him by offering to talk for publication. After a moment's deliberation he said:

"The Acorns are paid villifiers of character. They are hired agents for the distribution of scurrilous literature."

Mr. Croker referred to a placard put out by the Acorns urging residents of the east side to safeguard the moral purity of their homes from the "cadets" by voting against Tammany.

John F. Carroll received the district leaders who called after Mr. Croker left the Democratic Club and discussed with them the prospects in their districts. He refused point blank to say anything of the city or county tickets or the chances of either. A number of district leaders who called made the assertion: "We will do a little better than we did last year."

CHANGES IN MAIL SERVICE.

Assistant Postmaster General Wants Pneumatic Tube Service and Fast Line to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster General William S. Shallenberger, made public to-day, urges regular, direct fast mail service between the Pacific Coast and the Orient, the re-establishment of pneumatic tube service generally, and the closer separation of city mail by postal clerks on railway trains, rather than by clerks of the mailing division after its arrival in the general office. Under the last-named proposition, the entire force engaged in distributing the mail, ready for the carriers, would be under one management, and congestion in a Post Office could be overcome by the temporary detail of railway mail clerks off duty.

The city distribution on postal cars has been assumed entirely by the Railway Mail Service, supplanting the former practice of having clerks from the city Post Offices go out some distance on the road to meet incoming trains. Constant demands are now being made for still greater separation by having the railway mail clerk or Superintendent in charge, take the outgoing mail from the public and see that it is expeditiously dispatched, and also to deliver the incoming mail properly made up for the carriers. Mr. Shallenberger suggests for the present a test of the practical operation of this proposition at Post Offices whose gross receipts are $500,000 or more a year.

The Post Office Department has no contract for direct mail service between the Pacific Coast and the Philippines, mails being carried by Government transports or by steamers to Hongkong, and thence by steamers of other countries to Manila.

"It now seems probable," says the report, "that if this Government should withdraw its transports, as may be done at any time, with the understanding that its passenger and fast freight traffic, together with the increasing volume of its mails, might go to the steamship company that would submit the most satisfactory proposal for quick and regular service, a favorable contract could be secured. The mail service and commercial interests would be greatly advanced by fast mail steamers adhering strictly to schedule time between the Pacific Coast and Manila, and calling at other ports at regular intervals, under contract with this Government."

The request for $500,000 appropriation for pneumatic service is renewed as a basis for beginning the service, which, when fully established, it is stated, will involve an annual expenditure of approximately $800,000. The department expresses its opinion, and that of the commission of experts that investigated the subject, that the outright purchase of the system should not be considered by Congress, pending a more complete test.

Louisville Breweries Combine.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—The six breweries of Louisville have transferred their properties to a new corporation, known as the Central Consumers' Company, which is capitalized at $3,500,000. The new corporation controls the Frank Fehr Brewing Company, the Senn & Ackermann Brewing Company, the Phoenix Brewing Company, the Schaefer-Meyer Brewing Company, the Nadorff Brewing Company, and the Stein Brewing Company. It is said the companies will not lose their individuality. The officers of the new company were all connected with the breweries which have been absorbed.

TORTURE BY BURGLARS.

They Set Fire to the Hair of Four Ohioans, One of Whom May Die.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Baiser Race, his wife, and two sons, living near this city, early this morning were tortured by burglars until they gave up over $1,000 in certificates of deposit and $40 in money.

The burglars set fire to the hair of their victims and threatened to roast them alive. One of Race's sons may not recover. The burglars escaped in vehicles stolen from Mr. Race.

"Sec" (A Very Dry Wine.) POMMERY "Brut" (No Reweighing Whatsoever.)

Among connoisseurs it is the standard by which all other champagnes are judged.

CHAMPAGNE

B. Altman & Co.

THE FASSO CORSET

in its new improved form can be confidently recommended as embodying the essential features necessary to conform to the present fashion in dress.

Men's Winter Overcoats

Spend where you can spend most profitably. Winter Overcoats of Black Frieze, Oxford Meltons, Black and Oxford Yoke Coats; extra good quality lining; satin sleeve lining; silk velvet collar; both 44 and 48 inches long. Also the Oxford "Fullmore"—a long, loose, roomy, swell Overcoat. Beauties—all of them. Buy if you will—see them, anyway.

$15.00

Open Election Day. A splendid chance to buy.
To Election Officers—We cash your claims.

Brill Brothers

FOUR CONVENIENT STORES:

270 Broadway. 211 and 219 Sixth Avenue.
47 Cortlandt Street. 125th St., corner 3d Ave.

OPPOSE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

It Will Permit the Taxing of Church Property If Passed.

Pastors in All Churches, Irrespective of Denomination, Read the Clause from Their Pulpits.

From nearly every church in the city, regardless of creed, an announcement was read yesterday regarding the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State, which contemplates that hereafter churches and benevolent institutions shall be taxed. It is one of the questions which the voters on Tuesday next will have to pass upon.

The question as it presents itself to the voters is negative in character, and is concealed in a single sentence under Section 18 of Article III., which provides that the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation an exemption from taxation of real or personal property. Most of the churches are now free from taxation, and that line would make them liable to taxation unless relief were obtained by general legislation.

At the recent Episcopal Diocesan Convention it was decided that, so far as the Episcopal Church was concerned, it would not endeavor to sway its members one way or the other. It was further decided that the attention of the members of the various churches should be called to the proposed amendment to the Constitution. This was done yesterday in practically all the Episcopal churches.

Similar action was taken in the churches of other denominations. The Presbytery of New York and the Synod of New York required the announcement to be made, and permitted at least one sermon to be preached upon the subject exclusively. In the Catholic churches the announcement of the proposed amendment was also made.

In the Westminster Presbyterian Church, at 214 West Twenty-third Street, the Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., went into the subject exhaustively. He said, in part:

"On next Tuesday every voter who goes to the polls will have placed in his hand a ballot with which he may vote to accept or reject, a proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State. At present the Constitution forbids city and borough governments from taxing churches, benevolent and charitable institutions. If you vote against the proposed amendment, as you should, you will help to have the case stand as it is. If you vote for the amendment you will aid in giving to the city government the right to tax churches, benevolent and charitable institutions, societies, &c. I am here to say plainly that I am convinced that you should vote against this proposed amendment.

"The churches, hospitals, &c., are not in business as such. None of their revenues are used for business purposes. The church is not a speculator. In other words, churches and hospitals have no fixed income. This movement to tax them, as you can readily see, will tend to drive out all the churches in the lower downtown districts, will force the churches from our main thoroughfares and fine streets to side streets, where property is less valuable. It is the churches' high mission to work for the purity of the State."

CHURCHMEN UP IN ARMS.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The clergy of the State have taken up actively the crusade against the proposed amendment to the Constitution which will be submitted to the electors on Tuesday. In all the Catholic churches along the Hudson River a circular letter was read this morning at services and pastors exhorted their congregations to do all in their power to defeat the measure. The circular is as follows:

We beg to call your attention to an amendment of the Constitution of the State, which is to be submitted to the voters next Tuesday for adoption or rejection. It is an amendment to Section 18 of Article III. of the Constitution, and the clause that affects us especially prohibits "granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property." It is clearly to be perceived what detriment such a clause, if enacted, would work to our interests. In fact, in view of late experience, it is safe to conclude that constitutional amendments in general are not intended for our benefit. It requires consequently no suggestion from us how this particular amendment should be regarded, nor that we indicate the line of action to be followed with respect to it. We may note that many non-Catholic bodies of the State have resolved to oppose it for reasons similar to our own.

BISHOP POTTER'S OPINION.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Bishop Henry C. Potter came here this afternoon to administer confirmation. He said the Episcopal and Methodist Churches had joined hands some days ago against the measure.

"I would dislike," he said, "to believe any man could propose such a law that would inflict a burden on churches, hospitals, and orphan asylums, yet the wording of the proposition is plain, and it behooves all church people to vote against it. Even though it should pass, through the apathy of voters, I am certain a movement would at once be put on foot to make the measure void. Church people really have no cause for alarm."

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,

238 Fifth Av. Wm. B. Norman Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
A GRAND SALE AT AUCTION
of an
EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION
of
Chippendale Sheraton, Colonial and Flemish Oak Furniture,

Including many genuine old pieces, viz.: Sideboards, Dining Tables and Chairs, Bookcases, Bureaus, Chests of Drawers, Sofas, Secretaries, Corner Cabinets, Work and Card Tables, Wardrobes, Handsome Mahogany Case Hall Clock, with a very fine movement.

Very Costly Louis XVI. White Enameled Cabinets.

Artistic Bronzes and Ivory

PREACHERS APPEAL FOR THE FUSION TICKET

Election the Theme of Sermons in Many Pulpits.

The Issue Declared to be Not Political but One of Moral Principle—Tammany Hall Denounced.

To-morrow's election was the theme of sermons yesterday in many churches that embraced practically every denomination. All those addresses of which reports were obtained denounced Tammany Hall, and appealed for support for the Fusion ticket. Some of the ministers referred to Edward M. Shepard, and deplored his acceptance of the Mayoralty nomination at the hands of Tammany.

It was contended in several instances that the criticism that ministers of the Gospel should confine themselves to conventional religious themes and eschew politics is not applicable to the present election, the issue being neither political nor partisan, but purely one of moral principle.

DR. DUFFIELD ON THE ISSUES.

He Alludes to Mr. Shepard as Attacked by Moral Vertigo.

At the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, the pastor, Dr. Howard Duffield, before preaching the morning sermon delivered the following prelude upon the political situation:

"There are occasions when a man who truly loves his Lord and longs to promote His honor can do more in that direction than saying prayers or attending services or indulging in religious thought. The prerogative of citizenship gives to every Christian the opportunity to express the faith that is in him by the eloquence of action, and to convert his creed into a conspicuous and influential deed. Such an hour awaits us on Tuesday next.

"If men strive to rise to the seats of power that they may utilize the superior opportunities which these afford for enhancing their fortunes in the dens of the gambler, that is a fact which may well kindle a flame of indignation in the breast of the patriot. But when vice, glaring, open, connived at, and bartered in, becomes a determining factor in the management of municipal affairs, that is a fact which cries aloud to the believer in Him who came to seek and to save those who are lost.

"There would not even appear to be two sides to the question if a gentleman of eminent respectability had not been deluded into lending a reputation which was mainly created by his fearless denunciations of municipal corruption into a screen for that very corruption the existence of which and the ravage of which he himself had so powerfully demonstrated. In the history of civic morality nothing has been so disheartening to the cause of morality, nothing has so wounded and burdened all those who have been struggling for the mitigation of social ill and the rescue of the victims of social wrong than the ensnaring of so noble a man. There could be no more alarming illustration of the terrific and abhorrent energy of that organized iniquity against which there is at this moment such a hot, just, and spontaneous revolt than its being able to emasculate so sterling a character at so fateful an hour. But the thoughtful voter will not allow his judgment to become befogged because a worthy fellow-citizen is suffering from temporary ethical aberration. He will rather decide that one who is liable to such attacks of moral vertigo should not be rashly raised to such a height as that which the Mayor of Greater New York must occupy."

DR. STINSON'S EXHORTATION.

Appeals to His Hearers to Help Accomplish Tammany's Downfall.

"The Salvation of the City the Imperative Duty of the Hour" was the subject on which the Rev. Dr. Stinson addressed his congregation at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

"It is no exaggeration to say that next Tuesday will be the most momentous day in the history of this great municipality," he declared. "When one considers how desperate is the situation, with what persistent and hellish determination bad men are plotting to keep themselves intrenched in their awful wickedness, good men have reason to tremble as to the possible consequences. Have you stopped to consider what it will mean to continue Tammany at the head of our municipal affairs?

"The defeat of righteousness at the polls next Tuesday will make many good men feel that Tammany is an unconquerable foe and that it is useless to seek to accomplish its destruction. What will that mean? We shall have a reign of terror and tyranny, corruption, and wickedness never yet equaled in the history of civilized communities. The success of the corruptionists here will lend courage and determination to corruptionists in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The salvation of our city from Tammany misrule will help to save other municipalities from the corruption of the boss and the boodler.

"The trouble with us here in New York is not so much the audacity of the bad, but the indifference of the good. If the city plunges to ruin, it will not be so much because of the liveliness of the sinners but the deadness of the saints. It is this willful, shameful indifference, the want of civic patriotism and conscience, the want of industry and combined action, the want of patient perseverance and persistent pluck that continue bad men in power and bring upon the city vicious tyranny.

"What is the imperative duty of the hour? For every voter to pledge himself to the sublime task of driving from office public plunderers, the lecherous parasites that feed and fatten on the body politic, to rid our otherwise fair city of the shameless and brutal outrages which have made this municipality the subject of the jeers and gibes of the rest of the civilized world. Let us not barter away our manhood, stultify our consciences. Let us uphold the men who are laboring for the common weal and God will give us the victory and our city shall be redeemed."

DR. PETERS DEFINES ISSUES.

"Not a Political Campaign, but One of Morality and Decency."

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters, at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, took as his text part of the First Lesson of the evening, words which the Prophet Isaiah was told to say to a chief executive: "Thou shame of thy Master's house, go to a far land and there thy grave will be."

"We are not to forget that this is not a political campaign, but a campaign of morality and decency," he said. "I have nothing to do with partisanship and never had, but it has something to do with common decency.

"The news from physicians in our hospitals revealed what Bishop Potter has called a 'hell' which few supposed possible. There has been some very plain speaking in this campaign. There has been one who has talked as one of the old prophets, and has touched the hearts of men, thank God. Some say he has said too bad things, but I tell you that the worst has not been told. It can't be told.

"The government of this city is completely in the hands of those who for the sake of money will sell anything, for the sake of money will foster vice. As a worker on the east side has said, 'It has been a carnival of vice that will take years to overcome.'

"One sample of the seriousness of the case is the death rate. In 1897 it was 19 in every 1,000, and now, four years afterward, it is 24 to 26 in every 1,000. This means the deaths of 13,000 persons killed by bad government. There is tangible evidence of this, but not evidence to work on. The work of this campaign in that section of the city is a religious campaign against vice. It is necessary to follow up and convict crime, and do it with absolute fearlessness. We need a man who has this absolute fearlessness. And to put behind the bars some of the men responsible for the conditions should be our effort.

"God has spoken to our Chief Magistrate as he spoke to Isaiah, and the end should be the same."

DR. ECKMAN ON THE POLICE.

His Description of Its Condition—Mayor Van Wyck and Richard Croker.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, in a sermon in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, dwelt upon the condition of the Police Department.

"We have a Police Department paid for suppressing vice actually engaged in the business of encouraging it," he said. "At its real head we have an officer whose obvious aim in life is the protection of gambling dens and disorderly houses for a revenue as steady and constant as the flow of the Hudson. At his bid are a legion of subordinate officials who apparently only live to levy upon the vicious for the spoils which enrich him and the political organization to which he pays tribute.

"When bodies of outraged citizens make raids upon places of ill-repute they find their inmates have been warned of impending danger and have fled, in some cases not soon enough for a corrupt officer to escape being caught in complicity with the very evil which he is paid to suppress. When indictments have been secured convictions are prevented by the juggling of knavish confederates. Meanwhile the city is given over to thugs, prostitutes, and panders, the whole story of whose infamy cannot be recited in decent society.

"The only reply to these accusations made by the organization responsible for police infidelity is that the accusers are defaming the city. Of course, the only defamers of the city are the criminal officials who are encouraging its debauchery. You cannot defame a sewer by declaring that its odor is vile. You cannot libel the devil by saying he is black and has horns and hoofs.

"The prosperity of a city no less than a nation depends on the character of its citizens, and the character of citizenship is denoted by the style of men who are elevated to position. What sort of men do we employ to represent us?

"Back of the corrupt head of police is a Mayor with such refinement of feeling that he refuses to half mast the American flag over the City Hall when the Queen of England dies, and who has been declared by the Bar Association to be notoriously unfit for the judicial bench to which his fellows in evil wish to hoist him. Back of the Mayor is the dictator from Wantage, who virtually holds the destinies of the city in his fingers. He has risen by diabolical shrewdness from the rank of a prize fighter to be the ruler of three millions of people who boast they are free. His career illustrates what can be accomplished by a poor boy in this country who will serve the devil wisely and well. And that is the lesson which the rising generation will be most likely to learn from it."

DR. WYLIE'S REMINDER.

Selection of Public Officials an Important and Solemn Event.

The Rev. David G. Wylie, preaching in the Scotch Presbyterian Church on "The Choice of Public Officers," said in part:

"The selection of public officials is an important and solemn event, and the welfare of our city, the prosperity of our public institutions, and that kingdom which is purity, honesty, justice, truth, and righteousness will be advanced or retarded by the choice.

"Remember that the men chosen this week will represent us before the Nation and the world. What kind of men do we want? If our representatives are pure, upright, God-fearing, unselfish, and public-spirited the city will have a good name. If, on the other hand, they are corrupt, have low ideals, seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the public, are bribe-takers and immoral, then a blot will rest on the name of the city. Such men bring shame and disgrace, and make patriotic citizens hang their heads. Righteousness exalteth a nation. Sin is a reproach to any people.

"Good government will protect our rights. Think of the power the officials possess over property, personal security, and the welfare of the city. When we select representatives they will deal with taxation, the education of children, the care of the poor and unfortunate, the treatment of criminals, and the morals of our citizens. What fearful responsibility rests upon us. With what fidelity we should perform our duty, and select those who will act honestly and do justly, and do an honor to the name of Greater New York.

"Why should we be asked to intrust our property interests, the education of our children to the hands of men of small intelligence simply because they want office, or because some one working in secret and with no responsibility thrusts his puppets forward? It is irrational and unworthy of American freemen."

DR. WILSON ON ALIEN VOTERS.

Says Over 40,000 Foreigners Have Been Illegally Naturalized.

"There was never a time in the history of the municipality," declared the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, "when the right to vote needed a more proper interpretation than it does now. A great danger menaces us through the abuse of the granting of citizenship papers. Within a few months there have been granted papers to over 40,000 aliens, most of whom have not been here for the requisite five years. Many of them have not been in this country for even three months. Not only do they not understand the Constitution of the United States, but they are absolutely ignorant of the English language. The names of the men who secured citizenship papers for them and then had them enrolled as voters are known.

"Then there is the floater vote—that great mass of ignorant and unprincipled people which lives in the parks in Summer, depending upon begging for a living. They are allowed to vote and have the same privilege in that way as the honest business man and mechanic. It is wrong.

"Four years ago Edward M. Shepard said that the moral conditions of New York City were terrible. I honestly believe that he thinks they are worse to-day. Tammany Hall is responsible for this state of affairs. The best Democrats in the community say so, and thank God, they are going to vote the Fusion ticket.

"A man's country is greater than his party. A man should vote at this election from patriotic principles. A German should not vote to help a German, simply because they are both of that nationality; nor should an Irishman vote for an Irishman, nor an Italian for an Italian on such an account. If they allow nationality to govern them, then they should go back to their native lands. All citizens should be good Americans, and vote from patriotic motives. It would be treason to do otherwise in my estimation.

"Shall we have more of the Tammany Hall administration of vice and corruption? Forbid it, my brothers, forbid it."

DR. MACARTHUR'S APPEAL.

Denounces Tammany and Says Mr. Shepard Has "Fallen from Grace."

"New York's Degradation and Possible Redemption" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur's sermon in Calvary Baptist Church. In the course of his remarks, referring to Tammany Hall, he said:

"It is without doubt the most corrupt political organization now in existence in any part of the world. Never was there in heathen Rome, Greece, Babylon, or any other part of the pagan world a political organization so abominable in its methods and achievements as Tammany Hall. It is the masterpiece of Satan among men for the degradation of politics and for the destruction of morals. It is a synonym around the globe for social vulgarity, political venality, and moral villainy. It stands for Crokerism, Deveryism, panderism, and every conceivable form of satanism.

"Our opposition to Mr. Shepard as a candidate for the Mayoralty is not personal. We oppose him as the representative and candidate of this abominable political oligarchy. The uneducated, the unpatriotic, and un-American ruler of this oligarchy has frankly confessed that he is all the time working for his own pocket. He has fearfully fallen from the grace which once he was supposed to possess and the honorable reputation which once he enjoyed. Inevitably he must become a tool in the hands of the wily political manipulators whose prey he has become. In the history of American politics there have been very few more striking examples of unaccountable political lapses than in the case of Mr. Shepard. He is a turncoat of the most pitiable character and pattern. The Tiger will change the Shepard into Tiger, but the Shepard will not be able even partly to change the Tiger into Shepard.

"It is a conflict between light and darkness, between truth and error, between right and wrong, between virtue and vice, between God and Satan. It is a fight between manliness and bestiality, between cleanliness and filthiness, between pureness and bawdiness, between a civic paradise and a political hades. I beseech you in the name of true Democracy, in the name of our common humanity, in the name of a degraded manhood, and an outraged womanhood that you go to the polls next Tuesday and vote to overthrow the wicked oligarchs who have so long ruled the city in the interest of their own vile pockets to the dishonor of New York, the disgrace of America, and the shame of humanity."

PROF. FELIX ADLER HOPEFUL.

Believes a Nucleus of the Public-Spirited Is Forming in the City.

Prof. Felix Adler, in a lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Hall, advised his hearers to vote for the Fusion candidates. While conceding that the Tammany candidate for Mayor was a good man and an able man, he ridiculed his optimism regarding a reformation of Tammany from within as possible. "His duplicity or his folly," Prof. Adler declared, "calls for a summary rejection of his candidacy on election day."

"Mr. Shepard," said the speaker, "believes in the political virtue in the large mass of voters in the organization which supports him. He believes that in them is dormant a virtue which needs only the magic touch of an honest and able leader to spring into bloom and blossom. Now, I don't believe that this virtue exists ready made, Minerva-like, in the heart of every voter, however ignorant he may be. I believe in the potential virtue of even the ignorant voter, but I believe considerable education must precede any effort to make it serve the purpose of clean and decent politics.

"On the other hand, I have no sympathy for the suggestion from a man on the other side, though not of such prominence, that the suffrage should be taken away from a great number of city voters. It was a most unfortunate thing to say, and I can hardly believe that it could come from the man to whom it has been credited. I don't believe that there is more political virtue among the so-called 'better classes.' Therefore, I have little hope in either alternative, Mr. Shepard's brilliant appeal to the masses, or the restriction of the ballot to the well-to-do, so called better classes.

"But I believe now that there is the nucleus forming of a new body with the welfare of the city in which they live at heart, and ready to make sacrifices for the public good. It is the nucleus of the public-spirited. There is no doubt of the civic love and pride in a large class of young men. You find them in debating societies, for instance. These organizations are not composed of the educated and well-to-do alone, but also of what we style the masses—the intelligent workingmen—for the intelligence in a community is not proportional to the number of its members who have received a college education.

"These men realize that political reform must precede social reform. We should give our best efforts to strengthen this nucleus. This very nucleus is threatened by the forces of corruption, who will seek to disintegrate it. And it is this very element of the public-spirited that should rule."

REV. DR. SCHULMAN'S ADDRESS.

He Says that the Ballot Box Is the Only Guarantee of Purity.

The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman, rabbi of the Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, preached a sermon yesterday on "The Ballot Box, the Ark of American Covenant." He said in part:

"The present administration and the influences that emanate from and penetrate through it stand condemned by the evidence gathered by some of the worthiest men in the community, of having permitted through the connivance of those whose business it was to prevent it, and for whom they are responsible, much of the robbery of the virtue of women and the pollution of purity of children. An unprecedented amount of brazen vice has been allowed to prevail in the tenements, the homes of thousands of the poor. Many whose business it was to guard the homes of our poor have contaminated them. A system of blackmail and oppression has been in vogue in all spheres.

"I stand pleading for the inalienable right of every child, even if its home be only two roms on the top floor of a tenement, to grow up without the corrupting sight of vice flaunted in its face, hardening its imagination and blighting its soul. This is the issue of the campaign that interests me and compels me to speak. I have spoken of these unendurable conditions before, but not in the heat of a campaign. I would not cowardly desist from discussing them now.

"We are confronted with a condition and not a theory. The present administration and the political organization behind it and responsible for it here, refused to disown the powers responsible for their unprecedented iniquities. Whatever other parties may or may not do, these have shown culpable indifference if nothing else, to the conditions permitted to exist.

"The moral is this: It is always the duty of a self-respecting community to rebuke and chastise politically all organizations and men because of their immediate past record, and refuse to accept promised repentance. As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so ever-repeated punishment at the ballotbox of men and parties is the only guarantee of purity and honor in political life."

REV. MR. BENTLEY ON SALOONS.

Favors Vote by Districts on Sunday Closing—Praises Jerome.

The Rev. W. E. Bentley, at All Souls' Church, extolled Justice Jerome's course in the campaign, and, alluding to the latter's attitude on the liquor question, said:

"The question has to be faced, and it is better to deal with it directly than indirectly. The saloon business is looked down upon, and the saloonkeeper's life is not one tending to elevate a man, but let me say they have been life-savers. Many a poor fellow has been kept alive by the free lunch supplied him by a saloonkeeper. You may say they are life-destroyers, but who is to blame for that? The spirit of fellowship engendered in these places makes a brotherhood among the men who meet there that other people might well imitate."

The preacher said the proposition to open the saloons on Sunday afternoons between church hours would undoubtedly arouse opposition, but every one knew that the present law was not enforced. The sale of liquor could not be prohibited. He said that a law granting local option on this matter, permitting the people of an election district to decide by vote whether saloons in that district should be permitted to keep open on Sunday afternoon under proper restrictions, might be a wise solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Bentley then spoke of the conditions of affairs on the east side, saying that he knew of them from personal investigation. He continued:

"It was a magnificent work that Jerome dared to do in bringing this question home to the people of New York and telling them in very plain words their duty."

SERMONS AT OTHER CHURCHES

The Rev. ROBERT L. PADDOCK, Pro-Cathedral—This municipal problem is only beginning. We must teach morality in our public schools. It is more necessary than geography or arithmetic. After a child leaves school he must be kept at through the mediums of lyceums and lectures. We should have the city build more bridges and tunnels, so that it would take the poor only as long to get to fresh air from the factories as it does now to their filthy tenements. As for parks and playgrounds, they do not even imagine that they will ever have any more.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. CROWE, Church of the Eternal Hope—It is not at all a contest between Mr. Shepard and Mr. Low. It is a popular struggle against the prevailing influence of Tammanyism. If all the rest of the Fusion ticket could be elected, with Mr. Shepard as Mayor, he would be happy—he would feel at home in that company—he would be himself and New York would be safe. Mr. Shepard, with wholesome environment, might safely guard the fold; but one lonesome Shepard dwelling in the tents of the brigands would be a futile guardianship.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, West End Presbyterian Church—In the face of the moral and religious issues that are unsolved, there is no possible consideration that would justify a Christian citizen voting the Tammany ticket next Tuesday. It would be a vote against law and order, against decency and righteousness, against all that makes for social purity and official integrity. Try as he may, Mr. Shepard cannot befog the issue. He has sold himself—soul and body both—to Tammany Hall, and moral deterioration is already beginning to show itself, as seen in his dodging of the real issues of the campaign, in his refusal to commit himself to an uncompromising opposition to the organization which hitherto he has unscathingly denounced, and in the phrasing of his promises in such specious terms as to seem scarcely more than hollow sounds.

The Rev. Dr. LOUIS A. BANKS, Grace Methodist Church—Mr. Low should be elected Mayor, and every lover of morality, every friend of decency should vote for him, and swell his majority to great proportions, because it is the only way to break our shackles, and give us freedom from Tammany Hall. It is Low or Tammany Hall. Any man of common sense knows that if an angel from heaven should so debase himself as to accept a nomination for Mayor at the dictates of Croker and Devery, and Van Wyck, and that lot, he would, in the event of his election, be handcuffed by the most unscrupulous set of political highwaymen the world ever saw.

The Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, Central Baptist Church—New York is confronting the greatest crisis in its history. It is not a political conflict; but a conflict between vice and virtue; a conflict between the citizens who have been robbed and the gang who have grown rich by betraying them. If the people could only be brought face to face with the tragedies which have taken place almost within the sound of my voice, I am sure there would be no votes cast for that wicked gang who must be held responsible. And I am sure that if the wicked culprits did not take refuge in England or some other foreign land before the first of next January, they would be found wearing the prison stripes in Sing Sing.

The Rev. Dr. C. B. CHAPIN, Hamilton Grange Reformed Church—We have recently been told that it is not for preachers to mix in politics, but the present campaign is one of morals, not of politics. We must decide for or against wickedness in high places, and it is a question on which every man must take sides. There is a clean-cut contrast between the candidates of the two parties, Mr. Shepard is a clean man, but helpless. He is helpless now, and he will be more so later. No one knows it better than he does.

The Rev. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE, Madison Avenue Reformed Church—The fallacy has been much advanced that by electing to office a Mayor of respectability and moral character he will reform the whole of the Tammany Hall administration. Such a statement is nonsense, and only advanced to blind honest men. That the man who has been fraternizing for the past few weeks with an organization that stinks in the nostrils of decent men will prove a traitor to his associates on the ticket, and will erect a fair and pure organization out of all this corruption, is an impossibility, and the leaders of that organization know it to be an impossibility. The only reform for Tammany Hall is a complete overthrow.

The Rev. Dr. LORING W. BATTEN, St. Mark's Church—In this campaign there is no political issue and no pretense that there is any. It is purely a moral question. I think it a misfortune that people look at the east side as the abyss of all the wickedness in the city. That is not so. It is bad enough, but all the wickedness of the city is not centred here. There are greater evils back of the number and character of the saloons, dirty streets, the erection of buildings without regard to the building laws, the "cadet" system, and vice in the tenements, and these underlying evils are disregard for law, voting according to orders, voting without conscience, the fact that the largest vote for the horrible conditions which this city suffers comes from the lower east side, where the chief sufferers are, and the fact that men in other and more favored parts of the city won't even take the trouble to register and vote.

The Rev. Dr. ALFRED HODGETTS, Prospect Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn—Indifference to the claims of civil government is on the road to anarchy. How any man can think he can do his duty to his fellow-man and be guiltless in the sight of God, and not take a deep and enthusiastic interest in the present city campaign, is more than I can comprehend. The greatest possible issues are now before this people. What is destined to be the greatest city of the world, with the best institutions for elevating the race, is making a most desperate struggle for the best methods of government, and, above all, for morality, righteousness, and common decency.

The Rev. Dr. H. P. DEWEY, Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights—The evils which have been multiplied by that organization of dishonor known as Tammany are evident to all. Theft of public moneys for private ends, denial of educational and sanitary rights to the poor, prostitution of justice to base uses, conversion of police authority from a means of protection against crime to a means of defense of crime—these and other heinous offenses go as counts in the awful indictment with which this baneful organization is again brought to book before the tribunal of public opinion.

FATHER DUCEY'S CRITICISM.

He Arraigns Protestant Preachers for Attacking Mr. Shepard's Character.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, in St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday morning arraigned the Protestant preachers who have attacked the character of Edward M. Shepard and appealed to citizens of every denomination "to set their faces against teachers of 'scandal and calumny.'" Father Ducey said in part:

"The newspapers of New York on last Monday published sermons by the many pastors of Protestant pulpits in this city, Episcopalians and others, attacking a man of irreproachable character and unquestioned virtue, who accepted the nomination of the citizens of New York for a high office, his only aim evidently being to elevate and purify the public life of this great city at a sacrifice of his own peace, and therefore to contribute to the highest purposes of State and National security.

"What reason had these men, as the representatives of religion, to calumniate and slander a man of irreproachable purity of purpose and of accepted irreproachable purity of life and principle? They were guilty of a heinous sin. Did they manifest any evidences of true morality, or did they manifest only the power of corrupt capital and corrupt money influence?

"Protestants of all denominations have sought me—brought me into their family affections, and have told me that they gave me their trust as they would not to the ministers of their own denomination. I have sacrificed and suffered to do my duty to them, but I thank God I have never violated decency and public morality, as the ministers of the various Protestant denominations did last Sunday in insinuating and attacking a gentleman of the Protestant faith of the most irreproachable character, who is a candidate for public office.

"I appeal to the citizens of every Christian denomination in the city and nation to set their faces against teachers of scandal and calumny. Had a single priest of God's Church been so false to his calling as to mention from his pulpit the name of a man of one party and preach on his virtues, while condemning a man of equal and perhaps greater virtue by insinuation and calumny, the cry would go out in the press of this city and country of 'No Popery.'"

Quail Hunter Peppered with Shot.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Fred Williamson of Sergeantsville was shot and painfully injured yesterday afternoon while gunning for quail near that village. He was one of a party and was some little distance from the others when they flushed a covey of birds. As they rose the hunters fired, peppering Williamson about the face and body. A doctor spent several hours picking out the shot.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

HANDSOME CHINA and GLASSWARE

An unequalled variety of choice designs to select from.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

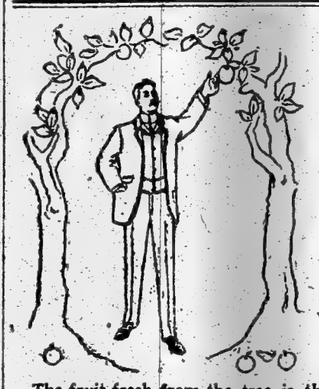

The fruit fresh from the tree is the soundest and sweetest. The suit fresh to your order will please you far more than any ready-to-wear clothing—made many months ago.

Our special sale of the popular Cheviots in browns, blues and blacks, to order, $16, are exceptional value. Overcoats of Friezes, Meltons and Velours, to order, $20; silk lined, $22. Competent judges value them at $40.

You can get no better value than our Full Dress at $35 and Tuxedos, $30. They will compare favorably with the best.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

El Belmont
Clear Havana Cigars
"Are really excellent"

The Piano With the PIANOLA and Without It.

The piano is the most popular musical instrument.
All kinds of music are adapted to the piano, and all musical tastes may be gratified by it.
The versatility of the piano makes it almost a necessity in the home.
And yet, under ordinary conditions, the pleasure-giving power of the piano is very much curtailed.
This is because *the ability to play it is comparatively rare.* The hard work, patience and time necessary in making machines of one's fingers present almost insuperable obstacles in the study and enjoyment of the piano.

The Pianola changes all this.

It enables one to play any piano *with whatever expression is desired.* No knowledge of music is necessary. Perforated rolls of paper direct the striking of the notes exactly as written, leaving to the player the power of controlling the manner in which they shall be struck. Tempo, touch, accent, phrasing, all elements of expression, are perfectly under control.

The Pianola added to the piano places the entire range of music within the reach of everybody.

Not mechanically, but musically!

Sonatas, concertos, the great masterpieces of Bach, Beethoven, Liszt, Schumann, Schubert, Chopin, Wagner, and indeed all the world of classic music are at command. The latest operas, songs, dances or rag-time are equally well adapted to the Pianola.

The student of musical classics finds the Pianola an invaluable aid in bringing him in personal contact with all the great masterpieces of music.

It supplies him with the ability to interpret them in different ways in his search for their true meaning.

The embryo student, the one who enjoys and appreciates some form of music, but who does not possess the hardly acquired skill necessary to play any instrument, finds in the Pianola the ability to gratify this musical sense.

Notwithstanding the natural adherence to musical tradition, and an equally natural misconception of the true value and office of the Pianola, this invaluable adjunct to the Piano is making its appearance everywhere, and meeting with universal approval.

The price of the Pianola is but $250, yet it completes the usefulness of the piano—enables the owner to realize the full value of that investment. The Pianola can be bought by moderate monthly payments when desired.

The curious, as well as those interested, are cordially invited to visit our warerooms and the Pianola will be gladly played for them and its operation explained.

What the Pianists say:

It is perfection.
PADEREWSKI.

I can freely say the Pianola gives me more pleasure than I have had from thousands of so-called treats of pianistic efforts. EMIL SAUER.

Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays.
MOSZKOWSKI.

I was greatly delighted to hear the Pianola play the Chopin Study at my own tempo. I feel quite sure that nothing has more closely approached hand-playing.
MORIZ ROSENTHAL.

I am astonished at the possibilities of the Pianola, and the inventor commends my most profound admiration in bringing out an instrument whose playing has the characteristics of the work of the human fingers. V. DE PACHMANN.

Hearing the instrument lately for the first time, I was in the highest degree astonished and delighted with the artistic results a musical player can produce with it.
ERNST VON DOHNANYI.

I have derived much pleasure from playing upon and listening to your Pianola, which I consider a very remarkable invention. HAROLD BAUER.

The Pianola offers facilities for expression that will enable an intelligent player to give a very close imitation of hand-playing. It is my opinion that in all essentials of artistic piano playing the Pianola is the best instrument of this type to reproduce the piano music. JOSEF HOFMANN.

The Aeolian Company,
18 West 23d Street, New York.
500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
657 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

EVERETT PIANOS
Distinct Art Creations.

imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments; we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Burmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

MORRIS CHAIRS

Top-notch comfort at low-notch price. The extremes of luxury and economy meet in Morris Chairs. The adjustable back of the chair caters accomodatingly to the laziness of the young or the rheumatics of the old. The inexpensive but luxurious cushions rival the restfulness of most expensive upholstery.

We have very broad variety of Morris Chairs—in golden and weathered oak, imitation mahogany and real mahogany. One of the newest styles is of the rocker pattern, really just a big rocker, with an adjustable back. Our finest chair is of mahogany, has an upholstered seat and back and cover of rich velour—$50.

Frames and cushions are sold separately, allowing freedom of choice in each.

These hints of styles and prices of frames:

$4.50—Quartered oak Morris Chair; broad arms, turned spindles, shaped legs, adjustable back, spring seat, highly polished. This chair also in imitation mahogany.

$5—Quartered oak Morris Chair; broad arms, wide panels under seat, shaped and adjustable back, circular ratchet, spring seat highly polished.

$6—Weathered oak Morris Chair, heavy square legs, broad arms, square spindles under arms, shaped back. A fine heavy chair.

$6—Weathered oak Morris Rocker; broad arms, square legs, shaped back and adjustable spring seat; well built and finished.

The Cushions which we sell are good size and well filled, and are reversible. We have them in various goods:

Velours at $3.50, $4, $5 and $5.50. Leather at $15 to $23. Tapestry, $6. Silk striped velour, $10.

Fourth floor.

Handsome SILK WAISTS

Decidedly Below Value

We were lucky to obtain these handsome Silk Waists at a sharp price-concession from the manufacturers. You are fortunate in being able to supply your needs so easily in the season.

The Waists are made of peau de soie and taffeta of excellent quality.

There is a splendid range of rich shades in solid colors, as well as black. Styles are the season's latest—plaited, or plaited and hemstitched and trimmed with velvet, in a variety of designs. All the waists are fresh and new.

Values are $6.50 to $10, but prices are

$5 and $6.50

Second floor.

WANAMAKER'S---

A Place of Amusement

THE ANNEX on the south side of Ninth street adds immensely to the store facilities. The sale space has been greatly increased. Nearly the entire area has been given to the holiday display of toys.

The toy business of this country has never seen an equal show. Novelty, variety and beauty unite in the attractions. Come, and bring the children—don't send them. Childhood has few greater joys than that afforded by the sight of toys.

A store is neither a play-ground nor a nursery. Therefore, children had better be guided in their visits to this "wonderland" by the presence of older companions.

Assimilated with toys: Regina Music Boxes, Musical Instruments, Kodaks and Photographic Materials, Baby Carriages and a large variety of Candies and Table Decorations.

Here there is continually an appeal to your taste or your sense of humor. The orchestrions and Music Boxes play, the Gramophones talk and sing, the Mechanical Toys perform.

Chinese, Japanese and Indian Goods, Automobiles and Bicycles are also in the Annex.

Main Store, Fifth Floor:

Some twenty important pictures from this year's Paris Salons have just been added to the Picture Gallery, and all the former public favorites are on view.

Among the new pictures are:

Mystic Perfume. An exquisite figure of a girl holding a censer, by Mlle. Jeanne Pinot. Honorable mention, 1900.

Transvaal National Song, by Henri Brispot. Hors Concours. The picture contains portraits of President Kruger, Dr. Leyds, and others prominent in the Boer cause.

Pasture Ground, by Mlle. Amable Bouillier. A broad canvas with a splendid mountain view and cattle that feed and live. The natural vigor of the great scene contributes its power of restfulness.

But this is not a catalogue.

Women admirers of Art Needlework and Decorative Linen will find in the Fifth floor collection a vast number of interesting things.

Leather, burnt wood and metal goods add a rich collection of fancy goods.

The Furnished Apartment, Fourth floor; the Oriental Textiles, Upholstery Stuffs and Modern Tapestries, Third floor; the Costumes and Furs, Second floor; the Bric-a-Brac, Basement, are cumulative in their interesting influences.

BLACK SILKS

New and Under-Priced

Our Silk business this season is far ahead of previous records. This is undoubtedly due to the extensive variety of superb Silks which we have constantly shown—the completeness of the stock, and the universally low prices.

The display of new Silks is fascinating to lovers of fine fabrics; and of particular interest is the array of sumptuous Black Silks.

Among the fancy weaves are various grades of rich Black Duchesse, with moire antique designs, at $2.75, $3 and $3.50; elegant patterns in All-black Brocaded Satins and Louisines, also Argentine and Armure weaves at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3; Gros Grain and Crepe de Chine Brocades, $1 to $1.35.

Then here are special values in plain Black Silks:

Imported Black Taffetas at 75c, worth 90c.
Black Crepe de Chine at 75c, worth $1.
Fine quality Peau de Soie, $1, worth $1.35.
Imported Satin Duchesse at $1, worth $1.25.
Black Dress Taffeta at $1, worth $1.35.
Imported Peau de Soie at $1.25, worth $1.65.
Satin Duchesse at $1.25, worth $1.65.

Rotunda.

Lace Curtains AND Portieres

Reduced—although fresh and new, of this season's stock, and in latest and most attractive patterns. Perhaps we're unduly impatient in hurrying them out so abruptly.

In any event, the occasion offers to housekeepers a good opportunity to save from $2.25 to $8 a pair on Renaissance Lace Curtains, in fifteen patterns; and from $3.50 to $7 a pair on handsome Portieres, of fine damasks, tapestries and velours; newly made up in our own workrooms. The Portieres are lined and interlined, and the edges are trimmed with cords and bindings matching the colors of the Portieres. Prices:

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS—

Were $11.25	$12.50	$12.75	$15.50	$16.75
Now $9	$10	$10.25	$12.25	$13.50
Were $24.50,	$27.50	$28.75	$37.50	$38
Now $19.50	$22	$23	$30	$30.50
Were $40	$42			
Now $32	$33.50			

PORTIERES—

$22.50 from $26, $26.75, $27 and $27.50
$26.50 from $31.50 and $32.50
$30 from $34, $35.50, $36 and $37.50

Third floor.

Two Extraordinary Groups of WOMEN'S SUITS

A manufacturer's sample line—you know the story. You know exactly what fine and perfect garments to expect; and this explains why such handsome new dresses can be sold at this busy season for *a third below their value.*

Such an offering on the Fourth of November will mean a large saving to about a hundred women—for there are just that many dresses in these two groups:

At $13.50, values up to $24—

Suits of homespuns and serges, in gray Oxford, blue and black; blouse and Eton jacket styles; the majority of them are silk-lined throughout; made with drop skirts.

At $23.50, values up to $40—

Suits of mixed camel's-hair cheviots, plain cheviots, coverts, corduroy velvet and a few broadcloths; blouse and jacket styles; with a few exceptions, all are silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

ART WARES

Marble Statuary and Bric-a-Brac

The Basement Art Room is a delightful place to visit now. The foreign collections of art wares are just newly opened, and present a fullness of beauty that is delightful, just for the seeing of it. The opportunities for picking out choice things for wedding or holiday presents are at their best, right now. It is the broadest collection we have ever gathered.

These suggestions of the fine wares:

CASTILENA MARBLES—
In fancy and classical subjects—busts and figures; exquisite workmanship, $3, $7, $10.50, $12.75, $17.50 to $125.

PEDESTALS—
An immense variety in white and green marble and onyx, at $10, $15, $17.50, $20, $25 to $250.

REAL BRONZES—
These are by best artists, in a variety of subjects—little figures of animals, to large figures and busts, at $3.50, $8.50, $13.50, $20 to $150.

FRENCH BRONZES—
Artistic figures and busts—new subjects, mounted on marble, onyx and wooden bases, at $10, $12, $17.50, $22.50 to $37.50.

ROYAL VIENNA VASES—
A beautiful assortment in the new green lustre finish, at $9, $12, $18, $22.50 to $200.

LIMOGES ENAMELS—
Beautifully decorated little vases, jars and cups, enameled on copper. Bodies of the pieces are in rich shades of deep rose, enclosing medaillons which contain dainty Louis XV. figures; at $3, $4, $6, $7.50 to $45.

ROYAL BONN WARE—
Choice pieces decorated in rich color grounds with floral and figure decorations, at $2, $3, $4.50, $5 to $60.

VIENNA TERRA-COTTA WARE—
Figures, vases, plaques, also figures holding electric bulbs, at $3.75, $5, $10, $16, to $68.50.

GERMAN IVORIES—
From the small single figures to large groups, at $3, $4, $6, $7.50, $10 to $40.

VIENNA, DRESDEN AND SEVRES PLATES.
The Sevres plates have beautiful borders of lustre green and dark blue; the centers decorated with heads of the court beauties. The Dresden and Vienna plates also have elaborate borders in lustre colors with centers decorated with characteristic subjects, such as Psyche, Rembrandt heads, etc.; at $12.50, $13.50, $17.50 and $22.50.

Basement.

ELECTROLIERS FROM PARIS—
Artistic bronze figures holding from 1 to 7 lights, at $10, $13, $16.50, $19.75, $25 to $200.

METAL JARDINIERES—
Holding metal plants and bouquets of roses, lilies, etc.—the blossoms of which contain the lights, at $85, $100, $135, $150 and $160.

ELECTRIC FLOOR STANDARDS—
Holding 8 to 12 lights, $40 to $250. The $40 standard is 6 feet high, holding 8 drooping lights; while the more expensive ones have butterflies, peacocks, etc., with jeweled wings and tails.

Art Room, Basement, and Fifth floor.

On Making Your SUIT TO ORDER

It's scarcely safe to delay much longer in having your Winter Suit made. You're apt to need it almost any day.

Why not let us make it for you?

You're certain of having it properly and carefully made, absolutely correct as to style, and satisfactory as to fit—our Men's Tailoring organization has been perfected along those three lines.

Then there's an important price-consideration involved. It's the difference between paying an equitable price for a satisfactory suit, and paying a fancy one.

These $25 and $30 Sack Suits are cases in point. Materials are fancy cheviots in the season's favorite shades—greens, browns, grays and olives.

You'll lose nothing by at least looking through the patterns. You may gain much.

Men's Tailoring, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Winter Coats

Rich in variety, charming in materials and colorings, distinctive in style, are these pretty Winter Coats for the little ones.

The stock was never more comprehensive than just now, and offers much freedom of choice to the mother who wishes to dress her little one appropriately, comfortably and economically. Price-hints:

$6—Of twilled cloaking, with large circular cape, white silk lined, and with 8 rows of stitching; entire coat lined and interlined.

$5.25—2 styles; one a box coat of flannel with velvet stitched collar and cuffs, lined throughout; the other of pebble cheviot, with large circular cape, in brown, royal blue, cardinal and castor.

$7.50—Very stylish box coat of pebble cheviot, with velvet collar and cuffs, and small pockets, in castor, brown and royal blue. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Finest Imported Broadcloths

At Two Dollars a Yard

This is the identical quality which we sold earlier, and which many other stores are selling today at $3.50 a yard. Every woman who knows good broadcloths, knows the grade well—*dressmakers particularly.*

And this is a great Broadcloth season. Hundreds of women who will read this word, have already planned to buy a new Broadcloth dress.

This offering will probably save them a dollar and a half on every yard. Or if they had intended to buy a cheaper quality, this chance offers them the most elegant broadcloth made, at the price of quite an ordinary quality.

This is absolutely the finest Broadcloth made. There is nothing finer or more satiny at any price. As to colorings, there are twenty different shades of these:

Dark Brown, Royal Blue, Olive Green, Cadet Blue, Dark Reseda, Dark Heliotrope, Light Blue, Golden Brown, Light Reseda, Old Rose, Light Heliotrope, Lavender.

At $2 a Yard, instead of $3.50

Rotunda.

A Superb TOY STORE

Never has this collection of everything that can legitimately come under the head of "Toys" been as magnificently broad as it is today. It forms in its ample new quarters, a show-place of show-places, to which to bring the children—and to sink them in wonderment and delight.

To catalogue its resources were an endless task—today word of two important groups, by which to gauge the rest. One is Children's Furniture and the larger toys, the other is Game-Boards:

GAME BOARDS—
Crown Combination, 20 to 60 games, $3, $3.50, $4.50, $5.
Combinola, 30 games, $3, $3.75. Crokinole, $1, $1.75, $2.50. Archarena, 55 games, $3.
Bagatelle Boards, 25c, 50c, 75c, up to $4.
Bowlette, the most complete and practical bowling game made $1, $2 and $2.50.
Ballette Game Boards. Built on the principle of a pool-table, and the most practical boards of their kind; light and easy to handle, and guaranteed not to warp. They come in two sizes, 2½x5 ft., at $15 and $18; and 3x6 ft., at $23 and $27.50.
Old English Bagatelle, with handsome piano finish, $7, $11 and $17.
Puff Billiards, $10, $18, $21 and $25.
Manhattan or Klondike Pool Tables, $65.

EXPRESS WAGONS—
Good, strong wagons, with hand-made wheels and hard wood boxes, $1, $1.75, $2, up to $9.50.

PATROL WAGONS—At $5, $8 and $11.

HOBBY HORSES—
Swing horses and rocking horses, in all sizes, in wood and skin, from $2.75, up to $24.

CHILDREN'S FURNITURE—
A complete assortment of Children's White Enameled Furniture, including chairs, 75c, $1, $1.25; tables, 75c, $1, $1.50, $3; chiffoniers, $1, $1.50, $2.50 up; also sideboards, dressers, bureaus, washstands, dolls' beds and other pieces.

CHILDREN'S DESKS—
Kindergarten desks, $1, $1.25; roll-top desks, $3.75, $5 and $6.75; drop-lid desks, for little girls, $3.50 and $5; large roll-top office desks, $15; revolving desk chairs, $1.75.
Baby Jumpers at $4, $4.50 and $5.
Baby Tenders at $2.60.

New Annex Store.

Maids' Caps and Aprons

This is a very complete collection of maids' white Caps and Aprons, in an attractive assortment of new styles, that, while not pronounced, give the quiet, refined appearance that is essential.

The Caps are of lawn and allover embroidery, in fourteen styles, plain, with ruffle, or trimmed with lace, and some with bow effect, trimmed with lace and black ribbon. Prices range from 6c to 35c.

These more detailed hints of the Aprons:

25c—Of lawn, 6 styles; plain with deep or hemstitched hem, with embroidery and plaits above, or with lawn ruffle, trimmed with embroidery.

35c—Of lawn; 4 styles; deep plain hem; plain hem with plaits or embroidery above; or with hemstitched hem and scalloped edge, finished with Valenciennes lace. Some have bibs, others have not.

50c—Of lawn, in 7 styles; with embroidery and plaits above, with ruffles, and hemstitched plaits and embroidery above; with deep hemstitched hem; or with plaits and embroidery; with or without bibs.

75c—Of lawn, in 3 styles; deep hem, plain or hemstitched; with plain or embroidered bibs.

Other styles, long and short, from 25c to $3.75.

Second floor.

Exquisite FANS

Fascinating, indeed, is this collection of Fans for evening occasions. The most fetching specimens of fan-dom have been gathered here, from home and abroad. Spangles, lace, delicate bits of painting, join in producing many a charming effect. Following the prevailing fashion, black and white, singly or in combination, play an important part in the collection.

These hints of the Fans:

White gauze Fans with richly colored paintings, $3, $4.75, $5.75 to $8.

White Fans with delicate paintings and spangles, Duchesse lace edge and handsomely carved sticks, at $8.

Duchesse lace Fans with bone sticks, $5 to $9.75; with pearl sticks, $15 to $25.

Black gauze Fans, heavily spangled with steel, $10, $18, $22; others, with real shell sticks, $22 to $25.75.

Black gauze Fans, with jet spangles, $12, $13.50, $24, $28, and $30.

Broadway.

Monday's Offerings in the UNDER-PRICED STORE

The newly enlarged Basement Store was thronged all day Saturday. Those who came were delighted with the convenient arrangement of the new store as much as with the extraordinary character of the bargains.

Many of Saturday's offerings are in good supply today—notably the Shoes, Silver-plated Ware, Dress Goods and Silks. The following new offerings are ready this morning:

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

Three timely tales of Hosiery and Underwear. One intended especially for men, one for women and one for children—under-priced all:

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—
At 50c—Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts, collarette necks, silk fronts; drawers to match, silk stitched and trimmed throughout.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—
At 25c a pair, worth 38c—Imported open-work lisle-thread Stockings, fast black, regular made.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS—
At 12½c a pair—Of fast black ribbed cotton, with double knees, heels and toes; elastic and durable.

Boys' SHIRT WAISTS, 35c

Two offerings of Shirt Waists, and Shirts cut man-fashion, at a third to a half below their value:

At 35c, worth 50c—Boys' Shirt Waists of percale, in newest colorings, with or without collar, laundered or unlaundered; sizes 6 to 14 years.

At 35c, worth 50c and 75c—Shirts for boys, patterned after men's shirts, of percale; some with silk fronts; sizes 5 to 9 years.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c

All-linen, of course. They are Women's handkerchiefs, about 7200 of them, hemstitched and with neatly worked initials in the corner. All letters are here to start with, but there's no telling how long the assortment will remain unbroken, and we cannot undertake to fill mail orders on them.

This lesson is that they'll vanish quickly at their little price of

5 Cents Each

Still a quantity of the Women's Handkerchiefs, remnants of goods worth up to 50c, at 12½c each.

SILKS UNDER-PRICED

75c and 85c Taffetas for 55c. These splendid silks are in more than thirty good shades and black. They are all Taffetas of good quality. We bought out a manufacturer's stock of them, and added some from our own as well, to sell at this sharply reduced price.

Silk Remnants at Little Prices. All the ends of silks from the regular stocks are on sale in the Under-priced Store. Silks of almost every kind are here, in all lengths that are less than dress patterns. They accumulate rapidly, and we mark them at low prices to get rid of them quickly. There is a wide field for picking among them, and you're morally certain to find *something* you want.

FRAMED PICTURES, 20c

Such a little price! And such charming pictures! They are color prints, in a variety of pretty subjects—mostly figures; and framed in 1¼-inch gilt frames, 9 x 11 in. Just right to tone up an odd corner.

They're worth every bit of 50c each.

Twenty Cents Each

VENISE LACE ALLOVERS

When they came here, a short time ago, you took many of them eagerly at 50c a yard—about half their value. But there was a large quantity of them, and there remain. Good designs, in ecru tint; and these Venise Lace Allovers can be put to a variety of uses, as you know. Today they are marked at a still lower price—25c a yard.

50c DRESSING SACQUES at 35c

Warm and dainty Dressing Sacques of flannelette in checks of light blue or pink on white. Nicely made, with fitted back, full front, rolling collar; trimmed with lace. All seams are felled. You'd count them good value at 50c. Now 35c each.

Comfortables Reduced One-Fourth

They are covered with silkoline, one side in prettily figured design, the other side plain, and filled with good cotton. Were priced regularly at $1 on Saturday, today

75 Cents Each

Standard BOOKS, 15c Each

The "Laurel Library" of standard works by such authors as Thomas Carlyle, Rudyard Kipling, A. Conan Doyle, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charles Dickens and many others.

Good paper and type, in an attractive special cloth binding; 5,000 in all; and excellent books to secure at such a little price—

15c a volume

Unusual Offerings of Children's Coats

Two groups of Children's Winter Coats, at prices that will make them powerfully attractive to careful mothers who have little ones to fit out for the Winter.

At $1.50—Of eiderdown, with large square cape, trimmed with 3 rows of satin ribbon; coat with yoke and full skirt; in light blue, tan, gray, pink and red.

At $2.75—Sample coats, in all popular colors and in many styles, trimmed with braid or ribbon; with large capes; in granite cloth and plain flannel.

LILLIAN CORSETS Reduced

Lillian Corsets, in this year's popular straight-front models, of real whalebone, with low, medium or high bust, that have been regularly priced at $10, $12, $13.50 and $14,

Now at Eight Dollars Each

This is a rare occasion to get one of these luxurious Corsets at a sharp reduction.

Women's Newmarkets and Raincoats

THE SUCCESSFUL WRAPS OF THE YEAR

The prodigious popularity which these sightly and sensible coats have won for themselves—and rightly merited winning—is the sensation of this women's coat business.

Women have discovered that, in addition to their good looks, these long coats offer splendid protection to one's gown when driving, traveling and walking. Then, by making a Newmarket of cloth that has been chemically rendered waterproof, the Raincoat is evolved, which adds to the other good points of the Newmarket a valuable characteristic—that of being an admirable wet-weather wrap.

A new and especially attractive style of a Raincoat has just arrived. It is of cheviot of a strikingly handsome weave, in Scotch mixtures, in brown, olive and black; with velvet collar, and is belted in at the back. It is single-breasted, has bishop sleeves, and is superbly finished. $26.

Then this word of some late styles of Newmarkets:

$18.50—Newmarkets of Oxford and castor cheviot; fly-front; detachable capelet; velvet collar and cuffs; tight fitting back; lapped seams; half lined with satin. Excellent value.

$21—Newmarkets of black and tan Venetian; fly-front; loose yoke back; velvet collar; side pockets; lined throughout with satin.

$32—Newmarkets of kersey; black, tan and blue; double-breasted; strapped seams; velvet collar; double capelet; wide flounce; lining of satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

If you desire quality and purity in crackers, you will want to try our

Leader Graham Wafers

The best Graham cracker on the market. All grocers, 15c.

Health Food Company,
62 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Has Taken The Lead And Holds It

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives,
38 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

THE

Coward Good Sense Shoe

For Children

Is the *one* shoe positively guaranteed to maintain the natural shape and normal health of every foot on which it is worn habitually — beginning with the Baby.

No Corns, No Bunions, No Ingrowing Nails, No Flatting of the Arch, but instead, and always,

"Good Feet for Life."

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

Make a Change
Try some

WHEATENA

For Breakfast

"Provides more nutriment for the money than any other cereal in the world."

"Famous for its rich nut-like flavor."

Your Grocer Sells It

Send for *free* copy "Wheatena Recipes," by the Principal of the Boston Cooking School.

THE HEALTH FOOD COMPANY
DEPT. T. 61 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

"A piano for the musically intelligent."
—WILLIAM MASON.

Warerooms,
305 WEST 18th STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue.

ENGLISH
LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

Guaranteed
Not To Shrink,
OR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
"DERMOPHILE" Underwear.
FOR WOMEN. At leading Dry Goods Stores.

MR. TILDEN'S SECRETARY WRITES TO MR. SHEPARD

Tells How Mr. Tilden Advocated Election of a Mixed Ticket.

Joseph L. Hance Gives His Reasons for Supporting Seth Low and the Rest of the Fusionists.

The Citizens' Union yesterday gave out a letter which was sent by Joseph L. Hance to Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Hance was secretary to Samuel J. Tilden when Mr. Tilden was Governor of New York. He remained in close intimacy with Mr. Tilden until his death. He was Deputy State Treasurer during Gov. Robinson's administration, and United States Consul at Cardenas, Cuba, until the beginning of the war with Spain. In his letter to Mr. Shepard Mr. Hance says in part:

"In the present emergency my own conscience will be sufficient guide for me in determining what candidates I shall support. But you have referred to Mr. Tilden in aid of your election on party grounds, and it seems to me desirable that his testimony be presented to assist any Democrat who may be in doubt as to his duty in forming an opinion as to the course which Mr. Tilden would pursue if he were living to-day. For many years I was intimately associated with him in his political life; and during the most vital period in the history of our country.

"In the Autumn of 1871 Tweed was dependent to a great extent upon the Legislature to provide him immunity from prosecution, and to secure to him the remnants of authority to which he clung. For this reason he bent all his efforts toward the election of Senators and members of the Assembly who would be favorable to him from the city districts. This was well known to Mr. Tilden, and his means of thwarting this scheme was to advocate the election of a mixed ticket, of which more than one-half of the candidates were Republicans. This course Mr. Tilden adopted, although at that time he was the acknowledged leader of his party, being then Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. So distinguished a jurist as Charles O'Conor, a warm friend of Mr. Tilden, and one of the most prominent Democrats of the State, suggested to Mr. Tilden that he might be going too far considering his official relations to his party. Mr. Tilden insisted upon pursuing his course, and, at a meeting at Cooper Institute, on the 2d of September, 1871, said:

"'There is another act in that conspiracy, and that is the attempt to conduct the legislative department of the Government in the interest of the plunderers. I have some very distinct and definite knowledge on that subject, as for the past three months persistent efforts have been made to induce me to take something else as a compromise and give up the Senate and Assembly. Early in August I was visited by these men, and told that I could name every delegate in the State Convention if I would consent to this compromise. This offer has been repeatedly made to me, and everything except the Legislature tendered to me; but I always declined telling them that everything else was of minor importance, that whatever else I could surrender that I would not surrender; and I told the State Convention distinctly that I felt it to be my duty to oppose any men who would not go for making the government of the city what it should be at whatever cost or sacrifice; and if they did not deem that regular, I would retire and take position in the ranks of my plundered fellow-citizens. I do not stop to inquire what candidates this meeting has indorsed or what were to be the proceedings of this meeting, but only asked if it is a gathering of the people to redeem the municipality of this city. I know no duty paramount to that of standing by the people in this emergency. In conclusion, I have only to say that all who have an interest in reforming the City Government should stand together in the election of Senators and Assemblymen favorable to the legislation necessary for the honor and prosperity of the city.

"'Mr. Tilden, in his grave, is directing us in the way that we are to follow. I cannot believe that, under existing conditions, you, if elected, will be able to promote reforms to any appreciable degree. Your election will involve the success of the other municipal, Manhattan Borough and New York County officers who have been placed in nomination with you, and there can be no reasonable expectation that they will aid you in any administrative reform measures. On the contrary, there is well-founded reason to fear that they will successfully oppose such measures, and any well-meant purposes you may have in view will be rendered nugatory through their control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Practically your power will be limited to the appointment and removal of the various heads of departments, and even in that respect you seem disposed to exercise the power of removal only on the presentation of charges and evidence of criminality instead of replacing persons conspicuously unfit for office by the best attainable persons—a right which is plainly conferred upon you by law.

"'I prefer the certainty which, to my mind, is absolute, of a complete change of measures by a change of men, and through the success of the Fusion movement. In supporting Mr. Low four years ago you bore merited and eloquent testimony to his high integrity, courage, ability, and independence of character. These are disputed by no one. But his election will mean vastly more than the mere substitution of a good man for the one who now holds office. Through his associates on the Fusion ticket, who will also be returned if he succeeds, the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be secured in the interest of the public welfare; the machinery of the borough organizations will certainly not be used to promote schemes of personal aggrandizement, and the office of District Attorney will be occupied by a person whose fearlessness has already made his name a terror to the criminal classes, who are now arrayed in support of the Tammany candidates. Can any true Democrat hesitate in making his choice? I cannot, and shall vote for Mr. Low and the other Fusion candidates without being deterred by the consideration that their nomination was not brought about altogether by persons professing allegiance to the Democratic Party."

WATCHERS FOR ELECTION DAY.

Men from All Stations Will Act for the Citizens' Union.

The response to the Citizens' Union's appeal for volunteer watchers on the day of election has been such that the Union is assured of having two watchers Tuesday at every polling place in Greater New York. These watchers will watch the voting and the count with the view to preventing frauds of whatever description, either upon the part of the voters or the election officials.

Seth Sprague Terry, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Committee on Watchers, in speaking of the volunteers said yesterday: "Men from all stations in life have consented to act as watchers, thus showing the deep feeling throughout all classes in the community in the election. They have expressed their willingness to sacrifice their business, pleasure, and comfort for the purpose of rendering their aid in securing an honest, decent, and clean City Government. The Citizens' Union has offered rewards of $50,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing crimes against the election laws, whether such persons are voters, election officials, or others.

"The watchers will be especially on the lookout to secure evidence of all attempted frauds and irregularities. The rewards are $1,000 for information leading to each of the first five convictions; $700 for each of the next five; $500 for each of the next five; $300 for each of the next five, and $200 for each of the next one hundred and seventy-five."

Full instructions to all of the Citizens' Union watchers were issued yesterday at the Citizens' Union headquarters. The Republican watchers have also received their instructions. They will be in charge of Julius M. Mayer. Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee said last night that there was an understanding between the watchers of all of the organizations in the Fusion movement. The Citizens' Union, the Coffey Democrats, and the Republicans are taking extra precautions in Brooklyn to detect frauds on the ballot on account of the reports of colonization over there.

The Law Committee of the Citizens' Union announced yesterday that where there were ballots marked with a cross under the star and a cross opposite the name of Morgan J. O'Brien on any other ticket that the contention would be made that such ballots should be counted against Van Wyck. This contention will be carried into the courts if necessary.

TONS OF POLITICAL MAIL.

Volunteers Called for to Get the Letters and Circulars Out of the Way.

Tons of campaign matter flooded the Post Office Saturday. Volunteers were called for to get it out of the way. It was evident that the whole force of clerks might be summoned for Sunday work, as the Umbria would fill the office with its great mail, and La Gascogne with her many bags of letters. There were many volunteers.

The letter carriers had the hardest time of it, their burdens being equal to the Christmas holidays, or St. Valentine's Day as it used to be, and is growing again to be in recent years. Every substitute on the list was called into service. The last of the political mail was ready for delivery early yesterday morning. The volunteers were dismissed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the 1,150 bags of the Umbria and the 200 bags from La Gascogne were handled by the regular force.

In addition to the mail there was a tremendous amount of political circulars handled. There were seven pamphlets of the Social Democratic Party, two from the Pro-Boer Committee against Mr. Low, three from Tammany Hall, and a bulky pamphlet issued by the City Club. There were also many political postal cards. The Post Office for many hours was a busy adjunct to the Campaign Committees, and the volunteer clerks went home weary and worn out, but with the credit of having handled the largest of campaign mails in the shortest time.

Judge Jerome to Speak at Winsted.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 3.—Judge William Travers Jerome, whose Summer home is at Lakeville, this county, has accepted an invitation to be the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Litchfield County Bar Association, to be held here, Nov. 22. He is down for a speech, but the subject is not known.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Few Changes in Standing of Clubs in Principal Local Tournaments.

Few changes of importance in the standing of the teams in the principal local bowling leagues were made by the games of last week, the leaders in the American National, Columbia, and Harlem Leagues all retaining their places. In the National League the Defender team lost three games and the lead, and the Metropolitans and Fidelias are now tied for the first two places. The standings follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	8	0	Empire	3	3
Corinthian	4	0	Standard	3	3
Palace	6	2	Knickerbocker	2	3
Spartan	6	2	Newburg Wheelmen	3	5
Fidelia	4	2	Freedom	2	6
Columbia	4	2	Hyperion	2	6
Monarch	5	3	Orchard	1	5
Rosedale	5	3	Western Cyclone	1	5
New Jersey	4	4	Beecker	1	7
Phoenix	4	4	American	0	3
Berkeley	3	3			

Highest team score—Corinthian Bowling Club, 1,087. Highest individual score—John Koster, Fidelia Bowling Club, 256. Highest average—F. Clinch, (Corinthian Bowling Club,) 208, (four games.)

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Corinthian	7	1	Enterprise	3	5
Yonkers	5	1	Phoenix	3	5
Century W.	3	1	Audubon	2	4
Mohawk	6	2	Landwurster	2	4
R. A. Wheelmen	6	2	Iwago	2	4
Oriental	4	2	Owl	2	4
Rosedale	4	2	Agreeable	3	7
Belvidere	5	3	Auranis	1	5
Linwood	5	3	Columbus	1	5
Standard	4	4	Cyclone	1	7
Empire City	3	5			

Highest team score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 982. Highest individual score—Miles, Iwago Bowling Club, 246. Highest average—Meier, Oriental Bowling Club, 204, (six games.)

HARLEM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Lafayette	6	0	Standard	2	2
Phoenix	4	0	Friendship, (Manhattan)	2	4
Bronxdale	5	1	Washington Hights	2	4
Corinthian	3	1	Central Park	2	4
Belvedere	4	2	Grove Hill	2	4
Century W.	4	2	Audubon	1	3
Knickerbocker	4	2	Premier	1	3
Lotus	4	2	Cyclone	1	5
Hyperion	3	3	Friendship, (Bronx)	1	5
Morris Club	3	3	Colonial	0	4
New Rochelle	3	3			

Highest team score—Lotus Bowling Club, 1,021. Highest individual score—C. Rehm, Lotus Bowling Club, 275. Highest individual average—S. Holden, Corinthian Bowling Club, 202½, (2 games.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	7	2	Our Council	4	5
Fidelia	7	2	Roseville A. A.	4	5
Defender	6	3	Excelsior	3	6
Knickerbocker A. C.	7	5	Mutual	2	4
National	5	4	Caledonia	0	9

Highest team score—National Bowling Club, 1,012. Highest individual score—Amann, Fidelia Bowling Club, 240. Highest individual average—Mitchell, Mutual Bowling Club, 205 1-3, (3 games.)

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Vietor & Achelis	4	0	Passavant & Co.	1	3
H. A. Caesar & Co.	4	0	F. Oppenheimer & Levy	1	3
Joseph Wild & Co.	2	0	Geo. Borgefeldt & Co	1	3
N. Y. Edison Co.	3	1	H'n'ghaus & Curtis.	0	2
Rogers, Peet & Co.	3	1	Calhoun, Robbins & Co	0	2
R. G. Dun & Co.	3	1	F. Butterfield & Co.	0	2
Am. Woolen Co.	3	1	Schefer, Schramm & Vogel	0	4
Arnold Print Works	4	2	Niles Tool Works.	0	4
A. Benjamin & Co.	2	2			
Mason & Hanson	1	1			
Hackett, Carhart & Co	1	1			

Highest team score—Vietor & Achelis, 807. Highest individual score—Gallussere, (Vietor & Achelis,) 235.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Behrer & Co.	4	0	Du Bois & Co.	2	2
John Simmons Co.	4	0	F. Adee & Co.	1	5
T. G. Knight	3	0	Ronald & Johnson, (New York)	1	3
Crane Co.	3	1	Dimock & Fink Co.	1	3
Ronald & Johnson, (Brooklyn)	3	1	E. F. Keating	0	2
Central Foundry Co.	2	2	Manuf'rs' Salesmen.	0	2
Locke & Smith	2	2	J. A. Murray	0	4
Read Lead Works	2	2			

Highest team score—Behrer & Co., 827. Highest individual score—M. Behrer, (Behrer & Co.,) 198.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Prudential No. 1	6	0	Metropolitan	2	2
Fidelity and Casualty No. 1	5	2	Equitable No. 1	1	3
Mutual Life	3	1	Provident Savings	1	3
Mutual Benefit	3	1	Germania	1	3
New York	3	1	Equitable No. 2	1	4
Prudential No. 2	2	2	Fidelity and Casualty No. 2	1	6

Highest team score—Prudential No. 1, 942; highest individual score—Schiff, Prudential No. 1, 223.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

American National Bowling Tournament—Standard, Fidelia, and Berkeley Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Columbus, Owl, and Oriental Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Premier, Lotus, and Colonial Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League—Behrer & Co., Fred. Adee & Co., and Manufacturers' Salesmen. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Pilot, Hawthorne, and Grove Hill Bowling Clubs. Ehler's North Side Palace Alleys.

New York Bowling League—Metropolitan, Cannon, and Orchard Bowling Clubs. Amann & Tries's New York Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A—East New York, Fraternity, and Gilbert Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Grand Central, Belmont, and Manhattan Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Myrtle, Reinecke, and Cortelyou Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—The plant of the American Laundry Company at 204-212 Pearl Street was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, over $60,000.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—Fire early to-day destroyed the warehouse and contents of the Metropolitan Storage Company, 177 and 179 Second Street and damaged the property of the American Laundry Company's plant and the Westlake, Delahunt & Smith printing office adjoining. The total loss will probably reach $100,000, most of which is on the contents of the storage warehouse.

LISBON, N. H., Oct. 3.—Starting in the peg mill of James G. Moore, early this morning, fire destroyed a large part of the business section of this town. The burned buildings include Brigham's Hotel, the bank building, Cogswell & Oliver's store, a block owned by Mrs. Charles Parker, the store of the Fred Parker Company, Golver's livery stable, H. C. Libbey & Co.'s feed mill, and Edward G. English's grist mill. The loss will amount to fully $150,000, with insurance of between $50,000 and $60,000.

Ullman Collamore & Co.

Cups and Plates

In great variety and exclusive designs, from the most moderate in price to the most expensive.

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN BLAMED FOR BOER WAR

John Redmond Said He Should Be Hanged to Nearest Lamp Post.

Irish Nationalist's Address Was Made to a Packed House at Carnegie Hall —Other Irishmen Spoke.

More than three thousand persons in Carnegie Hall shouted themselves hoarse last night over the principles of the Irish Nationalist cause as presented by John E. Redmond, M. P.; Patrick McHugh, and Thomas O'Donnell, the envoys of the Irish United League to the United States. Every one who was there paid for his admission, and several hundreds unable to obtain tickets were turned away. There was no more available room in Carnegie Hall.

The principal speech of the evening was made by Mr. Redmond, who kept the crowd cheering from the time he began until, with a finished peroration, he worked up the enthusiastic audience to a frenzy of delig He spoke with the utmost bitterness of Joseph Chamberlain. The first mention of the name of Chamberlain during the meeting was greeted with groans and hisses that lasted fully a minute.

Mr. Redmond presented the cause of the Irish Nationalists and pleaded for support for them on the part of the Irish in this country. When he had ended his speech resolutions were adopted pledging this support and appointing the Executive Committee of the meeting last night the organization committee for the establishment of branches of the United Irish League in all parts of the United States.

The Parliamentary delegation was escorted from the Hoffman House by Col. Duffy and 200 members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. When the envoys entered the building the scene was one of the greatest enthusiasm. The entire audience arose and cheered for more than two minutes. The Irish colors and the figure of the harp were to be seen all over the auditorium.

William Temple Emmet, a descendant of Robert Emmet, called the meeting to order. He said that but for the accident that had befallen him Bourke Cockran would have been the Chairman of the meeting, but that William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had consented to take his place. Mr. McAdoo said that this was a critical period in the history of Ireland, in that Mr. Chamberlain had threatened to cut down the Irish representation in Parliament.

"Is there not some Irish Andrew Carnegie," he exclaimed, "who will help repair the political fortunes of Ireland? But Ireland is not a beggar and cannot be bribed by the gift of a library or a university."

He then continued to say that the delegation that had come to this country from the Irish party represented the only conscience left in the British Parliament. "They stood," he said "in the face of an excited empire and protested in the name of Ireland against the atrocities of the war in South Africa. When all the nations of Europe stood by like dumb dogs and saw a mighty empire attempting to strangle a small republic fighting for its liberty, Ireland, poor, alone, and self-forgetting, raised her voice in protest."

When Mr. Redmond was introduced the audience again got on its feet and shouted. Finally Mr. Redmond was able to make himself heard. He spoke with deliberation and with a distinctness that made him heard in all parts of the house.

"When last I spoke here Ireland was torn by dissensions. She was divided, distracted, and weak. To-night I feel that I am entitled to speak here in New York as the duly accredited representative of an absolutely united people. Nationalist Ireland is united as one man."

Mr. Redmond then gave several reasons which he said justified him in making that statement. He said that the movement which resulted in the formation of the United Irish League was a movement in which the whole people took part, and that, as never before, the whole Irish people were united in the cause now. They had contributed $150,000 to its support, he said, and were determined to win out, no matter whether they had any help from outside or not.

"My object in coming here," then continued Mr. Redmond, "is, in the first place, to proclaim the unity of the Irish people at home; secondly, to explain the policy which these people at home have unanimously adopted, and finally, to say to the Irish race in America that if they approve of that policy they ought to support it.

"Now what is this policy of the United Irish League? We propose to advance the National cause of Ireland by making the government of Ireland by England in every department, both in Parliament and out of Parliament, difficult, dangerous, and eventually impossible. We propose to accomplish this, first, by means of the league organization. That organization is the lineal successor of the Land League. The Land League saw that the best way to attack English misgovernment in Ireland was to strike at the national garrison.

"The Land League took away from the landlords the right of capricious evictions; it broke the back of Irish landlordism. The work of the Land League, however, was not complete. Its object was to abolish landlordism altogether and root the people as owners of the soil of their fathers. This work has still to be accomplished. Once abolish this and we can in a short time win back for the people of Ireland their lost heritage in the land of their fathers.

"It is really a question of saving the remnant of the Irish race. We want to make it possible for the people to cultivate the land, and own their own homes. If we do this, we will stop the immigration which is sucking the life blood of our nation away. If no great organization forces a settlement of this kind we will soon find that the Irish nation will have ceased to exist.

"Now, the second way in which we propose to make the government of Ireland difficult, dangerous, and impossible, is by the action of the Irish party in the British House of Commons. We have said to England that we do not wish her to interfere in the affairs of Ireland. But if she persists in doing that, we claim that we have a right to interfere in the affairs of England, and the right to use every means in our power to thwart the purposes of the Government.

"I claim that the record of the Irish party in Parliament last session was one well to be proud of. Were it not for Ireland no voice would have been raised to protest against the brutal attempt to suppress two free republics in South Africa. Who was it that exposed before the gaze of the world the infamies of the concentration camps where Boer women and childrn were subjected to cruelties before which the atrocities of Weyler fade into insignificance?

"We succeeded last session in paralyzing the Parliamentary machine. All thoughtful English statesmen now admit that if the English Parliament is to be saved from dying of contempt and ridicule, some remedy must be proposed. Mr. Chamberlain proposes as a remedy the cutting down of Irish representation. The proposal comes fittingly from such a man.

"If Chamberlain met his desserts he would end his career by hanging upon the nearest lamppost. He is a man who has been false to every friend who ever trusted him, to every party to which he ever belonged, to every principle he ever advocated. No murderer ever went to the scaffold with hands more deeply imbued with human blood than are Chamberlain's to-day. We despise his threats, and know that he cannot carry them out."

Following the address of Mr. Redmond, Messrs. McHugh and O'Donnell made short speeches.

Dying Boy Pleads for His Playmate.

NEW CANAAN, Conn., Nov. 3.—As a result of the accidental discharge of a 32-calibre revolver Craig Zersoy, aged fifteen, is at his home here, fatally injured, and his death is momentarily expected. Zersoy and Bert Saunders, a playmate, were holding the revolver, and in some manner it was discharged. As Zersoy fell to the ground he said: "Do not harm Saunders, as it was not his fault." No arrest has been made.

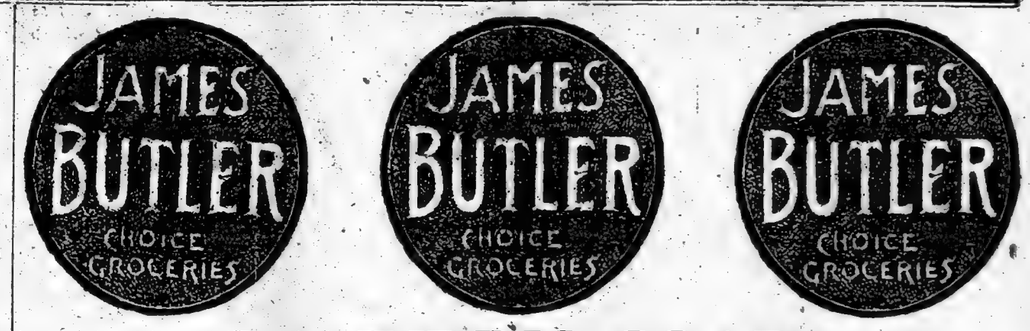

LAUNDRY SOAP.

The Butler stores always lead in sharp price-cutting. This week we propose making a particular savage cut in the price of three of the world's most famous brands of Soap, so for our regular Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday sale we offer

BUTLER'S BORAX,
KIRKMAN'S BORAX OR
BABBITT'S BEST SOAP,

8 Cakes for 25 Cents.

The regular price of these soaps by the single cake is 4 cents, so this sale means a saving to you of 7 cents. But one lot to a customer.

STARCH.
BUTLER'S BEST QUALITY.
The highest grade of pure laundry starch made. For three days.
3 POUND BOX 10c

CONDENSED MILK.
FAMOUS BUTLER BRAND.
Made of rich, pure, unskimmed milk. For three days.
A CAN 7c

French Laundry Blue, Butler's best, 3 squares 5c.; 6 squares	10c
Ammonia, Large bottle, good and strong	5c
Salad Oil, Best Domestic, ½ pint bottle	4c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, our best; a pint bottle	15c
Corn Starch, XLCR Brand, fine quality; a package	6c
Shredded Cocoanut, Peerless Brand; our best; a package	9c
Prepared Flour, Peerless Brand; 3 pound package	8c

JELLY POWDER.
Our new
BLUE RIBBON BRAND
makes delicious jelly by the addition of boiling water only; all flavors.
A PACKAGE, 9c., or 3 PACKAGES, 25c.

Figs, Fancy New Smyrna; a pound	10c
Dates, Best quality; a pound package	5c
Mixed Nuts, very best; a pound, 13c, or two pounds for	25c
Cleaned Currants, new crop, very choice; a pound, loose	9c

Enameline, Best Stove Polish; 2 boxes for	5c
Cranberries, new crop, very best; a quart	8c
Prunes, fancy Santa Clara, medium size; a pound	5c
Postum Cereal, small size, 12c; large size	23c
Evaporated Peaches, finest California; a pound	10c
Evaporated Apricots, finest California; a pound	11c
Maine Corn or Succotash, Essie Brand, finest packed; a can	10c

95TH YEAR

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

Everything for Housekeeping.

Chatham Square:
193 to 205 Park Row,
Chatham Square.

121st Street:
2226 to 2234 Third Ave.,
Corner 121st St.

CLOSED ELECTION DAY.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
156 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1239 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.

MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
Newark Ave.

HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS?

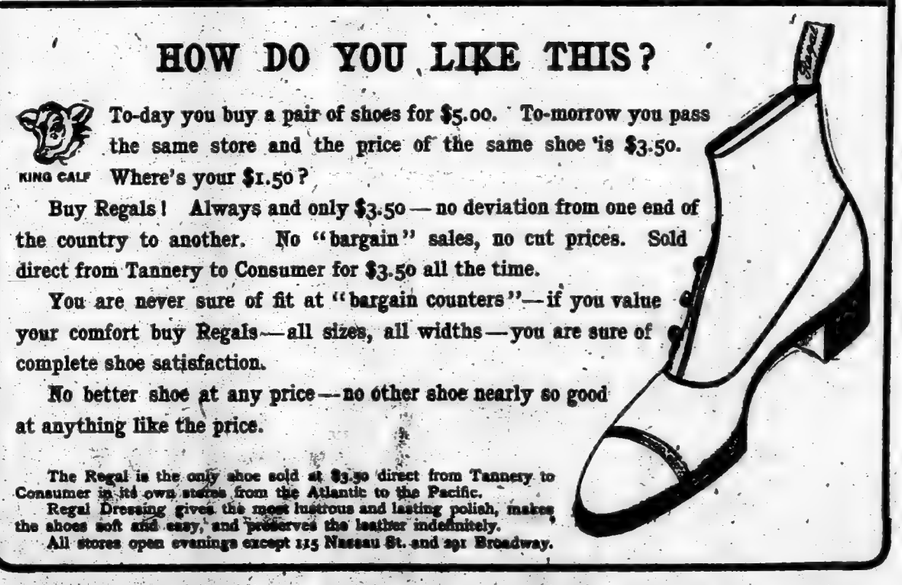

KING CALF

To-day you buy a pair of shoes for $5.00. To-morrow you pass the same store and the price of the same shoe is $3.50. Where's your $1.50?

Buy Regals! Always and only $3.50 — no deviation from one end of the country to another. No "bargain" sales, no cut prices. Sold direct from Tannery to Consumer for $3.50 all the time.

You are never sure of fit at "bargain counters"—if you value your comfort buy Regals—all sizes, all widths—you are sure of complete shoe satisfaction.

No better shoe at any price—no other shoe nearly so good at anything like the price.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 806 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 30 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

MR. SHEPARD'S APPEAL FROM TAMMANY.

It is certainly a most extraordinary personal appeal that Mr. SHEPARD makes on the eve of the election, and it is not without a touch of pathos. Practically it is an appeal to his former associates in the Democratic Party to support him in spite of the source of his nomination, and because he thinks that this is the only way in which the organization behind him can be reduced to relative harmlessness.

The most unprecedented feature of this personal appeal is the entire absence from it of the slightest reference to the fellow-candidates of the author. He takes great pains to analyze, after his fashion, the origin of the various nominations on the ticket with Mr. LOW. He lays great stress on the unavoidable influence on the administration of Mr. LOW that he believes must be exerted by the organizations that named the rest of the ticket. But of the great and powerful and cunning organization that named him and named his companions on the ticket he has not a word to say. He is plainly and acutely conscious that the candidates themselves require defense, but he will not defend them. In effect he repudiates them. He sees that their character has aroused the anger of decent Democrats, but he will do nothing to turn away that wrath. It is his own candidacy, and that alone, that he pleads for. "Let any Democrat," he cries, "who is angry think precisely what it is at which he will strike if he strike at MY candidacy!"

This is not to be attributed to mere selfishness or to vanity, though that is an explanation that will naturally and logically occur to many readers. Mr. SHEPARD does not defend the rest of his ticket because, as an honest and decent man, he cannot. As a lawyer, he cannot possibly ask any one to vote for VAN WYCK as Judge or for UNGER as District Attorney. He has professional standards by which to judge their fitness and their personal character, and these standards compel him, since he is not at liberty to say the truth, to keep silent. The man who broke up the Long Island water ring and sent JOHN Y. MCKANE to prison has intimate acquaintance with the qualities needed by a prosecuting attorney, and knows that Mr. UNGER lacks them. It is the same with FROMME. Mr. SHEPARD understands what it is to run a great patronage department honestly, for he has studied the matter, and he knows that FROMME is not equal to that task, that he was, indeed, nominated expressly to prostitute the great powers of the office of President of the Borough in the corrupt interest of Tammany. He dare not tell the truth about him, and he must hold his pen.

But in the light of this open rebellion against the conventions of party politics, what are we to think of Mr. SHEPARD'S petition to be supported as a party candidate? He is precisely the same sort of a party candidate as the rest of them. He was named by the same machinery, run by the same leaders. His nomination has the same authority, no more, no less, no other. On the ground of Democracy, they have the same claim to the votes of Democrats that he has. He cannot throw them over and ask to be saved himself. If they are not Democratic candidates, he is not one. If he relies, as he professes to, on his Democracy, he abandons that reliance when he abandons them. If he relies, as he now seems inclined to, on his presentation of himself as an anti-Tammany and anti-Croker man, he should ask his friends to vote for Mr. LOW.

THE DEFEAT OF VAN WYCK.

There is a certain number of the supporters of Mr. SHEPARD who cannot possibly desire to see Mayor VAN WYCK on the bench of the Supreme Court. A complete rebuke to Tammany would require the defeat of all the Tammany nominees, but those who are willing to vote for Mr. SHEPARD and unwilling to vote for VAN WYCK would do well to concentrate their votes on Mr. GREENBAUM. This would not only prevent the Mayor from getting his reward, for his services to CROKER, but it would tend to show more strongly than a scattered vote the true estimate of his conspicuous unfitness for judicial office, and it would avoid the risk of losing the votes for judicial offices altogether.

Mr. GREENBAUM, nominated on the Citizens' Union, the Republican, and the Greater New York Democracy tickets, is a Democrat as well as a competent man. The vote for him, therefore, will be particularly emphatic as a protest against the prostitution of Democracy for which VAN WYCK stands.

THE REAL FREE TRADE OF AUSTRALIA.

In Australia, as in this country, the first difficulty that the Federal Government has been called on to deal with after its organization is that of revenue, and as the Australian Government is obliged under the Federal Constitution to raise in part the revenues of the separate States, the difficulty is somewhat greater than it was with the United States. The sources of income for the Australian Government are substantially the same as they were with us, customs and excise, and the vexed question that immediately arises is that of the tariff. Some of the colonies had been strongly protectionist, as protection goes in Australia, and others wholly free trade, imposing duties for revenue only. Naturally the divisions thus created in the Federal Parliament are the same as those between the colonies, and the alignment is such that the so-called Labor Party appears to hold the balance of power. This further complicates the situation, because the Labor Party has its own views in regard to immigration, the employment of Asiatic labor, and the influence of the tariff on the sugar industry in which that labor is considered most essential. Naturally there is a lot of wrangling over the tariff in these circumstances, but in the long run it is probable that the Australians will thrash the question out, after the fashion of the English-speaking races in all parts of the world.

There are two significant features of the tariff plan, which should interest Americans. One is that what is called extreme protection in Australia would here be called radical free trade. The average duties proposed in the Government tariff on all dutiable goods is only 25 per cent., or a little under that. The average tax collected under this measure would be but about 12 per cent. of the total imports. This is only some 40 per cent. of the corresponding duties under our own blessed tariff. The argument of the opponents of the Government tariff which seems to carry most weight is that this level cannot be maintained, and the example of the United States is cited in proof of the proposition that the interests thus favored will combine and press for the advance of the rates, and that the larger but more diffused interests which suffer from the tariff will be unable to oppose this combination with success. It must be confessed that the example of our country does indeed sustain this fear only too completely.

On the other hand, the supporters of the Government, disclaiming any intention of favoring one set of interests more than another, hold that the customs taxes are needed for revenue, and that any unavoidable inequality resulting from them is vastly more than compensated by the immense advantages offered to all the colonies by the abolition of duties on trade between the colonies. This they assert, and with justice, has been the real source of the prosperity of the United States and will surely have the same effect in the colonies. Some of the facts bearing on this matter are very interesting. One is that the area thus opened to entire free trade is five-sixths as large as the continental area of the United States. That of Australia is a little less than 3,000,000 square miles, while that of the United States is a little less than 3,600,000 square miles. At present, as near as can be estimated, the inter-colonial trade is not less than $200,000,000, and is probably nearer $300,000,000. The foreign import trade is rather more than the higher estimate of the domestic trade. It is obvious that the inter-colonial trade is bound to increase in very rapid degree.

We of the United States can easily understand that the imposition of a tariff tax of such moderate proportions, especially if it is not intended as protective, can be a very small price to pay for the stimulation, healthy and sound as it is bound to be, of actual free trade between the colonies. There is a great variety of climate and production in the wide area of Australia, and though a larger part of that area has been heretofore regarded as unproductive than in this country, modern science has already overcome many defects, and is sure to overcome more. In any case the country could easily support a population many times greater than it now possesses, and for the development of that population in progress and prosperity there is no force like that of unrestricted freedom of exchange.

SUITS AGAINST COMMON CARRIERS.

The Financier has compiled figures showing that for the fiscal year ended June 30 the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company charged against earnings $1,157,598 for the payment of damage claims, and for the preceding year $800,000 for the same purpose. From this it appears that in two years the liquidation of damage verdicts and the expenses incident thereto have absorbed an amount about equal to a dividend of 4 per cent. upon the company's capital. We accept the figures without verification, on the authority of the journal which makes itself authority for them.

The conclusion to be drawn from these surprising totals is either that the important properties are not well administered, or that in dealing with the claims of individuals against corporations for damages the courts fail to recognize the important fact that in rendering a public service under a public franchise a railroad company cannot properly be expected to accomplish the impossible nor to avert the consequences of contributory negligence. For example, it might be found on critical examination that the service expected of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and in fact demanded by the public, is necessarily rendered under conditions which entail a measure of risk to life and limb proportionate to the density of the population, and further increased by the impetuous eagerness to "get there" which is characteristic of American communities.

It is within the history of the law to say that new rulings, and possibly new statutes, are demanded to meet the conditions which result from the creation and operation of new public conveniences. The public demands rapid transit, and what is satisfactorily rapid to-day may be deemed intolerably tedious a few years hence. Population naturally becomes more and more dense along lines of travel, and to meet the public requirement we must have rapid transit on the surface as well as underground and in the air. A code of laws which imposes heavy penalties upon corporations for doing what they must do to meet the public needs, as well as they can be expected to do it, is more favorable to the class of lawyers popularly known as "ambulance chasers" than to any one else; and the time would not seem to be far distant when the impossibility of operating railroads without casualties in the way in which the public wants them operated will necessitate a material change in the legal point of view as to the proper limitations of liability for damages which result largely from the neglect on the part of the public to take reasonable and proper precautions for its own safety. What was substantial justice as between individuals and corporations when the maximum speed of street vehicles was such that it took an hour to go from City Hall to Fifty-ninth Street becomes injustice when it is necessary to cover this distance in half that time.

WHAT BUFFALO MIGHT DO.

Buffalo has had her days of glory and her day of mourning. She has been spoken of wherever the news of the Pan-American has penetrated and her civic pride has been flattered and strengthened, not, indeed, without cost to her public-spirited citizens, on whom have fallen the burden of the festival and the losses financial that seem inseparable from such enterprises. Now that the Pan-American has closed its gates there is an opportunity to review the past and estimate wherein the Exposition succeeded and wherein it failed. Not that this will be of service to Buffalo, for, as Mr. Dooley says, the greatest blessing about an exposition is that a city doesn't need to have it twice, but that other cities are certain to follow suit, undeterred by financial results, just as we see Charleston and St. Louis making ready for their triumphal deficit.

Three things would have aided the Buffalo Exposition, any two of which might have allowed it to weather the financial sandspit and reached port with every sail intact. One was an earlier start in the agitation for a fair in 1901, thus securing larger appropriations; another was an earlier beginning of the work on grounds and buildings; the third was a better site.

The site should have been on the river, as near as might be to the older portion of the town, with a well-defined purpose of using that site afterward for a riverside park. The magic name Niagara would have been an attraction to Americans in every State, and to foreigners as well. The immediate presence of the beautiful sheet of water expanding above into Lake Erie and suggesting below the nearness of the Falls would have lent a charm that nothing else could, not even the neighborhood of hills and forests, while the buildings would have naturally assumed such a plan as to face toward the water, not, as at Chicago, losing to a large extent the advantage of the lake close at hand. Imagine the Electric Tower well within the city on the highest ground, and the rest of the buildings coming down to the water side. From all the higher points the lake and river would have been visible, while from the tower itself the foam and mist rising from the Falls would have been easily discerned. The purpose of a permanent park having been kept in view, the buildings and canals and fountains would have been arranged in some cases for permanency, or for rebuilding in solid form at a later date.

While this was not to be, the Exposition as built offers a good chance for an extension of the present park system of Buffalo northward, if the city can arrange matters with property owners so as to become in time the owner of the land. At no great cost the Stadium, which might earn an income, and the Electric Tower, could be preserved until funds were available to rebuild them in permanent materials. So, too, the Court of Fountains and Esplanade might be added to the existing park just to the south, as well as the canals. Where the Midway and the main buildings stand the land might be sold for villas and for handsome residences, with restrictions as to cost and quality of the homes to be erected. As Buffalo extends northward the city will soon inclose the present site of the Exposition, which might remain for the use of citizens. The Albright Art Gallery is rising near, and the Buffalo Historical is another handsome marble structure almost within the area. As other public or semi-public buildings are needed the old Exposition site would be their natural place. It is not too much to expect from a city which has so cleverly engineered and so gallantly carried out the Pan-American that she should save a good share of the millions expended on the fair by turning a portion of site and buildings to account.

A curious commentary on the arguments in favor of the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities drawn from English experience is reported in The London Financial News in the tender of the workhouse of Greenwich and Deptford for sale to any one who may wish to purchase a property of this character. Its cornerstone was laid with great ceremony in June, 1899, and the building has just been completed at a cost of about £250,000. Its history is not accessible, as the municipal officials do not consider it any part of their duty to take the ratepayer into their confidence. The understanding is that, having adopted a new system of poor relief which greatly diminishes the number of paupers to be housed at public expense, they do not need such ample or costly accommodations for workhouse purposes. Evidently official judgment in such matters is not infallible, even in England.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We haven't kept an exact record on the subject, but it is certainly well within the truth to say that every one of the technical papers has lectured us with great severity at least half a dozen times because of our obstinate refusal to admit that in the telephone business, contrary to what it is in any other business known to man, the cost of serving two customers is more than twice the cost of serving one. At least fifty reasons—all different—for this anomaly have been promulgated for our benefit, and our failure to admit that every one of them was both self-evident and adequate has been interpreted by the kindlier of our critics as the result of our dense stupidity, and by those of a harsher nature as a manifestation of unmitigated and malignant depravity. If this had been kept up long enough, and without intermission, perhaps we should have been converted at last, but we fear that a curious statement which appears in the current number of Electricity has driven the thought of surrender from our minds and made useless all the energy that has been expended in our behalf. For that paper, after a detailed account of the rapidity with, and the extent to, which a rival of the Bell Company is extending its plant in this vicinity, concludes as follows: "From the above it would certainly seem as though the East was about to realize the benefit to be derived from a healthy telephone competition, which has done so much in the Middle West toward improving the service and lowering the rates." It may be only new proof of our ignorance and wickedness, but we confess that to us that looks strangely like an admission that telephone rates can be affected by something else than by the number of subscribers, and that, on the approach of a rival hatefully strong the increases necessitated by growth of patronage cease to be—necessary! Can it be that, despite the lectures from authorities whom it was horrid presumption for us to question, we were, if not altogether right, at least not altogether wrong? And, by the bye, why will folks say "it would seem" when they don't mean it?

—Grieved and perhaps alarmed by the reckless tirades in which some of the Southern papers have indulged since President ROOSEVELT invited Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON to dinner, The Atlanta Constitution earnestly appeals for a calmer consideration of the episode and its real meanings and implications. For thirty years, it says, the negro question has had little or nothing to do with shaping the relations between the white populations of the two sections, and the people of the South are broad-minded enough to recognize that their views do not necessarily control the social conduct of those where different views prevail. The treatment of the Northerner in the South, and of the Southerner in the North, has not depended for cordiality on harmony of opinion as to the social status of the negro, and The Constitution might have added that the lack of accord was rather in theory than in practice, the Southerner being, as a matter of fact, habituated to a closeness of association with negro servants, nurses, and the like, which often grates on Northern sensibilities—as St. Clair once told Aunt Ophelia. The serious question, as The Constitution sees it, is this: "Will either section permit the black flag of social or business ostracism to be raised against the other on account of any difference of opinion that may exist as to the social recognition of the negro?" It earnestly hopes not, for the reason that "if the North has its peculiar view on this subject and the South antagonizes it to the extent of turning the back of its hand to that section for the exercise of its convictions, the result will be a recurrence of that period of sectional animosity and inter-State antagonism which, God forbid, should ever again be revived." Then, from motives which we cannot understand, the writer of the otherwise admirable article adds: "Should the people of the North persist in forcing any peculiar views of the race question to the detriment of the social order of the South and in violation of conditions which are inborn to the people of this section, they would assume the responsibility of the creation of the cataclysm that will follow." There is no talk or thought of exerting any such pressure on the South, so why is it needful to tell what its results would be?

—Buffalo's fair is described as "at once the greatest success and the greatest failure that America has made" in enterprises of that kind. With the memories of the White City still fresh in many minds, there will be a disposition to see an element of exaggeration in that "greatest success," and as for the "greatest failure," one must, before admitting its accuracy, decide upon a definition of "failure"—which will not be altogether easy. Financially, however, the immediate outcome of the Buffalo fair is certainly very dismal. The direct loss of money will be, it is said, not much less than $4,000,000, and there is a collateral loss of several millions more. The stockholders will get absolutely nothing, and the bondholders will have to be as contented as they can with a return of 75 per cent. of the amount invested. Now, at Omaha, even the stockholders were repaid to the extent of 90 per cent., and at Chicago they received 12 per cent., which is better than nothing. The residents of Buffalo, upon whom most of these losses fall, accept the situation with apparent calmness, and one of them is quoted as saying: "I believe that if the Exposition were again to be proposed, and we knew it would result as this one has, we would subscribe just the same." A correspondent who tries to explain why the fair was not better patronized declares: "An important reason was the misapprehension that existed, as to its size, many persons thinking it could be seen in three or four days, and while they went to Chicago for a stay of ten days or two weeks, they came to Buffalo and left in three or four, one of the days usually being spent at Niagara Falls. Niagara is supposed by many Buffalonians to have been a handicap rather than an advantage in diverting attention, but it is probable that those who came because of it were more than those who came because of the Exposition alone. The night illumination also, while a tremendous card, may have been a hindrance. Some gained the impression that that was all that Buffalo had to offer." Opinions as to the effect of the assassination of the President on the finances of the fair differ slightly, at least in regard to the extent of the injury inflicted. It kept some people away, but it brought others.

—At first thought it seems strange that so many automobiles should be imported by Americans from countries that certainly know no more about the building of machines than we do, and whose inventors are certainly no more ingenious than ours. The mystery disappears, however, when one remembers that the automobile is a product of good roads, or, at any rate, that good roads are necessary for its existence, just as they were for its development. And American roads—well, our standards are rising everywhere, and even though they are still very low in most parts of the country, we are learning fast.

ABILITY AND INFLUENCE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I read with interest your editorial commenting on the speech of Mr. Gage in a recent edition of THE TIMES. I would like to ask, however, if we are to understand that all the young men who do not succeed in "crowding themselves to the top" and landing $25,000 positions are incapable of filling such positions—have not the ability to earn that amount?

Do you not think that many men in Mr. Gage's audience; many men in the unnoticed walks of life would if the opportunity presented, rise to the occasion and demonstrate the fact that all the ability in the world is not monopolized by the relatives and friends of those who have the giving of $25,000 positions?

Step in to the offices of any of our great corporations to-day and see how jealously guarded by the principal officers are the high salaried jobs. Look at the ordinary clerk without influential friends who does his hard and monotonous work faithfully and well; look, I say, and see how gladly is his ability recognized; how rapidly is he pushed ahead to the $25,000 goal.

To-day, Sir, ability does the work; influence draws the pay. Ability lives in his cheap flat; influence dwells in his mansion. Ability's families are nobodies; influence's family are gentle-folk, and—pity it is—are recognized and heralded as such by THE TIMES and other great disseminators of the news.

For example, a young friend of mine was engaged by a large house in New York some years ago. He has proved his ability to such an extent, at least, that his firm leaves him in entire charge of the business when necessary. He goes out and engineers loans and payments involving thousands of dollars to the entire satisfaction of his employers; and, yet, after eight years of faithful services, his salary is less than $850 per year. To my mind that young man displays considerable ability in paying New York rents and supporting a wife and child on $850 per year. The "influence" of the firm, however, must needs dwell in his brownstone mansion.

Ability! Bosh! Give me an influential friend, a wealthy relative, and my "ability" to fill a high-salaried position will soon be demonstrated. All hail to the poor fellow who performs his daily grind faithfully and well, and who, though not knowing, perhaps, where he is to raise the funds to purchase for his wife even a cheap Winter coat, yet goes to his little home with a smiling face and a cheering word, though he knows that a large part of the salary he really earns is being spent on the family of the dividend-receiving part of his company or firm!

Look out for the future, O ye salary embezzlers! Men think deeply when they are ill-treated, and when they act—woe to those who have ill-treated them! G.

Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1901.

AGAINST A SHODDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It always grieves me somewhat to see a conservative and thoughtful person or newspaper advocate legislation to prohibit a thing which is no crime, on the principle that what sometimes furnishes material for a crime is a good thing to wipe out, innocent though it be of itself. This grief being the consequence of a natural horror of superfluous interference by government with the actions of its subjects it follows that my excuse for protesting against your favorable comment upon the proposed bill to prevent the sale of shoddy as "pure wool" is very natural, because it must be evident to you that the legislation under discussion and looked upon by yourself as worthy of praise is superfluous.

"All manufacturers of goods or fabrics * * * made in imitation of woolen goods * * * not made wholly of new or unused sheep's wool shall so mark, label, or tag such goods as that they may be readily distinguished from genuine wools or woolens, as defined in the first section of this act. That such mark, label, or tag shall be so attached to such goods or fabrics as that it cannot be detached except by design, and such label shall accurately state in plain printed letters and figures the constituent fibres or other materials or substances of which it is composed or the relative portion or per cent. of each." This it is proposed to compel merchants to do.

"It is also provided," you say, "that tailors and vendors of ready-made goods shall mark the goods they sell whether in the piece or in the completed garment in a similar way, and the penalty is described in the following language," the purport of which language is that failure to comply with the mandate of law as herein described is to be punishable by fine, varying from fifty to five thousand dollars!

The provisions of this bill are unwarranted in law. To compel a merchant to tack a distinguishing mark upon goods which he has honestly bought and is honestly exposing for sale is a clear trespass upon his freedom, his failure to do so constituting no crime nor offense upon public policy. It is not necessary, I think, to call it ludicrous to penalize his failure to declare that his goods are not something which he has never claimed them to be.

It will be harmless, after this bill is passed, if indeed it ever be passed, as it is now harmless, for a merchant to sell a shoddy suit as "stylish, $7.98," simply, though that suit be bought and admired as "all wool" by, for instance, a rural friend from Aquebog, L. I., who, later, finds his purchase to shrink and fall away from the form of fashion. It is not crime to sell a piece of shoddy without guaranteeing it to be Huddersfield or "West of England Kersey." It is crime to sell shoddy cloth from Jersey as "Huddersfield," or the other, but I do not think we may seek to punish the latter by making the former also punishable.

Leaving out of consideration whether shoddy is economical or desirable from any standpoint, the logic of the matter clearly is that as the merchandising of shoddy is lawful the ordinary rights of those whose business it is to deal in it should be protected from all thoughtless movements which are likely to infringe upon them in an effort to stop and punish some other unscrupulous practice.

Meddlers with the laws should be reminded that there are few real crimes not already provided for, and that in most cases where the suppression of an evil is not made effective by the statute applying thereto the remedy lies in their hearty cooperation with the law. And so, to be specific, I urge these makers and dealers of woolens, "all wool" and not so, to join together, not to pass a law compelling themselves to mark their goods in a distinguishing manner, but to be a law unto themselves in the matter, to seek to institute a system in their trade whereunder goods will be honestly and plainly marked, if so desired. Positive attempts to unmark them will be amenable to laws already existent.

Our laws are redundant now, the machinery to enforce them is burdensome upon taxpayers. Let us, therefore, always proceed with caution, because of both of these reasons, when new statutes are proposed. CHARLES F. DELANO.

Brooklyn, Oct. 31, 1901.

INTENT OF THE AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who signs himself "B. Oakley Baldwin," in a communication in your issue of to-day evidently speaks "whereof he knoweth not," because no man who understands the English language will fail to recognize the absurdity of the statement that the proposed amendment to the Constitution "will impose a tax upon all churches, hospitals, homes, and charitable and educational institutions of every description."

There is nothing in this proposed amendment, either standing by itself or taken in connection with existing provisions of the Constitution, which would prohibit the Legislature from granting to all persons, associations, firms, or corporations maintaining religious, charitable, or educational institutions exemption from taxation upon all property devoted to such purposes. The sole intent of the amendment is to prevent the recurrence of legislation which exempts all the property of particular corporations from taxation while similar property of other corporations not exercising the same influence is burdened.

New York, Nov. 2, 1901. AGA.

How Mr. Shepard Voted in the Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After close perusal of THE TIMES'S editorials, "The Moral Issues," "Of Interest to Democrats," and Abram S. Hewitt's letter, I beg to say that, as an interested Democrat, I wish enough others may take advantage of the information these articles contain and vote the Greater Democracy ticket. My knowledge of Abram S. Hewitt—and admiration for the man—dates back to the time he so ably managed the National campaign of Samuel J. Tilden. Since the nomination of Mr. Shepard we have heard so much about his excellence as a statesman and citizen that I imagined there was a halo of pure gold over him. But I've read in one of his speeches that he said he is "always a Democrat." Now, looking up the record of recent years, I find he voted for and against Hill, for and against Bryan, against Van Wyck for Mayor four years ago—and for Van Wyck now, (presumably, being on the same ticket,) though Mr. Van Wyck's record for subserviency to the boss at Wantage is worse now than in 1897.

Saying he "is always a Democrat," in view of this record, leaves his veracity open to doubt—very open. Recalling matters in his knowledge, Mr. Hewitt says Mr. Shepard's communication to him is "a tissue of misstatements"; his charge that Mr. Hewitt was intimate with Mr. Croker "is entirely untrue"; that Mr. Hewitt's influence "was destroyed by imputations on fellow-citizens" is "simply untrue"; that his assertion that Mr. Hewitt "looks with contempt upon the Democratic Party and the political virtues of his fellow-citizens"—these assertions Mr. Hewitt brands in plainest language as "absolutely untrue."

These be plain words from one of the foremost living citizens of the Republic. I fear me the "halo" will be junk before election day. Since voting for Tilden I've voted for every Democratic candidate for President—every time.

What is most disgusting to me as a Democrat is the idea or New York, the American metropolis, being ruled from the foreign village of Wantage.

The ruler calls himself a Democrat. But he is only an autocrat. Did Democracy demand Mr. Shepard as a candidate?

Isn't it a fact that they didn't want him?

But the autocrat of Wantage came over—not for his health—issued his decree, and ordered the "leaders" to leave "the club," go to their districts, and elect "as I direct." And the "leaders" are doing the "rest."

In his speeches Mr. Shepard throws slurs at Sheehan and Coffey and independent Democrats—men who reject the "collar" from Wantage—throw it off; and the issue is, American vs. Wantage Democracy—American Democracy in the broad acceptation of the term, Democracy of all the people as opposed to the autocratic bossing of any one man, especially one who does not think the blawsted country fit to live in.

May I ask, Will Mr. Shepard vote for Mr. Van Wyck for Supreme Court Judge? The answer involves a "moral issue."

Mr. Low is the Democrat as compared with the selection of the boss from Wantage; 151,540 men, of New York City, by their votes in 1897, caused the nomination of Mr. Low in this election, and as many more believe, if Mr. Low is chosen, the government of New York will be administered—in the words cut on his magnificent gift to our city—"For the good of the people, and the glory of God."

OWEN J. KINDELON.

New York, Nov. 3, 1901.

Talks of Mr. Shepard's Ambitions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To hear all this prating about Shepard's "character," one would think he had a monopoly of the article. What about his ambition and his method of gratifying it? He knows that there is no leading Democrat in New York to-day in line for the Presidency except David B. Hill. Seeing that Hill has been thrown from the pedestal by the power-besotted leader of the Tammany gang, does not Shepard fancy he may vault thereon, and, aided by the prestige of the Mayoralty, repeat the successes of Grover Cleveland in leaping from a similar position to the Governorship, and thence to the Presidency? Evidently this high-characted person is not made of the stuff that would "rather be right than President." And quite as evidently he forgets that Mr. Cleveland was a "reform Mayor," and not the tool of a "gang."

But Shepard's ambition o'erleaped itself on a former occasion. There was no "tidal wave" against McKinley, and had there been, no blame to the enemy of the National Government in time of war would have been swept anywhere by it except to political oblivion. Just as in the gravest periods of the struggle in the Philippines Shepard gave aid and comfort to the enemy by abusing and vilifying our lamented President and our brave soldiers and sailors fighting under the flag, so, now, in one of the gravest contests ever waged for the rights of the people he gives aid and comfort to the enemy, and—there being no bullets flying—he openly deserts to their very camp, courts the favor of and lines up with the political thugs who are their leaders, unblushingly assumes their livery, and by all the evasion, cunning, and sophistry of his profession sustains their cause, mouthing against his former comrades—the latter all true and tried men, representing both great parties and every decent principle, and in purity of character and purpose absolutely unassailable.

No soldier or sailor in New York should cast a vote for this enemy of the National Government in time of war, and no citizen (soldier, sailor, or civilian) should support a man who, to gratify an insane ambition, deserts the standard of the people while they are waging war upon the abettors and beneficiaries of every species of blackmail, corruption, and crime.

HYLANDE MacGRATH.

New York, Nov. 3, 1901.

To Vote Against Van Wyck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of my Tammany friends are determined to down Van Wyck, and are uniting on Mr. Greenbaum as the best candidate on the Fusion ticket to beat Van Wyck. They say that Mr. Greenbaum is an A1 man, very popular, and will poll a very strong vote, and for that reason is best suited for the Van Wyck opposition. Besides, these Tammany men naturally lean toward a Democrat such as Mr. Greenbaum when they turn the cold shoulder to their ice Trust candidate. I am convinced that these arguments are sound and suggest to all Tammany "anti-Van Wycks" to put an X before Mr. Samuel Greenbaum's name and before three other candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court. M. M. M.

New York, Nov. 2, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Never Misses a Meal.

"I see that Dewey always stops those court of inquiry sessions right on the dot at meal time."

"Yes; he got in the habit that morning over at Manila."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Proud of the Boy.

Doctor—'Pears to me laik de boy dun got acute indegeshun.

Aunt Lucy (smiling through her tears)—Dat's it, doctah! Dat boy, sick er well, dun eb'ry ting cute.—Judge.

An Adage.

Johnny—What is an adage?

Pa—An adage is an epigrammatic sophistry manufactured to prevent one from doing something he wants to do or to induce him to do something he doesn't.—Boston Transcript.

His Soothing Way.

"The earrings are very pretty," she said, with just a tinge of disappointment, "but the stones are very small."

"But, my dear," replied the foxy man, "if they were any larger they would be all out of proportion to the size of your ears."—Philadelphia Press.

THE SMILE THAT COUNTS.

From The Boston Post.

'Tis easy to smile when the sun smiles too
And the sky is a field of blue;
But give me your smile when the sun is gone
And the sky is of leaden hue.

'Tis easy to smile when the flow'rs smile too
And you walk in their odors sweet;
But give me your smile when the flowers lie dead
And the thorns prick your weary feet

'Tis easy to smile when the birds sing cheer
And you hark to the rippling rill;
But give me your smile when the waters sigh
And the songs of the birds are still.

'Tis easy to smile when the world smiles too
And you walk with a joyous heart;
But give me your smile when the whole world frowns;
Can you smile when the teardrops start?

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S VIEW OF SOCIALISM

He Argues that Its Theories Are Entirely Fallacious.

Put Into Practice They Would Augment, Instead of Lighten the Burden of Human Wretchedness.

At high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning Archbishop Corrigan continued the series of sermons expressing his views of Socialism, which he commenced a month ago. He took the view, which is also that of Pope Leo XIII., that Socialism in any of its present forms is diametrically opposed to Christianity; that the existing order of things is the best; that if the theories of Socialism were carried to their logical conclusion the portion of the misery allotted to the world would be largely increased. He said in part:

"According to Socialism, the State is a beehive in which all work, where there are no drones. By some process even the indolent are made to labor and all are happy. Now it seems that were these theories to prevail there would be much less liberty and equality. There is enough misery in the world now, and the Pope says that, in order to remedy these evils, the Socialists play on the envy of the poor for the rich and by their methods would increase this misery.

"Man has innate rights to self-improvement, to the development of all his social faculties, both physical and mental. These rights cannot be exercised without certain civil regulations permitting him to obtain food and raiment. But without property, either of land or some equivalent value, he cannot exercise these rights. Man as an intellectual being must provide for the future in order to continue to exist and to enjoy also his freedom. To provide for the future he must work and earn a surplus which will form a permanent possession.

"The theory of wages involves the idea that that which man receives for his labor will enable him to lay aside something. Supposing a man has saved a surplus, he can buy a permanent value with it or spend it—in short, it is his and he can do with it as he likes.

"The Pope says that man has this right of ownership, of the disposal in any manner that he sees fit of that which he has earned. This point is the great dividing line of Socialism from the present organization of society. The Socialists and their opponents work, of course, for the good of the human race, and one says that man would be happier did he not possess this right of ownership, while the other claims the contrary.

"Supposing a man has the right to dispose of his property, he is at present better off than were the Socialistic idea to prevail, for he is at liberty to choose the employment by which he will earn this surplus. It is born of man to wish to occupy the best and most honorable positions, to follow the paths which lead to them. In a society organized by Socialists there would be a grand rush for the best positions, thereby often placing the right men in the wrong positions. The Socialists would call this equality!

"Perhaps in a certain sense all men are free and equal, but this is not true of any society. If all men have equal rights then they should have equal duties, and this condition cannot exist. In the very beginning of society, the family, there is inequality of position and duty. The same is true in the State and of nations—everywhere division and inequality exist. In view of these facts it is ridiculous to say that all men are equal.

"Granting the theory of equality, who would determine the necessary division of labor—the exact value of each individual effort? There is always a difference—there can be no one standard. Then what a vast, complicated system of bookkeeping there would be were the State the owner of all property.

"The Socialists want to cut the Gordian knot of the problem of ownership by destroying private property. The greatest and most influential of the German Socialists, Karl Marx, and with him Ferdinand Lasalle, saw that the iron law of competition gives rise to colossal fortunes, contrasting hardly with the condition of the poor. Marx maintained the doctrine of the 'surplus value,' namely, that after the laborer has been paid the wage necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, the surplus produce of his labor is appropriated by the capitalist who exploits it. But the Socialists at their last congress were obliged to admit this fallacy that labor is the source of all wealth.

"In all the centuries before the nineteenth there was no great industrial competition. The change of thought which made its world-historic announcement in the French Revolution tore down the barriers in a sense between rich and poor. Yet because the system of industrial competition leads to abuses, has its defects, the Socialist wants to remedy by an entire revolution of society.

"Whatever may be said to the contrary, Socialism does not promote fraternity. This is an outcome of Christianity—its law of charity. Socialists are contradictory to the teachings of Christ, nearly all their leaders being rationalists or atheists. They say the world is tired of enduring present ills for uncertain joys of the future, and turns its thoughts to the material. Even social Christianity is irrational—light and darkness cannot exist at the same time in the same place.

"The Socialists are entirely wrong on the great point at issue—that of private ownership. Man is prior to the State and had all his rights indicated before its development. Then God gave the earth to man to be divided according to certain natural laws. Each may have a part if he can get it. One excludes another only in a negative sense. Man can place his impress on earth in the sense of the sculptor who takes a piece of stone and by the labor of his hands and head makes it valuable.

"The condition of the poor, of the laborer, is better to-day than if Socialistic theories were practiced. Instead of producing perfect laws of liberty and equality, regulating labor and capital, more wretchedness would certainly exist in this life, and perhaps in that to come."

MONTEFIORE HOME'S MEETING.

Annual Report Read and Directors Elected—Musical and Reception.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the officers and Directors of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids was held yesterday morning at the institution, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway. President Jacob H. Schiff occupied the chair.

The annual report showed that there were at present 236 patients in the home, and 113 in the sanitarium. The receipts for the year amounted to $93,715.83, and the running expenses of the home $74,690.30. An appropriation of $11,500 was made to the new sanatorium in Westchester County and this being insufficient an additional $5,000 was loaned. The total number of patients treated during the year was 737. Of this number 151 died. There were 1,095 applications for admission, 423 being admitted, and of this number 34 are still awaiting room. The per capita annual support for each inmate amounted to $255.28, compared with $228.51 the year previous, the higher cost resulting from the greater expense attached to the maintenance of the sanitarium.

Of the Julius Hallgarten Relief Fund, which has a permanent capital of $50,000, $2,252 was expended in the monthly support of 78 families whose bread-winners are inmates of the home. Of the relief fund for discharged patients, established for the purpose of giving those who leave the institution a start in life, $801.20 was distributed among 69 patients.

After the reading of the report and the transaction of other routine business the election of Directors was proceeded with, the following Directors being elected to serve for three years: Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Isaac Brandon, Isaac Eppinger, Samson Fried, Louis Gans, Samuel Kridel, S. P. Mendel, and Isidor Straus; for Director to serve for one year, Hugo Blumenthal and Charles Fishel.

At the close of the meeting dinner was served, and during the afternoon the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home entertained the inmates with a musical and literary programme, which was followed by an informal reception. The building was also thrown open for inspection. There were hundreds of visitors during the day.

COMMERCE OF THE WORLD

Averaged Figures Show Balance Against Twenty Countries.

The United States Leads in Value of Exports Over Imports—Great Britain Leads the Other Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—An accurate measurement of the commerce of the principal countries of the world at the present time is afforded by some figures published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics in the September number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. The statement is in the form of a table showing the commerce of thirty leading countries of the world during such part of the fiscal year of each of the countries as is available from their latest official reports.

Owing to the fact that the fiscal years of the countries differ in their dates of termination, the statement is in some cases for a six months' period in other cases for eight, and in other cases for eleven or twelve months. In order to furnish a basis for comparison of the volume of commerce of the various countries, the Bureau of Statistics gives the average monthly import and export during the part of the fiscal year covered in the statement for each of the thirty countries in question.

This statement of the average monthly value of the imports and exports of the thirty countries furnishes a fair basis of comparison of the commerce of the countries one with another, and an opportunity to compare the imports with the exports and thus determine whether the excess, or "balance of trade," is on the import or export side. An examination of the full list of countries shows that in two-thirds of the number the imports exceed the exports. The countries which show an excess of exports over imports are Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Brazil, Chile, British India, Mexico, Roumania, European Russia, the United States, and Uruguay. The countries which show an excess of imports over exports are Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Holland, Norway, the Philippine Islands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

The table which follows shows the average monthly imports and exports of the ten countries in which the exports exceed the imports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

AVERAGE PER MONTH DURING 1901.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$71,830,923	$113,864,852
British India	21,598,811	31,565,179
Austria-Hungary	28,098,202	30,311,995
European Russia	22,818,000	27,373,000
Argentina	9,196,347	15,725,763
Brazil	5,068,794	15,051,841
Mexico	5,336,301	6,239,474
Chile	3,909,702	5,100,104
Roumania	3,489,856	4,503,340
Uruguay	2,260,573	3,328,445

The following table shows the average monthly imports and exports of the twenty countries in which the imports exceed the exports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

AVERAGE PER MONTH DURING 1901.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	$207,886,450	$118,206,085
Germany	111,593,866	87,831,833
France	77,535,900	66,226,000
Netherlands	65,922,642	56,790,923
Belgium	34,355,000	28,021,000
Italy	29,671,785	21,797,747
Switzerland	16,744,325	13,127,100
Canada	15,041,265	12,759,063
Spain	13,470,853	10,025,803
Japan	11,254,785	9,597,743
China	13,446,163	9,553,055
Turkey	7,832,000	5,685,000
Egypt	5,735,378	5,701,025
Denmark	8,203,031	5,326,500
Cuba	5,451,713	5,254,530
Cape of Good Hope	7,491,103	4,075,565
Norway	5,931,944	3,549,735
Portugal	5,715,463	2,425,954
Philippine Islands	2,516,539	1,903,417
Greece	2,017,292	1,070,712

THE BOERS LOST HEAVILY.

Are Believed to Have Suffered More Severely than the British in the Attack on Col. Benson's Column.

PRETORIA, Nov. 3.—Further details have been received regarding the attack by the Boers under Commandant Gen. Louis Botha last week upon Col. Benson's column near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal. It appears that Gen. Botha, who had been joined by another big commando, the two forces aggregating a thousand men, attacked Col. Benson's rear guard on Oct. 30 while the British were on the march and captured two guns, but was unable to retain them. Col. Benson fell mortally wounded early in the fight and did not long survive.

Major Wools-Sampson took command, collected the convoy, and took up a position for defense about 500 yards from intrenchments prepared by the Boers. The captured guns were so situated that neither side could touch them.

The Boers made desperate efforts to overwhelm the whole British force, charging repeatedly right up to the British lines and being driven back each time with heavy loss. The defense was stubbornly and successfully maintained through the whole of the following day and the succeeding night, until Col. Barter, who had marched all night from Bushman's Kop, brought relief in the morning of Nov. 1. The Boers then retired. Their losses are estimated at between 300 and 400.

Not only did Gen. Botha direct the attack, but he personally shared in the fighting.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The dispatches from South Africa reveal practically nothing further about the disaster to Col. Benson's column. It appears that the first attack was made in a blinding rainstorm.

The heaviest casualties occurred while Major Wools-Sampson, who is a Johannesburg reformer and an officer in one of the colonial levies, was gathering the convoy under the brow of a hill, a most difficult task.

It is assumed in London that the two fifteen-pounders remained in the possession of the British, but the telegrams are not clear on this point.

Edgar Wallace, a correspondent of The Daily Mail, writing from Pretoria under date of Oct. 12, again protests against official optimism, and declares that the war will not be ended for another year. He urges the immediate dispatch of large reinforcements of both men and horses. "Even when all that is possible has been done in this direction," he says, "it will be necessary to wait grimly, and not to expect any quick result."

PRO-BOERS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Big Crowd in Peckham Prevents the Holding of a Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A riotous scene occurred yesterday afternoon in Peckham, a suburb of London. A small gathering of the local branch of the Democratic League undertook to hold a meeting to protest against the war in South Africa.

The manifestants started in procession for the place of meeting, but before they arrived there they were hooted, buffeted, and dispersed. A crowd estimated at 20,000 gathered to oppose them. There were many ugly rushes, and the police were barely able to protect the struggling pro-Boers from the fury of the populace.

After considerable fighting, in which a man was stabbed, the pro-Boers were removed under police protection. The victorious crowd then held a jingo meeting and sang "Rule Britannia."

From Queen Alexandra to the Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Queen Alexandra, following the example of Queen Victoria, is sending Christmas gifts to the troops in South Africa. For this purpose she has ordered thousands of briar pipes, each silver mounted and bearing the stamp of the crown and her Majesty's monogram.

20,000 More Horses for the British.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Dispatches from Warsaw say the newspapers there assert that a contract has been entered into for the supply of 20,000 horses for the British cavalry in South Africa.

Austrian Socialist Conference.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—For the first time in two years the Austrian Socialist Party met in conference in Vienna yesterday. A German deputation, including Herren Bebel and Erhardt, attended. Herr Bebel congratulated the conference upon the splendid organization of Socialists in Austria and the results which had been achieved during the last seven years.

In the selection of Gifts of
STERLING SILVER for
WEDDINGS
beauty of design, undoubted intrinsic value and distinction of workmanship are essential. These qualities are characteristic of every piece, large or small, that bears the Gorham trademark. Prices will be found adjusted to meet any desired expenditure.
The Gorham Co., Silversmiths
BROADWAY & NINETEENTH STREET
AND 21 & 23 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

A MACHINIST DROWNED.

Was Fishing in North River, When His Boat Was Capsized.

William McClellan, fifty-six years old, a machinist of Red Hook, Brooklyn, was drowned in the North River, off One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. McClellan was fishing from a small boat with Alfred Johnson, a carpenter, of 56 Madison Street, when their boat overturned.

Several persons ashore saw the accident, among them being William Rolfz of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Broadway. Rolfz quickly threw off his top clothing, and waded and swam to the assistance of the drowning men. He got to Johnson and managed to support him until the two were rescued by men who put out into the river with a small boat. Before McClellan could be reached he sank. His body has not been recovered.

Dr. Cooper's Leave of Absence.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 3.—Dr. Austin Scott, President of Rutgers College, this evening made a statement relative to the granting of a leave of absence to Dr. Jacob Cooper, Vice President of the college. He says that the leave was granted as a mark of esteem and to show the appreciation of the college for the very valuable services which have been rendered to it by Dr. Cooper as an officer and instructor.

AMONG THE SHOPS.

That slender maiden of bronze, who is to be seen so busily employed this year, supporting in one way or another conveniences for the use of man, is now holding the electric light globes, and certainly she does it well and gracefully. The figure is seven or eight inches high, standing upon a small pedestal, with both hands raised, each holding a small electric light globe.

***

It is presumably this same maiden, or one of her sisters, in a more precious metal, who is to be seen in the heart of beautiful enameled flower brooches, a maiden of gold with only the face visible.

***

A convenient little case for use in traveling is in the form of a big square leather envelope, and contains letter sheets, the paper and envelope in one, ready for a hurried note. There are two little pockets at the side, in which stamps and other things can be carried. These envelopes come in bright red and darker colored leathers.

***

Charming after-dinner coffee sets are very beautiful in the tall, slender shapes in silver—coffee pot, creamer, and sugar bowl, with tongs, and small round tray. The cups and saucers are of the solid silver combined with china. Saucers are of silver to match the larger pieces, and the skeleton cups are of openwork silver in more elaborate design, and contain the little white china cups, with a pattern of gold upon them, to match the gold lining of the large pieces of silver. Small coffee spoons go with the set.

***

There is a tendency to the simplest of lines in silver, with a simple conventionalized decoration. One charming shallow silver bowl on tall legs, illustrates this. It might be used for a card tray, a bonbon dish, or any of a number of things. The only decoration is on the outside, several conventionalized dragon flies, three or four inches long, the tails of which are prolonged below the lower edge of the dish to form the legs.

***

Pretty little square grandfather's clocks in silver, with the face in some colored enamel, and carved handles on the two sides, which look like the arms of the clockman in the children's picture books, are to be found in silver. They are quaint, attractive, and expensive. They are about five inches high.

***

A green stock and tie, which are attractive, are different from many others, the stock having a flaring ruffle at the top. The stock is covered with a heavy cream lace, and set in at the top is the narrow-shaped ruffle, edged top and bottom with a narrow band of the cream lace. There are moderately long ends, tied four-in-hand and edged with lace, the lace running up into the silk, which is cut out to fit around the pattern of a floral design.

***

One of the innumerable and perhaps one of the most attractive ways of wearing ermine around the neck is in the form of a scarf. The scarf is perhaps a quarter of a yard wide its full length, the ends pointed and finished with a band of baby lamb. This boa—it would probably come under that general head—is brought around the neck in soft folds as any scarf of lighter material would be and tied once.

***

Here is a pretty hat worn by a smartly dressed little girl, who wore also a red coat. The hat was of black, one of the long-haired felts, and carried snugly around the crown was a band of narrow black velvet ribbon, with tiny cut steel buckles at intervals. In the front of the hat, which had a wide brim, were two short black ostrich feathers, standing with ends curled forward. Under these feathers the long loops lying flat on the hat on either side was a big bow of black satin ribbon, the ends carried over and under around the rim of the hat, which was slashed. These slashes were about two and a half inches apart.

***

It is always interesting to note the variations in the small boy's Russian blouse. One pretty little blouse, worn with blouse trousers, made like them all, double breasted, has braid on both sides of the front outlining the double-breasted part, and in both sides it tapers in at the waist and out again gradually to the lower edge of the blouse. This comes about midway between the waist and knee, for the blouse is short.

***

How is this for a stylish frock? It is of heliotrope cloth, made with a deep pointed stock collar of heavy cream lace, and with deep cuffs of the lace. With the gown was worn a hat of heliotrope, which was hardly visible under the long heliotrope ostrich plume which encircled it. A very large and perfectly plain round muff of ostrich feathers to match the plume on the hat was carried.

***

A young woman in a gray corduroy had the front of the short jacket, the collar, and cuffs trimmed with gray krimmer.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Crowd Disappointed Because Trotting Match Fell Through.

FRED W. LED PACING BRUSHES

Louis Kahn's Expert Driving of the Pacer George Wallace Prevented Serious Runaway Accident.

There was plenty of lively sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, but the brush in which the crowd of spectators on the walks was most interested did not take place. It was generally understood that Alves, the bay trotter, with a mark of 2:09½, owned by Nathan Straus, and The Monk, 2:08, owned by Frederick Gerken, were to meet and race for the honors of the Speedway, but the owners failed to agree.

The honors of the day were carried off by the pacer Fred W., 2:08¼, driven by Charles Weiland, who won about every heat in which he entered. His first victory was over the crack pacer Bicycle Girl, driven by J. E. Meyer, who is much faster than her mark of 2:20¼. The pair got away on perfectly even terms and came down the stretch nose and nose. A desperate burst of speed placed Fred W. a length in the lead, and he was rapidly increasing this when he broke, and it looked like a lost heat. But just as Bicycle Girl reached him Fred W. caught and was away like a flash, crossing the line an open length in front of his opponent.

Moth Miller, the roan pacer, with a mark of 2:07, driven by his owner, Dr. David Randall, had a pretty brush with the chestnut pacer Spinx S., 2:09¾, driven by E. E. Smathers. Moth Miller set the pace down to the stone wall, when Spinx S. began to move up rapidly, and in a few strides was at the roan's throat-latch. The chestnut could get no further, and the pair continued down the stretch like a team in harness. In the final drive Spinx S. managed to creep up a bit, but Moth Miller nosed out by a narrow margin.

Team racing has become very popular on the road of late, and the crowd was treated to several interesting brushes yesterday, the best of which was between Sergt. G. Smith's team, composed of Maggie Nelson and Mate and Clarence Ware's team Carmencita, 2:09¾, and Lady Louis, 2:20¼. It was a nip-and-tuck go from start to finish, Sergt. Smith's team winning by a length, with Maggie Nelson on a break. King Chimes, 2:10¾, W. C. Floyd-Jones's new pacer, came down the stretch with James Murphy's pacer Wesley R., 2:18¼, and landed a winner by half a length. In a second heat with the pacer Planet, 2:04¾, driven by George Spear, Wesley R. somewhat redeemed himself by taking the lead after an even start and holding it until the post was passed. Believing that Planet did not show her best speed, Trainer Spear challenged Mr. Murphy to another go, but Wesley R. again showed in the front after the first quarter mark had been passed and handily.

One of the best three-cornered brushes of the day was between the Pacer Fred W., Bicycle Girl, and the pacing mare Alietta, 2:15¼, driven by John Hannan. Several breaks were made before the trio were got away on anything like even terms. Bicycle Girl set the pace, closely followed by Fred W., who had Alietta at her throat-latch. Several times after the stretch had been entered Fred W. tried to take the lead, but each time Bicycle Girl made a spurt that offset her opponent. Finally within a hundred yards of the finish Fred W. showed a burst of speed that carried Bicycle Girl completely off her ground and she broke so badly that Fred W. was across the line before she could recover.

About the last brush of the morning came near ending in an accident. George Wallace, the famous bay pacer, (2:17¼,) was started by his owner, Louis Kahn, in a brush with three other pacers. While leading by a half a length, the tire on Mr. Kahn's wagon exploded and frightened Wallace so that he bolted. Being unable to hold the animal, Mr. Kahn simply guided him and called to Mounted Policeman Fitzgerald, who caught the bridle after a short, sharp chase, and brought the horse to a standstill before he did any damage.

Among the many on the road were Isaac A. Hopper, driving Lucre, (2:18¼;) J. P. Balter, driving the gray trotter Clayton, (2:15½;) J. A. Newcomb, driving his team of bay pacers, Lady Ann and Marguerita; Elmer Stevens, driving the trotter Replica, (2:15¼;) James Murphy, driving his crack pacer Rotha J., (2:00½;) David Lamar, driving Royalto; E. B. Jennings, driving the gray pacer Tenny, (2:22¼;) Charles Haswin of Brooklyn, driving the little bay trotter Duncan, (2:18¼;) Luke Burke, driving West Wilkes, and David B. Nelson, driving the trotter Daisy Bell, (2:20¾.)

An interesting programme has been arranged by the road drivers for to-morrow morning, the star race being between the trotter Alves, (2:09½,) the trotter King Chimes, (2:10¾,) owned by W. C. Floyd-Jones. This race, which is to be started at 11 A. M., has also been left open to an entry from Mr. Gerken, The Monk being preferred, or any other trotter in the same class. Moth Miller (2:07) will also be ready to meet all comers.

SEIZED DOCTOR'S INSTRUMENTS.

Customs Inspector Took Possession of $1,600 Worth in Hoboken.

Customs Inspector Timothy Donohue visited Nagell's Hotel, in Hoboken, last night, and seized surgical instruments valued, it is said, at $1,600.

The Inspector said that yesterday on the arrival of the Auguste Victoria he detected a man who gave his name as Dr. F. Schwickenstein of Wisconsin in the act of passing an instrument which had not been declared to Dr. J. M. Sattle, whose baggage had been examined and passed. The instrument was taken possession of, and there was suspicion that there were more, so last night's seizure was made.

Carondelet Club's Banner Destroyed.

When the members of the Carondelet Democratic Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District went to the clubhouse on Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets, yesterday, they were enraged at a sight there. The transparency banner which adorned the front of the clubhouse had been destroyed. The name of every Tammany candidate and the picture of Edward M. Shepard had been cut out of it. The police have been notified and detectives are working to find the culprits.

PHILIPPINE TREASON ACT

Commission Gives a Public Hearing on the Proposed Law.

Native Leaders Object to the Measure—A Spaniard Silenced by the Commissioners.

MANILA, Nov. 3.—There was a public discussion before the Philippine Commission to-day of the draft of the act against treason and sedition. Many prominent Filipinos were present. Vice Gov. Wright explained the object of the bill, saying that the Spanish code was unsatisfactory.

"There are a number of persons living in the Philippines," remarked Mr. Wright, "who, so long as there is no punishment for treason will take advantage of the fact to clog the wheels of the insular government. It must not be overlooked that turbulent spirits exist in the pacified provinces. The masses of the people are susceptible to inflammatory utterances and liable to be influenced by scheming demagogues. It would be inexcusable weakness on the part of the commission to allow the people to be aroused to deeds of violence, who are now gradually drifting to the pursuits of peace.

"The recent renewed attempts at insurrection in the Island of Samar and the Province of Batangas, (Luzon,) and at a few other points, due to noisy Filipino agitators, have caused a feeling of unrest in the minds of both Filipinos and Americans, and the effect of their continuance would be to make impossible the very things these agitators claim they most desire. Such endeavors serve to recruit the ranks of the insurgents and to postpone the era of good feeling and fellowship which must come.

"No excuse exists for secret political organizations. Their intent must be evil. No matter what may have been the opinions of the Filipinos regarding the sovereignty of the American Government, the fact remains that the Americans are here, and, moreover, here they intend to stay."

The bill was then read in Spanish.

Señor Sabella Reyes, a Spanish journalist who has been here for several weeks, said he was opposed to the bill, and objected generally to the imposition of the death penalty for political crimes. He suggested that persons committing the offenses against which the bill was aimed should be deported to the United States, and declared that Italy and Portugal had enacted the most reasonable existing laws dealing with the matters under consideration.

Commissioner Worcester asked him if he considered the killing of King Humbert a political crime.

Señor Reyes—Nothing political is criminal.

Vice Governor Wright asked him if he considered the killing of President McKinley a criminal act.

Señor Reyes—I have already made it clear that there is no such thing as a political crime."

The Commissioners indignantly ordered him to take his seat.

Señor Buencamino, on behalf of the Federal Party, objected to the bill. Señor Bautista, at one time President of the so-called Filipino Congress, said that sections of the proposed law had created a panic in Manila, that Spain had no such law, that in his opinion private citizens ought not to be compelled to divulge matters within their knowledge, that the doctrine of treason ought to apply to officials only, and that the bill, as drawn, offered a great opportunity to blackmail.

The discussion will be continued to-morrow.

SUPPLIES SMUGGLED TO FILIPINOS.

Aid Reaches Insurgents, Though Ports in Samar Are Closed.

MANILA, Nov. 3.—Advices from Catbalogan, Samar, say it is well known that, in spite of the fact that all the ports of Samar are closed, supplies still reach the insurgents. Most of this work is done during dark nights by small boats from the Island of Leyte. Every available gunboat is now endeavoring to prevent this. The capture of Lukban's commissary has proved a great blow to the insurrection, as it renders future supplies very precarious.

Conditions in the Island of Leyte are very annoying to Gen. Smith. A large number of junks are used with the express object of aiding the insurgents in Samar, covering the movements of fugitives and landing provisions and clothing.

MGR. SBARRETTI'S FAREWELL.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Mgr. Donato Sbarretti, whom the Pope has appointed Apostolic Delegate Extraordinary to the Philippines, has issued a farewell pastoral letter to the Diocese of Havana, in the course of which he says:

"Some thought, when the Church and State became separate, that the Church had lost her juridical personality; but the Church is a society which is perfect and independent of the sovereign. On arriving here I found that religious marriages were not recognized as legal. In my efforts to secure their legality I met with some opposition; but I received assistance in a quarter where I had least expected to find it. The intervening Government, inspired by the principles of justice, truth, and liberty, issued a decree recognizing their validity.

The retiring Bishop advises the founding of religious schools for children and the continuation of the Saturday schools now managed by Cuban women. Referring to the return by the State to the Church of the property belonging to the latter, Mgr. Sbarretti says:

"This act will glorify before all nations the Government which, from a disinterested standpoint, has so decreed."

REV. DR. LORIMER'S SERMON.

The Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., delivered his first sermon as pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning to a large and interested congregation. Dr. Lorimer comes from Boston, where he has for the past ten years been successful as the pastor of Tremont Temple.

Dr. Lorimer spoke yesterday on "The Time Spirit in Religion," taking for his text the twenty-seventh verse of the twelfth chapter of Hebrews: "And this word, yet once more, signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, as of things that are made, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain," and in part said:

"The time spirit of 100 years ago was romantic; to-day it is realistic. To-day we inquire into the needs of man and the conditions of society, all of which affect the Church, if the Church is alive. The Church must have sincerity. Sham and shoddy must be eradicated. We are tired of show and pomp. There are those, however, who love to make empty dispiay, but I would ask you, Be real! Be true! The age demands it. The time spirit demands it. The day will come when every man will live, not for himself, but for his brother man.

"The Church must be open and free to all. It must be open-hearted, and it must live for the city in which it is placed. Christianity of to-day is an orchard of beauty, and something is radically wrong if it does not do more for humanity, and open its heart to the sorrows to which earth is heir."

PREVENTION OF HAILSTORMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Willis L. Moore, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, has issued an official statement concerning the matter of the attempted prevention of hailstorms by the use of explosives from specially designed cannon. After making brief reference to the renewed interest in the subject lately in France and Italy, and to the apparatus now in use in conducting the experiments, Mr. Moore says:

"After examining all that has been published in the past two years on the subject of hail prevention, I have to repeat the opinion heretofore expressed that we have here to do with a popular delusion and that efforts should be made to prevent its spread in this country. The great processes going on in the atmosphere are conducted on too large a scale for any man or any nation to attempt to control them. The energy expended by nature in the production of a hailstorm, a tornado, or a rainstorm probably exceeds the combined energy of all the steam engines and explosives in the world. It is useless for man to attempt to combat nature on this scale."

Ninety-six Carloads of Flour Burned.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Nov. 3.—Seventy-three carloads of flour on track and twenty-three carloads in the warehouse of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company were destroyed by fire to-night, together with the warehouse and dock property of the road. The loss will reach $125,000, fully covered by insurance. The flour was the property of the Washington-Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis. The warehouse and dock, built a few years ago, cost $40,000.

Political. | Political. | Political.

To the Men of Greater New York:

I ask your support on Tuesday next. I ask it upon my promise that, if I be then elected Mayor, I will, during the years 1902 and 1903, be myself the Mayor, alone and exclusively exercising all of his great powers, and alone and exclusively subject to all his great responsibilities. If I be Mayor, citizens may reckon to absolute certainty that the Mayor will be in my chair and nowhere else, and that no citizen may, with either hope or reason, seek elsewhere any part whatever of the Mayor's power, influence, conscience, or intelligence.

I promise you that, if I be Mayor, neither public moneys raised out of the toil and economy of all citizens alike, whatever their politics, nor administrative powers created for the benefit of all citizens alike, shall be used for the purpose of building up or breaking down any political organization. If rigorously good administration will break down any political body, Democratic or Republican, then it shall, under my administration, be broken down. If rigorously good administration by a Mayor who is a Democrat should bring honor and prestige to his party, no sensible and good citizen ought to grieve. My adversary and his supporters, on the other hand, declare that the prime purpose of their campaign is the destruction of Tammany Hall; and to that political purpose they subordinate all questions of good administration—the police excepted. They ignore the schools, rapid transit construction, the systematic good pavement of the streets, water supply, extension of the sewerage system, sanitation, the treatment of the tenement house and other humanitarian problems, and all those other questions of constructive, creative, and humane administration, upon which depend the future and practical welfare of the city and of its vast population. My proposition, on the contrary, is that those and like questions present the first and only legitimate purpose of this election, and that corrupt politics of any party name can be best destroyed by pure, able, effective, and high-minded administration, and by a wholesome and permanent improvement of political conditions. As to the police, I stand for a rigorous and vigorous investigation, to be conducted with intrepid but scrupulous regard to justice. The Police Commissioner, his Deputies, and the entire force shall, under any Mayoralty of mine, represent my own ideals of public order, decency, and mercy. If elected, I shall dedicate my best faculties and my long experience to like work to investigation of every department of the City Government—and to the resolute undoing of wrong.

The Fusion ticket represents, first, the triumph of Senator Platt and the Republican organization in effectuating their determination that no man who voted for the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1900 should be considered eligible to the Mayoralty. That determination first introduced partisanship into this campaign. The addition to the Republican ticket of Mr. Grout, representing the Michael J. Coffey Democratic secession in Brooklyn, and of Jacob A. Cantor, the representative of John C. Sheehan in Manhattan, does not make the ticket non-partisan. Those names and other names dictated by Democratic elements of the Fusion make certain and speedy the dissolution of the Fusion, whether or not it succeeds at the polls. Such success would give no assurance of permanent improvement of the politics of the city. It is well known, and is undisputed, that the high-minded members of the Citizens' Union surrendered with extreme reluctance to the nominations dictated by John C. Sheehan and Michael J. Coffey.

If you shall elect the Fusion ticket, not only will its temporary and incongruous alliance be dissolved long before the end of 1903, but the Democratic Party—having in such case been punished at the polls for its acceptance of the vigorously reformatory policy represented by its candidate for Mayor—will be furnished an extreme motive to surrender to the forces of political corruption headed by Messrs. Sheehan and Coffey and the lamentable failure of every fusion in the past to permanently benefit the city will be repeated. The Fusion Mayor will in such case be obstructed by associates utterly unlike himself, who have been named with him, in order, in case of success, to be able to purchase with patronage and power a re-admission to the Democratic organization. If, on the other hand, the Democratic Party be sustained when, as now, its face is definitely set to that future of reform to which it dedicates the great powers of the Mayoralty, its Mayor will be able, not only effectively to serve the city, but to bring to its Democracy and all political conditions of the city, a tonical and wholesome vigor. Let any Democrat, who is angry, think precisely what it is at which he will strike, if he strike at my candidacy. The Democratic Party includes, and will, during our generation, include, the great majority of the voters of this city. You cannot, whatever your politics, better promote its future welfare than to make the majority party stand, as it will stand, if I be elected, for the best public service. The Mayor who shall serve the city best will serve his party best. If this be partisanship, it surely is neither unworthy nor inconsistent with the best interests of the city. If you wisely prefer the permanent welfare of Greater New York, its development on generous, far-seeing, and far-doing lines of constructive work; and if you also consider the permanent and wholesome elevation of its political conditions, you will, I believe, whatever your party alliances, feel bound to give to the Democratic candidate for Mayor the votes which he now directly asks from you, upon his record in the past, and his promises for the future.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1901.

Ovation for Sousa's Band at Glasgow.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sousa's Band received a memorable ovation last night at the close of its engagement at the Glasgow Exhibition. The crowd wanted to carry the conductor on their shoulders. Mr. Sousa will begin a tour of the provinces tomorrow at Middlesborough, Yorkshire.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY SEYMOUR SANFORD, aged sixty-nine years, a well-known lawyer of Connecticut, died yesterday at his home in New Milford, Conn. He was graduated from Yale in the class of '52 and from the Harvard Law School three years later. He was the son of the late Judge David C. Sanford.

EDGAR P. SEIGER, engineer in charge of the Westinghouse interests in Ithaca, died yesterday at the City Hospital in that city. His death was due to blood poisoning which resulted from opening a small pimple on his face with a pin last Thursday. Mr. Seiger was graduated from Cornell with the class of '98. His home was in Chicago.

JAMES BARCLAY HENNEY, the recently appointed Superintendent of the Manchester Locomotive Works, died suddenly yesterday at the company's office in Manchester, N. H., of heart disease. He had been an employe of the American Locomotive Works, the company which now controls the Manchester plant, for some time, and went to Manchester a little over a week ago. His home was in Hartford, Conn., but before going to Manchester he had been employed at the Schenectady plant. He was sixty years old. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and two sons.

MARRIED.

BRADSHAW—TAYLOR.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1901, by the Rev. Charles L. Pardee, Alice C. Taylor to J. Clare Bradshaw.

GRISCOM—BRONSON.—On Nov. 2, 1901, at Saint Margaret's, Westminster, London, by the Rev. H. Hensley Henson, B. D., Canon of Westminster and rector of Saint Margaret's, Elizabeth Duer Bronson, daughter of the late Frederic Bronson, of New York, to Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, son of Clement Acton Griscom, of Philadelphia, Penn.

DIED.

ANDARIECE.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1901, James Andariece.
Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., New York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M.

CHATFIELD.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, 1901, at his residence, 122 West 82d St., Col. Harvey S. Chatfield, in his 65th year.
Funeral private.

DELAFIELD.—On Friday, Nov. 1, Katherine Van Rensselaer, wife of Francis Delafield.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Monday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M. Interment at Jamaica, L. I.

GAUTIER.—On Nov. 2, 1901, in the 85th year of his age, John Gautier.
Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 425 East 57th St., Monday, 4th inst., at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1901, Charles H. Morgan.
Funeral services will be held at Presbyterian Church, Arlington, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 4, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, members of Evangelist Lodge F. and A. M.; Metropolitan Lodge O. Q. F., and Lebanon Encampment are invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Chambers St. at 1:30 P. M.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Nov. 2, Mary Robertson Curtis, wife of J. Augustus Rogers.
Funeral services at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROSENHEIM.—On Sunday, Nov. 3, at his late residence, 248 West 136th St., Seligman L. Rosenheim, in the 71st year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANFORD.—At New Milford, Conn., Nov. 2, 1901, Henry Seymour Sanford, aged 69 years.
Funeral services at All Saints' Memorial Church, New Milford, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1901, at 1:30 P. M.

SNOOK.—At Brooklyn, Nov. 1, 1901, John B. Snook, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 203 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 4, at 7:30 P. M. Interment private.
San Francisco and Michigan papers please copy.

TILLINGHAST.—On Friday, Nov. 1, Caleb E. Tillinghast, in his 61st year.
Funeral services will be held from the family residence, Plainfield, Conn., 3:30 P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 5.
Providence (R. I.) and Cleveland (Ohio) papers please copy.

TODD.—At Montrose, Penn., on Saturday, Nov. 2, Eliza B., wife of J. Mandeville Todd, in her 77th year.
Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Todd Post, Montrose, Penn., Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3:30 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Christopher and Barclay Sts. at 8 A. M.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Friday, Nov. 1, Julia W., widow of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, and daughter of the late Samuel and Marguerite Peyton Jaudon.
The funeral service will be held at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock.

WEST.—At rest after a lingering illness, on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1901, Susie A. Luce, beloved wife of Clarence H. West.
Funeral services at her late residence, 315 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 4th, at 2 P. M. Interment private, Martha's Vineyard papers please copy.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 39 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

VOTE UNDER THE
CITIZENS' UNION EMBLEM
Why?—Because
IT MEANS CITIZENS' HOME RULE REGARDLESS OF PARTY.
Its Permanency Insures Honest Candidates in Future Municipal Campaigns.
BECAUSE the 150,000 Votes Cast for the Citizens' Union in 1897 Made Fusion Possible in 1901.

Rowing Club Nominations.

At a monthly meeting of the Nonpareil Rowing Club the following persons were nominated for office in 1902: President—George W. Bates; Vice President—Jerry J. Murphy; Treasurer—Michael Naughton; Financial Secretary—Fred Heath; Recording Secretary—James Myles; Captain, Charles C. Hofman First Lieutenant—George Pearce; Second Lieutenant—John Hunken and John O'Connor, and Trustee—Arthur N. Potter. Ex-President Gatter has presented to the members of the club a picture of the crew which rowed from the Harlem River to Albany in 1884.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 14,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 824,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 5,354,000 pesetas.

The Siberian Railroad.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The last rails of the line connecting Moscow with Vladivostock will be laid to-day, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Daily Mail.

$50,000 REWARD
FOR INFORMATION
LEADING TO CONVICTION
FOR VIOLATION OF ELECTION LAW.
In Sums of
$200 to $1,000 Each.
GUARANTEED BY BONDS.
See Citizens' Union Circular.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ATKATZ, Gussie, 175 Madison St.	32	2
*BRACHMAN, L., 70 Norfolk St.	53	31
*BERNSTEIN, H., 206 Delancey St.	32	31
*BENZ, Friederich, 153 W. 48th St.	38	30
BUCKLEY, Lewey, 371 W. 117th St.	41	1
BIERSTEIN, Barnet, 112 Suffolk St.	45	2
BONNER, Charles, 427 E. 83d St.	1	2
BEATTY, Henry, 414 E. 86th St.	1	2
CAMPBELL, Edward, 18 Beach St.	1	2
COLLA, Josephine, 130 Mulberry St.	1	3
*CROLIUS, William, 236 W. 11th St.	58	30
DELAFIELD, K. V. R., 12 W. 32d St.	52	1
ERLICHMAN, H., 226 Clinton St.	42	2
FLYNN, Rosie, 708 E. 13th St.	1	2
GERRITY, James, 106 Bowery	62	2
GAUTIER, John, 425 E. 57th St.	85	2
GELLIS, Teche, 142 Chrystie St.	37	2
HAUSER, William, 244 E. 86th St.	1	2
HOAGLAND, G. E. V., 49 W. 36th St.	3	2
HEBRON,

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Fine Showing Made by West Point This Year.

YALENSIANS' STURDY LINE

Kernan, Roberts, and Bowditch on Harvard's Injured List—Mills of Princeton Out of Game.

The "big four" in the college football world had a hard time of it Saturday. To begin with, Pennsylvania was beaten in rather handy fashion by Columbia, while the best that Yale could do against West Point was to play a tie game. Princeton, too, had her hands full, for Cornell was not considered as strong as she proved to be by the Orange and Black. At the end of the contest but two points separated the rival elevens, and these were disputed by Cornell when made. Harvard had an easy time, the Brown eleven proving pitiably weak, and to this rather than the Crimson's own good qualities is due the high score made.

The most surprising showing of any of the football teams this year is that of West Point. To the plebe class is due this fine showing, for "Charlie" Daly, the grand quarter back, and Captain of last year's Harvard team, was one of the number, and Ernest Graves, the giant fullback of the University of North Carolina, another. Harvard was the first of the big four to be nonplussed, and she had all she could do to win by scoring one touch-down in the last minute's play. Yale tested the mettle of the Soldiers Saturday, and her beef and brawn were more than offset by the clever generalship displayed in the running of the West Point team. West Point was unquestionably outplayed in the first half, and Yale just as much so in the second, West Point being able to advance the ball near enough to the Yale goal posts for Daly to kick a goal from the field.

The Yale team begins to-day preparations for the Princeton game, which is to be played in New Haven on Nov. 16. A week later comes the Harvard game, but Yale does not fear Harvard this year as much as Princeton.

The consensus of opinion seems to be, from those who have watched the Yale team, that there is being developed at New Haven the sturdiest line in the country. The men are big, heavy, and strong, and can play football. From end to end the Yale team of 1901 is a score of pounds heavier than the famous team of 1900. Combined with this weight is speed, and the line should prove a factor in the Princeton game. With each day's practice Yale men are becoming more sanguine of the Princeton game.

WEAK BACKS OF YALE.

Behind the line Yale is admittedly weaker than her old time rivals. Not only has Yale a set of backs who are not overpowerful, but she has only one set. The substitutes for the backfield, with one exception, are not 'Varsity calibre. Princeton and Harvard have both heavy and experienced backs, and unless Yale's defense is much stronger than theirs, this will tell in the score. Yale's scheme of campaign is to hit the enemy's line, and keep hitting it. This was a great thing last year with Gordon Brown's game, because he not only had a heavy defense line, but he had a great backfield, and Bloomer in tackles back with Stillman opening up the sides was tremendously effective.

Goss and Hogan are not at all so effective as were Stillman and Bloomer in tackles back. Last year Hale was a line bucker of tremendous force, and Weymouth, his successor, while good, is not yet proving himself so heavy or effective a plunger. Chadwick covers both years, and is better than last, but Wilhelmi and Hart are not as good as Sharpe at his best. On the whole, the backfield, and for that matter, the entire attack, is not as heavy this year as last. With weak opposing ends little Hart would be a great ground gainer, but he has been supplanted by Wilhelmi, in favor of the line bucking scheme that Stillman hopes to perfect. The fact is that Yale this year is trying to work up exactly the same attack as last, with a weaker attacking force and with better opponents.

It has surprised a good many people, for instance, that Yale has not paid more attention to the kicking department. It would seem that with such punters as De Witt of Princeton Yale ought to put a good kicker in the field also. But with the exception of a little coaching in this department nothing has been done, and there is no one except Olcott who can boot the sphere forty-five yards.

Princeton returned home yesterday morning from Ithaca, tired out from the hard trip but in fairly good physical condition. The majority of the players are suffering only from a few slight bruises and a general stiffness incident to a hard game. Mills, the guard who was laid out early in the game, however, will undoubtedly be out of the race for the rest of the season. A tendon has been severely bruised in his ankle, and it will necessitate a complete withdrawal. McCord, who has been suffering from a bruised hip all season, was fortunate in not increasing the injury by playing Saturday. He was limping about the campus yesterday, but did not seem any worse than usual. The report that Davis had been withdrawn from the game on account of injuries is false. The reason for his removal was the need of a fresh man to follow up the numerous punts.

"King" Kelly expressed himself as well satisfied with the defensive work of the team, but was discouraged at the offense. "The team did not work together," he said, "and the backs relied too much on individual strength."

The game against the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia has been canceled. No attempt will be made to fill the date.

This week will be a busy one for Harvard. Saturday's game against Brown showed up in a strong light many of the weaknesses of the team, and the work of the coaches within the next few days will be to remedy these defects. The worst feature was a deplorable tendency on the part of the Crimson eleven to fumble the ball every time it was thrown into their hands. Against a stronger team than Brown this error would have been fatal Saturday, as the Crimson eleven fumbled six times in all, once on the one-yard line and once on the eight-yard line. As one of the coaches said, the big score was due not so much to Harvard's strength as to the pitiful weakness of the visitors, and it was for this fact more than anything else that Harvard's fumbling did not result in any costly losses. Coach Reid has said all the season that he will have no fumbler on the Harvard eleven. Yet in each of the games played so far this year fumbling has been the worst feature of the team's playing, and instead of improving as the season advances Harvard's eleven seems to grow worse in this respect. Another discouraging thing in Saturday's game and one which makes the game with Pennsylvania more uncertain than ever, is the number of men who were injured in the contest. Kernan, upon whom Harvard bases all her hopes, has a bad knee; Roberts is similarly afflicted, and Bowditch has a lame ankle, which promises to keep him from Saturday's game.

Columbia's freshman football team will probably play the eleven of the Horace Mann School at South Field to-morrow or Wednesday. The Columbia team averages only 135 pounds in weight. The men are hard workers, but are handicapped by their lack of weight. The candidates have been taking daily practice under the direction of Coach J. R. Knapp, tackle of the Columbia '99 'Varsity. There are about twenty-five men in the squad, of whom the best are W. S. Benham, A. Bauernabel, A. MacKenzie Fluhrer, and Ewing, who were all prominent interscholastic players.

Manager Thorne of the New York University team has arranged a game with the University and Bellevue Medical College for to-morrow afternoon, to be played at Berkeley Oval. Coach Rorke is confident of defeating the "Meds," for, although the team is heavier than that of the New York University, it has had little opportunity for practice.

Columbia Track Athletics Active.

Since the organization of the Columbia Track Athletic Association, an unusually active season is being arranged for the university athletes. Besides competing in the various indoor meets of the local season, the runners will have several important dual contests with other universities. The first of these will be a mile relay race to take place with Pennsylvania at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. Two weeks after another relay race of two miles with Yale will be contested at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. This race will in a way be a novice competition, as it is limited to those members of both track teams who have not yet won their 'Varsity initial.

Negotiations have also been started for a dual meet in the regulation track events to take place with Pennsylvania on Dec. 14 at some local armory, probably that of the Eighth Regiment.

"Ernie" Hjertberg, the trainer, has issued a call for candidates to begin work for the pending indoor season.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

What a Real Bargain Is.

Nothing is cheap unless it is needed. Equally true is it that nothing is cheap unless worth is linked with little price.

It is false economy to buy unreliable goods on any terms. Our aim is for true economy, always quality allied to the least possible price.

The list of to-day's money-saving items define the word bargain in its best and truest sense.

Oriental rugs and carpets—*In this large collection are some of the best known productions of Oriental craftsmen at surprisingly low prices. For example:—150 silky Caucasians, $6.38; average size 4 ft. x 3 ft.; most artistic coloring; 222 very choice Daghestans $9.98; average sizes 5 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 inches; usual value $13 and $16; 100 Mossouls, Kurdish, etc., $19.98; extra fine; average size 9 ft. x 3 ft. 9 inches; usual value $25 to $35.*

Persian lamb jackets $58—*This is one of a number of remarkable values in our great fur sale; besides these are Persian lamb combination jackets, $85, with large collar and full revers of mink; genuine seal skin jackets $90. Either from stock or made to order; new styles; handsomely lined and finely finished; handsome bear sets $39, consisting of large fluffy muff and boa.*

Women's silk waists—*Of heavy quality peau de soie, $3.98; the front tucked V shape; buttoned back; finished with rows of silk hemstitching; have separate collars; have turn-over ends; colors are cardinal, navy, rose, light blue, gray, as well as black and white; waists of fine quality taffeta, $5.49; tucked and trimmed with straps of taffeta; buttoned in back; all newest fall colors; of finest quality Louisine, $8.98; hemstitched and tucked, back, front and sleeves; fancy stock and double end tie; white, black and colors.*

"The Man from Glengarry."—*By Ralph Connor, 85c. The author's delineations of the miners of "Black Rock" and the cowboys of "Sky Pilot" have delighted thousands of readers who will doubtless hail with pleasure this, his latest book. Published regularly at $1.50.*

Lace curtains specially priced—*Some remarkable values here. $10.50 pair for Renaissance lace curtains that were $13.50; $12.50 pair for Point Arabe lace curtains that are worth $18; $6.98 pair for Irish Point lace curtains that are worth $9.50; Bonn Femme curtains $6.75 to $13.75 each; lace bed sets $2.25 up to $6.*

Women's $5 hats—*Adaptations of Paris models; each one typical of refinement and elegance; felts, cloth plateaux and velvets are used most effectively; the trimmings are plumes and pom-poms, feather breasts and birds in black and colors.*

Sateen down quilts $3.98—*Full size; beautiful new designs made in our own workroom; guaranteed not to shed the down; sell elsewhere at $5.50.*

Laces—*Special; 45-inch black polka dot net, were $2 and $2.50, at 98c. yard; 24-inch silk embroidered chiffon, was 98c. to $2.98 at 59c. to $1.50 yard; 27-inch black spangled nets, were 75c. to $7.25, at 49c. to $2.98 yard; 20-inch silver and gold nets, were $1.25 to $7, at 49c. to $1.98 yard.*

Good values in fine ribbons—*At 19c. yd., the three following desirable weaves: 3½ to 5 inch fancy satin ribbon that was 49c. yd.; 5-inch colored satin and taffeta ribbons, were 39c. yd.; 5-inch colored changeable louisine, was 39c.*

Sale of toilet articles—*In this list will be found many items which cost regularly very much more. Dr. Snow's Talcum Powder—violet or corbalized—5c.; Dr. Snow's Rosaline cold cream, ¼ lb jar, 13c; Paul Westphal's auxhiliator, large size, 58c.; Bazaar bay rum, large bottle, 15c.*

Women's long silk coats—*$32.50, $36 and $37.50, suitable for street or evening wear; of taffeta, peau de soie and moire velour; lined with white satin and interlined with flannel; cut full; flounce shape; with flare cuffs and three capes; very wide Chinese sleeves.*

KNOTTY ATHLETIC PROBLEMS.

Two International Questions to be Decided at Coming A. A. U. Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union on Nov. 18 many important topics will be discussed, among them some which have an international bearing. At the recent Canadian meeting Dr. George McK. Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo competed in and won the pole vaulting contest. He was protested on the grounds of professionalism, on the ground that he had competed for money at Syracuse, N. Y., and also at another time when he was in Canada. The Canadian association is investigating the case, and Secretary Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union has received a letter from the Secretary of the Canadian association asking the co-operation of the Amateur Athletic Union in the matter. As the protested athlete competed in Canada and was protested there, and the alleged professional competition took place in America, there is a question which body has jurisdiction in the matter.

Another case which is likely to come up for adjustment is that of Harry Gill, who is charged with having accepted money for coaching a Western college team, and competed under protest at the recent Amateur Athletic Union championship meeting. The matter was referred to the Central Association, in whose territory the alleged act was committed, but Gill has written to the Amateur Athletic Union stating that he would like to have his case transferred to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union to try on the ground that he could attend meetings there and defend himself, whereas if he is tried in America, it would be a hardship on him to attend the committee meetings. The application has been referred to President W. H. Liginger of the Central Association for consideration.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

J. J. Farrell Finishes First in Good Time in Star A. C.'s Event.

The Star Athletic Club of Long Island City held its first cross-country run of the present season yesterday over a four and a half mile course. Two packs were sent out, the slow men starting at 3:04 and the fast three minutes later. In the slow pack were most of the sprinters of the club, and they were E. W. Frisbie, W. Rafftery, F. X. Hussy, W. Luther, W. Green, T. O'Donnell, J. Hoben, D. Smith, R. Fedtner, W. Kruger, and Owen Riley, while the fast pack was made up of J. J. Farrell, the holder of the club's three-quarter-mile record; John Foy, T. Kelly, L. Rottger, and P. McCauley.

The course was from the clubhouse, up Vernon Avenue to Webster Avenue, through Recreation Park, and Woodside to Thompson Avenue, thence down Thompson Avenue to Nott Avenue, to Vernon Avenue, and back to the clubhouse.

Frisbie of the slow pack set the pace and maintained the lead for four and a quarter miles of the course. At this point he was overhauled by John Foy of the fast pack, who continued in the lead until within 100 yards of the finish, when he was joined by Farrell. Farrell proved the speediest in the race for the finish, beating Foy two yards in 29 minutes. Rottger finished third, five yards in advance of Frisbie. Luther, Hussy, Rafftery, Kruger, McCauley, and Kelly finished in the order named.

Open runs will be held on every Sunday hereafter. To-morrow, election day, will also be taken advantage of to hold a run.

FOR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Players for Coming Tourney Devising Means to Stimulate Practice—Matches Arranged.

Four men have now entered for the big billiard tournament to be played early in December to decide the championship of the world at eighteen-inch balk line, no shots in. These men are Schaeffer, Slosson, Sutton, and Barutel, the French expert. In a day or so Morningstar's name will probably be added to the list.

All of the players are now devising means to stimulate practice. Last night Slosson played a game with Dr. Mial, Slosson playing the championship game, while Mial was allowed two shots in. Slosson played steady billiards and completed his string of 400 points in twenty-three innings, averaging 17 7-23. Dr. Mial made but 169 points. Slosson will probably play several practice matches with "Harry" Klein, the best of the Boston professionals, while to-night he will meet Albert Cutler, formerly a prominent Class A amateur billiard player and winner of a Class B championship, but now a professional of Boston.

Barutel will do most of his practicing at Daly's, and matches have been arranged with several prominent professionals to make matters interesting. The first match will be played to-night, with Gallagher or Ortiz opposing Barutel. Maurice Daly may also try his hand against the French expert.

In an amateur fourteen-inch balk-line tournament at the Metropolitan Academy E. O. Crosby, Dr. Douglas, and L. A. Servatius have so far won games. H. W. Robinson, J. M. Millette, and W. H. Farley were the men defeated.

MORE MOTOR CYCLE RECORDS.

Albert Champion Makes New Figures on Vailsburg Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3.—Albert Champion, the French motor cyclist, who was injured in an accident to his motor cycle near Mount Vernon last week, had sufficiently recovered from his injuries to give a ten-mile exhibition at the Vailsburg track to-day, in the course of which he broke previous records for every mile except the first. He holds this record, also, having made it on the same track on the previous Sunday. There were also two amateur races and one professional race. Summary:

Professional Match Race, best two in three, half mile heats, between Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., and Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn.—First Heat—Won by Krebs. Time—2:50. Second Heat and Race—Won by Krebs. Time—3:41.

Half-mile, Novice.—Won by William Boyden, Newark, N. J.; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; Walter Castner, New York City, third. Time—1:16 1-5.

Ten-mile Exhibition, on Motor Cycle, by Albert Champion.—Times by miles—First, 1:15 1-5; second, 2:31 1-5; third, 3:47 4-5; fourth, 5:03 2-5; fifth, 6:22 3-5; sixth, 7:39 1-5; seventh, 8:56 1-5; eighth, 10:13 1-5; ninth, 11:30 1-5; tenth, 12:47 1-5.

Twenty-five Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J.; M. T. Dove, New York City, second; A. A. Courter, Newark, N. J., third; Harry Chappey, Little Falls, N. J., fourth. Time—1:03:50. Winners of lap prizes—First, W. B. Ferguson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second, J. E. Achorn, New York City. Winners of special prizes—Five miles, H. D. Hooper, Roseville, N. J.; ten miles, "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J.; fifteen miles, W. S. Blizzard, Jersey City, N. J.

In Jersey City Handball Court.

Handball experts crowded the court of the Jersey City Handball Club yesterday to witness a number of matches which had been arranged, chief of which was the contest for $25 a side between E. Ficke and A. Runceman against T. Flaherty and W. Gisel. The conditions called for the winners to take three of five games. Only four were played, however, the first-named team being declared the winners after four well-contested games. The scores:

E. Ficke and A. Runceman	21	21	14	21
W. Gisel and T. Flaherty	17	11	21	20
M. Egan	21	19	19	
D. Bruder, (10 aces)	12	21	21	
C. Putney	21	21	13	11
W. McCombe	14	10	21	21
W. Linehan and J. Flaherty	21	21	15	21
W. Husbands and R. Scanlan	7	13	21	14
P. Dolan	21	21	5	
P. Scott	13	11	21	
A. Whelan and P. Egan	21	21	21	
J. Egan and P. Byrnes	7	14	16	
M. Egan	21	21	19	18
T. Jackson, (10 aces)	14	13	21	21
B. Foley and T. Waldron	21	21	12	
M. Mahoney and J. S. Egan	20	19	21	

Madisons Win Football Game.

Before a crowd of 3,500 people the Madison Field Club defeated the soldiers from Willett's Point yesterday by a score of 35 to 0. Pyne, Benford, and Barrett played finely for the Madisons.

Columbia's New Golf Team Captain.

John Grenville Bates, 1900, College, has been elected captain of the Columbia 'Varsity golf team in place of J. A. Edwards, resigned. The annual university tournament is scheduled to take place at Fox Hills to-morrow.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Woodmere Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Bells of Troy, 126 pounds; Saint Flacon, 124; Louisville, 123; Unmasked and Demurrer, 119 each; Saddoce, 116; Potente, 117; Paul Clifford, 116; Latson and The Amazon, 115 each; Roxane, 114; May W., 112; Com Paul, 111; Ben Eder, 108; Lady of the Valley, 107; Otis, 100; Mary Worth and Lady Sterling, 97 each; Barouche, 95; Wunna, 92; Batyah, 87.

SECOND RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Big Gun, 111 pounds; Trebor, Fatalist, and Disturber, 105 each; Mercer, 103; Astor, 102; Black Dick, 100; Lady Chorister, Fiederich, and Annie Thompson, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Connecticut, Dewey, Hindred, King Edward, Flying Buttress, Anak, Goldoga, Swamplands, and Major Daniels, 112 pounds each; Si-ah, Sparklet, Emma A. M., Pedestal, Gay Girl, Destitute, Riddance, Geneseo, Post, and Lady Mag, 109 each. The following horses were excluded from this race: May J., Northern Star, Deadly, Night Shade, Meistersinger, and Triton.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Elgin, Tryahena, and Royal Sterling, 106 pounds each; Sweet Tooth, 101; Bowen, 100; Astor, 98; Alard, 95; Nitrate, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Bessie McCarthy, 109 pounds; G. Whittier, 108; Francesco, 106; Fonsoluca, 103; Batyah, Meistersinger, Playlike, and Courtney, 102 each; Joy Maker and Arrahgawan, 101 each; Sunderlands, Blue Ridge, Tenakra, and Hayward Hunter, 99 each; Atheola, 94. Excluded from this race: Outsider, Justice, Gibson, Light, Viviani, and Leander.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Fonsoleo and Mayor Gilroy, 105 pounds each; Federalist and Ringleader, 102 each; Bounteous and Templeton, 100 each; Marathen, Kimberly, Glade Run, Cressou, and Cherished, 97 each; Kinstelle and I Know, 94 each; Surmise, 92; Riven Oak, 89.

Newark Advertisements. | Newark Advertisements.

HAHNE & CO. NEWARK, N.J.

We cannot be undersold on reliable goods; the only kind we buy and sell.

Wraps, Coats and Gowns.

A Superb Collection is at the service of ladies who attend society functions, and public events like the coming Horse Show and the theatre.

EVENING WRAPS, in Velvets, Cloths and Moire, three quarters and full lengths, exact copies of Parisian styles, handsomely trimmed with Russian Lace, Chiffon and Fur, at

45.00, 69.00, 98.00 and up to 169.00.

EVENING GOWNS, in importation numbers and copy, newest weaves, tones and effects—Point d'esprit over white silk, crepe de chine and pann satin; velvet made over white silk; Renaissance over silks—superbly trimmed with rare laces and passementeries. Prices

69.00, 85.00, 118.00 and up to 500.00

PARLOR SUIT. — Five pieces, mahogany finished frame, highly polished, covered with fine brocaded velour; reg. 74.00, for

59.00

COUCH.—All hair filling, large and comfortable, biscuit tufted seat and head spring edge, fringe all around

15.00

CHIFFONIER.—Solid oak, polish finish, 34-in. wide, shaped top, carved back, 5 drawers with fluted columns, brass handles; reg. 7.50, for

5.50

CHIFFONIER.—Solid golden oak, highly polished, 40-in. wide, 4 large and 2 small drawers, fluted columns, beveled mirror 24x14 in., with fancy carved frame; reg. 15.00, for

10.75

ROCKER.—Quartered golden oak, mahogany finish, highly polished, saddle seat and high arms; reg. 3.69, for

2.69

ROCKER. — Mahogany finished, nicely polished, upholstered seat, assorted colors, reg. 2.98, for

2.00

Special Millinery Exhibit.

We shall present this week a new and superb display of

Trimmed Hats, Turbans and Bonnets

for Horse Show, evening and general wear.

We shall also offer a grand assortment of **Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats** for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Full lines of **Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Millinery Trimmings, Ornaments, Birds' Wings, Pompons,** etc., etc.

Largest and best assorted **Ribbon Stock** in the State. Everything worth having is in our Ribbon Department at the very lowest price.

HAHNE & CO., Newark, N. J.

Horses and Carriages. | Horses and Carriages.

Studebaker

Carriage of the Century.

A hundred years have gone by since the aristocratic Brougham first traversed Paris streets—thence to England and America. In all the century it has held the place of honor—luxurious but practical—the ideal town vehicle. Studebaker is the mentor of all Broughamdom. Will you come to see the beautiful models now on show?

BROUGHAMS

This is our 1901 one-horse Brougham. Its characteristics are lightness and roominess—unusual combination. We build larger, heavier broughams extension fronts and Demi Coaches: Every kind at the waterooms—finished; others at the factory ready to be trimmed and painted to your order.

Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

There is NO BETTER Electric Vehicle Built ANYWHERE AT ANY PRICE than the

Waverley

ELECTRIC RUNABOUT.

There is no other electric carriage quite so good as the Waverley. It is years ahead of the next best. Ask any Waverley owner.

PRICE $850

On exhibit at Automobile Show, Madison Square Garden, Booth K.

WAVERLEY AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT

American Bicycle Company

New York City Branch, 91 Fifth Ave.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES

By the new Twin Screw Cruising Yacht

Prinzessin Victoria Luise of 5,000 tons

To the **West Indies** and the **Spanish Main,**

FROM NEW YORK JAN. 4, 1902.

To the **West Indies and Mexico,**

FROM NEW YORK FEB. 8, 1902.

The itineraries include Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Santo Domingo, Martinique, Trinidad (Pitch Lake), Venezuela (La Guayra), Caracas, Valencia (Puerto Cabello), Curacao, Jamaica, Cuba (Santiago and Havana), Mexico (Vera Cruz, Mexico City), Charleston, S. C.

RATES FROM $175 UPWARD.

To the **Mediterranean** and the **Orient**

by the twin-screw express S.S. Augusta Victoria

FROM NEW YORK, JAN 22, 1902, for Madeira, Gibraltar (Granada, Alhambra, Tangiers), Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo, the Nile), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, Dead Sea), Constantinople, Piraeus (Athens, Corinth), Nauplia, Syracuse, Catania (Taormina), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 73 days.

RATES FROM $400 UPWARD.

All appointments first class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

Mediterranean Express Service.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN †NORTH-GERMAN LINE to LLOYD

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Steamers Aller, Trave, Fulda, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

*Columbia	Nov. 9	†Aller	Dec. 7, 2 PM
†Hohenzollern	Nov. 16	*Columbia	Dec. 10
*F. Bismarck	Nov. 23	†Lahn	Dec. 14
†Trave	Nov. 30	†Hohenzollern	Dec. 28

Sailings at 10 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Broadway, N. Y.

37 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiserin, Nov. 5, 10 AM | Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM
Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon
Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM | Kaiserin, Jan. 21, 10 AM

Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN

K. Luise, Nov. 23, 11 AM | Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
Bremen, Dec. 5, noon | K. Luise, Jan. 2, 10 AM

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM | Deutschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM | *Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM
Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM | Penn's, Dec. 14, 7 AM
Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM | Pretoria, Dec. 21, 1 PM
Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM | *Phoenicia, Dec. 28, 7 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Friesland, Nov. 6, noon | Haverford, Nov. 27, noon
Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 10 AM | Philadelphia, Dec. 10 AM
St. Paul, Nov. 20, 10 AM | St. Paul, Dec. 11, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland, Nov. 6, noon | *Vaderland, Nov. 20, noon
Southwark, Nov. 13, noon | Haverford, Nov. 27 noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA, Nov. 9, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE, Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA, Nov. 23, 3 P. M.
MENOMINEE, Nov. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 7, 1:30 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia...Nov. 16, noon | Anchoria...Dec. 14, noon
Astoria...Nov. 30, noon | Furnessia...Dec. 28, noon

Cabin passage, $50; Excursion Ticket, $90.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

Mediterranean Service Naples Direct

PERUGIA.....Nov. 12 | CALABRIA.....Dec. 7

Cabin Passage, $65.00.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric...Nov. 5, 1 PM | Teutonic...Nov. 20, noon
Majestic...Nov. 6, noon | Celtic...Nov. 26, 5 AM
Oceanic...Nov. 13, 7 AM | Germanic, Nov. 27 noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.

Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria....Nov. 9, 2 PM | Campania, Nov. 30, 8:30 AM
Lucania, Nov. 16, 8:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 7, 2 PM
Etruria...Nov. 23, 2 PM | Lucania, Dec. 14, 7 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & Co. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 AM
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Gaelic.....Nov. 7 | China.....Nov. 22
Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16 | Doric.....Dec. 3

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 6 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY EVENING LINE.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with trains for all points. Excursion, $2.50.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:28 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:35 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:30.) (Dining Car.) 10:53 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car.) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (6:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
Telephone 3098 Broad.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
457 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MAIN OFFICE, 44-46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,208 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
N. Y. BRANCHES { 139 East 42d St. / 112 East 23d St.
Ladies' Department at Branches.
Brooklyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
STOCKS. BONDS. GRAIN. COTTON.
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1945 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)
54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.

The $4,800,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.

All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT.
Assistant Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on November 18, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $3,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM B. LEUPP.....Vice President.
WILLIAM BARBOUR.....Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
General Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 15th day of November, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $5,850.88.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, November 1st, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

$900,000
Schenectady (N. Y.) Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 4½% GOLD BONDS
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1941.

Secured by first mortgage on the entire street railway system which operates under liberal and perpetual franchises in Schenectady and its suburbs, including a branch to Albany and one in process of construction to Troy. Also secured by first mortgage on the property of the SCHENECTADY ILLUMINATING COMPANY, controlling the entire electric light business in the city, and which has been in successful operation for a number of years.

A strong financial and technical management is assured in the ownership by the General Electric Company of the entire issue of capital stock.

Circular containing price and full details, together with map showing lines of the road, on application.

N. W. Harris & Company
BANKERS
NEW YORK
31 Nassau Street
CHICAGO BOSTON

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, EDMUND L. JUDSON, PHILIP S. BABCOCK } Vice-Presidents. Treasurer. Secretary. Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kuhne, Frank Curtis, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, W. Seward Webb, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, Samuel Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast.

Richard V. Harnett & Henry W. Donald, Auct's.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS.
Monday, Nov. 4, 1901, at 12:30 P.M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
605 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co., $10 each.
20 shs. Electric Patrol Indicator Co., $1 each.
100 shs. Pennsylvania Mining Co., $5 each.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Dividends.

National Salt Company.
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., October 30, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 10.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 9th, 1901, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record Nov. 4th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Nov. 4, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, November 11, 1901.

Common Stock Dividend No. 6.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 9, 1901, to the holders of Common stock of record Nov. 4th, 1901. Transfer books of the Common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Nov. 4, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Nov. 11th, 1901.

W. T. HUNTER, Asst. Secretary.

American Light and Traction Co.
Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 22, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the quarter ended September 30, 1901, on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable December 2, 1901, to Preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on November 9, 1901, at which time the transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close, and will remain closed until December 3, 1901.
Checks will be mailed.
EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, October 29, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable on November 11th.
Transfer books close on October 31st and reopen on Nov. 12th. A. H. CURTIS, Cashier.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
Of BODIE, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 24, 1901.
DIVIDEND No. 103, of TEN CENTS A SHARE, is payable here, and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, Nov. 21st. Books close Nov. 7th.
J. W. PEW, Secty.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN. (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock... $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,673,542.68
Receives Deposits subject to check.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, President
HERMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLES, Vice-Presidents
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary
FRANCIS O. PRETT, Asst. Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits..... $1,895,000
LAWTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Albert C. Case, Daley Fiske, Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, Fred'k D. Tappen, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts due the firm of F. J. McKENNA & CO. to be paid to F. J. McKENNA, 20 Bond St., New York, who will conduct the business for the future.

New York City, Oct. 31, 1901.
F. J. McKENNA.
JAMES DUNNELL.

JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO.
THE FIRM OF JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO., composed of John S. Ascough and James Frederick Calhoun, was dissolved by mutual consent as of October 28th, 1901. Mr. John S. Ascough succeeds to the business and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. JOHN S. ASCOUGH.

Lost and Found.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 341,890 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street declines to worry over the money market situation, and the unhappy possibilities suggested in some quarters where bears most do congregate. When Saturday's bank statement was published, disclosing a reduction of over $4,200,000 in surplus reserves, the calamity howlers in the Street, rejoiced that their predictions of a substantial decrease had come true, of a sudden became aggressively confident and hastened to declare with emphasis and apparent conviction that in the course of the next few weeks the surplus reserve account will be entirely wiped out through gold exports, interior shipments, &c. Yet the Street refused to take alarm—declined to grow fearfully and greatly apprehensive. Instead, the stock market—a fair but not necessarily accurate guide of predominant Street opinion—actually advanced in many of the more important issues, under the lead of representative stocks, such as the Vanderbilt group, Union Pacific, and Baltimore and Ohio.

This confidence, however, is easy to understand, and, indeed, is but natural, all the facts of the case considered. It is now clear, for example, that the return flow of money from the interior has set in in considerable volume; it is a fact that gold from the Klondike and Australia was sufficient last week to offset the gold exports, and that more to arrive shortly will do much to minimize the importance of exports likely to be made this week; while, above and beyond all this, it is not forgotten that the bond redemption purchase of approximately $2,000,000 made under the offer of the Secretary of the Treasury did not figure in last week's bank statement. All the indications, in short, and all the testimony of men whose opinion is worth considering is that, taken all and all, the money situation is distinctly easier and that, with the resumption of bond purchases, all danger of tight money is removed, and only reasonable rates are to prevail.

Not unnaturally all this is destined in due time to have beneficial effect upon the stock market, for the tight money bugaboo has been second only to the Northern Pacific affair in tending to keep the market in check and to discourage trading. Apropos of Northern Pacific itself, it need only be said that the progress making toward a final and satisfactory settlement is altogether encouraging.

According to some very well defined reports, once this Northern Pacific affair is out of the way, the plans relating to the Vanderbilt group, to Missouri Pacific, and to several other important systems are to be progressed to completion.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The Boerse last week showed the same pessimistic symptoms displayed during several weeks previous. "It is nearly a lifeless body," says the Vossische Zeitung, "and no longer able to respond to outside influences." Business has grown so stagnant that many first-class shares could not be quoted at the first make-up list on some days. It is significant that an effort is being made to close the Boerse at 2 P. M. daily, the usual hour of Saturday closing.

News from the various industries continues unfavorable. A number of meetings of stockholders of coal and iron companies were held during the week, and the opinion was expressed that the depression had not yet reached the low-water mark. In spite of the discouraging prospects, however, quotations were maintained fairly well, speculators asserting that the present quotations sufficiently discount the situation.

The only department which showed life was American rails, Northern Pacific shares leading. Ocean transportation shares weakened upon the rumor of a war of rates and of a continued decline in the shipping business. It is asserted that the Harbor of Hamburg is full of idle vessels.

While the week brought no news of industrial disaster, the unhealthy condition of the companies is still reflected by the daily publication in the Reichsanzeiger of the names of Directors who have resigned from various companies.

The monthly settlement has passed very easily, money being abundant and cheap. The advance in the rate of the Bank of England produced hardly any effect here, but the Frankfurter Zeitung says that Germany, sooner or later, must reconcile herself to higher rates.

There has been a complete cessation of gold imports from London.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 3.—Although last week's market was a shade firmer, the turnover was disappointing. There was a little increase in transactions at the end of the week, although the continued decline in cotton and the heavy movement generally influenced buyers to delay operations.

Business in cloth was mainly in small lots for pressing requirements. Lack of confidence in existing prices was the chief cause of the prevailing lethargy; but the fact that many outlets beyond the seas are well supplied with stock also had a depressing influence. Some orders were placed in leading China staples, where the merchants were able to repeat the purchases made a month ago. India forwarded a fair number of acceptable offers.

The demand for all classes of printing and bleaching cloths was poor, producers finding it difficult to dispose of their outputs. There was a moderate Levant and South American demand.

Yarns were demoralized, owing to the drop in cotton, and few large orders were concluded.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

N. W. Harris & Co. of New York, Chicago, and Boston offer for sale $900,000 Schenectady (N. Y.) Railway Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due Sept. 1, 1941. These bonds are secured by first mortgage on the entire street railway system, which operates under perpetual franchises in Schenectady and its suburbs, including a branch to Albany and one in process of construction to Troy. They are also secured by first mortgage on the property of the Schenectady Illuminating Company, controlling the entire electric light business in that city. The General Electric Company owns the entire issue of capital stock.

It is announced that a majority of the certificates for Cincinnati, Northern and Mackinaw stocks have been deposited, and that failure on the part of remaining holders of certificates to deposit with Schmidt & Gallatin, 48 Broadway, this city, on or before Nov. 11 will entail the penalty of deduction from their interests.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Monday, November 18th, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The object of the meeting is to consider the question of the increase of the common capital stock by the amount of three million dollars—making the total capital stock fifteen million dollars—of which six million dollars is preferred heretofore issued and nine million dollars will be common, of which common stock six million dollars has heretofore been issued.

It is proposed that the three million dollars of such increase of capital stock shall be used to take up convertible bonds for the same amount.

ARTHUR G. YATES, President.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Rapp & Speidel Iron Works will be held at the offices of the company, at the northwest corner of 29th St. and 4th Av., in the City of New York on the 19th day of November, 1901, at 12 noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 12 noon to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from November 14th, 1901, to November 20th, 1901.
SAMUEL V. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, Nov. 7, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM S. PEOPLES, Secy.

UNITED STATES TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Following is statement of the United States Treasury on the 2d day of November, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$313,155,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$313,155,089
Silver dollars	449,618,000	Silver certificates outstanding	449,618,000
Silver dollars of 1890	68,981	Treasury notes outstanding	41,388,000
Silver bullion of 1890	41,329,019		
Total	$804,171,089	Total	$804,171,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$78,025,817.67	
Gold certificates	31,836,310.00	
Standard silver dollars	5,497,502.00	
Silver certificates	7,414,454.00	
Silver bullion	516,634.05	
United States notes	8,022,297.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	82,292.00	
National banknotes	7,858,364.69	
Subsidiary silver coin	8,488,493.77	
Fractional currency	1,365.99	
Minor coin	443,693.92	
		$148,185,676.49
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,005,985.28	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,933,569.14	
Total	$110,939,554.42	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	58,654.55	
		110,998,208.97
Total		$259,183,885.46
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,490,005.84	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,453,474.27	
Disbursing officers' balances	54,937,756.59	
Post Office Department account	3,221,510.08	
Miscellaneous items	4,717,377.16	
		83,820,123.94
Available cash balance		$175,362,761.52

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$779,886.77	$1,466,152.97	$86,768,471.68
Internal revenue	680,441.37	1,988,080.75	98,307,759.44
Miscellaneous	148,658.12	756,358.45	11,115,202.42
Total receipts	$1,617,986.26	$4,210,592.17	$196,191,433.54
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	380,000.00	565,000.00	39,641,083.92
War	525,000.00	805,000.00	42,167,172.52
Navy	100,000.00	200,000.00	23,005,623.56
Indians	100,000.00	150,000.00	8,854,417.26
Pensions	600,000.00	2,200,000.00	47,783,142.38
Interest	.....	.....	12,078,381.98
Total expenditures	$1,705,000.00	$3,920,000.00	$168,539,771.62
Excess of receipts over expenditures	112,986.26	290,592.17	27,651,661.92
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	818,740.48	1,439,196.23	82,879,417.39
Internal revenue	1,046,257.60	1,845,717.34	106,079,725.03
Receipts from all sources last year	1,963,573.96	3,454,644.05	200,023,353.84
Expenditures last year	1,565,000.00	3,150,000.00	194,760,872.96
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	150,000.00	150,000.00	6,773,425.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	87,075.00	207,980.00	4,522,695.00
Notes received for current redemption	335,002.00	779,907.00	48,590,074.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$349,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$47,505,763.00	$4,187,158.00	$51,692,921.00
This fiscal year	6,048,393.00	379,833.00	6,428,226.00
This month	275,980.00	8,000.00	283,980.00
This day	117,100.00	.....	117,100.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	47,505,763.00	4,187,158.00	51,692,921.00
This fiscal year	6,048,393.00	379,833.00	6,428,226.00
This month	275,980.00	8,000.00	283,980.00
This day	117,100.00	.....	117,100.00

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The financial article in The Times to-day says money was very abundant on Saturday, and toward the close it was almost impossible to lend balances. Discount rates were practically unaltered.

So far the rise in the bank rate has done little to turn exchanges in favor of London, owing to the market here being abundantly supplied.

Business on the Stock Exchange on Saturday was almost at a standstill in nearly all departments. American rails were firmer, in response to higher prices cabled from New York, but otherwise prices left off slightly lower than on Thursday. Home rails were weak, and there was a general decline in them. The general mining market was quiet and firm.

There was a further decline of one-sixteenth in the price of bar silver.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.
Scowcroft, John, & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Munson, S. L., Albany, N. Y., shirts; St. Denis Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Evett, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Barry, upholstery goods and rugs; 106 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Greenhoot Brothers, Escanaba, Mich.; S. Greenhoot, notions and clothing; Hotel Normandie.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Kilburn, upholstery goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces and embroideries; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, notions and linens; 377 Broadway; Holland House.
McKibbon, Driscoll & Dorsey, St. Paul, Minn.; J. McKibbon, hats and caps; Holland House.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Park, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.
Herman Brothers, Landauer & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. Herman, furnishing goods, clothing, and woolens; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
William-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. P. Williams, cloaks and waists; 22 Howard Street; Hoffman House.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Troelicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Duncker, carpets; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Stewart, linens, white goods, cloaks, and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, house furnishing goods and silverware; Hotel Navarre.
Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Dodge, carpets and upholstery goods; W. C. Hunter, dry goods; J. F. Norman, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Litt, carpets, bags, batts, and warps; J. G. Luthe, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Lindberg, notions and umbrellas; J. S. Richmond, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, dometics, linens and white goods, prints, ginghams, laces, and embroideries; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Morrissey, millinery; Miss Falk, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Mertens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens and tailors' trimmings; 60 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Hanna, cloths and colored dress goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Stovall, W. W., & Brother, Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Stovall, linens, notions, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; V. M. Smith, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Tolet, blankets and upholstery goods, shades, curtains, furniture, carpets, and rugs; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M. A Special Term for the hearing of election cases only will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 5, Justice Maddox presiding.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The will of Margaret A. Lest. Thomas F. Buckley, Mary Ann Shanley, and Robert Mitchell. The administration of Winfred Tynes. The estate of Charles E. Earle.

THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator J. W. Bailey, Texas; James D. D. Mason, Augusta, Ga.; Bowdre Phinezy, Augusta, Ga.; Joseph Fothast, Chihuahua, Mexico.

HOLLAND—P. A. Vallentine, Chicago; Kenneth Hutchins, Boston; J. S. Walker, Richmond, Ky.

IMPERIAL—Col. F. Leckey, London; Major C. D. Carleton Smith and Capt. D. A. Lynch, London.

MANHATTAN—Edward McAuley, Jr., United States Navy; Capt. G. T. Patterson, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—R. B. Williams, United States Navy.

NORMANDIE—Dr. C. Y. Strong, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—Charles Rubens, Chicago; Frederic Darrill, Chicago; T. H. Norton, United States Navy.

PLAZA—J. J. Loviseur, Boston; C. H. Kemp, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—A. S. Van Wesel, Amsterdam, Holland.

PARK AVENUE—Perry Weatne, London; Samuel C. Park, Salt Lake City.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. E. Doremus, Pittsburg; R. Canning Winlo, London; C. Neville, Liverpool; L. A. Coolidge, Washington; C. W. Smalley, Milwaukee; F. N. Blackford, Butte, Mon.

VICTORIA—J. R. Palmer, Chattanooga; Ralph R. Owen, Cleveland.

HOFFMAN—Samuel Maddix, Washington; R. C. Carrington, Richmond; Frank P. Reed, Chicago.

ASTOR—B. B. Savage, Havana; M. W. Hyde, Liverpool; T. W. Latimer, Dublin, Ireland.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, colder at night; winds easterly, shifting to northwesterly.

The tropical storm was still apparently central near Bermuda yesterday morning, with a considerable increase in intensity, and northerly gales will continue over the North Atlantic.

The cold wave will continue its eastward and southeastward movement, and will extend today into the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and by Tuesday into New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. It will also be colder Tuesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. In the West temperatures will rise slowly. There will be rain Monday in the Middle and South Atlantic States and Upper Ohio Valley, and rain, turning into snow, along the lower lakes. There will also be snow in Upper Michigan. In the West the weather will be fair.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts winds will become variable and shift tonight to northwest, with increasing force; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh easterly winds will shift to northwest, on the Gulf coast they will be fresh northerly, on the upper lakes brisk to high west to northwest, slowly diminishing, and on the lower lakes high west to northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midn

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Ella A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert S. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, John S. Pettit, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher, and Louis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased; Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Parish Dillon, deceased; the City of New York, Michael Hazel, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Hazel, deceased; Charles E. Mather, Bernard Simpson, Charles D. Folsom, Robert W. Reid, William F. Rossell, John W. Sarbrug, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, August Martin Gemunder, and Rudolph Gemunder, as surviving partners of the firm of August Gemunder & Sons; August Neresheimer, Louis Neresheimer, David C. Townsend, John H. Adams, Edgar H. Booth, George E. Claudet, Henry P. Toler, Charles D. Halsey, Charles H. Brown, as receiver of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and all the devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein, defendants.—Amended summons.

To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To all the devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons, who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 21, 1901, and on the same day filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated October 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o22-1aw6wTu.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. GODWARD, Bankrupt.—No. 4,254.

To the creditors of William H. Godward, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said William H. Godward was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 2d, 1901.

NO. 4,251.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR H. H. FORBES, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Arthur H. H. Forbes, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Arthur H. H. Forbes was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 2d, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. MASON, Bankrupt.—No. 4,250.

To the creditors of James H. Mason of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said James H. Mason was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 31st, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. C. DOW & CO., a corporation, Bankrupt.—No. 4,028.

To the creditors of J. C. Dow & Co., a corporation, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said J. C. Dow & Co., a corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 2d, 1901.

NO. 4,251.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR H. H. FORBES, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Arthur H. H. Forbes, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Arthur H. H. Forbes was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 29th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. KIMBALL, Bankrupt.—No. 4,065.

To the creditors of Frederick W. Kimball of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Frederick W. Kimball was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 23rd, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY MACY and HARRY BLACHINSKY, individually and as partners under the firm name of EAGLE SKIRT MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupts.—No. 4,124.

To the creditors of Harry Macy and Harry Blachinsky, individually and as partners under the firm name of Eagle Skirt Manufacturing Co. of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Harry Macy and Harry Blachinsky, individually and as partners under the firm name of Eagle Skirt Manufacturing Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FELDMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 4,230.

To the creditors of Louis Feldman of the County of New York and district aforesaid bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Feldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

My wife having left my bed and board I hereby notify all trades people and private parties that I will not be responsible for any debts which she contracts. R. C. BROWER.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET, Nos. 243 and 245 West.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THERESA GOLDSMITH and another, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. LONG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by E. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street forty feet; thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street forty feet along said centre line of the block; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street at the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Nos. 243 and 245 West 116th Street in the said city.

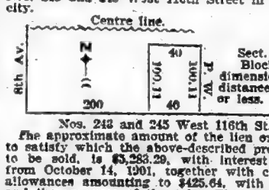

Nos. 243 and 245 West 116th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,283.29, with interest thereon from October 14, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $425.64, with interest, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,150.00, and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure $61,000.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 25 Broad Street, New York.
o21-2aw3wM&Th&n12.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet and three and one-quarter inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street and the westerly side of West End Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along said One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 7, Block 1,890, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 25, 1901.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD,
Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, which is known by the street Number 366 West 103rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

103rd Street.

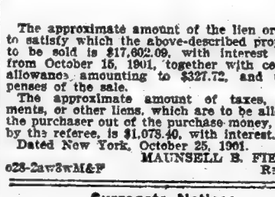

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,602.09, with interest thereon from October 15, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $327.72, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,078.40, with interest.

Dated New York, October 25, 1901.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD,
Referee.
o28-2aw3wM&F

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901.

FRANK McKEE,
THOMAS B. CLARKE,
Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix.

CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrison, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
je17-1aw6mM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA BAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901.

ELIZABETH WIESEN, Executrix.
HOWARD SIMMONS FICE WORK, Executors.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s6-1aw6mM

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1901 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Referees' Notices.

1,467 AMSTERDAM AVENUE.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, New York County.—ANNIE J. GRUNER et al., as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against FRANCES J. SCHNUGG and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in this action, and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence easterly, parallel with this Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly, along said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, being the lot known as Lot Number Two Hundred and Fifty-nine on map of property on Convent Hill belonging to the Female Academy of Good Heart, dated 1833, made by Frank E. Towle, City Surveyor.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1901.

GRENVILLE B. WINTHROP, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

133d Street.

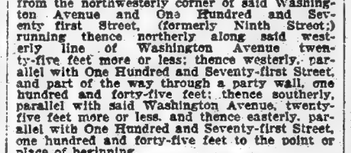

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises with interest, costs, disbursements, and allowance is $6,532.79, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $237.35.

GRENVILLE B. WINTHROP, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
o31-2aw3wTh&M&n21.

1,521 WASHINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM FARBER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 5th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain, lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Washington Avenue, as widened, distant one hundred feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy first Street, (formerly Ninth Street;) running thence northerly along said westerly line of Washington Avenue twenty-five feet more or less; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and forty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with said Washington Avenue, twenty-five feet more or less, and thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, one hundred and forty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1901.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR, Referee.
BOUDINOT KEITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 1,521 Washington Avenue:

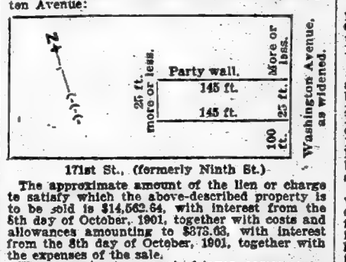

171st St., (formerly Ninth St.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,562.64, with interest from the 5th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.63, with interest from the 8th day of October, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $640.45 and interest.

Dated New York, Oct. 24th, 1901.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR, Referee.
o24-2aw6wTh&M&n14

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM H. REDFIELD and HENRY M. DENTON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, or being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which when taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue as now established by law; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue; thence northerly, along the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described lie in Section 7 in Block 2,034 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
FIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the buildings thereon erected being unfinished and having no street number:

149th St.

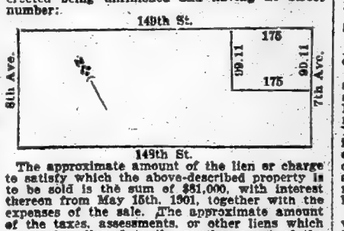

149th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $81,000, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee in the years 1900 and 1901, the amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1901.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
o24-2aw3wM&Th&n14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JEANETTE F. BONNER, plaintiff, against ROBERT EDWIN BONNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, or being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly line of William Street intersects the northerly line of Spruce Street; running thence northeasterly, along the easterly line of William Street, twenty-three (23) feet eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches, to land now or late of ——— Cohen; thence southeastwardly, along the land now or late of the said ——— Cohen, ninety-seven (97) feet four (4) inches; thence southwestwardly, in a line parallel or nearly so to William Street, forty-five (45) feet seven (7) inches to a point on the northerly line or side of Spruce Street, distant ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches from the point of beginning; and thence northwestwardly along Spruce Street ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the point or place of beginning, according to a map of said premises filed in the Register's office, February 26, 1886, and numbered 876.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1901. HOWARD MANSFIELD, Referee.

DAVIS McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 182 William Street.

n4-2aw3wM&Fan26&28

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ROBERT M. JARVIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said Ward and City, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide, running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet; and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901. LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

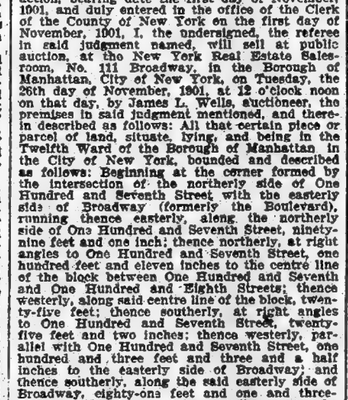

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $31,641.67, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.33, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,515.42, and interest, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3, 1900, with interest and penalties.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, December 16th, 1901, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n1-2aw7wF&M&d16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the first day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard), running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-ons feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared the defendant, Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, November 2d, 1901.

JULIUS M. MAYER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Nos. 2,780, 2,782, and 2,784 Broadway.

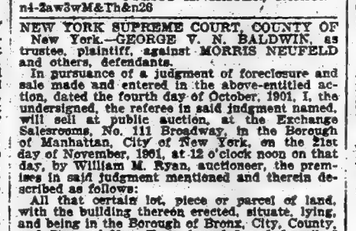

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,220.70, and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99, and water rates for 1901, $261.70.

Dated New York, November 2d, 1901.

JULIUS M. MAYER, Referee.
n4-2aw3wM&Th&n26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, as trustee, plaintiff, against MORRIS NEUFELD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the fourth day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Anns Avenue, distant fifty-one feet six inches (51.6) northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of St. Anns Avenue with the northerly side of East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; running thence westerly and parallel or nearly so with East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-three feet five and one-half inches (93.5½) to a point distant forty-three feet six inches (43.6) northerly from East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street on a line drawn at right angles or nearly so thereto, which line when intersected by East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street is distant one hundred and three feet (103) westerly from the corner aforesaid; thence northerly on said last-mentioned line twenty-one feet nine inches, (21.9) thence easterly on a line parallel or nearly so with One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and part of the way through another party wall eighty-eight feet ten and one-half inches (88.10½) to the westerly side of St. Anne avenue at a point distant seventy-eight feet (78) northerly from the corner aforesaid; and thence southerly along the said westerly side of St. Anns Avenue twenty-six feet six inches (26.6) to the point and place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Morris Neufeld and wife and Isidor Cohen and wife in the said avenue opposite said premises, subject, however, to a mortgage for ten thousand three hundred dollars, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, made by the said Morris Neufeld and wife and Isidor Cohen and wife to Emma Kirk Fuller, as trustee, &c.—Dated New York

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 1,869 Second Avenue, west side, 50.6 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $19,210.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 151 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 295.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 54 and irregular, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,204.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Colahan, referee, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Wales Avenue, 50 by 75, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,380; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Cohn, referee, Ditmars Street, City Island, southeast corner of Lafayette Avenue, five lots, each 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,296.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Alfred L. Curtiss, referee, 249 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 178 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 26 by 90, three-story brick dwelling; 182 Lexington Avenue, west side, 21.5 feet north of Thirty-first Street, 21.5 by 47.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $1,182; on the latter, $1,142.

On the premises, by George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, Third Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 138.4 feet east of Fourth Street, 33.4 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,439.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLINGS

UNDER COMPLETION.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Will sell or exchange for free and clear property. Mortgages, $12,500, at 4½%.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
140TH ST., EAST OF AMSTERDAM AV.
(or) WEBB & COMPANY,
St. Nicholas Av. and 141st St.

121 WEST 86TH STREET,

Wide, shaded street. One of the handsomest residential blocks on the West Side. Four story and extension bay front house. Newly decorated, papered, and painted throughout. Ready for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and permit to

OWNER, 51 WALL ST.
Telephone 3629 Broad. Room 1410.

FOR SALE,

Seven-story apartment house, with elevator and all improvements; exceptional light and air; total rentals, $16,500; price, $180,000; mortgage, $95,000; might take part payment of $55,000 equity in other property.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

A BARGAIN,

3-story house with side light, 10 windows and bay on sides; 2 open plumbing bathrooms, handsomely decorated and appointed; open for inspection. Owner, 122 West 86th St.

Handsome residence, southeast corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises; with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap, exchange, or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

FOR BUILDER;
ST. NICHOLAS AV. BLOCK FRONT;
FINE SITE FOR APARTMENT HOTEL.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

AMSTERDAM AV. CORNER;
WELL-RENTED FLAT;
EXCHANGE CONSIDERED.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE or exchange for New York business property; beautifully located; new; all improvements; Chester Hill, Mount Vernon. George Hayes, 61 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale—Three-family frame house, 35 feet wide, two full lots, $13,750; terms easy; lots worth that alone. Louis Becker, 2,003 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner of 160th St. Telephone 87 High Bridge. Offices open Election Day, 8 to 6.

5TH AV., NEAR 128TH ST.; PLOT 50x110. Ready for improvement.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

I have a large amount of money to loan at 4½ per cent. in large and small amounts. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Bronx.

$500—HOUSES—$500,

balance to suit; 3 minutes Tremont L station; 7 rooms, bath, all improvements. WHEWELL, 686 Tremont Av.

Bronx.—2-story family house; 14 rooms; near station; decorated; excellent order; good neighborhood. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Elegant cottage, 7 rooms, bath, heater; full lot, high ground; $3,000.00. Charles Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville, 28 Minutes from 42d St.—Cheap lots at station; city improvements paid; no assessments; fare 8c; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry.
Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley; no interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—One-family frame house, 22x36; nearly new; all improvements; electric lights; on best side street, in West Hoboken; within 20 minutes from Barclay, Christopher, or Forty-second St. Ferries; 10 minutes from Fourteenth St. Ferry; owner leaving State and will sell at sacrifice; billiard table will be sold with house, $4,300; terms to suit. A., X Box 216 Times.

Farm for Sale.—116 acres; beautiful site; one mile from City of Dover, N. J.; fine fruit orchard of five acres; two dwellings; one nearly new and modern, nine rooms and bath; icehouse; object of sale, to close estate. Address J. H. Pollard, Executor, Fair Haven, Vt.

Sacrifice! Sacrifice!—$3,800; exceptionally attractive, healthy home; hour out, (main line Erie,) dwelling, 12 rooms; improvements; outbuildings; eight acres choice land; abundance fruit; shady lawn; main driveway macadamized. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 191 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Englewood, North, About 2 Miles.—First-class modern house, 9 rooms, for sale, $4,000. H. Weatherby & Co., office, Englewood, N. J.

For information regarding real estate in the Oranges communicate with Grover & Nevius, Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

For Sale.—Farm, 163 acres, well improved, fertile soil, fine buildings, large barn; located on salt water; splendid fishing and oystering; $4,500. C. A. Johnson, Lackey, York Co., Va.

Farm, 80 acres; splendid buildings; creamery route; good wood and timber; look at price, $1,200. H. B. Holmes Co., 7 East 42d St.

8 Buffalo lots; bounded, Cornwall, Sussex, and Northumberland. F. Koehler, 2 Avenue D, New York City.

Four acres at Ardsley; a bargain. G. B. Crooker, 35 Broad St., New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Single flat, choice neighborhood, and inviting entrance. Louis Becker, 2,003 Amsterdam Av., northeast corner of 160th St. Telephone 87 High Bridge. No agents. Offices open Election Day 8 to 6.

WANTED FOR INVESTORS,
Improved property down town, $40,000 to $60,000.
RULAND & WHITING,
No. 5 Beekman St.

WANT TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY? Send to H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., for their manner of doing business. WE SELL.

Wanted—Small farm, 5 to 20 acres, within 50 miles of New York; full particulars; must be cheap. Cash Buyer, P Box 127 Times.

Have clients waiting for houses in all parts of city and country; owners send description. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars. Sonnabend & Gremer, 132 West 116th St.

A two-apartment house, sell or exchange for lots; bargain. Huston, 302 West 142d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Flatbush.—Another rare opportunity to purchase a bargain; lot 40x100; detached house; 11 rooms; bath and laundry; steam heated; double flooring; am taking this property in exchange, and can therefore offer special inducements; if you are interested do not delay; call, write, or telephone and will give you full particulars. Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Avenue F, corner Flatbush Av. Open Sundays.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN. PLOT 545 FEET FRONT, (OR LESS;) FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN; FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

THE BEAUTY SPOT OF FLATBUSH.
Bright, cheerful and attractive modern 11-room detached house; splendidly located in the most desirable and easily accessible part of Flatbush—242 East 14th St., 100 feet south of Beverly Road, and adjoining Prospect Park South; if you like the house you'll like the price—it's too low to publish here.

$1,000 CASH REQUIRED.
Two houses left out of twenty; 2-story and basement stone-front houses, one family; up to date; tile bath; open plumbing; 616, 620 Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, builder.

SPECIAL FOR A BUTCHER.
New corner store property, 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood; Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Elegant three-story extra wide steam-heated double flat; all improvements; price, $14,000; worth $16,000; terms to suit. Owner, 540A Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

$270; two lots; East 2d St., near Avenue M; mortgage $175. Particulars Jones, 189 Montague St.

Queens Property for Sale.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

At Flushing.—New 10-room cottage; gas, electric light, open plumbing, filled walls, $6,500. Easy terms; rent, $50. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Magnificent gentleman's country residence, within 40 minutes from New York City; 20 acres of rich soil; 20-room house; open plumbing and two bathrooms; own electric light plant, and all modern improvements; large barn, stable with 70 stalls; carriage house; fruit trees and every convironment for comfort; property faces two roads; free and clear; sold cheap. Joslin & Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Farm on main street, 50 acres, 40 acres cultivated; shore and lake frontage; large pine grove; avenue from bay through entire farm to railroad; adapted to subdivision; adjoining Post Office; residence 17 rooms; immense stables, carriage houses, &c.; abundance fruit and shade; worth $20,000; only $11,000; $1,000 cash, balance easy. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Unknowable in Real Estate Titles

All that can be known or discovered about a Real Estate Title the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY knows and discovers through its plant, and through its force of skilled lawyers, devoting themselves wholly to title examinations.

All that is unknowable and undiscoverable, this company insures against with a guarantee fund of $6,000,000.

No buyer is justified in dispensing with such protection.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Under its system doubtful points in titles are submitted to its Committee of Counsel, consisting of well-known real-estate lawyers. This protection makes its policies the strongest issued.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDINGS & LOFTS TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman St.

Attractive Broadway store, near Waverley Place; 24,000 square feet; possession February 1st; rent asked, $20,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets. LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

16th St., 10 East.—Parlor floor store, 25x85x100, to May 1. Possession Dec. 1 or before. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Business Property Wanted.

Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Whole or part of store on Fulton St., Brooklyn, between Court St. and Flatbush Av.; state price. Address M., Box 152, Times Office.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 2 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

CASH PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Information furnished free: CAUTION—come to see me before doing business elsewhere; reliable; established 1835.
FORGOTSTON, 178 Bowery, near Spring St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Patents.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE,
REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS,
220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1856. Telephone 2138 Cortlandt.

Rugs.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
Your old carpets made into handsome rugs in any size; they are very durable; send for particulars; our representative will call with samples and give estimates.
HARLEM RUG CO.,
Address Dept. D., 2,305 3d Av. Tel. 1226 Harlem.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE
"HANOVER,"
N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $800 to $1,300. Superintendent on premises.

HOMES ON
MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Strictly High-Class Apartments.
7—6—5—4 Rooms.
Block Front bet. 118th & 119th Sts.

Furnished rooms for transient use by guests of the tenants.

Restaurant on premises with excellent Table d'Hote and A la Carte.

Rents $40 to $85.
MASON N. LITSON, Agent.
Tel. 1913 Harlem. Office on Premises.

A new Family and Bachelor Apartment House in Suits of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms and Baths.
The BINGHAM
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, with the latest Improvements and All Up-to-date Conveniences.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room; rent,
$400.00 TO $1,200.00.
Applications for Apartments are invited. They will be received at the office in the building.
Open for Inspection Day & Night.
A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM,
Builders and Owners on Premises.
R. C. LOVERIDGE, Mgr.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE VAHANA
305 W. 97TH ST.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON AND PALISADES.
Magnificent 7-Story Apartment House. 6 and 7 Rooms and Baths.
Large, sun-lit rooms, all night elevator service, electric lights, private store rooms. Liveried attendants and first-class in each and every detail.
RENTS $600 TO $840.
A. N. BROWN, OWNER AND BUILDER.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN, Agent
2649 Broadway, 100th and 101st Sts.

The BLYTHEBOURNE and LORRAINE.
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 99th St., Facing Central Park.
A few left of the newly completed most modern up-to-date elevator apartments.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, fitted with shower bath, electric light, and telephones.
Madison Av. cars pass the door and within easy reach of elevated station.
RENTS, $40 TO $60.
Open evenings and Sunday. C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79th.

The De Leon,
48, 50, 52 WEST 112TH ST.
100 ft. East of Lenox Av.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $600.
A FEW CHOICE APTS. LEFT.
This magnificent 7-story, high-class elevator apartment house, one block from Central Park, 5 and 6 rooms. Every known modern improvement.
For further particulars apply to L. A. Lieberkind, Owner and Builder, on premises. Tel. 2702B Harlem.

SALOME APARTMENTS. SELECT AND SPECIAL. JUST COMPLETED.
151 W. 105th St.
6 Rooms, Tiled.
Electric lights, servants' toilets, telephone; hardwood floor; most completely equipped apartments in Harlem; rooms unobstructed light; inspection invited; $650 yearly.

"THE SAN SALVADOR,"
Central Park West, S. W. Corner 98th Street.
High-class apartments of 6 large rooms and bath; elevator service all night; electric light fixtures; telephone in each apartment; $800 to $1,000. Apply on premises or
C. F. W. JOHANNING,
2,096 8th Av., (113th St.)
Tel.: 808 Harlem.

471, 472, 473 CENTRAL PARK WEST, Corner of 107th Street.

Large, handsome Apartments, well planned, well located, south and east exposure; eight rooms and bath; decorated to suit tenants; servants' toilet; ample closets; electric light, hot water, &c. Rents, $800, $900, $960. Apply on premises, or at the office of E. K. VAN WINKLE, 477 Central Park West.

THE STUART.
A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.
7 rooms and bath, at 58 to 66 East 98th St., $36 to $48, wide street and entrance to Park. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

"THE CRITERION."
107TH ST., 60-62 WEST.—New house, now ready for occupancy; suites of four rooms and bath; all large, light rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; electric elevators, liveried hall service, &c.; rents, $45 to $55. Inquire premises.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

KANEDALE,
Madison Av., northeast cor. 58th St.; eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (115th St.)—Newly decorated single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; steam heated; hot water; $32; worth $40. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., (61st St.)

Floor to let, 46 Hudson St., fourth floor, six rooms, in good order. Apply to Housekeeper, second floor. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Madison Av., 2,887.—Parlor, 7 rooms, bath; also 8 corner rooms, bath, all light, hot water and heat supplied; elegantly decorated; opposite Mount Morris Park.

NEAR BROADWAY AND 42D ST.
Elegant single apartments; 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water supply; all modern improvements; rent, $45 to $60. 225 West 43d St.

89½ Washington Square.—Decorated to suit; corner flat; overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water; $75.

Attractive apartments, one or more rooms, 105 East 17th; rent, $6 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—Choice single apartment; 8 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; open plumbing; one flight up; $55. 183 West 84th St.

Elegant apartment, 5 rooms, elevator, electric light, and telephone service; moderate rent; references required. 809 West 112th St.

135th St., 345 West.—Eight elegant large rooms, tiled baths, newly refinished. Rents $60, $55, $50.

10th St., 294 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water; gas and coal ranges; $13.50-$14.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS.

ROCKLAND,
140 and 142 West 16th St.
7 rooms and bath, steam heated, hot water supply, hall service; rents, $50 and $60 per month.

ST. CLEMENTS,
865 West 23d St.,
4 rooms; rents, $30 per month.

THE BERWICK,
315-17-19 West 58th St.
7 rooms and bath, steam heated, hot water supply; rents, $40 and $50 per month.

269 WEST 136TH ST.,
7 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated, equipped with every convenience; gas ranges, servant's toilet, steam-heated, and hot water supply; rents, $40 and $45 per month.

273 WEST 138TH ST.,
6 rooms and bath, steam heated and hot water supply; rent, $42.50 per month.

272 WEST 139TH ST.,
6 rooms and bath, steam-heated and hot water supply; rent, $42.50 per month.

267 WEST 139TH ST.,
7 rooms and bath, steam-heated and hot water supply; rents, $45 to $50 per month.

JANITORS ON PREMISES.

Latham-Rodna.
Morningside Av., between 122d-123d Sts.

Just Completed,
Covering Entire Block Front.
The most satisfactory Apartment House on the famous west side.

JUST COMPLETED,
Apartments Consisting of
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms.

This Park is the most artistic and picturesque landscape in New York, with no natural or artificial lakes or ponds to affect the purity of its atmosphere.
Elegant marble baths. Filtered water. Telephone Service.

These apartments are complete in every particular, and of their own location commend themselves to the consideration and immediate inspection of people who appreciate the surroundings of a refined and cultivated character.

From $35 to $80 Per Month.

Builder and Owner on Premises.

128 East 34th St.
EIGHT ROOMS
and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator; electric light; hall service and every modern convenience.

Superintendent on Premises.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.

Parlor, three bedrooms, and bathroom, private hall, furnished or unfurnished; also housekeeping apartments, six rooms and bath. Excellent cuisine.

9th St., 42 West.—Second floor furnished apartment; owner going abroad; rent $1,360. Permits from Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MODERN DWELLINGS.
3 and 4 Stories, 138th & 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.,
containing 10 to 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated, unique gas fixtures; open plumbing; equipped with every convenience. Call and examine.
ERASTUS HAMILTON.
Tel. 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

New up-to-date flats, 105-117 West 138th St.; six rooms and bath; rent, $24; special inducements to those hiring before Nov. 1st. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Seven rooms and bath, all outside, light, hot water supplied, hall and baths heated; rents, $22 and $25. Northwest corner 148th St. and St. Ann's Av.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

4 rooms and bath.—Park Av., cor. 97th St. from $14 up; 4 and 5 rooms, 2,916 8th Av., near 155th St., $12 to $16.

Studio and bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St., $40 up; telephone in rooms. William Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

98th St., 107 West.—Six large rooms, bath; small family, $21; only vacancy; heated halls. Lowell.

Elegant corner flat, six rooms, bathroom; only one stairs up. 178 East 77th St.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N.
277 Broadway, Room 408.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000
at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.
21 PARK ROW. (Office 437.)

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

ACME LOAN CO. (Inc.) 289 4th Av., Room 51. $25 to $200 Loaned on Furniture and Pianos, without removal, on day applied for, confidential and legal rates. Call or write for agent.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Diegmer Co., Patent Solicitors, 225 Broadway, New York.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

A Safe Investment.—Shares one dollar each. Send for prospectus. Pinaoll Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Capital wanted, with services; come, investigate the business and let us tell it over; you will be satisfied; no triflers. 14 West 125th St.

Half-tone cuts, .06 minimum; 10 cents inch; electrotyping, 10 minimum; .02 inch. Eagle Electrotyping, 197 Grand.

Copper.—All interested in Copper should write for our circular. Lindenburgh, 225 Linden Av., Jersey City.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 67 Nassau and 128 Fulton St., Room 308.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano $150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Below will be found a list of second hand pianos by various makers that we haven't room to carry at this season. These instruments are in good order, have been taken in exchange, and are offered at prices that will INSURE QUICK SALES:

One NEW ENGLAND Upright	$75
One REMINGTON Upright	100
One NEWBY & EVANS Upright	110
One KELLER Upright	125
One SHULTZ & LUDOLF Upright	130
One WHEELOCK Upright	135
One VOSE & SONS Upright	160
One MASON & HAMLIN Upright	175
One CHICKERING Upright	195
One WEBER Square	150
One WEBER Square	175
One KIMBALL ORGAN	25
One ESTEY ORGAN	35

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Av., cor. 16th St., New York.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

LINDEMAN & SON
are offering specially low prices on a lot of good second-hand pianos for the next two or three days. Here is an opportunity to get a choice of good makes at a low figure, from a reliable firm. Do not fail to see them before you buy.
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Established 1836.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

In order to make room for new stock, we will sell all instruments now on hand at a great reduction and on most liberal terms. This is your chance. Do not miss it. Call and see them.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
61 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE,
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$90.—ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, NEW, $125; SQUARES, $15 UPWARD; RENTALS, $2, $5. HAHN, 165 WEST 23D ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $126.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 18th St.

Magnificent upright piano, almost new; also parlor suit and paintings, at great sacrifice. 332 East 72d St.

Upright Piano, $35; great value; square, for practice, $25; rentals. WISSNER, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Good Steinway Upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. WISSNER, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Few elegant upright pianos, first-class, durable, great sacrifice; installments. Stadies, 276 Willis Av., 139th.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 monthly rents a fine upright piano; rent allowed if purchased. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

$95; a good upright piano; cash or small monthly payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Country Board.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A home among the pines in Eastern Virginia, where several persons can obtain pleasant rooms and the best board the markets afford. Address Pine Hurst, Port Royal, Va.

Those willing to pay for well-furnished rooms, all conveniences, fine table, within hour of business part of city, address Refined Comfort, Cranford, N. J.

Auction Sales.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. HATFIELD MORTON,
Auctioneer,
will sell at Public Auction to-day, Monday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., on premises 1,404 and 1,406 Broadway, corner 39th St., Modern and Antique Furniture and Effects, Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Marbles, Crystal, Crown Derby, Wedgewood, and Old Meissen Pottery from
TIFFANY & CO.,
Elaborate Drawing Room, Library and Bedroom Furniture from
HERTS BROS., POTTIER & STYMUS AND ROUX.
Massive Carved Solid Mahogany Dining-Room Suite complete, in perfect condition; English Brass Beds and Bedding, very large Wall Tapestries, Fine Gas Fixtures, Side Brackets, etc. Also very fine
Old Dutch Musical Clock, Old English China Clock, also Elaborate Flemish Oak Dining-Room Suite, handsomely carved.
The above sale consists of about 400 lots of fine Antique and Modern up-to-date Furnishings. Sale peremptory, without limit or reserve.
J. HATFIELD MORTON,
Auctioneer.
'Phone 2790—38th St.

R. E. Sherwood sells books at auction to-day and week at 12 M., 144 Fulton St.

S. Hayman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St., noon and evening.

Ed. Simmons sells books for R. E. Sherwood this day at 12 M., 49 New St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray
Madison Avenue & 92d Street.

Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.
Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
Special Terms for Season or Year.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

Hotel St. George,
Clark St., Brooklyn Heights, New York.
10 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, NEW YORK.
TABLE BOARD, $8.00.
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH
$12 to $15 Weekly.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Sevillia APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.
Two apartments of four rooms, $800 to $1,000. Absolutely fireproof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

9th St., 20 East, Near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished large rooms en suite; private bath; also front parlor; first-class board; excellent accommodations; moderate.

11th, 226 East.—Large rooms, suitable man and wife or party of single gentlemen; excellent table.

16th St., 107 East.—Small apartment house; furnished and unfurnished rooms, with private baths; elevator, dining room; table board; references.

21st St., 23 West.—Desirable large room, suitable party of 3, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Large and small rooms; well furnished; good table; moderate prices.

21st St., 127 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; no children; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

29th St., 140 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; all modern conveniences; table board.

29th St., 138 East.—Single and double rooms; heated; gentlemen; $5 up. Brannan.

49th St., 37 West.—Sunny rooms; large closets, bath; reduced rates to permanent guests; small room, gentlemen; references.

50th St., 26 West.—Second floor front rooms en suite, with board; hall room, third floor; references.

95th St., 65 West.—Elegant rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; references required.

95th St., 66 West.—Large, pleasant, sunny room; also hall room; good table; reference.

98th St., 122 West.—Large front room, with board; large closets; water; moderate; single room, $5.50.

123d St., 205 West.—Respectable young man wishes to share elegantly furnished room with another young man.

129th St., 126 West.—Very fine back parlor, well heated; board optional; private house; convenient locality.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

135th St., 232 West.—Newly furnished back parlor, also third floor front room; with board; French cuisine.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Exceptional.—West 104th St. couple will board one gentleman who will be permanent, $10.00 week. Refined, Box X 147 Times Office.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Madison Av., 87.—Steam-heated rooms; open plumbing; central location; transients; table boarders desired.

Washington Place, 71.—Large and small rooms; separate and connecting; terms moderate.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor, suitable physician, dentist

The "Human" shoe.

"Awful homely, but extremely comfortable."

The last for this shoe was made from a plaster cast of the human foot, modelled as near like it as it was possible to make a last without having the toes separated.

For the man who puts comfort first, it's just the shoe.

Calfskin, lace, $4.

Are you interested in pumps? Here are pumps that will interest you.

The smartest patent leather pump that was ever built. It has style, it is individual, it is good. $3.50.

Our waterproof shoe sheds water like a duck's back—in fact it's a duck of a shoe.

$5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
889 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FEDERATED UNION HAS A STORMY MEETING

Delegate McNulty Threatens to Sue Members for Slander.

Recriminations Hurled Back and Forth Until the Chairman Closes the Debate in a Hurry.

The Central Federated Union had another stormy meeting yesterday, arising chiefly out of personal grievances of the delegates and the excitement which always marks the close of an election campaign. The first part of the meeting was taken up with reports of committees which had waited upon city officials with various labor complaints. One committee, which had been trying to get Joseph Cody, a Tammany contractor, who does city work, to employ union men, reported that he was not only ready to employ union men, but to make an agreement with the Central Federated Union to that effect.

A report was then made on behalf of a delegation which waited on Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply about grievances of the pipe calkers and others. He promised to speedily remedy all grievances.

"Oh, of course," said a delegate. "They'll all promise anything before election."

Edward Kelly of the Electrical Workers had a series of complaints against Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Lighting and Supplies. He charged Mr. Kearney with writing to Mayor Van Wyck complaining that a delegation of labor men from the central body, which called upon him, tried to make trouble. According to Kelly, Mr. Kearney told the members of the delegation to "chase themselves."

The delegation consisted of William J. O'Brien, James P. Archibald, Matthew Barr, and John J. Pallas. All denied being told to "chase themselves." O'Brien said he did not recollect waiting on Mr. Kearney, and both Archibald and Barr said they never met him.

Kelly went on to say that his union had "branded" Mr. Kearney as "a liar."

"We were advised by our lawyers," he continued, "that we have no recourse. We will have to wait until there is another administration."

Michael Stanton, also of the Electrical Workers, started a furious wrangle by saying he had received a letter from a lawyer in which the writer said he was authorized by P. J. McNulty, delegate of the Hostlers and Drivers' Union of the Street Cleaning Department, to take proceedings against him for slander. The libel proceedings arose out of the wrangle at a preceding meeting of the central body in reference to the report of a committee which waited on Commissioner Nagle to submit complaints from the street cleaners.

Stanton said that one of the things he was accused of saying was that McNulty wore rubber boots when he came here, and that he was now worth $100,000. Stanton also made statements which McNulty objected to on the ground that they cast implications on him with regard to the way he received the money. McNulty demanded a retraction and said he defied any one to show that he had not honestly come by every cent he had.

Stanton refused to withdraw any statements he had made. George H. Warner of the International Association of Machinists also read a letter from Mr. McNulty's lawyer, threatening him with proceedings for alleged slander based as alleged on similar statements. McNulty asked Warner if he would withdraw the statements, but Warner made no reply.

Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 then took a hand in the discussion. He said the statements objected to arose from the report of a committee which had visited Commissioner Nagle. Other delegates began to talk, and everybody began to grow angry. Recriminations were hurled back and forth, and the Chairman could not tell who had the right to talk, as there were not less than a dozen people talking at once.

"I want the people who made the insinuations to prove them or take them back," shouted McNulty. "I will protect myself at any cost."

A number of motions and counter-motions were put until the Chairman could not recognize any speaker. Then a number of delegates wanted to talk on "points of order," but were shouted down by the rest. The meeting became more and more uproarious until some one with a a foghorn voice yelled:

"The half hour allowed for debate on any question is over!"

The Chairman, looking very much relieved, said in a loud voice: "I declare the debate closed," and brought down his gavel with a bang.

One or two delegates shouted that this was unfair, as they had some things to say. The Chairman was inexorable, and would not allow the debate to be reopened.

"I move we adjourn," said a voice. The motion was put and speedily carried, and there was an immediate stampede from the hall.

TWO HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Man and Woman Thrown from a Run-about in Central Park.

James A. Brown of 830 St. Nicholas Avenue and Mrs. Mansfield of 131 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street were hurt while driving along the West Drive in Central Park yesterday morning. Mr. Brown was driving a spirited horse, which shied suddenly opposite One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. It swerved so quickly that the occupants of the runabout were thrown into the roadway. The horse ran up the drive, and was caught by Mounted Policeman Otto Walsh.

Mrs. Mansfield and Mr. Brown were unconscious when picked up. An ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and Ambulance Surgeon Besapell dressed their wounds, which were severe lacerations of the scalp.

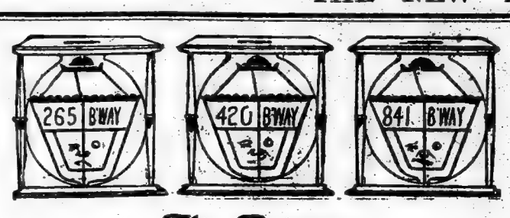

The Returns

from all three stores indicate that more and more people have cast their Ballots in favor of Hackett-Carhart Clothing. How about you? Don't you want the best?

Hard to pick a flaw in our $3 Derbys and Soft Hats. Get your Election hat here.

If it's an Overcoat, get that here, too. Long Coats, Yoke Coats, Chesterfield Coats, $12 to $45.

Stores Open Until 1 P. M. Election Day.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Canaries.

My special stock, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, in fine song—warranted to suit. "St. A," with bell and fancy notes, $5.00 and $8.00. The Holden Canary, with long, soft trills, high and low bell and water notes, $8.00, $10.00.

Parrots.

Mexican Double Yellow Heads, also African Greys; both make extra good talkers, learning quickly any long sentence. Extra lot A No. 1, price each $20.00. Birds shipped by express everywhere.

Holden's new Book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated; all facts, food, care, singing, mailed 25 cts., stamps.

Canaries and Cage Birds, 325 pages, 6½x11, and 14 pages color plates, cloth bound; all about all house birds, sent prepaid for $3.00.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th

MURDERED BY INSANE MAN.

German Tailor Killed in a Lodging House and Two Others Wounded.

Daniel Yung, a German tailor, fifty years old, who lived in a lodging house at 108 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn, was murdered early yesterday morning by John Vath, while two other lodgers—Herman Liebermann, fifty-six years old, and Charles Liebacher, fifty-two years old—were injured. Vath used a baseball bat. Yung's head was crushed to pulp. When Liebermann and Liebacher went to Yung's assistance the murderer turned upon them, striking both down. Liebermann's right arm was broken and he received internal injuries, while Liebacher received scalp wounds and concussion of the brain. The crazed man was finally overpowered and lodged in the Stagg Street Police Station.

The lodging place is one of four rooms on the ground floor of a three-story frame building, and had been conducted by John Kiefer. Kiefer was taken ill with consumption some time ago, and went to St. Catharine's Hospital. He asked Vath, who had been a lodger for a long time, to take charge while he was away. The lodgers paid him 20 cents each night. This money, it is alleged, was squandered by Vath.

Saturday night the lodgers decided not to pay him any more money, but to pay it to Henry Siemer, the owner of the building. Liebacher went to the hospital to consult with Kiefer, and learned that he had died during the afternoon. When Liebacher returned to the lodging house he found Vath in the kitchen, and informed him of Kiefer's death, and added that until other arrangements were made the landlord of the house would get the money for lodging.

This angered Vath, and he muttered something about getting "square." After midnight Liebacher and Leibermann went to their room, while Yung remained in the kitchen with Vath. The two men had just fallen asleep when they were aroused by a noise in the kitchen, and saw Vath choking Yung and dragging him into the front room. Yung was begging for mercy.

"Don't kill me, John," he pleaded, "for God's sake, don't."

Vath threw him to the floor, and, seizing a baseball bat, hit him again and again on the head. Liebermann and Liebacher rushed upon the crazed man, who felled them to the floor with the bat. Both managed to crawl to the street, where they gave the alarm. Several policemen hurried to the scene. They found that Vath had smashed every window. He threatened to kill the first man who entered. The rooms were in darkness.

After a light had been secured the police rushed upon Vath with drawn revolvers and overpowered the madman. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and Liebacher and Liebermann were taken there.

TO BUILD MODEL TENEMENTS.

City and Suburban Homes Company Acquires East Side Property.

The City and Suburban Homes Company, which is now erecting model tenements on the block front on the east side of Avenue A, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets, has acquired a large plot at the rear of that property, running through from street to street, and upon it a similar building operation will soon be undertaken.

The new tenements on the side streets will have frontages of 112 feet, and will be six stories in height. They will be separaed from the buildings on the avenue front by a wide passageway, affording ample light and air. The structures have been designed by the architect, Percy Griffin, and the excavation on the site has already been begun.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company, says that these buildings will embody several new features in tenement house construction and equipment, and will be more complete than any others erected by the company.

ADMIRAL VILLAMIL'S BODY.

Brought Here from Cuba in the Spanish Steamship Montserrat.

The Spanish Line steamship Montserrat, bound from Havana for Spain, via New York, arrived yesterday. The steamship has on board the body of Vice Admiral Villamil, the commander of the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla during the Spanish-American War.

Admiral Villamil was fatally wounded during the battle of Santiago, while on board the destroyer Pluton. He was taken ashore by a number of Spanish sailors, where he lived only a short while. His body was then taken to a cave about four miles west of the entrance to Santiago Harbor, where it was discovered about eight months later and transferred to the Arsenal at Santiago. The body was in a sitting position in a chair when found.

There will be a ceremony on the Montserrat to-day in memory of the dead commander. The Spanish Consul will be among the persons present at the services.

POLICEMAN HURT IN A CHASE.

Ran Into an Automobile That He Was Pursuing on His Bicycle.

After an exciting chase yesterday that lasted for five blocks and which ended in a crash, Bicycle Policeman John Ormsby arrested Joseph Daggett, twenty-eight years old, a lawyer, living at 2 West Thirty-eighth Street, charging him with operating an automobile at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

Policeman Ormsby saw the automobile speeding up Fifth Avenue and gave chase. At the Plaza, at Fifty-ninth Street, Mr. Daggett, to avoid a collision with a carriage, stopped his vehicle short, and the policeman, who was riding at breakneck speed close behind, crashed into the automobile. He was hurled into the air, and landed on his back near the curb. He was bruised severely about the body. The automobilist was released upon giving $20 cash bail for his appearance in the West Side Court.

Post Office Robbed and Burned.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Nov. 3.—Burglars blew open the Post Office safe about 3 o'clock this morning in H. Wolcott's grocery store and secured about $400 in cash and stamps. The explosion set the building on fire, which was gutted. The loss to the building was $4,000; insurance, $6,000.

Still Talking!

The Same Story:

Overcoats!

Special To-day:

Very dark grey Frieze, raw edges, velvet collar, lined with plaid worsted, silk shoulders, reduced from $20 to $18. Ask for Lot 25447.

Business Pushers!

Dark Oxford Cheviot, lined with plaid worsted, silk shoulders, velvet collars. Reduced from $25 to $20. This is Lot 25294.

At all three stores.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE FIRE OF HOSPITALITY.

'Tis the season for kindling it. Consequently, you will need a wood-box—a big, strong, serviceable wood-box; simple, yet finely finished withal, such as those we make in Austrian oak for $9.75.

Smaller boxes, a trifle richer of finish, would make most felicitous gifts for dens and studios, and also as bridal chests—Golden oak, handsomely carved, or mahogany, with superb inlay.

Many other pleasant things that you would not think of—till you see them—are here. Better come and look, see the factory prices plainly marked on the tags, and

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. DAN DALY
Xtra Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. Reg. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Election Returns from the Stage.
and the Geo. W. Lederer Co. THE NEW YORKERS

SPECIAL OPENING MONDAY, DEC. 2. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN "BEAUCAIRE." By Booth Tarkington and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. 10 A. M. to 11 P.M. Closes Sat. Eve., Nov. 9
SECOND ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA.
CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
ADMISSION ..... 50 CENTS
***Election Returns Will Be Read Tues. Eve.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Tues. & Sat., 2:15. Special Matinée To-morrow, 2:15.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL B'way At 8:10 Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
Thurs., Nov. 7, Burlesque of "A Message from Mars."

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DEWEY BURLESQUERS. "La Belle Zouaves," "Expansion."

WALLACK'S Last 2 Weeks. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.
***Special Matinée To-morrow, Election Day.

THEA. REPUBLIC, 42d St., just west of B'way. Last week. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush Nov. 12, Grace George in "Under Southern Skies."

Collegiate Football Game To-m'w, 2:30 P.M. Columbia Field, (Polo Grounds,) Georgetown University vs. Columbia. Admission, $1. Res'd Seats, $1.50.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, last time DOLLY. Election Day, last time DAS UNBESCHRIEBENE BLATT. Wed., first time Sudermann's JOHANNISFEUER.

VICTORIA TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat.
***XTRA ELECTION MAT. TO-MORROW
Clyde Fitch's "The Way of the World," with Elsie de Wolfe and her company.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 8.

GRAND EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW BROS. BYRNE—8 BELLS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:15. The Rogers Bros. in Washington

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. HOYT'S A TIN SOLDIER.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. The White Squadron.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | CINQUEVALLI LILLIPUTIANS 30 Other Great Acts.

All Cash Purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

O'Neill's.

An Excellent Luncheon AT A MODERATE OUTLAY.
You'll find our Restaurant to be one of the finest equipped in the city. An excellent bill of fare, unequalled service and moderate prices.

Exquisite Novelties in Millinery.

We will show this week a surpassingly brilliant collection of choice novelties in Trimmed Hats for dress wear, including many new and artistic effects in black and white and delicate colors; also a Large Variety of Walking Hats, and Toques to be worn with Tailor-made Gowns.

Camel's Hair Hat.
With stitched edge, trimmed with silk, velvet and fancy wings, worth 7.00..... 4.98

Special Sale of Trimmed Hats!

We place on sale To-day a choice variety of Ready-to-Wear Hats, handsomely trimmed with silks, velvets, birds, buckles, ornaments, etc., all the latest shapes and finest quality, at

2.98, 3.98, 4.98 and 5.48 Each.

UNTRIMMED HAT DEP'T.

An unequalled stock of Fine French Felts for Ladies, Misses and Children. It includes all the leading shapes and colors, as well as a host of exclusive novelties. You can make no mistake in choosing here, for there is not a poor style in the entire collection.

SPECIAL VALUES TO-DAY!

LADIES' CAMEL'S HAIR HATS, newest shapes in black and all the leading colors, value, $1.98..... 1.25 Each
FANCY CHENILLE HATS, black, navy, brown and castor; value $3.98..... 1.98 Each
BLACK VELVET HATS—very special; value $3.00..... 1.98 Each

Special Sale Black and Fancy Breasts.

We will offer to-day a special purchase of 500 dozen Black and Fancy Breasts, worth from $1.00 to $2.00 each, at

48c and 98c Each.

Large assortment of Ostrich Goods, Roses, Foliage, Millinery, Velvets, Buckles, and Ornaments, etc., At LOWEST PRICES.

Fashionable Ready to Wear Garments for Women.

A superb stock embracing all the latest novelties for dress and street wear from the best makers of New York. Also a large variety of

Imported Novelties in Wraps and Costumes
At Very Attractive Prices.
Exceptional Values To-Day in Women's Suits and Coats.

Cheviot Suits

Of extra quality, double-breasted jacket lined with taffeta, velvet collars, new flounce skirt, finished with broadcloth bands, neatly stitched, made over taffeta drop skirt

25.00

Women's Coats.

Of excellent quality pressed Cheviot, notched collar, Silk reveres and facings, Satinline d, made in odd sizes,

16.98.

Special Value in Fur Neck Scarfs.

A special lot of Sable, Fox and Animal Scarfs, three-quarter lengths, finished with tails and claws,

9.98 Each.

Full line of Scarfs in all the popular furs at prices ranging from 3.98 to 125.00.

Silk Dep't.

Very Important Value To-day, Monday.

We place on sale to-day a special purchase of

3,600 Yards of All Silk Liberty Satins

In a wide range of colors. Regular value 1.00 yard,

69c Yard.

Great Bargains To-day in

Lace Curtains.

Here's a Curtain offering at which you can secure better value than in any other house in town. Don't miss the opportunity.

Irish Point Curtains.

Regular 5.69 quality..... 3.98 Pr.
Regular 6.98 quality..... 4.98 Pr
Regular 8.25 quality..... 5.69 Pr.
Regular 9.00 quality..... 6.75 Pr.

Higher grades at prices in proportion.

Point Arabe Curtains.

Regular 9.00 quality..... 5.98 Pr.
Regular 9.75 quality..... 6.98 Pr.
Regular 10.50 quality..... 7.48 Pr.
Regular 12.98 quality..... 9.75 Pr.

Real Renaissance Curtains.

Regular 9.75 quality..... 6.98 Pr.
Regular 14.98 quality..... 10.00 Pr.
Regular 15.98 quality..... 12.25 Pr.
Regular 18.75 quality..... 15.75 Pr.

These are all new, bright goods, of the latest designs, and cannot be duplicated anywhere at the prices we quote.

House Furnishing Dep't.

(Basement.)

Matchless Bargains To-Day IN China and Glass

Dinner Sets.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, beautiful floral decorations, gold handles and knobs with large platters and soup tureen..... 9.98

Tea Sets.

Austrian China Tea Sets of 56 pieces, handsomely decorated, three colors to choose from..... 5.98

Special Sale of Toilet Sets!

If you need a Toilet Set come here to-day and you will secure a great bargain for we will offer twelve-piece sets, white and gold, very handsome, and all large pieces, worth 8.00 set..... 5.98

An exceptionally attractive line of Fancy China Salads, Comports, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Jardinieres, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

Cut Glass.

A magnificent collection of the choicest cuttings at exceptionally low prices. These specials for this week:

Water Bottles..... 1.98
Tumblers to match..... 2.65
Bowls, 8 inch..... 3.98
Vinegar Cruets..... 60c
Handled Nappies, 5 inch..... 1.25
Sugar and Cream Sets..... 4.98

Choice Fire Goods.

A large stock of the newest designs in Fenders, Andirons, Fire Screens, and Sets, etc., at lowest prices—these specials:

Black Andirons..... 1.20
Brass Andirons..... 2.98
Black Iron Fenders..... 5.25
Brass Fenders..... 5.50
Brass Fire Sets..... 7.98
Black Iron Screens..... 1.80

Extraordinary Values in Blankets!

An offering such as this at this season of the year is unprecedented. Glance at the prices that follow and see how very little a pair of these warm woolly blankets will cost you to-day.

Ten-Quarter Blankets

Eastern Wool..... 1.75, 2.45 and 3.98 pair
California Wool..... 3.98, 4.98 and 6.50 pair

Eleven-Quarter Blankets.

Eastern Wool..... 2.45, 3.75 and 5.50 pair
California Wool..... 4.98, 5.98 and 9.98 pair

Twelve-Quarter California Blankets, 5.98 to 11.98 pair.
Large Stock of Children's Crib Blankets, 1.45, 2.25 to 4.98 pair.

Bargains in Comfortables and Bed Spreads!

2,500 Snowflake Comfortables, full size..... 98c, 1.35, 1.98 to 3.25 each
Marseilles and Crochet Bed Spreads..... 75c, 98c, 1.35 to 3.50 each

Full line of Cloth and Plush LAP ROBES at exceedingly low prices.

Money-Saving Bargains in

Groceries.

BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, lb..... 25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb..... 30c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 1-lb bags..... 16c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 3-lb bags..... 45c
SAMPLE TEA..... 30c
FORMOSA, OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST AND MIXED TEA, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents lb, 35c.; three lbs for..... $1.00
CHOICE INDIA CEYLON, lb., 40c.; three pounds..... $1.15
Fancy Maine Corn, can, 10c.; doz., $1.15; case..... $2.25
Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, can, 11c.; doz., $1.25; case..... $2.40
Early June Peas, can, 11c.; doz., $1.25; case..... $2.40
Spinach, can 15c.; doz..... $1.75
Choice Beets, qts., 13c.; doz..... $1.50
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, 2-lb. packages..... 9c
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, in bulk, lb..... 4c
CORN STARCH, "H. O'N.," 1-lb..... 5c
HOMINY PEARL, 5-lb bags..... 15c
Yellow or White Meal, 5-lb pkg..... 15c
Buckwheat, Hecker's, 3 and 6 lb. packages..... 10c. and 32c
Vermont Maple Syrup, in bottles, pints, 20c
Vermont Maple Syrup, full quart bottles..... 32c
Vermont Maple Syrup, in ½-gal. can..... 60c
Rock Candy Syrup, pint bottles..... 25c
Strained Honey, in quart glass jars, with handle..... 60c
NEW FRUIT BUTTER.
Apple, 3-lb crocks..... 33c
Peach, 3-lb crocks..... 33c
Plum, 3-lb crocks..... 33c
Quince, 3-lb crocks..... 33c
We guarantee all groceries as represented.

Popular Dress Goods.

For Tailor-Made Suits, Separate Skirts and Jackets.

We will show this week a superb line of Kerseys and Melton Cloths, both in plain and attractive mixtures, in a weight that requires no lining, at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

Also a large variety of materials for Raglans, many of which are waterproof, at prices ranging from

1.85 to 2.69 Yard

☞ We will also offer throughout the week many important values in black and colored Dress Goods. It will pay you to visit these sections this week.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH St. 125TH St. ELECTION DAY
Big Comedy & Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, 25 others.
"BLUE JEANS" GRAND SCENIC REVIVAL.
"What Happened to Jones."
Cr't Comedy, Grand V'deville always.
"Nancy & Co." Fine Daily Comedy Splendid Comp ny
Great Vaudeville between acts.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE RETURNS HEAD FROM STAGE

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
TO-NIGHT, 8 P. M. SHARP. EXTRA ELECTION MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Klaw & Erlanger's Production of the Drury Lane Fairy Extravaganza.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
SEATS MAY BE ORDERED 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FLORODORA
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Eugene Presbrey's enormously successful play, NEW ENGLAND FOLKS.
"This is the thing we want."—Herald.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. SUNSET MINES Xtra Mat. To-morrow.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thursday Eve., Nov. 7, TERNINA VAN HOOSE
Sat. Aft., Nov. 9, GERARDY
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c, on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL Friday Aft., Nov. 8, at 3:15. Thursday, Ev., Nov. 14, at 8:30.
TWO SONG RECITALS.
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $15. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Wed. Matinée Omitted This Week Only. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.
—SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE.—
Full Election Returns Tuesday Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. ARIZONA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. MATINEES Wed. & Sat. at 2. THE MESSENGER BOY WITH JAMES T. POWERS
***ELECTION DAY MATINEE TO-MORROW.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.... Manager.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
In her Great Success
A ROYAL FAMILY
By R. Marshall, Author "Second in Command." Matinees To-morrow and Saturday.
☞ Thursday Matinées Begin Next Week.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2:15.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2:15.
Evgs., 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

NEW SAVOY Theatre. 34th St. & Broadway.
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2:15.
"Gosh! I mighty big success."—Evg. World.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. | EDEN HOLDEN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway
XTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW 2:15.
CHARLES HAWTREY | Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. A MESSAGE FROM MARS

Amusements.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
Extra Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.
To-night, 8:15. Mat. Saturday, Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
LAST WEEK OF
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY
To-night, 8:15. Wednesday Eve. Saturday Mat.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Tues. Eve.—NANCE OLDFIELD & THE BELLS.
Thursday Evg.—(last time) LOUIS XI.
Friday Evg.—KING CHARLES I.
Saturday Night | Waterloo (only time)
Farewell Performance | and The Bells.
NEXT MONDAY MAUDE ADAMS Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS..... 25c. 50c. & 75c.
NEXT WEEK WHITE SQUADRON | LIGHTS O' LONDON

The Turf.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
RACING EVERY DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
Trains leave foot of East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:30, 1:50 P. M., and from Flatbush Av. at 11:04 A. M., 12:40, 1:06, 1:36, 1:54 P. M.
Admission, $2. Ladies, $1.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder, fresh west to north winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,171. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DENSE FOG STOPPED TRAFFIC IN LONDON

Scenes Unparalleled for Years Witnessed Yesterday.

Casualties Frequent—Highwayman Entered a Bank and Shot the Cashier Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A fog such as the United Kingdom had not experienced for years enveloped London and half the country yesterday, blockading shipping, deranging railways, and throwing business in London, Birmingham, and other provincial cities into confusion.

So dense was the fog that a walk into the streets was an adventure. The fog descended upon the metropolis and the suburbs so thickly that between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the principal avenues of traffic resembled the steam room of a Turkish bath.

Hundreds of thousands of London's suburban population vainly endeavored to grope their way to the railway stations. The few who succeeded found the trains all stalled.

Around Trafalgar Square and the Houses of Parliament scenes unparalleled for years were witnessed. Hundreds of omnibuses, cabs, carts, and wagons formed an inextricable and immovable mass. The mounted police, in trying to clear away the jam, got lost themselves. Many vehicles were in collision. The drivers, not knowing where they were, stood at the heads of their horses patiently awaiting the lifting of the premature darkness.

Lanterns were at a premium. Newsboys transformed their papers into temporary torches. Casualties were frequent, and even hardened Londoners freely expressed a dread of the continuance of such fogs, which yesterday reached a climax.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the fog was thickest, a man named Lanscombe entered the Kennington branch of the London and Southwestern Bank and shot the cashier dead. He then called upon the clerks to deliver the contents of the till. A clerk grappled with the robber, who, finding that escape was impossible, shot himself. Another clerk was wounded in the struggle.

In addition to this outrage, a number of small street robberies have been reported, many victims being stunned by sandbags.

Two express trains had narrow escapes from serious collision.

Several theatres were obliged to close for the evening on account of the fog.

If the fog had not lifted somewhat toward night, London would have been so congested that its housing resources, commodious as they are, would have been taxed beyond their limits by the forced accommodation of the fog-bound suburbanites.

Among children and old people the deleterious effects of such a continuous and exceptional fog can scarcely be estimated.

BRITAIN'S EUROPEAN ENEMIES.

Indications of German Hostility—Telegraph Agencies Send Biased Reports to Italy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, after reviewing and commenting upon Great Britain's policy toward Germany, favors a direct agreement between Great Britain and Russia in regard to certain international matters. He asserts that Germany is about to make Persia a European question.

The correspondent quotes a recently published lecture by Count Richard Moulineckart, who says that, while Great Britain believes that her recent treatment of Emperor William has made him her friend, British criticisms of the Kaiser's message to Mr. Kruger were an insult to the whole German Nation, and a day of reckoning is coming. The same authority declares that Germany has been tricked a hundred times by Great Britain, but that now she will not allow herself to be hampered in any way by Great Britain throughout the globe.

The Berlin branch of the German Students' Association has passed a resolution congratulating the University of Greifswald on its protest against the comparison by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, of British and German methods of warfare. The resolution declares Mr. Chamberlain's words a libel on "our glorious army, which in battle won us an empire."

The Times's correspondent points out that the Berliner Nachrichten, which is most hostile in its criticisms of British Army methods, is owned by Herr Krupp, who sells cannon to Great Britain.

The Rome Perseveranza, quoted by the correspondent of The Times in the Italian capital, states that biased telegraphic agencies unfairly summarized for Continental publication the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Edinburgh. The Times's correspondent intimates that the Italian Agenzia Stefani is much to blame for the spread of Anglophobia in Italy, and remarks that most of the London correspondents of Italian papers ably second it.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The students of the University of Greifswald have sent to the other universities the resolutions recently adopted by them in denunciation of the allegedly offensive references to the conduct of the German troops in 1870 made by Mr. Chamberlain.

They ask the co-operation of the other universities in their rebuke.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The correspondent of The Times at Valparaiso says the dispute between Chile and the Argentine Republic over the so-called "strategic roads" is in a fair way toward a satisfactory settlement.

MORE LOOT FROM CHINA.

Antique Cannon, Which Formerly Stood on the Walls of Peking, Arrive in Germany.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The steamship Krefeld, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, has just brought to Germany 175 ancient bronze guns, which formerly stood on the walls of Peking.

The inscriptions on the guns show that they were cast more than 200 years ago in Chinese arsenals, under the superintendence of Jesuits. The Krefeld also brought a number of Chinese gun carriages, with ammunition and wagons.

The most ornamental of the guns will be placed in the Naval Museum at Berlin. The others will be melted for the sake of the bronze in them.

The guns mentioned in the foregoing were probably made in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Jesuits first entered China in 1580, and, in spite of various edicts against them, succeeded in increasing their influence to a remarkable extent. Schaal, a German Jesuit, about the year 1630, became one of the foremost men in the empire, and some time afterward the founder of the present dynasty, the Manchus, ordered him to reform the calendar.

Most of the famous astronomical instruments at Peking, some of which have recently been taken to Germany, were made at about the same period as the cannon referred to in the dispatch.

SIR W. H. WHITE TO RESIGN.

He Has Been Responsible Designer of All the British Warships Built Since 1885.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Times states that it has reason to believe that Sir William H. White, Director of Naval Construction, who may be said to have created the British fleet as it exists today, has decided to resign, owing to his failing health and the long-continued strain of official responsibility.

Sir William Henry White was appointed Director of Naval Construction in 1885, and has been responsible, and frequently actual, designer of all the British warships built since then. He was born at Devonport in 1845 and educated at the Royal School of Architecture, in South Kensington. He was graduated at the head of the list of students, and was at once appointed to the Construction Department of the Admiralty, where he remained until 1893, rising through the various grades to the rank of Chief Constructor.

From 1883 to 1885 he was engaged in the organization and direction of the shipbuilding department of the Elswick works of Sir William Armstrong, during which time he designed and built a number of warships for foreign navies, with speeds never attained before then. In 1885 he was invited by the Admiralty to take up his present position.

In 1896 Sir William was knighted. He has written a "Manual of Naval Architecture," which has become a standard work, and has been translated into various languages.

The only serious failure for which Sir William has been responsible was in connection with the new royal yacht, which, when launched, was found to be topheavy. Recently she has been made perfectly seaworthy, but Sir William was much criticised in connection with the design. The fault in the vessel is said to have been due to an error in calculation.

RICH STRIKES IN MONTANA.

Silver and Copper Found in New Localities in the Butte District.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 4.—Several extraordinarily rich strike of silver and copper are reported to-day from new localities in the Butte district in which the existence of mineral was practically unknown heretofore. In the Emma Mine, in the southwestern part of the city, in which prospecting has been going on for several months for copper ore, a large silver-bearing vein has been uncovered that yields more than $1,000 a ton in silver, five to ten dollars in gold, and 6 per cent. of copper.

The discovery was made while running a train tunnel from the shaft, and the vein grows richer with every foot of development. About a mile east of the old Butte copper district several great strikes of copper have been made on what is believed to be extensions of the big veins of Butte. The new veins are rich in native copper and are claimed to be as extensive and richer than the ore bodies of any of the old mines of the Anaconda or Boston and Montana Companies.

Great excitement has been occasioned among claim owners and miners in that section of the district.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—An outrage was committed yesterday by a negro and before sundown the criminal had been burned at the stake. The crime was committed in Perry County, Miss., about ten miles from Maxie, and the burning took place near the home of the victim.

Mrs. Jesse Fortenberry was attacked by a negro, knocked unconscious, and assaulted. An alarm was given and assistance reached the injured woman. She managed to give a description of the assailant, and upon this description the search began. A posse was rapidly gathered and the chase started.

A negro answering the description was caught and brought before her. Mrs. Fortenberry gave an unqualified identification. Then the negro lost his nerve and confessed his guilt. There was not much time lost in arranging for the punishment. He was hurried to the scene, chained to a tree, and a fire of pine knots kindled at 4 o'clock yesterday. Then the mob watched him die.

The affair was conducted so quietly that but few of the facts reached the outside world, and it was with the greatest difficulty that citizens of Maxie managed to learn the few details given.

AMERICAN COAL IN GERMANY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Consul Kehl reports from Stettin under date of Oct. 11, that the first cargo of American anthracite (amounting to 3,600 tons) to enter that port from the United States is expected to arrive from Philadelphia within the next few days, consigned to James Stevensen Aktien Gesellschaft. The price, including cost, freight and insurance, laid down at Stettin, is about 60 cents a ton cheaper than Welsh cannel coal.

Referring to the same subject, Consul Warner of Leipsic, under date of Oct. 10, says that the fact that the United States is exporting anthracite to Germany, makes a statement of German trade in this line, during the past three years, of interest.

The imports of anthracite in 1898 amounted to 5,850,000 long tons; in 1899, 6,220,000 long tons; in 1900, 7,344,000 long tons. The exports amounted to 13,989,000 long tons in 1898; 13,943,000 long tons in 1899, and 15,276,060 long tons in 1900. The imports have been received mainly from England, and the bulk of the exports has gone to Austria-Hungary and the Netherlands.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

The Every-Day Train to California.
the "Overland Limited," leaves Chicago 6:00 P. M., via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Best of everything. Offices, 367, 461, and 849 Broadway.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARRIVES TO VOTE

His Train Delayed by an Accident to Another One.

Is Cheered En Route and Shakes Hands with Railroad Employes—Will Go to Polls at Oyster Bay.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in this city soon after 6 o'clock last evening on the Pennsylvania Road. The President was bound for Oyster Bay to cast his vote. The party arrived late, an accident on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad having delayed the train on which he left Washington at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. If all had gone smoothly he would have reached Jersey City at 4:40 o'clock. Because of the accident, however, it was 5:55 o'clock when he shook hands with the engineer who had carried him safely as far as he could, in spite of obstacles.

Besides Mrs. Roosevelt there were with the President, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Loeb, and Henry Pinckney, the White House steward. The party traveled in the special car Lucania, attached to the regular Pennsylvania train when it left Washington.

A small army of detectives, both of the Jersey City Police Department as well as from Police Headquarters in this city, were at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station to meet him. There were also a lot of newspaper men, railroad attaches, and passengers who were quick enough to see that the commotion which was taking place upon the arrival of the train was due to some unusual incident.

When the President finally emerged out from between two long strings of cars the crowd broke into a chorus of cheers. Mr. Roosevelt wore a soft dark-blue traveling hat which he doffed in recognition of the crowd's salutation. He seemed to be in the best of health, and walked with his characteristic springy step, as though he were in a hurry to make up for the time he had lost because of the accident. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was immediately behind him with Secretary Cortelyou, smiled at the crowd.

There is a large freight elevator in the centre of the train shed, and apparently to avoid being delayed by the crowd this was used to get the Presidential party to their carriages on the floor below, although the descent took but a minute or two a crowd had again assembled at the landing when the Presidential party stepped from the elevator. Carriages were standing there for the entire party, and in them they were driven upon the Pennsylvania ferryboat Pittsburg bound for Twenty-third Street.

On the ferryboat the President avoided annoyance by remaining in his carriage, but Secretary Cortelyou did tell the newspaper men something of the trip from Washington, and also something of the plans of the President during his brief visit in New York and at Oyster Bay. Mr. Cortelyou knew little of the accident through which the Presidential party was delayed, save that according to his understanding, it had occurred near Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Cortelyou said further that at several places along the route crowds had in some way or another learned that the train contained the Presidential party, and had cheered it. He said this had occurred at Baltimore, at West Philadelphia, where there was a delay in the train yards for some time because of the accident, and again at Newark and at Jersey City. At West Philadelphia a group of railroad employes had climbed upon the train platform and shaken hands with the President.

In regard to the President's plans while in New York and Oyster Bay, Mr. Cortelyou said that the President would go directly with Mrs. Roosevelt to the residence of his aunt, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, and would in the morning start by special train at 9 o'clock from Long Island City for Oyster Bay, where he would cast his vote, and return to New York at 12:15 o'clock, starting for Washington at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Cortelyou added that Mr. Roosevelt would cast his ballot for some miner offices which are to be filled in the county in which he resides. He said that, so far as he knew, the President would not see anyone connected with the campaign in New York. "The President is very busy just now," Mr. Cortelyou explained, "preparing his message to Congress." Mrs. Roosevelt will stay at the Fifty-seventh Street House while her husband goes to Oyster Bay to vote. Mr. Cortelyou will vote at Hempstead. Mr. Loeb and Mr. Pinckney will also vote at Oyster Bay, where the President votes.

When the President's carriage moved from the ferryboat there was more cheering. The trip uptown was made with a large number of detectives and Secret Service men trailing behind. At the residence of the President's aunt a private dinner was served to the party.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the President went to the Century Club in an automobile. He left the house with his cousin, William Emlen Roosevelt. An old woman, plainly but respectably dressed, had in some way learned that the President was in the West Fifty-seventh Street house. She stood at the door for a considerable time, and was finally rewarded by seeing the President come out.

"How do you do, Mr. President?" she said, extending her hand.

The President shook hands with her and raised his hat.

At the Century Club the President was greeted at the door by the colored butler, Eddy, with whom he also shook hands, and who for the rest of the evening was too proud to speak to any one else. The President met at the club a number of his New York friends informally, among them Brander Matthews, the author; Nicholas Murray Butler, the acting President of Columbia University; Bishop Potter, and others. After a stay of a couple of hours the President left the club and returned to the residence of his aunt.

GREAT INTEREST IN OHIO.

Both Sides Claim the Election—Betting Favors Republicans.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of the Legislature will be elected in Ohio to-morrow. There is perhaps greater interest in the result of the legislative contests than in the Gubernatorial election, from the fact that the Legislature to be chosen to-morrow will elect a successor to United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker.

Advices from different parts of the State to-night indicate great interest in doubtful counties for members of the Legislature. There are no hold-over members, all members of both branches being chosen every two years.

In his last appeal to voters to-day Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee repeated the keynote of standing by the the principles of McKinley and supporting President Roosevelt in carrying out the same. Chairman Dick predicts a larger Republican plurality than two years ago and a majority of eleven Senators and of thirty Representatives, or forty-one on joint ballot if a full vote is cast. Secretary Gilliam and Col. W. A. Taylor estimate the reverse, and Taylor gives figures on a peculiar system of percentages in the shortage of the vote.

The betting is at various odds on the Republicans, and mostly on the size of the plurality. The most spirited betting is on the legislative results in Cuyahoga, Franklin, and other doubtful counties. The vote to-morrow will be compared with that for Governor two years ago, when 920,000 votes were cast. Gov. Nash, Republican, then had a plurality of 49,000 over John R. McLean, Democrat. Two years ago, 106,000 votes were cast for Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo, non-partisan candidate, and 18,000 votes for other minor candidates.

The Jones vote of 1899 will materially affect the comparisons, especially in Cleveland and Toledo, as Jones then carried both Cuyahoga and Lucas Counties. In 1899 there were 3,109 precincts in the State. This year there are 3,284 precincts.

The weather, which has been unusually pleasant throughout the campaign, became very disagreeable last night, and at 9:57 the indications are that it will continue cold and threatening to-morrow.

John R. McLean Loses His Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—John R. [illegible] will not vote to-morrow. He has [illegible] peared before the Board of Elections to appeal from the decision refusing to recognize his absent elector blank forwarded a few days ago. All registration was closed at 11:50 A. M. to-day. About a dozen traveling men and others were refused at 12 o'clock. In the four regular days of registration 76,365 names were enrolled and 280 names were added by order of the Board of Elections Saturday and to-day.

SITUATION IN MARYLAND.

Both Sides Confident of Victory—Apathy of Voters.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—On the eve of election both parties claim to have the better of the situation. A State Controller and a Clerk of the Court of Appeals are the only State officers to be chosen, and most interest attaches to the election of a Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed George L. Wellington.

The campaign, which was one of the shortest on record, was marked with an apathy on the part of the voters that has puzzled the leaders of both parties. In Baltimore City the situation is anything but clear. The Republican managers claim that they will elect the city ticket and will carry all three legislative districts. The Democrats say that their city ticket is safe and that they will win their legislative tickets in two districts.

In the counties the outcome is also exceedingly doubtful. The Democrats unquestionably believe that they will carry several of the counties heretofore considered hopelessly Republican, and this belief is largely based upon the expectation that the new arrangement of the ballot will disfranchise the greater part of the illiterate colored voters. Republican leaders from the counties claim that they have succeeded in drilling their vote and that their loss will be very small.

Nobody has as yet been able to forecast the exact effect of the new ballot law, and each side claims that the other will suffer heaviest through its operation. Both sides appear to be equally as confident, and only the counting of the vote can decide between the rival claimants. The counting of the ballots this year will be much more difficult than formerly, and it is doubtful whether the complete returns will be in until Wednesday afternoon.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTEST.

Both Sides Confident of Carrying Both Philadelphia and the Rest of the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The leaders of both the Republican and Fusion parties tonight reiterate their claim that their respective candidates will carry the State.

Chairman Reeder of the Republican Party said that late advices received from western and northwestern counties led him to increase his former estimate. He now says Harris and Potter, the Republican candidates, respectively, for State Treasurer and Supreme Court Justice, will have nearer 110,000 than 100,000 majority.

Chairman Creasy of the Democratic State Committee declined to give figures, but confidently predicted the election of Coray and Yerkes, the Fusion candidates for State Treasurer and Justice of the Supreme Court. He said: "I can conscientiously say that Coray and Yerkes will be elected. Two-thirds of the counties of the State will give majorities for them."

Chairman Riter of the Union Party also claims that Coray and Yerkes will be victorious. He said they will come to Philadelphia with at least 50,000 majority, and that Philadelphia may even give a majority for the Fusion candidates.

Chairman Miles of the Philadelphia Republican Committee claims a majority of over 50,000 for the regular Republican State ticket, and the same figures for Weaver, regular Republican candidate for District Attorney.

The Municipal League is predicting the election of Rothermel, the Fusion candidate for District Attorney by from 10,000 to 20,000 over Weaver, and also predicts a majority in the city for the State Fusion ticket.

LOUISVILLE REPUBLICANS ALERT.

Try to Locate Illegally Registered Persons Through the Mails.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—It appears to-night that the special feature of the election in Louisville to-morrow, when a Mayor and full city and county legislative tickets will be voted for, will be the attempt of the Republicans to challenge Democratic voters whom they suspect of being illegally registered. The Republican managers will have men at the polls in each precinct, with a list of names of persons who the Republicans allege are illegally registered. They declare they will challenge the vote of any person on the list who offers to vote. The Republican managers sent circular letters through the mails to the persons in question, and claim a large number were returned by the letter carriers with the indorsement that the person to whom the letter was addressed was not to be found at the address given.

As this address was the address from which the person in question had registered, the Republicans regard the non-delivery of the letters as presumption of illegal registration. They threaten that if such persons offer to vote they will be arrested. The Democrats deny all charges of illegal registration and charge the Republicans with attempted intimidation. They deny that any of the voters on the Republican managers' lists can be arrested for offering to vote, and say any challenged voter can by affidavit establish his right to vote.

Chairman C. C. McChord of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, to-night gave out a statement in which he claims the Democrats will have 22 to 25 of the 38 members of the Senate in the next General Assembly, and from 62 to 65 of the 100 members of the lower house. This General Assembly will elect a United States Senator to succeed William J. Deboe.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM NEW JERSEY.

Republicans Place Mr. Murphy's Majority at 10,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Gubernatorial campaign in New Jersey was kept up to-day by Mayor J. M. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor. He made a flying trip through Essex, speaking in many suburban towns and cities and holding receptions at railroad stations.

Franklin Murphy remained at home today, conferring with his lieutenants and arranging for the struggle to-morrow. At Republican State and County Headquarters there was apparently the same sanguine feeling that has prevailed there ever since Mr. Murphy was nominated. The State leaders were still claiming at least 10,000 for Murphy.

At the County Democratic Headquarters there was little doing. Chairman Nugent was still confident that the Republican majority in the county would be kept down to about 1,000. At the headquarters of the James M. Seymour Association everything was bustle. The leaders in charge there predict that Candidate Seymour will carry the county by 2,000 or more. They say his election is assured.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Election Claims Cashed.
King's, the Great Clothier's, Corner Broadway and Park Place, cash all claims; no charge—same as every year. We do the right thing at the proper time. Bring along your claims or certificates. King's.—Adv.

Pueblo only two nights from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

HEAVY BETTING ON TO-DAY'S ELECTION

Over $300,000 Wagered on the Stock Exchange and the "Curb."

Odds Range from 10 to 9 to 10 to 6 on Low—One Even Money Bet on Shepard—At the Hotels.

Betting in Wall Street yesterday was heavy both on the Stock Exchange and on the "curb." It was estimated that more than $300,000 was wagered on the Mayoralty contest during the day. At the majority of the principal hotels at night, however, little betting was done, few backers of Shepard being in evidence.

The odds in Wall Street opened at 10 to 9 on Low, but most of the betting was at 10 to 8 and 10 to 7 on the Fusion candidate.

One even money bet was made. D. Blumenthal bet $1,000 even on Shepard with S. G. Fox.

The trend throughout the day was toward heavier odds on Low, so that during the middle of the afternoon small bets were made at odds of 10 to 6. Subsequently, however, a good deal of Shepard money was sent out, and although it was quickly taken it served momentarily to force the odds a little closer. J. L. McCormack placed $10,000 on Shepard at odds varying from 7 to 10 to 8 to 10. But the moment this money was gone the odds again dropped back to 7 to 10, and the last bets of the day were made on this basis. The betting on Low was scattered, the larger portion of the money offered by J. L. McCormack being taken by Dominick & Williams.

Bets amounting to $2,000 were made by J. L. McCormack on Unger against Jerome, at odds of 2 to 1. Early in the day Jerome money in small amounts had been offered at odds of 7 to 10.

Frank G. Lawrence in vain offered $1,000 to $100 that Low would carry Kings County. And E. L. Mordecai offered to bet $2,500 to $500 that Low would carry Kings County by at least 5,000. He also offered to bet the same amount of money at odds of 7 to 1 that Low would carry that county.

Dominick & Williams bet $5,000 to $4,000 on Low with J. L. McCormack.

Campbell & Co. bet $1,000 to $700 on Low with Kerr & Co. T. J. Taylor bet $800 to $1,000 on Shepard with C. W. McQuaid.

Bernstaton & Co. bet $4,000 to $5,200 on Low with J. L. McCormack.

B. F. Tyler bet $1,000 to $800 on Low, Isaac H. Hopper, the Tammany district leader, taking the Shepard end.

West Pollock bet $1,000 to $700 on Low with McIntyre & Marshall, E. E. Spencer bet $1,000 to $800 on Low with J. L. McCormack. R. W. Gifford bet $500 to $400 on Low with J. L. McCormack. E. M. Heath bet $5,000 to $4,000 on Low with West Pollock. George A. Milburn bet $1,500 to $1,200 on Low with J. L. McCormack, and $1,400 to $2,000 on Shepard with Dominick & Williams.

S. M. Goodwin bet $5,000 to $4,000 on Low with J. Wolff & Co.

Allen, Wood & McGraw offered $500 even on the election of Van Wyck. They also bet $1,000 even on Low with McIntyre & Marshall, who took the Shepard end. Allen, Wood & McGraw also bet $800 to $200 on Low, and offered to wager 1 to 2 on Low's carrying the city by 30,000 and 1 to 3 on a Low plurality of 45,000.

R. W. Gifford bet $800 on Shepard against $1,000 bet by J. S. Bache & Co. The last named bet offered to bet any part of $5,000 on Low at 5 to 4, but found few takers.

J. Goodman placed $1,000 on Low against $800 on Shepard, bet by Charles Campbell. C. M. Minzesheimer bet $500 to $400 on Low with James McGovern & Co. F. E. Johnson bet $1,000 against $800 on Low, F. G. Lawrence taking the Shepard end.

Gilbert Lewis bet $500 to $400 on Low with Ackerman & Coles. L. Agostini bet $500 to $400 on Low with Frederick Schwede. A. V. Rowe bet $1,000 to $800 on Low with J. J. Judge. C. A. Missing & Co. bet $250 to $200 on Low with J. J. Judge. There were countless wagers for amounts of $25 to $100 on the Mayoralty contest, all at 10 to 8 or 10 to 9 on Low.

Offers of $500 even that Van Wyck would be elected Justice of the Supreme Court met with no takers.

C. M. Minzesheimer & Co. bet $4,000 to $1,500 with J. L. McCormack & Co. that Low would carry Kings County by $10,000.

Two bets of $1,000 to $800 on Low were made between Halle & Stieglitz & Allen, Wood & McGraw. West Pollock bet $100 to $70 on Low with S. A. Hammerslough.

Weaver, Harris & Co. bet $1,000 to $800 on Low with Street & Norton of the Stock Exchange. Weaver, Harris & Co. also bet $1,000 to $2,000 on Jerome with Wassermann Brothers.

McIntyre & Marshall placed in all about $10,000 on Low at odds ranging from 10 to 8 to 10 to 7. C. M. Minzesheimer & Co. bet $500 to $400 on Low with James McGarvin & Co. H. C. Smith bet $1,600 to $2,000 on Shepard, and M. Neumogen bet $5,000 to $4,000 on Low.

J. J. Judge placed the Low end of these bets on the "curb": $2,500 to $2,000 with Halle & Stieglitz, $1,000 to $800 with J. S. Bache & Co., $5,000 to $4,000 with Mendham Brothers, $100 to $80 with Max Borg, $100 to $80 with L. Seligsberg, and $100 to $75 with E. W. Ivins.

Mendham Brothers bet $8,000 to $10,000 in all on Shepard on the Stock Exchange.

Toward the close H. B. Suydam bet $50 to $30 on Low with J. J. Judge, but the final bets were at 10 to 7.

There was quite a crowd at the Hoffman House from the early afternoon, and this so steadily increased that Manager Cadigan erected breastworks in front of the desk by placing all the settees in position there and encircling all these with a rope.

Toward dusk a gentleman wearing spectacles, who declined to disclose his identity, but whose companions said was a dry goods merchant "worth half a million," appeared on the scene clamoring for Low money. He had a large roll of bills and flourished it.

"Not much interested in the election," remarked Broker William Sautter, "but I will bet you $200 to $140 that Low wins."

The bet was accepted, and Bradshaw Yale exclaimed, "And I'll double it," producing $400.

The dry goods merchant did not accept, but Mr. Yale's offer was taken by John Harrington, a wholesale butcher on the east side.

"I'll bet $1,000 to $700!" shouted a young broker from Wall Street, whereupon the dry goods man answered: "I want $1,000 to $600. No one offered to accommodate him.

William Oliver, a broker, offered $10,000 to $8,000 or any part of it on Low, with no takers, and then he bet L. M. Myers, a bookmaker, $1,400 to $2,000 that Jerome would defeat Unger.

Joseph Vendig bet George Wheelock $4,500 to $6,000 on Shepard, and E. E. Smathers, a broker, bet Mr. Vendig $20,000 to $15,000 on Low.

Archie Pell came up from Wall Street loaded with Low money, but could not place it, although he offered odds of 10 to 7.

George Strong bet $1,000 to $700 on Low with Mr. of both Harrington.

Marcus Mayer wagered $2,000 to $1,500 on Low with John McCaffrey, and offered to bet $100 against $1,000 that Low would carry every election district in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, with no takers.

F. H. Brooks bet $475 even with Allen, Wood & McGraw that Van Wyck would run behind the county ticket. Mr. Brooks also wagered on Low $5,000 to $4,000 with F. L. Gunther, $10,000 to $7,500 with Max Byrd, and $1,000 to $750 with George McKenna.

NEW PAPER FOR HONOLULU.

Will Be Conducted by Wife of Delegate Wilcox.

HONOLULU, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, wife of the Delegate to Congress, is reported to be about to start a newspaper. It will be printed half in English and half in Hawaiian, and will be devoted to the interests of the home-rule Republican Party.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

RICHARD CROKER CONFIDENT.

His Defense of the Police Department—Tammany Leaders' [illegible] for Election Day Expenses.

Richard Croker at midnight at the Democratic Club declared that he was confident of the success of the Democratic city and county tickets. He said:

"We cannot lose. The figures I gave out on Saturday for Manhattan and the Bronx still stand, and the reports I hear from Brooklyn grow better all the time. We are going to carry Brooklyn for Mr. Shepard. Mr. Shepard is an able man and has made an earnest fight, and I feel certain that the people of Brooklyn are proud of him and will give him a good majority.

"There were a good many Democrats last year in Brooklyn who remained away from the polls, and there were a good many Democrats that voted for McKinley. All these Democrats will vote for Shepard. The men who voted for Bryan last year will vote for Shepard, and I hear that a good many Republicans in Brooklyn will vote for the Democratic city ticket."

"So you feel confident of the election of the entire Democratic city ticket to-morrow?"

"Absolutely. It cannot be otherwise."

"Will you give any figures?"

"No, none other than I gave out last Saturday. Those figures are reliable."

"You said this morning that the entire Police Department should not be blamed for the wrong action of one individual. Did you have any one in mind when you said that, or was it figurative?"

"Purely figurative."

"Where will you vote to-morrow, and when are you going to vote?"

"I shall vote in the barber shop at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue. If I get up at 6:30 I shall go to the polls."

Mr. Croker will receive returns at the Democratic Club to-night.

Nearly every district leader was present at Tammany Hall yesterday morning. The occasion was the most important feature of the campaign. Each of the leaders got his quota of funds for election expenses, to be divided among the Election District Captains. It was stated on good authority that between $700,000 and $800,000 had been set aside for the purpose. About $500,000 of this money will be disbursed before 5 o'clock. About $250,000 was sent to Brooklyn to help the organization there.

Early in the morning Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, John F. Carroll, John B. Sexton, and Thomas F. Smith supervised the distribution of this fund, and afterward Mr. Croker himself took a hand. Every one expressed confidence of victory.

Mr. Croker when seen in the morning said:

"Because one or two men did wrong in this or that department the whole blame is placed on Tammany Hall. Should the whole police force be blamed because one man has done wrong? Should every other department of the city government be blamed because one of the employes in it has done wrong? Take a bank, for instance. Supposing the cashier or the President has done some wrong, they don't punish the other officers, though in that case the blame should be distributed for lack of watchfulness.

"The people of this great city won't be deceived by this cry of vice. They will not be fooled by vilification and abuse. You've got to give them some other argument. This campaign has been disgraced by the Republicans sending out matter that is indecent. It has sent out circulars that are scurrilous, and spread them about where women and children could get them and see them. If there is vice in the city, that is as culpable as any. It seems to me that the reformers need reform themselves."

FUSIONISTS VERY CONFIDENT.

Expect Election of Both the City and County Tickets.

The Fusionists did not make any change in their estimates last night. Chairman Morris of the Republican County Committee said he was more confident than at any stage that Mr. Low's majority in Greater New York would be from 70,000 to 75,000. He also predicted the election of the county ticket. John C. Sheehan said his estimate of 43,000 for Low stood.

In Fusion circles confidence in the election of both the city and county tickets was greater than at any time since the campaign was begun. William Leary, who came within a few hundred votes of predicting the majority for Col. Strong, said the election of Mr. Low was a moral certainty. He looks for a majority of 61,000.

ZERO WEATHER IN NEBRASKA.

Believed that It Will Materially Cut Down the Vote.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—With zero weather reported at Alliance, in Northwestern Nebraska, a light fall of snow in the eastern part of the State, and prospects of more, the outlook is not favorable for anything like an average vote to-morrow, even for an off-year. Headquarters of the two campaign committees were almost deserted to-night, but the rooms of both were open, and will so remain until the result is definitely known.

Chairman Lindsay of the Republican Committee said: "We have a larger majority in Nebraska now than we had in the last campaign, and if we do not elect Judge Sedgwick by an increased majority it will be simply because the voters are not brought out."

Vice Chairman Scott, for the Democrats, said he had nothing to add to his previous statement. He predicted the election of the fusion ticket. Chairman De France of the Populist committee conincided with Mr. Scott. He said: "I look for from 200,000 to 205,000 votes for the head of the ticket. Sedgwick (Rep.) will have about 94,000 to 96,000, and Mollenbeck (Fusion) from 106,000 to 100,000, owing to the weather. Our vote is principally in the country, and bad weather cuts it down.

The only officers to be elected to-morrow are a Justice of the State Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University.

THE BAY STATE ELECTION.

Republican Chairman Says Crane Will Have 50,000 Plurality.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4.—Col. A. H. Goetting, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said to-night: "We shall be satisfied if Gov. Crane receives a plurality of 50,000. The difficulty will be in getting the vote out, and unless the vote is brought out the plurality cannot be very large.

"In one sense there is no pressing need of every Republican casting his ballot for Gov. Crane, but nevertheless every Republican should consider it a matter of duty to come out and vote for him, as an indorsement and slight reward for his splendid administration."

SAVED FROM FIRE BY A WOMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Helen King, wife of a fireman, carried three children down a smoking stairway at 4,558 Easton Avenue early Sunday morning, and was instrumental in saving fourteen persons from death by fire. The fire started at 3 o'clock Sunday morning in the bakery of Gustav Schmiderer. The flames leaped to the second floor, where twelve persons were sleeping. Aroused by the reflection of the flames on her window across the street, Mrs. King threw on a wrapper and ran across the street to the fire.

There she dashed up the stairway through the smoke to the rooms where Mr. and Mrs. Schmiderer and the three children were sleeping. She beat on the door until they jumped from their beds. Mr. and Mrs. Schmiderer were frantic when they realized that their bakery was on fire, and that their way to safety was barred by smoke and darkness. Mrs. King caught the youngest child in her left arm. With her free arm she encircled the other two children, and, carrying the youngest one and leading the others, she made her way down the stairway. Mr. and Mrs. Schmiderer followed their rescuer.

Thrilled by Mrs. King's heroism the policemen assisted her in getting the other inmates of the house out safely.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

SETH LOW TAKES ISSUE WITH ABRAM S. HEWITT

Says the Fusion Candidates Are Loyal to Universal Suffrage.

Is Greeted as "Mr. Mayor" at Fusion Headquarters—Spends a Busy Day, but Takes a Night Off.

Vote Early! The hours are from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Be careful to see that the pencil used for marking your ballot writes black.

If you will vote a split ticket, the safest way is not to put any mark inside the large circle at the head of one of the columns on the ballot, but to make a cross (X) in the blank space in front of each name you intend voting.

Seth Low spent a busy day yesterday, although it was less crowded with political work than any week day since the municipal campaign commenced. He passed most of the forenoon at his home, going through the newspapers and opening and answering his numerous letters.

At 11:45 he mounted his bicycle and went out for a spin in the open air. A bicycle ride at this hour of the day is an old habit with Mr. Low, which had been more than once interrupted by the municipal campaign, but henceforth he intends, he says, to keep it up as long as the roads are in good condition, regardless of the results of the election. Few people recognized the Fusion candid

MR. SHEPARD'S LAST SPEECH IN BROOKLYN

Will Vote To-day and Then Take a Long Walk.

STILL CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

He Declares in the Eastern District that If Deveryism Means Corruption He Will Be Its Greatest Foe.

Edward M. Shepard closed his campaign last night with a speech at Cooper Hall, East Brooklyn. Immediately upon the close of the meeting he was driven to his home in Congress Street, Brooklyn, reaching there at a little before 11 o'clock. As he bade Controller Coler and Sheriff Walton, who accompanied him, good-night, he appeared to be in excellent spirits and was to all appearances confident of victory at the polls to-day.

The Democratic candidate was in merry mood all day. In the morning he told the reporters that campaigning had agreed with him, and in the evening said: "I have found much to stimulate, inspire, and delight me in this campaign."

It was announced by Mr. Shepard that he would vote at about 10 o'clock this morning, and then go for a long walk.

"I may walk ten, fifteen, or even twenty miles," he said. "I shall feel free from every political care after I cast my ballot, and shall take a holiday, enjoying it in my own way."

Mr. Shepard said that he had not determined where he would receive the returns this evening. It is said that he may hear the result at either his Congress Street headquarters, the Hamilton Club, or the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

Asked at his headquarters in the morning if his resumption of speechmaking would not look like a confession of weakness, he said:

"If every time I make a speech is an evidence of weakness, I must have been pretty weak at the beginning of the campaign. I speak to-night because the Eastern District Democrats feel they have been neglected."

Mr. Shepard's attention was called to the letter of Joseph L. Hance, who described himself as secretary to Samuel J. Tilden, in which he gave his reasons for supporting Low.

"I know as much about Gov. Tilden perhaps as any man, and I never heard of Mr. Hance as his secretary," said Mr. Shepard. "His secretaries were able and well-known men, anyway. There is nothing to discuss in this letter."

"In rehabilitating the Democratic Party Mr. Tilden sent many men to jail, will you follow his example?" inquired a reporter.

"The first thing Mr. Tilden did toward rehabilitating the Democratic Party was to accept the Tammany Hall nomination," replied Mr. Shepard.

Referring to the newspaper canvass of Brooklyn clergymen, Mr. Shepard said:

"I was much interested to observe that with the most diligent efforts on the part of the Fusionists, only 52 of the 1,000 or more clergymen in Brooklyn have been found to declare against me."

Mr. Shepard said that he did not believe that the men who predicted a plurality of 23,000 for the Fusion ticket in Brooklyn would care to bet on their figures.

At the conclusion of his talk with the reporters Mr. Shepard was closeted for half an hour with James Shevlin and Deputy Police Commissioner York, who had called to see him. He then went to lunch.

Mr. Shepard spent the afternoon in his study, busily at work with his secretary. The front door of his residence was guarded and admittance was denied to all visitors. Messengers were constantly passing from his headquarters to his house, and there was every indication that a considerable amount of campaign work was being cleared up by him.

Accompanied by Controller Coler, Mr. Shepard reached Cooper Hall, at Cooper Street and Bushwick Avenue, in the Eastern District, at a little after 8 o'clock. The capacity of the hall is not more than 800 and fully 1,500 people tried to crowd into it. The crowd was an enthusiastic one, during an opening speech by Senator Joseph Wagner, a denunciation of Justice Jerome stirred a storm of hisses which was met by a loud volley of cheers from one side of the hall. Some one shouted, "Hurrah for Jerome!" and many again joined in the cheering.

Controller Coler was greeted by the crowd with cries of "Our next Governor." He eulogized Mr. Shepard. In the course of his speech Mr. Coler said:

"I am not here to apologize for anything done in this city or in the Democratic Party. I have had my troubles with certain members of the Democratic Party, and I think I can settle with them, at least I'm going to try to."

This declaration was greeted with great applause.

Mr. Shepard declared at the outset of his speech that he proposed to talk to those who might be undecided as to how they should vote. Pleading personal privilege, he at first eulogized Controller Coler, Judge William J. Gaynor, and William H. Muldoon, whom he described as "three stanch, brave friends."

He discussed "Deveryism and Crokerism," and in making his position clear on these topics roused the greatest applause of the evening. Mr. Shepard said:

"I said I was speaking to those in doubt, and wish to ask them frankly if the argument of President Low and the whole Fusion argument does not resolve itself into a discussion of 'Deveryism and Crokerism.'

"Now, what do they mean, if you please, by 'Deveryism'? I assume that Mr. Low means corruption and oppression, and various other wrong things. But does he mean this which is the only relevant thing? Does he mean that the Democratic candidate for Mayor, if he is elected, will stand for oppression in the Mayor's chair or for corruption or wrongdoing, or for deviltry of any kind? Does he mean that? I answer No. He doesn't mean that, for he has never said it, and if we except Gov. Black in his Carnegie Hall speech, not one responsible Republican orator, not one responsible Republican editor, said that the Democratic candidate for Mayor, if he shall be chosen, after he has taken his oath truly and fearlessly to serve the people, that he will stand in one instance for oppression or for corruption or for any wrongdoing in this city. And if you give the name, if it be a right thing to give the name of 'Deveryism' to that kind of thing or any part of it, then I can say to you that in the Mayor's chair there will be no more resolute antagonist of Deveryism than the Democratic candidate for Mayor when he is chosen."

BRYAN DEMOCRATS FOR LOW.

Resolutions Adopted in Mass Meeting Say that Mr. Shepard Is a Traitor to His Party.

Bryan Democrats held a mass meeting in Cooper Union last night. The hall was crowded. The Chairman, Capt. Campbell, introduced as "a deep-sea mariner," announced that the Bryan Democrats of the city had decided to support Seth Low and the Fusion ticket.

A. C. MacNulty, Secretary of the Bryan Democratic League, said that Mr. Shepard was the man of the trusts and had been nominated on that account. In some resolutions that were adopted Mr. Shepard was called a traitor to his party, Mr. Bryan lauded as the true standard bearer, and Mr. Shepard's nomination denounced as an insult to Mr. Bryan. William C. Whitney was called in the resolutions "the greatest political corruptionist extant" and the "ruler of Croker."

When it came time to vote on the resolutions many in the audience shouted "No!" The Chairman said they were carried with a small dissenting vote. The crowd then gave three cheres for Justice Jerome. H. D. Martin, Secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, was the next speaker. He said, among other things:

"The trusts are represented by Shepard, the ice trust by Van Wyck. Vote for the friend of every poor man and woman, William T. Jerome. Shepard has gone back on the party all around. Us fellers that are expected to sit in a corner and say 'Amen' can't say it to the betrayal of our party. When us every-day Democrats saw Whitney and Croker put trusts in the saddle in the shape of E. M. Shepard it was time for us to 'get out.'"

Mr. Jerome's name was loudly applauded every time it was mentioned. Joseph Johnson, Jr., made a speech denouncing Mr. Croker and telling of the condition of affairs on the east side. Capt. Campbell then arose and said:

"William Travers Jerome will either send William C. Whitney and Richard Croker, his tool, to State's prison or make them flee from the country."

William Hepburn Russell called Isaac Fromme the "redoubtable, famous, and infamous Ike," and Mr. Coler "the late candidate for somebody's nomination for Mayor."

Capt. Campbell arose next to introduce Congressman Ryan.

He said that Mr. Ryan had just come from Lincoln, Neb., where he had seen Mr. Bryan, his intimate friend. He had, so the Chairman said, discovered that Mr. Bryan was for the Fusion ticket in this city's campaign, and Mr. Croker's emissaries had in vain tried to get Mr. Bryan to decide otherwise.

There were more speakers, and the meeting lasted until very late.

ROHDE MEN FOR LOW.

Democrats in Brooklyn Divide on the Mayoralty Ticket—Anti-Rohde Men for Shepard.

While Edward M. Shepard was addressing a mass meeting at Cooper Hall, Bushwick Avenue and Cooper Street, in the Twentieth Assembly District, Brooklyn, last night, the members of one of the largest associations in that district were having a lively row among themselves in a hall a few blocks away over a resolution repudiating the candidacy of Mr. Shepard and indorsing that of Seth Low.

The organization in question was the Twentieth Assembly District Democratic Association. This association was formed by William Rohde when he was contesting with Conrad Hester for the Democratic leadership in the recent primaries. Rohde was defeated in that contest after a hard fight. The organization of which he was the leader was continued, however, and there was no expectation of a bolt being made until last night. As to what took place then two different stories are told—one by Rohde and his friends and the other by members of the association who opposed them in the meeting.

Both agree as to one thing—that a meeting was held. It took place in a hall in Bushwick Avenue, near Grove Stret. According to the stories of the affair told by the Rohde people, from 350 to 500 members of the association were present. There was speechmaking in repudiation of Mr. Shepard as a candidate, and "great enthusiasm." Resolutions repudiating the Democratic ticket and indorsing the Fusion ticket were adopted. It was also decided to join the Brooklyn Democracy, which is fighting the Willoughby Street organization. These resolutions were adopted unanimously, it was said.

The story told by the anti-Rohde faction is that the meeting was called by Mr. Rohde, that about 200 members attended, and when Rohde and his friends explained that the purpose of the meetmg was to repudiate Shepard and indorse Low there was great indignation, and 150 of the members walked out in a body, leaving Rohde and his friends to run the meeting. The 150 then, according to their report, marched to Cooper Hall, where they held a meeting after the Shepard mass meeting was over and pledged their unanimous and enthusiastic support to Mr. Shepard and the entire Democratic ticket.

PARK UNSAFE FOR CROWDS.

Tunnel Excavations May Interfere with Election Night Gatherings.

Capt. Vredenbergh of the Oak Street Station said last night that in view of the deep excavations made by the rapid transit tunnel in City Hall Park it might be necessary for the police to keep the crowd out of the park to-night.

Printing House Square is always packed with people on election night watching the bulletin boards, and as the excavations, some of them sixty feet deep, are close to the outskirts of the park, persons in the back of the crowd would be in imminent danger of being pushed into one of them.

Election News by Telephone.

The New York Telephone Company has made arrangements for supplying news of the election which will be available to all users of the company's system. A special bureau has been organized to handle the returns, and answer inquiry calls from users of the service. All that is necessary, therefore, to obtain news of the progress of the election by telephone is to call up the exchange and state that election news is wanted. The inquirer will then be connected directly to the telephone company's information bureau, which will supply the latest returns available.

Ministers Speak at Final Fusion Rally.

The final Fusion meeting of the municipal campaign was held last night in Camp Seth Low, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. Addresses were made to a large crowd by the Rev. Dr. Willis P. Odell of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; the Rev. Dr. William C. Bittings of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Harlem, and the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. They spoke of the necessity of all voters going to the polls to-day and casting their ballots against Tammany Hall.

The polls will be open to-day from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M. Vote early!

BISHOP KOZLOWSKI CHARGES CONSPIRACY.

Five Men, Accused by Him, Held by a Chicago Judge—Sensational Counter Charges.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Five men, charged by Bishop Kozlowski of the Independent Catholic Church, with conspiracy to cause his arrest unlawfully in order to injure his church and philanthropic work, were to-day held by Magistrate Martin to the Grand Jury. The defendants are Dr. Stanislaus Slominski, formerly a physician in St. Anthony Hospital, of which Bishop Kozlowski is the head; A. H. Podgerski, formerly a priest of the church; Teofil Sajewicz, John Olszewski, and Bronislaus Wedzinski.

The hearing was replete with sensational charges. Four of the defendants brought counter charges against Bishop Kozlowski, averring that he had caused the death of seven patients by poisoning in his hospital. Kozlowski brought to the stand one Bolesaus Lewandowski, who swore that the defendants had offered him money and other inducements to murder the Bishop.

Anthony Kozlowski left the Roman Catholic Church years ago, and started the independent movement, which now numbers ten parishes. It is stated to be akin to what is known in Germany as "The Old Catholic Church," which arose following the Council of Tren. Kozlowski was elevated to the Bishopric by the "Old Catholic Church."

TOWNS IN SMALLPOX DISPUTE.

East Orange and Bloomfield Disagree Over Care of a Family.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 4.—Guarded by a policeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Villaneuve of Hamilton, Canada, and two children, one suffering from smallpox, are quarantined in Prospect Street, East Orange, awaiting the action of the health authorities of East Orange and Bloomfield, who disagree as to which town shall care for them.

The family arrived in Bloomfield this morning from Canada on a visit to Mrs. Christopher Keohnline, the mother of Mrs. Villaneuve. When they arrived at the home of Mrs. Keohnline, the youngest child showed evidences of illness, and its face was covered with red spots. It was suggested that a physician be seen, and the parents and two children went to Dr. F. W. Lockwood, in East Orange. He said the child had smallpox. The East Orange authorities were notified.

Soon afterward the Bloomfield officials heard of the matter, and two policemen were stationed near the boundary line between the two places so as to prevent any attempt to get the family back into Bloomfield.

New Belgian-British Telephone Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The following has been received from Consul Roosevelt, dated Brussels, Oct. 10: "In a few days a new submarine telephonic cable will be laid, connecting Brussels with London. The point of immersion on this side will be near La Panne, and on the English coast the line will emerge at Ramsgate. The circuit will be so disposed as to serve large commercial cities of Belgium and England, such as Antwerp, Liege, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool."

MR. JEROME ENDS HIS STRENUOUS CAMPAIGN

Made Last Speech at Noon at Broadway and Leonard Street.

Dined on the East Side with Friends and Was Interrupted Constantly by Enthusiastic Supporters.

Justice Jerome yesterday ended the energetic four weeks' campaign he has made for the office of District Attorney. His last public speech before the battle of the ballots began was made at the noon meeting at Broadway and Leonard Street. From the same platform the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, rector of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, with whom the fight against protected vice on the east side had its beginning, addressed the great crowd that gathered to hear him and the Justice.

In the evening the Justice, with Mrs. Jerome and the friends who followed him through his raiding expeditions and who stood with him in the strenuous days of the campaign, gathered in the Café Liberty, in the very heart of the Ghetto, to end in reality the arduous campaign.

This dinner was intended to be a very quiet affair, but the diners quickly learned that the Justice was present, and, gathering around, cheered and toasted him to their hearts' content. The Justice's east side workers and friends also heard that he was in the district and decided to put the finishing touches to the fight the Justice has made with "a street parade that would show the Tammany workers a few things."

Twenty trucks bearing the Justice's name and lithographs and with ten bands loudly playing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and all the other airs that have become linked with the Justice's name, paraded through the Eighth Assembly District and other districts. There were lots of red fire and enthusiasm and great crowds followed the procession bearing the Justice's picture on improvised banners. The parade reached the Café Liberty about half-past 8. The Justice and party came out on the sidewalk and reviewed the parade and there was more shouting and greater enthusiasm. The Justice, after he returned to his dinner, was interrupted frequently to meet some prominent east siders, who all expressed to the Justice their confidence in his election.

Among those who were in the Justice's party besides Mrs. Jerome and a number of ladies were Richard Watson Gilder, Daniel Nason, Assistant District Attorney Howard S. Gans, Frederick M. Stein, Albert Hodder, Robert L. Wooley, Alexander W. Drake, and others. One of the closing incidents of the Justice's last day of campaigning was the call in the late afternoon of Austen G. Fox, counsel of the Committee of Fifteen.

"I was with you in the beginning of your fight, when the first Tenderloin gambling houses were raided," said he to the Justice, "and I thought I would come down and be with you in the last moments of the campaign."

The Justice and Mr. Fox talked over the prospects of the Fusion ticket in the city and county for some time. Mr. Fox expressed confidence in the success of the Fusionists. The Justice arrived at his Harry Howard Square headquarters early in the forenoon. He predicted the success of Mr. Low by at least 20,000 majority.

"Will you do you think, run even with Low?" was asked.

"No, I do not think I will run even," was the reply.

"Do you think you will run behind or ahead?"

"The figures will tell the story," was the reply. The assurances that the Justice and his friends have received from various sources have been most gratifying.

After a short while spent in talking to visitors and attending to his correspondence, the Justice went to Broadway and Leonard Street for his last speech. The enthusiasm of the dense mass of humanity that awaited his coming, was, if anything, greater than the ovation he has received on former appearances in this place. The Justice again expressed confidence in the result of the election.

"I do not believe," said he, "that decency will go down to-morrow before the Indecent Thing. Nor do I believe for one moment that Honesty can be defeated by Theft in an American city. I have appealed first and last and all the time in this campaign to the spirit of American manhood, I have pleaded and fought to try and get this campaign on the level that it now seems at last to have come to—the level of whether or not Democratic institutions are a success; whether or not the people of this, the greatest city in the country, can be trusted to do the right thing when they were appealed to on the ground of Right. I have no doubt at all that the trust that has been reposed in the plain people of this city will be amply vindicated to-morrow."

"You're right there, Judge, we're with you," yelled the crowd.

"So far as I am concerned," concluded the Justice, "my fight is fought. It's now up to you."

As the Justice passed out of the building a greater crowd than has ever before followed him up Broadway kept at his heels, shouting his name and asserting that "Billy's all right," until to get away from the demonstration he boarded a Broadway car at Canal Street and went to the Union Club.

In the afternoon his time was divided between his Canal Street headquarters and the branch in Delancey Street. His appearance on the east side was the signal for the immediate gathering of a large crowd of enthusiastic admirers. The number of children in the crowds following him was commented on by his friends. It was taken as an indication the way the parents would vote. A friend of the Justice questioned some of the children, and they could almost any of them tell the names of the "cadets" who had been arrested charged with abduction, and the majority could tell the name of the attorney for the "cadets."

But one discordant note was voiced in the tour through the district. One boy shouted: "Rah for the four-eyed goose!" This reference was to the Justice's eyeglasses. He was quickly suppressed by his small companions.

Policemen saluted deferentially when the Justice passed. Men rushed up to shake his hand, and women crowded to tenement windows to look at him as he passed. The crowd of enthusiasts followed him back to his headquarters.

One of the most noticeable features of the Justice's last visit to his Delancey Street headquarters was the fact that Foreman Hanbury of Truck 18, Clifford's old company, accompanied him in full uniform every step of the way. Hanbury declared that ten of the fourteen men of his company were for Low and Jerome.

The Justice will vote early to-day at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. He will then spend the forenoon at his headquarters, and at 3:35 in the afternoon will go with Mrs. Jerome to Lakeville, Conn., where he will receive the returns.

YALE'S DEBATING TEAM.

Fifteen Candidates for the Contest with Princeton Speak.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Fifteen candidates for the Yale debating team spoke to-night at Osborne Hall on the subject, "Resolved: That the Adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Has Been Justified."

Out of the fifteen speakers the following team of six men were selected: J. Sibley, Robert H. Ewell, 1903; Charles D. Lockwood, L. S., Frederick S. Halsteen, L. S., Isaac G. Phillips, 1902, and Harry H. Clark, 1903. From this team will be selected three men who will contest in the Princeton debate. The Thomas Thatcher prize for $75 was won by Harry H. Clark.

Wife Murderer Gets Life Sentence.

Edward Luthy, the bookmaker who killed his wife at their home at 695 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street on July 7 last, and who then shot himself, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Cowing in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Luthy laid for weeks in a hospital at the point of death. When he recovered he was tried. He pleaded insanity. The jury disagreed and he then was permitted to enter a plea of guilty in the lesser degree. He will be taken to Sing Sing to-day.

Printing Establishment Burned.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Fire this morning destroyed the old Turn Hall building, which was occupied principally by Jesse Whiting as a printing shop. Whiting ices about $15,000 on machinery and stock. The upper part of the building was used as a chemical laboratory, and the loss is said to be about $7,000. The loss on the building is about $12,000. The tenants and the owner of the building carried insurances to about two-thirds of their losses.

TAMMANY APPEALS THROUGH CIRCULARS

Distributes Them at Elevated Road Stations and Ferry Docks.

Fusionists Accused of Wilful Prevarication—Alleged Plot to Obstruct Voters and Plans to Frustrate It.

At all elevated railroad stations and Brooklyn ferry docks last evening men were stationed distributing Tammany circulars. The circular most extensively distributed was headed "Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness."

Friday afternoon a friend of George Manchester, the Secretary of the Republican County Committee, telephoned him from Buffalo to be on the lookout for a Tammany "roorback." Mr. Manchester's friend said that Thursday evening he took dinner at the Iroquois Hotel, in Buffalo, and accidentally overheard the conversation of two men who sat at an opposite table. One of these men he described as a short, stout man, with red hair, red mustache, and freckled face. Mr. Manchester's friends said he had seen the man around the City Hall in New York. This man told his companion about the Tammany circular which he had had printed. He said the printing had been done at The Buffalo Courier office. It was the intention, he said, to distribute 2,000,000 of these circulars Monday evening in New York at the elevated railroad stations.

As soon as Chairman Morris received the information which had come to Mr. Manchester he ordered every Republican district leader to put out a man to watch out for the circular. At the same time he made preparations for printing and circulating an answer to it, if it proved of such a character as to demand an answer. The Tammany men reached the elevated railroad stations at 5 o'clock with the circulars, and in a few minutes after they began distributing them copies were in the hands of Mr. Morris.

On the first page of the "Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness" circular, which was a document of four pages with a loose page inside, there was printed in large type:

"'What Controller Coler says about the Republican and Fusion campaign." Then followed an extract from Controller Coler's Clermont Avenue Rink speech, as follows:

"Never in my experience have I witnessed such a reckless disregard of veracity, such monumental extravagance of denunciation, and such willful perversion of facts as have characterized the present Republican campaign."

Then, under the title of "The Lies Catalogued," the following list was given: "The Salary Increase Lie," "The Bond Issue Lie," "The Corruption Lie," "The Extravagance Lie," "The Red Light District Lie," "The Non-Partisanship Lie," "The Rapid Transit Lie," "The Devery Lies," and "The Brooklyn Bridge Lie." On the following three pages of the circular these alleged falsehoods of the Fusionists were treated at length.

Brooklyn Bridge Tammany had twenty men distributing circulars containing an extract from Mr. Hewitt's address in which he advocated a restricted suffrage, and Mr. Shepard's answer. On the east side, especially along Fourth Avenue, at all the cross streets, there were Tammany men distributing the "Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness" circular and a circular quoting an indorsement which ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott once gave of Henry W. Unger, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney.

At the headquarters of the Republican County Committee these circulars were not considered worthy of any special attention. Chairman Morris said they were merely an evidence of Tammany's desperation.

"Tammany," said Mr. Morris, "is leaving nothing undone to turn the tide which its leaders now fully realise has set in against them. The circulars cast broadcast over the city to-night will not be Tammany's last effort. To-morrow an attempt will be made by Tammany to vote repeaters. The estimate of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh of about 30,000 repeaters is about right. These repeaters will try to vote on registered names. They will get into line and delay the voting so that those behind them will get no chance to vote. Tammany will resort to every trick and device to prevent the Fusionists from voting."

The Fusionists believe they are fully prepared to meet any move the Tammany men may make in any of the election districts to-day. Julius M. Mayer, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee, in discussing the preparations which had been made in this respect said yesterday:

"Never in any election have arrangements been so thorough in every detail for the proper manning of the polls by competent watchers. The Republican County Committee, the Citizens' Union, and the Greater New York Democracy have perfected a complete, harmonious scheme for covering each election district with skilled and courageous men who will see to it that every opportunity is given to cast the vote and that the vote is fairly counted, and that any person guilty of a crime against the franchise is immediately arrested. Lawyers from the various organizations will be at the respective headquarters of their organizations in each Assembly district, and bondsmen and other lawyers will be at each Magistrate's court. A corps of lawyers will be at the County Court House to obtain writs of mandamus for electors who have been improperly denied the right to vote. There need, therefore, be no fear on the part of any Fusion voter of any intimidating by Tammany. Valuable assistance has been rendered by the Republican Club in obtaining volunteer lawyers, watchers, and bondsmen.

THE RIGHTS OF VOTERS.

Justices to Sit in County Court House to Decide Questions in Dispute.

Justices Bischoff, Lawrence, Giegerich, and Fitzgerald will sit in the County Court House to-day during the hours when the polls are open. They will sit for the purpose of determining all questions of law affecting the rights of voters, and will issue writs of mandamus in their discretion enjoining election officers to accept ballots which they have rejected.

The Justices will also issue writs of habeas corpus for such voters as have been arrested, and will decide whether or not their arrests were legal. A number of lawyers will be present all day to look after the interests of voters compelled to bring their suffrage rights before the court. These lawyers will charge no fee for their services.

Senator T. D. Sullivan's Mortgage.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan has secured a loan of $100,000 from the Metropolitan Savings Bank, giving as security his property on the south side of Fourteenth Street, 262 feet west of Third Avenue, including the Dewey Theatre. The mortgage is made for a period of three years, and will bear 4 per cent. interest.

DECISIONS AFFECTING VOTERS.

Ruling for Police, Firemen, and Challenged Citizens by the Corporation Counsel.

Police and firemen who do not maintain families in permanent abodes within the city limits can vote from the fire houses and police stations from which they have registered if in other respects they qualify within the requirements of the law, according to a decision by Corporation Counsel Whalen, given out at the Shepard headquarters yesterday. Mr. Whalen also holds that no apparently qualified voter can be kept from voting on any challenge if he is willing to swear in his vote, although he may be arrested immediately after leaving the booth. The text of his decisions follows:

Those policemen and firemen who have families residing elsewhere in the city, in my opinion, have no right to register and vote from station houses and fire houses, as the law, in the absence of the very strongest proof to the contrary, will presume that a man's true residence is where he maintains his family.

But I believe that policemen and firemen who are bachelors or whose families either do not reside in the city or have at least no permanent abode here are legally entitled to vote from their station houses, provided they have lived there the requisite length of time. For in such a case the station or fire house would be their only residence within the city.

The second question may be stated as follows: Can an apparently qualified voter after he has presented himself at the polls to vote be arrested for any cause before he has had an opportunity to cast his ballot?

I am of the opinion that, where a person is apparently a legally qualified voter, and offers to submit to the tests provided by law, in the way of challenge oaths, he cannot be arrested until he has voted. Of course I do not mean to say that he can avoid punishment if he votes illegally, but my opinion is that where he takes the oaths he cannot be arrested until he has voted. This opinion has been sustained in many cases in the Court of Appeals, in a slightly different form. The court has held that where an apparently qualified voter has complied with all the provisions of the act that the duty of the Inspectors to receive his vote is imperative.

PIONEER PATHFINDER'S LUCK.

Member of Fremont's Expedition Inherits Fortune in Old Age.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—After spending more than fifty years in the mountains and on the plains, Samuel E. Lotee, the only survivor of the John C. Fremont expedition, and chum of Kit Carson, has settled down to a life of quiet and repose in Alton, Ill., the little city nestling among the bluffs of the Mississippi.

Lotee's career has been a checkered one. Leaving home when a boy, he spent a half century among the Indians in the Far West, and returned to his native New England village to find that relatives and friends had died, and he was forgotten by the old residents and not known by the new generation. He went to Alton and became engaged in carpenter work.

Last week he was notified by two attorneys of St. Louis that the value of lands amounting to $25,000 owned by Lotee could be procured by him in a few weeks.

Lotee spent six years in the mountains before he met Kit Carson, and never tires of telling the story of the meeting. While trapping on the Snake River he was chased by Indians and cornered in a small ravine. After spending two days in the ravine, without food or drink, hemmed in on all sides by savages, he was on the point of surrendering, when a rescuer appeared with a band of hunters and put the Indians to flight. The leader of the hunters was Kit Carson, and a strong friendship soon sprang up between him and Lotee. They became partners, and hunted in New Mexico and along the Snake River from 1844 until 1851, with the exception of one year.

DIFFERENCES OF WESTERN ROADS SAID TO BE SETTLED.

Reported that the Burlington, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Have Made a Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 4.—A local paper will say to-morrow: "Local railway and financial circles were stirred yesterday by an announcement coming from an official and thoroughly reliable source, that at last the air of Wall Street and the Western traffic world was to be clarified by a settlement of the differences between the Burlington, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific Companies. A compromise arrangement has been made, it is announced, in which J. J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., representing domestic shareholders, are all apparently satisfied.

"For something more than a month the marts of finance have been on edge as to what these rival railway magnates proposed to do in the way of settling differences, which really date back to the time when the great corner was run in Northern Pacific. While a state of unrest has upset the financial end, the traffic end has fared even worse, and rumors of disastrous rate wars have kept the traffic managers aroused.

"Now, according to information brought from New York, all this is to be altered, and the change is to be brought about in all its essential details late this week, or at the latest the early part of next week. Messrs. Hill and Harriman, assisted by the New York banking houses, will work this transformation by the formation of a security company, of which Mr. Hill will be the President. The Directors will include the Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. party, and the organization will embrace all of the stock and bonds of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Burlington Railways. The Union Pacific will have a one-third interest in the combination, coming in because of its holdings of the common stock of the Northern Pacific.

"All of the companies will have allotted to them a certain territory in which to control traffic, so that there will be no conflict on that score. No change will be made in the amount or denomination values, except in the single instance of the preferred issue of the Northern Pacific stock, which will be retired by a 4½ per cent. bond on a basis somewhere between 115 and 120.

"This allotment of territory is regarded as a skillful move on the part of the railway magnates, and one likely to cause surprise and consternation in Western traffic circles, eventually, perhaps, leading to some radical changes in local general offices. To the bulls and bears of the stock market, however, who for something more than a month have been haunted by the uncertainty existing, the skillful turn given to affairs comes as a great relief. Northern Pacific, under the arrangement, comes in for an equal share in all profits, and for once Messrs. Harriman, Hill, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. lie down together as peacefully as the lion and the lamb, and the arrangement indicates that no traffic manager will try to disturb that peace."

James J. Hill, when seen at his apartments at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street last night, and questioned as to the reported final adjustment of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad, said that he had nothing to say in the matter. Mr. Hill's Secretary, A. W. Clark, when seen at the Hotel Netherland, also refused to discuss the matter.

THE MALAGA RAISIN TRADE.

Great Falling Off in Exportations to the United States Since 1876.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Consul Benjamin H. Ridgely, United States Consul at Malaga, Spain, has just made a report on the exportation of Malaga raisins to this country. He says:

"Although there is an unusually large raisin crop in the famous Malaga district this year, (probably 1,300,000 boxes,) it is not likely that exportation to the United States will be much in excess of that of recent years.

"In view of the heavy crop, prices are low, and, but for our duty of 2 cents a pound, it is almost certain that Malaga would send from 500,000 to 750,000 boxes to the United States. As it is, she will probably not send more than from 75,000 to 90,000 boxes.

"In this connection, it is almost startling to note how Malaga's raisin trade with the United States has declined. The following table tells the story:

RAISINS EXPORTED FROM MALAGA TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Quantity. Boxes.	Year.	Quantity. Boxes.
1876	1,350,000	1889	90,000
1877	1,000,000	1890	66,000
1878	1,200,000	1891	40,000
1879	1,360,000	1892	62,000
1880	1,100,000	1893	28,000
1881	1,000,000	1894	30,000
1882	960,000	1895	33,000
1883	855,000	1896	60,000
1884	692,000	1897	41,000
1885	600,000	1898	40,000
1886	450,000	1899*	150,000
1887	277,000	1900	51,500
1888	104,000		

*In 1890 the California raisin crop failed.

"The remarkable falling off above shown is due, first, to the development of California as a raisin-growing State; second, to the United States tariff duty of 2 cents per pound.

"So cheaply and abundantly are raisins produced here that Malaga exporters would undoubtedly be able to undersell the California growers in the United States but for the duty."

Ashore on Handkerchief Shoal.

CHATHAM, Mass., Nov. 4.—A square-rigged vessel was sighted ashore on Handkerchief Shoal at 10 o'clock to-night. The position of the vessel was made known to the coast patrol by the burning of torches. Capt. Eldredge and his crew from Monomey at once put off in the lifeboat, and as the row is a hard one no word is likely to come from the vessel until daylight. The wind is northeast, and the crew are in no danger, so they can be taken off if the vessel leaks.

M'CULLAGH'S MEN READY

Five Hundred Deputies Will Watch for "Floaters" and "Repeaters."

Police Co-operation Promised—Col. Murphy Says Some Suspects Named by the Superintendent Are Dead.

Up on the sixth floor of 585 Broadway, the headquarters of State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, there was a busy time yesterday. All day a steady stream of visitors poured into the headquarters—deputies who appeared for final instructions; men who came in answer to subpoenas, with detectives to explain seeming irregularities; suspected "floaters," and men suspected of the intention of "repeating," and many others that came to ask information on points which made them eligible or otherwise to vote from their districts. From the time that the offices were opened early yesterday morning until the last moment when they were closed this morning the telephones were kept going at frequent intervals. Not until nearly 1 A. M. did Superintendent McCullagh finally quit the building, and as he jumped on a Broadway car, bound for his home, he said:

"We are better prepared to meet 'floaters' and 'repeaters' than we have ever been before, and the man that manages to skin by the line at the risk of five or ten years' imprisonment for his fun, will be a pretty smart one. There has been a record-breaking attempt at colonization, but we found the plan in time to get our evidence and to prepare things."

The exact number of deputies that will guard the polls is 500 men. To these will be added the watchers from the different political organisations, any one of whom has the right to make an arrest immediately upon finding that cheating has been attempted, although he must turn his prisoner over to a policeman. According to Superintendent McCullagh, the mere giving of the name for the purpose of verifying it on the "registry list" is enough to cause arrest.

Ever since the registry list was made up the men under Superintendent McCullagh have been hard at work. Name after name was subjected to close scrutiny. Homes and alleged boarding houses and hotels were visited, and affidavits have been secured and subpoenas issued ready for any man who tempts to vote illegally.

Lawyer E. H. M. Roehr, special attorney for Superintendent McCullagh, said yesterday that a score of warrants had been issued for the men that had registered illegally in one district.

"In addition to those for whom warrants have been issued," said Mr. Roehr, "we have many names of persons who will be arrested the minute they give their names to vote. About twenty suspects have already disappeared from Brooklyn, but we will keep a sharp lookout at the polling places. To-night we are making final investigations in the cases of about 100 persons under suspicion."

Commissioner Murphy has sent the following reply to the second letter of Superintendent McCullagh, sent to him Saturday, in which the latter referred to gangs of repeaters working in New York, in the Ninth Assembly District, and in Jersey City.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a communication at this office at 8:30 P. M., Nov. 3, 1901, from you, calling my attention to the custom which existed in the Police Department for some years in arresting ex-criminals or persons of bad character who congregate in and around polling places for the purpose of committing crime by violation of the statutes. The matter has been acted on by Captain and Chief of Detectives George W. Titus, who commenced his search last Monday—a week ago to-day.

This department will avail itself of the knowledge of its detectives and uniformed men to effect the arrest and confinement of all persons of the character described in your communication.

By the way, while on this subject, I am inclined to believe, and I have been informed, that you have named persons in your communication who are not now living, such as "Deafy" Price. You also mention "Nutsey" Fagan; the latter is a slang word among thieves, and is applied to all persons of doubtful character.

This department is anxious to have a peaceful and pure election, and all the power at its command will be used to suppress unruliness wherever and whenever shown, and it will also cooperate with and assist, in every way, your department, to have a pure election.

Every effort will be made to stop the gangs of repeaters which you refer to as coming from Pavonia Avenue and Grove Street, Jersey City, and "others from the Fourth Ward of that city," and who, you say, are to work in the Ninth Assembly District of New York County on election day.

I have communicated with Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City, between whom and this department, I am pleased to say, the closest amity exists, and both departments will cooperate, first, to prevent repeaters leaving Jersey City, and, second, if they should by any accident get here, to promptly arrest them.

Close attention will be given to the statement made by you of the contemplated forays of repeaters from the Ninth Assembly District, and every effort will be made to stop them.

As germane to the subject of your communication, I feel sure that you will be pleased to learn the import of the returns made by the Detective Bureau to this department of its work during the past three weeks. You are aware that many hundreds of political meetings have been place in the City of New York during that time, and notwithstanding all the excitement, all the opportunities for theft, and all the opportunities offered for the class of men you refer to in your communication to ply their trade in the entire City of New York, but 16 men were arrested, and the efficiency of the Detective Bureau in driving the class mentioned from the city is

CUSTOMS AT SMYRNA SEIZED BY FRANCE?

Admiral Caillard Reported to Have Reached His Destination.

DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER

The Government's Policy Indorsed—Much Dissatisfaction in Germany Over France's Action.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says he understands that dispatches have been received at the French capital announcing that Admiral Caillard's division of the French Mediterranean Squadron has arrived at Smyrna and seized the customs.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—According to the Athens correspondent of the Journal, a French dispatch boat arrived yesterday (Monday) at Syra, (Hermoupolis,) capital of the Island of Syra, to get a number of dispatches that were waiting at the telegraph office.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Marcel Sembat (Radical Socialist) interpellated the Government on the Franco-Turkish dispute. He criticised the action taken as being for a material end, and contended that France ought to have intervened at the time of the Armenian massacres.

The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, replied that France's patience was exhausted by the Porte breaking its own promises. France, in the present difficulty, pursued no fresh advantage. Everybody, however, would agree that this effort on the part of France ought at least to serve to put an end to the annoyances and unjust treatment of which French works in the Orient, scholastic and hospitable establishments, and commercial and industrial enterprises, had been the object. M. Delcassé added:

"Unless Parliament arrests our action, the Government wishes to show that France, after exemplary patience, has other things to oppose to the long and persistent refusals to do justice than simple observations. The Government intervened in the quays question in order to get Turkey to fulfill her engagements. If the Government had not done so there would have been an end of the numerous enterprises which France has created in Turkey in the shape of railroads, roads, lighthouses, and banks. The Porte has also persisted in its refusal to reimburse MM. Tubini and Lorando, in spite of the decrees of the tribunals in their favor.

"The Government will only present to the Porte demands which are in conformity with its conscience, and which can be sustained in perfect tranquillity of mind before the whole world. The debt has been reduced by a large percentage, and the Porte, in August, agreed to give satisfaction. But on the morrow these arrangements were forgotten and others were proposed. Our Minister then ceased official relations with the Porte. There was no ultimatum. The Government took the Porte's word seriously, and intended that the engagements entered into should be respected, but reserved to itself the fixing of the moment for their execution.

"Our rights are certain, and nobody will dispute them. Our action is legitimate and nobody can take umbrage at it. As our patience has been long, so our action must be more resolute."

As to Armenia, M. Delcassé said that during the past three years he had not overlooked the question, and while defending France's material interest, he had displayed equal solicitude for her moral interests and for her traditions.

M. Delcassé also said that the appearance of French cruisers off the Turkish coasts had several times proved that France had not forgotten the protection she owed to Christians, and the latter understood this. It was true that the reforms promised to the Armenians had not been carried out, that the Armenians had too often been the victims of unpunished outrages, and that oppression also reigned in Macedonia and in Old Servia. The French Government had put forth every effort to restore justice and tranquillity. The Chamber could rest assured that the Government would never forget its duties toward humanity, but it must first of all remember its duties toward France.

The Foreign Minister's statement was greeted with applause. M. Sembat, however, was not satisfied, and moved that the Chamber, convinced that France would fail in her duty if she did not protect the Armenians in an effective manner, resolve that the Government endeavor to secure an agreement between the powers.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, then arose and said that M. Delcassé's declarations showed that the Government's task was heavy and complex. As the members of the Government desired to secure respect for the interests of their fellow-citizens, so also they intended to defend the patrimony of moral interests devolving upon France. They needed the confidence of the Chamber in order to accomplish their task.

M. Sembat's motion was rejected by 394 to 75 votes.

M. Castenet then moved that the Chamber, confident that the Government would enforce respect for the interests and honor of France, pass to the order of the day.

The motion was adopted by 305 to 77 votes, and the House adjourned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Yesterday's debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Franco-Turkish situation was, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, confused and ill-conducted. M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, by his generalizations, vagueness, and indecision weakened rather than invigorated the discussion. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, was compelled to interfere in order to restore order in the proceedings.

The sitting, says the correspondent, has not increased M. Delcassé's reputation for statesmanship. He devoted the greater part of his speech to the Lorando and Tubini affairs, which are now of secondary importance in the public mind. He did not throw any fresh light on the situation.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the German press views with intense dissatisfaction the determination of France to bring the Sultan to reason. The papers describe the French policy as dictated by a desire to rescue France's prestige.

The correspondent remarks that there has been uneasiness in Europe for some years owing to the fact that, to further her political objects, Germany has been in the habit of encouraging the Sultan to resist the just representations of the powers.

TURKEY ASKS BRITISH AID.

Claims that Great Britain Agreed in 1878 to Guard Asiatic Turkey from Attack.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Echo de Paris says:

"The Porte has asked Great Britain to fulfill the terms of the convention of 1878, whereby, in exchange for the Island of Cyprus, Great Britain guarantees the integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic possessions.

"The Porte claims under this convention that Great Britain should protect Asiatic Turkey against attack by France, and suggests that Great Britain should send a squadron to the Levant for that purpose."

Mr. Herrings Can Stay in Prussia.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The police order expelling from Prussia Joseph Herrings, the American newspaper correspondent, on the ground of an alleged evasion of military service nineteen years ago, has been cancelled.

TO BE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Title Is Soon to be Conferred on the Duke of Cornwall and York.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is announced that the Duke of Cornwall and York will shortly receive the title of Prince of Wales.

When Queen Victoria died there was some question as to whether the Duke of Cornwall would ever become Prince of Wales. The title does not descend automatically to the eldest son of the sovereign or the heir to the throne, but is created for each holder. It was argued that it was never held except by the eldest son of the monarch, and that, as Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the first of the three sons of King Edward, was dead the Duke of Cornwall would never hold the same title as that which belonged to his father for so many years. The title Duke of Cornwall descended automatically to the Duke of York as soon as his father became King.

A reference to the precedent established in the time of King James I. would have shown that those who argued against the conferring of the Princedom on the Duke of Cornwall were wrong. The Prince of Wales, King James's eldest son, died in 1612, and Charles, Duke of York and Albany, who was afterward King Charles I., was appointed Prince of Wales in his brother's stead.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TAX BURDEN.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Says the People May Have to Make Even Greater Sacrifices Next Year.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—What is regarded as an important announcement, preparing the people of Great Britain for new taxes and fresh loans, was made last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in a speech at Bristol.

After alluding to the enormous increase in the ordinary expenditures of the Government, Sir Michael reviewed the war taxes and said that the ever-increasing demands of the National Exchequer gave reasons for careful thought and even anxiety for the future.

"The cost of the war in South Africa is enormous," said the Chancellor. "It still drags on. It may be, when next year comes, that I may have to ask the people of this country to bear even greater burdens and to make even greater sacrifices."

The Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., speaking yesterday at Forfar, Scotland, asserted that the ordinary annual expenditure of the British Government had increased by £28,000,000 in the last ten years, or, including the suspension of the Sinking Fund, £32,000,000. He declared that there was a real danger ahead for the country.

BULLER'S MESSAGE TO WHITE.

Alleged Authentic Version—Buller Did Not Instruct White to Surrender.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Daily Express, on the authority of Dr. Miller Maguire, a famous military coach, gives what it alleges to be the authentic version of the heliogram sent by Gen. Buller to Gen. White at the time of the siege of Ladysmith. It is as follows:

"I have failed. Unable to try again without siege operations taking a month. Can you hold out so long? If not, I suggest your firing away as much ammunition as possible, and finally making the best terms. If you have any other alternative to suggest, I can remain where I am as long as you like."

"Further dispatches were exchanged," adds The Daily Express, "and, learning that Sir George White was able to hold out, Gen. Buller settled down to prepare to force the Tugela."

Dr. Maguire, through whose hands half the officers of the British Army have passed for study, professes to have acquired the information, without seeking for it, some months ago.

THE BOER REFUGEE CAMPS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—In his speech at Bristol yesterday, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government was communicating with the authorities in South Africa with a view to a change of the situation of the concentration camps and to an amelioration of their conditions.

BOERS SECURED BRITISH GUNS.

PRETORIA, Nov. 4.—It is now known that the Boers got away with the two guns captured from Col. Benson's column in the recent engagement near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal.

FRANCE AND THE BOER WAR.

Chamber of Deputies to Debate an Interpellation Regarding the Concentration Camps.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Berry asked leave to interpellate the Government regarding the measures it proposed to take in accord with other Governments, to call upon the British Government to remove the women and children in the South African concentration camps to healthful districts.

M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber, remarked that it would be difficult to interpellate the French Government in regard to the acts of the British Government.

After a brief discussion, in which M. Millevoye was called to order for speaking of Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, as "a coward and an assassin," the Chamber decided to debate M. Berry's interpellation at a later date.

Coming Here from Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The White Star liner Teutonic, which is to sail from Liverpool on Wednesday for New York, will have among her passengers Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago. The steamer Celtic of the same line, which will sail from Liverpool on Nov. 8 for New York, has on her passenger list the names of Poultney Bigelow, Joseph Pulitzer, and the Earl of Norbury.

St. Petersburg Police Prefect Shot At.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says an unknown man to-day gained an interview with Lieut. Gen. Kleigel, the Prefect of Police, under the pretense of presenting a petition, and shot at him twice with a revolver before he was overpowered. The General was not wounded.

Colombian Gunboat Joins Rebels.

PANAMA, Nov. 4.—The crew of the Colombian gunboat Darien has mutined, and the vessel is now in the hands of the insurgents. The Darien has been operating on the Panama side of the Isthmus. She is one of the recent acquisitions to the Colombian Navy and is of small size.

Bengal Lancers Killed by Mahsuds.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.—A detachment of thirty-two Bengal Lancers, who were escorting a surveying party, were attacked yesterday by Mahsuds. Thirteen of the Lancers were killed. Some of the Mahsuds were captured.

A LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

Ex-Senators R. F. Pettigrew and Marion Butler in a Million-Dollar Corporation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The Consolidated Liquid Air Company, with principal offices in New York City, was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of $5 each. The company proposes to manufacture liquid air for refrigeration, power, light, navigation, medical application, the manufacture of steels and acids, and for other mechanical and scientific purposes. The company will also manufacture ships, locomotives, automobiles, stationary engines, elevators, and other moving vehicles and plants to which liquid air may be applied. The company will operate in America and Europe. The Directors are ex-United States Senators R. F. Pettigrew of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Marion Butler of Raleigh, N. C.; Charles E. Tripler, George W. Ballow, St. Charles B. Gwynn, and A. M. Miller of New York City; J. Bouvier Patterson of Philadelphia, and H. William Moeller of Newark, N. J. The only shareholders mentioned in the certificate of incorporation are Charles E. Tripler, who takes 33 shares; Marion Butler, 33, and R. F. Pettigrew, 34.

SANTOS-DUMONT GETS THE 100,000F. PRIZE

Aero Club Committee Decides to Award It to Him.

Prince Roland Bonaparte Declares Him Materially and Morally Entitled to It.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The committee of the Aéro Club by a vote of 12 to 0 yesterday proclaimed M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, the winner of the prize of 100,000f. offered by M. Deutsch for a dirigible balloon.

The vote was preceded by a warm discussion. Comte de Dion, who presided, while eulogizing the courage of M. Santos-Dumont, contended that he had not won the prize, owing to the time limit.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, on behalf of the special committee which watched the contests, declared that M. Santos-Dumont had materially and morally won the prize, because the new regulation as to the time limit was never officially indorsed by the Aéro Club.

The trial which has now gained for M. Santos-Dumont the "Grand Prix" of aeronauts was made on Oct. 19, when the young Brazilian fulfilled all the conditions necessary to win the prize, with the alleged exception, according to some observers, that he took slightly over the thirty minutes allowed to sail from St. Cloud, round the Eiffel Tower, and back to the starting point.

There was no question but that St. Cloud had been reached within the specified time, but the objection was made that the guide rope had not been seized within the half hour.

Even this technical objection was groundless, according to some observers. M. de Fonvielle, a member of the Aéro Club's Scientific Committee, gave out a statement on the authority of a M. Chauvautier, in part as follows:

"He informed me that the guide rope of the Santos-Dumont touched the interior of the park a little before 3:11:30, the instant when it was recorded as being in the zenith of the park of the Aéro Club. Immediately afterward it had been seized by Jérome, a workman, who had had to let go in order not to be precipitated into the ditch in which the guide rope had been immersed. He showed me the traces which the guide rope had left on the shed where the members of the committee saw it pass. But we (the committee) could not see what had occurred behind the shed, and M. Besançon had not been able to record the moment when the rope was seized after the execution of the grand curve described, as everybody saw, by M. Santos-Dumont, which took nearly a minute. * * * These being the circumstances, M. Santos-Dumont has unquestionably gained the prize and will be unanimously crowned."

Prince Roland Bonaparte has been a strong supporter of M. Santos-Dumont. In a recent statement regarding the latter he said:

"This young man is a great initiator, a developer of ideas. By his attempts he has compelled the attention of the public, he has stimulated investigators, he has created an unexampled spirit of emulation. The whole world watches him with passionate interest. At the time of his fall interminable columns were devoted to him in the English and American press and elsewhere. He has risked his life with a courage and coolness which have commanded admiration, and this has its importance in aeronautics, where practice is constantly contradicting the calculations of theory. The public have been fascinated by this young man. Bravery and daring are always liked in France."

The special committee which watched the trials on behalf of the Aéro Club is composed of Comte Henri de la Vaulx, Prince Roland Bonaparte, Henri Deutsch, (the donor of the prize,) and two members of the National Institute, MM. Bouquet de la Grye and Cailletet.

£700 FOR BLAKE'S POEMS.

"Songs of Innocence" and "Songs of Experience" Sold Together at Auction in London.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—At an auction sale of a library here this afternoon, original copies of Blake's "Songs of Innocence" and "Songs of Experience" were sold together for £700.

It is understood that the volumes were purchased for an American.

"Songs of Innocence" was published by William Blake in 1787. In 1784 Blake, then twenty-seven years old, started in business in Golden Square, London, as a print seller and engraver. In 1787 he moved to Poland Street, and it was there that his "Songs of Innocence" was issued. It was the first work in which the poet-artist combined the two arts in the manner which make his productions so characteristic. He was his own printer and publisher, engraving the poems on copper by a process known only to himself, and which he declared was revealed to him in a dream. In this way both the text and the surrounding decorative designs were engraved, the plates afterward being colored by hand.

"Songs of Experience" was published in 1794 as a companion to "Songs of Innocence." The two volumes together include almost all the poems which have made Blake's literary fame.

Perfect copies of these two volumes are very rare. Robert Hoe possesses fine impressions of both. There are, however, works by Blake which are even scarcer, only three copies of his "Milton" being known to be in existence. No copy of the "Songs of Innocence" or "Songs of Experience" has appeared in the American auction market for some time.

KING EDWARD'S NEW TITLE.

The Words "British Dominions Beyond the Sea" Added to the Old Form.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—King Edward at a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday signed a proclamation giving him his new title, which is as follows:

"Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

Holland Accepts the Terms Offered by Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—At to-day's session of the South African Compensation Commission, Major Gen. Sir John C. Ardagh, the representative of the Government, announced that The Netherlands had accepted Great Britain's terms for the settlement of the claims of Dutch subjects for damages as the result of their expulsion from South Africa.

MAN KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Two Others Seriously Injured in Collision at Claymont, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—A southbound freight train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad ran into a work train at Claymont, Del., six miles north of this city, this afternoon. James Middleton of Philadelphia, fireman on the locomotive of the freight train, was instantly killed, and Engineer Frank Gallagher and Brakeman J. J. Devine, also of the freight train, were seriously injured. Five freight cars were derailed and set on fire, and the tracks were blocked.

The train on which President Roosevelt was proceeding to New York, due in Wilmington at 1:37 P. M., was transferred to the Baltimore and Ohio tracks and taken to Philadelphia over that road on account of the blockade.

Firemen Hurt in Trenton Fire.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Fire to-night destroyed the lamp works of John D. Boyd & Co. Three firemen were injured by falling walls. The loss will be about $80,000, with $50,000 insurance. The fire started in the kiln shed.

The polls will be open to-day from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M. Vote early!

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES T. BOOTS INJURED.

Breeder of Thoroughbreds Gored by a Deer on His California Ranch.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Charles T. Boots, a well-known breeder of thoroughbreds, who has a large ranch near Milphitas, was dangerously injured to-day by a deer. One of Boots's fads was a herd of deer that he fed and petted. Most of the animals were very tame. To-day, as Boots left the paddock after feeding his pets, one of them chased him and before he could leap over the fence the buck had charged upon him thrusting one of its sharp horns into his breast and penetrating one lung. The injury is regarded by the doctors as serious.

Mr. Boots has bene one of the striking figures of the American turf. He is the son of William Boots, an old Missourian who settled in Milphitas and who has been raising thoroughbreds for many years. For the past two seasons Boots's colors have been seen on Eastern tracks. Charles is a classical scholar and taught Greek and Latin at the University of the Pacific Coast before he began to train horses. Unlike the average horsemen he has never been known to bet a dollar on a race.

ENGINEER STRICKEN IN HIS CAB.

An Erie Train Dashes Along with No One to Control It.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Erie Train No. 17 pulled into Rochester to-night with a new engineer in the cab and with Alexander Thompson, the regular driver, unconscious on a cot in the baggage car. For miles the train, loaded with passengers, had sped with no slacking speed and with no guiding hand at the throttle.

A few stations below Corning Engineer Thompson was stricken with paralysis and fell in a heap limp and unconscious on his seat in the engine cab. The fireman was perched on his own side of the cab and did not notice the condition of the engineer. Station by station was passed, the train dashing over crossings and around curves without slowing up. A few miles before Elmira Heights was reached the conductor pulled the bellcord for the train to stop, but no stop was made. The fireman climbed down from his seat to ascertain why the signal was disregarded and stopped the train what a jolt that threw the passengers from their seats.

The conductor hurried to the engine, and found the engineer in the fireman's arms. The company's physician at Corning, Dr. Argue, was telegraphed for to meet the train at Corning. He said that Thompson was paralyzed. Another engineer was secured at Corning and the train brought on to Rochester.

LOUISIANA TOWN'S BIG FIRE.

Property Loss at Jennings, $175,000; Insurance Less than Half.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—Fire in the business centre of Jennings, La., destroyed a score of buildings this morning.

The losses round up to about $175,000. The principal losers were Melanson & Richards, drugs, $3,000; Mitchell & Embech, grocers, $8,500; Citizens' Bank, $3,500; Mrs. E. M. Burke, drugs, $5,000; C. D. Bonnin, saloon, $2,000; A. D. McFarlain, $30,000; Landus Brothers, $3,500; Southern Pacific, $4,500; Black Brothers & Co., hardware, $6,000; Scott Brothers, furniture, $7,500; Jennings Carriage and Implement Company, $8,000; Bollich Brothers, $8,000; Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate, $3,000; Terri Oil Syndicate, $4,000. A. D. McFarlain carried $30,000 insurance.

The other losses are covered by about 40 per cent. insurance on the average.

To-night the Town Council met, fire lines were established, and a movement was put on foot to secure an adequate water supply.

STRUGGLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Energetic Campaign of Three Candidates for Mayor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—There will be no elections in any of the Pacific Coast States for State officials to-morrow, but there will be municipal elections in some of the large cities. San Francisco will elect a complete set of city officers, and the campaign that closed to-night has been of more than ordinary interest. The chief contest has been for the office of Mayor, for which position there are three candidates.

Asa R. Wells, the Republican aspirant, has served the city as Auditor. Joseph S. Tobin, the Democratic nominee, is an attorney and a member of a wealthy and prominent family. Eugene E. Smith, the candidate of the United Labor Party, is a member of the Musicians' Union, and his candidacy was brought about by the recent labor troubles in this city. All three men have made an energetic campaign and no prediction can be safely made as to the result of the election.

KILLED BY HIS SON.

D. M. Hogan, Chicago Sporting Man, Shot for Abusing His Wife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Dan M. Hogan, known far and wide as a bookmaker and sporting man, was shot and killed to-day by his son, Dan M. Hogan, Jr., in the family's country home, at Wilmington, Ill. The immediate cause assigned for the shooting was the abuse and brutality of the head of the household in striking his wife. The bullet struck Hogan under the right arm and passed through the body. Hogan, Jr., was held by the authorities pending an inquest by the Coroner. The jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

Hogan was fifty-nine years old, and left property valued at upward of $60,000. He had met recently with reverses by gambling upon races. Frequent and unsuccessful attempts to mortgage his Wilmington property that might procure money for track speculation resulted in frequent family quarrels.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Message of Thanks from Spanish Chamber Read.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4.—At this morning's session of the Pan-American Congress a note was read from the Spanish Minister, Marquis de Prat, conveying the thanks of the Chamber of Deputies of Madrid, for the friendly sentiments of the conference toward Spain, as wired by Gen. Reyes, delegate of Colombia, and expressed at the municipal banquet. Gen. Reyes made a speech further explaining and justifying his toast.

A proposal of the delegations of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to send a message of congratulation to the Brazilian aeronaut Santos-Dumont for his successful aerial navigation was referred to the Committee on General Welfare.

Señor Cuestas of Uruguay asked that the project of treaties approved by the scientific conference of Montevideo be considered by the conference. The Secretary of the congress announced that the following papers had been entered for consideration:

A report on arbitration and the treaty of arbitration and on the Pan-American Court of Claims, on behalf of the Mexican delegates, a report on the court of claims by the Guatemalan delegation, and a report on the proposal to appoint a committee to draw up a code of public international law and on private international law from the Brazilian delegation were submitted.

Senator Macedo, a Mexican delegate, read a lengthy reort showing what Mexico had done to carry out the recommendations of the last Pan-American Congress.

Killed by Fall at W. E. D. Stokes's House

Andrew McCue, thirty years of age, of 502 West Fifty-fifth Street, an ironworker employed on W. E. D. Stokes's new Astoria apartments, at Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway, fell from a beam on the fifth floor yesterday and was almost instantly killed.

GRAIN ELEVATORS BURN.

Nearly 300,000 Bushels of Grain Destroyed at Port Huron—Loss, $300,000.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 4.—Fire to-night destroyed two large adjoining grain elevators owned by the Botsford Elevator Company here, entailing a loss of $300,000. There were 171,000 bushels of wheat, 90,000 bushels of corn, and 14,000 bushels of oats in the buildings, and the grain was all destroyed. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $125,000, with $62,000 insurance, and the loss on the grain $175,000. The grain was fully insured.

The steamer Spokane from Chicago was unloading grain when the fire started, and was only saved by heroic efforts of her crew. One residence near by was also burned. The elevators were to have been used as one of the storage points in the projected through grain route of the Grand Trunk Railroad system, from Duluth, Minn., to Leith, Scotland.

J. E. Botsford stated that the loss of these elevators would not hinder the project, as a million-bushel elevator would be constructed at Point Edward, Ontario. The burned elevators will probably not be rebuilt.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

GERMANY'S CONCERN ABOUT AUSTRALIA.—Discussion in Berlin concerning the German tariff has in the last few weeks been varied by the apprehension expressed in certain German industrial and commercial circles over the projected Australian tariff. It has suddenly been discovered that the absorption of New South Wales by the Commonwealth is tantamount to abolishing the commercial policy of that colony, with its principles of free trade, and thereby seriously affects the iron and textile industries of Germany. Hitherto, in the other States of the new Commonwealth cotton, wool, flax, and silk goods have had to pay a duty amounting to about 35 per cent. ad valorem, and iron goods were taxed to an almost equal extent, and even higher in Victoria and Western Australia. It is not believed that a lowering of the rates in general will compensate Germans for what they must surrender in regard to New South Wales. It is also learned from German correspondents in Australia that the new tariff will be chiefly aimed toward the support and augmentation of home manufactures, and that in a few years the Commonwealth will not only be able to manufacture what it needs, but will also be ready to compete in European markets where before it has simply had raw materials to offer.

That the danger menacing German industries from the direction of the Western Pacific is not merely theoretical may be understood from the fact that the Berlin press is already seriously discussing the advisability of modifying the projected German tariff scheme so as to deal more leniently with British commodities. To what extent Germany is dependent upon Australian markets is shown by figures, the nature of which had not been realized before. The export of Germany to Australia in 1899 amounted to 37,900,000 marks, (about $9,475,000,) and these have since constantly increased at the rate of about 19,900,000 marks per annum. The chief items are iron goods, which amounted in 1899 to 8,100,000 marks; "instruments, machines, and vehicles," 7,100,000 marks; cotton goods, 3,600,000 marks; small ware, 2,000,000 marks; paper and papier maché, 1,000,000 marks; wearing apparel and body linen, 1,100,000 marks, and drugs and dyeing materials, 2,000,000 marks.

But the imports of Germany from Australia are much greater than her exports to the Commonwealth, and, being raw material, are a necessity to German industry. The value of Australian wool imported by Germany in 1899 was 93,000,000 marks, while lead ore, resin, raw lead, silver, copper, zinc, skins, and hides brought the total value of imports up to 121,100,000 marks. It is thus pointed out that a valuable and growing market for German commodities in the Pacific will be practically wiped out by the Australian tariff scheme, while Germany is powerless to defend herself unless she approaches Australia by the way of Downing Street.

***

THE ABYSSINIANS AND THE MAD MULLAH.—When Col. Swayne, with the British expedition sent out from Uganda against the Mad Muliah, retired from the field in circumstances which made the conclusion inevitable that he had been out-generaled, the British Foreign Office continued to pin its faith upon the Abyssinian expedition, which, it had been planned, should co-operate with Col. Swayne's force, but which, for some reason or other, was never in touch with it, except in so far as the Mad Muliah, who successively engaged one column and then the other, might be considered as the connecting link.

Major Hanbury-Tracy and Capt. Cobbold, the two British officers delegated to accompany the Abyssinian expedition, have arrived in London, bearing medals bestowed upon them by Ras Makonnen on Menelek's order for the part they took in preserving the Abyssinian force from utter annihilation. It seems that the Abyssinians marched and counter-marched in the Ogaden for over two months, covering a distance of 800 miles, for the most part through a desert country and under a scorching sun. The expedition returned to Harrar when it was learned that "a severe blow had been dealt the Mad Mullah" by Col. Swayne. Owing to the lack of foresight on the part of the Abyssinian commanders the troops had little or nothing to eat during their marches, the Somalis having in their retreat destroyed the grain fields and driven off the cattle for their own use. The British officers saved the corps from starvation by organizing distant raiding expeditions, which were just successful enough to keep the strongest among the troops alive. Hundreds died on the way, and at length the situation became so discouraging that the British officers advised the Abyssinian commander to abandon the idea of taking the remnant of the force down to the Webbe Shebeli, which he, in obedience to the instructions of Ras Makonnen, was meditating doing. The advice was taken, and it is said to be this fact alone which prevented the expedition from meeting with the same fate which overtook an expedition six years ago.

***

THE OUTLOOK IN AUSTRIA.—The reassembling of the Austrian Reichsrath, after a four-months' vacation, has already been announced by cable, and so far there has been no indication that the stormy scenes which have characterized that body of legislators for the last year will be repeated. There has even been strong hope in Government circles that the present sitting may see the permanent settling of the Ausgleich problem, which has so long disturbed the tranquillity of each part of the Dual Monarchy. This subject must be brought up before Christmas, and with the realization that Hungary has no intention of modifying her last proposal for a commercial agreement. For the last four years the budgets have been imposed by imperial decrees by virtue of Article 14 of the Constitution, and it is now necessary that the Reichsrath should pass a bill of indemnity and also the budgets for 1901 and 1902 before the beginning of the Austrian fiscal year, Jan. 1.

During the vacation the Government has attempted to carry on a campaign of education, which should result not only in forming certain bonds of common interest between the various nationalities which are represented in the Reichsrath, but which should also make Austria in general understand the just demands of Hungary, and the tremendous industrial depression that Austria was suffering owing to the refusal on the part of the members of the Dual Monarchy to agree upon an equitable mode of deciding their respective quotas.

The Government, just before the beginning of the recess, skillfully introduced the great Railway and Canal bills, which served to put an end to obstruction, and Czechs and Germans thereupon forgot their long-standing feud and united on the measures which should bring mutual benefits. And now it is believed the respective German tariff will still further serve to cause the factions to unite with the Government in an attempt to counteract this most recent phase of the Germanic movement, while the fact that the first outspoken resentment of the German measure was in Budapest will cause Austrians to think more kindly of the Hungarians than they have done hitherto.

In the meantime two movements, which in their present stage are social rather than political—the Pan-Germanic and the "Emancipation from Rome" movements—are being actively combatted in various States of the empire. The possibilities of these movements assuming political importance will be comprehended when it is understood that the advocates of a great Pan-German State also believe that this State should be non-Catholic. At the same time the members of the Evangelical Church declare that there is nothing at all anti-Austrian in their desire to see the administration freed from the influence of the Vatican.

***

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT LOSSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Figures just published by the British Government covering the second year of the Transvaal war give some surprising results when compared with those of the first year. The decrease in the death rate is most marked in the fatal results from wounds and disease. The death rate of the officers in the field has also been greatly reduced. In the first year the losses among officers were excessive, owing to their reckless self-exposure. Now it has been reduced to the minimum shown by the records of other wars, while the present death rate, from all causes, among private soldiers in South Africa is about the same as that prevailing in Dublin, and much less than that of Paris or Vienna.

In 1899-1900 the death rate per 1,000 of officers was 71.48 killed, and 29.09 died from disease, a total of 100.57. In 1900-1 the percentage of killed was only 21.94, and of deaths from disease 15.03, a total of 36.97. In the Franco-Prussian war the percentage of officers killed was 65.5, and of deaths from disease 8.9. The rate of deaths from disease, 15.03, is practically the normal rate prevailing in the British Army in foreign service in times of peace. The percentage of mortality among the rank and file has also been reduced in a marked degree. In 1899-1900 the total percentage of deaths from wounds and disease was 50.69 per 1,000, and in 1900-1, 31.43.

EX-EVANGELIST IN TROUBLE.

Oscar J. Lemburger, twenty-five years old, of 308 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, who achieved some notoriety by forsaking the Hebrew faith to preach Christianity through the Ghetto, from the Gospel wagon operated by Dunlop, the paralyzed evangelist and money lender, was held on a charge of forgery in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

The complainant against him was Louis Lebendiger, a tailor, of 334 Broome Street, by whom Lemburger was employed as a salesman. Lebendiger said Lemburger, on Sept. 9, took a blank check signed with "Lebendiger," from his desk and prefixing the "Louis" filled out the rest of it for $14 and cashed it at a near-by saloon. The police have since been looking for Lemburger.

Two Men Adrift in an Open Boat.

KEWAUNEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—Charles Peterson, keeper of the Government light, and his son Ralph, are adrift on Lake Michigan in an open boat, with no provisions, and with the temperature at the freezing point. Last night at about dusk the two men were blown away from shore by the westerly gale and though search was made all night and all day to-day no trace of the missing light keepers has been found. There is every reason to believe that they have perished.

Home Missionary Society's Meeting.

In St. Andrew's Church, Seventy-sixth Street, off Columbus Avenue, the annual meeting of the National Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held, beginning to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. It is expected that the convention will be in session eight days. There will be three sessions daily, morning, afternoon, and evening. It is believed that $500,000 will be raised in addition to the Twentieth Century offering of $200,000. All sessions will be open to the public.

Few Chicago Men Keep Valets.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Valets are scarce in Chicago. So few are there of them and so seldom are their services required in this city of busy men that they have not even entered the catalogue of most employment agencies. The State Bureau, compelled to list all sorts of labor, seldom hears from this. "We have had about six calls to supply valets in the life of this bureau," said the Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Bureau. "We have had about twice as many applications for such positions in that time. About half of these applicants, in applying, have used the term 'valet' to designate the service. We have not had such an application to my knowledge in six months, though several names are still on our lists. In nearly every case where we have supplied a valet to a man it has been because he contemplated traveling in Europe. Probably the duties demanded of a valet by a Chicago man in such a case scarcely would go beyond requiring the servant to look after baggage, transfers, and the small purchases necessary in such trips. More Englishmen than men of other nationalities have applied to us for such places. Next to the English we have had negroes seeking the places. But it looks as if Chicago were not yet ready for the valet. From our experience with applications and calls I doubt if you could find six men in Chicago who are filling the position of valet in the strict European sense of the term.

Avoid Buying Shade Rollers "JUST AS GOOD" as the HARTSHORN

Improved Self Acting Shade Rollers

You cannot afford to experiment with inferior shade rollers, since they cannot be relied upon. No matter how good your shade may be, unless it is mounted on a genuine HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER, you are borrowing trouble. Ask your dealer to show you the IMPROVED HARTSHORN ROLLER. It has patent clamps for fastening the shade, making tacks unnecessary.

You will make no mistake if the label on the roller bears this autograph . . Stewart Hartshorn

WOOD ROLLERS. TIN ROLLERS.

B & K TRADE MARK.

Children's Suits

The Boys are out of school to-day, and we'll be open as usual for them.

We've some very attractive Vestee, Sailor and Double-breasted Suits for the little ones at $3.50.

They're really worth a lot more.

A mighty good Boy's Frieze Overcoat at $5.

Browning·King·&·Co

Cooper Square, W. (nearly opposite Cooper Union), New York.

Brooklyn Store: Fulton St. and De Kalb Ave.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 9 P. M.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Clothes Made To Fit

and made to be stylish—as rich and full of goodness as can be, within and without, and with such differences as will suit and express each man's expectations and requirements.

Money Saved by the CLOCK

Turn the searchlight of your Bargain eyes on these:

All Wool Sack Suits, all sizes, reduced from the wholesale price $12.50, to..... $6.85

Buy of the Manufacturer.

S. N. WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale M'f'gs of Dependable Clothing

740-742 Broadway,

(Just South of Astor Place.)

Don't Travel, ---Telephone!

Service in Manhattan from $5 a month.

New York Telephone Co.

16 Dey St. 111 West 38th St. 215 West 125th St.

RICH WEDDING SILVER

The Mauser Mfg. Co.,

SILVERSMITHS.

15th St., Bet. Broadway & Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

PULLMAN PORTERS' BANK.

Their Reported Intention to Establish One in the City of Chicago.

From The Chicago News.

Pullman car porters are about to organize a bank. Under the direction and supervision of one of their organizations known as the United Investment Company a bank will be opened somewhere in the business district of the city as soon as a place can be rented for the purpose. For two years the company has been operating two stores—a furnishing store at 2,916 State Street and a cigar store and factory at 4,904 State Street. These two business ventures have been successful enough to warrant, in the minds of the members of the Investment Company, a branching out into the larger field of the banking business.

According to the statement given out by the projectors of the movement the bank will have a capital stock of $15,000. The entire amount has been subscribed by men who are employed in the Pull

The Wanamaker Store

STORE CLOSES TODAY AT NOON

View Days for Fine Merchandise At WANAMAKER'S

November Fifth—all eyes turn forward to the thought of Thanksgiving; and then, inevitably to—Christmas. Your demands of your favorite store are enormous in November; yet that store would be unworthy of your favor, if it were not full to repletion of things that delight the eye and are gratifying to mind and body.

Wanamaker's is dressed for inspection. Right at the front of what is undoubtedly destined to be the greatest season we, or any store, have ever known, we put forward fine merchandise, gathered from every quarter of the globe, for your inspection, and selection, if you wish; before the intense hurry and rush of Christmas shopping begins.

The whole store invites you to a most unusual display. We promise you a view of merchandise—unusual in importance and interest; as well as special displays of art things not often seen in a commercial establishment.

The Art Needlework Exhibition---

Do you love this beauty-work? What woman does not? Here is a rare treat—an hour's enjoyment for all who can appreciate the marvelous skill displayed in producing these specimens of the needle-worker's genius and skill.

Many fine pieces have been brought from Paris; but you'll enjoy most the superb productions of our own work-rooms. Perhaps it will increase your interest to know that we can supply you with patterns and materials for practically all of these fine things, if you wish to try your own skill. Then we give lessons in needlework for 50c an hour; to teach any of the new stitches, or to instruct beginners. We also do special order work of any kind.

But visit the exhibit on the Fifth Floor. It is a remarkable collection,

Weathered Oak Furniture

Very much in vogue at present are these pretty pieces of furniture, finished in dark dull color, on oak and other woods, and called Weathered Oak. It is also called "fumed" oak, "Austrian" oak and sold sometimes as "Mission" furniture. It is unique, artistic, substantial.

There are all sorts of pieces—tables, chairs, settees, hall seats, benches, bookcases, magazine stands, and the like. Fine for den, hall or dining room. Word of a few odd pieces today that are at reduced prices:

$4.50, from $9—Book shelves or stand in weathered oak; 36 inches high, 25 in. wide; for magazines.
$4.50, from $9—Flemish tabourette, 24 inches high, 14 x 14 inch top; with tile center, 10x10 inches.
$5, from $6.50—Weathered oak tabourette, 20 inches high, top 12 x 12 inches, tile center 10 x 10 in.
$6, from $12—Weathered oak smoker's cabinet, 29 inches high, top 12 x 12 inches, drop pattern door, four compartments inside and lower shelf. Also in Flemish oak. An artistic and useful piece of furniture.
$9, from $18—Flemish oak smoker's cabinet, 25 inches high, top 18x24 inches, drop leaf door, four compartments, lower shelf. Fourth floor.

PHYTALIA---

The Queen Mary Hair Tonic

The question of preserving the growth and beauty of the hair is very important to both men and women. Yet thousands are careless until the trouble appears, and then bewildered among a multitude of unknown preparations, as to which one they should choose.

Phytalia is not suggested for the cure of baldness; but it will give new life to hair that is ill-nourished and fading.

It cleanses the scalp of dandruff, and other diseases that affect the filaments and roots; and promotes the circulation of blood in the scalp—and this circulation is the chief essential of the health of the hair.

By means of the daily application of Phytalia, and the observance of the simple rules for its use, the hair may be kept in good condition—glossy, soft of texture and clean.

Phytalia Hair Tonic, ½ pint, 45c; pint, 85c
Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Serviceable Petticoats

For Women

We have a good many attractive styles of the sensible kind of Petticoats for women's every-day wear. Among these groups of sateen and mohair petticoats, for example, will be found a number of good styles, at a satisfying price-variety. All of them are conscientiously made, and offer excellent value.

Price-hints:

SATEEN PETTICOATS—
$1—Deep flounce, finished with two side-plaited ruffles.
$1.50—Flounce, finished with side-plaited ruffles, cording and folds above.
$1.75—Flounce, finished with three side-plaited ruffles.
$2.25—Flounce on skirt finished with two ruffles and bias folds above.

MOHAIR PETTICOATS—
$2.25—Deep flounce, finished with three ruffles.
$2.50—Deep flounce, finished with hemstitched ruffle.
$2.75—Deep flounce, finished with corded silk ruffle.
$3.25—Deep flounce, finished with hemstitched ruffle, and plaits above.
Many other styles, up to $6. Second floor.

A Single DOLLAR

IS THE ONLY CASH PAYMENT REQUIRED

To Secure a Superb REGINA MUSIC BOX

This is the easy buying method offered to members of the new Wanamaker Regina Music Box Club, which anyone can join by supplying the necessary references as to keeping business promises.

Hundreds of people, who could afford to do it, formerly paid cash to buy Regina Music Boxes; and hundreds more would continue to do so; because people who have seen them, and know what a pleasure a Regina Music Box is to the home, will not do without one if they can afford to buy it.

We had no sold Regina Music Boxes very long, until we discovered how universally they were admired. We found, too, that the matter of cost was the only bar to buying in most cases.

We had learned by our Book Clubs how ready people were to buy these things of large cost, if the entire amount did not have to be assumed at once.

A Little Payment Every Month Makes the Buying of Luxuries Easy

So we arranged the Club scheme on such an easy-to-pay plan, that instead of the hundreds that bought before, it will be found that

Thousands Can Easily Afford It

and homes everywhere will be brighter and happier this Winter for the possessing of a Regina Music Box.

The Music Box Is Delivered to Your Home Upon the Payment of Only $1

The balance to be paid in little monthly sums of $3 and upwards, depending on what box you select. Prices on boxes in this Club group range from $30 to $155—giving a wide variety of choice.

You Can Join the Club by Mail—Write for Regina Music Box catalogue. Make your selection; send the dollar, and two references, and the Music Box will be shipped anywhere in the United States, as soon as your club membership is arranged.

Any member of our book clubs, in good standing, or any one with an account on our books, needs no further reference, of course; and the box will be shipped upon the receipt of the single dollar.

Come to the store—the Ninth street Annex, 770 Broadway—or mail that coupon *today*. Tear it off now.

T 5

JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK

Send me Catalogue of Regina Music Boxes and terms of Club Membership.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

The Wanamaker Store

Some Extraordinary Half-Day OFFERINGS

Particularly for Men. Store closes at noon today. Many men will have a holiday, and will be able to come to the store this morning. Here is argument enough to convince a man that it's well worth while. Not often do such chances as the following come.

There is news for women, too. Equally important. But all must be prompt—store closes at noon.

Men's $15 Sack Suits at $10

Just a hundred suits, of fancy cheviots—absolutely pure wool, of course—in a variety of patterns. Made up in the superb Wanamaker manner; smart and correct in style. No one will contest their valuation at fifteen dollars; and no man who needs a new suit, will want to miss this chance to secure the best suit he ever saw offered at $10. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $1.50

The manufacturer of these Shoes exploits them as the best in the world at $3 50. We don't, because we know that our "*Wearwell*" Shoes at $3 are better.

The shoes were tan and have been dyed black, but the work is so well done that you would not know that they were ever other than black box calf, if we didn't tell you. The pull straps, which bore the maker's name, were removed by him, because he doesn't want men to know that his shoes are ever sold for less than $3 50. Choose today for

$1.50 a pair

There are nineteen hundred pairs—plenty for all who come; and all regular sizes. Basement.

Women's Shoes at $1 a pair

Lace and button shoes, with kid or cloth tops, narrow, medium and square toes. Little lots rounded up, and, regardless of former price or present value, marked at $1. Only 600 pairs, but nearly every foot can be fitted.

Other Under-Price Shoes as follows:
FOR MEN—At $1.60, $2.40, $2.85.
FOR WOMEN—At $1.40, $1.60, $1.80.
and the saving is apparent and real. Basement.

Men's Terry Robes, $2.50

This price indicates an absolute saving to you of $1. 50 on each Bath-robe. For they are regular four-dollar robes, which we were able to get at a marked price-concession.

Made in Austria—you can always tell the imported Terry cloth by its softness—and well-made. Amply proportioned, with hood, and in handsome patterns. They afford no end of comfort at the price—

Basement. **$2.50 Each**

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Two Staple Sorts Under-Priced

The maker of these goods wanted to get them out of his way before inventory time came around—surplus stock. We obliged him—at our figures. Result, two splendidly staple black all-wool fabrics, the best you could find at their regular price—seventy-five cents a yard—at a concession that is very much worth your while. They are these:

75c Black All-wool Cheviot, 60c
75c Black All-wool Serge, 65c

Both 50 inches wide. A splendid chance to obtain standard goods below their value.
Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker DIARIES

FOR 1902

Even better than this year's edition, with a substantial linen cover, and well stocked with useful information. It's a handy diary in every way, 4½ by 7 inches, three days to a page, with pages for cash and housekeeping accounts and other memoranda. We don't try to make any money on it—hence the price,

5c a Copy

Other diaries for the coming year, as well, in a great variety of sizes and styles. For instance:

VEST-POCKET DIARIES—
Of black imitation seal, gilt edge, 2 x 4¼ in.; 7 days to page, 20c.
Of American Russia leather, gilt edge, 2 x 4¼ in.; 7 days to page, 40c.
Of black imitation seal, 2½ x 3 in.; 2 days to page, 30c.

BREAST-POCKET DIARIES—
Of American Russia leather, gilt edge, 3¼ x 6 in.; flexible; 3 days to page, 60c.
Of Persian seal, gilt edge; 3¼ x 6 in.; flexible; 2 days to page, 60c.
Of American Russia leather, gilt edge; 3 x 6 in.; flexible; 3 days to page, 55c.
Of Persian seal, gilt edge; 3 x 6 in.; flexible; 1 day to page, 60c.
Of Persian seal, gilt edge; 3 x 5 in.; flexible; 2 days to page, 45c.
Of imitation Russian leather, gilt edge; 3 x 5 in.; flexible; 1 day to page, 45c.

DESK DIARIES—
Cloth bound: 1 day to page; 4¼ x 7 in.; 25c. 5¼ x 8 in.; 40c. 6 x 9 in.; 50c. Basement.

Newmarkets & Raincoats

Going after election returns to-night, of course. Weather indications, as this is written, say "rain." But that needn't discourage your quest for excitement and information, if you have a Raincoat.

Protects your gown, keeps out the wet—and, when the rain is over, it is just as stylish and appropriate when the sun comes out.

Better get one this morning, if you aren't already provided with one. Our stock of Raincoats is wonderfully complete—also of Newmarkets, which are merely raincoats with the water-proofing left out of the fabric.

This is the price-range:
Raincoats, $11.50 to $42
Newmarkets, $18 to $68
And lots of convenient resting-places between. Second floor, Broadway.

Excellent Toilet SOAPS

Very Low-priced

When we told you, a short time ago, about our exceptional offering of Olive Castile Soap, you took the entire lot with a rush. Today we have a fresh supply, and are glad to tell you the good news.

This Castile Soap is of superior quality, in large bars, averaging about 3¼ lbs to the bar, and is such soap as is customarily sold at 25c a bar. This offering goes on sale at

15 cents a bar

Then there are two other excellent Toilet Soaps, which are marked at low prices today:

Violet Soap, 3 cakes for 10c, or box of 12 cakes, 35c.

Royal Lilac Transparent Glycerine Soap, large cakes, 10c cake.
Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Elect the Right Sort

Care in choosing your boys' clothing, if you want to get the right sort, is fully as important as voting for the right candidates today.

If you vote under the emblem "Wanamaker's" you can't go wrong. Here are two strong candidates on the ticket. But come early—before noon—or your vote won't be counted:

Seventy-five Sailor Suits of handsome blue serge, trimmed with black soutache braid; for boys of 3 to 12 years; a satisfactory $5 value, for $3.75.
Double-breasted Chinchilla Reefers, warm, comfortable and well-made; sizes 6 to 16 years—at $5.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Girl's Separate SKIRTS

A most attractive offering of these indispensable adjuncts to a girl's wardrobe.

They are Separate Skirts, of etamine, cheviot or corduroy, excellently made, and trimmed in a variety of effective ways. Some have a flounce, others are trimmed with braid, while still others are plain. Colors are black, navy blue and brown; lengths 36 to 40 inches.

They are fully worth $7. 50 to $9, hence they are an exceptionally good bargain at

$5.50 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

GLOVES for Women

Two Stylish New Kinds

Prominent in this gathering of stylish and reliable Gloves for women, are two new arrivals that deserve especial mention on account of their extreme smartness:

One kind is a Cape-Skin Glove, pique sewn, with embroidered backs. A distinctive touch of style is given by the two buttons—very large and of pearl. Colors are tans, Havana, gray, and black and white. $2 a pair.

The other sort is a pique kid glove, with two stylish pearl clasps. On these the peculiarly stylish feature consists of embroidery on the back, in gold beads in a variety of attractive designs. Colors are such scarce shades as lavender, violet, corn and pink. $2.50 a pair.
Tenth street.

Artistic Desk Ornaments

There's an attractive array of these Desk Ornaments in glass, bronze and French gilt, brought over from Paris and Vienna, especially for the holiday season.

They serve many a useful purpose, besides lending a decorative touch to the desk or library table; and are particularly appropriate for gifts. A hint or two:

Baccarat Glass Paper Weights and Inkstands, from $1.75 to $6.
Inkstands, Mucilage Pots, Pen-brushes and other articles in Vienna and Bohemian glass, $1.50 to $6.
French Gilt Inkstands, in various shapes, $4 to $10; Hand Blotters, Sponge Cups, etc., $3.50 to $5.
French Enamel and Onyx Inkwells, $6 to $10; Paper Racks, $4 to $6.
Bronze Inkstands and Paper Weights, $3 to $6.
Stationery Store, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ARGUMENT BEGINS IN THE SCHLEY INQUIRY

Mr. Hanna Opens After Schley Corrects His Testimony.

Court Refuses to Hear Two Witnesses Who Were Prepared to Say Sigsbee Told Them Cervera Was Not at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Schley Court of Inquiry reached the argument stage at the beginning of the afternoon session to-day. The morning was devoted to listening to Admiral Schley and Capt. Sigsbee in making corrections of their testimony, which had been given previously, and the introduction by Judge Advocate Lemly of numerous documents bearing upon different phases of the inquiry.

Admiral Schley did not make any material additions to his previous statements, but devoted himself mainly to clearing up ambiguous points in his evidence.

An effort was made to introduce two new witnesses, who were expected to give testimony in Admiral Schley's behalf concerning the controversy as to what information Capt. Sigsbee communicated to Admiral Schley when he arrived off Santiago in May, 1898. One of these witnesses was Frank B. Richards and the other George Lynch, both of New York, and both newspaper correspondents, who were on duty in Cuba and in Cuban waters during the war with Spain. Mr. Lynch was on the press boat Somers N. Smith, and Mr. Richards on the Premier. They were to have testified concerning the meeting of those vessels with the St. Paul, of which Capt. Sigsbee was in command, and that Sigsbee told them Cervera was not at Santiago. The court, however, decided not to hear them.

The opening speech of the argument in the case was made in behalf of the Government by E. P. Hanna, assistant to the Judge Advocate. He began his presentation of the case a few minutes after the court convened at 2 o'clock, and when the court adjourned two hours later he had not covered more than half of the ground involved in the controversy.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The first witness to take the stand to-day was Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee. Mr. Raynor asked him if he had megaphoned or otherwise communicated to the press boat Premier while off Santiago the fact that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago. The witness replied that he had not done so, although he would have been justified in saying so if he had thought it proper under the circumstances of war. When Capt. Sigsbee was excused, Capt. Lemly announced that he had no more witnesses to call. Frank B. Richards, a newspaper correspondent, was then sworn.

Mr. Richards stated that he was on the dispatch boat Premier during the Santiago campaign, and that the boat was hailed by Capt. Sigsbee on the night of May 27 or 28. At this point Capt. Lemly objected to this line of evidence, on the ground that Commodore Schley was not present during the conversation; also, that it was not material to the issue. Capt. Lemly referred to the ruling of the Court regarding the Potts-Sears conversation, which had been ruled out, and claimed that this was exactly a parallel case.

Mr. Rayner contended that this alleged conversation with Capt. Sigsbee is one of the vital points of the case; that it bears directly upon one of the most important specifications of the precept. Mr. Rayner said he did not desire to impeach the credibility of Capt. Sigsbee, but would endeavor to impeach very strongly his recollection. After a short argument by Mr. Hanna in support of Capt. Lemly's objection, the court retired to consider the point raised.

The court was absent but a short time. When it returned, Admiral Dewey announced that "as the testimony of this witness is not considered by the court as material to the case, the objection is sustained in accordance with the court's previous ruling." Under this ruling, neither Mr. Richards nor George Lynch, another newspaper correspondent, who was on the Somers N. Smith, could testify, and Admiral Schley took the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony.

CORRECTIONS BY SCHLEY.

The Admiral was suffering from a cold, and his voice was quite hoarse. He began his corrections at the very first of his testimony. Most of these corrections were of typographical errors or the changing of words to make sentences read more smoothly. Referring to the order from Admiral Sampson, dated Key West, May 19, instructing the commander of the Flying Squadron to establish a blockade of Cienfuegos with the least possible delay, the witness read a sentence from it as follows:

"'After I have the situation more in hand I will write you to give you any more information as suggests itself.'"

"The word 'more' should be omitted," said Admiral Schley, "and the sentence read as follows: 'After I have the situation more in hand I will write you and give you any information as suggests itself.'"

In referring to his testimony regarding the arrival of the Harvard on May 27, with a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy informing him that "all of the department's information indicated the presence of the Spanish squadron at Santiago," which dispatch he had declared had never reached him, and therefore he had never seen it or heard of it until recently, Admiral Schley corrected this portion of his testimony by stating that neither his Flag Lieutenant nor his secretary had ever seen the dispatch, nor remembered it. He had previously included his First Lieutenant in this statement.

Referring to his testimony regarding the reconnaissance of May 31, the Admiral changed his statement, "that fifty if not more shells passed over the fleet," to read that "a number of shells passed over the fleet." He also changed his evidence concerning suspicious movements in the harbor of Santiago, July 2, to read that "before dark I noticed in the harbor a good deal of smoke coming up." The official record, he said, made him say that he saw the smoke after dark.

Coming to his reply to a question in reference to his order sent below during the early part of the battle to "stand by to ram," Admiral Schley emphasized his former testimony by stating that "there was a distinct attempt to ram on the part of the Maria Teresa. Admiral Cervera's flagship, and the Viscaya. He also reiterated his confidence in the Brooklyn's speed by stating that "with one engine and all her boiler power" she could have gotten up all speed that was needed. As to the passing of the Flying Squadron by the Eagle on the morning of May 19, and the latter's conveying the information that there was "no news," Admiral Schley corrected his testimony wherein he said that he was not mistaken as to this, by stating that he might have been mistaken.

Admiral Schley also corrected his statement regarding his visit to the flagship New York, when he had made his preliminary report of the battle of July 3 to Admiral Sampson. The record, he said, did not make the matter quite clear. "The Admiral said to me," continued the witness, "that I had omitted a very important detail, which was to state that the New York was present."

AGAIN CONTRADICTS SIGSBEE.

The witness corrected but one of his answers to the questions of the Court. This question was to the effect that, as he was ordered to go to Cienfuegos to establish a blockade, was it not his duty, under the circumstances, to communicate direct, either by signal or otherwise, with the senior officer of the vessels returning from Cienfuegos and obtain from him all information regarding the situation at or near that port. The answer as corrected, reads:

"The communication which he made to me through the Eagle indicated that Capt. McCalla knew I was bound for Cienfuegos, and I, of course, took it for granted if he had anything important he would have notified me of the fact without inquiry."

At this point Admiral Schley announced that he had no more corrections to make. Capt. Parker called the Admiral's attention to the evidence of Capt. Sigsbee in which he had said that when he went on board the Brooklyn the whole question, so far as he could remember, was coal, and nothing but coal, and that Commodore Schley already had made up his mind to go to Key West.

"That was not the first question Sigsbee asked me at all," replied Admiral Schley. "I did not say to Capt. Sigsbee that we were going to Key West, as the signal will show. Sigsbee was talking on the subject of coal, and since he mentions it, I recall the fact that his statement was that he was commanding a vessel that was one-tenth of a mile long, and that she could not turn her engines over under 150 tons of coal a day; also that he could not remain there very long, that he would have to go to Key West."

"Had you, as a matter of fact, made up your mind at that time to go to Key West?"

"I had not."

Admiral Schley then referred to his conversation with Admiral Sampson regarding his instructions about not bombarding fortifications, as follows:

"I ought to mention, in connection with the talk I had with the Admiral in relation to his instructions about not bombarding fortifications, that I recall the fact that he and I were talking about the guns that were probably there, and I asked him whether he knew if they were Honturia or Krupp guns. He said 'Probably both,' and that recalls the circumstance to me. And again, in relation to the testimony of Lieut. Roys—"

Judge Advocate—I do not think the purpose of calling the witness to revise his testimony is to enable him to contradict witnesses who have been on the stand.

COUNSEL IN AN ARGUMENT.

Mr. Rayner—He can contradict any witness if we want him to do it. That is a remarkable statement. Your witnesses have a right to rebut ours, and we have not a right to answer them. Mr. Roys was an entirely new witness, and he testified to something new. I asked the question if we would have the right to call witnesses to contradict new witnesses, and the Court said of course we would; otherwise we would be barred out entirely.

The Judge Advocate—I think, as Lieut. Roys is the only witness who remains uncontradicted, I have no objection to make.

Mr. Rayner—I think that is a great mistake—that he is the only witness uncontradicted. I think there are fifty witnesses uncontradicted, according to my recollection. That is a highly improper remark for the Judge Advocate to make.

The Judge Advocate—If the court please, I am to be corrected by the court only, and not by counsel, who has frequently attempted it.

Mr. Rayner—I suggest, may it please the court, that during the trial of this case it is highly improper and objectionable for the Judge Advocate to say that this is the only witness that is uncontradicted. It is objectionable because it is not a fact. That remark means to say that Commodore Schley has contradicted every witness on the stand. It is highly improper, highly objectionable.

Admiral Dewey—The court has no objection to the Admiral's reference to Lieut. Roys.

Admiral Schley—I merely wanted to say, in connection with Lieut. Roys's testimony, that I heard nothing of the matter he speaks of—of the desire of Lieut. Southerland to coal. I am quite sure he is mistaken about that, because it would have been impossible that day for that ship to coal.

The Judge Advocate—In your detailed statement to the Senate you stated, in effect, that the Eagle when detached and sent to Port Antonio reported a day's coal, more or less?

"Yes."

"Now, you stated in your testimony that you were informed by the commanding officer of the Eagle, through signal or otherwise, that the Eagle was then dangerously short of coal and that he had on board one day's supply, more or less."

"Yes, that was the message."

"You stated in your testimony, in effect, that you did not remember the signals recorded in the Eagle's signal book and in the Brooklyn's. In your dispatch, however, which you sent on the morning of May 27, you stated that the Eagle, when sent to Port Antonio, had twenty-seven tons. Did you not?"

"I did. That was the next day."

Capt. Lemly at this point invited the court's attention to a signal in the original signal book of the Iowa, "Don't go in any closer," about which there has been discussion.

DOCUMENTS IN EVIDENCE.

Admiral Schley was then finally excused, and Capt. Lemly offered a large number of documents as evidence. The report of Capt. Goodrich on cable cutting was objected to, and Capt. Lemly withdrew it. Among this documentary evidence was a letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the President of the Senate, dated Feb. 6, 1899, in response to the Senate resolution of Jan. 23, 1899, submitting facts and military records affecting the proposal that certain officers in the navy be advanced according to the nominations sent to the Senate on Dec. 7, 1898. The proposition of Capt. Lemly to introduce this letter as evidence occasioned considerable discussion, Mr. Rayner objecting to any ex parte statements being made a part of the record. It was finally decided that the letter should not go into the printed record in the case, but that it may be referred to in the course of argument.

Capt. Parker stated that there were two letters among this documentary evidence, one of them being a criticism of the conduct of Admiral Schley by Admiral Sampson. "We object to that," he said, "unless we can bring Admiral Sampson to the stand."

Capt. Lemly said he challenged him to produce that letter from Admiral Sampson. This Capt. Parker did, but Capt. Lemly stated that it was embraced in that part of the documentary evidence he desired to introduce.

Before taking the usual recess for luncheon Mr. Rayner offered in evidence the commission of Admiral Schley, and when asked if he had any objection to its going in Capt. Lemly replied, "None at all," but called attention to the fact that it was a commission dated Aug. 10, 1898, issued during a recess of Congress, and that the words "nominated by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" were stricken out. "It will appear, of course," said Capt. Lemly, "exactly as it appears here."

Capt. Parker—This commission was issued under the law that authorized it, "for gallant conduct in battle."

In reply to a question by Admiral Dewey, Capt. Lemly said, "It is signed by the President. It was a recess appointment, but the court will remember that none of those ad interim appointments was confirmed by the Senate."

Admiral Dewey—It is valueless if it has not been confirmed by the Senate. It can go in, but it has no value, of course.

When the court came in after recess Admiral Dewey handed to Capt. Lemly and the latter read the following announcement: "The court states that while it has admitted to its record a document presented by the counsel for the applicant, which was issued to the applicant by the President of the United States on Aug. 10, 1898, the court does not recognize such document as the commission under which the applicant holds his present office in the navy."

MR. HANNA OPENS.

Immediately after the reading of this statement the argument in the case was begun, E. P. Hanna, assistant to Judge Advocate Lemly, opening for the Government. Mr. Hanna began his presentation of the case by saying that in what he should say in his proposed summary he would like to accomplish two objects. The first of these would be to make his address brief and terse, and the second to present a careful and exhaustive citation of the evidence adduced. These two purposes, he confessed, were somewhat conflicting. Nevertheless he would do the best he could to accomplish them. He would, he said, take up the clauses of the precept and present the testimony bearing on them in the order in which they appear in the precept.

Mr. Hanna then began by referring to the fact that in May, 1898, the coast of the United States was menaced by the Spanish fleet. This, he said, was a critical time. The seaboard cities were exposed to attack. Military operations were pending for the relief of Havana, but they could not be carried out while the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet was unknown. Mr. Hanna told of the arrival of the Flying Squadron at Key West, and read a number of preliminary orders to Commodore Schley.

Speaking of the run of the Flying Squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos, Mr. Hanna claimed that the trip was not made as expeditiously as possible. He cited the fact that the Iowa, which went by way of Havana, made much better time. Taking up the question of the time of the arrival of the Flying Squadron at Cienfuegos, Mr. Hanna called attention to the fact that the log of the Texas showed that she had steamed 14½ knots on the morning of May 22. The Brooklyn's log also shows that that vessel steamed for an hour and a half at 10 knots on the 22d. Mr. Hanna claimed that these facts showed that the squadron must have been a considerable distance from the entrance to the harbor when it stopped on the night of the 21st.

Continuing, Mr. Hanna related the particulars of the meeting between Commodore Schley and Capt. McCalla as the former was on his way to Cienfuegos.

"Capt. McCalla," he said, "did not know that Commodore Schley was on his way to Cienfuegos, while Commodore Schley did know that McCalla had been there. Under such circumstances," he continued, "the ordinary rules governing the intercourse between senior and junior officers did not pertain. In that case the burden of calling for information was placed upon the senior officer. Yet it is in evidence that the Commodore did not request anything from Capt. McCalla."

The meeting with Capt. Cheater of the Cincinnati also was referred to, and the circumstances that, notwithstanding he had no information to impart, he was taken aboard the Brooklyn and the Flying Squadron detained for an hour and twenty-five minutes to permit a conversation with him on the part of the Commodore. This incident was contrasted with the failure to confer with McCalla, and comment was made upon the delay in proceeding to Cienfuegos.

SAYS ORDER WAS IGNORED.

Mr. Hanna also referred to the arrival at Cienfuegos, speaking of the reports of guns heard by Admiral Schley and of the meeting with the British steamer Adula. Then Mr. Hanna read the order of Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley, dated May 19, 1898, directing the latter to take steps to prevent the enemy from continuing work on the new fortifications at Cienfuegos.

"It does not appear," continued Mr. Hanna, "that any steps were taken to prevent work on these new fortifications. In fact, this order was not, so far as the testimony shows, in any way regarded. No gun was fired at Cienfuegos by the Flying Squadron for any purpose, except by Capt. McCalla, who asked and obtained permission to knock down a blockhouse, some miles from the entrance to the harbor."

He discussed the question of McCalla's signal code for communication with the Cuban insurgents on the shore at Cienfuegos at some length. He said that while Capt. Cook had stated that the lights provided for in that code first appeared on May 22, Admiral Schley had stated that they were not visible until the night of the 23d. Other witnesses had placed the date at the 22d. This, Mr. Hanna said, he considered an important point, for if the lights were seen on the 22d, the circumstances connected with the McCalla memoranda would have rendered it incumbent upon the Commodore to investigate them. Moreover, an investigation would have developed the fact that the lights were located at the point where McCalla's memoranda showed that there was a cove where landing would be feasible.

"The surf was examined, as the testimony shows," continued Mr. Hanna, "from the ships which were lying at a considerable distance from the shore, and was not more closely inspected. No attempt to land was made by any boat."

Mr. Hanna called attention to Admiral Schley's statement as made in his letter to the Senate, that he did not know of the presence of the insurgents in the vicinity of Cienfuegos until the arrival of Capt. McCalla, May 24, but he called attention to the fact that it was admitted that the McCalla memoranda giving this information had been received on the 23d. In this connection he referred to the Admiral's letter to the Senate in a general way. Recalling the fact that he had said that he did not have his papers before him when he wrote the document, Mr. Hanna said this circumstance must be accepted as accounting for "a number of material statements which do not correspond with the facts."

THE CIENFUEGOS BLOCKADE.

He then stated that, while the Government held that the McCalla memoranda had been received May 22, it had not been sufficiently established to place it beyond dispute, hence no argument could be made on that basis. He contended that Admiral Schley should himself have taken the initiative in ascertaining the presence or absence of insurgents without waiting for signals from any one.

Mr. Hanna then took up the question of the blockade at Cienfuegos. He said that Admiral Schley had testified that the vessels in the daytime tried a ruse to induce the enemy to come out. He called attention to the fact that this was not communicated to the Captains of any of the vessels. He then read from the official documents to show that coaling was a practicability, and that it was continuously going on at the time reports regarding its impracticability were made. He claimed that the accident to the Texas was not significant, as showing that coaling at sea was impracticable. He said that the evidence on this point did not prove that coaling was impracticable.

This brought Mr. Hanna to the consideration of the point in the controversy between Admiral Schley and Capt. McCalla, concerning the interview between them which occurred May 24, in which McCalla said Schley had said that the English had demonstrated that coaling at sea is not feasible, while he feared that if he should return to Key West he would be court-martialed. Mr. Hanna did not, in this connection, refer further to this interview than to state that Admiral Schley denied its accuracy.

He then proceeded to follow the operations of the Flying Squadron and quoted a number of Admiral Schley's dispatches. He said that the time of leaving Cienfuegos was under order No. 8, telling him that if he was "satisfied that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos to proceed with all dispatch but cautiously to Santiago."

"How it was possible," said the speaker, "in view of this order, to report to the Secretary of the Navy, as Admiral Schley did, that he would not move until the next day, is inexplicable. He then stated that while Admiral Schley had reported that he would not leave until the 25th, he actually did start on the evening of the 24th. Mr. Hanna also quoted the order directing Commodore Schley to leave Cienfuegos before daylight of May 23 and said that, as this order had directed that if possible the squadron should leave before daylight of that day, it should be construed as a message of urgency.

"Almost every word of this message imparts haste and urgency," he said. "Evidently," he added, "the Commander in Chief did not expect Commodore Schley to remain at Cienfuegos after its receipt." He then proceeded to show, while this dispatch bore the same date as No. 8, it was really later, because, while No. 8 had been dated at Key West, the above order had not been written until the arrival of Admiral Sampson at Havana, ninety miles eastward. Hence he contended that this order should have superseded No. 8.

"Clearly, then," he said, "Commodore Schley was under urgent instructions to leave for Santiago; he did not do so, but did not leave until the evening of the next day."

POINTS IN THE ARGUMENT.

Respecting the order that the Flying Squadron, on leaving Cienfuegos, should mask its movements, Mr. Hanna said that this order was not carried out.

"This concludes the subject of the first and second specifications," said Mr. Hanna.

Then Mr. Hanna presented the following points covering these specifications which, he said, he had made in the form of inquiries:

1. Why the Flying Squadron was dilatory in arriving at Cienfuegos.
2. Why the squadron was held there after the receipt of Sampson's order written and dated off Havana, May 21, saying: "Be at Santiago May 24."
3. Why nothing was done to communicate with the Cubans after the receipt of the McCalla memorandum, 9:15 May 23; and particularly why the three-light signals that had attracted general attention on board the fleet were not investigated after Commodore Schley learned that there were Cubans in the neighborhood where such signals were displayed.
4. Why Order No. 8, directing that steps be taken to prevent the enemy from continuing work on certain new fortifications was not obeyed.
5. Why the order directing the masking of the movements of the fleet on leaving Cienfuegos was not obeyed.
6. The nature and causes of the current said to have accounted for the steaming of the ships off shore at night while on blockade at Cienfuegos.
7. Why, after learning positively that the Spanish squadron was not there, and accepting this report as conclusive, the Commodore sent official letters and telegrams saying not that he would leave at once, but on the following day.
8. Why the Commodore failed to report to any high authority that he actually did leave Cienfuegos on the evening of the 24th if, as appears, he did so fail to report; and, generally,
9. Why, irrespective of signals, orders, or aids from any source, the commanding officer of the Flying Squadron did not, while at Cienfuegos, of his own motion and with the resources under his command, do something to gain information of the Spanish fleet.

Mr. Hanna then took up the third specification of the precept, concerning the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago. He admitted that the Eagle had delayed the progress of the squadron, but said this was not due to the weather, but to water in her compartments. The testimony was, he said, uniform to the effect that the run was a slow one and that it did not proceed with dispatch, as directed. Reference was made in this connection to the sending away of the Eagle to Port Antonio for coal, and Commander Southerland's testimony was quoted to the effect that the Eagle could have coaled from the collier Merrimac.

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

"As to whether the fighting ships should have been held back for the Eagle I do not express an opinion before this court," said Mr. Hanna, and then, with this sentence, he landed the squadron twenty-five miles south of Santiago May 28 and then took up the retrograde movement. Mr. Hanna said there had been no explanation of the fact that the squadron had stopped so far south of Santiago, nor of the circumstances that, after passing the longitude of Santiago, he had continued to the eastward, except that on the latter point Admiral Schley had said that at the time he was asleep.

It was at this point that the scoutboats

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

VOTE THEM ALL

O O O O

40th 1,000

The CAVALIER

By GEORGE W. CABLE.

Spiritedly illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy.

$1.50.

30th 1,000

The RULING PASSION

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

Illustrated in color by Walter Appleton Clark.

$1.50.

50th 1,000

LIVES of the HUNTED

BY ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.

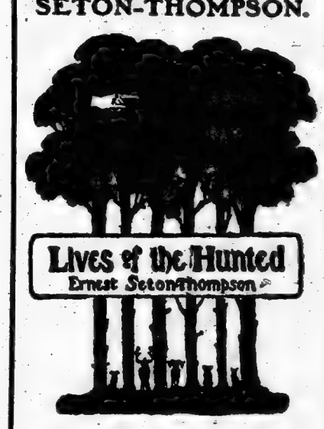

More than 200 drawings by Mr. Seton-Thompson.

$1.75 net.

(Postage, 15 cents.)

20th 1,000

AMOS JUDD

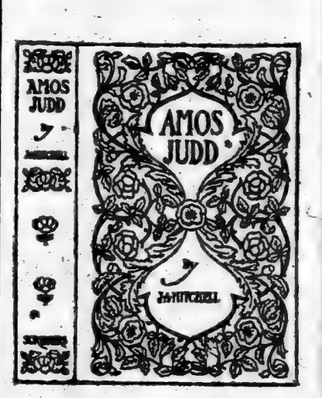

By J. A. MITCHELL,

Editor of Life.

Superbly illustrated in full color by A. I. Keller.

$1.50.

PUT A CROSS IN THE CIRCLE OVER EACH BOOK YOU WANT AND USE THIS BLANK.

Or Any Bookseller

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons:
153 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Please find enclosed $_____ for which send me books marked.

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____

St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Yale were encountered, and Mr. Hanna referred to this incident, narrating Capt. Sigsbee's visit to Commodore Schley on board the Brooklyn, and the contradictory testimony concerning the purport of the Captain's communication for himself and Capts. Jewell and Wise. He quoted Capt. Sigsbee's testimony to the effect that he had not told the Commodore that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago, and also gave Admiral Schley's version of the interview, claiming that Sigsbee did say that the Spaniards were not there.

Mr. Hanna also referred to the testimony of Ensign Marble, saying that Sigsbee had said that he knew that the Spaniards were not in the harbor. Mr. Hanna thought there could be no difficulty in explaining the apparent contradictions. Capt. Sigsbee was an officer of experience, and knew very well that the fact that he had not seen the fleet was not evidence that the fleet was not there. If Capt. Sigsbee had said positively the fleet was not on the inside, Commodore Schley should have refused to accept it, as utterly illogical. Continuing, Mr. Hanna said: "I should think that if Commodore Schley had received information that set his mind at rest sufficiently to warrant his turning his squadron back toward Key West, convinced him conclusively that the Spanish fleet was not there, he would surely have stated that in his next telegram to the department."

Discussing the Nuñez incident, Mr. Hanna said: "If the pilot Nuñez had been interrogated on board the Brooklyn as he was before this court, the fact that he knew nothing of twin-screw vessels would have been developed, and in view of the importance of the movement, there should have been a complete investigation."

At this point Mr. Hanna took up Specification 4, referring to the retrograde movement. He said that in making this movement Commodore Schley had not only taken away from Santiago the fighting ships of the Flying Squadron, but also the scout vessels located there by the Government to watch the mouth of the harbor. "During this time," he said, "the gates of the harbor were left entirely unguarded, and it was not our fault that Cervera's fleet did not get away without being destroyed."

Mr. Hanna had not completed his argument when the court adjourned for the day.

THE EXCLUDED TESTIMONY.

Frank B. Richards Says Sigsbee Declared the Spaniards Were Not at Santiago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Frank B. Richards of New York, the newspaper correspondent, who was excluded from the witness stand at the Schley court to-day, made the following statement to-night:

"I was in charge of The New York Sun press boat Premier off Cuba during the Spanish war. There were five correspondents aboard the boat, one of whom was Mr. Shehan, now dead. I was off Cienfuegos when the Flying Squadron was there, and left when Commodore Schley started for Santiago, but in the storm we lost him. Then we went to Kingston, Jamaica, for engine oil.

"When we arrived at Kingston we obtained from what we considered the best sources, the most reliable, the United States Consul there and others, secret advices that Cervera was in Santiago; in fact, that there was no doubt of it. We stored up with two weeks' supplies and started for Santiago. When we arrived off that port we were held up by Capt. Sigsbee, who fired a shot at us. I explained who we were; that the Premier was a press boat, and that I represented The New York Sun. He asked what we were doing there, and I said that we had come there because Cervera was in Santiago Harbor.

"Capt. Sigsbee said, 'No, the Spanish fleet is not here.' I told him that we had information to the effect that it was, and that if he would let me come aboard I could lay this information before him. Capt. Sigsbee replied:

"'I tell you, Cervera is not here; he is not in Santiago. Schley has been here and gone away again. If you want to find Cervera, I would advise you to put your nose into Cienfuegos or some other bays along the coast. I have already told The New York World boat and my friend Sylvester Scovel that Cervera is not here, and they have gone away.'

"Capt. Sigsbee then added that he was going away as far as he could, and he advised us to go, too, as he said the Spanish troops had seen his searchlights, and a gunboat might come out of the harbor and pick us up. I am positive that he did not say a torpedo boat, but he said a gunboat. We did go away, and went to Key West, and on arriving there the first thing we learned was that Cervera was in Santiago, and, of course, that he was there while we were off the port, and had been there for eight or nine days.

"I can never forget what Capt. Sigsbee told me because one of the men on our boat was put in disgrace for leaving Santiago when Cervera was there, and in fact for accepting Capt. Sigsbee's word that the fleet was not there. And also for the reason that we had to circumnavigate the entire Island of Cuba because he had misinformed us. There were five correspondents on the boat, and two of us wanted to remain off Santiago, despite Sigsbee's statement, but the other three believed him and outvoted us, consequently we went away.

"I subsequently met Capt. Sigsbee at Guantanamo and was introduced to him by Capt. McCalla. I was then under the impression that Capt. Sigsbee had intentionally misinformed us. Capt. McCalla said that he did not believe that Capt. Sigsbee would do such a thing; that he did not believe Sigsbee knew at the time he told me that Cervera was not there. When I was introduced to Capt. Sigsbee and mentioned the matter to him, he placed his hand on my shoulder and said:

"'Upon my word I did not know Cervera was in Santiago Harbor at the time I told you he was not there. I then did not believe he was there.' I have always accepted his explanation as true."

Schley Declines an Invitation.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—In declining to accept an invitation to visit this city, Admiral Schley assigns the following as his reason: "The fatigue incident to the prolonged sessions of the pending investigation has necessitated me taking a long rest, and I feel, therefore, that I am compelled to decline courtesies that it would have been very agreeable to me to accept under other circumstances."

The polls will be open to-day from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M. Vote early!

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The President has appointed John W. Riddle of Minnesota to be Secretary of the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg. Mr. Riddle was formerly Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople and is an accomplished diplomatist and linguist.

The President to-day also appointed John R. Bonnell of Crawfordsville, Ind., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Indiana District.

Secretary Root Will Not Vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Secretary Root having failed to register in New York City by reason of his detention in the Adirondacks on account of sickness will not be able to vote at the election to-morrow. He is engaged now in the preparation of his annual report, and spends most of his time at his residence in this city in order to be entirely free from interruptions by visitors.

Wish Porto Rican Coffee Protected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The delegation from the Porto Rican Chamber of Commerce, headed by Antonio Balanquida, called upon the President to-day and submitted some data in favor of a duty of 5 cents a pound on coffee from countries other than Porto Rico. They claim that such a protective duty is necessary to build up the coffee industry of the island.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

H. Glass is commissioned Rear Admiral from Oct. 9.

C. Wells is commissioned Lieutenant from July 12.

Medical Director J. G. Ayers is retired from Nov. 3.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Biddle arrived yesterday at Delaware Breakwater.

The Marietta sailed Nov. 2 from Portsmouth for New York.

The Kentucky arrived to-day at Woo-Sung.

The Vixen arrived to-day at New York.

The Eagle arrived at Cienfuegos Nov. 2.

The Concord arrived at San Francisco Nov. 2.

The Lancaster arrived yesterday at Charleston.

The Wilmington sailed yesterday from Ching-Kiang for Nanking.

The Brooklyn arrived to-day at Yokohama.

The Buffalo sailed to-day from Funchal for Teneriffe.

The Pompey arrived to-day at Cavite.

The Leonidas arrived to-day at San Juan.

The Bagley sailed to-day from Newport for Port Royal.

The Warren Sails for San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The transport Warren left Nagasaki yesterday for San Francisco with 318 sick and insane, 72 naval officers and men, 118 casuals, 23 cabin passengers, and 28 prisoners. These passengers were transferred from the transport Sheridan, which is detained at Nagasaki by a broken tail shaft.

BLAST FURNACES SHORT OF COKE.

Car Famine the Cause—Many Plants Shut Down.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 4.—Eighteen blast furnaces in the Pittsburg district and the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys have closed or are about to close down for want of coke. The car and motive power shortage on the railroads is responsible for this condition.

Suspension of these blast furnaces will cut off pig-iron production over 5,000 tons daily, and will throw about 1,500 men idle. No relief is in sight, and it is probable other furnaces will have to close, with the result that independent steel mills will be materially affected.

Mrs. Roebling to Represent New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Washington A. Roebling of Trenton was to-day notified that she has been appointed to represent New Jersey at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903. Miss Helen Gould and Miss McGill of New York and other prominent women have been named on the commission.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder, fresh west to north winds.

The low temperature area has extended into the western upper lake region, the Appalachians, and the East Gulf States, the twenty-four-hour fall in temperature ranging from 10 to 32 degrees. Westward to the Rocky Mountains cold weather continues, while in the extreme West it is considerably warmer.

There has been rain in the South, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, and snow in the upper lake region and portions of the extreme Northwest; elsewhere the weather was fair except in the North Pacific States, where there were showers.

There will be rain to-day in Eastern Florida and on the South Atlantic Coast, and probably in the greater portion of Eastern New England. Snow flurries are probable to-day along Lake Superior, eastern Lake Michigan, Lake Ontario, and eastern Lake Erie, and rain or snow in the extreme Northwest. To-morrow the weather will be generally fair, no precipitation of consequence being indicated. It will be colder to-day throughout the Atlantic States, continued cold in the central valleys, and the Gulf States, and be somewhat warmer in the slope region.

To-morrow it will probably be warmer in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region, and continued cool in the Atlantic States and lower lake region.

On the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts winds will be fresh and mostly west to north; on the upper lakes fresh westerly, becoming variable, though mostly northerly; on Lake Superior and on the lower lakes fresh westerly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh winds, mostly northerly, and threatening weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

Maine, increasing cloudiness and colder to-day, probably rain in the afternoon; to-morrow, fair; variable winds, becoming fresh westerly.

New Hampshire and Vermont, colder to-day, with fair in southern and rain or snow in northern portions; to-morrow, fair; fresh westerly winds.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island, fair in western, probably rain in eastern portion to-day; colder; to-morrow, fair; winds mostly fresh north to northwest.

Connecticut, fair, colder to-day; to-morrow, fair; winds mostly fresh northerly.

District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, colder to-day. To-morrow fair; winds mostly fresh northerly.

North Carolina, fair to-day; colder in central and eastern portions. To-morrow fair; fresh northerly winds.

South Carolina, fair, colder to-day. To-morrow fair; fresh northerly winds.

West Virginia, fair and cold to-day, except snow in mountain districts. To-morrow fair; west to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair; continued cold to-day and probably to-morrow; fresh west to north winds.

Western New York, fair, continued cold to-day and probably to-morrow; fresh westerly winds.

Minnesota, cloudy to-day; probably snow; warmer in northern portion. To-morrow fair; warmer in southern portion; fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota, cloudy and warmer to-day, probably snow or rain. To-morrow fair; southerly winds.

South Dakota, fair; warmer to-day. To-morrow fair, with warmer in eastern portion; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	49	48	48
6 A. M.	49	44	46
9 A. M.	49	49	51
12 M.	55	52	55
3 P. M.	57	52	55
6 P. M.	56	51	54
9 P. M.	54	50	52
12 P. M.	52	49	50

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 385 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....51½
Weather Bureau.....46
Corresponding date 1900.....42
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.46

The thermometer registered 47 degrees at 6 A. M. and 51 degrees at 6 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 54 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 6:30 P. M. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 6 P. M.

GAINED 260 POUNDS IN A MONTH.

Startling Increase in Weight of a Man Afflicted with Dropsy.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., Nov. 4.—Charles Hoffman, a farmer living near Cokesbury, is gaining weight very rapidly. Less than a month ago he weighed 140 pounds. To-day his weight is 400 pounds, and he adds four to six pounds daily. He is unable to move even his hands, and lies on his back continually.

He is sixty-five years of age, and up to last Summer was strong and vigorous. One hot day while haying he suffered sunstroke, but in two weeks appeared to have recovered, and was able to be about as usual. He experienced no further trouble until about a month ago, when dropsy set in, with the above result.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. John D. McGraw, West Virginia; David Higgins, Liverpool; Mrs. Daniel Manning, Albany.

HOLLAND—Norton Griffith, London; Edgar C. Riche, Paris; G. C. Mandelberg, Manchester, England.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Lars Anderson, Washington.

GRAND—Lieut. A. A. McKethan, United States Navy; David A. Rivera, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Charles Heep, Rochdale, England.

IMPERIAL—Capt. M. Duquet, Quebec; F. H. Gage, Boston; J. B. Chamberlain, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Ralph Temple, Chicago; H. Pfeifer, Germany.

VICTORIA—Dr. A. W. Harlan, Chicago; George F. Gray, Boston.

STURTEVANT—Clinton E. Lloyd, Cleveland; D. Higgins, Prescott, Arizona.

FIFTH AVENUE—William A. Prentiss, Holyoke; John C. Eaton, Toronto; Prof. Maxwell Sommerville, University of Pennsylvania; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

ALBEMARLE—Hugh L. Willoughby, Newport; B. T. Moodie, Hoyleke, England; David B. Porter, Seattle, Washington.

NETHERLAND—Elias B. Clarke, Pittsburg; Lewis J. Fish, Sheffield, England; the Rev. Herbert Masten, London.

MANHATTAN—L. B. West, United States Army; the Rev. Dr. Ely, Ridgefield, Conn.; Charles Le Gay,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1901.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 90 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

MARKING THE BALLOT.

Men ordinarily clear-headed sometimes get confused in the voting booth, and in attempting to vote with intelligence and discrimination invalidate their ballots by forbidden marking, and so fail to vote at all.

Directions to voters are now and then rather perplexing, but it is conceded that there are two safe ways of voting. One is to put the cross in the circle under the emblem. This casts one vote for each of the candidates in that column, and if no other mark is made on the ballot the voter's intention will be registered without error. The other safe way is to mark a cross opposite the name of each candidate for whom the voter wishes to cast a ballot. For a voter who does not intend to vote a straight ticket this way of marking involves less liability to error than any other.

But the voter who wishes to vote in this way should make himself familiar with the names of his candidates. The best way is to prepare in advance a list of the men for whom he wishes to vote and take it with him for guidance. As an aid to voters we print below in the official order as they appear on the ballot in this borough and county the names of the Fusion candidates. These names appear in the Republican column under the eagle, in the Citizens' Union column under the Statue of Liberty, and in the Greater New York Democracy column under the rooster:

For Mayor,
SETH LOW.

For Comptroller,
EDWARD M. GROUT.

For President of the Board of Aldermen,
CHARLES V. FORNES.

For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District,
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM.

For Judge of the City Court,
SAMUEL SEABURY.

For Sheriff,
WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.

For County Clerk,
THOMAS L. HAMILTON.

For District Attorney,
WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

For Register,
JOHN H. J. RONNER.

For President of the Borough of Manhattan,
JACOB A. CANTOR.

For Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan,
GUSTAV SCHOLER.
SOLOMON GOLDENKRANZ.
MOSES J. JACKSON.
NICHOLAS T. BROWN.

Most Republicans will, of course, use their own column on the ballot. Independents and anti-Tammany Democrats will for the most part use either the Citizens' Union column or that of the Greater New York Democracy. Important as it is that the Citizens' Union organization should be continued for future labors, we think the welfare of this city will be best promoted and the cause of permanent opposition to Tammany best served by the casting of a large vote under the rooster in the column of the Greater New York Democracy. The Citizens' Union is self-sustaining. Its principles cannot die, and in every municipal contest men will be found eager to support them. But the surest way to keep Tammany permanently out of power is to build up an opposition Democracy. The only considerable respite from Tammany rule which the city has enjoyed since the days of TWEED was due to the existence and the triumphs of the County Democracy, the party to which two of our best Mayors, Mr. HEWITT and Mr. GRACE, belonged.

If more than 10,000 votes are cast in the column under the rooster the Greater New York Democracy will become a party recognized by the law, and will have the right to hold primaries and send delegates to conventions. It will take part in State contests and have a continuing active existence as a political party. It will then be in a position two years hence to divert from Tammany a great part of the Democratic vote and to contribute strength and numbers to any fusion alliance. The Citizens' Union, it must be remembered, is not a political party and does not take part in State contests. A large vote under its emblem is not so essential to its continued usefulness; but the Greater New York Democracy, unless it shall now receive a large vote, will be unable to take its place as a party, and will therefore be a much less effective instrument in future contests against Tammany.

THE CHURCHES AND TAXATION.

To-day there will be submitted to each voter for his approval or disapproval an amendment to the eighteenth section of the third article of the Constitution of the State. If adopted, the section will read as follows: "The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill * * * granting to any person, association, firm, or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property. * * * The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment may be provided for by general laws."

Some objection has been made to the adoption of this amendment on the ground that it would impose obstacles in the way of exemption from taxation of the real and personal property of corporations devoted to religious purposes, churches or others. We do not think that the objection is sound. On the contrary, we are convinced that the amendment puts the taxation of church property exactly where it ought to be, namely, under the direction of the Legislature, by means of a general and equal measure, to be granted or withheld on the same terms for all. An impression seems to prevail among the friends of the churches that the amendment will prevent the exemption of church property altogether. It is plain from the language of the Constitution as it will read if amended, and as we have given it above, that this is a mistake. Exemption of church property from taxation will still be within the power of the Legislature, but it must be made by a general act, in the benefits of which all churches can share alike. It can no longer be made for the special benefit of a single church by means of a private or local bill. Doubtless the new process may be less easy to work than the old one, but it will be fair and prudent and equal, and will give no cause for legitimate complaint or plausible suspicion of favoritism.

It may sound a little harsh, but it is substantially true, that the amendment, if adopted, will compel churches which desire exemption from taxation to go to the Legislature instead of to the lobby to get it. As a matter of experience, private bills are secured in the lobby. They elicit no general interest, and necessarily get no general discussion. They are regarded as the particular measures of the member who introduces them, and they are too often treated as commodities to be traded for other private measures of other members. Now if there is any reason at all why church property should be exempted from taxation, it is that the property is used to protect and elevate the morals of the community and to spread the means of spiritual advancement. Such work as that ought not to be left to the devices of private legislation. It should be pursued, if at all, in consequence of the mandate of the people, acting through their representatives, after thorough and general discussion. If it cannot be accomplished in that manner and under these conditions, it would be better that it should not be undertaken.

The section of the Constitution which it is proposed to amend is expressly devoted to remedying the evils that had grown up from the practice of passing private bills. It was intended to enforce on the Legislature responsibility for their action, and to require that they should not evade the scrutiny which subjects of importance command when they are treated in general bills, and do not command when they are smuggled in in private bills. Surely the churches do not wish to escape the operation of this sound and eminently moral principle. They cannot possibly wish to depend on the favoritism of the Legislature for advantages that might be denied if sought openly and in the sight of the whole people. We cannot consent to think so poorly as that of them, and we shall be disappointed if all true friends of the churches do not sustain this admirably just and wise amendment.

THE MASK OF TAMMANY.

Tammany presents to the voters the Tiger without a stripe erased or a single tooth knocked out. It is the original beast with a Shepard mask, changing nothing, concealing nothing.

The voters will show themselves very weak and easily deceived if they are fooled by this slight disguise. If Tammany had meant in nominating Mr. SHEPARD to adopt Mr. SHEPARD'S principles, it would have made a visible effort to come up to his level. It would have thrown DEVERY out not only as an evidence of a reforming spirit but to spare its candidate the vexation and torture of a volley of questions which he has lacked the courage to answer, yet could not dodge. It would never have put FROMME, VAN HOESEN, and UNGER on the ticket, but would have given Mr. SHEPARD associates more nearly approaching his own standards of respectability.

The refusal to do these things discloses the absolute insincerity of CROKER'S organization. Mr. SHEPARD it had to take to save itself from defeat. But it took nothing else that was decent or of good repute. It makes no promise, gives no pledge. It is and will be the old Tammany, impenitent and infamous.

This is the day when the voters will show whether they are too intelligent to be taken in by a shallow deception. Behind the mask is Tammany. There is the enemy—destroy it.

THE PITTSBURG POLYTECHNIC.

It is likely that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE will accomplish most for the education of the people through his latest gift—if it is ever safe in his case to speak of a latest gift, lest he may have made another overnight—to be specific, then, his gift of eight millions to Pittsburg for a Polytechnic, with twenty-five millions added as an endowment. The difference between his gifts of libraries and art museums and this tremendous outpouring of wealth "lies in the application thereof."

Libraries are negative; schools are positive. Libraries and museums are fossil learning; schools are living things. A Polytechnic such as Mr. CARNEGIE has caused to be elaborated after a year of consideration on the part of experts consulted for the purpose has a definite aim as a college where young workmen are trained to carry on the battles of peace, using machinery, trade, and commerce in the struggle of nations for supremacy in wealth. It supplements the great industries of America with schools to fit out skilled laborers, foremen, master mechanics, artist artisans, and engineers, so that when the self-taught Generals of industry are no more, the tradition of their methods will be handed down, and the country shall not lack for men who understand the principles whereby cheapness and excellence of output are attained and new markets conquered.

It may be said that the country has already a number of excellent polytechnic schools, such as the Troy and Boston Polytechnics, Stevens, and others, while it is conspicuously weak in another feature of the comprehensive Carnegie plan, that of schools for the arts and crafts, trade schools, and others that take the place of the old system of apprentices and journeymen now long out of date and unsuited to modern industries on a grand scale.

But Mr. CARNEGIE has always had before him the ideal of Pittsburg as a centre for the arts as well as the giant industries; so he rounds out his plan, begun with the Carnegie Institute, by establishing schools intermediate between the product of the individual artist and the output of the Homestead furnaces. He intends that young men and women shall come to Pittsburg to enjoy the advantages of his foundations. The power of colossal wealth is shown by reversing the normal method of planting schools where the greatest number of pupils live, as, for instance, in great capitals like New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and making schools so thoroughly equipped and supplied with instructors that pupils must travel to the spot.

Mr. CARNEGIE'S cornucopia is as inexhaustible as one in a fairy tale, and he evinces a gayety of heart in trying to empty it which enhances the gifts. He has established a new fashion in good doing, because he has not shrunk from the trouble of distributing his wealth, nor left it to the chances of executors and the courts.

NOVEMBER INTEREST AND DIVIDEND DISBURSEMENTS.

The interest and dividend payments scheduled for November at banks and trust companies acting as transfer offices of the large corporations, represent the considerable amount of $60,217,000. This is roughly made up as follows: Government interest payments, $2,500,000; railroad dividends, $13,500,000; interest on railroad bonds, $17,390,000; industrial and miscellaneous dividends, $17,000,000; other classifications, $10,000,000, more or less. As the chief interest of this estimate will centre upon what are known as the great industrials, we give below the dividends scheduled for November payment in this group:

	Capital Stock.	Rate.	Dividend.
Amer. Car & F'dry	$80,000,000	1¼*	$150,000
Am. Car & F'dry pf.	30,000,000	1¾*	523,000
American Ice	22,921,900	1*	229,219
American Tobacco	54,500,000	1½*	817,500
Amer. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	2	280,000
Boston-Montana	3,750,000	40	1,500,000
H. R. Worth'ton pf.	2,000,000	3½	70,000
International Pump	8,500,000	1½*	132,750
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	14,368,650	3	431,000
Nat. Biscuit pf.	23,825,100	1¾*	417,114
National Salt	7,000,000	1½*	105,000
Pacific Coast	12,145,803	1½*	125,207
Penn. Steel Co. pf.	16,500,000	3½	577,500
Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	1*	125,000
Pressed Steel Car pf.	12,500,000	1¾*	218,750
Procter & Gamble	4,500,000	3*	135,000
Pullman Car	74,000,000	2*	1,480,000
U. S. Express	10,000,000	2*	200,000
U. S. Steel pf.	510,196,400	1¾*	8,928,437
Westinghouse Elec.	10,536,716	1¾*	184,392
Other industrials			430,000

*Quarterly.

November is an unusual month for dividend disbursements. The quarterly dividends were mostly distributed in October, which explains the fact that the total disbursements for that month were some eighteen millions greater than those above reported. Large sums will be disbursed on account of net earnings of smaller companies by checks on balances in bank, without any public announcement.

Such a condition of profit-sharing indicates a high degree of general prosperity and will perhaps suggest to those whose temperament is pessimistic that a situation so favorable cannot possibly continue, but presages a collapse of the many storied tower of our industrial structure. The habit of the farmer who scans the sky for ominous indications and pronounces every day which seems too fair and beautiful a "weather breeder" lives like a race trait in certain natures. It requires no wisdom to predict that, sooner or later, storm will follow fair weather; and it shows no wisdom to sacrifice the enjoyment of clear skies and bright sunshine in a search for indications of a drop in the barometer.

TO DEFEAT VAN WYCK.

Democrats who desire so to vote as to insure the defeat of Mayor VAN WYCK as Judge of the Supreme Court, and who do not find it consistent with their views to vote the straight Fusion ticket, are again urged to concentrate their votes upon Mr. GREENBAUM, putting their mark opposite his name and leaving blank the space opposite the name of VAN WYCK, whose conspicuously unfit nomination leaves the right-minded Democrat no choice but to contribute to his defeat even though he desires to vote for the other Tammany candidates for the Supreme bench.

It is to the interest of the city and of the Democratic Party in New York that VAN WYCK shall not receive the price of his service of CROKER during the four years of his occupation of the office of Mayor. He is temperamentally disqualified for judicial duties, and his ethical perceptions are not sufficiently delicate to permit him to dispense the kind of justice which the citizen expects of the Supreme Court. He would disgrace the bench as he has the Mayoralty, and if he did not imitate the example of DEVERY in police trials it would be because he held his natural tendencies and infirmities of temper in better restraint than he has been able to do as Mayor.

Mr. GREENBAUM is quite as good a Democrat as Mr. VAN WYCK, and will make a much safer Judge. But there is a better reason than even this for defeating VAN WYCK. It is necessary to do so to rebuke the unblushing impudence of CROKER, who gave him the nomination in defiance of his own party and of the people of New York, as a personal reward for personal service. The concentration of the Democratic vote upon Mr. GREENBAUM will most effectually defeat VAN WYCK and rebuke the Boss whose willing tool he has been through every phase of discreditable and self-stultifying subserviency. A Judge who is willing to be known as an asset of CROKER has no place upon the Supreme bench of New York State.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our recent comment on the curious fact that the loser of the cup races secured much more of the glory which takes the form of popular attention than did the men whose boat defeated his has moved The St. Paul Pioneer Press to attempt an explanation of what we complainingly called "the apotheosis of failure." It asserts that Sir THOMAS, good fellow and clean sportsman as he is, does not aspire to rival the modesty of the violet, but is quite content to be a picturesque and therefore notable figure. He had, too, we are told, the enormous advantage of DUNRAVEN as a background, and therefore was able to glitter with almost blinding brilliancy. Then, the Columbia was treated as a club craft, while nobody thought of the organization which the Shamrock nominally represented. All this does well enough as long-distance guessing, but the real explanation of the phenomenon that worried us is entirely different. Such fame as accrued from the yacht races was made by the reporters, and the reporters had to use the material they could get. Most of them were patriotic Americans, and they would have been glad to do for the owners and managers of the American boat not as much as, but more than, they did for Sir THOMAS. The truth is, that their efforts were courteously assisted on the one side and hindered, sometimes discourteously, on the other. The Irish knight did not seek the makers of publicity, but he was always willing to talk when they sought and found him, while the members of the New York Yacht Club, this year as always, held firmly to the theory that the cup races are private affairs, concerning which the public has no rights and very few privileges. That attitude, sufficiently trying in itself, was made the more irritating by the resentment invariably shown to all who ventured to ignore it.

—Whoever, after paying the tribute of as many smiles as are deserved by Minister Wu's remarks on the football game he saw in Detroit, will give them a little serious study, cannot fail to note that the humor displayed by the Oriental diplomat was in great part, at least, of the sort which we are accustomed to regard as distinctively American. One can easily imagine the tone that would have been assumed by Mr. CLEMENS in asking, while the game was stopped for the removal of the wounded: "How many sudden deaths would it take to cause a postponement?" American, also, was the Minister's appreciation of the "beautiful thought" that the descendants of the Indians whose ancestors waged deadly warfare with ours are taken like brothers to the arms of the white man and subjected to treatment free from any signs of race or color prejudice. Fooling of this kind shows how very thorough has been the occidentalizing of Minister Wu—unless it shows merely his remarkable ability to understand and imitate our ways of thinking. Perhaps the evidence is so clear as to add to our uneasiness as to what will happen to our amiable visitor after he gets back to his own country. He himself professes freedom from any anxiety on that score, but we can all remember things said by him while the Legationers were besieged which, if reported to the Chinese Court, cannot have added to his popularity with that curious collection of reactionaries. They certainly do not understand American humor, and it is hard to believe that one who does will be safe after he is in their power. Ambassadors are almost forced to make themselves disliked either at home or abroad. Minister Wu has not made himself disliked here, and we cannot but fear that when he leaves us a few of his jackets, if not his head, will be in some danger of removal. What does he want to go to China for, anyway? A man who accommodates himself so well to Western conditions and feelings is sure to be more or less out of place in the Far East, and dreadful accidents are so likely to happen there.

—In the hasty removal of Sir REDVERS BULLER from office, The Englishman, a paper published in Calcutta, sees convincing proof that the British War Office grows more Chinese every day, and now subordinates everything to the supreme necessity of saving "face." What troubles The Englishman is that BULLER lost his appointment, "not because he was beaten every time he came in contact with the enemy in Natal, not because he neglected to pursue the Boers when they obligingly retired in order to admit him into Ladysmith, not because he lost guns and proposed to surrender Ladysmith—in short, not because his appointment to a high command had outraged public feeling and led to vigorous and unsparing protests, but simply and solely because he made a foolish speech at a luncheon." The writer of the article finds it impossible to escape the conclusion that the War Office sets infinitely greater store by a General's speeches than by his military record, and the conclusion is—"The nation will be glad to learn that Sir R. BULLER has gone, but it will feel very little gratitude to the War Office, which, in view of his thrice-tried incompetence, deliberately placed him at the head of an army corps, attempted in a characteristic spirit of blundering obstinacy to justify him in that position, and has now finally dismissed him on a plea so fatuous as to reveal unsuspected depths of stupidity in the abyss of Whitehall." Other Indian publications are equally harsh, some attacking the General's removal, some his appointment, and some, like The Englishman, finding fault with both, and The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore is curious to know what, if anything, will now happen to Sir EVELYN WOOD, who is so deaf as to be incapacitated from active service, and to the Duke of Connaught, whose proximity to the throne precludes his being sent abroad to fight for his country.

—Peculiar acerbity is betrayed by a large number of our contemporaries in all parts of the country in discussing the transposition of names made by him who until the other day was Mr. ERNEST SETON THOMPSON. Everywhere a humorous treatment of the change is attempted, but the humor is somewhat forced, and all too often are evidences of almost angry condemnation to be seen beneath the surface of the jests. Now, if there is anything a man can fairly insist on having his own way about, it is his own name, and, so long as his selection neither deceives nor harms anybody, there is no reason why he should not call himself whatever suits his fancy. We suspect that the harshness shown to the present Mr. SETON is simply revenge for the criticism which everybody who likes hunting found directed at this taste in several of the stories written by the former Mr. THOMPSON. It may be that men will in time outgrow the instinct which necessity implanted in innumerable generations of their ancestors—the instinct to kill animals, birds, and fishes when opportunity to do so offers. Only a few men have already outgrown it as yet, however, and the majority resent the condemnation of acts that only a few years ago were regarded as commendable in most cases and harmless in all. Most of us still find a joy in hunting and fishing, even though those pursuits do involve the destruction of life, and we do not like to be lectured by those who in reality or pretense find it enough to take photographs of the wild creatures.

DR. FELIX ADLER'S CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask of your courtesy and fairness to give such prominence as you think proper to the following correction of an erroneous statement which appeared in your issue of yesterday.

In the report of an address which I delivered on Sunday I am represented as accusing Mr. Shepard of "duplicity or folly." Such language I should regard both as unseemly and as absurdly beside the mark. I did not use it nor anything resembling it.

It is a matter for congratulation that the political debate during the present campaign, thanks to the high and honorable character of both of the chief competitors, has, on the whole, been conducted on a loftier plane than for many a year. I should not wish to be represented in the eyes of discerning men as contributing to lower the general level of the discussion by importing into it a tone of ranting exaggeration. From Mr. Shepard's political theories I strongly dissent, and I hope sincerely that his candidacy may be rejected at the polls. But I am sure that I express the sentiments of the majority of my fellow-citizens in wishing that there were many men in the public life of our city who, in respect to character and intelligence, might be as little open to the charge of duplicity or folly as is Mr. Edward M. Shepard.

FELIX ADLER.

New York, Nov. 4, 1901.

AGAINST PULPIT SECULARIZATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's report of yesterday's pulpit you say:

To-morrow's election was the theme of sermons yesterday in many churches that embraced practically every denomination.

As this would include the Episcopal and the Lutheran Churches, neither of which is represented in your report of sermons directly on the Mayoralty election, I desire, on behalf of the more than a hundred Lutheran churches of Greater New York, to protest against this no doubt unintentional misrepresentation of the Lutheran Church. No one of her ministers ever deems it fit to use his pulpit to instruct his congregation, which always includes members of all parties, for which candidates he shall vote. And, as illustrating the contrary, may I ask you to publish the following extract from the sermon yesterday evening of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, who occupies the foremost Lutheran pulpit in New York, St. James's, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. His theme was "The Secularization of the American Pulpit":

The pulpit is for the proclaiming of the Gospel. It is for the awakening of the conscience, the nurture of faith, and the fostering of the spiritual life. It is not for the discussion of secular, temporal, and civic affairs, no matter how important they may be. Hence Christ resolutely refused to be drawn into a criticism of the Roman Government on its corrupt and despotic administration of Judea and Jerusalem. And when Pilate suspected Him of such a political role His decisive answer was, "My kingdom is not of this world." So the apostles were guided in their preaching by but one all-inspiring motto, "We preach Christ and Him Crucified." And this has ever been the one theme of the Christian pulpit and is to-day that of the Protestant pulpits in Europe. In Lutheran Germany and Scandinavia, in Episcopal England, and in Presbyterian Scotland, you hear nothing from the sacred desk but religion, nothing but sound evangelistic sermons, nothing but the ministering of the Word of Life.

But a canker in our American Protestantism is the secular spirit which has infested so many of the pulpits. Ministers who have lost faith in the freshness and living power of the Gospel, and who are not content with their small congregations, drag all kinds of topics into the pulpits in the hope that they will thus reach the popular taste. Any one who looks at the advertisements of the subjects of Sunday morning sermons in the Saturday papers will be startled at the heterogeneous programme therein outlined for the services of the sanctuary.

Now, this is one of the most foreboding symptoms of the times. It is vitiating at its very source the fountain given for the healing of the nations. The church was never meant to be a house of entertainment, or the house of literature, or the house of politics, but the house of preaching, the house of prayer, the house of God. It was not meant to champion evolution or sociology, or to discuss the relation of capitalists and workingmen, or to tell hearers which of the latest novels to read, nor any more is it to instruct the people for whom to vote for Mayor of Greater New York. Christ has not sent His ambassadors for any such work as that, and those who thus pervert their holy calling repel inquiring penitents from the church and are thus guilty of hurt to souls.

New York, Nov. 4, 1901. LUTHERAN.

His Objection to Mr. Croker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It strikes me that this objecting to Croker on the ground of his absenting himself so much is rather aside from the main issue; for really he can scarcely absent himself too far or too long to suit us; best of all would be the antipodes for the rest of his natural life.

Let us object to Croker first, last, and all the time on the ground that he is "Boss" Croker, and dares to assume to "control" this city.

A CITIZEN.

New York, Nov. 4, 1901.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The active campaign urged by certain ecclesiastical bodies and the representatives of schools and charities against the amendment proposed to Section 18 of Article III. of the Constitution of the State is rather discouraging to those who have been in the habit of looking to persons active in such institutions for intelligent and unselfish action in public affairs.

A circular issued by a number of gentlemen of high character and distinguished position, composing a "Committee on the Exemption of Certain Corporations from the Transfer Tax," intimates that the amendment is an imputation upon the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, and the resolution of a dignified ecclesiastical body annexed to the circular opposes it as a departure from the policy of the State respecting the exemption of the property of such institutions from taxation.

For one, I fail to see the force of the argument or the ground for the assertion. The original Constitution of the State, it is true, contained no provision whatever against special legislation. The framers of that instrument had no experience and little information to guide them in devising checks upon the legislative power, and its dangers were not perceived.

In the latter half of the last century, however, the minds of thinking and patriotic men had become deeply impressed with the evils of special legislation, and in 1874 Section 18 of Article III. was adopted, which prohibited the enactment of private or local laws on a number of subjects, and enjoined upon the Legislature the making of general laws upon those subjects, and the wisdom of that provision has been abundantly proved.

The amendment now to be voted on simply adds another subject to those as to which special legislation is to be prohibited and general legislation is to be provided, dealing with and affecting all alike.

If the pending amendment is an imputation upon the wisdom of the fathers of the State Constitution, the Section 18 adopted in 1874, which restricted the power of the Legislature as to some fifteen or more subjects, was a much more serious imputation.

The power of granting exemptions will be in no way impaired. The Legislature may still exempt, but it must treat all institutions of the like character in the same manner. It must give the same measure of relief to all. It may not exempt a Baptist church and refuse to exempt a Lutheran church. It may not exempt one hospital and refuse exemption to another or give to it a more restricted exemption.

The resolution opposing this amendment was passed in the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York when only about eighty out of a total membership of 230 to 400 were in attendance, after a very brief consideration; and I have confidence enough in the judgment and good citizenship of those who generally compose that convention to believe that had it been considered with deliberation it would have failed.

J. A. BEALL.

New York, Nov. 4, 1901.

FOR MR. SHEPARD AND REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader of last Saturday contains statements and questions which really are, as you affirm, "of interest to Democrats."

You refer to Democrats in Manhattan, who, as candidates, stand with Mr. Low against Mr. Shepard, and speak of them as Democrats who, if elected on Mr. Low's ticket, can and will aid in the rehabilitation and the reconstruction of the Democracy. You do not refer to such folly as the endeavor to destroy the Manhattan Democracy.

Should the Democratic county and borough candidates standing with Mr. Low be supported by a majority of the voters, I am at a loss to understand how, if loyal to the Republican Party now in coalition with them, they can aid the Democracy, or if loyal to the Democracy they can promote the aspirations of Mr. Low's party.

However that may be, let me refer to what you say regarding Croker at the Kansas City Convention. You were quite right when you said that his conduct degraded and repudiated Democracy. He stood with Bryan and for that part of the Chicago platform of four years before which was Populistic and was un-Democratic, not only because, as you say, he was openly and persistently hostile to Gov. Hill, but because of his ignorance and obstinacy regarding the currency question. He, as "boss" of the Manhattan delegates, controlled the New York State delegates under the unit rule, and, aided by a delegate from Hawaii upon the Platform Committee, he prevented a stamping out of the Chicago heresy.

The platform did, however, declare "imperialism" to be "the paramount issue of the campaign." Therefore, Mr. Shepard supported the ticket nominated at Kansas City. It was thought then by many Democrats that Bryan, if elected, could not, if he would, dethrone or disturb the gold-dollar standard and unit of value, and that Democratic victory might prevent the Government at Washington in dealing with our insular possessions from a conquest by or a surrender to the Spanish mediaeval colonial system.

It is precisely because of Croker's relation to the silver standard, to Populism, and to Mr. Bryan, that I now so earnestly advocate Mr. Shepard's victory. It will carry on to completion the reform which began in the Manhattan Democratic General Committee and nominated Mr. Shepard.

I do not believe it possible to reform the Democracy of Manhattan, in the sense to which you refer, by making Mr. Low or any Republican Mayor. What can be your working plan? You concede that the great mass of the Democracy will stand by Mr. Shepard. Can you imagine that Mr. Low either can organize or will try to organize a reformation to your liking of the Manhattan Democracy, through the agency of the Democratic candidates now "under the rooster emblem"? Of course he cannot, but Democrats such as myself who are earnestly supporting Mr. Shepard upon the merits of his candidacy do think that Mr. Shepard can and will, if elected Mayor, achieve the reform to which you allude.

PERRY BELMONT.

New York, Nov. 4, 1901.

MR. SHEPARD'S DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plain people are tired of being told how respectable Edward M. Shepard is. His past is before them; his speeches echo in their ears and declare what his future will be. They are capable of judging him for themselves. His persistent iteration of his own virtue and his clamoring for the broom of Hercules and a chance at Tammany refuse will not save him. He shall be judged from his own mouth. To-day he is a "Democrat through and through" because he is Tammany's candidate and working for Tammany victory. Yesterday he was a "Democrat through and through" because he was not Tammany's candidate and was not working for Tammany victory. Till Croker took him and his pledges, honor and character was his cry, and his friends wefe men of reputation. Now his colossal egotism comes to the front; he fights under the banner of I, Myself, and his friends with whom he marches shoulder to shoulder have no other claim to prominence than infamy or beef eating. He is no more a Democrat to-day than Abraham Lincoln would have been a patriot had he accepted the Presidency of the Confederate States in 1863; no more a Democrat than Grover Cleveland would be to-day had he accepted the nomination of the Republicans in 1892.

The recreancy of Edward M. Shepard is not even manly; his retreats not even dignified; his shelters not even substantial. He meets no issues, he declares no intentions; he recognizes no friends; he names no foes. The light that shone from his eye was a false light. He is not a reformer; he is an opportunist. "For a handful of silver he left us," and not a soul shall mourn him. He is not lost, but found out.

Edward M. Shepard has not only inaugurated new political methods, but he strives to subvert moral standards and to controvert the experience of ages. His idea of fighting sin is to join its forces, and of fighting corruption to share its spoils. He would not improve the police, but effect reform by turning the force into a gambling combine, or a Society for the Maintenance of Brothels, or an Association for the Destruction of the Young of Both Sexes, with Devery or Gannon as President and himself as counsel.

But he says he is a "Democrat through and through," and before him and his hordes waves the inscription:

To England for health,
To New York for wealth,
To hell for reform.

C. F. COFFIN.

New York, Nov. 4, 1901.

A REPLY TO SUPT. McCULLAGH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 2, in a letter purporting to be signed by John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, &c., it was stated as follows:

"That thousands of names were enrolled upon the registry list, and in this belief I am supported by affidavits on file in this office from housekeepers and others, which prove conclusively such fraudulent registration."

And thereafter he again referred to such places as "McGurk's Suicide Hall, the Merrimac, and the Hoffman."

Replying to the statements above referred to and quoted as above, and which refers to me, I desire to state that in none of the places mentioned by Mr. McCullagh does there appear, and as a matter of fact, none exists, that any person or persons have registered from all or any of the places, and this statement, therefore, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false and untrue, and could have very easily been verified if an inspection or investigation were had. In justice to myself I feel that this letter ought to be published.

JOHN H. McGURK.

New York, Nov. 4, 1901.

Mr. Sutro Answers a Critic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a communication contained in your issue of to-day, with reference to a statement recently made by me, that "the longer I study political conditions and probabilities for better municipal government in this country, the further I am drifting away from my former belief in the effectiveness of so-called nonpartisanship, however desirable such a Utopian condition in theory would be, because no election can be carried, and especially not in New York City, without the support of one or the other of the two great political machines." Your correspondent claims that this is inconsistent with what he alleges have been my utterances about "the excellence of the Strong nonpartisan administration."

I desire to say that among the most potent influences which have shaken my belief in such nonpartisanship is that the Strong Administration was repudiated and maligned by the very "nonpartisans" who originally supported it; still more so, that in its place the administration of the city was handed over to Croker by the very boss who now stands behind the present "nonpartisan" Anti-Tammany Fusion movement.

In regard to the other suggestion contained in the communication referred to, it seems hardly worth while to reiterate that Mr. Shepard cannot be considered from any point of view "Croker's candidate" any more than, for example, Mr. McKinley could be considered Quay's candidate, or all the other bosses' candidate, because those worthies united in his nomination.

THEODORE SUTRO.

New York, Nov. 2, 1901.

Sacraments in the Catechism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter in your issue of yesterday, Mr. Clarence M. Lindsay says of the Protestant Episcopal Church: "As a Catholic Church she holds that there are seven sacraments, and holy matrimony is one of them."

In the Catechism in the Book of Common Prayer I find the following:

Question—How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in His church?

Answer—Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, baptism and the supper of the Lord.

New York, Oct. 28, 1901. READER.

THE WHITE HOUSE DINNER.

From The Tuskegee (Ala.) News.

The Tuskegee News is the only paper published by the white people in the town of Tuskegee and in Macon County, Ala., where the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is located, and of which Booker T. Washington is Principal. This is the first time that this paper has referred to the White House dinner which has created so much discussion. We have waited patiently before discussing the matter, because we did not want to speak excitedly or hastily.

The News would say that it has no hesitation in saying that it regrets the incident and also much of the unpleasant discussion that has grown out of it. Prof. Booker T. Washington has lived in this community now for twenty years, and the white people in this town and county feel that they know him and his work pretty well. There cannot be found in the whole South a more intelligent, cultured, and discriminating set of white people than those that live in Tuskegee and vicinity, and none who would more quickly see and resent any social advances on the part of the negroes in the South.

Prof. Washington's life for twenty years has been an open book in this community and the South, and it is hardly the part of fairness to judge a man by one act with which we may not agree rather than by his twenty years of wise living.

It is perfectly well known in this community that for fifteen years Prof. Washington's business in securing the money to carry on his work has thrown him into contact with the Northern white man, both in the South and the North, in a way that does not often fall to the lot of the average colored man, but it is equally well understood in this community that all such contact is in the line of business, and the purely social aspect never enters Principal Washington's head. We feel quite sure that the same is true of the much-talked-of dinner at the White House, and that it was not a studied and planned affair on the part of President Roosevelt and Prof. Washington to offend the South, but that the President found that he could most conveniently see Principal Washington on business at his dinner hour and therefore asked him to be present. It is also known by our people that at the North the dinner table is a place to talk over business to a greater extent than is true in the South.

We repeat that it has been known for fifteen years in the South that Prof. Washington comes into contact with people in the North in a way that he does not in the South. There has been scarcely a week during the last ten years when The Associated Press has not told us of his speaking and dining at some banquet in the North with Governors, &c. We all know that it was widely reported in the press dispatches three years ago that he lunched with President McKinley and his party during the Peace Jubilee in Chicago. Nothing has been hidden from the South. Any one who knows Prof. Washington knows that he would be the last one to seek invitations or to obtrude himself in a social way upon any one.

One other question arises. It is this: So long as Principal Washington pays due regard, as he has always done and as we believe he will continue to do, to the feelings and wishes of the white people while he is in the South, how far can we reasonably expect to limit and circumscribe his actions while he is in the North? Are some people not in danger of asking too much? As to the future, we are sure that we can trust Principal Washington to do the wise and sensible thing, as he has done up to the Washington incident.

Surely if Principal Washington were engaged in preaching a propaganda of "social equality" we believe we should see evidences of such teaching in this community, where his school of 1,200 students, and teachers is located. Until we do we shall be slow to pass condemnation for one incident.

It should also be remembered that the negro race is at the present time without representation in State Legislatures and in the National Congress and that the negro race comprises one-eighth of our entire population, and that a President who has sworn to be President of all the people will once in a while want to get information about the negro race, and it will be but natural for him to call upon a man like Prof. Washington for information and advice regarding his race.

Prof. Washington has often said in his addresses that he had rather have the good will, respect, and confidence of his neighbors of both races in the little town of Tuskegee, where he has made his home for twenty years, than be without the good will and confidence of his neighbors and have the confidence of all the rest of the outside world. We are sure that we speak the truth when we say that the town of Tuskegee still has the highest confidence in him and respect for him.

Worthily Commended.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES very properly commends the courage of two lawyers of that city, in active practice, Wheeler H. Peckham and Austen G. Fox, who publicly declared Friday night that the Tammany nominees for judgeships, with a single exception, would be a disgrace to the bench.

NUGGETS.

New Attraction.

Towne—I see Gayman had to pay Miss Koy $25,000 for breach of promise.

Browne—Yes, and now he's trying to marry her for her money.—Philadelphia Press.

Further Particulars.

Miss Saltonstall—Mrs. Smythe tells me that her father won distinction on the bench.

Miss Winthrop—Yes, he was a shoemaker.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

He Didn't Think So.

"Do you believe all geniuses are egotists?"

"No. Look at me. Ever since I can remember I have kept myself back by placing too light an estimate on my importance and ability."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Educational Advantages of Travel.

Miss Giddy—I hear that you've been spending some time in the West, Mr. Baboony. What impressed you as the most remarkable feature of life out there?

Mr. Baboony—Oh, aw; the people eat sugar with their lettuce, ye know!—Harlem Life.

Beat Us on Time.

"Oh!

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Clyde Fitch's New Play at the Victoria.

ELSIE DE WOLFE AS A "STAR"

"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" at the Broadway—Revivals at Other Houses.

A pleasant atmosphere was that which was found in the Victoria Theatre last night. It was an atmosphere through which waves of friendly feeling undulated, while there was an electric current of curiosity. The occasion was the first performance here of Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Way of the World," and the début of Miss Elsie de Wolfe as a "star." Of course, the appearance of a new star in the theatrical firmament is not to be taken quite so seriously now as it would have been twenty years ago. Miss De Wolfe's nominal leadership of the company engaged in Mr. Fitch's play does not mean that she has risen so far above her contemporaries that she offers her interpretations as deserving of special study, but that her manager has utilized her growing popularity as the foundation for an invitation to the general public to permit itself to be particularly interested in her pleasing personality. To this end a drama, in which she enacts a society woman with her accustomed lightness of touch, has been procured for her, and it was this play which was put on exhibition last night. That the exhibition pleased the assembly there was no room for doubt.

The story of the play is by no means complex. The audience is asked to become interested in the conjugal troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Croyden. The husband, a man of honest nature, becomes the nominee for the Governorship on a reform ticket in this State. He and his wife both regret that they are childless, and the wife has an additional regret in that politics rob her of much of her husband's company. She is amusing herself in her unoccupied time with one Nevill, a married man, inattentive to his wife, and a political opponent of Croyden. Something of all this we learn in the first act, when the Croydens are shown to us riding in an automobile in Central Park. A momentary jealousy on the part of Croyden decides for him the question of accepting the nomination.

In the second act, which takes place a year later, we find Mrs. Croyden still complaining of her husband's absence, but partly consoled by the fact that she has a little boy two months old. And now her amusement with Nevill bears political fruit in the shape of a scandal connecting his name with hers and the child. Scandals against the husband are also afloat, and the domestic happiness of the Croydens is quite upset. In the third act the wife, who has realized what sort of a person Nevill is, expresses her opinion of him, and he takes revenge by helping along the scandals against both husband and wife.

The fellow has declared his love for Mrs. Croyden and been repulsed with scorn, but none the less, when his own wife threatens to sue for a divorce and names Mrs. Croyden as co-respondent, he does not deny that he has had relations with her, but cordially invites his wife to proceed with her action. While the man and wife are quarreling, Croyden enters and overhears their talk, and naturally suspects that there is something serious in the matter.

In the fourth act at the christening of the baby the outbreak comes. The father of the child is away from home, but he enters just as the ceremony is about to begin, and when Mrs. Croyden tells the Bishop that her son's name is to be George, Croyden bursts forth with a wild demand that his name shall not be used. He has been out all night, and has been drinking heavily and nothing can be done with him except by his friend Lake, who succeeds in taking him away. The christening does not take place, and the unhappy mother is left sorrowing.

In the last act the wife of Nevill is made to see that she has no ground for any action against Mrs. Croyden, and Croyden is brought to his senses while political processions are passing under his window—for reasons not made quite clear by the author, as it is nearly midnight of election day and the returns are far enough advanced to enable Croyden's friends to announce to him that he is elected.

The story is told clearly, except in its political details, about which it seems likely that Mr. Fitch had not definite ideas. At any rate he makes the action of the second act take place on the last day of October, and election day is the next day. Furthermore, the candidate for Governor is making speeches before mass meetings in the morning, and that, too, on the very day before election. And although he has antagonized all the leading men in his party he is elected. But this last is even possible.

The action of the drama moves smoothly and agreeably. There are no very trying moments in the entertainment. The emotional scenes are not so highly wrought as to be painful, while the comedy is quite pleasing. As a vehicle for the exhibition of Miss de Wolfe's familiarity with the manner of society the play answers very well, indeed, and her part is discreetly made not too heavy for her fair shoulders to carry. The audience was plainly well pleased with the play, especially with the ingenious first act, in which much of the action took place in and around a broken-down automobile in Central Park. The idea is ingenious, and it was prettily carried out, both by the author and the players. The scene of the musicale at Mrs. Lake's house, in the third act, was also well managed, and the audience liked it.

Miss de Wolfe wore handsome gowns and acted with discretion. Miss Clara Bloodgood as Mrs. Lake made a pronounced success in a part requiring a clever mixture of comedy and sentiment. Mr. Serrano was satisfactory as the evil Nevill, and Mr. Mills acted the husband with judgment. A manly performance was that of Harrison Hunter as Mr. Lake. The piece was handsomely staged, and the management of the play was good. Among those in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Eryce, Miss Callender, Miss de Forest, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Stanford White, Egerton Winthrop, Robert Cutting, Jr., Mr. Thomas Cushing, Miss Cushing, and Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Thorne.

Mr. Croyden	Mr. Frank Mills
Mrs. Croyden	Miss Elsie de Wolfe
Mr. Nevill	Mr. Vincent Serrano
Mrs. Nevill	Miss Aliso Skipworth
Mr. Lake	Mr. Harrison Hunter
Mrs. Lake	Miss Clara Bloodgood
Mr. Sturton	Mr. Frank Andrews
Mrs. Sturton	Miss Jane Holly
Mr. Farley	Mr. Joseph Phillips
Mrs. Farley	Miss Frances Duff
Bishop Young	Mr. Franklin Hurleigh
Mrs. Young	Mrs. A. Oakly Hall
Mr. Craft	Mr. Henry Stokes
John, the Croydens' motorman	Mr. Moore
Butler, (Pearce)	Mr. Frederick Wallace
Maid	Miss Clara B. Hunter
Nurse	Mrs. Wright
Cook	Mrs. Drummond
Parlormaid	Miss Alice Campbell
Housemaid	Miss Laura Lane
Page	Master Wright
Butler (Thompson)	Mr. Lester Keith
Footman	Mr. Ralph Theodore
Mrs. Berkshire	Miss Maud Thomas
Mr. Barnes	Mr. Donald B. Wallace
Mrs. Barnes	Miss Georgiana Pitcher
Miss Marcy	Miss Sibyl Anderson

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

Fairy Extravaganza Produced at the Broadway Theatre.

A lot of grown-up youngsters had a sort of Christmas surprise in advance last night, when there was unwrapped before them at the Broadway Theatre a brand-new edition of that good old fairy story "The Sleeping Beauty," in binding that was rich, had lots of gilt on it, and was full of beau-ti-ful colored pictures of the kind that big younsters as well as little ones like. And though the story was told in any number of chapters—called scenes by the grown-ups—it was quite coherent throughout and followed the old-time way of the telling.

That being said, it is quite needless to go into the plot of this particular production, for everybody will know just what it is all about—that is, everybody who has ever learned to read. And for those who have not—well—the best thing that can be said to them here is that they had better hurry up and learn how, so that they, too, may go away somewhere into a quiet corner and learn all about the beau-ti-ful Princess, who slept a hundred years, because the wick-ed old witch made her prick her finger, and who was only awakened when a beau-ti-ful Prince came and kissed her.

Much has been heard here from time to time of the Drury Lane Fairy Extravaganzas, and Klaw & Erlanger, in transferring the entertainment to this city, have succeeded in presenting an elaborate and pleasing spectacle. The resources of writers, actors, musicians, ballet masters, scene painters, and costumers have been utilized to somewhat better advantage than is often the case where so many elements must enter in, and the result is entirely creditable to all. Of course it would be possible to pick out a flaw here, a bit of crude color there, and it might even be suggested that some of the features have a reminiscent flavor, but then, there is so much of everything that no one need take any notice of what they don't particularly care for, and there will still remain plenty to make them feel they have had all to which they are entitled.

And at least two pictures must be commended as one of the richest and most effective that has been projected for many seasons. The climax at the end of the second act, with a stage full of people, representing a dream of the year, the various seasons represented by richly garbed women, is most satisfying. A novel effect is produced by a troupe of acrobats. "The Grigolatis," who fly through the air and pose gracefully with no visible means of support. The applause at the falling of the curtain on this tableau was tumultuous.

A spectacle of extreme brilliancy was that of "The Enchanted Crystal Garden," with a palace of Venetian glass, wherein playing fountains were illumined with innumerable lights, full of changing colors. Here the massing and the grouping were handled in a way to make for an extraordinarily beautiful effect, the varied hues being combined in a manner that produced a rich study in harmonious blending.

In an affair of this character the actors ordinarily are not supposed to count for much, but there are several in the present cast who provide a good deal of boisterous, harmless fun. Joseph Cawthorne played Lena, the Princess's German nursemaid, with considerable unction, and sang the old nursery rhymes with new words suited to the times. He would probably have been singing them yet if the rhymes had not given out long before the audience was through with its handclapping. Much the same thing may be said of Harry Bulger's Rip Van Winkle song. He played King Bardout, and had an able second in Charles J. Ross, who appeared as the Queen.

The dainty little Hengler sisters went rippling through the piece to the delight of those who enjoy graceful dancing, and their prettiness helped to emphasize the opposite quality on the part of "Malevolentia," the witch, who, as made up and played by Phoebe Coyne, was quite hideous enough to move any child to look into all the dark corners before creeping into bed, after once seeing her. Ella Snyder was a pretty Princess Beauty and Viola Gillette a handsome Prince.

A peculiarly effective specialty was the "Tell Me, Dusky Maiden." The extravaganza was adapted by John J. McNally and J. Cheever Goodwin, J. M. Glover, and Frederick Solomon composed the music, and Ben Teal had the staging.

King Bardout	Harry Bulger
Queen Spadia	Charles J. Ross
Lena	Joseph Cawthorne
President Petit	John Page
Doctor Squills	John Hyams
Princess Beauty	Ella Snyder
Prince Charming	Viola Gillette
Malevolentia, a witch	Phoebe Coyne
Benevolentia, the Fairy Queen	Nellie Thorne
Lord Jocelyn	Florence Hengler
Flossie	May Hengler

"MAID MARIAN" ON THE STAGE.

De Koven and Smith's New Work Produced in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—"Maid Marian," the latest effort of Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith, had its first production at the Chestnut Street Opera House to-night, the presentation being made by the Bostonians. The audience was large, and the reception accorded the opera placed the seal of success upon the work. "Maid Marian" is a sequel to "Robin Hood," and is pronounced equal if not superior to that production.

The story deals with the adventures of Robin Hood who departs for the Crusades on the eve of his marriage to Maid Marian. The Sheriff of Nottingham leads her to believe her betrothed is unfaithful, and she sets out on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. She is captured by the Saracens and carried off by the Sheriff who has followed her. Through the connivance of this man, Robin Hood's loyalty is questioned and his estates are escheated to the Crown. His return with Richard the Lion Hearted, his union with Maid Marian in the banqueting hall of Huntington Castle on Christmas Eve, and the banishment of the Sheriff are the main incidents of the story. Individual successes were made by Mr. Barnabee, Mr. MacDonald, and Miss Van Studdiford.

"Blue Jeans" at Proctor's Fifth Avenue

Joseph Arthur's old-time success, "Blue Jeans," had a Broadway presentation last night at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and seemed to score as completely as at its original production at the old Fourteenth Street Theatre. The house was packed, and the fun which has developed into something akin to violent horse play, caught the crowd. The play had a pretty, complete, and satisfactory setting, and was performed by the stock company of the theatre. The scene under the apple trees, where Baswine declares his love to June, the poorhouse waif, was cleverly set and prettily acted by Ned Fowler and Virginia Warren, Miss Eleanor Seible also scoring as the adventuress. But the fight in the planing mill, with the rescue of the hero by his wife, was naturally the hit of the evening, as it was in the original production. It is a "thriller" and completely caught the fancy of the patrons, as it will continue to do during the two weeks' stay at the house.

Besides the melodrama there was the usual vaudeville entertainment between the acts, which included the clever acrobats, the Brothers Damm; Billy Clifford, in songs and dances, Blanca Lyons, a clever violinist; the kalatechnoscope views, and Edith Wells, a female baritone.

Return of Miss Annie Russell.

Annie Russell returned to the Lyceum Theatre last night in "A Royal Family," her success of last season. She was warmly received by a large and interested audience. W. H. Thompson as the Cardinal and Orrin Johnson as the Crown Prince were also warmly welcomed.

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, the veteran favorite, did not appear as the Dowager Queen, it being announced that she was suffering with too severe a cold to risk attempting to act. Mrs. W. G. Jones, a veteran of almost as great experience as Mrs. Gilbert, assumed her part.

Henry Irving as Shylock.

"The Merchant of Venice" was played again last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre by Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum Theatre Company of London. Mr. Irving gave his usual strong portrayal of Shylock, and Miss Terry repeated her former successes as Portia. There was a large audience. To-night "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells" will be given.

AT THE THEATRES.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly, with Virginia Earle, continues in "The New Yorkers." Matinée to-day.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony" still enjoys popularity. Special matinée to-day.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL.—"Holty-Tolty" and "De Pleurisy" will continue till Thursday night, when the new burlesque "A Message from Mars" will be presented. Matinée to-day.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett, in "Don Caesar's Return," will be here for two weeks longer. Matinée to-day.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—This is J. H. Stoddart's last week in "The Bonnie Brier Bush." Matinée to-day.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"Dolly" was the attraction last night. "The Blank Page" this afternoon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Brothers Byrne, in "Eight Bells," opened auspiciously a week's engagement last night. Extra matinée to-day.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The Roger Brothers began a week's engagement last night before a crowded house. Matinée to-day.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The naval drama, "The White Squadron," was revived by the stock company.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—This will be the last week of a year's contindous run of "Florodora." On Nov. 12 its anniversary will be celebrated. There will be a matinée to-day.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"New England Folks," as a rural play, continues popular. Extra matinée to-day.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The comedy drama, "Sunset Mines," began a week's engagement. There will be a matinée to-day.

BIJOU THEATRE.—The regular Wednesday matinée of David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" will be omitted. There will be a performance this afternoon instead.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" will remain two weeks longer. Matinée to-day.

CASINO.—Anna Held in "The Little Duchess" is playing to the capacity of the house nightly. Extra matinée to-day.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy" still draws large houses at each performance.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in Marshall's play, "The Second in Command," will remain for several weeks longer. There will be a matinée to-day.

CRITERION THEATRE.—"A Royal Rival," with William Faversham as Don Caesar, remains the popular attraction. Matinée to-day.

SAVOY THEATRE.—"Eben Holden," with E. M. Holland in the title rôle, enters upon the third week of the engagement. Extra matinée to-day.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey's success in "A Message from Mars" continues undiminished. Matinée to-day.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"If I Were King," E. H. Sothern's new play, shows no abatement in popular interest. There will be a matinée to-day.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" is crowding this theatre at each performance. Election matinée.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—The English melodrama, "Lights o' London," was revived by the stock company.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Hoyt's "A Tin Soldier" was revived by the stock company.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Dewey Burlesquers played to two large audiences yesterday.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Cinquevalli, the Lilliputians, with thirty other acts, comprise the bill. To-day the doors will open at 10 A. M.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The usual number of freaks were exhibited in the curio hall. The theatre gave the usual vaudeville entertainment.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A lengthy and excellent vaudeville bill was enjoyed by a large audience.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—Fifth Avenue Theatre—"Blue Jeans," with vaudeville. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre stock company presented "Nancy & Co.," with vaudeville. The Twenty-third Street Theatre had and will have for the remainder of the week the Hanlons in pantomime; also vaudeville. The Fifty-eighth Street Theatre offers the stock company in "What Happened to Jones."

"THE LAST OF THE DANDIES."

New Play by Clyde Fitch Does Not Produce a Very Favorable Impression in London.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—After the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre last night it is easy to guess why John Drew preferred not to accept Clyde Fitch's play called "The Last of the Dandies," originally designed for him, and why Charles Frohman hesitated to give the piece an early production in New York. After diligently absorbing some of the facts and much of the gossip of the era of Lady Blessington and the Gore House set, the playwright has, almost unconsciously, as it seems, presented his dandy of the early Victorian period in almost the same theatrical posture and light as the beau of the Georgian epoch, Brummell, is presented in the piece Mansfield has made famous.

The actor of irresponsible, fantastic, vain, trivial Count d'Orsay in America would subject himself to comparison with Mansfield's portrayal of vain, irresponsible fantastic Brummell. What actor of good sense would care to do that? D'Orsay first comes into view, as Brummell does, at his elaborate morning toilet, he is besieged by duns, he makes a great and unconvincing sacrifice for a youth he loves, (in this case his son,) he dies, poor and in delirium, just as succor seems at hand, with a grim recurrence of all his foppery at the very moment of decease.

Of course there are many distinct points of difference. "The Last of the Dandies" is a longer, more elaborate, heavier play than Mansfield's elongated sketch. It is an altogether more ambitious effort. I fear the author fancied he had achieved a masterwork. But one act of "Barbara Frietchie," is worth all of "The Last of the Dandies." The author of "Nathan Hale" and the first three acts of "The Climbers" will gain no new reputation worth having from his latest piece, nor will it help him to get a strong foothold in London. And, by the way, why should not the first successful American playwright desire to get a London foothold? The theatrical field is overcrowded here, and there are much better chances across the Atlantic.

While the dressing table scene in "The Last of the Dandies" reminds one of Brummell, the gambling scene at Crockford's is a direct reminder of Bulwer's "Money," (Bulwer, by the way, being one of the supernumerary figures in it,) and the serious interest in the play, based on d'Orsay's sudden recognition of a nice youth who saved his life as his son, and the resulting growth of paternal love in his shallow nature is akin to certain scenes in the Sardou "Robespierre," in which, however, the theatricalism is more expert. Sardou carefully, if often too obviously, "leads up" to situations; Fitch jumps at them.

The story of "The Last of the Dandies" is, after all, paltry and not worth dwelling upon. The play is fanciful, extravagant, ambling, not without daintiness, not wholly devoid of wit, not without humor, but not deeply moving, by any means, in its serious scenes. The pictorial opportunities it offers are splendid, and Mr. Tree has seized all of them, though his tank of real water in the Thames scene hampers the action, and is quite unnecessary. Every good comic opportunity in the action, too, is made the most of.

But there are five acts, and more than three hours and a half of this thing, and two hours would be ample. I fancy that if the piece can be liberally cut, and run through quickly, it will last till Christmas, and, perhaps, longer. The first night audience, however, was restless, and often obviously uninterested, a surer test of a play's deficiency than entr'acte gossip or the attitude of the gallery, which did not count at all in this case, as Tree, with commendable prudence, sold no gallery tickets for the first performance.

Mr. Tree's own portrayal of the dandy is really exquisite, full of humor and grace, and as effective as possible in the grave passages. It is all taken at too slow a pace, and that fault can be easily remedied. There are many other actors, but only Mrs. Tree, whose discreet acting of a worse than thankless rôle as the mother of d'Orsay's son, seemed to one to save certain passages from ridicule, Messrs. Rob Harwood and Courtice Pounds as a pair of comic valets, and Mr. Edmund Maurice as the brutal sporting nobleman, Ascot, do much for the piece, except in a pictorial sense. The dumbshow is all excellent, especially in the midnight episode at Crockford's, the ball at Lady Blessington's, with its historical personages, including a posing Disraeli, an amiable Bulwer, and a preposterous Countess Guicciola, reminds one too vividly of Mme. Tussaud's.

But then, the common sense of humor is very keen in these days, the ability to catch the illusion of the acted play seems to get more and more rare, and playwrights, actors, and managers find their work growing harder year by year. Tree has expended thousands of pounds and months of expert labor on this production. His first night audience, too, was notable, such a one as only he and Irving can get together.

E. A. D.

Brill Company's English Factory.

From The London Mail.

Another large American manufacturing concern is seeking a foothold in this country, and will within a few months establish a branch plant here.

The J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia, a great carmaking firm, has decided to begin business here, and all the arrangements save the selection and acquisition of the ground upon which the buildings are to be placed have been completed.

Electric cars and trucks are manufactured by the Brill Company on a large scale in America. Its works cover 18½ acres near Philadelphia, and its annual output averages about 2,000 cars and 9,000 trucks.

The greatest amount of the business of the English branch will be the manufacture of trucks. The moment that the site is decided upon the company will proceed rapidly with the work. It is hoped by the company's representatives that they will be able to place the contracts for building and machinery during the next few weeks.

Mr. G. Martin Brill, the President of the company, is now in the north of England negotiating for the necessary property. He was preceded by Mr. John A. Brill, the Vice President, who inspected some land at Preston, as well as some ground in the midland and southern counties.

Just before leaving America Mr. G. Martin Brill made the following statement to The Street Railway Journal:

"We have been considering the matter seriously for a considerable time. Some British capital will be interested in the enterprise, and, in the first instance, we propose to devote our attention to the manufacture of trucks for the British railways."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Election day is a general holiday with the fashionable set in New York. The men who vote in town do so early and then go out to the country. Others vote from their respective boroughs in the suburbs. The programme to-day is quite attractive. The Meadow Brook Club will have a hunt and breakfast at William Hazard's, at Far Rockaway, and the National Beagle Association has its trials at the farm of William C. Whitney. There are arrangements for sports at Tuxedo, and golf handicaps at Ardsley and Apawamis. There was a match yesterday at Baltusrol, and there will be simply general practicing on the links to-day. Yesterday was dull in town, as many of those who went to house parties remain over election day.

⁂

Mrs. George Keppel and her brother, the Earl of Albemarle, are due to arrive here to-morrow on the Oceanic. Mr. Keppel, who, as said last week in this column, is at the New York Hospital, with typhoid, is still very seriously ill, despite reports to the contrary.

⁂

Moncure Robinson has taken Alfred E. Schermerhorn's house, 24 West Eleventh Street, for the Winter. Mr. Moses Taylor Campbell, who last year occupied 75 Madison Avenue, has leased the house at 31 East Seventy-seventh Street. Edmund Randolph has taken 16 West Forty-sixth Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Jackson of Westchester have leased the Carstairs house, 971 Madison Avenue. Francis H. Leggett has purchased 289 Madison Avenue.

⁂

Samuel Newhouse, who was absent from town several weeks on a trip to the West, returned to New York last week. He did not go abroad, and the Samuel Newhouse booked to sail on an outgoing steamer some weeks ago was not the well-known Westerner. Mr. Newhouse's mother has arrived from abroad, and is stopping in the city, as well as his sister, Mrs. Irvin.

⁂

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Lady Sybil Cutting have returned from California, where they spent two months, and are at Great River, near Islip, L. I. W. Bayard Cutting, Sr., returned with them.

⁂

The engagement is announced of Miss Isabel Dominick Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williston B. Lockwood, to Frank Du Puy Veiler of New York. Miss Lockwood's mother was, previous to her marriage, Miss Isabel Dominick.

⁂

The engagement is also announced of Miss Margaret G. Mack, daughter of the late Col. Oscar A. Mack, United States Army, to William Ogden Harrison of New York. Mr. Harrison is a brother of Mrs. Arthur Turnure and of Miss Marie L. Harrison. The wedding will probably take place in January, and will be a quiet and small affair.

⁂

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright and Miss Nathalie Schenck have been at Laverock, Penn., the guests at Falconhill of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson gave a house party over Sunday, and Miss Schenck and Mrs. Kortright were the guests of honor.

⁂

The marriage of Lyon Gardiner of this city, son of Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, to Miss Nellie Harges of Philadelphia, is to be celebrated on Thursday of this week at the residence in Paris, 62 Avenue Henri Martin, of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Harges. Mrs. Gardiner and her daughter, Miss Adele G. Gardiner, left New York for Paris several months ago.

⁂

The Chorus Class of Philadelphia is to hold its first meeting of the season on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 18. It was organized two or three years ago, and numbers between 140 and 175 of Philadelphia's younger fashionable set, young married people as well as unmarried. The organization will give a concert in February, and will hold weekly meetings every Monday. Mrs. Henry Edward Drayton is the chief director. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt, Mrs. George W. Norris, Mrs. Ralph M. Townsend, and Mrs. Russell Duane.

⁂

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones has returned from Lenox, where she was visiting Mrs. Edward Wharton, and is at her residence, 21 East Eleventh Street, for the season. Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Jones are at Lakewood, N. J.

⁂

Miss Betty Metcalf is visiting in Albany. She will be absent for some weeks, going to different country houses and house parties, but she will return in time for the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. George Bird are at their residence, 202 Madison Avenue, for the Winter.

⁂

George Dillwyn Cross, who is to marry Miss Leonie de Bary on Nov. 14, gave his farewell bachelor dinner on Saturday evening at the Calumet Club.

⁂

William K. Vanderbilt is expected to arrive from Europe either to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Vanderbilt has been away since June. His house at Oakdale is now completed for his occupancy, and the work has been delayed somewhat. With Mr. Vanderbilt is Winfield Hoyt. The other members of his party who sailed in the Valiant, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., returned to New York some time ago.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Longfellow are at the Cambridge for the Winter. So, also, are Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson and Mrs. Nicholas Anderson of Boston. Mrs. Johnson and Miss Johnson of Georgia are likewise at the Cambridge. Miss Johnson is a niece of R. T. Wilson, and was at Newport a part of this Summer, the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

⁂

James Andariese, who died at Flushing Saturday, was a well-known member of the Union Club. He was a son of the late Dr. Andariese. His wife was Miss Edith McVickar, who was a great belle in New York society. Mrs. Andariese was at New London last Summer. A sister of Mrs. Andariese was Lady Grantley. She is also a cousin of Harry McVicker. The funeral will take place this morning from Calvary Church.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston are at their country place, The Pynes, Tivoli, N. Y. Miss Sylvia De Grasse Fox and Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox are visiting them. Mrs. Livingston was a Miss Fox.

EX-CAPT. CARTER DEMURS.

He and Others Contend that the Government Has Made No Case in Its Civil Suit.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.—In the United States Court to-day answers and demurrers were filed by the defendants in the case of the United States versus Oberlin M. Carter and others. This is the case in which the Government has proceeded to hold up certain securities and other property held in the name of Carter or those closely associated with him.

Ex-Capt. Carter, Lorenzo D. Carter, and Stanton I. Carter filed demurrers alike. The affidavit of ex-Capt. Carter is dated at Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 25. It is contended that the Government has made no case that entitles it to an equity or relief, and that the bill contains no matter of equity whereon the court can grant a decree or give any relief.

It appears upon the face of the bill, says the answer, that there is another suit pending for the same matter between the same parties. The discovery sought in the bill is in aid of a criminal suit and not in aid of a suit of a civil nature. There are several causes in the bill, and if the complainant is entitled to relief it should have sued at law upon the several causes. The defendant, therefore, demurs to the bill and asks the judgment of the Court whether he shall be compelled to make further answer and prays to be dismissed with his costs and charges most wrongfully sustained.

The answer of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company shows that on its books when it was the Brush Electric Light Company Oberlin M. Carter appeared as the owner of fifty shares of its capital stock, six shares of which were transferred to him June 3, 1890; six shares June 23, 1895; fifteen shares June 29, 1895, and twenty-three shares Oct. 5, 1895, all of which were transferred by Carter, Jan. 27, 1899, since which date no stock has been owned by Carter to the defendant's knowledge. That, except as stated, the defendant is a stranger to all the matters and things in the plaintiff's bill. The defendant denies all manner of unlawful combinations and confederacy wherewith it is by the bill of the complainant charged.

The answer of the Savannah Brewing Company shows that on June 1, 1894, there was issued to Carter Certificate No. 431 for twelve shares of its capital stock, and June 25, 1895, Certificate No. 467 was issued to him for thirteen shares. The stock is still in the name of Oberlin M. Carter on the company's books. The rest of the answer is similar to that of the Edison Electric Company.

All of the above answers and demurrers were filed by Walter G. Charlton, attorney for the defendants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, a motion was entered by Mr. A. A. Hoehling, Jr., to advance on the docket the case of ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter. The case is an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and is a part of the proceeding in Capt. Carter's case to secure his release from the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. It comes to this court on an appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, denying the petition. The Court took the motion under advisement.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 4.—Frederick Gebhard is visiting his sister, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, at her cottage, on Narragansett Avenue.

W. A. Burden and Mr. Baring of New York are guests of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, at Fairlawn.

Judge John Clinton Gray has returned to his Newport residence after an extended stay in Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have returned to their Newport villa from New York.

The polls will be open to-day from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M. Vote early!

Should She Have Done It?

From The London Mail.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—A singular tragedy has taken place in connection with a financial collapse in Western Hungary.

The Boden Credit Bank at Oedenburg has become bankrupt through the fraudulent transactions of its manager, Herr Schladerer, a well-known Hungarian financier. The deficit is £50,000.

Yesterday Herr Schladerer entered his wife's boudoir and confessed all his misdeeds, concluding: "I have defrauded and ruined hundreds of small investors. I have made many families wretched. There is nothing for me to do but to kill myself."

When Frau Schladerer heard her husband's confession, she replied: "Yes, you had better commit suicide." Opening a drawer, she took out a revolver, loaded it, and handed it to her husband. He went to the woods and blew his brains out.

To-day Frau Schladerer coolly told the reporters all about her share in the tragedy, as though she had done the most natural thing in the world.

She will be arrested and charged with being an accessory to the suicide.

IN THE SHOPS.

Something new for women, always, in the line of garments which will make them slender. Now there are jersey skirts which will fit like gloves, only a little more so, and with nice, fluffy ruffles which set out the dress skirt. The finest of these skirts are of silk, and one of them, with a handsome silk ruffle, will cost $35. Another of wool, which will give at once warmth and slenderness, will cost $13.50. The jersey cloth is of black and the ruffles of any of the fancy colors one wears in silk skirts.

⁂

In separate skirts, as well as skirts with suits, there is a demand for the unlined for this same reason. They will cling better than the lined. There is more or less flare or flounce effect to the lower edge of the skirt, and my lady can wear any kind of a silk skirt she wishes underneath for a silk lining. There is one advantage to these lined skirts aside from their clinging qualities—there is never a lining to quarrel with any color in hat or coat one may choose to wear. It can't be said that there is any special economy in them. There seems to be no difference in the cost. There are cheap skirts and costly ones as before, but apparently no great bargains on account of the omission of the silk inside.

⁂

Here is something new in a union garment. There is the regular little woven undervest, low neck, and without sleeves, and attached to this, short bifurcated garments, made full of the other silk used for underwear, of a closer weave, soft and taking but little space, but with more substance to it than the first-mentioned material. This is the kind made into silk chemise. The edges are trimmed with lace.

⁂

Fancy silks are exceedingly pretty in petticoats. Some of these are made of a dotted silk, and others in a brocade of a delicate pattern. The silks are all in one tone. One petticoat of brocade is of a deep cream, and is trimmed with a pretty fine lace of a pale coffee shade. It is a beautiful skirt.

⁂

Corset covers of fine lawn are occasionally trimmed with deep cream lace insertions and edges, and are pretty when worn with deep cream-colored petticoats.

⁂

Flannel underskirts, skirts of albatross and various materials in which these skirts come, have many of them embroidered figures scattered over them, these in colors. In some instances a flounce is made around the skirt of satin ribbon to match the color of the embroidery, made with insertions of lace, the ribbon and lace put together horizontally, entre deux.

⁂

Shaped flounces are on many of these underskirts, two two-inch shaped bands being all the cloth used, and these put together with wide insertions of lace.

⁂

Other flannel skirts have the edge finished with deep flounces and insertions of regular Hamburg.

⁂

Cut work appears in white wash skirts, the same effect to be seen in gowns. For instance, one handsome skirt has an embroidered flounce done in a pattern of fleur-de-lis, the flower not the conventional design. The lower part of the pattern is finished in a conventional sort of scallop, from which rises the flower. All the lower part, and between the stems of the fleur-de-lis is cut out, the upper half of the flounce with the flower upon it being solid. There is a plain ruffle adged with lace under the upper one. Above this wide flounce is a very open insertion, not much more than a band of embroidered straps set on at intervals, and through these lingerie ribbon is run, and finishes at the back of the skirt with a bow.

⁂

Steel and black is combined frequently with good effect this year. In some of the smart stocks the dots of velvet which make a good trimming for so many things are set upon a lace or net foundation, and encircled with beads, black and steel alternating. Lines of black and steel beads are to be seen in other combinations on stocks.

⁂

In bags of various kinds, those to carry in the hand, chatelaine bags with silver frames and card cases are combined black and steel. Frequently the foundation of the bag or case will be of the jet beads and worked in will be a design of some sort in the steel beads.

⁂

Every now and again one sees jet combs, though they are not very universally worn, and there are pretty things in jet brooches to be found. These come in fancy designs, fleur-de-lis, horseshoes, and in more conventional patterns.

⁂

Pretty little things in gun metal are set with turquois and rhinestones. There are cigarette cases, match cases of various kinds, and, to jump to the antipodes, nice little powder boxes, containing a tiny puff and a mirror on the inside of the cover, and boxes to wear on the chain. The stones are set in simple floral designs as a rule, but one odd match case has a small figure upon it, a goose with its head to the ground, all in the blue turquois outline, with a small rhinestone, with a red stone for an eye of the bird. The effect upon the black is very good.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David Beckett.

David Beckett of Paterson, widely known through his practical knowledge of the art of silk weaving, and active in a number of fraternal orders, died at his home in that city Sunday. He was injured seriously by a fall from his bicycle fifteen months ago, and hardly had he recovered when an operation for appendicitis became necessary. His health had been failing steadily ever since.

Mr. Beckett was born in Paisley, Scotland, fifty-seven years ago, and learned his business before coming to this country. He first settled in Philadelphia, but while on a business visit to Paterson he saw the advantage of introducing horizontal warping in this country, and induced the Ashley & Bailey Company to try the system. It succeeded, and soon after Mr. Beckett took charge of the warping department of the Phoenix Mills, where he developed it on a large scale. He started in business for himself as a maker of ribbons ten years ago, and had prospered in the undertaking.

Mr. Beckett was a member of William B. Snyder Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia, and of the Paterson lodge of the Order of Elks. He leaves a wife, daughter, and six sons.

The Rev. Kinsley Twining.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 4.—The Rev. Kinsley Twining died this morning at the home of realtives in this city of heart trouble. Dr. Twining was graduated from Yale in the Class of '53 and was about 69 years old. He settled as a Congregational minister at Providence and Cambridge, Mass., and for many years succeeding was literary editor of The New York Independent. He was a relative of President Hadley of Yale University.

Dr. Twining was born at West Point, N. Y., July 18, 1832, and was married in 1870 to Mary Ellen Gridley. He was one of the founders of the Reform Club, New York, and was a member of the Century and University Clubs. Since 1896 he had been literary editor of The Evangelist, making his home in Morristown, N. J.

Major James A. McMicken.

Major James A. McMicken, one of the oldest members of

GOLF FOR ELECTION DAY

Vote First, Is the Order to Members from Several Clubs.

LONG LIST OF COMPETITIONS

Many Matches Arranged for Women and Mixed Foursomes Will Be a Popular Feature.

Two busy days on the links await golf lovers this week. There will not be a course in the metropolitan district to-day without its quota of players, as many silver trophies are to be competed for. In observance of the day many clubs have offered specially inscribed election day cups. At Morristown these trophies will be played for by all the members in a mixed foursome qualifying round, the best four pairs to play off on Saturday at match play for the prizes. The Morris County Club was famous in the past for the large number of players it could muster for a mixed foursome contest, but the interest in tennis this season has drawn many of the young women to the courts. A strong effort is being made to get out twenty pairs or over for this event. Morris County is only one of the local clubs giving mixed foursome contests. The Richmond County, Harbor Hill, Jersey City, and Westchester Golf Clubs will all have that form of golf competition for the leading feature. Special matches for women will also be in order at many other links, and the fair golfers cannot complain that the men have monopolized the election day attractions by any means.

The St. Andrew's members will play for their club championship and the historic John Reid gold medal. The John Reid medal is the oldest trophy offered for competition in the local district. The present medal is the second championship emblem of the club, however, for the original one was won after being played for over ten years by William H. Sands. It was to become the property of the member winning it three times. When Sands won the first medal three times in succession about three years ago John Reid promptly offered another one under the same conditions. It is now held by A. De Witt Cochrane. The championship will be thirty-six holes, medal play. In addition to this the club offers an eighteen-hole handicap for special prizes to-morrow. Club championships also will be in progress at Oakland, Englewood, Montclair, Dyker Meadow, and Fox Hills, where the Staten Island championship will be brought to a close.

The public links at Van Cortlandt Park and at Sunset Park and Forest Hill in Brooklyn will be open, and the Van Cortlandt Club has provided a special competition for its members.

Several thousand players undoubtedly will take some part in the sport of the links to-day, whether they try for prizes or not, and there will be an early morning exodus of golf lovers from the city. The possible effect of golf upon the election has presented itself to enthusiastic political workers, and a group of members of the West Side Republican Club last week seriously considered the proposition of addressing a circular to all the metropolitan clubs asking them to post a notice on the bulletin boards to the effect that all golfers would not be expected to show themselves at the club until after having deposited their ballot. The fear that golf might prove too great a temptation to remain in the city long enough to vote was judged of sufficient importance to be guarded against. At some clubs there is a general understanding that members must not play until after voting, and it is seldom that delinquents in this respect have been discovered. As a general rule, the energetic golfer prides himself upon rising early to vote among the first, and then he reaches his club links in time to enjoy a good round before the afternoon crowd arrives.

Another feature this week of more than ordinary interest will be the championship tournament of the Columbia University golfers. This is the first time that a university championship has been attempted, but the Fox Hills Club has given the use of its course, and the event will begin with a qualifying round to-morrow. Eight men will qualify to continue at match play. John G. Bates has just been elected Captain of the Columbia team for the coming year. He is one of the leading players. Other good men who will play in this week's event are Stephen P. Nash, W. L. Glenny, O. E. Stevens, James A. Edwards, S. Slosson, M. M. Burrell, L. H. Rhoades, W. T. Sterns, and C. H. Blake. The University of Pennsylvania is also holding its annual golf tournament this week, and the Harvard golfers will finish their contests for the championship.

The list of events for to-day and the remainder of the week is:

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

St. Andrew's—Club championship for John Reid gold medal.
Ardsley—Handicap for Election Day cups.
Richmond County—Mixed foursomes and men's handicap.
Nassau—Club championship and women's team match with Shinnecock.
Englewood—Final for club championship, Kickerr Handicap, putting match, and men's foursomes.
Colonia—Club championship and men's handicap.
Westchester Golf—Mixed foursomes.
Jersey City—Mixed foursomes.
Flushing—Mixed foursomes and four-ball foursomes.
Harbor Hill—Mixed foursomes and Fall team match tournament.
Oakland—Election Day handicap and club championship.
Apawamis—Handicap and finals for President's and Governors' cups.
Newark Athletic—Handicap and Riker cup rounds.
Baltusrol—Club handicap.
Morris County—Mixed foursomes.
Fox Hills—Bogey handicap and driving contest.
Van Cortlandt—Handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Handicap and club championship.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Montclair—Handicap and mixed foursomes.
Essex County—Club championship and handicap.
Hillside—Handicap and foursomes.
Glen Ridge—Handicap for men and women.
Innis Arden—Members' handicap.
Powelton—Club handicap.
Dutchess County—Handicaps for man and women.
Wee Burn—Club championship.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Fox Hills—Columbia University golf championship.
Richmond County—Women's handicap.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

Harbor Hill—Women's team match with Powelton.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

Ardsley—Finals for Election Day cups and handicap.
Colonia—Club championship, semi-final rounds.
Montclair—Team match with Englewood.
Westchester Golf—Handicap.
Jersey City—Men's handicap.
Innis Arden—Qualifying round for three cups.
Flushing—Women's handicap.
Richmond Hill—Team match with Flushing.
Harbor Hill—Team match-play rounds.
Oakland—Semi-finals for club championship.
Richmond County—Team match with Apawamis.
Van Cortlandt—Qualifying round for championship and Morosini cup.
Newark Athletic—Club handicap and final for Riker cup.
Montclair—Semi-finals for championship.
Nassau—Driving competition.
Dyker Meadow—Handicap for 'sup given by Henry W. Maxwell.
Baltusrol—Handicap and annual club meeting.
Morris County—Semi-final rounds for mixed foursome cups.
Fox Hills—Team match with Tuxedo and Staten Island championship.
Crescent Athletic—President's cup.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF.

Anderson and Law Win Best Ball Match on Nassau Links.

Several new records were established for the Nassau Country Club's golf course at Glen Cove yesterday in a four-ball professional match between Willie Anderson, open champion of America, and George Low against Alec Smith, the home club "pro," and Bernard Nicholls of Boston, the only professional who succeeded in beating Vardon on even terms. A purse of $200 had been made up for competition, and the match attracted considerable attention among amateurs because of the prominence of the players. Anderson has been at Pittsfield all Summer, but his duties there are now ended, and he is spending a few days with his father, who is professional at Montclair, before going to California to play through the Winter.

It was the first time that Anderson and Smith have met since the open championship at Myopia last June when the former won after a tie on the seventy-second hole. Smith soon after went to Scotland, and has but recently returned. Anderson and Low beat their opponents at best ball count by 3 up and 2 to play. The match was thirty-six holes, and the winners led by two holes in the morning.

The entire match was played out and Low and Smith had the honors for medal play scores, each doing 154 for the double round, a new record at that distance. Each one, in his afternoon round, made 76, which equals the competitive record made by Devereaux Emmet in the recent team match with Philadelphia. Travis, however, in practice, has done 73. Willie Anderson took 157 strokes. The combined scores of Anderson and Low were 144, 72 for each half, one point lower than the former best score of that character, 73, made by Douglas and Livingston in the Philadelphia contest.

The best ball scores of the players were:

Willie Anderson and George Low—									
Out	5	5	4	3	5	4	2	4	5—37
In	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	3	4—35—72
Out	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3—36
In	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	3	4—36—72—144
Bernard Nicholls and Alec Smith—									
Out	4	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—40
In	5	3	4	4	3	5	4	3	4—35—75
Out	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—37
In	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4—36—73—148

The individual scores were:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	T'l.
Alec Smith, Nassau	78	76	154
George Low, Dyker Meadow	78	76	154
Willie Anderson, Pittsfield	77	80	157
Bernard Nicholls, Boston	83	83	166

The final rounds for the club championship will be one of the features on the Nassau links to-day. In the semi-final round to be played this morning Howard Whitney will play Oscar Stevens and Findlay Douglas will meet H. P. Taller.

Golf at Dyker Meadow.

Secretary Kalbfleisch of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that, owing to the large entry list for the Election Day Handicap, it would be necessary to suspend all guest privileges to-day. The Governors of the club have offered a silver cup for a thirty-six-hole competition, and play will be in progress all day. The final rounds for the club championship and consolation cups will be finished. For the championship the competitors will be Daniel Chauncey and Alfred L. Norris, while Messrs. Grant and Fish will play for the second trophy. The Women's Committee of the club have announced a competition to be finished by Nov. 15. Before that time all women taking part must play the eighteen-hole course three times and the lowest sum of the three net scores will determine the winner of the cup. The committee consists of Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Mrs. A. E. Smylie, Miss Grace Chauncey, Mrs. William Beard, Mrs. J. H. Merritt, and Miss Clara Ogden.

Detroit Baseball Club Sold.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—It has been announced that the control of the Detroit Baseball Club has passed from Messrs. Burns and Stallings to S. F. Angus, a local capitalist. The Peninsular Savings Bank has accepted a check for $13,600 for the stock that institution held as collateral for a loan made Burns & Stallings early in the past season.

Madison Wheelmen Lead in Pool.

The Madison Club Wheelmen are now in the lead for the pool championship of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. In the last competition their representatives won three games straight from the St. George Wheelmen, giving them a total of eight games won out of nine played. The Madison players are M. Isaacs, L. Strauss, and R. Hess. On Thursday evening the Royal Arcanum and Century Wheelmen will play their games in the tourney at the Madison Wheelmen's clubhouse, 1,666 Madison Avenue. The second ladies' night of the season will be held on Saturday night.

The polls will be open to-day from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M. Vote early!

Dr. Douglas Won Billiard Game.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas won the billiard game played last night in the fourteen-inch balk-line amateur billiard tournament at the Metropolitan Academy by scoring 200 points to H. W. Robinson's 191. Sixty-six innings were required to complete the game, and the highest run of the evening, 15, was made by Douglas in the third inning. No game will be played to-night. The score:

Douglas—2 0 15 0 9 8 4 6 1 0 7 10 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 4 2 1 9 1 8 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 5 2 0 7 4 4 1 4 1 9 0 4 4 0 4 0 1 4 5 7 1 4 1 0 0 3 4 7 1. Total, 200; average, 3 2-66; high run, 15.

Robinson—0 1 3 1 4 1 0 0 2 2 0 2 4 1 0 0 0 5 10 6 0 3 2 0 6 2 3 1 3 8 5 0 0 7 8 0 0 7 11 2 6 0 1 1 0 1 0 4 5 7 3 4 1 0 1 0 2 5 2 6 5 3 7 5 1 2 0. Total, 191; average, 2 59-66; high run, 12.

Notes of Trotting and Pacing.

Trainer Ed. Geers, who handles the horses of the Hamlins' Village Farm, has sold to James L. Dunn of Bardstown, Ky., his interest in the trotting stallion Onward Silver, a trotter whose series of races this year has, perhaps, never been equaled by an entire horse. This sale means that Onward Silver will go into the stud, and, as he is now seven years old, it is doubtful if he is ever again seen on the turf. Previous to this season Onward Silver was known as a horse with a great burst of speed, but it was accompanied with an inclination to break at the critical moment, and this kept him from winning many a race in which he should have taken down first money. Geers managed to steady the splendid chestnut this year, however, and while Cresceus was the sensational performer against time, Onward Silver was the sensation in actual races.

According to European reports Frank Starr, the American trainer, has had a very successful year with trotters in Russia. In addition to winning nearly $30,000, he has broken some records and taken some of the most desirable prizes, among them the Emperor's Cup, the Empress's Cup, the Grand Duke Dimity gold medal, and the Moscow prize. In this latter race he set the world's record for three miles at 7:09½. The American record for the distance is 7:16½, made by the bay gelding Fairwood, a son of Melbourne and Gena Fay, by Fairy Gift.

The California trotters, Dolly Dillon, 2:07, and Janice, 2:09, have been shipped to the Pacific Coast, after a remarkably successful campaign in the East under the management of Millard Sanders. Beginning at Detroit last July, the two raced through the entire Grand Circuit winning at all points. Sanders, on reaching California, will begin collecting horses for the stable he will campaign next season in the East, his experience in 1901 having convinced him that the East is the place for star performers. With Dolly Dillon and Janice were shipped the trotters Toggles, 2:08½, and Sue, 2:12¼.

In recounting the performances of the gray mare Lary R., England's guideless wonder, which recently trotted ten miles at Raikes Hall Gardens, Blackpool, a London newspaper asserts that the time, 23:52 2-5, is the world's record for that distance at the trotting gait. This is erroneous. The record is 27:23¼, and was made in 1878 by the bay gelding Controller. In 1853 the chestnut gelding Prince trotted the distance in 28:08½, and in 1853 the roan horse Captain McGowan did it in 25:11½. These performance were all in races. Lady R. trotted the first seven miles of the journey unaided and did not make a single break. The last three miles she was attended by a pace maker, and in the ninth mile made a slight skip.

Secretary John H. Steiner gives notice that the next regular meeting of the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may properly be presented to the board for its consideration. All new applications and written evidence must be received at the Secretary's office not later than Nov. 18, 1901.

"I would sooner have Mabel Onward (2:11¾) to race than any other trotter in America," said Scott McCoy nearly a year ago, and just before she was purchased by C. K. G. Billings at the Chicago sale for $5,900, the highest price ever paid for a trotter at auction in that city. This was after McCoy's remarkable campaign with the great Contralto, (2:10¾,) and although Mabel has had the benefit of his handling but a short time, her straight-heat victories at the recent Memphis meeting and the manner in which she reduced her record to 2:10½ to wagon, leads good judges to believe McCoy knew what he was talking about, and the end is not yet, for Mr. Billings has a great trotter in the bay daughter of Shadeland Onward, (2:18¾.)

"Jack" Curry, known as "the cowboy trainer," who handled and drove the hopbled pacer Prince Alert to his world's race and gelding record of 2:04¾ at Memphis, has returned to New York, and has been a conspicuous figure on the Speedway since his return. Curry asserts that next year he will be able to drive Prince Alert without the straps, and that he expects to get under the two-minute mark. Close observers of the horse's habits doubt this, and among these is Mart Demarest, who trained the son of Crown Prince before he passed into Curry's hands. Demarest was asked by Ed Bither at Lexington if he believed that Prince Alert would ever be made to pace without the hopples. "Never," he replied. "I have tried him repeatedly. He is the meanest-going horse without hopples that I ever drove."

Western Racing Rules Changed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Western Jockey Club to-day, Rule 4 of the steeplechase and hurdle race rules was amended by striking out the words "No purse of less than $400 shall be given at any meeting." The following was adopted: "Resolved, That no entries or statements will hereafter be made of persons or horses who continue in violation of the rules of the Western Jockey Club."

Dauntless Rowing Club's Meeting.

Frank C. Osmers, Secretary of the Dauntless Rowing Club, has announced that the annual meeting of the club will be held tomorrow evening at the boathouse on the Harlem River at the end of Lenox Avenue.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
339 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

When moving, cleaning house, rearranging furniture, then it is the housekeeper appreciates one of the great advantages of the

GLOBE-WERNICKE "ELASTIC" BOOK-CASE.

It's easy to move, and our perfection roller-bearing door makes it easiest of all to operate. Catalogue 101.

Also "Elastic" Cabinets, Card Indexes, Desks.

AQUEDUCT'S CLOSE RACES

Winners Were Ridden Out in Each of the Day's Six Events.

UNMASKED TOOK THE HANDICAP

Joymaker Was Best of Two-Year-Olds Over a Distance—Favorites Captured Three Purses.

The beginning of the end—the opening of the last week of racing on the metropolitan tracks for the season of 1901—drew a great crowd to the Queens County Jockey Club's course, at Aqueduct, L. I., yesterday. Stimulated by the nearness of the finish to local turf sport, the same crowd delighted the men in the betting ring by the weight of the money wagered, for the betting was as fast and lively as in the most prosperous days of the early Spring, each race of the six on the programme offering so many so-called "good things" that bookmaking could not help being a profitable occupation. From three to half a dozen or more horses were backed in every event, and with such brisk speculation the layers were not greatly damaged, though three favorites did manage to get home first at good prices. The weather was clear and pleasant and the track fast and good, while the fields straight through were uncommonly large.

Aside from the betting, the racing justified being described as sport, for all the winners had to be ridden out, the finishes, without exception, being close and well contested. Three of the six races were won by heads or necks, these being the Woodmere Handicap, seven furlongs, for all ages, with Unmasked first, and the two races for two-year-olds, won by Dewey and Joymaker.

The race for the Woodmere stood out as the feature of the afternoon, eleven of the twenty-one horses named to run remaining in for the race, with Ben MacDhui, a winner on Saturday in handy style over a fair lot of horses, the post favorite. The barrier was sprung with Belle of Troy the first away, Demurrer second, and May W. third, but in the first few strides Belle of Troy and Demurrer dropped back into the crowd, while May W. shot out in front, clear of her field, the old mare from the west showing a sudden return of her former speed. Ben MacDhui then was second, and Unmasked third, and this order was preserved around the turn into the stretch, May W. then being two lengths clear and giving every promise of lasting there. On the straight, however, Unmasked went after her with a rush, and though the distance generally had been considered too far for the Domino gelding, this time he hung on with great pluck. Gradualy he wore down May W., and, getting up to her in the last few strides, raced with her to the end, Unmasked finally winning, hard ridden, by a head, with May W. second, two lengths before the favorite, third.

Ten of the fifteen two-year-olds in the mile and seventy yards answered the call to the post, with Fonsoluca and Joymaker almost equal favorites and Tenagra a strong third choice. The trial of the youngsters over a distance aroused as much interest as had the handicap, and the race it produced was a pretty one throughout. Fonsoluca was first away, and went on at a good pace, to be passed by Batyah, second at the start, as they raced past the stand. W. C. Daly's apprentice Creamer was on Batyah, and his eagerness soon disposed of the Daly filly's chance, for Creamer took all his run out of her in less than half a mile, Batyah then beginning to stop, and Joymaker, who had closed from eighth place, then taking the lead, with Fonsoluca and Arrahgowan second and third. From that point on, however, Joymaker held his place in front, and, though Fonsoluca forced him to a drive at the end, Joymaker lasted long enough to win, ridden out, by a head, Fonsoluca, second, beating Arrahgowan by three lengths. H. T. Griffin claimed Fonsuca out of the race for $1,150.

The politicians put themselves in evidence over the result of the second race, in which T. D. Sullivan's Trebar was a well-backed favorite, and won, ridden out, by a length and a half from Mercer, after Annie Thompson had made the running for the first half mile. The colt Dewey, owned by the St. Louis turfman B. Schreiber, who had been backed to win maiden races until even his owner had tired of betting on him, proved the best of the maiden two year olds in the third race, and worked his way to the front from far back in the crowd, winning on the post by a head from Early Eve, who was the pacemaker through the greater part of the distance. Flying Buttress, who has been a "good thing" regularly at the Aqueduct meeting, was the favorite, but after getting up to third place at the head of the stretch, stopped and finished back in the crowd. Shaw, who rode Flying Buttress, was suspended for three days for trying to break through the barrier. Bowen and Sweet Tooth, first and second choices in the fourth race, had the finish between them, after Royal Sterling set the pace for nearly three-quarters of a mile, Bowen, ridden by Wonderly, having the advantage in the matter of riders, and winning, with Sweet Tooth at his hips, the latter being about a dozen lengths before Alard, third. The much-raced Astar was never prominent.

A poor lot of twelve non-winners this season faced the starter for the last event—one mile and seventy yards—with Marathen the favorite. She broke first, and, leading around the first turn, galloped in front to the end, lasting just long enough to win by a head from Kingstelle, who made a strong bid for the purse at the finish. Wonderly, the new star among the riders, carried off the jockeys' honors for the day by winning with three of his mounts, being second with a fourth, and unplaced but once. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Woodmere Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. J. G. Lyman's Unmasked, br. g., 4 years, by Domino-Mere Hill, 110 pounds, (E. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a neck. D. Cameron's May W., m., 6, by Eagle Plume-Frolla, 112, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths from J. H. McCormick's Ben MacDhui, b. c., 3, by Bend Or-Sierra Madre, 108, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:27 1-5. Lady Sterling, Mary Worth, Otis, Belle of Troy, Latada, Demurrer, Louisville, and Wunna also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Ben MacDhui the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. T. D. Sullivan's Trebor, b. g., 6 years, by Barnes-Bettie W., 105 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a length and a half. J. E. Richardson's Mercer, br. g., 4, 103, (Redfern,) 16 to 5 and even, second by three lengths from J. B. Doerr, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. f., 3, 105, (Burns,) 7 to 2 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:45. Disturber, Annie Thompson, Lady Chorister, and Piederich also ran. Value to the winner, $500. Trebor the post favorite. Winner trained by C. Smith.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights, five and a half furlongs. B. Schreiber's Dewey, b. c., by Sain, sister to Uncle Bob, 112 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; J. E. Gardner's Early Eve, ch. f., 109, (L. Smith,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, second by four lengths from C. H. Nichol's Geneseo, ch. f., 109, (Brennan,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Anak, Sparklet, Flying Buttress, Emma A. M., Destitute, Major Daniels, Goldaga, King Edward, Swamplands, Pedestal, and Riddance also ran. Value to the winner, $500. Flying Buttress the favorite, at 6 to 1 and 9 to 5. Winner trained by R. Williams.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Dreyer & McGuire's Bowen, b. c., 3 years, by Wewekus-Hindoogram, 100 pounds, (Wonderly,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by three parts of a length; J. R. McCormick's Sweet Tooth, b. c., 3, 101, (Dunn,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, second by ten lengths from Murphy & Reardon's Alard, 93, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Eiolm, Astor, Royal Sterling, and Tyrshena also ran. Value to the winner, $490. Bowen the post favorite. Winner trained by owners.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, one mile and seventy yards. The Pepper Stable's Joymaker, ch. g., by Kantaka-La Joya, 101 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a head; A. L. Aste's Fonsoluca, ch. g., 103, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from P. S. F. Randolph's Arrahgawan, br. g., 101, (Booker,) 7 to 1 and 11 to 5, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Atheola, Meistersinger, Playlike, Tenagra, Hayward Hunter, Blue Ridge, and Batyah also ran. Value to the winner, $500. Fonsoluca the post favorite. Winner trained by C. Davis.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1901, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. G. A. Muller's Marothen, ch. f., 3 years, by Eothen-Mary K., 97 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a head; B. Schreiber's Kingstelle, br. f., 3, 94, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from C. Barbieri's Surrusise, br. g., 92, (Shea,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Kimberly, Cherished, Glade Run, Bounteous, I Know, Ringleader, Fonsolee, Templeton, and Mayor Gilroy also ran. Value to the winner, $450. Marothen the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Sadducee, 124 pounds; Glennellie, 109; Satire, 103; Royal Sterling, Morokanta, Bold Knight, Candilag, and Cormorant, 107 each; Alpaca, 106; Songster, Gertrude Lodge, Bastile, Avatar, Snark, and Federalist, 104 each; Malden, 103; Brandy Smash, 102; Cherries, Ondurdis, and In Shot, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Black Dick and Anecdote, 109 pounds each; Rappenecker, Ethics, Lamp O'Lee, and Jack McGinn, 106 each; Curtsey, The Rogue, and Lady Chorister, 103 each; Nitrate, 101; Punctual and Pleasant Sail, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Winfield Handicap; for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Major Daingerfield, 122 pounds; Honolulu, 115; Albert, 114; Femesole, 113; Par Excellence, 111; G. Whittier, 108; Messina, 107; Eddie Bunch, 103; Neither One, 102; Dewey, Rightaway, and Lady Holyrood, 100 each; Carroll D. and Ben Howard, 90 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Idlewild Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Imp, 126 pounds; Louisville, 117; The Rhymer, 116; St. Finnan, 115; Potente and Paul Clifford, 110 each; Raffaello, 102; Kilogram, 100; Handicapper, 98; Barouche, 95; Andy Williams, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs. Friar Tabor, 107 pounds; Sinecure, Bruff, and Iridescent, 104 each; Hot, 102; Leander, Little Arrow, Deadly Night Shade, May J., Missile, and Emma A. M., 101 each; Chickadee, Droplight, Gay Girl, Sucasunna, Lamoyne, Maratea, and Leslie Bruce, 98 each; Triton, 96; Francois, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Hammock, 112 pounds; Lucky Star, 107; Harry McCoun, Whistling Con, Dr. Riddle, and Bondman, 106 each; Astor, 105; Big Gun, 103.

Breeders Convict Trainer O'Brien.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 4.—The Committee of Breeders of Thoroughbreds appointed last week to investigate the moving of the three-eighths pole at the Kentucky Association track, alleged to have been done with the view to deceiving Clarence H. Mackay of New York as to the speed of a colt he wished to buy, has reported to a mass meeting of breeders that the committee found Dan O'Brien guilty of moving the pole, and of asking $5,500 more for the colt than the owner priced him at. The committee recommended that all sporting papers publish the testimony and that the next local Grand Jury be put in possession of the facts. The breeders will press the charge of attempted fraud if it can be done.

Notes of the Turf.

The last sale of thoroughbred horses for the season will be held on Thursday in the saddling paddock of the Aqueduct race track, when a combination offering from the stables of Mathew Byrnes, A. L. Aste, Newton Bennington, Thomas Murphy, William Heuston, E. Peters, S. C. Johnson, and others will be made by the Fasig-Tipton Company.

Work on the new grand stand at the Bennings race track, Washington, is being pushed with all possible speed, but there is still doubt as to whether the new buildings and improvements will be ready for the opening next week. The track, however, is in good condition, and racing will be possible, even if the buildings are not completed.

Richard Croker is on the look-out for an American trainer to succeed Enoch Wishard in England, but from stories told among the horsemen he is having some difficulty in finding a man of reputation and ability willing to go to England now that so much antagonism to Americans has been shown. Wishard positively declines to remain in England to train the Croker horses.

Lester Reiff, the American jockey whose license was taken from him recently by the Stewards of the English Jockey Club, will return to America early in December. Reiff later will go to California, where in January he will be married to the daughter of Dr. Riddle of San José.

From the applications for stable room the Washington Jockey Club will have more horses at the coming Fall meeting than ever assembled at the track for any previous Fall meeting. A big special train of palace horse cars has been made up to leave Aqueduct immediately after the racing ends there Saturday.

The fame of the dead Hanover has been added to by the successes of William K. Vanderbilt's colt Ellesmere, by Hanover-Ella Pinkerton, who recently has won several important races in France. Ellesmere is Mr. Vanderbilt's most promising entry in the Grand Prix de Paris, and French turfmen are unanimous in pronouncing him a horse of uncommon merit.

NATIONAL BEAGLE TRIALS.

Annual Competitions Begun at Roslyn, L. I., Before Many Dog Fanciers.

ROSLYN, L. I., Nov. 4.—The annual trials of the National Beagle Club of America were begun to-day on the estate of William C. Whitney at Wheatley Hills, near Roslyn, and will be continued daily this week until concluded. The entry list is the largest in the history of the club, and unusual interest in the trials is being manifested. Among the well-known beagle fanciers from various parts of the country in attendance are Harry Payne Whitney, G. Wharton Mifflin, James L. Kernochan, Herman D. Bruns, H. L. Kruder, C. R. Stevenson, S. E. Thurston, A. J. Purrington, F. F. Reed, Eugene Geers, and Charles F. Brooks.

The trials began with the measuring of the contestants, which occupied the greater part of the day. It was well into the afternoon when the first pair were started. There were seventeen entries in the class for dogs of all ages, between thirteen and fifteen inches, and six pairs were judged during the afternoon. A seventh pair was started but was recalled on account of darkness.

William C. Whitney entertained the members of the club at luncheon, and was elected an honorary member of the organization at a subsequent meeting. The trials will be continued to-morrow morning, beginning at 10 o'clock.

Following the usual custom, no decisions were announced to-day, all being reserved until the end of the trials. The pairs were as follows, the apparently best performer being first named:

G. H. Herroder's Dewey and Hempstead Beagles' Nassau Fateless.
J. Caswell's Roma and C. Stephenson's Woodman.
Hempstead Beagles' Fabian and Rock Ridge Kennels' Hectorwood.
Rockridge Kennels' Bugle and White Marsh Kennels' Ramrod.
Somerset Kennels' Foreman and Round Plain Kennels' Blackwood.
Mayauta Kennels' Freeland and H. D. Bruns's Wonder.
Rockridge Kennels' Dorsey's Pilot and Round Plains Kennels' Dan D., (unfinished.)

Foot Race Swindler Under Bond.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 4.—Bud Gillette, the Webb City (Mo.) foot racer, charged with complicity in swindling State Representative F. M. Davis of this city out of $5,000 on a foot race, was bound over here to-day in the sum of $5,000. It is stated that requisition papers for the extradition of several prominent citizens of Webb City, charged with being a regularly organized band which has fleeced public officers of different States out of $40,000 in the past year or two in the same manner, are being prepared for presentation to the Governor of Missouri.

Football.—Jasper Oval, 137th St. and Amsterdam Av., Manhattan vs. Tufts College, 3 P. M.

95TH YEAR
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
Everything for Housekeeping.
Chatham Square: 193 to 205 Park Row, Chatham Square.
121st Street: 2226 to 2234 Third Ave., Corner 121st St.
CLOSED ELECTION DAY.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Capt. Gould of Yale Summons Coaches to New Haven.

LIGHT WORK BY COLUMBIA

General Call for Candidates at Princeton Brought Results—Columbia Plays Georgetown To-day.

As a result of Saturday's games most of the players on the college football elevens were stiff and sore yesterday. Despite the hard game against West Point, Yale had a fast day's work, punting taking up a considerable part of the practice. A shift, too, was made in the eleven, Capt. Gould himself going in as full back on the 'Varsity. While elated over the victory scored against Pennsylvania, the Columbia football team had to take things easy yesterday, as another hard game is scheduled for to-day with Georgetown, one of the strongest of the Southern college teams. Harvard's practice was very encouraging yesterday in every department of the game, while the guards' back formation, the famous Pennsylvania method of advancing the ball, was used by the scrub and successfully combatted by the 'Varsity.

At Princeton the general call issued for more candidates brought results. Light practice was the order of the day at Princeton, as Saturday's game was too severe to permit hard practice, and much of the work yesterday was in the nature of perfecting Dewitt's punting. Cornell's 'Varsity was given another rest yesterday, while the Manhattan College team went through light practice in preparation for the game with Tufts to-day.

PRACTICE AT COLUMBIA.

To the fence at Columbia, which had already painted upon it the scores of the Yale game in 1899 and the Princeton contest last year, in both of which Columbia was victorious, yesterday was added the score made in the Pennsylvania contest Saturday. This was viewed with satisfaction by the large number of students on hand to see the practice at Scott Field, and many cheers greeted the members of the victorious eleven. Only the lightest kind of work was required of the squad by Sanford, as the men, while in good condition, are a trifle stiff.

Weekes, Van Hoevenberg, Smith, Lancon, and McLellan were missing from the line-up, but Smith, with a wrenched neck, is the only one of this number who is likely to be out of the game to-day. Morley did quite some punting during the afternoon, while not running through signal practice with his mates.

Bayard Boyeson ran the team at quarter back during the signal practice, and Morley once more played his old position at left half back, Duell, who with little experience, played so promising a game at tackle, being his running mate at right half back. Capt. Berrien played full back.

Columbia expects to put a stronger team in the field against Cornell than that which played Pennsylvania Saturday, as the condition of the cripples is improving, and Bruce and Kindgen will probably be out practicing long before that game. Naturally Columbia expects with this strong combination to win.

NEW MEN OUT FOR PRINCETON.

The general call issued at Princeton for more candidates reaped good results, and a number of men of fair football ability turned out for the first time yesterday. Montgomery, a heavy but fast end, and Baylis, a good punting full back, were the most prominent. "Ridge" Hart, a brother of the Yale half back, who has been prevented from playing by his studies, also donned a uniform and ran through the scrub practice. S. McClave, Underhill, and Henry were too much used up by Saturday's game to go through even the formation drill, which took up most of the practice hour

Dewitt and Pearson were thoroughly coached in getting their punts off quickly and placing them accurately. The backs were at the receiving end of the punts, and then all back up the field for the practice in catching and starting. The line-up which followed was peculiar in that no one was tackled in the scrimmages. The team play was confined to punting. The coaches have deemed a thorough drill in punting and in the formation for the kick, a necessity, owing to the kick which was blocked so disastrously at Cornell. Dewitt is particularly slow. He seems to hesitate in handling the ball, giving too much time for the opponents to break through. Under "Johnny" Baird's instructions, the big tackle improved noticeably. "Doc" Hillebrand, 1900, the well-known tackle, was an addition to the coaching department.

CHANGES IN YALE'S TEAM.

Yale's feels panicky as a result of the West Point game. Not only has Capt. Gould made some very important shifts in the line, but he has called to New Haven half a dozen of the old coaches, and has called a student mass meeting to wake up college interest.

Not in six years has a single game so rearranged the Yale football programme. It was definitely shown in Saturday's game that Yale will have to greatly strengthen its attack and punting abilities if the Blue expects to win from Princeton and Harvard. Capt. Gould inaugurated the changes at once, and gave his eleven a fast day's work right on the heels of the West Point game. Weymouth was played at tackle on the second team, while Gould himself went in at full back, Rafferty filling Gould's position at left end. Then he put Ferguson, a substitue, end, at full back on the college side. The immediate result of these changes was the inauguration of a kicking game, for during the two twenty-five-minute halves that were played punting took up considerable of the time. De Saules was set to work kicking goals from the field during the game. He made good headway, putting the ball over four times out of six. Gould's punting will probably improve, but just now he can punt only thirty-five yards at best. Ferguson is better, but is erratic.

In the two halves the 'Varsity scored only once, but the second eleven was kept busy punting the ball back whenever the 'Varsity let go of it. Gould showed much ability in line bucking, though his weight, 160 pounds is rather light for a full back. Glass tore up the scrub line every time he hit it, and Hogan improved on his tackle play. The back field improved greatly on punt catching, and there was none of that costly fumbling that characterized the West Point game.

Gordon Brown of last year's eleven will assist in coaching the eleven for the next two weeks, while Bull, Butterworth, and Rhodes arrived yesterday. Harmon Graves, '94, a former Yale player and West Point coach, who seldom comes to New Haven, is also on hand.

HARVARD SHOWED IMPROVEMENT.

Harvard showed great improvement along every line in her work yesterday. The offense was sharper and the defense

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:35	Sun sets...4:53	Moon rises...1:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:51	Gov. Isl'd...3:28	H. Gate....6:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:08	Gov. Isl'd...3:42	H. Gate....6:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Archimede, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cavour, Argentine	.....	1:30 A. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Adirondack, Port au Prince, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

Lena, Newfoundland	.....	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, at this office daily at 6:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tsurumi Maru. (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 19 and up to Nov. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 29, or dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Oct. 31. Due in New York today.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 5.

Beltor, St. Lucia, Oct. 26.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 14.
El Norte, New Orleans, Oct. 31.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 25.
Gleathburn, Gibraltar, Oct. 19.
Inchmarlo, Algiers, Oct. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Nov. 4.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Oct. 29.
San Juan, San Juan, Oct. 29.
Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 29.
Southwark, Antwerp, Oct. 26.
Vincenzo Bonanno, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 20.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 29.
Concho, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Gallia, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Gregory, Para, Oct. 25.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 5.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

Cassel, Bremen, Oct. 26.
El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 2.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 1.
Lethington, Greenock, Oct. 24.
Toronto, Hull, Oct. 26.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

Comal, Galveston, Nov. 2.
La Savoie, Havre, Nov. 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Oct. 25.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Oct. 27.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Oct. 25.

Arrived.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:20 A. M., 5th.

SS Iroquois, Bearse, Jacksonville, Nov. 1, and Charleston, 2d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Lowe, London, Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 3d.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Johnston, Marseilles, &c., Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 3d.

SS Manna Hatzl, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Weyer, Genoa, &c., Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

United States gunboat Marietta, from Portsmouth, N. H., to sail Nov. 7 for Colon to relieve the Machias.

SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) Sperling, Cape Haiti, &c., Oct. 28, with fruit and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS San Marcos, Young, Wilmington, Del., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Benefactor, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Excelsior, Maxson, New Orleans, Oct. 28, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Off Highlands at 3:47 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Johnstone, Brunswick, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Off the Highlands at 4:30 P. M.

United States torpedo boat O'Brien, after being out for a spin, passed in Quarantine at 3:05 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south southwest, light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, Bahia, &c., (and anchored in Sandy Hook Bay.)

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) for Philadelphia.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. King, from New York, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples yesterday and proceeded.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen today.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, for New York, via, from Newcastle yesterday.

SS Snetish, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Sourabaya, &c., for Delaware Breakwater and New York, sld. from Lisbon yesterday.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, for New York, sld. from St. Kitt's yesterday.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Gisneli, (Br.,) Capt. Hart, from Fernandina and New York for Hamburg, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Zvir, (Aust.,) Capt. Randick, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 2.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. George, from New York for Mediterranean ports, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Gsr.,) Capt. Stoermer, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Buhe, for New York, sld. from Malaga Oct. 29.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Nov. 1.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Cansoneri, for New York, sld. from Genoa Nov. 2.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne-sur-Mer at 7 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Wordsworth, (Brig.,) Capt. Graham, from Rio Janeiro via Barbados for New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Poconset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Girgenti for New York, sld. from Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer and Plymouth, sld. from Cuxhaven to-day.

Notices to Mariners.

NEW YORK.

Notice is given that the three white spar buoys, each with a blue and white day mark, placed on May 29 last to mark the racecourse of the Larchmont Yacht Club, in Long Island Sound, have been removed. The buoys were placed on the following magnetic bearings: Parsonage Point Buoy, in seven fathoms mean low water; Great Captain Island Light Station NE. ¼ E.; Execution Rock Light Station SW. ¼ W.; Parsonage Point NW. by W. Prospect Point Buoy, in 5¾ fathoms mean low water: Matinicock Point NE. by E. ¾ E.; Glen Cove Breakwater Beacon Light SE. by E. ¾ E.; Execution Rock Light Station WNW. ⅜ W. Red Spring Point Buoy, in five fathoms mean low water: Great Captain Island Light Station NNE. 1-16 E.; Glen Cove Breakwater Beacon Light S ½ W.; Execution Rock Light Station W. by N. ½ N.

NEW YORK.

As soon as convenient the iron buoys throughout the Third Lighthouse District, except those in New York Bay and Harbor, will be taken up for the Winter and be replaced by spar buoys of the same number and color in each case. The iron buoys in New York Harbor will be kept in position until their removal becomes necessary on account of ice.

The polls will be open to-day from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M. Vote early!

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ELMER E. HAND COMPANY.—Judge Clarke of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph H. Mandelbaum temporary receiver for the Elmer E. Hand Company, dealer in poultry, of 102 Park Place, on the application of Elmer E. Hand and W. H. Munroe, Directors, in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The liabilities are $14,800 and nominal assets $5,205.

ADOLPH H. CHAMBERLYN.—A meeting of the creditors of Adolph H. Chamberlyn, theatrical manager, of 1,445 Broadway, was held yesterday before Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, at 120 Broadway. Mr. Chamberlyn was present, and also several actresses were there. Nine claims were filed, aggregating $3,900, but only one claim was entitled to vote, and the meeting was adjourned. Mr. Chamberlyn's liabilities amount to $134,340.

JOHN FISH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of John Fish, builder, of 1 Madison Avenue, show liabilities of $291,096, of which there were for salaries $300; taxes, $6,751; secured by mortgages, $184,300, and unsecured, for materials and borrowed money, $99,745. The nominal assets are $230,426, constisting of real estate, $222,000; debt due, $5,000, and property assigned to the assignee, $3,426. The real estate comprises a seven-story apartment house at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, valued at $100,000, mortgaged for $83,300; two flats, 75 and 77 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, value $50,000, mortgaged for $41,000; three private dwellings, 160-164 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, value $42,000, mortgaged for $36,000; a flat, 414 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, value $26,000, mortgaged for $24,000, and forty-six lots at Saddle River, N. J., $4,000, free and clear.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FREDERICK H. AHLERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick H. Ahlers, grocer, at 2,039 Seventh Avenue, by Richard Sturcke, a creditor for $604. It was alleged that on Oct. 20 he gave a bill of sale of the business to a clerk, who subsequently transferred it to Mrs. Ahlers, and permitted an attachment and an execution to be issued against him on which the Sheriff took possession of the store.

SIMON AND LARRY SCHIFF.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Simon and Larry Schiff, composing the firm of Schiff Brothers & Co., manufacturers of boys' knee pants at 60 and 62 East Eleventh Street, by James Talcott, a creditor for $3,349. It was alleged that they are insolvent and committed acts of bankruptcy by transferring merchandise and accounts to the amount of $5,000 and made an assignment on Nov. 2. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed James W. Hawes temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $2,500.

ABRAHAM SEFF.—Abraham Seff, manufacturer of clothing at 10 Franklin Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $53,957, and nominal assets, $11,836, consisting of stock, $3,500; book accounts, $7,418; cash in bank, $283; fixtures, $35, and loan to a now dead man, $600. He also has suspended accounts to the amount of $15,000 of no value and worthless notes $1,350. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed William Linn Bruce temporary receiver of the assets on the application of Lawrie, Mann & Drowne, creditors for $906.

BARBARA WUSNER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Barbara Wusner, dealer in dry goods at 146 Amsterdam Avenue, by the David Mayer Brewing Company, a creditor for $1,191. It was alleged that she is insolvent, that on July 15 she turned over $2,000 to her daughter Lizzie as a gift; also $2,000 to the daughter on Aug. 29, and on July 15 transferred the dry goods business worth $600 to the daughter. The David Mayer Brewing Company obtained a judgment for $1,191 against Henry and Barbara Wusner on Oct. 22 on a note dated May 22, 1896, made by Henry and indorsed by Barbara.

MICHAEL BAYERSDORF.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Bayersdorf, manufacturer of packing boxes at 440 Eleventh Avenue by the following persons: Samuel A. Bennett, $176; William W. Schupner, $421, and Charles R. Demarest, $400, all on notes made by Mr. Bayersdorf to the order of Douglas L. White & Co. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and permitted a creditor to obtain a preference by legal proceedings, on which the Sheriff sold out the place yesterday for about $1,300. Nelson H. Salisbury obtained a judgment against him recently for $1,663. Mr. Bayersdorf has been in business since 1887, but has had no rating at Bradstreet's for several years past.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court granted discharges to thirteen bankrupts yesterday, among whom were George N. Bissell of White Plains, formerly of the firm of Amos Bissell & Son, general merchants at Milford, N. Y., and dealers in timber lands in Wisconsin, liabilities $1,079,785; Samuel P. Hyman and Theodore Meyer, formerly of S. P. Hyman & Co., silk commission merchants of 30 Mercer Street, and of S. Maas & Co., importers of hosiery at 85 Mercer Street, liabilities $85,470; Patrick J. McDonald and Nathaniel M. Cooke, who composed the firm of J. P. McDonald & Co., dealers in tiles at 242 Fourth Avenue, liabilities $11,122, and Samuel Kramer, dealer in pictures at 4 East Fourteenth Street, liabilities $7,148.

Attachment Against Donaldson Sim.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment for $22,447 against Donaldson Sim of the firm of R. P. Duncan & Co. of Manila, in the Philippines, in favor of C. S. Cox & Co. of London. The defendants acted as agents for the plaintiffs in Manila from 1895 to July 1, 1897, for the purchase of hemp, sugar, and copra. The claim is balance due for advances, &c., and the attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence. It was stated that Mr. Sim is at present in New York temporarily. Robert P. Duncan, the other partner, resides in Scotland. The Sheriff served the attachment on three banks.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUCHTOLONIE, William J.—H. S. Lecleraq	$391
AUSTIN, Adeline M.—R. H. Jaeger	1,052
AUMACK, Mary A., administratrix—F. D. Hyde	1,989
BULLOWA, Ernest—F. Becker, costs	101
BAYER, Katharine—G. Ehret	3,388
BARLOW, George F.—A. Miller and another	232
CORNINETI, Stephen—W. C. Cuthbert and another	115
CARNRICK, John—A. F. Currier, costs	25
COAR, Joseph—Evening Post Publishing Company	270
DOYLE, John E.—H. E. Howland, trustee	1,554
DUNHAM, Robert E.—T. Saunders	496
DE WITT, Anton J.—R. Ballard	63
DITTMAR, Anton J.—G. J. Gould and another, costs	868
ELMER, E. Hand, Company—I. L. Marks	655
FOLEY, John J.—G. A. Feld Company	93
FREEDMAN, Joseph—M. Genodman	98
GLEASON, John—H. W. Bell	391
GIBBONS, Richard—I. Blumberg	516
HUBBARD, Emma E.—T. D. Hubbard	1,527
JACOBS, Simon—L. Hurst	1,150
JOSEPH, Charles—L. J. Grant	79
LANGAN, Christopher—O. Kent and another	105
LUDDEN, Julius E.—Park Row Construction Company	419
LOWER, Charles—N. McLoughlin	672
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Oliver and another, by guardian	659
McSHANE, William, John Ruck, and Walden P. Anderson—A. F. Philip, administrator	11,300
OLLENDORF, Siegfried—G. W. Freeborn and another	41
POLLINA, Francesca—Eastern Brewing Company	510
RYAN, George E.—Diehl Manufacturing Company	138
REINHARDT, Maurice—S. L. Fatas	115
RIDELL, Mary—C. Melkie	37
RADO, Julian C. W.—Knickerbocker Trust Company, executor	155
RICKER, David H.—F. H. Leggett and another	29
ROSENBERG, Abraham M.—I. Blumberg	448
SACHERS, Ralph J.—P. Renn	113
SEGUINE, Ezra K.—E. L. Ely and another	2,605
SCHWARTZ, Abraham E.—J. S. Jacobs and another	694
STICH, John—J. Walsh, costs	105
SMITH, Peter M.—E. Newman	88
TEGELAR, John H.—S. A. Ludin and another	184
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—R. Carvello, $31.75; J. Conklin, $33.72; S. Granito, $37.72; J. F. Whittholm, $31.74; J. McGavick, $33.72; J. Burger, $45.71; G. Mareno, $41.71; J. Flove, $29.73; J. Cunningham, $33.77; G. Marino, $47.83; M. Stromfolino, $35.67; W. Roth, $31.70; B. Newman, $35.69; W. F. Sullivan, $39.69; J. Smith, $31.80; P. Walsh, $47.60; J. Block, $33.72; J. Hoey, $37.72; Q. O'Hara, $37.72; D. Picciano, $57.72	
THE A. D. DAVID COMPANY—H. Rubinsky and another	31
WALDRON, Charles P.—M. A. Blauvelt	2,304
WIELAR, Julius—S. Rutes	114
WEEKES, John H.—T. B. Apgar and another	143
WATERSON, Gabriel W.—I. Blumberg	456
YOUNG, Charles L.—C. Van Etten	53

No Waste from That River.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Another problem has been solved in Arkansas City, Kan. A plant has been built there to manufacture ice—when there is any water in the river—and to manufacture whetstones from the sand in the river when it is dry.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Supreme Court of the United States:

36—The District of Columbia, appellant, vs. Columbus J. Eslin, administrator of Daniel A. Connelly, deceased, et al.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

318—J. Henrietta Hoffeld, executrix, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument April 14 next.

418—Bank of Topeka, petitioner, vs. William S. Eaton et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the first circuit denied.

445—Simpson's Patent Dry Dock Company, petitioner, vs. Atlantic and Eastern Steamship Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

66—The State of Wisconsin ex rel. James L. Gates, plaintiff in error, vs. Commissioners of Public Lands et al.—Motion to dismiss the writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, on authority of Hamblin vs. Western Land Company, 147 United States 531; Wilson vs. North Carolina, 169 United States 586; Tullis vs. County vs. Railroad Companies, 107 United States 587; Cook County vs. Calumet and Chicago Canal Company, 138 United States 635-655; Walsh vs. Railroad Company, 170 United States 479; Zadig vs. Baldwin, 160 United States 485; Chapin vs. Frye, 179 United States 127, and see State ex rel.; Gales vs. Commissioners, 106 Wisconsin 584.

16—James D. Patton, trading as J. D. Patton & Co., plaintiff in error, vs. J. D. Brady, collector, &c. Appearance of Maggie A. Brady, executrix of J. D. Brady, deceased, as the party defendant in error herein entered on motion of Assistant Attorney General Beck for the defendant in error.

296—J. Ellis Rodley, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of California.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by C. N. Post and Tirey L. Ford on behalf of plaintiff in error and by George D. Collins in opposition thereto.

308—John E. Sexton, plaintiff in error vs. the People of the State of California.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by A. A. Moore, Jr., Tirey L. Ford and C. N. Post in support of motions, and by James Parker and George D. Collins in opposition thereto.

375—Excelsior Wooden Pipe Company, appellants, vs. Pacific Bridge Company et al.—Advanced as under the thirty-second rule, on motion of L. S. Bacon for the appellant.

41—Nashua Savings Bank, petitioner vs. Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by John S. Hopkins for the petitioner and by Omar Powell for the respondent.

164—Daniel H. Talbot, plaintiff in error, vs. the First National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Asa C. Call in support of motions and by A. A. Hoehling, Jr., and J. K. Redington in opposition thereto.

444—John A. Brill et al., petitioners, vs. the Peckham Motor Truck and Wheel Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Thomas E. Clark in behalf of Francis Rawle and Frederick P. Fish for the petitioners and by Henry P. Wells for the respondent.

251—I. Stanton Carter on behalf of Oberlin M. Carter, appellant, vs. Robert W. McClaughry, warden, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by Blair Lee in behalf of counsel for appellant.

34—The Chicago Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Matoa Gold Mining Company.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Dismissed.

4. (original)—The State of Minnesota, complainant, vs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the interior, et al.—Argument continued by F. B. Kellogg for the complainant and by Assistant Attorney General Van Devanter for the defendants and concluded by H. W. Childs for the complainant.

152—The City of Detroit et al., appellants vs. the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company.—Argument commenced by Timothy E. Tarsney for the appellants.

Call for Tuesday: 152, 183, 201, 226, 154, 7 (and 10), 141, (and 142, 143, 144, and 145,) 225, 257, (and 306,) and 239.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Preferred causes.

15—W. U. Tel. Co. vs. 44—Met. St. Ry. vs. Boston Safe Deposit Co.
14—Boston Safe Deposit Co. vs. W. U. Tel. Co.
22—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Am. Unhairing Co.
68—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Saranac Lake Elec. Co.
75—Edison vs. Am. Mutoscope Co.
102—Matter of Abraham Steers Co.
General calendar.
1—Gassam vs. Simpson
2—Craig vs. The Victoria.
3—Matter of Wood.
4—Dodge vs. Dickson Mfg. Co.
5—Dempsey vs. Tug Protector.
6—Commercial Co. vs. Schooner Bailey.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2—Nordlinger vs. United States.
26—Arnold Constable vs. same.
44—De Jongh vs. same.
51—Neuss vs. same.
58—United States vs. Topken.
73—Davies vs. United States.
75—Gillespie Brothers vs. same.
77—McCreery vs. same.
80—United States vs. Godilot.
81—Kny-Scheerer Co. vs. United States.
82—Rogers vs. same.
88—Sidenberg vs. same.
96—Vell Brothers vs. same.
103—Guiterman vs. same.
111—United States vs. Rouss.
112—Guiterman vs. U. S.
113—Strauss vs. same.
114—McKesson vs. same.
115—Vandegrift vs. same
128—Balt. & Ohio R. R. vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy discharge.

Adjourned cases.
2474—Joseph Rapeport.
3826—Howard W. Sumner.
2341—John Reilly.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

4—People ex rel. Hathaway vs. Fromme.
8—Havens vs. City of New York.
12—Underwood vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
17—Cattano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
18—Wagner vs. Livingston.
19—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. Morton.
20—Bronick vs. Met. Trust Co.
21—Black vs. Vanderbilt
22—Nat. Contracting Co. vs. Hudson River Water Power Co.
23—Gee vs. Pandas.
25—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
26—Levy vs. Passavant.
27—Alsing vs. New England Quarts & Spar Co.
28—Auchincloss vs. Man. Ry. Co.
29—Morrison vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Emmett vs. Richardson.
2—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Oetsel.
3—In re Whalen.
4—Hahn vs. Haft.
5—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. vs. Union Ry.
6—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Johnson vs. same.
8—O'Grady vs. same.
9—Hart vs. same.
10—Grossman vs. same.
11—Hoffering vs. same.
12—McMahon vs. same.
13—Schneidt vs. same.
14—Healy vs. same.
15—Raynor vs. same.
16—Struck vs. same.
17—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Marion.
18—McGill vs. Holmes.
19—Church vs. Roden.
20—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
21—Zinderstein vs. Talcgtt.
22—Randrup vs. Norman
23—Fischel vs. Le Manna.
24—Parrett vs. Parrett.
25—Korninsky vs. Romolo.
26—Rosenthal vs. Cohen.
27—Jeroloman vs. same.
28—Sawyer vs. same.
29—Davis vs. same.
30—Kaplan vs. same.
31—Davis vs. same.
32—Knipin vs. same.
33—Feiner vs. same.
34—Dattelbaum vs. same
35—Polinsky vs Am. Ice Co.
36—Herzenstein vs. same.
37—Fitch vs. Elder.
38—Gluck vs. Fireman's Ins. Co.
40—State Bank vs. Gallert.
41—Oakes vs. Oakes.
42—Hall vs. Gerken.
43—Stokes vs. Raymond.
44—Richardson vs. Barlan.
45—Bryce vs. Andrews.
46—Fuhr vs. Cronin.
47—Robertson vs. Farnabay.
48—McTaggert vs. McTaggert.
49—United States Trust Co. vs. Anderson.
50—In re Union Ave.
51—In re 176th St.
52—In re Sedgwick Av.
53—Phillips vs. McIntosh.
54—Bowdoin vs. Taussig
55—Valentine vs. Valentine.
56—People ex rel. Klein vs. Lefkowitz.
57—Booth Bros. vs. Baird.
58—In re Chapin.
59—In re Murray.
60—In re Van Boskerken.
61—In re N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. Co.
62—Meyers vs. Merovitz.
63—In re Jacobson.
64—Smith vs. Julius Kessler & Co.
65—Gillespie vs. Turney.
66—In re Tremont Baptist Church.
67—Hegeman vs. Babcock-Hory Dredging Co.
68—Felt vs. Lee.
69—Haskins vs. Haskins
70—Lowenfeld vs. Lyons
71—Drayton vs. Feinberg.
72—In re Bloomfield & Little W. 12th St. N. R.
73—In re 14th & 15th Sts., N. R.
74—In re 19th & 20th Sts., N. R.
75—In re Pier 7, E. R.
76—Barry vs. Perrine.
77—Reynolds vs. Reynolds.
78—Bennett vs. Conway.
79—Bendheim vs. Hirsch
80—Taylor vs. Taylor.
81—People, &c., vs. Leavitt.
82—Ryan vs. Rudd.
83—Rosebault vs. Hall.
84—Smith vs. Sullivan.
85—Neagle vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn.
86—Clark vs. Addicks.
87—Gunz vs. Boyle.
88—Ohl vs. Firm Printing.
89—In re Layman.
90—May vs. McKinnon.
91—Goddard vs. N. Y. Times Co.
92—Beeckman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
93—Plath vs. Beiser.
94—Mahon vs. Board of Education.
95—Harris vs. Reed.
96—Harwood vs. Miner.
97—Marx vs. Aaron.
98—Union Trust Co. vs. Bridge Co.
99—Phillips vs. Phillips.
100—Crosby vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
101—In re Aitkin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred cause.

3942—Carey vs. Griffin. General calendar.
3338—Sierichs vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
3339—Same vs. same.
3628—Cunehan vs. same.
3685—Wallach vs. same.
2633—Bayle & Evarts Co. vs. Fox.
2789—Smyth vs. Board of Education.
3396—Maher vs. Maher.
2776—Falk vs. Am. W. Indies Trading Co.
767—Cohen vs. Wilner.
3377—Gaynor vs. Burchill.
3337—Koelsch vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
3240—Same vs. same.
3341—Same vs. same.
3362—Mitchell vs. Williams.
3392—Leuner vs. Tagart.
Divorces.
3329—Rooney vs. Rooney.
4173—Wills vs. Wills.
3415—Green vs. Green.
2654—Dahlman vs. Dahlman.
4330—Petardi vs. Petardi.
4331—Murgida vs. Murgida.
4332—Byrne vs. Rudd.
4333—Rosebault vs. Hall.
4334—Smith vs. Sullivan.
4335—Neagle vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn.
4336—Clark vs. Addicks.
4337—Gunz vs. Boyle.
4338—Ohl vs. Firm Printing.
4339—In re Layman.
4340—May vs. McKinnon.
4341—Goddard vs. N. Y. Times Co.
4342—Beeckman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4343—Plath vs. Beiser.
4344—Mahon vs. Board of Education.
4345—Harris vs. Reed.
4346—Harwood vs. Miner.
4347—Marx vs. Aaron.
4348—Union Trust Co. vs. Bridge Co.
4349—Phillips vs. Phillips.
4350—Crosby vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
4351—In re Aitkin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Cowan, and Gray for the

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Election Night

Our WALDORF-ASTORIA OFFICE will be open on Election Night for the convenience of our friends. We have arranged to receive full election returns.

McIntyre & Marshall,
New York Produce Exchange Building.

Election Returns
Will be received at our office, in HOTEL NETHERLAND, on Tuesday evening. The very earliest news will reach us over our private wire, and be displayed for the use of our friends.

CHAS. MINZESHEIMER & CO.
HENRY A. PLAYLE, Manager,
Hotel Netherland Branch.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MAIN OFFICE, 44-46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices: 3 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg. 621 Broadway. Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WARNER & CO.,
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange. Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
84 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND
INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
50 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCK, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
E. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence G. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Emery McMillin, Jno. E. Hegeman. John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Adm'r.
$1,000 Southern Pacific Co. 4 p. c. Stock Coll. Bds., 1949.
40 shs. Southern Pacific Co.
By order of Administrator,
$15,000 Clev., Loraine & Wheeling Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
247 shs. Clev., Loraine & Wheeling Ry. pfd.
174 shs Clev., Loraine & Wheeling Ry. common.
150 shs. Associates Land Co.
66 shs. Fitchburg R. R. pfd.
860 shs. Lebanon Springs R. R.
54 shs. Kanawha Land & Mining Co.
$5 Central Trust Co. Receipt for payment on account of one share Harlem River & Portchester R. R. Co.
10 shs. Kern Incandescent Gaslight Co.
By order of Trustee.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
24 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
7 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
27 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
37 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. First Natl. Bank N. Y.
4 shs. Bank State of New York.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
12 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
75 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Century Realty Co.
$100,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
100 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
125 shs. Celluloid Co.
60 shs. Bank State of New York.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., Regstd.
$618 Texas & Pacific Ry. 1st Mtg. Scrip.
One-half interest in Aravaipa Mining Co.
$3,750 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 5 p. c. Scrip Ctfs., 1904.
100 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. pfd.
5 shs. Century Realty Co.
5 shs. Bank State of New York.
$10,000 Virginia Deferred Ctfs.
10 shs. Pacific Coast Co. 2d pfd.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. J.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$25,000 Gas & Elec. of Bergen Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
400 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$20,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 5 p. c. Bds.
$2,000 Clearfield Creek Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
20,666 shs. Gold Creek, Nevada, Mining Co.
166 shs. Cook Inlet Coal Field Co.
93,338 shs. The Alaska Gold Syndicate.
$67 The Alaska Gold Syndicate Scrip.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Christopher & 10th St. R. R.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
13 shs. W. & B. Douglas Co.
50 shs. Automobile Co. of American pfd., and 100 shs. common.
50 shs. Otis Elevator Co. pfd.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.

ELECTION RETURNS
will be received at our up-town office, 1181 and 1183 Broadway, S. W. Corner 28th St. (Boudoine Building,) this evening.
Our friends are welcome.
HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker, is as important as the selection of right stocks."

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
New York, October 7, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending December 1, 1901, payable December 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on November 8, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on November 8, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 18, 1901.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, September 11, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable November 5, 1901, at the office of Messrs J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on October 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on October 10, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

The Denver City Tramway Company.
Denver, Colorado, Oct. 16, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1½ upon the capital stock of The Denver City Tramway Company will be paid on the 15th day of November, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of November, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
G. E. ROSS-LEWIN, Treasurer.

New York Office, No. 27 William St., Oct. 31, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that checks for the semi-annual guaranteed dividend on the preferred stock of the Montezuma Lead Company, due November 15th, will be mailed on November 14th to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 1st.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Appert Glass Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the 12th day of November, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.—Dated November 1st, 1901, 277 Broadway, New York. HENRY GUINARD, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CHAPIN & GAYLORD, was dissolved on the 4th day of November, 1901, by mutual consent, ROBERT GAYLORD having withdrawn from the firm.
The business heretofore conducted by said firm at its offices, No. 418 Empire Building, New York, and No. 6 Rookery Building, Chicago, will be continued by SIMEON B. CHAPIN, FREDERICK D. COUNTISS, and TRACY L. TURNER, under the firm name of S. B. CHAPIN & CO., who are authorized to pay all debts of said firm, and collect all outstanding accounts due to said firm.
New York, November 5, 1901.
SIMEON B. CHAPIN.
ROBERT GAYLORD.
FREDERICK D. COUNTISS.
TRACY L. TURNER.

JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO.
THE FIRM OF JOHN S. ASCOUGH & CO., composed of John S. Ascough and James Frederick Calhoun, was dissolved by mutual consent as of October 25th, 1901. Mr. John S. Ascough succeeds to the business and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. JOHN S. ASCOUGH.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate E47359 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of **THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,** FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN, (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)
The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.
The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.
The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.
The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.
The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.
Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.
Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.
No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.
For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.
Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.
GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

MINE SOLD FOR $6,675,000.

Elkton Consolidated Company Is Acquired by Eastern Capitalists.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 4.—The control of the Elkton Consolidated Gold Mining Company has passed into the hands of Eastern capitalists for a consideration based on a valuation of $6,675,000 for the entire capitalization. The names of the buyers are withheld for the present by E. M. Delavergne, their local agent, himself a prominent stockholder.
The deal is perhaps the largest involving Colorado mining property since Stratton's Independence was sold in April, 1899, for $10,000,000. In local mining circles it is thought that the purchasers are New York capitalists who represent Wehner, Belt & Co. of London, who have sought to buy the mine.

THE ROBINS' NEST INCORPORATED

Some of the Directors of Mrs. Howard Gould's Country Home for Children.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The certificate of incorporation of "The Robins' Nest" was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. It was organized for the purpose of providing a temporary home in the country for children between the ages of two and twelve years, from New York, who need fresh air and good food. The principal office of the corporation is to be located in the town of Greenburgh.
This is the institution which for a number of years has been maintained as a private charity by Mrs. Howard Gould of Irvington. It has thirty Directors and managers, among whom are Anne K. Archbold, Isabel K. Benjamin, M. Helen Bull, Helen Constant, Harriet C. Eastman, Sarah C. Gould, Azuba B. Jaffray, Elise J. Mals, V. Alice Rowan, Esther Rutter, Lisette S. Stern, Mary Whitehouse, Julia H. Worthington, and Florence J. Woodruff.

EMPIRE STATE SURETY COMPANY.

Edmund H. Driggs Elected Director and Vice President.

Ex-Congressman Edmund H. Driggs, candidate for the Borough Presidency in Brooklyn, was elected a Director of the Empire State Surety Company of Brooklyn, at a meeting of that corporation, held late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Driggs's election was rendered possible through the resignation of his uncle, Marshall F. Driggs, President of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company. Immediately upon becoming a Director, ex-Congressman Driggs was also made Vice President of the company, in place of Wayne W. Wilson, resigned. The vacancy caused by the resignation of George E. Weed, as Secretary, was not filled.
The Empire State Surety Company was organized last April, with a capital of $100,000, and a surplus of the same amount. Its President is John G. Jenkins, who is President of the First National Bank of Williamsburg.

METROPOLITAN ROAD MEETING.

Policy of the Management Indorsed—Third Avenue Line Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders in the various lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Directors' rooms of the Metropolitan Street Railway, 621 Broadway.
All the stockholders expressed themselves as satisfied with the showing and management of the roads during the past year. No other business came before the meeting except the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election. After the meeting was adjourned, Secretary John Beaver gave out the names of the Directors of the Third Avenue Railway Company as follows: H. H. Vreeland, E. M. Burghard, D. C. Moorehead, John D. Crimmins, Oren Root, Jr., Henry Hart, D. B. Hasbrouck, Charles Remsen, Reune Martin, H. A. Robinson, M. G. Starrett, Edwin Lauterbach, and C. E. Warren.

Talk of New Independent Refinery.

The wholesale sugar district was interested yesterday in rumors telling of the proposed erection of an independent refinery in Harlem. According to the unverified rumor the plant will cost about $1,000,000, with a daily capacity of 1,500 barrels, and its stockholders will consist of a number of wholesale grocers who will handle the entire output.

Ice Trust Enjoins Competitors.

Justice L. A. Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted temporary injunctions to the American Ice Company restraining George C. Robinson and Lewis Knipe, Jr., from engaging in the sale of ice in this city, either as owners or agents. In its application for an injunction the company alleges that Robinson and Knipe sold out their business to it, and agreed not to engage in that business again for ten years.

Steamship Ryndam's Maiden Trip.

A cablegram to the Holland-American Line says that the new steamer Ryndam, on her maiden trip to Europe, passed the Lizard Sunday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, completing the trip from Sandy Hook to the Lizard in seven days and twenty-two hours.

Swedish Government Bond Deal.

The National Park Bank of this city bought between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 of Swedish Government bonds at 97½. The bank has sold back the bonds to the Swedish Government at 101⅝, showing a handsome profit.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 4	442,318
To date this year	231,788,810
Corresponding date last year	93,377,077

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 4	$3,042,500
To date this year	$840,863,220
Corresponding date last year	$399,593,760

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4⅝ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Buff., R. & P.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
E., R. & P. pf.	7	New Cent. Coal	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅝
Dist. of Am.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Michigan Central	8	Union Pacific	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	1	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Smelting	⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅛
Am. Sugar	⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	⅛	N. Y. Central	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅛
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	North American	½
Consol. Gas	1½	North. Pac. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	People's Gas	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Rutland pf.	½
Erie	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. Law. & Ad.	1
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Steel	⅛
Gt. North. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅛
Int. Paper	½	Wheeling & L. E.	⅛
Long Island	1	Wis. Central pf.	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	⅛		
met. Street Ry.	⅛		
Mex. Central	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s, reg.	1½
Nat. Starch 6s	2	Peo. & East. inc.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1½	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The most conspicuous, and, in the opinion of the Street, by far the most significant feature of yesterday's stock market was the decided activity in Union Pacific at advancing prices, that security closing for the highest figure for the day on the transfer of a 1,000-share block. All told, more than 127,000 shares of the issue, out of the total market transactions of 440,000 shares, were dealt in during the day. Whence came the bulk of the buying it is a difficult matter to determine, but it is a fact that not a little of it was credited to banking interests identified with the property, while a leading operator in close touch with the financial powers in the Street was likewise declared to be a conspicuous purchaser. The purchases, so far as the disclosed facts develop, appear to be based largely on the progress making toward the Northern Pacific settlement, which, it is expected, will work a material benefit to Union Pacific. As to the details of this settlement, there is as yet nothing but conjecture, but from authority it is learned that they will be altogether satisfactory to the Union Pacific interests, and, indeed, to all other parties concerned. That, however, any official announcement is to be made tomorrow, as in some parts of the Street was predicted, is not only not certain, but is highly improbable. It may be some time yet before this announcement is forthcoming.
Beyond these dealings in Union Pacific there was little life in the market. Good strength showed in Missouri Pacific on purchases by Gould brokers; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg issues were advanced on reports that stockholders will be allowed to subscribe on favorable terms to a proposed new bond issue; while there was steady selling of People's Gas and American Sugar.
As for news affecting the market one way or the other, there was nothing of consequence beyond the announcement of an additional gold export engagement of $1,500,000. This had less effect than ordinarily it would have had, the Street now feeling assured that the money market situation is sound and that, because of bond redemption purchases and the return flow of money from the interior, there will be no tightness or stringency. As bearing out this view it is worth recording that though call loans made yesterday carry over until to-morrow, the rate at no time rose higher than 4 per cent., with the close at 3 per cent. Not infrequently over-holiday loans are marked up, and the Street was not unprepared for such a marking up yesterday. Yet there was none, only the ordinary rates prevailing.
London continues to be a seller in this market, disposing yesterday of about 20,000 shares.

UNION PACIFIC'S RISE.

The feature of the day was the enormous trading in Union Pacific between 102⅝ and 103⅝, with the closing price at the highest figure of the day, making a net gain of ⅝. As has recently been the case, the source of the buying was very difficult to trace, it being credited in some quarters to banking interests identified with the property, while in other quarters it was declared that the movement was largely professional and done for the purposes of manipulation. Best opinion is that there is something in each of these views, for it is a known fact that certain of the buying orders placed yesterday emanated from a banking house identified with the property, while it is further established that a large operator was also a considerable buyer—but that this latter buying was for the purpose of manipulation is by no means certain.
As a matter of fact, in houses where reliable information is to be obtained, the declaration is that the stock is in for a substantial rise, not only because of Northern Pacific progress, but also because of some important developments quite apart from that affair. Incidentally, it has not escaped the attention of the Street that certain of the Union Pacific lands have been withdrawn from the market because of the discovery of gold on them.
The total dealings in the stock yesterday amounted to 127,000, or more than one-fourth of the entire transactions.

TRADE WAR INVITES TAXATION.

The fight of the American Tobacco Trust for European trade has already provoked a conflict more aggressive than had been apprehended. The financial and trade journals in England are paying much attention to the developments, which have already had the effect of knocking prices of manufactured tobacco goods to pieces. Discussing the fight, The London Economist says:

The incident has undoubtedly awakened the trade to the possibility of serious competition, and this is to be met by a combination of British manufacturers. The effect is already apparent in a big reduction to the consumer of the prices of cigarettes, that being the article upon which the competition has for the moment centred. From this fact emerges a point which should be of much interest to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has always found difficulty in raising the tobacco duty beyond a certain point, owing to the strength of the position occupied by the tobacco importers and manufacturers. They have hitherto been able to pass on any increase in the duty to be paid partly by the retailer and partly by the consumer. Up to a certain point this was accepted by the classes affected; and the revenue got the full benefit, but beyond that point it was found to check consumption to such an extent that the revenue gained but little from the increased impost. It is obvious from the evidence previously available, but more particularly from the big reductions in prices that are now stated to be possible, that importers and manufacturers have, for a long time past, been enjoying a very comfortable margin of profit. Now, however, that the element of competition from an outside source is to be a prominent feature the British manufacturers will no longer be able to present so effective an opposition to any increase in the duty which the financial exigencies of the country may require.

UNITED STATES STEEL STOCKS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation closed each at a fractional net decline, the buying of them during the day was pronounced in the room to be much better than the selling, sales for the most part being largely for the short account. Morgan and Keene brokers were said to be the heaviest buyers, and there were indications that syndicate buying had been resumed.
Apropos of the steel situation a Pittsburg special dispatch published in the Street during the day was to the effect that all the mills of the United States Steel Corporation as well as many of the independents have broken all records for the production of steel during the month of October.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The sustained strength of Missouri Pacific which closed at 99⅝, the highest price for the day, was on buying principally by Gould brokers. It was said also that the pool in the stock—of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Frank Gould are members—were steadily acquiring the stock. There was no news one way or the other respecting the property except that earnings are exceptionally good.

PEOPLE'S GAS UNDER PRESSURE.

The extreme break of two points in People's Gas, with a rally from the low figure on short covering, was brought about largely through sales from Chicago by what are known there as the "City Hall crowd." This selling, in which several well-known local operators joined, was based, according to a Chicago dispatch, not alone on the unfavorable Chicago tax decision, but also upon the possibility of a fresh attack to be made upon the company in the Chicago City Council.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The five-point advance in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and the seven-point rise in the preferred were on reports that to the proposed issue of convertible bonds stockholders will be given an opportunity to subscribe on favorable terms. The talk of a "contest for control" of the property is ridiculed.
The movements in the local railway shares, strength and weakness alternating, reflected merely the uncertainty over the result of the election and the probable effects, therefore, on the local corporations.
A Montreal pool was reported to be operating in Canadian Pacific.

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Some very excellent statements of railway earnings were published in Wall Street yesterday. They included the following net increases for September as compared with the corresponding month last year: Rock Island, $118,830; Norfolk and Western, $69,870, and Seaboard Air Line, $118,830; while, for the fourth week of October, these increases were reported: Wabash, $78,000; Iowa Central, $18,270, and Hocking Valley, $9,970.

7TH NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS.

At a meeting of the Clearing House Association yesterday it was decided to readmit the Seventh National Bank to membership and to all the privileges accompanying membership in the association. This action was taken after the Committee on Admissions had made a favorable report on the new bank's condition.
It is understood that the new Seventh National will open its doors next week instead of the middle of the present week, as previously announced.

GOLD AND BONDS.

Lazard Frères withdrew $1,500,000 in gold bars from the Assay Office yesterday for export to Europe on to-day's steamer.
The Sub-Treasury transferred $200,000 in currency to Chicago. This is the first shipment to Chicago through the Sub-Treasury for two weeks.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Operations begun by the new window glass plant at Millville, N. J., said to be the largest plant of its kind east of Pittsburg.

Six breweries of Louisville, Ky., consolidated into the Central Consumers' Company, with a capital of $3,500,000.

According to Washington dispatches, an American syndicate has obtained a concession for a railroad from Monterey to Matamoras, Mexico, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometer.

Northeastern Railway of England said to be considering the purchase of several thousand pressed steel cars and a number of American locomotives.

Renewal of the rumor that control of the Père Marquette Railroad is being negotiated for by the Hocking Valley Railroad.

Chatham and Lebanon Railroad to be consolidated with the Rutland Railroad, and the latter to issue $3,500,000 preferred stock for steel rails and other improvements.

Philadelphia dispatches stating that the Suburban Oil and Gas Light Company of Pittsburg, recently incorporated, has purchased twenty acres of land at Marcus Hook, on the Delaware River, and begun the erection of large petroleum storage tanks and machinery for refining Texas oil.

Exports of coal from the Port of Baltimore during October third smallest of the year, and for the first month in several years not a cargo of coal was shipped to Mexico.

Expectation that at the meeting of the Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company, scheduled for Thursday, the regular dividend on the preferred stock will be declared, but a reduction made as compared with last year in the amount to be paid on the common.

Reports from the South that all the rights of way for the Monongahela River and Cassville Railroad have been secured, and the company is ready to begin the work of building.

Chicago advices stating that all the roads centring there report business as good, the loss in the corn movement being more than made up by the record-breaking shipments of merchandise.

Statement that the Southern Light and Traction Company has passed the semi-annual dividend due this month because of heavy expenditures for improvements and extensions.

Flour shipments eastbound from Chicago last week 3,553 barrels less than in the previous week; grain shipments 9,000 bushels less, but provision shipments 2,219,820 pounds greater.

According to Trenton (N. J.) dispatches the Federal Battery Company has been dissolved, and the charter of the National Match Company changed so as to allow of an increase in the number of its Directors.

Reserve of outside banks, $1,702,950 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $1,774,100 below in the previous week.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that all the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, as well as many of the independents, have broken all records for the production of steel during the month of October.

Decrease of $1,421,573 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $672,155, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The receipts of live stock at the Stock Yards in Chicago in the ten months ended Oct. 31 reported to have been the largest since 1896.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.
Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans, 4⅝@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.
Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4⅝@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $142,924,682; balance, $9,157,922; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,362,087.
Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3½@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was slightly easier. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.
Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83⅞; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87½@$4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.
Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18@5.18¼ less 1-16, and 5.15¾; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅝ and 40⅜@40 5-16.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—In its financial article to-day, The Times says money was abundant yesterday, and discount rates were easier. It is regrettable that the discount rate remains much below the official minimum, but perhaps the market may harden after the payment of the consols installment on Thursday.
The Stock Exchange was quiet yesterday, and the tendency was dull in most departments, owing to the bad news from South Africa and the heavy fog. American rails at first were firm and active, because of the negotiation of large options for rises in Union Pacific, Southern common, and Southern Pacific, which of course involved the buying of a considerable amount of stock. The unfavorable New York bank return was almost ignored in the expectation of an early settlement of the Northern Pacific situation.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Money was in increased demand to-day in connection with the consols settlement and the payment of £1,000,000 of London County Council bills. The consols installment due Nov. 7 will diminish the supply. It is anticipated that the bank may find it necessary to borrow soon, in order to further reduce the supply. Discounts were steadier.
Prices on the Stock Exchange opened steady. Business was inanimate. Consols hardened and were afterward easier.
Americans opened quiet, irregular, and slightly above parity. Then they sagged, owing to lack of support, and closed dull. Grand Trunks were the best of the market. They hardened unexpectedly, on large traffic increases.
Rio Tintos opened easier and hardened.
Consols for money

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday prices showed more strength than they have at any time within a week. With the exception of the Can stocks nearly all the active issues showed advances, and the number of stocks to which some attention was given was much larger than at the close of last week. In some cases specific reasons appeared to account for the gain, while in others they were attributable only to a more optimistic view of the market. The activity was the more noticeable because of the fact that the approach of a holiday usually results in a diminution rather than in an increase in business.

***

AMERICAN CAN was the one active stock which showed decided weakness. Transactions in the two issues amounted to 3,000 shares, equally divided between the common and preferred. These sales resulted in a net decline of half a point in the common stock and of 2⅝ points in the preferred. Transactions recorded in the common stock at 17 were the lowest on record for this issue. The bottom price for the preferred yesterday was 62½, which was half a point above the lowest price recorded during the May panic. The weakness of the stocks, and more especially of the preferred stock, is attributed to the delay in declaring the first dividend which in some quarters has been expected for some time past.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE was favorably affected by the publication of the earnings of the company for the three months ended Oct. 1, which show over the preceding year an increase of $248,300 in gross and an increase of $476,399 in net earnings. The largest advance occurred in the 4 per cent. bonds, which rose to 84¾, and ended the day with a net gain of 2½ points. The transactions in the bonds amounted to about $80,000. The common stock sold at 28 to the extent of 500 shares, and a small amount of the preferred changed hands at 50¾.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT continued its upward course in common with the other issues of this group. It crossed 30 and closed at 29¾ bid. United Railways preferred advanced to 85¼, and the bonds to 80¾. In none of these were the day's transactions large.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—Union Copper, on the purchase of a few hundred shares, sold as high as 4⅞ and closed at 4¾ bid, showing a net gain of half a point. White Knob Copper also was strong, selling as high as 19 and closing at 18½ bid.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES were dealt in to the extent of about 2,000 shares. The trading brought about a decline of nearly 2 points, but all of this loss was subsequently recovered. At the close sales were made as high as 86¾, and the stock ended the day at 86 bid.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred, although not very active, advanced nearly 1 point. Sales were made as high as 86½. The bonds also were strong, selling up to 86½ on the purchase of about $50,000.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 4. Bid.	Nov. 4. Asked.	Nov. 2. Bid.	Nov. 2. Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	17	17½	17½	17⅝
American Can pf	62½	62¾	64½	64¾
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Ship & Leather	7	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt 6s	94½	96	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
Britis[h] Columbia Copper	13	14	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¾
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32	32	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	102	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13½	15	13	15
Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	6¼	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26		26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	38	40	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	83	84
Dominion Securities	86	86½	85	86
Electric Boat	16	19	18½	19
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Electric Vehicle	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle pf	3	4½	4	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	36	40	30	40
General Carriage	⅝	1	⅝	1
General Chemical	50	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	98½	100	98½	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	23	24¾	23	24¾
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	12½	13½	12½	13¼
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	32	32½	32	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76¼	76⅝	75¼	75⅝
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	85½	86
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¼	7⅜	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13	14	13	14
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	36½	37½	36½	37½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	100½	102	100½	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	75½	76⅜	75½	76⅜
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	27	27½	28	27½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	20	...	28	30
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	66	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	132	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans.	5	7½	7	7½
Otis Elevator	30	31½	30	31½
Otis Elevator pf	90	93	92	95
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	30	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	78
Plymouth Copper	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Ratsof		47½		47¼
Ratsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101¼	102	101½	102
Safety Car, Heat & Light.	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	29¾	30½	28¾	29
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101¼	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84¾	84⅝	82½	82½
Seaboard Air Line	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	26
Seaboard Air Line pf	49¾	50⅛	49¾	50
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	4½	5	4½	5
Standard Milling pf	10	18	10	18
Standard Milling bonds	68	70	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J.	718	722	707	710
Storage Power	2	5	2	5
Tennessee Copper	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	6	6½	6	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4⅜	5	4¼	4⅜
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	116	116	118
United Rys. of St. L.	89¾	90	89½	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	85½	86	84½	...
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	26	24	26
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	33	33	33	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	59	62	59	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	10	18	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	20	48	20	48
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	7	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	45	44	47
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	20	22½	20	22½
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.	40	41½	40	41½
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	83	84	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	173	176	173	176
White Knob	18½	20	18	19
Worthington Pump pf.	118	123	118	...

*Selling dollars per share. Per value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	242	241	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100½	103	103	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	101	102	101	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids S. R. pf.	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81¾	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	206	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	81¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	179	175	176
Southern Ry. & R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	119	117	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	28	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	68	70	68	70
23th & 23th St. 5s, 1900	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	112½	114½	112½	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	106	106	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	21	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	61	65	61	65

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 4, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86¼	86⅜	6,720	Amalgamated Copper	86	86⅝	86	86¼	— ⅝
26¼	26⅞	1,620	Am. Car & Found. Co.	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
81	81¼	980	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	81¼	81⅝	81	81	.....
25¼	29	400	American Cotton Oil	29	29¼	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
85½	86	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	85½	86	85½	86	.....
27¼	27½	160	American Ice Co.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
62	63	110	Am. Ice Co. pf.	63	63	63	63	— ½
16	18	400	American Linseed Co.	16	16	16	16	— 1
25	25⅝	100	American Locomotive	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ¼
84	84½	160	Am. Locomotive pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
6	6½	300	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	— ½
41	41	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41	41	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
96	96	632	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96	96	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
114½	114¾	5,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114½	114¾	117¼	115	— 2
116	116¼	200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	116	116¼	116	116	— ⅛
156½	158	200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	157½	157½	157½	157½	— ½
34½	34⅝	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
78¾	79	19,000	At., T. & S. F.	78¾	79⅝	78¾	78⅞	+ ⅛
96½	97	1,735	At., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97	96½	96½	+ ⅛
108½	108⅞	12,450	Baltimore & Ohio	108⅝	109	108½	108⅞	+ ⅛
94	94½	144	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
62¾	63	5,510	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62¾	63⅛	62¾	62⅞	— ⅛
205½	210	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	209	209	209	209	— 1
10¾	11	100	Brunswick City	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅝
103½	103¾	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	105	105½	105	105	+ 5
132½	138	510	Buff., R. & P. pf.	134	134	134	134	— 1
84	84¼	100	Canada Southern	84	84	84	84	— ¼
111½	111⅞	3,800	Canadian Pacific	111¾	112⅛	111⅛	111⅝	— ⅛
173	174½	500	Central R. R. of N. J.	174½	174½	174½	174½	+ ½
46⅝	46⅞	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	47¼	47¼	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
35½	35⅞	300	Chicago & Alton	36	36	35¾	35⅞	— ¼
76¾	76¾	600	Chi. & Alton pf.	76⅞	76¾	76¼	76⅝	— ¼
20	20	20	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	195	195	195	195	.....
50	50	50	Chi. & East. Ill.	124	124	124	124	.....
25¼	25¼	1,800	Chicago Great West.	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
87½	87¾	100	Chi. Great West. pf., A.	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	.....
42½	42¾	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	42½	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
163¾	163¾	8,810	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	163¾	170¼	169½	169½	+ ½
208½	211	300	Chicago & Northw.	208½	208½	208½	208½	— 1½
144	145	790	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	144	144¼	143¾	144¼	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
94	94	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	94	94	93¾	93¾	— ¼
214½	214¾	600	Consolidated Gas	214½	214¾	213	213	— 1¼
173	173	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	173	173	171	172	— 1
92¼	92¼	550	Denver & R. G. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
41	41	300	Det. M. & Mt. Dodge	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
75	75	100	Detroit United Ry.	75	75	75	75	.....
8¾	9¼	6,025	Distilling Co. of Am.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
30	31½	4,800	Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	30	31½	30	31¼	+ 1¼
11¾	11⅞	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	11¾	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
20¾	20¾	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
41¾	41¾	5,625	Erie	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
70½	70½	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
56	56	100	Erie 2d pf.	56	56	56	56	— ½
58	58	200	Evans. & T. H.	58	58	58	58	— ½
258½	258½	600	General Electric	258½	258½	258	258½	+ ½
41	41½	515	Glucose Sugar Ref.	41	41½	41	41½	+ ½
194½	195	400	Great Northern pf.	194½	194¾	194½	194¾	— ¼
56⅜	57	1,100	Hocking Valley	56¾	57	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
77¼	77¼	200	Hocking Valley pf.	77¼	77¼	77	77	+ ⅛
140	141	7,500	Ill. Central, rts.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
20	20	100	International Paper	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
76	76	100	Internat. Paper pf.	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
89	89	100	Internat. Power Co.	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
6⅝	6⅝	100	International Silver	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
41¼	41¾	500	Iowa Central	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
73	73	1,100	Lake Erie & Western	73	73	72	72½	— ⅛
69	69	100	Long Island	69	69	69	69	— 1
104	104¼	3,050	Louisville & Nashville	104	104¼	103¾	104	— ¼
124	124	7,400	Manhattan Elevated	124	124	123¼	123¾	— ½
155	155⅝	2,850	Met. Street Railway	155	155⅝	154½	154½	— ½
211½	211½	400	Mexican Central	211½	211½	211	211½	— ⅛
13⅝	13⅝	300	Mexican National ctfs.	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾	.....
136	136	150	Michigan Central	136	136	136	136	+8
109⅞	109⅞	430	Minn. & St. Louis	109⅞	109⅞	109	109	— 1
121½	123¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	121½	123¼	121½	121½	.....
33½	33⅝	2,500	Minn., S. P. & S. M.	33½	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
86¾	86¾	700	Minn., S. P. & S. M. pf.	86¾	86¾	85⅝	86¼	— 1½
50⅝	51¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
98½	98⅝	9,500	Missouri Pacific	98⅜	99⅜	98¼	99⅛	+ ⅛
42	42	150	National Biscuit Co.	42	42	42	42	.....
20½	20⅝	200	National Lead Co.	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	.....
36	36	800	New Central Coal	36	36	36	36	+1
159½	159⅞	1,650	New York Central	159½	159⅞	158⅜	158½	— ½
53	53	1,000	N. Y., C. & St. L.	53	53½	52	52	— ½
91	91	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
213	215	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	213	215	213	215	+ 1
34½	34¾	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
56¼	56⅝	1,700	Norfolk & Western	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
95	95	800	North American	95	95½	95	95½	— ⅛
105⅛	105⅞	1,500	Northern Pacific pf.	105⅛	105⅞	104⅜	104⅞	— ⅛
60¾	60¾	1,000	Pacific Coast	60¾	60¾	60	60¼	+ ¼
44½	45	700	Pacific Mail	44½	45	44½	45	+ ½
145	145¼	14,850	Penn. R. R., ex div.	145	145¼	144⅝	145⅛	— ⅛
101	101	44,300	People's Gas, Chicago	102	102	100	101	— ⅞
73			P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ¼
43	43	1,110	Pressed Steel Car	43	43	42	42	— ⅛
82	83	1,600	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82	82	82	82	— ¼
4	4¼	100	Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
43½	43⅞	13,100	Reading	43½	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
77¼	77⅝	620	Reading 1st pf	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅝	.....
54¼	54⅝	8,000	Reading 2d pf	54¼	54⅝	54	54¼	+ ⅛
15	15	200	Republic Iron & Steel	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
66¾	66¾	300	Rep. Iron & Steel. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66½	.....
99	99½	600	Rutland pf	99	99	97	99	— ½
122	122½	600	St. L. & Adirondack	122	122	122	122	— 1
61	62	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
21¼	21½	100	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
43½	43⅝	400	St. L. & San Fran.	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
68¾	68¾	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68¾	68¾	68	68¾	— ⅛
56⅞	56⅞	600	St. L. Southw. pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
60¼	60¼	18,500	Southern Pacific	60¼	60¾	59¾	60	— ⅛
33⅛	33⅜	14,750	Southern Railway	33⅛	33⅜	33	33	— ⅛
88¾	89⅛	8,594	Southern Railway pf.	88¾	89⅛	88¾	89	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅝	1,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	60¼	61	60⅝	60⅞	+ ⅛
39	39	100	Texas Pacific	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
100	100	100	Twin City, R. T.	100	100	100	100	.....
102⅞	103⅞	128,050	Union Pacific	102⅞	103⅞	102⅜	103⅞	+ ⅛
89	89½	825	Union Pacific pf.	89	89½	89¼	89¼	— ⅛
42¾	42¾	11,385	United States Steel	42¾	42¾	42	42	— ⅛
92¼	92¾	10,433	U. S. Steel pf.	92¼	92¾	91½	91⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	12	1,500	United States Leather	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
80	80⅜	30	U. S. Leather pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	.....
20⅜	20⅝	300	Wabash	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	.....
37	37⅜	400	Wabash pf.	37	37⅜	36¾	36¾	.....
91½	91¾	200	Western Union Tel.	91½	91¾	91½	91¾	.....
17¼	17⅜	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	.....
21	21¼	900	Wisconsin Central	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	41¼	500	Wisconsin Central pf.	40¾	41	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
Sales		442,318						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109 109½	K. & D. M. 1st	14 15
2s, c., 1930	109 109½	K. & D. M. pf	40 45
3s, r., 1918	108 109	Kn. Ice, Chi.	17 22
3s, c., 1918	108 109	K. I. C. pf.	40 57
3s, 1918, sm.	108 109	Lacl. Gas	92½ 95
4s, r., 1907	112¼ 113	Lacl. G. pf.	100 ..
4s, c., 1907	112¾ 113	L. E. & W.	13 .16
4s, r., 1925	139 139¾	pf.	132 135
4s, c., 1925	139 139¾	Lake Shore	300 330
5s, r., 1904	107 107¼	Man. Beach	12 ..
5s, c., 1904	107 107¾	Md. Coal pf.	65 75
D. C. 3-65s	126 ..	Merg. Lino.	177 180
Adams Exp.	185 200	M. W. S. E., Chi.	38½ 39½
Alb. & Sus.	215 ..	M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	90 91½
Alle. & W.	120 ..	Mo. K. & T.	25½ 26
Am. Ag. Ch.	22 ..	4 Mor. & Es.	195½ 197
A. A. pf.	50½ 82¼	N. C. & St. L.	75 80
Am. Bicy.	3¼ 4	Nat. Bis. pf.	101¾ 102½
Am. Bic. pf.	11 12	Nat. L. pf.	85 90
Am. Coal	180 ..	Nat. Salt, ex div.	76 ..
A. D. T., ex div.	37 38	Nat. Salt, ex div.	29½ 42
Am. Exp.	190 195	Nat. Salt pf., ex div.	68 73
A. L. C. pf.	46¾ 50	People's Gas	102 ..
A. M. Co. pf.	24 26	Pressed Steel Car	43 ..
Am. Snuff	42 ..	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82 ..
Am. S. pf.	84½ 85½	N. Y. A. B.	141 145
Am. T. & C.	99 ..	N. Y. C.	147 ..
Am. Tob. pf.	142¾ 147	N. Y. L. & W.	136½ 139
Am. W. Co.	16½ 17	N. W. pf.	89 90
A. W. Co. pf.	76 ..	Ont. Mining	10 11
Ann Arbor	24 25½	P. C. Iron pf.	93 100
Ann A. pf.	55½ 57½	P. C. pf.	68 70
B. A. L. pf.	106 ..	Peo. & East.	40 42
B. C. R. & N.	130 140	Pere Marq.	.. 92
C. C. & C.	40 ..	Pere M. pf.	.. 92
C. G. W. pf.	49 ..	P., C., C. & St. L.	99 ..
C. I. & L. pf.	72 72¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	69 71
C. M. & St. P. pf.	189 190	P., Ft. W. & C.	190 ..
C. St. P., M. & O.	135 142	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	185 ..
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	194 199	Pullman Co.	218 220
C. C. C. & St. L.	99¼ 99¾	Quicksilver pf.	8½ 11
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	120 122	Rens. & Sar.	2½ ..
Clev. & P.	190 ..	R., W. & O.	38¼ ..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	123 130	R. W. & O. pf.	104 ..
Col. South.	18¾ 19	St. L. S. W.	26½ 28½
C. S. 1st pf.	53½ 54	S. S. S. & I.	29½ 31
C. S. 2d pf.	24 24½	S. S. S. & I. pf.	77 79
C. & H. C. & I.	14 14¾	S. R. & T.	4¼ ..
Com. Cable	180 188	T. L. L. Tr.	36 38
Consol. Coal	70 ..	Third Av.	118 122
Cont. T. pf.	114½ 116	Tol., Peo. & West.	8½ ..
Cruc. Steel	22½ 24	Tol., St. L. & W.	21 ..
Cruc. S. pf.	84½ 85	Tol., St. L. pf.	35 36
D., L. & W.	237 238	Tri-City R. T.	52 ..
D. & R. G.	44½ 45	U. S. Rub.	14½ 15
D. & S. W.	.. ..	U. S. R. pf.	47½ 49
pf.	50 68	Va.-Car. Ch.	59½ 63
Dia. Match	132½ ..	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	121½ 125
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90 90	U. B. & P.	14 15
G. S. R. pf.	95 ..	U. B. & P. pf.	71 72½
Homestake	95 105	U. S. Exp.	88 92
Ill. C.	102 ..	U. S. Rub. pf.	47½ 49
Int. Sil. pf.	36 39½	Va.-Car. Ch.	59½ 63
Int. S. Pump	46½ 47	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	121½ 125
I. S. P. pf.	84½ 86½	W. F. Exp.	170 180
Ioka C. pf.	77¾ 78¾	W. & L. E.	48 50
Joliet & Chi.	175 ..	1st pf.	48 50
Kan. & M.	32½ 33	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	28 29½
Kan. C. So.	17 20		
K. C. S. pf.	38¼ 39½		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The

MORE AUTOMOBILES SOLD.

High Prices Paid for Fine Vehicles at the Madison Square Garden Exhibition.

Several more sales of high-priced automobiles were reported yesterday at the Automobile Show, which is now in progress in Madison Square Garden. William L. Stow purchased a four-cylinder gasoline machine similar to the six-cylinder one purchased on Saturday by Clifford V. Brokaw for $8,000. The price paid by Mr. Stow was not stated. Max Fleischmann of Cincinnati, the racing partner of his brother, Mayor Julius Fleischmann, was another purchaser, paying $2,500 for a gasoline vehicle of the same make as those bought by Messrs. Brokaw and Stow. The popularity of good and serviceable motor vehicles was illustrated from the fact that the firm manufacturing these machines had five on exhibit which were for sale, and last night they had all been taken.

Another feature of the show is the fact that every day brings some one from a distance who has made a run of several hundred miles to New York. Yesterday the automobile tourists were two women, to whom the frightfully awkward name of chauffeusses will be given in some quarters. They were Miss Barnes and Miss Chabot of Bristol, R. I., and rode up to the Garden in a gasoline vehicle. They said they had a delightful trip, but tried for no remords, riding solely for pleasure. They expect to sail for Europe in a few days.

The loan exhibit in the room generally used as a restaurant continues to attract general attention, for it furnishes the only opportunity that has been given this season to see some of the famous and record-breaking vehicles about which so much has been written. W. C. Green's forty-horse-power French racer and Albert C. Bostwick's forty-horse-power American gasoline vehicle are mechanical marvels as speed machines, but they are extremely ugly and ponderous appearing carriages, suggesting a massive road steam engine far more than a comfortable vehicle for touring purposes. Foxhall P. Keene and Harry Payne Whitney also have similar ponderous vehicles on view, and as curiosities they are almost indispensable to the show. There is nothing graceful about them, however, as everything has been sacrificed to speed. Among the most graceful machines in the loan exhibit are the steam carriages of Charles M. Perry, Rollin H. White, and J. M. James. The latter is the lightest, weighing but 800 pounds, while the other two are 900 pounds each. Mr. James's delightfully attractive runabout with a phaetonlike cover, while Mr. Perry's is a landau with a top that can be raised at will. These three machines typify grace and comfort in every feature.

The first annual meeting of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers will begin to-day and will be continued to-morrow, closing with a dinner. Papers on various subjects of interest to the trade will be read and discussed. Some of the speakers will be George F. Chamberlin, Cornelius J. Field, Samuel T. Davis, Jr., Charles E. Duryea, Edward W. Adams, Kirk Brown, Alexander Winton, Albert T. Otto, T. C. Martin, and J. C. Wetmore.

De Raismes Is Baltusrol Champion.

A new champion of the Baltusrol Golf Club appeared yesterday in Roy De Raismes, one of the youngest golfers in the club. He has been playing excellent golf for the last three years, and yesterday did the double course, thirty-six holes, in 171 strokes. Louis P. Bayard, Jr., was second, with 175, his halves being 90 and 85 respectively. The winner's full score was:

Roy de Raismes—									
Out	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	4—44
In	4	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	4—88
Out	5	5	3	4	5	4	6	4	4—40
In	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	5	4—43—83—171

The former champion of the club, C. M. Hamilton, was unable to compete. His victory last Spring was the third time he had won the Baltusrol championship, and he then became permanent possessor of the cup. The trophy played for yesterday was a new one presented by the President, Louis P. Bayard. It must be won three times by one player, not necessarily in succession, to become his personal property. The Baltusrol championship is played twice a year. A big club handicap will be the feature to-day.

Cornell Sophomore Track Team Won.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The Cornell sophomore track team won from the freshmen this afternoon at Percy Field by a score of 81 to 49. The contest decided the under class athletic supremacy, as the second-year men were successful in the baseball games. The feature of the meet was the work of F. J. Porter, '05, of Ithaca, who established a new Cornell record in the sixteen-pound shot put, with a throw of 40 feet 4 inches. F. M. Sears, the star of the 'Varsity team, easily won both the short sprints.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Milton Paint and Shipyard of Rye; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. H. Wainwright, R. T. Wainwright, and J. M. Wainwright, Rye.

Eureka Leather Specialty Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. F. Matthews, F. W. Pelham, and J. H. Matthews, Buffalo.

International Trolley Controller Company of Syracuse; capital, $3,000. Directors—J. P. Devine, W. S. Farmer, and H. S. Fulmer, Syracuse.

Jenkins & Macy Company of Rochester, to deal in coal; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. F. Jenkins, Jr., Eliza M. Jenkins, and S. J. Macy, Jr., Rochester.

H. W. Dopp & Son of Buffalo, to manufacture steam jacket specialties; capital, $40,000. Directors—W. H. Dopp, H. M. Schweitzer and E. W. Smith, Buffalo.

Fletcher Land and Improvement Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. F. Kizer, Scranton, Penn.; E. A. Barber and M. C. Wilsey, Niagara Falls.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

C. W. Morse Buys Wall Street and Exchange Place Properties.

PRICE SAID TO BE $1,250,000

Site for New Building of the Bank of the State of New York—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Negotiations for the purchase of 41 and 43 Wall Street, running through to 45 and 47 Exchange Place, by Charles W. Morse and his associates from W. K. Aston, have been closed. The Wall Street end of the plot, now covered by a nine-story building, measures 30.6 by 124.11 by 40.1 by 116.9, while the Exchange Place parcel consists of old five-story structures on a plot 50.2 by 96.2 by 49.4 by 93.6. The area of combined properties is about 9,000 square feet. The consideration is said to have been $1,250,000, or at the rate of about $160 per square foot for the Wall Street plot and $80 per square foot for that on Exchange Place. Richard A. Montgomery was the broker in the transaction.

The significance of the deal lies in the fact that Mr. Morse recently acquired a controlling interest in the Bank of the State of New York, whose old building at the northeast corner of William Street and Exchange Place adjoins the larger plot just sold, and it is generally understood that the entire property will eventually be the site of a new office structure. The Bank of the State of New York filed plans several months ago for a twenty-story building on its original holdings, but work upon it has not yet been begun. Just how soon the building operation on the larger plot will be undertaken none of the interested parties would state yesterday.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Francis Lowndes to Charles D. Ingersoll the four-story building 44 Maiden Lane, 21 by 68 and irregular. Mr. Ingersoll recently purchased 40 Maiden Lane from the Mela Realty Company.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Mrs. Mary L. Downey the two four-story dwellings 40 and 42 West Forty-fifth Street, 40 by 100.5.

A. C. Denman has sold to W. E. Finn the plot 79 by 56 on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 145 feet east of Broadway, adjoining the Bingham apartment house.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 24 East Fifty-eighth Street, 16 by 100.

W. G. Park is the buyer of 26 and 28 East Ninety-fifth Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

Harris Sokoiski & Son have sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser the seven-story flat 314 and 316 East Fourteenth Street, the buyer giving in exchange a five-story flat on East One Hundred and First Street.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that Joseph F. Cullman is the buyer of the property 174 to 178½ Water Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,889 Second Avenue, west side, 50.6 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry De Forest Weekes.....$18,000

151 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 295.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 54 and irregular, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Rudolph Von Langs.....8,775

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Wales Avenue, 50 by 75, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to William T. Hookey.....22,470

Ditmars Street, City Island, southeast corner of Lafayette Avenue, five lots, each 25 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, A. C. King and others.....2,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 104 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick building with stores; C. B. Meyrowitz of 322 West Eightieth Street, owner; George M. Walgrove of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Freeman Street, east side, 101.1 feet southwest of West Farms Road, to a two and a half story brick building; Conrad W. Stub, premises, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 330 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Nov. 4.

AVENUE A, w s, 104 ft s of 79th St, 25x 94; Patrick J. Fennell and others to James Quinn and wife, (mtg $12,000, R S $1).....$16,350

BROOK AV, w s, 195.3 ft s of Vendover Av, 100x39.2x100x39; Frank Mezger to Joseph C. Kupfer, all liens..... 100

CHERRY ST, 270, n s, 20.1x114x26.1x 113.7; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Kommel, (mtg $20,000, R S $5.75)... 1

COOPER ST, Lots 240 and 241, map of part of 3d map of Dyckman Homestead, 50x100; Frank L. Eckerson to Mary O. Bullis..... 500

CROTONA AV, w s, 140.5 ft n of 170th St, 25x100.10x24.2x111.8; Frank Wild to Charles H. Thornton and another, (mtg $5,000).....Exchange

DIVISION ST, 250, n s, 22.2x93x20x82; George F. Koch and others to Edmund Kohn and another, (R S $6)..... 100

FORSYTH ST, 63, e s, 25x100; 13th St, s s, 256.5 ft w 2d Av, 21.5x103.3; 104th St, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Mulberry St, s s, being rear part of Lots 352 and 353 map of Bayard Farm, 25x 50; Mulberry St, 102, e s, 25x50; Henry Smith, referee, to Bertha A. Nonnenbacher, (R S $41, mtge $84,150).....1

GANSEVOORT ST, 90 to 98, s s, 100x 85.3x100x83.6; Marion Du Bois to Henry N. Du Bois and another, 1-12 part, all liens..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 321, e f, 25x80; Allen J. Cuming to Edwin M. Harrison, recorded.....1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 134th St, 25x100; Henry Foster to Henry C. Glaser, (R S $4.75, mtg $33,000).....1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 21.5 ft n of 31st St, 21.5x47.10; Eliza McKernan to Catherine F. Cromley, (R S $1, mtg $9,000).. 13,250

LOT 96, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Dennis M. Maguire to Ernst B. Wintersmith, (mtg $2,000).....1

LOT 76, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Adeline Grossman..... 525

LOT 109, map of Neill estate; Lizzie Ryan and another to Mary F. Cullen..... 600

LOTS 114 and 115, map 473, Haight estate; Gaetano de Manuele to Ferdinand Venegia..... 410

LOTS 23 to 27, map of Ursuline Convent, St. Ann's Av, e s, 554.2 ft s of 150th St, 110x63.9x110.2x53.9; Frank Mezger to Joseph C. Kupfer, all liens, (R S 50c).....100

LOT 139, map of Prospect Hill estate; Benjamin Westervelt to E. Osborne Smith, all title, quitclaim..... 1

LOT 272, map of Belmont Farm, Westchester County; Addison J. Lyon and others to the Brainerd Shaler & Hall Quarry Company..... 150

MADISON ST, 133, s s, 25x100; Maud Monell to Levin Hertzberg, (R S $3.50, mtg $24,000).....1

ORCHARD ST, 51, w s, 24.6x88.1x25x88; Orchard St, w s, Lot 945, map of James Delancey, 25x87.6; Rivington St, s w s, part of Lots 411 to 414, map of James Delancey, 25x100; John H. Day to Charlotte A. Day and others, (R S $2,) all title.....1

PARK ST, 103, s s, 19.4x54.10x18.10x 54.6; John Cavagnaro and others to Bertolomeo Gauzza, (R S $3).....8,100

PERRY AV, s w corner of 208th St, 75x90; Charles E. Collar to James H. Loomis, quitclaim..... 230

RYER AV, w s, 320.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x154.11x25x159.5; Charles G. F. Wahle to Charles Bjorkegsen, (R S $1.75) 5,650

STANTON ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 33.4x75; Philip Horowitz and wife to Julius A. Ellis, (mtg $54,000, R S $4.25) 65,000

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, n s, 98.11 ft w of 3d Av, 28.10x109.4x26.10x108.4; Charles H. Thornton to Frank Wild, (mtg $12,000, R S $2.75).....Exchange

SYLVAN PLACE, 17, 20.8x34.6; Elias K. Turner and wife to Sarah E. Mortimer, (R S 75c).....1

TINTON AV, 1,004, e s, 25.6x100; Joseph Hahn to Thomas J. Warren, (mtg $4,700).....1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Rachel Reich to Simon Loewus, (mtg $18,000).....1

WATER ST, part of 176; Henry H. Daneby, administrator, to William H. Doughty and another, executors, quitclaim.....

WATER ST, 174 to 178½, n w s, 71.6x 85.0x irregular; William H. Doughty and another, trustees, to Joseph F. Cullman, (R S $48.20)..... 95,000

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 201.6 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.3x85; Joseph H. Jones and wife to Charles E. Back and wife....1

ZULETTE AV, n s, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x100; Lillian Whitton to Amanda F. Davis.....1

2D AV, 176, e s, 25.10x100; Henry R. Borst and wife to Henry Gentzlinger, (mtg $28,200).....1

6TH AV, 1,351, e s, 25.3x100; Hulda Wettner to Herman Gottlieb, (mtge $25,000, R S $4.75).....1

7TH ST, 219, 22x97; Eliza Davidsohn and others to Max Gold and another.....10

7TH ST, 221, 22x97.6; Jennie Oppenheimer to Max Gold and another, (mtg $6,000).. 6,010

7TH ST, 219, 22x97.6; Mauchen Davidson, individually and as executrix, to Max Gold and another, (R S $5.75)..... 14,000

11TH ST, 169 East; Charles A. Klemens and another to Sophia V. Mischo, B. & S.....1

13TH ST, 234 East, 21.5x103.5; Louis Lese and wife to Albert Deutsch, ½ part, (mtg $11,000).....1

13TH ST, s s, 256.5 ft w of 2d Av, 21.5x 103.3; 104th St, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Forsyth St, 68, e s, 22x100; Mulberry St, s s, rear part of Lots 352 and 353, map of Bayard Farm, 25x50; Mulberry St, 102, e s, 25x50; Hieron Innes and others to Bertha A. Nonnenbacher, quitclaim.....1

13TH ST, s s, 256.5 ft w of 2d Av, 21.5x 103.3; 104th St, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Forsyth St, 68, e s, 22x100; Mulberry St, s s, rear part of Lots 352 and 353, map of Bayard Farm, 25x50; Mulberry St, 102, e s, 25x50; Hugh Sieberg and wife to Bertha A. Nonnenbacher, all interest, quitclaim.....1

20TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 15x 91.11; Maria S. Simpson to Agnes A. Arden, (R S $5, mtg $10,000).....1

26TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 98.6x50x98.1; Robert S. Morris and others to Julius Brann, (mtg $42,000, R S $5).....1

28TH ST, s s, 121.10 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 98.9; Julia A. Steers and another to Leopold Kaufmann, quitclaim.....1

29TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 98.9; Albert Horn and others to Adam Muller, (R S $5.50).....13,350

37TH ST, 522 West, 25x98.9; A. J. Ellis and another to A. J. Ellis Company, (mtg $13,000).....1

39TH ST, n s, 350.6 ft w of 10th Av, 24.6x 98.9; Catharine Kemp and another to William Kemp, (R S $4).....10,500

44TH ST, n s, 587.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Aaron Wolff, Jr., to Charles R. Mullin, (R S $17.25).....1

44TH ST, n s, 587.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Charles R. Mullin to the Iroquois Realty Company, (R S $3.25, R S).....1

45TH ST, 116 West, 20x100.5; Frank S. Allen and wife to Longacre Realty Company, (R S $16.50).....1

47TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x 100.4; Emma A. Hone to George H. Schneider, (R S $10, mtg $12,000).....100

47TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x 100.4; George H. Schneider and wife to Alfred N. Beadleston, (R S $10, mtg $12,000).....1

52D ST, n s, 288 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x 100.5; Katherine Goepfert to Amelia B. Wenckle and another, (R S $5).....1

53D ST, 239 East, 27.2x100.4; Julius E. Fox and wife to Catharine Kuhn, (R S $6, mtg $30,000).....10

53D ST, 237 East, 27.2x100.4; Julius E. Fox and wife to Frederick Kuhn, (R S $6, mtg $30,000).....1

59TH ST, 43 East, 16.8x100.5; William S. R. Ogilby, Jr., to Geraldine H. Hickok.....1

71ST ST, 218 West, 17x100.5; Ida M. Ryan to Joseph Dillon, (R S $11.25).....24,000

84TH ST, 327 East, 20x102; Annette P. Tisch and another, executors and trustees, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..$,000

88TH ST, 103 East, 25.5x100; Henry C. Glaser to Annie E. Foster, (R S $2.25, mtg $13,000).....Omitted

97TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 90x 100.11; John T. Wall to Solomon Mehrback, (mtg $14,000,) all liens.....1

103D ST, 103 West, 25x76.2x irregular; Alexandero to Frances O. Van Riper, (mtg $33,000).....1

109TH ST, n e corner of 4th Av, 21x74; Martin Riester to Elizabeth Riester, (mtg $9,000).....1

114TH ST, 584 West, 20x100.11; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to Herman Hertscher, (R S $9.75).....21,950

117TH ST, 161 East, 32.6x100.11; Louis C. Raegener, referee, to Celeste Moll, (R S $14.25).....$1,000

118TH ST, 110 East, 24.6x100.11x irregular; Ann Dreelan to Mary Dreelan, ½ part, all liens.....1

120TH ST, s s, 307.10 ft e of 2d Av, 17.2x 100.10; Gerald S. Griffin to Lulu A. Griffin, S & S.....1

124TH ST, 423 East, 25x100.11; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Joseph Thall, (mtg $7,500).....2,000

130TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 50x 199.10 to 129th St; B. Gerson Oppenheim, referee, to Maria L. Pringle, (R S $10.75).....24,000

134TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Jeanette B. Anthony to James B. Sidney, B. & S.....1

135TH ST, 863 East, 25x100; Thomas J. Warren to Joseph Hahn, (mtg $12,000).. 1

136TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 32x99.11; Clara W. Tillman to Mariam Williams, (mtg $13,000).....20,000

141ST ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 35x99.11; 140th St, n e corner of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Samuel Quincy to Walter Webb and another, all liens, (R S $1).....1

142D ST, n s, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Sarah J. Mead to Joseph H. McMahon, (mtg $11,550, R S $6.50).....1

142D ST, n s, 453.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.6x100; Emanuella McGrath and others to Annie E. McGrath, B. & S.....1

144TH ST, 311 West; Charles P. Fox to Max Mandel, (mtg $18,300).....1

200TH ST, or Transverse Road, s w corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 22x92.6x32.4x93; Elizabeth Wagner to John Miles.....2,250

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 62 and 60, parts; Samuel Litwin to Louis Unterman and wife, 2 years.....$492

BARCLAY ST, 102; Alice R. Hall to Adams & Co., 5 years.....2,450

BROADWAY, 1,451 and 1,453; 41st St, 157 to 161 West; 7th Av, 583 and 585, n w corner of 41st St, 21 years.....15,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 22; Samuel Geisler and another to Morris Alsenstein and another, 4½ years.....1,400

HENRY ST, 201; Morris Goldstein to Moses Goldberg, 3 years.....600

LENOX AV, n w corner of 137th St; Louis Keplinger to Michael Rowan, 6 years 7 months.....1,200

MADISON AV, 2,134, s w corner of 134th St; Marx Zeitung to Bertha Neumann, 1 year.....600

2D AV, 2,337; Isaac Roth to Stephen H. Powell, 3 7-12 years.....900 1,020

3D AV, 972; P. Henry Dugro, trustee, to William H. Ebling, 5 years.....3,200 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALLENDORPH, Andrew, to John T. Hunt; Franklin Av, n e corner of Spring Place; also, all title to part of old street known as Spring Place, 5 years, 6 per cent.....$8,267

AMSTER, Morris, and another to Elise Engel and another; Lewis St, 115, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....1,500

ARDEN, Agnes A., to Maria S. Simpson; 20th St, n e s, 175 ft s e of 9th Av, two installments, 6 per cent.....1,000

BARBER, John, and wife to Mary C. Crane; Boston Av, s e s, 175 ft s w of Penn St, 5 years.....3,000

BEITZ, Hermann, and another to Charles B. Mayer; 175th St, 950, being Fairmount Av, 5 years.....2,500

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 26th St, 334 and 336 East, demand, 6 per cent.....15,000

BROADBELT, Geraldine, to Russell Sage; 117th St, n s, 175.1 ft w of Lenox Av, eleven mtgs.....180,000

CUNEO, Andrew, to Emilie J. Murray; Sullivan St, e s, 325 ft n of Bleecker St, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....4,000

DAVIS, Lena, to Izydor Gross; Clinton St, 173, 1 year, 6 per cent.....15,000

DI LORENZO, Gregorio, to Frederic A. Ward; 105th St, n s, 380 ft e of 2d Av; Lyman Place, parcel begins at point 142.8 ft e of n e corner of Lyman Place and East 169th St; Stebbins Av, w s, 197.9 ft n of Lyman Place; Southern Boulevard, e s, 174.4 ft s of Lyon St; Kelly St, parcel begins at point 36.11 ft from corner of Westchester Av; Kelly St, s s, 280.8 ft e of 165th St; Barretto; or Fox, St, parcel begins at point 912.6 ft from corner of East 169th St and Barretto, or Fox, St; 169th St, parcel begins at point 132.5 ft w from corner of Barretto, or Fox, St; 165th St, n e corner of Kelly St; Teller Av, e s, 824.1 ft n e of 169th St; College Av, s e s, 25 ft n e of 171st St; College Av, s e s, 100 ft s w of 171st St; Barretto St, e s, 250 ft n of Home St; Barretto St, n e corner of 176th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,250

DILLON, Joseph, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 71st St, 218 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....12,500

DIXON, James J., to Bridget Murphy; Elsmere Place, s s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, due Jan. 1, 1904.....2,500

EHLINGER, William H., to Georg Metzger & Co.; 3d Av, 972, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.....6,500

FIRST HUNGARIAN CONGREGATION Brith Solam to Emma E. Moore; Avenue D, e s, 93.3 ft s of 3d St, 5 years.....14,000

FREUND, Sigmund, to Elizabeth Hershfield; Pitt St, 30 and 32, demand, 6 per cent.....4,000

GAUZZA, Bertolomeo, to John Cavagnaro; Park St, 103, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....3,000

GOLD, Max, and another to Thomas S. Olive, committee; 7th St, n s, 135 ft w of Av A; 7th St, n s, 133 ft w of Av C, 1 year.....20,000

GOLD, Marx, to Isidore Jackson and another; 7th St, n s, 155 ft w of Av A; 8th St, n s, 133 ft w of Av C, demand, 6 per cent.....7,400

GOTTLIEB, Herman, to Hulda Wittner; 5th Av, 1,351, prior mtg $25,000, installments.....7,000

HERTZBERG, Levin, to Meyer Vesell; Madison St, s s, 5 years.....2,500

HOEHLER, Hugo F., to New York Savings Bank; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....140,000

HOEHLER, Hugo F., to Anna M. Schmitt; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....15,000

HOEHLER, Hugo F., to Theodore Greentree; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand, 6 per cent.....21,450

HOEHLER, Hugo F., to John W. Haaren; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand, 6 per cent.....9,089

HOEHLER, Hugo F., to John W. Haaren; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand, 6 per cent.....62,500

HOEHLER, Hugo F., to George Stark; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand, 6 per cent.....11,991

HUSON, Robert, to Mary A. Simms Burns; 116th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av and 115th St, error, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....7,000

ISELIN, Mary P., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Liberty St, 95 and 97, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4 per cent.....90,000

JURGENSEN, Mildred F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 83 East, 3 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

KAHN, Leopold, to the East River Savings Institution; 116th St, n s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....70,000

KAHN, Leopold, to the East River Savings Institution; 118th St, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....70,000

KEMP, William, to George Wiley; 39th St, n s, 350.6 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years.....8,000

KERTSCHEN, Herman, to Edward C. Perkins, sub-trustee; 114th St, 534 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

KOHN, Edmund, and another, to City Real Estate Company; Division St, 250, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

KOHN, Edmund, and another, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Division St, 250, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....9,000

KOMMEL, Samuel, to Jonas Weil and another; Cherry St, 270, installments, 6 per cent.....9,000

LANGE, Charles, to George Ringler & Co.; 1st Av, 861, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....1,800

LEE, Jule, to John W. Sterling, as trustee; 58th St, 132 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....20,000

LONG ACRE REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 45th St, 116 West, 1 year.....25,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 84th St, 227 East, 1 year.....7,000

LUDLOW, Sanyer, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; road leading from Clason's Point from the main road from Harlem Bridge to Westchester, s e corner, near where the premises hereby conveyed adjoin lands now occupied by the Academy of the Sacred Heart, 1 year.....1,000

MAYNICKEL, Robert, to Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 90th St, 121 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....23,000

MICHELL, Justus D., to Betsy Booth; Bronx St, e s, 65.6 ft n of lands of D. Mapes, 3 years.....3,500

MORGAN, William M., to Goshen Savings Bank; 79th St, 156 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

MORAN, Dennis W., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 100th St, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years, gold.....11,000

MORTIMER, Sarah E., to Elias K. Turner; Sylvan Place, 17, installments, $25 monthly.....3,300

MOSHER, Leroy E., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 45th St, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, due Aug. 1, 1902.....15,000

MOTLEY, Kate N., to Chauncey S. Truax; 18th St, 116 East, 3 years.....34,000

MULLIN, Charles R., to Aaron Wolff, Jr.; 44th St, n s, 587.6 ft w of 5th Av, due Aug. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....32,000

MULLEN, Adam, to Annie R. Bauerdorf; 29th St, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....8,000

McCORMACK, Margaret A., to Ida Campion and others; 109th St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $8,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

NONNENBACHER, Bertha A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Forsyth St, 68; Mulberry St, 102 and 104, 1 year, 4 per cent.....19,000

OETERS, John H., to Lambert Suydam; Monroe St, s s, 150 ft e of Jackson St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....15,000

OFFNER, Sarah, to Henry D. Carey; 114th St, 123 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

PELL, Ella F., to Annie E. Polger; 52d St, 234, due as delivery of deed, 6 per cent.....500

RAND, Mary R., to Nancy L. Sherwood and another; 56th St, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....16,000

REDDY, Patrick, to Louisa Minturn; 120th St, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....19,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, and another to Lambert Suydam; 106th St, s s, 217.6 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....18,000

SCHELLINSKY, Abraham, to William A. Smith, executor; 104th St, 54 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....11,000

SCHNEIDER, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70th St, 160 East, recorded, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

SHORTEMEIER, Charles, to Charles A. Christman; 11th Av, 430, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....11,000

SINGH, Carrie J., and another to M. E. C. Haight; 184th St, s s, 54 ft e of Davidson Av, 5 years.....6,000

SPENCER, Charles F., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Tinton Av, 1,124, 5 years, 4 per cent.....3,500

STERN, Abraham, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Grand St, 444 to 452; n e corner of Ridge St, 30, 1 year, 4 per cent.....75,000

STOKES, Isaac N. P., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; William St, s e corner of Platt St; Platt St, s s, 71.9 ft e of William St; Platt St, 21.9 ft e of William St, 2 years, 4 per cent.....100,000

SULLIVAN, Timothy D., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 14th St, s s, 262.6 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....100,000

WALKER, Frederick H., to Excelsior Savings Bank; 6th Av, n w corner of 39th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold.....65,000

WARE, Richard F., and others to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; Lexington Av, e s, 59.11 ft s of 34th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....10,000

WILD, Frank, and another to Charles H. Thornton and another; St. Paul's Place, n s, 95.11 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg 2 years, 6 per cent.....3,450

WEBER, Otto, to Sarah A. Williamson; 3d Av, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 6 month, 6 per cent.....3,500

WOOLF, Thomas O., to Union Dime Savings Institution; West End Av, e s, 58.8 ft s of 96th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Abraham Goldsmith.....Nom.

CASE, Alexander, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....$15,000

CONWAY, James, to John C. Hegelem..2,500

BECK'S RYE BEACH HOTEL COMPANY to Fanny O. Bouton.....Nom.

DAVED, Arnold, to Alice Cornell.....Nom.

DAVID MAYER BREWING COMPANY to Henry Steers.....3,000

GUNNISON, Almon, and another, trustees, to John H. Corwin.....1,608

KUHN, Frederick, to Jacob Klingenstein. 17,283

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank.....100,000

LEBE, Louis, to Albert Deutsch, 2 assignments.....Nom.

MARASCO, Rocco M., and another, to Francis N. Orlando.....Nom.

RAZZETTI, Cesare, and another, to Isidore Jackson and another.....15,000

STARK, George, to John F. Byrne.....Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank.....10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Joseph F. Fradley.....5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Newburg Savings Bank..20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Newburg Savings Bank.....6,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Robert W. Cooper.....5,000

WEIS, Andrew, and another, executors, to Alice S. Mueller.....7,149

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLINGS

UNDER COMPLETION.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Will sell or exchange for free and clear property. Mortgages, $12,500, at 4½%.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

140TH ST., EAST OF AMSTERDAM AV. (or) WEBB & COMPANY, St. Nicholas Av. and 141st St.

FOR SALE.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSES, NOS. (619,) (621,) 623, 625, (627.) SOLD. SOLD. SOLD.

WEST 118TH ST.,

overlooking Riverside Drive; built by day's work in the most attractive manner; always open. Descriptive pamphlets mailed by S. F. Jayne & Co., 254 West 23d St. and 55 Liberty St.

121 WEST 86TH STREET.

Wide, shaded street. One of the handsomest residential blocks on the West Side. Four story and extension back front house. Newly decorated, papered, and painted throughout. Ready for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and permit to

OWNER, 51 WALL ST.
Telephone 3629 Broad. Room 1410.

FOR SALE,

Seven-story apartment house, with elevator and all improvements; exceptional light and air; total rentals, $16,800; 1901, $15,000; mortgage, $95,000; might take part payment of $95,000 equity in other property.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

A BARGAIN,

3-story house with side light, 10 windows and bay on sides; 2 open plumbing bathrooms, handsomely decorated and appointed; open for inspection. Owner, 122 West 95th St.

Handsome residence, southeast corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 20x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises; with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap, exchange, or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

FOR BUILDER;
ST. NICHOLAS AV. BLOCK FRONT;
FINE SITE FOR APARTMENT HOTEL.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

AMSTERDAM AV. CORNER;
WELL-RENTED FLAT;
EXCHANGE CONSIDERED.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

LONG ACRE SQUARE—For sale, any part of 100 feet in 44th Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, with or without builder's loan. JAMES L. LIBBY, 7 Pine Street. 'Phone 1297 Cort.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE or exchange for New York business property; beautifully located; new; all improvements; Chester Hill, Mount Vernon. George Hayes, 61 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale—Three-family frame house, 35 feet wide, two full lots, $13,750; terms easy; lots worth

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 503 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 20 E. 56th St.
REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

Berger's (of Paris) French Academy, 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also Spanish; no payments in advance.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS Kindergarten in French. 53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM, 21 West 44th St.—Dr. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Ladies' Theatrical Association.—Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnished for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinger, 139 East 59th St.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE'S ladies' classes, vocal culture; Italian method; Tuesdays, 8 P. M.; Saturdays, 3; commencing Nov. 5 and 9; fee, 10 lessons, $5. 59 Fifth Av., 13th.

Italian language thoroughly taught by cultured gentleman from Rome. Special attention to singers. Purest pronunciation, song, speech. Highest references. Signor Rollini, 790 6th Av.

EMIL PFAFF,
Piano, organ, and harmony instruction; German method; terms reasonable. 108 East 23d St.

William H. Butler, (black,) teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, and zither; terms moderate. 142 W. 125th St.

Dancing.

3,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at **REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK**
Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE, (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5, (first lesson private, FREE;) individual instruction. Classes now forming.
WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lanciers in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED. PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for Circular.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E.17th St., bet.5thAv.& B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of Benjamin T. Kissam, sole surviving executor of the last will of HANNAH AYMAR, deceased, for leave to pay into Court money remaining in his hands set apart for the benefit of Eleanor Ferdon, (nee Aymar,) one of the children of Francis Aymar, deceased.

To Eleanor Ferdon and to all persons who may claim the sum of money now remaining in the hands of Benjamin T. Kissam, as Executor of the will of Hannah Aymar, deceased, and held by him for the benefit of said Eleanor Ferdon. You are hereby notified to appear before me, the undersigned, as referee, appointed by the Court, at my office, 18 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of December, 1901, at one P. M., to establish your claim to said fund or any part thereof by legal proof to the satisfaction of the said referee.—Dated October 18th, 1901.
AVERY T. BROWN, Referee.
AYMAR EMBURY, Attorney for Petitioner, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o22-law6wTu

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at 122-130 Centre Street, New York City, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the James Reilly's Sons Company.—Dated Sept. 23, 1901.
THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY.
By JAMES REILLY, President.
R. J. DONOVAN, Attorney, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ROSS ATTACHMENT AND MACHINE COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1901, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to THE INTERNATIONAL BLIND STITCH COMPANY.
Dated New York City, October 15, 1901.
THE ROSS ATTACHMENT AND MACHINE COMPANY.
S. K. DE FOREST, President.

Surrogate Notices.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.
EDMUND GUILBERT,
ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN,
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT,
My14-1aw6mTu Executors.

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1901.
CHARLES H. WILSON, Administrator, EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Administrator, 80 Broadway New York City. jy23-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.
T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Hotel St. George,
Clark St., Brooklyn Heights, New York.
10 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, NEW YORK.
TABLE BOARD, $8.00.
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH
$12 to $15 Weekly.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Fifth Av., cor. 18th St.
There's that Subtle
something about the restaurant service in the Hotel de Logerot that denotes the true Parisian expert's master hand.
Table d'hote, $1.25, 5 to 8:30 P. M. Music.
After-theatre parties by arrangement.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

ARIZONA,
MEXICO, NEW MEXICO,
CALIFORNIA,
Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Philippines and Around-the-World.
Best Reached via
"SUNSET LIMITED"
(PALATIAL HOTEL ON WHEELS.)
Superb Equipment. Fast Time.
Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Dining Car and Special Compartment Car to New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
349 Broadway or 1 Battery Pl., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood
OPENS
NOVEMBER 14TH.
Write for booklet and diagram of rooms.
JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Carlyon Arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

VIRGINIA.

BRIGHT VIEW. OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. Fall and Winter months delightful for driving, boating, and golf. Large country house, hot-water heat; modern improvements; moderate rates; illustrated circular.

Surrogate Notices.

ALBRO, SOLOMON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Solomon W. Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 123 West Sixty-first Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1901. ELLEN ALBRO, Administratrix. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, s30-1aw6mTu

BERTH, SOPHIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA L. BERTH, late of the County of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Moody & Getty, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1901. W. ROYAL BERTH, Executor. MOODY & GETTY, Attorneys for Executor, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FARMER, WILLIAM C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary M. Farmer, Edgar F. Peck, Edgar F. Farmer, Sheldon C. Peck, Robin G. Peck, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM C. FARMER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Mary F. Farmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM C. FARMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
FRANK B. COLTON, Attorney for Petitioner, 67 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City.
o29-1aw6wTu.

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. au6-1aw6mTu

FARMER, WILLIAM C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary M. Farmer, Edgar F. Peck, Edgar F. Farmer, Sheldon C. Peck, Robin G. Peck, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM C. FARMER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Mary F. Farmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM C. FARMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
FRANK B. COLTON, Attorney for Petitioner, 67 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City.
o29-1aw6wTu.

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. au6-1aw6mTu

STOETZEL, ANNA MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARY STOETZEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, at No. 54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of October, 1901. ERNEST LEINS, KATHARINE ANN GERCKEN, Executors. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executors, 54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59th Ave. & 59th St.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weignet or Coleman on our very liberal terms.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Below will be found a list of second hand pianos by various makers that we haven't room to carry at this season. These instruments are in good order, have been taken in exchange, and are offered at prices that will INSURE QUICK SALES:

One NEW ENGLAND Upright	$75
One REMINGTON Upright	100
One NEWBY & EVANS Upright	110
One KELLER Upright	125
One SHULTZ & LUDOLF Upright	130
One WHEELOCK Upright	135
One VOSE & SONS Upright	160
One MASON & HAMLIN Upright	175
One CHICKERING Upright	195
One WEBER Square	150
One WEBER Square	175
One KIMBALL ORGAN	25
One ESTEY ORGAN	35

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Av., cor. 16th St., New York.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

LINDEMAN & SON
are offering specially low prices on a lot of good second-hand pianos for the next two or three days. Here is an opportunity to get a choice of good makes at a low figure, from a reliable firm. Do not fail to see them before you buy.
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Established 1836.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.
In order to make room for new stock, we will sell all instruments now on hand at a great reduction and on most liberal terms. This is your chance. Do not miss it. Call and see them.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
51 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $118 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Matthushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$90.—ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, NEW, $125; SQUARES, $15 UPWARD; RENTALS, $2, $5. HAHN, 105 WEST 23D ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Magnificent upright piano, almost new; also parlor suit and paintings, at great sacrifice. 332 East 72d St.

Upright Piano, $85; great value; square, for practice, $25; rentals. WISSNER, 39 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Good Steinway Upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. WISSNER, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$3 monthly rents a fine upright piano; rent allowed if purchased. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

$95; a good upright piano; cash or small monthly payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Patents.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE, REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

For sale, cheap, one large, good-looking truck horse. Inquire Gus Watson, Grand Central Palace, 43rd St. and Lexington Av.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2,162 MARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 134th St., Marion Av. All kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; cartage free.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR
1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines; exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER,
148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)
TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

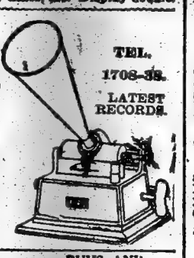

$1.00 A WEEK
BUYS ANY
PHONOGRAPH
Records Exchanged.
SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES, CAMERAS, CUTLERY.
S. B. Davega, 32 E. 14th St.
Branches: 802 3d Av., n'r 49th St. & 125 W. 125th. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts.
Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS.
OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITER, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
115 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

I BUY OLD METAL.
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
Bornstein, 186 William St.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

For Sale.—20,000 dozen rabbit skins, 100 tons of white manilla, 100 tons of fines, 100 tons of outshots, 100 tons of prints. Apply Edw. Dempsey, 9 Church St., Gateshead, Tyne, England.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DIAMONDS SET
While you wait. H. SESSLER, 32 Maiden Lane.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 256 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes; counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

CASH PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Information furnished free; CAUTION—come to see me before doing business elsewhere; reliable; established 1885.
FORGOTSTON, 178 Bowery, near Spring St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N.
277 Broadway, Room 408.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000
at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.
21 PARK ROW, (Office 437.)

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 186 Broadway.

ACME LOAN CO. (Inc.) 289 4th Av., Room 51. $25 to $200 Loaned on Furniture and Pianos, without removal, on day applied for, confidential and legal rates. Call or write for agent.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Bremer Co., Patent Solicitors, 338 Broadway, New York.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

A Safe Investment.—Shares one dollar each. Send for prospectus. Pineoil Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Capital wanted, with services; come, investigate the business and let us tell it over; you will be satisfied; no triflers. 14 West 125th St.

Capital wanted, with services; come, investigate the business and let us talk it over; you will be satisfied; no triflers. 14 West 125th St.

Copper.—All interested in Copper should write for our circular. Lindeburgh, 225 Linden Av., Jersey City.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 180 Fulton St., Room 303.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

9th St., 20 East, Near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished large rooms en suite; private bath; also front parlor; first-class board; excellent accommodations; moderate.

11th St., 36 West.—Pleasant, sunny large and small rooms, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.

11th, 226 East.—Large rooms, suitable man and wife or party of single gentlemen; excellent table.

15th St., 218 East.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.

16th St., 107 East.—Small apartment house; furnished and unfurnished rooms, with private baths; elevator, dining room; table board; references.

21st St., 23 West.—Desirable large room, suitable party of 3, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Large and small rooms; well furnished; good table; moderate prices.

21st St., 187 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; no children; references.

23d St., 424 West.—For three or four gentlemen; parlor suite; Colonial decorations and furnishings; New England people; commodious private bath and toilet, (open plumbing.)

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

29th St., 140 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; all modern conveniences; table board.

29th St., 138 East.—Single and double rooms; heated; gentlemen; $5 up. Brannan.

49th St., 37 West.—Sunny rooms; large closets, bath; reduced rates to permanent guests; small room, gentlemen; references.

50th St., 26 West.—Second floor front rooms en suite, with board; hall room, third floor; references.

55th St., 46 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; southern exposure; large closets; references.

69th St., 139 West.—Two large sunny tastefully furnished rooms, with bath; singly or together; excellent table; private family; west side, near Nevada.

95th St., 66 West.—Large, pleasant, sunny room; also hall room; good table; reference.

98th St., 122 West.—Large front room, with board; large closets; water; moderate; single room, $5.50.

126th St., 128 West.—Large, cheerful, second-story room; running water; newly furnished; excellent board; one or two gentlemen.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

135th St., 232 West.—Newly furnished back parlor, also third floor front room; with board; French cuisine.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 167.—Handsomely furnished alcove and square room, with board; private house; American family; reference.

Madison Av., 87.—Steam-heated rooms; open plumbing; central location; transients; table boarders desired.

Washington Place, 71.—Large and small rooms; separate and connecting; terms moderate.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A home among the pines in Eastern Virginia, where several persons can obtain pleasant rooms and the best board the markets afford. Address Pine Hurst, Fort Royal, Va.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

15th St., 22 West.—Gentlemen will find pleasant, sunny rooms at moderate rates; prefer permanent parties.

17th St., 55 West.—Parlor, suitable physician, dentist, private business; refined family; suite; front basement; references; telephone.

17th St., 55 West.—Be pleased hear from trained nurses desiring join registry or secure rooms; telephone.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for three young men or married couple; all conveniences.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant sunny room, for one or two gentlemen; quiet home; reference.

28th St., 4 West.—A nicely furnished front room to let to a gentleman; breakfast, if desired; rent moderate. Ben Yusuf.

33d St., 47 West.—Back parlor, electric light and telephone; also large square room; gentlemen preferred; references.

45th St.,

UND OF $2,000,000 FOR NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Part for Permanent Endowment, Part for the Grounds.

Amount to be Raised Before the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Institution—Honor for Miss Gould.

Miss Helen Miller Gould was yesterday elected President of the Woman's Advisory Board of New York University to succeed Mrs. Henry Draper, who had been President for several years. Miss Gould has consented to accept the position. She has been Vice President for a considerable period. Mrs. Edward C. Bodman was chosen Vice President and Mrs. Eugene Smith Secretary of the woman's organization. The elections were held at the annual session of the council of the university in the University Building, on Washington Square.

It was decided by the council to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the university in October, 1905. This was done upon the recommendation of Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, who rendered his annual report to the council. A committee to arrange for the celebration, a report to be rendered in April, 1902, was constituted as follows: Chancellor MacCracken, Chairman; William F. Havemeyer, Andrew H. Green, Dr. John P. Munn, the Rev. Dr. John Reid, Miss Emily O. Butler, Miss Gould, and Mrs. Eugene Smith.

This committee was instructed to confer with four classes of persons: The senate of the university, in order to obtain the views of the several faculties as to the best form for the celebration to take; the officers of the various alumni bodies; the officers of the Rapid Transit Commission, to urge the extension of the underground tunnel to University Heights by 1905, and with friends of New York University in this city with a view to raising $2,000,000 between now and the date of the celebration. The idea is to use $1,000,000 for grounds and buildings, and to add the other $1,000,000 to the permanent endowment fund of the university.

The Building Committee of the university reported that the Hall of Fame had been entirely finished, the building having cost $257,270. On other improvements of the grounds and buildings at University Heights $88,987 has been spent.

A report was made showing that $15,295 was spent last year on the university library. The total number of books now in hand is more than 61,000, an increase of about 5,000 over last year. During the year William F. Havemeyer presented 1,329 volumes to the library, and the late Oswald Ottendorfer 845 volumes.

Dr. Clark Wisner, Assistant Professor of Psychology in the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, was chosen as Instructor in the School of Pedagogy, and Dr. James E. Lough was promoted from an instructorship to an acting professorship in the School of Pedagogy.

A resolution was adopted thanking William F. Havemeyer for his services as university Treasurer during the past ten years.

The officers of the council of the university were re-elected as follows: President—William A. Wheelock; Vice President—George Alexander, D. D.; Secretary—Israel C. Pierson, Ph. D.; Treasurer—William F. Havemeyer.

A GIFT FROM MISS GOULD.

School in Kentucky Gets a Library of 500 Volumes.

Special to The New York Times.

HORSE CAVE, Ky., Nov. 4.—A library of 500 selected volumes and valued at $1,000 was presented to the Horse Cave Graded School to-day by Miss Helen Miller Gould. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of gratitude to Miss Gould for the gift.

For over a year Miss Gould has occupied a warm place in the hearts of the Horse Cave people. When on a visit to Mammoth Cave she yielded to a request to stop her special train here while the school children presented her with a bunch of Kentucky flowers. She addressed the children from the car platform, and consented to be photographed. The picture, elegantly framed, now occupies a position on the wall of the schoolroom.

MAY INDICT MRS. CHARTRAND.

Hoboken Detectives Say They Will Prove She Killed Husband Intentionally.

Chief of Detectives Nelson of Hoboken contends that he will be able to secure the indictment of Mrs. Chartrand, who shot and killed her husband at the curling rink in that city last Thursday. He says he has evidence to show that on the day before the killing, she purchased the pistol which she used, also that he will be able to show that the shooting was not accidental.

Mrs. Chartrand, it is said by her friends, has been acting queerly during the last month. They contend that she was mentally irresponsible and did not realize what she was doing. It is also said that she has been in an asylum for treatment. The result of the autopsy has strengthened the theory that Mrs. Chartrand shot her husband intentionally. Mrs. Chartrand is only about five feet tall, while her husband was about five feet ten inches. If the pistol had been discharged accidentally it is contended that the bullet's course would have been upward, but Dr. Converse says that it passed on a straight line through the head.

CAPT. DIAMOND'S TRIAL.

Will Begin To-morrow in Albany Before Justice Herrick.

District Attorney Philbin announced yesterday that everything is in readiness for the trial of Capt. Diamond, who was indicted by the Grand Jury for neglect of duty. The trial will begin to-morrow at Albany, and District Attorney Philbin, with Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Gans, will leave in the morning by the Empire State Express to attend. Mr. Philbin, however, will return to New York the same evening.

Gov. Odell has made a change in the Judge who is to try the case. It had been intended that Justice Barrett should sit, but he will sit in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and hear murder trials, a number of which are ready, this month, and Justice D. Cady Herrick of Albany will hear the case.

A PHYSICIAN ARRESTED.

Claimed to Cure Consumption and Is Charged with Practicing Without a License.

In dress and manner out of place, Dr. F. Elbert Davis, sixty-nine years old, of 269 West Sixty-fourth Street, stood in the line of prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, having been arrested at his richly furnished offices, in the Astor Court Building, adjoining the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on the charge of practicing medicine without a license. According to his business cards, Dr. Davis was associated with Dr. E. Reynolds and Dr. E. A. Loomis under the name of "The New York Inhalatorium," which has an elegant suite of offices in the building and which claims to control apparatus and medicines for the cure of consumption.

The proceedings were instituted by the New York County Medical Society, whose detectives, Daniel Getz and Charles Getz, worked up the case. In their affidavits they accuse Davis of representing himself upon occasions as Dr. Reynolds. The concern is high-priced. When Charles Getz went to be treated for consumption in order to get evidence he says Dr. Davis refused to examine him without a preliminary fee of $25.

Dr. Davis said he had three diplomas, but he would say little about the colleges which issued them. The detectives said he was the only man they could find in the offices. He was held in $500 bail for examination next Monday afternoon.

W. M. Rice Will Contests Adjourned.

Surrogate Fitzgerald adjourned the hearing in the contests of the two wills alleged to have been made by William Marsh Rice, for whose murder Albert J. Patrick, the lawyer, is now awaiting trial in the Tombs. The hearing on the 1896 will was set for Nov. 25, and the trial of the contest over the 1900 will, known as the Patrick will, for the second Monday in December. The trial of Lawyer Patrick has been set down for the first Monday in December.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made of Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum leaves in the bread or cake
Glauber salts
Sulphuric acid, and
Hydrate of Alumina
—all injurious, the last two pronounced poisonous.

Alum baking powders induce
Dyspepsia
Liver complaint and
Kidney trouble.

Alum may not kill, but it undermines the health, and ill health makes life miserable.

BANK CLERK WAS TAKEN FOR A BURGLAR

James Walshe Got Into Wrong House and Was Arrested.

Identified by His Landlady Just as He Was About to be Taken to the Police Station.

When James Walshe, a bank clerk who has a furnished room at 155 West Fifteenth Street, started for home last night after attending a political meeting, he went into No. 157, the house adjoining, by mistake. He did not notice that he was in the wrong house, and wending his way up stairs to the top floor, he opened the door of a room which he thought was his, and entered.

There was a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel in the room, which somewhat mystified Walshe. He thought that some of the lodgers were playing a joke on him by changing his room into a woman's boudoir, but, gazing at the embroidered lambrequins and laces on the mantel, he decided to wreck the place.

Miss Olivette Kingsbury, who keeps the house, heard a commotion on the top floor, and, becoming alarmed, she sent for a friend, William Seary, at 152 Sixth Avenue, and told him to notify the police that there were burglars in her house. Seary called up Police Headquarters and excitedly asked for aid. The Sergeant at the Information Bureau notified the West Thirtieth Street Station to send a patrol wagon there with a squad of men. Meantime Seary had gone in search of a policeman and found Massion of the West Thirtieth Street Station. He went to the home of Miss Kingsbury, and there found Walshe in a room on the top floor. Walshe was surprised when told that he was suspected of being a burglar, but despite the explanations he tried to make he was led from the house.

As the policeman and his prisoner were walking down the stoop the patrol wagon rattled up. Catherine O'Brien, who keeps the house at 155 West Fifteenth Street, went to the street to see what was the matter and there beheld her lodger in the hands of the police. A few hurried explanations by the prisoner, an exclamation from Mrs. O'Brien, "Why, that's Jimmy Walshe, my lodger," and the affair ended. Miss Kingsbury refused to make a complaint, so Walshe was released.

NOVEMBER GRAND JURY.

Awaiting the Action of the Jury Are 74 Prison and 50 Cases of Persons Out on Bail.

Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, swore in the November Grand Jury yesterday. There are seventy-four prison cases and fifty bail cases awaiting the attention of this body, which is composed as follows:

Edward D. Faulkner, merchant, 35 East Seventeenth Street, foreman.
Ross W. Weir, merchant, 60 Front Street.
J. Leland Hoppock, broker, 16 Broad Street.
Jacob D. Blume, retired, 620 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.
A. Murray Young, banker, 15 Wall Street.
Eugene B. Sanger, retired, 56 Central Park South.
David Wile, merchant, 224 Church Street.
Christian F. Tietjen, President, 485 Eighth Avenue.
John W. Wood, real estate, 80 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.
Maurice Gomprecht, ribbons, 87 Greene Street.
William Dutcher, secretary, 141 Broadway.
Charles M. Stead, merchant, 200 East Twenty-seventh Street.
David Freed, paints, 458 Pearl Street.
C. O'Donnell Iselin, banker, 36 Wall Street.
Sigmund H. Stonehill, agent, 60 West Eighty-ninth Street.
Gilbert E. Jones, secretary, 41 Park Row.
John L. Dudley, merchant, 55 Worth Street.
Cyrus J. Lawrence, banker, 15 Wall Street.
Charles Bigge, actuary, 13 Astor Place.
James Miller, carpenter, 313 East Ninety-third Street.
Harry Kraus, banker, 20 Broad Street.
Henry Phillips, agent, 120 Broadway.
Eugene H. Paddock, clerk, 149 West Seventy-second Street.

FIVE YEARS FOR EX-FIREMAN.

He Threw Red Pepper in Jeweler's Eyes and Tried to Steal a Tray of Jewelry.

Anthony J. Frank, an ex-member of the Fire Department, who on Oct. 26 threw red pepper into the eyes of Carl N. Gunther, a jeweler, at 717 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and then attempted to get away with a tray of diamond jewelry, was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison by Judge Aspinall in the Kings County Court. Frank's lawyer made an appeal to the Court, declaring that his client, in his opinion, was unbalanced mentally on the day he committed the crime. Frank, he said, was out of work at the time, his youngest child was dying at home, and he was in desperate straits generally.

"Are you insane?" asked the Court, turning to the prisoner.

"No, Sir," answered Frank.

Judge Aspinall, in sentencing Frank, said that it was his duty to protect the thousands of tradesmen in the borough from such acts. It had been shown, he said, that the prisoner deliberately planned the deed and that when he was arrested nearly a pound of red pepper and an ugly-looking knife were found in his pockets.

Work on Park Avenue Tunnel Begun.

The New York Central Railroad announced yesterday that the work on the improvement of the Park Avenue tunnel would be commenced last night. A large force of men was put to work. The changes contemplated involve the removal of the granite side walls and the substitution therefor of steel columns. Owing to its nature the progress of the work will be slow and it will probably be six or eight months before it is finished.

Fireman's Fatal Fall from a Truck.

Fireman William Ryan, fifty-eight years old, of 331 East Tenth Street, who was attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, was killed yesterday afternoon. Ryan with his company had responded to a slight fire at 400 East Twenty-third Street. Ryan driving the horses in place of the regular driver. When the truck halted in front of 403 East Twenty-third Street Ryan attempted to descend to the pavement. His foot slipped from the top of the wheel and he fell. His head struck the stones of the pavement, and he never regained consciousness. When an ambulance arrived from Bellevue Hospital a few minutes later Ryan was dead.

A REPLY FROM GEN. ALGER.

His Explanation of His Statements About War Correspondents' Courage in the Santiago Campaign.

Gen. Russell A. Alger's reply to Richard Harding Davis in their controversy over the courage of the correspondents who accompanied the American forces in the Santiago campaign, started by a paragraph in Gen. Alger's book, is made public by Harper & Brothers, the publishers. Gen. Alger denies that he made any imputation of cowardice against Mr. Davis.

"I will go even further," he states, "and say that I have heard Mr. Davis's personal conduct during that time warmly applauded both officially and in private conversation—quite as warm eulogies as his own, and spoken with more propriety."

He pronounces Mr. Davis's action in bringing Edward Marshall into the matter "hardly sensible," as Mr. Marshall had been almost fatally wounded on the firing line.

Gen. Alger supports his own criticisms with quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's "Rough Riders, (Appendix B, Page 286,) as follows:

"There were many wholly erroneous accounts of the Guasimas fight published at the time, for the most part written by newspaper men who were in the rear and utterly ignorant of what really occurred," and from Mr. Davis's own book, "Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns," (Page 132 as follows: "The first accounts of the fight came from correspondents three miles away at Siboney, who received their information from the wounded men when they were carried to the rear, and from an officer who stampeded before the fight had fairly begun."

Gen. Alger continues:

"It is difficult to see wherein Mr. Roosevelt's or Mr. Davis's estimate of the behavior of some of the newspaper men differs from mine. They say that certain unspecified correspondents staid deliberately in the rear during the fight and wrote blundering falsehoods. I say that they went to the rear and committed that offense. If I have brought any brave man or men into the least disrepute by too general a classification, I deeply regret it.

"But I must remind Mr. Davis until further that my purpose in publishing this statement, like his own and that of Mr. Roosevelt, was not so much to condemn the falsifying correspondents as to clear of all taint the reputation of the officers in command at Las Guasimas."

Gen. Alger closes by saying that if Mr. Davis wants to sue him he will accept service either in this city or in Detroit, where he lives.

MR. NEVILLE EXPLAINS.

Young Englishman Tells Why He Tried to Smuggle Jewelry Into the Country.

Penrhyn Neville, the young Englishman on whose person was found a diamond necklace and other jewelry when he debarked from the steamship Umbria on Sunday, called at the Custom House yesterday to make explanation of his failure to declare the jewelry, which was concealed in his right sock.

Mr. Neville said that the jewelry was intended as a gift to his fiancée, a Chicago girl, and that as he and his wife-to-be were to make their home in England he did not think it necessary to declare the articles. The official report of the seizure has not yet been received at the Custom House. It is believed, however, that Mr. Neville will have to pay a penalty before his jewelry is returned.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM'S RECORD.

The Vessel Lowers Her Eastward Time 1 Hour and 30 Minutes.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday morning from New York, lowered her best eastward record made on her maiden trip by one hour and thirty minutes.

Clearing the Sandy Hook Lightship at 11:20 o'clock A. M. Oct. 29, and reaching Eddystone Light at 12:38 o'clock yesterday morning, the vessel's time of passage was five days eight hours and eighteen minutes. Her daily runs were 534, 534, 534, 544, 540, and 292 miles. Her average speed was 23.21 knots.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED

Anarchist Wanted for the Killing of a Man in Summit, N. J., Caught in This City.

Antonio Liverno, an Anarchist, who for months has been hunted by the police, who charge him with the murder of Frank Tanizzone at Summit, N. J., on March 12 last, was captured yesterday in a silk mill at Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, where he was working under the name of Vilo.

Tanizzone was the keeper of a boarding house for Italians. Most of his patrons, including Liverno, were weavers in the silk mills of Paterson, and the house was a favorite meeting place of Liverno's group of Anarchists. Tanizzone was suspected of betraying secrets of the band to persons outside the circle.

There was a fierce quarrel, which, it is said, Liverno ended by stunning the host with a blow from a bottle and then killing him with two thrusts of a stiletto. Liverno then escaped. He was located and placed under strict surveillance a few days ago by Capt. Titus's detectives. Capt. Stewart and a son of the murdered Tanizzone were sent for and fully identified Liverno before he was arrested by Detective Sergeants Petrosino and Price, whom they accompanied to the mill.

The prisoner, protesting utter ignorance of the crime, was held in Centre Street Police Court to await extradition to New Jersey. When searched at Police Headquarters a book of Anarchist songs and sentiments was found upon him.

Dinner to John E. Redmond.

Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney gave a dinner last night at their residence, 41 Riverside Drive, in honor of John E. Redmond, M. P., Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and Mrs. Redmond. Among those present were John D. Crimmins, Miss Dalton, Sydney, Australia; Montague White, Diplomatic Agent of the late South African Republics; Mrs. Henry B. Plant, Admiral H. F. Grinnell, James J. Roche of Boston, John E. Milholland, Miss Humphreys, and William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

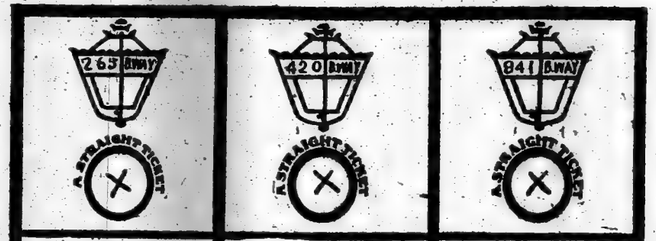

Men's.	Youths'.	Hats.
Sack Suits, $12 to $30.	Sack Suits, $10 to $22.	Derbys, $2 & $3.
D. B. Frock Coats & Vests, $22 to $40.	Tuxedo Suits, $18 to $26.	Soft Hats, $2 & $3.
Dress Suits, $28, $30 & $38.	Overcoats, $10 to $20.	Silk Hats, $5 & $6.
Overcoats, $12 to $45.	Trousers, $3 to $7.	Opera Hats, $7.00.
Top-Coats, $10 to $35.	*Children's.*	Tuxedo Hats, $3.00.
Trousers, $4 to $9.	Sailor Suits, $5 to $9.	*Furnishings.*
Rain Coats, $7.50 to $25.	D. P. Suits, $4 to $9.	Gloves, $1 to $2.25.
Custom Suits, $35 to $60.	Vest Suits, $5 to $10.	Neckwear, 50c. to $2.50.
Custom Overcoats, $35 to $75.	Tuxedo Suits, $14 & $15.	Underwear, $1 to $ 15.
Custom Trousers, $10 to $15.	Overcoats, $5 to $10	Hosiery, 50c. to $3.

These three "straight tickets" stand for a "fusion" of all that's good in Men's and Boys' Apparel.
Vote early and often—"repeaters" are just what we depend upon.
Stores close at 1 P. M. to-day.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St

PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE ROBBED.

Jewelry Worth $1,000 Taken and a Young Friend of the Family Is Suspected.

Complaint was made to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that the home of Dr. Cassius M. Richmond, a dentist, at 59 West Thirty-fifth Street, was robbed of $1,000 worth of jewelry on last Saturday afternoon. Dr. Albert Lefler, a patient of Dr. Richmond, went to the station house, where he told Detectives Hawkins and Churchill that suspicion pointed to a young friend of the family, who, up to two weeks ago, had been living at The Graystone, a fashionable apartment house, at 201 West Forty-third Street.

When inquiry was made at the Graystone last night, Mrs. Catherine Sefton, the proprietress, said that the man had not been there for two weeks. She told a reporter that he had presented a check to her husband the day before he left for $30. It was drawn on the Bank of New Amsterdam and bore the signature, A. A. Walker. Mr. Sefton, it was said, gave him the $30, but when the check was sent to the bank a few days later it was returned marked "no good." It was said that the young man's family lives in Harlem and is very wealthy.

TUGBOAT RAN AMUCK.

Crashed Into Pier and the Steamer Denver—Its Upper Woodwork Carried Overboard.

The tugboat Edwin B. Crew of the White Star Towing Company ran amuck yesterday morning while attempting to make a landing at the outer end of Pier 18 East River, which is the Mallory Line pier. The Crew was trying to make the south side of the outboard end of the pier when in some way her machinery became deranged and her screw stopped revolving. The tug struck the corner of the pier and then swung around under the stern of the Mallory liner Denver, which was lying at the pier. As the tugboat scraped along the steel sides of the larger vessel, the Crew's upper woodwork, smokestack, and pilothouse were carried away and fell into the water.

The tug pilot had time to run out of the pilothouse and escape injury. As a result of the carrying away of the smokestack and the breaking of several of the steam pipes on the tug clouds of smoke and steam escaped and gave the vessel the appearance of being on fire. Then she sprang aleak and began to sink. The tugboat H. B. Moore towed the Crew to the south side of Governors Island, where she was beached. The steamer Denver was not injured.

INSANE WOMAN IN A CAR.

She Startled Other Passengers by Saying that People Were Pursuing Her.

A well-dressed woman, of middle age, wearing many diamonds, became suddenly insane last night in Brooklyn, on a Nostrand Avenue trolley car. She got on at Flushing Avenue, and she had no sooner taken her seat in the car than she startled the passengers with a declaration that a crowd of people were pursuing her and endeavoring to kill her.

The conductor and several of the passengers tried to pacify the woman, but she became even more violent. An ambulance was summoned and the surgeon, Dr. Telfair, after a brief examination of the woman refused to give her medical aid, and drove back to the Williamsburg Hospital. He had no sooner left the woman than she began to rave again.

A few minutes after the ambulance surgeon left a young man pushed his way through the crowd that then surrounded the woman and took possession of her. He said that she was his mother, and told the police that she was Mrs. Mary Van Buren of 116 Middleton Street, Brooklyn. He said that his mother was subject to fits of hysteria, and must have been overcome with an attack of that kind. He said that she was under the treatment of a private physician, and refused several offers on the part of the police to again call an ambulance. He engaged a cab and drove away with his mother.

ICEMAN WAS REARRESTED.

D. F. Daly, Who Drove Wagon with Anti-Van Wyck Placards on It, Charged with Passing Worthless Checks.

Events took an unexpected turn when Daniel F. Daly and John York, charged with violation of the Sunday law in driving an ice wagon decorated with satirical placards discussing Mayor Van Wyck's supposed interest in that business, were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Robert A. Kelly, Vice President of the Citizens' Union Committee on Speakers, who had hailed the men, denounced the arrest, and repeated that it had been instigated by Mayor Van Wyck himself. Policeman Haggerty, who arrested them, shouted to him: "You are alleging what you know isn't true." Mr. Kelly said he was the man responsible for the appearance of the wagons, but that he didn't think there had been any violation of the law.

"Well, I think there was," said Magistrate Meade, as he held paroled the men for examination on next Tuesday. But as Daly, the driver, who had persistently fathered the Van Wyck story, was stepping from the bar he was rearrested by Thomas Kelly, a haberdasher of 958 Third Avenue, who charged him with swindling him with a worthless check for $30 a month ago. The first Kelly denounced the arrest as another campaign job.

"Oh, no, it isn't," said Kelly, the haberdasher.

"Why didn't you arrest him before," asked the first Kelly. "This alleged act happened more than a month ago."

"For the simplest reason in the world," said the accuser Kelly. "We couldn't find him."

Daly was held for examination on this charge, and Kelly, the haberdasher, said he could tell of a similar operation which the prisoner had carried out with a ninety-dollar check.

The polls will be open to-day from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M. Vote early!

LEGAL NOTES.

ACTION FOR DECEIT.—In an action to recover damages for deceit, brought by Amelia Grosjean against William A. Galloway, the complaint alleged that the defendant falsely represented to the plaintiff that he was the owner of twelve lots in Richmond County with intent to induce the plaintiff to purchase the property; that Mrs. Grosjean, relying on the representations, and induced solely by them, did buy the property, paying Galloway $300 and receiving from him a quit-claim deed. Galloway, in his answer, denied all fraud, and alleged that at the time of the sale he was in possession of the premises, and when he gave Mrs. Grosjean the deed he put her in possession. The defendant claimed that he bought the lots from the State Engineer at a tax sale. He only had a certificate for six of the lots, but had been paying the taxes of the twelve, and had fenced in that number. The Second Appellate Division, on appeal from judgment dismissing the complaint, has decided that there was evidence sufficient to submit the question to the jury, and the court below consequently erred. Presiding Justice Goodrich, for the Court, says: "It is elementary that a person who has been induced by fraudulent representations to become the purchaser of property has, upon discovery of the fraud, three remedies open to him, either of which he may elect. First, he may rescind the contract absolutely and sue to recover the consideration, in which case he must first restore or offer to restore the property. Second, he may bring action to rescind. Third, he may retain what he has received and bring an action at law to recover the damages sustained, in which case the measure of his recovery is the difference between the value of the article sold and what it should be according to the representations."

***

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF OPERATOR.—In Pacific Postal Telegraph Company vs. Bank of Palo Alto, 109 Federal Reporter 360, it was held that a telegraph company is responsible in damages for the criminal use of its wires and instruments by a telegraph operator acting in pursuance of a conspiracy with an outside party, and in criminal violation of the duties of his position and employment. It appeared that as a result of a conspiracy between a telegraph operator and a third party to defraud a bank, the plaintiff in the case, a forged telegraphic message purporting to be sent by another bank and ordering the payment of a sum of money to a designated person was transmitted to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff, on the representation of the third party to the conspiracy that he was the person designated in the message, paid him the sum ordered. The Court said: "In holding the telegraph company liable for the wrongful, tortious, and criminal acts of Minkler, we are not called upon to make any departure from the established principles of the law. No additional or independent reasoning is required to show that the rule as announced in the telegraph cases is sound and just. Its foundation is based on the principle, often applied by the courts in a great variety of cases, that, if one of two innocent persons must suffer loss by the act of a third, he who put it in the power of the third person to do such act should be compelled to sustain the loss occasioned by its commission."

PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY HERE.

Arrived on Trave with Her Husband to Spend the Winter in New York.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Trave were Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy, accompanied by Princess Troubetzkoy, née Amélie Rives, who was once the wife of John Armstrong Chanler.

The couple have been living during the Summer at their home, the villa Ghissa, on Lake Laggiore, in Italy, and will take up their residence in New York for the Winter. The Prince, who is a portrait painter, will open a studio here. He brings over with him an almost completed life-size portrait of his wife. The couple refused to discuss their plans or say where they were going from the steamship pier.

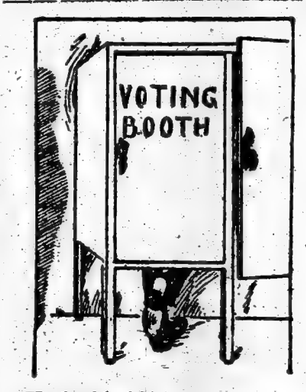

Undecided?
No reason for hesitancy here; never too late to change your mind and get other ballots.
Good clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings our candidates.
Our three balloting places close at 1 o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

O'Neill's

Store Open All Day.

Women's Suits and Coats.

Special Values To-day!

Fine Broadcloth Suits.

Strictly Men-tailored, fly front Walking Coats like cut, finished with rows of stitching and lined with Taffeta, Skirt shows the graduated flounce effect, made over Taffeta Drop, finished with double knife-plaited Ruffles 25.00

Walking Suits

of double-faced materials, double-breasted Eton Jacket, seams all bound, gored skirt, finished with rows of stitching, 4.98

Fine Kersey Coats.

Three-quarter shape, like accompanying cut, new hip seam effect, seames tapped, Reveres of Satin, satin lined, Velvet Collar, . . 37.50

Box Coats of Velour

fitted back, box front, lined throughout with Satin of good quality, ... 25.00

A complete line of the new Silk Waists at prices ranging from 4.98 upward.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Avoid Drugs

There is a remedy which has cured many of

Constipation & Piles

and will help you

Entona

(White Wheat Gluten Suppositories)
Commended by physicians, absolutely harmless.
Fifty cents. At all druggists or by mail. Samples gladly mailed FREE.
THE ENTONA CO., Dept. T 61 Fifth Ave., New York.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST. 125TH ST. ELECTION DAY
Big Comedy & Vaudeville. 15. 25c. 50c. NO HIGHER.
Laughter the Main Feature.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, 25 others.
"BLUE JEANS" GRAND SCENIC REVIVAL
"What Happened to Jones."
Gr't Comedy. Grand V'deville always.
"Nancy & Co." Fine Daly Comedy
Splendid Comp'ny
Great Vaudeville between acts.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
RETURNS READ FROM STAGE

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. and B'way. Evgs. 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2.
EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY. SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD.
Tremendous Success of Klaw & Erlanger's production of the Drury Lane Extravaganza,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thursday Evg., Nov. 7, TERNINA VAN HOOSE.
Sat. Aft., Nov. 9, GERARDY
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
60th Season.
Subscriptions for sale daily from 9 to 5. Prospectus at music stores, Tyson's, Rullman's, and by mail from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary, Carnegie Hall.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Closes Saturday Evening, Nov. 9.
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.
CONCERT'S AFTERNOON AND EVENING
***Election Returns Will Be Read TO-DAY.

CARNEGIE HALL Friday Aft., Nov. 8, at 3:15. Thursday Ev., Nov. 14, at 8:30.
TWO SONG RECITALS.
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $16. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Wed. Matinée Omitted This Week Only.
DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
Full Election Returns To-night.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. MATINEES THIS WEEK, TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, & SATURDAY AT 2.
THE MESSENGER BOY WITH JAMES T. POWERS

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat.
ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY 2:15. Reg. Mat. To-m'w & Saty.
DAN DALY and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.
Election Returns from the stage.
THE NEW YORKERS.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
Balcony & entire orchestra circle, 50c.
Eugene Presbrey's enormously successful play,
NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

VICTORIA. Evgs. at 8:15. Reg. Mat. Saturday.
***EXTRA ELECTION MAT., TO-DAY.
Clyde Fitch's The Way of the World, with ELSIE DE WOLFE and her company.

Collegiate Football Game To-day, 2:30 P. M. Columbia Field, (Polo Grounds.) Georgetown University vs. Columbia. Adm., $1. Res. Seats, $1.50.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. SUNSET MINES.

Avoid Drugs

There is a remedy which has cured many of

Constipation & Piles

and will help you

Entona

(White Wheat Gluten Suppositories)
Commended by physicians, absolutely harmless.
Fifty cents. At all druggists or by mail. Samples gladly mailed FREE.
THE ENTONA CO., Dept. T 61 Fifth Ave., New York.

Amusements.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Matinée To-day and Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY
THURSDAY MATINEES BEGIN NEXT WEEK.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-morrow & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-morrow and Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway.
XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
"Gosh! mighty big success."—Evg. World.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. | EBEN HOLDEN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway.
XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
CHARLES HAWTREY | A MESSAGE FROM MARS
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
Extra Matinee To-day, 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
To-night, 8:15, Mat. Saturday, Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING / IF I WERE KING

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
LAST WEEK OF
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY.
To-night, 8:15—Nance Oldfield and The Bells.
Wed. Evg., Sat. Mat.—MERCHANT OF VENICE
Thursday Evg.—(last time) LOUIS XI.
Friday Evg.—KING CHARLES I.
Saturday Night Waterloo (only time)
Farewell Performance and The Bells.
NEXT MONDAY MAUDE ADAMS Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Special Matinée TO-DAY, 2:15.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. | FLORODORA
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.

WALLACK'S Last 2 Weeks. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. | HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.
***Special Matinée TO-DAY, Election Day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS | MATINEE ARIZONA TO-DAY
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

HORSE SHOW | The sale of boxes to members and stockholders only will take place Thursday, Nov. 7, at 3:30 P. M., in the GARDEN THEATRE, (not as formerly in the Concert Hall.)
THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

WEBER & FIELDS' HOYT-TOITY | MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10 Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
Thurs., Nov. 7, Burlesque of "A Message from Mars."

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. DEWEY BURLESQUERS.
"La Belle Zouaves," "Expansion."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.—Wednesday at 3:30 P. M. Free Organ Recital by CHARLES HEINROTH.

THEA. REPUBLIC, 42d St., just west of B'way.
Last week. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush
Nov. 12, Grace George in "Under Southern Skies."

GRAND EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY.
BROS. BYRN;—8 BELLS
Direct Wire Election Returns at Night.

MURRAY HILL THE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy; probably rain; increasing northerly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,172. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ELECTION RESULTS IN VARIOUS STATES

Ohio and Pennsylvania in the Republican Ranks.

Democrats Control Kentucky Legislature—Make Gains in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Elections yesterday in the States in which tickets were in the field resulted as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Indications are that the Republicans have carried the State, but by a greatly reduced plurality. Returns came slowly, but at midnight the Fusion leaders in Philadelphia admitted that their ticket both in the State and county had been beaten.

MARYLAND.—The working of the new election law, which received its real test, has made it impossible to get in returns. The count is effectually blocked. The State Printer and two members of the Board of Supervisors of Election were arrested, charged with conspiracy with fraudulent intent in printing the ballot. Democrats claim the State by 4,000, but few returns have come into Baltimore to justify the claim. The Republicans claim the City of Baltimore and say they will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS—W. Murray Crane, the present Republican Governor, was re-elected by a plurality of about 64,000. The Republicans made no campaign. The Democrats led by Josiah Quincy made a vigorous campaign, so as to reunite the party for the next Congressional election.

KENTUCKY—Democrats wrested the City of Louisville from Republican control, electing their Mayor by about 5,000 plurality. They also made gains in the Legislature, making it certain that a Democrat will succeed Senator Deboe.

OHIO—Gov. George K. Nash was re-elected by a plurality exceeding that of two years ago. Latest returns indicate that the complexion of the Legislature, which is to elect a successor to Senator J. B. Foraker, has not been changed.

RHODE ISLAND—Democrats made large gains in the State, but despite this and the fact that the Republican vote showed a great falling off the Republicans re-elected William Gregory Governor by about 5,000, together with the rest of the State ticket. Democrats elected their candidates for Mayor in Providence and Woonsocket.

IOWA—Returns received up to midnight indicate that Cummins (Rep.) is elected Governor with a plurality which will equal the estimate made by the party leaders.

VIRGINIA—Democrats elected their candidate for Governor, A. J. Montague, by a plurality of about 30,000. The Republican candidate, J. Hampton Hoge, ran behind the legislative ticket. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic. The negroes took little interests in the election.

NEW JERSEY.—Franklin Murphy, Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by a reduced plurality, it being not above 8,000, over James Seymour (Dem.). The Republicans elected six Senators and thirty-two Representatives; the Democrats one Senator and fifteen Representatives. Three counties with thirteen Assemblymen are in doubt. The Legislature is Republican.

NEBRASKA—Republicans elected their State ticket by a plurality of about 5,000. The vote was very light, and the plurality, as compared with that in the last election, is proportionately larger.

Cities in this State yesterday reported results as follows: Geneva, Kingston, and Utica went Democratic; in Troy the Democrat-Republican Fusion ticket was elected over the straight Democratic; Albany, Oswego, Newburg, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rome, Ithaca, and Schenectady went Republican, and latest returns show that Rodenbeck, (Rep.,) for Mayor of Rochester, won by 11 votes, but this may be changed by a recount.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN OHIO.

Gov. Nash's Plurality Probably Greater than It Was Two Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Early unofficial figures based upon scattering returns indicate the re-election of Gov. Nash by a plurality much larger than that of two years ago, when he received 49,023 more votes than John R. McLean. There are 3,234 precincts in the State, and in order to win the Democrats would have to gain about sixteen to a precinct. The returns outside of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo show a uniform Republican gain of twenty to a precinct.

Two years ago McLean carried Hamilton County by 1,065. Gov. Nash will carry it this year by at least 5,000, and the legislative and county tickets will win by nearly 12,000. Franklin, which is the home county of both Nash and Kilbourne, has surprised the most astute by giving Kilbourne 2,000 plurality. Nash carried the county two years ago by 1,728. The change is the result of local conditions. Clarke, the author of the Local Option bill, lives in Columbus, and was a candidate for re-election to the House on the Republican ticket. The liquor interests made a determined fight on him, and the entire Republican ticket seems to have suffered. Another reason for the change is that Kilbourne is a large employer of labor, and won many votes from that class.

Outside of Franklin County the returns are uniformly favorable to the Republicans. The largest gain was in Stark County, the home of the late President, where the Republican plurality was 850 greater than it was two years ago.

At 9:45 Senator Foraker telegraphed Chairman Dick that Hamilton County had gone 8,000 Republican, which is a gain of nearly 10,000 in that county alone. At this hour Chairman Dick made the announcement to the large audience in the Board of Trade auditorium that the returns warranted him in claiming the State for Nash by a plurality greater than that received by him two years ago and the election of a majority of each branch of the Legislature.

It was 10 o'clock before Lucas County was heard from. Two years ago Samuel M. Jones, non-partisan candidate for Governor, carried it by 1,425. Governor Nash carried it to-day by 500, and the entire Republican county ticket is elected. At 10 o'clock Secretary Gilliam of the Democratic State Committee conceded the State to the Republicans by a substantial plurality. Senator Foraker claims the State by 60,000, Hamilton County by 10,000, and a gain in the Legislature.

Bucyrus, where Col. Kilbourne opened the campaign, shows a Republican gain of 180. The Republicans carry Montgomery County (Dayton) by 3,000, electing three Representatives and a Senator, a gain of 1,249.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Local issues overshadowed the State ticket in many

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BUFFALO GOES REPUBLICAN.

State Controller Knight Elected Mayor—No Democrats Win on the City Ticket.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The entire Republican city and county tickets were elected to-day. Erastus C. Knight, State Controller, is elected Mayor by a plurality of 5,431, and the remainder of the Republican ticket was carried by pluralities ranging from 1,800 to 7,900. The next Board of Councilmen will be composed of nine Republicans and no Democrats. Sixteen Republican and nine Democratic City Supervisors were elected. The country Supervisors chosen this Spring were: Republicans, 10; Democrats, 15, giving the Republicans a majority of two in the Board of Supervisors.

The following are the city and county tickets elected:

Mayor—Erastus C. Knight.
Controller—Fred W. M. Heerwagen.
Assessor—Edward G. Volz.
Corporation Counsel—Charles L. Feldman.
Overseer of the Poor—John Arnold.
Morning Justices—Fred A. Vannatter, Henry Loewer.
County Judge—Edward K. Emery.
Surrogate—Louis W. Marcus.
Keeper of the Penitentiary—Alexander H. Sloan.
Coroner in the City—Dr. Earl G. Danser.
Coroner in the South Towns—G. M. Wood of Sardinia.

YONKERS'S MAYOR A DEMOCRAT.

The Republicans Concede the Election of Michael J. Walsh.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Republicans at 9 o'clock conceded the election of Michael J. Walsh, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, over John E. Andrus (Rep.) by 250 majority.

Sloane, the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the First District, is elected.

The indications are that the Democrats have elected three Aldermen and four Supervisors in the city and the Republicans three Aldermen and three Supervisors.

McGUIRE LOSES IN SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 5.—James K. McGuire, Democrat, three times Mayor of Syracuse, was defeated for re-election to-day by District Attorney Jay B. Kline, by a plurality of 1,425.

The entire Republican city ticket is elected, and the Republicans elect eleven of nineteen Aldermen.

A Democrat Wins in Platt's County.

OWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Irving J. Delavan, (Dem.,) defeated Benjamin F. Birdsall, (Rep.,) for Sheriff. He is the first Democrat elected to office in Tioga County in sixteen years.

IN OTHER NEW YORK CITIES.

UTICA, Nov. 5.—Charles A. Talcott, Democrat, was elected Mayor over Dr. Morris J. Davies by 931 plurality; George W. Jones, Democrat, was elected City Treasurer; W. E. Harter, Democrat, Justice; and Charles H. Poole, Democrat, Assessor. Republicans elected four Aldermen, and Democrats four. Next Board of Aldermen will stand: Republicans, 9; Democrats, 6. Republicans elect 6 Supervisors, and Democrats 9.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Rome elects two Democratic Supervisors and three Republicans, a Republican gain of one. The Republican plurality for District Attorney in this city is 483, and for Special County Judge is 371. The majority for Constitutional amendment is 124.

ITHACA, Nov. 5.—The first city election held here in the Fall under the new law took place to-day, developing in a spirited contest. The election did not cover the office of Mayor. The Republican ticket was headed by W. M. Kent, for Recorder, who was elected by a handsome plurality. The Republicans elected a majority in the Board of Aldermen.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 5.—The Republicans to-day swept the city and county. Horace S. Van Voast (Rep.) was elected Mayor by 313, and the Common Council, which has been Democratic for years, is Republican by 12 to 6.

OSWEGO, Nov. 5.—Benjamin Baker (Rep.) has been elected Mayor by 5 plurality. The entire Republican County ticket is elected.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The City of Albany elected its entire Republican city ticket to-day by pluralities ranging from 1,100 to 1,500. The contest was exciting, and was participated in by William Barnes, Jr., for the Republicans and Eugene D. Wood for the Democrats. Ex-Senator David B. Hill took no active part in the contest. Charles H. Gaus a prominent National Guardsman, was elected Mayor by the Republicans.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—In the election here to-day the Democratic nominee for Mayor, D. E. Moore, was elected by 15 plurality. The Democrats also elected the Supervisor, while the President of the Common Council and Treasurer will be Republican. In the Common Council there will be eight Republicans and four Democrats.

TROY, Nov. 5.—Daniel E. Conway was re-elected Mayor of this city on a progressive Democratic-Republican ticket over Seymour Van Santvoord, the regular Democratic nominee by over 1,000 plurality. The entire Republican city and county tickets were elected. The campaign in this city was a most interesting one, as ex-United States Senator Murphy led the fight for Van Santvoord and ex-Gov. Black for Conway.

The election was a bitter one, as there was much fighting at the polls, and there were a number of arrests for illegal voting. A Democratic watcher was knocked down, and in the First District of the Eighth Ward the clothing was almost torn off a Deputy Sheriff while he was making an arrest, and it was necessary for him to draw his revolver.

KINGSTON, Nov. 5.—Morris Block, (Dem.,) was elected Mayor of Kingston to-day by 100 plurality.

NEWBURG, Nov. 5.—J. D. Wilson, (Rep.,) was re-elected Mayor of Newburg, the home of Gov. Odell, to-day, by 1,300 plurality. This is double his plurality two years ago. The Republicans elected their entire city ticket, carrying all the wards by increased majorities.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 5.—Dr. S. L. Smith (Rep.) was elected Mayor over C. S. Darling, (Dem.,) after an exciting campaign by 708 plurality.

SENATOR MORGAN IN LINE.

Favors Adoption of the New Constitution in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—Senator John T. Morgan to-day wired Chairman Oscar Underwood of the State Democratic Campaign Committee, which is endeavoring to secure ratification of the new Constitution at the polls next Monday, saying: "I hope the people will ratify the Constitution. I am not opposing it, nor have I done or said anything to prevent its adoption. As a measure of harmony, peace, and safety, its adoption is necessary in view of the dangerous condition forced on us under the existing Constitution; its amendment, whether complete or partial, is indispensable for the preservation of the public morals and the honor of the State. If there are imperfections, they will soon be remedied."

Senator Morgan's announcement makes the entire Alabama Congressional delegation solid for ratification. The indications now are that ratification is assured, the only remaining question being the size of the majority.

Americans Watch Bulletins in London.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Many Americans waited up until a late hour last night at the Cecil and Carlton, the leading London hotels, anxious to get the latest bulletins regarding the American elections. Definite results arrived too late for comment by the London morning papers.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN INCREASE IN THE ASSEMBLY

Six Added to Last Year's Majority of Sixty.

Republicans Elect a Congressman in the Twenty-fourth District and Senators in the Thirtieth and Forty-third Districts to Fill Vacancies.

In addition to the election of an entire new Assembly, two State Senators were voted for at yesterday's election. The Senators were elected to fill vacancies caused by death in the Thirtieth and Forty-third Senatorial Districts. The successor of Senator Michael Russell in the Thirtieth District will be William D. Barnes, a Republican. The successor of Cornelius R. Parsons, in the Forty-third District, will be Merton E. Lewis, who was one of the Republican leaders in the last Assembly. The election of Messrs. Barnes and Lewis leaves the Senate unchanged. There will be 35 Republicans and 15 Democrats in the Senate of 1902, which is the same number each party had in the Senate of 1901.

The Assembly of 1902 will stand as follows: Republicans, 108; Democrats, 42. This is a Republican gain of three, and gives the Republicans a majority of 66. It is considered certain that S. Fred Nixon will succeed himself as Speaker, and that Jotham P. Allds will be the Republican leader on the floor.

The Democratic leadership will go either to J. J. Fitzgerald of this city or George M. Palmer of Schoharie. Mr. Palmer has had the minority leadership before. He succeeds Mr. Frisbie, who was the minority leader in this year's Assembly.

The two districts about which there was most doubt at the time of going to press were the Fifteenth of Kings and the Twentieth of Manhattan. The vote in both was very close on Assembly, and there were still some missing returns.

ASSEMBLY MAJORITIES.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—D. W. Moran (Rep.) was elected to the Assembly by 200 majority.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Merton E. Lewis (Rep.) was elected to the State Senate in the Forty-third District by 1,500 majority.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—William L. Coughtry (Rep.) was elected to the Assembly from the First District by 1,500 majority; Abram S. Coons (Rep.) from the Second District by 2,000; Robert S. Higgins (Rep.) from the Third District by 300, and Thomas J. Ross (Rep.) from the Fourth District by a majority of 1,000.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Avery M. Hoadley (Rep.) was elected to the Assembly from Madison County by over 300 majority.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Charles H. Knipp, elected to Assembly by about 2,500 majority.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—George E. Monroe, (Rep.,) was elected to the Assembly from Tompkins County by 550 majority.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 5.—John F. O'Brien, (Rep.,) was elected a member of Assembly by about 2,000 plurality.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Burnett, (Rep.,) was elected to the Assembly by 243 majority.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Samuel B. Alston, (Rep.,) was re-elected to the Assembly from Herkimer County by 1,600 majority.

CARMEL, N. Y., Nov. 5.—John R. Yale, (Rep.,) was elected to the Assembly from Putnam County by 400 majority.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 5.—William W. Rider was elected to the Assembly from Greene County by 300 majority.

WATKINS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Olin T. Nye, Rep., was elected to the Assembly from Schuyler County by a plurality of 679.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—M. J. McQuade, Rep., was re-elected to the Assembly in the First Oneida District by a majority of 43.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Willis A. Reeve, Rep., was elected to the Assembly from the First District by about 1,100 plurality. George A. Robinson, Rep., was elected to the Assembly from the Second District by 1,500 majority.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Monroe County, Second District, George H. Smith, Rep., 2,329 majority; Third District, Richard Gardiner, Rep., 584 plurality.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—S. Percy Hooker (Rep.) elected to the Assembly by about 1,000 majority.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—J. L. Bornett (Rep.) was re-elected to the Assembly from Ontario County by 2,077 plurality.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Ernest R. Bordwell (Dem.) was elected to the Assembly by about 100 majority.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Andrew J. McMillan (Rep.) was re-elected to the Assembly from Schenectady County by 1,000 majority.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Elbert E. Payne (Rep.) elected to the Assembly from Columbia County by about 525 majority.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—John J. Sloane, (Dem.,) was elected to the Assembly from the First District of Westchester County by 200 majority.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Lewis W. Day (Dem.) of Sacket's Harbor was elected to the Assembly for the First District of Jefferson County by 500 majority, to succeed Morgan Bryan, (Rep.) James A. Outterson (Rep.) was elected Assemblyman for the Second District by a majority of 1,500, to succeed Charles R. Roberts, (Rep.) This is a gain of one for the Democrats. It is the first time the party ever elected its candidate in the First District.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—J. M. Chambers (Rep.) was elected to the Assembly from the First District of Rensselaer County by about 900 majority; John F. Ahearn (Rep.) was elected Assemblyman from the Second District by about 500 majority, and C. W. Reynolds (Rep.) was elected to the Assembly from the Third District by a majority of about 2,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The result of the vote for Assembly in Onondaga County was as follows: First District—James F. Williams, 2,044; Second District—Frederick D. Traub, re-elected, 1,354; Third District—Martin L. Cadin, re-elected, 2,007; Fourth District—Frederick W. Hammond, re-elected, 1,152.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Thirtieth Senatorial District—William D. Barnes, (Rep.)

Forty-third Senatorial District—Merton E. Lewis, (Rep.)

C. L. Knapp Elected to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 5.—From present indications Charles L. Knapp of Lowville, Republican, has been elected member of Congress to fill the vacancy in this district caused by the death of Col. A. D. Shaw, although the majority has been considerably reduced in Jefferson County.

RESULT CLOSE IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—A change of 100 votes in the Third Ward affects the earlier reports on result for Mayor. The revised returns indicate the election of Adolph J. Rodenbeck, (Rep.,) as Mayor by a plurality of eleven. The election is so close that further revision may again change the result. The Republicans also elect the entire city ticket, as follows:

CONTROLLER—James Johnston.
CITY TREASURER—S. B. Williams.
POLICE JUSTICE—John H. Chadsey.
COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOLS—Andrew J. Townson, G. G. Carroll, and Helen B. Montgomery.

St. Paul and Minneapolis only one night from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 461 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 326 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

ALBANY.
1. Wm. L. Coughtry, R.*
2. Abram S. Coon, R.*
3. Robert J. Higgins, R.
4. Thomas G. Ross, R.*

ALLEGHANY.
Jesse S. Phillips, R.*

BROOME.
1. James T. Rogers, R.*
2. Fred E. Allen, R.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. Myron E. Fisher, R.*
2. Albert T. Fancher, R.*

CAYUGA.
1. Ernest G. Treat, R.*
2. Charles J. Hewitt, R.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. J. S. Fowler, R.*
2. S. Fred. Nixon, R.*

CHEMUNG.
Charles H. Knipp, R.*

CHENANGO.
Jotham P. Allds, R.*

CLINTON.
John F. O'Brien, R.*

COLUMBIA.
Elbert Payne, R.

CORTLAND.
H. A. Dickinson, R.*

DELAWARE.
James R. Cowan, R.

DUTCHESS.
1. John T. Smith, R.*
2. Francis G. Landon, R.*

ERIE.
1. John H. Bradley, D.
2. E. R. O'Malley, R.*
3. Anthony J. Burke, D.
4. Wm. Schneider, R.*
5. Chas. F. Brooks, R.*
6. George Ruehl, R.*
7. John K. Patton, R.*
8. Elijah Cook, R.*

ESSEX.
James M. Graeff, R.*

FRANKLIN.
H. D. Stevens, R.*

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
C. W. Smith, R.

GENESEE.
S. Percy Hooker, R.

GREENE.
William W. Rider, D.

HERKIMER.
S. M. Alston, R.*

JEFFERSON.
1. Lewis W. Day, D.
2. J. A. Outterson, R.

KINGS.
1. John H. Morgan, R.*
2. John McKeown, D.
3. J. J. McInerney, D.
4. Chas. H. Cotton, R.*
5. Geo. Lanahorst, R.
6. Simon Adler, R.
7. Peter J. Lally, R.
8. J. C. L. Daly, D.
9. W. P. Fitzpatrick, D.
10. John Rainey, R.*
11. W. R. Blackwell, R.*
12. Howard De Woody, R.
13. James B. Manee, R.
14. John Ferre, D.
15. Harry H. Dale, D.
16. G. C. Weber, R.*
17. Harris Wilson, R.
18. J. F. Bowling, R.*
19. John Wolf, D.
20. Wm. H. Pendry, R.
21. Joseph H. Adams, R.*

LEWIS.
Lewis H. Stiles, R.

LIVINGSTON.
Otto Kelsey, R.*

MADISON.
A. M. Hoadley, R.*

MONROE.
1. Marcus D. Beach, R.
2. Geo. H. Smith, R.
3. W. H. McDonald, D.
4. I. W. Salyerds, R.*

MONTGOMERY.
John W. Candee, R.

NEW YORK.
1. Thos. F. Baldwin, D.
2. Jos. P. Boarke, D.
3. A. J. Barrett, D.
4. William H. Burns, D.
5. Edward R. Finch, R.
6. Harry E. Oxford, D.
7. Jas. E. Duross, D.
8. Chas. S. Adler, R.*
9. James A. Allen, R.
10. J. F. McCullough, D.
11. Clarence McAdam, D.
12. Leon Sanders, D.
13. R. S. Reilley, D.
14. Henry W. Doll, D.
15. James E. Smith, D.
16. Samuel Prince, D.
17. J. J. Fitzgerald, D.
18. Geo. P. Richter, D.
19. J. H. Seymour, R.*
20. J. H. Fitzpatrick, D.
21. Wm. S. Bennet, R.*
22. Wm. F. Meeks, D.
23. J. T. Newcomb, R.
24. Lee P. Ulmann, D.
25. J. A. Weekes, Jr., R.*
26. Myron Sulzberger, D.
27. Gherardi Davis, R.*
28. John T. Dooling, D.
29. B. Colby, R.
30. G. A. Littauer, D.*
31. A. L. Sherer, R.*
32. M. F. Neville, D.
33. John J. Egan, D.
34. John J. Scanlon, D.
35. Wm. E. Morris, D.

NIAGARA.
1. J. T. Darrison, R.*
2. John H. Leggett, R.*

ONEIDA.
1. M. J. McQuade, R.*
2. Fred J. Brill, R.*
3. E. M. Marson, R.*

ONONDAGA.
1. Jas. F. Williams, R.
2. F. D. Traub, R.*
3. Martin L. Cadin, R.*
4. F. W. Hammond, R.*

ONTARIO.
Jean L. Burnett, R.*

ORANGE.
1. John Orr, R.*
2. Louis Bedell, R.*

ORLEANS.
Wm. W. Phipps, R.*

OSWEGO.
1. Thos. D. Lewis, R.*
2. Thos. M. Costello, R.*

OTSEGO.
John B. Conkling, R.

PUTNAM.
John R. Yale, R.

QUEENS.
1. Luke A. Keenan, D.
2. Frank X. Duer, D.
3. Geo. W. Doughty, R.*

RENSSELAER.
1. J. M. Chambers, R.
2. John F. Ahern, R.*
3. C. W. Reynolds, R.*

RICHMOND.
F. C. Townsend, R.

ROCKLAND.
George Dickey, D.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. Chas. S. Plank, R.*
2. E. A. Merritt, Jr., R.

SARATOGA.
W. K. Mansfield, R.*

SCHENECTADY.
A. J. McMillan, R.*

SCHOHARIE.
Geo. M. Palmer, D.

SCHUYLER.
Olin T. Nye, R.*

SENECA.
Daniel W. Moran, R.

STEUBEN.
1. Frank C. Platt, R.*
2. G. M. Fetchin, R.

SUFFOLK.
1. Willis A. Reeve, R.
2. Geo. A. Robinson, R.*

SULLIVAN.
Charles Baraum, D.

TIOGA.
E. S. Hanford, R.*

TOMPKINS.
Geo. E. Monroe, R.

ULSTER.
1. R. A. Snyder, R.*
2. Sands Haviland, R.

WARREN.
James L. Fuller, R.

WASHINGTON.
Wm. H. Hughes, R.

WAYNE.
F. W. Griffith, R.*

WESTCHESTER.
1. John J. Sloane, D.
2. J. M. Wainwright, R.
3. Jas. K. Apgar, R.*

WYOMING.
Henry J. McNair, R.

YATES.
E. R. Bordwell, D.

*Renominated.

JEROME HEARS THE NEWS AT HIS LAKEVILLE HOME

Tells His Neighbors How He Helped Win the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., Nov. 5.—News of his victory was received here by Justice William Travers Jerome, surrounded by his family and Lakeville neighbors.

Justice and Mrs. Jerome and their son, with a party of friends, including Frederick M. Stein, Alfred Carter, and Josiah Smith, left the Grand Central Station at 3:35 o'clock in the afternoon. The Justice was recognized at once by the passengers, and many came up to shake his hand. At Bedford the cadet band from the Military School was drawn up at the station, and as the train sped by without stopping the faint sounds of the music and "rahs" for Jerome could be heard above the rattle of the train.

It was a great night for Lakeville. The news of the way the fight was gained was early received, and a torchlight procession was quickly formed to march on the Justice's house, one mile away from the village, with transparencies bearing the inscription "Our Billy," and "Hail to the Chief," and innumerable lanterns and torches and red fire, several hundred Lakeville residents and Hotchkiss Institute students swarmed up the road to the Justice's house and over the lawn to the edge of the spacious veranda. One of the largest transparencies bore the following:

"New York, 3:35 P. M.—Dr. Jerome operates successfully on the Tiger and then leaves town."

The Hotchkiss cheers and other cheers and three times three were given time and again, and then there were persistent calls for a speech. Mounted on a pillar of his porch, the Justice spoke to his neighbors, in part, as follows:

"I have been face to face with thousands of people during the past thirty days, and it has been easy to talk to them, because there was always something in me that I thought I must say. When I went into the fight, it seemed to me that I could trust absolutely to the people, and trust those things which the word of the great men that I read in books say are true. In all that campaign I didn't see a head that I didn't hit it, and I hit it whether it seemed to be for my good or not, and whenever I saw the head of a man I believed to be a thief I whacked it. [cheers and laughter,] and the heads of all those men who trusted to expediency, those men who were afraid that the truth would hurt.

"Why, boys, if you could have seen the men that came down to my office in Canal Street the morning after my Lyric Hall speech, it seemed as if all the political forces outside of Tammany Hall were there to warn me. Why, I had dared to attack that winged saint Thomas C. Platt! [Laughter.] Well, I slept bully that night. If you ever have seen a pack of wet hens around a barnyard that would have eclipsed them.

"But I had the faith that we were right. I had the faith that Abraham Lincoln believed in when he put his trust in the plain people. I had the faith that is down deep in the hearts of the American people, whether German, Jew, Italian, Irish, or other nationality. I had an abiding faith that in the hearts of all there was a pride in American citizenship, and that we could fight the battle out on those lines all through the campaign. So I kept right on on those lines, and from what I hear tonight over the long-distance telephone, we win. [Cheers.]

"We have won in New York, but all through this broad land we may believe that the immortal truths laid down by the immortal God have not been budged, and we have demonstrated that the highest politics are those that pin themselves to the truth.

"In the fight just closed we were opposed by the great Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the centre of one of the most iniquitous influences in the Nation, and also by Mr. Platt, a man loved by many, a man who has always hated Croker and who has not, like Croker, enriched himself by the aid of politics. Mr. Platt is a comparatively poor man to-day, but he has done more to debauch public life in New York than any other man.

"You cannot pin to the truth and fail. The one abiding thing first, last, and all the time is self-respect; that is the only thing that won't run in the wash. When you have told the truth and kept self-respect you can fearlessly meet the issue. It will not fail."

Saratoga Arondack Water is a popular drink at Shanley's restaurant. Bad effects of late eating are never felt when it is used.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

VICTORY FOR THE FUSION TICKET

Seth Low Elected Mayor by About 33,000 Plurality.

JEROME DEFEATS UNGER

Fusion Borough Presidents Chosen in Three Boroughs—Van Wyck Left Far Behind.

Contest Close for Sheriff in This County—Jerome Wins by About 15,000—Fusion Justices Win—Democrats Carry Only Queens and Bronx.

The Fusion forces carried the city yesterday, as well as electing the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Richmond, and Brooklyn, the District Attorney of New York County, four Justices of the Supreme Court, and a Judge of the City Court.

Seth Low, Fusion candidate for Mayor, was elected. His plurality over Edward M. Shepard, the Democratic nominee, was about 29,656, with 135 election districts missing. The term of office of the Mayor is two years. It appears that Mr. Low's final plurality will be about 33,000.

William Travers Jerome, Fusionist, was elected District Attorney of this county, defeating Henry W. Unger, the Democratic candidate, by about 15,000 votes. The District Attorney serves for four years.

Robert A. Van Wyck, now Mayor of this city, was defeated for Justice of the Supreme Court, receiving less votes, by about 20,000, than any other candidate for a Justiceship on either Fusion or Democratic tickets.

Edward M. Grout, Fusion candidate for Controller, defeated William W. Ladd, Jr., the Democratic nominee. Charles V. Fornes, Fusion, was chosen President of the Board of Aldermen, winning over George M. Van Hoesen. Both the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen serve for two years, like the Mayor.

Mr. Grout's plurality, about 41,358 (with 138 election districts missing) was greater than that of any other Fusion candidate.

Mr. Fornes's plurality was about 22,654, with 140 districts out.

In this borough and the Bronx Mr. Low's plurality was about 7,759, with 100 election districts missing. In Brooklyn the pluralities of Messrs. Low and Grout were, respectively, about 21,438 and 26,852. In Queens Mr. Shepard's plurality was about 507, and Mr. Ladd's about 680. In Richmond Mr. Low won by about 704, and Mr. Grout by more than 900.

The contests for the Presidencies of the different boroughs, each President to serve for two years, resulted as follows:

Jacob A. Cantor (Fusion) defeated Isaac Fromme (Dem.) in the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Castor's plurality was approximately 12,000.

Louis F. Haffen (Dem.) was victorious in the Bronx. His own estimate gave him a plurality of 2,400 over his opponent, James L. Wells, (Fusion.)

Joseph Cassidy, the Democratic nominee in Queens, was safely ahead, his plurality over the Republican candidate being estimated at more than 3,000.

In Richmond George Cromwell, (Fusion,) defeated Nicholas Muller, (Dem.,) by 124 votes.

Isaac Fromme, talking about the election at 1 o'clock this morning, said that he was 9,000 behind Mr. Cantor, but that he would "await the official figures."

Supreme Court Justices elected for terms of fourteen years were Morgan J. O'Brien, James A. Blanchard, John Proctor Clarke, and Samuel Greenbaum, all Fusion nominees, Justice O'Brien being on both the Fusion and Democratic tickets.

Samuel Seabury, Fusion candidate, was elected Judge of the City Court, defeating John P. Schuchman. His term of office will be ten years.

Late returns indicated that William J. O'Brien (Fusion) had defeated John T. Oakley (Dem.) for Sheriff of this county by a plurality of less than 2,000, 860 districts out of 887 having been heard from.

Thomas L. Hamilton (Fusion) was slightly ahead of George H. Fahrbach (Dem.) in the race for the County Clerkship. Returns after midnight indicated the former's election.

For Register, John H. Ronner (Fusion) defeated Frank J. Goodwin (Dem.).

The vote for Sheriff in Kings County was estimated early this morning as follows: Guden, 94,642; Hesterberg, 86,239.

Charles F. Hartzheim was chosen to the office of County Clerk, defeating Conrad Hasenflug by a small plurality.

Joseph Aspinwall and Frederick E. Crane, both Fusionists, defeated William B. Hurd, Jr., and D. F. Manning for County Judges in Kings.

James C. Church (Fusion) was chosen Surrogate in Kings.

Walter L. Durack and Raymond V. Ingersoll, both Fusionists, were elected City Magistrates at Large in Brooklyn.

The Fusionists will have control in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for the Mayor has three votes in that body, the Controller three, the President of the Board of Aldermen three, the President of the Borough of Manhattan two, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn two, the President of the Borough of the Bronx one, the President of the Borough of Richmond one. This will make the vote in the board stand as follows: Low, 3; Grout, 3; Fornes, 3; Cantor, 2; Swanstrom, 2; Haffen, 1; Cassidy, 1; Cromwell, 1.

The results of the Aldermanic elections were, as far as reported, as follows:

In the Second Aldermanic District the vote was so close that both sides were claiming to have won early this morning. Thomas F. Foley is the Democratic candidate, and Daniel A. Casella the Fusionist. In the Third District, where the candidates are T. J. Corbett (Fusion) and Patrick Higgins, (Dem.,) there was also a dispute as to who had won, both sides claiming victory.

Returns were not received from the Forty-first, Forty-second, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Seventieth, and Seventy-third Aldermanic Districts.

The list of elected Aldermen, each to serve a term of two years, is as follows:

ALDERMEN.

Manhattan.

1. Michael Kennedy, D.
2. Isaac Marks, D.
5. C. P. Howland, F.
6. T. P. Sullivan, D.
7. C. W. Culkin, D.
8. Mayer Schoenfeld, F.
9. F. L. Dowling, F.
10. L. W. Harburger, D.
11. R. S. Moull, D.
12. James J. Devlin, D.
13. Charles Metzger, D.
14. J. J. Haggerty, D.
15. Fred. Richter, D.
16. John S. Donohue, D.
17. J. J. Twomey, D.
18. J. E. Gaffney, D.
19. D. M. Holmes, F.
20. W. J. Whitaker, F.
21. A. Mathews, R.
22. Samuel R. Jones, F.
23. T. F. Baldwin, D.
24. John L. Florence, F.
25. John C. Klett, F.
26. J. V. Coggey, D.
27. Herbert Parsons, F.
28. F. Chambers, D.
29. Joseph Ostman, F.
30. John T. McCall, D.
31. F. B. Ware, F.
32. J. A. Schappert, D.
33. Elias Goodman, F.
36. T. F. McCaul, D.
37. James Owen, D.

Bronx.

38. L. W. McGrath, D.
39. P. Harinschfeger, D.
40. Jacob Leitner, F.
41. W. D. Peck, F.
42. F. W. Longfellow, F.
43. Frank Gass, D.
44. John Behrman, F.

Brooklyn.

45. R. F. Downing, F.
46. J. J. Bridges, D.
47. M. J. Wafer, D.
48. D. S. Stewart, R.
49. Peter Holler, F.
50. John Diemer, F.
51. P. H. Malone, F.
52. R. W. Baas, D.
53. F. P. Kenney, D.
54. A. M. Gillen, D.
55. W. R. Wakeley, F.
56. J. W. Redmond, D.
57. E. A. Seebeck, Jr., F.
58. W. Dickinson, F.
59. P. S. Keety, D.
60. F. Brenner, D.
61. William Wentz, F.
62. John Wirth, F.
63. J. H. McInnes, F.
64. Joseph A. Bill, F.
65. Frank Bennett, R.

Queens.

69. W. T. James, F.

Richmond.

71. J. H. Maloy, F.
72. J. D. Gillies, D.

Besides the above elected Aldermen there are six votes in the Board of Aldermen. The President of the board has a vote, as do the five Presidents of boroughs. So, in addition to their members above named, the Fusionists will have the votes of Messrs. Fornes, Cantor, Swanstrom, and Campbell

Assembly Districts.	Cantor. (Fusion.)	Fromme. (Dem.)	Elec. Dis. Miss.
9	4,135	2,850	3
10	3,405	3,225	0
11	3,358	3,965	0
12	1,776	2,142	3
13	2,079	2,585	3
14	2,847	3,273	3
15	2,845	3,876	3
16	2,610	3,745	0
17	2,755	3,024	3
18	2,915	5,312	...
19	7,608	5,578	1
20	3,298	3,777	3
21	11,407	5,304	2
22	3,185	4,706	...
23	3,499	5,513	3
24	2,772	3,571	2
25	4,258	2,164	1
26	2,883	2,500	4
27	4,701	2,109	1
28	2,608	3,466	3
29	6,571	2,575	2
30	3 791	4,033	3
31	10,080	3,729	4
32	3,908	4,497	6
33	3,060	3,217	4
34 (Part)	2,9 4	3,302	2
Totals	129,989	117,899	79

Election districts missing out of a total of 806.
Cantor's plurality 12,540

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH.

Assembly Districts	Wells (F.)	Haffen (D.)	Elec. Dis. Miss.
34 (Part)	4,883	5,186	...
35	7,743	8,857	15
Annex	1,997	2,197	...
Totals	14,623	16,190	15

15 Election Districts Missing out of a total of 92.
Haffen's plurality 1,567

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH.

Assembly Districts.	Swanstrom. (Fusion.)	Driggs. (Dem.)	Elec. Dis. Miss.
1	4,517	3,548	0
2	2,277	4,822	2
3	1,986	3,838	3
4	3,589	2,891	11
5	4,621	3,904	2
6	3,956	3,995	7
7	3,278	3,496	18
8	2,504	3,505	0
9	2,477	3,664	1
10	4,077	3,220	4
11	4,540	4,304	4
12	4,132	2,927	9
13	4,910	4,595	3
14	2,632	5,326	0
15	2,665	3,149	2
16	4,997	2,615	9
17	5,314	1,666	7
18	5,710	3,913	9
19	2,710	3,702	3
20	5,290	3,774	6
21	5,275	3,496	9
Totals	81,442	76,827	107

108 Election districts missing out of a total of 526
Swanstrom's plurality 4,615

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH.

Assembly Districts	Doht (F.)	Cassidy (D.)	Elec. Dis. Miss.
1	4,968	8,418	3
2	4,586	4,227	1
3(Part)	412	814	0
Totals	9,966	13,519	4

4 Election Districts Missing out of a total of 73.
Cassidy's plurality 3,553

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH.

Wards	Cromwell (F.)	Muller (D.)	Elec. Dis. Miss.
1	2,118	2,068	...
2	1,290	1,255	...
3	1,401	1,187	...
4	981	797	...
5	890	789	...
Totals	6,620	6,196	...

Cromwell's plurality 424

NEW YORK COUNTY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Assembly Districts.	Jerome. (Fusion.)	Unger. (Dem.)	Elec. Dis. Miss.
1	1,724	2,801	0
2	1,940	4,350	2
3	2,919	3,444	2
4	2,148	2,828	3
5	4,887	2,737	2
6	2,450	4,752	2
7	3,474	3,922	2
8	1,889	1,942	2
9	4,691	3,318	2
10	3,248	3,052	1
11	3,488	3,616	0
12	1,766	2,410	2
13	2,167	2,633	3
14	3,259	3,470	1
15	2,967	3,379	2
16	2,315	3,146	2
17	3,251	3,594	0
18	2,801	4,824	2
19	7,277	3,411	2
20	3,789	4,110	1
21	11,749	5,222	2
22	3,156	4,734	0
23	3,898	5,584	2
24	2,766	3,585	2
25	4,738	2,098	2
26	3,182	2,943	2
27	4,345	2,099	2
28	3,046	4,118	0
29	5,771	2,558	5
30	4,065	4,155	2
31	10,045	4,984	8
32	3,589	4,699	4
33	3,282	3,875	3
34	3,359	3,100	1
35	10,344	3,618	8
Totals	149,320	134,524	71

71 Election Districts missing out of a total of 867.
Jerome's plurality 15,296

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Ass. Dis.	O'Brien. (F.&D.)	Blanchard. (F.)	Clarke. (F.)	Greenbaum. (F.)	Elec. Dis. Miss.
1	3,679	1,486	1,426	1,498	2
2	6,058	1,927	1,868	1,994	2
3	6,522	3,065	2,988	3,017	1
4	5,380	2,354	2,273	2,686	1
5	7,511	4,630	4,439	4,667	2
6	7,477	2,523	2,483	2,607	1
7	7,217	3,498	3,355	3,478	2
8	5,347	2,096	1,969	2,190	1
9	8,548	4,725	4,621	4,797	1
10	6,187	3,177	3,113	3,351	2
11	7,008	3,452	3,231	3,476	...
12	4,498	1,957	1,909	2,198	2
13	5,217	2,388	2,184	2,406	2
14	6,369	3,028	2,946	3,115	2
15	6,668	3,296	3,188	3,387	...
16	6,267	2,687	2,607	3,009	...
17	6,678	3,227	3,118	3,262	...
18	7,980	3,877	2,723	2,948	1
19	9,982	7,050	6,908	7,141	3
20	7,582	3,493	3,406	3,577	2
21	16,213	11,456	11,184	11,803	...
22	8,895	2,885	2,795	2,947	2
23	14,801	8,708	8,488	8,975	2
24	6,370	2,928	2,761	3,185	2
25	6,896	4,890	4,807	4,993	1
26	6,729	3,520	3,382	3,787	...
27	6,701	4,786	4,650	4,807	1
28	6,675	2,918	2,860	3,247	1
29	8,841	6,548	6,198	6,980	2
30	7,928	3,984	3,868	4,329	2
31	2,830	9,139	8,889	9,504	3
32	8,147	3,635	3,464	4,354	4
33	6,674	3,389	3,215	3,568	3
34	16,060	8,314	7,890	8,419	2
35	18,899	10,269	9,959	10,474	9
Totals	230,009	150,074	144,951	155,815	59

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.
(Continued.)

Ass. Dis.	Van Wyck. (Dem.)	Knox. (Dem.)	Dayton. (Dem.)	Elec. Dis. Miss.
1	2,107	2,284	2,477	2
2	4,130	4,402	4,414	2
3	3,386	3,738	3,770	1
4	2,991	3,186	3,097	1
5	2,400	2,875	2,974	2
6	4,745	5,011	5,082	1
7	3,924	4,089	4,081	2
8	1,744	1,980	1,980	1
9	3,128	3,569	3,610	1
10	2,626	3,060	3,129	2
11	3,504	3,788	3,766	...
12	2,284	2,327	2,467	2
13	3,519	2,899	2,941	2
14	2,984	3,815	3,421	2
15	3,487	4,102	4,307	...
16	3,250	3,663	3,636	...
17	3,800	3,761	3,744	...
18	4,738	5,220	5,165	1
19	2,797	3,413	3,464	3
20	3,599	3,968	4,004	2
21	4,097	5,317	5,441	...
22	3,886	4,326	4,298	2
23	4,954	5,926	6,006	2
24	3,124	3,641	3,656	2
25	1,922	2,327	2,276	1
26	2,610	3,189	3,208	...
27	1,854	2,218	2,250	1
28	3,884	4,029	4,062	1
29	1,987	2,658	2,712	2
30	3,554	4,388	4,412	2
31	3,057	4,487	4,806	8
32	3,898	4,659	4,645	4
33	2,863	3,542	3,578	3
34	6,990	8,381	8,521	2
35	7,454	9,071	9,368	9
Totals	118,448	138,770	140,360	...

67 election districts missing out of a total of 837.

SHERIFF OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

A. D.	Fusion. O'Brien.	Dem. Oakley.	Dists. Miss'g.
1	1,660	2,761	0
2	1,766	4,092	3
3	2,732	3,627	2
4	2,232	3,009	2
5	4,416	2,810	2
6	2,421	4,833	2
7	2,978	3,806	4
8	1,668	1,780	3
9	4,402	3,423	2
10	3,007	2,950	2
11	3,431	3,733	0
12	1,929	2,631	1
13	2,431	3,085	1
14	3,018	3,754	1
15	2,984	3,796	1
16	2,567	3,735	0
17	3,124	3,626	0
18	2,520	3,464	2
19	6,850	3,464	3
20	3,551	4,251	1
21	9,461	5,007	6
22	4,790	5,093	3
23	7,157	5,093	7
24	3,037	4,134	0
25	4,539	2,250	2
26	3,363	3,287	0
27	4,623	2,222	1
28	2,594	3,624	3
29	5,090	2,873	3
30	3,529	4,044	4
31	8,498	4,681	7
32	2,524	3,754	9
33	2,658	2,940	6
34	8,178	8,561	1
35	10,135	9,188	9
Totals	146,123	142,580	...

60 Election Districts missing; O'Brien's plurality 3,543.

THE PEOPLE'S VICTORY, MAYOR-ELECT LOW SAYS

Calls It a Splendid Vindication of Universal Suffrage.

Seth Low received the returns of the election last night at his house, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, where they were sent over a private wire from Police Headquarters. At 10:30, when assured of the result, he issued the following statement:

"The outcome of this election is a splendid vindication of universal suffrage. From all parts of the city have come the votes that have rebuked the Tammany orgie of the last four years. All the patronage of the city, and limitless money, have not availed against the aroused indignation of the people, and it is safe to say that absentee government and government for private gain will not be seen again in New York for many a day.

"This no man's triumph, but it is the people's victory. The agencies that have brought it about are many. Those who labored so long and so patiently to bring about the successful fusion of many elements and those who have supported the fusion so loyally are all entitled to the greatest credit.

"It is evident that the Citizens' Union, the Republican Party, the Greater New York Democracy, and the Brooklyn Democracy, the German-American Reform Union, and all the other bodies that took part in this movement have supported it loyally. Great acknowledgment is due to the press of the city for its splendid work in the people's cause, and the Acorn ought not to be overlooked in any summary of the agencies that have contributed to the great result.

"For myself I ask the generous and constant support of the community in the great task to which it has summoned me, and I dedicate every power that I have to its loyal service."

Mr. Low spent the morning at his home. Between 2 and 3 o'clock he received a call from John C. Clark, his confidential representative, who brought the latest news from the Fusion headquarters. Mr. Low then lay down for a nap, foreseeing the possibility of being up late during the night.

After a quiet family dinner he prepared to receive election returns, and a telegraph operator arrived shortly after 6 o'clock and opened up the wire to Police Headquarters, which had already been installed in Mr. Low's office in the front basement of his house.

In the drawing room up stairs were gathered Mr. and Mrs. Low, the Misses Curtis, John C. Clark, Benjamin E. Hall, William J. Moran, and William R. Wilcox. As fast as the election returns came in they were written down by the telegraph operator on little yellow slips of paper and taken up to Mr. Low.

"Mr. Low had declared his confidence several times during the day in the result of the election, feeling assured, as he said, that the Fusion ticket would be victorious. It was with a great deal of satisfaction, therefore, that the first returns were read.

"From the very start it appeared that a complete victory had been won, and there was much rejoicing in the house. For over an hour everything pointed to a big Fusion victory, but at 7:30 Mr. Low said it was too early and the returns too incomplete to base a certain judgment upon. Then the first returns began to come in from Queens, and these showed a marked tendency toward Shepard.

For an hour thereafter occasional bulletins from Queens continued to come in with the same general tendency indicated in the voting. But by 8:30 reports arrived rapidly from all over the greater city, and they showed so marked a drift toward the Fusion ticket that Mr. Low said the result then seemed no longer in doubt. He then made the following statement:

"I am very much gratified at the result as far as received. I suppose it is safe to assume that my election is assured. It bears out very well what my friends have anticipated. I am glad that Mr. Grout and Mr. Fornes are running so well, and I am glad also that Justice Jerome is ahead. I am now very much interested to see the outcome of the county ticket.

"I am going to Great Barrington, Mass., to-morrow afternoon and expect to stay there all the rest of the week. I go there to get a little rest, and I would be much obliged if the people of the city would allow me to have it. When I return I shall be the city's man and ready to confront any problems which may come up.

"It is a pleasant outcome of a hard fight. I wish you would say for me that I appreciate the support which the newspapers have given me. I think they have been most important factors in bringing about the result attained."

John C. Clark, who has been so close to Mr. Low throughout the whole campaign as his personal representative, said:

"This splendid victory is the result of two campaigns. The work begun in 1897 has now been carried to a successful termination. We are highly gratified at the result. It has been a hard struggle, and the outcome is a popular condemnation of the disgraceful government of the city during the last four years."

As Mr. Low stood among the reporters in his large private office in the basement of his house election returns were coming in thick and fast. These were handed to Mr. Clark and scanned by Mr. Low. All present agreed at 8:30 that the result of the Mayoralty election was no longer in doubt, and they heartily congratulated the Mayor-elect.

Mr. Low was in a very cheerful mood. He was frequently called to the telephone to receive the congratulations of personal friends, and a steady stream of telegraph boys began to arrive bearing telegrams of congratulation from all over the country.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock he received a serenade and made his first public speech since his election. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band, over twenty strong, and all in uniform, swung around the corner from Madison Avenue, followed by about 200 people, and took up their stand in front of the house. They played a lively air, and then all present gave "Three cheers for Mayor Low."

Mr. Low, followed by a group of his personal friends, came out on the stoop, and then the band played again. There were cries of "Speech, speech!" Mr. Low, who was all smiles, took off his black derby hat and bowed, and said:

"I wish to thank the band for their beautiful music."

CITY'S VOTE IN RECENT ELECTIONS

The conditions prevailing in yesterday's election are so widely at variance with the conditions governing all previous municipal elections here that figures furnish a very unsatisfactory basis for comparison. Here are the best figures that can be given for that purpose:

Recapitulation—Vote for Mayor in 1897.

BOROUGH TOTALS.

BOROUGHS.	Van Wyck.	Tracy.	Low.	George.
Man. and Bronx	143,666	55,834	77,210	13,076
Brooklyn	76,185	36,011	65,656	6,938
Queens	3,091	5,976	5,891	1,097
Richmond	4,871	2,787	2,705	548
Total	233,813	101,208	151,162	21,659

Recapitulation—New York City's Vote 1900-1898.

BOROUGH TOTALS.

BOROUGHS.	1900. Mc-Kinley.	1900. Bryan.	1898. Roose-velt.	1898. Van Wyck.
Man. and Bronx	153,033	181,799	112,084	172,251
Brooklyn	109,985	106,221	82,819	101,202
Queens	12,341	14,753	7,526	9,794
Richmond	6,047	6,760	4,333	6,327
Total	281,406	309,533	206,762	289,574

New York City's Vote 1898-1900.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly District.	President, 1900. Mc-Kinley.	Bryan.	Governor, 1898. Roose-velt.	Van Wyck.
1st	1,466	3,465	1,204	3,633
2d	2,131	5,160	1,636	5,053
3d	2,938	5,119	2,278	4,953
4th	2,503	3,981	2,090	3,850
5th	5,037	3,826	3,934	3,622
6th	2,754	5,541	2,218	5,707
7th	3,292	5,598	2,857	4,830
8th	2,178	2,482	1,752	2,279
9th	3,808	5,316	3,185	4,930
10th	3,497	4,113	2,368	4,238
11th	3,054	4,622	2,350	4,419
12th	2,200	3,596	1,548	3,323
13th	2,332	4,239	1,941	4,119
14th	2,013	4,844	2,204	4,916
15th	2,943	4,824	2,425	4,516
16th	2,803	5,961	1,824	5,743
17th	2,679	4,726	2,260	4,455
18th	2,474	6,071	1,961	5,737
19th	8,055	4,543	5,734	4,688
20th	3,140	5,792	2,237	5,531
21st	11,206	6,701	7,542	5,918
22d	5,742	6,793	2,211	5,447
23d	7,965	7,164	5,496	6,015
24th	2,856	4,749	2,080	4,769
25th	5,657	2,874	4,192	3,012
26th	2,902	4,106	2,163	3,988
27th	5,321	2,522	4,019	2,718
28th	2,688	4,870	2,089	4,835
29th	7,667	2,809	5,205	3,708
30th	3,705	6,121	2,819	5,936
31st	10,692	6,076	6,853	5,654
32d	4,308	6,295	3,198	6,049
33d	3,459	5,034	2,857	5,024
34th	7,328	10,346	5,522	8,680
35th	10,686	12,078	6,667	10,009
Annexed	1,625	2,611	1,190	2,248
Total	153,033	181,799	112,084	172,251

Note.—Vote for other candidates: President—Maloney, Soc.-Labor, 4,867; Woolley, Proh., 640; Debs, Soc.-Dem., 6,193.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Assembly District.	President, 1900. Mc-Kinley.	Bryan.	Governor, 1898. Roose-velt.	Van Wyck.
1st	2,944	1,756	2,243	1,823
2d	357	1,254	239	1,241
3d	2,098	1,856	1,635	1,773
4th	1,151	1,887	884	1,716
5th	912	2,685	722	2,586
6th	2,657	4,930	2,109	4,894
7th	3,058	3,454	4,041	3,538
8th	5,942	5,375	2,948	4,382
9th	4,085	4,385	3,158	4,381
10th	2,543	4,840	2,090	4,738
11th	2,384	2,290	1,847	2,436
12th	1,234	3,882	967	3,450
13th	2,524	4,677	2,201	4,510
14th	1,196	3,559	913	3,306
15th	2,782	2,978	2,352	2,908
16th	3,080	3,381	2,059	3,470
17th	4,581	5,916	3,685	5,117
18th	1,396	2,471	942	2,370
19th	2,905	2,793	3,471	2,859
20th	3,714	2,154	2,992	2,155
21st	6,057	5,286	4,623	5,106
22d	6,983	5,933	5,407	5,627
23d	10,297	3,488	8,116	3,903
24th	3,267	2,356	2,265	2,225
25th	6,233	3,652	4,809	3,449
26th	5,198	4,658	3,931	4,386
27th	2,798	3,817	1,902	3,520
28th	7,858	6,163	5,771	5,690
29th	2,846	2,074	1,688	1,899
30th	2,527	1,957	1,528	1,952
31st	909	1,631	707	1,421
32d	1,024	713	554	739
Total	103,985	106,221	82,819	101,202

Note.—Other votes for other candidates: Governor—Corresan, Soc.-Labor, 1,925; Wardwell, Proh., 671; Hanford, Soc.-Dem., 2,575. President—Debs, 2,331; Malloney, 1,711; Woolley, 596.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Ward.	President, 1900. Mc-Kinley.	Bryan.	Governor, 1898. Roose-velt.	Van Wyck.
1st	3,151	4,948	1,960	3,133
2d	2,420	3,596	1,382	2,247
3d	2,536	2,441	2,062	2,238
4th	3,381	2,579	1,488	1,461
5th	567	856	631	715
Total	12,055	14,220	7,523	9,794

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Ward.	President, 1900. Mc-Kinley.	Bryan.	Governor, 1898. Roose-velt.	Van Wyck.
1st	2,000	2,068	1,558	2,064
2d	1,197	1,565	738	1,567
3d	1,328	1,305	820	1,059
4th	789	981	498	806
5th	895	816	689	747
Total	6,029	6,733	4,333	6,927

Vote for Mayor in New York City, 1897.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly District.	Van Wyck.	Tracy.	Low.	George.
1st	3,233	849	706	182
2d	4,845	834	891	239
3d	4,332	1,300	1,150	341
4th	3,745	743	1,714	275
5th	3,049	1,827	2,682	352
6th	4,742	1,861	1,102	308
7th	4,282	1,716	1,783	344
8th	1,916	1,182	1,021	133
9th	4,232	1,664	2,015	393
10th	3,555	1,538	1,591	283
11th	3,892	1,338	1,282	363
12th	1,222	824	1,104	138
13th	3,776	1,182	1,104	268
14th	4,158	1,117	1,823	338
15th	3,777	1,321	1,671	292
16th	3,557	1,197	1,118	165
17th	4,096	1,192	1,395	212
18th	4,820	1,016	1,670	394
19th	3,662	2,516	4,101	311
20th	4,772	1,147	1,502	529
21st	4,245	3,440	5,046	558
22d	4,745	965	1,733	356
23d	4,902	3,713	5,778	538
24th	3,078	914	1,774	279
25th	2,482	1,817	3,179	246
26th	3,425	863	1,857	290
27th	2,307	1,378	3,163	148
28th	4,060	895	1,734	381
29th	2,853	1,599	3,644	163
30th	4,659	1,422	2,268	490
31st	3,835	3,035	4,728	476
32d	4,935	1,501	2,230	666
33d	4,131	1,541	2,034	568
34th	6,422	2,923	3,593	1,074
35th	7,472	3,388	4,437	743
Annexed	1,862	825	611	133
Total	148,666	55,834	77,210	13,076

Note.—Other votes for Mayor were: Sanial, Soc.-Lab., 9,796; Wardwell, Pro., 650; Cruikshank, U. D., 389; Gleason, Ind., 318.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Wards.	Van Wyck.	Tracy.	Low.	George.
1st	1,306	830	2,036	111
2d	1,097	128	268	54
3d	1,268	777	1,410	100
4th	1,416	395	788	128
5th	2,949	326	643	131
6th	3,835	936	1,906	224
7th	2,039	1,694	3,242	196
8th	3,188	1,290	2,865	458
9th	3,890	1,280	2,757	197
10th	3,710	891	2,027	240
11th	1,997	928	1,475	139
12th	2,867	469	992	213
13th	1,917	1,177	1,556	255
14th	3,021	548	714	179
15th	2,629	1,309	1,451	192
16th	2,955	1,008	1,715	245
17th	4,123	1,733	2,906	477
18th	1,892	540	721	120
19th	2,184	1,532	2,716	206
20th	1,585	1,291	2,334	212
21st	3,986	2,125	3,631	535
22d	4,301	2,510	4,676	427
23d	3,242	2,314	4,455	246
24th	1,635	1,069	1,668	110
25th	2,157	2,220	3,369	318
26th	2,913	1,929	3,037	474
27th	2,606	930	1,620	190
28th	3,967	2,384	4,846	550
29th	1,474	708	1,184	90
30th	1,129	688	992	158
31st	1,193	467	875	39
32d	423	255	401	24
Total	76,185	37,611	65,656	6,938

Note.—Other votes for Mayor were: Sanial, Soc.-Lab., 3,983; Wardwell, Pro., 597; Cruikshank, U. D., 184; Gleason, Ind., 133.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Towns.	Van Wyck.	Tracy.	Low.	George.
Flushing	1,638	1,292	965	253
Hempstead	629	878	368	15
Jamaica	1,519	1,339	1,474	75
L. I. City	3,203	2,103	1,093	427
Newtown	2,103	1,524	1,069	237
Total	9,091	5,976	5,591	1,007

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Towns.	Van Wyck.	Tracy.	Low.	George.
Castleton	1,476	852	973	213
Middletown	1,218	434	504	144
Northfield	901	619	572	84
Southfield	902	404	391	82
Westfield	572	477	265	25
Total	4,871	2,787	2,705	548

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS IN VARIOUS STATES

Continued from Page 1.

counties, causing much scratching, which was responsible for the late returns. It develops, however, that the Republicans were more successful in getting out their voters than the Democrats. In this (Hamilton) County, which was carried by McLean two years ago, Nash's plurality will reach 9,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Miner G. Norton, Republican candidate for Common Pleas Judge, concedes the election of the Democratic legislative ticket in this (Cuyahoga) county. Mayor Johnson claims 2,000 Democratic plurality for the legislative ticket.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN.

Party Candidates Win by Greatly Reduced Pluralities—Light Vote Cast.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—With nearly the whole State estimated at midnight, there was little comfort for the Fusionists, the Republicans having carried the State and city for their ticket by a reduced plurality over two years ago. The reformers put up a strong fight in every direction, but the failure of the Democrats to give the ticket loyal support caused the downfall of the ticket except in some minor instances, where local causes gave victory to the Fusionists.

The vote was later than ever before, and at midnight there was only a bare indication of what the figures might be. The State plurality for the Republicans will be over 20,000 without doubt, against 30,000 two years ago. In Philadelphia there is not enough of the vote in to make it safe to say more than that the Republicans have won their fight.

William P. Potter, Republican candidate for the Supreme bench, ran behind his ticket, but Frank G. Harris, for State Treasurer, ran as well as was expected. In this city the strong fight was made on District Attorney, and on this Weaver (Rep.) has undoubtedly defeated Rothermel, (Fusion.) This gives the rest of the ticket to the Republicans barring surprises.

Returns from the State indicate the election of Frank G. Harris, (Rep.,) for State Treasurer, and William Potter, (Rep.,) for Supreme Court Justice, by pluralities considerably below those of 1899, when Barnett, (Rep.,) had 110,588 plurality. The reduction of the Republican plurality is due in part to the light vote cast.

The vote in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendments in the interest of ballot reform is overwhelming.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS WIN.

Elect Louisville Ticket and Gain in the Legislature—Democrat Will Succeed Senator Deboe.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—Kentucky's total vote to-day will show a Democratic majority of about 20,000, as compared with 8,000 for Bryan for President and 4,000 for Beckam, (Dem.,) for Governor last year. There was no general election, the candidates voted for being municipal and legislative.

The estimate of 20,000 Democratic majority in the State is based upon the majority from about half the legislative districts, those in which the fight was closest. The day passed quietly. There was little disorder and few claims of fraud. The City of Louisville overcame a Republican majority of some 3,000 and elected a full Democratic city ticket by majorities approximating 5,000. They also gain several additional seats in the Legislature.

The Democrats have gained three and possibly four Senators, making the total Democrats 25 or 26 to 13 or 12 Republicans, and have gained probably 15 in the House, making the House stand 75 Democrats to 25 Republicans. Then the Democrats will have nearly two-thirds vote on joint ballot. An increased Democratic majority in the Legislature was conceded, but the Republicans had hoped to carry Louisville. The Republican objection to Collector of Internal Revenue Sapp, against whom charges are pending, is the cause of the defeat of the Republican city ticket.

The Legislature, besides electing a Democrat to succeed Senator Deboe, will probably redistrict the State and increase the number of Democratic Councilmen.

Col. David G. Colson, (Rep.,) ex-Congressman from the Eleventh Congressional District, was elected to the General Assembly by a large majority.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN.

Josiah Quincy, However, Cuts Down the Usual Plurality — Democrats Fought to Organize.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The Republican ticket is re-elected in Massachusetts by a plurality of some 64,000, against 65,100 two years ago. Last year the plurality was 97,000.

In Boston, where the average Democratic majority in State elections is 2,700, Quincy has received 7,699 more votes than Cr

RICHARD CROKER SAYS HE WILL ABDICATE

His Mantle to Fall on Mr. Carroll's Shoulders.

DISHEARTENED BY THE ROUT

Mr. Croker, It Is Declared, First Offered the Leadership to Senator Sullivan, Who Preferred to Stand By His Chief.

Richard Croker told a friend last evening at the Democratic Club that he had gone through his last campaign as the leader of Tammany Hall. The robes of the leadership will fall on the shoulders of John F. Carroll, according to an amicable arrangement said to have been made at a conference between Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Mr. Croker.

The Tammany leader was thoroughly disheartened over the result of the election. He waited until nearly 11 o'clock, and when all hope was given up by Secretary Smith and Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Croker asked Senator Sullivan and a few other friends to go to a restaurant. Mr. Carroll had a short talk with Mr. Croker, and then declined to go out to satisfy his hunger. Senator Sullivan, Mr. Croker, and Maurice Untermyer spent half an hour talking over matters. Senator Sullivan it said to have told Mr. Croker:

"I will stand by you, and we will go right to work and make the fight of our lives two years from now. We will win then in a walk."

Mr. Croker told Senator Sullivan that he did not want to go through another campaign, and that he was willing to give up to the Bowery Senator the leadership of Tammany Hall at once.

Senator Sullivan said to Mr. Croker that he had no desire to take his place as leader, and that he would be loyal to the end.

Then the selection of a man who would handle the reins of Tammany Hall during the two years of Seth Low's administration was discussed at length.

An arrangement similar to this was made when Mr. Croker abdicated the leadership several years ago and John C. Sheehan was installed before Mr. Croker sailed for Europe. Senator Sullivan is said to have acknowledged at once that there would be much wisdom in giving the active control of Tammany affairs to Mr. Carroll.

From the restaurant opposite Tammany Hall Mr. Croker started for the Democratic Club. On going through the crowd a man made a remark of a derogatory character concerning Mr. Croker. Senator Sullivan knocked him down.

Mr. Croker went at once to his room in the club and refused to say anything more about the election. To a friend who was in Mr. Croker's room the Tammany leader said:

"I have gone through my last campaign. A statement as to my intentions will be given out to-morrow to the newspapers."

When Mr. Croker retired from the leadership and installed Mr. Sheehan in his place he went to Europe. For three years Mr. Sheehan worked to build up the organization, and the word was constantly circulated by Mr. Croker's friends that he would never return to take control of Tammany Hall's affairs. When he did come back on the eve of the campaign four years ago the information was given out that Mr. Croker would not again be the leader, but would give his advice.

In less than a week the wires were pulled and John C. Sheehan became the nominal and not the real ruler of Tammany Hall. Mr. Croker took control and forced the nomination of Robert A. Van Wyck for Mayor. Mr. Sheehan and other leaders wanted to see Charles W. Dayton nominated, but Mr. Croker defeated their plans and put Mr. Sheehan out of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Sheehan fought for two years in the Ninth Assembly District, but was finally defeated at the primaries and lost his seat as a member of the Executive Committee of the organization.

Mr. Carroll, who is said to be slated for the position as Tammany leader, has been in active charge of the affairs of the Wigwam as deputy leader for the ten months Mr. Croker has spent in Europe. Mr. Carroll's intimates are Register Fromme and Health Commissioner Sexton. He resigned his position as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions at $5,000 a year to become deputy leader of Tammany Hall without any salary. Mr. Carroll has interests in the American Ice Company and other corporations in which Charles W. Morse is the leading spirit.

Richard Croker heard the news of the election at Tammany Hall last evening. The sweeping Fusion victory caused gloom in the Wigwam, and the leaders, with chairs tilted against the back wall of the big meeting room, listened to the news sad and disconsolate. The only man with a smiling face who came to the Wigwam last evening was Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery district. He was happy because he had carried his district by at least 2,800, and that "Young Tim" Sullivan had been elected Alderman. This was the only good news which reached the Wigwam during the evening.

Mr. Croker took the defeat of the Democratic ticket calmly. Soon after 5 o'clock he went to a restaurant and had supper, and then returned to Tammany Hall and took his seat at a long table with John C. Hertle, Commmissioner of Accounts, and other tabulators. Secretary Thomas F. Smith was receiving the returns over the telephone. Among the other leaders who arrived soon after the polls closed were John Sexton, John F. Carroll, Lewis Nixon, Judge Warren W. Foster, Mayor Van Wyck, T. C. T. Crain, and Register Fromme.

The first report received was the vote in the Eighteenth Election District of the Third Assembly District of Brooklyn. This was the district in which Seth Low formerly lived. The vote showed a large majority for Low. Somebody mentioned to Mr. Croker that things looked bad, and he said:

"That does not mean anything. It is merely a testimonial."

The returns came in very slowly after the first vote was announced, but there was a feeling among those present that disaster was impending for the Democratic candidates. The politicians talked in whispers.

Mr. Croker was calm, but not as confident as he had been early in the day. The returns received about 6:30 o'clock indicated that Low would carry Brooklyn by a large vote. Mr. Croker arose from his seat at the long table and said to those about him:

Secretary Smith, at 7 o'clock, said:

"We have the returns from 170 districts, and Low is 2,000 ahead."

CROKER ADMITS DEFEAT.

Mr. Croker said:

"The city ticket is lost. There is no hope of electing any of the city officers."

At this time Mr. Croker was standing near the long table. He never returned to his chair, but walked about the room. Mayor Van Wyck and Messrs. Carroll and John Sexton had chairs against the wall, and they sat for nearly an hour without exchanging a word. Mayor Van Wyck looked flushed. Mr. Carroll was stolid, and Mr. Sexton was glum.

Mr. Croker talked in a low tone to Mr. Carroll once or twice, and now and again would go to the table where the reports were being received and listen to the returns. The reports grew more and more discouraging. At 9 o'clock many of the Tammany politicians said that Mayor Van Wyck would be elected, but when he was asked about his chances Mayor Van Wyck said:

"I have nothing to say."

The Mayor smiled when goods news was received about his chances of election, and one or two Tammany men shook hands with and congratulated him. Mr. Croker looked happier when the supposed goods news about Mr. Van Wyck's election was received than at any time during the evening.

At 9:35 o'clock Mr. Croker formed one of a circle in the back of the room with Messrs. Carroll, Sexton, and Vincent J. Slattery. A report was read that Justice Jerome was then 1,600 ahead of Unger, with about one-quarter of the districts in. "Young Tim" Sullivan came in and joined the group. Then came Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. He said:

"Well, there are other elections to come. We will go at them and fight it out again. Jerome said he was going to come down to my district to live, but now that he is elected I suppose he will change his mind. He said he was going to put me in prison, but I guess he won't get a chance. My district went as strong for Shepard as I predicted, although Mr. Jerome did make his heavy campaigning down there. You see he did not do much good for his ticket down in my district."

Register Isaac Fromme lingered over the telephone anxious for good news.

Senator Sullivan was asked by a Tammany man about the defeat of Mr. Shepard. He said:

"Why did we lose? We did not have votes enough. Say it was in the air. I felt something was going to happen. I think I will have to go back to tin-roofing. I don't think that Mr. Jerome will send me to prison just yet."

Then Senator Sullivan turned to Mr. Croker and, placing his hands on the latter's shoulders, said:

"I am with you yet, old man. We will bob up again two years from now and shy our castor in the ring. This is the way of the world. As far as my district is concerned, we were all right. We did as well as ever. The trouble was with the others."

There was a little applause when Secretary Smith read off the statement that Councilman Thomas F. Foley had carried his district by 2,904 for Shepard.

BROOKLYN FUSIONISTS' JOY.

Mr. Woodruff's Disclosures of Tammany's Promise to the Willoughby Street Organization.

Brooklyn, the home of Mr. Shepard, and the scene of the earlier success of Low, was in spots wildly happy or profoundly sad last night. The area of joy, however, exceeded that of sorrow, and the laments of the unhappy were heard not above the tin horns of the joyous. Wherever a bulletin board or a stereopticon sheet was in the borough, there was a crowd, eager, expectant, ready to cheer or jeer.

Perhaps never before in the political history of Brooklyn was there such a crowd in the vicinity of the Borough Hall as gathered there last night. Washington Street, from Johnson Street to Fulton, was jammed with shouting, horn-blowing people. Fulton and Court Streets were also made almost impassable by the crowds.

Because of the crowds in front of the newspaper bulletin boards on Washington Street, no cars were run on that thoroughfare to and from the bridge while the election returns were being displayed. The cars were switched into Adams and Jay streets from Fulton, and sent by these routes to the bridge.

The joy at the Brooklyn Republican and Citizens' Union Headquarters was equalled only in depth and breadth by the gloom which prevailed at the Democratic Headquarters.

"The majority for the Fusion ticket in Brooklyn," said Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, "is cause for great satisfaction to us. Notwithstanding recent erroneous reports, I have never believed Mr. Low's majority in Brooklyn would be less than 15,000. With New York County so close, it is particularly satisfactory to us to have rolled up so big a majority here. In my judgment, no one but Seth Low could have been elected, for a majority of 25,000 or thereabouts in the greater city is small when one stops to consider that 600,000 votes have been cast.

"I happened to learn during the Summer that Tammany a year ago had promised Willoughby Street, at the Democratic State Convention, to nominate a Brooklyn man for Mayor this Fall. It then became evident that we must nominate a Brooklyn man, or someone with Brooklyn affiliations, to make success a possibility. Hence, I worked earnestly for Mr. Low's nomination in all the conferences which were held in Manhattan in the early part of September.

"Too much credit cannot be given to the Citizens' Union, the German-Americans, and other anti-Tammany organizations for their work in this campaign. I am certain that under Low, Grout, and Fornes we will have an honest, business-like, efficient, and unbossed government in this great municipality."

Senator McCarren, Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, and other Democratic leaders who were at Democratic headquarters were not disposed to make any statements as to the result. They seemed to be getting some comfort out of the vote for Borough President in Brooklyn, and were hopeful that the full returns would show the election of Driggs.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS IN A BROADWAY MOB.

Traffic on the Street Interrupted Just After Midnight—Police Reserves Called Out.

Broadway near the corner of Forty-second Street was blocked for about ten minutes after midnight by a mob which gathered itself around two women who were fighting on the street, and in the midst of which several other fights took place before the melee was ended. It was stated that a number of the most boisterous members of the crowd were students of Columbia College, who were marching up Broadway in celebration of the election of Seth Low.

The main trouble occurred in front of the Rossmore Hotel. At about 12:30 o'clock two women were seen to be fighting in front of the hotel entrance. Immediately a crowd gathered, and a very few moments later the crowd of students and others came marching up the street, forming a line which inclosed the rest of the crowd.

The new crowd then attempted to monopolize the street, and the people who had been watching the women now turned around to see the boisterous individuals who had appeared upon the scene. Efforts were made to frustrate the apparent plan of the new-comers to monopolize the street, and there was a sort of football scramble which lasted for several minutes.

A great crowd of people was returning home at that hour from having watched the election bulletins, and it was not long before the throng reached from Forty-second Street down Broadway almost to Forty-first. The street cars were blocked for the time being, and cabs and other vehicles were unable to proceed.

In all of this time no policeman had appeared. The fighting women had been hustled away by friends of theirs who had appeared, and there was a general scramble of people attempting to get through the crowd. At last a single patrolman came upon the scene, and he immediately telephoned for the reserves of the West Thirtieth Street Station. About fifteen reserves from this station responded, and they soon cleared the street, although many of the students and those with them congregated on Forty-second Street on either side of Broadway.

The police remained upon the scene, however, and by 1 o'clock there appeared to be no promise of further trouble. There were about five thousand persons in the mob at one time, it was estimated.

SHOTS FIRED IN RACE RIOT ON EIGHTH AVENUE.

An argument between several negroes at Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue last night nearly ended in another race riot, and but for the timely arrival of police reserves, several negroes would have been roughly handled.

The negroes were arguing at Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, among the crowd being Samuel Taylor, twenty-six, of 325 West Fortieth Street, and William Hunt, thirty-eight, of 267 West Fortieth Street. While arguing two shots were fired, and the negroes scattered. Taylor and Hunt started up Eighth Avenue with a rapidly increasing crowd of white people after them.

The cry of "Riot!" was raised, which was soon changed to "Lynch the niggers!" and soon Eighth Avenue was filled with people chasing the negroes. The negroes ran up to Fortieth Street and down the block toward Ninth Avenue. While passing 630 Eighth Avenue, which is a polling place, Policemen Stanton and Kelly heard the noise and started in pursuit of the men.

They cornered them in a hallway, where they had taken protection and tried to keep the crowd off. The crowd demanded the surrender of the negroes, and the police drew their revolvers. A fusillade of stones followed, which hit both negroes and policemen. Policeman Stanton sent in a hurry call for the reserves, while Policeman Kelly guarded the men.

The reserves quickly responded, and in a few moments thirty policemen with a patrol were on the scene. They charged the crowd with their night sticks, not waiting for ceremony, and drove them back sufficiently to get the men into the wagon and take them to the station.

It was there found that Taylor had been shot in the right leg, had numerous cuts and scalp wounds from stones, and that Hunt had a number of superficial wounds. An ambulance was called, and Taylor was taken to Bellevue Hospital, while Hunt was locked up for inciting a riot and disorderly conduct.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

The following is a list of the candidates elected Judges of the Supreme Court in this State:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Morgan J. O'Brien, re-elected, (Fusion;) James A. Blanchard, (Fusion;) John Proctor Clarke, re-elected, (Fusion;) Samuel Greenbaum, (Fusion.)
THIRD DISTRICT.—A. V. S. Cochrane, (Rep.)
FOURTH DISTRICT.—Edgar A. Spencer, (Rep.)
SIXTH DISTRICT.—Gerrit A. Forbes, (Rep.,) re-elected; Charles E. Parker, (Rep.,) re-elected.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.—William H. Adams, (Rep.,) re-elected.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD CONGRATULATES LOW

Declares It the Duty of Democrats to Support Him.

HAS NO COMPLAINT TO MAKE

Reaffirms His Belief that the Face of the Party of His Choice Is Set in the Direction of Reform.

At a few minutes after 10 o'clock last night Edward M. Shepard publicly admitted that he had been defeated. He was smiling in the face of the disaster and appeared more like a winning candidate than one who had failed of election. Mr. Shepard's lips twitched slightly, however, as he read a statement in which he expressed kind wishes for Mr. Low and the success of his administration, and declared that he had no complaint to make.

Mr. Shepard reached Police Headquarters in Brooklyn at 7 o'clock. He inquired anxiously for news immediately upon his arrival. On his way to the headquarters he had seen bulletins displayed indicating the success of the Fusion city ticket. At first Mr. Shepard refused to accept the unfavorable returns which kept pouring in. At 8 o'clock, with the din of cheering outside in his ears, he appeared to realize that there was no hope of his election, and sent out word to the reporters that he might have something to say in a few minutes.

George Foster Peabody, A. Augustus Healey, Harrington Putnam, Deputy Commissioner B. J. York, Sheriff William Walton, Charles E. Robertson, President of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, and one or two personal friends, were with Mr. Shepard during the evening. At 9 o'clock James Shevlin and ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck came in and joined the party. Early in the evening returns were rushed from the Bureau of Elections up stairs and read to Mr. Shepard. Figures were also received over the telephone, and handed to Mr. Shepard by Deputy Commissioner York. At 9 o'clock gloom had settled over the headquarters, and little effort was made to furnish Mr. Shepard with anything but important figures.

One wag in the Bureau of Elections wrote "Shepard's funeral" on a slip containing some particularly disquieting information. The slip was promptly torn up and the figures transferred to another blank.

HIS MESSAGE TO LOW.

When Mr. Shepard stepped out of Mr. York's private office at 10 o'clock to announce to the reporters his recognition of defeat he was smiling.

"First of all, gentlemen," he said, holding up a paper in his hand, "I have here a telegram which I shall send at once to President Low."

He said:

"With all sincerity I wish you the utmost success in the great office to which the people of Greater New York have called you."

Then turning to the reporters he said again with a sad note in his voice: "I suppose that you wish to interview me."

Mr. Shepard then said:

"I sincerely wish President Low a thoroughly successful administration. The people having indicated their decided preference, not only is it the duty of every good citizen to cheerfully acquiesce in the result, but he should do his utmost to make the result beneficial to the city. All of us, Democrats and Republicans alike, should hold up the hands of those whom the people have chosen in all good work on their part.

"Of course I regret the result, but trust that the beneficent purposes that those who nominated me and I had in mind may be realized, even if in a manner different from that which we would have preferred. I thoroughly appreciate the efficient work done against adverse conditions by the Democratic organizations in the five Boroughs.

"I believe that the face of the New York Democracy, notwithstanding this temporary defeat, is definitely set to a future of political reform, which will at no distant day bring to the party merited honor and success."

"Are you to be the new leader of Tammany Hall?" inquired a reporter.

Mr. Shepard laughed heartily for nearly a minute. Then he said, paraphrasing his stereotyped campaign reply:

"I'm afraid that question touches on politics."

"Will you continue active in politics?" was asked.

"Not for a few months, I guess," he answered, and again laughed merrily.

Pressed to define what he meant by "advanced conditions" and to talk about "Deveryism," Mr. Shepard good-humoredly said again:

"I'm afraid those questions also touch on politics."

Some one inquired of Mr. Shepard if he thought he had been knifed by Tammany. The smile left Mr. Shepard's face, and his eyes flashed as his voice rang out in reply.

NO COMPLAINT TO OFFER.

"No, Sir; I have no complaint to make. So far as I know, I have been treated with great loyalty in all the boroughs."

Another effort was made to induce Mr. Shepard to talk about the causes of his defeat. He replied, laughingly:

"The main reason I was beaten was because we failed to get votes enough. The people evidently preferred President Low to myself."

Mr. Shepard said that he would go to Lake George on Friday for a few days' rest.

"I had planned this little vacation, win or lose," he said by way of explanation.

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Shepard said he might spend a month in Europe during the Winter.

Mr. Shevlin, who stood near Mr. Shepard during the interview, said of the result:

"It appears to be a great victory for the newspapers. If the Reform candidates elected satisfy the papers, they will be satisfactory to the Democratic organization of Kings County.

Mr. Shepard was soon driven to his home, which he reached at 11 o'clock.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD VOTES IN A STABLE.

Edward M. Shepard rose late yesterday morning after a good night's sleep, took breakfast, and voted at a few minutes after 11 o'clock. The polling place was at Henry and Warren Streets, about three minutes' walk from Mr. Shepard's Brooklyn home. It was situated in the dark recesses of a livery stable. When Mr. Shepard reached there he found a crowd of neighbors, reporters, and camera experts. When accosted by the reporters Mr. Shepard said he had no news to give out and little to say.

In response to the old question, "What will you do with Devery, if elected?" Mr. Shepard replied laughingly: "I may only be able to make faces at him."

Plied with similar queries, he said that he would say nothing of political questions until after the polls closed.

"To-night, win or lose, I shall have something to say to you," said Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Shepard, to all appearances, was buoyed up by hope and confidence of election. He smilingly declined to make any predictions. Speaking of his campaign, he said:

"The memory of the past four weeks is one of mingled feeling, partly of pleasure, with some stress of mind and some exquisite pain."

"Where do I go to vote?" inquired Mr. Shepard, pleasantly, as he approached the polling place.

The crowd made way for him. He was not fairly within the dark and dingy stable before there was a flash, which brilliantly lighted up the interior. Mr. Shepard was startled by the unexpected shock. Then he realized that he had only been the victim of a photographic ruse and laughed.

He voted Ballot No. 288, and was in the booth less than a minute. When he came out his ballot was notable for the neatness and exactness with which it was folded.

As the announcement was made, "Mr. Shepard votes Ballot No. 288," the crowd cheered.

Turning, he said: "I voted the straight ticket. I think the entire Kings County Democratic ticket is a splendid one."

Frederick W. Hinrichs and Mr. Shepard met at the polling place. A few years ago they were political co-workers. This year Mr. Hinrichs has supported Mr. Low.

"Hello, Fred!" said Mr. Shepard, and they clasped hands and linked arms, going together to Mr. Shepard's home, at 172 Congress Street. Outside of the polls half a dozen men with cameras surrounded Mr. Shepard.

"Don't, please!" he said, good-humoredly.

CITY HALL PARK CLOSED

Park Row Also Cut Off to the Usual Bulletin Crowds.

Cordon of 350 Police Averts Danger from the Rapid Transit Tunnel Excavations.

For the first time since the telegraph and the telephone made it possible for newspapers to give early information as to the result of elections, Park Row and City Hall Park were clear of a great crowd. The excavations on the rapid transit tunnel made it unsafe, in the opinion of the tunnel engineers, for a crowd to congregate in the neighborhood, and the police took extraordinary precautions to insure that the square should be entirely cleared.

As a result of the arrangements of the police, a mass of people was kept far out of view of most of the newspaper bulletin boards, and thousands who came to get the first news of the election were unable to obtain any accurate information at all. Some of the newspapers had made elaborate arrangements to give the returns, but none was of any value except those outside the sphere of danger.

An order was issued from Police Headquarters yesterday morning that 350 men should be detailed to Printing House Square to keep back the crowds. This was done upon the advice of Inspectors Cross and Brooks, who examined the situation on Monday afternoon and reported to Commissioner Murphy that it would be extremely perilous to allow the usual great crowd to congregate in the district. On past election nights this crowd has been practically unmanageable, and extended from the newspaper buildings clear across City Hall Park to Broadway.

At the present time the space in front of City Hall is taken up with the work of the new tunnel. There is a large excavation starting at the Hall of Records and making a large loop, the further end of it being not far from the Broadway side. There are fences to keep ordinary pedestrians out of danger, and most of the territory outside of the passageways provided is filled with débris or machinery necessary for the work of construction.

On Park Row there is just room for four car tracks, these being flanked on either side by a high fence. Had the usual crowd gathered the congestion would have been greatest between these fences on Park Row from Mail Street to Frankfort. The police were of the opinion, however, that if this crowd got in that space the crush would become so great that the fences would be pushed down and many be crowded into the excavations. It was feared, too, that in City Hall Park people would be pushed into the excavations. It was not feared that even with the greatest crowd that could pack into the available space there would be any danger of the excavation supports giving way and accidents due to cave-ins occurring.

The cordon of police took its place at 5:30 o'clock. There were 350 men under the command of Inspector Cross and Capts. Gannon and Herlihy. The line was drawn from the northwest corner of the Pulitzer Building to the southeast corner of the Hall of Records; thence, all the way around City Hall Park on the Chambers Street and Broadway sides to the Post Office. Another line was drawn across Park Row at Beekman Street, and another from THE NEW YORK TIMES Building across Nassau Street.

The only bulletins which it was possible for the people to see were those on the Staats Zeitung, The Press, and The World. The bulletin boards of THE TIMES, Tribune, and Journal could be seen by the crowd right at the line at Nassau and Spruce Streets, but even this crowd had to do its observing at an uncomfortable angle. The bulletin board of The Press could be seen, also at an angle, by the crowd that pushed against the line of policemen at Park Row and Beekman Street.

In front of several of the bulletin boards there were only a very few people, and the police on guard, who had been pummeled and pushed on previous election nights, spoke of how happy it was to keep the crowds back and have some peace in the neighborhood. Capt. Gannon said that Printing House Square didn't look itself at all.

The crowd began gathering at 7 o'clock, and at first the people were inclined to resent the line of police they encountered. The police were stationed at intervals of only a few feet, and no one was allowed to pass unless he could show due authority for doing so. The same rigid vigilance was maintained as is kept up at a dangerous fire. Reporters and everyone else doing business in the buildings lined off were challenged and required to show fire badges or other evidence of their good faith.

Even those who were allowed to pass the lines were not permitted to remain in the prohibited territory. Police were stationed everywhere to keep even the stragglers in motion, and to allow not even the semblance of a crowd to congregate. One newspaper had provided a stereopticon in the street near the Franklin statue, and under the box in which the stereopticon was placed a score or more of chairs for invited guests were arranged. Those invited to occupy these chairs, however, were not able to get through the police lines, and the place was vacant.

The cars had stopped running at 6 o'clock beyond the Brooklyn Bridge entrance, and this made it much easier for the police to enforce the regulations. When it was seen that no favors were to be shown, most of the people adjusted themselves to the unusual situation, and the police had but little real trouble.

BROADWAY'S BIG CROWDS.

Cheers Greet the First News of Low's Election on The New York Times Bulletins.

A large number of the people of New York paraded the streets last night, but it was a very different parade from that which was observed when Mayor Van Wyck was elected. It was a typical New York crowd, amazingly good-natured in the crush and push, where every one suffered all sorts of roughness without complaint. There was marked courtesy toward women, however. Where they were hemmed in the crowds about the bulletins there was always some one to aid them and their escorts.

Before the bulletin of THE NEW YORK TIMES, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, there was a tremendous jam. The people had just begun to gather in the early evening when the white sheet was first illuminated. When the news from Brooklyn was displayed that Low was running ahead of Shepard, some one shouted:

"That is very good news, and fit to print."

This brought the first applause of the evening. There was cheering, followed by a volley of hand-clapping.

The early announcement on the sheet, "Low will be Mayor in 1902," was hailed with shouts of approval.

Long before the usual hour for dinner Broadway, from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street, was thronged with those who must have dined early that they might learn the news of the election. Before the bulletin of THE NEW YORK TIMES there was a big man with a little boy on his shoulder, and the boy carried a flag. Someone warned him that it was dangerous to have so small a lad in such a great crowd.

"No," he said, "I was so sure of the result that I dared to bring him. He's young, but so long as he lives he will remember this scene. He will know what the American people can do when they are in earnest."

Just then the stereopticon threw on the sheet a picture of Justice Jerome. The boy waved his flag and his father helped in the chorus of cheers.

Delegations of Columbia University students added largely to the uproar in the streets, with their cheers for the late President of the institution. They were noisy, but moderately orderly in their conduct.

The surface cars crossing Broadway and going up Broadway were greatly delayed. They could not run over the multitude, and the motormen were forced to move at a snail's pace, while the ring of the registering bell was incessant as the conductors rang up the fares of the people bound to witness election night scenes in many places.

Late into the night the tin horns blew in New Year's style, and the crowds cheered throughout the Tenderloin for Low and Jerome.

SCENES AT THE HOTELS.

If there were any among them who were disappointed in the results of the election as indicated by the returns it did not appear on the faces in the glittering, highly jeweled, evening dressed throngs that filled the lobbies and restaurants of the up-town hotels last night.

At the Waldorf-Astoria the entire floor space outside of the lobbies was given over to tables filled with men who had taken advantage of the holiday to dine out and hear early news of the election. At regular intervals page boys carried returns to different parts of the hotel and gave them to the head waiters, who in turn read them to those who cared to hear them.

Around the operator, who was receiving results in the outer office, a group of solid looking men sat and nodded approval or disapproval, as the case might be, as the news came clicking in. Among them were James R. Keene, John W. Gates, Archie Pell, J. C. Osgood, Albert Taylor, Fred Housman, Loyal Smith, Howard Whitlock, J. M. Quigley, C. M. Eaton, and Henry Wolcott.

At Delmonico's the old guard of the café separated very early after dinner and went to the various clubs in pairs or singly to hear the returns of the election, which every club on Fifth Avenue had prepared for. The ladies' restaurants were filled with diners who were en route to the theatre, and from the dinner hour till after the performances in the theatres the famous meeting place of the older élite presented its usual appearance.

At Sherry's a lively interest was taken by the diners in the returns that were furnished from the office.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the first time in the memory of the present generation, the lobbies looked sadly empty for an election night. With the exception of a few old-timers, it was comparatively deserted.

In the café Ed. Gilmore and Frank McKee held open house for a short time in celebration of the winning of a $50,000 bet.

The Hoffman House was the scene of a constantly shifting mob made up of men who came from everywhere, drawn by the reports of the last few days of the betting that was going on there.

There were no celebrities to be seen, and the crowd kept coming and going aimlessly till quite late. Up stairs, where Shepard's headquarters had been, it was quite deserted.

At the Rossmore Hotel, where the candidates for the Democratic county ticket have had their headquarters, there was an air of hope and good cheer that was not borne out by the reports that were being received.

In the Cadillac returns were read in the lobby of the hotel to a crowd of merry-makers that threatened to wreck the place.

In most of the theatres returns were read from the stage. In some places they were received with wild enthusiasm, and in others were received with wild applause.

At the Union League Club, on Fifth Avenue, Judge Blanchard and a party of friends rotated back and forth from there to the Republican Club across the street.

There was a gathering of the old guard when the returns began to come in.

REPUBLICANS ELECT MAYOR.

For First Time Since 1892 They Win the Office in Jersey City—Other Offices Democratic.

The result of the election in Jersey City yesterday was mixed. For the first time since 1892 the Republicans elected their Mayoralty candidate, while the Democrats elected all the other candidates on the ticket and gave James M. Seymour, their Gubernatorial candidate, an estimated plurality of 4,000 over Franklin Murphy. The total vote was 38,886, which is 806 behind last year.

On the vote for Mayor, Mark M. Fagan, Republican, has an estimated plurality of 3,200 over George T. Smith, Democrat. Hudson goes Democratic by about 9,000 and elects these candidates: State Senator, Robert H. Hudspeth; Surrogate, James T. Lillis; Assemblymen, Patrick B. Connolly, John A. Dennin, John J. Fallon, Kilis V. Lutz, Edward J. Rice, Carl G. A. Schumann, William F. Hurley, Peter Stillwell, George G. Tennant, John J. Treacy, Frederick Weismann, and James A. Hamill.

The election was in many respects the most remarkable contest ever witnessed in the municipality. It was also the most hotly contested. In the first place it was the first time in the history of the city that the general and charter elections were combined. In the second place, there was great interest in the Mayoralty contest. So great, indeed, was it that it almost entirely overshadowed the election for Governor.

The contest between George T. Smith and Mark M. Fagan was almost entirely waged on personal grounds, politics being largely lost sight of. But there was no "mud slinging." The fitness of both candidates was conceded. The Republicans declared that Mr. Smith should be defeated because he is a high official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the son-in-law of F. F. C. Young, the millionaire banker, while Mr. Fagan, being a poor man, who needed the salary, which is $5,000 a year, should be elected over his wealthy opponent.

The Democrats admitted that their candidate had married Mr. Young's daughter and had become comparatively wealthy, but they alleged that both Mr. Young and Mr. Smith had made their way by force of their own ability, and unaided, from the humblest of beginnings to positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Fagan, on the other hand, as they said, while only an undertaker's assistant, was in the employ of his uncle, and his probable successor, and that therefore the statement that he was a poor man was purely fictitious.

Upon these arguments the two parties managed to get out the largest vote ever known in a State or municipal election. The registration was, in fact, 42,200, being only 200 less than the registration of the previous year, when a Presidential contest occurred. The vote was nearly up to the registration, being about 40,000.

Stranger still, 90 per cent. of this vote was in the boxes in almost every polling place in the city by 5 o'clock P. M., while in other years at least one-third of the vote has been polled between 5 and 7 o'clock, the polls not closing until the hour last named.

Owing to the great length of the ticket and the heavy vote the canvass is not likely to be completed much before daylight this morning, even if the tally is finished then.

CITIZENS' UNION HAPPY.

R. Fulton Cutting and the members of the Executive Committee were in the Citizens' Union Headquarters until a late hour receiving the returns. There was a large crowd on the outside. The bulletins were displayed, and the big crowd cheered and laughed at the cartoons.

R. Fulton Cutting said: "The Citizens' Union is entitled to congratulate itself. Every one of its workers has done heroic work. From the inception of the movement in its headquarters on May 17 until to-night it has maintained steadily its disinterested determination to make the co-operative movement successful.

"The Union has come to stay, and the present victory is, I trust, only the forerunner of many others. Its organization is thorough—its district leaders efficient and experienced, and its future assured."

"The people of New York have spoken against absentee government," said E. R. L. Gould, Treasurer of the Union. "They have spoken against the arbitrary use of power by one who is not responsible. It is an outspoken protest against Crokerism and Deveryism.

"I want to say that I thank the people of New York for their contributions to the cause of the Citizens' Union. We raised $185,000, and most of the subscriptions were in small checks of a dollar and over. There were thousands of them. That indicated to me more than anything else what would be done at the election."

Thomas R. Fulton, Secretary of the Union, said: "There is only one thing I want to say, and that is, 'Praise God from Whom all blessings flow.'"

"Tell them," telephoned Col. Willis L. Ogden to the Citizens' Union headquarters, "that Brooklyn did her duty."

BIG ORDER FOR ROLLING STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Orders have been given by the Northwestern management for a complete new equipment for the overland limited. This necessitates the purchase of ten entire new trains, from the engine to the baggage car, an expenditure of approximately $1,500,000. The limited leaves Chicago daily, and it requires ten trains to keep it running on schedule. It is expected that all of the new equipment will be ready by the 1st of January.

Davis Collamore & Co.

HANDSOME CHINA and GLASSWARE

An unequalled variety of choice designs to select from.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

W. & J. Sloane

Wall Paper

Our Stock of **Wall Paper** *aims at exclusiveness and is gathered with special reference to our Decorative Fabrics. The beauty of a papered room is the unity of purpose in the entire scheme. The paper is far more effective when it has its counterpart in the furnishings, or the furnishings have theirs in the paper.*

Broadway & 19th Street

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Infants' Long and Short Slips.

We call attention to the following line which every mother should examine:

Long Slips,

38c., 45c., 62c., 75c., 85c., $1.10, $1.25.

Short Slips,

50c., 69c., 75c., 79c., 95c., $1.25, $1.35.

Also a complete assortment of the finest HAND-MADE GOODS.

60-62 West 23d Street.

DEVERY MAKES NO COMMENT.

Commissioner Murphy Consults His Deputy—An Air of Gloom Observed at Police Headquarters.

"I've nothing to say whatever."

This was the only answer Deputy Commissioner Devery would give to the many questions put to him last night, after the returns began to show the election of Mr. Low.

The Deputy Commissioner was at Police Headquarters the greater part of the day. He received the returns in his private office. Not a politician of any note was seen in the building. There were but two callers up to 10 o'clock. They were Alderman Fleck and Joseph McGill, ex-Chief of the Fire Department. They remained but a short time in the Deputy Commissioner's office.

Groups of reporters visited Commissioner Devery in turn requesting of him a statement, but their endeavors were rewarded only by a smile with the words:

"I have nothing to say."

"It has been reported that you will resign. Is the report true?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say," was his reply.

The Deputy Commissioner in the morning held a consultation with Commissioner Murphy for three-quarters of an hour.

Commissioner Murphy had but few callers during the day. He left Headquarters at 8 P. M., going in his carriage to his home, where he received the later returns. The Commissioner received the reporters pleasantly, saying:

"I suppose I have got to see 'the owls' before I go."

"Have you any statement to make as to the outcome of the election," the Commissioner was asked.

"I haven't anything to say," he replied. "Anyway, it's too early to talk of the outcome."

"When the full returns are received will you make any statement?"

"No," answered Commissioner Murphy. "I will say nothing.

"Has Deputy Commissioner Devery expressed to you his feeling with regard to the defeat of the Democratic ticket?"

"No, he has not. What we talked of during our interview was private business. I can say nothing as to what was said."

The Commissioner and his secretary then entered his carriage and were driven to his home in Broome Street.

Capt. Titus was in Mr. Devery's office for half an hour. When he came out he was in a pleasant mood. He was asked if the Deputy Commissioner had expressed himself in regard to the election figures, and the Captain replied that he had not.

The gloom everywhere apparent in the building was unmistakable. The very first returns were so unfavorable that the official edifice on Mulberry Street saw none of the faces that would have been there had the result been the reverse. As the messenger boys came down the stairs from the counting room, bearing the tell-tale figures, instead of congratulations and hand shakes there was silence broken occasionally by a remark like this from some policeman, "It's all over. Tammany hasn't been heard from."

Commissioner Devery remained at Headquarters until after 11 o'clock. With Detective Sergeants Grady and Sugden, he entered his carriage and was driven quickly away. His answer to all questions put to him was the same as early in the night:

"I won't talk. I've nothing to say."

REPUBLICAN LEADERS JUBILANT

President Morris Says All Anti-Tammany Parties Carried Out Every Pledge—Victory in the State.

Enthusiasm was unbounded at and about the Republican State and county headquarters last night.

One of the first dispatches received from other cities read:

Newburg, Nov. 5, 1901.

George W. Dunn, Chairman Republican State Committee, New York City:

For a countryman in his first year as Chairman you ought to be very happy. I congratulate you. Our city goes 1,400. B. B. ODELL, Jr.

Senator Platt was in Washington, and Chairman Dunn was looking after matters in Broome County.

Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, gave out the following statement:

"It has been a Republican victory throughout the State. From returns at hand the number of Republicans elected to the Assembly outside of New York City will be as great, if not greater, than last year. Republicans have gained a Member of Assembly in Seneca County. In municipal elections Republicans have made great gains. Buffalo has elected Erastus C. Knight, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of about 5,000, and Erie County will send six Republican Assemblymen out of eight, the same as last year. Rochester has elected a Republican Mayor, four Assemblymen, and a Republican Senator. Merton E. Lewis to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Parsons.

"In Syracuse there has been a complete overturning and Jay B. C

The Wanamaker Store

The Most Particular Kind of CLOTHES

No man knows the highest possibilities in ready-made clothing until he has seen the Wanamaker *Prince Albert* Coats and Vests. There is an old superstition that the frock suit must be made to order, because of the perfect fit required. But this theory has been exploded by the Wanamaker plan.

We have the best fabrics, made up in faultless style; and kept in stock in all sizes and proportions, for tall, stout, or normal figured men. A very trifling alteration is all that is necessary, to fit perfectly any man not actually deformed. And even your tailor has to give you a fitting. We do the same in ready-made, when necessary—only it costs you nothing.

The careful workmanship and fine tailoring, characteristic of Wanamaker's, is best illustrated in these fine clothes:

Prince Albert Coats and Vests at $20 to $35.
Trousers, to wear with same, of handsome striped worsteds, at $5 to $8.
Men's stylish Double-breasted Sack Suits, in the smart two-button style, made of handsome fancy cheviots. This coat is entirely new, yet already popular. $15 to $25 a suit.
Suits of black Thibet, with same style of coat, at $15.
Also Suits of fine black unfinished worsteds, at $22.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fancy Linen TABLE PIECES

A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

This is an assemblage of about a thousand pieces of fancy linens—doilies, center pieces, table covers, tray cloths, bureau scarfs, and the like—all hand-embroidered. Some are from Ireland; others from Germany—handsome, high-class goods; but odd lots that we wish to quickly displace by late importations.

Tasteful housekeepers will want many for their own homes; and many more will pick out choice Christmas gifts, while this saving is possible.

This suggestion of prices:

Doilies, 6 inches square; now $2 dozen; were $3
Center Pieces, 18 to 24 inches; now 60c to $4 each; were 85c to $5.75.
Small Covers, 30 to 36 inches; now $1.25 to $6 each; were $1.75 to $9.
Bureau Scarfs, 18 inches wide, 1¼ and 1½ yards long; now $1.50 to $6.50 each; were $2.25 to $9.75.
Tray Cloths, 16 x 24 inches to 20 x 30 inches; now 75c to $3.95 each; were $1 to $5.75.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Attractive WAISTS for Women

Women who have good taste plus a proper appreciation of the practical, rejoice that the present season's styles of Flannel Waists offer such an attractive combination of the two. They are planned with a view both to good looks and comfort.

The Waists shown in this very complete gathering offer concrete illustrations of this fact. The colorings are those that have proved themselves favorites, with certain new aspirants for public approval added. The styles are many and varied, in combinations of plaits, hemstitching and embroidery.

This word is chiefly of Waists of flannel and kindred materials:

At $2.75—Of French flannel, in solid colors, green, rose, red and navy blue; full front with stitched plaits; French back.
At $3.75—Of French flannel, in solid colors, light blue, red, gray and black; cluster-plaited front, with box plaits between; finished with black covered buttons; buttoned in back.
At $4.75—Of French flannel, in solid colors, red, rose, light blue; front and back box plaited; stock collar of black taffeta silk.
At $5.50—Of French flannel, in solid colors, gray, blue, red and rose; front and back of plaits, finished with white stitching; yoke effect front; stock collar and cuffs finished with same.
Many other styles up to $12.
Cashmere Waists, $4 to $5.50. Velveteen Waists, $4.50 to $6.75. Corduroy Waists, $2.75 and $6.

Second floor.

DRESSES for Girls

In gathering this stock of Dresses for Girls we tried to anticipate every probable taste and requirement. We think we have succeeded rather well. At any rate, we are safe in saying that, whatever your ideas may be as to the proper dress for your young daughter, you will surely be able to carry them out with this stock to choose from.

Be it a practical school dress at $3.75, or a handsome velvet dress at $41, or anywhere between, you will find it here. There are dresses of cheviot, serge, broadcloth, velvet and novelty weaves, in every favorite shade, and a broad variety of styles, all carefully and well made, whether moderately priced or expensive.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' SATEEN PETTICOATS

We have taken particular pains to have this gathering of Garments for the Young Girls as complete and varied as the collection for grown-up women.

These Sateen Petticoats, for example, are practical, stylish and remarkably good-looking of their kind, and priced very moderately:

90c—Of sateen, 24 to 36 inches long, with 4-inch accordion-plaited ruffle; in black and colors.
$1—Of sateen, with umbrella ruffle with 4 plaits at bottom.
$1.25—Of Amisilk, with 3 small ruffles at bottom; in garnet, royal blue, black, old rose and cerise.
At $1.50—Of mercerized sateen, in same colors, with corded ruffles or accordion-plaited ruffles, with fancy reching at bottom; 24 to 36 in.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Turkish BATH CABINETS

In homes where the Turkish Bath Cabinet is used, it is considered a greater necessity than the bath tub. The tub cleanses only the outside of the skin; the bath cabinet opens up every pore, and cleanses the skin through and through. It thus opens the way for more healthy action of the blood, preventing chills, and casting off the poison that makes rheumatism and other troubles that medicine can do little to aid.

In addition to the hygienic and healthful virtues of the Turkish Bath, it is exhilarating and delightful to the bather. Certainly no one who has known the comfort of having their own Turkish Bath would want to do without it again.

The original cost is little—price of cabinets, $4.50, $6.75 and $9.75—the current running expenses afterwards average three cents a bath.

Basement.

Low Prices on Bamboo Articles

There's Bamboo Furniture—and bamboo furniture. One kind is well seasoned, put together substantially, and made to last. That's the sort we have here. The other kind warps, gets out of shape, drops apart. It never gets an entrance to Wanamaker's.

Today we offer another lot of these attractive and useful Bamboo Articles, well made and extremely attractive, at marked price-savings:

Foot Stools, at 20c, worth 30c
Tabourettes, at 25c and 50c, worth 35c and 75c
Jardiniere Stands, at 75c and $1, worth $1 and $1.75
Book Shelves, at $1.50, worth $2.25.
Tables, at $1.50, worth $2.25.
Pedestals, 60c and 75c, worth 85c and $1.15.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

Smart Suits for Women.

At a Quite Unusual Price

There is a stirring offering of Tailor-made Suits today, that will appeal to women who like handsome dresses, and appreciate a positive saving of at least ten dollars on a suit.

Striking offerings are frequent at Wanamaker's, but better news than today's is rare indeed.

This is a group of stylish suits of pebble cheviot, with Eton jackets, made double-breasted. Entire suit prettily trimmed with bands of stitched taffeta; also lined throughout with silk. The price

$20 a suit,

though fully worth ten dollars more.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's JACKETS

This has been a remarkable season for the selling of Women's Coats. The demand for long coats has been marvelous; and yet it came largely from women who each had also a short jacket.

The long coat is necessary—the short jacket is indispensable.

Our stock of Women's Jackets is exceptionally complete. The variety is most satisfying, and prices are uniformly low. Sizes from 32 to 46-inch bust measure. These four hints:

$12—Of cheviot; fly-front, coat back; well tailored; lining of black satin.
$13.50—Of kersey; double-breasted or fly-front; French seams; lining of satin.
$22.50—Of kersey, in black or tan; fly-front; handsomely stitched and finished with strappings of cloth.
$25—Of beaver; double-breasted or fly-front; Persian collars; lining of satin. Other styles up to $60.

Second floor, Broadway.

Rich FUR GARMENTS

Fashion's edict, that furs are to be prime favorites this Winter, and an important factor in feminine dress, has gladdened the heart of many a woman who knows their possibilities either as whole garments, or when used as trimming.

So furs will be in great demand, and many people, while wishing to buy them, will shrink from paying the high prices usually asked for furs of reliable quality.

Wanamaker's solves the difficulty for them. Our collection of furs is splendidly rich and comprehensive. Every piece is sold for just what it is, and no sentimental increment is tacked on the price—but the price in all cases represents a fair market value. Some price-indications follow:

At $55—Coats of electric seal, with collar, cuffs and deep revers of mink.
At $35, $37.50 and $40—Plain coats of electric seal.
At $45 to $150—Automobile Coats of cloth, lined with squirrel; from the short jaunty Box Coat to the Newmarket.
At $75—Coats of Persian lamb, with rich bright lustre, well made and lined.
At $135—Eton Jackets of Persian lamb, made from choice selected skins; warranted Leipzig dye.

Second floor, Broadway.

Printed All-Wool FLANNELS

65c Quality at 40c a Yard

These are just exactly the flannels, and in just exactly the right designs and colorings, for the making of warm Shirt-Waists and cozy House Gowns for winter wear. Polka dots, ring dots, little squares and small figures are printed on tinted and dark colored grounds, of the most desirable shades.

You'll wonder about the little price; but you'll not worry long over the why of such a pleasing price-saving.

Flannels of just the patterns you want, in such a superb quality, will go fast enough at

FORTY CENTS A YARD

Of course they are absolutely perfect in every way.

Fourth avenue.

Still Plenty of These Imported

$3.50 BROADCLOTHS at $2

They are the finest Broadcloths made. The product of one of the best mills in France. The identical goods are selling in many other stores today, at $3.50 a yard. It is a quality that is sold all year 'round and every year—for, of all dress fabrics, nothing is more staple than broadcloth, and none finer or better are made, than these in this offering.

Tailors and dressmakers know this quality well; and know that no other fabric produced can compare with it in the making of tailor-made gowns.

Good selection in the following colorings:

Royal Blue, Olive Green, Dark Reseda, Heliotrope, Golden Brown,
Cadet Blue, Old Rose, Light Reseda, Light Heliotrope.

$2, instead of $3.50 a yard.

Rotunda.

Plain COLORED SILKS

Our advertising tells most frequently the story of *fancy* silks; because the new, unique and striking things invariably attract comment. But we could better afford to be out of fancy silks than the plain colored silks; and though we say little about them, we watch them daily—almost hourly—to see that no grade, nor color, no wanted shade, is missing in any of the various weaves. It is marvelously complete—a most satisfying collection in which always to find the exact silk wanted.

These hints of sorts and prices:

TAFFETAS—
19 inch, at 65c and 75c, in full line of best colors. Then at 85c, the most complete line of guaranteed Taffeta to be had anywhere; and at $1, a guaranteed Taffeta Mousseline, in street shades only, 24 inches wide; and on up to $1.25 and $1.50, for a fine imported quality.

PAILLETTE DE SOIE—
Next to Taffeta in popularity; a soft, mellow weave that will wear splendidly, at 75c, 85c, $1 and $1.25.

SATIN DUCHESSE—
Complete range of colors, at $1 and $1.25.

LOUISINES—
An old fabric with a new lease of life; 85c for a dollar domestic cloth; bought under-price; and $1 for a bright foreign make.

LIBERTY SATINS—
75c, $1 and $1.50, for the finest imported quality, in the most perfect tints of color.

REP ARGENTINE—
A new weave at $1.50. These are some of the most important qualities of plain silks, which run in price up to $5, for rich qualities of Poplins and Bengalines.

Rotunda.

MATTRESSES and Bed Springs

Don't torture your tired body with unyielding and uncomfortable mattresses and springs, after you have put it through a hard day's work. Treat it with some consideration. It is a good investment surely—better than life insurance, for the returns are immediate, in the shape of rest, comfort and added strength, instead of being deferred by twenty years—if you're alive then.

Take out a policy in the form of healthful, restful mattresses such as these—we have tried and tested many kinds before choosing, and these are the best we know. Prices are lower, too, than even our usual moderate prices.

Read the list:

At $6.25, worth $8—Good mixed hair mattresses for single beds; plain or fancy ticking; weight 25 lbs.
At $8.75, worth $11.20—Good mixed hair mattress for three-quarter size beds; one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking; weight 35 lbs.
At $10, worth $12.80—Good mixed hair mattresses for full-size beds; one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking; weight 40 lbs.
At $13.50—The Wanamaker Felt Mattress; noted for its cleanliness and elasticity; for full-size beds. Prices for sizes for single and three-quarter beds in proportion.
At $15, worth $18—Full-size pure horse hair mattresses; one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking; weight 40 lbs. Also single and three-quarter bed sizes at proportionate prices.
At $8.50—Shelf box springs for metal beds; upholstered with hair top; plain or fancy ticking; for full-size beds; smaller sizes proportionately less.
At $10—Rabbet edge box springs; upholstered with hair top; plain fancy ticking; for full-size metal beds.

Fourth floor.

The Wanamaker Store

The Under-Priced Store

Bristles With New Attractions

The Under-Priced Store, in its expanded state, has increased its already powerful hold on the New York public.

It is, in fact, the Wanamaker Store in miniature. It reflects the alertness in gauging and anticipating popular demands, the same merchandising power, and the same frank straight-forwardness that has made Wanamaker's what it is today.

Every one of the offerings announced today is of absolutely reliable quality.

News of the offerings follows:

Handsome Brushes Unusually Low-Priced

This is a wonderfully attractive lot of highly finished Hair Brushes, both with handle or in military shape, Hat and Cloth Brushes; that we secured from a manufacturer, who was closing out this line of them; at a decided concession.

They have polished, solid backs of Cocobolo, with bristles of first quality and are perfect in every respect. Their new prices make them of exceptional interest:

Hair Brushes, Military Hair Brushes and Hat Brushes, 50c each.
Cloth Brushes, 75c each.
Then another lot of brushes, with solid backs in various woods—seconds—at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS Much Reduced

Here's a noteworthy collection of under-priced offerings of Table Covers, Couch Covers, Pillow Squares, and Upholstery Fabrics, for some of which there's a need in almost every household. The sharply reduced prices will prove most interesting:

Table Covers—Reversible Tapestry Covers, in regular sizes: 1½ yards square, $1.10, from $1.65 each; 2 yards, $1.65, from $2.50 each; 2x3 yards, $2.65, from $4 each.
Couch Covers—Reversible Tapestry Covers, full size, 5x9 feet, $4.25, from $6.50.
Upholstery Fabrics—Plain Tickings, 15c yard, from 25c; Plain Basket Cloths, 18c yard, from 30c; Dimity and Cretonnes, 17c yard, from 25c and 32c; Corona Cloth, 16c yard, from 25c. Also a lot of Remnants of Denims, Burlaps and Cretonnes at half prices.
Pillow Squares of Tapestry and Damask, some reduced by almost one-half. Now 25c, 50c and 75c each.

$1.75 Sateen Petticoats, $1

You never saw more stylish petticoats than these at anything near their low price. They are Mercerized sateen, as rich in effect as silk, in striking combinations of black and white fancy stripes. They have umbrella ruffle, with deep plaited ruffle, finished with black sateen strappings and lined with crinoline.

You would jump at them at their full price, $1.75—today you'll have to come early to get one, for they're

One Dollar Each

Two Handkerchief Offerings

Two more of the offerings of pure linen Handkerchiefs, for men and women, that make this a notable Linen Store.

Men's 16c Handkerchiefs at 10c each—Plain hemstitched with ⅛ and 1-inch hems; easily worth their full price, 16c.; but today 10c each.
Women's 20c to 75c Handkerchiefs at 12½c each—Plain white Handkerchiefs, perfect goods, with 1½-in. hems; same qualities with narrow hems sell today for 20c to 75c each. These 12½c each.

Black Silk NECK RUFFS, $1

To ascertain their real value, add at least a quarter to the price.

Fifty dozens of these attractive and fashionable Neck Ruffs, most of them made of glossy black Liberty silk, with full neck pieces and ends of good length. Six patterns, all pretty, none scant in make.

You'll take them away quickly enough at

One Dollar Each

Good CORSETS Under-price

Some excellent values in corsets, at much below their rightful prices:

At 75c, worth $1—L. R. corsets; medium-long waists; white, drab and black.
At 75c, worth $1—Elite corsets, in white and drab; straight front.
At $1.50, worth $3—C. P. imported corsets; medium and long waist; white, black and tan.

Photograph Frames for Little

Two groups of remarkably pretty Imported Photograph Frames, at prices which are in themselves most attractive:

At 30c—Square frames, in two delicate shades of green, covered with nickel-silver in filigree pattern; round center.
At 35c—Square frames, similar to above, but covered with dark blue velvet. Most unusual frames at such a little price.

Chamois Skins, ONE CENT

This is a wonderful offering that will appeal strongly to all housekeepers—an opportunity to buy the indispensable Chamois Skin at *one-fifth* of its value. Five thousand of these pieces, of excellent quality, worth five cents each, at

One Cent Each

Pompons Much Under-price

Nearly every hat seen nowadays includes a pompon in its trimming. Here are two groups of these popular ornaments for women's hats, at much less than regular prices:

75c and 90c POMPONS, now 50c
50c POMPONS, now 35c

They are white, with black chenille tips, or the reverse; and black-and-white combinations in solid colors. An exceptional occasion.

Untrimmed FELT HATS, $1

These are Women's Untrimmed Felt Walking Hats, that are fully worth their regular price, $1.50. Today we offer them at

$1 each

They are in three shades—Oxford gray, castor and brown, and need only the slightest trimming to make them ready for wear.

90c Crochet Bedspreads, 75c

Here's an attractive offering of White Crochet Bedspreads, in Marseilles patterns; full bed size, and usually sold at 90c. Today they appear in the Under-price Store with a new price-mark that will not fail to interest housekeepers:

75 cents each.

$6.50 LAMPS at $3.75

These are large Lamps, 30 inches high, with handsome decorations in floral designs, on light and dark grounds. They are complete with 11-inch globes to match—and are regularly sold at $6.50.

Today they are

$3.75 each

BATH TOWELS, 12½c

Snow-white Bath Towels, very large size and extra heavy; with fancy border and fringed ends; the same towels that we usually sell at 18c each, today at

12½c each

Excellent towels at an unusually low price.

Women's DESKS

For wedding gifts, birthday or holiday gifts, Women's desks are always most admirable. Then hundreds of women do not wait for the kindness of friends in a matter so important to their convenience.

We have a superb stock—the most complete we have ever shown.

All the popular woods are in good array and the different new finishes are shown. The line is particularly strong in fine copies of old Colonial desks in mahogany. Some of these desks are priced at $30, $32, $42, $50, $55, $56, $60, $65, $68, $75, $78, $85 and upwards. Among these desks will be found some very choice secretary patterns, with bookcase above and ample drawer-space below the writing leaf; a few are priced $62, $75, $83, $85, $110, $175 and $200.

More than 150 styles are represented.

Curly Birch, $12 to $27 Oak, $7 to $135
Bird's-eye Maple, $20 to $40 Mahogany, $12.50 to $200

Particular word of a few:

$7—Golden oak desks; quartered oak drop lid, long outside drawer, French legs, seven compartments and drawer inside, highly polished. This desk can be had in imitation mahogany.
$8—Imitation mahogany desks; drop lid, long drawer outside, shaped front, seven compartments and drawer inside, highly polished. This desk also in golden oak.
$9.80—Quartered golden oak desks; drop lid, swell front drawer, straight legs fluted, five inside compartments and drawer, highly polished and of fine construction.
$12.50—Quartered golden oak desks; drop lid, moulded edges, long drawer. French legs, six compartments and drawer inside, highly polished inside and out, well built.
$15—Mahogany desks, in polished finish; drop lid, shaped legs, claw feet, long outside drawer, seven compartments and drawer inside; fine construction.
$20—Mahogany desks; French legs, inlaid lines on lid, drawer front and top, lid has panel center in fine marquetry, highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The long, loose winter overcoat's the thing.

But don't forget that there is a great difference in long, loose overcoats.

The difference in the shape of the sleeves, the shoulders, the swing and hang of the skirt, just the difference between the correct and the *nearly* correct style.

Our long, loose overcoats are correct.

Every little detail about them is carefully carried out—

Have you seen the new bronze-browns in overcoats, having a suggestion of an overplaid effect?

They're very smart.

Here's a lot just down from our work rooms at $20.

Every other smart thing for men.

We cash election certificates.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

The Audience Grows.

The secret of the **APOLLO** *Piano Player's* success with the public lies in its great simplicity and intense individuality. Its secret is that it puts intelligibility first. It appeals as much to the uncritical and the uninstructed as to the greatest musicians. Recitals from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day.

The **APOLLO** Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Sts.)

STECK

THE artistic perfection in pianoforte construction is the STECK
Tone, design, finish and workmanship unsurpassed.
AN IDEAL PIANO FOR THE HOME

PIANOS

Warerooms
No. 136 Fifth Avenue
OUR NEW BOOKLET SENT FOR THE ASKING

Best for Breakfast our Health Food Wheatena

The Most Carefully Prepared Cereal on the market. All grocers. Send for FREE copy "Wheatena Recipes" by the Principal of the Boston Cooking School.

Address Dept. T
HEALTH FOOD CO.,
62 Fifth Av., New York.

New Publications.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
NOW AT 5-7-9 UNION SQUARE
BETWEEN
14TH AND 15TH STREETS

European Maps and Guide Books — BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

Brooklyn Advertisements.

CHIROPODIST and MANICURING

CORNS extracted, 25c. Bunions, Ingrown Nails, Warts and Moles painlessly removed without the use of the knife. GUARANTEED CURE. Modern appliances used.

MANICURING. Your nails beautifully manicured. Ladies, 25c.; Gentlemen, 50c. Six Expert Lady Attendants.

Our FACIAL MASSAGE clears the skin and removes wrinkles.

Dr. H. MAYER,
257 Fulton St., Brooklyn, bet. Gold and Duffield Sts. Sunday Hours, 10 to 12. Established 1881.

EARLY VOTING MARKS THE CITY ELECTION

Messrs. Low and Jerome Welcomed at the Polls.

THE VOTE OF RICHARD CROKER

A Tammany District Leader Arrested—Arrests in the Second District for Alleged Illegal Voting—Mr. Foley's Complaint.

When the polls were opened throughout Greater New York at 6 o'clock yesterday morning there was scarcely one of them in front of which a long line of voters had not been formed. In all sections of the city there was manifested a general disposition to vote early. As a result of this disposition the election officials at nearly all of the polls reported 60 per cent. of the vote as having been cast before 10 o'clock.

In the early hours of the morning there was a drizzling rain. The prospect of a bad day was encouraging to the Democratic workers. They joked with Republican and Citizens' Union men about the probability that the weather would keep many of Low's supporters at home. But later, when the rain ceased and "the well-dressed brigade," as it was termed, began to show up in its strength, the Low men's spirits rose, and their confidence grew greater every hour until the close of the polls. A big vote was what they wanted, and as it was evident that the vote was to be large, they believed they had every reason to be satisfied with the situation.

EARLY MORNING VOTING.

The longest lines in front of the polls at the opening were found at the polling places in the districts south of Fourteenth Street. In some of the polling places when the polls were opened it was so dark that lamps were lighted, and candles were taken into the booths to enable the voter to see how to mark his ballot. In many of the polling places there was scarcely room for more than three or four voters to get into the place, and the rest were forced to wait in line outside in the drizzle, in some instances for a quarter of an hour or more.

In some of the up-town districts the early appearance of prominent and wealthy men at the polls indicated the unusual interest which was felt in the election. In the Twenty-fifth Assembly District there was a line of well-dressed young men at several of the election districts when the polls were opened. This is a strong Republican district. An hour or so later many voters in this district came to the polls in carriages, and not a few in motor vehicles. Their coachmen or chauffeurs took a place in line for them, and stood in the rain while they waited in their conveyances until there was an opportunity for them to get into the polling place.

The watchers of the Republican and Citizens' Union organizations were at every poll in the city at the opening, and remained on duty throughout the day. They had been well instructed in their duties, and kept a close watch on every vote that was cast. It was said by the Fusion managers that the franchise was better guarded at yesterday's election than it has been at any previous election held in New York.

It became evident early in the day that there was a great deal of scratching being done. This fact was clearly indicated by the length of time a very great number of the voters spent in the booths preparing their ballots. The man who merely put a mark in one of the circles did not take more than half a minute at the most to fix his ballot, but the man who voted a split ticket remained in the booth very much longer.

It was noticed at a number of the polls in the up-town districts that many of the voters entered the voting booth with a newspaper clipping in their hand. These clippings were sample ballots which informed the voter how certain men deemed objectionable might be scratched. The men who voted split tickets were evidently in most instances determined to take no chances on invalidating their ballot by not marking it properly. If they did not take a sample ballot with them into the booths, they remained sufficiently long to satisfy themselves that they had made no mistake.

But notwithstanding the number of split tickets which must have gone in, and the cautiousness of the voters who scratched, a large percentage of the vote was polled early. During the early hours of the day many of the polling places had a record of one vote a minute, or sixty votes an hour. In a large number of the election districts over half the registered vote of the district had been polled before 9 o'clock. The heaviest early voting was said to have been done in the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth Assembly Districts. The Tammany Hall leaders in these districts went around in carriages to get their men out.

Richard Croker was the first man to vote in the polling place in the little barber's shop at 803 Park Avenue. Mr. Croker arose very early, and before 6 o'clock he left the Democratic Club with his two sons, Richard Croker, Jr., and Frank Croker. They walked from the club to Madison Avenue, where they took a car and rode down to Sixty-seventh Street. They then walked over to the voting place on Park Avenue. The first man in line gave way to Mr. Croker and his sons. Mr. Croker bowed to the man. He reached the polling place just one minute before 6 o'clock. He was, therefore, in line but one minute. Mr. Croker gave his name, and a ballot was handed to him. He went into the booth, and was there about a minute.

Mr. Croker seemed pleased with having been the first man to vote. Richard Croker, Jr., cast ballot No. 2 and Frank Croker ballot No. 3. Mr. Croker exchanged greetings with some of the officers in the polling place while waiting for his two sons to mark their ballots. When the votes of the young men had been cast Mr. Croker left the polling place with them and returned to the Democratic Club.

MR. LOW AT THE POLLS.

Seth Low, the Fusion candidate for Mayor, cast ballot No. 44 in the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Mr. Low left his home, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, at 7:45 o'clock, to go to his polling place, at Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. He wore a dark suit and overshoes, and carried an umbrella. He reached the booth at 7:51 o'clock, but before he could enter a dozen men with cameras begged him to pose for them. He met their request good-naturedly. Lowering his umbrella, he stood in the rain with his hat off while they took his picture. Then he walked inside the polling place and bowed to the policemen. He received his ballot and took it into a booth. He remained in the booth just twenty-nine seconds. When he had handed his ballot to the clerk appointed to receive it he shook hands with all of the officials in the place.

As Mr. Low came out of the polling place more men with cameras were in waiting for him, and he again consented to pose in the rain. In walking back to his home Mr. Low met Carl Schurz at Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, and the two men walked back to the polling place, which Mr. Schurz entered. Mr. Low then went home. Mr. Low said he did not mind the wet weather and had no idea that it would interfere with the getting out of the Fusion vote.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, in company with his son, entered the election booth of the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, at 980 Sixth Avenue, at 9:45 o'clock, and took his stand in line with fourteen men in front of him. Capt. Yearance, Chairman of the Republican Committee, recognized the Senator, and offered to have him moved to the front of the line, but Mr. Depew objected.

"I'll wait," he said.

Directly in front of the Senator was standing Rogers Foster, the lawyer. He also recognized the Senator, and while he was not looking stepped out of line and slipped behind him and his son.

"Here, here," said Mr. Depew, when he saw what had happened, "come back here. I won't stand for that."

All the crowd laughed, and Mr. Foster was obliged to come back and take his place in the line ahead of the Senator.

Mayor Van Wyck voted at 3 o'clock in the polling place at 764 Third Avenue. He drove up in a carriage unattended and hurried into the polling place. He was, of course, recognized at once, but the usual questions as to his name, residence, &c., were put to him, and he went into the booth with ballot No. 295. He was in the booth 24 seconds.

As there is a registration of only 323 in the district, it was thought that the Mayor was one of the last to vote. He lives at 135 East Forty-sixth Street.

Justice William Travers Jerome, who lives at 535 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, voted at 8:20 o'clock at the polling place at 1,809 Amsterdam Avenue, in the Thirtieth Election District of the Twenty-third Assembly District. He came to the polling place accompanied by a number of reporters, and was enthusiastically received by the crowd in and about the place. Camera experts were awaiting him in considerable numbers, and twenty or more photographed the Justice as he was entering or leaving the polling place. He voted ballot No. 178 and remained but a moment in the booth.

Henry W. Unger left his home, 241 East Thirty-ninth Street, shortly before 10 o'clock, and cast his vote in the polling place at 696 Third Avenue, the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Assembly District. Mr. Unger's ballot was numbered 128. It took the candidate less than twenty seconds to prepare it.

ARRESTS IN THE SECOND.

Up to 1 o'clock there were fourteen arrests for illegal voting in the Second Assembly District. Of this number, thirteen were discharged in court, and one was held in $1,500 bail. Thomas F. Foley said that the Italians were knifing him in his own district.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard drove up to the polling place at 48 Mott Street at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He conversed with the Fusionist Captain and also with Michael J. Callahan, the Tammany Captain of the election district.

The object of the Justice's visit was disclosed when six additional deputies of Superintendent McCullagh put in an appearance at 48 Mott Street, the polling place of the Seventeenth Election District of the Second Assembly District. It developed then that the Citizens' Union people had made charges that wholesale repeating was going on in the election district. It was also said that the same was true of the Sixth Election District, the polling place for which is at 90 James Street.

John C. Gabler, the Citizens' Union leader in the Second, was driving wildly back and forth between the two places, trying to get things straightened out. The McCullagh deputies began to make arrests right and left. For a while almost every other voter who made his appearance was placed under arrest. About a dozen deputies were in and about the Mott Street polling place.

Mr. Gabler charged that men were repeating in the most shameless manner, and were voting the names of other men before the rightful owners of the names could get to the polling places.

Jules Gerson of 11 Stanton Street, Captain of the Fifteenth Election District, at Stanton Street and the Bowery, was assaulted by a group of four or five men just outside the polling place at 9 o'clock. He was attacked from behind, was badly beaten, and was taken home.

The Fusionist challenger of the Seventeenth Election District, and another of the Third Election District, were arrested after having challenged intending voters.

Julius Gropper, the Fusionist Captain of the Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, at Stanton and Orchard Streets, was attacked at 9:30 o'clock and badly beaten.

TAMMANY LEADER ARRESTED.

Matthew F. Donohue, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, was arrested in the morning on the charge of intimidating voters. Donohue was arrested by the order of the Republican leader, Abraham Gruber. He was taken to the West One Hundredth Street Station. On his own promise to appear in court he was allowed by the sergeant to leave the station house.

The case that led to Donohue's arrest was that of Henry F. Kaufmann, who was voting in the Eighteenth Election District. Donohue, it is alleged, approached Kaufmann and said:

"Don't you vote here."

Kaufmann asked why. Then Donohue, it is said, leaned over and whispered in Kaufmann's ear: "If you do, I will have you arrested."

Kaufmann became frightened and left the place.

The Ninth Assembly District was one of the storm centres of the campaign, and every effort was put forth by both sides to poll the full vote. John C. Sheehan, Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's Secretary; Frank J. Goodwin, Frederick S. Gibbs, and others were actively engaged in the fight during the day.

ALL POLICEMEN ON DUTY.

Deputy Commissioner Devery an Early Voter.

The Commissioners of the Board of Elections were at Police Headquarters at 7 A. M. yesterday. The only hitch in the Election Boards in Manhattan was in the Eighteenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District, the polling place of which is on First Avenue, near Houston Street, a densely populated section of the city. Complaints were made to the Election Bureau that there were not enough booths there. One hundred and sixty men voted in the first forty-three minutes. At noon 211 votes out of a total of 553 had been cast in this district. Commissioner Voorhis said that this ratio showed that seven booths should be in a polling place, but that only five had been sent. The error was rectified by the Fifth Street police sending two more booths to the polling place at once.

Deputy Commissioner Devery was in his office at 6:25 A. M., after he had cast his vote in the Nineteenth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District, at 296 Ninth Avenue. His ballot was the fifth issued.

"I suppose you saw several of your friends at the polling place?" it was suggested.

"I am not troubling about my friends," was the reply. "I am working night and day for the people. That's what I'm paid for."

The police arrangements, he said, were ample to secure a fair and peaceable election. When asked "How does it feel to be a political issue?" the Deputy Commissioner looked grave, but his serenity returned and he replied:

"Well, I won't talk about that; it sounds too much like personal politics."

The police arrangements included a reserve of seventy-five patrolmen at the Central Office, and every member of the force, except those actually incapacitated by sickness, was on duty from 6 A. M.

One of the incidents of the day near Police Headquarters was the gratification of a long-cherished ambition of an ex-policeman, "Jim" Connors, now employed as a night watchman at the subway work in Elm Street. Connors lives at 55 East Houston Street, just around the corner from Police Headquarters. He has lived there for years, and it has always been the polling place in that election district, the Thirteenth of the Sixth. For eight years he has been trying to be the first man to vote. Although he had only to go down stairs to the polling place, he had always been beaten by a man named Gilmartin, and had to be satisfied with second place. Yesterday morning, however, Connors was the first to cast a ballot, and he was the proudest man in the district.

Commissioner Murphy was at his desk a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and his first care was to have a talk with Mr. Devery and Chief Detective Titus. After this he conferred with Senior Inspector Cortright. Col. Murphy said:

"I received a list of men charged with having registered illegally from Superintendent McCullagh at 5:50 o'clock this morning. The list contained about 4,000 names, and was a supplement to the letter sent to me last night. To copy this list would have taken several hours. I just cut it up into sections and sent the fragments to the various precincts, with orders to all policemen to arrest these men if they should attempt to vote. Superintendent McCullagh has requested me to order my policemen to take men arrested to court, without insisting that the deputies making the complaints go with them. I am ready to do anything within the law and accede to the requests of McCullagh so long as they are lawful."

Capt. Titus, he said, had made a number of arrests of alleged "crooks" to accommodate Superintendent McCullagh and on his recommendation. Outside of these arrests, the Detective Bureau had arrested a large number on its own account.

Another St. Louis Antitoxin Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Defective diphtheria antitoxin has claimed its twelfth victim from tetanus. The prospects are that three others will die. Mamie Keenan, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Keenan, 3840 Cozens Avenue, died to-day from tetanus. Her brother, Chester Keenan, was reported by his physician last night to have just a chance to recover, though his condition was not entirely satisfactory. Two other tetanus patients are still in a critical condition. Testimony is being collected for a thorough investigation of the case by the Coroner.

CAMMEYER

A Shoe Revolution! Great Crash in Shoe Prices!

40,000 Men's Shoes! 40,000 Women's Shoes! 20,000 Children's Shoes!

WONDERFUL PAGE OF SHOE HISTORY.

A Train Load of Superior Boots and Shoes. Fresh and New. Straight from the Factory to Our

BASEMENT.

Never before such offerings of Winter footwear at such crash prices. *Far Below the Cost of Making!!*

We must sell thousands upon thousands of pairs to recoup ourselves the expense of handling. Our patrons derive the great benefits. Each customer saves more on one pair than we will make on the sales of a hundred pairs!

Our Basement is a Grand Shoe Bazaar, covering over eight thousand feet of floor space, where we can seat 500 customers and wait upon them with our great sales force at once, and where the customer receives the same convenience and attention and secures as comfortable fit, and has the same opportunity of selecting shoes as on our magnificent main floor.

20,000 Pairs Men's $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 Patent Leather, Patent Leather Kid and Enamel Leather, Double and Single Sole Lace Shoes

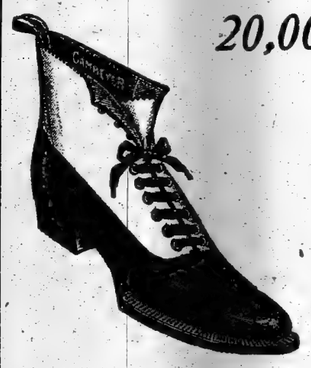

2.25

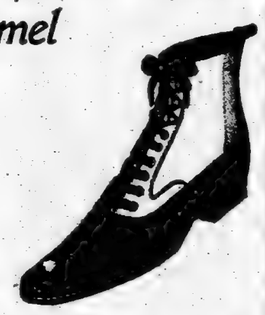

20,000 Pairs Men's $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 Black Kid, Velour Calf, Box Calf and Wax Calf, Single and Double Sole Lace Shoes

2.25

Women's 2.50 Black Kid with Patent Leather Tips, Button, and Lace,

1.75

Pair.

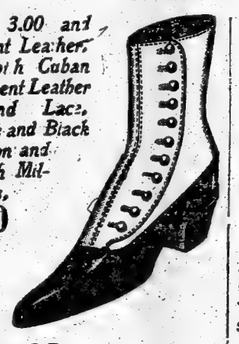

Women's 3.00 and 3.50 Patent Leather, with Cuban Heels, Patent Leather Button and Lace, Welt Soles and Black Kid, Button and Lace, with Military Heels,

2.00

Pair.

Child's Patent Leather Button Kid Top, Sizes 6 to 10½,

1.25

Child's Black Kid and Box Calf Patent Leather Tip, Button and Lace, sizes 6 to 10½,

1.00

Men's $2.00 Lace Shoes, $1.25.

Men's Lace Shoes, $1.00.

Misses' Patent Leather Kid Top, Button, sizes 11 to 2..... *1.50*
Youths' Satin Calf Lace Shoes, sizes 11 to 2..... *90c*
Boys' Satin Calf Lace Shoes, sizes 2½ to 5½..... *1.00*
Little Gents' Satin Calf, Lace, sizes 8 to 13½..... *80c*

Misses' Black Kid and Box Calf, Patent Leather Tip, Button and Lace, sizes 11 to 2..... *1.25*
Misses' large size Black Kid and Box Calf, Patent Leather Tip, Button and Lace, sizes 2½ to 6..... *1.50*
Misses' large size Spring Heel Button and Lace Shoes, sizes 2½ to 6..... *1.00*

Such a combination of Shoe value, shopping pleasure and marvelous crash prices is only possible in our basement. Consider well these goods and figures. Having considered, then make your selections for yourself and for the members of your family. And come at once, for these Shoes will go like hot cakes!!

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

POWER OF THE NEW MAYOR

Can Appoint and Remove Commissioners and Department Heads.

Some of the Places of Which He Has the Patronage and the Salaries That Go with Them.

Seth Low as Mayor will have a salary of $15,000. He will, in the first place, have the privilege of appointing such clerks and assistants in the Mayor's office as he may choose. The first of the appointments in his disposition is that of a private secretary at a salary of $5,000.

He may appoint Commissioners and heads of departments to succeed the present incumbents in most of the executive departments of the City Government. These include:

1. The Corporation Counsel, at the head of the law department of the City Government, at a salary of $15,000. Under the Corporation Counsel, a first assistant at a salary of $10,000 is to be appointed, an assistant for the Borough of Brooklyn at a salary of $10,000, and a large number of assistants at salaries running from $9,000 to $1,800. There is a large amount of patronage in the Corporation Counsel's offices in addition for law clerks, typewriters, stenographers, &c.

2. The City Chamberlain, at a salary of $12,000. In the City Chamberlain's office there is a deputy at a salary of $7,500 and a number of assistants and clerks at salaries ranging from $3,000 to $600.

3. The Police Commissioner at a salary of $7,500. The Commissioner may appoint two Deputy Commissioners at salaries of $4,000 each, and there is considerable patronage in the way of clerical positions in the Police Department. The Mayor has no control, however, over any member of the uniformed force, except in the matter of discipline.

4. The Commissioner of Highways at a salary of $7,500. For this department a deputy is provided at a salary of $5,000, and a number of bureaus with Superintendents and chief engineers employ a large force at salaries ranging from $5,000 a year to $2.50 a day. In the Bureau of Street Openings, for example, there are several hundred places. There are deputies also for the various boroughs, all under the appointment of the Commissioner, these deputies drawing salaries of $5,000 each.

5. The President of the Board of Health, at a salary of $7,500, and two Health Commissioners at salaries of $6,000 each. In this department again there is a large amount of patronage.

6. The Fire Commissioner, at a salary of $7,500. The Fire Commissioner may appoint the Chief of the Department at a salary of $6,000; a Deputy for Brooklyn and Queens, at a salary of $5,000, and two Fire Marshals at salaries of $3,000.

7. The President of the Park Board and Commissioner for Manhattan at a salary of $5,000, and two other Commissioners, one for the Bronx and one for Brooklyn, at salaries of $5,000.

8. The President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments at a salary of $8,000. Under this President there are four Commissioners at salaries of $7,000 each.

9. The Commissioner of Charities, at a salary of $7,500. There is a deputy in this department at a salary of $5,000 a Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, at a salary of $7,500, and a deputy at a salary of $5,000; and a Commissioner for Richmond at a salary of $2,500.

10. The Commissioner of the Department of Correction at a salary of $7,500, and two deputies at salaries of $5,000 each.

11. A Commissioner of Jurors, at a salary of $5,000, and a special Commissioner at a salary of $6,000. There is a considerable patronage in this department for clerks, &c.

12. The Commissioners of Accounts, two, at salaries of $5,000 each.

13. The Commissioner of Docks, at a salary of $6,000.

14. The Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, at a salary of $3,500.

15. The Public Administrator, at a salary of $10,000, and an assistant, at a salary of $5,000.

16. The Tenement House Commissioner, at a salary of $7,500 a year. This Commissioner may appoint two deputies at salaries of $4,000 each.

17. The members of the bureau for the publication of The City Record. The supervisor of this bureau receives a salary of $5,000, and his deputy $2,500.

18. The members of the Board of Assessors, five, at salaries of $2,000 each.

The Mayor also appoints the members of the Board of Education for the city. These appointees choose the City Superintendent of Schools, and the Associate Superintendents.

The Mayor also appoints all members of any board authorized to superintend the erection or repair of any public building belonging to or to be paid for by the city. He also appoints such Inspectors of Weights and Measures as may be prescribed by ordinance. Every head of department and person under the appointment of the Mayor is also subject to his power of removal without assignment of cause. The under officers, except such as are subject to the civil service laws, may also be removed by the heads of departments.

DINING ROOM, BEDROOM and PARLOR FURNITURE

AT PRICES THAT INVITE YOUR TRADE.

The best goods from the best makers at Less than Inferior Made Goods are sold for Elsewhere.

Golden Oak Dining Chair, brace arm, make and finish guaranteed; value $1.50, Special value at $1.10

Golden Oak Chiffonier, construction equal to any $15.00 style, plain but good; value $8.00, at $4.95

High Grade Parlor Cabinet; polished mahogany finish, Special, at $13.50

Sideboard, quarter sawed and polished, golden oak, mirror 18x40, lined drawer, swell front; value $30, Special, $22.25 Others from $9.75 up

Brass and Enamel Bed, elaborate trimmings, 1¼ inch post, ½ inch fillings, bow end; value $17.50, our price to close . . . $10.98 A complete line starting at . . . 2.98

Handsome Mahogany Inlaid Corner Chairs, value $10.00, at $6.75

Parlor Suits, 3 and 5 pc., in large variety, from $10.75 up.

SPECIAL RUG VALUES.
9x12, Smith's Axminster, at . . . $22.75

CASH OR CREDIT.

SPECIAL CARPET VALUES.
Smith's Tapestry, M. & L. & L., 69c. per yd.

FISHER BROS., Columbus Ave., Between 103d and 104th Sts.
Elevated Station 104th St. Open Saturdays until 10 P.M.

Burglars Get $20,000 Worth of Diamonds

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Burglars broke the big show window of the Duhme Jewelry Company's store, on Fourth Street, between Vine and Race Streets, early to-day and stole $20,000 worth of diamonds. In their flight they left a trail of diamonds, indicating the direction they took. The diamonds stolen were loose on a tray. The night watchman says he heard no noise and saw nothing of the robbers, and it is supposed they took advantage of the noise of a passing wagon or car to break the glass, seize the tray, and run.

Subject of Yale-Princeton Debate.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—It was announced here to-day that Yale has chosen the negative side of the question for the Yale-Princeton debate, to be held here Dec. 6. The question is: "Resolved, That the Adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Has Been Justified."

"Flemish Oak"

In the deep, sombre tones of the wood, offers a magnificent scheme for the dining-room or library. Roomy Sideboards, Glass Closets, Round Tables, and high back Elizabethan Chairs—either carved in the Flemish style or in the characteristic simple Dutch lines.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(*Incorporated*),
34th St., West, Nos. 155-157
"Minute from Broadway."

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
30 years' experience.
1,554 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.
Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

Amusements.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY
THURSDAY MATINEES BEGIN NEXT WEEK.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway. "A Gosh! mighty big success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. | EBEN HOLDEN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY | Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Saturday. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING / IF I WERE KING. Wednesday Matinées Begin Next Week.

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St. LAST WEEK OF HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY
To-night, 8:15, Sat. Mat.—Merchant of Venice. Thursday Evg.—(last time) LOUIS XI. Friday Evg.—KING CHARLES I.
Saturday Night | Waterloo (only time)
Farewell Performance | and The Bells.
NEXT MONDAY MAUDE ADAMS Seat Sale To-morrow, 9 A. M.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST. 125TH ST. Big Comedy & Vaudeville 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, 25 others. GRAND SCENIC REVIVAL. "BLUE JEANS"
"What Happened to Jones." Gr't Comedy, Grand V'deville always.
"Nancy & Co." Fine Daly Comedy. Splendid Comp ny. Great Vaudeville between acts.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thursday Evg., Nov. 7, TERNINA / VAN HOOSE
Sat. Aft., Nov. 9, GERARDY
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL Friday Aft., Nov. 8, at 3:15. Thursday Ev., Nov. 14, at 8:30. TWO SONG RECITALS.
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Closes Saturday Evening, Nov. 9.
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.
CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. TO-DAY and Saturday. MATS. DAN DALY
The Geo. W. Lederer Company, in With Virginia Earl. THE NEW YORKERS

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:10. MATINEES Friday & Sat. 2.
THE MESSENGER BOY 3D Month
WITH JAMES T. POWERS

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

HORSE SHOW The sale of boxes to members and stockholders only will take place To-morrow Afternoon, at 3:30, in the GARDEN THEATRE (not as formerly in the Concert Hall.) THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10 Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
T'm'w Eve, Burlesque of "A Message from Mars"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS ARIZONA 40 Horses 200 People.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

THEA. REPUBLIC, 42d St., just west of B'way. Last 4 Nights, 8:15. Last Matinée Saturday.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush
Nov. 12, Grace George in "Under Southern Skies."

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Matinee To-day. Klaw & Erlanger Present the Nights 8. Mats. 2. Drury Lane Fair Extravaganza. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MATINEE TO-DAY. 25c. & 50c. No Higher. Eugene Presbrey's enormously successful play.
NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DEWEY BURLESQUERS. "La Belle Zouaves," "Expansion."

VICTORIA. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. CLYDE FITCH'S THE WAY OF THE WORLD
with ELSIE DE WOLFE and her company.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, Thurs., Fri. Ev. & Mat. Sat., Sudermann's "JOHANNISFEUER." Sat. Eve. "DER VEILCHENFRESSER."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. The White Squadron. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

WALLACK'S Last 2 Weeks. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | CINQUEVALLI / LILLIPUTIANS / 30 Other Great Acts.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. HOYT'S "A TIN SOLDIER."

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9.

Mat. To-day HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. OUR OWN BIG COMPANY OF 40.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. The Rogers Bros. in Washington

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY. 25c., 50c. BROS. BYRNE—8 BELLS

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK WHITE SQUADRON | LIGHTS O' LONDON

The Turf.

Queens Co. Jockey Club, Aqueduct, L. I. Trains leave foot of East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and from Flatbush Av. at 11:04 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:54 P. M.

PLOT TO MASSACRE AN AMERICAN GARRISON

Disclosed by the Wife of a Conspirator in Luzon.

OFFICIALS ARE IMPLICATED

Presidentes Ask that a Blockade Be Raised—Samar Insurgent's Wife Deported—General Philippine News.

MANILA, Nov. 5.—A plot to massacre the American garrison at Moncada, Province of Tarlac, Island of Luzon, has been revealed by the wife of one of the conspirators.

Several of the town officials are implicated in the murderous scheme. The woman who revealed the plot hid a detective beneath a house in which the leaders of the conspiracy were meeting. Arrests followed, and many incriminating papers were seized.

The plan was to set fire to a house, close to the barracks, after dark, and when the soldiers came out to assist in extinguishing the flames, 150 conspirators, armed with bolos, were to rush on the guard, capture their arms, and proceed to massacre the garrison.

Advices from Tacloban, capital of the Island of Leyte, report that the Presidentes of various towns in the island have waited upon Brig. Gen. Smith and complained to him that the people are unable to procure food because of the blockade that is maintained along the Strait of San Juanico. Gen. Smith replied that the strictest kind of a blockade would be continued until the people of Leyte brought in their guns and gave the authorities full information concerning the insurgents who infest the country. All the arguments of the officials of the tows were unavailing.

Gen. Smith has ordered the deportation of the wife of Gen. Lukban, leader of the Samar revolutionists. Four native police officers were killed and their horses captured yesterday at Baybay, Island of Leyte.

Lieut. Julien E. Gaujot, with a detachment of scouts, encountered a body of insurgents southeast of Catbalogan, Samar Island, and in the fight which followed twenty-five rebels were killed. One hundred and seventy-five houses were burned and 5,000 pounds of rice captured.

The wife of Gen. Lukban was the main cause of the refusal of the Samar insurgents to surrender. Some of the principal men who have been captured are willing that their wives be held as hostages while they go into the field for the purpose of persuading their relatives to surrender.

The United States Philippine Commission to-day passed the treason laws, with slight alterations. Several Filipinos spoke against them.

Commissioner Wright to-day took the oath of office as Vice Governor. He will be Acting Governor during the convalescence of Gov. Taft, who probably will be unable to resume his duties for some weeks to come.

The newspapers here approve of the appointment.

The Federalists are holding a convention to arrange for a petition to Congress asking that body to grant autonomy to the Philippines, with a Governor appointed by the President of the United States, with veto power over the two Houses, the Senate to consist of thirty members, fourteen of them to be named by the Governor and sixteen to be elected.

In case of the death of the Governor it is proposed that his duties shall devolve upon the President of the Senate temporarily. The lower house, according to the proposed plan, shall consist of a representative for each 100,000 inhabitants. Finally the Federalists desire that every Filipino be pardoned for political crimes arising from the war.

The sessions of the Federalist Convention were noisy and turbulent. The Chairman had difficulty in controlling the convention.

Lieut. Delbert R. Jones, Capt. Michael Spellman, and other military prisoners will not be sent home on the United States transport Hancock, which sails to-morrow, all the space on board of her being taken up.

J. P. MORGAN CRITICISED.

Baltimore Clergyman Objects to the Lavish Manner in Which He Entertained at San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Criticism of J. Pierpont Morgan's entertainment of the delegates to the Protestant Episcopal Convention has been made by the Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, one of the wealthiest in Baltimore, and is causing an interesting discussion. Dr. Hodges, who was a delegate to the convention, at the meeting of the Clerical Association last evening read newspaper clippings describing the lavish manner in which Mr. Morgan entertained the delegates, and said:

"It is a sad thing that the dinners of one of the deputies to the convention should have received as much, if not more, prominence than the proceedings of the convention. I think we will all agree that these dinners were of too lavish a character, and I regret very much that Mr. Morgan did not live in a more simple manner while at San Francisco."

Dr. Hodges then read extracts telling of the leasing of the Crocker mansion by Mr. Morgan, and the arrangements for the entertainment of his guests. He referred to reports that for game, poultry, meat, oysters, fish, fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, milk cream and groceries the caterer's buyers spent each day on an average $200 for Mr. Morgan and his guests and servants. From $50 to $100 a day was spent on decorations and wines. The latter were of the choicest vintages such as Johannisberger at $23 a bottle.

One of the clerical deputies from Baltimore says he was not invited to any of Mr. Morgan's dinners, and, therefore, cannot speak of them with any degree of accuracy. As well as he can recall, the only person from the Diocese of Maryland who was invited was Joseph Packard. From all that he heard, however, the dinners were quite elaborate, and might be regarded as features of the convention.

CANAL RECORDS BROKEN.

Traffic at Sault Ste. Marie in October Amounted to 4,174,545 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 5.—The report of commerce through the American and Canadian ship canals at this point in October shows that all monthly traffic records have been again broken. The enormous total of 4,174,545 tons of freight was carried through. This exceeds the traffic of the corresponding month last year by nearly 1,000,000 tons.

The commerce each month of the past five has exceeded the four-million mark, and the total for the season at the end of October amounted to 24,543,610 tons, which is within 100,000 tons of last year's total. The season is sure to be a record breaker.

The principal items of freight in October were: Wheat, 9,362,647 bushels; other grain, 3,758,519 bushels; iron ore, 2,690,242 tons, and flour, 1,277,737 barrels.

THE OCEANIC ARRIVES HERE.

The White Star Line steamship Oceanic arrived at Sandy Hook Bar at 12:45 o'clock this morning, and anchored outside to wait for daylight, the electric light buoys marking Gedney Channel, the only channel by which the Oceanic can enter this port, being extinguished.

Among the Oceanic's passengers are August Belmont, Max O'Rell, (Paul Blouet,) Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, and George W. Smalley.

Mayor and City Council Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Nov. 5.—United States Deputy Marshal James Hoarine has arrested the Mayor and City Council, and will take them before Federal Judge Cochran at London. Last Spring a mandamus was issued by United States Judge Evans directing them to levy and collect interest on certain bonds held in New York. This they failed to do, and they are therefore adjudged in contempt by Judge Cochran.

MR. ROOSEVELT VOTES AND GREETS NEIGHBORS

A Large Crowd Welcomes Him in Oyster Bay.

The President While in the City and on Board Train and Ferry Guarded by Secret Service Men.

OYSTER BAY, Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt cast his ballot at 10 o'clock to-day, and it took him just one minute to do it. His special train arrived here from New York at a few minutes before 10, and the President drove immediately to the polling place of the Fifth District, in Fisher's Hall. He voted Ballot No. 125.

A crowd of townspeople had gathered at the railroad station in anticipation of the President's arrival, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired upon the arrival of the Presidential train. Mr. Roosevelt shook hands cordially with those of his acquaintances who were at the station. He wore a black slouch hat, a black suit, and a light overcoat.

Among the first to be noticed by the President at the station was Jerome B. Johnson, the Republican candidate for Sheriff. Mr. Roosevelt immediately put out his hand, and said, "Hello, Sheriff." Then he invited Mr. Johnson to accompany him in the carriage, and the invitation was accepted. William J. Youngs, who was Mr. Roosevelt's private secretary while he was Governor, also entered the carriage, he having accompanied the President on the special train.

The Presidential party drove to the polling booth, and there a cheer was given in the President's honor. Mr. Roosevelt lifted his hat and bowed to the people. He went into the booth at once and cast his ballot. On leaving the polling place he was surrounded by a crowd of his fellow-townsmen, all anxious to shake his hand. He appeared to be delighted to see his old neighbors, and had a pleasant greeting for each of them.

The President's special train was not to leave on its return until 11:14, so he entered his carriage and drove rapidly to his home, on Sagamore Hill, about two miles from the village. With the President were also his personal secretary, William Loeb, Jr., and Phinney, the White House steward, who also voted here.

President Roosevelt, with Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretaries Cortelyou and Loeb, spent Monday night at the home of his aunt, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street. It was understood that Secret Service detectives guarded the neighborhood all night. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the President, accompanied by his wife and Secretary Cortelyou, drove to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

While passing through the station a small crowd which had gathered to catch a glimpse of him cheered. Whenever the President saw groups of ferry or railway employes he stopped and shook hands with them. While going across the river on the ferry he stood in the open air at the forward end of the boat.

There was a special train of two cars awaiting the President. Those on the train were Mrs. Roosevelt, William J. Youngs, William E. Roosevelt, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, the secretaries, and Phinney, the steward. Several Secret Service men and New York detectives were also on the train.

On the return trip the Presidential train reached Long Island City at 1 o'clock P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou drove at once to the home of Douglas Robinson, the President's brother-in-law, at 422 Madison Avenue. There the party took luncheon.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt left Mr. Robinson's home at 3:15 o'clock, Perry Belmont having called for them in his carriage. The party drove to the Twenty-third Street Ferry and went at once to Jersey City. When the Pennsylvania Railroad station was reached the President accompanied Mrs. Roosevelt to the private car, Lucania, and then walked up the platform to the engine.

The President talked to the engineer and fireman for several minutes. John S. Wise was at the station, and Mr. Roosevelt talked with him for several minutes.

The Presidential train left for Washington shortly before 4 o'clock. The car Lucania was attached to the train known as the Florida and Southwest Express.

PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

Arrives at the White House—Expresses Gratification Over New York Elections.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington to-night at 9:30 o'clock. On arrival here the President, after shaking hands with the porter, led the way, with Mrs. Roosevelt, to the carriges in waiting, and the party was driven directly to the White House. Quite a number of persons were assembled at the station, and the President lifted his hat several times in response to their salutations. An extra detail of police and a large force of secret service officials were on hand to see that no harm befell the Chief Executive.

The President's trip from New York to Washington was without special incident. The party remained within the car and avoided moving about to any extent. At Philadelphia and again at Baltimore the President was handed bulletins of the election. The news from New York was especially gratifying to him, and he so expressed himself in response to a request for a statement on the subject.

CHILEAN-COLOMBIAN TREATY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times says:

"It is reported that Colombia has signed a secret treaty with Chile, undertaking to support Chile at the Pan-American Congress in Mexico City, Chile promising to supply Colombia with munitions of war against Venezuela.

"It is stated that Chile had previously offered warships to Ecuador."

CHEAP BREAD MAN COMING.

Cincinnati Dealer Says He Will Establish a New York Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 5.—If the present negotiations go through the bread war now prevailing in Cincinnati will be extended to New York City. B. H. Kroger, the owner of forty local retail grocery stores, whose bread is sold, and who started the war, said to-day:

"I intend going into the bread-baking business in New York, and my man in New York wrote me saying matters are progressing satisfactorily. He says he has three sites in view, but it will not be decided where we will locate until Saturday. I expect to distribute about 200,000 loaves daily at 2 cents a loaf."

CHICAGO BOARD WITHDRAWS.

Will Send No Delegates to Convention of National Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade to-night by a unanimous vote decided to send no delegates to the annual convention of the National Board of Trade. The decision of the local board amounts to withdrawal from the National organization, and may result in the destruction of that body. The action of the Board of Directors was occasioned by the belief that the National Board of Trade has not accomplished any of the objects for which it was organized.

According to the local members the meetings of the National organization are devoted to discussions of abstruse questions, and to making impracticable suggestions. Failure of the Department of Agriculture to act upon any of the many suggestions of the National Board precipitated the action of the local Directors.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 5.—The Fargo Packing Company's plant and the Great Northern freight sheds were destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss of $90,000; fully insured.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 5.—Fire on Commercial Street early this morning destroyed the wholesale grocery store of the Milliken-Tomlinson Company, causing a loss estimated at nearly a quarter of a million dollars. From the Milliken-Tomlinson building the flames spread to a number of small structures on the lumber wharves near by and threatened to make a clean sweep of that entire section. The situation became so serious that calls for assistance were dispatched to Lewiston and Biddeford. With the aid of the fireboat, however, the blaze was checked in the lumber yards, and in an hour the flames were under control.

The Pivot Clip
A delicately wrought eyeglass attachment, firm and strong, and adjustable to any nose contour without affecting position of lenses.
E. B. Meyrowitz
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St. PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

ANOTHER SOLDIER ESCAPES

Gets Away from Governors Island, Where He Was a Prisoner.

Secures Motley Suit of Citizen's Clothes and Rows Away in a Boat—He Had Been a Deserter.

Conrad Bahnmiller, alias "Bigfoot Jack, the Coal Miner," a former private in the Eighth United States Infantry, is the latest military prisoner to make his escape from Castle Williams, the military prison on Governors Island. He got away Sunday night. Like "Matchhead" Henderson, the dusky prisoner who escaped in female attire two weeks ago, "Bigfoot Jack" also managed to procure a civilian outfit. Where he got it nobody on the island knows. Like "Matchhead," who was also called "Fourspot," Bahnmiller selected Sunday to make his escape. A pair of trousers with checks a foot square, an evening dress coat of ancient make, and a derby hat about three sizes too large for the "Bigfoot's" head is the kind of suit that it is said he escaped in.

As all of his predecessors in the escaping game had done before him, the erstwhile prisoner took a new way to get away from the island. There was a rowboat lying around loose on the island, and it was in this craft that the ex-soldier rowed himself to freedom. Whether he went to the Brooklyn or New York side has not been established. Bahnmiller, according to the accepted theory on the island, dressed outside of the prison.

The Government is having bored an artesian well on the western side of the island near the prison, and there is a temporary shanty erected over the engine that drives the machinery. In this place the large-footed person managed to squeeze himself, and to substitute for his prison garb the motley citizen's outfit that he had managed to get. When he had finished his toilet he waited for darkness to come. He then cautiously made his way to where the boat was moored, got in, rowed away, and hasn't been seen since.

At 8:45 P. M., the time prescribed for all good soldiers to go to bed, Sergt. Way, the supervisor of the prison, took a look into "Bigfoot Jack's" quarters to see if he was resting peacefully after his hard day's work at sweeping the walks on the island. The Sergeant looked at the cot in which the prisoner was in the habit of passing his nights. The blanket was not turned down, and the familiar snore of he of the big feet was not heard.

"'Bigfoot's' gone," murmured the Sergeant with a sigh, and then he rushed down the steps to his office and sent out the alarm. A detail of men was quickly secured, and a tour of the island begun. They looked under the Y. M. C. A. building, took a peep into the coal shed, glanced under all the officers' houses, walked around the old cannons and cannon balls, promenaded through the island ferryboat, General Hancock, but "Bigfoot Jack" was not anywhere to be found. He had by that time landed on a freer shore, and so far despite the efforts of the authorities to locate him his abiding place is still a mystery.

Bahnmiller is a native of Mauch Chunk, Penn., and deserted from the Eighth Infantry on April 17, 1899. He was arrested in his home town the 30th of March of this year. The court-martial that heard his excuse for desertion gave him twelve months at hard labor in Castle Williams. He is a small man, is not more than twenty-five years of age, has blue eyes, ruddy cheeked, and is very good-natured. He wears a No. 13 shoe, according to a soldier at the island.

Gored by Senator Lodge's Bull.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—William Goss, caretaker on the Lodge estate at Gallioupe's Point, Swamscott, was gored by a bull last evening and seriously injured. Had it not been for the assistance of another workman, Goss probably would have been killed. The bull was shot.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

All Tournament Games Were Omitted Election Night—Schedule for Remainder of Week.

On account of the general observance of election day as a holiday no games were bowled in the local tournaments last night. The schedule for the remainder of the week is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

American National Bowling Tournament.—Spartan, Western Cyclone, and Empire Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League.—Rosedale and Audubon Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League.—Corinthian, Phoenix, and Belvidere Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League.—Metropolitan and Excelsior Bowling Clubs. Starr's National Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League.—Hackett, Carhart & Co., Alfred Benjamin & Co., and Calhoun, Robbins & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A.—Bedford, Fulton, and J. F. Price Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament.—Invincible, Bensonhurst, and Amersfort Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehlers's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Life Insurance Bowling League.—Mutual Benefit, New York, Prudential, and Equitable Life Insurance Companies and Provident Savings Institution. Ehler's Alleys.

North Side Bowling League.—Our Own, North New York, and Bronxdale Bowling Club. Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

American National Bowling Tournament—Phoenix, New Jersey, and American Bowling Club teams. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Aurania, Belvidere, and Landwurster Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Grove Hill, Standard, and Audubon Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Mutual Bowling Club. Starr's National Alleys.

Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League—T. G. Knight, Read Lead Works, and F. N. Du Bois & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class B.—Welcome, Lefferts, and Nassau Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Waverley, Euclid, and Montauk Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Invincible, Montauk, and Echo Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

North Side Bowling League—Bronxdale, Tremont, and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

American National Bowling Tournament—Metropolitan, Bleecker and Columbia Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Linwood, Agreeable, and Empire City Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Century, Wheelmen and Washington Heights and New Rochelle Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Roseville Athletic Association and Fidelis Bowling Club. Starr's National Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Mason & Hanson, New York Edison Company, and Hoeninghaus & Curtis. Cadieus Monarch Palace Alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Metropolitan, Germania, and Equitable Life Insurance Companies. Ehler's Alleys.

New York Bowling League—St. George, Clipper, and Spartan Bowling Clubs. Amann & Tries's New York Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A.—Gilbert, Stuyvesant, and Brevoort Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Palace, Ivy Leaf, and Fraser Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Central, Templeton, and Monarch Bwoling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Chase National, Mount Morris, and First National Banks. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class B.—Alert, Benefactor, and Fro Patria Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

WHOLESALE. EXPORT. RETAIL.

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.

Block: 8th Av., 35th to 36th St.; Furniture Entrance. 260 to 268 W. 36th St., N. Y. NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.

Superb Stocks of artistic furniture, designed especially for the modern house or apartment, its correct appointment, and Furniture that in character, in construction and in true worth represents the best quality and the best value. Enormous assortments—elegant and exclusive designs—moderate prices!

LIBRARY TABLE, of exceptionally elegant design, with round top; handsomely carved centre, with claw feet; in fine mahogany, highly polished; special price only 21.35
100 other styles at prices ranging from 39c. to... 250.00

SIDE TABLE, with enclosed cabinet at base, with glass lattice doors and sides; in highly polished golden oak, superior cabinet work and finish; our price 18.75

BUFFET, of very handsome design, in solid selected mahogany; very finely made and finished in every detail; a very attractive model, with large number of drawers—cupboards and two cabinets for display; a thoroughly elegant and effective article, and very good value for.. 44.50

CHEVAL DRESSER, in selected bird's-eye maple, with very large French bevelled plate mirror; elaborately carved frame; excellent cabinet work and finish; an exquisitely designed and finished article and very good value for 32.00

ARM CHAIR, of very odd and elegant design; frame in weathered oak; seat has adjustable cushion, in heavy leather; an artistic novelty 13.25

ROCKER of very desirable design in polished golden oak or mahogany finish; carved back, saddle shaped wood seat, strong bracings and excellent construction in every detail; our special price only 2.75

DRESSER of very elegant design in polished mahogany finish; long French bevelled plate mirror; two small and two large drawers; a very pretty style and of excellent cabinet work and finish and finely carved; our special price only..... 20.98

TABOURETTE of very artistic design in weathered oak, well made and finely finished; our special price for this attractive novelty only..... 2.20

WEATHERED OAK CHAIR of very quaint and artistic design, with strong, well made frame, seat upholstered in roan leather strapped on frame; very special value for..... 4.69

SHAVING STAND of very attractive design, developed in forest green oak, highly polished and of excellent cabinet work finish; our special price only 9.49

DINING ROOM EXTENSION TABLE, in polished golden oak finish, turned legs; top 42x42 inches; 6 ft. size, only 3.10

KITCHEN TABLE of same style, only 1.15

BEDROOM TABLE, in golden oak or mahogany finish, top 16x16, turned legs, lower shelf; very special value for.... 39c

CARD TABLE, of the latest design, in weathered oak, with lower shelf and swinging reversible top, one side of which is covered with billiard cloth; adjusted by patent spring. Very special value for 13.75

Froehlich Flawless Folding Beds and all other kinds of Brass and Iron Beds.

CATALOGUES.

"Guide to Housekeeping," comprising 664 pages, divided into four sections. For 10c. the full set mailed free to buyers. Section 5 describes Kitchen Supplies, Stoves, &c.; 109 pages. Section 6 describes Lamps, Table Ware, &c.; 112 pages. Section 7 describes Upholstery and Household Furniture; 142 pages. Section 8 describes Medium and High Grade Furniture; 304 pages. Section E describes Prairie Grass Furniture; all the latest designs. Section F describes Go-Carts, Baby Carriages and Refrigerators. Any of these sections sent free upon application to mail order department.

Railroad Fare Allowed out-of-town buyers. Freight paid within 500 miles on all purchases of $5 and over.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

Our special sales are worth considering, being the choicest pickings of many of the best manufacturers. A visit to our extensive department will well repay you. We quote a few prices, with many more that space will not permit.
50 in. HEAVY BAGDAD TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, fringed all around; regular value $3.25; special, each..... 1.89
60 in. HEAVY BAGDAD TAPESTRY PORTIERES, fringed all around; regular value $4.75; special, each..... 2.75
60 in. ORIENTAL COUCH COVERS, 3 colors; handsome designs; regular value $8.00; special, each..... 4.50
REAL IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.
Regular value $4.75; pair. 2.75 Regular value $7.25; pair. 3.98
Regular value $8.50; pair. 4.75 Regular value $10.75; pair. 5.98
REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS.
Regular value $8.50; pair. 4.98 Regular value $12.00; pair. 6.75
Regular value $16.00; pair. 8.75 Regular value $18.50; pair. 9.98
PORTIERES.
Regular value $3.75; pair. 1.98 Regular value $5.00; pair. 2.75
Regular value $6.00; pair. 3.49 Regular value $9.50; pair. 5.39

CARPET DEPT.

Superb display of Rugs—including all the celebrated Oriental weaves and colorings—rich Wilton patterns, handsome Smyrna effects, in all sizes. Also all the latest patterns in Carpetings. Very good values.
AMERICAN ORIENTAL RUGS—Perfect reproductions of the famous originals in coloring and patterns. Very durable, firmly woven and of superior style and excellence.
7 ft. 6x10 ft. ..... 22.50 9 ft. x 12 ft. 32.00
THE NEW INGRAINS—Most artistic conceptions, exact copies, of Brussels and even more desirable in durability; all wool, 1 yard wide, latest fashionable colorings, very special value at 57c
ARDAHAN RUGS—The choicest Axminsters, in rich Oriental colorings, very durable, desirable and artistic.
8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6 ..... 26.00 9 ft. x 12 ft. 29.00
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—All good patterns; hall and stair and parlor effects, worsted face; special at 55c
1,000 HASSOCKS—New shapes in Brussels, Axminsters, Savonneries, &c.; leather bottoms; special at 35c
UNIVERSAL CARPET SWEEPER at 1.69

OUR CONTRACT DEPT. Gives Estimates on Furnishing for Hotels, Buildings, Flats, Apartments, Cottages, Clubs, Cafes, Offices, Hospitals, Asylums, Institutions, Steamships, Yachts, &c., ON APPLICATION.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

STUDENT'S FOLDING BOOKCASE, in maple finish; is 18 inches long; has 3 shelves and holds 40 volumes; can be placed in very small space; is neat, well made and very desirable at our price..... 39c

DINNER, TEA, FISH, GAME, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE AND ICE CREAM SETS, in finest selection of patterns, shapes and decorations; French, Austrian, English, and domestic China open stocks. Decorated Tea Sets as low as..... 3.29

JARDINIERES in largest variety and of the latest styles and decorations; full supply represents several hundred novelties in Jardinieres, Pedestals and prepared plants. Jardinieres as low as..... 48c
With plant, only..... 87c

HEATING STOVES of all the latest and most improved styles and in greatest variety. Also a full line of Ranges at special low prices. Cylinder Stove, made of finest planished iron, lined throughout, heavy cast top and base, nickel top ornament. Very special for only..... 2.39

Largest and finest selection of artistic LAMPS in the city. Most beautiful line of parlor, piano, library, hall and kitchen lamps at lowest prices. Parlor lamps as low as..... 79c

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

CUT GLASS, in fine variety, suitable for all sorts of presents. We have the latest styles of cuts and shapes. Cut glass berry bowls as low as..... 3.48

BAMBOO TABOURET, with octagonal top, covered in grass-cloth; strong, well made and neatly finished. While they last, special..... 59c

A very large, well stocked Picture Department—with all the latest novelties in the line of frames, &c. Very low prices and complete up to date assortments.

MEDICINE CABINET of new and attractive design, in polished oak finish, 2 shelves at side; cupboard has 3 shelves and patent spring catch on door; mirror front 9x12, of crystal glass; cabinet complete is 16 inches high and 22½ inches wide; only 75c

Our line of SEWING MACHINES includes the best productions of the best known manufacturers; all are characterized by excellent construction, are high grade in every respect and are complete with all the latest improvements; each machine has polished oak stand, fine cabinet work. The Speedway, 3-drawer machine 14.95

The Universal..... 19.50

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

GAS RADIATORS and GAS HEATERS.—Special for this week, a 4 tube Radiator with fancy cast and bronzed top and bottom, Russia iron tubes; a powerful and economical heater, for..... 1.39

RANGES of guaranteed best makes, all the latest improvements; we have them in all styles and sizes; prices down to 6.49

Silver plated TABLE WARE, in a very pretty pattern and fancy shapes, exceptionally low.
Coffee Spoons, per set of 6, only.... 42c
Orange Spoons, per set of 6, only.... 48c
Oyster Forks, per set of 6, only.... 48c
Cold Meat Forks, each, only..... 39c
Cream Ladles, each, only..... 39c
Gravy Ladles, each, only..... 39c
And many other like bargains.
BRIC-A-BRAC, STATUARY, BRONZES and VASES, the very latest creations of art, greatest selection of the most beautiful designs and decorations, at extremely low prices. Also a very fine line of Bohemian Glass Flower Vases and Rose

MAGISTRATES KEPT BUSY

Many Arrests Made at the Instance of McCullagh Deputies.

Nearly All the Prisoners Discharged—Courts Complain of Non-Attendance of Deputies to Make Charges.

The various Police Magistrates were largely employed yesterday in disposing of cases involving alleged illegal registration or assaults growing out of disputes among partisans at the polls, and large crowds were drawn to the police courts to experience whatever excitement could be gotten out of the hearing of the cases.

In the West Side Police Court Building Magistrate Crane held a separate court to relieve Magistrate Mott, who was presiding, of the necessity of hearing and disposing of the complaints for alleged violation of the election laws. It was agreed, however, that on the whole this feature of the police court business was less prominent this year than usual. The election cases were largely of a more or less routine nature, and comparatively few of the prisoners brought to the courts were held. Nearly all the complaints were made by McCullagh deputies.

There was considerable complaint among the Magistrates during the early part of the day regarding the sending of prisoners to court at the instance of McCullagh deputies in charge of a policeman. In many cases policemen brought men into court against whom they did not know the nature of the complaint. Nearly all of the prisoners of the day were discharged, some with a warning that they would be arrested and held for trial if they should attempt to vote, and others without comment.

During the morning session in the Centre Street Court District Attorney Philbin sat beside Magistrate Cornell on the bench. In this court the majority of the cases were brought in during the early hours of the forenoon. About sixty cases were disposed of before 10 o'clock in the morning. Among the lawyers there were Messrs. Weeks and Battle, assisted by Thomas Dineen, representing Tammany Hall; Daniel O'Reilly, assisted by Philip Waldheimer, representing Timothy D. Sullivan; Job Hedges, representing the Attorney General; W. A. Purrinton, representing the Citizens' Union, and Assistant District Attorney Sanford, in the interests of the District Attorney's office. Of the seventy-five cases brought to this court during the morning hours, only eight were held—three for trial in General Sessions and five for further examination. All the rest were discharged mostly because no complaints were made.

Among the prisoners were Daniel McAvoy, the proprietor of the saloon at Canal and Baxter Streets, over which Justice Jerome made his headquarters during the campaign. He was charged with illegal voting. McAvoy asserted that his arrest was due to spite work on the part of Tammany Hall. He registered from his saloon, which is also a Raines law hotel, and went to vote in the polling place at Canal and Mulberry Streets. After voting McAvoy was challenged by ex-Assistant District Attorney Dan O'Reilly, who claimed that McAvoy lived in another district. McAvoy did not deny that his family lived in another district, but said that he had always voted from the saloon, and had never before been interfered with.

The Essex Market Court, where Magistrate Deuel sat, was crowded to the doors when court opened, but in the majority of cases the prisoners brought in in election cases were discharged for lack of evidence. Ambrose H. Hussey, an ex-policeman and a Tammany Hall Captain in the Second Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, was arrested by order of Superintendent McCullagh when he appeared at the polling place at 52 Chrystie Street. The charge was that Hussey does not reside at 84 Chrystie Street, from which address he registered. Hussey gave $500 bail for examination. Many lawyers represented the various political organizations in the Essex Market Court, together with a number of owners of real estate, the latter to give bail for alleged offenders.

In the West Side Police Court the most prominent election case brought before Magistrate Crane was that of four students of Columbia College. They were W. P. Boedwell, whose parents live in California; W. H. Heck, whose parents live in Raleigh, N. C.; A. Butt and W. A. Johnston, whose parents live in Galveston, Ill. Magistrate Crane discharged all four students with a warning not to attempt to vote. As the morning wore on policemen continued to come into court with prisoners who had been turned over to them by McCullagh deputies. Magistrate Crane became very indignant and he denounced the system of turning prisoners over to policemen who knew nothing of the complaints against them. In every such case the prisoner was discharged, although some of them were advised not to vote. These included a number of bargemen who claimed their craft moored in the North River, as their place of residence.

In the Jefferson Market Court there was rather a humorous case heard in that of James McConnell, a laborer, of 432 West Seventeenth Street. He was accused by his sister of false registration as not living at the address given. "I do live there," declared McConnell, when brought into court. "I had a quarrel with my sister and my wife. They put me out, and I live on the roof." McConnell produced testimony showing that he had a mattress and blankets on the roof of the place, and actually slept there. He was discharged. Magistrate Olmsted demurred against holding prisoners unless there was evidence to do so, as he said he did not wish to deprive any one of his right to vote.

Ex-Assemblyman John S. Maher, who is acting as a McCullagh deputy in the Seventh Assembly District, had Harry J. Hall of 260 West Fifteenth Street, the Tammany Captain in the Thirteenth Election District, in the Jefferson Market Court on a charge of interfering with voters. In Sergt. Cottrell's room Hall told the Sergeant that Maher was trying to intimidate voters, and he asked that Maher be locked up. Sergt. Cottrell locked Maher up and released Hall so that he could go before Magistrate Olmsted and make a complaint. Maher was subsequently arraigned before the Magistrate, and said that Hall stood outside the polling place at 114 Eighth Avenue and told voters as they went in that they must vote for Shepard. The Magistrate after hearing this story told Maher to make out a complaint against Hall, and the latter was arraigned. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $500 bail for examination. Then Hall told the Magistrate that Maher had stood outside the line and made abusive remarks about those whom he knew to be Democrats, and also put them away so they could not get into the polling place. The Magistrate directed that a complaint be made against Maher, and he was paroled for examination to-day. About 150 cases were brought before Magistrate Olmsted during the day.

In the Yorkville Court Magistrate Meade became wrought up over a number of the many election cases brought before him in which the complainants did not appear. "A man's liberty is taken away from him in this city," said he, "more eagerly than in Russia." There was considerable wrangling among the lawyers representing the different political parties, and the Court took occasion to remark that "the actions of counsel would disgrace the backwoods of Texas." Of the fifty prisoners taken to this court during the morning forty-four were released.

The arrests in Harlem were lighter than in any other section of the city. There had been but fourteen cases brought into the Harlem Police Court up to noon, and there were few in the afternoon.

In the Bronx there were few arrests of any consequence.

LOST VOTE THROUGH A BET.

Man Who Wagered Cigars on the Election Successfully Challenged—Men Who Registered from Barges Couldn't Vote.

Justices Lawrence, Bischoff, Fitzgerald, and Giegerich held court in the County Court House yesterday and passed judgment on a score or more cases submitted to them involving the suffrage rights of citizens.

All the political parties who had candidates in the election were represented before the court by lawyers who were assigned to protect the interests of voters. Mortimer C. Addoms, Wm C. Redding, Robert M. Gignaux, and John W. Uppercu acted as counsel for the Republican Party, Henry De Forest Baldwin and John W. Crawford for the Citizens' Union, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley, Louis F. Doyle, George Landon, and Alfred Kutzenstein for Tammany. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, Justice McAdam, and many other judicial officers were at their homes prepared to pass on all questions of voting rights brought before them.

Though probably thousands of voters had made bets on the election, and therefore under the law forfeited their right to vote, but one question of the kind was raised yesterday, and that in the case of Alexander Rogers of 300 West Twenty-sixth Street, who attempted to vote in the Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District. When Rogers entered the booth to vote he was challenged and reminded of the fact that he had bet two boxes of cigars on the result of the election. The election Inspectors refused to allow him to vote, and he went before Justice McAdam and secured an order to show cause why he should be denied the privilege. He went in person before Justice Giegerich in the County Court House and the court heard both sides of the argument. Subdivision 10 of Section 34 of the election laws was called to the court's attention: "No person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending on the result of the election shall vote at such election."

Rogers argued that though he had admitted to the election Inspectors that he had made the bet, it could not really be called a wager, as the boxes of cigars involved had not been put up. Justice Giegerich held that under the law, as he had made the wager, he could not be allowed to vote.

Another question submitted to the court involved the right of about 300 men to cast their votes. They are employed on barges, lighters, and other boats belonging to the New York Central Railroad, and had registered in the Nineteenth Assembly District in the election district where the boats are in the habit of tying up. A test case of one of the men was submitted to Justices Lawrence and Fitzgerald. Corporation Counsel Farley argued that the men had no right to vote, inasmuch as they could not acquire a residence on a barge or barges not continuously or permanently annexed to the dock. In addition to that Mr. Farley argued that the men had not submitted to the election Inspectors a statement showing their occupation and alleged residence. The court, after listing to arguments on both sides, held that the men had no right to vote.

MUCH ILLEGAL VOTING, SUPT. McCULLAGH SAYS.

Complains of Lack of Co-operation by the Police—Two Tammany Captains Accused.

All was bustle and excitement yesterday at the offices of John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections for the metropolitan district, at 585 and 587 Broadway.

Mr. McCullagh was one of the first to arrive, and soon had his force in good working order. In all he had something less than 500 deputies, including Democrats, scattered through the five boroughs.

"Nonsense," said the Chief, when a report came in that 200 Democratic deputies had withdrawn from the polls in Brooklyn. "There are not 200 deputies, including Republicans, in the four boroughs outside of Manhattan."

Reports came in very frequently from all parts of the city. Some of these pleased Mr. McCullagh; many annoyed him. Perhaps nothing displeased him more than a ruling of Police Magistrate Cornell that neither the police nor the deputies had any legal right to make an arrest where no warrant was issued until the vote of the person challenged had been cast. In all such cases Mr. Cornell turned the accused loose.

"Outrageous," exclaimed Mr. McCullagh. "It is useless to arrest men if they are to be discharged in this way. Mr. Cornell ought to be indicted."

All through the day Mr. McCullagh was kept busy at the telephone answering queries from his subordinates. The ruling of Magistrate Cornell, he said, had been sent to every election precinct by Police Commissioner Murphy, where it was read to the police without comment, thus placing the responsibility on the officers on duty at the polling places.

Talking with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. McCullagh said:

"There has been much illegal voting; just how much I can't say. We prepared lists showing who we had evidence against in each election district. My deputies have been instructed to arrest all of these who attempt to deposit a ballot. Many did not attempt to vote. Just how many arrests have been made I do not know, but our men have not been idle.

"The charge in a large majority of cases has been illegal registration, and I regret to say that through some mistake that I do not understand the papers became mixed, and the Deputy Attorneys General on duty at the different police courts could not find the necessary papers. Consequently the accused were discharged.

"We have had a good deal of trouble with the police. The latter did not obey the order to arrest any person on our list before he voted. When an arrest was made the police, in many instances, refused to take a prisoner to court unless the deputy accompanied him. The deputies refused to leave the polls and give free rein to illegal voters, and consequently many of those arrested were allowed to go. I shall look into these cases, and if I think the facts justify it will have both the policemen and the deputies indicted.

"While Commissioner Murphy agreed to aid us in every way, he sent out several orders calculated to mystify his subordinates.

"So far as I can learn Deputy Commissioner Devery has not bothered us. On the whole this has been the most exciting election for us since the bureau was created."

Superintendent McCullagh and his lieutenants were much interested in the arrest of William Smith and Michael J. Newman, Tammany Election District Captains in the Ninth and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts. McCullagh had a stool pigeon, Thomas Mullins by name. Mullins lived in the Fourth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District. There he made the acquaintance of Smith, who is an awning manufacturer at 318 Ninth Avenue. Mullins had been living on and off at a lodging house and with him was a younger brother, a minor. Smith, so it is said, asked Mullins to register, but he declined, saying he had no right to vote. "You register and I will protect you. Get your brother to do so, too," Smith is alleged to have said to Mullins. The latter hesitated, but after several interviews consented. Then, it is claimed, Smith gave Mullins a card of introduction to Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, a Tammany nominee for Register. Mullins went to the Seymour Club in Eighth Avenue and met Smith, who introduced him to Goodwin, and, it is asserted, the latter ratified Smith's alleged agreement with Mullins. Next Mr. Smith, it is stated, introduced Mullins to Michael G. Newman, a Tammany Captain in the Twenty-seventh District, who, it is said, induced Mullins and his brother to register from the southeast corner of Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. On affidavits made both Smith and Newman were arrested.

During the day several messages were exchanged between Mr. McCullagh and Commissioner Murphy, in which the former made threats and the latter apparently acquiesced in the demands made.

Complaint after complaint came in and when Mr. McCullagh was first informed of Magistrate Cornell's ruling referred to above, Mr. McCullagh sent out this order to his deputies:

"Arrest every man whose name may be on your list and against whom we have evidence, no matter what any one may say to the contrary. Don't threaten the Board of Inspectors and respect any order issued by the Supreme Court. If you do not obey my orders I will have you indicted."

In the case of William Lyons of 447 West Sixtieth Street, who has served time in the Elmira Reformatory and against whom a warrant was issued charging illegal registration on the supposition that he was an ex-convict, Mr. McCullagh evaded a return to a writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Giegerich by discharging Lyons before the service of the writ. Mr. McCullagh ascertained that a person was not disfranchised by imprisonment in the Reformatory.

"I am sorry," remarked Deputy Superintendent Van Duzen, "that Magistrate Cornell made the ruling he did. It may mean that many Inspectors of Election and policemen will have to face charges of aiding and abetting illegal voting."

Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, who was on duty at McCullagh's headquarters, solved many legal problems and in a few dull moments said:

"Tammany Hall registered not less than 30,000 illegal votes this year. There has not been an election in many years when Tammany did not cast more than 15,000 fraudulent votes. I think we have kept them down to about 10,000 this year."

Killed While Watching Bulletins.

A young man, supposed from papers found upon him to be E. J. Mullaney of 34 Barclay Street, Clifton, N. J., was fatally injured while watching the bulletins on the Staats-Zeitung Building last evening. By a movement of the crowd he was borne against a stereopticon stand, and fell backward, his head striking the ground with considerable force. He was picked up unconscious, and hurried in an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival. Death was attributed to a compound fracture of the skull.

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE FOR MEN

JAMES MEANS $2.50 SHOE

Known and Approved by the Public for 23 Years.
The most comfortable and best-appearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers.
Sold by Leading Retailers
Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributors.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Special Reductions on Imported Model Costumes.

Here is special news of rare importance. Those exhibition costumes which have now finished their duty for us are offered to-day at reductions to make the pricing on them most astonishing.

Prices we have put on these Paris models are far less than the original Paris cost, to say nothing of the duty.

These gowns were originated and made by Sara Mayer-Morhange-Perdoux-Panem, Elisa & Co., and others.

Dinner or evening gowns, by Perdoux & Co.—*Reduced from $375 to $200—This gown is of black hand-embroidered velvet; bodice of black Chantilly, over white silk and chiffon; jacket effect; trimmed with point applique lace; the skirt inlaid with panels of Chantilly and velvet; over white silk and chiffon; edged with ruchings of chiffon.*

Reception costume, by Sara Mayer—*Reduced from $365 to $150—Of black lace; trimmed with velvet and baby lamb.*

Street or visiting costume, by Marsch of Vienna—*Reduced from $185 to $100—Of pale gray cloth; demi-tailored.*

Dinner costume, by J. Marsch of Vienna—*Reduced from $275 to $140—Of cerisette crepe de chine; waist finely ruched in sunburst design; trimmed with Mechlin and Point de Venise in spider web effects; belt of Persian silk; the skirt is the new clinging, serpentine, with scroll designs of Mechlin lace; graduated flounce with cluster of tucks over drop skirt of taffeta.*

Others that were $275 now $140
Others that were $250 now $130
Others that were $250 now $125

Women's long silk coats—$32.50, $36.00, $37.50—*Of taffeta, peau de soie, and moire velour; lined with white satin; cut in the newest full flounce shape; interlined with flannel; with very wide sleeves. Suitable for street or evening wear.*

Other specials for to-day are the following:

Bonn Porcelain clocks $3.95—*Dresden decorations; on Cobalt blue; green, ruby, violet, etc.—a variety of designs; 8 day movements; strike the hour and half hour on cathedral gong; have gilt centers; Arabic or Roman dials.*

"Lazarre," by Mary Hartwell Catherwood—85c.—*A brilliant romantic novel, which is one of the most pronounced literary successes of the season, published at $1.50.*

The "Starlight" incandescent gas lamp 95c.—*This reliable and brilliant gas lamp is one of the best manufactured; it consists of one straight burner; 1 new "Salamander" mantle; has Macbeth chimney; opal eye shade; 10 inch opal dome shade; and patent by-pass by which means you can set the flame to any height; gives 100 candle power; worth regularly $1.75—complete ready for use.*

A remarkable stationery offer—*Whiting's 5 quire cabinet of bond paper 49c.—With envelopes to match; white and azure; octavo size.*

Toilet necessities and medicinal goods—*Eau de quinine, 4 oz. bottle, 22c.; Coudray's violet extract, 1 oz. bottle, 29c.; imported English and French tooth brushes, 10c.; pure bristles, regular 25c. and 35c. qualities; nasal or throat atomizer, 3 hard rubber tips, 39c.; Dr. Snow's sachet powder, assorted odors, glass bottle, 15c.; effervescent Kissingen and vichy salts, ½ lb. bottle of each in box, 75c.; positive cure for obesity.*

Great grocery specials—*All our 62c. teas per lb., 48c.; genuine Java and Moca coffee, 29c. kind, bean, ground or pulverized, 25c. per lb.; maple syrup, best, pints, 19c.; qts., 30c.; paper sheel almonds, best imported, 23c. per lb.; Manzanilla baby olives, 16 oz. bottle, 15c.; small bottles, 6c.; California port or sherry, full gallon, 75c., $1.15, $1.39 and $1.75.*

VOTING MACHINE WAS PRONOUNCED A SUCCESS

Told Result in a Brooklyn District Two Minutes After 5 o'Clock.

Voters Had No Trouble in Operating It, and Michael J. Dady Voted in Three Seconds.

The voting machine, which was used for the first time in Brooklyn, in the Eighteenth Election District of the First Assembly District yesterday, proved a pronounced success in one respect at least—in the promptness with which it made known the total vote cast in the district. The entire result of the voting was known two minutes after the polls closed at 5 o'clock.

The test of the machine was made in the polling place at 349 Atlantic Avenue. The result shown by the machine in this district gave to those interested the first actual indication as to how the vote was being cast in the county. The result indicated by the machine was immediately telephoned to the leaders and candidates on both sides. As the figures were strongly Fusion in character, there was, of course, much jubilation at the local anti-Tammany campaign headquarters.

The total vote cast in the district, as shown by the machine, was 395. Low received 277, Shepard 115, and three were scattering votes. Low's majority over Shepard was 162. In the same district last year 394 votes were cast, only one less than yesterday. McKinley received 249, Bryan 145. McKinley's majority was 104. Low's majority in the district was 58 greater than that of McKinley a year ago. When these figures were announced the Republican leader calculated that if the same percentage was maintained throughout the borough, Low would carry Brooklyn by about 22,500.

The voting machine showed the following result for Controller: Grout, 280; Ladd, 112. These figures were taken as indicating that Grout was running ahead of Low in Brooklyn. Within fifteen minutes after the close of the polls the entire vote in the district had been canvassed and made ready to be sent to the police station.

A few minutes after the result was announced, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who had taken much interest in the voting machine experiment, called at the polling place. He was greatly pleased with the work of the machine.

"If New York City goes another year without placing voting machines in every election district," said Mr. Woodruff, "it will be a shame and an outrage on the people. I have just come from another election district, and when I left there the Inspectors hadn't even gotten the ballots unfolded. Here the entire work of counting the vote is already completed."

It was the opinion of Mr. Woodruff and other leaders that for speed and accuracy the machine had shown itself to be far in advance of the present system of voting. With the exception of a few, the voters in the district experienced no difficulty in operating the machine. Those who found trouble with the device were quickly made acquainted with its workings by means of a small dummy machine. The machine had been on exhibition in the district since Thursday last. Its mechanism and mode of operation were explained to the voters each evening.

By means of the machine the votes were cast with far more quickness than in the other districts, where the old system was in use. Of the 410 registered voters in the district, 200 had voted before 2 o'clock. The number of votes cast for each candidate was registered automatically. All that the Inspectors had to do to ascertain the result, after the closing of the polls, was to unlock the back of the machine and take the figures recorded there. Each of the Inspectors was provided with a key. To open the machine it was necessary for all the keys to be inserted in the locks and turned simultaneously. There was no other way of unlocking the machine, the scheme being intended to prevent any chance of fraud being committed.

The poll clerks figured out that the average time taken by each voter in voting with the machine was eighteen seconds. As a rule, those who voted split tickets occupied more time in the booth than the voters who voted the straight tickets. Each voter was allowed one minute's time in the booth, whereas under the prevailing system of voting a voter is allowed to remain in the booth five minutes.

The test of the voting machine yesterday was made in the election district in which Elections Commissioner Michael J. Dady lives. He was the first man to vote, registering his choice of candidates in just three seconds.

THE FIGHT AT BRAKENLAAGTE.

Boers' Losses Not Yet Known—Commandant Opperman Was Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Lord Kitchener, in a report to the War Office, under date of Nov. 4, giving further details of the recent engagement near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal, says:

"The Boers were unable to remove the guns they captured until a British ambulance went out, when, under cover of the ambulance, the burghers carried them off. The Boer losses were undoubtedly heavy, but no correct estimate of them is obtainable. Commandant Opperman was killed, and Chris. Botha was wounded. The Boers are reported to have behaved badly to the British wounded."

Lord Kitchener further reports that Cape Colony, east of the Western Railway, is cleared of Boers, with the exception of the Fouchee-Myburg-Wessels commando of 400 men, with which Gen. French is dealing.

95TH YEAR COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

Chatham Square:
193 to 205 Park Row,
Chatham Square.

121st Street:
2226 to 2234 Third Ave.,
Corner 121st St.

EVERYTHING RELIABLE. EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING. EVERYTHING REASONABLE.

CARPETS, RUGS,

Art Squares, Oilcloth, Linoleums, Mats, Hall Runners, Hassocks, etc.

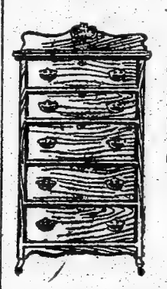

CHIFFONIER
of Golden Oak, handsomely finished, top measures 20x33 inches, has 5 drawers, brass handles and castors,

$4.95

OAK WARDROBE,
well finished, height 7 ft. 3 in., width 3 ft. 4 in., has 2 doors and 1 large drawer,

11.30

3 PIECE PARLOR SUIT.
Mahogany finished frames, inlaid with white lines, upholstered in Silk Damask,

$14.25.

OUR BLANKET SALE
is still on. All odd lots at
69c.

CASH or LIBERAL CREDIT.

Customers may add to their accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience. No extra charges of any kind.

Figure out how much money you can spare a week or a month, and we will do the rest. Let us show you how nicely we can furnish a home and how little it costs.

COWPERTHWAIT.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

CONSULATE AT HARPUT.

Turkish Government Issues an Exequatur to Dr. Thomas Herbert Norton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The State Department has been informed by the Legation at Constantinople that the Turkish Government has issued an exequatur to Dr. Thomas Herbert Norton, United States Consul at Harput, Turkey, who was appointed to that post in June, 1900. Dr. Norton has been without the authority of the Porte to perform his functions as United States Consul at Harput, for nearly a year and a half. However, through the energetic efforts of Mr. Lloyd Griscom, formerly United States Chargé d' Affaires at Constantinople, he has been discharging informally for some months past his regular functions in lieu of the formal conference of his exequatur.

Turkey objected to the establishment of an American Consulate at Harput on the ground that there was no commerce at that place, but when, a short time ago, Turkey permitted the British Government to establish a Consulate at Harput, the United States renewed its efforts looking to a similar privilege.

Gasoline Automobile Exploded.

The explosion of a gasoline automobile in the warerooms of the American Bicycle Company, 91 Fifth Avenue, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, resulted in a fire which did $1,100 damage and created much excitement. A representative of the bicycle company said the explosion was due to the the sudden dropping of the elevator, on which the automobile was standing, to the basement. On the elevator at the time of the explosion was an employe of the bicycle company. So far as could be learned, the man escaped without injury.

Contribution for Citizens' Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of a check for $5 from Dr. Wilfred M. Post for the election fund of the Citizens' Union.

Impressive Values in Men's Winter Overcoats

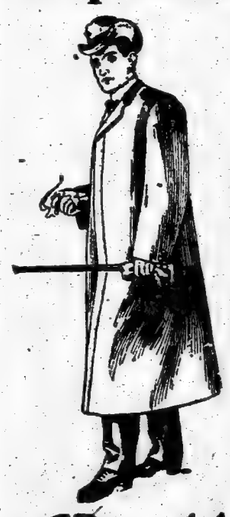

Here's a good demonstration of our unrivalled power to dress you well and cheaply: Fine Overcoats of Black Frieze Oxford Meltons, Black and Oxford Yoke Coats; extra good quality lining; satin sleeve lining; silk velvet collar; both 44 and 48 inches long. Our Oxford "Fullmore"—the new long, loose, stylish Overcoat—ought to interest you. You can't get equal coats for the price—anywhere.

$15.00

To Election Officers—We Cash Your Claims.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters To Men and Boys.
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK;
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 30 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CITY IS REDEEMED.

New York has been delivered from its shame and bondage by the intelligence and the moral sense of its voting population. Had the intelligence of the voters been less keen they would have been hoodwinked by CROKER'S audacious and desperately skillful trick of nominating SHEPARD. Had their moral sense been duller they would not have revolted in such numbers against the crimes and infamies of the Tammany Government; they would not have been aroused by the appeal for decency and clean administration. The election of Mr. Low is the clearest possible demonstration that CROKER, even with the aid of Mr. SHEPARD'S good name and great ability, was unable to deceive the people, and that the corruptions and the abominable offenses that have sprung from Tammany rule have really shocked the moral sense of the community.

The immense importance of the victory to the city will be instantly appreciated by every intelligent mind. The beneficent results will be evident in every office and department over which the Mayor has control. They will be evident, indeed, throughout the municipal system, for the purifying force of example and the terror of aroused public opinion must work a change for the better even in the nooks and corners where Tammany will still retain some vestiges of power. The election has been a clean sweep for decency, an imperative mandate from the people that the public business must be carried on honestly and capably. But the importance of the victory and the influence it will have far transcend the limits of New York City and affect the whole body politic. That a great city of mixed population and no slight proportion of the baser element can redeem itself through universal suffrage is a matter of moment to other cities suffering continuously or at intervals from bad government. The principle of non-partisan administration in municipal affairs will come to wider acceptance and firmer establishment through the election of Mr. Low. Wherever other Tammanies have set their grip on the powers of government in cities men of public spirit will be encouraged by our example and our success to fight the battle of emancipation.

Men will say that Mr. Low's majority is not great enough to demonstrate the existence of a potent saving force in the electorate. They are mistaken. They reason without due consideration of the facts. The overconfident prophets who foretold a "landslide" showed an imperfect understanding of the extraordinary situation. Not only is the city Democratic by a majority of certainly not less than 100,000 on a fair party vote, but Mr. CROKER went to the extreme of self-effacement in nominating a man the very opposite of his own kind, a Democrat distinguished for his ability and of unstained character for whom in an ordinary contest between the parties Democrats would have voted with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. The putting forward of Mr. SHEPARD as the candidate of Tammany was an act of dangerous political cunning. It did deceive thousands. That it did not deceive the majority is an occasion for rejoicing and great encouragement.

Mr. Low's majority is no true measure of the triumph. In 1898 AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, the Democratic candidate for Governor, carried the city by 82,812 plurality over ROOSEVELT. Mr. Low, the candidate of the forces arrayed against the regular Democratic organization, has a plurality of about 34,000 over Mr. SHEPARD—a difference of 116,000 votes in the result. That is to say, allowing for the increase due to new voters, not less than 50,000 Democrats who voted with their party three years ago have exhibited the independence, the public spirit, and the devotion to the cause of honesty and decency to array themselves with the non-partisan Fusion forces against the Democratic organization in the city. These 50,000 voters are more than a saving remnant; they are an army of deliverance, a fighting force to be reckoned with by the enemy, and to be counted upon with confidence in municipal emergencies.

Neither is Mr. Low's 34,000 plurality a measure of the public's distrust and abhorrence of Tammany, but only of its want of confidence in so good a man as Mr. SHEPARD when he has compromised himself with Tammany. The vote against VAN WYCK is the true test of public sentiment toward Tammany. There was a Tammany head that people could hit, and they have hit it hard. Running some 20,000 votes behind his Tammany associates on the judiciary ticket in this Judicial District and falling some 30,000 votes short of the Low ballot cast in the same district, it is plainly evident that if his name instead of Mr. SHEPARD'S had headed the Tammany ticket, in which case Brooklyn with her anti-Tammany majority three times as great as that given in Manhattan and the Bronx would have had a chance at him, he would have gone down under an adverse majority approaching or perhaps exceeding 100,000. That shows what would have happened had Mr. CROKER ventured to nominate a thorough-going Tammany man for Mayor. It shows into what deep detestation Tammany has brought itself.

MR. SHEPARD.

THE TIMES has never recorded a triumph over a political opponent for whom it felt so deep and sincere a regret as for Mr. SHEPARD. It is not his defeat we regret—that was really his salvation. It is the deplorable mistake and disaster of his accepting the nomination and making the canvass for Tammany.

The delusion due to a beclouded judgment and the mistaken counsel of unwise friends has cost him something more than the pangs of defeat. It has brought the sincerity of his professions into doubt in the minds of many thousand voters. THE TIMES has not for a moment doubted his sincerity or his honest purpose. His judgment was wofully awry and he was altogether mistaken in supposing that he could prevail against the evil forces of Tammany. But we believe he expected faithfully to keep his promises.

We hope Mr. SHEPARD will live down his errors and have the opportunity to atone for them richly. His great abilities should be of high use some time in the public service.

THE CHANGE.

On the 1st of January next Mr. VAN WYCK will pass from the Mayor's office to such obscurity as his character deserves, or permits, and his place will be taken by Mr. Low. An able and upright man, of wide experience and trained judgment, who has already rendered distinguished service in positions of great importance and difficulty, will assume powers hitherto unprecedented in the organization of any great American city. It will rest with him to select competent and courageous men for the Police Department, the Health Department, the Department of Street Cleaning, the controlling membership of the Educational Department, and many minor places, and with the appointment goes the power and the responsibility of retention. Apart from the functions of the Borough Presidents in connection with the public works, the administration of this great city lies in the hands of Mr. Low. His first task will be to choose the man who is to clean the police service from top to bottom, who is to set the standard of character, efficiency, discipline, and morale for every officer and every patrolman. It will be a task of tremendous importance and no small difficulty; but the Mayor will have not merely the support of the majority of those who voted for him, but that of the great body of those who voted for his opponent in confidence that he, too, would undertake the work. And this inestimable support he will have in all the complex and trying duties that await him.

The principle of which the election of Mr. Low is the signal triumph insures him the great advantage of having no party debts to pay. He has been chosen not by a coalition, but by a union; not by a combination of parties or factions, but by the common action of the majority of the voters of New York, bent on banishing party considerations from the management of city affairs. He will have no temptation, even if he were capable of yielding to it, which he is not, to reward or "recognize" in appointments the various bodies that have joined in his election. The warning, therefore, of the experience of the Strong administration in this direction will not be needed to guide him in the path he has been expressly chosen to pursue. The simple service of the whole city, through the best men available for posts of power and responsibility, will be from the start and will remain until the end his sole aim, as it is the sole mandate of the people.

In this fact lies the extreme significance of the result. The Citizens' Union campaign of four years ago defined the principle of municipal independence of party politics, and fixed it in the minds and hearts of 150,000 voters. The lamentable consequences of the refusal of the Republican organization to accept that principle then brought about the union of this year, which was reinforced by the common impulse against Tammany. At the last moment the extraordinary course of Mr. SHEPARD in setting up the barrier of professed Democracy between Tammany and the indignation of the people made the issue of partisanship against the independence of the city more sharp and the triumph of the latter more substantial and enduring. It is a source of incalculable advantage and encouragement that the city has not merely driven one party out, in a fit of resentment at its immediate and recent misdeeds, but has acted on a definite and fruitful principle and has served a mandatory notice on all parties that they must keep to the legitimate field and that the people of the city will try in the future to manage their own interests for themselves without regard to the partisan affiliations that have nothing to do with those interests.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME.

It would have been a great and sad deduction from our victory if Justice JEROME had been defeated for the District Attorneyship. His canvass has been one of the most inspiring things that New Yorkers can remember. He has simply put before the people of New York the moral conditions which Tammany fostered and by which it throve. He has done this, as he said, without any tricks of oratory, and certainly without any craft of politics. His one blunder in the campaign was one of the many proofs he gave of his sincerity and of his courage.

And he was the one candidate on the Fusion ticket who most excited the fear and hate of the criminal classes, and especially of the political protectors, official and unofficial, of criminals. The raids by which he showed the complicity of the police in gambling aroused the wrath of all those who profited by that complicity. They drew forth inarticulate noises, indicative of pain and rage, from DEVERY, as his canvass has drawn forth like roars from the Sullivans and Engels, and Hochstims of the east side whom he has put in fear. The utmost efforts of the lawbreakers were put forward especially against him. It is good for all of us that they were put forward in vain.

And certainly it is a great thing for us all to have in the District Attorney's office a terror of the criminal classes, who is also not a fool, and who has been put there, after full discussion of his claims and purposes, by an unmistakable popular mandate. That reform of the police which will be the first and most urgent duty of the new municipal administration cannot be made complete without invoking the aid of the criminal law. Fancy the best and most capable of reforming Mayors with an Unger in such a place. He would be handicapped to the point of almost total inability. But with Mr. Low in the Mayor's chair and with such a public prosecutor as Mr. JEROME, we may look forward to a purification of political and official life in New York which will long outlast the tenure of office either of the Mayor or of the District Attorney.

EXIT VAN WYCK.

Nothing in the election is more satisfactory to the instinct of common decency than the defeat of ROBERT A. VAN WYCK. When a meeting of the Bar Association described him as "conspicuously unfit for judicial office" and omitted to give any reasons it branded him as effectually by the omission as the description. Everybody, it said in effect, had had an opportunity of observing him for four years in the Mayor's chair, and his unfitness was known to all.

And so it was. It was a particularly pointed insult to the bench and the bar and the people of New York to nominate him to a Judgeship, perhaps the most pointed insult that Tammany has directed against the community in this campaign. Even the nomination of FROMME was not so insolent, for the reason that FROMME was not so well or widely known. It would not have been fit for VAN WYCK to escape with only the common condemnation of defeat that was inflicted upon the rest of the gang. The pointed insult of his nomination required to be pointedly repelled by visiting upon him the particular condemnation of "running behind his ticket."

At this writing it seems that that special and peculiar stigma has been put upon him. Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, we believe it was, who has come to the defense of Mr. VAN WYCK in these columns, has assured us that he was a bright young man and a promising law student. After his admission to the bar, however, he betook himself to Tammany politics for a living and to Tammany beefsteak feasts and French balls for amusement, and he wound up by becoming the subservient and insolent henchman in the Mayor's chair of a brutal Boss, and an object of shame and resentment to all self-respecting New Yorkers. His permanent disappearance from public life reads a needed lesson to other bright young men to be more careful about their personal and political associations.

RICHARD CROKER.

Nothing in the returns of the election so provokes the wrath and awakens the alarm of CROKER as the figures showing the election of Mr. JEROME to be District Attorney. The thief is never entirely sure that he has covered his tracks, and a boss who has been working for his own pocket all the time is in continual danger of being found out. The election of Mr. JEROME immensely increases the chances that CROKER will be found out.

Mr. CROKER knows whether he has been criminally concerned in the hideous corruptions of his Tammany government, but that is not the worst of it. The other chiefs of Tammany know also, and no doubt the Gambling Combine knows. These rascals are liable at any time to fall into the clutches of the new District Attorney. CROKER cannot tell, no man can tell, how much they will disclose under the thumbscrews of indictment and prosecution. Nor can it be foretold what other witnesses will appear, what incriminating evidence be elicited. Anything except peace of mind and undisturbed sleep o' nights may happen to a Tammany man with Mr. JEROME in the office of District Attorney.

On the whole, it is not unlikely that Mr. RICHARD CROKER will presently leave these shores not to return during Mr. JEROME'S four years' term of office. It is certain that the City and County of New York will be a highly unsafe place of residence for several of Mr. CROKER'S intimate political associates.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

The fact that M. SANTOS-DUMONT has been declared entitled to the 100,000f. prize offered by M. DEUTSCH to any one who would circumnavigate the Eiffel Tower under certain conditions will give pleasure to a great many people who have no interest in the matter, one way on the other.

That SANTOS-DUMONT has accomplished anything of enough value to the world to be worth 100,000f., or any other considerable sum, is quite another question. Frankly, we do not think he has. The scientific interest of aerial flight is inexhaustible, and it will probably never cease to be of popular interest as well. SANTOS-DUMONT seems to have gone a little further than any one else in the direction of balloon guidance. How much real ingenuity he has shown in mechanical invention we do not know, but his cleverness in adaptation cannot be questioned. He has demonstrated the fact that with an extremely costly and delicate apparatus a skillful operator of mechanism, who has good nerve and a quick wit, may, under favorable conditions of wind and weather, rise from a given spot, make a circuit of greater or less radius, and return alive, if he has good luck, to the point from which he started. Others who can provide the necessary apparatus can doubtless repeat this feat—with no greater percentage of casualties than attends circus performances on the flying trapeze or following the hounds in the hunting field.

It would, however, involve a violent stretch of the imagination to assume that the feat by which M. SANTOS-DUMONT won the Deutsch prize marks a step in the direction of the realization of the dream of practical aerial navigation. Land transportation and the navigation of the sea would be of very little practical value to any one if the conditions attending them were in any sense comparable to those attending flight through the air, with or without guidance. To make air-travel cheap enough to be practical we must have balloons capable of lifting considerable weights. A vessel for navigating the water with a displacement of 100 tons is not very large. If we had nothing larger in the way of ships, international communication between countries divided by seas would be reduced to conditions existing in the time of the Phoenicians, or perhaps earlier. If the weight of the structure, the passengers, the necessary fuel for power generation, personal baggage, food supplies, and all the other accessories and impedimenta of comfortable travel, be taken into account, 100 tons of weight to be sustained and propelled is not very much in practical transportation. To lift this weight we must depend for the present upon the hydrogen balloon. The density of hydrogen as compared with that of air is as .0693 to 1. Hydrogen has a lifting power of fourteen times its own weight. If it were worth while to work out the calculation it would appear that to lift 100 tons of weight clear of the ground we should need 17,292,128.7 cubic feet of hydrogen. To hold this we should need a spherical balloon 160.38 feet in diameter. This capacity would allow no reserve of hydrogen for purposes of tentative descent and ascent, which is accomplished by the alternate wasting of gas and ballast. What allowance should be made for this purpose is a matter of judgment. The aeronaut who has to look for a suitable landing place must do considerable, undulating of this character, and his inability to do it would render it desirable that he and his passengers take the precaution to insure their lives at their full value before starting. If a reserve of hydrogen was needed for greater buoyancy, for leakage, and for waste in tentative descents, his balloon would need to have a diameter of, say, 175 feet. This is possible, no doubt, but it would be a very costly bag. The problem may, of course, be solved much more economically on a smaller scale, but the unit of 100 tons of dead weight has been taken to show that, from the transportation point of view, the work of the Aero Club of Paris is not at all practical.

The solution of the problem of aerial flight will never be reached in a way having practical commercial value until the idea of the dirigible balloon is abandoned and that of a flying mechanism is worked out on strictly mechanical lines. As Prof. SAMUEL NEWCOMB has lately explained, the construction of an aerial vehicle which will carry a single passenger from place to place at pleasure involves the discovery of a new metal and a new force—neither of which is now in sight. Meanwhile, ballooning is a fad which is leading nowhere.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That the inhabitants of New Jersey are in some mysterious way unlike the rest of the country's population is a fact which was noticed long ago and has been the occasion of innumerable comments, mostly of a derisive nature; but nobody, so far as we remember, has ever made a serious effort to ascertain the cause of the queerness observed by all. At least the beginning of an explanation, we suspect, is hidden in some remarks of The Newark Advertiser on the political situation as it existed in New Jersey just before the election. The peculiarities of this situation, The Advertiser said, were due to the circumstance that over a third of the residents of the State live in counties that are practically suburbs either of New York or of Philadelphia. Consequently, this large fraction of Jerseymen is subjected to influences which, while not giving them the right to classification as New Yorkers or Pennsylvanians, are yet strong enough to destroy the sense of individuality and solidarity which is the common and correlating characteristic of the rest of us. Now, New York and Philadelphia are about as thoroughly unlike as two cities possibly can be, and the result is that the Jerseymen, in their endeavors to harmonize conflicting forces, fall into strange poses of mind and are a source of confusion to all who study them. This year, for instance, the inhabitants of the counties near Philadelphia hear that virtue and reform mean antagonism to the Quay Republican machine, while to those on the other side of the State the words imply hostility to Tammanyism, which is nominally Democratic. That accounts for a lot of political queerness, and much the same explanation clears up other differences between the Jerseymen and the fellow-countrymen who so often call them foreigners. Of course, they are not foreigners at all, but simply suburbanites who have to live up to incompatible ideals and they make something of a mess of it.

—Now that election is over, the political appeals that have formed so large a part recently of surface and elevated car advertising will disappear—a fact which will be no little consolation to those who do not like the result of the balloting and a cause for added joy among those whom it pleases. The placards in question have been little less than positive nuisances to all except the few who had the campaigning fever with such violence that they thought of nothing except politics at any hour of the day or night. Other people yearned for occasional relief from the prevailing obsession, and were resentful that in the one place where they were moderately safe from political talk their attention was forcibly fixed on the recriminations and boasts of the party rivals. What made the placards the more irritating was the fact that the large majority of them appealed to something else than intelligence, and, whether in poetry or prose, whether advocating one side or the other, showed a very uncomplimentary belief in the utility of exaggerated and distorted statements, of quotations torn from their contexts, and of arguments directed to selfish and individual interests, as distinguished from those of the city and the public. Of course, some of these advertisements stated exact truths, and all of these exceptions, naturally, were aimed against the party of corruption and fraud; but even these were out of place where they were, and the probability that a single vote was changed or influenced by the large amount of money spent in this way is very small. There are two legitimate engines of publicity, the platform and the newspaper. They are adequate as well as proper, and why so much energy is wasted in finding others is a thing impossible to understand.

—Writing to a friend in Boston, one of the students who was with Miss STONE at the time of her capture expresses grave doubts as to whether the missionary is still alive. He describes the climate of the mountain region into which she was carried as extremely trying, even for those who are provided with the best in the way of protection and food to be found there, and, with all the roads made impassable by deep snows three weeks ago, he does not see how the brigands could have avoided subjecting their women prisoners to very great hardships. It was at first thought that Miss STONE and Mme. TSILKA were confined in the monastery of St. Ivan of Rila, near the Bulgarian frontier, where they would have been comparatively comfortable, but a thorough search of the institution had forced the abandonment of this theory. The writer of the letter also declares that Mr. DICKINSON, the United States Consul, by indiscreet insinuations against the Bulgarian Government, expressed publicly, had rendered more difficult the task of securing Miss STONE'S release. For the Bulgarian authorities, it is asserted, are now determined not to go beyond the strictest construction of their duty in the case, and the troops engaged in the search, moreover, are under orders to exterminate the band of brigands even at the cost of Miss STONE'S life. Not much importance need be ascribed to the criticism of Mr. DICKINSON, but the affair does seem to have been sadly mismanaged by somebody from the very beginning. All the negotiating with brigands and the dickering with them as to the amount and disposition of the ransom demanded were utterly humiliating, and while such a course might have been excused if it had been immediately successful in effecting the release of the prisoners, its failure revives the wish that a more dignified and energetic policy had been followed. If Turkey and Bulgaria had been told in a tone which even they could not misunderstand that full reparation would be demanded—and obtained—for any harm that befell an American citizen lawfully in that part of the world, the chances are that the missionary would have been in safety before now, and certainly there would be no more kidnapping of our people.

—A troubled reader wants to know why we used the word "aleatory" the other day in an editorial article on "Election Betting." He says that it is not in his copy of Webster's Dictionary, and adds: "I would bet that not one out of ten of your superior employés (excluding workmen) knows what it means." Dear man! If he must know why we used the word "aleatory," of course we must tell him. It was because the word is a good word, not quite so frequently spoken as written, perhaps, but not a bit less thoroughly at home in the English language than "cat" or "dog." It is not "rare" or "obsolete" or "provincial" or "colloquial," or anything else except good plain United States. As it expressed perfectly the idea we had in mind, we had the best of rights to use it, and any reader to whom, by some strange chance, the word was new should have thanked instead of criticising us. If "aleatory" is not in our correspondent's dictionary he should get a new one. It is in our copy of Webster, and in the three other dictionaries, which are all we have had the patience to consult. Perhaps it is missing from a few others, made for the pocket or for primary schools. THE TIMES does not try to be impressive by filling its columns with words from foreign languages, or with English words that have outlived their usefulness, but, on the other hand, it recognizes the fact that English is a composite speech, with a very large vocabulary, of which it takes such advantage as it can.

BOMBARDMENT FOR RAIN FUTILE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 28d of October, and the reply of your correspondent, "Engineer," are before me. Allow me to say that bombardment in France and Italy is not now carried on for the purpose of making rain, but for the purpose of breaking up hailstorms. It has proved to be as useless for one purpose as for the other, and has no rational or scientific basis whatever; it is still carried on in Europe as a popular craze, but I advise against our people participating in the folly.

The arguments adduced by your correspondent to show why bombardment might bring rain in Kansas under certain favorable conditions are quite as unsatisfactory as the arguments in favor of bombardment in Italy and France. Those who claim to bring rain or to prevent hail by this process are fitly characterized by you as charlatans. WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief United States Weather Bureau and Acting Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1901.

THE CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "Alpha," in to-day's TIMES, commends your recent editorial on "Numbers and the Army Canteen." I should like to ask you and him a few questions.

Have we in the testimony of the army officers that of the most competent—competency, including, of course, both honesty and intelligence—when so many officers are themselves addicted to drink, and when the Chaplains have apparently never been heard from? If it is hard to think of reputable officers perverting or coloring the facts, is it not quite as hard to believe that reputable outside clergymen should do so, who, not from hearsay or mere prejudice, but after a close study of the situation, have adjudged the canteen to be an enemy of temperance? One such clergyman, who has had much to do with soldiers, discharged or on furlough, tells me they have repeatedly declared they could get at the canteen any strong drink they wanted—whisky and the rest.

Then, what is the objection to forbidding the soldiers to go out of camp to the saloons? What is army discipline for, and what is it worth, if it cannot keep the men within decent bounds? Only, let there be provided inside the camp proper places for recreation and refreshment, with facilities for reading and writing, and for games, and the lighter drinks like lemonade.

The idleness and ennui of the camp is, of course, one of the grave arguments against the whole business of war and the army, and those who enlist have not often many resources; but as long as we have an army it is a monstrous absurdity that we must provide wine and beer, even for the soldiers addicted to such things, not to speak of those who have never used them. Even if the canteen has not been as bad as extremists have painted it, there is probably a still more excellent way of dealing with the problem. H. D. C.

BALDNESS AND THE HAIR BRUSH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "J. L. N.," who wants a remedy for baldness, please find my experience. There is no remedy for baldness, but there is, I believe, a preventive. The stiff bristles of a brush are the cause of baldness, where it is not caused by disease. At the root of every hair there is a little cell or blood vessel which nourishes it. When this is punctured by the sharp point of a bristle it is destroyed, and the hair dies. This was told me by a barber fully thirty years ago. He used soft brushes, and never placed them upright on the head.

At the time I speak of, I was using a stiff brush vigorously, as is recommended by manufacturers of hair tonics. I discarded the hair brush from that time, and have used none since; have used only a comb. My hair soon stopped coming out, as soon as I lost all that had been injured by brushing, and I have never lost any since.

Nearly all bald people are bald on the top of the head, while they retain their hair on the temples and on the back of the head. That is because the brush strikes the head perpendicularly on top and the bristles penetrate to the scalp, and injure the roots of the hair, while the brush glances over the other parts of the head and comes in contact with the hair and does not reach the roots in those parts.

Men with thick coarse hair, and particularly those with curly or kinky hair, do not lose it as do those with fine straight hair, and that is because the thick mass protects the scalp from the sharp points of the bristles of the brush. Women do not become bald as men do; they do not use the brush in the same way; they hold the hair off of the head to brush it, and do not brush the scalp nearly as much, and they wear the hair very much thicker. Women become bald where they part the hair, because the sharp points of the comb used so much in one place injure the roots.

I never use any wash but soap and water, and use that very often. C. F. S.
Chappaqua, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1901.

A Recipe for Baldness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "J. L. N.'s" letter in your esteemed paper this morning concerning a remedy for preventing hair falling out, I give the following recipe, which is excellent:

Tincture of cantharides, 1 drachm.
Bay rum, enough to make 8 ounces.
Glycerine, 1 ounce.

Mix and apply locally to scalp to prevent hair falling out. It is best applied to roots of hair with medicine dropper, and then rubbed in thoroughly with tips of fingers.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901. M. A. S.

THE X-RAY AND CANCER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article on the first page of your to-day's edition is interesting reading to the masses, in view of the apparent increase of cancerous diseases in late years, but to the fairly informed physician it has something of the character of an advertisement of a doctor's alleged cure of a single case. I am not so unkind, however, as to attribute anything of a mercenary nature to the homeopathic professor in Chicago, but rather a creditable desire to help his suffering fellow-mortals by making public the happy effects of his experiment with the X ray.

If he supposed—and I think that he did not—that he had to announce a treatment quite unknown to the medical world, there are hundreds of physicians in the country who could at once say that what he had been doing was already known as a method of treatment for tumors and skin maladies of various sorts, both in this country and Europe. You can scarcely take up and scan the pages of a prominent medical publication like The Medical Record, Medical Times, Association Journal, &c., without finding items relating to the application of the X ray to some form of skin disease or tumor. Not a few specialists in dermatology have an X ray outfit in their office furnishings and can give you points as to their accomplishment with the wonderful electric current in its glass inclosure. The success attending its application to affections like sycosis-parasitica, lupus, certain obstinate eczemas, &c., have encouraged operators to expect favorable results in treating sarcoma and carcinoma, and we have now reports from several sources to that effect.

The Chicago "professor of materia medica" may not claim originality for his use of the violet ray, but, according to the terms of your correspondent, indicates a degree of exaltation more or less creditable, from which some might infer that he had made a new discovery. Whereas such men as Barton and Bleyer of New York, who have been earnest students of medical electricity for years, can testify regarding the substantial progress of that very useful branch of practice and give us trustworthy suggestions as to its further probable extension in the field of remedies for obstinate and dangerous diseases.

Do not consider me, Mr. Editor, as in any way a competitor with the Chicago doctor. I have no X ray plant in my office, and do not invite practice of the kind.
H. S. DRAYTON, M. D.
New York, Nov. 4, 1901.

LEPROSY AND THE TAMMANY HALL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day, "The Health Department," in which you express surprise that the bill of indictment against Tammany Hall does not include sanitary misgovernment, prompts me to observe that public opinion should arraign it for its gross violation of the mandates of the Berlin Lepra Conference. That congress, where met the world's most eminent leprologists and representatives of twenty-two Governments, men who had devoted their lives to the study of leprosy in countries where the disease is both endemic and epidemic, promulgated its conclusions that leprosy was contagious and that isolation of lepers was necessary. Those gentlemen said that the disease was the same in every climate—from Norway and Iceland to China and India. Our Tammany Hall Board of Health energetically opposes these declarations for the simple reason of expediency. No person will doubt that this scientific body represents only the interest, which not political people, simply honest people, might call infamous, of Tammany Hall—so much money, so much trouble spared. That it should take the liberty of putting before the public an opinion against the conclusions of the Berlin conference is simply an effrontery.

When one of its sanitary Inspectors reported to his chief that he had found a Chinese leper in Harlem he was told to find hereafter a Chinaman and not a leper. Chinese lepers are permitted to ply their craft, to spray water over our linen from their leprous mouths. Do these scientists not know that the mouth and nose of lepers abound with bacilli? And because of ignorance of a case of endemic leprosy in this city, with such an inefficient board to find it, must we conclude that the disease is not contagious "in this climate?" To such an edict the whole leprological world clamora cationis mille ducentis that it is false.

Many years must elapse after inoculation of a virgin country with leprosy before the disease becomes even endemic, and many more until it becomes epidemic.

In Louisiana, where inoculation took place in 1765, and where it was endemic since 1858, the disease is only now announcing its epidemicity. Instead of 400 lepers, the number there to-day, there will be, unless measures of isolation are quickly enforced, in forty years from now, 30,000 lepers, like happened in Colombia, South America. A fanciful difference in climate will not prevent anywhere the fulfillment of this law of leprosy.

The startling recrudescence of leprosy which has taken place in Abbeville, Vermillion Parish, La., after an apparent immunity from the disease for thirty years, proves that the lepro-bacillus, even after burial in a leper's grave for years, can resurrect itself and again attack us, or that it may be carried for years without making its presence in the healthy human body known.

Thus Dr. Edwards, member of the Board of Control of Lepers writes me:

"The recent recrudescence of leprosy in this town, after a lapse of many years and in the absence of any competent proof of the source of infection, has suggested to my mind the possibility of the bacilli remaining active in the soil of the site of a former leper habitation, and it is to this point I invite your opinion. If my memory be not at fault I read some years ago in the report of the East India Leprosy Commission that the bacillus had been found in the earth, and also in the soil of a leper's grave, but I am uninformed as to the period of their viability under such surroundings.

"Some thirty odd years ago two families of lepers resided in this town. Some of the members went away to die, but one in each family remained here and slowly rotted away. According to the medical teaching of those days leprosy was held to be hereditary and non-contagious, and no sanitary precautions were observed, the defecta and soiled dressings being pitched out into the back yard to rot away with the refuse. The people generally shunned these unfortunates and held very little intercourse with them. In fact the husband of the first leper died about fifteen years later without any indication of the disease, while the wife of the other patient is still living to-day, twenty-four years after the death of her leper husband—a hale and hearty woman.

"Of the cases occurring recently one was in a family occupying the premises in the rear of the male leper, two other cases in families residing within 100 yards of the infected spot, occurring in children born some years after the death of the leper. Another case occurred in a woman who lived for two years in a new cabin erected on the site of the leper woman's home."

Dr. Isadore Neumann of Vienna said in the Berlin Lepra Conference that climatic conditions are not important factors for or against the spread of leprosy. The main importance he attributed to the hygiene of dwellings and food. All investigators agree in this, that unfavorable hygienic conditions are of supreme importance for the existence and the spread of the disease. Almost everywhere where leprosy exists endemically we find colossal accumulation of hygienic deficiencies, consisting in crowds occupying small and ill ventilated dirty dwellings (like the east side tenements.) We find bad or insufficient alimentation, with complete neglect of the body. Although now nobody thinks that these factors alone bring about the outbreak of leprosy, their favorable influence for the spreading of this disease must be considered as very considerable. So that certain of these factors can be brought into direct relation with the propagation of leprosy.

Besides there must be a long period of repose in the life of the bacillus. All leprologists recognize this, for when a leper is transported to a new country his disease for a long time after arrival amends itself and later on renews its course of virulent activity. It would seem as if the bacillus could change its very nature. It makes no difference whether the transfer is from a cold to a warm climate, or from a warm to a cold one, or whether from a virgin country to an epidemic one, or vice versa. The improvement in the course of the disease follows, which shows that it is not the climate that causes it.

Until the period arrived when the disease announced that it had become endemic to a country, every people believed that leprosy was non-contagious, since all the new cases had come from foreign lands. But later, when the new cases began to crop up, without importation, and it became evident that they had been inoculated directly or indirectly from the foreign leper, residing with them, then they knew that it was contagious. Later on, unless restrictions were put upon lepers, the disease always became epidemic, like in Japan and China to-day. Thus we see that it gains its foothold in a country most insidiously.

The viability of the bacillus under any surrouundings is wholly unknown to us. Many leprologists believe that it never dies, but can hibernate for centuries. How then can our omniscient Tammany Hall Board of Health scientists assert that there is no danger from freedom of lepers in New York City?

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.
New York, Nov. 3, 1901.

A FRIEND OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some few weeks ago I had occasion to rise in my seat and give utterance to a protest at what I termed your neglect in allowing Deacon Larrabee to absent himself from our Sunday meeting.

The following Sunday Deacon Larrabee showed up as strong in sense and spirit as ever, and since then has enlightened us with his usual delightful and keen perspicacity.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to apologise to you for the protest I with considerable indignation voiced, for I am most certainly sure that my fears at the time that the Deacon was being slighted were groundless. Like as not, the Deacon, like all of us, being human, was sick, and so could not attend the meetings.

I am doubly grieved at my conduct for the reason that it immediately preceded your anniversary, and so ashamed was I at my conduct that I hadn't the boldness to come to the celebration and voice the sentiments struggling in my bosom to come forth, that THE TIMES was the cleanest, the brightest, the noblest, and ablest newspaper published the country over, and I handle most all of 'em pretty much.

I did feel so 'shamed that at a time when every one most was saying such nice and true things about you, whom I esteem as a bosom friend, and whose friendship I value so highly, I could only stand without, see the lights, listen to the laughter and music, hear an occasional congratulation, and durst not go in. But I learnt my lesson of patience, and will not soon forget it.

I thank you, Mr. Editor, for the Deacon, for your paper, for its cleanliness, its cheerfulness, its hopefulness, its honesty, and truthfulness. You are a force for good immeasurable. Every issue has stood, a standing rebuke to the yellow dog. Your news columns, your clean advertisements, your independent and intelligent stand on political and other questions, your fairness, your Sunday school lesson column on Saturday, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and last, but not least, your Sunday magazine, all are worthy of highest praise and deserve for your paper the appellation Ideal.

For the good you have done me, personally, for the knowledge and information I have gained from you, I thank you, simply thank you. I can do no more.

And before sitting I want to say in all sincerity and honesty that I prayerfully hope it may continue to live and become older than Yale, and, like it, be a tower of strength for God and righteousness, the country over.

God bless you and THE TIMES, Mr. Editor, and may I long live to enjoy it and profit by it, and be a better man and citizen because of it. LOUIS W. SMITH.
Brooklyn, Nov. 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

He Got in the Way.

Jimson—You say your wife threw the poker at a stray dog and hit you instead?

Jester—Yes, but it was my fault; I had no business standing behind her when she threw.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Culture Club's Shortcomings.

Henrietta—How was the club meeting, Hortense?

Hortense—Oh, the literary papers were all right, but the coffee and sandwiches were 'way below par.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Easily Learned.

Professor Goodart—These exercises should perfect you in the rudiments, at least.

Young Roxley—And what do you consider the best exercise of memory?

Professor Goodart—Remember the poor.—Philadelphia Press.

Lie with Extenuating Circumstances.

Stranger—And don't your congregation consider it a sin to tell a lie?

Kentucky Parson—It depends on the lie, stranger. We don't consider it any great harm for a man to make out he has been bitten by a snake in a prohibition district.—Philadelphia Record.

FOREST LEAVES.

B. F. M. Sours in Boston Watchman.

Forest leaves in glory shimmer
O'er the mountain bathed in light!
O what beauty fills the vision
On an Autumn day so bright!

Over distant slope and hilltop
Where the plow has never wrought,
Is a splendor, is a triumph,
Which the art of man has not.

Finite hands have never woven
Life into an Autumn leaf;
But the hills and vales, exultant,
Sing their song when ripened sheaf

Safe is stored in Winter's garner,
When the Summer's work is done—
Then the forest leaves are fiery
As the west, at setting sun.

Blaze in glory, leaves of Autumn!
Russet, crimson, fire, and gold—
Tell that Summer's work is ended,
Tell the year is growing old.

Over all the hills and valleys—
Look! the leaves in bright array
Sing the song of rest at evening
In a garb as bright as May.

ADMIRAL CAILLARD HAS SEIZED TURKISH PORTS

Occupies the Three Principal Coast Towns of Mitylene.

SULTAN MAY BE OBSTINATE

He Is Declared to be in a State of "Overweening Infatuation"—Further French Demands.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the squadron under Admiral Caillard arrived at the Island of Mitylene, in the Grecian Archipelago, yesterday. The three principal ports of the island were occupied.

The correspondent adds that the recognition of the Chaldean Patriarch is one of the new claims of France on Turkey. If compliance with the demands is not soon made France will advance further claims.

Those best initiated into the mysteries of the Yildiz Kiosk, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, have for some time represented the Sultan as being in a state of overweening infatuation, which bodes ill for the tranquillity of the Near East.

The patronage which Abdul Hamid has received from Germany is said to have contributed more than anything else to turn his head.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The following dispatch has been received from Admiral Caillard:

"Mitylene, Nov. 5—11:40 A. M.

"Armored division arrived at Mitylene."

The dispatch does not say whether a landing was effected, but it seems certain that the French commander carried out his instructions, which were to occupy three ports of the island and to seize the customs.

One cruiser and three torpedo catchers became separated from the squadron, owing to the speed of the other ships. The dispatch boat Mouette, which had joined the squadron, was sent to meet them and to accompany them to Mitylene.

The squadron arrived off the Island of Syra (Grecian Archipelago) on Monday, and a dispatch boat entered the Port of Syra and took from the telegraph station a batch of dispatches. These contained definite instructions from the French Government regarding the carrying out of the sealed orders which were handed to the Admiral at Toulon. The dispatches directed Admiral Caillard to proceed to Mitylene.

The Foreign Office has not yet received the Porte's reply to the note which M. Bapst, Councilor of the French Embassy at Constantinople, following out the instructions which M. Delcassé sent to him on Nov. 3, presented to the Turkish Government.

The following statement is obtained from official sources:

When the French Government decided to send a squadron to Turkish waters it debated whether to seize the customs at Salonika, Beirut, or Smyrna, as it was realized that only the receipts of one of these three big ports could produce a sufficient sum to pay off the French claims without a long occupation, which was considered inadvisable.

The idea of occupying Salonika was at once dismissed, because it might create the false impression that France was aiming to reopen the Macedonian question. The occupation of Beirut was also set aside, owing to the French position and interests in Syria, where the population looks upon France as its protector. The occupation of Beirut, therefore, would be certain to create effervescence, and, perhaps, even rebellion. The choice of the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, consequently fell upon Smyrna, which offers equal advantages to the other ports, without having their political drawbacks.

On Saturday, however, came the dispatch from M. Bapst announcing the issuance of the Sultan's irade accepting the Lorando claim in its entirety, as France demanded. This dispatch slightly modified the aspect of the situation, inasmuch as M. Delcassé came to the conclusion that the Sultan would now settle the money claims, and would, within a few days, produce the guarantees for their payment which France demanded. The necessity for seizing big customs, therefore, became less pressing. However, the necessity for occupying Turkish territory in order to exercise pressure and compel the Sultan to concede the demands in regard to French treaty rights still remained urgent. The Government, therefore, decided that Admiral Caillard should occupy ports on the Island of Mitylene, which is conveniently close to Smyrna. So, should the Government's impression that the Sultan will satisfactorily settle the monetary questions without delay prove unjustifiable, and the customs receipts at Mitylene not suffice to meet the French claims, Smyrna can yet be occupied.

In the meanwhile, the occupation of the ports of Mitylene is more convenient, from a military point of view, as the French cannot be easily disturbed on that island, while, as Smyrna is on the mainland, its occupation might have more serious developments than desired.

The French Government, however, trusts that the whole difficulty will very shortly be arranged to its satisfaction, and hopes that the treaty stipulations will be carried out by the issue of irades, such degrees giving certain French schools permission to open, which, thus far, has been withheld, giving official recognition throughout the Turkish Empire to diplomas issued by the French Medical Faculty at Beirut, etc.

Mitylene is better known under the old Greek name of Lesbos, its chief fame being derived from its connection with the earliest developments of Greek poetry and literature. Homer refers to its wealth and populous cities, and Sappho, Alcaeus, and Terpander were born on the island.

The area of the island is 675 square miles, and it has a population of about 167,000, of whom 92,000 are Greeks. The principal town is Mitylene, at one time one of the most powerful Greek cities of Asia Minor. It continued to be a rich and prosperous place throughout ancient history, and in the Byzantine period its name came to be applied to the whole island. It was long a stronghold of the Venetians in the Middle Ages, but has belonged to the Turkish Empire since 1460.

At present Mitylene is one of the most prosperous islands in the archipelago. Besides the capital, the principal towns and villages are Moria, Pamphila, Thermi, Mandamado, Molivo, Calloni, Plumari, and Yera. The island possesses two splendid gulfs, both being almost inland lakes, from the fact that their entrances are long and narrow. They are the Gulf of Yera and the Gulf of Calloni. Natural ports are also formed by islands close to the mainland, where good anchorage can be found. Mitylene, the capital, has two artificial ports, that on the south of the town being in good repair. At it most of the sailing vessels load their oil. The larger vessels of Admiral Caillard's squadron, however, if they have gone to the capital, will have to anchor outside, as the harbor only receives vessels up to 700 tons register.

The chief exports of Mitylene are olive oil, valonia, soap, fruit, and wine. It imports soda ash, silicate of soda, Manchester goods, iron, talc, barytes, cement, petroleum, sulphur, and rum. There are a large number of business establishments on the island. The United States has a consular agent there, and most of the European powers have Vice Consuls.

No Turkish Appeal to Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Foreign Office has received no request from Turkey—as was reported by the Constantinople correspondent of The Echo de Paris—to fulfil the terms of the convention of 1878, by which, in exchange for Cyprus, Great Britain guaranteed the integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic possessions.

German Anger at Mr. Chamberlain.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Popular resentment regarding the recent reflections of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, upon the conduct of the German troops in the war with France grows. The Darmstadt veterans of 1870 have formally repudiated with the deepest indignation "the aspersions cast upon the German Army." A mass meeting held at Hamm adopted a similar resolution. Ex-members of the Society of German Students residing in Berlin have called an indignation meeting for to-morrow night, at which several university professors will speak.

THE DUTCH ANTI-BRITISH PLAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the proposed boycott of British commerce has degenerated in Holland into a simple manifestation of Socialism against capital. Many who would otherwise sympathize with the movement detest Socialism and therefore withhold their support.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S GENEROSITY.

He Will Give Away the Whole of the 100,000f. Deutsch Prize.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says M. Santos-Dumont will divide the Deutsch Prize of 100,000f., awarded to him on Monday by the committee of the Aéro Club, as follows:

Fifty thousand francs for the poor of Paris; 30,000f. for M. Santos-Dumont's assistant, Emanuel Aimé, and the remaining 20,000f. to the aeronaut's other co-laborers.

POLISH ACTIVITY IN PRUSSIA.

Trial of Thirteen More Students Begun Yesterday in Posen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The trial of thirteen Polish students for belonging to certain secret societies in various universities was, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, begun in Posen yesterday. The Prosecutor claims that these societies are united in a Polish Students' League, the object of which is the restoration of Polish independence. One student has confessed that he circulated fifty copies of a pamphlet proclaiming that Poland was not yet lost.

Polish secret societies, says the correspondent, have been increasing rapidly lately, and the Prussian Government is determined to adopt a strong-handed policy.

THE MANCHURIA TREATY.

Japan Disappointed by British and American Lack of Interest in the Question.

PEKING, Nov. 5.—Not long ago Japan sounded the Powers regarding the propriety of another protest against the Manchurian Convention between Russia and China.

Japan was disappointed by a lack of interest in the question on the part of the United States and Great Britain.

GERMANS' CONDUCT IN CHINA.

Criticism of the Troops Goes On, in Spite of Praise by the Kaiser.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that, in spite of Emperor William's army order expressing warm recognition of the services of the German forces in China, criticism of the soldiers, and of the Government for bringing the astronomical instruments and other loot from China, goes on. The attempt to justify the looting by referring to the example of Napoleon and other conquerors is condemned.

The recent sentence of imprisonment on a Stuttgart journalist for libeling the Chinese expeditionary force, in an article in which he called the troops "Huns," has caused much discussion.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Emperor William has issued an army order expressing the warmest appreciation of the work of the troops in China, saying they have "added fresh laurels to the ancient glory of the German arms."

EX-BOXER LEADER HONORED.

Na-Tung Appointed an Official of the Chinese Foreign Office.

PEKING, Nov. 5.—Na-Tung, an ex-Boxer leader, has been appointed an official of the Chinese Foreign Office by an edict received to-day. He recently returned from Japan, where he went as Special Envoy to apologize and express condolences for the murder of Sugiyama Akira (Chancellor of the Japanese Legation at Peking) shortly before the legations were besieged. This appointment is considered a test of the attitude of the Chinese Ministers toward the restoration of the Boxers to imperial favor.

Japanese influence supported Na-Tung, a fact which contributes further evidence of Japan's recent policy of co-operation with China.

TO TEACH BOER CHILDREN.

British Authorities Advertise for Teachers to Go to the Concentration Camps.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Following the recent outcry against the treatment of the children in the South African concentration camps comes an advertisement, inserted by the Board of Education in this morning's papers, for female teachers to go to the camps in order to teach the children simple rudiments and singing.

Why should the children be taught singing? the pro-Boers will ask, in view of the reports of sickness and death among them. A correspondent of The Times, however, asserts this morning that the mortality among Boer children is always shockingly high. He says the Boers frequently have families of twenty, half of whom die young.

The New American Church in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The American Church Committee has decided to break ground this week for the new edifice. The building fund now amounts to $44,000. The lot, which cost $36,000, has been paid for.

IRON MEN'S WAGES ADVANCED.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—The wages of 10,000 Alabama miners were advanced to-day 2½ cents per ton, owing to the recent advance in the price of pig iron, the average for all grades being last month a little over $10 per ton. The miners will receive 52½ cents per ton. Ten thousand men are affected. The advance will apply from Nov. 1.

It is freely predicted in iron circles that pig iron will advance another 25 cents per ton in the immediate future, and the miners will in all probability receive the maximum wage next month, namely, 55 cents per ton.

Extremes Meet in Him.

"Give me a room with a good fire in it," cried the storm-beaten traveler. "Gee whizz! but I'm wet."

"Yes, Sir," said the landlord of the wayside inn.

"And, landlord, bring me a brandy and soda. Gee whizz! but I'm dry!"—Philadelphia Press.

The Dyspeptic, despondent, over-worked man, will find in Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge a certain health restorer.

Hundreds of cases pronounced to be Consumption, have been cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MISS STONE WELL TREATED.

Consul General Dickinson Satisfied that This Is the Case—Negotiations Still Going On.

SOFIA, Nov. 5.—United States Consul General Dickinson of Constantinople returned here from Samakov to-day. He authorizes the statement that he is satisfied that both Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, are alive and well treated.

Mr. Dickinson's return is not due to any interruption in the exchange of communications with the brigands, which are still going on.

It has been ascertained that the band intended to kidnap Mr. House, a missionary at Salonika, at the same time as Miss Stone, but the design failed.

Two days before Miss Stone was abducted brigands fired five shots at a gendarme near Raslog, and the local authorities, knowing that there were bandits in the neighborhood should have supplied an escort.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The State Department has received advices from its agents in Turkey and Bulgaria in which they express with conviction the opinion that both Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka are alive and well, or at least were so several days ago. It requires several days for news to be transmitted through the wild country where the women are held captives.

Nothing can be obtained for publication in regard to the progress of the negotiations for the ransom of the women.

WAITRESSES ON DINING CARS.

Objections to Plans of Denver and Rio Grande Superintendent to Employ Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The plan of T. R. Barnes, Superintendent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway dining car service, which contemplates the employment of pretty girls as waitresses, has been unproductive of enthusiasm among Chicago railroad men who have heard of it. The local experts say the scheme will not do, and they cite many reasons therefor, a few of which may be mentioned.

"In the first place," said one Superintendent, "there would be no place for women to sleep on the dining car unless they 'roughed it,' as the men do. Then, again, the work of a waiter on a Western railroad dining car consists principally in the arduous occupation of extracting corks from the necks of bottles, a species of service which would be neither suitable nor congenial for properly reared young women. The scheme will never do."

Mr. Barnes has this to say in behalf of his plan: "Girls are neater, cleaner, and quicker than men in dining car service. I shall employ them first in Colorado to see how the public takes it, and if it be satisfactory I may introduce the plan on the Missouri Pacific."

The Colonel's Sophistry.

"I'll take a little of the same—out of the large black bottle," said Col. Stilwell, confidentially. "I'm taking this for a cold," he added, still more confidentially.

"But you haven't any cold."

"I know that. But an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—Washington Star.

IN THE SHOPS.

Negligées are quite short this year, reaching only a little below the waist many of them. One garment shows something new in the way of trimming. This is in ribbon-edged lace. A narrow edge of valenciennes lace is used to trim bands of heavier lace, to finish the garment down the front and around the sleeves, and a pretty effect is given to it by stitching on the under side a narrow baby ribbon. The lace has only the imperceptible scallop usually seen in this make, and the ribbon does not pretend to follow it, but is stitched straight across. In this particular garment the ribbon is of pink and shows through the lace when it falls straight or shows fully as the inside of the lace shows. The negligée is of a soft pink silk, with a yoke of fine tucks, a wide band of heavy cream embroidery over pink outlining the yoke, forming the stock, and a band around the lower edge of the sleeves. Each of these bands is edged with the narrow "val" lace finished with the pink ribbon, and it is also carried down the front. Below the yoke the silk hangs straight in little below the waist, accordion plaited in fine plaits, and the sleeves are made in the same way.

***

Another negligée of pink silk mull is also plaited, but is shaped differently, the front being pointed and hanging half way to the knees. There is a short bolero to this garment of pink panne velvet, with cream lace set on. The stock is also of the velvet, with the lace. The plaits fall straight all around, being lower in front. There is no perceptible opening in the plaits. The sleeves are shirred upon a lining.

***

Filet lace is being more and more used, both the genuine and the imitation. Very pretty is a young girl's waist of pink crêpe de chine with a yoke effect of this lace. The waist is made with three side plaits on either side of the front, set well apart, leaving the centre plain. They are finished at the bust line each with two small white silk buttons, with a cross of black upon them. The lace is put on at the top of the waist in the form of a short pointed yoke, the lace running up into the stock and over the shoulders, a few scrolls seeming to have fallen over naturally. The back of the waist, where there is a blind opening, is finished with a box plait in the centre and two side plaits on either side of it are stitched the full length.

***

Cream lace enters largely into many combinations this year, and in a simple white frock it forms the only trimming. This is a silk gown tucked from the lower edge of the skirt to the throat. The tucks are perhaps two inches wide at the lower edge of the skirt, and graduate to something less than an inch at the waist line. The waist is tucked in the same way, the tucks running around all the way up, the tucks all the same width. The sleeves are also tucked. The lace in wide bands of insertion is set into the skirt about at the knees, and encircles the waist at the bust line. There is more lace on the stock, and a frill of it in the edge of the sleeves.

***

It is hardly worth while crocheting bedroom slippers when one can buy them at 75 cents a pair, with good wool soles and bow on the toe.

***

Does any one remember how, a number of years ago, there was a rage for the combination of red and pink and green? Those three colors were combined in everything, in ribbons for the neck and waist, in bonnets, and in all sorts of ways. There is an attractive hat in one of the shops, which shows this combination of colors, though two are of different shades from those of some years ago. The old red was cardinal and the green a Nile when. In the hat the red is a deep maroon, roses of it, shaded a little, around the front over the face, ending on the sides with knots of the velvet, the same color combined with pink satin, while the crown of the hat is of gray-green rose leaves.

***

Magnificent effects are to be seen in table linens this year. Magnificent is the only word to describe the heavy laces to be seen in them, with patterns on a grand scale. As in dress trimmings, the lace patterns run up into the linen. Drawn work is combined with the lace in some instances, and embroidery with the drawn work. Many handsome things of this kind are done to order, others can be found ready made to suit the most fastidious taste. One oblong tablecloth, very large, has a centre of embroidery, long and narrow, a broad band of drawn work around this, more embroidery and more drawn work again on the outer edge of the cloth, which is a solid mass of handwork. A round tablecloth has a deep edge of heavy lace, the lace running up into the linen in points, giving a festooned effect to the edge. Inside this round edge a large square is outlined in lace, as large a square as can be drawn in the circle, the lace put in in a narrow but elegant scroll work, which is very beautiful. There are many handsome laces used in table linens.

***

This is for the woman who takes delight in her dish towels. These dish towels are large, ready hemmed, of a fine, heavy linen, and have a blue border, upon which are the words, woven into the material, "Tea Cloth," and representations of a teapot, cup, and saucer are also woven in. The cloths are a yard long, wide, and cost $3 a dozen.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society did its duty yesterday. The men voted early and went to the country. Others remained in town, expectant of the result. There were anxious crowds around the tickers in the clubs during the entire evening. At the Union, the Metropolitan, the Calumet, the Knickerbocker, the University, and the other Fifth Avenue clubs Election Day is always an occasion on which many of the members who only come around once or twice a year meet. There were many candidates among the club members this year, and many others who have been very much interested in politics. The Union had William Travers Jerome, and it had also Seth Low, who is also a member of the Metropolitan; the Knickerbocker had Cambridge Livingston, running on the Tammany ticket, and many friends of the Delafields were interested in Frederick Longfellow. The clubs were all divided as to their candidates, especially the Knickerbocker, which has among its members McDougall Hawkes and Lispenard Stewart, both active Low men, as well as Cambridge Livingston. Many of the private residences had special telephone service of the returns, so that the town was not so dead after all, although there was not much of a social nature going on.

***

The country was very lively, indeed. The Meadow Brook Hunt met early in the morning and had a run toward the ocean and a hunt breakfast at the residence of William A. Hazard at Cedarhurst. The second day beagle trial at the William C. Whitney farm proved most interesting to many lovers of the dog. There was golf at Ardsley and Apawamis, and much amusement of an assorted kind at Tuxedo and Westchester. The various house parties which began over Sunday continued.

***

The Orange County Hunt meets this afternoon at Glenmere. There will also be a meeting of the Westchester Hounds. The Automobile Show continues in town and attracts many who are fond of motors. Beyond a few weddings, however, there will be no events of any note until the Horse Show. People, however, continue to come into town. The suburbanites are seen at the theatres and restaurants in the afternoon and evening and then go out to their homes. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are at Westbury and are entertaining Mrs. Michael Herbert. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have not yet settled in town, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills do not come in until the Horse Show.

***

The Oceanic, which arrives here this afternoon, has a large passenger list. Among those on board are August Belmont, who returns from a short European trip; Mrs. George Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. Tremenheere, Heber R. Bishop, Miss Minnie Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. V. A. Blacque, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker, and Mrs. Charles L. Pruyn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., have arrived in Boston, having come directly from Liverpool to that city. They will visit New York later.

***

The social event of to-day in Washington will be the wedding of Miss Edythe Patten to Adj. Gen. Corbin. Quite a number of New Yorkers have gone to attend it, including Col. George R. Dyer, who is to be best man, and who will marry Miss Grace Gurnee Scott on Thursday.

***

Miss Grace Gurnee Scott, who is to marry Col. George R. Dyer to-morrow, gave at the residence of her grandfather, Walter S. Gurnee, yesterday a luncheon in honor of her bridesmaids and maid of honor. Her guests included Miss Virginia Gammel of Providence, her cousins, the Misses Gurnee, daughters of Walter S. Gurnee, Jr.; Miss Daisy Greer, daughter of the Rev. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's, and Miss Evelyn Scott.

***

To-morrow Miss Sallie Preble Tucker and Miss Babcock will give an afternoon tea at the Fernery in West Thirty-third Street.

***

Saturday will bring the wedding, in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, of Miss Mary Judson, daughter of Mrs. Oliver A. Judson, to Chauncey Eldridge. Mr. Eldridge is a son of Mrs. Etienne St. George by a former husband.

***

A hunt ball is to be given at the Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, Jan. 17, by the Board of Governors of the Radnor Hunt Club. The invitations are to be sent out under the names of Louis A. Biddle, Charles Wheeler, A. J. Cassatt, Rudolph Ellis, Frank Clyde, Edward F. Beale, William Struthers Ellis, John R. Valentine, James Rawle, A. R. Montgomery, F. J. Kimball, R. E. Strawbridge, George Philler, and C. E. Mather.

***

To-morrow evening Mrs. William Blake Upperman and Miss Estelle Norton will give an evening of readings and music at the Waldorf-Astoria. The entertainment will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

***

The Zeeland, sailing from Boston, on its last trip took abroad Dr. Hamilton Osgood and Mrs. Osgood, and their daughter, Miss Osgood, of Beacon Street. Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer and Miss Thayer, Mrs. Harrison K. Caner of Philadelphia, who had the Scull cottage at Manchester-by-the Sea the past season; Harrison K. Caner, Jr., and W. J. and Gerald Caner; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sargent and Miss Sargent of Boston also sailed for Europe last week. They went on the St. Paul, and intend remaining in Europe all Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge went to their Nahant residence, to remain over election. Their son, George Cabot Lodge, and Mrs. Lodge, who was Miss Matilda Davis, are also at the Nahant place.

***

To-morrow will bring the wedding, in Paris, of Lyon Gardiner of New York, son of Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner of New York and Gardiner's Island, and Miss Nellie Harges, formerly of Philadelphia, but now of Paris. It is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Harges, at 62 Avenue Henri Martin, Paris.

***

Miss Edith Gray, daughter of John Clinton Gray of Albany, will go in January to England, and will remain there until after the coronation ceremonies.

***

Mrs. Michael Herbert, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Westbury, purposes sailing for England in about ten days. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Duer, who have been at Hempstead, L. I., are booked to sail for Europe on Nov. 23.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin give a very large house party at Balmacaen on Nov. 11. They will not open their town house in London until Spring. Cora, Countess of Strafford, has been quite ill, and is still confined to her room. Mrs. Arthur Paget is better, and has gone to Biarritz. She will be at Cannes later in the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. Maitland Armstrong are at 147 East Thirty-eighth Street, this city. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong (Miss Gwendolyn King) was celebrated at Newport about two months since.

***

Cope Whitehouse is in Charleston, W. Va., looking after the Bruen-Whitehouse coal lands. This estate was acquired by his maternal grandfather in 1815. His immediate neighbor was George Washington, and the property was given to him because of his services in Braddock's defeat. Mr. Whitehouse will sail early in January for Egypt. He has certain property in the desert, near Cairo, on which a lake is to be made, and he goes abroad for the purpose of protecting his rights there.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 5.—Many of Newport's Summer residents are enrolled as voters here, and always on hand to cast their ballots in the municipal and State elections. To-day, for the first time, both elections occurred on the same day, and a good number appeared at the polls to vote. Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and his two sons, Robert L. Gerry and Peter Goelet Gerry, came on from New York for the sole purpose of voting, and returned as soon as this duty was performed. Senator George Peabody Wetmore and his son William S. K. Wetmore, deferred their trip until after they had voted.

Others voting were Louis L. Lorillard, George Gordon King, John R. Drexel, Arthur T. Kemp, W. Watts Sherman, Frederick Sheldon, A. Livingston Mason, Dr. D. H. Hayden, Lorillard Spencer, I. T. Burden, L. B. McCagg, Robert W. Goelet, Henry A. C. Taylor, S. E. Huntington, Edward M. Neill, Gordon McKay, William Grosvenor, Henry F. Eldridge, R. Pumpelly, and Paul A. Andrews. Nearly all these voted for the re-election of Mayor F. P. Garretson and the election of Joseph Barretta the Superintendent of the Newport Casino, for the Legislature.

John S. Tooker, Woodbury Kane, and Bancel La Farge have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hazard Wilson will close their cottage to-morrow and return to New York for the Winter.

T. W. Phinney of New York is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

S. C. Wheelwright and family closed their cottage to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind went to New York today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wetherell and Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Stork closed their cottages at Jamestown to-day and returned to Philadelphia for the Winter.

SAYS ST. LOUIS FAIR IS IMPOSSIBLE IN 1903.

Opinion of Chairman Busch of Exposition Committee Is Scouted by His Fellow-Officers.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Adolphus Busch, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, who has just returned from a six months' tour of Europe, in an interview in The Post Dispatch said to-day that "It would be impossible to hold a great world's fair in St. Louis in 1903," and that, further, "if the exposition is to be on a scale of international greatness, the time for representation should be postponed at least one year."

"I am firmly convinced," added Mr. Busch, "of the correctness of my judgment. At the first opportunity I shall make this statement to the Directors of the exposition."

President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, when shown the statement of Adolphus Busch, said:

"The fair cannot and will not be postponed. I have said this before, and I repeat it now, whatever any one else may have said. Mr. Busch is not advised as to what progress we are making or he would not have made such a statement. President McKinley's invitation to the world to attend the fair in 1903 has gone out, and it would be impossible to change the time now.

"While Mr. Busch has helped the world's fair along, he has been absent from St. Louis for six months, and because of that fact he was not aware of the progress the exposition had made." Ex-Gov. Francis's attention was drawn to Mr. Busch's statement that he (Mr. Busch) spoke from what he had learned abroad, and that his information was secured from the commercial and official representatives of foreign nations.

"As to the foreign nations," said President Francis, "we will have them ready to exhibit here in 1903. Mr. De Olivaes has just departed for Spain and Portugal, and will also visit South America. The most flattering reports of England's good will and assistance come from London.

"In the case of the Chicago Exposition, which was postponed one year, Congress had caused the postponement before the invitations were issued."

PRINCETON ORATORICAL PRIZES

Money Given by C. O. Baird to be Spoken for by Best Men in Rhetoric and Oratory Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Oratory among the members of the senior class in the university has received a stimulus in a number of prizes which are to be awarded to those who excel in this line.

Six thousand dollars has been given by Charles O. Baird, Esq., of Philadelphia, the income of which is to be used toward these prizes. The Baird prizes of $100 will be given to the best speaker of the six highest rank men in the rhetoric and oratory departments; a prize for oratory of $50 to the best speaker exclusive of the Baird prizeman among men who have ranked within the first twelve in the English courses; a prize for delivery of $30 to the best speaker exclusive of the two above mentioned; also a prize of $50 for the best poem, and two of $30 and and $20 for the best and second best written disputations.

Among those appointed for the Baird prize and prize for oratory are Richard Ely of New York City, E. H. Johnson of Indiana, E. H. Kellog of Pittsburg, R. T. Mount of East Orange, N. J., S. Trowbridge of Constantinople, and R. G. Wright of Ohio. For the prize for oratory, A. J. Barron of Pittsburg, W. E. Evans of Pittsburg, B. Houser of Ohio, R. T. Parrot of Elizabeth, N. J., H. K. Post of Irvington, N. J., and C. K. Reed of Pittsburg.

TRANSPORT WARREN DISABLED

Members of Congress and Returning Soldiers from Manila on Board.

MANILA, Nov. 5.—The United States transport Warren, owing to an accident in the Inland Sea, will be docked at Nagasaki, Japan, where the United States transport Sheridan is being repaired.

The Warren, according to a dispatch from Washington, dated yesterday, left Nagasaki Sunday for San Francisco, with 318 sick and insane men, 72 naval officers and men, 118 casuals, 23 cabin passengers, and 28 prisoners on board. These passengers were transferred from the United States transport Sheridan, which has been detained at Nagasaki since Oct. 28 by a broken tailshaft. As the Sheridan had on board the Congressional party which has been visiting the Philippine Islands, it is probable that the Senators and Congressmen who form the party embarked on board the Warren, and are therefore once more detained in Japan.

The party consists of Senator Bacon of Georgia and Representatives Mercer of Nebraska, Smith of Illinois, Burleson of Texas, De Armond of Missouri, Driscoll of New York, Gaines of Tennessee, Green of Pennsylvania, and Weeks of Michigan.

LEFT ALL TO CHARITY.

Mrs. Emiline Balch of Manchester, N. H., Bequeathed $500,000 Estate to Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 5.—The will of Mrs. Emiline Balch of Manchester, filed for probate here to-day, contains these public bequests: To the Manchester Institute of Art and Science, the residence in Manchester, which contains many valuable pieces of furniture, paintings, silverware, &c., and $5,000; to Bates College at Lewiston, Me., $5,000; North Street Free Baptist Church of Bath, Me., $5,000; Eliot Hospital, Manchester, N. H., $5,000; Franklin Street Congregational Church, Manchester, $2,000; Manchester Children's Home, $2,000; New Hampshire Orphans' Home at Franklin, $2,000; Women's Christian Temperence Union Mercy Home at Manchester, $1,000; the balance of the estate has been left to five Trustees to found a hospital in Manchester, to be known as the Balch Hospital. The estate is estimated at $500,000.

MR. STOKES'S FUNERAL DELAYED

Put Off Several Hours and the House Guarded to Prevent Miss Barclay Being Present.

The funeral of Edward S. Stokes, which was to have taken place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, failed to take place until 12:30 o'clock. The home of Mr. McNutt, 731 St. Nicholas Avenue, was guarded by policemen, and the greatest secrecy as to the hour of the funeral was maintained.

It was said this was done to prevent the admittance of Miss Rosamund Barclay. Miss Barclay contends that she had been married to Mr. Stokes. She talks of suing for a part of the estate.

The funeral cortège left the house at the hour named, and proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery, where the burial took place. Shortly after 12 o'clock a few persons entered the house, but none of them would talk about the funeral. In all there were six carriages. Miss Barclay did not make her appearance.

For a WEDDING GIFT

Nothing can be more acceptable than a selection of

GORHAM SILVER

for more than fifty years the accepted standard of fashion, artistic beauty, and sterling value.

Attention is now invited to a large showing of exclusive new designs in Tea, Dinner, and Family Service Sets, as well as in individual pieces.

THE GORHAM CO., Silversmiths

BROADWAY AND NINETEENTH STREET AND 21 & 23 MAIDEN LANE : : : : NEW YORK

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Loudon—Ross.

The marriage of Frederick Webster Loudon and Miss Sophie Hammond Ross, daughter of Capt. Francis H. Ross, was celebrated last evening in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at West End Avenue and West Ninety-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. The bride was gowned in the conventional white satin gown, tulle trimmed, and wore a tulle veil, caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was bride roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Vernon Bronson, a niece of the bride. She wore white chiffon over taffeta and carried pink flowers.

The Misses Marjorie Snare of New York, Evelyn Long of Louisville, Ky., and Laura Houghton of Corning, N. Y., were the bridesmaids. Their frocks were of pink chiffon accordion plaited over pink silk, and they carried pink roses. The flower girls were the little Misses Alma Wolfe and Agnes Chapman, the latter a daughter of the officiating clergyman. They were in white chiffon and carried baskets of pink roses. Mr. Loudon's best man was his brother, Wilfield D. Loudon, and the ushers selected were Francis H. Ross, Jr., William S. Gaylord, John E. Roeser, William H. Gaillard, and Messrs. Robinson and Brill. The church was decorated with white roses and chrysanthemums.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. H. C. DANES, Artillery Corps, United States Army, died Monday night at the Presidio, San Francisco, from an affection of the kidneys. Capt. Danes arrived from Manila ten days ago on the transport Meade. He served with credit during the campaign in China.

Lieut. W. A. DINWIDDIE, United States Army, retired, is dead. He was Professor of Military Tactics at Illinois State University from 1877 to 1881, at Iowa Western University, Mount Pleasant, from 1887 to 1891, and at the Iowa Normal School for the last ten years. Interment will be at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

The death is announced at Cambridge of JOEL PRENTISS BISHOP, well known as an author of legal textbooks. Mr. Bishop was born in Volney, Oswego County, N. Y., March 10, 1814. Through his grandmother on his father's side he claimed descent from King Richard I. of England. He was educated at the Whitestone Seminary, Oneida Institute, and Stockbridge Academy.

JOSEPH T. WEYANT, Clerk of the Village of Freeport, N. Y., since its incorporation in 1892, died at his home there Monday night of paralysis, after a lingering illness. He was a veteran of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. He lived in Freeport for over twenty years. He was born in Highland Falls, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1842. Six children, a sister, and a brother survive him.

Mother MARY HILDEGARD, Superioress of St. Agnes's Convent, at College Point, Queens, died at the institute yesterday. Mother Hildegard, who was known in the world as Miss Mary Simon, was a native of Brooklyn. Her parents were the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Simon. She was forty-six years of age. She entered the order of St. Dominick about twenty-five years ago, and had been Mother Superior of St. Agnes's Convent nearly all that time.

JOHN J. MOORE, who for many years was one of the most prominent residents of the downtown section of the city, died Monday at his home, 37 Bridge Street. He was Grand Knight of the Star of the Sea Council of the Knights of Columbus, a member of the Order of Maccabees, and for many years was President of St. Peter's Literary Club and Calvert Catholic Club. The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, on Barclay Street, to-morrow morning.

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "LUBECK." "LUBECK." E. & W.

MARRIED.

BACH—SIDENBERG.—On Tuesday, Nov. 5, at "Pinehurst," Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Silverman, Estelle Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sidenberg, to Joe S. Bach.

DIED.

BACON.—Suddenly, at Laramie, Wyo., on Sunday, Nov. 3, Daniel C. Bacon.
Funeral services will be held at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Friday at 2 o'clock.

CURTIS.—At 11 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 4, Major Edwin S. Curtis, Artillery Corps, U. S. A.
Funeral services at West Point Chapel Thursday morning on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock.

ERHART.—In Dusseldorf, Germany, Fanny, widow of the late Charles F. Erhart.
Funeral services Thursday, Nov. 7, 1901, at 11 o'clock from St. Luke's German Lutheran Church,

CAPT. PARKER MAKES A NEW POINT FOR SCHLEY

Shows that Sigsbee Could Have Seen the Colon Easily.

In His Closing Argument Reads from Ship's Log that She Was Plainly in Sight Before Schley Arrived.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A new and astonishing fact in connection with the Schley inquiry was brought out to-day by Capt. Parker in his summing up for the applicant. It was so surprising that both Admiral Schley and Mr. Rayner thought Parker must be mistaken, and attempted to stop and correct him.

It was that the Cristobal Colon lay out in full view of any ship that might pass the harbor at the very time when Capt. Sigsbee went in close to the harbor and looked for her and when he reported to Commodore Schley that he knew the Spaniards were not there. She took that position May 25, and she lay there until Schley returned and found her there May 29. Schley, who had arrived May 26 at a point south of Santiago and out of sight of the harbor, relied on the assurance of his scout, Sigsbee, that the Spaniards were not there and that Capt. Cotton had gone into the harbor and cut a cable, but had seen nothing of the Spaniards.

Before Schley returned Sigsbee himself, according to his own report, went in close to the harbor and looked in, but did not see the Colon, though she lay there until Schley returned and found her.

When Capt. Parker first began to make this point Mr. Rayner jumped up and attempted to correct him, and Admiral Schley called out to him that he was wrong; but Parker replied, "I know what I am talking about." He then read from the log of the Colon a statement of the exact position taken by that vessel. He then had the chart produced, and pointed out on it the places mentioned in the log of the Colon.

Mr. Hanna concluded his summing up today. He contended that the battle of Santiago had nothing to do with the inquiry, except so far as the Brooklyn's loop was concerned, because the precept made no mention of it. The main contentions of Mr. Hanna were that whatever the motive for the Brooklyn's loop, it endangered the Texas, and that Schley's action in regard to the Hodgson correspondence was dishonorable. He said that the specification in the precept which refers to Schley's withdrawing his blockade to "a distance at sea" at night had been disproved.

Capt. Parker, who began the argument for Admiral Schley, started by saying that this court was without precedent, for, although there had been inquiries into the conduct of commanding officers, there had never been an inquiry into the conduct of a victorious commander. He then took up the specifications. His method was to confront the witnesses against Schley with the log books, saying, "I prefer to trust the log books made at the time rather than the slippery memory of anybody at this late date." Another favorite method of Capt. Parker's was to ask what would have happened if Schley had done otherwise than he did in each of the matters complained of. In each case he declared that Schley would have been worthy of censure, if not court-martial.

He told the court that it was not there to judge of what Schley should have done in view of the knowledge we now possess about the whereabouts of Cervera's fleet, but what he should have done in view of the information he himself possessed at the time.

THE DAY'S ARGUMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Mr. Hanna resumed his argument when the Schley court of inquiry convened at 11 o'clock this morning. He began where he had left off yesterday. As on yesterday he spoke in calm and dispassionate tones, and generally contented himself with outlining his conception of the purport of the testimony.

Mr. Hanna briefly reverted to the cruise of the Flying Squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago for the purpose of showing that neither the Vixen nor the Merrimac had been the cause of the delay on that voyage, and then continued his discussion of the retrograde movement, saying that but one explanation had been given for it in Admiral Schley's dispatch—namely, the inadequacy of the coal supply.

"There is," he said, "no suggestion of any other reason in this dispatch. In his testimony before this court Admiral Schley gave four reasons for leaving his station off Santiago, but no one of these four reasons appears in his telegraphic report made at the time."

Mr. Hanna then took up Specification 5 of the precept, relating to the circumstances attending, and the reasons for, the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises. In this connection attention was directed to the fact that the court was, by letter of Aug. 1, 1901, instructed that it is "absolutely free to report, if such shall be found to be the case, that Commodore Schley did not willfully disobey orders, but that he was justified in disobeying them."

Mr. Hanna contended that while Commodore Schley was acting under the orders contained in Dispatch No. 8 when the retrograde movement began May 26, that order was superseded by the dispatches delivered on the Brooklyn May 27 by Capt. Cotton, in command of the Harvard, and in one of which it was said that "all the department's information indicates the Spanish division is still at Santiago de Cuba," and to which the order was added. "The department looks to you to ascertain fact, and that the enemy if therein does not leave without a decisive action."

"DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS."

Mr. Hanna took issue with Admiral Schley that this was a suggestion and not a mandatory order. "So far from being suggestive, doubtful, or uncertain, are the terms of this order that they approach the verge of reproof," said Mr. Hanna. "Their incisive distinctness is notable, so much so that I think few subordinate officers, having turned their backs on a task to which they had been assigned, would care to be arrested in such act by a telegraphic order from a superior couched in such terms."

In support of this contention Mr. Hanna quoted Admiral Schley's dispatch of May 27, in which he expressed regret at not being able to obey orders, saying that as it was written after the Cotton dispatch had been received, it was an explicit confession that the Cotton telegram was an order. Commenting upon this dispatch, he declared that it was "the most remarkable one to be found in the annals of the American Navy." He contended that the repairs to the Merrimac could have been made, as they were, without going to Key West, and that the Texas was not in severe straits for fuel. As for the Vixen, she was not a fighting ship and could have been sent for coal. The Brooklyn, he said, was abundantly supplied.

He contended also that on that date, May 27, the condition of the sea was not such as to prevent coaling. He asserted that the weather was rough only on May 25, and that therefore Commodore Schley's assertion that the weather had been boisterous and the seas rough ever since leaving Key West was unjustified by the facts.

"Referring," he said, "to the indisputable evidence of the squadron logs, it appears that the Brooklyn could have remained on blockade about thirty-two days, the Massachusetts about twenty-four days, the Iowa eighteen days, the Texas forty-six days, and the Marblehead six days, retaining still coal enough to reach Gonaives, Haiti, a point where, by Admiral Schley's own testimony, he could have coaled the smaller vessels in the ports and the larger ones off the coast."

The speaker also controverted the statement made in his dispatch to the department to the effect that "it is not possible to cruise to leeward of Cape Cruz in Summer, owing to southwest winds," quoting several witnesses to show that the wind was not from the southwest. Quoting the expression from the same dispatch: "It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed," Mr. Hanna remarked:

"Most undoubtedly! It was a critical time, and the action of Commodore Schley in abandoning his station before Santiago, thus, as he himself states, failing to obey the department's orders, created grave anxieties in our National councils."

THE COAL SUPPLY.

Mr. Hanna expressed the opinion that the Commodore's statement that he "could ascertain nothing certain concerning the enemy" disposed of the controversy respecting Capt. Sigsbee's reports to the Commodore and the statement of the pilot, Nunez.

Taking up the coal supply of the fleet, as required by Specification 6 of the precept, Mr. Hanna said: "From testimony of the commanding and other officers of the Brooklyn, the Iowa, the Massachusetts, the Marblehead, and the executive and other officers of the Texas, and from the steam logs of those vessels, it would appear that as fully and completely as any fact can be shown by evidence, it has been established that the Flying Squadron was on May 27, 1898, fairly well equipped with coal.

Specification 7 was next considered. This requires an inquiry as to whether every proper effort was made to capture the Colon as that vessel lay in the harbor at Santiago, and, referring to it, Mr. Hanna said:

"With respect to this specification, it seems sufficient to say that when the Flying Squadron arrived off Santiago on May 29 the Colon was discovered in plain sight lying about 1,000 to 1,200 yards inside of the Morro, moored stem and stern, apparently with awnings up, and that she so remained during the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May and until the morning of June 1." In this connection, Mr. Hanna referred to the reconnaissance of May 31, during which the Colon was bombarded, and said that "during this action not one of our ships had the Colon under fire for a total period of more than five minutes, and the Colon was not struck.

"Certain cautionary orders, some of them confidential in their character, issued by the department to Rear Admiral Sampson and printed in the record of proceedings, and also in the appendix of the Bureau of Navigation, Pages 171, 177, 366, and 367, have been cited as forbidding the exposure of vessels to the fire of batteries, and as justifying Commodore Schley's conduct of the so-called reconnaissance of May 31. Assuming that the substance of these orders was communicated to Commodore Schley by Admiral Sampson at Key West on the 18th of May, 1898, it is clear that they have no application to the conditions existing at Santiago on the 31st of May."

Mr. Hanna then referred to the eighth specification of the precept, concerning the withdrawal of the ships of the Flying Squadron from the vicinity of the harbor at Santiago at night. Of this he said: "It does not appear from the testimony adduced before this court that the vessels of the Flying Squadron were withdrawn from the entrance to Santiago Harbor to a distance at sea, and therefore the extent and character of such withdrawal need not be discussed."

THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP.

Taking up the blockade of Santiago, Mr. Hanna said he did not feel competent to discuss it, and therefore would content himself with outlining its character. He said that beyond the Brooklyn's turn, the battle of Santiago was not involved in the inquiry. He said that according to the weight of the testimony no disposition was manifested by the Spanish ships to ram the Brooklyn. With reference to the testimony concerning the possibility of collision with the Texas, Mr. Hanna called attention to the fact that the two vessels in closing in moved on converging lines. He said that Capt. Cook and Navigator Hodgson evidently had observed Commodore Schley's movements on the day of the battle from different stanpoints.

Mr. Hanna said beyond peradventure the progress of the Texas was seriously interfered with. He quoted Capt. Evans of the Iowa and Lieut. Nicholson of the Oregon to sustain the contention that the Texas came to a stop. Thus, he argued, a battleship not only was imperiled, but delayed by the danger of collision at this critical time. The loop of the Brooklyn was, he concluded, the only movement of that day that had called for any explanation. Mr. Hanna had not concluded his argument when, at 1 o'clock, the court took its usual recess for luncheon.

After recess Mr. Hanna continued his remarks concerning the Brooklyn's loop, contending that it was not made to avoid the Brooklyn's being rammed, as there was no such effort at that time. He quoted Commander Wainwright's testimony to the effect that the Brooklyn's turn left a gap for the escape of the enemy.

Mr. Hanna also discussed the reported colloquy between Commodore Schley and Lieut. Hodgson, which forms the tenth count in the precept, in which Schley was reported to have said during the turn, "Damn the Texas." This remark, Mr. Hanna said, showed a lack of interest in another ship of the fleet. He expressed the opinion that there was much to sustain Mr. Hodgson's recollection of this incident. He also discussed the question of the correspondence between Admiral Schley and Lieut. Commander Hodgson on this subject. That correspondence had been initiated by the Admiral, said Mr. Hanna, and he made the point that in his letters Mr. Hodgson had maintained the correctness of his original position.

With his remarks upon this correspondence Mr. Hanna concluded his speech at 2:35 P. M., having spoken about four and a half hours. He said he considered the inquiry a serious proceeding, and the question involved most important, and concluded with thanks to the Court for its attention and to counsel for courteous treatment.

CAPT. PARKER'S ARGUMENT.

Capt. Parker, junior counsel for the applicant, then began his address in support of Admiral Schley. He stood at counsels' table and spoke in clear and distinct tones.

"I doubt," said Capt. Parker, "if the naval history of the world presents or ever has presented a case of the importance and character of that in which we have so long been engaged. I doubt if a tribunal more exalted in the character of the persons who compose it has ever sat in judgment upon a brother officer. I doubt if an officer, with the lifelong character and standing and conduct that Admiral Schley has always displayed was ever called upon before to ask an investigation of his conduct as a victorious commander of a fleet."

Continuing, Capt. Parker compared this case with the charges made after the battle of Lake Erie. In that case there might have been some foundation, but in this there was no foundation whatever. He said that the court had in its wisdom prevented comparisons with other officers engaged in the Santiago campaign.

"There is no accuser here," he said; "nobody is on trial, and yet the case has been conducted as though Commodore Schley were on trial. We get it," he went on, "in the order of the argument now being made here. So that we are compelled to consider the inquiry as a trial."

Taking up the events of the campaign in their sequence, Capt. Parker spoke of the interview between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley at Key West, saying that he would not give Admiral Schley's testimony on this point. He pointed out, however, that Schley was not then informed that the Spanish fleet had left Curacoa, notwithstanding Sampson had been in possession of this information for three or four days. He then quoted Sampson's orders to Schley to proceed to Cienfuegos and there establish a blockade, and quoted Schley's testimony to the effect that Sampson told him he had at that time no advices as to the whereabouts of the Spaniards.

Speaking of the cruise to Cienfuegos, Capt. Parker said it was inconsistent to criticise Admiral Schley for stopping to take Capt. Chester on board while at the same time criticising him for not calling Capt. McCalla aboard. "We can't," he said, "blow hot and cold in the same breath. The truth is, there was no real delay in the voyage." Capt. Parker said that any one who condemned Admiral Schley for this voyage from Key West to Cienfuegos must be pretty hard up for an issue. It was a charge unworthy of anybody's consideration.

Speaking of the claim that Dispatch No. 7 had been carried by the Iowa to Commodore Schley at Cienfuegos, Capt. Parker said there was no evidence that the Iowa had brought any dispatches. Reverting to the claim that Commodore Schley had not made proper efforts to locate the enemy at Cienfuegos, Capt. Parker said that the task of landing a boat on the coast was an exceedingly dangerous one.

THE CIENFUEGOS BLOCKADE.

"There is no evidence," he said, "to show that Capt. McCalla made any attempt to send his men on shore, except during his cable-cutting expedition, when the results were disastrous. He assumed, and rightfully assumed, the the people there were enemies, and he acted accordingly."

Dispatches 6 and 7 had, he said, been brought out here for the first time, and Mr. Hanna had treated those dispatches very gingerly, as if fearful that he would burn his fingers. As for the Cienfuegos blockade, he held that it was sufficient that no vessel had gone in or come out without permission. Moreover, the Admiral had taken all the steps possible to ascertain whether the enemy was there.

"To send ashore in an enemy's country to find out whether the enemy was there would," he said, "have been foolhardy, and had the Commodore sent a boat ashore and lost it he would have been justly censured for so doing."

The members of the court would understand that, he said, as they had all commanded in the countries of enemies.

The question of the signal lights on the shore at Cienfuegos was also reverted to, and the speaker said it was certain that Commodore Schley had not known anything of their significance until Capt. McCalla arrived. As for the McCalla memorandum, it contained no reference to the signals. What reason Capt. Chadwick had for not communicating the signals to Schley Capt. Parker said was beyond his comprehension. So far as seen, Chadwick was the only person to whom McCalla had communicated his code. Hence, if Chadwick had prepared the McCalla memorandum, it could very well be inferred, as he had information that no one else had, that he would have regarded the memorandum in a different light than would others who knew less.

"I contend that up to this time, so far as the blockade is concerned, so far as his conduct there is concerned, there is absolutely nothing shown by the testimony in this case from which the slightest suspicion of fault can be placed upon Commodore Schley."

Replying to the claim that Commodore Schley did not obey orders in failing to prevent work upon new fortifications at Cienfuegos, Capt. Parker said that Capt. McCalla testified that when he got back there on May 24 they were in the same condition as when he left on May 16. Not a particle of evidence, he said, had been introduced to show that any work was being done on the fortifications. "The court will agree with me, I think, in my statement," said the Captain, "that a Commander in Chief is gifted with some discretion; that he is entitled to exercise it, and it is his duty to exercise it."

SCHLEY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The speaker then read the "Dear Schley" letter of May 20, in which Admiral Sampson said he had decided not to change his plans to hold Cienfuegos, as he felt that even if Cervera had taken refuge at Santiago he must inevitably still go to Cienfuegos, and commented upon it at some length. He contended that both this dispatch and No. 8 had been sent at a later date than had been suggested by the naval officials. Sampson had, he said, instructed Schley to remain at Cienfuegos, notwithstanding the Department's advice to proceed to Santiago, and in No. 8 discretion had plainly been given to Schley.

"Suppose," he said, "he had gone off and it had been found that the Spaniards were there, he would have been condemned, and justly, and in case of a court martial, learned friends here would have thundered against him. I say that no criticism is deserved for the Commodore's conduct at Cienfuegos."

He contended that the Ardois lights at Cienfuegos were the best evidence that the fleet was still there, and that when he left nothing could have been known until next morning. This closed the discussion of the Cienfuegos blockade, and Capt. Parker contended that he had then acted wisely—showing that the discretion allowed him was well placed. As for himself, he cared nothing for the gossip of the wardrooms or the talk of the young officers.

"Their talk pales into insignificance," he said, "beside the achievements of Admiral Schley, whose name will continue to shine brighter and brighter every day."

Taking up the question of the progress of the Flying Squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago, Capt. Parker said that if the court will take the trouble to look at the logs of the various ships, the members will see that there is nothing in that charge. "I prefer to take what the officers wrote at the time rather than what they may say now." Regarding the state of the weather at that time Capt. Parker said: "The court knows that weather is of no consequence except that it produces a sea. It is the sea we have to deal with. There may not be even a gentle zephyr blowing across Mother Ocean, as some poetical fellow has described it, and yet there may be a sea rolling that would make it dangerous for vessels to come within a quarter of a mile of each other."

The speaker said that frequently a person would go in a small boat from one ship to another in a sea that it would be exceedingly dangerous for two vessels to attempt to coal in.

Capt. Parker claimed that in the passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago the speed of the slowest vessel of the squadron must be that of the squadron. It would not have been the commonsense idea of the situation, he said, to have abandoned the Eagle and the collier and make all speed for Santiago.

Capt. Parker also commended Commodore Schley's conduct of the cruise to Santiago. He had, said the speaker, acted according to the dictates of his best judgment—a judgment which, the Captain said, was better than that of less experienced officers, an experience which had been gained in command "under circumstances of every nature, in the arctic, around both Capes, on every sea, and under every sun. He was," Capt. Parker continued, "at least as likely to be as correct as those young officers who for the first time in their lives were given command of a small boat."

DUTY OF THE SCOUTS.

Taking the fleet to the southward from Santiago, May 26, Capt. Parker detailed the meeting with the scout boats and said that the condemnation of the Commodore for not communicating with Capts. Jewell and Wise was puerile. "All that Wise had to do," he said, "was to signal that he had important information and he would have been asked to come on board. It is the business, the clear duty, of any subordinate officer to make known to a superior any information he may have."

In the absence of information by the Captains of Yale and the Minneapolis, Capt. Parker held that Admiral Schley had a right to suppose that Capt. Sigsbee had given all the information he had from the scouts. Speaking of the information conveyed by Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Parker said that officer was "curiously blind, not purposely blind, but curiously so. He had not only not been able to find out anything about the Colon, but when she was there and in plain sight on May 25, a clear bright day, when Sigsbee was off the harbor scouting, he had failed to see her. This is to me one of the mysteries of the campaign."

Admiral Schley objected to the date of the 25th, but Capt. Parker maintained that he was correct, and proved it by the Colon's log. Continuing, he said, that with the information given, Commodore Schley had acted wisely in turning back to Key West. "Whether he acted wisely and his judgment was sound is for you gentlemen of the court to say—not with the information that has come since, but with the light that the Commodore had at the time."

Going back to the cruise from Cienfuegos, Capt. Parker referred to the sending away of the Eagle. He said that Commodore Schley had not sent that vessel away from choice, but because of his great need for auxiliary cruisers.

Capt. Parker then referred to the dispatch from the department received by the Harvard at Mole St. Nicholas May 26. "Proceed at once and inform Schley and also senior officer present off Santiago de Cuba," he read from the dispatch. "That dispatch does not contemplate at all that Commodore Schley is at Santiago," he continued. "It is to inform Commodore Schley and also the commanding officer off Santiago. So that at that time the department evidently did not contemplate that Commodore Schley had arrived at Santiago, and yet we have heard it said he was due there on the 24th."

Quoting from the dispatch, Capt. Parker read: "The department's information indicates that the Spanish division is still at Santiago." "Is there anything positive about that?" he asked. "If the department had chosen to say that the Spanish squadron 'is at Santiago,' that would have been another thing, but it did not say that. There were still some doubts apparent in the mind of the department on that subject." Referring at this point to the testimony of Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Parker said it was not necessary to impeach anybody's veracity, "but slippery memory after all these years is a very unsafe thing to go by," he continued, "and the memory of four or five persons as to what Sigsbee said is better than that of Sigsbee. I think the court can be sure that Capt. Sigsbee did say to Commodore Schley when he came aboard the Brooklyn that 'the Dons are not there.'"

"DECISIVE ACTION."

Again quoting from the dispatch, Capt. Parker read: "'The department looks to you to ascertain facts.'"

"Didn't the Commodore ascertain fasts?" he asked—"'and that the enemy therein does not leave without decisive action.'" he continued reading. "Well, was there not decisive action?" he asked. "The poor old Spanish Admiral with his flags flying gayly at his mastheads on that Sunday morning, and before 1 o'clock of that day he saw his ships on the beach, burning, blown up, and all destroyed. He came on board the American ship without shoes for his feet or hat for his head, in a pair of drawers and an undershirt. Decisive action? Was there anything that was more decisive than that?"

"There is doubt," he went on, "from one end to the other. There is nothing positive about it. Then follow injunctions about coal, but they 'cut no ice' whatever. No doubt the Commodore could have gone somewhere for coal, but I do not believe he would have gone off 125 miles for it. So there is nothing positive or mandatory in that Harvard dispatch."

Then he took up Commodore Schley's dispatch forwarded by the Harvard, and defended the position taken by the Commodore in that message. He then referred to the sentence in which the Commodore informed the department that he had been unable to obey orders, "earnestly as all have striven."

"If a subordinate informs us that he is unable to obey orders we do not charge him with disobedience. We may censure him for bad judgment," he continued, "but for nothing more serious. Failure, under such circumstances, is not always disobedience. We can all look back and see how we could have done differently. Now, I say that Commodore Schley never had any orders. It was merely a suggestion as to what he should do. He was to find out if that squadron was there, and to see that it did not leave without a decisive action. Even if true that the Commodore committed gross errors of judgment, which I do not admit, but even if true, he had no motive but to do his whole duty, as from the beginning he had always done it—no more, no less."

Concluding his remarks for the day, Capt. Parker said:

"That brings us to a discussion of the so-called reconnoissance, which, I think, can be summed up in a very few words. We have had the information of all the gentlemen who were clothed with no responsibility in the case, that they could, and they would, &c. Well, perhaps they would, undoubtedly they could have gone in, the whole of them, and risked the ships and been called fools for their pains. They might have come out successful; they might have done something to the Colon which was not done; they might have sunk her. I do not think that is in the least probable.

"There is one little incident about this matter. We are permitted to go up to the 1st of June, and we see by the log of the Colon that she was there until 10:35. At 7 o'clock in the morning the Commander in Chief, Admiral Sampson, came there, and the Colon was pointed out to him, and there she lay for four hours and a half without a gun being fired at her. I am not finding fault with anybody for this."

The exercise of the slightest judgment, the speaker said when the clock struck 4—"Time's up," said Admiral Dewey, and without giving the Captain an opportunity to conclude the sentence the court adjourned.

NEW NICARAGUAN TREATY.

British Government Formally Accepts American Proposition Concerning Clayton-Bulwer Convention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Ambassador Choate, who arrived in Washington last night, called upon Secretary Hay to-day and had a long talk about the projected Hay-Pauncefote treaty and other matters with which the United States Embassy at London has been concerned during the past Summer. Mr. Choate will remain over in Washington until to-morrow to see the President.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has notified Secretary Hay formally that the British Government accepts the American proposition relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the base for a new treaty. Within a day or two the State Department will begin the preparation of the convention itself. As this document is expected to come in for the most minute scrutiny and the closest criticism when it reaches the United States Senate, the department officials are preparing to exert themselves even more than usual to insure absolute accuracy of expression, and to avoid ambiguities which might lead to misunderstandings in the future. It is possible that this work will be finished in about two weeks.

The McClellan at Colombo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The transport McClellan has arrived at Colombo on her way from Manila to New York with the Engineer Battalion.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Daniel F. Anglum, Twelfth Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service Nov. 4 is announced.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed for duty as Assistant Professor of Hygiene at the Army Medical School in Washington.

First Lieut. George H. R. Gosman, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Military Academy, West Point, vice Capt. Franklin M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

First Lieut. John B. Christian, Ninth Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, commandant of cadets, (Captain, Artillery Corps,) President of the examining board convened at the Military Academy, West Point, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons, recently appointed, will report at the Army Medical Museum Building in this city, for the course of instruction prescribed in Paragraphs 542 and 543, Army Regulations, 1901: First Lieuts. Charles A. Ragan and William R. Eastman.

Major William B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Infantry, will join his regiment at Fort Bliss.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, will return to his proper station at New York City.

First Lieut. John J. Miller, Nineteenth Infantry, will report Nov. 12 to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post to the Philippines, where, upon the completion of his duties with recruits, he will join his regiment.

Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., United States Cavalry, Quartermaster, will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. George Steunenberg, Thirteenth Cavalry, will join his troop at Fort Robinson.

Major Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Armstead, Fort Carroll, Fort Howard, and Fort Smallwood, on official business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at the posts named, and the work of mechanics thereon.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Artillery Corps, Quartermaster, is assigned to duty at Baltimore, in charge of the Quartermaster's duties at that place, including construction work at the various defenses in Baltimore Harbor.

Capt. Colden L'H. Ruggles, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving grounds to witness the test of the eighteen-inch Gathmann gun.

Navy.

Commander Thomas C. McLean is ordered to the New York Navy Yard for duty in connection with the Cincinnati and to command her when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Marietta arrived yesterday at Tompkinsville.

The Wilmington arrived yesterday at Shanghai-Kwan.

The Biddle arrived yesterday at Norfolk.

The Bagley sailed to-day from New London for Norfolk.

The Helena arrived to-day at Che-Foo.

The Amphitrite has been ordered out of commission, and the Puritan will be substituted as a gunnery training ship.

The Terror has been assigned to the Naval Academy.

The Cincinnati will be commissioned at the New York Yard about Dec. 1.

AN ANTI-INJUNCTION LEAGUE.

Formed in Chicago to Fight Legal Processes Against Strikers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Labor's scheme for an organization to fight the injunctions of Judges and courts against strikers has been realized by the founding of the Chicago Anti-Injunction League, at a special meeting of the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor last night.

Provision for starting a vast sinking fund to wage legal battle in court against the imprisonment of any strikers or pickets under the injunction processes is a notable feature of the new body.

Alleged abuses which are to be fought with special vigor and persistence are the practices by which the attorneys of industrial combinations are declared to have "railroaded" strikers and strike sympathizers to jail on injunction proceedings.

Legal fights by the best legal talent obtainable will be made for the liberty of each striker or picket as often as any are cited before a Judge for alleged violation or "contempt" of an injunctional order.

Frequent use of the writ of habeas corpus is threatened, and in case that the alleged arbitrariness of the Judges is not voluntarily restricted or compelled by agitation, the Anti-Injunction League will not hesitate to ask for the impeachment of members of the judiciary on charges of oppression of the citizen and malfeasance in office.

SCRANTON CAR DYNAMITED.

Its Non-Union Motorman Hurled Into Street and Injured.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 5.—A northbound car of the Scranton Railway Company, while going from this city to Carbondale to-day, was dynamited at the upper end of Mayfield and hurled crosswise of the tracks. Every window and the front platform were shattered.

The motorman, a non-union man, was hurled into the street and severely bruised. The conductor escaped unharmed. Two Italian trackmen in the car were thrown from their seats and injured. This is the first outrage of the kind in connection with the strike of the company's employes.

THE GREATEST CONSUMING MARKET

ARE THE SIX MILLION FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES

Their prosperity was never so superb as now. High prices will net the farmer $500,000,000 more for this season's crops than last year's. The farms, live stock and produce for 1901 are worth **three billions** more than five years ago, and the debts thereon have been largely paid.

THE FARMER IS IN THE MARKET

for not only the necessities of his business, but for luxuries in his home, and profitable investments. *To reach these* 30,000,000 *of wealthy consumers* advertise in American Agriculturist Weeklies:

ORANGE JUDD FARMER
Published at Chicago, Ill.

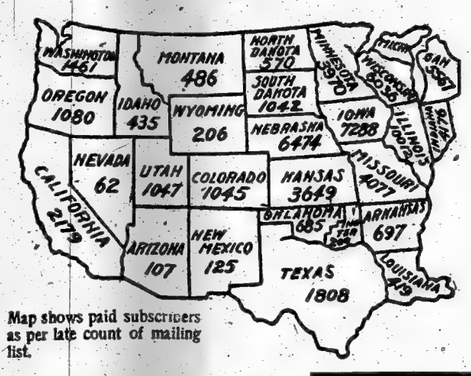

Map shows paid subscribers as per late count of mailing list.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Published at New York, N. Y.

Map shows paid subscribers as per late count of mailing list.

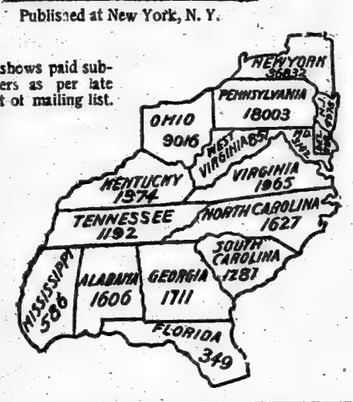

NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD
Published at Springfield, Mass.

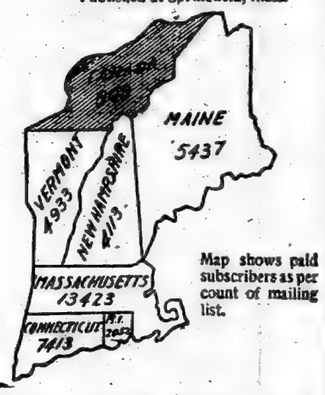

Map shows paid subscribers as per count of mailing list.

These monarchs of the agricultural press are the most widely circulated, the oldest and best known, and the most influential periodicals of their class. This past year over 11,600,000 copies were required, and 1902 will see fully a

CIRCULATION OF A MILLION A MONTH

No sample list, no free circulation. The American Agriculturist Weeklies go only to actual paid subscribers, the most enterprising and wealthiest farmers, rural families and suburbanites. These journals are the "agricultural Bible" of their respective sections. *The largest printing machine in the World* is now required to produce these weekly magazines for the farms and homes of the globe.

The American Agriculturist Weeklies admit only reputable concerns to their advertising columns, and guarantee the reliability of every advertiser. They are the most profitable advertising mediums on earth, and the best patronized of their class. The experience of advertisers to substantiate these claims, sworn statements of subscription lists as proved by the Association of American Advertisers, advertising rates, etc., free upon application. We make a specialty of introducing to our great consuming clientele the goods of those who have not heretofore catered to this vast trade nor tasted of its profits. Correspondence cordially invited. Estimates and advice cheerfully given. Address our office nearest you.

ORANGE JUDD FARMER
For the West
Marquette Building, Chicago

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
For the Middle and Southern States
52 Lafayette Place, New York

NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD
For the Eastern States
Homestead Building, Springfield, Mass.

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, Publishers

HERBERT MYRICK, President and Editor

Subscription price only $1 per year, including beautiful and useful Memorandum Art Calendar. Sample copies free. Each number contains 20 to 48 pages, about 1,600 pages (each 10x14 inches) in the year's numbers. The Marvel of 20th Century Journalism.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Quitting Retail Business. Fine Clothing at 60 cts. on the Dollar.

Being wholesale manufacturers, we sell our clothing to leading retail stores in every important city. They, in turn, sell and advertise it as the finest and most reliable clothing made—and it is that.

Here in New York we are giving up retail business and are now sacrificing our magnificent stock at exactly 60 CTS. ON THE DOLLAR.

Suits, Trousers, Overcoats, Ulsters, Yoke Overcoats, Raglans, Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, silk-lined Prince Albert Coats and Vests, &c. All go now at the lowest prices ever quoted for fine clothing.

Several hundred of our finest $15, $18, and $20 suits are now reduced to

$8.50 each

Among them are beautiful unfinished worsted suits in black, blue and grey; imported black thibet suits; fine cassimere suits made of imported fabrics in neat checks, mixtures, &c. Among them are our famous "London" suits made with broad shoulders and military fronts.

About 450 of our finest $15 and $18 fall overcoats are now reduced to

$7.50 each

They include covert overcoats in light and dark shades; imported black thibet and Oxford grey vicuna overcoats, &c. Many are made in the long loose broad-shouldered style which is now the fashion. Some silk-lined.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

DIED FROM OPIUM POISONING.

Druggist Used a Lotion of Which It Was the Chief Ingredient on His Injured Hand.

Alexander L. Cochran, thirty-eight years old, a druggist, living at 214 West Thirty-seventh Street, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning suffering from opium poisoning. Cochran rapidly grew worse, and died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Cochran kept a pharmacy at 23 Beaver Street, and being a bachelor slept and lived in the rear of the store. A few days ago a friend took to the store a signal rocket which had been thrown overboard from the bark Griffel, which caught fire in the East River two weeks ago. Cochran held the rocket in his hand and lighted the fuse. His hand was burned badly.

The druggist did not think that his injury was serious and applied a lotion the greater part of it consisting of opium. Cochran grew weak from the effects of the opium, and yesterday morning called Policeman Hughes of the Old Slip Station, and asked him to send for an ambulance. When the ambulance arrived from Hudson Street Hospital Cochran was unconscious. The dead man was a Mason and a Past Regent of the Royal Arcanum.

BORDEN REDUCES WAGES.

Returns to the Original Scale Accepted by Operatives.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 5.—The following notice was posted in all the rooms at the Iron Works Mills shortly after 11 o'clock:

The market price of labor in this community, as fixed by the management of kindred mills, having been formally accepted by the operatives, the wages of the employes in the mills of the Fall River Iron Works Corporation will be reduced 10 per cent. to the scale prevailing prior to the recent advances.

The reduction will take effect Monday, Nov. 18. While the management of this corporation believed that under existing conditions wages should be advanced, it nevertheless cannot pay any more than the rate accepted in other mills.

AROUND THE WORLD IN A CANOE.

Two Canadians Reach Apia, Samoa, After Sailing from Vancouver.

APIA, Oct. 12.—Capt. J. C. Voss and A. K. Luxton, the adventurous Canadians who sailed from Vancouver, B. C., early in July in an Indian dugout canoe for a voyage around the world, arrived here safe and sound Oct. 10, having traveled in that time a distance of 6,400 miles. After leaving Vancouver, they sailed for fifty-six days without seeing land or sail of any description, and on Aug. 31 they landed at Penrhyn Island. From there they cruised to Apia, arriving Oct. 10.

The venturesome travelers remained but a few hours in Apia—only long enough to secure a supply of water and provisions—and then set sail for Sydney by way of Fiji. Both men were in good health, and expressed themselves as satisfied that they would be able to complete their undertaking.

The Furrows

The wear, the tear and the worry of life plough deeply. Physicians prescribe a tonical stimulant.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

is their choice for strength, cheer and comfort.

For the physical needs of women, when recommended, it is the purest tonical stimulant.

A. R. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,

225 Fifth Av. Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer.

This (Wed.) Afternoon AT 3 P. M.

ALSO THURS. AND SAT. AFTERNOONS AT SAME HOUR.

A GRAND SALE AT AUCTION of an EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION of Chippendale Sheraton

A cracker that IS what it is named

Leader Graham Wafer

The most delicate and carefully made Graham cracker on the market. One of our specialties and on sale at grocers at 15 cents a box.

Health Food Company,
61 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE **Coward Shoe**
Good Sense
For Children

Is the *one* shoe positively guaranteed to maintain the natural shape and normal health of every foot on which it is worn habitually — beginning with the Baby.

No Corns, No Bunions, No Ingrowing Nails, No Flatting of the Arch, but instead, and always, "Good Feet for Life."

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

A Clear Eye

and clear complexion are signs of good health. To enjoy good health your blood must be pure and your system in general in a healthy condition, otherwise the organs will not do their duty. The natural

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

regulates the organs, effectually cleanses the system and purifies the blood. Catarrh of the stomach, bowels or bladder is cured by the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It is also a positive remedy for constipation, liver and kidney complaints.

The genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt bears the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York, on every bottle.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

50c. Four-in-Hands at 17c.

A manufacturer's entire surplus stock, all choice patterns.

1.00 Walking Gloves at 59c. Heavy dogskin, all shades and all sizes.

1.00 White Shirts at 59c. Bought at half price and sold at half price.

Underwear.

Heavy balbrigan (fancy colors,) 49c.
Health (fleece lined,) 79c., worth $1.50.
Silk striped, 98c., worth $1.50.
Also Cartwright and Warner's underwear, Dents and Fownes Gloves.

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. **T. M. STEWART.**

John Dewar & Sons, Ltd.

Have been appointed by Royal Warrant Distillers to His Majesty KING EDWARD VII.

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY is distilled and bottled by Messrs. John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., at their distilleries, Perth, Scotland, under the supervision of His Majesty's Excise Officers.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia's Eleven Easily Defeated the Georgetown Team.

WINNERS MADE 18 POINTS

Weekes Scored Two of the Three Touch-Downs—New York University Beaten by Medical College.

Columbia defeated Georgetown yesterday in a spirited game of football on the Polo Grounds by a score of 18 to 0. Berrien made the first touch-down in the first half, while Weekes carried the ball over the goal line twice in the second half, Morley kicking all three goals.

With the exception of Smith, the right half back, whose neck was wrenched in the Pennsylvania contest, Columbia used the same eleven against Georgetown as played Pennsylvania. Deuell, however, was shifted from right tackle to right half back, while Whitwell played right tackle. Whitwell was taken from the game in the second half, and Angell, the one-hand player, substituted for him.

Georgetown played a very snappy offensive game, and put up a most spirited defense, holding Columbia for downs once after the ball had been advanced to their four-yard line. Weekes's hurdle play was stopped fairly well by the Georgetown players, and in consequence was not tried during the second half. Weekes played his usual good game at half back, and made several fair runs around the ends. Georgetown never had a chance to score during the entire game, and only once was a run made for more than ten yards, and this was checked by Weekes near the centre of the field.

Morley, for Columbia, kicked off, and Georgetown, failing to gain, punted miserably. Weekes hurdled twice for four yards, while Berrien plunged into the centre men for two yards more. Columbia formed as if for a hurdle play, and Berrien, taking the ball, managed to gain fifteen yards on the fake. On the eight-yard line Columbia lost the ball on a fumble, and Georgetown, after gaining a few yards, again punted miserably. Just as Van Hoevenberg caught the ball he was thrown heavily by Owens, and Columbia was therefore given a trial at goal for the foul tackle. Morley, however, failed in the attempt from the twenty-yard line, and the ball was once more brought out to the twenty-yard line by Georgetown and kicked down the field. Weekes caught the ball and brought it back to the centre of the field. Weekes shot around the left end for ten yards, and Berrien, on a fake hurdle, went through the line for fifteen more. With the ball on the nine-yard line, Weekes circled the left end and started for the goal line. A player in his course compelled him to hurdle, and he fell heavily just outside of bounds on the one-yard line. Berrien then plunged through centre for the touch-down, and Morley kicked the goal.

Georgetown kicked off and Whitwell ran the ball back ten yards. After Columbia had advanced the ball to the centre of the field the half ended, neither side having scored further.

Georgetown kicked off to Columbia's twenty-five-yard line, and Columbia rapidly advanced the ball down the field, despite the strong defense put up by Georgetown. Berrien, Weekes, and Deuell each made consistent gains, Weekes finally carrying the ball over the goal line, and he planted it directly in back of the goal posts, making it a comparatively easy matter for Morley to kick the goal.

Georgetown kicked off, and Morley, who caught the ball, punted back. The ball was fumbled in the centre of the field, one of the Columbia players falling upon the ball. Aided by ten yards obtained for offside play, Columbia rapidly rushed the ball down the field. Berrien on a third down failed to gain his distance, and the ball went to Georgetown on their four-yard line. Two rushes gained about eight yards for Georgetown, but Van Hoevenberg managed to tackle the runner in back of the line on the next attempt, tossing him back for a loss of five yards. Georgetown again punted poorly, and Morley fell on the ball on the twelve-yard line. It was comparatively an easy matter now for Weekes to score another touch-down, and he did it by breaking through the line. Morley kicked the goal.

Van Hoevenberg punted back the kick-off, and Georgetown surprised Columbia by her strong offensive work, the two first downs yielding Georgetown five yards and the next fifteen yards, Weekes tackling the runner when he had a clear field. The next play resulted in a fumble, but Owens recovered the ball for Georgetown without losing any ground. Columbia then held for downs. Deuell lost a yard for Columbia, and Morley punted, the half and game ending immediately after. The line-up:

Columbia, 18.	Position.	Georgetown, 0.
A. Boyeson	Left end	Owens
Irvine	Left tackle	Drill
Lancon	Left guard	McLoughlin
Shaw	Centre	Givens
McLellan	Right guard	Kerns
Whitwell, Angell	Right tackle	Mackay
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	S. Edmondson
Morley	Quarter back	Macdonald
Weekes	Left half back	Holland
Deuell	Right half back	Hart
Berrien	Full back	B. Edmondson

Touch-downs—Weekes, 2; Berrien, 1. Goals—Morley, 3. Time of game—25 and 20 minute halves. Referee—Mr. Langdon, Trinity. Umpire—Mr. Ely, Yale.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Harvard Makes Its Best Showing, but the Quakers Fail to Make Improvement.

Practice was continued by all of the "big four" football teams yesterday, but the poor showing that has been made by the Pennsylvanians has almost eliminated the term "big" from their name. Although the practice of the Quakers was secret yesterday, it was discouraging, and no ray of hope for a lively contest with Harvard appeared. The students have practically given up all joyful expectations, but the coaches are doing their best to instill some snap into the eleven notwithstanding their evident belief that their task against Harvard is hopeless.

In marked contrast to Pennsylvania's showing was the superior play of the Harvard team, the practice being the finest of the season, and filling the student body with greater encouragement than they have had for a long time. The 'Varsity scored seven times against the scrub team in thirty-five minutes of play, while the Quakers' play with their scrub team ended in a tie at 10 each. Only ordinary work characterized the play of the Yale men, and particular attention was given to finding a serviceable full back who can be relied upon in kicking. The Princeton team showed up well, and the squad was reinforced by the appearance of Sheffield, who was injured a month ago. He will try for the full back position.

Hard and fast practice was the programme for the University of Pennsylvania team. It was secret, and the coaches drilled the Quakers in the various plays upon which they will stake everything in the contest with Harvard on Saturday. There was the usual preliminary practice in catching and punting, and it seems as though Pennsylvania had resolved at least to avoid fumbling kicks. Reynolds, Dale, and Snook are now reasonably certain catchers, and can be depended on to hold the ball when Harvard kicks, even though they fail to advance it. The game with the scrub team was a keen disappointment, for at the close the score stood 10 to 10. The question of winning or losing the Harvard game has now ceased to be a disputed one, and how big the score, or whether the Quakers will be able to tally, is the main topic of discussion. Wagers are freely offered that the Crimson will score at least three touch-downs.

Harvard had the most sensational practice of the season yesterday. Seven touch-downs were made in thirty-five minutes of play, and the 'Varsity backs made some of the most brilliant runs that have been seen on Soldiers' Field this year. After Cutts had made the first touch-down through the line, run followed run. Putnam covered seventy-five yards for one touch-down, Mifflin ran the ball back ninety yards from a kickoff for another, Ristie sprinted seventy-five yards for a third, and gains from five to thirty yards were frequently made by each of the backs.

The team played together as it has never done before. Every man got into the interference, dragging the runner along again and again after he was downed, and presenting an interference on end plays which was like a stone wall. Try as the scrub might, they could not repulse the 'Varsity attacks and when they themselves were given the ball, tricks and smashing guards' back formations could not advance it an inch. To add to the day's encouragement Kernan is getting along nicely, and as things look now will be able to get into the game on Saturday. Roberts also is doing well, and Sugden, Swann, Jones, and Meier were all out.

More experiments characterized the practice of the Yale 'Varsity team, Capt. Gould continued his search for a strong full back and one that can kick. He put Weymouth back of the line in the first half, and the second half saw Vanderpoel, Ferguson, and Harvey McClintock of the junior class, in that position. McClintock has the making of an ideal full back, and can kick fairly well. It is late in the season to put a new man into the game, but the necessity for Yale to have a kicker offsets the other disadvantages of such a course. Most of the attention of the coachers is now being paid to the full back and the two half backs, and the attack of the 'Varsity has improved 25 per cent. Hogan was shifted to the second eleven in the first half, and Kunzig given his place in the 'Varsity. Goss played for the first time, taking left guard, while Hamlin played left tackle. Olcott, Holt, Glass, Gould, and Desaulles all retired after a little play. Desaulles again improved in his drop kicking, and scored on the scrubs three times in this way. The rest of the practice was given over to straight line attack, and the second team, although helped by Bloomer, Weymouth, Hogan, and Chadwick, '95, who played tackle, was powerless to stop the attack. Phil Stillman joined the coaches to-day.

The sharp weather had a brightening effect on the practice of the Tigers yesterday. The customary preliminary work was gone through with more than usual speed. The back field handled punts cleanly, and ran them back with speed in their practice, for which Dewitt and Underhill did the most of the kicking. The former has improved steadily. All the regular 'Varsity players took part in the swift drill of the plays, which will be used against West Point. The drill was clean and almost devoid of fumbling. Dewitt attempted three thirty-five-yard drop kicks, and got one. He tried one forty-yard place kick, and the ball sailed cleanly between the posts.

In the game against the scrub, the 'Varsity made their gains almost at will. However, only one touch-down was made, the 'Varsity often kicking on the first down. Stevens, the Andover lad, who did good work in pitching on the baseball team last Spring, was out for the first time. He weighs about 170 pounds. Mills, the big guard, who was hurt at Cornell, is improving rapidly, and will probably play in the Yale game. Sheffield, who was injured a month ago, will enter the race again today. He will be tried at full back.

PHILADELPHIA, 23; LAFAYETTE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—In an exceptionally interesting contest the Lafayette College football team lost its second game of the season here to-day at the Philadelphia Ball Park, being defeated by the Philadelphia Professionals by the score of 23 to 0.

The Maroon and White was outplayed in every department of the game, excepting in kicking, and even in this Roller fully equaled Cure. Lafayette's tackling was miserable, and on the offensive she failed to show any strength of attack worthy of a team that had the ball on Princeton's two-yard line, and which in a line plunging game made more ground than the Tigers. Cure did not seem able to carry the ball consistently, while Trout fumbled atrociously because of an injured hand. The work of the half backs was erratic, they often losing instead of advancing the ball.

The playing of the local team, which was composed of ex-collegians, eight from Pennsylvania, two from Bucknell, one from Brown, and one from the University of Iowa, was quite brilliant. There was not a man on the team that in some way or other did not render himself brilliantly conspicuous during the contest. Guards' back was the style of play used, and not once did Lafayette hold the locals for downs, although they were forced to kick several times.

On the attack Wallace's team was like a young Western cyclone, and each play always gained ground. From a spectacular standpoint, the game was the best seen here this season. It fairly teemed with sensational plays. Brilliant runs, flying tackles, fierce line plunges, running catches, and long punts kept the 4,000 spectators in a fever of excitement during the entire game. Line-up:

Philadelphia (23.)	Positions.	Lafayette (0.)
Stehle	Left end	E. Haldeman
McCloskey	Left tackle	W. Haldeman
Roller	Left guard	Trout
Bull	Centre	Bachman
Smith	Right guard	Ernst
Wallace	Right tackle	Lamson
Merriam	Right end	Hopper
Kennedy	Quarter back	Stetzer
Washburn, Deems	Left half back	Platt, Raub Pritchard,
Bader	Right half back	Isenman
Lang	Full back	Cure, Scannell

Referee—E. J. Stearns, University of Pennsylvania; umpire—J. McCarthy, Germantown Academy. Touch-downs—Lang, (3.) Roller, (1.) Goals from touch-downs—Roller, (3.) Timers—Dr. J. K. Sholl and H. W. Johnson. Time—25 and 27½ minute halves.

TUFTS, 5; MANHATTAN, 0.

In the most interesting game of football seen on Jasper Oval this season, Tufts defeated the Manhattan College eleven yesterday by a score of 5 to 0, before a crowd of 1,500 football enthusiasts. It was an ideal day for a football game, and this seemed to animate the players to a great extent.

Knight kicked off for Tufts to Kilroy, who got the ball on the fifteen-yard line and ran it back twenty-five yards. The first half was characterized by much punting and frequent fumbles by both teams. Neither team scored in this half and time was called with the ball on Tufts' five-yard line.

Hamilton, Manhattan's best guard, was injured in the beginning of the second half, which necessitated his being taken out of the game. Roberts, a freshman, replaced him, and this handicapped Manhattan materially. Tufts, by successive line plunges through their weak spot, sent Knight over for a touch-down. Knight failed to kick goal. Capt. Kilroy and Mulcahey played the best game for Manhattan. It was by Kilroy's line plunging and Mulcahey's long end runs that Manhattan made her best gains. Knight and Clement played the best game for Tufts. Time was called in the second half with the ball in Manhattan's possession on their twenty-five-yard line. Line-up:

Manhattan, 0.	Position.	Tufts, 0.
J. Murphy, Fitzhenry	Left end	Plunkett
J. McCarthy	Left tackle	McMahon
Hamilton, Roberts	Left guard	Salmaneau
T. Murphy	Centre	Gale
Mullins	Right guard	Pierce
Krebbs	Right tackle	Sanford
Thatchers	Right end	Ray
Stewart, Kearns, Quarter back		Flagg
Kilroy	Right half back	Chapman
Mulcahey	Left half back	Clement
Forby	Full back	Knight

Touch-down—Knight. Referee—Mr. Kafka, New York University. Umpire—Mr. Hughes, Knickerbocker A. C. Linesmen—Messrs. Lonergan and Buck. Timers—Mr. McNamara and Dr. Westerman.

BELLEVUE MEDICAL, 11; N. Y. U., 0.

The New York University football team, weakened by the absence of four of its regular 'Varsity men, was defeated by the University and Bellevue Medical College at Berkeley Oval yesterday morning by a score of 11 to 0. The general team work of the New York University men was the poorest they have shown this year. The line work was particularly ragged, and unless a brace is taken the chances of making a creditable showing against Trinity on Saturday are slight.

N. Y. U., 0.	Position.	Bel. Med., 11.
Garvin	Left end	Stewart
Connelly	Left tackle	Laurinz
C. Lane	Left guard	O'Connell
Friedburg	Centre	Nelson
F. Lane	Right guard	Wren
Riley	Right tackle	Hubbert
Lippincott	Right end	Warren
Twedy	Quarter back	Campbell
Blunt	Left half back	Powell
Freid, Weil	Right half back	Finley
Tuttle	Full back	Sutton

Umpire—Mr. Camp. Referee—Mr. Sillman. Timekeepers—Dr. Munson and Mr. Ouch. Linesmen—Mr. Trude and Mr. Peek. Touch-downs—Sutton, 2. Goal—Finley.

Winner of American Derby Beaten.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Robert Waddell, this year's American Derby winner, was defeated by W. J. Deboe and Telamon in the seven-furlong race, which was the feature of the card at Lakeside to-day. The little gelding's defeat in such company was a blow to the talent, who had backed Waddell heavily, even at the short price of 3 to 5. It was the Derby winner's first appearance in nearly two months, and in spite of the fact that the weather was raw and cold, a good crowd was at the track to see him race. Those who bet on the gelding lost chiefly because their choice got about as bad a ride as it was possible to give him. After getting away well, Seaton took him back to fourth place, and from there to the stretch he was in a pocket. When he finally got clear, as the field straightened out for home, Seaton did not seem able to hold the gelding's head up, and he stumbled three or four times. In spite of all this, Waddell made a determined bid in the final sixteenth. He could not, however, overcome his early disadvantage, W. J. Deboe winning the race by a length, with Telamon second, a neak in front of Waddell. The race was run in the very slow time of 1:29 1-5, though the track was in condition for fast work.

Elected Derby
the new
5 cent Cigarette
Special Size
English Blend
5 cents for 10

HORSES RAN RACE TWICE

Error in Start at Aqueduct Caused a Perplexing Muddle.

FRESH OUTSIDER WAS FIRST

A Huge Crowd Saw the Holiday Sport and Enjoyed a Fair Day's Racing Until the Last Event.

The nearest approach to a riot that has been known on a New York race track for many years resulted from an error in the last race at the Aqueduct track yesterday, the responsibility for which has not yet been placed to the satisfaction of the disgruntled betting crowd. The mistake was entirely due to the new system of starting, with no recall after the starting barrier once is raised, the barrier in this case being raised and sending two-thirds of the field away on a helter-skelter chase over a long course, while the other third of the field remained standing at the post. After the others had worn themselves out in the first round of the track, and it was declared no race, the fresh horses of course had the race to themselves, while the tired out horses that had engaged in the first and so-called false struggle were never really dangerous at the actual finish.

It added much to the dissatisfaction of the betting crowd that the first and false race was well contested by nearly all the horses that really figured in the betting and that after having raced well up all the way, the favorite, Dr. Riddle, was first in handy style. As a majority had backed Dr. Riddle, there was a general rush to the betting ring to collect wagers. Only the experts in racing affairs even dreamed that the first running was anything but a race. The horsemen, however, noted that the timing flag did not fall, and, though the barrier plainly had been raised, else the horses could not have gone away for the first break, doubts were expressed as to whether the first running would decide the event, even while the horses were racing around the course.

To the crowd generally, however, accustomed to the one lifting of the barrier and a start then, no matter who was left, there seemed no chance for anything other than a decision for the horse that finished first. The first intimation that this part of the crowd had of anything wrong was when the Stewards were called into consultation after the horses had finished, and on the statement of the starter that he had not sprung the barrier, and had not intended a start, the first running was declared no race, and the horses were ordered back to the post to be started again. Then the crowd awoke to the situation and began to swarm around the judges' stand.

HOW AN OUTSIDER WON.

Astor and Big Gun had not gone on with the others at the first break, and it looked a certainty that one or the other would be first on the second trial, but there was little betting, the crowd being too much in doubt as to what decision the Stewards would reach. Many contended that the first running must decide the race, as the rules provided absolutely that one raising of the barrier constituted a start, and when the Stewards ruled differently, angry bettors ran to get positions about the judges' stand, where loud hisses sounded throughout the second running of the race.

When the horses finished this time Dr. Riddle was nowhere, while one of the last outsiders in the race, Big Gun, was first, he having come on in the last quarter after Astor made the early running, Astor stopping at the third place, Whistling Coon taking the second money.

Starter Mars Cassidy made no attempt to explain how the ridiculous false start happened to be made, but hurried away from the track under the protection of Robert Pinkerton, while the crowd, which had been held in check by the presence of Pinkerton, vainly tried to muster up courage to attack the starter. As matters ended the worst that befell Cassidy was a vast amount of abuse, the crowd contenting itself after that by loud expressions of disapproval and distrust.

There was no appeal from the decisions of the Stewards, however, and the incident is closed for all time, as far as the payment of bets is concerned, though it is probable that the Stewards of The Jockey Club will be called on to frame a rule that shall determine how the no recall plan of starting shall operate. Under the rule the jockeys were not to be blamed for the going on when the barrier rose yesterday, as they have been fined repeatedly for not going at this signal. The only explanation that has been made of the happening is that one of the boys riding in the race sprung the barrier by crowding against it, and that then the alert boys went on to race.

Aside from the incident of the false start the racing was productive of nothing unusual, though the sport was about the best of the meeting, and the election day holiday crowd was the largest that has been gathered at the track this season. The going was safe and good and the fields averaged larger than for any day earlier in the meeting.

The features of the afternoon were two handicaps, one for two-year-olds and the other for all ages, the famous old mare Imp once more making her "last" appearance on the turf in the latter. This was styled the Idlewild Handicap, at one mile and a sixteenth, and Imp started equal favorite with Potente, the old Ohio mare, carrying the top weight of 126 pounds. Imp and St. Finnan went out together and made the pace lapped in front until the head of the stretch was reached, after which Potente moved up from third place, and as both the pacemakers tired, went on and won handily by a length and a half. Imp lasted best of the others, and got second place by a similar distance from St. Finnan.

For the Winfield Handicap, five and a half furlongs for two-year-olds, Femesole and Eddie Busch were the choices at about equal prices at the post. Femesole broke well up, and going straight on to the front raced in the lead all the way and won handily by two lengths, with Albert second a head before Major Daingerfield third. As both the handicap winners are owned by John J. McCafferty, that noted owner, trainer, and jockey, who backed both of them heavily, at last was credited with having made the big winning that the bookmakers have been expecting him to make through the Fall season.

In the opening race Sadducee, the post favorite, galloped in front all the distance and won easily from Bold Knight, second. Lamp o'Lee, at odds on, was the pacemaker, and winner in easy style of the second race, with Curtesy in the place. For the fifth race Friar Tabor broke first, but was outrun at once, Irridescent then taking the lead and holding it to the end. Irridescent winning, ridden out, by a half length from Maratrisa, while the favorite, Little Arrow, was unplaced. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. A. L. Astee's Sadducee, ch. g., 4 years, by Bathampton-Sadie, 124 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; Dryer & McGuire's Bold Knight, ch. c., 4, 110, (Sullman,) 3 to 1 and even, second by four lengths from E. J. Miller's Morokanta, b. c., 4, 107, (Mounce,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Cherries, Gertrude Lodge, Alpaca, Brandysmash, Bastille, Avatar, Snark, Candling, and Coronorah also ran. Vails to the winner, $600. Sadducee the post favorite. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. A. Featherstone's Lamp O'Lee, b. c., 3 years, by Lamplighter-Sis O'Lee, 100 pounds, (Wondelly,) 1 to 2 and out, won easily by a length; J. J. McKessey's Curtesy, b. f., 3, 100, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and even, second by three lengths from G. H. Avery's Rappenecker, blk. c., 3, 106, (Weber,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Punctual and Lady Chorister also ran. Value to the winner, $520. Lamp O'Lee always the favorite. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

THIRD RACE.—The Winfield Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. J. McCafferty's Femesole, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 113 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by two lengths; J. S. O'Brien's Albert, br. c., by Albert-Leeda, 114, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from F. C. McLewee's Major Daingerfield, blk. c., by Handspring-Man Direit, 122, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Honolulu, Fer Excellence, Messina, Eddie Busch, Neither One, Dewey, Rightaway, Carroll D., and Ben Howard also ran. Value to the winner, $715. Eddie Busch and Femesole equal favorites at 3 to 1 and 6 to 5 each. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Idlewild Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. J. J. McCafferty's Potente, b. m., 6 years, by Racine-Pow Wow, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; Harness & Wigmer's Imp, blk. m., aged, by Wagner-Fondling, 126, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a length and a half from McClancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 4, by Tammany-Ayrshire Rose, 115, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:49 1-5. The Rhymer and Handicapper also ran. Value to the winner, $695. Imp and Potente equal favorites. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs. G. Alexander's Iridescent, b. c., by Ingolby-Radiance, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length, Mathew Byrne's Maratrisa, ch. f., 98, (Booker,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a half length from G. F. Johnson's Succussunna, b. f., 98, (Weber,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Deadly Nightshade, May J., Missile, Triton, Emma A. M., Leslie Bruce, Little Arrow, Friar Tabor, Sinocure, Chicadee, Leander, Francais, and Gay Girl also ran. Chicadee fell and threw Jockey Wilkerson. Value to the winner, $500. Little Arrow the favorite at 13 to 5 and even. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Dr. Riddle finished first in a false break, when three of the five starters finished the course. Bettors clamored for another running, and in this McFadden and Allen's Big Gun, br. g., 4 years, by Artillery-Lina Vista, 103 pounds, (Miles,) 25 to 1 and 6 to 1 in post betting and 4 to 1 in betting at the start, was first by a length and a half, F. Lindinger's Whistling Coon, ch. h., 6, 106, (Weber,) 60 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by a half length from J. Tabor's Astor, b. g., 106, (Wonderly,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Dr. Riddle and Hammock also ran. Value to the winner, $480. Dr. Riddle always the favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Lady Sterling, 114 pounds; Mary Worth, 109; Gibson Light and Francesco, 106 each; O'Hagen, 104; Shandonfield and Deadly Nightshade, 102 each; Blue Ridge, Tenagra, Hayward Hunter, and Avise, 99 each; Playlike and Locket, 97 each; Little Gem, 94.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Lou Rey, 108 pounds; Eloim and Ponsolee, 103 each; Aiake and Criterion, 104 each; Black Dick and Mollie Peyton, 101 each; Alard and Ethics, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Succussunna, Ischium, Pedestal, Wild Bess, Pearl Finder, Flirtineer, Mutiny, Sparklet, Early Eve, Clipper, Blanche Herrman, Destitute, Tramer, Nisequogue, Geneseo, and Avise, 110 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lynbrook Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. The Rhymer, 126 pounds; Potente, 120; Paul Clifford, 119; Latson, 115; Oom Paul, 111; Handicapper, 106; Black Dick, 103; Eloim, 100, and Andy Williams, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, selling, at special weights; six furlongs. James J. Corbett, Heathville, Isaac Hopper, Frank Erne, and Wellesley, 115 pounds each; Wanna, Dianysia, Amy A., Princess H., Mark Lane, Tour, Fennimore, Biff, Wunderlich, Wool Gatherer, Potosi, and Karl Kohler, 112 each, and Johanna Ahern, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages beaten nonwinners at this meeting, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Red Path, 118 pounds; Demurrer, 112; Connecticut, Peninsula, and Ponsoluca, 98 each; Champagne, Batyah, and Flora Pomona, 93 each.

OLD CROW RYE

Has always had the lead in reputation. It is now in the van also on sales, and is liable to stay there.

STRAIGHT WHISKEYS HAVE THE PREFERENCE AS PEOPLE GROW WISER.

Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., SOLE BOTTLERS, New York.

Seawanhaka Y. C. Meeting.

Secretary Allen E. Whitman of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has issued an announcement of the fifth regular meeting of the club for the year 1900, which will be held at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 8:30 P. M.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1901 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Surrogate Notices.

MORGAN, DANIEL.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH MORGAN, John Morgan, Margaret Morgan, James Morgan, Margaret Morgan, Christina McKay, William Morgan, Mary McKay Kennison, the heirs and next of kin of Daniel Morgan, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Burnett C. MacIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Daniel Morgan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

1awtwTu

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next. Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1901.
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JULIUS W. BRUNN, ANNA WORRISHOFFER, Executors.
EDWARD HARDING, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my18-law6mW

GOLFERS ON MANY LINKS

Chauncey Wins the Championship of the Dyker Meadow Club.

ENGLEWOOD HONORS FOR COLE

Tie at St. Andrew's for the Historic John Reid Medal—Women in Foursomes at Morristown.

Daniel Chauncey won the championship of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, yesterday, by defeating in the final thirty-six hole round Alfred L. Norris by 8 up and 7 to play. Norris was the title holder at the time, but he was badly off his game, while Chauncey never played better golf in his life. He broke all previous records for the course, both at eighteen and thirty-six holes. In the morning he played the course in 78 strokes, establishing a new record, the former competitive record being 81. In the afternoon he did 85, giving a total of 163 for the double round, making a record. The final round at thirty-six holes for the consolation cup was also finished, A. R. Fish winning by beating C. F. Grant by 12 up and 11 to play.

The big feature of the day was the thirty-six hole handicap for the Governor's cup. The field of contestants was almost a record breaker for the Dyker Meadow links, but some excellent scores, considering the high wind, were made. The winner of the trophy was Dr. John M. Byers, with a net score of 133 from 40 strokes handicap. The players who turned in scores are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Dr. John M. Byers	193	40	133
D. Chauncey	168	33	135
J. L. Taylor	170	10	160
C. Hedden, Jr.	195	34	161
A. E. Bogert	213	50	163
A. R. Fish	181	16	165
J. C. Powers	186	18	168
W. F. Richards	201	32	169
T. A. Gardner	221	32	189
F. J. Phillips	197	24	173
G. H. Barnes	190	16	174
S. S. Baldwin	207	32	175
F. H. Webster	209	32	177
John B. Holland	230	52	178
Marvin T. Lyon	198	20	178
E. L. Kalbfleisch	206	28	178
C. P. Notman	199	20	179
C. B. Van Brunt	199	20	179
S. V. Beckwith	202	22	180
H. G. McKeever	202	22	180
Dr. W. Jarvie	212	32	180
H. Crossley	219	38	181
J. H. McBride	221	40	181
Frank Lyman	222	40	182
J. H. Merritt	198	16	182
T. K. Probosco	206	24	182
A. P. Clapp	207	24	183
L. D. Dibbridge	218	32	186
W. K. Fowler	204	16	188
J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	209	14	195

Chauncey's record breaking scores for the links are:

Daniel Chauncey—
Out .....4 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 5—39
In .....5 3 5 5 3 4 4 6 4 5—39—78
Out .....5 4 4 4 4 4 4 7 5 6—43
In .....5 3 5 5 5 4 5 7 4 4—42—85—163

RICHMOND COUNTY GOLFERS.

Big Field of Players on the Links for Three Holiday Cups.

An unusually big field of members, both men and women, were out on the links of the Richmond County Country Club, near Dongan Hills, S. I., yesterday. Events for special holiday cups had been arranged for both sexes, and the mixed foursome contest, in which nearly all of the leading women took part, was won by Miss Ellen Homas and A. B. Seymour, at 79 net. Miss Elsie Bonnell and C. W. Pierson made the best gross score, 97 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Miss Ellen Homas and A. B. Seymour	115	36	79
Miss Effie Caesar and R. Bonner	131	24	87
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shearson	110	20	90
Miss Emmons and K. P. Emmons	119	22	97
Miss Elsie Bonnell and C. W. Pierson	97	0	97
Mrs. Ralph Lane and L. H. Thomas	104	6	98
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Jessup	128	30	98
Miss E. Nielson and James Park	119	21	98
Miss Blyth and G. A. Blyth	120	22	98
Mrs. R. Rokeby and J. E. Faber	109	10	99
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Busk	112	12	100
Miss Jennie Park and T. Hope Simpson	115	14	101
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Simons, Jr.	117	15	102
Miss M. Shearson and Edward Shearson	109	3	106
Mrs. H. R. Wood and F. K. Trask	127	20	107
Mr. and Mrs. John Ganet	130	21	109
Mrs. Frederick Collins and H. R. Wood	127	16	111

Besides the mixed foursomes there were two class handicaps for the men. The Class A match was won by W. H. Busk and the Class B event went to George Quirk. The players and scores are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
W. H. Busk	94	9	85
C. T. Stout	91	5	86
T. Hope Simpson	97	8	89
J. E. Faber	98	8	90
L. H. Thomas	94	2	92
C. W. Pierson	95	2	93
James Park	100	7	93
A. P. Kelley	102	9	93
E. Shearson	103	9	94
O. Wren	102	8	94
F. L. Davis	106	9	97
J. R. Chadwick	116	4	112

CLASS B.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
George Quirk	102	18	84
H. M. Baldwin	99	10	89
Edward Kent, Jr.	103	14	89
R. St. George Walker	108	18	90
F. L. Hughes	107	14	93
DeJ Frees Critten	112	18	94
Ralph Lane	112	12	100
W. B. Larned	116	14	102

MORRISTOWN WOMEN PLAY.

Big Field Out in the Mixed Foursomes—Low Score by Vanderpool.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 5.—Despite the cheerless weather, with the strong gusts of wind that blew across the links of the Morris County Golf Club to-day, there was an excellent turnout of members to take part in the mixed foursome handicap arranged by the Handicap Committee for special election day cups. The net score winners received a prize, which went to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Plum, with a net result of 97 strokes from 9 strokes handicap. The novel feature of the tournament was that the first four pairs at net scores qualified to play for additional prizes at match play, and the second four will play for a consolation cup, the first round in each case coming on Saturday. The best gross score in the mixed foursome was made by W. D. Vanderpool, the new champion of the club, and Miss Jane Swords, 101 strokes. It is in full:

Miss Swords and W. D. Vanderpool—
Out .....6 4 4 5 4 6 5 5 5—44
In .....7 5 6 8 5 3 4 7 8—57—101

The players in the mixed foursome, with scores, are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Plum	106	9	97
Miss A. H. Ford and W. L. Thompson	107	9	98
Miss C. G. Willis and George J. Little	104	5	99
Miss Jane Swords and W. D. Vanderpool	101	0	101
Mrs. William Shippen and Charles F. Watson	104	3	101
Miss M. J. Bryce and L. B. Garretson	103	0	103
Miss Mollie March and Arthur Berry	113	10	103
Miss A. E. Kip and W. A. Flagg	107	2	105
Miss Grace L. Day and William Shippen	112	6	106
Miss E. A. Hackstaff and Grinnell Willis	117	11	106
Miss M. K. Howell and E. A. Emmet	117	9	106
Miss Elsa Hurlbut and W. Y. Marsh	110	0	110
Miss Bessie Adams and Elijah Woodward	120	9	111
Miss L. H. Raymond and Arthur Whitney	131	13	118
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Adams	129	10	119

W. D. Vanderpool was playing in fine style, for he won the men's bogey handicap, playing from scratch and standing 1 up on bogey. His score for the course was 86. It is:

W. D. Vanderpool—
Out .....4 3 6 5 4 4 4 5 7—42
In .....5 5 6 6 5 4 4 5 4—44—86

L. B. Garretson, a Princeton student and who recently made a new record for the Princeton links, came second in the bogey event, also playing from scratch, but standing 1 down to bogey, and S. H. Plum was third, 3 down, from 4 handicap.

ENGLEWOOD LINKS CROWDED.

Cole Wins the Championship and Mrs. Frank Erice Gets Two Women's Prizes.

Englewood golfers were out in full force on their links yesterday, for, besides a club handicap, the final rounds for the club championship were finished. The championship was won by Newcomb B. Cole, who defeated Frank M. Wilson in a thirty-six-hole final round by 4 up and 3 to play. His trophy was the handsome Sheffield Phelps Cup. The consolation cup was won by M. R. Howe, who defeated C. A. Corliss by 8 up and 7 to play in a thirty-six-hole round. The women had a handicap, which was won by Mrs. Frank Enos in a score of 109, 18, 91, and she also won the putting match with 48 strokes. Miss C. Barbour was second, with 50, followed by Miss E. Fellowes, with 51. The men's handicap resulted in a triple tie at 86. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Edgar Booth	104	18	86
A. G. Oakley	96	10	86
W. W. Wilson	96	10	86
D. E. Pomeroy	94	15	78
E. M. Bulkley	97	18	79
H. B. Keep	102	18	84
W. J. Currie	106	22	84
J. M. Currie	106	22	84
C. P. Coleman	111	26	85
D. M. Marvin	91	6	85
W. E. F. Moore	91	4	87
Frank Enos	99	12	87
W. H. Sykes	122	35	87
J. H. Sherwood	100	12	88
V. M. Campbell	105	16	89
E. H. McQueen	109	20	89
M. C. Murray	101	11	90
G. M. Boynton	107	17	90
J. M. Sadler	112	22	90
C. A. Corliss	104	14	90
W. S. Baylis	94	3	91
H. M. Banks	116	25	91
P. R. Fell	104	12	92
M. R. Howe	98	6	92
C. G. Coakley	100	7	93
James Barber	177	75	102

Jersey City Foursomes.

A mixed foursome competition at handicap, in which the four pairs making the best gross scores were to qualify for special prizes at match play, was the election day golf feature yesterday on the links of the Jersey City Golf Club. Nearly twenty pairs took part in the competition, but the high wind prevented low scoring. The handicap prizes were won by Miss Rae and W. T. Eager, whose net result was 80 from 11 strokes handicap. They also qualified for the match play rounds, the other three pairs being Miss Elizabeth Dixon and Dr. D. Le Roy Culver, who made the lowest gross score of the day, 89 strokes; Miss McBride and W. T. Ridgeway, Miss Bertha Dixon and W. C. Post.

Those who turned in scores for the medal play round were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Miss Rae and W. T. Eager	91	11	80
Miss McBride and W. T. Ridgeway	97	10	87
Miss Elizabeth Dixon and D. Le Roy Culver	89	1	88
Miss Bertha Dixon and W. C. Post	92	3	89
Mrs. George Wilkenson and Daniel Bowly	104	15	89
Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Grierson	109	18	91
Mr. and Mrs. John Hedden, third	106	15	91
Miss Grace Toffey and M. Tilden, Jr.	105	10	95
Miss Edna Toffey and Eugene Newkirk	102	7	95
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bumstead, Jr.	113	16	97
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones	114	16	98
Miss Williamson and George H. Bowly	99	0	99
Miss Post and C. T. Harmstead	108	9	99
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jennings	121	20	101
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Drayton	121	15	106

The match play rounds between the four qualifying pairs will be finished later in the week.

Wee Burn Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 5.—The first round and semi-finals for the Championship and Consolation Cups were contested on the Wee Burn golf links to-day. In the first round for the championship A. S. Pitt beat J. R. Swan, 1 up; W. Collender beat W. L. Baldwin, 1 up, 19 holes; George Jenkins beat A. C. Wheeler, 1 up; W. B. Wheeler beat Schuyler Merritt by default. In the semi-finals Pitt beat Collender, 3 up and 2 to play; W. B. Wheeler beat Jenkins, 3 up and 1 to play. For the Consolation Cup M. R. Pitt beat L. Scofield, 6 up and 5 to play; H. L. Woodbury beat W. W. McCord, 1 up; E. E. Bruggerhoff beat A. L. Brown, 2 up and 1 to play; J. T. Williams, Jr., beat George Sherrill, 5 up and 4 to play. In the semi-finals Pitt beat Woodbury, 2 up, and J. T. Williams, Jr., beat E. E. Bruggerhoff, 7 up and 6 to play. The finals will be played on Saturday.

Miss Eva Hoyt and W. D. Phillips won the finals in mixed foursomes for the Holbrooke prizes on the Hillandale links to-day. Their opponents were Miss Bell and W. N. White, who were defeated by 6 up, 5 to play. William Gieb won the eighteen-hole handicap for the Governors' prizes. His score was 100, 20—80. M. B. Phelps was second with 97, 8—89; G. A. Phelps, third, with 101, 10—91.

Tie for Golf Championship.

A tie was the result yesterday on the links of the St. Andrew's Golf Club for the historic John Reid Golf Medal emblematic of the club championship. The medal is the first prize offered for competition in the metropolitan district, and the present one is the second offered by John Reid, who for ten years was President of the club. The first was won about three years ago, after ten years' competition, by W. H. Sands. The contest was at thirty-six holes, and A. DeWitt Cochrane, the present holder, and W. C. Carnegie tied for the honors at 170 strokes. John Reid, who nearly won the trophy last year, did not compete. The tie will be played off later in the week, and, should Cochrane win, he will become permanent possessor of the medal, as he held it in 1898, besides last year. The players who turned in scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. De Witt Cochrane	87	83	170
W. C. Carnegie	88	84	170
C. W. Meredith	92	85	177
C. T. Dayton, Jr.	89	90	179
T. D. Hooper	92	89	181
A. McClave	94	88	182
J. B. Upham	91	93	184
D. P. Kingsley	90	95	185
W. F. Inalls	97	90	187
W. T. Stern	96	85	191
W. E. Hodgman	100	95	195
F. B. Allen	101	94	195
M. B. Clarke	107	98	205

The handicap was won by A. F. Brownell, 99, 18—81.

Wharton Wins at Balturosl.

Fifty members of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., started in the election day handicap yesterday, and twenty-four handed in cards. The winner was Clifford Wharton, who won by a stroke, getting 82 by net results to 83 for R. W. Candler. Ruy De Raismes, the new and young champion of the club, made the lowest gross score—84 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Clifford Wharton, Jr.	100	18	82
R. W. Candler	89	6	83
Roy E. de Raismes	84	0	84
C. H. Wheeler, Jr.	95	10	85
R. W. Conrow	97	10	87
William Clark	96	8	88
E. R. O'Connor	95	7	88
C. B. Beckwith	101	12	89
F. J. de Raismes	89	0	89
A. Harvey	99	9	90
L. P. Bayard, Jr.	90	0	90
E. Stout	102	11	91
C. C. Martin	103	12	91
T. N. Horn	100	8	92
L. Calkins	104	12	92
F. A. Wright	105	12	93
Edmund Schwartz	110	16	94
W. D. Pagan	114	18	96
W. J. Kingsland	107	10	97
L. R. Fay	110	12	98
George E. Wood	115	16	99
F. B. Arnold	109	10	99
M. N. Goodlett, Jr.	120	20	100
C. D. Londale	120	16	104

Baseball Captain Wins at Golf.

John M. Ward, former Captain of the New York Baseball Club, came to the front in golf yesterday by winning the bogey handicap at the Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island. He made the best medal play score of the day, 84 strokes, and from a handicap of four strokes beat bogey by one hole. I. Cryder Lea, with 15 handicap, was even to bogey, and got second honors. The players were:

J. M. Ward, (4,) 1 up; I. C. Lea, (15,) all square; W. W. Lowrey, (7,) 2 down; Oliver Wrenn, (12,) 2 down; J. A. Sparks, (11,) 4 down; E. A. Alvord, (8,) 4 down; L. W. Johnson, (10,) 4 down; W. A. Hamilton, (3,) 6 down; A. R. Davidson, (20,) 6 down; W. L. Davidson, (20,) 6 down; W. A. Haughton, (9,) 6 down; I. C. Bunting, (19,) 6 down; G. O. Bayard, (18,) 6 down; J. A. Wilson, (19,) 7 down; M. M. Singer, (4,) 8 down; J. F. Sliter, (12,) 8 down; Frank Sears, (8,) 9 down; H. Waiser, (15,) 10 down; G. Armstrong, (8,) 10 down; J. B. Elmendorf, (7,) 12 down.

The second round at match play for the Branch Medal, which carries with it the championship of Staten Island, was also completed. The summary:

M. M. Singer beat E. S. Knapp, 3 up and 2 to play; C. C. Goldsborough beat W. W. Lowrey, 6 up and 4 to play; C. T. P. Fiske beat C. W. Taintor, 1 up, 19 holes; Louis Livingston, Jr., beat George E. Armstrong, 3 up and 2 to play.

Handicap on Montclair Links.

A number of golfers of the Montclair Club played yesterday in a ball sweepstakes, seventeen taking part in the event, but only a few cards were turned in. W. B. Marcus won the event with a net score of 87 strokes. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
W. E. Marcus	97	10	87
F. M. Harrison	90	3	88
H. B. Hornfeck	98	10	88
H. G. Plimpton	98	10	88

BEAGLES IN FIELD TRIALS

Annual Competition of the National Beagle Club of America.

FABIAN WINNER IN FIRST CLASS

J. L. Kernochan's Entry Defeats Sixteen Hounds in Second Day's Competitions on W. C. Whitney's Estate.

The field trials of the National Beagle Club of America were continued on the estate of William C. Whitney, at Wheatley Hills, L. I., yesterday. The first class, for dogs over 13 and under 15 inches, which was begun on Monday, was completed, and a beginning was made in the second class, for bitches of the same height, which will be continued this morning.

In the first class first award was given to the Hempstead Beagles' Nassau Fabian, James L. Kernochan, owner, with Charles Stevenson's Snifter second and John Caswell's Lottery third. The Rockridge Kennels' Dorsey's Pilot, William Rockefeller, Jr., owner, was awarded a reserve in this class.

The trials in this class were resumed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Rockridge Kennels' Pilot and the Round Plains Kennels' Dan D., whose trial was unfinished the day before, on account of darkness, were set down. The pair were quite evenly matched, and over an hour was required in the judging, four rabbits being started. Pilot proved the better worker in both nose and all-around work, and evidently received the decision when the pair were taken up at 9:05 o'clock.

The next two were Charles Stevenson's Snifter and George B. Post, Jr.'s, Harker II. The latter is a promising young dog, but was outclassed by Snifter, and the hounds were taken up at 9:40 o'clock, with the Stevenson entry evidently the winner. This completed the first round of trials in this class.

In the second series of trials in Class A the first pair were the Rockridge Kennels' Bugle and George B. Post, Jr.'s, Foreman, which were put down at 9:50 and taken up at 10:25, with Bugle the winner of the heat. Next the Hempstead Beagles' Nassau Fabian and Charles Stevenson's Snifter were set down at 10:30 and given an even half hour's trial. Fabian did such excellent work that the award of first prize to him became certain, and he was not tried again.

There was a very close competition for the remaining places, however, and five more trials were necessary to the decision. The Hempstead Beagles' Fateless won from Charles Stevenson's Woodman in a run of thirty-five minutes, and then John Caswell's Lottery and the Rockridge Kennels' Pilot were put down at 11:50. Both showed very even form, and a full hour was spent in judging them, Lottery finally obtaining the decision.

After an interval for luncheon, the final heats were decided. Snifter and Lottery both won from Fateless, and then were given a final trial together to decide the awards for second and third places. This was won by Snifter, who accordingly received the second prize, with Lottery third, while Pilot received the reserve award.

Immediately following the conclusion of the first class the trials were begun in the second class, for bitches of the same height as the first class, between 13 and 15 inches, in which two heats were decided before darkness put an end to the competition for the day. The first was between D. F. Summer's Paste and the Rockridge Kennels' Flyaway, which were started at 3:10 P. M. and were down until 4:08. Both were very poor performers, neither being able to carry a scent over thirty yards, and no decision was made. The next and last trial of the day was between George F. Reed's Floss and D. F. Summer's Bess, in which the former proved the better performer. The trial in this class will be continued this morning, and probably will be concluded to-day. Summary:

Class A.—Dogs over 13 and not exceeding 15 inches, first series completed — Rockridge Kennel's Dorsey's Pilot and Round Plain Kennel's Dan D. Time of trial—1:05:00.

Charles Stevenson's Snifter and George B. Post, Jr.'s, Harker II. Time of trial—0:33:00.

Class A.—Second series—Rockridge Kennel's Bugle and George B. Post, Jr.'s, Foreman. Time of trial—0:35:00.

Hempstead Beagle's Nassau Fabian and Charles Stevenson's Snifter. Time of trial—0:30:00.

Hempstead Beagle's Nassau Fateless and Charles Stevenson's Woodman. Time of trial—0:35:00.

John Caswell's Lottery and Rockridge Kennel's Dorsey's Pilot. Time of trial—1:00:00.

Class A.—First Round—Charles Stevenson's Snifter and Hempstead Beagle's Nassau Fateless. Time of trial—0:45:00.

John Caswell's Lottery and Hempstead Beagle's Nassau Fateless. Time of trial—0:13:00.

Charles Stevenson's Snifter and John Caswell's Lottery. Time of trial—0:11:00.

Winner of Class A—Hempstead Beagle's Nassau Fabian; Charles Stevenson's Snifter second, John Caswell's Lottery third.

Class AA.—Bitches over 13 and under 15 inches, First Series—D. F. Summer's Paste and Rockridge Kennel's Flyaway. Time of trial—0:52:00.

George F. Reed's Floss and D. F. Summer's Bess. Time of trial—0:43:00.

CYCLE FOR A RECORD.

Local Cyclist Will Attempt to Make New Century Figures.

On Sunday William B. Ferguson of the Century Road Club of America and the Howard Wheelmen of Brooklyn will attempt to lower the 100-mile road record of 4:36:00, now held by T. F. Goodwin of Philadelphia. This is one of the most coveted road records, and many attempts have been made to lower it within the past year, but without success. Incidentally, Ferguson will attempt to lower the fifty-mile record of 2:10:00, held by P. Carlton Wright of Colorado.

Ferguson will be paced by the best teams on multiple machines that can be secured by his climates. The start will be made from Valley Stream. The route will be a twenty-five mile surveyed course running east on the Merrick Road to Massapequa, and then north to Hicksville and Jericho. The checking and timing for the ride will be in charge of State Centurion Nylander of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, assisted by ex-President E. J. Porter of the C. R. C., and F. A. Dyer.

The New York State Division of the C. R. C. has offered a gold watch as a prize to any member of the division who succeeds in bringing this record to New York State, and it can be safely predicted that no stone will be left unturned as regards pace and all facilities for such a ride, to assist Mr. Ferguson in obtaining this record.

End of Outdoor Cycling Season.

The local outdoor cycle racing season will come to a close next Sunday with the final race meet of the year at the Vailsburg cycle track, Newark, N. J. There will be two professional events, a half mile open and a ten-mile handicap, with lap prizes. Frank Kramer, "Nat" Butler, Howard Freeman, George Collett, Benjamin Munroe, "Al" Newhouse, George Schreiber, Floyd Krebs, R. M. Alexander, Lester Wilson, Otto Maya, Walter Bardgett, Charles Hadfield, and a dozen or more of equally well-known riders have already entered. There will be two amateur races also.

Cycling Road Race Postponed.

The annual twenty-five-mile road race of the Kings County Wheelmen, which was scheduled to be held on the Merrick Road yesterday forenoon, was postponed on account of a slight fall of rain in the early morning, which at the time seemed likely to continue during the day.

Mr. Keene Buys Another Filly.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5.—J. Will Forsythe, Lexington, has sold to James R. Keene, New York, the three-year-old filly Ballyhoo Belle, by Hindoo, dam Ballyhoo. The youngster is a half-sister to the Futurity winner Ballyhoo Bey, and will be bred to Kingston in the hope of producing a race horse of the class of the Whitney colt. Mr. Whitney owns the dam of Ballyhoo Belle, having bought her from Mr. Forsythe for $10,000.

Names of New Detective Sergeants.

The names of policemen promoted to Detective Sergeants, as given yesterday at the Chief Clerk's office, are: Roundsmen John Leonard, John J. Collins, and Frank A. Smith; Patrolmen Lawrence J. Collins, William F. Day, Owen H. Beagan, John Barnes, John Collins, John Liefenthayer, William F. Deering, John Devery, Joseph P. Kane, Michael J. Rein, Richard F. Walsh, Thomas Foody, August Kuhne, John F. Shevlin, Michael J. Galvin, James A. McGrier, William A. Sullivan, Archebald Hamilton, Adolph Oppenheimer, and George Smith.

E. Belmont

Clear Havana Cigars

"Are really excellent"

Excursions.

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—Al Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY EVENING LINE.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with trains for all points. Excursion, $2.50.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands,

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong. Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Hongkong Maru, Nov. 16 | Doric ..... Dec. 3
China ..... Nov. 23 | Nippon Maru .... Dec. 11

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

COLUMBIA REGATTA ENTRIES.

Annual Fall Rowing Races to be Held on the Hudson River.

Columbia's annual Fall regatta, postponed from Friday, will be held this afternoon from the university boathouse, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the Hudson River. The races will be for single shells, fours, and eights, in which the following entries have been announced:

Singles.—Rollins, '04; Frasier, '04; Von Bernuth, '04; Irvine, '02; Nash, '03, L.; Bradley, '02.

Departmental Fours, College.—Bow, Weekes, '02; 2, Maeder, '04; 3, Bartholomew, '03; stroke, Bradley, '02.

Applied Science.—Bow, Frasier, '04; 2, Hull, '03; 3, Stow, '04; stroke, Irvine, '02.

Law.—Bow, Eyer, '02; 2, Snyder, '02; 3, Nash, '03; stroke, Bates, '04.

Class Eights, Senior. — Bow, Jackson; 2, Carter; 3, Bradley; 4, Eyer; 5, Nash; 6, Mount; 7, Weekes; stroke, Irvine; coxswain, Strebeigh.

Junior.—Bow, Moen; 2, Clark; 3, Hull; 4, Lefferts; 5, O'Loughlin; 6, Iselin; 7, Bartholomew; stroke, Earle; coxswain, Comstock.

Sophomore.—Bow, Hanneman; 2, Gillies; 3, Von Bernuth; 4, Stangland; 5, Stow; 6, Maeder; 7, Updike; stroke, Frasier.

Freshman Eights, College.—Bow, Titt; 2, Lindsley; 3, Stevens; 4, Newell; 5, Willis; 6, Sands; 7, Ferris; stroke, Pierrepont.

Science.—Bow, Merritt; 2, Dewey; 3, Jacobson; 4, Bradley; 5, Wheeler; 6, Scott; 7, Cornell, stroke, Ellsworth.

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

Members of the Crescent Athletic Club had a golf competition at eighteen holes scratch yesterday on the links near Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. The first eight will continue at match play on Saturday for the golf championship. The cup for that honor is presented by Col. J. E. Brady. H. S. Bowns was the leader yesterday, with a total of eighty strokes. The players and results were:

H. S. Bowns, 80; James Rhett, 83; Thomas Hovenden, 86; C. C. Mason, 87; R. G. Langdon, 87; M. H. Goodwin, 88; C. B. Van Brunt, 89; C. M. Bull, 89; H. Tucker, 90; W. J. McConvill, 91; R. B. Adams, 91; W. M. Campbell, 91; A. A. Adams, 91; J. C. Taylor, 93; S. Rhett, 94; C. M. Bull, Jr., 96; W. R. Bigelow, 96; D. D. Roberts, 96; W. R. Simmons, 96; D. V. B. Hegeman, 96; W. P. Pickett, 97.

Wiggin Wins President's Cup.

In the final round for the President's Cup at the Apawamis Golf Club yesterday F. H. Wiggin beat Simeon Ford, 8 up and 7 to play, in thirty-six holes, while in the finals for the Governors' Cup M. Ballou beat J. H. Clark, 10 up and 8 to play, also at thirty-six holes. In the medal play tournament for the club's championship Maturin Ballou won the trophy, with a total score of 178. The other competitors, with their scores, were: F. A. Moore, 179; F. H. Wiggin, 185; Malcolm Graham, 187; F. S. Wheeler, 194; R. F. Mathews, 197.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES

By the new Twin Screw Cruising Yacht
Prinzessin Victoria Luise of 5,000 tons
To the West Indies and the Spanish Main,
FROM NEW YORK JAN. 4, 1902.

To the West Indies and Mexico,
FROM NEW YORK FEB. 8, 1902.

The itineraries include Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Santo Domingo, Martinique, Trinidad (Pitch Lake), Venezuela (La Guayra), Caracas, Valencia (Puerto Cabello), Curacao, Jamaica, Cuba (Santiago and Havana), Mexico (Vera Cruz, Mexico City), Charleston, S. C.

RATES FROM $175 UPWARD.

To the Mediterranean and the Orient
By the twin-screw express S.S. Augusta Victoria
FROM NEW YORK, JAN 22, 1902, for Madeira, Gibraltar (Granada, Alhambra, Tangiers), Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo, the Nile), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, Dead Sea), Constantinople, Piraeus (Athens, Corinth), Nauplia, Syracuse, Catania (Taormina), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 73 days.

RATES FROM $400 UPWARD.

All appointments first class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

Mediterranean Express Service.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

*Columbia ..... Nov. 9 | †Aller ..... Dec. 7, 2 PM
†Hohenzollern ... Nov. 16 | *Columbia ..... Dec. 19
*Bismarck ..... Nov. 28 | †Lahn ..... Dec. 28
†Trave ..... Nov. 30 | †Hohenzollern ... Dec. 28

For Alexandria (Egypt) see Jan. 4, 16, 30.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Broadway, N. Y.

37 Broadway, N. Y. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser. Nov. 12, 10 AM | Kronprinz. Jan. 4, noon
Kronprinz. Dec. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser. Jan. 21, 10 AM
Kaiser. Dec. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz. Feb. 4, noon
Pier 52, North River, Genevoort St.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (DOCK).—BREMEN.
K. Luise. Nov. 28, 11 AM | Barbarossa. Dec. 26, 10 AM
Bremen. Dec. 5, noon | K. Luise. Jan. 2, 10 AM
Pier foot of 34 St., Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
A. Victoria. Nov. 7, 10 AM | D'tschland. Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria. Nov. 9, 8 PM | *Patria. Dec. 7, 2 PM
*Phoenicia. Nov. 16, 8 AM | Furst L. Dec. 14, 7 AM
Patricia. Nov. 23, 2 PM | Pretoria. Dec. 21, 1 PM
Waldersee. Nov. 30, 8 AM | *Phoenicia. Dec. 28, 7 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia. Nov. 16, noon | Anchoria. Dec. 14, noon
Astoria. Nov. 30, noon | Furnessia. Dec. 28, noon
Cabin passage, $50; Excursion Ticket, $90.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

Mediterranean Service Naples Direct

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 223 B'WAY.

The United National Bank
Broadway and 42d Street.
HENRY W. GENNERICH....President
CHARLES F. HOLM.....Vice-President
HENRY VON MINDEN.....2d Vice-President
W. W. WARNER.....Cashier
HENRY C. STRAHMANN.....Assistant Cashier
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $200,000.
Will Open for Business Nov. 11th.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS, 41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Am. Exchange Nat. Bank.
Nat. Bank of Commerce.
Bank of the State of N. Y.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. No. 1904—Cortlandt.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston.

New York Telephone, 2790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

GUARANTEED STOCKS INVESTMENT BONDS
DEALT IN BY
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
35 Wall St. and 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE, 5 WEST 27TH STREET.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
940 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 60TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2388 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.
SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK CITY
3½% GOLD BONDS
(Exempt From Taxation.)
A suitable investment for executors, guardians, administrators, etc.
FOR SALE BY
DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 BROADWAY.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE, 2d Vice-Pres't.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
C. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,346,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 BROADWAY, 100 WEST 125TH ST. 234 FIFTH AVE.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
Oh. T. Barney, Pres.; Ed'k L. Eldridge, 1st V.-Pres.; Jos. T. Brown, 2d V.-Pr.; Fd'k Gere King, Sec. & Tres.; J. M. Gerard, As. Sec. & Tr. W. B. Randall, Tr. Officer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
UTAH FUEL COMPANY
The Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau St., New York City, as trustee under the mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company, hereby offers to purchase out of the sinking fund bonds secured by said mortgage at the lowest price at which the same shall be tendered not exceeding 110 per cent., exclusive of interest accrued, to an amount not exceeding $10,431.75.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company bonds," will be received by the trustee until November 20th, 1901, at noon, at which hour the proposals will be opened.

The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals—and to accept any proposals in whole or in part.

Parties offering bonds must give their Post Office address and designate their bonds by numbers.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 30, 1901.

Bankers' Cards.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MAIN OFFICE, 44-46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,208 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Adm'r.
$1,000 Southern Pacific Co. 4 p. c. Stock Coll. Bds., 1949.
40 shs. Southern Pacific Co.
By order of Administrator.
$15,000 Clev., Loraine & Wheeling Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
247 shs. Clev., Loraine & Wheeling Ry. pfd.
174 shs. Clev., Loraine & Wheeling Ry. common.
156 shs. Associates Land Co.
66 shs. Fitchburg R. R. pfd.
500 shs. Lebanon Springs R. R.
54 shs. Kanawha Land & Mining Co.
$5 Central Trust Co. Receipt for payment on account of one share Harlem River & Portchester R. R. Co.
10 shs. Kern Incandescent Gaslight Co.
By order of Trustee.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
24 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
7 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
27 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
37 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. First Natl. Bank N. Y.
4 shs. Bank State of New York.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
12 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
75 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Century Realty Co.
$100,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
100 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
125 shs. Celluloid Co.
60 shs. Bank State of New York.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., Regstd.
$818 Texas & Pacific Ry. 1st Mtg. Scrip.
One-half interest in Aravaipa Mining Co.
$3,750 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 5 p. c. Scrip Cfts., 1904.
100 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. pfd.
5 shs. Century Realty Co.
5 shs. Bank State of New York.
$10,000 Virginia-Deferred Cfts.
10 shs. Pacific Coast Co. 2d pfd.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. J.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$25,000 Gas & Elec. of Bergen Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
400 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$20,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 5 p. c. Bds.
$2,000 Clearfield Creek Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
26,666 shs. Gold Creek, Nevada, Mining Co.
166 shs. Cook Inlet Coal Field Co.
83,333 shs. The Alaska Gold Syndicate.
$67 The Alaska Gold Syndicate Scrip.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Christopher & 10th St. R. R.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
15 shs. W. & B. Douglas Co.
50 shs. Automobile Co. of American pfd., and 100 shs. common.
50 shs. Otis Elevator Co. pfd.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)
54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The $4,300,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.
All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on November 13, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 28th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Pleasant Valley Coal Company.
The Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau St., New York City, as trustee under the mortgage of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, hereby offers to purchase out of the sinking fund bonds secured by said mortgage at the lowest price at which the same shall be tendered not exceeding 115 per cent, exclusive of interest accrued, to an amount not exceeding $18,827.69.
Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for sale of Pleasant Valley Coal Company bonds," will be received by the trustee until Nov. 27th, 1901, at noon, at which hour the proposals will be opened.
The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, and to accept any proposals in whole or in part.
Parties offering bonds must give their Post Office address and designate their bonds by numbers.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, Nov. 6th, 1901.

WE OFFER
250 shares
N. Y. NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD
in lots to suit purchasers
at 214.
Dominick & Williams,
49 WALL STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Conjecture as to what the stock market will or will not do is more or less profitless so long as the market remains in the control of the professional element—and under that control it undoubtedly has been for some weeks past. Price movements for the most part, therefore, have been without any significance other than that which attaches to the varying whims and views of the trading element, and that confessedly is not great.

Yet signs are not wanting now that the market may shortly find itself in other hands and shaped by newer influences and interests. In the latter part of last week, and again on Monday, there was clearly seen, beyond the professional operations, what the Street is pleased to call "bankers' buying"—that is, purchases for the account of leading financial interests. This appeared, first in the Vanderbilt group, then in what are known as the Morgan shares, and finally it developed pronouncedly in Union Pacific and, to a lesser degree, in Northern Pacific preferred, in Great Northern preferred, in St. Paul, and in Missouri Pacific. Whether or not there is much or little significance in this buying remains to be seen; but in view of the fact that official announcement of the Northern Pacific settlement is near at hand it is declared in the Street to be a reasonably safe conclusion that the buying is for more than a mere speculative turn. This, indeed, is a logical view, inasmuch as the details of the Northern Pacific settlement will show that the whole Northwestern railroad situation has so been adjusted and arranged that all parties in interest are satisfied, and that harmony and co-operation would seem to be assured for all time, with destructive rate wars altogether a thing of the past. What this will mean to the railroads in the way of increased earnings, and to the stockholders in the shape of larger dividends, he who runs may read.

Of late, London has been a persistent seller of American stocks, both in the London market and here. Yesterday—because of the heavy break in consols following the pessimistic remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—was no exception to the rule, and hence the general declines scored on the London market. The dealings, however, in American shares were inconsequential in volume, with New York operators generally doing little or nothing, though it is worth noticing that Union Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred both show advances.

The money market situation is steadily improving—and this despite the gold exports.

LONDON MARKET DISTURBED.

The London market yesterday was much disturbed by the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach foreshadowing higher taxes and larger demands upon the people, growing out of the continued war expenses. A sharp break in consols resulted, and, not unnaturally, the entire list suffered. American shares, with several exceptions—conspicuous of these being Union Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred, which were bought on New York orders—did not escape the decline, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the closing prices of leading American stocks in London yesterday, the New York equivalents, and the net changes as compared with Monday's close here:

	London's Close Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Close Monday.	Net Change.
Atchison	80⅝	78½	78⅝	— ⅛
Atchison pf	96	96½	96½	
Baltimore & Ohio	107⅝	107⅝	109	—1¼
Canadian Pacific	114	111	111⅝	— ⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅜	46½	46⅝	— ⅛
St. Paul	173½	168⅝	169⅞	— ⅝
Erie	42½	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	71⅝	69⅞	70⅛	— ⅛
Illinois Central	144	140¼	140¾	+ ¼
Louis. & Nashville	106½	103⅝	104	— ½
N. Y. Central	162½	158¼	158¾	— ½
Norfolk & Western	57⅜	56¼	56⅛	— ⅛
North. Pacific pf	108	105¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
Reading	44½	43¾	43⅝	— ⅛
Reading 1st pf	80⅜	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
Southern Ry	34½	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
Southern Ry. pf	91⅝	89½	89⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific	107¼	104⅝	103⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific pf	91¼	88⅝	89½	— ⅜
U. S. Steel	42⅞	41⅝	42	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	83⅞	81¾	91⅝	
Southern Pacific	61⅝	60⅛	60	+ ⅛

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Times, in its financial article, says money was still abundant yesterday, though perhaps more in demand in the afternoon. It was reported in some quarters that the Bank of England was borrowing. Discount rates were firmer, partly because of the increased number of bills coming forward, especially American paper.

The Stock Exchange was inactive and dull, because of the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the nation's finances, though Sir Michael Hicks-Beach told nothing that was not known before. Speculative holders had hoped against hope that further borrowing might be avoided. American rails were inactive and featureless, except for some strong buying of Union Pacific from New York.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Money was fairly plentiful to-day, and discounts had a hardening tendency.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was lethargic and prices were weak. The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Bristol yesterday, foreshadowing further taxation on account of the prolongation of the South African war, made an unfavorable impression. The sharp fall in consols was attributed partly to his remarks. Consols were the centre of keen excitement throughout the day; but, following the trend indicated for some time, the fall was considered inevitable. It is accentuated now by the unexpected bull account revealed by the carry-over. Home rails have fallen in sympathy. Great Western was offered to-day in connection with the South Wales coal difficulty.

Americans were the steadiest section. The opening was irregular, and there was a scarcity of business, in view of the New York holiday. Prices closed quiet. Union Pacifics were exceptionally good.

Kafirs were weak.

Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 91⅛; consols, for the account, 91⅛; Anaconda, 7; Atchison, 80⅝; Atchison preferred, 98; Baltimore and Ohio, 110⅝; Canadian Pacific, 114; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅜; Chicago Great Western, 25½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94¼; Erie, 42⅛; Erie first preferred, 71⅝; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 144; Louisville and Nashville, 106½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55; New York Central, 162½; Norfolk and Western, 57⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 108; Ontario and Western, 35; Pennsylvania, 76¼; Reading, 22⅝; Reading first preferred, 39⅝; Reading second preferred, 27⅝; Southern Railway, 34⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 91¼; Southern Pacific, 61¾; Union Pacific, 107½; Union Pacific preferred, 91¼; United States Steel, 42⅝; United States Steel preferred, 93⅞; Wabash, 20⅜; Wabash preferred, 37¾; Spanish 4s, 69; Rand Mines, 10; De Beers, 17⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 26⅜d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.60; Madrid, 42.25; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.80.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The opening on the Bourse to-day was quiet and prices had a tendency to be weak. Later, they hardened, especially toward the close. Turks were easier. Brazilians relapsed. Tractions and Russian industrials were weak. Rio Tintos fell somewhat, on realizations, closing above the worst of the day. De Beers and Kafirs declined on the South African war news, closing with a slight recovery.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 60c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks. Spanish fours, 70.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Stagnation ruled on the Boerse to-day. The absence of orders at the opening hindered the establishment of prices, which were inanimate throughout. Locals were weak on syndicate offerings. Home funds were easier on the decline in consols in London.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 77.95. Gold was quoted at 42.75.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$176,276,412
Gold	108,591,536
Silver	5,816,946
United States notes	8,100,422
Treasury notes of 1890	70,032
National banknotes	7,202,536
Total receipts this day	1,802,820
Total receipts this month	7,725,113
Total receipts this year	199,705,954
Total expenditures this day	1,786,000
Total expenditures this month	7,280,000
Total expenditures this year	171,899,771
Deposits in National banks	113,767,327
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	181,540
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	866,108
Customs	845,172
Miscellaneous	91,540

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$313,743,089
Silver dollars	449,955,000
Silver dollars of 1890	64,110
Silver bullion of 1890	41,225,890
Total	$804,988,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$313,743,089
Silver certificates outstanding	449,955,000
Treasury notes outstanding	41,290,000
Total	$804,988,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$78,666,856
Gold certificates	29,924,680
Silver coin and bullion	5,686,079
Silver certificates	7,189,961
United States notes	8,100,422
Other assets	16,160,515
Total in Treasury	145,728,516
Deposits in National banks	113,767,327
Total	$259,495,844
Current liabilities	83,219,432
Available cash balance	$176,276,412

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—New York exchange to-day was at 10 cents discount. Money for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Union Traction was under the hammer in the local market to-day. The common, which closed last night at 13⅜, opened at 13 this morning, and almost immediately went to 12½, while the preferred dropped from 52¼ to 49½ on sales of about 500 shares. Around these prices a little support seemed to develop, and toward noon there was some recovery, but such buying as came in was to a considerable extent concentrated and failed to attract any public interest to speak of. The prices made on Union Traction to-day compare with 18 for the common, and 60 for the preferred recorded only a short time ago, and they represent a loss of more than 44 points on the underwriting.

Tin Can continued to show a soft tone, although the fluctuations in that stock to-day were not very wide. The common, however, sold at 17¾, and the preferred at 62¾.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	American Can	17¾	17	17¾
520	American Can pf	63¾	62¾	63¾
500	Atchison	79	79	79
50	Am. Radiator pf	116	116	116
100	Chicago Brewing	2	2	2
400	Chi., Ind. & Louis	42	41¾	41¾
705	Chicago Union Trac	13¼	12½	13½
920	Chicago Union Trac. pf	52	46½	51
85	Diamond Match	134	134	134
1,110	Lake Street Elevated	13⅝	12	12⅝
8	Metropolitan Elevated	39	39	39
100	Metropolitan Elev. pf	90½	90½	90½
900	Missouri Pacific	99¼	99¼	99¼
115	National Biscuit	42¾	42	42¾
4	National Biscuit pf	103	103	103
100	New York Central	159	159	159
500	People's Gas	101	101	101
200	Southern Pacific	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
160	Street's Stable Car	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1,490	Union Pacific	104½	104	104½
480	United States Steel	42	41¾	41¾
10	West Chicago	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜

THE BOSTON MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½@3 per cent. The loans at the latter figure, however, were comparatively few in number. New York funds sold at 5, 8, and 10 cents discount. Exchanges, $28,063,953; balances, $2,403,864.

Call money loaned in a small way to-day at from 2½ to 4 per cent., with a few loans to special customers at 3 per cent. Time money remained unchanged at 4½@5 per cent. for all dates, with a few loans running as high as 5 per cent., where names and collateral were not of a gilt-edged character. Business paper was in light supply and without change in rates.

There was little or nothing done during the day on State Street in the matter of curb trading, and no quotation of any consequence was reported.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.07	.07
Best & Belcher	.13	.13
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.25	.27
Challenge Con	.16	.17
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.11	.12
Hale & Norcross	.19	.20
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.17
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.77	.76
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.07	.06
Savage	.08	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.13	.20
Standard	3.90	3.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.03	.03
Union Con	.12	.12
Utah Con	.01	.02
Yellow Jacket	.14	.13
Silver bars	57½	57½
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Particulars of dividends declared by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be found in the advertising columns.

INCREASE IN THE MAILS.

Report for the Country Shows 2.81 Per Cent. Gain Over Last Year's Deliveries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The annual report of General Superintendent White of the Railway Mail Service for the fiscal year 1901 shows that at the close of the year there were 138 full railway Post Office lines, 1,102 apartment car lines, 19 electric and cable lines, and 47 steamboat lines in operation. The total mileage of railway, steamboat, electric, and cable lines covered by railway Post Office service was 182,154. The pieces of mail matter handled (exclusive of registered matter) was 14,181,224,420, an increase of 2.81 per cent. over last year. The number of errors in distribution was one to every 10,628 pieces. There were 17,198,985 pieces of mail matter illegibly addressed so as to require special attention before delivery could be effected, an increase of over 2,500,000 over last year.

There was during the year 825 casualties, in which 7 clerks were killed, 63 seriously injured, and 229 slightly injured. This is the largest number of casualties ever recorded in one year in the history of the service. Recommendation is made for the relief of injured and disabled employes of the Railway Mail Service by withholding 2 per centum from the salaries of the clerks and with it creating a fund to provide for disabled and superannuated clerks.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HAVANA.

One of the Recent Bids for Sewering and Paving to be Accepted.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—Governor General Wood has sent a communication to the Municipal Council of Havana to the effect that one of the bids recently submitted for the sewering and paving contract must be accepted.

This afternoon a committee, consisting of the Mayor of Havana and several Councilmen, had a long conference with Gen. Wood and discussed the matter of raising the necessary funds. The Municipal Council will take the question under consideration and report Nov. 20.

Gen. Wood sailed for Santiago to-night.

The Population of Holland.

From The London Chronicle.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24.—The Dutch census returns for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, have just been issued. The population of Holland on this date was 5,104,137—of whom 52,989, or about 1 per cent., were foreigners. The province of Limburg alone contains, however, 5 per cent. of foreigners, nearly all of whom are Germans, there being of the latter 10,528 in a total foreign population of 14,770. In the four principal towns the proportion of strangers is as follows: Amsterdam, 7,126, or 1.4 per cent.; Rotterdam, 4,985, or 1.6 per cent.; The Hague, 2,013, or 1 per cent., and Utrecht, 626, or 0.6 per cent.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Cotton: Spot—Moderate demand; prices unchanged; American middling, 4 7-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,500 American. Receipts, 43,000 bales, including 37,400 Americans. American futures opened quiet and closed easy; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4 9-64@4 10-64d. sellers; November and December, 4 5-64@4 6-64d. value; December and January, 4 5-64d. sellers; January and February, 4 4-64@4 5-64d. sellers; February and March, 4 4-64@4 5-64d. sellers; March and April, 4 4-64d. buyers; April and May, 4 4-64d. buyers; May and June, 4 4-64d. buyers; June and July, 4 4-64d. buyers; July and August, 4 4-64d. buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Close—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; December, 73¼c; May, 76¾c; No. 2 hard, 70@71¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 61¾c; December, 60¾c; May, 62¾. Oats—No. 2 cash, 39c; May, 41¼. 41¾c; No. 2 white, 41@41¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Wheat—Higher. Close: No. 1 Northern, 71½@72c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@71¼c; December, 72¾c. Rye—Higher. No. 1, 55½c. Barley—Higher. No. 2, 58½@59c; sample, 45@58½. Corn—December, 59¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 5.—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; December, 70¼c; May, 73¾c. Corn, 59c. Oats, 39@38¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 5.—Close—Wheat—Cash, 72¼c; December, 70¾c; May, 72c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@70c. Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.85@$2.95; second clears, $2.30. Bran in bulk firm, $13.50@$14.

NAVAL STORES.—SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 5.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm; 36c; receipts, 1,728 casks; sales, 1,221 casks; exports, 702 casks. Resin—Firm. Receipts, 1,986 bbls; no sales; exports, 1,518 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—Turpentine—Firm, unchanged. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5.—Spirits of turpentine quiet, 34@35c; receipts, 74 casks. Resin firm, 90@95c; receipts, 335 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.10@$2; receipts, 32 casks. Tar quiet, $1.25; receipts, 108 bbls.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Supreme Court of the United States:

152—City of Detroit et al., appellants, vs. the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company.—Argument contin

Surrogate Notices.

HALL, DAVID.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Robert Hall, Thomas Hall, Samuel Hall, Lyle Hall, Margaret Hume, James Hall, Esther Martin, Jane Weatherup, Andrew Hall, David Hall, Samuel Hall, Matthew Hall, Sarah Ellen Girvan, Robert Hall, Sarah Jane Hall, widow of Patrick Hall, deceased, and the administratrix of his personal estate; John H. Hubbell, ancillary administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Patrick Hall, deceased; Jennie Lyle Hall, James Hall, Ellen McBride, Matilda Weatherup, Mary Weatherup, Matilda Holden, James Hall, David Hall, Matthew Hall, Robert Hall, Thomas Hall, John A. Maconchey, alleged assignee in bankruptcy of Matthew Hall; Charles W. Bluck, alleged assignee of said Matthew Hall; David Lyle Hall, foreign administrator of the estate of Jane Hall, deceased; Agnes Bell, D. Ernest Walker, ancillary administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Jane Hall, deceased; William L. Hall, James Hall, Maggie Waters, Ann Forsythe, James Jenkins, Esther Forsythe, Esther Tate, Hugh Hill, Jr., John Thompson, husband and foreign administrator of the estate of Ellen Thompson, deceased; D. Ernest Walker, ancillary administrator of the estate of the said Ellen Thompson, Hugh Thompson, David Thompson, Lizzie Thompson, Esther Thompson, John Hall, Jennie Hall, Johanna Hall, Sarah or Mary Hall, Robert Stewart, James Stewart, Lizzie Clyde, Annie Stewart, Martha Hall; the executors, administrators, next of kin, and heirs of the said John Stewart, deceased; Ellen Adamson, Martha Stewart, David Drummond, Jr., Matthew Drummond, Mary McRoberts, Agnes Baxter, Janet McConkey, Ellen Holmes, John Mackey, David Drummond Mackey, Andrew Mackey, Martha Mackey, Lizzie Mackey, Maggie Mackey, Esther Mackey, Mary Mackey, Alexander Mackey, husband and foreign administrator of the estate of Esther Mackey, deceased; Walter F. Carter, ancillary administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Esther Mackey, deceased; Martha Jane Gamble, William James Gamble, Mary Ellen Gamble; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of Thomas Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of said Samuel Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; John Hume, husband, if any, of Margaret Hume, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of James Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; John Martin, husband, if any, of the said Esther Martin, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; David Weatherup, husband of Jane Weatherup; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of Andrew Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of David Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of Samuel Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to these executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of Matthew Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; John Girvan, husband, if any, of Sarah Ellen Girvan, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to these executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of Robert Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; William Hall, husband, if any, of Jennie Lyle Hall, the name "William" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of James Hall; the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to these executors; John Bride, husband of the said Ellen McBride; Samuel Weatherup, husband of Matilda Weatherup; William J. Weatherup, husband of said Mary Weatherup; James Holden, husband of said Matilda Holden; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of James Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to these executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of David Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to these executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of Matthew Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of Robert Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of Thomas Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to these executors; Essie Hall, wife of said William H. Hall; Hannah Hall, wife of said James Hall; William Watters, husband of Maggie Watters; James Forsythe, husband, if any, of Ann Forsythe, the name "James" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Jenkins, wife, if any, of James Jenkins, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; William Forsythe, husband, if any, of Esther Forsythe, the name "William" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; William Tate, husband, if any, of Esther Tate, the name "William" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to these executors; Mary Hill, wife, if any, of Hugh Hill, residing at Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of John Hall, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; William Hall, husband, if any, of Jennie Hall, the name "William" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to these executors; William Hall, husband, if any, of Johanna Hall, the name "William" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; William Hall, husband, if any, of Sarah or Mary Hall, the name "William" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Stewart, wife, if any, of Robert Stewart, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Stewart, wife, if any, of James Stewart, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; William Clyde, husband, if any, of Lizzie Clyde, the name "William" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to these executors; William Stewart, husband, if any, of Annie Stewart, the name "William" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; John Hall, husband, if any, of Martha Hall, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; John Adamson, husband, if any, of Ellen Adamson, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; John Stewart, husband, if any, of Martha Stewart, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to these executors; Mary Hall, wife, if any, of David Drummond, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Drummond, wife, if any, of Matthew Drummond, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; Mary McRoberts, husband, if any, of John McRoberts, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Mackey, wife, if any, of David Drummond Mackey, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to these executors; Mary Mackey, wife, if any, of Andrew Mackey, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the executors; William Mackey, husband, if any, of Martha Mackey, the name "William" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; John Mackey, husband, if any, of Lizzie Mackey, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; John Mackey, husband, if any, of Maggie Mackey, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; John Mackey, husband, if any, of Esther Mackey, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; John Mackey, husband, if any, of Mary Mackey, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; James Baxter, husband of Agnes Baxter; Samuel McConkey, husband of Janet McConkey; William Holmes, husband of Ellen Holmes; John Gamble, husband, if any, of Martha Jane Gamble, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; Mary Gamble, wife, if any, of William James Gamble, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her first name being unknown to these executors; John Gamble, husband, if any, of Mary Ellen Gamble, the name "John" being fictitious, his first name being unknown to the executors; the unknown next of kin, legatees, heirs, devisees, executors, or administrators, if any, not hereinbefore named, of the testator's deceased brother Patrick Hall; the unknown children, if any, not hereinbefore named, of the testator's deceased brother John Hall; the unknown children, if any, not hereinbefore named, of the testator's deceased brother Matthew Hall; the unknown next of kin, legatees, heirs, devisees, executors, or administrators, if any, not hereinbefore named, of Jane Hall, deceased, one of the children of the testator's deceased brother Matthew Hall; the unknown children, if any, not hereinbefore named, of the testator's deceased brother James Hall; the unknown children, if any, not hereinbefore named, of the testator's deceased brother William Hall; the unknown children, if any, not hereinbefore named, of the testator's deceased sister Ellen Jenkins; the unknown children, if any, not hereinbefore named, of the testator's deceased sister Esther Hill; the unknown next of kin, legatees, heirs, devisees, executors, or administrators, if any, not hereinbefore named, of Ellen, sometimes called Ella, Thompson, deceased, one of the children of the testator's deceased sister Esther Hill; the unknown next of kin, legatees, heirs, and devisees, if any, not hereinbefore named, of John Hall, deceased, who was a son of the testator's deceased brother John Hall; the unknown next of kin, legatees, heirs, devisees, executors or administrators, if any, not hereinbefore named, of John Stewart, deceased, who was a son of Esther Stewart, a deceased daughter of the testator's deceased brother John Hall; the unknown next of kin and heirs, if any, not hereinbefore named, of the testator's deceased sister Jennie Drummond; the unknown next of kin, legatees, heirs, or devisees, if any, not hereinbefore named, of Jennie Gamble, deceased, a daughter of the testator's deceased sister Jennie Drummond; the unknown next of kin, legatees, heirs, or devisees, if any, not hereinbefore named, of Esther Mackey, a deceased daughter of the testator's deceased sister Jennie Drummond; the Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID HALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Franklin Lynch, D. Ernest Walker, and Harry Overington, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, on the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executors, No. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o23-1aw3wW

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—NOEL B. FOX, plaintiff, against MATTHEW RAFTERY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, October 15th, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 3, Block No. 707, on the Land Map of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, known and distinguished upon a map of property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel C. Holmes, C. S., June, 1869, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the Lot Number Eight Hundred and Thirty.

Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining Lot Number Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine (829) on said map, and distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southerly along said Lot Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine (829) and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet to Lot Eight Hundred and Thirty-one (831) on said map, and thence northerly along said Lot Number Eight Hundred and Thirty-one (831) and parallel with the Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known by the street No. 544 West Thirty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1901.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

36th Street.

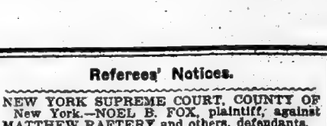

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,311 65-100, with interest from October 14th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $390 24-100 and interest.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

o22-2aw3wTu&F&n12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMANUEL HEILNER and another, plaintiffs, against SOLOMON J. BRUMBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1901, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, running thence westerly along the northwesterly side of Seventy-eighth Street forty-one (41) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue eighty-two (82) feet and two (2) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-eighth Street forty-one (41) feet eight (8) inches to the westerly line of Second Avenue, and thence southerly along said line eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, known by the street numbers 271 East Seventy-eighth Street and 1,501 to 1,507 Second Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

East 79th Street.

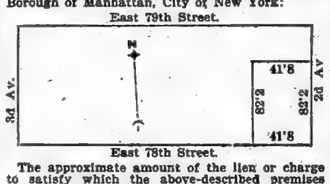

East 78th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises is to be sold is the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty 26-100 dollars, ($19,660.26,) with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1901, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifteen 90-100 dollars, ($415.90,) with interest thereon from the 28th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents upon the said property is the sum of ninety dollars. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000,) with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the first day of June, 1901.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

o30-2aw3w&n21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIS MANDELBAUM and Fisher Lewine, plaintiffs, against JOHN FRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of 41st Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the point of intersection of the southerly line of 41st Street with the easterly line of Ninth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, thence easterly parallel with 41st Street twenty-five (25) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Ninth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly line of 41st Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of 41st Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be all of said distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being known by the street number 548 West 41st Street.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1901.

ABM. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 548 West 41st Street:

Forty-first Street.

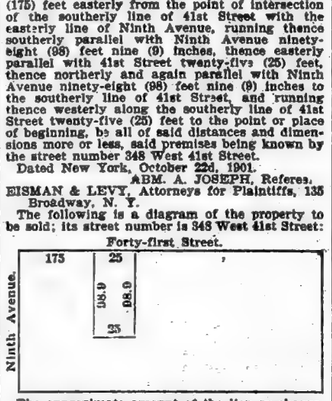

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,558.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $197.15 and interest thereon from October 18, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $486.64 and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, now liens thereon, one for $25,000.00-100, with interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum from August 4th, 1901, and the other for $2,400.00-100, upon which there remains unpaid the sum of $1,925.00-100 or thereabouts, with interest thereon from February 4th, 1901.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

o30-2aw3w&n20 A. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

ROESS, JOHN F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Christine Haase, John D. Roess, Herbert A. Roess, Charlotte Haase, now Charlotte Schreiber; Sophia Eliza Braun, Anna H. Braun, now Anna H. Schott; Christine Braun, Eliza Bornaheim, Dorothea Ammon, Leo Ammon, A. A. Smith, John C. Werfeiman, Charlotte B. Smith, now Charlotte B. Tathum, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN F. ROESS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hugo Gorsch and Sophia Eliza Roess, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

IRA B. WHEELER, Attorney for Executors, 218 and 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o16tuthsewW&n27

Referees' Notices.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—ANNA BRUNNER, plaintiff, vs. SOPHIE STEIGER, Marie Delmling, Theresa Scheer, Louisa Goettler, Joseph Junghans, Elizabeth Brill, Kinno Teufel, Eliza Eisele, (all of the foregoing being children of Joseph Junghans, deceased;) Tilly Oehler and John Oehler, (the two last named being children of John Oehler, deceased;) Sophie Oehler, wife of John Oehler; Margarita Junghans, widow of Xavier Junghans, deceased; Gustave Maier and Anna Maier, Freida Maier, Eva Maier, children of Magdalena Maier, deceased; John Frederick Richter, a tenant of the premises described in the complaint; Julius Bokholt, a tenant of the premises described in the complaint; Frank Wals, a tenant of the premises described in the complaint, and Anna M. Junghans, as administratrix, &c., of the estate of Xavier Junghans, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1901.

NASH ROCKWOOD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 378 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

To Theresa Scheer, Louisa Goettler, Joseph Junghans, Elizabeth Brill, Kinno Teufel, Eliza Eisele, Gustav Maier, Freida Maier, Eva Maier, John Oehler, Tilly Oehler, Sophie Oehler, Anna Maier:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable A. R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of October, 1901, and filed on that day, with a copy of the complaint, in the Clerk's office of the County of New York at the City and State of New York, said original complaint having been filed there on the 31st day of January, 1901.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, or if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for the sale of the following-described property:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, between the Eighth and Ninth Avenues, and known and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by lot number three hundred and thirty-nine, (339.) Commencing on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, adjoining lot number three hundred and thirty-eight on said map, and distant four hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; thence running easterly along Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to lot number three hundred and forty on said map; thence southerly along said lot three hundred and forty and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet to said lot number three hundred and thirty-eight; thence northerly along said lot three hundred and thirty-eight and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Xavier Junghans by John F. Oehler and wife by deed dated April 14, 1870, and recorded in Register's office aforesaid in Liber 1,145 of Conveyances at Page 224, May 3, 1870."

The following is a diagram of the property sought to be partitioned or sold; its street number being 326 West Thirty-eighth Street:

38th St.

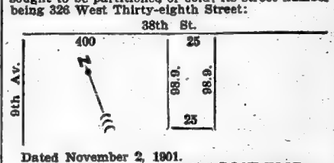

Dated November 2, 1901.

NASH ROCKWOOD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 378 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. n6-1aw3wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN LE BOUTILLIER and THOMAS LE BOUTILLIER, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas Le Boutillier, deceased, plaintiffs, against ERNEST HARVIER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, in Section No. 9, Block No. 2,466, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Walton Avenue as now laid out with the southerly side of 169th Street, formerly Arcularius Place, as same has been widened, running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, ninety-eight 70-100 feet to Lot No. 23, as laid down on a map entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, State of New York, dated June 1st, 1868, made by F. Roes, surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, running thence southerly at right angles to 169th Street and along the westerly line of said Lot No. 23, one hundred and twenty-four 3-100 feet to the northerly boundary line of West Morrisania, thence in a westerly direction along said boundary line one hundred and one 88-100 feet to Lot No. 18 on said map, thence northerly along the easterly line of said Lot No. 18 one hundred and twenty-five 38-100 feet to a point where said easterly line intersects the easterly line of Walton Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Walton Avenue eighteen 26-100 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The property hereby described being a part of the whole of Lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22 on said map, remaining after deducting therefrom the land taken for the widening of said Arcularius Place, now 169th Street, and the opening of said Walton Avenue. Subject to encroachments, if any exist, of the buildings above mentioned on 169th Street and Walton Avenue.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1901.

DANIEL F. MURPHY, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

169th Street.

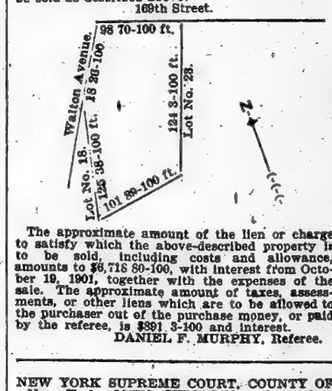

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, amounts to $9,718.00-100, with interest from October 19, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $891 3-100 and interest.

DANIEL F. MURPHY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN CYRIACKS and another, plaintiffs, against LAWRENCE REYNOLDS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 128th Street, distant 229 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and the northerly side of 128th Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of 128th Street 29 feet; thence southerly parallel with said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall 99 feet and 11 inches to the said northerly side of 128th Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of 128th Street 29 feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

R. D. HATCH, Referee.

ARTHUR MAYER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. address 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 137 West 128th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,602.18, with interest thereon from the 18th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $690.93, with interest from October 23d, 1901, together with expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,146.58.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

R. D. HATCH, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOLOMON H. KOHN, Plaintiff, against GEORGE HORNBERGER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and within Section two, Block three hundred and fifty, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of Attorney Street, distant two hundred feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Attorney Street with the southerly side of Houston Street, running thence westerly parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Attorney Street twenty-eight feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence northerly along the westerly line or side of Attorney Street twenty-eight feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number One hundred and fifty-seven Attorney Street.

Dated New York, October 29, 1901.

ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.

SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 157 Attorney Street:

Houston Street.

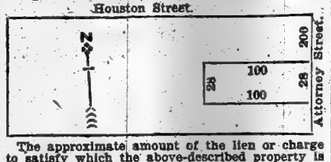

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $27,657 20-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $381 00-100, with interest from October 28, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $825.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 29, 1901.

ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.

o30-2aw3wW&F&n20

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of New York.—ELIZABETH C. GASSNER against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN et al.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale granted by this court in the above-entitled action, and entered on the 22d day of October, 1901, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the undersigned, Randolph Hurry, a referee duly appointed and named in said judgment for such purpose, will sell at public auction on the 20th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

"Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street twenty feet ten inches to the centre of a party wall of the house erected on the premises hereby conveyed and the one immediately adjoining it on the east; thence northerly and partly through said party wall and parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-four feet one inch; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-fourth Street twenty feet ten inches to the said easterly side of Tenth Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of Tenth Avenue seventy-four feet one inch to the said corner and the point or place of beginning."

Subject, however, to the right of the house on the east to have the drain now laid in the rear of the premises in question always kept open and in proper condition to carry water from the drain now laid in the rear of said house.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.

EDO E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 469 West 34th Street:

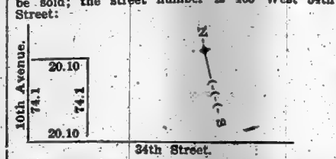

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $24,125.00, with interest from the 10th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $492.85, and interest, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, October 29, 1901.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SELINA E. SUMMERFIELD, plaintiff, against GEORGE HORNBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and within Section Two, Block Three Hundred and Fifty on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of Attorney Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Attorney Street with the southerly side of Houston Street; running thence westerly parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Attorney Street twenty-two feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence northerly along the westerly line or side of Attorney Street twenty-two feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number one hundred and fifty-five Attorney Street.

Dated New York, October 29, 1901.

ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.

SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 155 Attorney Street.

Houston Street.

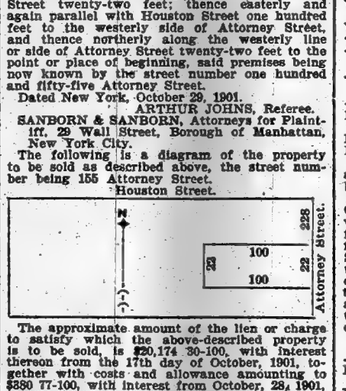

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $20,174 30-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $380 77-100, with interest from October, 28, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $973.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.

o30-2aw3wW&F&n20

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS FISCHER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of woolens, skirts, ladies' and children's jackets, muffs, &c., together with the fixtures now in the premises No. 722 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, is offered for sale by George H. Gilman, receiver of the said bankrupt.

The stock and fixtures may be inspected at the aforesaid premises on November 6th, 7th, and

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.60 per line for 30 times.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

ANNOUNCES THREE READINGS

By MR. GEORGE RIDDLE

At the Auditorium, West Side Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St. Monday, Nov. 11th, at 8:15 P. M., Victor Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia"; Saturday, Nov. 16th, at 11 A. M., Shakespeare's "King Lear"; Monday, Nov. 18th, at 8:15 P. M., miscellaneous. Single admissions, $1.00. Tickets for the series, $2.50. All Seats Reserved.

THE NEW YORK School of Expression.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organising.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,

18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.

Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.

Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**

MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

35 Nassau and 58 Liberty st.

QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL! (GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

The Misses Rayson

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation. Reopens Oct. 3. 176-178-180 West 75th St.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK.

CARNEGIE HALL.

TEACHER OF ELOCUTION

and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.

5th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand; 14 Departments; 100 Typewriters; 40 Teachers; Delightful environments. (Day evening.)

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 308 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St. - REOPENED OCTOBER 2.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,

60 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.

Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,

253 West 93d St., New York.

College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; college preparation; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard.) 9 East 59th St.

Kells Shorthand Training School, 143 West 125th St.—Individual Instruction by Experts. (Day or evening.) SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Write or call.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos, 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

INSTITUT TISNE,

533 West End Av.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS Kindergarten in French, 53 West 45th Street.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Bookkeeping, shorthand, (Munson system;) penmanship, arithmetic; private instruction at appointed hours. Charles Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM, 21 West 44th St.—Dr. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE'S ladies' classes vocal culture; Italian method; Tuesdays, 8 P. M.; Saturdays, 3; commencing Nov. 5 and 9; fee, 10 lessons, $5. 59 Fifth Av., 13th.

Italian language thoroughly taught by cultured gentleman from Rome. Special attention to singers. Purest pronunciation, song, speech. Highest references. Signor Rollini, 790 6th Av.

Miss KINCH, Accompanist, teacher of piano, $15 a quarter. Call 5 to 6 or address 273 West 70th St.

EMIL PFAFF,

Piano, organ, and harmony instruction; German method; terms reasonable. 108 East 23d St.

William H. Butler, (black,) teacher of violin, mandolin; guitar, banjo, and zither; terms moderate. 142 W. 125th St.

Dancing.

3,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at **REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK**

Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE, (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5, (first lesson private;) individual instruction. Classes now forming.

WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00

all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lanciers in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.

PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.

Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for Circular.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.

Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 14 East 14th St., near Broadway —Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 6 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,406 AMSTERDAM AV.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.

CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue.

MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

All sizes new, good second-hand and stretched leather belting. Fitzgerald's Belting Manufactory, 58 Centre St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Marsh, 744 6th Av.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of **THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,** FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN, (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in this blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Qr. M'rs Dep't., 1,428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., Nov. 4th, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Thursday, November 14, 1901, for furnishing this depot with 4,000 Muskrat Fur Caps, 4,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets, and 6,000 Leather Waist Belts, 38-inch. All to conform to existing standards and specifications. Quantities to be subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by this Department. Time of delivery, which must be distinctly stated in bids, will be taken into consideration in making the awards. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures, the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples will not be considered. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Colonel John V. Furey, Asst. Qr. Mr. General, U. S. Army.

Army Building, Whitehall St., New York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 noon, Nov. 29, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing 2,240,000 pounds oats and 1,502,500 pounds hay monthly from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1902, delivered either alongside ship in New York Harbor, or at various ports in Cuba and Porto Rico. Information can be obtained from undersigned. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Forage, to be opened Nov. 29, 1901," and addressed to Major F. Von Schrader, Qr. Mr.

Surrogate Notices.

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

BROWN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Elmer A. Allen, at No. 80 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated the twenty-ninth day of October, 1901. ROBERT BROWN, JOHN H. SAVAGE, Administrators. ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Administrators, 80 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York. o30-1aw6mW

BUSHMAN, AMELIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To all the creditors of the estate of AMELIA BUSHMAN, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 29th day of November, nineteen hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the entire surplus moneys in foreclosure arising in an action entitled Cord Meyer and Christian Meyer, as executors of the last will and testament of Cord Meyer, deceased, plaintiffs, against Henry Bushman and others, among the persons entitled thereto, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, at the City of New York, the 15th day of October, 1901. JOHN B. LAZZARI, NATHALIE ROLET, Executors. EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Executors, 25 Broad Street, New York City. o10-1aw6mW&a16

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 302 Chambers Street, New York. my15-1aw6mW

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$130.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Below will be found a list of second hand pianos by various makers that we haven't room to carry at this season. These instruments are in good order, have been taken in exchange, and are offered at prices that will INSURE QUICK SALES:

One NEW ENGLAND Upright	$75
One REMINGTON Upright	100
One NEWBY & EVANS Upright	110
One KELLER Upright	125
One SHULTZ & LUDOLF Upright	130
One WHEELOCK Upright	135
One VOSE & SONS Upright	160
One MASON & HAMLIN Upright	175
One CHICKERING Upright	195
One WEBER Square	150
One WEBER Square	175
One KIMBALL ORGAN	25
One ESTEY ORGAN	35

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

WEBER WAREROOMS,

5th Av., cor. 16th St., New York.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

LINDEMAN & SON

are offering specially low prices on a lot of good second-hand pianos for the next two or three days. Here is an opportunity to get a choice of good makes at a low figure, from a reliable firm. Do not fail to see them before you buy.

LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Established 1836.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS. Special bargains in slightly used Pianos. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

In order to make room for new stock, we will sell all instruments now on hand at a great reduction and on most liberal terms. This is your chance. Do not miss it. Call and see them.

NEEDHAM,

Fifth Avenue and 16th Street.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way

For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

61 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.

Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.

MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, Cor 47th St.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.

WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 23 East 14th St., N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Magnificent upright piano, almost new; also parlor suit and paintings, at great sacrifice. 332 East 72d St.

Upright Piano, $85; great value; square, for practice, $25; rentals. WISSNER, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Good Steinway Upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. WISSNER, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

NORTH, SARAH A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Laura Moore, Susan Nesbit, Sheridan S. Nesbit, three of the heirs and next of kin of SARAH A. NORTH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward North of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah A. North, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

o8-1aw6wTu

TURNER, JOHN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. TURNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James and Thomas H. Troy, No. 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1901. EMILY F. TROY, JOSEPH B. TURNER, Administrators. JAMES and THOMAS H. TROY, Attorneys for Administrators, 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR **1.00** WEEKLY

For any make **PHONOGRAPH**

Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.

O. HACKER, 148 E. 58th St. (Open Evenings.)

TEL. 1705-38. LATEST RECORDS.

$1.00 A WEEK BUYS ANY **PHONOGRAPH**

Records Exchanged.

SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES, CAMERAS, CUTLERY.

S. B. Davega, 32 E. 14th St.

Branches: 802 3d Av., n'r 49th St. & 125 W. 125th. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.

171 BOWERY,

1ST FLOOR.

Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open eves. Call or write

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,

New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.

ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.

LENOX CLOTHING CO

2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.

Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.

Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**

New York Store: 431 5th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.

And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

I BUY OLD METAL.

Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.

Bornstein, 186 William St.

FURNITURE.

$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.

$1 WEEKLY.

LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS. Will send representative if desired.

American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

For Sale.—20,000 dozen rabbit skins.
100 tons of white manilla.
100 tons of fines.
100 tons of outsheets.
100 tons of prints.
Apply Edw. Dempsey, 9 Church St., Gateshead, Tyne, England.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3196 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible. Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DIAMONDS SET

While you wait. H. SESSLER, 32 Maiden Lane.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5966 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 23-32 Centre St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Nonh's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.

Information furnished free; CAUTION—come to see me before doing business elsewhere; reliable; established 1885.

FORGOTSTON, 178 Bowery, near Spring St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 6th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; any kind; anywhere. Address X., Box 193 Times.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.

STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,

529 EAST 134TH ST.

TEL. 2,162 MARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, &c. Yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouse, 313-315 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,307 38th St.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.

ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N.

277 Broadway, Room 408.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000

at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.

21 PARK ROW. (Office 437.)

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

ACME LOAN CO. (Inc.) 239 4th Av., Room 51. $25 to $200 Loaned on Furniture and Pianos, without removal, on day applied for, confidential and legal rates. Call or write for agent.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Capital wanted, with services; come, investigate the business and let us talk it over; you will be satisfied; no triflers. 14 West 125th St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 803.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

9th St., 20 East, Near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished large rooms en suite; private bath; also front parlor; first-class board; excellent accommodations; moderate.

11th St., 36 West.—Pleasant, sunny large and small rooms, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.

16th St., 107 East.—Small apartment house; furnished and unfurnished rooms, with private baths; elevator, dining room; table board; references.

21st St., 23 West.—Desirable large room, suitable party of 3, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small sunny rooms; superior table and refined surroundings; references.

21st St., 137 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; no children; references.

23d St., 424 West.—For three or four gentlemen; parlor suite; Colonial Decorations and Furnishings; New England people; commodious private bath and toilet, (open plumbing.)

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

29th St., 140 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; all modern conveniences; table board.

49th St., 37 West.—Sunny rooms; large closets, bath; reduced rates to permanent guests; small room, gentlemen; references.

68th St., 32 West.—Second floor, en suite or single; also fourth floor front, parlor dining room; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large, pleasant, sunny room; also hall room; good table; reference.

124th St., 7 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; references; board optional.

126th St., 128 West.—Large, cheerful, second-story room; running water; newly furnished; excellent board; one or two gentlemen.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 167.—Handsomely furnished alcove and square room, with board; private house; American family; reference.

Lexington Av., 684—Beautiful, large, well furnished room; well heated and neatly kept; excellent table; reference.

Madison Av., 87.—Steam-heated rooms; open plumbing; central location; transients; table boarders desired.

Washington Place, 71.—Large and small rooms; separate and connecting; terms moderate.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—Board with Jewish-American family near Columbia University; mention price. J., Columbia University.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A home among the pines in Eastern Virginia, where several persons can obtain pleasant rooms and the best board the markets afford. Address Pine Hurst, Port Royal, Va.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

10th St., 172 West, (apartment No. 8.)—Newly furnished large, light, steam-heated rooms, $2.50 up.

11th St., 245 West.—Large second story sunny room; private house; gentleman; reference.

15th St., 22 West.—Gentlemen will find pleasant, sunny rooms at moderate rates; prefer permanent parties.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant sunny room, for one or two gentlemen; quiet home; reference.

33d St., 47 West.—Back parlor, electric light and telephone; also large square room; gentlemen preferred; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

51st St., 329 West.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; well heated; hot and cold water.

63d, 108 West.—Gentlemen will find desirable rooms, running water, bath; parlor suitable physician; board optional.

83d St., 56 West.—Daintily furnished, very comfortable rooms, singly or en suite; well appointed, private house; references exchanged.

Surrogate Notices.

STRONG, ELIZABETH R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Garret Wall Still and Julia M. Coffin, or if she be dead, the heirs and next of kin, if any, of the said Julia M. Coffin, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the accounts of Randolph W. Townsend, as executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH R. STRONG, deceased, should not be judicially settled and allowed, and why the said Randolph W. Townsend should not be relieved and discharged of his duties as executor of and trustee under said last will of said Elizabeth R. Strong, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Executor, 247 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
o2-1aw6wW.

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Belton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE H. R. HINTON, Administrat

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Four Great Silk Bargains To-day

All Silk Taffetas—
27 inch—20 beautiful shades—value 60 cents..... .39

Black Taffeta Silks—
rich quality—makers' guarantee woven in edge of every yard—excellent value at 60 cents..... .49

Black Satin Figured Silks—
also 25 inch Soft Foulard Twills—double face—light shades—regular price 50 cents..... .39

Black Emb'd Taffetas—
wide and narrow stripes—superb quality—value $1.00..... .59

Other Attractive Offerings Include:

Wash Dress Fabrics

Wonderful Stocks the year 'round. Growing demand for fine Cotton Fabrics for Winter wear, leads us to offer assortments far excelling any shown at any similar time of year—the varieties we exhibit being a constant cause for admiring comments from customers.

WHERE ELSE CAN YOU SEE

such great stocks of India Dimities, Corded Mousselines, French Organdies, Silk Muslins, Dotted Swisses, Lace Stripes, Batistes and Silk and Linen Mousselines for dressy occasions; to say nothing of Cambrics, Cotton Challies, Flannelettes, French and Domestic Sateens, Ginghams and Zephyrs in styles and colorings to meet every possible demand.

Fine Imported Swisses—pink, blue, biscuit, black and white..... .39
Emb'd Stripe and Dotted Silk Muslins. .37
Silk Mulls—fancy and evening shades.. .29
Finest Imported French Organdies—white grounds—petite floral effects—make very effective party dresses for children ..... .29
Fancy Corded Mousselines—tinted grounds—foulard designs 12½
Fine Dimities in fancy stripes and Rosebud designs..... .15
Grenadine stripe Batistes—white and tinted grounds..... 8¾
Zingara Twills—fancy shades..... 9¾
Fancy Woven Flannelettes stripes and checks 9¾
"Florodora" Flannelettes—double width—value .15..... 12½
New Fall Wrapper Flannelettes 8¾
Fancy Outing Flannels..... 6½
Extra heavy Outing Flannels..... 7¾
Mercerized Fleece Twills..... 8¾
Heavy Down Flannelettes 12½
Fine Zephyr Ginghams 9½
Indigo Blue Percales—best styles..... 6½
Mercerized polka dot Sateens..... 12½
Mercerized Foulard, Sateens..... 9¾
Fast black Henrietta Sateens..... 8¾
CUSHION CHECK GINGHAMS. All colors. Only complete assortment to be found.

Seasonable Items in Men's Wear at Interesting Prices

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—Silk bound—trimmed and overlock Seams—Drawers with Double Gussets. .89
Finer grades to 2.29.

Men's Camel's-Hair Shirts and Drawers—Silk Stitched and bound—overlock seams—extra well made—usually 1.29. .98
Finer grades to 1.98.

Men's Scarlet Medicated Shirts—double breast and back—silk bound—Pearl Buttons—extra quality. 1.59

Men's Blue Flannel Shirts—Double Back, Double Front and Double Breasted—extra well made.. 1.29
Finer qualities to 2.49.

Men's Natural Wool Half Hose—Heavy and Medium weight..... .24
Finer qualities to 49 cents.

Men's Cotton Half Hose—fast black and Tan, also Unbleached Balbriggan in all sizes, 9 to 11½ inches..... .19
Finer qualities to 69 cents.

Men's Dogskin and Real Mocha Gloves—plain and pique seams—newest shades of Tan and Gray..... .98
Finer qualities to 1.59.

MEN'S BATH ROBES—Wool Elderdown, Turkish Towelling; also plain, ripple and double face Blanket Cloth—stripes, figures or plain colors—girdle finish—with and without hood..... 2.98 to 6.98

MEN'S NEW NECKWEAR—Peau de Soie, Barathea and Satin Imperials, Four-in-Hands, Tecks, and Bat Wing Ties—newest stripes and figures, also plain colors and Black; value .75..... .49
Finer Neckties and Scarfs to 1.79.

Greatest Stock of Corsets

New York can show....More than a hundred running feet of space, filled from floor to ceiling with Corsets and Corset Waists....Every day customers tell us how satisfactory it is to come here—always the right kinds to be found....All the new shapes—all the old favorites, and always Lowest Prices.

Here are some very, very low!—

Ladies' straight fronts, French shapes, long lengths and "seconds" of Dr. Warner's Coraline—regular prices .98 to 1.25..... .49
Ladies' Sateen and Coutille Corsets, straight fronts, also silk figured and silk cloth—odd sizes—value 1.75 to 3.25.....1.19
Ladies' Black Sateen—5 hook, long front—short hip—regularly 1.75—also coutille and sateen—straight fronts and long lengths—value 1.50 to 2.25—one price, to close..... .95
Ladies' Coutille Girdle Corsets—drab and white—sizes 20 to 26—value a dollar..... .49
Young Ladies' Fine Sateen Corsets—odd sizes—also misses' Corset Waists—pearl buttons—all sizes—regularly a dollar..... .39

Fine Furs

All desirable Kinds in Scarfs, Muffs and Trimmings.

Chinchilla, Sable, Mink, Persian Lamb, Stone Marten, Isabella Sable, Opossum and Electric Seal in newest effects.

Chinchilla Scarfs—Six Fextails.... 14.96
Sable Scarfs—72 inches long—large tails and claws.....24.98
Fine Mink Scarfs—with streamers.. 12.98
Persian Lamb Scarfs—selected skins Lynx tails.....16.98
Stone Marten Scarfs—the full animal.....24.98
Isabella Sable Scarfs—New combination fur—72 inches long. 9.98
Muffs to match all above..98 to 30.00
New Fur Trimmings in desirable widths for Coats, Dresses, and Children's wear.....19 to 5.00
Fine Fur Skins—plain and fancy for Revers and Coat Trimmings—.89 to 5.00

Visiting Cards

Remarkably low prices for fine work.

Old English Type—
Plate and 50 cards—pearl white.....1.98
All sorts of fancy prices from $4.00 upward are elsewhere asked for this type.

Script Type—
Plate and 50 cards..... .69
50 cards from owner's plate—29 cents.
Address Die or Monogram—
Old English, Block or Script..... .69
Stamping—per quire..... .8

Crepe Paper Lamp Shades

All colors—Globe, Empire and fancy scallop designs..... .98

Ladies' and Misses' Hats

Untrim'd, partly trim'd or ready-to-wear.

Six quick selling specials.

No ordinary, every day values, but "SPECIALS."

Ladies' Felt Hats—all colors..... .49
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats..... .98
Stitched Camel's Hair Felt Hats, with large Pompons—all colors.....1.49
Ladies' Full Draped Hats—Velvet and Cloth.....1.98
Children's Nap Beaver Hats—all colors.....2.19
Ladies' Camel's Hair Hats—White or Black Bindings—solid colors..... .69

Pocketbooks, Bags and Belts

The following are not regular values—Each price is much less than usual for the quality.

Seal Chatelaine Bags—Chamois lined—two pockets—two sizes..... .69
Leather Chatelaine Bags—inside change compartment..... .39
Genuine Seal and Alligator Combination Books..... .39
Genuine Leather Combination Books—Sterling corners..... .69
Genuine Morocco Leather Belts—leather lined and stitched—also Patent Leather Belts..... .23
White Kid Leather Belts—leather lined and stitched..... .39

Trunks and Bags

If you want either, and see these, you'll be more than pleased with the values represented.

Canvas Cov'd Trunks—tray with hat and packing compartment—sheet iron bottom—Victor lock—two straps—28 inch and 30 inch.....2.98
Duck Cov'd Dress Trunks—leather bound—linen lined—two trays—two heavy sole leather straps—36 inch.....6.98
Theatrical Trunks—heavy canvas covering—extra heavy iron binding—all riveted—two trays—strong excelsior lock—4 strong hinges.....9.98
Leather Shopping Bags—nickel or brass locks—cloth lining—with inside pocket—16, 17, 18 inch.. .98
Genuine Alligator Club Bags—leather lined—solid brass lock and catches—Vienna handles—16, 17, 18 inch.....3.98
Light Weight Canvas Dress Suit Cases—steel frames—cloth lined—4 inside straps—strong lock and catches 1.98

Decorative Articles

It doesn't require much outlay to beautify the home, if you take advantage of our small profit prices.

Fig'd Sateen Lambrequins—yd. wide—full length—value 1.25.... .89
Fig'd Satin and Emb'd Mercerized Sateen Cushions—24 inch—plain back—value 1.98 to 2.49..... 1.59
Japanese Silk Lambrequins—Gilt and Floss emb'd—heavy knot fringe—all colors—value 5.29... 3.98
Emb'd Denim Cushion Slip Covers—heavy cord edge—pretty designs and colorings—were .98..... .69
Japanese Silk Triangular Head Rests—gilt emb'd—knot fringe—all colors—value .69..... .49
Fig'd Velour Lambrequins—new colorings—full length—knot fringe—value 2.35..... 1.98
Fig'd Satin Damask Lambrequins—border with heavy tassel fringe—desirable colors—value 7.49..... 5.98

Pillow Shams

An attractive Section where there are always offerings worthy special attention.

Fine White Lawn—square or open emb'y inserting—value 1.19, pair.... .79
Fine Lawn and Cambric—emb'd or cluster hemstitch tucked ruffle—value 1.49, pair..... 1.25
Fine Cambric—inserting of fine emb'y, wide tucks between, emb'y ruffle to match, value 2.69... 1.98
Fine Lawn—emb'y inserting in fancy designs—beading and emb'd ruffle..... 3.98

Children's Aprons

Large Assortments.

Fine Lawn—long waist, or Baby yoke—Hemstitch—front neck and shoulder ruffles—value .50..... .39
Finer Lawn—lapels of fine tucks, emb'y inserting and H. S. ruffle—waist to match, also dainty baby styles with yoke and ruffles of fine H. S. tucks—skirt to match—value .89..... .69
Finer to $2.69.

Embroideries
Three Special Lots

A clean up of Surplus Stock.

Lot I....Nainsook and Cambric edges—fine and showy patterns—insertings to match—¾ to 3 inches—value .12½.... 5
Lot II...Nainsook and Cambric edges—insertings to match—fine and showy patterns—2 to 12 inches—value .25.... .12½
Lot III..All Over Embroideries—good patterns—also 27 and 45 inch Skirtings—border, scallop, inserting and other effects—value $1.25..... .49

Pillow Cords

The place of all others for varieties, our assortment of colors and combinations being about three times the largest elsewhere shown. Uncommon colors and artistic combinations, such as others only make to order, are right here in stock, and nothing extra to pay.

3 Strand Cotton Cords.....yd 4½
Heavy Cotton Cords.....yd 6
Corded Cotton Cords.....yd 8
Mercerized Cotton—40 colors.....yd .10
Pleated Weave Cords—new.....yd .12
Best Quality Silk Cords.....yd .12½
Extra Heavy Silk Cords.....yd .15
Extra Fine Silk Cords.....yd .19
New Florentine Silk Cord.....yd .21
In same section.
White Curtain Loops—2 tassels ...pr 4
Heavy Loops—tassels and ruff.....pr .10
Fine Corded Cotton—pair.....15 to .29

Oilcloths for Tables, Tubs, Shelves and Stairs

Special Values!

Table—yd wide .12½ | Shelf—12 inch..... 5
Table—1¼ yds .20 | Tub—28 inch.....14
Stair—15 and 18 inch .8 and .10

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

BROADWAY & 21ST ST.

An Important Announcement.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have secured for this locality the exclusive representation and selling rights of

The Famous
Queen Quality
Shoes for Women

This announcement comes as a triumphant finale to a long-continued effort on our part to secure for our own selling that make of shoe that best combined the features of *"Graceful and correct design, wide choice in styles, exquisite workmanship, greatest wear and durability,"* with a moderate price.

After a thorough search of the market we have found these factors so artistically united in the "QUEEN QUALITY" Shoe that we have no hesitation in assuring our customers that they will find it in all respects *"The Handsomest—The best fitting and most generally satisfactory shoe that money will buy."*

"Queen Quality" Shoes Were Awarded Gold Medal at Buffalo.

New and distinctive shapes—leathers latest and best, styles adapted for all purposes and occasions—for dress, house, street, golfing, walking or storm wear.

Price for any style of Boot, 3.00
Price for any style of Oxfords, 2.50 & 3.00

BROADWAY & 21ST ST.

CARPETS, FURNITURE

FASHIONABLE STYLISH

Great inducements in every department for the balance of this week!

ROYAL WILTONS.
The best wearing carpets made. The finest line ever shown.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!
150 Pieces AXMINSTERS
" BODY BRUSSELS
at about 1/3 less than regular prices.
75 pieces PLAIN FILLINGS
in Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters and Ingrains (all colors).
A fortunate purchase enables us to offer them AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Oriental Runners and New Hartford Hall Strips.
Also New Hartford, Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs (IN LARGE CARPET SIZES).
All at About One-Half Price.

We offer our splendid collection of three and five piece
MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITS,
Covered with the richest Brocades and Damasks; also a superb line of
Colonial Mahogany Sofas,
With Armchairs to Match (All of Our Own Upholstering).
In addition Sideboards, Buffets, China Closets and Extension Tables, in the newest styles and finishes.
ALL AT PRICES FAR BELOW ANY FOR HIGH-GRADE GOODS.
BRASS BEDS,
PORTIERES, LACE CURTAINS and FURNITURE COVERINGS
In Immense Variety
AT EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

STERN BROTHERS

direct attention to this season's models of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

Made on entirely new lines, conforming to the latest ideas in the world of fashion. The acme of perfection in fit, comfort, materials and workmanship.

West Twenty-third Street

Strengthens the Weak; Preserves the Strong.

Jaeger
WOOLENS.

Only True Sanitary Underwear.

23 Years' Success.

All Weights for All Wants.

NEW YORK: 16 W. 23d St. / 155-157 B'way.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton St.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

CWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

A VICTORY WON

over rough, unfinished floors by our luxurious pure wool

AXMINSTER CARPET
90 cts. a yd.
(reduced from $1.25.)

Lamps, clocks, draperies, newest furniture—all at lowest prices, and "Long Credit" broadens your choice by lengthening the time of payment.

CASH or CREDIT
CWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Elevator Stores: Fulton Av. near Nelson St.

James McCreery & Co.,

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
4th Floor.

An extensive stock of rich upholstery Fabrics, including the latest productions of the French Factories,—

Antique and Modern Brocades, Taffetas, Broches, Brocatelles, Lamballes, Moire and Satin Damask, Armures, Velours, Velvets, and all material suitable for wall and furniture coverings, portieres, hangings and draperies.

About 4500 yards rich, Moire Damask, 50 inches wide,
$1.75 per yard,
Usual price $3.00.

Goblin and Persian Tapestries, for Portieres and furniture coverings. 50 inches wide,
$1.35 per yard,
Usual price $2.00 to $2.25 per yard.

50 pieces Brocaded Armure, —reversible—extensive range of colors,
50c. per yard.

Lace Curtains,—Renaissance, Arabian, Cluny, Point de Calais and Swiss Laces. Full length,
$5.75, $7.50 and $10.50 per pair.

Sash Curtains, to match, from $2.75 to $8.00 per pair.

Brass Bedsteads and Bedding to order.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

SILVER.

Sterling silver Deposit Novelties. Ornaments, Toilet Articles, Flasks, Bottles, Atomizers, etc., in l'Art Nouveau and many curious designs.

Cut Glass Vinaigrettes and Cologne bottles,—mounted with Sterling silver.
50c. to $10.00.

Sterling Silver Jewel Caskets,
$1.35 to $25.00.

Twenty-third Street.

It is the turn of a lapel or the curve of a seam that takes a young man's fancy.

Sack suits full of such little captivations:

Trousers flaring at the top, only a bit smaller at the bottoms than the knees—just enough to make them hang gracefully.

Coats with sharp corners, longish lapels, pressed seams on the slightly shaped back—shaped just a trifle to give the right swing.

Sizes 32, 33 and 34.

Every man or boy wearable.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Canaries.

My special stock, $3.00, $2.50, $3.00, in fine song—warranted to suit. "St. A," with bell and fancy notes, $5.00 and $6.00. The Holden Canary, with long, soft trills, high and low bell and water notes, $8.00, $10.00.

Parrots.

Mexican Double Yellow Heads, also African Greys; both make extra good talkers, learning quickly any long sentence. Extra lot A No. 1, price each $20.00. Birds shipped by express everywhere.

Holden's new Book on Birds, 135 pages, illustrated; all facts, food, care, singing, mailed 25 cts., stamps.

Canaries and Cage Birds, 235 pages, 6¾x11, and 14 pages color plates, cloth bound; all about all house birds, sent prepaid for $2.00.

G. H. HOLDEN, 249 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th

O'Neill's

Sale of Women's Suits!

Extraordinary Values To-day!

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of Women's Suits at prices that cannot be duplicated anywhere. They comprise the latest models, newest materials, and are elegantly tailored. Just a hint:

Costumes of Homespun Mixtures, like cut, new model waist, finished with tucks, embroidered silk collar and reveres. Skirt is a copy of a foreign model and finished over silk drop.
25.00 each.

Special Values in Jackets!

Kersey Jackets, twenty-seven inches long, high storm collar, large reveres and cuffs, lined throughout with heavy satin.
10.98.

Three-Quarter Coats of Kersey, hip seam effect, seams all lapped, pocket flaps and cuffs of inlaid velvet, full lined with satin.
25.00.

Special Sale of Women's Raglans!

To-day a special lot of these popular garments made from covert mixtures, loose back, and finished with triple cape like cut; seams all bound, strictly tailor-made, at the remarkable price of
11.98 each.

Fur Coats and Neck Scarfs.

Electric Seal Jackets, skins well matched, workmanship the best, 20 inches long, full storm collar and reveres, lined in guaranteed satin.
35.00 each.

Cluster Scarfs of Alaska Sable, finished with tails,
3.98 to $16.50 each.

Sable, Fox, Animal Scarfs, finished with head and tails,
15.00 upward.

Sable Fox Scarfs, with two large tails, **9.98 upward.**

Genuine Mink Scarfs, finished with tails, **9.98 upward.**

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Daniell's. MEN'S GOODS.

SCARFS—Just from the silk looms the latest heavy, rich silk Scarfs, new knots, Imperials, narrow reversible four-in-hands, and bat wings, solid colors in Green, Garnet, Blue, and Gray, offered as a special inducement at . . . . . 50c. each; would be good value at $1.

GLOVES—Men's 1-clasp English Capeskin Gloves, "The London," $1.75 quality, at . . . . . $1.50 pair.

HALF-HOSE—Complete stock of wool, lisle thread, and cotton, plain or fancy, selected with great care from best manufacturers only. Will offer as a bargain 500 doz. natural wool, black cashmere, and lisle thread at . . . . . 25c. per pair; 6 pair, $1.38

UNDERWEAR—Immense assortment of imported and domestic manufacture. Try our imported steam shrunk garments. As a special offer 300 doz. heavy weight natural wool Shirts and Drawers at . . . . . 85c. each; value $1.35

SHIRTS—For full dress or day wear, in stock or made to order. Colored Shirts, the new neat effects for Fall wear 98c. to $2.50

HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, 1-4, 1-2, and 1 inch hem, a 15c. quality at 10c. & 12 1-2c. Men's 1 1-2 inch hem Colored bordered Handkerchiefs, latest designs, at 12 1-2c., 25c. and 48c. each.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Wednesday, Nov 6th.

Sale of Ribbons.

6,000 yards
Imported
Fancy Ribbons,
in Dresden and Persian effects
10c., 15c., 29c., 39c.
per yard,
from 1 to 6 inches wide,
value from 15c. to 95c. per yd.
Also
150 Plain Colors and Fancy Sashes,
fringed ends,
$1.95 & $2.95 each,
formerly $2.95 to $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Guaranteed

Not To Shrink,
OR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
"DERMOPHILA" Underwear.
PURE WOOL. At Leading Dry Goods Stores.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S ENGLISH UNDERWEAR.

GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE.

"Made for those who can afford the best."
For Men, Women and Children.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Sole Retail Agents for New York Dry Goods Trade. Write for Price List.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

French Beds and Bureaux

in mahogany—real old-time elegance. Empire, with finely chiseled brass mounts and classic lines. Louis XV., with its inlays, with its curves and handsome carvings. Beautiful Louis XVI. Magnificent French Renaissance.

Bureaux, with their broad tops, commodious drawers, and large swinging mirrors, are designed for comfort as well as beauty.

You see even our finest furniture is only at factory prices, because you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

For Amusement Advertisements See Page 6.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northerly, becoming variable.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,173. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

DEATH OF LI-HUNG-CHANG

The Famous Chinese Statesman Expires in Peking.

His Condition Hopeless Since Yesterday Morning—Chinese Officials Guard Against an Anti-Foreign Outbreak.

PEKING, Nov. 7.—Li-Hung-Chang died at 11 o'clock this morning. His condition had been hopeless since early yesterday (Wednesday) morning.

When the foreign physicians who were attending Earl Li visited him on Tuesday night they found him in good spirits, though extremely weak as the result of sitting up and working, in defiance of their instructions. When they called yesterday morning they found him unconscious and sinking rapidly.

The burial clothes had already been put on at 9 o'clock last night. The courtyard of the yamen is filled with life-size paper horses and chairs, with coolie bearers, which Earl Li's friends are sending, in accordance with Chinese custom, to be buried with him in order to carry his soul to heaven.

The wife of Earl Li and his two sons and daughter were with him when he died.

Chinese officials throng the Yamen. Telegrams have been sent summoning Prince Ching, who is now on his way to meet the Court, and Chou-Fu, Provincial Treasurer, from Pao-ting-Foo. The former will assume general charge of the Government affairs, and the latter will act as Governor of Pe-chi-Li until Li-Hung-Chang's successor in that office, who will probably be Yuan-Shi-Kai, is appointed.

The Chinese officials are somewhat uneasy concerning the effect Earl Li's death will have on the populace; and, to guard against a possible anti-foreign demonstration, the Chinese Generals have disposed their troops about the city in such a way as to command the situation. Trouble, however, is extremely improbable.

Dr. Robert Coltman, an American, who is one of the physicians who attended Earl Li, stated yesterday that when he was called to act with Dr. Velde of the German Legation on Nov. 1 he found the patient very weak from a severe hemorrhage, due to ulceration of the stomach.

"The hemorrhage was readily controlled," said Dr. Coltman, "but owing to the underlying condition of chronic gastritis, with persistent nausea, only the mildest liquid food could be injected. Yesterday Earl Li was cheerful and without pain, but at 2 o'clock this morning he became unconscious and was no longer able to expectorate."

Earl Li's persistent refusals to refrain from attending to Government business aggravated his malady, while the refusal of the family to permit certain measures customary in Western medical practice for relieving his stomach contributed to hasten his end.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S CAREER.

Gen. Hung Li, as we should call him, Li Hung Chang as he is known to his countrymen, has passed away at a time when China has need of his services more than ever, but at a period in his own career which may be termed fortunate for him. He had conducted affairs during the occupation of Peking with that suppleness of mind, that readiness to remove himself into the background whenever necessary, that tenaciousness of purpose and elasticity under successive misfortunes to his country and himself which made him respected in every Chancellery of Europe and America and caused the foreigners in China to fear and hate him as the man who stood between them and their schemes.

Li Hung was able to occupy the position he did because he knew the "foreign devils," but was not overcome by the practical advantages of our civilization so far as to affront the inbred conservatism of the Chinese. He tried to introduce improvements again and again, and was sometimes successful, but as soon as he perceived that the anger of the reactionaries was roused he bent to the storm and waited for a more propitious occasion before allowing another move to be made.

Although the son of a man in the literate class, he was not a leader of his people by wealth, birth, or hereditary rank; he was not even by blood one of the ruling caste. He was not of Manchu stock, but of the old Chinese of the South of China who still regard the Manchus as intruders. And his knowledge of Europe and America was not gained by travel as merchant or Envoy. He has never learned a foreign tongue. It was through the American in Chinese employ, through Gen. Ward of the imperial forces, that he learned in war the first lesson of the importance to China of foreign knowledge. For he served under Ward and saw the effects of drill and arms of precision.

IN THE TAEPING REBELLION.

The Taeping rebellion, (1850-64,) rising most strangely out of the efforts of a Chinese village schoolmaster to establish what he imagined was the Christian religion, deluged China in blood and was stamped out with atrocities on the side of the Government, which yielded in nothing to those of which the rebels were guilty. In this war Li Hung showed himself a true Chinese in ruthlessness, nor afterward was he ever accused by Europeans of leaning too much to the side of mercy. At the same time no one could deny that compared with the wretched creatures about the throne, and especially with his alternate friend and foe, the Dowager Empress, he was liberal and open to appeals for mercy.

When Chinese Gordon in 1863 took up the task where Gen. Ward left it and proceeded to scotch that most curious of Christian sects, the Taeping revolutionists, he found Li Hung by no means ready to follow out his peculiar views, which were half "pawky Scot," half Biblical fanatic in their composition.

The opium war (1840-42) did not commend the British as a nation to Li's good-will.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 66c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 42¼c; cotton, middling, .07 13-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter Western, creamery, 22¼c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

PROGRESS IN ABYSSINIA.

European Tastes Becoming More General—Emperor Menelek's Policy Toward the Powers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Major Ciccodicola, an Italian official residing in the capital of Abyssinia, who is now in Rome, has, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, been interviewed for a Roman newspaper. He declares that Emperor Menelek does not prefer any one European nation. He endeavors to hold the balance even between all the nations, and to satisfy the demands of all so far as is compatible with the maintenance of authority and the preservation of peace.

Under Menelek's influence, says Major Ciccodicola, the Abyssinians are resuming agricultural pursuits and abandoning the predatory habits fostered by a long period of anarchy and civil war. European tastes are becoming more general. The transportation facilities are being improved, a hundred miles of railroad now being worked.

Major Ciccodicola considers the Abyssinian market a remunerative field for European enterprise. Silver dollars have been coined by Menelek, but the standard currency still includes salt bars and lengths of American calico. There is a market in the country for silks, firearms, and ironware.

The Times's correspondent asserts that while Major Ciccodicola is in Rome an attempt will be made to settle the outstanding difficulties between Great Britain and Italy in regard to the Soudan-Eritrea frontier.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

Last Rail Laid on Monday—The Line Will Probably Be Opened in a Few Months.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says the last rail of the Northern Manchurian Railway was laid on Monday, the anniversary of the coronation of Emperor Nicholas. The line connects Vladivostock with the great Siberian Railway. It is expected that it will be opened in a few months and it will greatly shorten the journey to the Far East. The only break in the journey from Moscow to Vladivostock will be Lake Baikal. The construction of the railroad around the lake will not be finished for some years.

The line connecting Port Arthur with the Northern Manchurian Railway is now open.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Commission of the Finance Ministry reports that the expenditure on the Manchurian Railway from 1895 to 1901 has been 160,000,000 rubles, ($82,400,000.)

THE AFFRAY AT CHRIST'S TOMB.

Belief that France and Russia May Quarrel One Day About Syria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The recent violent conflict in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem between Franciscans and Greek orthodox monks, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, is regarded by several German newspapers as an event of some significance.

The Vossische Zeitung ironically asserts that France, as "Protector of the Roman Catholics in the Orient," must now demand compensation from Emperor Nicholas, as protector of the Greek Church, for the injuries sustained by the Franciscans.

The correspondent adds that in certain Continental quarters it is regarded as possible that Syria may be the rock upon which the Franco-Russian alliance will one day split.

GERMAN ANGER AT CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times reports a meeting of university students yesterday to protest against the references in the speech at Edinburgh of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the conduct of the Germans in the war with France of 1870. Three professors did not hesitate to charge the British authorities and troops with cruelty and barbarism. A resolution was adopted describing Mr. Chamberlain's remarks as an insult to the German Army, a slander on the national honor, and an aspersion on the German people.

THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Increased Likelihood that the Tariff Bill May Fail.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Melbourne correspondent of The Times says there is an increased possibility of hostile action against the Government's tariff bill because of the seating of Mr. Mathieson, the Western Australian free trade member of Parliament, in spite of a protest.

The attempt to shelve the Labor Party's bill excluding Kanaka labor by referring it to a special committee was not supported by the Government and failed.

COMFORTS FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says excellent systems are in operation for the distribution to the British soldiers in the field of comforts and literature. Local committees co-operate with each other and the military authorities at the base, thus avoiding unequal distribution.

Socialists Win in Berlin Elections.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The elections for the Municipal Council of Berlin were held today. The results in sixteen districts were the return of thirteen Social Democrats and three Liberals. The same seats were previously filled by seven Socialists, eight Liberals, and one Conservative.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, use it.—Adv.

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE VISITING NEW YORK

Believed in London to be the Son of an Indian Rajah.

Came from Montreal and Then Disappeared with His Suite—Refuses to See Visitors.

The mysterious "Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan," who recently excited and baffled curiosity as to his identity in London, arrived in New York yesterday morning with his retainers and his Nautch girl, Bahar Bux, and promptly disappeared. The handsome East Indian arrived at Montreal on the steamship Simcoe last Saturday, and went to the Windsor Hotel, which he left suddenly on Tuesday for this city by the Montreal express. He traveled with some of his suite in a parlor car, and the rest of his retainers were in a coach. With the "Prince," it is said, were the Nautch girl, his factotum, W. N. Ghasie, an East Indian who speaks English well, and an English secretary.

The Montreal express arrived at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 8:45 A. M. yesterday, where the mysterious traveler and the girl and two of the men of the suite left the train and descended to the street, where a closed carriage was waiting as if by appointment. This they entered and were driven toward Fifth Avenue. Just as the train started the retinue of East Indian servants left on it learned in some way that their master had left it, and they became excited and made a rush for the parlor car. They were restrained and calmed by the porters and brakemen, and on arriving at the Grand Central Station were met by a white woman, who, according to the station men, appeared to talk their own language. She marshaled them on the platform and marched them across the departing platform through the Vanderbilt Avenue entrance. At the corner of Vanderbilt Avenue a short consultation took place between the woman and the men, and then they went toward the Hotel Manhattan, boarded a crosstown car, which they left at Eighth Avenue to go down town on a Greenwich Street boarding house. This part of the suite was said to number twenty-three, and nearly all were attired in Oriental costume.

Where the "Prince" went after being driven from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station was not discovered last night. If he was at one of the principal hotels in the city his presence was not admitted by the clerks. No baggage of the "Prince" or his retinue was handled at the Grand Central Station yesterday, according to the express company and the baggagemen.

"Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan," or "Prince of Kurachee," was with his retinue at the Hotel Cecil, in London, last month, and tireless effort on the part of the newspapers and individuals to establish his identity failed. He appeared to have unlimited means, and was inscribed on the hotel register as "His Highness Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan and retinue." The India Office issued a statement that there was no such Indian nobleman, but he was not denounced as an impostor. General gossip had it that he was the son of a Rajah who sent him on a tour of the Continent and England with an appanage fit for his rank, and that he changed the schedule of his trip by deciding to visit the United States. He sailed on the Simcoe Oct. 24. In London he was frequently seen on the streets, and many stories were current in regard to his private life.

On the voyage to Montreal the "Prince" was wretchedly seasick, but by Nov. 1 he had "got his sea legs on," and was able to attend a concert in aid of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage, which was presided over by C. H. Keep of Chicago. The Prince enjoyed the entertainment, and the Nautch girl and two musicians of his suite "obliged" with an Indian song and a dance.

At the Windsor the Prince piqued curiosity by eluding those who wanted to see him by using the ladies' entrance of the hotel. When safe from prying eyes the carriage was opened and its chief occupant enjoyed the fresh air. At Montreal he is said to have denied that he had a wife, an Englishwoman, in New York, and to have admitted that he was married to a woman of his own race, who is in India.

"Prince Ranjit" was described in the London newspapers as a man twenty-four years of age, of fine physique, dark skinned, and possessing beautiful teeth. Like Orientals, he had a passion for jewelry. His American itinerary is said to include a visit to Niagara Falls and Chicago. He is reported to have arranged to be in London for King Edward's coronation.

FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE MAY CAUSE COMPLICATIONS.

Russia Said Not to Have Been Consulted by France—Belief that British Government is Alarmed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that well informed circles in the Austrian capital are a shade less confident than the press of a favorable issue of the French naval demonstration against Turkey.

It is believed that Russia has not been consulted by France in regard to the step now taken by the latter country, and there is an impression that St. Petersburg does not approve it unreservedly. The Russians at first pooh-poohed the French grievances, but M. Constans, the French Ambassador to the Porte, did not allow even Russian interests to be considered before the interests of France.

The correspondent remarks that the influence of France in the East, which has been reduced since the initiation of the Franco-Russian alliance, may now be restored by France's unaided efforts.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The prolonged sittings of the British Cabinet on Tuesday and yesterday have caused much conjecture.

Mr. Chamberlain's organ, The Birmingham Post, avers that one of the principal subjects discussed was the threatening relations between France and Turkey, which may be a prelude to grave international complications.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—The Porte has sent a note to M. Bapst, Councillor of the French Embassy, inclosing monthly drafts on the customs in payment of the Lorando and Tubini claims, and embodying certain decisions of the Turkish Government regarding the quays difficulty.

M. Bapst has forwarded the communication to Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Admiral Caillard, received here last night but dated yesterday morning, announces that his squadron was still lying before the Island of Mitylene. No landing had yet been effected. A heavy sea was running.

SUGAR CONFERENCE DECIDED ON.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says it has been definitely arranged that a conference to discuss the abolition of the sugar bounties shall be held in Brussels in December or January. Only the sugar exporting countries of Europe will be invited to send representatives.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

MISS STONE HEARD FROM.

Letter from Her, Dated Oct. 29, Received by Mr. Dickinson—Her Release Expected Soon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The State Department received to-day a cablegram from Consul General Dickinson, saying that he had received a letter dated Oct. 29, from Miss Stone.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—The officials of the United States Legation here have received news, through Salonika, that indicates the early release of the captives in the hands of the brigands.

On Oct. 29 Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were both well.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Rossiya from Sofia says the monastery has again been subjected to a domiciliary search, and some of the monks have been arrested on the charge of complicity in the abduction of Miss Stone and her companion.

SOFIA, Nov. 6.—The brigands having Miss Stone and her companion in their custody were in Bulgarian territory, near the Turkish frontier, last week, according to authoritative intelligence. The captives were lodged in caves, and fires were lighted to protect them from the severe cold. Since then the brigands and the women have gone to some place unknown.

The fact that violent measures, such as mutilation, to extort ransom were not taken indicates that the brigands are under the impression that the longer they wait the better will be the terms obtainable. This attitude is regarded as being partly due to the publicity given to the subscriptions toward the ransom, and it is increasing the difficulty experienced by Consul General Dickinson in his efforts to reduce the brigands' demands.

ACCUSED OF EXPRESS ROBBERY

Man and Woman Arrested in St. Louis With Thousands of Dollars in Their Possession.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—The police have in custody a man and a woman suspected of complicity in the robbery of an express car on the Great Northern Railroad, near Wagner, Mont., July 3 last, when the safe was blown open and a consignment of unsigned notes for the National Bank of Helena, Mont., amounting to between $50,000 and $100,000, was stolen. Of this amount $8,500 in crisp new notes on the Helena Bank were recovered, having been found in possession of the man and woman, who were registered at a hotel as Mr. and Mrs. J. Rose. They arrived at the hotel last Friday, and announced that their stay in the city would probably be several weeks.

The man was taken into custody last night, and to-day the woman was arrested as she was about to leave the city. Their arrests followed the passing of several notes on the Helena National Bank that were supposed to have been stolen and the signatures forged. Both prisoners were taken before Chief Desmond to-day and "sweated."

A photograph of the man was taken and measurements made according to the Bertillon system. Through these and circulars giving a description of the robbers, the police identified Rose as Harry Lougbaugh, alias "Kid" Loughbaugh, alias Harry Alonzo.

Lillian Ross is the name given by the woman. Both prisoners were examined at some length, but very little was learned from either.

Late this afternoon Lougbaugh admitted to Chief of Detectives Desmond, under the "sweating" process, that all of the money, $8,500, taken from him and Lillian Ross, belonged to him, but he would not say where he secured it. This money has been identified from description as part of the loot of the Great Northern train robbery in Montana July 3 last. Chief Desmond searched the trunk which was captured with the woman and found therein a small pocket dictionary, on the cover of which was written "Wagner, Montana." On the fly-leaf was inscribed a note supposed by the police to have been written by Lillian Ross, but no name is signed to it.

The prisoners are being held to await information from the Montana authorities, who have been telegraphed about the arrests.

GEN. MILES IN BOSTON.

Guest of Honor at Banquet of a Loyal Legion Commandery.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles occupied the place of honor at the dinner of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, held at the American House this evening. He sat at the right hand of the Commander, Gen. William F. Draper, and the rule of the order that there shall be no speeches at it was broken by unanimous vote to allow the visitor to make a brief address.

Gen. Miles was presented by Gen. Draper, who alluded briefly to the record of Miles as a soldier. When Gen. Miles arose to respond, every man in the room stood up, and three rousing cheers were given.

After thanking the company for its cordial greeting, Gen. Miles talked about what is being done by the Government in the matter of coast defense. He said, "I believe this country will soon be so fortified that it will be impregnable to assault from any power in the world." He spoke of the wars in which the United States had engaged, of the patriotism of the American soldier, and said it pleased him greatly to see the veterans of the civil war gathered together, enjoying themselves with as much spirit as they did thirty years ago, and singing the old, stirring songs of war times.

CHICAGO PULPITS VACANT.

Lack of Pastors Is Causing Uneasiness Among Congregations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Congregations in the churches of Chicago have been thrown into a state of uneasiness during the last few weeks and months over the uncertainty of the pastorates. Within less than a year many prominent ministers have left their pulpits. A few of the churches where pulpits are now empty are:

Grace Episcopal, pulpit filled by the Rev. Mr. Erickson, assistant to Dr. Ernest M. Stires, resigned; Trinity Episcopal, vacant by the resignation of Dr. W. C. Richardson; First Baptist, Dr. P. S. Henson having practically accepted a call to New York; Union Park Congregational, Dr. F. A. Noble, pastor for nearly half a century, resigned; Evanston Avenue Congregational, Third Congregational of Oak Park, the Tabernacle Congregational, Grand Avenue and Morgan Street; Roseland Presbyterian, the Rev. Frederick W. Lewis resigned to go to Albion, N. Y.; Calvary Presbyterian, the Rev. Mr. Fleming, dismissed by the Synod; Hyde Park Methodist, vacated by Dr. Frank Crane, who goes to the People's Church; Berwyn Methodist, vacant through the death of the Rev. Mr. Richards.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TO RELIGION.

Sailors on Warships Are Not to be Required to Attend Mass.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, has notified the officers of the navy that attendance at mass is no longer compulsory.

Invitations to attend should not have the semblance of orders, says the Minister.

Pueblo only two nights from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE ELECTION HERE

London Papers All Rejoice in Tammany's Defeat.

The Times Says Only the Mafia and Camorra Are More Corrupt and Brutal Organizations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—In an article on the result of the New York City election, The Times says to-day that President Roosevelt's telegram of congratulation to Mayor-elect Low accurately describes the situation. The battle has not been a party one, but has been fought between the forces of decency of all parties, arrayed against "the most corrupt, brutal, and demoralizing organization that can be found in the civilized world, with, perhaps, the exception of the Mafia and the Camorra."

The astute Tammany managers, continues the editorial, were apparently clever enough to understand that the occasion was a critical one, and departed from their traditions so far as to nominate an honest man for the Mayoralty. Mr. Shepard was defeated by a very large majority because the respectable citizens were determined to get rid of the gang who would have been his inevitable associates, and would have thwarted every effort on his part to improve the administration. The Times goes on to say:

"It may be difficult to explain exactly how this happy result has been achieved, or by what means apathy has been converted into earnestness in the cause of reform. Mr. Roosevelt has perhaps put heart into the forces of decency and Mr. Jerome has certainly done immense good by his fearless and stirring denunciations and exposures. Whatever has roused those forces to unwonted but completely successful effort the lesson remains that, when roused, they can make head against the apparently invincible forces of organized, intrenched rascality."

The editorial says there are many honest men employed by Tammany who will welcome the advent of honest masters, but there are also many of a very different type, whom it is not always easy to recognize or replace by better men possessing the necessary experience.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The morning papers vie yith yesterday's evening journals in expressions of rejoicing over the defeat of Tammany Hall, in the achievement of which Mr. Roosevelt's strong influence is regarded as the mainspring.

"President Roosevelt could have wished for no brighter omen for his term of office," says The Daily Telegraph. "Upon this occasion the Fusionists have attacked without gloves, and Tammany has received what will probably prove the most decisive defeat in its history. The reformers must now show that they have learned from former failures to crush corruption without attempting to inaugurate the millennium by methods irksome to average human nature."

The Daily Mail says:

"Tammany will probably rise again, but this is the end of the reign of Croker. New York is well rid of him, but it is impossible not to feel a little pang of regret as he sinks, silent and majestic, below the horizon."

"Such a magnificent victory for the cause of purity and municipal government," says The Daily News, "will send a thrill of encouragement through all who retain an invincible belief in the Democracy. Let us hope the nightmare has now ended once for all. Mr. Low has a task that will call for every resource of practical ability. His one hope is that Mr. Roosevelt is behind him.

The Standard says:

"Tammany has been badly repulsed, but is not yet conquered. The reformers will have to work more cheaply and better than Tammany in order to secure the victory they have won."

"The success of Seth Low is an event on which every friend of America and every lover of virtue and honesty anywhere has good reason to raise paeans of congratulation," said The St. James's Gazette yesterday, adding:

"It is the greatest blow yet struck at the most nefarious system of organized, triumphant villainy ever foisted on a civilized community by a gang of corrupt blackmailers. But the terrific power of such an organization can only be finally crushed by a counter-organization and equally far-reaching energy."

The Pall Mall Gazette said:

"The gods that preside over honest government deserve a libation from every good citizen throughout the world."

The Westminster Gazette remarked:

"The New Yorker seems, at least, to have grasped that he has a citizen's responsibility for the good government of his city. With a President who has declared against the spoils system, and a de-Tammanyized New York, the administrative outlook for the United States is brighter than for a long time past."

GERMAN PAPERS' COMMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Many of the Berlin evening papers comment upon the outcome of the election in New York City, all rejoicing in the success of Seth Low.

"Political morality," says the Vossische Zeitung, "has gained a brilliant and, we hope, a decisive victory over the reckless and thoroughly corrupt spoils system of the present municipal administration. No doubt the victory is so decisive that the influence of Croker has been permanently broken."

The National Zeitung says:

"Tammany Hall well deserved the defeat, which is of great importance for New York."

The Berliner Tageblatt and the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten express a hope that the "terrorism of Tammany" is ended. The Lokal Anzeiger observes that "the high school of corruption has closed for two years." The Boersen Zeitung, however, says:

"We do not expect much from Mr. Low's victory, and Tammany Hall is by no means broken."

SUGAR REFINERY FOR FLORIDA.

New Company Will Turn Out Standard Granulated Product.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 6. — The Florida East Coast Commercial Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000 for the purpose of erecting a sugar refinery on large cane-planting properties secured by the company in Volusia County. The plant, which it is announced will cost about $500,000, will be at Oakhill. The company announces that it will manufacture standard granulated sugar. This is the first step in what is believed will soon develop into one of the principal industries of Florida.

The general offices of the Florida East Coast Commercial Company are in the Continental Trust Building, Baltimore. George F. Jones is President, Frank H. Callaway, Vice President; M. R. Creighton, Secretary; William Dix, Treasurer, and I. S. Weaver, Auditor.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE THE DEMOCRACY HERE.

Jacob A. Cantor Would, If Necessary, Revoke Tammany's Charter—A Meeting To-night.

One of the results of the election of the Fusion ticket will be the immediate attempt of the Democratic anti-Tammany forces to rehabilitate the party in this section.

To bring this about ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, favors, if necessary, the revocation of the charter of the Tammany Society.

The Greater New York Democracy purposes to undertake the reorganization of the Democratic Party here and to make the effort, forthwith, to secure, to the exclusion of Tammany, recognition at the State and National Conventions.

The first steps in this movement will be taken at a meeting to be held to-morrow night at the headquarters of the organization, Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway. This will be attended by representatives of all Democratic bodies opposed to Tammany Hall.

Mr. Cantor said last night:

"Many of my friends and myself believe that the time is ripe for a radical reorganization of the Democratic Party. We are of the opinion that its only salvation is attainable through the obliteration of Tammany Hall.

"Many Democrats, exclusive of those in the pronounced anti-Tammany organizations, agree with us. We believe there are Democrats in this city, outside of Tammany Hall, who are numerically strong enough to nominate candidates in convention.

"If Tammany Hall remains as it is, we are getting ready to go to the conventions and make a fight on the floor.

"Under no consideration will we treat with the present managers of Tammany Hall.

"I will say, further, that in our desire to reform the party within the Democratic organization we will have the hearty support of ex-Senator M. J. Coffey of Brooklyn and the bodies that have been acting with him.

"Then in State matters our people will co-operate with that element of the State Democratic Party that is dominated by ex-Senator David B. Hill."

John C. Sheehan expressed similar views, and added:

"The Greater New York Democracy will soon be stronger than the old-time County Democracy in its most powerful days."

SENATOR PLATT DINES WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Now Believed that New York Appointments Will Be Settled Promptly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Roosevelt's time this evening was taken up largely in the consideration of the disposition of the Federal patronage in New York. Senator Platt, who has been in the city since Monday, dined with the President and remained for a short time afterward talking over the question of Federal appointments which have not yet been finally decided upon.

The Senator retired promptly to his room after reaching the hotel, and declined to be disturbed.

At 9 o'clock the President received by appointment Mr. Charles A. Moore, the President of the Montauk Club; Mr. Thomas Achalls, and several other New Yorkers interested in the Appraiser's Office.

It is understood that the delegation is favorable to the retention of Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman in that office. The visitors went to New York on a late train. The impression prevails that, now the election is over, the New York appointments will be settled promptly.

THE COLOR LINE IN FLORIDA.

Negroes Not Allowed to Ride With Whites in Jacksonville Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 6.—After a spirited fight the City Council has just passed an ordinance which separates the races on the street cars of Jacksonville, and clothes the conductors and motormen of the cars with police authority. There is considerable suppressed excitement among the negroes on account of this law. The negro population of Jacksonville is slightly over 50 per cent. of the total, and there is one negro in the Council.

There have been several disturbances on the cars recently, and there has been general complaint on the part of whites about the attitude of negro passengers in many instances. The new law is the outcome.

STANDARD OIL WINS SUIT.

Referees in Nebraska Case Refuse to Find It Guilty of Violating Anti-Trust Law.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—The suit of the State against the Standard Oil Company has been decided by the Supreme Court referees in favor of the company. Referees S. Tibbetts and C. C. Wright hold that the evidence does not sustain the allegations of the plaintiff's petition, and as a conclusion of law we do find that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief demanded and the defendant is entitled to a judgment of dismissal in its favor.

The suit was brought for the purpose of driving the company from Nebraska on the ground that it is a trust and doing business contrary to the anti-trust law of the State. The company introduced no evidence at the trial. The evidence offered by ex-Attorney General Smyth was not admitted by the referees. Both referees are prominent Populist politicians. The decision in no way affects the validity of the anti-trust law. Attorney General Prout has entered objections to the findings of the referees, and the State will be in a position to protect its rights in the suit.

He declines to discuss the report of the referees. This is one of a number of cases brought under the law, none of which has yet reached final issue. The court will set a day for hearing both sides on the adoption or rejection of the referees' report.

REVOLT IN A REFORMATORY.

Girls in St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany, Arrested and Locked Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Twenty girls of seventeen to twenty-one years of age, confined in St. Ann's School for Industry, attached to the House of the Good Shepherd, broke out in open revolt to-day, defied the Sisters of Mercy in charge, smashed the windows and furniture, and carried matters with a high hand until the arrival of the reserves from the Fifth Police Precinct in patrol wagons.

Refractory girls are sent to this institution by committing magistrates, and incidentally some of the inmates of the women's reformatory at Hudson were transferred to the institution. For the past two days the trouble has been brewing. It started over the refusal of the mother superior to discharge Sarah Elvaney, who asserted that the conditions of her incarceration were that she was to be liberated when she reached her twenty-first birthday. Others took up her cause until the disturbance to-day.

Eight of the girls were taken to the police station and locked up for the night. But three could read and write. They sang and yelled as the patrol wagon wheeled them to the station house. The charge against them is breach of the peace.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

FUSIONISTS' TRIUMPH SHOWN BY FIGURES

Corrected Returns Give Low a Plurality of 29,864.

JEROME LEADS THE TICKET

Control of the Board of Estimate—Close Vote in the Board of Aldermen—Mayor Van Wyck's Overwhelming Defeat—Complexion of the Next Assembly.

The corrected figures of the local election as tabulated yesterday, made a few minor changes in the results at first announced. With 135 election districts missing, Mr. Low's plurality for Mayor over Mr. Shepard was put at 29,656. Allowing a similar proportion to the missing districts would have brought Mr. Low's plurality up to about 33,000. The corrected figures, however—still subject to change by the official canvass—make the plurality 29,864.

In this borough and the Bronx Mr. Low's plurality was 4,308, the vote for him being 160,796, against 156,488 for Mr. Shepard. His plurality in Brooklyn was 25,539, in Richmond 779. In Queens Mr. Shepard won by 762. The total vote for Low in this city was 294,992, and for Shepard 265,128.

THE TOTAL VOTE CAST.

The entire vote cast for both the Mayoralty candidates together, therefore, was 560,120. As the total registration in the city this year was 615,054, there were 54,934 voters who did not cast their ballots for Mayor. All the election figures given herein are liable to change when the official count is announced some time next month, and some interesting explanations may be forthcoming at that time as to the particular phases of the contest. The final count will show what percentage of the registered voters failed to appear at the polls and what part of them cast only scattering votes.

Edward M. Grout, Controller-elect, carried the city by a plurality of 45,076, his vote being 230,713, to Ladd's 234,637. He carried this borough and the Bronx by 14,681, Brooklyn by 29,701, and Richmond by 949, Ladd winning in Queens by 355. Mr. Grout's plurality was greater than that of any other city candidate.

In the race for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen Mr. Fornes's plurality in the city was 31,384, his vote being 202,016 against 260,632 for Van Hoesen.

According to yesterday's corrected returns William Travers Jerome, District Attorney-elect, received more votes in New York County than Mr. Low did in Manhattan and the Bronx, although the latter territory includes eleven districts in which Mr. Jerome received no vote at all, those districts not being in the county, but in Westchester.

The vote for Jerome in this county was 163,959. Eliminating the votes cast for Mr. Low in the eleven districts mentioned, which make up the Annexed Assembly District, it is seen that the Mayor-elect's vote in the county was 158,728. Thus Mr. Jerome ran ahead of Mr. Low 5,231 in New York County.

Calculating in the same way, eliminating the votes cast for Mr. Grout in the Annexed Assembly District, it can be seen that Mr. Jerome also ran ahead of the Fusion candidate for Controller, the latter having 161,546 votes in the county, or 2,413 less than Mr. Jerome. In short, Mr. Jerome led the Fusion ticket in the county, and Mr. Grout was second.

Jerome's plurality over Unger, according to the corrected figures, was 15,880.

The Fusionists carried Manhattan and Brooklyn easily in the elections of Borough Presidents, and Richmond by a close margin. The Democrats won in the Bronx by less than 2,000 and in Queens by nearly 4,000.

Jacob A. Cantor's plurality over Isaac Fromme for President of the Borough of Manhattan was 10,428. In Brooklyn the Fusion nominee, J. Edward Swanstrom, had a plurality of 12,166 over Edmund H. Driggs. Louis Haffen, Democrat, defeated James L. Wells, Fusionist, in the Bronx by 1,470. In Queens, Joseph Cassidy, Democrat, won over Henry Doht, Republican, by 3,953. George Cromwell, Fusionist, defeated Nicholas Muller, Democrat, in Richmond by a plurality of only 468.

THE VOTE FOR THE JUDICIARY.

Of the candidates for the Supreme Court bench Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, of course, polled most votes, (298,046,) as he was on both the Fusion and Democratic tickets. Samuel Greenbaum came next, with 168,296 votes. Justice Clarke received 156,667, and Justice Blanchard 162,191. The respective ballots of Mayor Van Wyck, Charles H. Knox, and Charles W. Dayton, Democratic candidates, were 127,587, 149,384, and 150,551.

Mayor Van Wyck ran 21,797 votes behind the next highest candidate's ballot. He ran 29,090 votes behind Justice Clarke, the one of the successful Fusion candidates who had the lowest vote. Although Justices Clarke and Blanchard were on the Prohibition ticket as well as on the Fusion, they ran behind Mr. Greenbaum. Thus it would seem that Mr. Greenbaum profited most by the voting of those who scratched Mayor Van Wyck.

The vote in the Board of Aldermen will be a very close one. According to yesterday's figures thirty-six of the members chosen from Aldermanic districts are Fusionists or Republicans, three of them having been elected as Republicans rather than Fusion candidates. Thirty-seven Democrats were elected to the board from the distric

one. All of these except Messrs. Haffen and Cassidy are Fusionists. So the Fusion element will have fourteen votes to the two of the Democratic members.

The results of the elections in the different counties comprised in the city were, on the whole, very favorable to the Fusionists as well as the city election.

In this county William J. O'Brien (Fusion) defeated John T. Oakley (Dem.) for Sheriff by a plurality of 3,864, with three election districts missing. Thomas L. Hamilton (Fusion) won the County Clerkship over George H. Fahrbach by 8,085, with eight election districts missing. The Sheriff serves for two years and the County Clerk for four years.

In the contest for Register of New York County John H. Ronner (Fusion) won over Frank J. Goodwin by 6,028, with forty-one election districts missing. The term of office of the Register is four years.

Samuel Seabury (Fusion) was elected Judge of the City Court by a plurality of 5,049 (with 29 election districts missing) over John P. Schuchman (Dem.)

The Coroners elected in Manhattan were Gustav Scholer, Solomon Goldenkranz, Moses J. Jackson, and Nicholas T. Brown, all Fusionists. The Democrats had expected certainly to elect at least their Coroners. The term of office of a Coroner is four years.

The two Fusion Coroners were successful in the Bronx. They were Messrs. O'Gorman and Berry.

IN KINGS COUNTY.

In Kings County the two Fusion candidates for County Judges were successful by large pluralities. They were Joseph Aspinwall and F. E. Crane. The Brooklyn City Magistrates elected were divided as follows: Two Democrats and four Fusionists. The Democrats are Messrs. Brennan and Tighe; the Fusionists are Messrs. Kramer, Watson, Nostrand, and Devoy.

Charles Guden (Fusion) was chosen Sheriff of Kings County by a good plurality. For County Clerk, a Fusionist, Charles F. Hartsheim, was elected by another big plurality.

The Surrogate-elect of Kings County is James C. Church, (Fusion,) who defeated George B. Abbott by 8,873.

John K. Neal, still another Fusionist, was the successful candidate for Register of Kings, he also having a large plurality. Two Fusionist Coroners were victorious in Kings, Messrs. Williams and Flaherty.

In Queens County one Democrat, Maeger, and one Fusionist, Nutt, were elected Coroners.

In Richmond County the District Attorney-elect is Edward E. Rawson, (Dem.,) who defeated W. A. Short (Fusion) by only 23 votes. The Richmond Coroner-elect is a Fusionist, George F. Schaefer, who won over Michael Cahill.

In the elections of Assemblymen throughout the greater city the Democrats won in 33 districts, the Fusionists and Republicans electing 27 members. In this borough and the Bronx there were 11 Fusionists chosen and 24 Democrats; in Brooklyn, 11 Fusionists, 3 Republicans, and 7 Democrats; in Queens, 1 Republican and 2 Democrats; in Richmond, 1 Republican.

Taking the State as a whole, there is to be a Republican and Fusionist majority of 68 in the next Assembly.

There follow tables showing the vote of the city and boroughs:

THE CITY'S VOTE.

MAYOR.

Borough.	Low. (Fus.)	Shepard. (Dem.)
Manhattan and Bronx	160,796	156,488
Brooklyn	114,485	88,946
Queens	12,931	13,693
Richmond	6,780	6,001
City total	294,992	265,128
Low's plurality, 29,864.		

CONTROLLER.

Borough.	Grout. (Fus.)	Ladd. (Dem.)
Manhattan and Bronx	163,645	148,964
Brooklyn	116,000	86,389
Queens	13,144	13,499
Richmond	6,834	5,895
City total	299,713	254,637
Grout's plurality, 45,076.		

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Borough.	Fornes. (Fus.)	Van Hoesen. (Dem.)
Manhattan and Bronx	150,945	151,781
Brooklyn	112,591	88,095
Queens	12,753	13,883
Richmond	6,727	5,973
City total	202,016	200,632
Fornes's plurality, 31,384.		

MAYOR AND CONTROLLER.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Ass. Dist.	Mayor—Low, Fusion.	Mayor—Shepard, Dem.	Controller—Grout, Fusion.	Controller—Ladd, Dem.
1	1,338	2,363	1,705	2,720
2	2,092	5,041	2,073	4,964
3	3,197	4,060	3,256	3,958
4	2,437	3,360	3,466	3,208
5	4,977	3,327	5,106	3,074
6	2,680	5,387	2,725	5,210
7	3,721	4,493	3,821	4,361
8	2,116	2,177	2,147	2,096
9	4,836	3,779	4,843	3,644
10	3,419	3,398	3,463	3,256
11	3,329	3,753	3,335	3,644
12	2,113	3,031	2,135	2,960
13	2,371	3,235	2,645	3,226
14	3,442	3,855	3,505	3,782
15	3,190	4,027	3,255	3,906
16	2,585	3,814	2,631	3,659
17	3,115	3,750	3,181	3,656
18	2,863	5,420	2,935	5,270
19	7,583	4,011	7,750	3,796
20	2,723	4,451	3,900	4,321
21	11,878	6,005	12,251	5,573
22	3,070	4,829	3,140	4,707
23	9,328	6,394	9,546	6,059
24	3,008	4,186	3,120	4,028
25	5,062	2,479	5,181	2,295
26	3,445	3,275	3,516	3,050
27	4,865	2,352	4,889	2,238
28	2,919	4,279	3,030	4,106
29	6,760	3,142	6,966	2,871
30	4,220	4,067	4,385	4,780
31	11,061	5,776	11,201	5,472
32	4,241	5,813	5,786	4,952
33	3,756	4,200	3,876	4,034
34	8,277	8,847	8,524	8,448
35	12,510	11,053	11,242	9,599
Annex.	2,068	2,152	2,099	2,082
Total	160,796	156,488	163,645	148,964
Low's plurality, 4,308. Grout's plurality, 14,681.				

BROOKLYN.

Ass. Dist.	Mayor—Low, Fusion.	Mayor—Shepard, Dem.	Controller—Grout, Fusion.	Controller—Ladd, Dem.
1	5,195	2,978	5,248	2,888
2	2,621	4,968	2,663	4,934
3	2,605	4,152	2,637	4,091
4	6,661	4,192	6,760	4,043
5	5,644	3,810	5,734	3,688
6	5,844	4,140	6,003	3,850
7	8,006	6,797	8,005	6,631
8	2,700	3,434	2,738	3,383
9	2,704	3,859	2,721	3,829
10	5,282	3,581	5,281	3,502
11	5,996	4,021	6,038	4,020
12	6,067	4,280	7,048	4,180
13	5,536	4,340	5,650	4,721
14	2,691	5,246	2,761	5,149
15	3,083	3,501	3,185	3,409
16	7,890	3,388	8,004	3,244
17	7,876	2,201	7,962	2,075
18	8,829	5,085	8,896	4,973
19	3,349	4,243	3,391	4,142
20	7,011	4,538	7,120	4,338
21	7,997	5,112	8,196	4,849
Total	114,485	88,946	116,000	86,389
Low's plurality, 25,539. Grout's plurality, 29,701.				

QUEENS.

Ass. Dist.	Mayor—Low, Fusion.	Mayor—Shepard, Dem.	Controller—Grout, Fusion.	Controller—Ladd, Dem.
1	6,414	8,441	6,477	8,387
2	5,979	4,524	6,128	4,385
3	538	728	539	727
Total	12,931	13,693	13,144	13,499
Shepard's plurality, 762. Ladd's plurality, 355.				

RICHMOND.

Wards.	Mayor—Low, Fusion.	Mayor—Shepard, Dem.	Controller—Grout, Fusion.	Controller—Ladd, Dem.
1	2,229	1,047	2,245	1,014
2	1,313	1,315	1,329	1,200
3	1,434	1,144	1,329	1,200
4	901	729	901	883
5	920		925	704
Total	6,780	6,001	6,834	5,883
Low's plurality, 779. Grout's plurality, 949.				

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

A. D.	Jerome. (Fusion.)	Unger. (Dem.)	A. D.	Jerome. (Fusion.)	Unger. (Dem.)
1	1,724	2,801	20	3,633	4,005
2	2,169	4,942	21	11,939	5,358
3	3,338	3,880	22	3,154	4,694
4	2,327	3,260	23	9,364	5,632
5	4,886	2,926	24	3,102	4,041
6	2,546	4,960	25	5,248	2,239
7	3,881	4,305	26	3,487	3,299
8	1,959	2,015	27	4,905	2,533
9	4,904	3,629	28	3,046	4,118
10	3,446	3,327	29	7,064	3,156
11	3,454	3,673	30	4,271	4,422
12	2,057	3,013	31	10,970	5,548
13	2,624	3,256	32	4,332	5,097
14	3,250	3,470	33	3,906	3,960
15	3,821	3,882	34	8,631	8,368
16	2,625	3,720	35	14,068	11,421
17	3,251	3,594			
18	3,181	5,221	Total	165,958	148,079
19	7,670	3,833			
Jerome's plurality, 15,880.					

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

A.D.	O'Brien. (Fus.D.)	Blanchard. (Fus.)	Clarke. (Fus.)	Greenbaum. (Fus.)
1	4,383	1,712	1,545	1,730
2	6,858	2,149	2,090	2,343
3	7,058	3,271	3,199	3,232
4	2,659	2,494	2,418	2,521
5	8,007	5,150	4,046	5,191
6	7,925	2,738	2,630	3,017
7	8,107	3,375	3,741	3,894
8	4,197	2,267	2,129	2,370
9	8,355	4,875	4,762	4,942
10	6,606	3,419	3,409	3,688
11	7,003	3,432	3,231	3,476
12	5,113	2,148	2,101	2,586
13	5,045	2,622	2,440	2,703
14	7,148	3,501	3,438	3,631
15	6,666	3,296	3,138	4,367
16	6,267	2,667	2,606	3,009
17	6,678	3,227	3,107	3,271
18	8,170	2,886	2,870	3,038
19	11,104	7,770	7,616	7,888
20	7,703	3,666	3,578	3,759
21	17,481	12,225	11,825	12,623
22	7,553	3,278	3,182	3,360
23	14,982	9,297	9,069	9,270
24	7,049	3,159	2,990	3,383
25	7,211	5,190	5,106	5,243
26	6,463	3,529	3,382	3,710
27	6,933	4,933	4,746	4,953
28	7,141	3,122	3,097	3,406
29	9,525	7,056	6,809	7,466
30	8,849	4,395	4,249	4,185
31	14,033	10,308	9,830	10,705
32	8,147	3,635	3,477	4,154
33	6,734	3,369	3,215	3,564
34	16,016	8,679	8,336	8,917
35	22,857	12,782	12,420	13,134
Total	298,046	162,191	156,667	168,296

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

(Continued.)

A.D.	Van Wyck. (Dem.)	Knox. (Dem.)	Dayton. (Dem.)
1	2,537	2,739	2,745
2	4,681	5,004	5,019
3	8,649	3,911	4,053
4	2,821	3,276	3,236
5	2,642	3,163	3,271
6	4,959	5,258	5,290
7	3,941	4,471	4,492
8	1,910	2,109	2,053
9	3,287	3,740	3,770
10	2,821	3,318	3,359
11	3,304	3,738	3,736
12	2,701	2,969	2,702
13	2,940	3,370	3,320
14	3,296	3,714	3,826
15	3,487	4,102	4,052
16	3,250	3,653	3,636
17	3,301	3,761	3,644
18	4,806	5,391	5,436
19	3,254	3,948	4,006
20	3,820	4,211	4,247
21	4,519	5,877	6,009
22	4,280	4,777	4,753
23	4,877	6,064	6,102
24	3,541	4,093	4,109
25	1,993	2,426	2,479
26	2,812	3,189	3,158
27	1,926	2,295	2,346
28	3,707	4,393	4,417
29	2,279	2,915	2,976
30	4,001	4,878	4,990
31	3,488	4,766	5,057
32	3,848	4,659	4,647
33	2,846	3,522	3,578
34	7,313	8,798	8,950
35	8,856	10,878	11,117
Total	127,587	149,384	150,551

VOTE FOR BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	Cantor. (Fusion.)	Fromme. (Dem.)	A. D.	Cantor. (Fusion.)	Fromme. (Dem.)
1	1,685	2,718	20	3,208	3,772
2	2,111	4,965	21	11,407	5,304
3	3,678	4,639	22	3,137	4,706
4	2,498	3,223	23	8,760	5,720
5	5,177	3,968	24	3,094	4,039
6	2,485	4,989	25	4,825	2,256
7	3,781	4,387	26	3,373	3,049
8	2,147	2,113	27	4,874	2,234
9	4,857	3,689	28	2,980	4,081
10	3,405	3,323	29	7,073	2,801
11	3,388	3,655	30	4,353	4,748
12	2,102	2,679	31	10,070	4,730
13	2,452	2,962	32	3,308	4,238
14	3,009	3,384	33	3,229	3,406
15	3,234	3,044	34 (p't)	3,411	3,799
16	2,909	3,690			
17	3,171	3,652	Total	139,685	129,257
18	2,915	5,312			
19	7,779	3,752			

Cantor's plurality, 10,428.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	Swanstrom. (Fusion.)	Driggs. (Dem.)	A. D.	Swanstrom. (Fusion.)	Driggs. (Dem.)
1	4,012	3,209	13	4,958	2,988
2	2,492	5,091	14	2,632	5,296
3	2,489	4,227	15	2,980	3,550
4	3,336	4,445	16	7,574	3,627
5	5,179	4,216	17	7,540	2,497
6	5,337	4,120	18	8,051	5,812
7	7,684	7,019	19	3,199	4,343
8	2,594	3,505	20	6,553	4,846
9	2,606	3,899	21	7,719	5,279
10	4,984	3,796			
11	5,617	4,948	Total	105,359	98,193
12	6,512	4,541			

Swanstrom's plurality, 12,166.

BRONX.

A. D.	Wells. (Fusion.)	Haffen. (Dem.)	A. D.	Wells. (Fusion.)	Haffen. (Dem.)
34 (part).	4,725	5,186	Annex.	2,000	2,207
35	11,314	12,116	Total.	18,039	19,509

Haffen's plurality, 1,470.

QUEENS.

A. D.	Doht. (Fusion.)	Cassidy. (Dem.)	A. D.	Doht. (Fusion.)	Cassidy. (Dem.)
1	5,344	9,167	3	418	514
2	4,723	4,456			
			Total.	10,484	14,437

Cassidy's plurality, 3,953.

RICHMOND.

Ward.	Cromwell. (Fusion.)	Muller. (Dem.)	Ward.	Cromwell. (Fusion.)	Muller. (Dem.)
1	2,111	2,075	5	884	755
2	1,282	1,346			
3	1,402	1,188	Total.	6,628	6,160
4	949	796			

Cromwell's plurality, 468.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK.

Sheriff.

O'Brien, (F.)	151,032
Oakley, (D.)	147,768
O'Brien's plurality (3 E. D. missing).	3,864

County Clerk.

Hamilton, (F.)	159,135
Fahrbach, (D.)	151,050
Hamilton's plurality (8 E. D. missing).	8,085

Register.

Ronner, (F)	151,435
Goodwin, (D.)	145,407
Ronner's plurality, (41 E. D. missing).	6,028

Judge of City Court.

Seabury, (F.)	150,964
Schuchman, (D.)	145,915
Seabury's plurality, (29 E. D. missing)	5,049

Coroners for Manhattan.

Scholer, (F.)	131,713
Goldenkranz, (F.)	131,433
Jackson, (F.)	131,647
Brown, (F.)	132,001
Fitzpatrick, (D.)	127,388
Hart, (D.)	128,030
Bausch	127,501
Zucca	125,948

(47 E. D. missing—Four Fusion candidates elected.)

Coroners for The Bronx.

O'Gorman, (F.)	19,118
Berry, (F.)	19,291
Lynch, (D.)	18,043
Rogge, (D.)	17,758

(O'Gorman and Berry elected.)

KINGS.

County Judges.

Aspinall, (F.)	109,833
Crane, (F.)	104,186
Hurd, (D.)	91,443
Manning, (D.)	86,038

(Two Fusion candidates elected—13 E. D. missing.)

Magistrates at Large.

Durack, (F.)	100,896
Ingersoll, (F.)	100,177
Dooley, (D.)	90,880
O'Reilly, (D.)	91,050

(Two Fusion candidates elected.)

Magistrates.

Dist.		
2.—Ameli (F.), 18,168; Brennan (D.), 16,720.	Brennan's plurality, 3,558.	
3.—Kramer (F.), 18,656;	Higginbotham (D.), 17,583.	Kramer's plurality, 1,073.
4.—Watson (F.), 18,618;	Furlong (D.), 18,600.	Watson's plurality, 2,518.
5.—Nostrand (F.), 19,869;	Naumer (D.), 12,758.	Nostrand's plurality, 7,111.
6.—Devoy (F.), 22,195;	Ayres (D.), 14,807.	Devoy's plurality, 7,388.
7.—Moran (F.), 15,440;	Tighe (D.), 19,741.	Tighe's plurality, 4,301.

Sheriff.

Guden, (F.)	103,690
Hesterberg, (D.)	94,244
Guden's plurality	13,506

County Clerk.

Hartsheim, (F.)	105,597
Hasenflug, (D.)	92,321
Hartsheim's plurality	13,276

Surrogate.

Church, (F.)	103,396
Abbott, (D.)	96,520
Church's plurality	8,873

Register.

Neal, (F.)	110,385
Dooley, (D.)	91,418
Neal's plurality	18,947

Coroners.

Williams, (F.)	110,017
Flaherty, (F.)	106,701
Harrigan, (D.)	91,570
Pflug, (D.)	93,038

(Williams and Flaherty elected.)

QUEENS.

Coroners.

Nutt, (F.)	13,542
Hallett, (R.)	12,004
Mager, (D.)	12,661
Ruoff, (D.)	12,540

(Mager, (D.) and Nutt, (F.) elected.)

RICHMOND.

District Attorney.

Shortt, (F.)	6,347
Rawson, (D.)	6,370
Rawson's plurality	23

Coroner.

Schaefer, (F.)	6,595
Cahill, (D.)	6,108
Schaefer's plurality	487

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

Manhattan and The Bronx.

1—Smith (F) 1,820; Kennedy (D) 2,588.
Kennedy's plurality 768

2—Casella (F) 2,102; Foley (D) 5,086.
Foley's plurality 2,984

3—Corbett (F) 3,549; Higgins (D) 3,639.
Higgins's plurality 90

4—Kram (F) 2,333; Marks (D) 3,256.
Marks's plurality 923

5—Howland (F) 4,766; O'Neil (D) 3,191.
Howland's plurality 1,575

6—Darrigan (F) 2,612; Sullivan (D) 5,012.
Sullivan's plurality 2,400

7—Hannon (F) 3,809; Culkin (D) 4,391.
Culkin's plurality 582

8—Schoenfeld (F) 2,054; Porges (D) 2,112.
Porges's plurality 58

9—Dowling (F) 4,963; Dumphy (D) 3,605.
Dowling's plurality 1,358

10—Blau (F) 3,097; Harburger (D) 3,219.
Harburger's plurality 122

11—Hussey (F) 3,484; Doull (D) 3,579.
Doull's plurality 95

12—Wirth (F) 1,891; Devlin (D) 3,037.
Devlin's plurality 1,146

13—Wood (F) 2,876; Metsger (D) 3,601.
Metzger's plurality 725

14—Kunzenmann (F) 3,234; Haggerty (D) 3,629.
Haggerty's plurality 395

15—Matthews (F) 3,259; Richter (D) 3,928.
Richter's plurality 669

16—Hahn (F) 2,796; Donohue (D) 3,468.
Donohue's plurality 673

17—Carroll (F) 3,097; Twomey (D) 3,708.
Twomey's plurality 611

18—Doyle (F) 2,914; Gaffney (D) 5,096.
Gaffney's plurality 2,181

19—Holmes (F) 7,578; Sykes (D) 3,975.
Holmes's plurality 3,603

20—Whitaker (F) 4,168; Woods (D) 3,991.
Whitaker's plurality 177

21—Mathews (R) 4,006; Stewart (C. U.) 1,571; Dalberg (D) 2,729.
Mathews's plurality 1,277

22—Jones (F) 5,936; Roddy (D) 3,229.
Jones's plurality 2,707

23—Mone (F) 2,970; Baldwin (D) 4,918.
Baldwin's plurality 1,948

24—Florence (F) 5,007; O'Connell (D) 3,687.
Florence's plurality 1,320
One election district missing.

25—Klett (F) 3,478; Saul (D) 2,634.
Klett's plurality 844

26—Jacobson (F) 2,867; Coggey (D) 4,183.
Coggey's plurality 1,316

27—Parsons (F) 4,905; Tobin (D) 2,482.
Parsons's plurality 2,423

28—Krulish (F) 3,386; Chambers (D) 3,354.
Chambers's plurality 18

29—Oatman (F) 4,773; Murphy (D) 2,287.
Oatman's plurality 2,486

30—Otto (F) 2,879; McCall (D) 4,149.
McCall's plurality 1,270

31—Ware (F) 6,740; Gilleran (D) 3,043.
Ware's plurality 3,679

32—Hoffman (F) 3,637; Schappert (D) 4,819.
Schappert's plurality 1,182

33—Goodman (F) 6,140; Carroll (D) 3,422.
Goodman's plurality 2,718

34—Meyers (F) 4,642; Levy (D) 2,349.
Meyers's plurality 2,293

35—Fitzgibbon (F) 2,750; Dietz (D) 3,756.
Dietz's plurality 1,006
Nine election districts missing.

36—Kennedy (F) 3,056; McCaul (D) 3,232.
McCaul's plurality 176
Four election districts missing.

37—Lang (F) 3,187; Owens (D) 4,017.
Owens's plurality 830

38—Goldwater (F) 4,969; McGrath (D) 4,861.
Goldwater's plurality 108

39—Langbein (F) 3,726; Harinschfeger (D) 4,443.
Harinschfeger's plurality 715

40—Leitner (F) 2,834; Clarke (D) 2,996.
Leitner's plurality 848

41—Peck (F) 3,040; Brady (D) 2,499.
Peck's plurality 541

42—Longfellow (F) 2,099; Gleger (D) 1,998.
Longfellow's plurality 101

43—Parker (F) 1,006; Gass (D) 1,482.
Parker's plurality 476

44—Behrman (F) 1,020; Drury (D) 662.
Behrman's plurality 358

Brooklyn.

45—Downing (F) 5,088; Ellers (D) 3,004.
Downing's plurality 2,084

46—Vaughn (F) 2,465; Bridges (D) 4,692.
Bridges's plurality 2,227

47—Holmes (F) 2,027; Wafer (D) 4,076.
Wafer's plurality 2,049

48—Stewart (R) 5,125; McKeever (D) 4,415.
Stewart's plurality 710

49—Holler (F) 5,207; Penny (D) 4,182.
Holler's plurality 1,025

50—Diemer (F) 5,403; Brown (D) 4,616.
Diemer's plurality 787

51—Malone (F) 4,416; Doyle (D) 3,663.
Malone's plurality 753

52—Lundy (F) 3,355; Baar (D) 3,102.
Lundy's plurality 253

53—Thompson (F) 2,906; Kenney (D) 3,207.
Kenney's plurality 301

54—Bauman (F) 2,751; Gillen (D) 3,771.
Gillen's plurality 1,020

55—Wakeley (F) 4,878; Byrne (D) 3,922.
Wakeley's plurality 956

56—Tebbetts (F) 5,416; Redmond (D) 5,149.
Tebbetts's plurality 267

57—Seebeck (F) 6,642; Wall (D) 4,537.
Seebeck's plurality 2,105

58—Dickinson (F) 5,335; Murphy (D) 5,014.
Dickinson's plurality 321

59—Reilly (F) 2,679; Keety (D) 5,098.
Keety's plurality 2,419

60—Linde (R) 2,779; Brenner (D) 3,411.
Brenner's plurality 632

61—Wentz (F) 7,387; Steinbacher (D) 3,760.
Wentz's plurality 3,627

62—Wirth (F) 7,630; Southerland (D) 2,361.
Wirth's plurality 5,269

63—McInness (F) 3,545; Gogarty (D) 5,271.
McInness's plurality 1,726

64—Bill (F) 3,900; Schmitt (D) 3,622.
Bill's plurality 278

65—Bennet (F) 6,137; Twomey (D) 4,600.
Bennet's plurality 1,537

66—Alt (F) 6,936; O'Brien (D) 5,402.
Alt's plurality 1,534

Queens.

67—Bennett (F) 3,535; Nehrbauer (D) 4,556.
Nehrbauer's plurality 1,021

68—Schumacher (F) 2,980; McCarthy (D) 3,569.
McCarthy's plurality 589

69—James (F) 2,695; Otten (D) 2,041.
James's plurality 654

70—Willett (F) 3,266; Creed (D) 3,227.
Willett's plurality 39

Richmond.

71—Maloy (F) 2,100; O'Grady (D) 2,063.
Maloy's plurality 37

72—Bowen (F) 2,116; Gillies (D) 2,246.
Gillies's plurality 130

73—Shea (F) 2,217; Vaughn, Jr., (D) 2,001.
Shea's plurality 216

OHIO'S REPUBLICAN PLURALITY

Gov. Nash Re-elected by 67,661—Party Has Majority of 35 in Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Late to-night Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee had the returns from eighty-six counties in Ohio, with only two missing, and the two missing counties were estimated from the newspaper reports, with the following results:

Sixty-two counties have Republican pluralities aggregating 90,840. Twenty-six counties have Democratic pluralities aggregating 23,179, making the plurality of Nash over Kilbourne for Governor 67,661, and approximating 80,000 plurality for other candidates on the Republican State ticket.

The total vote will not exceed 900,000, but it will not be known exactly until the vote shall be counted officially. The plurality for Gov. Nash exceeds that of two years ago, when he was elected by 49,023, and the average plurality of the candidates on the Republican State ticket greatly exceeds that for President last year, when McKinley and Roosevelt had a plurality in Ohio of 53,060.

The Republicans elected 68 Representatives and the Democrats 42. The State Senate stands 21 Republicans and 12 Democrats. The Republican majority on joint ballot for United States Senator is 35.

Developing Indiana Oil Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

LA PORTE, Ind., Nov. 6.—C. O. Baxter, an oil magnate, has leased of the La Crosse Land Company, composed of Pontiac (Ill.) capitalists, 2,916 acres of land along the Kankakee River, in Dewey Township, La Porte County, and will at once begin the development of this most promising oil and natural gas field. Experimental wells have shown up promisingly.

HOW THE ASSEMBLY VOTE WILL STAND

Majority of Republicans and Fusionists Will Be 68.

Members Chosen in the City's Five Boroughs—Corrected Results from Outside Counties.

The next Assembly will be composed of 108 Republicans and Fusionists, 41 Democrats, and 1 independent Democrat and Fusionist. This gives the Republicans and Fusionists a majority of 68. The Republican majority in the present Assembly is 60.

The list of Assemblymen elected in counties other than those within the City of New York, printed in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was correct with the following exceptions.

MONROE. SULLIVAN.
3. Richard Gardiner, R. Edwin R. Dusinbery, R.

The following is the corrected vote in detail for Assemblymen in the City of New York:

Manhattan and the Bronx.

1—Coakley (F) 1,847; Baldwin (D) 2,578.
Baldwin's plurality 731

2—Karman (F) 2,052; Bourke (D) 5,019.
Bourke's plurality 2,967

3—Stebbins (F) 3,328; Barrett (D) 3,884.
Barrett's plurality 556

4—Brown (F) 2,242; Burns (D) 3,414.
Burns's plurality 1,172

5—Finch (F) 4,981; Drescher (D) 3,176.
Finch's plurality 1,756

6—Lapp (F) 2,019; Oxford (D) 5,344.
Oxford's plurality 3,325

7—Buckley (F) 3,756; Duross (D) 4,248.
Duross's plurality 492

8—Adler (F) 2,186; Cohn (D) 2,086.
Adler's plurality 100

9—Allen (F) 4,675; Stewart (D) 3,707.
Allen's plurality 968

10—Brand (F) 3,199; McCullough (D) 3,354.
McCullough's plurality 155

11—Wait (F) 3,819; McAdams (D) 3,629.
McAdam's plurality 810

12—Reiger (F) 2,086; Sanders (D) 2,890.
Sanders's plurality 804

13—Casey (F) 2,722; Reilley (D) 3,158.
Reilley's plurality 436

14—Krause (F) 2,968; Doll (D) 3,888.
Doll's plurality 920

15—Ryan (F) 3,384; Smith (D) 3,841.
Smith's plurality 507

16—Bergstein (F) 2,370; Prince (D) 3,585.
Prince's plurality 1,215

17—Romer (F) 3,573; Fitzgerald (D) 3,628.
Fitzgerald's plurality 55

18—Searing (F) 2,563; Richter (D) 5,431.
Richter's plurality 2,868

19—Seymour (F) 7,412; Sweetzer (D) 4,192.
Seymour's plurality 3,220

20—B. Fitzpatrick (F) 3,718; J. H. Fitzpatrick (D) 4,997.
J. H. Fitzpatrick's plurality 1,279

21—Bennet (F) 10,535; Mendelson (D) 5,973.
Bennet's plurality 4,562

22—Cronin (F) 3,158; Meeks (D) 4,753.
Meeks's plurality 1,595

23—Newcombe (F) 7,146; Wheelton (D) 6,092.
Newcombe's plurality 1,054

24—Bothner (F) 3,210; Ulmann (D) 3,944.
Ulmann's plurality 734

25—Weekes (F) 4,272; Livingston (D) 2,537.
Weekes's plurality 1,735

26—Young (F) 3,249; Sulzberger (D) 3,355.

MAYOR-ELECT LOW LEAVES THE CITY

Goes for a Much-Needed Rest to Great Barrington.

Outlines in Some Particulars the Policy That He Will Pursue Regarding Appointments.

Mayor-elect Seth Low, before leaving town yesterday afternoon for Great Barrington, Mass., where he intends to remain until next week, outlined in some particulars the policy he will pursue in the matter of appointments to office after he becomes Chief Magistrate of the city. No pledges, he said, had been made by him, and in the selection of heads of departments he will not be governed by considerations of patronage, but solely by the fitness of the applicant. Mr. Low does not wish to interfere with the appointment or dismissal of minor officials, but heads of departments will consult with him regarding the appointment of their deputies.

"I am pledged to consider the interests of the city always," said Mr. Low. "The charter gives to the Mayor the appointment of certain officers, and these appointments I shall, of course, make with all possible care. I shall expect each Commissioner to consult with me regarding his deputies. Every Commissioner will be held responsible for the administration of his own department, and because of this I shall leave him free as to the selection of his other subordinates. Those people, therefore, who may wish subordinate offices will deal with heads of departments. It will be idle to make such applications to me, as they will receive no consideration from me, nor will I refer such applications, if made, to the Commissioner."

Mr. Low was asked in regard to Deputy Police Commissioner Devery and his persistence in stating that he could not be forced to retire from the Police Department. The Mayor-elect said:

"I have not given any thought as to whom I will appoint Police Commissioner. As to Mr. Devery, I have nothing further to add to what I said in my speeches before election."

Mr. Low expressed the greatest satisfaction at the sweeping victory of the anti-Tammany forces, which the returns of the morning showed to be even more complete than he had expected late on election night.

"I am," said he, "heartily delighted at the election of Justice Jerome, and I am sure we will co-operate in office as cordially and effectively as we have on the stump. I am also greatly pleased to know that the entire City Government will be so nearly at one with itself. It is most fortunate that those who are responsible for the administration of the city will have complete control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

Mr. Low several times expressed his satisfaction at the victory of the Fusion ticket. He was light-hearted and cheerful all the morning, and he said that although the campaign had been an arduous one he had never felt better, and that the activity of campaigning had really done him good. Mr. Low arose early, and after breakfast began to go through the telegrams of congratulation that had been piling up during the night. One of the first telegrams he opened was from the President, as follows:

I congratulate the city even more than I do you upon the overwhelming triumph of the forces of decency.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Low immediately wrote the following answer to the President's telegram:

"Your hearty congratulations have done me good."

From Gov. Odell, who was at his home at Newburg, came the following:

"Many congratulations upon your great victory, and best wishes for your coming administration. You deserve the magnificent indorsement given to you."

Mr. Low sent the following reply:

"Hearty thanks for your congratulations. I and my colleagues will do all in our power to make the State proud of this city."

The reply sent to Edward M. Shepard's message of congratulation by Mr. Low was as follows:

"Your hearty and generous congratulations are highly valued. Accept my sincere thanks."

Mr. Low also sent a telegram to Justice Jerome at Lakeville as follows:

"I rejoice in your triumph and in your great majority. No man has done more than you to win success for the whole cause."

The interest in the New York City election taken throughout the country was shown by telegrams from all parts of the United States and from Europe. Joseph Manley sent the following:

"The citizens of Maine send heartiest greetings and rejoice with you over the death of Crokerism and the triumph of virtue, law, and order."

One of the cable dispatches came from Charles A. Gillig, in London, as follows:

"Americans in London gathered at American rendezvous are jubilant and send congratulations."

Among others who telegraphed congratulations to the Mayor-elect were Joseph Jefferson, Erastus Knight, Mayor-elect of Buffalo; Charles V. Fornes, who has been elected President of the Board of Aldermen; Michael J. Coffey, on behalf of the Brooklyn Democracy; Louis Windmuller, W. D. Morris, Mayor of Ottawa; James H. Robertson, Mayor of Canton, Ohio; Gov. Richards of Wyoming, and David Heagley, United States Commissioner at Vancouver.

The author of "The Spotted Town" verses used in the Fusion campaign, sent his congratulations in verse as follows:

All hail our Mayor, that Seth Low.
He's filled the Tammany heads with woe;
In Spotted Town wheree'r you go,
To-night they're cheering for Seth Low;
The crooks and grafters are so weary,
State's prison yawns for them, says
LEARY.

At 2:45 Mr. and Mrs. Low were driven to the Grand Central Station, where they took the 3:30 train for Great Barrington. Before leaving Mr. Low stated that he was going away for a rest; that he did not intend to bother himself at Great Barrington with official matters, but would give them his attention when he returned, and that office seekers who might bother him there instead of helping their chances would be likely to injure them.

MR. GROUT ON THE RESULT.

Astonished at the Vote Which He Received—He Will Accept Controller Coler's Offer.

Controller-elect Edward M. Grout was met by a number of friends when he arrived at his office in the Real Estate Exchange, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. In talking to the reporters Mr. Grout said:

"I was very much amazed at the vote I received. I was not looking for any such majority. Of course I am naturally gratified. I am especially pleased with the large number of Democrats who have co-operated in the making of the Fusion victory, and am glad to have this opportunity of thanking and extending my acknowledgments to all those who have supported the Fusion ticket and myself.

"Judge Jerome's victory is especially pleasing to me, and I think to every candidate on the Fusion ticket.

"I shall be very busy closing up my legal affairs and getting things in shape before the 1st of January. There is a great deal of work which I have had to put by until after the campaign. Now that the battle is over I shall go ahead with it.

"The offer made by Controller Coler to put me in touch with the affairs of his office I appreciate, and shall be glad to avail myself of it at the earliest opportunity. I want if possible to get a grasp upon the workings of the office to which I have been elected, and shall exert myself to become familiarized somewhat with the details of management before Jan. 1."

MR. McCULLAGH'S WORK.

His Deputies Challenged 6,000 Men—Many Who Registered Illegally Did Not Vote.

State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh was asked yesterday what effect he thought his work and that of his deputies had upon the election and the votes cast. He said he could best reply by taking the cases of four districts.

"In the Second District," said the Superintendent, "7,942 names were registered, while only 7,235 voted. In the Third District the numbers were 7,978 registered and 7,340 voted; in the Sixth District 8,947 registered and 8,199 voted, and in the Seventh District 9,067 registered, while but 8,061 voted, showing altogether a falling off of about 3,000 in these four districts alone.

"Altogether in Manhattan and the Bronx my deputies challenged about 6,000 men. We started out by getting warrants for those who attempted to vote, but after about 200 cases that method was found to be too slow, and recourse was had to affidavits and complaints, and in that way some 1,800 cases out of the 6,000 challenged were worked up.

"A great many of those who had registered illegally kept away. For instance, in one house 200 had registered while but 40 dared to vote."

In spite of all the precautions taken, and all the work done by his bureau, Superintendent McCullagh says that he believes that at least 10,000 illegal votes were cast. No tabulated statement of the arrests made by his deputies, voters challenged, &c., has yet been prepared by the Superintendent, but he says that such a statement will be ready within a day or two.

SENATOR PLATT GRATIFIED.

Proud of Work of Republicans in the Election—Cares Nothing About What Jerome Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Senator Platt, when asked to-night for his views about the elections, said:

"I am proud of the work of the Republican organization of Greater New York. It came to the help of the Lord against the mighty with a great, solid phalanx of votes.

"Croker, by the arbitrary use of the great power conferred upon him four years ago, aroused the people to righteous anger. His insistence upon the retention of Devery, his insistence that none except his own followers and henchmen should be given office, and his many other impolitic actions, brought about his downfall and that of the organization of which he is the head. Mr. Croker's administration gave no incentive or explanation of anything to any one unless he was a Croker Democrat. It roused the people to wrath, and when the people are aroused something is sure to happen.

"The election demonstrates the great independence of the voters of New York when once they are thoroughly aroused, and in this connection too much praise cannot be given the press of Greater New York, that, almost without exception, gave a splendid aid to the cause of reform.

"I believe Seth Low will give to the people a good, honest, businesslike administration, and if he does this and is judicious in the disposal of the patronage, it ought to be possible to keep Tammany Hall out of power for a longer period than two years.

"I have no doubt that had Mr. Shepard been elected he would have removed Devery and cleared out the most objectionable Tammany officials. I do not think he would have been a tool of Croker. But the fact that he allowed himself to accept a nomination from Croker condemned him with the people.

"I have no doubt that Mr. Low will treat the Republican organization fairly. The Republican leaders all assured me a week ago that they would pull true for Low and they did."

When asked about Justice Jerome's attack upon him, he said:

"Oh, I don't care anything about him. I don't want to talk about it."

AMENDMENT PROBABLY PASSED.

May Have a Majority of 32,000 in the City.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State, voted on on Tuesday, which would provide that laws passed affecting the taxation of the real and personal property of religious and charitable institutions shall be general and not specific in character, appears to have been adopted. Scattering returns from fifty-nine election districts in various parts of the city give 5,202 votes for and 3,975 against the amendment.

There appears to be little doubt that this ratio would be kept up in the 1,537 election districts of the five boroughs so that the amendment would, in New York City, have a majority vote in favor of it of at least 32,000.

FUSION DISSOLVES A FIRM.

A Democrat Retires Because His Partner Leaves His Party Ranks.

As a result of the election in Hudson County the law firm of Marnell & Fallon of Hoboken, was dissolved yesterday. Both were Democrats, Mr. Fallon having been re-elected to the Assembly. But there was a Fusion ticket in Hoboken, which was warmly indorsed by Mayor Lawrence Fagan, who had been elected for four terms by the Democrats.

Mr. Marnell, who was a friend of Mayor Fagan, went with him into the fusion ranks, and Mr. Fallon notified him that he would retire from the firm as soon as the election was over. Neither partner would discuss the matter.

A MESSAGE FROM SCOTLAND.

Lord Provost of Glasgow Cables Congratulation on Election.

John Sloane, President of the carpet house of W. & J. Sloane, at Broadway and Eighteenth Street, yesterday received the following cablegram from Samuel Chisholm, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland:

"Congratulations on municipal victory."

Mr. Sloane replied as follows;

"New York City redeemed from impurity."

Lord Provost Chisholm spent some time in this country during the past Summer. He visited the Pan-American Exposition, was entertained by Mr. Sloane at his Summer home in Lenox, Mass., and was a guest of honor at a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club. He returned home on Oct. 26.

SENTIMENT DEFEATED RIVES.

Death of Lawrence Mullen, Who Served a Jail Sentence on His Complaint, Changes Many Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Reginald W. Rives, the New York clubman and coaching expert, who is President of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, was beaten for re-election as Supervisor on Tuesday. His home is in New Hamburg, and he ran as Democratic nominee from the town of Wappingers. The fight against Rives was waged with much bitterness. John O'Farrell was elected by over 25 votes. The Republicans made a strong canvass for their candidate, and they used for all it was worth the death of Lawrence Mullen. Mullen died Sunday night at the home of his sister. One day Supervisor Rives saw him driving a horse, and, considering that the animal was unfit to be driven, caused his arrest on a charge of cruelty to animals. Mullen was tried, convicted, and sentenced to jail for three months, notwithstanding that the horse belonged to another, and that he was simply obeying the orders of his employer in driving it. Mullen had a very sensitive nature, and the disgrace of his being in jail crushed him.

"I shall die if they do not let me out of this place," he wrote one day to his mother, a widow. She took the letter to a lawyer, and Judge Phillips reduced the sentence from three to one month. Mullen died few days after completing the sentence. The Republicans laid great stress on Rives's alleged persecution of Mullen, and gained many votes against him. The farmers, too, bolted Rives because of a transaction with one of them recently. He bought a quantity of hay, tendering a check. The farmer held it several weeks, and in the meantime the bank in New York went into the hands of a receiver. The farmer could not get the check through. He appealed to Rives, who, it is said, refused to draw a new check. A lawsuit followed, in which the farmer was beaten. For this method of dealing with one of their number the farmers came out boldly against him. He takes his defeat keenly.

New Chicago Clearing House Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Clearing House Committee has submitted an amendment to the by-laws, which will be considered at a meeting of the association next Tuesday, giving it authority to ask statements from non-member banks which clear through members. The committee, as matters stand now, is powerless to investigate the financial standing of non-member banks, although it is called upon to approve them by acting on their application to clear through members.

"THE ACORNS" HOLD AN ELECTION JUBILEE

Mark Twain Delivers a Mock Eulogy on Tammany.

Then They Parade Up Broadway to Forty-second Street and Burn Richard Croker in Effigy.

"The Acorns," whom Richard Croker designated as "The Popcorns," held a boisterous triumph yesterday, which extended from their headquarters in the old Jaffray Building, in Broadway, through many streets to Forty-second Street, in which not less than 5,000 people participated before it was all over. Mark Twain was the central figure, and delivered mock eulogies over those to whom he referred as the "dear departed" of Tammany Hall.

As the noisy parade passed the headquarters of that organization, having made a short detour for that special purpose, the Old Guard Band, which led them, played the melancholy music of "Go Waaa-y Back and Sit Down," before the almost deserted hall, through a window of which Secretary Thomas F. Smith of the Executive Committee was detected peering furtively. The plaintive melody was repeated before the late headquarters of Isaac Fromme and Henry W. Unger in the Rossmore Hotel, and the celebration closed immediately after with the cremation of an effigy of Mr. Croker borne aloft on a long pole, before the Metropolitan Opera House.

This proceeding the police vainly tried to prevent. A number of bluecoats made a rush with drawn clubs toward the flaming figure, but somebody at that moment created a diversion by calling for three cheers for Mark Twain, and when the effect of this had passed there was not enough left of the image of the ruler of Wantage to make it worth anybody's while to start the riot that seemed imminent.

The policemen threw the effigy on the pavement. Some of the new-comers who had been attracted by the show tried to attack the men who had held it, but the leaders of the Acorns averted the trouble by hustling these threatened men off into the main body of the paraders, and the policemen and Tammany sympathizers were free to stamp out the fire in the burning mass, which they did with vigor.

Brooms hung all about the Acorns' home and a line of them stretched across Broadway above the traffic before the door, and all the men on the platform wore little brooms on hats or coats. First the band crashed out the "Star-Spangled Banner," the crowd singing the words. Great Oak Johnson read a letter from Mayor-elect Low congratulating the organization upon its work, and then Mark Twain spoke, being frequently compelled to stop and wait until the laughter and jeers had subsided.

"The bad gang has been defeated all along the line," he said, "and I prophesy, because I was born a prophet, that the next time we go to the polls we go there 100,000 strong.

"I am not surprised at the superb majority we had. What surprises me is that Tammany got a single vote, with the entire pulpit and almost the entire press against it. But while a thirty-thousand majority was not nearly large enough, we will not quarrel with Tammany about the result. Tammany is dead, and it is no use to quarrel with a corpse.

"We are not here to attend the funeral of Tammany. Tammany is dead, and there is wailing in the land. We shall miss so many familiar faces. Van Wyck, the gentle peddler of life-saving ice at 90 cents per hundred, is gone. Ike Fromme—we shall never see Fromme again. He is gone. His name isn't German, but I suppose he took in from the Germans. We shall never see his gentle face again.

"And Unger. Yes, he is also gone. Unger is a German, also. In the original it had an 'H' in it. Yes, Unger is gone with his great appetite unsatisfied.

"And Murphy, that shadow of a shadow, that political spectre. Farewell to Murphy. He is gone to the unsolidified space of which he has so long been a part.

"And Devery. That indescribable. He has gone to the realms of darkness. His character is so black that even Egyptian darkness would make white spots on it.

"And there is Asa Bird Gardiner, who said, 'To hell with reform.' Well, his reform has been started in the way indicated, and we do not care how soon he goes the same way.

"And last but not least there is Croker Croker. He can now go back to England. We can spare him here. Yes, farewell to Croker forever, the Baron of Wantage, the last, and I dare say the least, desirable addition to English nobility."

Mark Twain then read a letter from Bishop Potter, in which he stated: "It is not merely Greater New York—it is Grander New York now!" Other speakers were President-elect Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, William H. Russell, and Otto Kempner.

Then the crowd swarmed out into the street, where Mark Twain and the officers of the Acorns entered a carriage and led the procession with the band and Chief Marshal Frederick Smith, who carried a huge horseshoe of oak leaves and acorns. The route was Broadway to Fourteenth Street, to Third Avenue, to Fifteenth Street, to Irving Place, to Nineteenth Street, to Broadway, to Forty-second Street, where Mark Twain renewed the parade, which by this time had grown to enormous proportions, and then to the scene of the burning of the Croker effigy, where the crowd slowly dispersed to the music of "Home, Sweet Home."

$500,000 BET ON ELECTION.

This Was Only in the Wall Street District—Tammany Men Lost Heavily.

Estimates as to the amount of money wagered on the election in Wall Street offices differ, but a conservative guess places them at not less than $500,000. In the great majority of cases Low bettors gave odds of 10 to 9, and 10 to 7, and in a few instances bets of 2 to 1 on the Mayoralty were reported. The betting was fast and furious during the last two days of last week, as well as on Monday, but Tammany bettors fought shy of all offerings under 10 to 7 toward the last.

The bulk of the Tammany money is believed to have come from a "betting syndicate," consisting of Frank Farrell, Senator Sullivan, the Considine brothers, and several others. Their losses in the financial district alone were estimated at $300,000. Some of the winners include William Oliver, the stock broker, who is reported to have cleaned up about $50,000; Hahn & Stieglitz, Allen, Wood & McGraw, J. J. Judge, C. A. Nissing, Edward Wasserman, Weaver, Harris & Co., Gilbert & Lewis, F. E. Johnson, M. Neumoegen, and West Pollock.

Some of the losers or those who handled money for the Tammany side include "Eddie" Norton and Harry Content, two of the best-known operators on the Exchange. As a matter of fact, almost every brokerage firm mentioned acted as commissioner for its customers.

TUGBOATS CRASH IN EAST RIVER.

Rassler, With a Convoy, Sinks the Ida L. Tebo—Crew Escaped.

While steaming up the East River yesterday morning the tugboat Ida L. Tebo was run down in midstream about opposite Eightieth Street by the seagoing towboat Rassler, which was taking a plaster barge to Staten Island. The Tebo was torn almost in two, and her Captain, Edward Wright, with Engineer Peter McCann and the four other members of her crew, lost no time in scrambling over the Rassler's prow to safety upon her decks.

The Rassler then backed clear of the shattered Tebo, and immediately the damaged tug sank like a stone. The Rassler escaped with slight damage, and, after landing the rescued men at a city pier, proceeded with her convoy. The Tebo was owned by the Anderson-Murphy Company of 14 John Street, and there her crew repaired to report the accident. As each Captain blames the other for the accident an inquiry by the United States Steamboat Inspectors will be necessary to fix the responsibility.

MR. MURPHY'S MAJORITY GROWS

Republican Candidate for Governor Elected in New Jersey by About 17,500.

The majority of Franklin Murphy, the Republican candidate for Governor, grows in New Jersey as the detailed returns are filed with the various County Clerks throughout the State. His plurality over James M. Seymour exceeds the highest figure set in the predictions of the Republican leaders before the election. The returns have not all been filed, but Murphy's plurality over Seymour will be in excess of 17,500.

This is more than three times as much as Voorhees obtained for Governor three years ago and about one-third the sweeping majority the State gave the National Republican ticket a year ago. Every county but four gave Murphy majorities. Hudson County, which is generally good for at least 10,000 Democratic, failed to reach that figure by 1,000. Camden County, where Seymour was expected to run very strong, despite the fact that the county is Republican, gave Murphy 4,745. Essex, the home county of both candidates, which was expected by the Democrats to give Seymour a thousand or so, gave Murphy 6,773.

The Republicans will control both houses of the Legislature by majorities of more than three to one. The legislative officers chosen on Tuesday and those holding over will not have a vote for a United States Senator during the present terms unless either of the two sitting Senators resigns or dies.

In the Senate the representation remains the same. Seven Senators were balloted for in as many counties on Tuesday. The retiring ones were six Republicans and one Democrat. The same number appear to have been returned, although a contest is threatened in Atlantic County, where charges of intimidation and bribery are being made. In the House the Republicans gain one through Warren County, which is usually Democratic, electing a Republican Assemblyman, although giving a Democratic majority for Governor. The Legislature will stand:

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
Senate	17	4	13
House	46	14	32
Joint ballot	63	18	45

Of the fourteen Democratic Assemblymen, eleven are from Hudson, and of the total Democratic representation on joint ballot Hudson will contribute twelve.

NEW JERSEY PRIMARY FRAUDS.

Judge Charges Newark Grand Jury to Investigate Them.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 6.—The Democratic primaries which resulted in sending contesting delegates to the convention are to be investigated by the Grand Jury. This afternoon Justice Skinner called that body before him and charged it to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Justice Skinner in his charge said that in one district the ballot box was broken and the ballots were scattered on the floor; in another voters had been imported from other towns. Republicans that had voted at their own primaries again voted at the Democratic primaries; a bunch of ballots were found fastened to the top of a box before the polls opened.

In a district that had cast 90 votes for Presidential candidates it was reported that 223 ballots had been cast; in another, officers confessed to having thrown away ballots not for their man; at one place six men voted, and the returns showed 112.

All this should be punished, he said, and advised the jury to "punish without fear or favor."

JERSEY CITY'S ALDERMEN.

Republicans Gain Five Members in the Board.

Corrected returns of the election results in Hudson County give Franklin Murphy, (Rep.,) for Governor, 28,023; James M. Seymour, (Dem.,) for Governor, 36,876; Seymour's plurality, 8,853. The plurality of Hudspeth, (Dem.,) for the Senate over Record, (Rep.,) is 8,547. The total vote for Fagan, (Rep.,) for Mayor in Jersey City was 21,135; for Smith, (Dem.,) 16,168. The Republicans elected five of the twelve Aldermen chosen. The Aldermen elected are:

Farrell, (Dem.,) in the First Ward; Barry, (Dem.,) Second Ward; Roe, (Dem.,) Third Ward; Calnon, (Dem.,) Fourth Ward; Sharkey, (Dem.,) Fifth Ward; McLaughlin, (Rep.,) Sixth Ward; Charlock, (Rep.,) Seventh Ward; Holmes, (Rep.,) Eighth Ward; Chester, (Rep.,) Ninth Ward; Stevens, (Rep.,) Tenth Ward; White, (Dem.,) Eleventh Ward; Cookson, (Dem.,) Twelfth Ward.

The new Aldermanic Board will have 18 Democrats and 6 Republicans. The old board had but one Republican, and he holds over.

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Decisive Victory for the Republican Organization—Reformers Not Discouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The result of the election in Philadelphia is a decisive victory for the Republican "organization." It has given the candidates on its State and city ticket pluralities ranging from 32,000 to 47,000, the lowest plurality being recorded for Justice Potter of the Supreme Court. John Weaver, for District Attorney, receives a plurality of 43,667 on the unofficial returns from all the wards. He is credited with a total of 138,120, Rothermel with 94,453, and Carr, "regular" Democrat, 7,252.

The "organization" Republicans have carried everything in Philadelphia by pluralities which average a falling off of more than one-half in the Republican pluralities of recent years. There is no getting away from the fact that the City Hall administration receives an indorsement from the majority of voters in this city, for the contest was fought on that line, and the election entrenches the Ashbridge crowd more formidable than ever in the management of the city's affairs.

While the Republicans carried the State by a handsome majority, the feature of the election was the immense drop in the size of the usual plurality. Whereas the usual figure has been 110,000, the result of yesterday's vote shows that William P. Potter won by a margin of only 44,807 in his fight for Judge of the Supreme Court. Frank G. Harris was elected State Treasurer with a plurality of 51,018.

The Union Party leaders, Col. Alexander K. McClure, ex-Judge Gordon, Postmaster Hicks, and others, declare that the new political factor will continue in existence and will war on Quayism until it is destroyed. The large inroads made by the reformers ex-Judge Gordon regards as very encouraging and as presaging victory at the Spring election.

Ex-Judge Gordon remarked that the vote of 101,639 in Philadelphia for Judge Yerkes was the largest ever polled here for a Democratic candidate. This vote, as well as Rothermel's, he said, was enormous, considering that it represented the unorganized vote of citizens desiring reform in public affairs. He estimated the Democratic vote for the fusion ticket at 50,000. "The Democratic Party and the reform cause," he added, "took a very long step in advance yesterday. A vote of 100,000 means a revolution. Success is only a little way off."

Postmaster Hicks said: "The final results here, as in New York, where civic honor was likewise rebuffed in its first battle, will be to bring about the final change from conditions which have shocked the moral sensibilities of our people."

SAN FRANCISCO'S MAYOR-ELECT

Union Labor Man Issues a Statement Reassuring Vested Interests.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Mayor-elect Schmitz to-day issued the following statement:

"I wish to say to the merchants and financiers of the city that they need entertain no fears whatever of any action upon my part tending to inaugurate a radical or revolutionary policy of municipal government. Invested capital will be given the credit it deserves, and it will be my aim to see that business interests suffer nothing. I will consider all classes and try to harmonize all interests which stand for the upbuilding of San Francisco."

Mr. Schmitz was elected on the Union Labor ticket. He is a member of the Musicians' Union and leader of the orchestra in a local theatre.

Smith Lent Beaten in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The election in Westchester County resulted in the Republicans electing their ticket with the exception of the candidate for County Judge, Smith Lent. This was not unexpected, for he was mixed up in a factional and school fight in his own town of Ossining, and he was left several hundred behind his ticket there. William P. Platt of White Plains was his successful rival.

MR. SHEPARD TALKS ON THE ELECTION

Thinks the People Voted for a Destructive Programme.

Appealed to Them, He Says, as Being More Picturesque than a Constructive Policy—He Will Take a Rest.

Edward M. Shepard, when he was seen at his Brooklyn home yesterday, gave no expression of personal disappointment at the result of the election. He said that he intended to leave for his country home, at Lake George, to rest. Some time before the end of December he will take a trip to Europe and remain there for some time. Speaking of the result of the election, he said:

"The people were animated by the most patriotic motives in voting as they did, but the people are sometimes wrong. I do not mean that I am pleased with the result of the election. I still adhere to my own judgment, but I have no doubt of the good that will come of it."

When asked if he did not look upon the election of Seth Low as a triumph of decency and order, Mr. Shepard said:

"I have no doubt that the majority of the people have meant to have good government; I think they voted for good government. I have great confidence in the integrity of purpose and the good sense of the general public after as fair a campaign as this has been. I think the people are sometimes wrong, but that on the whole they exercised good sense.

"I think I have been treated with more consideration than I was entitled to, and I have no fault to find; quite the contrary. I think the people voted for a destructive rather than a constructive programme, and I shall not say that the people were not right. I have so much confidence, on the whole, in their judgment after a fair campaign that I simply should not assert my own judgment against theirs, although I still hold my own judgment."

"Will you say what you meant by 'adverse conditions' in the statement you gave out on Tuesday night?" was asked.

"By that I meant the enormously strong tide of sentiment running in favor of the Republicans at the beginning of the campaign, and which resulted in my nomination."

In speaking of the effect his defeat would have on the Democratic Party in the city and State, Mr. Shepard said:

"I have no doubt that the Democratic Party will triumph at no distant day. The majority against the Democratic Party in Greater New York is about the same as it was in 1897. In 1898 and 1894 the Democratic Party in the boroughs making up the city was defeated by a majority of 75,000 or more. If the political division were the same this year with a greater number of voters, the adverse majority would have been nearer 100,000. I have lived long enough to see elections far more emphatic than this reversed in a year or two. I don't think any disaster to the Democratic Party will follow the election of Mr. Low. I think Mr. Low will give a high-minded administration to the best of his powers.

"It is my judgment that the improvement of permanent conditions of the city would have been better effected by the choice of a Democratic Mayor; nevertheless, I am not infallible."

"Do you think the election of Mr. Low will accomplish the same result that you were striving for?"

"I think the destructive programme in the long run is not as good as the constructive programme, but it may serve in a less fruitful degree the same purpose. The destructive programme is no doubt the more interesting and picturesque.

"If I had the campaign to go over again I should do exactly as I did. I adhere to the proposition that sound public policy demands that a candidate should abstain from any pledges or promises of any kind as to persons."

In conclusion, he said:

"I said to the Democratic Committee when I accepted the nomination that whatever the result might be, I intended that the competition between President Low and myself should not be calamitous to the city. That has been my dominant purpose during the campaign, and I am glad to believe that the campaign of and by myself has been a wholesome one."

Mr. Shepard was asked concerning the reported abdication of Richard Croker, but declined to discuss it. He also refused to comment on the result of the campaign between Justice Jerome and Henry W. Unger for the District Attorneyship.

EX-GOV. WALLER WRITES.

Congratulates Mr. Shepard Upon the Dignity of His Campaign.

Thomas M. Waller, ex-Governor of Connecticut, and Consul General to London under President Cleveland, who was on Tuesday elected a representative to the Constitutional Convention from New London, yesterday sent a letter to Edward M. Shepard, of which the following is a copy:

Sir: I write not to condole, but to congratulate. No man for years has had the opportunity your candidacy for the Mayoralty of Greater New York gave you to uplift the tone of our party politics, and especially in the great municipal centres of our country, and by your letters and speeches you have ably and nobly done your full duty.

However badly Democrats may feel over your defeat as a candidate, they all have cause for rejoicing over the helpful, the healthful, and the dignified character of your campaign.

Believing it to be better for a party to be led to defeat by some men than to victory by others, I am sure all thoughtful Democrats join with me in thanking you for the good your candidacy will do our party everywhere.

THOMAS M. WALLER.

New London, Conn., Nov. 6, 1901.

ANTE-ELECTION PROPHECY.

Charles Steckler Predicted that Low Would Carry This County.

Charles Steckler made Friday, Nov. 1, the following election prediction:

"Shepard's majority in the Tammany stronghold below Fourteenth Street will not exceed 10,000.

"This will be wiped out in the two Assembly districts, the Twenty-first and Thirty-first.

"Low will carry the County of New York."

The result of the election shows:

Shepard's vote below Fourteenth Street	43,980
Low's vote below Fourteenth Street	33,847
Shepard's majority below Fourteenth Street	10,118
Low's vote, Twenty-first and Thirty-first Districts	21,239
Shepard's vote, Twenty-first and Thirty-first Districts	11,025
Low's majority	10,214

THE VOTE IN NEBRASKA.

Republicans Have Gained a Great Victory—Populists' Strongholds Carried.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—Chairman De France of the Populist State Central Committee admits the defeat of the Fusion forces in the State by from 3,000 to 5,000, with a falling off in the Fusion vote of perhaps 20,000, compared with the vote of 1899. Chairman Lindsay of the Republican State Committee estimates Sedgwick's majority for Supreme Court Judge at 7,000. The returns at hand indicate a much greater victory.

In the State the heaviest gains were in counties where Fusion has had the greatest strength. The Republicans gain many county officers, and the party has been strengthened in organization by the victory. The greatest gains made by the Fusionists were in Douglas County, where they secured part of the county offices.

Complete Returns from Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Complete returns from the 139 districts in the State give Gregory, (Rep.,) for Governor, 28,242; Garvin, (Dem.,) 19,533; Gregory's plurality, 8,389, as against 8,859 last year. In the Senate the Republicans have elected 31 members and the Democrats 7, and in the House the proportion is 51 Republicans to 4 Democrats.

H. Burd Cassel Elected to Congress.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 6.—H. Burd Cassel (Rep.,) was elected to Congress in the Tenth Congressional District comprising Lancaster County, by about 7,500 plurality. He succeeds the late Marriot Brosius.

The Pivot Clip For Eyeglasses.

The Pivot Clip is not a freak contrivance, but the logical sequence of twenty-five years of eyeglass experience.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 630 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 2 RUE SCRIBE.

RICHARD CROKER'S STORY

He Denies that He Has Abdicated as Tammany Leader.

A Reminiscence of the Turf Supplies Him with an Illustration of His Position as Defeated Chief.

Richard Croker was at the Democratic Club last evening, and he told stories about the peculiarities of race horses. He also denied the report that he would go abroad before the holidays, and that John F. Carroll would take his place as the leader of Tammany Hall.

"The story was circulated by a man who seemed to want to give out such information," said Mr. Croker. "There is nothing in the story, and no one was ever authorized to give out any such news."

"When do you intend to go abroad?" was asked.

"I don't know. I may go to Carlsbad after the holidays."

"Will you leave the city for a few days' rest?"

"What's the difference. No one will pay any attention to me now," said Mr. Croker with a laugh. "They will all flock around the winner. It does not make much difference what I do."

Then Mr. Croker, who was in a jolly mood, said:

"I remember a race horse named Sir Gotham, who was a beautiful animal. The people crowded around this race horse while he was in the paddock one race day and they talked about the splendid lines of his legs. They told of his wonderful conformation and what a great race horse he was. Dave Gideon had a horse in the race, and so had I. Our horses were ignored before the start. Gideon said, 'Are you going to let this other horse take a walk-over?' I said, 'No, my horse will run the race.' The result was that Gideon's horse ran first and my horse ran second, and the great horse in the paddock ran last.

"When that horse was brought back after the race the crowd that had looked at his magnificent build paid no attention to him, and our two selling-platers were admired because they were winners. That is the way of the world."

Mr. Croker took a drive yesterday afternoon, and he said that before the end of the week he would go to Lakewood or some near-by resort for a few days of rest.

MR. SHEEHAN ON CROKER.

He Has Not Abdicated, But Has Been Decapitated, He Says.

"It is reported that Richard Croker has abdicated the leadership of Tammany Hall," said a NEW YORK TIMES reporter to John C. Sheehan yesterday.

"Abdicated?" replied Mr. Sheehan, in apparent astonishment; "that is a mistake. Croker has not abdicated. He has been decapitated."

MR. DEVERY'S NEIGHBOR.

Almost a Fight Over an Election Serenade to Him.

James J. Allen, Fusion candidate for the Assembly in the Ninth District, lives in the house on West Twenty-eighth Street adjoining that owned by Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery. Mr. Allen's friends tendered him a serenade last night, and some of Devery's friends who did not understand matters considered the demonstration an affront to Devery.

The outlook was serious for a time, until a friend of Allen mounted a dry goods box and said:

"Touchin' on and appertainin' to this display of rejoicing, I want to say that we are serenading Mr. Allen. We are giving no thought to Mr. Devery."

Even the "big chief's" friends laughed, and the affair passed off very pleasantly.

MR. DEVERY'S REMARKS.

What He Said When Asked About the Election Results.

Deputy Commissioner Devery left his home for Police Headquarters shortly before noon yesterday. As he hastened to a carriage which was waiting for him at his door, several reporters asked his views on the result of the election.

"Oh, go to hell! Go to hell!" said Mr. Devery, as he jumped into the carriage and slammed its door behind him.

MOUNT VERNON'S MAYOR.

Republican Leaders Will Probably Make a Contest in the Courts.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The election for Mayor of this city will it is pretty certain be carried into the courts. The step was practically decided upon to-night at a conference of the Republican leaders with Dr. Edward S. Brush, who was the party's nominee for Mayor, and Senator Isaac N. Mills as counsel. Dr. Brush told the leaders that if they could show him that there was good ground for a contest and an appeal to the courts he would fight with them to the last, but that he must be shown this.

Some witnesses were examined and more will be in the morning, and Senator Mills may in the morning obtain an order from the courts directing that no certificate of election be granted to Edwin Fiske, the Democratic nominee for Mayor. Mr. Fiske is now Mayor of the city and has been for several terms. Dr. Brush has been Mayor before, and had been beaten by Mr. Fiske at another time.

On the face of the returns they show Fiske has received a majority of 20. The Republicans claim the majority was forced, and that there was illegal work in some of the wards, and allege they will be able to prove this. They also claim that in one ward about 100 ballots were thrown out, and that these were all Brush ballots and that their discarding was illegal, and that there was no legal reason to declare them void.

Dr. Brush's friends claim that the returns should show that he has 8 majority without the 100 ballots at all. Dr. Brush has arranged to start on a hunting trip so that action in the matter will be taken early in the morning.

Mayor Fiske when seen to-night said he knew nothing of the allegations of the Republicans. If he was not honestly elected he did not want the office and would not take it. He said that if Dr. Brush or any one else wanted a recount and inspection of the ballots he would not only not oppose the step but would do what he could to aid it.

CAPT. GODDARD'S STATEMENT.

Declares He Would Not Accept the Police Commissionership.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night that under no circumstances would he accept the position of Police Commissioner. He made this statement when he was told that common report had selected him as the head of the Police Department under the Low administration.

"Were I a man of independent fortune," said Capt. Goddard, "I know of no position I would be more pleased to accept in the interest of good government. But under existing conditions it would be impossible for me to accept."

PERMIT OF NO SUBSTITUTION
ASK FOR
CARL H. SCHULTZ'
Pure and Correct Mineral Waters.
**

WALL PAPER
AND INTERIOR DECORATING

Our Wall Paper Store is supplied, as never before, with rare and beautiful things for the decoration of interiors. The choice ideas of the best foreign manufacturers find expression in our importations of English, French and German goods.

The Orient is represented with special designs and colorings from Tokio, fine specimens of Japanese Relief Art, also rich Grass Cloths.

We show also many advance styles of American wall papers for 1902, which embrace plain and Dresden stripes, damask and floral papers, silks and veloutines, tree tapestries, and reproductions of Oriental stuffs. Also standard dyed burlaps, buckrams and ingrains.

It is an easy matter to make selections to match draperies, carpets or rugs, of any style or coloring.

We have the best workmen for all kinds of painting, tinting and decoration—under special expert supervision.

Upon request our superintendent will meet you for conference about any work of this sort that is contemplated.

Third floor, Fourth avenue side.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Here is a comprehensive collection of carefully selected Rugs that includes specimens of every well-known Oriental weave.

The assortment of sizes is most complete, and prices are uniformly fair.

Of course stock adjustments come to these fine Artistic Rugs, as well as to more commonplace merchandise; and there is, just now, an opportunity to make quite wide selection, and yet save about one-third of the regular fair price.

For instance, today there are two hundred small and medium sized rugs at prices varying from $4 to $50; in sizes from 3 ft. x 1½ ft. to 9 ft. x 4 ft. Within the past six weeks they have been on sale here at prices fully one-third more. Also one hundred large size rugs, varying from 10 ft. x 8 ft. to 25 ft. x 12 ft., prices from $50 to $390, showing the same proportionate reduction.

Third floor.

The Wanamaker Store.

The New TOYS
Young Folks' FAIRYLAND

The Wanamaker Toy Store is the most fascinating place in New York for children. The immense new store, just remodeled, extends from Broadway almost to Fourth avenue, along the South side of Ninth street. It contains the largest and finest display of Toys that is assembled anywhere.

How the children's eyes sparkle and dance as they run from one counter to another—from dolls to donkeys, from building blocks to hobby horses.

The Doll Show is a fascinating place for girls; and the most marvelous of all, is the

Baby Blanche Doll for a Dollar

A superb doll, 20 inches high, full jointed, with bisque head, beautiful face and eyes—she goes to sleep, of course—beautiful flaxen hair; and finished with shoes and stockings. Such a doll can be found nowhere else at near the price. $1 each.

Then of identical value are her larger sisters—handsome in features, superbly made—$1.50, $2 and $3. Made the same as the other Baby Blanche, but larger.

Other Undressed Dolls at 75c to $7.50. All have open-work stockings and patent leather slippers.

Then the **Dressed Dolls** make a still more interesting display, beginning with very pretty dolls of various sorts, at 25c—in fact, for still less. These:

Sailor Dolls, 25c and 50c
Chinese Dolls, 50c and $1
Finer Dressed Dolls, $2.25 up to $27.
Indian Dolls, 25c, 50c and $1
Eskimo Dolls, 25c, 50c and $1
Colored Dolls, 15c, 25c, 50c and $1
Zulu Dolls, 10c and 25c
Various other sorts of Dressed Dolls, at 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.

But there are legions of things for boys, too—Drums, Hobby Horses, Tool Chests, Horns, and the like.

A few price-hints follow:

SOLDIER SUITS, 25c to $3, in the various regalias of Indians, Rough Riders, U. S. Infantry, Firemen, Marines, Police, Knights and Cavalry.

BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, complete; everything that a carpenter wants to use—25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $3 and $5.

DRUMS—Tin Drums, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Snare Drums, $1.50 to $2.75. Wood Band Drums, 50c and $1.

South Ninth Street Annex, entrance 770 Broadway, or through Subway from Main Store.

The OVERCOAT Question

There are a good many men not yet rightly fixed for the cold weather.

The Fall coat is too light in weight—except for between-time wear.

The new Winter Overcoat must be bought—and quickly, if a man wishes to look and feel comfortable.

The Wanamaker stock is superb. The smartest Overcoats that can be made, are here, and there is abundant variety in both style and price.

We have the genuine Sedan Montagnac Overcoats at $55—best fabric in the world, sumptuously lined with silk.

But we also have excellent and most stylish Overcoats at $8.50, that will give splendid wear.

Our $15 Overcoats are, without exception, the most stylish and best made coats ever offered for the money. The material is dark Oxford cheviot. Very dressy and handsome.

Other Overcoats at $18, $20 and $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

There's a distinctly wintry tinge in the air nowadays; sufficient to be a sharp reminder to the mother who has delayed buying her boy's winter clothing.

Here's a reminder, too, of the excellent kinds of Winter Suits and Overcoats awaiting her choosing in the Wanamaker Boys' Clothing Store:

$3—Sailor Suits of all-wool blue serge and cheviot; sizes 3 to 12 years.
$5—Double-breasted Suits of plain blue serge and blue and mixed cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years.
$5—Three-piece Suits in blue and mixed cheviot, in new patterns; sizes 9 to 16 years.
$5.50—Top Coats in a new shade of Oxford frieze; very stylish garments; sizes 4 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Important Price News About
Paris Novelty Dress Goods

These are the fine stuffs that make up into the notable gowns of the season. Patterns are, for the most part, exclusive; and we have only one or two dress patterns of a kind—giving doubled desirability to each dress.

To get the full season's service out of a fine dress, it should be ready to wear before Thanksgiving Day; so we have decided to give you the benefit of these price-concessions while there is still ample time to get the dresses made for that occasion.

These hints of fabrics and prices:

At $2.75 from $3.50—French Camel's-hair Panne Cloth, in self-colors, tan, castor, brown, gray, green, and navy blue.
At $2.75 from $3.50—Silk Embroidered Figured Prunella, in self-colorings.
At $2.50 from $3.50—Silk Polka-dot Matelasse and Soutache Corded Striped Epingline, in combinations of black and colors.
At $2.50 from $3—Silk Chenille Polka-dot Matelasse Epingline, in combinations of colors and black.
At $2.25 from $3—Silk Cube Plush Novelty, in combinations of black on colors.
At $2.25, from $2.75—Silk Figured and Pin-dot Silk-and-wool Poplin, in combinations of colors and black.
At $2.25, from $2.75—Silk-and-wool Epingline, in combinations of colors and black.
At $2, from $2.75—Silk Figured Matelasse Epingline, in combinations of black and colors.
At $2, from $2.50—Silk Polka-dot Rep, in combinations of bright colored dots on black ground.
At $2, from $2.50—Corded Striped Venetian Cloth, in combinations of bright colored stripes on black grounds.
At $1.75, from $2.25—French Basket Cheviot, in self-colored castor and three shades of blue.

Rotunda.

BOX COUCHES

Wardrobe or Box Couches are quite necessary pieces of furniture, where space is an important consideration. Such a couch makes a fine-looking article of furniture, is very comfortable, and can be used to store away sewing materials, dresses or clothing of any sort. We make these couches to order for each individual customer, showing a complete line of model couches, in many styles and qualities. All these couches are of fine construction, and worthy at each price. A hint of some:

$10—Box Couch, 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide, 7 in. box, tufted; full spring seat, with spring edges, filled with tow and cotton; best steel springs; detachable casters; covering of denim or cretonne in any color desired.
$12—Same couch as above, with self-opening spring attachment to the lid or top.
$14—Box Couch, 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide, 7-in. muslin lined box; full spring top with spring edges; best steel springs; patent spring opener; beaded moulding around base of couch; tow and cotton filling; denim or cretonne covers.
$16—Box Couch in regular size; full spring top with woven wire spring under springs, leaving top of couch open; patent spring opening; denim or cretonne covers.

We cover these same couches in velours, corduroys, tapestries, or other fabrics, at different prices according to the materials.

Some of the other couches shown are priced at $23, $25.50, $28, $38 and $40.

We make regular divans, without the box feature, at $9 and $12 and upwards.

Our Oriental divan, with loose all-hair mattress, 36-in. width, at $23.

Fourth floor.

Warm House Garments
FOR WOMEN

The magic fabric for indoor comfort in Winter-time is *Eiderdown*. Light in weight, soft, elastic, serviceable and warm. Little wonder that women demand it for garments to be free and easy in. Then, best of all, it is quite inexpensive.

We have a superb collection of House Robes and Dressing Sacques, made in prettiest styles, from the daintiest sorts of Eiderdowns. Luxurious and practical.

These price-suggestions:

Eiderdown Robes—

At $3.25—Robes of eiderdown, in neat stripes; fitted back; full front; collar and cuffs, bound with satin; girdle at waist.
At $5—Robes of ripple eiderdown in solid colors, pink, blue, gray and red; fitted back; full front; pointed collar finished with ribbon ruffle; front fastened with frogs; girdle at waist.
At $6—Robes of ripple eiderdown in solid colors; gray and rose; fitted back; full front; sailor collar, pocket, cuffs and front, finished with stitched black satin; girdle at waist.
At $7.50—Robes of ripple eiderdown in solid colors, blue, pink, red and gray; fitted back; full front, scalloped and bound with satin and finished with ribbon ruffle; high collar and bell sleeves, finished with same.
Other Robes, trimmed handsomely with applique, at $12.

Dressing Sacques—

At $1—Sacques of ripple eiderdown in solid colors, pink, blue, red and gray; fitted back, full front, fastened with frogs; entire sacque finished with crocheted zephyr.
At $1.25—Sacques of eiderdown in solid colors, pink, blue, gray and red; fitted back; full front; large sailor collar trimmed with braid; front fastened with frogs.
At $1.50—Sacques of ripple eiderdown in solid colors, gray and pink; fitted back; full front; pointed collar appliqued; entire sacque finished with crocheted zephyr; front fastened with frogs.
At $1.75—Sacques of ripple eiderdown in solid colors, lavender, pink, blue, red and gray; fitted back; full front; large sailor collar finished with ribbon ruffle, edged with black velvet ribbon.
Many other styles, plain, some braided and others appliqued, priced up to $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Broad-gauge Shoe Store

It is hardly possible to conceive a shoe-need of man, woman or child, that this Shoe Store isn't able to satisfy on the spot.

There are shoes for the city streets or the ball-room floor, for the frigid zone or the tropics. Here is specialized footgear for every sport indoors or out, by land or sea.

But these are side issues. The real strength of a shoe store lies in its supply of standard kinds of shoes for the every-day needs of the majority of people. Here this store excels.

Here you will find the sturdiest, best looking shoes for boys and girls, at $2 a pair.

Here are the best shoes at $3, that men and women can buy anywhere at the price. And, just here, a word about these $3 shoes for women—the *Wanamaker Reliable*—better than any $3.50 shoe on the market.

Eight new styles are added this year, in addition to the twenty-four you already know. The line now includes shoes for every sort of out-door and indoor wear:

Patent leather, with welted and turned soles.
Enameled leather, with welted soles.
Kidskin, with welted and turned soles.
Calfskin, with welted soles.

Thirty-two styles, that represent shoemaking of the highest, most modern type, in sizes ranging from 2 to 9, and widths from AAA to E.

If you don't know this Shoe Store, you can't afford to postpone making its acquaintance by a single day.

Main Store.

Lawn PILLOW SHAMS

Our showing of Lawn Pillow Shams is very complete. Widest field for choice among them lies open to the housekeeper who wishes to add the finishing touch to the attractive appearance of her beds.

Among the various styles are shams with

Plaited center and deep hem
Hemstitched border with lawn ruffle
Center of allover embroidery and embroidered ruffle
Center of dotted Swiss muslin and embroidered ruffle
Border of plaits and embroidered insertion and ruffle
Center of embroidery and beading insertion, with ribbon run through
Center plaited, border of embroidery insertion, ribbon run through, and large bow.

The price-range is satisfactorily ample, with extremes of $1 and $14.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Corset Covers Under-Price

Here's news of interesting offerings of excellent garments for women in the Basement Under-Priced Store today; not all sizes of each style, but all sizes in the lot:

At 35c, worth 65c to 75c—Of nainsook or cambric, 4 styles; trimmed with embroidery, insertion or lace; tight-fitting or full, with drawing-string at waist.
At 50c, worth 85c and $1.25—Of cambric, 4 styles; tight-fitting, trimmed with embroidery or insertion.

Basement.

Interesting News of LACE CURTAINS

This splendid stock of Lace Curtains, in the newest, handsomest patterns the season has produced, is interesting enough in itself.

But there's an added stimulus to your attention in the reduced prices at which we have marked these attractive new goods.

There are Point Arabe Lace Curtains, at these prices, many of them much reduced: $10.25, $13.50, $25.50, $34, $42, $55 to $175 a pair.

And Renaissance Lace Curtains, in handsome designs, newly marked as follows:

Were	$11.25	$15.50	$16.75	$24.50	$37.50	$40
Now	$9	$12.25	$13.50	$19.50	$30	$32

Third floor.

Pretty Articles of CARVED LEATHER

Vienna excels in the artistic beauty of its leather work. New designs are continually being originated by its clever workers in leather. These specimens of their craft have just arrived—pretty boxes and cases, to hold a variety of articles, useful things for the desk, and so on. Now, when the assortment is unbroken, suggests itself as the best time to pick a pretty piece here and there, against the coming gift-time.

Other attractive things are here, such as ribbon calendars, decorated with large chrysanthemums, suitable for favors.

Opera bags, too, of brocaded silks and satins in charming designs and colorings.

Further details:

CARVED LEATHER GOODS—
Work Boxes in different sizes and styles, $1.50 to $5.75
Jewel Cases, $1 to $5. Scrap Baskets, $3 to $7.50.
Thermometers, circular shape, $1.50.

FANCY ARTICLES—
Chrysanthemums, with ribbon calendars, in different colors, $1.
Thimble Holders in the shape of opera-glass case and hat boxes, with one or two thimbles, 25c.

OPERA-GLASS BAGS—
Bags of fancy colored and black brocaded silk, with rod frame and silk cord, 85c.
Bags of fine brocaded satin, with heavy decorated frames, $2.75 to $5.25.
Bags of heavy brocaded satin, in attractive shades and designs, with gilt plated bar and silk cords, $2.

Broadway.

Women's Untrimmed Hats

The woman who has ideas of her own as to trimming the Walking Hats so much in vogue just now, can find, without trouble, the basis with which to start, among this splendid collection of Untrimmed Hats.

Among them are some that are already partially trimmed; while, at most, the addition of quills, breasts or pompons supplies the necessary effect.

Price-ranges are about as follows:

Untrimmed Felt Hats, in a variety of shapes and colors; from 75c to $3.
Hats of velvet, chenille and silk, in black and colors, from $1.25 to $5.25.
Walking Hats, in a large assortment of styles and colors; some with a band of silk; others partially trimmed; from $1 to $7.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Remarkable Offering of Several Thousand
SOLID GOLD RINGS Set With Stones

Ten and fourteen karat gold, made up in the newest styles, with real and imitation stones set in the handsomest manner. Just exactly such rings as will be sold in best stores for holiday presents, at $1 to $30 each; now offered at

Half Value and Less

"How can we do it, just seven weeks before Christmas?"

It seems most too good to be true; but trade necessities do not wait on calendars, and the manufacturers had an urgent reason for disposing of money-bringing goods quickly.

Our Jewelry Chief examined the entire lot—found everything first class—goods identical in quality to those sold regularly at double today's prices, in all good jewelry stores.

It is an almost amazing collection, with settings of real opals, garnets, moss agates, turquoises, carbuncles, small pearls and diamonds—small—but *genuine*. Then many imitation stones that are the most perfect imitations that are made, and set in the exact manner of real stones—the imitation pearls are particularly neat and handsome.

There is the widest choice in both sorts and prices, of which we can give merest hint:

MEN'S SEAL RINGS at $4.25 to $15
MEN'S STONE RINGS at $2.75 to $8.25
BOYS' STONE RINGS at $1 to $1.75
WOMEN'S SEAL RINGS at $1.75 to $3.25
WOMEN'S FINE OPAL RINGS at $2 to $12
WOMEN'S STONE RINGS at 75c to $12
CHILDREN'S RINGS at 40c to $1

This is probably the most timely offering of ideal Christmas gifts ever made.

What better than a ring, for woman or man, girl or boy? And how fine it is to be able to give double the value you had hoped to—or give two instead of one. The rings are shown on a special counter in front of the Rotunda.

Good Books at Low Prices

There's an interesting tableful of books in the Under-Priced Store today. They are well-bound books, by standard authors, at much below our usual prices. Here in somewhat limited supply. These titles:

Washington Irving's Works, 6 vols. $1.80.
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols. $1.20.
Hugo's Les Miserables. 2 vols. 60c.
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times. 2 vols. 60c.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico. 2 vols. 60c.
Prescott's Conquest of Peru. 2 vols. 60c.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella. 2 vols. 60c.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

PENSION COMMISSIONER MAKES HIS REPORT

Discusses at Length Facts of the Present System.

Points Out the Opportunities for Fraud and Recommends Important Changes —Influx of Claims from Spanish War Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—In his annual report the Commissioner of Pensions discusses at length the faults of the present system of pensioning and the difficulties in the way of determining the merits of claims for pension and increase.

Attention is directed to the friction and unkind feeling that attend the administration of the act of Aug. 7, 1882, which provides that the open and notorious misconduct of a widow pensioner shall operate to terminate her pension, but the absence of such a law, it is stated, would encourage and permit such pensioners to live in dishonor and to dishonor the memory of their soldier husbands while still enjoying the bounty of the Government, and on the other hand the widow who respects the law and honors society by legally entering into the marriage relation loses her pension. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this law, instructions were issued in 1886 to special examiners in the field to take depositions from widow claimants showing whether they have lived with any man as his wife since the death of the soldier.

These instructions were in force until September, 1897, shortly after the present Commissioner took charge of the bureau, when he modified them by directions that special examiners must never question the claimant whether she has violated the act of Aug. 7, 1882, unless the evidence procured shall show that she has been living in dishonor, and then the investigation must be made carefully and discreetly so as not to cause unnecessary neighborhood gossip or scandal. The Commissioner says that while the law is a most delicate and difficult one to administer, yet he cannot recommend its repeal.

Attention is invited again to the necessity of repealing the act of June 7, 1888, which swept away all limitations as to the filing of widows' claims under the general law and brought about conditions which are stated to be a standing invitation to file fraudulent claims, the arrearages being so large and the chances of detection so small.

It is stated that widows' claims are usually filed within thirty days after the death of the soldier, but since the passage of the law of 1888 many claims have been filed by alleged widows of soldiers that died or were killed during the civil war. Referring to "slave marriages," the Commissioner says that with a shrewd and competent attorney, backed by willing witnesses, the Government has no chance, and if the special examiners of the bureau endeavor to ascertain the facts the interested parties at once cry aloud that "the spies" of the bureau are persecuting the poor widows. A number of "sample cases" are cited in the report to show the vicious effects of the law. The Commissioner declares that the law is an open invitation to fraud, perjury, and misrepresentation; that the soldiers themselves get no arrearages, and that the claims of their widows should be governed by the same rule.

FRAUDS ARE EXPOSED.

In January, 1900, a rule was adopted requiring guardians of pensioners to render to the bureau annual accounts of their receipts and expenditures of pension money. The rule was followed by disclosures which in some instances were of a startling nature. Guardians were found to be drawing pensions long after the death of their wards. Many cases were found where insane pensioners had been placed in asylums and other public institutions as indigent persons, while the guardians had drawn the pension during the whole period, and either diverted it for other purposes or allowed it to accumulate for the benefit of the pensioners' legal representatives. Improper, exorbitant, and extravagant items of expenditure were shown which had been authorized and approved by the local courts. Other cases were revealed in which the guardians were appropriating the pension to their own use, while the wards were being maintained at public expense.

In many cases pension moneys were shown to have accumulated in the hands of guardians in sums ranging from $1,000 to over $26,000, while the intended beneficiary of the bounty of the Government was being cared for in public institutions at the expense of the public.

The Commissioner called the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to these abuses, and in an opinion dated May 29, 1901, the Secretary decided that the guardian of a pensioner is the agent of the United States for the proper expenditure of pension money in his hands, and that guardians holding pension funds are subject to the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions both before and after the death of their wards. It was decided also that all pension moneys in the hands of a guardian at the date of a pensioner's death inure in the nature of accrued pension, and therefore subject to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1895, with regard to the disposition of such funds.

The report presents a number of interesting features connected with the filing of claims for pension on account of the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands. It is shown that the soldiers of these wars enjoy much greater benefits than were accorded to the soldiers of the civil war in the amount of pension granted for the same degree of disability. In 1895 the minimum pension was established at $6 per month. Nearly 100,000 soldiers of the civil war received from $1 to $4 per month from 1865 to 1895, and a disability from loss of arm or leg, which now entitled the soldier to $45 per month, gave him only $8 per month in 1865.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

While the civil war lasted for four years and the casualties were enormous, and the Spanish-American war lasted only about four months, with comparatively few casualties, it is shown that three years after the close of the Spanish-American war claims for pension amounting to about 20 per cent. of the number of the soldiers engaged in that war had been filed, while in 1872, or seven years after the close of the civil war, only about 6 per cent. of the soldiers engaged in that war had filed claims.

The Commissioner says that he is not prepared to believe that those who engaged in the war with Spain, many of them sons of veterans of the civil war, were less patriotic than their ancestors or more covetous, but in his opinion it is the fault of the system of pensioning, with its active army of attorneys, solicitors, and drummers, who are practically licensed by the Government with the promise of $25 for each claim allowed. The report presents some interesting details regarding the operations of these solicitors at San Francisco when the volunteers returned from the Philippine Islands for muster out, and shows the persistency with which these soldiers were followed up and overpersuaded to apply for pensions.

The Commissioner calls attention to the unsatisfactory conditions attending the legal and medical adjudications of claims for pension. Cases are usually settled upon ex parte evidence prepared and submitted by attorneys whose fee is dependent upon the allowance of the claims. The medical examinations which determine the rates of pension in invalid claims are made by surgeons who are the neighborhood practitioners, whose appointment is usually a reward for political services, and who are subject to local influences that bias their judgment.

As a remedy for the abuses which exist in the present system the Commissioner earnestly recommends the following method of ascertaining the facts in pension claims:

That traveling medical examining boards be constituted, consisting of two skilled medical examiners, one attorney, and one stenographer and typewriter. These boards would meet at the county seat of each county, say, twice a year, and the claimants would receive notice in advance of their coming.

The movements of the board would be directed from the bureau, and claimants can appear before this board with their witnesses and the merits of their claims would be legally and medically determined without any delay.

The report shows that the principal officials of the bureau are men who served in the Union Army; that seventeen of the fifteen adjudicating agents served in the Union Army, and that there are now 603 ex-Union soldiers and sailors, sixty-four widows of ex-Union soldiers and sailors, and many sons and daughters of ex-Union soldiers and sailors employed in the bureau and bureau service, each and all desirous, says the report, of doing promptly and generously their duty under the law in giving the full measure of generosity of the Government to its lawful beneficiaries.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL.

Controller of the Currency Approves Plan of Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Messrs. Edwin Gould, President, and William Nelson Cromwell, counsel, of New York, with Forrest Rayner, receiver of the Seventh National Bank of New York, met Controller Ridgely by appointment at his office today. They submitted the final papers for the resumption of the Seventh National Bank. Under Mr. Cromwell's plan, the bank charges off about $1,200,000 of losses. This will wipe out the surplus and absorb the 100 per cent. assessment on the capital stock, reducing the original capital stock of $500,000 to $200,000.

After this has been done, the capital stock will be increased $1,500,000, making it in all $1,700,000. The additional stock has been sold at 115 per share. The Controller has approved this plan by which the depositors, numbering over 2,000, are paid in full with allowance for interest, and the bank will resume business under the old name within the next few days.

After these changes are made the following will be a statement of the condition of the Seventh National Bank at the time of resumption of business:

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$3,956,017.49
United States bonds for deposits and circulation, (107½)	268,750.00
With United States Treasurer	2,150.00
Demand loans	810,008.62
Bills discounted	1,076,717.41
Stocks and securities	105,000.00
Marquand & Co. overdrafts	642,500.00
Other overdrafts	23,000.00
Cash items	60,000.00
Total	$7,286,733.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,700,000.00
Circulation	300,000.00
Due depositors	3,021,641.67
Due other banks	742,074.16
Certificates of deposit due in one year	1,208,658.54
Amount reserved for interest on deposits, (estimated)	50,000.00
Fund for receivership and resumption expenses	100,000.00
Contingent fund	144,359.16
Total	$7,286,733.53

Mr. Cromwell states that the bank will allow interest upon deposits during the period of suspension at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, which will be credited to the account of each depositor, and that the New York Clearing House Association has, after examination of the plan, readmitted the Seventh National Bank to full membership in that body.

PANAMA CANAL CONCESSION.

Proposition Submitted to Admiral Walker of the American Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Hutin of the Panama Canal Company finally has submitted to Admiral Walker, the head of the Isthmian Canal Commission, a proposition on behalf of his company for the acquisition of all its rights by the United States Government. The Panama company has been restrained up to this moment from submitting a direct proposition owing to a clause in the concession which it holds from the Government of Colombia, which prescribes forfeiture of the concession as a penalty for the making of an effort by the company to transfer its rights to another Government.

The company's agent, therefore, has been obliged to act with extreme caution in making overtures, but in some way the Colombian Government has been induced to wink at this technical violation of the concession. Its terms are not yet disclosed, and it is probable that they will not be until the Isthmian Canal Commission publishes its report. It is understood, however, that they are considerably more favorable to this Government than were the figures made to the President three years ago.

SUGGESTION BY MR. ROCKHILL.

He Thinks an American Bank in China Would Do Profitable Business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—W. W. Rockhill, who represented the United States Government in the negotiations for the final settlement with China, to-day had a conference with Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department. The conference was in regard to the representation of the United States on the commission of bankers which, by the terms of the protocol, is charged with the duty of receiving and paying over to the several Governments the sums to be paid by China as indemnity. These payments will cover a period of thirty-nine years, and the protocol provides that the money shall be paid monthly to a commission of bankers at Shanghai, each member representing one or more of the interested powers.

As there is no American bank in Shanghai, the question arises as to who shall represent the United States Government on the commission. The American Consul at Shanghai recommends that the British Shanghai bank be designated to act for the United States, but Mr. Rockhill does not favor that suggestion. His visit to the Treasury Department was for the purpose of ascertaining whether the feasibility of founding an American banking institution in China of undoubted strength and recognized standing might not be considered by leading financiers at this time.

Mr. Rockhill believes that, in view of the changed conditions in China, such a bank would do a very profitable business. At the same time it would prove a great benefit to American commercial interests in the Far East, and give to the United States proper representation on the bankers' commission.

The matter will receive the consideration of the Treasury officials. The share of the United States in the indemnity to be paid by China is about $25,000,000, with 4 per cent. interest.

More Canadians for South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is understood that the War Office will accept Canada's offer of a strong cavalry contingent for service in South Africa.

For Improvements to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Finance Minister, M. Witte, has approved the St. Petersburg Municipality's proposed loan of 39,000,000 rubles ($15,450,000) for bridges, hospitals, and improvements. It is expected that the loan will be placed abroad.

Japan to Economize.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 6.—The Japanese Government has decided to institute economies and to effect other measures in order to offset the failure to sell bonds in the United States. The issue of Exchequer bonds to the amount of 10,000,000 yen ($4,980,000) has been only a partial success.

ITALIANS FIGHT WITH RAZORS.

Man Who Was Being Shaved Yelled for the Police.

Labite Castaro, twenty-six years old, a barber, was shaving a man in Amato's barber's shop, at 807 Eighth Avenue, last night when another Italian rushed into the place, and began to talk excitedly to Castaro. Suddenly he drew a razor and made a lunge for him. The man who was being shaved jumped from the chair, and ran out in the street yelling for the police.

Policeman Glennon of the West Forty-seventh Street Station responded, and when he reached the shop both Castaro and his assailant had razors in their hands and were lunging at each other. Glennon jumped between them and stopped the fight.

He then called an ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Geyer came with the ambulance and, after dressing Castaro's wounds, took him to the hospital.

Glennon took the other man around to the station, and there he gave his name as Charles St. George.

An Atlanta Theatre Burned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—The Lyceum Theatre, Atlanta's vaudeville house, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. A performance was being given when the fire began, but the audience was dismissed in time to prevent a panic. Frederick Jones, a fireman, was rescued, badly burned, from an upper window, and Roy Danner, an electrician, was injured by a fall. R. Coley Anderson, the lessee and manager of the theatre, says the loss will be about $75,000, with insurance of $45,000.

A New Carnegie Library.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to provide a $10,000 building for the Wood Library of this village, on condition that the municipality shall guarantee $1,000 annually for its support.

NO TITLE FOR MR. CARNEGIE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says that Andrew Carnegie, previous to leaving Scotland for the United States, received the offer of and declined a Baronetcy.

The Manchuria Negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Rossiya, discussing the Russo-Chinese negotiations, says it thinks Germany desires to tie Russia's hands in Manchuria so as to block a Russo-Japanese understanding which would insure peace and make Russia and Japan dominant in the Far East.

Jamaica Wants Boer Prisoners.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 6.—At a public meeting of leading men of Jamaica held in Kingston to-day a resolution was adopted asking the British Government to send Boer prisoners to the island.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wanamaker, John; Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Grauer, candy; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; C. W. Allun, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; E. H. Clarke, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Beggs, D. C., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Beggs, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson Company, Rome, N. Y.; H. W. Guigan, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; Miss Schuerman, millinery; J. B. Eccleson, bicycles; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Singer, Meyer & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; M. Singer, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. Hunkins, notions and fancy goods; 256 Fourth Street, Herald Square Hotel.

Hundley-Frazer Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. W. Hundley, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. L. Snellenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. M. Schaske, ribbons and ladies' neckwear; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. B. Cady, linens; 8 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. J. Sherman, domestics, linings, furnishing goods, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; T. H. Ryan, hosiery and knit goods; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; B. Hamburger, piece goods; 5 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; W. G. Baker, dry goods; G. A. Young, dry goods; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. P. Stewart, furnishing goods; O. R. Rick, notions, toilet goods, and jewelry; F. S. Collins, dry goods; F. F. Rick, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie. W. Pare, cloaks and suits; Miss Robertson, art goods; 2 Walker Street.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; 477 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; C. W. Whitten, silks; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Wayne De Forest, underwear and carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. McReynolds, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing; 721 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Williams & McAnuity, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Earlington.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, clothing, children's furnishing goods, muslin underwear, and corsets; 477 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaac, cloaks and suits; 121 Mercer Street; Victoria Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss K. Mansell, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Zollinger, W. R., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zollinger, domestics, linens, cloaks, and laces; Hotel Albert.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, dress goods, silks, and linings; Hotel Earlington.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Zillner, J. R., & Co., furnishing goods, carpets, and house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Baker & Fox, Rome, N. Y.; L. H. Baker, cloaks, furs and laces; Hotel Albert.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, fancy goods and ribbons; 406 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Werth, house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Levy, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Schweinbold, linens and white goods; Hotel Navarre.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Adler, musical instruments; Hotel Imperial.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Y. M. Wilkinson, china and glassware; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Knowles & Gardner Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, linens and dress goods; 60 Lispenard Street.

Abney, Barnes & Co., Charleston, West Va.; A. S. Thomas, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Marshall, carpets; S. Shillito, dry goods; 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. McKelvey, dress goods; J. M. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 760 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Davis, laces; Hotel Marlborough.

Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Parry, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; H. W. Flack, cloaks and suits; J. W. Hill, laces and gloves; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shade, J. H., & Sons, Reading, Penn.; J. H. Shade, housefurnishing goods; C. W. Shade, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lowengart & Co., Portland, Ore.; J. G. McCallum, fancy goods and millinery; 521 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, silks and dress goods; 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco, Cal.; T. F. Kelly, ladies' and infants' wear; 127 Greene Street; Morton House.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Myers, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Cassidy, mackintoshes; Westminster Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; O. C. Graves, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

King, H. P., & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; E. W. King, shoes and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baere & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.; J. Baere, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Simonds & Adams, Haverhill, Mass.; E. T. Adams, dry goods; J. F. Ring, notions and cloaks; 35 West Third Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, laces and ribbons; E. B. Wallace, dress goods; D. E. Miller, bicycles; J. C. McLean, ladies' neckwear; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves and corsets; 2 Walker Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel. W. J. Gillis, ribbons and neckwear; Hotel Navarre.

E. A. Frear, books; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. Davies, furnishing goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and linings; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kane, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. C. Shute, ladies' and infant's wear; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Machines, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubrichon, hosiery and gloves; P. J. Lawler, upholstery goods; A. J. Moir, notions; 57 White Street.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks, suits, and waists; Belvedere House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Ames, carpets; 104 Worth Street.

NOW IS THE TIME

Seasons change. We can't change them. We can't prevent the coming of cold and damp airs.

But we can prevent the sore throats, the coughs, colds and lung troubles by taking Scott's Emulsion. Nothing does more to make the tender throat tough. Nothing gives such strength to weak lungs.

Don't take risks—when it's easy to be safe. Now is the season for taking Scott's Emulsion in season.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

The Apollo Piano Player makes all music intelligible to everybody & Everybody can play it

The APOLLO Company, Apollo B'd'g, 101 Fifth Av., N.Y. (Between 17th and 18th Sts.)

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Garret B. Liderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; W. Bruce Buchanan, Paris; Jules Guthridge, Washington; C. H. Holbrook, Pittsburg; Major O. Hulsman Morgan, London.

CAMBRIDGE—F. M. Carnegie, Pittsburg; Thomas L. Smith and J. M. Atherton, Louisville; Ernest Longfellow, Boston; President George Means, Amherst College.

HOLLAND—G. Walter Gates, Pittsburg; Capt. C. E. Hutton, Lincolnshire, England; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; Don Alexander, Cincinnati; J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia; R. Lincoln Lippitt, Providence.

GRAND—Capt. Fielding L. Poindexter, Surgeon, United States Army; Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, United States Army, retired; A. C. Goudie, Havana; C. G. Ray, Havana.

GILSEY—R. M. Wilson, New Zealand; William O. Smith, Honolulu.

STURTEVANT—The Rev. Samuel Upjohn, D. D., Philadelphia; Heinrich Mehrmann, Hamburg.

HOFFMAN—E. V. Wright, Chicago; Walter S. Chisholm, Savannah; T. B. Yuille, Durham, N. C.; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland; W. E. Maybury, Detroit.

VICTORIA—Wayne De Forest, Detroit; W. B. Jewell, Hartford.

FIFTH AVENUE—Vernon H. Burke, Cleveland; ex-Congressman William F. Whiting, Massachusetts; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; John W. Stephenson, London; J. E. Peabody, Boston; Richard Olney, Massachusetts; A. N. Macfadyen, Cape Town, South Africa; Lieut. Col. Hopton Scott, Dundee, Scotland.

MANHATTAN—N. D. Arnold, Providence; H. G. Squiers, Peking, China; Col. A. I. McCargar, United States Army.

PLAZA—William Ross Proctor, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—C. Z. White, London; Hans Schaldiz, Dresden.

NETHERLAND—H. H. Porter, Chicago; Isaac Waterman, London; F. M. Hiffstat, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. G. H. Clowes, London.

PARK AVENUE—G. F. Hadfeld, Honolulu.

EMPIRE—H. L. Aldrich, Providence; C. Friend, Milwaukee.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds northerly, becoming variable.

There will be rain or snow to-day in the upper lake region, probably continuing Friday along Lake Superior; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair. It will be colder in the western and northern upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, the middle slope, except the central Rocky Mountain region, with a cold wave in South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, and Northern Illinois.

It will be colder Friday in Arkansas, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and warmer in the Northwest. It will be warmer to-day in the Southern States.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts fresh northerly winds will become variable; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh north to northeast; on the Gulf Coast light and mostly southerly; on the upper lakes high and shifting to northwesterly, and on the lower lakes brisk to high and shifting to northwesterly. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh winds, mostly northerly, and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Pepin, Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, was as follows:

	1900.	1901.	1901.
	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
3 A. M.	48	40	43
6 A. M.	46	40	42
9 A. M.	45	41	49
12 M.	51	45	50
3 P. M.	56	49	49
6 P. M.	54	48	45
9 P. M.	49	42	44
12 P. M.	52	40	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45⅞
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1900	50
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	47

The thermometer registered 39 degrees, the minimum, at 8 A. M. and 43 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 49 degrees at 4 P. M. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

War Department Orders for Bringing Back and Transporting Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The orders of the War Department for transferring troops from the United States to the Philippines and from the Philippines to the United States were published to-day. The second squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry will sail from New York on the Crook about Dec. 1. The headquarters, field, staff, band, and third squadron will sail on the transport Buford from New York near the middle of January, and the first squadron from San Francisco about Dec. 16.

The two battalions of the Twenty-eighth Infantry will sail from San Francisco on the Grant about Nov. 15, and the other battalion will sail about Dec. 1. It was supposed that this battalion would go on the Warren, but as that vessel has been disabled the battalion probably will go later on the Hancock.

The order also directs that the Fourth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Regiments of infantry now in the Philippines shall sail for the United States as soon as transports are available.

The Hancock to Relieve the Warren.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Manila was received at the War Department to-day confirming the news that the transport Warren had been disabled, and stating that the Hancock, which had just arrived at Manila, had been coaled and dispatched to Kobe, Japan, where the Warren now is, to take the Warren's passengers to San Francisco.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named First Lieutenants will report to Col. George B. Rodney, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Henry B. Dixon, Eighth Cavalry; Herman A. Stevert, Fourth Cavalry; George W. Moses, Fourth Cavalry; Lucius R. Holbrook, Fourth Cavalry; Ira L. Reeves, Sixteenth Infantry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Leavenworth, for the examination of such persons as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for appointment as Lieutenants. Detail: Lieut. Col. Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry; Major Charles Richards, Surgeon; Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, Fourth Cavalry, recorder.

Capt. Frank A. Cook, Commissary, Purchasing Commissary at Denver, will proceed to Greeley District, Colorado, on official business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence supplies.

First Lieut. H. D. Bloombergh, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Bayard and report for duty.

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, will retain his proper station at Fort McHenry.

Major Paul Shillock, Surgeon, and First Lieut. John J. Boniface, Fourteenth Cavalry, are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, vice Major Charles E. Woodruff, Surgeon, and Capt. Henry W. Butner, Artillery Corps, relieved.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Blanton Winship, Artillery Corps, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 2.

Capt. George McK. Williamson, Quartermaster, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Major William W. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster, of his duties as Depot and Purchasing Commissary at Honolulu.

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to Washington and report to the Surgeon General, on official business pertaining to the Medical Department.

Capt. Palmer H. Lyon, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Hamilton for temporary duty to relieve First Lieut. Edwin P. Wolfe, Assistant Surgeon, who will proceed to Fort Bliss for duty.

Capt. James A. Shipton, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Fifty-second Company Coast Artillery.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Edward M. Hayes, Thirteenth Cavalry, President of the examining board convened at Fort Meade, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Charles B. Drake, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Edward S. Walton, Eighteenth Infantry.

Capt. James L. Wilson, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

The following-named officers of the Ordnance Department will report to Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, President of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Frank Baker and First Lieut. Kenneth Morton.

Navy.

Capt. J. P. Merrell is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard, &c., Nov. 12, and ordered to take charge of the station at Algiers, Nov. 15.

Commander C. K. Curtis is ordered to duty at the equipment office of the Norfolk Navy Yard, &c., Nov. 12, as relief of Capt. Merrell.

Commander H. B. Mansfield's order is modified; he is detached from command of the Lancaster upon reporting of relief, and ordered to duty in charge of the navy recruiting rendezvous in New York.

J. H. L. Holcombe is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from April 1.

S. V. Graham is commissioned Lieutenant from Sept. 28.

Lieut. W. W. White is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Cincinnati and on board when commissioned.

Ensign F. O. Branch is ordered to the Topeka as watch and division officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Wisconsin sailed Oct. 6 from Honolulu for Samoa.

The Solace arrived at Honolulu Oct. 28.

The Buffalo arrived yesterday at Teneriffe.

The Concord sailed to-day from San Francisco for Acapulco.

The Cushing sailed to-day from Newport for Norfolk, via New London.

The Barney sailed to-day from Newport for Port Royal, via New London.

The floating dry dock from Sparrow's Point arrived to-day at the naval station at New Orleans.

The Amphitrite will be ready to go out of commission Nov. 20.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:45 A. M.—284 Fifth Avenue; Dr. Seyser; damage, $300.

9:25 A. M.—408 Water Street; Michael Crown; damage slight.

11:35 A. M.—94 Columbia Street; Max Feldman; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—162 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:45 P. M.—478 Broadway; Fogee & Co.; no damage.

2:55 P. M.—148 East Eighty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

3:40 P. M.—48 Mott Street; Frank Masorno; damage slight.

8 P. M.—446 Manhattan Avenue; Joseph Schultz; damage, $15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6.—Fire in the American Grass Twine Company's works in this city caused damage estimated at $50,000. Fully insured.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—The Alaskan Building at the Pan-American grounds was badly damaged by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at $15,000. No insurance.

WELLSTON, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The large Alma Portland cement works at South Wellston were almost completely destroyed by fire last night. The plant was one of the largest of its kind in the United States. The loss will exceed $80,000.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

SPECIAL
Combination Offer.

I can Essie Maine Corn,
I can Essie Jersey Tomatoes,
I can Hubbard's Early June Peas,
ALL THREE FOR 25c.

Cranberries, extra fine, a quart	8c
Raisins, fancy 3-crown Muscatel, all new, a pound	9c
Cleaned Currants, very best, new crop, a pound, loose	9c
New Citron, very best glace, a pound	13c
Jelly Powder, Butler's Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c
Preserves or Jam, in Mason quart jars	19c
Southwell's Jam, best imported, all fruits, a jar	13c
Liberty Jam, all fruit flavors, a jar	9c
Pickles, Gherkins, Chow-Chow or Onions, Liberty Brand, a bottle	10c
California Peaches or Pears, White Clover Brand, a can	15c
Olives, Manzanilla, 8-oz. bottle	9c
Andersen & Campbell's Soups, a can	7c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, 2-pound package	9c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BEST CREAMERY BUTTER, 23c. LB.

BUTTER AGAIN!

As thousands know, our Butter is the finest produced in America. When you buy Butter in a Butler store you have our absolute guarantee that it will give satisfaction.

The same grade of Butter in other stores is now bringing from 25 to 27 cents a pound. Our price for the

VERY BEST FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER, A POUND, 23 CENTS.

3½ Lbs. SUGAR FREE THIS WEEK

to every customer who purchases the following standard goods:

1 Pound Very Best Tea,
1 Pound Very Best Mocha and

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
WAGNER PROGRAMME: TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
"TANNHAUSER," Overture, Bacchanale and Scene between Tannhauser and Venus from first act (Paris Version); "DIE MEISTERSINGER."—Walther's Prize Song; "DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG."—Siegfried's Parting from Brunnhilde; Siegfried's Death; Funeral March; Closing Scene.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Soloists. Frl. Ternina, Mr. Van Hoose
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Sat. Aft., Nov. 9th, at 2:30.
Programme: VOLKMANN.—Overture, "Richard III.." LALO.—Concerto for Violoncello; LISZT.—Symphonic Poem, No. 7, "Festklaenge"; BEETHOVEN.—Symphony in A Major, No. 7, op. 92. Soloist Mr. Gerardy
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH St. 125TH St.
Big Comedy & Vaudeville. 15 25c. 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
The Hanlons, Florens Troupe, 25 others.
"BLUE JEANS" GRAND SCENIC REVIVAL
"What Happened to Jones."
Gr't Comedy. Grand V'deville always.
"Nancy & Co." Fine Daly Comedy
Splendid Comp ny
Great Vaudeville between acts.

DALY'S
B'way & 30th St.
TO-NIGHT at 8:10.
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. & 23d St.
THURSDAY MATINEES BEGIN NEXT WEEK.
To-night at 8:30. Matinee Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinee Wed. and Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway.
"A Gosh'l mighty big success."—Evg. World.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
EBEN HOLDEN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway
CHARLES HAWTREY | A MESSAGE FROM MARS
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av
Wednesday Matinees Begin Next Week.
To-night, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN
IF I WERE KING / IF I WERE KING

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
LAST WEEK OF
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY
To-night, 8:15—(Last time) LOUIS XI.
Friday Evg.—KING CHARLES I.
Saturday Matinee—The Merchant of Venice.
Saturday Night Waterloo (only time)
Farewell Performance and The Bells.
NEXT MONDAY MAUDE ADAMS Seat Sale To-day, 9 A. M.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
60th Season.
Subscriptions for sale daily from 9 to 5. Prospectus at music stores, Tyson's, Rullman's, and by mail from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL To-morrow (Fri.) Aft. at 3:15. Thursday Evg., Nov. 14, at 8:30.
TWO SONG RECITALS.
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18.. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., Near Columbus Av.
Opens for the season Saturday morning, NOVEMBER 9TH AT 10 A. M.
Public admitted daily except Mondays.
Admission, 50 cts. Music.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
First Concert, Tuesday Evg., Nov. 12, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS
Res. seats, $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
FIRST PIANO RECITAL.
MR. PAOLO GALLICO.
Tuesday, Nov. 12th, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1.00 at Ditson's and at the hall.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way at 8:10 Mats. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., Just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:15.
Last 3 Nights. Last Matinee Saturday.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush
Nov. 12, Grace George in "Under Southern Skies."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS
ARIZONA 40 Horses 200 People.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Eugene Presbrey's enormously successful play,
NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 6TH AV.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. | The White Squadron.
Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

VICTORIA. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
CLYDE FITCH'S THE WAY OF THE WORLD
with ELSIE DE WOLFE and her company.

Harlem Op. House. The Rogers Bros. in Washington Ev. 8:15 Mt. Sat
Nxt wk—J. H. Stoddart in "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
To-night, Fri. Ev. & Mat. Sat., Sudermann's "JOHANNISFEUER." Sat. Eve. "DER VEILCHENFRESSER."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | CINQUEVALLI, LILLIPUTIANS, 30 Other Great Acts.

GRAND BROS. BYRNE—8 BELLS
Next Week—Mann—Lipman.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
HOYT'S "A TIN SOLDIER."

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. SUNSET MINES.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c.
EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
NEXT WEEK WHITE SQUADRON LIGHTS O' LONDON

The Turf.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
RACING EVERY DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
Trains leave foot of East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and from Flatbush Av. at 11:04 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:35 P. M.
Admission, $2. Ladies, $1.

LAST ARGUMENT MADE IN SCHLEY'S BEHALF

Mr. Rayner Makes His Final Plea For Vindication.

Moves His Client and the Large Audience to Tears—Court Congratulates Him and the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The climax of the Schley court of inquiry came this afternoon, when Mr. Rayner, the chief counsel for Admiral Schley, concluded a brilliant argument of over three hours with a peroration so eloquent and impassioned that all within the sound of his voice were profoundly touched. This remarkable trial, he said, sought to condemn the man who had brought to a successful termination as great a naval triumph as was ever won.

In vivid colors he painted the picture of the Brooklyn, with Commodore Schley on the bridge, fighting the entire Spanish fleet until the Oregon appeared out of the smoke.

"The thunders of the Brooklyn as she trembled on the waves," he said, "have been discordant music to the ears of envious foes, but they have pierced with a ringing meoldy the ears of his countrymen and struck a responsive chord at the fireside of every American home."

He pictured the victorious sailor suffering, as few have suffered, for three long years while the fires of persecution leaped around him, and now awaiting the hour of his vindication in the verdict of the court.

"And when it comes," he concluded, "he can, from the high and exalted position that he occupies, look down upon his traducers and maligners and with excellent pride exclaim: 'I care not for the venomous gossip of clubs, drawing rooms, and cliques, and the poisoned shafts of envy and of malice. I await under the guidance of Divine Providence the verdict of posterity.'"

The scene in the courtroom as he finished with these words was thrilling. The attendance had been large all day, and at the morning session a woman had fainted from excitement. As Mr. Rayner began his eulogy of Admiral Schley those in the audience, many of whom were women, leaned forward in their seats. The spell of his oratory was over them, and when he described the Admiral's gallant deeds and the long persecution to which he had been subjected, many of them broke down and wept.

The members of the court displayed evidences of emotion and Admiral Schley himself was plainly moved. He sat, leaning back, with his hands behind his head. His chin twitched, and as his counsel said he could afford to await the verdict of posterity two big tears rolled down his cheeks. He moved uneasily to conceal his emotion, and under the pretense of adjusting his glasses brushed the tears aside. For fully thirty seconds after Mr. Rayner closed there was not a sound. Then the tension broke in a loud burst of applause.

Admiral Dewey, after about a half minute, arose to remind the spectators that such a demonstration was out of place. A moment afterward the court adjourned, the Judge Advocate pleading that he could not well go on to-day.

Then another remarkable thing happened. As soon as the gavel fell the entire audience surged forward to shake the hands of Admiral Schley and Mr. Rayner. But the oncoming spectators fell back a moment as they saw Admiral Dewey and his two associates move around the table as if by a common impulse and congratulate Admiral Schley and his counsel. Even Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate, came forward to join in the congratulations. Then the public had its inning, and for fifteen minutes after the court adjourned Admiral Schley and Mr. Rayner were kept busy shaking hands.

Mr. Rayner's argument consumed the whole day of the court except for half an hour at the opening, which Capt. Parker, his associate counsel, occupied in concluding. Mr. Rayner took up the specifications one by one, reserving those relating to the retrograde movement until the last. So far as he was able to do so, he used the testimony of the department's witnesses to prove his contentions. With regard to the retrograde movement, which he discussed with greater seriousness than the other specifications, he adduced in justification not only all Admiral Schley's reasons for believing the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago, but argued that every officer charged with the responsibility of command necessarily must be clothed with discretion in carrying out instructions.

He displayed good temper in adverting to the testimony of most of the officers, especially the ranking officers, who seemed to contradict his client, giving them in each case credit for honesty of purpose. But with a few he dealt unsparingly. His picture of Southerland at the wrong end of a megaphone, uttering a message which stuck in the instrument and is still there; his picture of Bristol's "miraculous eye," which lit up the harbors of Cienfuegos and Santiago "with the unerring precision of the morning sunbeam"; his warning to future Admirals when in action to "beware of Potts, be careful of their looks," and his picture of the Board of Navigators meeting solemnly to compose a chart which should not represent the situation at all and which is now "like the obliterated epitaph upon an antiquated tombstone" were provocative of roars of laughter.

Capt. Lemly listened to the attack on Bristol with a broad grin and seemed to enjoy everything except the assault on Potts.

ARGUMENTS OF THE DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The entire time of the Schley court of inquiry to-day was devoted to argument in Admiral Schley's behalf. Immediately after the court convened at 11 o'clock this morning, Capt. Parker proceeded with his address. Capt. Parker talked for twenty-five minutes, and was followed by Mr. Rayner. He maintained that the blockade of Santiago was effective. He defended Commodore Schley's reconnaissance of May 31, saying he had acted wisely in determining the actual conditions. In this line of policy he said that Commodore Schley's conduct was paralleled by that of Admiral Dewey in Asiatic waters when the latter remained for several days in Mirs Bay.

Regarding the loop made by the Brooklyn, Capt. Parker declared it was the wisest movement that could have been made. All talk about the Brooklyn going to the southward he characterized as "moonshine." "If the Spanish gunners could have shot as the Americans did," declared Capt. Parker, "Admiral Schley, instead of being on trial, as he is to-day, would be in a sailor's grave."

Referring to the Hodgson controversy, Capt. Parker said that he really believed Hodgson desired to tell the truth, but unfortunately he had told a different story every time he opened his mouth. Capt. Parker said he did not know how the alleged controversy over the danger of colliding with the Texas arose, except from the story which had been told by the Captain of the Iowa. The speaker was very sarcastic in his allusion to Capt. Evans's alleged statement regarding the damage he had done to the Spanish ships. Capt. Parker concluded with a glowing tribute to Admiral Schley.

MR. RAYNER'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Rayner, who followed, began his argument at 11:25 A. M. He paid a compliment to Judge Advocate Lemly and his assistant, Mr. Hanna, for the "most judicial impartiality with which they have managed this case." Mr. Rayner made a plea for the consideration of questions from what was at that time Commodore Schley's point of view.

"Let us," he said, "put ourselves in his place and see what the circumstances were. We all know now what it would have been wise to do."

Discussing Dispatch No. 7, known as the "Dear Schley" letter, Mr. Rayner contended that the order conveyed in that message made it incumbent upon Commodore Schley to remain at Cienfuegos. He declared that this was the key to the whole case, and that it did not admit of any construction other than that Commodore Schley should remain at Cienfuegos.

In this connection Mr. Rayner discussed the McCalla memorandum, which, he said, had never been intended for Commodore Schley, but for the Commander in Chief at Key West. The memorandum contained not a word about the means of communicating with the insurgents. Order No. 8, upon which the counsel on the other side had laid so much stress, he said, did not permit Commodore Schley to leave until satisfied that the Spaniards were not in Cienfuegos. If it had reached Commodore Schley, as Admiral Sampson believed it would, by 2 A. M. May 23, he could not have left. That dispatch reached Commodore Schley at 8 A. M. May 23, and on that day the Adula was sent in—a fact which Mr. Rayner said, he regarded as one of the most important in the campaign. When the Adula did not come out the next day, as her skipper had agreed to do, Admiral Schley was still further confirmed in the belief that Cervera was in Cienfuegos.

"I want to say right here," continued Mr. Rayner, "that as brave a man as McCalla is, and as daring and fearless a soul as he is, he never pretended to land any boats on the Cuban coast, and he was around there eight days. This is not criticism of him, but to show that you are criticising one man for not doing what another man never attempted to do."

SCHLEY IN THE DARK.

Mr. Rayner next devoted his attention to the message delivered by the Eagle to Commodore Schley when the latter was en route to Cienfuegos and met Capt. McCalla's subsqadron returning to Key West. Telling of the landing of the Scorpion to intercept the Eagle, he said:

"Where is the megaphone message of Commander Southerland? Is it still in the megaphone? Or is it vibrating upon the tropical breezes of the Caribbean? Southerland must either have gotten at the wrong end of the instrument, or perhaps the instrument was like the stadimeter, and was not correct in recording sound for a distance of more than thirty yards.

"At any rate, the message that the Scorpion did receive, and which has been sent to us by Commander Marix from the Philippines was what? That there was an insurgent camp in the vicinity of Cienfuegos? Oh, no. That a signal code had been agreed upon with the friendly natives? Oh, no. These were all mysteries that it was not proper to communicate to the commander of the Flying Squadron. Instead of that a dull thud fell upon listening and anxious ears. No news of the Spaniards, was the thrilling intelligence that he received, and with it the Eagle and her megaphone went on her way rejoicing, and the Marblehead sped to the presence of the Commander in Chief at Key West with this profound secret buried in the bosom of her fearless commander."

Without impugning any officer of the American fleet, Mr. Rayner declared that Admiral Schley was the victim of an unfortunate combination of circumstances that left him in total darkness as to the location of the Spanish fleet.

Concerning the question of coaling at sea, Mr. Rayner read the testimony of several witnesses to prove the great difficulties such a task involved. He said that all they wanted to prove was that Admiral Schley was honest when he informed the department of his increasing anxiety regarding the coal supply, and that he acted according to the dictates of his own conscience. He said the question was not how long the fleet could have remained off Santiago on blockade, but what the fleet could have done had the Spaniards come out. He was prepared to prove that one ship could not have followed the Spaniards six hours, and have had coal enough left to return to Key West.

LIEUT. BRISTOL'S VERSION.

Mr. Rayner referred sarcastically to the testimony of Lieut. Bristol, saying among other things: "His vision was a divine inspiration. Sextants and stadimeters, compass, bearings, Government measurements, and hydrographic plats, were all dim and obscure in comparison with the miraculous power of his unaided vision, which lit up and illumined the entire harbors of Cienfuegos and Santiago with the unerring precision of the morning sunbeams. Government charts, with mathematical accuracy, had measured the heights of Morro Castle and Socapa battery, but down they went one hundred feet when they encountered Bristol's miraculous eye."

Mr. Rayner next came to the consideration of Admiral Sampson's interview with the commander of the Flying Squadron, especially referring to Admiral Schley's testimony relative to the directions of Admiral Sampson with reference to attacks upon land batteries. He also referred to Capt. Chadwick's testimony in this connection, and said that Admiral Schley's statement being affirmative, was much more entitled to credence than was Capt. Chadwick's, which was negative. He said that Capt. Chadwick had given testimony as to only one statement that was made in that interview, which could have been uttered in thirty seconds, while Chadwick himself admitted that the interview lasted nearly twenty-five minutes, and Admiral Schley had placed the time at three quarters of an hour.

Mr. Rayner said he thought that Capt. Chadwick had been forgetful, but that no charge could be made against him on that score. Admiral Schley, however, who had given positive testimony, would be guilty of perjury if his statement was not true. "They must have talked about something," he said, "and what would they be more likely to have discussed than the guns on the south coast of Cuba, whither Commodore Schley was then bound?"

Mr. Rayner contended that there was no ground for censure in connection with Admiral Schley's conduct in the affair of May 31. He said he had done no more than to exercise the discretion allowed to a Commander in Chief under such circumstances.

Reverting to the blockade of Cienfuegos, Mr. Rayner said Capt. McCalla had admitted on the stand that he himself had disobeyed orders in not leaving the Eagle off that port when he left for Key West. He did not, he said, mean to criticise Capt. McCalla, but if he was not to be censured for disobedience of orders why, he asked, should Admiral Schley be?

Mr. Rayner then came to Specification No. 8, relating to the alleged withdrawal of the Flying Squadron from off Santiago at night. The evidence had shown, he said, that there was nothing in that charge. In this connection he said that Capt. Harber was the only witness who had testified that the Santiago blockade was not a success.

"Had I reflected for a moment," he continued, "that Capt. Harber had just arrived from the gay festivities of a Continental capital, I would have treated him with far greater deference. I would have modeled my style according to the manners of the best Parisian Court and would have greeted him with the foreign accent and graceful gestures that are due to any one who has been suddenly transferred from the deck of an American ship to the elegant and fashionable circles of European diplomacy."

THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP.

After the recess Mr. Rayner discussed the ninth specification, which dealt with the loop of the Brooklyn on July 3 and the possibility of colliding with the Texas. He said he stood upon the testimony of Capt. Cook, who, all things taken together, had the best opportunity to give all the information about the loop. What might have happened had the Brooklyn turned to port was purely a matter of conjecture. The turn in the other direction was completely successful.

It was intimated that the turn to the southward had been to get away from the enemy, yet it was an indisputable fact that the turn had brought the Brooklyn closer to the Spanish fleet and she received thirty of the forty-three shots which struck the American ships. Capt. Cook's testimony, he said, illumined this manoeuvre, and he planted himself upon this testimony.

"Capt. Cook," he continued, "told a thrilling story. He was an orator because he spoke the truth, and his words will ring upon the pages of American history; an orator because he was speaking from his heart. However eloquent a man may be, if he tells an untruth he is not an orator, he is a declaimer. But Capt. Cook told a thrilling story of this fight from the beginning to the end, and I see nothing upon the pages of this record that impugns a single word that he uttered."

Mr. Rayner then discussed the testimony of Heliner and Hodgson, and in this connection ridiculed the chart prepared by the navigators of the ships in the battle.

"That navigators' chart," said he, "is a thing of joy forever. It is like the obliterated epitaph upon an antiquated tombstone. Six navigators met, and after three months of unremitting labor they resolved to give the world a chart of the battle of Santiago which, for all purposes of historical accuracy, might as well be a chart of the battle of Thermopylae or the field of Waterloo. As a disastrous failure the chart is a magnificent success."

BELIEVES CAPT. COOK.

In his evidence, said Mr. Rayner, Lieut. Commander Heilner said the Brooklyn passed across the bows of the Texas less than 150 yards away, while on the chart, which he helped prepare, the distance between the two ships is given as 2,400 feet. Whether the engines of the Texas were stopped or backed, Mr. Rayner said, mattered little. This whole controversy about the loop seemed to have been started to prove that the Brooklyn ran away. When this failed an attempt was made to drag in the alleged danger to the Texas. The testimony of Capt. Cook, he declared, exploded both. The counsel on the other side, he said, would have to argue that Capt. Cook's testimony could not be relied upon or abandon the specification about the loop and the danger of colliding with the Texas.

Mr. Rayner then took up Specification 10, concerning the Hodgson controversy. He said he would not undertake the task of extricating Lieut. Commander Hodgson from his predicament. He read portions of Hodgson's testimony, and again fell back upon Capt. Cook's testimony as decisive of the point at issue. Capt. Cook had said, Mr. Rayner stated, that the danger of collision had never entered his head. Referring to this testimony, he said:

"You cannot impeach him. If I had had my way, I must say, I think I would have rested this case when Capt. Cook's testimony was done. I did not do so because the Admiral wanted to take the stand in his own vindication."

No one, he said, had intended to attack Lieut. Commander Hodgson, but the entire controversy was Hodgson's own fault. "There has been too much magazine discussion and too much gossip," he said. "Imagine such a conversation between the commanding officer of a great fleet and a subordinate officer at such a time." Even if Commodore Schley had said "Damn the Texas!" continued Mr. Rayner, it would not have been such a very serious matter, as it could not have been meant seriously. Down in Anne Arundel County, Md., he said, they use such language in salutation, saying, "Damn you! How are you this morning?"

But the trouble was, he said, that the public did not have the proper conception of the occurrence as reported, but had gathered the idea that the Brooklyn was running away from the scene of conflict. Admiral Schley had denied the reported colloquy, he said, but not until after it had done him great injury. The trouble about all this, said Mr. Rayner, is that a newspaper has been taken too seriously.

"Never quarrel with a newspaper," he continued, "unless you own one yourself."

Mr. Rayner said he was a friend of the American press, and if he had had the opportunity of consulting Mr. Hodgson he would have said to him: "Be a little careful how you converse with an enterprising newspaper reporter, and be extremely careful not to qualify any statement he may charge you with having made, no matter how innocent you may be." It was a case of confiding innocence, he said, upon the one side, and business enterprise upon the other.

"There are a hundred idle charges," he continued, "that you could bring against Admiral Schley or any one else if you ransack and pillage our careers. Upon this specification I desire to say that the whole controversy has been passed into history long before the specification was framed; that both of the parties to it were satisfied; that the honor of the navy is not in the slightest degree involved, and the unblemished honor of Admiral Schley not sullied in a single place."

AS TO LIEUT. POTTS.

Mr. Rayner then took up the first specification—Admiral Schley's conduct during the campaign.

"Now we come to Mr. Woods and Mr. Potts," he began. "Mr. Potts and Mr. Woods. Mr. Woods and Mr. Potts." [Laughter in the court.] After reading the testimony of several officers as to the splendid bearing of Admiral Schley, Mr. Rayner read the testimony of Mr. Potts, to the effect that the Admiral appeared nervous; "that he got up and sat down."

"Lieut. Potts," went on Mr. Rayner, "has covered himself with renown. His name will echo through the ages of undying fame. When Manila shall be forgotten and Santiago be buried in oblivion, the name of Potts shall live. Whenever an Admiral or a Commodore or a Captain is engaged in the carnage of mortal conflict, beware of Potts. Beware of your looks. Be careful how you walk. Be careful how you sit down. Be reserved and reticent in your speech. Model your entire course and conduct of action according to Potts, that precocious child of the kindergarten who confesses he was always scared in battle, but who, unfortunately, was never engaged in any battle sufficient enough even to arouse his timidity."

At this point Capt. Lemly protested against Mr. Rayner's strictures of Lieut. Commander Potts, and his protest led to a dramatic scene in the courtroom.

"Mr. President," said Capt. Lemly, "I think counsel asked to be interrupted if he did not abide by the facts. Now he is not abiding by the facts. Lieut. Commander Potts has never said that he was always scared when he was in battle. He is traducing the reputation of an officer who is well known to you, an officer of ability and high standing. He is not abiding by the facts."

"Many instances have occurred in which counsel has absolutely misstated the evidence, and I think he should be compelled to abide absolutely by the facts, particularly when he is attempting to traduce the reputation of an officer. He has no right to speak in this manner of an officer who is above any such assault."

Mr. Rayner—And you have no right to traduce the reputation of Admiral Schley. I shall traduce the reputation of any man who I think has not established his reputation. You say I have made a remark that he said he was scared.

Capt. Lemly—There again he is inaccurate and is not stating the fact.

Mr. Rayner—I thought my brother had abandoned these tempestuous rages. If I made a misstatement, and he had spoken to me about it quietly, I would have taken it back.

WHAT POTTS SAID.

Mr. Rayner then read from the evidence of Mr. Potts to prove his statement about the latter being scared. "How does that suit you?" he asked.

"It does not suit," Capt. Lemly replied. "I still say it is incorrectly stated, and, may the Court please, I do not think that counsel should say this is an attempt to traduce Admiral Schley. I am here not because I want to be, but because it is my duty. I was ordered to come, and I think it is unjust, and it shows how utterly unreliable he is in his statements."

Mr. Rayner—I do not think the Court will permit this. You must not make a statement of that sort. I will not permit it.

Admiral Dewey—No.

Mr. Rayner—He is not only unreliable, but very offensive.

Capt. Lemly—Counsel gets up and says that we are, in the discharge of a most painful duty, trying to traduce Admiral Schley.

Mr. Rayner—I have borne willingly the partiality with which he has tried his case and the delicate position he occupies. But I do ask my brother not to get up and contradict me and say that I am unreliable when I read the testimony that sustains me. I appreciate the position he is in. He has filled that position as well and faithfully as it could be filled by any one. I have not said a word in criticism of his conduct. It is only when he refers to my traducing an officer that I have the same right to refer to his traducing Admiral Schley.

Admiral Dewey—The Court, of course, will read all the testimony that has been given. We will be governed by the testimony. We know exactly what Lieut. Commander Potts said. He said he was scared, but counsel did enlarge a little on it.

Mr. Rayner—Yes; I probably did enlarge.

Capt. Lemly—And that said, I am sorry I made the remark.

Admiral Dewey—It is only one day more, and I think we ought to get along peacefully.

Mr. Rayner then took up the fifth specification, alleging disobedience of the orders of May 25. He argued that there was nothing positive in the department's information; that it was not until the order of May 27 (which did not reach Commodore Schley until June 10) was sent that there was anything absolutely positive. The question to him as to whether he could coal at Cape Cruz, the Mole, or Gonaives, could be construed as a direction to go there to coal. In other words, the dispatch was not a mandatory order. Besides, every commander at the front had certain discretion even in carrying out mandatory orders. Mr. Rayner told in graphic language how Nelson had disobeyed orders at Copenhagen and had won immortal fame. If Commodore Schley had dishonestly disobeyed orders, if he had betrayed his country, if he had disobeyed in bad faith, Mr. Rayner said it would call for condemnation.

A MATTER OF JUDGMENT.

"Is a commanding officer away from home," he asked, "to be stripped of every prerogative that he ought to possess; in order to determine upon the exigencies of the occasion? If he acts honestly, according to the best judgment and light that he has, is he to be branded and consigned to ignominy because some one else in the same situation might have adopted a different course? It is easy enough at this hour to pass a criticism upon the conduct of a campaign. The question, however, is not to determine what is the condition of our minds to-day, but what was the condition of Admiral Schley's mind at the hour when the events took place.

"We know now that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago on the 19th of May, but on that day the whole world was doubtful upon that subject. Upon this branch of the investigation I stand by the testimony of the Cuban pilot, by the information conveyed by the Adula, by the conversation undoubtedly had with Capt. Sigsbee, by the unintentional failure upon the part of Capts. Wise and Jewell to convey to Admiral Schley even the purport of the messages they had received.

"And, what is more than all, I stand by the plat as to the chasing capacity of the ships with the coal on hand which has been filed in this case, an imperishable document so far as this controversy is concerned, because it exonerates the Admiral from the slightest criticism or censure. And, standing upon this evidence, I plead for what I now hope to receive—an impartial verdict from this tribunal."

Mr. Rayner then took up the consideration of Specification 4, covering "the circumstances attending the arrival of the Flying Squadron off Santiago, the reasons for its retrograde turn westward, and departure from off Santiago and the propriety thereof." Mr. Rayner referred at length to the meeting of Commodore Schley with Capt. Sigsbee, then in command of the St. Paul, upon the arrival of the Flying Squadron off Santiago. Speaking of the Captain, he said:

"A more honest witness than he never took the witness stand, nor is there a more gallant and efficient officer of the navy than he is. Unfortunately he has gotten himself into a predicament, because against him is an overwhelming array of testimony in reference to the conferences he held with Commodore Schley off Santiago and which absolutely justify the Admiral in taking the course he did.

"Let me see whether I am right about this," he went on. "Because this, my brothers, I consider the most important part of the case. Who was there when Schley got there? He met the Yale and the St. Paul and the Minneapolis. Who was on the Yale? Capt. Wise. Who was on the St. Paul? Capt. Sigsbee. Capt. Jewell was on the Minneapolis. Not a man of them except Sigsbee communicated with Commodore Schley. I am not blaming them nor criticising them, but it is an unfortunate combination of circumstances, unfortunate for the Commodore that he is made the victim. Why he should be selected from the whole mass of officers of the navy I cannot understand."

WHERE CAPT. SIGSBEE STANDS.

Continuing, Mr. Rayner said these vessels were scouting around there for six or seven days, and did not make any effort to communicate with the insurgents.

Capt. Lemly here interrupted Mr. Rayner, asking to whom he referred when he said that the evidence showed them to have been there six or seven days.

Mr. Rayner—Capt. Sigsbee got there on the 21st. Wise was there three days.

Capt. Lemley—That is not six or seven days.

Mr. Rayner—That is right; correct me, but don't get mad about it.

Capt. Lemly—Oh, I never get mad. I may get angry, but I am not a bit mad, not a bit.

Mr. Rayner—My recollection is that Capt. Sigsbee was there for six days and Wise for three or four days. I do not recollect how long Capt. Jewell was there. Those ships were there for the purpose of finding out if the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, the same purpose that Commodore Schley was there for. They did not find out. Commodore Schley did. They go scot free and Commodore Schley is to be condemned.

Mr. Rayner then referred to the department dispatch of May 19, which Admiral (then Captain) Cotton testified to delivering on board the Brooklyn, and in which the positive statement was made that the Spanish fleet was in the harbor at Santiago, and said that it was certain it never had been received by the Commodore. He also stated that Admiral Cotton had not himself produced the dispatch while on the stand, but that it was accidentally brought out. He also asserted that Admiral Cotton had not stated positively that he had delivered it to the Commodore.

Returning again to Capt. Sigsbee's testimony, he said that in addition to Admiral Schley, Messrs. Graham, Cronan, Marble, and Hare, each and all, had stated that Capt. Sigsbee had said that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago Harbor. He then quoted from the testimony of these witnesses and also from a letter written by Capt. Sigsbee himself, at the time, in which he said, "No news here; I have seen absolutely nothing of the Spanish fleet."

"Not only that," continued Mr. Rayner, "but on the 29th of May Capt. Sigsbee wrote an official report that the day before, when he saw the American vessels going eastward, he thought it might be the Spanish squadron going into Santiago."

THE RETROGRADE JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Rayner said no reasoning could "relieve Capt. Sigsbee from this unfortunate failure of his recollection. No one charges him with telling an untruth. No man would dare to do it. He has just failed to recollect. The impression upon everybody the Admiral spoke to on the subject was that the fleet was not in Santiago. If Capt. Sigsbee had not said to Commodore Schley the Spanish fleet was not there, Commodore Schley never would have gone to the westward on what is called his retrograde movement. More than that, Capt. Sigsbee put a Cuban pilot on board Commodore Schley's ship, and that pilot impressed the Commodore with the idea that the Spanish ships could not get in there.

"All things created in the mind of Commodore Schley the indelible impression that the Spanish fleet was not in the harbor of Santiago. This absolutely justified his movement to the west. Every incident around there, Capt. Jewell's failure to communicate, Capt. Wise's absolute failure to communicate, Capt. Cotton's failure to communicate, because the dispatches he received could never have been delivered to Commodore Schley at the time, as they were dated afterward; Capt. Sigsbee's positive assurances, the putting of the Cuban pilot on board, everything, may it please the court, conveyed doubt to the mind of Commodore Schley. 'I want coal,' was his cry. 'I have got to get coal. I cannot coal here. I have a broken down collier.'

"My brother here has interlaced that dispatch and torn it word for word. But there is not a falsehood on the face of it. Commodore Schley was perfectly right in saying that he had a worthless collier, because, for twenty-four hours, according to the testimony of Capt. Miller, she was absolutely helpless. With a broken-down collier, with the Marblehead, which could not coal; with the Texas, which, because of her projecting sponsons, could not coal; with both of these ships with only a sufficient amount of coal on hand to get half way to Martinique; with this positive assurance of Capt. Sigsbee, sustained and corroborated by the Cuban pilot, that the fleet was not in Santiago, he did the only thing he could do, and that was to turn to the west for coal.

"But he never went in that direction a mile further than was necessary, for when the weather cleared and the sea became smooth, he coaled. Then he returned to his position off Santiago, discovered the Colon, gave battle on July 3, and struck down the Spanish fleet, at the same time taking from Spain her ancient possessions upon the face of the American Continent."

MR. RAYNER CLOSES.

Mr. Rayner then closed as follows: "I have now briefly presented this case as it appears to me in its general outline. Such a trial as this has never to my knowledge taken place in the history of the world. It seemed to my mind that this case had hardly opened with the testimony of Capt. Higginson before it commenced to totter, and from day to day its visionary fabric dissolved from view. When Capt. Cook, their last witness, was put upon the stand, the entire structure collapsed, and now when the witnesses from our own ships and the gallant Captain and crew of the Oregon and Admiral Schley have narrated their unvarnished tale, the whole tenement, with all of its compartments, from its foundation to its turret, has disintegrated and lies here like a mass of blackened ruins.

"It has taken three years to reveal the truth. There is not a single word that has fallen from the tongue of a single witness, friend or foe, that casts the shadow of a reflection on the honored name of the hero of Santiago. He has never claimed the glory of that day. No word to this effect has ever gone forth from him to the American people. The valiant Cook, the heroic Clarke, the lamented Philip, the intrepid and undaunted Wainwright, and all the other Captains, and every man at every gun and every soul on board of every ship are equal participants with Admiral Schley in the honor wrought upon that immortal day.

"We cannot strike down his figure standing upon the bridge of the Brooklyn. There he stands upon the bridge of the Brooklyn, his ship, almost alone receiving the entire fire of the Spanish foe, until the Oregon, as if upon the wings of lightning, sped into the thickness of this mortal carnage. 'God bless the Oregon,' was the cheer that rang from deck to deck, and on they went, twin-brothers in the chase, until the lee gun was fired from the Cristobal Colon and the despotic colors of Spain were swept from the face of her ancient possessions.

"'Well done; congratulate you on the victory,' was the streamer that was bent from the halyard of the Brooklyn, and from that day to this no man has ever heard from Admiral Schley the slightest whisper or intimation that he has usurped the glory of that imperishable hour. The thunders of the Brooklyn as she trembled on the waves have been discordant music to the ears of envious foes, but they have pierced with a ringing melody the ears of his countrymen and struck a responsive chord at the fireside of every American home.

"And, what is more than all which has been revealed in this case, as matchless as is his courage and as unsullied as is his honor, is his beautiful character and the generous spirit that animates his soul, and the forgiving heart that beats within his bosom. Yes, we cannot strike him down. Erect he stands as the McGregor when his step was on his native heather and his eye was on the peak of Ben Lomond. His country does not want to strike him down nor cast a blur upon the pure escutcheon of his honored name.

"For three long years he has suffered, and now, thank God, the hour of his vindication has come. With composure, with resignation, with supreme and unfaltering fortitude, he awaits the judgment of this illustrious tribunal, and when that deliverance comes he can, from the high and exalted position that he occupies, look down upon his traducers and maligners and, with exultant pride, exclaim: 'I care not for the venomous gossip of the clubs and drawing rooms and cliques and cabals and the poisoned shafts of envy and malice. I await, under the guidance of Divine Providence, the verdict of posterity.'"

Mr. Rayner closed at 3:30 o'clock, having spoken about three hours. The large audience broke into applause when he concluded, and the members of the court, as well as others, congratulated him upon his speech. Admiral Schley was visibly affected by the concluding remarks and attending scenes.

The court then adjourned until 2 P. M. to-morrow, when Capt. Lemley will deliver the closing argument for the Government.

SAMPSON'S COUNSEL OBJECTS.

Asks the Court to Strike from the Record Any Remarks Reflecting on His Client.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—E. S. Theall, acting on behalf of Stayton & Campbell, who

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY SYSTEMS OF EUROPE

August Belmont and Party Return from Their Inspection.

John B. McDonald Says that Work on the Rapid Transit Subway Is Progressing Satisfactorily.

August Belmont, John B. McDonald, the contractor; E. P. Bryan, who is to operate the rapid transit road; S. L. F. Deyo, chief engineer; L. B. Stillwell, electrical engineer, and John Van Vleck, mechanical engineer of the subway, who have been abroad inspecting the European underground systems, arrived here on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday. They went abroad about one month ago to inspect the systems in London and Paris and elsewhere.

When asked about the results of their trip to the other side, Mr. Belmont said:

"On our arrival in London we made our headquarters at the Carlton Hotel, where we found Mr. Parsons, engineer for the commission. He will return later. We made a full inspection of the underground system in London, and were accorded every possible facility and courtesy. We found a great deal which was both useful and valuable as well as interesting. Neither the requirements nor the character of the construction and equipment of the roads over there are parallel to ours, so that no direct comparison could possibly be made. Nevertheless, there was much that was useful to each one of our party in his special department. We have made an arrangement for a full interchange of the details of operation, construction, and experiments, and an active correspondence will be immediately inaugurated between ourselves and the London companies and maintained for the purpose of mutual benefit.

"From London we visited Paris, and made a thorough inspection there, in like manner receiving the most courteous attention, and were afforded the fullest possible information. We have arranged for an interchange of ideas and results with the Paris underground. The Paris system is, in some respects, somewhat parallel to the requirements of what our local service will be, and we found much that will be useful as we did in London.

"I do not think it would be courteous for us, after our reception and treatment abroad, to make comparisons. I will say, however, we may expect the best underground road in existence, so far as we can at present judge.

"Mr. McDonald and myself returned to London three or four days before sailing. Messrs. Bryan, Deyo, Stillwell, and Van Vleck visited Baden to inspect the steam turbine and electric works of Brown, Boveris & Co., in order to see what point of progress had been reached in the development of steam turbines, as applied to electrical machinery. From Baden Mr. Stillwell proceeded to Lecos, Italy, to inspect an electric road operated by the most modern of the Ganz systems. It does not bear directly upon our work, because we are not going to use it on the underground here, but the inspection was useful to us as indicating that we have not overlooked anything new that might be valuable. Messrs. Bryan, Deyo, and Van Vleck went to Berlin to inspect the power houses and electrical equipment of the Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, and acquired much useful information.

"We all met again in London on Tuesday, the 29th, and sailed on the 30th. Work here will be pushed with the greatest possible vigor."

Mr. McDonald said: "The lines we inspected were different in character. There is no parallel between the system in London and that of this city. In London the trains stop at every station, while here, where we have four tracks, the express trains can cover the distance between City Hall and Forty-second Street in six minutes. The Paris underground is much better, but the cars are not of the best, and Americans would not stand for ricketty cars.

"Work on the road here is progressing satisfactorily, and there will be no delay in finishing the work according to the very detail of the plans. Cars will be running the entire length—twenty-one miles—two years from now. Every one connected with the work is enthusiastic to get it done in time."

On last Saturday Mr. Belmont won a pool on the day's run of the Oceanic, amounting to $650. He bought the winning number for $21.

NEW DOCK FOR NAVY YARD.

Plans Being Made for One With Electric Pumping Station Attached.

Plans are now being completed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for proposed Dry Dock No. 4. As soon as they are finished they will be forwarded to Washington for approval. The dock is to have a pumping plant situated in the bottom of the caisson and operated by electricity. No such pump has yet been used before in this country.

The electrical power station is to be situated some distance from the dock. Pumping plants of this character are commonly used in connection with dry docks in Europe. It is contended by officials at the yard that the Government will be saved $70,000 by its use.

It was announced by Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, at Washington, that the cruiser Cincinnati, now at the yard was to be sent out a month hence as a training ship for firemen. It is the first time that a ship of the navy has been used exclusively as a training ship for firemen. During her cruise, which will cover a period of six months, it is proposed to instruct 300 enlisted men.

The instructors will be some of the oldest and most efficient firemen in the service. It is believed that in this way the men will acquire a better knowledge of their work in six months than they would in two years under the old system. The 300 men are to be picked up along the coast, and it will probably be a month before the entire crew is made up. Commander T. C. McLean has been assigned to the Cincinnati.

The ship is a second-class cruiser, and is a sister ship to the Raleigh. She was built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1892, and has served in the North Atlantic Squadron for several years. During the Spanish war she was attached to Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet, and participated in the battles of Matanzas, Cardenas, Ponce, and Santiago. She sustained considerable damage, and has been laid up in the yard ever since.

FOR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

In Practice Barutel Won and Lost—Slosson Beat Cutler.

Barutel, the French expert, entered for the coming billiard championship, was beaten last night by the Spaniard, Ortiz, at Maurice Daly's Academy, the score being 287 to 200. Barutel made a run of 47 and Ortiz one of 31. In the afternoon match Barutel was the victor. In this game he made 300 points to Ortiz's 167.

Cutler, formerly a Class A player in the amateur ranks, but now a professional of Boston, played last night with George Slosson, who is getting in shape for the championship. Cutler was to have made 350 points, Slosson allowing him two shots in the eighteen-inch balk-line game. Slosson contested under the conditions that will govern in the championship. He also played 500 points. He had no difficulty in conceding Cutler the 150 points, and ran out his string in forty-five innings. If Cutler remains in town to-night Slosson and he will play again. Should he go to Boston, however, he is to return and play with Slosson until the championship tournament begins. The score:

Slosson—6 5 0 2 18 42 25 13 1 19 4 3 13 0 2 25 0 3 46 8 27 9 31 23 1 0 10 0 3 13 5 0 3 21 28 0 3 15 0 1 12 23 1 29. Total, 500; average, 11 5-45.

Cutler—1 22 0 0 3 18 20 11 10 16 1 0 1 2 4 9 24 1 20 13 1 0 0 1 10 0 0 0 1 3 10 10 11 13 5 0 3 0 4 0 2 2 4 3 5 2 9. Total, 333; average, 7 18-45.

L. A. Servatius won a game last night in the fourteen-inch balk line tournament at the Metropolitan Academy. J. M. Millette contested the game with him, and the score was 200 to 154, fifty-five innings being required to complete the game. The score:

Servatius—1 8 0 0 9 7 7 0 1 2 0 0 0 10 4 15 5 0 0 22 5 17 0 3 6 15 9 11 9 8 2 11 7 2 0 2 0 18 5 2 6 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 2. Total, 200; average, 3 36-55; high run, 22.

Millette—0 0 2 4 0 5 3 1 0 0 6 1 0 0 1 1 13 0 4 3 7 2 0 0 11 2 4 6 8 3 3 2 4 3 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 1 1 4 7 5 1 1 2 3 1 2 2 2 3 1. Total, 154; average, 2 44-55; high run, 14.

Carnation for the National Flower.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—The Florists' Association of Indiana is holding the largest show of its history this week. Before it ends, the association will launch an effort to have the carnation adopted as the [illegible]

BEAGLES IN FIELD TRIALS.

Annual Event of National Beagle Club of America Continued at Wheatley Hills.

An early start was made in the third day's trials of the National Beagle Club of America on the estate of William C. Whitney at Wheatley Hills yesterday, and in consequence better progress was made than on either of the preceding days. Class AA for bitches over 13 and not exceeding 15 inches in height was completed, and the awards announced, the Rockridge Kennel's Lucy L., William G. Rockefeller, owner, receiving the first prize, with the same owner's Blanche second, and George B. Post, Jr.'s Flossie third. John Caswell's Roma received the reserve award.

The winner in this class is by ch. Raffler, out of Jessie, and in addition to being a prize field performer, is a bench champion, having won prizes in both the New York and the Boston shows last year.

A start was made in Class B for dogs under 13 inches, but only two heats were run before darkness compelled a postponement of the remaining trials until to-day. It is expected that this class will be completed and a start made in Class BB for bitches of the same height, which will probably not be decided until to-morrow, while the Derby will probably not be run until Saturday.

Among the spectators yesterday were H. P. Whitney and Mrs. Whitney, James L. Kernochan and Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Oughton Giles of England, W. G. Rockefeller, James W. Appleton, and George B. Post, Jr., of New York City; T. D. Griffith, Redland, Md.; Thomas Shallcross, Providence, R. I.; John Caswell, Boston; Mass.; B. S. Turpin, Roxbury, Mass.; Dr. W. D. Bruns, New Orleans, La.; George F. Reed, Barton, Vt.; Joseph Lewis, Greenwich, Conn., G. A. Clark, Lowell, Mass., and C. R. Stevenson, Haddonfield, N. J.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding rabbits, as the timid little rodents have been chased for two consecutive days, and are becoming rather scarce. On this account the scene of the trials was changed several times during the day, the ground first chosen proving almost barren.

The first heat was between George Reed's Mistletoe and S. E. Thurton's Topsey O., who were set down at 7:40 A. M. Only one rabbit was started, and the heat was a poor one, though Mistletoe was the better performer. The second heat brought together Samuel Thurton's Daisy and George Reed's Smut. They were set down at 8:30, and an hour passed without a rabbit being started. The pair were then taken up again and a change of ground was made, the dogs being set down again at 9:40. Two rabbits were found this time, and Daisy had proved herself the better performer when the heat ended at 11:03.

The Rockridge Kennel's Lucy L. and John Caswell's Roma were the competitors in the next heat, which was one of the fastest and best of the day. Only one rabbit was started, but it was enough for the Rockefeller entry to show almost perfect form, and the dogs were taken up at 11:55.

Another good and fast heat, the last of the series, followed between the Rockridge Kennel's Blanche and George B. Post, Jr.'s Flossie, but the former proved the better performer, and the heat was ended at the expiration of about half an hour. It was evident that both competitors in this heat were well in the running, with Lucy L. for the honors.

The first heat of the final series was between Flossie and Roma, and was begun at 1:45 P. M. A rabbit was started which gave a good race across the open, and enabled Flossie to do such good work that the judges made their decision in her favor in 19 minutes. The final heat between Lucy L. and Blanche came next, and was the shortest of the day, lasting only 13 minutes. The decisions were then announced, Lucy L. obtaining first prize, with Blanche second, and Flossie third. Summary:

Class AA.—Bitches over 13 inches and not exceeding 15 inches. First Series—George F. Reed's Mistletoe and Samuel E. Thurton's Topsey O. Time of trial—0:50:00. Samuel Thurton's Daisy and George F. Reed's Smut. Time of trial—1:23:00. Rockridge Kennel's Lucy L. and John Caswell's Roma. Time of heat—0:30:00.

Class AA.—Winners: First prize, Rockridge Kennels Lucy L.; same owner's Blanche, second; George B. Post, Jr.'s, Flossie, third; John Caswell's Roma, reserve.

Class B.—Dogs under 13 inches. First Series—George B. Post, Jr.'s, Hector and Dr. W. D. Bruns's Marshal Saxe. Time of Heat—1:05:00. Rockridge Kennel's Blanche and George B. Post, Jr.'s, Flossie. Time of trial—0:32:00.

Class AA.—Second Series—George B. Post, Jr.'s, Flossie and John Caswell's Roma. Time of trial—0:19:00. Rockridge Kennel's Lucy L. and same owner's Blanche. Time of trial—0:13:00. James Appleton's Orator and G. Mifflin Wharton's Champion. Time of trial—0:45:00. D. F. Summer's Ring and Rockridge Kennel's Caution of Radnage. Time of trial—0:25:00. (Unfinished.)

COLUMBIA GOLFERS COMPETE.

Glenny Won the Gold Medal for the Lowest Championship Score.

Fifteen members of the Columbia University Golf Club met yesterday on the Fox Hills golf links at Staten Island to compete in their first championship golf tournament. The qualifying round was at 18 holes, the leading eight to be eligible to continue at match play. W. L. Glenny, who was runner-up to Allan Kennaday for the New Jersey championship last Spring, led the qualifying field, making the lowest gross score of 90 strikes, which gave him the gold medal. The same scores counted in a handicap for a special cup, and Glenny, whose handicap was 2, won that event also his net being 88 strokes. Stephen P. Nash, one of the members of the club, and John G. Bates, the two scratch competitors, took 91 and 92, respectively. Thirteen of the student golfers finished the round, the first eight being the championship eligibles:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
W. L. Glenny	90	2	88
O. E. Stevens	92	3	89
Stephen P. Nash	91	0	91
John G. Bates	92	0	92
C. H. Blake, Jr.	109	7	93
R. H. Wyld	103	8	95
James A. Edwards	98	2	96
J. G. Jackson	99	2	97
Lyman Rhoades, Jr.	105	4	101
A. J. Aiken	109	7	102
Gilman P. Tiffany	105	2	103
Walden Pell	113	8	105
E. G. Rich	112	5	107

The first match play round must be finished by Saturday, and the draw is: Glenny and Blake, Wyld and Nash, Edwards and Bates, and Stevens and Jackson.

Carnegie Wins on St. Andrew's Links.

A. De Witt Cochrane will have to wait another year before he can become absolute possessor of the John Reid gold medal which is emblematic of the St. Andrew's Golf Club championship. The conditions are that the prize must be held three seasons before the winner can call it his own permanent property. Cochrane held the trophy in 1898 and last year, but in the annual competition on election day at thirty-six holes, medal play, he tied at 170 strokes with W. C. Carnegie of Pittsburg, but a member of St. Andrew's and other local clubs. The tie was played off yesterday over the double round, and Carnegie showed marked improvement, eventually winning the medal and the club championship for the year by a total of 168 strokes, four better than he did on Tuesday. Cochrane did 171. The scores are:

W. C. Carnegie—
Out.. .. ....5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—39
In.. .....4 5 4 4 5 5 5 7 4—43—82
Out.. .. ....5 6 5 3 5 5 6 7 4 5—45
In.. .....4 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 4—39—84—168

A. De Witt Cochrane—
Out.. .....6 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 6—42
In. .....5 4 5 5 4 4 4 7 4—42—84
Out.. .....5 4 4 4 5 4 6 5 6—43
In... .. ....5 3 7 5 4 5 4 7 4—44—87—171

Women Golfers at Essex County.

The women of the Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J., played the qualifying round yesterday for their annual club championship. The match was at eighteen holes, and the first eight qualified to continue at match play. The eligibles were Miss Elizabeth N. Goffe, 100; Mrs. E. F. Sanford, 105; Miss Hernandez, 108; Mrs. Gill, 110; Mrs. Daniels, 112; Miss Hester Kyle, 113; Miss Marie Charles, 113; Miss Howard, 116. Fourteen women competed, but Miss Genevieve Hecker, the National champion, and who has been playing on the Essex County team all the year, did not appear. The draw for the first match play round is: Miss Sanford and Miss Goffe; Mrs. Gill and Miss Howard; Miss Kyle and Mrs. Daniels; Miss Charles and Miss Hernandez. The men's championship of the club has just been finished and was won by Howard A. Colby for the second year.

Hamilton Won Football Game.

The Hamilton Institute football team defeated Berkeley School yesterday by a score of 5 to 0. This is Hamilton's second victory this week, as Cutler School was defeated Monday.

Oxford's Last Stroke Oarsman Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—R. Culme-Seymour, who pulled stroke oar in the Oxford boat this year, in the annual race with Cambridge, is dead.

OOM PUUL WON LONG RACE

Two-Year-Old Was First in Clever Style Before Potente.

WINTRY SPORT AT AQUEDUCT

Three Favorites, Including Two at Odds On, Captured Purses Before a Large Crowd.

Two victories by two-year-olds over fair-class old horses at the Aqueduct race track yesterday served to round out a season of remarkable performances by the younger horses, those successes, beginning in August with the victory of the stout Western colt Otis at Saratoga over one of the fastest sprinters of the American turf, Isidor, having been so frequent as to constitute a feature of the racing season. The winners yesterday were the fleet colt Oom Paul and the consistent filly Flora Pomona, both of which won over a distance of ground, in good and well-contested races, Oom Paul's victory standing out as the event of the afternoon.

As seems to have been established as the average at the Queens County track, three favorites in six were first, but it took much from this seeming advantage to the betting men that of the three successful choices two started at such heavy odds on that even the plungers hesitated about backing them. Added to this, one of the odds-on favorites, Criterion, at 1 to 6, just did get home by the smallest of margins, he barely lasting to the winning post a head before the Canadian filly Mollie Peyton, while the backers of Criterion underwent all sorts of agony during the brief period of the finish.

Oom Paul was the one other winning favorite, but he had a somewhat easier time of it. Oom Paul, at post time was the choice by a very slight margin over Potente, the top weight in the Lynbrook Handicap, one mile and seventy yards, for all ages, five other horses running. The support that Jacob Worth's colt received was chiefly on account of Oom Paul's victory over the Western horse Advance Guard a few days before. For the occasion form was verified, for Oom Paul won again, nearly as easily as he did over Advance Guard.

Flora Pomona was one of four two-year-olds in the sixth race, opposed to two older horses, both fast animals and frequent winners. To Peninsula's lead off Demurrer went on and made the running to the half mile, after which Red Path took command and into the last half furlong seemed to be winning. There, however, Flora Pomona went up to him, and in a sharp finish wore down Red Path and beat him in the last strides by a head, Red Path finishing second, three lengths before the two-year-old Peninsula.

In the race for maidens three years old, Carl Kahler was the favorite in a field of fourteen remarkably common horses. Wunna led for a quarter of a mile, and then Carl Kahler went on from back in the crowd, and under vigorous riding at the end was first by a length from Biff, who was second, a half length before Tour. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Charles F. Dwyer's Francesco, b. c., by St. Maxim-Frances S., 106 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 1 to 2 and out, won easily by four lengths; G. Barkel's Tenagra, b. f., 90, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from Jacob Worth's Mary Worth, b. f., 109, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:29 1-5. Playlike, O'Hagen, Locket, Lady Sterling, Gibson Light, Blue Ridge, and Shandonfield also ran. Value to the winner, $540. Francesco always the favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. William Barrick's Criterion, blk. c., 3 years, by Faraday-Alta Blue, 104 pounds, (Redfern,) 1 to 5 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; R. W. Neilson's Mollie Peyton, b. f., 3, 104, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and even, second by ten lengths from W. C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 5, 104, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Fonsolee also ran. Value to the winner, $490. Criterion always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights, five and a half furlongs. J. B. Haggin's Sparklet, b. f., by Watercress-Starlight, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out by a length and a half; J. E. Gardener's Early Eve, ch. f., 110, (L. Smith,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by four lengths from M. Byrnes's Flirtineer, ch. f., 110, (Walsh,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Clipper, Destitute, Nissequogue, Geneseo, Wild Bess, Pedestal, Succussanna, Ischium, Mutiny, and Blanch Hermann also ran. Value to the winner, $400. Early Eve the favorite. Winner trained by C. Littlefield, Jr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lynbrook Handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., 2 years, by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 111 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 10, won easily by a half length; John J. McCafferty's Potente, b. g., 6, by Racine-Pow Wow, 120, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from E. Brown & Co.'s Andy Williams, br, c., 2, by Kingstock-Carmencita, 98, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Eloim, Handicapper, Black Dick, and Latson also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Oom Paul the favorite. Winner trained by W. Hueston.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, selling; six furlongs. David Gideon's Carl Kahler, b. g., by His Highness-Lilitia, 112 pounds, (Booker,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a length; J. Healey's Biff, br. g., 112, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a neck from J. H. Carr's Tour, br. f., 112, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Princess H., James J. Corbett, Wellesley, Fennimore, Wunderlich, Mark Lane, Wunna, Potosi, Heathesville, J. Ahearn, and Dionysia also ran. Value to the winner, $480. Carl Kahler the favorite. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, beaten, non-winners at this meeting, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. J. W. Schorr's Flora Pomona, b. f., 2 years, by Florist-Fanny Willoughby, 93 pounds, (Creamer,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; Buckley & Thompson's Red Path, ch. g., 4, 115, (Booker,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by three lengths from P. H. McCarren's Peninsula, 2, 96, (Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Champagne, Connecticut, and Demurrer also ran. Value to the winner, $480. Red Path the favorite. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Oakdale Handicap, for all ages, seven furlongs. Imp, 126 pounds; Unmasked and Potente, 120 each; Red Path and The Amazon, 114 each; Paul Clifford, 113; May W. and Ben Mac D'Hui, 110 each; Arden, 107; Lady of the Valley, 105; Otis, 98; Trump, 90.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Hammock, 112 pounds; Harry McCoun, Bondsman, and Fonsolee, 106 each; Disturber, 105; Whistling Con, 100; Gray Dally, 99; Nitrate, Elsie Skip, Alard, and St. David, 98 each; Punctual, Beggar Lady, Argonauta, and Lady Chorister, 95 each; Animosity, Anna Thompson, and Pleasant Sail, 90 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, five and a half furlongs. Bridge, Justice, Reformer, Hans Wagner, Deadly Nightshade, Prince Meistersinger, Coast Guard, and Ernest Parham, 110 pounds each; Sahition, Wogram, Catherine C., Si-ah, Mowich, Dixie Queen, The Four Hundred, and Messina, 107 each; Carroll D., 105; Little Gem and The Pride of Surry, 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Trebor, Lucky Star, Big Gun, and Althea, 103 pounds each; Bowen, 100; Alard and Ethics, 98 each; Sweet Tooth, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bellrose Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Bessie McCarthy, 120 pounds; Lord Quex and Andy Williams, 116 each; G. Whittier, 115; Ice Water, 113; Dewey and Lady Sterling, 112 each; White Owl, 111; Khitai, 110; Flying Buttress, 109; Longlove, 98; Rightaway, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $500, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Warranted, Jack McGinn, and James J. Corbett, 110 pounds each; Piederich, Beggar Lady, Curtesy, and Cherished, 107 each; Anna Darling, 102.

Notes of the Turf.

Entries will close to-day at 2 o'clock at the Aqueduct track for the Creedmoor Handicap, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the Farmingdale Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, for all ages, which races will be the features of the Saturday card at Aqueduct, the last day of racing in New York for the present season.

The horses of the Goughacres Stable have been sent to Winter quarters at Mr. Clyde's Goughacres Farm, Bryn Mawr, Penn., and the fast three-year-old Dublin has been turned out. The Goughacres Stable will return to New York for the racing season of 1902, with thirty-five horses in training, the number including a strong representation of Mr. Clyde's own breeding establishment.

The last sale of racehorses for the season will be held to-day at the Aqueduct track by the Fasig-Tipton Company, when a combination offering of horses from half a dozen stables will be made. The entire establishment of G. F. Johnson will be sold, the other horses catalogued being animals that may be useful for Winter racing, but which their present owners do not care to keep through the Winter.

W. B. Buchanan, the American jockey who rode in France for William K. Vanderbilt through the latter part of the season now ending, and who succeeded McJoynt in Mr. Vanderbilt's employ, was a passenger on the steamer Oceanic of the White Star Line, which arrived in New York yesterday. His was accompanied by John S. McDonald, who had charge of the shipping to France of the American thoroughbred mares recently purchased for Mr. Vanderbilt from Julius Fleischmann. Buchanan expects to ride in France for Mr. Vanderbilt next season.

John Huggins, the famous American trainer of racehorses, who prepared Volodyovski for his victory in the English Derby, and who handled all the horses of William C. Whitney in England through the year, will return to the United States early in December, and from his announced intention will remain in America. Mr. Huggins, who went to England in 1895 as trainer for the late Pierre Lorillard, has been home but once since that time, his engagements in England not having permitted him to get away from his stable. He had a number of offers to train for wealthy English turfmen, but declined all of them, as he preferred to come back to America. While in England Mr. Huggins trained for Pierre Lorillard and Lord William Beresford, but the death of both of these patrons left him at liberty to take Mr. Whitney's horses last season. Promptly upon the announcement by Mr. Whitney that he would not race in England next year, Mr. Huggins determined to return home.

POMMERY

When you order a bottle of Pommery Champagne you are getting, at the same price as other wines, one which sells at wholesale from $3—$10 a case more, because of its superior quality.

CHAMPAGNE

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Rose and Jolly Bachelor, Two Green Trotters, Furnish the Sport of the Day.

The bay mare Rose, driven by A. C. Bostwick, and Jolly Bachelor, driven by H. E. Mapes, two of the fastest green trotters in the East, met on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon and had a series of three heats that proved to be the fastest and most exciting seen on the road this Fall. After several warming jogs the two were turned to a good start on the upper stretch, Rose gaining a slight advantage, being the quicker in getting away. Before the first quarter post was reached the pair were on even terms, and then began a nip and tuck race which lasted to a point within a hundred yards of the finish, when Rose, a head in the lead, broke, and spoiled her chances of winning. The second heat was a repetition of the first, except that Rose took the lead at the point at which she faltered in the previous heat, and won out by half a length. In the final both horses came down the stretch as though they were harnessed together, and it was either animal's race until the last quarter post, when a word and a touch of the whip caused Rose to show a burst of speed that landed her a winner by an open length. Rose also led Luke, driven by Dr. Woodbury, a merry chase over the entire upper stretch.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Bostwick took the reins over the little favorite Johnny Agan, 2:05¼, and defeated the bay trotter Page, 2:09¾, driven by Dr. Moore, after a hard-fought race.

Much surprise was caused by the performance of Queen Wilkes, E. E. Smathers's handsome little trotter, and the famous trotting gelding Alves, 2:09¼, driven by Nathan Straus. The first heat was won by Queen Wilkes, who took the lead at the half-mile post, and, although she won by a narrow margin, was never headed from that point on to the finish. Johnny Agan joined in the second brush, and a blanket would have covered the trio as they entered the stretch, so evenly were they trotting. Alves finally showed in front, and there was every prospect of his winning until Queen Wilkes came through the middle like a shot from a gun and just managed to nose out in good form. Alves appeared somewhat spent in the final, and it was apparent by his performance that he was not in prime condition, for he seemed to lag after the stretch had been entered. Queen Wilkes was opening quite a lead when Alves made a desperate spurt and began to close the gap. Before he could reach even terms, however, Queen Wilkes had crossed the line, a winner by a head and neck.

George Coleman's new trotter, Chester B., with a mark of 2:16½, did some fast work and won several notable victories, and Marie J., 2:20½, driven by Louis C. Dayton, defeated the bay trotter Cassie, 2:21¾, driven by Charles Baman.

COLUMBIA ROWING REGATTA.

Science Freshmen Eight Won the Only Race that Was Contested.

Bad weather conditions marred the success of the annual Fall regatta of Columbia University, held off the boathouse, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the Hudson River. Only one contest was decided when the cold wind and rough water caused the postponement of the rest of the regatta programme for an indefinite time. The one race contested was that between the eight-oared crews of the college freshman and science classes. The men rowed in barges and raced down stream for five-eighths of a mile, finishing in front of the university boathouse. At the start the Science freshman crew gained a slight lead, and from then on, rowing a low stroke in somewhat awkward fashion, steadily increased their advantage until at the finish they were ahead by three-quarters of a length. Neither crew's stroke exceeded thirty to the minute throughout the race. There was considerable splashing, and the men showed many marks of the novice; but the contest was on the whole fairly satisfactory to Coach Edward Hanlan, who declares that he has better freshman material than Columbia has had in several years. There were a few spectators, who braved the unpleasant weather conditions to view the race. The crews were boated in this order:

Science, '05.	Position.	College, '05.
Merritt	Bow	Tilt
Dewey	No. 2	Lamont
King	No. 3	Newell
Bradley	No. 4	Stevens
Wheeler	No. 5	Willis
Scott	No. 6	Sands
Cornell	No. 7	Ferris
Ellsworth	Stroke	Pierrepont
Peck	Coxswain	Cuthell

Referee—R. P. Jackson, Acting Captain Varsity eight.

CURLERS IN SESSION.

Many Games for Local and Championship Medals Arranged for 1902.

Curling for 1902 received its first impetus last night at the initial meeting of the season of the Executive Committee of the Grand National Curling Club of America in the New York Caledonian Club house, 846 Seventh Avenue. There was a good representation of interested clubs. A. H. Monson of Utica presided, and the others present were W. D. Edwards, Jersey City; James Thaw, Hoboken; David Foulis, Van Cortlandt; Alexander Walker, Caledonian; Thomas Nicholson, St. Andrew's; George Grief, Yonkers; J. S. Cockburn, Thistle; J. F. Connolly, Empire City; D. J. Morrison, Manhattan; John Calder, Utica. Tuxedo and Boston were represented by their proxies, Forest Mackie and James Thaw, respectively.

A number of dates for the coming year's competitions were fixed. The invitation to the quinquennial bonspiel with the Canadian curlers was accepted, but the date left for future consideration. The match will be held in Toronto. The international champion rink Gordon medal match will be played at Van Cortlandt Lake in the third week of January. The Dalrymple medal, Scots North versus South, will be played at Van Cortlandt on the second Wednesday in January.

The John Dewar Challenge Cup and four gold medals will be played for at Van Cortlandt on Feb. 14. The champion club match for the Mitchell Medal will be held at Hoboken on the fourth Wednesday in January. The champion rink Gordon Medal match will be held at Utica on the third Wednesday in January.

The district medals will be played for between the following clubs, the dates left for selection at a later meeting: St. Andrews and Newark, Boston and Brookline, Yonkers and Caledonia, Utica and Thistle, Van Cortlandt and Manhattan, Tuxedo and Empire City, Jersey City and Ivanhoe of Paterson, Thistle of Lackawanna and United Pittston. The annual games between the Scots and other nationalities for the McLintock medal will be played in February, wherever the affiliated clubs are located.

Oarsmen Beaten at Football.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The football teams representing All-Syracuse and the Laureate Boat Club of Troy met here today, the contest resulting in a victory for the former by the score of 11 to 0, one touch-down being made in each half. The playing of Lynn, Rowan, and McRedmond for the Laureates was of a high order.

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
201 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1239 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

HERE'S A SHOE THAT SIMPLY WON'T WEAR OUT.

KING CALF

It's our Rugby Blucher. It's a swell shoe—made of heavy oil-grained leather—made in the way that makes Regal Shoes outwear any others. The Rugby Blucher is a solid, substantial winter shoe, yet comfortable and swell-looking. It simply won't wear out. Only in Regals can you get it.

Many other styles of good heavy-weather shoes for the men who prefer other shapes. Come in and see them.

$3.50—never more, never less.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 251 Broadway.

Here's a lot of our characteristic long, loose, winter overcoats in dark Oxford at $15.

If you saw one on a man worth a hundred thousand, you'd say it cost $60.

You know that faculty to put style into a garment—well, we have it.

That's why our overcoats don't look like the ordinary ready made garments.

And as a matter of fact they aren't.

Every smart thing for men.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

MOTOR VEHICLE NOVELTIES.

Interesting Features Seen in the Show at Madison Square Garden—New Style of Wheel.

Interest in automobiles showed a decided increase in attendance yesterday at the Madison Square Garden, where the Automobile Show is now in progress. The largest number of spectators of any day since the opening was present, and the novelties were all closely inspected. The crowd this year shows marked improvement in automobile intelligence over last year, and this fact is encouraging to dealers, as it illustrates a steady growth of the desire for motor vehicles. The large number of sales already made augurs well for the future of the comparatively new industry, and the sales form only a small percentage of the orders that have been placed. From a business standpoint the manufacturers feel that the show has already been a distinct success, in many respects exceeding their anticipations.

The importation of many fast French machines has caused strong business rivalry among a number of leading American manufacturers. Most of the foreign vehicles that have been brought here are built solely for speed, and their ugly appearance would not appeal to any one desiring a graceful and comfortable run-about. Grace and durability are the elements that most of the native manufacturers are endeavoring to embody in their makes, and a number of successful examples in this respect are noticeable at the show. Even in the speed machines, an effort to offset the foreign importations has been seen in the fast gasoline machines being made by a firm, one of which was used by Alexander Winton in his recent record-breaking run and Albert C. Bostwick also possesses one of this same make.

Probably the lightest electric vehicle, which is also one of the novelties of the show, is a graceful runabout for town and light country use. It weighs only 875 pounds, a distinct revelation to many who have believed that electric vehicles, as a rule, weighed more than machines of equal horse power in gasoline or steam. This new electric carriage is equipped with the new Exide battery, consisting of twenty cells, and is capable of a run of forty miles on a single charge at a maximum speed of fourteen miles an hour. In appointments this light roadster is all that could be desired, being finished in rich black, with seat panels, shutters, and running gear in red, and the hubs of nickel. The same company shows another serviceable electric runabout, but made for heavier touring purposes, weighing 1,675 pounds, and also equal to forty miles with on charge.

Another novelty is a new style of wheel, being, in brief, a wheel within a wheel. Pneumatic tires, being between the hub and the outer rim, take up the bounce and vibration, and the outside tire is of hard rubber, so there is no danger of puncture. The hub is unusually large and is fitted with interior sliding places so arranged that they slip when an obstruction is encountered, forcing the pneumatic tires to take the jar. By this method it is claimed that the rider feels no jar of any kind, no matter how rough the roads may be over which he is traveling.

The conference of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which began yesterday, will be continued to-day.

Reconstructing Sloop Queen Mab.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Lucius Smith's cutter sloop Queen Mab, New York Yacht Club, which recently hauled out at the Jacob yard, this place, is undergoing extensive alterations. The yacht has been stripped of all the planking from deck to keel, leaving bare the steel frame and lead keel. The deck has also been taken off, and the interior stripped of all fittings. In appearance the craft resembles in its present state a new yacht in its first stages of construction. Iron workers are now busily engaged in retightening all of the frame rivets and coating all the steel work with red lead. She will practically be a new y

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 90 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD.

We have made a visible gain for the good name of the city and in the respect of the world. It is no obscure and ill-mannered minion of Tammany who will sit in the chair of the Mayor during the next two years. We have elected to that office one of the best-known citizens of New York, the President of Columbia University, whose name is familiar to the people of the United States and is not unknown abroad.

How could a New Yorker having any pride in his city or any sensitiveness about its good name and the nature of its government explain VAN WYCK and make him clear to the understanding of an inquiring Briton, German, or Frenchman? Never heard of him, would be the unvarying answer to the mention of his name; "you'll hear as little as possible about him from me," would be the mental rejoinder of the New Yorker. It has been equally impossible to discuss with strangers our system of municipal government, for that involves the introduction of CROKER, whose infamies are international.

Mr. Low is known not only through his having held the Presidency of Columbia, but as a delegate to the International Peace Conference at The Hague, in which he took an active and distinguished part as a representative of the Government of the United States. Students of municipal government all over the world have long been acquainted with the admirable record he made as Mayor of Brooklyn. It is much more seemly for the second city in the world to choose as its Mayor a distinguished citizen like Mr. Low than to let Mr. CROKER name for the place one of his creatures and servants. After the first of January a New Yorker will be able to talk about the Mayor of this city without casting down his eyes and wishing to change the subject.

TAMMANY AND THE PRESS.

That Tammany man who complained that his organization could not get its case before the public except upon the backs of perambulating "sandwich" men unconsciously paid a very high tribute to the newspapers of New York. His statement of the facts was incorrect, since the case of Tammany as it was presented in the able speeches of Mr. SHEPARD was very fully given in the newspapers, notably so in THE TIMES. But what the Tammany man meant was the newspapers were all against CROKER. That was true, for the only newspaper of any prominence that gave even perfunctory aid to CROKER'S ticket devoted the main part of its energies to a daily presentation of the proofs that VAN WYCK was unfit for the Bench.

We hope that the good men of New York have some appreciation of the service done to the city by the newspapers in the campaign just closed, and not merely in the campaign, but in four years of unremitting warfare upon Crokerism. They prepared the public mind, they stirred up the public indignation, and when the electoral contest began they strove with a zeal and fervor never surpassed in any campaign to turn these rascals out.

Tammany boasted four years ago that it had elected its Mayor in spite of the opposition of all the newspapers. It then began to defy the press, to flout and deride it, and treat it as a negligeable quantity. Heads of departments have replied with insult and profanity to the perfectly proper inquiries of reporters. They forgot that in telling the newspapers that the affairs of the departments were none of their business they were telling the public that they were none of its business either.

Last Tuesday these malefactors of Tammany learned something about the newspapers. Four years ago when the anti-Tammany voting forces were divided, not even a press united for the defeat of Tammany could bring it about. This year the forces were united and the newspapers gave them all possible aid and comfort. The result was that Tammany has suffered an exemplary defeat. Any newspaper in the city could have sold its columns and its influence to CROKER at a high figure. There was not one that would deal with him or support him. It is a matter of no little consequence to the city that its newspapers are of one mind about CROKER and Crokerism.

POPULAR DISCRIMINATION.

We believe that Mr. HEWITT, in the face of the returns, will be inclined to retract, or at least seriously to modify, that disbelief in universal suffrage, as a means for the government of cities, which he expressed on the eve of the election, and which Tammany vainly endeavored to turn to demagogic account.

Mr. HEWITT'S opinion is very "unpopular," by the nature of the case. The more a man has reason to distrust his own ability to cast an intelligent and conscientious vote the more angry he is with anybody who undertakes to take his vote away from him. There was once a municipal commission which reported a plan to reorganize the Municipal Government of New York upon Mr. HEWITT'S lines, ordaining a special and limited suffrage for the electors of the municipal "Board of Finance." But all that is clearly remembered of it now is that it shut off every man who signed it from any hope of elective office, and caused him thereupon to be marked off the books of all the shrewd politicians as no longer dangerous, including the books of the very shrewd politician who appointed the commission, Gov. TILDEN.

But let Mr. HEWITT take courage from the present election returns. When a small number of men have a keen interest, and a very much larger number of men have a languid interest, in the result of a popular election, that result is likely to go wrong, according to the opinion of all students who come after and to go wrong on the side of the smaller and keener interest. Likewise, when the main issue is liable to be obscured and sophisticated, and not to be clearly visible by the plain man, the result may be disappointing to believers in democracy. The first condition was complied with in this election. The second was not. Undoubtedly a gang of Tammany thieves had a larger stake, for themselves individually, in bringing about a wrong decision, than any equal body of honest men had in bringing about a righteous decision. But, on the other hand, the results of Tammany rule were made so plain that the wayfaring man, though a newly naturalized Russian Jew, could not err therein. That the issue was made so plain we owe mainly to Mr. JEROME, whose canvass was electrifying and illuminating. And nothing could become SETH LOW better than the cordial and generous way in which he has acknowledged his obligations, which are also those of all of us, to his coadjutor on the ticket. When a moral issue is made plain there is no doubt about the decision of the American electorate or of the New York electorate.

It is really joyful to see with what a nice discrimination the promiscuous mass of the New York electorate acts, when it is at once aroused and enlightened. How nice this discrimination has been we feel that we may safely appeal to Mr. HEWITT himself to bear witness. How can any individual voter possibly express, by his single ballot, those nice shades of condemnation which appear unmistakable in the gross aggregate of universal suffrage. All of us can say that SHEPARD ought to have run ahead of his ticket, in spite of his pathetic delusion that he could reform Tammany Hall. Any of us can say that VAN WYCK ought to have run behind his, "in spite of" nothing whatever. But how could any single voter lay upon each candidate those nice shades, from a rather pearly gray to jet black, which belonged to him respectively? We may safely appeal to Mr. HEWITT himself to say if, even with his command of language and with his discriminating mind, he could have affixed to every Tammany candidate the precise degree of disrepute which belonged to him more accurately, or so accurately, as the shading is done by the figures of the returns. Even Mr. DAYTON gets the benefit of his previous good character in a difference of some 80 votes, whereby he has the advantage of the Tammany candidate next below him, who was simply a Tammany candidate, by a nuance of .0006 per cent., while VAN WYCK, failing behind even that Tammany "norm" by something more than 20,000, achieves the substantial reduction from the Tammany average of 15 per cent.

Without doubt the effect of the returns of this election is to encourage the philosophic observer, always within the limits we have indicated, to "trust the people."

ELECTRIC POWER IN TUNNELS.

Every New Yorker who knows how things are done in other cities ought to take some personal shame to himself from the attitude of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. about the tunnel from Forty-second Street to Harlem. Every other railroad, run in competition, attempts, at least, to find out what its patrons want, and to do it. The attitude of this railroad touching the improvement of conditions in its tunnel is one of simple inertia and obstruction. It is a civic disgrace that, instead of forestalling criticism, the New York corporation should ignore it, until it itself has actually been presented by a Grand Jury for neglect. When this thing has happened, it submits to a pliant Health Department a scheme for transferring a part of the nuisance of the tunnel it now operates from the passengers in its cars to the inhabitants along the line of the tunnel.

Meanwhile, the only radical and drastic suggestion for abating the nuisance is evidently to change the motive power in the tunnel from steam to electricity. This is the one thing that will abate the nuisance without transferring it. The excuses for not doing this made by the corporation are as many and various as laziness and incompetency can suggest. But the public is very weary of excuses. What the public wants is relief.

One of the things the company has kept saying, what may be called its stock excuse, is that the change, from electric motors through the tunnel to steam locomotives outside, would involve delay in the transfer that would be quite intolerable. Of course the excuse is bosh. It has already been exposed by an expert in these columns. "The sluggard hath said, there is a lion in the path." But it may be well to make an end of this excuse by producing an example of the transfer.

Paris is a civilized city. The Orleans Road has therefore, for many years, been compelled to keep its station miles from the centre of Paris. Partly this was because there was no suitable plot for a station that could be had within the fortifications. Partly because the civilized municipality would not allow any railroad to establish a terminal within the municipality except under civilized conditions. But a piece of ground on the river front happened to come into the market, and electrical development, allowing of electrical traction, synchronized with this opportunity. The result is that the railway has built a station which is one of the architectural ornaments of Paris, on the Quai d'Orsay, and that no public nuisance or danger has been caused by the connection between this station and the main lines of the road.

M. JEAN SCHOPFER contributes to the current number of our esteemed contemporary, The Architectural Record, an account of the new terminus. This account is given primarily by way of architectural criticism. But it incidentally shows how, in a civilized city, the problem which the New York Central finds insoluble, and will continue to find so until the pressure of a presentment is changed to the pressure of an indictment, is triumphantly met and solved. Upon this point M. SCHOPFER says:

> The enterprise was a considerable one. It was necessary to build an underground road three miles in length along the river embankment. For the portion of the journey inside the city electric engines are employed. These are hitched on at the old station, taking the place of the steam locomotives, and thus the trains are hauled, without noise, smell, or smoke, to the new terminus on the Quai d'Orsay.

This system has now been in operation for more than a year. Would it not be within the financial power of the "Vanderbilt system" to send a competent electrical engineer out to Paris to find out just how this feat has been performed which the system keeps on repeating is beyond the power of man? The traffic of the Orleans Railway, as every traveler over the road can testify, is by no means small. Paris is not a small place, and the connections southward from it are not so insignificant that the New York Central system can afford to say that there is no parallel between the two cases. The length of the subway along the Seine is just about the same as the length of the Harlem tunnel. What is the difference? One difference is that the Municipal Government of Paris is far more civilized than has been, for the last four years, the Municipal Government of New York. Another is that enterprise and energy and brains are concerned in the operation of the Orleans Railway, and that, when the question is of abating the nuisance caused by the Fourth Avenue tunnel, nothing but inertia and obstruction are contributed by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

AN IMPROMPTU CARNIVAL.

It cannot be said of the people of New York that we take our pleasure sadly. We seem to be able to change our mood with Protean facility, and can probably organize an unpremeditated carnival more easily and naturally than any community on this side of the Atlantic. A striking illustration of this was given on Tuesday evening, and those who witnessed or took part in the spontaneous demonstration of popular satisfaction with the result of the local election will long remember it as an experience which comes but once in a generation.

It is not unusual on the evening of important elections for great crowds to throng the streets and watch the bulletins with eager interest, evincing pleasure when the choice of popular candidates is assured. This was what might have been expected on Tuesday night. Very few of those who came out had any other purpose in leaving home than to hear the returns and see the crowds around the bulletins. To convert the street parade into a veritable carnival, lacking only fancy costumes and confetti to make it as amusing as has ever been seen in Venice or Rome after months of preparation, all that was needed was what the transparencies revealed. In a moment our ordinarily impassive people, too much used to excitement to be easily roused to unusual demonstrations of pleasure, went wild. A delirium like that produced by the inhalation of nitrous oxide swept through the crowd. All sorts and conditions of men and women provided themselves with tin horns, horse fiddles, and noise-producing toys, and proceeded to make Broadway from Twenty-third Street to Forty-second Street a veritable Mardi Gras. Had it been planned it would probably have been a dismal failure; being perfectly spontaneous it was a joyous and inspiriting success. The world never saw a better natured nor a more innocently happy crowd. Gentlemen and ladies of unmistakable refinement brushed elbows with persons of unmistakable unrefinement, tooted their horns in the ears of all who passed, and romped until long after midnight. The ordinary distinctions of the pavement were for the moment forgotten, but liberty was not abused. Everybody was in playful mood, and took with entire good nature all that happened. There was, of course, a good deal of horseplay on the part of young men desirous of being taken for Columbia College students and who introduced the flying wedge of the football field into the crowd at times; but no one was angry or annoyed, and scarcely a cross word was spoken. Up to midnight and after there were very few people on the streets who showed evidence of the kind of hilarity resulting from alcoholic stimulation. It was a spontaneous outburst of wholesome popular rejoicing, and we doubt if in any city of the world an intensely exciting election, fraught with the most profound consequences to the worst elements of the population, could have been so celebrated without inciting riot and bloodshed.

The incident was instructive and gratifying. It does not show that the wounds of such a political conflict are quickly healed, for the "powers that prey" are hurt past all surgery by the result in city and county. What it does show, however, is that among the masses of the honest people political differences leave no bitterness. Had the result of the count been wholly different, the following of Tammany would no doubt have made some sort of a demonstration, of a very different nature from that described, and the most that the advocates of municipal reform would have done would have been to go quietly and sadly home, wondering at the mystery which shrouds the ways of Providence, but determined to give the officers elected loyal support in all measures prompted by right purpose and an honest desire to serve the public interest. This amiable resignation to inevitable public calamity was not needed on Tuesday night. Our apparently invulnerable political Bastile had fallen, and a whirlwind of popular rejoicing was the very natural result. The time for serious thinking had not come. Rejoicing in the attainment of what was so earnestly desired naturally precedes the comprehension of the benefits secured. This will come during the next six weeks, and on the first of January our people will be prepared to attend quietly and respectfully, if not sorrowfully, the obsequies of Tammany, and join in singing the familiar and appropriate verses beginning:

> Believing, we rejoice
> To see the curse removed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Easy, and, indeed, necessary, as it is to suspect that more than a few of the enormous bets on the election so solemnly recorded and reported—especially reported—last week were either of a nature strictly conversational or else reckless exaggerations of the financial arrangement really made, it is beyond question that the inhabitants of the greater city in innumerable cases backed their hopes or their opinions with money or money's worth. Presumably those who did so were a minority of New York's voters, but, taking the large and small wagers together, and including the dinners and hats, the boxes of candy and pairs of gloves, the cigars and everything else that was staked for fun or gain, the minority cannot be a small one, and very possibly it was not a minority at all. And yet we have a law, the existence of which is known to everybody, which imposes the terrible penalty of disfranchisement upon those who make bets on elections, and the enforcement of that law was the duty of a whole army of sworn and paid officials. This being the situation, it is interesting to note that only in instances too few to be worth taking into account—perhaps there were half a dozen of them, though only one is known to us at this writing—was any would-be voter prevented from exercising his forfeited privilege. Such is the fate of laws that do not have the support of a realization on the general public's part of a necessity for their existence and enforcement. Nobody says that the law against election bets is a bad one, nobody clamors or even whispers for its repeal; it is simply ignored without scruple and violated without penalty. As it is not well to have laws treated in this way, there is a lesson for legislators in these facts, but legislators, alas! have other things than lessons to attend to.

—A position of some prominence in the stirring and picturesque annals of Salem, Mass., is the fight that took place at North Bridge on Feb. 26, 1775, and for a long time the Essex Institute of the ancient city of the witches has been collecting material to assist the artist BRIDGEMAN in painting a thoroughly accurate and realistic picture of the engagement. A point on which information was needed, of course, was the uniforming of the British troops who took part in the little battle, and to secure it correspondence with many remote parts of the world has been necessary, for British regiments wander far, but the inquiries have all received courteous attention, and the needed facts are slowly accumulating. Recently the institute received from the interior of India an old and curious book of much value, the property of the direct successors of the men whom Lieut. Col. LESLIE led to Salem on the memorable February morning. It dates from 1758, and as described by The Boston Transcript, contains a brief sketch of the organization and all its experiences and lists of officers, with pictures in colors showing the uniforms worn at different dates. The copy sent to the institute is merely loaned, being the only copy in existence, and the fact that the regiment has sent it almost around the world to accommodate its old enemy is much appreciated by the Essex Institute. It looks as if it had seen rough service. The regiment was engaged in the famous raid on Plymouth in 1778, which resulted in the destruction of more than seventy vessels. After the war in America it served in the Crimea, and was the first to enter Lucknow. In 1881 the regiment was partially merged with the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment. One can easily imagine how such a book would be treasured, and the fact that it has been sent so far to sometime enemies is pleasantly significant.

—Some rather disquieting hints in regard to the fire alarm telegraph system in this city are made by The Electrical Review, and it will do no harm to bring them to the attention of the municipal officials that are to be and from whom we all expect so much. The art of fire alarm signaling, says The Review, has developed to a point of high perfection, and systems may now be installed which, under proper care and supervision, can be depended upon as confidently as any other agency of human construction. "But," continues the writer of the article, "like all other electrical apparatus, fire alarm systems require careful, competent, vigilant, and perpetual supervision. These, unfortunately, they do not always obtain. At a fire which occurred in New York City on Oct. 20 it is stated that an alarm turned in from a street box resulted in a confused signal that sent the Fire Department to a point several miles distant from the scene of the conflagration. By the time this mistake was rectified much damage had been done. In many instances of late there has been a suspicion, to say the least, that the fire alarm signal system of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, is not entirely reliable." This is enough, in the opinion of The Review, to warrant immediate and careful investigation by competent experts, and if the suspicions are justified nothing should be more quickly done than the repair and rehabilitation of the fire lines. The source of the trouble, it thinks, will be found in the political influence which enters into all examples of municipal ownership, and is almost always antagonistic to the perfect working of enterprises that depend for efficiency upon securing the services of men trained and skilled in ways that are little valued by those most unpractical persons, the practical politicians.

—That enemy of the army canteen whose letter we published yesterday could hardly have realized how much he admitted when he asked, "What is the objection to forbidding the soldiers to go out of camp to the saloons?" This in effect was to say that without the canteen, the only way to keep the soldier out of places infinitely worse outside was to make his leave of absence, not the temporary restoration of civilian liberties and privileges, but merely an extension for a time of the geographical bounds within which the voluntary slave of military discipline must do only the things considered necessary or judicious by his superiors. At present the private on leave is a free man, responsible for his acts only in the sense and to the degree that the ordinary citizen is responsible, and it is this alone that makes the leave so eagerly desired as a relief from the tedium and humiliations of discipline—from the complete abdication of will and inclination which is the greatest hardship of life in the ranks. All this our correspondent ignored, and he coolly suggested that from the moment of enlistment to that of discharge the soldier should be beneath the heavy hand of arbitrary authority. Were his scheme adopted, the recruiting officer would have to use something else than persuasion to keep the regiments full, and desertions would be the rule instead of the exception. The canteen or the saloon—that is the alternative, and one or the other must be accepted.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF SOCIALISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking over a late file of your excellent journal I came across a communication on Socialism, signed "A Layman," which amused me considerably. I presume you will accord the same privilege to a woman to express her views, provided she be reasonably brief.

Like your correspondent I have had the fortune to mingle a good deal with Socialists, having done considerable propaganda work in conjunction with my husband in former years. But I finally became rather tired of their constant tirades against Christianity and the wealthy class, and upon the death of my husband I betook myself to the more useful and remunerative employment of trained nurse.

The theory of Socialism is very beautiful in some respects, but I am sorry to say that a good many who pose as prominent Socialists practice the direct opposite of what they preach. To state the matter concisely, I have been unable to discover that a majority of Socialists are any more conscientious in their business dealings with their fellow-men, or any more regardful of the amenities and proprieties of life than are the capitalist class whom they berate so unsparingly.

I fully agree with "A Layman" that Socialism has more to dread from its indolent and garrulous followers than from its comparatively few evil-disposed adherents. But I must totally dissent from his conclusion that the "weary, unsavory genius" is more numerous than "the garrulous fellow." My four years of observation and experience among Socialists warrant me in saying that the talkers outnumber the idlers as three to one. I will concede, however, that a liberal percentage of the loquacious fellows have no particular affection for work.

It is a singular fact that a majority of Socialists appear to be utterly incapable of putting an idea into practical shape. They are the most helpless class of men I ever met. I have known Socialists who could talk for hours on a stretch in the most learned way (apparently) regarding economics and mechanics who could not construct a hencoop or conduct a backwoods town caucus to save them.

I recall, as I write, one unique representative of this species. Of all the impractical characters and irrepressible windmills in human form that I ever knew, he eclipsed the record. My husband used to call him the "self-winding sixteen-day clock." I don't think the description overrated him in the least; rather fell short of his actual merits if anything, and yet this man posed quite successfully for years as a combination of martyr and propagator of the Socialist cause.

While I still feel kindly toward some of the tenets of Socialism, I have little faith that it will ever amount to anything more than a sort of immense reservoir for the reception of overproduction of wind and the multitudinous grievances of ne'er-do-wells.

When Ben Jonson wrote of "My Madam with the everlasting voice" he little dreamed of the lung possibilities in the male sex which Socialism was destined to develop in the nineteenth century.

A PRACTICAL WOMAN.
Tottenville, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1901.

CIVIC PRIDE IN NEW JERSEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a few remarks suggested by your recent article on the peculiarity of New Jersey as a political factor among the States of the Union. The opinion given by THE TIMES and The Newark Advertiser is that New Jersey fails to reach a consistent position because one-half of the State is filled with men whose interests are with New York and the other half with men whose interests are with Philadelphia.

To a certain limited extent this may be true, but I believe there is another and graver reason, not always patent to the observer outside, and very seldom recognized by the resident of the State, and to which it may be well to call attention—a lack of civic pride.

New Jersey, in spite of its many excellencies, which make it in many ways one of the most charming States of the Eastern group, seems to be weak in that form of local dignity which characterizes most of its sister Commonwealths. Many of its people even appear at times to be ashamed of their residence there, and instances are not wanting in which hotel registers abroad bear the legend, "—— —— and wife, New York, U. S. A.," where rightly it should read, "—— —— and wife, (name of town,) New Jersey, U. S. A." This is merely a faint indication of the lack of civic pride referred to, but it counts. You never see the Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, or New Orleans couple registered that way.

Politically viewed, the case is worse. With exception of the Cities of Newark, Morristown, and Plainfield, and a few large towns like Hackensack, Englewood, and Red Bank, the people of New Jersey are sadly deficient in a genuine pride in themselves and their localities, while in matters of State pride this absence of interest becomes at times a positive apathy. Jersey City, the second in size of New Jersey's municipalities, and the one best situated for superb development, since it has geographical advantages, seaport, and railroad facilities, is absolutely without a trace of civic pride, and has for years submitted to a condition of things that would not be tolerated by a self-respecting city for a minute. Occasional spurts of reform have been made there, but the results have been too meagre to last. The people assert that they have been overridden by the "octopus"; yet it is a fact that the only benefits they have received in years seem to have been those conferred by the enemy of whom they complain. It certainly has always been in their power to regulate their own affairs if they wanted to do it. Newark has done so, simply because it has not been lacking in civic pride. The conditions at Camden, which is the nearest city to Philadelphia, are similar to those in Jersey City, and Camden, too, has no civic pride. It took Jersey City over twenty-five years to get a public library. It now has one. This is the work of a very few men, against whom was opposed practically the whole political power of the town. Streets are in bad condition, but the people do not mind much. The Government has always been that of a ring power, but it is seldom opposed and infrequently defeated. Men of the right quality are not often nominated for important offices, and if they are they are generally defeated at the polls through lack of genuine support from good citizens. The Government is nominally that of the Democratic Party, but, in fact, it is more often a government of a combine; yet the people submit. If they have any pride in their city they never mention the subject. They even do what citizens of other places never do, run down their town and ridicule it.

In Hoboken, Trenton, and Elizabeth the public pride is also low and seldom asserts itself. The Oranges show a different temper, but they are exceptionally excellent and really belong more to New York than to New Jersey in sympathy and feeling, which is unfortunate.

Another evidence of lack of civic pride in New Jersey is seen in the treatment of political friends. It seems to be a standing rule in New Jersey that, politically, a party should forget its friends and reward its enemies. Bear in mind the fact that the Democratic Party of New Jersey once went so far in this respect as to nominate and elect a Governor whose interests in the State were nothing and whose residence and right to hold the office were doubtful. The Democrats of Hudson County, on another occasion, sent a Republican, in whom they had no interest, to Congress, defeating their own candidate, to whom they owed their allegiance as Democrats beyond a doubt. On yet another occasion a prominent Republican, whose candidacy was indorsed all over the State and whose service to the party covered a period of more than forty years, and against whom no objections were even suggested, was defeated out of a foreign mission which had been virtually tendered him, by certain Republicans who chose to favor an unknown applicant from Maine, whose claims were of no weight whatever. Again, a certain State office at Trenton became vacant. One name was suggested, that of a man absolutely qualified to fill it. He had served the Republican Party over twenty years, and had never sought an office in his life. A board of seven members had the appointing power. The backers were strong and reputable people. No other candidate was suggested. The office was as good as promised to the friends of the man suggested. The board met. Six of the members were Republicans, one a Democrat. The office was non-partisan in character. When the hour arrived a small politician from Trenton was nominated, the deal was put through, and the Democratic member (a high judicial officer of the State) stood alone for the right man. There is a lack of civic pride in a body of citizens who will do things like these. They do not care enough for their own to stand for good men, good Government, and loyalty to those who deserve good treatment.

Another lack of civic pride in New Jersey is shown in its journalism. I recall but one independent, well-supported newspaper in the State. It is published in Newark, and New Jersey people can select it for themselves. With exception of this one, I do not believe there is to-day in the whole State of New Jersey a single live daily newspaper that has the right to claim the people's confidence. And yet the people of New Jersey ask for nothing better than what they have in local journalism and seem willing to take things as they are. If New Jersey had a true civic pride, its people would demand better journalism throughout the State, and would support neither the weaklings that abound everywhere, nor the servile organs that exist in many cities. The quality of a people is very much in accord with the newspapers of their choice. Civic pride will not accept a journalism that panders to clique, ring, or narrow party dictation.

In addition to these things, New Jersey is still divided politically north and south, and the Legislature, like the State, is representative of two peoples. When the time comes for New Jersey to be all New Jersey, a step in advance toward a better civic pride will have been made.

FREDERIC W. PANGBORN.
New York, Nov. 6, 1901.

THE OFFICER AND THE CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent H. D. C., in writing of the canteen again, makes the cardinal error of all anti-canteen crusaders. He says: "Have we in the testimony of the army officers that of the most competent—competency including, of course, both honesty and intelligence—when so many officers themselves are addicted to drink?"

This question entirely overlooks the gravest folble of human nature—neglect of the golden rule. It is very true that many officers use liquor, and a number use too much; but none of them wants his enlisted men to do so. If H. D. C. had ever served, even for a few weeks, he would know what an utter nuisance a drunken soldier is in a post or camp. If violent, he is dangerous and troublesome; if jovial, he is familiar, and fails to observe that aloofness and respect toward his officer that rigorous military discipline demands at all times. It is certain that could nothing but teetotalers be enlisted, or could absolute abstinence be enforced, the regular army officers would, 95 per cent. of them, be heartily in favor of it.

This fact, if properly weighed, gives to the testimony of army officers the greatest of importance; for upon them almost entirely fall the trouble, chagrin, and possible danger of carousals such as frequently break forth when the class of liquor the men get is not well regulated.

LATE CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS.
New York, Nov. 6, 1901.

SACRAMENTS AND CREEDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust you will allow me space in your columns for a reply to "G. H. S.," who has criticised my letter contained in your issue of Oct. 27.

Your correspondent states that "the coolness" of my assertion that the Episcopal Church holds that there are seven sacraments "is really quite startling." According to "G. H. S.," the "Church Catechism which the ministers of the Church are required to teach her children declares positively that there are two sacraments only."

Well, well! Will "G. H. S." kindly open the Prayer Book and read carefully? If he does so he will find the answer to the question, "How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?" to be, not simply "two only," but "two only, as generally necessary to salvation."

This by no means excludes the five lesser sacraments, to wit: Confirmation, penance, holy order, holy matrimony, unction.

As to my declaration that the Episcopal Church holds the Athanasian Creed, your correspondent inquires, "Where in the formularies of the Prayer Book is the so-called Athanasian Creed to be found?"

In reply to this I would say that it makes no difference whether it is found there or not. It is a creed held by the Church of England, and this American Church does not depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine. (See preface to Prayer Book.)

But I will go further than this! We owe allegiance first to the whole Catholic Church of Christ. This comes before allegiance to a national Church. There are several branches of the Catholic Church, which includes the Roman communion, the Greek Church, the Church of England, and the American Church, (misnamed Protestant Episcopal.)

Does "G. H. S." think that because a doctrine held by the entire Church does not happen to be specifically mentioned in the Prayer Book, therefore he cannot hold it?

As a communicant of the American Church I have the same heritage of Catholic doctrine and worship as may be claimed by any communicant of the one, true Catholic and Apostolic Church in any part of the world. CLARENCE M. LINDSAY.
New York, Nov. 2, 1901.

Episcopal Church and the Sacraments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"G. H. S." is in error in supposing that the clergy of the Episcopal Church are required by the catechism to teach that there are two sacraments only. The catechism says there are but two "generally necessary to salvation."

The twenty-fifth Article of Religion mentions the other five, which are "commonly called sacraments," as being inferior to the "sacraments of the Gospel"—that is, sacraments with an outward sign ordained of God.

To quote a celebrated writer: "They are not sacraments in any sense, unless the Church has the power of dispensing grace through rites of its own appointing or is endued with the gift of blessing and hallowing the 'rites or ceremonies' which, according to the twentieth article, it 'hath power to decree.' But we may well believe that the Church has this gift."

I would like to ask "G. H. S." where in the formularies of the Prayer Book is the term Protestant to be found? "G. H. S." stands up in church every Sunday and says he believes "in the Holy Catholic Church." That being so, he should stand up for the name of the Church at all times. The Church is catholic because she holds what has been held—"always, everywhere, and by all." A. W. C.
Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 3, 1901.

REJOICES OVER THE VICTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have watched the election closed in New York yesterday with scarcely less interest than I should have done had it been a Presidential campaign. It was an election not only of city, but of State and National importance, and the result one of which the whole country may be proud. It was an election unique in its methods and results in this generation, and should serve as object lessons for future action in the following respects:

The candidates on the Fusion ticket are well-known men of character, experience, and ability, and they did their work systematically and thoroughly. The Tammany candidate for Mayor is equally a man of high character and ability; but he was deluded and doomed to defeat when he accepted the nomination. He was a deluded Shepard, or more truly a shepherd who led his flock among wolves, and no skill of his could save it or himself.

Let the other candidates pass into oblivion and private life, as they surely will next January. This election shows the power of union of the masses and factions of both the great parties. Now is the golden opportunity for home rule, and the administration of the city on purely business principles in the same manner as the great business men and corporations of industry conduct their private affairs. Partisan politics should be eliminated entirely from the City Government. The best men only in office without regard to their party affiliations should be the rule, and no sinecures, no places to reward, and no enemies to punish.

This election shows [illegible] the wisdom of making Mayoralty [illegible] off years; had it fallen in a Presidential campaign it is doubtful whether the Fusion ticket could have been elected. Simplify the issues as much as possible, ignore partisanship, nationality, and denominational theology, and wage the battle on purely moral and business principles. Let us not forget the veterans in the old Democratic Party, now so unfortunately disintegrated, who came to the rescue with their voices and their pens. The clergy and press in both parties have worked nobly and unitedly as they never did before, and all the voters have seemed to appreciate the situation, coming out and discharging their duty.

There is but one cloud I see on the horizon. The Mayor's term is but two years, only sufficient time to allow him to get the government into good working order, and he is done. The time should be extended to four or five years, and then, and not till then, shall we know the value of the merits or demerits of a city administration. That is a matter I submit to the powers that be. Meantime, let the residents of New York go on as they began yesterday, and we who live upon the outside will rejoice in your honor and success.

JOHN S. WOODS.
Matteawan, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1901.

"SECULAR" PREACHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I marvel at "Lutheran" in this morning's TIMES and the author of the sermon from which he quotes in denunciation of "secular" preaching. Surely they must have forgotten the Old Testament prophets who were nothing if not "secular" preachers. Think of Isaiah, think of Amos, the oldest of them all, and how they boiled with a sense of outrage and hurled at corrupt rulers and the Tammanys of their time the scorching words of moral indignation.

Now it is Isaiah: "Bring no more vain oblations. * * * Wash you! Make you clean! Seek judgment, relieve the oppressed! Judge the fatherless, plead for the widow!" "Is this the fast I approve, a day for a man to bow down his soul? Is not this the fast I approve, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free and to break in pieces every yoke?" "I will make thine officers peace and thine exactors righteousness; violence shall no more be heard in thy land, desolation nor destruction within thy borders."

Now it is Amos, forecasting the spirit of Isaiah: "I have no delight in your solemn assemblies, * * * and the music of your harps let me not hear. Let justice roll forth as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream." Again, he denounces the selfish indifference of the rich, with their golf playing and polo, who care nothing for the oppression of the poor as long as they themselves can stand the condition of social affairs: "Woe to them that are in ease in Zion, and to them that are secure in the mountain of Samaria; * * * that put away the evil day, * * * that lie upon beds of ivory and stretch themselves upon their couches and eat the lambs out of the flock, * * * that chant idle songs to the sound of the viol, * * * that drink wine in bowls and anoint themselves with the choice ointments; but they are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph," [i. e., their people.]

And then it is Micah, the contemporary of Isaiah: "Prophesy not, (say they,) O ye that prophesy." (It seems there were some then who disapproved of secular preachings.) And the prophet replies: "If they prophesy not of these things, the shame will not depart."

There was reason enough why neither Jesus nor Paul should attack directly the Government of their time. To have done so would have brought down the swift destruction of all their plans for the Kingdom of Heaven—that kingdom which certainly was "of this world," in the sense that no earthly affairs or influence were to escape its consecration or be excluded from its interest. It was better then to plant the seed and wait and let it grow to fruition. But fancy either Jesus or Paul in a New York pulpit last Sunday and not denouncing the carnival of robbery, bloodshed, and shame which has made our fair city a stench in the nostrils of decent men and women! Think what far less provocation drew from Jesus the awful denunciation of woes upon the scribes and pharisees! What is spiritual preaching good for if we do not strike at wickedness whenever we see it? H. D. CATLIN.
Brooklyn, Nov. 5, 1901.

Catholic Mission Work, a Reply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Clarence M. Lindsay should realize that the presence of Catholic missionaries in any section does not give them a sole right to work among the inhabitants of that district, any more than it would give such right to Protestants under similar circumstances. If Mr. Lindsay's religious vision is not very short-sighted he must know that Catholics do not hesitate to work in Protestant districts, either, and I can inform him that I have personally seen instances of this in this country and in Europe.

A Catholic sister of this city (a most admirable woman) tried to convert me to her way of thinking, while a patient of mine, and she did it in pure kindness of heart. No one can fear such attempts whose religion stands on a foundation sufficiently strong to be worthy of devoted adherence.

WALTER F. MACKLIN, M. D.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

The New York Times Bulletins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take pen at the earliest possible moment to commend your bulletin arrangements last night at Madison Square. Having had opportunity to see all from Herald Square down, I most gladly say that yours excelled by far all the others.

In promptness, correctness, and uniqueness, your returns, witticisms, and poetry were all to be desired of a live, up-to-date newspaper. I shall hereafter read it with pleasure. W. T. STELLE.
New York, Nov. 6, 1901.

Name and Address Desired.

Will "Cap" please send his full name and address to THE TIMES office?

NUGGETS.

Would Spare Her Pain.

The Landlady—It pains me to speak about your board bill.

The Boarder—Then don't do it, my good woman; I can't bear to see any one suffer.—Indianapolis News.

Something Worth While.

"Did you read that magazine poem which begs the fates to 'give us yesterday'?" asked the Long-haired Person. "It was sublime."

"No," answered the Short-haired Man. "But if any of those fellows write anything about 'Give us Payday,' I'll take a look at it."—Baltimore American.

A Worry Club.

Tess—What's the trouble in that club of yours?

Jess—Oh, half the members are afraid our President will get discouraged and resign.

Tess—And how about the other half?

Jess—They're afraid she won't.—Philadelphia Press.

Two Enthusiasts at a Concert.

"I saw you at the Thomas concert the other night. Who was that lady that sat beside you? You and she seemed to be almost carried away with enthusiasm."

"Oh, we were! That was Sue Dallington. Haven't you ever met Sue? She was telling me of such a splendid dressmaker she has just found."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A SOLEMN REFLECTION,

From The Washington Star.

You may sing of the sun and the sky overhead,
And the blossom that gayly blows;
But where is the joy in a wiyan a scene
When you're wearing your last year's clothes?
And where is the pleasure in all the town
Where the hurrying crowds seem gay
When your shoes are cracked and the heels run down
And your trousers begin to fray?

When your hat grows rusty about the brim
And your collars begin to scrabble,
And your sleeves have a lustre weird and grim
And your buttons no longer match,

CORBIN-PATTEN WEDDING

Adjutant General of the Army Married in Washington.

Cardinal Gibbons Performs the Ceremony in the Presence of a Notable Company—President and Mrs. Roosevelt Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Adjt. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, United States Army, and Miss Edythe Agnes Patten were married today at the home of Miss Patten, 2,122 Massachusetts Avenue. Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony.

The scene of the ceremony was the southwest corner of the main drawing room, where the doorway from that apartment into the smaller room beyond served as a chancel-like alcove, which was adorned with farleyense ferns and asparagus plumosa. The latter delicate green hangings were caught with large clusters of the most perfect specimens of white chrysanthemums and white ribbon, while directly over the doorway rose a graceful true lover's knot of wide white satin ribbon built about a mass of chrysanthemums, which showed a delicate touch of pink among the white blooms.

Here the bride and bridegroom stood during the short ceremony, the Cardinal standing on the other side of the doorway, facing the company. The mantel opposite this doorway was a mass of white flowers and farleyense fern.

A place beyond the ribbon was reserved for the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the members of the Cabinet, the British Ambassador, and some few other dignitaries among the guests. Here also were Mr. and Mrs. William Usher Parsons of New York, the son-in-law and daughter of the bridegroom, and Miss Patten, the sister of the bride, who were the only relatives present in addition to the bride's two attendants.

The bridal procession, which entered the drawing room shortly before noon, was led by the eight ushers, all in full-dress uniform. They were Lieut. Cols. Thomas H. Barry, George Andrews, John A. Johnson, William A. Simpson, Henry P. McCain, and Majors Henry A. Green and James Parker, all members of the Adjutant General's staff.

Following them came the bride's two sisters, the Misses Josephine and Helen Patten, who wore white silk gowns covered in Renaissance lace, and carried Bridesmaid roses and wore diamond bar pins presented by the bridegroom.

Miss Edythe Patten entered with Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, a lifelong friend and former associate of her late father. Her gown, recently received from Paris, was of white satin of exquisite texture, made with close-fitting trained skirt and bodice trimmed in with a yoke of pleated tulle, bordered by rare point d'Alencon lace. Her veil was also of point d'Alencon, of beautiful quality, and fell to the edge of her train. A diamond necklace, the gift of her sisters, and a pearl and diamond corsage ornament from the bridegroom were the jewels worn, and lillies of the valley the flowers selected for the large shower bouquet. The bridegroom in his Major General's uniform entered the drawing room with Col. George Dyer of New York, meeting the bride directly before the group of clergymen, which consisted of Cardinal Gibbons, the Rev. Thomas S. Lee of St. Matthew's Church, and the Rev. D. J. Stafford of St. Patrick's Church of this city. There was no music, and the service was of the briefest description. It closed with a prayer by the Cardinal. Immediately after the couple had received the congratulations of the family and President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt escorted the bride to the dining room, where the latter cut the wedding cake. The bride and bridegroom later returned to the drawing room to receive the congratulations of the remainder of the guests.

A buffet breakfast was served in the large dining room, with a seated breakfast in the conservatory for the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Cardinal, and several others.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a beautiful hat in black and white, and long cloak of black silk, elaborately trimmed in white lace and white feather boa. Miss Alice Roosevelt wore a gown of light-blue cloth, with sable furs and large black hat; Miss Patten, a Paris gown of blue cloth, and Mrs. William Usher Parsons a beautiful gown of white cloth. A few of the presents, in addition to the jewels worn at the ceremony, were a watch studded with diamonds from W. Bourke Cockran; a necklace of diamonds and turquois from the Ambassador to Austria and Mrs. McCormick, a brooch of pearls and diamonds from Representative and Mrs. Hitt, a point lace fan from the Baroness Hengelmuller, and a gold clock from Lord and Lady Pauncefote.

From Gen. Corbin's old regiment, the Twenty-fourth Infantry, with which he served for more than fifteen years on the Western frontier, came a massive silver punch bowl; from the army in the Philippines several pieces of silver of native workmanship. Other pieces of silver plate, loving cups, pitchers, and bowls represented the Adjutant Generals of States during the Spanish-American war, the officers of the Adjutant General's Department, the Corps of Engineers stationed in Washington, and the officers' mess at West Point.

Mrs. Roosevelt sent a cut-glass vase, Mr. Levy of New York a gold vase, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean a superb silver pitcher, Senator Clark a cut-glass punch bowl, John Mackay a set of gold plates, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid a gold dessert service, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould a gold clock.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin left for New York early in the afternoon, the latter wearing a very stylish traveling gown of gray, with gray hat and pink silk shirt bodice. On their return to town they will occupy Gen. Corbin's present home on R Street until the completion of their residence now building, which they hope will be in January.

In addition to those already mentioned, the company included the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root and Miss Root, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the British Ambassador and the Misses Pauncefote, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Japanese Minister and Mme. Takahira, the Danish Minister, the Dutch Minister, the Minister from Sweden and Norway, the Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, the Chargé d'Affaires of Germany, Lieut. Commander von Rebeur and Count Montgelas, also of Germany, and Lieut. Commander Schebeko of the Russian Embassy.

The army was represented by Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooke, Major Gen. and Mrs. Merritt, Major Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur, the Paymaster General and Mrs. Bates, the Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, Gen. and Mrs. Rochester and Miss Rochester, Gen. and Mrs. Gilmore and Miss Gilmore, Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ward, Col. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, Col. and Mrs. William M. Black, Col. and Mrs. J. V. Hoff, Col. and Mrs. A. L. Mills, Col. and Mrs. H. G. Sharp, Col. and Mrs. Theodore Bingham, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, Gen. and Mrs. Ruggles and Miss Ruggles, and Col. and Mrs. Reber.

From navy circles were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Franklin, the Surgeon General and Mrs. Van Reypen, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Terry, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Commander and Mrs. Sargent and Miss Sargent, and Col. and Mrs. Goodloe.

Other notable guests were Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, the Governor of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Stone, Justice and Mrs. Harlan and Miss Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. White and Justice McKenna and the Misses McKenna.

The largest contingent of out-of-town guests came from New York, that city being represented by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. José Aymer, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Robert Sterling Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. La Montagne, Jefferson M. Levy, Mrs. Von Manhoff, Mr. and Mrs. George Place, Gen. and Mrs. J. J. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, Creighton Webb, Mrs. Daniel Manning, and Gen. and Mrs. Woodford. Gen. and Mrs. Patterson of Albany were also present.

From Philadelphia were Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt and Miss Cassatt, Mrs. Truxton D. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Barklie Henry, Dr. and Mrs. Madison Taylor, Miss Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Leslie, Mr. Cochran and Miss Cochran, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wagner.

SUDERMANN'S NEW PLAY.

The German Stock Company Produces Successfully a Gloomy Drama at the Irving Place Theatre.

Gloom and darkness, occasionally broken with a few glaring flashes of high lights—such is the atmosphere in which move the characters of Hermann Sudermann's new drama in four acts, entitled "Johannisfeuer," (St. John's Fire.) In this respect, therefore, the latest work of this German poet is not much different from his previous efforts.

There is always gloom in his dramas as well as in his novels. But in most of them, there is action as well. Things happen, the purposes and cross-purposes of the characters develop rapidly, the stage pictures are well focused, and their movement is logical.

This same cannot be said for the play, which was shown for the first time in New York last night. The first two acts drag, and it is not until the third act is half over that the audience has been acquainted with all the essential facts, and a lot of unessential ones as well, which are supposed to have happened before the action of the play commences.

The third and fourth acts are strong from a theatrical point of view, and they are built up with every trick and device of a clever dramatist. But from the standpoint of reason, of truth, and of probability, they are weak. It must, therefore, be stated (if with regret) that Herr Sudermann's latest drama does not approximate the standard of those works that first brought him into notice and fame.

The story of the play concerns itself with the affairs of a well-to-do squire's family in the Polish provinces of Prussia. The daughter of a poor liquor-enslaved peasant woman has been adopted by a landed country gentleman. She grows up as a daughter of his house by the side of his real daughter.

The Squire's nephew, who has lost his father, is educated in the same house until his uncle and benefactor reproaches him with his father's dishonor. Then he leaves to return after many years. He falls in love with the adopted daughter.

She having discovered her lowly origin discourages his advances. He mistakes her coldness, and four years later becomes engaged to his uncle's real daughter. The play opens a few days before the wedding. The adopted daughter by chance reads the young bridegroom's diary, and discovers that he once loved her.

Then the groom also by a convenient accident discovers that she loves him. These mutual discoveries lead up to an ardent love scene on the eve of the day named for St. John. The day after is the wedding day, and on the morning of this day the guilty lovers decide to renounce their relations to the family, that has so far been everything to them, and then to go out into the wide world. Their sense of duty to their benefactors prevails, however, and instead the adopted daughter decides to leave the house alone rather than be an impediment to the consummation of her sister's happiness.

In the telling of this plot Herr Sudermann has employed a great many unnecessary scenes and incidents, to point out all of which would lead too far. Suffice it to say that the scene between the adopted daughter and her real mother is dragged in without apparent necessity, and that the quarrel between the Squire and his nephew is picked for no purpose other than to tell a few immaterial details and to "make" action perforce.

The performance of this play was in accord with the high standard set by Mr. Heinrich Conried for his players. It is a pleasure to say that in the character of the adopted daughter Hedwig Lange has found a congenial part, which she plays admirably.

Otto Ottbert, as the nephew, added another masterpiece to his many excellent impersonations. Otto Reimann, as the Squire, presented a delightful study of a German country gentleman. The lines of this part are interlarded to excess with expressions of the stable and the guardroom in accordance with the author's theories of realism. Mr. Reimann deserves the highest praise for his artistic use of these words, which took away much of their offensiveness and none of their strength.

Hermine Warna, Adolf Zimmermann, and Heinrich Habrich contributed some clever character studies. Hedwig von Ostermann was excellent as the betrothed daughter.

NEW PLAY BY PAUL HERVIEU.

Produced by the Comedie Francaise—Regarded as a Disappointment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—"The Enigma," a new play by Paul Hervieu, was produced at the Théâtre Français last evening, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. It was acted by the best of the Comédie Française company, but is a disappointment, considering the fame of the author as an Academician and a thinker. It is neither true to life nor affecting.

The subject is the only one that French dramatists seem to think available for a modern drama. The action turns on a mystery as to which of the two wives in the play is guilty, and the question whether the wronged husband ought to commit murder. The acting of Mlle. Bartet, Paul Mounet, and others is as godd as usual.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Miss Elizabeth Tyree has been engaged as a member of the Empire Theatre Stock Company.

William Faversham will remain at the Criterion Theatre until Nov. 30. He then goes on tour. When he returns to New York, it is announced, he will appear in a new play by Justin Huntly McCarthy.

H. V. Esmond, author of "When We Were Twenty-one," will arrive in New York from London on Nov. 16 for the purpose of attending the rehearsals of the Empire Theatre Company in "The Wilderness."

May Edouin and Fred Edwards have a new one-act play called "All in the Family," in which they will be seen in this city on Nov. 18. Miss Edouin impersonates five characters in the piece—a Chinese maid, a cockney girl, a Spanish señorita, an up-to-date American girl, and a trained nurse.

Bonnie Maginn, the dancer at Weber & Fields's Music Hall, during the performance last night and while she was on the stage accidentally sprained her ankle and had to be carried to her dressing room. She was injured while dancing with Fritz Williams in the minstrel show scene. She was removed to her home.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

National Convention Opens Its Sessions in St. Andrew's Church.

Sessions of the annual National convention of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened yesterday in St. Andrew's Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street, where there were about 300 present, the delegates coming from widely separated portions of the country. In welcoming them, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, the pastor of the church, said that up to that time he would have hesitated to say that his church was situated in New York City.

"Last night we had a snowfall," he said, "and this morning shows that a majority of 30,000 men have voted for righteousness and decency. As I looked into the face of my little seven-year-old daughter this morning, I was almost too happy for utterance to think that a mantle of safety had been thrown around her, and that she was to be protected as well as the other coming women of New York."

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Butt, President of the Drew Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Willey of the Nostrand Avenue Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre of the Madison Avenue Church, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Newark, New York East, and New York Conferences, respectively, the convention being held under the auspices of those bodies.

Mrs. E. L. Albright of Delaware, Mrs. E. F. Potter of Bloomingdale, Ill., and Mrs. James E. Gilbert of Washington, D. C., were chosen as Secretaries, and Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of this city, the President of the society, delivered her annual address. At the afternoon session papers were read by Mrs. William Ampp of Cincinnati, the Railroad Secretary; Mrs. L. P. Williams of San Francisco, of the Bureau of Orientals; Mrs. A. M. Whitson, also of California, of the Bureau of Spanish Work on the Pacific Coast; Mrs. Bishop Hamilton of San Francisco, of the Bureau of Hawaiian Work, and Miss May Woodruff of Bayonne, N. J., of the Bureau of Porto Rican Work.

In the evening reports were read as follows: By Mrs. F. C. Morgan, Chairman of the Watts de Peyster Industrial Home and School of Tivoli, N. Y.; Mrs. I. D. Jones of the Glenn Industrial Home of Cincinnati; Mrs. J. G. Negus of the Mother Jewell Home of Enwood, Iowa; Prof. Harriet Cooke of the Boston Medical Mission, and Mrs. Anna B. Beller of Buffalo, Secretary of the Bureau of Alaska.

Jacob A. Riis is to deliver his lecture, "The Battle with the Slums," before the convention this evening. The meeting will continue until next Wednesday evening, with three sessions daily.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away—which is the proper thing to say after election—New York and society settle down to a period of tranquillity. Plans are being made rapidly for the Winter's amusements. Many who have lingered in the country are closing their houses. The hills and forests are becoming bleak and bare and there is a whisper of snow in the air. The Oceanic, which arrived yesterday, brought a great many well-known New Yorkers, and the scene on the pier was very gay. To-day one of the principal events will be the wedding of Col. George Rathbone Dyer and Miss Grace Gurnee Scott.

***

Frederick W. Longfellow, who has been elected Alderman from the Forty-second District, is a brother of Clarke Longfellow of Park Avenue. He is a son-in-law of Maturin L. Delafield, Sr., of 475 Fifth Avenue and a partner of his brother-in-law, Frederick P. Delafield. The wedding of Mr. Longfellow, who is a relative of the poet Longfellow, and Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, (Miss Livingston,) was celebrated on April 30 last. Mrs. Longfellow is a niece by marriage of Mrs. Louis Livingston Delafield and a cousin of Miss Emily Delafield, who married on June 20 last, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, Dr. Rolfe Floyd.

***

The wedding of Miss Mary Remsen Belknap, daughter of Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, (Miss Mary Phoenix Remsen,) and Dr. Deas Murphy will be celebrated early in the Winter, probably in January, at the University Place Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Alexander. Miss Belknap, who is a sister of Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, will have her younger sister, Elizabeth, as her maid of honor. Dr. Murphy is a Southerner and came here from Mobile, Ala. His mother was Miss Deas of the old Deas family. He is a specialist and is attached to the Orthopaedic Hospital.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewar Simons are to build a residence at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, and as soon as it is ready for their occupancy they will leave New York.

***

This afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest Miss Grace Gurnee Scott, granddaughter of Walter S. Gurnee, Sr., and Col. George R. Dyer, son of ex-Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island, are to be married. The maid of honor is to be Miss Evelyn Scott, a sister of the bride, and little Miss Evelyn Scott second, a niece of the bride, is to be the flower girl. Miss Virginia Gammell of Providence, Miss Daisy Greer, daughter of the Rev. David H. Greer, and Miss Belle Gurnee and Miss Lucy Gurnee, daughters of Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., are to be the bridesmaids. Elisha Dyer, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom, is to be his best man, and the ushers selected are Monson Morris, J. Philip Benkard, H. Roger Winthrop, Norman Scott, Ernest Iselin, and William Greer.

***

Another wedding of much interest here, but which is to take place in Paris, is that to-day of Lion Gardiner, son of Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, to Miss Nellie Harjes of Philadelphia and Paris.

***

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gave a large luncheon at Florham, the Twombly country place, near Madison, N. J., yesterday.

***

Atherton Blight and his daughters, the Misses Alice and Evelyn Blight, are booked to sail for Europe on Nov. 19. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sedgwick and the Misses C. and B. Sedgwick will sail to-morrow on the Auguste Victoria, as will also Miss H. Duer Robinson.

***

The Oceanic brought yesterday Miss Adelaide Randolph, the stepdaughter of William C. Whitney. Miss Randolph has been abroad for two years studying. She will make her début in society this Winter. She is the daughter of the second wife of Mr. Whitney, who was a Miss May, and who married Col. Randolph. She died two years ago. Miss Randolph was met at the ship by Mr. Whitney and her two aunts, Mrs. Beavor Webb and Mrs. Carrie Wright.

***

On the Oceanic also was William K. Vanderbilt. He did not go to the pier, but was taken off by a tug at Quarantine. Mr. Vanderbilt has been abroad since August. He went over in the Valiant with a party for the yachting week at Cowes. Other passengers were August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and Miss Bishop, Mrs. Valentine H. Blacque, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Miss Madeline Ives Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. H. B. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, G. Mead Tooker, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden and Miss May Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. Tremenheere, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Pruyn, Messrs. Rudolph and John G. Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast, John Ross Robertson, Sir Charles Ross, Col. Thompson, J. Vanneck, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Warden, Winfield Scott Hoyt, Francis A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ezra White, Capt. C. E. Hutton, E. C. Knight, Jr., G. Alston Hole, the Vicomtess de Labry, Mr. and Mrs. Allan D. Loney, N. P. de Mauriac, Mrs. Emerson Mercer, Major Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, Charles S. Carstairs, Mrs. Cawthra, and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are at their place, near White Plains. They have purchased recently a large tract of land adjoining it and will make it into a park. They have been entertaining small house parties this Autumn.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary R. Meredith, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Meredith, to Richard T. Dana, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starr Dana. The wedding will take place in the Spring.

***

E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, and their children sailed yesterday on the Majestic for Liverpool. Among their fellow-passengers were Mrs. Robert A. Livingston, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Featherstonhaugh, Gordon L. Farquhar, and Gerard Lowther, the English Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, who goes on his annual holiday. Max Agassiz, Mrs. C. W. Morgan, and Charles D. Tracy are booked on the Auguste Victoria, which sails today.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 6. — Thomas Janney, who has been occupying the Herrick cottage, in Clay Street, closed his Newport season to-day.

Mrs. Robert Goelet closed her villa at Ochre Point to-day, and, with her family, went to New York.

The Misses Gibert and their sister, Mrs. Hugo De Fritsch, who have been visiting here, went to New York to-day.

Mrs. David King has closed her cottage, and went to-day to New York.

Mrs. William R. Travers is at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. Flimmings and family of Boston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon.

Newport Horticultural Prize Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 6.—The prize winners at this year's show of the Newport Horticultural Society include W. Storrs Wells, Elbridge T. Gerry, Dr. Christopher M. Bell, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Hamilton McK. Twombly for displays in foliage plants, ferns, and palms, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor, Perry Belmont, and W. S. Wells for chrysanthemum plants and blooms. The silver medal for the excellence in cultivation was awarded to the gardener of Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske for orchids, and a special premium for the best display of out-of-doors plants, including chrysanthemums, dahlias, anemones, and native plants was given to the gardener of Major Theodore K. Gibbs.

Labor Unions to Hold a Fair.

A labor fair is to be held at Grand Central Palace Nov. 10 to 16. Three hundred labor organizations of New York and vicinity will be represented. Typographical Union No. 6 will be represented by a display consisting of a typesetting machine, printing press, and type. The programme will be printed on the premises each day. Friday, Nov. 15, will be devoted to the allied printing trades.

EX-CAPT. CARTER WILL GET ANOTHER CHANCE

Civil Court to Hear Testimony Upon Which He Was Convicted.

Government, to Get Decision in Its Suits, Agrees to Give Carter an Opportunity for Vindication.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Oberlin M. Carter, now a convict in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and once a Captain in the Engineer Corps, is to have an opportunity to be heard in a civil court upon the matters which led to his conviction by court-martial. He now has the assurance of the Government authorities that all the evidence is to be reviewed before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States Circuit Court in this city, the hearing to take place, probably, within a few months. Carter will be called on as a witness in his own behalf, and for the purpose of testifying in court he will be released temporarily from his place of confinement.

All the evidence which was heard by the court-martial will be gone into exhaustively, but even if the court should find for the ex-Captain in the civil suit it will, while acting as a moral vindication, have no effect upon the finding of the court-martial, unless, as a consequence of such moral vindication the President exercises his power of pardon.

This action is the result of the suits brought by the Government some months ago in several Federal courts, for the purpose of recovering $722,582, which, it was proved at the court-martial, Carter had embezzled from the United States. His uncle, Lorenzo D. Carter, and his brother, I. Stanton Carter, were said to have reinvested this money and secreted it for the purpose of having a fortune ready for the army officer upon his release from the military prison.

Difficulties were encountered by the representatives of the Government in getting trace of the securities which were said to represent this amount, and at last they signed an agreement with Carter's legal representative, Horace G. Stone, by which a review of all the evidence against the ex-Captain of Engineers was made possible. This agreement was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day, signed by Marion Erwin, Special Assistant Attorney General for the United States, and Mr. Stone for Carter, his brother, and his uncle.

The principal provision made in the stipulation is that the issues in all the similar suits now pending in the Federal courts of New York, New Jersey, Georgetown, West Virginia, and the Southern District of Illinois shall be united with the case in the Federal court at Chicago. The examination of witnesses is to be held there, either before Judge Kohlsaat or a Master in Chancery to be named by him. After a full examination the ownership of the bonds and other securities of Carter, which the Government claims as its property, will be determined by the court. The decision in this case will affect the standing of the cases in all the other courts similarly.

Pending a decision in this central case, the property held in the name of Carter's relatives, which has been impounded through receiverships in the various courts will remain intact. The amount impounded up to date is said to be nearly $500,000. Other bonds in the possession of Carter's relatives will be turned over to the custody of the court temporarily by agreement.

When the case shall be disposed of finally these valuable assets will become either the property of the Government or of Carter. So confident is Carter of final vindication that he cheerfully joined in this agreement with the Government's representative. He told his relatives and his lawyer to turn over to the courts at once the property in dispute, and on the court's decision he will base his chance of being a pauper or a rich man when he shall be outside the prison gates. Mr. Stone visited Carter at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago. He says his client knew nothing of the arrangements that were being made, but when the papers of agreement were shown to him he almost cried for joy.

"I will be vindicated," he said. "The public will have the chance of learning of the wrong that has been done me. It will be shown where the court-martial erred. I place my faith in the civil courts."

IN THE SHOPS.

Separate collars of filet lace made of the open-meshed lace, without a solid foundation, are among the new designs. A little velvet or satin in bands or dots upon them is very pretty. They are, as a rule, pointed down in front.

***

Those curly cues—if any one knows a better name it may be used—of fine plaited black taffeta, twisted into long curls, which are used so much as ends for boas and danglers for muffs can be bought by the yard. One of rather a small circumference will cost $2.25 a yard. A few ends of this are effective.

***

Silk skirts are to be found in handsome plaids.

***

A woman who bought a beautiful teakwood tray at a Chinese shop the other day for a Christmas present was shocked soon after to see an opium outfit on a similar tray. But the tray was too attractive to give up for any finical reason, and she kept it.

***

In the same shop were boxes, two or three inches high and round, which were exactly the shape of the hairpin boxes in which many kinds of hairpins come. These boxes were most attractive. They were of bone, with covers fitting on tightly. The decoration was in Chinese scenes done upon cloth and inserted between the layers of the bone, which was transparent. The boxes were 50 and 75 cents each, and were not intended for hairpins, but opium. They, too, make attractive presents.

***

Armenian lace is one of the variations of work of many nations to be found in the New York shops. Most of it comes to this country from places in Armenia where home industries have been started, and where the Armenian women are encouraged to do their finest work for export. The lace is peculiar, having something the appearance of a fine crochet or tatting, but it is made entirely with the needle. One design in small wheels is exceedingly good. The linen upon which this lace is placed in handkerchiefs is very fine and beautifully hemstitched by hand.

***

Armenian sofa pillows are to be found in some of the shops. The older these are the better; the colors are softer and they are more valuable. The work upon them is done in a peculiar and interesting double cross stitch.

***

Every woman may be her own Turkish bath giver if she will. Portable cabinets can be found at reasonable prices, which when not in use can be folded and take no more room than a screen or cutting table. One of the least expensive cabinets will cost $6. With it comes a lamp with a heater and vaporizer. This lamp is placed under a wooden chair, upon which the bath taker sits, the cabinet forming a big box around her, while her head is in the open, the top of the cabinet closing around her neck. There are more expensive cabinets, costing $12, which have double sides, and are more nearly airtight. The better cabinet has one advantage, in that it has a small opening in the top for the hand, that the ever-thirsty bather may keep herself supplied with drinking water.

***

For the beauty seeker there is a face steamer with this cabinet, which costs a little extra. This is in the form of a large silk hat which goes on over the head and face and remains until the pores are open and perspiration flows freely, the beauty victim meanwhile breathing through a tube. A non-soakable mat to put under the cabinet is another incidental which can be had if desired.

***

Jingle shells strung and fastened to a circular top are pretty over glass globes. They are to be seen ready made. The light shining through the delicate translucent pink gives good effect.

***

Quite as pretty as anything to be found in the handkerchief line are some of the French embroidered, unlaundered variety, now to be seen for 50 cents. These handkerchiefs come in all qualities of linen and with embroidery of all degrees of fineness. Most attractive handkerchiefs, as fine as the average woman wishes for general use, can be found at almost any time for 25 cents. The particular woman is continually watching the handkerchief counters, and obtains the best to be had for the money, for these must be snapped up in a hurry. The fifty-cent handkerchiefs are finer and better than the others. The linen is of a delightful quality, and the embroidery charming, a spray of flowers with a large butterfly and an initial, quite small, in a simple design in beading. This is a handkerchief which is suitable for a Christmas gift.

***

There are dictionaries and dictionaries, and of the smaller ones many are not worth the paper upon which they are printed. A dictionary which is very good is selling for 25 cents. It is useful for the office or home desk for the benefit of the poor speller. There are delightfully bound dictionaries, covered with leather to match desk furniture, and some of them are very good, but they are expensive.

GOV. ODELL ISSUES HIS THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Says Sorrow of the Nation Has Served to Bind the People Closer in Patriotic Ties.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Gov. Odell to-day issued his first Thanksgiving Day proclamation, as follows:

A nation's strength is measured by its faith in Deity, and the devotion of its people by their desire to return thanks to God, who has vouchsafed to them happiness, contentment, and prosperity. Through the blessing of Providence our harvests have been abundant, our artisans have been remuneratively employed, and our laborers have reaped the benefits of their toil.

The sorrows which have come upon us as a Nation have but served to make our faith in and devotion to the principles of our Government stronger, and to cement all parts of our land and all of our people by patriotic ties.

For all these blessings we should render thanks to the Ruler of the universe, and the prayers and thanksgiving of the citizens of our great Commonwealth should join with those that go up from a grateful people for the continuance of Divine blessing.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of the State of New York, do designate Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1901, as a day of Thanksgiving, and recommend that our people refrain from all secular pursuits and repair to their several houses of worship, there to render homage to Him who has so abundantly blessed us.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

B. B. ODELL, Jr.

By the Governor:
JAMES G. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Governor.

DIAMOND TRIAL POSTPONED.

Defense Was Ready, but the State Asked for Delay.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The trial of Capt. Thomas Diamond of the New York police force was to have commenced this afternoon before Justice D. Cady Herrick in this city. District Attorney Philbin, however, after the opening of the court, secured a postponement of the trial until Nov. 25. Capt. Diamond, who is charged with having failed to suppress vice in his precinct, was present in court, accompanied by his counsel, Frederick House, and Col. Henderson of New York City, and former Judge J. Ryder Cady of Hudson.

District Attorney Philbin was present, as were Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Deputy Assistant Attorney Givin of New York, and District Attorney Zeb A. Dyer of Albany.

After the roll of the panel of talesmen was called, District Attorney Philbin stated that he was not ready to proceed with the trial at this time for reasons which he did not care to disclose to the defense. He desired a postponement.

Judge J. Ryder Cady did not believe that a postponement should be had unless a sufficient reason was given. The trial should be had at once or the indictment should be quashed. Justice Herrick held that the District Attorney had the right to secure a postponement if necessary.

It was agreed that it should be until Monday, Nov. 25.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gardiner—Troup.

The wedding of Alfred Paul Gardiner and Miss Adele Radway Troup, daughter of the late William Troup, took place last evening in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, C. A. Troup. Her gown was of white satin with bertha and panels of duchesse lace. There were also orange blossoms used as garnitures, and chiffon girdle. The veil worn was tulle caught by orange blossoms and her ornaments were a diamond necklace and pendant. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor, Miss Kate Troup, was in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with white lace, and carried white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Elizabeth H. Morris, Mabel E. Gardiner, Florence Lohman, and Beatrice Le Comte, were in rose colored crêpe de chine, trimmed with panne velvet, and carried large bunches of pink chrysanthemums. Adam L. Gardiner was his brother's best man, and the ushers were W. E. Iglehart, Richard A. Barker, Benjamin S. Orcutt, and Edward G. O'Reilly.

Brown—Keeler.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 6.—The marriage of Miss Ines Rosalind Keeler, daughter of Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Edwin Olmstead Keeler of Mott Avenue, Norwalk, to George Elliott Brown of Newburg, N. Y., took place this afternoon in the Norwalk Congregational Church. The gathering was a fashionable one, including, besides Norwalk people, many from surrounding towns. Gov. McLean, with his staff and some of the State officers, was in attendance. A number of Mr. Keeler's friends in the State Senate were also among the guests. The church had been handsomely decorated for the occasion.

The bride entered the church with her father, preceded by the maid of honor, Miss Florence Hovey of Jersey City. The ushers were Harry Martine of Newburg, Ralph Horton of East Fishkill, (a cousin of the bridegroom,) A. L. Newton of New York, Rutherford B. Keeler, (brother of the bride,) and Hubert F. Bishop of Norwalk. The best man was George Odell of New York. The pastor of the church, the Rev. George Drew Egbert, performed the ceremony.

The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor was costumed in pale blue crêpe de chine, trimmed with spangles and blue tulle, and wore a black hat. She carried a large bunch of white chrysanthemums.

A reception at the bride's home followed the ceremony. The whole house was prettily decorated with palms and chrysanthemums.

Clark—Benedict.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 6.—Miss Nellie Louise Benedict, daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Benedict of this city, and Dr. George Armon Clark of Brooklyn were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. George E. Soper, pastor of the First Congregational Church, performed the ceremony. The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was played by Edgar Sherwood of Brooklyn. The bridesmaid was Miss Josephine Benedict, sister of the bride. Auguste Pratt of Brooklyn was best man.

The bride wore white crepe de chine, with cluny lace and chiffon, and carried a bouquet of roses. The bridesmaid wore white point d'esprit over pink silk, and carried white chrysanthemums.

REQUIEM FOR FATHER HOGAN.

Memorial Mass for Dead Priest to be Said at St. Leo's.

Father John Hogan, S. S., who died Sept. 30 at St. Sulpice, Paris, will be the subject of a memorial requiem mass at St. Leo's, East Twenty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, to-day at 10 A. M.

Father Hogan was born in Ireland over seventy years ago. He went to Paris in his youth, and at twenty-four was appointed Professor of Theology in the Seminary of St. Sulpice. He came to America to occupy a similar position in the seminary at Boston, when it was opened by the present Archbishop of Boston. When the Catholic University was opened Father Hogan was appointed to the head of the Theological School.

Early last Summer he returned to Paris, shattered in health, and died finally on Sept. 30. Most of his family are in Ireland, but he leaves a sister who lives in Brooklyn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Anthony Eickhoff.

Anthony Eickhoff, aged seventy-four, ex-Fire Commissioner and ex-Coroner, who lived at 118 West Ninety-fourth Street, died Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Miehling, 854 West End Avenue.

Mr. Eickhoff was born in Lippstadt, Westphalia, and came to America at the time of the German Revolution of 1846. In 1848 he founded The St. Louis Zeitung, and later undertook the editorship of The Nordwestlichen Demokrat at Dubuque. He came to New York in 1852 to become editor of Der Abendpost. From 1854 to 1856 he edited Die Staats-Zeitung.

During the civil war he served as a Commissary General for the New York troops. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1863. Ten years later he was elected Coroner, and in 1876 was sent to Congress. He was F

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale and Princeton Making Efforts to Awaken Enthusiasm.

COLUMBIA'S PRACTICE LIGHT

Padded Springboard at Princeton to Develop Charging—Harvard Leaves for Philadelphia To-day.

Yale and Princeton are apparently making strenuous efforts to stir up enthusiasm for their football elevens. Each university held a mass meeting last night, and speeches were made by former graduates and football players urging hearty support of the elevens, and also calling upon the undergraduates to march to the fields in bodies, so as to encourage the players with cheers. Yale did this a year ago, and there is every reason to believe she will do it again this year. Princeton intends to begin at once, and to keep it up until after the Yale game.

A spring board has been added to the Princeton football paraphernalia, and this is to be used to develop charging ability in the linemen, who are to be sent against it in an effort to overcome the resistance afforded by the spring. The scrimmage practice at Princeton yesterday was most discouraging, and the scrub using West Point formations carried the ball from the centre of the field over the goal line. The work given Columbia yesterday was light. Experiments were tried at Yale, and the eleven in consequence was shifted quite frequently during the practice, one encouraging feature of which was the punting of McClintock.

Harvard played good football on defense yesterday, most of the work being of this character. On the offense the eleven showed up just as strongly, the backs doing excellent work in straight line plunges.

Columbia's football team spent most of the practice time on South Field yesterday running through signals. No hard work was attempted, as the team has played two hard games within a week. The men, however, are in the best of shape, considering things, and went through their work yesterday with snap to spare. Smith is the only player who seems to have suffered as a result of these games, which is a fairly good record in view of the fact that Columbia has lost at least one good man in most of the games played so far. All of Columbia's tackles have been injured at one time or another, and three are out of the game at present. Smythe's leg, injured in the Harvard game, is still in poor shape, while Bruce's leg is still stiff as a result of the Manhattanford contest. Kinsley, one of the players who fell before the Yale rushes, was out on the field yesterday for the first time, his wrenched leg apparently in good shape. He did not take part in the signal practice, however, merely jogging around the field during the greater part of the afternoon at a pretty good clip. With Kinsley back in the game, the offensive work of the eleven will be greatly strengthened.

None of the centre trio appeared on the field yesterday afternoon, and the substitutes for these positions were given a chance to distinguish themselves, while Sanford tried several centre plays in the very short time allotted to scrimmage work. In the signal practice Willard played at quarter back, while Morley once more dropped back as Weekes's running mate, Capt. Berrien filling the full back position. Morley punted occasionally to give the team practice in following punts down the field, at which style of play the ends, Van Hoevenberg and Algy Boyeson, showed up strongly. At the conclusion of practice the squad, led by Sanford, circled the field at a fast clip quite a few times.

PRINCETON'S ERRATIC WORK.

Princeton is about as erratic in her work as it would be possible for a team to be. In miserable contrast to the good work of Tuesday was the practice yesterday. Only twice did the work on the offense merit any praise, but both times when within striking distance of the goal a fumble occurred and a scrub man fell on the ball. Outside of this, first down was not gained twice in succession. The defense was as poor as the offense. The scrub had practically the West point style of play and had thoroughly mastered it. They succeeded in carrying the ball from the centre of the field over the 'Varsity's goal line by successive tackle back plays directed at the guards and tackles.

The absence of a number of the first team men from the line-up may account somewhat for the poor showing, but the very fundamental points of the game, namely, holding to the ball and helping the runner, seemed to be forgotten. A fast drill in formations by all the regular 'Varsity men occupied the early part of the practice. In this the work was comparatively good, the interference starting fast and the linemen charging well. These good points, however, were lost in the practice game.

Last night a mass meeting of the entire undergraduate body was held in the gymnasium. Job E. Hedges, '84, "Billy" Barnard, '97; "Ad" Kelly, '98, and "Biffy" Lea, '96, made short addresses, urging the undergraduate body to turn out to practice and to encourage the team. Another call for candidates was issued. Much enthusiasm was manifested at the meeting and the undergraduates will march to the field today by classes. This custom will be continued until the day before the Yale game.

A plan has been devised for improving the offensive playing of the team. A padded spring board has been erected and the men of the line are sent against it in an effort to overcome the resistance afforded by the spring. By daily drills at this kind of work the coaches hope to improve the charging ability of their line men.

With the Pennsylvania game only three days off Harvard went through hard practice on Soldiers' Field yesterday. The work for the most part was defensive, the scrub being given the ball throughout almost the entire game, and the 'Varsity being drilled in repulsing their attacks. The defense was like that of Tuesday, most encouraging. At no time could the scrub advance the ball, and even when it was placed on the 'Varsity's one-yard line, they could barely make that distance in two hard-fought downs. The 'Varsity on the other hand gained through the scrub line at will. The tackles' back formation was used to great effect, Cutts and Bladgen ripping up the line in great style. Blagden played star football, making both touch-downs that were scored, and doing good work along every line.

The game against the scrub consisted of two halves, of twenty-five and ten minutes each. The work showed that Harvard's coaches have the utmost confidence in their back field, for there were no end runs. What few times the team have had the ball the gains were all through the line, sixty-five yards being made by straight plunges, without a fumble. To-day the team leaves for Philadelphia. It will take its last practice before the game on Franklin Field tomorrow afternoon. Thirty-one players are to go with the 'Varsity squad, while the second eleven will leave to-morrow to see the game.

EXPERIMENTS AT YALE.

Experiment from top to bottom of the Yale team was the order again yesterday. The established line-up of the team seems to have been completely overturned, and the coaches seem dissatisfied with the eleven from centre to full back. Yesterday there were half a dozen shifts, and in the two fast halves which were played the line-up was changed several times. Olcott went back to centre in place of Holt, and Kunzing went in at guard when Glass retired. Goss played guard again and Hamlin left tackle. Olcott's shift to centre is probably not parmanent, though it gives Hamlin a chance to get on the line and in some respects Olcott is stronger than Holt.

It was behind the line that the most changes were evident. Capt. Gould trying two separate back fields. The first set used was Hart, Easton, and McClintock, and the second Wilhelmi, Chadwick, and Weymouth. The arrival of Easton is most encouraging, as he is a fast half back and greatly strengthens the back field list. McClintock, though considerably the worse for Tuesday's play, put in a solid afternoon's work, and was called upon to do all the punting for both sides. One of his punts measured sixty-five yards, which is the record at Yale for the season. De Saulles was not out and Metcalf took his place at quarter. He is now second quarter back, Weldon having been displaced by the lively freshman. The changes in the Yale team are very unusual for the week before the Princeton game, and show that Capt. Gould is not at all satisfied with his eleven.

The game yesterday was very fierce, and the line-smashing abilities of the 'Varsity were shown conclusively. The 'Varsity scored two touchdowns in the first half by very hard line driving, and duplicated it in the second half. McClintock showed powerful line bucking qualities, Easton made some plucky tackle rushes, Hart was very fast on end runs, and Weymouth when he was used showed that he can cut as fast a pace as any of them. Hogan still shows up poorly, and it looks as if he might miss making the team, as he is slow and useless in many formations. If McClintock goes in at fullback it is quite likely that Weymouth may take Hogan's place in the line.

A University mass meeting was held last night to stir up enthusiasm for the football eleven and to rally the undergraduates to a heartier support of the team. The situation was made plain to the students, and they were urged to march to Yale Field as they did a year ago and to encourage the players by cheering. The new football songs were distributed, and arrangements made to learn them.

As Cornell's football team begins to give evidence of signs of recovery from last week's hard strain, the coaches set the men to work as usual yesterday. It was the first time that several of the regulars had seen Percy Field since they left it last Saturday night. In consequence, a number of the eleven were refreshed and full of life. The scrub work was reclassed in scrimmage work and in the short time that the teams were lined up Capt. Warner's eleven crossed their opponents' goal line five times. Purcell, Schoellkopf, and Coffin of the back field were kept out of the roughest work, and Shepperd, Torney, and Warner, respectively, substituted. The preparation for the game with Columbia will be no less thorough than last Week's, and the coaches anticipate a hard game in New York.

The Carlisle Indian football team is going through a course of regeneration at the hands of Coach Warner, on account of the condition of the players resulting from the great strain imposed by the Michigan game last Saturday. It is generally realized here that there is no hope of getting any heavy men for the team from the group of candidates, and as Col. Pratt of the Indian School said last night, "if Indian boys expect to win from the strong teams on their schedule they will have to play extraordinarily fast football." There is probably not a team scheduled against the red men this season which does not outweigh them by at least fifteen pounds. The reviving work means strict discipline, careful diet, and fast, long, and strenuous practice, probably twice a day with careful individual coaching on the irregularities already demonstrated, most especially tackling. Last night's work was hard on the men, consisting as it did of two hours of fast line-ups, closing with hard-fought scrimmages with the second team. The briefest intervals imaginable were allowed for taking wind. The Indians are not sanguine of victory over Annapolis this Saturday, probably feeling too keenly their weakness in both line and backfield.

Pennsylvania's team practiced on Franklin Field yesterday afternoon in preparation for the game with the Crimson on Saturday. The work of the men was discouraging in the extreme, and it is now a settled fact that the Red and Blue has not even a ghost of a show in the contest. This fact has materially lessened the interest in the game, and all the element of a close and exciting battle has been eliminated, and many of Pennsylvania's supporters will remain away from the game, as they do not care to go to Franklin Field in order to see a certain defeat of their team. In the game yesterday with the scrub, the 'Varsity was played to a standstill by the second team, both sides scoring three touch-downs. Dale and Davidson made two of the scores for the 'Varsity, but it was too dark to see who the third man was that went across the line.

Newton, the 235-pound centre, who was on the scrub last year, was out for practice, and will endeavor to get in the Harvard game. Many of the 'Varsity men were given a rest, and Teas and Gardiner were on the side lines throughout the entire practice. Near the end of the practice, Snook relieved Howard at quarter back, and if Howard is injured in the Harvard game Snook will play the position.

Robert Waddell's Racing Ended.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Robert Waddell, winner of the last American Derby, and one of the most popular three-year-olds the turf has known, broke down badly in the fourth race at Lakeside this afternoon and may never face the flag again. The only other starters in the race at one and three-eighths miles were Searcher and Frangible, the former alternating with Waddell in the lead for the first six furlongs, when the latter halted in his tracks, and Searcher won by eight lengths from Frangible. The nature and extent of the injuries to Robert Waddell have not been determined fully, but it is believed these may be so serious as to terminate his career. The accident was the feature of the day, and seemed to detract from the interest in the rest of the programme.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Record Breaking Scores Made in National, Harlem, and Royal Arcanum Leagues.

Record-breaking scores were made in no less than three of the local bowling tournaments last night. In the National league series, Louis Oest of the Excelsior team, who is also a member of the Oriental Bowling Club, rolled a total of 277, with nine strikes and one spare, which is the highest score of the season in any of the local tournaments, and one of the highest ever made in competition.

Three other members of the Excelsior team made over 200, and the team total was 1,073, within four pins of the season's record of 1,077, made by the Corinthians in the American National tournament. In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament E. J. Lovell of Fulton Council rolled 274, with nine strikes and one spare, which is the highest score ever made in that league, and in the Harlem League series the Phoenix team made a total of 1,026, which is a new high team score for that tournament. The scores follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

EXCELSIOR B. C.				METROPOLITAN B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Cordes..	213	234	176	Breen..	215	153	177
Hueter.	154	153	158	Sherwood.	190	194	205
Rue..	192	174	175	Oest.	201	155	277
Totten.	168	159	170	Klingel'r'r.	193	184	210
Evans..	147	182	213	Arnold.	178	153	204
Total.	874	902	893	Total.	977	841	1073

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 274; Schmidt, 201; Blue, 158; Herbert, 190; Feinbach, 151. Total, 974.

Bedford Council—Boemerman, 183; Morris, 161; Markwell, 193; Miller, 182; Weingarth, 159. Total, 878.

SECOND GAME.—J. F. Price Council—Boynton, 147; Woolley, 143; Lewis, 175; Lorents, 140; Forman, 177. Total, 782.

Bedford Council—Boemerman, 223; Morris, 153; Markwell, 151; Miller, 153; Weingarth, 200. Total, 880.

THIRD GAME.—J. F. Price Council—Boynton, 141; Woolley, 170; Lewis, 170; Lorents, 144; Forman, 171. Total, 796.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 188; Schmidt, 178; Blue, 161; Herbert, 188; Fernbach, 176. Total, 891.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 231; McLean, 235; Young, 171; Gross, 221; Diederick, 178. Total, 1,026.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 183; Walsh, 182; Zollinger, 166; Holden, 156; Smith, 175. Total, 862.

SECOND GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 206; Walsh, 155 Zollinger, 176; Holden, 155; Smith, 216. Total, 908.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearce, 181; Hunken, 169; Buckbee, 202; Lockwood, 189; Hiers, 205. Total, 946.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 160; McLean, 184; Young, 173; Gross, 153; Diederick, 200. Total, 870.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearce, 154; Hunken, 150; Buckbee, 180; Lockwood, 179; Hiers, 146. Total, 809.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 163; Howell, 195; Schultz, 142; Gerdes, 177; Lehrbach, 196. Total, 823; eleventh frame, 69.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Short, 174; Brown, 159; Schuler, 159; Meyer, 142; Dietz, 189. Total, 823; eleventh frame, 95.

SECOND GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 212; Howell, 184; Schultz, 214; Gerdes, 172; Lehrbach, 176. Total, 958.

Empire Bowling Club—Mische, 152; Potts, 171; Williamson, 180; Smith, 174; Shiman, 158. Total, 835.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Mische, 158; Potts, 157; Williamson, 166; Smith, 180; Shiman, 200. Total, 861.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Short, 156; Brown, 170; Schuler, 179; Meyer, 154; Dietz, 156. Total, 824.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 160; Mesloh, 157; Keasler, 183; Balmer, 157; A. Sievers, 193. Total, 850.

Audubon Bowling Club—Steinman, 178; Bagge, 166; Buckley, 120; Curtis, 165; Maher, 166. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Steinman, 161; Bagge, 165; Buckley, 194; Curtis, 161; Maher, 139. Total, 790.

Century Bowling Club—Walsh, 189; W. Mulford, 213; G. Coleman, 143; Dumble, 162; R. Coleman, 154. Total, 861.

THIRD GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 198; Mesloh, 164; Keasler, 202; Balmer, 177; A. Sievers, 211. Total, 946.

Century Bowling Club—Walsh, 159; W. Mulford, 188; G. Coleman, 152; Dumble, 138; R. Coleman, 180. Total, 817.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Riekerist, 198; Taylor, 131; Farnham, 119; Schafer, 134; Weigland, 169. Total, 751.

Alfred Benjamin & Co.—Page, 191; Stillwagon, 162; Strahan, 169; Raymond, 159; Moorehead, 169. Total, 840.

SECOND GAME.—Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerist, 143; Taylor, 133; Farnham, 133; Schafer, 149; Weigland, 123. Total, 681.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Solkers, 121; Rappelyea, 138; Campton, 153; Rheinbeck, 144; Lawrence, 143. Total, 699.

THIRD GAME.—Alfred Benjamin & Co.—Page, 148; Stillwagon, 211; Strahan, 141; Raymond, 150; Moorehead, 140. Total, 790.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Solkers, 148; Rappelyea, 167; Campton, 184; Rheinbeck, 194; Lawrence, 159. Total, 852.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Invincible Bowling Club—Ehler, 210; Hertzog, 148; Dumas, 183; Kinkel, 164; Whitbeck, 167. Total, 872.

Bensonhurst Bowling Club—Buckingham, 153; W. Blossfeld, 189; C. Blossfeld, 138; O. Blossfeld, 194; Lamprecht, 133. Total, 777.

SECOND GAME.—Bensonhurst Bowling Club—Buckingham, 163; W. Blossfeld, 159; C. Blossfeld, 159; O. Blossfeld, 166; Lamprecht, 117. Total, 764.

Amerifort Bowling Club—Bennett, 145; Rider, 187; Gallussere, 165; Potter, 172; Buek, 182. Total, 851.

THIRD GAME.—Invincible Bowling Club—Ehler, 184; Hertzog, 197; Dumas, 138; Kinkel, 168; Whitbeck, 167. Total, 854.

Amerifort Bowling Club—Bennett, 140; Rider, 151; Gallussere, 208; Potter, 186; Buek, 179. Total, 864.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Ehler's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New York Life Insurance Company—Ferguson, 131; Coffin, 146; Perryman, 132; Newkirk, 141; Vogelsang, 149. Total, 699.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Baldwin, 183; Diefendorf, 139; Harvey, 166; Wilson, 147; Gibson, 150. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.—New York Life Insurance Company—Ferguson, 139; Coffin, 141; Perryman, 146; Newkirk, 145; Vogelsang, 142. Total, 713.

Provident Savings Institution—Egan, 155; Davis, 157; Wild, 193; Good, 168; Halliday, 168. Total, 861.

THIRD GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Company, Team No. 1—Tierney, 128; Flynn, 154; Lowe, 154; Burgess, 140; Haubner, 157. Total, 731.

New York Life Insurance Company—Ferguson, 118; Coffin, 181; Perryman, 133; Newkirk, 148; Vogelsang, 126. Total, 706.

FOURTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Company, Team No. 1—Tierney, 122; Flynn, 139; Lowe, 161; Burgess, 168; Haubner, 179. Total, 789.

Provident Savings Institution—Egan, 146; Davis, 147; Wild, 140; Good, 122; Halliday, 152. Total, 716.

FIFTH GAME.—Prudential Life Assurance Company Team No. 2—McKim, 157; Kiersted, 151; Bond, 137; Krum, 142; Lewis, 134. Total, 721.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Baldwin, 164; Diefendorf, 179; Hawey, 113; Wilson, 131; Gibson, 169. Total, 756.

SIXTH GAME.—Prudential Life Assurance Company Team No. 2—McKim, 131; Kiersted, 178; Bond, 142; Krum, 170; Lewis, 158. Total, 779.

Equitable Life Assurance Company Team No. 2—Meffert, 157; Driscoll, 145; Friedburg, 104; Steadman, 128; Merz, 151. Total, 688.

SEVENTH GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Company Team No. 2—Meffert, 148; Driscoll, 174; Keyes, 155; Steadman, 131; Merz, 138. Total, 741.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Baldwin, 145; Diefendorf, 136; Hawey, 128; Wilson, 195; Gibson, 164. Total, 768.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.
Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Our Own Bowling Club—Neundorf, 151; Hahnfeld, 173; Oetjen, 143; Christopher, 131; Elfers, 161. Total, 809.

North New York Bowling Club—Plate, 197; Meyer, 163; Helmke, 124; Cramer, 135; Cords, 177. Total, 796.

SECOND GAME.—North New York Bowling Club—Plate, 204; Meyer, 135; Helmke, 123; Cramer, 141; Cords, 139. Total, 742.

Tallapoosa Bowling Club—Ireland, 143; Dowling, 141; Diehl, 134; Robitzek, 145; Korndorfer, 158. Total, 715.

THIRD GAME.—Tallapoosa Bowling Club—Ireland, 195; Dowling, 126; Diehl, 182; Robitzek, 130; Korndorfer, 161. Total, 797.

Our Own Bowling Club—Neundorf, 148; Hahnfeld, 150; Oetjen, 156; Christopher, 161; Elfers, 147. Total, 762.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:37	Sun sets...4:51	Moon rises..3:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:37	Gov. Isl'd...5:13	H. Gate...7:09
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:58	Gov. Isl'd...5:26	H. Gate...7:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti		9:30 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Baracoa	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Zena, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Brazil, Argentina, &c	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp		
Castilian Prince, Argentina, Paraguay, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Columbia, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull		
Pretoria, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9.00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Zulia, Venezuela, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	9:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, Newfoundland, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Oct. 14; Sydney, Oct. 15; Auckland, Oct. 18, and Honolulu, Oct. 28, reached San Francisco by the steamship Ventura. The mail is due here Saturday.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 19 and up to Nov. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 20, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 7.

Beltor, St. Lucia, Oct. 26.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 14.
Cassel, Bremen, Oct. 26.
El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 2.
Gregory, Para, Oct. 25.
Inchmarlo, Algiers, Oct. 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 6.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 1.
Lethington, Greenock, Oct. 24.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Oct. 29.
Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 29.
Toronto, Hull, Oct. 26.
Vincenzo Bonsegno, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 30.
Gallia, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

Comal, Galveston, Nov. 2.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 7.
La Savoie, Havre, Nov. 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Oct. 25.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Oct. 27.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

Jamestown, Norfolk, Nov. 8.
Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
Patria, Lisbon, Oct. 19.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Nov. 2.

SUNDAY, NOV. 10.

Canadian, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
El Cid, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Nov. 3.
Liguria, Naples, Oct. 24.
Marquette, London, Oct. 31.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 9.
Tauric, Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool, Oct. 30, and Queenstown, 31st, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Captain Bennett, (Nor.,) Olsen, St. Ann's Bay, &c., Oct. 31, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Xenia, (Dan.,) Kruse, St. Petersburg, &c., Oct. 9, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Ward, Hull, &c., Oct. 18, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:25 A. M.

SS Vittoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Laguna, Oct. 26, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Krech, Hamburg, Oct. 29, and Southampton and Cherbourg, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:46 A. M.

SS Frascati, (Br.,) Wills, Kingston, &c., Oct. 28, with mdse. and passenger to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, Nov. 3, and Charleston, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston, Oct. 30, and Key West, Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ethelwold, (Br.,) Thomas, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Nuev, and Oracabessa Oct. 31, Orange Bay and Port Antonio Nov. 1, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Iroquois, for Boston.
SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Aragon, for Newport News.
SS Koln, (Ger.,) for Galveston.
SS Standard, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.
SS Helios, (Ger.,) for Amsterdam.
SS Alliance, for Colon.
SS Monterey, for Havana, &c.
SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) for Aux Cayes, &c.
SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) for New Orleans.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News
SS San Marcos, for Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda yesterday.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from Rio Janeiro via Barbados for New York, sld. from Bermuda to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Stoermer, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 12:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Appalache, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Capt. Hahnfeld, from Norfolk and New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., passed Perim Nov. 5.

SS Mogul, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Prins Fredrik Hendrik, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Groot, from New York via West Indies for Amsterdam, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Macaria, (Br.,) Capt. Kilgour, from New York via Colombo for Shanghai, arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Esterbrook, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Shanghai Nov. 1.

SS Ragusa, (Ger.,) Capt. Ebert, from New York, arr. at Macelo Nov. 2.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Nov. 4.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 8:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar for New York, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Nubia, (Ger.,) Capt. Lotze, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from Porto Cabello, Curacao, and La Guayra for New York, sld. from San Juan at 12 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamieson, from New York, passed in by Hurst Castle at 11:20 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:21 A. M. Nov. 7, and proceeded.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the first day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard), running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, November 26, 1901.

JULIUS M. MAYER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79, and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99, and water rates for 1901, $261.70.

Dated New York, November

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Supreme Court of the United States:

183—Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Alonzo C. Croom, Controller, &c., et al.—Argument continued by W. B. Lamar for the defendants in error, and concluded by Wayne MacVeagh for the plaintiff in error. Leave granted to counsel for defendant in error to file additional brief within five days.

224—Pablo Maese et al., appellants, vs. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office.—Argument commenced by Fred Beall for the appellants.

Call for Thursday: 226, 154, 7, (and 10,) 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 225, 257, (and 300,) 239, 303, 307, 325.

Calendars for Thursday, Nov. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Preferred causes.

75—Edison vs. Am. Mutoscope Co.
63—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Saranac Lake Elec. Co.
113—Corelyou vs. Lowe, General calendar.
4—Dodge vs. Dickson Mfg. Co.
6—Commercial Co. vs. Schooner Bailey.
8—McLaughlin vs. same.
9—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
0—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. vs. Thum.
11—Lawless vs. Warnecke.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Admiralty.

182—Beard Dredging Co. vs. Rodgers.
183—Same vs. Hughes.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

22—Nat. Contracting Co. vs. Hudson River Water Power Co.
23—Gee vs. Pendas.
25—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
26—Levy vs. Passavant.
27—Alsing vs. New England Quarts & Spar Co.
28—Auchincloss vs. Man. Ry. Co.
29—Morrison vs. same.
24—Ohnmacht vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Co.
31—O'Connor vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
32—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
33—Podmore vs. South B'klyn Savs. Inst.
34—Bruss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
35—Brandner vs. Man. Ry. Co.
36—Gray vs. Sands.
30—McCloskey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Emmet vs. Richardson.
2—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Oetsel.
3—In re W. E. Lyon Iron Works.
4—Kellner vs. Concannon.
5—Lustig vs. Heidenreich.
6—Moffatt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Vreeland vs. same.
8—Carroll vs. same.
9—Munch vs. same.
10—Steuer vs. same.
11—Cattaneo vs. same.
12—Tyner vs. same.
13—Mason vs. same.
14—Rogers vs. same.
15—Cohen vs. same.
16—Allmeyer vs. same.
17—Meyer vs. same.
18—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
19—In re Speir.
20—N. Y. Investment & Improvement Co. vs. O'Brien.
21—Conner vs. Stephens.
22—Oakes vs. Oakes.
23—Goldstein vs. Egg Candlers' Union.
24—Steinert vs. Steinert.
25—Steinert vs. Schlictermlein.
26—Same vs. Ritzman.
27—People ex rel. Berardini vs. Wallace.
28—Hamilton vs. Faber.
29—Weinberg vs. Schnitzer.
30—Kappus vs. Goelling.
31—Lord vs. Miller.
32—In re Ogden Av.
33—Bresler vs. Man. Ry. Co.
34—McKee vs. Jessup.
35—Rosenfeld vs. Schlesinger.
36—Jarvis vs. Leonard.
37—Same vs. Schiffer.
38—Same vs. Williamson.
39—Hirschcowitz vs. Schlesinger.
40—Lester vs. City of N. Y.
41—Gall vs. Gall.
42—Seymour vs. Standard Tool Fashion Co.
43—Erste Bucsaczer, &c., Verein vs. Horwitz.
44—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Association.
45—Padgette vs. Foster.
46—Finelite vs. Wallace.
47—Mulman vs. Berger.
48—Frank vs. Schloss.
49—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Wirth.
50—Marty vs. Marty.
51—Garczynski vs. Gilman.
52—Koenig vs. Pritchard.
53—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. vs. Hopkins.
54—Crisman vs. Crisman.
55—Kent vs. Bonn.
56—In re Walton Av.
57—In re Grote St.
58—Abe Stein Co. vs. Rantenberg.
59—Van Dyke vs. Stevens.
60—In re 110th St.
61—In re Merriam Av.
62—In re E. 171st St.
63—In re E. 170th St.
64—In re Crossdown R. R.
65—In re Canal Place.
66—In re E. 172d St.
67—In re Spofford Av.
68—In re Edgewater Road.
69—In re Andrews Av.
70—Colt vs. Rothschild.
71—Fraser vs. Fiske.
72—In re Am. Impulse Wheel Co.
73—Spry Lumber Co. vs. Weir.
74—Siemann vs. Lapp.
75—Hever vs. Clyde SS. Co.
76—Leonard vs. same.
77—Shubert vs. Lumberg
78—State Bank vs. Hallert.
79—Chevre Nachlath Chai Olion vs. Manasky.
80—Mele vs. Wolman.
81—Howard vs. Miner.
82—Wuers vs. Wuers.
83—In re Union Av.
84—In re Sedgwick.
85—In re E. 176th St.
86—Bourne vs. Clark.
87—Parrett vs. Parrett.
88—Strecen vs. Noakes.
89—Bryce vs. Andrews.
90—Peterson vs. Felt.
91—McKee vs. Jessup.
92—People, &c., vs. Leavitt.
93—Sparrow vs. Sparrow.
94—Bryce vs. Budd.
95—Rose vs. Durant.
96—Bodenheimer vs. Gouch.
97—Lederer Amusement Co. vs. Schubert.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

2391—Ettlinger vs. Weil.
2425—Hopper vs. Empire City Supply Co.
5662—Caldwell vs. Dyatt.
5698—Hughes vs. Rogers.
1846—Kelly vs. Union Railway Co.
1161—Ehrenberg vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
12237—Sullivan vs. Un. Ry. Co.
12255—Smith vs. same.
11902—Shanahan vs. Casper.
11120—Keesing vs. Engel
8782—Habiger vs. McFarland.
2707—Shoolin vs. Brookfield.
723—Hoffman vs. Ottenberg.
11674—McMahon vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2141—Diehl vs. Beck.
7434—Boss vs. Jarmulowsky.
11524—Basile vs. City of N. Y.
11722—Riddle vs. 42d St. R. R. Co.
12190—Leahy vs. City of N. Y.
12127—Clement vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
12225—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11888—Donahue vs. Armour.
11926—Herbert vs. Hupfel.
12106—Perfecto vs. Walther.
12222—Hardt vs. Western Elec. Co.
11311—Gannon vs. Bernheimer.
11348—Morrow vs. Anderson.
11364—Hgrowitz vs. Olenick.
11509—Dexter vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
11632—Streit vs. Mineral Water Mfrs. Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Margaret Doyle,
Joseph Weiss,
Michael O'Sullivan.
Joseph D. Wooley,
Albert Giesseler,
Minnie Dyer.
Regina Fernbach,
Francis G. Mitchell,
Anna E. Button,
Carrie Schlesinger,
Mary Walsh,
Henry J. Schile,
Fanny Rittenberg,
Henry S. Nash,

At 2 P. M.

Amos D. Shepard,
Marie Stehle,

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1718—Minnie Dyer.
1725—Bridget Leyser.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed upon the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2647—Quigley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2791—Lustig vs. International Nav. Co.
1486—Meyerich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1150—Cohen vs. Werner.
1812—Davan vs. Van Nostrand.
1815—Anderson vs. Leach.
1946—Wilson vs. Willis.
2063—Vaughan vs. Central R. R. Crossdown R. R.
1963—Merrihew vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2346—Kohn vs. same.
523—Kessel vs. Dorf.
1501—Cooper vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1560—Brown vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1207—Baxter vs. Union Railway Co.
1222—Reynolds vs. Union Ry. Co.
1220—Kronengold vs. Levy.
1134—Keating vs. Hart.
1873—Berendt vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1895—Kuhn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1896—Morse vs. same.
1997—Hofer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1999—Rose vs. Jaffe.
1142—Fleischman vs. Jersey City Milling Co.
1213—Lichenstein vs. Ach.
1598—Werner vs. Wilson.
1585—Montgomery vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1566—Alden vs. Delancy.
1587—Carpenter vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1593—Jenkins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1678—Meyer vs. Rees.
1844—Frisch vs. Dowd.
1992—Schwartz vs. Hyman.
2220—Ferkauf vs. Bock.
1677—Wise vs. Rothermel.
1679—Lewis vs. Kilpatrick.
1681—Levine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1688—Tubre vs. same.
1680—Hill vs. same.
1705—Comstock vs. Gleason.
3173—Parise vs. Star Co.
1165—Olsen vs. Cohen.
825—Baird vs. John J. Hayes Machine Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1855—Columbia Storage & W. H. Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1778—Merolo vs. same.
1796—Large vs. Union Railway Co.
1683—Staunn vs. Whitson.
1804—Murphy vs. same.
1496—Cuorno vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3183—Nat. Shoe & Lea. Bank vs. Hart.
3268—James O'Connell Lime Co. vs. Sinnott.
2771—Electricity Newspaper Co. vs. Michel.
2777—York Mfg. Co. vs. Schmidt.
2857—Pollacek vs. Martin.
3128—McClinchy vs. Greacen.
3241—Lee vs. Meeker.
3207—United Typewriter Supplies Co. vs. Allin Brothers.
3254—Beinhauer vs. Mestaniz.
3271—Silleck vs. Hart.
3277—Bloom vs. Dietrich.
3089—Meyers vs. Stenger.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1730—Bobb vs. Gross.
1732—Garfinkel vs. Kleo.
1735—Bendit vs. Vandenhellen.
1737—Barnet vs. S. I. R. T. Ry. Co.
1382—Hertz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1400—Morse vs. Westminster Kennel Club.
1647—Ackerman vs. Hencken.
1712—Rutter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1713—Gryb vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2120.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Miller.
2—John McGowan.
3—Frederick Mueller.
4—William Prang.
5—Edward Brown.
6—Patrick J. Barnett, Wesley Payne, Thomas Cosgrove.
7—Julius Sumpter.
8—Mary Duffy, Kate Duffy, Mary Smith, John F. Fox.
9—Peter Campbell.
10—John Hafner.
11—Camille Radfort.
12—William Sisto.
13—Harry Adams.
14—Bernard Leroy.
15—Howard Hawkins.
16—James W. Taylor.
17—Harry T. McLaughlin, James Murphy.
18—Frank Macowsky.
19—Charles H. Fisher.
20—Harry Cohen, Abe Frank, Richard Simons, Benjamin Levine.
21—George H. Whittmore.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Augustus Stallknecht. Pleadings.

1—William Turner.
2—Philip Meyer.
3—Didier Guttman.
4—Julia Sweeney.
5—David Schweit.
6—Eugene A. Baker.
7—John Hagan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Train for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Samuel Morris.
2—David Gerber.
3—John Clark.
4—Nathan Klein.
5—Edward Joyce.
6—Edward McCready. Samuel Phillips.
7—John Brannigan.
8—John Wenzel.
9—Edward Kebner.
10—Pasquale Perteven.
11—Eugene Shaw.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Godolphin A. Bernstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Delaney for the People.

1—Alfred Lowe.

To fix a day for trial.

1—John Mansfield, Biff Ellison.
2—James Mansfield, otherwise called James Manderfield.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Louis Steinhardt et al. vs. John Wundt et al.—A. Welles Stump.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Brandt vs. Flurschein—John J. McCauley. In re Boswald —Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—In re Fertig—Thomas F. Donnelly. In re Stearns—Raymond S. White. In re Kirtland—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Escheverria vs. Irwin—Frank D. Shaw.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Church vs. Roden—Charles W. West. Bennett vs. Conway —Franklin Bien.

Ex-Judge Accidentally Killed.

OBERLIN, Kansas, Nov. 6.—A telegram from Cripple Creek, Col., says that Judge S. W. McElroy, formerly of Oberlin, is dead there, the result of a fall down a railway embankment. Judge McElroy was once Judge of the Kansas Court of Appeals and was prominent in politics in this State.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	81⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.66
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	8.85
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened weak, with prices down 16 to 21 points on a bad scare of local longs and commission interests, together with selling for foreign account for professional bear operators and by Wall Street bulls. While the natural supposition was that a sharp rally would follow a break of this importance, the action of the market after the call was such as to indicate a very weak undertone. Long cotton continued to come out freely, and the bears gave no indication of turning for profits. Supporting orders were scarce, and news from abroad was bearish to an unusual degree. On the cold weather outlook of Monday night Liverpool was expected to continue on the up tack during our holiday, but instead broke heavily and opened weak again yesterday morning, with prices down 8@11½ points when we opened. An estimate by Neill for a crop of 11,250,000 bales, minimum, and for a total consumption of 10,300,000 bales at present prices caused the weakness in Liverpool, and had a potent influence upon our market as well. Large offerings of spot cotton in Southern markets at ⅛@¼-16c lower figures and free port receipts helped to weigh down the market here. The cut of 10 per cent. in wages at the Borden mills in Fall River was regarded as a symptom of an easier market there. The weather report did not show as general nor as heavy a frost in the cotton belt as predicted, while the forecast for to-day's climatic conditions indicated higher temperatures as a rule. Early in the afternoon the market suffered on light profit taking by ring shorts, January rallying from 7.35 to 7.40. Later, however, the market again gave way under liquidation, which found a market very bullishly supported. Prices eased off to the low figures of the morning, and sentiment seemed to favor further declines, particularly as predictions were for a lower Liverpool market to-day under free offerings of spot cotton from this side. Trading was inclined to drag at times, and aside from the liquidation was quite of a professional character. The market closed barely steady at a net decline of 22@26 points. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations ½c lower on the basis of 7 13-16c for middling upland and 8 1-10c for middling Gulf; sales, 754 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, 3-16c lower, at 7¼c; Mobile easy, unchanged, at 8¼c; Savannah steady, 3-16c lower, at 7¼c; Wilmington firm, ¼c higher, at 7¾c; Norfolk quiet, 3-16c lower, at 7¼c; Baltimore nominal, ½c lower, at 7¾c; Augusta quiet, 7-32c lower, at 7¾c; St. Louis quiet, ½c lower, at 7 7-16c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-day are 14,000 to 15,000 bales, compared with 29,994 bales, actual, last week, and 15,495 bales, actual, last year; at Houston for to-day 10,000 to 11,000 bales, compared with 15,085 bales, actual, last week, and 16,342 bales, actual, last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.44	7.44	7.38	7.38@7.38
December	7.45	7.49	7.39	7.39@7.40
January	7.42	7.43	7.35	7.35@7.36
February	7.36	7.36	7.34	7.31@7.33
March	7.39	7.39	7.30	7.30@7.31
April	7.37	7.37	7.25	7.27@7.31
May	7.34	7.34	7.26	7.26@7.27
June	7.35	7.31	7.31	7.23@7.25
July	7.31	7.31	7.25	7.21@7.22
August	7.15	7.15	7.12	7.10@7.12

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices 5-32d lower; American middling, fair, 4 9-16d; good middling, 4⅜d; middling, 4 9-32d; low middling, 4 5-32d; good ordinary, 4 1-32d; ordinary, 3 25-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,000 American. Receipts, 24,000 bales, including 23,900 American. Futures opened easier and closed steady: American middling, good ordinary clause. November, 4 4-64@4 5-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 4-64@4 5-64d, buyers; December and January, 4@4 1-64d, buyers; January and February, 4@4 1-64d, sellers; February and March, 4@4 1-64d, sellers; March and April, 4@4 1-64d, sellers; April and May, 4@4 1-64d, sellers; May and June, 4@4 1-64d, buyers; June and July, 4@4 1-64d, buyers; July and August, 4@4 1-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Activity and a bull market were features of the early wheat session yesterday, while general realizing marked the afternoon operations, with last prices about ⅝c under highest figures of the day, but ⅛@⅜c better than the final quotations of Monday. The movement received a strong impetus on Tuesday's curb in sympathy with an upturn in Western markets, most of which were open, so that first prices here yesterday showed 1¼c advance over Monday's close, and ¼c advance over the last cash prices of Tuesday. With the large speculative trade at this point was a good demand for European account, lasting most of the forenoon and in part for French houses, which also bought at St. Louis and Chicago. Export business, however, was checked by the sharp advance, and only twenty loads could be found at seaboard points. Cash transactions on Tuesday at the West included 250,000 bushels for Mexico, taking advantage of a temporary removal of the duty in that country. Commission houses here reported an excellent business, some traders who had been comparatively idle for weeks getting large orders for both local and foreign account. With the exception of one brief reaction, bullishness prevailed right up to early afternoon, and was then followed by enough realizing to promote an unsettled market, working finally into decided heaviness as noted above, although the reaction was generally considered in the light of a natural setback rather than as a return of bearish conditions or sentiment. In all European markets pronounced strength was a feature both Tuesday and yesterday. Liverpool closed ⅝@1d up and Paris 10 to 20 points higher than Monday. Budapest was 16 points up. Berlin 1⅛@2¼ marks higher, and Antwerp ¼f above Monday's close. The seaboard clearances for two days included 68,700 barrels of flour and 721,900 bushels of wheat, while primary receipts for the same length of time were 2,239,400 bushels. World's stock of wheat, according to Bradstreet's, increased 2,235,000 bushels, contrasted with an increase last year of 1,177,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, No. 2 red, board afloat, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 79¾c, nominal; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 83¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 80¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¾c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79¾c, prompt, and No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c, nominal, c. i. f.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 6.—Close—Wheat—Cash, 71½c; December, 70¼@70¾c; May, 71¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69@69¼c. Flour—10 cents higher; first patents, $3.90@$4; second patents, $3.75@$3.85; first clears, $2.95@$3.05; second clears, $2.35. Bran—In bulk, $14@$14.50.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—Wheat—Firmer. Closed: No. 1 Northern, 72@72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼@71c; December, 71¾c. Rye—Higher. No. 1, 54c; Barley—Firm. No. 2, 58½@59c; sample, 45@57c. Corn, December, 50¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73c; December, 72¾c; May, 75¼c; No. 2 hard, 71¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 61¾c; December, 59¾c; May, 62¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 39c; May, 41½c; No. 2 white, 42@42½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 6.—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, 71c; December, 70c; May, 73¼c. Corn, 59c. Oats, 39@38½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; straights, No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $2.10@$2.40, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$1.75@$1.85, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.95@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln dried, $3.20@$3.40, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.50; coarse, $1.24@$1.25. Feed—Firmer; Spring bran, spot, $19 asked; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19@$19.25; coarse Winter bran, $19@$21; city bran, $19; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22; hominy chop, $26.50; oil meal, $26.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN.—Market dull; quoted, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	79 1-16	79½	78⅝	78⅝
March	....	....	....	80⅛
May	80¾	80½	80 3-16	80¼
Corn—				
December	66	66	65½	65¼
May	66½	66⅝	65½	66⅛
Lard—				
November	....	....	....	$8.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
November	....	....	....	71½
December	72½	72¾	71¾	71⅞
May	75½	75 11-16	74⅞	75
Corn—				
November	59	59	58⅝	58⅝
December	59⅝	60⅛	59½	59½
May	62¼	62⅝	61½	61⅝
Oats—				
November	....	....	....	37½
December	37⅜	37¾	37½	37½
May	39⅞	40	39⅝	39⅝
Lard—				
January	$8.60	$8.62½	$8.50	$8.52½
May	8.70	8.72½	8.62½	8.67½
Ribs—				
January	7.70	7.70	7.62½	7.67½
May	7.92½	7.82½	7.75	7.80
Pork—				
January	14.90	14.95	14.77½	14.82½
May	15.05	15.07½	14.95	14.97½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $15@$16; family, $17@$17.25; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50; family, $11@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $17@$19. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacon, 8c; 160 lb, 8c; 140 lb, 8¼c; pigs, 8¾@8½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies dull; smoking, 10½c; 10 lb, 9⅝c; 12 lb, 9¼c; 14 lb, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¼@7¼c; pickled hams steady, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 5¼c bid; 5½@5⅝c. LARD—Easy, $8.85; city lard easier, $8.80; refined lard easier; South America, $10; Continent, $9; Brazil, kegs, $11.15; compound easy, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Easier; oleo, 10¼c; city lard stearine, 10½c.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	....	....	....	6.06@6.10
December	6.05	6.20	6.05	6.15@6.20
January	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.25@6.30
February	....	....	....	6.35@6.40
March	6.35	6.50	6.35	6.45@6.50
April	....	....	....	6.55@6.60
May	6.60	6.65	6.55	6.60@6.65
June	6.60	6.65	6.60	6.70@6.75
July	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.80@6.85
August	....	....	....	6.90@6.95
September	6.90	7.00	6.90	7.00@7.05
October	....	....	....	7.05@7.15

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—SANTOS—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 5⅝200; receipts, 56,000 bags; stock, 1,405,000 bags. HAMBURG—Coffee market opened unchanged as compared with yesterday's; at 2:30 P. M. was net ⅛@¼ pfennig higher; sales, 17,000 bags. HAVRE—Coffee market opened steady; ¼f higher as compared with yesterday's close; at 12 M. advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M. declined ⅛@¼f; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged: total sales, 83,000 bags. January, 45.00; February, 45.25; March, 44.00; April, 44.00; May, 44.25; June, 44.50; July, 44.75; August, 45.00; September, 45.25; October, 45.75; November, 43.25; December, 43.25. RIO—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 5⅜175; exchange, 9 13-16d; receipts, 23,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 16,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 651,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.60, and in bulk, $5; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 35c; off Summer yellow, 34c; prime white, 30c; prime Winter yellow, 39c. Linseed Oil—American, raw, 65c; American boiled, 67c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 72@75c.

METALS.—Features of importance were lacking in the market for metals yesterday. Tin was quiet and featureless at $24.60@$25, locally as well as abroad, where spot closed at £113 17s 6d and futures at £106 13s 6d. Copper was also unchanged at home and abroad, closing here at $16.85 to $17 for Lake Superior and 16¾@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. At London spot copper closed at £65 12s 6d and futures at £64 17s 6d. Lead was easy and is 3d lower at London, closing with spot quoted at £11 8s 9d. Here dull and unchanged at $4.37½. Spelter was quiet here at $4.37½ and 6d lower at London, at £16 12s 6d. Domestic iron markets were without change, and very quiet. Pig iron warrants, $9.50@$10.50; No. 1 Northern, foundry, $15@$16; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.50@$15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.50@$16. Glasgow warrants closed at 54s 9d, and Middlesborough at 44s 11d.

SUGAR.—There was not much doing in the local market for raw sugar yesterday. A sale of muscovado sugar, 89 degrees test, of 700 bags was reported, and this constituted the day's business so far as could be learned. Prices were unchanged on the basis of 3⅝c for centrifugal, 3¼c for muscovado, and 3c for molasses sugar. Beet sugar was steady on the basis of 7s 2½d for November and 7s 3d for December.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits of turpentine, 38@38½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.75; K, $2.05@$2.10; M, $2.85; N, $3.45; W G, $3.85; W W, $4.10.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers firm to a shade higher; bulls and cows generally steady; steers, $4.40@$5.35; oxen, $3.75@$4.25; bulls, $2.25@$3.35; extra fat do, $3.80@$3.85; cows, $1.50@$3.45; dressed beef steady. CALVES—Veals active; grassers higher; veals, $4.50@$8.50; grassers, $3@$3.50; fed calves, $3.75@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep steady; lambs steady to a shade lower; 7 cars unsold; sheep, $2@$3.60; lambs, $4.25@$5.20; Canadian lambs, $5; dressed mutton, 5@6½c per lb; dressed lambs, 6½@9c. HOGS—Easier; Western hogs, $5.50@$5.55; Jersey and State do, $5@$5.50; country-dressed weak at 7@8c per lb.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARGARET J. SMITH and another, plaintiffs, against MARTIN M. LEWIS and GEORGE W. LEWIS as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Nathan Lewis, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the Town and County of Westchester,) and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of lots of Nettie Cohen," at Westchester, New York, made by Charles A. Mapes, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1897, as Lot number fifteen, (15,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of proposed Fifth Street, distant three hundred and forty-eight feet and ninety-five one-hundredths of a foot (348.95) from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of proposed Fifth Street with the easterly side of Green Lane or Avenue; running thence easterly along said northerly side of proposed Fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and at right angles to said northerly side of proposed Fifth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel to said northerly side of proposed Fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and at right angles to said northerly side of proposed Fifth Street one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of proposed Fifth Street, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.—Dated October 18th, 1901.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

JOHN B. MEYENBORG, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 49 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described.

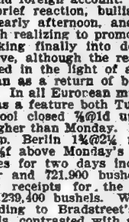

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,736.67-100, with interest thereon from October 8, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $290.51-100, with interest thereon from October 14, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $75.31-100 and interest.—Dated October 18th, 1901.

PETER SCHMUCK, Referee.

o21-2aw3wM&Th.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, as trustee, plaintiff, against

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,635,240.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

..Established 1832..

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland, Nicholas F. Palmer,
William Rockefeller, William C. Sturges,
William H. Macy, Jr., George W. Quintard,
John T. Willets, Gates W. McGarrah.
OFFICERS:
Nicolas F. Palmer, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
25 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WARNER & CO.,
52 BROAD Y.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MEMBERS N. Y. CON. STOCK EXCHANGE.
MAIN OFFICES, 44-46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,208 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est.
{ Consolidated Stock Exchange } 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
84 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND
INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2833 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS. WHEAT. COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: { Consolidated Stock Exchange. (N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCK, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 39th St.

WRIGHT & GARFIELD
Bankers and Brokers.
30 WEST 23D STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain
Bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Prompt and efficient service, moderate margins.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Six per cent. 50-year Gold Debentures of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, that said Company, under provisions contained in the Indenture between said Railway Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, made July 1, 1901, elects to redeem and retire said Debentures on January 1, 1902, at and after which time interest thereon shall cease, and on presentation of said Debentures the same, at the rate of 105 per centum for each bond, with accrued interest to January 1, 1902, will be paid at the office of said Company, at 51 East 44th Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 30, 1901.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

The Trust Co. of America,
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND C. HATCH, HENRY S. MANNING,
Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BARBISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK CITY
3½% GOLD BONDS
(Exempt From Taxation.)

A suitable investment for executors, guardians, administrators, etc.

FOR SALE BY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 BROADWAY.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $2,500,000.
Pays interest on Check Accounts.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.
Transacts a Trust and Banking Business.
DIRECTORS:
George W. Young, President.

Samuel D. Babcock,	C. C. Cuyler,	Charles R. Henderson,	Robert Olyphant,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Charles D. Dickey,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton,	William P. Dixon,	Luther Kountze,	M. Orimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert A. Granniss,	Charlton T. Lewis,	James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Eben B. Thomas.

Cincinnati Northern R. R.
Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee; Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw R. R.
To the holders of Certificates of Interest in the above stocks:
A majority of the certificates for Cincinnati Northern and Mackinaw stocks having been deposited with this Committee, the remaining holders of certificates are notified that failure to deposit with Schmidt & Gallatin, 45 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 11th day of November, will subject them to the penalty of deduction from their interests in stocks hereunder, without further notice.
Nov. 1st, 1901.
W. R. H. MARTIN,
HENRY F. DAWES, } Committee.
ALBERT R. GALLATIN,

Banco Internationale Hipotecario de Mexico.
35th ordinary drawing of Mortgage Bonds in the City of Mexico on the 24th of October, 1901. Six per cent. bonds which should be redeemed. $100.00 each: Nos. 198, 261, 274, 304, 334.
$500.00 each: Nos. 106, 140, 168, 199, 244, 293, 372, 403, 412, 435, 923, 1031, 1422, 1432, 1712, 1885, 1902, 2016, 2302, 2570, 2702, 2709, 3350, 4186, 4498, 4691, 5002.
$1,000 each: Nos. 6, 17, 285, 363, 540, 546, 567, 589, 571, 907, 892, 724, 761, 767, 797, 816, 842, 877, 884, 936, 937, 958, 994, 1096, 1164, 1220, 1334, 1392, 1503, 1551, 2410, 2576, 2899, 3137, 3700, 3912, 3914, 4699, 4902, 5384, 5807, 5917, 5935, 6014, 6432, 7270, 7424, 7437.
The value of each one of these bonds will be paid in silver at the Bank, beginning on 1st January, 1902.
The above-described bonds will cease to earn interest from 31st December, 1901.
JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.
City of Mexico, October, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Corn Exchange National Bank.
Philadelphia, November 4, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared this day a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand, and from the past six months' earnings have added $28,500 to undivided profit account, making that account $103,000.
CHAS. S. CALWELL, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, Nov. 6th, 1901.
The transfer books of this company will be closed on Wednesday, Nov. 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purposes of a special meeting of the stockholders called to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 4th next, and will be re-opened on Thursday, Dec. 5th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute at 19 West 44th St. THURSDAY, November 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM S. PEOPLES, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the gold hunting case watch, chain, and locket taken from my pocket on Thursday, October 31; it is valued by me for old associations. E. A. Warren, 57 John St., New York.

Lost.—On or about July 1st, 1901, certificates common stock Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., No. 82,298, 14 shares name of Elizabeth R. Jones and No. 82,299, 5 shares name Mary Jones. Transfer has been stopped. Please return to James McGovern & Co., 6 Wall St., N. Y.

A CLAIM OF $92,250.

Dispute Over Receipts from the Exhibition of Infant Incubators at the Buffalo Exposition.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against Samuel Schenkein and Martin A. Coney of Buffalo in favor of Emmett McConnell on a claim for $92,250. The attachment was granted by Judge White of Buffalo and was served on a trust company here.

Mr. McConnell claims that he entered into an agreement with the defendants for the exhibition of infant incubators at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo and was to receive one-fourth of the gross receipts, which were $125,000. His share was $31,230, of which he was paid $14,000, leaving a balance of $17,230. The rest of the claim is for $75,000 damages for repudiating a similar agreement for the division of the gross receipts of the incubators at the coming St. Louis Exposition.

It was alleged that the defendants had disposed of and secreted the proceeds of the exhibition of the incubators to the amount of $50,000. It was also stated that they own the building, apparatus, and paraphernalia in the exhibition of the incubators, the property being of great value, and that they threatened to remove it to St. Louis.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Claim that a Partner Neglected Business for Baseball Games.

Judge Clarke of the Supreme Court has appointed Mayer Jones receiver of the partnership property of Mayer Jones and Nelson Bergman, who did business under the style of the Jones Awning Company at 1,084 Third Avenue, on the application of Mr. Jones in a suit against Mr. Bergman for the dissolution of the partnership.

They became partners on March 15 last, Mr. Jones to contribute the capital and Mr. Bergman his services and experience. Mr. Bergman, in his answer, said the partnership was dissolved early in August, and he has had nothing to do with the business since. He claimed that Mr. Jones neglected the business by frequently going to baseball games.

Australian Gold for America.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Nov. 6.—The steamer Sierra sailed from this port yesterday for San Francisco, having on board $500,000 in gold.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SETTLEMENT PLAN.

Organization of a Stockholding Company Agreed Upon.

The main points in the settlement of the Northern Pacific have at last been agreed upon. This statement was made yesterday by a number of the Harriman syndicate, and also by James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad.

The basis for a settlement in its general aspects will be in line with the plan mapped out in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday last, although some of the features will be slightly modified. These minor details still remain unsettled, and may remain so for a few days more, although it is expected that the plan in its entirety will be ready in its final shape by the end of this week. Whether an announcement will be made or not has not yet been decided upon.

J. P. Morgan stated that an announcement would be made as soon as he got ready, and the Harriman people said that there was hardly any reason for a public announcement.

The principal features of the settlement plan are the organization of a stockholding company and the decision not to retire the Northern Pacific preferred stock. The latter proposition was the one on which centred the major part of the discussion. Mr. Hill was determined that this stock should be retired, but the result now shows that he was not able to realize his ideas on this point, as Mr. Morgan took a position favoring the contention of the Union Pacific interests that permanent peace could only be obtained by a due recognition of their rights.

In the new stockholding company the various interests will be all equally represented.

The Northern Pacific Directors will meet next week to act on the dividend, and they will probably consider this question in its relation to the settlement. In this respect it was stated yesterday that the dividend rate would probably be raised to 5 per cent. This means that the preferred stock will also receive an increased dividend, as both shares of stock are to divide all earnings above 4 per cent.

The meeting of Burlington Directors, held in Chicago yesterday, adjourned until Nov. 14 without making any announcement.

On the Stock Exchange, both Union Pacific and Great Northern issues were active and strong, reflecting the general belief in an early official announcement of a settlement.

Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co. sailed for Europe yesterday on the Majestic, but it was stated by Mr. Morgan that his partner had no financial mission to fulfill, and that he had sailed simply for recuperation.

CHANGE IN BANK CONTROL.

National City Interests Acquire the Butchers and Drovers' Institution—The New Directorate.

Interests identified with the National City Bank have bought control of the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, and James Stillman, Joseph Fox, and Daniel H. Rowland yesterday were elected Directors of the acquired institution.

Mr. Rowland, who is Vice President of the Columbia Bank, was chosen President of the Butchers and Drovers' to succeed Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, who was made Vice President.

The Butchers and Drovers' has a capital of $300,000; deposits of $1,300,009, and a surplus of $75,000.

The National City Bank interests are now strongly represented in these six banking institutions: Second National, Columbia, Fidelity, Lincoln, Butchers and Drovers', and the Bank of the Metropolis.

Manhattan Trust Company's Elections.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Trust Company held yesterday George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, was elected a member of the board. The Board of Directors includes, among others, James J. Hill, President Great Northern Railway; A. J. Cassatt, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Henry W. Cannon, President Chase National Bank; Rudolph Ellis, President Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia; Oliver H. Payne, August Belmont, United States Senator John Kean, R. T. Wilson, and John I. Waterbury.

Sugar Trust's Reduction.

The American Sugar Refining Company has reduced its price for hard sugar ten points, which puts these grades on the same basis as those of the Arbuckles and the National Refinery.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Baldwin Oil Company of Mayville; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. T. Baldwin, Willis Tennant, and Clarence R. Sipperly, Mayville.

Merchants' Trading Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. W. Souza, E. T. Seixas, and F. J. Benjamin, New York City.

Syracuse Exchange, to carry on a real estate and brokerage business; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. F. Dickson, S. G. Schlachter, and J. B. Pulver, Syracuse.

New York and Caribbean Steamship Company of New York City, to operate a line of steamships between New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans, and the principal ports of Porto Rico; capital, $75,000. Directors—Ramon Cortada and William Cortada, Ponce, Porto Rico; Millard F. Prince, Bensonhurst; William L. James, Brooklyn; William B. Watt, New York City.

Union Pipe Line Company, to maintain a pipe line for the transportation of oil from Sharon Centre, Penn., to South Bolivar, N. Y.; capital, $100,000. Directors—Riley Allen, Allentown; James T. Ward, Friendship; James L. Macken, Wellsville; Alexander C. McDonnell, Bolivar; Thomas B. Lyon, Olean; Frank C. Woodman and H. E. Worthington, Philadelphia; George R. De Golls, Salamanca; A. W. Stone, Buffalo.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Consolidated Drug Company of Philadelphia, to make and deal in medical compounds and preparations.

Julies Baking Powder Company of Cleveland, to manufacture crackers, baked goods, biscuits, and prepared table products; capital, $150,000.

During October fifty-one companies were chartered in this State, with an aggregate capital of $22,147,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 6	1,021,184
To date this year	232,809,994
Corresponding date last year	94,801,835

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 6	$5,207,500
To date this year	$846,160,720
Corresponding date last year	$405,022,680

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Met. Street Ry.	3
Am. Bicycle	½	Mo., Kan. & T.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Locom pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	2½
At., T. & S. F.	2¼	Morris & Esser	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	3½
B'klyn R. T.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Buff., R. & P.	4	N. Y. Central	½
Canadian Pacific	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Norf. & West	¼
Chi. & Alton	⅞	North American	1⅛
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	Pacific Coast	3½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	Peoria & East.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	4½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Chi. & N. W.	3	Pressed S. Car.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	1⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Rutland pf.	4
Col. Fuel & I.	2	St. L. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. Law. & Adi. pf.	3
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. & S. F.	3½
Den. & Rio Gr.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅛
Erie	⅞	St. L. S. W. 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Southern Pacific	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Southern Railway	1
General Electric	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Hocking Valley	⅝	Twin City R. T.	⅞
Hock. Val. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Illinois Central	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Lake E. & W.	½	U. S. Steel	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Manhattan	1⅛	Wabash pf.	⅞
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	2½
		Wis. Cent. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Del., L. & W.	1⅝
Am. Ice pf.	½	Glucose Sugar	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Int. Power	⅝
Am. Sugar	1¼	Pump	⅞
Buff., R. & P. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Canada South.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Cent. of N. J.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¼	Va.-Car. Chem.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Declined.

Erie 5th ext.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	2⅝
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1¼	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅛
Peo. & East. inc.	1½	Wabash deb., B	1

Bonds Declined.

Den. & S. W. gen.	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Buoyancy such as has not often been seen since the May panic developed in the stock market yesterday under the stimulus of very heavy buying by the largest financial interests in the Street, these purchases, once their source traced, being promptly followed by not a few purchases by the professional element, who for the most part have lately been espousing the short side. Under this combined buying the market, after opening strong and then showing some irregularity, took on a tone of very decided strength under the lead of such issues as Union Pacific, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and Atchison, and closed at practically the best prices for the day with such substantial net advances recorded as the following:

Atchison, 2⅝; Atchison preferred, 1¼; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 4; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 2; St. Paul, 4⅞; St. Paul preferred, 1¼; Northwest, 3⅞; Rock Island, 1½; Colorado Fuel, 2; Consolidated Gas, 2; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1½; Erie second preferred, 1¼; General Electric, 1¼; Great Northern preferred, 1½; Illinois Central, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜; Manhattan, 1⅝; Metropolitan, 3; Missouri Pacific, 2½; Pacific Coast, 2½; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 1½; Rutland Railroad preferred, 6; St. Lawrence and Adirondack, 3; St. Louis and San Francisco, 3¼; Southern Pacific, 1¼; Southern Railway preferred, 1⅜; Texas Pacific, 1½; Union Pacific, 4⅝.

On the other hand, only a few stocks showed declines, principally industrials, some of which were sold in order that the money realized might be put into the advancing railroad stocks, in the hope, apparently, of quicker profits. A few issues, however, were sold because of special developments affecting them. American Sugar, for instance, fell 1¼ points on the news of a fresh cut in sugar prices, while People's Gas was further sold for Western account because of the recent unfavorable tax decision in Chicago. Amalgamated Copper and Ice Trust stocks were likewise heavy. The declines in Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson on the transfer of a single hundred shares in each case were without significance.

As for the reasons for the remarkable market strength—these few declining stocks excepted—there were several. Chief of these was the assurance from what may be regarded as official sources that the Northern Pacific dispute is now practically settled and that only a few details remain to be adjusted. Inasmuch as it is understood from the same sources that the terms of this settlement are most comprehensive, far reaching, and liberal, and made in such manner that they will hold good for all time, it is regarded as only the most natural thing in the world that the railroad group in particular should respond so substantially as yesterday it did. Authority is to the effect that when the terms of this settlement of the Northwestern railroad situation is effected it will be found to be so altogether favorable to all the properties and so assuring of the avoidance of any destructive rate wars that it cannot fail to have at once beneficial and stimulating effect, for, by the pursuance of the policy of harmony mapped out, shareholders no less than the various railroad companies themselves must be benefited materially.

Still another favorable factor was the publication during the day of a batch of railroad earnings which are nothing short of phenomenal, showing such great increases as compared with corresponding periods last year that the pessimists who have been predicting decreased earnings stood fairly astounded. A few of the more important gains will suffice to illustrate. Gross increases for October were reported as follows: Missouri Pacific, $392,000; St. Louis and San Francisco, $267,850; Southern Railway, $129,030; Louisville and Nashville, $233,310; Chesapeake and Ohio, $110,700; Canadian Pacific, $808,000; Norfolk and Western, $213,560, and St. Paul, $242,420. For the month of September Erie reported a net increase of $819,000. Such wonderful exhibits—so much the reverse of what has so often been predicted—show well the continuing prosperity.

A third helpful factor was the changed attitude of London. For weeks past London operators have been persistent sellers of American securities, both in this and on their own market. Yesterday they reversed their attitude and took, on balance, fully 60,000 shares fairly well distributed throughout the list. This is considered not only important because of the changed market opinion evinced, but also for its probable effect money market-wise.

Still another favorable factor was the continuing ease in money notwithstanding the engagement of $1,250,000 in gold for export. At no time yesterday did call rates rule beyond 4 per cent., and representative bankers continue to declare that the situation is now so clear and certain—with bond redemptions and the return flow from the interior—that it is ridiculous to expect other than reasonable rates.

And, finally, the result of the municipal election was not without stimulating effect, in that it was regarded in the Street as a victory for conservatism and honor and honesty, and for the better administration of local affairs and the fairer treatment, therefore, of local corporations, the stocks of all of which, it is worth recording, advanced yesterday.

All told, more than 1,000,000 shares were traded in, with Union Pacific contributing one-fifth of the entire market transactions.

UNION PACIFIC AND ST. PAUL.

The features of the market were Union Pacific and St. Paul, the former of which advanced 4⅝ points on dealings in 206,000 shares—one-fifth of the entire market transactions—closing at a net gain of 4⅝, while St. Paul advanced 4⅞ points on the transfer of 117,000 shares, closing at the high figure for the day.

Not in many days has the Street seen such heavy buying as that which appeared in both issues, many blocks of 2,000, 3,000, and even 4,000 shares coming out. The buying came from many sources, the chief apparently being the several banking interests identified with the properties, while London—whose price for Union Pacific was 2⅜ above the close here Monday—was also a considerable buyer. The opening Union Pacific price here was from 103½ to 103⅝, against Monday's close of 103⅞, and from these figures the stock advanced, though with some irregularity, until the close, in this connection the strength of Union Pacific convertible bonds was noteworthy.

In St. Paul greatest activity and strength developed in the afternoon, the issue being three points in the last hour and a half.

Expectation that under the terms of the Northern Pacific settlement both properties will be materially benefited was declared to be the main factor leading to the purchases.

LOCAL CORPORATION SHARES.

That the result of the municipal election was regarded by the banking interests in the Street as favorable to local corporations is evidenced by the fact that, without exception, the stocks of the various corporations advanced. Consolidated Gas, for instance, closed at a two-point net advance; Brooklyn Rapid Transit was up a point, Manhattan gained 1⅛, and Metropolitan no less than 3 points on dealings in 29,000 shares.

The course of this last-named stock was watched with peculiar interest. In the early trading it was strong, only after the first hour to develop weakness on selling, in the belief that the defeat of Tammany and the election of the Fusion ticket would prove a bear card on the property, particularly as Justice Jerome had expressed himself so decidedly against the management of the property. Under this selling the stock broke 1⅜ points, but later recovered sharply nearly 5 points, on short covering and purchases attributed to interests identified with the property. The final figure was the highest for the day.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The advance in the Southern Railway shares was on buying said to be based on the information that the preferred stock is to be put on a 5 per cent. dividend basis and that the readjustment of the common stock, as allowed by an act of the Virginia Legislature, is to be carried through.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in response to inquiries the answer was "We have nothing to say."

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The advance of nearly 3 points in Missouri Pacific was said to be due in part to the operations of the pool in which Frank Gould and young Mr. Rockefeller are interested, and in part to independent Standard Oil and Gould purchases. There is a large short interest in the stock.

ATCHISON'S RISE.

According to Street gossip the rise of over 2 points in Atchison was due to the resumption of operations by the Berwind pool, which forced not a little short covering. There was no news on the stock one way or the other, but earnings are pronounced to be most satisfactory.

THE DECLINE IN ICE.

In relation to the fractional declines in the shares of American Ice, or, as the Street calls it, the Ice Trust, Wall Street heard the rather interesting story that the selling of the stocks was by Tammany politicians known to be holders in the company to enable them to raise ready money to pay their election wagers. In the nature of things it is not possible to obtain confirmation of such a story, but in some parts of the Street it was regarded as not improbable.

STOCKS THAT DECLINED.

The selling of People's Gas, which at one time broke that issue 2 points, was by the West as well as by a large local professional operator. Reports from Chicago are to the effect that further hostility to the company is developing among the so-called "City Hall crowd" there and adverse action by the Chicago City Council is expected.

There was no news whatever to explain the weakness in Amalgamated Copper, which also at once time suffered a 2-point break. Because of the recent exhibitions of the stock, however, and for the further reason that it is still as much as ever a blind pool, few of the public care to come in to the market as purchasers, and hence any pressure causes the stock to yield rather easily. There were evidences yesterday that on the decline Standard Oil interests bought.

The decline in Glucose was on a drive against the stock by the bears who sold short some time ago and have been unable to cover their commitments. Little real stock came out yesterday.

Lower Wall Street was credited with the principal selling of Sugar Trust stock, the reason advanced being the further announced cut in the price of sugars. The stock closed at a net decline of 1¼ points.

PRICES AT HIGHEST POINT.

Dun's Index Number, covering 350 quotations, with due allowance for the relative importance of each, was 97.743 on Nov. 1, an increase of nine-tenths of 1 per cent. for the month of October, and 7 per cent. as compared with the same date last year. The cost of living has now reached the highest point of the decade, notwithstanding the cheapening of many manufactured goods through improved processes, and the absence of undue inflation in various classes of steel products which was conspicuous in the Spring of 1900 and brought about the subsequent severe reaction. No artificial stimulus is responsible for the present high level of manufactured products, and, aside from some rise in food products due to short crops, the present position of the index number may be attributed to sound business conditions and full employment of labor at high wages. On this subject Dun's Review of Nov. 9 will say:

Prior to Nov. 1 the top point during the past ten years was March 15, 1900, when the cost of living per capita per annum was $97.40. Present prices are 96 cents higher, despite the heavy fall in clothing and metals, which is almost balanced by the exceptionally high quotations of breadstuffs. In comparison with prices a year ago the gain is also most extensive in cereals, while dairy and garden products also contributed largely. Clothing is lower because of the weakness in raw materials in the textile industry, cotton having declined 1¾ cents a pound and wool 2¼ cents.

The rise of over 35 cents during the month of October merits some special attention. Strength was general and reflected the growing demand, yet there were some declines. After establishing a new high record for meats on Sept. 1 there followed a reaction to the lowest point since March, and it is doubtful whether the effect of manipulation at Chicago has ceased to be felt. There was also a slight decline in the fourth division covering the miscellaneous foodstuffs. This was due to lower quotations for rice, sugar, fish, and spices, which more than neutralized the influence of advances in coffee and tea. While coffee made a net gain of eleven-sixteenths, it was 1¼ cents higher on Oct. 22 than when the month opened.

Breadstuffs made the best gain, and it is necessary to go back about ten years to find as high a range of prices. The three leading grains—wheat, corn, and oats—scored from about 62 cents a bushel for corn to over 4 cents for oats.

Disregarding the fancy prices demanded for prompt delivery of many steel products there was still a distinct gain in the metals class. Both Bessemer and gray forge pig iron advanced, bar iron hardened, while tin and copper also made gains. The latter advance was wholly artificial, secured through the curtailment of output. Vigorous competition brought a small cut in wire nails, but otherwise the iron class was stubbornly firm, with prospect of still higher prices.

The index number on Nov. 1 is given below, separated into seven classes, showing where changes were most extensive, and earlier dates are also given for comparison:

	Nov. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1900.
Breadstuffs	$17.840	$17.146	$13.853
Meats	8.929	9.517	8.669
Dairy and garden	13.622	13.164	12.883
Other food	9.157	9.190	9.640
Clothing	15.242	15.279	16.012
Metals	15.876	15.790	15.027
Miscellaneous	16.977	16.835	15.063
Total	$97.743	$98.891	$91.297

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

The strength of the situation in the iron and steel trades is indicated by a number of facts. The steel works of the country in the month just ended have broken all records of production, yet their output falls short of the demand. Steel consumers in notable instances are in distress because they cannot obtain a sufficient supply of billets to meet their current requirements. We may be obliged to import billets to a considerable extent until either the consumption diminishes or new steel works now under construction get into operation. That the demand for pig iron is also outrunning the current production is shown by the steady diminution of stocks at the furnaces. The stock held by the leading producer of foundry pig iron has been depleted more than half since July 1, the reduction in October having been greater than in any of the preceding months. Other producers report a similar experience. The opening days of November have brought no tidings of a falling off in the demand for pig iron, but on the contrary the tonnage being daily booked is up to the October average.

When Southern gray forge pig iron is being sold in round quantities for shipment to Youngstown it indicates a significant shortage in that locality. The difficulty in securing coke because of a shortage of cars or insufficiency of locomotives is now affecting blast furnaces so near the great coke region as the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys. It can scarcely be believed, however, that the situation of these furnaces is as serious as reported in the daily papers. Strenuous efforts will certainly be made to overcome such a difficulty. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the equipment of the railroads is not equal to the traffic which they are now being called on to move. The shortage in the corn crop, which had been expected to cut down the business of Western railroads quite considerably, has been more than made up by the record-breaking movement of general merchandise.

Prices are generally stationary, although it is believed that advances could easily be made and maintained on a number of products now in heavy demand. Makers, however, especially the largest, appear to be of the opinion that, while the market might bear some advance, yet it would not be wise to take a step which might check consumption or cause projects to be deferred that will readily be undertaken on the present basis of costs. The only direction in which any tendency toward lower prices is observed is in wire nails. The decline is sufficient in connection with the high cost of steel to cause the small manufacturers to begin to drop out of the race.

Heavy transactions in both Bessemer and basic pig iron have occurred in Eastern markets. One consumer is understood to have bought 25,000 tons. The demand for heavy melting steel scrap is in excess of the home supply, and figures are being made for importation.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has declared a dividend of $8 per share, payable Dec. 16. This makes a total of 40 per cent. paid out so far this year—20 per cent. in March last and 12 per cent. in June. From 1891 to 1895 the company paid 12 per cent. a year, in 1896 31 per cent., 1897 33 per cent., 1898 30 per cent., 1899 33 per cent., and 1900 48 per cent.

GOLD EXPORTS AND CURRENCY.

Lazard Frères will export $1,000,000 in gold bars and Muller, Schall & Co. $250,000 in gold coin to Europe to-day.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $230,000 in currency to New Orleans and paid about $764,000 for Government bonds.

Lawrence, Turnure & Co. received from Havana $116,000 in French gold.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$1,000 Southern Pacific Company 4 per cent. Central Pacific stock collateral bonds, due 1949, coupons June and December, 93⅞.

40 shares Southern Pacific Company, $100 each, 60¾.

$16,000 Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due Oct. 1, 1933, 118⅝.

247 shares Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway preferred, $100 each, 51.

174 shares Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway common, $100 each,

bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The gold quotation to-day was 42.80.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at 10 and 5 cents' discount. Exchanges, $23,380,074; balances, $1,981,279.

New call loans are now practically 3½ per cent. Some borrowers voluntarily have marked up their rates from 3 to 3½ per cent. In some cases borrowers are paying as high as 4 per cent. Time money is firmer by ¼ to ½ per cent. The market for business paper is quiet, with quotations ranging from 4¼ to 5 per cent., according to the character of the names.

A steady selling of Amalgamated, which carried its price off to 84⅜, and which was accompanied by a fresh lot of talk about a pending cut in the price of copper, had a depressing influence on the whole copper group. The selling, however, except in a few cases, was not heavy nor were the declines extreme. The feeling during the last half hour was somewhat more cheerful.

In the general list Rutland preferred rallied 7 points, to 106; Chicago Junction was up 2 points. Fruit did as well by selling up to 87, and Pere Marquette recovered to 90. The closing came fairly active and firm.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,751	Atchison	81	79⅝	81
101	Atchison pf.	97¼	97	97¼
10	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
80	Boston Elevated	167½	167	167
10	Boston & Lowell	245	245	245
5	Boston & Maine	192	192	192
50	C. J., R. & S. Y.	158	158	158
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	132	132	132
105	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
1	Maine Central	172½	172½	172½
50	Mexican Central	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
51	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213½	213	213
5	Nor. & Wor. pf.	230¼	230¼	230¼
295	Pere Marquette	90	88½	90
10	Pere Marquette pf.	98	98	98
563	Rutland pf.	106	99½	106
5,583	Union Pacific	108	105¼	108
6	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	90
25	West End	94½	94¼	94½
23	West End pf.	113⅝	113½	113⅝
100	Wisconsin Central	21⅞	21½	21⅞

TELEPHONES.

141	Am. Tel. & Tel.	157	156⅜	157
153	Erie	22	21	21⅝
50	Mexican	2	2	2
8	New England	130	130	130

ELECTRICS.

5	Edison	245	245	245
49	Gen. Electric	259	258	259
500	Massachusetts	37⅜	36½	36½
75	Massachusetts pf.	94¼	94	94½
5	Seattle pf.	102	102	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chemical	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
20	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	81½	81½	81½
1,355	Am. Sugar	117⅜	116¼	116½
75	Am. Sugar pf.	116½	116¼	116½
300	Am. Woolen	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
205	Am. Woolen pf.	77	77	77
350	Dom. Iron & Steel	23	23	23
31	Mergenthaler	180	178½	180
5	N. E. Gas & Coke	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
230	Planters' Compress	14½	13¾	14½
8	Pullman	218½	218½	218½
13	Swift Pack. & Prov.	107	106⅜	107
677	United Fruit	87	85½	87
659	United Shoe Machine	42½	42	42½
25	United Shoe Mach. pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
574	U. S. Steel	42½	41⅜	42⅜
182	U. S. Steel pf.	92	91	91½

MINING.

50	Adventure	22½	22½	22½
4,887	Amalgamated	86¼	84⅜	85¼
110	Anaconda	34½	34½	34½
100	Arcadian	5¼	5	5
50	Atlantic	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
80	Baltic	41⅝	41½	41⅝
228	Bingham	28½	27	28
600	Bonanza	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
20	Calumet & Hecla	660	655	655
270	Centennial	16½	16	16
45	Cochiti	4	4	4
160	Cons. Mercur	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
795	Copper Range	68	68	68
50	Daly West	33	31	33
50	Dominion Coal	48½	48½	48½
150	Elm River	3½	3½	3½
210	Franklin	16⅛	16	16
435	Guanajuato	6½	6⅛	6¼
800	Isle Royale	23	22½	22½
385	Mass	2¼	2⅛	2¼
210	Michigan	13½	13	13½
120	Mohawk	41⅛	41	41
100	Old Colony	3	3⅜	3⅜
2,010	Old Dominion	26¾	24¾	25¾
305	Osceola	99	97½	97½
209	Parrot	37	36⅛	36⅝
1	Quincy	160	160	160
101	Tamarack	288	280	280
100	Tecumseh	2	2	2
10	Tennessee	11	11	11
1	Trimountain	42	42	42
1,350	Trinity	26	24¾	25¾
1,060	U. S.	15¾	14⅝	15
50	U. S. Oil	18	18	18
680	Utah	23½	22¼	22⅝
185	Victoria	7⅛	7	7
230	Winona	2¾	2	2
270	Wolverine	58	57½	58

British Columbia, 13¼ bid, 14 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—In the stock market to-day, practically everything gave way to the Asphalt securities, and, for the first time since the recent descent began, support was manifest, appearing when a new low record was made. The bulk of the trading was in the 5s of the American Asphalt Company. The bonds sold rapidly, opening at 48⅝ and falling to 47, where liberal support was met. The price then slowly advanced on sales amounting to over $400,000, and closed near 49.

There was no news regarding the securities, though rumors were plentiful. Officials of the company state that there is no reason why interest on the bonds will not be paid, as heretofore, and that they know no reason for the depression. Rumors are afloat that there is a war impending between Asphalt and Cement interests, due to a disagreement among politicians in this city, and this may have had some effect, as one of the interests is reported to have unloaded a large amount of the securities. Another rumor is that the result of the election in New York may prevent the company from securing certain contracts. A Director denied all these stories, and said he could not understand the depression.

The enormous dealings in the Asphalt bonds detracted interest from the general market, but did not prevent prices from improving. Tidewater Steel was notably strong, and Philadelphia Company and Consolidated Traction made substantial improvements.

Money rates are steady and business very light. On call the quoted rate is 5 per cent. For time and commercial paper the rate is 4½ per cent.

Complete transactions on the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	American Cement	6¼	6¼	6¼
110	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80⅝	80½	80⅝
19	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¾	47¾
50	Camden Land	½	½	½
1,800	Cambria Steel	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
50	Choctaw trust ctfs.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
95	Choctaw pf., tr. ctfs.	54	53⅞	53⅞
708	Con. Lake Superior	24½	23½	24¼
40	Con. Lake Superior pf.	68	68	68
100	Chicago Great Western	25½	25¼	25¼
60	Con. Traction of Phila.	23½	23½	23½
18	Diamond State Steel pf.	6	6	6
220	Electric Co. of America	6⅝	6	6
100	Erie	42	42	42
300	Eastern Pennsylvania	70	70	70
7	Hunt. & B. Top	22½	22	22
694	Lehigh Valley	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
1,000	Marsden Company	4½	4⅜	4½
1,740	National Asphalt	3⅜	3	3⅛
1,496	National Asphalt pf.	7	6	6¾
4	Penn. Steel pf.	82½	82½	82½
3,341	Philadelphia Electric	5	5	5
126	Pennsylvania	72¾	72¼	72½
205	Philadelphia Traction	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
600	Philadelphia Company	48¾	48½	48¾
10	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47½	47½	47½
43	Philadelphia & Erie	43	43	43
4	Philadelphia Nat. Bank	270	270	270
17	Pennsylvania Salt Mfg.	112	110¼	112
100	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1	1	1
7,180	Reading, trust ctfs.	21 13-16	21 11-16	21¾
1,580	Read. 1st pf., t. c.	38 13-16	38 11-16	38 13-16
2,000	Read. 2d pf., t. c.	27½	27½	27¾
100	Southern Railway	34¼	34¼	34⅜
5,235	Tidewater Steel	9¼	8½	9
50	Trust Co. of N. A.	26½	26½	26½
290	United Gas Imp.	113¾	113	113½
30	Union Traction	27⅝	27¾	27⅞
2,400	U. S. Steel common	42	41⅞	42
700	U. S. Steel pf.	92	91½	92
375	Warwick Iron & Steel	6⅝	6½	6½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—New York exchange was quoted at 10 cents discount to-day. Charges for call and time loans were 4½@5 per cent.

Local stocks showed some disposition to improve, but the advances scored were for the most part limited to fractions. Tin Can common opened around 18, and the preferred at 64, but these prices attracted new buyers. Trading in the rest of the list was comparatively quiet.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,045	American Can	18⅛	17⅛	18
960	American Can pf.	64⅞	64	64⅛
100	Central Union Tel.	40	40	40
100	Chicago Union Traction	14	14	14
260	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	51	51	51
120	Diamond Match	134	133¼	133¼
170	Lake Street Elevated	13	12⅞	12⅞
10	National Biscuit	42	42	42
220	National Biscuit pf.	102¼	102	102
30	National Carbon	21	21	21
2	Northwestern Elev. pf.	86	86	86
5	West Chicago ex. div.	96	96	96

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday showed considerable strength in sympathy with the advances on the Stock Exchange, but for the most part the gains were made on small transactions. The general feeling seemed to be one of confidence, and all the active issues, as well as some of the less active ones, closed above the final prices of last Monday. Even the stocks which until to-day had been under continued selling pressure changed their course and were found among the stocks showing advances. There was more general inquiry for the copper stocks, but for the most part the trading in these issues was small.

***

AMERICAN CAN, which all last week was under considerable selling pressure, reacted substantially from the lowest prices of last Monday. The common opened at 17⅛ and sold as high as 18⅛, and at the end of the day showed a net gain of half a point. Transactions in this issue amounted to about 1,500 shares. Dealings in the preferred stock caused an advance of over 2 points to 64⅜, and the closing bid of 64 showed a net gain of 1⅞ points.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT, which for the past ten days has been showing strength, yesterday sold to the extent of 1,600 shares or more at 30. United Railways of St. Louis preferred sold at 86 and 86¼, 300 shares being traded in. For the first time in a long while the bonds sold at 90. The transactions amounted to $28,000.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES was the most active issue of the day. From 86½ to 89 there were recorded transactions amounting to 2,000 shares, the highest sales being effected just before the close. The final bid of 88½ showed a net gain for the day of 2¼ points. It is stated that the plans of the company are progressing favorably.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE bonds were in fairly large demand. Sales of the 5 per cent. issue were made to the extent of about $100,000 up to 101¾. Dealings in about 500 shares of the common stock were recorded, at 26½ and 26⅝. Both issues of the stock closed with substantial net gains.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—White Knob Copper was the most active issue of this group. It sold as high as 2½, and after a sharp reaction closed at 19¼ bid, a net gain of 1 point. Union Copper was traded in to the extent of a few hundred shares at 4⅜. Tennessee Copper advanced to 13½ and then dropped back to 12⅞.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL preferred sold at 36½ and sales of the 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of $25,000 were made at 76½.

***

AMERICAN AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE stock was inquired for for the first time. Bids of 30 for the common and of 75 for the preferred were made without calling out any stock. The American Automatic Weighing Machine Company, Limited, was formed two years ago for the purpose of consolidating the business of several companies engaged in the exploitation of weighing machines. The preferred stock of the American Automatic Company was some time ago listed on the London Stock Exchange. Since the formation of the company annual dividends of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock and of 3 per cent. on the common stock have been paid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Monday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 4. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	17½	17⅝	17	17½
American Can pf.	64	64½	62¾	62¾
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt 6s	94½	96	94	95
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
*American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13	13½	13	14
*British Exchequer 3s	90	90⅜	90	90⅜
*California Copper		⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land		½	½	½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6⅞	6	6⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	32	32	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	76	70	76
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Cons. Div. 4s	86½	90	86½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13½	15	13½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		25½		25½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	28	24	28
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	38	40	38	40
Detroit Southern 5s	84	85	82	84
Dominion Securities	88½	89	86	86½
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf.		49	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Electric Vehicle pf.	3	4	4	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	30	40
General Carriage	¾	1	¾	1
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf.	98½	100	98½	100
German Trust & Sav. 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper			21½	23
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	12½	13½	12½	13½
Havana Commercial pf.	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.		32	32	32½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	86½
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off.	7¼	7⅞	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13	14	13	14
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	35½	36½	36½	37½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	100⅛	102	100⅛	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	76	76½	75½	76⅝
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	26	27½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	83	85
National Sugar	100	105	100	105
New England Telephone	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	29		29	
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	133	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7	7½	7	7½
Otis Elevator	30	31⅞	30	31⅞
Otis Elevator pf.	90	93	92	95
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Plymouth Copper	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Reliance		47½		47½
Relief bonds	85	90	86	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101½	102	101½	102
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	29½	30½	29⅝	30½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101⅜	102	101	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line	84⅝	85	84⅝	84⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf.	26½	28⅜	25⅞	26½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50½	50⅞	49⅝	50½
Singer Manufacturing	235	240	235	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	33	28	33
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	4¼	5	4½	5
Standard Milling pf.	18	19	18	19
Standard Milling bonds	68	70	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J.	712	716	718	722
Storage Power	3	5	2	5
Tennessee Copper	12⅝	13	12½	13¼
Tidewater Coal	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6⅞	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries pf.	62	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	5
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120¼	119	120¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85⅝	90	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	86	86¼	85½	86
U. S. Cotton Duck	24	26	24	26
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	33	35	33	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	59	62	59	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	15	19	10	18
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	44	50	20	48
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	45	44	47
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	20	22½	20	22½
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.	40	41½	40	41½
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	82	84	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	173	176	173	176
White Knob	19½	20	18½	20
Worthington Pump pf.	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	106	110
Broadway Surface 1st 8s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	106
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	242	241	242
Brooklyn, R. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	98	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids S. R. pf.	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	25½	28	25½	28
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Third Avenue R. R.	178		178	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116¾	119	117	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s	108	111	108	111

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Allemannia Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg has been admitted to the State of Iowa.

The State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool has been licensed to do business in the State of Missouri.

H. M. Coudray & Co. have been appointed St. Louis sole agents of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England.

The capital of the Northwestern Fire and Marine Insurance Company of North Dakota has been doubled by an increase to $200,000.

Charles A. Cummings has been appointed special agent of the Delaware and Reliance Insurance Companies for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa.

The New York State Insurance Department is engaged in an examination of the affairs and condition of the United States Branch of the Prussian National Insurance Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
85⅜	85½	27,200	Amalgamated Copper	86⅝	86⅞	84⅜	85½	−⅜
22	22⅛	200	Am. Agric. Chemical	22½	22½	22½	22½	+½
3¼	4	300	American Bicycle	3½	3½	3½	3½	+½
26½	26⅝	300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	26½	26½	26½	26½	−⅛
81½	81½	110	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	+⅛
88⅜	89½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89¼	89½	89	89	+1
27⅜	28	2,500	American Ice Co.	27⅛	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	−⅛
62½	64	200	Am. Ice Co. pf.	62	62½	62	62½	−½
44	46	300	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	46¼	46¼	43	45	−1½
24½	25	1,800	American Locomotive	25½	25½	25	25	−½
84½	84⅝	1,700	Am. Locomotive pf.	84	84½	84	84½	+½
41⅛	41⅜	1,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40⅜	41⅛	40⅜	41⅛	+½
95⅞	96	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	
116⅛	116⅜	17,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118¼	118½	116	116½	−1½
116	116½	400	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	
98	99	110	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99	99	99	99	
16⅞	17	200	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	−⅛
75	80	400	Am. Woolen pf.	77	77	77	77	
34⅛	34⅝	2,400	Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.	34½	35	34½	34⅝	+⅜
56	57½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	56	56	56	56	
81½	81¾	56,000	At., T. & S. F.	79½	81¾	79½	81¾	+2½
97⅜	97⅝	8,830	At., T. & S. F. pf.	97½	97⅝	97	97⅝	+1½
108½	108⅝	6,850	Baltimore & Ohio	108⅝	108⅞	108¼	108⅝	+⅞
94	94⅝	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94⅜	94½	94	94½	+⅝
63⅞	64½	18,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¼	64¼	62⅝	63⅝	+⅞
107	106½	800	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	106	106	106	106	+4
133½	135½	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	135½	133½	133½	133½	−½
83	83¼	400	Canada Southern	84⅝	84⅝	83½	83½	+½
112⅝	112⅝	2,100	Canadian Pacific	112	112⅝	111½	111½	+½
173	174	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	173½	173½	173½	173½	−1
47⅜	47½	7,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47¾	46⅝	47½	+⅝
36	36⅛	2,200	Chicago & Alton	36	36⅝	35¾	36¼	+½
129	130	700	Chicago & East. Ill.	127	130	127	130	+2
25⅝	25½	4,600	Chicago Great West.	25½	25½	25	25⅜	+¼
49	50	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50	50	50	50	+½
42¼	42¼	2,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	41¾	42⅜	41¾	42⅛	+⅞
72	73	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	72	72	72	72	+½
174½	174½	118,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	170	174⅝	169⅜	174¼	+4½
191½	192	510	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190½	191⅞	190½	191⅞	+1½
212½	213½	4,100	Chicago & Northw.	209½	212⅝	209½	212⅝	+3½
229	245	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	240	240	240	240	
146	146½	2,565	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	145	146	145	146	+1½
140	145	30	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	140	140	140	140	
20¼	20½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	20½	20½	20½	20½	−⅜
37½	37⅝	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37⅝	37	37½	−¼
99⅝	99⅞	1,900	C., C., C. & St. L.	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	−⅞
121	122	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	
95⅜	95½	1,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	93½	95½	93½	95½	+2
14	14⅛	1,250	Colorado Southern	13¾	14	13¾	14	+⅜
54	54½	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	
24⅝	24⅞	300	Col. Southern 2d pf.	24¼	24½	24⅛	24½	+½
14	14½	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14	14	14	14	−1
214⅜	215½	1,400	Consolidated Gas	213	215	213	215	+2
172	172⅝	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	173	173	172	172	
236	239	100	Del., Lack. & West.	237	237	237	237	−1⅝
46	46¼	2,450	Denver & Rio Grande	45	46¼	45	46	+1
93¼	93⅝	11,900	Denver & R. G. pf.	92½	94	92½	93⅝	+1½
8⅝	9	700	Dist. Co. of America	9½	9¼	9½	9½	
81⅞	81⅞	600	Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅛
11⅜	11⅝	20	Dul., S. S. & At.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
20½	20⅝	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	−⅛
42¼	42⅝	28,050	Erie	41½	42¼	41½	42⅛	+⅛
70⅞	71	6,450	Erie 1st pf.	70½	71	70	71	+⅛
57⅞	57½	1,450	Erie 2d pf.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼	+1¼
58	59	100	Evans. & T. H.	58	58	58	58	
259⅜	260	2,095	General Electric	258⅝	260	258⅝	259⅜	+1½
40	41	317	Glucose Sugar Ref.	41⅝	41⅝	40	40	−1½
195½	196	3,093	Great Northern pf.	195	195½	194⅞	195½	+⅛
57	57½	1,990	Hocking Valley	57	57½	57	57½	+⅛
77½	77½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+⅛
141½	141⅝	5,647	Illinois Central	140¼	141½	140	141½	+1¼
		4,300	Ill. Central, rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
20	20¼	200	International Paper	20	20	20	20	
76¼	76½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 6 West Fifty-second Street Sold—Deals on Upper Broadway and on Washington Heights.

The estate of Frederick Benedict has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 6 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5. The property is immediately at the rear of the W. D. Sloane mansion, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

Francis Crawford has sold to Gustav Stillgebauer the plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 175. It is understood that the buyer will erect an apartment house on the site.

Adolph M. Bendheim has sold, through David Stewart, the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets, having a depth of 125 feet on the former and 150 feet on the latter.

James J. Etchingham, in conjunction with Theodore Ortmann, has sold for William C. Strange the four-story brick tenement, with store, 252 Seventh Avenue, 21.6 by 78.2.

Layton & Rogers have sold for Charles R. Vincent the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 525 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 17 by 56 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for F. R. Minrath the three-story dwelling 108 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The Manchester estate has sold the two new seven-story apartment houses 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on plot 54 by 100.11.

McVickar & Co. have sold for R. S. Morris and others the two five-story tenements 334 and 336 East Twenty-sixth Street, 50 by 98.9.

Tuoti & Co. have sold for the estate of John Schilling the plot of five lots with frame dwellings at the northeast corner of White Plains Road and Eighteenth Street.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Mrs. Henrietta Tomlinson the three-story brownstone dwelling 542 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, size 14.9 by 99.11.

William S. Guthrie, with I. N. Natkins & Co., has sold the five-story double flat 103 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 37 feet from Columbus Avenue, for Ellen M. Thompson to a Mr. Kelly. Price, $30,000.

B. F. McQuay & Co. report the sale of 2,162 Bathgate Avenue, for Charles Dagner, the one-family house on lot 26 by 100, east side of Bathgate Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

McChain & Hershfield have sold for Mrs. Ellen Shaw Barlow the private dwelling 39 East Thirty-first Street, on lot 21.5 by 100, for $40,000 to a client who will make extensive alterations.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,416 Webster Avenue, southeast corner of St. Paul's Place, 20.2 by 90.2, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Moses Mendelsohn..... 7,700

1,418 Webster Avenue, northeast corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.6 by 90, three-story frame flat, with two-story frame flat at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Moses Mendelsohn..... 5,700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 112 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $57,020.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 326 East Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,477; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward Mendelsohn, referee, 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,862.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George P. Breckenridge, referee, 806 and 808 Jackson Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 33.4 by 87.6, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,400.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 75 by 99.11, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $27,040; subject to other mortgages for $228,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 306 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,963.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clarence L. Westcott, referee, 1,027 and 1,029 Barretto Street, west side, 161.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, each 16.8 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,139.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 1,530 Brook Avenue, southeast corner of Wendover Avenue, 26 by 104.8, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,216.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, Trinity Avenue, southwest corner of Cedar Street, 92 by 52.10 and irregular, vacant; Trinity Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,651; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 64 and 66 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $15,098.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, East Chester Road, northwest corner of Sawmill Lane, tract of about 58 acres; East Chester Road, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, plot of about 4.3 acres. Due on judgment, $32,563.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Creston Avenue, west side, 391.9 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 46.6; James Kern of 2,516 Webster Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 235 feet north of Travers Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 46.6; James Kern, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 1,274 Franklin Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 50.3 by 18½; W. H. Lunney, owner; E. A. McGuire, architect; cost, $150.

Alterations.

Twelfth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, to a four-story brick store and dwelling; Sutphin & Barrett, premises, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

Forty-second Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, to a four-and-a-half-story brick theatre; Oscar Hammerstein, premises, owner; William E. Mowbray of 1,300 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 65 Canal Street, to a five-story brick store and tenement; H. Pasensky of 46 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 22 and 24 Second Avenue, to a five-story and brick store and lodge rooms; N. W. Kaner of 353 East Forty-first Street, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 63 Park Row, to a three-story brick store and lodging house; M. Simon of 61 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; R. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Nov. 6.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 671.1 ft n of 190th St, 36.8x228.9x36.8x228.5; Charles D. Ingersoll, United States Loan Commissioner, to Ludovic A. Damainville, (R S 75 cents $3,785

BAXTER ST, 137, e s, 25x100; Mary A. F. Collins and another to Catharine Keleher, quitclaim, interest..... 1

BEAUMONT AV, n e corner of 183d St, 150x100; Louise Meyer, widow, and another to Emil Ginsburger. (R S $2.25).. 1

BOWERY, 127, e s, 25x100; Marcia A. Strong to Wolf Nadler, (R S $11.25)... 25,000

BROADWAY, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 55x100; George F. Johnson to Albert Bruns, (R S $27.50, mtg $100,000)..... 1

BROADWAY, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 58x100; Albert Bruns to George F. Johnson, mtg $100,000, R S $27.50)..... 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x70.11; Samuel H. Stone and others to John J. Collins, all liens, (R S $10.75)..... 100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x70.11; John J. Collins to the Realty Mortgage Company, 2-3 part, (R S $5.50)..... 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x70.11; John J. Collins to Samuel H. Stone, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 of $60,000, R S $3.75)..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, 108, n s, 24.8x80.4x 26.11x60.5; Mendel Friedland to Moses Stiefel and another..... 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, n s, 125.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x117.5; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Charles D. Robinson, as receiver, (mtg $2,300)..... 1,500

HAMILTON TERRACE, 34 to 38, w s, 57x100; Bessie Livingston to Abram Rapp, quitclaim..... 1

INDEPENDENCE ST, s w corner of Palisade Av, runs s 90.8 to n s of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway x n w 100.2 to s s of Palisade Av x e 100.2; Mary E. Cox, widow, to Jane E. Johnson, trustee; (R S 75 cents)..... 1

INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, being all title to part of Palisade Av at Spuyten Duyvil, runs w 100.2 to Spuyten Duyvil Parkway x—; Mary E. Cox, widow, and others to Jane E. Johnson and another, trustees, quitclaim..... 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 351.1 ft n of 163d St, 28.6x75; George Besser to Maly Malantzki, all liens..... 1

LOTS 74, 75, 76, map of Dutchess Land Company, Benson estate; Daniel Walsh to E. J. Cummings, quitclaim..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 24.8 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Clementine M. Silverman to Michael F. Cusack and another, (mtg $10,000, R S 25 cents)..... Exchange

PART of Lot 199, map of Prospect Hill estate, runs w 125x e—x e 122.10x n 23.1; Edward E. Strauss to Rosa Strauss..... 1

PART OF LOT 199, map of Prospect Hill estate, 25.1x122.10x25x120.9; Edward E. Strauss to Rosa Strauss..... 1

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 75 ft n of Clark St, 46x96.5; Tiebout Av, e s, 140 ft n of Clark St, 110x113.6x111.2x96.2; Pauline Molier to Julia E. Vacquerel, (R S $3.75)..... 1

TOPPING ST, e s, 125 ft n of 174th St, 25 x95; James Buckley to Thomas L. Wallace, (R S $2)..... 6,275

UNION AV, w s, old line, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, 20.8x106; Mary Kelly to Joseph Poldow, (mtg $6,300, R S $1)... 1

3D AV, e s, 103 ft n of 160th St, 22x 101x13x100.7; Charles H. Meyer to Friederieke Meyer, (R S 25 cents, mtg $12,000) 1

4TH AV, 428 to 430, w s, 63x40; Herbert L. Bushnell, by guardian, to Henry D. Winans, all title..... 1,983

4TH AV, 426 to 430, w s, 63x40; Sarah M. Bushnell and others to Henry D. Winans, 23-24 part, (R S $20)..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 86th St, 19x102.2; James P. McQuaide to Daniel B. Freedman, (R S $18.75, mtg $80,000)..... 1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 90, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 4th St; Matthew Tyrell, executor, to Charlotte D. Allison, (R S 50 cents) 100

6TH AV, 49, w s, 20.5x70x20.1x70; 6th Av, w s, 83.5 ft s of West Washington Place, runs w 70x s 50.4x e—, gore; John W. Burnton to Victor L. Maison, ½ part, (R S $3.50)..... 9,250

10TH AV, n e corner of 35th St, 24.9x100; 9th Av, n e corner of 99th St, 25.11x75, ½ part; 9th Av, n w corner of 102d St, 25.11x75; Susie Groh to Julia A. Groh, individually and as executrix... 1

11TH AV, e s, Lots 449, 450, and 451; map of C. Ray, 74.1x100; 29th St, n s, Lot 446, same map, 25x98.9; Albert Horn and another, executors, to T. N. Hern, (R S $16.75)..... 35,500

14TH ST, 316 and 318 East, 45x103.3; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Schattman, (mtg $82,000, R S $19.25)..... 1

20TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 22x 112.6; William H. White to Frank R. Houghton, quitclaim..... 1

23D ST, 165 West, 22x112.6; Frank R. Houghton to Pierrepont E. Grannis, (R S $11.25, mtg $40,000)..... 1

45TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 100.4; Jefferson M. Levy to Philip L. Crovat, (mtg $17,500, R S $1.75)..... 100

47TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.5; Catherine B. Roe to Edwin Forrest Lodge No. 2, Actors' Order of Friendship, (R S $12.75)..... 27,750

47TH ST, n s, 580 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.5; Caroline Sylvester to Sarah A. Walker, (R S $13.75)..... 1

47TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Caroline Sylvester to Sarah A. Walker, (R S $13.75)..... 1

47TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Betty J. Ashton and another to Mary A. Reilly, (R S $7.25)..... 17,000

58TH ST, 24 East, 16x100.5; Daniel B. Freedman to Sara S. McQuaide, (R S $6.75, mtg $30,000)..... 1

55TH ST, 49 West, 16.8x100.5; Edward Sandford to Barbara F. Schurman, (mtg $25,000) 1

60TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; Jettine Brown to Gregory Paul, (R S $4.75)..... 12,000

73D ST, s s, 82 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x 102.2; George F. Swan to Frank C. Foucher, (mtg $28,500, R S 25 cents)... 100

86TH ST, 235 East, 25x100.8; Francis H. Reinhard and others, executors, to Joseph Herrmann and wife, (R S $3.25, mtg $8,000)..... 17,750

89TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Bernard Henick to Jettie Scheim, all liens, (mtg $40,000) 1

96TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Susie L. Alley..... 25,000

101ST ST, 117 East, 26x100.11; 114th St, 8 West, 27.5x100.11x27.6x100.11; Julius Schattman to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (R S $14.75)..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.11; Michael F. Cusack and another to Clementine M. Silverman, (mtg $10,000, R S $5.25..... Exchange

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 100x100.11; Michael Friedsam and others to Leopold Kahn, all title..... 1

133D ST, 155 West, 25x99.11; Goldie Juskowitz to Bassford Levenson, (mtg $21,500)..... 1

134TH ST, 126 and 128 West, 40x99.11; Samuel J. Ruth to David Ravitch and another, (R S $3.50, mtg $44,500)..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 100x100; Louis N. Narbonne to Washington A. Bunker 1

147TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Timpson Place, 25x100; Edmund D. Tinsdale, referee, to Julius J. Helderman, all liens, (mtg $2,000) 750

169TH ST, s s, 32.1 ft w of Stebbins Av, 20.11x106.6x20.11x108.3; Annie E. Audibert to Albert Rosenstein, (R S 25 cents, mtg $7,000)..... 8,000

174TH ST, s w corner of Fulton Av, 68.3x 126.11x—x126.10; Milton S. Guiterman, referee, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, all liens, (R S $4)..... 10,500

Recorded Leases.

ELTON AV, s w corner of 163d St; Adolphine C. Thode to Albert C. Bleidner, 5 years $600

LEWIS ST, 55; Louis Zasuly to Jacob Kaufman, 1 year 350

MONROE ST, 223, n w corner of Scammel St; Hulda Wittner to Isaac Gillman, 5 years 2,880

1ST AV, s e corner of 123d St; Agnes T. Brenan to James E. McCue, 5 11-12 years 900-1,200

1ST AV, 2,066 and 2,068; Mary A. Grogan to Vincenzo Fusco, 5 years..... 1,800

5TH AV, 420, s w corner of 38th St, 20x 83; 38th St, 2 West, 25x38; Simon Frankel to Gatle, Stern & Co., 10 5-12 years. 12,000-13,000

39TH ST, 240 and 242 East; Jessie Schein to Fannie Dobromilski, 1 year..... 8,200

44TH ST, 307 West; George W. Thedford to Norbert Horn and another, 3 7-12 years 1,200-1,300

49TH ST, 9 West; J. Q. A. Ward to John E. Stillwell, 5 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANDREWS, Charles S., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 46th St, s s, 315.8 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... $4,000

BANFIELD, Elwood, to Solomon B. Kraus; 3d Av, 3,551, installments, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold..... 14,000

BATES, Caleb F., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Duane St, 137 and 139; Thomas St, 62 to 66; Leonard St, 45; Broome St, 489 to 498, due Feb. 1, 1902 38,000

BECKER, William, and others to Charles Scholle; 347 and 349 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

BECKER, William, and others to Samson Lachman and another; 1st Av, 347 and 349, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to William Z. Larned, trustee; Ryer Av, w s, 320.1 ft n of Burnside Av, due Oct. 29, 1902 4,000

BRADY, Thomas, and another to Catharine T. Smith; 128th St, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

BRUNS, Albert, to John A. Stewart and others; Broadway, 2,643 and 2,645, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 100,000

BUCKLEY, James, to Harlem Savings Bank; Topping St, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, (prior mtg $20,000,) 1 year, 4½ per cent 3,000

BUCKLEY, James, to Harlem Savings Bank; Topping St, e s, 175 ft n of 174th St, (prior mtg $20,000,) 1 year, 4½ per cent 3,000

BYRNE, Bernard, to Poughkeepsie Trust Company; Plot in West Farms, on Post Road, adjoining land of Michael Roos, 3 years 12,000

CUMMINGS, Bernard J., to Mary E. Eggleston; Lots 74 to 76, map of Duchess Land Company, Benson estate, Throggs Neck, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold..... 400

DAMAINVILLE, Ludovic A., to Emma Decker; Aqueduct Av, e s, 506.4 ft n of 190th St; Aqueduct Av, e s, 150 ft n of 190th St, prior mortgage $2,700 on each of four of the six lots, 1 year, 5½ per cent 7,000

EBERT, Lucien, to Herbert Schlicher; Bristow St, w s, being Lots 14 and 15, Block 420, map of Fox estate, 4 years.. 3,000

ELTING, Howard, and another to the New Paltz Savings Bank of New Paltz, N. Y.; 115th St, n s, 211.8 ft e of Park Av; 115th St, s s, 226.4 ft e of Park Av, all title, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

EVANS, Annie F., and others to Sarah H. Bentley; 118th St, 248 West, 3 years, gold..... 28,000

FORMICA, Francesco B., and another to Dollar Savings Bank; Tinton Av, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, present line, 1 year, gold..... 7,000

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 5th Av, e s, 50 ft n of 86th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Sarah E. Furnall; Thompson St, 75 and 77, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Sarah E. Furnall; Thompson St, 73, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000

GISLIN, James M., and another to Sarah L. Taylor; 80th St, n s, 368.9 ft w of Columbus Av, due Oct. 30, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,700

GINSBURGER, Emil, to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees; 183d St, n e corner of Beaumont Av, due Sept. 1, 1904..... 6,000

GRANNIS, Pierrepont E., to the Morton Trust Company; 23d St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

GROSS, Mary E., to Johanna Vetter; 24th St, s s, 358.6 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, 3 years..... 1,300

GUTWILLIG, Alois, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Audubon Av, s e corner of 169th St, due Oct. 18, 1904.... 6,000

HARPER, George, to Mary C. Righter; Burnside Av, n e s, widened, 26.11 ft e of Anthony Av, 3 years..... 8,000

HARPER, George, to Anton C. G. Hupfel; Burnside Av, widened, n e corner of Anthony Av, 3 years..... 10,000

HARPER, George, to William Watson; Burnside Av, widened, n e corner of Anthony Av, prior mtg $18,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,000

HELD, John, to Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain; 33d St, 306 and 308 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

HERRMANN, Joseph, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 38th St, 235 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HILD, John, to John Hardy; 32d St, 306 and 308 West, prior mortgage $28,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HORN, Hermann N., to the Irving Savings Institution; 11th Av, s e s, being Lots 449, 450, and 451, map of estate of Cornelius Ray; 29th St, n e s, being Lot 446, same map, 1 year 27,000

HYNES, Hannah M., to Charlotte R. Hanlon; Brook Av, s w corner of 143d St, prior mortgage $8,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

MAISON, Victor L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49 8th Av; 6th Av, w s, 83.5 ft s of Washington Place, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

McCUE, James E., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1st Av, 2,398, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,300

McELROY, Owen, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 20th St, 539 West; 11th Av, 246, leasehold, demd, 6 per cent..... 2,800

McQUAIDE, Sara S., to Daniel B. Freedman; 58th St, 24 East, installments, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

MERRILL, Frederick J. H., to City Real Estate Company; 60th St, 128 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MEYER, Yetta, to the New York Savings Bank; 108th St, s s, 311 ft e of 3d Av, due Dec. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

NADLER, Wolf, and wife to Marcia A. Strong; 137 Bowery, 4 years..... 20,000

NADLER, Wolf, and wife to Marcia A. Strong; 137 Bowery, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 2,500

O'CONNOR, Margaret, to Kate A. Brennan; Amundson Av, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, Edenwald, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 1,800

O'CONNOR, Margaret, to Joseph E. Butterworth; Amundson Av, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, Edenwald, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 830

OLSSON, Ole, to Richard H. Adams; Union Av, 988, 5 years..... 15,000

OLSSON, Ole, to Edward Goldschmidt; Union Av, 966, 5 years..... 15,000

PALEY, Samuel, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 4th St, s s, 177 ft w of Macdougal St, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

PAUL, Gregory, and wife to Jettine Brown; 60th St, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 9,000

PURDY, Sylvanus, to John B. Ryer; Lot 41, map of property of J. J. Gleason, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 900

REILLY, Mary A., to Mary E. Leverich; 47th St, s s, 105 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 11,000

REILLY, Peter, to Jacob Ruppert; Lexington Av, s w corner of 98th St, saloon lease, demand 3,781

ROBINSON, George, to the City Mortgage Company; 50th St, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, due Oct. 31, 1902, 6 per cent..... 110,000

ROSENSTEIN, Albert, to Nellie A. Lavelle; 169th St, s s, 82.2 ft w of Stebbins Av, prior mortgage $5,000, 3 years..... 2,000

SCHATTMAN, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 14th St, 316 and 318 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SCHNEPEL, Charles A., and others to Union Trust Company; 9th Av, 744, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

SCHREINER, Theresa, and others to John Michels; 47th St, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 7 months..... 3,060

SCHWARZZER, Otto J., and others to Edward Haight, trustee; 148th St, n s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 18,000

SCUDDER, George H., and others to James G. K. Duer, trustee; Broome St, 533, 3 years..... 4,200

SELEN, Erick, to Anna V. Selen; 134th St, s s, 250 ft w of 11th Av..... 1,100

SHORT, Anna L., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 37th St, s s, 263.2 ft w of 5th Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 10,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Michael F. Cusack and another; 101st St, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SOBERNHEIM, Matilda, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 513 East 85th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

VERNET, Esther E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62 East 128th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

WALKER, Sarah A., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 47th St, n s, 589 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 15,000

WALLACE, Thomas L., to Harlem Savings Bank; Topping St, e s, 125 ft n of 174th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

WESSLAU, George J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 165th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 20,000

WINANS, Henry D., to Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; 4th Av, 426 to 430, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 30,000

WITTNER, Hulda, to Seig Goldstein; Monroe St, 223, n w corner of Scammel St, 31, 4 years..... 25,000

WITTNER, Hulda, to Louisa Bing; Monroe St, 223, n w corner of Scammel St, 31, due Aug. 4, 1902, 6 per cent.... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, John, to Matthew P. Doyle..... Nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to the State Bank..... $3,000

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to West Side Savings Bank..... 23,812

MOORE, Walter J., to Mary S. Pavey.... Nom.

MUNICIPAL REALTY COMPANY to the State Bank..... Nom.

RANDELLI, Harry M., to Albert H. Randell 2,000

ROBITZEK, William, to John F. Steeves. 1,000

SCHNEIDER, Louise P., to Benjamin Schneider..... 500

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 19,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Alfred B. Kutscher and another..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 86th St, s w corner, 100x100; Cornell & Underhill against D. Willis James, owner; G. A. Pratt & Co., contractors $289

AVENUE D and 4th St, n w corner, 41x 80; J. H. Werbelovsky and others against H. Goldberg & Sons, owners; Frank Peleyger, contractor..... 845

STEBBINS AV, 1,031 and 1,033; Robert Plunkitt against Borutt Kantrowitz, owner and contractor 380

WOODRUFF ST, 1,257; Joseph W. Rowan & Brother against Esther McNamara, owner; Mary J. Kay, contractor..... 192

51ST ST, 452 East; Hearn & Quinn against Anna Borkel, owner and contractor 75

83D ST, 210 East; Abraham Rosen and others against Bertha Farian, owner; Charles Hellinger, contractor..... 6

103D ST, 146 West; Harry Wersam against Agnes O. Voss, owner and contractor 139

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 90; Joseph Roderick against J. B. Smith & Son, owners and contractors..... 750

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 90; Samuel Schaher against J. B. Smith & Son, owners; J. Roderick & Co., contractors 274

117TH ST, 14 to 18 East; Pasquale Altieri against — Rosenthal, owner; Antonio Altieri, contractor..... 250

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft n of Madison Av, 100x100; William H. Meserole against Amend Johnsen; Carucci Brothers, contractors 1,229

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

1ST ST, 80, 82, 114, and 116 East; Hirshhorn, Marcus & Co. on David Amyolsky to F. B. Hawkins Company..... $250

20TH ST, 210 to 214 East; Hirshhorn, Marcus & Co. on Adolph Mundel to F. B. Hawkins Company..... 250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 28, LAWS OF 1900.

UNION AVENUE, w s, 122.10 ft n of 165th St, 75.5x122.10x irregular; City Real Estate Company with Helene Trenberger 10,500

50TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Avenue, 75x 100.5; City Mortgage Company with George Robinson..... 110,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BURNSIDE AND ANTHONY AVS, n e corner; Harry W. Bell against Joseph P. O'Donnell and others, July 11, 1901.. $67

BURNSIDE AND ANTHONY AVS, n e corner; Landon & Co. against Joseph P. O'Donnell, July 12, 1901..... 59

BURNSIDE AND ANTHONY AVS, n e corner; Frederick Weber against Joseph P. O'Donnell, July 8, 1901..... 3,164

BURNSIDE AND ANTHONY AVS, n e corner; Albert & Nicholas against Joseph P. O'Donnell, July 9, 1901..... 533

BURNSIDE AND ANTHONY AVS, n e corner; Acme Roofing Company against Joseph P. O'Donnell, July 19, 1901.... 245

BURNSIDE AND ANTHONY AVS, n e corner; William F. Mohr against Joseph P. O'Donnell, July 8, 1901..... 821

BURNSIDE AND ANTHONY AVS, n e corner; Clifford L. Miller against Joseph P. O'Donnell, July 20, 1901..... 564

CHERRY ST, 493 to 501; Thomas O'Neill against Crane & Co. and others, Sept. 10, 1901 3,268

CHERRY ST, 493 to 501; John F. De Baun and others against Crane & Co. and others, Sept. 11, 1901..... 611

2D ST, 22 and 24 East; Charles Weisberg against Joseph Polstein, Oct. 26, 1901.. 664

81ST ST, 126 East; Eugene F. Heagney against Jessie C. Shaw and others, Oct. 23, 1901, by bond..... 514

71ST ST, 137 East; Rubin Solomon against Ludwig Gellerup, Aug. 30, 1901..... 175

151ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av; J. L. Mott Iron Works against George W. Martin, Oct. 25, 1901..... 62

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x99.1x irregular; American Mortgage Company against Joseph A. Stoll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Middlebrook.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Annie Dienes against George J. A. Wright and others, (to declare conveyance void;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

CANAL ST, 103 and 107; Betsy Strahl against Israel Stone and others, (partition;) attorney, J. S. Strahl.

EAGLE AV, 701; Louis Brandt and others against Joseph Sunder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettrech, Silkman & Seybel.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 74; Ursula M. Casey against Lovetta de S. Dunne and others, (partition;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.

1ST AV, s e corner of 106th St, 25.11x84; Equitable Life Assurance Society against Leopold Jonas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

1ST AV, s e corner of 106th St, 25.11x84; Equitable Life Assurance Society against Leopold Jonas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

2D AV, n e corner of 141st St, 28x92.8x irregular; Charles B. Tucker against Joseph Spears and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Wrightman.

52D ST, 552 and 552½ West; William A. Le Claire against Elizabeth Le Claire and others, (partition;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

67TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5; 229 West 49th St; 17th St, s s, 144 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92; Livingston Place, e s, 35.10 ft n of 16th St, 17.7x100; Livingston Place, e s, 18.3 ft n of 16th St, 17.7x100, and 382 Greenwich St; Mary F. McNulty and others against William A. Mitchell and others, (partition;) attorneys, R. & J. O'Gorman.

721ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; New York Life Insurance Company against Charlotte L. McClane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

83D ST, s s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 18x102.2; Albany Savings Bank against Max Berrick, individually and as administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Tracy & Cooper.

111TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.10; Fredericka W. Goebel against John C. Lamb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EGYPTIAN TOBACCO COMPANY OF AMERICA.—Deputy Sheriff Murray received an execution yesterday against the Egyptian Tobacco Company of America, manufacturer of cigarettes at 23 Worth Street, corner of West Broadway, for $1,099, in favor of the Judge Company for advertising. The execution is on an attachment obtained some time ago by the Judge Company, on which the Sheriff levied on the defendant company's property. The Egyptian Tobacco Company of America was incorporated under New Jersey laws on March 24, 1899, with a capital stock of $1,500,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERMAN HOLLANDER.—Herman Hollander, agent, of 18 Clinton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,721 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1888 to 1897.

LOUIS HATOFF.—Louis Hatoff, salesman, of 13 Orchard Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,248 and no assets. He was a liquor dealer at 49 Canal Street in 1895.

JOSEPH RAPEPORT.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Joseph Rapeport of 1,940 Lexington Avenue, whose liabilities were $46,521, all contracted in Hamburg, Germany.

GININGER & SPIRO.—Jacob Gininger and Samuel Spiro, composing the firm of Gininger & Spiro, manufacturers of furs at 34 West Houston Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,556 and nominal assets, consisting of stock $45 and book accounts $650.

CASSEL GULINSON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Cassel Gulinson

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school years play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships. Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL.
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; kindergarten; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

Berger's (of Paris) French Academy, 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also Spanish; no payments in advance.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS AVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM, 21 West 44th St.—Dr. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training.

Teachers.

Private tutor who has prepared students for Yale, Harvard, Columbia, is disengaged. Address Enthusiasm, 1,620 Broadway.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Ladies' Theatrical Association.—Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnishing for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinger, 132 East 50th St.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE'S ladies' classes vocal culture; Italian method; Tuesdays, 8 P. M.; Saturdays, 3; commencing Nov. 5 and 9; fee, 10 lessons, $5. 59 Fifth Av., 13th.

Italian language thoroughly taught by cultured gentleman from Rome. Special attention to singers. Purest pronunciation, song, speech. Highest references. Signor Rollini, 780 6th Av.

EMIL PFAFF,
Piano, organ, and harmony instruction; German method; terms reasonable. 108 East 23d St.

William H. Butler, (black,) teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, and zither; terms moderate. 142 W. 125th St.

Dancing.

3,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at **REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK**
Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE, (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. (first lesson private, FREE;) individual instruction. Classes now forming.
WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lanciers in 5 strictly private lessons and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings.
Send for Circular.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 8 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McGabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

LOANS $25 TO $10,000
at legitimate rates. Easy terms. No publicity. No filing. To people in any kind of business. On your personal note without indorsement to merchants, or on salaries; also on furniture.
21 PARK ROW, (Office 437.)

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

ACME LOAN CO. (Inc.) 289 4th Av., Room 51. $25 to $200 Loaned on Furniture and Pianos, without removal, on day applied for, confidential and legal rates. Call or write for agent.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 233 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—Young energetic partner with $1,000, in mercantile manufacturing business. Address Trade Supply Co., 165 Maiden Lane, after 11 A. M.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 28 Duane St.

Capital wanted, with services; come, investigate the business and let us talk it over; you will be satisfied; no triflers. 14 West 125th St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 37 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 302.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
Send for catalogue.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

All sizes new, good second-hand and stretched leather belting. Fitzgerald's Belting Manufactory, 58 Centre St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
520 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2,162 MARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1901 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.
T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Fifth Ave. cor. 18th St.
Hotel de Logerot
caters especially to ladies during Luncheon hours—12 to 3 P. M. Service a la carte.
Private Dining Rooms for large or small dinner parties.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

ARIZONA, MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, CALIFORNIA,
Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Philippines and Around-the-World.
Best Reached via
"SUNSET LIMITED"
(PALATIAL HOTEL ON WHEELS.)
Superb Equipment. Fast Time.
Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Dining Car and Special Compartment Car to New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
349 Broadway or 1 Battery Pl., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood
OPENS
NOVEMBER 14TH.
Write for booklet and diagram of rooms.
JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

LAKEWOOD.
To rent, furnished, for the season, a large sixteen-room house; two bathrooms; all conveniences; desirably situated in Madison Av. Apply to JASPER LYNCH or A. M. BRADSHAW & CO., Lakewood, N. J.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Cariyon arms, White Plains, N. Y.—Open all Winter; steam heat. Chas. N. Gunn, Manager.

VIRGINIA.

BRIGHT VIEW. OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. Fall and Winter months delightful for driving, boating, and golf. Large country house, hot-water heat; modern improvements; moderate rates; illustrated circular.

Patents.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE, REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av. All kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard; carriage free.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN FIBER and ISIDOR KANAPKA, composing the firm of FIBER & KANAPKA, Bankrupts.—No. 2904.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Fiber and Isidor Kanapka, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 25th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 18th, 1901, at 10 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 6, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH ELFENBEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Friday, Nov. 8, 1901, 10 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, cloaks, capes, fixtures, tables, safe, desk, &c. Order of CHAS. F. BOSTWICK, Receiver.

MEYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX KLEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Klein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 18th, 1901, at 10 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 6, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN SUESENS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Suesens, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 4, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 18th, 1901, at 10 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 6th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE.—AUGUSTA M. GERDTS having applied to me by written petition setting forth that JOHN RUOFF, her brother, late of Greenpoint, Long Island, New York, but having assets in Hudson County, New Jersey, has absented himself from his place of domicile for more than seven years last past successively, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State:

I hereby order that cause be shown before me, the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, State of New Jersey, at my office in the Court House at Jersey City, County and State last aforesaid, on the Eighteenth day of November, Nineteen hundred and one, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why letters of administration of the estate of said John Ruoff should not be granted to the said Augusta M. Gerdts; and that this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for five weeks successively at least once in each week, and in "The Observer," a newspaper printed in the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, for five weeks successively at least once in each week.

Dated October 1st, 1901.
JAMES T. LILLIS, Surrogate.
CLARENCE KELSEY, Proctor for Petitioner, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano $150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Below will be found a list of second hand pianos by various makers that we haven't room to carry at this season. These instruments are in good order, have been taken in exchange, and are offered at prices that will INSURE QUICK SALES:

One NEW ENGLAND Upright	$75
One REMINGTON Upright	100
One NEWBY & EVANS Upright	110
One KELLER Upright	125
One SHULTZ & LUDOLF Upright	130
One WHEELOCK Upright	135
One VOSE & SONS Upright	160
One MASON & HAMLIN Upright	175
One CHICKERING Upright	195
One WEBER Square	150
One WEBER Square	175
One KIMBALL ORGAN	25
One ESTEY ORGAN	35

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Av., cor. 16th St., New York.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

LINDEMAN & SONS
are offering specially low prices on a lot of good, second-hand pianos for the next two or three days. Here is an opportunity to get a choice of good makes at a low figure, from a reliable firm. Do not fail to see them before you buy.
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Established 1836.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.
In order to make room for new stock, we will sell all instruments now on hand at a great reduction and on most liberal terms. This is your chance. Do not miss it. Call and see them.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
61 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to pay, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 96 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Magnificent upright piano, almost new; also parlor suit and paintings, at great sacrifice. 332 East 72d St.

Upright Piano, $85; great value; square, for practice, $25; rentals. WISSNER, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Good Steinway Upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. WISSNER, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Henrietta A. Webb, individually and as trustee; William H. Webb, Thomas B. Hidden, as trustee; Andrew H. Green, as trustee; Sarah E. Buckhout, Genevieve S. Buckhout, Charlotte W. Buckhout, Minnie J. Seymour, William H. Jones, Abigail H. Jones, Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Alice M. Webb, Edward P. Griffin, as trustee; Mary Melinda Sheffield, Henrietta Sheffield, Sarah Elizabeth Sheffield, Susie Patterson Sheffield, Harriet P. Cutter, William P. Cutter, Emma R. Cutter, James F. Devoe, Cornelia E. Stevens, Mary K. Stevens, Susan H. Fox, Metropolitan Museum of Art, William Allen Butler; Butler, Nottman, Joline & Mynderse, Constantine & Co., and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andrew H. Green, Thomas B. Hidden, and Henrietta A. Webb, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Petitioners, 18 Wall Street, New York. o31-law7wTh

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, as Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR
1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines exchanged and repaired
O. HACKER,
148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)
TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

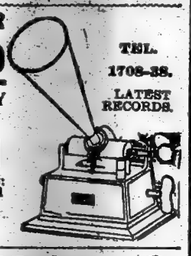

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 63th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.,
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS.
OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 538 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

I BUY OLD METAL.
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
Bornstein, 186 William St.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

For Sale,—20,000 dozen rabbit skins.
100 tons of white manilla.
100 tons of fines.
100 tons of outshots.
100 tons of prints.
Apply Edw. Dempsey, 9 Church St., Gateshead, Tyne, England.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. JOHN M. MORSMAN, 73 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. MAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Oil paintings by good foreign and American artists, in heavy gilt frames, with shadow boxes; astonishingly low prices. Robert Hyman, manufacturer of picture frames, wholesale and retail, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DIAMONDS SET
While you wait. H. SEESLER, 32 Maiden Lane.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap. Come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Wall cases, counters, tables, partitions, at Glaser's factory, 741 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Information furnished free: CAUTION—come to see me before doing business elsewhere; reliable; established 1885.
FORGOTSTON, 178 Bowery, near Spring St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; any kind; anywhere. Address X., Box 198 Times.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic difficulties, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

For sale, cheap, one large, good-looking truck horse. Inquire Gus Watson, Grand Central

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

9th St., 20 East, Near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished large rooms en suite; private bath; also front parlor; first-class board; excellent accommodations; moderate.

11th St., 36 West.—Pleasant, sunny large and small rooms, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.

16th St., 107 East.—Small apartment house; furnished and unfurnished rooms, with private baths; elevator, dining room; table board; references.

21st St., 28 West.—Desirable large room, suitable party of 3, with excellent table; table guests accommodated.

21st St., 137 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; no children; references.

23d St., 424 West.—For three or four gentlemen; parlor suite; Colonial decorations and furnishings; New England people; commodious private bath and toilet, (open plumbing.)

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

29th St., 140 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; all modern conveniences; table board.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small sunny rooms; superior table and refined surroundings; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Sunny rooms, large closets, bath; reduced rates to permanent guests; small room, gentlemen; references.

63th St., 32 West.—Second floor, en suite or single; also fourth floor front, parlor dining room; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large, pleasant, sunny room; also hall room; good table; reference.

126th St., 128 West.—Large, cheerful, second-story room; running water; newly furnished; excellent board; one or two gentlemen.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to L; second-story large room; also front hall room; with board; references.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 167.—Handsomely furnished alcove and square room, with board; private house; American family; reference.

Lexington Av., 634—Beautiful, large, well furnished room; well heated and neatly kept; excellent table; reference.

Madison Av., 87.—Steam-heated rooms; open plumbing; central location; transients; table boarders desired.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A home among the pines in Eastern Virginia, where several persons can obtain pleasant rooms and the best board the markets afford. Address Pine Hurst, Port Royal, Va.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

15th St., 22 West.—Gentlemen will find pleasant, sunny rooms at moderate rates; prefer permanent parties.

19th St., 35 West.—Pleasant, large rooms; hot, cold running water; back parlor and extension, suitable physician.

20th St., 329 West.—Pleasant, sunny front room; southern exposure; gentlemen only; breakfast if desired.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant sunny room, for one or two gentlemen; quiet home; reference.

25th St., 24 West.—Handsome parlor, with private bathroom; gentlemen; references.

33d St., 47 West.—Back parlor, electric light and telephone; also large square room; gentlemen preferred; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized room; prefer permanent parties.

51st St., 329 West.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; well heated; hot and cold water.

63d, 106 West.—Gentlemen will find desirable rooms, running water, bath; parlor suitable physician; board optional.

83d St., 56 West.—Daintily furnished, very comfortable rooms, singly or en suite; well appointed, private house; references exchanged.

84th St., 207 West.—Neat furnished room for gentleman. Ackerle.

135th St., 312 West.—Neatly furnished second floor front; running water; also large back room; reasonable.

Sunny back parlor for doctor; hot, cold water; good attendance; reference. 134 West 48th St.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN. (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same. The names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the plans of the work, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Qr. M'rs Dep't., 1,428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., Nov. 4th, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Thursday, November 14, 1901, for furnishing this depot with 4,000 Muskrat Fur Caps, 4,000 pairs Mustang Mittens (

JUSTICE JEROME WILL SHAKE THEM UP

Says There Will Be Changes in District Attorney's Office.

James W. Osborne May Not Be Retained—Mr. Jerome Explains His Policy for the Future.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., Nov. 6.—Resting in the quiet of his country place on the shores of Lake Wononsco, Justice Jerome to-day declared that when he took office on Jan. 1 next there would "immediately be a great shake-down" in the present composition of the staff of the District Attorney's office.

The Justice was up bright and early after his late session with enthusiastic friends and neighbors. The long-distance telephone began ringing early, and additional messages of congratulation in great numbers poured in. The little Lakeville telegraph office was completely swamped with innumerable telegrams of congratulation from well-wishers all over the State and country. The Justice when asked to discuss his policy after taking office, and when questioned regarding what changes he would make in his staff, declined to go into the matter specifically.

"What will be your first official act?" he was asked.

"I'll have to let my actions speak for themselves," he replied, smiling.

"You will, of course, make many changes?"

"There isn't the shadow of a doubt that there will be a big shake-up in the office force," was the grim reply.

"Will you retain James W. Osborne?"

"Two weeks ago I was asked that question while speaking from a platform. I said then I would keep him."

Since the Justice made the statement in Bohemian Hall that he would retain Mr. Osborne the latter made from a public platform remarks taken by the Justice's friends as a personal attack on him. Mr. Osborne was quoted in a speech made last Sunday night at the Thalia Theatre as saying that the Justice was crazy, and that the form of his malady was known as psychical epilepsy. Since this speech Mr. Osborne's retention has become somewhat problematical.

The retention of Assistant District Attorneys George W. Schurman, Howard S. Gans, and Francis P. Garvan is regarded as assured.

"Has the staff of the District Attorney's office for many years been of a very high standard?" he was asked.

"No; not since Recorder Goff was an assistant—since Fellows's administration. It was bad enough then, and has steadily deteriorated since, so far as capacity is concerned. I will try to have every man on my staff a good lawyer and a gentleman."

"Your remarks in reply to Mr. Croker's question that you would remove every Tammany incompetent in the District Attorney's office if you were elected has been construed in some places as a reflection on District Attorney Philbin. Was it so meant?"

"Decidedly not. Mr. Philbin has done remarkably well since his appointment, not quite a year ago. I entertain the kindliest of feelings for him. Mr. Philbin was naturally unable to get any great number of able lawyers to accept a position as his assistant for one short year. He gathered around him some able, honest gentlemen of ability, who sacrificed their private practice for a year through a high sense of duty. These have rendered Mr. Philbin valuable assistance. But owing to the fact that he could not get a larger number of the same sort he has been compelled to keep around him a number that otherwise he undoubtedly would not have retained."

"Will you resume your judicial inquiry?"

"Not before Jan. 1. I will be too busy until then. I sit in Special Sessions next week until Jan. 1."

"Will you keep after John Doe?"

"I will keep after him forever, I guess," was the laughing reply.

"You know who he is now?"

"Oh, I guess I could thrown my hat at him."

"Do you think this is the end of Croker's leadership in Tammany Hall?"

"I'm inclined to think so. Mr. Croker is a very remarkable man. He has made his way of great forcefulness. If he had had greater intellectual power, coupled with moral force, his personality would have made him one of the greatest figures in the political history of the country. This election has practically disrupted Tammany Hall. The disruption would have come sooner or later, anyway, but owing to the inability of Tammany to hold the Brooklyn organization in line the breaking up occurred at the election. Tammany will always be a factor in New York politics, but not such an overwhelming factor as heretofore. This election is a long step toward the elimination of partisanship in politics, and has put heart and courage in the police force."

The Justice expressed his belief that the Raines law would undoubtedly be amended and the blackmail incident to the system done away with, through the efforts of the District Attorney and the police. He did not think Carroll a strong enough man to fill Croker's place satisfactorily.

"To what extent did your Lyric Hall speech influence the election?" was asked.

"In my judgment it took the Platt tag off the ticket. I don't believe Mr. Low ever was Platt's man, but the belief that he was handicapped no little, and it was necessary to demonstrate that he was not. I think the Lyric Hall speech did much good."

The Justice asserted that in his speech to his neighbors election night he had not intended to say that Mr. Platt had opposed the success of the Fusion ticket.

"I said that the Metropolitan Street Railway had opposed my election, and that it was the centre of one of the most iniquitous influences in the country, and that it and Mr. Platt had done more to debauch the public life of this country than anything else I knew of," said the Justice. "I believe Mr. Platt worked heartily for the Fusion ticket and kept some Republican leaders in line."

"What about your Murray Hill Lyceum speech?"

"That must be read with the Lyric Hall speech. Each word in the written statement I read at the former place was carefully chosen. I qualified the Lyric Hall speech only to the extent of saying that I had been told no politics were discussed at the meeting between Mr. Platt and Mr. Whitney, and that I 'accepted' these assurances. I used the word 'accept' in the meaning given it by the dictionary."

"Did you hear the purpose of Mr. Platt's conference was to get $100,000 for the Fusion cause?"

"Not before I made the Lyric Hall speech."

"How do you account for the defections of Mr. Shepard's friends?"

"The strength of an independent candidate is not in his personality, but in the principles he ties up to."

"Will you keep after the petty gamblers?"

"I guess I'll find a little time to devote to the criminals now," laughed the Justice.

He again repeated his oft-made statement from the platform that it would not be necessary for any person desiring to see him as District Attorney to first interview their district leaders.

Among the great number of congratulatory telegrams received were the following:

I join in your triumph and rejoice in your great majority. No man has done more than you to win success for the whole cause.
SETH LOW.

Little old New York has never before done herself such credit as when she elected you and showed her appreciation of your magnificent, manly, and single-handed fight. You alone elected the present ticket.
RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Your canvass has brought splendid fruits. I congratulate you heartily.
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN.

Hearty congratulations. Your magnificent campaign made success inevitable.
EPHRAIM A. JACOB,
Justice Court of Special Sessions.

Here's to Jerome of Spotted Town
Who threw the Tammany bandits down;
In every home they sound his praise,
And know he'll start in sixty days
To make the crooks and grafters skip,
For hasn't he got them on the hip.
WILLIAM LEARY.

DECKHAND SAVED A WOMAN.

Leaped from Boat and Fished Her Out With a Hook.

Lizzie Livesy, a servant girl, forty years old, living at 26 Huron Avenue, Jersey City, tried to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping from the ferryboat Paterson of the Erie line. The ferryboat was on its way from Jersey City to the foot of West Twenty-third Street at the time, and had reached the middle of the river when the woman with a loud cry jumped from the front deck.

George White, a deckhand, of 324 Ninth Street, Jersey City, seized a boathook on the rear deck and when the woman floated past caught her dress with it, and with the help of passengers standing near drew her aboard. When the ferryboat reached New York the woman was placed under arrest by Policeman Barnes of the harbor police. She was sent to the New York Hospital.

A WIFE THROWS ACID IN HER HUSBAND'S FACE.

If He Lives He Will Be Blind—The Woman, the Police Believe, Committed Suicide.

Thomas Kelley, thirty-eight years old, is lying in the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, in a critical condition as a result of burns from carbolic acid. Should he recover, the physicians say he will be blind. The acid was thrown into the man's face by his wife, who escaped, and is believed by the police to have committed suicide by drowning.

Kelley is an engineer in the employ of the Borough Construction Company. The motive for the act of Mrs. Kelley is unknown, although it is believed to have been due to jealousy. Mrs. Kelley, a trained nurse, had been attending a patient in Hope Street for two weeks. After supper Tuesday night the two talked about the election and Kelley left the house shortly afterward to watch the election returns.

It was after midnight when Kelley returned home. He found his wife sitting on the stoop. A heavy shawl covered her shoulders.

"Well, Lizzie," said Kelley, "Low has been elected."

Mrs. Kelley made no response, but throwing back her shawl and without warning dashed the acid which she had concealed into her husband's face. Kelley sank to the sidewalk with a cry of pain. The woman sprinkled the acid that remained in the bottle over him and then ran away. She went in the direction of the East River.

Kelley got upon his feet and, shouting for help, held onto the iron railing of the fence. His cries were heard by a policeman, who hurried toward him and seeing his condition sent a call to the hospital. When the surgeon arrived he said Kelley's eyesight was destroyed, and that his condition was serious.

The police of the Bedford Avenue Station were notified, and several officers were detailed on the case. Up to a late hour last night they had been unable to find the woman.

EDWARD S. STOKES'S WILL.

Leaves His Estate to His Brother, Sister, and Cousin, W. E. D. Stokes.

The will of Edward S. Stokes, who died last Saturday, was filed with the probate clerk of the Surrogates' office yesterday. The will was executed in 1891 and leaves Mr. Stokes's entire estate to his executor, the testator's cousin, W. E. D. Stokes, in trust to be disposed of under his direction.

The will first provides for three bequests of $2,000 each. One to Nancy Stokes, Mr. Stokes's mother; one to his brother, Horace, and one to his sister, Mary J. MacNutt. The residuary estate is divided into two shares. The income of one share for life is left to the sister and the income of the other to the brother. The will then provides that if the sister and brother both die without leaving any children the residuary estate shall revert to the executor, W. E. D. Stokes.

The executor is not required to give any bond and can associate with him any trust company within his discretion, or, if he so desires, substitute for himself a trust company. The testator says that he gives this power to his cousin because of his trust and confidence in his fidelity and discretion. The will then goes on to say:

"As I am not married and have no children, I have made this disposition of my property to my mother and my only brother and only sister according to my own judgment and in such manner as I determined to be best for their interests and welfare."

The will was written entirely by hand, and apparently blank spaces were left where names and amounts are inserted and then filled in by the testator. In addition to the $2,000 bequest to his mother, Mr. Stokes provides that $500 should be paid to her every month so long as she lived. Mr. Stokes's mother is now dead so that the provisions made for her will become merged in the residuary estate.

John Delahanty, counsel for Rose F. Barclay, who has lately declared that she was the wife of Mr. Stokes, when questioned yesterday about a possible contention of the will, declined to be interviewed. It was learned, however, from a lawyer closely connected with Miss Barclay's interests that there would be no contest of the will on her part. Bot the brother and sister of Mr. Stokes are childless.

MISS KING'S BEQUESTS.

She Leaves Several to Churches, Missions, and Clergymen.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Nov. 6.—Miss M. Julia King, who died here recently, left considerable property, including cash and real estate, the former to the amount of $14,000. She leaves property at the corner of Division and Latham Streets, including two furnished dwellings and extensive grounds, to Christ Episcopal Church, and the remainder of the estate is left in the hands of the executor, G. Duane Cooper of Brooklyn, to be used for the benefit of charitable institutions or among the following:

Oakland Cemetery, $500; Presbyterian Church, $2,500; the Rev. C. H. Wilson, her pastor, $500; the Rev. A. W. Sproull, a former pastor, $500; Village Improvement Society, $500; Susan Green, a servant for forty years, $50; village poor, $1,000, officiating clergymen at funeral, the Revs. C. H. Wilson, R. F. Norton, and G. T. Lewis, $50 each; Visilios Michaelides, (mission in Asia,) $500.

DR. SWALLOW SUSPENDED FROM THE MINISTRY.

Action of a Committee of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow was suspended to-day from the ministry by a committee of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference, the suspension to be in force until the next annual conference, which meets at Shamokin next March. Dr. Swallow was accused of falsehood in charges preferred by the Rev. Charles V. Hartzell, pastor of the Vine Street Methodist Episcopal Church, this city. The charges grew out of a controversy between Hartzell and Swallow over a publication in The Pennsylvania Methodist, of which Dr. Swallow is editor.

Dr. Swallow was the Prohibition nominee for State Treasurer in 1897, and the Prohibition and Good Government candidate for Governor in 1898. He was the Presidential nominee of the Christian Advocate Party last November, and was strongly supported for the Presidential nomination at the National Prohibition Convention at Chicago in 1900.

INSURANCE MEN MEET.

Kentucky and Tennessee Underwriters Frame New Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—The annual meeting of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters was held at the Galt House to-day. President G. A. Curry, in his annual report, recommended an equitable and general rule covering gasoline lighting and specific inspections of electric lighting and wiring. Secretary Wilson's report showed 115 towns in Kentucky and 58 in Tennessee rating during the year. Risks numbering 36,680 were rated. Expenses of the year were $13,534.34.

By a vote of 22 to 16 the board declared that all whisky in bond be placed in the graded commission list and in the 25 per cent. class. Whisky in free warehouses on distillery property was also included. Semi-annual meetings were ordered. The employment of an inspector, whose time shall be exclusively devoted to the association territory, was also ordered. Officers were elected as follows: President—H. R. Bush, Louisville; Vice President—Frank Snyder, Louisville; Secretary—W. C. Wilson, Louisville; Executive Committee—A. H. McAtee, E. W. Bentley, J. L. Smith, J. W. Powell, S. B. Kennedy, J. C. Lucas, and C. B. Rogers, all of Louisville.

COL. AMMON A WITNESS.

Says He Would Tell "Lawyers' Quibbles," but Not an Untruth.

Col. Robert A. Ammon was the witness of the day before Referee John Straley yesterday in the inquiry into the assets of the defunct brokerage firm of Seymour, of Seymour, Johnson & Co., with which Goslin and Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame were closely identified. It is hoped that the hearings will reveal where a considerable portion of the syndicate's stealings went. The proceedings were held at 237 Broadway. Col. Ammon testified that he had maintained constant communication with Miller, who fled to Montreal after the collapse of the concern, but he could not remember the purport of the messages which passed.

Although Col. Ammon asserts that Miller had ordered the Wells, Fargo & Co. Bank to transfer $100,000 he had on deposit to Col. Ammon's account, it was shown that Ammon had drawn a check for that amount, which had been deposited to the account of Mrs. Ammon.

The fact that the date of the document in which the brokerage firm assigned its seat on the Stock Exchange was written in different ink from the rest of the instrument was accounted for by Col. Ammon, who said that the other ink had been used up. He admitted that he might have agreed with Seymour that he would give the firm 5 per cent. of the money he got from Goslin if they dealt honestly with him.

"But I cannot recall," he said, "I thought the 'little fellow' threw it into them a bit too hard. I like to be good to everybody." Those present laughed at this, for Col. Ammon is said to live in fine style on Staten Island, while those connected with him in the deal find it difficult to exist from day to day. Col. Ammon said he had put the brokerage firm into involuntary bankruptcy because he did not think they could survive their difficulties, as he understood them.

In response to the referee's question, Col. Ammon said that, while he was willing to tell what he called "lawyers' quibbles," he would never tell anything that was not true. This distinction also caused merriment. He testified that Goslin had admitted to him on May 28 that he had stolen $31,000, and he said he had heard that Goslin discouraged Seymour from telling him that the firm was involved by saying that if he knew it, Col. Ammon would kill the whole crowd.

POLICEMAN SAVES TWO MEN.

They Were Drowning in East River When He Rescued Them—One of Them Dies.

Two drowning men, snatched from the East River soon after midnight Tuesday, swell the record as a life saver of Policeman Davis Brown of the Old Slip Police Station. Brown had just been relieved from duty at his station house at 1 o'clock and was on his way down South Street to the Battery to take an elevated train for home when he heard cries for help coming from the aged watchman at Pier 7.

He found the old man running up and down the pier with his lantern, crying: "I can't jump in there. You jump in and get him." Peering over the stringpiece, the policeman saw a man's white face above the water. Throwing off his coat and helmet, he leaped from the pier to a small float tied up to it, which would bring him a little nearer, and then ran to the end and dove straight out into the black water.

Then for the first time did he see that there were two men, and that one was trying to save the other. He seized the absolutely helpless one, who proved to be Charles Norton, thirty-years old, a boatman of 10 South Street, and brought him to the raft, but the man's stiffened fingers would not clutch the edge and Brown had a hard struggle to lift him to safety. He then swam out after the other, William Schick of 10 South Street, of the same age and business as his companion. He had by this time lost consciousness, and the tide swept him under the float as the policeman struggled to reach him. Brown went under the float after him and caught him deep down in the water.

Help had arrived by this time in response to the watchman's continued cries, and the men and their rescuer were speedily brought up to the pier. The pair were still alive, and an ambulance was sent for to take them to the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Corwin, who came with it, hurried them back with him, but Schick died on the way. Norton revived. Brown went to the station house and changed his clothes and resumed his interrupted journey after a brief rest.

DESTROYED ALL HIS FURNITURE

Mr. Faith Had It Taken Up on a Mountain and Burned.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 6.—William J. Faith, once a resident of Upper Montclair, and now said to be living in New York, came here yesterday and destroyed all that remained of the home which was broken up seven years ago. Mr. Faith, with his wife and child, lived in a handsomely furnished home here. Seven years ago Mrs. Faith and the child died. Immediately after their deaths Mr. Faith moved his furniture to the storage warehouse of Hugh Miller and left it there.

He left Montclair, and so far as known did not again visit it until yesterday. Then he walked into Mr. Muller's office and demanded his bill for storage. It amounted to $463. This he paid, and hiring a truck and two men had the stuff loaded on to it. The furniture was valued at considerably over $1,000. Everything the house contained, including silverware, dishes, and draperies was included. When the stuff had been loaded into the van Mr. Faith directed the men to drive up on the mountain.

There in an isolated spot he had the stuff piled up after wrecking each piece with an axe. The men begged him to let them have various articles, but he refused and spared nothing. Even the silverware went into the heap, and when all was on Mr. Faith set fire to it. The fire burned for an hour, and Mr. Faith remained until everything was destroyed. He then walked away and took a train for New York.

TO MAKE VOYAGE IN LIFEBOAT.

Special to The New York Times.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 6.—Capt. R. D. Mayo of this city will make a perilous voyage in his strange life-saving device from Chicago to Muskegon the latter part of this month, in order to demonstrate practically the merits of the boat. The craft with which he will make the trip will be 30 feet in length and 6 feet in diameter, and is the one which has been shown in the exhibition of boats at Havre, France, this Summer.

The Captain expects to make the translake journey in two days providing he has favorable weather. He will take with him an oil stove to keep warm, and will be amply provided with provisions in case he is delayed by storms. He will make the trip alone. The Mayo life device is cone shaped, and is a boat within a boat, the inside boat is on pivots, which enable it and its occupants to remain right side up no matter how much the life craft is tossed about by the elements. The boat acts on the principle of a log in the sea, rolling lengthwise with the waves, while inside the occupants are sheltered from the storm.

There are devices for preventing any water from entering the outside shell while air circulates freely. The boat can be propelled either by sails or oars.

FACTORY BUILDING DESTROYED.

Fire destroyed the three-story brick factory building 541 to 545 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which covered a plot 90 by 90 feet, and was occupied by a number of small firms, last evening. It is supposed to have started in the drying room of the Modern Steam Laundry on the second floor of the building. The other floors were occupied by the Heath Laundry Company, the Kalomine Fireproof Company, and the Gluckner Wire Works.

The fire was discovered by E. W. Rubin, a member of the Modern Laundry Company, who was working on the books, and who sent in an alarm at once, but when Batallion Chief Lawlor arrived he found the flames mounting 100 feet high. He found fault because there had been no policeman there, but at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station it was said that the burned building was so ramshackle that a policeman on the spot could have done nothing.

The fire extended to a three-story frame cottage occupied by a family named Tindall and also to a building of the Standard Gas Light Company, at 539 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Two alarms were sent in and proved sufficient. The firemen were helped materially by workmen from the big wire-drawing plant of R. H. Wolff & Co., directly in the rear, who have been organized into a fire brigade. Thousands viewed the blaze, which was spectacular while it lasted. The total damage is placed at $15,000.

O'Neill's

Special Reduction Sale of Laces and Nets!

In order to reduce our present stock to make room for a large line of Holiday Goods we will offer to-day a large collection of desirable Laces and Nets at greatly reduced prices. A few specimen values:

Oriental Point Gaze Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Escurial, Marquise, Venise and Torchon Laces, worth from 15c. to 20c. yard..... **5c. Yard**

Black Silk Real Guipure, Real Maltese, Venetian Guipure and Needle-made Brussels Lace, worth from 1.20 to 1.50 yard, on sale to-day at..... **35c. Yard**

Black Spanish and Marquise Real Lace Flouncings, 45 and 48 inches wide, worth 12.00 to 15.00 yard..... **6.98 Yard**

Silk Brussels and La Tosca Nets, 45 to 72 inches wide, in black, white, cream, sky, nile, lavender and cardinal, worth 85c. to 1.25 yard, on sale to-day at..... **43c. Yard**

We will also offer at this sale our entire stock of Circular Laces, in Chantilly, Marquise, Lierre, Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, Limerick and Breton, in black, white, cream and butter colors, 5 to 10 inches wide,

AT LESS THAN HALF THE ACTUAL COST OF THEIR IMPORTATION.

85c., 1.48 and 1.98 yard.

☛ *We are the only retail house in Greater New York carrying a complete line of these Laces.*

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

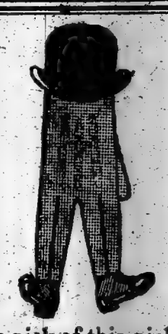

Your pick of this picked lot; $1,50.

"Saddler sewn" walking and driving gloves.

"Outer seam" gloves with the seams outside.

Gray castor, silk-lined.

Tan kid, fleece-lined.

Gray deerskin.

Gray suede.

Fownes' black, white, pearl and craven tan.

Last but not least, the glove that doesn't carry the maker's name—'twould add too much to the price.

Election hats.

Silk hats made in London $8, or made in New York $6.

Yankee Derbys $3 and $4.

"Stetson's" soft hats $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
599 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

COOKING RANGE INVENTOR DEAD

Josiah M. Read Expires at the Age of Ninety-two.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Josiah M. Read of Everett, who is said to have invented the first cooking range in 1846, died at his home, in that city, to-day, aged ninety-two. He had been an invalid for several years. Death resulted from old age. Mr. Read was born in Sandwich, N. H., his parents being Jonah and Mary Forbes Read. He lived till nineteen years of age in Sandwich, when he went to Rockland, Mass., and engaged in the wheelwright business.

In 1839 he came to Boston and began the manufacture of stoves on Blackstone Street, where he remained until 1888, when he retired from business at the age of eighty years. He represented his district in the General Court in 1861, 1862, and 1863, and had been known for more than a half-century as one of the best-known and most progressive men in Boston.

Mr. Read was a member of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars for many years, and was also prominent in the town temperance society. He was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of temperance, and was a Deacon of the Congregational Church.

INJUNCTION BRINGS DEFEAT.

Order Restraining Strikers in Ansonia Arouses Union Men and They Win Election from Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Nov. 6.—The injunction issued last July by Judge Edwin B. Gager restraining the striking machinists of the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company from interfering with the non-union men has caused the complete overthrow of the Republican Party in Ansonia.

The injunction, which was so sweeping as to prohibit even persuasion, aroused a storm of protest from the local unions and their sympathizers. Stephen J. Charters, President of the Carpenters' Union, took pains to violate it by persuading John Valentine to leave the foundry company's employ. He was arrested, charged with conspiracy to injure the foundry's business.

The strike failed, but a new party, the Labor Democratic, sprang up, with Charters at its head. Its slogan was "Down with Injunctions." The Republican Party, to which Judge Gager, the foundry managers, and all the prominent local manufacturers belong, was defeated for the first time in the city's history, and by the greatest majority a Mayoralty candidate has ever polled here, 418. It was a landslide for the Labor Party, each of whose candidates was a working man.

Mayor-elect Charters is still under $1,500 bonds to answer the conspiracy charge in the New Haven County Supreme Court Jan. 14. Should he be convicted his administration is liable to end abruptly.

IN MEMORY OF DEAN MURRAY.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—A tablet to the memory of Prof. James O. Murray, late Dean of the University, will be unveiled next Sunday morning at the regular chapel services in Marquand Chapel. The tablet which was presented to the university by a number of Prof. Murray's friends and former pupils, is placed on the east wall of the chapel and is a fine block of rose-tinted Numidian marble.

J. Q. A. Ward, the President of the National Sculpture Society, chiseled the medallion-portrait in bas-relief in white marble, the head being surrounded by a wreath. The designer of the Dewey Memorial Arch, Charles R. Lamb, designed the architectural part of the tablet.

The presentation will be made by Prof. Henry van Dyke, and on behalf of the university, President Patton will receive it.

O'Neill's

Fine Millinery.

We are now showing in the Trimmed Millinery Dept. a large variety of Walking Hats and Toques specially adapted for wear with Tailor-made Suits, at very attractive prices; also an unequalled collection of Exclusive Novelties for dress wear.

A stylish Hat at $4.98.

Ready-to-Wear Hats!

MORE CHOICE NOVELTIES AT POPULAR PRICES!

Another special assortment ready for to-day's selling. These Hats are of the finest quality French Felt and comprise all the latest shapes. They are handsomely trimmed with the newest and richest Silks and Velvets, Birds, Wings, Buckles, etc., worth 7.00 to 10.00, at

2.98, 3.98, 4.98 and 5.48 each

Special Sale of Untrimmed Hats!

A choice assortment of Ladies' Camel's Hair Sailors in white with black binding, regular price 2.25, **1.45 Each**

Also 200 Dozen Camel's Hair Hats, with stitched velvet binding, all popular colors and shapes, value 2.00, **1.25 Each**

Our stock of Untrimmed Hats includes all the latest and best shapes and all of the best quality. A specially fine collection of Beavers at very attractive prices.

Elegant Novelties in Birds, Wings, Breasts, Buckles, Ornaments, Etc., Etc.

Special To-Day!
50 Dozen
Fancy Breasts,
Worth 75c. to 1.00,
48c. Each

Special To-Day!
75 Dozen
Black, White and Colored Breasts,
Regular Value 1.00,
65c. Each

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

James McCreery & Co.

SILKS.

4,500 yards of Crepe Meteor and Crepe de Chine.
White, delicate and medium colors,
65c. per yard.

2,100 yards, plain Argentine Louisine, complete range of latest shades,
65c. per yard.

Twenty-third Street.

Sale of *Men's Night Shirts,* made from a good quality of shirting muslin, with figured white and colored silk, edge trimming; without collars,

50c. each, value 75c.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A Clean Sweep

of broken lots of Youths' Winter Overcoats—31 to 35 breast measure,

At Half Price.

Nothing wrong with these coats except that they're last year's cut. Regular marked prices $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18 & $20—worth every dollar of it, too. A genuine chance to get a good Winter Overcoat at half its value.

Only 200 Coats—you want to be quick. All at one-half the marked price.

Sale at our Broadway & 13th St. store only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments
Third Floor

Orders will now be received for
Gowns and Tailor-made Costumes
patterned after the most desirable Paris Models or modified in accordance with individual requirements.
At Very Attractive Prices

West Twenty-third Street

Lace Curtains.
Point d'Arabe,
$7.50, $12.50, $20 pair
Renaissance,
$7.50, $10, $13.50 pair
Arabine,
$5, $6, $8 pair.

Portieres.
Embroidered Velour,
$15, $20 pair.

Damasks
for draperies and hangings,
$1.35, $2.50 yard.

Tapestries
for furniture coverings,
$1.50, $2.50 yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Suit Dept.

Special Value.
Women's Tailor-made Suits,
Blouse, Eton or Three-quarter Length Coats, with plain or trimmed skirts, silk lined,
27.50 & 42.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Colonial Furniture

illuminates our store with the early history of our country. Beloved designs, redolent of those days when Paul Revere lanterns, two-handled mugs, and copper kettles were in demand. Most truly is furniture its own best historian, and we have reproduced even to the dull finish. The goose-neck rockers, fiddle-back chairs, high-boys—each floor is an open book, so he who runs may read.

FOUR-POST BEDS - - - $71.00 (with tester.)
BUREAUX - - - - - - - - $71.00
CHESTS OF DRAWERS - $58.00

For *"strange enchantments of the past, and memories of the days of old"* at to-day's factory prices, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 to 49 and 47 West 23d St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 134 and 136 West 24th St.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

For Amusement Advertisements, See Page 6.

LEGAL NOTES.

AUTHORITY OF AGENT MAY BE IMPLIED.—Hamilton H. Salmon, who, in 1896, owned several houses in the upper part of the city, employed Frank Yoran as agent to collect the rents. According to the custom of agents, Yoran made out written statements every month to his principal showing the amounts of rent collected, the commission for collection, and the repairs to the houses, and after deducting these a check was made out by Yoran for the balance to the individual name of Mr. Salmon, who deposited it in the bank. Between January and March, 1896, Yoran gave orders to Patrick F. Dickenson, a plumber, for repairs on three houses on Seventy-first and Eighty-fifth Streets. Salmon refused to pay the bill of about $150, claiming Yoran had no authority to give the order.

In Dickenson's suit in the City Court for the money Salmon's defense was that Yoran had no authority to give an order binding him. An affirmance by the General Term of the City Court of a judgment on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff has now been sustained by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice McAdam, giving the opinion, held that the fact that Salmon never at any time objected that the checks were not properly made up or that Yoran had no authority to contract bills for repairs was sufficient to require a submission of the question of agency and authority to the jury, authority being often implied from the recognition of the principal, or his acquiescence in the acts of the agent. George F. Langbein was counsel for the plaintiff and Messrs. Johnston & Johnston represented the defendant appellant.

SURRENDER OF PREMISES BY TENANT.—Jacob Rothschild, an owner of an eight-story building, leased the ground floor to be occupied by Steefel Brothers as a clothing store, and retained possession and control of the other portions of the building. During the term of the lease the municipal authorities notified the Steefels that the building was in a dangerous condition, and commenced an action against the owner, which resulted in the condemnation and destruction of the building. While this suit was in progress the municipal authorities, in order to make the building safe for the public, took steps which destroyed its usefulness for the purposes of the lessees. The Steefels accordingly removed their goods and surrendered the possession of the premises to the owner, who accepted such surrender. The Steefels, claiming that they had suffered great damage by being compelled to remove, brought an action against Rothschild and secured a verdict in their favor. The judgment has now been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, the court holding that the Steefels having voluntarily surrendered the lease, and having accepted the benefits of such surrender, they could not recover from the owner the damages, which they sustained in consequence of the necessity of removing their goods to another store.

Justice Woodward, for the court, says: "What might have been the plaintiffs' rights in the premises, if they had remained in possession and had continued to pay rent for damages resulting through the negligence or unskillfulness of the defendant in complying with the mandate of the court in the condemnation proceedings, it is not necessary or profitable here to consider, but it is certain that having voluntarily relinquished their rights under the contract, and in turn accepted the benefits of a rescission of the lease, the plaintiffs have no cause of action for damages growing out of the removal of the goods to another store."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, may be light rain early; winds shifting to west.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,174. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TURKEY'S CUSTOM HOUSE IN FRANCE'S HANDS

Caillard Lands Marines on the Island of Mitylene.

No Resistance to Seizure—Reported That the Porte Has Granted All Demands Made by France.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Admiral Caillard has just been received, announcing that he landed marines on the Island of Mitylene this morning and occupied the Customs at Midilli without resistance.

Official advices received here say the Turkish authorities have cut the telegraph line between Mitylene and Constantinople. Thus Admiral Caillard was unable to communicate directly with M. Bapst, Councilor of the French Legation at Constantinople, and was obliged to file all dispatches at the Island of Syra.

The French Government is fairly satisfied with the progress already achieved in the dispute by the naval demonstration. The Sultan has promised to settle all monetary claims, and has offered guarantees which fall little short of those demanded. France, however, will insist on full guarantees, and also surrender of Turkey in the matter of treaty rights, before evacuating Mitylene.

No international complications are anticipated, in view of the powers' responses to France's note, and no trouble is expected on the island itself.

The French Government has received satisfactory replies from all the powers, without exception, to its note explaining the measures taken against Turkey. An excellent impression has been created in official circles by the tone of the response of the United States, which is couched in the most friendly terms.

The Greek Minister in Constantinople, according to a dispatch to a Paris news agency from Athens, has telegraphed the Greek Government that the Porte has accepted all the demands of France.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—The Porte has yielded still further to the French demands, and has notified M. Bapst, Councilor of the French Embassy, that authority is granted to France to rebuild or repair sixteen churches and convents and other institutions situated in different villayets.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—"It is reported here," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette, "that France and Russia have arrived at an agreement for common action, with a view to the execution of reforms in Armenia and the European provinces of the Ottoman Empire guaranteed by the Sultan in the Berlin Treaty.

"They propose to invite the signatory powers to meet in conference for this object. It is expected here that all the Powers will accept the invitation; but the conference could not well be held before Spring.

"In well-informed circles in St. Petersburg a fear is expressed that the present steps of France may cause matters to develop so rapidly that Russia, despite the Czar's love of peace, may find herself driven into an attitude of another kind in order to safeguard her own interests. Events in Turkey and the Balkans are regarded in political circles with great anxiety."

While Germany regards the action of France with comparative indifference, the fact is commented upon that the Paris Government did not inform the powers of the Triple Alliance beforehand of the intended action toward Turkey.

"Assuming the correctness of the statement that the United States and Great Britain were so informed, the Vossische Veitung says, "France appears to be dealing inequally with the powers."

Government circles in Berlin say that Germany has not yet been addressed by France on the subject.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—The newspapers here anticipate that, following the lead of France, other powers will discover claims against Turkey. The Russian newspapers generally welcome the French naval demonstration in Turkish waters as a setback to what the Rossiya terms "German pretensions in Turkey."

GRECO-ROUMANIA AGREEMENT.

Balkan Peninsula Now Less at the Mercy of Agitators.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, commenting on the meeting of the King of the Hellenes and Emperor Francis Joseph, says that since the Greco-Roumanian rapprochement, under the auspices of Austria-Hungary, the Balkan Peninsula has been less at the mercy of the unscrupulous agencies who would bring about a European war in order to satisfy their own selfish ambitions, Austrian and Greek interests lie very much in the same direction, and though there are no grounds to suppose that special arrangements have been made between the two countries, a breakdown of the status quo would undoubtedly find them prepared.

In regard to Crete, says the correspondent, the present settlement is not meant to last forever. Means will be found to make the condition tolerable for the High Commissioner and the Cretans until a union with Greece will be possible with less risk of occasioning disturbances than is the case at the present time.

A RUSSO-AMERICAN BANK.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says a Russo-American bank is about to be established in St. Petersburg.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 83¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 66⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 45c; cotton, middling, 07 13-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 22½c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BRITISH NAVY'S EFFICIENCY.

Two German Papers Contradict the Recent Depreciatory Statements.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says both the Cologne Gazette and the Marine Rundschau contradict the depreciatory statements in regard to the British Navy which have been appearing in various German journals.

The Cologne Gazette refutes the assertions that the British naval artillery is defective and that the gunners are inefficient.

The Marine Rundschau declares that any attempt to mislead German opinion in this perilous manner deserves to be repudiated.

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Overtures Looking Toward an Alliance Not Favorably Received by the Japanese Press.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the leading Japanese journals have been earnestly discussing the overtures in Russian newspapers looking toward a Russian alliance with Japan. The proposed basis of the arrangement is that the Tokio Government refrain from all measures impeding Russia in Manchuria. Russia, in return, would pledge herself to leave a free hand to Japan in Korea, but Russia should be allowed to appropriate a convenient naval station in Southern Korea.

None of the Japanese journals approves the idea, the papers objecting that two powers cannot divide supremacy in the Far East. They also interpret the proposal as pointing to the permanent absorption of Manchuria by Russia.

The Times's correspondent says Japan wants Korea to remain Korean, but also wants the world to recognize that Japan's interests there are too vital to allow her to remain an inactive spectator of Korea's absorption by another power.

By The Associated Press.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 7.—Korea has allotted to Japan 650 acres at Chapokbo, near Masampo, for a special settlement, to be policed by the Japanese. The land was once pegged out by a Russian warship.

The Korean veto on grain exports has been withdrawn, in deference to Japan's remonstrances.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—"A secret dispatch passed through this city to-day," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, "reputed to be from the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg, warning the Empress Dowager that Russia is determined to retain possession of Manchuria, and that, if the Manchurian Convention is denounced, other terms will be exacted, which will gravely menace China's independence."

RUSSIA'S CANAL PLANS.

A Great Waterway from the Baltic to the Black Sea Contemplated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—According to the Odessa correspondent of The Times, the Russian Government is considering the construction of a gigantic waterway from Riga, in the North, to Kherson, near the mouth of the Dnieper on the Black Sea. It is believed that large sums have already been spent at Kherson, which is eventually to be the terminus of a grand canal system joining the Baltic and the Black Sea.

The correspondent says that, apart from the strategic importance of such a canal, it would be of enormous value to the agricultural and industrial interests of the vast empire.

BRITISH WORKMEN COMING OVER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to The Times from Liverpool says that the trades unionists there held a mass meeting last night to bid farewell to the delegates chosen to attend the American Labor Congress. Ben Tillett, in a speech, said they were going to tell the American workingmen that the same forces have been at work degrading them as those in England, and concluded by saying that the fact that they were pitting themselves against their comrades in the old country would react with the effect of a boomerang upon themselves.

FRENCH CIRCULAR EXPLAINED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says, with reference to the inquisitorial circular issued by the Prefect of the Department of Haute Vienne, and published in the Croix, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, explained to the Senate that the inquiries referred solely to candidates for State appointments. The circular was identical in form with those employed ever since 1879.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Emperor William will celebrate King Edward's birthday, (to-morrow, Nov. 9,) says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, by a luncheon party at Potsdam. The British Ambassador, the members of the British Embassy, and the Kaiser's Cabinet have been invited.

PENSIONS FOR BANK EMPLOYES.

Philadelphia Institution Sets Aside a Fund for Its Aged Servants.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Plans providing for a pension fund for aged employes of the Fourth Street National Bank were favorably passed upon at a meeting of the Board of Directors of that institution yesterday. Hereafter when one of the employes is considered too old for work he will be put on the pension list, no matter what his age.

The fund will be entirely gratuitous, a certain sum being laid aside by the bank each year to provide all expenditures in pensions. Resolutions calling for a death benefit for the families of employes were also favorably passed upon.

St. Paul and Minneapolis only one night from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

MACCABEES' TREASURER CONFESSES TO THEFT

C. D. Thompson Admits Taking $57,000 of Order's Money.

Says He Lost It in a Business Venture at Port Huron, Mich.—Order Will Not Lose.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 7.—By his own written confession, Charles D. Thompson, Supreme Finance Keeper of the Supreme Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, and a prominent vessel and tug owner of this city, is a defaulter in the sum of $57,000. Mr. Thompson, however, was heavily bonded in the National Surety Company of New York and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, and the order, therefore, is protected from loss.

Thompson made no effort to escape after his defalcation was discovered. He is now at his home awaiting the action of the bonding companies. His embezzlement is confessed in the following letter to Supreme Commander D. P. Mackey:

Dear Sir: It is with a feeling of distress and shame that I tender herewith my resignation as Supreme Finance Keeper of the order of which you are the head. And this step is taken with a bitter realization that I am no longer worthy the companionship and association of my fellow-officers. I have held the position since the order was founded, have during most of that time been officially associated with the present supreme officers, and never until now did I in any way betray my trust. I was engaged in a legitimate business venture, in which I had made a large investment, and found myself in a position when further money was necessary to save myself from bankruptcy and ruin. There was apparently no chance for loss. I then betrayed my trust, and used the funds of the order, at the time believing there was no question of my ability to replace them within a short time.

The amount I used was $57,000. I have no hope of being able to repay this amount. I know the order is protected from loss by the surety bond of nearly twice the amount in a perfectly responsible company, but this does not lessen my mental suffering nor relieve me from the disgrace of having betrayed the confidence reposed in me. Nothing that may occur can increase the tortures which I have suffered and am still suffering. I can only await such action as may be taken, and abide the consequences. No punishment can be greater and no suffering so intense as that resulting from the loss of the respect and esteem of the membership of the order and the suffering necessarily caused to my family.

The first intimation of the shortage came last Tuesday afternoon when Supreme Commander Markey and Supreme Record Keeper George J. Sigle were checking over the Finance Keeper's books. An error was discovered, and they called Thompson's attention to it. He said that he would take the books and papers home with him that night and look it up. Wednesday morning he came to Supreme Commander Markey's office and confessed that his accounts were short $57,000. He then and there signed a written confession of the embezzlement. An examination of the books followed, and the shortage was disclosed. Supreme Commander Markey this afternoon gave out the following statement in regard to it:

Charles B. Thompson has been Supreme Finance Keeper of the Supreme Tent since it was organized in September, 1883, and has handled and disbursed more than $15,000,000 during that time, and until this defalcation no thought has ever been entertained against his integrity, and this betrayal on his part will be keenly felt by the membership.

The Supreme Tent keeps on deposit large amounts of money in leading banks in several commercial centres on which warrants are drawn for the payment of death claims, but all collections are made through the Commercial Bank of Port Huron, and it is a part of the duties of the Supreme Finance Keeper to transfer from time to time from the Commercial Bank to these other depositories money for the purpose of keeping the account good at such banks, and the money that was used in this case by Mr. Thompson was on a draft transferring from the Commercial Bank to the First National Bank of New York.

Mr. Thompson's shortage is $57,000, but no loss will be incurred by the Supreme Tent, as every financial officer of the association, including Mr. Thompson, is bonded in surety companies, and the bond held by the order as security for Mr. Thompson's integrity is very much greater than the shortage. But the fact that no pecuniary loss is sustained does not relieve from regret the membership of the association, who have been up to the present time able to say that no officer in the association has ever misappropriated a single dollar intrusted to his care. The bond companies have been notified of Mr. Thompson's defalcation, and the Supreme Tent will look to them to make good the amount.

Pending an adjustment with the bond companies there will be no delay in the payment of death claims, as the order has on deposit in cash on the first day of this month in its various depositories throughout the United States a little more than $500,000, besides having bonds amounting to more than $1,120,000.

The companies on Mr. Thompson's bond were notified of the shortage to-day, and representatives of each are now on their way to Port Huron. It is expected they will arrive either late to-night or to-morrow morning. Thompson is at his home awaiting their arrival, and whatever action they may take. He is not under arrest, but says that he expects to be arrested and prosecuted, and is prepared to pay the penalty of his breach of trust.

The heavy loss sustained by the Thompson Towing and Wrecking Company of this city, of which Thompson is a member, on the steamer Harlem, which they raised from the bottom of Lake Superior, is responsible for the defalcation. Thompson said this afternoon that he used the funds of the order in this enterprise, which proved very unprofitable, as the expense of raising and refitting the craft was so great that she had to be sold at a loss, it is said, of $75,000, instead of a profit.

It is expected an effort will be made by Thompson's friends to effect settlement with the bonding companies.

THE FRENCH-AMERICAN SCHOOL

Minister Millerand Initiated the Scheme, Realizing the Industrial Leadership of This Country.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—M. Bouquet, Director in Chief of the Department of Technical Instruction of the Ministry of Commerce, today confirmed the statement that the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, proposes to appoint a committee to elaborate a plan for the establishment of a French school in the United States devoted to the study of American industrial methods. M. Bouquet said:

"M. Millerand is himself the initiator of the scheme. We realize that America now leads the van in industrial progress. She is far ahead of England, Germany, and ourselves in organization and methods of work. Hitherto we have been sending numbers of engineering students to Germany, England, and Belgium, but the Minister has come to the conclusion that the field which offers the greatest profit for their study is the United States. He has therefore resolved to concentrate his efforts there. A few students will still be sent to European countries to study special industries, but for general technical education they will go to the United States, where they will be able to study, under competent guidance, that audacity, inventive genius, and marvelous organization which have lifted the industrial world of America above those of her European rivals.

"A central bureau or college will be established in Philadelphia or Chicago, with a director and a couple of sub-directors, who will be fully acquainted with the working of the various industries under their guidance. The students will examine works specially chosen for superior methods and the newest plants.

"The step we are taking ought not to excite suspicion, as it is really homage to the United States. The students will not go to discover industrial secrets, but to finish their education, and before the scheme is put into execution we shall ask the co-operation of the American Government and leading American industrial concerns.

"The expense will be met partly by a Parliamentary grant and partly by subscriptions raised among the Chambers of Commerce, the industrial associations, and the big industrial concerns of this country. Many encouraging promises have already been received. We hope the scheme may be carried out early next year."

CONGRESSMEN CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee in the Fifty-sixth Congress Give Advice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Four Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee in the last Congress, Messrs. Payne of New York, Russell of Connecticut, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Steele of Indiana, were at the White House this afternoon in conference with the President. They were extremely reticent regarding the interview and each asserted that he came to Washington on some business connected with the departments.

It was learned, however, that the President discussed with them some features of his forthcoming message, which relate to the revenue and to the tariff. Many of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee already have expressed themselves as opposed to any revision of the tariff at the coming session of Congress. Gen. Grosvenor told the President to-day that he regarded the result in Ohio as approving the present and past Republican policies, and the present tariff especially.

BULGARIAN BRIGANDS CAREFUL.

Premature Disclosures in Stone Negotiations Cause Them to Hold Back.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—No progress was reported to-day in connection with the rescue of Miss Stone. On the contrary, it appears that the negotiations have been temporarily suspended from the Bulgarian side. An effort will be made to resume them through Salonica.

Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Legation, is having frequent interviews with Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, with a view to a resumption, and proposes to go to Thorapia for a few days in order to be in close touch with the Ambassador.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 7.—Yesterday Mr. Dickinson dispatched a messenger with a reply to the brigands' proposals as formulated in Miss Stone's letter. It is understood that an agreement as to the amount of the ransom has been virtually established. The settlement as to the manner and place of payment and the surrender of the captives presents the most difficulty, but an entente is expected soon.

The brigands are not willing to cross into Turkey to obtain the money, while the Bulgarian Government would oppose releasing Miss Stone on Bulgarian soil.

Consul General Dickinson of Constantinople is greatly chagrined because the fact that he had received a letter from Miss Ellen M. Stone leaked out. He says it is calculated to seriously affect if not completely undo the progress already achieved. On two previous occasions negotiations with the brigands who abducted the American missionary were abruptly broken off by the former, owing to the premature disclosure of secrets, which the bandits regarded as being a breach of the understanding with them.

Mr. Dickinson informed the press representative to-day that it is absolutely indispensable, if Miss Stone is ever to be released, that the course of the negotiations be kept inviolably secret. Her release is hopeless unless the brigands place confidence in the negotiators.

STRANGE GEOLOGICAL FIND.

Fossils of Tropical Fruits Discovered in Coal from Spitzbergen.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 7.—Petrified tropical fruits have been found in some Spitzbergen coal.

Geologists have long known that Spitzbergen had at one time a climate considerably warmer than at present, but the discovery of fossils of tropical fruits shows that the problem in regard to the change of temperature in those regions is even more remarkable than was supposed. The name Spitzbergen is given to a group of rocky, barren, and snow-clad islands in the Arctic Ocean, far away from any other land. They are 400 miles north-northwest of the North Cape of Norway, and midway between Greenland and Nova Zembla.

The carboniferous period is represented in the islands by extensive coal-bearing strata, which are now being utilized. The most interesting deposits there have up to now been regarded by geologists as those of the miocene period. At a period comparatively recent Spitzbergen is shown to have been covered with a luxuriant vegetation similar to that now found in the sixtieth parallel in Scandinavia.

The researches of Heer proved that Spitzbergen, Greenland, Franz Josef Land, and Nova Zembla were formerly parts of one immense continent, and that therefore they were subject to conditions causing the very coldest climate. Add to this the fact of the long arctic night, and the mystery of tropical vegetation in such a region of the earth becomes all the more astonishing. Some scientists believe that a change in the earth's axis of rotation is the only hypothesis which can account for such a phenomenon.

TWO SOUTH CAROLINA SHOOTING AFFRAYS.

Member of the Legislature Killed for Acting as Attorney for a Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 7.—E. L. Asbill, a lawyer and member of the House of Representatives from Lexington, was shot in his buggy to-day by C. W. Sollee, merchant and planter. Nearly at the same time, and not many miles distant, in Edgefield, Dr. E. S. Jones and H. C. Watson, physician and farmer, respectively, shot each other. Both cases resulted from a white man taking the part of a negro. In the first instance, a negro tenant of Sollee, believing he was getting the worst of the crop division claimed by his landlord, sent for Lawyer Asbill to represent him.

From the evidence given, Asbill was driving to the plantation when met in the road by Sollee, who began shooting with a big calibre revolver. The legislator was naturally peaceable and was unarmed. He jumped out of his buggy on the far side from Sollee and ran away, calling that he was unarmed and asking for help. He fell with a bullet through his back and lived a few hours. There is deep feeling in the neighborhood. Sollee has been arrested.

Asbill was popular in the lower House, to which branch he had twice been elected.

The Edgefield shooting resulted from Dr. Jones attempting to plead the case of a negro laborer, who he believed had been unjustly treated. Both men emptied their pistols. Watson received two bullets in his body, and is reported mortally wounded. The left arm of Dr. Jones was shattered at the elbow.

BALTIMORE BROKER ARRESTED.

J. K. Messersmith Charged with Fraudulently Obtaining $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—John K. Messersmith of J. K. Messersmith & Co., a prominent firm of cotton brokers, was arrested to-night on a warrant sworn out by Douglas Thomas, President of the Merchants' National Bank, charging him with obtaining $25,000 from the bank by false pretenses.

President Thomas, in taking out the warrant, exhibited bills of lading with which the money is alleged to have been secured. Another official of the bank stated that the bills of lading had been deposited as collateral, and when they fell due the goods were not delivered. Mr. Messersmith was arrested at the bank, where he had just had a conference with President Thomas, who sent for the detectives.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

PHYSICIAN KILLED WHILE DUCK HUNTING

Dr. C. N. Spalter Shot by Gun Passed to Him by Dr. E. E. Tull.

Both Were Crouching in Dr. Tull's Naphtha Launch Off Premium Point, Near New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Dr. C. N. Spalter of West Eighty-second Street, Manhattan, was shot and killed accidentally this afternoon while with Dr. Edward E. Tull of 119 West Eightieth Street, Manhattan. The accident occurred off the residence of C. Oliver Iselin, at Premium Point, while the two men were out duck shooting.

Dr. Spalter was about twenty-seven years of age. He came from Keene, N. H., where his father and family live. He had not been long established in New York. He met Dr. Tull professionally about two years ago, and they became friends.

Dr. Tull owns a naphtha launch which he keeps at a boathouse here. They arrived to-day to go duck hunting, and passed out of the harbor with Dr. Tull at the wheel at the forward end of the boat and Dr. Spalter in the stern. When off Premium Point they sighted a number of ducks about to settle in the water. Dr. Tull called to his companion to crouch down and then shutting off the power he also crouched down as low as he could, as the birds were at no great distance from them.

The birds having settled, Dr. Tull, allowing the boat to drift, began to move toward the stern, still with his back to Dr. Spalter. Dr. Tull says he had taken about three steps backward when he was in a position to reach the guns, which had been left lying in the waist of the launch, it not being expected that they would be needed until some time later, when the boat was further from the settled portion of the shore and up toward Port Chester.

As soon as he could reach a gun Dr. Tull leaned further down, and, picking it up, passed it back to his companion. It was the desire not to move more than was absolutely needful that caused him to remain with his back to his companion and to pass the gun as he did.

Dr. Tull says he felt Dr. Spalter take hold of the weapon, which had its muzzle toward the latter, and then let go. An instant later there was a discharge. It is reasoned that Dr. Spalter took hold of the piece close to the muzzle, and when Dr. Tull let go the butt struck the bottom of the boat and the shock caused the gun to go off.

Dr. Tull says he turned just in time to see his companion rise from the crouching position almost erect, and then fall forward with the blood flowing from his head. The charge had hit him just above the eyebrows, and had torn away the whole forward and top part of the skull.

Dr. Tull at once started the boat back, and on arriving at the boathouse telephoned for the police. Sergt. Cody responded and took him into custody. Coroner Banning was notified and had the body removed to Dins's Morgue, where it now lies. He released Dr. Tull under $1,000 bail to await further action, being satisfied that the accident occurred as described.

Dr. Tull was greatly distressed. He is about thirty-five years of age. Dr. Spalter's father was notified by telegraph, and replied that he would come for the body to-morrow morning.

MINISTER DE LANESSAN'S ORDER

He Is Accused of Dechristianizing the French Navy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Paris correspondent of The Times condemns M. de Lanessan, the French Minister of Marine, for his order abolishing compulsory attendance at mass on men-of-war. Some time ago M. de Lanessan forbade the draping of naval flags with crepe on Good Friday. He is accused of dechristianizing the fleet. His action, however, fills the Radicals, Socialists, and Anti-Clericals with joy.

The Gaulois criticises the Minister's order, particularly as it comes just at the time when the French fleet is about to demand of Turkey the non-taxation of the French religious communities in the Orient and the reconstruction and restoration of churches, convents, and schools.

A BLOW AT ADDICKS.

The President Appoints a Du Pont Supporter to Be Collector of Customs in Delaware.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The President to-day appointed Robert G. Houston to be Collector of Customs for the District of Delaware. The announcement of the appointment followed a visit from Representative Ball of Delaware. William H. Cooper, whom Mr. Houston will succeed, was appointed by Mr. Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 7.—The appointment of Robert G. Houston is regarded here as a body blow to the Addicks faction in Delaware. Shortly after Mr. Roosevelt assumed the office intimations came that he approved of the position in the Delaware fight of the extreme Du Pont wing of the party, which has fought Addicks regardless of consequences.

The President has made two appointments, William H. Heald of this city to be Postmaster and Robert G. Houston. If the State were searched from end to end two more pronounced anti-Addicks men could not be found. The attitude of the President has angered the Addicks men, and it is said that National Committeeman Addicks has not even been to Washington to consult President Roosevelt about Delaware affairs.

It is understood that the campaign will be conducted here in an attempt to break the back of the Addicks forces, and the outlook now is that the fight of next year will be the fiercest in the history of the State. There are reports of disaffection in the Addicks ranks in the two lower counties, but it is believed here that so long as money is forthcoming for campaign purposes there the Union Republicans will be kept in line.

ROBBED BY A "LABOR" AGENT.

Ignorant German Sent to Cincinnati on a Wild Goose Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Adolf Davzilk, sixty, was given a charity pass to Pittsburg by Mayor's Clerk Schmidt Thursday, to help him back to New York, where his wife will arrive Monday from their home in Germany. He left Germany ten days in advance of his wife to secure a position.

He had $40 when the ship landed at Hoboken, N. J., and paid an employment agency there $10 for a job in the "Ferguson Hotel, 461 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati," which does not exist. When all his cash was gone he sought aid from the city that he might reach New York in time to meet his wife, who, he says, will have some money.

SMUGGLED ON A BIG SCALE.

Man and Wife Brought $20,000 Worth of Goods Annually Over Mexican Border.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 7.—The conviction of W. L. Peasley and his wife of smuggling, in the Federal court of this district, marks the end of one of the most notable smuggling cases ever brought to the attention of the Federal authorities of the country bordering on the Mexican frontier. Peasley was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on one charge, and there are other indictments pending against him. His wife was found guilty, but through mercy for herself and small children she was fined $1 and made to suffer no imprisonment. Peasley was for many years a locomotive engineer employed on the Southern Pacific. He began smuggling drawn work from Mexico at Del Rio and Eagle Pass, both border points, which were the ends of his run, about six years ago, and it is estimated that he and his wife did a business amounting to $20,000 annually in selling the smuggled goods.

The drawn work was brought into San Antonio on the locomotive, and thence shipped to big dry goods houses of the Eastern and Northern cities, where it commanded higher prices.

"ROUGH HOUSE" AT HARVARD.

Students in Memorial Hall Bombard Each Other with Ginger Ale, Cake, Bread, and Tableware.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 7.—Ginger ale was the cause to-night of the wildest "rough house" Memorial Hall, Harvard, has ever known. More than a thousand students joined in singing, cheering, stamping, clattering dishes, and throwing everything they could lay their hands upon about the hall. The fun started by some one discovering that ginger ale well shaken in a bottle, with the thumb on top, will explode with a fire hose effect. The idea instantly became popular. Men fought each other until they were covered with foam. During the time they were the targets for cake, bread, fruit, and table articles, which were hurled at them from all directions.

Men became wild over the scene. They cheered without knowing why, stamped, whistled, pounded the table with plates, bowls, and empty bottles, and rattled spoon holders in a deafening manner. Some one started a song, and others took it up. Yale was derided in football music and "Up the Street" was pealed forth in thundering tones. Then came a new yell. It ran like this: "Pureoxia! Pureoxia! Rah, rah, rah; rah, rah, rah; rah, rah, pureoxia!"

For thirty minutes the confusion lasted, and when finally the students became tired Memorial Hall bore the marks of such confusion as it has never known before.

AN ANTI-GORMAN MOVEMENT.

Talk of Independent Democrats Organizing to Defeat the ex-Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Latest returns from Maryland, partly official, show about 360 plurality for Hering, Democrat, for Controller, who headed the State ticket. The House will be composed of 50 Democrats and 44 Republicans, with the election of one member still in doubt. The Senate stands 17 Democrats and 9 Republicans, a Democratic majority of 14 on joint ballot.

The official canvass of the returns was begun to-day. The latest figures show that about 200,000 ballots were cast in Maryland, 90,000 less than the registered vote. In Baltimore City only 78 per cent. of the registered vote was cast or counted. United States Senator McComas claims that over 10,000 ballots were thrown out. He also charged to-day that gross frauds have been practiced in counting the votes.

He said he had information that in Somerset County alone 1,042 ballots had been thrown out by the Judges because portions of the cross marks made by the voters projected beyond the box opposite the name of a candidate.

In Dorchester County 700 votes were thrown out on account of alleged irregularities. The Democrats in organizing the House will doubtless unseat a sufficient number of the minority to give the opposition a good working majority. On account of the small pluralities by which a number of the members are elected and the throwing out of the ballots, contests will be numerous. The Independent Democrats, the old fighters of Gormanism, are now trying to organize a movement to defeat Gorman's election to the Senate.

It is an open secret that in several counties Democrats who formerly opposed Gorman have been elected to the Legislature. The Gorman managers intimate that every Democratic candidate for either house was secretly pledged to support Gorman for Senator. The Independent Democrats say this is not so, and that there are quite a number of the new Democratic members who would break away from Gorman if a sufficiently strong fusion movement was started.

The anti-Gorman men want to get up a fight between Gov. Smith and Gorman. The Governor has been ambitious to be elected Senator. Although he has thus far been true to his chief, an effort may be made to tempt him. Eastern Shore sentiment is strongly in his favor. The Republicans of course would have to vote solidly with the few Democrats who might be persuaded to vote against Gorman to elect Gov. Smith or another Democrat.

INFLUX OF CANADIAN HAY.

Evidence that Present Railroad Rates Are Crowding Western Produce Out of New England.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission was told to-day by witnesses for the American Hay Association that the rates charged by the railroads will make it possible for Canadian hay to crowd the product of the Middle West out of the New England States. Dealers from various points of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois gave testimony. Prior to the time when the railroads changed the classification of hay from sixth to fifth class, on Jan. 1, 1900, the Western dealers shipped from one-third to one-half of all their hay to New York and New England points. Now they are shipping practically nothing to New England points and less than 5 per cent. to New York. At present, the dealers say, they are confined to Western and Southern markets, which are glutted with hay, despite the fact that farmers lately have been growing less hay, knowing they cannot get into New England markets.

The commission expects to conclude taking testimony in the hay case at noon tomorrow, and then take up the complaints of millers against the Eastern and Western railroads, alleging discrimination in charging much lower rates on grain than on flour.

Eastern witnesses in the hay case will be given an opportunity to testify at a session of the commission to be held in New York in the near future, and later on the railroads will be allowed to offer their testimony.

The commission has arranged for two of its members to hold a session in Denver next Monday to investigate charges of discrimination against the roads there.

Lamp Explosion Causes Three Deaths.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWOLK, Conn., Nov. 7.—By the explosion of a kerosene lamp to-night Rosie, Maggie, and Lucy Panbell, aged one, two, and three years, respectively, were burned to death. The mother, Mrs. Guy Panbell is in the hospital and will probably die. The fire did $500 damage.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

PRISONERS REVOLT AT LEAVENWORTH

One Guard and One Convict Killed and Others Wounded.

More than Twenty Desperate Men Escape and Make for the Forest—Farmers Robbed by the Fugitives

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 7.—The most successful prison mutiny ever attempted in this section was put in execution at the new United States Penitentiary site on the Fort Leavenworth Reservation this afternoon. There was a regular pitched battle between guards and rebellious convicts, and one guard was killed and three wounded, while one convict was killed and another fatally wounded.

After gaining their liberty the convicts took possession of farm wagons, buggies, and the like, and ran people into their homes and created a reign of terror in the western outskirts of Leavenworth and the farming districts they passed through in their wild efforts to make good their escape. The militia at Fort Leavenworth was called on to help restore order at the new penitentiary site, and held in check the convicts who did not leave the stockade. No organized effort was made to capture the mutineers until after dark, as it required all the efforts of the officials to handle those who did not get away.

Everything that has developed since the convicts escaped shows that it was a cunningly planned conspiracy to overpower the guards. A force of about 450 convicts are working at the new Federal penitentiary site putting up walls, cellhouses, and other buildings connected with the penitentiary. They are kept at the old Federal pen, at Fort Leavenworth, formerly known as the military penitentiary. These convicts are marched out to the new prison in the morning and back again in the evening. The new penitentiary site is now partly surrounded with stone walls and a high board fence with barbed wire on top. This is called a stockade.

OFFICIALS CAPTURED.

Part of the guards go to the towers to keep a watch during the day. About half the guards remain among the convicts, directing their work. These guards have no guns or pistols about them. The arms are kept with the tower guards. By some means or other the convicts managed to get hold of three revolvers. They were not the kind used by the guards, and were evidently furnished by some outside source.

The guns were dirty, indicating that they had been buried. At 3:40 this afternoon, twenty minutes before the time for all convicts to gather in the barbed wire counting pen, three convicts quietly walked into the office of Frank Hines, the constructing engineer of the new penitentiary. W. F. Carroll, foreman of stone masonry; Harmon Bone, foreman of the brick work, and Arthur Tellford, Captain Prison Guards, were having a consultation. The leader of the three convicts commanded: "Surrender and hold up your hands."

Three pistols were shoved in the faces of the astonished officials, and while two of the convicts kept the officers covered the third tore the telephone down from the wall. Without any ceremony the officers were told to walk in front of the convicts as shields while they started for the nearest tower. The convicts kept their pistols up against the officers' heads. The centre tower held by Guard Hoffman was the first one approached. He noticed something was wrong and raised his gun to shoot. Mr. Hines, who kept cool, called to Hoffman not to shoot, telling him that he did not want to be killed between two fires. The captured officers were a perfect shield for the convicts.

The convicts walked up to Hoffman, and getting into his tower, secured three rifles and three more revolvers. Hoffman was made to join the band of captured officers. Other convicts in the conspiracy told of the newly captured arms. At this stage Capt. Tellford dodged around a wall and ran. The convicts fired several shots at him and wounded him in the leg. Without any loss of time the march was resumed to another tower guard, using officers as shields.

Charles Burrows, the tower guard, refused to obey the orders of the captured officers not to shoot, and he exchanged a number of shots with the convicts. Burrows received a shot in the neck, which is serious, and he fatally wounded a negro convict.

When Burrows fell the convicts took his arms and the arms of three other guards stored in his tower.

A GUARD'S BRAVE RESISTANCE.

At this point orders were given to seize the officers' horses so as to prevent any one getting away with them to give an alarm. The triumphant march was resumed to the stand of another tower guard, Joseph Waldrup, and he, too, refused to obey the officers' command not to shoot, and poured five shots into the convicts, killing convict Quinford, who had three bullets in him. Waldrup was shot down, one bullet entering his forehead just above the eyes and lodging in the brain, and another in his body. Waldrup died to-night.

At this stage Mr. Hines begged the convicts not to k

of the Fourth Cavalry was hastily put in motion.

It was decided not to try and pursue the escaped convicts until the convicts in the stockade were cared for. Soldiers with carbines surrounded the place and also helped the guards to form an armed square in marching the convicts back to the main penitentiary. On the road the convicts did considerable cheering, but made no breaks. The soldiers, under command of First Lieut. Hershel, took charge of the new site after the main body of convicts marched out.

They helped hunt up straggling convicts. The military officers acted very promptly in helping to settle the trouble. Warden R. W. McClaughey of the Federal prison was in Kansas City to-day when the trouble started. On his return this evening he soon organized parties of guards to go out and hunt down the desperadoes. The convicts were led by Frank Thompson, a large negro, who has served terms in New York and the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary before coming here. Thompson wanted to kill Andrew Leonard, a guard, but was stopped by the white convicts.

EFFORTS TO RECAPTURE FUGITIVES.

Leonard was about to get down from a wall to fight the convicts with a club when he was hit and his leg broken. Thompson wanted to shoot Leonard as he lay on the ground, but was stopped.

On leaving the western outskirts of Leavenworth the escaping convicts took possession of two vinegar wagons. They tumbled the barrels off and put the heavy horses to their topmost speed for several miles. The convicts crossed Pilot Knob by the Santa Fé trail, and after getting out six miles separated in small bunches. They next started in to get citizens' clothing by making farmers either in the field or roads strip off and exchange for the numbered and striped convict suits.

There are three styles of uniforms at the Federal penitentiary. One report comes in where they took a farmer's clothes at Easton, fourteen miles away. When last heard from most of the convicts were going southwest in the direction of the Indian Territory, where nearly all of them came from.

The cavalry soldiers did not join in the hunt after dark. Col. Auger would not permit the soldiers to go off the Fort Leavenworth reservation and beyond the timbered ridge west of the rifle range without orders from Washington. Most of the guard and volunteers who went out in wagons at dark have returned and none of the twenty-five who broke away have been recaptured.

Warden McClaughey has sent telegrams to Sheriffs and police officials in Kansas and the territories, offering rewards for capturing them. Photographs and close descriptions will be sent out of the prisoners.

MURDERER HAYES CONVICTED.

Found Guilty in Second Degree for Killing Sweetheart in Litchfield, Conn.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Nov. 8.—John T. Hayes, charged with murdering his former sweetheart, Miss Winnifred Cooke, was this morning found guilty of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was immediately sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Hayes seemed indifferent when the sentence was passed upon him. The jury had been out since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

MILLINER GETS DAMAGES.

Sued Italian Merchant Who Ejected Her from His House.

According to the verdict of a jury in the City Court, brought in yesterday, Ernest C. Lonzo, an Italian merchant of 58 Edgecombe Avenue, will have to pay $500 to Miss Dora Abrahams, his wife's milliner, for damages she sustained by being forcibly ejected from the house of the merchant when she went there to collect her bill.

Miss Abrahams brought suit before Judge McCarthy in Part V. of the City Court to recover $2,000 damages for physical injuries. The milliner testified at the trial of the suit that she had made a sample hat shape for Mrs. Lonzo, using in the making certain violets and velvet which the woman gave her for the purpose. She trimmed the hat according to directions and presented her bill for $4. The bill was not paid, and she went to the house to collect on June 14, 1900. Mrs. Lonzo was ill in bed at the time and sent her husband to tell her the work was unsatisfactory. She insisted that the work was according to directions, and could not be other than satisfactory, whereupon Mr. Lonzo became very much excited, called the servants, and directed that she be put out of the house. She refused to go until she had been paid. Then, she said, Mr. Lonzo opened the door and seizing her roughly threw her out of the house and down the stoop to the sidewalk. As a result of this fall she said she was under the doctor's care for nine months.

Mr. Lonzo in defending the suit went on the stand and swore that the woman, when she came to the house and presented her bill, which he questioned, called him names. He testified that after she had thus expressed herself he opened the door and gently pushed her out, that she tripped and fell, and when she picked herself up she called a policeman, who refused to arrest him.

REALTY BROKER WINS SUIT.

Alfred Duane Pell, the Defendant, Must Pay Commissions.

The suit brought by Julian Benedict, real estate broker, against Alfred Duane Pell for the recovery of commissions, resulted yesterday in a verdict for $3,750, the full amount sued for by the plaintiff.

Benedict claimed the money as commission on the sale of the lot 30 by 60 feet on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Pell denied that he had authorized Benedict to act for him. The lot was sold to Robert B. Smith for $370,000. The case was tried before Justice Fitzgerald.

GOOD SAMARITAN ROBBED.

Took Supposed Sick Man Into His Parlor and Lost His Jewelry.

Charles Hutchinson of 244 West Thirty-eighth Street was walking in the street before his home yesterday afternoon when a man, who seemed very weak and whose face was very pale, stepped up to him and said he felt very sick, and asked him if he could get him a glass of water.

"Certainly," said Mr. Hutchinson. "I live across the street. Step over and I'll get it for you." The stranger followed as if in great distress and sank into an easy chair in Mr. Hutchinson's parlor. His host went to draw the water in the kitchen. When he returned the supposed sick man had disappeared, together with jewelry and trinkets worth about $100 in all. The case was reported to the police last evening.

President Woods Reported Ill.

It was reported yesterday that Thomas F. Woods, President of the Board of Alderman, who was defeated for re-election as the Alderman of the Twentieth District, was seriously ill at his home, 341 East Thirtieth Street. It was said that Mr. Woods had overtaxed his strength during the campaign, and that he succumbed on Tuesday afternoon. He was not in the best of health, not having entirely recovered from the effects of an operation performed upon him a few weeks ago.

Found His Wife Dead in Hallway.

Mrs. Mary Brockert, sixty-two years old, of 233 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead in the hallway of her home yesterday morning by her husband, who fell over her body. Mrs. Brockert left her home to go to a neighboring grocery. Her prolonged absence caused her husband to start in search of her. She had completed her errand, and was on the way to her apartments when seized with heart disease.

CANADIAN SOCIETY DINNER

Dominion's Minister of Agriculture Among the Guests.

Mr. Fisher Says Reciprocity Perhaps Can Be Successfully Negotiated—John Foord on the Value of Anglo-Saxon Unity.

The Canadian Society of New York held its fifth annual banquet last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. About 200 invited guests were present in the Astor Room, which was decorated with the American and British colors. Among those present were Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General, New York; Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; John Ford, editor of The Journal of Commerce, New York; A. E. Ames, President of the Board of Trade, Toronto; John Coates, President of the Board of Trade, Ottawa, and John Charleton of Ottawa.

T. H. Bartindale, President of the society, acted as toast master. He called for a toast to President Roosevelt, which was drunk while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner." This was followed by a toast to King Edward VII., to the strains of "God Save the King." Sir Percy Sanderson was introduced as the representative of his Majesty, and spoke of the bond of sympathy exhibited by the two countries at the deaths of Queen Victoria and President McKinley.

Sydney A. Fisher responded to the toast "Canada." He said in part:

"Let me impress upon you citizens of the United States that the folly and the faults which in the eighteenth century lost to the British crown its thirteen colonies, have been recognized and put away, and that under that crown Canadians and Australians are as free and democratic in their self-government as in any portion of the world. This remark no doubt also will apply to the South Africans in the near future.

"Perhaps one reason why so many Canadians are found in the United States is because of the comparatively small opening in Canada. That condition is changing. We have been chary of comparing ourselves with our huge neighbor, but we are beginning to be more confident. We find that in the ten years from 1891 to 1901 Canadian exports grew from $98,500,000 to $196,500,000; our imports grew from $120,000,000 to $190,500,00. Our trade total grew from $218,500,000 to $387,000,000.

"I am glad to note an awakening in the United States on the question of trade with other countries. You have been in the past a country sufficient unto yourselves. I now find among your leaders a disposition to investigate foreign markets. Canada comes sixth in the list of countries from which you purchase. We buy of you as much as Asia, Africa, and Oceania put together. Under the circumstances, it seems well to consider how the trade with this country can be fostered and improved, and let me say that trade follows the channels of least resistance and that customs duties of a protective character are among the difficulties to be overcome. Perhaps with Canada if your statesmen are reasonable you might be able to find an opportunity for successful negotiation.

"Those bonds of sympathy which are natural between peoples of the same race, languages, and traditions, have been expressed largely and generously on two tragic occasions within a short time. When her late Majesty passed away the American Nation grieved for the great sovereign in the same way and in the same spirit that her own subjects felt their loss. So the other day when the head of your own government was stricken down, the people of Canada and the British Empire were not only aghast at the enormity of the crime, but they felt the acute loss which the citizens of this country suffered."

"The United States" was responded to by John Foord. Mr. Foord began by calling attention to the fact that this country leads the world in its production of iron, steel, cotton, wheat, and coal. He said, however, that the natural resources are but half developed.

"But the distinction of victory for the United States," continued Mr. Foord, "is in that it has been achieved where every man has had an equal chance. The immigrant of yesterday has had an equal opportunity with the Puritan of ages past. To all people has been held out the priceless boon of opportunity. But best of all with our growth of power and finance, has been the elevation of mankind. We have given the world's failures a chance to redeem themselves. Can a nation wish for a better title to greatness than the saving of thousands of men from a mire into which they would have sunk?

"But we are asked if it is not all the struggle for the almighty dollar. Yes, to a certain extent it is—but to the extent that the dollar is a universal necessity. But fine qualities may be developed in the fight for the dollar. Industry, thrift, self-denial, all the strongholds of a nation, are thus developed. It was a Scotsman who showed the people how to gain a great fortune, and then how to spend it. In no other country could Andrew Carnegie have amassed his great fortune.

"As to our destiny, it has been borne upon us in the world's great future, the influence which we are to wield must be conditioned on the unity of sentiment and purpose of the whole English-speaking family. We begin to recognize that the strength and solidity of the British Empire are not only essential to prosperity of our commerce, but are the best guarantees for our security against foreign interference with the role which we have marked out for ourselves on this continent and elsewhere.

"We are growing to a new standard of international obligation. It may take some time for this feeling to make a radical change in our relations with our neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, because among nations as well as men the most obvious considerations are often the last to receive attention. More cordial and trustful relation will come in time. It can scarcely be possible that we can persist in denying to a people who are our best customers, in proportion to their numbers, and our best friends, the same degree of confidence that we are ready to accord to those who trade with us only under protest, and who take no pains to conceal their jealousy of our progress and their dislike for us and our institutions."

John Charlton, who followed Mr. Foord, said that the relations which are to exist between Canada and the United States in the century upon which we are now entering is one of the great problems of the next few years.

"The Anglo-Saxon races are closely allied," continued Mr. Charlton, "and the United States could not afford to have England or any of the other Anglo-Saxon Commonwealths lose strength. Their interests are common. Without Great Britain as a breakwater, the United States would find herself opposed by all Europe.

"Canada is ready and desires to promote all propositions which would further friendly relations and benefit the commerce of both countries. When the United States realizes and is ready to afford to Canada the advantages in commerce that Canada offers to the United States—a free tariff—then only will the relations of the two countries become most harmonious.

Speeches were also made by Julien T. Davies, A. E. Ames, and John Coates. Prof. C. G. D. Roberts recited several of his Canadian poems, and Grenville Kleiser told a number of funny stories.

TRADES UNION LEAGUE.

To Become a Permanent Political Body to Aid Good Government.

It was announced yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Trades Union Political League that it will be a permanent institution, with the object of aiding in the cause of honest city government.

The League of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, which is the district of Sheriff-elect William J. O'Brien, held a meeting late on Wednesday night at its headquarters, in East Fifty-ninth Street, near First Avenue, which Mr. O'Brien attended. He was congratulated on all sides.

Mr. O'Brien, who is the Walking Delegate of the Granite Cutters' Union, said last evening that while he will remain a member of the union, his duties as Sheriff will force him to give up his position as Walking Delegate, and also as delegate of the union to the Central Federated Union.

New North German Lloyd Ship Here.

The new steamer Cassel of the North German Lloyd Line arrived here last night from Bremen, having left the latter port Oct. 26. She is a twin-screw steamer of 4,907 tons, is 520 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 48 feet deep; is fitted with triple-expansion engines and has a speed of about fourteen knots, and has accommodations for 60 second cabin and 1,600 steerage passengers.

BURGLARS BUSY IN HARLEM.

Three Houses Entered at About the Same Hour—Not Much Booty Secured.

Housebreakers invaded at least three Harlem homes early last evening, and in one place got a gold watch and chain, some stick pins, and $40 in money. The thieves were not caught.

Gilbert A. Wright, who lives at 13 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and owns No. 15, next door, also a private residence, both being near Mount Morris Park, heard a noise in the upper part of his house while his family were in the dining room. He went upstairs to investigate, and while he found unmistakable evidence that thieves had been in the house, no intruder was in sight. He could not understand how the visitor could have entered or departed from the house. However, he telephoned his suspicions to Police Headquarters.

The alarm was sent from headquarters to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station House, and Detectives Lynch and Carmody were sent. They soon determined that burglars had forced their way into 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, ascended to one of the upper floors and then passed through a window connecting the bathrooms in the two houses. Nothing had been taken.

On their way to Mr. Wright's house the detectives saw a crowd in front of the residence of Mrs. Grace Umrich, at 29 Mount Morris Park West. Mrs. Umrich had run to the street screaming that her house had been robbed. She told the detectives that two men had mounted the stoop of 30 Mount Morris Park West, and from there succeeded in opening a window in the parlor floor of her house. They crawled through the window and were ransacking an inner room when Mrs. Umrich heard them. She was in time to see one of the men crawling through the window he had entered. It was her property that was stolen.

SUSPECTED NAMES ENROLLED.

Commissioner Moffett of the Brooklyn Water Department Finds Entries of Supposed Fictitious Laborers.

James Moffett, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply of Brooklyn, yesterday informed District Attorney Clarke that he had removed from the pay rolls of the local Water Department three names of supposed laborers which he believed to be fictitious. It is said that the three names were formerly on the pay roll of the local Department of Highways, and that in the books of this department there is written in red ink after each, "Resigned March 30, 1901."

Commissioner Farrell of the Department of Highways, when seen, said that it was an ordinary occurrence for laborers to be transferred from one department to another department, where they could get steadier work. He had no knowledge of the three laborers in question, he said, other than that the books showed that they had resigned from his department in March last.

District Attorney Clarke said that he had not as yet received from Commissioner Moffett a full explanation as to the nature of his suspicions in the matter and he could not determine the precise character of the trouble. He would sift the matter to the bottom, he said, and determine if there had been any criminality or juggling with the civil service laws.

WOMAN TRAIN ROBBER HELD.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Federal warrants charging forgery of signatures to banknotes were issued this afternoon against Laura Bullion, alias Clara Hayes, alias Laura Coxey, alias Della Rose, who, masquerading as Mrs. Nellie Rose, was arrested at the Laclede Hotel Wednesday when about to depart with a grip containing approximately banknotes to the value of $8,500, which were stolen in the Great Northern train robbery.

The signatures of officers of the Helena National Bank had been forged to some of the notes.

The case will be called to the attention of the Federal Grand Jury. That body is now in session and an immediate indictment against the woman is considered probable. In that event she will go to trial before Judge Adams of the United States District Court within the next two weeks. The maximum penalty for the offense charged is fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Since death is the penalty for train robbery in Montana, the Federal Government is willing to let Arnold be tried there.

"It is not improbable that Laura Bullion, disguised as a boy, took active part in the Montana train robbery," said Chief of Detectives Desmond. "I would'nt think helping to hold up a train was too much for her. She is cool, shows absolutely no fear, and in male attire would readily pass for a boy. She has a masculine face, and that would give her assurance in her disguise."

The woman broke down this afternoon and confessed to Chief Desmond that she had suspected for several weeks that her companion was the notorious train robber for whom the police throughout the land were on the lookout. She practically acknowledged that she had been a member of a gang of robbers for several years. After making her confession, she fainted and was taken to the city dispensary.

MUCH SMALLPOX AT NEWARK.

Hospital Overcrowded and Tent Put Up to Care for New Patients.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—The sudden and so far unaccountable increase of cases of smallpox in the city has so overcrowded the Isolated Hospital that Health Officer Chandler to-day made arrangements to have a large tent erected close to the institution, and this will be used to accommodate the convalescent patients, and thus relieve the congestion.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held at noon to-day, and the proposition to erect three portable buildings was approved. There are now sixty-three cases at the hospital, which is overcrowded with fifty.

The Common Council to-night placed at the disposal of the Board of Health the sum of $20,000 to fight smallpox. The new portable buildings will be paid for out of this. They will cost about $7,000.

HORSE'S ACT SAVES WOMEN.

Presses Close to His Mate and Avoids Tramping Upon Them.

A serious accident was narrowly averted at Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue last night. Engine 23 and its hose cart were responding to an alarm of fire from Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue. The engine passed Seventh Avenue without incident. As the cart was about to pass into Fifty-sixth Street, east of Seventh Avenue, however, two women, who were crossing Fifty-sixth Street on their way to a concert in Carnegie Hall, did not seem to realize that the hose cart was approaching them, and they would have been run down had it not been for the act of the "near" horse of the cart. He seemed to realize the situation, his driver said, and crowded over against his mate.

The result was that the women escaped, but both horses plunged up on the sidewalk and did not stop until the pole had pierced the window of William O'Brien's saloon. There were many people in the neighborhood and the accident caused considerable excitement.

No More Queen's Silver.

From The London Chronicle.

The Bank of England has just circulated a memorandum to all the banks to the effect that no further silver coins bearing the late Queen's effigy will be issued. At the present moment the Bank is in possession of so large a stock of silver coin that it is prepared to meet any conceivable demand between now and the new year. Early in 1902 the silver coin bearing the King's effigy will be ready.

With the approval of the Mint authorities they have also issued the following notice: "A Christmas issue has become usual of late years, but in future it must not be expected as a matter of course. The real requirements of the circulation will govern future issues, and not a desire on the part of the public to possess no silver coin other than new at Christmas time."

Anti-Canteen Miles for President.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Gen. Miles should undoubtedly be the next nominee of the Prohibition Party for the Presidency of the United States.

BISHOP POTTER SPEAKS IN SHEARITH ISRAEL

He Urges Jews to Preserve Their Ancient Ceremonial.

A SISTERHOOD'S WORK PRAISED

Factory Conditions He Calls a Menace and the Manchester Tenet a Damnable Doctrine—Of Croker He Speaks in Severe Denunciation.

Bishop Potter was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Sisterhood of Shearith Israel, held last night in the assembly room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West. His address was applauded by a very large assemblage of the members of the congregation. The discussion bore largely upon the question of the suppression of vice and the preservation of the purity of womanhood among the residents of the east side, and in this Bishop Potter and Rabbi H. P. Mendes, who also spoke, agreed that all could unite on common ground.

At the opening of his address Bishop Potter referred to the orthodoxy of the Congregation Shearith Israel in the matter of religious ceremonial, and urged that they defy what he termed the modern tendency to change and preserve all the ancient ceremonials.

Dr. Mendes, in introducing Bishop Potter, said that he thanked God that the world had now advanced to that point where men who differ in mere matters of creed could stand together on the same platform and serve God and humanity.

"God did not design that all the flowers that grow should be of the same shape and color," said Dr. Mendes, "and so in the garden of God men can stand side by side—the Christian, the Jew, and the Mohammedan—so long as they work together for human happiness."

The meeting was opened by Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken, the President of the Sisterhood of Shearith Israel, and the President's annual report dealt largely with the work of the Sisterhood among the poor of the east side, particularly the women and children. It stated that the Sisterhood had been sadly hampered in its work by a lack of funds and closed with an urgent appeal for contributions.

Mrs. Menken then called upon Dr. Mendes to introduce Bishop Potter. Dr. Mendes called attention to the fact that eight years ago he and the Bishop had been instrumental in founding on the east side a guild for crippled children, both Jewish and Christian. He said that Bishop Potter had given the battle cry for the last campaign.

"We Hebrews," he said, "have always and always will stand for purity, and if ever in the future a similar contest to the one just ended is waged in this city the Bishop can count on our people every time for God and the right."

Bishop Potter began by stating that the Shearith Israel was the first Jewish synagogue he had ever entered. He had attended its services many years ago, when it was in West Nineteenth Street. He said that since then he had observed that the Jews were in a great measure discarding their ancient ceremonials.

"Take care how you let go of usages that come down to you from the past," said the Bishop. "These ancient ceremonials are sacred things."

Speaking further of the constant changes going on in every department of the world's activity, the Bishop brought the subject to industrial changes within the last one hundred years, and said that these had a tendency to invade the family.

"It is in this connection that the work of you Sisters of Shearith Israel lies," said he. "In England 100 years ago, for instance, every piece of cloth worn by the people was woven by the people in their homes. Every shoe was made under the roof of the wearer. Of course, this would not last. Invention and improvement in machinery have gradually added to the comfort and cheapness of living, but this very industrial activity menaces more than anything else the family. These factory conditions of to-day tend to destroy the home; they tend to mass men and women in great buildings all day under conditions which, whatever they are, take the victims out of the protection of the home.

"These modern conditions are a menace to civilization in its highest sense, even if they go no further. They are a menace to every girl working for a wage of $3 to $4 a week who has to get board and clothes out of that amount.

"Now you may say, 'Bishop Potter wants to get in the way of progress, before which everything else must bow!' That is the Manchester doctrine—the doctrine of the devil—born in hell. A doctrine that must send 10,000 girls to hell in a year is a damnable doctrine, no matter by whom it is preached.

"If we cannot get our political economists to recognize this, you and I must attempt remedial work. Of one thing we may thank God to-night, that this city has triumphed for decency in the election of men to govern it. [Applause.] Never since the Dutch settled this city has it had a moral triumph such as this week. After that triumph the most sublime thought that occurs to us is that we can believe in the decency and the morality of our fellowmen, no matter of what ancestry or nationality. It may be in the air we breathe.

"I think one of the most inspiring sights seen during the contest was that of the poor Italians down in Mulberry Street the other night burning a stuffed figure labeled 'Ricardo Croka.' [Laughter and applause.] Even they knew how rotten he was and how much he deserved to be burned.

"I hope you women of the sisterhood get all the money you need for your work among the people of the east side, but remember that what is wanted most of all is your personal service. Nothing but the personal touch will save the daughters standing on the brink of ruin; nothing but the personal touch will save the sons that are threatened with debauchery and shame. If the race is to be redeemed that is the way to redeem it and no other. And the response of those people to the personal touch is one of the most marvellous things in the world."

After the meeting nearly the entire congregation pressed forward and shook Bishop Potter's hand and pledged support to the work on the east side.

MRS. CHARTRAND EXONERATED.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury Is That She Shot Her Husband Accidentally.

The jury impaneled by Coroner Parslow of Hoboken to hear testimony in the inquest over the killing of John Chartrand by his wife, returned a verdict last night of accidental shooting. This was a surprise, as no testimony to show that the killing was accidental was offered. The man who had sold the pistol with which the killing was done identified it and described the woman who bought it. His description was a good one of Mrs. Chartrand.

Mrs. Chartrand did not testify nor was her version of the killing placed before the jury in any way. The action of the jury places the police on the defensive, and furnishes Mrs. Chartrand's counsel with grounds upon which to base an application for a writ of habeas corpus. The police say they have additional evidence and will prove that the shooting was not accidental.

Bishopric for Canon Gore.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Rev. Charles Gore, Canon of Westminster since 1894, has been appointed Bishop of Worcester.

Canon Gore was Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria. He was born in 1853, being the third son of the Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, brother of the fourth Earl of Arran, who married a daughter of the fourth Earl of Bessborough. Canon Gore was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, for twenty years. From 1884 to 1893 he was Librarian of Pusey Library, Oxford. He has written a large number of works on religious subjects.

Pope Tries to Avert Trouble.

ROME, Nov. 8.—At a reception of British pilgrims yesterday, the Pope forbade the reading of their address publicly because it expressed a hope for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pontiff, and his Holiness did not desire a renewal of the trouble caused by the Duke of Norfolk on the occasion of the previous pilgrimage.

Spanish Cabinet Crisis Threatened.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—As the result of a difference with the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Señor Ursais, Minister of Finance, has resigned his portfolio. A Cabinet crisis is threatened.

LORD ROBERTS "BOOED."

People of Nottingham Show Their Sympathy for Buller—Troops Also Cheer Sir Redvers.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—There was an anti-Roberts demonstration at Nottingham yesterday, where the Commander in Chief distributed 1,000 war medals.

In the streets Earl Roberts was repeatedly "booed," and cheers were raised for Gen. Buller.

The recipients of the medals, at the luncheon subsequently given in their honor, repeatedly broke into cheers for Gen. Buller.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

4,000 Cavalry to Go to South Africa at Once—Terms Not to Be Offered to the Boers.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—This week's meetings of the Cabinet have, aside from the Franco-Turkish question, been chiefly devoted to South Africa, and to drawing up plans for more strenuous efforts to end the campaign. One of the immediate results will be the dispatch of 4,000 cavalry from England to South Africa.

As the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, went direct on Wednesday afternoon from the Cabinet meeting to the scene of the presentation to Major Gen. Baden-Powell, the Secretary's declaration on that occasion may be accepted as the decision reached by the Cabinet, and as the Government's reply to recent suggestions that terms be offered to the Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain on Wednesday said that, now that the long struggle in South Africa was approaching its termination, neither the country nor the Government had any right or wish to make any settlement which would render futile the sacrifices which had been made.

THE BATTLE OF BRAKENLAAGTE.

Lord Kitchener Reports That the Boer Losses Were Considerably Less Than Those of the British.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Lord Kitchener, cabling from Pretoria, under Wednesday's date, supplementary details of the recent fight near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal, says:

"The Boer loss was 44 killed, including Gen. Opperman, and 100 wounded. The Boers got nothing beyond the guns. The Boer attack was easily repulsed until the arrival of Louis Botha, with 600 men."

The foregoing shows that the original description of the battle near Brakenlaagte as a "British disaster" was accurate. After the first reports of the fight were received, later telegrams represented that the Boer losses were more severe than those of the British, and it was supposed that, as the Boers retired, the battle was in reality a British victory, gained at a terrible cost.

Lord Kitchener's dispatch now shows that the Boer losses were much less than the British. Instead of the killed and wounded numbering between 300 and 400, as was reported from Pretoria on Nov. 3, only 44 burghers were killed, as compared with 70 British, including 12 officers. The Boers had 100 wounded, while the number of the British wounded was 171, including 15 officers.

THE DUTCH DOCKERS' SCHEME.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Amsterdam dockers, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, stick to their idea of boycotting British commerce. A meeting of political and other societies was called by them to discuss measures to help the work of propaganda. The meeting passed a resolution that a committee be appointed to decide on means to help the dockers morally and financially, "should the proposed boycott enter into a practical phase of action."

South African Agitators Deported.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Daily News says: "We learn that Miss Hobhouse and a lady companion have been arrested in South Africa and presumably deported." Miss Hobhouse was the first to agitate regarding the condition of the British concentration camps.

LONDON STILL FOG BOUND.

City Death Rate Seriously Affected by the Mist—Mail Boat Run Down by Cruiser.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The heavy fog which fell upon London and half the country on Tuesday, and which was partially dispersed yesterday afternoon, returned in the night, and the southern and eastern coasts were enveloped in a denser mantle than before.

The Dutch mail boat Koeningin Regentes collided with the British third-class cruiser Proserpine off Sheerness at midnight. The passengers and mails were transferred to the Proserpine and the mail boat was beached.

The mortality in London has seriously risen since the city has been enveloped in fog. There are numerous bodies at the mortuaries awaiting identification. Sixteen laborers are missing from the docks. It is supposed that they walked into the water. In addition, numbers of bodies have already been recovered from the river.

CONGO FREE STATE HORRORS.

An American Who Was Recently There Confirms the Reports of How the Natives Are Treated.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Edgar Canisius, an American, who recently retired from the employ of the Congo Free State, confirms the terrible stories told about the condition of the natives, especially in the portions termed the State Domain, where strangers are seldom admitted.

Canisius, who accompanied Major Lothaire, commander of the Belgian troops in the Congo, on his earlier expedition in search of rubber, says 900 natives were killed in six week by that expedition, while a smaller expedition, commanded by a Belgian Lieutenant, killed 300 natives in three weeks.

The district is practically under martial law, on the strength of which such endless barbarities are committed that the natives are absolutely terror-stricken. Canisius further declares that the so-called punitive expeditions are in reality rubber-squeezing raids, conducted in such an iniquitous manner that the natives are in a constant state of revolt.

While the conditions are somewhat improved in the territories worked by the concession companies, the lot of the natives in the State Domain, Canisius declares, is far worse than before the advent of the whites. The natives are practically forced to work rubber at the muzzles of rifles, receiving 2 cents a pound for what is sold for 75 cents at Antwerp. Thousands of natives have fled to the bush and live like wild animals. Along the jugle paths bodies of those who have died of starvation are frequently seen.

Canisius, who comes from Illinois, was formerly a resident of Washington.

DISS DEBAR IN COURT AGAIN.

Enough Witnesses Have Been Summoned to Continue the Magistrate's Hearing for Weeks.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The hearing of the charges against Theodore and Laura Jackson (Ann O'Delia Diss Debar) was resumed at the Marylebone Police Court today. The court was crowded. There were no women among the onlookers.

Laura Faulkner continued her testimony, which was largely a reiteration of that previously given, and was of the most horrible character.

The most dramatic incident was when Laura Jackson began her customary badgering cross-examination of the witness, who turned, and, pointing her finger at the female prisoner, vehemently denounced her as the author of her ruin. In spite of its melodramatic nature, the incident aroused loud applause, whereupon the Magistrate threatened to clear the court.

The occurrence seemed to shake the nerve of the female prisoner, and her subsequent conduct of the case was not marked by the ability which she has heretofore displayed.

The clerk of the court states that enough witnesses have been summoned to keep the case going for weeks.

Street hawkers are coining money by the sale of a pamphlet entitled "Horrible Disclosures in the Horos Case."

AUTOMOBILE RECORD RUN

Louis Clark Comes from Philadelphia in Six Hours.

TOO MANY FOREIGN VEHICLES

Manufacturers Claim That They Are Imported at Undervaluations—Criticism for the Automobile Club.

A record-breaking run from Philadelphia to this city, terminating at the Madison Square Garden, gave the racing sharps at the automobile show yesterday an element of more than usual interest for discussion. Louis Clark of the Quaker City made the journey from that place to the Garden by way of Camden, Trenton, Perth Amboy, and Staten Island in 6 hours and 5 seconds. The total distance was 118 miles, and his time included all the time spent on the ferries. The motor vehicle used by Mr. Clark was a gasoline carriage, weighing 1,300 pounds, and of 8½ horse power. He reported a very enjoyable ride, with good roads most of the way.

The other element of particular interest in the show was the mild rebuke given to the Automobile Club of America by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. The session of the latter body was continued in the Garden, and during the discussion on American machines in contrast to those of foreign make, some of the manufacturers took occasion to state very plainly their disapproval of several leading members of the Automobile Club in importing French vehicles, and then taking such pains to boom them with speed runs. It was also mentioned that in the recent endurance test run to Rochester the President of the club used a foreign vehicle. While the manufacturers did not deny the right of any American automobilist to use whatever machine he saw fit, they thought that too much prominence had been given to the achievements of the foreign makers.

A resolution was offered that the members of the club should co-operate more with American manufacturers in encouraging the home makes, but this was afterward tabled. Aspersions were also cast upon the appraisal of several imported machines as being far below the actual cost, and it was decided to appoint a committee of three to lay the matter before Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department. One member said that he knew of an automobile that had recently been brought in which cost $15,000 abroad, and was valued at $5,000 when going through the Custom House.

Another member said that from January to September he knew of eleven machines which had entered from abroad and their total valuation had been placed at only $11,000, which he characterized as ridiculous. The committee to lay the facts before Secretary Gage will consist of a member from this city, one from Boston, and one from Philadelphia. Samuel T. Davis presided at the meeting, and the Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association was appointed, to consist of Mr. Davis, D. E. Reinhart, C. E. Duryea, A. W. Packard, and Charles Clifton. Thirty-one manufacturers were members last year, and the number now is eighty-five.

The conduct of the Automobile Club in managing the show also came in for considerable criticism. It was claimed that the manufacturers would be the best judges of their own show, and a determination to take matters into their hands for show purposes was indicated when it was announced that the Manufacturers' Association had secured the Garden for the automobile show in 1903. The reason it could not begin proceedings next year was because the Automobile Club has already rented the Garden for the show in 1902. The manufacturers decided to give two shows a year, one in this city and the other in Chicago. The annual dinner of the club was held in the evening at the Hoffman House, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles was the principal speaker.

John Brisben Walker told an interesting story of inviting John D. Rockefeller to ride with him one day in an automobile. Mr. Rockefeller, he said, was very much impressed with the machine, but the next time I wanted to buy gasoline, continued Mr. Walker, "I found the price 10 cents a gallon instead of 7 cents, which I had been accustomed to pay. Soon after I gave Mr. Rockefeller another ride, and the next time I bought gasoline the price had jumped to 13 cents. Now I do not take Mr. Rockefeller riding any more."

GERMAN INSURANCE LAWS.

An English Warning to American Companies Against Proposed Regulations.

From The London Times.

A correspondent writes with regard to the attitude of the German Government toward foreign insurance companies: "At a time when much interest is being created as to the possibilities to be revealed in President Roosevelt's message to Congress, it is curious to note that a message from the Consul General of the United States in Berlin has been received in Washington, and circulated, to the effect that under recent regulations the Imperial German Commission opens the door to all foreign insurance companies on equal terms, and that (to quote the remarkable words of the Consul General) 'any well organized, adequately capitalized, and competently managed company will be able to secure a concession to do business in the German Empire.' It is strange that a dispatch in practically the same terms materially influenced President McKinley and induced him in his last message to Congress to refer to the improved relations stated to exist between the German Government and foreign insurance companies. The regulations of the German Government are before us, and, while it may be perfectly correct that insurance companies of the character referred to may enter Germany and do business, these regulations seem more like invitations to sheep to come and be killed than those business regulations which one might expect from an eminently practical race like the Germans; except, however, it be that the Germans are so exceedingly practical that they mean to exclude all foreign insurance companies, even those which have been doing business there for half a century and more, unless they comply with oppressive regulations such as have never been framed before in connection with insurance offices in any civilized State. President McKinley was misled by this statement at the time, not knowing the full import of it, and this, for fear of retaliatory legislation by Congress, was headed off.

"It is curious that a similar message has now been forwarded from the Consul General in Berlin, because it would appear that a distinctly misleading statement like this is to the detriment of American institutions, as it certainly is to British offices. But we have long ceased to hope that our Foreign Office will ever support British financial enterprise abroad, while we have no power of retaliation in the matter of tariffs. The United States, however, has, and that country may take its own course. German offices are not represented in sufficient strength, either in Great Britain or in the States, to permit of reciprocal laws being of any use. Switzerland took the matter boldly in hand some time ago, when the Government of that State formally intimated that exactly as Swiss companies were dealt with in Germany so German companies would be dealt with in Switzerland, whereupon the eminent representatives of the Prussion Government promptly climbed down. * * * In this matter American, the Prussian Government promptly climbed down. * * * In this matter American, the Prussian Government promptly climbed surance companies are equally interested. The extraordinarily oppressive character of the regulations in question can only be fully appreciated by insurance men. Representatives of both British and American offices have in vain urged their arguments for fair dealing upon the Prussian authorities, only to be met by an impassive, and what would otherwise be considered a stupidly obstinate, refusal. The hand of the Agrarian Party is seen in these proceedings as in others. Germany, with all her ability and commercial capacity, is not yet possessed of that material wealth which will enable her to run alone, even in the matter of insurance. Great Britain is a good illustration of the value to a commercial race of an intelligent appreciation of commercial necessities. The time may come when Germany will gladly invite foreign insurance companies to enter her territories, but they may not be willing to come, for it may then be too late."

Ambassadors Sail for America.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Russian, Italian, and German Ambassadors to the United States are on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which left Southampton yesterday for New York.

PERMIT OF NO SUBSTITUTION
ASK FOR
CARL H. SCHULTZ'
Pure and Correct Mineral Waters.
TAKE NO OTHER.

Carl H. Schultz

MR. CLEVELAND SPEAKS AT CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Exercises Celebrating Founders' Day Held in Pittsburg.

"Obligations of National Co-partnership" Subject of the ex-President's Address—Points Out Duty of Capital and Labor.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 7.—The exercises celebrating Founders' Day at the Carnegie Institute were held this afternoon. Aside from the natural interest attaching to the opening of the institute's Winter season of art and music, the presence of ex-President Cleveland as orator of the day, and of Mrs. Cleveland, as honor guest, served to augment the desire of the people to participate in the exercises.

The subject of the ex-President's address was "Obligations of National Co-Partnership." He was first on the programme, and during his speech he was frequently interrupted by applause.

"When I yielded to the persuasive request of the founder of the Carnegie Institute and consented to appear here today and address you I waived a resolution I had deliberately made to do all I could by resisting such persuasion, to bring about my retirement from service as a speaker on occasions like this. I found it impossible to escape the conviction that something had been done in this city by your founder which demonstrated such generosity and such disinterested public spirit, that no good citizen should refuse to respond when called on to testify in recognition and appreciation of his noble work.

"A most impressive exhibition is here laid before us of the immense accomplishments of patient, persistent work and of intelligent industrial enterprise, and by their side are seen splendid evidences of the free dedication of millions of the wealth gained as a reward of such work and enterprise to the education, the improvement, and the elevation of the people without distinction or discrimination. The real impressiveness of this exhibition, however, consists in the fact that the hands and brain and heart of one man have done substantially all this—thus demonstrating how surely in this land of ours the greatest material success in business follows industry and resolute effort, and at the same time suggesting that such success and the accumulation or possession of a large fortune create obligations of beneficence which ought to be neither forgotten nor neglected. In point of fact, the career of Andrew Carnegie and what he has done for himself and given to others constitute a most valuable object lesson, illustrating all the opportunities our country profusely offers, the invincibility of well-directed endeavors, and the meaning of American good citizenship.

"The mention of the obligations which are suggested by these surroundings as growing out of the possession of wealth and the reference which has been made to the relationship between a discharge of these obligations and good citizenship should not for a moment obscure the consciousness that if the American people are to preserve in their greatest usefulness the advantages of their free institutions every individual, whatever may be his station or situation, owes some sort of duty and obligation in support of good citizenship—the faithful and honest discharge of which constitutes in its best sense American co-operation.

RECIPROCITY OF DUTY.

"This means a reciprocity of duty among our citizens, who have a common ownership in National benefits, and who belong to a partnership in National blessings, broad enough and large enough to include all the people of the land. Success in business partnership requires that each member shall contribute his full share of labor or capital to the common good, and that he shall limit his participation in profits by a just and equitable rule, and it requires none the less that these things shall be done cheerfully and contentedly. The interest of the associates may be different in character or degree, but those entitled to one kind of grade of advantages fail in duty if they disturb harmonious operation by unjustifiable discontent or by envy of those whose shares they consider as more profitably adjusted. So all those holding different and perhaps more influential interests have no right to ravenously seize so much of the partnership assets as may be within their reach, utterly heedless of what is due from them to the humblest of their copartners. Such conduct as this in a business association would inevitably lead to disastrous contention, fatal quarrels, and disgraceful failure.

"The application of these considerations to the grand partnership of American citizenship, is neither fanciful nor sentimental. We have a country favored of God since its beginning—limitless in its opportunities for individual and National prosperity, and ready to yield at all times adequate returns to labor and enterprise. These constitute the fund of advantages, in which, under a guarantee of freedom of suffrage and the equality of manhood, every citizen is entitled to share. Can there be any doubt of the supreme importance of maintaining and strengthening this fund, as the source from which happiness and thrift in increasing volume may be distributed throughout the land? Certainly not if there is any value in the things that make us a great and prosperous Nation. Can we then, by indifference and neglect, by grudging and querulous support, or by unfair appropriation, permit the partnership fund to fall short of its beneficent purposes? No American citizen can escape his share of responsibility for safe solution of this momentous question—whatever may be his situation and interest in our National partnership. Differences in individual condition must always exist under every phase of civilized government, and, though we constantly congratulate ourselves that our scheme of free, democratic rule does not allow different sections of our people to be perpetually confined within impenetrable and unyielding class limits, yet the gradations of individual situation among us are distinctly marked.

"Indeed, I think it must be admitted that with our restless freedom from all hindrance to personal aspiration and effort, and with their rewards plainly in sight to stimulate the struggle for their attainment, our people exhibit a greater number and variety of gradations in social life and material surroundings than is elsewhere found. It may be that this increases the difficulty in many cases of accurately weighing duty and responsibility, and it is quite likely that struggles for higher and more commanding places in our National association may enlarge selfish desires and plans and tend to a forgetfulness of obligation to our associates and common fund. However this may be, nothing can be more indisputable than the proposition that whatever obstacles and temptations may lie in his path, no member of the partnership of American citizenship can be true to his country and his associates, or can anticipate the best and most lasting results of his efforts for advancement, unless he maintains a loyal standing in the partnership, and ungrudgingly labors for its success—accepting on the one hand without envy or malice toward others the advantages justly and fairly belonging to his situation, and on the other hand scrupulously resisting every temptation to ignore or override the concessions due to the least conspicuous of his copartners.

QUARRELS BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

"The most serious and persistent evil that disturbs co-operation among our people is found in the contentions and quarrels between employers and the employed. I shall not attempt to discuss the different phases of this delicate subject. It seems to me, however, that it ought not to be either delicate or troublesome, and that it has only been so by the distorted perspective in which it is seen and by the resentful feelings which have grown out of a disregard of the restraints of American co-operation. Surely, as an original proposition there should be no antagonism in this country between labor and capital. On the contrary, they should be in one close alliance and friendship. Our institutions forbid that an explanation of such antagonism should be found in class jealousy and hatred. No American citizen was ever yet doomed by birth to a life of labor or poverty, and fortunes are the product of industry and intelligent endeavor. Labor and capital touch and mingle so constantly and naturally among us that the laborer of to-day is frequently the employer of labor to-morrow.

"They should always supplement each other as the warm rain supplements the fertile soil, to produce in joint contribution an abundant store of the riches of nature. Nor can the most consuming desire for happiness excuse contentions by capitalistic wealth; for it is beyond reasonable dispute that the bulk of happiness among the American people is found on a plane of our social life far below that occupied by the rich. The cares and anxieties of the occupation of money-getting and money-keeping, and the strangling of genuine pleasure which is so often the result, certainly ought not to excite the envy of the man who contentedly works with his hands, and who by an irrepealable fiat may find in his work the way to real, simple, and unperverted happiness.

From toil he wins his spirit's light,
From busy day the peaceful night;
Rich, from the very want of wealth,
In Heaven's best treasures, peace and health.

"While healthful and normal conditions of National partnership forbid envy and unfriendliness on the part of the employed toward employing capital, so also such conditions most emphatically forbid the grinding selfishness, the greedy rapacity and supercilious haughtiness which too often characterizes the treatment of the employed by capital. I shall not, however, enlarge upon any of the aspects which the so-called labor problem presents in these latter days, and I desire distinctly to disclaim any intention to suggest what may be the cause or causes of the dislocation which unfortunately so frequently occurs in the relationship of labor to capital. Whether it results from unreasonable and irritating demands on the part of labor, or whether our workingmen listen too credulously to malign counsels, or whether again the trouble arises from the greed and avarice of capital and of its immense aggregations, I do not pretend to say. Perhaps all these have a share in creating the difficulty.

ANTAGONISM INSTEAD OF UNITY.

"It is sufficient for my present purpose to point out that there is antagonism in this relationship, where there should be a generous unity of purpose. In other words, the situation itself proves that somewhere there are members of our partnership in American citizenship who act in violation of partnership duty, and I am sure that I venture nothing in making the assertion that the only remedy for this situation must be found in a return to the observances of the law of American co-operation. This return will not be accomplished by discussing real or imaginary injuries on the part of labor, nor by lordly and selfish arrogance on the part of capital. A beginning must be made by conspicuous examples of a recognition of the duty and obligations which are the conditions upon which the full enjoyment of our partnership advantages depend. These examples should induce conservative and tolerant counsels; they should be prominently recognized and appreciated, and constantly pressed upon the view of all who may be remiss in their obligations to American co-operation—whatever the scope and nature of these obligations may be.

"An example such as I have mentioned is seen in the establishment and expansion of the Carnegie Institute. From a great fortune acquired through the use of American opportunity a munificent return has been made to those interested in the fund of our American partnership in voluntary and cheerful acknowledgment of partnership duty. Without suggestion of enervating or repelling charity the doors of a fully equipped library are thrown open where all who will can find without cost ample means of education and information. A large and constantly growing museum freely offers most valuable assistance to the student of natural history and its allied subjects. Exhibitions of paintings not excelled in number and merit by any collections in our country supply free facilities for refining enjoyment and for the improvement and stimulation of artistic taste and judgment.

TRIBUTE TO CARNEGIE.

"The lovers of music find abundant opportunity here to listen to an orchestra whose fame equals any in the land. And the end is not yet; for it is in the air that all this is to be supplemented by a school where will be freely taught everything that is needful to a useful and thrifty life.

"These things constitute a monument more enduring than brass. They commemorate not only a discharge of the highest duty, but point the way to the creation of such unification of American endeavor as must deve op the most patriotism. Those who love their country cannot do otherwise than fervently hope that the example here exhibited may not only incite others to do likewise, but may accomplish its share toward dispelling misconception, distrust, and suspicion on the part of any within its immediate influence who have allowed themselves to regard great wealth as inevitably an unwholesome element in our body politic.

"It is interesting to observe how well the work of the founder of this noble benefaction has been seconded by the authorities of your municipality and her public-spirited citizens. This is shown by the liberal, constantly increasing appropriations for maintenance of the Institute and by the willingness and zeal of those who have undertaken the management.

"The alchemy of civilization's evolution is full of splendid wonders; but no transmutation will ever be exhibited more startling or more impressive than the creation of the bright jewels of education, art, and music from the grime and noise of your furnaces; and no gem will ever have a more astonishing setting than the Carnegie Institute in your Smoky City."

A number of other addresses were made, among them one by the veteran actor Joseph Jefferson, who seemed to please the audience greatly.

ANOTHER CARNEGIE GIFT.

The Philanthropist Will Provide £100,000 for a Technical College in Scotland.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is announced that Andrew Carnegie will give £100,000 to build and equip a technical college in Southern Scotland.

The institution will probably be situated at Galashiels, Roxburgh and Selkirk Counties.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE PRIZES.

Alfred H. Maurer of New York Takes First Honors.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—Prizes awarded to-day by the Carnegie International Art Jury were as follows:

First prize, $1,500 and a gold medal—"An Arrangement," by Alfred H. Maurer, New York.

Second prize, $1,000 and a silver medal—"Sewing—A Portrait," by Ellen W. Ahrens.

Third prize, $300 and bronze medal—"The Venetian Blind," by Edmund C. Tarbell, Boston.

Honorable mention—"The Hour Glass," by Mary L. Macomber, Waverley, Mass., and "Light," by Henri Le Sidaner.

BRIDAL PARTY IN A RUNAWAY.

The Bride and Bridegroom Cut by Broken Glass and Their Relatives Seriously Injured.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Nov. 7.—A wedding party met with a serious accident here yesterday. Mark Magee of Deerfield and Miss Maggie O'Shaughnessy of this village were married by the Rev. Father William Kirby, and afterward held a reception at the home of Mrs. Magee, the bridegroom's mother, in Deerfield.

The newly wedded couple, accompanied by the bride's sister and the bridegroom's twin brother, James Magee, then started in a carriage for the Watermill station, where they intended to take the train for New York. On the way to the station the horses became frightened and ran away, upsetting the carriage and throwing out the occupants. The windows of the carriage were smashed, and both the bride and bridegroom were badly cut by the broken glass. The bride's sister had one arm broken, and James Magee was severely injured in the back and chest. All were attended by Dr. Nugent of Southampton.

Old State Department Clerk Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—One of the oldest clerks in the State Department in point of service, Mr. Freeborn G. Jewett, confidential clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, has resigned, after a service almost continuously since 1868. The reason for retirement is because of a desire by Mr. Jewett to enjoy a long-earned rest, made possible through a bequest in the will of a relative, recently deceased. Mr. Jewett is one of the best-informed men in the Capitol. He was appointed originally by his uncle, Homer A. Nelson, when Secretary of State.

Chinaman Buys a Country Home.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Nov. 7.—All the countryside hereabouts is much interested in the news that Dr. Jim Fuey Moy, a Chinese physician of New York's Chinatown, has bought the English farm at Woodcliff, near this place for his home. There was some anxiety lest he would establish a sanitarium at the farm, but all opposition to his coming disappeared when it was learned that he will live on the place and cultivate it after the Chinese manner with Chinese laborers.

SAYS TAMMANY HAD 'BIG HEAD.'

Engel Blames Van Wyck for Defeat—Offers $1,000 for Discovery of Disorderly House in His District.

Martin Engel, Tammany leader of the Eighth Assembly District, had a long conversation with Richard Croker yesterday. Then he talked of the defeat of the Tammany candidates, and said:

"Van Wyck's nomination—that is the whole story, that is what did the trick. It was going too far to nominate him, and the people wouldn't stand for it. When a party gets the big head the people always throw it down. Tammany Hall had a case of big head during the last four years. You can just go so far with the people and no further—Tammany Hall went further.

"All this talk about vice on the east side had nothing to do with our defeat. Now, look here, I offer to give $1,000 to any person who will find a disorderly house in the Eighth Assembly District. Tammany carried all the districts below Fourteenth Street. If all Jerome's talk about vice there was true, do you think the people who live there would have voted for us? The people know I would never stand for any kind of vice. I'm not that sort of a man. Them who want vice keep away from Martin Engel and his district.

"Of course we have tenement house brawls down there. Now, take the house I live in. One woman upstairs bought a high hat, and some new clothes for her husband, and she paraded him up and down the street shouting: 'Don't my Charlie look fine? He don't look like that bum downstairs.' 'That bum downstairs' was me, and of course there was a fight. There was a hair-pulling match between the women, but that was nothing.

"There is less crime down in the Eighth District than any other in the city. The worst that can be said about my people is that sometimes they drink a little too much. The people talk about orgies in the Eighth District. Why the people down there are half starved, and haven't got any money for orgies. Say, you fellows, the reporters, put it down that the Eighth is not a 'Red Light' District."

"Do you think that Devery had anything to do with the result?" was asked.

"I'm not talking about Devery. Don't you think Van Wyck was enough? The people like Tammany, but they won't let anybody monkey with the Supreme Court."

Martin Engel has had the backing of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan in his contests in the Eighth District. While the district is nearly always carried by Martin Engel for Tammany, Assemblyman Charles Adler, Republican, was never defeated when he ran for Assembly in the district.

THE MAYOR'S UNPOPULARITY.

Cost Tammany 500 Votes in District Where He Lives, Capt. Meeks Says.

The personal unpopularity of Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck cost the Tammany ticket nearly 500 votes in the Twenty-second New York Assembly District, the home of the city's Chief Magistrate.

Capt. William F. Meeks, elected to the Assembly from the district named, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday at the Hoffman House:

"I never saw such cutting, but unfortunately the voters did not know how to mark their tickets. Mr. Van Wyck had many enemies in the district, and many of these while intending to vote for the balance of the Democratic nominees made their ballots defective by erasing the name of Mr. Van Wyck. I think I speak conservatively when I say there were, on an average, at least twenty ballots in each of the twenty-three election districts."

TOWNSHIP ELECTION WAR.

Westchester County Democrats Charge Fraud in the Vote for a Supervisor in New Castle.

There is trouble in the townships of New Castle, Westchester County, over the election. The township includes the villages of Chappaqua and Mount Kisco.

There were just 600 citizens who voted in the township on Tuesday last and the result showed that they were pretty equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, so equally, in fact, that the courts are to be invoked to decide the dispute over the vote. Meanwhile, the ballot boxes are being closely guarded by the Township Clerk, Frank T. Bailey.

The Republicans ran as their choice for Supervisor, Harvey G. Green, and as Road Commissioner, David L. Barnum, a Quaker. Their contention is that both of these men were elected. The Democrats assert that their candidate for Supervisor, John Bowdon, is elected by two votes.

The trouble hinges on five votes, which the Democrats claim were fraudulent. On the other hand, Republicans assert that the effort to throw out some of these votes is nothing more or less than a Democratic "job."

The Democrats contend that several wealthy Republicans in the township engaged a number of Democratic laborers to work in their cornfields. They paid little attention to them, it is contended, until election day, when they exercised a very strict supervision over them, and would not allow them to leave their work long enough to vote. The feeling among party men in the township is strained.

DAVID B. HILL'S TRIP TO TOWN.

He Denies That He Made Any Statements on Political Matters.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill came down from Albany yesterday to transact some law business in relation to the franchise tax case which is before the Court of Appeals. Senator Hill happened to meet Ambassador Joseph H. Choate at the Grand Central Station and the two talked for a few minutes. Mr. Hill went to the law offices of William F. Sheehan. John C. Sheehan did not call nor did he see Mr. Hill, who returned to Albany in the evening.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—David B. Hill arrived from New York this evening and was asked if he had given an interview on the subject of the reorganization of the Democracy of New York and had made comments on Tammany's defeat. Mr. Hill said:

"The alleged interview published in a newspaper in New York this evening is a fake, and if it is printed to-morrow I shall telegraph to the newspapers declaring it so. I made no statements on political matters while in New York and will make none to-night."

EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES.

John E. Smith, who was elected to the Assembly from the Fifteenth Assembly District, filed his certificate of campaign expenses in the County Clerk's office yesterday. He stated that he spent $198, out of which he paid $44 to Tammany Hall, $110 for printing, and $40 for postage.

Frederick Richter, the successful candidate for Alderman in the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, filed a certificate of expenses which aggregated $206, out of which he paid $60 to Tammany Hall.

Herbert F. Parsons, elected Alderman on the Fusion ticket from the Twenty-seventh Aldermanic District, stated in his certificate that his expenses were $1,220.06, out of which $100 went to the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District; $125 to the Greater New York Democracy, and $810 to the Republican organization.

Herbert Halsey Maass, an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, estimated his expenses in a certificate he filed at $383.

The following certificates of campaign expenses were filed in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County:

David F. Manning, Democratic candidate for County Judge, $1,041.

Philip T. Williams, Fusion candidate for Coroner, $925.

Charles H. Cotton, Fusion candidate for Assembly, Fourth District, $100.

Charles S. Devoy, Fusion candidate for Magistrate, Sixth District, $2,969.

William Kramer, Fusion candidate for Magistrate, Third District, $1,610.

Joseph H. Adams, Republican candidate for Assembly, Twenty-first District, $273.50.

Gustavus C. Weber, Fusion candidate for Assembly, Fourteenth District, $237.50.

R. F. Dowling, Fusion candidate for Alderman, Forty-fifth District, $180.

Frank Bennett, Republican candidate for Alderman, Sixty-fifth District, $261.50.

PLANS OF THE FUSION PARTIES FOR THE FUTURE

Republicans and Citizens' Union to Improve Organization.

Mr. Fulton Says Citizens' Union Will Not Take Part in State Politics—Greater New York Democracy's Hopes.

While the majority of the men employed by the Republican and Citizens' Union organizations have been laid off, it is recognized by the managers of both those bodies that each will have to keep up a better organization in the future than was necessary in the past, owing to the fact that under the new charter the city election will occur every two years instead of every four. Preparations to that end are now being made by Chairman Morris of the Republican County Committee and R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Citizens' Union.

The Republican County Committee in the future will have to conduct a campaign every year, as the State election and the city election fall in different years. There will be a State election next year, and the Republican County Committee will have charge of the campaign for New York County.

As a first step toward the making of a more effective organization for campaign work, Chairman Morris decided yesterday to retain Phil R. Dillon, who has been in charge of the committee's press work since the city campaign was inaugurated.

Secretary Fulton of the Citizens' Union was besieged yesterday by the district leaders of the organization, who, in their enthusiasm over the victory of the Fusion forces, had evolved plans for keeping up the union's district organization. The suggestion was made by some that the district organization might be found of use in the State election next year. Mr. Fulton frowned upon this suggestion. He told the district leaders that in no circumstances would the Citizens' Union countenance any participation by its members in the State election. Speaking of this matter Mr. Fulton said:

"I would like the information to go broadcast that the Citizens' Union will have absolutely nothing whatever to do with State or National politics. Let there be no doubt in anybody's mind on that question. On the card of application for membership in the union there is printed Article I. of our constitution, which is as follows:

"'Object.—A union of the citizens of New York City, without regard to party, for the purpose of securing the honest and efficient government of the City of New York.'

"In next year's State election our people will do as they please without any suggestion whatever from the Union. We made the mistake of interfering in State elections once, but that mistake will never again be repeated. The work of the Union for honest and efficient government in the City of New York will go on. We will retain our present headquarters and will be ready and well equipped to take our part in the campaign two years from now. It would not have made any difference in the plans of the Citizens' Union if the campaign had resulted in a defeat for the Fusion forces instead of the glorious victory over which we are all rejoicing."

The talk of the upbuilding of the Greater New York Democracy as a force to crush Tammany out of existence has created no more interest anywhere than in Republican circles. Outside of Mr. Low, the Republicans had only one candidate on the Fusion ticket whose office commands any patronage. This was Thomas Hamilton, who was elected County Clerk. Republican leaders stated yesterday that they believed all of the Democrats elected on the Fusion ticket would be faithful to their non-partisan promises, and not attempt to build up any organization through the distribution of patronage.

The Citizens' Union also expects to have something to say about the patronage. The Union, its leaders say, does not care what the political affiliations of the men who get the appointments may be, but it will insist upon a strict observance of the civil service rules in their selection.

The official of the new administration who will have the largest amount of patronage to distribute will be Jacob A. Cantor, the President of the borough. Mr. Cantor is one of the leading spirits in the Greater New York Democracy. He said yesterday:

"I was elected as a non-partisan candidate by a combination of all the parties in the city on a platform pledging me to a non-partisan administration of my office. I will of course carry out that pledge absolutely and strictly in every official act."

John C. Sheehan, the leader of the Greater New York Democracy, confirmed the report that the Greater New York Democracy would apply to the next State Convention for recognition. Mr. Sheehan said he was aware that the only way to wrest the supremacy from Tammany Hall is by beating the Tammany men at the primaries, but he expects by primary time to have enrolled so many recruits that his party will capture the primaries. Mr. Sheehan said that the Greater New York Democracy would soon issue an invitation to all Democrats to join. He said that already overtures had come from semi-independent organizations. He expects a large defection from Tammany as soon as it is generally recognized that Tammany has nothing to give. Mr. Sheehan announced that his organization was willing to take a non-partisan stand in all future contests.

Speaking of the future of the Greater New York Democracy, Mr. Sheehan said: "I believe the time has come for an organization of real Democrats in this city and county and for the sweeping away of the word 'Hall' in so-called Democratic politics. There should be a truly Democratic organization in this city to represent the majority of Democrats, one in which there shall be no such thing as one-man rule, but a ruling by the majority."

Joseph Cassidy, the Queens Borough President-elect, announced yesterday that Tammany's rule in Queens was over. He said:

"I consider that my election establishes a new Democracy for Queens—the Democracy of home rule. We have a complete Democratic organization in Queens, built up of new material."

VOTE UNDER FUSION EMBLEMS.

Why the Citizens' Union and Greater New York Democracy Look for a Small Showing.

There will be a way of determining the exact vote cast under the emblems of the Citizens' Union and the Greater New York Democracy. According to John Hutchinson, the law officer of the Republican County Committee, who has looked the matter up, the vote cast under each emblem will show on the tally sheet which will be certified by the election officers to the Board of Canvassers. Under the law, Mr. Hutchinson pointed out, the tally sheets kept by the election officers in every poll must record the vote cast under each emblem, and also the vote cast for each candidate on split tickets.

The leaders of both the Citizens' Union and the Greater New York Democracy yesterday expressed the fear that their vote would not aggregate as much as they had expected owing to the fact that many of their members voted the Republican ticket, which contained the names of all the Fusion nominees, because it was in the first column of the ballot, and they therefore found it more convenient to mark.

Thomas A. Fulton, the Secretary of the Citizens' Union, said that many of the voters who had supported Mr. Low as a Citizens' Union candidate four years ago had voted for him this year under the Republican emblem as a mere matter of convenience. He had heard, too, he said, that the Citizens' Union had lost a good many votes by some of its members voting the Socialistic ticket, the emblem of which was a hand bearing a flaming torch. This was confused with the Citizens' Union emblem, the Statue of Liberty, which also has the uplifted hand with the torch.

John C. Sheehan said the vote cast under the Rooster would not correctly represent the vote of the Greater New York Democracy, because in many districts where they feared mistakes the Greater New York Democrats had been instructed to make their cross in the first column which showed the name of Seth Low.

VOTE IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Will Be Fusionists and Republicans, 42; Democrats, 37.

Corrected returns show that the vote in the Board of Aldermen will be: Fusionists and Republicans, 42; Democrats, 37.

This includes the votes of the President of the Board of Aldermen and of the five Borough Presidents. The four votes of Fornes, Cantor, Swanstrom, and Cromwell go to the Fusionists, and the two of Haffen and Cassidy to the Democrats. Of the members elected from the Aldermanic districts the Fusionists have 38 and the Democrats 37.

Nine of the 38 Democrats elected from districts are not Tammany men, six coming from Brooklyn, two from Queens, and one from Richmond. The number of Tammany Aldermen, chosen from Manhattan and the Bronx, is 26.

CHANGES IN ELECTION LAWS.

President Voorhis Will Urge Reform Regarding Petitions and the Use of Emblems.

Experience has convinced President Voorhis of the Board of Elections, he says, of the necessity for a number of changes in the law, and he will ask his fellow-members to join him in laying the matter before the Legislature during the Winter. Among these, he suggests that the statute should be made definite in regard to the number of signatures required for an independent nomination for every office.

"The law can be made so that it will be useless to attack the validity of a bona fide petition," he said, "and so do away with the useless contests that have taken up the time of this board. The law should also be made explicit in regard to the use of independent party names and emblems.

"Another change that ought to be made is one that will provide for the making of returns of the vote to this office. Now when the vote is counted we are all at sea.

"The returns should be delivered in this office and tabulated by our own men so that the figures will be correct. We haven't anything here. The Inspectors are bringing in their tally sheets, but we will have to turn them right over to the McCullagh bureau. We might as well not have them at all."

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Surmise in Brooklyn That Col. Partridge May Be Appointed.

There is already much speculation in Brooklyn political circles concerning the appointments to be made by Mayor-elect Low, particularly with regard to the Police Commissionership. There seems to be a strong belief among Brooklyn politicians that Mr. Low will select a Brooklyn man as the head of the Police Department, and in this connection there was yesterday much mention of the name of Col. John N. Partridge. Col. Partridge was appointed State Superintendent of Public Works by Gov. Roosevelt, and still holds that office, the salary of which is $5,000 per annum. As Police Commissioner Col. Partridge would draw a salary of $7,500.

Col. Patridge was Commissioner of Police in Brooklyn under Seth Low when the latter was Mayor of Brooklyn, and his administration of police affairs there was highly praised. Col. Partridge and Mr. Low are old friends.

Live Rooster Sent to John C. Sheehan.

Leader John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy is now the possessor of a fine Plymouth Rock rooster, which was sent to him on Wednesday by some friend, but who this friend is he does not know. The rooster arrived at the leader's home, while Mr. and Mrs. Sheehan were at the theatre on Wednesday evening. It was in a box labeled "A present for Mr. Sheehan," and a hole was left in the lid to give the rooster air. As soon as Mr. Sheehan came home the bird began to crow. It flapped its wings and crowed again when it was released from the box. "It's very appropriate," remarked Mr. Sheehan, "for a rooster is the emblem of the Greater New York Democracy."

What He Wanted for His Dollar.

Among the contributors which Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Treasurer of the Citizens' Union, received in response to the appeal of the Union for $100,000 with which to carry on the Fusion campaign against Tammany, was the following:

Dear Sir: I have not much money to spare, but I send $1 herewith. Please give Tammany one dollar's worth of Hell for me. Yours truly,
A DEMOCRAT.

The donor gave no address, but Dr. Gould feels that some acknowledgment ought to be made him. Dr. Gould said yesterday that the money was applied to the purpose indicated, and that he hoped the donor felt that he got his money's worth.

Senator Platt Back from Washington.

Senator Thomas C. Platt returned from Washington yesterday afternoon. The Senator's trip to Washington was to see President Roosevelt about the Federal appointments. He dined with the President on Wednesday. When the Senator reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel and was asked whether he had any information to give out about the Federal appointments he declined to talk on the subject. He went at once to his room and did not see any visitors during the evening except Joseph H. Manley, the Republican National Committeeman of Maine. Mr. Manley said he called merely to pay his respects and to congratulate the Senator upon the election of Mr. Low.

Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon Sworn In.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The certificate of election of Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon and his oath of office were filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. This will be Mayor Fiske's fourth term. The Common Council canvassed the votes last night, and to-day the Aldermen issued the certificate of election.

TWENTY YEARS IN BELLEVUE.

Man Who Was Taken There on Feb. 22, 1881, Dies.

Thomas H. Robinson, forty-eight years old, who has been a patient in Bellevue Hospital since Washington's Birthday, 1881, died in the institution yesterday morning. He had been in the institution longer than any other of its patients. He was suffering from curvature of the spine. When brought to the hospital from his home, at 307 Eighth Avenue, he was put in Ward 26, where he remained to the end.

He was much liked by the doctors and attachés, and also by his fellow-sufferers because of his sunny disposition through all his pain. His birthday fell on St. Patrick's Day, and for years it had been his custom to give a little party to his friends in the amphitheatre of the hospital, and this was always the great event that varied the monotony of his life. The direct cause of his death was stomach trouble, which he contracted a few weeks ago. A brother took charge of the body.

FORGER GETS HIS FREEDOM.

Gov. Odell Commutes the Sentence of Alba M. Kent of Jamestown.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Gov. Odell has commuted the sentence of Alba M. Kent of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, who has been imprisoned in Auburn Prison, for having forged a check for $5,000. The prisoner had but a few months of his sentence to serve.

Judge Kruse, before whom he was tried; the District Attorney who convicted him, and the bank which had suffered by his forgery, joined in the petition for the commutation. One of the strongest inducements for the commutation was a pathetic appeal from Kent's aged mother.

President Will Receive Labor Leaders.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, whose legal residence is still New York, came to this city to vote on election day. Before he returned to Washington he announced that President Roosevelt had authorized him to say that he would confer with any labor leaders who visit Washington, and was ready to discuss proposed legislation with them.

Davis Collamore & Co., Ltd.

HANDSOME CHINA and GLASSWARE

An unequalled variety of choice designs to select from.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' and Youths' Clothing

In choice styles, fashionable cut, superior workmanship and materials, at reasonable prices.

Your attention is called to the following:

Mixed Cheviot Double-Breasted Jacket and Pants Suits; sizes, 6 to 16 years, $4.50 to $7.50.

Blue Cheviot Double-Breasted Suits; sizes, 6 to 16 years, $5.00 to $7.75.

Blue Cheviot Sailor Suits, hand silk embroidered; sizes, 3 to 10 years, $5.00 to $6.75—also fancy mixed cheviot suits, $5.00 to $7.50.

Blue Chinchilla Reefers; sizes, 3 to 7 years, $5.50.

Double-Breasted Reefers of blue chinchilla; sizes, 6 to 14 yrs.; $6.75—with velvet collar, $8.75 to $12.50.

Boys' Russian Blouse Overcoats of kerseys, fancy cheviots, etc.; colors: red, blue, brown and cadet; sizes, 2½ to 7 years, $9.00 to $12.50.

Youths' Blue Cheviot Suits (long trousers) all wool and fast color; sizes, 13 to 18 years, $10.50.

Youths' Overcoats, blue frieze, single-breasted, box-back; sizes, 13 to 18 years, $14.25.

Double-Breasted Mackintoshes of tan covert cloth with velvet collar; sizes, 6 to 16 years, $3.75.

60-62 West 23d Street.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Quitting Retail Business. Fine Clothing at 60 cts. on the Dollar.

We are positively retiring this Fall from the retail business and our immense magnificent stock of fashionable, high-grade reliable clothing must now be turned into cash. Therefore every garment here is now being sacrificed at 60 cts. on the dollar.

Never has fine clothing been sold at these amazingly low prices. Values are simply wonderful.

Thousands of beautiful business and full dress suits; silk-lined Tuxedos and Prince Albert coats and vests made of the finest imported fabrics; striped trousers; long, loose, broad-shouldered overcoats, yoke overcoats and raglans, many being made of imported Irish friezes, English kerseys and Carr's meltons, &c. All go now at 60 cents on the dollar.

OUR FINEST $30 SUITS marked down to $15 | OUR FINEST $30 Overcoats marked down to $15

OUR FINEST $20 SUITS marked down to $12 | OUR FINEST $20 Overcoats marked down to $12

OUR FINEST $18 SUITS marked down to $8.50 | OUR FINEST $18 Overcoats marked down to $7.50

In the $8.50 lot of suits are beautiful unfinished worsted suits in black, blue, and grey; fine imported black thibet suits and neat worsted check suits in rich, tasteful patterns. Among them are many of our famous "London" suits cut with broad shouders and military fronts.

In the $7.50 lot of overcoats are imported Irish friezes, oxford grey, vicunas, black thibets, &c. Many are cut in the long loose broad-shouldered style now the fashion. Some silk lined.

Open Saturday night till 9.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

TWAIN'S RIVAL STORY TELLER.

Paperhanger's Anecdote Wins the Greatest Share of the Audience's Applause.

Samuel L. Clemens, ("Mark Twain,") and Patrick H. Coakley, a paperhanger, met last night on the little stage of the Good Citizenship Association of the East Side Settlement House, Seventy-sixth Street and East River. Both were there to entertain a large audience by telling stories. Mr. Coakley was not embarrassed by his distinguished rival, and Mr. Clemens acknowledged that the paperhanger received the lion's share of the applause. Clarence Gordon introduced the speakers. He said, in part:

"We captured Mr. Clemens in the wilds of Riverside. Mr. Coakley we caught here on the east side. Mr. Clemens did not want to come. It was not the first time I had tried to capture Mr. Clemens, whom I have known for many years. Not long ago I found him in a barber's chair next to mine. The barbers were through at the same time, and I hailed Mr. Clemens. He did not seem to recognize me. He said: 'You are a bunko steerer; by-by.' But I caught him at Riverside by showing him the membership of this club, and when I told him that our motto was 'Our neighbor is ourselves in another body,' he agreed to come."

Mr. Clemens received a cordial welcome. He said, in part:

"I may have taken Mr. Gordon for a bunco steerer. He had the light in his eyes which told me that he wanted something out of me. I am, however, very glad to be here with you, 'captured.' I have been too busy to prepare an address, and will read from a recent magazine article of mine telling how a chimney sweep got the ear of the Emperor. It explains how watermelon is a cure for dysentery. There are many remedies most people know little about. Incidentally the impossible may happen.

"You go to the drug store to get something to keep the hair from falling out. Beware of drug stores. My hair was rapidly leaving me, and I spoke to a friend of mine, a very old and wise man like myself. He told me that if I would just plow my hair twice a day with a stiff brush it would be all right. I have not lost a hair in eleven years, and there is quite some of it. [Applause.]

"I told the remedy to our pastor in Hartford. One Saturday night he was through with the preparation of his sermon and saw a bottle on the dressing table. He took it for a hair restorer and forgot about plowing the hair with a brush. In the morning his hair was green. He had used a very good hair dye. He had to preach the sermon, but the congregation wondered about his hair and forgot about the sermon." [Laughter.]

Mr. Clemens then read his magazine article. This occasioned a good deal of merriment, but did not equal the appreciation manifest during the story of Mr. Coakley, who said:

"Once on a time there was a very old couple in Ireland. They had seen better days and earned a living by playing music in public places. He played the fiddle and she the piano. Theirs was a life of harmony. But there came a discord. The old lady kept bewailing over the better days. He grew tired of it, and they quarreled. They would not speak.

"Among their possessions was one of those old-fashioned beds, a big four-poster. It was the kind that you could not get into any house on the east side to-day. [Laughter.] The old man put the fiddle in the middle of the bed. The bed was a big one, I tell you. He had caught a terrible cold, and was awakened in the night by a terrific sneezing fit that made the fiddle moan. [Laughter.] The old wife in the Irish way said 'God bless you.' He sneezed again to hear her say it, and again she said 'God bless you.'

"'Do you mean that?' says he.

"'With all my heart,' says she. 'I love you with all my heart.'

"Then she gets up and fixes his feet in hot water and mustard, and nurses and cheers him while he plays 'For Auld Lang Syne' on the fiddle. [Cheers.]

"And so it is that a kind word, or an old, loved adage may reunite the loving. Don't ever let a chance

The Wanamaker Store

PARIS HATS for the Horse Show

We have just received direct from Paris, a most exceptional collection of sumptuous Hats, brought over especially for those who wish distinctive, original, and elegant headwear for the Horse Show, and the attendant social functions.

Paris has never before produced such exquisite and elaborate Hats as she sends this season.

The lavish applications of costly laces, and the prodigal use of rich furs, have given a new elegance not attempted heretofore.

This is the richest and most striking collection of Hats which we have ever shown; and women who desire smart headwear, of a character not approached by anything to be found elsewhere in America, are invited to view this display today.

Second floor, Tenth street.

De Luxe BOOKS

Bound by Zaehnsdorf, Reviere & Son And Other Artist-Binders of London

Wanamaker's Book Store is ever so much more than a supply-place for regularly published books and current fiction; though it is approached by few other book stores in the thorough way in which it does this regular work, and equaled by no other book store in volume of books sold.

But the bookish person finds a still greater satisfaction in the unusual books found at Wanamaker's.

Books issued in regular bindings, but not to be found in less comprehensive stocks. Then such books as these:

Our book man collected many rare editions and choice books of various kinds during a trip through Great Britain last summer, and they were taken to famous London binders to be put in luxurious clothes.

Book-lovers will be delighted, to look over and perhaps share some of these choice specimens.

Friends of book-lovers will find rare opportunity here to select prize gifts, which are usually hard to find, of a character sure to please a thoroughly bookish friend.

See the display in Book Store, Main floor, Ninth Street.

Some Handsome Costumes

That Cost Unusually Little

The matter of dressing well will be simplified today for quite a number of women—at least in the important consideration of cost.

Constantly coming; quickly going—that is the situation in the Costume Store; but the march-out is quickened occasionally by a sharp price-change for your benefit. And an important occasion happens today. These two groups:

At $30, Values up to $45—
Costumes of taffeta silk and velvet, with fancy blouse waists; prettily trimmed and made with silk drop skirts.

At $32, Values up to $53—
Costumes of velvet, made with waist buttoned down back, and trimmed with straps of taffeta silk. Also some Eton suits of tailoring materials; very stylish, and all silk-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Unusual GIFT-THINGS From Abroad

Many a foreign land has been levied on for tribute to this exceptional collection of fancy articles. Each has responded liberally, and the result is well worth your seeing. It is an unusual collection in many ways—in diversity, in the beauty and appropriateness for many tastes, of the articles it contains, and in their originality of conception and execution.

For many of these contrivings in leather, wood and linen you will scarcely find duplicated anywhere. There are Leather Chatelaines, from which depend a smelling-salt bottle, memorandum and mirror; Scrap Holders, Work Boxes, Paper and Book Racks, in wood or leather, in most attractive designs—and many more of equal merit.

But, differ though they may in most ways, all these pretty things are alike in suggesting irresistibly the gift-thought for the coming holiday season. And just now is the best time both to see and to choose, while the assortment is at its best, and the holiday crowds are yet absent. Here's a hint of prices:

Leather Chatelaine Pendants, with memorandum, smelling-salt bottle and mirror, $1.50 to $2.
Japanese Handkerchief Cases, 50c.
Linen Paper Racks, decorated in tan and green, $3.75.
Work Boxes, in the shape of heads of dogs and cats, 85c.
Work Boxes, in other designs $1 and $1.50.
Scrap Holders of cork leather in calf finish, handsomely decorated, $6.
Wooden Scrap Holders, with decoration of flowers or animals' heads, $3.25 to $6.
Wooden Boxes, in different sizes, for handkerchiefs, odds-and-ends, etc., with floral decorations, 75c to $1.50.
Extension Book Racks, in oak and orange wood, plain or with plaited mountings, $6 to $7.25.
Stationery Sets, in English morocco cases, containing mirror, address books, etc., $8.75.
Leather Hand Bags, with a concealed music box, in English morocco and pigskin, $4.25.
Fitted Hand Bags, containing vinaigrette, purse and card-case, $9 to $19.

Main aisle.

This Unmatchable Showing of
Women's WRAPS

The amazing popularity of the long Outwear Wraps for Women is apparent now to the most casual beholder.

It wasn't, months ago, when we noticed the first signs of the tide of favor setting that way. We prepared for the torrent of demand, broadly, thoroughly, and, when it came this Fall, we were ready for it. The consequence is, that nowhere in New York today can be found an equally generous assortment of Newmarkets, Raincoats and Raglans.

Newmarkets—three newly arrived—at $68, $85 and $95. Newmarkets and Raglans, $13 to $43.50. Raincoats, $16 to $42.

But many women can't, or won't wear long coats. They are not, by nature, suited to all figures. And nowadays, the woman who wishes to buy a jacket has a hard time finding a good showing to select from; for, in most stocks the jackets are crowded out to make room for the long coats. But she is safe, if she comes to Wanamaker's. Our showing of Jackets is as broad as she can desire; the best handiwork of Berlin and New York tailors.

Jackets, $12, $15, $20, $25 to $60. Particularly excellent values at the four first-named prices.

Then, between these two extremes, come the Three-quarter Length Coats. These are mostly imported, and are rich in beautiful effects of trimming and applique—the pick, in fact, of foreign productions, and in the largest variety to be found in America—equaled only by the duplicate stock in our Philadelphia Store.

Three-quarter Length Coats, $15, $21, $32, $35 to $95. Worth particular note are the coats at the first four prices.

And then, the most luxurious wraps of all—the Velour Jackets and Coats.

These are $28.50 to $190.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Extraordinary and Timely Offering of
Men's $1 and $1.50 FANCY SHIRTS
At 60 Cents Each

This trade incident couldn't have happened more opportunely, for thousands of men, than it did by bringing these thousands of handsome Shirts to us today.

It means only one thing to men who wear Madras or Percale Shirts, and have need of several more—that is:

Buy TODAY, or Pay Forty to Ninety Cents apiece more for them.

And you'll get the same kind, even if you pay the big additional price. Perhaps you'll buy the identical patterns—certainly you won't find choicer designs; and you won't get better shirt-making.

These are fresh, new, perfect, newly and handsomely laundered. Then there are hundreds of patterns to choose from—for the little price of

Sixty Cents Each!

All regular sizes, 14 to 17. Open front and back; cuffs attached or detached—and plenty for all who come—*today*, at least. We expect to have plenty tomorrow, too. Best today, of course.

Special counters are arranged today in the Under-Priced Store.

Basement, Fourth avenue side.

Then here are more special offerings in the Under-Priced Store today:

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

There's many an opportunity, among this gathering of Upholstery Goods, for the thrifty housekeeper to pick up excellent bargains. For instance:

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS—
Plain tickings, 15c, from 25c a yard.
Plain Basket Cloths, 18c, from 30c a yard.
Dimity and Cretonnes, 17c, from 25c and 32c a yard.
Corona Cloth, 16c, from 25c a yard.
Also remnants and short ends of Denims, Burlaps and Cretonnes at half prices.

PILLOW SQUARES or Chair Seats, of tapestry, velvet, damask and other materials, at little more than half price—25c, 50c and 75c. each.

HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Three more nuggets of information about attractive offerings of Men's Half-Hose and Men's and Women's Underwear—seasonable kinds at the lowest of prices:

Men's Half-Hose. At 12½c a pair—Of cotton, in fast black and assorted shades of tan; "seamless," elastic and durable.

Women's Underwear. At 25c a garment—White ribbed cotton Vests and Drawers; winter weight; vests trimmed and finished with silk; drawers, ankle length, with French band; side buttoned, with drawing string.

Men's Underwear. At 50c a garment—Fleece-lined cotton Shirts and Drawers; shirts trimmed with silk; drawers well made and finished.

Children's Garments Much Reduced

A group of clothing for the little ones—Dresses, Petticoats and hand-crocheted Sacques, that have been sharply reduced from their originally moderate prices:

At 18c, were 25c—Petticoats of outing flannel, with muslin waist. Sizes 6 months to 3 years.
At 30c, were 50c—White Worsted Sacques, hand-crocheted, edged with blue or pink.
At 45c, were 65c—Dresses of white nainsook; plaited square yoke, with insertion in center, deep hem; sleeves edged with ruffles; also round yoke with deep ruffle of lawn, hemstitched.

SNAPPING MOTTOES, 20c Dozen

They're regularly 30c a dozen—these pretty mottoes. Some of them conceal toys beneath a brightly-colored exterior, others jewels. They are always the life of a children's party, and these are particularly good values.

FRAMED PICTURES, 65c

This is a collection of Colored Prints, in a variety of most attractive subjects, and framed in 3-inch gilt frames; size 16x19 inches.

These pictures are easily worth $1.25; in fact, are now being sold at that price. Our price today, however, is but

65c each

MEN'S and WOMEN'S GLOVES
Of Exceptional Value

This is an offering of splendid new Gloves for Men, that will not be easily equaled in point of quality—at the price.

The gloves are Winter Walking Gloves, in rich shades of English red and tans, with outseams and pique sewn, with Paris nervure points. They are of extremely soft, fine skin, and such as are now being sold for $1.25. Today they are sold for the first time at

75 Cents a Pair

Sizes 7 to 9.

Then, of scarcely less interest is the group of "Doris" Gloves for Women—fine, soft pique gloves, in street shades, in all sizes, at 75c a pair.

Something Turns Up With Mr. Micawber

It is parade day for Dickensdom, and Mr. Micawber leads the historic procession, with the revered Mr. Pickwick at his side. Mr. Whackford Squeers has left the boys in peace for a day. Trotty Veck and Mr. Peggotty are having an argument; Sergeant Buzfuz makes a different statement; of course Mr. Bumble disagrees, while Quilp's friend, Sampson Brass, is willing to agree with either. The Artful Dodger sees a handkerchief, and the Fat Boy almost has his eyes open, which only happened once before. Tony Weller looks as though he had recovered from his "second wenture," and his son "Samivel" is apparently sending a message to this effect: "Ask Number Twenty-two vether he'll have his boots now, or vait till he gets 'em."

What is it all?

A delightful novelty in the way of Table Favors for literary entertainers.

The famous character sketches that hung on the walls of the real "Old Curiosity Shop" which still exists in London, have been reproduced in papier mache figures, which are mounted on Candy Boxes.

They are marvelously life-like, and will make delightful souvenirs.

The price is 15c each.

Candy Store, Basement.

There is a new special candy today—

Walnut Pillows at 20c a Pound

Delicious walnut kernels are buried in pillows of crisp sugar candy in various flavors. You'll like them, of course; and wonder at the little price

Basement.

Women's Silk WAISTS
and Short Petticoats

Two essential kinds of women's garments, these days. The Silk Waists—what woman doesn't need one or more than one? Perhaps among the two attractive sorts we tell of today she will find the waist she desires.

And the Short Petticoats—of flannelette, warm and comfortable. What valuable protection they supply these sharp November days! Many sorts, all moderately priced. Details:

SILK WAISTS—
$6—Of Louisine, in solid colors; all the newest shades; full front with stitched plaits; French back; bishop sleeves, with small cuffs finished with buckle.
$7.50—Of Crepe de Chine, in solid colors, light blue and rose; plaited yoke, front and back; collar, yoke and sleeves trimmed with black lace; waist buttoned in the back.

SHORT FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS—
25c—In neat stripes; deep hem and yoke band.
35c—Three styles; in solid colors or stripes; with deep ruffle, or with ruffles, finished with silk scalloped edge.
50c—Four styles, in solid colors or stripes; with hemstitched ruffles, lace, plaits, or silk scalloped edge.
75c—In solid colors; deep ruffle, finished with deep hem and two folds above.

Many other styles up to $1.25.

Second floor.

BAMBOO ARTICLES
Below Their Value

They are practical as well as decorative, these pieces of Japanese Bamboo Furniture. We had them made up especially for us from well seasoned bamboo, and know they will hold together; as many of the imported sorts do *not*.

Bought them under-price, too, so much so that a foot-stool, for instance, worth 30c, is priced at 20c; while a book-shelf, worth $2.25, is marked $1.50.

Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's $15 SUITS at $10
More of the Overcoats at $15

Here's a round-up in the Men's Clothing Store that is of signal importance to about a hundred and fifty of those men who have not yet bought their Winter suits.

It is due to the fact that a good many other men have already bought theirs, and that certain lines, more favored than others, have dwindled down to small, broken lots. That's the distinctive feature about small lots—they always belong to the family of quick sellers.

Hence it happens that we gather up these 150 Sack Suits, of dark fancy cheviots, serviceable and dressy, in the latest Winter styles, and price them at

$10 a Suit,

although all of them have been, until just now, at least $15, and some still more.

Then a word of Overcoats—the kind that we dare mention only when we have a lot of them, because you take them so quickly. We mean the

Fifteen Dollar Overcoats

Two hundred more here today. Forty-eight inches long, very full back, broad shoulders, of dark Oxford cheviot, comfortable, and stylish to a degree. The best coats at the price in New York today.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Queen Mary" Extracts
And Toilet Waters, in Bulk

Perhaps you wish to buy more, or less, than the quantity of the "Queen Mary" Extracts and Toilet Waters that comes in the regular-sized bottles.

It's a very easy matter. You can get them here in bulk, by the ounce. Bring us your own bottle, if you prefer to, or we will furnish you with one.

There's hardly any need of telling you what excellent, pure, delicious perfumes the "Queen Mary" kinds are, is there? We make them ourselves, as you know, by this time, and can vouch for their purity. These odors:

EXTRACTS, 25c an Ounce—
Stephanotis, Crab Apple, Lilac, Violet, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, White Rose, Carnation Pink and Opoponax.

TOILET WATERS, 10c an Ounce—
Violet, Lilac Flowers, White Rose and Jockey Club.

Perfumery, Tenth street.

Girls' "College" Suits

It was almost an inspiration, this idea of taking a pretty, stylishly made sailor suit—a dress for school girls that is already popular in itself—and rendering it still more attractive by embroidering on collar, shield and sleeve the emblems and colors of the pet college of the maiden for whom the suit was intended.

Of its immediate success there isn't a shadow of doubt—we sell them for enthusiastic school girls as fast as we can turn them out.

And just now, when the football season is nearing its climax, the desire to sport one's favorite college colors becomes more intense than ever.

Made of a handsome quality of blue serge, with silk tie; sizes for 6 to 14 years.

$7.50 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

This Surprising Sale of
Gold Rings at Half Price

This remarkable character of this sale of Solid Gold Rings created nothing short of a sensation yesterday.

Many doubted its genuineness—until they saw the rings. It comes, indeed at an amazingly opportune time, to enable hundreds of people to buy Christmas gifts of intrinsic worth

At Half Price

The Rings are of solid gold, 10 and 14-karats fine, in the newest designs. Some are the plain seal rings that are so much favored nowadays for men, others are set with *real* opals, garnets, moss agates, carbuncles, small pearls and diamonds.

Then there are imitation stones that are the most perfect imitations made, and set exactly like real stones. These are still in plentiful variety:

Men's Seal Rings at $4.25 to $15
Men's Stone Rings at $2.75 to $8.25
Boys' Stone Rings at $1 to $1.75
Women's Seal Rings, $1.75 to $3.25
Women's Fine Opal Rings, $2 to $12
Women's Stone Rings at 75c to $12
Children's Rings at 40c to $1

A splendid chance to secure ideal Christmas gifts at *half their value*.

Opposite Rotunda, Main Aisle.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SCHLEY'S JUDGES NOW READY TO DELIBERATE

Court Adjourns After Lemly Concludes His Argument.

Judge Advocate Declares That Schley's Errors Were Not Those of Judgment But of Conduct.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—After sittings covering forty days and with a record which, when completed, will cover about 2,000 pages, the Schley court of inquiry today, at 3:45 P. M., adjourned its last public session. To Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate, had been assigned the duty of making the closing argument in the case, and soon after he had completed his speech, Admiral Dewey, bringing his gavel down upon the big flat table, said: "There being no further business the court is adjourned."

As was the case yesterday, when Mr. Rayner spoke, the attendance was large. There was only one session during the day. It began at 2 o'clock, and the entire time was devoted to Capt. Lemly's address. He read his speech in clear and distinct tones and was given careful attention. The speech in the main was an analysis of testimony, but occasionally a conclusion was drawn, and frequently there was criticism of the course pursued by Admiral Schley. Speaking of Schley's conduct, Capt. Lemly said:

"From my knowledge of the man, having served under his command on two cruises, I have never believed, nor do I claim from the evidence, that personal misconduct—or, to call a spade a spade, cowardice—was exhibited by Commodore Schley in any part of his career as Commander in Chief of the Flying Squadron. But I submit with regret that in the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos, while at the latter port, en route to the southward of Santiago without settled destination, in the retrograde movement, in the return to the vicinity of Santiago, and in the affair of May 31, the Commodore exhibited unsteadiness in purpose and in push, and failure to obey orders."

This statement was made toward the close of Capt. Lemly's remarks. After adjournment the members of the court, Admiral Schley, and counsel lingered for a time about the hall in which they recently have spent so much of their time, and there were many affectionate words of farewell spoken. Admiral Schley, as usual, was called upon to receive the greetings of a number of admirers and a hundred or more people waited at the door of the building to bid him adieu.

CAPT. LEMLY'S ARGUMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—When the Schley court convened at 2 o'clock there were no formalities, and Judge Advocate-General Lemly at once began his closing argument for the Department. He read his speech from manuscript. He said at the outset that his plan contemplated, first, a response to criticisms of Admiral Schley's counsel, and then a presentation of the subject in hand on an independent basis. He requested to be corrected if he should make any errors of fact.

Taking up the case with the testimony concerning the interview between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, off Key West, before the cruise to Cienfuegos, he said:

"Senior counsel has indicated to the Court certain considerations which should be taken into account in giving relative weight to the testimony of Capt. Chadwick and the applicant, relative to the subject matter of the conversation between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley at Key West, May 18. In connection with this, the latter's statements about this matter, made at other times, should be regarded, and particularly his statement to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and the consideration that at this time neither Admiral Sampson nor Commodore Schley nor Capt. Chadwick had any notion the Spanish ships would go to Santiago.

"I ask the Court to apply to the applicant, as a witness, the well-known rule, referred to with so much fervor by senior counsel, that where two witnesses testify with regard to the same matter, and one of them remembers and the other merely does not remember the circumstances of the matter, or let us say the conversation, the evidence of him who remembers must be accepted. If this be done, then there is little left of the evidence given before this Court by the applicant, particularly upon his cross-examination.

"Commodore Schley has testified," continued Capt. Lemly, "that he consulted Commodore Remey at the naval base, Key West, May 18, and at that time the latter had information as to the movements of the Spaniards. So had Admiral Sampson on the 18th. And for what, if not to meet the enemy's fleet, was Commodore Schley sent to Cienfuegos? Not because he expected to find them already in there, as the order, No. 1, and Admiral Schley's testimony will clearly show. It was simply expected that the Spaniards would endeavor to reach Cienfuegos, and not that they were there."

RELIED ON OTHERS.

Referring to the McCalla signals, he said it was clear that the Marblehead had not arrived at Key West when the Flying Squadron sailed, and therefore that these signals could not have been communicated to Commodore Schley there.

"There is little doubt, however," he added, "that if the Commodore had, upon meeting the Marblehead, directed Commander McCalla to report on board the flagship he would have been fully informed as to the signals, notwithstanding the Commander's declared purpose to preserve them with as much secrecy as practicable for the protection of the insurgents themselves. But, independently of any signals, was it not incumbent upon the Commodore himself to make effort? Was he justified in this and in other similar matters, notably later off Santiago, in relying solely on the efforts of others?"

Referring to Mr. Rayner's statement that when the report of the Spaniards being at Santiago was confirmed, nothing was done to inform Commodore Schley of this until the Hawk was sent on the afternoon of May 21, Capt. Lemly said the Marblehead was sent at 3 A. M. on May 21 with the Dispatch No. 8. "It is true," he added, "that this copy did not reach Commodore Schley until the 24th. When Hood, on the Hawk, was sent on the afternoon of the 21st, he carried as a separate communication the memorandum order on Page 466 of the appendix, and this confirms Mr. Hood's testimony that at that time Admiral Sampson regarded as a practical certainty that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago."

The fact, however, is clear, he said, that the applicant did receive a copy of the McCalla memorandum at Cienfuegos at least by 8:15 o'clock on the morning of May 23, and, although, by reason of Commander McCalla's caution, the signals, which he did not wish to place in writing, were not embodied in this memorandum, such full information was contained therein as showed that the insurgents in the vicinity of Cienfuegos were accessible to communication, and that they had perfect knowledge of what was going on within the city. He also said that the evidence is full as to the condition of the weather and sea off Cienfuegos, and that the logbooks of the vessels while there from the 22d to the 24th, inclusive, do not record bad conditions in these particulars, but indicate, on the contrary, that they were good.

Capt Lemly contended that, as the arrival of the Adula was purely accidental, little stress should be laid upon the misplaced confidence with which it was assumed that that vessel, being allowed to go in, would be permitted by the Spanish authorities to return with information as to whether Admiral Cervera's squadron was or was not located within the harbor; this, particularly in view of the fact that a hostile fleet was outside. "The episode of the dove sent out from the ark was not repeated with success," he said

THE "DEAR SCHLEY" LETTER.

Speaking of the assertion that while off Cienfuegos Capt. McCalla had made no effort to communicate with the Cuban insurgents, Capt. Lemly said:

"There is no evidence of the fruitless attempt to communicate with the insurgents which Capt. Parker speaks of. Both of counsel cite McCalla's conduct in this instance as a criterion for Commodore Schley's making no effort to communicate with the insurgents. But when Commander McCalla was there, it was simply to blockade; when Commodore Schley was there, there was the additional question as to the whereabouts of the Spaniards." Speaking of Dispatch No. 7, the "Dear Schley" letter, he said:

"Mr. Rayner argued at length to show that Order No. 7 was an order to remain at Cienfuegos. This we do absolutely grant, and we have never contended otherwise. Misunderstanding may have arisen as to our contention that a certain word should be 'Santiago.' That word, however, was not in connection with any order to go there, and the order is fully recognized as being an order to remain at Cienfuegos.

"Senior counsel has asked how the additional copy of No. 7 got to Commodore Schley. We reply that we believe it got to him most clearly by the Iowa. What did Commander Rodgers deliver if not the second copy of No. 7, since he testified to the delivery of dispatches, and while there are no papers among Admiral Schley's correspondence bearing the receiving mark of the 22d, the receiving marks on the backs of letters No. 7, in Mr. Wells's handwriting are admittedly in error."

Considering the voyage from Cienfuegos, Capt. Lemly said:

"The Commodore's orders directed that he proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago. He certainly proceeded slowly. But 'cautiously' did not weaken the force of the words 'all dispatch.' The great military necessity at this time was to find and check the enemy's fleet. Caution was needed lest it might pass undetected to Cienfuegos, or lest it might be stumbled upon without preparation, if neither carried lights. For these reasons the greatest caution demanded all dispatch, because the timely reaching of Santiago limited to the utmost such chances.

"Certainly the Flying Squadron did not leave with dispatch, nor with caution, as shown particularly by the fact with regard to the latter condition, that she was using the Ardois system of signals for hours after getting under way. It would appear that there was little to prevent its departure for the eastward from being discovered and, in due course, communicated to Santiago."

He admitted that the weather on the voyage was bad for the smaller vessels, particularly the Eagle, and said that the speed of the squadron was slowed in order that they might keep up. He contended, however, that if that vessel was to be sent away, she should have been so sent at the time when she was causing the delay, and not when the voyage was practically completed and the weather improving. In this connection he suggested that all the slower vessels, in view of the urgency of reaching Santiago, might have been dropped with a rendezvous, to be joined later by the fighting vessels. "If a drummer boy stubs his toe," he asked, "does the army halt?"

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

Having brought the squadron to the southward of Santiago, the Judge Advocate took up the coaling question, quoting Lieut. Dyson's figures on the question of coal supply in some detail. Then he considered the retrograde movement. This step, he said, had been undertaken "without sufficient or decisive steps being taken to ascertain whether the Spanish fleet was actually in the harbor of Santiago, leaving the mouth of the harbor unwatched, and Cervera free to escape, with the possibility of his making a descent upon our coast, the moral, to say nothing of the material effect of which it is impossible to overestimate." Continuing in this connection, he said:

"It matters not what Capt. Sigsbee or Pilot Nunez told Commodore Schley. If Nunez exhibited then no greater acumen than when before this court, the information he supplied should have been given little weight. Whatever opinion they may have given the Commodore as to the presence of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago, (and I believe that the Captain never said that the Spanish squadron was not therein,) the Commodore was alone responsible for the retrograde movement.

"It was his duty to ascertain to a certainty whether the Spanish ships were in the harbor, an obligation which no negative information of Capt. Sigsbee's could remove or even modify. And it is inconceivable that a positive statement as to the contents of a harbor of the well-known conformation of Santiago could have been made by Sigsbee."

Capt. Lemly contended that the dispatch conveying positive information of the presence of the Spaniards must have been delivered to Commodore Schley, notwithstanding his denial, because he considered it "inconceivable that, having it, Capt. Cotton should not have communicated its contents to the Commodore."

Continuing on this point, he said:

"Some of the scouts had been off Santiago since May 21. This information of Sigsbee's, then, meant that if the Spanish squadron had been there in the first place it had not left. The dispatches will clearly show that there was no doubt as to the Spaniards having been at Santiago; the only doubt that ever existed was as to whether they had left.

"It has been intimated by counsel that had the applicant been otherwise advised by Capt. Sigsbee, or had he been in any way advised by Capt. Wise, he might not have undertaken the retrograde movement; but both of these officers testify that when they came up with the Flying Squadron the retrograde movement was already begun, and Sigsbee has testified that the questions principally discussed on board the flagship were not of the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron, but the question of coaling.

"The dispatch sent on the morning of May 27 confirms this witness. With a purpose so fixed in the Commodore's mind, it is likely that advice on the part of Sigsbee and Wise to remain at Santiago would now be construed by counsel in the same manner in which they appear to have regarded Hodgson's caution to Commodore Schley as to the proximity of the Texas; in other words, it might now be construed as an unseemly protest."

SCHLEY'S "DISOBEDIENCE."

Here Capt. Lemly quoted in full Commodore Schley's "cannot obey orders" dispatch to the department of May 27, and commented upon it, saying:

"Whether the department's instructions definitely directed, in positive terms, that the squadron should remain off Santiago, or whether its desire that this should be done, was simply indicated, appears to me, under all the circumstances, to be immaterial. Disobedience of orders may be an imperative and glorious duty; but, if it be not justified by the facts, it cannot be condoned by terming it an error of judgment. This was not an error of judgment; it was an error of conduct.

"Counsel has properly stated that a report that orders would be disobeyed does not constitute disobedience. Commodore Schley's conduct is being scrutinized in the light of the facts, and not alone in the light of the statements which he made concerning his intentions. Counsel has cited the disobedience of Nelson; but at Copenhagen, Nelson disobeyed orders and went for the enemy. The applicant's disobedience, if proved, will be shown to be in delaying in bringing himself into the presence of the enemy."

Bringing the squadron back to Santiago, the Judge Advocate said that nothing was done toward attacking the enemy until May 31, when the reconnaissance or bombardment was made, the total time of all firing then being 7 minutes and 35 seconds.

"The Colon was not destroyed or disabled," he said, "and, with the possible exception of one shot, all fell short. Only three vessels of the force available, the Massachusetts, the Iowa, and the New Orleans, were employed in this affair, the others being engaged in coaling. The applicant cannot now successfully plead that he did not know how close his vessels went in. It was his duty to know, and during the bombardment he wigwagged to the Iowa, at 2:05 P. M., 'Do not go in any closer.'

"It has been claimed that the object of this affair of May 31 was to develop the enemy's batteries, and that this was accomplished. There is, however, a great deal of doubt, in view of the varying signals and statements made by the Commodore both before and after the action, as to what was the real object, whether a reconnaissance, or an attempt to destroy the Colon.

"Regarding it as a reconnaissance, could the strength of the enemy's fire and the calibre of his guns have been successfully developed by such distant firing? Had the enemy heavy guns, unknown to the attacking force, he would not have been tempted to show the fact, in view of the range employed. His game would have been to deceive his assailants into coming closer, either then or on another occasion. But the weight of the evidence is that even as a reconnaissance the affair was futile.

"The defense to the failure to go in closer on May 31 by pleading at this time the cautionary order of April 6, does not appear to be sufficient, even if the Commodore was acquainted with its contents. The order modifies itself, and from first to last clearly indicates that our fleet was to be kept for the Spanish ships, and that the destruction of the latter was its paramount mission."

THE BATTLE AND LOOP.

Coming to the battle of July 3, Capt. Lemly said:

"I have never doubted, and the evidence adduced confirms my view in this respect, that the Brooklyn, as a ship, dideconspicuous duty in this battle. On the other hand, I submit that the evidence shows that it was a Captain's fight, and, without disparagement of Commodore Schley's personal conduct on that occasion, that there was no such concerted action of the vessels engaged as to indicate their control by any one person. All evidently strove to do their utmost, and thus was accomplished one of the grandest naval victories ever won.

"Of course, the vessels stood in toward the harbor entrance when it was discovered that the enemy's vessels were making a sortie. Such was not only their prescribed duty, but their natural and proper course in such circumstances. In like manner, when the Spanish fleet stood to the westward, it was the duty of our vessels to follow, whether or not the signal 'Follow flag' was made."

Discussing the Brooklyn's loop, Capt. Lemly expressed the opinion that in turning to starboard when all the other American vessels turned to port, the Brooklyn endangered not only the Texas, but other vessels as well. It was, he said, clearly established that the Texas stopped and that she reversed one if not both of her engines. The responsibility for this move, he argued, rested entirely upon Commodore Schley, and it could not be delegated to any one by him as a squadron commander.

"Capt. Cook's evidence on this point seems as a whole," he said, "to indicate that he considered himself in a naval duel, and initiated the turn to starboard without so much as asking the Commodore, within a few feet of him, whether he approved a step that involved squadron movements. This confirms the impression, upon which I have already enlarged, that the battle of Santiago was a Captain's fight. At best, the loop was a tremendous risk, and, I submit, without adequate justification."

Whatever the distance the Brooklyn ran in making this turn, he contended that she did turn from instead of toward the enemy. "It would seem," he said, "that she should have adopted the other course, if not for the purpose of placing herself nearer Cervera's ships, at least in order to escape any possibility of endangering or delaying the other vessels of our squadron. For, had she been more imperiled individually by starboarding her helm, no injury to her from the enemy could have equaled the dire results of two United States ships virtually committing suicide. It is well known that unexpected injury from friends is far more demoralizing in action than from the enemy, always to be expected.

"Taking the distance at the time the turn was begun at the lowest figure given, say, 1,000 yards, the Brooklyn would not have run the entire tactical diameter toward the enemy if she had turned to port, particularly if she had backed the port engine in turning."

END OF THE ARGUMENT.

Speaking of the alleged colloquy on the Brooklyn during the battle, Capt. Lemley said: "As to the testimony upon the point whether this substantial exchange of remarks really occurred, we have Hodgson's sworn statement before this court, his statement in the investigation before Capt. Chadwick, and his several letters to the applicant, in which he adheres to the substantial accuracy of the newspaper report as printed.

"Counsel have found themselves," Capt. Lemley continued, "in the unfortunate position of being obliged to attack the testimony of many witnesses. As to these witnesses whose testimony has been assailed, either directly or indirectly, I do not deem it necessary to say anything in their behalf. They are all officers of the navy in good standing, and the Court has had full opportunity to observe their manner on the stand. The principal crime that has been in terms laid against any of them is their youth, and this they will eventually outgrow. It may be added that they range in years between thirty and forty-seven. All of them are therefore eligible, in such qualifications, to election to the United States Senate. Moreover, they compare man for man more than favorably in this respect with the witnesses called for the applicant; and that precocious child of the kindergarten, as Mr. Rayner has designated Lieut. Commander Potts, is forty-six years of age, and has seen more than thirty years of service."

Capt. Lemley then closed his speech and the entire argument of the case with the following words:

"From my knowledge of the man, having served under his command on two cruises, I have never believed, nor do I claim from the evidence, that personal misconduct, or, to call a spade a spade, cowardice, was exhibited by Commodore Schley in any part of his career as Commander in Chief of the Flying Squadron. But I submit with regret that in the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos, while at the latter port, en route to the southward of Santiago, without settled destination, in the retrograde movement, in the return to the vicinity of Santiago, and in the affair of May 31, the Commodore exhibited unsteadiness in purpose and in push and failure to obey orders.

"The characterization of this conduct is, however, for the court. I trust that I may be pardoned if I remind you, gentlemen, that the first importance of the matters before you is not as they relate to any individual, but as they concern the naval service. It is for you to lay down a standard of conduct, to be followed in future similar cases—a standard such as that set by our great naval commanders, like John Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, Farragut, the Porters, and others. A sense of propriety forbids my mentioning the living."

With the conclusion of Capt. Lemley's remarks, the court at 3:45 P. M. adjourned with the intention of holding no more public sessions.

Request of Sampson's Counsel Denied.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Schley court of inquiry has declined to grant the request made yesterday by Attorney Theall, acting for Admiral Sampson, that the remarks of Capt. Parker, concerning the fact that the Spanish cruiser Colon lay in the harbor at Santiago for some hours after the arrival there of Admiral Sampson, be stricken from the record. Admiral Dewey, writing for the court, says that this action has been taken after careful consideration.

A Silver Service for Schley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Admiral Schley expects to make a visit to Memphis, Tenn., in January, at a date to be determined upon later, when he is to be presented with a silver service by the people of Memphis. He made this promise to Mr. Crawford of The Memphis Commercial Appeal Company, who called on him to-day to extend the invitation and to assure him of an earnest desire of the citizens of Memphis to have him make them a visit.

BIDS TO BUILD CUSTOM HOUSE.

Many Contractors Make Offers to Erect the New York Structure.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Bids were opened at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to-day for the general construction of the New York Custom House. The bids were as follows:

D. H. Hayes & Co., Chicago, to complete in thirty months, three bids—Milford granite, $2,391,293; limestone, $2,176,000; Somes Sound granite, $2,297,000.

J. A. Hoffer & Sons, New York, to complete in three years; granite, $3,000,000.

John C. Rodgers, New York, to complete in two years and six months, two bids—Clark Island granite, $2,092,000; Deer Island granite, $2,030,000.

P. J. Carlin & Co., Brooklyn, to complete in three years; Somes Sound granite, $2,227,776; to complete in thirty months, Blue Hill granite, $2,319,632.

Norcross Brothers, New York, three bids, to complete in two years, Bradford granite, $2,284,000; to complete in thirty months, light gray granite, $2,284,000; Georgia white granite, $2,284,000.

W. A. & A. E. Wells, Chicago, to complete in three years, limestone, $1,929,535.

John Griffiths & Son, Chicago, to complete in twenty-five months, Somes Sound granite, $2,295,000.

John Price, New York, three bids, to complete in thirty months, Fox Island granite, $2,187,000; Stony Creek granite, $2,287,000; Jonesborough granite, $2,387,000.

The award will not be made until all the bids receive consideration, with a view of determining the best offer.

INSURGENTS SHORT OF FOOD.

Lukban, Leader of Samar Rebels, Believed to Be Weakening.

CATBALOGAN, Capital of Island of Samar, Nov. 7.—The few Filipinos who are surrendering say that the insurgent leader Lukban's provisions are exhausted, and that he and his men are living on a scanty supply of sweet potatoes. Lukban is being strongly urged to surrender. He is weakening, and it is believed he will yield by Nov. 10, owing to the blockade making it impossible for him to procure more food. The insurgents are described as being in great fear of the soldiers.

The insurgents are becoming more active in the Island of Leyte. Yesterday the town of Matalom was attacked. At Inopacan the insurgents cut the telegraph line. While a detachment of American troops were repairing it they were fired upon by a band of insurgents. After a brief skirmish the rebels were dispersed.

Seven Soldiers Drowned in Samar.

CATBALOGAN, Samar, Nov. 7.—First Lieut. Robert T. Crawford of the First Infantry, a Sergeant, and five men, while attempting to cross the Baboan River, in Samar, were drowned.

GEN. CASTRO'S PROGRAMME

Promise of Peace and Protection of Foreigners in Venezuela.

A Declaration from the Caracas Government Affirms That the Disturbed State of the Country Is Ended.

The Venezuelan Consul in this city, Mr. Gonzales, has given out a statement received from his Government. It bears the date Oct. 28, and is in part as follows:

"The candidacy of Gen. Cipriano Castro for the Presidency of Venezuela for the coming period of six years, which will be inaugurated Feb. 20, 1902, has proved already acceptable to the whole country, absolutely without opposition in any of the twenty different States of the republic.

"An administration will be inaugurated justifying the assurances of a well-established peace, thus securing the result of the heroic efforts and many sacrifices sustained during two years of constant struggle to attend this end and giving every guarantee of re-establishing the prosperity to which Venezuela is entitled.

"The welfare of the general public and the special protection of the rights of foreigners and the capital which they may invest, will be preserved and the many advantages to which they are entitled in so promising a country as is Venezuela will be fully safeguarded.

"Gen. Castro, appreciating fully the advantages to be derived from peace and the sustaining power of a liberal form of government, will make this idea the principal base of his policy, particularly with reference to maintaining the friendly relations with foreign powers which Venezuela has enjoyed in the past, asking from all foreigners only acknowledgment of the nation's laws, which are simply the dictation of modern, civil, and constitutional codes.

"The disturbed state of the country during the last few years which caused the unsettlement of business prosperity is now a condition of the past, as the administration now has a firm hold upon the best sympathy of the people, who will co-operate with him to the fullest extent in attaining this laudable object.

"Gen. Castro believes fully in the following ideas: Absolute protection to national and foreign enterprises looking to the development of his country; the institution of public institutions under modern methods; the construction of good roadways and the maintenance of same, and the establishment of a special system of minor courts of justice in towns and villages distant from the capitals, in order that legal questions may be promptly solved and justice meted out with fairness and celerity.

"Gen. Castro's platform may be condensed in a few words: Peace, which is the soul of civil life, an honest Government which assures prosperity; the re-establishment of internal and foreign confidence, and the absolute submission to the law."

CHILE OFFERS TO MEDIATE.

Good Offices Tendered to Republics of Venezuela and Colombia.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Nov. 7.—Señor Herbost, the Minister of Chile at Bogota, with the authorization of his Government, has cabled to President Castro offering the good offices of Chile in order to arrange the differences between Venezuela and Colombia, stipulating the acceptation of Colombia. President Castro's reply was as follows:

"I accept your proposition with pleasure, on condition that Colombia gives full powers, and do not forget my answer to the Congress at Mexico, stipulating reparation and the payment of damages for invasions and losses, bases which I consider just and reasonable."

PANAMA'S FALL NOT VERIFIED.

Story That City Has Been Taken by Liberals Seems to Be Unfounded.

It was rumored in this city yesterday that the City of Panama, in Colombia, had fallen, and is in the complete control of the Liberal Party. The rumor was based on a dispatch printed in a morning newspaper, which it was alleged had been received by the Colombian Liberal Junta. Inquiries at the Colombian Consulate in this city yesterday, at every one of the mercantile houses having large interests in Panama, and at the Panama Railroad Company, failed to elicit any information tending to confirm the story. The Colombian Consul, Arturo de Brigard, said that he had received no information from Panama, and showed a dispatch from the Secretary of the Colombian Legation at Washington, asking if there was any information to be had concerning the rumor in this city.

"I believe the story is untrue," said Consul Brigard, "and was sent out by the Liberals here in New York simply for effect. The United States has a gunboat at Panama, and it is impossible that the city could have fallen without the Navy Department at Washington having been notified, or the State Department apprised of it by the United States Consul at Panama. This inquiry from the Colombian Legation at Washington shows that no such information has been received there. I will, however, send a cable inquiry to-day to Panama and set all doubts at rest."

At the offices of the Panama Railroad Company it was said that a cable message had been received from Colon yesterday morning announcing the departure of the steamship Orizaba, on the day before. This message did not even hint that Panama was even threatened. The Aspinwall Fruit Company also said that they had received a Colon dispatch yesterday, in which nothing was said about Panama having fallen. The following concerns likely to hear at once of the fall of Panama were seen yesterday, and declared that no information of the kind had been received by them: Flint, Eddy & Co., Amsinck & Co., W. R. Grace & Co., the Mexican Cable Company, and Isaac Brandon & Brothers.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 7.—There is absolutely no truth in the report circulated in the United States that Panama has been captured by the Liberals. No fighting whatever has occurred. The state of affairs is the same as it has been for weeks past.

Capt. Anderson Dies of Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A cablegram received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Chaffee, at Manila, announces the death, from pneumonia, of Capt. Robert H. Anderson of the Ninth Infantry. Capt. Anderson was appointed to the army in 1884 from civil life, being accredited to Georgia. He was made a First Lieutenant in 1889, and became a Captain in 1898.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, vice Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Major Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Preble on official business pertaining to the mortar firings, to begin at that point Nov. 11.

Major Walter D. McCaw, Surgeon, will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for instruction.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penney, Twenty-third Infantry; Major Leonard A. Lovering, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Major Guy L. Edie, Surgeon; Capt. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., Twenty-ninth Infantry, recorder; First Lieut. George L. Byroade, First Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Penney, President of the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Second Lieutenants, recently appointed, are assigned as indicated: Casper W. Cole, Ninth Cavalry; Rowland B. Mills, Thirteenth Cavalry; Richard B. Going, Second Cavalry; Eugene Van N. Bissell, First Cavalry; Frank R. Curtis, Sixth Infantry; Hunter Harris, Ninth Infantry; William H. Burt, One Hundred and Seventh Company, Coast Artillery; Fielding L. Polhdexter, Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, Ninth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop I to Troop G of that regiment.

Capt. Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop I of that regiment.

Transferred: Lieut. Col. Eli L. Huggins from the Third Cavalry to the Thirteenth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Swigert from the Thirteenth Cavalry to the Third Cavalry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander T. F. Burgdorf is ordered to the New York Navy Yard for duty in the steam engineering department.

Lieut. J. H. Gibbons is detached from the branch hydrographic office at Buffalo and ordered to duty in the office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. C. Wells is ordered to duty at the torpedo station.

Naval Cadet E. E. Scranton is transferred from the Ranger to the Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. Young is transferred from the Columbia to the Constellation for temporary duty.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. W. Morse is detached from the Topeka Nov. 15; he will continue his other duties at Port Royal Station.

Assistant Paymaster J. D. Barber is ordered to the Topeka Nov. 15 as relief of Passed Assistant Paymaster Morse.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Cushing and Barney arrived yesterday at New London.

The Alert arrived yesterday at San Diego.

The Glacier arrived to-day at Cavite.

The Bagley arrived to-day at Norfolk.

The Indiana arrived to-day at Port of Spain.

The Wilmington sailed to-day from Shanhai Kwan for Hai-Kow.

The Biddle sailed to-day from Norfolk for Port Royal.

The Illinois sailed to-day from Yorktown for Hampton Roads.

The Chicago sailed to-day from Naples for Genoa.

POLICEMAN RESCUES A CHILD.

Had Been Left at Home by Parents and House Caught Fire.

There were several exciting incidents yesterday afternoon at a fire which started in the rear of the grocery store kept at 471 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street by Assio Raffaelli. The building is a three-story frame tenement. On the top floor lives Giovanni Gorondo and his family. Gorondo and his wife went away yesterday and left in their rooms a four-year-old boy.

When Policeman Garcia of the Morrisania Police Station got to the fire, which was burning briskly, some one told him that the child was on the top floor. Garcia dashed into the building through a stifling smoke. He found the child and carried him to the first floor and then returned to the top of the building. He searched, but could find nobody. When he started to leave the building he found that he could not go down by the stairs, which were in flames. He opened a window, and the firemen put up a ladder by which he descended to the street. He was cheered by the crowd.

All during the fire Raffaelli, the grocer, had been dancing like a wild man in front of his store. As soon as the firemen had extinguished the fire he rushed into his place, and shortly after appeared with a bag which contained $800 in money. The damage to the building is about $900.

President's Sister Loses Diamond Brooch

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Mrs. William S. Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles of the navy, and sister of President Roosevelt, was robbed of, or lost, about ten days ago, a diamond brooch valued at about $5,000. It is believed that the loss occurred during Mrs. Cowles's recent trip to New England, and detectives of several cities through which she passed are working on the case.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Bowlers Win Two Games in National League Tournament.

In the National Bowling League tournament last night the Knickerbocker Athletic Club bowlers won two of three games with the Mutual team, Parker making a score of 277, with nine strikes and one spare, in the second game. The Belvidere five made a new high score of 980 in the Columbia League series, and in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament, Class B, the Lefferts Council team rolled in Class A form and won their fifth and sixth consecutive victories. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

KNICKERBOCK'R A.C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	MUTUAL B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ross	156	176	160	Mitchell	163	...	...
Seymour	175	174	177	Swave	203	202	173
Wilkon	155	143	179	Barnes	171	181	143
Parker	158	201	274	Snedb'k'r	168	158	186
Stafford	160	176	168	Bittner	131	147	178
				Keller	112	...	...
				Anderson	...	...	180
Total	804	875	958	Total	836	800	863

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Rehbein, 189; Haigh, 206; Wagner, 209; Lockwood, 178; Heilles, 203. Total, 980.
Aurania Bowling Club—Taylor, 164; Schoeppler, 180; Gennerich, 171; Laig, 152; Muller, 150. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.—Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 179; Heins, 146; Meyer, 128; Ronner, 172; Brinkima, 154. Total, 779.
Aurania Bowling Club—Taylor, 163; Schoeppler, 180; Gennerich, 181; Laig, 149; Muller, 160. Total, 829.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Rehbein, 144; Haigh, 156; Wagner, 173; Lockwood, 197; Heilles, 154. Total, 824.
Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 166; Heins, 179; Meyer, 121; Ronner, 158; Brinkima, 178. Total, 802.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 171; Taylor, 200; Van Riper, 149; Josephs, 206; Cooper, 180. Total, 907.
Welcome Council—Ellis, 147; Hulman, 140; Hummel, 162; Peters, 171; Ochs, 158. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.—Nassau Council—Johnson, 157; Huhn, 149; Bragg, 157; Gearing, 137; Curth, 160. Total, 760.
Welcome Council—Ellis, 126; Hulman, 142; Hummel, 181; Peters, 143; Ochs, 133. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.—Nassau Council—Johnson, 176; Huhn, 157; Bragg, 171; Gearing, 162; Curth, 129. Total, 795.
Lefferts Council—Sellers, 181; Taylor, 164; Van Riper, 167; Josephs, 155; Cooper, 145. Total, 812.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 151; Bulrath, 169; Young, 154; Moynahan, 163; Diederich, 202. Total, 839.
New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 158; Kearse, 167; Duncan, 174; Buck, 177; Coffman, 135. Total, 811.

SECOND GAME.—American Bowling Club—Halker, 117; A. Bothe, 168; J. Bothe, 140; Anselm, 155. Total, 580.
New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 206; Kearse, 194; Duncan, 172; Buck, 204; Coffman, 155. Total, 931.

THIRD GAME.—American Bowling Club—Halker, 171; A. Bothe, 178; J. Bothe, 168; Anselm, 189. Total, 706.
Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 183; Bulrath, 201; Young, 167; Moynahan, 166; Diederich, 187. Total, 904.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voight, 209; Robitzek, 192; Brandt, 183; Bayer, 179; Eckstein, 188. Total, 901.
Standard Bowling Club—Kaestner, 147; Baxter, 167; Gallison, 141; Banks, 173; Kahlsdorf, 184. Total, 812.

SECOND GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voight, 186; Robitzek, 141; Brandt, 144; Bayer, 138; Eckstein, 151. Total, 710.
Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 170; Smith, 156; Brand, 161; Moore, 160; Maguire, 218. Total, 869.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Kaestner, 176; Baxter, 150; Gallison, 131; Banks, 152; Kahlsdorf, 194. Total, 803.
Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 188; Smith, 125; Brand, 176; Moore, 181; Maguire, 181. Total, 851.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company—Thistle, 139; Watson, 170; Leahy, 137; Waller, 134; Richey, 151. Total, 731.
Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Dunn, 133; Constant, 148; Adams, 153; Gardner, 144; Walker, 165. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.—Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Green, 154; Emmons, 102; Schlimmoler, 195; Hathaway, 161; Van Saun, 155. Total, 711.
Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Dunn, 125; Constant, 147; Adams, 169; Gardner, 171; Walker, 157. Total, 759.

THIRD GAME.—Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Green, 181; Emmons, 131; Schlimmoler, 100; Hathaway, 149; Van Saun, 155. Total, 706.
Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company—Thistle, 165; Watson, 92; Leahy, 160; Walker, 143; Richey, 140. Total, 688.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Waverley Wheelmen—Townsend, 194; Buhler, 185; Butler, 164; Middleton, 171; Kotch, 159. Total, 873.
Euclid Wheelmen—Kampfe, 152; Myers, 143; Smith, 120; Jacobs, 141; Kellaher, 117. Total, 673.

SECOND GAME.—Euclid Wheelmen—Kampfe, 129; Myers, 168; Smith, 129; Jacobs, 159; Kellaher, 127. Total, 712.
Montauk Wheelmen—Holsinger, 133; Grimm, 131; Baer, 142; Burt, 151; Butler, 223. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.—Waverley Wheelmen—Townsend, 164; Buhler, 165; Butler, 153; Middleton, 155;

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. — Big Comedy & Vaudeville. 15 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, 25 others. "BLUE JEANS" GRAND SCENIC REVIVAL.

58TH ST. — "What Happened to Jones." Gr't Comedy, Grand V'deville always.

125TH ST. — "Nancy & Co." Fine Daly Comedy. Splendid Comp'ny. Great Vaudeville between acts.

SUNDAY AT ALL HOUSES CONCERTS. BIGGEST AND BEST Vaudevills in Town.

CARNEGIE HALL. LILLI Lehmann (Her first appearance in America this season.) An entirely new programme. Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano. To-Day at 3:15 Song Recital. Prices. $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. General admission, ONE DOLLAR. Tickets on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall. Direction C. L. Graff.

CARNEGIE HALL. Sat. Aft., Nov. 9th, at 2:30. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor. Programme: VOLKMANN.—Overture, "Richard III." LALO.—Concerto for Violoncello; LISZT.—Symphonic Poem, No. 7, "Festklaenge"; BEETHOVEN.—Symphony in A Major, No. 7, op. 92. Soloist Mr. Gerardy. Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. Sixty-sixth St., Near Columbus Av. Opens for the season Saturday morning, NOVEMBER 9TH AT 10 A. M. Public admitted daily except Mondays. Admission, 50 cts. Music.

HORSE SHOW. The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 15th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. & 23d St. THURSDAY MATINEES BEGIN NEXT WEEK. To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

NEW SAVOY Theatre. 34th St. & Broadway. "A Goshi'l mighty big success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. | EBEN HOLDEN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY | Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Wednesday Matinées Begin Next Week. To-night, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING / IF I WERE KING

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St. LAST 3 PERFORMANCES OF HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY (To-night, 8:15—KING CHARLES I. Saturday Matinée—The Merchant of Venice. Saturday Night | Waterloo (only time) Farewell Performance | and The Bells. NEXT MONDAY MAUDE ADAMS, Seats now on sale. Opening Play—J. M. Barrie's QUALITY STREET.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Tonight, 8:10. Matinées, Wednesday & Saturday at 2. THE MESSENGER BOY 3D MONTH Great Success. with JAMES T. POWERS

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Matinées Wed. & Tmw, 2:15. Evgs, 8:15. The Geo. W. Lederer Company, in DAN DALY With Virginia Earl. THE NEW YORKERS

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Monday Afternoon, November 11th, at 3, Song Recital | Whitney Tew. Res. Seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's and Ditson's. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. AUTOMOBILE SHOW LAST 2 DAYS. 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c. CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., Just west of B'way. Evgs, 8:15. Last 2 Nights. Last Matinée To-morrow. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush Nov. 12, Grace George in "Under Southern Skies."

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. ANNA HELD THE LITTLE DUCHESS.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. ARIZONA 40 Horses 200 People. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. This Sunday MATINEE TO-DAY. DEWEY BURLESQUERS. Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat Nights. & Mats. 2. Klaw & Erlanger Present the Drury Lane Fairy Extravaganza SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.

VICTORIA. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15. CLYDE FITCH'S THE WAY OF THE WORLD with ELSIE DE WOLFE and her company.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eugene Presbrey's enormously successful play. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

WALLACK'S Last 2 Weeks. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. The White Squadron. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

Collegiate Football Game Tmw, 2:30 P. M. Columbia Field, (Polo Grounds,) Syracuse University vs. Columbia. Adm., 50c. Res. Seats, $1.00.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK WHITE SQUADRON | LIGHTS O' LONDON

The Turf.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I. RACING EVERY DAY AT 2:15 P. M. Trains leave foot of East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and from Flatbush Av. at 11:04 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:54 P. M. Admission, $2. Ladies, $1.

HENRY HART DEAD OF INFIRMITIES OF AGE

Founded 3d Av. Road, with Which He Was Always Identified.

Was a Unique Figure in New York's Business World—At one Time Was Said to Be Worth $20,000,000.

Henry Hart, who created the Third Avenue Railroad and was identified with its interests, as an officer of the corporation and a majority stockholder, for nearly half a century, died yesterday, a nonagenarian, at his house, 739 Madison Avenue. He was in full health two weeks ago, and it appeared likely that he would reach the age of 100 years, but last week symptoms of failure of vitality, due to old age, appeared, and the end came rapidly and peacefully. His family was with him when he died.

Mr. Hart was born in New York, July 27, 1811, in Water Street, opposite the old United States Hotel. He went to the public schools. His first business venture was in 1835, when he opened a pawnshop at 27 Chatham Street. He was closely identified with his first business for only a few years, and the pawnshop was carried on mainly by his brother, Mitchell Hart, until it was given up, in 1853.

The project of the Third Avenue surface road was conceived first in 1851, and put into execution in 1853. With Mr. Hart in the enterprise were M. Van Schaick, Philip Reynolds, Horace M. Dewey, and Robert G. and William Remsen. For forty-seven years Mr. Hart devoted his entire time and attention to this surface road system. His whole heart and soul were in it. More than forty years ago he became President of the road. Then there were no automatic devices for checking the dishonest propensities of conductors, and the existing system of "spotter" was useless. Although he was identified ten blocks off by his small stature and peculiarities of dress and build, Mr. Hart for years, when not exercising the functions of President at the office of the company, was constantly on its cars, wide awake to detect violations of rules, rudeness to passengers, and ill-treatment of horses. His vigilance and constant activity saved the stockholders hundreds of thousands of dollars. In later years Mr. Hart had a rig that almost up to the time that he ceased to be active in the affairs of the road was a city wonder. The vehicle was dilapidated, ramshackle, and shabby, and the nag sorry and slow of gait. The driver shared Mr. Hart's contempt for conventionalities in regard to dress. In this vehicle Mr. Hart was for years carried all over New York to transact business affairs, and its halting anywhere attracted attention.

About 60,000 of the 160,000 shares of Third Avenue stock were in 1897 owned by Henry Hart, and they were quoted at about that time at 240, so that his fortune was rated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. He had never been known to sell a share of stock, and in the early days, when he was accumulating his block, he denied himself all luxuries to acquire stock.

The change of motive power on the road from horses to cable traction was made in 1893. Hardly was the new system in operation when the policy of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company became aggressive, and the officers of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, following Mr. Hart's advice, declined to consolidate interests in any way and sought to fortify theirs by acquiring other lines and interests, notably that of the Union Railway Company. Following these transactions, which were afterward condemned as injudicious, came a decision to again change the motive system to underground trolley. This involved the paying out of millions, that brought about several crises in its affairs, which culminated Feb. 28, 1900, in the appointment of Hugh J. Grant as receiver of the property of the company, owing to its failure to secure a new loan to provide for immediate use.

Less than three weeks after the system passed into the control of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and May 24 of that year the receiver was discharged, after the tangle into which the company's affairs had got had been unraveled. The floating debt spoken of was over $23,000,000, all of which had been liquidated. During the crisis the price of Third Avenue stock rapidly declined. Jan 2, 1900, it was 132½, and March 2 it touched the lowest, 45½, a loss of 86½ per share, subsequent reorganization and adjustment transactions increased the capital stock to $40,000,000, and the amount of the funded debt was also $40,000,000.

Henry Hart, then in his eighty-ninth year, was greatly worried over the catastrophe to what had been to him the apple of his eye. In his efforts to save the road Mr. Hart was worsted as a financier in a deal with a syndicate in which James R. Keene figured. Mr. Hart first deposited about $3,500,000 worth of his stock, quoted at 120, and afterward 25,000 shares at par in January, 1900, on the condition that it was to be held for one year, when it was to be taken back at the same price or sold at 125. Part of the block of stock has not been accounted for, and there was at the time of Mr. Hart's death a suit pending by him against J. S. Bache & Co. on this question.

Mr. Hart is said to have died worth several million dollars. March 6 he moved his papers and personal effects from the offices of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to his home, and about the same time he disposed of a vast collection of unredeemed pledges, relics of his pawnshop, which since 1853 had been stored in various places. His motto in this regard was the same as it was concerning his Third Avenue stock, "Sell and repent."

He continued to be identified with Third Avenue as Vice President and as Director, but changed his habits and mode of life. He became particular in regard to his attire and rode in equipages and submitted to the services of a barber, so that as a well-dressed old gentleman with a wealth of flowing white hair he was hardly recognizable as the shabby, anxious surface railroad magnate of the old days.

Mr. Hart was always classed in politics as a Republican, and on Tuesday night he rejoiced when on asking the reason for music in the street near his home he was told of the election of Seth Low. He had interests as a Director or officer in other corporations than Third Avenue, among them the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Empire City Trading Company.

Mr. Hart died a bachelor, and the many stories told of his interesting and unique career and personality have no reference to any romantic or tender episode that might have resulted in matrimony. He is survived by his niece, daughter of his brother, Abraham, and her daughters, Miss Harry Lyons, Mrs. L. D. Mayer, Mrs. D. C. Andrews, Mrs. A. J. Ellias, and Mrs. L. Keyser.

The funeral will be at the convenience of the family. Burial will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn. Mr. Hart was a member of the Congregation Shearith Israel, and its pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, will conduct the last services.

Commander Garforth, R. N., Drowned.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 7.—Commander Frank A. Garforth of the guardship Hotspur, was drowned in the Great Sound last night. He is supposed to have fallen overboard. The body has been recovered.

Amusements.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10 Mts. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night & Mat. Sat., Sudermann's "JOHANNISFEUER." Sat. Eve., "DER VEILCHENFRESSER."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | CINQUEVALLI LILLIPUTIANS 30 Other Great Acts.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. HOYT'S "A TIN SOLDIER."

GRAND BROS. BYRNE—8 BELLS Next Week—Mann—Lipman.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9.

Matinée To-morrow HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. OUR OWN BIG COMPANY OF 40.

Harlem Op. House. The Rogers Bros. in Washington Ev. 8:15 Mt. Sat. Nxt wk—J. H. Stoddart, "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

FELL DEAD AT HIS POST.

A Ferryboat Engineer's Life Ended as the Craft Entered Her Slip.

Just as the ferryboat Flushing of the Thirty-fourth Street line, East River, touched her slip last night, the engineer, William Hirst, sixty-five years old, of 113 Bodine Street, Long Island City, pressed his hands to his breast and fell dead.

The only witness of Hirst's death was Charles Aal, the fireman, who had come up from below when the boat was nearing the shore. He was looking into the engine room.

The fireman gave the alarm, a policeman was summoned, and a call sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Morrow responded and said that Hirst had died from either heart disease or apoplexy. The fireman said that Hirst had been a sufferer from kidney trouble. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor Better.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The condition of Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, (wife of the well-known Member of Parliament and journalist,) who has been suffering from peritonitis, at Edinburgh, where she went to perform in her play, "The Lady from Texas," was reported by her physicians this morning to be improved.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, rugs and carpets; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Wightman, D. A., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; I. Zwilling, cloaks, suits, boys' clothing, millinery, and ribbons, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, china and glass, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, silks; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens, white goods, and embroideries, Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, notions and fancy goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Frink, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Macinnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, dry goods, 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; E. F. Perkins, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; G. M. McKelvey, dry goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Griggs, H. H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, dry goods; J. J. White, dry goods; Miss Hurd, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Marks & Garson, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Marks, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; R. T. Lenhart, domestics; Gilsey House.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Robinson, furnishing goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; R. F. Goulder, shades and curtains; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, fancy goods, hosiery, and ribbons; Murray Hill Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. X. Cahill, notions and ribbons; 309 Broadway; Hotel Kensington.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Pass, laces and embroideries; H. Johnston, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. F. Morgan, linens; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Milliner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Corcoran, carpets and furniture; Hotel Manhattan.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; may be light rain early; wind shifting to west.

The northwestern storm was central last night over Western Ontario, with much decreased intensity, and was pursuing an east-northeast course toward the Upper St. Lawrence Valley. The precipitation resulting from this storm for twenty-four hours continued light, and the area covered extended from the eastern portions of the Dakotas eastward through the greater portion of the lower lake region. In the immediate rear of the storm temperatures have fallen considerably, but remain generally above the freezing point. They were, however, 10 to 25 degrees below it yesterday morning in the Northwest and Central West, but again rose rapidly during the day under the influence of another low pressure area, which was central last night over Assiniboia. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, except on the North Pacific Coast, where there were showers.

There will be rain or snow to-day along the middle and eastern lower lakes, probably rain in Northern New England, and rain in the early morning, followed by clearing in New York. Light rain or snow is also probable in the Dakotas and portions of Montana. With these exceptions generally fair weather is indicated for the next two days.

It will be somewhat colder to-day in the eastern lower lake region, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and also along the Appalachians. It will be warmer in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Northwest, and the middle slope, and warmer Saturday in the Ohio Valley and upper lake region.

On the New England coast variable winds will shift to fresh southwest and west by to-night; on the middle and South Atlantic Coasts winds will be fresh southwest to west; on the East Gulf Coast they will shift to fresh north; on the West Gulf Coast they will be fresh southerly; on the upper lakes they will be fresh west to northwest becoming variable, and on the lower lakes fresh brisk west to northwest. Steamships which depart Friday for European ports will have variable winds, though mostly fresh south to southwest, and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers Saturday; fair, fresh southerly winds shifting to westerly.

Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair to-day, possibly preceded by showers in early morning. Saturday fair, fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Eastern New York, fair to-day, possibly preceded by light rain in early morning; colder in western portion. Saturday, fair; fresh winds, shifting to westerly.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; colder in northern portion. Saturday, fair; fresh westerly winds.

New Jersey, fair to-day and Saturday; fresh winds, shifting to westerly.

District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair to-day and Saturday; light to fresh winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Virginia, fair to-day; colder in southwest portion. Saturday, fair; fresh winds, shifting to west to northwest.

North and South Carolina, fair to-day and Saturday; light west to north winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day; colder in eastern portion. Saturday, fair; west to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair and colder to-day, except possibly rain or snow near the lakes. Saturday, fair; fresh west to north winds.

Minnesota, colder and warmer to-day. Saturday, fair; fresh westerly winds.

North Dakota, rain or snow and warmer to-day. Saturday, fair; south to west winds.

South Dakota, fair to-day; warmer in eastern portion. Saturday, fair; south to west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, was as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	47	39	40
6 A. M.	50	39	40
9 A. M.	54	41	46
12 M.	58	46	58
3 P. M.	59	49	51
6 P. M.	59	50	50
9 P. M.	59	48	49
12 P. M.	58	45	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47½
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1900	54
Corresponding date for last 25 years	47

The thermometer registered 40 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 47 degrees at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 50 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 37 degrees at 5 A. M. There was 56 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:10 A. M.—243 Monroe Street; Barnard Levy; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—103 East Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—3 Montgomery Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

2 P. M.—471 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; C. Paffile; damage, $800.

2:30 P. M.—215 East Tenth Street; Annie Cantle; damage, $750.

2:45 P. M.—52 West Thirtieth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—103 Stanton Street; Steinberg & Co.; damage, $200.

6 P. M.—2,192 Seventh Avenue; Benjamin Breper; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—203 East Seventy-second Street; Joseph Karstern; damage, $10.

6:15 P. M.—431 West Thirty-second Street; J. W. Gerlack; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—164 East Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—Jerome Park Reservoir; Duerr Construction Company; damage, $5,000.

9:20 P. M.—416 East Twenty-sixth Street; Bellevue Hospital Nursery; damage, $25.

9:30 P. M.—235 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Tillie Goldstein; damage, $1,000.

PEABODY EDUCATION FUND

Fortieth Meeting of the Trustees in This City.

Chief Justice Fuller Chosen as President to Succeed William M. Evarts—President Roosevelt a Trustee.

The fortieth meeting of the George Peabody Education Fund, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday was attended by eleven of the twelve surviving Trustees.

The fund, which amounts to nearly $2,100,000, was presented by Mr. Peabody in 1866. The total gift was about $3,000,000, but of this $1,000,000 was in Mississippi and Florida bonds, issued long before the war, but which were subsequently repudiated. For this reason the Trustees of the fund, for some years, declined to aid in the education of children in the States named.

There were present at the meeting yesterday Samuel A. Green of Massachusetts, James D. Porter of Tennessee, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, William A. Courtenay of South Carolina, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of Washington, Henderson M. Somerville of Alabama, Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University of Maryland; Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, Senator George F. Hoar and ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, both of Massachusetts.

During the past year the President, William M. Evarts; the Vice Chairman, the Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, and the Trustees William Wirt Henry of Virginia and President William McKinley died.

Chief Justice Fuller was elected President, with Ambassador Choate and Mr. Gilman as first and second Vice Chairman, respectively.

For Trustees, Seth Low was chosen in place of Mr. Evarts, President Roosevelt in place of William McKinley, and ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith of Georgia in place of Mr. Henry of Virginia. The report was that a Trusteeship was tendered to Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota, who is in the city.

Ex-Gov. J. D. Porter was appointed President pro tem. of the Normal College at Nashville, Tenn., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. W. H. Payne.

The report of the Treasurer, J. Pierpont Morgan, shows that the fund is invested in securities which net an average income of nearly 4½ per cent.

The management of the fund is largely in the control of J. L. M. Curry, the general agent, who submitted an exhaustive report covering the details of the year's work.

During the year $80,229.57 was expended for educational purposes in the following States and in Peabody scholarships:

Alabama	$6,000	Arkansas	$700.00
Florida	1,500	Georgia	5,900.00
Louisiana	4,200	Mississippi	2,500.00
North Carolina	4,150	South Carolina	4,700.00
Tennessee	1,500	Texas	3,300.00
Virginia	5,200	West Virginia	1,650.00
Peabody Normal College	14,900	Scholarships	24,329.57

After pointing out the many benefits resulting from the Peabody fund in the cause of education, Mr. Curry says in his report:

"One of the most remarkable phenomena in America life is the gifts of private citizens to education. The examples of generosity have been as beneficial as the large amounts so liberally contributed. Universities and colleges in the Northern and Western States have been the recipients of millions of dollars. At the South, schools for the instruction of the negroes have shared in this beneficence. Until 1870, England never realized that free schools for all the people was an imperative government duty, and it yet seems almost impossible for her to learn that an effective and universal system of public schools should be free from ecclesiastical control.

"It is gratifying that despite formidable and persistent adverse influences a large number of British people share in the American idea of education for the people and by the people, and are showing patient energy and broad patriotism in a determined purpose to sever general education from sectarian domination. England also learns slowly to follow the American precedent of munificent endowment of scientific and higher education by personal gifts."

The meeting terminated with a dinner last night in the green room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Covers were laid for eighteen, and among those present were several ladies, relatives of some of the Trustees. It had been expected that Archbishop Ireland would attend, but at the last moment he had to recall his acceptance of an invitation. The dinner was purely a social affair, with no speeches.

The Trustees of the Slater fund, a body very similar to the Peabody organization, will meet in this city to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Decatur Axtell, Richmond.

HOLLAND—Graham Duffield, Chicago; Richard Vaux, Philadelphia; D. L. Gillespie, Pittsburg; R. R. McCormick, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—T. T. Goff, Washington; Linzee Prescott, Boston.

VICTORIA—W. J. Douglas, Toronto; J. A. Sheffield, Montreal; Dr. H. Hess, Elberfeld, Germany.

NAVARRE—Capt. Frederick W. Slade, United States Army; Capt. W. P. Walker, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—G. H. Robinson, Cincinnati; Samuel Shaw Parks, Chicago; Col. L. D. Tyson, Knoxville.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska; A. M. B. Graham, Edinburgh; Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, Andover; H. P. Morgan, San Francisco.

PARK AVENUE—B. A. C. Craig, Toronto; Belden F. Culver, Chicago.

GRAND—Col. J. P. Farley, United States Army; M. J. Richmond, Covington, Ky.

PLAZA—L. F. Fish, Cleveland; W. R. Dunlap, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—Thomas Blasini, Ponce, P. R.; F. G. I. Weymouth, San Juan, P. R.; R. E. Blount, Paris.

NETHERLAND—Maurice G. W. Collamore, Boston; M. K. Weems, Quincy, Ill.

MANHATTAN—Gen. George Corbin, Washington; Clarence Edgy, Providence.

HOFFMAN—Col. E. J. Sanford, Knoxville; Dr. H. N. Royster, Raleigh; Paul Asch, Milwaukee.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. H. Manley, Maine; J. Warren Keifer, Ohio.

ASTOR—S. G. Boyd, Cincinnati; Dr. Daniel Longaker, Philadelphia.

EMPIRE—William Coates, Ottawa; A. D. Waterman, Chicago.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The St. Albans Hotel at Rockland Lake was destroyed by fire last night. The fire, which burned property worth $25,000, was probably caused by a chimney with a bad draught. The building was owned by Jacob Leudemann of New York, and was being fitted for next season.

BOOTH BAY HARBOR, Me., Nov. 7.—The Capital Island House, a Summer hotel on Capital Island, was burned this afternoon. The house was unoccupied. The loss will reach $11,000. The building was owned by J. W. Ladd and G. N. Maxey of Gardiner, Me.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:39	Sun sets...4:49	Moon rises...4:03

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:02	Gov. Isl'd...5:56	H. Gate...7:52
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:28	Gov. Isl'd...6:10	H. Gate...8:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Zena, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 9.		
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Brasil, Argentina, &c	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Castilian Prince, Argentina, Paraguay, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Columbia, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Menahe, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland	.....	5:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull	.....	.....
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Zulia, Venezuela, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
MONDAY, NOV. 11.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 12.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Monday for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to after Oct. 19 and up to Nov. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Nov. 9, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Nov. 10, (mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, Newfoundland, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Oct. 14; Sydney, Oct. 15; Auckland, Oct. 18, and Honolulu, Oct. 29, reached San Francisco by the steamship Ventura. The mail is due here Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 8.

Belton, St. Lucia, Oct. 26.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 16.
Comal, Galveston, Nov. 2.
Gallia, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Gregory, Para, Oct. 25.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 7.
Inchmarlo, Algiers, Oct. 19.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 1.
La Savoie, Havre, Nov. 2.
Lethington, Greenock, Oct. 24.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Oct. 25.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Oct. 27.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Oct.

Who can define style—
Who can make words express a graceful line or a superbly shaped shoulder or a shapely sleeve?

But you can recognize it when you see it.

You know when you get on one of our Overcoats that "style" is there—you can literally feel it sticking out all over you.

Our long, loose winter Overcoat is the ideal type of garment—it expresses everything of style and artistic tailoring that it is possible to put into a garment.

Here's a fine lot of dark Oxfords at $15 of more than ordinary worth.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

The Natural Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

cleanses the system effectually, purifies the blood, and is a positive cure for all forms of constipation.

It is nature's own remedy for liver and kidney complaints, catarrh of the stomach, bowels or bladder and gouty and rheumatic conditions.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt effects a cure without weakening the system. It is evaporated from the waters of the celebrated Springs at Carlsbad, and contains the same curative properties that have made the Carlsbad Springs famous for centuries.

Every bottle bears the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

IT IS MUCH BETTER FOR YOUR HEALTH

to drink *STRAIGHT* Whiskies, either Scotch or American. Our Scotch Whiskies,

BONNIE BRIER BUSH

very old, or our

SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND,

old, are the best made in the Glenlivet district. They are fully guaranteed, clean and fine flavors, not vatted or blended. Try them, they will not disappoint you.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N.Y.

TWO INTERESTING SUPPLEMENTS

ACCOMPANY EACH SUNDAY ISSUE OF

The New York Times

AMONG THE FEATURES IN THE

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

OF 20 PAGES WITH THE ISSUE FOR

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10,

will be the following:

THE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.—An Interesting Study of the Drift of Foreign Born Population, by CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States Commissioner of Labor.

SILAS LARRABEE Makes Some Remarks About Senator Frye and His Ship Subsidy Scheme, Incidentally "Touchin' on Wheelbarrer Traders."

CAPTURE OF FORT WASHINGTON.—A Story of the True Washington, a Traitor and a Heroine as they Figured in the Siege. Incidental to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Nov. 16. By ALBERT ULLMAN.

Some Wedding Gowns Recently Worn at Fashionable Events.

Canada's Unique Sport.—A Skirling Match.

How Chemical Mysteries are Solved.

Rise and Progress of State Care of the Insane. By GOODWIN BROWN, ex-State Commissioner in Lunacy.

How Some People Economize in their Extravagances.

Amusing Stories of the Streets.

Recent Progress in the Arts and Sciences.

Features of the Musical Season.—By W. J. HENDERSON. Stories from the Theatres. Funny Things That Happen at a Theatrical Box Office.

THE MAN IN THE STREET will have his Usual Supply of Bright, Gossippy, Breezy Chatter About Prominent Men and Women.

In the

12-PAGE FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

Investors and Speculators Will Find the Usual Tables, Showing Fluctuations of Stocks and Bonds During the Week, the Latest Quotations, the Financial Cable Letter from London, and a Number of Special Articles Touching on Matters in which All Operators in Wall Street Are Interested

STREETS FLOODED BY BROKEN WATER MAIN

Thirty-six-Inch Stream Did Damage on Upper Broadway.

Workmen Had to Flee for Their Lives, Wagons Were Caught, and Pavements Washed Up.

Thousands of gallons of water, pouring from a smashed thirty-six-inch main at Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, deluged a portion of Manhattan Valley yesterday afternoon, endangering the lives of several workmen, trapping three wagons in its flow, and seriously damaging both the make-shift pavements along that part of Broadway, and some excavations that had been made for foundations to the elevated portion of the rapid transit railroad that is to run over the valley.

Many buildings in the upper Riverside section were deprived of their water supply until "the emergency pipe" was put in use. During this time in case of a fire they would have been in grave danger, as the emergency flow is of such low pressure that it would not suffice for fighting any large fire. It was late last night before the normal supply was flowing again.

The thirty-six-inch main runs down Broadway, furnishing water to the area around West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Manhattan Streets, as well as in between, and to a large area near the river below the former street. During the last few weeks the Consolidated Gas Company has been laying a main down the east side of Broadway, alongside the water conduit. Work on this had progressed to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. At noon some workmen were blasting at that point, making way for the new main. The blast, either by the concussion or by throwing a mass of rock against the water main, caused the latter to burst, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the street on that side was flooded.

Not far below the place where the blast was set off half a dozen men were working in the trench that was being made for the gas pipe in the softer earth further down. So fast did the water flow upon them that they had to clamber out for their lives. The thirty-six-inch main being one of very high pressure, the current was terrific. In a couple of minutes the stream was spreading across the whole street and rushing down into the bottom, the lowest point of which is at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Through the four intervening blocks there is a steep grade. At intervals were the newly made foundations for the viaduct, each of hard concrete. These last were finished down to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and so sustained no damage, but a little below that street is a big hollow into which the concrete had not been put, and about ten feet of water was forced into this.

In the low-lying part of Broadway, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, were three wagons. Their drivers tried to get out, but failed, the soft unpaved street becoming muddy so fast under the water that the wheels stuck in it. Other vehicles, on higher ground, succeeded in getting safely to dry spots. In the bottom the water rose until it was four feet deep at intervals, and even after the current been shut off the surface was left in such a swampy condition that traffic was stopped for three blocks for the rest of the afternoon and evening.

From One Hundred and Thirty-third Street down to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street the roadway is of macadam, and so did not suffer, but between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Manhattan Streets it is wholly unpaved, and the water tore up great hollows in it.

The workmen in the rapid transit excavation had to hustle, but were in no danger. By the time the bottom of the excavation, which is nearly thirty-five feet deep, was inundated, they had begun to put up temporary barriers that diverted the stream in a measure. The Water Department was notified of the break, and soon the water gate at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street had been closed, stopping the overflow. The employes of the department and the gas company began at once to repair the damage, and late last night a new section of pipe had replaced the broken one. The latter, lying on a sidewalk near by, had a triangular tear about eight feet long in one side.

NO MEDAL FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Board Will Grant Him a Brevet for War Services and Nothing More.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President Theodore Roosevelt is not to receive a medal of honor for his services in the Spanish-American war.

The brevet and medal of honor board of which Gen. MacArthur is President, practically has completed its work and adjourned until Dec. 1. The board has gone over the papers in all cases involving recommendations for brevets arising from the war in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and China, including those already submitted to the Senate last session, but subsequently withdrawn. The Recorder of the board now is putting these in shape for nomination again, and the list will be ready a few days after the reopening of Congress.

The board has found that it is precluded by the convening orders from considering applications for medals of honor which have been passed upon formerly by the War Department itself. So, contrary to the original expectation, it will not be possible for the board to recommend the award of such a medal to President Roosevelt, for the Department acted adversely in that matter last year, and it is understood that the recommendation in the President's case will be limited to a brevet.

FRIGHTENED INTO SUICIDE.

Student Who Thought He Had Seriously Hurt Another Kills Himself.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 7.—Peter Mataczko of Cleveland, a Notre Dame student, in a fright over an injury sustained by a friend with whom he had been wrestling, shot himself through the head to-day and died instantly.

Although Mataczko thought the injury to his friend was fatal, it is said the latter was not seriously hurt.

SHORT-HORN SELLS FOR $5,000.

Formerly Belonged to the Queen Victoria Herd in England.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Cicily, a short-horn cow, recently of the Queen Victoria herd in England, was sold here to-day for $5,000 to J. J. Robins & Sons of Horace, Ind. The animal cost Queen Victoria $4,000 a few years ago. Twenty other cows and bulls realized an average price of $1,820.

These are record figures for short-horn cattle for the past twenty-five years. The sales were made by W. B. Flatt of Hamilton, Ontario, who recently imported the herd from England.

FRESHMAN PRESIDENT KIDNAPPED

Escapes and Returns in Time for His Class Banquet.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The sophomores of Syracuse University yesterday kidnapped Charles P. Morse, President of the freshman class, which was to banquet in the evening. The kidnappers caught their captive in Salina Street, hurried him into a hack, and carried him nine miles to the Onondaga Indian Reservation, intending to hold him till after the banquet.

Morse escaped and ran three miles to a farmhouse, followed by three sophomores. Morse is a record-holder as a sprinter, and eluded his pursuers. After dark he was driven to town disguised in farmers' clothes. He changed clothes at the police office and escorted by three policemen he got to the banquet on time.

Mortgage Foreclosed on May Irwin's House.

Judgment for $25,000 was entered in the Supreme Court yesterday in the foreclosure suit against the house of May Irwin, the actress, a double tenement at 144 West Twenty-eighth Street. The judgment was the result of an action for foreclosure of a mortgage brought against Miss Irwin by Paulina Escheserria of Elisabeth, N. J., who had a mortgage for the above amount against the property, given on Sept. 9, 1899, by the then owners of the property, which since has changed hands.

THE WATER COLOR CLUB.

Aquarelles and Pastels at the Fine Arts Building.

The New York art season opens with the exhibition of the Water Color Club at the Fine Arts, in West Fifty-seventh Street, and opens well, in view of the fact that water colors and colored crayons, pastels, and miniatures are things that appeal to a wider circle than do any other works of art. Those who have cards for the reception to-night will not fail to enjoy the general effect of the two galleries, which are neither crowded with pictures nor too thinly set. The bright, transparent colors of the true water color, the brilliant notes of pastels, the light but somewhat solid effect of pictures in which body color rather than washes predominate, the broad spaces of designs intended to carry their message from afar like posters exposed to daylight, these, as a rule, tell their story almost as well by artificial illumination as by the light of day. So that the effect at an evening reception will be better than is usually the case when the walls are hung with oils.

The New York Water Color Club is the junior society in this line of art, the American Water Color Society being its senior by many years, and it has a larger number of women among its members when compared with the society. If you have been in Europe recently and have seen a water color exhibition in London, a difference will be noted at once. Here our watercolorists, of the younger generation at least, have a tendency to soft tones, rich, low notes, harmonies, and tonality, while abroad the key is sharper and higher, more attention being paid to line. The story is more important in England, while here the artists are pursuing effects of atmosphere. There is the Glasgow school in Great Britain, however, that looks the same way, but they work more in oils than watercolors. The European artists who are nearest ours are the Hollanders—Israels, Keven, Poggenbeeck, and their comrades; even the Frenchmen are further away, although the art cosmopolis on the Seine can always supply examples of every kind of style. And the result of this turn toward harmonious notes gives to the exhibition of the Water Color Club a charm which springs from the uniformity of the effort and results in a decorative principle, not, indeed, intentionally obtained, but the outcome of natural causes. The jury of admission includes Messrs. Charles Warren Eaton and Ben Foster, Elliott Daingerfield and Miss Clara McChesney, Mrs. Parrish and Reynolds Beal, all of them devotees of tone, against whose feeling the natural tendency of workmen like Messrs. Curran and Verplanck Birney could hardly be expected to make much headway. The Hanging Committee, consisting of Mrs. Nicholas and Messrs. Beal, Hester and Will S. Robinson, did its work well, after the Jury of Admission had thrown out hundreds of unworthy aspirants. The average workmanship is high; hardly a picture can be wished away, but as usual in such cases, there are no epoch-making pieces that strike one as marking a turn in an artist's career.

From John La Farge we get one of the South Pacific water colors, a view at sunset of Diadem Peak, on the Island of Tahiti, and a figure for a stained glass window called "The True Path," marvellous in color. Exceptional because it is an interior with several figures is Henry Poore's "A Comrade," low in tone, and by no means thrilling in interest, for it merely refers to the red setter dog the boy is playing with, but possessed nevertheless of the indefinable something that stamps the good picture. Perhaps it is the sombre face of the man looking down on boy and dog as he sits chin on hand in his chair. He might be pondering the problem of man and dog—the man in the dog and the dog in the man. It is a fine figure, and the boy is excellently painted also.

Mr. Charles Warren Eaton makes a brave show with eight water colors, among which "Canal at Bruges," with bridge and crow-step gables mirrored in the smooth water, is a pleasing souvenir of "Bruges the Dead"; "By the Pine Wood" contains a beautiful sky. William J. Kaula is imposing with his "Clouds and Dunes," full of harmony, broad and massive in the handling; he showing much feeling in "Low Tide, Ogunquit River," a moonlight effect very charming indeed.

Very different kind of work are the sharply drawn outlines and flat color-filling in the pictures of E. Mars, "The Lady of the House" and "Solitude," figure pieces both, that recall Miss Mary Cassatt's work without having her individuality at all. Somewhat in this vein are Miss Ada Howe Kent's "Marjorie," in which the outlines seem drawn with a pen. Or again it is M. H. Squire, who draws a woman seated while another combs her hair, calling it "The Making of a Beauty," and works in the Holbein way, or, rather, in the Japanese way of colored pictures and prints. These artists have one thing in common, they do not seek beauty of outline, nor greatly beauty of tone; a certain harsh realism is usual with them. In the last picture, for instance, it is obvious that no amount of tonsorial skill aided by cosmetics will ever make a beauty of the young woman under the hands of the beautifier. This is the reaction from the pretty-pretty, which holds its own in popularity in all the great cities of the world, and keeps in affluence the artists who cater to this natural, unsophisticated passion of the populace.

Some very attractive marines greet one as the first gallery is entered. Here is "From the Cliff," by Charles H. Woodbury, turquoise foam in front, wine-dark sea beyond, and a high horizon deftly, broadly painted. Mr. Woodbury's "Fantasie" is a scene of billows breaking against somewhat insubstantial cliffs and executing—one of them at least—a daring loop-the-loop which may be found in Japanese carvings, and ought to be, but isn't, found in nature. "The Wake," by George Ferdinand Of, Jr., is what one sees on the ocean looking aft on a calm day when no sail is in sight. It is charming in color, as are his other pictures, "Capri" and "Fluellen," showing him an excellent artist. A painter of architecture, who manages to evade the deadly commonplace of such pictures, is Mr. Campbell Cooper, with the grand portal of Chartres Cathedral. Perhaps the white pigeon flying near the sweep of the arch is a little too large, and by its size takes away from the sense of bigness in the doorway. Mrs. Sarah G. Sears sends a portrait sketch, mother and baby, in which the child, gazing full face from the frame, is better than the mother, who is quarter face and looking down. Her three-flower pieces are excellent, especially "A White Rose." This leads one naturally to the other flower pieces, which are not so numerous as usual, but of a very high quality for the most part. Perhaps the subtlest and most charming of all are by a Japanese, Mr. Genjiro Yeto of New York, who draws on Japanese paper with a fastidious taste and a skill that may well rouse the envy of his American comrades. "Poppy" and "Shirley Poppies," "Peony," and "Morning Glories" are not merely drawn with exquisite refinement, but have that skill in arrangement which the Japanese study in their arrangements of the flowers themselves as decorations of their homes. In his figure pieces, on the other hand, such as "A Summer Eve" and "The Cherry Festival," he is not so happy. He has little of that style which is a convention in Japan, and yet he is not a realist in one sense.

There is one artist here who departs from the usual methods so abruptly as to win attention. This is Maurice B. Prendergast, whose pictures, spotted with bright dabs of primary colors, look like samples, so quaintly rigid and squat are the little figures, so oddly do the objects silhouette themselves against the background. He has chosen New York scenes on which to wreak his curious ideas of color, such as "May Day Festival" in Contral Park, or "The East River," or "The Bathers," or "East River Park." His mannerism is a trifle overdone, but one welcomes the variety his pictures introduce; they are the harlequins of the show. Among the artists who have been attracted by Holland are Addison T. Millar, "Old Amsterdam"; Charles P. Gruppe, "In Old Delft" and "Gray Day in Holland," and Miss Susan Robbins, "Coffee Drinking in Holland." From her Summer outing at Laren Miss Clara McChesney has brought back a Dutch interior, "Baby's Toilet," in which the child is very much alive, and another, "Give Me a Drink." Scenes of actuality are also given by Miss Margaret Eaton, in which the lean, long chemist is shown in the professional and the private laboratory. Mr. Charles L. Bull must not be forgotten. He has low-toned decorative drawings of animals in flat tones. "The Kill," "The Stalker," and the "Drumming Log," panthers and grouse, respectively, somewhat lacking in saliency and relying almost altogether on the line. "King of the Hills," by P. Schmauss, is a panther lying at rest, a picture less remarkable for the beast than for the background of mountain and gorge, which is very handsomely wrought. Mr. Albert Herter has a large pastel, half-length profile portrait of a beautiful woman, which he calls "Anemones," from the accompanying flowers. It has strong decorative qualities, which carry well across the gallery. Mr. George R. Barse, Jr., has two decorative nudes, "Morning Breeze" and "La Cigale," which serve at least to vary the entertainment.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club is open from 10 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, beginning Saturday, the 9th. On Sundays the galleries do not open until 1 in the afternoon. President is Mr. Henry B. Snell, who does not exhibit this year; Secretary is Mr. William J. Whittemore. There are 254 water colors, pastels, colored drawings, and miniatures, most of them for sale at very moderate prices.

ART NOTES.

Prizes of $15 and $10 are offered by the State Federation of Massachusetts, Arts and Crafts Committee, for the best two designs for a board suitable to a guide-post on a country road. Designs must be sent to Mrs. A. W. Tillinghast, New Bedford, Mass., on or before Nov. 30. The board is to be of wood and iron, with spaces for inscriptions on both sides. Last year a similar competition was a failure, none of the designs proving good enough to win a prize.

***

At the request of the German Emperor, permission has been given by the Sultan of Turkey to excavate in the ruins of Baalbec. Arabic, Roman, Greek, and Phoenician antiquities may reward the German excavators.

***

An ancient tumulus near Engelholm, on the west coast of Sweden, has been thoroughly examined by Prof. Montelius of Stockholm. At the centre of the lowest plane was a tomb built of rough blocks of stone, which contained a rude flint dagger. Some time in the Bronze Age the covering stone had been removed, bodies laid beneath it, and replaced. A mass of stones was then heaped above, in which two tombs of the early Bronze Age were arranged, one yielding a bronze dagger, the other a bronze sword, which fell to pieces when it was taken out. Over all great masses of earth had been placed. In this earth other graves belonging to the later Bronze Age, about 1200 before Christ, had been dug. The lowest tomb is supposed to represent a period at least 2,000 years before Christ.

***

Pastels by Mr. Everett Shinn are again to be seen at the galleries of Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co., 303 Fifth Avenue. He is working with all the old liveliness of stroke and use of sharp contrasts in color.

***

The International for Modern Decorative Art at Turin in 1902 has decided to increase its area by an addition covering 7,000 square meters. Notwithstanding the enlargement of the buildings, applications for space have been so abundant that the various committees have been compelled to reduce the quota for each exhibitor.

***

Manuscripts on vellum illuminated as well as written by Mrs. Gotthold will be shown at the book shop of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. from the 11th of November onward.

***

Many old Dutch pictures still in their original frames show that a black frame was popular in Holland, and the same proof is furnished by the pictures on the walls seen in paintings of Dutch interiors. It is denied, however, that a black frame is advantageous to most pictures; artists adhere as a rule to gold, not so much because the public likes the gold frame as because gold is supposed to light up oil paintings as nothing else will, while it certainly marks the picture off from the surroundings very effectually. There is in London, however, a Black Frame Sketch Club, which makes it a point of honor to exhibit all the work of its members in frames of the duskiest hue. The probable reason for black frames in the old Dutch pictures was economy, for the gold frame is costly, even when made of composition and gilded with a base alloy that turns dark after a few years. The fine old carved frame, covered with genuine gilding, is so dear that artists shudder at the expense. Perhaps this is the reason for the existence of a Black Frame Sketch Club. Of course the frame should be a matter of choice as to color, width, and depth, varying with the picture; it is a mistake to force all the canvases of an exhibition to the dead level of a similar frame.

***

An exhibition of works of the arts and crafts has been opened at the Holland Art Gallery, in Grafton Street, in London, consisting in the main of objects shown or mentioned in The International Studio. Jewelry, leather work, and embroidery are the leading exhibits; some pieces of modern furniture, hangings, pottery, rugs, and brass are there. The influence of Art Nouveau is seen in much of the work.

***

A merry band of artists and amateurs gave a dinner at the National Arts Club the other day to the sculptor George Julian Zolnay, in honor of his decoration by the King of Roumania. A replica of his "Mourning Angel" over the tomb of the daughter of Jefferson Davis, which was sent to the art museum at Bucharest, so hit the fancy of the King that the order was forwarded to him as a native of Roumania who has distinguished himself in his adopted country.

***

A case decided recently by the Queen's Bench in London seems to have been scarcely just. Mr. George Beresford owned a portrait by Romney of the Marchioness Townshend, and offered it to her descendant, Lady Yarborough, for $30,000. As she demurred to the price, Mr. Beresford sent the portrait to the Grafton Galleries, stating that he wished to sell it. There Lady Yarborough saw it, and corresponding with Mr. Beresford, secured it from him for $28,500. The owners of the Grafton Galleries sent Mr. Beresford their bill for a commission of 10 per cent., which he refused to pay, on the plea that he knew nothing of their rule to charge such a commission. At the trial it appeared that they had not informed him that a commission would be charged. Although their catalogue states it, he had not seen the catalogue. The Justice ruled that Mr. Beresford need not pay. The ruling may have been in accordance with the law, correspondence having been had directly between buyer and seller previous to the exhibition of the picture, but it seems hardly credible that any one would suppose that no commission would be charged by art dealers if a sale took place.

***

Frescoes representing the Last Judgment have been found behind the stalls of the choir on a wall facing the apse of Sta. Cecilia in Trastevere, Rome. They prove to be the work of Pietro Cavallini of the thirteenth century. The only older series of Last Judgments which have survived in Italy are those near Capua in Sant Angelo, in Formis, from the eleventh century, and those near Venice, on the Island of Torcello. Cavallini was a contemporary of Plotto and Cimabue, and according to Rudolfo Lanciani, the discovery is one of great importance to the history of early Italian painting.

***

It has often been remarked how few are the bodies of victims of Vesuvius found in the excavations at Pompeii. Those discovered are supposed to be of people who ran back in hopes of plunder and were overcome by the fumes and ashes. A building was unearthed in 1899 on the Via Stabiana, near the mouth of the River Sarno, which holds the remains of seventy or eighty fugitives, among them the body of a man with a gold chain around his neck, gold amulets, signet ring, and dagger. About him were tripods and lamps and statuettes of household gods in bronze and terra cotta. Signor Mariano Canizzaco has just published a pamphlet in London, arguing that this person was no other than Pliny the Elder, who is known to have died while watching the eruption of Vesuvius at too close quarters, having approached the volcano for the purpose of observing it.

Schooner's Crew Rescued.

ORLEANS, Mass., Nov. 7.—The large British schooner John S. Parker of St. John, N. B., bound from that city for a Sound port with a cargo of lumber, struck on the bar off here during a heavy northeast gale this morning and was wrecked. Capt Ernst and his crew of five men were rescued in the breeches buoy by the Orleans life-saving crew, after a gallant struggle. The Parker was badly damaged. She is a 240-ton craft, built in Tynemouth, St. John, N. B., in 1891, and is owned by Robert C. Elkins and others. She sailed from St. John, N. B., last Monday.

Three Hundred Horses and Mules Burned

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—Fire last night completely destroyed the stables and barns of the Excelsior Hauling and Transfer Company, together with the buildings, sheds, and about $12,000 worth of feed in the lofts; 300 head of horses and mules lost their lives in the flames. Edward Butler, President of the company, said that $150,000 would be a low estimate of the total loss. He said that the stock was insured for $100 per head, and that there was insurance on the contents, possibly covering one-half of two-thirds of their value.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

First Concert of the Season at Carnegie Hall.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the first of its series of concerts at Carnegie Hall last night. Whether it was because this was the opening entertainment of the musical Winter, or because the magic name of Wagner headed the programme, the audience was one of the largest ever seen at these concerts. The programme was one to attract this public, which has now come to value the performances of Mr. Gericke and his men at their true worth. It consisted of the overture, bacchanale, and first scene of "Tannhäuser"—the Parisian version—Walther's prize song from "Die Meistersinger," the duet from the first scene of "Götterdämmerung," the scene of Siegfried's death and the ensuing cortege from the same drama, and the conclusion of the tetralogy, the apostrophe of Brünnhilde. The singers were Milka Ternina, soprano, and Ellison van Hoose, tenor.

The selection was an unusual one for concert uses, and the temptation to discuss its value is strong. But perhaps it is easiest to fall back upon the time-worn observation that few of the scenes in the Wagnerian dramas bear separation from their theatrical surroundings. This is certainly true of the excerpt from "Tannhäuser" heard last night. The prelude and bacchanalian music of the Parisian version may, perhaps, be utilized for concert purposes, though the hearer, in order to understand what all this maze of tone signifies, must be necessarily acquainted with the drama. And this is the argument against all concert selections from the Wagner works. For example, the flower girls' scene from "Parsifal" will bear separate performance admirably because of its intrinsic loveliness, but none the less its deeper beauties are lost to the hearer, who cannot call the aid of memory to a realization of them.

So in the "Tannhäuser" bacchanale one must needs recollect the wild terpsichorean, pantomimic action of the scene in order to enjoy fully the music. But these arguments have been repeated so often that they may as well be noted once and then laid aside for the present. The character of last night's audience was such that the music probably had its full significance. It was an audience of representative New York music lovers, and all such know their Wagner very well indeed.

Mr. Gericke's aims last night were smoothness, dignity, and breadth. The fierce, overmastering pulse of passion is never permitted by this scholarly conductor to roughen the polished surface of the playing of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Though the heavens fall to fill with the glory of comets or the rushing of thunderstorms, the perfection of balanced tone, the absolute precision of equilibrium in voicing, the delicate symmetry of every phrase must be preserved. The orchestra must never shout; it must always sing.

The prelude to "Tannhäuser" was breathed forth in long phrases of majestic breadth and marvelous tenderness. The bacchanale was delivered with a dazzling clearness which made its kaleidoscopic colors as transparent as sunlight. It was a stupendous technical achievement, and its results were such as to go far toward justifying it even for those who would rather have bacchantes with a little more madness in their blood and a Venus less portentous than she becomes at a restrained tempo. But in the "Götterdämmerung" music, Mr. Gericke's conception seemed to have more convincing embodiment. Here indeed the orchestral postlude to the duet—the first few measures of Siegfried's Rhine journey—burst out in a glory of color and a splendor of virility that showed what this conductor could do when he thought fit to do it. The funeral march was played with imposing breadth and power, except for an instant in the climax of the Siegfried theme, when one would have liked to hear a little tempo rubato and some special accentuation.

The finale of the trilogy was superbly done, though here the chief glory was Mme. Ternina's. She sang with a plenitude of opulent tone and a loftiness of style that moved her hearers to the highest enthusiasm. And she was equally admirable in the "Götterdämmerung" duet and the Venus scene, the latter of which she had not sung here before. Mr. Van Hoose sang with excellent tone, with beautiful smoothness, and with intelligence. His advances in his art in recent years have been marked and his success with last night's audience was a fitting reward for his earnest study.

INTERNATIONAL THEATRE CASE.

Receiver to Be Appointed for the Concern at Niagara Falls.

William Klein, counsel for Lee Shubert of the Herald Square Theatre, applied to Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for the International Theatre, Niagara Falls, N. Y., pending the trial of a suit for an accounting brought by Shubert against Harris Lumberg, the proprietor of the theatre.

Shubert alleges that he and the defendant entered into a contract on June 2, 1900, by which he was to do the booking for Lumberg; that according to the agreement he booked a number of attractions for the International Theatre, but that the defendant violated the contract by booking other attractions on his own account. The plaintiff further alleged that Lumberg failed to give him any statement as to the amount of the box receipts and had not accounted for the profits made under the contract.

A week ago Justice Bischoff granted an order directing the defendant to show cause why the application for the appointment of a receiver shou'd not be granted, and as Lumberg failed to appear in court to oppose the application, Justice Lawrence granted the motion and instructed Mr. Klein to submit an order for the appointment of a receiver, which the Court would sign.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Announcement is made that the People's Symphony Concerts, which were so successfully inaugurated and carried out last year at the Cooper Union, with Mr. F. X. Arens as conductor, and which were recognized as a very important educational factor in certain directions, are to be continued this season under still more favorable conditions and the most vigorous management. The following dates have been arranged for the concerts, which are given with the co-operation of the People's Institute, the University Extension Society, and the University Settlement Society: Dec. 13, 1901, and Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21, and April 18, 1902, at the Cooper Union Hall, with a supplementary concert at Carnegie Hall. The purpose of these concerts is to present an opportunity to students, wage workers, and the people generally of hearing music of the highest order at prices within their means, the rates of admission being from 10 to 50 cents for single concerts, and from 5 to 25 cents for the entire season. As was the case last year, Mr. Arens will have under his direction an orchestra of forty-five performers carefully selected from the best musicians of the city, while vocal assistance will be given by eminent artists. The programmes will be drawn from the works of the best composers, and in their general scope will be fully equal to those of the more pretentious concerts offered in the up-town halls.

In connection with the announcements of these People's concerts, it will be of interest to the public to know that a society has been organized for the purpose of placing the enterprise on a permanent basis. The Hon. John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is the Treasurer of the organization, Mr. Lucien G. Chaffin the Secretary, and Miss Nora Godwin, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. Albert Stettheimer, and Mr. J. Eugene Whitney the Executive Committee, with Mr. Severo Mallet-Prevost as Chairman. The Advisory Committee includes some fifty of the most prominent men and women in the financial and social circles of the city. A vigorous effort is to be made to raise a permanent fund of $100,000, the interest of which is to be employed in meeting the expenses of series of annual concerts. The office of the Secretary of the organization is at 28 East Twenty-third Street.

***

Mr. Frederic Comee, assistant manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has found out what's in a name. His looks short and simple, but it has been spelled and pronounced in so many different ways that he has issued the following statement:

Music Hall, Boston.

To Whom It May Concern:

After many years of torture, I am forced, in self-defense, to issue a bulletin as to the spelling and pronunciation of my name. As an explanatory preliminary to this information, here are a few choice but absolutely genuine, malformations and distortions:

Chromo, Coome, Corney, Connell, Comb, Cornee, Come, Coombs, Cornell, Comey, Combie, Comel, Cameo, Comme, Comer, &c., to the limit!!

The name is Comee, accent on the o, and not on the final e; is a Scotch name; wak originally MacComee, and is pronounced as if spelled Comy, with a long o, exactly as the abbreviation Co. used to indicate partnership. Cordially yours,

FRED R. COMEE.
Assistant Manager, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

***

The Manuscript Society has in view for the season a series of very interesting musical entertainments, and announces that the first of its private meetings will be held at the National Arts Club, in West Thirty-fourth Street, on the evening of Nov. 20, when the programme will be made up entirely of compositions by women composers, of whom the society has a very notable list, both in this country and in Europe. The locality chosen for the meeting will offer a unique combination of music with the fine arts and social refinements represented by the two organizations.

***

Mr. A. J. Goodrich, the theorist, offers a complete course in counterpoint to the most deserving young music student. Only those who are expert in harmony should apply to Mr. Goodrich at his studios, Carvel Court, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City. Call Nov. 9 or 11, 3 to 4 P. M.

***

A copy has just been unearthed of fifteen of the settings of Carpani's poem, "In questa tomba," for down to a week or two ago the only song to these words still extant was the well-known aria by Beethoven. According to Thayer, however, no fewer than sixty-three composers set the same words to music for a volume, the last air in which was Beethoven's. It is supposed to have been a sort of song contest instituted by Duke Frederick of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg, an amateur composer and singer, who died in 1625. In this competition, Cherubini, Czerny, and other celebrated men took part, and the songs by Salieri and Sterkel were printed in the "All: Mus: Zeitung" in 1808, the year that Beethoven's famous air was published by Mollo of Vienna. The rest have, however, long been lost. The settings just recovered are by Beethoven, Dinzl, Eberl, Himmel, Hofmann, Koszeluch, Paer, Righini, Roesler, Salieri, Sterkel, Terziani, Weigl, Lenner, and Zingarelli. An adaptation of Shakespeare's "Good Friend, for Jesus' Sake Forbear," was, it is stated, sung in the last generation to this tune.

At the Teatro Lirico, Milan, Signor Sonzogno announces for production Signor Orifice's opera, "Chopin." Chopin and George Sand are the leading characters in this queer work, and the music is based mainly on themes from Chopin's compositions. And now for an opera on "Wagner," with Minna and Cosima as combating heroines, and with occasional fleeting appearances of Mathilde Wesendonck. The themes would necessarily not be from "Parsifal," but "Tristan und Isolde" might supply a few ideas.

Excellence in Smoke.

cremo 5¢ CIGAR

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, AND METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

Everything New.

There's not another store where you'll find not a stitch of "carried over" clothing. Every garment in this new store of ours was made for this store and this season.

At whatever price you pay, it is our pleasure to guarantee the Quality and the Fit.

Cloths and Trimmings cost according to grade, but the Workmanship and Fit are always the same with us—the very best.

Custom, Livery and Uniform Departments.

Browning·King·&·Co

Cooper Square, W. (nearly opposite Cooper Union).
Brooklyn Store: Fulton St. and De Kalb Ave.
OPEN SATURDAY TILL 9 P. M.

Kennedy Borland & Co.

It's a Great Soft Hat Season.

Felt Panamas, Tourists and Alpines at 1.90 and 2.75. Sold elsewhere at 3.00 and 4.00.

Elegant Derbys at 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.

No middlemen's profits—think what a saving.

Balance of the Spellman stock (from the fire underwriters).

Spellman's Derbys	2.00
Spellman's Soft Hats	2.00
Spellman's Silk Hats	3.45

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office:.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....513 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 90 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

MR. LOW AND THE "PATRONAGE."

The declaration made by Mr. Low as to his appointments to office is precisely what was to have been expected of him. It is not only in strict accordance with the principles and the practice he has observed in the public service heretofore, but it is in accordance with the accepted ideas of municipal administration among the great body of intelligent and honest men of the day. The theory that a useful party organization for the reform and operation of city government can be built up on the distribution of places as the reward of political support is out of date. Whatever field there may be for the application of that notion in the State or Nation, there is none in the business of the city. Four years ago Mr. Low was the candidate of the Citizens' Union, which stood, as to this matter, exactly where it stood in the last campaign, and where its candidate and itself now stand. The declaration of the union in 1897 was as follows:

> We demand that the affairs of the City of New York be administered independently of National and State politics, and that local officers be chosen solely with reference to their qualifications. We will nominate no candidate unless his character and record are such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that, if elected, he will not use his office, nor permit it to be used, for the benefit of any political organization, but will administer it in all respects in accordance with the principles of this declaration.

It has not been forgotten that all the errors of the Strong administration, and especially those that counted most heavily against the reform movement at the close of that administration, arose from the effort of Mayor STRONG to "recognize" the various organizations that had supported him, and his purely political appointments, made for this purpose, were disastrous. Mr. Low has at no time been in the slightest danger of falling into this mistake. Undoubtedly there will be a good deal of pressure brought to bear on him, but he has had more experience than Mr. STRONG had had; he is a better judge of men; he knows exactly what he wants to do for the city, and he knows practically how to do it. Of course he will have some difficulty in finding just the men he wants who are willing to do the work. It requires a grade of ability that commands much higher compensation in private business than the city gives. The men possessing this ability are, as a rule, already involved in occupations that engross their time and energies, and public service is necessarily to men of this stamp a sacrifice. Indeed, it is a pretty safe generalization that the real worth of a man in an office of responsibility is in inverse proportion to the ardor of his desire to secure it. But the cause in which Mr. Low will invite men to take part is a very honorable one, and substantial service to that cause is something that men of brains and character may well be ready to render even at a sacrifice.

There is another fact that will be of aid to Mr. Low. The subordinate places in the city service are taken out of the field of spoils by the law and the Constitution. So far as the law is fairly and honestly applied, there is no room for political favoritism in these places. It is true that, under Tammany, the law has been to some extent evaded, but the evasions have been the exception rather than the rule, and the actual administration of the system of competitive examinations has been faithful and intelligent. With the determination that is sure to exist under Mr. Low to apply the law fairly and fully, and to deal with applicants and place holders strictly on their merits, two years will put the subordinate service in admirable condition. There will be room for material saving in cutting down useless force and in bringing those in the service up to a high standard of efficiency. It is a very great advantage for an honest Mayor. Indeed, the firm application of the essential Constitutional requirement of appointment for merit and fitness will leave but a modest area for the introduction of "patronage." Such application Mr. Low can be relied on to make, and he will deserve, and require, the hearty support of all self-respecting and sensible citizens.

THE PENSION REPORT.

The annual report of Pension Commissioner EVANS, while not likely to be agreeable reading to the professional "old soldier," should, and probably will, tend to the creation of a more wholesome public sentiment on the subject of pensions. The people of this country distinctly favor a generous policy in dealing with those who have served the Government to their own undoing or serious impairment, but there is a growing protest, which cannot fail to be ultimately effective, against the systematic operations of the pension claim agents, whose schemes for robbing the Treasury for their own benefit, and, incidentally, the advantage of unworthy and often fraudulent applicants, constitute a comprehensive conspiracy against which the Commissioner of Pensions must be constantly on his guard, and in defeating which he is sure to make many enemies. The reputable veterans of the civil war are too often found in unsuspecting alliance with influences which, as honest men and patriots, they should repudiate and resist. They are, in many instances, so blinded by prejudice that they have bitterly denounced the Commissioner for doing his obvious duty in resisting fraudulent claims. All this is much to be regretted. It should be to the interest of every one who can claim the honor of veteranship to keep the pension roll a roll of honor, and to assist the Commissioner in every way to guard it against the abuses which tend to bring the worthy pensioner under suspicion.

Mr. EVANS's record as Commissioner has been subjected to the closest scrutiny, and from the only point of view which the President can occupy as a public officer, it is found clean. The old soldiers should be able to take the same view of faithful and disinterested public service, which aims to protect the pension roll against discredit. Nothing would so quickly produce a revulsion of popular feeling on the subject of the duty of the Government in this matter as a complacent Commissioner who permitted himself to become, willingly or unwillingly, the tool of the claim agents and the victim of deserters, malingerers, and perjurers.

LI-HUNG-CHANG.

"To be the ablest man among four hundred millions is surely something," an English writer, evidently very well informed about China, wrote of LI-HUNG-CHANG, when that already aged statesman was making his tour of the world. But the accuracy of the praise may very justly be questioned. LI was a very crafty and successful Chinese politician. He had arrived, at the Chinese Court, and long ago, at the precarious eminence of being held responsible for the foreign affairs of the Chinese Empire. One of the consequences was that, whenever any foreign affair went wrong, the Court turned upon the unhappy man, deprived him of the "yellow jacket" and left him naked to his enemies.

That is much the same as saying that, in the view of the Chinese Court, LI-HUNG-CHANG was "charged with knowledge" which neither he nor any Chinaman brought up like him could possibly possess. Ever since 1858, if not before, it must have been evident to intelligent Chinamen that it behooved them, and their countrymen, to know something of the foreign civilization which had shown itself so offensively capable in the military art. The Japanese had already begun. The Japanese were an open-minded people and without prejudice. The official Chinese were a people of minds that had been shut by their very so-called education, a population of ignorant literates. Even down to the time when Japan was showing them, by beating them at every encounter, the superiority of the knowledge the Japanese had welcomed and the Chinese had rejected, the only remedy for defeat which occurred to the Chinese Court was to degrade a General whenever a defeat occurred.

Of this system LI-HUNG-CHANG was at once a product and a promoter. He was "distinctly not a gentleman," as the Duke of WELLINGTON said about NAPOLEON; not a gentleman according to the standards of his own country, which came near to being, in this respect, the standard of all the world. He did indeed behave with the dignity and resolution that belong to the part when he was seriously wounded by a Japanese Jingo, what time he went to Japan to acknowledge the humiliation of his country. But he never made upon his own countrymen the impression of a gentleman. And upon foreigners he made the impression of outdoing the reporters of New York and of Chicago in their specialties of garrulity and impertinent inquisitiveness.

It is more to the purpose that it is quite impossible to represent LI-HUNG-CHANG as an enlightened patriot. It takes a very enlightened Chinaman, most of all a very enlightened official Chinaman, to look beyond the confines of the Chinese Empire. China is to an old-fashioned Chinaman—that is, to 99,999 out of every 100,000 Chinamen, the human race. And the human race, says FITZ JAMES STEPHEN, "is so big and so various that it is impossible for anybody really to love it." That must be the bewildered feeling of any but the most exceptional Chinaman about China. At any rate, it was the feeling of LI-HUNG-CHANG. But there are limits to an Occidental's capability of appreciating an Oriental. And when an aged Chinese statesman devotes his declining years to help a foreign Power plunder and partition his country, as LI-HUNG-CHANG has done respecting Russia in Manchuria, we cannot call him a statesman at all. We have to relegate him to the same category to which "DICK" CROKER belongs.

PARTISANSHIP IN REFORM.

Already, and before the publication of the full details of the vote, we have some curious and trustworthy indications of the amounts which the National parties, respectively, contributed to the cause of municipal reform. No Republican would be willing to admit that "the vote under the Eagle" is the measure of the strength of his party. No decent Democrat would be willing to admit that the vote cast under the emblem of "the rooster" is a full measure of the strength of Democracy plus decency. But yet there are some indications.

There was a considerable number of "regular" Democrats, so-called, who simply could not stand VAN WYCK. There has been, in addition, that curious body of voters who might be described as "Tammany Republicans," who voted for SHEPARD in order, in some way known to themselves, perhaps, to vindicate their own standing as "machine men." These two classes seem to comprise and exhaust the voters for the Tammany ticket who could not stand VAN WYCK. The Democrats among them were exhorted to vote for GREENBAUM. The Republicans among them were exhorted to vote for BLANCHARD. CLARKE, on the Fusion side, and KNOX, on the Tammany side, were the two candidates for whom nobody was particularly exhorted to vote, and who may therefore be taken as representatives of the normal strength of the contending parties.

Very well! The Tammany voters who could not stand VAN WYCK went, according to their political affiliations, for GREENBAUM if they were Democrats, for BLANCHARD if they were Republicans. That seems a safe assumption. It is true that BLANCHARD was a candidate of the Prohibitionists, that so also was CLARKE, and BLANCHARD'S excess over CLARKE may thus be held to denote the voting strength of the Tammany Republicans. That excess was 5,524. So many Tammany Republicans it would thus appear that there were.

But among the men who voted for SHEPARD on "Democratic" grounds, and yet who could not stand, or "stand for," VAN WYCK as a Judge, it seems that there were many more. We may take KNOX as the normal Tammany candidate, just as we took CLARKE as the normal Fusion candidate. Comparing his vote with that of GREENBAUM, we get the measure of not merely the Democratic, but even of the Tammany disgust with VAN WYCK. KNOX received 149,384 votes. GREENBAUM received 168,296. Thus it appears that there were 18,912 Tammany Democrats who could not stand VAN WYCK.

In fact, VAN WYCK ran behind KNOX only 21,794. The difference of 3,642 may therefore indicate the strength of personal sympathies and antipathies enlisted for or against the different candidates. The analysis is in any case interesting and significant, and has comfort in it for everybody concerned, excepting only ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

CAR SHORTAGE AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

The economic and industrial disturbances caused by the present shortage of cars are sufficiently serious to merit notice. The great internal freight movement has its periods of annual congestion which correspond to those of the "rush hours" of city and suburban travel. The industries consuming large quantities of bulky and relatively cheap raw material, such as lumber, clay, ore, coal, coke, and the like, are always desirous of accumulating their Winter stocks before snow flies. There are several reasons for this, the best of which are that transportation and handling in Winter are more costly than at other seasons of the year. Concurrently with this demand for cars comes the Autumn and early Winter crop movement from the interior to the seaboard, which taxes the carrying capacity of the railroads by temporarily monopolizing freight cars. The general distribution of merchandise for the holiday and Winter trade also takes place about this time, and when these three exigent services coincide with a general commercial and industrial activity which calls for a maximum movement of all kinds of freight, a car famine is inevitable. For a few weeks in each year the demand for cars so far exceeds the normal average for the twelve months that to maintain a sufficient reserve of idle cars to meet it fully would congest every siding and freight yard in the United States. The only remedy for this annual shortage of cars at about this time in the year would seem to be in the earlier movement of bulky freights so as to clear the way for the grain movement, which cannot be postponed or congested.

The most serious of the immediate effects of the car famine are those felt in the iron and steel trades. Throughout the West and South furnaces are being banked because unable to get the supplies of coal, coke, and ore needed for continued running. Many blast furnaces in the Pittsburg, Mahoning, and Shenango districts have been forced to suspend operations, and the trouble is extending into the South, where the requirement of cars to move cotton is putting the manufacturers in other lines at a serious disadvantage. The difficulty is one for which no remedy can be suggested at the moment, and no suggestions are offered for averting it in future years. The railroads cannot keep on hand a supply of engines and cars sufficient to meet the requirements of such a condition of business activity as exists at the moment.

The work of the steel plants is now surpassing all previous records, but they are falling behind their orders and must continue to do so as long as the car famine exists. They will feel somewhat seriously the curtailment of pig-iron production, brought about by the causes noted, and a considerable importation of billets will probably be necessary to enable the mills manufacturing finished products in steel to meet the insistent demands of their customers. Nothing could more clearly show the abounding prosperity of the iron and steel industries of the country than the decline of exports and the increase of imports.

With all producing facilities run to the breaking point, we see increasing orders going abroad for tin plates, sheets, steel billets, and, if rumor is to be credited, for other forms of manufactured steel, for which no American market has existed for years. These orders are not in any sense the result of European competition; they are simply the outgrowth of scarcity existing in this country in lines in which it seemed scarcely probable a scarcity would ever again exist. These same orders would "go begging" in the American market. We can well understand that such conditions are bewildering to European manufacturers, and that what is happening in this country is to them very much like what might take place within the realm of magic—very wonderful, but quite incomprehensible.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD.

Few more wearisome and unprofitable discussions have occupied the newspapers during recent years than that which has grown out of the effort of British engineers to discredit American locomotives. The points of difference between our engines and those of English build are sufficiently important to interest the student of the refinements of mechanics, but that is about all that can be said of them. Each type has grown up with intelligent reference to the requirements of the service in which it is employed. When railroading was new in this country and our permanent way was rough and more or less elastic, an English locomotive engine would have been wholly impractical. We needed a class of engines which would accommodate itself to the inequalities of the track and not pound themselves or the roadbed to pieces. As the result of an intelligent study of these conditions our locomotive builders evolved an engine almost elastic, necessarily somewhat loose jointed, and not quite perfect as a mechanical construction, but wonderfully efficient in hauling heavy loads at good speed over very uneven roads and up what had been considered impossible grades. This is the type of locomotive most strongly impressed upon the mind of the British engineer.

As our practice in railroad engineering improved our type of locomotive became more refined, and approximated more closely to that found best suited to English service, save only in the matter of ugliness, in which respect the English locomotive stands alone and unapproachable. We had, however, learned that there were important advantages in flexibility and accommodation, and these have been retained in our best types of locomotive construction. It is not surprising that for use on the roads of countries in which railroad building is a new field of local development, the qualities which have been found most perfectly to adapt our engines to our own uses should also adapt them better than English or German engines for use under conditions very much the same as those existing in this country. It is this which explains the popularity of the American locomotive in every country into which it has been introduced.

Another feature which has commended our engines to the favor of foreign purchasers is the astonishing rapidity with which orders can be filled from this country. Time is usually an element of every locomotive contract, and our builders do in weeks what those of Great Britain usually need months to accomplish. When done, it is found that for the service expected of them the American locomotives are more generally satisfactory than the English. Whether they burn a little more or a little less coal per unit of effective horse power is unimportant when the advantages of perfect adaptation to the work for which they are built is considered. There is very little sentiment in a locomotive order. When one comes to the United States, especially from a British colony or a market in which British banking influence predominates, there is usually a reason for it which is so good that no amount of complaining and no refinement of hypercriticism can neutralize it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We all like to believe that our British cousins some time ago came to the conclusion that we and our doings were worth their careful study, and the London papers have certainly shown of late a much more accurate knowledge of American affairs than they did when the new appreciation of our National importance began to develop. But, though the Britishers have learned a lot, and enough to save them for the most part from the grotesque misapprehensions into which they used to fall so often, they are still prone to go amusingly far astray, simply because their education in this particular branch of knowledge is not yet by any means so complete as they think it is. Take, for instance, the comments of the London press on the result of our municipal election. They are all thoroughly well intentioned, and without exception evidence the sincere joy of neighbors and kinsmen over our successful fight with the powers of evil, while about the real nature of Tammany Hall and its members no mistakes of consequence are made, but in some utterly incomprehensible manner our friends have acquired the queer notion that President ROOSEVELT took not only an important, but a decisive, hand in the struggle. The Times says that "Mr. ROOSEVELT has perhaps put heart into the forces of decency." The Mail that "Mr. Low has a task that will call for every resource of practical ability, and his one hope is that Mr. ROOSEVELT is behind him," and a summary of the opinion of the others is that "the defeat of Tammany was an achievement of which the President's strong influence can be considered the mainspring." It is no reflection upon President ROOSEVELT to say that all this is extremely funny. The decent people of New York had his sympathy and his good wishes, of course, but the circumstances were such that they had practically nothing else from him, and he influenced the result only as all the honest men in the country influenced it.

—Some thoroughly good advice is given by Harper's Weekly to the young men who own automobiles and are unwise enough to make even the friendliest of eyes view with misgivings their reckless disregard of their own lives and those of the general public. "It needs but half an eye," continues the writer of the article, "to observe that many of the young gentlemen of the present day who are fortunate enough to own automobiles care little for the rules of the road or for the limitations imposed by ordinance for the regulation of their speed. Were the violations of the ordinary rules of safety sporadic, the serious importance of the question would not be so clear, but as day after day goes by the racing spirit in the chauffeurs grows and tolerance confirms them in their recklessness." The suggestion made is that it would be for the best interests of all concerned if the automobilists themselves would take the matter up for consideration and impose upon themselves certain obligations as to conduct on the highways, and thus save from deserved reproach a sport that ought to be, and could be, in every respect commendable. "The wheelmen have done something of this sort, and there is to-day a definite code of ethics in bicycling which has done much to dignify that special branch of out-of-door life." Similar advice is reaching the automobilists from many quarters, and if they continue to ignore it much longer they will have themselves to thank for the annoying restrictions which will surely be placed upon them in sheer self-defense by those whom they now treat with distinctly vulgar discourtesy, and not infrequently subject to real peril.

—Philadelphia, which, according to all accounts, was in little if any less need of reform than New York, has decided to postpone its political housecleaning until a more convenient season. A new lease of power has been given to men charged with all the crimes in the statute book, and with most of those in the Decalogue, and the city with the mysteriously good reputation will continue for an indefinite time longer to prove how slight is its care for the realities of character so long as they are not the topics of general talk and condemnation. New York is different. Lamentably well supplied with wickedness of all sorts, her own population always supplies her fiercest and loudest critics, and her sinners, deprived of the silence and concealment that would be so profitable and congenial to them, are obliged to work all the while in the high of a fierce publicity. This does much in the way of putting limits on their nefarious activities, and even when they do succeed, as happens now and then, in robbing us of fortunes, they cannot get much satisfaction out of their loot, for wherever they go, its origin is known to all, and the attainment of respect is impossible. The experiment has been tried time and time again, in Canada, in England, and elsewhere, but it has always failed, and not a few of our voluntary exiles have learned by experience to prefer an American prison to the unconquerable contempt of foreign neighbors whom they could not deceive, simply because New York invariably tells her opinion of her own, regardless of consequences. And those poor Jerseymen, half of them semi-Philadelphians and half of them semi-New Yorkers, and all of them neither one thing nor the other! Their confusion of mind will now be greater than ever. With reform triumphant on the north and crushed to—and into—the earth on the south, the Atness of the Where may well be a puzzle to them.

—While Gen. MILES was in Boston this week he was, of course, interviewed on the canteen question, and what he said there will add to the surprise caused by his recent pronouncement on the subject, for he declared that it was a mistake to suppose that he had recently changed his mind. "I am," he explained, "as much in favor of the canteen, or exchange, or amusement place, as it is variously called, as I ever was—as a place of amusement. The liquor feature of the canteen is all that I would have done away with. The sale of liquor was forbidden in the canteen, and, I think, should not be allowed again for the present, at least, perhaps never again. This is nothing new, no sudden conversion, but is in line with the policy of the past twenty-five years. There was a time when grog was served out regularly to officers and men. I suppose had some one at that time talked of abolishing the custom there would have been the same objections raised which we now hear. Yet the custom was done away with in the course of time, and no one seems to be the worse for it. The banishment of liquor from the army canteen to-day is analogous, and in line with the same policy." This begs most of the issues involved in the canteen controversy and confuses all the others. It is more than a little disingenuous for Gen. MILES, even if he is a New Englander, to describe the action of Congress as "the banishment of liquor from the canteen." Light wines and beer are not "liquor," as that word is used in most parts of the country, and the reference to "grog" is amusingly irrelevant.

MR. HEWITT'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that you are wasting a great deal of valuable space in discussing the Tammany misrepresentation of my views in regard to the best kind of government for cities. I am not opposed to universal suffrage as the proper foundation for free government. My views were expressed in the address which I delivered upon the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, when I had occasion to discuss the dishonest operations of the Tweed ring. My conclusion was summed up in the following words:

"What is the remedy for this state of affairs? Shall there be no more political parties, and shall we shatter the political machinery, which, bad as it is, is far better than no machinery at all? Shall we embrace nihilism as our creed because we have practical communism forced upon us as the consequence of jobbery and the imposition of unjust taxation?

"No. Let us rather learn the lesson of the bridge. Instead of attempting to restrict suffrage, let us try to educate the voters. Instead of disbanding parties, let each citizen within the party always vote, but never for a man who is unfit to hold office. Thus parties, as well as voters, will be organized on the basis of intelligence."

In my communication entitled "A Retrospect and a Warning," published in the city journals on the 31st of October, I stated in reference to the coming election that "the verdict will determine whether manhood suffrage can be trusted to secure good government." That verdict has been given, and vindicates, as I expected it would do, the principle of manhood suffrage.

This statement was distorted by Mr. Shepard into a condemnation of universal suffrage. As a matter of course, I promptly contradicted such a perversion of my opinions often expressed on other occasions. I added, however, some remarks as to the problem of the proper government of cities. Tammany Hall was prompt to seize upon the expression of an opinion in which all sound thinkers seem to concur, that municipal government should be regarded as a matter of business and not of politics. I did not think it necessary to make any further explanation on the subject, but in order that any doubt may be cleared up, let me say that the line between elective and non-elective officers must be drawn somewhere. Gradually we have reduced the number of elective officers, and it is an open question whether the reduction has gone far enough.

My own view, the result of some experience, is that all legislative officers should be elected by universal suffrage; that administrative officers should be appointed by the executive officers thus chosen. In other words, where any officer, such as the Mayor or Governor, has legislative duties to perform, as well as executive functions, he should be elected by universal suffrage. Other officers, who have purely administrative functions to perform should be appointed by the Mayor or the Governor, as the case may be. Under the new charter of the City of New York very great progress has been made toward the introduction of this principle, and now that we have elected an honest and competent Mayor, I think the benefit of a business organization of the City Government will soon be demonstrated.

In the meantime I do not see how a more forcible indictment could be brought against popular suffrage than the statement which you make in regard to the commission appointed by Gov. Tilden, when you say that eleven of the most eminent and competent men in the City of New York "were shut off from any hope of elective office." You even add that Gov. Tilden was involved in this exclusion. The Chairman of the commission was the late William M. Evarts, who subsequently became Secretary of State and United States Senator. Neither of these officers, however, was elective by popular suffrage. Gov. Tilden would certainly have been President of the United States if the popular vote had decided the election.

I think the recent election has demonstrated that the popular intelligence can be trusted at all times to give a sound verdict whenever the questions in issue are fairly discussed. I do not believe that any eminent man would be excluded from office because his views on an abstract question of politics might not be acceptable to a majority of the voters. It seems to me that the encouraging election of Mr. Jerome goes to prove that character counts for more in the popular mind than "peculiar" views on any subject.

I think you will agree with me that the problem of municipal government for large aggregations of men is not yet solved. The best municipal governments of which we have any knowledge are certainly not based upon universal suffrage. That, however, is no reason why we should abandon a principle which lies at the foundation of American institutions, and I have never proposed any such remedy.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

THE SURFACE ROADS' CHEAPEST POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to take issue with your editorial of Nov. 4, "Suits Against Common Carriers." It must, indeed be gratifying to every one who has the public interest at heart to read that within two years the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been made to pay $2,000,000 for personal injuries, which amounts to an annual loss of 4 per cent. in dividends. It is to be hoped that this may teach the company a salutary lesson, that, after all, disregard for the safety of the public is not the cheapest policy. It is in certain quarters customary to blame the "ambulance chaser," but so long as the so-called "accidents" are a regular feature of street railway management, ambulance chasers perform a necessary and useful function in society.

About two or three years ago a writer in The Outlook, who had been a motorman for a number of years on electric lines, demonstrated in a thoroughly conclusive manner that most "accidents" were no accidents at all, but were due to the unsatisfactory condition of the cars. The motormen know it and would bring the matter to the attention of their superiors, only to be told to go ahead with their cars as they found them. A trolley car, when in proper condition, can be stopped instantly, but in most cases either the bell does not work or the brake or something else is out of repair. This is due, of course, to the much-vaunted "economy of management."

A specimen of this kind of economy is conspicuously exhibited on the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It is the hand brake. "When the maximum speed of street vehicles was such that it took an hour to go from City Hall to Fifty-ninth Street," the hand brake served the purpose, but it has become ridiculously inadequate when the distance is covered in half the time. The force of inertia of an electric car cannot be overcome by hand. With electricity, as motive power has come the air brake, which can stop any car in a fraction of a second. Some cars have at one time been supplied with these appliances, but they are costly, and so the hand brake has been reintroduced, to the evident jeopardy of life and limb.

It is encouraging to know that courts and juries make this sort of economy an unprofitable experiment. When it is realized that the cost of human life at wholesale rates averages $1,000,000 a year, it will be found, let us hope, that manslaughter, as a dividend-paying investment, is less economical than modern equipment.

I. A. H.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1901.

THEORIES OF PARTY REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a fundamental proposition with some publicists that government on a universal franchise basis must be run by a machine—good or bad. If the party machine is bad, as it was under Walpole in England, they advocate the entrance of a large number of good men in the party in order to accomplish its reform and the overthrow of its bad leader. This, they say, was accomplished in English politics, and ask why it cannot be accomplished in New York politics.

The difficulty here seems to be that we cannot find the good young men who are willing to do the morally stultifying things which are demanded of district leaders in our party machines. Politics here is not a career for the educated and well-to-do classes as in England—it is a game for those who have no other means of support; or, who, having means of support, desire immunity from the effects of laws enacted for the public welfare but interfering with their private ends.

To reform a party in this country, therefore, it is not only necessary to have a reformation in head but also in members. The natural method to accomplish such is to reform old members and add good ones until a majority is obtained which will depose the bad leader. A possible, but unnatural method, is to have a good leader forced upon the party by some crisis in its affairs, who will by his superior strength of will and character reform the members of his party machine.

Mr. Shepard chose a method which was novel to most publicists. The party was at the start to experience no change in either head or members. Mr. Shepard was going to attempt to reform the party from the outside just as other Democrats have tried to do. Whether he would have met with success or not we now have no opportunity of telling. The presumption is against his success because his method was so far from natural.

Tammany, like any other organization, can be reformed, but the reform must come from within by one of the methods indicated above. Mr. Shepard has professed and does profess to believe that Tammany desires to reform itself. Of course he bases this belief on the fact that the organization nominated him, a good man, for Mayor. But if Tammany had really desired regeneration it would not have stopped there, but would have gone further and taken the far more important step—chosen Mr. Shepard leader of the Tammany organization. There are many Democrats who would join it with such a leader. It is not too late to make him leader now. Tammany would give no better proof of its desire to be reformed than to place Mr. Shepard in such a position. There is now a most favorable opportunity to take such a step; for, if reports are true, Mr. Croker is to retire and an important obstacle to a good leadership is removed.

Will Tammany take such a step? Only Carroll and Sullivan have been mentioned for leadership, and that certainly does not look like sincerity on Tammany's part. When Mr. Shepard was asked if he were going to be the next leader of Tammany Hall he turned it off with a laugh. Did that laugh mean that he did not believe in the sincerity of this so often spoken of desire of Tammany for regeneration?

New York, Nov. 7, 1901. DEMOCRAT.

FOREIGN TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES, in its issue of yesterday, in the article "The Real Free Trade of Australasia," says: "At present, as near as can be estimated, the intercolonial trade is not less than $200,000,000, and is probably nearer $300,000,000. The foreign import trade is rather more than the higher estimate of the domestic trade."

This is an excessive statement. The actual foreign import trade amounts to barely one-half of that sum, if we except the imports from the Australian colonies to these colonies. The following figures are from The Statesman's Year Book:

Imports into the various Australasian colonies in the year 1897:

	From Foreign Countries.	From Australasia.
New South Wales	£12,142,281	£9,602,089
New Zealand	7,054,229	1,001,003
Queensland	3,106,156	2,223,035
South Australia	3,276,887	3,846,508
Tasmania	754,628	612,980
Victoria	8,640,710	6,813,772
Western Australia	3,141,265	3,277,300
Total	£28,116,157	£27,476,607
@ $4.86	$185,245,161	$133,395,536

There are undoubtedly some duplications in the figures relating to foreign countries, due very likely to intercolonial transshipments and reshipments for the following reasons:

The imports from the United Kingdom in the statement from which the above aggregates are taken present a total of £27,341,394, while the exports for the same year of British and Irish produce to the above Australasian colonies are given in the statistical abstract for the United Kingdom as amounting to a total of £21,310,884 only.

The only true guide to a correct estimate of Australasian figures of imports and exports are the returns of the shipping and receiving nations. Of course this will be changed now, since the act of federation has gone into force, which will do away with the intercolonial Custom Houses.

The trade returns for the principal nations show the following figures of exports to Australasia for 1897, the year I had to select, as I am not in possession of later returns for Australasia:

United Kingdom	£21,310,884	$103,581,400
United States	$17,366,000	17,366,000
Germany	31,292,000 mks.	7,444,496
East India	11,000,480 Rs.	3,814,180
France	6,729,000f.	1,298,697
Total		$133,504,613

The figures from the other commercial States are insignificant. Their addition would not increase the sum total of foreign imports by more than a few million dollars.

A correct view of foreign trade possibilities can only be gained when we are in possession of correct data. The statistics put in circulation by the official bureau in Washington, from which figures like those quoted by you are distributed, are calculated to give exaggerated views.

JACOB SCHOENHOF.

New York, Nov. 5, 1901.

RECIPROCITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some years ago there was much merited criticism of our emigration laws, through whose defectiveness and laxity there were constantly admitted into this country numbers of undesirable emigrants, many of them untried and even convicted criminals, deported by their own Governments as the easiest and cheapest means of disposing of them. Out of that material it was our privilege, if we could, to manufacture law-abiding citizens of this Republic. Fortunately, through more stringent legislation, that evil has been abated to a great extent, no emigrant being knowingly admitted under present regulations without a fairly clean bill of character.

Whether or not it is a matter over which we should rejoice, the time has come when we will, without malice aforethought, be able to reciprocate that kindness on the part of our European brethren. Within the next few months it is probable that not a few persons, official and unofficial, who have been prominent of late in the public eye (except such as the District Attorney may conclude it best to retain here for example's sake,) will find it more to their taste, or better for their fortunes and health, to reside abroad. It is hardly fair to contemplate with pleasure one's neighbor's misfortune, yet to be relieved of the presence of the persons in question will do much to restore public confidence in this community, while their voluntary exile will tend to balance our account on the debtor side of which we have been for a long time.

J. M.

New York, Nov. 6, 1901.

Advocates the Mayor's Removal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The logical sequence of the election on Tuesday is the immediate removal from office of Mayor Van Wyck. The charges against Devery and Murphy, which were preferred by the Merchants' Association and so contemptuously dismissed by the Mayor, offer sufficient groundwork for direct charges against Van Wyck for misconduct in office. The Governor has the power, and ought to remove Van Wyck from office.

The verdict of Tuesday was not only that "Devery must go," but that Van Wyck, who is responsible for Devery, should vacate at once.

S. R. W.

New York, Nov. 6, 1901.

Cheaper Gas and Telephone Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials during the recent campaign were forceful and a power for good. To your credit be it said that THE TIMES has always espoused the cause of decency.

Mr. Editor, pardon the slang, but there is another kick coming, viz.: Telephone rates and cheaper gas. The former will be as low as they are in St. Petersburg, and we will have gas that gives light and no smoke as cheap as it is in Constantinople before the kickers stop kicking.

FRANK PHILLIPS.

New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

Thanks the New York Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me as a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES to thank you for the singularly wise and able support to the Fusion nomination in the recent New York election. The manner in which you exposed the sophistries of Shepard seemed to me especially admirable.

I think you have fulfilled the office of a great metropolitan paper, and I trust you have helped New York City to take a long step in the direction of able, non-partisan administration of its affairs.

ROBERT P. KEEP.

Norwich, Conn., Nov. 6, 1901.

The Times Saturday Review.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, which is the weekly literary department of that excellent newspaper, celebrated its fifth anniversary recently. THE SATURDAY REVIEW has been a most conspicuous feature of THE TIMES, and has contributed in no small degree to its success, while it has led the procession of literary journalism from its beginning, and furnished an example that many have wished to emulate.

The Times's Jubilee Number.

From The Trade-Mark Record, (New York City.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES Jubilee Number was a typographical symphony of exquisite design and faultless execution. It was a great issue.

NUGGETS.

An Egotist.

At the Livery Stable.

"I haven't had much experience in horseback riding."

"Aw, dat's all right; dat hoss will give you a plenty."—Indianapolis News.

Blobbs—What an egotistical fellow Talkalot is. When you are with him he expects you to be all ears.

Slobbs—Yes, and you find him to be all "I's."—Philadelphia Record.

No Mixed Drinks.

"Did the prisoner indulge in objurgations?" asked the young attorney of the witness.

"No, Sir," replied the latter. "I never knew him to take anything but whisky."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Easy Honor.

Young Henry—Pa, wouldn't you like for me to be Captain of a football team?

Proud Father—I'd give about anything to see you one.

Young Henry—It's dead easy for you. If you'll buy the ball, the other fellers said they'd make me Captain, so it's all up to you.—Indianapolis News.

The Trust Hasn't Found Him.

"They tell me that your boy Josh is getting very industrious," said the neighbor.

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel. "Josh is gettin' right busy. He puts in three or four hours a day now tellin' me how I'd orter run the farm. I've got an idea that Josh is one o' these $20,000-a-year men that the Steel Trust is lookin' fur an' can't find."—Washington Star.

A BALLADE OE ENVY.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Three little men damned one whose name
And acts were all unknown to me;
I heard them sneeringly proclaim
Him all I would not care to be;
I heard them say they failed to see
How such a fool could hope to rise;
I therefore told myself that he
Must be an honest man and wise.

I heard them say it was a shame
That men, misled, should foolishly
Add fuel to the little flame
That burned within his breast; the three
Were fain to modestly agree
That he was far below their size;
I heard them scoff, but still was free
To think he must be good and wise.

High on the splendid scroll of Fame
A name is writ that needs no plea;
I read and recognize the same
Proud name that roused the enmity
Of three small men whose jealousy
Once merely served to dim their eyes;
Sweet justice must prevail, since she
Has named him with the good and wise.

L'ENVOI.

Friend, tell me this: Why is it we
That God made little, when the prize
Escapes us, find our greatest glee
In crying down the good and wise?

EARL LI'S END PEACEFUL

It Is Believed Posthumous Honors Will Be Granted to Him.

THE BODY TO LIE IN STATE.

Report That M. Lessar Tried to Have the Manchuria Treaty Sealed Before Li-Hung-Chang Died.

PEKING, Nov. 7.—The end of Li-Hung-Chang was peaceful. His vitality slowly ebbed. For a time he lost consciousness; but he showed great tenacity, rallied at midnight, became semi-conscious, partook of nourishment, and appeared to recognize his relatives.

The foreign doctors left Earl Li yesterday morning, saying that nothing more could be done. His personal physician, Dr. Watt, then took charge. The controversy between the foreign and Chinese doctors had no effect upon the patient, because he was already beyond hope of recovery.

The flames of the procession of paper effigies, chairs, horses, and bearers burned in the courtyard of the Yamen to carry Earl Li's spirit to heaven told the crowd of officials who were gathered in the narrow street outside the Yamen that the end had come. Soon afterward a procession appeared bearing a costly coffin of teak-wood, beautifully lacquered. This coffin Li-Hung-Chang took on his trip around the world, and he brought it from Canton when he came to Peking to settle the Boxer troubles. Since that time it has been kept in a temple here.

The body will be placed in the coffin tomorrow morning with the customary rites. On Sunday there will be ceremonies corresponding to a lying in state, and all the Chinese officials will pay their respects. A separate day will be designated for the Ministers of the powers.

The burial will be at Earl Li's birthplace, a little village in the Province of An-Hui. The time has not yet been decided upon.

A memorial was telegraphed to the Court announcing Earl Li's death, and a circular letter was sent to the Ministers of the powers. It is expected that when the Court received the news an edict was issued bestowing posthumous honors upon the deceased, and probably advancing him to the rank of a Marquis, which title will descend to his eldest son.

The Ministers of the powers are personally sending messages of sympathy. The first letter received at the Chinese Foreign Office came this morning from Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, saying that Secretary Hay had instructed him to tender the regrets of President Roosevelt and the United States Government at the imminent death of the great viceroy.

The Chinese officials were unable to obtain communication with Prince Ching today. The Governor of Peking, the Provincial Treasurer, and the Generals commanding the Chinese troops have sent a joint telegram to various points recommending Prince Ching to proceed and join the Court, in order to present to the Court the facts of the situation in Peking before returning to the capital.

There are no signs of mourning in the city, although the populace is considerably excited.

The Ministers of the powers consider Yuan-Shi-Kai the strongest man in China after Li-Hung-Chang, and they think his presence here would have a good influence on the Court; but they fear the results of removing him from the Province of Shan-Tung, the most turbulent province in the empire and the seat of the Boxer movement.

Yuan-Shi-Kai has controlled the province with an iron hand. The situation there is particularly delicate, on account of the friction with the Germans, and the substitution of a man with less tact would doubtless mean uprisings and a conflict between the Chinese and Germans.

The death of Li-Hung-Chang is doubly regretted because he was the only influential Chinese who could deal with foreign Governments with an appreciation of the foreign point of view.

Officials attached to Earl Li's household stated to-day that the Russian Minister, Paul Lessar, called early in the morning and strenuously endeavored to have the seal of Li-Hung-Chang attached to the Manchurian convention before he died. It is impossible to verify this statement from other than Chinese sources.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

Earl Li's Death May Expose Minister Wu to Attack—The Pe-chi-Li Viceroyalty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A cablegram received at the State Department to-day from Minister Conger confirms the press report of the death of Li-Hung-Chang. Mr. Conger's message simply states that Earl Li died at 11:15 o'clock this morning.

Minister Wu Ting-Fang has not yet been informed by his Government of the death of Earl Li, and, while of course crediting the information conveyed by Minister Conger, he has cabled to Peking for confirmation of the news before taking any official action.

"China has suffered a great loss by the death of Li-Hung-Chang," said Minister Wu to-day, "and the position he held in Chinese affairs will be a most difficult one for China to fill. He was a great man. He was also a good man, and practically devoted his life to the betterment of the empire and to doing good.

Secretary Hay sent for Mr. Rockhill this afternoon and had a long talk with him over the Chinese situation as affected by the death of Li-Hung-Chang. Mr. Rockhill, having just returned from Peking, is better posted on the situation, perhaps, than any person connected with the State Department now in Washington. The officials do not apprehend any considerable disturbance in Chinese administration. A new Viceroy, however, must be chosen. Neither of the two great southern Viceroys could be induced to relinquish their posts even to accept the Viceroyalty of Pe-chi-Li, and it is possible that some person of reactionary tendencies may be appointed to fill Earl Li's place. That would be a more serious matter than almost any other appointment, in view of the fact that the Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li will come into frequent and close contact with the legations and the commanders of the troops left by the powers to guard the road from Peking to the sea.

Minister Wu was a protégé of Li-Hung-Chang. His friends here fear that by the death of his protector and patron he may be exposed to attacks of the many enemies in the Chinese Court which his liberal policy has created. Mr. Wu was for some time Earl Li's legal adviser in foreign affairs, and superintended, while acting in that capacity, the construction of the first Chinese railway.

On the receipt of the official confirmation of the news of the death of Li-Hung-Chang the Chinese standard floating over the legation in Washington will be half-masted, and there will be other observances incident to such an event.

GERMAN VIEW OF EARL LI.

His Personality Had Long Ceased to Excite Any Interest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The personality of Li-Hung-Chang, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, had long ceased to excite any interest in Germany. The public and the official world had discovered that they had been his dupes at the time of his visit in 1896.

Because of his title of Viceroy Earl Li was treated with almost royal honors in Germany, which probably astonished the wily old Mandarin himself. His hosts hoped that on his return to China he would secure large orders for ambitious German manufacturers.

Old Actor Goes to the Poor House.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Henry Montgomery, an actor, who in his time appeared with Sir Henry Irving and other noted players, was sent to the Cook County Poorhouse at Dunning to-day by Judge Gowen, sitting in the Court for the Insane at the Detention Hospital. Montgomery fifteen years ago was known in both England and America as one of the best character actors.

A BURLESQUE ON HAWTREY.

Another "Message from Mars" was delivered to the New York theatre-going public last night. Exactly what this message was it is hard to tell, but of its effect there can be little doubt. It made a few people in the audience laugh from time to time. It caused mild amusement with a larger number at more frequent intervals, while to many others it had no more meaning than would the "message to Garcia." That there was no spontaneous outburst of understanding and appreciation was not due to the interpretation which this message received. Only there was not much to interpret.

It is probably a difficult thing to write a burlesque on a one-man piece such as is Mr. Hawtrey's play at the Garrick Theatre. Therefore it is not necessarily true that the unsuccessful attempt to turn the idiosyncracies of Mr. Hawtrey and his play into rollicking fun may not be remedied. Simply because the concocter of the present skit did not waste his wit in thinking out new jokes and bright lines is no reason to assume that Messrs. Weber & Fields and Williams and the others all may not supply these appurtenances out of their own fund of humor.

Then, too, there is the action to be considered. This is by no means fast, although one of the scenes is laid in and about a famous restaurant on upper Broadway. In fact, the principal movement in the burlesque is furnished by the property man, who with the aid of a string makes crockery fall from the shelves and removes the hat of Mr. Hawtrey-Williams from his head to a shelf of the mantelpiece. It was humorous little touches of this kind which produced most of the laughs last night.

The burlesque makes up the second part of the evening's entertainment at the popular play house. It is divided into two parts. The first scene is laid in the house of Horrid Sparker, a liberal young man, who spends his time on the streets giving away money. The messenger from Mars appears to cure him of this self-destructive habit and succeeds by taking him out into the streets and reducing him with the aid of electricity and a few cleptomaniacs to a point where only a pair of pink pajamas and a small drink of brandy prevent his freezing to death in the snowy streets. When the liberal young man finally drinks all the brandy, rather than save with it the life of a dying tramp, the messenger returns to Mars, his mission fulfilled.

The interest in this rather uninteresting reverse of the Hawtrey play is carried along principally by the efforts of Fritz Williams and Lou Fields. The former gives an excellent imitation of Mr. Hawtry's speech, action, and mannerisms with just enough exaggeration to make it an admirable and amusing burlesque. Mr. Fields is equally fortunate as the tramp. De Wolf Hopper as the D. T. messenger from Mars, and Joseph Weber as Mr. Dizzy, who never loosens up, have few opportunities.

John T. Kelly is only coarse and not funny as the aunt of Horrid Sparker's fiancée, in which latter part Fay Templeton speaks a few lines well.

Sam Bernard is cast for a policeman. He plays the character in the style of a burlesque comedian of the Bowery. The new skit affords little opportunity for the introduction of catchy music and songs, but the young women of the chorus are shown in some very dazzling evening dresses.

A few changes were made in the first part of the entertainment. Fay Templeton introduced a new coon song, which did not go, and Lillian Russell and De Wolf Hopper sang a new duet which made a distinct hit.

Theatrical Notes.

Charles Frohman has arranged with David Belasco to postpone the appearance of Mrs. Carter in her new play, "Madame du Barry," at the Criterion Theatre until New Year's week, Mr. Belasco wishing to play the piece in Baltimore and Washington previous to coming to New York. Between William Faversham's closing night on Nov. 30 and the first performance of "Madame du Barry" at the Criterion, Mr. Charles Dalton will appear in "The Helmet of Navarre."

The W. G. Stewart American School of Opera gave a public performance at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. The programme comprised an operetta, "The Marriage of Jeannette," in which Ruth Peebles and Andrew Schneider sang the principal parts; a scene from "Aida," with Pauline Johnson in the title rôle, and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Marie Strakosch in the rôle of Santuzza.

IN THE SHOPS.

All in a nutshell was never a more appropriate expression than at the present time. Everything is to be found in a nutshell. There are silver shells, of course, quite as large as the ordinary English walnut. There have been individual salt cellars for the table, and every other woman has had one with a vial on one side, a powder puff on the other, and a mirror between. Now the industrious girl can have a nutshell which is a miniature workbox. There is a small pair of scissors, which double together, the two finger holes turning back upon each other; there is a thimble and a little bobbin of silk or thread, and the girl carries her sewing utensils on a chatelaine chain by the ring on the end of the nut.

***

There is a place for the picture of the dearest girl in the world in the up-to-date matchbox. It is apparently an ordinary little pocket box of silver when it is closed, the cover is put on in the usual way, and no one who was not in the secret would ever suspect that one side of the matchbox could be raised to show, in a little raised oval frame, the girl's picture.

***

Exquisite things in combs for the hair are to be seen in l'art nouveau designs. Two of these which are particularly beautiful have the comb part in amber, or possibly horn, or something of that nature, for the color, while it is light, is pale for amber. They are "back" combs, these beauties, long and narrow, there being only four wide teeth, set well apart. The top is in a pale, dull gold, the design in one being a peacock, with beautiful dots of green in the tail, and more green in a conventional floral design which fills out the width of the comb on either side of the bird. The other comb shows the art nouveau maiden, the long, slender, full-length picture with outstretched arms in the centre of the top of the comb, again in this pale gold, while on either side of her, forming a background, is a checkerboard effect in blue and green, the shades of which combine so exquisitely that the effect with the gold is delightful.

***

Very pretty things are to be found in the imported French jewelry, and they are used to an extent which is a surprise to people who take the trouble to inquire about them. There is fine workmanship—it is often a silver gilt, with a solid silver foundation, and the stones, rhinestones and imitations, are really beautiful. New designs in pins are very pretty. They represent a spray of mistletoe—two leaves are standing out straight on either side, with the berry, a delicately tinted pink pearl, in the centre. In another design the berry is in the same position, but the leaves are curled over it from the sides, as they are frequently seen in the plant. This French jewelry is expensive.

***

There is a combination of fur on a red coat which many think is fine. Different styles of coats, however, call for different kinds of fur, and one may like all the combinations best and not be at all out of the way. Here, for instance, is one coat of red, made of a heavy cloth with a tailor finish; the inside of the flaring standing collar and the short lapels are of Persian lamb, and the effect is everything that could be desired. This is a plainly stitched coat, the seams stitched half way to the knee—it is a long garment—where they open showing an inverted plait.

***

Another coat, also, long, is finer and lighter and made more elaborately. It has a bolero effect, given by having the upper part done in a cut-out pattern over silk, the cutting done to give the bolero effect The fronts of this coat turn back the full length, to show embroidery in colors, and the full sleeves show more of the cut-work on the lower edge. The fur on the coat is chinchilla, a rather broad, flat collar cut into a fancy shape, and there is fur around the sleeves.

***

A third coat is more of an evening garment, being really a large cape with a small shoulder cape, and it is finished around the neck and down the front with a soft, light, fluffy mouffelon.

***

Ends of one of the long, flat stole boas in ermine fall to the lower edge of the dress skirt. It is trimmed with lines of sable, two groups of three pointed bands, one on the lower edges of the boa and another group some distance above. There are deep frills of white chiffon on the two boa ends.

***

A very beautiful evening coat is of white lace, made up plainly over yellow silk. There are deep frills around the neck of a pale yellow chiffon, a similar frill finishes the lower edge of the coat, and frills are carried down the front.

***

Buttons are quite a feature in millinery. A four-cornered hat has the corners formed by the rim being caught up in four places by straps, which are fastened with as many black buttons on the top of the crown. A handsome sable hat has on one side a large white button as big as the top of an after-dinner coffee cup, painted with small pink flowers and green foliage.

LI-HUNG-CHANG AS A FRIEND KNEW HIM

Dr. Seaman Tells of Some of the Great Man's Characteristics.

Liked the Man Who Stood Up for His Own Ideas and Objected to Visits of the Curious.

While the body of Li-Hung-Chang, the great Chinese statesman, lies ready for burial and the courtyard of the yamen is filled with life-size paper horses that are to be buried with his body to carry his soul to heaven, the American friends of the famous old statesman are looking around for stories and incidents connected with the Oriental who was known all over the world. Of all those who remember Li-Hung-Chang, either as a visitor to this country or in his own country, there is probably none that has a more intimate personal knowledge of him than has Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of 18 West Thirty-first Street.

Dr. Seaman, who was formerly a surgeon in the United States Army, serving in Porto Rico and the Philippines, spent several months in China during the war of 1899. So close did the army Surgeon approach the distinguished Chinaman owing to a friendship between the doctor's father and Earl Li, that at one time he was invited to accept of the hospitality of the Viceroy's palace—"for a year."

The acquaintance of Dr. Seaman with Earl Li is an interesting incident. Years ago, when he met the father of the doctor, who was an old man, the Earl was imbued with the respect for old age that Confusianism teaches, was impressed with the wonderful vitality of the American, and he often remarked that he wished he might attain the same number of years. The friendship formed was lasting, and when a year ago the doctor met Earl Li in China, the Chinaman immediately took him into his friendship. Dr. Seaman in time became the consulting physician of Dr. Mark, the Earl's regular attending physician, and on numbers of occasions he was pressed by Li-Hung-Chang to remain in China in charge of the chair of medicine in the University of Peking. Speaking of the Earl's last illness yesterday, Dr. Seaman said:

"When I said good bye to Earl Li last March I did not expect that he was so soon to leave his people. He was a very old man and had been a sufferer from stomach trouble, dyspepsia, and indigestion, all his life. This was principally because he took little or no exercise. In China it is against the dignity of a man to be seen walking, and about all the walking Li did was to and from his sedan chair. I tried to argue into him that for the sake of his health he must take walks or other exercise, but in this respect he could not be reformed.

"I do not believe that Li would have died had Dr. Mark been in attendance as usual. Dr. Mark is an exceedingly able physician. But at the time of Li's death he was away with Prince Ching, who went to Germany to apologize to the Germans. Li, when left alone, rarely took any care of himself, and it was only by constant vigilance on the part of Dr. Mark that he was kept alive to the ripe old age that he was permitted to attain.

"I first met Li-Hung-Chang on the St. Louis when he made his memorable journey through the country. Lo Fing Loo, the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's introduced me, and the Earl then recalled having met my father. In 1890 I traveled through China, going as far north as Thibet, and on my return stopped at Peking to visit Li-Hung-Chang. The day passed agreeably, and when I was about to leave he invited me to take the chair of medicine in the Imperial University. It was a great temptation to have the influence of so powerful a man as Li behind me, but he was too old to last long, and I decided that it was best not to accept.

"In stature, Li-Hung-Chang was a veritable giant. His physique was splendid, all except his legs, which were undeveloped and thin for want of exercise. They had become atrophied from lack of use.

"Li-Hung-Chang was always courteous, but he had no patience with the man that could not take his own part and that would fail to answer him in the same vein that he gave. I remember the incident which brought us together closer than ever before. It was on a day when we were discussing the rights of the United States to the Philippines, Li arguing that by right the Islands belonged to China. Finally, he said that he wanted to know what right the United States had more than any other robber to enter the islands. I answered him briefly, calling his attention to the efforts of Russia, England, Germany, France, and Italy to split China, and said, 'If I should think, your Excellency, you had enough bad eggs in your own basket without wishing for another country that is steeped in war.' The answer he liked, and from that moment his entire demeanor changed, and he became the charming host and admirable man that all who knew him well found him to be on all occasions. It is merely an incident as showing the nature of the man who liked to ride rough shod over others, and who admired any one that refused to agree to expressions which he himself knew were wrong on the face of them. Similarly, he had little patience with the curious who came merely to see him."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Dyer—Scott.

The marriage of Col. George Rathbone Dyer, son of ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, to Miss Grace Gurnee Scott, granddaughter of Walter S. Gurnee, Sr., took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan read the service.

The bride, who walked up the nave on the arm of her uncle, Augustus C. Gurnee, who gave her away, was gowned in white satin trimmed, both bodice and skirt, with old point lace; her veil was also of point lace and covered the long train. There was a flounce of the lace on the skirt, and she carried a bouquet of yellow-hearted white orchids and lilies of the valley loosely arranged. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Evelyn Scott, who was in an accordion plated skirt of white chiffon with a Louis coat of white brocaded satin. There were two long coat tails in the back and rhinestone buckles through which were drawn lace straps. The coat was edged all around with a line of silver spangles. The sleeves were tight fitting at the top and had puffs at the elbows. A large white felt hat with a double brim trimmed in with white tulle and then with white gardenias topped the costume. Her bouquet was made up of white roses.

The bridesmaids, who were the bride's two cousins, the Misses Bell and Lucy Gurnee, and Miss Virginia Gammel of Providence and Miss Daisy Greer, daughter of the Rev. David H. Greer, wore gowns and hats similar to those of the maid of honor save that the costumes were of pale tulle and silk, very soft and clinging. Their hats were of light blue felt and tulle, with white gardenias. They carried roses. The tiny flower girl, Miss Evelyn Scott, second, who followed the ushers and preceded the bridesmaids up the nave, was in white silk, a straight frock, box-plaited to a yoke and lace trimmed. She wore a large pearl white felt hat trimmed with a sweeping white ostrich plume and a pink-centred white rosebuds. She carried a small basket of deep pink roses.

Col. Dyer's best man was his brother, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and the ushers were H. Anthony J. Dyer, J. Philip Benkard, Ernest Iselin, William Greer, Monson Morris, Norman Scott, N. B. Burr, and H. Rogers Winthrop.

The church was beautifully decorated with white roses and greens. Immense palms rose on each side of the chancel, and the picture of Christ at the back of the altar had above it a downward curving crescent of the white roses and ferns. Vases of loose roses stood on the altar and banked it at the foot. On each side of the centre aisle, near the chancel, stood large uprights surmounted by white roses and ferns. The house, also decorated by Hodgson, had in the large parlor where the young couple stood to receive congratulations a canopy of white roses and ferns. One room was done in American Beauty roses, another in pale pink, another in soft yellow, and another in white, all roses. The reception at the house after the ceremony was not large.

The members of the Twelfth Regiment attended in full uniform and marched up one of the side aisles of the church just before the arrival of the bride. The church was nearly filled with guests, many of whom were from out of town, including the Dyers, Gammels, and Goddards of Providence; Gen. Corbin and his bride, (Miss Edyth Patten.) Among those noticed at the church were Mrs. Richard Irving, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Jr., ex-Gov. Dyer, Mrs. Elisha Dyer and her daughter Miss Swan, Miss Mary Gurnee, Mrs. William H. Sands, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, the Misses Helena and Evelyn Parsons, Miss Eleanor Morris, the Gallatins, Hoppins, Iselins, Greers, and representatives of many other old and well-known families.

Warner—Clarkson.

Franklin Mott Warner, son of the late Henry S. Warner of this city, and Louise Florence Clarkson, daughter of the late Chapman Clarkson of England, were married very quietly yesterday afternoon in Grace Church chantry. There were no attendants.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday the principal event was the Dyer-Scott wedding, a full account of which appears in another column. The sale of boxes for the Horse Show has ceased to be a society event, and there were only a few well-known people present. Neither this afternoon nor to-morrow are there many events of importance. In fact, the round of gayety will not begin until the Horse Show, and that is a fortnight away. Yesterday there were the beagle trials at the Whitney estate, and a drag hunt in the afternoon, making it quite a busy time for Meadow Brook.

***

The beagle trials continue to-day and the Meadow Brook enthusiasts go out after real live foxes at an early hour this morning. To-morrow many of the golf clubs will have contests, including Ardsley. The St. Nicholas Skating Rink will open. Saturday is also the usual date for a general stampede to the country and innumerable house parties.

***

The social end of the sale of the Horse Show boxes was held up yesterday by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Elbridge T. Gerry, Gen. H. L. Burnett, and W. E. Strong.

***

The schedule for the Orange County hunts is as follows: On Wednesday, Nov. 13, at Campbell Hall, at 1:30 P. M.; on Saturday, Nov. 16, at Goshen, also at 1:30 P. M.; on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at Stoneford, and on Saturday, Nov. 23, at Florida, both also at 1:30 P. M. On Monday, Nov. 25, the meeting point will be the kennels, and the start is marked for 8 o'clock in the morning. On Thursday and Saturday, Nov. 28 and 30, the meets will be at Goshen at 1:30 P. M.

***

The hunt breakfast given by William A. Hazard on election day was a large affair, at which a Hungarian orchestra played. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard gave a dinner last evening at their Cedarhurst home. On Saturday of next week Henry W. Bull is to give a hunt breakfast at the clubhouse. Mrs. Ladenburg will probably give a hunt breakfast on Thanksgiving Day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, who returned to town from Newport early in the week, are staying at the Waldorf. They have sent out invitations for a small theatre party on Saturday evening next.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Lord of Chicago announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Tullis Lord, to Edgerton Parsons of New York.

***

William K. Vanderbilt will spend Sunday at his place at Oakdale. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will have a house party at Lenox. From a late letter from Lenox, it is stated that it has never been so gay in the history of that resort as it has in the past month. Very few of the Lenox people will come to town until the middle of November.

***

Mrs. Robert Goelet and Miss Beatrice Goelet have returned to town for the season, and have closed their house at Newport.

***

A large dinner was given last evening by Archbishop Corrigan in honor of Archbishop Scalabrini, who is visiting this country to inspect the Roman Catholic Italian institutions. A number of the laity and clergy were asked, and a small reception was held after the dinner at the Archbishop's residence on Madison Avenue.

***

Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood will remain at Fairie Lea for a week and then will come to town and open her house for the season. Mrs. Bloodgood has been at Seabright for the Summer, excepting three weeks, when she visited Newport.

***

Miss Evelyn Burden, who is abroad, sails this week for home. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden have closed their Newport residence, and will open their town house the beginning of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan remain at the Highlands until Thanksgiving. Adrian Iselin and Miss Iselin, who are also dwellers on Madison Square North, will not open their town house until the Horse Show week.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 7.—William P. Thompson has rented of Mrs. C. C. Perkins her cottage, Villino, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season of 1902. Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, who was Miss Blight, have occupied this cottage since 1898, having taken it for the first Summer after their marriage.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater closed her cottage on the Cliffs to-day and, accompanied by Miss Gwynne, who has been her guest during the past Summer, went to Washington for the Winter.

Mrs. William Edgar and her daughter, who have been making a short visit here, have returned to New York.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., closed her cottage, Wayside, and with her daughter, Miss Laura Swan, went to New York to-day.

W. Storrs Wells has leased Mrs. Brockholst Cummins's cottage, Wee Bush, for the Winter.

"THE ROBINS' NEST" CHARITY.

Managers Say Mrs. Howard Gould Is Not Connected With It.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The managers of the Robins' Nest desire to correct erroneous statements which have appeared in the press in reference to their charity.

The Robins' Nest is a home for convalescent children from New York City, and is supported by the gifts of the public. It is not the private enterprise of Mrs. Howard Gould, as has been stated. Mrs. Howard Gould, the managers say, is not in any way connected with the charity. It was started ten years ago by a few young ladies in Tarrytown and Irvington, who have worked hard to further its success.

The Robins' Nest is managed by a board of thirty managers. The officers are: President, Miss M. Virginia Orton; Vice Presidents, Mrs. W. L. Bull and Mrs. H. E. D. Black; Treasurer, Mrs. George H. Mairs; Secretary, Miss Louise Hall.

Cigarettes May Have Caused Death.

Excessive smoking of cigarettes it is believed caused the death of Hector Brown, seventeen years old, of 120 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, at 9 o'clock last evening. He was talking to his sweetheart, Mollie Diegan, of 426 St. Nicholas Avenue, before her door, when he suddenly placed his hand over his heart and said "I am very sick," and fell to the sidewalk. The girl screamed and Policeman John J. Dunn called an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, but before it arrived the boy was dead. The body was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, where it was claimed by his mother.

Dinner at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt to-night entertained eighteen persons at dinner. The dinner was served in the family dining room. The company included the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Admiral of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Adams of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Mrs. H. S. B. Beale, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and Mr. Marion of Boston.

Annual Chrysanthemum Show.

The annual chrysanthemum exhibition of the American Institute, which has now become the chief floral event of the city in the month of November, will take place at the Berkeley Lyceum Building, on next Wednesday and Thursday. J. C. Brown of Orange, N. J., and H. McK. Twombly will be among the exhibitors. Dr. Seward Webb will send his famous violets, and the new chrysanthemums of the season will be on view.

HORSE SHOW BOXES SOLD

Sharp Bidding and Big Prices for Choice Compartments.

SOCIETY PEOPLE AT AUCTION.

Average for the Offering Was High and the Total Exceeded That of Last Year by $5,000.

The sale of boxes by auction for the coming exhibition in Madison Square Garden of the National Horse Show Association of America was held at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Garden Theatre, when a crowd of nearly 200 well-known people gathered in the auditorium of the theatre and competed sharply for the choicest of the arena boxes. This sale, which has come to be regarded as a barometer, indicating by comparison with the receipts of previous sales the interest that society takes in the annual Horse Show, gave excellent promise for the exhibition that will begin on Nov. 18, in that the total receipts from the sale of boxes exceeded the total of last year by $5,000, the entire amount paid for boxes this season being $30,000, against $25,000 in 1900.

The sale was announced to be held at 3:30 o'clock, but a quarter of an hour before that time the crowd began to assemble, and when the auction offering was begun the theatre was fairly well filled, while lined up on the streets in front and at the side of the building were dozens of stylish private carriages. Among the gathering present were many prominent society women, while the exhibitors who will show private equipages also were well represented.

When the first bid was called for there was a prolonged competition, with about half a dozen individuals engaged in it, the price being carried up by bids of $25 and $50 to $635. This opening sale established a price that governed succeeding sales, the choicest of boxes that followed grading down in order to $500 for the best placed compartments, excepting in two cases, when the first figure was exceeded. The two exceptions were when the wealthy patron of road driving and harness horses C. K. G. Billings of Chicago paid $650 for Box 29, and George J. Bascom paid a similar price for Box 38.

Aside from these, the first twenty-five of the sixty-one boxes sold brought $500 or more each. After the choicest had been disposed of, the amounts of the bids began to decline, and gradually fell off to $210, which was the least price that secured the privilege of a reserved compartment for the week of the Horse Show. A larger number could have been sold readily, however, as the bidding became sharper at the close, when it became evident that all who were willing to buy them could not be supplied. Fourteen boxes, however, were reserved for the Directors of the National Horse Show Association of America, and with that number withheld from the sale, there were many disappointed bidders in the crowd in attendance. The sale was declared by the officers of the association to be the most satisfactory that has ever been held in the history of the Horse Show. The sales, with the numbers of the boxes secured and the prices paid, are as follow:

8. W. J. Arkell	$320	41. F. A. Hammond	$475
4. R. F. Carman	325	42. F. A. Schermerhorn	*
5. Julius S. Bache	340	43. J. G. Heckscher	*
6. Charles R. Scott	330	44. C. Fellowes	*
7. H. L. Burnett	325	45. T. Hitchcock	*
8. R. F. Carman	350	46. W. C. Whitney	*
9. W. A. Tyson	340	47. E. D. Morgan	*
10—John M. Bowers	400	48. F. K. Sturgis	*
11. E. T. Gerry	400	49. Col. De Lancy A. Kane	*
12. Joseph Stickney	420	50. G. G. Tyson	475
13. A. G. Vanderbilt	415	51. A. N. Morris	*
14. Dr. J. Lawrence	430	52. W. H. Taller	*
15. Mr. Blank	420	53. A. J. Cassatt	*
16. Charles M. Chapin, E. T. H. Talmage, C. Ledyard Blair	425	54. G. P. Wetmore	*
17. Sidney J. Smith	420	55. J. A. Hoagland	530
18. James H. Breslin	460	56. Madison Square Garden Directors	*
19. W. L. Elkins	500	57. W. A. Tyson	475
20. George Crocker	425	58. W. J. Leeds	450
21. E. D. Jordan	500	59. Albert C. Bostwick	490
22. D. S. Lamont	475	60. Mr. Blank	425
23. A. O. Brown	450	61. Elisha Dyer, Jr.	480
24. W. B. Dickerman	450	62. G. J. Bascom	415
25. Gen. Samuel R. Thomas	450	63. J. Stevens Ulman	475
26. Frederick Edey	450	64. Goelet Gallatin	425
27. T. W. Lawson	635	65. G. P. Morosini	530
28. J. Henry Smith	500	66. William P. Eno	430
29. C. K. G. Billings	650	67. J. R. Shanley	425
30. W. E. Strong	550	68. W. C. Van Antwerp	405
31. S. Newhouse	460	69. C. M. Tyson	405
32. Dr. Joseph B. Vandergrift	500	70. H. W. Cary	410
33. Mr. Blank	450	71. E. Francis Hyde	415
34. Dr. Joseph B. Vandergrift	450	72. A. E. Dietrich	410
35. W. H. Moore	600	73. Howard Willetts	422
36. C. W. Morse	559	74. J. C. Burrage	415
37. J. H. Moore	635	75. J. C. Thompson	375
38. G. J. Bascom	650	76. Samuel Willetts	350
39. P. A. B. Widener	600	77. T. J. McBride	300
40. H. H. Hollister	*	78. W. H. Rowe, Jr.	290
		79. R. M. Snyder	270
		80. W. J. Arkell	285

*Reserved for Directors of the National Horse Show Association.

Total receipts from sale of boxes in 1900 . . $25,000
Total receipts from sale of boxes in 1901 . . 30,000

Increase for 1901 . . . . . $5,000

KATE GREENAWAY DEAD.

She Was a Famous London Illustrator of Children's Books—Her Many Works.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Miss Kate Greenaway, the artist, is dead.

Few lovers of art illustration have forgotten Kate Greenaway and the beautiful picture books with which her name is associated.

Kate Greenaway began her art education early. She first went to the London art schools, and then to South Kensington. After she had acquitted herself with merit at South Kensington she began the study of life at Heatherly's, and then went to the Slade School. She made her début at the Dudley Gallery and then was overwhelmed with orders for Christmas cards. In 1877 her first picture book, "Under the Window," appeared from Mr. Edmund Evans's magic color press.

She won especial distinction by raising the quality of the pictures in children's books. Her work was done entirely in outline, but yet with such artistic touch that the effect was not spoiled by lack of depth and shading. She worked largely from life, spending much of her time in the playroom and upon the playgrounds that she might better observe how real children played in real good games.

The following are among Miss Greenaway's famous books for children: "Pied Piper of Hamelin," "Marigold Garden," "The Language of Flowers," "Under the Window," "A Day in a Child's Life," "Little Ann," "Mother Goose," "Birthday Book," "A Painting for Boys and Girls," "Mavor's Spelling Book," "Kate Greenaway's Alphabet," and "A Apple Pie."

Miss Greenaway lived the greater part of her life at 39 Grognal, Hampstead, N. W., London.

DEATH LIST OF THE DAY.

Major Thomas E. Lonergan.

Major Thomas E. Lonergan, a veteran newspaper man and detective, died yesterday at his home, 19 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, after a short illness. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Lonergan served in the War of the Rebellion with the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers, and rose to the rank of Major. He engaged in newspaper work, and at different times was connected with The New York Sun, The New York Tribune, The Chicago Times, The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and other newspapers.

Major Lonergan was in the Government Secret Service for a number of years, and was, for a time, in charge of the Western division of the service. He was later associated with Allan Pinkerton. In 1880 he organized the firm of Lonergan & Thiell in Chicago, and in 1885 secured evidence which resulted in the breaking up of the "Boodle Board" of County Commissioners in that city. Of late years Major Lonergan had conducted a detective agency on Nassau Street, this city. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and a daughter. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning in the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn.

Gen. James Hagan.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 7.—James Hagan, who was a General in the Confederate Army, died at his home here to-day at the age of eighty years. He was a Mexican war veteran, joining Col. Hay's Texas Rangers and taking part in the storming of Monterey. At the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned a Captain, and after the battle of Shiloh he was made Colonel of the Third Alabama Cavalry. The last two years of the war he was a brigade commander under Gen. Wheeler. He was wounded three times, and before the close of the war was promoted to the rank of a Brigadier General. Gen. Hagan was born in Ireland.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. W. M. GRANT, one of the wealthiest men in Atlanta, died yesterday, aged sixty-three. He was identified with several financial institutions in the East.

Col. HARRY M. ALDEN, a prominent business man of Troy and at one time prominently identified with the National Guard, died last night. He had been ill but two days.

A. S. ASBURY, who was Postmaster at Roanoke, Va., during the administrations of Arthur and Harrison, died yesterday. He was a prominent figure in Virginia politics, and was a trusted lieutenant of Mahone during the days of the readjustment.

Col. J. C. BAIRD, United States District Attorney for Honolulu, and formerly Attorney General of Wyoming, died at Denver yesterday, at the home of his brother-in-law. Col. Baird arrived here three weeks ago on leave of absence, and a few days later was prostrated by a nervous attack, from which he failed to rally. His family is in Honolulu.

Chicago Pastor Called to Brooklyn.

The Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Dr. Poindexter S. Henson of Chicago to become the pastor of the church. The pastorate has been vacant since the Rev. D

FIVE FAVORITES BEATEN

Reformer Was the Only Successful Choice at Aqueduct.

PAUL CLIFFORD'S HANDICAP.

Cast Off from Whitney Stable Was First Cleverly, with Old Imp Among the Unplaced Horses.

The happenings at the Aqueduct race-track yesterday all tended to one end, the emptying of the pockets of the bettors, the very horses seeming to have entered into conspiracy with the betting ring to make the selection of winners difficult. Five times in six races the public went wrong, the single choice which got home first being one that furnished little relief, for that one, Reformer, was at a ridiculously short price in the race, that was voted the worst betting event of the afternoon.

There were two handicaps on the card, the Oakdale, for all ages, at seven furlongs, and the Bellerose, for two-year-olds, at six furlongs, and both produced close finishes and similar results in that the favorites were unplaced. For the Oakdale, the first race of the afternoon, nine of the twelve horses named on the programme went to the post, with the two old mares Imp and May W. about equal favorites at 5 to 2 each, Imp carrying the top weight, 126 pounds. Imp delayed the start for some time by behaving in a manner most unusual for her, with the result that when the barrier was sprung both Imp and May W. were off back in the crowd, Arden leading away from the post, but being passed at once by Paul Clifford, who went on to make the running, with Unmasked and Lady of the Valley after him. From the moment that he showed in front until the winning post was passed, however, Paul Clifford raced in the lead, the cast-off from the William C. Whitney stable having speed enough at the end to draw away a bit when challenged by Unmasked and Shoreham and win rather cleverly by a neck, Shoreham closed with a rush in the last furlong, and, crowding in between Unmasked and the inner rail, squeezed up in time to get the place by a head, with Unmasked third. Imp was outrun all the way and May W. was never a contender.

For the Bellerose Handicap twelve two-year-olds ran, with Bijou, one of the light-weights, a hot tip and a strong favorite at post time, while the odds against the opening favorite, Bessie McCarthy, rose to double the first price laid. G. Whittier carried plunging wagers for George E. Smith, or Pittsburg Phil, and F. M. Taylor, the owner of the colt, and, getting away well, raced in the front rank all the distance and won rather cleverly at the finish by about a half length, though Andy Williams, who closed with a rush at the end, was overhauling him at such a rate as they passed the post that it seemed Andy Williams must have won had he begun his run a trifle sooner. Andy Williams was second, with Longlove, at his shoulders, third.

Animosity was favorite in the second race in spite of the fact that she was ridden by a tiny apprentice, Shea, but Shea it was who beat her in the end, the lad napping just long enough at the post to get away in the rear of the field, and never being able to get the filly near the front. In this race Annie Thompson ran for the first time in the colors of J. J. McCafferty, who bought her just before the race and bet enough on her to "win her out." Disturber made the early pace and then tired, and was passed by Annie Thompson, who drew clear in the last few strides and won for her new owner in handy style, with Disturber second. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Oakdale Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. J. H. McCormick's Paul Clifford, blk. g., 3 years, by Lisak-Trousseau II., 113 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. J. McCafferty's Shoreham, br. c., 4, by Albert-Duchess May, 100, (L. Smith,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a head from Tom Green's Unmasked, 4 yrs., by Domino-Mere Hill, 120, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Imp, Redpath, May W., Arden, Lady of the Valley, and Otis also ran. Value to the winner, $705. May W. and Imp equal favorites at 11 to 5 and 6 to 5 each. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. J. J. McCafferty's Annie Thompson, br. m., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Harpsichord, 90 pounds, (Dunn,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won handily by a length; William Lewis's Disturber, b. g., 5, 105, (Mounce,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by five lengths from Daniel Dimmer's David, ch. c., 3, 98, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Hammock, Nitrate, Elsie Skip, Whistling Con, Animosity, Harry McCoun, Beggar Lady, Pleasant Sail, and Lady Charlotte also ran. Value to the winner, $570. Animosity the favorite at 3 to 1 and 6 to 5. Winner trained to time of race by W. Karrick.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. J. L. McGinnis's Reformer, ch. c., by Meddler-Sylvabelle, 110 pounds, (Doggett,) 2 to 1 and even, won handily by a length and a half; A. Simon's The Four Hundred, ch. g., 107, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 2 to 5, second by a half length from P. J. Regan's Mowich, ch. c., 107, (Mounce,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Bridge, Wogram, Sedition, Si-ah, Katherine C., Dixie Queen, Meistersinger, The Pride of Surrey, Carroll D., Little Gem, Hans Wagner, and Ernest Parham also ran. Value to the winner, $500. Reformer always the favorite. Winner trained by W. Hueston.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. J. H. McCormick's Sweet Tooth, br. m., 3 years, by Conrad-Too Sweet, 97 pounds, (Dunn,) 6 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; T. D. Sullivan's Trebor, b. g., 6, 103, (Wonderly,) even and out, second by two lengths from E. E. Reynolds's Ida Novice II., 5, 103, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:51 4-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $480. Trebor always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bellerose Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. F. M. Taylor's G. Whittier, b. c., by Kismet-Prose, 115 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a half length; E. Brown & Sons's Andy Williams, br. c., by Kingstock-Carmencita, 116, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from the Pepper Stable's Longlove, b. c., by Kantaka-Longleaf, 98, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Bessie McCarthy, Lord Quex, Joe Wheeler, Dewey, White Cloud, Kitty Buttress, Bijou, and Rightaway also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Bijou the post favorite at 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $500, selling; one mile and seventy yards. J. J McKessey's Curtesy, b. f., 3 years, by Lord Esterling-Minuet, 107 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; J. E. Gardener's Jack McGinn, blk. c., 3, 110, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by a half length from T. E. Mannix's Warranted, b. c., 3, 110, (Hayden,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Anna Darling, Dunes of Corbett, Piederich, and Argonauta also ran. Value to the winner, $390. Jack McGinn always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances; six furlongs. Heliobas, 123 pounds; Shoreham, The Burlington Route, Morokanta, and Royal Sterling, 113 each; Harry Reed, Carder, and Songster, 110 each; Brandysmash, 108; Maiden, Punctual, Ventoro, Cherries, and Princess H., 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $300 in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Candling, 112 pounds; Anecdote, 107; Mollie Peyton, 106; Lizard and St. David, 104 each; Carl Kohler, Marothen, Snark, Cherished, and Punctual, 101 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, fillies, and geldings, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Clearfield, Bigotry, Past, Early Eve, Genesco, Clipper, Silver Twist, Leslie Bruce, Josephine, Mary J., Blanche, Herrman, Wild Bess, Gay Girl, Chicadee, Tact, Pearl Finder, and Avis, 110 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Handicapper, 106 pounds; Lucky Star, 105; Criterion, 103; Bowen and Black Dick, 102 each; Lamp of Lee, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Neither One and Honoluiu, 109 pounds each; Carrington, 108; Misleader, 104; Ernest Parham, Equalize, and Shandonfield, 102 each; Locket and Lemoyne, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances; six furlongs. Satire, Land of Clover, Exile, Federalist, Alpaca, Sir Egis, and Touraine, 110 pounds each; Tonicum, Wellesley, and Rappenecker, 108 each; Tour, Margaret, Ondurdis, and Wyola, 105 each.

Jockey Club Stewards' Meeting.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the club, with James R. Keene, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, and Andrew Miller in attendance. The meeting authorized the Secretary to accept, under the rules for registering and naming horses, the following: Valentine, for the chestnut gelding, three years old, by Valiante-Jessie B.; Elorad, for the bay gelding, three years, by Florist-Addie Warren, and the bay mare named by Richelieu-Caramita. The Treasurer of the Jockey Club was authorized to pay the bills for surgical attention rendered to Jockey Gordon Wilkerson, amounting to $89.60, and to pay the cost of the burial of Beverly J. Bowens, amounting to $60, the bills to be paid from the fund for disabled jockeys.

RACE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Sadducee Brought the Top Price of Sale at the Aqueduct Paddock.

A combination sale of race horses in training, the property of various owners, was held by the Fasig-Tipton Company in the saddling paddock of the Aqueduct track yesterday before the races, when about twenty head were sold to horsemen who will race on the Winter tracks. The top price of the sale was $2,600, paid by John J. McCafferty for the fast sprinter and frequent winner Sadducee. The next best price was $2,000, for the stout filly Lady Sterling, who was bought by William Karrick, her former trainer. Wait Not, formerly the best handicap horse at Aqueduct, was sold for $50, and the once speedy General Mart Gary was knocked down for $80. The best sales were as follows:

PROPERTY OF A. L. ASTE.

Sadducee, ch. g., 4 years, by Bathampton-Sadie, by Salvatas; J. J. McCafferty	$2,600
Avis, br. f., 2, by Tenny-Sister Emma, by Sensation; J. Baston	250
Surmise, br. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Conjecture, by Hindoo; H. J. Morris	800

PROPERTY OF N. BENNINGTON.

Dr. Riddle, ch. c., 4, by Iroquois-Taffeta, by Great Tom	1,600
Kilogram, b. c., 3, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Kildrook, by Southampton; F. Burlew	2,000

PROPERTY OF WILLIAM HUESTON.

Jack McGinn, blk. c. 3, by Mat Byrnes-Caraval, by Hidalgo; J. E. Gardner	800

PROPERTY OF J. J. McCAFFERTY.

Glengas, b. h., aged, by Dutch Skater-Lena, by Tom Ochiltree; S. Paget	600

PROPERTY OF M. L. HAYMAN.

Annie Thompson, ch. f., 3, by St. Leonards-Harpsichord, by Amphion; J. J. McCafferty	550
Lady Sterling, ch. f., 2, by Hanover-Aquila, by Sterling; W. W. Karrick	2,000

PROPERTY OF G. F. JOHNSON.

Onduris, br. f., 3, by Kingston-Skade, by Emperor; Charles Oxx	575
Piederich, ch. g., 3, by Juvenal-Ponponne, by Macaroon; H. D. Shultz	725
Successuna, b. f., 2, by Tenny-Skadi, by Emperor; A. G. Weston	525
Tact, br. f., by Victory-Tudie, by Wanderer; Charles Oxx	300
Trentham, ch. f., 2, by Knight of Ellerslie-Banana, by The Ill Used; A. G. Weston	250

PROPERTY OF D. GIDEON.

Bruff, ch. c., 2, by His Highness-Cascade, by Uncas; R. Baker	900
Carl Kohler, br. g., 3, by His Highness-Lillitia II., by Bonnie Scallard; J. H. Carr	700

PROPERTY OF M. BYRNES.

Courtenay, ch. c., 2, by Hermence-Maggie B.; J. D. Bennett	1,000
Marathus, ch. f., 2, by Mariner-Amelia, by Highlander	450

BEAGLES IN FIELD TRIALS.

Decisions in Regular Classes at Annual Event of National Beagle Club of America.

Rapid progress was made in the annual field trials of the National Beagle Club of America on the estate of William C. Whitney, at Wheatley Hills, L. I., yesterday, with the result that decisions were reached in the last two regular classes, and a beginning made with the Derby. It is expected that this event and the pack trials will be concluded to-day, which will bring the meeting to a close.

In Class B for dogs under 13 inches, which was decided yesterday, first place was won by J. W. Appleton's Orator, who showed such excellent form in his heat with the Wharton Beagle's Wharton's Champion on Wednesday that he was not called upon for a second trial. For second and third places there was a close contest between Wharton's Champion, George B. Post, Jr.'s, Hector, and the Rockridge Kennels' Caution of Radnage, which necessitated two trials in the final series to-day. The first was between Champion and Hector, and was won by Champion in 10 minutes. Hector was then tried against Caution, and obtained a decision in 7 minutes, which is the quickest heat of the entire series so far. This gave Champion second place, with Hector third and Caution reserve.

In class BB for bitches under 13 inches, which had nine entries, a close contest for first place resulted between Charles F. Brooks's Bridget B. the Rockridge Kennels' Treble, and the Wharton Beagle's Wharton's Madcap. Bridget B. drew a bye in the first round, but in the second round made such a good showing in the bye heat with the Wharton Beagle's Merry Lass that she was immediately matched against Treble for a final decision, which she won in twenty-four minutes. Treble was then tried against Madcap for second honors and received the decision in a brisk heat of twenty-three minutes. The awards were then made, Bridget B. winning, with Treble second, and Madcap third. The Rockridge Kennel's Ida Novice II., which had made an excellent showing in her heat against Madcap, was awarded a reserve.

Only two heats in the Derby were decided before darkness put a finish to the sport for the day, and neither was deserving of particular mention. But one more heat in the first series remains, and this will be decided this morning. Following it, the trials will begin for the National Challenge Cup, for packs of four, which has been won for the past two years by the Rockridge Kennels. Summary:

Class B.—Dogs under 13 inches—First series (completed)—Rockridge Kennel's Caution of Radnage, D. F. Plummer's Ring. Time—Heat won, 0:16:00. Second series—Wharton Beagle's Wharton Champion, and George B. Post, Jr.'s, Hector. Time of trial—0:10:00. George B. Post, Jr.'s, Hector, and Rockridge Kennel's Caution of Radnage. Time of trial—0:07:00.

Class E.—Winners—First prize, J. W. Appleton's Orator; Wharton Beagle's Wharton Champion, second; George B. Post, Jr.'s, Hector, third; Rockridge Kennel's Caution of Radnage, reserve.

Class BB.—Bitches over 13 inches—First series—Rockridge Kennel's Treble, and Charles F. Brooks's Beside B. Time of trial—0:36:00. Hempstead Beagle's Nassau Moonlight, and J. W. Appleton's Active. Time of trial—1:07:00. Wharton Beagle's Merry Lass, and George F. Reed's Thornfield's Sister. Time of trial—1:02:00. Wharton Beagle's Wharton's Madcap, and Rockridge Kennel's Ida Novice II. Time of trial—0:41:00.

Final Series—Charles F. Brooks's Bridget B., and Wharton Beagle's Merry Lass. Time of trial—0:55:00. Charles F. Brooks's Bridget B., and Rockridge Kennel's Treble. Time of trial—0:24:00. Rockridge Kennel's Treble, and Wharton Beagle's Wharton Madcap. Time of trial—0:23:00.

Class BB Winners—First prize, Charles F. Brooks's Bridget B.; Rockridge Kennel's Treble, and Wharton Beagle's Wharton Madcap. Time of trial—0:23:00.

Class BB Winners—First prize, Charles F. Brooks's Bridget B.; Rockridge Kennel's Treble, and Wharton Beagle's Merry Lass. Time of trial—0:26:00.

D. F. Summer's Florist, and J. W. Appleton's Freedom. Time of trial—0:30:00.

Princeton's Hockey Team Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, NJ., Nov. 7.—Quite an extensive schedule is being arranged for the hockey team this season. The management has arranged three games to be played with the Albany Country Club for Jan. 3, 4, and 5, to be played in Albany. A game has also been arranged with Schenectady, N. Y. Although the distance almost shuts Cornell out from the Intercollegiate Hockey League, it is thought that the Ithicans will be admitted regardless of the traveling expenses to be incurred. Princeton is quite handicapped in not having a rink to practice on. The uncertain weather prevents the formation of hard smooth ice on the open ponds in this vicinity. The Philadelphia rink, which the team has been accustomed to use, has burned down, necessitating the open air practice.

Girl Athletes Form an Association.

Girl athletes of Barnard College have formed an athletic association by combining the basket ball and tennis clubs. Miss Budd, 1902, is President; Miss Chapin, also 1902, Vice President; Miss Ware, 1903, Secretary, and Miss Draper, 1905, Treasurer. A Constitution has been drawn up by the officers of the two clubs, but will not be permanently adopted until communications have been received from other women's colleges regarding their athletic Constitutions. The Executive Committee of the tennis club has been appointed as follows: Chairman, Miss Eggleston, 1904; Miss Miller, 1903; Miss Seward, 1905, and Miss Lyle, 1905. The Basket Ball Committee consists of Miss Elsa Allberg, 1902; Captain, Miss Swan, 1904; Miss Cooley, 1905, and Miss Kroeber, 1903. The manager of the five is to be elected later. The tennis tournament has a list of twenty-five entries, and will soon begin.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Glass's Eligibility Disturbing Both Yale and Harvard.

COLUMBIA'S PLAYERS RESTING.

Princeton's Entire Student Body Marches to Practice—Pennsylvania and Harvard Preparations for Game.

The Harvard football squad left for Philadelphia yesterday, where they are to play the University of Pennsylvania to-morrow. The eleven is not especially confident of victory, as Pennsylvania always plays strongly against Harvard. Pennsylvania, however, has apparently given up hope of winning the game, but as Harvard is considered to be over-confident, the practice yesterday seemed to have the object in view of devising some plan to profit by this supposed over-confidence.

Just at present Harvard and Yale are very much upset about the question of Glass's eligibility. At Yale the matter is causing much uneasiness, while The Harvard Crimson, in an editorial, calls attention to the matter, and asks for a fair and honest statement in regard to it. There is no rancor or ill-feeling toward Yale, as Harvard feels that the Blue will do what is just and right.

The entire student body viewed the practice at Princeton yesterday, and the cheers and songs went a long way towatd instilling more life into the 'Varsity's play. The freshman game with Yale, which was to have been played to-day at New Haven, had to be postponed until to-morrow because of a faculty rule which prohibits games being played before 4 o'clock on any day of the week except Saturday.

Columbia's 'Varsity yesterday was weakened by the loss of several players. They were given a day's rest, not because of any especial need of it, but on account of the hard work which they have been undergoing lately. Shaw filled his position at the centre of the line, but McLellan and Lancon's places at guards were taken by Duden and Whitwell. Irvine and Angell played the tackles, while the ends were looked after by the regular men, Van Hoevenberg and Algy Boyeson. Capt. Berrien was the only member of the regular back field out yesterday, Willard, Fisher, and Deuell filling the other positions. For a short time Bayard Boyeson acted at quarter back on the regular eleven, but his leg gave out once more while interfering on an end run, and he had to be assisted from the field.

The early part of the practice was devoted to running through signals. In an effort to get Deuell to whip up his speed Sanford had the 'Varsity try a number of end runs, with Deuell carrying the ball. Shaw was the next man to come under Sanford's attention, and he was taken one side to be individually coached. Two line men were pitted against him, and he checked them fairly well when they tried to get by him after the ball was passed. His work, however, was not altogether satisfactory to Sanford at first, who by personal example demonstrated to Shaw the manner in which the men might be checked. Shaw did better after this, meriting Sanford's praise of "Well done."

COLUMBIA'S SCRIMMAGE WORK.

After this the scrub and 'Varsity lined up against each other, the scrub having the ball. At the beginning of the scrimmage work no attention was paid to downs, but with this advantage the scrub was unable to gain, and on several occasions lost ground. When the 'Varsity was given the ball the scrub was rapidly forced back to the centre of the field, where Berrien fumbled the ball. Sladgus of the scrub picked it up and started to run down the field, Van Hoevenberg tackling him after he had traveled about ten yards. The scrub failing to gain the necessary distance, the ball once more went to the 'Varsity, and the relentless assault on the scrub line began once more and was kept up until the ball was carried over the goal line by Deuell. With the ball in play once more, Fisher fumbled, but this time the ball was recovered by the 'Varsity. The defense of the scrub was a little bit stronger, and when they did have the ball Hillhouse showed some ability as a hurdler. The 'Varsity, however, had no difficulty in forcing the ball down to the goal line, which was crossed by Fisher for the second and last touch-down of the day.

Kinzlo was out again yesterday running about the field, and he looks to be in the best of shape. He will probably not be used until next week, as it is not deemed wise to run the risk of further injuring him with the Cornell contest so near. Bruce's leg is still stiff, and he may be out of the game the rest of the season, as his studies practically preclude his getting in proper condition.

The freshmen also practiced yesterday, as they are to play a game with Horace Mann School to-day on the Polo Grounds.

The Princeton mass meeting to arouse the interest of the undergraduates in the football team bore results yesterday. The entire student body, headed by the University Drum Corps, marched to the field, where they cheered and sang during the entire practice. Of the new songs, the following sung to the time of "Good-bye, Booze," seemed to take best:

Good-bie, Yale, forever more.
Your football days are surely o'er.
You've played good ball, and that is true,
But wait till we get through with you.
Good-bye, Yale, for ever more.

The presence of the student body instilled new life in the players. The preliminary work was very short. The line men used the bucking board for a short time and the backs caught a number of punts sent up the field by Dewitt and Underhill. The formation and signal drill was fast and remarkably free from fumbling. In a short half of fifteen minutes Pearson of the 'Varsity scored a touch-down. Dewitt kicked the goal. During the remainder of the game the ball remained near the centre of the field.

The team will leave Princeton to-morrow morning for West Point. Arriving in New York, the players will be taken up the river on Alexander Van Rensselaer's private yacht, arriving at West Point at 2 o'clock.

Yale's practice yesterday was less satisfactory than at any time this week. The scrub coached by several graduates, tried several trick plays on the 'Varsity with success, took advantage of the 'Varsity's fumbling, and finally crossed the goal line by bucking. In the second half all the regular 'Varsity players left, and the scrub once more forced the ball over the goal line for a touch-down.

De Saulls, Olcott, and Goss were not out with the 'Varsity yesterday, but the remainder of the players trimbled the ball repeatedly and went about their work lifelessly. The men appear to be stale, and the situation is anything but encouraging. The serenity of the eleven is also disturbed by the Glass matter.

Kunzig play'd guard on the 'Varsity, and Hogan at tackle showed up better. Easton and McClintock did good work, McClintock plunging into the line with force. He did no punting yesterday. Frank Hinkey put in an appearance, and will remain until after the Princeton contest. Walter Camp, Rhodes, Armstrong, Cutten, Hall, anad Stillman coached the team yesterday.

Harvard's football squad left for Philadelphia yesterday after light signal practice and a rousing send-off by a thousand students in Harvard Square. The cheering was long and noisy, showing the men are excited over the coming struggle and realize the necessity of giving their team all the encouragement they can. The practice on Soldiers' Field was like that of Wednesday, full of snap and life. Every man got into the line-up and the plays were run through with dash and vim. Kernan and Roberts both had on their togs and appeared in good condition. They will not start in the game to-morrow, but if needed badly will be ready to go in and fight for their college.

The team will play against Pennsylvania as it has for the past two weeks, the only change being the substitution of Putnam for Kernan. Ristine will be at right half and Graydon will play full back. The men do not feel at all confident of the result of the contest, in fact, there is a strong feeling in Harvard that the game will be much harder than is generally expected. Pennsylvania always puts up a strong game against the Crimson, and this year they feel she will make an extra effort, in order to wipe out her bad record so far this season. Coach Reid himself said before leaving that he thought the Quakers had something up their sleeves, and each member of the team will go into the contest prepared to fight his hardest against the Red and Blue. Trainer McMasters, however, expressed confidence and said he believed Harvard would score 17 points or more.

The Harvard Crimson in an editorial yesterday called attention to the eligibility rules of Yale and suggested that it will help out the friendly relations between the two colleges if Yale will state her decision in regard to playing Glass this year. No name is used in the article, but the inferences are so clearly drawn that there is no mistaking them. The editorial has aroused the keenest interest among the student body, as Harvard men are alive with excitement over the game with Yale and feel that the appearance or absence of Glass in the game will go far toward determining the result of the contest. Harvard has no man like the Blue's big giant. Her line is the weakest part of her team, and anything that gives Yale an advantage over her in this respect is felt to be a heavy loss for the Crimson.

Owing to an interclash game the regular practice of the University of Pennsylvania team did not begin until late yesterday, and it was secret in all the word implies. Coach Woodruff, who has like the players and student body apparently given up all hope of making a respectable showing against Harvard, seems to be devising some plan to profit by the overconfidence of the Crimson. Several new plays were tried, but if they do not prove any more successful than those tried against Columbia an ignominious defeat stares Pennsylvania in the face.

Several graduate coachers were on hand yesterday to give Woodruff a sort of eleventh-hour help in whipping the team into condition to meet Harvard's line-plunging plays and strategic end work. Punting, running with the ball, getting down the field after kicks, and blocking end plays consumed the brief work. Whether the team will profit by the late advice and practice in the advanced ideas of football when they are apparently ignorant of the rudiments of the system is a question which only to-morrow's game will solve. The men are all in good physical condition, but lack team work, which is so essential to success.

Medals for Columbia Football Team.

Dr. R. H. Sayre, a graduate of Columbia of the Class of 1881, has offered gold, silver, and bronze medals, to be awarded to the members of the Columbia football team who make the best record in kicking goals from place. The competition will be held at South Field, Nov. 26, in connection with the punting contest of the silver cup donated by the Class of 1892.

Football on Jasper Oval.

The football team of the Madison Field Club will play the Robert Davis Association Sunday on Jasper Oval. The Robert Davis Association has beaten some of the smaller colleges this year, while the Madisons have won their games by large scores.

Savannah Football Team Won.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 7.—The Savannah Football Club eleven defeated the Jacksonville Rifle Club football team here to-day by a score of 18 to 0. The Florida men were heavier, but the activity and dash of the local players more than made up for weight deficiency.

AMONG THE BILLIARD PLAYERS.

Six Prominent Experts Entered for Championship Contest—Presby Won Game in Amateur Tournament.

The entries for the eighteen-inch balk line billiard championship of the world tournament as given out yesterday are Jake Schaefer, George Slosson, L. Barutel, George Sutton, Ora Morningstar, and L. Howison. This tournament is to be held at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall in the week beginning Dec. 2. Fifteen games are to be played, and no account will be taken of the tie games. Each man to enter had to put up $250, and this, together with the prize money, $2,000, and the net receipts of the tournament, will be divided among the successful players on the basis of 40, 30, 20, and 10 per cent.

All of the men entered are now practicing steadily for the tourney. Jake Schaefer has made arrangements to play both in the afternoon and evening at Slosson & Wheelock's Billiard Academy, beginning next Monday. Slosson last night played a 300 point game at eighteen inch balk line with Martin Stiner, the crack amateur of the Progress Club, and beat him handily by a score of 300 to 80. Slosson averaged 25, Barutel is doing his practicing at Daly's Academy, and yesterday played two more eighteen inch balk line games with the Spanish player, Ortiz. He conceded Ortiz 100 points, and lost both games, the afternoon by a score of 200 to 214, and the evening contest, 200 to 291. Twenty-six innings were required for the afternoon game, and twenty-eight for the evening.

E. O. Presby won a game in the fourteen-inch balk line amateur billiard tournament at the Metropolitan Academy last night by scoring 200 points to 183 made by Mr. Farley. Farley played a good up-hill game, but did not finish quite strongly enough to win. The scores:

Presby—0 1 4 5 3 5 1 1 3 0 7 4 8 2 0 0 6 18 1
0 3 1 1 1 7 3 12 1 2 9 0 2 0 18 1 3 7 0 0 5 10 7 7 11
3 0 0 2 0 0 1 9. Total, 200; average, 3 47-51; high run, 22.

Farley—0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 12 1 2 0 0 2 3 0
2 2 0 1 3 3 3 0 0 0 9 7 0 12 4 2 0 18 17 15 6 1 6 0 1 1
1 1 0 2 0 22. Total, 183; average, 3 30-51; high run, 22.

DETAILS FOR OLYMPIAN GAMES.

W. H. Thompson, Expelled by A. A. U., Chosen to Head Affairs for the Big Athletic Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—William Hale Thompson has been appointed Chairman of the committee on local and preliminary athletics in connection with the Olympian games for 1904. This means that Mr. Thompson will be at the head and front of local athletics, and indeed of athletics in the West and to a great measure of the United States.

The department of preliminary athletics will be busy before the games here two years and more hence. Technically, its immediate purpose will be the discovery of latent athletic talent in Chicago, the West, and in the whole country, and getting such material into the field for the big contests of 1904. It is expected that this will mean the organizing of athletic associations on the lines of those already in existence and the bringing of all into harmony with the event by which to make Chicago the athletic capital of the world.

The announcement that Mr. Thompson had been asked to fill this position excited considerable favorable comment. It is believed that the International Olympian Games Association has made a wise choice in selecting Mr. Thompson. The Second Ward Alderman has a very large acquaintance of the country, and his knowledge of sport is considered to be as great as that of any man who could have been named. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Chicago Athletic Club team at the time it was expelled by the Amateur Athletic Union.

AMATEUR WRESTLING BOUTS.

Two Classes at Pastime A. C. Produce Some Excellent Sport.

The Pastime Athletic Club gave its first open wrestling competition in its clubhouse last evening. There were two classes, for 130 and 158 pounds, and there were some close contests in each event. In the heavier class, the bout between A. Mellinger, the present Metropolitan Association champion, and F. Lubenguhl, was prolonged to the limit of three six-minute bouts without either man getting a fall. Every trick known in the catch-as-catch-can wrestling rules was tried by these two masters of the sport, for Lubenguhl was the former champion at that weight, but to no avail. The referee, at the close of the third bout, awarded the decision to Lubenguhl on general excellence of work and aggressiveness. Lubenguhl won the final bout.

I. Niflot won the 130-pound class. He is the present National and metropolitan champion at that weight. In the final bout he met a tough opponent in W. Luther. The first bout ran its limit of six minutes without a fall, but in the second bout Niflot pushed matters from the start, and in less than a minute and a half threw his man by a half-Nelson. The summaries are:

130-Pound Class.—Preliminary round—I. Niflot, Pastime A. C., beat L. Burkhardt, Young People's A. C., by the half Nelson. Time—8:08. W. Luther, St. Bartholomew's, beat J. H. Kelly, Pastime A. C., first bout no fall, second bout, Luther, by a half Nelson. Time—5:16. W. Forsman, Pastime A. C., beat A. Gaudioso, Young Men's Institute, by a body and hip lock hold. Time—0:47. R. Massner, Pastime A. C., a bye.

Semi-final Round—Massner beat Luther. Time—2:23. Niflot beat Forsman. Time—2:23, after one bout with no fall.

Final Round—Niflot beat Massner, by a half Nelson. Time—1:27; first bout no fall.

158-Pound Class.—Semi-final round—J. Irwin, Brooklyn, beat B. Streibt, St. Bartholomew's. Time—9:15 1-5. F. Lubenguhl, Pastime A. C., beat A. Mellinger, St. Bartholomew's, on referee's decision after three bouts with no fall.

Final Round—Lubenguhl beat Irwin, by a body hold. Time—8:30 4-5.

KENTUCKY'S TURF SCANDAL.

Meeting of Breeders To-day Promises to Clear Muddle of Colt's False Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 1.—It leaked out late to-night that a meeting of the Breeders' Investigating Committee has been called for noon to-morrow and that Trainer Dan O'Brien, who last week declared that he assumed the responsibility for the moving of the three-eights pole at the Kentucky Association track for the purpose of selling a colt to Clarence H. Mackay on a false trial, is to appear before it for a further statement. It appears that O'Brien is not satisfied with the evidence he gave last Saturday, and wants to lighten the weight upon his shoulders. He is reported to-night to have declared that he will not stand for being a scapegoat any longer and that he will tell some things that will really open people's eyes.

It had been noticed that there are contradictory statements in the evidence of C. F. Hill, Mr. Mackay's trainer, and H. P. Headley, and Trainer Frazee at the local track and also in those of Col. Jack Chinn and his son, Phil T. Chinn. The committee is anxious to have these statements correspond. Major B. G. Thomas, who is Chairman of the new committee appointed, admits that the meeting has been called and that O'Brien is to be one of the witnesses. He will not state who the other witnesses are to be.

It is learned to-day that S. I. Hughes worked a colt for Mr. Hill after Mr. Frazee says he had told him that the three-eights pole had been moved, and that he priced the colt to Mr. Hill for Mr. Mackay on this trial. Some other startling developments before the committee are expected. The new committee takes the place of the one discharged at the mass meeting on Monday, when the breeders expressed themselves as not entirely satisfied with the report submitted as based on the evidence also submitted. This committee, it is learned, is also divided in its opinion.

DETROIT BALL CLUB'S AFFAIRS.

President Johnson of American League Confers with Mr. Burns.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—President Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League was in conference here to-day with James Burns and his attorney, Mr. McNamara, concerning the affairs of the Detroit Club. The conference extended into the night, and when it was concluded Mr. Johnson stated that the affairs of the club were in a somewhat mixed state, especially so far as its financial condition was concerned. On being asked as to whether there would be a new management of the Detroit Club, Mr. Johnson said there would be, but he was not in a position to say what men would constitute the new management.

"You may say, however," said Mr. Johnson, "that Mr. Stallings will not have anything to do with the club if I can prevent it."

Mr. Johnson was asked concerning the report that he had said that there would be rival clubs in New York next season, and that grounds would be secured for them. He said he had made no statement of that nature. He said further that he was not willing to announce at present what might happen along that line, as there is a long Winter ahead in which to make plans. Another meeting will be held here to-morrow to take over the reorganization of the local club.

Golf Sweepstakes at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—The first sweepstakes golf tournament was played on the university course to-day. The high wind made good scores almost impossible. George T. Brokaw, 1902, of New York City, and M. Olifant, 1905, tied for first place, with a score of 96. Hugh I. Wilson, 1902, of Philadelphia, and P. R. Pyne, 1903, of Princeton, tied for second place, with 98 strokes.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	83¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	66½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	45
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	07 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	8.85
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Firm; 5@10c advance; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69½@71c; No. 2 red, 73½@74½c; No. 2 oats, 40@40½c; No. 2 white, 42½@44c; No. 3 white, 42@42½c; fair to choice malting barley, 56@58½c; prime timothy seed, $5.70; mess pork, per bbl, $14@14.10; lard, per 100 lb, $8.47½@8.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.80@7.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7½@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.10@8.20; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened firm in tone, with prices up 6 to 8 points on active covering and brisk demand from the account of foreign interests. While public buying was much of a feature at any time during the session, the general undertone of the market was unquestionably better on legitimate conditions. The more conservative bears sought cover on the belief that recent heavy sales and sharp declines had eliminated the long interest and placed the market in good form for quick bulges at a time in the year when "scares" on cold waves and other sudden changes in the situation are likely. The cables were decidedly better than expected, Liverpool being up 2 to 2½ points at one time, as against expectations of 1 to 1½ points decline. Moreover, heavy to killing frost was general last night in the South Atlantic States

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Nov. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Preferred causes.

63—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Saranac Lake Elec. Co.
113—Cortelyou vs. Lowe. General calendar.
9—Commercial Co. vs. Schooner Bailey.
6—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
10—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. vs. Thum.
11—Lawless vs. Warnecke.
12—Bensiger vs. United States.
15—Seattle Nat. Bank vs. Pratt.
16—N. Y. Board of Underwriters vs. Moody.
17—Fish vs. Hamilton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Admiralty.

184—Tweedie Trading Co. vs. N. Y. & Boston Dye Co.
193—Empire Transp. Co. vs. Tug "Ashbourne."

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Supreme Court of the United States:

161—Southern Bell Telephone and Telégraph Company, appellant, vs. City of Richmond.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Dismissed, with costs, and mandate granted, on motion of George H. Fearons, for the appellant.

225—Luigi Storti, appellant, vs. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

226—Pablo Maese et al., appellants, vs. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Van Do Vanter for the appellee, and concluded by H. C. Burnett for the appellants.

154—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellants, vs. the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company et al.—Leave granted to three counsel for appellant to make oral argument, and one-half hour's additional time allowed on both sides, on motion of David Willcox for appellant. Argument commenced by William A. Day for appellant, and continued by E. H. Cowan for appellant, and Lloyd W. Bowers for the appellees.

Call for Friday: 154, 7, (and 10,) 141, (and 142, 143, 144, and 145,) 225, 257, (and 309,) 239, 303, 307, 378, and 32.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Leavitt.
2—Holden vs. Herb.
3—Cullinan vs. Schepler Co.
4—Warren vs. McNaughton.
5—Bruen vs. Cullen Brothers.
6—Livingston vs. Livingston.
7—Sankey vs. Ketcham.
8—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. vs. Fish.
9—Childs vs. Comstock.
10—Delafield vs. Butler.
11—In re Campbell.
12—In re Grob.
13—In re Cullinan. (In re Schepper.)

Non-enumerated motions.

3—In re Cullinan.
4—McGrob vs. Grob.
6—Palmer vs. United Press.
7—Whitehill vs. Whitehill.
10—Ives vs. Ellis.
11—Fletcher vs. McKeon et al.
12—Peabody vs. Weber.
14—Simar vs. Paris.
16—Phillips vs. Evening Star Newspaper Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Weiderman.
2—In re Belmont Av.
3—Colyer vs. Gunning System.
4—Brant vs. Hartwell.
5—Pebler vs. Pebler.
6—In re St. Nicholas Park.
7—Bergamini vs. Rapp.
8—In re Walton Av., E. 167th St. to Tremont Av.
9—Frank vs. Samuels.
10—Glaser vs. Glaser.
11—Burke vs. Burke.
12—Everett vs. De Fontenne.
13—Randall vs. Shields.
14—Rice vs. Lockwood.
15—Colt vs. Rothschild.
16—Haviland vs. Scoville.
17—Cutting vs. Garnsey.
18—Kurzenmann vs. Kurzenmann.
19—In re Tonnele.
20—Jones vs. Sayre.
21—Kominsky vs. Romolo.
22—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Acct. Assn.
23—Cohen vs. Markus.
24—Erste Buczaczer Unterstuetzungs Verein vs. Horwitz.
25—Am. Ex. Nat. Bank vs. Schwartz.
26—Van Brunt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
27—Stern vs. same.
28—Meyers vs. same.
29—Schatzberg vs. same.
30—Kaplan vs. same.
31—Guaviori vs. same.
32—Wilson vs. Campbell.
33—Principio vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
34—Rose vs. Durant.
35—In re Shipman.
36—Felt vs. Lee.
37—Same vs. same.
38—Thompson, Son, & Co. vs. Dunkirk & Fredonia R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

83—In re E. 176th St., Monroe Av., Tremont Av., and 24th Ward.
769—In re Whitlock Av., So. Boulevard to Hunt's Point Road.
771—In re Canal Place, E. 138th St. to E. 144th St.
772—In re Cannon Place, Giles Place, E. 238th St.
773—In re Clifford Place to Jerome Av. to Walton Av.
774—In re Walton Av., Tremont Av., Fordham Road.
776—In re Van Cortlandt Av., Jerome to Mosholu Parkway.
778—In re Suburban Pl., Crotona Park, Boston Road.
950—Am. Mfg. Co. vs. Butler.
997—Ronan vs. Ronan.

Highest nubmer reached in regular call on general calendar, 4104.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Gray for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

12230—Marquet vs. Marquet.
10002—McGarry vs. Baker.
12082—Adler vs. Aron.
11425—Contal vs. Hansen.
11078—Picker vs. Heyman.
11721—Chatfield vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
11951—Von Frang vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
11602—Valentine vs. Gedney Bldg. Co.
11531—Jones vs. Royal Furnace Imp. Co.
12246—Tufts vs. Montgomery Door & Box Co.
11460—Jacobs vs. Galvanic Metal Paper Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

11693—Grady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12019—Connaughton vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
12183—Connolly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12173—Jones vs. McKinney.
12020—Sheridan vs. Ballantine.
12258—Szathmary vs. Grimson.
12284—Skilnar vs. Brase.
11468—Bohmke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12021—Cody vs. McKeever.
11687—Rogers vs. Assoc. Press.
11688—Cornish vs. same.
12712—Johansen vs. Eastmans Co.
11504—Upson vs. Schwartz.
11691—Halperin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3374.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

2391—Ettlinger vs. Well.
2425—Hopper vs. Empire City Supply Co.
10169—Hough vs. Maynard.
1846—Kelly vs. Union Railway Co.
12285—Smith vs. Union Ry. Co.
10841—Kreck vs. Westchester Ry. Co.
1856—Barry vs. City of New York.
10546—Doyle vs. Ehret.
8782—Habiger vs. McFarland.
11158—Ellis vs. Miller.
608—Birrell vs. Mayor, &c.
682—Granger vs. same.
12068—Nagle vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
11674—McMahon vs. same.
2141—Diehl vs. Beck.
12190—Leahy vs. City of New York.
12285—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R.
11811—Gannon vs. Bernheimer.
7881—Harwood vs. Attld.
7809—Same vs. Johnson
8231—Same vs. Lockwood.
7929—Same vs. Nat. City Bank.
2563—Schwab vs. City of New York.
2952—Schwab vs. same.
12067—Smollen vs. same.
12212—Willsen vs. same.
11097—Byriter vs. same.
12056—Kaufmann vs. same.
12129—Monsky vs. same.
12260—Martin vs. same.
11466—McGarry vs. Ruppert.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Josephine L. Newcomb.
2—Edwin B. Trott.
3—Michael J. O'Reilly.
4—Annie Taylor Morgan.
5—Margaret Smith.
6—William M. Rice.
7—Joseph Heimowitz.
8—James Corcoran.
9—Jessie Samler.
10—Ellen Brady.
11—Mary Harkins.
12—Herman B. Lanfer.
13—Christian Grotrian.
14—Elizabeth Bucher.
15—Michael J. Hallahan
16—William C. Burnington.
17—Cecilia Rashover.
18—Julia Huf.
19—Maria A. Robinson.
20—Alice Biglin.
21—John M. Foulds.
22—Serena D. Turrell.
23—Louis Graffen.
24—John M. Hodgson.
25—Joaquin F. Mora.
26—Martin Schrenkeisen.
27—Henry C. Andrews.
28—Mary A. Young.
29—Robert L. Pruett.
30—William Lee Vernet.
31—Edward F. Maguire.
32—Joseph Vanderbeck.
33—Jessie Samler.
34—Katharine B. Floyd.
35—Charles Costa.
36—Isaac Bell.
37—Caroline L. Volck.
38—John Thomas Gerlach.
39—John Kindergan.
40—Anna Smith Young.
41—John Foster.
42—Ann Bushnell.
43—Henry L. Wright.
44—Morris Poznanski.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1728—Helen Gerity.
1729—Ann McCullough.
1645—Wilhelmina Martin
1740—Ann Dippell.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed upon the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2346—Kohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1963—Merrihaw vs. same
523—Stambol vs. Dorf.
1501—Cooper vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2058—Feldman vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1220—Kronengold vs. Levy.
1873—Berendt vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1895—Kuhn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1896—Morse vs. same.
1097—Hofer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1999—Rose vs. Jaffe.
1676—Meyer vs. Rees.
825—Baird vs. John J. Hayes Machine Co.
1695—Randel vs. Garvin Machine Co.
1471—Kaufman vs. Greenbaum.
1467—Gaffney vs. Bradley.
1161—Clancy vs. Wilkinson.
328—Perls vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2396—Nader vs. Roberts.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1432—Nesbit vs. Sayer.
1804—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1287—Miller vs. same.
2863—Offenberg vs. same.
1496—Cuorno vs. same.
1857—Meffert vs. same.
1617—Walsh vs. Sakolsky.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3277—Bloom vs. Dietrich
1883—Hazen vs. Armstrong.
1884—Same vs. same.
3194—Nathan vs. Campbell.
2324—Stern vs. Engelhart.
2613—Weiss vs. Muhleman.
2820—Androvett vs. Blumenthal.
2468—Herrman vs. Muhleman.
3282—Shaw vs. Hamowitz.
2458—Becker vs. Salinger.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1732—Garfinkel vs. Klee
1735—Bendit vs. Vandenhellen.
1737—Barnet vs. S. L. R. T. Ry. Co.
1382—Meyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1400—Morse vs. Westminster Kennel Club.
1647—Ackerman vs. Hencken.
1712—Rutter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1713—Gryb vs. same.
1897—Britting vs. same.
1898—Stein vs. same.
1909—Cohen vs. same.
1912—Mensky vs. Wilkins.
2080—Reffes vs. Lawlor.
1518—Corcoran vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1520—Simon vs. Biddle.
1521—Green vs. Kimbell.
1522—Fish vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
1532—Duff vs. Hansen.
1648—Weintraub vs. Hencken.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2126.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph Virgin.
2—Abraham Butwinick.
3—Antonio Gienaran.
4—Abraham Mirsky.
5—James Hall.
6—Michael McCarthy.
7—Robert Hawkins.
8—John Corcoran.
9—Michael Pugile.
10—Lorenzo D. Thompson.
11—Frank Schimmel.
12—Patrick J. Barnett, Thomas Cosgrove.
13—Gus Bombacus.
14—Charles H. Fisher.
15—George H. Whittemore.

Pleadings.

1—Frederick Armstrong
2—James Rogers.
3—Martin Sanford.
4—Pierce Rooney.
5—Frank Smith.
6—Daniel J. K. Zimmerman.
7—Timothy Leach.
8—Annie Martin.
9—Eugene E. Lyons.
10—David Eskowitz. Jacob Mann.
11—Walter B. Bross.
12—John Horgan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Welsh and Train for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Paul Kelly, John Shields, Benjamin Tatuall.
2—Charles Davis, Samuel Levitz.
3—Charles Bollfras.
4—Edward Kennedy.
5—Sophia Johnson.
6—Pasquale Ciallella.
7—Frank M. Bishop.
8—Samuel Phillips.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney and Cowan for the People.

1—Arestikes Dambeerias.
2—William O'Neill.
3—Nora Silvin.
4—William Murray.
5—George Frazer.
6—Michael L. Muller.
7—Julia Johnson.
8—Joseph Damiano, Michael De Rosa.
9—Oscar Kohn.
10—Theodore Morrison.
11—Jeremiah J. Coolin.
12—Frederick Stein.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Wardell vs. Wardell—William J. A. McKim, Sands vs. Frick—Charles E. F. McCann, Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association vs. Nelson—Moses J. Sneudaira.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Bourns vs. Clarke—Robert B. Deyo, Heilner vs. Concannon—Emanuel Blumenstiel. Kent vs. Bonn—Arthur D. Truax. Randrup vs. Norman—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Jonas vs. Kilpatrick—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—MacLean, J.—Henry S. Manning et al. vs. Hercules Motor Company—Charles E. Hendrickson, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Samuel Engle vs. Jacob Goldfiain et al.—Samuel Engle.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Engle-Heller Company vs. Patrick Malloy—Edward M. Bernstein. Herman Hoefer vs. John Lessere—Frederick L. Drescher.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar. Call calendar called in Room 10 at 2 P. M.

794—Reineking vs. Huber.
825—Harbaugh vs. Beal.
761—Dearing vs. Brewster.
697—Hesselbach vs. Nolte.
708—Murphy vs. Gustafson.
709—Same vs. Anderson.
495—Grafton vs. Creamer.
777—Masons' Supplies Co. vs. Thatcher.
716—McCollom vs. Morgan.
722—Ruggiero vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Brewing Co.
685—Reid vs. Weldmann Brewing Co.
639—Seligman vs. Frank
688—Burinskas vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
724—Wolff vs. same.
725—O'Toole vs. same.
727—Demeo vs. same.
732—Blanchetti vs. same
720—Conrad vs. same.
620—Stivers vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
774—Lehman vs. B. H. R. R.
756—Motto vs. B. H. R. R.
802—Keck vs. Wahlers.
815—Stone vs. Reichert.
815½—Gilham vs. Bloomfield.
886—Sharkl vs. Belford
24—Bossong vs. B. H. R. R.
565—Allen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
838—Korn vs. Linder.
846—Bungarz vs. Tilyou.
848—Ramell vs. Duffy.
850—Riemer vs. B. H. R. R.
851—N. Y. & Brooklyn Dispatch Co. vs. Palmer.
855—Smith vs. Koenke.
74—Rees vs. Frank Brewing Co.
88—Kritzberg vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
98—Graner vs. Ulsamer
108—Cohn vs. Brooklyn Elev. R. R. Co.
109—Aronoff vs. Neumer
125—Grempel vs. Rampmeyer.
156—Sarigano vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
222—Riker vs. City of Brooklyn.
278—Jacoby vs. Levy.
291—McKee vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
436—Bitter vs. Frise.
483—Millville vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
521—McCauley vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
869—Hartford vs. Harrison.
870—May vs. Agricola.
871—Crandall vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
872—Gill vs. Cassin.
873—Sasso vs. Lowenthal.
874—N. Y. & L. I. Realty Co. vs. MacDavitt
875—Same vs. Callam.
876—Brown vs. Beckman.
877—Bookman vs. Woolf
878—Friedmann vs. Miller.
881—Crulkshank vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
2—Edwards vs. O'Hara
3—Geores vs. Gass.
884—Jones vs. Conkling.
885—Kain vs. Strosenaky
886—Cassidy vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
887—Simons vs. Adams.
889—N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. vs. Schirrmeister
890—Hill vs. McKeon.
891—Murray vs. Tully.
893—Cox vs. Brisbane.
894—Halloran vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
895—Wesley vs. Emken.
896—Bowman vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
897—Hilgenberg vs. Butzbach.
898—Burke vs. Lyons.
899—Esposito vs. B. H. R. R.
900—Same vs. same.
636—Porter vs. Kaufman
901—Correalo vs. B. H. R. R.
902—Mushlit vs. Taggart
903—Meyer vs. Williams
914—Hill vs. Heyn.
914½—Kornecke vs. Loerch.
916—Baur vs. Hirshkind.
917—Cameron vs. B. H. R. R.
919—Cohen vs. same.
920—Pierson vs. McEnery.
923—Ziegler vs. B. H. R. R.
924—Fritz vs. same.
925—Layden vs. same.
931—Cable vs. Carman.
932—Bell vs. Pfadenhauer.
933—Drake vs. Goodburn
934—Robinson vs. Hatch
935—Curtis vs. Herit.
936—Suydam vs. Healy.
937—Duffey vs. Russell.
938—Hodgson vs. Devlin
939—La Mantia vs. Pagnatta.
940—Ferrell vs. B'klyn Rapid Transit.
941—Stork vs. same.

SURROGATES' COURT—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—In re Finn—Harris Wilson, to inquire. In re Angus—Adolph Van Beln, to inquire. Cooperative Building Bank vs. McDonald—Elbert Crandall, to take proof. Ressique vs. Bacon—Herman C. Bachrach, to compute. In re McGee—Charles M. Stafford, to inquire. Mahon vs. Hopkins—Townsend Scudder, to hear and determine. Middendorf vs. Lewis—George Eckstein, to compute. Middendorf vs. Wilson—William A. Mathis, to compute. Bell vs. O'Neill et al.—Sidney H. Weinberg, to compute. Newton vs. Soderholm et al.—Peter W. Ostrander, to compute. Huber vs. Schulze—James F. Collins, to compute. Buttling vs. Schweinfest—John T. Sherman, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Monday, Nov. 11, 1901.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

53—Eppler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
55—Shaver vs. Manley.
61—Maenner vs. Wadley et al.
63—Shaver vs. same.
64—Surbeck vs. Brust.
65—Falkinburg vs. Bell.
66—Frickenstein vs. Stock.
67—Smith vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
68—Zeidler vs. Homeyar.
69—Tallon vs. Morgan.
70—Rogers vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
71—Stodart vs. Wilkins.
72—Umbach vs. Beadle.
73—Butler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
74—Venske vs. Johnson.
75—McKenna vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
76—Conrad vs. same.
77—Bossung vs. same.
78—Surbeck vs. Becker.

Out of Town.

ELMER V. VIAL.—Elmer V. Vial, a hotel keeper, of North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. His liabilities are given at $2,444.70 and assets at $629.50.

W. H. COATS, SR.—W. H. Coats, Sr., music dealer, of Plattsburg, N. Y., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. Coats's liabilities are given at $8,638. His assets include goods in his store valued at $4,500, furniture and fixtures $2,300, and a number of uncollected accounts.

MARY E. RUSSELL.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received two attachments against Mary E. Russell of Haddam, Conn., one for $1,001 in favor of James G. Batterson, Jr., and the other for $10,000 in favor of Dandridge Spotswood on a note made by her which was indorsed by Charles T. Russell and delivered to the Standard Structural Company of this city, and was then delivered to Mr. Spotswood. Mr. Russell died in June last. The attachments were served on a life insurance company here.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MICHAEL HARBOLICK, liquor dealer, at Buchanan, near Peekskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $927 and no assets.

BERNHARD ROTH.—Bernhard Roth, clerk, of 233 East Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $863 and no assets. He was formerly in the liquor business.

SEYMOUR L. RAU.—Seymour L. Rau, insurance agent, of 25 Broad Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,095 and no assets. He has been in the life insurance line for about eighteen years.

JOSEPH HERSCHEL.—Joseph Herschel of 415 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,976 and nominal assets $1,685 in accounts. The debts were contracted principally in August and September of this year. Mr. Herschel has been a dealer in woolens for the past eight years.

EDWARD J. TYNEN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Edward J. Tynen, grocer, of Yonkers, by the following creditors: Stephen M. Bull of Newburg, $338; William A. Leggett & Co., New York, $220, and Seeman Brothers, New York, $211. It was alleged that he is insolvent, transferred his horse, wagon, and store fixtures to his wife Mary on July 12, and transferred his stock of groceries to John Heap on Sept. 7, which stock was removed from the store on Oct. 19.

CHESTER F. REYNOLDS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Chester F. Reynolds, manufacturer of interior woodwork at 486 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, by the following creditors: J. C. Turner, Cypress Lumber Company, $1,925. Thomas C. Edmonds & Co., $44, and the New York Lumber and Storage Company, $128. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on Aug. 6 gave a chattel mortgage on machinery, office furniture, horses, wagons, and harness for $3,000 to Thomas F. Reynolds. Chester F. Reynolds was formerly employed in this line and began business for himself in May, 1897.

ADOLPH BARDACH.—Adolph Bardach, dealer in clothing, cloaks, &c., at 884 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,672 and nominal assets $17,654. Of the liabilities, $7,010 are for goods sold and money loaned to the Sherman Clothing Company, which liabilities are alleged to have been assumed by him. The assets consist of stock $1,500 and fixtures $1,000, all in the hands of the Sheriff on an execution in favor of Sarah Heifler for $1,074, accounts $8,511 due from about 300 customers, 15 shares of stock in the May Clothing Company of Newark $1,500, 5 insurance premiums $23, claim against the Sheriff for damages for removal of stock $5,000, claim against another party $120. Mr. Bardach was formerly a partner with Max Schwarts under the style of A. Bardach & Co., which firm was dissolved on Sept. 9. They began there in August, 1900. Prior to that time the Sherman Clothing Company, at 884 Columbus Avenue, was composed of Louis I. Sherman and Israel Moraff. The execution in favor of Mrs. Heifler was against the joint property of Mr. Bardach and Israel Moraff, but Mr. Bardach was not summoned in the suit. Deputy Sheriff Ahearn received the execution and removed the stock of goods to a storage warehouse from 884 Columbus Avenue, having been given an indemnity bond of $10,250 by the plaintiff. The Sheriff's sale was advertised for yesterday, but was stayed by an order of Judge Adams of the United States District Court, at the request of Mr. Bardach. In Mr. Bardach's schedules the debts incurred as a partner with Mr. Schwarts amount to $2,709. They sold on the credit installment plan.

HARPER & BROTHERS' ACCOUNTS.

Referee Francis C. Cantine yesterday filed his report in the Supreme Court, approving of the accounts of the Morton Trust Company as receiver of the old publishing firm of Harper & Brothers.

The business of the company was bought by the new firm of the same name on Sept. 29, 1900. The receiver collected $1,663,341.77, and consented to accept $10,000 commission. Claims were presented by 47 creditors aggregating $2,004,203.01, which were allowed. The new corporation holds $1,999,037.78. The balance in the hands of the receiver which is available for distribution is $9,677.44.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

ASHCROFT, Elias, and Joseph Hennessey—G. Ehret $686
EGYPTIAN TOBACCO COMPANY OF America, Alfred F. Britton, Eugene J. Grant, William T. Hayward, and Patrick Carlin—Q. B. Miller 164
BERG, Loun R.—L. E. Muller 129
BLUMENTHAL, Delia—A. Block 889
BLENDERMANN, Diedrich, & Hermann—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 168
DRESSLER LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY —G. Meiners and another 207
COHEN, Henry—John L. Roper Lumber Company 138
EHRENBERG, Walter—Metropolitan Tobacco Company 24
COHEN, Harry—T. C. Watkins 230
COHEN, Saiman W., and Simon B. Epstein, administrator—A. Feinberg 637
CONSALVO, Joseph—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 108
DUNCAN, Harris R., and Swedish Cream and Butter Separator Company—F. A. Nolan 642
DINKELSPIEL, Louis W.—L. Nissen and another 410
EDWARDS, Whitefield W.—Mohawk Condensed Milk Company 2,167
EGAN, Joseph F., administrator—J. H. O'Connor 766
EDWARDS, Whitefield W.—Mohawk Condensed Milk Company 122
FORD, Thomas—G. W. Driscoll 614
HEILBRONN, Justus, and Stephane Marchand—A. S. Herzog, costs 386
GOLDSTEIN, Sarah, administratrix—H. I. Jacobs, costs 69
GOELET, Augustin H.—J. J. Clancy and another 2,631
GOLDBERG, Lena—D. E. Bodell, costs 24
GREENE, Robert E., and James H. Ward—Cambria Steel Company 1,031
HYLAND, Frederick A. and Henrietta F., executor, &c.—Hotel Endicott Company. HARDEN, E.—Manhattan Shoe Company 641
HAMBLIN, Wolcott C.—Bevo & Dotter. HULETT, Frank M.—O. Schlager 177
ISEAR, Sochor—I. Levinson 618
INDEPENDENT ORDER CHAVAS ISrael—P. Weinberg 121
IRISH, William E.—C. B. Heipich 100
ISAACS, Walter S.—E. S. Jordan 520
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—Town of Greenburgh, costs 606
JORDANT, Anthony—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 97
JACKSON, David—J. J. Murray 99
HELGANS, Elias & Julia—J. Jacobs and another 77
HOFFMAN, Sarah—L. Kirschbaum and another 27
E. P. BELLOUS AGRICULTURAL COMpany—J. W. Pratt Company 164
KLOTS, Ephraim D.—Manhattan Apartment Company 119
KAPLAN, Hyman, and Hyman Levy—S. Schulman 134
LUTFY, Deele and Michell—O. D. Ireland. METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Columbia Storage Warehouse
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Griffin, costs 219
MACHINERY EXCHANGE COMPANY—A. Becher 276
MILANO, Giuseppe—A. A. Webster 500
MILLS, Silas H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 28
MARTIN, Joseph L. and William S.—C. Pollack 104
MENZ, Max—G. Ehret 24
MARTIN, Gustav—W. Pies 192
McCABE, Patrick, and James McGowan —People of the State of New York 803
MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL Company—A. Goldmark 747
NEW YORK AND BRONX REALTY Company—J. T. Williams 382
NATIONAL FRATERNAL SOCIETY—M. Girsdausky 205
O'GARA, Thomas—E. Exner, costs 75
O'REILLY, James—McDermott-Bunger Dairy Company 67
RENOUX, Eleonore—M. S. Cornell and another 271
SEXTON, John B.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 115
SCOVIL, Samuel J.—I. Stern and another 85
SEGUINE, Ezra K.—W. B. Axford, administrator 4,890
SEXTON, John—R. Garcewich 36
SMYTHE, Theresa M.—E. A. Moret and another 480
SCOVIL, Samuel J.—I. Stern and another 85
STROBEL, Caspar—A. J. Kiernan 848
SCHAFER, Oscar W.—A. M. Galbraith 177
SCHIER, William—H. F. Dayton, executor 73
SINNOTT, Thomas P.—James O'Connell Lime Company 1,163
SMITH, Walter C.—H. Schultz 129
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Beckley $37.73; H. Robinson, $33.73; W. Gartner, $33.73; F. Vetiano, $33.67; G. Molinaro, $27.75; P. Mulcahy, $37.67; J. Liston, $31.69; G. Larson, $33.73; F. Orsello, $37.73; J. E. Duffy, $37.73; W. Price, $37.73; A. Castellano, $35.80; G. Barthelomew, $35.75; C. Di Clerico, $39.64; J. Gincel, $33.67; F. Patterson, $35.69; P. Jordan, $45.80. TRIEST, William G.—G. Kelpy 3,817
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—J. O'Neil 631
VAN DER BECHE, Gustav.—William J. Matheson & Co., Limited 21
WERNER, Charles F.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs 69
WAGNER, Winfield S.—J. Hausmann 157

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH EHRENBEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Friday, Nov. 8, 1901, 10 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, cloaks, capes, fixtures, tables, safe, desk, &c. Order of CHAS. F. BOSTWICK, Receiver.

MEYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN FISH, Bankrupt.—No. 4,181. To the creditors of John Fish of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1901, the said John Fish was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11½ o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a tr

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS, 41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
42 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
140 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE
HAVANA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

At the request of holders of a large amount of the stock of the Havana Commercial Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of preparing a plan for the readjustment of the affairs and securities of the Company, the liquidation or funding of its floating debt, and the improvement of its business.

Holders of Preferred and Common shares are requested to deposit their Certificates of Stock with the **Guaranty Trust Company of the City of New York**, at their offices, No. 30 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before December 2, 1901, after which date no deposits will be accepted except upon consent of the Committee and upon terms to be fixed by it. Upon the deposit of Certificates, negotiable receipts therefor will be issued by the Trust Company.

Such deposit of stock shall operate to authorize and empower the Committee or a majority thereof to transfer, vote upon, and deal in all respects with the same, as fully as depositors might personally have done except for such deposit, in ratifying and carrying out any plan prepared by the Committee; with the right, however, to stockholders dissenting from the plan when promulgated to withdraw their stock without expense to them within thirty days from the promulgation of the plan on surrender to the Trust Company of its receipts therefor, depositors not so withdrawing within said period to be deemed to have accepted said plan.

Dated October 30, 1901.

FRANK TILFORD, Chairman.
H. B. HOLLINS,
WM. H. BUTLER,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
HENRY R. WILSON,
R. R. GOVIN,
Committee.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL CO.,
167 WATER STREET.
New York, November 2nd, 1901.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of the HAVANA COMMERCIAL COMPANY:

Dear Sirs:—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Havana Commercial Company, held on the 1st day of November, 1901, the following Preamble and Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There has been submitted to this Board for its consideration, a circular dated October 30th, 1901, signed by Frank Tilford, Chairman, H. B. Hollins, William H. Butler, Philip Lehman, Henry R. Wilson, and R. R. Govin, a Committee heretofore appointed by this Board, and requesting the holders of the Preferred and Common shares of the Havana Commercial Company to deposit their certificates of stock with the Guaranty Trust Company of the City of New York, at the times and in accordance with the conditions contained in said circular; and

Whereas, The members of this Board have, pursuant to the request in said circular contained, deposited their stock with the said Guaranty Trust Company of the City of New York;

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Company do hereby recommend the holders of the Preferred and Common shares of this Company to deposit their certificates of stock with the Guaranty Trust Company of the City of New York, in accordance with the terms, and for the purposes mentioned in said circular.

Very truly yours,
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
E. H. Cammann, V. Pres. E. W. Bolchow, Jun.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

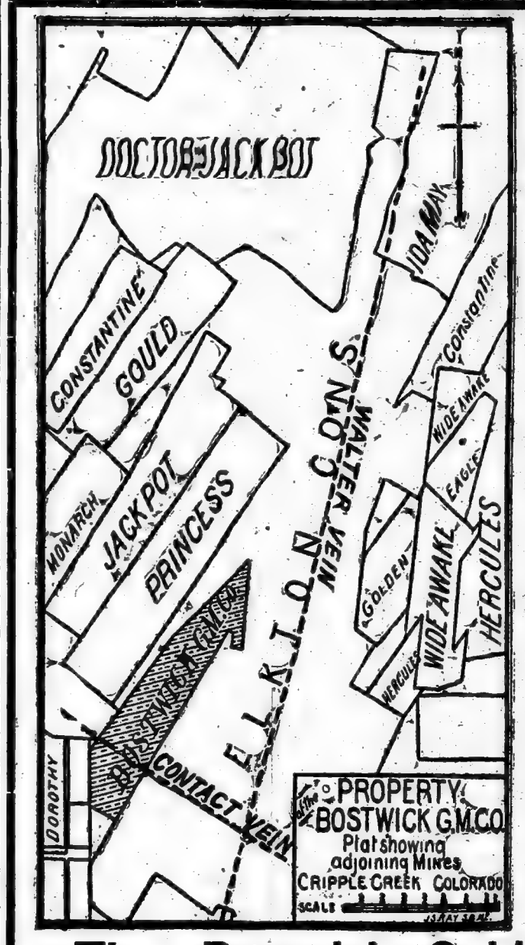

The following is reprinted from The New York Times of Oct. 23, 1901:

RICH GOLD VEIN FOUND.

Accidental Discovery at the Famous Elkton Mine in Cripple Creek, Col.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Oct. 22.—A very rich vein of gold has been struck on the famous Elkton mine. On Feb. 8 of this year the machine men working on this, the seventh level south, put in a round of shots and opened a flow of water from an underground lake. This water has taxed the capacity of the immense pumps in the mine from that day to this.

Last Monday, the 21st, the water had gone down under the unceasing drain of the pumps until the men could get in on that level and go to work. They started to drift south, about 100 feet south of the shaft, and after getting in a few feet they cut a very rich vein. The vein is now opened up from four to five feet in width and contains numberless streaks of sylvanite fluorine talc and quartz.

Neither wall has been touched as yet and there is no telling at this time how wide the vein is. This vein seems to radiate from an immense chimney, in which is the lake. The chimney seems to end at the top at this level, 700 feet below surface, and is in the shape of a dome some 25 or 30 feet in diameter.

The formation in this chimney is or seems to be manganese quartz and fluorine talc mixed with sylvanite, while the roof, which on top and a little way down the sides, as disclosed, shows that the matter has been burned all the way from a yellow to a black color, and the water which until to-day filled the cavity has evidently decomposed a large portion of the burned matter, thus freeing the sylvanite.

There are in all probability five hundred tons of this ore in sight on the seventh level, and as soon as the water can be lowered sufficiently in the shaft to allow of working on the eighth level it will be opened out to tap this immense crater 100 feet below its dome on the seventh level.

The Bostwick Gold Mining Company

Offers a Limited Amount of Treasury Stock for Sale to Meet Expenses in the Development of the Above Vein Which Runs Across Its Property.

The stock is regularly listed on the Colorado Springs Stock Exchange.

Samples of ore, maps, prospectuses, and photographs may be seen and terms obtained at 42 New St, 2d floor, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock on Friday and Saturday mornings, or applications can be made by mail direct to the office of the company in Colorado Springs, Col.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York, or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

NEW YORK CITY
3½% GOLD BONDS
(Exempt From Taxation.)

A suitable investment for executors, guardians, administrators, etc.

FOR SALE BY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 BROADWAY.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated November 1st, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and five per centum (105) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of eight thousand one hundred and fourteen 21-100 dollars, ($8,114.21.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 22d day of November, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on Jan'y 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $23,420.16. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 31st, 1901.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT OUR branch office, at 901 Park Row Building, was discontinued on Oct. 31, 1901.
HARRISON & WYCKOFF.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City, November 7, 1901.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The American Cotton Oil Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, the Refinery, near Guttenburg, Hudson County, New Jersey, on Thursday, the 5th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 14th, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. Dec. 6th, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this Company, will be held at the Company's office, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on Monday, November 18, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Monday, October 28, until 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 19th next.

J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, Nov. 6th, 1901.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on Wednesday, Nov. 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purposes of a special meeting of the stockholders called to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 4th next, and will be re-opened on Thursday, Dec. 5th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Harper & Brothers,
Franklin Square, New York City.
Income Bond Dividend, No. 1.

A dividend from the net earnings of this Company for the year ending September 30, 1901, has been declared upon the Income Bonds in accordance with the provisions contained therein. The transfer books of the registered Income Bonds will close at 3 P. M. on November 15, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 20, 1901.

The interest will be paid on and after November 19, 1901, on presentation of the Bonds at the offices of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. T. LEIGH, Treas.
F. A. DUNEKA, Sec'y.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City, November 7, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, and a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Common Stock for the year ending August 31st, 1901, both dividends payable on December 2d, 1901, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New York City.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 14th, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. December 9th, 1901.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

Pratt & Whitney Company.
New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 15.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. November 9th, and reopen at 10 A. M. November 16th.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

Niles Bement Pond Company.
New York, November 7, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the Niles Bement Pond Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid Nov. 15th.

The transfer books will close November 9th at 3 P. M. and will reopen November 16th at 10 A. M.

C. L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1901.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable November 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on November 11th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. November 16th.

MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Dividends.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
New York, November 6, 1901.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Common Stock a dividend of One Dollar per share, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after December 19th, 1901, to the Common stockholders as registered at the close of business December 3d, 1901.

The transfer books for Common Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., December 3d, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M., December 20th, 1901.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the gold hunting case watch, chain, and locket taken from my pocket on Thursday, October 31; it is valued by me for old associations. E. A. Warren, 57 John St., New York.

Lost—Certificate E47359 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

MERCHANTS' REPORT ON TEXAS.

Committee That Visited the State Issues One with Sectional Maps.

The delegation of the Merchants' Association of New York which visited Texas last Spring in response to an official invitation tendered by the Governor and Legislature of that State has prepared its report. It comprises about 125 pages, with sectional maps showing resources of the State.

The committee held a meeting and approved the reports that were made by the sub-committees on the various topics which were assigned to the committees, such as agricultural and mineral resources of the State, manufacturing industries, railroad, labor, educational, climatic, soil and sanitary conditions, and banking facilities.

New Stock Exchange Member.

Edward S. Knapp has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

J. M. Waller has been appointed special agent of the Philadelphia Underwriters for Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

E. J. Richardson & Sons have been appointed Baltimore agents of the Palatine Insurance Company, to succeed J. Ramsay Barry.

A conference to establish uniformity of fire underwriting practice will be held in this city on Nov. 12. These bodies will be represented: National Board of Fire Underwriters, Middle Department Association, New York State Association, Philadelphia Underwriters' Association, New England Insurance Exchange, Southeastern Tariff Association, Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, and New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

The estimate of $14,700,000 as the total fire loss of the insurance companies in Canada and the United States for the month of October is a record-breaking figure, as last year the October fire loss barely exceeded $7,000,000, while $12,000,000 was the highest previous October figure. As against this heavy increase in losses, the premium income of the individual companies has increased tremendously, because of the retirement of over twenty large companies and the distribution of their premium receipts among the remaining companies. Except in New York City, underwriters do not look for an increase in the ratio of premiums to the amount of insurance written. In the metropolitan district, however, which represents about one-twelfth of the total premiums of the United States, the cost of insurance to the public has largely increased, by reason of the fact that this year underwriters have renewed at present prices the three-year business written during the rate war of 1898.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Mother Seigel's Syrup Company of Silver Springs; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. R. Mullin, W. P. Jeffrey, and N. J. Mullin, New York City.

Healio Medicine Company of New York City; capital $125,000. Directors—W. R. Goodsell, Westfield, N. J.; W. R. Bishop and W. O. Shadbolt, Brooklyn.

J. D. McCann Company of Hornellsville, to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations; capital, $60,000. Directors—J. D. McCann, J. D. Mitchell, and J. R. Mitchell, Hornellsville.

The Las Adargas Mining Company:

In the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 31 it was stated that the Lasadar Gas Mining Company had been incorporated. The name should have been the Las Adargas Mining Company. It will operate mines in Mexico, its capital is $1,000,000, and its Directors are J. B. Riley and G. E. Crawford of this city and W. H. Seamon of El Paso. The headquarters are here.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The San Miguel Mining and Investment Company; capital $1,500,000. Incorporators—Edward A. Garvey, Charles A. W. Zimmerman, and John W. Avery.

Interstate Independent Telegraph and Telephone Company; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—W. Monds Greeng, Nelson R. Vanderhoof, and Charles N. King.

American Stone Company, to deal in builders' materials; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Lewis H. Scott, William H. Meadowcraft, H. P. C. Johnson, Owen T. Buggy, and K. H. Holmes.

Sprague's Mercantile Agency; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Thomas McCauley, Francis M. Whitney, Edmund C. Biden, William H. Conway, and Erwine B. York.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The Croton Docks Company; capital, $40,000. Directors—Barrett B. Requa, Richard H. Palmer, and Leslie R. Palmer.

The Milton Point Shipyard; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. Howard, Richard T. and J. Mayhew Wainwright.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 7	1,209,619
To date this year	234,019,613
Corresponding date last year	95,835,760

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 7	$7,978,500
To date this year	$854,189,220
Corresponding date last year	$409,082,660

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Michigan Central	3½
Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	M. & St. L. pf.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & T.	⅝
Am. Locomotive	½	N. Y. Air Brake	6¾
Am. Smelting	2⅝	N. Y. Central	2½
Am. Smelt. pf.	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	Pacific Mail	1⅛
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	People's Gas	⅝
Buff., R. & P.	2¾	Peoria & East.	½
B., R. & P. pf.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Canada South.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Cent. of N. J.	2	Rutland pf.	7⅝
Ches. & Ohio.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅞	St. L. & San F.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	St. L. & S. W.	⅛
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Texas & Pacific.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅞	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	1⅝
Consol. Gas.	1⅝	Union Bag & P.	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Union B. & P. pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Wells-F. Exp.	¾
Glucose Sugar.	¾	Wheel. & L. Erie.	½
Gt. North. pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Lake Erie & W.	1		
Mexican Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Ann Arbor	½	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	M. W. S. El., Chi.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron.	1½	Nat. Salt pf.	2
General Electric	1⅝	North. Pacific pf.	1¼
Illinois Central	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1⅝
Iowa Central	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Lake E. & W. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & S. W. gen. 5s.	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	1
Consol. Tob. 4s.	1⅝	St. P., M. & M. 2d	
Dist. of Am. 5s.	1	6s of	1
Lex. Av. & Pav. Ry. 5s	2⅝	St. P., M. & M., Dak. Ext. 6s.	1½
Peo. & East. inc.	1		

Bond Declined.

N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s, reg. 1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Active as was Wednesday's stock market, yesterday's was still more active, dealings for the day running up to the no insignificant total of 1,200,000 shares. What is more, the buying was at advancing prices, as a glance at the list of net changes will show. Here and there appear declines, but they are few and far between as compared with the advances, some of which were not unsubstantial. As representative, the following will suffice:

Amalgamated Copper 1⅝, American Smelting 2⅜, American Smelting preferred 1⅝, American Sugar 1⅝, Atchison 1⅝, Atchison preferred 1⅜, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg 2¾, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg preferred 2½, Canada Southern 1, Jersey Central 2, Consolidated Gas 1¾, Delaware and Hudson 1¼, Michigan Central 3½, New York Air Brake 6¾, New York Central 2½, Pacific Mail 1¼, Rutland Railroad preferred 7¾, St. Louis and San Francisco 1⅛, Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred 1½, and Twin City Rapid Transit 1⅜.

On the other hand, the only important stocks to show declines of more than a point each were St. Paul 1½, General Electric 1¾, Metropolitan 1⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred 1¼. Union Pacific, which, with St. Paul, was under the pressure of heavy realizing sales, lost ⅞. As for Northern Pacific preferred, its decline was due to selling by outside holders because of the uncertainty as to how it will be treated or affected by the settlement.

The general advances, brought about by buying declared to be of a most substantial kind, is in the Street said to be plainly indicative of an intention on the part of the "big men" to put prices considerably higher—in short, to wage a bull campaign. This, it is said, they now feel at liberty to do, not only because the Northern Pacific settlement has removed a serious menace to the market, but for the reason also that money market conditions have measurably improved, while at the same time general business conditions and the phenomenal earnings of many of the properties whose securities are dealt in on the Exchange warrant higher prices.

As bearing upon earnings—the extraordinary nature of which was set out in these columns yesterday, when the increases reported by many of the leading systems for October were given in detail—it is worth recording that in addition to these figures there may now be presented the remarkable showing made by New York Central for the month of October, gross earnings for that system showing an increase over the corresponding month last year of no less than $1,004,000. It is such exhibits as this that are doing so much to set at naught all the pessimistic predictions recently heard in the Street, and, slowly but none the less surely, to win over to the bull side professionals and others who for some time have been prating about the "turn in the tide."

Apropos of money, yesterday call rates never ran higher than 4 per cent., with not a few loans made at 3½ per cent. What with bond redemptions and the returning money from the interior, gold exports are already more than offset.

London turned seller yesterday, disposing of about 25,000 shares on balance.

STRENGTH OF VANDERBILTS.

The feature of the market yesterday was the remarkable strength of all the Vanderbilt stocks, under the lead of New York Central, which at one time rose 3½ points. The buying, which was by brokers usually acting for Vanderbilt interests, was accompanied by reports that with the return of W. K. Vanderbilt the much discussed plan of readjustment of the Vanderbilt properties will now be carried through, announcement of its details being expected in a few days. Another report was, apart from this plan, that there are other reasons for the strength of the various issues, one of them being that there is to be an extra distribution of profits to New York Central stockholders.

Concerning New York Central, it is noted that the October earnings show the increase, as compared with the corresponding month last year, of no less than $1,004,000.

Among the net advances in the Vanderbilt group were: Canada Southern, 1; Big Four, 1; Lake Erie and Western, 1; Nickel Plate, ½; Nickel Plate second preferred, ⅞, and New York Central, 2⅛.

UNION PACIFIC AND ST. PAUL.

Beyond the fact that the dealings in Union Pacific and St. Paul continued on an enormous scale, with profit taking forcing the price of each security lower, there is little to be said in respect to either issue. In Union Pacific more than 190,000 shares were traded in, while St. Paul contributed 73,000 shares.

The selling was principally by buyers of last week, who were anxious to convert paper profits into cash, while, also, there was not a little short selling.

One large professional operator alone is known to have realized on 40,000 shares of the two stocks.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

One of the strongest features of the list yesterday was Chesapeake and Ohio, which rose at one time nearly 2 points on buying credited in some parts of the Street to Pennsylvania interests and in other parts to the Vanderbilt following. As explanatory of the buying and decided strength comes corroboration of the report that the railroad company has obtained control of fully 90 per cent. of the coal lands along its line, and will hereafter be both producer and carrier.

One estimate in the Street is that this will add several millions dollars to the annual revenues of the company.

As regards the talk of an increased dividend on the stock at the next dividend meeting is concerned, officials of the company say the meeting is so far away that they do not see anything to be gained by discussing the report at present.

UNITED STATES STEEL.

For the first time in many days there was an active demand at advancing prices for the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, more than 49,000 shares of the common and 44,000 shares of the preferred being dealt in. The buying came from houses prominent in the organization of the corporation, and was said to be predicated on the phenomenal business of the company There is a report that, because of the heavy demands, prices of certain of the company's products will be advanced.

INDUSTRIALS GENERALLY STRONG.

For the first time in some weeks the general industrial list yesterday showed good strength, probably being helped by the rise of 2 points in Amalgamated Copper. Among the more conspicuous of the advancing issues were American Smelters, common and preferred; American Sugar, Consolidated Gas, and New York Air Brake, this last-named stock rising sharply over 6 points. The gain in Smelters was due to the official denial that the company is "held up" with or is carrying a large amount of silver. Sugar advanced on short covering, while the rise in Air Brake was said to be due to investment buying.

ONE LARGE SHORT INTEREST.

Apropos of the advance in People's Gas, largely due to short covering, one of the Western houses states that the short interest in the issue is not less than 50,000 shares. This, it is understood, has been created for the most part by the sales for the Chicago "City Hall crowd."

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

A further advance in Missouri Pacific, to 102⅞, was said to be due not so much to pool operations as to inside buying in anticipation of the carrying out of the Greater Missouri Pacific plan, now that the Northern Pacific matter is out of the way.

Operations by the Berwind pool and some hasty short covering were the factors responsible for the gains in the Atchison securities. Incidental to the advances, there was revived the old story of a Pennsylvania-Atchison alliance. So far as can be learned, there is nothing in the story.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg issues were again advanced, under buying by the same houses which recently have been conspicuous as purchasers. The advances seem to be due more to manipulation than anything else, and no credence is put in the story of a "contest for control" between New York Central and Pennsylvania.

The local railway shares were depressed, in part by liquidation and in part by short selling, with Metropolitan showing greatest weakness, with a decline of 1⅜, and Manhattan most resistance. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was sold every time it showed strength, apparently by insiders. During the day the net September earnings of the Brooklyn company were purchased, showing a decrease of $41,085 as compared with September last year. This marks the third successive monthly decrease, the total loss for the three months being $90,430.

Pacific Mail was bid up, in the belief that in his message to Congress President Roosevelt will come out strongly in favor of the Ship Subsidy bill.

Inside accumulation of stocks was reported in Wisconsin Central, Chicago Terminal, and St. Louis and San Francisco.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $1,000,000 for gold deposited at San Francisco and $72,000 for Seattle gold, transferred $140,000 in currency to New Orleans, and paid $168,590.20 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $124,300.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Meeting of producers of lead, it is understood, has been called for Nov. 25, in this city, to discuss the question of prices and production.

According to Chicago dispatches, thirty-one steel vessels are now being built on the lakes, costing $7,500,000.

Purchase by the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad of the Kingston and Mississippi Central Railroad.

Prices on all sizes of window glass reduced about 16 per cent. by the Jobbers' Association at a meeting in Pittsburg.

October statement of the British Board of Trade showing decreases of £4,144,200 in imports and of £758,800 in exports.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $6,819,000 Bethlehem Steel Company purchase money 6 per cent. bonds of 1998 and $1,140,000 capital stock in ten-dollar shares.

Incorporation in New Jersey of the Stirling Company, with a capital of $1,875,000, to manufacture water-tube boilers.

Grain shipments from Portland, Oregon, for November promise to be the largest on record.

Official announcement that two-thirds of the total amount of American Cereal Company stock has been deposited for exchange for shares of the new Quaker Oats Company.

Reports from Cleveland, Ohio, that ore shipments for October were much heavier than was expected, showing a gain of 593,581 tons over the same month last year.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend by the American Cotton Oil Company on its preferred stock and an annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the common shares, the latter a reduction of 1½ per cent. from last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans, 4¾@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $247,583,761; balance, $14,301,759; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,527,010.

Money on call in London 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@4.83¾; demand, $4.85⅞@4.87; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83@4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16, and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago 15c discount. Boston—5c discount@par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The financial article in The Times to-day says the payment of the installment on the new consols issue caused a fair demand for money yesterday, and a small amount was lent by the Bank of England. Discount was quiet and generally steady. Foreign exchanges generally moved in favor of England.

The Stock Exchange was more cheerful, many prices rising in sympathy with consols and American rails. The volume of business, however, was still small. American rails were active and strong, in spite of the absence of any official statement that the Northern Pacific deal had been completed. Union Pacific did not command much attention, and Northern Pacific preferred was exceptionally lower, being affected by the varying rumors of its status under the new scheme.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Money was in strong demand to-day. The uncertainty as to the future made discounts firmer.

Business on the Stock Exchange improved. There was little feature, apart from the rise in Americans, the approach of the settlement and the Saturday closing checking inclination for fresh engagements. Consols and home rails were firm.

Americans opened firm, at about parity, influenced by the reported Northern Pacific settlement and the result of the New York election. The transactions were chiefly professional. There was no apparent public buying. After fluctuating, prices closed at about the best of the day. Grand Trunks advanced in sympathy.

Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 91 9-16; consols, for the account, 91⅝; Anaconda, 7⅜; Atchison, 84; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 111¼; Canadian Pacific, 115⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49; Chicago Great Western, 23⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 47⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95¾; Erie, 43; Erie first preferred, 72½; Erie second preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 145; Louisville and Nashville, 101⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 52¼; New York Central, 163; Norfolk and Western, 58½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91½; Northern Pacific preferred, 108½; Ontario and Western, 35¾; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 22⅛; Reading first preferred, 39¾; Reading second preferred, 27¾; Southern Railway, 35⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 93¼; Southern Pacific, 62⅞; Union Pacific, 111; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 44⅛; United States Steel preferred, 95⅝; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 38½; Spanish 4s, 69; Rand Mines, 9⅞; De Beers

Commercial paper is quoted at 4¼ per cent., with the business outlook quite dull.

Complete transactions on the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
433	Am. Railways	43¾	40	42¾
4	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
420	Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	Cambria Steel	26⅞	25½	26½
247	Choctaw t. c.	68½	68½	68½
700	Con. L. Superior	24	23½	23½
800	Con. L. Superior pf.	69¼	68	68¼
5	Con. Traction of N. J.	97½	97½	97½
100	Con. Trac. of Pittsburg	23½	23½	23½
100	Con. T. of Pittsb'g pf.	64½	64½	64½
300	Diamond State Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Diamond State S. pf.	6	6	6
1,000	Elec. Co. of America	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Erie	42¾	42	42¾
15	Germantown Pass	148	148	148
165	Hunt. & B. Top	23	22½	23
33	Hunt. & B. Top. pf.	59	59	59
2,192	Lehigh Valley	35¼	34½	35½
300	Lit Brothers	10½	10½	10½
10	Marsden Co	4¾	4¾	4¾
4	Minehill Co	62	62	62
10	Manhattan	125¼	125¼	125¼
768	Nat. Asphalt	3¾	3½	3¾
310	Nat. Asphalt pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Penn. Steel pf.	85	85	85
5	Norristown	163½	163½	163½
785	Philadelphia Elec	5½	5½	5½
1,534	Pennsylvania	73½	72½	72
141	Philadelphia Traction	95¾	95¾	95¾
485	Philadelphia Co	49½	48½	48¾
34	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47½	47½	47½
19	Philadelphia City Pass.	206	206	206
13,497	Reading t. ctfs.	22 1-16	21¾	21¾
620	Read. 1st pf. t. ctfs.	39	38½	39
3,295	R. 2d pf. t. ctfs.	27 9-16	27 1-16	27 1-16
125	Sucq. Iron & Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Southern Ry	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	Southern Ry. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼
2,010	Tidewater Steel	9¾	9	9
637	United Gas Imp.	114¾	113½	114½
1,246	Union Traction	27½	27½	27¾
5,396	U. S. Steel	43¾	42½	43
941	U. S. Steel pf.	93	92¼	93
10	West. Phil. Pass.	258	258	258

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Money loaned at Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 5 cents discount and par. Exchanges, $25,575,270; balances, $2,677,395.

On call the range for new money is from 3½ to 4 per cent. Time money rates range from 4 to 4½ per cent. for four months and 4¼ to 5 per cent. for six months. The market for commercial paper is quiet, with quotations 4¼ to 5 per cent., according to the character of the names.

Stocks to-day showed an improvement all around. The trading in coppers all day was unusually active, and the feeling more cheerful than in a long time. In the general market an eight-point advance for Rutland preferred, to 114, was the big feature. Guanajuato, on excellent buying, sold up to 7, and Planters' Compress gained 1⅜, to 15¾. The close came active and strong.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,475	Atchison	83⅞	81¼	83
851	Atchison pf	99⅝	97½	99¼
11	Boston & Albany	257½	257½	257½
30	Boston & Maine	192½	192	192
519	C. J. R. & S. Y.	160	156	159
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	182	182	182
10	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
200	Massachusetts Electric	38½	38½	38½
109	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	94	94	94
150	Mexican Central	21¾	21¼	21½
90	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212½	212	212½
125	Pere Marquette	90	90	90
50	Pere Marquette pf.	86	86	86
2,779	Rutland pf.	114	108	114
5,300	Union Pacific	106½	107	107½
21	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	89¾	90
100	Wisconsin Central	21½	21½	21½

TELEPHONES.

279	Am. Tel. & Tel.	158	156½	158
105	Erie	22	21	22
105	Mexican	2	2	2
25	New England	182	182	182

ELECTRICS.

1	Edison	245	245	245
10	General	258	258	258

MISCELLANEOUS.

305	Am. Ag. Chem.	22	22	22
130	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	81½	81½	81½
2,350	Am. Sugar	118½	118	118
421	Am. Sugar pf.	116½	116½	116½
8	Am. Woolen	15½	15½	15½
37	Am. Woolen pf	77	77	77
90	Dom. Iron & Steel	28	27½	28
70	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¾	4¾	4¾
885	Planters' Compress	15¾	14½	15¾
32	Swift Pack. & Prov.	106½	106¾	106½
801	United Fruit	88	87	87
10	U. S. Shoe Machine	42¼	42¼	42½
185	U. S. Shoe Mach. pf.	27¾	27½	27¾
300	U. S. Leather	12½	12	12¾
2,645	U. S. Steel	43½	42¾	43
1,802	U. S. Steel pf.	94	92	92¾
5	Western Union	92¼	92½	92¾

MINING.

225	Adventure	23	23	23
5,070	Amalgamated	87¾	85¼	87
305	Arcadian	5	5	5
100	Ashbed	25c	25c	25c
825	Baltic	42¾	41½	41½
1,450	Bingham	29	28	29
50	Bonanza	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
91	Cal. & Hecla	655	650	650
611	Centennial	17	15½	17
10	Cochiti	3¾	3¾	3¾
975	Cons. Mercur	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Copper Range	60	58½	59¾
295	Daly West	33½	33	33
285	Dom. Coal	47¾	46¾	47
2,215	Guanajuato	7	6¾	6¾
500	Isle Royale	24	23½	23¾
1,360	Mass	24¾	24	24
430	Mayflower	3¾	3¾	3¾
210	Michigan	13	13	13
850	Mohawk	41¾	41½	41¾
150	Mont. Coal & Coke	4¼	4¼	4¼
70	National	2	2	2
230	Old Colony	4	3¾	4
400	Old Dominion	26¾	25½	26
719	Osceola	98½	97¾	98¼
712	Parrot	36½	35	36¼
20	Quincy	160	160	160
50	Santa Fe	4½	4½	4½
45	Tamarack	280	279	279
5	Trimountain	40	40	40
650	Trinity	26½	26	26½
320	United States	16	15	15¾
4,155	Utah	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Victoria	7¼	7¼	7¼
40	Winona	2	2	2
10	Wolverine	57	57	57
100	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

British Columbia, 18 bid; 14 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Fifteen cents discount was charged for New York exchange to-day. Interest rates on call and time loans, 4½ to 5 per cent.

Tin Can continues to be the active feature of the local market. The stock to-day showed considerable improvement, the common selling up to 19 and the preferred to 06¼. This advance was scored in the face of continued heavy offerings. Wasmansdorff, who has been a liberal seller of Tin Can for some time, has unloaded a line of nearly 4,000 shares in the last two days. The market, however, has taken this stock in a way that would indicate some inside support. Trading in the general list to-day was quiet, and prices showed no important changes.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,480	American Can	19	17⅞	18⅞
595	American Can pf.	67½	65	67½
10	American Radiator pf.	116	116	116
100	Central Union Telephone	40	40	40
10	Chicago Edison	160	160	160
10	Chicago Union Traction	14¼	14¼	14¼
30	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	51	51	51
288	Diamond Match	133½	133½	133½
550	Lake Street Elevated	13	12½	12⅝
10	Metropolitan Elevated	40	40	40
662	National Biscuit	42¾	42	42¾
250	National Carbon	20½	20	20
10	Northwest. Elevated pf.	88	88	88
110	Street's Stable Car	24	23½	23½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,020,097
Gold	110,457,169
Silver	12,062,449
United States notes	8,343,592
Treasury notes of 1890	42,330
National bank notes	7,145,380
Total receipts this day	2,017,847
Total receipts this month	10,570,611
Total receipts this year	302,551,453
Total expenditures this day	1,835,000
Total expenditures this month	9,906,000
Total expenditures this year	174,594,711
Deposits in National banks	115,131,144
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	125,520
Government Receipts—	
Internal revenue	902,309
Customs	1,055,024
Miscellaneous	60,530

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business yesterday, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$313,988,089
Silver dollars	460,698,000
Silver dollars of 1890	57,110
Silver bullion of 1890	41,125,890
Total	$805,749,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$313,988,089
Silver certificates outstanding	460,698,000
Treasury notes outstanding	41,125,890
Total	$805,749,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$17,056,569
Gold certificates	22,808,000
Silver coin and bullion	4,918,382
Silver certificates	7,144,087
United States	8,343,592
Other assets	16,016,399
Total in Treasury	$116,279,610
Deposits in National banks	115,131,144
Total	$223,010,755
Current liabilities	$58,260,658
Available cash balance	175,020,097

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Supported by the continued strength of the Stock Exchange market prices in the outside market yesterday showed a number of advances. In parts of the list trading was brisker than it has been at any time recently, but the number of shares actively dealt in was not large. The gains were not limited to the active issues, but appeared as well in some of the stocks that were traded in to only a very small extent. Barring a decline of about ten points in Standard Oil, practically all the stocks traded in closed higher for the day. Especially notable was the strength of the Can stocks, which recently have shown much weakness.

***

AMERICAN CAN common sold from 17¾ up to 18⅞ and closed at 18⅝ bid, a net gain of 1⅜ points. About 2,000 shares changed hands on this advance. A much sharper gain was made by the preferred stock, which opened up nearly two points and then made a further advance of a point and a quarter. Sales were made as high as 67, and the stock closed at 66¾, as compared with 64 on Wednesday. Transactions in the preferred amounted to about 1,000 shares. The gains made by these stocks, apart from being due to the general improvement in the market, resulted from the cessation of the selling pressure which had been felt for nearly two weeks.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was one of the most active issues of the day, over 2,500 shares changing hands between 30 and 30½. The closing bid of 30 showed a fractional net gain for the day. About 1,000 shares of the preferred stock sold from 86 up to 86¾. Although no transactions in the bonds were reported, the bid for them was advanced more than a point to 91¼.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues showed further net gains. The common, which was the more active of the two issues, closed at 27¼ bid, a net advance of three-quarters of a point. The preferred closed at 51¼, as compared with 50¾ the previous day. The bonds also advanced fractionally.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES, on the purchase of about 1,500 shares, sold as high as 89¾. The closing bid of 89¼ showed a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Reports received yesterday by the company from Nova Scotia were to the effect that rapid progress is being made in the construction of the Cape Breton Road, which is one of the undertakings financed by the Dominion Securities Company.

***

UNION COPPER was traded in to a considerable extent between 4½ and 5. Between these prices several thousand shares changed hands. At the close 4⅝ was bid, showing a net gain of a quarter of a point.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred advanced to 77 and then dropped back to 76⅝. Sales amounted to about 800 shares. The bonds were dealt in to the extent of $35,000.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold at 6, and later 6 was bid for the stock.

***

MORSE IRON WORKS—Recently there has been persistent inquiry for a market for the stock of the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, but thus far no transactions have been recorded.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 7. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53¼	56	53¼	56
American Can	18⅜	19¼	17½	17⅝
American Can pf	66½	67	64	64½
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt Co.	94½	96	94	95
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13	13½	13	13½
British Exchequer 5s	89	90¾	90	90¾
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32	32	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13½	15	13½	15
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	5⅝	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2⅝	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	34	35	34	35
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Crampe' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	38	40	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	83	84
Dominion Securities	89¼	90	88½	89
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf		49		49
Elec. Lead Reduction		2¾	2½	2¾
Electric Vehicle		1½	1½	1½
Electric Vehicle pf		5	4	5
*Electro-Pneumatic		1½	1½	1½
Empire Steel		4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	36	40	30	40
General Carriage		⅞	1	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	98½	100	98½	100
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Greene Consol. Copper	20½	22		21½
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	14	14¼	12½	13½
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Cits		32		32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76½	77	76¾	76¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86¼	86½	86	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¼	7¾	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13	14	13	14
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	35½	36½	35½	36½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	100½	102	100½	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	76	76½	76	76½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	27	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf.	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	¼	½	¼	½
N. Y. & Q'ns Co. L. & P.	29		29	
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	145
N. Y. trans., $20 paid	7	7½	7	7½
Otis Elevator	30	31½	30	31½
Otis Elevator pf.	90	96	92	95
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	½	⅝	½
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	38	33	38
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	78
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101½	102	101½	102
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	30	30¾	29½	30½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85	85½	84½	85
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27½	26¾	26¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¾	51¾	50½	50¾
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	4½	6	4½	5
Standard Milling pf	19½	20½	18	19
Standard Milling bonds	68	70	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J.	704	710	712	715
Storage Power	5	8	5	8
Tennessee Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
Tidewater Coal	7½	8½	7½	8½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
Union Typewriter	65	66	65	66
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91½	92	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	86	86½	86	86¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	23	25½	24	26
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	33	35	33	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	59	62	59	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf.	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	10	7	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	20	22½	20	22½
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.	40	41½	40	41½
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	83	84	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	173	176	173	176
White Knob	20	21	19½	20
Worthington Pump pf.	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	242	241	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	105	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	108	104	105
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Cons. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids St. R. pf.	88	90	88	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20⅜
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction pf.	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81¼	82½	81¼	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	25½	28	25½	28
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	119	117	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	30	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	68	70	68	70
23d & 24th St. 5s	109	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110

	Nov. 7. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.
United Traction bonds	113¼	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	108	108	108	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	21	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	91	93	91	93
Bay State Gas	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, std.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	105½	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	34	36	34	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	69	60	69
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	296	300	296	302
New Amsterdam 5s	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	7	5½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51½	53	51½	53
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union Gas	106	110	106	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas	98	100	98	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	19	15	19
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	78	81	79	81
Union Ferry	38	40	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	98	99	98	99

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109	109½	Int. S. Pump 4s	46	47
2s, c., 1930	109	109½	I. S. P. pf., 8%	84½	86½
3s, r., 1918	108	109	Joliet & Chi.	175	
3s, c., 1918	108	108	Kan. C. So., 1s	19½	
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	K. C. S. pf.	39	39¾
4s, r., 1907	112½	113	K. & D. M.	14	16
4s, c., 1907	112½	113	K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
4s, r., 1925	139	139¾	Kn. Ice, Chi.	16½	22
4s, c., 1925	139	139¾	K. L. C. pf.	40	57
5s, r., 1904	107	107¾	Lacl. Gas	92½	95
5s, c., 1904	107	107¾	Lacl. Gas pf.	100	
D. C. 3-65s	126		Lake Shore	300	330
Adams Exp.	185	195	Long Island	65	70
Alb. & Sus.	215		Man. Beach	8	12
Alle. & W.	120		Mid. Coal pf.	65	78
A. C. C. pf.	80½	82	M. W. & El.	92	94
Am. Bic. pf.	11	12	Chi. pf.	90	92
Am. Coal	180	200	Mor. & Es.	196	198
A. C. O. pf.	88	89½	N., C. & St. L.	98	99
Am. D. Tel.	37	38	N. Y. & W. pf.	90	91
Am. Exp.	190	195	Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	103
A. L. Co., pf.	63	64	Nat. L. pf.	88	90
Am. M. Co.	6	6½	Nat. Salt	32	42
A. M. Co. pf.	24	28	N. Cent. C.	33	40
Am. Snuff	34	42	N. Y. C. & St. L.	58	59
A. T. & C.	98	99	1st pf.	117½	120
Am. Tob. pf.	142	147	N. & W. pf.	90	91
Am. W.	15	17	North Am.	93	97
A. W. Co. pf.	75	79½	Pac. Coast	61	63½
Ann A. pf.	56	57½	P. C. 1st pf.	95	100
B. A. L. pf.	106		Pere Marq.	88	90
Bruns. City	10¼	11	Pere M. pf.	88	95
B., C. R. & N.	130	140	P., Ft. W. & C.	190	
C. C. & C.	40		P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	
C., B. & Q.	192		Pullman Co.	218	220
C. & E. Ill. pf.	136		Quicksilver	4	4½
C., St. P., M. & O.	113		Quicksilv'r pf.	10	11
C. & Om. pf.	104		Reng. & Sar.	212	
C., L. & W.	40		R., W. & O.	138½	
C., L. & W. pf.	72		Rub. Goods	26½	27½
Clev. & P.	190		Rub. G. pf.	74	76
Col. Fuel & I.	122	130	St. J. & G. I.	10½	11½
Con. Cable	170	184	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	62	63
Consol. Coal	70		S.-S. S. & I.	29½	31
D. & S. W.	65		S.-S. S. & I. pf.	77	80
D. & S. W. pf.	50	70	S. R. & T.	4⅜	5
Dia. Match	131		T. P. I. Tr.	33	38
D., S. S. & A.	111¾		Third Av.	118	121
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	98	Tol., Peo. & W.	8½	
Homestake	95	105	T. C. R. T. pf.	153	
Ill. C. L.	102		U. S. Exp.	90	92½
Int. Silver	6⅝		U. S. R. pf.	47½	48
Int. Sil. pf.	37	39½	Va.-Car. Chl.	60½	65
			Va.-C. C. pf.	121½	125

168,970

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
7,000	Wabash deb., B.	60	60¼	60	60¼
$8,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 7, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86⅞	87	44,200	Amalgamated Copper	85½	87⅝	85½	86⅞	+1⅝
22	25	300	Am. Agri. Chemical	22½	23	22½	23	+⅛
8¾	4	200	American Bicycle	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
26½	26¾	1,925	Am. C. & F. Co.	26½	26¾	26½	26½	.....
81½	82	435	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+½
28½	29¼	200	American Cotton Oil	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
27½	28	900	American Ice Co.	28	28½	27½	27½	+⅛
15	23	10	American Linseed Co.	15	15	15	15	.....
45	48	300	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	45¾	46	45¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Fifth Avenue Corner Near Madison Square—Stewart Property Resold—Other Dealings.

Boehm & Coon yesterday, through L. J. Phillips & Co., sold the northwest corner of Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, a building leased for a term of years to the Hecker-Jones Restaurant Company, to Henry G. Lytton, a wholesale clothing dealer of Chicago. Mr. Lytton gives in part payment of the purchase price a plot 85 feet front on West Eleventh Street, at Nos. 323, 325, and 327. Mr. Lytton is also the buyer of the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

Charles T. Barney said yesterday that the remainder of the Stewart property on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, surrounding the site of the Knickebocker Trust Company's new building, had been sold. This announcement affects two lots on the avenue and three on the street, one of the latter running through to Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Barney declined to disclose the purchaser's name or any other details of the transaction. The Knickerbocker Trust Company filed the plans yesterday for its new building on the corner plot, 61.9 by 100. They call for a fourteen-story structure costing $450,000. McKim, Meade & White are the architects.

Frederick Zittel sold for Lambert Suydam to Charles A. Gardiner, attorney for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, the four-story dwelling, 212 West Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, together with the private stable immediately at the rear, 213 West Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin the four-story dwelling, 61 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Thomas B. Hidden is the buyer of the Baker Estate's tract, of about thirty-two lots on Washington Heights, sold recently through McVickar & Co. The property extends along the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, between Eleventh Avenue and Broadway.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Stern & Salsberg, the four-story flat, with stores, 806 Eighth Avenue.

James Van Dyck Card has sold for Mrs. Margaretta Card to George A. Kessler, the three-story private stable, 250 West Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Howard C. Sokolski & Son have sold for Lena Buttenwieser to Cecelia Barnard, the five-story flat, 164 East Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 102.2, the buyer giving in part payment the three-story dwelling, 415 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Adolph Goldsame has sold to Mrs. Mary Canis the two five-story flats, 20 and 22 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.11, taking in exchange the four three-story dwellings, 30, 34, 36, and 40 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, each 18 by 100.11.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold for George J. Fernschild, at $18,000, the dwelling, 1,013 Boston Road, corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 97. The buyer, George Bell, gives in exchange, at a valuation of $28,000, the two four-story single flats, 1,184 and 1,186 Jackson Avenue, each 20 by 65 by 134.

Howard C. Winne has sold for the Franklin Society to John McMahon, the two-story two-family dwelling, 1,019 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 40 by 100.

Mitchell A. C. Levy will build a seven-story hotel at 11 East Thirty-second Street, on a lot 25 by 100. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect Oscar Rowinson, who has estimated the cost of the structure at $80,000.

Henry D. Winans & May and Smith & Stewart, were the brokers in the sale of 6 West Fifty-second Street for the Benedict Estate.

W. K. Aston transferred yesterday to Charles W. Morse the property 41 and 43 Wall Street, running through to 45 and 47 Exchange Place. The consideration, as indicated by the revenue stamps on the deed, was $135,000 over mortgages amounting to $1,065,000.

Lalor & Beringer have sold to Mr. Soldin for Mr. Gilbert C. Brown the southwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street and Park Avenue, 100.11 by 100, vacant.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold the plot 50 by 100, west side of Creston Avenue, 394.72 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, vacant, James Finn to James Kenn; also plot 25 by 185, east side of Washington Avenue, 163.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, two-story and basement frame house, Charles Forster to Margaret F. Nebel.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

12 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Savings Bank.....$52,000

326 East Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Abraham Cahn..... 13,445

546 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to M. Katzbroski..... 11,700

906 and 906 Jackson Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 33.4 by 87.6, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. E. Stevens, Jr..... 16,310

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Broadway, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 75 by 90.11, seven-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. R. Rose.344,000

906 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Harlem Savings Bank..... 8,800

By James L. Wells.

1,027 and 1,029 Barretto Street, west side, 161.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, each 16.8 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. N. Bristow..... 5,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,530 Brook Avenue, southeast corner of Wendover Avenue, 26 by 104.8, four-story brick flat, with 2 stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eugene Sondheim..... 12,400

Trinity Avenue, southwest corner of Cedar Street, 92 by 52.10 and irregular, vacant; together with Trinity Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 75 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand Hecht..... 15,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 541 Hudson Street, west side, 21.11 feet south of Perry Street, 16.10 by 67.11 by 17.9 by 73.6, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,202.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bldg. referee, 235 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, 24.11 by 102, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,786; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 887 Jackson Avenue, west side, 134.3 feet north of Clifton Street, 19.9 by 75, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,955.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 11 East Thirty-second Street, for a seven-story brick hotel, 25 by 88; M. A. Cass Levy of 66 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Oscar Rowinson of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 65 feet east of Belmont Avenue, for a two-story brick tenement, 26 by 58; James Shanley of 1,148 Stebbins Avenue, owner; Paul C. Hunter of 1,146 Stebbins Avenue, architect; cost, $13,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Union Avenue, southwest corner, for a four-story brick tenement, with store, 25.3 by 82; Thomas S. Smith, owner; Paul C. Hunter of 1,148 Stebbins Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 513 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 14; R. & M. Lang, premises, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $160.

No. 812 Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick store, 16.5 by 60; Diessen & Warneke of 100 East One Hundredth Street, owners; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 1,755 Monroe Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 8; Rudolph Walter, premises, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40.

Jefferson Street, east side, 175 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36; Edward J. Gahill, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, northwest corner, for a fourteen-story brick office building, 61.9 by 100; Knickerbocker Trust Company of Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, owners; McKim, Meade & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $450,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Third Avenue, southwest corner, for a one-story frame shed, 14 by 14; E. F. Murphy, premises, owner; cost, $75.

No. 15 West Fifty-third Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20 by 67.4; J. J. Manning, premises, owner; Augustus M. Allen of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 859 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; estate of A. Dugro of 50 Broadway, owner; Paul W. Gussow of 2,353 First Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Second Street, south side, 106 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Joseph Wagner, premises, owner; E. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

No. 38 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Jessie Meyer of 136 West Sixty-fifth Street, owner; E. M. Hoffman of 15 Broadway, architect; cost, $600.

Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, southwest corner, to an eight-story brick office building; Methodist Book Concern of 150 Fifth Avenue, owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $7,500.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame tenement, with store; David Stewart, premises, owner; Moor & Landsdell of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 216 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick chapel; E. W. Ayers, premises, owner; C. W. Atkins of 517 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Madison Avenue, northeast corner, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Soloman Jacobs of 124 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

AVENUE C, w s, 19 ft s of 12th St, 19.6x 67; Moritz Waldberger and another to Isidor Halpert and others, (mtg $10,000, R S 25c)..... $15,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, 27, e s, 20x100; Katie L. Rothwell to Moses J. Hess, (R S $4.25) 11,000

BROOME ST, 147, s s, 20x—x20.6x41.6; Fanny Neuman to Henry Roth, (mtg $6,500)..... 8,250

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of 188th St, 100x100; Ann Murray to James Shanley, (R S $1.75, mtg $1,000)..... 6,000

FULTON AV, w s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 50x99.5x50.9x296.8; Patrick J. Dempsey to Nellie F. Cantwell, (R S $2.50, mtg $1,000)..... 1

GURLAIN PLACE, s s, 103 ft s w of Theriot Av, 51.6x113.1x50x125.5; John Hartmeyer to Marie Hartmeyer, (R S 50c)..... 1

HUDSON ST, n w corner of Perry St, 52.7 61.6x64.2x44.8; William E. Callender to Edgar Logan, all interest, (mtg $60,000)..... 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 156th St, 33.4x87.6; George P. Breckenridge, referee, to Henry E. Stevens, Jr., (mtg $13,500)..... 2,500

KELLY ST, e s, 152.11 ft s of 167th St, 17 x100; Harlem Savings Bank to Frank Muller and another, (R S 75 cents)..... 4,000

KELLY ST, e s, 152.11 ft s of 167th St, 17x100; Harlem Savings Bank to Jacob Bescher and wife, (R S 75 cents)..... 4,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,744 and 1,746, w s, 40x62.10; Margareth A. Sliss to Julius Stoehr and wife, (mtg $19,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

LINCOLN AV, 166, e s, 25x100; John Hartmayer to Marie Hartmayer, (R S 50c)..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,673 and 1,680, w s, 39.11x50; Helen S. Morse to Morris Weinstein, (R S $3.25)..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,674 and 1,676, w s, 39.11x50; Jane S. Morse to Harry Overington..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,674 and 1,676, w s, 39.11x50; Harry Overington to Morris Weinstein, (R S $3.25)..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,686 and 1,688, w s, 39.11 x50; Minnie S. Pearl to Morris Weinstein, (R S $3.25)..... 1

MADISON ST, n s, 225 ft w of Jackson St, 20.11x93.2; Edward H. Reynolds to Samuel Wine and another, (mtg $14,000, R S $2)..... 18,000

PROSPECT AV, 709, w s, 18.9x101.4x 18.9x100.9; Elma Sutor to Katharine Koch, (mtg $5,000)..... 7,250

RYER AV, e s, 407.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x99.6x25x99.4; Henry A. Gumbleton, referee, to William Z. Larned, (R S 75 cents)..... 4,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 81st St, 22.4x irregular; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Grace A. Duff, (R S $32.75)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, w s, 80 ft s of 169th St, 20x59.4x23.8x58; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to Agnes A. Hunter, (R S 75 cents)..... 4,000

WESTCHESTER AV, w s, 212.11 ft s of 162d St, runs w 98.1 x s 19.1 x s 99.11 to the beginning; Daniel McAnerney to Annie Bradley..... 1,100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 154.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 24x100.8x19.11x100; Laura Wehman to Charles H. Simmons, (mtg $6,000, R S $1)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 75 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 75x77.9x87.4x122.5; Abby Brooks to Charles Short, (mtg $18,100)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.6x90—x90; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Moses Mendelsohn, (R S $1.75)..... 5,700

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 26.2x100x32x100.2; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Moses Mendelsohn, (R S $2.75)..... 7,700

WALL ST, 41 and 43, s s, 30.6x124.11x 40.1x116.9; Exchange Place, 45, n s, 25x97x25x96.6; Exchange Place, 47, n s, 26x99.8x26x97; William K. Aston to Charles W. Morse, (R S $68.25, mtg .....

2D AV, 1,869, w s, 22x100; John Delahunty, referee, to Henry De F. Weekes, (R S $7.75)..... 18,000

2D AV, 1,869, w s, 25x100; John Delahunty, referee, to Henry De F. Weekes, (R S $7.75)..... 18,000

2D ST, 4 East, 20.4x62.1x irregular; George Tillmann to Hester Weiss..... 15,000

2D AV, 1,577, w s, 19x61.5; Albert Freund and another to Giuseppe Stella, (R S 25c, mtg $6,500)..... 100

3D AV, e s, 50.4 ft n of 135th St, 25.5x 28.7x25x34.4; John Hartmayer to Marie Hartmayer, (R S 50c)..... 1

5TH ST, n s, 82.3 ft w of Avenue D, 24.4x 97; Morris Rosenberg to Isidor Lelpzig, (mtg $45,000, R S $8.50)..... 61,000

7TH AV, 376 and 378, s w corner of 31st St, 49x75; Gustave Friede to Dora Friede, ½ part, (R S $8)..... 700

8TH AV, e s, 49.8 ft n of 39th St, 24.4x 100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Julius Stern and another, (mtg $35,000, R S $5.75)..... 100

8TH AV, s w corner of 48th St, runs s 32.4 x n w 102.10 x n 8.4 to 48th St, x e 100; John Gray to H. L. Gray, (mtg $22,500)..... 1

10TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft n of 40th St, 49.4 x100; Henry A. Childs to Childe H. Childs and another, ⅛ part, all title, (mtg $29,000)..... 10,000

10TH ST, n e corner of Avenue E, 206x 106, Unionport; John Hartmeyer to Marie Hartmayer, (R S 50c)..... 1

38TH ST, 123 East, 17x98.9; De Lancey Nicoll to Maud C. Nicoll, all liens, (R S $20)..... 1

42D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Henry A. Childs to Childe H. Childs and another, ⅛ part, all title, (mtg $20,000, R S $3.75)..... 10,000

50TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Robert S. Levy to William S. Phelps, (mtg $18,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.5; Max Ams to Kate E. Hertle, (mtg $16,000, R S $11)..... 100

63D ST, n s, 99.9 ft w of Central Park West, 25.1x100.5; Mary Klein to Ella Durye, quitclaim..... 1

71ST ST, n s, 251.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Joseph Byk to Mary H. Powers, (mtg $11,000, R S $2)..... 17,500

78TH ST, 164 East, 25x102.2; Lena Buttenwieser to Cecelia Barnard, (mtg $20,500, R S $4)..... 100

78TH ST, 212 East, 13.4x102.2; Robert Lebas to Morris Kuttner and another, (mtg $5,500)..... 1

82D ST, s s, 253 ft w of 3d Av, 22x102.2; Henry C. Kayser to Marie Kayser, (mtg $7,500, R S $4)..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 109.8; Richard H. Mitchell, referee, to Dennis W. Moran, (R S $6.....

114TH ST, 113 West, 16.8x100.11; Max Horowitz to Isaac Levy, (mtg $34,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

117TH ST, 45 and 47 West, 50x100.11; Harriet Herr to Frederick Levy, (mtg $42,000, R S $3)..... 1

118TH ST, n s, 177.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.10; Cecelia Bernard to Jacob Mandelbaum, (R S 75 cents; mtg $6,000)..... 100

182D ST, 230 West, 15x99.11; Charles H. Simmons to Laura Wehman, (mtg $6,000, R S $1)..... 1

169TH ST, s s, 36 ft w of Stebbins Av, 17x79.10x19.5x79.11; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to Agnes A. Hunter, (R S $1)..... 4,300

173D ST, n s, 113.9 ft e of Audubon Av, 18.9x100; Bartholomew Donohue and wife to Mary H. Donohue, trust deed..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 53; Simon Cohen to Hyman Green, 3 years..... $2,220

BATAAVIA ST, 98 and 100; Giovanni Lordi to Domenico Russo and another, 12 years..... 6,000

CATHARINE ST, 68; Eliza A. Thorne to William C. Jordan, 2 years..... 1,900

CANAL ST, 324; John Donnelly, agent, to Jacob Egert and another, 5 years.... 2,300

ST. ANN'S AV, 620; Herman Schrage to Mathilda Muhl, 5 years..... 900

WEBSTER AV and Mosholu Parkway, (Runks Road House;) Abby Brooks to John Wyman, 5½ years..... 1,900

9TH ST, 307 East; Morris J. Simon and another to Samuel Weidhorn, 5 years... 2,250

9TH AV, 761; Elizabeth Phillips to Owen Devaney and another, 9 years and 5 months..... 3,700

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AICHELE, John, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, 344 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... $6,000

BROCK, Peter A., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Riverside Av, e s, 57.4 ft n of 83d St, prior mtg $160,000, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 18,000

BROCK, Peter A., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Riverside Av or Drive, e s, 57.4 ft n of 83d St, due Sept. 1, 1904..... 140,000

BROCK, Peter A., and Michael Power; Riverside Av, e s, 53.4 ft n of 83d St, prior mtg $158,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 30,000

BRANDT, John A., to Calvin W. Withey; 140th St, 555 East, 1 month, 6 per cent. 100

BERNARD, Cecilia, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 78th St, 164 East, prior mtg ——, installments, $666 per annum, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BECKER, Francis, and another to Rose M. Kennedy; 85th St, 427 West, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

BUERCK, Elisabeth, otherwise Lizzie, to German Savings Bank; 142d St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 9,000

BACHMANN, Rosa, to Adolph G. Hupfel; Lot 503, map of Van Nest Park; also Lot 504, same map, 1 year..... 1,344

CANTWELL, Nellie F., to Lisette Loos; Fulton Av, w s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 5 years..... 3,000

GARBISS, Augustus, Jr., to Henry Vogel; Willis Av, w s, 33.9 ft n of 141st St, due Jan. 5, 1905..... 1,000

DEMPSEY, Elizabeth A., to Jane R. Thompson, guardian; 38th St, 429 West, due as per bond..... 5,000

FORBACH, Charles, to Alexander Gray; Prospect Av, w s, 300 ft s of Locust Av, 5 years..... 7,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Thompson St, 73, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

HERTLE, Kate E., to Max Ams; 97th St, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, due Jan. 2, 1903..... 14,000

HOLL, Lena, and another to Passaic Rolling Mill Company; 1st Av, w s, 50.7 ft s of 102d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

HARRIS, Samuel, to Joseph E. Watson; Bayard St, 22 and 24, 5 years..... 40,000

HARRIS, Samuel, to Emilie J. Murray; Bayard St, 22 and 24, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

HALPIN, Sophia, to Annie Sail; Lafontaine Av, e s, 12.9 ft s of Quarry Road, 5 years..... 2,500

HOLLAND REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 46th St, 66 and 68 West, 1 year..... 100,000

HESS, Moses J., to Katie L. Rothwell; Beekman Place, 27, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

KATZENBERG, John W., to Louise Hammer and another; 174th St, s s, 239 ft e of Worth Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent., gold. 2,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Amelia Cohen; 17th St, 346 and 348 East, prior mtg $57,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,000

LEVY, Frederick, to Harriet Herr; 117th St, 47 West, installments, 6 per cent.... 1,000

LYON, Adelaide P., and another to Leopold Stern; 95th St, 128 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,000

MORAN, Dennis W., to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 100th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 11,000

MULLER, Frank, and another to the Harlem Savings Bank; Kelly St, e s, 169.11 ft s of 167th St, 1 year..... 2,000

McCLANE, Ellen J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 44th St, 508 West, 5 years..... 7,000

McNAMARA, Mary A., and another to Elizabeth A. Dempsey; Westchester Av, n e corner of 152d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 14,000

OETHINGER, Gottfried, and another to Jennie Murken; Clinton Av, e s, 174.9 ft s of Tremont Av, 3 years, 5 per cent., gold..... 4,750

BESCHER, Jacob, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank; Kelly St, e s, 152.11 ft s of 167th St, 1 year..... 2,000

PFEIFFERD, Andrew, to Franklin Savings Bank; 26th St, 249 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

PERCY, Constance M., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 6th Av, 839, prior mtg ——, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Louis Simon; 17th St, 346 and 348 East, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 7,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 5th St, n s, 82.3 ft w of Avenue D, 2 mtgs, 5 years, each..... 42,000

SHANLEY, James, to Ann Murray; Cambreling Av, n w corner of 188th St, 6 months..... 2,500

STOEHR, Julius, and wife to Margaretha Sliss; Lexington Av, 1,744 and 1,746, old Nos. 1738 and 1,740, due July 1, 1904.. 3,000

THE YONKERS NORTH END LAND Company to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, 2,541 to 2,547, prior mtg $150,000, installments, 2 years 20,000

THE YONKERS NORTH END LAND Company to the Irish Savings Bank; Broadway, 2,541 to 2,547, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 150,000

VAN VECHTEN, Jessie L., to Mabel R. Cushing; Elizabeth St, 49 and 51, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold..... 5,500

WINE, Samuel, to Edward H. Reynolds; Madison St, s s, 225 ft w of Jackson St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WILLIAM WICKE COMPANY to Central Trust Company of New York, trustee; 1st Av, n e corner of 31st St, prior mortgage $85,000, due April 1, 1914, 6 per cent., bonds..... 500,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEHLEN, Louise, to Charles D. Robinson, as receiver..... $2,384

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 70,000

BLACK, Louisa A., to Edward G. Black.. 1,100

BROWN, Almira J., to John F. Nevins..Omitted

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Martha E. Parmelee..... 1,000

CORN, Solomon, to Sender Jarmulowsky. 5,000

FLYNN, John J., administrator, to William L. Marshall..... 4,072

HOYT, Gertrude R., to Joseph B. Hoyt..Nominal

HOTTO, Francis C., to Susannah Prediger, guardian..... 1,575

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company..... 20,140

MALRAISON, Leon, to Lucy G. Barnard. Nom.

MOUNT, Charlotte A., as committee, to Charlotte A. Mount, administratrix...Nominal

SMITH, Arthur, to Henry A. Smith..... 15,000

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK to John B. Ryer, executor, (two assignments)..... 6,500

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company..... 6,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Thomas T. Sherman, as special guardian..... 15,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 21,000

WILMERDING, John C., administrator, to Annie L. Vandewater..... 10,000

YOUNGLING, Meta, to Almira J. Brown, (four assignments)..... 3,022

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 86th St, s w corner, 100x100; International Heater Company against D. Willis James, owner; G. A. Pratt & Co., contractors..... $954

BOSTON AV and 173d St, s w corner, 23.11 x107.7x irregular; Leo L. Braunfeld against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor..... 125

BROADWAY and 76th St, n e corner; H. J. Schelgen against the Manhattan Congregational Church, owner; Arnot Stone Company, contractor..... 310

1518T ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Kleinfeld & Katz against George W. Martin, owner and contractor..... 840

155TH ST, 561 East; Jacob Schneider against John Schmidt, owner; Henry Jaeger, contractor..... 60

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Henry and James Cleveland..... 75,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 61st St, n e corner; John J. Loughran against New York Life Annuity and Investment Co., Oct. 11, 1901.. $137

ROBBINS AV, 564; Herman Hafker against Henry Winter and another, Oct. 17, 1900..... 3,301

182D ST, 630 and 632 East; Everett Erskine against Emma Horenburger and another, Sept. 28, 1901, by bond..... 95

159TH ST, 630 and 632 East; New York Expanded Metal Company against Emma Horenburger and another, Oct. 15, 1901, by bond..... 314

159TH ST, 630 East; David Abearn against Emma Horenburger, Oct. 21, 1901, by bond..... 142

159TH ST, 628 East; Frederick G. Chase against Emma Horenburger, Sept. 24, 1901, by bond..... 353

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 105.2 ft n of 181st St, 26.4 x100; Ann E. Burwick and another against John J. O'Brien and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

RIDGE ST, e s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Abraham C. Quackenbush against Peiser Beck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

RIDGE ST, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Abraham C. Quackenbush against Morris Gellert and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

RIDGE ST, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Elizabeth S. Brice against Morris Gellert and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

6TH AV, e s, east ¼ of Lot 394, Wakefield; Theresa M. Lowerre against Kate F. Boyle and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

53D ST, 153 West; William S. Edgar, guardian, against the Society of New York and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olney & Comstock.

71ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.5; Joseph Wolf against Frank W. Herter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. R. Rose.

78TH ST, s s, 55.10 ft w of 2d Av, 16.4x76.8; German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew of City of New York against Francis J. Schnugk and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

84TH ST, n s, 167 ft w of West End Av, 16x 102.2, and West End Av, w s, 83.5 ft n of 90th St, 18x82; Benjamin Barker, trustee, against Mae Morgan and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorneys, Fleischman & Fox.

121ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Hyman Olansky and another against Paul Zigler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bienenfeld & Avrutis.

122D ST, 238 East; Gilbert M. Speir against Sadie Fisher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. O'Connor.

122D ST, 240 East; Julia S. Wright against Lena Furst and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. M. Speir.

123D ST, 625 to 629 West; Hyman Rosenberg against William H. Glickman and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Rosenwelg.

127TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 17.10x99.11, and 127th St, s s, 122 ft e of 3d Av, 28.6x99.11, two actions; Candace S. Coffin against Abraham Herrman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Steele & Otis.

129TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; James Stokes against Mae Cashman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brainerd.

135TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Cephas Brainerd, executor, against Mae Cashman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Davenport.

182D ST and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner, runs n 147.2 e 104.x s 50x e 92.2 to Ryer Av x s 97.8 to 182d St x w 209 to beginning, and 170th to 171 East, and other parcels in Westchester and Suffolk Counties; Susan C. Steers against Lucretia V. Stern and another, (partition;) attorneys, Goepel & Wahle.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning; said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said Ward and City, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide, running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet; and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901. LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

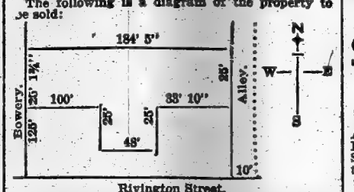

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $31,641.67, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $394.80, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,515.45, and interest, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3, 1900, with interest and penalties.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, December 16th, 1901, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n1-2aw7wF&M&d16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN LE BOUTILLIER and THOMAS LE BOUTILLIER, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas Le Boutillier, deceased, plaintiffs, against ERN

Instruction.

30c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships. Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 803 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL,
66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK.
Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; kindergarten; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
63 West 45th Street.

Private tutor who has prepared students for Yale, Harvard, Columbia, is disengaged. Address Enthusiasm, 1,620 Broadway.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM, 21 West 44th St.—Dr. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Ladies' Theatrical Association.—Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnishing for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinger, 139 East 59th St.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE'S ladies' classes vocal culture; Italian method; Tuesdays, 8 P. M.; Saturdays, 3; commencing Nov. 5 and 9; fee, 10 lessons, $5. 59 Fifth Av., 13th.

Italian language thoroughly taught by cultured gentleman from Rome. Special attention to singers. Purest pronunciation. song, speech. Highest references. Signor Rollini, 790 6th Av.

EMIL PFAFF,
Piano, organ, and harmony instruction; German method; terms reasonable. 108 East 23d St.

William H. Butler, (black,) teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, and zither; terms moderate. 142 W. 125th St.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

8,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at **REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK**
Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE, (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5, (first lesson private, FREE;) individual instruction. Classes now forming.
WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lancers in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings.
Send for Circular.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, laniers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N.
277 Broadway, Room 408.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Gentleman with exceptional facilities in a certain business desires to meet party with a few hundred dollars to invest; money under control of party furnishing it; large profits. Address O Box 175 Times Office.

ACME LOAN CO. (Inc.) 289 4th Av., Room 51. $25 to $200 Loaned on Furniture and Pianos, without removal, on day applied for, confidential and legal rates. Call or write for agent.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 238 Broadway, New York.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Capital wanted, with services; come, investigate the business and let us talk it over; you will be satisfied; no triflers. 14 West 125th St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 180 Fulton St., Room 906.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

All sizes new, good second-hand and stretched leather belting. Fitzgerald's Belting Manufactory, 58 Centre St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2,102 HARLEM.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpet and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Furniture and Carpets.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1901 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Lng Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray
Madison Avenue & 92d Street.
Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.
Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
Special Terms for Season or Year.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood
OPENS
NOVEMBER 14TH.
Write for booklet and diagram of rooms.
JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN, (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Qr. M'rs Dep't., 1,428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., Nov. 4th, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Thursday, November 14, 1901, for furnishing this depot with 4,000 Muskrat Fur Caps, 4,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets, and 6,000 Leather Waist Belts, 88-inch. All to conform to existing standards and specifications. Quantities to be subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by this Department. Time of delivery which must be distinctly stated in bids, will be taken into consideration in making the awards. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures, the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples will not be considered. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Colonel John V. Furey, Asst. Qr. Mr. General, U. S. Army.

Governor's Island, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 A. M. Nov. 9, 1901, for rebuilding and extending wharf at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for rebuilding wharf," addressed S. R. Jones, Q. M.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SELINA E. SUMMERFIELD, plaintiff, against GEORGE HORNBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and within Section Two, Block Three Hundred and Fifty on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of Attorney Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Attorney Street with the southerly side of Houston Street; running thence westerly parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Attorney Street twenty-two feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence northerly along the westerly line or side of Attorney Street twenty-two feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number one hundred and fifty-five Attorney Street.

Dated New York, October 29, 1901.
ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.

SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 155 Attorney Street.

Houston Street.

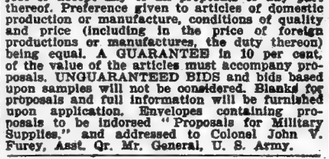

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,174 30-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $380 77-100, with interest from October 28, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $373.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.
ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.

o30-2aw8wW&F&n20

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMANUEL HEILNER and another, plaintiffs, against SOLOMON J. BRUMBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, running thence westerly along the northwesterly side of Seventy-eighth Street forty-one (41) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue eighty-two (82) feet and two (2) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-eighth Street forty-one (41) feet eight (8) inches to the westerly line of Second Avenue, and thence southerly along said line eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, known by the street numbers 271 East Seventy-eighth Street and 1,501 to 1,507 Second Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

East 79th Street.

East 78th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises is to be sold is the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty 29-100 dollars, ($19,660.29,) with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1901, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifteen 90-100 dollars, ($415.90,) with interest thereon from the 28th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents upon the said property is the sum of ninety dollars. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000,) with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the first day of June, 1901.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

o30-2aw3w&n21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet and three and one-quarter inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street and the westerly side of West End Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along said One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 7, Block 1,890, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 25, 1901.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, which is known by the street Number 306 West 103rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

103rd Street.

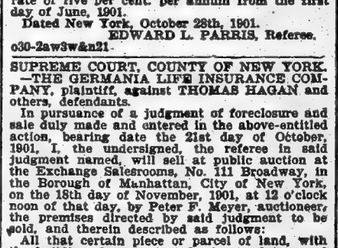

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,698.09, with interest thereon from October 14, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $427.72, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $825.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 29, 1901.
ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.

o30-2aw3wW&F&n20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JEANETTE F. BONNER, plaintiff, against ROBERT EDWIN BONNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly line of William Street intersects the northerly line of Spruce Street; running thence northeasterly, along the easterly line of William Street, twenty-three (23) feet eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches, to land now or late of Cohen; thence southeastwardly, along the land now or late of the said ——— Cohen, ninety-seven (97) feet four (4) inches; thence southwestwardly, in a line parallel or nearly so to William Street, forty-five (45) feet seven (7) inches to a point on the northerly line or side of Spruce Street, distant ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches from the point of beginning; and thence northwestwardly along Spruce Street ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the point or place of beginning, according to a map of said premises filed in the Register's office, February 26, 1866, and numbered 670. Dated New York, November 4th, 1901.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 182 William Street.

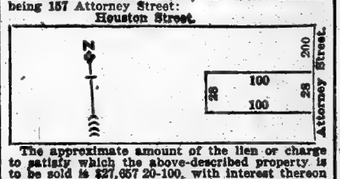

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
WILSON PIANOS
At **$155.00.**
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Below will be found a list of second hand pianos by various makers that we haven't room to carry at this season. These instruments are in good order, have been taken in exchange, and are offered at prices that will INSURE QUICK SALES:

One NEW ENGLAND Upright	$75
One REMINGTON Upright	100
One NEWBY & EVANS Upright	110
One KELLER Upright	125
One SHULTZ & LUDOLF Upright	130
One WHEELOCK Upright	135
One VOSE & SONS Upright	160
One MASON & HAMLIN Upright	175
One CHICKERING Upright	195
One WEBER Square	150
One WEBER Square	175
One KIMBALL ORGAN	25
One ESTEY ORGAN	35

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Av., cor. 16th St., New York.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

LINDEMAN & SONS
are offering specially low prices on a lot of good second-hand pianos for the next two or three days. Here is an opportunity to get a choice of good makes at a low figure, from a reliable firm. Do not fail to see them before you buy.
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Established 1836.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
112 EAST 14TH STREET.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.
In order to make room for new stock, we will sell all instruments now on hand at a great reduction and on most liberal terms. This is your chance. Do not miss it. Call and see them.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; rentals; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 45TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, $3 monthly. William Lohmann, 107-117 East 14th st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Magnificent upright piano, almost new; also parlor suit and paintings, at great sacrifice. 332 East 72d St.

Upright Piano, $85; great value; square, for practice, $25; rentals. WISSNER, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Good Steinway Upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. WISSNER, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Surrogate Notices.

BROWN, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York.—By the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To William Roberts, George Oram, William R. Bettles, as Executor of Mary A. Bettles, deceased, Ellen Roberts, Mary Whittaker, Mary Alice Oram, and Susan Oram, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited to appear before one of our Surrogates of the County of New York on the 16th day of November, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Alvar de Comeau, as Executor under the last will and testament of SOPHIA BROWN, deceased. And let the above-named infants then and there show cause why a special guardian should not be appointed to appear for them on said judicial settlement.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of our said county, at the County of New York, on the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[Seal.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s27-1aw6w&n8

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR
1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER,
148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)
TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

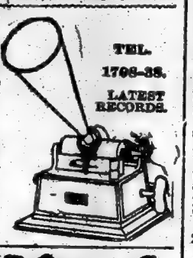

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open eves. Call or write.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 66th and 66th Sts.
Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS.
OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

I BUY OLD METAL.
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
Bornstein, 186 William St.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

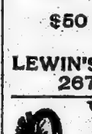

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write. L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

For Sale.—20,000 dozen rabbit skins.
100 tons of white manilla.
100 tons of fines.
100 tons of outshots.
100 tons of prints.
Apply Edw. Dempsey, 9 Church St., Gateshead, Tyne, England.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS.
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DIAMONDS SET
While you wait. H. SESSLER, 32 Maiden Lane.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5066 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Typewriters for Sale.—Remington and Franklin; good as new; call evenings. Rose, 590 Amsterdam Av.

Wall cases, counters, tables, partitions, at Glaser's factory, 741 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Information furnished free: CAUTION—come to see me before doing business elsewhere; reliable; established 1855.
FORGOTSTON, 178 Bowery, near Spring St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 305 East 125th St.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; any kind; anywhere. Address X., Box 198 Times.

Patents.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE, REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS,
320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Thomas Drew Stetson, 23 Murray St., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Nafta, 744 6th Av.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

D. C. Davis, Auctioneer, sells 2 and 3 P. M., all week, bric-a-brac, rugs. 1,077 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board

EX-WAITER, NOT A PRINCE

"Ranjit of Baluchistan" is Well Known to Sherry's Patrons.

In the Fifth Avenue Restaurant He Formerly Served Indian Dishes with Skill—He Makes a Statement.

The mystery as to the identity of "Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan," which puzzled London for two weeks and finally induced the India Office to publish an official bulletin about him, has been cleared up in New York within twenty-four hours. This Hindu, with his bottle-wallahs, his retinue of fourteen servants, and his weird musicians, who was reported to be at least the son of a Rajah, now turns out to be a former servant in a Fifth Avenue restaurant, who is believed to be coming back here from India for the purpose of starting an Oriental eating place upon the same thoroughfare.

Members of the "retinue" are at present living in an obscure lodging house on Greenwich Street. They are expected to appear as the cooks and waiters in the new venture unless the Immigration Bureau puts a stop to the whole scheme and sends them back to Montreal.

The "Prince," who was yesterday identified by the managers of Sherry's as none other than Ranji T. Smile, their ex-preparer of curried rice and other Indian dishes, left here last May, as he said, to take possession of some property which had been bequeathed to him in India. He left his wife at 161 East Ninety-fifth Street, and there she was seen yesterday. Just how much money he inherited is not known.

The first heard of him was about a month ago, when London was excited over the tale that a real Indian Prince had walked into a hotel and engaged twenty-three rooms. Asked to tell who he was, he assumed an air of mystery, and when the India Office announced that there was no such person as "Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan" all he would say, according to the report, was: "I am a King." He kept everybody guessing for a week, and then sailed with his whole suite on the steamship Lake Simcoe for Montreal.

There he put up at an expensive hotel, and on Wednesday the party got off the Adirondack Express at the Grand Central Station. Twelve Hindus were taken in hand by one of Sherry's stewards, who was an intimate friend of Ranji, and driven to the house of his aunt, 503 Greenwich Street. They occupied two rooms there yesterday while waiting for orders from Ranji.

Mrs. Smile said:

"He left Sherry's in May last, and went to India to recover money which he had inherited. His first name is Prince. That is his Christian name, although he generally calls himself simply Ranji T. Smile, as it appears in the New York Directory. Undoubtedly he registered in London as 'Prince Ranji,' which he had a perfect right to do, and London rushed to the conclusion that he was a real Prince. They might easily have ascertained all about him at the Hotel Cecil, where he worked as Indian cook after I was married to him. He never intended to deceive anybody, and he has paid all his bills."

Mrs. Smile said that the so-called "dancing girl" who accompanies her husband is in fact his niece, a Miss Bux.

When seen late last night Ranji admitted that he was formerly Indian chef at Sherry's and at the Hotel Cecil, London.

"I never claimed to be a Prince," said he. "I registered at a small hotel near Charing Cross in London as Prince Ranjit, because that is my name, and the papers there rushed to the conclusion that it indicated my rank. I left Mr. Sherry in May to go to India and get a large sum of money left me by my father, who was a prominent merchant in Baluchistan. I determined to come back and go into business in America, because I like America and the Americans.

"I have three brothers now in this country, and Miss Bux, whom I brought with me, is not a dancing girl but the daughter of one of them, my niece. The East India Company, with which I am connected, intends to open a commercial establishment, probably on Fifth Avenue. The Indians who came with me are simply tourists, but some of them might later be employed by the company when it gets ready for business."

Ranji repeated the statement that he had never pretended to be of high descent, and again stated that he was the "Joe" so familiar to the patrons of Sherry's a year ago.

Philip Dauenhaur, the steward at Sherry's, who met "the circus," as the waiters there described it yesterday, when the train from Montreal pulled in at the Grand Central Station Wednesday, could not be found at his home, 230 West Thirty-sixth Street, and it was not known when he would return. At Sherry's the whole story caused much amusement.

Meanwhile Deputy Commissioner McSweeney of the Immigration Bureau is looking into the affair, and assigned an Inspector to the case yesterday. The Hindus were allowed to cross the border at Plattsburg on the assumption that they were the personal attendants of a traveling potentate. Now that the latter has turned out to be a restaurant servant importing cheap Indian labor to this country as alleged, it is regarded as a violation of the contract labor law.

Among the patrons of Sherry's nearly all remember Ranji, and many knew him when he worked in London. He is slightly built, with delicate hands, a dark complexion, and a closely clipped black beard. When on duty as a waiter he wore spotless white and a big turban. He speaks English fluently and has soft, insinuating manners.

PRISONER BROKE HIS PAROLE.

When Magistrate Heard He Had Lost His Live Saving a Friend He Wrote "Discharged" on the Warrant.

Parole was broken by William Schick, thirty years old, a boatman, of 10 South Street, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, where he was to have appeared to answer to the charge of having illegally registered. His name was called repeatedly, but it was not his fault that he did not respond.

Soon after midnight election night he was seen swimming in the East River off Pier 7, trying to rescue a comrade, Charles Norton, another boatman, of the same age and same address. Policeman David D. Brown of the Old Slip Station, who already has a long list of rescues from the river to his credit, came in response to the cries of the aged watchman, who first saw the men's peril, and plunged to their assistance. He first rescued Norton, who was almost drowned, and then went back for Schick, who in the meantime had become exhausted. Brown dived under a float for him and brought him up with his heart still beating, but the man died in the Hudson Street Hospital ambulance.

These facts were laid before Magistrate Cornell by Superintendent McCullagh's Deputies James Keyes and George Klubberdano, who had arrested him as one of a big colony of repeaters. They also told how Schick had been watched while the voting was in progress, and had several times been forced into carriages bound for the polls, but had each time jumped out, and, saying that he would not break the promise not to attempt to vote which he had given to Magistrate Crane in the same court, and upon which he had been released on parole instead of being held in prison on under bonds. Magistrate Cornell took the papers in the case and wrote across their face the single word "Discharged."

Actor Stabs Himself After a Quarrel.

Diners in the Alhambra Café at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street were disturbed last evening by the quarreling of a man and woman, who were alone at a table. Finally the man drew a penknife and slashed himself in the neck. The woman ran from the place, he following her. In the street they were stopped by Policeman Speeden and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where the man said he was Harry G. Wilson, twenty-three years old, an actor, of 210 East Twelfth Street, and that his companion was his wife. His wound was dressed by Dr. Chittenden of the New York Hospital, and he was then locked up on a charge of attempting suicide.

Found His Wife Dead on the Floor.

When Michael Transier, a Superintendent of the North Hudson Railway Company's carsheds, went to his home at 11½ Nesbitt Street, Jersey City, last night, he found his wife Margaret lying dead on the kitchen floor. The gas was turned on. Mrs. Transier was sixty-three years old. Her husband says he knows of no reason why she should have killed herself, except that she had been in poor health for sometime. He believed her death was accidental.

ROBERT A. AMMON ARRESTED.

Charged with Criminally Receiving $100,000 from William F. Miller.

Robert A. Ammon was arrested by Detective McConville yesterday at the hearing before Referee John A. Straley, charged with criminally receiving $100,000 on Nov. 23, 1899, from William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate notoriety. The hearing was being held to determine definitely the facts relating to the $140,000 Ammon says he put into the bankrupt firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. This amount he admits was given him by Miller.

A. R. Goslin testified that Ammon never told him that the $100,000 was Miller's, but on the contrary asserted that it was the savings of his wife. Detective McConville called Ammon aside as the hearing was in progress and told him he was wanted at Police Headquarters. Ammon was allowed to remain a little while longer at the request of the referee, and was then taken to Headquarters. Later he was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Court.

Magistrate Cornell ruled that the case should go over for a week to give both sides an opportunity to submit briefs. Mr. Byrne asked that bail be fixed at $20,000. Magistrate Cornell paroled Ammon in the custody of Mr. Vorhaus, his attorney.

THREW ACID IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Mrs. Kelley's Excuse for Her Attack Upon Her Husband—She Surrenders to the Authorities.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kelley, wife of Thomas Kelley, who threw carbolic acid in her husband's face late Tuesday night at their home, 221 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, and then fled, surrendered herself yesterday. The woman was believed to have committed suicide by drowning after her act, as she was seen hurrying in the direction of the East River.

Mrs. Kelley walked into the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, in the morning and asked to see Magistrate Higginbotham. She did not make known her identity at first, and waited for more than two hours until the Magistrate came off the bench for an audience with him.

She said to him: "I am Mrs. Kelley, for whom I understand the police are looking for having thrown carbolic acid in the face of my husband, whose eyesight they say has been destroyed, and I want to give myself up."

While the woman was in the Magistrate's room telling her story a policeman, who had been informed of the woman's visit to the court, was waiting in the corridor of the courthouse for her reappearance to place her under arrest.

Mrs. Kelley declared that when she threw the acid she had been driven almost to distraction by her husband's abuse.

"Late on Tuesday night," said Mrs. Kelley, "my husband returned home intoxicated. He was abusive and threatened to kill me. He first attacked our ten-year-old boy, and when I objected he turned upon me, seizing me by the throat. I managed to free myself, and when I saw him seize a hammer with the intention, I believe, of killing me, I grabbed a bottle containing the acid and threw the contents into his face, believing that it was my life or his. I did not intend to blind him, though, but only wanted a chance to get out of the house."

Magistrate Higginbotham, believing the woman's story that she did not intend to inflict any serious injury to her husband, paroled her until next week.

At the hospital it was said that Kelley would certainly lose the sight of both eyes should he recover from the burns.

DIED ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

Sad End of the Romance of a Japanese Steward on the Massachusetts.

With all the preparations made for his marriage yesterday, after being engaged for over two years to the girl of his choice, Thomas Tuschiya, a young Japanese steward on the battleship Massachusetts, was taken suddenly ill and died early in the morning.

The girl, Miss Grace Johnson, lived with her mother at 13 Pell Street. Tuschiya met the young woman at the door of her house and inquired of her the whereabouts of a friend. The girl directed him upstairs, and Tuschiya, smitten at first sight, asked his friend to introduce the girl to him. Very soon the engagement was announced in the neighborhood.

Every time the battleship returned from a cruise the young man would visit his sweetheart, and at last they agreed to be married on Nov. 7. For the past month the young woman and her mother had been preparing for the marriage.

Tuschiya on Wednesday night visited his fiancée. He complained of feeling ill, but said he thought that after a rest he would feel better. The young man grew worse, however, and the girl's mother suggested that he stay at their house for the night.

Tuschiya did this, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Johnson, hearing groans coming from the young man's room, went in and found him lying on the floor suffering great pain.

Mrs. Johnson informed Patrolman Sullivan of the Elizabeth Street Station, and an ambulance was sent for. Dr. Johnson of the Hudson Street Hospital, said that Tuschiya was suffering from acute gastritis. He was removed to the hospital at once. His sweetheart called at the hospital soon after his arrival, and one hour later he died. She was at his bedside when he passed away.

PRISONERS SAW PINK RATS.

Thought They Had Delirium Tremens and Were Terror Stricken, but the Rodents Were Real.

Torpor, which usually prevails in a police court prison pen among the wrecks waiting to be judged for their latest derelictions, was rudely broken in Jefferson Market yesterday morning because of John Donovan and his pocketful of tame white rats. Donovan, a patron of the Mills Hotel, was arrested on Hudson Street Wednesday afternoon while exhibiting his pets to a big crowd of school children, charged with being drunk. When locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station he was permitted to take the little creatures to his cell, and while in the pen let them run from his pockets for exercise without mentioning their existence to his sluggish fellow prisoners.

"Oh, help! I see a pink rat," suddenly shouted a blear-eyed, ragged old man with bulbous features. Those who heeded him at all only cast commiserating glances toward him.

"I see 'em too!" yelled another. "There ain't one—there's a whole bunch of 'em." In an instant all the prisoners were in terror, for all "saw 'em." Some threw themselves under the benches and clasped their hands over their burning eyes to shut out the horrid transformation of the graceful animals into serpents, apes, fiends, and crawling green monsters, while less experienced topers howled under the dread of nameless things. The commotion reached the courtroom, when the turnkey rushed in and excitedly announced that all his prisoners had delirium tremens.

"It's a regular epidemic," said he. "They're all of 'em seeing pink rats."

Policeman Smith, who arrested Donovan, understood the situation at once, and hurriedly explained to Magistrate Olmsted.

"Bring Donovan in," said the Court. "Bring him right away, or we'll have all the ambulances in New York here to care for real cases."

Donovan was brought in, with his pets clinging to him, sober and very sorry.

"You can go," said the Magistrate. "Go quickly. We can't have those rodents among these prisoners."

GIRL BURNED IN HER HOME.

While Cooking Dinner to Aid Her Mother Her Dress Took Fire.

Margaret Hines, seventeen years old, of 200 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon from burns received during the day. Her clothing caught fire from the kitchen stove in her home. Her mother was the first to attempt to save her daughter, and in her efforts her hands were severly burned.

The girl helped her mother in her household work, and yesterday she started to cook the dinner. While leaning over the stove her dress was set ablaze, and she ran out into the hall. Just then Mrs. Hines appeared at the foot of the stairs. She rushed up to aid the girl, and the screams of mother and daughter soon brought neighbors to the rescue. The girl lived only a few hours.

Ready for the tug o' war.

Sailor suits that'll stand the onslaughts of play time—hard to spoil the colors, still harder to tear the fabrics.

Give plenty of freedom and lots of service to little chaps of 3 to 10 years.

Blue, brown and gray mixtures; $4.50 to $8.50.

Our boys' shoes are men's shoes cut down to boys' sizes.

Same stuff put into them to give satisfaction, and it gives it every time.

$1.75 to $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FOR THE PACIFIC CABLE

Chamber of Commerce Asks Government to Grant Facilities.

Also Favors Creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries—Trade Relations with Canada.

A resolution, asking the United States Government to grant permission for an American cable company, which wishes to establish a transpacific cable, to land cables at Hawaii and the Philippines, was adopted yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce at its regular monthly meeting, upon motion of Gustav H. Schwab, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws.

The Chamber then adopted these resolutions upon motion of A. Barton Hepburn, as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York strongly favors the creation at the seat of government of an executive department, to be known as "The Department of Commerce and Industries," and a Secretary of Commerce and Industries, who shall be the head thereof.

Resolved, That this department, if created, should have jurisdiction over commerce, including all functions exercised by the Government with reference to transportation and navigation, manufactures, and mining, and all statistics relating thereto.

Relative to these resolutions Mr. Hepburn said, in part:

"None of the departments of Government has a bureau or division charged with duties and responsibilities relating to the manufacturing and mining industries of the country. We are the greatest manufacturing country in the world, both in respect to tonnage and value of articles produced.

"Should not the Government at least undertake to collate and publish information in relation to these most important industries? To promote manufacturing at home and commerce at home and abroad has come to be generally recognized as one of the principal functions of government. The leading nations are, by territorial expansion and colonization, seeking to extend their commerce. Territorial expansion and military glory have yielded to territorial expansion and trade supremacy as the inspiration of statesmen and rulers.

A committee was appointed to represent the Chamber at the Reciprocity Convention to be held in Washington on Nov. 19.

An address on "Trade Relations Between Canada and the United States" was delivered by John Charlton of the Canadian House of Commons. He said, in part:

"It would be well to allude at the outset to the fact that the trade conditions existing between the United States and Canada are unsatisfactory to the people of the last-named country.

"The moderate Canadian tariff has placed but slight impediments in the way of the importation of American manufactures and products, while the rate of American duties, just about double the Canadian rate, has placed impediments in the way of exportation from Canada to the United States, and the result has been a state of trade matters which has enabled the United States to sell much and buy little. The outcome has been a heavy balance of trade against Canada for years past. In the fiscal year ended June 30 last the total value of goods imported from the United States was $119,306,000. The total exports from Canada to the United States were $70,406,000, leaving a nominal balance of trade against Canada of $48,900,000. Included, however, in the Canadian list of exports were coin, bullion, nuggets, gold dust, silver concentrates, and silver bullion, to the value of $28,486,000.

"The average rate of American duties upon the total importation is a fraction over 24 per cent., and the average duty upon the dutiable imports is a fraction over 49 per cent. The Canadian rate of duties upon the total imports for last year was 16.06, and upon dutiable imports 26.46. The duty upon total imports from Great Britain was 18.23, and upon dutiable imports from Great Britain 24.71. The duty upon total imports from the United States was 12.05, and upon dutiable imports 24.83. These rates were but slightly, if at all, above a strictly revenue tariff adjustment, and afforded but a slight obstacle to the importation of manufactures from the outside world.

"In Canada, as well as in all the countries trading with the United States, the American manufacturer was not slow to avail himself of the opportunity to push his wares into foreign markets, but the American tariff prevented the purchase of these wares in the foreign country from securing for himself the opportunity to effect adequate sales of his own production in return. The result is that Canada last year purchased from the United States nearly three times as much as she sold to that country of products, aside from precious metals and foreign goods exported.

"To the statesman who looks beyond the present to the future relations of the Anglo-Saxon communities of the world, the possibility of friction between any of them occasions anxiety, and every well wisher of the interests of the English speaking peoples of the earth will hope for the establishment of relations between Canada and the United States of America, conceived in the spirit of justice and fair play, and mutually satisfactory and advantageous to the peoples of both of these countries."

FAVOR POLICY OF RECIPROCITY

Views of Manufacturers Given at a Meeting Held Yesterday.

William McCarroll, as Chairman, yesterday afternoon called to order a meeting of manufacturers gathered in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation to discuss commercial reciprocity and to select delegates and alternates to the National Reciprocity Convention, which will be held in Washington on Nov. 19. Frank S. Gardner acted as Secretary of the meeting. Mr. McCarroll said:

"We are here to discuss commercial reciprocity. There is a considerable difference of opinion as to the way reciprocity affects different interests. The country has never heard from the manufacturers on the question, and it is for this reason that the National Convention is to be called. About eighteen treaties and arrangements in the line of reciprocity have been put into operation by the Government. There is a very strongly opposed idea of their working for advantage or otherwise."

Henry Dalley said in part:

"Many of the treaties are made without a proper and due regard for the interests affected. Whether this is done through uninformed interests or by a desire to promote the policy of the Republicans, I don't know. The French treaty has been met with an extraordinary amount of opposition, hurting certain interests as it does."

Mr. Dalley then offered a resolution that the Chairman appoint ten delegates and as many alternates to the Washington convention, these to be composed exclusively of members of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and representing the interests of the manufacturers. After discussion the resolution was passed with the amendment that the delegates and alternates be suggested by the Chairman to the regular meeting of the board on Wednesday next, in order that they may receive the official right to represent the organization. Mr. Dalley next offered this resolution, taken from the platform of the Republican Party of 1900:

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not produce in return for free foreign markets.

This was declared to be the sense of the meeting, and it is to be submitted to the Board of Trade and Transportation at its regular meeting.

—31 to 35 breast measure.

We Tackle Low Prices

—as low as we, or you, dare tackle.

Our Men's Long Chesterfield and Yoke Overcoats at $16, $18 & $20, are striking examples of what large operations will do in bringing prices down.

There's a hang and swing to these Coats that few tailors even can impart, and you'd guess them $10 higher.

A sale of broken lots in Youths' $10, $12, $15, $16, $18 & $20 Winter Overcoats—last year's cut At Half Price,

affords a rare opportunity to get a good article for a fraction of its value. This sale at the Broadway and 13th St. Store only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S ENGLISH UNDERWEAR. GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE.

"Made for those who can afford the best."

For Men, Women and Children.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Sole Retail Agents for New York Dry Goods Trade. Write for Price List.

POLITICAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.

Mrs. Geroge Haven Putnam Becomes President of the Organization.

The League for Political Education has elected Mrs. George Haven Putnam President and Robert Erskine Ely Secretary, and to-morrow will commence the weekly series of lectures at headquarters, 23 West Forty-fourth Street. Mrs. Putnam was formerly Dean of Barnard College, while Mr. Ely was the founder and for ten years President of Prospect Union of Cambridge, Mass., a school and college for workingmen in connection with Harvard.

The first lecture will be on "The Work of the Charter Revision Committee," by Prof. Frank J. Goodnow.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Arbitration Committee Meets and Adjourns Until Nov. 19.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 7.—The Arbitration Committee of the Pan-American Congress held a session this afternoon. Upon motion of Mr. Buchanan of the United States it was decided to adjourn until Nov. 19 in order to allow time for an interchange of views among the delegates about the Mexican project for the arbitration treaty.

To-morrow's session of the conference will be unimportant. It probably will be decided to send a cablegram of felicitation to Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, and also to return thanks to the Chamber of Deputies of Spain for its message of good will to the congress elicited by the toast to Spain by Gen. Rafael Reyes of Colombia at a recent banquet.

NEW SOUTHWESTERN LINE.

Will Run from Kingfisher, Ok., to Paris, Texas.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Nov. 7.—The Oklahoma, Texas and Gulf Railway, to run from Kingfisher, via Oklahoma City and Coalgate, Indian Territory, to Paris, Texas, was incorporated here to-day by Alfred T. Yerkes of Chicago, Harold Berry of New York, Assistant Counsel of the New York Central, and local capitalists. Mr. Yerkes is a cousin of Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago and London, and Mr. Berry is a relative of William C. Whitney of New York.

It is said Mr. Whitney and Alfred Vanderbilt will furnish the money to construct the road. The road will run a distance of 180 miles. Kingfisher, the northern terminus, is situated in the centre of the Oklahoma-Indian Territory country, and Paris is in the northeastern corner of Texas.

No Free Books in Chicago Schools.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Judge Neely, in the Circuit Court to-day, denied the petition of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, asking that the injunction be dissolved which restrained that body from furnishing free text books to children of the first four grades of the Chicago public schools. The Court held that special legislation on the subject was necessary before the Board of Education could legally expend public funds for such a purpose. The injunction was granted some time ago on the petition of Peter Kill at the instance of local Catholic educators.

James A. McMicken's War Mementos.

The will of James Alexander McMicken, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and also of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, who died on Friday last, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, contains this clause: "I also wish and desire that my army badges, commissions, sword, sash, belts, and records appertaining to my service in the war of the rebellion, be kept together in my case, that my descendants may be able to show in future years my part in preserving the Union." He left his estate, the value of which is not stated, to his children.

Eighteen Nurses Graduated.

A class of eighteen nurses graduated from St. Luke's Training School for Nurses last night. The graduates were Ida E. Farquharson, Katherine A. Oliver, Margaret E. A. Osborne, Beryl Van Court, Alice Harrell, Freda A. Williams, Mary B. Huger, Mary Louise De Wild, Annie M. Crounze, Elizabeth E. Martin, Florence M. Moberly, Hattie E. Baker, Clara B. Lupton, Bessie H. Taylor, Adelaide Jackson, Maria I. Guerry, Maud M. Fiedermann, Mary E. Eaton, and Mary L. Patterson.

We Tackle Low Prices

—as low as we, or you, dare tackle.

Our Men's Long Chesterfield and Yoke Overcoats at $16, $18 & $20, are striking examples of what large operations will do in bringing prices down.

There's a hang and swing to these Coats that few tailors even can impart, and you'd guess them $10 higher.

A sale of broken lots in Youths' $10, $12, $15, $16, $18 & $20 Winter Overcoats—last year's cut At Half Price,

affords a rare opportunity to get a good article for a fraction of its value. This sale at the Broadway and 13th St. Store only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Get On the Track of a Good Thing To-Day!

Young Men's Broken lots

Winter Suits.

Single and Double-Breasted, in Mixed Cheviots, Cassimere and Worsteds.

Single-breasted black and blue cheviots,

Were $12, $14 and $15.

NOW $9.75

ALL STORES.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St.

BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

POLICEMAN RESCUED WOMAN.

Unconscious and Though Nearly Suffocated He Carried Her from a Building.

During a fire in the three-story frame building at 431 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday evening at about 6:30 o'clock, Policeman Trojan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and Frank Matthews, who lives across the street from the building which was ablaze, were nearly suffocated in rescuing Mrs. Saral McKnight, a cripple, sixty years old, who lived on the top floor.

The fire was caused by Mrs. Lizzie Matthews, who occupies the second floor. After lighting a gas stove yesterday evening, she threw the match on the carpet. She went back into the kitchen, but soon smelled smoke. When she investigated, she found the room was ablaze. She rushed to a front window and screamed "Fire!" Policeman Clancy turned in the alarm.

It was thought that every one had left the building until Frank Matthews saw an old woman trying to attract attention from a window of her front room. He rushed across the street and into the burning building to the rescue. On his way up the stairs he bumped into Policeman Trojan, who was looking for any person who might not have made his escape. Together they climbed through the suffocating smoke to the top floor.

The smoke was so dense that they could hardly breathe, but together they groped through the front room in search of Mrs. McKnight. They failed to find her, until Trojan, dropping to his knees to fight his way back to the stairway, struck against her body near the door. He called to Matthews and then raised the crippled woman in his arms, and felt his way down stairs. Mrs. McKnight was soon resuscitated in the fresh air. The damage was $500.

MAN KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

His Horse, Frightened by a Blast, Ran Into a Street Car.

Blasting at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the rapid transit tunnel at Central Park West and One Hundred and First Street, caused a horse attached to a light delivery wagon, in which were the driver, Thomas Gilligan, and William Hein, sixteen years old, of 74 Eighth Avenue, to run away. After running one block south the animal swerved to the left and crashed into northbound Car 1,719 of the Eighth Avenue line. The wagon was demolished and the man and the boy were hurled across the street almost to the far sidewalk, and lay unconscious on the pavement.

The freed horse was caught a few blocks further down, and Policeman Woodin of the West One Hundredth Street Station called an ambulance, which took the injured pair to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where Gilligan died in a few minutes from a fractured skull. The boy, who was just a chance passenger in the wagon, was soon able to leave. Gilligan's name was learned from papers found on the body, but there was no clue to his address. If his body is not claimed soon it will be sent to the Morgue to lie with the unknown dead.

Driver Thrown from Wagon May Die.

Hugh Lafferty, forty-eight years old, of 1,088 Park Avenue, was driving a coach belonging to A. J. Curry of 88 East Ninety-ninth Street past the door of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon, when the horses took fright at a Lexington Avenue car and shied violently. Lafferty was thrown to the pavement and his skull was fractured. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said late last night that he had about an even chance for life.

Boy Convicted of Manslaughter.

Walter La Strange, fifteen years old, of 502 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree yesterday afternoon before Justice Barrett in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. La Strange was tried for the killing of John Cleary, a boy of about his own age, on June 6, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, during a quarrel over a game of craps. La Strange was remanded for sentence.

"Unexplainable Act of Providence."

There was a meeting of the East River Bridge Commission yesterday. Secretary James D. Bell of Brooklyn, who has been actively campaigning for Edward M. Shepard, was asked as to the causes which defeated the Democratic candidate for Mayor. Mr. Bell, who was once a Police Commissioner in Brooklyn, said: "It was one of those unexplainable acts of Providence." Only routine business was transacted at the meeting.

O'Neill's

Misses' & Children's Dept.

An extensive stock of the newest and most Fashionable Garments for misses and children at exceedingly low prices.

Special Values for To-day and Saturday.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits of Tan, Blue and Gray Covert Cloth, Norfolk Jacket with velvet collar, Flare Skirt, finished with rows of stitching, lined with Percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes, . . **16.50**

Misses' Box Jackets of Fine Kersey, collar and reveres heavily stitched, lined with good quality Satin, variety of colors, 14 to 18 year sizes. **12.98**

Children's Long Box Coats of heavy Kersey, inlaid velvet collar and large pearl buttons, 8 to 14 year sizes, ... **9.98**

Children's Raglans of double-faced goods, Oxford, Castor and Brown, 8 to 14 year sizes, ... **10.50**

A complete Stock of Infants' Coats, Caps, Dresses and Furnishings of every description, including a variety of exclusive novelties at lowest prices.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

STERN BROTHERS

call attention to their Importations of

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS FOR

Wall Decorations, Window & Door Draperies, Furniture Coverings

in the newest designs. Specialties in

Art Nouveau Effects and Colorings

Sketches and Estimates Submitted for Draperies in all Styles

King's Scotch Holland Shades Made at Lowest Prices

West Twenty-third Street

THE WILL OF E. S. STOKES.

E. V. Foote Declares That There Is a Second Document in Existence.

At attempt was made yesterday to file the petition for the probate of the will of Edward S. Stokes, which was filed on Wednesday, but as the petition failed to include statements that the testator had or had not left a widow or children, the probate clerk of the Surrogates' office would not receive it. The petition was in the name of W. E. D. Stokes, and the man who brought it to the Surrogates' office said that the proper statements would be inserted in the petition and it would be brought back later in the day. The petition was not brought back.

It was said yesterday on the authority of E. V. Foote, who had been an intimate friend of Edward S. Stokes, that there was a later will than the one filed on Wednesday, and which was executed in 1891. John Delehunty, counsel for Rosamond Langdon Barclay, the woman who alleged several weeks ago that she lately had been married to Mr. Stokes, said yesterday that his client had not instructed him to contest the will already filed. W. E. D. Stokes, when questioned about the will last night, refused to make any statement.

PASSENGER FOUGHT CONDUCTOR.

Was Angry Because He Had Been Carried Past His Street.

When the conductor of a north bound Eighth Avenue car forgot to stop to let J. H. Springer, an advertising agent of Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, off at Thirtieth Street in the height of the rush hours yesterday, the passenger, before the car had gone half a block beyond, pulled the bellrope with such violence that he broke it. Then the car stopped, and Mr. Springer, who is fifty years old, and the conductor, William Phelan of 345 East Sixtieth Street, had a fight. They pummelled each other to and fro amid the screaming passengers.

The struggling men finally reached the rear platform and tumbled to the pavement, where Policeman Bickelhaupt of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, separated them and locked them up on charges of disorderly conduct. Phelan said that Springer began it by rapping him with his cane, and Springer said he would not have been so exasperated over the occurrence had it not been that earlier in the day a trolley car had run down one of his wagons and killed the driver.

LEGAL NOTES.

PREFERENCES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The School Board of Queens Borough dismissed James Wyllys Dixon from his position of clerk in the office of the board, claiming that it did so in good faith for reasons of economy. Mr. Dixon brought mandamus proceedings to compel his reinstatement, and the dismissal of his alternative writ by the trial court was lately affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, it being held that a veteran of the civil war, who desires to avail himself of the preference in appointment and promotion accorded to him by Section 9 of Article V. of the Constitution of the State of New York must give to the appointing power notice of the facts which entitle him to the constitutional privilege. Such a notice served after he has been dismissed from his position, the court held, is ineffectual to secure his reinstatement. Justice Woodward, who gives the opinion, says in part: "It seems to us that it is imposing no harsh rule to insist that where the individual is given a special privilege over other citizens of the State he shall give notice of the facts which bring him within the provisions of the law to the appointing power or authority, and that a failure to do so until after the appointing officer shall have acted shall constitute a waiver of such special privilege. No consideration of public policy or morals is involved; the State, as a special mark of its gratitude, has waived a point in its public policy in behalf of a class of individuals, and if they do not see fit to bring themselves within its protection in a timely manner, consistent with the dignity and efficiency of the public service, the courts ought not to be called upon to restore them to rights which they may, in fairness, be said to have waived."

***

RAILROAD HIGHWAYS.—In an action brought by F. Victor Liekens against the Staten Island Midland Railroad Company to recover damages for personal injuries, the Second Appellate Division, in affirming judgment for the plaintiff, holds that a railroad company which purchases the fee of its right of way, grades, and improves it, and calls it an avenue, and for the purpose of developing a seaside resort situated along its route, constructs a driveway about 25 feet in width along one side of its right of way and throws it open to the use of the public, although it does not formally dedicate it to that purpose, is chargeable with the same degree of care with respect to persons traveling upon such driveway as it would be called upon to exercise upon any public driveway. Justice Woodward, for the court, says: "The circumstances that Midland Avenue was opened by the defendant down to the beach; that it was opened for the purpose of developing traffic by affording the public a resort upon the seashore, and that the value of the way itself depended upon the popularity attaching to Midland Beach, puts the defendant in the position of extending an invitation to the public to use this highway, and it cannot comport with public policy to hold that under such circumstances the defendant may be heard to say that while the way is open to the public, it is only open at the side of its tracks, and that it is to be absolved from its duty to exercise reasonable care in operating its cars, because it may happen to own the fee of the highway. The way being thrown open, and the public being tacitly invited to make use of the street, it must in law, for the purpose of determining the defendant's duty, be regarded as a public highway, in which the public have the same right to demand the exercise of reasonable care that they would have if the fee was owned by the municipality or some third party, at least so far as the operation of the cars is concerned."

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Yes, the Fashion is the Fashion." (Much Ado About Nothing.)

Old Mrs. Grundy keeps her lorgnette trained upon her household as well as personal decoration. A visit to our establishment shows the most recent of Fashion's fashions. For dining-room or library, many new woods—pollard oak, English elm, Congo wood, with its tones of spun gold. For the drawing-room or bedroom, satin-wood, tulip wood, white mahogany, bird's-eye maple and birch. Also exquisite enamels, in pink, green and white; with hand-painted decoration to your fancy. Special 3 pce. white-enameled suites, $30.00. (To decorate bed $12.00; bureau, $6.00; washstand, $4.00.)

The best of all fashions is ours of supplying all furniture needs at factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds west to north, becoming variable.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,175. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA EXPECTING WAR?

Vessels of Volunteer Fleet Withdrawn from Service.

ARE HELD IN THE BLACK SEA

The Same Thing Happened Before the Chinese Trouble, When the Ships Were Equipped for Battle.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times expresses the belief that the withdrawal of the large fast cruiser-transports of the Russian volunteer fleet from service between Odessa and the Far East to lie up in the Black Sea is significant. He says the same thing happened in the same way some time before the Chinese trouble. The same unconvincing explanation, that the vessels were not profitable in trade, was then given. By May, 1900, these vessels were equipped for war service.

The correspondent seems sure that Russia has war service in view for the vessels now.

FRANCE DISPLEASES RUSSIA.

Her Action in Coercing Turkey Has Caused Alarm in the Empire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times notes a change in the comments of the Russian papers on the Franco-Turkish dispute.

Even the papers most sympathetic to France are now concerned lest the action of the republic may lead to trouble in the Near East. They fear that the example of France will be followed by other powers, eager to gain some advantage for themselves.

The correspondent says the attempts of Emperor William to take the Sultan under his own immediate protection in exchange for commercial and financial concessions have been throughout regarded in St. Petersburg with unconcealed indignation. Similarly, France's action in taking energetic measures to punish the Sultan are regarded with no sympathy, and even with disapproval and alarm.

THE BALKAN MENACE.

Russian Paper Says Hungary Must Not Be Allowed to Gain a Foothold in the Region—Anarchy in Albania.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Russian press, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, does not receive with enthusiasm the praise of Russia in Hungarian papers apropos of the visit of the Grand Duke Michael to Budapest.

The Sviet intimates that this praise is hypocritical. It declares that Russia must keep watch over all Slavdom, and not allow it to be wholly or partly Germanized or Magyarized. Russia cannot permit Hungary to gain a foothold in the Balkan peninsula. The union of Russia, Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and France "in one idea" affords ample protection against the union of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Roumania, and Greece.

Sarafof, the notorious Macedonian agitator, has been trying to collect funds for agitation in Odessa. He says he expected that Russia would take an interest in the sad lot of the Macedonians, but as he has been unsuccessful in his mission the Macedonians will try to help themselves, and thus compel the powers to take a position toward the Macedonian movement.

The Greek newspaper Agon declares that the local authorities in Albania and Epirus continue to oppress both the Christians and Mussulmans. The former are suspected of smuggling arms from Greece, and the latter are accused of communicating with the Albanian Committee and the Young Turks. There is widespread distress and anarchy in that part of Turkey. Trade is stagnant, and there is no security for life and property. The Albanians refuse to pay taxes and have forced the dismissal of a number of Turkish officials. There are 35,000 Turkish troops there, but the Porte is afraid that energetic measures would be resisted and that this would attract the attention of the powers to Albania, with the possibility of intervention.

FRENCH GIFT TO THE KAISER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says the German Ambasador has expressed to M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, the thanks of Emperor William for an ornamental tablet commemorating the exposition of 1900, presented in recognition of the loan of his Majesty's collections of art treasures and his interest in the exhibition.

THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

Belief that the Chinese Grand Council Is Keeping Secret Some of the Clauses.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Wiring from Han-Kow, the Peking correspondent of The Times gives a translation of the authentic text of the Manchurian Convention, as communicated by the Grand Council to the Viceroys.

The absence of mention of the mines and of commercial and other exclusive privileges leads the provincial authorities to fear the existence of clauses which the Grand Council is unwilling to disclose.

BUILDING SITE A GOLD MINE.

United States Government Will Profit by Vein Uncovered in Helena by Contractors.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 8.—By the provisions of a clause inserted in a contract between the Congress Construction Company of Chicago and the Federal Government, the United States will receive the benefit of what promises to be a rich strike made on the site of the new Federal building in this city to-day. Workmen engaged in excavating for a structure have encountered a vein of free milling ore gold, and assays made on the spot in improvised gold pans this afternoon show gold running from $10 to $15 per ton, while the vein is estimated by experts to be fully twenty-five feet wide. The vein runs clear across the Government block from southeast to northwest, and is supposed to have been the bed of an old creek.

It extends across the street, under the residence of Thomas Cruse, the millionaire banker of this city, who achieved notoriety as the discoverer of the Drumlummon Mine, near here, which he sold to the Rothschilds for $10,000,000. Should the strike prove as rich as expected after thorough assays have been made, the fashionable west side may become a mining district as well.

CUDAHY SUSPECT ACQUITTED.

Second Trial of Callahan Results in Verdict of Not Guilty—Crowe May Now Return to Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 8.—The jury in the case of James Callahan, after being out thirty-six hours, brought in a verdict tonight finding the defendant not guilty, and he was discharged.

Callahan was arrested last February charged with being an accessory to the kidnapping of Edward A. Cudahy, Jr. He was tried on a charge of robbery. The trial lasted two weeks, during which about 200 witnesses were examined. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal, and was denounced by Judge Baker, who presided.

Callahan was then held on a charge of perjury in the robbery trial. During the present trial the prisoner gave way to the nervous strain, and collapsed in the court-room. When the clerk read the verdict and pronounced the words "Not guilty," the prisoner gave a sigh of relief, and his friends crowded round to offer their congratulations.

It is believed that there is now little to prevent Pat Crowe from coming to Omaha. The evidence on which Callahan has been tried would probably lead to the same result in case of Crowe's trial, and County Attorney Shields to-night gave it as his opinion that Crowe would return.

PREMATURE OFFICE SEEKING.

Two Anxious Republicans Apply to Man They Suspect May Be New Immigration Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—State Labor Commissioner John McMackin of New York City is talked of in Washington as the successor of Thomas C. Fitchie, United States Immigration Commissioner of New York. Mr. McMackin was in Albany to-day and declared that he knew nothing of any prospective transfer of himself from State to Federal office. Notwithstanding his assertion, Commissioner McMackin had two applications for places in the bffice of Immigration Commissioner at New York from two anxious Republicans.

Mr. McMackin stands well with President Roosevelt, and yet is a good Platt Republican. He was appointed to his present place by Gov. Roosevelt after a hot fight between a number of prominent labor men for the place.

A FORTUNE FOR HIS FIANCEE.

Jacob Y. Dietz Leaves $100,000 to Miss Mary E. Santee.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 8.—By the terms of the will of the late Jacob Y. Dietz, Miss Mary E. Santee will receive $100,000 absolutely, and the residue of his estate, Miss Santee, who is wealthy in her own right, is the daughter of the late Charles Santee.

It was generally understood among the friends of Mr. Dietz and Miss Santee that they were engaged to be married, but that Miss Santee would not marry while her mother lived. For over thirty years Mr. Dietz was a friend of Miss Santee. She now lives with her brother, Dr. Santee, on Sixth Street, near Green.

The remainder of the estate, which is worth in the neighborhood of $300,000, is divided into small bequests to relatives, church institutions, and charities. Mr. Dietz, who was a member of the firm of Ivins, Dietz & Magee, carpet manufacturers, died on Oct. 13 last.

BURLINGTON LINE CHANGES.

Three Sets of Companies Which Make Up the System to Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Reports are current that one of the most important changes which will be effected in the Burlington system after the new Board of Directors is announced Nov. 14, will be the consolidation of the threo sets of companies which now make up the system, and the placing of all of them under one management.

In seeking for possibilities in this direction one of the first things to suggest itself to the new owners of the property was a consolidation of the various parts of the system. Why should there be a Burlington and Quincy, a Burlington and Missouri and Missouri line of the Burlington maintained, each with its own separate and distinct management and its own independent set of general officers?

One general set of officers are able to take care of systems practically as large as the Burlington, and if other systems can be so managed, why should not the Burlington? It is said that consolidation of the three divisions of the system may not be effected at once.

A Morgan Steamship Deal Rumor.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail gives currency to a report that Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Line, is in London negotiating for the sale of eighteen steamers to J. Pierpont Morgan.

RIOT ON A FERRYBOAT

Man Who Had Been Held Up Chased His Three Assailants.

Fired as He Ran, Wounded a Man on the Boat, and Was Set Upon by Furious Crowd.

Desperate at being held up by three men who he said tried to rob him, Jacob Wendell, a cook on board the steamboat Columbia, drew a revolver last night and fired six shots at his assailants, putting them to flight.

He was on his way to the Christopher Street Ferry when he was met by three men at Greenwich and Christopher Streets. One of the men struck him on the head with a black jack, felling him. He regained his feet quickly, and, backing against a wall, drew the revolver and fired.

At the first shot the assailants took to their heels and darted down Christopher Street toward the ferry. Wendell went after them with the pistol in his hand, and every time he thought he could get good aim, he fired.

None of the shots took effect and the men kept on until they reached the ferry-house. They rushed in and boarded the ferryboat Hopatcong, which was in the slip, and ran to the forward deck.

Breathless and intensely excited, Wendell rushed after them through the cabin until he reached the guard gate. He espied a man who, he says, was one of them, and aiming the revolver at his breast, fired point blank. With a cry the man fell to the deck.

The ferryboat was crowded, and instantly there was wild commotion. Cries of "Murderer!" were raised, and a score of hands were laid on Wendell, and he was carried off his feet. Several young men who witnessed the shooting tried to carry him to the rail and heave him overboard, but the deckhands and Policeman McCabe of the Charles Street Station, who had heard the shots and joined in the chase, grabbed the men and rescued Wendell.

Policeman McCabe had to fight his way with his nightstick through the cabin with his prisoner, the crowds surging around him and demanding that the man be given up. He got Wendell safely to the Charles Street Station, where he was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

Meantime an ambulance had been summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, but when Dr. Kelly arrived it was discovered that the injured man was not dangerously wounded. He said he was Thomas Kelly, nineteen years old, of 150 Christopher Street. When he was examined, it was found that the bullet had just grazed him, and he was suffering from burns and shock. He was removed to the hospital. He denied that he was one of the men who attempted to rob Wendell, but he was identified.

During the excitement that followed the shooting the two men who assisted in the hold-up escaped, and no trace of them could be had.

BROKE OFF ENGAGEMENT.

Why Secretary Root Refused Recommendation for a Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Root believes that a man who jilts his girl is not entitled to appointment in the army, and that such conduct may be properly termed ungentlemanly. He has therefore refused to recommend the appointment of William P. Crawford of Chester, S. C., a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and thereby satisfied the girl's friends, who have made a determined fight against the young man's appointment.

Crawford served during the war with Spain as a Captain of Volunteers, and was slated for appointment as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He became engaged to Miss Rebecca Douglass of Chester, S. C. The wedding day was named, the cards were issued, and presents began to be received.

Suddenly Crawford changed his mind and told the mother of the young woman that he would not marry her daughter. He assigned no acceptable reason. Pressure was brought on the authorities here to prevent his being commissioned on the ground that "no true Southern gentleman" would discard a young lady. Politicians and other influential people of South Carolina took the case up and brought it to the Secretary's attention.

JUSTICE LANDON TO RETIRE.

Will Leave Court of Appeals Bench Jan. 1 on Account of Age Limit.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Justice Judson S. Landon will retire from the Court of Appeals bench on Jan. 1, having reached seventy years of age, the limit of age for judicial service in this State.

Justice Landon is one of the three extra Justices designated from the Supreme Court for service on the Court of Appeals bench under an amendment to the State Constitution, which authorized the Governor to appoint Supreme Court Justices to aid in the disposition of the great mass of litigation before the Court of Appeals. Justice Landon and two other Justices were designated by Gov. Roosevelt to sit with the Court of Appeals in January, 1900.

So well has the court performed its work under the new procedure, that the Judges will not request Gov. Odell to appoint another Supreme Court Justice to take Judge Landon's place on its bench when he retires. Hereafter the court will perform its work with two extra instead of three extra Judges.

Justice Landon is a resident of Schenectady. He was a Circuit Justice for many years, and when the Appellate Divisions were created, was designated to sit on the bench of that court in the Third Department.

MOTHER BICKERDYKE DEAD.

Her Services Among the Union Soldiers Which Made Her Famous.

BUNKER HILL, Kan., Nov. 8.—"Mother" Bickerdyke, famous for her work among Union soldiers during the civil war, died here to-day aged eighty-four years. Funeral services will be held Sunday, and on Monday the body will be taken to Galesburg, Ill., for burial.

Mary Ann Bickerdyke, the famous nurse of the armies of Grant and Sherman, was known to veterans all over the country. Through her veins flowed the blood of the Knickerbockers and the Puritans. Her great-greatgrandfather, Thomas Rodgers, was a passenger on the Mayflower, and great-great-grandfather, Thomas Rodgers, of the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Bickerdyke (Mary Ann Ball) was born July 19, 1817, in Knox County, Ohio, near the present City of Mount Vernon. At the age of sixteen she went to Ob n to complete her education, attending Berlin College and working for her board. Later she moved to Cincinnati, and volunteered as a nurse in one of the city hospitals during the siege of cholera in 1837.

At the latter place she acquired that knowledge of medicine and skill in nursing which made her services of such great value in after years. She married at Cincinnati in 1847 Robert Bickerdyke, a musician, who was a member of the orchestra that played with Jenny Lind on her trip through the country.

From the beginning to the close of the civil war she took an active part as a nurse and director of the hospitals and sanitary departments.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

A NEGRO EDUCATOR ON RACIAL DISTINCTIONS.

Prof. Council of Alabama Says the Best Element of Colored People Fight Against Social Equality.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—Responding to a request by a local paper for an expression of his views regarding the Roosevelt-Washington dinner and the educated negro and social equality, Prof. W. H. Council, President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal, Ala., to-day sent a reply. Prof. Council declines to discuss the dinner question, saying: "It seems to me that ordinary wisdom suggests a dismissal of the recent White House dinner affair, and common charity demands the view that neither party to that 'accident' had the remotest desire to tear down the social barriers between the races in this country. I desire to take this view."

Prof. Council says the educated negro does not seek social equality. He fights against it. He says he sees written everywhere that the Anglo-Saxon has a determination to resist social intercourse with races in an inferior condition. This antipathy to racial intercourse is stronger in the Anglo-Saxon than in any other people on the globe. He further says that where the blood of the Anglo-Saxon is purest there the antipathy is greatest. Therefore, for two reasons, it is stronger in the South than in the North.

First, the only pure Anglo-Saxon blood in America is found in the South, where we do not meet the heterogeneous white population which has settled in the North.

Second, in the case of the negro, it is unreasonable to expect his former master, or his former master's descendants for many generations to come, to take the negro as a social equal or even to permit a hint looking toward obliterating the social lines. It is folly to irritate the South on this question. It has thoroughly settled this matter in its mind and crystallized it in its laws. It is instilled into every white child from the cradle to the grave. "As I have said," he continues, "the white South has decided this question for itself. Any contrafy opinion from the outside is not only met with unanimous opposition, but arouses and embitters Southern sentiment against the negro, although the negro may be an innocent party in the discussion. It requires no great acuteness of wisdom to see clearly that the white South has determined two things which it will support with its life blood. It will resist all attempts at social admixture of the races, whether by legal enactment or social sufferance, and it will rule in all political affairs with the ballot or the bullet.

"The South is never stinted in its contribution to negro industry, education, and religion. No people meet the appeals of charity for the negro with warmer and more liberal hearts. It aids in all right and proper ways in the elevation of the negro."

Speaking of education, Prof. Council says: "The negro educator is a giant. Now for the negro to step from the schoolroom into politics is a step from strength to weakness. For a negro to step over the social lines is a step from life to death."

Speaking of the future of the race, Prof. Council says: "It is also plain to every thinking mind that the very salvation of the negro race depends upon a rigid observance and enforcement of the social distinctions in the South. There may come a time when the good of the races will admit the obliteration of these time-honored customs, but I cannot see it now.

"This caste, founded on color, is met everywhere in the United States and, indeed, wherever the Anglo-Saxon is found. Why not recognize it as we do other stubborn things in nature? Right, truth, and justice among all men and toward all men can obtain without it."

KENTUCKY'S TURF SCANDAL.

O'Brien in His Confession Implicates the Chinns in Attempt to Swindle Mr. Mackay.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 8.—The turf scandal here arising from the attempt to sell Clarence H. Mackay a colt on a false trial by moving up the three-eighths pole at the Kentucky Association track took rather a sensational turn this afternoon. The new committee appointed on last Monday to further the investigation and place the matter before the proper turf authorities met at noon and had before it Dan O'Brien, the trainer, who on last Saturday had confessed that he had had the pole moved and that he assumed the responsibility. O'Brien said to-day he had not told the whole story because his statements might have injured Tevis Wilkerson, one of the owners of the colt, in his race for Sheriff. He declared to-day that he had moved the pole, and that not only were Col. "Jack" Chinn of Harrodsburg and his son, Phil T. Chinn, of Kingston Stud, this county, aware of the trick that was being played on Hill, but that Wilkerson and Engman, owners of the colt, knew the work to be given the colt was not right. He said that Col. Chinn and Phil were to share in the profit of the deal with himself, and that the $500 given the owners more than they had asked was to satisfy them. He was on the stand for nearly an hour.

Dr. Robert Bryan and Dick Wilson were called after O'Brien was excused and asked if the story O'Brien had related was the same told them by O'Brien last week.

Another witness before the committee was H. P Headley of Beaumont Stud, who was with Hill and Col. Chinn when they were preparing to time the colt a three-eighths. Both Wilkerson and Engman deny O'Brien's story. They are gentlemen of unquestionable integrity, and when they appear before the committee next Wednesday O'Brien's story may be much punctured. Col. Chinn could not be seen to-night. Phil Chinn said:

"Neither father nor I had any idea that there was any crooked work. Together with Mr. Hill and Mr. Headley we walked up the track to about the quarter pole. Father and Mr. Hill walked down toward the three-eighths' pole. O'Brien became uneasy and called to them that he was about to bring the colt out. I paid little attention to his actions then, but it is plain to me now."

The committee will hear more evidence Wednesday, when its findings will be published.

GRUESOME FIND IN MEXICO.

Fifteen Human Skeletons Unearthed in Rich Ancient Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTERREY, Mexico, Nov. 8.—Workmen employed in the Veladora mine, situated near here, yesterday opened up a large cavern by means of a tunnel. In it were found the skeletons of fifteen men, surrounded by ancient mining tools. Piled up in the cavern were more than two carloads of horn silver and galena, with wire silver, all of great richness. The old Spanish records show that this mine was worked more than 200 years ago, and the skeletons are of miners who are supposed to have been suffocated by a cave-in.

Kentucky Corn Crop Short.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 8.—The report of Commissioner of Agriculture Nail, made public to-day, shows how serious was the hot wave in Kentucky and its great blow to the farmers, especially those whose fields were mostly in corn. The crop is scarcely 50 per cent. of an average crop, and the total shortage exceeds twenty million bushels, as compared with last year, when the crop was 43,000,000 bushels and 90 per cent. of an average crop.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages. There is nothing more appetising and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package.—Adv.

NUN SHOT BY MAN AT A LAKEWOOD ACADEMY

Sister Superior Agnes Attacked by a Discharged Employe.

Wounded in the Shoulder, but Escaped While Another Sister Struggled with Him for the Revolver.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 8.—Sister Superior Agnes of the Academy of St. Mary of the Lake, who is well known and very popular in Lakewood, was shot in the left shoulder to-day by John Lawler, a former employe of the academy, who had been discharged for drunkenness. The bullet was extracted by Dr. C. L. Lindley soon after the wound was inflicted, and Sister Agnes's condition is not serious. Her assailant was arrested, and is locked up in the jail at Toms River.

Lawler came here with the sisters from Phillipsburg, where he had worked about the convent three years ago. He has been employed in various capacities, but lately as a carpenter on an extension to the building.

He had been treated with the greatest kindness by Sister Agnes and everyone connected with the academy. Many times he had absented himself and indulged too freely in liquor, yet had been forgiven by the Sister Superior. He was discharged on Wednesday because he showed no desire to reform, and it was deemed advisable not to retain him any longer. He had then just returned after several days' absence.

In discharging him Sister Agnes paid him in full, and he began drinking heavily again. He called at the academy last evening and asked for her, and on her refusal to see him, he became abusive and declared that he would "see her again or die." He called at intervals during the evening, and each time was more abusive than before.

The sisters became alarmed and a watchman was secured for the night, whereupon Lawler ceased his annoyances. He called this morning, expressing sorrow for his offenses and asking only to see Sister Agnes for a moment in the presence of the other sisters, simply to ask for her forgiveness. Sister Agnes descended to the reception room, accompanied by Sisters Pauline and Mesalda. She assured the man that she bore him no ill will, and, shaking hands with him, wished him well.

As she turned to go upstairs he called after her and asked a moment's private interview. She was about to speak to him when he drew a revolver and fired. As he did so sister turned to run, and the ball entered her shoulder. She darted upstairs, followed by Lawler and several of the sisters, and, escaping down a back stairway, ran across to the Florence Hotel.

Meanwhile Sister Stephanie pluckily grappled with Lawler and tried to wrest the weapon from him, but she was thrown off savagely, with her hand badly lacerated. A paperhanger, who also attempted to get the revolver, was warned to "keep off as there are four more bullets for some one."

Lawler rushed through the building searching for Sister Agnes, while the young women in the Academy screamed with terror and several fainted. Failing to find her he went leisurely to his room in a little cottage near by. This was soon surrounded by a crowd of men. Policeman Crane arrested and disarmed the culprit, who offered no resistance.

The prisoner was taken before Justice of the Peace Searing for examination. When arraigned he broke out into vile and abusive language, and the Justice committed him to jail at Toms River, where he was at once taken.

Lawler is a young man and has no family. It is said he was rescued from an evil life some years ago by some of the sisterhood, who gave him employment because he needed constant watching to prevent him relapsing into his old ways, and was sent here to get him away from any large town.

A PAN-AMERICAN COURT.

Proposed Treaty for the Settlement of International Claims—Suggested Sanitary Improvements.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8.—The Pan-American Congress has adjourned for a fortnight. At to-day's session the project of the treaty for an international court of claims was considered. Francisco L. De La Barra, delegate of Mexico and author of the project, said that the same was largely based on the Olney-Pauncefote treaty of Jan. 12, 1897, with modifications suggested by the objections which were made to the same treaty in the United States Senate, and which caused that body to reject it.

The proposed convention provides that the parties thereto will bind themselves to submit to an international court all claims proceeding from pecuniary losses and damages occasioned to any State or its citizens on account of acts or omissions of another State or any of its citizens provided such claims cannot be arranged diplomatically.

Each contending Government shall appoint one arbitrator who must be a jurist of repute, and the two arbitrators together shall elect a third one, who will preside. If the two arbitrators cannot agree as to the appointment of a third, they shall ask the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of any of the American Republics to designate a third arbitrator, who must not be a native of any of the States interested in the controversy.

Sentence must be rendered within three months counting from the date on which the case is closed, and will be decided by the majority of votes and must be signed by all members of the court, including the dissentient ones.

Each of the contending parties shall pay its private expenses. The contracting parties in the treaty obligate themselves in good faith to comply with the stipulations of the treaty, but if any State fails so to comply, other States may subscribe to a collective note of censure which shall become public and official, provided it is subscribed by at least three of the contracting States. The proposed treaty is to remain in force five years, counted from the date on which the exchange of ratifications by at least three of the States shall take place.

Proposed new sanitary regulations were also considered. These aim at making uniform the quarantine methods now existing in the American republics, and also at shortening the time of detention of ships from infected ports. Accompanying these is a proposed recommendation to all the republics urging them to adopt the best hygienic methods to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases.

RUNAWAY ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Many Persons in Motor Vehicles Imperilled—The Driver Injured.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon driven by Solomon Baden of 69 Montgomery Street became frightened last night at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Riverside Drive, and started down the drive at a pace that imperiled the safety of many persons in motor vehicles. In his attempts to control the horse Baden broke one of the reins. At One Hundred and First Street the horse made a quick swerve to one side to avoid a motor vehicle, and Baden was thrown to the pavement, striking on his head.

Policeman James Murphy of the West One Hundredth Street Station captured the horse almost immediately after Baden was thrown, and then had the driver removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. He has two scalp wounds and a probable fracture of the skull.

The wagon belonged to L. M. Hirsch, a dealer in fruits and liquers, at 404 Sixth Avenue.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

CONTROLLER KNIGHT'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

A Number of Aspirants for the Place to be Made Vacant by Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—When Erastus C. Knight asumes the office of Mayor of Buffalo on January 1, there will be a vacancy in the office of State Controller. No one has been picked out yet for Controller, nor will there be until the conference is held next week with Mr. Platt in New York City. Deputy Controller Theodore P. Gilman of New York City, who filled out the unexpired term of the late William J. Morgan, and then stepped aside that Mr. Knight might receive the nomination, is the present deputy, and many think that he should by right receive not only the temporary appointment, but the regulation nomination. But the Buffalo Republicans feel that the place belongs to that city, and that Mr. Knight's successor should come from that city.

The other Republican leaders of different sections of the State contend that Buffalo has had the State Controllership long enough, since she has named the last three Controllers, and that there is nothing to warrant the claim that the Erie County Republicans have a life lease of the place. Louis McKinstry of Fredonia, Chautauqua County, is and has been for some months a candidate for the place, but is met by the argument that Chautauqua has the Speakership, and that it will be too much to give it also the Controllership.

If Senator Frank Higgins was a little more of an Odell man and not so high in the graces of President Roosevelt, he might be deemed a suitable person for the place.

The impression prevails in Republican circles that Theodore P. Gilman, the present Chief Deputy in the Controller's office, will be named as Mr. Knight's successor.

A NEW AUTOMATIC GUN.

Gen. Wheeler Interests Capitalists in an American Invention.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 8.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler has interested some local capitalists in a new automatic gun, described as the most deadly of modern arms, and at present is in this city organizing a company to build a $6,000,000 plant for the manufacture of the weapons in Philadelphia. The gun, which is the invention of S. N. McLean of Cleveland, Ohio, has been tested by army and navy men, and is said to have been indorsed as the most wonderful weapon of the age. Gen. Wheeler is enthusiastic in his praise of the invention, and Edwin S. Cramp, who was present at a test, says:

"The guns are a wonder. There is none like them. In fact, they are revolutionary." The gun at each pressure of the trigger fires five shots through a single barrel, ejects the cartridges one by one, ejects the cartridge holder, and reloads the weapon, and all without any recoil. In this way a speed of twenty-five shots per second, or about 1,500 per minute can be attained through a single barrel.

Gen. Wheeler, who expects to make his home here, says that he could take one regiment equipped with this style of weapon and whip any three regiments on earth armed with any other modern gun.

George E. Bartol, President of the Bourse, and C. H. Clark, Jr., of the banking firm of E. W. Clark & Co., are among the Philadelphians interested in the formation of the company.

PENSION RECORDS IN DANGER.

Precautions to Guard Files of Military and Naval Heroes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Pension Commissioner Evans is impressed with the idea that precautions ought to be taken to prevent the destruction by fire of the records of pension cases. These records, which are filed in his office, include the cases of pensioners of the Revolution and all subsequent wars, and the papers are invaluable as an individual biography of every person who fought for his country and was carried on the pension rolls.

Mr. Evans will within a few days make a supplementary report to Secretary Hitchcock recommending that the shelving in the fireroom on the top floor of the Pension Bureau be changed from wood to iron. There are stored on this floor more than 2,000,000 files of widows, invalids, and old war and naval cases.

Mr. Evans is now taking all the precautions he can against fire. Watchmen make the rounds every half hour through the night, and some one is constantly among the files during the day. Fire extinguishers are also placed every 100 feet. But Commissioner Evans is desirous that the danger of destruction by fire of these precious archives shall be reduced to a minimum.

ST. LOUIS FAIR BUILDINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—The main buildings of the World's Fair will cost $6,750,000, according to the estimate of Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works. The Art Building, costing $1,000,000, is to be the most expensive of the group. The two pavilions are included in the estimate.

The Liberal Arts Building is to be built for $375,000. The Manufactures Building will cost $845,000. The Agricultural Building, largest of the fair structures, will cost $800,000. The original plan of the management was to hold the cost of the buildings within one-half of the total, of $6,000,000 available for the fair. This plan, it is believed, will be carried out.

Engineer Richards of the World's Fair appeared before the Board of Public Improvements Friday morning and asked for a permit allowing the exposition company to change the course of the river where it runs through Forest Park and the World's Fair site. The change would give the river almost an entirely new channel and a comparatively straight one, whereas the present course of the river is remarkable for its crookedness.

CHOCTAW TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—D. C. McCurtain of South McAllister, Indian Territory, a full-blooded Choctaw and delegate from the Choctaw nation to the National capital, was a caller at the office of Indian Affairs this afternoon.

"The law creating a delegate," he said, "was for the purpose of having the Choctaw nation represented before the Interior Department in matters affecting tribal interests. My people have an agreement with the United States Government which contemplates the division of the common property of the tribe. Of course, legislation is expected by the coming Congress ratifying any supplementary agreements that may be made to this end. Furthermore, the department, by terms of agreement, has been given considerable control in tribal affairs. For that reason it is necessary that our nation keep in touch with the department.

"Everything at present in the Choctaw nation is in a state of transition. The agreement we have provides for the abolishment of the tribal Government on March 4, 1906. The greatest question of interest now is the settlement of the rolls of citizenship, it being impossible to divide the property until we have a divisor. This is the main question with which the tribe and the department are concerning themselves particularly at this time."

Gold from Japan, Silk from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru brought $1,000,000 in gold from Japan, consigned to the San Francisco mint, and Chinese silk valued at $1,100,000.

Pueblo only two nights from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

FUGITIVE CONVICTS KILLED BY CITIZENS

Discovered in a Barn, They Put Up a Desperate Fight.

Nine of the Criminals from Leavenworth Penitentiary Accounted For—Two Are Dead and Two Wounded.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 8.—Nine of the twenty-six convicts who escaped from the stockade of the new Federal prison here yesterday afternoon have been accounted for. Two of them are dead. These are James Hoffman, aged twenty, white, and J. J. Poffenholm, aged twenty-five, white, a soldier convict. John Green, aged twenty-one, white, Willard Drake, white, aged nineteen, are wounded and recaptured, and Fred Moore, aged sixteen, a negro, is recaptured unhurt. These five men were discovered in the barn of Fay Weishaar, near Nortonville, Kan., about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Weishaar went into the barn and was ordered out at the point of guns.

He rushed to Nortonville and gathered a posse of men who, with revolvers, shotguns, and a few Winchesters, hastened to the scene. The convicts saw the men coming and rushed from the barn. They had two shotguns and revolvers. The posse pursued them, and a running fight resulted. The convicts were at a disadvantage, and their shots had no effect, while at every volley from the posse one of the convicts fell. After two of them had fallen, two of the others gave themselves up, one being wounded, the other unhurt. The fifth was fully 200 yards away when a man with a Winchester drew a bead on him and fired. He evidently had been hit, but tried to go on, when a volley was fired at him and he fell. He was not fatally injured. None of the citizens was hurt.

The convicts captured at Lawrence are Joseph H. Deekin, a soldier, serving a term for desertion and assault, and Ole Bube, a half-breed Indian.

Frank Thompson, a negro, one of the most desperate and dangerous of the fugitives, is supposed to be near Lawrence, heavily armed. He will probably not be taken alive.

In addition to those named above two unarmed convicts were captured in a ravine near Jarbolo, Kan., and the Sheriff of Douglas County took two more of the fugitives at Lawrence.

Quinn Fort, the convict who was killed yesterday, was nineteen years old. Nearly all of the criminals came from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and they are supposed to be making for that country. They are hardy men, used to firearms and horses.

Some have obtained both, but others are on foot and defenseless. Warden McClaughry says he will capture every one of the men. In the districts around the city every road and river crossing that the fugitives might be expected to use is guarded by armed men, the farmers having turned out to earn the $80 reward that will be paid for the return of each convict. Those of the men who are armed are likely to be shot on sight.

It develops that the mutiny was planned several months ago, but that the men had not found a favorable opportunity to carry it into effect until yesterday. The general plan was not new, but it proved effective because of the limited number of guards. As the better-behaved prisoners are used in the outside work the conspiracy was hatched among the men in the inside gangs.

The convicts chose the most favorable moment of the day, while many of the guards acting as foremen of construction of the new cell house were unarmed. Since last night the old prison has presented an air of activity that it has not known for years. As soon as the alarm was given guards were formed in marching order and mounted men, armed to the teeth, were drawn up in front of the main entrance. Most of the guards were old plainsmen. The escaped convicts were counted the most desperate criminals in the Southwest and the guards started out on their hunt in full realization of this fact.

During the night reports came in from all directions of thefts of horses and vehicles, clothing and food by the convicts, and as the report spread that the convicts were at large, citizens in the outlying districts became terror-stricken and barred their doors. Early to-day an increased number of guards, armed and mounted, were started out from the penitentiary. Telegrams received to-day from the neighborhood of Linwood, Kan., and several other points say farmers well armed are watching the bridges. The reports show that the convicts are seizing farmers' horses and running them at a high speed until the animals give out and then pressing in fresh ones whenever found. By making these relays they are tory. Rewards amounting to $6,000 have been offered for the recapture of all the convicts. The soldiers are keeping a watch over the reservations. All work at the new penitentiary site is suspended and the convicts held in cells so that the guards can take up the hunt.

The net known result of the mutiny and the fight with the guards was one convict killed and four guards shot or otherwise hurt, but it is believed that many of the fleeing convicts received wounds.

Quinn Fort, who was a desperate criminal from the Indian Territory, is believed to have been the ringleader of the outbreak. The wounded men are Joseph B. Waidrupe, prison guard, shot in forehead and breast, condition still critical; Arthur Trelford, Captain of the guard, shot in leg, not serious; C. E. Burrows, guard, slightly wounded, and Andrew Leonard, guard, leg broken.

NEW JERSEY MOUNTAIN ON FIRE.

Top of Manunka Chunk Blazing, Lighting Up the Whole Country.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 8.—Manunka Chunk Mountain looks like a volcano to-night. The whole top is blazing and the fire is slowly spreading down the sides, making a beautiful sight. The fire has been burning since last night, and the flames have spread down the sides in streaks, which resemble flowing lava. The whole country around is lit up as bright as day.

The mountain is densely wooded and is now covered, where not burned, by a deep layer of dead and dried leaves under the underbrush. Through this and through the underbrush the fire is raging. The long rainless spell has dried out the leaves, which are burning fiercely, making the flames appear to leap out of the earth.

The flames are working down the mountain side and several farms and some railroad buildings are in danger. Back firing and plowing that has been resorted to will save these probably, so that the only loss will be the timber on the mountain.

AN ECONOMICAL STATE BOARD.

Pan-American Commissioners to Return $125,000 to the Treasury.

BU

FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS OF LAW BY RAILROADS

Officials Make Frank Admissions When Questioned.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Brings to Light Some Startling Facts in Chicago Concerning Export Grain Rates.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Evidence of flagrant violations of the inter-State commerce and the anti-trust laws by railroads east and west of Chicago was adduced at to-day's session of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Traffic managers of lines in the Central Freight Association and the Western Trunk Line Committee admitted that export rates on grain and grain products are constantly cut, and that officials of the roads meet at stated periods and agree upon rates which are then promulgated by the individual lines interested. The principal witness of the day was Traffic Manager George J. Grammer of the Lake Shore Road.

In the opinion of the commission the condition shown by the evidence is the strongest argument that could be adduced for the passage of a bill by Congress giving the commission the power to make rates, after a thorough investigation, upon complaint and also the power to punish violators of the commission's rulings. Traffic Manager Grammer admitted that the export rates on grain and grain products were constantly cut, that the tariffs were seldom maintained, that the export rates were always secret, that little grain had been moving as domestic grain, and that an association existed, the members of which met at regular periods and in violation of the anti-trust law agreed upon rates and percentages and kept a record of the same. When asked why the roads did not publish their export rates the same as domestic rates he replied that if they did the press of the country would charge that the railroads were favoring foreign countries and foreign markets at the expense of the home markets and home producers.

W B Biddle, Freight Traffic Manager of the Santa Fé, admitted that rates on export grain to the seaboard had not been maintained, and that a large percentage of the grain moved was moved as export grain. J. T. Hudson, Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central, and several prominent mill owners testified regarding the discrepancy between grain and flour rates, claiming that the railroads had practically closed the European markets to American flour.

It transpired during the investigation that the commission is interested in the preparation of a measure which is to be a modification of the Cullom bill, and which will be introduced at the next session of Congress. It was also asserted that the result of the evidence taken by the commission here and in New York City will be given to Congress in the form of a report and petition for the remedial legislation sought.

McCULLAGH DEPUTY'S CHARGES

Says Attempt Was Made to Intimidate Him in Court While Appearing Against a Prisoner.

Robert A. Kelly, one of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies and a representative of the Citizens' Union, asserts that he had a lively time in the West Side Court, where Magistrate Brann was presiding, yesterday morning. On Wednesday Kelly arrested Shea McCormick, charging him with personating William Krimlet of West Fifty-third Street. Yesterday morning McCormick's case came up for examination.

While Kelly was awaiting the appearance of Magistrate Brann he alleges that he was approached by John J. Murray, who wanted to know if Kelly intended to push the case against McCormick. When Kelly answered in the affirmative, Murray, it is said, became abusive and talked in an intimidating way. The result was that Kelly made Murray a prisoner.

After the hearing in the McCormick case, which was adjourned until next Monday, Murray was arraigned.

"Your Honor," explained Kelly, "this man tried to intimidate me in the discharge of my duty."

"Did you ever see this man before?" asked Magistrate Brann of Kelly.

Kelly replied that he had not.

"How then," asked the Magistrate, "does he know who you are?"

Kelly replied that he did not know, as he was not a mind reader.

The reply angered the Magistrate and he told Kelly that he was "too fresh."

There followed a brief wrangle which ended in Kelly being ordered from the "bridge." He stepped down protesting against being made to do so.

Then Magistrate Brann called Murray before him and questioned him as follows:

"Did you speak to this man while you were waiting in court this morning?"

"Yes, your Honor."

"Well, what did you say to him?"

"I offered to bet him that Low would be elected," replied Murray, the answer raising a laugh in the room.

"Bet him this morning!" said Magistrate Brann, "why, Low was elected on Tuesday."

"But," answered Murray, "I wanted to warn him that the gang on Ninth Avenue was after him for arresting McCormick, and I didn't know the deputy, and I thought that would be the best way of getting in with him. Then he pinched me and said that I was the man he was after."

"Well, you are guilty enough," answered Magistrate Brann, "but I will parole you in the custody of your counsel until we can examine into your sanity."

NEBRASKA CORN CROP POOR.

John W. Bookwalter Says It Will Not Be More Than 14 Per Cent.

John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, who has 86,000 acres of corn under cultivation in Nebraska, says the crop is an exceedingly poor one in quantity and quality.

"The Government reports place the crop at about 30 per cent.," he said yesterday. "It will not be half of that; I place it at 14. It is just about one-seventh of a crop. My farms are in the Blue River section of Nebraska, considered the best corn lands, yet I have this minute received a dispatch from my Superintendent at Bookwalter, Neb., which says:

"'Think the total average yield about six bushels to the acre. Some good and much very bad.'

"Letters I have been receiving were full of unsatisfactory details, and as husking has begun I wired for particulars. An average corn crop should yield from thirty-eight to forty bushels to the acre. It is sometimes much higher. But the grade this year is poor, being about No. 4. As I understand it, the crop in Kansas is even worse than in Nebraska. Iowa seems to have done better than any other State.

"The situation is serious. The consumption is steadily increasing, while the acreage cannot be much enlarged."

SAYS STATE HAS NOT BEEN FAIR.

Superintendent Colvin Files a Claim for $375,241 for Services.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Ex-Superintendent Verplanck Colvin of the State Adirondack Survey, to-day filed against the State a claim of $375,241. Mr. Colvin, who is an Albanian, was for many years connected with the State service. In 1900 the Legislature legislated him out of office, but he contended that the original act under which he had been appointed was never repealed. The Attorney General wrote an opinion at the time holding that the repealing act was sufficient.

Superintendent Colvin then claimed that plans, maps, and papers in his office were his personal property, and under protest surrendered them to the State Engineer and Surveyor. The Adirondack survey had included the re-establishment of township lines in the Adirondack Mountains. Superintendent Colvin claims that he was not adequately paid for his services, and that the property taken was his, secured to him by a United States copyright. He alleges that $140,000 is due him for the plans of surveys made while he was superintendent, as he never received any personal compensation and that he is entitled to $175,000 for plans which he made before his appointment.

The loss he has sustained by reason of the taking of the plans he values at $60,000. The other items are for expenditures made for the State from his personal account.

ALLEGED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Ex-Convict Accused of Getting Money by Advertising a "Get-Rich-Quick" Scheme.

Alexander Seaman of 249 West Twenty-third Street, who says he is a broker, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives McConville and Savage of the Central Office in the lobby of the Madison Square branch of the Post Office. Capt. Titus has received a number of letters from people in various parts of the country who say they have been swindled by sending sums ranging from $50 to $200 to an advertiser signing himself as M. F. Phillips of 80 Broad Street, and claiming to be a member of the Stock Exchange.

In his advertisements, Phillips made a "get-rich-quick" offer, saying he was able to invest in stocks which would surely rise. No one by the name of M. F. Phillips could be located by the Central Office men at 80 Broad Street, but inquiry at the Post Office disclosed the fact that directions had been left to forward mail addressed to Phillips to Box 230, Madison Square branch. "Phillips" was arrested there yesterday while getting his mail. According to Capt. Titus he was recognized as Alexander Seaman, who was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary in 1898 for passing bad checks in Brooklyn. Seaman admitted his identity. Later Magistrate Cornell held him in $1,500 bonds at the Centre Street Police Court.

JERSEY CITY SHOE DEALER HELD.

Accused of Conspiring with a Clerk to Rob a New York Firm.

Philip Schmidt, a shoe dealer of 732 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Hoos yesterday charged with conspiring with John J. Hefner, also of Jersey City, to rob Thomas E. Greacen & Co. of 144 Duane Street, Manhattan, by whom he was employed as a clerk until he was arrested in the store on Thursday.

The members of the firm allege that they lost goods to the value of nearly $10,000 before they were able to ascertain how the goods were removed from the store. In the course of their investigation they learned that Schmidt, who was always waited on by Hefner, was a neighbor of the latter in Jersey City. They finally concluded that there was collusion between the two, and a package sold by Hefner to Schmidt was opened and found to contain seventy-five pairs of shoes that were not included in the bill. The arrests followed.

Schmidt waived examination and gave bail in $1,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WOULD NOT VOTE FOR $2.50.

Man Got $5 for It in Ireland and Wouldn't Take Less Here.

Dennis Murphy of 182 Bay Street practically admitted in the Gregory Street Police Court in Jersey City yesterday that he tried to sell his vote for $5 on election day. He was a witness for Thomas Nelan, who was charged with an assault upon John De Largy Tuesday evening. Murphy said that De Largy assaulted him. Nelan said he took the part of Murphy, whom De Largy was beating. Murphy is much larger and younger than De Largy.

"This man Murphy," said De Largy, "was about the polls all the afternoon trying to sell his vote for $5. He said he always got $5 for it in Ireland. I told him that a man who would sell his vote was not fit to be an American citizen and that he ought to go back to Ireland." Lawyer James Donelan asked Murphy: "Why did you stay around the polls so long?"

"They were pulling and hauling me around and wanted me to vote for $2 or $2.50," said Murphy.

"And you wouldn't vote unless you got $5?" asked the lawyer.

"Well, that was my business," said Murphy. Judge McCormick fined Nelan $10, and told Murphy that men who tried to sell their vote ought to be in prison.

IMPERSONATED MR. JEROME.

Man Resembling the Justice Had Fun with Tenderloin Detectives.

For several minutes last night Detectives Dwyer, Hawkins, and Churchill of the West Thirtieth Street Station sat face to face with a man whom they believed to be Justice Jerome, and wondered what his next move was to be.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, a man who resembles the Justice entered the station house and walked into Capt. Flood's room. The detectives were sitting there discussing police matters.

"I'm Justice Jerome," was the way the man introduced himself.

Dwyer, Hawkins, and Churchill lifted their heads in astonishment and looked at each other.

The stranger made himself at home. He threw his feet up on the Captain's desk and lighted a cigarette. It was not until he opened one of the drawers in the desk that the detectives realized that the man was not Mr. Jerome. Then Doorman George Drew was summoned, and the intruder was quickly hustled into the street. He went at once to a saloon at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, where he said he was John A. Walker. He refused his address. Walker said his friends had told him that he looked like Justice Jerome, and that he had gone to the station house to see what would happen.

BURGLARS ROB SLEEPING WOMAN.

Take Wedding Ring and Guard Ring from Her Finger.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 8.—The home of Mrs. Thomas Ronnoto was entered by burglars last night and several hundred dollars worth of jewelry and silverware taken.

Mrs. Ronnoto's wedding ring was missing from her finger this morning, and it is supposed was stolen, together with a small gold ring which she wore, by one of the burglars. Some jewelry was also taken from her room.

HARRIE A. BAXTER SENTENCED.

Fined $500 and Costs for Threatening to Shoot Judge Wills.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 8.—Harrie A. Baxter, who was found guilty of assault with intent to kill, was sentenced today by Judge Gaskill to pay a fine of $500 and costs. The jury that convicted Baxter recommended him to the mercy of the court.

Baxter was accused of having threatened to kill his father-in-law, Judge Wills, whose daughter he married in opposition to the Judge's wishes. Baxter said that he drew the revolver because the crowd that had gathered at the station when he was leaving Mount Holly was acting in a threatening manner. He declared that he did not intend to shoot Judge Wills.

BANK ROBBERS SCARED AWAY.

An Overcharge of Nitroglycerine Frightens Bandits and They Decamp.

DARIEN, Wis., Nov. 8.—Three robbers made a bold attempt early to-day to loot the Farmers' State Bank here, but were foiled by an overcharge of nitroglycerine.

The vault was wrecked and the front of the building blown out. In the vault was $5,000 in cash and $20,000 in negotiable securities, but the robbers were so alarmed by the explosion that without stopping to secure any plunder they jumped into a vehicle in waiting and drove away.

Bank Robbers Secure $5,000.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 8.—The Bank of Scotland, S. D., was robbed early to-day of $5,000. The safe was blown and the entire contents carried away. The explosion aroused citizens, who hurried to the bank building just in time to see the two robbers making their escape on horses.

For the McKinley Memorial.

The New York Branch, No. 1, of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks is one of the first organizations to act in the matter of collecting funds for the proposed memorial to President McKinley. Through a sub-committee of which Benjamin Lebenheim is Chairman and Andrew Hitzel, Treasurer, they have circulated an appeal among the employes of the New York Post Office requesting a donation toward the erection of the monument, and the money and subscription lists they will turn over to Postmaster Van Cott to be forwarded by him to the National Treasurer of the Memorial Committee, Col. M. T. Hackett of Cleveland. It is promised that in due time every contributor will receive a handsome souvenir certificate as a receipt for the contribution that is made.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR ELEVATED STATIONS

Second Avenue Line to be Equipped with Them Soon.

First Step Toward Operating the Whole System by Electricity — Electric Cars to be Run in 1902.

W. E. Baker, the electrical engineer, who has charge of the electrical equipment of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, said last night that in less than two months the stations and station platforms of the Second Avenue branch of the road will be illuminated by electricity. Each station will have fifty lights of twelve candle power each, and the lights will be kept burning from sundown until dawn.

This illumination will be made possible by the completion of the immense generating engines which have been erected in the power house, at Seventy-fourth Street and the East River. This power house will be one of the largest electrical distributing plants in the world, and when it is finished will practically supply the entire Manhattan elevated system with motive and lighting power.

The Second Avenue line, which will be the first branch of the system to be fully equipped with electricity, has been fitted out with the third rail from the Battery to its terminus, so that all it needs now is the motor cars and the supply of electricity to fully equip it. Mr. Baker said last night that the cars would be ready and put in operation soon after Jan. 1, 1902, and that within a year the change in motive power will be completed on all sections of the system.

The electric lights will be supplied from the same source which will furnish the motive power. The great distributing station at Seventy-fourth Street and the East River will transmit its current to seven sub-stations equipped with transmitting machinery. These sub-stations will be at Division and Allen Streets; Thirty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; Third Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Eighth Avenue; Fifty-third Street, near Ninth Avenue; Spring Street, between the Sixth Avenue and Ninth Avenue lines.

The main power house, when fully equipped and in working order, will be capable of supplying 100,000 horse-power, enough to supply lights for the entire system, and to propel 200 trains of six cars each.

Under the present system the trains can only be made up of five cars each, as the engines are not capable of starting and hauling a heavier train. Under the new system they will not only be able to start and have six cars, no matter how crowded they be, but will be able to run at two and a half miles an hour greater speed. This difference in speed, Mr. Baker explained, would be due in a large measure to the ability of the motor cars to start the trains out of stations in a fraction of the time now taken by the locomotives.

For the illumination of all the system 35,000 incandescent and 250 arc lamps will be used on the different stations. Provision had been made for that number, but as it was possible that the system might be extended, the company had provided for even a greater number of lamps. The cars will not only be supplied with motive and lighting power, but with heat.

The passenger stations are wired with a complete system of iron conduits, through which are drawn lead-covered duplex conductors. The lead-covered cables are drawn through the station handrails to the parts of the station where the lamp posts and wall fixtures are set up.

The new cars with which the Manhattan Elevated Railroad will equip its entire system are now being built by the American Car and Foundry Company of Wilmington, Del., and the Josts Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass. Large orders have been filed with both these companies, who will, according to Mr. Baker, begin shipping cars to this city within a few weeks.

ACCUSES ARTIST'S WIDOW.

Mrs. Edward Moran Charged by a Former Guest with Holding Her Trunks.

Mrs. Edward Moran, widow of the famous American artist, was very much surprised last night when informed at her home, 384 Fifth Avenue, that Mrs. Gideon Moore, also the widow of an artist, who had been a member of her household for the last two weeks, had complained to the police that Mrs. Moran was withholding her trunks and also money due her. The story told by Mrs. Moore was that Mrs. Moran had engaged her as a companion at a salary.

Mrs. Moran said she asked Mrs. Moore to be her guest when that woman had called and told her that she had finished a term of service as a governess at Easthampton, Mass. She said Mrs. Moore had assumed the management of her servants, and when she had asked her to desist she left the house. Mrs. Moran said she heard nothing more from her until an expressman came and asked to see her trunks. He looked them over and left without saying anything about taking them away. Mrs. Moore, who had told her story at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, was advised by the Sergeant to go to the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning and seek redress before a Magistrate. She left the station house, saying that she would do this.

FRUIT CANNING COMBINE.

California Industries That May Be Incorporated in New Jersey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—It is reported here that a deal is about to be consummated by which all the leading fruit canning establishments outside of the California Fruit Canners' Association will pass into the hands of an Eastern syndicate. The combined capacities of the plants to be included in the proposed deal will, it is said, equal those of the existing combine. The annual output will be not less than 1,500,000 cases, or 36,000,000 cans.

It is understood that nearly all of the twenty and odd outside canneries have given options to a firm of attorneys, and that the new company will soon be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $5,000,000. The names of the capitalists are not given.

BANDIT SHOT DEAD.

One of Gang Killed While Attempting to Rob a Gambling House.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Nov. 8.—One bandit was killed and one injured as the result of an attempt by three masked robbers to hold up a gambling house of Deel & Co. last night at Naco, Arizona, a border town. The dead bandit has been identified as Will Cravens of Dog Springs, N. M.

A group of gamesters and loungers obeyed when the desperadoes entered the saloon at a late hour and ordered "Hands up!" Cravens approached the roulette table and proceeded to fill a bag with the bank cash, amounting to several thousand dollars. E. Ellis drew a revolver before the movement was detected by the robbers, and Cravens fell dead when he shot.

The other bandits were demoralized and fled in disorder. One of them was wounded by another bullet from Ellis's revolver. They reached their horses, which were hitched in the brush, and rode for the mountains, closely followed by a posse which had been hastily organized.

Many Babies Named After Mr. Low.

Quite a number of letters have been received by John C. Clark, secretary of Mr. Low, from admirers of the latter, who have named their offstring after the Mayor-elect. Twenty-eight letters arrived yesterday. The first received announced that the writer's son and heir made his appearance just as the flashlight announced Mr. Low's election. Another said that his son was two months old, and they had not been able to decide on a name before, but that at last they had agreed to call the child after the newly elected Mayor.

Labor Union's Treasurer Arrested.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 8.—Peter J. Maguire, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Carpenters' Brotherhood, who is charged in Philadelphia with embezzlement of the order's funds to the extent of $10,000, was arrested at his home here this morning. He was taken before a local Justice and volunteered to go to Philadelphia without requisition. He says the charges are false.

CLUB HONORS MEMBERS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Enthusiasm Reigns at the West Side Republican Institution—Mr. Wise's Toast to Tammany.

The West Side Republican Club entertained members who were successful candidates at the election Tuesday at a dinner last evening at the clubhouse of the organization, at 2,307 Broadway. There were about 160 men present. They cheered nearly every man who had anything to do with the recent Fusion victory, whether he was in the hall or not. They sang all the popular songs, taking liberties with the lines of the authors whenever they found an opportunity better to express what they felt by a change.

The men whom the diners directly honored were Justice John Proctor Clarke, Julius H. Seymour, Member of the Assembly from the Nineteenth District; William S. Bennet, Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-first District; David M. Holmes, Alderman from the Nineteenth District, and Armitage Mathews, Alderman from the Twenty-first District. Mr. Seymour, who is also the President of the club, presided.

All of the men who were honored made speeches. Some others were called upon also, among them John S. Wise of Virginia, Col. Gruber, Collector Bidwell, Congressman William H. Douglas, and Mr. Fornes.

The speech of the evening was made by Mr. Wise, who, after complimenting the Republican Party and the entire "clean-government-loving citizens" of New York, concluded with this toast:

"To Tammany Hall and 'Dick' Croker, its pilot—May they be put to sea in an open boat, without rudder or compass; may that boat be swallowed by a shark; may that shark be swallowed by a whale, and that whale be in the devil's belly in the southwest corner of hades, with the door locked, and the key lost, and a northwest wind blowing the ashes into his eyes forever and ever."

The toast was greeted with a storm of applause, and Mr. Wise, who left the hall immediately after he had finished his speech, was almost overwhelmed with congratulations.

Col. Gruber made a speech in which he referred to the recent Aldermanic fight in his district between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union and said that despite the opposition he had elected Mr. Mathews by a majority of votes. He said also that the parties who had taken part in the recent campaign would again drop back to their former places and that the Republicans would be as good Republicans as they were before, and the Democrats as good Democrats as they had been. He said that he believed that Seth Low would be a liberal Mayor, and that while he would stand for purity in the administration of municipal affairs, he would not be narrow.

A number of speakers followed, who made speeches more or less informal and generally quite humorous in character.

City Club Plans a Banquet.

The City Club will give a dinner to the city officers-elect and to District Attorney-elect William Travers Jerome, at the Madison Square Concert Hall, Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, on Thursday evening, Nov. 14, at 7 o'clock. The speakers will be Mr. Low, Justice Jerome, Charles V. Fornes, Edward M. Grout, R. Fulton Cutting, Prof. Felix Adler, and William H. Baldwin, Jr. Wheeler H. Peckham will preside.

FRANKLIN MURPHY WELCOMED.

Governor-Elect of New Jersey Speaks at Two Receptions in His Honor in Jersey City.

Franklin Murphy, Governor-elect of New Jersey, was the guest of honor at two receptions in Jersey City last night. Fully five thousand persons shook hands with him and United States Senator John Kean, who accompanied him. They were met at the Pennsylvania Railroad station by Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, who escorted them to the Dickinson Association Clubroom, where the first reception was held.

Mr. Murphy made a brief speech complimenting Col. Dickinson and the other leaders upon the canvass they had made, and thanking the people of Jersey City for the support they had given him on Tuesday. Senator Kean also spoke briefly, congratulating Jersey City upon the election of Mark M. Fagan, the Republican Mayor.

After all present had shaken hands with Mr. Murphy and Senator Kean, they proceeded to the Union League Clubhouse, where a greater crowd had assembled and where they had just as hearty a welcome.

MAYOR HOOS IN A QUARREL.

Demands Resignation of Jersey City's Corporation Counsel, but Mr. McDermott Refuses to Go.

There was a lively row at the City Hall in Jersey City yesterday, the disputants being Mayor Edward Hoos and Corporation Counsel Allan L. McDermott, who is also President of the Washington (D. C.) Traction Company. Mayor Hoos was an aspirant for renomination at the hands of the Democratic Party at the recent election, but was set aside in order that George T. Smith might be nominated. Mayor Hoos was seriously disappointed but made no outward sign of dissatisfaction.

His son, Police Justice Edward Hoos, took a prominent part in the canvass, and presided at an independent meeting held to further the interests of Mark M. Fagan, the Republican candidate, who was elected. After the election Mr. McDermott commented freely on the result, saying that the election proved that the people desired a change in the Mayor's office.

When Mr. McDermott went to the City Hall yesterday Mayor Hoos met him and demanded his resignation as Corporation Counsel. He intimated that Mr. McDermott held too many offices, and it was time for him to surrender one of them.

Mr. McDermott said he might resign some day if he felt inclined, but he would not resign at any man's dictation. He also informed the Mayor that since he had been Corporation Counsel, in 1897, he had written the only intelligent communications that had ever emanated from the Mayor's office. He further said that he had never solicited office at the hands of Mayor Hoos, but, having been appointed, he would retain his position until the end of his term.

That ended the interview, as Mr. McDermott walked out of the City Hall and returned to his private office.

MAYOR-ELECT OF CAMDEN.

Joseph E. Nowery, Democrat, Elected by 207 Plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 8.—The County Board of Elections of Camden County met as a Board of Canvassers at the Camden Court House to-day at noon to canvass the returns of last Tuesday's election.

The last of the returns came in after noon, there having been a number of disputes in the Second Precinct, Eighth Ward. These votes were finally counted to-night and the complete official count shows that Joseph E. Nowery (Dem.) was elected Mayor by 207 plurality over J. D. Davis, (Rep.)

County Clerk-Elect Visits Mr. Platt.

National Committeeman Gibbs and Thomas L. Hamilton, the County Clerk-elect, called on Senator Platt last night and were with him for over an hour. Mr. Hamilton was the only Republican elected on the Fusion ticket, with the exception of Mr. Low. His office is one which has considerable patronage.

TO RECLAIM ARID LANDS.

President Roosevelt Interested in Project, Says Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

BERKELEY, Cal., Nov. 8.—In an address to the student body to-day President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the State University, who lately returned from an Eastern trip, made the announcement that President Roosevelt had informed him that he purposed making the reclamation of arid lands in California a part of the National policy. President Roosevelt, he said, is greatly interested in the affairs of the coast, and will visit it early next year.

Death of Frederick S. Newell.

Frederick S. Newell, one of the best-known manufacturers in the Northwest, died yesterday at Kenosha, Wis., after an illness of many months. He was fifty-five years of age.

POOLROOM MEN APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURTS

Fight Against the Law Which Brands Them as Felons.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS ATTACKED

Mr. Dos Passos in Petitioning for the Transfer of the Case of "The" Allen's Employe Raises Constitutional Questions.

What is regarded as the most important legal contest in the history of poolroom gambling will be started in the United States Circuit Court to-day before Judge Lacombe. A secret combination of the poolroom interests formed months ago has made every arrangement for the fight and raised large sums of money. Every move has been kept a secret. John R. Dos Passos was, through the firm of Howe & Hummel, engaged to argue the constitutional questions before the court.

The specific test case which is being carried into the United States Court is that of "The People of the State of New York against Charles Bennett." The Grand Jury of this county found an indictment against Bennett on April 16, 1901, on the charge that he "did feloniously keep and occupy, and aid, assist, and abet in keeping and occupying a certain room for the purpose of registering bets and wagers and of selling pools upon the result of trials and contests of speed and power of endurance of beasts."

The "beasts" referred to in the indictment were horses, and the way they faced the starter and how they went through their trials and contests of speed is related in the indictment as follows:

"The said Charles Bennett, in the borough and county aforesaid, and not upon any racecourse authorized by or entitled to the benefits of the act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 9, 1895, entitled 'An Act for the incorporation of associations for the improvement of the breed of horses, and to regulate the same, and to establish a state racing commission, did feloniously record and register and aid, assist, and abet in recording and registering divers bets and wagers upon the results of divers trials and contests of speed and power of endurance of beasts and among others, a certain bet and wager then and there made by one Edward Monaghan, upon the result of a certain race between a certain horse called Sadie S. and divers other horses whose names are to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, thereafter to be run, on the day and in the year aforesaid, at a certain racecourse situate at Aqueduct, L. I., Queens County, in the State of New York, and commonly known as the Queens County Jockey Club racecourse, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity."

Now, Charles Bennett, although this is not set forth in the indictment, was employed by Theodore Allen, commonly known as "The" Allen, in a New York poolroom. After his arrest Mr. Bennett was arraigned on the indictment, charged with a violation of Section 351 of the Penal Code. A plea of not guilty was entered, and then the fight in the State courts began. District Attorney Philbin pushed the case, and the matter was brought before Judge Newburger on a motion to quash the indictment. He decided adversely to Bennett.

The poolroom men then decided that the Bennett case should be carried into the United States courts so that the right of the District Attorney to indict poolroom men for felonies would be finally determined, and the Constitutionality of the Percy-Gray racing law determined.

Mr. Dos Passos prepared the petition for the removal of the case to the United States Circuit Court. The claim of Mr. Dos Passos is that the indictment should have been dismissed by Judge Newburger on the ground that the facts contained therein did not constitute a crime.

Mr. Dos Passos argues in his petition that under the indictment and the proceedings the defendant, Bennett, is "denied and cannot enforce in the judicial tribunals of the State of New York the rights secured to him by the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, and by the laws of the United States, including the Constitutional privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, the right to be protected from deprivation of liberty and property, unless by due process of law, the right to be protected from cruel and unusual punishment and the right to the equal protection of the law."

The petition sets forth that the Legislature of the State of New York passed four distinct statutes relating to the subject of bets and stakes or gambling on race horses. The claim is advanced that these statutes "provide unequal and different punishments" for the same offenses, and the charge is made that they in effect create class legislation, "giving immunity to persons who frequent and commit the acts in question on race tracks, and unequally and cruelly and unusually punishing persons who commit the same acts away and apart from said race tracks."

The petition also declares that under the revised statutes no person in New York State can be tried as a felon, be deprived of his rights as a citizen, and sentenced to punishment for a violation of the poolroom law.

The petition proceeds to state that "the acts of wagering, betting, or gaming are and have been since 1831 punishable, not by imprisonment, but by the infliction of a penalty or forfeiture upon the person winning a bet, who is made liable to pay the person from whom the money has been won, the amount of said bet, and that no criminal responsibility or punishment by imprisonment or forfeiture of civil rights is attached to the offense. That the sections of the Revised Statutes above cited are in full force and effect and unrepealed in the State of New York."

There are immense race tracks, the petition continues, in New York County and contiguous thereto, and from April 15 to Nov. 15 of each year, every day except Sundays, from 5,000 to 30,000 people daily resort to these tracks. Then the assertion is made that all such race courses are allowed to violate Sections 343 and 351 of the Penal Code, "and that in all of the said race tracks gambling of all kinds prevails, and the persons conducting and making the bets are unmolested, and that all of those wagering or gambling transactions are conducted with the utmost publicity, in the broad light of day, without interference by any of the authorities charged with the administration of the criminal law in the State of New York."

Mr. Dos Passos says in the petition that the arrest and indictment of Bennett was caused by the Committee of Fifteen, "unsworn and self-appointed citizens of the highest character and respectability, actuated by the best of motives," who undertook to begin a crusade against vice in the City of New York. The petition further says that the Committee of Fifteen allowed the most flagrant violations of the law on race tracks.

The following is the concluding section of Mr. Dos Passos's brief:

"We claim that the Legislature commanded peremptorily, by the Constitution, to extirpate gambling on horse races, has deliberately thwarted the organic law. They have established a horse gambling monopoly. They encourage it at the course and stop it in rooms; they allow it in public and condemn it in private; they permit it to run at the bung and stop it at the spigot. If race track wagers and bets, or bookmaking and pool selling were stopped, the poolrooms would close and die a natural death. The poolrooms and the thousand rivulets of horse gambling are fed from the fountain of the race track. Stop the source and you stop the supply.

"We submit that if betting is wrong in a private room, it is more so in public. We submit that if men are acquitted for openly registering bets in an open park amidst a vast assembly of people, no one can be convicted for doing the identical acts in his private rooms in presence of not more than 100 persons."

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL BURNED.

Town Hall Also Destroyed at Springfield—Old Woman's Narrow Escape.

MILBURN, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Town Hall and public school at Springfield were destroyed by fire early this morning, leaving 200 children without school facilities. Two near by dwellings and the trappings of a traveling medicine company, including a performing dog, were also burned.

The mother of Mrs. N. C. Cox, an aged woman of eighty-two years, was barely saved from the flames, being carried from one of the houses where she was sick in bed.

WOMAN ACCUSES BROKER.

William E. Hardt Arrested on a Charge of Grand Larceny Made by Mrs. Montange.

William E. Hardt, a broker, at 290 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeant McNaught of the District Attorney's office on a warrant issued by Magistrate Cornell, upon a charge of grand larceny.

Mrs. Cleo Montangue of 251 West Eighty-seventh Street is the complainant. She charges that Hardt, who has been her confidential adviser since the death of her husband, a year ago, has fraudulently obtained considerable sums of money during that time. She alleges that Hardt secured from her $2,100 on June 24, $5,000 worth of stock in September, which he was to sell for her, and later $700 more in money.

When arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, Hardt declared he could explain the charges. Magistrate Cornell fixed his bail at $500 on each of three counts. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel, who promised to furnish bail to-day.

HOW AMERICAN ENGINES EXCEL

Testimony from an Official of the Bengal Central Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Consul General Patterson writes from Calcutta, Sept. 26, 1901: "In answer to inquiries of the various railway companies in India regarding the comparative original cost of American and English locomotives, and the comparative working capacity and expense of running them, I have received the inclosed letter from the agent and chief engineer of the Bengal Central Railway, which may interest our manufacturers of locomotives:

To the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Central Railway, Calcutta:

Sir: With reference to your indorsement covering copy of a letter dated Aug. 16 from the Consulate General of the United States of America regarding the comparative working capacity and the cost of running, &c., of English and American locomotives, I have the honor to state as follows:

2. Five American engines were received and started to work in July and August, 1899. At the commencement of their career, the engines did not steam freely, and the fuel consumption was also very high—almost 70 pounds per mile. This was, however, remedied by the introduction of the following alterations, viz: (1) One single-exhaust pipe and blast nozzle, (in place of double pipe and nozzle;) (2) all deflecting plates removed from smoke box; (3) new fire grate bearing bars to take 22 fire bars in place of 24; (4) new regular valve of the State railway type in place of single double-face valve; (5) india rubber feed pipes in place of brass castings ball and socket; (6) lubricators for pistons. Their performances at the present time are equal to the engines sent out by Dubs & Co. and Nasmyth Wilson & Co. The fuel consumption has also been brought down to 45.5 pounds per mile.

3. The cost of American compared with British engines is as follows:

Americans with steel fire boxes and steel tubes, delivered in 75 days	$10,317
Americans with copper fire boxes and brass tubes, delivered in 75 days	11,811
Neilson & Reid's bogie, delivered in 12 months	14,891
Dubs & Co.'s bogie, delivered in 17 months	14,560
Sharp Stewart's bogie, delivered in 21 months	14,527

4. The fuel consumption is as low as that of the British engines, after being altered here by me. The American engines have run 118,440 miles since August, 1899, and no duplicates have yet been used, except the turning up of the bogie wheels of one of them. They are all, however, showing a tendency to have sharp flanges.

5. The engines pull well and run much easier than the British locomotives.

6. Since they were put to the lines, no repairs excepting the ordinary trifling ones were done. One has, however, been sent to the shops lately for somewhat heavy repairs, on account of its sustaining damage in a collision.

7. Since forwarding the above report of the American engines in November, 1900, these engines have been running heavier trains during the first half year of 1901, owing to the stoppage of all "goods trains." With these heavier loads, the American engines do not show so well in consumption of fuel as the English engines by nearly 3½ pounds per mile. The consumption of oil is also heavier—almost 1 pound per 100 miles run.

J. N. ROBB,
Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

"DEPOT" BREEDS MICROBES.

So Says Atlanta Board of Health of Station in That City.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—The Board of Control of the Union Depot has been summoned to appear in a police court to-morrow to answer the charge of maintaining a nuisance, preferred by the Atlanta Board of Health. It is charged specifically in the summons that "the flooring of the Union Depot is rotten, damp, greasy, and moldy, and is a bed of dangerous and contagious microbes and disease germs."

The Board of Control is composed of Charles A. Wickersham, President and General Manager of the Atlanta and West Point Railway; John M. Egan, President of the Central Georgia Railway; Thomas K. Scott, President of the Georgia Railway; J. S. B. Thompson, General Agent of the Southern Railway; Edmund Berkley, General Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, and Charles E. Harman, General Passenger Agent of the Western and Atlantic.

The Lawyers' Patron Saint.

From The London Chronicle.

Who is the patron saint of lawyers? is a question that might pertinently be asked on a day when both bench and bar attend their devotions prior to the opening of the law courts. According to one old story—not least liked by lawyers, who always enjoy a joke against their profession—a famous Brittany lawyer once appealed to Rome for the appointment of a saint. The Pope proposed that he should go round a certain church blindfolded, and lay hold of the saint nearest to hand. Following this suggestion he stopped and grasped a certain figure, crying, "This be our patron saint!" When the bandage was removed from his eyes he found that, though he had stopped before the altar of St. Michael, to his horror he had laid hold, not of St. Michael, but of the figure under St. Michael's feet—the devil! Hence, of course, the nickname of the Inns of Court Volunteers, the "Devil's Own."

Their Charm.

"Henry, what do you men mean when you speak of preferred creditors?"

"Why, those that don't dun, my dear."

"Oh, yes, I see."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 8.—At 3 A. M. fire broke out in the plant of the Pittsburg Oil Refining Company at Coraopolis, Penn., and destroyed the main refining building, the wax house, compound houses, filtering houses, and boiler house, and spread to the tanks, 100 in number. At the office of the company in this city it was stated that the loss would be about $70,000.

BRADFORD, Penn., Nov. 8.—One of the worst fires in the history of this city occurred this morning. It originated in the livery stable of Frank P. Beamer and consumed a dozen buildings, including the thirty-five-thousand-dollar City Hall. Thirty

DISPUTE WITH DIPLOMAT CAUSED EARL LI'S DEATH

Hemorrhage Followed Violent Controversy with Russian Minister.

The Empress Dowager Has Countermanded the Order that the Manchuria Treaty Be Signed.

PEKING, Nov. 8.—A violent dispute with Paul Lessar (Russian Minister to China) over the Manchurian treaty appears to have been the immediate cause of the death of Li-Hung-Chang.

The diplomatic events preceding this tragic climax have enabled Japan for a moment to frustrate the designs of Russia. A fortnight ago the Japanese Legation secured a reliable outline of the terms of the treaty, and thereupon demanded that the Chinese plenipotentiaries officially lay before it the text, basing this demand upon the allegation that Japanese interests were involved in any change of the status of Manchuria.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries refused to comply with the demand. Thereupon the Japanese Government communicated from Tokio with the Southern Viceroys and induced them to use their influence with the Empress Dowager against the treaty. In the meantime the Empress Dowager instructed Li-Hung-Chang to communicate the treaty, after certain modifications, to the Ministers of the powers, and, if they did not object, to sign it.

Li-Hung-Chang visited M. Lessar and explained to him the instructions. The Russian Minister strongly objected to revealing the text of the treaty to the Ministers of the other powers, and a stormy interview ensued. Li-Hung-Chang went home in a violent passion, and had a hemorrhage, which the doctors attribute to the overexertion of a weakened system.

While these things were happening in Peking, the Southern Viceroys sent to the Empress Dowager a memorial against the treaty. On receiving it, she telegraphed to Li-Hung-Chang countermanding the order to sign.

This instruction came after Li-Hung-Chang had become unconscious. When M. Lessar endeavored to have Li-Hung-Chang's seal affixed to the treaty, Chou-Fu, Provincial Treasurer, had arrived from Pao-Ting-Foo and taken charge of the seals as the temporary successor of Earl Li.

The flag of the United States Legation was the only one half-masted in Peking to-day. The mourners and the family of Li-Hung-Chang will burn paper offerings to-morrow, in accordance with custom, for the use of Earl Li's spirit in the other world. The street is hung with mourning emblems. All the attendants at the yamen are richly attired, and many of them gaudily dressed. To-day musicians beat drums about the house.

Li-Hung-Chang's estate will remain intact for the use of his eldest son, who will provide for the other members of the family.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Chinese Legation followed an American custom to-day in honoring the memory of Li-Hung-Chang, and the flag, with a black dragon on a yellow field, flew at half-mast from the flagstaff of the Minister's official residence. It was an unusual sight, from the Chinese point of view, and was therefore an exceptional honor to Earl Li.

It is stated that no official action will be taken by the legation here, as Li was not of royal blood.

TO SUCCEED LI-HUNG-CHANG.

Yuan-Shi-Kai Appointed Governor of Pechi-Li and Wang-Wen-Shao a Plenipotentiary.

PEKING, Nov. 8.—An imperial edict has arrived here appointing Yuan-Shi-Kai (Governor of Shan-Tung Province) to be Governor (Viceroy) of the Province of Pechi-Li, and appointing Wang-Wen-Shao, who is Vice President of the Foreign Office and a member of the Cabinet, to succeed Li-Hung-Chang as Plenipotentiary.

They are both ordered to come to Peking forthwith.

Chang-Yen-Chun is to be Yuan-Shi-Kai's successor in the Governorship of Shan-Tung. He is an unknown man, who has been holding an unimportant though lucrative position as Grain Commissioner in Hsing-Kiang-Foo, one of the inland towns of the province. He will be watched with the deepest solicitude, as the peace of China will largely depend upon his course.

Wang-Wen-Shao, who is seventy-four years of age and deaf, was never rated as a statesman or diplomatist. His appointment is probably temporary.

Telegraphic communication with Prince Ching was obtained to-day. He is hastening to meet the court. After consultation he will return with Wang-Wen-Shao, who is accompanying the court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Minister Wu-Ting-Fang is expecting early official advices of the appointment of Earl Li's successor. Apart from the press dispatches upon this point he has had no information as yet.

The advancing of one of the higher provincial rulers will be followed, it is understood, by a number of other lesser promotions, resulting in a general rearrangement of the present roster of Governors of the great provinces of China.

Of the two officials who are to succeed Li-Hung-Chang in the principal offices he held, one is a man who has always been extremely friendly to foreigners. The other is regarded as an able politician who, once pro-foreign, changed his attitude when he found it paid him better to be a reactionary, but who has never countenanced the ideas of the extreme anti-foreigners.

Yuan-Shi-Kai, considered the most powerful man in China next to the great statesman who has just died, is about fifty years old, an age very young in China for the holder of an important office. He comes of an official family, which circumstance secured for him his early advancement, but his recent success must be placed to the credit of his own qualities. After the war with Japan he secured permission to arm and drill a number of soldiers in the foreign fashion, and he engaged a number of German instructors for the troops. In 1898 Yuan's abilities came to the personal notice of the Emperor. The latter, so it is said, trusted Yuan with his scheme of reform, and Yuan played the part of a traitor, thus securing the gratitude of the Empress Dowager.

At the time of the Boxer outbreak Yuan was sent to Shan-Tung as Provisional Governor. He restored order in the province, successfully coping with the intense hostility to himself manifested by the majority of the populace. When the Dowager Empress sent her edict announcing war against the foreigners, Yuan posted it, but with it placed an edict signed by himself, announcing that no notice was to be taken of the imperial order, as "nobody knows what is the state of affairs in Peking."

F. W. Chapin, a missionary of the American Board, visited Yuan some months ago in Shan-Tung, and wrote of him:

"The impression made was that Gov. Yuan is a very able man, who will first of all look out for his own interests. His fat cheeks and plump form showed that he does not burn the midnight oil, although, as he told us, he disposes of 200 cases daily. He assured us that his capital had been placarded with denunciations of himself as a follower of foreigners. And he did not hesitate to speak of himself as anything but a lover of things alien. At the same time he disclaimed any intention to favor one class, and showed a determination to put a stop to the depredations of the Boxers."

Wang-Wen-Shao is regarded as above all else a man of moderation. He is a friend of Prince Ching and Jung-Lu, and, at the time of the siege of the legations, was reported to have been killed in attempting to save them. He is, however, a very old man, and for this reason is hardly likely to have much weight in the affairs of the Foreign Office, of which he is a member.

CHINESE COURT'S JOURNEY.

The Cortege Nearing Kai-fong-Foo—Emperor Kwang-Su Said to be Asserting Himself.

PEKING, Nov. 8.—The court is now five days' journey from Kai-fong-Foo.

Emperor Kwang-Su, report says, is asserting himself, and leading the imperial cortège on horseback. Native papers say that he proposes to inaugurate a revival of the military spirit, assuming the honorary position of Commander in Chief, and wearing a uniform. They also assert that he will compel the nobles to follow his example, to take military positions, and to study military science.

A private letter from a European now in Tai-yuen-Foo says that two British officers, with a party of Indian soldiers, encountered the imperial procession, were suspected of unfriendly motives, and were detained as prisoners by the Emperor's bodyguard for a few days. Apparently this was the exploring party, commanded by Major Manifold and Capt. Hunter, which has been in that region for some time.

POSTHUMOUS HONOR FOR EARL LI.

PEKING, Nov. 8.—An imperial edict creates Li-Hung-Chang a Marquis, and bestows on him the new name of Li-Wen-Chung, by which he will be known in history.

MINISTER WU NOT RECALLED.

Death of Li-Hung-Chang May Result in His Remaining at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, has not yet received notification of his recall, and the hope is entertained here that the death of Li-Hung-Chang may change the situation so as to make the recall unnecessary.

Mr. Wu was a protégé of Li-Hung-Chang, but of late he has been much closer to Gov. Yuan-Shi-Kai. The man who, it was said, was picked out to succeed Mr. Wu at Washington, was Earl Li's secretary, and it is believed that Li may have had reasons for wishing him to represent China at Washington which would not appeal to Yuan, or whoever else may have the power of dictating diplomatic appointments.

LETTER FROM MISS STONE.

First Communication in English Furnishes Valuable Information.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 8.—A messenger last night brought a letter from Miss Ellen M. Stone, written in English. All the previous communications from Miss Stone have been in Bulgarian. The letter says she is still well and gives valuable information about her captors and other circumstances, which Miss Stone was debarred from sending in Bulgarian.

Mr. Dickinson, in his reply to Miss Stone's letter, urged the brigands to still further reduce their demands and accept the amount subscribed, in view of the determination of the Government not to contribute toward the ransom, and the impossibility of collecting further subscriptions.

It is believed the brigands will agree to this, as they are now beginning to feel hard-pressed and want money for current expenses, such as the bribery of officials, peasants, and others. The letter insists that the surrender of the prisoners must precede, or be simultaneous with, the payment, but leaves the question of the place open.

The Government last night caused the arrest of a man who was visiting United States Consul General Dickinson and searched him, presumably thinking he was an emissary of the brigands, and expecting to seize a communication from or to Miss Stone. The man was subsequently released. This action of the authorities was seemingly a deliberate attempt to frighten delegates who might visit Mr. Dickinson and thus prevent negotiations from taking place in Bulgarian territory. The attitude of the authorities hampers Mr. Dickinson, as the brigands refuse to treat in Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—All that can be gathered here touching Miss Stone's case is that the reports from the Levant are to the effect that some kind of communication is being maintained, though very indirectly, between Miss Stone's captors and the people who are seeking to secure her release. It is believed that up to this point the missionaries themselves have been the only persons able to keep open the line of communication.

JESUP EXPEDITION'S WORK.

Scientists Sent from Here to Explore Northeastern Siberia Have Finished Their Labors.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.—The Jesup expedition (sent out by the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, to explore the unknown portions of Northeastern Siberia,) has finished its work. The leaders, Norman C. Buxton, an American, and Aigenson (Jackelson?) have arrived at Moscow, after having traveled 5,000 versts (about 3,300 miles) in Kamchatka and other semi-polar districts. They have brought with them 100 boxes of collections for the American Museum of Natural History. Duplicates will be given to the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

The explorers have thoroughly investigated many tribes during the past fourteen months.

Three scientists, composing the Jesup expedition, sent out by the American Museum of Natural History to explore the unknown portions of Northeastern Siberia, left San Francisco on April 18, 1900. They were Norman C. Buxtor and two Russians, Waldemar Gogaras and Waldemar Jackelson.

One of the objects of the trip was to determine whether or not the American Indians are descended from Asiatic stock. The Russians were to devote themselves mainly to the ethnological problems, studying the languages, songs, customs, and physical characteristics of almost every tribe that inhabits the northeastern section of Siberia. Mr. Buxton was to confine his work mainly to the zoological field, making a new collection of birds and mammals for the American Museum of Natural History.

H. ST. JOHN DIX IS ARRESTED IN ENGLAND.

Charged with Wrecking Banks in the State of Washington—His Sensational Career.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—At Bow Street Police Court to-day H. St. John Dix was charged, on a provisional warrant, with larceny committed in the United States. It is alleged that in 1900 he obtained control of three banks in the State of Washington, and that he subsequently wrecked the Scandinavian-American Bank at Whatcom, Washington, and disappeared with over $8,000.

Dix, who was arrested in the city this afternoon, was remanded after formal evidence of his arrest had been presented.

Some weeks ago the authorities of Scotland Yard informed the United States Embassy that Dix was available if required. The usual inquiries were instituted, and Tacoma sent a request for his arrest.

H. St. John Dix first reached Whatcom, Washington, in the Summer of 1899. He represented himself as a newspaper man coming of an aristocratic English family. Upon his arrival he had a journalistic scheme, which he soon abandoned for banking ventures. Within a few months he had secured control of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Whatcom and the Bank of Blaine. In purchasing the latter bank, he transferred its deposits to the Whatcom institution, it is alleged, and virtually paid for it out of its own deposits. In February last, leaving his banks practically without assets, he started for England. Though the clean-up is said to have been complete, the depositors suspected nothing until Dix, or Sir John, telegraphed from New York, asking to have a temporary receiver appointed. Before leaving town all the assets had been turned into cash by St. John. In addition to the amount so taken by St. John, there were overdrafts against him on the books of $24,000.

Work on Turkey's New Cruiser Begun.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The work of laying the keel blocks for the construction of a cruiser for the Turkish Government has begun at Cramp's shipyard. A contract was entered into several months ago, and under its terms the cruiser is to be finished in eighteen months. The new war vessel will be built alongside the cruiser Colorado, which the firm is building for the United States Government. It will be of 3,200 tons displacement.

Money Very Scarce at Baku.

BAKU, Nov. 8.—The scarcity of money here is so serious that most of the naphtha firms have been obliged to curtail operations.

TURKEY YIELDS TO FRANCE

Agrees to Meet All the Demands of the Republic.

WARSHIPS TO LEAVE MITYLENE

But Will Wait Till an Irade Is Issued—Why the Later French Demands Were Made.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—An official note was issued yesterday afternoon to the effect that the Porte had decided to yield to all the demands of France, and that, as soon as the Sultan had issued an iradé ratifying the decision the French squadron would leave Mitylene. This, it is expected, will be in three days at the latest.

President Loubet presided yesterday at the Cabinet Council. The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, announced that the Porte had just advised him that it had decided to give satisfaction in regard to the various French demands. M. Delcassé replied to this that, as soon as the Sultan's order regarding the Porte's decision was communicated to him, Admiral Caillard's squadron would leave Mitylene.

The Temps prints a dispatch from Constantinople, dated yesterday, which says that the Sultan, in accepting the French demands, firstly authorize the working of the French schools, hitherto unrecognized; secondly, he officially recognizes the existence of the religious and hospitable institutions already founded, and accords customs immunity and exemption from certain taxes to them, and, thirdly, he authorizes the reconstruction of the schools and hispitable institutions destroyed at the time of the Armenian troubles, of which a detailed list was attached to the French note.

Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has announced that the recognition of the Chaldean Patriarch, demanded by France, has already been accorded.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes the contents of a circular note addressed by the Ottoman Foreign Minister, Tewfik Pasha, to the representatives of Turkey abroad, announcing that the Porte has satisfied all the French demands, and expressing a hope that France will appreciate the conciliatory spirit thus displayed, and will resume the relations so unfortunately interrupted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—It is understood that the answer to the United States Government to the French overture respecting France's movement in Turkish waters has already been conveyed by Secretary Hay to M. Margerie, the French Chargé here, and that it consisted of a statement that the United States Government was not concerned immediately in the republic's doings, in view of the French statement that it was not proposed to affect American trade interests unfavorably.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that if it be true that the Porte has satisfied all the demands of France, and that Admiral Caillard's squadron is to be recalled from Turkish waters, the affair will cease to be tragic and will tend to provoke smiles.

The Government, says the correspondent, seems to have become aware of the blush on the brow of France at the idea of sending a fleet to oblige the Sultan to meet the usurious demands of MM. Lorando and Tubini.

The correspondent intimates that the other French claims were made solely to "save the face" of those who have conducted this imbroglio.

AMERICAN CITY GOVERNMENT.

Comment of London Weekly Papers on the Result of the Election Here.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The weekly papers have a good deal to say about the defeat of Tammany Hall.

The Spectator thinks that Mr. Roosevelt's succession to the Presidency, giving all reformers hope and confidence, weighed heavily in the contest. It adds that it may be expected that the President's influence will be felt in other great American cities, like Philadelphia and Chicago, which, the paper says, are hardly in better condition than New York, though they are less closely watched by Europeans. Continuing, The Spectator says:

"If this is the case, President Roosevelt's term of office will benefit the whole world, for the condition of American cities is at present an opprobrium to liberalism everywhere. The people there are really free, and, say all the reactionaries, 'Look at the men they elect and the crimes they sanction or condone.' The best-governed city in America, by universal consent, is Washington, administered by a nominated, paid commission."

The Saturday Review, with its usual distrust of all things American, finds that Tammany is the "product of that false sense of equality prevailing in America, according to which the settlement of all sorts of minor offices is put into the hands of electors who care nothing about them."

"Wire-pullers, log-rollers, and bosses, types all as ugly as their names, will flourish in the future as in the past," says The Saturday Review. "Decent people will be sufficiently shocked at the prevailing extravagance and corruption to demand immediate reformation; but the organization of the Fusionists, as well as Tammany, is constitutionally liable to rapid degeneration."

The Speaker says:

"To English eyes the weak point in New York is the charter conferring home rule through the Mayor instead of through the Municipal Council. Mr. Low may improve the civil service, dissolve the partnership of the city authorities with vice and crime, and end a system of blackmail for two years. What then? New York has merely substituted a good boss for a bad boss, a dictator likely to reform for a dictator likely to corrupt."

MR. CARNEGIE'S RECTORSHIP.

Announcement of His Election Cheered by St. Andrew's Students.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Vice Chancellor and Principal Donaldson of the University of St. Andrew's this morning announced the unanimous election of Andrew Carnegie as Lord Rector. The students greeted the announcement with prolonged cheering and the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The Vice Chancellor remarked that Mr. Carnegie's election would meet with the approval of the whole nation.

DR. HAMILTON WILLIAMS'S CASE.

Coroner Zucca Restrained by Justice O'Gorman from Trying Him.

Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision granting a writ of prohibition restraining Coroner Zucca from trying and removing Coroners' Physician Hamilton Williams on charges of incompetency and neglect of duty. The charges against Dr. Williams were brought upon the complaint of Coroner Zucca.

Justice O'Gorman says in granting the writ of prohibition, that the power of removal is expressly vested in the Board of Coroners and not in any individual member of that body.

Dying Father Pines for Daughter.

Mrs. Emma Coleman, janitress of 343 West Forty-ninth Street, went to the West Thirtieth Street Station last night and said that her husband, Frank, is dying of consumption, aggravated by grief because of the mysterious disappearance of their daughter Grace, who she believes is kept a prisoner somewhere in or near the city. The young woman left home late in the Winter, saying she had a place as a cashier in Jersey City. They had several letters from her, the last in March, in which she said she would be home by Eastertide. This was not signed, but was evidently in the girl's handwriting.

A NEW PRINCE OF WALES

The Title Conferred on the Duke of Cornwall and York.

He Also Becomes Earl of Chester—Quaint Wording of the Patent Giving the New Honors.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Duke of Cornwall and York has been created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

The title of Prince of Wales was originally borne by the native rulers of that territory, who governed it as suzerains of the English Crown. The commonly received story of the transfer of the title to the heirs of the English Kings is that Edward I., when expecting the birth of a son, promised the Welsh to give them a prince "free from any blemish upon his nenor, and unable to speak a word of English," and that Queen Eleanor was then taken to Carnarvon Castle, where her son was born. The title was at first hereditary, but later is became merged in the Crown.

The Earldom of Chester has, ever since the days of Henry IV., been conferred with the Princedom of Wales. The patent giving the Duke of Cornwall his new dignities will specify that he is confirmed in the same by the "ensigns of honor, the girding on of a sword, the delivering of a cap and placing it on his head, with a ring on his finger and a golden staff in his hand, according to custom."

The coat-of-arms of the Prince of Wales bears the "Prince of Wales's feathers," consisting of three ostrich feathers. At the base of these is an antique coronet, with the motto "Ich Dien" (I serve.) Three feathers were taken by the Black Prince from the head-dress of the King of Bohemia, who was slain at Crecy, and this resulted in the adoption of the coat-of-arms.

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

Sir Joseph Dimsdale Installed at the Guildhall—Is a Member of Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The new Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, was installed at the Guildhall this afternoon, with all the quaint formalities and ceremonies customary on the transfer of the office.

It is expected that Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale will prove one of the most popular Lord Mayors London has had in recent years. He is much better known than the majority of the members of the Corporation, and has taken a great deal of interest in philanthropic and public works. Besides this, he is a Member of Parliament, having been chosen as one of the Conservative representatives of the city last year.

Sir Joseph was knighted in 1894. He was born in 1849, and is a managing Director in the banking house of Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell & Co. He was Sheriff of London in 1894, and has represented the city on the London County Council since 1895. He is a very wealthy man, and—a circumstance which is somewhat unusual with the Lord Mayors—is a favorite in London society.

ROYAL BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Head of Elder, Dempster & Co. Made a K. C. M. G.—Clinton Dawkins a C. B.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Among the honors bestowed on the occasion of King Edward's birthday, which occurs to-morrow, are a Baronetcy upon the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Frank Green, and knighthoods for Chief Justices Little of Newfoundland and Gray of Bermuda; G. A. Critchett, Oculist to the King, and George Hussey, Mayor of Southampton. Sir Francis Plunkett (Ambassador at Vienna) is made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Clinton Dawkins (ex-Financial Member of the Council of the Governor General of India and now a member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co.) is made a Companion of the Bath.

A. L. Jones, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who is head of the concern of Elder, Dempster & Co., is made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

To Celebrate King Edward's Birthday.

King Edward's birthday will be celebrated by the British Schools and Universities Club of this city at a dinner at Delmonico's this evening. Dr. J. A. Irwin, the President of the club, will preside, and the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, and Mark Twain will be among the speakers.

RUSHING AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

Is Expected Here in Time for Delivery to the Umbria This Morning.

The Oceanic steamship Ventura arrived at San Francisco on Nov. 4 with the second Australian-London mail from Sydney and Auckland. The Ventura made a fast run across the Pacific Ocean, and from San Francisco the mail comes by the mail trains of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Burlington, Lake Shore, and New York Central, and the latter company expects to deliver into the Umbria this morning from its fast train, which is due here at 10 o'clock.

The first of the fast runs was made over the New York Central, which delivered the mail to the Campania of the Cunard Line on Sept. 7, and it was delivered at the London Post Office sorted and ready for the carriers the next Saturday morning, (Sept. 14,) at 7 o'clock. This first run was accomplished by running a special train on the Lake Shore Railroad from Chicago to Toledo, overtaking the fast mail, which had left two hours before the special started.

The mail that is to be delivered to the Umbria this morning is coming on the regular mail trains all the way across the continent.

THREW MONEY TO THE CROWD.

Man Arrested While Making a Speech Rewarded Cheers with $5 Bills.

A man who described himself as Alexander Goldman, thirty-one years old, of Staten Island, was arrested yesterday while making a stump speech praising Seth Low, and rewarding those who cheered him with five and ten dollar bills. He is supposed to have won money on the election. A large crowd had gathered around him on Twenty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and were cheering his words and scrambling for his money when Patrolmen Garrity and Remey of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who were attracted by the noise, arrested Goldman. He was charged with intoxication. When asked how much money he had when he started out he replied:

"I don't know. Hasn't a man the right to do as he pleases with his money?"

The police believe that Goldman threw away fully $300, as many of the newsboys displayed greenbacks after the police interfered. When searched Goldman had left only $2 in small change. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS INDIGNANT.

Have Not Received Their Salaries Since Last June.

Six hundred teachers in a number of the public schools in Brooklyn are indignant over a long delay in the payment of their salaries. They have received no pay since June last. Conflicting statements are made by school officials as to the cause of the delay in the payment of the teachers' salaries. Auditor Cook, in discussing the trouble, said:

"We are doing all that is possible to get these pay rolls in shape so that we can pay the teachers. They have been sent over from Brooklyn in such shape that it has been impossible to do anything with them."

President Robertson says: "The truth of the matter is that ever since consolidation the Central Board has been trying to get control over here. They have blocked everything which we have tried to do."

Secretary Brown said the trouble was due to complications resulting from the change in the method of paying the teachers under the Davis law.

HARDMAN PIANO.

We are now sending from our factories to our Fifth Avenue warerooms daily additions to the CHOICEST AUTUMN STOCK we have ever shown of this matchless instrument. A recent great increase in our manufacturing facilities enables us to do this—one which has already permitted our supplying promptly during the Summer the unprecedented demand for the "Hardman" which has come to us from all parts of the United States.

Low prices for cash or on easy monthly payments. Pianos to rent a specialty for city or country. Tuning, Carting. Tel. 674-18th.

Write or Call for New Illustrated CATALOGUE.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Fifth Ave. & 19th St.

Brooklyn Representatives: Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St.

BULLDOG TRIED TO SAVE HER.

Tugged at Mrs. A. Harper Lynde's Skirts When a Cab Hurled Her in Front of a Broadway Car.

People passing at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon were horrified to see an elderly woman, who was crossing toward the Marlborough Hotel, become suddenly confused in front of a cab that was being driven rapidly down town, and which struck her, hurling her down on the trolley tracks, along which a car was rapidly approaching. As she fell a big, homely bulldog rushed from the sidewalk and seizing her skirts in his teeth vainly tried to drag her from the rail. The motorman, however, saw the danger and stopped the car in time.

The imperiled woman was Mrs. Augusta Harper Lynde, sixty years old, of 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, a relative of the Harper family of publishers, and mother of Rollin Harper Lynde, a lawyer of 31 Pine Street. She was assisted to the sidewalk and Dr. Chittenden of the New York Hospital, who came with an ambulance, found she was suffering only from shock and fright. She was driven home in a cab.

Mrs. A. P. Tanner of 223 Fifth Avenue and Miss Grace Campbell of 29 West Twenty-eighth Street, who were in the cab which knocked her down, gave her their cards and offered to appear against the cabman, who had scrambled down from his seat and run away, abandoning his rig and passengers.

The dog which so distinguished himself was "Boozer," the property of William Sullivan of 289 West Forty-fifth Street. The animal, his owner said, once surprised a burglar in his house, and held him till the police arrived.

GOSSIP AND FRIGHT LEAD TO A MOTHER'S DEATH.

Mrs. McGonigle Falls Into Fatal Convulsions When Told She May Never See Her Child Again.

Mrs. Margaret McGonigle, thirty-five years old, the wife of Dennis McGonigle, a mechanic of 135 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday in convulsions, the result of fright brought about by the gossip of neighbors that the woman's five-year-old daughter had been taken from her by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The child is weak-minded and since its birth has been afflicted with epilepsy. The physician in attendance on the child advised the mother to let the little one play in the open air as much as possible. The mother followed this advice, and sometimes the child got lost in the street. Several times the police had restored her to her parents.

A neighbor sent word to the Children's Society a few weeks ago that the girl ought to be placed in an institution. An investigation was made by the society's agents, who found that Mrs. McGonigle was a proper custodian for her daughter and the matter was dropped.

The child on Thursday again wandered from her home. When the mother missed her daughter she went in search of her, but she could not be found. The police were appealed to and while Mrs. McGonigle was waiting to learn tidings of her child neighbors called and expressed the opinion that the society had taken her. They added that the mother would never see the little one again.

Mrs. McGonigle, on hearing this, went into convulsions. A physician was called, but he could do nothing for the woman, and she died yesterday. While she was in convulsions the child was found in the home of a playmate.

The Coroner's office was notified of the woman's death, and Dr. Charles Wuest, the Coroner's physician, made an investigation. His report states that the woman's death was due to convulsions, the result of fright.

UNION FERRY LEASE.

Dock Board Recommends that the Company's Terms Be Accepted.

The Dock Board yesterday passed a resolution recommending to the Sinking Fund Commission that the terms of the Union Ferry Company for a renewal of the lease be accepted. The offer of the ferry company was to accept a lease of the ferry franchise providing for a payment of 3 per cent. of the gross receipts with the stipulation that should the gross receipts fall below $762,000 the lessees be at liberty to charge not exceeding 2 cents for every foot passenger. Seventeen tickets are to be sold for 25 cents under the lease and the rate for vehicles to remain as at present.

President J. Sergeant Cram, in a communication to the Sinking Fund Commission, pointed out that the receipts of the company for the last nineteen years have been falling off owing to competitions of ferries and bridges.

DEATH OF MRS. A. S. WHITE.

It Is Thought She Fell After Being Overcome by a Fainting Spell.

Mrs. Archibald S. White, the wife of President White of the National Salt Company, died at her residence, 329 West Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday morning as the result of a fall in the bathroom of her home.

Mrs. White's maid went to call her mistress and found that she was not in her room. The maid waited a little while and then went to the bathroom, where she found Mrs. White lying on the floor dead. The family physician, Dr. A. Veh, of 243 West Fifty-second Street, said that Mrs. White must have been dead for over an hour.

The Coroner's office was notified of the woman's death, and Dr. Charles Wuest, the Coroner's physician, made an investigation. His report states that the woman's death was due to convulsions, the result of fright.

EXPOSITION COMMISSION LEAVES.

Sail for Charleston to Look After New York State's Building.

The New York State Commission to the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, appointed by Gov. Odell last Spring, left for Charleston yesterday afternoon on the Clyde steamship Comanche. The members of the commission are:

S. Cristy Mead, Simon Hess, Harrison Beatty, and James B. Townsend. They were accompanied by W. A. Wheeler, who will be in charge of the New York State Building at the exposition, which opens Dec. 1, 1901, and closes May 31, 1902.

Social Reform Club Meeting.

The Social Reform Club will hold a meeting at 128 East Twenty-eighth Street next Tuesday. At this meeting James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, will speak on "The Recent Election; a Review and a Forecast." Discussion by the members will follow.

Teller & Co.

58 West Twenty-Third St.

Special Values for Saturday.

Ladies' Cravenette Ulsters.
Loose or fitted back; values $14.50 to $17.00 . . . . . $11.50

Ladies' Ulsters.
Made loose, shirred back, with belt and natty shoulder capes——value $25.00, $19.50

Tailor-Made Suits
For Small Ladies and Misses, made of Broadcloth and Venetian Cloth—— entire suit silk lined $24.50

HATS THAT ARE POPULAR-FAMOUS AND SMART.

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St. 109 Broadway, near Dey St. 289 Broadway, near Duane St. 1197 Broadway, near 28th St. 1359 Broadway, near 36th St. Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., Opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S Malt-Nutrine TRADE MARK.

The Malt Tonic

Aids the doctor to cure you.

It nourishes and invigorates during convalescence. Always helps—never hinders—puts the whole system right. Sold by all druggists. It is one of the perfected products of the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers of the famous Budweiser, Michelob, Black & Tan, Pale-Lager, Faust, Anheuser-Standard, Export Pale and Exquisite.

DID MENIAL DUTIES, HE SAYS.

Frank H. Lawton's Answer to the Suit Brought by His Wife.

Frank H. Lawton, whose wife has instituted proceedings against him for a separation on the ground of cruelty, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday his answer to the suit, in which he alleges that his wife neglected him and made him the household drudge of the family.

The Lawtons were married in 1888 in Bridgeport. Lawton was then a professional pianist and, according to his statement, doing well. At that time he had a house boat on Lake Champlain, where he took his wife for their honeymoon.

His wife in her complaint stated that a few years after their marriage, Lawton abandoned his profession and made her support him by painting portraits. She alleged that though he was not bringing any money into the home, he made her go to the houseboat every Summer and there perform all manner of menial services, from those of ship's cabin boy to cook. She said that he would not do such work, as he feared that he might make his hands rough and thereby loose his artistic touch on the piano.

Mr. Lawton in his answer states that when he was first married he was doing a profitable business in Bridgeport in his profession, but that his wife and mother-in-law induced him to move to New York, where, they said, they would set him up in business. When he got to New York he said his mother-in-law assisted him in fitting up an art store, of which he was put in charge. The defendant alleges that he not only had to look after the art store but had to perform all the menial duties of the household, such as washing dishes, sweeping, and cooking the baby's food. He states further in his answer:

"The plaintiff is infatuated with art, theosophy, Buddhism, and many other isms and has never been a faithful and obedient wife."

The case will be tried next week.

WITNESS WITH SHAVEN HEAD.

Lost Election Bet the Cause—Justice Maddox Smiles.

The dignity of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn was slightly disturbed yesterday by a laugh that was raised when a young man, a witness in a divorce suit, took the stand to testify.

The witness had made an election bet with another man, the agreement being that the loser must have all the hair shaved from his head. The witness had lost the bet, and when he appeared on the stand his head was shaven close. Justice Maddox smiled when he looked at the witness.

Woman Run Down on Fifth Avenue.

While crossing Fifth Avenue from east to west at Twenty-first Street at 7 o'clock last evening Ellen Kain, seventy years old, of 112 West Nineteenth Street, a dressmaker, was run down by an American Express Company wagon, driven by Frank Hallinan of 155 Seventh Avenue, and received a fracture of the right leg. She was taken to New York Hospital by Dr. Chittenden, and serious consequences are feared because of her advanced age. During the excitement a valise which the woman carried, and which contained $20, disappeared.

Torpedo Boat Fails in Her Sea Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 8.—The torpedo boat Blakely failed in her sea trial to-day under the direction of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey. She had nearly completed her outward course at sea and was making twenty-five knots when a brass pipe connecting her after condenser blew out, and the trial was postponed. The boat proceeded to Boston, where repairs will be made at the works of her builders, Lawley & Son, at South Boston. The torpedo boat De Long, which was also built by the Lawleys, and has the same requirements as the Blakely, twenty-five knots, will have her standardizing runs to-morrow, and if everything works satisfactorily, may have her speed trial at sea in the afternoon.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The President to-day made the following army appointments:

Infantry.—To be Majors: William A. Nichols, Colville P. Ferrett; N. P. Phister, Alexis R. Paxton, and William R. Abercrombie.

Artillery Corps.—To be Major, Montgomery M. Macomb; Captain, Carroll P. Armistead; First Lieutenant, Earl W. Taylor.

Volunteers.—Frank H. Titus and Matthew Leepere to be Surgeons, with rank of Major; Luke B. Peck, Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain; Walter Clifford Chidester and Reuben Boyd Miller, Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. George G. Greenough, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the retiring board, appointed Aug. 20, to meet at Manila, vice Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, relieved as a member of that board during the examination of Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, only. Lieut. Col. Greenough is relieved as a member of the board, to take effect upon the completion of the examination of Capt. Batchelor.

The resignation of First Lieut. Leo M. Cutts, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 6.

Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Second Lieut. Ralph E. Gambell, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, recently appointed, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, for temporary duty and, upon the completion thereof, will join his regiment.

Capt. Allen M. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Baltimore and assume the duties of attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city.

First Lieut. Philip W. Corbusier is transferred from the Ninth Cavalry to the Fourteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Edward Calvert is transferred from the Fourteenth Cavalry to the Ninth Cavalry. Troop F. Lieut. Corbusier will join his regiment.

Major Gonzalez S. Bingham, Quartermaster, now at Portland, Ore., is assigned to temporary duty at that place.

Capt. George F. E. Harrison, Artillery Corps, will report to the President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, for examination, to determine his fitness for promotion.

Major Herbert E. Tutherly, Eleventh Cavalry, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty as Acting Inspector General of that department.

First Lieut. James K. Parsons, Twentieth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty with recruits.

First Lieut. Lochlin W. Caffey, Twenty-s

The Wanamaker Store

Saturday at Wanamaker's

NEWS follows that is both regular and special—and each is equally interesting. The regular goods are things wanted today, and they are best of their sorts to be found anywhere, and at the fairest prices. Then there is word of extraordinary offerings of Shirts, Shoes, and other goods for men, women and children. Read on:

These FINE SHIRTS at 60c

Fancy Shirts of excellent madras and percale, in the handsomest new patterns; made up in the very smartest manner. Shirts that sell regularly in best stores at $1 and $1.50.

Do you wonder that the half-dozen counters that held them were thronged all day yesterday?

It is a rare opportunity, indeed, for men to lay in a supply of handsome shirts. All regular sizes—splendid variety of patterns. Shirts are fresh and new. 60c each.

Basement, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Then here is other stirring news of today's happenings in the Under-Priced Store:

New Attractions in the Shoe Sale

Fresh, important news of the Under-Priced Shoe Store today. Prices are the same marvelously low ones you have grown used to looking for, but they stand for many important new lots of Shoes. First in interest are the

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $1.50—

Shoes that *never* have sold, under the maker's trade-mark, for less than $3.50 as to defy detection. The maker cut the pull-straps bearing his name out of these shoes, to protect himself. They were tan shoes, but are dyed black so perfectly as to defy detection. Nearly all sizes in the narrower widths.

Women's Shoes at $1—

A brand-new lot of excellent shoes, many of which are $2.50 values. They are black kidskin, lace and button, neat and stylish; with flexible sewed soles and smoothly finished inside.

Then these other splendid groups:

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.90—
$3 is their average value. Full round toes, with heavy welted extension soles, in enamel leather and kidskin.

Men's Shoes at $2.40—
Rare bargains in enamel and patent leathers, kidskin; in all sizes, and many Sample Shoes, in sizes 7 and 7½ B and C, the latter worth up to $4.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Of satin calf, extra heavy, winter weight, with heels; they'll stand hard wear; larger sizes, $1.50.

Shoes for Manly Boys, $1—
Sturdy and shapely; of box calf; wide toes; sizes 11 to 13½.

Women's Shoes at $1.40—
Of black kid, lace, heavy welted soles; medium toes, low heels; excellent winter shoes.

Women's $2.50 Shoes, $1.80—
Splendid shoes in box calf and enamel leather; solid extension soles, full toes.

Children's Shoes—
Winter shoes of box calf; easy toes and extra heavy soles; sizes 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.20.

FRAMED PICTURES $1

Two more of our remarkable offerings of Pictures. These are easily worth $1.50 each.

Colored Artotypes, in attractive subjects; in handsome ornamental gilt frames, with white mats; size 16x20 in.

Etchings, all landscape subjects, in gilt frames, 14x28 in.

One Dollar Each

Insertions and India Linon

The Insertions are chiefly short lengths and odd pieces, a trifle mussed or soiled. They are hand-machine embroidered Nainsook and Swiss Muslin Insertions, previously sold at 10c to 15c a yard, though worth double. Now, to clear them up, they're priced at

6 cents a yard

The India Linon is in 24-yard pieces, and priced at *half its value*, at 85c, $1.25, $1.90 and $2.75 the piece. It is a splendid, sheer fabric, for aprons, underwear, curtains, and so on.

$1.50 Sateen Petticoats, $1

Handsomely made of black sateen; deep flounce finished with side-plaiting and bias folds above. Worth one-half more.

BOOKS at Little Prices

The "Laurel Library" of standard literature, 5,000 volumes, neatly bound, at our special price of 15c a volume.

Then these low-priced sets of good books:

Irving, 6 vols., $1.80.
McCarthy's History of Our Own Time, 2 vols., 60c.
Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, 2 vols., 60c.
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., $1.20.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols., 60c.
Prescott's Conquest of Peru, 2 vols., 60c.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols., 60c.

Women's Neckwear, 50c

Tailor-made black velvet Stocks, stitched with white, with bows of silk in various colors, and fancy stitching; rhinestone buckle in center of bow, giving a very stylish effect, 50c.

Silk Ties, 54 in. long, hemstitched all around, with border of solid colors; a very popular style. 50c.

Two Handkerchief Offerings

Men's Handkerchiefs, 6 for 75c—Pure linen, unlaundered; neatly hemstitched, with pretty hand-worked initials, all letters; especially imported as a leader, at 6 for 75c.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 6 for $1—The regular $3-a-dozen sort; of fine quality of pure linen, ⅛ and 1-inch hems; today specially priced at 6 for $1.

$1.25 UMBRELLAS at $1

Men's, women's and children's Umbrellas of piece-dyed taffeta or Helvetia cloth; with a variety of plain natural wood and fancy handles. Excellent value at $1.25, hence a rare bargain at $1.

TOWELS and NAPKINS

Remarkably low-priced offerings in each:

Towels—Brown twilled crash Towels marked "Kitchen" in center, in Turkey red; hemmed ends; 26x30 in.; reduced from 16c to 10c each.

Bleached Towels of plain crash with border of red stripe; hemmed ends; good quality; 17x36 in.; low priced at 12½c, now 10c each.

Table Napkins—Bleached Scotch Napkins, floral patterns, 16x16 in.; regularly 80c a dozen; today 65c a dozen.

Grass-bleached German Napkins, extra fine quality, 18x18 in.; soft finish; regularly $1.50 doz.; today $1.10 doz.

Fruit Napkins, fancy colored, all-linen; hemmed ready for use; in blue, pink and gold; 15x15 in.; regularly $1.25 doz.; today 75c doz.

VEILINGS, 25c a Yard

These are the latest, most popular weaves, such as light-weight fancy meshes and hair-line effects, some chenille dotted, in black and black-and-white. Fully a hundred different designs at a *half* to a *third* regular value.

Women's Pique Gloves, $1

More of the exceedingly stylish 2-clasp Pique Walking Gloves at $1. In tans, mode, beaver, gray, browns, white and black. Remarkable gloves for the price.

50c Cushion Tops, 35c

They're the "Angel's Serenade" cushion tops, that usually are sold at 50c each. Lithographed handsomely on white, pink, light blue, Nile green or corn-colored satin. 35c each.

Men's ASCOT SCARFS AT HALF A DOLLAR

New and handsome Scarfs, four inches wide—of superb silks and satins, in refined and attractive patterns, at half the price such scarfs have been sold for before!

It is not an old lot. It is a new idea in making them; and these are brand-new Scarfs—the finest we ever offered at 50c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Mackintoshes at $5

These are smart and correctly shaped Box Coats, in tans and grays; made unusually long, after our own specifications; all seams sewed and cemented; guaranteed absolutely waterproof. Neatly finished with velvet collars. $5 each.

Men's Wear Section, Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's LINEN COLLARS 6 for 55c

Stylish, well-made Collars, in Piccadilly, straight standing, and lock-front styles. New, perfect, correct in every detail. All sizes, from 14 to 17½. Put up, half a dozen in a box, for 55c; and sold only by the box.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's Winter Overcoats

How many thousands of men have planned to buy their Winter overcoats today?

Do you know a better place than Wanamaker's to buy it?

There are no better Overcoats made than we show. There are no fairer prices. There is nowhere fuller variety. Here are:

At $8.50—Good serviceable coats of all-wool Oxford frieze.
At $12—All-wool Oxford and black cheviot coats; black satin yoke and plaid lining; stylish and serviceable.
At $15—Hundreds of these coats sold already, although the weather is mild.
The materials are all-wool Oxford and black cheviot, 48 inches long; serge-lined; loose back and big shoulders; and all the ear-marks of the swell custom tailor.
At $18 and $20—Some very swell full-back overcoats, 48 inches long, are shown in black and Oxford-mixed cheviots.
At $25 to $35—Overcoats that are as near perfection as it's possible to make them; all the very newest fabrics.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Exceptional News of BOYS' CLOTHING

We offer today a hundred and fifty Sailor Suits of the finer sorts, previously selling at $6.50 to $12, at

Six Dollars a Suit

They are broken lots, of course; but in best selling styles; and include sizes between 3 and 12 years. It is a remarkably fine collection to choose from.

Then here are the always remarkable

Wanamaker Special SUITS and OVERCOATS at $5

Double-breasted Suits of blue, black and mixed cheviot and plain blue serge, with double thickness of cloth at seat and knees. Sizes for 8 to 16 years. $5.

Three-piece Suits of blue and mixed cheviot; sizes for 8 to 16 years. Exceptional value at $5.

Top Coats in two shades of gray frieze—handsome, dressy garments that would be fairly priced at a dollar more. Sizes for 4 to 16 years. Price, $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Still Plenty of the SOLID GOLD RINGS Set With Stones

Half Price and Less! What a marvelous opportunity for the buying of the best kind of Christmas gifts. Rings are always appropriate, and they are easy to lay away until you want to give them.

Then handsomer rings cannot be bought at less than double these prices. All are solid gold, 10 and 14 karats fine; settings are of real and imitation stones.

The selling has been very rapid; but there are plenty today in these various sorts:

Women's Real Turquoise Rings, $5.25 to $12.
Women's Real Opal Rings, $3 to $9.
Women's Turquoise Enamel Rings, 75c. to $3.25.
Women's Fancy Stone Rings, 75c. to $3.75.
Children's Rings, 40c to 75c.
Men's Signet Rings, $2.25 to $15.
Men's Stone Rings, $2.25 to $5.
Boys' Stone Rings, $1 to $2.50.

Opposite Rotunda, Main Aisle.

SILK WAISTS New Goods Under-Price

About five hundred fine new Silk Waists, that sell regularly at $5 to $6.50, are offered today

at $3.75 each

They are made of taffeta and peau de soie in solid colors, light or dark shades; as well as a large assortment in black. Made with full front; some are plaited in many different styles; others plaited and hemstitched; some trimmed with satin ribbon.

All at $3.75 each. Second floor, Tenth street.

WOMEN'S SUITS

Every woman finds here exactly the garment she wishes. If a sumptuous costume is wanted for Horse Show wear, there is no equal collection in America to choose from. If a practical street suit is wanted, nowhere can such a variety of smart, handsomely tailored suits be found at the popular prices. Here are specimens:

At $15—Three styles of Suits—one of Venetian cloth, made with double-breasted jacket, velvet collar and gored skirt. Another blouse suit of serge, finished with velvet collar and stitched peau de sole. Third, a suit of wide-wale cheviot, made with walking jacket; entire suit silk-lined throughout.
At $20—Suits of pebble cheviot, made with double-breasted Eton jacket; velvet collar; entire suit prettily trimmed with bands of stitched taffeta, and silk-lined throughout.
At $23.50—An assortment of suits in cheviot, Venetian and covert cloths; Eton and blouse jackets; all silk-lined throughout, and all special values.

Second floor, Broadway.

OPERA WRAPS

We have always aimed to secure the greatest possible economy in these luxurious garments.

Last year we sold for $25, a cape worth ten dollars more. This year we have imported Opera Capes equally as good and quite as correct and handsome,

at $20

The woman who requires an evening wrap, and does not want to pay an extravagant price, will find these capes all-sufficient and quite economical.

Made of Vicuna Chudda, in blue, red, tan, gray, rose; full-length Mouffion collar; single-breasted, with quilted lining.

Then here are other handsome Opera Wraps moderately priced:

At $34—Capes of Vicuna Chudda, in various colors; large shawl collar and front edging of Mouffion; full length, with wide flaring flounce; quilted satin lining.
At $42—Capes of broadcloth, in various pastel shades; three-quarter length; shawl collar and front edging of Mouffion; flaring flounce, elaborately outlined with embroidery; quilted satin lining.
Others up to $65.
Three-quarter and full length garments for carriage and evening wear, at $45 to $200. Large assortment of exclusive styles from Paris. Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FIGHT FOR LEADERSHIP IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Candidates for Vice Chairmanship Organizing Their Forces.

Position One of Influence, as New Body Will Have Unusual Powers—Brooklyn Wants the Place.

The contest for the Vice Chairmanship of the Board of Aldermen, which carries with it the majority leadership, was started yesterday. Three or four candidates entered the field, and there was a rapid lining up of forces. The Vice Chairman during the next two years will have the greatest power of any official in the legislative department of the city except the President of the Board of Aldermen.

President-elect Charles V. Fornes will, on Jan. 1, 1902, face forty-two members elected on the Fusion and Republican tickets, thirty-seven Democrats of Tammany Hall, of the Brooklyn organization, and of the organizations controlled by Councilman Joseph Cassidy in Queens and Congressman Muller in Richmond.

There are several contests in which the official canvass will have to be completed before the result can be definitely determined. Councilman Joseph O'Grady of Richmond County, who was a candidate for Alderman, said yesterday that the majority of his opponent had been cut down to four votes and he was confident that the official canvass would show his election. There are several other close contests, so that the Fusion-Republican majority will be small.

The Democratic members of the board have agreed to work in harmony to harass the majority, so the friends of Mayor-elect Seth Low say they recognize that the strongest man possible must be put up for Vice Chairman. This position, as stated, carries with it the leadership of the majority in all debates and questions before the board.

The responsibility of arranging the patronage of the Board of Aldermen and the membership of the various important committees in such a manner that friction will be avoided during Mayor Low's term, will rest on the Vice Chairman.

The minority faction, with the aid of a few disgruntled members, could hold up many important measures. The board, however, will have no power to "hold up" bond issues as it did during Mayor Van Wyck's administration.

By Sections 42, 43, and 44 of the revised charter, enlarged powers are given to the Board of Aldermen. By the clause which allows an investigation of any city department, and which gives the board the power to summon any city official before them to answer any questions about his department, after first giving forty-eight hours' notice of the questions to be asked, the board is placed in practical control of all city departments.

The talk about the City Hall now is that the Board of Aldermen will have more power than any like body ever had in New York City. With the Borough Presidents absent from the meetings, the Fusion-Republicans and the Democrats will have 38 and 37 votes, respectively. Tammany Hall controls twenty-six members and the Brooklyn Democracy six members.

In the first line-up of the contest for the leadership, the question of locality has been made an issue. Alderman Elias Goodman of Manhattan is said to be the candidate of the Republican organization, with the backing of Thomas C. Platt. Alderman Goodman, who is a candidate for the place, has been a member of the Board of Aldermen many years, and served during Mayor Strong's administration. He has carried on aggressive contests against the Tammany Hall majority during the last four years.

Alderman James McInnes of Brooklyn is also in the field. He is the present minority leader and he has the backing of nearly all the members of the present Board of Aldermen elected to hold office next year. Alderman McInnes has prevented the Tammany members from putting through many questionable measures. By his fight to prevent Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle's attempts to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars without the public letting of the contracts he won the support of his colleagues. Alderman McInnes is said to have the backing of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the place. The contention of the friends of Alderman McInnes is that the President of the Board of Aldermen will be a resident of the Manhattan Borough, and therefore the Vice Chairmanship of the board should go to Brooklyn.

Alderman David Stewart of the Fourth District is also a candidate for the place. Four Fusion-Republican Aldermen from Brooklyn announced yesterday that they would make a contest against Alderman Stewart if he tried to be the leader. Alderman Stewart was active in the old Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn during the periods when the Republican administrations of that city were being criticised. Alderman McInnes said yesterday:

"I am not a candidate for the leadership, but if I take the place it will be on the understanding that every measure introduced will be for the interests of the people of the entire city and not for partisan or factional purposes."

UP-STATE COUNTIES AND THE SALOONS.

Justice Jerome's Sunday Idea Not Favored—Charles V. Fornes Indorses Sunday Opening.

The attitude of the up-State counties toward the proposition to make a change in the Raines law is thought to be well indicated by a fact which came out yesterday. It seems that when Justice Jerome, in his campaign speeches, was making declarations in favor of Sunday opening, many of the up-State Republicans became alarmed lest the Republican organization in New York County would become committed to such a platform. Their alarm reached such a stage that a delegation came to New York and visited the headquarters of the State Committee. They were in favor of an explicit repudiation by the Republican organization of Justice Jerome's views on the subject.

Chairman Dunn succeeded in convincing them that it would be unwise from the Republican standpoint to make any declaration about the matter during the campaign. The attitude of the Republican Party on the excise question, Col. Dunn said, was thoroughly understood, and there was no reason why, as an organization, the Republican Party should give any heed to Justice Jerome's individual expression of opinion.

Charles V. Fornes, the President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday declared that he gave hearty indorsement to Justice Jerome's views with regard to the Sunday opening of the saloons. Mr. Fornes said:

"I favor the enactment of a law which shall permit saloons to open during certain hours on Sunday. Such a law, I feel sure, would be acceptable to the people of this city, considering that its population is composed largely of nationalities accustomed to Sunday liberty. An innocent enjoyment should not be objected to by those who have an opportunity to enjoy on week days a privilege of which not many can avail themselves on Sunday. The Raines law has brought about the patronage of an undesirable class of people, who, for the very reason that they have been hedged about with restrictions, drink to excess and otherwise violate the code of common decency. I think the Raines law hotel a terrible institution."

MR. LOW'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

Persons Mentioned as Possibilities for Various Appointments Under the Next Mayor.

Acting under instructions from Mayor-elect Seth Low, John C. Clark, his secretary, yesterday engaged a suite of six rooms in the building on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street to be used as Mr. Low's personal headquarters until he takes office on Jan. 1. The headquarters of the Fusion Advisory Committee, at 41 Twenty-third Street, were closed yesterday and the furniture moved over to Mr. Low's new headquarters. Mr. Clark said he expected Mr. Low back from Great Barrington Monday or Tuesday.

As soon as Mr. Low comes back he will take up the consideration of appointments. Already slates are being made for him. Speculation is rife principally with the office of Police Commissioner. Among the names mentioned are those of Col. John N. Partridge, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Col. George R. Dyer, and Frank Moss. In a dispatch from Albany yesterday Mr. Partridge was quoted as saying that if an offer of the Commissionership were made to him he would give it "serious consideration."

District Attorney Philbin is being mentioned for the position of Corporation Counsel. Robert Grier Monroe is a candidate for Judge of the Court of Special Sessions to fill the vacancy which will be created by the retirement of Judge Jerome. H. De Forest Baldwin is considered to be in line for first assistant to the Corporation Counsel. The name of John McCullagh is the only one thus far mentioned in connection with the office of Deputy Commissioner of Police. Capt. Gibson, who is Street Commissioner Nagle's first assistant and who served under Col. Waring, is generally spoken of as Mr. Nagle's successor. Jacob A. Riis is being mentioned for Tenement House Commissioner and William Leary for Park Commissioner.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Movement to Secure the Appointment of Michael Coleman.

It was learned yesterday that there is a movement on foot in business circles to bring about the appointment by Mayor-elect Low of Michael Coleman as head of the Department of Taxes and Assessments to replace Thomas L. Feitner, the present incumbent. It was reported that Mr. Coleman had been sounded on the subject, but was hesitating to accept because of his lack of desire to again enter public life. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Coleman could not be seen by a TIMES reporter.

Mr. Coleman is fifty-seven years old. He is the appraiser for the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society and Treasurer of the Alliance Realty Company. He was Tax Commissioner from 1885 to 1891, during the administrations of Mayors Grace and Hewitt, and part of Grant's. At the time of his appointment he had been a Supervising Deputy in the department for sixteen years. Soon after taking office he incurred the enmity of the political bosses by his efforts to prevent extravagant expenditures of the city's money. As a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment he was enabled to block many raids on the City Treasury.

On Feb. 14, 1887, THE NEW YORK TIMES declared that "the political conspirators and scalawags who infest this city are busying themselves with schemes to get President Coleman, if not out of office at least out of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, where he has been a thorn in the side of dishonesty and other forms of political knavery. President Coleman reduced the appropriations demanded by the Park Commissioners; refused to give some of the Commissioners of Education the extravagant amount demanded; declined to furnish Boss Croker and Mr. Purroy of the Fire Commission with $15,000 worth of costly rosewood furniture for the new Fire Headquarters—in short, with the aid of ex-Mayor Grace, Controller Loew, and Mr. Nooney, acted solely in the interests of the people and against the extravagant propensities of officials who had proved that they could not be trusted to properly expend large amounts of public money."

Despite the petitions of a great number of prominent men in the city Mayor Grant in 1891 did not reappoint Mr. Coleman.

Mr. Coleman is a Director of the Maryland Coal Company, the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, the Rapid Safety Filter Company, and the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company. He is a member of the Democratic, Phoenix, Manhattan, and Lawyers' Clubs.

JUSTICE JEROME'S SUCCESSOR.

Mayor Van Wyck Has Power to Appoint a New Justice.

Mayor Van Wyck has the power under the provisions of the amended charter to appoint a successor to Justice of the Court of Special Sessions William Travers Jerome, now District Attorney-elect. The amended charter provides that Mayor Van Wyck shall hold office until noon on Jan. 1, 1902. Justice Jerome has announced that he will not resign his office until the end of the year. Under the Public Officers' act Justice Jerome must qualify as District Attorney before Jan. 1 by taking the oath of office. He will then become District Attorney in fact after midnight on the morning of Jan. 1. At the same moment he will cease to be a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, even if he does not resign before that time.

Mayor Van Wyck, being Mayor with full power until noon of Jan. 1, can, if he so desires, appoint a successor to Justice Jerome. The term for which the latter was appointed expires on July 1, 1902, so that the man appointed by Mayor Van Wyck would hold office only six months. Mayor Low will then have the power to appoint a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions to fill the vacancy for a term of ten years at $9,000 a year.

MRS. CHARTRAND STILL HELD.

Will Be Prosecuted for Murder, Although a Coroner's Jury Exonerated Her.

Despit the verdict rendered in Hoboken on Thursday night exonerating Mrs. Vencedora Chartrand from the charge of shooting her husband, John Chartrand, at the Curling Rink on Oct. 30, she is still in the Hudson County jail at Jersey City, where she is held on a charge of murder. Her counsel, John J. Fallon, said yesterday that as soon as he could prepare the necessary papers he would apply to Judge John A. Blair to have Mrs. Chartrand released either by writ of habeas corpus or on bail pending the inquiry which will be made by the Grand Jury, the verdict of a Coroner's jury having no legal effect in New Jersey.

In the absence of Prosecutor James S. Erwin, Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers said any motion made by Mr. Fallon would be approved.

"The verdict of the Coroner's jury," he said, "will have absolutely no effect on the subsequent proceedings through this office and the Grand Jury. The woman is held on the police charge of murder. The case will be presented to the Grand Jury, and I have no doubt that an indictment will be found. Of course the verdict of the Coroner's jury would be admissible as evidence for the defendant at the trial, and it might be used by counsel in making application for the woman's release on bail. As to whether the court will accept bail in the case I am unable to say."

In Hoboken it is generally believed that the verdict of the Coroner's jury was prompted by sympathy for the accused woman. The police are still working on the murder theory, and claim that they will be able to show to the Grand Jury that Mrs. Chartrand was jealous of her husband, and that she had cause to be. They said they had located "the other woman" in the case, but they refused to give her name.

BUTCHER ON THE RAMPAGE.

Chases His Assistant Through the Window and Fights Policemen.

While crazed with rum, Thomas Rooney, a butcher at 421 Grand Street, Hoboken, yesterday attacked Joseph Marshall, his assistant, with a knife and cleaver. Marshall did not wait to reach the door, but plunged through the window, carrying the sash with him. Rooney followed him, and Marshall dashed out of a side door. Rooney then began to smash the windows in the neighborhood with his cleaver. He dropped the weapon, and a man who was passing carried it to Police Headquarters.

Patrolman Meyers was sent to the place. He knocked the knife from Rooney's hand. He then knocked Rooney down and sat on him until the patrol wagon arrived. Rooney had to be tied with ropes before he could be placed in the wagon. Recorder Stanton sent him to the penitentiary for thirty days.

MARRIED WITHOUT KNOWING IT.

Hoboken Couple Thought They Were Rehearsing Until It Was All Over.

Thinking they were only rehearsing for their marriage Curt Hillig and Liddy Barthmuss, both of Hoboken, were married really. They had planned to be married next week, and on Thursday they entered the office of Justice of the Peace O'Keefe, 61 First Street in that city, and said they wanted to get married, and would like to be instructed as to the form to be gone through. Justice O'Keefe gave them a thorough coaching, remarking after it was all over:

"Now you wish to be married?"

"Sure," the couple retorted in a breath.

"Very well," Justice O'Keefe responded, and quickly he performed the ceremony. The prescribed questions were asked and answered, and the two were made man and wife according to law. They didn't realize it until they were handed the certificate. Then the groom said it was only a rehearsal.

"No rehearsal about it," the Justice answered. "You are married according to law, and that is all there is to it." The couple laughed and the groom explained the matter.

"Everything is all right, of course," he said. "We were both anxious to get married, but we wanted to get married with due form and ceremony. We would have invited our friends to be present at the ceremony, but now it is all spoiled. Well, it is all for the best, anyway. We are married and that is all we want. It is too bad, though, that we disappointed our friends."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Changes Expected in the Northern Pacific Board at Next Week's Meeting.

It is not expected that any announcement regarding the terms of the settlement of the Northwestern Railroad situation will be made until after the meeting of the Northern Pacific and of the Burlington Directors next week.

For the meeting of the Northern Pacific board, which will be held in this city, President Mellen will come from St. Paul. It is understood that there will be more changes made in the board and that Darius Miller, Vice President of the Great Northern, who has also been called to New York, will be elected into the Northern Pacific board.

It is also understood that the proposed extension of the Burlington to Salt Lake City will not be built. This extension was intended to meet the road which Senator Clark of Montana is building from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.

San Francisco Railway Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The control of the Market Street Railway Company has passed to a Baltimore syndicate, represented by G. R. Webb, who has departed for Baltimore in possession of the papers necessary to complete the transaction. Securities representing a value of $260,000 were deposited by Mr. Webb as a guarantee on the part of the purchasers. Messrs. Hellman, Huntington, and other large holders of the road's stock have agreed to sell their stock at par value, and are to receive the price of their stock on the 1st of next March, when the Baltimore people will be ready to assume charge of the road.

Brief Railroad Items.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Detroit United Railways, which was to have been held yesterday, was adjourned until to-day. At this meeting it is expected that plans will be formulated for the consolidation of the entire street railway system of Ohio and Southern Michigan. The chief feature of this plan is the making of a $26,000,000 mortgage for the improvement of the properties.

Theodore Voorhees of the Reading last Saturday took Mr. Gibb of the North Eastern (British) and his party on a special train to Atlantic City and back, leaving Camden about 1:30. The train was hauled by a Vauclain compound Atlantic type engine and was made up of five cars which weighed 210 long tons, or 470,400 pounds, behind the tender. The run of 55¾ miles was made from start to stop in 48¾ minutes, or at the rate of 71.6 miles an hour. There were no stops, but speed was checked three times. During the run 38 miles was covered at 81¼ miles an hour, and the fastest single mile was done at 85.7 miles an hour. The last two miles were run to absolute rest in 120⅘ seconds.

Now is the Time to Buy

THE OLD RELIABLE

"Stuttgarter"

Sanitary Woolen Underwear.

FOR 15 YEARS

The most Healthful
The most Durable
The most Satisfactory
The most Moderate Priced
Underwear in the market.

Be particular to observe the Lion in Trade Mark.

For sale in all sizes at all leading Dry Goods and Men's Furnishing stores in Greater New York.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

Our New Grocery Dep't.

Under the Management of Mr. Roderick J. Kennedy!

For Saturday's Selling Will Offer:

Swift's Premium Hams, Sliced, per lb., 21c	Creamery Butter, Best Elgin, per lb., 24c	Full Cream Cheese, per lb., 13c	Standard Granulated Sugar, 10-lb. package for 49c
Vienna Frankfurters, per lb., 12c	Bologna, per lb., 9c	Crackers, Grahams, Water Thins, Oatmeal or Cream Milk, per lb., 14c	Peas, Selected "Early Junes," "Sweet Violet," per can, 10c
White Cherries "Carquinez" brand, large can, 18c	Peaches, Yellow Crawford, "Ideal" brand, per can, 17c	Pure Fruit Jams, "Southwells," assorted, 16 oz. jar, 15c	Salmon, Halcyon brand, new pack, also "Red Alaska," 1 lb. tall cans, 12c
Tomatoes, "Violet" brand, quart jars, per jar, 14c	Beets, "Shrewsburys" Lightening jars, per quart, 28c		

Overcoat Opportunities!

Men's and Youths' $10 Overcoats, $7.50

Made in All Wool Meltons, Kerseys, Beavers, Oxfords or Cambridge Cheviots. Every garment with a Silk Velvet Collar, Serge lining, piped seams and in Raglan, Paddock or Box (long or short cut) styles

Men's Fine $25 Overcoats, $14.00

These belong to the aristocracy of Overcoats, with every ear mark of $25 garments. Choice of strictly All Wool English Meltons, Oxford Cheviots or Black and Blue Kerseys, in Raglan, Full Back, Box or Paddock styles.

Boys' Clothing Chances!

If you could only see the tables piled high with the newest and choicest in Boys' Clothing—if you could only learn the many superlative values we have for you—if you had but a modest conception of the preparations we have made for a great trade in Boys' Clothing, we feel that you would be a constant customer in this department. To entice you we say:

Boys $5 Suits and Overcoats, $3.00

These suits are of strictly All Wool Scotch Cheviots—in styles of sailor blouse, Tuxedo vestee, 2-piece double breasted and 3-piece short pants suits with vests. The Overcoats are made of All Wool Oxford Meltons and Irish Friezes—in styles of Raglan, Russian blouse and box capes, ages 3 to 16.

Boys' $7.50 Overcoats and Dress Suits, $4.98

These are strictly up-to-date—in appearance and wear will delight the most critical. The Suits are made in All Wool Scotch Cheviots or blue Serges in styles of blouse, 2-piece, double-breasted, and 3-piece vest styles. The overcoats are made of Cambridge and Oxford Cheviots in all the new styles. See these to-day!

Trouser Talk!

Young Men's $1.50 Trousers, $1.00

Sizes 28 to 32. Made of good quality Union Cassimeres.

Men's $2.00 Trousers, $1.50

All sizes. Made of all-wool Cheviots and Cassimeres.

POINTS

worth profiting by

Every once in a while chances come to people.

There's a chance here to bring to your aid the greatest helper you can possibly have—in your study, in your business, in your home life, in all the things you do.

It is a chance to have at your command the sum of the whole world's knowledge, all sorted out for you so that each separate item is to be had for the asking.

It is an opportunity to get all this for very little money—and with the privilege of paying that little a little at a time if you prefer.

It is a chance to save from $60 to $90 of the regular price that thousands have paid for "the Great Work."

It is an opportunity to buy YOUR SET of the

Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas at Half-Price and pay only a trifle now, by joining The Wanamaker Century Club, now forming.

The complete work (10 large volumes) is sent to members on payment of the one-dollar club fee.

This is what owning the volumes will mean to you!

It Will Mean

If you ever wanted to ascertain a historical fact without searching all through a history, you could find it in The Century instantly.

If you wanted to know what nation any bit of the earth's surface belonged to at any given time, you could find it instantly in The Century.

If you wanted to know the life history of any of the notables, from Adam to McKinley, you would find it in the Century.

If you wanted absolutely authoritative information on any botanical subject; if you would value accuracy on any architectural point; if you needed prompting on legal matters, you would find them all in The Century, arranged for quick reference without confusion.

If you would like to know the population of any village, town, city, state or country, it's in The Century.

If you would like to locate precisely any country, state, city, town, mountain, lake, river, bay, etc., of any importance on the earth's surface, without a long hunt for it, you would find it in The Century instantly.

If you were ever at a loss to know who wrote a certain book, you could find it instantly in The Century.

If you ever wanted to know in what book any noted character of fiction was told of, you could find it in The Century instantly.

If you ever wanted to know the era of any noted work of fiction, you would find it in The Century instantly.

If you ever wanted to know the real name of any of the world's great writers who are known by noms de plume; if you ever wanted to know the nom de plume of any of the world's great writers, you could find it in The Century instantly.

If you ever wanted a quotation for an occasion, by opening to almost any word akin to the subject, you would find it in The Century instantly.

If you didn't possess a concordance to the Bible, and wanted to know about any of the characters or events in Holy Writ, you could find it in The Century instantly.

If you had to know how to pronounce any proper name, you could find it instantly in The Century.

If you wanted to trace the results of the most recent explorations anywhere on the globe, you could do so instantly in The Century.

If you wanted to ascertain the depth of water at any spot on the globe; or if you wished to ascertain the elevation of land, whether of valley, plain or mountain, anywhere on the earth's surface, you could find it instantly in The Century.

If you wanted to know the site or place or date of any of the world's great battles, you would find it instantly on the maps in The Century.

If you wanted to trace the currents of water in ocean or gulf, you could do so without confusion on the maps in The Century.

If you wanted to know the extreme limit of icebergs all around the globe, you would find it clearly outlined in The Century.

If you wanted to trace the history of any English word, in use or obsolete, from its origin through all its varied forms in every tongue, with dates of each, you would find them in The Century.

If you would know the every shade of meaning of every word the English language owns or used to own, you can be SURE of finding it in The Century ONLY.

If you are ever in need of just the right synonym quickly, you would find it in The Century.

If you wanted to understand the meaning of the slang terms and colloquialisms that occur in your reading or your hearing, you would discover them directly in The Century.

The Coupon in the corner is YOUR Opportunity!!

Take it! Tear it off and mail it to us. It doesn't bind you to buy anything, but it will put you in the way of making an investment that you'll never think of afterward without self-congratulation.

John Wanamaker

New York.

CUT ALONG THIS DOTTED LINE

CUT this corner off and mail it today to JOHN WANAMAKER, New York:

Please send me illustrated book of specimen pages of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY & CYCLOPEDIA & ATLAS, with details of your Half-Price Offer, &c., and description of the bindings, without cost to me.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Times 11—9.

Amusements.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. & 23d St. THURSDAY MATINEES BEGIN NEXT WEEK. To-night at 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

NEW SAVOY Theatre. 34th St. & Broadway. "A Gosht'l mighty big success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée To-day, 2:15. | EBEN HOLDEN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. CHARLES Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
HAWTREY | A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Wednesday Matinées Begin Next Week. To-night, 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2. Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN | IF I WERE KING

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St. LAST 2 PERFORMANCES OF
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY
Matinée To-day at 2—The Merchant of Venice. To-night, 8:15—Waterloo and The Bells.
NEXT MONDAY J. M. Barrie's New Play, MAUDE ADAMS Seats now on sale. QUALITY STREET.

CARNEGIE HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor.
This (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30.
Programme: VOLKMANN,—Overture, "Richard III." LALO,—Concerto for Violoncello; LISZT,—Symphonic Poem, No. 7, "Festklaenge"; BEETHOVEN,—Symphony in A Major, No. 7, op. 92. Soloist Mr. Gerardy
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
60th Season.
Subscriptions for sale daily from 9 to 5. Prospectus at music stores, Tyson's, Rullman's, and by mail from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary, Carnegie Hall.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 15th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Av.
OPENS TO-DAY 10 A. M.
Public admitted daily except Mondays. ADMISSION, 50 CTS. MUSIC.

Carnegie Hall, Thursday Evg., Nov. 14, at 8:30
SONG RECITAL.
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
AUTOMOBILE SHOW LAST DAY
10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM., 50c.
CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
First Concert, Tuesday Evg., Nov. 12, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS
Res. seats, $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Matinée To-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15, "The New Yorkers."
DAN DALY supported by Virginia Earl and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. at 8:15.
ANNA HELD
In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
FIRST PIANO RECITAL.
MR. PAOLO GALLICO.
Tuesday, Nov. 12th, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1.00 at Ditson's and at the hall.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. To-night at 8:15.
FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS
ARIZONA 40 Horses 200 People.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., Just west of B'way. Evgs, 8:15. Last Matinée. Last Night.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush
Nov. 12, Grace George in "Under Southern Skies."

DALY'S B'way & 30th St., at 8:10. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE MESSENGER BOY. 3RD MONTH.
With JAMES T. POWERS.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. T'dy, 2:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Mat. To-day. Nights, 8. Mats. 2.
Klaw & Erlanger Present the Drury Lane Fairy Extravaganza
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

WALLACK'S Last 2 Weeks. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. T'dy & Wed., 2:15.
HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.

THE DEWEY, 41st 8t.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
DEWEY BURLESQUERS.
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
CINQUEVALLI
LILLIPUTIANS
30 Other Great Acts.

VICTORIA. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Elsie de Wolfe and Her Company in CLYDE FITCH'S THE WAY OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. The White Squadron. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way At 8:10 Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars

GRAND Last Mat. To-day. Next Week—Mann—Lipman.
NEW 8 BELLS

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 2:15.
HOYT'S "A TIN SOLDIER."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Eugene Presbrey's enormously successful play,
NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra.
CINEMATOGRAPH
MAJILTON. Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day.
SUNSET MINES.

Harlem Op. House. Next wk—J. H. Stoddart, "The Bonnie Brier Bush."
The Rogers Bros. in Washington Evs. 8:15 Mt. tdy.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinée to-day. Sudermann's latest play, Johannisfeuer. To-night, Der Veilchenfresser.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CORNERSTONE LAID

Prominent Members Present for the Simple Ceremonies.

Short Addresses by C. S. Smith and Morris K. Jesup—Prayer by Bishop Potter.

In the presence of nearly 100 prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, the corner stone of the new Chamber of Commerce Building, between Nassau Street and Broadway, on Liberty Street, was laid yesterday afternoon. The Chamber was founded 133 years ago, and when this building is completed it will be the first permanent home of the organization.

The cornerstone was laid on the southeast corner of the building. The block was of white marble from the quarries of Senator Proctor in Vermont. It so happened that the huge piece of marble which covered the cavity in which the memorial objects were placed was numbered "13." Many of those present remarked upon this fact as being coupled with the incident that the ceremonies of the laying were held on Friday.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce gathered, prior to the ceremonies, at the Chamber rooms on the fourth floor of the Mutual Life Insurance Building on Nassau Street. From there they marched in procession, headed by Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber, and Bishop Henry C. Potter, to the place where the new building is being erected. Bishop Potter wore a black academic gown, with an academic cap and a tassel of purple.

Only two speeches were made and both of them were short. Charles Stewart Smith opened the exercises, saying in part:

"This noble building will be the home of an intelligent, liberal, and progressive spirit, that will, I believe, continue and increase the commercial supremacy of this city and State. A great historian wrote that commerce had always led the historic march of civilization, and the history of commerce proves this assertion. The object of this chamber has been in the past to promote good laws, amend imperfect, and defeat bad ones, as far as they affect the business interests of the whole country."

Morris K. Jesup then assumed charge of the exercises. In the middle of his speech he placed a trowel of mortar in the place where the stone was to go. The trowel itself was made of pure silver, with an ivory handle. It was presented to Mr. Jesup by James B. Baker, the architect of the building. On one side was an engraving of the new building and on the reverse the names of the Board of Trustees of the Real Estate of the Chamber of Commerce, as follows: Morris K. Jesup, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles S. Smith, Alexander E. Orr, Cornelius N. Bliss, John S. Kennedy, and John Crosby Brown. After he had put the mortar in its place Mr. Jesup said:

"I now declare the stone laid, and with this act let us consecrate ourselves anew to make the future of our organization all that is honorable in commerce and business, and at the same time by good citizenship to help make the city in which we dwell better and purer."

After Mr. Jesup had declared the stone laid workmen were busy really getting it into place. The following articles were placed in the stone:

A copy of the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, 1851-1901, and a copy of each of the newspapers of the city.

The letter of Columbus on the Discovery of America, a fac simile of the Pictorial Edition, with a new and literal translation, and a complete reprint of the oldest four editions in Latin. From the original in the Lenox Library. Presented by John S. Kennedy.

The gold, silver, nickel, and copper coins of the United States, 1901.

A copy of the Medal presented by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to those who took a prominent part in the laying of the Atlantic Cable, August, 1858.

A copy of the Medal presented by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to the garrison of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, 1861.

A copy of the Medal presented by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to the garrison of Fort Pickens, Florida, 1861.

A copy of the Medal struck to commemorate the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of the City of New York by the British, and the erection by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York of the Statue of Washington on the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, Nov. 26, 1883.

A copy of the Medal presented by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to Hugh H. Hanna, Nov. 20, 1900.

A copy of the Medal presented by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to Abram S. Hewitt, Oct. 3, 1901. Proceedings on the Presentation of a Gold Medal by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to Abram S. Hewitt, Oct. 3, 1901.

Proceedings at a Banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to Cyrus W. Field, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Nov. 15, 1866, on the successful laying of the second Atlantic Cable.

A History of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, from its organization, April 6, 1768, to May, 1856, by President Charles King of Columbia College.

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York for the year 1869-70, containing a history of the Chamber from May, 1856, to May, 1870.

A copy of the New York Evening Post of Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1874, containing an early history of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, with notes on its important proceedings during the twenty years ended November, 1874.

Harper's Monthly of September, 1891, containing an Illustrated History of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

A Volume, entitled The Atlantic Cable Projectors, 1854-1895. Painting by Daniel Huntington, presented to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, May 23, 1895, by Morris K. Jesup, Chairman of the Committee, and received by Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber. Address by Chauncey M. Depew.

A Volume, entitled The Portrait Gallery of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Catalogue and Biographical Sketches.

"One Hundred and Thirty-Second Anniversary of the Founding of the New York Chamber of Commerce, April 5, 1900."

Tribute of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to the memory of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Feb. 7, 1901.

"A Pledge of International Friendship. An Account of a Week's Entertainment in London of the Delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York by the London Chamber of Commerce, Including the Reception by their Majesties the King and Queen at Windsor Castle; the Reception by the American Ambassador, the Banquet at Grocers' Hall, the Reception by Lord Brassey, the Reception by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and the Luncheon at Salters' Hall, June 1 to June 7, 1901."

The Forty-Third Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, for the year 1900-1901.

The Story of the Atlantic Telegraph by the Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D.

The last Speech of President McKinley, delivered at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1901.

Following the address of Mr. Jesup declaring the cornerstone laid, Bishop Potter delivered a prayer. Secretary George Wilson of the Chamber of Commerce then read the list of the articles that had been deposited in the stone.

Among those present at the exercises, in addition to the participants, were Abram S. Hewitt, Cornelius N. Bliss, A. Foster Higgins, Alexander E. Orr, John S. Kennedy, William E. Dodge, James Talcott, Francis B. Thurber, C. H. Ludington, Charles N. Jesup, John A. Stewart, F. Wolcott Jackson, George Gray Ward, Gustav H. Schwab, W. N. Coler, Jr., and Amory S. Carhart.

The new Chamber of Commerce Building is to be of white marble. There will be only four working floors in the structure. The architecture will be very elaborate, considerable attention being paid to exterior decoration.

B. Altman & Co.

THE FASSO CORSET

in its new improved form can be confidently recommended as embodying the essential features necessary to conform to the present fashion in dress.

DEANS DISCUSS ATHLETICS.

Columbia's President Issues a Call for a Conference on Sport at the College.

Following is an official statement issued yesterday by the Columbia Faculty Committee on Athletics:

"At the invitation of Acting President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University an informal conference was held on Thursday afternoon to discuss the general athletic policy of the university. The purpose of the meeting was to bring about a frank but informal interchange of views between those charged with the supervision of the students engaging in athletics and representative graduates who are greatly interested in the subject. Among those present were the Deans of the three schools from which most of the students engaging in athletics are drawn, namely, J. Howard Van Amringe, Dean of the College; George W. Kirchwey, Dean of the School of Law; Frederick Remsen Hutton, Dean of the School of Applied Science; James F. Kemp, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics; William R. Morley, ex-Captain of the football team; J. Boyce Smith, Captain of the track team, Francis S. Bangs, '78, trustee; Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, '81, and T. Ludlow Christie, '92, representing the graduates who have taken a strong interest in the development of athletics at Columbia. All present felt that the conference was of great value and that the good effects would show themselves in many directions.

WOMEN TAKE UP HOCKEY.

College Girls and Others Organize Teams Up the State.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 8.—Land hockey has jumped into instant favor at Vassar College, and from there the contagion has extended to Poughkeepsie. Several hockey teams have been organized among the ladies here, and Darrow Park has been leased with the idea of playing the game there all Winter. Miss Constance M. K. Applebee of Yorkshire, England, a hockey player of note and an all-round athlete, who introduced hockey to the girls' colleges in America, is instructing the Poughkeepsie players in the game. The materials for hockey are simple—a stick for each player, and a ball of ordinary size. There are eleven players on a side, and each side endeavors to drive the ball through its opponent's goal and to defend its own. The game is played on a field of 100 by 60 yards, and is marked off in 50 and 25 yard lines in whitewash. At each end stands a goal, which is the centre of a large half circle of fifteen yards' radius. This is called the "striking circle," because it is only from within it that the ball can be sent through the goal. The players are named from their positions—goal keeper, full backs, half backs, and forwards.

At the beginning of the game the goal keeper stands in front of the goal, and alone has the privilege of kicking the ball; the two full backs have positions on the edge of the striking circle, one on each side; the three half backs take their stand further up the field to support the forwards; close to the centre line stands the row of five forwards across the field, with the Captain in the centre. These relative positions are to be kept throughout the game, and it is of great importance in team work, when the ball is "passed" from one to another, that each be in the proper place.

Although only started this Autumn in the United States, hockey has been given a place in athletics at Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr, and Radcliffe, and promises to supplant basketball in popularity. The colleges mentioned have united in forming an American Women's Hockey Association, of which Miss Applebee is Secretary.

Educators to Control Football.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The plan for the control of high school football, requiring physicians' certificates, parental consent, and maintenance of the required scholarship standard as eligibility qualifications for participation in football games was unanimously indorsed to-day by the delegates to the fifteenth educational conference of the academies and high schools of Chicago and the West affiliating or co-operating with the University of Chicago. This action, although advisory, is expected to have a general practical effect which will revolutionize high school football and athletics of the West. Delegates were present at the conference from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Colorado.

Fleischmanns Quit Breeding Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 8.—St. Maxim and nine brood mares are to go under the hammer, and Charles Fleischmann's Sons are to retire from the breeding business. The sudden decision was announced here to-night, when Hal P. Headley was wired to give the pedigrees to a sales company. St. Maxim is a ten-year-old son of imp. St. Blaze, dam Delilah by imp. The Ill Used. The oldest of his get are three-year-olds. He has sired Barbara Frietchie and Francisco, winner of the Foam and Hanover Stakes in the East this season.

Woman's Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 8.—In the second round for the woman's golf championship over the course of the Essex County Country Club to-day, Miss Goffe defeated Mrs. Charles 2 up. Miss Howard defeated Miss Kyle, 7 up and 6 to play. In the handicap mixed foursomes a tie resulted, owing to a mistake in the driving of Mr. Brower and Mrs. Edward F. Sanford, who were penalized two strokes because of the error. The score was 91—3—88, but with the penalty the net score was 90. Miss Goffe and Edward Reynolds tied this with 93—3—90. Mrs. W. N. Lecoto and Oscar Willegerod scored 111—17—94, and Miss Charles and Thomas B. Criss turned in 113—7-106. Several other scores were made, but they were all high.

THE MAUCH CHUNK SOLD.

Boat Which Crashed Into the Northfield Purchased for $42,000.

The screw ferryboat Mauch Chunk was sold yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander to the Central Railroad of New Jersey for $42,000. The company was the original owner of the boat, and the sale was a result of proceedings instituted by the railroad to limit its liabilities for damages arising from the collision between the Mauch Chunk and the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield to its actual interest in the vessel.

The boat was sold in accordance with Sections 4,283, 4,284, and 4,285 of the United States Revised Statutes. Although notice of the sale was sent to managers of important ferry companies at the coastwise cities, the purchaser was the only bidder. Commissioner Alexander, however, considers the price obtained much larger than would have been secured had the vessel been sold at public auction.

PASTIME CLUB WILL NOT WITHDRAW BOYLE

Metropolitan Athletic Association Is Vigorously Denounced.

SULLIVAN ALSO CRITICISED

Members Express Confidence in Their President and Commend Mr. Lynch in Refusing to Serve as a Manager.

President James E. Sullivan of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union was called to sharp account last night by the members of the Pastime Athletic Club, and at the same time the club refused by a unanimous vote to withdraw their President, John P. Boyle, as a delegate to the Metropolitan Association. Nearly 100 members gathered in the historic clubhouse at Avenue A and Sixty-sixth Street for the regular monthly meeting. It was one of the largest ever held by the club with the exception of the annual elections.

It will be remembered that at the recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association a resolution was passed accusing Mr. Boyle of making unjust and derogatory criticisms of the Metropolitan Association, and as these were claimed to be inimical to the best interests of the association a request was sent to the Pastime Athletic Club, embodied in a resolution, that they withdraw Mr. Boyle as a delegate. At the meeting last night this action of the Board of Managers formed the chief subject of business. The meeting was a prolonged one, and the members showed no hesitancy in saying just what they thought of the matter. The reply of the Pastime Athletic Club was firm and to the point, and it was embodied in the following resolution, to be forwarded to the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association:

We have learned through the daily press that fourteen of the fifteen gentlemen constituting the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association, held a meeting behind closed doors at the Astor House, Monday evening, Oct. 28, at which the inclosed was passed and other actions of various kinds taken.

Here follows the resolution requesting the Pastime Athletic Club to withdraw Mr. Boyle as a delegate. Then, in continuation:

It is fair to assume from the wording of your resolution that your Board of Managers learned at that meeting with surprise of criticisms made by John G. Boyle. You refused him and gave him no opportunity to explain or prove what he had said, and your communication failed to mention what remarks he uttered which are of an unjust and malicious nature. We believe you exceeded your authority as a Board of Managers in requesting us to withdraw him as a delegate. We hereby refuse to withdraw him as you have requested. Your association itself, under existing conditions, has not the power you assume, and your Board of Managers has no legal right to pass such a resolution for the reasons you have given.

We view your actions as unmanly, and we would like to know how you consistently can expect our association to take the action you desire when you refrain from passing any comment for publication on the uncalled criticism uttered by your President as published on Oct. 17.

In addition we approve of the action of J. B. Lynch in declining to serve as a member of your Board of Managers, notice of which he forwarded to you by mail Oct. 25. At our meeting we unanimously passed a resolution of confidence in our President and delegate, John P. Boyle.

Mr. Boyle's outspoken remarks were called forth in support of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of ten protesting clubs, which demanded reforms in the Metropolitan Association, and their requests in this respect were seen to be wise and advantageous, and at the recent meeting of the Board of Managers they were all granted, with the exception of authorizing four stated meetings a year. Then the Boyle resolution was passed, and it is openly claimed by Mr. Boyle and many members of the Pastime Club that President Sullivan practically fathered it. The election of Lynch to the board was denounced by Pastime men as a sop thrown out to them, and their indignation was at white heat last night at the supposition that either Mr. Lynch or the Pastime Club would accept the honor at the expense of swallowing the indignity put upon their President.

The matter is now up to the Metropolitan Association to deal with. It is hardly likely that they will go to the extreme of trying to suspend the club, for by the constitution that will evidently be impossible. The fact of the matter is that several managers of the Metropolitan Association already are beginning to feel that they have gone a step too far and in their effort to stifle Boyle, they have practically strengthened his cause. What the next blow will be in this athletic warfare will be watched for with interest, but if the matter comes to a crisis the Pastime Club believes it will not be left to fight its war against the Metropolitan Association alone.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Record-Breaking Individual Score Made in American National Tournament.

In the American National bowling tournament last night Drew of the Columbia team scored 278, with nine strikes and one split, beating the former record score of 277, made by Oest of the Excelsior team in the National League series on Wednesday night, and by Parker of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the same tournament on Thursday night by a single pin. The Columbias scored an even 1,000, and the Metropolitan team tallied 1,046. In the National League, the Roseville Athletic Association of Newark won two of three games from the Fidelia five by good scores. The scores:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 127; Smith, 156; McNally, 190; Taylor, 159; Ochs, 171. Total, 803.
Metropolitan Bowling Club—Breen, 182; Keler, 203; Klingelhoffer, 195; Starr, 221; Arnold, 245. Total, 1,046.
SECOND GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 278; Smith, 209; McNally, 169; Taylor, 178; Ochs, 166. Total, 1,000.
Bleecker Bowling Club—Bonneau, 137; Bush, 225; Dunn, 163; Rosenberg, 184; Wragge, 174. Total, 883.
THIRD GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Bonneau, 21; Bush, 180; Dunn, 160; Rosenberg, 182; Wragge, 190. Total, 923.
Metropolitan Bowling Club—Breen, 224; Keller, 188; Klingelhoffer, 174; Starr, 188; Arnold, 182. Total, 956.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Agreeable Bowling Club—Liesenberg, 172; N. Nowak, 146; Bauer, 175; Stendel, 176; L. Nowak, 187. Total, 856.
Linwood Bowling Club—Daley, 202; Kennedy, 157; Lowden, 187; Tighe, 171; Tindale, 159. Total, 876.
SECOND GAME.—Agreeable Bowling Club—Liesenberg, 168; Floegel, 130; Bauer, 163; Stendel, 160; L. Nowak, 191. Total, 812.
Empire City Bowling Club—Walsh, 162; Tonjes, 144; Bulwinkle, 222; Naugle, 156; Gross, 198. Total, 882.
THIRD GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Daley, 168; Kennedy, 170; Lowden, 144; Tighe, 159; Tindale, 202. Total, 823.
Empire City Bowling Club—Walsh, 187; Tonjes, 204; Naugle, 178; Bulwinkle, 199; Gross, 178. Total, 916.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Century Wheelmen—J. Walsh, 187; W. Mulford, 145; G. Coleman, 145; L. Mulford, 164; R. Coleman, 187. Total, 828.
Washington Heights Bowling Club—Fellowes, 148; Whiteman, 119; Farrington, 136; Tilley, 175; Martin, 147. Total, 727.
SECOND GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Fellowes, 128; Whiteman, 135; Farrington, 139; Tilley, 174; Martin, 175. Total, 751.
New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 142; Hewes, 171; Carpenter, 146; Sels, 125; West, 114. Total, 701.
THIRD GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 169; Hewes, 170; Carpenter, 147; Sels, 167; West, 136. Total, 849.
Century Wheelmen—J. Walsh, 171; W. Mulford, 162; G. Coleman, 154; L. Mulford, 153; R. Coleman, 142. Total, 782.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Ehler's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Warnecke, 115; Cluff, 130; Bartlett, 109; Whitney, 133; Rand, 113. Total, 660.
Germania Life Insurance Company—Leiser, 158; McDowell, 128; Arnheiter, 160; Junge, 176; Huberth, 134. Total, 756.
SECOND GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Company Team No. 1—Tierney, 147; Flynn, 160; Lowe, 108; Burgess, 157; Haubner, 153. Total, 725.
Germania Life Insurance Company—Leiser, 163; McDowell, 104; Arnheiter, 159; Junge, 143; Huberth, 162. Total, 736.
THIRD GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Company Team No. 1—Tierney, 155; Flynn, 142; Lowe, 150; Burgess, 151; Haubner, 175. Total, 773.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Warnecke, 178; Cluff, 143; Bartlett, 155; Whitney, 129; Rand, 123. Total, 728.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Cadiz's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Mason & Hanson—Romaine, 187; Taylor, 166; Hutzelman, 141; Benson, 129; Anderson, 128. Total, 746.
New York Edison Company—Wensel, 158; Hill, 222; Piehl, 144; Grady, 159; Holme, 163. Total, 846.
SECOND GAME.—Mason & Hanson—Romaine, 176; Taylor, 119; Hutzelman, 151; Benson, 145; Anderson, 149. Total, 740.
Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Sparrow, 164; Van Zandt, 139; Booth, 113; Authors, 188; Hoyt, 130. Total, 734.
THIRD GAME.—New York Edison Company—Wenzel, 148; Hill, 152; Piehl, 155; Grady, 161; Holme, 192. Total, 808.
Hoeninghaus & Curtis—Sparrow, 169; Van Zandt, 147; Booth, 100; Authors, 155; Hoyt, 175. Total, 750.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.
Amann & Triess' New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—St. George Bowling Club—Grunert, 168; Brown, 167; Oliver, 168; Earle, 150; Buckman, 161. Total, 804.
Clipper Bowling Club—Walter, 180; Slattery, 131; Murray, 132; Storck, 188; Lehman, 184. Total, 865.
SECOND GAME.—St. George Bowling Club—Grunert, 150; Rumpf, 180; Oliver, 159; Earle, 173; Buckman, 186. Total, 847.
Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 182; Meyer, 174; Coulon, 171; F. Gerdes, 196; Thyne, 224. Total, 947.
THIRD GAME.—Clipper Bowling Club—Walter, 188; Slattery, 122; Storck, 155; Kreppelnek, 135; Lehman, 175. Total, 775.
Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 179; Meyer, 192; Coulon, 185; F. Gerdes, 163; Thyne, 179. Total, 898.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Gilbert Council—Hager, 168; Fuller, 182; Smith, 145; Beard, 189; Van Tassell, 178. Total, 862.
Stuyvesant Council—Ferry, 125; Orth, 129; Batcheler, 90; Brown, 98; Guest, 136. Total, 578.
SECOND GAME.—Stuyvesant Council—Ferry, 140; Orth, 149; Batcheler, 75; Brown, 131; Guest, 140. Total, 685.
Brevoort Council—Meht, 204; Nimmo, 142; Dalton, 154; Reynolds, 188; Whitbeck, 191. Total, 879.
THIRD GAME.—Brevoort Council—Meht, 202; Wendel, 210; Dalton, 130; Reynolds, 161; Whitbeck, 170. Total, 873.
Gilbert Council—Hager, 143; Fuller, 150; Smith, 195; Beard, 193; Van Tassell, 174. Total, 855.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 209; Granger, 158; Dinsmore, 192; Dickson, 148; Johnson, 198. Total, 903.
Fraser Bowling Club—Chalmers, 130; Hayden, 109; Swanson, 180; McKenny, 143; Douglass, 189. Total, 811.
SECOND GAME.—Fraser Bowling Club—Chalmers, 151; Hayden, 173; Swanson, 135; McKenny, 142; Douglass, 178. Total, 779.
Ivy Leaf Bowling Club—Gimbernat, 195; Siller, 157; Kubbe, 169; Baptiste, 156; Mills, 121. Total, 798.
THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 200; Granger, 156; Dinsmore, 199; Dickson, 194; Johnson, 155. Total, 904.
Ivy Leaf Bowling Club—Gimbernat, 206; Siller, 177; Kubbe, 161; Baptiste, 215; Mills, 125. Total, 884.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Central Bowling Club—Allison, 151; C. Marquis, 119; M. Patterson, 137; H. Marquis, 221; Cauly, 235. Total, 863.
Templeton Bowling Club—S. Herburger, 150; Brietenbach, 176; Auer, 143; G. Herburger, 150; Rehm, 173. Total, 801.
SECOND GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Kroningas, 225; Walters, 135; Leydenberg, 121; Schwartje, 160; H. Maas, 160. Total, 801.
Templeton Bowling Club—Leiser, 188; Brietenbach, 151; Auer, 212; G. Herburger, 183; Rehm, 131. Total, 915.
THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Kroningas, 158; Walters, 137; Leydenberg, 147; Schwartje, 184; H. Maas, 172. Total, 798.
Central Bowling Club—Allison, 169; C. Marquis, 152; M. Patterson, 160; H. Marquis, 189; Cauly, 225. Total, 895.

Shoplifter Caught in the Act.

A well-dressed woman about twenty-eight years old, who refused to reveal her identity was arrested yesterday in a department store on Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, for shoplifting. When she was searched a bag was found under her cloak containing five gold pins, two large pieces of silk goods, some fine embroidery, and also dress goods, valued in all at about $100. She began to weep and exclaimed: "Oh, God! This disgrace will kill my people." At the Stagg Street Police Station, where the prisoner was taken, she still refused to tell anything about herself. "I would rather die than give my name or address," she sobbed. She will be arraigned to-day in the Ewen Street Police Court.

Tarrytown to be Bonded.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 8.—A special election was held here to-day to decide whether or not to bond the town for the building of a high-service reservoir. The vote resulted in the proposition being carried by 55 majority. Louis Stern paid the cost of the election.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

Men's "Harvard" $3 Shoe
and
Women's "Standard" $3 Shoe

We put our guarantee behind these shoes and behind our words and will make good this claim—that they are the best value for the money of any shoes in the world at the price and are fully equal to $4 and $5 shoes sold elsewhere.

Men's "Harvard" Enamel Leather Blucher, Button and Lace,
3.00

Women's "Standard" Cuban and Louis XV. Heels. Button and Lace,
3.00

Women's "Standard" in 60 different styles Patent Leather and Fine Glace Kid, button and lace, and Enamel Leather and Box Calf, double soles, rope stitch.

Store Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

The Steinertone Pianoforte

Remember this is the finest Piano made. It is artistic, musical, price worthy.

The Steinertone Pianoforte is the only modern-built Piano on the market. While all other Pianos have old-fashioned actions that were never strictly suitable for proper tone production, the Steinertone is provided with a new and most ingenious action, the invention of Morris Steinert, that transforms the Pianoforte into a more musical and artistic instrument than the present Piano.

The Steinertone must be heard and played upon so as to fully understand its great advantages over the old-fashioned Piano still in use. Prices of the Steinertone are low. Buy our Piano to get the best and most reasonable priced instrument.

We also represent the wonderful Chase & Baker Piano Player. This firm is credited with being the most expert builders of automatic instruments. They are in advance of other manufacturers, something that can be truly manifested when one hears their marvelous Piano Player.

Go and hear this instrument. While it is superior, both in its mechanical and exterior construction to any other offered, the price of it is only $250.

THE STEINERTONE CO., 130 Fifth Ave., cor. 18th St., N. Y.

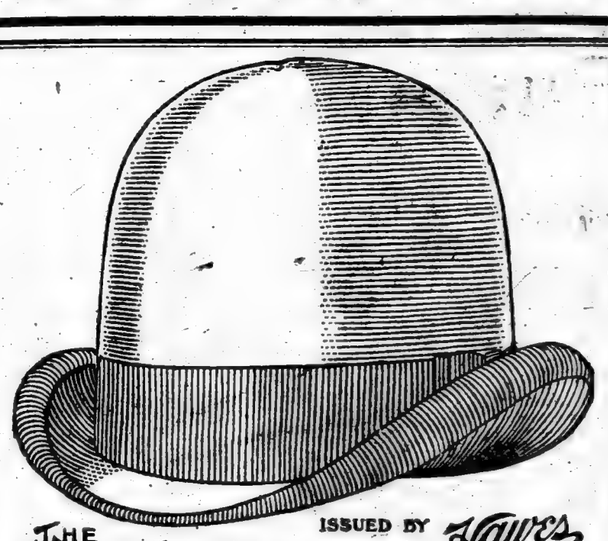

ISSUED BY Hawes
THE MONTEBELLO —NEW YORK AND BOSTON—
The Above Cut Shows Our New Derby.

We believe that this hat will have a larger sale than the famous Chantilly which was issued by us last season. It certainly has the right outlines, and we are confident that the style will be favorably accepted by our patrons, who,—we might add,—include many of the best dressed men in New York and Boston. We are making the hat in the right proportion for men of all ages, at the regular price. ALL HAWES DERBIES ARE $3.00 THE WORLD OVER.

Hawes Hat Company Three New York Stores. BROADWAY. Cor. 13th. Cor. 30th. ASTOR HOUSE. 171 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

EVERETT PIANOS
Distinct Art Creations.

Imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the best now manufactured. These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments; we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Barmeister and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

THIEVES USE A DUMBWAITER.

Ordered Vichy and Change for $10, but Returned No Bill.

Two well-dressed men entered the drug store of E. Stern, at Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue last night, and requested the clerk to send three siphons of vichy to the flat house at 140 West Twenty-ninth Street. They also requested that change for $10 be sent with the vichy. They then left the store.

Philip Leizer was sent with the vichy and the change. When he opened the door to the hall on the ground floor a voice called out if that was the "drug store man." Leizer replied that it was. The voice then called to him to place the change and the siphons on the dumbwaiter, and the ten-dollar-bill would be sent down. Leizer

When you buy at your grocer's a box of our delicate and carefully made

Leader Graham Wafers

you get the best Graham cracker on the market. If you like them, you will like others of our goods.

Health Food Company,
61 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Don't be a cart horse. Just as easy to be a thoroughbred. It's not a question of money—simply "knowing how." Let us garb you in one of our straight-cut single-breasted, or our two-button double-breasted sack suits; at $15.00. Fabrics and style, of course, right up to date. We'll guarantee to turn you out as thorough, in every sense, as any tailor can, at $30.00 or $35.00. We are doing it every minute.

LAMBERT
Trade Mark.
Modern Tailor of Clothes Ready-to-Wear and MEN'S OUTFITTER.
39 and 41 Cortlandt Street,
Between 6th and 9th Ave. "L" Stations.
Also at New Haven, Conn.

Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

While we successfully keep pace with the requirements of modern times, we still preserve at its highest our reputation for the *Best Materials and Workmanship* in ready-to-wear clothing. The best evidence of this is our daily increasing number of customers.

For To-day:

All Wool Sack Suits, all sizes, reduced from the wholesale price $12.50, to..... **$6.85**

S. N. WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale M'f'rs of Dependable Clothing.
740-742 Broadway.
(Just South of Astor Place.)

We urgently advise a trial of

Entona

(White Wheat Gluten Suppositories).

a simple, yet effective cure for

Constipation & Piles

Fifty cents. At all druggists or by mail. Samples gladly mailed FREE.
THE ENTONA CO., Dept. 61 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE Apollo IS THE PERFECT INTERPRETER OF THE PIANO.

THE APOLLO COMPANY,
APOLLO B'L'DG.,
101 5TH AV., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Sts.)

Antique Bellows
in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.
Fire Sets and Andirons,
in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron.
Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 133 West 41st Street.

Buy ONLY the GENUINE
J.M.F. (Johann Maria Farina) Sternengasse 9-11 in Köln.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
After two centuries of use; still the favorite. Send 10 cts. for 2-bottle sample box to 1 and 3 Ann St., New York.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

CHIROPODIST and MANICURING

CORNS extracted, 25c. Bunions, Ingrown Nails, Warts and Moles painlessly cured without the use of the knife. GUARANTEED CURE. Modern appliances used.
MANICURING. Your nails beautifully manicured, Ladies, 25c.; Gentlemen, 50c. Six Expert Lady Attendants. Our FACIAL MASSAGE clears the skin and removes wrinkles.
Dr. H. MAYER.
857 Fulton St., Brooklyn, bet. Gold and Duffield Sts. Sunday Hours, 10 to 12. Established 1861.

END OF RACING AT HAND

Turf Season in New-York Closes To-day at Aqueduct.

FOUR FAVORITES DEFEATED

Early Eve and Honolulu, Both at Odds On, Were the Only Successful Choices Yesterday.

For the last day but one of the New York racing season, a crowd gathered at the Aqueduct track yesterday that, in both actions and appearances, plainly indicated that the end was near. Theoretically, the end of the season is the time when the winners try to increase their winnings and the losers make the last attempt to "get even," but the theory fell short of the truth yesterday in that the winners seemed to be absent. There were losers in plenty, all desperately earnest in making the final effort to regain losses, for the betting feature so far dominated that a great part of the crowd did not even take the trouble to walk out to the planked-over "lawn" to see the running of the races.

The races in which the favorites were successful gave no relief to the betting public, as both winning choices were at prices too short to tempt the average bettor, Early Eve winning at 1 to 2 and Honolulu getting to the post first at a price that was never better than 3 to 5.

The one gleam of comfort in all the happenings of yesterday was the winning of "Johnny" Miller's horse Morokanta in the first race. Horsemen agree that there is no more painstaking and capable trainer than Miller, but there is the drawback that Miller is the victim of a most extraordinary run of hard luck. But, in spite of continued misfortune, the number of race track employes, small trainers, and stable hands who had bets ranging from $1 up on Morokanta yesterday would be hard to estimate. The horse started at 30 to 1, and when he got home first by about a neck in a fighting finish with Shoreham, the victory represented Winter overcoats, new clothes, and oats in such quantities that, had a vote been taken at once Morokanta would have been declared the greatest benefactor the turf has ever known.

One stable hand with the tip on Morokanta was late to arrive in the betting ring. He had but half a dollar, and his first attempt to bet this met with a curt refusal by a bookmaker to accept so small a wager. The horses were going to the post and the speculative rubber, fearing he would not be able to make his bet, went almost wild with excitement. To every man in his immediate neighborhood he appealed for some one to "go in" with him and make up $1 to be bet on his tip. He was successful at last, and when Morokanta finished first that particular stable hand's whoops of joy sounded above all other whoops on the track.

The once fast Heliobas, on suspicion that he was in form, was the favorite for this race at odds on, but got away badly, and never showed a particle of speed in the contest. Malden made the pace into the stretch, after which Morokanta and Shoreham went on and finished for the purse, Morokanta getting to the post first by a neck. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. J. Miller's Marokanta, b. c., 4 years, by Morocco-Kanta, 113 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; T. Monohan's Shoreham, br. c., 4, 113, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, second by a half length from J. A. McGarry's Molden, b. g., 3, 105, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Heliobas, Brandysmash, Songster, Royal Sterling, Carder, and Cherries also ran. Value to the winner, $540. Heliobas the post favorite at 4 to 5 and 1 to 3. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. G. A. Muller's Marothen, ch. f., 3 years, by Eothen-Mary K., 101 pounds, (Booker,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Murphy & Reardon's Alard, b. c., 3, 105, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a length from Mr. S. Fuhrer's Saint David, ch. c., 3, 105, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Candling, Snark, Mollie Peyton, Cherished, Anecdote, and Carl Kohler also ran. Value to the winner, $500. Alard the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings, two years old, selling; five and a half furlongs. J. E. Gardner's Early Eve, ch. f., by Horoscope-Gloaming, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 2 and out, won handily by three lengths; S. Emery's Gay Girl, ch. f., 110, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half from A. Featherstone's Wild Bess, br. f., 110, (Booker,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Past, Pearl Finder, Clipper, Sinecure, Clearfield, Chicadee, Silver Twist, May J., Bigotry, Leslie Bruce, Tact, and Avis also ran. Value to the winner, $470. Early Eve always the favorite. Winner trained by J. Smith.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. W. M. Barrick's Criterion, blk. c., 3 years, by Faraday-Alta Blue, 103 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by six lengths; Miles Finlen's Lucky Star, b. g., 6, 105, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by eight lengths from W. C. Daly's Handicapper, b. g., 4, 106, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, who finished third but was disqualified for a foul, and Dryer & McGuire's Bowen, b. c., 3, 102, (Wonderly,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 3, was placed third. Time—1:46. Only four horses ran. Value to the winner, $510. Bowen the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at this meeting, selling; five and a half furlongs. Andrew Miller's Honolulu, b. g., by Star Ruby-Baby, 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 20 and out, won ridden out by a head; James McLaughlin's Carrington, b. c., 108, (Booker,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a half length from A. C. McCafferty's Misleader, b. c., 104, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Locket, Ernest Parham, Lemoyne, Neither One, and Equalize also ran. Value to the winner, $390. Honolulu always favorite. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward; special weights; six furlongs. A. C. McCafferty's Alpaca, br. f., 4 years, by Tremont-Myopia, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by five lengths; H. Carr's Tour, br. f., 3, 105, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from J. Henschelwood's Touraine, ch. g., 5, 110, (McGinn,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Wellesley, Bastile, Tonicum, Ondurois, Satire, Federalist, Rappenecker, Sir Egis, and Land of Clover also ran. Value to the winner, $510. Satire the post favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs. Biff, 109 pounds; Millstream and The Burlington Route, 107 each; Ben Battle, Sir Egis, Mayor Gilroy, and Federalist, 104 each, Lamp o'Lee, 102; The Rogue and Pleasant Sail, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Whistling Con and Bowen, 106 pounds each; Trebor, 105; Althea, 103; Nitrate, 102; Anecdote, 101; Lamp o'Lee and Jack McGinn, 98 each; Wunna, 95; Lady Christer, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Creedmoor Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. G. Whittier, 121 pounds; Andy Williams, 116; Lord Quex, 114; Mary Worth, 113; Peninsula, 110; Flurt, 109; Par Excellence and Tenacity, 107 each; Neither One, 106; Trump, 105; Khitol, 100; Longlove, 97; Lieschen, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—The Farmingdale Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth, Imp, 126 pounds; Advance Guard, 124; Carbuncle, 121; Ben MacDhui, 114; Oom Paul, 112; Ethics, 109; May W., 108; Handicapper, 95; Anecdote, 92; Peninsula, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Meistersinger, Bruff, Royal Bill, Anak, Connecticut, Rocky, Deadly, Shinplaster, Swainplands, Angury, Major Daniels, Illuminate, 108 pounds each; Merry Hours, Wisdom, Bigotry, Goldaga, Ninsequogue, and Longlove, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners this year, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Rappenecker, James J. Corbett, Frank Erne, and Glade Run, 110 pounds each; Kingstelle, Rivenook, Flara, Philma Paxton, Wunderlich, Miss Aimy, Anecdote, and Woolgatherer, 107 each; Surmise and Tonicum, 105 each; Anna Darling, 102.

Floriform Won Liverpool Autumn Cup.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—T. Simpson Jay's Floriform won the Liverpool Autumn Cup of 1,200 sovereigns at the Liverpool Autumn meeting to-day.

The conditions of the race were as follows:

The Liverpool Autumn Cup, of 1,200 sovereigns, 100 sovereigns being in plate, by subscription of 25 sovereigns each; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; distance, one mile and three furlongs.

T. Simpson Jay's three-year-old chestnut colt Floriform, by Florizel II.-Maid of Athol..... 1
Lord Stanley's four-year-old chestnut colt Pellisson, by Prisoner-Red Spider..... 2
Col. H. McCalmont's three-year-old bay colt Saint Maclou, by Saint Simon-Mimi..... 3
Fifteen horses ran.

Jockey's Back Broken in a Race.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—The racing at Douglas Park to-day was marred by an accident in the fourth race. The field had not straightened out before Tristram, with Jockey Turner up, was badly jostled and was seen to plunge forward, throwing her rider into the moving field. Turner was picked up, and was at once seen to have sustained a broken back and injuries which may prove fatal. The favorite, Jordan, won galloping.

The Pivot Clip for Eyeglasses

If you like an eyeglass attachment of firmness and strength without seeing these qualities stick out all over it—try the Pivot Clip

E. B. Meyrowitz
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 950 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

TROTTING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Cobwebs Was Beaten in a Fast Brush with Dr. Moore's Bay Trotter Page.

Champions at both the trotting and pacing gait were very much in evidence on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, when they took part in a series of well-contested brushes. There was much interest in two heats between the famous trotter Cobwebs, 2:12, known as the "King of the Speedway," and the bay trotter Page, 2:09¾, driven by Dr. Moore. Nathan Straus handled the ribbons over his champion and entered into the sport with a will, as Cobwebs has a reputation to sustain and his owner is always ready and willing to meet all comers. Page was in prime condition, and Dr. Moore after several warming jogs challenged Straus to a brush. The proposition was immediately accepted, and after several false starts the trotters were finally got away, with Page in the lead. For the first quarter the pace was slow, but as Cobwebs began to close the gap Page warmed up to his work and led his opponent a merry chase to the head of the stretch, where there was only a head's difference between the pair. It was a furious drive from this point to the finish, and it looked like Cobwebs's race, whose finishing qualities are remarkable, but at the very point where he usually makes his winning dash across the line he seemed to lag and fail to respond to his driver, while Page's burst of speed landed him a winner by a half length.

Believing that his favorite had not shown himself at his best Mr. Straus requested a second heat and the pair were started again, Page getting away first. Cobwebs, however, was quicker to get up full speed and before the half-mile post was reached the pair were on even terms. A nip-and-tuck race followed, neither trotter being able to gain a lead and hold it, and so close together were they when the finish post was passed that the crowd declared it a dead heat. A final race between the pair will probably be held Sunday morning when both trotters are fresh.

Ida Highwood, E. E. Smather's handsome bay trotter, with a mark of 2:13¼, did some fast work with Trainer George Spear handling the reins. Mr. Smathers, driving his new trotter Iva D., finally turned to a good start with Ida Highwood, but the mare had to much speed for him and had a length to the good as the finish line was crossed. In a return brush Iva D. turned the tables very nicely and not only defeated Ida Highwood, who was a good second, but Russel T., 2:18¼, driven by Charles Welland, and Crystal Chimes, driven by her owner, James Murphy of Chicago.

Louis Kahn won several notable victories with his crack team composed of the pacers Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¾, and George Wallace, 2:17¼, and A. C. Carlton driving Margaret M., 2:19¾, defeated the trotter Bessie Johnson, driven by Frank Newcombe. There is every prospect of an excellent race Sunday morning, as Page, Queen Wilkes, Tudor Chimes, and Cobwebs have been matched to trot a series of heats.

FINALS IN BEAGLE TRIALS.

Charles F. Brooke's Pack of Four Hounds Wins National Challenge Cup from Large Field.

The annual field trials of the National Beagle Club of America, which have been in progress on the William C. Whitney estate, at Wheatley Hills, L. I., since Monday, were concluded yesterday with the award of the National Challenge Cup of the club for packs of four dogs or bitches. This was won by Charles F. Brooke of Sandy Springs, Md., with a pack of four thirteen-inch bitches, which were said by the experts present to be the best four ever seen in the field. The Brooke pack also won first honors in their class of the pack competition.

There was no second award in the cup competition, but the next best showing was made by the Rockridge Kennels' four, the property of William G. Rockefeller, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., which took first prize in the competition for packs of four over 13 and under 15 inches. The Rockridge Kennels have held the cup for the past two years, and a third win this year would have given them permanent possession of the trophy.

Nine packs in all were exhibited by as many different owners as follows: The Rockridge Kennels' Hectorwood, Lucy L., Blanche, and Dorsey's Pilot; George B. Post, Jr.'s, Flossie, Harker II., Foreman, and Duchess; John Caswell's Dan D., Lottery, Fashion, and Blackwood; S. Askerman's Duke A., Stride, Drive, and Yankee; the Hempstead Beagles' Nassau Fateless, Nassau Fabian, Paste, and Reed's True; H. P. Whitney's Reed's Tom, Bella Barton, Buster, and Glory; Wharton Beagles' Champion, Merry Lass, Melody, and Madcap; C. F. Brooke's Bridget B., Bonnie B., Bessie B. and Cicely B., and the Rockridge Kennels' Caution, Ida Novice II., Treble, and Leah. They were judged in the order named, and the awards were made in two classes, according to height. In Class E, for packs of dogs or bitches over 13 and under 15 inches, the Rockridge Kennels' four received first award, with H. P. Whitney's pack second, while the Caswell four received the reserve award.

In Class F, for packs of four dogs or bitches under 13 inches, the Brooke pack won first prize, with the Wharton entry second, and the Rockridge Kennels' pack third. The award for the cup was then made on the form exhibited in the trials in these classes.

The final heats in the Derby for young dogs or bitches, which were decided preliminary to the pack trials, resulted in the award of first place to J. F. Summer's Florist, with George F. Reed's Thornfield's Sister second. Summary:

The Derby for Dogs or Bitches, Any Size, Whelped Since January, 1900.—Final Series—George F. Reed's Thornfield's Sister and D. F. Summer's Frank S.; George F. Reed's Thornfield's Sister and D. F. Summer's Florist. Winners—First prize, D. F. Summer's Florist, George F. Reed's Thornfield's Sister, second; D. F. Summer's Frank S., third; George F. Reed's Foxy, fourth; J. W. Appleton's Freedom, fifth.

Class E.—Packs of Four Dogs or Bitches Over 13 Inches and Not Exceeding 15 Inches in Height—Won by the Rockridge Kennels' Hectorwood, Lucy L., Blanche, and Dorsey's Pilot; H. P. Whitney's Reed's Tom, Bella Barton, Buster, and Glory, second; John Caswell's Dan D., Lottery, Fashion, and Blackwood, reserve.

Class F.—Packs of Four Dogs or Bitches Under 13 Inches—Won by C. F. Brooke's Bridget B., Bonnie B., Bessie B. and Cicely B.; Wharton Beagles' Champion, Merry Lass, Melody, and Madcap, second; Rockridge Kennels' Caution of Radnage, Ida Novice II., Treble, and Leah, third.

National Challenge Cup of the National Beagle Club of America for Packs of Four Dogs or Bitches, Any Age or Height.—Won by C. F. Brooke's Bridget B., Bonnie B., Bessie B., and Cicely B.

Columbia Swimmers Elect Officers.

Columbia's swimming association yesterday elected these officers: President—C. G. Abbott, 1903; Secretary-Treasurer—A. R. Camp, 1904, and J. B. Schoenfeld, 1903, Manager. J. W. Spencer, 1902, was re-elected Captain. H. Duden, the retiring Treasurer, read a report showing a balance of $50.

The plans of the management include a water polo match with the University of Pennsylvania at the Sportsmen's Show in Philadelphia, and the annual relay race with Yale. Of last year's swimming team these men are still in college: J. W. Spencer, 1902; A. A. Zucker, 1902; C. G. Abbott, 1903; A. R. Camp, 1904; L. B. Alexander, 1904; F. Duden, 1902; H. Duden, 1904, Law; G. S. Mittendorf, 1903; J. J. Dwyer, 1903; J. B. Schoenfeld, 1903, and A. Fenton, 1903. The men receive daily coaching in the Columbia swimming pool under the direction of Charles Heiroyd.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone.

W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. 1,000,000 wearers.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, placed side by side with $5.00 and $6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5 and $6 shoes.

Sold by 63 Douglas shoe stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; also by best shoe dealers everywhere.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas STRONG MADE $2.00 shoes; Youth's, $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid, and Lewis Patent Leather. Best in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made on improved lasts that fit the foot. Wear them and you will always be free from corns and bunions, and have perfectly natural feet. Style, comfort, wear guaranteed.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Bodice Always Black Hooks used.

Take No Substitute. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

43 Cortlandt Street. 220½ Third Avenue, cor. 120th. 95 Nassau Street. 421 Fulton Street.
433 Broadway, cor. Howard St. 220 West 125th Street. BROOKLYN: 494 Fifth Avenue.
753-755 Broadway, cor 8th St. 974 Third Avenue. 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton. JERSEY CITY:
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St. 345 Eighth Avenue. NEW YORK 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. 18 Newark Avenue.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Strong Columbia Team to Line Up Against Syracuse.

HARVARD READY FOR QUAKERS

No Confidence in Pennsylvania's Camp —Yale Will Play at Orange and Princeton at West Point.

All of the big college teams, together with the Indians and the military and naval cadets, will be out on the gridiron to-day, and nearly all of the games scheduled are full of interest and importance in the results of the year. In this city Columbia will meet the eleven from the University of Syracuse, and while the latter is somewhat of an unknown quantity in the general football world, there is little doubt in the minds of the Columbia players and their supporters that the victory will remain with the home team. The game will be played on the Polo Grounds, and the light practice of the Columbia men yesterday showed that their playing force was in fine trim for the match.

The Harvard team reached Philadelphia last night from Cambridge, and will meet the University of Pennsylvania to-day. The Cambridge kickers have been working hard for this meeting for over two weeks, but Columbia's easy defeat of the Quakers last Saturday has inspired the Harvard men with more confidence, as they discovered that the Pennsylvania team was not the equivalent in prowess to those that have worn the red and blue colors for the last two or three years. The Pennsylvania coaches have been making strenuous efforts this week to bring their team up to the point where it may make a strong defense at least, but the student body refuses to bet, except at almost prohibitive odds, on their chances of winning. The team is probably in better shape, however, than last Saturday.

Yale will play the Orange Athletic Club at Orange. This is a game that always attracts a large local following, and the college graduates on the Orange team feel confident of putting up a stiff match for the New Haven lads. Princeton will tackle the West Point cadets, and in view of the the game played by West Point with Yale last Saturday, the critics expect to obtain from to-day's game some line on the probabilities of the Yale-Princeton match. The Carlisle Indians will play the naval cadets at Annapolis, Cornell will meet Lehigh at Ithaca, Brown and Lafayette will play at Providence, Rutgers and Haverford will meet on the Haverford grounds, while the University of New York will go to Hartford to play the Trinity College eleven.

PRACTICE AT COLUMBIA.

Sanford gave the Columbia football team one of the lightest practice days yesterday it has had this season. Several of the 'Varsity men were not out at all, among them Lancon, Kingden, and Bayard Boyesen. The latter's injured knee was again strained in his practice the previous day, and as he is not to play to-day, it was considered best to take no chances. Coach Sanford is saving the injured men as much as possible, as every effort is to be put forth to have the strongest eleven that can be picked to line up against the Cornell players next week. Columbia realizes that that will be her hardest game for the balance of the season, and it is the one mostly feared of the games now left.

In to-day's game with Syracuse, victory is generally expected. Said a member of the squad yesterday: "We feel confident of winning, although comparatively little is known of the Syracuse players. The Columbia eleven, however, is not taking chances, and a strong line-up will be on the field. The game with the Carlisle Indians, which follows the Cornell game, we ought to win, provided our men all keep in shape. The Cornell game is the only uncertain match, but Columbia intends to make a desperate fight to win."

The practice yesterday consisted only of offensive work, back and guard formations, and the last half hour was devoted to kicking and catching the ball. Deuell, Weekes, Morley, Van Hoevenberg, "Algy" Boyesen, and Shaw were all out, with a few members of the scrub team, but the two teams were not lined up.

The adherents of Harvard and Pennsylvania claim that their teams are the weakest that have ever represented the Crimson and the Red and Blue. After watching the final practice of both teams on Franklin Field yesterday, an impression was at once created that both teams have a lot up their sleeves, and to-day's game will not be won and lost in any easy fashion. The practice of the Quakers was secret, and alternately the teams ran through their signals with alacrity. When the men left the field there was an air of confidence in their bearing that demonstrated the fact that they appreciated the careful instruction doled out to them. Woodruff said the men were in excellent physical shape, and would give Harvard a good game. He would not attempt to predict any score, but contented himself with saying he was sure the Pennsylvania team would keep the Harvard score down.

Subsequently the Harvard team, which arrived in Philadelphia during the day, lined up in its full strength, with substitutes and coaches on hand. Kicking, falling on the ball, and signal practice were features of preparation indulged in, and their thorough, workmanlike manner and clean football boded ill for the scoring chances of their rivals. The wearers of the crimson are a big set of men, and against the University of Pennsylvania's light line they will make a formidable front. Betting on the game is at a standstill. Pennsylvania rooters ask for prohibitive odds on the result, and they show a disinclination to back the opinion that their team will score.

PRINCETON TEAM CRIPPLED.

On account of the West Point game today the Tigers' practice was very light yesterday afternoon. It had one serious feature in the wrenching of S. McClave's knee. "Steve" will not go in against the cadets, but will be rested in hopes of healing the hurt in time for the Yale game. The practice was very short. It looks as if the Tigers will play a kicking game, for the real practice was altogether in this line. De Witt has improved remarkably in his punting and place kicking. In the preliminary work he put several place kicks over from the fifty-yard line. The linemen were thoroughly drilled in breaking through their opponents on kicks, for Princeton fears Daly and his drop kicking which was so disastrous against Yale. The entire squad will go to West Point this morning, using Alexander Van Rensselaer's yacht, from this city. The following team will open the game: Left end, Davis; left tackle, Pell, (Captain;) left guard, Dana; centre, Fisher; right guard, Short; right tackle, De Witt; right end, Henry; quarter back, Freeman; left half back, Foulke; right half back, Pearson; full back, McCord.

For the first time in three weeks the Yale football team yesterday got back to its old championship form. The entire regular team played, and went through two fierce halves, putting up an irresistible game, and scoring on the scrubs seven times. The first four touch-downs were in regular play, and the last three from the twenty-five and fifteen yards line, and against a heavy second team made up of from thirteen to sixteen players. Barring two fumbles by Chadwick, the play was almost perfect, and won from the coaches strong praises. Hulse as if the temporary falling off in the team's form had stopped. There were two changes in the right of the line that may bear fruit later. Kunzig took Hogan's place in the second half, and Glass rctired for Andrews. The line-up was: Rafferty, left end; Hamlin, left tackle; Olcott, left guard; Holt, centre; Glass and Andrews, right guard; Hogan and Kunzig, right tackle; Swan and Ferguson, right end; De Saulles and Metcalf, quarter back; Wilhelmi, left half back; Chadwick and Hart, right half back; McClintock and Weymouth, full back.

Kunzig showed great improvement over Hogan on the attack, McClintock proved able to lift the sphere 45 yards in a punt, and Weymouth demonstrated his strong line bucking powers. All around the 'Varsity played a tremendously effective game and showed the good results of the rest. There was still lacking, however, substantial college support. The 'Varsity scored their first touchdown in four minutes of play, by rapid line drives by Wilhelmi and McClintock. On the next kick-off the 'Varsity drove the ball steadily to the scrubs' 25-yard line, where Desaulles kicked a beautiful field goal. Starting again at the scrubs' 50-yard line, McClintock kicked yards, and Swan downed the college quarter-back in his tracks. The scrubs could not advance the ball a yard and kicked, Desaulles working back for 15 yards and Chadwick making the touchdown by a fine tackle plunge.

In the second half Capt. Gould gave the 'Varsity the job of forcing the ball across the scrub line against a powerful second team, lining up thirteen and then sixteen men. The big fellows forced the ball over four times by beautiful work. Wilhelmi making a twenty-yard tackle plunge. Weymouth made some tremendous line drives and Hamlin some plucky tackle back plays. The eligibility of Glass is stirring the university up considerably, and the coaches are holding nightly sessions. No statement of Yale's position, however, is yet forthcoming. Sanford, Columbia's coach, was here last night and gave some suggestions to the Yale coaches.

In the game with Lehigh to-day the Cornell line-up probably will be far from regular. At the present time several of the first team men are indisposed. Among the backs Torney, Sheppard, Warner, and Coffin are likely to figure. It is barely possible that Brewster may be in trim to play at quarter. The ends will be Ransom or Snider, and Tydeman, Hunt, Warner, Wand, Emmons, and Furman are the likely men for the tackle and guard places. The coaches have learned that "Billy" Young, Cornell, '93, will be here next week to coach until after the Columbia game.

Coach Rorke of the New York University football team is quite confident of victory against Trinity, for the team has braced up somewhat since being defeated by the Medical College team on Tuesday. Several changes will be made in the line-up.

Jeffords Knocked Out by Maher.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Peter Maher knocked out Jim Jeffords of California tonight in the second round of what was to have been a ten-round contest before the Eureka Athletic Club at Germania Maennerchor Hall. The time of the second round was 1 minute and 4 seconds.

Horace Mann School Won at Football.

In a close game at the Polo Grounds yesterday Columbia's freshman football team in its opening match of the season was defeated by the Horace Mann School eleven by a score of 6—0.

EASY TO FIND

When you find a medicine that makes your regular food taste good, when you find a medicine that strengthens a weak stomach—then you know you're going to put some flesh on.

Scott's Emulsion does these things. We recommend it whenever the system needs more flesh. If you are thin and able to eat begin regular doses. That's your part. Scott's Emulsion will do the rest. Not flabby—but solid flesh.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH ST

The Lesson of Experience!

What we have learned in merchandising methods in the past helps us to riper knowledge and more mature power for the success of to-day's efforts.

We have profited by experience and we know that we must ever keep pressing onward, giving as much as possible for your money with the item of quality ever the watchword.

This incentive is productive of daily money-saving bulletins that are profitable to peruse.

Persian Lamb Combination Jackets—$85—*Large collar and full revers of mink; another fur special, genuine sealskin jackets, $90—either from stock or made to order; new styles; handsomely lined and finished.*

To-day's Silk Waist Sale—*Here are the leading styles at most attractive prices—for example, of heavy black and white striped taffeta; $4.98—buttoned back; trimmed with straps of taffeta, and crocheted buttons; of black taffeta and peau de soie $4.98—heavy quality; hemstitched and tucked back and front; the newest style; of handsomer material $8.98 to $35—the finest quality taffeta, peau de soie and Louisine.*

Finest Grades of Kid Gloves—*Women's $2 glace kid gloves $1.19, glossy and pliable; every pair guaranteed to fit perfectly; all the newest fall shades Men's $1.50 glace kid gloves $1—full pique; silk embroidered; have Paris point backs; every pair guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction; in shades of tan and English red; all sizes; boys' kid and Suede mocha gloves 69c.—best quality in tans and grays; all sizes.*

New Ribbons—Specially Priced—*For to-day's sale only—3½ inch fancy corded ribbon, regularly 12½c., at 7c. yd.; 4 and 4½ inch all silk taffeta, regularly 18c., at 12½c. yd.; 5 inch plain and changeable Louisine, regularly 39c., at 19c. yd.*

Women's Eiderdown Dressing Sacques $1.19—*Pointed collar; bound with satin ribbon; full front trimmed with silk frogs; sizes 34 to 46.*

Children's Winter Cloaks—*Here will be found some of the most correct of the prevailing styles for little girls. Three-quarter automobile coats $2.98—also short reefers, in a variety of styles and shades; shaped or box back; finely tailored, with cape yoke or notched collars; sizes 6 to 14 yrs. Misses' double breasted jackets $2.98—26 inches long, with l'Aiglon collar, buttoned high in the neck; of heavy quality melton, shaped back, flap pockets; nicely tailored. Colors blue, red, oxford, brown, castor and black. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 yrs.*

Women's Winter Underskirts—*Of black mercerized sateen, $1.49—with deep umbrella flounce, trimmed with one or two plaitings; ruffles or deep accordion, finished with tucked ruffle; at $1.88—of black amisilk, made with knee flounce, trimmed with three hemstitched ruffles, and another style of black and white striped mercerized sateen, trimmed with three ruffles.*

Men's Wool Underwear, $1.69—*Made by the famous Medlicott Company, of the finest cashmere wool, full fashioned, made on English frames, and sold regularly by leading haberdashers at $7 per suit; natural grays and white, all sizes. Every garment is made full regular, and is guaranteed a perfect fit.*

Men's Eiderdown Bath Robes, $2.50—*Made with deep sailor collar and cuffs, brush back, desirable patterns; regular retail price $4 and $5. But 200 in the lot. Owing to the limited quantity but one will be sold to a customer.*

Men's Guaranteed Patent Leather Shoes, $3.50—*Warranted not to break through; one of the greatest shoe values we have ever offered. Men's $3.50 Union made shoes $1.90—all the new toe shapes, extension edges, and other details of high priced shoes, lace or congress, patent leather, calfskin or vici kid.*

"Lazarre," by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, 85c.—*An exquisite story thoroughly well balanced and fine in diction, so complete in every way that it may well become a classic. Regular $1.50 publication.*

No Other Bottler
can truthfully assert that
"Old Crow Rye"
is not the finest and best whisky made in the U. S. We throw down the glove, and merely remind parties concerned that *facts are stubborn things.*
Gold Medal Paris, 1900.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers,
NEW YORK

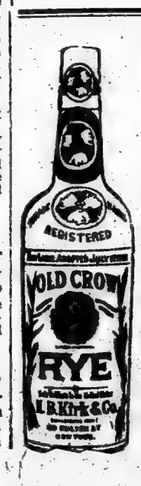

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....120 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....513 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON.....Times, Printing House Square E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add 90 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

According to The Sun, Tammany Hall has discovered that the present Tammany incumbents of offices under the City Government are pretty safe, thanks to the protection of the civil service law. It seems, according to this authority, that there are only three ways in which office holders can be removed. One is on charges; the second is through the limitation of the number of employés by the Board of Aldermen or the limitation of salaries by the Board of Estimate, and the third is through the power of the heads of departments and Borough Presidents to abolish offices. In these latter cases it is the opinion of the Tammany Law Committee that the persons removed will "go on the eligible list at its head." It is added that "an effort will be made when the first removal is brought about under the administration of Mayor Low to have this rule established by the courts."

Of course, it is open to the Law Committee of Tammany to resort to the courts in order to establish any rule that will be favorable to their clients. But we are mistaken if their "effort" will not be in vain, if they rely on the language of the charter and the Civil Service act. Let it be said at the outset that no man in the city employment is, under the law or under any policy avowed by Mayor Low, in any danger of losing his place simply because he is a Tammany appointee, if he is doing well work that is required by the city. The law is distinctly framed with the intention of preventing political favoritism of every kind, as far as possible, and if it were not Mr. Low is incapable of exercising such favoritism, or demanding it of his subordinates. But the law, nevertheless, does not leave the heads of departments powerless to get rid of superfluous or incompetent or faithless employés, without regard to the party, to which they belong or pretend to belong.

Under Section 1,543 of the charter, the heads of all departments and all Borough Presidents have the power to remove any of their subordinates, subject only to one important condition. This is that "no person holding a position in the classified service subject to competitive examination shall be removed until he has had an opportunity to make an explanation, and in every case of removal the true grounds thereof shall be forthwith entered upon the records of the department and a copy filed with the Municipal Civil Service Board." It is only when a position is abolished or services are rendered unnecessary that the incumbent becomes entitled to re-employment, and his right is then limited to one year and conditioned on his services again becoming necessary. It will be seen that there is practically no restriction on the power of removal of persons unfitted or incompetent for service or on the reduction of the force if the force is found to be too large.

As we have said, there is no reason for any man appointed under Tammany to do work that is needed by the city, and which he has done well, to fear that he will be dismissed on account of his political affiliations. Such a policy would be contrary to the business principles which ought to prevail in the management of the affairs of the city, and which it is the firm purpose of Mayor Low and his associates to apply. In the next place, such a policy of proscription would directly tend to defeat the ends that Mr. Low and his supporters have in view, which are not only to banish politics from the city service, but as far as possible to banish patronage from politics. If it can be made clear to the men in the public service of the city that their places do not depend on party politics, and made clear to the people that political activity will not secure places in the service, there will be a much better chance for an honest, disinterested vote on city matters. No Tammany man who is fit for his place and is kept in it will be likely to serve Tammany in the future merely on account of his place. He will be independent of political favor, and free to do as he thinks best in politics. That of itself would weaken Tammany seriously, if Tammany remained the greedy organization it has been in the past. Then, again, such a policy presents the city service to the whole people, and especially to the young men of the city, as an honorable career in which the rewards and honors depend on merit, and on merit only.

"CONCENTRATION CAMPS."

The nearest prototype of the camps of concentration established by Lord KITCHENER in South Africa were those established by Gen. WEYLER in Cuba. The condition of those reconcentrados was one of the moving causes of our war with Spain, although, with the connivance of Gen. BLANCO, we should doubtless have gone on feeding them for an indefinite time if the Maine had not been destroyed and the war thus precipitated. It is quite possible that Lord KITCHENER would show himself equally complaisant in respect of an American effort to diminish the horrors of his camps of concentration. There is, however, this to be said, that the resources of the South African railways are insufficient to do more than provide for the needs of the British army of occupation. It would be necessary to provide transportation for any supplies which might be contributed from outside toward ameliorating the lot of the prisoners in the camps. But it does seem as if the prisoners might themselves be moved nearer the coast. The trains which carry supplies to the army up the country must return without loads, and might apparently bring the reconcentrados to places where they could be fed without taxing the resources of transportation.

The Bishop of Hereford, who stands aghast at what he calls the "holocaust of child life" in South Africa, has made some such suggestion as this to The London Times, asking whether the reconcentrados could not be transported to some places in which they could be more easily kept alive. That journal, however, takes a very "short way" with the Bishop, and replies: "Perhaps they could if we had nothing else to do, but while their friends in the field keep our hands full we are not in any position to undertake the handling of the equivalent of a couple of army corps."

The Times adds: "Whatever the death rate in these camps, the privation and the loss of life which would have ensued had they not been established would have been greater still." That has been pointed out before, and is very probable. Those parts of the veldt which have been completely devastated can of course not support life. We have no trustworthy statistics of the current mortality in South Africa outside of the camps. But in them, thanks to the British thoroughness and frankness with which the reports are prepared and published, we have ample information. That is an advantage for the British camps in South Africa over the Spanish camps in Cuba. For the condition of these latter we had to rely upon harrowing descriptions and harrowing photographs which may or may not have been representative. But there can be no impeachment of the statistical British returns. It seems that the mortality for June, out of 85,410 Boer reconcentrados, men, women, and children, was at the annual rate of 109 per thousand; in July, out of 93,740, the annual rate was 180; in August, out of 105,347, it was 214, and in September, out of 109,418, it was 264. This is rather more than ten times the rate in civilized cities of the worst sanitary conditions. The statistics, however, do not take account of the difference between adult and infant mortality. The latter is said to be 433 per thousand.

But, taking the general rate of mortality for September, it is plain that at that rate the Boer reconcentrados would be exterminated in less than four years. For it is to be borne in mind that there can be no birth rate to counterbalance this death rate, the adult males who have not been taken prisoners being all off "on commando." When South Africa ceases to be in a "disturbed" condition it seems that it will be because the invaders have "made a solitude and called it peace."

MORAL INFLUENCE OF TRUSTS.

An analysis of the extent and causes of the shrinkage of our manufactured exports during the past year, as made by Mr. O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, and lately commented on in these columns, shows that the shrinkage has occurred chiefly in three lines of products, all of which are more or less perfectly controlled by so-called trusts. These are illuminating oils, iron and steel, and copper. In the case of illuminating oil, under the control of what is popularly known as the Oil Trust, (the Standard Oil Company,) this control is absolute. Indeed, no industry was ever so strictly controlled from a centre of executive authority as that of petroleum refining. In the case of iron and steel we have the dominating influence of the United States Steel Corporation, which, without being a monopoly, is able to place a firm restraint upon any tendency to boom prices because opportunity to do so is offered in the exigency of consumers', requirements and the present relative scarcity of supplies, raw and finished, and has shown its willingness to do so by permitting a general decline in prices which it could have resisted, and, more recently, opposing an advance in rails which it could have permitted and sustained. In the case of copper, we have the incomplete control of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which is little more than a great speculation, and which has attempted to maintain prices at an artificial level against an independent domestic and foreign production great enough to supply the world. Commenting on the results of trust management in these three cases, as reflected in our foreign trade statistics, The Iron Age says:

> In the industry in which the control of the so-called trust is absolute prices have moved in sympathy with the conditions affecting the market, production has been cheapened steadily, and the volume of business has been normally increased at least as fast as the consumptive requirements of the world permitted. In the industry in which the control of the so-called trust, while not absolute, is sufficient to steady the market and permit prices to decline in obedience to natural laws without shock or excitement, we find that exports are sustained in volume and our foreign markets held. In the case of the industry in which the control of the so-called trust is neither complete nor sufficient for any other purpose than to accumulate a large speculative holding of product with a view to sustaining prices at a level which has stimulated production all over the world, we find our trade shrinking materially in volume and our foreign customers forced into more and more willing dependence upon other than American sources of supply.

There is food for thought in this view of a very interesting trade problem. The conclusion which the reader will draw from the facts as above presented will probably depend in great degree upon preconception of the ethics of the trust principle in business, and upon personal experience of its advantages or disadvantages. No doubt they could be held to prove too much or too little; but as a contribution to the current discussion of this great economic problem which the politicians are magnifying many diameters, they are well worthy of thoughtful consideration.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

The tactical advantages which the United States possesses over other countries with regard to Eastern Asia is much more than a question of geography; it has to do with our style of government, our methods in diplomacy, and the fact that we can point to the vast areas unfilled by our population as warrant that we shall not act in an aggressive way. The sudden move to the Philippines during the war with Spain was a disconcerting fact, and the resolution to hold the islands, instead of occupying Manila for a term of years and exercising a benignant protectorate, shook the credit of the United States with the Orientals.

Thus LI HUNG, for instance, great as his friendship for America was, could not fail to be surprised and disappointed. America has lost a friend in LI HUNG; but he did not fail to rub the inconsistency of our conduct under our noses. Still, he had the discrimination to keep us apart from the European nations as a folk somewhat less hypocritical, somewhat less baleful to his country. He was a friend because he was open to the arguments of commerce, the industries, and manufactures. And even after we had exposed ourselves by the seizure of the Philippines to the suspicion of ambition in the East, and to the mortifications that fall to the share of European diplomats in the game played at Peking, LI HUNG realized that after all we might prove an obstacle to that carving up of the Chinese Empire which the Christian nations scarcely take the trouble to deprecate; which Russia, France, Germany, and even, in less degree, Great Britain regard as their natural functions in this world. And it must be said that the efforts of Messrs. HAY, CONGER, and ROCKHILL have been directed to minimize the shock of the Philippine matter and assure the Chinese that the United States has all the land grabs on its hands which can be managed for the present.

We read in the remains of the teaching of CONFUCIUS: Characters engraved on the bath of King CHING-THANG said: "Renew yourself completely every day; do it again and again and again." The Kang-Kao teaches: "Cause the people to renew itself." The Book of Verses reads: "Though the family of CHOW had possessed a royal principality for a long time, it obtained from heaven in the person of WEN-WANG a new investiture." So we see that LI HUNG had precepts in the most venerated scriptures of China for the stand he took in favor of regenerating China by such means as are possible, by railways, telegraphs, army and navy on foreign models, instruction of children in Western ideas. It may be that to a member of the literary class the Chinese classics are a substitute for a constitution; at any rate, we see that the loftiest figure in the Chinese past, the man who represents the best Chinese thought, did not believe in that petrifaction of habits and customs which we consider the essence of Chinese civilization; on the contrary, he was for change, change every day, provided the change was good.

Surely it is no Utopia to imagine the United States the friend of China during the transition epoch which LI HUNG began. We may count in our favor the return to China of more than half the indemnity of $735,238 for claims of Americans, and try to explain away the awkward fact that the Chinese are excluded from our own soil, while we insist on allowing our missionaries to penetrate dangerous parts of China. The strongest argument as to the former is the notorious fact that the Chinese here are not permanent immigrants, but merely temporary sojourners who send all their gains out of the country. There is no argument for the latter which will appeal to non-Christian minds. We can hold our own with the Chinese if we shall give them reason to believe that our ambition is solely connected with commerce, the supplying of China with manufactured articles, and the carrying out honestly our trade obligations. A quiet resistance to the land hunger of the European Powers is not incompatible with this attitude; indeed, there seems no valid reason why Europe should expect America to look with tolerance on a partition of China.

THE CANTEEN AND THE ARMY.

One of the advantages of such an arena as exists in the department of "Letters to the Editor" in this journal, is that the contributors answer each other. One man's sense counterbalances and exposes another's want of reflection.

We have an apt instance of this in the fate of a contribution in which the writer took issue with our proposition that the question of the canteen in the army was a question for the army itself, and that it was merely impertinent for anybody outside the army to do anything but accept the opinion of the army, as to whether the canteen promoted, or did not promote, its temperance, discipline, and efficiency. But how, inquired our correspondent, how can we possibly accept the opinions of the officers of the army when it is perfectly well known that many of them are in the habit themselves of drinking not merely "light wines and beer," but strong waters?

Our correspondent is evidently one of those "who will not go to heaven if I drink." His letter was so tempting that we were tempted to answer it. But along came another correspondent and answered it by pointing out how absolutely inconceivable it was that a company commander, though he were himself a drinker, and even dangerously near to a drunkard, should possibly desire to command a company of drunkards. Everybody who knows anything at all about the United States Army knows that this is true. He knows that the efficiency of his command is, to every officer fit to be an officer, the object of his interest, his ambition, his pride, his joy, his life. To have under him a body of men who "will go anywhere and do anything" is the very breath of an officer's being, and to bring them to and keep them at that point of efficiency is the main business and the main pleasure of his life. The history of the brief and brilliant campaign in Cuba, of the long and trying experiences of the Philippines, proves that the American line officer knows his business. It is summed up in the remark of Capt. LEE, R. A.: "The American regular has few equals and no superiors."

These things were so obvious that we were tempted to say them. But another correspondent said them for us, and said them very well. That part of our first correspondent's letter was thus abolished. But there was another part left with which we must deal. That was the cheerful suggestion that if an enlisted man could not be trusted out of barracks he should be permanently confined to barracks during the whole term of his enlistment! What is this boasted military discipline worth, inquired the correspondent, if it cannot accomplish this? It would indeed be a fine way of promoting the contentment and efficiency of a command to keep it confined to barracks. But the suggestion is enlightening. The enlisted man, ostensibly a volunteer, is in fact a convict, a helpless object upon which temperance reformers are free to try experiments. Rather than that he should be able to come at strong drink, whether beer in his barracks or whisky outside, let him, says this remarkable correspondent, be forced to regard his term of enlistment as a term of imprisonment, and let him be deprived of all the natural rights of men. The force of fanaticism can no further go.

THE M'KINLEY MONUMENT.

An association has been formed to promote the erection of a National monument to the memory of the late President MCKINLEY in Washington. It is intended that the monument shall be in the form of a memorial arch connected with the famous bridge across the Potomac. The officers of the association are: President—HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND; Secretary—THOMAS F. WALSH; Treasurer—LYMAN J. GAGE.

The project is one that deserves the most cordial and generous support. Quite apart from the claims that Mr. MCKINLEY established on the affection and respect of his fellow-countrymen—and these claims are recognized as wonderfully strong, even by those who had not agreed with his policy—he may be literally said to have been a martyr to his office. He was slain because he held that office. In the case of President LINCOLN, the assassin was inspired by the mad hatred of recent civil conflict. In the case of President GARFIELD, the murderer imagined that he had a personal grievance, and was moved by that fierce and crazy passion which disappointed greed of office kindles. But in the case of President MCKINLEY, there was no possible or professed motive that had any remote connection with him personally. The murderer struck at the head of the Nation because he was the head of the Nation.

It is eminently fitting that the Nation, through the general co-operation of all citizens, shall erect a monument that shall record their respect for the man and their infinite honor for the office in which and for which he died.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Having heard of Tammany Hall's defeat by a Fusion ticket, "The Rochesterian," who contributes daily an always interesting and often edifying column to The Rochester Post-Express, proceeds to give a rather curious explanation of the episode. As seen from Monroe County, it was not, as we down here are disposed to believe, a triumph of right over wrong, but merely the result to be expected when the boss of a political machine neglects the work which his position demands. "Mr. CROKER," says "The Rochesterian," "has been taking things altogether too easily for a boss; and nothing could tend to weaken his position more than taking up his residence in England, setting up as a sort of squire, and going on to the turf. Many Americans spend most of their time in England and seem to care more for that country than their own, which is their privilege; but they are not in politics, like Mr. CROKER, who has to keep popular here and command votes. It was his business as the chief of Tammany to stay in New York, look closely after the interests of the organization, and keep the running gear of the machine in good repair. A boss can have plenty of recreation, but he must take it at convenient occasions and seldom stay long away from command. In his absence lack of interest and want of discipline are apt to prevail, and the schemes of ambitious subordinates flourish. It is plain enough from results that CROKER has been an able political manager, but apparently he grew prosperous and lazy. Like many other citizens of wealth and distinction, he lost interest in public affairs." In other words, it was not what Mr. CROKER did, but what he did not do along his chosen lines of activity, that gave his antagonists a chance to drive him and his out of power, and if he had attended to business with all his former industry and vigor Mr. Low would have preached and Mr. JEROME thundered in vain! There is something wrong with that reasoning, and even as a bit of philosophising exercise, which of course is all it is, it needs amendment before it will fit in with known facts and conditions.

—Another man with an explanation of Tammany's mishap is Mr. MARTIN ENGEL, and though his opinions on any given subject are to be taken with great caution, owing to the peculiarities of his moral and political ideals, yet he undoubtedly has made a careful and not unintelligent study of the things with which he considers it judicious to be familiar, and when, as at present, he is under the stress of strong emotions, there is likely to be substantial value in his ejaculations. And Mr. ENGEL exclaims: "VAN WYCK's nomination—that is the whole story, that is what did the trick! You can go just so far with the people and no further—Tammany Hall went further. The people like Tammany Hall, but they won't let anybody monkey with the Supreme Court." It is obvious that, from a desire to minimize the importance of certain matters close to himself, Mr. ENGEL exaggerates the gravity of certain others at a greater distance, but it is distinctly notable that even he realizes the necessity for drawing lines somewhere, and the existence of things with which it is unsafe to "monkey." Therein does he differ from many of his Tammany associates, and, by implication, from the Mayor. It is probable that the latter individual stands on a higher plane, political and social, than Mr. ENGEL, but to that higher plane Mr. VAN WYCK has stepped down, while to his lower one Mr. ENGEL has stepped up, and as the progress of each is likely to be in the direction they have hitherto been moving, it is easier to exercise a charitable patience with the statesman of "de Ate" than with him who is so soon to vacate the City Hall. That Mr. VAN WYCK suffers from the condemnation of Mr. ENGEL is most improbable, since his skin is of phenomenal thickness, but it is very terrible condemnation for all that—the more terrible, perhaps, because it gives no pain.

—French journalism, queer enough in Paris, exhausts all the possibilities of eccentricity in the little towns remote from the capital, where it simply riots in the grotesque. The truth of this statement is illustrated by the facts underlying a suit just brought by Senator le Provost DE LAUNAY against the editor of Le Journal de Tréguier, which is published in the little fishing port of Brittany, where RENAN was born. The paper, it seems, was unable to live on its circulation, and the editor long ago sold its first page to the Senator, who used it for the presentation and advocacy of his political views. Some months ago another resident of Tréguier, the Vicomte DE KERGUEZEC, developed Senatorial ambitions, and was nominated by the Moderate Republicans in opposition to DE LAUNAY, who is a vehement Royalist. The Vicomte could not afford to start a paper of his own, so he, too, bought the use of a page in Le Journal de Tréguier. The result was that it became the most eclectic newspaper in France. An out-and-out Royalist organ on its first page, it was an equally stanch Republican on its second. The first page advised electors to "Vote for Le Provost DE LAUNAY," the second to "Vote for the Vicomte DE KERGUEZEC." The latter was returned. DE LAUNAY was annoyed by this, and having discovered that when the editor of Le Journal de Tréguier bought the paper he bound himself to maintain its former policy, which was defined in the contract as "in defense of the principles of family life, religion, and private property," the Senator brought suit for damages on the ground that by supporting a Republican candidate the editor had infringed the stipulations in the deed of sale. The case is coming before the civil tribunal of Lannion, which will have to decide whether a Republican programme is really inconsistent, as the Royalists assert, with the defense of family, religion, and property.

—It is no wonder that the members of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers are worried over the number of machines imported, but they will not get much sympathy in their attack upon the members of the Automobile Club of America or in their demand for a tightening and strengthening of the tariff fence. Our automobilists may or may not be the most patriotic persons in the world, but undoubtedly they buy the vehicles they regard as best, taking, incidentally, care to get them as cheaply as they can. If the American manufacturers want to monopolize the American market they can attain that object in either of two ways—by getting a prohibitive tariff put on machines of foreign make or by producing better machines than are made abroad. They seem lamentably inclined to prefer the former method, and yet who can question their ability to succeed by the latter if only they were proud and dignified enough to try it?

Condemns Action of the Acorns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me to express surprise and disapproval of the action of the so-called Order of Acorns in holding a boisterous jollification over the Fusion victory. No more enthusiastic man than myself voted for Mr. Low and his fellow candidates, but such performances as the Acorns gave leave a bad taste in the mouth. Their campaign was somewhat on the verge of scurrility, but that could be easily passed by if such post-election antics as those of yesterday were omitted. How can any respectable well-wisher of Mr. Low tolerate such boyish conduct?

RANDOLPH L. EDWARDS.

New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Worth It.

The cost of living, we are told, has reached the highest point for a decade. Well, and is not life worth more than it ever was before? It certainly is to those of us who are alive.—Boston Transcript.

Not Quite Satisfied.

And you say the candidate treated you all like gentlemen?" asked the political manager.

"Well, I suppose that's what you'd call it," said the worker; "he only treated us once."—Yonkers Statesman.

If Stamps Are Inclosed.

"What business brings the heaviest returns?" asked the man who wanted to know. "The literary business," sighed the struggling author, as he opened a two-pound rejected book manuscript.—Philadelphia Record.

Didn't Have To.

Nurvy—I want you to take a couple of tickets for our club's benefit at the Opera House.

E. Z. Mark—But I wouldn't go to an affair of that sort.

Nurvy—You don't have to. All you've got to do is just to buy the tickets.—Philadelphia Press.

Photographic Achievement.

Ethel—Why, Aunt Emily, this is a lovely photograph of you! What were you thinking of to get such a charming expression?

Aunt Emily—Well, when the photographer got me properly posed, he forget himself and said: 'Now, look stupid, please.'"—Detroit Free Press.

DIRGE.

From The Buffalo Express.

Things are mostly topsy-turvy
In this vale of sin and want,
And it seems that fate is always
Trying some one's faith to daunt.

If we've money for a journey,
We're not bidden anywhere;
And when relatives invite us,
Then we cannot raise the fare.

If we need fresh air and sunshine,
Something indoors is the fad;
When we wish to read, we've nothing
But a Friday bargain ad.

When our fountain pens are loaded,
We are quite unfit to think,
And when great ideas thrill us
They we've neither pen nor ink.

INCREASE OF TONNAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain for the Year.

Fleet of Ocean Steamers in the Foreign Trade Still Too Small to be Compared with That of Foreign Nations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The report of Mr. Chamberlain, the United States Commissioner of Navigation, says that the past fiscal year has been the third successive year of notable prosperity and growth in American shipping, exceeding the two previous years. The extent and nature of work under way or projected in shipyards promises an even greater growth for the current fiscal year.

American tonnage now has attained practically the former maximum of 1861. The figures of 1901, compared with 1861, show an increase in coasting trade vessels from 2,704,544 tons to 4,582,683 tons, (two-thirds of this increase being on the great lakes,) a decrease in foreign trade vessels from 2,496,894 tons to 879,595 tons, and a decrease in whaling and fishing vessels from 338,375 tons to 61,940 tons.

Of the total tonnage, 3,628,201 tons are wooden vessels and only 1,901,017 tons are iron or steel. In 1900 Great Britain launched 1,440,000 tons of steel vessels.

Porto Rico appears in the returns with 25 vessels of 5,297 tons and Hawaii with 64 vessels of 37,149 tons. In the Philippines 2,340 vessels, of 102,581 tons, (of which 149 vessels, of 43,598 tons, are steam vessels,) are under American protection. Until Congress has so enacted, the report says, Philippine vessels are not vessels of the United States.

Although registered American vessels increased 62,435 tons during the year, American vessels carried only 8.2 per cent. of our exports and imports, the smallest percentage in our history.

Our fleet of ocean steamers in foreign trade, the report says, is too small to be compared with that of foreign nations. The fleets of each of the four large British and German steamship corporations exceeds the American fleet in tonnage, mileage, and business.

The tonnage built and documented in the United States during the past fiscal year comprised 1,580 vessels, of 483,469 gross tons.

The steel vessels under construction or under contract during the current fiscal year will much exceed similar tonnage built in any previous year. The bureau is advised of 89 such merchant vessels, of 355,645 gross tons, to be valued at about $36,000,000. Besides these 71 naval vessels, of 281,148 tons displacement, are building. In this work 44 plants, with a capital of about $68,000,000, employing about 46,000 men, are engaged.

The building of ten trans-Atlantic steamers, Mr. Chamberlain says, presumably rests on anticipated legislation by Congress. Six for the Atlantic Transport Line are building from the same plans used in building steamers in England for the same company. The American cost of a steamer of the Minnehaha type will be $1,846,800, the British cost $1,419,200. The American cost of the smaller trans-Atlantic cargo steamers will be $729,000, for which the British price ranges from $534,000 to $486,000.

The difference in wages on American and foreign vessels is considered in detail. In illustration, the pay roll (excluding master) of 380 men on the steamship St. Louis is $11,300, of 427 men on the British Oceanic is $9,900, and of 500 men on the German Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse $7,715. The German is the fastest steamship, the American is the smallest.

The report contains a detailed statement of the foreign voyages of American vessels last year, showing that the American flag was seen much oftener on the North Atlantic during President Jefferson's embargo (1808) or during the cruises of the Alabama than at present. Foreign shipping in our Pacific trade has doubled in three years.

The purchase of the Leyland Line is spoken of in the report as evidence that American capital is willing to invest in ocean steamships, that there is an advantage to American exporters in American control of ocean steamships, even if not under the American flag, and that in the coming development of our ocean transportation facilities the union of trunk railroad lines and steamship corporations will be an important factor. Including the Leyland purchase, American capital owns fully 670,000 tons of steamers under foreign flags, which in actual carrying power exceed all American vessels now engaged in foreign trade. The War and Navy Departments also own 126,847 gross tons of foreign-built transports and colliers. By various special acts 56 foreign-built vessels, of 132,187 gross tons, have been admitted to registry. American money of late years has purchased 931,000 tons of foreign-built steel steamers, while since 1891 there have been built in the United States 1,006,000 tons of steel steam vessels of all kinds.

The principal foreign and American ocean mail contracts are printed in full, and it is shown that at the present prices of steamships British ocean mail contracts are more advantageous for steamship lines than American contracts under the act of 1891.

COMMANDER McCREA'S REPORT.

Says Local Authorities at Colon Are in Desperate Straits Financially.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—In a letter to the Navy Department, dated at Colon, Oct. 29, Lieut. Commander McCrea, who is in command of the Machias, says:

> I have to report the usual quiet conditions prevailing in Colon and along the north coast of the isthmus. The Colombian gunboat Pinzon made a round trip to Bocas del Toro during the week, touching at intermediate ports, and she reports all quiet to the west.
>
> I inclose papers showing to what miserable straits the local authorities have been reduced to raise funds, and am not surprised that the steamship companies have agreed to protest. If this path is once opened to collect the sinews of war, and no protests are made, there is no limit to the annoyances which will follow, and traffic over the railroad would be seriously interfered with. This resolution doubles the harbor dues, which are lumped together and called "the commercial contribution"; if meekly acquiesced in, steamship lines might be diverted from running here which would of course injure the traffic on the railroad.
>
> The department has been informed as to the various ways by which the local authorities have raised funds, such as hypothecating all the dues from the Panama Railroad Company for six months to come, adding 20 per cent. and then doubling the custom dues on all articles, and by levying "war taxes" or assessments upon all solvent Colombians. These measures, if taken by the Republic of Colombia and enforced throughout, would perhaps be justifiable as war measures. But, when associated with the discontent almost amounting to revolt among the soldiers because of no pay, it looks as though the funds being raised are for some other purpose than suppressing the revolution.

From the west side of the isthmus Capt. Perry of the Iowa reports, under date of Oct. 28, that normal conditions obtain at Panama.

The State Department, in view of the continued reports of insurgent movements near Panama, through its Consuls on the isthmus, has taken steps to warn the public that under no conditions must there be interference with free transit across the isthmus.

MR. HANNA AT WHITE HOUSE.

Plans for the William McKinley Monument Discussed at Some Length—Dines with the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Senator Hanna of Ohio to-day made his first visit to the White House since the death of the late President McKinley. He was accompanied by John G. Milburn of Buffalo, at whose residence Mr. McKinley died. The President received both of them cordially, and when the members of the Cabinet assembled, shortly after their arrival, he took them into the Cabinet room, where they shook hands with the Cabinet officers.

Before the Cabinet met formally Senator Hanna discussed the plans of the National William McKinley Association with the President and Cabinet. He explained the necessity for absolute harmony between the association of which he is Trustee and the McKinley Memorial Arch Association of this city, but argued that in seeking popular subscriptions the former organization, which plans the erection of a suitable monument at Canton, should have the right of way. Senator Hanna thought that about $750,000 should be used in the erection of a suitable monument.

Later Mr. Hanna and Mr. Milburn dined with the President.

LOCAL PORT APPOINTMENTS.

President Will Wait Until Congress Meets Before Naming Collector and Appraiser.

Senator Thomas C. Platt said last night that President Roosevelt had decided to take no action with regard to the Federal appointments for New York until the opening of the session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President Roosevelt has decided not to make any more appointments of importance until Congress meets. All recess appointees must be reappointed upon the assembling of Congress, and the President thinks that all the larger appointments should be held up until he can send the names directly to the Senate.

No immediate action therefore will be taken in the case of the Appraisership and Collectorship of the Port of New York. Such action as will be taken has not been determined definitely, but if the present inclination of the President prevails both Appraiser Wakeman and Collector Bidwell will be succeeded by other appointees.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CARTER.

Attorney General Explains to the Cabinet the Scope of the Coming Trial in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Cabinet meeting to-day developed the fact that there exists an entire misapprehension concerning the legal proceedings which are to take place in Chicago in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, who was convicted by military court-martial of embezzlement and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

Attorney General Knox explained to the President and Cabinet to-day that Capt. Carter was not to be given a new trial before Judge Kohlsaat, as has been erroneously reported. The Government attached about $150,000 of the property belonging to Capt. Carter, and the question which will be tried before Judge Kohlsaat relates only to the title to that property.

Incidentally, of course, the question of Capt. Carter's conviction by a military court will be raised, but Attorney General Knox told the Cabinet that it was in no sense a new trial of Capt. Carter's case before a civil tribunal. Attorney General Knox said that with the $150,000 which the Government soon will recover the total amount restored to the Government will foot up to over half a million dollars.

PAYNE SEES THE PRESIDENT.

New York Congressman and Colleagues Discuss Subject of Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Representative-elect Sereno E. Payne, who was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House in the Fifty-sixth Congress, and Republican leader of that body, saw the President again to-day in company with Representative Steele, who was also a member of the committee. The meeting to-day followed a conference which they had with the President yesterday.

The President discussed with them matters of reciprocity, revenue, and tariff which may come before the Committee on Ways and Means at the approaching session of Congress, and read to them the portion of his message covering these subjects. Mr. Payne and some of his colleagues are very firmly opposed to tariff revision at this time, disagreeing entirely with the views of Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, who favors revision on certain lines.

There is no doubt that Mr. Payne will be the floor leader of the House in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

SECRETARY ROOT PERPLEXED.

Philippine Commission's Report Is Delayed by Accident.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Root is somewhat perplexed in preparing his annual report on account of the delay in receiving the report of the Philippine Commission. The commission's report, together with a special envoy sent to the Philippines to report on the banking and currency conditions of the islands, left Manila on the transport Sheridan. Two weeks ago the Sheridan broke down in Japan and the Warren was ordered to bring her passengers and important mail. A few days ago the Warren broke down, and the Hancock has just sailed from Manila to take her place.

These accidents will prevent the report of the Philippine Commission, as well as the report of the special representative on currency, from reaching Secretary Root in time to be used in his annual report. Meanwhile he is using such information as has already been prepared in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, but it is likely that a supplemental report will be made by the Secretary covering the Philippines and based upon the commission's report.

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF BURDEN.

Consul Kehl Points Out Why Cost of Living Will Advance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Consul Kehl, at Stettin, has added an interesting chapter to the reports furnished by our Consular officers in Germany, touching the effect of the proposed new German tariff. The first effect of an increase over the present import duty on foodstuffs coming into the empire, Mr. Kehl says, will be an advance in the price of these articles. The cost of living in Germany, he says, at present is from 10 to 50 per cent. higher than in the United States, while wages are about one-third those paid in America.

To balance the increased cost of living, wages must be increased, which again will enhance the cost of production and the selling price, thus placing the burden of a higher import duty on the people in general. Germany, the Consul says, has not the natural resources to supply her people's demand for meats and agricultural products, and with a constant increase in population and the evolution from an agricultural to an industrial country it is quite natural, he says, that the demand for food would advance and the production decrease.

NEW RULE FOR WEST POINT.

Academic Board May Now Accept Graduation Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Root has issued an order changing the regulations relative to admissions to West Point so that the Academic Board may accept candidates who are graduates of high schools or students of colleges and universities without requiring them to pass the mental examination prescribed by the department. The important paragraphs added are:

"The Academic Board will consider, and may accept, in lieu of the regular mental entrance examination, the properly attested examination papers of an appointee who receives his appointment to a public competitive examination; or the properly attested certificate of graduation from a public high school, in which the course of study covers the range of subjects heretofore prescribed for candidates; or a properly attested certificate that the candidate is a regular student of any incorporated college or university."

DR. MARY WALKER'S PENSION.

May Be Cut Off Because of Her Utterances About the Late President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Pension Bureau is investigating utterances attributed to Dr. Mary Walker, the ex-army nurse, who has worn masculine attire for many years, and who is alleged to have called the execution of Czolgosz, the late President's McKinley's assassin, a murder, and the late President himself a murderer on account of his policy in the Philippines.

A special examiner of the Pension Office is at Oswego, N. Y., investigating the matter, and his report will be kept on file at the bureau here in readiness for submission to Congress in case that body should call for it. Commissioner Evans explained to-day that he had no authority to revoke the woman's pension, but that Congress could do so if it desired.

New Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, had a half hour's talk to-day with Secretary Hay in regard to the preparation of the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is expected that, in view of the progress that has been made the convention may be concluded, so far as the executive branch of the Government is concerned, the latter part of next week.

TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE IN SOUTHERN STATES

Propaganda to Awaken Interest Among Whites and Negroes.

LARGE SUMS TO BE SPENT

Southern Educational Conferences Lead to a Comprehensive Plan Outlined by Robert C. Ogden at a Banquet Given to the Southern Board.

To a notable gathering of men a comprehensive plan for the promulgation of education among both the white and negro races was enunciated at a dinner given by Robert C. Ogden to the Southern Education Board and other invited guests at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The plan is an outgrowth of the Southern educational conferences which have been held at Capon Springs and Salem-Winston for the past two years.

The Executive Board of the Southern Educational Conference has been in session in this city for several days of this week. This board is composed of the following members: J. L. M. Curry, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. W. Dabney, President of the University of Tennessee; Dr. E. A. Alderman, President of Tulane University, New Orleans; Dr. C. D. McIver, President of North Carolina State College for Women; Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute; the Rev. Wallace Buttrick, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; George Foster Peabody, New York, and Robert C. Ogden, New York.

Under the auspices of this board was formed the organization of the Southern Education Board of the Conference for Education in the South. It was the scheme of this latter organization which was outlined by Mr. Ogden last night. Mr. Ogden is the Chairman of the new board, and will himself be the general directing force in the operation of the plan.

THE PROPAGANDA.

The central idea of the scheme is that energetic efforts shall be instituted in the South at once for the spread of educational propaganda among the people of that section. The purpose will be to interest the Southern people of both races in education to instill into the minds of those not possessing it a zeal for knowledge. To accomplish this speeches are to be made, literature is to be circulated, and missionary work of a progressive character is to be undertaken.

In carrying out the designs of this new organization, it is planned to expend the sum of $40,000 annually for two years.

"We do not know exactly where this money is to come from," said Mr. Ogden, "but we feel reasonably certain that we will be able to secure it and that we will not find financial obstacles in our pathway."

This money is to be spent purely in the spread of educational propaganda, and not for education proper. It is hoped that the people of the South can be so interested in the ideas which will be presented that they will tax themselves and take measures of their own for the educational work itself. Such was the idea as expressed by Mr. Ogden.

The guiding hand in all of this work is to be J. L. M. Curry, for a long time connected with the work of education in the South and prominently identified with the work of the Slater fund. Mr. Curry is to be the General Agent of the Board. Closely associated with him will be the Rev. Dr. C. W. Dabney.

Dr. Dabney will be known as the "Chief of the Bureau of Information, Investigation, and the Librarian." He will maintain at Knoxville, Tenn., a bureau of information and literature, from which will be sent out a vast quantity of matter concerning the purpose in hand. Statistics will be gathered, the problems which arise carefully studied, and information supplied to both Northern and Southern people.

The field directors of the scheme are to be the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell of Hampton, Va.; Dr. C. D. McIver of Greensborough, N. C., and Dr. E. A. Alderman of New Orleans, La. They will deliver lectures and make investigations in various places in the South, and seek in every way possible, by both personal endeavor and recommendation to others, to promote the objects sought. Associated with them will be Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., and Dr. G. S. Dickerman of New Haven, Conn., as associate field agents.

The Southern Education Board will have the assistance in the work of Dr. Albert Shaw, William H. Baldwin, Jr., and Dr. Walter H. Page.

These were the plans which Mr. Ogden made known to his guests. After he had spoken he called for addresses from a number of the educators who were present. The first of these to speak was the Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott of Cambridge, Mass. He said the first suggestion of the plan of the educational conference came from the conference on the education of the Indian maintained by Mr. Smiley at Lake Mohonk.

THE SOUTH AND ITS PEOPLE.

In introducing Dr. C. W. Dabney, who spoke next, Mr. Ogden said that the question under consideration was, "to some of us, at least the greatest question of our American civilization." Dr. Dabney presented a mass of facts and figures which was considered to be striking. He said in part:

"In speaking of public education in the South, it is well that we first inquire who are the people of the South? There are 18,000,000 of these people in the States commonly called Southern. Of these 10,000,000 are white and 8,000,000 black. These whites are the descendants of the original settlers of this country. They are the purest American population on this continent. In the United States as a whole 40 per cent. of the native-born population comes from foreign-born parentage, while in the State of Georgia, for example, only 2 per cent. of the people are the children of foreign-born parents.

"There are 8,000,000 blacks in the South. In the public schools of New York from 40 to 50 per cent. of the children are of foreign parentage, and yet you feel it to be your duty to educate them. The black man was brought to this country, while the foreigner came of his own accord. And yet the black men of the South are allowed to go uneducated and unenlightened.

"To put the matter in its simplest terms we should educate the black man because he is our fellow-citizen. These people are citizens to-day, and citizens they will remain. It may be thought necessary at times to pass laws disqualifying certain persons for illiteracy, but these laws must at least be fair and applicable alike to every one. [Applause.]

"In the next place, I ask you what is being done to educate these people of such pure American stock, these negroes who were brought here? In the whole of the Southern States, the average number of school days on which teaching is done in one year is 100. The average salary of a teacher is $31.75 a month. The total expenditure for popular education in the South per annum is $36,000,000, or $9.72 for each pupil, $1.34 per capita of population.

"In the State of North Carolina, which is a typical State, the average number of enrolled pupils in each public school is sixty-five, and there are upon an average fifty-four pupils to every teacher. The average cost of keeping the schoolhouses is $1.86, and the average salary of a teacher is $28.36 a month, or $77 for the entire year, since teaching is done upon only 70.8 days.

"It follows from this condition that the teachers of the South are makeshift teachers merely, those who take up this work while waiting for something else. And in the State of North Carolina the average child gets just 2.4 years of this kind of schooling as his preparation for citizenship.

"Why does not the South have better schools? First, because of the sparsely settled population. In the State of Massachusetts there are twenty-five cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants. In the whole of the Southern States there are just nineteen such cities. Our people are a rural people, and schools must be taken to them. Another cause is the poverty of the people. Our people are poor.

"The total value of assessed property in the State of Tennessee is $472,000,000. Deduct the railroads, telephones, and telegraphs, which are principally owned outside the State, from this sum, and you have left only $208,000,000 as the value of the property of the State. The people are ignorant because they are poor, and they remain poor because they are ignorant.

HOW POLITICS INTERFERE.

"Again, the prevailing political theories interfere with a systematic plan of education. The people believe in a 'laissez faire' government. It is practically impossible for a State Board of Education in Tennessee, for example, to enforce a rule that the county Superintendent shall pass a certain examination imposed by State authority. The county government is practically autonomous, and the county Commissioners are the directors of the educational system. Some careful work must be done in ridding the people of these ideas.

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that during the year 1900 some $35,000,000 was donated in this country for educational purposes, and of this amount but little more than a million dollars went to the Southern States for the education of both races. A little less than 3 per cent. of the total gifts went to 25 per cent. of the population. I ask you is this right? And I beg to ask you do you not think the time is likely to come when we will wish these people had been fitted for citizenship?"

Dr. Alderman of Tulane University made an address, urging the importance of the college and the university in spreading popular education. One feature of Dr. Alderman's speech was a reference he made to Robert E. Lee and the demonstration which greeted it. The speaker was referring to the fact that the days of the civil war and those which preceded it were now largely a memory in the South.

"My own strongest memory of those days," continued Dr. Alderman, "was a glimpse I once had of the magnificent face of Robert E. Lee."

The speaker paused for a moment, and the listeners were quiet. Then spontaneously, vigorous applause started up which lasted for some moments.

Dr. Alderman called attention to the fact that one out of two of the entire adult population of the South could not read. This, he said, was the essential condition confronting the Southern people. He declared that in his opinion the best thing the President of the United States could do would be to appoint a commission, which should investigate this entire subject of illiteracy in the South, and make a full report concerning it. "The people do not know the real facts," he said.

"Our people must be brought out of this darkness of ignorance," continued Dr. Alderman, "but it cannot be brought to pass unless our higher institutions of learning are first improved. It is from these higher institutions that must come that directive energy, which will carry the movement along."

After Dr. Alderman, Dr. McIver, and J. L. M. Curry made addresses, Dr. H. B. Frissell spoke briefly. An interesting feature of the dinner was that before any of the speeches had been delivered the entire company arose and drank a toast to the President of the United States. This custom, Mr. Ogden said, was one which he hoped would in time become universal in the United States.

THE GUESTS AT DINNER.

Among those present at the dinner, in addition to the speakers, were:

The Rev. Wallace Buttrick, D. D.,
George Foster Peabody,
Dr. D. C. Gilman,
Morris K. Jesup,
R. Fulton Cutting,
Isaac N. Seligman,
John Crosby Brown,
George Gray Barnard,
The Rev. G. S. Dickerman, D. D.,
Dr. Albert Shaw,
The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,
The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, D. D.,
The Rev. Francis G. Peabody, D.D.,
Charles E. Bigelow,
The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D.,
William H. Baldwin, Jr.,
F. N. Doubleday,
Dr. Walter H. Page,
Dr. James E. Russell,
The Rev. Henry Evertsen Cobb,
Dr. William Jay Schieffelin,
Wilbur L. Ogden,
Frank L. Hine,
Dr. St. Clair McKelway,
George McAneny,
Leslie W. Miller,
Dr. S. M. Lindsay,
Roscoe C. E. Brown,
W. A. Blair,
The Rev. Edward Abbott, D. D.,
Dr. C. F. Meserve,
The Rev. A. B. Hunter,
F. S. Dellenbaugh,
Dr. Woodrow Wilson,
Adolph S. Ochs,
The Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D.,
John W. Fries,
Henry E. Fries,
Edward Cary,
Oswald G. Villard,
Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler,
Robert M. Ogden,
Dr. E. L. Gould,
The Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D.,
Dr. R. B. Fulton,
William R. Moody,
The Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D.,
Gen. T. J. Morgan,
H. W. Hubbard,
Samuel E. Moffett,
Dr. Felix Adler,
Henry L. Stoddard,
James S. Seymour,
William D. Barbour,
The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
Prof. Henry W. Farnam.

MME. LEHMANN'S RECITAL.

The Famous Soprano Heard by a Large Audience at Carnegie Hall.

The famous dramatic soprano, Lilli Lehmann, has returned to this country to delight music lovers once more. Her Winter tour will be one of song recitals, and of these the first took place yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The scene was most interesting to those who have watched the progress of musical events in this city for the last twenty years. Well do they remember the day when Lilli Lehmann, a woman of superb beauty and of magnificent voice, first came to New York to sing in the Metropolitan Opera House in German opera in the days succeeding the failure of the first attempt to make that house the home of Italian opera of the old sort. Well do they remember Mme. Lehmann's appearance in such roles as Bertha in "Der Prophet," Sulamith in Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," and Aida in Verdi's opera. And then came her revelation of her powers as a Wagnerian singer, her wonderful Venus and Brünnhilde and Isolde.

Away back in 1876 in the first performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," in Baireuth, under the direction of Wagner, she had sung the voice of the forest bird in "Siegfried" and one of the Rheindaughters in "Das Rheingold" and "Götterdämmerung." Then she was a light soprano, who had succeeded as Violetta in "La Traviata." But in the eighties at the Metropolitan she demonstrated that she was one of the world's great dramatic sopranos, and as such she was accepted when she went back to Germany. Berlin fell at her feet, and Cosima Wagner set upon her sacred head the halo of an invitation to go to Baireuth and sing Brünnhilde where once she had sung only the forest bird.

She came back to us again, and was one of the greatest cast of "Tristan und Isolde" known to the annals of the operatic stage. She sang Isolde with Jean de Reszke as Tristan, Edouard de Reszke as King Mark, Marie Brema as Branganene, and Van Rooy as Kurvenal. It was previous to these days that she made herself known to us as a singer of songs. She had gone home after an arduous season of opera quite broken down, and information came from Berlin that we were never to hear her wonderful voice again. But in January, 1897, she gave a song recital at the Waldorf and showed us that she was still able to move us. It was her revelation to us as a lieder singer. She was heard in opera, too, that season, but the song recital was something new. When she sang here in opera the last time, it again seemed as if her voice was on the verge of breaking down. There were weak spots—what the singers call holes—in the middle register. But last Winter came news from Berlin that Lilli Lehmann was singing as well as ever.

It is not at all wonderful, therefore, that music lovers thronged Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to hear her, and that there was much anxiety as to the condition of her voice. It is a genuine delight to record the fact that Mme. Lehmann's voice is much better than it was when she was here two years ago. The holes in the middle register were not apparent yesterday. Indeed, that part of her voice, the part on which the demands of song are most exigent, was in admirable condition, and its rich, full, carrying tones were warm with splendid vitality.

The instrument being in good order, the rest goes without saying. Mme. Lehmann has not now to demonstrate her mastery of the art of song. She is a notably great lieder singer. To hear her is a privilege and a lesson. Her programme yesterday consisted of Schubert's "Die Allmacht," "Du bist die Ruh," "Auf dem Wasser zu singen," and "Die Sterne," (opus 96, No. 1,) Berlioz's "L'Absence," "Barcarolle," and "Marguerite's Air" from "Faust," Schumann's "Waldesgespräch," and "Der Nussbaum," and Loewe's "Glockenthürmer's Töchterlein" and "Die Walpurgisnacht."

All of these songs were sung well, but naturally some were sung better than others. Mme. Lehmann's voice does not now respond readily to the demands of quick musical movement, and she is therefore at her best in such legato numbers as the "Absence" of Berlioz and the "Nussbaum" of Schumann, while Loewe's first-named song is not especially well suited to her powers. But she is always an interpreter, who sings with fine intelligence and with genuine feeling. Nothing more beautiful could be desired than her delivery of the first Berlioz song and the "Nussbaum." And standing behind the footlights in her flowing blue gown with her classic face surrounded by a tender frame of gray hair, she presented a picture which will long be remembered by those who saw it. Her accompaniments were played with delightful skill by Mr. Reinhold Hermann, who has come with her from Berlin to make these recitals artistic events.

MR. SAAR'S CONCERT.

Mr. Louis V. Saar, a resident composer, gave a concert of original compositions last night at the Carnegie Lyceum. The works offered for consideration were a set of variations and fugue for piano, a prelude, elegie, "Kleine Romanze" rhapsody, "Berceuse," "A la Valse," étude, and waltz for the same instrument, and nine songs, of which four are yet in manuscript. The audience, which was not a large one, was very friendly to the composer and encouraged his efforts with hearty applause.

The first piano number is a prize composition. It was entered for and won a prize offered two years ago by a musical journal of Boston. It is a musicianly piece of work, its scholarship probably being the element which appealed most forcibly to the judges in the contest. It must be conceded that this work, as well as most of the other piano pieces, showed that Mr. Saar is a worshipper at the shrine of Brahms. It is a pity that this particular composer has been so influential in his time, for his idiom is as unmistakable as Chopin's and in the hands of any one but himself is not nearly so congenial to the piano.

The songs of Mr. Saar showed the composer in a better light than the piano numbers, which it must be confessed would undoubtedly have made a more suitable effect in the hands of a mere accomplished player than the composer. Of all the songs, the most finished in style and expression was the first heard, "Thränen," a song in which the tender note is sounded with sympathetic touch. "Liebesfahrt" deserves also a word of praise as an unusually good example of the type which can be described only by the German term "volksthümlich." The "volksthümlisches lied" is the most characteristic species of modern German song, and Mr. Saar showed good judgment in studying it. Another song which deservedly was applauded was "Liebesquell." In short, Mr. Saar composes songs with taste and sentiment. The vocal numbers were sung with a pleasing quality of voice, correct intonation, and intelligence by Miss Edith R. Chapman.

CIRCLE THEATRE CASE.

Denial of Writ of Mandamus to Compel the Granting of a License Affirmed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of Justice Blanchard at Special Term in the matter of the application of Paul Armstrong for a writ of mandamus against Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy.

Mr. Armstrong applied for a mandamus to compel Col. Murphy to grant a theatrical license for the Circle Theatre, at the southwest corner of Sixtieth Street and Broadway. The application, which was opposed by the Paulist Fathers, was heard by Inspector Harley. The Commissioner refused to grant the license upon the report of the Inspector.

Justice O'Brien, who writes the opinion of the Appellate Division, refers to various cases cited, and holds that the power vested in the Police Department in reference to the granting of such licenses is discretionary, and is not controllable by mandamus. The claim was made that the duty of the Commissioner to issue such licenses was imperative and mandatory when the license fee was paid, but the court holds that this claim is not sound. The order denying the motion for a writ of mandamus is therefore affirmed.

Justice O'Brien also writes the opinion in a separate proceeding brought by Armstrong for a writ of certiorari in the same matter, to review the determination of the Commissioner in refusing to grant the license. Justice O'Brien says that a writ of certiorari can be issued only to review some "judicial act." The court holds that the action of the Commissioner is not a judicial act. It is unquestionably his duty to consider and determine such a case with care, and on the responsibility of his official oath. He is not, however, compelled to hold a hearing unless he wishes to, and the proceeding is not "judicial." The order denying the motion for a writ of certiorari is accordingly affirmed.

The premises in question had previously been leased to the Park Circle Amusement Company, represented by Evans & Mann, and a barroom was established in the front part. This company failed to get a concert hall license, which would authorize the sale of liquor on the premises during performances. Armstrong says that he never had any connection with the Park Circle Amusement Company. The barroom has been closed, and Armstrong says he did not intend to sell liquor on the premises. The Paulist Fathers and two other residents who opposed the application feared that the theatre might bring disreputable people into that section. Inspector Harley said in his report that in case of the failure of the theatre for first-class dramatic representations it might be used for vicious productions.

German Conservatory's Opening Concert

The opening concert of the New York German Conservatory of Music took place last night at Mendelssohn Hall, West Fortieth Street, near Broadway. The entertainment consisted of both instrumental and vocal music. Among the performers were Miss Mabel Bevins, A. Gutman, Miss Nettie Tippett, Severin O. Frank, Miss Celeste Abrams, Miss Esther Schattman, S. Constantine Yon, Miss Matilde Bloadsman, and M. B. Russell Throckmorton.

AMONG THE SHOPS.

There are new styles for baby as well as for baby's mamma and sisters. How is this for up-to-dateness, a little wrapper with a bolero? The wrapper itself is about like the usual run of such little garments, of a pretty white flannel, and has a band of embroidery on either side of the front. The new feature, the bolero, is only a flannel baby jacket which is put on over the wrapper and sewed in with it at the neck and the arm holes, and there you have a new style. The bolero is of the same material as the wrapper, but the band of embroidery around it has a more pronounced color, and it has an embroidered scallop around the edge. The sleeves and collar also are finished with a scalloped edge.

***

Another wrapper is made in the front like the long coats women are wearing, the two edges at the opening turning back the full length of the garment—or having that effect. There are actually pieces set on to show a line of embroidery on the inside. Baby's embroidery is more satisfactory than that on its mamma's coats frequently, for in some cases the larger garments are made with machine embroidery and the baby's are not.

***

An Eton jacket is another of the new things for the baby. One may call it an Eton jacket, for it probably does not come below the baby's waist, which is practically the only distinguishing mark of the Eton nowadays. Baby's jacket is of white silk, one of the pretty but unserviceable things to be found in children's wardrobes. It is a plain, sack shape, and the edge is finished with a chiffon ruffle, a double fold of chiffon set into the edge of the jacket. The same chiffon ruffle finishes the edge of the collar and the double edges of the sleeves, the short upper sleeve made quite like a grown-up article with the puffed sleeve beneath the plain.

***

One way of trimming silk skirts which is different from others is with pipings or folds around the flounce. The flounce is a plain circular one, and these pipings are set in around it about an inch apart. The color of the pipings varies in different skirts. In one blue skirt they are of a deeper shade of blue; in a pink skirt they are of white, and in a gray striped skirt they are of the material.

***

One is always longing for those chiffon scarfs which come in Persian effects and in flower designs, but there seems to be no earthly way in which a woman can wear them to advantage. They are pretty and effective worn around the throat with fur coats, filling in the opening at the neck.

***

Yesterday a pretty young woman in one of the shops was buying a black and white stock for this purpose. It was a white chiffon stock with a bow and bust-length ends, and was trimmed with bands of black lace. "Yes," the saleswoman was saying as she sold the stock, "that will be very pretty with your fur coat," and as the pretty purchaser had evidently made up her mind that such was the case she received the approving words with satisfaction.

***

A pretty effect is given a separate waist by having lapels turned back from the narrow vest the full length of the waist. One pretty light waist of silk has a narrow vest of white chiffon, and the silk of the waist turned back from it is faced with plaid.

***

In another waist a coat tail or postillion back is made in a very pretty way. The waist of the gown—there is a full suit—is plaited in box plaits, five of them back and front. In the back the centre three of these plaits are carried below the waist, the others finish at the waist line, and in front the upper part of the waist, with the plaits, is cut off half way between the bust line and waist, forming a jacket front. Below this jacket there is a blousing front of blue silk gathered into a black-pointed black velvet band. There are pipings of blue in the collar which match the blouse.

***

Sheer fine linen turnover collars, hemstitched and with a row of feather stitching above the hemstitching, the collar carried straight around without an opening in the front, cost 45 cents. They are charming, they are such refined, ladylike collars.

***

Pretty lockets, heart shaped, have the tops painted in fleur de lis apparently under glass.

***

A woman in the shops yesterday was wearing a sealskin coat and with it a sealskin chatelaine bag of the fur seal.

***

In a carriage was a woman with a Persian lamb coat and a carriage robe of Persian lamb.

***

Chatelaine bags are ugly things, as large as small hand satchels most of them, and hang flopping at the side in an ugly way. Yet they are worn by many of the best-dressed women, bags of fine old brocades or embroideries some of them; others of the fine leathers, and the handsomest have silver frames of beautiful workmanship.

THOMAS W. EVANS'S WILL.

Decree Admitting It to Probate Affirmed by the Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of the Special Term denying a motion to file objection to the probate of the will of Thomas W. Evans, the wealthy American dentist, who lived for many years in Paris. The present proceeding was brought by David Keane, who sought to have the probate of the will set aside.

The court, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, holds that Mr. Keane was not a party in interest under Section 2,514, Paragraph 11, of the Code of Civil Procedure, and he was not entitled to intervene and file objections. The decree admitting the will to probate is therefore affirmed.

Mr. Keane was retained by three contestants of the will, Thomas B. Evans, John Roland Enos, and Juliette C. Henderson. They each agreed to pay him for his services eight one-hundredths of any sum that might be recovered. Subsequently, however, they compromised their claim without informing Mr. Keane, and they did not pay him anything. Mr. Keane's interest, therefore, was merely that of a lawyer for certain contestants, and the court holds that the probate cannot be set aside in order to enable him to collect his bill.

HENRY HART AND HIS PROPERTY.

He Disliked to Sell Anything That Once Came Into His Possession.

The late Henry Hart's aversion to selling anything that he possessed, which was illustrated by his hoarding for forty-seven years the unredeemed pledges from his Chatham Street pawnshop and his tenacious holding on to his Third Avenue Railroad stock, extended to his real estate, and particularly to a parcel of unimproved property in Chatham Street. At 135 and 137 of this street were two lots occupied by two shanty stores. In one of them clams and oysters and cooked fish food are sold. The other place is a tobacco store. The rents are nominal, but sufficient, it is said, to pay the taxes and assessments on the property.

The lots have been unimproved ever since the ownership passed to Mr. Hart, many years ago. There has been no boom in real estate, so far as centre-block lots are concerned, for thirty years, but many offers for the property in question were refused by Mr. Hart. He believed, he said, that he might just as well own the lots as any one else, so long as a tempting price was not bid for them. He pursued this policy for a quarter of a century in regard to property he owned in Perry Street, which he sold two years ago.

BUCHANAN WILL LITIGATION.

New Trial Ordered to Determine the Instrument's Validity.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered a new trial to determine the validity of the will of Alexander Buchanan, in which he makes Kate M. Belsay sole executrix of his estate. The decision was handed down as an appeal by Kate Belsay on a judgment entered in favor of Margaret P. Buchanan, upon the verdict of a jury.

Alexander Buchanan died at the Post-Graduate Hospital Sept. 30, 1896. His will was admitted to probate after a contest on Feb. 2, 1899. In the following March the action on which the appeal is based was brought by Mrs. Buchanan, who attached the will on the grounds that Buchanan at the time of the alleged will was of unsound mind, that the execution of the will by the testator had been obtained by fraud, and that the provisions of the will excluding virtually from any benefits under that instrument the testator's wife and daughters were inspired by insane delusions respecting their conduct toward the testator for several years prior to the execution of that instrument.

The case went to the jury on all these issues, and that body returned a general verdict in favor of Mrs. Buchanan.

THE HARNETT WILL CONTESTED.

A Sister of the Real Estate Auctioneer Charges Fraud.

A notice of contest of the will of Richard V. Harnett, the real estate auctioneer, who died on Oct. 23, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday by Mr. Harnett's sister, Mrs. Sarah A. Horro of 106 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Horro alleges that her brother, who left his entire estate to Mrs. Harnett, was led into making the will by fraud and undue influence. She states, further, that the witnesses to the will, Isaiah A. Huson and Ira D. Warren, did not sign the will in the presence of or by the request of the testator.

Mrs. Harnett, when seen last night and questioned about the contest of the will, said:

"It's very strange. I have lived with Mr. Harnett since 1881, and during all that time we never had a quarrel of any kind. If any one asserts that there was any fraud in the making of the will, he makes the assertion solely on imaginative grounds."

EDWARD S. STOKES'S WILL.

Petition for Probate Filed by Counsel for W. E. D. Stokes.

The petition for the probate of the will of Edward S. Stokes was filed yesterday with the Probate Clerk in the Surrogate's office by Mortimer H. Flagg, counsel for W. E. D. Stokes, cousin of the testator and executor under the will, which was filed on Wednesday.

The petition states that the testator left no children or widow surviving him.

MOUNT HOLYOKE EXERCISES.

Founders' Day Celebration in Mary Lyon Chapel.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 8.—The first exercises in the celebration of Founders' Day at Mount Holyoke College were held in Mary Lyon Chapel at 10:30 o'clock this forenoon. After the official and unofficial guests, alumnae, and student body had been seated the senior class, numbering 104, entered, followed by the Faculty in caps and gowns, the Trustees, and President Wooley, and the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman of Brooklyn.

The vested choir of 120, under the direction of Prof. William C. Hammond, then entered, singing as a processional the hymn, "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past."

The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Judson Smith, followed by Scripture reading. Dr. Cadman was then introduced as the speaker of the day. The closing prayer was read by the Rev. Henry Stimpson.

In the afternoon a meeting of the alumnae was held in Shattuck Hall, followed by a tea in Assembly Hall.

Requiem Mass at the Old Cathedral.

Solemn requiem mass will be sung at 10 o'clock this morning in the old Roman Catholic Cathedral at Mott and Prince Streets at the funeral of Mrs. Mary Flynn, the mother-in-law of Fort Warden James E. March, who died at Lowville, N. Y., a week ago. Mr. March went to Lowville Thursday to bring the body to this city, and it will be taken directly to the Cathedral from the Grand Central Station. The interment will be in Calvary.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The country still exercises fascinations for the fashionable world. There will be a hunt at Goshen this afternoon; the Westchester hounds will meet at Blind Brook farm, and the Meadow Brook Hunt assembles at 2 in the afternoon at Wheatley. Besides these events there will be any number of house parties. In town will take place the wedding of Miss Annette Browning Kellogg, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kellogg, to William Edward Colt, Jr., at St. Bartholomew's Church.

***

Already the Philadelphia season has begun and there are several debutantes who have been introduced in the suburbs. This is a new idea and has become quite popular. On Friday Miss Helen Sylvester was introduced at her parents' residence at Haverford. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sylvester. At Overbrook Miss Josephine Brinton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Brinton, made her debut. At the Brinton tea there were present Mrs. Charles Whelen, Miss Whelen, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Mrs. George Brinton Phillips, Mrs. C. C. Pickney Norris, Miss Mary Paul, and many of the fashionable Philadelphia women, and at the tea given by Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester were Mrs. Edmund Lewis, Mrs. John W. Townsend, Mr. Harry Rittenhouse, Mrs. Matthew Baird, Jr., Mrs. Barger, and Miss Barger.

***

There are but few passengers booked on the ships which are sailing for Europe today. On the list of the Columbia, which sails for Genoa and southern seas, are Mrs. J. E. Brugiere, Mrs. Howard C. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cramp, Miss Julia Culver, Mrs. Beverly C. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Farnam, Prof. and Mrs. W. W. Goodwin, Mrs. John J. Lawrence, the Misses Lawrence, Edward D. Robbins, Mrs. J. Bonsall Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vatable, A. S. Vatable, Mrs. Willis C. Ward, the Misses Ward, Prof. and Mrs. John F. Weir, and Miss Weir.

***

On the Pretoria, for Plymouth and Cherbourg, are C. Augustus Haviland, Miss Elisabeth Martin, Mrs. A. B. Toms, and Miss Lita Toms.

***

On the Mesaba for London are Mrs. M. Florence Eustis, Lester T. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lister, Mrs. Viola Parkin, and Miss Parkin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Orme M. Wilson have returned to New York for the Winter. Their house at 414 Fifth Avenue has been undergoing alterations and is ready for occupancy.

***

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and Miss Wetmore have been at the Cambridge, en route from Newport to Washington. Mrs. Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore will return in time for the Horse Show.

***

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are among those who are entertaining at week end parties in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills come into town for the season next week.

***

Miss Julia Chester Wells, who has recently been in Paris, returns shortly for the Winter to New York. Miss Wells was with her aunt, Mrs. Osgood Field, at the time of her death abroad some months ago.

***

Mrs. James F. Ruggles and her son, Burnet Rathbone Ruggles, are at the Lenox, 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, where they will remain for the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus de Neuville gave a large reception at their Long Island residence, near College Point, for their daughter, Miss Madeline de Neuville, on Thursday evening. Miss de Neuville is making her debut this season.

***

Mrs. C. Albert Stevens has opened her town house for a part of the early Winter. She will go abroad later in the season. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig will not return from Lenox until the 15th of the month. Mrs. Frank Sturgis will come to town about the same time.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor have closed their house at Southampton and are in town for the season at 6 East Forty-fifth Street.

***

Miss Helen Gould is to receive on Thursdays. She has moved in from the country to her residence, 579 Fifth Avenue.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 8.—Among the contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Fund in Newport are the following from the Summer residents: Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, $100; J. N. A. Griswold, $100; Mrs. Victor Sorchan, $50; Mr. John Carter Brown, $50; Mrs. Robert Goelet, $50; Mrs. Joseph Howland, $50; Theodore K. Gibbs, $25; Elbridge T. Gerry, $25; Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, $25; Mrs. Harold Brown, $15; the Misses E. and M. K. Wetmore, $15, and W. Morgan, $10.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden closed their cottage here to-day and returned to New York.

Mr. Atherton Blight closed his cottage on Bellevue Avenue to-day, and with his daughters, Miss Edith and Miss Evelyn Blight, went to New York. They will sail for Europe Nov. 19.

Mr. James V. Parker closed his cottage on Merton Road to-day.

Miss Katherine Neilson accompanied her uncle, Mr. Frederick Gebhard, to New York to-day. Mrs. Neilson is still at the Tiffany cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. Julia H. Eldridge, who has been occupying her cottage on Ochre Point for several weeks this Autumn, has gone to Pomfret, Conn.

Mr. S. C. Powell left to-day for New Haven.

Julien T. Davies and Arthur B. Emmons arrived from New York to-night.

Mrs. Duncan Elliott entertained at dinner to-night.

E. P. Scott Gave His Daughter Away.

In the story of the marriage of Col. G. R. Dyer to Miss Grace Gurnee Scott, published yesterday in THE TIMES, it was said that the bride "walked up the nave on the arm of her uncle, Augustus C. Gurnee, who gave her away." This was a mistake. She was escorted by her father, E. P. Scott, and he gave her away.

BARNARD THANKS MR. LOW.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held at Barnard College yesterday afternoon, resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation of the services of Seth Low to Barnard College and the higher education of women.

Abram S. Hewitt was elected Chairman of the board for the coming year. Other officers named were: Vice Chairman—Mrs. A. A. Anderson; Secretary—Edward W. Sheldon; Treasurer—George A. Plimpton.

FOR A NEW SEAMEN'S HOME.

$700 Realized at a Concert on the White Star Line Pier.

The benefit concert given last night on the White Star steamship pier in aid of the Seamen's Christian Association's new Home for Seamen brought together a large gathering. Nearly all the seamen of the Oceanic and Georgic, which are now in port, were present. Charles H. Knox presided, and on the platform with him were Capt. Cameron of the Oceanic, Chief Engineer Bewell of the Oceanic, and Capt. Smith, Marine Superintendent of the White Star Line.

The entertainment consisted of songs, instrumental music, and recitations by volunteer sailor talent and several artists of the concert stage. Among the latter were Effie Stewart, Mme. Josephine Jacobi, George W. Jenkins, Sadie Barnett, Dore brothers, J. Leslie Gossin, Emile Levy, and John E. Weiss, Sause's Concert Band gave a number of selections. About $700 was realized for the benefit of the home.

Seventh Day Adventists' Meetings.

The Gospel meetings under the auspices of Seventh Day Adventists which were recently begun in the hall at 313 West Fifty-ninth Street, are being continued. While these meetings have been weekly it is now proposed to begin a series of daily noon meetings. Business men who have but little opportunity to acquaint themselves with the Bible are invited to attend these meetings. They will begin Monday. A class in hygienic cookery will soon be organized in connection with which will be given a series of lectures on physiology and hygiene.

NO PRESIDENT FOR WILLIAMS.

College Trustees Meet, but Were Unable to Agree on a Successor to Franklin Carter.

After being in session for five hours at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday, the Trustees of Williams College adjourned indefinitely without selecting a President to succeed Franklin Carter, who resigned some time ago. When the board dispersed Edward Herrick Griffin, Dean of Johns Hopkins University, led in the voting. He is Professor of Moral Philosophy there, and was graduated from Williams College in 1862.

The Trustees met at 10 o'clock, with the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., of New York, in the chair, and William H. Hollister, Jr., of Troy, acting as Secretary. There were present in addition James Madison Barker of Pittsfield, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. William Wisner Adams of Fall River, Mass.; Horace Elisha Scudder of Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of New York, Francis Lynde Stetson of New York, Albert Charles Houghton of North Adams, Mass.; Hamilton Wright Mabie of New York, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Merriman of Worcester, Mass.; J. Edward Simmons of New York, ex-Justice William Rumsey of Bath, N. Y.; Eugene Delano of New York, James Rudolph Garfield of West Mentor, Ohio, and James Robert Dunbar of Brookline, Mass. The Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Kansas City, Mo., was the only absentee.

The session was executive and extraordinary efforts were made to keep the details of the meeting from the public. Chairman Booth and Secretary Hollister said that the greater portion of the time was occupied in the discussion of candidates for the Presidency of the college, but they would neither give the names of those considered nor say that any ballots were taken. It was admitted that there had been some consideration of alterations to some of the college buildings, and this matter was referred to a committee.

It was learned from an authoritative source that the gentlemen considered in connection with the vacant Presidency were Dr. Henry Lefavour, Dean of the Faculty of Williams and Professor of Physics; President S. B. L. Penrose of Whitman College, Washington; the Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Kansas City, Edward Herrick Griffin of Johns Hopkins University, and a Mr. Hearst. The discussion was very warm at times, and the strength of four of the candidates was so

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches: morning, "Youth's Appropriate Prayer"; evening, "New China and New York as Mission Fields."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Different in Faith, One in Purpose." 7:45 P. M., "The City of the Future." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street, Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. Young ladies' and young men's classes.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, 104TH ST. AND Broadway. Rev. Richard Hartley, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor 31st St. —The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Ethical Message of Christ," and at 7:45 P. M. on "Christianity and Its Modern Substitutes." Strangers welcome. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Chapel Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. 10:45, Dr. Judson; 7:30, Mr. MacMurray and Miss Gossette, soloist.

WASTED SUBSTANCE.

Dr. Rufus P. Johnston of the 8th Av. Baptist Church speaks on this subject, 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. 4th Av., to-morrow 3:45 P. M. Special music: W. C. Weeden, tenor; Frederick Butler, basso; Clarence E. Reynolds, organist. All men invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway, Corner 34th Street.—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., Bible class, conducted by Dr. W. W. White. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by Dr. Wm. H. Thomson. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor. Leslie Hall, s. w. cor. Broadway and 83d St., services 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:45 A. M. The new church edifice, Broadway and 76th St., will be ready for occupancy early in December.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by the rector; at 4 P. M., choral evensong. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Ethics of Jesus"; Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 8 P. M. on "The Public Schools." Seats free.

A MUSICAL SERVICE, WITH A SHORT SERmon by Dr. Thomas Hughes, in Holy Sepulchre Church, 115 East 74th St., at 8 P. M. Sunday evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV., 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector. 7:40, 'Cello Recital by Mr. Charles Russell, with Lacey Baker at the Organ. 8 P. M., Choral Evensong. Preacher, Dr. Parks. Anthem, Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer." Master Albert Hains will sing the solo.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15; children's mass, 9; solemn mass, (sermon by rector,) 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Anthem, "Jesus, Word of God Incarnate".White Offertory, "Festival Te Deum".....Sullivan Evening service, 8 P. M. Address by rector, "Religion and Athletics." Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Litany and holy communion; sermon by the rector. 4 P. M.—Evening prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; choral eucharist, 10:30; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; procession.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., below Canal. Sunday services, 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats Free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 60th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 114 East 47th St., Near Lexington Av. Rev. John Mills Gilbert, Vicar. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon. All Seats Free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Southwest Corner Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. P. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, on "How to Attain the Greatest Happiness." All welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. Dr. Belcher, 11; Rev. Robert Bagnall, 8. Woman's Home Missionary Meeting Monday night. Music by choir. Lecture by E. Ryerson Young Tuesday. Prayer Meeting Wednesday. Services every night. PEOPLE'S POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT. Special artists in entirely new and novel entertainment.

AT 18TH ST. AND 8TH AV., METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Dr. William McKendree Darwood, pastor, will preach morning and evening.

BEEKMAN HILL CHURCH, 321 E. 50TH ST., REV. E. W. CASWELL, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., Near Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Vested choir. Evening theme, "Programme of Life."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Archey Decatur Ball, Assistant.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor; subject: "Dead Flies," Eccles. x. 1. 4 P. M., preaching by the assistant pastor; subject: "Jesus, a Student of His Times." Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; students' Bible class, 10 A. M., in charge of Rev. Mr. Ball; subject: "Hebrew Legislation." Midweek lecture and devotional service, Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue, Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—11 A. M., Dr. James Oliver Wilson, pastor, will preach the convention sermon of the Woman's Home Missionary Society; 3 P. M., young people's meeting, conducted by Mrs. Dr. George E. Reed; 4:30 P. M., anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Addresses by Mrs. Clinton B. Fiske and Mrs. Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St., Allan Mac Rossie, Pastor.—Morning service, 10:30. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M. Epworth League, 7 P. M. Evening service, 7:45.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. MAMMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "PERSONAL LIBERTY." Evening subject: "THE CITY CELESTIAL." Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, 4th St., near Sixth Av., Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30, Mrs. C. W. Gallagher of Washington, D. C. 7:45, "What Shall We Do to See Well?" Short Organ Recital after Evening Sermon by Mr. Frank Miller.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M., service of the Holy Communion; 4 P. M., cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus."

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Services Sunday, November 10th. REV. A. A. V. RAYMOND, D. D., President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Prof. Charles P. Fagnani will lead.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., at 11 A. M., at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 318 West 57th St., and at 8 P. M., at the Church Chapel, 210 West 57th St., where the improvements are now completed. The Sabbath school will be held at 9:45 A. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional service Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 55th St. REV. HENRY COLLIN MINTON, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly, will preach; the services will commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; the Bible school meets at 9:45 A. M.; the public is invited to all these services.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., subject, "The Living Christ"; 8 P. M., sermon by Dr. A. E. Kittredge in exchange with the pastor; 7:30 P. M., sermon to the deaf by the pastor. Every Friday evening Union Sunday School teachers' meeting.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel 9:45; classes for adults 10 A. M.

Religious Notices.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 61st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Opportunity and Difficulties of Evangelization"; 8 P. M., "Brass or Gold—Which?" Special music.

REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., WILL preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St.; evening subject, "A Reckless Ride"; special music by male and mixed quartet.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. Edwin H. Dickinson, D. D., pastor North Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, N. Y.; weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Schauffler.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, by Rev. J. W. Miller, assistant pastor. Evening, 7:45, by Rev. H. Roswell Bates, pastor. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH, 6th Av., 11th to 12th St. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., 11 A. M.—"The Nobility of Faith." 4:30 P. M.—"Manliness." A sermon to young men. WELCOME.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d St., Near 7th Av., John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Rest for the Weary and Where Found." 7:45 P. M., "Has Christ Come to New York; or, Has the City Been Redeemed!"

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Blunder of the Builders." Evening—"The Loneliness of a Great City." COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. of 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Kittredge will preach in the morning, and the evening sermon will be by Dr. Howard A. Johnson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Responsibility of the Victors." A post-election sermon. The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "Practicable Social Remedies." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; subject, "Freedom for the Truth"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

UNITARIAN LITERATURE sent FREE by Post Office Mission of the Unitarian Church, Yonkers, N. Y. Address Miss Anna L. Bellows, Secretary, 15 Overlook Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "An Iniquitous Feast and the Lesson Thereof." Evening service of music with brief address: "Moral Aspects of the Modern Theatre."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; sermon on "Hidden Religions of Power" in the series on "The Temple"; the pastor will consider the question, "How to Make the Moral Victory of Last Tuesday Permanently and Truly Effective."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 51st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M. "A Handful of Gold, Lifted from the Mountain."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches. Protestants and Catholics meet here in worship.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FRED E. TAYLOR OF BROOKLYN WILL speak; music by the Albertus Shelley Orchestra; Harper G. Smyth will sing at Men's Mass Meeting, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4:15 P. M. Mr. Taylor speaks every evening next week at 8:45.

GEO. L. McNUTT, THE DINNER PAIL MAN. FISK QUARTET and MALE CHORUS; Sunday, 4:15 P. M., West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., near 8th Av.; for men exclusively. All seats free.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7TH Av., 57th St., (down stairs,) 11:15: "Mystery of Sleep and Dreams." Prologue, "Possibilities of Tuesday's Victory."

HOLY TRINITY, 64 Madison Av., near 27th St.—Sunday at 11 A. M., "What Can the Reformers Do?"

INTERNATIONAL UNION CHURCH, East 72d St., Betw. Lexington and 3d Aves. Rev. RICHARD TJADER preaches at 11 and 8. Service in Swedish at 6 P. M. Everybody welcome! All seats free!

LESSONS FROM THE ELECTION, PROF. Gordon, Leader, Broadway Tabernacle parlors, up stairs, 4 P. M., Sunday. Free discussion.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday morning exercises at 11:15 at Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday, Nov. 10, Dr. Felix Adler. Subject: "Changes in the Conception of God." All interested invited.

SPIRITUALISM, SECOND ADVENT.—CHIMney Hall, 25th St., 6th Av., Sunday evenings, 8; Christ gives wonderful tests (truths) to all through His personal instrument, MANNA STAFFORD; select music; 58 West 22d St., Sundays, 3.

SPIRITUALISM.—FIRST ASSOCIATION, TUXedo, Madison Av. and 59th St., Sunday at 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 8 Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Lectures Sunday evening, 7:45. Nov. 10th, "Life," Chas. A. Birdsall.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

A Service of Sacred Song.

The twenty-fifth service of song will be given at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock by the quartet and chorus of twenty-five voices under the direction of the choirmaster, William H. Johns. The pastor of the church is the Rev. B. C. Warren.

Christian Endeavor Anniversary.

The tenth anniversary celebration of the organization of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Marble Collegiate Church will begin to-morrow evening in the parlor of the church with a prayer meeting. On Monday there will be a banquet at the Sturtevant House. The celebration will continue throughout the week.

Religious Notes.

The Rev. George E. Bigelow of Lincoln, Neb., to-morrow evening, at 102 Court Street, Brooklyn, will reply to the attack upon Socialism, made by Archbishop Corrigan in his sermon last Sunday.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, in Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock will speak on "Law as a Moral Educator."

In his sermon on "Hidden Religions of Power," in the series on "The Temple," at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 114 East Thirty-fifth Street, the pastor, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth will to-morrow morning consider the question, "How to Make the Moral Victory of Last Tuesday Permanently and Truly Effective."

Reciprocity Convention Delegates.

Henry R. Towne, Charles Rollinson Lamb, and W. J. Marble are the delegates from the Merchants' Association to the National Reciprocity Convention to be held in Washington, Nov. 19-21. The convention has been arranged by the National Association of Manufacturers.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Methodists Here Raise $400,000 for the Thank-Offering Fund.

Of the General Fund of $20,000,000, $13,000,000 Has Been Raised—Council of Volunteers of America.

Methodists of Manhattan and the Bronx, including that part of the New York East Conference which skirts the East River on the Manhattan side, have raised $400,000 of the $1,000,000 which they started out to get as their part of the $20,000,000 thank offering fund. This is considerably more than one-half the amount needed to pay the debts on all Methodist churches within the district named. Last Sunday evening all remaining indebtedness on Calvary Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was pledged, and a meeting has been called for Nov. 24 in Grace Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, when it is said a showing will be made of about $50,000, or quite sufficient entirely to clear that church from its heavy debt.

Other churches in this movement are Union, in West Forty-eighth Street, which has $52,000 indebtedness, and Willis Avenue Church, with a mortgage of $43,000, and both expect to be free before the end of the year. Centenary Church, Washington Avenue; Olin Church, William's Bridge, and St. Stephen's Church, King's Bridge, with combined debts of $75,000, have raised two-thirds of their incumbrance.

Toward the $300,000 which Methodists determined to raise if possible for Conference claimants, St. Christopher's Home and the Deaconess Home, substantial progress has thus far been made. John E. Andrus of Yonkers offered $50,000 for the claimants on condition that others would give $50,000, and good progress has been made toward fulfilling Mr. Andrus's requirement.

There was needed for endowment of St. Christopher's Home, $100,000. Messrs. John D. Archbold and John S. McLean together gave $50,000 upon condition that the other $50,000 be subscribed, and the same progress is making toward meeting this condition that there has been for the claimants. The Deaconesses are already in their home in Madison Avenue, the purchase price of the same having been $95,000. About one-half the amount needed for the Deaconesses' work has been secured.

The general Methodist fund of $20,000,000 for all purposes has now reached a total of $13,000,000. Methodists think they will not secure the full amount unless the time limit of Jan. 1, 1902, be extended, but they declare they are showing the wisdom of presenting to church members a high aim, and then doing as well as possible to attain it.

Thirty-five field officers of the Volunteers of America, Gen. Ballington Booth's undertaking, come together in this city next week for a fifth annual council. In Carnegie Hall next Tuesday evening there is to be a mass meeting, designed to open the council, which will be addressed by Gen. and Mrs. Booth.

Gen. Booth announces that a loan of money made to get the Volunteer scheme on its feet has been paid, and that the money income now amounts to about $80,000 a year. He claims to have reached in various forms 4,000,000 persons last year, among whom were secured 6,000 religious conversions. The number of commissioned officers now reaches 500.

In all Young Men's Christian Association branches and in many churches throughout New York to-morrow the subject of young men, their character, religious training, and reclaiming will be discussed. It is the beginning of the week of prayer maintained by the association of the country. The special topic for the week will be "Make Jesus King," and during the eight days the raising of the endowment fund to $1,000,000, the student work, the army work, the railroad work, and the educational work will be presented. On the closing Sunday, one week from to-morrow, the religious work will be emphasized.

Parishioners of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, subscribed $3,000 for a marble bust of the late Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector, and the bust will be unveiled at a special service to be held to-morrow afternoon. The bust will fill a niche on the Epistle side of the chancel, formerly filled by a bust of the preceding rector, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Morgan. The bust last named has been removed to the Gospel side. The bust is the work of J. Massey Rhind.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Nov. 17, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—The childhood of Moses, Exodus, ii., 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it."—Proverbs, xxii., 6.

The history of the Jewish nation is very unique in its character, and in its importance. It is the history of the one nation which God chose out of all the nations of the earth to be His "peculiar people"; to whom He committed His "oracles," (Romans iii., 1-2;) who were to witness for Him in the midst of a widespread idolatry; who had received very special promises, and from whom the world's Redeemer should come. His dealings with it, therefore, were very different from His dealings with any other nation. They had a very special significance. Our study of them must, therefore, rise to a higher and grander plane of thought than merely that of the rise and progress of one of the great nations of the world. King David calls its history "a parable," to teach coming generations to "set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep His commandments." (Psalm lxxviii., 1-8.) The spiritual truths wrapped up in His dealings with this nation are, therefore, of far more importance than the simply historical.

Some fifty years ago a small but interesting picture became very popular. It was seen almost everywhere. Now it is very seldom seen, but many like it are. At first sight it did not command any more attention than any ordinary picture of a rural scene, for it appeared to be simply that of a lonely grave in an open field. At the head of this grave stood two trees, spreading over it a few protecting branches. The stump of another tree had been left standing between these two. Beyond them, a quiet landscape stretched off to a distant horizon, where it was lost in hill and sky. At first, as one looked at it, this was all that was seen. But a closer and more careful inspection revealed in the space between the two trees, an excellent likeness of the Emperor Napoleon. In military dress, he stood with folded arms and downcast eyes, gazing upon his tomb. The same lines which drew the shape of the trees, drew also the full length figure of the man, and after one had once seen the man, the trees, and hills, and sky were of very minor importance. The eye then saw nothing but Napoleon and his tomb.

SPRITUAL FACTS UNVEILED.

As the panorama of events connected with the Hebrew nation now moves before us we will see in a somewhat similar manner great and important historical facts painted in vivid colors upon the canvas. But we will also see, if we look a little closer, that the same lines which mark these facts also mark just as distinctly great spiritual facts, which have to do with the spiritual history of every sinner who is delivered out of the bondage of sin that he may enter into the possession of God's "exceeding great and precious promises." (II. Peter, i., 4.) They concern eternal destinies, and after one has once seen and appreciated them the facts of the earthly history will sink into comparative unimportance. Yet it must be remembered that the outline of the trees was necessary to form the figure of the Emperor.

As a matter of history, this nation is now presented to us as a great company of slaves in bitter bondage. A footnote on this subject in "Fairbairn on the Typology of Scripture," quoting from Wilkinson, says: "Not only have multitudes of bricks been identified with the period of Israel's bondage, and these sometimes made of clay mingled with chopped straw, but a picture has been discovered in a tomb at Thebes which so exactly corresponds with the delineation given by Moses of the hard service of the Israelites—some digging and mixing the clay; others fetching water for it; others again adjusting the clay to the molds or placing the bricks in rows; the laborers, too, being of Asiatic, not Egyptian aspect, but among them four Egyptians, two of whom carry sticks in their hands—taskmasters—that Rosellini did not hesitate to call it, whether correctly or not, 'a picture representing the Hebrews as they were engaged in making brick.'"

To rescue these men in Egypt from this physical condition God Himself must provide a deliverer, for it is evident that they could not deliver themselves. They could only suffer and groan, and even this they did not do until the bondage became intolerable. As long as their bodily wants were fairly well supplied they apparently were perfectly satisfied with their condition. So it is with those who are in spiritual bondage. How God awakens them and saves them is beautifully illustrated in the parable of "The Lost Coin." (Luke, xv., 8-9.) All unconscious of its value and of the anxiety of its owner on its behalf, it lay in darkness and dust, until she swept it out of its hiding place by the vigorous use of her broom. Then when it reflected back the light of the lamp she held in her hand she found it. But not until then.

So God dealt with His people in Egypt. He brought them into trouble and made the yoke of their oppression very heavy that they might learn to loathe the bondage and long for the promises. His broom swept them. The crushing weight of the King's commands came down upon them with ever-increasing force. To reduce their numbers he directed that all of the male children should be put to death as soon as they were born. This edict, however, probably did not remain long in operation. There is no reference to it when Aaron was born, three years before Moses; neither is there after the birth of Moses. But it lasted long enough, and was just at the time to be the very means which God had prepared to preserve the Deliverer whom they needed and whom He had appointed.

THE HEBREWS IN EGYPT.

The story of the events connected with this deliverance as learned from secular history and from the monuments in Egypt is very interesting. A careful student of such matters in a letter to the writer in 1874 related it as follows: "For long periods Egypt was divided into two kingdoms. The Pharaoh of Upper Egypt had his capital at Thebes; the capital of the Pharaoh of Lower Egypt was Xois or Succoth. In the kingdom of Lower Egypt the Hebrews were located.

"According to monuments examined by Mr. William Osborn, Sesostris Rameses, Pharaoh of Upper Egypt, a short time previous to the birth of Moses, had taken advantage of the death of the Pharaoh of Lower Egypt to extend his sway over the whole country. He did this by a stroke of policy. He married his daughter, Thuoris—("Thermouthes," Gelkie,) to the infant son of the deceased King, and as a compensation for the unnatural position in which he had placed her he made her Vicegerent of the kingdom and guardian of her baby husband. Of course she had her Court at Xois, the capital of Lower Egypt, about 400 miles from Thebes, her father's residence.

"She was at liberty to do what she deemed best, being the ruler of the land. She saved and brought up Moses, no doubt, in company with her husband, Siphtha, who must have been about the same age.

"When Moses was about forty years old the father of Thuoris died, and she became heir to the throne in company with her brother, who died soon after, leaving her sovereign of all Egypt. Her husband seems to have been a very inferior man, with little power of mind, force of character, or capacity for public service. On the other hand, Moses was a man of preeminent ability, and proved himself, no doubt, a very efficient help to his adopted mother. Hence as she grew older and his powers were maturing he would naturally seem to her a fitting person to associate with herself in the government. It was probably an offer of this dignity which Moses refused. He would not be publicly proclaimed her son and heir and assume the sovereignty of Egypt."

"Mr. Osborn has examined the sepulchre of Thuoris and Siphtha, and thus explains this interesting passage in the sacred history. Fuller examination may show that this is true in all of its particulars. The situation of the daughter of Pharaoh is well authenticated, as well as the age and character of her husband. It is certain that she was Vicegerent at Xois, and on the death of her father and brother became ruler of the land. The rest seems only natural from what we know of her, of Siphtha, and of Moses." (The Rev. George W. Anderson, D. D.)

PROMISE OF A DELIVERER.

According to Josephus there was a somewhat general expectation of the advent of some important character in history about the time of Moses's birth. This expectation probably had a great deal to do with the issuing of the edict commanding that every male child should be put to death. For he says: "One of those sacred scribes who were very sagacious in foretelling future events truly told the King that about this time there would a child be born to the Israelites, who, if he were reared, would bring the Egyptian dominion low and would raise the Israelites; that he would excel all men in virtue, and obtain a glory that would be remembered through all ages." In a footnote on this passage it is added: "Dr. Bernard informs us here that instead of this single priest or prophet of the Egyptians, without a name, the Targum of Jonathan names two famous antagonists of Moses, Jamnes and Jambres." It is to this fact and to these men that St. Paul probably refers in II. Timothy, iii., 8. Thus it appears that the advent of Moses was expected and his life plotted against even from his birth very much as that of the infant Jesus was by Herod the Great.

Now it is important to observe that the advent of this deliverer and his wonderful preservation for his work were not because of any merit or worthiness on the part of those in bondage. He was not sent because they had humbled themselves and cried to God for a Saviour. They did, indeed, cry "by reason of the bondage." (Verse 23.) It was not, however, because they sorrowed but because they suffered. It was for deliverance from pain and not from sin that they prayed. For they had not only become slaves but they had become idolaters. (Ezekiel, xx., 8.) As a people they had cast off God, and they suffered because they had sinned. God was dealing with them in "severity" (Romans, xi. 22) as He often does with us to bring them to repentance and so to Himself because He "remembered His covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob." (Verse 24.) It was thus with them as with us, not because of their repentance or righteousness or effort, but because of His own graciousness that the deliverer was provided.

So "when the fullness of the time was come," (Gal. iv., 4,) "by faith Moses, when he was born, was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a proper child; and they were not afraid of the King's commandment." (Heb. xi., 23.) Whether this "faith" was based on some special intimations from God concerning their son, or whether it was anything more than natural expectation of fond parental hope, and especially the hope of those mindful of God's promises, are questions unanswered by Scripture. God's providence, however, always provides the means of preserving those appointed to His work. So the daughter of Pharoah, as His agent, drew the child of Amram and Jochebed (vi., 20) from the water, and called his name, Moses. Then, all unknown to herself, she committed him to the care of his own mother, thus throwing around him the protection of her authority, and the influences of his mother's love.

THE PROBATION OF MOSES.

The early years of Moses were thus spent in safety. Like Simeon and Anna, when a greater Deliverer than he was born, his mother appears to have been one of those who were "just and devout, waiting for the consolation of Israel." (Luke ii., 25.) From her lips he was probably well instructed in all that related to the past history of her people, and concerning all the promises of God for the future. With these facts and promises impressed upon his mind and heart, for full forty years he was not only exposed to all of the temptations, but he reaped all of the advantages of Pharoah's court. He became "learned in all of the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds." (Acts vii. 22.)

But his heart never became estranged from "his brethren, the children of Israel. And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended him, and avenged him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian; for he supposed his brethren would have understood how that God by His hand would deliver them, but they understood not." (Acts, vii. 23-25.)

This was clearly seen the next day. Then it was not an Egyptian oppressing a Hebrew, but "two men of the Hebrews strove together, (verse 13,) and he came between them, not as an avenger, but as a peacemaker. They, however, thrust him aside, saying, "Who made thee a prince and a judge over us?" (verse 14.) In their ignorance, they preferred to contend with each other for the mastery as slaves, rather than to love one another as the children of God. So "he came unto his own, and his own received him not." (John i., 11.)

This is a true picture of the natural man as described in Romans I., xxviii., 32. The Gospel of a greater deliverer than Moses comes to him proclaiming "Peace on earth; good-will toward men," (Luke, ii., 14,) but until that deliverer is accepted "there is no peace." (Isaiah, xlviii., 22.) Men seek it by exalting "the brotherhood of man." This is indeed a blessed thing to contemplate, and to strive after, but it is not the first thing. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Matthew xxii., 39) is the Second Commandment—not the first. When men come to Christ, and accept Him as their deliverer from sin, then, all experience testifies, they are united to each other. No teaching, no refinement, no culture, no experience, no organization, has ever been able to take the place of this simple but divine remedy, for the disorders of society.

But while the children of Israel were not ready to be delivered, and cast their deliverer from them, the deliverer himself was not yet ready for the work which he was to do. Forty years of his life had been spent in the Court of Pharaoh. There he had learned much, and had passed through great temptations kept by faith. But he had not yet passed through the experience which his people must pass through before they could reach the promised land. "Wherefore," as his great antitype during a whole generation of men, passed through all of the experiences of those whom He came to redeem, that "in all things" He might "be made like unto His brethren," (Hebrews, ii., 17,) so Moses must leave the palace of Pharaoh and dwell "in the land of Midian," (Verse 15.)

Thus for forty years he made his home in the very wilderness through which he afterward for forty years led his people, and "was in all points tempted" as they were. For forty years his life was a discipline of preparation, wherein he "increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." (Luke, ii., 52.) For forty years it was a discipline of experience, and for forty years a discipline of service. But afterward it was an eternity of glory.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Why are the historical facts concerning the Hebrew nation important, and how is their relation to spiritual truths illustrated?

What is said of the condition of these people in Egypt, and how is God's way of awakening them to desire a deliverer illustrated and explained?

What is the story of events connected with their deliverence as learned from secular history and from the monuments of Egypt?

What was the general expectation when Moses was born, and what is said of it?

What led God to raise up a deliverer at this time, and how was he preserved?

What is said of Moses's mother and of his experiences in Egypt, and how did he show sympathy for his brethren?

What spiritual truth is set forth by Moses's effort, and what is said of it?

What more did their deliverer need, and how was it secured?

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6.39	Sun sets	4:49	Moon r

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Henry H. Lyman, as State Commissioner of Excise, respondent, vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed as to appellant, and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Henry H. Lyman, Commissioner, respondent, vs. Dobie R. Harley and another, appellants.—Order modified by striking out interest, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party. No opinion.

People ex rel. Daniel McAvey, relator, vs. Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Henry C. Henderson, appellant, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

People ex rel. Old Colony Steamship Company vs. Peter F. Meyer et al., Commissioners, respondents.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Max Lichtman, appellant.—Conviction affirmed. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Nellie Hodges, as executrix, respondent, vs. Richard Webber, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend upon payment of such costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

George A. Gumby, an infant, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Catherine McCann, as administratrix, respondent, vs. New York and Queens County Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J., (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Jacob Mack, relator, vs. Silas W. Burt et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William Green, an infant, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Eveline Leland, as administratrix, appellant, vs. George A. Hearn et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Ideal Wrench Company, appellant, vs. Garvin Machine Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

People ex rel. John Thain, appellant, vs. Stevenson Constable, as Superintendent of Buildings, respondent.—Order reversed, with costs and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to respondent to make return to the writ upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Bertha Hallenbeck, as executrix, respondent, vs. Owen G. Parr, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. William Dwyer, appellant.—Order affirmed. No opinion.

John Moller, appellant, vs. Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of The Mayor, &c., Edgar A. Tradwell, respondent, vs. The City of New York, appellant.—Order modified by reducing allowance to respondent to $3,000, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

In the matter of William McFarlane & Co.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

William F. Grell, as Sheriff, respondent, vs. John S. Butcher et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Gaimiehl Berkman, an infant, respondent, vs. Therese Wolf, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Alburtus Rankin, respondent, vs. John B. Campbell, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In re Paul Armstrong, appellant, vs. Michael C. Murphy, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

National Wall Paper Company, respondent, vs. Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Frank Colwell, respondent, vs. Charles A. Tinker, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, but with leave to appellant to renew his motion to vacate judgment upon proper papers. Opinion per curiam.

Marcus R. Mayer, respondent, vs. Olga Nethersole, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

George E. Fisher, respondent, vs. Charles D. Haines, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mary Curtin, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to extend stated in opinion, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

John Clark, respondent, vs. Thomas A. Ennis and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Patterson, J., dissenting.

Ida F. Clark, respondent, vs. Thomas A. Ennis and Rhoter, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Patterson, J., dissenting.

James L. Deering, respondent, vs. William J. Reilly et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Edward P. Dickie, respondent, vs. Horace P. Dickie and A. B. Simpson, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Albert Meislahm, Jr., vs. Irving National Bank.—Motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Lena Miers, respondent, vs. Samuel Miers, appellant.—Order modified by reducing alimony to $8 per week, and counsel fee to $100, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Margarethe Christenson, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of the will of Thomas W. Evans, deceased.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Charles Grube, appellant, vs. Kathrina Grube, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Mary W. Livingstone, appellant, vs. William S. Livingstone, respondent.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

William G. Looson, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Ida H. Crook, respondent, vs. John C. Scott, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Ellen C. Osborn, appellant, vs. Richard S. Williams, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of court below.

Bank of Metropolis, respondent, vs. George T. Jarvis, as receiver, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of referee.

Henry E. Fox, appellant, vs. Nathaniel B. Powers, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ.

William Hauser, as trustee, appellant, vs. Henry Brunjes et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Patrick W. Cullinan, as State Commissioner of Excise, appellant, vs. the Trolley Club et al., respondents.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Walworth Work, appellant, vs. James H. Work et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

John Blade and another, respondents, vs. Jacob Rothschild, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Robert B. Minor, respondent, vs. Mary V. Parker, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

New England Waterworks Company, appellant, vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Edward B. Brady, appellant, vs. Mount Morris Bank, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Bridget M. Kelly, respondent, vs. Alice M. Theiss and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Medina Gas and Electric Company, appellant, vs. Buffalo Loan Trust Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of the will of Thomas W. Evans, deceased.—Decree and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Daniel M. Kurtz, respondent, vs. George C. Clausen, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Thomas J. Nolan, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J., and by O'Brien, J. (O'Brien and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Taylor Worsted Company, respondent, vs. Vincent M. Baoloni, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

James L. Montgomery, respondent, vs. Robert N. Boyd et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Bernard Broads, respondent, vs. Samuel Spector, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William A. Brady, respondent, vs. James C. Kennedy et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to respondent to renew. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of William J. Arkell.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Charles H. Stone, respondent, vs. Lucy A. Hale, et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Lancelot M. Berkeley, as trustee, vs. Mary Kennedy, as administratrix, respondent; Jane Kennedy, as executrix, appellant.—Order affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by Hatch, J.

People ex rel. W. J. Goldey, respondent, vs. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs, on opinion of court below. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Ranald H. MacDonald, appellant, vs. Caroline F. Manice respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Charlotte B. Lawlor, respondent, vs. Charles A. Bucklin, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Forbes J. Hennessy, respondent, vs. Bird S. Coler, as Controller.—Order reversed, with costs, and motion denied, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

H. Kochler & Co., respondents, vs. Patrick J. Kennedy et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Walter H. Steinbrecher and another, respondents, vs. Patrick J. McArdle, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles A. Sherman, respondent, vs. Charles A. Tucker, individually, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Lillie Winston, respondent, vs. Walker Winston, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin, V., and Van Brunt, P. J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

William A. Wolf, appellant, vs. Charles Kaufman, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Albert B. Gross et al., appellants, vs. A. F. Hoffmeister Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Ezra B. Naylor, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Henry Hänlein and another.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Fidalma Lopez, respondent, vs. L. Laflin Kellogg et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Henry E. Ficken, respondent, vs. Caroline A. McCready et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Lizzie Deisler, respondent, vs. Gustav Deisler, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and, as modefied, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Sophie B. Alexander and another, respondents vs. Caspar Aronson et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Binghamton Trust Company, respondent, vs. Judson H. Grant, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of Marcus A. Bettman.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Margaret P. Buchanan, respondent, vs. Kate M. Belsey, individually, &c., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Hannah McGuire, respondent, vs. Catherine McGuire et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order of examination vacated, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Glen Cove Granite Company, respondent, vs. Patrick Costello et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Charles F. Hansen, appellant, vs. Malte L. Stiernqranat, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Helen D. Ward, respondent, vs. St. Vincent's Hospital, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Estelle L. Strauss, respondent, vs. Baldwin F. Strauss.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John Sloane et al., appellants, vs. Magnolia Metal Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Rochester Lamp Company, respondent, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and writ dismissed, with $50 costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Sarah A. Mathews et al., respondents, vs. William G. Rose et al., William B. Dupree, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

James A. Barrell et al., respondents, vs. Isaac N. Todd, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

In the matter of Mary N. Pettit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

William F. Mowbray, appellant, vs. George R. Sheldon, individually, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Homer Wilson, appellant, vs. Louis Dreyer et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In the matter of Joseph A. White and Stella E. White.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William C. Haight, respondent, vs. Thomas A. Ennis and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William E. Mowbray, appellant, vs. George R. Sheldon, individually, &c., respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Richard C. Sibley, appellant, vs. Carrie W. Sibley, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Marcus Stine, respondent, vs. William C. Green, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Henry Schiff and another, respondents, vs. Leinziger Bank of Leipzig, Morrison V. R. Weyant, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Carrie W. Sibley, appellant, vs. Richard C. Sibley, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles Jacobs and another, respondents, vs. Charles Davis, as trustee, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Peter M. Olney, as receiver, respondent, vs. Matthew Baird and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Farmers' Feed Company of New Jersey, plaintiff, vs. Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff for $6,074.76, with interest from Nov. 28, 1900, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Julius Loszynsky vs. Charles A. Ross.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Lucy V. Kellen vs. Morris Manges and another.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Lucy V. Kellen vs. Morris Manges and another.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Pohris Brill.—See memorandum.

Elizabeth Connor vs. H. C. F. Koch.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In re Paul Armstrong, appellant, vs. Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

53—A. W. Corbus, appellant, vs. the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company; 71—Charles Stewart, appellant, vs. the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company; 139—The Pacific Steam Whaling Company, appellant, vs. The United States, and 155, 156, and 157—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Passed to be restored to the call subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Beck for the United States.

120—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, appellant, vs. the Southern Pacific Company et al.; appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed per stipulation and mandate granted.

154—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company et al.—Argument continued by Lloyd W. Bowers for the appellees and concluded by David Wilcox for the appellant.

7—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and 10—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. T. R. Eubank & Co.—Reargument commenced by Walter D. Hines for the plaintiffs in error and continued by H. W. Rives for the defendant in error in No. 7.

Day calendar for Monday: Nos. 7 (and 10,) 141 (and 142, 143, 144, and 145,) 225, 257 (and 309,) 303, 307, 378, 32, 287.

Calendar for Saturday, Nov. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Willard vs. Tribune Association.
2—Addicks vs. Boston Gas Light Co.
3—Ellis vs. John Crossley & Sons.
4—In re Goat & Sheepskin Import Co.
5—In re Shaw & Co.
6—Norton vs. Hartford.
7—Cont. Wall Paper Co. vs. C. C. Aler Wall Paper Co.
8—Consol. Fastener Co. vs. Tappen.
9—Norton vs. Hartford.
10—Geer vs. Mathieson Alkali Works.
11—U. S. ex rel. Shafer vs. Bidwell.
12—U. S. ex rel. Cochnower vs. Bidwell.
13—Giacinto vs. Cortwright.
14—Hartford vs. Norton.
15—U. S. vs. Klein.
16—Int. Tooth Crown Co. vs. Hanks Dental Co.
Cases noticed.
17—Int. Tooth Crown Co. vs. Hanks Dental Co.
18—Crown Cork & Seal Co. vs. Rapport.
19—Gen. Elec. Co. vs. New England Elec. Mfg. Co.
20—Weimer Machine Works Co. vs. Steele.
21—Coffin vs. Erie R. R.
22—Same vs. same.
23—Hartford vs. Norton.
24—Baldwin vs. Conyngham.
25—Feeder vs. Beetson.
26—Victory vs. Int. Paper Co.
27—Fiero vs. Ritch.
28—People, &c., vs. Bennett.
29—Westinghouse vs. Christensen.
30—Brawer vs. Livermore.
31—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
32—United States vs. Bidwell.
33—Same vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—The Court of Appeals will reconvene Monday next, and will commence then a six weeks' term. Monday and Tuesday arguments on appeals from orders will be heard. The following is the calendar for those days:

Monday.—Nos. 610, 626, 737, 738, 743, 748, 749, 754, 755, 756, 757.

Tuesday.—Nos. 759, 762, 763, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. 1597—Felix vs. Devlin.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—James C. Drayton vs. Isaac Feinberg et al.—James J. Nealis. In re American Impulse Wheel Company—James R. Van Dyke.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Helmuth Kranich et al. vs. Brower Aucher—Moses Levi.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Smith & Sills vs. Herman Bloch—Elnar Chrystie.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Goebel vs. Fish; Spitzner vs. same—Charles E. F. McCann. Meeker vs. Central Trust Company—Charles N. Morgan. Genet vs. President, &c., Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Edward D. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—In re Tonnele—George W. Ellis. Van Bergen vs. Pelrson—Hamilton Wallis.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Natress vs. Toelberg (two cases)—George Haas. Mapes vs. Berwin—Henry E. Mooney. Potter vs. Hunter—M. A. Lesser. Thorn vs. McLean—Daniel W. Patterson. Seymour Realty Company vs. Brown—Fulton McMahon.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Monday, Nov. 11, 1901.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

53—Eppler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
55—Shaver vs. Manley.
61—Maenner vs. Wadley et al.
63—Shaver vs. same.
64—Surbeck vs. Brust.
65—Falkinburg vs. Bell.
66—Frickenstein vs. Hock.
67—Smith vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
68—Zeidler vs. Homeyer.
70—Rogers vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
71—Stodart vs. Wilkens.
72—Umbach vs. Emelie.
73—Butler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
74—Venzke vs. Johnson.
75—McKenna vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
76—Copland vs. same.
77—Bossung vs. same.
78—Surbeck vs. Becker.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE INTERNATIONAL ZITHER COMPANY.—Judge McCarthy of the City Court has appointed Louis Joseph receiver in supplementary proceedings for the International Zither Company on the application of George Herz, a judgment creditor.

THE AMERICAN-CEYLON GRAPHITE COMPANY.—Two judgments aggregating $4,364 were entered yesterday against the American-Ceylon Graphite Company, of 40 Wall Street, in favor of J. Henry Carver, executor of the estate of Emma B. Carver. The claims are $3,321 for royalty for mining graphite on the Carver hillside farm, in Washington County, R. I., and $1,043 is on a note of the company. Percy Thompson of 40 Wall Street was the President of the company, which has not been doing business for some time past.

G. A. PRATT & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of G. A. Pratt & Co., a corporation in the steam-heating business at 1390 West Twenty-fourth Street, under an execution of $1,030 in favor of John F. Thompson, realizing $100. It was sold subject to a chattel mortgage of $3,000. It is reported that the company lost $18,000 in the business. It was incorporated on Dec. 26, 1899, with a capital stock of $20,000, which was increased to $50,000 on Aug. 1, 1900. The company had a hundred-and-twenty-thousand-dollar contract on the big building recently erected at the corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place.

J. SEGALL & Co.—A meeting of the creditors of J. Segall & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing at 721 and 723 Broadway, was held yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel, and was attended by about thirty-five creditors. E. R. Dillingham of Metcalfe Brothers & Co. was chosen Chairman and L. G. Goetting of H. Bauendahl & Co. Secretary. Joseph Segall, the senior partner, was present, but his son, the junior partner, was not on hand. Abraham Gruber, the firm's attorney, gave a rough statement of their condition, showing liabilities of $88,000 and assets of $32,000, consisting of stock, $25,000, and outstanding accounts, $7,000. Charles H. Fancher, President of the Irving National Bank, suggested that an expert accountant examine the books for the creditors, and started to read the statement made by the firm on Jan. 1 to the commercial agencies, which was received by the bank. Before he could read the figures Mr. Gruber said: "We concede that the statement was untrue." That statement showed assets of $75,700 and liabilities of $8,700, and it was said that it was made by Mr. Segall, the son. Later on during the meeting Joseph Fried called attention to the discrepancy of over $100,000 between the statement of Jan. 1 and the statement of their affairs at the present time, and said that the creditors were entitled to a complete explanation. The creditors had a right to know how far the statement of Jan. 1 was untrue, and what disposition has been made of the goods in the interim. Gen. S. F. Kneeland suggested that the easiest and quickest way to get a settlement was for the firm to file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Mr. Gruber said the firm would not file such a petition, as Joseph Segall, the senior partner, who had been in business over thirty years, had a sentimental reason for not going into bankruptcy, but if the creditors filed an involuntary petition he would do everything to facilitate matters. The creditors finally decided in favor of bankruptcy proceedings. On motion of Gen. Kneeland a committee of five, composed of the Chairman, Secretary, Charles H. Fancher, Paul Coolidge of Henry W. T. Nail & Co., and William Loebel of Wallach, Hoexter & Co., was selected to take charge of the firm's affairs and make an examination of the books and stock and report a basis of settlement. After the meeting Blumenstiel & Hirsch filed a petition in bankruptcy against the firm for the following creditors: Greeley, Cushman & Record, $1,270; F. Vietor & Achells, $2,118, and H. A. Caesar & Co., $784. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and during the month of October made payments to certain creditors to give a preference. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Alfred E. Ommen temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $20,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRY WEISBERG.—Harry Weisberg of 60 Second Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,539 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1899 in the cloak business.

CHARLES B. TRESCOTT.—Charles B. Trescott of 104 East Eighteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,634 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $12,000 is for money loaned to him from Jan. 1, 1881, to Nov. 1, 1901, by the Trescott Packing Company of 516 East Twentieth Street.

MAURICE D. SAHLEIN.—Maurice D. Sahlein, salesman of 1989 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $11,689 and no assets. He was formerly in the express business. He owes William N. Sternkopf $1,335 for board for horses, and to the Pinkerton National Detective Agency $69 for services in 1896 and 1897.

ANNA H. JOHANNESEN.—Anna H. Johannesen of 1,412 Longfellow Street, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,434, principally for building materials, and no assets. She is also contingently liable on three bonds and mortgages, on which she is jointly liable with her husband, Frederick O. Johannesen, a builder.

LAZARUS SPERO.—Lazarus Spero, merchant tailor of 141 Fulton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $17,016 and nominal assets $2,713, consisting of stock, fixtures, &c., $2,250; sewing machines, $50; book accounts, $411, and cash, $2. He owes $1,000 for rent, $3,750 to Sol Brandt & Brother for cash and notes, and $4,000 to Samuel Wasserman, assignee, for a loan. Mr. Spero has been in the tailoring business ten years.

GERTRUDE ASTEN PIERCE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Gertrude Asten Pierce of this city by the following creditors, all of Springfield, Mass.: Charles T. Shean, $250; Christopher Levy, $509, and John T. Lee, $300, their claims being on notes and checks. Three of the notes were made jointly by her and Edward F. Pierce. It was alleged that she is insolvent, and on July 9 she transferred to a creditor, Hannah M. Pierce of Springfield, some real estate in Springfield. The address of the defendant is not given in the creditors' petition.

WILLIAM H. BACKUS.—William H. Backus, designer of patterns, of Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $57,047 and no assets. Nearly all the liabilities are on account of the Imperial Publishing Company of New York City and Poughkeepsie, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1896. Thirty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars is for indorsing accommodation notes of that company and $25,026 on account of guarantee on the stock of that company and indorsing a note of the company. The largest creditor is Israel Steinhardt of 737 Broadway, $11,000. Mr. Backus was formerly Secretary of the Imperial Publishing Company.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 191 failures in the United States during the week, against 172 for the previous week, and 161, 182, 187, and 273 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 55, New England 45, Southern 25, Western 38, Northwestern 12, Pacific 11, and Territories 5. Canada had 35, against 17 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Hirsch Raps and Michael Rosenberg, who composed the firm of H. Raps & Co., manufacturers of looking glasses, at 84 Forsyth Street, whose liabilities were $11,982.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHRENS, August—F. H. Leggett & Co.	$80
AMERICAN CEYLON GRAPHITE COMPANY—J. H. Carver and another	3,321
AMERICAN CEYLON GRAPHITE COMPANY—J. H. Carver and another	11,043
AMS, Max and Charles M.—P. Lee, costs	131
ANTONIO, Francis—J. Ratzer	47
BIRD, Arthur—A. Brandes and another	132
BUTLER, William—L. Winter	89
BANFIELD, Jirene G.—H. C. Harford	106
BROGAN, Charles—J. Castano	30
BAUER, Henry J.—American Exchange National Bank	223
BROWN, Wesley—G. A. Feld Company	285
CLARK, Elizabeth—A. A. Troeschen	44
CONLON, James—Alberene Stone Company	53
CARELL, August—Dealers' Hygiene Ice Company	120
CHENOWETH, Alexander C.—W. D. Edmonds	614
COHEN, Harry—G. C. Lester	210
CAPRA, John—J. Ratzer	130
COSTELLO, Owen and Lizzie—Nineteenth Ward Bank	329
DENITZ, Morris—P. Jacobs and another	170
DONALDSON, William W.—Electric Storage Battery Company	1,930
DOERR, William E. F.—L. E. Bassler	271
DOERR, William H. F.—L. E. Holt	456
DOERR, William H. F.—W. L. Somerset	259
DOUGALL, James A.—S. M. Dinsdale	1,738
FINE, Herman—H. B. Kyle	40
FLEMING, Thomas R.—New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company	1,258
FERGUSON, Jason—D. J. Ferguson, executor	75
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company—A. B. White and another	1,295
GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE City of New York—C. Maas, administrator, costs	81
HENCKEN, Henry—Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company	151
HOPKINS, William J. H.—H. Brewster	49
HEESEMANN, Martin—New York Edison Company	161
HAFFEN, George, Jr.—E. Goertz	816
HAUFTMAN, Isidor and Hyman—A. Barasch, by guardian	29
JARKS, Frederick A.—William P. Baker Company	108
KLOTS, Ephraim D.—Manhattan Apartment Company	219
KILSHEIMER, Albert—New York Edison Company	47
KEENAN, Jeremiah—O. A. Van Derlyn	25
KESWICK, William and James J., and Charles W. Dickinson, Robert Inglis, Alexander P. McEwen—Naef Brothers Company, costs	102
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Mulligan, administrator	1,500
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Kolasky	170
MILLS, Clifford D., and George Ackerman—A. D. Vanderbeck	84
MILLSTONE, Adolph—H. Martin	286
MACKNIGHT FLINTIC STONE COMPANY—Prince Manufacturing Company	40
MULVANEY, Mary C.—L. Metzger and another	158
MILLER, Albert—Century Bank of the City of New York	671
KELLERMANN, George and Mary C.—J. Henning and another	493
KELLERMANN, George and Mary C.—J. Henning and another	709
KOLMAN, Anton—William P. Baker Company	17
NEWTON, Robert S.—N. Stachelberg, costs	63
NATIONAL SALT COMPANY—F. T. Ingraham	1,850
NADOOLMAN, Nathan—A. Newman	49
OPPER, Victor M. and Caroline—S. Hirsh and another, costs	108
O'MALLEY, William—J. Bain	27
LUCCARINI, Eustacchio—L. Marchesina	35
LUFTY, DEEB & MITCHELL—A. D. Ireland, costs	27
PAPE, Charles—L. Jones and another	269
PERRY, William W.—G. W. Almy, costs	22
RIESER, Henry J.—D. J. Ascheim	142
ROSENTHAL, William—J. Pearson	48
ROSENBERG, Max—W. Stoney and another	42
SCHULZE, Edward—F. C. Simons	280
SPERO, Lazarus—T. Hennessy, costs	27
SINNOTT, Thomas P.—T. F. Duffy and another	190
SITORMUNSKY, Wolf, and Max Frankel—S. Mendelsohn and another	84
STRUM, Joseph—H. B. Claflin Company	202
SUESS, Theodore and Charles—Press Publishing Company	217
SCHNEIDER, Antop—S. T. Valentine and another	92
THE LONG ISLAND EXPRESS COMPANY—J. McCann	12
THE PHOTO METALLIC ART COMPANY—New York Edison Company	29
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—B. Notarfrancesco, $35.75; B. Sheehan, $39.72; H. Banser, $37.67; P. Sullivan, $27.70; J. Evans, $39.80; G. Gurdice, $33.80; A. Cuccio, $33.73; F. Juliano, $35.81; A. Pettinato, $39.75; A. Marra, $31.76; C. Callaghan, $31.75; D. Russo, $37.73; M. Quinn, $37.73; H. Daly, $33.67; M. Paduano, $37.79; V. Russo, $29.73; R. Pallachino, $41.76; L. Dunn, $35.78; C. Shea, $33.67; J. Miller, $37.67; M. Mastrabeto, $39.75; P. Giordano, $37.78; F. McMenamin, $35.75; F. Tocci, $32.72; T. Silzsmith, $678.	
VORHIMER, Benjamin—S. Sondheim and another	89
WOOTEN, John W.—T. H. Starr	291
WELTZ, Isaac—H. B. Claflin Company	176

To Remove Canning Plant from Islip.

ISLIP, L. I., Nov. 8.—It is announced that James H. Doxsee & Sons, who for thirty-five years have conducted the business of canning clams, clam broth, and chowder here, will remove the Islip branch of the business to Oracoke, N. C. Four years ago a branch was opened at Oracoke. It was operated so successfully that it was decided to remove the whole plant to that place.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE. SHORT AUTUMN TRIPS.

A few days can be pleasantly spent in a trip to Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Va., or Washington, D. C.

Fine modern steamships sail daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M., from Pier 26, North River, New York, where tickets and staterooms can be obtained. Round trip tickets $13 and upwards.

Telephone 1680 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, New

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,055,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO.
STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.
GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, JOHN E. PARSONS, } Vice Presidents.
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.

W. B. Dickerman,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey,	Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven,	Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery,	J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan,	Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman,	John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck,	John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons,	W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons,	J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)
54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The $4,300,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.
All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on November 13, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 53, 70, 95, 149, 177, 280, 283, 341, 345, 362, 456, 458, 632, 644, 711, 754, 760, 765, 818, 845, 857, 983, 1004, 1033, 1047, 1049, 1073, 1087, 1132, 1211, 1219, 1224, 1256, 1260, 1444, 1455, 1462, 1469, 1481, 1503, 1526, 1562, 1583, 1584, 1602, 1679, 1711, 1723, 1735, 1739, 1747, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of January, 1902, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Houston and Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture, to purchase and retire 80 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

163, 198, 361, 457, 474, 501, 502, 656, 718, 720, 723, 730, 736, 768, 821, 934, 991, 1045, 1106, 1272, 1425, 1785, 1837, 1973, 2064, 2272, 2273, 2838, 2980, 3091, 3106, 3170, 3177, 3302, 3309, 3528, 3768, 3776, 3789, 3800, 3832, 3920, 4020, 4145, 4150, 4424, 4714, 4868, 4919, 4929, 5038, 5059, 5060, 5139, 5166, 5317, 5362, 5409, 5547, 5564, 6077, 6278, 6340, 6353, 6587, 6852, 6899, 6841, 6919, 6936, 7067, 7082, 7142, 7257, 7290, 7424, 7459, 7480, 7734, 7974.....80

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Mills Building, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 31st day of December, 1901.

New York, Oct. 30th, 1901.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Houston and Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 80 of such bonds; and it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

15, 141, 177, 330, 342, 343, 351, 475, 443, 464, 695, 733, 877, 883, 887, 901, 920, 927, 943, 1025, 1062, 1078, 1153, 1281, 1270, 1283, 1344, 1436, 1443, 1489, 1505, 1526, 1532, 1577, 1773, 1776, 1967, 1989, 2015, 2116, 2135, 2207, 2236, 2277, 2344, 2348, 2500, 2506, 2821, 3112, 3116, 3152, 3158, 3347, 3611, 3667, 3688, 3859, 3861, 3885.....60

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned; viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Mills Building, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 31st day of December, 1901.

New York, Oct. 30th, 1901.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By CHAS. H. TWEED, President.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
Pew No. 187, Calvary P. E. Church, N. Y.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$14,000 B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
500 shs. Wisconsin Central Ry. common.
500 shs. American Hide & Leather Co. common.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
125 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
73 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
5 shs. 1st National Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Electric Boat common.
5¾ shs. Globe & Rutgers Ins. Co.
30 shs. Century Realty Co.
20 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
$50,000 Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co. 5 p. c. Const. Bds.
400 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$1,000 Chicago Ry. Terminal Elevator Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1943.
12 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
30 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Amalgamated Copper Co.
$1,800 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
10 shs. American Surety Co.
500 shs. Chatham National Bank.
100 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. Central National Bank.
75 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$4,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

The American Cotton Oil Co.,
NEW YORK OFFICE OF
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City, November 7, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, and a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Common Stock for the year ending August 31st, 1901, both dividends payable on December 2d, 1901, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New York City.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 14th, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. December 6th, 1901.
JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) and also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. (50 cents per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1901, to Stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at the close of business November 4, 1901. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to Stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1901.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 27, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, November 9th, 1901.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, November 9th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen on Friday, November 29th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 & 39 Liberty St.,
New York, November 7th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices, on Monday, December 2d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Nov. 16th, and reopened on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 3d next.
JOHN M. FORBES, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 15th. The transfer books will be closed from November 1st to November 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the T. C. Lyman Company will be held pursuant to the by-laws at the principal office of the company, No. 422 West 38th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York, October 24, 1901.
CHARLES E. SCHUTTE, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 8	914,250
To date this year	234,933,872
Corresponding date last year	97,384,576

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 8	$5,375,500
To date this year	$859,514,720
Corresponding date last year	$413,749,980

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4⅛ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	½	Kan. & Mich.	1½
Ann Arbor pf	½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅛	Manhattan	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	2¾	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
B'klyn R. T.	⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Buff., R. & P.	¾	pf.	½
B., R. & P. pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅜	N. Y. Central	2½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Norfolk & Western	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	North. Pac. pf.	⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅜	Penn. R. R.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	Peoria & East.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅛	St. Law. & Ad.	⅜
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅜	St. L. & S. F.	⅛
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Diamond Match	1	St. L. S. W.	⅜
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	2⅜
Evans. & T. H.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Glucose Sugar pf.	2¾	Wabash	⅛
Hock. Valley pf.	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	1
Illinois Central	1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Int. Pump pf.	⅞	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	¼	Int. Power	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Minn. & St. L.	1⅝
Ann Arbor	½	Nat. Salt pf.	6
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	½	North American	2⅜
Chi. Term. Tr.	1¼	Pacific Coast	½
General Electric	1	Rubber Goods	1½
Glucose Sugar	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Int. Paper	¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1½	C., C., C. & St. L.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	1⅜	St. L. Div. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Transactions in yesterday's stock market, though somewhat smaller than on the day previous, nevertheless reached the no inconsiderable total of 950,000 shares, while so far as prices were concerned, the upward movement begun several days ago was generally continued—and this in the face of lower prices sent over by London at the opening, followed by selling orders, on balance, of fully 60,000 shares. This strength was the more striking in view of the fact that the market has been advancing steadily now for some days, and that yesterday it had to withstand not only large realizing sales, but also selling for the short account by the ever-present pessimists who insist either that a reaction is due and logical, or that, taking it on its merit, the market is altogether too high. Under the circumstances, the general strength was in the Street regarded as most gratifying and as but a further one of the many proofs lately given that the larger banking interests are now actively arrayed on the bull side and working for higher prices. As on Thursday, the market was a broad one in the sense that strength was not confined to a few issues, but was almost general to the list, as will appear from a presentation of the following net gains scored during the day:

Ann Arbor, 1½; Ann Arbor preferred, 1½; Atchison preferred, 2¾; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 3¼; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg preferred, 3; Colorado Southern first preferred, 1½; Glucose Sugar preferred, 2¾; Illinois Central, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜; Manhattan, 1; Metropolitan, 1⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 1¼; New York Central, 2½; Norfolk and Western, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Texas Land Grants, 2⅜; Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred, 1½.

On the other hand, only a few important stocks showed declines, chief of these being Chicago Terminal common, which is being depressed apparently by insiders and which lost 1¼ points; Rubber Goods, which fell off 1¾ on realizing sales; National Salt preferred, which dropped 6 points on the transfer of 300 shares, and General Electric, with a decline of a point.

To set out the reasons for the general strength would be for the most part merely to repeat what has time and again been said in these columns. There were, however, several new favorable developments tending to improve sentiment. One of these was the rather positive report that the draft of the proposed Vanderbilt consolidation plan is now in the hands of W. K. Vanderbilt; another was the large bond redemption purchases reported yesterday; still another was the publication of the preliminary figures of the currency movement for the week, showing a loss by the banks of barely a half million in the face of the gold exports, (and this without including yesterday's bond purchases;) still another was the remarkable report of Great Northern for the month of October, showing an increase in gross earnings of no less than $1,140,000, surpassing even the phenomenal record of New York Central for the same month, with its increase of $1,004,000, and finally there were suggestions—always incident to a bull market; some perhaps with foundation, some perhaps without—of fresh consolidation projects and of increased dividends on certain stocks.

Commission houses report public interest greater than for some weeks past, and add that already some little outside buying has been induced.

The trade reports published elsewhere are wonderfully hopeful and encouraging and will give would-be depressors of values little consolation.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

A persistent effort has been making for several weeks past to bear the shares of Chicago Terminal Transfer, several prominent insiders being credited as being behind the movement—apparently, it is said, with the object of accumulating a cheap line of stock. To this end many depressing reports have been put out, some of them representing the property as not worth enough to realize the price of the bonds.

The latest report published yesterday is to the effect that Baltimore and Ohio is more or less dissatisfied with its contract with the Terminal Company, and "will probably either terminate the same or insist on its being materially modified." At the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio here it was said that nothing had been heard of such an intention, while advices from Baltimore are to the effect that the report is absurd.

Incidentally, it may be said as a fact that, instead of any bad news coming out on the property, some very favorable developments will be forthcoming before the first of the year, in which Lake Shore and Rock Island will figure.

As bearing out the view that it looks as if certain inside interests were accumulating the stock, it is pointed out that on Thursday no fewer than 4,750 shares of the preferred stock were dealt in—an unusually large number for this stock—at a net decline of ¼, while yesterday no fewer than 5,500 shares were dealt in at a net loss of ⅝—that is to say, transfers of over 10,000 shares resulted in depreciating the issue only ⅝.

What the Street is now asking is, Who is absorbing this stock in the face of the reports of coming "unfavorable developments"?

There is a suggestion in this connection that some outside interests are seeking to buy the control of the property away from Mr. Harriman and his friends, but this is ridiculed.

SHARP GAINS IN ATCHISONS.

The advance of 3 points in Atchison preferred and of 1½ points in the common stock was due in large measure to a demonstration against the shorts in the two issues, whose numbers were many. The so-called Berwind pool put in large purchasing orders, and so quickly bid up the stocks that many stop orders were reached on the way up, this in turn helping along in the rise.

It is a notorious fact that for some months past Atchison has been the most popular "short sale" on the board, the argument being that the corn crop shortage will seriously impair the earning capacity of the system. Be this as it may, while the shorts were industriously selling—being joined in the campaign by several London operators—the members of the pool were steadily accumulating the stocks on every recession. They reaped a part of their profits yesterday.

THE VANDERBILT GROUP.

As on the previous day, New York Central was again yesterday the leader of the market, advancing at one time over 3 points on large transactions, more than 38,000 shares changing hands. Incident to the rise, strength showed also in the junior Vanderbilt issues, notably Nickel Plate common.

The buying of all the securities was by Vanderbilt brokers, and was attended by a report that the draft of the Vanderbilt consolidation plan is now in the hands of W. K. Vanderbilt, who is expected to pass favorably upon it in a few days.

The report is persistent that Nickel Plate first preferred stock is to be retired and the dividend on the second preferred increased.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Selling ex dividend of 1 per cent., Chesapeake and Ohio yesterday advanced over a point on purchases by Philadelphia interests, as well as by several leading houses close to the Vanderbilts. Opinion on the Street is divided as to whether there is a contest on for control of the property or whether the present buying represents merely purchases to carry out the community of interest idea.

Further corroboration was obtained of the report that the system has acquired control of about 90 per cent. of the coal lands along its lines, purposing hereafter to be both producer and carrier. In addition it is announced from Cincinnati that Chesapeake has purchased the coal handling terminals of the Kinlin Coal Company in that city.

ST. PAUL AND UNION PACIFIC.

St. Paul and Union Pacific were again the most active shares on the list, the former being traded in to the extent of 100,000 shares, and the latter of 121,000. Each moved somewhat irregularly, due to heavy profit taking by buyers at much lower figures, but, despite this, both showed good strength, St. Paul closing fractionally higher.

The Street had the "tip" that an announcement is to be made to-day in St. Paul, but if this is so interests connected with the property know nothing about it.

As for Union Pacific, the buying of it continues on the theory that its position will be measurably improved by the Northern Pacific settlement.

NO COAL STRIKE THREATENED.

The Reading and other of the hard coal roads were depressed for a time yesterday by a report that a general strike is threatened on all the roads. This, it now develops, is quite without foundation and is declared to have been put out for stock jobbing purposes in order to permit several leading operators to cover a large short line of the stocks.

Mr. Morgan is credited with planning a much closer traffic alliance between Reading and Jersey Central.

NORFOLK'S RECORD PRICE.

The advance in Norfolk and Western to the highest price on record, taken in connection with the rise in Chesapeake and Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the soft coal stocks generally led to a report that a large soft coal combination is under way, with Pennsylvania at its head. No confirmation of the report could be had here.

London heard the same story and put some faith in it because of a very heavy demand for both Cheapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western, which set in on the curb there after the London Stock Exchange was closed.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The buying of the steel stocks yesterday was said to be for syndicate account. Two interesting stories in connection with the trust were heard during the day—one to the effect that the holders of the preferred stock have increased 25 per cent. and the other that an estimate of earnings is now to the effect that the year's operations will show the net figures closer to $150,000,000 than to $120,000,000, as originally predicted.

Short covering was especially in evidence in People's Gas and Metropolitan. Apropos of the Chicago Gas property it is announced that interests friendly to that company have bought a controlling interest in the Northwestern Gas, Light and Coke Company.

Investment buying advanced Louisville and Nashville; Gould brokers were again heavy purchasers of Missouri Pacific; pool operations continued in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and Western houses bought Illinois Central; investment buying advanced Western Union, and insiders were credited with the operations in Wisconsin Central.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the New York group of the State Bankers' Association, held on Thursday at the Clearing House, George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, was elected Chairman and G. W. McGurrah, Vice President of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, Secretary and Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was elected: H. P. Davison, G. W. Garth, George W. Perkins, L. E. Pierson, W. H. Porter, E. S. Schenck, V. P. Snyder, and A. H. Wiggin.

Notwithstanding the notices have not been issued, application for covers for the annual banquet in December have already been received.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby only $574,000. There was a small loss to the interior, but gold exports were offset by Treasury bond purchases. The banks received from the interior $2,592,600, and shipped to the interior $3,943,600, of which $720,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury, $200,000 to Chicago and $520,000 to New Orleans. Loss on interior movement $1,351,000. The banks received new gold to the amount of $3,297,700, of which $994,900 was on New York Assay Office checks, $1,692,600 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $610,200 on Seattle Assay Office checks. Treasury bond purchases amounted to $2,983,800. Gold exports for the week were $2,758,700, of which $2,508,700 was in bars and $250,000 in coin. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $17,814,500, of which only $481,000 was for pensions. The banks paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $20,560,300. Loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper $2,745,800. The total gain from new gold and Treasury bond purchases was $6,281,500. The total loss to the interior and Sub-Treasury and through gold exports was $6,855,500. So the net loss was $574,000.

Currency and Government Bonds.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $1,596,109 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $1,175,540, transferred $100,000 in currency to New Orleans, and paid $150,000 for San Francisco gold and $126,209 for Seattle gold.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Reports to the several commercial agencies telling of trade conditions continue to be hopeful and favorable. Bradstreet's says:

The trade situation presents many points of strength and few of weakness. Colder weather throughout the country has stimulated retail trade in heavy clothing, shoes, groceries, and rubber goods, and this has already been reflected in an improved reorder demand from Western and Southern jobbers. Collections, too, are more satisfactory. Country merchants are reported in good financial shape, and one result of this is found in the rather better supply and easier tone of money. Bank deposits at smaller cities in the corn belt are reported increasing. Holding of cotton is reported from the South, this being aided by the strength of the business community generally. Speculation in stocks and in leading staples has likewise improved, and the broadest and to all appearances healthiest market in securities since last May is now in progress.

Higher prices have been made for cereals. Bradstreet's figures of the world's visible supply favor the bears but little, foreign cables are better, and export demand has been improved both for wheat and corn, the strength of these being shared in by flour, the production of which at Minneapolis and other centres is very heavy, and by oats. The price situation is one of steadiness, though some hesitation was shown during October. Failures are about normal, considering the large expansion in business over recent years, and liabilities for October, with one exception, are the smallest since 1893. October railway gross earnings confirm the best reports made as to the large business offered. Preliminary returns to Bradstreet's for the full month of October indicate a gain of fully 10 per cent. over October a year ago. Export business in general lines is not very active, and steamship freights at Atlantic ports are dull and low. Manufacturers are busy the country over and running full time in nearly every instance.

On the same subject Dun's says:

No better evidence of the prosperous domestic conditions could be desired than the fact that Dun's index number has attained the highest point of the decade. On Nov. 1 the average annual expenditure for the necessities of life, ascertained by taking such quantities as represent the per capita consumption, was at the rate of 97.74. This is an increase of 1 per cent. as compared with Nov. 1, 1900, and 40 per cent. over the low record touched during 1897. In sporadic cases prices rise through special influences such as short crops, restricted production, or speculative manipulation, but the whole range moves upward only through vigorous consumptive demand, which does not come except when there is full employment at good wages. More seasonable weather in many sections has stimulated retail distribution of merchandise during the past week, and collections are generally prompt, with few extensions asked. Despite the insufficient supply of rolling stock, railway earnings in October were 9.7 per cent. larger than last year and 20.8 per cent. over 1899. Bank exchanges at New York exceeded those of the same week of 1900 by 30 per cent., and 1899 by 15.4 per cent., while at other leading cities the gain over last year amounted to 25.6 per cent., and compared with 1899 the increase was 17.5 per cent.

***

Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

While nearly all industries are active, special strength and activity have been displayed in iron and steel. Production as yet seems to be running behind consumption. So urgent, in fact, has been the inquiry that some German steel billets have been imported and larger takings are looked for. The shortage of cars is an additional obstructive feature just at present, and the effect upon the coke trade has been so marked as to cause the shutdown of twenty blast furnaces in the Pittsburg district. Pig iron is in good demand East and West. Railway material is very active at Chicago, and 50,000 tons of steel rails have been ordered by Western roads this week. Iron bars and nails display weakness and are lower. Plate specifications are also reported being held back. At Pittsburg there is a heavy demand for Bessemer iron, and sales of 15,000 tons of the material and of 20,000 tons of foundry iron are reported, with good premiums for prompt delivery. Forge iron is 50 cents up. Structural material is also active, sales at Pittsburg for the week aggregating 12,000 tons. Another strong feature is the liberal ordering of cars by the different railroads, a heavy business being reported this week. Hardware continues active at nearly all markets. Tin alone of the miscellaneous metals is easier.

***

According to Dun's little relief has been afforded the leading manufacturing industry in the matter of transporting facilities:

In fact the situation on the whole is less satisfactory since inability to secure coke has brought about the banking of some furnaces. This in turn tends to harden the market for pig iron, though no actual alteration in prices has occurred, except at Philadelphia, where 25 cents more a ton is readily paid. As this industry is considered the best business barometer, present conditions and future prospects are certainly most encouraging, for orders are abundant and plants enlarging capacity in order to handle the growing business. Material is purchased now for much structural work in the Spring, and additional contracts are seeking acceptance. Railway needs were never as pressing, every form of equipment being sought, and it is possible that more orders will be placed abroad. Yet quotations are not inflated, and the conservative attitude of leading manufacturers is the best evidence that stability will continue. Labor troubles and low water have been added to the difficulty arising from car shortage, making three retarding influences affecting the output of coal just when the export demand has become a factor of importance.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian reports to Dun's Review, mild weather is interfering with trade in clothing at Halifax. Apples and produce move freely at firm prices, but collections are not very satisfactory. Groceries and hardware trade has improved at St. John, but no line is up to the average Fall trade. The weather has been favorable for logging. Satisfaction is expressed at the Fall movement and healthy outlook at Montreal. Dry goods payments on the 4th were well met. Mild weather retards some lines of trade at Quebec, but business on the whole is good. Money circulates freely, and artisans are well employed. Colder weather has stimulated trade in dry goods and clothing at Hamilton, and with few exceptions industries are active. Collections are fair. At Toronto trade is brisk and the outlook promising. Manufacturers are busy in all lines, and payments are satisfactory. Trade is fairly good at Victoria, and collections are improving.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The Rogers Locomotive Works, the new corporation which recently took over the Rogers Locomotive Company, whose plant and property were purchased last Spring by Frank C. Holran and Elliott C. Smith, has elected these officers:

President—John Havron; Vice President—E. Hope Norton; Treasurer—Frank P. Holran; Secretary—George E. Hannah; General Manager—Reuben Wells; General Counsel—John W. Griggs.

The Directors of the company are Sir William C. Van Horne, George B. Hopkins, George Turnure, J. D. Probst, Elliott C. Smith, Frank P. Holran, John W. Griggs, Robert C. Fruyn, E. Hope Norton, John Havron, and Stephen Peabody.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Canals of the State to close Nov. 30. Season is said to have been a prosperous one.

Reports from Cleveland that a coal famine is threatened on account of scarcity of cars.

Statement that there will be a meeting in Cincinnati next Monday of the cracker bakers, not connected with the National Biscuit Company, to form some kind of organization.

Announcement that the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company will continue the suspension of dividends until the floating debt is paid off.

According to Indianapolis dispatches the independent window-glass manufacturers have decided to organize in opposition to the American Window Glass Company.

United States Steel Corporation said to have bought 45,000 acres of coal land in Hancock County, West Va., and Beaver County, Penn., for $25 an acre.

Decrease of $131,405 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $546,982 as compared with the corresponding week

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Some irregularity appeared in the outside market yesterday, but the general course of prices continued upward. Transactions were fairly large in some half dozen stocks which recently have occupied places of prominence, and some attention was given to other issues. There was more inquiry than usual for the bank stocks, but in this group prices were irregular. The most prominent stocks were National Bank of Commerce, National City, and American Exchange. As a whole the day was a favorable one, such declines as occurred representing nothing more than natural reactions after the steady advance of the past few days.

***

AMERICAN CAN common was dealt in to the extent of 2,000 shares between 18¾ and 19⅜. At the close 19¼ was bid, showing a net gain of three-eighths of a point. The preferred did not fare as well as the common. After selling as high as 67¼, it sold down about a point, and at the close the best bid was 65½, as compared with 66½ bid on Thursday.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred sold as high as 77¼ on the purchase of about 800 shares. Sales of $30,000 of the bonds were made at 80½.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was again in large demand, and sold above the best price of the previous day. Transactions amounted to 2,200 shares from 30 to 30¼. United Railways of St. Louis preferred was active to the extent of 1,000 shares at the same prices which prevailed on Thursday. Between 91¼ and 91⅝ there were sales of about $60,000 of the bonds.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE 4s, which have been steadily advancing for several days, made a further net gain of a full point. At the close 86 was bid for the bonds after sales at this figure amounting to $100,000. No transactions were reported in the common stock, and only 200 of the preferred changed hands.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES sold to the extent of 800 shares, between 89 and 89⅝. It closed at 89 bid.

***

UNION COPPER was again fairly active between 4¾ and 5. Just at the close a good deal of stock changed hands at 4⅞.

***

STANDARD OIL sold up to 711, at which price 25 shares sold at the close.

***

STORAGE POWER, which has been extremely dull for a long time, was traded in to the extent of 300 shares between 4¼ and 4¾. These sales represented an advance of one point over the last transaction.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 7. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	19¼	19⅝	18⅝	19¼
American Can pf	65½	66½	65	67
American Chicle	84	86	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt 6s	94½	96	94½	96
*American Thread pf	4¾	4	4¾	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13	13½	13	13½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32	32	33¼
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88¼	90	88¼	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	14	15	13½	15
Con. Refrigerating	6	6¼	6	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb	104	104½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	38	40	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	83	84
Dominion Securities	89	89½	89½	90
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf		40		49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Electric Vehicle	1⅞	1¾	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle pf	4½	5	4	5
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	36	40	36	40
General Carriage	⅞	1	⅞	1
General Chemical	65	67	65	67
General Chemical pf	99	100	99	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20½	22	20½	22
Hall Signal	35	36	35	36
Havana Commercial	13½	14	13½	14½
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs		32		32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77	77½	76½	77
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86¾	86⅝	86¾	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¼	7¾	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13½	14	13	14
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	35½	36½	35½	36½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	100½	102	100½	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	76	76½	76	76½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26½	27	25	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q. N. E. L. & P.	29		29	
N. Y. & Q. N. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	6¾	7½	7	7½
Otis Elevator	30	31½	30	31½
Otis Elevator pf	91	93	90	93
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅜	½	⅜	½
Pitts., Ress. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	101½	102	101½	102
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	30¼	30½	30	30¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101½	101¾	101¾	102
Seaboard Air Line 4s	86	86¼	85	85½
Seaboard Air Line	27½	27½	27½	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	51¾	51¾	51¾
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	4½	6	4½	6
Standard Milling pf	19½	20½	19½	20½
Standard Rope & Twine	70	75	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J.	708	710	704	710
Storage Power	3¾	4¼	2	5
Tennessee Copper	12	13	12¾	13
Tidewater Coal	8	8¾	7½	8½
Trenton Potteries	6	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4½	5	4⅞	5
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120¼	119	120¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	86	86¼	86	86¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	23	25½	23½	25
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	33	35	33	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	59	62	59	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco	13	15	13	15
Universal Tobacco pf	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	7½	7	10
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	20	22½	20	22½
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.	40	41½	40	41½
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	82	84	82	84
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	173	176	173	176
White Knob	20	23	20	24
Worthington Pump pf	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241	242	241	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds	101	104	104	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	106	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st. 112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d. 99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids S. R. pf	85	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81¾	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81¼	82½	81½	81¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	173		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	119	117	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	108	108	108	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	21	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	91	93	91	96
Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105½	105	105½
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	13	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	106	108	104	108
Denver Gas	33	34	33	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	298	302	288	302
New Amsterdam 6s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	8¼	7	8¼	8
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51½	53	51½	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas	98	100	98	100
Western Gas 1st 6s	107	107½	107	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	19	15	19
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	39	40	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	98	99	98	99

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.17	.14
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.26	.29
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.11	.11
Hale & Norcross	.18	.18
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.19
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.81	.70
Overman	.05	.06
Potosi	.06	.06
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.13	.13
Standard	3.90	3.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.03	.03
Union Con	.13	.12
Utah Con	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver bars	57⅞	57⅛
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14⅝	15¼	14⅞	15⅛
Alamo	13¾	13½	13¾	14
Argentum	.03	.8	.8	.40½
Anaconda	27	28	26½	27½
Battle Mountain	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Butterfly	25	32	25	32
C. C. Consolidated	8½	8⅞	8⅝	9¼
Coriolanus	7½	8¼	7½	8
C. C. & M.	7	8	7	7½
Columbine Victor	7	7¾	7	7½
Dante	.4⅝	5	4½	5
Doctor Jackpot	55½	56½	55⅝	55½
Elkton	150½	160	160	162⅝
El Paso	76⅝	76¾	78½	79
Fanny Rawlings	16	17	16	20
Findlay	7½	8⅝	8¼	9
Gold Dollar	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	16⅞
Golden Cycle	60½	63	60½	63
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Gold King	60	80	60	65
Gold Knob	7½	7¾	5⅝	6¾
Gold Sovereign	4	4½	4	4½
Gould	18½	19½	20½	20½
Hart	7	7½	7	7½
Ingham	13¾	14	13¾	14
Isabella	45¾	46	45	46½
Jackpot	39½	42	39¼	40¾
Katinka	39½	50	39	50
Keystone	8	8½	8⅜	8¾
Last Dollar	60	65	60	70
Lexington	6½	7	6¾	7
Little Puck	6	6¾	6¼	6½
Mint	12	17	11	15
Mollie Gibson	19	20	18½	19
Molly Dwyer	4½	5	4¾	5
Mary Cashen	8	9	8	9
Moon Anchor	28	30	26	29
National	2¼	2⅞	2⅜	2¾
Nugget	16	17	16	18
New Haven	5¾	6	5½	6½
Orphan	19	20	19	20
Pharmacist	6¼	7	6¾	7
Pinnacle	8¾	9½	8½	9
Pointer	5¾	6	5⅞	6
Portland	296	302	290	300
Rose Maud	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼
Rose Nicol	5½	6¾	5¾	6¾
Republic	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Rocky Mountain	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Sedan	6	6¾	6	6¾
Vindicator	125	126	126	127
Work	11¾	12	12	13
Zoe	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	3

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,271,107
Gold	111,417,870
Silver	11,905,771
United States notes	8,256,026
Treasury notes of 1890	48,058
National banknotes	7,303,062
Total receipts this day	1,737,071
Total receipts this month	12,307,082
Total receipts this year	204,288,524
Total expenditures this day	1,000,000
Total expenditures this month	11,505,000
Total expenditures this year	176,124,771
Deposits in National banks	116,029,551
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	462,550
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	784,153
Customs	912,114
Miscellaneous	40,814

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$313,791,089
Silver dollars	450,665,000
Silver dollars of 1890	68,110
Silver bullion of 1890	41,045,890
Total	$805,570,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$313,791,089
Silver certificates outstanding	450,665,000
Treasury notes outstanding	41,114,000
Total	$805,570,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$77,989,960
Gold certificates	33,427,910
Silver coin and bullion	4,973,664
Silver certificates	6,992,047
United States notes	8,256,926
Other assets	16,178,284
Total in Treasury	$147,818,793
Deposits in National banks	116,029,551
Total	$263,848,344
Current liabilities	88,577,236
Available cash balance	$175,271,107

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in October showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year:

Northern Pacific	$476,889
Père Marquette	41,152
Pittsburg and Western	18,014
Total increase 3 roads	$536,055
Increase previously reported	1,827,795
Total increase 38 roads	$2,363,850
Decrease 7 roads previously reported	37,192
Net increase	$2,326,658

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

C. M. Silverman Construction Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. M. Silverman, A. Silverman, and M. M. Silverman, New York City.

Consumers' Wine and Liquor Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Michael McFarland, Stephen McFarland, and Max Levy, New York City.

Larimer A. Cushman Baking Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—L. A. Cushman, William Schlatter, and W. A. Lindsay, New York City.

Powhatan Coal and Coke Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. F. Engelhardt, Brooklyn; C. F. Proud and F. W. Mattocks, New York.

Alliance Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. B. Patterson and E. B. Beckwith, New York City; George Patterson, Hartford, Conn.

Old Sterling Iron and Mining Company, to mine for iron ore; capital, $400,000. Principal office at Antwerp, N. Y. Directors—Henry H. Adams, Greenwich, Conn.; J. B. Moore, Morristown, N. J.; C. E. Eldridge, Mount Vernon; W. J. Jamison, Buffalo; Dora B. Clark, Seneca Falls.

Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture machines; capital, $300,000. Directors—G. J. Pierce, Woonsocket, R. I.; Harry B. Thayer, Albert L. Suit, Samuel G. Metcalf, Daniel A. Carpenter, Harry C. Jordan, and William W. Shaw, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

American Mining and Commercial Company of Dayton, Ohio, to operate mines and sell mineral products; capital, $250,000.

Indian River Commercial Company of Wilmington, to cultivate and deal in tropical fruits and vegetables; capital, $1,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 8, 1901.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	86⅝	86⅞	20,250	Amalgamated Copper	86¾	87⅜	85⅝	86⅜	— ⅛
	26½	26½	700	Am. Car & Found. Co	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
	81½	82	150	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	.....
	28⅝	29½	625	American Cotton Oil	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
	27½	28	1,982	American Ice Co	27½	28⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅝
	63½	65	345	American Ice Co. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	+1
	24¾	25	1,500	American Locomotive	25½	25½	25	25	— ⅛
	84	84½	1,525	Am. Locomotive pf	84⅝	84½	84¼	84½	— ⅛
	6¼	6½	200	Am. Malting Co	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
	43	43½	4,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	43¾	44½	43	43¼	— ⅛
	97⅛	97½	1,000	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	.....
	118	118⅝	5,600	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	118	118⅝	117½	118¼	+ ⅛
	16⅞	17	200	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	.....
	34⅞	34½	4,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	34½	34⅝	34	34¼	— ⅛
	26	28½	200	Ann Arbor	26	28	26	26½	— ½
	57	58	300	Ann Arbor pf	57½	57½	57	57½	+1½
	83⅞	83⅝	84,050	At., T. & S. F.	82⅝	84¼	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛
	101⅝	101⅞	73,580	At., T. & S. F. pf	98⅝	102⅛	98⅜	101⅜	+2⅜
	108¼	108⅝	11,800	Baltimore & Ohio	108¾	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛	— ⅛
	64	64¼	7,460	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¼	64⅜	63½	64⅛	+ ⅜
	117	118	450	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	114½	115	114½	115	+3½
	138	140	200	Buff., R. & P. pf	138	139	138	139	+3
	84¼	84¾	1,200	Canada Southern	84	84⅜	84	84⅝	+ ⅛
	112	112¼	620	Canadian Pacific	112¼	112¾	112⅛	112⅝	.....
	174	177	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	176	176	176	176	+ ½
	48	48¼	22,600	Ches. & Ohio, ex div	47¼	48⅝	47¼	48	+ ⅜
	36¾	37	3,300	Chicago & Alton	36½	37⅛	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
	130	131	500	Chicago & East. Ill	131½	132	131½	132	+ ½
	..	..	3,000	Chi. Great Western	25¼	25½	25	25	— ¼
	..	..	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	89	89	89	89	+1
	..	..	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	49¾	50	49	49	.....
	..	..	140	Chi. Gt. West., deb	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	.....
	43	43¼	5,310	Chi., Ind. & Louis	42¾	43½	42⅜	43	+ ⅛
	73	73½	1,900	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	72¾	74	72½	73¼	+ ⅛
	172⅜	172⅞	63,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	173	174¼	172¾	172⅞	+ ⅛
	191	191¼	850	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	191¼	191½	191	191½	+ ¼
	210	212	800	Chicago & Northw	211½	212	211½	212	— ½
	146⅝	147	1,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac	146¾	148	146½	147	— ⅛
	29	143	147	50	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	147	147	147	147	.....
	19	19⅜	2,100	Chicago Term. Trans.	20¼	20½	19½	19½	— ⅛
	36⅞	36⅞	5,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37	37¾	36½	36⅞	— ⅜
	90¾	100¼	2,600	C., C., C. & St. L	101	101	100	100	— ⅜
	..	..	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	123	123	123	123	+ ½
	93	95	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	95	95	95	95	+1
	14⅛	14½	2,025	Colorado Southern	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
	54⅞	55½	1,300	Col. Southern 1st pf	54⅞	56⅜	54⅞	56⅜	+1⅛
	25⅛	25¾	300	Col. Southern 2d pf	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
	14½	15	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
	216½	217½	600	Consolidated Gas	216½	217	216½	216¾	+ ¼
	114⅜	116	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅜
	173	173½	2,600	Delaware & Hudson	173⅜	174½	173	173	— ½
	43	43½	1,300	Denver & R. G.	43¾	44¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
	94⅞	95	6,800	Denver & R. G. pf	93¾	95⅞	93¾	94¾	+1
	131	..	220	Diamond Match	132½	133	132½	133	+1
	14	14	7,100	Great Northern, pf	196½	197¾	195¾	196¼	+ ⅛
	..	..	800	Hocking Valley	58½	58¾	58	58¼	+ ⅛
	77	78	100	Hocking Valley pf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	+ ⅛
	141⅝	142	10,610	Illinois Central	140½	142⅝	140½	142	+1½
	8¼	8⅝	3,376	Illinois Central rts	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
	19	19½	800	International Paper	19½	20	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
	76	76	650	Internat. Paper pf	76	76	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
	88¾	89	200	Internat. Power Co	88¾	88¾	88	88	— ½
	85¾	86	100	Internat. Pump pf	85¾	86	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
	40¾	41	200	Iowa Central pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
	78	78	300	Iowa Central pf	78	78	78	78	.....
	33¾	34	700	Kanawha & Michigan	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	+ ½
	74¼	74½	1,300	Lake Erie & West	74¼	74½	74	74	.....
	69	69	500	Long Island	69	69	69	69	.....
	105¼	106	47,320	Louisville & Nashville	105¼	107¼	105¼	106¾	+ ⅛
	124¾	125	10,650	Manhattan Elevated	124¾	125¾	124¾	125¾	+ ⅛
	155⅞	156	10,500	Met. Street Railway	155⅞	158¼	155⅞	157¼	+ ⅛
	21	21¼	1,800	Mexican Central	21¼	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
	13⅜	13⅝	850	Mexican National clfs.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	.....
	108¾	108¾	200	Minn. & St. Louis	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
	32¼	32½	800	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	31⅞	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
	86	87	1,300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	86	87	85	87	+ ½
	27	27⅜	1,710	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛
	53⅞	54⅝	2,610	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	53⅞	54⅝	53⅜	54¼	+1⅛
	102⅜	103	13,500	Missouri Pacific	102⅜	103½	101¾	102⅝	+ ⅛
	42¼	42½	305	National Biscuit Co	42¼	42½	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
	102	102	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	102	102

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New York Realty Corporation Buys Fifth Avenue Plot.

SITE FOR 12-STORY BUILDING

Purchase by the American Express Company—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The New York Realty Corporation is the buyer of the two lots on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 61.9 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, to the sale of which by Charles T. Barney and his associates reference was made in this column yesterday. The negotiations were conducted by Richard M. Montgomery. A twelve-story building will be erected on the site by the Thompson-Starrett Construction Company, and it is understood that arrangements have already been made for leasing the lower floors of the new structure to the Aeolian Company. The price paid for the plot is not made public. Mr. Barney has held the property at $380,000.

The American Express Company has bought the building owned and formerly occupied by Browning, King & Co., covering the block front on the north side of Broome Street, between Elm and Marion Streets, 100.5 by 99.5 by 60.5 by 100.4.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold for the estate of Max Weil the five-story marble-front building 112 Franklin Street, 25 by 100.

John N. Golding has sold for Arthur B. Proal the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 23 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5. The buyer will occupy the house after extensive alterations have been completed.

It is reported that John R. Poillon has sold the four-story dwelling 36 East Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought, through Horace S. Ely & Co., the two four-story stone-front dwellings 120 and 122 West Sixty-fifth Street, 18.10 and 18.4, respectively, by 100; also, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., the four-story dwelling 131 West Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

A. A. Van Buren has sold the three-story stone-front dwelling 120 West Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

John M. Gibson & Co. have sold for George G. Humphrys to the Equitable Realty Company the five-story triple flat 319 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 91 by 92.

The Taylor estate has sold the three-story brick factory 611 and 613 West Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 100.5.

J. Henry Smith is the buyer of the dwelling 6 West Fifty-second Street, sold recently by the Benedict estate.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 172 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-second Street, to Henry Lytton of Chicago.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

541 Hudson Street, west side, 81.11 feet south of Perry Street, 18.10 by 67.11 by 17.0 by 73.0, four-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Sage, as executor..$11,500

235 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, 24.11 by 102, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, W. and J. Bachrach.....20,270

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

887 Jackson Avenue, west side, 134.3 feet north of Clifton Street, 19.9 by 75, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. N. Bristow.....4,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 9; Hasbrouck Du Bois, High Bridge, owner and architect; cost, $30.

Park Avenue, west side, Forty-first to Forty-second Street, for a nineteen-story brick hotel, 197.6 by 103, Subway Realty Company of 23 Nassau Street, owners; Warren, Wetmore & Morgan of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $2,500,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 74 and 76 Worth Street, to a six-story brick store; New York Real Estate Association of 359 Broadway, owners; Richard Berger of 359 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

No. 2,282 Seventh Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Charles Froeb of 18 and 20 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, owner and architect; cost, $300.

BIG HOTEL ON PARK AVENUE.

Will Be Nineteen Stories High and Cost $2,500,000.

The new hotel to be erected by the Subway Realty Company on the block front on Park Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, will be known as the Hotel Terminus, and will be nineteen stories in height. The structure will rise 253 feet above the curb level, and will cost $2,500,000, according to the estimate of Architects Warren, Wetmore & Morgan, by whom the plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department.

The site was acquired by the Subway Realty Company because the underground road crosses one corner of the property in turning into Forty-second Street from Park Avenue, and direct access to the subway will be afforded through the basement of the new building. The hotel will be conducted by B. L. M. Bates, present proprietor of the Everett House.

Recent Hotel Changes.

W. H. Parke has leased the Huestis House on Fourth Avenue, near 29th Street, and has renamed it the Aldine Hotel. A. L. Marsh, proprietor of the Hathaway Inn, Deal Beach, N. J., has purchased the interest of Boggs & McDowell in the Indian River Hotel, at Rockledge, Fla., and is now in possession. The Palmer House at Kingston, N. Y., has passed into the control of G. D. Russell of this city. All of these transactions were arranged through Mathew J. Ward & Co.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Nov. 8.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 49th St, 125.6x81.4x irregular; Louis B. Van Gaasbeck, referee, to Nathaniel Witherell and others, (mtg $180,000).....$1

BRONX TERRACE, w s, 85 ft n of 10th St, 75x162x irregular; Elisabetha Schloeder, executrix, to John Simon and another.....810

BROOK AV, 1,470 and 1,472, e s, 75x100.11; Brook Av, 1,522 and 1,524, e s, 50x100.11; the Northern Improvement Company to C. Adelbert Becker, (mtg $40,250, R S $3.25).....10,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 148.2 ft n of 123d St, 26.10x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Charles F. Rogers, (R S $12.50).....1

FORSYTH ST, 15, w s, 25x100; Theodosius O. Fowler to Sarah I. Fowler, ½ part, (R S $3; mtg $30,000).....100

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 586 ft n of 141st St, 18x100; Charles W. Tanner to Louis C. Habn, (mtg $12,000, R S 50c)..100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 30th St, 43.10x100; Thomas J. McCahill to James M. Furman, (R S $17).....1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 30th St, 43.11x100; James W. Furman to Stephen H. Jackson, (mtg $50,000, R S $14).....1

LOT 418, map of Van Nest Park; Emil Zschoche to Lizzie Scott.....1

LOT 136, revised map Seneca Park; Sadie L. Crosier, by guardian, to Neille Sullivan, all title.....100

LOT 136, revised map Seneca Park; the North New York City Realty Company to Neille Sullivan, all title.....1

LOT 137, revised map of Seneca Park; Sadie L. Crosier, by guardian, to Catherine Sullivan.....100

LOT 137, revised map of Seneca Park; the North New York City Realty Company to Catherine Sullivan.....1

NORFOLK ST, 20, e s, 21x—; Theodosius O. Fowler to Sarah I. Fowler, ($1.25, mtg $8,500).....100

ORCHARD ST, e corner of High Bridge St, 83x95x77.5x62.5; John Massimino to Samuel Jackson, all liens, (R S 25 cents)..1

PELHAM ROAD and Arnow Av, Lots 14 and 15, 50 and 57, map of 143 lots of Paul estate; the Warranty Realty Company to Augustine V. Jamy.....1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x74.11; George B. Tobias to James Hoynes, (mtg $9,000).....1

TELLER AV, e s, 274.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x82.3x25x82.5; Matilda C. McDonald to Walter A. Pender ½ part, all title.....100

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 212 ft n of 180th St, 77.5x86x irregular; James Hoynes to George B. Tobias, (mtg $3,000).....100

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,138, e s, 56.5x100; Mary Benson to James T. Barry, (mtg $19,500, R S 75 cents).....1

UNION AV, w s, 119 ft n of Wall St, 75x200; City Real Estate Company to Helen Tremberger, (R S $4).....100

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Quarry Road, —x—x—x—; Edward S. Hemphill to Ella L. Hebberd, quitclaim.....1

WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, n w s, adjoining land of John Traub, 75x187x75x195; Charles T. Swencks to Moses Liberman, (mtg $2,000).....1

4TH ST, s s, 174.6 ft w of Wooster St, 25.5x119x25.2x119; Arthur Smith to Augustus Smith, ¾ part.....1

5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 112th St, 25x100; Lucas George to Herman Gampert and wife, (R S $3.25, mtg $22,300).....1

6TH AV, e s, 59.2 ft n of 131st St, 16.6x85; Henry Foster to Annie E. Foster, (R S $3).....1

11TH AV, s e corner of 37th St, 49.5x100; Moses Bachman to Nathan Stimmel, (mtg $35,000).....1

15TH ST, 214 West, 24.9x86.6; Vincent C. King, Jr., and another, executors and trustees, to Prudential Real Estate Corporation, (R S $5.50).....13,500

17TH ST, s s, 198.11 ft e of 10th Av, 100.10x92; James C. Cody to Robert E. Montgomery, (mtg $26,000, R S $20)..42,000

20TH ST, s s, 208.5 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x91.10; James C. Cady to Georgiana E. Montgomery, (R S $3.50, mtg $5,000).10,200

33D ST, n s, 172 ft e of 10th Av, 18.10x99.2x17.4; Harry E. Glickman and another to Isaac Levin, all liens.....1,000

36TH ST, 128 East, 16.6x74.1; William A. Boring and another to J. Borden Harriman, (mtg $20,000, R S $9.25).....41,000

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.7x98.9; Mathilde K. Ahrens to Herman F. Ahrens, (mtg $6,000).....13,000

41ST ST, 325 West, 25x98.9; Jane S. Slater to John J. Fitzgerald, (R S $3.50, mtg $5,500).....15,000

40TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Mathilde K. Ahrens to Herman F. Ahrens, (R S 25c, mtg $5,700).....8,000

40TH ST, 144 and 146 East, 48x98.9; William Salomon to James F. A. Clark, (R S $2.25, mtg $26,000).....100

40TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Mathilde K. Ahrens to Herman F. Ahrens, (mtg $5,700).....8,000

58TH ST, 116 East, 19x100.5; Emma E. Hewlett to Katharine Labagh and others, ¼ part, all title.....4,500

65TH ST, 140 West, 20x100.5; Jeanette Arnold and others, executors, to Adolph Kern, (R S $7.50).....18,000

78TH ST, 320 East, 17.6x102.2; Flora Estricher to Henry Estricher, (mtg $4,000)..¼ part.....1

98TH ST, 151 West, 15x33.2x irregular; David Thomson, referee, to Rudloph Von Lange, (R S $4.25).....8,775

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100; Timothy J. Mahoney to Daniel Mahoney, (mtg $15,000).....1

117TH ST, 47 West, 25x100.11; Frederick Levy to Amalie Wahrman, (mtg $22,000).....1

118TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Eva Horwitz to Clara Max and another, (R S $2.75, mtg $24,000).....1

129TH ST, 595 East, 26.9x50.5; Mary E. Barry to Mary Benson, (mtg $7,300).....1

126TH ST, 75 West, 17x99.11; Julius Lichtenstein to Peter Q. Eckerson and another, (R S $4).....1

154TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Joseph Henning and wife, (R S $2).....3,000

154TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Joseph Henning and wife, (R S 50 cents)..6,000

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,791; Romeo H. Schile to Diedrick Eckhoff, 4¼ years....$388 to 1,140

MADISON ST, 289 and 301; Nathan Weissbaum to Bernard Jacobs, 5 years.....900

VAN CORTLANDT PARK, Tremper House, &c.; City of New York to John P. O'Connell, 5 years.....600

WEST BROADWAY, 560, s w corner of 3d St; Alfonso Constantin to Joseph E. Fannini, 3 years.....1,500

WHITEHALL ST, 64; Louis Schmidt to August Schrelsheim, 5 years.....1,200

1ST AV, 49; Thomas R. Sager to Abraham Harris, 5 years.....1,500

3D ST, 289 East; Rosie Seller to Samuel A. Tannenbaum, 5 years, 4½ months..875

6TH ST, 734 and 736; Leo Friedman to Bernard Sandrowitz, 3 5-12 years.....1,500

13TH ST, 222 East; Bertha Nonnenbacher to Max Tweedy, 10 years.....$1,200 to 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BLAKE, Annie T., to Realty Mortgage Company; 129th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mortgage $60,000, secures contract.....$10,000

BRIGGS, Robert S., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 123d St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....1,000

CADY, James C., to J. Carlton Cady, Jr.; 17th St, s s, 198.11 ft e of 10th Av, due Jan. 1, 1903.....4,500

CAIN, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Grand Av, e s, 107.1 ft s of High Bridge, or Fordham Landing Road, 1 year, 6 per cent.....12,500

CLARK, James F. A., to William Salomon; 40th St, 144 and 146 East, due May 19, 1902.....5,000

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to George Hewlett; Washington Av, n e corner of 184th St, new lines, 3 years.....17,500

COX, Alfred J., to Jacob Metzger; 11th St, n s, 371.8 ft w of White Plains Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....3,000

DAVIES, Charlotte S., to United States Savings Bank; 198th St, s s, 80 ft w of Briggs Av, 1 year.....2,000

DEFINA, Rachel, to William Hodgson; Potter Place, n s, 400 ft w of Cadiz Place, 5 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

DOYLE, Daniel, to Louise H. Bent; Weekes St, e s, 45 ft n of 173d St, 3 years.....1,500

ECKERSON, Peter Q., to Julius Lichtenstein; 126th St, 75 West, due Jan. 5, 1902, 6 per cent.....4,700

FURMAN, James W., to Thomas J. McCahill, executor; Lexington Av, n e corner of 30th St, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4 per cent.....17,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Henry De F. Weekes; Roosevelt St, 90 and 92, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....3,800

HAFT, Isaac, and another to Ida Meyer and others, executors and trustees; 58th St, 444 and 446 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....42,500

HANRAN, Arthur H., to James A. Wood; Boston Av, n s, 340.2 ft e of Suburban Place, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....1,000

HARRIMAN, J. Borden, to William A. Boring and another; 36th St, 128 East, due March 8, 1903.....10,000

HOYNES, James, to George B. Tobias; St. Ann's Av, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

LABACH, Katharine, and others to Emma E. Hewlett; 58th St, s s, 230 ft w of Lexington Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4 per cent.....5,000

LARTY, Julia G., to Thomas A. Fletcher; Elliott Av, e s, 500 ft s of Elizabeth St, Olinville, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

LEWKOWITZ, Isidor, to William H. Dakin; 114th St, 7 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

MANCIER, Marie K., otherwise Marie Knecht, to United States Trust Company; 4th St, 42 West, demand, 6 per cent.....6,000

MARTIN, Kate F., to Meta Youngling and others; 20th St, n s, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.....12,000

McCLAVE, Josephine D., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 58th St, 136 West, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4 per cent.....5,000

McLAUGHLIN, Lucerna M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Undercliff Av, w s, 471.10 ft s of Sedgwick Av, 5 years.....11,000

McNEIRNY, James L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 88th St, s s, 145 ft e of Columbus Av, due Jan. 1, 1904.....2,000

MONTGOMERY, Robert J. to James C. Cady; 17th St, s s, 198.11 ft e of 10th Av, Nov. 1, 1904.....2,898

MULLER, Kate, and another, executors, to trustees of Princeton University; Willis Av, n e corner, 145th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold.....20,000

MYLES, Robert C., to Mary D. Woods; 79th St, n s, 305 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $16,500, due Oct. 1, 1903.....6,000

PRUDENTIAL REAL ESTATE CORPORATION to Phebe Peters; 15th St, 214 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

QUINLAN, Ellen M., and another to Julia A. Ford; Whitlock Av, s e s, 173.10 ft n e of Legget Av, 3 years.....2,500

REYNOLDS, Abner, to City Trust Company; 57th St, 11 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.....60,000

ROGERS, Charles F., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, w s, 148.2 ft n of 123d St, due Sept. 1, 1904.....20,000

SAMPSON, George, to Beadleston & Woerz; 1st Av, 832, store lease, demand, 6 per cent.....2,500

SCHMID, William H., to Jane E. Barney and others, trustees; 82d St, 423 East, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.....15,000

SCHRIEBER, Henry J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 24th St, n s, 425 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....12,500

SMITH, Arthur, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, s s, 174.6 ft w of Wooster St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....35,000

TAUCHER, Sabina E., and another to Edwin S. Robinson; Lots 79 and 80, map of Hudson Park, Rose known as the St. Raymond Park, 5 years.....2,360

TREMBERGER, Helene, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, w s, 119 ft n of Wall St, prior mtg $9,380, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., secures advances.....10,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, w s, 119 ft n of Wall St, prior mtg $9,380, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....9,390

TRISHER, Sebastian, to John Rooney and wife; 149th St, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4 per cent.....1,000

VADEN, Sarah A., to Anna M. Hobbs and another, trustees; Boston Road, w s, 173.6 ft s of 168th St, 5 years.....38,000

VON LANGE, Rudolph, to Henry A. Bogert, as trustee; 98th St, 151 West, 2 years.....7,500

VAN LOAN, Irving S., and wife to Harold Swain; Anthony Av, 2,019, prior mtg $4,500, due Oct. 20, 1902, 6 per cent.....500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to the Bowery Bank, assignment of three mortgages.....Nominal

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Josephine Cramer.$520

FORD, Robert O. N., and another, executors, to Ella L. Hebberd, administrator 3,500

GILES, Catherine C., to Mary F. Curry..289

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company, 3 assignments.....Nominal

PEABODY, Charles A., as executor and trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....13,000

RIKER, Mary A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company.....5,000

ROTHERMEL, Philippine, to Edward M. Burghard.....Nominal

SULLIVAN, Michael J., to the Washington Bank.....2,500

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....20,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.....75,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Susan E. Sammis.....2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Adeline B. Angel.....3,000

WHITE, Mary V., to Agnes M. White and another.....2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON ST, 80; A. Vella & Co. against George J. Grossman and another, executors, owners; Jacob Pernick, contractor.....63

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 84th St, 100x112; Fritz & Perelberg against Dudley S. and Herbert S. Harde, owners and contractors.....1,320

RIVINGTON ST, 263; Bertha Heilman against P. Jaffe, owner; Friedman & Preimer Brothers, contractors.....175

ROBBINS AV, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 150x100; J. M. Scarneo against Jennett Kirby, owner; John Kirby, contractor..54

STEBBINS AV, 1,031 and 1,033; William T. Hookey against Barnet Rantrowitz, owner and contractor.....51

3D ST, 318 East; Jacob S. Haft against Hyman Wynehouse and Louis C. Balsam, owners; D. M. Shallenberger & Son, contractors.....456

31ST ST, 32 West; Ellen T. Martin against Isaac Walker, owner and contractor.....13,000

117TH ST, 175 East; Isaac Schulman against Catherine Nunan, owner and contractor.....275

150TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Mott Av, 84.10 x100; George and Marie C. Leary, executors, against Young Men's Christian Association, owner; Greene & Ward, contractors.....68

151ST ST, 516 and 518 West; W. A. Ross & Brother against George W. Martin, owner and contractor.....176

183D ST, n e corner of Bassford Place, 90x100; George Schafer against Mathilda Haenschen, owner; Emil Haenschen, attorney and contractor.....341

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

129TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Louisa Minturn, with Patrick Reddy.....$19,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

PARK AV, 96; Perry Herman and Sapirman Brothers to Simon Seiden.....131

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,301 to 1,305; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Tiechman & Potter Company; June 10, 1901.....365

MADISON AV and 95th St, n e corner, 100 x125; Frederick Beck & Co. against Missouria B. and Harry S. Houpt, Nov. 2, 1901.....75

100TH ST, 65 East; Louis Feldman against Henry Kaufman; Sept. 30, 1901.40

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av; Pelham Hoi Elevating Company against Samuel Ginsberg and another; Sept. 18, 1901.....65

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; William H. Meserole against Amund Johnsen; Nov. 6, 1901.....1,229

124TH ST, 440 to 446 West; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Tiechman & Potter Company.; June 10, 1901.....487

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON ST, 80; Max Wachsman against Lena Montag, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

GREEN LANE or AV, e s, 82 ft s of 5th St, proposed, 19x100; Alice M. Law against Harriet Beal and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Titcomb.

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 325 ft e of Leggett Av, 50x88.1x50x91.2, Westchester; Ida Ehrich against Mary Moran, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Studin & Ehrich.

MOTT ST, 159; Henry De Forest Weekes, executor, against Luigi Volpe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Weekes Brothers.

OLIVER ST, 65; Henry De F. Weekes, trustee, against Louis Volpe, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

2D AV, e s, 77.11 ft s of 136th, runs e 172.2 ft to Lincoln Av, x s 50x w 186.4x n 52 to beginning; David V. P. Hotaling against Joseph Spears and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

515T ST, 510 and 512 West; George Pfister against Alexander Andalaft and another, (action to foreclosure mechanics' lien, &c.;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

119TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.10; Clement C. Moore against Eugene H. Brown, individually and as receiver, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Souther.

124TH ST, s s, 155.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Edward A. Everit against Joseph Frank and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Pearsall.

130TH ST, n s, 158.9 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x99.11; Jennie Guidet and another against Mary Davigan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Harrison.

189TH ST and Lenox Av, s w corner, 99.11x125; Henry J. Braker against Anna M. Somerville and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. A. & A. S. Mapes.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELEN D. ADAMS, as sole surviving acting Trustee under the last will and testament of Patrick Dickie, deceased, plaintiff, against NAPHTALI J. PHILLIPS and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 128th Street, distant 229 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of 128th Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of 128th Street 29 feet; thence southerly parallel with said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall 99 feet and 11 inches to the said northerly side of 128th Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of 128th Street 29 feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

R. D. HATCH, Referee.

ARTHUR MAYER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. address 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 137 West 128th Street:

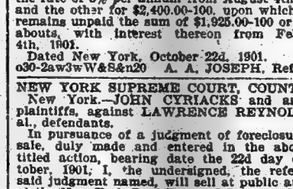

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,002.18, with interest thereon from the 18th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $930.93, with interest from October 23d, 1901, together with expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,146.36. —Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

R. D. HATCH, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901. Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. ELY WIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. myll-law6m8

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor. CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix. THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HARRIS MANDELBAUM and Fisher Levine, plaintiffs, against JOHN FRICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of 41st Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the point of intersection of the southerly line of 41st Street with the easterly line of Ninth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with 41st Street twenty-five (25) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Ninth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly line of 41st Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of 41st Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be all of said distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being known by the street number 348 West 41st Street.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1901.

ABM. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 348 West 41st Street:

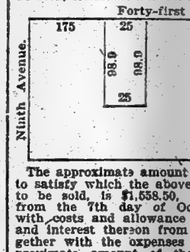

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,558.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $197.15 and interest thereon from October 19, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $480.64 and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, now liens thereon, one for $23,000.00-100, with interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum from August 4th, 1901, and the other for $2,400.00-100, upon which there remains unpaid the sum of $1,925.00-100 or thereabouts, with interest thereon from February 4th, 1901.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1901. o30-2aw3tW&S&n20 A. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN CYRLACKS and another, plaintiffs, against LAWRENCE REYNOLDS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of 128th Street, distant 229 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of 128th Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall 99 feet and 11 inches to the said northerly side of 128th Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of 128th Street 29 feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

R. D. HATCH, Referee.

ARTHUR MAYER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. address 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 137 West 128th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,002.18, with interest thereon from the 18th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $930.93, with interest from October 23d, 1901, together with expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,146.36. —Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

R. D. HATCH, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901. Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. ELY WIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. myll-law6m8

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor. CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix. THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

RUGEN, CHAS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, To Mary Fleigner, Anna Rugen, John Rugen, Christian Moller, Louis Schmakanberg, Catherine Schmakenberg, Annie Gabert, Mamie Spitzhardt, John Wilschusen, Gretchen Wilschusen, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 7th day of January, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration should not be granted to Tillie F. Rush upon the estate of CHARLES RUGEN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In

Instruction.

10c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

ANNOUNCES THREE READINGS

By MR. GEORGE RIDDLE

At the Auditorium, West Side Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St. Monday, Nov. 11th, at 8:15 P. M., Victor Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia"; Saturday, Nov. 16th, at 11 A. M., Shakespeare's "King Lear"; Monday, Nov. 18th, at 8:15 P. M., miscellaneous. Single admissions, $1.00. Tickets for the series, $2.50. All Seats Reserved.

THE NEW YORK School of Expression.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 100 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK,
CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.
6th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand; 14 Departments; 100 Typewriters; 30 Teachers; Delightful environments. (Day, evening.)

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children.
Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; kindergarten; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 146 Madison Av.

BERGER'S (of Paris) **FRENCH ACADEMY,** 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also **SPANISH;** no payments in advance.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

Kellis Shorthand Training School, 143 West 125th St.—Individual instruction by Experts. (Day or evening.) SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Write or call.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Eight studies of character reading for business men, under the direction of Miss Jessie A. Fowler, commencing Monday evening, Nov. 4. Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Coe, 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

INSTITUT TISNE,
538 West End Av.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 86th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Bookkeeping, shorthand, (Munson system;) penmanship, arithmetic; private instruction at appointed hours. Charles Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Teachers.

Private tutor, who has prepared students for Yale, Harvard, Columbia, is disengaged. Address Enthusiasm, 1,620 Broadway.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

Ladies' Theatrical Association.—Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnishing for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinger, 139 East 59th St.

Italian language thoroughly taught by cultured gentleman from Rome. Special attention to singers. Purest pronunciation, song, speech. Highest references. Signor Rollini, 790 6th Av.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER,
PIANIST.
CARNEGIE HALL.

N. Y. School of Accompanying. Heinrich W. Meyn, Rosetta Wejner. Piano Sight Reading. 301-2 Carnegie Hall.

EMIL PFAFF,
Piano, organ, and harmony instruction; German method; terms reasonable. 108 East 23d St.

William H. Butler, (black,) teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, and zither; terms moderate. 142 W 125th St.

POSITIONS SECURED for church music'ans; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

3,000 Pupils Taught to Dance Last Season at REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK
Dancing Academy, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AVENUE, (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5, (first lesson private, FREE;) individual instruction. Classes now forming.
WE GUARANTEE FOR $5.00
all following dances: Waltz, polka, two-step, schottische, waltz quadrille, lanciers in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. POSITIVELY NO FAILURES OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRIVATE LESSONS ANY HOUR.
Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for Circular.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
13 & 14 East 40th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 6 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 125-127 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BENJAMIN ALTMAN, doing business as B. Altman and Company, plaintiff, against EMELINE BARKER, defendant.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorneys, within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.
To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward J. O'Dwyer, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the first day of November, 1901, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House thereof, in the Brownstone Building, No. 32 Chambers Street, Manhattan, New York City.
Dated New York, November 1st, 1901.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
n3-tawfri5

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N.
277 Broadway, Room 408.

$5,000 to $10,000.—College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with capital to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure a live, profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, P 112 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

ACME LOAN CO. (Inc.) 289 4th Av., Room 51. $25 to $200 Loaned on Furniture and Pianos, without removal, on day applied for, confidential and legal rates. Call or write for agent.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 236 Broadway, New York.

I have for sale or lease recent patent on a new form of hook and eye; absolutely a new and effective article. W. A. Hickey, 132 Clark St., Chicago.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Capital wanted, with services; come, investigate the business and let us talk it over; you will be satisfied; no triflers. 14 West 125th St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

$5,000 buys control of stock company; $10,000 can be easily made. Fred. H. Nichols, Lynn, Mass.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN, (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Qr. M'rs Dep't., 1,428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., Nov. 4th, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Thursday, November 14, 1901, for furnishing this depot with 4,000 Muskrat Fur Caps, 4,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets, and 6,000 Leather Waist Belts, 38-inch. All to conform to existing standards and specifications. Quantities to be subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by this Department. Time of delivery, which must be distinctly stated in bids, will be taken into consideration in making the award. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures, the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples will not be considered. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Colonel John V. Furey, Asst. Qr. Mr. General, U. S. Army.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,249.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS EISCHOF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Julius Bischof of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Julius Bischof was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 8th, 1901.

NO. 4,014.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL V. DEVINE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael V. Devine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 8, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 25, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 8, 1901.

NO. 3,847.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON GOLDMAN and BERNHARD GOLDMAN, individually and the firm of A. Goldman & Son, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Aaron Goldman and Bernhard Goldman, individually, and the firm of A. Goldman & Son, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Aaron Goldman and Bernhard Goldman, individually, and the firm of A. Goldman & Son were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX KLEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Klein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 18th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 8th, 1901.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.
T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St. and Madison Av., block from Central Park entrance.
COMFORTABLE — HOMELIKE
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
MODERN CONSTRUCTION
UP TO DATE HOTEL. FAMILY AND TRANSIENT. ROOMS, $1.00 UPWARD; WITH BATH, $2 UPWARD.
CANNOT BE EQUALED FOR THE MONEY.

Fifth Av. and 18th St.
Hotel de Logerot
is unique in many ways—particularly those pertaining to creature comforts—epicurean and refined—
Restaurant and Cafe,
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl
A, *a la carte*; T, *Table d'Hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*.

Burns'	**World Renowned** Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Hotel Logerot	5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A1c. all hours.
Hotel Victoria,	Service A1c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Evs
Cafe Boulevard,	2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. **Hungarian Orchestra.**
Dun Bld'g,	Rest. & Cafe. **Business Men's Lunch** Dinner A1c. B'way & Reade St.
Criterion,	Rest. & Gentlemen's Café. B'way & 41st St. A la carte. G. H. Page.
Marlborough,	**Rathskeller,** B'way & 36th. B'kfast & Lch. 50c. Din. & Sup. A1c.
Huber's	WILHELMINA, 7 Av. & 116. Tdh. 50c. Oysters, Chops, Lobsters, Birds. A1c. all hrs.
Hecker's	5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Tabls d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.
Dorlon's	OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Ye Olde Tavern	Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.
Hartmann's	Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.
Hotel Wallace	5 Av. & 19 St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest. A la Carte

Ardia & Chaberty, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 2 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis

NEW JERSEY.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood
OPENS
NOVEMBER 14TH.
Write for booklet and diagram of rooms.
JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
SEASONABLE NOW OPEN. PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

European Hotels.

Munich. The Continental Hotel.
High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,289.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MOSES L. OLENICK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moses L. Olenick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 25th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Acting for John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK E. SMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank E. Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 31st, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 18th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN SUESEUS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Sueseus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 4th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 18th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 8, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM WEISS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Weiss of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Abraham Weiss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 7th, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
Exchange your old piano for a new beautiful upright Richardson, Weigner or Coleman on our very liberal terms.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Below will be found a list of second hand pianos by various makers that we haven't room to carry at this season. These instruments are in good order, have been taken in exchange, and are offered at prices that will INSURE QUICK SALES:

One NEW ENGLAND Upright	$75
One REMINGTON Upright	100
One NEWBY & EVANS Upright	110
One KELLER Upright	125
One SHULTZ & LUDOLF Upright	130
One WHEELOCK Upright	135
One VOSE & SONS Upright	160
One MASON & HAMLIN Upright	175
One CHICKERING Upright	195
One WEBER Square	150
One WEBER Square	175
One KIMBALL ORGAN	25
One ESTEY ORGAN	35

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Av., cor. 16th St., New York.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV.
NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

LINDEMAN & SONS
are offering specially low prices on a lot of good second-hand pianos for the next two or three days. Here is an opportunity to get a choice of good makes at a low figure, from a reliable firm. Do not fail to see them before you buy.
LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO CO.,
Established 1836.
548 AND 550 WEST 23D ST.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.
In order to make room for new stock, we will sell all instruments now on hand at a great reduction and on most liberal terms. This is your chance. Do not miss it. Call and see them.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Magnificent upright piano, almost new; also parlor suit and paintings, at great sacrifice. 332 East 72d St.

Upright Piano, $85; great value; square, for practice, $25; rentals. WISSNER, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Good Steinway Upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. WISSNER, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

All sizes new, good second-hand and stretched leather belting. Fitzgerald's Belting Manufactory, 58 Centre St.

Engine lathe, 15-inch swing, six-foot bed; also Fox lathe, fourteen-inch swing. Utica Steam Gauge Co., 123 Liberty St.

Lot of iron pulleys, assorted sizes; diameters 36, 34, 30, 24, 22, 18, 16, 14 inch; sell cheap. Hall & Ruckle, 215 Washington St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1901 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Lng Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR **1.00** WEEKLY
For any make **PHONOGRAPH**
Records and Machines exchanged and repaired
O. HACKER,
148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)
TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

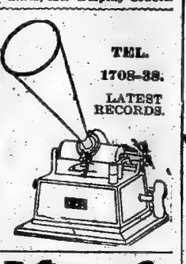

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR,
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts.
Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS.
OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS. Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

For Sale.—20,000 dozen rabbit skins.
100 tons of white manilla.
100 tons of fines.
100 tons of outshots.
100 tons of prints.
Apply Edw. Dempsey, 9 Church St., Gateshead, Tyne, England.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible. Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Free sample of our Havana and Sumatra 10 cents straight cigars in lots of 100, at $4.50, delivered direct from factory. Havana, Times Office.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Carbon diamonds, genuine flash; ring free. Send stamp. Grecian Specialty Co., Box 348 Waterford, N. Y.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Di

PROMOTION OF POLICEMEN

Sergeants and Roundsmen Ordered to Report for Examination.

An Eligible List Will Soon Be Ready from Which Col. Murphy May Appoint Men to Captaincies.

Following Police Commissioner Murphy's promotion of a number of Roundsmen and patrolmen to Detective Sergeantcies this week, on notice from Chief Examiner Ireland of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Col. Kipp, chief clerk of the Police Department, notified 214 Sergeants to appear for mental examination and 2,000 patrolmen to appear for physical examination at the office of the Civil Service Commission. The Sergeants have passed a physical examination, and from those who pass the mental examination will be made up an eligible list from which Col. Murphy may appoint eight or nine Captains.

The patrolmen after the physical examination will have to pass a mental one before an eligible list from which to appoint about 150 Roundsmen is made. The Sergeants are to report in batches for examination next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and the promotion list may be ready by the end of the month. In the case of the candidates for Roundsmen's positions it is doubtful if all can pass the two examinations by the end of the year, but it is regarded as probable that an eligible list for 50 such promotions will be in the hands of Col. Murphy before he goes out of office.

So far nothing has been done in regard to Roundsmen who are candidates for Sergeantcies. In any event they would have to pass the physical and mental examinations before the eligible list could be made out for promotions from the grade of Roundsman.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said last night that the question of promoting Sergeants and patrolmen dated back six months, and was an old story that cropped out every few weeks.

"Col. Murphy," he added, "has been pounding at us for six months to get eligible lists. Last week we notified Col. Kipp that we were ready to proceed with the mental examinations of Sergeants and the physical examinations of patrolmen. We shall be able to furnish a list for promotions to Captains in a couple of weeks, but I am not sure about that for Roundsmen.

"There is nothing done yet in regard to promotions from Roundsman to Sergeant. Every one who knows anything about the Police Department remembers the throwing out of the Captains' and Sergeants' eligible lists. The list for Sergeants was suspended by our board, and I cannot say if it will be taken up and passed as valid. Promotions were made from it last Spring."

Col. Murphy declined to discuss the subject, but later he wrote out this statement:

"I have not made any application to the Civil Service Commissioners for any list for several months."

THREE HURT BY EXPLOSION.

Men Were Loading Ammunition at a Pier When a Box of Primers Blew Up.

There was a panic for a few minutes on the Old Dominion Steamship Company's pier, at the foot of Beach Street, North River, yesterday afternoon. About 250 cases of ammunition from the Winchester Arms Company, at New Haven, was being transferred to the line, for transportation to Louisville via Norfolk. John Doyle, a longshoreman, of 56 Beach Street, was helping unload a truck which was laden with seventy-five cases. Doyle was lifting a box containing primers, when suddenly there was an explosion. He was thrown nearly thirty feet, while Augustus McKee, the driver of the truck, was thrown the length of his vehicle. For a few minutes there was the greatest excitement on the pier. Horses reared and struggled, while those of the 'longshoremen and others on the pier who did not have a horse to look after scampered for safety.

When the excitement subsided it was found that several boxes of the primers and percussion caps had been exploded, and that three men were injured, one, John Doyle, very seriously. Doyle's breast, arms, and face were badly lacerated, and one of his eyes nearly knocked out. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. The other injured were McKee and Charles R. Jones, the tally clerk on the pier. Both were bruised painfully about the head and arms, but were able to go home.

What caused the explosion is not positively known, but it is thought that Doyle's hook must have caught in the box in some way and exploded the primers. The Winchester people were inclined to think this the probable cause. There was a large lot of cartridges in the consignment also, but none of them exploded, so far as is known.

When the explosion occurred the Jefferson was taking on passengers for Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. There was very little excitement on the steamship, as most of the passengers knew that they were without the zone of danger.

JUSTICE MACLEAN CRITICISED.

Appellate Division Takes Him to Task for His Charge to the Jury in an Excise Case.

Justice MacLean was criticised by the Appellate Division yesterday for his conduct at a trial in which State Commissioner of Excise Patrick W. Cullinan was the complainant and the "Trolley Club" of 332 Eighth Avenue the principal defendant, with one Henry Walz and one Barnet Marens codefendants, as sureties on the "Trolley Club" application for a license.

The appeal in this case is made by the complainant, and the action from which the appeal is taken was brought to recover the penalty of a liquor tax bond given by the defendants on the "Trolley Club's" application for a liquor tax certificate to traffic in liquors under sub-division 1 of Section II. of the Liquor Tax Law.

Justice Hatch wrote the opinion in which the other Justices concurred. In reviewing the evidence of the original case he states that not sufficient evidence has been submitted by the defendants to show that the defendant was a bona-fide club. On the other hand the witnesses for the plaintiff, excise agents and employes of the club, had shown that the club existed only in name, that liquor was sold there is to whoever came and ordered it, that the place possessed all the characteristics of a dance hall and was a resort for loose women.

The criticism of Justice MacLean is based on his charge to the jury. Justice Hatch writes:

"In submitting the case to the jury the learned Judge charged, 'The evidence submitted on behalf of the State is by persons hired to obtain evidence. That is their business. The evidence of persons whose occupation is to obtain evidence is always subject at least to scrutiny on the part of the gentlemen of the jury who are called upon to say whether they believe them or not.' To this charge an exception was taken by the plaintiff, and the court was asked to charge that 'under the excise law of the State the agents draw a regular salary and have no financial interest in the outcome of this case whatever the verdict may be.' The court charged in answer to this request 'that under the excise law the excise agents draw a regular salary.' The plaintiff excepted to the refusal of the court to charge as requested.'

Justice Hatch then continues:

"We are of the opinion that the charge first quoted was error, and that it was alone error for the court to refuse to charge as requested. Those witnesses were officers of the State. * * * They were in no sense hired to obtain evidence, nor does such duty devolve upon them, nor are they in any sense detectives to which the language of the charge would have them applicable. There is a marked distinction between a public officer charged with the duty of seeing that the laws are enforced and vested with power and authority to investigate violations of the law and a private detective hired to procure evidence of the violations of law at the instance of and for the benefit of private persons.

"Not a word was said on the subject of the defendant's being a bona fide club, and as such entitled to the exception contained in Section 31 of the Liquor Tax Law. * * * The jury were permitted to determine the issues upon the consideration as to whether or not the defendant were a bona fide club.

"It is quite evident from the charge that the jury may have thought that if the defendant took out a license as a club it had the right to make the sales it did make. The submission of this question to the jury, therefore, was erroneous."

The judgment of the court was reversed upon this ground and complainant's appeal for a new trial granted.

NO FEE FOR SPECIAL COUNSEL.

Court Order Indorsing Mr. Hennessy's Claim for Services in the Kennedy Case Reversed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing an order of the lower court in the proceeding brought by Forbes J. Hennessy to secure remuneration for his service as special counsel in the trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy upon an indictment for murder in the first degree.

Mr. Hennessy was retained by the District Attorney, and after the trial he presented a statement of his claim for services and disbursements, which Justice Fursman, who precided at the trial, certified to be correct. Compensation was then fixed at the sum of $2,539, and it was stated that this was done "pursuant to Chapter 738 of the Laws of 1872." This certificate was filed with the Controller, who refused to pay the amount demanded. A writ of mandamus directing payment was then secured, and from that order the Controller appealed. The Appellate Division now reverses the order.

Justice Hatch, who writes the opinion of the court, reaches the conclusion that the act of 1872, cited in the certificate, has in effect been repealed by subsequent legislation, passed in 1874 and in 1892. By the law of 1892, he says, the County of New York is excepted from the provisions of the act. He adds:

"The certificate therefore imposed no liability upon the City or County of New York to pay the sum certified, nor does the service which has been rendered impose any liability upon the city or county, payment of which may be enforced by mandamus. * * * The conclusion reached in this case is not to be construed as depriving the District Attorney of the right to employ and have the assistance of counsel in a proper case."

LEGAL NOTES.

HOSPITAL NOT BOUND TO FURNISH ITS BEST NURSE.—The action brought by Helen D. Ward against St. Vincent's Hospital to recover damages for unskillful treatment at the hands of an incompetent nurse, which has been tried twice, was passed upon again yesterday by the Appellate Division. The complaint alleged that Miss Ward contracted with the sisters of the hospital to be furnished with a skillful and experienced trained nurse, or an experienced professional nurse, which the defendant failed to do. After an operation, while Miss Ward was still under the influence of an anaesthetic, a nurse selected to attend upon the patient applied to her leg an india rubber bag containing water heated to such a degree that the flesh was literally cooked to the bone. Judgment on the first trial was reversed because the trial Justice misconstrued the action to be one in tort and not on contract. The Appellate Division, on this appeal from a judgment for the plaintiff, orders a reversal because of errors in the charge to the jury. After the general charge, the defendant asked the Court to instruct the jury "that no matter what was said by the plaintiff and her sister, Mrs. Howland, and by the Sisters Ignatius and Isidore, the defendant was not bound to assign to the plaintiff the best nurse in its hospital, but only a nurse who was ordinarily well trained and ordinarily competent and skillful. The Justice said he charged it, but on objection by counsel for plaintiff, the Court refused to charge as asked by defendant's counsel. Justice Patterson, for the Appellate Division, says this part of the charge was erroneous. "The defendant," he says, "was entitled to the instruction that the defendant was not bound to assign to the plaintiff the best nurse in its hospital. The testimony of Mrs. Howland respecting the higher grade of nurse came into the case only in consequence of it being necessary to prove the whole conversation; and the defendant's counsel was particularly careful in his efforts to prevent its affecting the minds of the jurors. It is quite obvious that testimony of the higher obligation may have been very influential with the jury in producing the verdict."

***

CASE FOR DAMAGES THRICE TRIED.—Justice Patterson (Justices Van Brunt and Laughlin concurring) writes the opinion affirming the judgment entered on the verdict and the order denying a motion for a new trial in the case against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of William Green, a child, who was struck and caught by the fender of a car and thrown out of the fender by the jolting of the car and run over. The case was tried three times, resulting first in a disagreement, then in the dismissal of the complaint and the ordering of a new trial by the Appellate Division, and finally in a verdict for the lad, which is now affirmed. The main contention was as to the distance which the child was carried in the fender, there being a conflict of evidence, the plaintiff holding that the car traveled 100 feet, whereas it could have been stopped in 25 feet, saving the lad from injury. The majority of the court holds that this was a question of fact which it was proper for the jury to decide. Justice Ingraham, dissenting, holds that the fender was well under the body of the car, and that the gripman had no knowledge of the child being there.

***

THE WINSTON DIVORCE CASE.—The dispute between Mr. and Mrs. Walker Winston as to which of them should have the custody of their ten-year-old daughter, Lillian, has been decided by the Appellate Division in favor of the wife. Mr. Winston claimed that his wife was not a fit person to care for the child because of her relations with Dr. James M. Ludden, whom she married after having obtained a divorce from Mr. Winston in Oklahoma. The decree was subsequently declared void by the courts of this State, and when the judgment was finally affirmed by the Court of Appeals, Mrs. Winston left Dr. Ludden and ceased her relations with him. The custody of the child was given to the mother by the court below on the ground that, "considering the sex and youth of the child, it would be manifestly unwise to deprive her of a mother's care and influence." Justice Laughlin, who gives the opinion, says: "With these views we concur. She having discontinued her relations with Dr. Ludden, although still remaining on friendly terms, should not be deprived of the custody of the child merely because she did not promptly discontinue such relations when the trial court first decided that her divorce was invalid. It is apparent that she acted in good faith and contracted her marriage with Dr. Ludden in the belief that her divorce was valid. Thus innocently having entered upon marital relations with him, she should not forever be condemned because of a mistake made in regarding him as her husband until the Court of Appeals decided otherwise."

***

VETERANS' ACT HOLDS GOOD.—John Thain, an Inspector dismissed by Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings of the City of New York, being an honorably discharged Union veteran, is entitled to have his dismissal reviewed under a writ of mandamus, under the Veterans' act of 1896, according to the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court rendered yesterday. The Appellate Division held that the act in question applied to this department in a previous decision, but was asked by the Corporation Counsel to consider other sections of the charter (646 and 646) bearing on the Superintendent's power of dismissal, and in the opinion, written by Justice Ingraham, the Court holds that these sections do not override the Veterans' act, and therefore the court reverses the order obtained in the court below sustaining the demurrer to the alternative writ of mandamus obtained by John Thain.

***

VETERAN TEACHER ON ELIGIBLE LIST.—William J. Goldey of 473 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, who has been a teacher in the public schools for fifty-four years and was Principal for forty-eight years, yesterday secured from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court a decision affirming the order of Justice Bischoff, made Aug. 27 last, granting a peremptory writ of mandamus directing William H. Maxwell, as City Superintendent of Schools, to place Mr. Goldey's name on the list of persons eligible to be appointed as Principals in the male department of the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Mr. Goldey has been Vice Principal of Public School No. 31 for twenty-one years, and since last April has been acting as Principal of that school. He held that, having had a Principal's license since 1875, his name ought to have been placed on the eligible list in March, 1898, under the provision then made by the Board of Education pursuant to the provisions of Section 1,081 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897. (The Greater New York Charter.) When he discovered in April last that his name was not on the list, Mr. Goldey applied to Superintendent Maxwell, who denied that he had power to place his name on the list, and referred him to the Board of Examiners, who denied his application, holding, as disclosed by the defense, put in by Superintendent Maxwell, that the licenses granted in 1875 were obsolete, and that Mr. Goldey, in order to qualify for promotion to Principal, would have to submit to examinations now required. Mr. Goldey then appealed to the courts.

***

FEES IN THE NETHERSOLE CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the appeal of Miss Olga Nethersole from the order of the Supreme Court denying the motion to retax the fees of F. C. Cantine, the referee, yesterday affirmed the order with this comment: "We think the referee's fees in this case are exorbitant, but there is nothing shown upon this record which authorizes us to interfere with them." Mr. Cantine was referee in the suit of Marcus R. Mayer, who was Miss Nethersole's manager, and who sued to recover amounts which he alleged Miss Nethersole improperly charged in her expense account. Mr. Mayer was allowed $1,972.16 by the referee, or about $3,000 less than he claimed. The plaintiff's bill of costs, $1,265.16, was taxed, and was cut down to $1,044.19, but the referee's charge of $630 was allowed to stand on the strength of the stipulation made by counsel that he should be allowed $10 per hour. Benjamin Steinhardt of counsel for Miss Nethersole held that the hearings had occupied in all twenty-five hours' time, but Mr. Cantine held that he had spent sixty-three hours on the case.

Lawyer Henry Zeimer Disbarred.

Henry Zeimer, a lawyer, convicted of subornation of perjury before Recorder Goff on Dec. 21 last and sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing, and who is now serving his sentence, was disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on application of Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., counsel for the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association.

Numbers of prominent people too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, use and recommend DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for coughs and colds.

Frail, fretful, sickly children, can almost always be restored to health with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE; it destroys the parasites of disease, and builds up the system.—Adv.

When the boy dons knickerbockers, the whole household rejoices; when he seeks his first long trousers no one enthuses but himself.

But that's the fault of the trousers.

No reason why he shouldn't feel manly and still look boyish in trousers built for boys of 13 to 16—boys' trousers, not little old men's.

Suits with this sort of trousers, $10 to $20.

Shirts, underwear, hosiery, gloves and neckwear for boys, as well as hats and shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
509 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Ready To Serve

you with every tasteful and popular style of garment for Man or Boy.

We squeeze every bit of style and goodness we can into clothing.

It makes ours cost more than the regular run of ready made clothes, but, oh my, what a difference.

As noticeable in our Men's $15, $18 & $20 Suits and Overcoats as in the finer grades.

Long, Loose, Luxurious Chesterfield Overcoats—silk lined—$30, $35, $40 & $45.

We wouldn't be treating you right if we didn't remind you of a sale of Young Men's Overcoats—last year's cut—at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 & $10—just one-half the regular marked prices. To-day will see the last of them.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

The Glove That Goes Everywhere.

Men's one clasp Pique and Prix seam Walking Gloves, effective, smart and durable,

1.00

Automobilists will thank us for bringing out something quite new, and very practical.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Sixth Avenue.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Useful Wedding Gifts.

Says Socrates: "The beautiful cannot help being useful." So each year's brides more warmly greet our useful beauty.

Burgomaster chairs, $13.00—genuine Dutch affairs, broad-armed, cow-hide seated—as picturesque as ever you saw and most comfortable you ever sat in.

Colonial Designs—Desks $17.00, Desk Chairs $6.00. Claw-footed tables $11.00, in quaint, dull-finished mahogany.

Toilet Glasses (for dressing-table top) in mahogany $9.50. Sheraton inlaid $12.00. Also Louis XV., Louis XVI., Dutch, Colonial, or Empire styles.

No fastidious lady in the land but would be charmed with such a gift as you can give when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

West 14th St.

ESTD 1809

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

An Attractive Parlor

is the ambition of every Thanksgiving hostess, for here the guests receive a royal welcome before entering upon the "serious question" of the great feast day of the year. Begin right with our

SAVONNERIE CARPET, $1.25 per yd.
(reduced from $1.75).

A soft, rich, velvety fabric in which the flower petals and foliage melt away into exquisite harmonies.

Parlor Suites (3 pcs.) $21.00
(reduced from $26.00).

Artistic mahogany finish frames covered with dainty satin brocades.

Every furnishing needful for the Thanksgiving guest at lowest prices and "Long Credit" increases the purchasing power of every penny.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

TWO INTERESTING SUPPLEMENTS

ACCOMPANY EACH SUNDAY ISSUE OF

The New York Times

AMONG THE FEATURES IN THE

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

OF 20 PAGES WITH THE ISSUE FOR

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10,

will be the following:

THE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.—An Interesting Study of the Drift of Foreign Born Population, by CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States Commissioner of Labor.

SILAS LARRABEE Makes Some Remarks About Senator Frye and His Ship Subsidy Scheme, Incidentally "Touchin' on Wheelbarrer Traders."

CAPTURE OF FORT WASHINGTON.—A Story of the True Washington, a Traitor and a Heroine as they Figured in the Siege. Incidental to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Nov. 16. By ALBERT ULLMAN.

Some Wedding Gowns Recently Worn at Fashionable Events.

Canada's Unique Sport.—A Skirling Match.

How Chemical Mysteries are Solved.

SUMMER RESORTS and Their Management.—A few characteristically caustic remarks as to their chefs, their food, and their extortions. By Gen. RUSH C. HAWKINS.

The Season of Fogs in London.

Rise and Progress of State Care of the Insane. By GOODWIN BROWN, ex-State Commissioner in Lunacy.

How Some People Economize in their Extravagances.

Amusing Stories of the Streets.

Recent Progress in the Arts and Sciences.

Opening of the Musical Season.—By W. J. HENDERSON. Stories from the Theatres. Funny Things That Happen at a Theatrical Box Office.

THE MAN IN THE STREET will have his Usual Supply of Bright, Gossippy, Breezy Chatter About Prominent Men and Women.

In the

12-PAGE FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

Investors and Speculators Will Find the Usual Tables, Showing Fluctuations of Stocks and Bonds During the Week, the Latest Quotations, the Financial Cable Letter from London. A number of Special Articles Touching on Matters in which All Operators in Wall Street Are Interested Include

AWAKENED MEXICO.—Conditions That Have Led to American Investment in Our Sister Republic.

Gold and Copper Mining in the South.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Development and Its Accompanying Prosperity.

Reasons for Development of Gold Exports.

James McCreery & Co.

MISSES' SUIT DEP'T.

Serge suits,—blue, red or brown and fancy tan mixtures. Sizes 14 to 16 years.

$10.50

Unlined cloth skirts, with stitched bands around bottom. Blue or black. Lengths 37 to 41 inches.

$7.50

Misses' Oxford grey pedestrian skirts,—finished with ten rows of stitching. Lengths 36 to 40 inches.

$5.00

Black, Pebble cloth Jackets, 26 inches long. High storm collar and rolling cuffs. Lined with satin. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$7.50

All wool serge Norfolk Coats,—full length,—double box pleated, strap back,—bell sleeves, velvet collar and cuff.

Colors,—blue, mode, brown and red. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

$10.50

Children's one-piece dresses made of serge, fancy materials or light weight cloth. Finished with braided cloth bands. Sailor or Russian models. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

$5.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

MILLINERY DEP'T,

2nd floor.

Black and colored Velvet Hats

$1.95.
Value $3.00.

Feather Hats—black, brown, castor and green.

$7.75.
Value $10.50.

Ready to wear Hats, for shopping, country wear, or travelling,—in numerous shapes and materials.

Flowers and foliage,—all the latest colors and blossoms.

95c. per bunch.

Crushed Muslin Roses, 35c. and 60c.
per bunch of 3.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

CLOAKS.

Full length coats,—made of Oxford grey or black Thibet cloth.

$12.50

With adjustable triple cape,—strap seams,—and partially lined.

$16.50

Velours Eton Coats,—latest model,—lined with white Peau de Sole,—and three-quarter length Kersey cloth Coats with beaver collar and revers.

$25.00

Twenty-third Street.

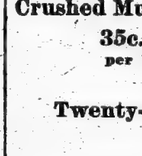

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE

DISHMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK
& STOOL CO.
30 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 3303 Spring.

DESKS

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Boys' All Wool Suits

GREATEST VALUES YET OFFERED.

Stock of a manufacturer who wanted to clear his lofts preparatory to Spring Manufactures.

Cheviots, Thibets, Cassimeres, Unfinished Worsteds, Clay Diagonals, Fancy Worsteds

Navy, Black, Invisible Stripes and Dark Mixtures.
All Trousers with double seat and knees.

2-PIECE SUITS
double-breast—dark colorings—7 to 15 years; value $4.00..... 1.98

3-PIECE SUITS
Short Pants—with vest—7 to 16 years; value $6.00..... 2.98

Also the following unmatchable values:—

JUVENILE SUITS
Splendid Fabrics—Best Styles.
Norfolk—3 to 12 years
Vestee—3 to 10 years
Sailor—3 to 10 years
3.98

BOYS' KNEE PANTS
No trash, but good wearing fabrics—such as our customers know they always find here, worth .75..... .39

BOYS' FLANNEL WAISTS
Also new style Shirt Blouses—fine quality all wool—leading colors—with and without patent waist bands—4 to 13 years—elsewhere .79 to .98... .59

BOYS' LAUNDERED SHIRTS
Stiff bosoms—separate cuffs—or two separate collars—all sizes... .49

OXFORD MELTON OVERCOATS
Fancy plaid lining—velvet collar—6 to 16 years..... 2.98
We've had these specially made to meet demand for a good warm school overcoat at a moderate price, and can promise you'll find no such garments elsewhere for the money.

BOYS' OXFORD FRIEZE OVERCOATS
All wool—medium and long—Raglan pockets and cuffs—6 to 15 years..... 3.98
It will take more than a five dollar bill to buy as good elsewhere.

BOYS' ALL WOOL REEFERS
Chinchilla and Frieze—Navy, Oxford and Brown, also Tan Coverts, and Meltons—plain or plaid linings—2½ to 16 years—value $4.50 and $5.00..... 2.98

Great Sale of Girls' Dresses

A MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLES

Two Lots——Same Price

SAILOR BLOUSE DRESSES
Fine Navy Blue Serge—all wool—extra pretty effects with fancy braid—Blouse tailor made—finest finish—full skirts—deep hems—4 to 12 years—true value $5.00 and $6.00. 2.98

GIRLS' ONE PIECE DRESSES
Homespuns and Mixtures—best colorings—waists in yoke or jacket effects—velvet or silk trim—6 to 12 years—made to sell at $5.00 and $6.00..... 2.98

Also, Splendid Cloak Values:—

CHILDREN'S VELVET COATS
Black and Dark Blue—large round stitched velvet collar—inlaid with white or colored Silk and Point Venise lace—cuffs to match—1 to 6 years..... 3.98
Elegant Novelties in finer Velvet Coats to $25.00—with elaborate collars of Silk or lace—plain or quilted silk lining.

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH COATS
Another lot of the kind that created such a sensation last week—Fine Kersey—Tan, Claret, Castor and Blue—deep cape collar with inlaid stitched velvet in fancy pointed effect—6 to 12 years—value $10.50..... 7.98

Fashionable Long Cloaks and Ulsters for Misses; Tan, Black and Castor Kersey; also single and double face Oxford—with and without yokes—plain or flare flounce effects, majority satin lined to waist—loose and tight fitting—perfect shapes—$3.98 to $25.98.

Clearing Sale of Corsets
Far Below Regular Prices

Accumulation of odd styles and sizes—Imported and Domestic—Satens, Coutille, Fancy Figured and fine Silk Cloth—Black, White, Drab and Fancy Shades—Straight Fronts, Long Lengths, French Shapes and Girdles, for stout, slim and medium figures.

At 49 cents—Corsets were .99 to 1.25.
At 95 cents—Corsets were 1.50 to 2.25.
At 1.19 —Corsets were 1.75 to 3.25.
At 1.98 —Corsets were 3.45 to 3.95.

Are not complete in each lot, but variety is so great, that there is no doubt the proper size will be found in some style to suit.

Our stock of Corsets, besides being the largest in New York, is unique, in that it contains makes others do not show.....Our aim is to please customers, not to push any particular Corset.....Those who want Long Lengths or a favorite old make are not persuaded to try some other kind which may not suit either their figure or fancy.....On the other hand, those who want Straight Fronts, Ribbon Girdles, or the extremely short Empire find large assortments to choose from—we have everything—urge no one to buy any particular make, and prices are always the lowest.

Great Millinery Values

Reductions Right Through the Stock.

MANY PRICES CUT IN HALF.

LADIES' VELVET DRESS SHAPES
Black and colors; were 2.49..... 1.24
Black—extra fine; were 3.98..... 2.49

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS
Velvet and Cloth—Black and colors—were 2.69 to 3.98..... 1.98

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS
Camel's hair and plain felt—Pompons and silk folds—were 2.98 1.98

LADIES' CAMELS' HAIR FELTS
Black, Oxford and Black and White combinations—tailor stitched binding—earlier 1.49..... .69
Great values in Feathers, Breasts, and Quills.

GIRLS' READY-TO-WEAR HATS
All colors—large rosettes—rolling and flat brims—were 1.25... .69

CHILDREN'S BEAVER FLATS
Long nap, fur beaver—all colors—were 2.49..... 1.98

CHILDREN'S FUR FELT HATS
Extra quality—all colors..... .98

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
Velvet or Velvet combined with chenille or emb'd felt—handsomely trim'd—were $5.00 and $6.00..... 3.48
Finer Trimmed Hats at $3.00, $5.00, $10.00.
ALL REDUCED.

Fashionable Belts
Large Assortments—Interesting Values:

1¼-inch Tucked Satin Belts—gilt and oxidized buckles..... .29
3-inch Tucked Satin Belts—steel buckles—bodice effect..... .39
3-inch Silk Elastic Belts—gilt and oxidized buckles..... .39
3-inch Tucked Satin Belts steel, gilt, oxidized and jewelled buckles, with back ornament..... .49
Tucked Satin Belts, 6-inch white stitching—fancy buckles..... .74
Large Assortment of Elastic Belts—fancy buckles..... 1.49

Ladies' Neckwear
Black Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—full ruche—accordion pleated or ruffled ends—elsewhere 1.49..... .98
Taffeta Silk Automobile Ties—white, black and colors—elsewhere .49. .29

Men's Silk Neckwear
Tecks, Imperials and Four-in-Hands—stripes, figures and plain colors—value 49 cents..... .24

Autumn Gloves
At prices that may lead you to question quality and style—have no fear, they are correct in every way.
Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves—all shades; also Men's Dogskin Gloves—one clasp—usually .89..... .65
Ladies' fine Mocha Gloves—Tan, Brown and Gray—2-clasp..... .98

Good Warm Underwear for the Children

CANTON FLANNEL—
Drawers—Cambric ruffle... .19 .25 .39
Embroidered ruffle..... .29 .39
Drawers Waists..... .19 .25
Night Drawers, with and without feet..... .49 .59
FLANNELETTE—
Gowns—pretty stripes..... .39 .49 .69
Night Drawers—2 to 8 years..... .39
Skirts—pretty stripes—4 to 16 yrs..... .49
Fancy Corded ruffle—8 to 16 yrs..... .39
Children's Worsted Skirts..... .98
Finer Skirts to 1.39.
DR. DENTON'S NIGHT DRAWERS for children..... .59 .69 .79
WOVEN UNDERWEAR—
Misses' Rib Cotton Vests and Pants—fleece lined—silk trimmed..... .24
Boys' fleece lined Shirts and Drawers—silk bound—pearl buttons..... .29
Boys' Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—all sizes—26 to 34..... .49
Finer Grades to 1.25.

Toilet Articles

Notwithstanding that prices are already the lowest at which the qualities can be bought, there is always a still further slice off prices of many much-demanded articles on Saturday.

	Value.	Spec.
Violet Talcum Powder	.15	.10
Rubber Dressing Combs	.12	.9
Violet Ammonia—16 oz.	.12	.9
Danderine for the Hair	.25	.16
Babeskin Soap	.10	.9
Borated Tooth Powder—large	.20	.13
Violet Soap—3 cakes in box	.12	.9
Witch Hazel and Glycerine Cold Cream	.12	.9
Bay Rum—8 oz.	.25	.19
Hot Water Bottles—2 quart	.25	.19
Fountain Syringes—2 quart	.25	.19

NOV

1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1901,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1901. 20 PAGES.

CONTENTS

John Richard Green. Page.
The Historian's Letters Edited by Leslie Stephen. Reviewed by JOHN WHITE CHADWICK..... 809
Mr. Brownell.
His Estimates of Thackeray, Carlyle, Ruskin, Meredith, Matthew Arnold, and George Eliot.... 810
Carlyle and Cromwell.
An Unpublished Letter Referring to a Statue Proposed in 1849 822
London Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN..... 828
Edward Eggleston.
His Home, Surroundings, Habits, Tastes, and Ways of Work 811
Benedict Arnold.
His Expedition to Quebec—A Letter from Winston Churchill—Arnold's Battle on Lake Champlain.. 821
Kentucky.
John Fox, Jr., Writes a Volume on the Mountaineers 820
China.
Dr. Martin's Volume on Its Intellectual Side. Reviewed by ROGER RIORDAN..... 812
Curious Early Science.
Books Recently Presented to the Institute of Electrical Engineers—Those Older than 1700..... 826
Our London Cable.
Gossip About Authors and Publishers by E. A. D. 819
Other Books Reviewed.
"The Education of the American Citizen"..... 827
"Daniel, Darius, and Cyrus the Great"..... 822
Van Dyke's "Studies of the Desert"..... 815
"The Benefactress"..... 817
"Careers of Danger and Daring"..... 815
"By the Waters of Sicily"..... 817
"Who's the Author?"..... 827
"Voyage Autour de ma Chambre"..... 820
"To Girls"..... 813
"The Spinster Book"..... 817
"Lias's Wife"..... 816
"Bone Rules"..... 813
"On the Great Highway"..... 822
The Variorum Shakespeare..... 821
Great Men and Great Writers..... 818
President Butler on Education..... 818
English as She Is Taught..... 818
The Decay of Oratory..... 818
The Family of N. P. Willis..... 819
New Jersey Librarians..... 819
Notes and News..... 824
Topics of the Week..... 806
Queries..... 817
Books and Men..... 814
Books Received..... 816

The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

POPE LEO XIII. evidently has no intention of placing "The Eternal City" upon the "Index Expurgatorius." Several conclusions may be drawn from this fact. In a recent edict of the Vatican the Holy Father expressed the wish "to soften the severity of the ancient rules heretofore governing the Congregation of the "Index." This may have saved Mr. Caine's novel from becoming notorious among Catholic readers. Or, it may be that the Pope, who of late years has become an eager student of the philosophy of fame, has come to the conclusion that the prohibition upon which the "Index" was founded nowadays works contrary to intention, and that the aforesaid Congregation has it within its power to arouse curiosity in quarters which otherwise might never hear of the novel.

There is still another conclusion which appears to be worthy of consideration. The fact that such books as "De Revolutionibus" and "Dialogues of Galileo" and Dante's "De Monarchia" no longer appear upon the pages of the "Index," shows that the theory of the unchangeableness and immovability of the Vatican may be carried to extreme, and it is just possible that the Rome of Mr. Caine, together with the character of Pius X., may not be without its fascination for the present Pontiff as offering an ultimate solution of the problem of temporal rule.

There is an article covering thirteen full pages in the current Critic which we have read with unusual care, both on account of the distinguished name of the author and the importance of the subject of which he treats. The title is "Edmond Rostand," by Henry James. We read it twice; once from beginning to end, and once from end to beginning, but we failed to find anything about M. Rostand or his literary attributes, about which we had expected to learn much. To be sure his name occurs at certain intervals, as do the titles of his plays. But their appearance simply serves to indicate the advent of some new mood on the part of Mr. James. At length the idea came to us that possibly after all The Critic had been mistaken and that the article should really have been entitled "Henry James," by Edmond Rostand. The fact that we know of no didactic prose works by M. Rostand helped us in the matter, and we imagine that the new Academician might be perfectly able to write such an article, while there is just enough personality in it to show that the Frenchman's task was not entirely a disinterested "reclame" of his subject. But this is quite excusable, and M. Rostand is to be congratulated in the way that he has hit off the psychological vagaries of his master. With the [illegible] of

theme in hot pulsation, well may he declare that "We are in the presence of huge demonstrations" and seek to discover "if there be really afloat in the world anything like a proportionate amount of art and inspiration."

Simultaneously with the announcement of China's agreement with her creditors, comes the publication of a book which will give accurate information of the events at the basis of that agreement. Probably no writer in China has achieved a reputation quite parallel to that of Dr. Arthur H. Smith. His "Chinese Characteristics" and "Village Life in China" showed him as an accurate observer and the master of a clear, descriptive style. He has extended knowledge of Chinese history, and perfect confidence has been felt in the fairness of his judgment. It was natural that at the close of the siege in Peking, his associates should turn to him as the one best qualified to give the world an account of the whole Boxer movement. He remained in China, and we have the result in "China in Convulsion," in two volumes, fully illustrated and supplied with maps and charts.

"Kim," more than any other book of the season, has perhaps offered an example of the uncertainties of criticism, and nowhere is this more strikingly demonstrated than in London. While The Spectator calls the book "This new and wonderful panorama of the inner and underground life of our many-peopled Empire in the East," Literature declares that it "indicates that there is a danger of Mr. Kipling deteriorating at an age when he ought still to be improving." These opinions are typical, and so the critics might have remained in two compact opposing bodies had not a Frenchman, M. de Wyzewa, tossed a firebrand among them. Now they are sure to unite on a common cause. M. de Wyzewa denounces Mr. Kipling as the Inspector General of the British Empire, the accomplice of "that villain Chamberlain," while the English public is upbraided for its unholy taste for the "picaresque" novel and its "morbid fondness" for a hero who is merely a "chevalier d'industrie." Of course all this has nothing to do with Mr. Kipling's novel, but it has made union among its English critics both necessary and inevitable.

Mention is made in one of the later letters of Robert Louis Stevenson of Patrick Walker, whom he designates as his "real father in style." Somewhere Scott also speaks of Walker, who was the author of "Biographia Presbyteriana." It may interest not a few, therefore, to learn that a new edition of this once famous book is now in preparation, with an introduction by Mr. S. R. Crockett. Therein Mr. Crockett says: "According to his subject, Patrick laments in the language of Jeremiah the Prophet; he denounces like the Book of Revelations; he is bitter as the Rutherford of Lex-Rex; tender and sweet as the Rutherford of Joshua Redivivus, that mysteriously named collection of familiar letters. I have always thought that a great deal of the incision and directness of the late Mr. Stevenson's style in narration could be traced to his familiarity with Patrick Walker's account of the death of John Brown."

The fact that Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson was once arrested by a game warden in Colorado and charged with illegally baiting for bear, may surprise the many admirers of this author's books, who have looked upon the author-naturalist as the last person in the world to harm the creatures of the fields and forests. The sequel shows that they are not mistaken, for Mr. Seton-Thompson demonstrated before a Magistrate that he was armed with nothing more deadly than a camera. In fact, the gentle biographer of wild animals is an ardent hunter with the camera, pointing out that it really requires much more skill of woodcraft to manipulate a camera successfully than a gun. Besides:

> My chief motive, my most earnest underlying wish, has been to stop the extermination of harmless wild animals; not only for their sakes, but for ours, firmly believing that each of our native wild creatures is in itself a precious heritage that we have no right to destroy or put beyond the reach of our children.

Mr. Norman Hapgood's "George Washington," which is published to-day, is likely to arouse slight controversy. Just as Froude called his work on Julius Caesar simply "Caesar; A Sketch," so Mr. Hapgood might have called his book "Washington; An Introduction." We had been curious to see what a writer of Mr. Hapgood's young years and literary limitations might do with a subject, which even Mr. Cabot Lodge, after filling two closely packed volumes, left hardly complete. But in Mr. Hapgood's case, the author, after laying down the lines along which he would have the book move, has completely effaced himself. He has kept in mind merely the man among men as revealed by his contemporaries, and has proceeded in the same manner as Lord Rosebery did in constructing "Napoleon: The Last Phase." There is this difference, however: Mr. Hapgood allows his authorities to speak in their own language, whether they have a line or a page to say. At another time we shall speak of the book at length, but whether it be found good or bad, it seems to us evident, at this time, that Mr. Hapgood has, at least, pursued a method which must become more and more popular among those who would write biographies [illegible]

JOHN RICHARD GREEN.

The Historian's Letters, Edited by Leslie Stephen.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

MR. STEPHEN explains in his preface the circumstances which have delayed the publication of this book for eighteen years, Green, born in 1837, having died in 1883. The main obstruction was his lack of personal intimacy with the historian, especially as he felt that he must do something more than give his letters without note or comment. He was extremely fortunate in being able to unite with his fine personal competency, in a general way, the recollections, notes, and judgment of Mrs. Green, of whose intelligent cooperation with her husband we have before now had many proofs. Dividing his book into four parts Mr. Stephen has written for each part a careful introduction to the following group of letters, and every letter that needs a word of explanation has it in due course.

If the elder Disraeli's series of books, "Curiosities of Literature," "Amenities of Literature," &c., had contained one on the "Heroisms of Literature," every later reader of it would have missed the name of Stevenson; and the name of Green quite as conspicuously after the reading of this book. Here, too, is additional matter for the "Calamities of Literature" and the "Amenities." Green's childhood and youth were for the most part painful and unhappy, though he was born in Oxford and his father, a "registrar and maker of silk gowns for Fellows," was anxious to give him a good education and was patient with his inquisitive pertinacity. Often obliged to say "I don't know," he always added, "but I will try to find out." The story of his youth is told very piteously in a reminiscent letter written in 1873. Books were an early passion, "Don Quixote" and a stray volume of Hume among his first delights. To these he added the church bells, the great organ of New College, or Magdalene, and indeed music of all kinds. He was in the Magdalene Grammar School from eight to fifteen, a sickly boy and small, yet, at whatever risk, taking such part as he could in the rough play of the time. He was brought up in High Church fashion, and read much in church history, and when "little Johnny" was thirteen Freeman used to carry him, "named and known from that hour's feat," round on his shoulder because the boy was so well up in moldings and other architectural details. This early passion lasted him through life, and so did his interest in religious matters, though he reacted far from the High Church and the Newmanites. His first literary ambition was to write the lives of the Anglican Archbishops, but, except for incidental passages in his histories, an article on "Lambeth and the Archbishops," which appeared in his "Stray Studies from England and Italy," is all that remains from it for us.

If the grammar school life was none too happy, that at Jesus College, Oxford, was much less so. But there was an interim with private tuors, in the course of which he first read Gibbon—"what a new world that was!" and did some coquetting with the Scarlet Woman, exactly one hundred years after Gibbon's similar experience. Moreover, he conceived much the same contempt for Oxford that Gibbon had done aforetime. His life there was so painful to remember that years afterward, bringing Miss Stopford, whom he married, to Oxford, while taking her to Magdalene, he would not take her to Jesus. A chance hearing of one of Stanley's lectures (the future Dean) was a memorable incident, and is duly celebrated in the letter which Green wrote to Stanley congratulating him on his marriage. It is evident that his attraction to the clerical life was qualified by his forefeeling that it would afford him leisure for literary avocations. But in the event he was as a clergyman remarkable for his devotion to his clerical work. When about to be examined for orders he flatly refused to read Paley's "Evidences," and Stanley, the examiner, suggested putting in the "Horae Paulinae" in its place, as only Paley, and no particular book, had been indicated. But the artifice only succeeded in bringing both Stanley and Green to grief. Green's earliest letters are mainly experiments in style, with Addison and Lamb for models. It is interesting that one of the first, in which he swings out into a more simple and sincere method, is the famous letter about Huxley's retort on the Bishop of Oxford, though even there it has been suspected that his report took something from the simplicity of Huxley's words. There was, however, no lack of simplicity in his characterization of the Bishop's talk as "such rot as never fell from Episcopal lips before."

Green's clerical career extended from 1861 to 1869. His first curacy was at the East End, London, where his rector was the Rev. Henry Ward, father of Mrs.

[illegible]

Humphry Ward, whose name is more familiar on his wife's account than on his own. The situation for Green was immensely significant. Going to Mr. Ward to refuse the curacy, he found himself tied to the table by his leg and the little girl who did it saying, "Shan't go." To please children was one of the passions of his life, and so he stayed. It may be said here as well as anywhere that he cared more for his "Children by the Sea" than for anything else among his minor pieces. For Mrs. Ward he conceived a lofty admiration, and she had a profound influence upon his life. There are passages about her in these letters almost too sacred for the common eye. She died in 1862, and was to him henceforth a thing ensky'd and sainted. Her children became to him objects of devout affection, and it was a great joy to him when Mr. Humphry Ward married Mary Arnold. At the time of the marriage he wrote "She is to me the Queen of Women, absolutely faultless. How delightful that the boy I love best in the world should have such a wife." The East End curacy was no sinecure, but task work of extreme devotedness. When cholera was added to the other burdens, Green was in the thick of it, and the fallen women of the district were his best reliance for the tending of the sick and burial of the dead. It is evident that if Mr. Stephen's interest in Green had been less purely intellectual, he could have written of his East End life as Green wrote of Edward Denison's, and we should have had something much more adequate. Other curacies succeeded that of St. Barnabas, with increasing absorption in history and more of conscientious difficulty in being a good churchman. "He was keenly alive to the danger of being tempted by his position into insincerity." At the same time he hated to disturb the faith of simple minds, and he did not like to leave the church when she seemed to be getting into rough water. He remained to the end profoundly religious and appreciative of the part played by religion in past times. One of his standing quarrels with Freeman was with regard to his (Green's) insistence on the religious element and with this the literary, Freeman tending to an exclusively political point of view.

During his clerical period nearly all of Green's letters are to W. Boyd Dawkins, the distinguished geologist, whose friendship was one of the good things that Green found at Jesus College. If his interest in Dawkins's work had carried Green into geology it would not have been strange. It is interesting to see how independent he was in his geological judgment, and his prolonged interest in geology sharpened his sense of topographical points when he came to his own proper work. After the dismissal of the Archbishops he set to work to write a life of St. Patrick, but found his ignorance of Irish an insuperable bar. To write the history of the Angevin Kings was the main purpose of his life. The "Short History" was taken up only because his life seemed likely to be brief, and he wished to do some finished thing. The dominant interest was still ecclesiastical when he read a paper on Dunstan in Somersetshire in 1862. Freeman heard it with approval, and it suddenly occurred to him that the reader was his "little Johnnie Green" of the Magdalen moldings. A friendship began which was of the greatest value to them both. Green's with Stubbs had a more amusing beginning. Stubbs found him reading Renan on the train. He borrowed the book and dropped it into his waste-paper basket, as if he were thus suppressing heresy instead of merely obliging Green to buy another copy, which he could ill afford.

Between Parts II. and III. we have a lovely rhyme, "My Daughters on the Beach," which had for its general inspiration the same circumstances that suggested "Children by the Sea," and in particular Mr. Stopford Brooke's little girls. In 1869 Sir Andrew Clark assured Green that his health was precarious. He thereupon resolved to write the "Short History of the English People," and he accomplished the task in five years. Meantime, to keep the pot boiling, he wrote many scores of articles for The Saturday Review. There was danger here for the style of his book—danger of writing a series of brilliant articles rather than a continuous history. To remove this objection he rewrote a large portion of the book, which had been stereotyped. But however patiently he received criticism of details he held fast to his integrity in the main construction of the book, and this valiantly in the teeth of vigorous opposition. Those who sustained him most were his publisher, Mr. Macmillan, and Stopford Brooke. His relations to the book, when he was writing it and later, came out very clearly in his letters to Freeman and others. Most of the letters during this period are to Freeman, and their mutual relations were extremely creditable to both parties.

It is remarkable to see how patiently, in the main, Freeman, so testy and irascible, bore the sharp criticisms of his younger friend. They had a common object of dislike in Froude, but Green's influence on Freeman was generally exerted with a view to moderating his Achillean wrath. He thought the greatest gain of his later work over the "Short History" was the will and capacity to work at periods for which he didn't care. What most impresses, after the heroism of the whole business, considering the state of his health, is that the book was one long exercise of self-denial. When well advanced he thinks of "giving up 50 per cent. of the matter he has packed so tightly and chattering more diffusely over the rest." The fact is his genius was for "chattering diffusely," for an expansive style, and the "Short History" demanded severe condensation. He could easily have beaten the captains of "the drum and trumpet style," as he called it, on their own ground. But there were moral obstacles to such a rivalry. He hated war, and when he saw something of it in 1870 he wrote Freeman:

> Pleasant for you folk who "rejoice in war," as the Psalmist says, but I am a poor weak-nerved creature who have seen too much human suffering in my time to think the world needs more of it than God gives it, and all the telegrams and bunting in the world won't make me forget that boy's white face at Köln.

Further on we have a passage which is not only expressive of his own temper, but a pointed comment upon some of our contemporary conditions:

> I am afraid we are drifting into war—into war on the side of the devil and in the cause of hell. It will be so terrible to wish to have England beaten. People are all shy of saying in the old-fashioned way that they love their country. Well, I am not ashamed to say it. I love England dearly. But I love her too well to wish her triumphant if she fight against human right and against human freedom. Pitt longed for her defeat in America, but it killed him when it came. I can understand that double feeling now.

It is impossible for this review to follow Green through the course of his activity after the "Short History" came out. It's reception more than justified his hopes and the expectations of his most sanguine friends. It hardly needed the animus of a writer devoted to Froude's interest in a great battle of historians to anoint the critic's eyes with eye-salve that he might see the lapses of the book if bent on that alone. The microscopist sent his article to Morley for The Fortnightly, who advised him to send it privately to Green for the correction of his next edition. Driven out of England by sickness Green worked at great disadvantage away from libraries and with a poor verbal memory. The wonder is he did one-half so well. As to his general accuracy, Mr. Bryce places him above Milman and on a level with Macaulay, a little below Grote, while Ranke, Thirlwall, Gibbon, and Carlyle march in a higher rank.

There are many incidental descriptions of men and places that will have permanent interest. Mr. Hare will wish to make a new edition of his "Walks in Rome" on purpose to include some passages in these letters. There is a vivid description of Napoleon III. after Sedan and a charming one of Gladstone, for whom Green always has kind words. He finds a truer wisdom in Gladstone's "humanitarianism" than in Disraeli's politics:

> The sympathies of peoples with peoples, the sense of a common humanity between nations, the aspirations of nationalities after freedom and independence, are real political forces; and it is just because Gladstone owns them as forces and Disraeli disowns them that the one has been on the right side and the other on the wrong.

After the "Short History" he was resolved to write his "Angevin Kings," but that project had to be given up and instead he made a longer history out of the "Short" and a volume on "The Making of England." Another on "The Conquest" he began, and it was finished by his wife after his death. The series of Macmillan Primers was his admirable device and had his editorial care. His marriage brought him great happiness, but this came to him (1877) almost too late. The years that intervened between his marriage and his death brought no alleviation of his malady, but its general increase, with moments of delusive hope. Splendid was the fight he made for life and beautiful the simplicity with which he gave it over when there was nothing else to do. It was the opinion of his physicians that his resolute will kept him alive two years. "He died learning" he said of himself, and Mrs. Ward adds, "He died loving."

Not the least value of these letters inheres in their reflections upon life and upon a man's proper attitude to that and to his work. We must go to Stevenson for anything equally bracing. Green was not given to moralizing, so that when he mounts the tripod the oracle is the more significant. There is a splendid passage (p. 440) on a writer's feeling for his book, and another (p. 273) on his attitude toward life problems: "It is just the souls that long to do the noblest work that feel most their immeasurable inferiority to it. * * * The thing is, I think, to think less of ourselves and what we are to our work, and more of our work to what it is to us." But it is not so much particular passages, though many, as it is the total spectacle of a large and growing life, triumphant over miserable obstructions, that gives us our assurance of a man, and, in the story of his life, one of the most inspiring stories we have ever read.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

MR. BROWNELL.

His Estimate of Thackeray, Carlyle, Ruskin, Meredith, Matthew Arnold, and George Eliot.*

IT IS impossible to read Mr. Brownell's reflections upon these half-dozen "Victorian prose masters" without a feeling of self-congratulation that, while the writers discussed are still of our own time, we should be led to see them so surrounded by their atmosphere, and with such a sense of space between ourselves and them. This effect is not produced by what is commonly known as the detachment of the critic from his subject. Criticism has seldom been more intimately searching, less aloof and unwarmed by personality. It is due rather to a singular openness and amplitude of mind precluding anything like narrowness or obstinacy of view, the very spirit of criticism, in fact, to recall Arnold's eloquent plea in its behalf.

> To try and approach truth on one side after another, not to strive or cry nor to persist in pressing forward on any one side with violence and self-will—it is only thus, it seems to me, that mortals may hope to gain any vision of the mysterious goddess whom we shall never see except in outline, but only thus even in outline.

Inspired by such an ideal, an intelligence less keen and less ardent to discern than Mr. Brownell brings to the consideration of these diversely great minds from which such notable literature has sprung, might fail to convey a clear-cut impression. The impression made by the present essays, as by the earlier ones on French art, is, however, both clear and potent. If the reader came to them without any knowledge at all of the works referred to in them, he would rise from his reading refreshed by the purity of the intellectual air he had been breathing, and would look upon art and still more upon life, with a less jaded, a more serene and interested vision.

The first on the list of the masters is Thackeray, and we may assume that he of all brought most joy to his critic. Through more than forty pages of appreciative analysis the note of an almost buoyant sympathy is kept; the weight of uncongenial qualities is unfelt. Nor is it so easy as with the essays that follow to collect illuminating, isolated statements. The interpretation flows more uninterruptedly, is less a mosaic of judgments. Consequently it has more the character of a work of art in itself, and fairly represents in the series the literary potentiality of critical writing. Throughout, however, this is more or less felt. To reverse Mr. Brownell's acute characterization of Mr. Meredith, we are in the presence of an artist dealing with the material of the critic. The subject is seen before it is analyzed, and seen as an artist sees—completely and imaginatively. The essay on George Eliot, for example, gleams with luminous observations and brilliant comment.

> "Her writings are almost invariably marked by elevation, but elevation to which there is no lift. Her spirit has no wings." "The refuge of pedantry in its endeavor to escape dullness is apt to be sportiveness, and it is perhaps when she is playful that George Eliot comes nearer pedantry than at any other time." "The consistency of Bulstrode, Tito, Felix Holt, ends by boring us. You want a personage in a book as out of it to act in a way that you cannot everlastingly prefigure." "It is the temperament, not the thinking, of men and women that is permanently and rewardingly interesting in that field of literature which fiction constitutes. * * * Thought is a universal and automatic process compared with feeling, than which it is far less idiosyncratic and particular. It is comparatively impersonal. Other things being equal—which perhaps they rarely are, but that is nothing—people think very much alike." "They (George Eliot's characters) do a tremendous lot of thinking. In any emergency or crisis their minds fairly buzz, like a wound clock with the pendulum removed."

These are passages that cling to the memory, but the portrait of the whole nature under consideration is what dominates our interest. The features of mind, heart, and soul so comprehendingly depicted that the literary outcome is as closely connected with them—as inevitably a part of them as the expression is a part of the human face.

In the study of Mr. Meredith's amazing talent we are made most aware of this untiring inquiry as to the sources in the individual of his inspiration and accomplishment. Nothing could be more baffling to this purpose than Mr. Meredith's art. Very well, then, it is used to demonstrate the thinness, the lightness, the artificiality, of an art that does not reveal a personality. No one has said so much about Mr. Meredith's qualities, no one has so adequately justified his admirers by setting forth his immense cleverness, his intellectual eminence, in such favorable light, and certainly no one has more convincingly stated the comparative emptiness of his work. And in the process we come upon an unusual number of the penetrating definitions in which Mr. Brownell's criticism is rich. Take for an example this of temperament:

> Like its far less frequent but also far less indispensable analogue, genius, temperament is much more easily felt than defined. It is approximately to be described, however, as individuality of disposition quite apart from intellectual constitution, which nevertheless it influences, directs, and at times even coerces. It is of the essence of the personal nature, of which the merely intellectual expression is, in comparison, an attribute. It supplies not only the color but the energy of any personal point of view or way of looking at things. It is the incalculable element in the human composition, the force through which the others fuse. It is through temperament that character organizes its traits into a central and coherent efficiency. Temperament, in a word, is energy accentuating personality."

When a critic of Mr. Brownell's type passes from the contemplation of Meredith to the contemplation of Ruskin the reader's curiosity is bound to be aroused. Mr. Bagehot to the contrary notwithstanding, there are minds which grasp with ease the complex problems of a constitutional government and to which the actions of a monarch's single will are utterly unintelligible. To comprehend Ruskin the imaginative critic must keep his imagination under strong control and accept, as a rule, the simplest explanation of the most elaborate vagary. This, apparently, Mr. Brownell has been able to do, and if his effort to show complete justice to Ruskin's temperament—for temperament here was certainly not lacking—results in showing a nature so undisciplined as to be profoundly and hopelessly wearisome, it is not his fault. His mild prophecy that "posterity will find his [Ruskin's] writings lacking in form as to style, and lacking in substance as to matter," is not likely to be contradicted by his readers, most of whom, indeed, are no longer readers of Ruskin. The eccentric and in a sense pathetic figure is, however, suggested not, perhaps, with much sympathetic divination, but with great vividness. What, for instance, could be more descriptive of the permanent Ruskinian mood than the phrase "in the pursuit of saintliness measure had no interest for him"? What could be more discriminating in appreciation than the following:

> He gave everything, himself included—a procedure that, if not in every respect exemplary, is at any rate too exceptional to excite the uneasiness of even the wise and prudent. It is not, however, the way either to influence one's future fellow-men or to raise to one's self a literary monument perennius aere.

And what could be more destructively and incontestably true than the plain statement, "he was quite disoriented in writing about art at all. He neither recognized its limitations nor acquiesced in its office, nor apprehended its distinction. He did not like it." Ruskin's service to English art is, however, simply recognized. He "beat the drum and clashed the cymbals about it," it is true, and to an extent that awakens respect for an art that could live through the noise. But he also, as Mr. Brownell—without undue enthusiasm—tells us, determined its course "in a direction which, however little it shines in it, is more consonant with its native aptitudes than are the artificialities from which he did much to rescue it. If its nature-worship under his tuition shows more in the transliteration, as one may say, than the translation of nature, it is at least an expression of a genuine and not an acquired bent."

The range covered by the prose of Thackeray, Carlyle, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, and George Meredith is wide; so wide that the grouping of them together even formally gives the reader the sense of being in a very much larger company than the mere number represents. The flexibility of Mr. Brownell's critical method is, of course, the more apparent for this, but what is most apparent of all is the great seriousness of his message. In speaking finally of Meredith he says:

> What one misses most in his work is the large rhythm that undulates through that of the great writers, the sustained note of informing purpose, the deep vibration of some unifying undertone, now rising to accent and emphasis, now sounding faintly beneath the multifariousness of accompanying motives, but always audible to an attentive sense as the basis if not the burden of the 'theme with variations' that the ensemble of every great writer's compositions constitutes.

The undertone that reaches us through Mr. Brownell's criticism toward whatever it is directed seems to speak a grave insistence upon the province of every form of art as a particular expression of the human soul. To reveal this he makes us feel no form can be too beautiful, no skill too great. This attitude of mind is so free from any savor of cant that to separate it from the body of writing in which it is almost impalpably expressed is to rob it of much of its effectiveness. Reason informed by emotion, expressed in beauty, elevated by moral earnestness, lightened by humor—this is the ideal that gradually grows in the reader's imagination as he follows this searching examination of creative minds and as they approach more or less closely to it the sympathy between them and their critic increases or diminishes.

E. LUTHER CARY.

*LIAS'S WIFE. By Martha Baker Dunn. Large 16mo. Pp. 268. Illustrated. Cloth. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

Lias's Wife.*

"To conquer is worth more than to possess." This is the lesson that Miss Martha Baker Dunn extracts from the narrow life of Maine islanders, simple, pious, and hard working, and from the sorrow of two who are among them, but not of them—the young minister and the heroine. It is Carlyle's thought of the blessedness higher than happiness, but it is brought out with never a stroke too much in the drawing, and is made visible even to those seeking only literary merit. It is possible to regard the book as a dialect novel, for the islanders clip and twist the King's English, as is their actual custom, but their sharp criticism of life and their daring excursions into theology are not indebted to bad spelling for edge or for point. Besides, the two or three scenes from which they are absent include some clever passages at arms among women and men of the world, and so Miss Dunn must not be ranked with the later authors who depend upon dialect for attraction, but with those early adventurers who discovered and used its attraction. The descriptions of the ocean and of the island scenery, although carefully subordinated to the action of the story, are happy in every word, and the little book is incomparably superior to its forerunner in the Commonwealth Series.

1901

EDWARD EGGLESTON.

His Home, His Manner of Living, His Surroundings, Habits, Tastes, and Way of Work.

ON the west side of Dunham's Bay, the most beautiful spot on the shores of the most beautiful lake in all the world—Lake George, to wit—Edward Eggleston makes his home. He goes away during the Winter—to New York, where he haunts the print shops in search of illustrations for his works; to Washington, where he almost lives in the Congressional Library; to Madison, Indiana, where a large part of his boyhood was passed, and, during the rigors of Winter, to comfortable points in the South, where the climate ameliorates his gout and the people amuse him.

In Madison he has an apartment to which he has only to apply his latch-key in order to set the household wheels in motion. There he drives about over the beautiful Ohio River hills, or trudges on foot after the manner of his boyhood, or wheels himself on a tricycle bought in England, the only vehicle of the sort ever seen in those parts.

But Edward Eggleston's home is on Dunham's Bay, Lake George. There are his household gods, for there is the really wonderful library which he has spent more than a quarter of a century and a great sum of money in collecting, in Europe and America, partly in aid of his work, but in another large part in mere satisfaction of his passion for quaint and curious reflections of human ways of living and thinking as they appear in literature.

His books are in all languages, and he reads them all indifferently. For in his youth, having made himself master of Greek, Latin, and French without anybody's instruction, he entered upon a compact with himself that, no matter in what language he should find anything that he wanted to read, he would read it, and that compact he has kept to the letter.

His house is a curiously rambling structure. It is, in fact, three houses, built independently of each other and connected only by after-thought covered ways. He began it nearly a quarter of a century ago, when within less than a stone's throw of his daughter's residence he built a home for his books, he living at that time with his daughter. He built of such stone as the neighborhood afforded, curiously varied in color, shape, and character, but every block possessing at least one straight side or edge. A local stone mason with a marked genius for his business fitted these stones together into walls that are to-day the admiration of every beauty lover who visits the place and the despair of all kodak fiends, because their films refuse to make truthful report of the exquisite colors of the stone.

Later he built a cottage to live in—also of the native stone. Still later he has built another structure, for the sake of larger room and greater convenience. His friends laugh at him for requiring three houses in which to live when his family consists only of himself and his wife. He joins in the laugh and is happy.

That word, indeed, is the dominant note in his life. He is happy. Some years ago, when he was stricken in a way that threatened—though mistakenly—the early end, he wrote to me, saying: "I am content and happy. I have had a life of enjoyable activity. I have been permitted to render some service to my generation. I have lived. If the end is near, I have neither reason nor disposition to complain. On the contrary, I shall be happy to the end, and in the end."

His immediate surroundings are of the most intimate character. The Dunham's Bay shore has been rigidly reserved by its original owner, Dr. Eggleston's son-in-law, as a family residence region. There are only five cottages in all those beautiful lawns and woodlands. Only one of them is the home of a household not closely related by blood to the family, and that household is so intimately connected by other and lasting ties of friendship that it scarcely constitutes an exception. For the rest, the little settlement includes the cottages of two of Edward Eggleston's daughters and that of his brother, myself. Then there is a stretch of woodland—wild and free—northward to that Joshua's Rock, which gives its name to the neighborhood and to the Post Office. Beyond, on the open lake front, are five other cottages, owned and occupied by Edward Eggleston's nearest friends.

These are his surroundings, and he is very happy in them. In spite of his gout, he retains that old boyish passion for tramping which half a century ago made half-savages of him and me—haunters of the hills, explorers of all the caves, friends and companions of all the trees, lovers of the woodlands, swimmers in every "deep hole" of every creek and "run," botanists acquainted with every growth, amateur geologists who knew where to find trilobites when we wanted them, and how to show the shell formations of our rocks by patient polishing. But his walks now are brief in distance and duration, because of his infirmity. The boy who used to regard a forty-mile tramp as a gala day's endeavor, finds half a mile or a mile quite enough for the man in his sixties.

He knows every flower that blooms in the meadows round about his home, every rural path every grass that bringeth forth its seed in the marsh that stretches far away to the south, with a winding ribbon of [illegible]

all of them, and to all the birds that live among them, he pays visits, not of formal obligation, but of love. He knows every nook in the hills, every bend in the creek, and to most of them he has given fitting names of his own devising.

But mainly his walks are within the little, loving neighborhood of his home. He loves to wander among the cottages that neighbor him closely and to sit in their piazzas, in intimate and affectionate converse with those who are nearest and dearest to him.

He goes bareheaded, of course. Everybody in that region does. But his bare head is crowned with an aureole of shockily abundant white hair which submits itself to no restraint of comb or brush, but riots as the neighboring pines and chestnuts do in a liberty of growth that knows no law or limit. He walks about in rubber-soled "sneaks," of course. How else should he get over the great smooth, outcropping rocks, covered as they are with glassy pine needles?

His house stands upon the border line between a grassy lawn, studded with richly teeming fruit trees, and an aboriginal forest of giant pines, and "murmuring hemlocks." The fruit trees lusciously tempt you as you look out of his windows to the south. The huge chestnuts shower their frost-ripened fruitage in your face as you look to the north, while the pines and oaks and hemlocks beyond remind you that nature is older than man, and immeasurably more dignified.

Edward Eggleston works in the morning, when he works at all. Often he doesn't work at all. In the afternoon he walks and potters. He used to go out on the lake. He was a famous sailor in those days, but he has dismantled his sailboat, and now rarely cares even to ply the oars. He still keeps some good boats, mainly for the enjoyment of his friends. Now and then he fishes. What wholesome-souled man does not? And when he hooks a black bass or that gamiest of game fishes, a perch weighing more than a pound, all there ever was of youth in him comes back, and the enthusiasm of that play of rod and reel and line recalls the time when he was a boy on the Ohio River, and divided his time about equally between boyish enjoyment of life as it is and premature philosophical speculation as to life as it ought to be.

His house is everywhere full of open wood fireplaces, and these are usually blazing with sweet-smelling logs. There are furnaces and the like to keep the house warm, but the open fires are quite independent of these "modern inconveniences." When it is cool he likes to sit before an open wood fire, for the sake of its genial heat. When it isn't cool, he likes to sit before an open wood fire for the sake of the ventilation it brings in through the open windows. In any case he has the open wood fire, and his young grandsons, who purvey the wood for that indulgence, have fat personal purses as a consequence when they go back to Cornell to resume their studies in the Autumn.

The dominant trait of the man is a limitless generosity. He is generous of such money as he possesses, but that is the very least of it. He is even more profitably generous to others of helpful influence, of sympathy, of inspiration, and of that good will that counts for so much more than merely material help.

In his literary work he revises intolerably. His manuscript, when it leaves his hand, is a Chinese puzzle. It is crossed out and "stetted" and interlined to the borderland of madness. Often the interlineations extend themselves up and down the pages, and in and out such vacant spaces as the author finds in his manuscript, until he who reads has sore need of a surveyor, with all his instruments, to guide him in the unraveling of it all. The handwriting is cramped and almost microscopic, and the task of "setting" the matter from such "copy" would be the despair of a printer dependent for his livelihood upon the number of "ems" he could set in a day. But Edward Eggleston recognises all this. He sends his "copy" to a typewriter trained to interpret the intricacies of his interlineations. She makes a fair and clear copy of it all. Then he interlines and distorts that clear copy nearly as badly as he did the original; and when the printers have managed to make out his meaning he sets to work upon the proofs and treats them as badly as he did his own original manuscript.

In old days, so long ago that I refuse to reckon the lapse of time, he wrote novels for a periodical of which I was editor. In order to get the paper out on time I used to find it necessary sometimes to suppress his second proofs entirely. I wonder, now and then, what the angels will do when he sends in the final revises of his life's work. Perhaps they will say, as I used to say to the printers: "Let it go at that. It is good enough as it is."

Now a word of personal explanation, not at all of apology. I feel under no obligation whatever to apologize for having written thus of my brother, at the request of the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Edward Eggleston is one man. I am another. I have tried to tell the readers of this SATURDAY REVIEW what the accomplished and judicious editor of this periodical thinks they want to hear about a subject that I know more about than does any other writer whose services he could invoke. I have done so. I do not understand that I am under obligations to ask anybody's pardon for the discharge of a duty.

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

"Student Life and Customs," by Henry D. Sheldon, is a new educational volume which will prove of general interest. It is published by D. Appleton & Co. The book will be issued in the International Studies [illegible]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

THOUGHTS FOR EVERY-DAY LIVING

From the Spoken and Written words of

MALTBIE D. BABCOCK, D. D.

Late Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City.

A book that makes for braver and higher and happier living; an every-day book, and a good book for a gift.

With Portrait. $1.00 net (Postage 10 cents).

MORE ANIMALS

25 humorous drawings and as many verses, in the inimitable style of the artist-poet,

OLIVER HERFORD

Done in black and tint, $1.00 net (Postage 8 cents).

Translated from the 15th Russian Edition

ORLOFF AND HIS WIFE

Tales of the Barefoot Brigade

By MAXIM GORKY

CONTENTS:

Orloff and His Wife. Men with Pasts. Konovaloff. The Insolent Man. The Kahn and His Son. Varenka Olesoff. The Exorcism. Comrades.

All of these stories except one deal with episodes in the lives of the vagabonds whom Gorky has met in his tramp-life in Russia. The types are as varied as the portraiture is vivid.

Illustrated, $1.00.

THE EARLIER RENAISSANCE

(Periods of European Literature)

By GEORGE SAINTSBURY,

Professor in the University of Edinburgh

$1.50 net. (Postage 10 cents.)

All booksellers or

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York

The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson

By GRAHAM BALFOUR

An English Authority—

"Mr. Graham Balfour's life of his famous cousin is more than adequate, if one may say so; it is a dignified, scholarly, frank, and at the same time a very loving piece of work which is wholly worthy of its subject."—*Literature.*

An American Authority—

"It seems clear that Mr. Balfour's work could scarcely have been done better. The volumes, moreover, contain much entirely new matter, and where familiar ground has necessarily been gone over, the work has been done in sympathetic and unhackneyed manner. Indeed the memoir, perhaps, will have an even warmer welcome than that accorded to the Letters."

—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review.*

In Two Volumes, Uniform with the Letters.

$4.00 net (Postage 30 Cents.)

The French Revolution and Religious Reform

By WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, L.H.D., LL.D.,

Seth Low Professor of History at Columbia University.

A wholly new view of the French Revolution.

The Boston Transcript says:

"Professor Sloane's sound judgment, his remarkable deductive powers, keen insight and tersely vigorous style well qualify him for the work in which he is so happily successful."

$2.00 net. (Postage 15 cents.)

All Booksellers or

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

CHINA.

Dr. Martin's Volume on Its Intellectual Side.*

CHINESE exclusiveness has been matched in the past by our contented ignorance of Chinese ideas and Chinese ways. We have complacently accepted the most mistaken notions concerning the yellow men refusing to look for correct information or to give it proper weight when brought to our attention. All this will doubtless be changed in the near future. Such lessons as that of the Boxer outbreak and its suppression by foreign arms, costly to give and to take, must be succeeded by some more humane and rational way of arriving at a common understanding. We have in this respect as much to learn as to teach. If we wish to communicate our ideas, we must know in what garb the Chinaman will inevitably clothe them. We must learn to regard his civilization as at least a preparation for that which we would offer to or force upon him, and to do this we must have some conception of his intellectual life, of his history, his religions and philosophies, his notions of politics, ethics, law, and diplomacy.

The most serious of current mistakes regarding the Chinese are that they are essentially unprogressive—that they can be made to change their ingrained habit by force only; that they lack inventiveness; that they are incapable of forming abstract ideas, and that, in regard to religion, they are wholly given over to atheistic indifference or to the grossest superstitions.

In "The Lore of Cathay" the learned President of the Imperial University combats with equal zeal and discretion these popular prejudices. He begins by reminding his readers of the useful inventions which we have borrowed from the Chinese, or in which they have preceded us—gunpowder, the mariner's compass, printing, porcelain, silk. In one of his most interesting chapters he shows that European alchemy, the source of modern chemistry, was, in all probability, derived from China. He points to the progress made unaided by the Chinese in astronomy, mathematics, and physics, to their acute speculations in philosophy, and to the superiority of their religions to the pagan religions of the West. In physics he proves that the Chinese have preceded us with a theory of ether and its functions, and that what are with us the modern doctrines of evolution and conservation of energy have been known to them for centuries. In a chapter on the San Chiao, or three religions, we are reminded that China has, ere this, accepted a foreign creed—Buddhism, which was introduced from India in the first century of our era. The three religions supplement one another in the actual religious life of China. Confucianism supplies the ethical side, Buddhism the spiritual, while the ancient religion of the Tao is credited by him with having given rise to the physical theories referred to above.

Our author's treatment of Taoism is perhaps the least satisfactory portion of his work. That he should devote more space to the doctrines of Confucius was to be expected because of their practical importance, and Buddhism appeals to him as preparing the way for Christianity, but of Taoism, while acknowledging it the parent of Chinese mysticism, alchemy, (and, therefore, of Western chemistry,) of the daring physical speculations of the Sung Dynasty, and of much of what is most fanciful and charming in Chinese literature, he generally speaks with some contempt as a purely materialistic creed. In several passages, however, he more properly defines it as monistic, as "acknowledging no such category as spirit in contradistinction from matter." He finds the seed-thought of the school in the law of change and transmutation as laid down in that most curious of existing books, the "Yi-King." But in Lao-Tse's "Tao-Teh King," from which he quotes, matter is but a manifestation of the spirit, which is the cause of all its transformations. It is not, however, an illusion, as in the Buddhistic view. Later writers have made of Lao-Tse's primal "No Thing which is not Nothing," either a maternal ether, gifted with "divine" attributes of consciousness and spontaneous change, or a spiritual essence gradually purifying itself of its grosser elements. Both these views are exemplified in the many excerpts from the alchemists given by Dr. Martin, in which we find, side by side, the empiric, eager for riches and long life, searching in his alembics and crucibles for the elixir of life. Is not "elixir of life" too near "long life?" Why not elixir of vitae? and the philosopher's stone, and the mystical ascetic who preaches renunciation of desire and the spiritual union of the Me and the Not Me. Both are reflected at a much later date in the sayings and doings of the European Rosicrucians, whose "gibberish" is perhaps but the natural result of their attempts to reconcile too widely divergent views of what was once a consistent doctrine.

From the success of Buddhism in China, Dr. Martin draws an argument in support of his belief that the Chinese may yet be converted to Christianity. That they are not incapable of accommodating themselves to great political changes, he argues from the vicissitudes that have taken place among them in the past. He divides their history into three great periods: That of the Conquest of China by the Chinese, originally a small people located in the southeast corner of the great bend of the Hoang Ho; that of the two conquests by the Tartars, and the third period, only recently commenced, of intercourse with the nations of the West. In the first period of native rule the Government was changed from a theocratic republic to a feudal monarchy and then to an absolute monarchy without affecting the foundations of their society.

What is really permanent in China are the family and clan organizations founded on the principle of filial piety and the political principle that the will of heaven is expressed by the voice of the people—though this last may be reduced to an assertion of the right of insurrection. Dr. Martin finds also a certain "nationality of mind which brings modifications on a vast scale within the range of possibility," but "necessarily interposes an obstacle in the way of their speedy consummation."

Though, as we have seen, strongly disposed to champion the Chinese, our author does not wholly ignore their faults and shortcomings. Their ancient educational system, to which he devotes several chapters, though admirable in some respects, is quite unsuited to serve modern needs. He admits their exaggerated reverence for antiquity and their indisposition to vary from established usages. The most serious charge which he brings against them as a people is that of arrogance. "Their long isolation and the immensity of the empire" have "led them to despise other nations." The Boxer movement is ascribed mainly to this feeling, and the author concludes his work with the statement that "China needs to learn in the school of adversity." Nevertheless, though internal forces now threaten disruption, he believes that the ancient empire will knit itself together again, and will ultimately take its place among the leading powers of the civilized world.

On this and other points, Dr. Martin should be well qualified to judge. He has spent a large part of his life in China. He has been for twenty-five years at the head of the Imperial College for Interpreters, and for two years President of the Imperial University, until its recent destruction by the Boxers. He gives evidence in the present volume of breadth of mind and of a habit of weighing carefully what he says. There are passages which, taken by themselves, might be called one-sided, but somewhere in the book the reader will almost certainly find the opposite side presented. Add, a rare qualification among Chinese scholars, that he writes a clear and graceful English style.

The work is uncommonly well printed, yet a few errors have escaped the proofreader. On Page 47 we find "la recherche de labiolu" for la récherche de l'absolu," and on Page 53 the author is made to speak of the "precipitation of copper from the oil of vitriol," a feat which is beyond the powers of even a Chinese alchemist. We should doubtless read blue vitriol in solution. The illustrations include a portrait of Dr. Martin and several views of temples, monuments, and educational institutions.

ROGER RIORDAN.

*"THE LORE OF CATHAY; or, the Intellect of China. By W. A. P. Martin, D. D., LL. D., President of the Chinese Imperial University, author of "A Cycle of Cathay," "The Siege in Pekin," &c., &c. Illustrated. One volume. 8vo. Pp. 420. Cloth. New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming Revell & Co. $2.50.

Father Tabb.*

Father Tabb, the author of a volume or two of delightful and sympathetic verse, is, in private life, a teacher of English grammar in St. Charles College, Md. It is necessary to say this, and we say it advisedly, for Mr. Stedman has called him "professor of English literature" in the above-mentioned college, a title which Father Tabb modestly says is not his.

Some time ago the author of "Poems," "Lyrics," and "An Octave to Mary" brought out a little volume on English grammar, giving the results of his observations in teaching that subject. It was called "Bone Rules; or Skeleton of English Grammar." The book has just been issued in a new and revised form. It is more than a mere collection of rules of usage, for here and there the man and the poet appear in the pages and add an altogether human interest to what otherwise might be merely technical. As an elementary grammar it is what its title implies, but his scheme is rather one of exclusion than that of augmenting rules and exceptions, a process which has been followed by most English grammarians from time immemorial. Father Tabb's rules on punctuation, in particular, are fine examples of brevity and lucidity.

"The Wildfowlers; or, Duck Shooting in the Great Lagoon," by Charles Bradford, author of "The Complete Angler," &c., will be published in December by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book is one for the sportsman, the nature lover, and the healthy-minded out-of-door man. Charles Hallock, founder of Forest and Stream, says of the manuscript: "A good subject, never before treated of; I like it as well as anything by Herbert, (Frank Forester,) of whom it reminds me more than anything in the literary world."

The Great South Bay, probably the finest wildfowl gameland in America, has never before been fully described, and the bayman of Long Island is a character rarely introduced into literature.

The Fifth Series of Bible Characters by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte, senior associate pastor of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, is announced for speedy publication by the Fleming H. Re-

*"BONE RULES; OR, SKELETON OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By the Rev. John B. Tabb. A new and revised edition. 16mo. Pp. 150. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: Benziger Brothers. 50 cents.

[illegible] Samuel Chadwick [illegible] in Cana of Galilee to Ashur, Odenai in Akamiein, Ahitophel to Nehemiah, and Joseph to James, the Lord's brother. This covers the apostolic characters, Stephen to Timothy, among them being Paul, Apollos, Onesiphorus, Alexander the Coppersmith, and Elmas Aretyas. Dr. Whyte would penetrate to the core of character and expounds it and all its lessons in strong epigrammatic English.

"Water and Water Supplies," by Dr. John C. Thresh, was published in a third edition revised and enlarged by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

A Biography. By HORACE E. SCUDDER. With Portraits and other Illustrations, and in an Appendix a full Bibliography. 2 vols., crown 8vo. $3.50, *net;* postpaid, $3.79.

This is a highly important and delightful biography. The distinguished career of Mr. Lowell as scholar, poet, essayist, humorist, editor, professor, and diplomat is described fully and with very just appreciation. Mr. Scudder has written with the cordial coöperation of Mr. Lowell's family, and has produced a thoroughly satisfactory biography of one of the foremost of American men and authors.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN

A Study in Twentieth-Century Problems. By LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D. Crown 8vo, $1.30, *net;* postage extra.

Dr. Abbott has written a very significant book, dealing with the inherent and inalienable rights of man in the light of present circumstances. He discusses forms of government, social institutions, questions of labor, education, and religion, with special reference to the problems which now confront the American people.

A CATHEDRAL COURTSHIP

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN. *Holiday Edition*, revised and enlarged, with six Illustrations, by CHARLES E. BROCK. 12mo, $1.50.

Mrs. Wiggin has added to her delightful story some chapters which make the narrative more complete. Mr. Brock, whose admirable designs made "Penelope's Experiences" two of the most artistic volumes of the last holiday season, furnishes six attractive illustrations for this book.

NEW TALES OF OLD ROME

By RODOLFO LANCIANI, author of "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries," etc. Profusely illustrated with Maps and Drawings. 8vo, $5.00, *net;* postpaid, $5.25.

Signor Lanciani's scholarship and official position give the stamp of authenticity to his statements. In this book he describes the New Discoveries in the Forum and on the Sacra Via, the Sacred Grove of the Arvales, the truth about the Grave of St. Paul, Strange Superstitions, and the Memorials of Jews, English, and Scots in Rome.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS

By JOHN MUIR. Illustrated from Photographs. Large crown 8vo, $1.75, *net;* postage extra.

A book of extraordinary interest dealing with mountains, forests, rivers, and cañons among the greatest in the world. Mr. Muir writes of the Yellowstone, Yosemite, General Grant, and Sequoia National Parks; and his wonderful descriptions are supplemented by many photographic views.

BEFORE THE DAWN

A Story of Russian Life. By PIMENOF-NOBLE. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

The scene of this novel is laid in Russia thirty years ago, and the political excitement of that time, the demands for reform and the denial of it by the government, the plottings and the spy system, the arrest and exile of students, all these are strongly depicted. Under and through all runs a deep current of romance, a love story full of sentiment and pathos.

A HISTORY OF ITALIAN ARCHITECTURE

From the time of Constantine to the Dawn of the Renaissance. By CHARLES A. CUMMINGS. With nearly 500 Illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo, $7.50, *net;* postpaid, $7.95.

A work of great value and interest by a leading American architect. He regards Christianity as the mother of Italian architecture, and finds its earliest records in the catacombs. From this origin he traces the form of the basilicas, from which were ultimately developed the great churches which are the admiration of the world.

OF BUSINESS

By R. R. BOWKER. 16mo, 50 cts.

A book discussing in a wise and thoughtful manner the aim and spirit and methods of business.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent Postpaid by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY

BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

NOV

QUERIES.

WALTER SMITH, Lynchburg, Va.: "A year ago I saw in your columns a review or notice of a book the scene of whose hero's adventures was the Sargasso Sea. Can you give me the name of the book and its publisher?"

T. A. Janvier's "In the Sargasso Sea." (Harper & Brothers, $1.25.)

"E. L." East Eleventh Street, New York City: "Can you tell me if Aldine editions have any commercial value apart from the subject matter of the books, (for example a Cicero?) Also if books published during the French 'Republic,' 1793-1800, (for example a history of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.,) are of any value?"

Aldines are disregarded by most modern collectors, though the first Aldine Horace, the first Aldine Virgil, and a few others will always be of excessive rarity and value. If our correspondent will send a list of the books in question THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will estimate their value. Books printed during the French Revolution have little interest outside of France.

"B," Bangor, Me.: "A. H. Ross, 456 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., recently made this inquiry: 'Where can the following quotation be found? It is usually attributed to Daniel Webster. It cannot be found in any of his published speeches: "If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it." ' The quotation is from a speech made by Daniel Webster in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in May, 1852. The speech is printed in full in Curtis's 'Life of Webster,' Vol. II., Page 611, Bangor, Me."

MRS. SUSAN R. WILLIAMS, 33 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York City: "Will some one of your correspondents kindly furnish me with a copy of the juvenile story in rhyme, 'Little Dame Crump,' or tell me where I can get it? I wish it for my little boy."

EMILE TROPCLAIRE, Little Rock, Ark.: "Will you kindly tell me in what poem of Wordsworth I can find lines embracing something like the following:

> "——— battles
> And old unhappy things."

In the third stanza of "The Solitary Reaper."

HENRY J. LEE, 225 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York City: "Who wrote the eulogy on Grace Darling?"

Swinburne wrote a poem on Grace Darling, which was published in The Illustrated London News in June, 1893, and can be found in his "Astrophel and Other Poems," 1894. There are numerous other poems inspired by her career, however.

"M. R. C." Waterbury, Conn.: "In reference to Mr. David Utter's query as to name of author of 'Sweetheart,' beginning, 'There is a little bird that sings,' and which Mr. F. B. Townsend credits to Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, would say that I have in my possession some old-time songs which my mother sang and which she had bound. The 'Sweetheart,' or Bird Song, is among them. It was printed in 1863 by S. T. Gordon, 538 Broadway. Poetry by A. Greville, music by M. W. Balfe."

"J. A." 531 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: "Who is bringing out Justin Huntly McCarthy's new play in New York?"

"If I Were King" is being played at the Garden Theatre by E. H. Sothern.

A. I. COCKRAN, 17 Livingston Place, New York City: "In reference to the query concerning the source of 'The more I see of men the more I think of dogs,' I remember Voltaire's proverb, 'The more I know man, the more I love the dog.' My French is weak, but the proverb jingles in my head as 'Plus je connais l'homme, plus j'aimais le chien,' and I am sure Voltaire made it."

G. W. HUMPHREY, Dedham, Mass.: "'L. A. M.,' Detroit, Mich., will find an interesting account of Lieut. Derby under the title of 'A Forgotten American Humorist,' in The United States Service Magazine for March, 1892."

ADAM BALL CRANSTON, West Kingston, R. I.: "Will you kindly inform me if the following book has any value: 'A Paraphrase and Annotations upon All St. Paul's Epistles. Done by several eminent men at Oxford, corrected and improved by the late Right Rev. and Learned Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford. The third edition with additions. London: Printed in the year 1703.' The back has been broken and mended with cambric, but the rest of the volume is in fine condition."

Religious works of this kind have absolutely no value.

WOOLSEY A. SHEPARD, 243 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York City: "The poem which U. H. Petersen, Cooper Block, Fresno, Cal., desires, is to be found in a collection of poems called 'The Lawyer's Alcove,' published by Doubleday, Page & Co. at $2.50. The title of the poem is 'Advice to a Young Lawyer,' and was written by Joseph Story."

Mrs. CHARLES STEWART MAURICE, Athens, Penn.: "In reference to Miss Alice V. Josepha's request for the 'Aunt Fanny' book, I have a book given to me in 1852 entitled 'Good Aunt Fanny's Legends,' containing the same stories she mentions. It was published by C. G. Henderson & Co. at their Central Book and Stationery Warehouse, corner Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. My children have read it, and I expect my grandchildren will do so also."

HENRY J. LEE, 225 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York City: "Who wrote the poem beginning:

> 'Toll for the brave, the brave that are no more,
> All sunk beneath the waves, fast by their native shore.'

I think it was written about the sinking of the 'Royal George.'"

The lines occur in Cowper's poem, "On the Loss of the Royal George."

ARTHUR VIETS, 396 Bergen Avenue, Bronx, New York City: "In regard to the request of Mrs. F. M. Callis, Arlington Hotel, Rome, N. Y., in SATURDAY REVIEW, 12th ult., concerning a story of Mark Twain's, about his conscience, it can be found under the name of 'The Facts Concerning the Recent Carnival of Crime in Connecticut.' The recent publication of Twain's works by Harper & Brothers in their library edition, the story will be found in the volume containing 'Tom Sawyer Abroad,' 'Tom Sawyer, Detective,' and 'Other Stories.'"

JOSEPH OSBORNE, New York City: "I have a copy of 'Poems by William Cullen Bryant,' published at Cambridge, by Hilliard & Metcalf in 1821. It is a pamphlet of forty-four pages, in good condition, and in original paper cover. What is it worth?"

Mr. Arnold's copy, boards, uncut, and described as a really fine copy, sold for $33 this year. The value of the book in recent years has been $10 or $15.

GERTRUDE TOBIAS, 31 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City: "In answer to E. Austin Aikens's query about poem, 'Sultan's Dream,' would say that what he refers to is a German poem called 'Der Traumdeuter,' by J. F. Castelli. Will send it to him if he desires it."

WILLIAM HENRY NASH, Astor Library, New York City: "I would like to know the address of James C. Courtney, who wrote 'The Sweet and Imperialism.'"

"C. W. L." 110 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.: "On what occasion did with reference to whom did William Pitt speak of a person as saying [illegible] I suppose it was the [illegible] I suppose it was in reference to some person who could speak seven languages, but was otherwise a man of no consideration."

E. M. MILLER, 39 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any one send me a copy or tell me where I can get one of a poem called 'The Rest of Buddh,' written by a young poet, John Dorgan, I believe, who lived and died in Philadelphia?"

"A. B. S." Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will some one kindly quote the little poem, 'Fate,' by Mrs. Susan Marr Spaulding, referred to in Queries Oct. 12?"

FATE.

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these, o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death,
And all unconsciously shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end,
That, one day, out of darkness, they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.
And two shall walk some narrow way of life
So nearly side by side, that should one turn
Ever so little space to left, to right
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face.
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days
And die unsatisfied—and this is Fate!

"A. F." 186 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Your correspondent, L. J. Vance, may find the information he seeks in 'The Art of Brewing,' (under chapter 'On manufacture of domestic wines.') James Cornish & Sons, 297 High Holborn, London, England.

Appeals to Readers

"LESTER," Point Pleasant, N. J.: "Who is the author of a poem bearing a title like 'The Gift of the Rose'? The first line is, 'The rose lay on the Gheber's shrine.'"

MASON BELL, Lewisburg, West Va.: "I am anxious to get a copy of Lang's 'Life of Lockhart.'"

The Rev. A. E. WARDNER, Jr., Chandler, Oklahoma: "I would be very glad if some reader who knows where copies of the old 'Inter-Ocean Curiosity Shop' books can be obtained would kindly advise me of the same. They were formerly published by The Chicago Inter-Ocean, but I am informed by their publishers that they are now out of print. I am anxious to get the issues for the years 1884-1886, as well as 1890-92. Any information will be welcome."

W. R. UNDERWOOD, Goldfield, Col.: "Will some one kindly send me the lines that occur in one of Kipling's stories, over the title of 'The Eden Rose'?"

EDITH COUCH, 34 West Fifth Street, Dubuque, Iowa: "Who can tell me where I can obtain copy of a book called 'The Nutcracker,' a collection of fairy tales? I read it as a child, thirty years ago, and would very much like to find out something about it."

DOROTHEA W. BOYD, Eastern High School, Washington, D. C.: "Will some one kindly explain the story of the grouse in the gun-room? I saw a reference to it while reading this Summer. The story seems to have occurred in an English novel?"

L. F. BOOTHE, 177 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York City: "I am very desirous of obtaining a particular poem which describes the dawn. Unfortunately I can recall but one line and that most imperfectly—'Darkness lay on the land like an iron bar.' As I remember it is written somewhat in the majestic style of "Thanatopsis" and ends, I believe, something like this: 'One gleam of gold shoots to the zenith and the day has come.'"

P. J. B. PARENTEAU, Lansingburg, N. Y.: "Who wrote an article entitled 'A Debate Between Daniel Webster and Julius Caesar?'"

'To Girls."*

A mother knows and governs two, three, or ten girls. A schoolmistress knows, governs, and instructs scores and hundreds. The mother knows one side—that which the girl will all her life present in her home; the schoolmistress knows another side—that which the girl will exhibit to the world; schoolmates see a third—that which she will reveal to her friends. As to the first and last, none but a mother or a contemporary can give a girl advice which she will accept; as to the second, she knows, if she has mastered the first rule of arithmetic, that a wise schoolmistress necessarily understands her needs better than any other person, and she will accept Miss Heloise Edwina Hersey's "To Girls" as a treasure drawn from long and wide experience. The author for many years conducted a private school in which girls were treated on the old New England theory that they were self-respecting human creatures, needing protection against ruffians but not against themselves, and has received more affectionate confidence than is given to a score of those ladies who regard a girl and a convict as equally open to suspicion. Her little book is addressed not only to the girl intending to adopt a profession, but also to the girl who means to be a home-maker, and to the girl likely to become a force in society. It warns, instructs, and advises always in that spirit, half comradeship, half admonition, born only of teaching person, in which a teacher addresses those who have long been her pupils. It should become a standard among school prizes, and girls who are to be graduated next Summer should read it now by way of preparation for their coming days as responsible women.

*TO GIRLS. A Budget of Letters. By Heloise Edwina Hersey. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. xii.-247. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing Charles H. Caffin's book on "Photography as a Fine Art," with 100 pictures showing the work of such expert photographers as Alfred Stieglitz, Gertrude Kasebier, James T. Kelley, Edward Steichen, and Rudolf Eickmeyer, Jr., and others who are doing the most of what is artistic in photography.

"AN IMMEDIATE AND SWEEPING SUCCESS."

SECOND LARGE EDITION NOW READY.

Sir Richard Calmady

A REMARKABLE NOVEL.

By LUCAS MALET, Author of *"The Wages of Sin."*

12mo, Cloth, 680 Pages. $1.50, at All Bookstores.

It is by a daughter of CHARLES KINGSLEY.
It is the great INTELLECTUAL success of the day in London.
It is a powerful, frank, and altogether ABSORBING romance.
It is ALREADY one of the five best selling books in New York.

A great number of favorable and enthusiastic reviews of it have already appeared; among them—
In ENGLAND—The Speaker, The Spectator, The Contemporary, Literature, The Chronicle, Morning Leader, British Weekly, Pall Mall Gazette, The Post, etc., etc.

In AMERICA—The New York Times, The Bookman, The Mail and Express, The Commercial Advertiser, The Outlook, The Tribune, Baltimore Sun, Brooklyn Eagle, Philadelphia Record, etc.

Sir Richard Calmady

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Sir Richard Calmady.
Lady Katherine Calmady; his mother.
Honoria St. Quentin; protege of Katherine.
Ludovic Quayle; a man of fashion.
Lord Fallowfield; father of Ludovic.
Julius March; an ascetic.
Connie Quayle; a debutante.
Mr. Decies; of the Guards.
Morabita; an opera singer.
Helen de Vallorbes; enchantress.
Lord Shotover; profligate.
Mademoiselle de Mirancourt.
Roger Ormiston; brother to Katherine.
M. Destournelles; decadent.
John Knott; a country doctor.
Dick Ormiston; at Eton.
Cæsar; a bull dog.
Chifney; head groom to Sir Richard.
"The Clown;" a steeplechaser.

THE SCENE.—Hampshire.—London.—Naples.—The Surrey Hills.
TIME: From 1842 to 1880.

Sir Richard Calmady

The Baltimore Sun Says:

"A strong, intense, absorbing novel—a novel which for intrinsic virility in a way could be equaled by very few of the male novelists of the day. . . . A piece of work of which we had not believed any writer of the present day to be capable. It is one of the finest things that we have seen in late fiction. . . . A book which we can recommend to every man and woman of matured thought."

Literature (London) Says:

"A picture finely and amply conceived. In the strength and insight with which the story has been conceived, in the wealth of fancy and reflection bestowed upon its execution and in the moving sincerity of its pathos throughout, 'Sir Richard Calmady' must rank as the great novel of a great writer."

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

Publishers, Fifth Avenue, New York.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS

A WIDOW AND HER FRIENDS

By C. D. GIBSON

The new Gibson book for 1901, containing 90 splendid drawings in the artist's best style. Enclosed in a decorated box.

Price, $5.00.

Edition-de-luxe, $10.00.

THE DOLLY DIALOGUES

By ANTHONY HOPE

An exquisite edition-de-luxe of Mr. Hope's popular writings, containing several new dialogues. Illustrated with seventeen beautiful full-page drawings by Howard Chandler Christy.

Price $2.50, net.

AMERICAN GIRLS

By Thomas Mitchell Peirce

Seven bewitching types of the American Girl, reproduced in photogravure.

Price, $7.00.

Single Prints, $1.50 each.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Carolyn Wells

Spirited satires and amusing parodies. Illustrated with many clever drawings by Peter Newell and F. Y. Cory.

Price, $1.50.

A BUNCH OF BUCKSKINS

By Frederic Remington

Eight large striking drawings in pastel, beautifully reproduced in color.

Price, $6.00.

Single Prints, $1.00 each.

PLANTATION SONGS

By Eli Shepperd

With 25 pictures of scenes from plantation life. Artistically printed.

Price, $2.00.

FOOTBALL CALENDAR

Designed by E. B. Bird. Twelve spirited drawings in color by I. B. Hazelton of scenes from remarkable match games. This calendar dates from November 1st and covers the entire football year. A splendid cover with seals of 24 of the leading American colleges.

Price, $2.50.

A NEW CATALOGUE

Beautifully illustrated by a majority of the best artists in America, describing recent publications, will be sent free to any address.

R. H. RUSSELL 3 West 29th Street New York City

J. DEVLIN-BOSS

A Romance of American Politics

By Francis Churchill Williams Price $1.50

MARY E. WILKINS says:

"Of all the first novels, I believe yours is the very best. It is American to the core, the spirit of the times is in it. It is inimitably clever. It is an amazing first novel, and no one except a real novelist could have written it."

HENRY GEORGE, Jr., says:

"Books of this character I seldom read, but yours I have read with real interest, an interest that was aroused with the first page and held to the end. It seems to me that you strike the keynote of human nature."

REAR ADMIRAL ROBLY D. EVANS says:

"In this book you have presented in a most masterly way pure American characters, true to life. I admire them all, but above all I must put J. Devlin-Boss. I wish every American boy could read the book. I am sure the country would be the better if they would."

HON. BIRD S. COLER, Controller, New York City, says:

"It is a book that should find much favor with the reading public."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston

LITTLE FRANCE.

The

Quiberon Touch

A Romance of the Sea

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

Author of "For the Freedom of the Sea," "The Grip of Honor," etc.

With Frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50

"It is a charming idyllic love story, moving amid the crash of arms and international hate, and it is admirably told."—*The Outlook.*

"Done with the skill which comes from dramatic inspiration and the cleverness which accompanies genius. The chief charm of the book lies in its tender passages."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, NEW YORK

NOV

BOOKS AND MEN.

The "Editor's Drawer" in Harper's.

The development of humor in a serious magazine is often as funny as the point which it has most recently made, while a comparison with its first funny effort is not altogether devoid of pathos. The first issue of Harper's Magazine was published in June, 1850, but it was not until July of the following year that the department known as the "Editor's Drawer" was added. The origin of its title came about in this wise: Mr. Fletcher Harper was in the habit of placing for safe keeping in the drawer of his desk such odds and ends of anecdotes, wit, humor, pathos, even "thoughts and meditations," brief but instructive, as came to the then young periodical, or were gathered from his own experience. Hitherto, the only funny vein in the magazine was found in two pages of illustrated jokes at the end entitled "A Leaf from Punch," of which we quote the following very English specimen: "A Perfect Wretch. Wife—Why, dear me, William; how time flies! I declare, we have been married ten years today. Wretch—Have we, Love? I am sure I thought it had been a great deal longer." It is not surprising that Mr. Harper thought he could gather better paragraphs himself from the contents of his drawer, and that it would be a good plan to transfer them to the magazine. The best contributors of anecdote to the new department were clergymen, who in their travels about the country in those days had favorable opportunities for observing the humors of the people, and Dr. S. Irenaeus Prime was among the first editors of the "Editor's Drawer," as it was most appropriately called.

"Bob, Son of Battle," Again.

The pictures which will appear in an illustrated edition of "Bob, Son of Battle," recently announced in these columns as being in press by Doubleday, Page & Co., will be reproductions of photographs taken by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, who has made two journeys to the North of England, on the Scottish border, for the purpose. Mr. Dugmore made over 100 pictures, and from them thirty-two have been selected for illustrations in the book, which is now expected from the press this week. The sheep-dog trials which form the theme of "Bob, Son of Battle," take place in the fenn country of the North of England. Each year these trials take place in several localities near Windermere. As many as thirty dogs compete one at a time, in trying to take three sheep from the starting point round and between flags which mark the course, while the owner of the dog stands on a knoll and directs the dog by signals. Not until the sheep have been round the course, nearly a mile in length, and brought near the home pen, is the man allowed to leave his stand. He may help at the penning of the sheep, the most difficult part of the whole course. Six to eleven minutes are allowed, according to the class of dog, and about one in four of the dogs can make it in the time. As a sport, it is one of the most interesting, being a test of remarkable intelligence on the part of the dog.

Followers of William Morris.

The United Crafts of Eastwood, N. Y., is a guild of cabinetmakers and metal and leather workers, which has lately been formed for the production of household furnishings of an artistic character. The principal aim of the association is to promote and extend the principles established by William Morris. "In the interests of art, they seek to substitute the luxury of taste for the luxury of costliness, to teach that beauty does not imply elaboration or ornament, to employ only those forms and materials which make for simplicity, individuality, and dignity of effect." The United Crafts also desires to encourage the union in one person of both designer and workman. As a means toward making its aims and plans known, the guild is issuing a monthly periodical, The Craftsman, the initial number of which is that for October. It is devoted to William Morris, and contains five articles upon different phases of his life. The illustrations consist of a portrait of Morris, as well as interior views and reproductions of pieces of artistic furniture. Future numbers will contain monographs on Ruskin and his influence, and on the "Rise of the Guild System in Europe," in which art will be treated "not as something apart from common and everyday existence, but rather as the very means of realizing life."

From a Famous Private Press.

The latest issues of the Daniel Press—one of the oldest of the famous English private presses, which has long been conducted by the Rev. George Daniel, at Worcester House, Oxford—are to be had either of their printer or of Mr. Blackwell, Broad Street, Oxford, and are two in number. The first, "Through Human Eyes," is a volume of poems by A. Buckton, with an introductory poem by Robert Bridges. This is issued in a small edition, limited to 130 numbered copies, the price of which, in paper wrappers, is 7s. 6d., a few copies bound in limp vellum being offered at 17s. 6d. The second issue is "The Muses Gardin for Delights," being the words of "The Fifth Book of Ayres * * * composed by Robert Jones." This latter reprint has been made from the exceedingly rare original, dated 1608, in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland, and has been edited, with an introduction, by William Barclay Squire. This is issued in an edition limited to 130 numbered copies, to be had in paper wrappers at 10s. each. A few copies have been bound by Mrs. Daniel in limp classic vellum, with leather ties.

John Paul's Poems.

Simultaneously with the publication of Mr. Charles Henry Webb's ("John Paul's") new volume of verse, "With Lead and Line," Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will place more prominently before the public Mr. Webb's previous volume of poems, called "Vagrom Verse." This book was originally brought out by Ticknor & Co., but owing to their failure soon afterward it did not get fairly before the public. It is a little volume which has won warm praise from many writers and critics. Mr. Stedman has called it "a little book of delight." Mr. Webb has declared in these columns that it would surprise him should his publishers report that 40,000 copies of the book had been sold.

Dr. Twining.

Dr. Kinsley Twining, whose death was announced several days ago, had been literary editor of The New York Independent for nearly twenty years. During this time a very large part of the more important unsigned reviews which appeared in that paper were the work of his hand. Some of these were of very high merit—notably those which dealt with subjects of military history, in which field he had not only great interest, but unusually clear and critical insight. Nor was his knowledge of these matters confined to American history alone. He was almost equally at home in many of the Napoleonic controversies which have become so prominent, and he was able to contribute not a little to their elucidation.

Brief Personals.

We hear from London that Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, the grandson of the essayist, is publishing two books through Mr. Quaritch's firm. One is a new volume of his series of "Bibliographical Collections and Notes"—a series which explains itself in the title. The volume represents Mr. Hazlitt's gatherings as a bibliographer during the last eight or nine years. The second book is on the inexhaustible subject of Shakespeare, and of it we are told that "It deals with all the difficult and perplexing problems which have arisen, and exist, in connection with the life and productions of Shakespeare, the history of the 'Sonnets,' the relations between Shakespeare and Bacon, those between the former and his family, the deer-stalking affair, and the final removal to London, and it unavoidably conflicts at several points with the statements and opinions of Mr. Sidney Lee—and everybody else."

***Word has been received from Wolfville, Nova Scotia, that Miss Minnie Sophia Pratt died there from typhoid fever at the home of her mother on Wednesday, Sept. 4. Miss Pratt was, together with her sister, May Rosina, a pupil of Miss Nordhoff. After that lady's death the Misses Pratt opened a studio of their own in this city for artistic bookbinding and decorative leather work. So skilled had Miss Minnie become in her profession that she had many pupils, and her talent was recognized among local bibliophiles. To these and to many other friends in this city the announcement of the sudden death of this amiable young lady will be received as a sad shock. Miss Pratt received the silver medal at the Paris Exposition last year for excellence in artistic bindings, and at the Buffalo Exposition this year a small exhibit of her books received favorable criticism, as was mentioned in the columns of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW some two or three weeks ago.

***In Robert W. Chambers's new novel, "Cardigan," the scene opens in the mansion occupied by Sir William Johnson in the year 1774, with all the atmosphere and living detail of its former brilliant life. This old Colonial mansion, in which lived Sir William Johnson, when, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the British Crown, he ruled his miniature kingdom in America, is still standing at Johnstown, N. Y., and is one of the most interesting of the few landmarks remaining from ante-Revolutionary times. It stands in the midst of the town itself, with its attached blockhouse, which was used for defense against the Indians. The main house has been marred by the addition of modern architectural features, but the original building is intact.

***Women have long labored under the heavy charge that they put into the postscripts of their letters the most important part of their communications. Like many other idiosyncrasies supposed to be purely feminine, this weakness is found to be shared by so superior and serious a masculine example as Mark Twain. On the back of a dainty prospectus of Harper's Magazine for 1902 appears the fac-simile of an extract of the humorist to the Harpers, reading as follows: "P. S.—Before January I shall have a story ready for the Magazine. Truly yours, S. L. Clemens, Saranac Lake." As Mr. Clemens writes all too seldom in these days, his promise of a new story seems an over-weighty matter for conveyance by postscript.

***Dr. Henry van Dyke's little book, "The Story of the Other Wise Man," which Harper & Brothers publish, is apparently as keenly appreciated abroad as it is at home. It is now in process of translation into French and German by special arrangement with the author and publishers. A garbled version of this story was issued

without permission in Germany last year, but, on the protest of the Harpers, it was immediately withdrawn from circulation.

*.*When Mr. Howells wrote his first novel, "A Chance Acquaintance," he received many letters from unknown readers, some of appreciation, some of carping inquiry as to what he meant by this or that character, or remark, or situation, all of which interested the young author, to whom literary success had then the charm of novelty. But though Mr. Howells has been for years in the constant receipt of letters from unknown correspondents, no book has brought to him, he said the other day, the tribute of cordial appreciation which was evoked by his "Little Friends and Acquaintance." He has received from all parts of the world letters expressing interest in his accounts of various American men of letters whose names had penetrated to remote regions, and thanking him for his admirable résumé of American literature.

*.*Mr. Charles Barnard, contributing editor of The Century Dictionary, has just finished, after two years of labor, travel, and personal observation, a new book upon "Tools and Machines." The author's aim has been to make a book giving the history of the chief hand tools and to describe in detail their present form and use in the arts and manufactures, and to show how the modern power tools grew out of the ancient hand tools. The book will fully define and describe over 400 hand and power tools. In preparing this work Mr. Barnard has endeavored to show how the names of tools have affected the common speech of the people and given to the language many good and effective words that have been adopted as meaning more than the mere names of tools. The book will be fully illustrated, and will be more than a mere dictionary of tools.

*.*Mrs. Wiggin's "Penelope's Irish Experiences" has just been purchased by Baron Tauchnitz for his Continental Library. "Timothy's Quest" and "A Cathedral Courtship" have already appeared in the Tauchnitz edition. The latter story will shortly appear in a new illustrated holiday edition. Charles E. Brock, whose "Penelope" pictures are well remembered, has made the sketches for the new volume, and Mrs. Wiggin has added several new chapters. The additions, the author explains in her preface, involve no changes in the love-story, but are simply the hundred and one things she forgot to say when it was first written.

*.*Sir Edward Strachey, whose death was recently announced from England, is probably best known to the general public as the editor of the version of the "Morte d'Arthur," recently published by the Macmillan Company. He was also the author of "Theology, History, and Politics," "Miracles and Science," and several theological brochures. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Strachey, M. P. A second son is John St. Loe Strachey, one of the editors of The Spectator. Sir Edward came from a family which has long been identified with the British Diplomatic Service. One brother was for some years connected with the British financial service in India, while another, George Strachey, was at one time Minister Resident at the Court of Saxony. The latter's son, Lionel Strachey, who is now in New York, is known as a well-equipped writer on economic and diplomatic subjects and as the translator of "Memoirs of Countess Potoka," published last year by Doubleday, Page & Co.

*.*Burns's cottage at Alloway and the adjoining monument on the banks of the Doon, in Scotland, attract annually a larger number of visitors than does any other literary shrine in the United Kingdom. Last week 45,100 tickets of admission were sold, and the Ayr Town Council resolved to construct an electric train service from the "auld toon" to the famous cottage—a distance of two miles.

*.*It is understood that Henry B. Fuller, who will probably live longer through his charming "Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani" than by his novels of modern society, is about to follow his novel of American business life with the treatment of American literary and artistic life, with special reference to aesthetic Bohemia in the Middle West, notably in Chicago.

Studies of the Desert.*

The Colorado-Mojave Desert offers, certainly a fresh field for a writer of Mr. Van Dyke's predilections, and if any fault is to be found with the present volume it is that the novelty of impression and suggestion has proved a little overpowering and has led to surplusage. The mere facts recorded, however, are numerous, and much of the description is poetic and vivid. Perhaps no such close and interested description of an American desert has appeared before, and here and there a peculiarly happy passage such as the picture of the cloud colors or the brief paragraph describing the effect of the human voice striking through the silence of the desert night, approaches the charm of Fromentin's unequaled "Sahara." It was Fromentin's immense advantage, however, to have clarified and concentrated his mind by the effort to reproduce color and form and sentiment with pigments as well as with words. The exactions and limitations imposed by the one art seem to have taught him a dignity and restraint in the other almost beyond the reach of the purely literary writer in dealing with this special class of subject.

Mr. Van Dyke's extraordinary minuteness of observation is his safeguard against a too wandering and nebulous style. He is able to tell you in detail of the habits of the jack rabbit and the cottontail; the varieties of birds to be found away from trees and bushes, the resources of the water-loving animals in a region where water in quantity is unknown, the equipment of the vegetation of the desert against its heat and drought, and many peculiarities of the mirage. To a mind of definite tendency this ample provision of clear-cut and convincing statement concerning phenomena of extraordinary interest will prove the most satisfactory quality of the book which has above everything else the merit of sincerity.

*THE DESERT: FURTHER STUDIES IN NATURAL APPEARANCES. By John Van Dyke. 8vo. Pp. xix-233. With a frontispiece. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

"Careers of Danger and Daring."*

In this volume of adventure the author depicts the lives of certain humble modern heroes whose unconscious courage ordinarily goes unnoticed. Mr. Moffett has chosen ten unusual and picturesque careers, and has offered dramatic scenes from the lives of the steeple climber, the diver, the lion tamer, the balloonist, and others. He has given us their thoughts, their motives, their very words; and the result is one of the most fascinating narratives conceivable, whose spell no one who remembers the day of his youth can resist. No boy assuredly will lay aside this volume when once he has begun it; and those who have read any of the chapters before—for many have appeared in St. Nicholas and McClure's—must be delighted with the new ones.

Mr. Moffett has expressed in the dedication to his children the hope that this book "may help them to form habits of courage and usefulness." Happily his purpose is not obtrusive while his power to interest and charm is unfailing. Indeed, it is difficult to say which of his accounts is most engrossing, for he has so identified himself with his heroes, so differentiated the charms and dangers of their careers in swift, dashing narrative, that the interest never flags. Often Mr. Moffett speaks in the first person, when he wishes to explain or elucidate; but oftener his heroes appear as their own protagonists. The style is, therefore, of convincing verisimilitude, and we find the dramatic colloquialism of expression, the picturesqueness of phrase that, in these self-conscious days, come only from the lips of the man in the street and the workshop.

Mr. Moffett has, in his interest for his subject, scaled steeples, descended into the depths of the sea, made record-breaking runs with engineers, swung on trapezes, and visited the Indians and river pilots of the St. Lawrence. He has all his knowledge at first hand, or directly from the mouths of his heroes. He reproduces the rough-and-ready humor of the round-house or the matter-of-fact point of view of the diver who tells his own most thrilling experiences so ineffectively because the marvelous has grown commonplace to him. Nor does the author speak as the mere critical spectator. Whether he writes of Mme. Carlotta, the famous aeronaut, or Bianca, the lion tamer, or the workmen in a dynamite factory, or Bill Brown the fireman, his sympathetic interest and large humanity enable him to speak without condescension and superiority. Rather he displays the becoming meekness of the mere literary person when these men begin to talk their shop—"shop" in which life and death are involved every minute.

Curiously enough, most of those following these dangerous callings do not admit the danger. The steeple climber, the diver, the balloonist, all comment on the safeness of their work; but the bridge builder "wears the look that means terror of the bridge and fear of sudden death," and the pilot realizes the dangers of this most hazardous of all careers. The author's account of how they shoot the rapids at Lachine Falls in the St. Lawrence justifies this view; and no more dangerous and thrilling adventure could be imagined than what the Canadian voyageurs really accomplished in going up the rapids of the Nile, when Wolseley tried to save Gordon and Khartoum. It is a tale one must follow with breathless interest, and is perhaps the most effective of all, or equaled only by the account of that record-breaking speed trial on the Lake Shore Road, when Bill Tunkey "smashed a record." So dramatically does the author describe the swinging around curves, the roar of the train, the shouts of "Hurrah!" that the reader's heart is in his mouth; he feels himself swaying with the train and heaving a sigh of relief at the end of this run of eighty miles an hour.

In striking contrast are such humorous anecdotes as that of the tailor who turned bridge builder "for his health," and the beer-keg that proved stronger than a train. Not the least interesting feature to New York readers will be the fact that most of the scenes are laid in this city or State, and such familiar incidents as the Tarrant explosion, the Windsor Hotel fire, the burning of the North German Lloyd docks are described with new details. There are, too, any number of interesting facts here, so that one can learn how to tame lions or climb Trinity steeple, or even to make toy balloons and parachutes in one's own backyard; although fearful parents will hardly approve of this more original than practical information.

The volume is illustrated by George Varian and Jay Hambridge, whose sketches are not only excellent in themselves, but unique in that they really illustrate the text.

*CAREERS OF DANGER AND DARING. By Cleveland Moffett. New York: The Century Company.

The Red Chancellor

by

SIR WILLIAM MAGNAY

A spirited study of present day life in a small German Court. This novel is a notable addition to the lists of Romantic Fiction.

12mo, $1.50

BRENTANO'S

New York

"Here is a good story," says *The Bookman*.

A romance full of action, fine pathos, and genuine humor.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The ROAD to RIDGEBY'S

"When I took up this book," writes one of the most distinguished authors in the United States, "I found it so 'worth while' that I spent an evening finishing it at a sitting. The story is a genuine outcome of American soil, speech, talent, and I hope it will be 'found out' by the press and public."

$1.50.

BOSTON.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY.

A fascinating series of plain-spoken letters to girls about their Education, their Social Relations, and their Personal Conduct, by HELOISE E. HERSEY, head of the famous fashionable school for girls in Boston. Of the keenest interest to every girl, and to every mother of girls.

To GIRLS

HAMILTON W. MABIE speaks of it as "Notable for thorough poise and vigorous common sense. As brief studies in the wisdom of life for the girls of to-day, the volume ought to have the widest reading."

$1.00 *net*.

BOSTON.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY.

A NEW SENSATION IN ROME is one of the delightful chapters in the new romance of a sculptor's masterpiece, by F. K. GIFFORD, entitled

Aphrodite

It is the story of the progress of an American artist from the humblest beginnings to the achievement of recognition and success. The pictures of studio life in Rome are peculiarly vivid and fascinating, and the realization of the artist's life dream and of his love furnish a denouement of great power and originality.

$1.50.

BOSTON.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS has received an important telephone message from the late Baron, now

Mr. Munchausen

PETER NEWELL is illustrating it with the funniest pictures he ever drew. Ready November 15th.

$1.50.

BOSTON.

NOYES, PLATT & COMPANY.

JUST READY. It meets the demand of the present crisis in Turkey for a timely, authoritative work.

CONSTANTINOPLE

Its Problems. Its People, Customs, Religions and Progress.

By HENRY OTIS DWIGHT, LL.D.

Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, $2.25 net. (Postage, 12 cents.)

A near view of the Turk at home; his qualities, habits and ideas, and his every-day dealings with Europeans.

"One of the most important recent additions to the literature about Turkey."

"It is vivacious, pictorial, interesting."—The Outlook.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers.

TWO INSTANT SUCCESSES

"Bears the unmistakable mark of the power, truth and sincerity."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

$1.50 RALPH CONNOR'S Tale of the Ottawa.

"There is pathos, subtle wit, humor, quaint character drawing. Life, warmth, color, are all here."—*Joaquin Boagle.*

THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY.

GLENGARRY

DEBORAH

DEBORAH: A ROMANCE

Of the Times of Judas Maccabaeus.

By JAMES M. LUDLOW.

$1.50

"A vivid story, well told. Pure in tone and uplifting in thought. A veritable oasis."—*Washington Star.*

"Characters are here with fibre like Shakspere's best. The ambition of Deborah is as daring as that of Macbeth."—*Book News.*

At all Bookstores, on the Trains, at the Ferries, at the Hotels.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers.

NOV

Have you read GRAUSTARK?

Your friends have. Ask them.

"Graustark" is a clever and amusing tale, of which any fair reader will say that it gives him his money's worth.—*New York Sun.*

Mr. McCutcheon gives us a somewhat welcome twist of novelty in making the Americanism of his two heroes so strong a feature. Their adventures, their failures and successes in love and statecraft, are really vastly entertaining, and if you cannot fall in love with *Yetive, Princess of Graustark*, you are incurable.—*Town Topics.*

It is a dashing and dramatic novel of adventure.—*New York Journal.*

Lovers of a good, rushing novel with abundance of thrill and dash in it can turn with confidence to "Graustark." And having taken up the book it is safe to say the reader will not lay it aside until it is finished.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It is a vastly entertaining, well constructed, stirring tale, and a sure defense against ennui and the blues.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

The story is full of excitement and adventure from cover to cover. The reader never becomes weary. Its plot is skillfully developed and the climaxes are well wrought. The love story is exceptionally clean and wholesome and it is a love story that every lover will follow with breathless speed.—*The Living Church.*

"Graustark" is pre-eminently one of those tales that, once begun, is not likely to be laid down unfinished. Its interest is of the sort that appeals and wins the sympathy, putting the reader under a spell that is maintained unbroken to the end.—*Inside Spots News.*

The story savors of the Prisoner of Zenda, but is more interesting.—*Buffalo Times.*

It is a fetching book, in all respects, and a most agreeable departure from the heavy historical romance.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

It is equal to the Prisoner of Zenda in merit, in plot and in conciseness of treatment.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

None will regret reading it if they read to be entertained.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The story holds the attention from the very start. It is both delicate and dramatic.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Graustark" has proved to be wonderfully popular, being one of the best selling novels of the day.—*Erie (Pa.) News.*

For Sale By All Booksellers.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE

By MARION BEVERIDGE LEE.

A powerful story of singular interest and rare dramatic charm

Cloth, 12mo, Daintily Produced, $1.25.

May be ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent post-paid for the price by the ABBEY PRESS, Publishers, of One Hundred and Fourteen Fifth Avenue, New York, with agencies in London, Montreal and elsewhere, who always issue interesting works.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

MENDELSSOHN. By Stephen S. Stratton. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xv.-307. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

THE RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. By John Lothrop Motley. New holiday library edition. Introduction by John Franklin Jameson. Two volumes. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per set, $4.

THE WAR OF CIVILIZATIONS. Being the Record of a "Foreign Devil's" Experience with the Allies in China. By George Lynch. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xx.-318. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Religion and Science.

THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH. By Florence Hull Winterburn. 12mo. Pp. 280. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF NURSING. By Anne E. Manning. 12mo. Pp. xi.-180. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE PASSING AND THE PERMANENT IN RELIGION. By Minot J. Savage. 8vo. Pp. viii.-336. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

ILLUSTRATED HINTS FOR HEALTH AND STRENGTH FOR BUSY PEOPLE. By Adrian Peter Schmidt. 8vo. Published by the author. New York: Physical Culture Institute, 167 West Fifty-seventh Street, opposite Carnegie Hall. $1.50.

TWO CENTURIES OF CHRISTIAN ACTIVITY AT YALE. Edited by James B. Reynolds, Samuel H. Fisher, and Henry B. Wright. 8vo. Pp. xv.-367. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.40.

PRACTICAL X-RAY WORK. By Frank T. Addyman. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-203. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $4.

HANDBOOK ON SANITATION. A Manual of Theoretical and Practical Sanitation for Students and Physicians. By George M. Price. 12mo. Pp. xii.-317. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.50.

ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY. Inorganic. Completely Illustrated. For Students in High School and Junior Classes in College. By W. F. Watson. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-320. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.

ERRORS IN SCIENCE TEACHING. By C. Stuart Gager. 12mo. Pp. 73. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

OUTLINES OF GENERAL BIOLOGY. An Introductory Laboratory Manual. By Charles W. Hargitt. 12mo. Pp. 164. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

THE FIVE BOOKS OF MOSES. Being Volume I. of the Bible in Modern English. By Ferrar Fenton. 12mo. London: S. W. Partridge & Co.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED AND SICK. An Ambulance Handbook. By F. J. Warwick and A. C. Tunstall. 16mo. Pp. xiii.-212. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co. $1.

THE STORY OF A YOUNG MAN. (A Life of Christ.) By Clifford Howard. With a foreword by the Rev. Amory H. Bradford. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 246. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.50.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. By George Grafton Wilson and George Fox Tucker. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-459. New York: Silver, Burdette & Co. $1.75.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS IN INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD. With Chapters on the Diet and General Management of Children and Massage in Pediatrics. By Louis Starr. Third edition. 8vo. Pp. ix.-448. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

FRANCIS. The Little Poor Man of Assisi. A Short Story of the Founder of the Brothers Minor. By James Adderley. 12mo. Pp. vi.-167. Introduction by Paul Sabatier. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

TWO CENTURIES' GROWTH OF AMERICAN LAW. 1701-1901. By Members of the Faculty of Yale Law School. 8vo. Yale Bicentennial Series. Pp. xviii.-538. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Essays.

ESSAYS OF AN EX-LIBRARIAN. By Richard Garnett. 12mo. Pp. xii.-375. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND OTHER AMERICAN ADDRESSES. By Frederic Harrison. 12mo. Pp. ix.-252. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

OF POLITICS. By Richard Rogers Bowker. The Arts of Life Series. 16mo. Pp. 69. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.

THE FIRESIDE SPHINX. By Agnes Repplier. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 305. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA. By Charles Richmond Henderson. Small 8vo. Pp. 350. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $1.50.

A CHILD OF NATURE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Illustrated by Charles Louis Hinton. 8vo. Pp. 125. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.80.

Out-of-Door Books.

THE GREAT DESERTS AND FORESTS OF NORTH AMERICA. By Paul Fountain. 8vo. Pp. x.-395. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

NEIGHBORS OF FIELD, WOOD, AND STREAM; OR, THROUGH THE YEAR WITH NATURE'S CHILDREN. By Morton Grinnell. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-385. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

SOUTHERN WILD FLOWERS AND TREES. By Alice Lounsberry. Illustrated. Introduction by Chauncey D. Beadle. 8vo. Pp. xxxi.-570. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $3.65.

MANUAL OF THE FLORA OF THE NORTHERN STATES AND CANADA. By Nathaniel Lord Britton. 8vo. Pp. x.-1,080. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.25.

Books for the Young.

CLEAN PETER AND THE CHILDREN OF GRUBBYLEA. Translated by Ada Wallas. Narrow 4to. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

MEMOIRS OF SIMPLE SIMON. Verses by D. B. Keiler. Pictures by C. S. Vandevorst. Folio. New York: R. R. Russell.

YANKEE DOODLE GANDER. A Jingo-Jingle Book. By Oscar Hunt von Gottschalck. Folio. Folio. New York: R. R. Russell.

A VERY NAUGHTY GIRL. By L. T. Meade. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 371. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.20.

THE BELT OF SEVEN TOTEMS. A Story of Massasoit. By Kirk Munroe. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 326. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.20.

DADDY'S GIRL. By L. T. Meade. 12mo. Pp. vii.-340. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.20.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND. By Carolyn Wells. Drawings by Peter Newell. 12mo. Pp. 151. New York: R. H. Russell.

THE HEROES OF GREEK FAIRY TALES FOR MY CHILDREN. By Charles Kingsley. Illustrated. Square small folio. Pp. 186. New York: R. H. Russell.

YOUNG BARBARIANS. By Ian Maclaren. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. iv.-333. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

PATTY FAIRFIELD. By Carolyn Wells. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-247. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.10 net.

BOYS OF THE FORT; OR, A YOUNG CAPTAIN'S PLUCK. By Capt. Ralph Bonehill. 12mo. Pp. vi.-250. New York: The Mershon Company.

THE ROVER BOYS OF THE GREAT LAKES; OR, THE SECRET OF THE ISLAND CAVE. By Arthur M. Winfield. 12mo. Pp. vi.-252. New York: The Mershon Company. $1.25.

THE MAGIC KEY. By Elizabeth S. Tucker. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 258. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE LITTLE COLONEL'S HOLIDAYS. By Annie Fellows-Johnston. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 234. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE ROUND RABBIT, AND OTHER CHILD VERSES. By Agnes Lee. Small 4to. Pp. xii.-102. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20.

THE ROSAMOND TALES. By Cuyler Reynolds. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 278. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THREE YOUNG RANCHMEN; or, Daring Adventures in the Great West. By Capt. Ralph Bonehill. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-246. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.

REYNARD THE FOX. Pictured by J. J. Mora. Folio. Pp. xi.-186. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.50.

THE YOUNG INVENTOR'S PLUCK; or, The Mystery of the Willington Legacy. By Arthur M. Winfield. 12mo. Pp. iv.-235. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.

BRIGHT DAY THROUGH THE YEAR. With numerous full-page illustrations. Stories and verses by Mabel Humphrey. Octavo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.20.

THE SNOW BABY. A True Story, with True Pictures. By Josephine D. Peary. Folio. Pp. 84. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.20.

IN THE FAIRYLAND OF AMERICA. A Tale of the Pukwudjies. By Herbert Quick. Illustrated. Octavo. Pp. x.-190. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.30.

A YEAR IN A YAWL. A True Tale of the Adventures of Four Boys in a Thirty-Foot Yawl. By Russell Doubleday. From the log of Capt. Ransom. 12mo. Pp. viii.-354. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

OLD KING COLE. Edited by J. M. Gibbon. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-396. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE DOUBLE PRINCE; or, A Fall Through the Moon. By Frank M. Bicknell. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 79. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. 50 cents.

THE PRIZE WATCH. By Emily Guilion Fuller. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-250. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.

LIGHTS OF CHILDLAND. By Maud Ballington Booth. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. viii.-197. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

OUR JIM; or, The Power of Example. By Edward S. Ellis. 12mo. Pp. 327. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.25.

TWO BOYS IN THE BLUE RIDGE. By W. Gordon Parker. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 289. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.25.

A LITTLE LOVING LIFE. By Eleanor Le Deur MacNaughton. 12mo. Pp. 44. New York: American Tract Society. 25 cents.

BRENDA'S SUMMER AT ROCKLEY. A Story for Girls. By Helen Leah Reed. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

A SON OF SATSUMA; or, With Perry in Japan. By Kirk Munroe. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-306. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE SURPRISE BOOK. By Neil K. Sibone. Oblong 4to. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.20.

HER SIXTEENTH YEAR. By Helen Dawes Brown. 12mo. Pp. 191. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE VIOLET FAIRY BOOK. Edited by Andrew Lang. 12mo. Pp. xii.-388. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE GOLLIWOGG'S "AUTO-GO-CART." Pictures by Florence K. Upton. Verses by Bertha Upton. Oblong 4to. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

New Editions.

LITTLE MASTERPIECES. By Alphonse Daudet. 2 vols. "Letters from My Mill." "Monday Tales." 16mo. Pp. about vi.-250 per vol. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

SALAMMBO. By Gustave Flaubert. Translated by J. W. Matthews. Introduction by Arthur Symons. 12mo. Pp. xv.-430. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE NOVELS OF CHARLES LEVER. Library edition. "The Fortunes of Glencore," to which is added "A Rent in a Cloud." "Tony Butler." Two volumes. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. about vii.-570 per volume. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll. Illustrated by Peter Newell. 8vo. Pp. 193. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3 net.

LEGENDS OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS COURT. By Francis Nimmo Greene. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-126. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON. Edited by Augustine Birrell. Illustrated. In six volumes. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

FAIRY TALES OF THE BROTHERS GRIMM. A new transuation by Mrs. Edgar Lucas. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-444. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Complete in twenty volumes. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE HOLLY TREE AND THE SEVEN POOR TRAVELERS. By Charles Dickens. Photogravure and text illustrations by C. E. Brock. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-137. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENT. Translated from the Arabic. By E. W. Lane. With 100 illustrations in photogravure by Stanley Wood. Six volumes. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $9 per set.

THE RAPE OF THE LOCK. By Alexander Pope. Illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley. 32mo. Pp. 72. New York: John Lane. 50 cents.

Travel and Description.

GERMANY AND THE GERMANS. By A. Lodeman. 12mo. Pp. 139. New York: Silver, Burdette & Co. 60 cents.

SEEN IN GERMANY. By Ray Stannard Baker. 12mo. Pp. xi.-317. New York: McClure, Phillips Co. $2.

OLD DUTCH TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE ZUIDERZEE. By W. J. Tuyn. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. xvi.-160. London: Fisher Unwin. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE ISLE OF THE SHAMROCK. Written and Illustrated by Clifton Johnson. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-258. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

TRAVELS ROUND OUR VILLAGE. A Berkshire Book. By Eleanor G. Hayden. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 321. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

ARMENIA. TRAVELS AND STUDIES. By H. F. B. Lynch. 12mo. In two volumes. Pp. about xv.-470 per volume. Maps. Illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $15.

A WINTER PILGRIMAGE. Being an Account of Travels Through Palestine, Italy, and the Island of Cyprus, Accomplished in the Year 1900. By H. Rider Haggard. 8vo. Pp. viii.-355. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

A JOURNEY WITH THE SUN AROUND THE WORLD. By the Rev. William McMahon. 12mo. Pp. 576. Illustrated. Cleveland, Ohio: The Catholic Universe Publishing Company.

Miscellaneous.

A MODEL VILLAGE OF HOMES, AND OTHER PAPERS. By Charles E. Bolton. 12mo. Pp. 308. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

KRITIK DER TONWERKE. Ein Nachschlagebuch fur Freunde der Tonkunst von Julius Fuchs. 8vo. Pp. viii.-400. In Kommission der Friedrich Hofmeister, Leipsig. Paper.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS IN PUBLIC LIFE. By the Hon. George F. Hoar. (What Is Worth While Series.) 12mo. Pp. 39. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

THE MINISTRY OF COMFORT. By the Rev. J. R. Miller. 16mo. Pp. 285. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents. Gilt top, $1.

PUBLICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Series in History. No. 1. The Revolutionary Movement in Pennsylvania, 1760-1776. By Charles H. Lincoln. Octavo. Pp. 300. Philadelphia: Published for the University. Boston: Ginn & Co., selling agents. Paper.

FRENCH COOKERY FOR AMERICAN HOMES. 634 Receipts for Simple and Easy Dishes. 12mo. Pp. xi.-780. New York: A. Wessels & Co. $1.

GENERAL ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Under the Greater New York Charter. Compiled and annotated by George Whitefield Brown, Jr. 12mo. Pp. x.-386. New York: The Banks Law Publishing Company, 21 Murray Street.

PITTED AGAINST ANARCHISTS. By W. Fritz Kemble. 12mo. Pp. 110. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE OPPORTUNITY CIRCLE. By Faye Huntington. 12mo. Pp. 80. New York: American Tract Society. 50 cents.

INDEX TO ST. NICHOLAS. A Complete Comprehensive Index and Dictionary Catalogue to the First Twenty-seven Volumes of St. Nicholas, Containing 20,000 References, &c. Compiled by Harriet Goss and Gertrude Baker. Folio. Pp. 230. Cleveland, Ohio: Cumulative Index Company.

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES, REMEDIES, AND INCIDENTS BELONGING TO AND GROWING OUT OF THE RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT. Two Volumes. Supplemented by this volume devoted to summary proceedings. To recover the possession of lands and tenements within the State of New York. With forms. By David McAdam. Third edition. 8vo. Pp. cli.-436. New York: Remick, Schilling & Co., 42 Warren Street.

ASGARD STORIES. Tales from Norse Mythology. By Mary H. Foster and Mabel H. Cummings. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 123. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 36 cents.

HOW, WHEN, WHERE? By J. R. Miller. (What is Worth While Series.) 12mo. Pp. 24. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 30 cents.

THE LIBRARY OF LITERARY CRITICISM OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS. Vol. I. 680-1838. Edited by Charles Wells Moulton. Folio. Pp. 788. Buffalo: The Moulton Publishing Company.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY. (Issued quarterly.) A Description of All the Newspapers and Periodicals Published in the United States and Territories, Dominion of Canada, &c. Illustrated with maps, &c. Thirty-third year. 12mo. Pp. 1,588. New York: George P. Rowell & Co.

Books in Foreign Tongues.

AN ELEMENTARY FRENCH READER. By Gaston Douay. 12mo. Pp. 396. New York: Silver, Burdette & Co. $1.

HOCHZEIT AUS CAPRI. Von Paul Heyse. Introduction by William Bernhardt. 16mo. Pp. xiii.-128. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

LA LOCANDIERA DI CARLO GOLDONI. Introduction by J. Geddes and Frank M. Joselyn. 12mo. Pp. viii.-114. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

LICHTENSTEIN. Von Wilhelm Hauss. Abridged and Edited with Introduction and Notes. By Frank Vogel. 12mo. Pp. ix.-274. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents.

LE PETIT CHOSE. Par Alphonse Daudet. Abridged and Edited with Introduction and Notes. By O. B. Super. 16mo. Pp. vi.-130. New York: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

"The Benefactress."*

Many of the qualities which made the "German Garden" and the "Solitary Summer" so peculiarly fascinating are discernible in "The Benefactress." There is the same enthusiasm for nature, the same dominance of a captivating personality, the same whimsical humor, the same swift shafts of irony and wit, the same deft way of putting things. Moreover, the story, like its predecessors, has as its central figure a charming Englishwoman transplanted to a German estate. Here the resemblance ends, for, unlike the "Elizabeth" books, "The Benefactress" is a well-defined novel, with a tender romance crowning its pages.

While the reader will not fail to spend over it some delightful hours, and may well cull from its pages many apt and pregnant sayings, as a novel it is not satisfying. The author does not move easily in her new harness, and the book has faults of construction not found in her former work. Characters are introduced simply to be dropped; the scheme of the book, the working out of the heroine's beneficent plans, seems to have proved too much for the writer, and she suddenly abandons it to devote herself to the love story; that, in its turn, falls into a rather confused heap, without a proper disentangling of its perplexities. There is throughout a lack of cohesion; the author is somewhat bewildered by the mass of material she has collected, and by the wealth of her own ideas.

Some critics may carp at the attitudes of antagonism and of ingratitude assumed by the heroine's beneficiaries, "the chosen." But knowing something of the inner working of a similar tenderly conceived charity, we are constrained to pronounce this unlovely picture only too true to life. The most difficult, the most rare of graces is the gift of nobly receiving. But we do object to the deep-seated pessimism, of which we gradually become aware beneath the sparkling wit and lightly tossed, airy criticisms of life. There is scarcely an admirable character in the book, and selfishness sinks to an impossible depth in the conduct of Axel's brother and sister in his hour of supreme need. One is troubled, too, by the utter collapse of Anna's plans for helping people. True, her particular scheme was in its very nature absurd and impracticable, but there might have been left a little gleam of hope for those who really wish to do good, some indication of "a more excellent way."

There was a certain harshness toward humanity under all the soft bright charm of the "Elizabeth" books, and this is accentuated in "The Benefactress."

But what a knack the writer has of "hitting the nail on the head"! Witness the following:

"His days were made up of hard work, of that effort to induce both ends to meet which knocks the savor out of life with such a singular completeness."

"Nobody pays their debts of obligations. The natural thing to do is to hate the person who has forced you to be grateful, and to get out of his way."

"Experience, that hopelessly prosaic governess, who never gives us any holidays."

"What is the use of picking out unhappy persons well on in life, and thinking you are going to make them happy? [illegible] you make them be happy? If it h[illegible] as possible to their natures they would have been so long ago, however poor they were. And they would not have been so poor or so unhappy if they had been willing to work. Work is such an admirable tonic."

Who has not suffered from people like the village pastor, who spoke of the Deity "with easy familiarity," and had a "habit of puffing Christianity as though it were a quack medicine of which he was the special patron"?

We almost feel that we deserve a homily from Mr. Howells on "looking a gift-horse in the mouth" when we quarrel with a book that has given us as much pleasure as "The Benefactress." But it is the misfortune—or the good fortune—of a really good book that we are often discontented because it is not a better one, as the next volume from the hand of this original and gifted writer will surely be, if she will not make her story, but will let it grow in her like one of her own plants, and will bathe it not only in the electric light of her exceeding cleverness, but in the sunshine of love and of hope for human kind.

*"BY THE WATERS OF SICILY." By Norma Lorimer. Author of "Josiah's Wife," "Mirry Ann," "A Sweet Disorder," &c. 12mo, cloth. Pp. 312. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.75.

*"THE SPINSTER BOOK." By Myrtle Reed. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 222. New York and London: G. P. Putnam. 1901. Price, $1.50.

The Spinster Book.*

This book, as is indicated by its title, deals chiefly with the most complex and exciting subject in the world—namely, man as seen from a woman's point of view. How sagacious and penetrating is the author's mind, and how original and weighty her judgment may be inferred from the following extracts:

A man's ideal is as variable as the wind. What he thinks is his ideal of woman is usually a glorified image of the last girl he happened to admire.

Strong attractions frequently begin with strong repulsions.

When a man seeks a woman's society it is because he has need of her, not because he thinks she has need of him.

We miss from the types of men described both the conventional villain and the commonplace but satisfactory individual known as a gentleman. Their absence does not signify, however, in a book that has no significance.

An Attractive Guide-Book Novel.*

Who invented the guide-book novel? Was it dear old forgotten Porte Crayon, who, somewhere about the high noon of the last century, personally conducted a blithe group of cousins through the mountains of Virginia? Whoever the originator of this style of story may have been, he has proved an effective pioneer, with a goodly host following in the way he blazed. Even Mr. Warner and Mr. Howells have not disdained to thread delightful pearls of pilgrimage upon a slender cord of romance.

In capable hands the novel of travel has a peculiar charm. The old, old story is enlivened and enriched by shifting scenes, by vivid description, by allusions literary and historic, and by clever comment upon it all. Love is not in these stories the whole of life, but that which gives life its zest and flavor; and to the reader who has become a little weary of the everlasting insistence upon romantic passion, this little "let up" is refreshing.

We find "By the Waters of Sicily" an excellent specimen of its class. The story is told by means of letters from a middle-aged tourist to his sister in England—and for that form of telling we confess we have a weakness born of certain spell-bound hours of youth. The pages are fragrant and radiant with the very atmosphere of the sun-kissed island. Rich in its past, picturesquely poverty stricken in its present, it has always been rarely happy in its travelers. It has not yet been beaten into arid hardness by the globe trotter's feet, but Newman has adorned it by his ever-beautiful English, Freeman "has written about it as if it belonged to him," and Cicero, most modern of ancients, has made stiff with golden embroidery of Sicilian description his Impeachment of Verres. We owe a debt of gratitude to the author of "By the Waters of Sicily" for reminding us of this magnificent account of superb pagan Sicily. Her own touch is tender and fascinating. Her portrayal will reveal much of the island's charm to those who can hope to see it with the mind's eye alone; while to the intending tourist the book cannot fail to be a treasure trove, made more valuable and more delightful by its illustrations.

The author's descriptions are done with a light hand, and are not at all "painty"; her dialogue is clever, her observations acute and apt, and her few characters lifelike. Even American hands must be held up in horror, however, at the unchaperoned condition of the dominant young girl, and the more than unconventional "we two-ness" of the Sicilian journeying. It is all very sweet and innocent, but not at all to be translated into real life. The old ladies of Palermo were in the right of it. The war in South Africa has the air of being lugged in by the hair of its head. It strikes a needless note of discord.

The italicizing is sometimes queerly misplaced, and on the sixty-ninth page an allusion to Elizabeth of the German Garden is a hopeless muddle of typographical "pi."

Upon the whole, however, the book is as attractive in its make-up as in its contents; a delightful, easy, cultured companion, both to the traveler amid the scenes it so sympathetically portrays and to the less fortunate stay-at-home.

"142: the Confessions of a Reformed Messenger Boy," published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., introduces a new writer in the person of Mr. Henry M. Hyde, who has been active for several years on The Chicago Tribune, and published these sketches in its columns. The same publishers will also bring out "The Golfer's Rubaiyat," by H. W. Boynton. This book is decorated by Frank Hazenplug, who has made a serious study of golf in the Orient, and reproduces his reflections, with many novel suggestions in the matter of costume for Western players.

*"THE BENEFACTRESS." By the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," "The Solitary Summer," &c. 12mo. Pp. 348. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1901.

THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON

By William E. Curtis

Julien Hawthorne says: "At the close we feel we know everything about Jefferson that is significant."

New York World says: "A graphic pen-picture of a character as interesting all round as he is great in history."

Illustrated

CLOTH, $2.00 NET
HALF LEVANT, $5.00 NET

THE LOVER FUGITIVES By John Finnemore

An exciting tale of which the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says: "We heartily recommend it."

The Troy Times says: "A rarely entertaining and readable story. The style is the style of Stanley Weyman at his best."

Frontispiece $1.50

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

New Books Among THE MACMILLAN COMPANY'S November Issues

The World and the Individual

Nature, Man and the Moral Order

By JOSIAH ROYCE, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of the History of Philosophy in Harvard University.

Cloth, $2.25 net, postage 15 cents.

This new volume of Gifford Lectures, delivered before the University of Aberdeen, includes a sketch of the idealistic theory of human knowledge, an outline of a discussion of nature and doctrine about the self, the origin and destiny of the human individual, of the world as a Moral Order, of the Problem of Evil—with finally an estimate of all these views in the light of the interests of natural religion.

St. Nazarius

By A. C. FARQUHARSON.

Cloth, 12mo, $1.50

The title is taken from a monastery in which are educated the son and nephew of Count of Gildenborg—in a dream-land of the author's imagining. In essence it is the working out of a study of friendship between man and man, between man and woman, and of love. A book whose higher qualities are likely to attract much attention.

JUST READY.

God Wills It

A Tale of the First Crusade.

By WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS, author of "A Friend of Cæsar." Illustrated by Louis Betts. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

The adventures of Richard Longsword, a Norman cavalier, settled in Sicily; how he won the hand of the Byzantine Princess, Mary Kurtuas; how, in expiation of a crime committed under extreme provocation, he took the vows of the Crusader; how in Syria his bride was stolen; and how regained at the siege of Jerusalem.

The Real World

By ROBERT HERRICK, author of "The Gospel of Freedom," "The Web of Life," etc. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

The chief woman in this new novel by Mr. Herrick is the daughter of an Ohio manufacturer, and the plot is developed through the story of a young man's life. The underlying idea is eternally old; that the world does not exist until created afresh for each person.

The Making of An American

An Autobiography.

By JACOB R. RIIS, author of "How the Other Half Lives," etc., etc. Profusely illustrated. Cloth, 8vo, $2.00 net.

He tells the romance of his own early struggles and his work on "the East Side" as graphically as he pictured in his first famous book the lives of "The Other Half."

Foundations of American Foreign Policy

By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Professor of History, Harvard University, author of "American History Told by Contemporaries," etc. Cloth, 12mo. $1.50 net, postage 11 cents.

This book is substantially a collection of the writer's studies on the actual practice of the United States during a century and a quarter, as to annexation of territory, government of territory, and relations as a world power.

George Washington

A Biography

By NORMAN HAPGOOD, author of "Abraham Lincoln: The Man of the People," etc. Illustrated with a frontispiece in photogravure, interesting portraits and facsimiles. Half leather, gilt top. $1.75 net.

Also in box uniform with "Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Hapgood has tried to put into a volume of handy size a life of the first President which shall pay any attention to his human side in due proportion to that of his already well-known political life.

These publications at net prices are sold by booksellers everywhere at the advertised net prices. When delivered from the publishers, carriage or postage or expressage is an extra charge.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, NOV. 9, 1901.—20 PAGES.

GREAT MEN AND GREAT WRITERS.

Some remarks were made in this place last week about the large popularity of historical works. Under this head were included books of biography. But it may be worth while to note that these have a special ground of their own for being widely read. Emerson said that the search after heroes was one of the delights of youth which did not lose its zest in maturity. An element of this search after heroes is the very natural desire to know just what manner of man a great man is, to ascertain, if possible, what it is that constitutes his greatness. This is particularly true of writers and artists, who are so often hidden behind their works.

If we can go behind the works and find the man, peep into his heart and brain, and study their workings, we are happy. And we usually find that the really great writer is a great personality. The truth seems to be that only great men produce great works. At first sight it may seem as if this proposition could not be easily established, but careful examination of the facts will show that it can. For example, Goethe was indisputably a great personality. Keats and Shelley were not, and yet they have obtained recognition as poets of the first class. Yet it is not impossible to show that such a classification lacks soundness. Take the greatest poets and try Keats and Shelley by their measure. How do they stand beside Homer and Dante and Shakespeare? Do they not retire to a secondary position? And were not Homer and Shakespeare and Dante truly great personalities?

How do such musicians as Chopin and Berlioz, for instance, stand in comparison with such as Bach and Handel and Beethoven? Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci were really great men. And so it runs through all departments of intellectual activity. The man behind the work must be great, if the work is to show greatness. Conversely, if the work is little, the man who made it will in nearly every case be found to be small. This may serve to explain the fact that so few great literary works are produced at present. As Ruskin said, "Great men do not play stage tricks with the doctrines of life and death; only little men do that." The fiction of to-day shows a great many of these same stage tricks. Little of it is founded upon the fundamental truth. That which is will live; that which is not must die. That which lives has great personality behind it, and readers are right in trying to learn what manner of men are those who possess such personality.

PRESIDENT BUTLER ON EDUCATION.

Last Summer Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler—as he then was, now President Butler—of Columbia University delivered an address to the undergraduates of Vassar College on the subject of "Five Evidences of an Education." A part of it was printed at that time in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. It is published now in full in the current number of The Educational Review, and we refer our readers to that useful periodical for the full text, which will repay study.

The most noteworthy feature of the address, especially when we remember that it was offered to an audience of young women, is the curiously subordinate importance implied throughout as attaching to mere book learning. It is hardly fair to present even the speaker's summary of so careful an essay, but we are tempted to do so to illustrate this point: "These five characteristics, then, I offer," says Dr. Butler, "as evidences of an education—correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue; refined and gentle manners, which are the expression of fixed habits of thought and action; the power and habit of reflection; the power of growth; and efficiency, or the power to do." It will be seen that in the attainment of the education of which these are the "five evidences," reading is but a means, and not at all necessarily the only or the chief means. Practically all but the first, "correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue," are in a sense evidences of character rather than of mental attainment. They involve a distinct, direct, and intelligent exercise and training of the will, and no amount of mere accumulation of that which is to be gathered from books will suffice to secure them. Even proficiency in the use of the mother tongue is not to be had from the printed page: it demands personal association, and particularly it demands, after the first years of childhood, a certain amount of selective energy. Whether this will or will not be forthcoming on demand is to an appreciable extent a question of character, native or acquired. As to all the other evidences, or elements, of an education, President Butler holds that "knowledge is not power, Bacon to the contrary notwithstanding, and it can be made so only by him who possesses the knowledge."

This is a sane and ought to be a fruitful view of education. What any of us can acquire in the way of knowledge, especially from books, is not of much consequence compared with what we cannot by any possibility acquire. It is what we can and will do with the knowledge that we are able to get that determines its real value to us or to our fellows. Mr. Dooley's shrewd remark that "you can lead a boy to the doors of a university, but you can't make him think," is not necessarily true of all boys or all universities. It is quite possible that teachers with the ideas of President Butler may mightily aid boys, and girls, too, in the happy and essential art of thinking. And their success is the true measure of their gift for promoting "an education."

ENGLISH AS SHE IS TAUGHT.

True humor of the unconscious type is never out of date, so The Century Company need not apologize for republishing its treasury of examination answers first collected fourteen years ago by Miss Caroline B. Le Row and then published under the sponsorship of Mark Twain. "English as She Is Taught" is as naively diverting as its Portuguese forerunner "English as She Is Spoke." Its most edifying interest is for teachers, who might well be required to have studied it analytically as a condition of appointment. A professor of pedagogics could find here the material for a session's lectures, for in a majority of cases the absurd answer is an enlightening revelation of the working of the child's mind, not to say of some lack of intelligibility on the part of the teacher.

The chapter in which Miss Le Row brings together a number of answers to questions on English and American literature conveys much indirect instruction to authors and critics. It is curious, for instance, to learn that what is supposed to be the modern fashion of combining the functions of author and artist in the person of one man really dates back to Coleridge, who "has caused much joy and pleasure, as he has written a large number of charming and illustrated works." New writers who seek an immense circulation may gain a useful hint from observing that "Macaulay's writings are noted for brilliant thought, but not for very much accuracy. His works received a large sale." Another secret of popularity is disclosed by the statement that the renown of Alexander Pope is due to the fact that the quotations in his "Essay on Man" cannot be improved upon. There is really a good deal in this. Once get your book recognized as a source of first-rate quotations and you have done the trick.

That Dickens should to-day be regarded as the greatest American novelist is a great tribute to the success of time in obliterating ancient feuds. His description as "a very smart man" may fairly be held to complete his naturalization among us. The hospitality of this country to foreign genius is further illustrated by the declarations that "Wordsworth was an American writer whose works are such as will ever be admired," that "Locke, De Foe, and Gibbons were all American novelists and I have forgotten their works," and that "Samuel Johnson was an American writer," whose "writing is proved and accepted, being exciting and meritorious."

A new and very effective critical formula must be put to the credit of the child who said that "a sort of sadness kind of shone in Bryant's poems." The problem of the comparative influence of poetry and journalism upon longevity is touched upon rather than solved by the statement that "Bryant while still a child wrote Thanatopsis and then became editor of a paper and lived for many years after." It is gratifying that one of our own men of letters was not behindhand in cultivating the dodge which made Pope famous, for "R. Waldo Emerson is good for solid everyday use in extracting mottoes." Thus is transcendentalism brought down to common life. Our most versatile writer appears to have been Whittier, who wrote the "Marble Form," the famous "Sonnet on my Blindness," and also "Tam O Shanta about a Witch in Salem." His poetry proves "that he was a man into or upon whom the beauties of nature never passed unnoticed." The distinction of prepositions is profoundly significant. Indeed, it might be used to divide into two classes the nature writers of our own day. When it is added, in conclusion, that "Holmes is a very profligate and amusing writer" and that "Holmes writeings are inclined to humerous," the present article may reasonably be placed on the same level as "Paradise Lost," of which it is said that it "begins rather low at first, but ends in one great climax."

"THE DECAY OF ORATORY."

The statement by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, Dean of the University of Chicago, of the decay of oratory, in addressing the seniors the other day, leaves a good deal to be desired. We expect from such a quarter on that or any other subject to have not only its unsatisfactory condition pointed out, but something in the utterance which will leave the matter not where it finds it. Every one knows that oratory is defunct. For, as Dr. Judson says, "there are no orators of the first class"; and speech, like verse and song, must have a certain quality to entitle them to be called oratory or poetry or music. Mediocrity in either is not to be endured.

Dr. Judson's statement is that "the vast increase in reading is the reason of the decline in oratory, and that the newspaper and periodical press make much of it needless, and multiply the power of what is left." We venture to think that this is not true of oratory, but takes it down from its own level to that of those very "gabblers without sound knowledge," of whom Prof. Judson thinks there are too many. For oratory can no more be reproduced by the press than the notes of Mario could "soothe a soul in purgatory" by being reproduced in the phonograph.

Goethe's "everything"—delivery—and Demosthenes's first, second, and third requisite in oratory—action—cannot be reproduced. These belong to the orator and to no other man, and are not subject to any method of reproduction, short of a combination of the phonograph and the kinetoscope. It need not be said that these propositions assume the "thorough knowledge and clear thinking" of which Prof. Judson speaks, and with the possession of which he thinks "oratory will take care of itself." But if this is so, the propositions are erroneous; for we know of men who have those qualifications in the fullest degree, but who, though public speakers, are not orators. An oration of Demosthenes, on the printed page, is no more oratory there than a poem as a poem exists in the same form, or than a printed page of music is a song. A poem, as a world in itself, may be realized through words, but oratory is more than words, and consists in that harmonious action of voice and form and feature by which the thought is winged from mind to mind, and the thing described portrayed with a vividness of effect which no word painting, as it is called, can, alone, ever produce.

We must look for orators beyond that "thorough knowledge and clear thinking" on which Prof. Judson relies, to the man informed and inspired by his theme, and of which he is the embodiment. The cause must be worthy to enlist the energies of the soul. You cannot rise to oratory on the subject of peanuts. Lincoln was the embodiment of a great cause—it had its home in a sense in his own breast—when he approached the absolute in oratory at Gettysburg. There is something greater than knowledge, for the attainment of which alone knowledge is of value. It is that higher human life—call it the divine if you will—by which in the mind of the true orator all things are measured, whether it be a call to battle for freedom or for the integrity of public institutions, or to the contemplation of the beautiful in nature or in art. This is an accomplishment beyond the aims of modern education.

But we feel a slight shock when we hear vastly increased reading given as a reason for the decline in oratory. We see not how reading can militate against the making of the orator or the appreciation of him. If it does, it is a very dubious advantage. It seems to us that books should so cultivate and furnish the minds of the people that true oratory and nothing short of it would find ready and intelligent acceptance. When a liberal education is the possession of all the people, literature their boon companion, and moral and intellectual gains their common aspiration, then will the art of the orator flourish and all other arts abound under his touch and interpretation.

Blake's "Songs of Innocence and of Experience."

The record sum of £700 was given at Sotheby's on Monday at the Fred S. Ellis sale for Edward Calvert's special original copy of William Blake's "Songs of Innocence and of Experience," 1789-94. The book consisted of fifty-four leaves, printed upon one side only, each plate being exquisitely colored by Blake himself in an unusually brilliant manner. The titles to every plate are gilded, and gold is also used in heightening effects, with wonderful skill. Each plate is within a sunken mound of folio size, and the whole inclosed in two brown morocco box cases appropriately lettered in gold. The previous highest price was the £146 that was paid for the Beckford copy.

The numbering of the plates is continuous, although the two parts were printed in different years. The figures are Blake's own, and are put on with a fine brush, not a pen, in red. A feature in this copy is that around each design Blake has put an ornamental border, done with a fine brush. Some of the borders indicate a draped hanging, others are entwined branches, and the rest, though merely decorative, are all very characteristic.

Edward Calvert, who once owned this unique and beautiful volume, was an attached friend of Blake, and this copy was treasured by the Calvert family for many years after Blake presented it to his admirer

"The Intellectual Atmosphere of Boston."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I wish to thank you and the gentleman who wrote the editorial article in this morning's SATURDAY REVIEW, entitled "The Mental Atmosphere of Boston." I consider it the most kind and just article on Boston that I have ever seen in a New York paper.

I was formerly a Bostonian, and have always been proud to say I received my education in the public schools of that city. When I was graduated from the schools of that city as a boy, I was placed at work in the "Old Corner Book Store," corner of School and Washington Streets, and how well I remember the literary atmosphere I was brought up in! On the gray dusk afternoons of the Fall, such literary lights as Henry W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Nathaniel Hawthorne, A. Bronson Alcott, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and others that I cannot recall now, would gather around the old stove, and how well I remember some of their conversations! As a man they are sweet memories to me, which will never be erased from my mind. On one of these occasions Mr. Longfellow presented me with a volume of his poems with his autograph, which I prize very highly to-day. There is, as you state, that "mental atmosphere" in Boston that one cannot find elsewhere; there is a something I cannot describe that is associated with that one city—a restful feeling at times, and people that are not familiar with Boston and her citizens do not know what I mean, for that something cannot be discovered elsewhere. I thank you again for your kind editorial.

J. OSBORNE LUNT.

New York, Nov. 2, 1901.

Novels are not the only books that have phenomenal sales. The Boston publishers, D. C. Heath & Co., brought out in June Prof. Allen C. Thomas's new "History of the United States." Since then two more editions have been printed, each of these new editions being twice as large as the first one.

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Via French Telegraph Cable Company.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—James Bryce, having completed a revised and enlarged edition of his "Impressions of South Africa," is soon to publish, through the Oxford Press, two volumes made up of studies of the history of jurisprudence. The papers have a common thread running through them all, being a comparison of the history of law in Rome and in England.

***

Lord Avebury, formerly Sir John Lubbock, Chairman of the London Bankers' Association and well known as an author on economics and financial subjects, as well as a writer of popular books on nature, is writing a short history of coinage.

***

Mr. Andrew Lang's enthusiastic praise has given a veritable boom here to that new novel, "The House with the Green Shutters," written by a Scotchman under the pseudonym of George Douglas.

***

Mr. Thomas Wright, Principal of the Cowper School at Olney and author of what is probably the most authoritative life of William Cowper, has just finished an exhaustive work dealing with the correspondence of the poet, which, together with some two hundred hitherto unpublished letters, contains much new information about Cowper's life and works.

***

Millicent Fawcett, who is an honorary LL. D., and whose life of Queen Victoria, published a few years ago, gave a distinctly feminine and domestic view of the Queen, has finished her biography of Sir William Molesworth. It seems that Sir William, after a wild and extravagant youth, settled down to a career of able and constructive statesmanship and exercised much influence upon public affairs during the first half of the nineteenth century.

***

Still another new book on Napoleon is Lorain Pétré's account of the Poland campaign of 1806, of which the author has made special study.

***

"Strange Adventures in Dicky-bird-land" is the title of a book which treats of familiar bird life in Scotland from a popular point of view. Richard Kearton, the popular naturalist, is the author of the book, which the Cassells will soon publish.

***

There is more or less comment here concerning the latest posthumous volume by Victor Hugo, which is presented this week in Paris with the title "Postcriptum de ma Vie." Two more volumes of collected papers of Hugo will be published by his literary executors, the last of which will be called "La Dernière Gerbe," (The Last Sheaf.) The present volume dates from 1862, and contains reminiscences, bits of striking criticism, and miscellaneous essays.

***

Mr. Poultney Bigelow sailed to-day on the Celtic for a three months' lecturing tour at American universities. His subject will be "Colonial Government Problems and Imperialism," for which he has many engagements. He contemplates an early visit to the South American States in order to study social and economic conditions there at first hand, with a view to making a book. It may be recalled that the material on which his last book is based, "The Children of the Nations," was obtained in a similar way.

***

Mr. Sidney Lee having finally got the three additional volumes of the "Dictionary of National Biography" off his hands, is enjoying a rest in Italy. He is now in Rome, and is said to be greatly improved in health.

***

With the death of Kate Greenaway there has gone a unique figure identified with the development of British illustrative art. Although a few years ago the papers were filled with her name and pictures inspired by the little creatures depicted in "Marigold Garden" and "Little Ann" were to be found on every hand, her death now is passed almost unnoticed. She was a quiet, retiring little woman who hated publicity, and her last days were spent among her flowers and plants in her little home in Hampstead. M. H. Spellman writes to-day that she revolutionized one form of book illustration and dressed the children of two continents.

***

The latest historic building put up at auction is the famous Bull Inn, in Rochester, where the Pickwickians passed a memorable night in company with Alfred Jingle. The assembly rooms and other apartments have remained unchanged for a whole century, and tradition says that the building occupies the site of that Rochester Inn in which a scene of Henry IV. is laid.

***

The committee which is trying to save Hogarth's house in Chiswick has not yet received enough money to do so. The building, which must be destroyed or saved shortly, is near the grounds of the Chiswick House in which Charles James Fox died.

***

Shelley, who has hitherto been regarded as an idealist, and, in Matthew Arnold's phrase, "an ineffectual angel," has been this week proclaimed the pioneer of practical thought who had grasped and assimilated all the vital ideas of his time. Thus it is declared by H. S. Salt in a lecture before the Humanitarian Society, with Dr. Furnivall presiding.

***

Literature this morning asserts that the book trade here is passing through "a critical Autumn crisis." Trade is very slack, and has fallen off everywhere, yet the Christmas season is near, when the bulk of the best trade must be done.

E. A. D.

The Family of N. P. Willis.

N. P. Willis, the poet, and, with George P. Morris, one of the founders of The Home Journal, died at his country home, Idlewild, on the Hudson, in February, 1867, more than thirty-four years ago. His widow still lives, and, while not so strong, physically, at fourscore, as she was two score years ago, her mind is perfectly clear, and her general health is good. The climate of Washington agrees with her, so she passes her Winters at the capital.

Mrs. N. P. Willis, who was the poet's second wife, is the daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Grinnell of New Bedford, who represented Massachusetts in Congress for many years, and who was a brother of Moses H. Grinnell of the New York shipping firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Moses Grinnell built the large brownstone mansion on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, which subsequently was remodeled and occupied by Delmonico as a restaurant, when he moved from the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street. Many of his friends at that time predicted that Fourteenth Street was "too far up town," but Delmonico was wise in his day. He soon found that location too far down town, and he removed to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, which has since been abandoned for the present large and splendid establishment at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, a location that it is supposed will be "good for the next fifteen or twenty years." Those who will be here then will know if this "prophecy" be correct.

Willis's eldest daughter Imogen, "the fair-Imogen," as the poet styled her, was the only issue of his first wife, née Stacey, the daughter of a British officer. Imogen, the widow of Dr. Eddy of New York, is engaged professionally in the Harvard Observatory, a position she has filled for several years with singular credit to herself and satisfaction to the Faculty. Mrs. Eddy occupies a pretty home in Acacia Street, Cambridge, Mass., convenient to the college. A great sorrow recently came over her house—the death of her only daughter, a lovely young woman who was the wife of a prominent and highly respected business man of Pittsburg. She had a predilection for the stage.

Willis's second daughter, Lillian, (Mrs. Bolt,) has a husband, four children, and a very happy home life. The third daughter, Edith, who married a Grinnell, is a charming widow, and lives in a quaint, artistic, old-fashioned house in Brookline, Mass., in the same street in which Mrs. Bolt lives, so that the three sisters are near each other.

Grinnell Willis, the late author's eldest son, is himself a grandfather, and lives in Morristown, N. J., while his brother, Bailey Willis, is the Assistant Director of the United States Geographical Survey, and lives in Washington. Thus, while all of the poet's children are intellectual, and, of course, refined in their tastes, none of them is engaged in literary pursuits; none followed in the father's footsteps.

While telling of the widow and the children of Willis it may be of interest to tell again that he was born in the City of Portland, Me., the birthplace, by the way, of another poet, Henry W. Longfellow, in the year 1801. His father, Nathaniel Willis, of Boston, published the first religious paper issued in this country, and his brother, Richard Storrs Willis, edited one of the first musical periodicals, if not the very first, issued in the United States. It was called The Musical World, and New York was its place of publication. Storrs Willis was handsome, and he was not fond of work. His paper died a natural death, and Richard married a wealthy Western widow. He lived and died in Detroit.

Literary people, journalists, and some readers remember that Willis had a sister, who wrote under the nom de plume of "Fanny Fern." She made a brilliant success with a series of papers in The New York Ledger under the title of "Fern Leaves." Mr. Willis and his sister were not on good terms, and she was as bitter and heartless in her treatment of him as only blood relatives can be to each other. "Fanny Fern" claimed that her brother discouraged her in her younger days, and was jealous of her subsequent success. There was no foundation for such a charge. Willis was a man of generous impulses, he was good to his relatives, he was especially kind in his treatment of all members of "the gentler sex," to use one of his own terms, and he was liberal in his dealings with his employes.

The sister wrote a novel entitled "Ruth Hall," in which she scored her brother unmercifully. It could not be called a quarrel, for it takes at least two to make a quarrel, and Willis ignored her entirely. Willis's partner in the publication of The Home Journal, George P. Morris, feared that the family would injure the business of the paper, and so wrote to him. In the original letter, in the author's own hand, now before me, dated Idlewild, Jan. 10, 1855, Willis writes: "Fanny Fern matters will hurt nothing; only shame and grieve our family. The public opinion will soon be correct enough."

James Parton, the historian, author of "Life of Horace Greeley," "Life of Benjamin Franklin," "Life of Andrew Jackson," &c., who, in the very early fifties, was associate or sub-editor of The Home Journal, was an ardent admirer of Fanny Fern's, and, although he knew of the strained relations that existed between brother and sister, he wrote a complimentary notice of Fanny Fern's book, which he intended to print in The Home Journal. Willis discovered it in time, and promptly dismissed the sub-editor, and the sub-editor promptly married Fanny Fern.

MORRIS PHILLIPS.

New Jersey Librarians.

The twelfth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at the Newark Public Library Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1901. The morning session opened with an address of welcome by Miss Beatrice Winser, acting librarian of the Newark Library. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Vice President of the association, responded briefly. He then introduced the Rev. Everett T. Tomlinson, whose stories picturing stirring events in American history are "read to pieces" by boys and girls.

Mr. Tomlinson spoke on "Books for Young Readers," and his argument that there is a real need for the juvenile story book, in addition to the "masterpiece only" theory of certain educators immovably fixed in their belief in this Spartan method in literary training, was soundly and convincingly presented. He contrasted that theory, whose application would probably result in the survival of the fittest, with the desires of the present generation "who would not only have the fittest survive, but would also make many fit to survive"; and following this belief in there being a place for the modern child's story book, he described the elements which that story should contain. It was an address which deserves a wider audience than that represented by the librarians of one State.

Miss S. Augusta Smith of the Montclair Public Library next read a paper on "The Library and the Child," giving an account of a series of "vacation talks" given by herself to the school children of Montclair during the Summer, and of the use made of the library during study periods by pupils and teachers.

The Right Rev. Mgr. George H. Doane of Newark read a scholarly address on "Books," a paper filled with the joys of the true book lover who was "born in a library" and whose happiest hours come with the end of the busy day, when the doorbell ceases to ring and the telephone stops its clamor and he is shut in with his dear books away from the rush and the insistent demands of the noisy world.

This address was followed by discussion of a "List of the First One Thousand Books for a New Jersey Library," prepared by the State Library Commission to help small towns of the State, opening new libraries and uncertain exactly how to begin, to make selections for stocking their shelves. This list, to be printed by the State, is urgently needed, and the time for criticism by the association was too short, it being left over for the afternoon session.

Luncheon was served in the long, empty art gallery on the top floor of the library. After luncheon the librarians applied themselves to inspecting the building "from garret to cellar," the latter, with its beautiful engine, electric light plant, ventilating apparatus, and machinery for working the electric book lifts, being not the least popular and interesting point of inspection.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President—Mr. S. G. Ayres, librarian of Drew Seminary Library, Madison; First Vice President—Mr. H. E. Deats, Trustee of the Flemington (N. J.) Library; Second Vice President—Miss E. H. Wesson, librarian of the Orange Public Library; Secretary—Miss B. S. Wildman, librarian of the Madison Public Library; Treasurer—Miss S. S. Oddie, librarian of the East Orange Public Library.

CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT, Secretary of the New Jersey Library Association.

Hawthorne's Early Tales.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I would like to correct a few errors in the "Hawthorne" issued lately by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the autograph edition of which I have just received.

In the bibliographical note to Vol. I., Tale No. 17, "Fancy's Show Box," is given as having first appeared in The Salem Gazette of March 14, 1837. This tale will be found in The Boston Token of 1837, which was issued in the Fall of 1836. Again, "The Vision of the Fountain" will be found in the August number of The New England Magazine for 1835 as by the "Author of the 'Gray Champion,'" and did not appear in The Salem Gazette until 1837.

"The Hollow of the Three Hills," which Mr. Soudder says is not to be found in my bibliography, as being in The New England Magazine, can be seen in The Salem Gazette of Nov. 12, 1830. In Vol. III., "Sylph Etheregs" should be credited to The Boston Token of 1836, not 1842.

In Vol. IV. appears "The Old Apple Dealer." It will be found in Sargent's New Monthly Magazine, Vol. I., Page 21, January, 1843. "Browne's Wooden Image" appears in The Salem Gazette of 1830, but I am not sure of the day or month.

G. M. WILLIAMSON.

Grand-View-on-Hudson, Nov. 6, 1901.

A Japanese Girl's Novel.*

This novel is written, we are told, by a young Anglo-Japanese girl whose opportunities for observing her countrywomen have been exceptional and whose mind has been trained to the European point of view. It has thus an interest apart from its literary merit, which is considerable, but not, perhaps, extraordinary. One expects an amount of ethnological truth which is difficult to get from the descriptions, however convincing, of the outsider, and this expectation is certainly not disappointed. The character of Yuki, the appealing, childish, and sophisticated little heroine of the story, is a beautiful and sympathetic conception. The story exists only in the development and revelation of this character as fascinatingly odd, as patiently ardent as the Russian women of Turgenieff, with a finer, more flowerlike delicacy and freshness. Her experience is incidental; the mood in which she receives it is, we feel, the permanent mood of many Japanese women. The purity of her nature is a peculiar, pervasive influence as different as possible from the Western ideal. And she testifies to the general truthfulness of other conceptions of characteristic Japanese womanhood. Accepting her as a type we find Chrysanthème, Butterfly, and their kin psychologically satisfying—they possess, that is, the same delicate, melancholy charm, the same emotional force, they alike illustrate the element of childishness allied to the elaboration of their complex civilization.

Under the circumstances the style of the book should not be criticised so long as it expresses adequately the most important side of the writer's inspiration. Nevertheless, we may be permitted to hope that in time the essentially Japanese qualities characterizing it will gain their rightful ascendancy over others that at present lamentably mar the complete effect. The illustrations have also the defect of a hybrid quality. They are not quite Japanese, and they are certainly not quite anything else.

*A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE. By Onoto Watanna. Illustrated by Genjirs Yeto. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 226. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1901. $2.

4 STRONG BOOKS.

We publish to-day four books which we believe have a great future before them:

By the author of An Englishwoman's Love Letters.

A MODERN ANTEUS.

A novel of extraordinary literary importance, written with the charm and grace that distinguished An Englishwoman's Love Letters. A work which will be much discussed—and deservedly. $1.50 net; postpaid, $1.65.

By the author of A Journey to Nature.

THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME.

This delightful story carries out the intention of the author, who, when the idea was first proposed, wrote as follows:

"The suggestion of a story on the making of a country home strikes me squarely in the joints of the marrow. I have worked at that for twelve years—not in print, but in the furrow and on the terrace. My problem was, how can a man of moderate income, rather tired of city life, secure the freedom, the comfort, and the patriarchal airs of a landed proprietor without reaching the bankrupt list or arriving in the insane asylum? * * * I have worked that problem out. * * * *"

The story is one of such reality, humor, and interest as to insure it the widest circulation in book form. Elaborately decorated; price, net, $1.50; postpaid, $1.65.

A beautiful illustrated edition of

BOB, SON OF BATTLE.

By Alfred Ollivant.

Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore made two journeys to the English trials of the shepherd dogs to make these photographs from life. The first trip was unsuccessful because of bad weather, and the edition had to be postponed until this year. The 24 superb pictures are well worth waiting for. Price, $1.50, net; postpaid, $1.65.

By the Author of "The Enchanter."

PRINCESS PUCK.

By Una L. Silberrad.

The London "Bookman," speaking of Miss Silberrad's "unmistakable genius," characterized her last book as "the most original, the most profoundly interesting, and the most memorable" novel of 1900. "Princess Puck" is a love story, and a rarely good one. The young girl, whose nickname forms the title, is a genuine creation, full of character, strong and resourceful, yet always womanly and lovable. A more wholesome, clean, pleasing, attractive story would be difficult to find. Price, $1.50.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
34 Union Square, E., N. Y.

KENTUCKY.

John Fox, Jr., Writes a Volume on the Mountaineers.*

JOHN FOX, JR.'S, volume of sketches of life in mountains and plains in old Kentucky is much more than a collection of readable essays or character studies. And naturally so, for the name of John Fox, Jr., has become so inseparably connected with the world's knowledge of the Southern mountaineer—with his primitive ways, his moonshining, his open-handed hospitality, and his feuds—as is that of Kipling with the native peoples and customs of an older land.

The natural effect of isolation upon the civilization of all mountain countries is so to arrest progress that their people may be said "to have kept the records of human history somewhat as fossils hold the history of the earth," a theory Mr. Fox proves by illustrations taken from the history of all times and peoples, adding as to these mountain people:

> In the log cabin of the Southern mountaineer, in his household furnishings, in his homespun, his linsey, and, occasionally, in his hunting shirt, his coon-skin cap and moccasins, one may summon up the garb and life of the pioneer; in his religion, his politics, his moral code, his folk songs, and his superstitions one may bridge the waters back to the old country, and through his speech one may even touch the remote past of Chaucer. For to-day he is a distant remnant of Colonial times—a distinct relic of an Anglo-Saxon past.

Mr. Fox says the Southern mountaineer, although he has been living for over a century, was not actually discovered until the days of the civil war. It must be remembered that when one speaks of these dwellers in Southern mountains we are not referring to a sparsely settled region, because reference is made to nearly three millions of people, scattered over eight Southern States—Virginia and Alabama and the States between. The combined territory thus occupied is equal in area to all of Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is as large as the countries included in the German Empire. What is even more important for the future welfare of this section is the fact that the country is richer in both timber and mineral deposits than any other region of similar extent in the world. The author reminds us that this large mountain country not only was, but is, an unknown land now being slowly investigated.

The American mountaineer was discovered at the beginning of the war, when the Confederate leaders were counting on the presumption that Mason and Dixon's line was the dividing line between the North and South, and formed, therefore, the plan of marching an army from Wheeling, in West Virginia, to some point on the lakes, and thus dissevering the North at one blow. The plan seemed so feasible that it is said to have materially aided the sale of Confederate bonds in England, but when Capt. Garnett, a West Point graduate, started to carry it out, he got no further than Harper's Ferry. When he struck the mountains he struck enemies who shot at his men from ambush, cut down bridges before him, carried the news of his march to the Federals, and Garnett himself fell with a bullet from a mountaineer's squirrel rifle at Harper's Ferry. Then the South began to realize what a long, lean, powerful arm of the Union it was that the Southern mountaineer stretched through its very vitals; for that arm helped hold Kentucky in the Union by giving preponderance to the Union sympathizers in the Blue Grass; it kept the East Tennesseans loyal to the man; it made West Virginia, as the phrase goes, 'secede from secession'; it drew out a horde of 100,000 volunteers when Lincoln called for troops, depleting Jackson County, Ky., for instance, of every male under sixty years of age and over fifteen, and it raised a hostile barrier between the armies of the coast and the armies of the Mississippi. The North has never realized, perhaps, what it owes for its victory to this non-slaveholding, Southern mountaineer.

Mr. Fox so thoroughly understands these mountain peoples that the portion of the book devoted to their characterization should have sociological and political importance. It is hard to realize how completely modern civilization—which has altered most portions of our country so materially—could have left so practically unchanged these mountain people. They have no navigable rivers, no lakes or coasts, and few wagon roads; often, indeed, none at all except the beds of streams. Living in the poor cabins in which their grandfathers were born, in life, habit, and thought they have remained practically the same. Their schools and churches are to-day as primitive as they were immediately after the Revolution. Few of them can read, write, or cipher, while those who can do more may be easily counted. Few newspapers are seen; while in the happenings of the outside world they have neither knowledge nor interest. Political ideas alter slowly, but Mr. Fox says:

> "The coal and iron of these regions are making many a Southern ear listen to the plea of protection, and some day the National Democratic Party will, like the Confederacy, find a subtile and powerful foe in the Southern mountaineer and in the riches of his hills."

The various chapters in Mr. Fox's book divide themselves easily into two classes: Stories and adventures illustrating the character and habits of the Kentucky mountaineer; and hunting experiences in the blue-grass region. The latter are written without doubt from actual experience, and convey to readers all the enthusiasm for the pursuits described, all the excitement of the chase, which Mr. Fox has evidently so often experienced. Indeed, the entire volume is full of out-of-door descriptions—so convincingly put, that the whole scene rises before us with such photographic truth to detail, that we, likewise, seem to have traveled over, or dwelt in the region described.

Mr. Fox says the Kentucky mountaineer has been more isolated than those of any other State. As a result he best illustrates Mr. Roosevelt's observation that life away from civilization emphasizes the natural qualities—both good and bad—of any individual. Traits common to the Southern mountaineer are intensified in the mountaineer of Kentucky. Mr. Fox says that the latter "is more clannish, prouder, more hospitable, fiercer, more loyal as a friend, more bitter as an enemy, and in simple meanness—when he is mean, mind you—he can out-Herod his pace with great ease."

These stories and descriptions illustrate all phases of life in this hill country of laurel and rhododendron. The hospitality of the true mountaineer—so often spoiled by the approach of civilizing influences; the family feuds, the moonshining, and the system of land laws—the latter often making it necessary for the mountaineer of Kentucky and Virginia at least, "to practically steal his own home"—are fully set forth and carefully described.

The frontispiece and other full-page illustrations add materially to the charm of a book which is well worthy of more than a single reading, and extremely valuable in explaining a race: "Proud, sensitive, hospitable, kindly, obliging in an unreckoning way that is almost pathetic; honest, loyal, in spite of their common ignorance, poverty, and isolation; naturally capable, eager to learn, easy to uplift."

*BLUE GRASS AND RHODODENDRON: Out of Doors in Old Kentucky. By John Fox, Jr. Illustrated. Pp. x.-294. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. $1.75.

Xavier de Maistre.*

We do not know whether Houghton, Mifflin & Co. intend to publish any more French texts, but the quality of their first effort in this direction is such a great realization that it would be a pity if it were not a promise as well. They have appropriately reproduced a little work by one of the most distinguished literary amateurs of the eighteenth century, Xavier de Maistre. We say amateur, because at a period particularly prolific in writers who wrote for profit he wrote for the sake of writing, and his greatest achievement was published by a relative, and its appearance in book form was quite a surprise to the author. It is this book, "Le Voyage Autour de Ma Chambre," which has just come from the Riverside Press, in a setting that is not only worthy of this dainty piece of literary art, but which is an actual achievement in the fine art of bookmaking, for we have presented before our eyes the exact illusion of an eighteenth century volume, fabricated in every detail by the greatest care and with the utmost affection for the delightful text which is inclosed.

In "Le Voyage Autour de Ma Chambre" the author comes as near perfection in delicate fancy, grace of style, and gentle humor as has ever been reached through the medium of the French language. The publication of the book was due to a curious combination of circumstances. De Maistre, who was a lieutenant in "the Army in Egypt," became entangled in a dueling affair and was sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment. To pass away the time of his confinement he imagined himself making a journey within the four walls of his room. The impressions of this journey were written down at the time and form "Le Voyage Autour de Ma Chambre." Three years after his release, the manuscript was placed in the hands of his brother, the well-known philosopher, Joseph de Maistre, who, recognizing its high literary qualities, caused it to be printed in Lausanne and surprised Xavier with its publication.

As we have already said, the book is presented in a form which finely expresses an American twentieth century appreciation both of French literature and of French book-making. In size the volume is a small octavo of 180 pages, with wide margins, printed on unbleached Arnold hand-made paper, from Caslon types, and bound in half-parchment, paper sides, with simple yet elegant tooling on the back. Great pains have been taken to preserve in the ornamentation of this volume the character of the finest period of French book decoration. The frontispiece is a photogravure portrait of the author, described in a recent brochure as an "unpublished portrait," in Russian military costume, from an aquarelle in the Castle of Borgo, near Turin. The title page is an adaptation of one of the graceful title pages of the eighteenth century, engraved on copper by Sidney L. Smith. Two etched headpieces by J. Winfred Spenceley, and several half-title vignettes and tailpieces expressly designed for the book and engraved on wood, are also used. The decorative initial letters are printed in red, and red is used sparingly at other points.

And it is in perfect keeping with the idea that the text should be introduced with a preface in French from the pen of Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast of Harvard University, who has already done much to bring French literature and culture before Americans as things worthy to be examined.

"For Auld Acquaintance," edited by William Payne, is a curious book soon to be issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is a volume of old songs, toasts, sentiments, and wise sayings gathered from many fields by Adam Goodfellow.

*VOYAGE AUTOUR DE MA CHAMBRE. Par Xavier de Maistre. Edition de luxe in imitation of the style of the eighteenth century. Engraved title page by Sidney L. Smith. With photogravure portrait and etched headpieces. Edition limited to 500 copies. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7.50 net.

HENRY C. POTTER, Bishop of New York

Is one of a long list of distinguished men and women who will contribute to

The Youth's Companion
...FOR 1902...

Illustrated Announcement, telling all about the new volume, with Sample Copies of the Paper, sent FREE to any address.

Every New Subscriber who will mention this publication or cut out this slip and send it at once with $1.75 will receive:
FREE—All the issues for the remaining weeks of 1901.
FREE—Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers.
FREE—The Companion Calendar for 1902, lithographed in 12 colors and gold.
The Companion for 52 weeks of 1902,—250 stories, 50 special articles, etc., etc.
From now until Jan., 1903, for $1.75. AA

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

ON
THE GREAT HIGHWAY
By JAMES CREELMAN

JULIAN HAWTHORNE says:
"It is memorable both as literature and as contemporary history. Nothing else in the same line so authoritative, so pertinent, so vivid, and so fascinating, has been published within my knowledge. The author, with extraordinary gifts, has taken advantage of exceptional opportunities, and the result is a book that should have an unprecedented popularity."

Price, net $1.20, postpaid $1.35

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY - - BOSTON

* * "As an artistic piece of work 'The Secret Orchard' stands out among the hundreds of books as a production that is extraordinary."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE SECRET ORCHARD
By AGNES & EGERTON CASTLE.

"'The Secret Orchard' is a book to make the reader hold his breath until the very end. It is startling, it is strong, passionate and tragic. It is the best work that has appeared from the pen of these talented authors."
—*Springfield Union.*

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

A Shakespearian Classic

FREE If you do not own a complete Shakespeare, or if you own a complete set and the Notes are not sufficiently full and clear, if there are no satisfactory Glossaries, no Critical Comments, or no Helps to the study of the plays, send us your name and address and six cents in stamps to pay postage and we will forward to you an elegantly printed copy of

"SHAKESPEARE, THE MAN"

by Walter Bagehot. This brilliant and unique essay makes a booklet of nearly 100 pages. With it we will send a fine photogravure plate representing a scene from one of the plays, a colored chromatic plate of Portia, and hints regarding the study of the plays. We make this offer to enable us to give you some information regarding the best Shakespeare ever published, and it is made only to reliable men and women. Send name and address and six cents in stamps to pay postage.

The University Society. 78 Fifth Ave., New York.

NOV

1901

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

His Expedition to Quebec—A Letter from Winston Churchill.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with great interest in the last number of your SATURDAY REVIEW your most comprehensive review of "Arnold's Expedition to Quebec," by John Codman, second. It seems to me that this book richly deserves the prominent notice which you gave it. It revives a most important and glorious episode in the history of this country, and every American will be the better for reading of the heroic and almost superhuman struggles of Arnold's men across the wilderness. The exclamation of the hardy French voyageurs, when the emaciated expedition reached the Chaudiere, "Surely God is with this people or they could never have done what they have done," is a sufficient indication of the magnitude of their feat.

I understand that Mr. Codman, not long before his death, walked over every step of the way himself. This accounts for the extreme vividness of his narrative, which carries the reader step by step across the cruel waste of forests. His is a book which seems essential to every library, and I trust, through your REVIEW, that it will find its way to many in this country.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Windsor, Vt., Nov. 2, 1901.

Arnold's Battle on Lake Champlain.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The recent recovery of parts of Arnold's flag vessel, the Royal Savage, sunk and burned by the British at Valcour Island, recalls one of the most memorable naval fights of the Revolution. It also has interest now in connection with your review to-day of Mr. Codman's book on "Arnold's Expedition to Quebec," and the attention you have called to Arnold's services before he became a traitor.

The British Ministry, seeing in the gathering storm the coming conflict, resolved to strike the "rebels" North and South, especially along the Hudson, Mohawk, and intervying regions.

The King's fleet, consisting of ships of line, sloops, frigates, tenders, transports, &c., 130 vessels in all, were lying in the upper and lower bays at New York.

Sir Guy Carleton, an able and efficient officer, was ordered to invade New York, by way of Lake Champlain, and secure the upper Hudson and Mohawk valleys. Howe was to go up the Hudson and the united armies were expected to crush out the spirit of patriotism.

Carleton exerted himself to get together a fleet. Three large vessels, 20 gunboats, and over 200 transports were collected, manned by 700 men. His flagship, the Inflexible, was 300 tons, and carried 18 12-pounders; the Maria carried 14 guns, the Carleton 12, the Thunderer carried 6 24-pounders, 6 12-pounders, and several brass howitzers; a gondola carried 7 guns. Upon this flotilla Carleton embarked his army of invasion.

Washington, cognizant of Carleton's movements, had prepared to meet them. He selected Gen. Arnold, one of the most capable and all-around officers in the service, to do the work. He established himself at the head of the lake, (Skeensborgh, now White Hall,) and labored with remarkable energy in building rafts, &c. In June, 1774, the timber for his rafts was growing in the Adirondacks. Ship carpenters, artisans, gunners, all had to be procured from distant quarters. But Arnold was equal to the task, and by August was ready for the combat. Fifteen vessels composed his fleet. The Royal Savage, (appropriately and significantly named,) carried 12 guns; the Enterprise, 10; Congress, 8; Revenge, Trumbull, Washington, each 8 guns; the Lee, Connecticut, Spitfire, New Haven, Providence, Jersey, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, gondolas, carrying altogether 80 guns, 78 swivels, and small arms, manned by 400 seamen and gunners.

Arnold sailed down the lake Aug. 20 as far as Wind Mill Point. Finding the enemy, he fell back to Valcour Island, where he took position. On the morning of Oct. 11, 1776, Carleton approached, and then ensued the first naval battle between the United States and Great Britain—a battle which every American applauds with pride.

Arnold fought like a lion at bay, pointing the guns and cheering the men. The battle continued seven hours. Both fleets suffered severely, Arnold's so badly crippled that Carleton expected to capture it the next day. The Royal Savage was aground and sinking. The British burned her during the night; the wreck of this vessel, with armaments of war, &c., have been recently recovered by a diver. The statement has been published that it was reputed to contain Arnold's papers, &c., but previous to the battle he left the Royal Savage and made the Congress his flag vessel, because she was easier managed.

Arnold, satisfied he could not successfully contend against the larger force of the enemy, passed through the British flotilla early next morning and reached Schuyler's island with his fleet. The retreat has been pronounced by naval experts equal to [illegible]

ler's he repaired some of his vessels and sunk two, badly injured. The British pursued, and at Split Rock another engagement took place. Arnold maintained a desperate running fight for four hours, while his fleet, except the Congress and four gondolas, made rapid sail to Crown Point.

Three of Carleton's best vessels engaged the Congress and gondolas in the running fight from Split Rock to a point three miles south of Button Bay, where he ran into a small cove now known as Arnold's Bay, and there burned them, after landing his men. He marched to Chiny Point, opposite Crown Point, where the vessels which had escaped formed the remnant of the gallant little force to Crown Point. It is in Arnold's Bay that many relics have been recovered; remains of the vessels can be seen at low water.

The enemy did not attempt to press on to Crown Point, but fell back down the lake.

This early battle in the Revolution has been characterized by naval writers and others as the most remarkable in our history. Arnold won the reputation of "bravest of the brave." His mid-Winter march through the trackless Maine wilderness to Quebec; his heroism in Canada; his defense of Lake Champlain, marked him as a man of rare skill, heroism, and judgment; the whole country rang with his praises, and Washington regarded him as one of his best officers. The shadow over his after life darkened all the glory of his earlier manhood.

W. DE H.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1901.

Dr. Furness's "Twelfth Night."*

The great Variorum edition of Shakespeare's works has now reached the thirteenth volume, containing "Twelfth Night." Besides the text itself of the play, the volume includes a long preface and an appendix on the date, source, and duration of action of the play, all variant readings, exhaustive explanatory and critical notes, and criticisms of the drama beginning with Samuel Pepys's observation that he saw "'Twelfth Night' acted well, though it be but a silly play, and not related at all to the name or day." Samuel Johnson, Hazlitt, Hallam, Swinburne, Mrs. Jameson, Charles Lamb, Joseph Knight, and William Winter are among the number of critics whose opinions are quoted. For the preparation of an accurate text, Mr. Furness has collated forty-one editions, from the Second Folio to the second Cambridge edition of W. A. Wright. The text is, of course, based upon the First Folio of 1623. "Twelfth Night" was not published during Shakespeare's lifetime, and there is consequently no quarto edition of it. It was, however, written as early as 1601. A number of theories have been propounded as to the source whence Shakespeare took the plot of this comedy, and it now seems that the most probable view is that it was taken from a Latin play called "Laelia," acted in Cambridge in 1590 and again in 1598. This play was, in fact, a translation, or rather a paraphrase, of an Italian comedy called "Gl' Ingannati," ("The Deceived,") written at Sienna in 1531. This "Ingannati" must have been a very popular play, for there were at least nine editions of it before 1600, and in those days new editions were not so frequent as they are at present. There was in London an Italian troupe of actors in the years 1577-8 who acted before the Queen at Windsor, and it is possible that they brought the "Ingannati" into England. Mr. Furness in his preface also brings out a matter which has always been a problem to the playwright, namely the duration of the action. As, he says, in reading or seeing the play we seem to have passed months of time; we see the gradual growth of the love of Viola for Orsino, the frequent carousals of Sir Toby, we hear Orsino say that for three months Viola had tended him. But a rigid analysis of the drama reveals the fact that in reality, the duration of the action is only three days. We accept without a murmer Sir Toby's second fight, his drunkenness, and his wooing, winning, and marrying Maria all in the space of two hours.

It was this lack of observance of the rules of the classic drama which limited the duration of the action to twenty-four hours that raised such opposition to the romantic drama. In France, for example, Voltaire called his plays "the ravings of a drunken savage." Much earlier than that in England Sir Philip Syndey had deplored the laxity of construction which allowed whole generations to grow up and die during the course of a single play. Mr. Furness's "Twelfth Night" is fully up to the high standard of the other volumes in the series.

Three years ago Prof. Henry A. Beers's "History of English Romanticism of the Eighteenth Century" appeared. The reviewers were almost unanimous in their praise of it. It was reprinted several times here and also appeared in an English edition. Henry Holt & Co. will now bring out the author's "History of English Romanticism in the Nineteenth Century," with chapters on the movements in Germany and France. Prof. Beers writes in his preface that romantic literature in the nineteenth century was "at least twenty times as great as that of the eighteenth, both in bulk and in value."

In "The Stars: A Slumber Story," by the late Eugene Field, published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, will be found five long poems by Mr. Field, written in his most characteristic vein. There are also included in the volume a sketch of Field's career and an appreciation of his love for children.

*A [illegible] VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. New Variorum Edition. Twelfth Night. [illegible]

D'RI AND I

By IRVING BACHELLER *Author of* EBEN HOLDEN

Price, $1.50

Hon. JOHN HAY

(Secretary of State) says:

"It is a most vivid and engrossing story, worth telling and well told."

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR

(U. S. Senator) says:

"I have read it with great pleasure and approval. Your pictures of the Yankee countrymen of the elder generation have nothing of exaggeration or caricature in them. I was born and bred among such people in old Concord."

EBEN HOLDEN

265 THOUSAND

"THE LORNA DOONE OF AMERICAN FICTION."

Price, $1.50 THE INTERIOR

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE says

"'D'ri and I' is a rare book, in style vivid, in thought elevated. Its influence will be healthful.

"I wish every young man and woman might read it for the lesson of its love motive. It makes you see clearly the difference between true and false love: you feel the peril of the one, the beauty of the other. All who are approaching that supreme moment upon which a word may change their destiny for good or evil, may get wisdom out of this book."

NEW YORK TIMES says:

SATURDAY REVIEW

"D'ri, a mighty hunter, has the same dry humor as Uncle Eb. He fights magnificently on the Lawrence, and both he and Ramon were among the wounded when Perry went to the Niagara. Mr. Bacheller describes the scene, the furious courage of the men, so weak with wounds that they wept, yet cheering and shouting in a delirium of patriotism, and the passage settles once for all the question as to whether or not he can produce true literature."

D'RI AND I

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

Crowell's Latest Fiction.

MISTRESS BARBARA.

By HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE. Illustrated by Merrill. Price $1.50.

The second edition of this charming Yorkshire tale is now from press. The book is receiving unqualified praise from every section of the country. The heroine is attractive. The story abounds in humor, sentiment, and characterization. A good gift book for women.

ANNA KARENINA.

New Edition from the Russian of LYOF N. TOLSTOI. Translated by N. H. Dole. Illustrated. Price $1.50. Also in 3 vols., boxed, $3.00.

This masterpiece of the "greatest living novelist" continues to attract so wide attention that we have prepared a gift set of it in three volumes, printed from new plates, finely bound and illustrated. We also issue the story complete—printed from the same plates—in one volume.

HEATHER'S MISTRESS.

By AMY LE FEUVRE. Illustrated. Price $1.50.

A modern religious novel from the pen of a widely known writer. Readers will at once become interested and follow to the end the varying incidents of the story with pleasure and profit.

At booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for illustrated catalogue.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO. 426-428 West Broadway New York.

What's in a Dream,

A Scientific and Practical Interpretation of Dreams,

By GUSTAVUS HINDMAN MILLER.

Almost everybody is more or less interested in Dreams. In this new and exhaustive work the author interprets over ten thousand dreams; it is a large volume of 640 pages and is entitled WHAT'S IN A DREAM. Nothing like it has ever been published. It will be found a useful work for constant reference. Cloth Bound, $1.50.

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., Publishers, New York.

CARLYLE AND CROMWELL.

An Unpublished Letter Referring to a Statue Proposed in 1849.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to The London Times the letter printed below from Thomas Carlyle on the statue of Oliver Cromwell which it was proposed to set up at St. Ives in 1849, St. Ives being the place where Cromwell spent five years of his life as a farmer. It is called out now by the fact that a statue of Cromwell was to be unveiled at St. Ives on the 23d of last month, the proposal of 1849 having failed. The Carlyle letter, the correspondent says, has never before been published. Readers of the chapter on "Hudson's Statue" in the "Latter-Day Pamphlets" will recall the reference which Carlyle there makes to having written such a letter:

Chelsea, 16th April, 1849.

Sir: You are very kind to me, and I am much obliged to you. I retain a very lively, interesting, and by no means unpleasant recollection of St. Ives, and if ever I go thither again, which surely may be among my hopes, I shall like the place much more, indeed, by the sight of some fit memorial to your great townsman, openly claiming him as yours, and by the thought that I myself for his sake have found well wishers among you.

In the Birmingham newspapers some ten days ago a blazing article was sent me about a general "people's statue" for Oliver, to be set up at London, Huntingdon, or, failing both these, at St. Ives, or in Naseby Field. Some considerable notion I find otherwise has gone abroad of commemorating Cromwell in the public statue way. To all which I have hitherto made little answer or none at all.

My private suspicion, I confess, is that the present generation of Englishmen—who have filled their towns with such a set of "public statues" as were never before erected by any people; ugly brazen images, (to mere commonplace adventurers with titles on them, and even sometimes to mere paltry scoundrels, worthy of immediate oblivion only,) and who have winded up their enterprises in the statue or memorial line by subscribing £25,000 to a memorial for King Hudson—are not likely to do themselves or anybody much good by setting up statues to Oliver Cromwell. I fear they have forfeited the right to pretend to remember Cromwell in a public manner. Cromwell's divine memory, sad, stern, and earnest as the gods, says virtually to them "Forget me and pass on, ye unhappy canaille—carry your offerings to King Hudson and strive to emulate him." Nevertheless I have privately resolved, if such a thing do go on, to subscribe my little mite to it on occasion, and to wish privately that it may prosper much better than I can with any assurance hope. I think it will be very difficult to avoid the introduction of such an ocean of flummery and mere idle balderdash into the affair (if the "public" are fairly awoken to it) as will be very distressing to any one who feels how a Cromwell ought to be honored by the nation that produced him.

With regard to you and your townsmen, however, I perceive that so far you have sure ground to stand upon; ground that is sure and will carry such an enterprise in all times, even in the Hudson, Dundas, and brazen Duke of York times. St. Ives wishes to claim authentically for itself the honor of having once been Oliver Cromwell's place of abode, an honor that is likely to last it and be its most peculiar one for a thousand years to come.

Proper, good every way, and right on the part of St. Ives; while you keep within these limits the soul of Oliver himself if he looked down upon you could not disapprove. Not to do Cromwell honor—that, owing to Hudson, &c., we unfortunately cannot at present pretend to try; not to do him honor, but to claim publicly our own property in him and to do honor to ourselves and our town—that we can pretend to, and will! So far I say your enterprise is founded on the rock; and however much further it may go I think you should take special care to maintain that particular foundation and let nothing shift you from it. Namely, that your enterprise is to point out Oliver Cromwell's indisputable connection with you, and to claim this publicly, and assert it in brass or stone for the coming ages and all persons that may forget or do not know it.

In this point of view—let me at last get to say, for that was the main purport of my letter—I feel considerably apprehensive as to the site you propose for your monument. There should be no uncertainty, no shadow of dispute, that the site chosen was verily a spot related to Cromwell. Any possibility of cavil as to this I should regard as a decided permanent misfortune. Take ground that is neutral, that belongs to St. Ives in general, and to everybody in St. Ives; very well, but if you pretend that it is Cromwell's ground do not tell posterity uncertainties about that; be sure of it as you are of the sun shining, or else forbear to mention it in monumental brass, and as it were in a religious manner like this.

"Tradition" I have everywhere found to be the most worthless of all guides in respect to Oliver; a mere candle of stupid ignorant oblivion, not in any case to be trusted except you can otherwise authenticate it. That Oliver's house ever stood on the site of the present (or late, for it seems to be pulled down since I was there) House of "Slepe Hall" I have not the least vestige of real evidence, and I clearly think you must either try with success to find better and even good and indisputable, or choose some other site for your memorial. Oliver's fields, I believe, by the side of the river are better, or perhaps completely ascertainable; and perhaps in old registers and records, if well searched into the house itself, might still be recoverable or some authentic account of the Slepe Hall family at that time; a judicious antiquary of real learning and diligence (if there should be such a one in Hunts; I know such in some counties) might set the matter completely at rest, and then you would proceed with eyes open.

But at rest the matter ought to be set one way or other; in for this reason; if you find no antiquarian help and can in short discover nothing, would not the seafaring place or centre of St. Ives town itself be the surest and fittest of all places? Here Oliver beyond any doubt habitually was; his name still stands, does it not, still stands in your church books as "Overseer of the ——" of St. Ives. I decidedly advise some indisputable place, and indeed otherwise think the market the suitablest rather for reasons of its own.

With many good wishes to you and your pious project. Yours sincerely,

T. CARLYLE.

Rev. I. K. Holland.

Daniel, Darius, and Cyrus the Great.*

Dr. Horner's book represents much study and investigation of modern discoveries and research, the result being an attempt to reconcile apparent historical difficulties. Its preparation has evidently been a labor of love, Mr. Horner referring to the study and investigation of which it is the result as his "luxury through many otherwise very busy and laborious years." The author says apparent historical difficulties, in his opinion, have arisen from the methods heretofore used "in the treatment of the history as read in or into, the Biblical, the secular, and the cuneiform accounts brought to light by the recent researches and exhumations in Western Asia."

Dr. Horner takes up first "The Story of Daniel," which begins with the year B. C. 606; passing thence to the "War of Cyrus With Astyages, and the Date of His Overthrow." Chapter III. is given up to a discussion of "The Persian and Other Matters Pertaining to the Taking of Babylon and the Extinction of the Babylono-Chaldean Empire," while the fifth section contains an "Identification of Darius the Median." "Matters Subsidiary" the final chapter takes up and explains various loose ends, the less important subjects connected with these three great names in Biblical and ancient history.

Dr. Horner has taken into careful consideration everything bearing on the subject of these three men, even down to the smallest details or most remote connection. He compares all data supplied by inscriptions, both cuneiform and monumental, the records of the secular historians, the Biblical books, Josephus and other authorities, and, treating all with due fairness, attempts to reach a result at once satisfactory and conclusive. How well his work has been done only those perfectly familiar with modern Biblical research can judge. The subject naturally appeals to a somewhat limited audience.

Besides the information contained in the body of the text, the book is liberally supplied with long notes in fine type, supplementary or otherwise, explaining the subjects treated. A carefully made "chronological conspectus, B. C. 707 to 520," also adds materially to the value of the book for both Biblical and historical students. One of the strong arguments brought forward by the author for the truth of his conclusions is as follows:

As to the theory of a later date for the Book of Daniel, it seems difficult to conceive how it would have been possible, at any time after the Macedonian conquest, for a writer with the mental endowment, the literary culture and ability required, to concoct such matter as is found in this book, and yet in the greatly changed conditions of the empire escape the modifying influence of Greek customs, history, and literature, the then current patois and vocabulary, and how he could and why he should write and combine, without the then existing necessity therefor, both Hebrew and Chaldaic as accurately as in the earlier days. It is difficult to understand, for example, * * * how the writer, if writing at any time after the Macedonian conquest, could know and why he should introduce in his history the name of Belshazzar, a name utterly unknown to other historians, except as derived from this book, and how this late writer happened to have this exclusive knowledge that Belshazzar lived at the date assigned.

Yet that he then lived is no longer a matter of controversy, but is indisputably proved by records which were buried out of sight, unknown, unread, in the days of the Maccabees and have only been deciphered in the later years of this century. There is difficulty in accounting for the inserting of the name, title, and story of Darius, the Median, by a writer of the later date, since the introduction of so many names of persons at that day utterly unheard of would increase the liability of its rejection as actual history and tend to cause its exclusion from the sacred canon.

The Modern Correspondent.*

The average reader of the daily newspaper has little comprehension of the patience, toil, hardship, and often suffering which are expended in order to place before him at his breakfast table the news of the world, and, during the period of great events, that news which is presented to the readers of no other paper. Then, too, he can have little idea of the vast sums of money expended in order to achieve the same end, and without which the most courageous and persistent newsgatherer would often find himself vanquished. A special correspondent is a reporter, who, in so far as his immediate actions are concerned, is his own editor and director, and his field of action is the great highway of nations.

Thus Mr. Creelman's book is most aptly named. He tells just what the special correspondent is, what his aims and ambitions are, how he enjoys success, how he bears up under defeat, and what actual power for good or evil is often placed within his reach. But all this is done by relating the

*DANIEL, DARIUS THE MEDIAN, CYRUS THE GREAT. A Chronologico-Historical Study, Based on Results of Recent Researches, and from Sources Hebrew, Greek, Cuneiform, &c. By the Rev. Joseph Horner, D. D., LL. D. Pp. 142. New York: Eaton & Mains. 1901. $1.20.

*ON THE GREAT HIGHWAY. Being the Wanderings and Adventures of a Special Correspondent. By James Creelman. 12mo. Pp. 418. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

AN ADVERTISEMENT OF A BOOK Not of the HORSE SHOW.

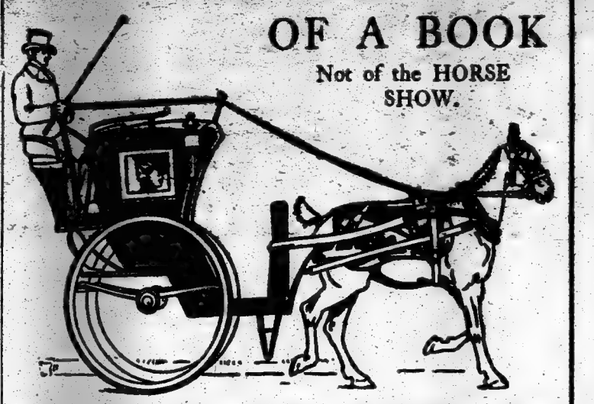

THE LAST OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS

By HERMAN K VIELE, Author of "The Inn of the Silver Moon."

WHEN THE LAND WAS YOUNG

A Stirring Colonial Romance By LAFAYETTE McLAWS

With Six Drawings by WILL CRAWFORD Price $1.50

HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH says:

"TRUE historical fiction makes the past live again in Miss McLaws' romance, 'When the Land was Young.' The plot is original, strong, realistic, and a work of genius, and the style of the work commensurate with the dramatic events. The romance enters a new field, of which this Southern writer is the master. It is one of the most powerful interpretations of provincial history in recent fiction."

NEW YORK TIMES:

Saturday Review says:

"A MAIDEN with the ready tongue and the bravery of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and the overwhelming beauty of 'A Lady of Quality,' with the added graces of purity and constancy, is not so often seen, even in fiction, that one can forget Antoinette Huguenin, heroine of Lafayette McLaws' 'When the Land was Young.'"

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

What Happened to Wigglesworth

By W. D. FULLER

Humor that is wholesome and healthy. A laugh in every minute. One of the few books that is really funny.

Mr. Wigglesworth's adventures are so typical of certain husbands that you seem to have met him before.

Destined to become one of the humorous classics.

The publishers have clothed it in strikingly handsome shape. Typographically it is worthy the heartiest appreciation of the modern exacting critic, with the illustrations adequately clear and well-toned. The binding is artistically, rich and tasteful.

PRICE, $1.50

$100 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY.

The publishers offer a prize of One Hundred Dollars in gold for the best reason why every married man should read "What Happened to Wigglesworth."

Anybody may win this prize, which will be awarded on New Year's Day, 1902. Full particulars given with each book.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. HOLIDAY BINDING.

HENRY A. DICKERMAN & SON, Publishers, BOSTON, MASS.

ON THE LIST OF "SIX BEST-SELLING BOOKS"

THE SIGN OF THE PROPHET

Ask your Bookseller for it.

You will enjoy it.

Elbert Hubbard's New Novel

A strong conception, trenchantly told.

Time & Chance

Being the adventurous and romantic story of John Brown of Ossawatomie—a true hero and, though mistaken, a true martyr.

Price, $1.50.

G. P. Putnam's Sons N.Y.

Ready To-day

Other Famous Homes of Great Britain.

Edited by A. H. MALAN. About 200 illustrations, $11⅝x8. Crimson cloth, full gilt sides, gilt top, net, $6.50. Full leather, extra, net $12.00. Full crushed levant, super extra, $25.00. (Expressage, 50c.)

This magnificent volume is the third and concluding one of a sumptuous and valuable series of "Famous Homes of Great Britain," their descriptions and their history, written by many eminent persons.

Israel Putnam.

Pioneer, Ranger, Major General. By WILLIAM FARRAND LIVINGSTON. 12mo. Fully illustrated. Net, $1.35. (By mail, $1.50.)

No. 4 in "American Men of Energy" Series.

No man ever typified more truly the spirit which has been the strength of our Nation than "Old Put." This biography gives a vivid picture of his stirring career.

5,000 Facts and Fancies

By WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE, author of "7,000 Words Often Mispronounced," etc. Half leather, large 8vo, 826 pp. Net, $5.00. (By mail, $5.40.)

This is one of the best books of general reference ever compiled. It is prepared by a writer with a positive genius for this form of work and a clear perception of the matters which should be treated. It is a one-volume cyclopedia of an immense range of topics and of the greatest value to all professional or literary persons.

A Memorial to William Steinitz.

Edited by CHARLES DEVIDÉ, Chess Editor New York *Evening Post*. 12mo, with diagrams. Net, $1.50. (By mail, $1.60.)

This volume is of interest to all friends of Mr. Steinitz and to all chess players, as the analyses of the more important games of the master are most helpful.

G.P.Putnam's Sons
New York and London.

Bangs & Co.,

91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
afternoons at 3 o'clock,
A collection of STANDARD and SCARCE WORKS, comprising good editions of the works of famous Authors, Illustrated Works—many of them in handsome bindings.

events themselves. There are no explanations; there is no room left for argument. From his notebooks the author has selected those episodes which, better than anything else, show, by a series of flashlight views, as it were, the profession to which he has given his life's endeavor. No attempt has been made to connect these pictures. They are not even presented in chronological sequence. Each stands by itself. Each is written in a style that presents all the care of reminiscence, and all the color and vitality of deep-rooted impression. And every sentence is penned with that touch of superiority and enthusiasm which makes mere passive interest in the book impossible.

"On the Great Highway" is not a collection of articles which have already performed their service in the public press. It is rather the settings from which these articles were originally obtained. A variety of themes is presented. We are told how the unprecedented became a precedent and the Pope was interviewed. Pen pictures are given of the King of Korea, of Louis Kossuth, of King George of Greece, of Sitting Bull, of Tolstoi, of the storming of Ping Yan, and of the charge at El Caney, and last of all we have the impressions of the events surrounding the National tragedy at Buffalo and a correspondent's tribute to "McKinley, the Forgiven."

The remorselessness of the exigency of special correspondence is found in the closing words of a chapter on "A Race with a Woman for the Cable":

"I suppose you have been cabling a few words," she said with an innocent face. "Oh, just a little message to let them know I'm alive." "I sent a word or two myself." We looked into each other's eyes and understood.

"That message of yours will cost you just seven thousand six hundred and two dollars and forty-two cents in silver," whispered the manager in my ear as I left the office. It was my first race with a woman. Heaven save me from another!

Possibly the "Charge at El Caney" is the most graphic piece of description that the book contains. From the correspondent's place of observation, "the only sign of life about the fort itself was a black hen that ran out of an open door at the side and fluttered excitedly along the foot of the wall." Then the bullets begin to fly and the shells to burst, and full three pages farther on we have the black hen again:

Nothing moved at the fort but the black hen. As volley after volley swept the hill she dashed to and fro, growing angrier every moment. Her feathers stood on end and she pecked savagely at the air. A more indignant fowl never trod the earth. She flapped her wings and hopped into fighting attitudes as the bullets spattered around her. I could hear the soldiers laughing as the hen ran from side to side, believing that the whole battle was directed against herself. Poor creature! She escaped ten thousand bullets, only to have her neck wrung by a hungry soldier that night.

Of course this sort of thing would never do in a news report of the battle, but here it is one of those touches which turn the report into literature.

Once in Rome, to obtain an interview with the Pope became Mr. Creelman's absorbing passion. He went from prelate to prelate, from secretary to secretary, but all had the same reply: "Non possumus." At length Cardinal Hohenlohe consented to help him, and word was received that his Holiness would allow himself to be interviewed by the American journalist. Ere the time for the appointment was set news came that Stanley was about to reach Brindisi after having rescued Emin Pasha, and it was necessary to interview him:

He gave me materials for an exclusive dispatch that, in other days, would have made me dizzy with pride. But as I walked along the stone quay of Brindisi with the weather-beaten man whose deeds had once inspired me with visions of the possibilities of my profession, and heard him talk of the riches of Africa, my mind turned always to Rome. There was a terrible fear upon me. What if the Pope should send for me while I was away? The thought filled me with agony.

But he was not to be disappointed. Two days later he was back in Rome, and early on the following morning he received a summons from the Vatican, and then, in the pages that follow, we have an intimate and sympathetic picture presented of "The White Shepherd of Rome," which in pathos and beauty, as well as in color, humanity, and vividness, is perhaps unequaled. It is not alone the visible earthly head of a spectacular mother Church to whom the author presents us—"Of all the famous men I have met in my world-wanderings since that day—statesmen, monarchs, philosophers, philanthropists—I have seen no other man who seemed to have such a universal point of view." Twice he was to see the Holy Father again, for the last time in the Gardens of the Vatican, and here again, as at El Caney, we have that literary touch which is one of the greatest charms of the book:

I saw the snow-white deer, and the snow-white peacock—emblem of immortality. Then my guide suddenly knelt in the road and crossed himself, and in the shadow of a mighty tree I saw a bent, white figure, and a hand faintly waving the sign of the cross.

JOHNNIE COURTEAU

Is the most important achievement in the poetry of America for many years. While it is as simple and popular as can be imagined it gains high commendation from the most exacting literary critics. It paints the rude life of the French Canadians, vividly, truthfully, and with humor and pathos which go straight to the reader's heart.

By WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND, author of "The Habitant," (25,000 sold.) Illustrated by FREDERICK S. COBURN, 8x5½, net $1.25. Large paper photogravure edition, net $2.50 (postage 15 cents.)

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York and London.

Opinions of Great Weeklies

Concerning Herbert Trench's translation of Dmitri Merejkowski's masterpiece

The Death of the Gods

"A wonderful romance."—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review.*

"A brilliant and often dramatic narrative, with incident and character in abundance. . . . A book worthy of careful attention."—*The Outlook.*

"Magnificently titanic. . . . Possesses some great qualities."—*The Independent.*

"Something far beyond what passes with us for historical romance."—*The Churchman.*

"Deserves high praise both for the subject and for the manner of treatment."—*Public Opinion.*

Second Edition, $1.50.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.

IN OUR COUNTY

Tales of Old Virginia

By Marion Harland

Illustrated. 8 x 5½. $1.50

"Each story brings to the reader's mind some vivid picture of bygone days, now tender, now fearful, according to the mood of their creator."
N. Y. Times Saturday Review.

Second Edition

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
London New York

The SPINSTER BOOK

By MYRTLE REED, author of "Love-Letters of a Musician," etc. Illustrated, 8x5¾, net $1.50. Full red leather, net $2.00. (Postage 10c.)

A Book of Essays.

"Delightfully witty, delightfully humorous, delightfully cynical, delightfully sane, and, above all, delightfully spontaneous."—Telegraph, (Phila.)

G.P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York.

Important Fiction

Katherine Day

By ANNA FULLER, author of "Pratt Portraits," "A Literary Courtship," etc. 12°. $1.50.

"A novel in the best sense of the word. Admirably written, with every character standing out clearly and typically. It fully justifies the earlier promise of its gifted author."—*The Interior.*

"A strong story written by an artist of remarkable ability."—*Boston Times.*

Dwellers in the Hills

By MELVILLE D. POST, author of "The Strange Schemes of Randolph Mason," etc. 12°. $1.25.

Whether estimated as to interest or as to literary merit, this is one of the finest pieces of fiction of recent years.

"Immensely fascinating."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"A vivid piece of word painting. The description of the cattle swimming the stream is matchless."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Quality Corner

By C. L. ANTROBUS. 12°. $1.50.

A novel of quiet, cultured life in an English village, characterized by intense interest of plot and great charm of style.

"An admirable book, about whose success among discriminating readers there can be no doubt."—*Mail and Express, N. Y.*

"Every page bears evidence of the author's knowledge of human character."—*Evening Post, Chicago.*

"One of the really strong novels of the year."—*States, New Orleans.*

Wildersmoor

By C. L. ANTROBUS. 12°. $1.50.

"An exceedingly interesting story—a romance of the moors. It is one of the most readable stories of the year—strong, forceful, keen—and its characters, natural men and women, lift one at times into a purer air, a far diviner ether than one always inhabits in this work-a-day world."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, London.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE have already mentioned certain facts concerning Capt. Alfred T. Mahan's forthcoming volume, "Types of Naval Officers," which Little, Brown & Company will publish toward the end of the month. The six British Admirals discussed—Lord Hawke, Lord Rodney, Earl Howe, Earl St. Vincent, Lord De Saumarez, and Lord Exmouth—are those who raised themselves to their rank in the peerage by their distinguished professional services. Why Nelson is not among them the author thus explains in his preface: "Among general officers, land and sea, the group to which Nelson belongs defies exposition by a type, both because it is so small in aggregate numbers and because the peculiar eminence of the several members—the eminence of genius—so differentiates each from his fellows that no one among them can be said to represent the others. Each, in the supremacy of his achievement, stands alone—alone, not only regarded as towering above a brilliant surrounding of distinguished followers, but alone even as contrasted with the other great ones who in their own day had a like supremacy. Such do not in fact form a class, because, though a certain community of ideas and principles may be traced in their actions, their personalities and methods bear each the stamp of originality in performance, and where originality is found, classification ceases to apply. There is a company, it may be, but not a class."

***

Maxim Gorky's new book, which will shortly appear from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, with the title, "Orloff and His Wife; Tales of the Barefoot Brigade," is new only to the author's English speaking audiences, the book having already had fifteen Russian editions, besides a wide distribution in French. It includes eight stories, all of which, with one exception, portray the vagabonds whom Gorky has met in his tramp life in Russia. They are entitled as follows: "Orloff and His Wife," "Konovaloff," "The Kahn and His Son," "The Exorcism," "Men With Pasts," "The Insolent Man," "Varenka Olesoff," and "Comrades."

***

"St. Nazarius," by Mrs. A. C. Farquharson, is being published this week by the Macmillan Company. The story deals with two youths who, educated at a monastery, which gives its uncanonical title to the book, fall in love with the daughter of a neighboring baron, one on passionate grounds, and the other on a self-persuaded platonic basis. On the whole, it appears to be the working out of a study of the relations of man to woman, in which the phenomena of love and friendship curiously clash. The same house is also presenting Prof. Josiah Royce's second series of Gifford lectures, "The World and the Individual," which is an attempt to reconcile our human knowledge about self with idealism and the fundamental religious interests of the age; Norman Hapgood's "George Washington"; Clifton Johnson's "The Isle of the Shamrock," being a series of sketches about Ireland, and Prof. Hart's "Foundations of America's Foreign Policy."

***

"The Soul of a Cat, and Other Stories," by Miss Margaret Benson, sister of the "Dodo" Benson, is to make its appearance this month from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a collection of animal stories, in which the author has developed the motifs, both of humor and of pathos. The illustrations are by Mme. Ronner.

***

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing this week "The Making of a Country Home," being another story of persons who leave the city, by J. P. Mowbray, author of "A Journey to Nature"; "Princess Puck," Una L. Silberrad's new novel, and a new illustrated edition of "Bob, Son of Battle," with twenty-four photographs taken from the actual scenes of the story, which is now in its forty-fifth thousand.

***

Thomas A. Janvier's new book, "In Great Waters," will be issued this month by Harper & Brothers. It is a group of stories, of which one is placed in the quaint Dutch island of Marken; one is a story of Minnesota, and some are fascinating tales of old Provence, which the author loves so well. In each case the author has attempted to preserve the widely differing atmosphere and local color.

***

"The Pines of Lory," by J. A. Mitchell, author of "Amos Judd" and "Gloria Victis," is announced by the Life Publishing Company. The plot, which is said to be unusual, is one which particularly invites picturesque, romantic treatment.

***

"Shakespeare's Plots: A Study in Dramatic Construction," by William H. Fleming, author of "A Bibliography of the First Folios" and "How to Study Shakespeare," is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons. In Chapter I. the author treats of "A Drama as a Work of Art," and outlines what he believes to be the proper method of studying a drama. "The Nature of a Drama" is defined in Chapter II., and the "Laws of Dramatic Construction" are specified. In the remaining five chapters these laws and methods of study are applied to the analysis of five of Shakespeare's greatest plays. Three of these are tragedies, viz.: "Macbeth," "Julius Cæsar," and "Othello"; two are comedies, "The Merchant of Venice" and "Twelfth Night."

***

"American Boys' Life of William McKinley," by Edward Stratemeyer, and illustrated by A. B. Shute, will be published Nov. 15 by Lee & Shepard of Boston. Here is told the whole story of the late Chief Magistrate's boyhood days, his life at school and at college, his work as a school teacher, his career in the army, his struggles to obtain a footing as a lawyer, his efforts as a Congressman, and, lastly, his prosperous career as President. There are many side lights on the work at the White House during the war with Spain, and in China, all told in style particularly adapted to boys and young men. The book is full of interesting anecdotes, all taken from life, showing fully the sincere, honest, painstaking efforts of a life cut all too short. The volume is intended as an inspiration to all boys and young men.

***

"A Modern Antæus," just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is not expected to clear up the mystery of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." This new novel is by an unknown author, and deals with modern English life and is the story of one Tristim Gavney, nicknamed "Tramp" on account of his youthful wanderings. This modern Antæus is a child of nature, who hears the sap flowing in the trees, discovers hidden springs of water with a divining rod, and, with his own unfettered personality, he leads the reader unconventionally among many sorts of people and to the secrets of the woods and open fields as well. Following so closely upon the literary sensation of last year, with the sale of probably 250,000 copies of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," the novel will probably be one of the most talked-of books of this year.

***

Mr. Charles Welsh, the well-known authority on children's books and their illustrations, is putting the finishing touches to his "Young Folks' Library," now in course of publication by the Hall & Locke Company of Boston. The idea of this cyclopedia of literature for youth has been taking shape in his mind for years. Specialists in each department of literature represented in the different volumes, twenty in number, have stamped Mr. Welsh's selection with their approval, and the whole has been submitted to the final judgment of the well-known poet and critic, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, whose taste has been specially exercised in the selection of the final volume in the library, "A Book of Famous Verse." Some idea of the magnitude of Mr. Charles Welsh's task in compiling this work may be formed from the fact that this library contains over 8,000 pages and comprises more than 1,000 selections from all departments of literature suited for childhood and youth.

***

Besides the wash drawings and the black-and-whites, either crayon, pencil, or pen-and-ink, there are three distinct species of illustration in the current Harper's which are worthy of more than passing notice. The leading article in which André Castaigne makes his début as a writer, is pictured by his pencil upon tinted background, which gives an environment to "Strolling Mountebanks" which is altogether charming, whether we have a scene in a French village or a bit of roadside scenery. The infinite care of detail with which these pictures, illustrative of the life of errant entertainers, is worked out, reveals as few illustrations do the ideal service which the pictured page performs for the text. Of somewhat different character are those in many colors by E. M. Ashe for Mr. Van Rassel Sutphen's story, "Terra Incognita." Here, and again in perfect keeping with the text, the ensemble, as it were, is sacrificed that the "stars" may shine all the more brilliantly, and their chief attraction, too, is personal and intimate, for the sketch concerns them alone and their fractured destiny. Then we come to the Winter scenes illustrating Mr. Sadakichi Hartmann's pleasing bit of philosophy on "A Winter Ramble." And the novelty of reproducing the effect of sunshine on snow-covered fields, by the application of pale blue tint is intensely satisfying to those who would have the illusion of the text made almost a reality.

***

"Men of Might in India Missions" is the title of a new book by Mrs. Helen H. Holcomb, published by the Fleming H. Revell Company. It is more than a series of biographies, rather a sort of personal history, covering the entire development of missions in India, from the work of Ziegenbalg, in the eighteenth century, to the death of Samuel H. Kellogg two years ago. Some of the names mentioned in the work, as Carey, Martyn, Scudder, Gordon, Hall, Duff, are familiar; others, as Anderson, Rhenius, Lœwenthal, are not so well known. Mrs. Holcomb is believed to have made her selection with excellent judgment, and her book contains a large amount of information not hitherto available, and is well illustrated.

***

The publication early this month of "Mahomet and Mahometanism," by P. De Lacy Johnstone, and of "Origen and Greek Patristic Theology" by the Rev. W. Fairweather, M. A., is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. These are this season's additions to "The World's Epoch Makers" series.

***

Mr. L. Frank Baum's latest book, "The Master Key," which is being published by the Bowen-Merrill Company, is dedicated to his son, Robert Stanton Baum. It is a story for boys—all boys who love good, wholesome adventure and exciting incident. It is a strange story of the electrical Demon, treating of powers that dominate all nature, and written for the eager, alert, and striving American boy.

***

"Present Irish Questions," by William O'Conor Morris, is being published by E. P. Dutton & Co. The author has already written two well-known books on Irish affairs. Few living men have had such opportunities as have fallen to the lot of Mr. Morris during a long series of years to understand Ireland in its different parts and the feelings and sentiments of the Irish community.

***

"From Squire to Prince," by Walter Phelps Dodge, published by Fisher Unwin, London, and recently reviewed in these columns, is being translated into Dutch, and will shortly be published in Holland. The book has aroused much comment by its account of Aportanus and his religious revival in Friesland.

***

Owners of the large paper edition of Lowell's works will be glad to know that there is a limited edition of the forthcoming "Life of Lowell," by Horace E. Scudder, and that they may obtain the number corresponding with that of their set. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers.

***

We hear that the English literary world is gravely amazed that their publishers of "The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson" have issued a first edition as large as 5,000 copies. "This seems an extraordinary circumstance," says our London correspondent, "as the biography is a two-volume work and by no means inexpensive." But the American publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, made their first edition 11,000 copies, and no one seems at all surprised.

***

Boewulf, by Samuel H. Church, author of "John Marmaduke" and "Oliver Cromwell," is a long poem which Frederick A. Stokes Company will presently publish, with illustrations by C. S. Reinhart. Mr. Church, by the way, is at work upon a new novel, which will be chiefly American in its nature, although it will deal with the period of Cromwell, on which the author is an acknowledged authority.

***

"The Usurper," by W. J. Locke, author of "Derelicts," "The White Dove," "Idols," and "A Study in Shadows," is being published by John Lane. The author is not, perhaps, as yet very widely known in America, but by those who have had the privilege of perusing the advance sheets "The Usurper" is said to be one of the most promising novels of the season.

***

"The American Invaders, Their Plans, Tactics, and Progress," by Fred A. McKenzie, a British writer, is being published by Street & Smith. "The American Invaders" has a particular interest for American business men. This is the story of what our industrial giants have accomplished in conservative England. There is hardly any department of labor that the American manufacturer has not entered in that country, and always with astonishing success.

***

"Thyra: A Romance of the Polar Pit," a north pole story, by R. A. Bennet, is about

"We were strangers and they took us in."

The VAN DWELLERS

A Strenuous Quest for a Home.

"Delightfully humorous—Brilliant. Every family about to move should read it; they would benefit by the experiences, the cheerful wit and that wholesome spirit of fun which dispels the minor trials of life with a hearty laugh."—City and State.

A BOOK TO APPEAL TO EVERYONE.

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE. Capitally illustrated, Cloth, 75c.

Very cheap—considering what the experience cost.

J. F. TAYLOR & CO., New York

A Limited Edition Printed from Type.

THE COMPLETE NOVELS OF

SAMUEL RICHARDSON

With a life and introduction by WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, M. A., Ph. D. Professor of English Literature at Yale College.

THIS is the only complete and fully illustrated edition of Richardson's famous novels now available. Prof. Phelps will contribute in addition to a Life of Richardson, and special prefaces to each novel, general introductions, and a complete bibliography of Richardson's writings.

The illustrations comprise the plates, carefully re-etched, which appeared in the earliest edition, together with scenes in the life of the author, his best portraits, and numerous facsimiles. There will be nearly one hundred of these.

The work will be printed from type, which will be distributed immediately as each volume is printed.

A Special Prospectus, giving full particulars, with sample pages and illustrations, free to any address.

No. 2 of Standard Authors' Booklets, entitled "SAMUEL RICHARDSON, HIS WRITINGS AND HIS FRIENDS," is now ready, and will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of five 2c. stamps.

CROSCUP & STERLING COMPANY, Publishers,

135 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PAPA BOUCHARD

By MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL

With 46 humorous drawings by W. Glackens.

"The very spirit of French farce of the best kind trips nimbly through this gay, droll little story. The humor is rollicking and unforced."

—Brooklyn Times.

$1.25

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

CALEB WRIGHT

By JOHN HABBERTON Price $1.50

Author of HELEN'S BABIES

PHILADELPHIA TIMES SAYS:

"Caleb Wright is an admirable and most interesting figure. Full of shrewd philosophy and homely common sense, he is a congener of David Harum and Eben Holden, and, truth to tell, suffers little by the comparison."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY - - BOSTON

1901

ELIZABETH IN HER LIBRARY

The famous German garden lay snowbound. Elizabeth stood at the window, an open letter in her hand. She could hear the shrill cries of the April, May and June babies who were sliding gloriously on the garden paths. "The Man of Wrath" had gone forth like a warrior to shoot hares. The letter said: "Dearest of English exiles, I have asked JOHN LANE to send you some of his most entertaining novels. I know the garden is your summer poem—but summer is dead, so open your heart to these makers of quiet delight." With her cheek against the window pane she watched longingly, and behold—a cart rattled down the frozen road. "Gott sei Dank!" and out she flew. A box—a scurry with hammer and chisel and the books lay on the library table. "Oh, you dears!" and Elizabeth went down on her knees to them.

Said the friendly letter: "Because books, like people, require introductions, let me make known the most delightful of books to the most delightful of women. Here is 'THE ARISTOCRATS,' by that brilliant *GERTRUDE ATHERTON*. It appeared anonymously at first, and conquered readers and critics by sheer power. After all, a great book is independent of a great name. I send you as well her 'SENATOR NORTH,' which is the most remarkable and engrossing study of American political and social life of recent years. Above all women, *Gertrude Atherton* appeals to me as a distinct force in literature.

"All London is talking of 'THE CASTING OF NETS,' by *RICHARD BAGOT*. I heard *Canon Scott-Holland* say in the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral: 'There is a book widely read of late—a book of singular brilliancy. It is called "The Casting of Nets."'

"Being but a woman, Elizabeth, I know you love a tragedy that ends well, so read 'THE USURPER,' by *W. J. LOCKE*. This is the book we, who love his splendid work, have been waiting for. Noble and strong, it is as generous in its humanity as the sunshine. Read his 'DERELICTS,' too, and 'IDOLS.' There you will find directness, sincerity, as well as the concentrated power of the dramatist.

"In London there is now writing a 'Meissonier' of the pen. I send you 'SEVERANCE,' by *THOMAS COBB*. His field is the drawing room—his novels are high-bred comedies—he fences with words and his witty weapons are diamond tipped; and some day I will earn your undying gratitude by sending you his 'MR. PASSINGHAM.'

"I put in 'THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF BOX,' by *HENRY HARLAND*, for fear you might miss the wittiest love story in the world. Also his 'GREY ROSES' and 'COMEDIES AND ERRORS.' Truly a subtle artist, Henry Harland, he understands the force that makes the world go round—*Love*.

"The charming light blue book, with its miniature of the most adorable girl? Yes, that is Elizabeth, of 'THE VISITS OF ELIZABETH,' by *ELINOR GLYN*. A name to conjure success with, 'ELIZABETH,' for while you stayed in your triumphant garden she went on her triumphant visits. They say your namesake knows too much! Never mind, for she is the most audacious and fascinating young charmer—this fledgeling bird who dips her tiny beak into—champagne. She will make you laugh and should the 'Man of Wrath' begin to doze of a winter evening, just read him bits of 'ELIZABETH'—he'll want it all! She is her mother's own daughter, too, as you will see from 'THE LETTERS OF HER MOTHER TO ELIZABETH.'

"If you admire in these books as you should, JOHN LANE promises to send you some. Does not your old [illegible]

to be published by Henry Holt & Co. Mr. Blumenschein has made five highly imaginative drawings for the work. The book deals with the adventures of a party of balloon explorers who find themselves suddenly dropped into a great depression near the pole. There they experience the earlier climate, discover still living races of animals now known only to palaeontologists, and dwell for a time with the descendants of a lost expedition of early Scandinavians. Romance results.

***

Thirty days after publication, a second edition has been called for of "American Authors and Their Homes," reprinted by James Pott & Co. from THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. The first edition was an unusually large one for a book of the kind. In this volume, besides descriptions of authors' homes, with personal interviews obtained by appointment, are eighteen illustrations of authors' homes from recent and unfamiliar photographs, with a frontispiece photogravure showing the interior of the Authors' Club. The volume has gone into many public libraries, one institution taking a large number of copies, and an edition has been brought out in England.

***

Charles Scribner's Sons announce a new edition of the "Italian Characters" of the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco, to which new material has been added. The edition carries a preface translated from the third Italian edition, in which the author says that the uniting of Italy was achieved only by the union of Italians, and that it is for the young generation to learn this lesson that it may hand it down to posterity.

***

The new edition of Miss Louisa M. Alcott's famous story, "Little Men," with fifteen full-page illustrations by Reginald B. Birch, illustrator of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," is one of Little, Brown & Co.'s best holiday publications. Birch's representations of the favorite characters will appeal even to adults. A unique vignette adorns the title page.

***

In its fourth year the sale of "Rupert of Hentzau" appears to increase rather than decrease. Henry Holt & Co. report that they have had to print it three times this year, making fifteen impressions in all, and have sold over half as many copies again as they did in the same period in 1900.

***

"Bookbinding and the Care of Books: A Handbook for Amateurs, Bookbinders, and Librarians," by Douglas Cockerell, with drawings by Noel Rooke and other illustrations, is shortly to be published by D. Appleton & Co. This work is a manual of instruction which will admit any one who masters its contents to an intimate and suggestive knowledge of bibliopegy, which is almost impossible without the use of this convenient handbook. Nearly every process and instrument is illustrated. The suggestions as to the care of books will be found of immediate value.

***

Charles Scribner's Sons are busy printing a large mass of orders for three books published about three weeks ago by that house. One of these, Ernest Seton-Thompson's new book, "Lives of the Hunted," demanded a first edition of 50,000 copies, which are now rapidly approaching exhaustion. Another is "The Cavalier," George W. Cable's stirring novel. Starting with advance sales under 15,000, it went into the thirty-fifth thousand three weeks after its publication. The third is "The Ballad Preacher," by Henry van Dyke, author of those stream and forest classics, "Fisherman's Luck" and "Little Rivers." This work, although only published Oct. 12, is already in its thirtieth thousand.

***

In "Bubble Jingles: The Jolly Side of the Automobile," by Stuart Travis, shortly to be published by Rohde & Haskins, the vagaries and vicissitudes of the auto-machine and the man who "auto-know-better" are vividly portrayed in colored illustrations and illuminated verse. The illustrations invest the automobile with jollity and action, as instinct with life as a field in full cry. While studying abroad Mr. Travis absorbed much of the English country spirit which pervades the work of Caldecott in his famous hunting scenes.

***

What will probably be acknowledged as among the most attractive gift-books of the publishing season is one announced by J. F. Taylor & Co., entitled "The Book of Sports," which is published under the patronage of J. Pierpont Morgan, George J. Gould, William C. Whitney, James R. Keene, H. C. Pierce, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Whitelaw Reid, and others. For two years the publishers have been engaged in collecting the materials, portraits, and unsatisfied details that go to make a work of this character. The edition will be limited to 2,000 copies.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Mention was recently made in this letter of a forthcoming book by Charles Heber Clark (Max Adeler) soon to be published by Henry T. Coates & Company. "Captain Stultz" has attracted attention even from the advance notices, and the sales have already been large. The book is now announced for publication early in the present month.

Another issue from the Coates' presses which is proving decidedly successful is their republication of Miss Crowe's "Night-side of Nature." It has proved good business to have reprinted in an adequate edition this classic of the supernatural, but it was especially wise to introduce it with a critical essay by Dr. T. J. Hudson.

***

The Lippincotts announce that one of their best selling books is "That Mainwaring Affair," by A. Maynard Barbour. When the book first appeared a few months ago it was taken for granted that the writer was a man, and a man, moreover, personally familiar with detectives and their methods. A. Maynard Barbour is a woman, whose life has been spent in quiet, and who has had no personal experience with crime, criminals, or those who pursue them. She has been a resident of Philadelphia all of her life, and is a member of the Englishman of literary tastes, and the two have done much work together. Mrs. Barbour herself has said: "There is not a page of my books which has not been submitted to my husband's criticism, and many have been revised or rewritten according to his recommendations. Without his knowledge of English life and his years of association with the Scotland Yard officials, and the best detectives in England, 'That Mainwaring Affair' could never have been written.

Another of the authors on the Lippincott list, Mrs. Ena B. Roberts, has made an interesting statement in regard to her "The Lifting of a Finger," which has recently been placed on sale. "Once I sent out thirteen manuscripts on the 13th of the month," she says. "One of them was accepted, and brought to an end a long period of ill-luck in disposing of my work." This confession is of itself naïve, but one gets a better impression of the persistency of the author in what follows. "After I began to write, four years ago, thirteen months passed before a single piece of my work was found available. I think I may truly say that I should still be writing even had that period of probation stretched itself out to thirteen years." Her book has been well received, has been called sparkling and brilliant, while, by one critic at least, Mrs. Roberts has been compared to Madame Grand.

***

One of the most interesting of Philadelphia's recent publications is "Sport Indeed," which has just come from the presses of George W. Jacobs & Co. Thomas Martindale, the author, is not only a prominent citizen of this city, but a true sportsman and an entertaining writer; he might be called a mighty hunter but for the fact that that term seems to be reserved for those who have been into the interior of Africa or the north of India, and Mr. Martindale has so far confined his shooting to New England and Canada. The accounts he gives of his pursuit of moose and caribou and of brant down in the Cape Cod country are vivacious and good humored.

***

For one week, beginning on the 11th of this month, one of Philadelphia's charities, a hospital to be named after the late President McKinley, is to be benefited by what might be called a kirmess, but which is to be called a Mischianza. It is to be presumed that the society leaders who are active in this good cause have received the inspiration for at least their title from Mr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," with its brilliant chapter descriptive of that Revolutionary fête with which the name of Major André will always be associated. Properly enough, one of the evenings of the coming festival will be given up to "Hugh Wynne," some ten or a dozen scenes from the book being presented in tableaux, to the inevitable accompaniment of parallel passages read from the novel by some well-intending assistant.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge having denied not only the authorship, but all knowledge, of "Truth Dexter," is it allowable to suggest that McCall, the name on the title page, somewhat resembles Michaelis? As it stands, McCall looks as innocent and possible that at first no one thought of questioning it, but the Directory refused to reveal any Sidney McCall, and the names of many persons who might be concealed by it were suggested, and the debate lived on languidly until stimulated by Mr. Lodge's superfluously vehement denial. Does McCall mean Michaelis?

It seems that Miss Mary Sitton Pepper, whose "Maids and Matrons of New France" is selling so well, is one more of the able representatives of the American college, having been graduated from Wooster University and having during her father's consulate in Milan taken courses in French, German, and Italian under Bolognese professors. Her work in translating the "Jesuit Relations" was made more arduous by the unreformed orthography of the pre-Voltairean period in which many of them were written, but she easily surmounted the difficulty. The work consumed two years, and after it was completed she translated a large picture catalogue for a New York firm and then applied herself to the biographies in the book just issued. It is her intention to write another book on the women of New Spain, who were at least as devout as the women of New France and even more adventurous. Miss Pepper has published a few magazine papers, and her sister, Miss Lena Lindsay Pepper, contributes foreign articles to many periodicals.

It is not often that a half-tone picture seems better than an engraving, but those familiar with Landseer's pictures in the latter medium will be pleasantly surprised by their appearance as presented in the former in the new volume of the Riverside Art Series, edited by Miss Estelle M. Hurll. In "The Cynologeers," for instance, the dogs' coats and the serious wisdom of their eyes are better rendered than they often are in much larger pictures; every wrinkle is seen in the bloodhound's face in "Dignity and Impudence," and in the picture of the King Charles and Blenheim spaniels the old resemblance of the latter to the late Lord Randolph Churchill is instantly seen. This is the first experiment in publishing a collection of Landseer half-tones, and the most ardent stickler for line must admit its success.

There is something new under the sun in the shape of a magazine with its cover extended and folded so that it may be used as a bookmark or, folded a second time, may serve as a shield for the edges and corners of the leaves. It appears on the November number of The American Ecclesiastical Review and Dolphin, the latter title being given to the bibliographical section of the magazine. Dom Bernard Sanderson, of conservative literary principles, has not hesitated to make a decided hit here. "Under Dalmatics," by the author of "My Novitiate," has reached its seventh thousand in The Spectator, and in publishers' circulars, placed by the same management, about 3,000 more are said to have been disposed of. It is a story of real personality and unexpected

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Four Great Books, Just Published, and Two Immediate Successes That Everybody Continues to Vote the Best Fiction of the Year.

This week a great novel was published—one of the great works of modern fiction. It is

"The Portion of Labor"

by Mary E. Wilkins. The field is New England. The story tells of the life and development of a young and attractive American girl in one of the small factory towns. It is a strong, vivid and dramatic story that far surpasses in depth and real feeling anything the author has ever done.

* * * *

Yesterday a new novel by the author of the "Land of Cockayne" was published. It is called

"The Ballet Dancer."

It is by Matilde Serao. It is a story of the pathetic—almost tragic—life of a ballet dancer on the Italian stage. It is the reality of life—struggle, privation, love—set against the unreality and glamor of the footlights. It is a story of intense human and dramatic power.

* * * *

The third book of the week is a collection of stories called

"In Great Waters,"

by Thomas A. Janvier. These are tales of the sea by the author of "The Passing of Thomas," "The Uncle of an Angel," &c. The scenes are laid in all sorts of picturesque places, from the old Dutch island of Marken to picturesque Old Province. The stories have all the delightful charm and humor that have made the author's previous work so successful.

* * * *

Now a word about the new volume of history,

"The Life of Queen Victoria,"

by the Marquis of Lorne (now Duke of Argyll.) The author is a writer of rare ability. He has had access as one of the Royal family to the most intimate records of the Queen's reign. The result is a work of first literary value and a biography of intense personal interest.

* * * *

It is very flattering to be able to justify praise of great books.

"Cardigan,"

by Robert W. Chambers, and

"The Right of Way,"

by Gilbert Parker, were published nearly two months ago. Their success was immediate and proves lasting. *To-day their sales are greater than at any time since publication.*

The Portion of Labor, $1.50.
The Ballet Dancer, $1.50.
In Great Waters, $1.50.
Queen Victoria, $2.50, net.
Cardigan, $1.50.
The Right of Way, $1.50.
Postage extra on all mail books.

JOHN ANDERSON, JR.

Auctioneer of Literary Property.

20 West 30th Street, New York.

Sale of the first portion of the fine and valuable library of
DANIEL M. TREDWELL,
comprising Folk Lore, Ethnology, Art, Lace and Lace Making, Serpent Worship, Eastern Religions, Americana, Early Printed Works, Extra-Illustrated Books, etc. Evenings of Nov. 12 and 13 at 7:30 o'clock.

Sale of the first portion of the Choice and Extensive Collection of Engraved American Portraits, formed during the last 50 years by the late
DR. SAMUEL S. PURPLE,
of New York City.
Rare Washington Portraits, Nearly 80 Original St. Memins, Revolutionary Portraits, engraved by Norman and others, Old New York, etc. Evenings of Nov. 20, 21, and 22, at 7:30 o'clock.

Sale of the fourth part of the library of the late
THOMAS JEFFERSON McKEE,
comprising his exceptionally choice collection of Early English Literature. Contains many works of extraordinary rarity and interest. Evenings of Dec. 2 and 3, at 7:30 o'clock.

Sales of Private Libraries a Specialty.

"The Mosher Books"

EACH year sees a few exquisite additions to "The Mosher Books," and the present season is no exception to the rule. It is by their quality and not from quantity that these publications stand at the head of American book-making.

A complete DESCRIPTIVE LIST of 68 pages, choicely printed in red and black, is now ready, and will be sent postpaid to any address on application.

THOMAS B. MOSHER
PORTLAND, MAINE

RARE BOOKS
RECENTLY PURCHASED IN ENGLAND BY
EDWIN A. DENHAM.
Catalogue on Application.
28 WEST 33D STREET,
NEW YORK.

Wanted.—Certain copies of The Philadelphia Saturday Night. Liberal prices will be paid. Address E. S. Ellis, Montclair, N. J.

CIRCUMSTANCE
A Stirring New Novel by
DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL
Second Edition in Press before Publication.
$1.50 THE CENTURY CO. $1.50

New Novel by Edna Lyall
IN SPITE OF ALL
A Romance of Cavalier and Puritan During the Civil War.
BY EDNA LYALL
Crown 8vo, pp. ix.-532, $1.50.
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., N. Y.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
NOW AT 5-7&9 UNION SQUARE
BETWEEN
14TH AND 15TH STREETS

Authors Seeking a Publisher

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by an established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment. Address "BOOKS," 141 Herald 23d St., New York.

A WORK OF TIMELY INTEREST.
THE COLOMBIAN AND VENEZUELAN REPUBLICS.
By WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS,
Late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela.
With three colored maps and ten full-page illustrations. 8vo. Price, $2.50.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

LOUIS BECKE'S LATEST WORK
BY ROCK AND POOL:
ON AN AUSTRAL SHORE.
Similar to the popular "Pacific Tales" written by the same author.
Green silk cloth, 1.50.
New Amsterdam Book Company.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
HARRY SIMMONS, Auctioneer,
96 State St., 7 & 9 Howard St., ALBANY, N. Y.
A miscellaneous collection of 3,000 volumes rare and valuable old books, Americana, &c., will be sold at auction Nov. 18, 19, and 20, at 7:30 P. M., in our book salesrooms. Catalogues mailed on application.

LINOTYPE COMPOSITION.
SUPERIOR COMPOSITION FOR PUBLISHERS.
Book and Novel Work.
Low Prices. ANCHELL, 22 Reade St.

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Baker's Great Bookshop, Birmingham, England.

Valentine Manuals.—Fine and clean set for sale to highest bidder. Address Private Seller, Box 184 Times Office.

Authors' manuscripts copied; also stenography; day or evening; reasonable rates. Miss Welles, room 864, 32 Broadway.

CURIOUS EARLY SCIENCE

Books Recently Presented to the Institute of Electrical Engineers—Those Older than 1700.

AT the last annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Dr. S. S. Wheeler presented to its council and members the magnificent collection of works on the early sciences, lately belonging to Latimer Clark, who was one of the founders of the English Society of Telegraph Engineers, and its President during 1875.

This collection is the result of forty-seven years' work on the part of Mr. Clark, who was always an ardent bibliophile, and who fortunately had the means to gratify his tastes long before the increased demand and the consequent scarcity had set in. We give below the first published alphabetical list of the varieties selected prior to 1700:

Affaytatus, Fortuni. "Physicae et astronomicae considerationes," 1549. Mr. Clark remarks that "Affaytatus (Affaidatus, Affaidaties) was the first to publish the declination of the magnetized needle. The credit of this has been usually ascribed to Robert Norman in his 'Newe Attractive,' 1581. George Hartman had, however, observed the phenomenon at a still earlier date." Copies of both the Norman and Hartman works are also in the library.

Albertus Magnus. "De Anima, libri tres, et intelligibili libri duo," folio, black letter; also, "De Natura * * *" 1513, and "* * * de mineralibus, libri quinque," 1519.

Alchabitus. "Libel. isag. de planetarum," 1485.

Agricolae, G. "De Re Metallica," 1556.

Alfraganus Astronomus. "Compendium," 1546.

Alexandri Aphrodisei. "Naturalium difficilium dubitationum et solutionum," 1548.

Apianus. "Cosmographia," 1545.

Aristotle. "Physicorum * * * de naturali auscultatione," 1554.

Arrighi, F. "Sapientiae pignus amabile philosophia universa." Treats of many sciences—astronomy, meteorology, &c., 1647.

Augustine, S. "De Civitate Dei," folio of 787 pages, 1522.

Baccius, A. "De thermis, de aquarum natura, * * * cum terris, ignibus, metallis * * *," 1571.

Biringuccio, O. "La Pyrotechnie," 1572.

Barlowe, William. "The Navigators Supply." (This very scarce old tract on navigation commences with a full description of the compass.) 1597.

Barlowe, William. "Magneticall Advertisements * * * and Properties of the Loadstone," 1616.

Blondus, Michael Angelo. "De Ventis et Navigatione. Cum descriptione distantiae locorum a Gadibus ad novum orbem." 1546. (One of the earliest tracts, eighteen pages, on navigation, and one of the scarcest books concerning America. It contains an engraving of a new mariner's compass, which is called "Pixis vel buxolus," from buxus, box; hence the Italian and French words bussola and boussole are derived.

Bodino, J. "Universae naturae theatrum," 1596.

Blundeville, Thomas. "Theoriques of the seven planets * * * and descriptions of Dr. Gilbert's two instruments for seamen finding the latitude." 1602.

Mr. Blundeville, his exercises * * *. 1602. (An exceedingly fine copy of 800 pages, containing all the separate plates, &c.)

Borough, William. "A discours on the variation of the compas or Magneticall Needle * * * and is to be annexed to the new attractive of R. N., (Robert Norman.) 1581." London, 1585.

Browne, Thomas. "Pseudodoxia Epidemica." 1646. (This is an exceptionally fine copy of the first issue, which ran through six editions in twenty-seven years. The library also contains the very scarce "Pseudoloxia Epidemica," edition of 1658.)

Brunetto, Latini. "Retorica in volgar Fiorentino." 1546. (This is a translation of Cicero's first book, "De Inventione.")

Cabeus, Nicolas. "Philosophia magnetica in qua magnetis natura penitus explicatur * * *" 1629.

Cardan, Eleron. "Practica arithmeticae et mesurandi singularis." 1539. (The library also contains Cardan's "De Subtilitate," Lib. XXI. of 1551. Speaking of the latter, Libri says: "A very celebrated and popular work containing numerous interesting observations mixed with the most absurd superstitions. We find in it a telegraph, a combinatory alphabetical lock, &c.")

Carpenter, Nath. "Geography delineated forth in two bookes." 1625.

Copernici, Nicolai. "De Revolutionibus orbium coelestium, Libri VI." 1543. (The first and rarest edition of this celebrated work. The author's real name was Copernick or Zopernick. He died May, 1543, only a few hours after he had received the first copy of his labors in print.)

Cortes, Martin. "Breve compendio de la sphera y de arte de navegar." 1551. (In this is recorded the earliest notice of the declination, already claimed for Affaytatus.)

Cusa, Nic. de. "Opera." 1565.

Danti, E. "Trattato dell uso e della fabbrica dell' astrolobio." 1569. Danti was the first manufacturer of a dial sufficiently large to correctly fix the equinoxes and solstices, and he also constructed the large dial at Florence, described by Lalande in his "Astronomie."

De Boot, B. "Le Parfaict Joaillier," 1644. Also the Latin edition of 1647.

De Sunde. (i. e., Daniel Schwenter.) "Steganologia and Stenographia," 1600. Mr. Clark notes that "De Sunde gives a more interesting description of the magnetic telegraph than does any other writer. He calls the attention of his correspondent by ringing the bells by means of bar magnets. His needles are also moved by bar magnets, and the letters are formed by one, two, or three strokes to the right or to the left, as in Cooke and Wheatstone's system."

Delce Ludovico. "Ne i quali si tratta * * * delle Gemme," 1565.

Du Mans, P. "Les Observations de Plusieurs Singularités et Choses Mémorables," 1555.

Encello, Christophoro. "De Re Metallica." 1551.

Fanti, S. "Triompho di Fortuna * * * per Scienza Naturale come per Astrologia," 1527. A most curious work, containing the pretended answers by this fortune teller to seventy-two questions—all apparently calculated according to astrology. This 1527 is very rare. It brought £4 at Libri sale of 1859 and as much as £30 at the Ashburnham sale.

Ficini, Marsilii. "De Sole et Luminae," 1503.

Frederici, J. B. "Cryptographia," 1685. (Contains the earliest example of the "Morse" code.)

Fromondi, L. "Meteorologicorum, libri sex," 1627. This is the very rare first edition which is in few libraries. It is not in the British Museum, nor is it in the Ronalds collection, now belonging to the English Institution of Electrical Engineers. It is stated, at Page 238 of the Libri catalogue of 1861, that it is a work replete with curious information. The pulsations of the heart, reckoned at 4,450 for each hour, are employed by the author to calculate the distance of thunder.

Gallucius, Jos. Paulus. "Theatrum mundi et temporis * * * geographica ad navigationem. * * *" 1588.

Galilei, Galileo. "Dialogo sopra i due sistemi del mondo Tolemaico e. Copernicano." 1632. This is the first and very rare edition of the "suppressed" work which brought its author to the dungeons of the Inquisition. The library also contains Galilei's "De Systematic Mundi" of 1635, wherein, at Page 86, the celebrated astronomer refers incredulously to the sympathetic telegraph.

Garzoni, T. "La piassa universale di tutte le professioni del mondo * * *" 1665. As its title indicates, the author has touched upon almost everything. The work contains articles upon astronomy, alchemy, astrology, arithmetic, &c.

Gellibrand, Henry. 1635. "A discourse mathematical on the Variation of the Magnetic Needle, together with the admirable Diminution lately discovered." The library also has the Berlin reprint, which was made directly from Mr. Clark's copy in 1897.

Gesner, Conrad. "De raris et admirandis herbis." 1555.

Gilbert, William. "De Magnete * * * et de magno magnete tellure. * * *" 1600. (Gilbert is justly regarded as the founder of the sciences of electricity and magnetism.) In the library are also to be found the Gilberts of 1628, 1633, and 1651, the excessively rare 1628 being an especially fine example.

Glanvill, Josh. "The vanity of dogmatizing." 1661, also Glanvill's, 1665, "Scepsis Scientifica, or confessed ignorance the way to science," which contains, at Page 149, a very interesting allusion to the imaginary magnetic telegraph.

Glanville, Barthol. "Le proprietaire des choses," 1518. Also the 1519 copy, which bears the arms of and at one time belonged to Lord Stuart de Rothesay.

Guericke, (Otto De.) "Experimenta Nova. * * * De vacuo spatio." Fol. Amstelodami. 1672. (Guericke was the inventor of the air pump, and the plate of his experiments with this machine, at page 104, is very curious. At page 148, he gives a drawing of the earliest form of the electrical machine.)

Hakewill, George. "An Apologie or Declaration." 1630.

Hale, Sir Matthew. "Magnetismus magnus or metaphysical and divine contemplations on the magnet or loadstone," 1695.

Hartman, George. "Entdeckte * * * diamag," 1544.

Henrion, (Lewis,) et Mydorge. (Claude.) "Les récréations mathématiques, avec l'examen," 1661.

Kepler, J. "Astronomia nova." 1609. (One of the most prominent works on astronomy ever published.) In the library will also be found the edition of 1650.

Kircher, Ath. "Ars magnesiae," 1631. Also the "Magnes sive de arte magnetica" of 1641, and the "Magneticum naturae regnum" of 1667.

Koebel, Jacob. "Astrolabii declaratio * * * non modo astrologis medicis * * * 1532.

Kuhlman and Kircher. "Epistola de arte Magna," 1681.

Lanis, F. Tertius de. "Magisterium naturae et artis, opus physico-mathematicum." 1684. A veritable encyclopedia of all sciences connected with natural philosophy.

Leonardi, Cam. "Speculum lapidum," 1510. (Mentions the polarity of the magnet.)

Leurechon, J. (i. e., H. Van Etten.) "Récréation mathématique composée de plusieurs problems * * * et autres parties de ces belles sciences," 1626.

Lulli, Raym. "Arbor scientiae," 1515. Also "De Secretis Naturae," 1541. (In the "Arbor scientiae" the principles and faculties are represented as the roots and stems of the tree; functions, acts, and operations as its branches, boughs, and leaves; and effects or results as its flowers or fruit.)

Marbodeus. "Ejusdem pictori de lapide molari carmen." 1531 and 1535.

Maurus. "Sphera volgare novamente," 1537.

Medina, P. de. "L'Arte de navegar," 1553. (The sixth book treats of the compass.) Also the French edition of 1569.

Mersenne, H. M. "Cogitata Physico-Mathematica." 1644. (Contains not only a very interesting treatise on navigation, but likewise many letters from leading scientists of that period not to be found elsewhere.)

Mydorge, Claude. "Examen du livre des récréations mathématiques," 1630.

Nonius, Petri. "Opera * * * Instrumenta artis varigandi." 1566. (Stockler observes that this treatise, which is an amplification of the 1537 "Tratatos das cartas de marear" would alone justify placing Nonius among the most distinguished geometricians of his time.)

Norman, Robert. "The Newe Attractive." First edition, 8vo. London, 1581. (Extremely rare work on the magnetic needle. It describes his discovery of the dip of the needle. The first English work on the magnet, and the earliest work but two on the subject.) The library also contains the 1596 and 1720 editions.

Pancirollus, G. "Rerum memorabilium," 1599.

Paracelsus, (i. e., Bombast von Hohenheim.) "De Secretis natura mysteriis," 1570.

Peregrinus, Petrus. "De Magnete." 1558. (This small quarto tract, of forty-three pages, is the earliest known work treating especially of magnetism, and is unquestionably the rarest.)

Peurbachius, G. "Novae theoricae planetarum," 1534.

Pliny, C. Natural History. Fine folio of 1497.

"Polydori Vergilii urbinatis de inventoribus rerum," 1517.

"Pomponius Mela de situ orbis." 1539.

Pontano, J. J. "Liber de meteoris," 1545.

Porta, J. B. "Magiae Naturalis," 1558. (There are besides seven other editions in the library.)

"Procli, in primum Euclidis Elementorum librum commentari," 1560.

Ptolemaus. "Geographiae," 1562. Ptolemy, who wrote in the first century, originated the story of the magnetic mountains in the Indian Ocean which drew the iron nails out of ships. The earlier editions were printed before the discovery of America, which latter is not shown on the maps. Also the 1541 edition, considered one of the finest specimens of the Italian Bibliopegistic art during the sixteenth century. Sold for £20 10s. at Libri sale of 1859.

Rao, Cesare. "I Meteori," 1582.

Ridley, Mark. "Treatise of Magneticall Bodies and Motions," 1613.

Sacrobusto. (Holyrood.) The 1478, 1490, and 1518 editions.

Samorano, R. "Compendio de la arte de navegar," 1582.

Schwenter, David. "Deliciae Physico-Mathematicae." 1636.

Servius, Petrus. "De natura artis que miraculis," 1637.

Solinus of 1520, containing the celebrated map of P. Apianus, whereon the name "America" first appears. Quaritch quoted this edition at $100.

Stoeffler. "Coelestium rerum disciplinae," 1535.

Stradae, F. "Prolusiones Academicae," 8vo. Lugduni, 1617. (Stradae's curious verses on an imaginary magnetic telegraph at Page 306 are well known.)

Taisnier, J. "Opusculum perpetua memoria * * * de natura magnetis * * *"

Tristram of Blent
is the most interesting novel that Anthony Hope has written.
—Brooklyn Eagle;
Certainly it is his most mature work, combining all the qualities which have made
Anthony Hope
A MASTER IN LITERATURE.
"It stands as a revelation of the fullness of Mr. Hope's resources."
—N. Y. Mail and Express.
In its 25th Thousand
12mo, $1.50
McClure Phillips & Co. New York

Art Works for Sale

Two valuable Art Works must be sacrificed by gentleman forced to realize cash for an emergency.

Address Art Works, Worcester, Mass. Room 634, State Mutual Build'g.

Darley's Edition Shakespeare
30 plates in ooze leather case. 1822 to 1823. Autograph edition, with descriptive text.

"The Edition of the Republic"
World's Columbian Exposition Art and Architecture. Published by "Barre," of Philadelphia. Limited edition No. 15.
Sculptor, Daniel C. French. Etchings by Eugene Champollion.

Cheapest Book Store in New York.
Any book supplied at Discounts up to 80 per cent.
One of our special features is
Kim 94c. | All $1.50 Novels for 94c. | D'ri & I 94c.
Eternal City 94c. | All Others 94c each. | Crisis 94c.
If sent by mail add 14c. per volume postage.
Our Stationery and Engraving Department is the cheapest in the city.
Co-operative Book & Supply Association,
Tel. 2864 18th St. 41 E. 21st St., near B'way.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS
When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.
Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, Books,
23 West 42d St. - - - - New York
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

MALKAN
CUT PRICE BOOKMAN.
HANOVER SQ.
No. 1 WILLIAM ST. and 67 STONE ST
TEL. 5121 Broad

Book Store for Everybody
Mail Orders a Specialty
Special Discounts to Libraries.

20 Illustrations. 711 Marginal References. 4 Pages Index.

NIBLO'S COMPLETE PALMIST.
A. Mackel & Co. Publishers, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Price, 1.50. For sale by all Booksellers.

American Authors and Their Homes.
EDITED BY
FRANCIS WHITING HALSEY.
Illustrated. Net $1.25.
JAMES POTT & CO., N. Y.

ANTHONY HOPE'S
TRISTRAM OF BLENT
Is in its 23rd Thousand.

Pocket Size Standard Novels.
Thackeray's Works and **Dickens'** and **Scott's** Novels. Thin paper, Large type, easy to read. Size 4¼ by 6¼ inches and only ½ inch thick. Bound in cloth, $1.00 each. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Prospectus free on request. THOS. NELSON & SONS, 37 East 18th St., New York.

Authors' MSS. Revised, placed on easy terms. Short Story illustration by mail. Book MSS. wanted. Send stamp for booklet to Hawthorne Agency, 141 B'way, N. Y.

Heinigke & Bowen, MEMORIAL WINDOWS. New York.

To Exchange—20 vols. 1st Ed. American authors for Atlantic Monthly, bound or in numbers. V. S. Peare, 12,038 Stewart Av., Chicago.

Books bought in Davis' Bookstore, 35 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

NOV

1562. (The second earliest published work on magnetism. Also the editions of 1558 and 1560.)

Turner, Robert. "The notary art of Solomon, showing the cabalistical key of magical operations." 1657. (This is the first English writer who gives a figure of the magnetical dial.)

Vigenere, Blaise de. "Traicté des chiffres * * *" 1586.

Vincentius, Bellovacensis. "Speculum Naturale," 2 vols., folio, 1473. (Contains probably the earliest printed allusion to the polarity of the magnetized needle and its use for the purposes of navigation. See Vol. I., Lib. IX., Chapters 6 and 40. Vincentius was Bishop of Beauvais, and wrote about 1230.)

Wilkins, J. "Mercury, or the secret and swift Messenger," 1644.

Wright, E. "Errors in Navigation," 1599. A very scarce, early work, containing a full description of the mariner's compass and its use.

Zacani, Le Sieur. "Un Traicté de la Boussole," 1625.

Zahn, J. "Specula Fisico-Mathematico Historico," 1696.

Zwingero. "Scrutinum Magnetis," 1597.

The rarities dating from 1700 embrace;

Abercorn, Earl of. "Attractive Virtue of Loadstones," 1729.

Green, George. "Mathematical Analysis," 1828.

Milner, Thomas. "Experiments and Observations," 1783.

Mortensson, Johannes. "De Electricitate," 1740.

Oersted, J. C. "Experimenta Circa Effectum," 1820.

Scots' Magazine, containing letter of Charles Marshall, 1753.

Swammerdam, J. "Biblia Naturae," two volumes, 1737-8.

Altogether, the Lattimer Clark library proper embraces 5,498 books, besides different periodicals and pamphlets, representing 1,378 volumes, or a grand total of 6,876 separate entries.

President Hadley on the American Citizen.*

We have here a very notable series of papers and addresses embodying such ideas and ideals as should, if President Hadley has an equal faculty for formulating and carrying out a system of education, afford a very substantial basis of congratulation to the sons of Yale who have so recently come together for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of their university. So often do the preacher and the politician use their opportunity for public speech as an occasion for merely justifying and flattering the commercialism and practical materialism of the time, that it is truly refreshing to meet an influential writer who takes a different course and contends frankly that making men, not making money, is the main business of the State, while the main business of education is to co-operate with the State in furtherance of this higher end. There is hardly one of these discussions and addresses which did not make a profound impression as originally printed or delivered, and they have lost nothing of their value by the seasoning they have since had. It was quite worth while to bring them together between the covers of a book. They are remarkable at once for their lofty idealism and their genial common sense; for their fundamental optimism together with the frankest recognition of our besetting sins, and—best of all—for a meliorism which cannot remain indifferent while base things are being done and old abuses hold defiantly their citadel.

There is an order of arrangement in the book which gives us, first, the more political, and, second, the more educational addresses. But the more political are only a little more so than the educational, and the more educational are only a little more so than the political. At every step we have the realities of politics and education interfused. President Hadley finds in many of the political writings of the day a tendency to lay too much stress on the mechanism of government and industry, and too little stress on the force by which this mechanism is kept at work. And, similarly, in recent educational movements, he finds too much attention given to the preparation of men and women for their places in the great social machine, and too little to the development of that power and spirit on which our whole social order preeminently depends. No other trait so unifies the essays and addresses that make up this book as the appeal from both of these mistaken views. "Better," he seems to say, "the worst form of government with character and righteousness in the rulers and the ruled, than the best form of government with the rulers and the ruled indifferent to moral principles; and better the most defective system of education, with teachers bound to help and pupils bound to learn, than the best possible educational machinery without these personal elements." Renan once wrote of "the fatal disqualification of seeing the other side." But seeing the other side never seems to be a disqualification with President Hadley. It never seems to paralyze his thought and will. He can, for example, see what is best in the elective system of college study while seeing the defects of that system plainly enough, and he can see what is best in the system of college lecturing while seeing its limitations.

Again and again the argument comes close home to our immediate affairs. Thus, for example, in "Our Standard of Political Morality":

> Whenever we govern a race so inferior that it is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, adequately represented in our councils, one of two things must happen. Either it will be left a victim of the most unscrupulous office holders, or it will be championed by disinterested men, not as a means for their own political success, but as a duty which they owe to their own moral natures. Under an imperialistic policy our Government cannot remain what it was. It must grow either worse or better. It cannot remain a game in which the struggle for success is as far as possible dissociated from the moral sense of the participants. It will involve either a direct breach of trust or a direct acceptance of trust.

In "Government by Public Opinion" there is some excellent thinking with regard to the true character of that opinion. We read:

> It cannot be too often repeated that those opinions which a man is prepared to maintain at another's cost, but not at his own, count for little in forming the general sentiment of a community or in producing any effective public movement. They are manifestations of boastfulness, or envy, or selfishness rather than of that public spirit which is an essential constituent of all true public opinion.

In the same address there is a good definition of a gentleman, or rather of the mark of one: "I believe it is to be found in the readiness to accept trusts even where they are personally disadvantageous, the readiness to subordinate a man's own convenience and desires to a social code." The well-known paper on "The Formation and Control of Trusts," which first appeared in Scribner's Magazine some two years since, has lost none of its importance with the lapse of time. It is optimistic. It contends that there are practical limits to the economy of consolidation which are more effective than the legal ones. The general conclusion is that so far as the present tendency toward industrial consolidation is a financial movement for the sake of selling securities it is likely to be short-lived, but that so far as it is an industrial movement to secure economy of operation and commercial policy it is likely to be permanent.

"Socialism and Social Reform" is another magazine article; it having first appeared in The Forum in 1894. It appeals from the vagueness of popular sentiment to the clearness of the rational mind. It has some important sentences on the distinction that should be made between public opinion and popular clamor:

> It is not by yielding to popular demands as did Burnside at Fredericksburg or Lee at Gettysburg that Generals preserve their authority and their cause. * * * The statesman who, under the pressure of popular clamor, modifies his calmer scientific judgment to suit an emotional demand barters the possibility of a Nashville [where Thomas held out in spite of popular clamor and threatened removal] for the probability of a Fredericksburg.

The succession of narrower educational papers abounds in interesting matter. They treat with large intelligence of the relations of the higher education to the public welfare, the direction of American university development, fundamental requirements in school education, the use and control of examinations, and, in conclusion, of "Yale Problems, Past and Present." For immediate interest the concluding address enjoys the prominence of Ben Adhem's name; but, seeking a note on which to end this inadequate mention of an important book, we turn back to the definition of a classic on page 147. It is, the writer says, one of "those works which have proved their greatness, not by the appeal to a single generation or even to a single country, but by living long enough and spreading far enough to serve as a permanent basis of thought amid the shifting ideas and ideals of different communities." This is good enough to take its place with Lowell's definition:

> A classic is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of the happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and exquisite sympathy between the thought that gives life and the form which consents to every mood of grace and dignity, which can be simple without being vulgar, elevated without being distant, and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Prof. Sloane's Book on the French Revolution.*

In Prof. Sloane's volume we have to announce the publication of a very substantial and original contribution to our knowledge of what has been hitherto a very vague and unfamiliar phase of the French Revolution. The sickness of the material accessible to the student of this point in the ecclesiastical history of France is only equaled by the scarcity of any comprehensive or satisfactory sifting and summing up of this vast quantity of unconnected facts. Prof. Sloane has set himself the task of bringing order out of the chaos in completing the present volume. All students of the revolutionary era in the history of France will be glad of the appearance of a really satisfactory treatment of a very difficult subject. Perhaps the best way of giving the author's point of view may be to quote his own words in the preface:

> It is therefore essential, not that we should study secular history as a discipline of church history, but that we should give due place to the Church as a social and political force everywhere and at all times. The Roman hierarchy in France was in the eighteenth century the most influential estate of the realm. * * * It is distinctly true that the deeper the insight we get into the facts of the Revolution, the clearer it becomes that both in its preparation and in its initial stages it followed wholesomely and normally French precedent and traditions. Had its course not been obstructed, the current might have flowed smoothly, though at best too rapidly, and continuous reform might have in some measure prevented spasmodic revolution. * * * The mightiest obstructive force was ecclesiastical fanaticism, both positive and negative. This at least is what the following lectures are intended to suggest. The action and attitude of the "philosophers"

were alike organic, and their supporters were sectaries; they may therefore be regarded as religious forces for the purposes of our discussion.

Prof. Sloane first points out the greatness of the changes brought about in so short a period. In 1780 France was a feudal monarchy; in 1810 all traces of the old régime had been swept away by the current of events. Instead of undergoing centuries of slowly advancing reform, France, owing to the nature of the internal forces at work, had to have all its reforms—social, political, and ecclesiastical—within a single generation. Naturally this precluded any possibility of a quiet or smooth transformation. It had to come with a rush like a dammed up stream, which is quiet on the surface although constantly at work undermining the barrier from beneath, until at last, with a mighty upheaval, it carries all before it and roars onward, changing the face of the whole country around. So it was with the revolutionary movement in France. There were two distinct elements at work. The whole moldering fabric of a rotten system of government had to fall before anything new could be built up in its place. Destruction preceded construction.

The contemporary mind, whether alert or pensive, found these outward and sensible appearances more interesting than the inner processes of construction, which were really more noteworthy. It is perhaps only now that, after the subsidence of the turbulent agitation, we can enumerate the astounding results.

In the seventeenth century there were a small number of men who might be called philosophers, but they were not many, for the educated mind ran rather to the field of polite letters, and poetry and the drama were the chief manifestations of literary activity. In the eighteenth century, however, all this was changed. Thought took the place of form, and saying something was more important than saying nothing, in correct literary form. In France Montesquieu, Rousseau, the "Encyclopedists," and Voltaire were the leaders of the philosophical agnostic and intellectual party in the struggle against the Established Church and the existing Government. Through successive stages their theories became at length crystallized into a fixed ideal, and "The concept of sovereignty in the abstract, royal, ecclesiastical, aristocratic, or imperial, formed by Bodin, was thus transmuted into that of popular sovereignty expressed by majorities." Continuing the same thought, Prof. Sloane goes on to say:

> It is to be remembered that the number of thinkers who busied themselves with such subjects in the seventeenth century was very small. But in the eighteenth this was changed, and the institutions of higher learning produced both in Protestant and Catholic countries a class of men who, with the spread of education, found their account in writing for the press; men of science, of letters, of philosophy, and politics. Destitute for the most part of profound convictions, they reveled in the play of the intellect and displayed a versatility not often paralleled and never surpassed. The type of this class was Voltaire, to whom nothing was sacred. In his hands the theories of Hobbes, Spinoza, and Bayle were further debased from a limited theism into a system of vague deism.

In a very logical and convincing manner Prof. Sloane carries out these fundamental ideas to their conclusion and shows how important was the revolt against ecclesiasticism and the power of the Papacy in the advancement of the spirit of reform and revolution. With the destruction of all established forms of worship, with the seizure of the property of the Church, came the "Carnival of Irreligion." The horrors of this period induced a general union of the Christian forces against the prevailing atheism. The general confusion in religious matters went on until the promulgation of the Concordat, which was a law both of the State and of the Church. It was a compromise which was partially successful and led to somewhat greater tolerance on all sides. The author finds grave danger to governmental authority in France to-day in the "extraordinary power and wealth of uncontrolled and invading religious orders." This had not been foreseen by the framers of the Concordat, for no one expected a reorganization of the monasteries which had been destroyed. The author concludes his volume with these significant words.

> Should a new and more comprehensive Concordat be submitted for the old, or a supplement to the articles organiques be enacted into a law controlling the new orders, the present ecclesiastical system may take a new lease of life. Otherwise France must move onward to complete disestablishment."

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, JR.

A Guide to Authors.

Mr. Louis Harman Peet has presented a little volume under the title of "Who's the Author?" which anybody who has occasion to look up American writers, speakers, and composers, their novels, stories, speeches, songs, and general writings, will find most convenient, and, in some cases, invaluable. The book is a square 16mo little volume of about 300 pages, yet into it have been crammed the essentials on the subject which Mr. Peet has gathered from all standard literary histories, encyclopedias, and literary dictionaries. Of course, there is little given about each item, but all literary workers know how much valuable time they have wasted when that "little" desired consisted of the name of an author, the title of a book, the first words of a piece of poetry, or dates concerning these passing trifles.

Great care and prudence are represented in this little book. Take for example, the item "Rip Van Winkle." Here we have given not only all necessary data concerning the play made familiar by Mr. Jefferson, the actor, but also Mr. Stedman's poem, and, of course, Washington Irving's story, to which each owes its inspiration. Again, under the pronoun "I," we find grouped the first lines of twelve songs or poems, beginning with the well-known verses of W. H. Lytle's "Anthony and Cleopatra," "I Am Dying, Egypt, Dying." An exhaustive list of American authors, with their full names and date of birth—and of death, where it has occurred—completes this useful "vade mecum" for the librarian or literary worker.

"Britain's Blest with Righteousness?" by John W. Roddy, is a collection of poems which reveal the strong anti-English opinions of the author, but it is said that they are well worth the reading. The book comes from the Grafton Press.

***

"Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction," by Charles H. McCarthy, Ph. D., will be published next week by McClure, Phillips & Co. It appears to be a much needed work, dealing with a much disputed question, in which the author has endeavored to put in convenient and readable form the intricate mass of material dealing with this era.

***

"When Love is Young," by Roy Rolfe Gilson, is announced as the November book in the Harpers' Series of American Novels. The story might be called "The Development of the Male Heart," for it is a story of love from the man's point of view, from the first awakening of the tender passion of a child, through the play of boyhood and the dreams of youth, to the maturer emotions of the young man.

***

"The World's Delight," by Mary J. H. Skine, which John Lane announces, will particularly appeal to those who enjoy the richly humoristic sketches of child-life, such as Kenneth Grahame's "The Golden Age" and "Dream Days."

A New Work by

Eliza Orne White

She has once more displayed her ability to see truly and record simply in

John Forsyth's Aunts

A collection of New England stories so connected that they form practically a continuous work. An abundance of delicate humor and several pretty romances make the book peculiarly refreshing.

At all Bookstores. $1.50.

McClure Phillips & Co New York

THE ORIGINAL CHILD'S BOOK

KIDS OF MANY COLORS

By GRACE DUFFIE BOYLAN And IKE MORGAN

Pictures in Colors, Delightful Verses, Labels, Number Songs, Pages of all Nations, Games, Costumes, Cartoons, etc. Square, 8vo, Bound in Cloth, with Illustrations in Four Colors. Price, $1.50.

JAMESON-MUGGINS CO. PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

McBride's

new list of Fall and Holiday books will be ready in a few days—send for it.

LONDON LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The torrent of new books that is just now issuing from the press suggests the question why they are all published at one time instead of being published at intervals during the year. Why should there be an Autumn and a Spring publishing season, and why is it the firm belief of publishers that it is worse than useless to publish books in Winter and Summer?

The explanation of the Autumn season may lie in the fact that it is the season of fog. When the fogs are upon London the streets are necessarily deserted by every one who is not obliged to go out of doors. Then, again, the fog is depressing to the spirits. Naturally the man who is kept indoors by fog and who feels melancholy turns to books for consolation. The publishers are aware of this fact, and hence they endeavor to meet the needs of the foggy season. Later on, when the weather has become more tolerable and people once more find the streets endurable, they cease to read and the publishers cease to pour out new books. This seems to explain the origin of the Autumn publishing season, but it leaves the Spring season unexplained. Spring in England, as elsewhere, is the pleasantest part of the year and it ought to call people away from books into the bright streets and the delicious lanes. Nevertheless, the publishers make of Spring almost as great a publishing season as they make of the Autumn. Tennyson assures us that in the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, and it is equally probable that in the same season the fancy of young women takes the same direction. This may be turned to account by thoughtful publishers, who perceive that Spring must be the proper season for publishing love stories. But why do they also publish all sorts of books in the Spring? There doesn't seem to be any satisfactory answer. The same is true if we seek to explain many of the customs of publishers. The trade is a mysterious one, which disregards most of the rules which make for success in other trades.

***

It is a pity that some enterprising publisher does not try the plan of publishing a certain number of books every month without the least regard to seasons. There must be men who are occasionally seized, even in July and February, with the desire to read something new. The first publisher who undertakes to gratify this desire will probably find profit therein. Certainly it is contrary to the laws of trade to expect that the publication of an enormous quantity of books at one and the same season is the best possible method of conducting the publishing business. In no other trade is it thought wise to overstock the market with a supply tenfold greater than any possible demand. Not a fifth part of the books published at this season can find a place on the innumerable bookstands of the Smiths, and it is generally believed that a book which the Smiths do not place on their stands has little chance of success. I seriously believe that a new novel published next July would have a far better chance of becoming known and read than it would have if published among the hundreds of new novels that are appearing just at present.

***

We have a woman publisher among us. She has just begun business and promises to introduce some new methods that will make the male publishers "sit up." Here is her chance to display originality and enterprise. Let her refuse to publish any book except in the months of March, February, July, August, and September. By so doing she will avoid all rivalry with the other publishers, who will of course stick to the ancient rule of publishing only in the Spring and Autumn. Then, too, if she wishes to be eminently original she might undertake to make her clients familiar with the exact state of their accounts with her firm. It would interest most authors to receive from their publishers a sworn and itemized statement of the exact cost of producing their books and placing them on the market. At present this is something that no author can find out. True, the publishers announce their willingness that he should inspect their books, but inasmuch as such an inspection would teach him nothing the privilege is not of much value. There is a great opportunity for the new woman publisher, for she is not trammeled by male traditions and she naturally wants to show the superiority of a woman publisher. I expect something startling from the descent of women into the publishing field and shall watch the ways of the woman publisher with interest. There is a new attempt to provide the public with a Spectator at the price of one penny. The experiment has been tried before, but has not succeeded. That, however, does not prove that it will not succeed this time. The new paper, The Week's Survey, appears to be modeled somewhat upon The Speaker, the well-known Liberal weekly. At all events, it is to be of the same political shade. This does not seem to be precisely the best possible time for establishing a new Liberal paper, for the Liberal Party is in rather a worse condition now than it ever has been. Still, a new party comprising the best elements of the old Liberal Party must appear before very long, and the new paper may do its part in building up the new party. Nevertheless, there is a whole cemetery full of cheap weeklies that have lived a few months and then passed away. The Outlook, which is sold at three pence, is the only cheap weekly which can unreservedly be said to have succeeded, though it is fair to say that there are one or two other cheap weeklies which are still alive and may possibly have succeeded to the satisfaction of their conductors.

***

The life of Stevenson is decidedly the book of the week—a phrase which, after all, means little, except that the man who uses it is particularly well pleased with the book to which he applies it. But it would be difficult to find any serious fault with the way in which Mr. Graham Balfour, the biographer, has done his work. Indeed, many Stevensonians are on the whole very glad that the life of Stevenson has been written by Mr. Balfour instead of Mr. Colvin, who was originally expected to write it. The book gives us a complete portrait of Stevenson, and that is the best that any biographer can hope to do. Stevenson's letters have fortunately revealed the man so thoroughly that a biographer has no need to try to tell us what manner of man Stevenson was. No one admires Stevenson's books more than I do, but to my mind he was greater than any of his writings. His heroic life is a lesson of inestimable worth to all of us. He has taught us how to be cheerful and hopeful and, above all, helpful, in spite of physical conditions which would make almost any man selfish, self-centred, and morbid. He preached a new and true gospel when he said that it mattered more what a man did not do than what he did—that is to say, that sins of commission, as the theologians would say, are of less importance than the sins of omission. To many men and women Stevenson's doctrine of the paramount duty of courage and cheerfulness has come like a revelation. We knew it before, of course, but it took no hold on many of us until it was preached by the man who was forty years in dying and never once gave way to despair or melancholy.

***

I fancy that there are few men in literature who will be loved as time goes on with the deep affection that will be given to Stevenson. His books may not endure, though I cannot see how that is possible, but the man will live forever. Mr. Balfour's book will of necessity live as long as the memory of Stevenson survives. It may not tell us much that we do not already know, but it gives completeness to our knowledge of Stevenson and it shows his frail and dauntless figure with perfect clearness. The public is certainly under great obligation to Mr. Balfour for his admirable biography. It will be bought by every lover of Stevenson and will be read and reread many times.

***

Among the latest novels is Mr. Bernard Capes's "Love Like a Gipsy." It is a novel of the days of George III., the period when the Prince Regent ruled England. Mr. Capes is a writer from whom we can always expect good work and are never disappointed. In his earlier books he paid too much attention to a style that was frequently artificial to a very perceptible degree, but he improves steadily in that respect. His new book has all the elements of a good historical novel. Its plot is based upon an incident that is, so far as I know, new to fiction, and the solution of it is perfectly concealed until the very end of the book, when it comes upon the reader as a complete surprise. There is plenty of incident in the book, and its characters, one and all, are alive, with the possible exception of the objectionable father. Mr. Capes may be heartily congratulated on his success and upon the sure prospect that he will go on to do even better things in the near future.

***

To write about real boys and girls is something which very few authors can do. The average juvenile hero or heroine of fiction is a prig. This is rather unaccountable, since the writers of juvenile books must at some time have been young themselves and ought to have a lively sense of the difference between real boys and girls and the conventional little prigs of whom they persist in writing. Miss Evelyn Sharpe has, in her new book, "The Youngest Girl in School," written of girls who are distinctly alive. This is a merit which deserves hearty commendation. But Miss Sharpe's book, although ostensibly designed for girls, is written with so much genuine humor that it will be found capital reading by grown-ups. There are people who will probably prefer the usual girls of fiction to Miss Sharpe's real girls, just as there are those who prefer the boys of "St. Winifred's" to the boys of Mr. Kipling. That is, of course, all a matter of taste. But Miss Sharpe's girls will be preferred by all who like to read of girls made up of flesh and blood and endowed with healthy appetites and the virtues and meannesses of childhood. It is as a book for grown-up people that "The Youngest Girl in School" ought to achieve success, and I hardly think that it can fail to achieve it.

W. L. ALDEN.

My Lady Peggy Goes to Town

THE DAINTIEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL BOOK OF THE SEASON.

A heroine almost too charming to be true is Peggy, and it were a churlish reader who is not, at the end of the first chapter, prostrate before her red slippers.—*Washington Post.*

To speak right up in the literary meeting, this book of the gallant Lady Peggy is absolutely the season's breeziest contribution in fiction.—*N. Y. World.*

To make a comparison would be to rank "My Lady Peggy" with "Monsieur Beaucaire" in points of attraction, and to applaud as heartily as that delicate romance, this picture of the days "When patches nestled o'er sweet lips at chocolate times."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PUBLISHED BY THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY.

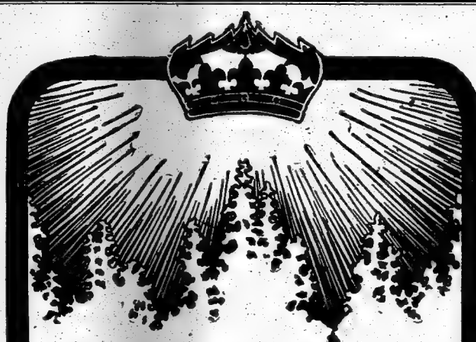

An American romance, by an American woman, and the story of an American King, that's why the critics name

LAZARRE

The Best Novel of the Year.

Of all the novels of the year Lazarre has the most engaging subject.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Mary Hartwell Catherwood's new romance, Lazarre, in the quality of recreating time and place, surpasses any romance that has yet been written by an American Author.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*

A woman has written "the novel of the year" and it's "Lazarre." This time it is a book which swings into popularity because of its literary merit and not by reason of flamboyant advertising or judicious booming of book or author.—*Baltimore American.*

For Sale Everywhere.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh winds, mostly northwesterly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,175. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1901.—24 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM LONDON

Why No Peers of Any Rank Are Found Among the New Mayors.

RETURN OF LORD ROSEBERY

That and Other Signs Point to an Impending Change in Politics.

Harcourt and Birrell in the Field—Doubt of the King's Health Removed —A "Tariff for Revenue Only" —Continental Politics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901. (Via French Telegraph and Cable Company.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.—After a doleful week the fog lifted just enough for the multitude to see the gorgeous Lord Mayor's Show, which is gone through annually as gravely as ever. Happily there was no attempt for a formal celebration of the King's birthday beyond the royal salutes at the arsenals and batteries and the publication of the list of royal honors, headed by the announcement of the Duke of Cornwall and York's succession to the title of Prince of Wales.

The day was also made memorable by the installment in office of the Mayors of the twenty-eight boroughs and cities which make up this giant metropolis. It is noticeable that this year there is not a single Duke in the list, or any of higher rank than that of Knight. The problems and perils of municipal government impel noblemen to shun Chief Magistracies as the wisest of them in these days shun Directorships in new companies.

Lord Rosebery's promise to return to the field of political discussion, if not deliberately to re-enter politics, and deliver a speech to his neighbors in Derbyshire, has been received with more surprise and gratification than seems justified, considering that his voice has been so often heard lately, if not on political subjects, at least in speeches on other topics in which the occasional political drift of his references was obvious. But underlying this is the feeling, now becoming general, that a change of some sort is pending, either, as I suggested last week, through dissolution and an appeal to the country or by a harmonious understanding among the Conservatives and all Liberals not classed as Radicals, by which a better administration of public affairs may be brought about.

***

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BAD POLICY.

Both Sir William Harcourt and Augustine Birrell have preceded Lord Rosebery in the field this week, the former with a long and, I must say, unilluminative and dull letter, which was politely accorded a most conspicuous place in The London Times, and the latter with an exceedingly graceful and pregnant speech in Bristol, which was chiefly directed at the recent policy of Mr. Chamberlain, a policy now generally admitted, in Chamberlain's own party, to have failed.

Lord Rosebery, by the way, has been visiting the King at Sandringham this week. All doubts concerning King Edward's good health are now set at rest by the publication of the announcement in the fashionable and well-informed Morning Post that lately he supped on his favorite Cockney dish, popularly known as "sausages and mashed," of which no sick man could eat late at night and survive. The impression seems to prevail here that the reports of his illness originated in American sensational journals actuated by pure malice, but the latest rumors came from the Continent.

***

FOR ANOTHER WAR LOAN.

The excitement caused in the money market by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech, in which he frankly admitted that a new loan would have to be floated soon and that taxation would be increased, has given rise to a renewed discussion of the possibilities of a "tariff for revenue only," that familiar American phrase actually appearing on the editorial pages of The Times. The introduction of this method of taxation to meet the necessities of the situation is warmly advocated by Sir Bernhard Samuelson, a political economist of some repute, and, while it is unlikely that so radical a change in the existing policy will be soon made, it is likely enough that a shilling duty on corn and a few other small imposts will be announced in the next budget.

***

THE NEAR EAST.

The new development in the Franco-Turkish trouble, while it has not amounted to much thus far, has produced an appreciable tremor throughout Europe; it is so obvious now that Russia has disapproved of France going so far as a demonstration by force in the matter for fear of stirring up the other powers and attracting a general attention to the involved situation in the Near East, which Russia has her own reasons for wishing to keep involved.

***

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

On the other hand, within a week there has been a strange change, outwardly at least, in the expression of German public opinion toward England. Only the other day the Berlin journals were continuing their habitual abuse of the United Kingdom and quoting the violent words of the latest unpractical recluse holding the theory that England was Germany's worst enemy. To-day Berlin has suddenly become polite and aware of the strength of the English Navy and of the common interests of the two countries.

As a matter of fact, in case of serious trouble between the nations of Europe the place of England and Germany must be side by side, and although Kaiser William may sometimes have dreams of aggression which might do more than cause an ill-feeling between the two countries, it is not likely that they will ever be realized.

Another curious feature of the present imbroglio brought about by commercial intrigue is that Germany so warmly and, as it seems, so honestly, approves the course of France, of which Russia disapproves. Many students of international politics laugh at the coalition of France and Russia, the two countries having little or nothing in common, while the interests of Germany and France have really grown closer together every year. A French General, viewing the festivities of the Czar's reception in France, remarked: "In three years the Kaiser will be welcomed here with greater honors and more sincere enthusiasm." The prejudice of France against England, too, so violently expressed in these days, is purely superficial, and is likely to disappear in the face of danger.

E. A. DITHMAR.

"HONOR" IN THE GERMAN ARMY

Lieutenant About to be Married Murdered in a Duel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The cruel absurdities of what is called discipline and honor in the German Army were never more revoltingly shown than in the positive murder of poor young Kurt Blaskowitz a Lieutenant of artillery who was killed in a duel this week. The youth celebrated the approaching end of his bachelorhood, drinking too much wine one night, and on the way home, meeting two fellow-officers, he acted toward them in a way which they considered rude.

Although on the next day, the eve of his marriage, he was perfectly willing to apologize, a formal court of officers—full-grown human beings firmly believing themselves civilized—decided that he must fight two duels. So he was shot dead, leaving the young bride-elect and an aged clerical father to mourn.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The public mind was considerably excited this week on account of the duel at Insterburg, East Prussia, in which Lieut. Blaskowitz of the army was killed by Lieut. Hildebrand, another officer. The military officials have not yet made a statement of the facts, but the National Zeitung has obtained an authoritative account of the meeting, which is as follows:

Lieuts. Hildebrand and Rassmussen met Lieut. Blaskowitz going home one night in a state of intoxication, carried him to a spot near his residence, and left him there. They returned to the spot later, however, and found Blaskowitz crouching against a wall, asleep, and tried to arouse him and get him upon his feet.

Blaskowitz, being ignorant of the identity of the two men who were endeavoring to assist him, struck right and left in his semi-somnolent state and hit Lieut. Hildebrand. The latter considered himself insulted by the blow and reported the affair to the Court of Honor, which decided that a duel was unavoidable, whereupon Lieut. Hildebrand challenged Lieut. Blaskowitz.

The latter, however, unconscious of what had occurred while he was intoxicated, went to Eylau the next day to attend a party held at the house of a young lady whom he was to marry on the following day. A telegram recalled Blaskowitz from the party to meet Hildebrand.

Blaskowitz, ignorant of the reason which had caused Hildebrand to challenge him, wanted to settle the matter with an apology, but the highest officers of the brigade and division sanctioned the finding of the Court of Honor that a duel was necessary, and it ended in the manner already detailed.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion express amazement at the action of the Court of Honor. Even the Conservative papers regard the action of the court as being incomprehensible. It is expected that the case will come before the Reichstag. The papers used the strongest language against permitting duels like the above, holding that the superior officers were responsible.

THE TAMMANY OF NAPLES.

A Royal Decree May Be Used Against the Camorra.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Tammany of Naples, the Camorra, seems likely to have the same fate awaiting it as its brother bandit organization in New York lately met. If the local reformers fail in the work they have undertaken, a royal decree will intervene.

Although only a year ago Casale, one of the prominent bosses of the municipality, called "the uncrowned King of Naples," had the effrontery to bring a libel suit against a paper accusing him of wrongdoing, public opinion has since awakened and rigorous measures have been taken.

AMATEUR DETECTIVE ARRESTED

William Nichols of Poughkeepsie Is Held as a Witness but Is Released Later.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Through a combination of circumstances, William Nichols, an amateur detective of this city, who was sent to Dover by Chief of Police McCabe a week ago to work on a case, became involved in a misunderstanding before he had been in Dover Plains for half an hour, and finally found himself in the position of chief witness for the State in a murder case.

"Wiggy," as he is called, lolled sleepily on the Dover Plains station platform last Saturday afternoon. He was aroused by a tall man who subsequently proved to be a tramp named Andrew Keogh. Keogh invited "Wiggy" to have a drink. They had beer in Hall's saloon near by. As they came out they were accosted by Michael Brennan, who accused "Wiggy" of insulting his mother. Before the amazed amateur detective could explain that he had only been in Dover a little while and was innocent of the charge he was knocked down.

Brennan then sprang on Keogh and pounded him so severely that he died the next day. The detective was held as a witness and was brought to Poughkeepsie in custody with Brennan. He was released at the Court House.

Sleeping & Parlor Cars to Pinehurst, N.C. Seaboard Air Line Railway will commence in December to operate through sleeping cars Washington to Pinehurst once a week on night trains; also parlor cars on day trains probably three times a week. Absolutely the best route. Call on or write to any agent of the Seaboard for all particulars. Offices, 367 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BOYS DEAD IN SAND BANK

Went Down in Collapse of Tons of Earth at Greenpoint.

Three Were Buried, but One Was Dug Out Alive, Though Critically Injured —Narrow Escape of Others.

Two boys were killed and another was dangerously injured yesterday afternoon through the collapse of an overhanging bank of earth about 100 feet high in Hausmann Street, near Norman Avenue, Greenpoint. Three other boys who were playing with them had narrow escapes. The dead are James Cunard, nine years old, of 255 Nassau Avenue and Edward Fagan, eleven years old, of Sutton Street and Nassau Avenue. John Donohue, eleven years old, of 95 Sutton Street had his right leg broken and received internal injuries. He was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital in a critical condition.

When the accident occurred a report spread quickly about the neighborhood that fifteen boys had been buried beneath tons of earth, and the wildest excitement prevailed. A fire alarm was turned in, calls were sent to St. Catharine's and the Williamsburg Hospitals, while the reserves of the Herbert and Greenpoint Avenue Police Stations were hurried to the scene. Young Cunard and Fagan had been buried many feet deep and it was some time before their bodies could be reached. Only about a foot of earth covered Donohue. He was quickly brought to light, but was unconscious.

The earth in that neighborhood was found last Spring to be filled with fine, rich sand and building contractors began to dig for it. Below a cliff about fifty feet high they dug to a corresponding depth. Boys were in the habit of looking over the top of the cliff, watching the laborers digging for the sand. Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the six boys were on top of the cliff looking over the edge when suddenly about forty tons of earth collapsed, carrying them down with it. Cunard, Fagan, and Donohue were buried in the falling mass. Their companions fell on top of the heap, escaping with a few scratches. There is no building in the vicinity and it was some minutes before the boys who escaped could give an alarm. Thousands of persons then hurried to the scene and work in rescuing began.

Meanwhile an alarm of fire had been turned in and the firemen soon arrived and assisted in digging for the boys. This work continued for more than two hours to make sure that there were no more bodies under the earth.

The bodies of Fagan and Cunard were removed to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station. Dr. McEntee of St. Catharine's Hospital said their death had been due to asphyxiation.

After the fatality it was recalled that several times lately the men who were doing the digging were warned of the overhanging cliff and advised that it ought to be removed.

TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS.

Representative Landis Says That Will Be the Problem Before Congress— Opposed to Tariff Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Representative Landis of Indiana said to-day: "We will have to wrestle with the surplus; that will be one of the important matters to come before Congress at its next session. We have not always such a problem to deal with, but now that it is confronting us, we will have to solve it, and I have no doubt that we will be able to do so. I do not believe there will be any material change in the tariff. There is no particular demand for it out in Indiana.

"There is some talk, of course, as there always is when such questions arise, but I have heard of no urgent demand for any changes. It is quite natural, however, as development goes on, that conditions may so shape themselves as to make it quite proper to revise certain portions of such an act as the Dingley law. It is very probable that some modifications would be highly advantageous, and these would probably be made along the lines of reciprocal agreements such as were advocated by President McKinley, and as I understand President Roosevelt favors.

"As for a general revision of the tariff I do not believe that anything of the kind will be accomplished. The trouble is that when any tampering with the tariff is undertaken we never know where we are going to stop; when the question is once opened up we never know where it is going to lead to or what the result will be. For that reason I believe that the Republican leaders will be careful in their treatment of the matter before the coming session. Personally I am in favor of reducing the internal revenue in order to avoid accumulating a surplus, if it is found that the surplus is building up too fast, and to such an extent that we do not know what to do with it.

"I want to say, however, that we can handle a good share of that surplus by improving, augmenting, and increasing the rural free delivery system. It is exceedingly popular, and there is a general demand to have it take in all the outlying country districts. There is nothing which brings the farmer in so close connection with the National Government as the delivery of his newspaper at his doorstep every day. Where it has been tried out our way the people are beginning to wonder how they ever got along without it as long as they did, and counties where it has not yet been placed in operation are clamoring for it. The system brings the farmer to the realization that the National Government is doing a little something for him, after all."

CONGRESSMAN PAYNE'S PLAN.

Will Introduce a Bill Aimed to Reduce Surplus by Cutting Internal Revenue Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, was at the Treasury Department getting statistics for a bill which he will introduce to cut down the surplus.

Mr. Payne's plan is for reduction of internal revenue taxation, and it is understood to be mainly directed at the beer tax. The introduction of the bill is a part of the general plan of the high tariff advocates to prevent a reduction of the tariff by reducing the internal revenue taxes.

IRON DEPOSITS FOUND.

Regarded as Important Extension of Famous Mesaba Range.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 9.—While making a deep cut for the new railroad, Duluth, Virginia and Rainy Lake, building from Virginia, Minn., on the Mesaba Range, to the international border, the graders came upon a fine deposit of soft iron ore five miles north of the recognized boundary of the Mesaba Range ore deposits.

Ore and mining men predict a new district, or rather an important extension of the famous Mesaba, which in nine years has taken the position of furnishing 45 per cent. of all the ore shipped from the Lake Superior region. Prospectors are already on the ground in the vicinity of the find.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

$68 Round Trip to New Orleans. by the New Orleans Short Line. Address Norfolk & Western Railway, 398 Broadway or any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office.—Adv.

J. P. MORGAN ACQUIRES MORE STEAMSHIP LINES?

London Paper Says He Has Bought the White Star Line and Has Option on Dominion Line.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Sunday Special, on the authority of its New York correspondent, will announce to-morrow that J. Pierpont Morgan has acquired the White Star Line and that he has secured a contract to purchase the Dominion Line.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—C. P. Jameson, general manager of the Dominion Line, stated to-night that he has no official knowledge that J. Pierpont Morgan has received a contract to purchase the Dominion Line. He added that he had in no way heard of the matter except through the newspapers.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S FUTURE

Plans for Dividends and Financing New Properties to be Considered by Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Nov. 18, plans will be laid before them bearing upon the dividends and the financing of new properties. As the voting trust has been dissolved, the stockholders for the first time since the receivership have an opportunity to participate in the annual meeting.

Of course, the Pennsylvania Railroad will have most of the say at this meeting. The plans contemplate the issuance of new capital to finance the reorganization of the Pittsburg and Western and to pay for the acquisition of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling and Ohio River Railroads. In the same connection there is a suggestion to increase the dividend on the common stock from 4 to 5 per cent.

The company actually has earned 10 per cent. for the year. Opposing any increase is an influence in the management that contends for liberal expenditures out of earnings for betterments. The recent decision of the Pennsylvania Railroad to pay an extra dividend to its stockholders is, however, taken as a favorable sign by those who hope for an increased Baltimore and Ohio dividend.

The policy of improvements will not be interrupted. The recent order for 50,000 tons of steel rails will soon be followed by contracts for 10,000 new cars. These are badly needed, as the Baltimore and Ohio is suffering from the car famine which is felt in all the large shipping centres. Additional locomotives will also be purchased.

A number of branches are being built, and surveys are made and contracts will be let for others. These branches are feeders, reaching coal and timber lands and manufacturing communities. The near future will show some interesting developments. The close relationship now existing between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad is already seen in the efforts of the engineers of both systems to work out a plan for a great union terminal at Washington. The Baltimore and Ohio will share in the through business to the South now monopolized by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The recent break in the Union Tunnel in this city emphasized the ability of the Baltimore and Ohio to handle this business.

It is also understood that the Pennsylvania will soon consider plans for enlarging its terminal facilities in Chicago, with a view to joint occupancy with the Baltimore and Ohio. The Baltimore and Ohio has notified the Chicago Terminal Company of its intention to terminate the existing agreement if better terms than $250,000 a year, the present rate of rental, are not granted.

NEW STEEL PLATE COMBINE.

Rumors of Formation of $50,000,000 Corporation to Include All the Big Mills of the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The North American to-morrow will say: "A new fifty-million-dollar steel corporation is being formed for the purpose of uniting in one powerful combination the plate mills of the country. Ten or more plants, including Pennsylvania companies that are now doing a large business, are to be absorbed by the new concern.

"Four of the properties are East of the Alleghanies. These are the Lukens Iron Works of Coatesville, the Tidewater Steel Company, Chester; the Central Steel Company, Harrisburg, and the Worth Brothers' mills. These four represent an active estimated capitalization of about $10,000,000.

"It is understood that Jones & Laughlins, Limited, of Pittsburg, a corporation with $20,000,000 capital, will enter the combination and will be the strongest concern in it. Details regarding the Western interests that will be represented are lacking, but these will probably be made known in the course of a few days in an official announcement of the project.

"A significant feature of the deal is the active part taken in it by Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Schwab attended a conference held in this city early in the week, and had much to do with shaping the plans of the concern. This is believed to indicate that it will be operated in harmony with the billion-dollar corporation, and that eventually the new company may become identified with Mr. Schwab's corporation.

"The joint output of all the companies aggregate 475,000 tons.

"The new company will take up the securities of the constituent concern both by means of cash payments and an exchange of stock upon a basis not yet made known."

A SICK PRISONER FLOGGED.

Sheriff in Dover, Del., Obeyed the Law, but Laid the Lash on Lightly.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 9.—Sheriff Frank Reedy performed a most unpleasant task to-day in the public flogging of William H. Decker, horse thief. Decker has been ill, and is subject to violent attacks of heart trouble.

He is a frail man of middle age, and when Sheriff Reedy heard him sentenced to an hour in the pillory and twenty lashes, he suggested that the corporal punishment part of the sentence be remitted, as the man could not stand it.

Coming out into the chill air to-day Decker shivered and his strength seemed to leave him as he faced the post. Sheriff Reedy applied the lash lightly and much more rapidly than usual, making it not a very severe punishment. Decker, upon reaching the prison corridor, seemed to recover his nerve, and he thanked the Warden for the kind treatment he had received. George W. Fowler, who, with his wife, Werthie Fowler, was convicted of forging a check for $110, stood an hour in the pillory before the crowd.

JEFFERSON STATUE UNVEILED.

Gift of Two Merchants to the City of Louisville Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—A statue of Thomas Jefferson was unveiled in front of the Jefferson County Court House to-day. The statue is of bronze, of heroic size, modeled by Sir Moses Ezekiel. It is mounted on a granite base, and the pedestal is the liberty bell, on four sides of which are designs depicting liberty, justice, equality, and the brotherhood of man.

The statue cost $85,000, and is a gift to the city by I. W. and Bernard Bernheim, local merchants, who have also provided a fund for its maintenance. Sir Moses Ezekiel, the sculptor, was in the city for the occasion, and a reception was tendered to him by the Commercial Club this evening. The principal oration was delivered by ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, who, though a Republican, paid high tribute to the founder of the Democracy.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

CONFESSION MAY GIVE FREEDOM TO BISSERT

Immunity Promised If He Will Tell About Protection.

REPORT THAT HE WILL YIELD

District Attorney Philbin Says There Has Been No Halt in the Cases of Accused Policemen—He Will Not Be Jerome's Assistant

George Bissert, the "wardman," convicted of bribery, has been informed by the authorities that he will be treated with leniency if he will disclose what he knows of the reception of protection money by the police. He has been told that a full confession may even lead to his unconditional release under his sentence, which calls for five and a half years of imprisonment and the payment of a fine of $1,000.

The fact that such a proposition has been made to Bissert is not denied by any one in the public Prosecutor's office. District Attorney Philbin will not discuss the matter, but those regarded as having intimate knowledge of the case say that the statement is true, and that Bissert will yield to the temptation to escape punishment by betraying those who are implicated with him, but against whom it has been impossible to get satisfactory legal proof.

HOW BISSERT'S CASE STANDS.

Bissert is at present in the Tombs, awaiting a decision by the United States Supreme Court on an appeal by his counsel from a decision by Judge Lacombe not to issue a writ of habeas corpus in his case. This litigation takes precedence of an appeal to the State courts in his interest. The argument in the United States Supreme Court will be made, it is expected, before December.

Bissert's case was among the first of the series of grave accusations against police officials which at present are engaging the attention of the prosecuting authorities. He was accused of levying blackmail amounting to more than $1,000 upon Lena Schmitt, who kept a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street. The woman had been raided three times in quick succession, and when arraigned before Justice Jerome on June 11 last she swore that she had paid Bissert $500 as an initiation fee in September, 1900, and had paid him $50 a month after that time for protection. She was corroborated by Minna Kurtz the reputed owner of the Stuyvesant Street property.

A warrant for the "wardman's" arrest followed, and he was apprehended late on the night of June 12, Justice Jerome meantime having raised something of a tempest at Police Headquarters because of the dilatory tactics of the police in taking him into custody on a felonious charge. Capt. Diamond at the time appearing before Magistrate Mayo insisted that the charge was founded upon the woman's desire for revenge because of the repeated raids, but the proceedings were cut short by the entry of Assistant District Attorney Gans, who announced to the evident dismay of the prisoner and his Captain that Bissert had already been indicted by the Grand Jury. Within two weeks two additional indictments were found against him.

MR. PHILBIN'S STATEMENT.

District Attorney Philbin said yesterday regarding a statement that now, the election being over, he was to push cases against various accused police officers:

"The work of the District Attorney's office in respect of the cases of Capts. Diamond, Gannon, and Herlihy, and Wardman Glennon has not been halted to be taken up now. It has gone on continuously and actively so far as circumstances permitted, and zeal in the interest of the law and the public has not flagged. The work will go on to the end of my term with the single end in view which I had when I took office. Just now there is nothing in these cases to present to any Grand Jury. The cases are generally tied up by legal proceedings.

"I do not care to discuss matters that are proceeding in what I regard as the strict line of my duty. The case of Capt. Diamond is to be tried in Albany County Nov. 25. I have not yet decided what to do with that of Capt. Gannon, who was not indicted by the October Grand Jury. In the case of Capt. Herlihy, accused of neglect of duty in not suppressing disorderly houses in the Pro-Cathedral district, we are awaiting the decision next week of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on our appeal against the decision of Recorder Goff that the indictment of Herlihy was defective.

"I repeat that there will be no change, and that there has been no change, in my policy of zealously following what I hold to be my strict line of duty in all these police cases."

Asked again about the rumor that he might become a permanent member of the staff of District Attorney Jerome, Mr. Philbin said:

"Inasmuch as I declined the nomination for District Attorney on the Fusion ticket and recommended the choice of Mr. Jerome, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I would not be likely to go into the District Attorney's office as an assistant. I suppose, however, that it is well understood that I shall give the new District Attorney freely and unhesitatingly, and at all times, any aid that he may require through the knowledge and experience I have gained in this office."

CHICAGO'S TREASURY IS SHORT.

Has In It $2,112,395.40 Less Than It Ought To Have.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A deficiency of $2,112,395.40 will be charged to profit and loss if the City Council adopts a resolution being prepared for Controller McGann by the City Law Department. Corporation Counsel Walker expects to have the order ready for the Council's meeting next Monday night. It will be sent to the Finance Committee. The Controller's books show that there should be $2,694,520.19 to the credit of the sinking funds. The City Treasurer's books show a cash balance of only $582,124.79. The difference has been diverted from the proper funds and used during the terms of former Controllers for current expenses.

Mr. Walker and Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyffe are looking into the question of liability of other Controllers for diverting these funds. They are inclined to believe that, as the money has been used for city purposes entirely, the former officials cannot be held on their bonds to make up the discrepancy. The following is the statement of the deficiency prepared by the Controller:

	Controller's Balance.	Treasurer's Balance.	Deficiency.
General	$604,914.24	$51,651.41	$613,262.83
Sewerage ...	361,753.50	55,475.39	306,278.11
River improvements.	530,869.54	124,065.00	412,765.54
School	228,303.10	43,047.39	185,255.71
Int'st fund..	969,688.81	307,855.60	594,833.21
Total	$2,694,530.19	$582,124.79	$2,112,395.40

Daily Excursions to New Orleans leave New York 3:25 P. M. by Penn. & Norfolk & Western R'ys, $58 round trip. Apply to Norfolk & Western office, 306 Broadway, or any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office.—Adv.

To-morrow William H. Muldoon, known to the reading world as "Mul," will become a regular contributor, over his own signature, to The Brooklyn Citizen, he having severed his connections with The Eagle.—Adv.

MRS. ROOSEVELT ANNOYED.

Forced to Abandon Weekly Receptions Owing to Mobs of Uninvited Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Roosevelt, through her Secretary, Miss Isabel Hagner, has requested the local papers to announce that she will discontinue her informal Friday afternoon receptions, this course having been adopted to avoid embarrassment caused by the large number of uninvited guests, who have made their way into the White House on these occasions, even before the expiration of the thirty days' official mourning for President McKinley.

Mrs. Roosevelt was at home on Friday afternoons, when her personal friends were sure to find a cup of tea awaiting them. Each week has seen the number of "personal friends" doubled and redoubled, until last Friday's at home assumed the proportion of a well-dressed mob clamoring for admission.

As Miss Hagner explains the situation, Mrs. Roosevelt wishes to keep up and to enlarge the circle of friends made during her former residence in Washington, when her husband served as Civil Service Commissioner and Assistant Secretary of the Navy. As the mistress of the White House returns no visits, her only means of pursuing these friendships or acquaintances seemed to be in her own house. To do this she proposed having from fifteen to twenty ladies invited each Friday, the guests to be selected from the cards left during the week previous. It was hoped in this way to receive every one with any claim to such distinction in the course of the Winter. The fact that some 200 would-be "personal friends" presented themselves last Friday, and that more than 600 cards have been left in the past three weeks has convinced Mrs. Roosevelt of the futility of her desire to make this one brief hour of her present life "unofficial and personal." The uninvited visitors of last week seemed totally unconscious of their presence being an intrusion.

Mrs. Roosevelt will give a series of public afternoon receptions during December, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES a month ago. What new means will be devised or adopted for welcoming her personal friends remains to be seen.

PRESIDENT IGNORES LEADERS.

Makes Four Southern Appointments in Opposition to State Republican Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—President Roosevelt, in making appointments of Postmasters for Fort Worth, Texas; Clarksdale, Miss., and Decatur and Union Springs, Ala., to-day disregarded the recommendations of the Republican organizations in three States. In these cases the organization candidates were found not to meet all the requirements.

There was a greater number of papers in the Fort Worth appointment than in any other Post Office case on record. The aggregate weight of the documents filed was twenty-eight pounds, and one of the candidates wrote fifty letters in his own behalf. There were twenty-three candidates for the office. The appointee at Fort Worth was strongly supported by Fort Worth business men and by Texas friends of the President, among whom were soldiers of the Spanish-American War. He is a veteran of the civil war. Ex-Representative Hawley, National Committeeman for Texas, urged John L. Ward. Other candidates were Mrs. Turner, the outgoing Postmaster, whose appointment under the Cleveland Administration expired four years ago; Mrs. Burchell, Postmaster under the Garfield and Harrison Administrations, who was indorsed by Senator Allison of Iowa and others, and C. W. Connery, indorsed locally and by J. F. Chaney of Boston, Mass., a prominent stockholder in the Santa Fé Railroad.

At Union Springs the contest has waged warmly, and neither Republican faction won, the Assistant Postmaster being promoted solely on his record.

The appointee at Decatur, Ala., is the daughter of the retiring Postmaster, and was indorsed by business men of Decatur. The State Republican Committee had another candidate.

The Clarksdale, Miss., appointee was Postmaster during the Harrison Administration. W. G. Cole was appointed Postmaster there about a month ago on the recommendation of National Committeeman Turley. Protests were telegraphed here subsequently that the appointment was of a carpet-bag nature, and that Cole had resided at Clarksdale less than the prescribed six months for citizenship. An investigation corroborated this charge, and the change was therefore made.

HER BANDITS IMAGINARY.

Ida Thompson of Dover, N. Y., Confesses to Fabrications and Crimes.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Ida Thompson's weird midnight rides after the bandits she thought were bombarding the house of William Ketcham of Dover, her benefactor, and otherwise annoying him, have been explained through the action of the county and city officials. A number of arrests were made to-night, and enough was learned to prove that the reign of terror at Dover, as pictured by Miss Thompson, was a fiction invented by her and intended to serve her own ends.

Mr. Ketcham, while in Poughkeepsie a week ago, had a talk with Sheriff Hoffman and Chief of Police McCabe. After hearing his story, he concluded that there was something "fishy" about Ida's account of her single-handed raids on horseback and her battles with thugs and vagabonds. They communicated with Justice Allerton of Dover, and the town officials offered to co-operate in exposing her. To-day the investigation had progressed to a point where it was possible to make arrests. So Sheriff Hoffman, Recorder Morschauser, and Chief McCabe went to Dover.

Recorder Morschauser acted as legal adviser for Justice Allerton, and the latter, upon information presented to him, issued warrants for the arrest of Edward Schriver, Frank Schermerhorn, William Dingy, Gilbert Dean, and Ida Thompson. The charges were vagrancy and disorderly conduct.

Dingy, Schermerhorn, and Schriver were caught first and sentenced to three months in jail, the last two being put on probation. Schermerhorn made a confession involving Ida Thompson. He stated that two weeks ago he and Ida Thompson were near William Ketcham's home, and that she threw a stone through the window and then mounted a horse and rode to the woods; where she fired a revolver twice. Ida, when taken into custody, told Chief McCabe that she had thrown the stones and cut the farmer for the sake of notoriety and was also guilty of other depredations. Her horseback trips after alleged bandits were planned to keep her benefactor in ignorance of her meetings with Schermerhorn. As a climax she confessed to burning Farmer Ketcham's buildings, causing him a loss of $10,000. She was committed to St. Ann's home at Albany.

CITY DEFAULTS ON BONDS.

West Superior Decides Not to Pay Interest on a Special Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 9.—The city has decided to allow the interest on $700,000 worth of special improvement bonds to lapse. This will make the bonds all fall due in a short time, but the city's legal advisers contend that by a recent decision of Judge Bunn of the Federal Court at La Crosse all these bonds are void, and that the city has no right to pay interest on them.

The truth of the matter, however, is that no interest has been paid on these bonds for the last six months, while the La Crosse decision was only made about a month ago. The bonds are held almost entirely by Eastern parties.

St. Paul and Minneapolis only one night from New York, by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON COURTS AND CHURCHES

Says They Have Not Improved During Last Thirty Years.

Colleges and Schools Have Advanced and Mentality and Spirituality Have Kept Pace with Materiality.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—"Neither our courts, our Legislatures, nor our churches have improved and gained greater hold on the people in the last thirty years," said President Eliot of Harvard in the course of an address on "A Survey of the Conditions of American Education with Some Accounts of Its Successes and Its Failures," before the Twentieth Century Club to-day. Dr. Eliot pointed out many failures and minced no words in doing so.

"In our country," he said, "education is the one agency for promoting intelligence and righteousness which unquestionably has gained power in the United States during the last half century. The efficiency of Legislatures and the respect in which they are held unquestionably have declined. The courts are as a whole less efficient and less respected to-day than they were a generation or two generations ago. Reverence for law is not maintained at its old level. The church and its ministers cannot be said to have risen in public estimation since the civil war.

"The church in some places clings to morbid poetic images, or turns in others to pomp and ritual. On the whole, it shows little willingness to rely on the humanistic and fundamental teachings of Christ. It has no influence whatever on millions of our Nation. Religion should be for the soul of the individual, not a social decoration.

"Legislature, court, and church, then, seem to be passing through some organic transition which temporarily impairs their powers, but schools and colleges in the United States, while changing and developing rapidly, have suffered no impairment of vigor or influence.

"We are trying to prepare all American boys and girls for a life of unprecedented freedom. No other country of the civilized world offers its children such freedom from social and industrial limitations. In no other country is there such absence of police protection. In rural districts there is none; in urban districts it is generally ineffective. Great crimes and criminals escape punishment. One would think that the happiest results would flow from the freedom of sex intercourse in America and marriage. Yet only in Moslem communities can we find our divorce record matched. Whatever affects the family becomes a problem for the schools and colleges."

Turning to the other side of their picture, Dr. Eliot said:

"The success with which the American people get their livelihood shows that there is much soundness in the mental training. Millions of them must be able to observe accurately and to infer justly. Whenever the American people brought the reasoning power of millions to bear over a delusion it sheds light on the efficiency of its own education. Do their passions run away with the people? They did not after the civil war on either side, the forbearance of the Confederates being as remarkable as that of the Unionists. Did not at the close of the fighting with the Spaniards in Cuba. They made a peace that was both generous and ingenious. (Laughter.) Do untoward events daunt the people? No! As a rule our population bears calamities with constancy and calmness."

Dr. Eliot then argued that mental and spiritual progress were keeping pace with the material. "The Nation," he said, "has grown to its expanding and novel industries, arts, and commerce; and has clearly done its daily work better than competing nations. Somehow, slavery has been abolished and intemperance has been checked and made disgraceful. The results are evidence of the moral forces which produced them. The use made of riches is another test of the moral condition and standards of a people. Now, the stream of gifts from private persons to schools, colleges, universities, libraries, art galleries, museums, and laboratories in the United States flows in a volume which has never been approached in the history of the world. We may press on together toward our National goal—the perfecting of individual citizenship in a Christian democracy."

A LIGHTHOUSE EXPERIMENT.

Government to Use Lights on Diamond Shoal That Can Be Seen Forty Miles Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Government Lighthouse Board is to make an experiment of great interest to shipping and to the lighthouse system of the world. This will be made on the Diamond Shoal Lightship next month. The officers of the board expect to project a great thirteen-inch stream of light from the sea to the sky which will be visible to mariners up to forty miles away.

The cluster of white electric lights now shown from the masts of the ship can be seen but thirteen miles, and it is proposed that ships passing Hatteras may be able to pick up the lightship three times this distance by the powerful beams of light playing on the heavens from a search-light apparatus arranged between the two stationary mastheads where lights are now displayed.

The apparatus now being fitted to Diamond Shoal Light Vessel will project a powerful light toward the sky, and the rolling ship in the rough waters off Hatteras will play it about wig-wag fashion. Some system of wireless telegraphy will be applied to the Diamond Shoal and Nantucket Shoal Lightships also.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.

Weather and Hessian Fly Will Reduce Slightly the State's Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 9.—In the official crop report issued to-night, Secretary of State Warner says that in many localities during the last month it has been

LUTHER R. MARSH SPOKE OF THE GREAT DEAD

Told Reminiscences at a Dinner on His Ninetieth Birthday.

Ninety Guests at Middletown Listened to His Stories About Webster, Ingersoll, Conkling and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A complimentary dinner was tendered to Luther R. Marsh at the Russell House in this city to-night in honor of his ninetieth birthday. Singularly enough, there were just ninety persons present, although the fact was not known until noses were counted. Many prominent men who were friends of the aged lawyer in the days when his life was more strenuous were present.

Among the number were George Francis Train, Clark Bell, R. Ogden Doremus, and Prof. J. Jay Watson. The first three spoke at the banquet and the last named played his Cremona violin, presented to him by Ole Bull, of whom he was a pupil.

The address by Mr. Marsh contained reminiscences of many noted men. Mr. Marsh begun his speech by expressing his gratitude to the friends who had arranged the banquet, saying, in part:

"Your special guest this evening is but a dozen years old in Middletown. Though white-topped, he is yet full crested and one of the boys. But had he spent all his ninety years among you he could not have won a larger number of friends, nor warmer or more generous ones. This testimonial, my brothers, is the rarest of tributes—one to be frescoed on the walls of memory in colors never in life to fade. As we go down the years, many events are held to be dear and cherished in sacred crypts of memory. As I look backward through a long vista, lined on each side with pleasing reminiscences, nothing will stand out in brighter outline, or be penciled with more delicate tracery than this proof of kindly friendship and approval, from those whose position is commanding and whose voice is supreme."

Mr. Marsh then alluded to the excellence of the feast, and continued in a biographical vein:

"I came from the tribe of the Onondagas, one of the nations of the Iroquois. I used to play and twang the bow, and aim the shafts, with the Indian bucks. My father's wigwam was perched on the blusterous top of Pompey Hill, cuffed by the gales, and often covered by the drifts that piled on ground nearly 1,800 feet above the tide. Her pure ozone, riding on the breezes of the pinnacle inhaled in youth, together with an untainted parental inheritance, gave me unwonted vitality. I take pride in my native place, for no other spot of equal size in all the country has produced so many men of mark as she has sent down to invade the lowlands, and seize the prizes, throughout the Union.

"I will name only our beloved and stainless Governor, Horatio Seymour; Jerome, a Governor of Michigan; Henry W. Slocum, the gallant general of Gettysburg; the Litchfields, the Fargoes, and Jeromes, who pushed great enterprises and were lords of finance; among her daughters, the gifted Grace Greenwood and Lady Randolph Churchill.

GREAT MEN FROM UTICA.

"So it was that the fame of the Oneidas drew me to their favorite camp in Utica. This was in the thirties, over sixty years ago. It chanced to be in the halcyon days of that city, when it was our State's centre of wealth, commercial prominence, legal eminence, and paragons of beauty. Peerless was its bar. It furnished three successive Attorneys General of our State—Talcott, Bronson, and Beardsley; two contemporaneous United States Senators—Conkling and Kernan, and two Judges of the Federal courts—Ward Hunt and Alexander S. Johnson. Pleasant would it be, if envious time permitted, to enumerate her legal giants, and illustrate their genius. Talcott's partner, William H. Maynard, with memory so fabulous that he read his correspondence but once, and then gave it to the flames, and who could give from memory all the details of Bonaparte's campaigns.

"Ebenezer Griffin, a man of power; Thomas Flandrau, once a partner of Aaron Burr, a man of colloquial qualities that kept his fellows from their pillows until dawn; Samuel Beardsley, in whose office I studied, who took rank on the topmost round; Greene C. Bronson, so long an eminent Judge; Joshua A. Spencer, who had tried causes in every county of the State, and of whom I heard the novelist, J. Fenimore Cooper, in arguing his own case, say:

"'The opposing counsel is a man whose presence is of great dignity, whose voice is majestic, and whose stature gives force to the words he utters,' and Alvan Stewart, the father of my wife, whose humor, originality, pathos, strange conceptions, and inimitable manner made his speech resistless. Utica also claims Gerrit Smith as one of her sons, he of the most sonorous voice I have ever heard, even among the famous of the operatic stage, and of whom Thurlow Weed, in his life, says, 'he was the handsomest, the most attractive, and intellectual young man I then thought, and now think, I had ever met.'

"I may not pursue the list, but should not omit the names of Hiram Denio, William Curtis Noyes, and especially of Henry R. Storrs, on whose invitation I went to New York in 1836 as the attorney to conduct his office. Henry Clay pronounced him the most eloquent man in Congress.

"Then after what I thought a proper preparation, I launched my frail shallop on the ocean of law in the metropolis. There was hardly for years a wave that beat against the sides of my bark; for I had neither clients nor friends, nor influence, nor money; but after a time of discouragement she was pushed out where the sea was rough, the billows tossed my slight canoe like a feather, and often threatened to overwhelm her. Tough steering was it, but kind old Neptune always tenderly laid his trident when the danger was appalling and never allowed the brine to sweep into my boat.

"Would that I had the time to descant on the leaders of the bar in New York City, names venerated in legal history—Henry R. Storrs, George Wood, David B. Ogden, James W. Gerard, George Griffin, Daniel Lord, Jr., Charles O'Conor, Edward Sandford, Francis B. Cutting, Ogden Hoffman, James T. Brady, Samuel Sherwood, John Anthon, and others like them, into whose midst this waif was thrown, unaided, to struggle as he might.

"He maintained himself, I scarce know how, for fifty-two years, but he found himself on the opposite side of the table from every one of the magnates of the bar at that time in the metropolis. Among these men of might time will permit me to mention only two or three: William A. Beach stood conspicuous. He was described in a memorial, from the pen of Clark Bell, now present as your guest, as 'not only one of the most adroit and skillful advocates of our times, but one of the most eloquent that this country has ever produced.'

AN ANECDOTE OF W. A. BEACH.

"I wish I had time to give the whole of Beach's beautiful portrait. In a suit I had with him relating to a tobacco partnership in the South and which it took seven days to try, he bore down roughly in cross-examining my client, inasmuch that I pictured him to the jury as 'rearing and pitching like an Arab steed, that only a Rarey could tame him.' In his reply Beach poured forth upon me a strain of such overpowering force and grandeur that the whole courtroom, lawyers, visitors, and even the jury and Judge, broke out in applause and I clapped hands and shouted with the loudest.

"Among the stars of rarest power was Ogden Hoffman, a native of our county. His voice was aeolian melody or thundering chorus, as he chose. In a case where three sailors were on trial in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Samuel R. Betts and Samuel Nelson for murdering the mate of a vessel in the far Pacific, the court assigned Erastus C. Benedict and myself to defend them. The prosecution was conducted by William M. Evarts and Ogden Hoffman. I spoke of Evarts as wielding a keen and glittering cimeter, as cold as if it had been kept in an icehouse from the morning of time, and of Hoffman, with his ponderous battleaxe, who could rise upon the heaving exigencies of the moment, and at whose bidding instant creations and mighty embodyings of thought and argument, sublime conception, glowing analogies, and living imagery burst as by miracle.'

"But the great orator, as he arose, brushed the effect away with one sweep of his arm. 'The counsel,' said he, in trumpet tones, 'had a motive in their eulogy. They have lifted me so high that I might fall the lower.' The crowded audience bent before this burst as a field of wheat before a breeze.

"There came into the New York arena from the granite hills of New Hampshire Daniel Webster, who wielded the hammer of Thor. When asked by Charles A. Stetson of the Astor how he felt when delivering his reply to Col. Hayne, in the National Senate, he said: 'I felt as if all that I had ever seen or ever heard was floating before me in one vast panorama, and I had little else to do than reach up and catch a thunderbolt and hurl it at him.'

INGERSOLL AND THE PRESS.

"Subsequently there came also, in full-fledged fame, Roscoe Conkling, from our own Utica, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who, like young Lochinvar, 'came out of the West,' and many others of National reputation.

"I was trying a cause one day with Col. Ingersoll on the other side, and at the noon intermission he and I remained in the courtroom. It was a time when the press of Europe and America was assailing him because he did not believe, and assailing me, even more virulently, because I did believe. I said: 'Colonel, how do you take these calumnies?' He replied: 'I care nothing, they do not affect me in the least. There is no pith nor wit in them. One man, however, in Indianapolis, did say a witty thing. I lectured there on the poet Robert Burns. The next morning a newspaper stated that the title of my lecture would make an appropriate epitaph, "Robert burns."'

"Well, after a life of strife of more than half a century contending with watchful adversaries, your guest bethought him it would be better not to die in the harness, as so many have done, and enter the spirit world incumbered with a load of lawsuits and struggling with unimportant material facts and questions. He felt that soon, in the order of nature, he would receive a diploma to plead his own cause before a more exalted tribunal, and he left the troubled precincts of the courts and emerged into the sunlight of a lovelier atmosphere. He was glad to be freed from the exactitude of fact, on questions of transient interest, and to be let loose in a realm where imagination might have more play; where he could list the notes of the robin, the music of the rustling leaves, and the psalmody of nature.

"My advent here was stormy. The press assailed and the people ridiculed. I had no friend in all the town. But the clouds have rolled away and the sun shines clear and balmy. I hold the County of Orange in high regard. I remember the history of her sons, the Clintons—of Charles, the ancestor; James, the soldier; George, the statesman; De Witt, the Mayor of New York City and Governor of New York State.

"Here flourished men conspicuous in law. Vincent Matthews, father of the bar in Western New York; Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and his son of the golden mouth; the Deurs, and Judge S. R. Betts, before whom I tried many admiralty causes; here originated Isaac R. Van Duzer, Judge John W. Brown, and the Judge, his son; Samuel R. Wilkin, Charles H. Winfield, Stephen W. and William Fullerton, and many another.

WINS THE QUIET HE WANTED.

"Here, too, in Orange County, was the chosen retirement of my associates and especial friends, N. P. Willis, Joel T. Headley, and Judge Enoch L. Fancher.

"Here at Middletown, among my books, surrounded by the recorded wisdom of the past, and bathed in the contemplation which Cowper praised, looking out over distant hills and vales, almost hearing a friendly pulse beating on every side, I have passed in sweet serenity most of the hours of a dozen years. Here amid the resorts of men and the kindly ministrations of women I have found the quietude I desired and the sympathy I wanted.

"I cannot live alway on this earth plane, even if I would. I would not, surely, if I could. Your grateful guest, happy as his life has been, happy as his life is, for I verily believe no happier man treads the globe, nevertheless he will hail the day with welcome when it may be said of him in the words of Dryden, which seem 200 years ago to have been written as if for him:

"'Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like Autumn fruit that mellow'd long,
Even wonder'd at, because he dropp'd not sooner,
Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years,
Yet freshly ran he on ten Winters more;
Till like a clock worn out with beating time
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.'"

These were his closing words, and so sweetly they fell upon the listening ears that when he ceased to speak there was silence for an appreciable time, even after he had taken his seat.

MONEY IN LIVE STOCK.

Figures Which Show the Magnitude of the Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—At the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, commencing here Dec. 3, it is estimated that 8,000,000 Americans who are in one way or another interested in the business, will be represented. The live stock of the country if converted into cash would, it is said, take every dollar in circulation in the United States, and that in addition $2,225,000,000 would be needed to liquidate the bill.

The live stock men it is claimed could buy the stock of every national and private bank in the United States and England. To such gigantic proportions has the industry grown that the claim is made that the live stock men if associated in a political body could elect a President of the United States and dictate the policy of Congress.

Figures issued by the Secretary of the association at Denver seem to bear out the claims of the live stock men. At the coming convention several measures which will be introduced in the next Congress are to be considered.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S DEATH.

Physician Attended Last Moments of John White of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—John White, Christian Science leader, died suddenly in Baltimore last Monday, but public announcement of his death was not made until to-day. While walking along St. Paul Street he was taken ill, and was carried to the house of a friend. Dr. Henry Chandlee, a regular physician, was called in, but his services were unavailing. But for the mortuary certificate, which had to be taken out before the body could be removed to the home of the deceased, 4117 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Mr. White's demise might have passed temporarily unnoticed.

He was seventy-three years old and a native of London, England, but came to this country with his parents when four years old. At the time of his death he was a lawyer of Philadelphia and a trustee for a number of estates. He adopted Christian Science about five years ago, and became reader of the Second Church in Philadelphia. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Veteran Corps. Three daughters and a son, all of whom have become Christian Scientists, survive him. One of the daughters is Mrs. Herman S. Hering, wife of a Christian Scientist prominent in this city.

Mr. Hering, in explanation of the calling of Dr. Chandlee, said that it was done to satisfy those of Mr. White's friends who were not believers in Christian Science. Mr. Hering added that his father-in-law was greatly benefited, both physically and mentally, by joining the Christian Scientists, it being the only religion of the several he had tried which had brought him any comfort.

CORNELL TRUSTEES MEET.

Fill Vacancies in the Faculty and Extend Christmas Holidays.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The annual Fall meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University was held here to-day. The President's and Treasurer's reports were presented and accepted, as was the report of the Appropriations Committee providing the budget for the year. Prof. T. F. Crane was appointed Dean of the university Faculty in place of Dean White, resigned, and Prof. W. P. Wilcox was elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dean Crane. Frank Irvine was appointed Professor of Procedure in the College of Law, and an additional assistant professorship was established in the department of the science and art of education.

The proposal to discontinue university exercises during convocation week was adopted, and it was enacted that the Christmas holidays each year up to 1904 inclusive shall continue through the week in which Jan. 1 falls, as proposed. At the request of various special Faculties the jurisdiction over all cases of discipline among students was vested in the university Faculty alone.

M. Knoedler & Co.

Invite attention to their carefully selected collection of

Paintings of Various Schools, Water Colors, Etchings, and Engravings.

355 FIFTH AVE., COR. 34TH ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT'S GOLD MINE IS A RICH ONE

Find in Montana Capital Discloses Magnificent Vein.

Assayers Report that Some Samples Show a Value of $475 to the Ton—Excitement Caused by the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, Nov. 9.—The indications are that the United States Government has struck a splendid gold mine at the site of its new building in this city. As announced yesterday a vein of free-milling gold ore was encountered while excavating which showed as high as $100 a ton by the panning process. Samples were taken by several assayers, a report on one of which to-day showed that the quartz carried $475 to the ton in gold, which would indicate a mine of magnificent proportions, as the vein is fully thirty feet wide, and possibly more.

The width of the vein will be determined as quickly as possible by the contractors, and while it is probable that the Government would mine the ore itself others located thereon will do so if present indications are borne out. The strike has created a great deal of excitement, as it is located but one block from Last Chance Gulch, which yielded $15,000,000 in the early days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The site of the Government building at Helena, upon which the big gold strike is reported to have been made, cost the United States about $54,000. The credit of selecting this site, which may net the Government a profit of several millions, belongs to George B. Martin of New York, who was appointed by Assistant Secretary Curtis under the Cleveland Administration to select the sites for the public buildings at Helena, Butte, Boise, Omaha, and other Western cities. Originally the site consisted of half a block on the side of Mount Helena. An excavation was made there several years ago, but no gold was discovered. Later, through the influence of ex-Senator Carter, the other half of the block was purchased, and the original site for the building was moved about forty feet to the westward.

The contract for the building was let, and it is probable that while excavating on this new property the vein of quartz was discovered. That portion of the City of Helena lying in Dry Gulch, even the streets, has been mined for gold. In Helena, as in other mining towns in Montana, it is customary in selling building sites to except mining rights. The Government, however, has insisted upon obtaining a title in fee simple to its building sites, and it is a fact that the United States owns the only complete title in Butte.

Marcus Daly made the Government a present of the mining title to the grounds selected for the Government Building there. In Helena also the Government secured a fee simple title to its building site. If there is a big vein on the Helena site, therefore, it belongs to the United States. Moreover, by a distinct clause in the contract with those who are to erect the building, it is provided that "if any part of the excavation be found to contain mineral it must be stored on the premises, and the same shall remain the property of the Government."

The Treasury Department to-day, up to the hour of closing, had received no word of the strike, but a hurried examination of the records convinced the officials that if there was a gold mine upon the property it belonged to Uncle Sam. If the report proves true and the mine is as rich as the first report indicates, the Government probably will dispose of it and build elsewhere. Assistant Secretary Taylor, who has general charge of the construction of public buildings, said this afternoon that the Government would not build over a gold mine.

Secretary Gage said that three things could be done if the Government found itself unexpectedly in possession of a big gold mine. It could work it, lease it on royalty, or sell it, but that to do any one of the three would require Congressional action. Of the three, the Secretary thought the Government probably would sell under an act of Congress and buy another site.

TWICE HIT BY TROLLEY CARS.

Col. E. P. Kinnaird, a retired United States Army officer, living at the Gilsey House, was the victim of a series of accidents yesterday, and finally went to bed in order to escape further injury.

He went out for a walk along Broadway in the afternoon. He noticed that the cabs and street cars manifested an unusual tendency to run him down, but did not pay any particular attention to this fact until at Thirty-first Street and Broadway. There he was crossing just behind a south-bound car, when a north-bound car struck him and knocked him down, inflicting a slight scalp wound. Policeman Forbes of the West Thirtieth Street Station offered to send for an ambulance, but Col. Kinnaird refused aid and went himself to a drug store, where the wound was dressed.

He left the drug store and went on down Broadway. While crossing the street near Weber & Fields's Theatre he was knocked down by another car. He picked himself up, and, finding himself uninjured, decided to go to his hotel and to bed.

GREAT NEW FREIGHT YARDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Contemplated Purchase at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 9.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has in contemplation new yards for freight handling which will be the largest in the country. Agents of the company have for a long time been optioning property from Thirteenth to Twenty-third Street, between Liberty and Penn Avenues, for the purpose, and it is now almost an assured fact that the ten blocks will soon be acquired and the yards established.

For real estate alone the cost of this improvement will be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. This amount, added to the cost of the other improvements, new union station, elevated tracks, &c., made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city recently, will make the total $10,000,000.

Woman Killed While at Work.

Mrs. Theresa Honning, who lived at 102 West Fifty-sixth Street, was killed last evening in the building at 74 West Fifty-fifth Street, where she was employed as cleaner. She was dusting the balustrade on the second floor when she stumbled and fell to the ground floor. Her skull was fractured, and a surgeon who examined her after she was discovered, said that she was killed instantly.

The ground floor is a stable, and the two upper floors are occupied by Fitzgerald Peploe, an artist. There was nobody in the stable when the woman fell.

Mausoleum for Garret A. Hobart.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 9.—A beautiful mausoleum is being built at Cedar Lawn by Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart for her husband, the late Vice President. It is in the form of a Doric temple, free from ornamentation. It will be twenty-nine feet wide and forty-four feet deep, with porticos front and rear. The front and rear roofs of the porticos will be supported by four massive columns of granite. A double sarcophagus of marble will rest in the centre of the vault.

A. Simonson

93 Broadway, 21-22 Streets

HAIR GOODS.

Visitors will find in my establishment only the choicest hair goods of exclusive designs. The fashion for the season, giving a graceful contour to the head, is my latest coiffure for the low hair dress of the back hair, styled

LOVER'S KNOT

You are cordially invited to call and examine it.
Hair Dressing and Hair Coloring; all utensils antiseptically treated
Hair Ornaments. Largest collection of exclusive and beautiful designs
No Branch Stores. EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR. No Agents.

A MOTORMAN FLEES FROM ANGRY CROWD.

Runs Down a Little Child in a Brooklyn Street—Fatal Injuries Incite the Spectators to Threaten the Man.

After running over and fatally injuring a child at Park and Kent Avenues, Brooklyn, last evening, the motorman of a trolley car fled to escape the anger of a crowd which had gathered and threatened him.

The victim of the accident was Rosalina Jardina, five years old, who lived with her parents at 816 Kent Avenue. The child was crossing Park Avenue when she was struck and knocked down by Car No. 2,367 of the Park Avenue line. The car is said to have been traveling at a high rate of speed at the time. It had passed completely over the child before the motorman could bring it to a standstill.

A crowd, composed largely of Italians, quickly gathered and there were cries of indignation and anger when it was seen that both of the little girl's legs had been cut off by the wheels of the car. A number of the men in the crowd made a rush for the motorman, but he held them back by threatening them with the controller handle. Finally he leaped from the car and dashed up Park Avenue, with part of the crowd in pursuit. The motorman was more fleet of foot than his pursuers and succeeded in distancing them.

Some one had in the meantime telephoned for an ambulance, and word had also been sent to the Flushing Avenue Police Station that there was a riot in progress at Park and Kent Avenues. A number of policemen were hurried to the scene, but when they reached there the excitement had subsided. Little Rosalina was removed to the Williamsburg Hospital in an ambulance. There she died at midnight. Detectives were sent out to arrest the motorman of the car.

POST OFFICE THIEF CAUGHT.

St. Louis Foreman in Distributing Department Arrested—Twenty-five Stolen Letters in His Pockets.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—Fragments of letters stolen from the mails which were found on the sidewalk near the home of Samuel Seelig caused his arrest late Friday night. Seelig was detailed temporarily as foreman in the distributing department of the St. Louis Post Office. He is charged with peculations estimated at $2,000.

For some timecomplaints have been coming in to Postmaster Baumhoff from the department dry goods stores that letters containing money which had been sent to them had not been received. When the torn letters were found, detectives were stationed in the Post Office to watch Seelig. They saw him take a dozen letters from the case and place them in his pockets. He was arrested and twenty-five stolen letters were found on his person.

When the letters were found in his possession he remarked to the officers that "The jig seemed to be up." Inspectors Sullivan and Peters found yesterday that Seelig had been betting on the races, and that he had been living beyond his means. His salary was $800.

The arrest this morning of Herman Fanter, a stamper, gave rise to the rumor that there was a collusion between employes of the office to rob the mails. This Postmaster Baumhoff denies, and he declares that there is no connection between the two cases at all.

Mr. Baumhoff announced that it is his intention to learn the names of all employes who may be living beyond their means, and that they will be discharged from the service.

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER IN TOWN.

He Declares that the Republicans in Ohio Are United.

Gen. J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"The results of the election in this city last Tuesday please me immensely," said he. "I am surprised, but my pleasure makes me forget it.

"Trouble among the Ohio Republicans? Why, bless you, we are united all over the State. If there are any sore spots they amount to nothing. No matter what any one may say nobody is finding any fault with Senator Hanna. He is all right."

MAY REBUILD INDEPENDENCE.

Care Taken in Breaking Up Yacht Suggests Reconstruction.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Post will say to-morrow:

"There is a well-defined report in yachting circles that Lawson's yacht Independence has not seen her last day and will probably appear in races as trial horse next year.

"Although all that is left of her is a pile of steel and bronze at Lawley's, the work of breaking her up has been done with such extreme caution, and every piece has been handled so tenderly, that the shrewd coterie of yacht masters in the clubhouse figure that she is to be put together again next season should occasion demand. Mr. Lawson is so solicitous of the integrity of his expensive scrap heap that he has employed a night watchman to see that none of the bronze or lead was removed by thieves. When the last piece of metal was laid gently upon the pile yesterday the work of taking the boat apart had been completed.

"A body frame or two has been slightly bent, and one deck beam has been twisted, but otherwise the work of rebuilding the yacht could be begun to-morrow if the rivets were on hand.

"It is thought that Mr. Lawson would not insist on such a systematic unbuilding of his yacht unless he had the possibility of rebuilding her in mind. The cheapest way to take the boat to pieces would have been to smash and bend, regardless of the fair lines of the plates and frames. But the method has been different, and more expensive. Each rivet was cut with cold chisels before any attempt was made to remove the plate it held fast, and each plate has been separated from its neighbor, when three or four plates could have been carted away to the foundry as a whole.

"Then, again, each part has been numbered and laid away according to a plan kept by Mr. Lawley, and later the pieces will be piled in order according to these numbers.

"Bets are being made at Lawley's yard that the yacht will be rebuilt next Spring, probably as a trial horse, for only on this ground can the salts who are accustomed to seeing yachts broken up with sledge hammers explain the extraordinary care taken of each piece of the Independence."

The Reported Hamburg-American Deal.

Emil L. Boas, the manager of the Hamburg-American Line Steamship Company in this city, was asked yesterday if the dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that J. Pierpont Morgan was negotiating for the purchase of eighteen steamships of the line was correct. Mr. Boas replied that he knew nothing of such negotiations, and that he would probably know of them if they were pending.

Longshoreman's Neck Broken.

Edmond Simmons, a longshoreman, living on Chery Street, was instantly killed while at work unloading lumber from the steamship Seminole of the Clyde Line at Pier 29 East River, early yesterday morning. The lumber was being hoisted from the hold of the ship. It struck Simmons while it was dangling in the air and broke his neck.

OLD HIDDEN TREASURE FOUND.

Gold Worth $7,000 in a Shanty Near Royalton, N. Y.—Supposed Miser's Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Gold nuggets and fine gold dust worth $7,000 were found a few days ago by Henry Freeshe, a farm hand, in the attic of an old shanty on the Barker Road, north of Royalton. The building was being remodeled to be used as a barn. The gold was stored in an old wooden box about two feet square. Mice had made a nest in the chest, the side of which had become rotten long ago.

The finding of the treasure recalls the interesting history of the late eccentric old hermit, George Hoffman, who left Niagara County back in the fifties to seek the precious yellow metal in California. According to old residents he went to the gold fields soon after he was married. His bride remained in the East. He was in California for three years, and during that time he did not write to his wife, who, believing he had perished, left Niagara and went back to her home in Ohio. It is said that she is still living near Cleveland, and an effort is being made to find her.

Hoffman came back in 1856 with a fortune. No one knew at the time that he had found the gold he sought, but it is supposed that the new-found treasure was brought back from California by him. Its existence can be accounted for in no other way.

When Hoffman returned he sought out his wife in the Buckeye State, but she would not come back to Western New York with him, probably owing to his eccentricities. It is said that he told her he had met with no luck in the West. Until his death he lived in the old shanty on the Barker Road, a hermit and a miser, tilling a small farm for a living. He died in 1896, and since then the shanty has been deserted. The property belonged to the Freeshes, Hoffman having rented it for fifty bushels of potatoes a year.

The old hermit was known for miles around as the "bogie man," and his name was used to strike terror to the hearts of disobedient children in the town. It is said that he gained a reputation in the West as a bad man who was altogether too handy with a gun. Many of the stories concerning his past, however, consist merely of gossip, and are the products of the imagination of those who knew him. The Freeshes are well-to-do farmers. They declare they will not make an effort to keep the gold if Hoffman's legal representatives claim it. So if Mrs. Hoffman can be found, she will not have to carry the matter into court.

NEW PORTO RICAN TREASURER.

William F. Willoughby of Washington to Succeed Jacob Hollander.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The President to-day appointed William F. Willoughby of the District of Columbia Treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico. Mr. Willoughby will succeed Jacob Hollander of Maryland, who resigned some time ago.

William Franklin Willoughby has for over ten years last past been the expert in the United States Department of Labor. Last year at the Paris Exposition he served this Government as a member of the class, group, and superior juries for granting awards, and received the cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government. He has also represented the Department of Labor at international congresses. He was born in 1867 and is a graduate of Johns Hopkins.

TROLLEY CARS CRASH IN NEWARK

Panic Ensues Among the Passengers, Several Being Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Two trolley cars collided on South Orange Avenue, near Nineteenth Street, last night. A panic among the passengers followed, and several were injured. Those most seriously hurt were Miss Gormley of Isabelle Avenue, Valisburgh; Miss Arder of Kingsley Terrace, South Orange; John Goff of Plainfield, Richard Kernan of Ridgewood Road, and Mrs. Ann Kelly of Reggs Place, South Orange. Several others were cared for in a near by drug store. None was dangerously hurt.

Car No. 644, in charge of Motorman Henry Weigel became disabled a short distance east of the car barns, and the motorman decided to take his car back and get another. In running back to the barn he continued on the east-bound track. Near Nineteenth Street Car No. 640, bound east, and running several minutes behind car No. 644, had stopped to take on passengers. Car No. 644 crashed into it. There were twelve passengers in the disabled car, and all were thrown in a heap. Several were trampled upon in the rush to get out.

The front vestibule on the disabled car, where Weigel stood was smashed, but he escaped with a few scratches. Car No. 640 was half filled with passengers, but aside from being severely shaken up, no one was injured.

Convention of Colleges and Schools.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland will be held at Syracuse Nov. 29 and 30. The meeting will be held in the buildings of Syracuse University. An elaborate programme has been arranged, which includes addresses by Acting President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, James C. Colgate of New York, St. Clair McKelway of The Brooklyn Eagle, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., and President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University.

"77"

BREAKS UP ALL KINDS OF

COLDS

Nothing makes one more susceptible to taking Cold than a bad stomach, or, in fact, to any contagious or infectious disease.

While "77" prevents, cures, and "breaks up" a Cold, its strongest ally is a sweet stomach and good digestion. The use of SPECIFIC No. 10 will bring this about by curing Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Weak Stomach.

Humphreys' Specifics are put up in handy vials of pleasant pellets that fit the vest pocket.

At all Druggists 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. DOCTOR'S BOOK MAILED FREE.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Importer and Manufacturer. HALL Established 1856.

First Special Sale of Furs.

Fur selling begins here in downright earnest to-morrow. Fur values such as never before known will be the rule all this week.

The price of every article can be depended upon to be from one-quarter to one-third lower than equally high-grade Furs can be obtained anywhere else in the United States.

Everything in Furs is included in this sale, from the small neckwear-piece to the elaborate sealskin or Persian lamb garment; from a pair of fur gloves to a sleigh robe.

Sealskin Coats, XX quality, $125
Sealskin Coats, XXX quality, $150
Sealskin Coats, XXXX quality, $175
Sealskin Coats, XXXXX quality, $200
Sealskin Coats, EX EX selected skins, $225
Persian Lamb Coats, XX quality, $75
Persian Lamb Coats, XXX quality, $100
Persian Lamb Coats, XXXX quality, $125
Persian Lamb Coats, XXXXX quality, $150
Persian Lamb Coats, EX EX quality, $175
Seal or Persian Lamb Coats, Trimmed with large rolling collar and revers of handsome dark Eastern mink (worked in stripes) special, $125
Persian Lamb Coats, Trimmed with mink or chinchilla, $95
Electric Seal (Coney) Jackets, Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine, close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat. XXX quality, $25 XXXX quality, $30 XXXXX quality, $35 EX EX selected, $45

New Fur Neckwear.
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, $65
Baum Marten Scarfs, $35
Chinchilla Scarfs, $35
Blue Lynx Scarfs, $25

Fur Storm Collars.
Mink (Dark cluster of tails), $20
Alaska Sable (Skunk), $18
Stone Marten, $30
Beaver, $25

MUFFS.
Mink Muffs, three stripes, $11
Mink Muffs, two stripes, $9
Chinchilla Muffs, clear and blue, large size, $22
Sealskin Muffs, large size, extra fine, selected pup skins, $18
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs, extra fine, $7
Fine Black Lynx Muffs, $15
Fine Brown Fox Muffs, $12
Beaver Muffs, $12
Brown Fox Scarfs, Brush at each end, XXX quality, $12 XXXX quality, $15
Black & Cinnamon Bear Boas, 3 yards long, extra heavy full fur, special, $25

Now is the time to have your Furs remodelled and repaired at moderate cost. Send us a postal card and goods will be called for.

New Illustrated Catalogue, Just Out and Mailed Free.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Av.

BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

SENATOR M. A. HANNA HERE.

Says There Was No Politics In His Visit to the President—Praises Mr. Roosevelt.

Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, who arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, has every confidence that President Roosevelt will give the country an excellent Administration.

Asked the purpose of his visit the Senator answered.

"Purely personal. My family has been here for several days, and I have come to take them home."

"You stopped in Washington on the way?"

"Yes. I called on the President and members of the Cabinet."

"Any politics in it?"

"None at all. And I want to say that President Roosevelt is trying to do his best in every particular. But it would not be fair to contrast his personality with that of President McKinley. I am satisfied that President Roosevelt is honest, sincere, and patriotic, and he can confidently count on the honest and loyal support of every friend of McKinley in all that pertains to the interest of the United States. I am convinced that President Roosevelt will do all in his power to secure good government. He will do nothing to cause a disturbance or create uneasiness, and the people have faith in him. Nothing can better demonstrate the stability of our institutions than the fact that so great a shock as was caused by the untimely death of President McKinley had so little effect on general conditions. It was a great stroke of policy on the part of Mr. Roosevelt in insisting that there should be no change in the personnel of the Cabinet, and the result has been all that could be desired."

"There has been some talk, Senator," said the reporter, "that your visit to Washington and here had something to do with the erection of a historical monument to President McKinley at the National capital?"

"Nothing could be further from the truth," was the Senator's answer. "Long before the awful affair at Buffalo Mr. McKinley frequently expressed the desire that at his death his remains should be buried at Canton, Ohio. That, in may opinion, is the proper place for a monument to his memory. That is what he would wish it, and all who loved McKinley and revere his memory will take pleasure in sending contributions for a monument at Canton. Our people don't want to make it historical in any sense. That would, in a degree, be premature. A monument in Canton would be just as National in its character as anything can be. It would be a National affair in the fullest sense of the word, and we of Ohio don't want it belittled. We want to erect something at Canton that will be a token of love, and in doing this we will be but carrying out the wishes of President McKinley."

Senator Hanna expressed great satisfaction at the result of the elections here and elsewhere.

He will leave for his home in Cleveland to-morrow.

PRIEST MAKES A COMPLAINT.

Has the Proprietor of the Triangle Cafe Arrested.

Joseph E. Fanning, twenty-seven years old, the proprietor of the Triangle Café and restaurant at 2234 Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was arrested last night by Detectives Hamilton and Ryan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station on the charge of violating the concert law.

Early in the evening the Rev. Father Halpin, who is attached to St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church, on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street near Eighth Avenue, called at the police station and made a complaint against Fanning's place, alleging that there was music played in the place, and that it was frequented by disorderly women. The detectives were sent out Sergeant Townsend, and they returned in a short time with Fanning. He was later bailed out by Simon Strauss, a wholesale liquor dealer.

Fanning denies the charge made against him. He says he purchased the place eight weeks ago and had spent $8,000 on it in new furnishings, &c. He says that he learned last night that Father Halpin was finding fault with his place and called on the clergyman. They had a wordy argument, and he says the complaint was then made. Fanning contends that he is conducting a respectable place.

The "Popular Shop."

CORDIALLY INVITING INSPECTION of the many SEASONABLE ATTRACTIONS in the ENLARGED SALESROOMS

THE NEW WALL PAPERS at moderate cost.

THE NEW "LIBERTY" FABRICS of Cotton and Flax.

The McHugh Mission Furniture of Native Ash.

THE ORIENTAL RUGS of old Persian Design.

☞ *The Goods of the "Popular Shop" are not to be had elsewhere.*

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.

42d St., W., at 5th Ave.
(Trademarks Reg'd.)

"Of Sterling Quality"

Are the pieces shown here for the Parlor and Reception Room—whether of dull-toned Mahogany or in the brilliant effect of powdered gold—our Divans, Chairs, Cabinets and Tables will be found most attractive for quiet elegance and perfect design.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated),

34th St., West, Nos. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway."

STUNNING CENTERPIECES.

THE MAUSER MFG. CO.,

SILVERSMITHS.

15th St.,

TRUSTS, THEIR USE AND THEIR ABUSE

Address of James B. Dill at Chicago Yesterday.

An Analysis of Modern Commercial and Financial Combinations with a Glance at Their Future.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Before the Merchants' Club of Chicago, at its banquet here this evening, James B. Dill of New York made the principal address. It was on trusts and their uses and abuses and excited much interest. Mr. Dill described a trust as a "dominant combination of money, property, business, or commercial power or energy."

He said: "If the charter of every prominent combination of capital or dominant company expressed the real intent of the organization, instead of reading, 'To manufacture, transport, and market' the particular product in question, it would state as the purpose of the company 'To dominate in the manufacturing, to dominate in the transportation,' and, what is quite as important, 'to dominate in the market' of the product.

"The same tendency and intent to dominate is signified by the names of the organization, 'United States,' 'American,' 'Federal,' and finally 'National,' and even 'International.' All of this, both of structure and of name, indicates a purpose on the part of the organization to dominate in the markets of the country and of the world. It is not the combination in itself which is vicious, but it is the methods employed by some corporations in the attempt to dominate which create the tendencies which are dangerous."

Analyzing the situation to-day, the speaker said:

"Recognizing that the combination and the consolidation of capital is a force, we spend no time in asking why it is here, further than to say that it is a part of the best growth and sound expansion of the American Nation. It is essentially a part of the aggressive American policy of commercial supremacy.

"The tendency toward centralization is strikingly apparent in the financial field. The great banks are becoming greater and are establishing branches in all directions through a stock control of smaller banks.

"One might be charged with lack of conservatism should he suggest the possibility of the establishment of a great bank, perhaps under Governmental influence, which shall act as a governor and regulator of the financial machinery of this country. But the anticipating of the redemption of bonds or of the payment of interest by the Secretary of the Treasury must be regarded as an expedient on the part of the Government to steady the finances of this country to the end that panics may be prevented.

"Carrying this proposition to its logical extent, and, having in mind the history of the Bank of England, it has been suggested that when this country becomes the great finance and credit power of the world the trend of sentiment will be toward the establishment of one great controlling financial institution, certainly under the United States law, and perhaps controlled by the United States Government.

"The history of the trust movement is not unlike that of the development of electricity. Half a century ago every habitation bristled with lightning rods in an endeavor to avert electricity, a force then, but not at the present time known best from its dangerous tendencies. The house of to-day is not equipped with instruments to divert the electricity, but is wired to receive and utilize the electric current. The difference is not only that the force is better understood, but also that it is under control.

"The generation of yesterday," continued Mr. Dill, "paid money to the lightning rod man to keep electricity out of the house. They feared the flash and the crash, but to-day we pay the electric company to create, store, and deliver electricity through wires into the house for the purposes of light, heat, power, and communication. While we convey electricity into our homes, offices, and manufactories, yet that current is never so conveyed until the conductor is insulated, so that the whole force is utilized while the danger is minimized. The great question to-day is not how combinations may be averted, but rather how they may be utilized and controlled for the best good of the community."

DANGERS TO CORPORATIONS.

Speaking of the dangers to the corporations, Mr. Dill said:

"The tendency of the great corporations is to become in a measure callous to public opinion, an error it may be on the part of the corporation, but unfortunate so far as the public at large is concerned. This indifference to public opinion and legislation is to a certain extent due to the fact that from the corporate point of view many of the criticisms passed upon corporations and much of the anti-corporation legislation is based upon a lack of understanding of the situation.

"Many of the attacks upon combinations have had as their aim the suppression of the movement rather than the elucidation of the subject and the utilization of the force. Such attacks, legislative or otherwise, while dangerous to the combinations, react strongly against the public.

"The tendency of industrial corporations to enter the field of legislation and thence to go into politics is a most imminent danger. Unwise legislation against industrial combinations, legislation in many instances enacted in response to ill-advised popular clamor, invites and sometimes forces the industrial corporation to enter the field of legislative competition, and when once in that field the corporation learns by experience that it can not only defeat anti-corporate measures in the usual way, but can even procure pro-corporate legislation. Any attempt on the part of industrial organizations to enter, voluntarily or defensively, into the field of legislation is a tendency which is to be regarded with grave apprehension."

OFFICERS WHO SPECULATE.

As to speculation by officers of corporations in their own securities, Mr. Dill said:

"Conceding, if you please, that a daily and public market for industrial securities is a necessity for their success as a popular investment, yet if it be true that, in the private offices of any official of a great combination one finds, not only the business desk, but also a Stock Exchange ticker, separated from the desk by only a wheel chair, desk and ticker being equally accessible, and perhaps equally used by the official, one must view this situation with apprehension.

"That combination which is controlled through its management for the purpose of advancing or depressing the price of its securities on the market, and is run on a principle other than that of a strictly commercial enterprise, must ultimately land where it belongs, in the gutter.

"So much of the capital of this country," continued Mr. Dill, "has already found its way into industrial securities that any panic in these securities extends beyond the mere industrial investment, and may mean a financial panic affecting the business of the whole country. The point that electrical energy advanced as a public utility only as the public learned by experience how to regulate, control, and insulate will bear repetition and renewed application to the industrial movement to-day.

"Utilization and restraint of trusts are the essential elements of the industrial success. This regulation and control can be had only by wise legislation preceded by an enlightened public opinion. Such public opinion and such legislation must be founded on a knowledge of the facts.

"Publicity in regard to corporations is of two kinds, public publicity and private publicity. Public publicity is not yet universally practiced by industrial combinations, and legislation has not yet been able to fully procure it. Private publicity or information to the stockholders, is not always carried out to its fullest extent.

"Knowledge of immediate facts is sometimes conveyed only to an inside circle, a circle less in circumference in many cases than the Board of Directors, and by no means including all the officers of the corporation.

"But the time is coming when public publicity will be as essential element of the success of every industrial combination which seeks its support from the public. As between combinations themselves, the sound corporation will avail itself of the opportunity to demonstrate its soundness by public statements, and in such demonstration force to a lower position its competitor who is unwilling and inferentially unable to make the same public showing.

"Public confidence is and must be the essential element of the success of any industrial. Public confidence cannot be based upon anything but knowledge of the facts, and this knowledge of the facts must come from the corporation by way of statements to the public, for the accuracy of which statements some one is responsible.

"'Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth' is a principle which can be applied to charitable organizations only. Applied, either as a theory or a fact to industrial combinations, it is fatal to their success.

THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

"This leads to the conclusion that while to-day the better corporations are voluntarily practicing publicity, they would favor a statute which secured public publicity from all corporations. This would redound not only to the benefit of the public, to the steadying of industrial finances, to the making of industrial securities a permanent investment for holders, large and small, but would also prevent the formation of blind pools, industrial swindles, and tend to avert financial panics.

"Publicity is to industrial combinations what street lighting is to municipalities. It promotes legitimate business and prevents crime. Publicity must be secured by legislation, either National or State, and the latter, to be effectual, must be practically uniform among the States.

"In the field of State legislation we find one of the gravest dangers surrounding the corporate questions, a danger both subjective and objective, a menace both to the combination and to the people is found in the competitive strife among States for revenue from corporations.

"Legislative inducements by way of private and public statutes to corporate organizations are the order of the day. 'Protection for domestic corporations, war upon foreign corporations,' is the legislative theory of many States.

"Just so long," continued Mr. Dill, "as it is possible for a corporate organization in one State to do that business in other States which is forbidden to its own corporations, just so long we will find different States offering inducements to capital to incorporate under their particular laws. To-day we find States giving express permission to their own corporations to do in other States what such corporations are expressly prohibited from doing at home.

"The corporation laws of New Jersey provide that 'it shall be lawful to form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating railroads, telephone, or telegraph lines outside of this State,' but prohibits the formation under the general act of such organization to do business in New Jersey.

"The present tendency of some States in State legislation respecting industrial corporations is to encourage and increase State revenue rather than toward soundness and integrity of legislation. For years the State of New Jersey stood pre-eminent among the charter-granting States, until from the revenue derived from corporations practically abolished the necessity for State taxes, contributed large sums for schools, for good roads, and for matters of public use and utility.

ABOUT NEW JERSEY CHARTERS.

"At the beginning of this month," continued Mr. Dill, "the State of New Jersey had in its treasury over $2,000,000 as a surplus. In 1901 the State of New York, although it had for years waged war upon New Jersey's system of incorporation, gave way to the contrast between the state of its treasury and that of New Jersey.

"New York out-Jerseyed New Jersey in so-called liberality to corporations. It amended its corporation act upon the theory that the greatest paper liberality would produce the greatest revenue. The staid old State of Connecticut followed suit and opened its doors, offering its inducements to corporations, and Maine and North Carolina followed the example of New York and Connecticut. Delaware and West Virginia had already adopted every provision which could be suggested to make those States successful charter-granting States and to increase their revenue, and finally South Dakota comes forward with a proposition that it will grant to a corporation everything that it will ask, and for a consideration so minute as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

"This tendency is not to wisdom of legislation, but to absence of restriction, to the granting of powers rather than to the maintenance of proper control.

TENDENCIES OF STATE LEGISLATION.

"On the other hand," said Mr. Dill, "influenced by the cry against monopolies, making no distinction between the combination of to-day and the monopolistic trust of yesterday, other Commonwealths have filled their statute books with discriminations against business combinations until it is almost impracticable to do business within such States.

"State legislation is each year growing more divergent, and we can look in that direction with no assurance of any uniformity of procedure and regulation of corporations. The question is national in extent and breadth. It can be dealt with only by legislation equally broad, that is, national legislation.

"It is suggested that national legislation would be unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, found its way out of the same difficulty, when suggested, in the case of the National Banking act. It might be said in the present case that the public welfare at present more urgently requires a national corporation act than years ago it required a National Banking act."

Mr. Dill suggested that the Roosevelt act of 1900 in New York was now a matter of interest as indicative of the features of a national corporation act which might be acceptable in Washington. He added that the President, then Gov. Roosevelt, fathered the proposed New York act of 1900; that it was prepared by a commission selected under his direction, and that the act, although it did not pass the Legislature of New York, contains many elements which are approved both by students of economics and by practical corporation managers."

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

In conclusion the speaker said:

"I do not wish to be misunderstood as to the character of the industrial movement to-day. It is of the highest order and is progressing in the right direction. It has been productive of great good to this country. It is a direct contributing factor to the commercial supremacy of the United States.

"Theorists, social reformers, and students of economics have argued against the character of the industrial movement of to-day. They overlook the fact that, while there are dangerous tendencies, as has been frankly admitted, they are ills which are natural to mankind in any position, not to be cured by hasty legislation, not to be overcome by vituperation and abuse, but rather to be minimized, and perhaps ultimately eliminated by wise, conservative examination and decision upon the question as a whole derived from the experience of the people."

COAL STRIKE AVERTED.

Pennsylvania Miners Agreed to Reinstate Discharged Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 9.—The Temple Coal and Iron Company averted a strike at their eight mines to-night by granting the demands of their men and agreeing to reinstate the fifty men discharged from the Forty Fort and Harry E. collieries.

Meetings of the various local unions were held to-night to ratify the action of the Executive Board of the union in ordering a strike to take effect on Monday morning, and representatives of the company were present to announce the decision of the company. The news was received with great satisfaction, and the men decided to return to work.

The trouble was caused by the discharge of fifty men who were employed by the Temple Company after they had left the Maltby mine of the Lehigh Valley Company, owing to a strike. The United Mine Workers took the matter up and declared the men were blacklisted.

EXPLOSION OF A GAS STOVE.

Sets Fire to House and the Loss Is $3,500.

The explosion of a gas stove in the two-story frame dwelling occupied by Anthony Heil, on Washington Avenue, Grant City, last night, set fire to the building. The Fire Department was called out, but when the firemen arrived they were of little value, as the building had been gutted by the flames. The loss will be about $3,500.

On the ground floor of the buildings was a saloon conducted by Heil, and it was in the rear of the saloon that the gas stove exploded. There was a crowd in the place, and considerable panic ensued before they reached the street. Nobody is reported to have been injured.

SENATOR LODGE ON THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE

Reciprocity Discussed At the Middlesex Club Dinner.

Argument in Favor of a Trade Agreement With Cuba and for a Larger Navy.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—An exceptionally large number of members of the Middlesex Club attended the dinner of the club at Young's Hotel this afternoon, the prospective address by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge proving an irresistible magnet. The Hon. Edgar R. Champlin presided, and the gathering included many of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, State, and National officers and other prominent Republicans.

Senator Lodge and Michael J. Murray of Boston were the only speakers, the latter discussing the results of the recent elections and touching upon the growing question of direct nominations.

Senator Lodge's address was listened to with the closest attention. He began his address with a brief allusion to the recent elections and then delivered an eloquent eulogy on the late President McKinley. "How inconceivable it all is," he said. "The President of the United States, statesman and patriot, a man of the people if there ever was one, whose whole life was devoted to his country, whose one great desire was to advance the well being of his fellow men, without an enemy in the world, with nothing but kindness and gentleness in his heart for all men, was shot down by a cold-blooded assassin, even as he gave the wretch his generous hand. The deadly shot came not from one mad with real or fancied grievances, not from one crazed with political or revolutionary passion, but from the deliberate inspiration of organized murder. The blow was aimed not at President McKinley, but at the free representative Government of the United States, of which he was the honored head. There could be no worse crime. And it was as vain as it was evil. The Government cannot be murdered in that fashion, but the assassin was able to plunge the Nation in grief and to inflict a cruel loss and a heavy sorrow upon the Republic. The dread result cleft in a moment such a chasm in the life of the Nation that even now we can measure the loss and judge the man who was torn from us almost with the exactness of posterity. Rising international reputation as the peculiar champion of a single economic policy, he became as President the guide in new paths and the leader in policies more various and far reaching than have ever confronted the country except in the days of Washington and Lincoln. He rose to the height of circumstance, he met the new forces of the time unshrinking, and guided them to great ends. He dealt greatly with the great events among which he lived, and if this does not constitute statesmanship of the highest order then the word has no meaning.

The great Republic which he loved and to which he gave his life still marches on, even as he would have it, and we turn from the dead to the living. A deep gratitude is ours that his successor was not only his associate, but his friend, and that the policies and the purposes of President McKinley are the policies and purposes of President Roosevelt. They thought alike as to all great public questions, and alike they are representatives of the principles of the Republican Party and of the truest and best American ideals and beliefs.

RECIPROCITY PLANS.

Senator Lodge made a lengthy argument for general reciprocity in our commercial relations. "In the first place it is well to remember," he said, "that reciprocity, whether brought about by treaty or by legislation, is an integral part of the protective system. In the words of President McKinley at Buffalo, 'Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established.' Without protection, in fact, reciprocity is impossible.

"To this subject it is certain that most anxious consideration will be given by President Roosevelt, and by Congress at the ensuing session. Whether it will be deemed best to put this policy into execution by means of some general legislation, equivalent to a reciprocal arrangement with all the nations of the earth, or by a series of separate treaties, it is as yet too early to say; but it is not premature, perhaps, to call attention to the treaties now proposed and to the countries with which it is especially desirable that reciprocity should be established.

First, and the most important of all, in my opinion, for political as well as for economical reasons, is reciprocity with Cuba. The prosperity and development of that great island are important to the United States in a degree second only to the welfare of one of the States of the Union. We have a great responsibility for the future of Cuba, and the well-being of the island is from every point of view very essential to us. That well-being can be secured by an arrangement which will not impair any American industry, but which will assure to Cuba the highest prosperity and most rapid growth. A moderate reduction in our duties on her two great products, sugar and tobacco, which will give her a reasonable preference in our markets as against foreign countries, will not only secure to us a practical monopoly of her increasing market, but will bring to Cuba itself wealth and security. This is a matter which ought to receive the earliest attention of Congress."

The speaker then briefly discussed the reciprocity treaties now pending in the Senate, and, after giving various reasons for delays in their treatment in that body, said:

"It is by no means certain that the reciprocity that we all desire cannot be better and more quickly obtained by a general law than by a series of treaties which would give us a different tariff with every nation in the world. It should be remembered also that the articles mentioned in these treaties affect nearly every schedule of the tariff, and that the industrial interests of the various States, which are thus touched by the proposed treaties, are most anxious in regard to the effect they will have upon our domestic markets. There is too broad a distinction to be drawn among the treaties themselves.

FRENCH TREATIES FAVORED.

"Last, we come to the treaty with France, which is more important, economically, than all the other treaties put together. I should like to see a treaty made with France. It is a country with which I would fain strengthen our good relations. I regard such a treaty as politically and economically desirable in a very high degree. This view is shared, I think, by all reflecting men.

"I repeat, every one is for reciprocity and for the principle, but the question which meets Congress is how to carry it into effect without doing irreparable injury, or, indeed, any injury at all to some great American industries, employing thousands of workingmen. Every one is for reciprocity, but too many forget that reciprocity involves giving as well as taking. Every one is anxious to take, but when it comes to giving in return those who are offered up are apt to cry out. That is human nature. The best way of reconciling these conflicting interests Congress must find, and to do it requires time and patience.

"Yet, difficult as the proposition is, I believe we can solve it. If we should adopt the method of reciprocity by treaty, some of the treaties, like those with Ecuador and Nicaragua can, I believe, be quickly passed. As to those with other nations, which involve more difficult questions, I hope we shall be able to deal with them also, if not by treaty, then by comprehensive legislation, which will give to all nations, who let us in on terms of the most favored nation, corresponding advantages here, and which will place increased duties on the products of those countries which discriminate against us in comparison with other competing countries. That we should bend our energies to securing, in some form, reciprocity or equality of treatment and to widening our markets I am profoundly convinced. We cannot hope to shut our own markets absolutely to the world and then sell to all mankind. It might be an ideal situation, but in the long run it is impracticable, as well as dangerous.

In conclusion Senator Lodge advocated legislation which would put the American merchant marine on an equality with that of other countries, and the building of a navy. He said:

"The time has come when the Government, by judicious legislation, must put the American merchant marine on an equality with the merchant marine of other countries. Give us a fair field and we shall take our share of the ocean carrying trade just as we are taking our share of the world's business in iron and steel and other manufactures. We must give our merchant marine the same encouragement and protection which other nations give to theirs. We should put them on an equality. We must enable them to meet foreign subsidies and the greater cheapness of foreign labor. I believe this can be done, and I do not think there is any more important duty incumbent upon Congress than to pass a bill which shall aid and build up our merchant marine.

"With the enlarged commerce which I believe the coming years are to bring under wise legislation, it becomes more than ever important that we should have the Isthmian Canal. It will not only connect our Eastern and our Western coasts, and thereby increase our coastwise traffic and enlarge the number of vessels in it, but it will open for all the Atlantic Coast, and especially for New England and New York, a short route to the East. The whole country, I think, favors the building of that canal. I believe, from what little I know, that we shall have a treaty with England at the coming session which will remove, honorably for both nations, whatever obstacles now exist to the building of the canal in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If such a treaty is submitted to us by the President, there is no more pressing duty than its immediate ratification, to be followed at once by the passage of the Canal bill.

LARGER NAVY NEEDED.

"There is one other condition that is essential to the commerce and industrial development of the United States, which in the last five years has entered into a new epoch, and that is the maintenance of peace. There is no nation in the world to which peace is so important as it is to the United States in order to secure ample scope for the great progress we are making. We are in good relations now with all the world, and it will be, I am sure, the effort of President Roosevelt, as it was of President McKinley, to maintain these good relations. There is only one point of danger, and to assure peace we must protect ourselves in that direction. Firmly but quietly the Monroe doctrine must be rigidly upheld. The entrance of any great European power into the American hemisphere, either by the acquisition of territory or the establishment of forts and naval stations, would be the instant menace of the peace we are so anxious to maintain.

"The best insurance and the best guarantee of peace are in the possession of a navy so strong that no nation of the world would be tempted to attack us. Completed preparation is the surest protection against war, and war is what we wish to avoid, not only morally but economically, in every honorable way. I believe, therefore, that one of the highest duties of Congress is to make a most liberal provision for the navy, which is to-day inadequate to our growing needs, and it is my firm conviction that the American people will heartily approve any expenditures which Congress may make in that direction."

TO RE-ELECT MR. GORMAN.

Maryland Will Return Him to the Senate—Will Have No Democratic Opposition.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9.—Chairman Murray Van Diver of the Democratic State Central Committee in an interview to-day said:

"Arthur Pue Gorman will be the next United States Senator from Maryland. He will be the only candidate before the Democratic caucus."

The only other name that has been mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the Senate is that of Gov. Smith. A close friend of the Governor said to-day that he would not permit his name to be presented to the caucus.

QUEER ELECTION MIX-UP.

By an Error Frank H. Vinton Receives Votes Intended for Frederick H. Vinton.

BEDFORD, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A very peculiar combination of circumstances has given rise to a question as to who is elected Receiver of Taxes and Assessment of the town, and it looks as though James Millmore, a Democrat, who only received thirteen votes, is elected Collector. This year there was a fusion ticket on town officers, the Democrats and Republicans combining and dividing offices.

Frederick H. Vinton, a Republican, was agreed upon for Collector. His name was printed on the list of nominations as Frederick H. Vinton and was sent out. It was on the tally sheets, the Inspectors' canvass, and everything else—but the tickets. When the tickets arrived the name was Frank H. Vinton, and not Frederick H. Vinton. Even this was not discovered until in the afternoon, too late to be rectified.

When the vote was counted that night there were 480 votes in the town for Frank H. Vinton for Receiver of Taxes, 13 votes for James Millmore, Democrat, and 9 votes for Frederick H. Vinton. Evidently a few electors, friends of the regular candidate, had discovered the mistake and had voted for the right man.

Frank H. Vinton is certainly elected Collector of the town of Bedford, but there is no such man in all the town. Consequently, the next man, James Millmore, Democrat, is elected. The case will be carried to the courts.

TROUBLE OVER A CLUB NAME.

Brooklyn Woman's Republican Union League Wants Injunction Against a Similar Organization.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday heard argument on an application by Mrs. Emma F. Fisk, as President of the Brooklyn Woman's Republican League, for an injunction to prevent the Original Republican Woman's Union League of Brooklyn from using the club name. The trouble over the use of the association name is of long standing. The Original Republican Woman's Union League was organized by seceders from the Brooklyn Woman's Republican Union League.

It is claimed by the plaintiffs that where an incorporated organization exists, those who are dissatisfied with it cannot go out and use the same or a similar name. Lawyer Brewster for the defendants contended that the plaintiffs had failed to establish a prior right to the name. The defendants, he said, claimed that they had a property right in the name. Furthermore there was a wide difference in the names of the two organizations.

Justice Maddox reserved his decision.

SUFFRAGE IN ALABAMA.

People Will Vote on the New Constitution To-morrow—Believed that It Will Win by 25,000.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9.—Monday the citizens of Alabama will vote for the ratification or the rejection of the Constitution drawn by the late Constitutional Convention. For several weeks a warm campaign has been waging, and the people have been fully informed as to the provisions of the proposed instrument.

The calling of the Constitutional Convention was a measure of the Democratic Party. Many prominent Republicans favor the adoption of the new organic law, while many influential Democrats are opposing it. The proposed constitution has for its main purpose the disfranchisement of the negro, and at the same time to leave the ballot in the hands of every white man in the State. The advocates of the new instrument say that this will be brought about by the adoption of the proposed constitution. It provides for a Lieutenant Governor, increases the terms of State officers to four years, lowers the limit of taxation, and makes many other changes from the fundamental law under which the State is now being governed.

Both sides claim victory, but the best information indicates that the new constitution will win by a majority exceeding 25,000.

O'NEILL WANTS REINSTATEMENT.

Policeman Dismissed Through Devery Wishes to Get Back.

Policeman Edward O'Neill, who was dismissed from the police force some time ago on charges made by Deputy Commissioner Devery, made a statement yesterday morning regarding his position, as follows:

"During the campaign I made speeches for the Fusion ticket. The Acorns, who were fighting hard for the ticket, paid me a weekly salary, on which I lived. Now the same organization, through some business men who stood behind it, have provided me with some other work, for which I will be paid the same salary, and which will keep me busy until Jan. 1. When that time arrives I intend to take steps to be reinstated."

Charge Against Jersey City Alderman.

Alderman Bernard Farrell of Jersey City, who is a Democrat, was arraigned before Police Justice Hoos yesterday charged with having violated the election laws by having official envelopes in his possession outside a polling place on election day. The complaint was made by Charles A. Negraval of 222 Third Street, who testified that Farrell gave him a ballot inclosed in an official envelope in the street. Farrell, in his own defense, testified that he did not see Negraval on election day. Justice Hoos said he would not attempt to decide which witness told the truth. He paroled Farrell in custody of his counsel, and sent the papers to the Grand Jury.

D. H. Ralston After B. J. York's Place.

Friends of D. Henry Ralston, familiarly known as Harry Ralston of Brooklyn, are urging his selection as Second Deputy Police Commissioner in the place of B. J. York. Mr. Ralston yesterday had interviews with Senator Platt and Chairman G. W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee. Both of these gentlemen, it is said, strongly favor the selection of Mr. Ralston, who for ten years has been a member of the Kings County Republican Committee and the active proxy of Col. M. J. Dady as an executive member. Mr. Ralston has had a military training, but has never held a political office. He admitted last night that he was seeking Mr. York's position and hoped to get it.

Mayor-Elect Low's Headquarters.

Seth Low's headquarters, on the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, were being made ready yesterday for occupancy to-morrow. Mr. Low is expected back from Great Barrington either to-morrow or Tuesday. One of the first subjects to which he will give consideration will be appointments.

Chairman Morris in Washington.

Chairman Morris of the Republican County Committee has gone to Washington to consult with the President about the Federal appointments. Mr. Morris left before he learned of the President's intention to postpone the appointments until the meeting of Congress. He is expected back to-morrow.

SUICIDE OVER ELECTION.

Old Man Took Poison Following a Celebration Over Justice Jerome's Victory.

Remorse following a celebration of the Fusion victory caused the suicide of William Thompson, seventy years old, at his home, 475 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, yesterday. He had been in perfect health and was an unusually hearty man for his years. He had taken an intense interest in the campaign, being especially anxious for the success of Justice Jerome.

He labored for votes among his friends during the campaign and worked about the polls all day of election day, and spent the evening watching the returns at the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, until assured that his favorite candidate was safe. Then he went away and drank to excess. Yesterday morning he went to bed and slept for a few hours, getting up shortly before noon, still far from being himself.

Soon after his wife went into the kitchen and surprised him taking lumps of rat poison with his thumb and fingers from the box where she kept the stuff and devouring them like so many sugar plums. She knocked the box from his hand and called a policeman, who caused his removal to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where emetics were applied with such apparent success that Dr. Hasenbush told the old man he would probably get well.

Thompson said he was sorry for what he had done and promised never to drink liquor again. His word proved good, for as they were planning to have him arraigned a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court this morning he suddenly sank and died.

HUGGED A SMALL SILVER COFFIN.

Man's Strange Actions on the Street Lead to His Arrest.

The attention of Patrolman Gannon of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was called yesterday afternoon to a man who was acting strangely at Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. The man held a white object in his hands. At times he would press it to his lips, then hold it tightly to his breast and kneel in the street as if in prayer. At intervals he would shout and sing incoherently.

As Gannon reached the man, he placed the object of his devotions in an inside pocket and buttoned his coat tightly. He talked in a rambling way of his wife, the grave, and Heaven. At the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, where he was taken, the man described himself as Joseph A. Agostino, a collector, of 603 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street. He resisted vigorously when an effort was made to search him. The white object was found to be a little silver coffin, on which was inscribed, "Sallie D. Agostino, died Oct. 31, 1901; aged 39 years." He begged piteously for its return. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he will be examined as to his sanity.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:05 A. M.—58 Eighth Avenue; Burns & Reagan; damage, $340.

8 A. M.—325 West Nineteenth Street; John C. Garnett; no damage.

1:05 P. M.—114 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; Henry Hun; damage, $20.

2:55 P. M.—585 East Eighty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—250 West Nineteenth Street; Annie Hughes; damage, $50.

6:10 P. M.—Ninety-ninth Street and North River; G. H. Wright; damage, $2,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The boiler shop of William Campbell & Co., successors to Allen & Endicott, near Broadway, Cambridgeport, was destroyed by fire to-day. Machinery, stock, and valuable patents, valued at $12,000 to $15,000, were burned. The loss is covered by insurance.

BURLINGTON, Ontario, Nov. 9.—A grain elevator belonging to Kerns & Co. was destroyed by fire to-day, together with 12,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, $12,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Pedro M. d'Regil, Mexico; L. C. Hanna, Cleveland; Dr. A. J. Magnin, Paris; Dr. Dudley P. Allen, Cleveland; Horace Archambault, Montreal; R. Forget, Montreal; James Peabody, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—W. A. Brooks, Jr., Boston; Donnell Swan, Baltimore; William D. Peacock, London; Baron and Baroness Seilliere, Paris.

HOLLAND—Max Freirich, Durban, South Africa; Arthur C. Ely, Chicago; Charles S. Millard, Indianapolis; Ward Thorne, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Frank N. Maslin, Baltimore; Col. Hughes Branston, Lexington, Ky.; W. G. Hilton, Norfolk; M. D. Caldwell, Chicago; Alex. Galt, Pittsburg; C. J. Hay, New Orleans.

GILSEY—F. M. Passow, United States Marine Service; John Hyde, Montreal; Hugh Murphy, Omaha.

VICTORIA—R. C. Wright, St. Paul.

GRAND—Lieut. A. Bronson, United States Navy; A. E. Murphy, Seattle; D. V. McCarthy, Cape Nome, Alaska.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. G. Chessher, London; F. Benito, London; B. H. Stephens, Trinidad.

HOFFMAN—Adolphe Dowerg, Paris; H. D. Morton, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—Henry May Gittings, Baltimore; Charles F. Choate, Boston; Hardy Locksmith, London; E. H. Butler, Detroit; Jay Travers, Spokane, Washington.

NETHERLAND—R. Young, London; G. T. Blake, London; Paul Reinnemann, Frankfort-on-Main; E. N. Scott, Chicago.

PLAZA—Andrew Carnegie, Jr., Pittsburg; Emil Brach, Frankfort-on-Main; H. D. Meillare, Paris; E. M. Angel, London.

SAVOY—Charles Slemin, Jr., Rochester; N. L. McKay, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—A. P. Chittenden, Burlington, Ia.; Baron and Baroness d'Boulemont, Paris.

ASTOR—Isaac K. Chapman, Havana; Charles E. Hall, Denver; C. H. Akers, Phoenix, Arizona; George Croll, London.

EMPIRE—E. M. North, Augusta, Ga.; C. M. T. Knox, Richmond.

W. H. HALL.

Important Sale in Suit Dept.

The greatest money saving opportunity of the season—one not likely to be repeated.

Ladies' High Class Tailored Suits.

The heavy business of the last two weeks has made large inroads in our suit stock and left us with a quantity of suits in broken sizes. These suits are made of fine cheviots and camel's hair, in gray, tan, light and dark Oxfords. The jackets are made in Eton, Norfolk or blouse shape, some fancily trimmed, others perfectly plain, and lined with excellent taffeta. The skirts are made with the new flare flounce and are lined with mercerized silk. We offer these handsome man-tailored suits that are worth from $23.50 to $30.00 for the extraordinary low price of

15.48

Ladies' Full Length Raglans,

made of tan coverts, in all sizes, with yoke front and back, and lined with good satin; regular $16.50 values for

12.98

Ladies' Walking Skirts,

made up in pebble cheviots and golf materials in the new shapes; some perfectly plain, others fancily tucked and stitched; an $11.00 skirt for

7.48

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Avenue,

(Between 21st and 22d Sts., N. Y.)

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Celebrated Corsetine Wrappers, 88c.

Annual Wrapper Sale!

This year we are bound to break another wrapper sale record. In addition to the exceptional quality of the wrappers we usually offer in these great wrapper sales, we offer this year the great corset attachment.

This corset attachment can be easily taken out and the garment washed—then corset replaced in a moment. This convenience should commend itself to every wearer of a house gown—easy to work about in, and yet the wearer is always dressed, even though in a wrapper.

The material of which these wrappers is made is extra heavy fleeced back flannelette; patterns and colorings of this season's best; made with style and grace; fit is perfect and the cut and workmanship are unsurpassed; they have deep flounce skirt, and trimmed with woven embroidery. Needless to say they are garments well worth double what we ask, and should sell for at least $1.50—sizes 34 to 46.

Extra salespeople will be in attendance.

Large floor space will be devoted to this sale.

A hint—While the quantities are almost unlimited, it will be better if you make your selections early. Sale lasts entire week.

We will fill mail orders, but cannot send any C.O.D.

88c

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Furnishings.

SCHOOL STOCKINGS, double knees and soles; all sizes, *25c. pair*

WOOL HOSE with cotton feet, *69c. pair*

COTTON HOSE with merino feet.

GOLF AND BICYCLE HOSE.

UNDERWEAR in all the desirable makes of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, in Cotton, Merino and Wool, white and natural.

Complete line of Cartwright & Warner's Underwear.

WOOL SCHOOL GLOVES for boys and girls, all sizes, *25c. pair*

WOOL DOUBLE MITTENS, all sizes, *25c. pair*

BOYS' BUCKSKIN GLOVES, lined and unlined (water and fire proof); all sizes, *50c. pair*

MISSES' WASHABLE KID GLOVES.

GOLF, BICYCLE AND DRIVING GLOVES.

LINED GLOVES AND MITTENS.

"INTERCOLLEGIATE" SHAKER SWEATERS, hand knit throughout of Pure Australian Lamb's Wool, insuring warmth and service without excessive weight, in gray, navy, scarlet and white; Youths' sizes, *$3.85*

BABIES' JERSEYS, buttoned from neck to shoulder, easy to get on or off, in all the dainty colors, *$1.65*

BABIES' WHITE WORSTED KNIT LEGGINS, 1 year, *63c.*; 2 years, *68c.*; 3 years, *75c.*

BABIES' WHITE WORSTED LEGGIN DRAWERS, without feet; 2 years, *95c.*; 3 years, *$1.05*; 4 years, *$1.15.*

CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL CLOTH LEGGINS, in brown and black; sizes, 3 to 8 years, *$1.25*

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL UMBRELLAS, fast black, cotton, paragon frame, natural handles, 20, 22 and 24 inch, *50c*

UMBRELLAS of union taffeta, paragon frame, with cover and tassel pretty fancy Dresden handles; 18, 20 and 22-inch, *$1.25*

PAJAMETTES of flannelette, in fancy stripes of pink and blue, appropriate for boys and girls; sizes, 2 to 8 years, *75c*

Also for Boys' and Youths'; 10 to 16 years, *$1.00*

DRESS SUIT CASES of sole leather, tan, brown and olive, with inside straps and pocket; light weight and serviceable, *$4.75*

BABIES' WORSTED TOQUES, warm and comfortable, in all the dainty colors, *50c*

BOYS' WORSTED TOBOGGAN CAPS, for skating and winter sports, plain colors with fancy stripes, *48c*

BABY'S BIOGRAPHY to keep a record of baby's early life, *85c., $1.50, $1.90, $3.00.*

INFANTS' LONG CLOAKS of cashmere, trimmed with ribbon, *$2.85*

SHORT COATS of cashmere, trimmed with ribbon, *$2.85*

EIDERDOWN SHORT COATS; sizes, 1, 2 and 3 years, *$4.75*

OUTING FLANNEL WRAPPERS; sizes, 1 and 2 years, *$1.35*

EIDERDOWN WRAPPERS; sizes, 1 and 2 years, *$1.65*

CRADLE SIZE BLANKETS, *$1.50 pair*

WORSTED AFGHANS, *$1.65*

WORSTED SACQUES, *55c*

MISSES' EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES, in pink, light blue and red; sizes, 12, 14 & 16, *85c*

MISSES' GORED SKIRTS of blue serge, lined with percaline, bottom of skirt finished with three tucks; sizes from 24 to 36 in., according to length, *$4.25 to $6.35*

GIRLS' RUSSIAN DRESSES of serge, box-plaited back and front, trimmed with black braid; sizes, 4 to 12 years, according to size, *$8.00 to $11.00*

MISSES' RAGLANS of Priestley's rain-proof materials; sizes, 14 & 16 years, *$14.00*

BOYS' RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS of red, blue

LORD SALISBURY ON THE BOER WAR

He Describes British Policy at Lord Mayor's Banquet.

Carefully Worded Phrases of Britain's Premier Received with Moderate Cordiality.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall to-night was spectacular. The historic building was the scene of a brilliant pageant, in which modern and mediaeval sights were strangely mingled.

A gathering of 2,000 of the most influential citizens of London, including the heads of the various Government departments, gave an opportunity for a loyal demonstration, of which the Government was not slow to take advantage.

The presence of Lord Salisbury afforded an excellent excuse for reiterating the attitude of the Government toward the South African controversy. The response of the great audience in the banquet hall might be described as satisfactorily loyal, but could hardly be called enthusiastic.

The banquet was preceded by the customary reception in the Guildhall Library, where Sir Joseph Dimsdale, in his quaint official robes, welcomed the Ministers and the various officials. Unlike last year's reception, when the war fever was at its height, the military were decidedly a secondary feature. Lord Roberts was conspicuous by absence, and the War Office was merely represented by one of the Under-Secretaries.

The feature of the evening was Lord Salisbury's speech in response to the toast to "His Majesty's Ministers." Referring to the progress of the war in South Africa, the Premier said:

"It is pleasant to record that the peace of the world has been so little disturbed by the events of the last two years. Half a century ago we would not have found such a correct and pacific attitude on the part of all the great powers. It is a sign of the increasing international amity and understanding, also that the cloud of the past three weeks over the Mediterranean has so lightly passed away. Fifty years ago this would not have been so."

Touching upon South African developments in another part of his speech, Lord Salisbury said:

"I strongly deprecate the spirit of pessimism so frequently heard in the utterances of some of our public men as to the war in which we are engaged. Unlike the wars of former years, no longer does the capture of the enemy's capital and dissipation of his field force constitute conclusive victory. We are now confronted by a system of guerilla war which must be slowly and effectively stamped out. We are progressing, slowly, perhaps, but steadily.

"I cannot take the public wholly into the confidence of the Government. It would be most imprudent publicly to state all we are doing weekly and monthly at the front; but what I emphatically declare is that, whatever delays are encountered, these are not due either to the earnestness and ability of our Generals in the field, nor to a neglect to comply with all of their demands on the part of the Home Government.

"We have been subject to much vague and indefinite criticism; but our bitterest opponents have not been able to point out any tangible defect, any definite cause of complaint.

"I deeply regret the ravages of the war in the colonies, to which we are anxious to accord the fullest practicable measure of self-government; but we have had neighbors in South Africa whose conduct for years has been a menace to the stability of that section of our empire. Now we are engaged in removing this menace, and we are determined to do it so effectually that it will never require doing again."

This declaration was received with cordial but by no means enthusiastic applause.

The First Lord Mayor's Show of the present century and of the reign of King Edward took place to-day, and was more than usually interesting, as there were a number of new features. Special attention was paid to the colonies, which were represented by attractive cars. The decorations of the streets were of the customary character.

The route of the procession was from the Guildhall, whence it proceeded along King Street, Cheapside, Poultry, Mansion House Street, Cornhill, Bishopsgate Street Within, Threadneedle Street, Princes Street, Moorgate Street, London Wall, Circus Place, Finsbury Circus, West Street, Finsbury Pavement, Fore Street, Coleman Street, Old Jewry, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate Hill, Ludgate Circus, Fleet Street, to the Royal Courts of Justice, returning by way of the Strand, Northumberland Avenue, the Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria Street, Queen Street, and King Street, to the Guildhall. Big crowds lined the whole route of the procession.

CONSCRIPTION FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

Government Said to be Considering Measure by Which Existing Laws May Be Utilized to Compel Service.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—During the lengthy Cabinet conferences this week, a representative of The Associated Press learns, the question of re-enforcing the old ballot laws came up for discussion. Many of the Cabinet Ministers were strongly in favor of putting in practice this form of conscription, for which certain obsolete laws already provide. Thus, new legislation would be obviated.

The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, has already caused guarded feelers on this matter to be circulated in the press, for it appears to be almost impossible to keep the home forces up to adequate strength and supply the necessary reinforcements for South Africa on the volunteer system of enlistment alone. Such a strenuous measure, however, will doubtless cause a storm of disapproval in Great Britain, and it will not be enacted unless the war situation becomes graver.

What changes have come over the state of the country in two years can be judged from the fact that the War Office has closely examined the old ballot laws, and has prepared an elaborate plan by which they can be sprung upon the public at a moment's notice.

The Daily News to-day exhaustively surveys the concentration camps in South Africa, with the following conclusion:

"The truth is that the death rate in the camps is incomparably worse than anything Africa or Asia can show. There is nothing to match it even in the mortality figures of the Indian famines, where cholera and other epidemics have to be contended with."

Statistics are produced in order to prove this assertion.

The Government's advertisement for teachers to the camp children, setting forth that "the term of employment will be one year certain," is prominently displayed as evidence that the authorities have no intention of ending the "wholesale destruction of human life."

The Daily News urges all humane men not to wait for official reports, but to insist "on the camps being broken up and the people distributed among their friends, or removed to districts where a fresh attempt can be made, under competent organization and with some regard to the preservation of life—that, or extermination and an eternal stain on the name of England."

TO STUDY AMERICAN METHODS.

France Preparing to Found Industrial School Here.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A decree of the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, will be published in The Official Journal to-morrow, appointing a commission to study the organization of the Industrial School which France proposes to establish in the United States for the study of American industrial methods. The commission, which is composed of fourteen members, is presided over by Senator Poirrier, and includes M. Bouquet, Director in Chief of the Department of Technical Instruction in the Ministry of Commerce, and the heads of the State and private industrial institutions.

Plague Ended at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Nov. 9.—The authorities are satisfied that the bubonic plague has been stamped out. The last case of the disease reported was placed in hospital Nov. 1, and the period of incubation expires to-day.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S OBSEQUIES.

Foreign Ministers Present Condolences and His Sons Wear Sackcloth.

PEKING, Nov. 9.—The Foreign Ministers this afternoon went in a body, wearing plain mourning, to the late Li-Hung-Chang's yamen and presented their condolences, according to Chinese custom. Chinese soldiers lined the streets near the yamen, and the great crowds which gathered in the streets and about the yamen were perfectly orderly. All the city officials received the Ministers in the outer court.

The coffin was in a spacious inner court, temporarily roofed. It rested on an altar, behind a screen, and had over it a royal pall conferred by the Emperor's command, an honor heretofore bestowed only on members of the imperial family. Many Buddhist priests were in attendance.

There were rows of tables bearing offerings of food, amounting to several tons, and piles of paper money. Candles and incense were burned about the coffin.

Li-Hung-Chang's two sons stood near the casket, attired in sackcloth. Before the screen was a cushion, where the Chinese callers made prostrations. The Ministers, however, stepped forward singly and bowed low. The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps read an address of sympathy, to which the oldest son of the deceased statesman replied in Chinese, the youngest son interpreting his words into English.

The scene about the yamen was animated and picturesque. Hundreds of officials were present in their robes of office. Mounted retainers are arriving daily from all parts of the province.

MINISTER WU'S FUTURE.

Li-Hung-Chang's Successor as Imperial Adviser Is Friendly to Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Minister Wu-Ting-Fang has received from Peking an official notification of the death of Li-Hung-Chang.

It is said at the Chinese Legation that Minister Wu has not been informed of his reported relief as Chinese Minister at Washington. As already stated, the Minister would not be surprised at such news. He has been Minister at Washington since 1897, and undoubtedly would welcome a chance to return to his native land, although it is equally true that he will not want to remain there permanently.

The Minister states that he has no idea what post will be assigned him if he should be recalled from Washington. It was said a short time ago that an important post in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs awaited him, but now all the posts in that branch of the Government have been filled. It is felt here that the appointment of Wang-Wen-Shao to take the place of Li-Hung-Chang as the throne's adviser in China's foreign affairs will be beneficial to Minister Wu's interests.

GUNBOAT SENT TO CHINA.

Vicksburg Ordered to Niu-Chwang to Guard American Interests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The State Department never has had a copy of the treaty negotiated by Li-Hung-Chang and the Russian agent at Peking relative to Manchuria, to which reference was made in the public account of Li-Hung-Chang's death.

This Government, naturally, has kept a close watch on the developments in that quarter, having, next to Japan, perhaps a larger legitimate interest than any other country except the two principals to the treaty. As the negotiations have been proceeding for months, it was unavoidable that some details should leak out, so that all the powers signatory to the protocol have what is believed to be a generally accurate idea of the scope of the proposed convention, which has now been blocked by the death of Li-Hung-Chang.

Officially this Government is accepting the Russian pledges of a purpose to withdraw from Manchuria in a reasonable time as bona fide, and finds no reason to question the integrity of the Russian purpose. Meanwhile, following a practice inaugurated five or six years ago, a United States gunboat, the Vicksburg, has been ordered to winter at Niu-chwang, the principal port of Manchuria.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY.

Significance of Lord Charles Beresford's Political Ambition.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Government's naval policy is soon likely to be brought prominently and perhaps unpleasantly to public notice, as Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will shortly be relieved of his post as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, and is coming home to enter Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

Lord Beresford intends to devote his energies to a political career until it comes his turn to command the Channel Squadron, which has always been the height of his ambition. While on duty in the Mediterranean Lord Beresford has won every sham battle in which he was engaged.

GREAT RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE.

What Czar Says About Completion of Trans-Siberian Railway.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—Replying to a congratulatory telegram from the Finance Minister, M. De Witte, announcing the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the Czar telegraphed as follows:

"I thank you sincerely for your joyful communication. I congratulate you on the completion, within so short a time, and amid incredible difficulties, of one of the greatest railroad undertakings of the world."

M. De Witte's telegram recalls the fact that the Czar turned the first sod of the railroad to Vladivostock May 19, 1891, and that on the anniversary of his accession the line was completed.

The Minister adds:

"With the laying of rails a distance of 2,400 versts, from Transbaikal territory to Vladivostock and Port Arthur, our enterprise in Manchuria is practically though not entirely concluded. Temporary traffic is now possible along the whole system, and we hope that within two years it will be opened to permanent, regular traffic."

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN.

Andrew D. White Will Lay Cornerstone on Thanksgiving Day.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Ground was broken to-day for the new American church. A large number of Americans was present. The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, will lay the cornerstone on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. White, who sailed from New York on the Deutschland Oct. 31, stopped at Cherbourg. He will arrive in Berlin on Wednesday next.

Court Not Coming to Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Berlin society is to have a third Winter without Court gayety. The Court is not coming to Berlin at all, as the health of the Empress makes it necessary that she should seek a Southern resort for the Winter, and the Emperor will only come here for a few official functions.

Rough Voyage of Campania.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, from New York Nov. 2 for Liverpool, which arrived here this morning, was delayed twenty-four hours by terrific gales. The weather was so violent that the steamer only logged 240 miles Nov. 5.

Turkish Grand Vizier Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—Halil Rifat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, died this morning, and Abdurrahman Pasha, Minister of Justice, has been appointed to succeed him ad interim.

Earthquake at Brescia.

BRESCIA, Italy, Nov. 9.—Several underground tremblings culminated this morning in a severe earthquake shock. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and fled to the streets. A number of buildings were damaged, but no fatalities have been reported.

New German Battleship Launched.

STETTIN, Nov. 9.—The German battleship Mecklenburg was launched here to-day in the presence of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Grand Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Fast Time on Electric Road.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The electro broad-gauge railroad experiments between Berlin and Zossen have resulted in the train attaining a speed of ninety-three miles an hour.

GERMAN IRE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN AROUSED

Wide Excitement Caused by Mr. Chamberlain's Criticisms.

His Remarks on Troops in Franco-Prussian War Lead to Indignation Meetings of Students.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Germany rang with anti-Chamberlain indignation meetings all the week, and such meetings continue to be held. They have been confined hitherto to students' and veterans' societies, but a conference of the Thuringian Pastors' societies has just decided to invite the Protestant clergymen throughout Germany to make a common protest against the utterances of the British Colonial Secretary at Edinburgh Oct. 25, when he referred to the conduct of the German troops during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.

Students' meetings were held this week at the Berlin, Leipzig, Tuebingen, Jena, and other universities. The Leipzig meeting was held in response to a call sent out by the Rector of the university. The Jena students voted to petition the Imperial Chancellor to instruct the German Ambassador at London to demand satisfaction for the insult.

The students of Breslau University have issued a call, couched in highly indignant terms, for a meeting to take place Nov. 12. All the meetings were addressed by speakers who used violent language, and all the published calls are hotly worded.

The Leipzig Veterans' League has declined to issue a call for a meeting, taking the ground that it is useless to become excited over Mr. Chamberlain, "since he is known to be the commonest kind of a liar."

The newspapers are beginning to warn the people, from different standpoints, however, that the matter is being overdone, some of them claiming that Mr. Chamberlain is too far beneath German contempt for anything which he may say to be looked upon as an insult to the soldiers of Germany. Others point to the fact that the excitement will result in a further estrangement of the relations between Germany and Great Britain. The Vorwaerts considers the protest movement to be ridiculous, and says the intensity of the language used is comical.

The Vossische Zeitung regrets that many of the speeches delivered contained violent attacks upon Great Britain, and refers to the tendency which the danger of a resurrection of the Eastern question has of drawing Great Britain, Russia, and France together, and the consequent necessity of Italy casting her fortunes with Great Britain and France, thus leaving Germany in a state of "splendid isolation."

The paper asks if it is prudent, under such circumstances, to follow a course calculated to prove that the German people are imbued with the most profound hatred of Great Britain, and calls attention to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain's obnoxious remark included the troops of France, Russia, and other nations, adds that the French and Russians shrug their shoulders, regarding Mr. Chamberlain as a babbler, and says they do not think of crusading against Great Britain, with grand orations, as the arch enemy of the policy of great empires. Such a crusade, according to the Vossische Zeitung, cannot be conducted merely with warm hearts, cool heads being needed, adding: "It is a mistake to defend ourselves by exaggerated demonstrations."

COMPLIMENT TO CATHOLICS.

Knighthood of Chief Justice So Regarded in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 9.—The birthday of King Edward was celebrated in Newfoundland to-day with general enthusiasm, which was intensified when it was learned that his Majesty had conferred the honor of Knighthood upon Chief Justice Little, the Deputy Governor. It is understood that this compliment is a further recognition of the King's gratitude for the cordial welcome given to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in St. John's last month. Mr. Bond, the Premier, was knighted at the same time.

Chief Justice Little's knighthood is looked upon as a special recognition of the loyalty of the Catholics in Newfoundland. They participated warmly in the loyalist demonstrations.

The Chief Justice is the most prominent representative of the Irish Catholics in the colony. Newfoundland thus receives two knighthoods, and it is pointed out with considerable satisfaction that the entire Dominion of Canada received only three.

HONORS TO KING IN BALTIMORE.

Dinner Given by Consul Gilbert Fraser —Distinguished Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The British Consul, Gilbert Fraser, gave a very handsome dinner this evening at his home on Mt. Vernon Place, in honor of King Edward's birthday. The decorations were pink roses with pink wax lights. On each name-card was painted in miniature the flag and coat-of-arms of England. Those present were President Ira Remsen of the Johns Hopkins University, William A. Perot, George Patterson, Robert Ramsey, Bernard N. Baker, John E. Hurst, William Gibson, Dr. Thomas Shearer, Frank H. Hambleton, Dr. Osler, Mr. Gann, M. Hutton, the German Consul, George A. von Lingen, Oscar G. Murray, Alexander Leftrovich, and Edwin Warfield.

Mr. Frazier was formerly the British representative at New York, but is now Consul for Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The King spent his birthday at Sandringham with the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the royal family. There has been no official observance of the day, with the exception of the customary salutes at Windsor and at the naval and military headquarters and the ringing of the church bells.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Emperor William to-day is celebrating the birthday of King Edward at Potsdam by giving a dinner to which the British Ambassador, Sir Franck Lascelles, and other members of the British Embassy were invited.

ACTION OVER DUNSMUIR ESTATE

Premier of British Columbia Sued by His Mother—Edna Wallace Hopper's Fortune Not Involved.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 9.—Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir, widow of Robert Dunsmuir, founder of the fortune of British Columbia's wealthiest family, has entered an action against her son, James Dunsmuir, Premier of British Columbia, which involves a portion of the estate.

Mrs. Dunsmuir asks for the delivery of 4,995 shares in the R. Dunsmuir Company, Limited. She also wants an accounting of all dividends and profits upon these shares from Jan. 31, 1900.

The shares mentioned in the action are believed to be those left by the late Alexander Dunsmuir, but the suit in no way affects the fortune left by him to his widow and by her to her daughter, Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress.

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

Herr Moeller Explains Financial Condition of the Empire.

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 9.—Herr Moeller, Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry, analyzing the present industrial position of Germany in a speech to-day at the opening of the new building of the Dusseldorf Chamber of Commerce, said:

"The simple fact is that during the second half of the last decade we, in our venturesome enterprise, undertook too much. We created so many fresh obligations that the savings of the country have not been sufficient to pay for them. These new obligations amounted to between 1,000,000,000 and 1,500,000,000 marks, or even to a greater amount, and time is needed for adjustment."

Adopting Wireless Telegraphy.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—All the German naval officers are receiving instruction in wireless telegraphy, and all ships of the German Navy will be equipped with wireless apparatus.

B. Altman & Co.

HOUSEHOLD and DECORATIVE LINENS

AT IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

For One Week, Commencing Monday, November 11th:

consisting of Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Hemstitched and Embroidered Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bed Spreads. Reception and Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Centre Pieces and Doylies (bordered with the newest laces) for Table Decorating, including

Heavy Damask TABLE CLOTHS,
2x2 yards, $1.75 & 2.50
2x2½ " 2.25 & 3.15
2x3 " 2.75 & 3.75

Heavy Damask DINNER NAPKINS to match,
Per dozen, $2.60 & 3.75

HUCK TOWELS,
Hemstitched, per doz., $3.00
Large size, Hemstitched, Per dozen, $5.75

LINEN SHEETS,
Hemstitched, for Double Beds, Per pair, $4.35 & 6.25

LINEN PILLOW CASES,
22½x36 inches, hemstitched, Per pair, $1.15

BLANKET DEPARTMENT.

350 Pairs California Blankets,
Single Bed size, Pair, $3.50 & 4.50
Double Bed size, Pair, $4.50, 6.00 & 7.50

TURKEY AGREES TO ALL FRENCH DEMANDS

Conflict with France Ended Satisfactorily.

Porte Fixes Date for Settlement and Sends to French Legation Drafts on the Customs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—To-night M. Bapst, Councilor of the French Legation, received a satisfactory communication from the Porte regarding the remainder of the French demands.

The conflict between France and Turkey may, therefore, be regarded as dead.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Admiral Caillard has telegraphed particulars of the seizure of the customs at the principal port of the Island of of Mitylene. He says that in consequence of the sympathetic welcome extended to his squadron he landed only a single company of marines, who were received with marked confidence by all the inhabitants.

Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Mitylene is now restored. The latest dispatch from M. Bapst, Councilor of the French Legation at Constantinople, notifies the French Government that the Porte has handed him the drafts on the customs, covering the entire Lorando claim, and payable monthly from Feb. 1, 1902, to May 1, 1903.

The Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, has not yet received the announcement that the Sultan has signed the irade executing his engagements. So soon as it arrives a cable dispatch will be sent to Admiral Caillard instructing him to leave the Island of Mitylene.

CANON GORE'S ELEVATION.

Astonishment at Lord Salisbury's Making Him a Bishop.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The appointment of the Rev. Charles Gore, Canon of Westminster, to be Bishop of Worcester, has raised both a political and an ecclesiastic storm. Only a few days previous to the announcement of his appointment Mr. Gore came out in The Times with a strong letter condemning the concentration camps and other severe measures in South Africa.

Several of the Government organs immediately stigmatized him as a pro-Boer and deplored the fact that such a talented author should have been so hopelessly misled. Their astonishment over Lord Salisbury's almost immediately afterward elevating Mr. Gore to the Bishops' bench was so great that it took away their breath and, so far, appears to have stifled adverse press comment, though the matter continues to be the subject of keen private criticism among the lay and clerical supporters of the Government. The Evangelical Party in the Church also bitterly upbraid Lord Salisbury for selecting a man so prominent in High Church circles.

In less prejudiced quarters the affair is taken as once more exemplifying Lord Salisbury's extraordinary cynicism and utter lack of interest in current events; though others see in it another instance of nepotism, as the former head of Pusey House, Oxford, and editor of "Lux Mundi" is a connection of the Premier's family.

Among the curious features of the case is the fact that Canon William John Knox Little of Worcester, who replied to Mr. Gore's letter in The Times, bitterly abusing the writer and intimating that Mr. Gore was almost guilty of treason, and was threatened with insantity, now comes under the jurisdiction of the new Bishop.

TUNGESE SURRENDER.

Seven Leaders and 3,000 Men Lay Down Their Arms.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—An official dispatch from Chabarovsk says that seven Tungese leaders and 3,000 men have surrendered. Of these 1,300 have been enrolled as Chinese police, and the rest have been dismissed.

"Throughout Northern Manchuria," continues the dispatch, "things are so far settled that further conflict with the Tungese will be left to the Chinese police, the Russian troops being employed only should the police be unable to cope with the insurgents or should Russian assistance be asked."

A TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Lord William Nevill Released from Parkhurst Prison.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Lord William Nevill was released from Parkhurst Prison on ticket of leave yesterday. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude Feb. 15, 1898, for fraud in connection with a promissory note. His Lordship spent most of the time during his incarceration in wheeling a barrow on the prison farm.

The suit which terminated in the conviction of Lord William Nevill created a great sensation among the English nobility. During almost the entire trial, particularly on the day of the accused man's conviction, the court was crowded with fashionable folk, many of them women.

The case grew out of a suit instituted by "Sam" Lewis, the London money lender, against H. H. Spencer-Clay, a young officer of the Guards. Clay was discharged, and a warrant for the arrest of Lord William Nevill issued. The story of his crime, as brought out by the evidence, was as follows:

Lord William Nevill needed money badly. He met the young officer, who had money, and who was flattered by the noble lord's attention. On the pretense that he wanted Clay's signature to a couple of family papers of a private nature, Lord William Nevill secured the signature of young Clay to two promissory notes for £11,113. The two men had been drinking on that evening, it is said, and Clay, out of considerations of honor, did not insist upon knowing the nature of the papers he was signing.

Lord William Nevill was thirty-seven years old at the time of his conviction. He was formerly a lieutenant in the West Kent Regiment. He is the fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny.

WOMEN AT UNIVERSITIES.

Five Hundred Attend Lectures in Berlin Despite Opposition.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Five hundred women are attending the lectures at the Berlin University. This is the highest number known. Among them are the daughters of the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, and of the Minister of Commerce.

The new Rector of the University, Prof. Count von Stradowitz, opposes the attendance of women at the universities, and has refused to permit a woman to address the Students' Society, which his predecessors allowed.

Glasgow Exhibition a Money Maker.

GLASGOW, Nov. 9.—The Glasgow Exhibition came to a close to-night. The total attendance was 11,496,622, and the net profit is £80,000.

PHILIPPINE ARMY CHANGES.

Will Be Divided Into Two Departments to Include the Entire Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—On the recommendation of Gen. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, the Secretary of War has issued orders for a reorganization of that division. Up to this time the division has comprised four military departments, as follows: Department of Northern Luzon, commanded by Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton; Department of Southern Luzon, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade; Department of the Visayas, commanded by Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes; Department of Mindanao and Jolo, commanded by Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis.

In accordance with the action of the War Department to-day, the division will be divided into only two military departments, to include within their limits the entire Philippine Archipelago. They will be known as the Departments of North and South Philippines. The Northern Department will be commanded by Major Gen. Wheaton, and will include the islands of Luzon, Mindora and Masbate, and all the intervening territory.

The Southern Department, which will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Wade, will embrace the remainder of the archipelago and include the large islands of Samar, Panay, Mindanao, the Visayas, and Jolo.

The consolidation of these departments is in accordance with Gen. Chaffee's plans to institute a vigorous aggressive campaign against the insurrectionists who recently have become active and troublesome in the islands of Samar, Leyte, and in the extreme southern portions of Luzon. It is understood that large bodies of troops are to be concentrated in the districts where outbreaks have occurred under the command of officers of high rank, with the full purpose to promptly stamping out the spirit of insurrection. It is said, furthermore, that the reduction in the number of the departments, in addition to making the military forces more compact and efficient, will result in a reduction of expenses.

MORE FIGHTING IN SAMAR.

Major Waller Captures Rebel Stronghold at Sojton After Desperate Encounter—Two Marines Killed.

MANILA, Nov. 9.—Advices from Catbalogan, capital of Samar Island, report that Major Waller attacked a force of insurgents occupying a strong position at Sojton, two three-inch guns being used to shell the rebel stronghold. Throughout the first day the insurgents held the place, but yesterday Major Waller renewed the attack, and, after a desperate engagement, carried the position. Two marines of the attacking force and twenty-six insurgents were killed. Major Waller destroyed the quarters and seventy houses.

Gen. Smith has issued orders forbidding the purchase of hemp in the Island of Leyte except in small quantities for food, which purchases must be under the supervision of the military authorities. All the ports in Leyte are closed and traffic is forbidden where it cannot be supervised by the military.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Rear Admiral Rodgers, at Manila, to-day cabled the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

"Privates George Lynch and E. A. Klonan killed in action, Sajopan, near Basey, Samar, on the 7th inst."

No further details of the action are given.

INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS.

New Form of Restriction Against Boycotting Issued in United States Court.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Judge Kohlsaat in the United States Circuit Court has issued an injunction against the Custom Clothing Makers' Union and its officers and members, restraining them from in any way attempting to injure or interfere with the business of a Cincinnati clothing firm. The firm asked that the union be restrained from issuing circulars stating that the concern was unfair to organized labor.

The order forbids the officers of the union to notify by means of letters, telegraph, or telephone any retailers, dealers in clothing, or labor unions that the company has refused to allow its employes to organize or adopt the union label. The injunction, labor leaders say, is the first of its kind issued, as it is directed against the boycott instead of picketing.

B. Altman & Co.

In addition to a carefully selected stock of

Rare and Costly Furs,

Alaska Sealskin, Persian Lamb and Broadtail Coats, Fur Lined Paletots,

Will offer on Monday, November 11th:

Alaska Seal Jackets, superior grade, . . $225.00
Persian Lamb Jackets, (Leipsic Dye), . . 95.00

SCARFS.

Sabled Fox,	$7.50,	$10.50
Isabella Fox,	14.50,	18.00
Blue Lynx,	12.50,	14.50
Black Lynx,	13.50,	15.00

MUFFS.

Sabled Fox,	$6.75,	$10.75
Isabella Fox,	.	17.00
Blue Lynx,	11.50,	14.50
Black Lynx,	11.50,	16.50
Chinchilla,	.	17.75

Attention is invited to the large stock of

Fine Persian Rugs

containing choice specimens of Kirmanshah, Tebriz, Iran, Serape and other well-known makes.

East India and Turkish Rugs.

Exclusive designs and delicate colors—Rose, Cream, Blue, Pink and Green grounds, in sizes from 6x9 feet to 15x20 feet at very moderate prices.

1,500 Yards

Imported Black All-Silk Velvet,

To-morrow, Monday, November 11th,

$2.25 per yard.

4,500 Yds. French Flannel,

printed in Stripes and dots, 27 inches wide, suitable for Waists, Sacques, Kimonos and Wrappers,

To-morrow, Monday, at the Special Price per yard, ... 42c.

House Gowns.

Monday, November 11th, Exceptional Values in

Gowns of Cashmere, insertion trimmed, . $4.50
Negligées of Cashmere, effectively trimmed with fancy silk, ... $7.50
Gowns of French Cashmere, lace and velvet ribbon trimmed, ... $10.75

All in colors of Navy or Light Blue, Garnet, Heliotrope and Pink; sizes from 34 to 42 inches.

Bath Gowns (tucked Kimono model), of Eiderdown, Red, Light Blue, Pink and Grey, . . . $2.90

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

WILD DEER VISITS CITY.

Animal Races Through Business Streets of Bangor (Me.) and Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 8.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the night police of Bangor were startled at the sight of a big buck deer racing through the business streets of the city—so startled, in fact, that they forgot to shoot, although the animal passed very close to several officers and nearly knocked one through a window. The deer evidently had been chased by dogs somewhere in the suburbs, and had in its fright run into town. Other deer have been seen in Bangor, but never one so large as this.

The first intimation of the animal's arrival in town was a loud crashing of broken glass, which set the down-town police on a quick hunt for burglars. Then the deer appeared, dashing down Hammond Street and across Kenduskeag Bridge to the east side of the city. A policeman who stood at the head of Exchange Street got a good look at the buck, and declares that its antlers were four feet across. The buck went up State Street like a flash, and has not since been seen or heard from.

After the deer hah disappeared the police found where the glass had been broken. In Columbia Street, directly in the rear of the police station, in the City Hall basement, is a green house, whose glass roof slopes to within a few feet of the ground. The deer had leaped upon this low roof and crashed through it, breaking a hole six feet square. The iron rafters prevented the animal from falling in among the roses, and, rolling off the roof, where he left shreds and patches of fur, he kept on his way down town. Had it not been for his collision with the greenhouse, the deer would have gone right into Police Headquarters through the open back door. The policemen are now trying to explain why they didn't shoot the game that ran right under their noses.

HUNTER MISTAKEN FOR DEER.

Ohio Man Shot and Killed by a Friend in the Maine Woods.

GREENVILLE JUNCTION, Me., Nov. 9.—Word has been received here from the Moosehead Lake region that W. C. Tucky of Collingwood, Ohio, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday by J. G. Hostaller of Toledo. The men were hunting near Lilly Bay, twenty-five miles from here. The information, which came by telephone, included no details save that Tucky was mistaken for a deer.

Game Commissioner Carleton, who is at Holeb, and who has been advised of the accident, has communicated with the Coroner here, saying that fatalities of this nature have become so frequent in the woods that he will at once take steps to bring about prosecution in all such cases.

ANCIENT MINES DISCOVERED.

Tayapa Shafts in Northwestern Mexico Were Worked 300 Years Ago.

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Guayamas, Mexico, says: The lost Tayapa mines, celebrated in Spanish annals as having produced $90,000,000 in silver and gold in the seventeenth century, which are described on Spanish maps as being situated in Northwestern Mexico, about fifty leagues from the sea, near Dos Pilares, have been found.

As far back as 1850 Robert L'Aumaile, a celebrated French expert, declared the location of the Cienteguita in the Sahuria district, Sonora, to be identical with the lost Tayape. The Spanish owners are said to have been murdered by their Indian slaves near the close of the seventeenth century, and it is stated that for 100 years thereafter no one was allowed to enter that region.

Explorers who have recently returned from Cienteguita report having discovered the old stone prisons, old smelters, and also stupendous work accomplished by the ancients.

THE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

New Jersey Women Advocate the Establishment of Courts for Separate Trials for Children.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The first annual meeting of the New Jersey Congress of Mothers closed here to-day. The session was held in the auditorium of the State School. Resolutions were adopted favoring the establishment of local mothers' clubs and agitating the establishment of juvenile courts for the separate trials of children.

These officers were elected: President—Edwin V. Grice, Riverton; Vice Presidents—Mrs. E. M. Thatcher, Florence, and Mrs. Harry Lambert, Salem; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Harris G. Phillips, Plainfield; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Alexander Marcy, Riverton; Treasurer—Mrs. A. O. Dayton, Camden; Auditor—Mrs. Lida Grigcom, Woodbury; Advisory Counsel—James M. Green, Riverton; James Owens, Mansclair, and Herman L. Sees, Beverly.

$100,000 Fire in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the four-story brick structure at the corner of Main and Seventh Streets, occupied by the Richmond Traction Company, the Virginia Electrical Railway and Development Company, and the Tower-Bingford Electrical Supply Company. The total loss is estimated at a little less than $100,000. There was $70,000 insurance on the building which was owned by Charles T. Davis; the Tower-Bingford Company had about $15,000 insurance on stock, and it is understood that the traction and electrical companies had full insurance on their stock and office furniture. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It is believed that the boiler of the heating plant exploded.

Letters from Readers on Various Timely Topics

AFTER THE ELECTION.

ADVICE TO THE CITIZEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After the good work accomplished by last Tuesday's election some people of more or less prominence have become affected with throat irritation or palpitation of the heart to such an extent that all they can say is that they have nothing to say.

I have just been reading your editorial in this morning's TIMES on "Tammany and the Press," and I wish to add my testimony to the fact that the press of this city has been a mighty factor in achieving this great victory for good government. Our city may sink deep in the mire of corruption, as it has in the last four years, but with a free, fearless, independent, and intelligent press it is bound to rise again to its own level, despite the falsehoods, machinations, and trickery of men like those whose term of office will expire with the last moments of the first year of this new century.

The press, the pulpit, and the people have done their duty, but let us remember that more remains to be done. It means something to straighten out the crookedness of four years of misrule, to bring order out of disorder and confusion, to suppress evils that have become rampant all over the city, and to do this in the face of the fact that those who have upheld this state of things will do all their power to oppose and if possible defeat every attempt made in the way of reform. Let the press, the pulpit, and the people who represent the majority of last Tuesday's election assist and support the new administration by calling its attention to abuses that may continue to exist, either openly or secretly, and have every wrong righted.

If every good citizen will consider himself a Vigilance Committee of one and will do his duty fearlessly, we will never again have to raise the cry in this city of "Croker and Devery must go." Let all good and true men sink their party preferences and combine in our city to keep down Tweed rings, Tammany rings, and every other ring that has not got the genuine ring of honesty and fair dealing in regard to municipal government and control.

MALCOLM R. BIRNIE.

New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

THE FIGHT FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the election is over, and the battle for good government has been won, it is well to consider some of the agencies that have contributed toward making a successful fight possible. To my mind no factor has been more powerful than the editorial page of your paper. For the last year it has given utterance to sentiments which the friends of honest government wisely heeded, and fusion was made possible. During the canvas, both candidates quoted THE TIMES as a source of information regarding the events of the campaign; and your reports of the various speeches on both sides were models of impartial reportorial work, which won the praise of all lovers of the truth.

To Mr. R. Fulton Cutting and his associates in active leadership of the Citizens' Union the people of this city owe a great debt of gratitude. To their patient, public-spirited efforts is also largely due this great victory. Mr. Cutting's declination of the mayoralty nomination, when offered by the Conference Committee, proved him a sincere reformer, desirous only of the welfare of the city, and I am proud that we have such a citizen.

The result of this election should encourage all independents to continue their efforts. They are responsible for the result, and the success of the new administration will depend largely upon the support that it receives at their hands. Tammany is out; and to keep it out should be the constant aim of all true Democrats, and all good citizens of other parties. One of the first fruits of this grand victory, after the inauguration of the new administration, should be the formation of a stable Democratic organization founded upon Jeffersonian principles.

The result of this election has clearly demonstrated that the corrupt organization that has been permitted to dominate this city for years represents but an insignificant minority of the voters; therefore, every citizen desirous of honest and efficient government for this city should actively engage in the work of making a repetition of the present Tammany type of administration an impossibility.

H. CLAY PETERS.

Brooklyn, Nov. 7.

INDEPENDENT VOTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A noble duty nobly done." These words aptly describe the work accomplished in the late election by the ever-increasing body of independent voters who co-operated with members of the Republican and other formal party organizations. Among the large and influential bodies that contributed to the result was the Citizens' Union. It would be a harmful silliness to try to apportion merit where so many contributed to the blessed result. "There is honor enough for all the victors." And none should imitate the folly of apportionment that has sickened the country in the naval squabble.

The indiscreet "friends" of Sampson and Schley have harmed them more than was in the power of their enemies. And so it may be that the indiscreet will now assume to say that this or that man, or group of men, or this or that party contributed most largely to the victory of light over darkness. Let the thoughtful, the unselfish, and the discreet frown at such foolishness. The victory is won—for to-day. Let us confirm it for all time, so that never again can a handful of rogues dominate and plunder 3,000,000 citizens.

Can there be any better means of confirmation than the formation of the fixed habit of independence in voting upon all elections involving the home and city? I can conceive of none better. To this end is invoked the thoughtful and general co-operation of all who seek not office in the continued organization of the Citizens' Union. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And those whom the people have just chosen, and their appointees, will serve us none the worse if they feel that all independent citizens will intelligently watch their every public action, and will be as swift, as just, and as merciless in condemnation of any misconduct under the new régime as they have been in the election just won. The people of New York have sense and sensibility, have pens, tongues, and votes; that they can and dare to use them for the right they have now most gloriously proved.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.

New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

FOR PERPETUATION OF FUSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thanks of all who helped by their votes to elect the Fusion ticket are due to you for the various articles that have appeared in your valuable paper during the past month on behalf of moral and political decency, and as a humble subscriber I therefore most heartily thank you for the same.

I have read with great interest that the Greater New York Democracy, under the leadership of Messrs. Jacob A. Cantor and John C. Sheehan, is about to take steps to enlarge itself with a view of ousting Tammany Hall from State and National politics. This I think a very wise move, and one which will gain the hearty support of all Democrats who are tired of "one-man rule." But in taking this step it is hoped that the new Democratic Party will not sever its connection with the Citizens' Union and kindred organizations, which have done so much in electing the best set of municipal officers that have ever been elected in the City of New York.

I am of opinion that the affairs of this great and grand city should be governed on non-political principles, and predict that if in the future the Democratic Party, whether under the name of Tammany Hall or Greater New York Democracy, attempts to govern this city simply on political grounds, the good government that will be obtained through the election to office of such men as Seth Low, Jacob A. Cantor, William T. Jerome, &c., will be overthrown.

I consider it essential in every way that Fusion should be maintained, but at the same time gladly welcome the formation of the new Democratic Party for State and National affairs. I do not think that Messrs. Cantor and Sheehan can start too soon to carry out the idea of forming the Greater New York Democracy into one great party; but if they wish to be successful, I think that they must assure those whom they wish to join them that nothing will be done to disturb the harmony that exists between all parties who believe in good government for New York City. By so doing they will be able to make sure that in 1903 a Fusion ticket will again be elected and the power of Tammany Hall broken and shattered for all time.

WALTER H. LEWISSON.

New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

SPLIT TICKET VOTER'S TRIUMPH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is one set of men more than any other who are responsible for the present shameful system of bossism in American politics they are the individuals who pride themselves upon the fact that they always vote the "straight ticket," no matter whose name may be upon it. Why any intelligent American citizen, outside of a hide-bound political parasite, should consider any man, or set of men, capable of choosing a complete set of rulers for him is simply inconceivable.

The independent, silent, split-ticket voter is absolutely entitled to all the credit for all the many excellent features that still remain in our economic polity. 'Tis for him, also, that meetings are held and literature printed and circulated. 'Tis to capture him that the "spellbinders" rant and rave and the horns toot and the rockets soar skyward.

One of the most encouraging features of the recent municipal contest was the enormous number of "splits" cast by the people in the tenement house districts whom the bosses, to their sorrow, thought they owned body and soul.

In one election district alone on the lower west side there were over 300 out of 497 ballots case which were slashed in a most commendable manner, and proved conclusively that the workingmen are getting on to the game beautifully, much to the chagrin of the sachems of both parties. And while following the advice of certain newspapers to "cut the ice man" they carved the whole blooming bunch in every direction.

It was intensely interesting looking over the sealed verdict of that magnificent jury. Richard the First (and Last) stated in this morning's TIMES that he "liked the secret ballot." Dick's a dead-game sport, but, truth to tell, he and the Hon. T. C. Platt have no more love for the secret ballot than his satanic majesty is said to have for holy water.

DAN CAVANAGH.

New York, Nov. 8, 1901.

Aldermanic Contest Reviewed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the slender Fusion majority of perhaps one vote in the Board of Aldermen, I deem it proper to recur to the trigonal contest in the Twenty-first District hereat, concerning which I wrote you last week. There Mr. Armitage Mathews was the Republican candidate for re-election, and Mr. John Stewart and Mr. M. H. Dalberg were respectively the Citizens' Union and the Tammany nominee in opposition.

The battle of the ballots resulted in round 4,000 votes for Mathews, something under 1,600 votes for Stewart, and something over 2,700 for Dalberg. In other words, as was urged by myself and others, Mr. Stewart's candidacy could not possibly result in his own success, but might have resulted in giving Tammany another Alderman, and with it a majority in the board.

Incidentally the result justifies the insistence of the Hon. Abraham Gruber, Republican leader of said district, upon giving Alderman Mathews the customary second term, for 71 per cent. of the anti-Tammany vote of the district was, as shown above, cast for Mr. Mathews. Had Mr. Gruber allowed the other 29 per cent. to dictate another than the Alderman's nomination it would have been a case of the tail wagging the dog.

M. A. LESSER.

New York, Nov. 8, 1901.

Amherst's Triumphant Sons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has not Amherst College reason to be supremely proud over the splendid and triumphant display of heroism of two of her sons in two of the greatest battles ever waged in this city for civic righteousness? It is universally conceded that no one man did more to win the magnificent victory of Nov. 5 than Jerome. It was as universally conceded in 1894 that no one man did more in the city election of that year to effectuate the overthrow of Tammany Hall than Dr. Parkhurst.

Let Amherst College hold forevermore a high place in the regard of all the best people of this great city.

S.

New York, Nov. 8, 1901.

Popular Government Vindicated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The triumph of the Fusion ticket in New York City is a matter of congratulation to the whole State, and to THE NEW YORK TIMES is due a considerable share of the praise for bringing about the result. THE TIMES made a gallant fight on a high plane. The fitness of the American people to govern themselves has again been proved.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1901.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Physician," in his letter on "the question of capital punishment," published in your issue of Nov. 3, makes some statements which I desire to notice.

"If capital punishment is abolished there will be more murders, and the number of lives thereby sacrificed, probably of innocent persons, will greatly exceed the number of criminals, who, on this false principle, are allowed to escape their deserved punishment," which "deserved punishment" he elsewhere indicates to be capital punishment.

This solemn declaration is made without any attempt to support it by evidence. It is made by one who claims membership in a learned profession, three-fourths of whom it is believed are opposed to capital punishment. The statement that the abolition of capital punishment will tend to increase murders is not only untrue, but the reverse of the truth, as statistics show that the abolition has rather tended to the decrease of murders.

This is supported by the history of all ages and countries, from Herodotus to the present day. The history of the ancient Persians shows it; that of the ancient Egyptians under the Ethiopian King Sabach, and the Roman Republic under the Porcian law shows it. It is not recommended that we re-enact the laws of people so different from our own in their habits and living in ancient times. More modern nations afford us examples worthy of imitation. Russia abolished capital punishment for all non-political offenses in 1753. Sir William Blackstone in his "Commentaries" commended the efficiency of those laws, and Russian statesmen of the present day commend their beneficence. There have been fewer non-political murders in Russia in the last 150 years than in any other nation in the world. The edict of Archduke Leopold which abolished the punishment of death in Tuscany in 1786 was declared by him to have been most satisfactory in its results. This fact ascertained by Benjamin Franklin and reported to his compatriots and co-laborers in the cause of freedom did much to influence the minds of Thomas Jefferson, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Justice James Wilson of the Supreme Court, and Attorney General Bedford, each and all of whom were earnest opposers of the penalty of death.

During the pendency of the bill of which I was author in the House of Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress, I presented the Secretary of State, Gen. Foster, a series of questions relating to the punishments inflicted by laws of foreign countries, including this: "If capital punishment has been abolished in your country, in whole or in part, what influence did its abolition have in increasing or decreasing the offenses for which the death penalty had previously been prescribed?" And the request was made that the State Department forward these questions to our Ministers and representatives to all the nations with which we held relations. Thirty-five responded, about one-third of which had abolished the penalty of death for certain or all offenses. Of the nations which had abolished it, all but two retained the abolition laws and were satisfied with their workings, as it generally resulted in a decrease of the offenses for which death had previously been inflicted. But two countries, Colombia and Ecuador, South America, reported that there had been an increase of crime, and they had in view of it restored the penalty of death. The experience of those two countries will have less influence than the experience of the following which have abolished, in whole or in part, the death penalty, and have not restored it; Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Venezuela, and fifteen Cantons of Switzerland. Belgium has never abolished the law, but the King has not permitted the execution of the death penalty for the past thirty-five years.

The bill to which these reports relate was modified during its consideration in the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Congresses, so that when approved Jan. 15, 1897, it abolished the penalty of death for eighteen offenses under the jurisdiction of the civil courts of the United States and the extra territorial jurisdiction granted to Consuls by Section 4,102 Revised Statutes, and authorized jurors returning verdicts of guilty in cases of murder, rape, or treason to add to the verdict the words "without capital punishment," and when added life imprisonment was to be the sentence instead of hanging. The three named are the only cases which come under the ancient capital law, and by reason of the amendment above stated, there have been but three, so far as I have learned, executions under the jurisdiction of the civil courts of the United States since the enactment of that measure.

Reports of United States District Attorneys in whose districts there had been trials under this law show that convictions had been uniformly obtained in proper cases where under the previous provisions they would have been difficult, if not impossible, and that life imprisonment was a greater deterrent than hanging. But one District Attorney in each report failed to commend the principles of the amendment. They each expressed satisfaction with it so far as securing convictions, but added they were favorable to capital punishment and regretted the enactment of the provision "without capital punishment" because they believed it was a virtual abolition of that punishment, and there would be few, if any, hangings thereafter within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States.

At the time the effort was made to obtain information as to the workings of criminal laws in foreign countries an attempt was made to secure information respecting the number of homicides, indictments, and convictions in the courts of several States of the United States. Some progress was made, but the effort was abandoned when it was found that few States provided for collecting criminal statistics, and that the charges of the proper officers for the extra labor required to collect them was more than I was able to pay.

Nevertheless, enough was learned to show that in non-capital States the ratio of murders to population was less than in capital States and that the ratio of convictions to indictments was much higher in the non-capital States than in the capital States. It was also shown that lynchings invariably kept pace with legal executions, almost no lynchings in non-capital States, while in adjoining capital States many lynchings took place.

Above has been shown the official source and the kind of evidence upon which it may fairly be asserted that the death penalty is not the greatest deterrent; that it is a bar to the administration of justice, delaying and thwarting its ends so that the observers of law have less protection, and its violators greater immunity from punishment. The essential qualities of an efficient criminal law are the three named by Mr. Justice James Wilson in addressing the Grand Jury at a session of the United States Circuit Court at Easton, Md., Nov. 7, 1791. "These are speediness of trial, moderation of punishment, and certainty of its infliction." It is well known that capital punishment possesses none of these qualities. It is well known to all who read the proceedings of criminal trials that hardly 2 per cent. of the murderers indicted in the country at large have been brought to execution during the last twenty-five years, and it is equally well known that all murderers who have the intelligence to select and the means to retain the best criminal lawyers have been able to escape death or imprisonment in all the capital States except when their offense was connected with the dishonoring of womanhood.

Conscientious convictions against the infliction of the penalty of death are now declared from one-half to three-fourths of the men summoned to serve on juries in murder trials. Whether this belief is true or false as to the actual conviction of the individual, it nevertheless enables them to escape service on juries, and the number of men offering this belief is increasing rapidly, so that it is reasonable to say that within a decade our criminal courts will be absolutely held up by this plea and be unable to impanel juries to try murder cases. This question of punishments is neither sentimental nor ethical. It is a purely practical question. Those who wish the greatest protection good laws can give to the well-disposed and the suppression of crime should ask the Legislature to enact laws with redeemable penalties for high crimes which the people, in whose hands lie the execution of criminal laws, shall be willing to enforce.

N. M. CURTIS.

New York, Nov. 6, 1901.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND CATHOLICITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not been reading the various letters which have been written by Mr. Clarence M. Lindsay, "G. H. S.," and others that have been published recently in your paper, so do not know exactly what the controversy is about. But a statement in Mr. Lindsay's letter printed in this morning's issue attracted my attention, concerning which I trust you will permit me to make the following observations.

I should be interested to know by what mental process Mr. Lindsay evolved the proposition that "there are several branches of the Catholic Church, which includes the Roman communion, the Greek Church, the Church of England, and the American Church, (misnamed Protestant Episcopal.")

It is sad to be made aware of the fact that there are members of the Episcopal Church who comfort themselves with the fond delusion of the "branch" theory. That is a theory that belongs exclusively to them and is utterly repudiated by those other "branches" of this peculiarly constructed Catholic Church, the Roman Catholic and the Greek Churches.

Imagine, if you can, the Episcopal Church, with its XXXIX. Articles, its High, Low, and Broad Church parties, and the general vagueness regarding its teachings, being classed in the same category with the Roman Catholic Church, a Church that loathes and despises—as it must loathe and despise all error—the heretical teaching of the Episcopal Church, or Anglican Church, or American Church, or whatever you may choose to call it.

The Episcopal Church is a Protestant church. It so calls itself, and the world so regards it, and, despite the longing that Mr. Lindsay may have to be considered a Catholic, he nevertheless is not one so long as he retains his membership in that communion.

For my part, I cannot understand Mr. Lindsay's reasoning, in view of the history and origin of the English Church. That upheaval which took place in England in the sixteenth century as a result of the difference between the Pope and Henry VIII., and which is known, and always has been known, as the "Protestant Reformation in England," brought about a complete change in the doctrines and teachings of the English Church—as may be witnessed in the XXXIX. Articles—and the new doctrines which were promulgated at that time have, in the main, remained the same up to the present time.

It is true, the writer has been told by some that the XXXIX. Articles are no longer observed, but they were members of the so-called "Catholic" party, the practices of which are so much at variance with the spirit of the Articles. But there are a great number (and I do not doubt but what they constitute the majority) of the members of the Episcopal Church who disown and resent the innovations of the High Church party, and who stand by the XXXIX. Articles as representing the teachings of their Church.

Several members with "Catholic" leanings have expressed to me their belief in and acceptance of all that the Roman Catholic Church teaches, "with the exception of the dogma of Papal infallibility." Their reasons for not believing in that also were about as hazy and difficult of comprehension as their inconsistency in remaining in the Anglican communion.

That there are very grave differences regarding the teachings of that Church among its members, I do not think any one will dispute, and these differences naturally give rise to the various conflicting parties in it.

The Episcopal Church, therefore, cannot be a branch of the Catholic, the true Church, because it does not possess any of the marks of the Catholic Church, viz.: Unity, holiness, Catholicity, and Apostolicity, an assertion it does not require any great logical skill to prove.

By the term "Catholic Church," the generality of people understand the only Church that has any real claim to Catholicity, and the use of the term by the High Churchmen is misleading and confusing. As an evidence of this, I may cite the letter of "Walter F. Macklin, M. D.," which appeared in this morning's edition of THE TIMES, who undoubtedly has understood the reference by Mr. Lindsay to have been to the Roman Catholic Church, and who thus voices the general acceptation of the term.

There can be but one true Catholic Church, of which the Episcopal Church is in no sense a "branch," whose magnificent unity which has been preserved all down the ages would be destroyed by the recognition of any "Anglican branch," and that Church is the holy Catholic Church in communion with the See of Rome.

The persistent refusal of both the Roman Catholic and the Greek Churches to recognize the validity of the Anglican orders should be sufficient, I think, to awaken the "Anglican Catholics" from their beautiful dream and bring them to a sense of the real situation.

IGNATIUS.

New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH'S TEACHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been several letters of late in your paper objecting to the statement that that Church called in America Episcopal taught that there were more than two sacraments. For proof they have quoted the Church Catechism.

The statement made by the catechism is that there are only two sacraments which are generally (i. e., universally) necessary to salvation. If the whole teaching of the Episcopal Church is to be found in her catechism it follows that all infants are damned, as they have never received more than the sacrament of baptism, and two are universally necessary to salvation.

The only true way, however, to interpret a passage from the Book of Common Prayer is so that it will not conflict with any other passage in the same book.

Now, Article XXXV. of the Thirty-Nine Articles in the Prayer Book expressly commends the two books of the Homilies as containing a godly and wholesome doctrine. The homily on swearing directly calls marriage a sacrament, and the homily on common prayer and sacraments states that ordination is a sacrament and refers to "other sacraments" besides baptism and the Lord's Supper. At the end of the article we find a declaration that the Books of the Homilies are to be received in the Church as an explication of Christian doctrine.

R. J. KNOWLSON.

Maplehurst, Poultney, Vt., Nov. 6, 1901.

ANOTHER VIEW OF SACRAMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents "G. H. S." and "Reader," who have written in reply to Mr. Clarence Y. Lindsay's reference to the number of the sacraments as taught by the Protestant Episcopal Church have strangely misunderstood the Church Catechism to which they refer as conclusively restricting the number of the sacraments to two.

The answer, "two only," is qualified by the following, "as generally necessary to salvation, &c.," and instead of teaching that there are two sacraments and two only indicates that there may be others, but that they are not to be considered as necessary to salvation, like the two which were ordained by Christ Himself.

Further research shows that this view is correct. The twenty-fifth Article of Religion speaks of confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and extreme unction as sacraments, but on a lower plane than the two sacraments of the Gospel, and refers to the word sacrament as it is understood in its wider and stricter sense; but it does not deny these rites to be sacraments.

The homily on Common Prayer and the sacraments (which is indorsed by Article XXXV.) speaks of absolution (or penance) as a sacrament, and is careful to explain that "neither it nor any other sacrament else, be such sacrament as baptism and the communion are."

One need not refer to the Athanarian Creed to assert the Catholicity of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The very title page of its Book of Common Prayer sets it forth quite clearly: "The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites of the Church According to the Use," &c. If the sacraments, rites, and ceremonies referred to in this title are any other than those of the Catholic Church, perhaps "G. H. S." will kindly enlighten me.

SPOKESMAN.

Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 5, 1901.

AN EPISCOPALIAN'S REPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me space, as a communicant of thirty-seven years' standing in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a former Vestryman, and Assistant Superintendent of Sunday schools, to reply to Mr. Clarence M. Lindsay's communication which appeared in yesterday's TIMES relative to the seven sacraments? Will that astute and learned gentleman carefully peruse in full Article XXV. of the "Articles of Religion," which reads as follows:

"Sacraments ordained of Christ be not only badges or tokens of Christian men's profession; but rather they be certain sure witnesses and effectual signs of grace, and God's good will toward us, by the which He doth work invisibly in us, and doth not only quicken but also strengthen and confirm our faith in Him.

"There are two sacraments ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel; that is to say, baptism and the Supper of the Lord.

"Those five commonly called sacraments—that is to say, confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and extreme unction—are not to be counted for sacraments of the Gospel, being such as have grown partly of the corrupt following of the Apostles, partly are states of life allowed by the Scriptures; but yet have not like nature of sacraments with baptism and the Lord's Supper, for that they have not any visible sign or ceremony ordained of God.

"The sacraments were not ordained of Christ to be gazed upon or to be carried about, but that we should duly use them. And in such as worthily receive the same, they have a wholesome effect or operation; but they that receive them unworthily purchase to themselves damnation, as St. Paul saith."

Now, then, Mr. Editor, this article not only explicitly gives us the true number of the sacraments, two only, but clearly and succinctly defines what a sacrament is, so that there shall be no mistake. As the Right Rev. Sir George Prettyman Tomline, D. C. L., Bart., Bishop of Lincoln 1787-1820 and of Winchester 1820-27, and tutor to the younger Pitt, and a great commentator of the English Church says: "Under this article [XXV.] we are to consider the meaning of the word 'sacrament' and to distinguish the real sacraments of the Gospel from the pretended ones of the Church of Rome. As for the number of the sacraments, since it belongs to Him to institute them, who is able to confer the accompanying grace, there cannot be more than those which God Himself hath instituted, and those which He hath instituted are but two; namely, baptism and the Supper of the Lord; for to these only doth the definition of a sacrament belong; the other were not instituted as such by Christ or His Apostles; nor were they known by that name in the primitive age of the Church.

"Confirmation and orders we allow to be holy functions, derived from the Apostles, though they want the essential qualities of a sacrament. Penance, as practiced by the Papists, is a corruption of a part of ancient ecclesiastical discipline, and was perverted into its present form of a sacrament by the management and contrivance of the clergy in the time of darkness and ignorance. Matrimony has no claim whatever to be considered as a Christian sacrament, since it was not instituted by our Saviour nor was its original character changed by the Gospel. It is indeed a divine institution, and a state of so much importance to the happiness of mankind that it is very proper to be solemnized by prayer and other acts of religious worship. And lastly, we entirely reject extreme unction, as having no other foundation than that of a symbolical rite incidentally mentioned in Scripture as accompanying the miraculous healing of bodily diseases in the Apostolic age."

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Editor, if Mr. Clarence M. Lindsay and "G. H. S." and "A. W. C." and numerous other alphabetical correspondents would take the trouble to carefully read the excellent histories and commentaries on the Book of Common Prayer by such eminent scholars and divines as Archbishops Wheatley and Secken, Bishops Tomline, Horne, Sparrow, Newton, Burnett, Jeremy Taylor, Bennett, Sanderson, and Overall, Archdeacons Sharp and Sheperd, Deans Comber and Stanhope, and Dr. Nichols, Burns, Bisse, Hole, &c., they would not be led into such errors or make such statements as they do continually.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Nov. 8, 1901.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

High Art in Women's Wear.

Elegant Costumes and Long Garments for Fashion's Greatest Fall Function---the Horse Show.

Very special attractions in our large and beautifully stocked Ladies' Cloak Section. A more replete and comprehensive gathering of Ladies' Correct Outerwear can scarcely be imagined.

Elegance and art harmoniously combined. Thousands of garments in short, medium and full length styles in all the materials now so greatly in demand.

Complete lines of SILK AND VELOUR GARMENTS, also.

Long Coats of Peau de Soie.
Lined with white satin Duchess, finished with flaring flounce and upper capes (a correct copy of an imported coat); also suitable for evening wear; value $45.00; at — 29.75

Velour Jackets.
Fine grades Silk Velour, trimmed all around with sable edging and lined with very best satin, at — 19.75

Astrachan Cloth Jackets.
Short Eton effect in back and tab fronts, lined with heavy Skinner's satin and trimmed full collar and revers; also edging of sable, at — 16.75

Kersey Coats.
27 inches long, semi-fitted back and box front, finely tailored, stitched and strapped; lined with guaranteed satin, — 9.75

Medium Weight Raglans.
Oxford, gray and castor melton; full flowing back on stitched yoke; full velvet collar; a perfectly shaped garment, — 8.75

Medium Gray and Oxford Raglans.
Double-faced plaid back cloth, yoke back; bell sleeves with cuffs, in medium gray and Oxford; the most successful garment of the season, — 11.75

Kersey Raglans.
Excellent grade of cloth in tan, castor and black; lap yoke front and back; new coat collar; a rich garment at — 19.75

Covert Raglans.
Medium weight; English covert cloth, in castor, gray, Oxford and greenish shade, with detachable shoulder capes and full velvet collar; very stylish and graceful at — 17.50

5,000 Novelty Waists

On Sale Monday.

Many Almost ½ Underpriced.

One of the Greatest Waist Sales the Siegel-Cooper Store has ever Announced.

A sale to excite your interest to high pitch. 5,000 Waists and every one fascinatingly new from the largest manufacturer in the United States.

The immensity of the purchase explains the lowness of the prices. Waists for the Horse Show, Evening wear or Theatre.

WAISTS OF IMPORTED OR FINEST DOMESTIC FLANNEL, DOESKIN, SERGE, PRUNELLA CLOTH AND BRILLIANTINE

In plain, embroidered, braided, striped or Persian design effects and in the most exquisite shadings,

DIVIDED INTO 3 SELLING PRICES.

All the $2.50, $2.75 and $2.90 WAISTS are — 1.50

All the $3.75, $3.95 and $4.50 WAISTS are — 2.90

All the $5.00, $6.50 and $7.50 WAISTS are — 3.90

Such values will attract an immense number of eager customers.

In the Drug Store.

Armour's Fine Art Toilet Soap, 3 Cakes for — 25c

A handsome writing desk blotting pad and calendar combined given FREE with every box of soap.

KOPALD'S POISON CORKS, best preventive against accidental poisoning; packages containing 1 dozen corks, — 5

Nets and Veilings.

Leading Specials for Monday.

Do you know of a more popular veiling store? We don't, and we are looking around all the time.

Crowds all the time in the Veiling Section. It's because we have everything in demand; it's because

Prices are Most Attractive Here.

DRAPERY NETS, all silk, latest designs, 45 inches wide, worth 98c. yd., — 69c

DRAPERY NETS, all silk, latest designs, 45 inches wide, worth $1.50 yd., — 95

DRAPERY NETS, all silk, latest designs, 45 inches wide, worth $1.75 yd., — 1.15

BLACK LA TOSCA NET, 45 inches wide, worth 59c. yd. — 49

BLACK BRUSSELS NET, 45 inches wide, all silk, worth 75c. yd. — 59

BLACK FISH NET, all silk, 45 inches wide, worth 85c. yd., — 69

BLACK ALL-SILK BRUSSELS NET, 72 inches wide, worth 95c. yd. — 75

BLACK ALL-SILK CRAQULIN MESH NET, 54 inches wide, worth $1.25 yd., — 89

BLACK POINT D'ESPRIT NET, all silk, 45 inches wide, worth 95c. yd., — 69

CRYSTAL VELOUR and VELOUR DIAMANT, appropriate for Boas, Millinery, making whole waists and trimming purposes, all silk, black, white and colors, regularly 75c. yd., special, — 39

A special lot of FINE VEILINGS, latest patterns, plain and dotted meshes, black, black and white, brown and blue, sold regularly for 50c., 75c., 98c. and $1.25 yd., special, yd., — 30

Ladies' Dress Skirts.

Very special Monday. Costume Skirts at

37.50

Made of very finest Taffeta, with most elaborate flounce of figured Point D'Esprit, appliqued with scroll designs of velvet and interspersed with graduated milliners' folds of taffeta; bottom of skirt is profusely ruffled with chiffon and taffeta.

EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A $75.00 SKIRT.

Ladies' Stylish Walking Suits.

$15.00 Values at 9.75

These Suits are made as per illustration and in other styles of best double-faced pedestrian and chalk lined melton cloth; finished, fitted and tailored equal to any high-class suit.

Also in the

Ladies' Suit Dept.

we present the opportunity of selecting from 250 TAILOR-MADE SUITS of $25.00, $27.50 and $29.75 values, for — 19.75

ALL SUITS that have proven most popular this season. Made in the best possible manner of Broadcloth, Venetian, Cheviot, Pebble Cloth, Basket Cloth and Hopsacking. Many are over silk drop, mostly, though over best grade mercerized percaline.

Magnificent Ostrich Feather Boas.

For the Horse Show.

Real Ostrich Feather Boas in black, white, black and white, gray, blue and red.

Superb in their luxurious thickness, fluffiness and exquisite beauty. Regal in their aristocracy of elegance. Finely adapted to the tastes and requirements of the most fastidious dressers.

1½ yds. long,	24.50	3½ yds. long,	39.00
2 yds. long,	26.50	2½ yds. long,	45.00
2 yds. long.	31.50	3 yds. long,	75.00

Popular Sheet Music 9c

Regular Price, 18c., Monday at

Daily sung and played everywhere. Two of the big successes of "The Beauty and the Beast" extravaganza included. Hear them played. Music Store, 2d Floor.

American Eagle March.
Creole Belles (two-step).
Dance of the Frowsy Heads (new).
Mr. Volunteer.
The Rose with a Broken Stem.
Hunky Dory (Cake Walk, Abe Holzman's).
Calanthe Waltzes.
I've a Longing in My Heart for You, Louise.
Daisy and Butterfly.
Hello, Central, Give Me Heaven.
Starlight (sung in Liberty Belles).
Janice Meredith Waltz.
He Laid Away a Suit of Gray (two-step).
Tell Me, Dusky Maiden, } Two Hits from Sleeping
Come Out, Dinah, on the Green, } Beauty and the Beast.
Silks and Rags Waltzes.
Roma, Characteristic Dance.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 10, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.18
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.80
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES, WITH 20-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT AND Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

During the past week there have met in this city the managers of the Peabody fund and of the Slater fund for the promotion of education in the South, and there has been perfected the organization of the Southern Educational Conference, of which Mr. ROBERT C. OGDEN is the President. The general subject was fully and ably discussed by the speakers at a dinner tendered to the Executive Board of the conference by Mr. OGDEN on Friday evening.

Of the need of the South for more and better schools there can be no sort of doubt. The evidence is overwhelming and familiar to those who have given any attention to the matter at all. Nor can there be any question that the whole country is deeply interested in the satisfaction of the needs of so important a section of the Union. It does not follow, however, that facts familiar to those who have given attention to the subject are even known to, much less understood by, the people of the North generally or by those of the South, which is so much more immediately affected. The main object of the Southern Educational Conference, and of the public-spirited and disinterested men who are engaged in it, is to spread the facts North and South, and inform public opinion as to what ought to be done. It is an admirable work, and it is being conducted with rare intelligence, earnestness, and sound judgment.

The education that is so sorely needed is naturally to be provided from two sources, the ordinary public, or common, schools in the various districts of the several States, and the institutions of higher education, in part provided by the States and in part supported by private endowments and current gifts. As to the former, it is plain that they must be supplied by the people of the South themselves and from taxation, at least as to the bulk of the expenditure. This, we must remember, is a very serious task. Its difficulty is far greater than anything we know in the thickly settled parts of the North. The population is sparse, the distances are great, the roads are poor, the taxable property is small in amount, the pay of teachers is low, and the supply is limited. Undoubtedly the Southern States since the war have made very great efforts and sacrifices in the work of public education. Their total spendings have amounted to $35,000,000, and in proportion to the actual current income of the taxpayers that is much more than has been expended in most of the Northern States. That it has been inadequate is true. What is now required is that the people shall see that, great as are their actual sacrifices, greater ones are needed, and will prove a good investment. Probably the only aid that can be given from the North would be in supplying more and better teachers, with a corresponding increase of expenditure from taxation in the various districts. That would be a powerful aid and stimulus, but it, of course, remains true that the mass of the money and the work for the improvement of education through the public schools in the South must come from the South itself. The work of the conference, in which a number of very able representative Southern men are engaged, will undoubtedly aid in securing this result.

As to higher education, so called, there is a different situation. That can clearly be aided directly by Northern contributions, and we know no more promising field of investment. Whatever may be thus expended will, beyond all possible question, be beneficent. It will be especially sure to be fruitful, if one essential fact is kept in mind. This is that the South needs supremely practical education. It needs education for its young men and women that is particularly directed to making them efficient in the conditions that surround them. We have no desire to criticise the order of study in any of the existing colleges South or North, but there is a strengthening tendency everywhere to seek in colleges not so much attainment as training, not merely knowledge, but efficiency. The ancient curricula are being steadily modified in this direction in the North, and the modification is more urgently required in the South. In our judgment, one of the soundest and most helpful schools in this country, not excepting any of our great universities, is Hampton Institute, in Virginia. It is so because the basis of all its teaching and of all its influence is work. The institute keeps in view also the fact that its graduates are intended to be teachers, but work is what they are to teach. It is needless to say that we should not advocate the universal adoption of the particular methods of Hampton, but the aim and the principle on which it seeks to promote its aim are fundamental, and the South will advance in proportion as these are intelligently observed.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

We entirely distrust the dispatch which purports to come from Peking and to set forth that the Japanese Government has been discouraged by the failure of the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States to back up with sufficient energy its protest against the Russian procedures in Manchuria, which amount to the virtual annexation of that province.

We disbelieve this story for many reasons. One of them is that our State Department, in its present administration, has all along shown the keenest apprehension of our interests in China and the keenest desire to conserve those interests. That is shown by the British Blue Book, upon the contents of which we have already commented at length, which does set forth that the protest of Japan against the proceedings in Manchuria of Russia was, in fact, backed up with particular energy by the Government of the United States.

With regard to Great Britain the charge may, for all we know, be well founded. We are inclined to believe that it is so founded. For Great Britain has been led to put some of her means of enforcing any protest which she might make against the aggression of any aggressive nation into her war of conquest. It is quite true that her naval force is still intact. It cannot be brought to bear upon the South African situation at all. If it could, the Boer war would already be over. But it is not only the British Navy, it is also the British Army, which would be likely to be engaged in an endeavor to protect British interests in Manchuria. And the British Army is simply not available for this purpose. Lord SALISBURY'S melancholy gibe, that "unfortunately the teeth of Great Britain are all in South Africa," is entirely relevant to the situation in Manchuria. So long as the Russians will consent to operate out of gunshot of a man-of-war they are entirely safe from British vengeance.

Our own interest in Manchuria is purely commercial. Niu-Chwang is "our port," and our merchants are aware that nothing can prevent them from being shut out of that port unless the Russian aggression should be regarded by us as a cause of war. Frankly, we do not believe that will at all happen. Russian aggression in Manchuria is a "casus belli" to Japan, whose national independence it threatens, but not to us. Still more evidently, not to Great Britain. There is, however, an Anglo-American interest in the trade of Manchuria which might justify the two nations in giving financial aid and comfort to Japan for fighting their battles. Our interest does not seem to be extensive or intense enough even for that. And as for Great Britain, a nation which is spending something more than a million dollars a day in order to conquer less than a million of Boers cannot be expected to spend much in conserving its trade with China.

THE "DISTRICT LEADER."

Now, since the election, the main question in the minds of reflective and patriotic New Yorkers must be the question how that victory is to be made permanent, how we are to get the full fruits of it. How, in a word, is the reign of decency and honesty to be established.

We really have to admit that there is force in Mr. SHEPARD'S disparagement of "destructive reform," as compared with "constructive," no matter how deluded we may think him in his own fond imagination that he could reform Tammany by becoming its candidate. Tammany does serve a continuing need, or else it would not be a continuing institution. What intelligent reformers need to ascertain is to what real need it ministers, and how this need is to be met without entailing the abuses of Tammany government.

It would be a huge mistake to assume that the "district leader" is, even at his worst and most disreputable, simply a pander to vice and crime. If he had not other functions he would have long since disappeared. Many attempts have been made to analyse his work and the sources of his influence. One of them was made, a good many years ago, by the present President of the United States. THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine has published, within the last month, one or two similar attempts. The old Roman relation of patron and client is the nearest analogue we can think of to the relation of the New York district leader to his subordinates. The real function of the district leader, quite like that of the Roman patron, is to look out for his clients. As Mr. KIPLING has it in his latest story, he is "the Friend of all the World." The late Judge BEEKMAN once remarked, in conversation, upon the great number of undertakers who had "gone into politics," and, when his interlocutor expressed surprise, rejoined: "It is not surprising. An undertaker has opportunities, in his business, of showing kindness to many people."

That is really "the tie that binds," the opportunity of "showing kindness to many people," when advantage is taken of it. That is the strength of the district leader, which in turn is the strength of Tammany. What less could the beneficiaries of the "Friend of all the World" do than to put their votes at his disposal? Can the reformers find a substitute for this influence and this relation which shall avoid the abuses of the relation? We do not undertake to say. We are inclined to believe that Mr. REYNOLDS, to take an example of a layman, or Mr. PADDOCK, to take an example of a clergyman, would make an unexceptionable district leader. But such a man would need a heavy subvention from outside his district. It all comes back to that wise suggestion of Mr. HEWITT'S that the well-to-do of New York should, as a matter of self-preservation, establish centres of civilization among the worse-to-do of New York, and generously sustain and build up those centres. At any rate, reformers may be sure that the social service rendered by the district leader is the strength of Tammany Hall, and that until they have found an acceptable substitute for that social service they have not really begun to weaken the political power of Tammany Hall. And they must provide, not only for what they think are the social wants of the dwellers in tenement houses, but for what those wants really are.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

The belief that the thing to do for a man or a nation behindhand in his or its accounts is to "save face" has been brought up to account for many things otherwise unaccountable in the politics of the Far East. But it is equally efficacious in the politics of the Near East. The unspeakable Turk is as much addicted to it as the Empress Dowager of China herself.

It is all the more gratifying that the unspeakable "dead beat" first in question has been made to pay his debts under the threat of a French bombardment of Mitylene. There is no shuffle or equivocation possible in this situation. The Sultan has not "saved his face." In our case he succeeded in doing so. He owed some of our "nationals" some money which there seemed to be no way of getting out of him, in spite of the intelligent efforts of several successive Ministers to Constantinople. His objection was apparently not so much to paying as to admitting that he was in debt. To overpay for a man-of-war constructed in an American private yard something by way of installment on the indemnity Turkey owes us is the pretense with which we have connived.

This is not very satisfactory. The "short way with unbelievers" adopted by France is without question more consoling to the feelings of a self-respecting and a justly indignant national creditor. And France has set an excellent precedent for foreign creditors in dealing with Turkey. The difficulty in applying the French method has heretofore lain, not at all in the potential powers of resistance of Turkey, but in the mutual jealousies and fears of "the Powers" which compose what is rather absurdly called the "concert of Europe." It must have taken a high degree of diplomatic skill, as well as a considerable degree of exasperation all around with the unspeakable Turk himself, to enable France to get a free hand in this matter and to treat the Turk like any other solvent but dishonest debtor. It is a distinct advance upon the past history of the relations of civilization with Turkey that no voice should have apparently been raised against the French proposal to force Turkey, by "supplementary proceedings," to pay her honest debts.

It seems that the cordiality of our own reply to the French proposal is "much appreciated" in Paris. And it may or may not be gratifying to us that, for the first time, we were consulted, and to that extent recognized as a Nation with interests beyond its own borders. But our answer seems to have saved the situation in this respect, as well as in others. For it is reported to have been that France might do what she liked, since it was no affair of ours. Nevertheless, the value of the French precedent is great to us, as well as to other Powers. It will be very difficult for any Power which has acceded to the French proposal to go back upon its adhesion. There is now a precedent established to the effect that any nation which has a good claim against Turkey may enforce the collection of it by a threat of bombardment, quite regardless of the feelings or the "face" of the unspeakable Turk himself.

SUNDAY BEER.

Under the heading, "For a Freer Sunday," yesterday's Evening Post published some valuable and interesting opinions of persons who by their relations as members of the New England Society might be supposed to hold Puritanical views about the observance of the Sabbath, and who were asked to express their views about the propriety of opening the beer saloons and the beer gardens on Sunday afternoons. These persons, thus appealed to, produced the most rational views on the subject. One of them was Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH. Another was Mr. EDMUND C. STEDMAN. All of them agreed that they saw no objection to opening the saloons except during the hours of church services in the morning.

This, of course, is just what Mr. Low meant in all his campaign speeches by insisting on the "cosmopolitan character of our population." That a certain action should be "malum prohibitum" on Saturday and become a "malum in se" on Sunday is not a proposition which commends itself to the reason of man. And, as a matter of fact, it has been made evident to everybody that any candidate who declared himself against any and all sales of beer on Sunday which were lawful on Saturday and Monday was thereby doomed to defeat. We are afraid there is little doubt that the present President of the United States, by the attitude he took up as a Police Commissioner of this municipality four years ago, was one of the main contributors to the Tammany triumph over the reform organization, which, in spite of its shortcomings, was the most cheering attempt at honest government of this town that the oldest inhabitant can remember. It is perfectly true that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S notion was not to enforce "blue laws" so much as to prevent the demoralization of the police by the sale of indulgences for the failure to enforce blue laws. This has not been sufficiently emphasized. Nevertheless, THEODORE ROOSEVELT was the instigator of many thousands of Tammany votes in 1897 which otherwise might have gone to reform.

Everybody has learned better now. It is one of the traditions of this newspaper that when the estimable WARNER MILLER declared that the foreigner who landed on these shores should be compelled to keep "the Herkimer Sunday" we showed the good and innocent man what the Herkimer Sunday really was. The moral is that no "Sabbatarian" law can be enforced in this geat city and that any attempt to enforce it will work powerfully against the attempting party and will throw upon the side of vice those who would normally be on the side of virtue. The lesson should not be lost on the New York Legislature, which alone has the power to put an end to the pretense of maintaining a religious standard which is not that of a majority of the people.

THE BOOKER WASHINGTON "ACCIDENT."

Within the past few days two comments on the incident of the President dining BOOKER T. WASHINGTON have been made that are of more than ordinary interest. Both come from the South. One was made by the editor of the local paper in Tuskeegee, where Mr. WASHINGTON has worked so long and is well known. The other from Prof. COUNCIL, a negro in a negro college in Tennessee. Both agree that there was not and could not have been on the part of Mr. WASHINGTON the slightest desire in accepting the President's courtesy either to defy or to seek to change the social conventions that prevail as to his own race in the South. And both are strikingly charitable and sensible as to the attitude of the races they respectively represent.

The white editor in Tuskeegee held that it would be well for the South to recognize that the gentlemen of the North were entitled to their own customs, which were not a proper subject of hostile criticism on the part of others. The negro professor protests that the intelligent men of his race recognize the feeling against social equality existing among the whites in this country, and have no wish either to resent it or to offend it. Right or wrong, he sees in it a fact that must be respected and reckoned with. He spoke of the recent incident as an "accident," which substantially it was, and as such it may well be dismissed from further consideration.

GENERAL NOTES.

The law of New Hampshire requires that town lines shall be resurveyed and marked at least once in seven years.

* * *

Judge Isaac Story of the Police Court of Somerville, Mass., is eighty-three years old, and there is one other police court Judge in active service in Massachusetts older than he.

* * *

The Charlestonians are calling their exposition grounds and buildings the Ivory City on the banks of the Ashley. The work of preparation is rapidly nearing completion.

* * *

Judge Edward Coffin Lewis of Waterbury, Conn., who bequeathed $2,000,000 and more to his family, stipulated in his will that none of the trust funds provided for should ever be placed in railroad securities.

* * *

The Boston Journal has discovered and printed the names and residences of 818 couples in New England who have been married fifty or more years. After all many people live long and happily in New England.

* * *

The Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, of which President Roosevelt is a member, will hold its National convention with the Washington Alumni Association on Dec. 11, 12, and 13 next. The fraternity has thirty-nine active chapters.

* * *

The Prohibition candidate for Sheriff was elected in Venango County, Penn., at the late election. Cumberland County, in Maine, whose county seat is Portland, has had the advantages of the service of one, whatever they may be, for nearly a year past.

* * *

Harry M. Winslow, a sixteen-year-old schoolboy of Providence, R. I., is six feet four inches in height, and if there is another schoolboy in the United States taller than he, he would like to have a chance to look up at him. He weighs 147 pounds, and is rather slim.

* * *

Certain Pennsylvanians have filed at the State Capitol in Harrisburg papers claiming the right to the exclusive use of the appellation "Socialistic" as a party name at the election in November, 1902. And certain others have filed a claim to the appellation of "Public Ownership."

* * *

Attempts are being made, apparently with good prospects of success, to stock the fields of Indiana, especially in the southern part of the State, with Mongolian pheasants. They are protected by a law passed last March with somewhat severe penalties provided for violation thereof.

* * *

The Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial Gazette, having moved into a new building and installed a new power plant, has dropped "Commercial" from its name, and will again be known as The Pittsburg Gazette, as it was known from the early days of the city in 1786 until 1877, when The Commercial was combined with it. To-day it begins the issue of a Sunday edition as a part, as it says, of its proper service to its readers.

* * *

The salary of the Rev. Frank Crane, the new pastor of the People's Church, Chicago, as successor of the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, is to be $7,500 per annum, which is the largest salary paid any clergyman in Chicago. The People's Church plans to carry on its work on an elaborate scale. Twenty thousand dollars a year will be spent. Good music is to be one of the features of the services.

* * *

Because of failing health the Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton has resigned the rectorship of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Mediator in Philadelphia after forty-one years' service. He has been made pastor emeritus and a congregational meeting has been called for Thursday next to take final action respecting the rectorship. Dr. Appleton's twin brother, the Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., late rector of St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, died in April of the present year.

Official Map of Nebraska.

The Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Nebraska has published on a large sheet an official map of the State, on which the towns, cities, counties, railroads, and rivers are very plainly designated. Surrounding the map are very many elaborate tables, containing a vast amount of information concerning that progressive State—its grain and live stock production of last year, its educational facilities, its banks and other financial institutions, its population and area, the vacant Government lands still within its borders, and many other statistics of value to all interested in the State or wishing to be accurately informed concerning it.

THE MISSION OF THE PULPIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion of "secular" preaching by "Lutheran" and H. D. Catlin is timely and interesting. The Christian Church today seems to be separated into two divisions by the line which separates these two writers. One division maintains that the work of the Gospel ministry is to save men's souls and help them fit themselves for eternity, the other division insists that the first duty of the Gospel ministry is to teach and help men to live the present life well. Upon one point, namely, that religion should affect both the present and the future life, the two divisions agree. The question upon which they differ is where to begin to teach. Is it the ministry's office to teach religion and through it morals, or should it reverse the order and attempt to teach morals first and through it religion?

Immorality is only a symptom; sin is the disease. Religion is the remedy for the disease and should be applied directly to it, not to the symptom. In the education of children nowadays it is not thought necessary to teach them how to deal with each problem that may confront them in their lives. The reasoning faculty is developed, the judgment trained, and they are capable of meeting these questions themselves. So should the ministry devote its time to teaching the fundamental principles of morals, which are embraced in religion. The preacher who stops his series of Gospel sermons to denounce evil, no matter how flagrant and prevalent, robs his people of power which he ought to give them to go out and fight the evil effectively. His work is to put "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," in their hands. If he does this faithfully they will wield it so effectually that he will see no evil worth stopping to denounce.

Mr. Catlin attempts to explain "why neither Jesus nor Paul should attack directly the Government of their time" by the statement that "to have done so would have brought down the swift destruction of all their plans for the Kingdom of Heaven." That is equivalent to an argument that Jesus was under the necessity of resorting to the human expedient, discretion, to save His church from "the gates of hell." The fact is Jesus acted and spoke in utter disregard of discretion, from the human standpoint, and Paul was such a stranger to it that he was considered "beside" himself. Jesus did denounce evil doers in terms whose bitterness has never been exceedd, and His attacks were upon the ruling class, too. Paul practically defied the Government of the civilized world. But what either Jesus or Paul would have said in a New York pulpit last Sunday is a question on which opinions may differ as they do on the propriety of what was said in some pulpits.

People and times are not the same as when Jesus and Paul preached. Denunciations which were needed then to awaken men to a sense of danger may not be needed now that the human race has had eighteen hundred years to develop, spiritually and morally. It is demonstrated that the public conscience is keen enough at this time. What we need yet is that every man shall have a lively interest in his neighbor's welfare. Such an interest is founded upon love, and as God is love and the source of it, the closer the ministry confines itself to teaching the pure Gospel of love the more effectually will it combat the forces of evil. I. S. R.

New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

METEORS—A PREDICTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About a year ago, in a letter to THE TIMES, I told your readers why, in all probability, they would see no shower of meteors in November, 1900. Now I write to remind them that Nov. 13, 1901, will be exactly thirty-three years since their last appearance. Not thirty-three and one-third years, as that would make them due in March, 1902, and are they not November meteors?

I have no doubt that they will be on time. I do not think that they have been stolen, have strayed, or have played by the way. I sincerely hope that there will be more than one witness to tell the story to the next generation in 1932, that there was no shower of meteors in 1899, and of the display which I am quite confident will be witnessed by many on the night of Nov. 13 and 14 of this month.

My letter of Nov. 7, 1900, closed with these words: "I watched them till the intolerant sun quenched their presumptuous fires mistakenly inclosed." To which I will add: Not quenched, but covered 'neath his pall of years. The which, now aged and fallen to decay, again their light appears.

STARGAZER.

Peekskill, Nov. 5, 1901.

GEN. LEE'S INFLUENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 19th ult. you publish an extract from a paper read by Charles Francis Adams before the Historical Society of the State of Massachusetts in which he says that but for Gen. Robert E. Lee the civil war, after the surrender, would have been prolonged in the South as is now the war in South Africa by the Boers.

I am glad that Mr. Adams has discovered the truth by his researches and that he has the manliness and genefosity to avow it publicly.

As confirmatory of what Mr. Adams says permit me to relate the following incident:

Belonging to the Quartermaster's staff of the army, my station was in Lynchburg, Va. About noon of the day of the surrender the commandant of the post, Gen. Nichols, sent an order to each officer in the city to make such disposition of the Government property in his possession as under the circumstances he thought best, and then take horse and report to Gen. Joe Johnston in North Carolina.

I could not get away from my office before 6 P. M. Meantime some regiments and battalions of our cavalry had come up from Appomattox Court House. In the suburbs I noticed a body of horse drawn up in close order before one of the faces of a mud fort. On the rampart stood their commanding officer haranguing his men in the most impassioned manner.

As I rode up I heard him say: "Men! You were not included in the surrender today. You were not present, and are here with your arms and horses. Don't give up the fight. Let us swear to wage eternal war until the enemy is driven from our State. Look at yonder mountain range. In its forests and deep recesses we can find shelter and defy the foe. Should it be otherwise and they prove too strong for us, better far to die the death of heroes than to yield."

The men were greatly moved, and there were shouts of fierce approval.

A Sergeant whose appearance proved him every inch a soldier quietly dismounted from his horse and climbed the rampart. Stretching out his hand, there was an instant hush.

"Men!" he said, "when Uncle Robert surrendered his army to-day at Appomattox he surrendered me and he surrendered you. I am going home."

He climbed down the embankment and remounted his horse. In a moment the men were taking leave of each other, with tears and embraces, and riding off to every point of the compass. It was a moving spectacle.

No higher proof could have been given to the world of the innate civilization and Christianity of the Southern people than the surrender of Lee and his army. Conditions were such as would naturally lead the soldier to accept counsels of desperation. Ragged and starving, they were to return to homes where want and suffering were as great as they had endured in the war.

Yet at the command of their General the soldiers laid down their arms and went home to take up the rôle of citizens under conditions more adverse than ever before befell a people.

I know one brave man who commenced plowing for corn the morning after he had reached home late the night before. His children picked up seed from the droppings of passing horses, which he planted, and by diligent labor made more than enough to feed his family in the coming year.

We of the South love Gen. Lee's memory. His name and his fame will never perish from among us. And it is distinctly gratifying to us to discover that some of our former enemies are beginning to recognize how great and good a man he was.

R. C. SAUNDERS, Major C. S. A.

Evington, Va., Nov. 6, 1901.

ABILITY VERSUS INFLUENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully agree with the writer of "Ability and Influence," and herewith add my experience to bear out his statements. I was employed for over ten years by one of the oldest stock brokerage and banking firms in New York City, and when I left them a few years ago had full charge of the office, negotiating loans, bookkeeping, accounting, and full charge of all securities, which some days amounted to over $8,000,000. For all this responsibility I received the elegant salary of $66.66 per month. As my age, twenty-seven then, warranted a larger salary, I asked for it, but was told that any increase could not be afforded, notwithstanding that the firm, which was capitalized for $150,000, was making during the dull years 50 and 60 per cent. on the capital invested.

I left them, and was out of employment for nearly six months, when I went with a firm situated in Wall Street, not far from Broadway. It was just before election, and the big bull market started which kept us busy from then till after the panic. I reached the office daily at 8 and worked till 1, 2, and 3 o'clock the following morning, and at the end of the year, when we mailed all our accounts, we worked from Saturday morning at 8 o'clock to Sunday morning at 5; went home, returning at 11 A. M., and worked till 12 P. M. Sunday. For seven long months this is the way I toiled for $15 a week. This firm was capitalized for about $175,000, and made a clear profit from January to the middle of May of $70,000. The "plums" were held in both houses by relatives of the firms, they getting credit for all the work and the clerks the miserable pittance.

A habit which has come into the Street within the last five years (partly due to the Toms, Dicks, and Harrys who make money in other business, and come into the Street to open a stock brokerage office) is the laying off of clerks during the dull period. This was always the way of running factories, but it has only lately come into the Street. The laborer is protected by an eight-hour labor law and his unions, but the poor clerks in this as well as other business have no protection. Is it any wonder discontent is stalking through the land?

Another case personally known to me is that of a man who has been with a leading wholesale and retail paint house in New York City. He is well along in life, and has eight children, whom, somehow, he manages to support on the glorious salary of $14 per. This man is fully experienced in his line of work, yet has seen year in and year out men of influence put in positions ahead of him, and can do nothing, as his family needs his princely salary to keep from starving. I could name many cases such as I have written about, but as I do not suppose this will ever reach the eyes of the great public, it will be of no satisfaction to me to enumerate them. CHIP.

New York, Nov. 4, 1901.

LOCAL PRIDE IN NEW JERSEY CITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter in this morning's TIMES Mr. Frederick W. Pangborn states that with the exception of a few cities and towns, the people of New Jersey are "sadly deficient in a genuine pride in themselves and their localities," and among the cities condemned he places Hoboken, Trenton, and Elizabeth, where he asserts "the public pride is also low and seldom asserts itself."

I do not know how far this charge may with justice be applied to the other cities, but if your critic's lack of knowledge concerning them is consistent with his ignorance of conditions in Trenton, there is but little virtue in his criticism. I suppose Mr. Pangborn would accept as evidence of the existence of public pride the support by the people of a city of such public works as tend to their physical, intellectual, and moral betterment. It is somewhat of a shock to the citizens of Trenton to learn that we are considered "sadly deficient" in this respect, and when the charge is made, (for that is what Mr. Pangborn's criticism amounts to,) I am somewhat at a loss to know where it applies.

For example, Trenton has at the Capitol a large and valuable State Library which the people of the city are privileged to consult. Notwithstanding this, a beautiful and costly public library is now being built, and its erection is due to the efforts of the citizens of Trenton, and not, as in many cities, to the charity of a millionaire philanthropist. Is this an evidence of lack of civic pride? There is also in Trenton a large school supported by the State, largely for the training of teachers. In connection with this school, is another where for a moderate tuition instruction equal to that obtained in a high school is given. Yet the people of Trenton maintain with free tuition a high school as complete in its equipment and course of instruction as any in the country. Surely there is a little public pride in this.

Trenton also supports an art school, where evening instruction is given, largely to artisans, in such matters as will tend to strengthen and develop an artistic taste. The people of our city have, with some aid from the State, marked the site of the Battle of Trenton, with one of the finest monuments in the country, probably the finest Revolutionary battle monument. I have been in many cities about the size of Trenton, and I do not know of one which possesses larger, more beautiful, and better ordered public parks. These are but a few of the public benefits which have found their inspiration in the local pride of the people of Trenton, but they should be sufficient to show that our city has not a place among those "which are sadly deficient in a genuine pride in themselves and their localities."

ALFRED N. BARBER.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 7, 1901.

A New Jersey Man's Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper and a loyal Jerseyman, I must take issue with you in your remarks in last Friday's paper concerning Jerseymen. I dislike the serio-comic way in which we are classified as semi-Philadelphians, semi-New Yorkers, and neither one thing nor the other.

We are, I admit, naturally interested and to some extent influenced by our proximity to New York and Philadelphia, but notwithstanding that fact the Jerseyman is thoroughly acquainted with political issues in his own State, and at all times casts an honest and independent ballot. We are even more up to date than our friends in New York, as our little Tammany State gang went out of power in 1895 and have not since returned. That shows that we of New Jersey are mindful of the interests of our State, does it not, Mr. Editor?

THEODORE D. GOTTLIEB.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 9, 1901.

QUARANTINE REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to say that Dr. Doty's conclusions in favor of relaxing quarantine restrictions are entitled to general and generous support. Among the many abuses to which mankind is subject all over the world, quarantines are unquestionably of the worst. They are harsh, unreasonable, arbitrary, onerous, and often a risk to life. This is particularly the case in South America.

I have spent many years of my life in Brazil, where I have seen yellow fever in all its varied types. I have seen hundreds of people who had helped nurse yellow fever patients, or who had been in contact with them, and who had never taken the disease. I have never believed that the disease is transmitted through the air, nor by a patient's clothing except in cases, perhaps, where it had been soiled by black vomit. If this belief is well founded, then there are no grounds whatever for the hardships and expense imposed upon travelers by quarantines, nor for the losses inflicted upon commerce by detentions and disinfections.

Moreover, what is true of yellow fever is also true of bubonic pest. In May, 1900, during the prevalence of the pest in Rio de Janeiro, a young Englishman fell ill in the house where I resided, and I helped to take care of him. Becoming much worse on the fourth day, a consulting physician was called in, who proclaimed it a case of pest and at once advised the sanitary authorities. Before they arrived the young man died in my arms, and I felt his last breath on my face. Previous to that I had held his hands in my own, and had passed my hands over his forehead and breast, and had helped to arrange his clothing. I did further, I continued to reside in the same house after his death. The sanitary authorities declared it to have been a virulent case of pest.

If, now, the disease is transmissible by breath or contact, I do not see how I could have escaped, and yet not one of the seven or eight persons in the house took it. It should be said that the house was scrupulously clean, and that it was absolutely free of rats and fleas.

More than this, of the hundreds of persons quarantined in Rio for having been in contact with declared cases of bubonic pest, I heard of only two who took the disease. Under such circumstances quarantines appear to be wholly unnecessary. In my opinion cleanliness, the observance of sanitary laws, a little courage, and the proper isolation of persons stricken with the disease will give us all the protection we require. A. J. L.

New York, Nov. 8, 1901.

REGARDING MR. RIVES'S DEFEAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you stand for truth and justice, will you kindly allow the following to appear in your columns in reply to your correspondent's letter from Newburg, regarding Mr. R. W. Rives's defeat in the election for Supervisor of the town of Wappingers? The story of Mullen's imprisonment and death was certainly exploited to the fullest extent by Mr. Rives's opponents, but the truth was not told as to Mullen's arrest and conviction.

Mullen had been warned four times that if he continued to use the wretched animal with which he was hired to drive the United States mails between Wappingers Falls and New Hamburgh he would suffer the penalty, and on persisting he was arrested and sentenced by the Justice of the Peace to serve three months in jail. He had been given every opportunity of escaping punishment, but preferred to risk the indifference of the townspeople to this frightful case of cruelty to animals, as has long been the case with his employer—a crying scandal in the community.

Had Mr. Rives preferred the distinction (?) of party success to the enforcement of the laws of humanity toward dumb animals he would have been re-elected to the office, which he has held to the satisfaction of the entire farming community, as evidenced by the handsome majority which he received in four out of five election districts, the fifth being in the Village of Wappingers Falls, which so clearly contains those in favor of continuous and abusive torture of dumb animals.

The other story related by your correspondent is not true. A FARMER.

Wappingers, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1901.

The Spanish War and Pension Claims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No statute of limitations was passed at the close of the civil war by Congress in relation to pensions. A law limiting the time for filing claims to twenty years should have been passed. In order that we shall not be burdened indefinitely with the folly of the past, the next Congress should pass a law limiting the time for the filing of pension claims by the Spanish war veterans to ten years.

DAVID S. COPELAND.

Verona, N. J., Nov. 7, 1901.

Lesson of a Fatal Accident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The horrible accident resulting in the death of Dr. C. N. Spaulter in Dr. E. E. Tull's naphtha launch while duck shooting in Long Island Sound, off Premium Point, near New Rochelle, is to be greatly deplored. At the same time it brings forcibly to mind the flagrant violation of the State laws, which prohibit hunting on those waters in a boat propelled by other means than hand or sail, and it is a fact that those of us who occasionally shoot at the ducks there have noticed a continual increase in the number of men who come from the ports adjacent to those waters and shoot the birds there from power launches of various kinds.

Two years ago a launch exploded near this same spot, and several lives were lost. The owner, since dead, was, to my knowledge, one of the worst offenders in this regard. I hope something may be done to stop the practice. "SAILBOAT."

Larchmont, Nov. 8, 1901.

Thinks American Army in Good Hands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does your correspondent doubt the honesty of the army officers who favor the canteen. They are conscientious men. If they drink wine or beer it does not follow that they are topers, and if "H. D. C." takes crackers and milk three times a day, it does not follow that others do the same. Our army, which we certainly have to maintain and which seems to be growing, is made up of a lot of quite intelligent people who have a right to enjoy God's blessings. To make goo-goo eyes at a rolltop desk feels different from being a regular. With men of "H. D. C.'s" type I am afraid our army would never have stormed San Juan Hill. I am sorry "H. D. C." did not give us the "still more excellent way of dealing with the problem" than to re-establish the canteen. No doubt it would have been a lot of bosh, because he is no soldier. The management of the army is in good hands, and the best thing for "H. D. C." is to keep mum on this score. G. S. E.

New York City, Nov. 6, 1901.

NUGGETS.

More in His Line.

"Do you think I will make a player?" asked a sluggish applicant for football.

"You may make a chess player," said the coach. "You are slow enough in moving."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Duly Thankful.

And now one of the professors says it will be 10,000,000 years before the sun goes out. Thanks. We are in need of just that sort of consolation every time we're called on to settle the gas bill.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Man of Excuses.

"I just can't get John to go to church," complained his wife. "Five years ago he said he would not go because it took the preacher too long to deliver the sermon, and now he says he cannot go because it takes him all the morning to read the Sunday paper."—Baltimore American.

Off He Went.

"O my!" exclaimed the dead beat, who had been ostentatiously fishing for his fare, "I've lost my last nickel. I'm not as well off as I thought I was."

"No," replied the wise conductor, as he rang the bell to stop, "but you're really better off."—Philadelphia Press.

THE PAST.

From The Denver News.

A thousand dreams to earth have come and gone,
A thousand forms, by fear or fancy drawn,
Like shapes of night have faded from the dawn.

A thousand creeds have held their sway on earth,
Unto a thousand myths have given birth,
That now are food for wonder, scorn or mirth.

A thousand gods have reigned their little day,
And crumbled. They were fashioned out of clay,
Like worn-out toys they now are cast away.

A thousand castles of the human mind
Are wrecks with which the coast of Time are lined,
The rubbish of the ages left behind.

A thousand systems of a thousand schools,
The theories of Nature's hidden rules,
Now seem to us the dreams of idle fools.

A thousand lofty sentiments expressed,
To those who heard them seeming of the best,
Are now forgotten or a theme for jest.

A thousand books on memory have laid claim,
A thousand authors through them sought for fame;
To us there scarce remains a single name.

The winnower of the ages thrashes o'er
The harvest of a generation's lore;
One grain is gathered from the threshing floor,

The rest as empty chaff, aside is cast.
Oblivion's refuse, gathering thick and fast,
Chokes all the gates and highways of the Past.

Religions, dreams, and empires all have gone,
Like shapes of night that vanish from the dawn,
While through the ages earth went rolling on.

ON THE LONDON STAGES

Notes from British Metropolis of Theatrical Doings.

Autumn Music Season at Its Height—Dramatic Authors Busy and Many New Ventures Planned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The death of Lillian Bailey Henschel, who was very popular here, has caused much sorrow; she and her husband were inseparable throughout her long musical career. Their daughter, Helen Henschel, has just made a successful début on the concert stage.

The Autumn musical season here has reached its full height, with one or more concerts every night and a semi-annual Patti farewell looming up.

Camille Saint-Saëns has been the solo pianist lately at the Saturday "Pops." Mme. Chaminade is also the solo pianist at the St. James's Hall ballad concerts, where Ben Davies is the most favored singer.

Maitre Perosi's new oratorio, "Moses," shortly to be heard in Rome, is said to be his greatest effort and in some passages overstepping the bounds of oratorio in dramatic intensity.

There is nothing daintier and more exquisite in its way than the new ballet "Old China" at the Empire Theatre. The spirits of Watteau and Hans Andersen seem combined in this pictorial revivification of Dresden figures on the mantelshelf an hour after midnight. London music halls, on the whole, are no better than those in New York, but the Empire and Alhambra ballets represent a form of artistic entertainment which it is impossible to acclimatize in New York.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell announces some new plays, including Benson's comedy and an adaptation of Dumas's "Diane de Lys," for her American tour.

Sydney Grundy's newest comedy, "Frocks and Frills," is soon to displace "The Second in Command" at the Haymarket Theatre.

It is said that Pinero is now working at Brighton on a comedy for Irene Van Brugh, who did so much for Sophie Fullgarney in "The Gay Lord Quex." This will be produced by Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's Theatre, after an adaptation of Fulda's "Twin Sisters," to be produced next month, and run its course.

H. V. Esmond sailed to-day to superintend the rehearsals of his dainty play, "The Wilderness," at the Empire Theatre, in New York. E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The fog played havoc with the theatrical business this week. On Monday every London house was playing to £100 below its normal business, and everywhere the attendances were woefully attenuated. Many years have elapsed since stress of weather compelled the closing of theatres. But the Prince of Wales's, the Criterion, and the Garrick closed this week on very foggy nights.

George Alexander revived "The Importance of Being Earnest" during his visit to Liverpool and Manchester with great success.

Charles Frohman has completed arrangements for the production, at the Duke of York's Theatre, in December, of "The Twin Sisters," an adaptation, by Louis Parker.

A rather bold enterprise will shortly be undertaken by an American actress, now in London, consisting of the production of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," in English, at Paris. Beverly Sitgreaves will take the leading part.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor is still at Edinburgh, seriously ill with peritonitis. The crisis has not yet been reached, but, to use the words of her husband, "she bravely holds her own." Her play, "The Lady From Texas," was doing well when Mrs. O'Connor became ill.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Brady—Emory.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The marriage of Miss Eleanor Horton Emory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Emory, to S. Proctor Brady, took place at 7 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride's parents, at John and Lauvale Streets. Both of the young people are prominent in society, and the wedding would have been one of the most brilliant of the season but for the unexpected illness of the bride's father, which caused all of the arrangements to be hurriedly changed.

The only attendants were Miss Elise Emory, sister of the bride, who served as flower girl, and Upshur S. Brady, brother of the bridegroom, who was best man.

The Rev. William M. Dame, rector of Memorial Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her grandfather, German H. Hunt. The guests included only the members of the two families and the young girls and men who were to have been the additional attendants in the original wedding scheme.

Strauss—Sweitzer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—This afternoon, at St. John's Church, Miss Mary Sweitzer, only daughter of the late Gen. Sweitzer, United States Army, became the bride of Lieut. Joseph Strauss, United States Navy. The ushers, all brother officers of the bridegroom, and wearing the full uniform of their rank, were Lieut. Commander Culver, Lieut. Clelland Davis, Lieut. Beecher, and Lieut. McCormick. The bride had no attendants and was escorted to the altar by her cousin, J. B. Sweitzer, Jr., of Pittsburg. Lieut. Strauss had as his best man Lieut. Gibbons, also of the navy. Like the ushers, they were in uniform. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin, elaborately trimmed in point lace, and worn with a point lace veil fastened by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The Rev. Dr. Mackey-Smith, rector of the church, officiated. Among the guests were Mrs. J. B. Sweitzer and J. B. Sweitzer, Jr., of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. William G. Park and Mrs. James Byrne of New York, all relatives of the bride; Miss Bessie Strauss, sister of the bridegroom, also of New York; Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, Col. and Mrs. Reber, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Benham, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Miss Sherman, the Countess Esterhazy, the Misses Seawell, and the Misses Rucker.

Eldridge—Judson.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Miss Mary Judson, daughter of Mrs. Oliver A. Judson of this city, was married to-day in St. Stephen's Church, in Tenth Street, to Chauncey Eldridge of New York. The Rev. Dr. Worcester, rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. G. L. Locke, performed the ceremony.

The bridesmaids were Misses Elisabeth Mitchell, May Gibson, Elisabath Cochran, and Maria Landsdale, and the Misses Eldridge of New York, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Crehore of Boston, and Miss McCubbin of Maryland. They wore gowns of white and blue, with tulle veils, and carried bouquets of white chrysanthemums. The ushers were Dr. Charles F. Judson, a brother of the bride; Walter G. Elmer, Horace Carncross, Frederic Lowell of Boston, Howard L. Eldridge, De Witt Williamson, G. S. Dana, and Frank Crocker of New York. Mr. Eldridge's best man was his brother, Frederic L. Eldridge.

The bride was given away by her brother, Oliver Judson. She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with lace, and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. A small reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 2,010 Delancey Place, followed the wedding ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge will live in Boston.

Colt—Kellogg.

Miss Annette Browning Kellogg was married yesterday afternoon to William Edward Colt, Jr., at St. Bartholomew's. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer performed the ceremony, after which there was a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 33 East Sixty-second Street. The bride wore white satin trimmed with point lace. She was given away by her father. Edward Van Ingen was best man. The ushers were the bride's brother, F. Leonard Kellogg; Dudley A. Van Ingen, Benjamin K. Hotchkiss, Alden Freeman, H. Livingston Reeve, and Henry McLane.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

First Afternoon Concert of Its Sixteenth Season in New York.

The first afternoon concert of the sixteenth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme was as follows:

Overture—"Richard III."..... Volkmann
Concerto for violoncello and orchestra..
Edouard Lalo
Symphonic Poem—"Festklaenge"..... Liszt
Symphony, A major, No. 7..... Besthoven
The soloist was Jean Gerardy, 'cellist.

The programme was one excellently suited to the capacity of an afternoon audience. Although women are the most numerous patrons of musical entertainments and equally of matinée performances, it is conceded that in the afternoon music must not be quite so serious as it is in the evening. An afternoon programme must be of the luncheon order, while in the evening we may be expected to digest a dinner. Wise men do not attempt to explain such things. Volkmann's overture to "Richard III." served well as the first course yesterday. It is music with a serious intent, but it is not over-heavy. It is part of a set of pieces written by the composer for Shakespeare's tragedy, and therefore it characterizes the crook-back as him who described himself as

Curtailed of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deformed, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionable,
The dogs bark at me as I halt by them."

Yet the composer saw a vein of melancholy somewhere in the tyrant of fiction, and wrote a passage of tender sadness in his overture. And then, of course, there is a battle-scene, for was not Richard slain on Bosworth Field? "The Campbells Are Coming," sings the wind band, though the callous critic knows that Bosworth Field never heard that tune in 1485. Trumpets peal and brasses clash, and so dies Richard, having fatally seen six Richmonds in the field, to the chord of *F*-sharp minor. It is an orderly and well-arrayed overture, and one can listen to it without excitement endangering a weak heart.

As for 'cello Lalo's 'cello concerto, which Mr. Gerardy played with much fervor and with exquisite beauty of tone, it is music of a most elegant pattern, music which should always be heard in a most luxurious drawing room with a half-curtained view of respectable petunias and irreproachable smilax in the conservatory beyond. Ladies and gentlemen in evening dress should be the listeners, and ices should be served between the movements. And if perchance there were a portrait of Mendelssohn on the wall, it should be decorated for the occasion, for he was the prince of all the exquisites among composers.

The "Festklaenge" of Liszt is admitted to be one of the most tenuous of that master's works, and when that is said the mind is filled with a conception of wondrous leanness. At the end of the concert it was a great joy to sit upright in one's chair and listen to some real music, something through which the spirit of a mighty master throbbed, and poured its aspirations out upon the palpitating air, filling it with the vibrations of a potent humanity. And it was good to hear the Boston Orchestra play the symphony. There was something missing in the broad and noble performance of Wagner's music on Thursday night, but with Beethoven Mr. Gericke was on terms of most sympathetic friendship. His reading of the symphony was masterly. Never has a New York audience heard the slow movement played with more dignity, more profound pathos, more perfection of phrasing. And the scherzo was rippled off with a glad and lightsome touch, which deepened into power in the trio. The splendors of the glowing last movement were equaled only by the wonderful beauties of the introduction and the opening allegro. In short, it was a memorable performance.

Let it be noted in passing that in the course of the Summer this orchestra has acquired a new first clarinet, second oboe, and pair of bassoons, all from the sunny land of great wood instrumet performers, France. They are not yet quite set in their places in the orchestra, but they will prove to be valuable acquisitions.

Herrmann Chamber Music Concerts.

Edward and Carl Herrmann gave last night at the Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, the first of three chamber music concerts. As these entertainments are invitation affairs, they cannot be viewed with the customary scrutiny of criticism. The intention of the concerts is amiable, and the disposition of the givers is commendable. Good music is performed with earnest spirit and with the purpose of making it accessible to a large circle of the friends and acquaintances of the Messrs. Herrmann. It is a pretty way of giving pleasure to friends and should be encouraged.

Last night's programme consisted of Schumann's trio in D minor for piano, 'cello, and violin; Saint-Saëns's sonata in C minor, Opus 32, for piano and 'cello, and Rubinstein's trio in B flat major. The Messrs. Herrmann had the assistance of Mr. Otto Schill, viola, and Emil Scheuk, cello. The audience was somewhat too large for the hall and was filled with enthusiasm. The most significant feature of the entertainment was certainly the evident enjoyment of the assembly in the serious music of the evening. The performance, while not distinguished by high finish, was praiseworthy for its sincerity of purpose.

LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND.

Money Needed to Keep Up Its Work Among the Sightless in This City.

The New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind is in need of money for its work among the blind, and it appeals for assistance to all who have the welfare of the city at heart and are interested in the cause of education. This library, which is situated at 121 West Ninety-first Street, besides circulating its books and music—entirely free—employs for outside work a teacher who visits the worthy blind at their homes, teaching all who desire it to read the various systems of raised characters in which books for the blind are printed, and also keeping them supplied with reading matter from the library.

The library will not be benefited by the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the city, hence the need of an endowment for its maintenance in future years. Speaking of this matter in his report at the annual meeting, President Richard Randall Ferry said:

After the establishment of our library and its maintenance for six years, and the buying of so many books with the comparatively small sum we have had at our disposal, it is not surprising that the Endowment Fund has not grown to be of larger proportions. I feel it, however, my duty to bring this subject again to your attention, and to urge upon you its vital importance, also to ask your assistance in devising some plan whereby this fund may be largely and quickly increased.

As long as we are spared to work, and with many kind friends to assist us, I have no fear regarding the maintenance of our library; but the time is coming when we must depend on others to carry on our work, and it is wise and prudent on our part to secure for ourselves a good friend in the form of a fund which will permanently provide for our library's maintenance and support.

Clara A. Williams is Secretary and Treasurer of the library.

SISTER AGNES'S CONDITION.

Doctors Say that She Will Recover from Her Wound.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 9.—Sister Superior Agnes of the Academy of St. Mary of the Lake, who was shot yesterday by John Lawler, a former employe, who had been discharged for drunkenness, is said by the doctors in attendance to be doing very well to-day, and her recovery seems to be assured. She still suffers from shock, but her general condition is satisfactory, the doctors say.

The bullet from Lawler's revolver passed nearly through her left shoulder. It was extracted soon after the shooting.

Society at Home and Abroad

With this week the social season may be said to have begun in New York. As yet there are no entertainments of any magnitude nor are there likely to be until after the Horse Show. There is a promise of an impromptu dance during the show, but nothing definite has been decided. This coming week will be passed greatly in getting houses in order. Many who have lingered in the country are now coming to town, and in some instances there will be a return to the rural districts until after Thanksgiving, as the Horse Show is only after all a prelude, and the dances and meetings of classes will not begin until after the National festival. The sale of boxes at the auction for the Horse Show on Thursday furnished good results. At one time this sale was quite a social event, but of late years people send their agents to purchase, and many of the boxes are also taken by the ticket agencies, so it is rather difficult to find out who has reserved the most choice. There seems to be but little change in location of many of the fashionable people. The Gerrys have kept Box No. 2 on the north side of the Garden, and Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. George Crocker, and James Henry Smith have the same as they had last year. Alfred Vanderbilt purchased No. 13, an ill-omened number but an excellent box, and he appears as the first Vanderbilt who has had a Horse Show box for several years.

***

There are yet a few weddings in town and suburbs for the coming week. Abroad Miss Ethel Irvin and Harry Van Bergen are to be married in Paris at the Church of the Trinity, with a wedding breakfast to follow at the hotel of Mrs. Griswold Gray, the aunt of the bride. At Summit, on Tuesday, Miss Leonie de Bary, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe de Bary, and George Dillwyn Cross will be married. In town there is the wedding of Miss Julia Post Brown and Benjamin C. Fink. On Monday Reginald Brooks gives his farewell bachelor dinner and his wedding to Miss Phillis Langhorne occurs at Port Basic, Va., on the 14th.

***

For the rest, there will be many little dinners and entertainments of that kind in town, but the house party will reign supreme for some time longer in the country. There is no definite evidence of many of the Meadow Brook people moving in, even for the Horse Show. With the motor and many trains, there is no trouble whatever in getting back home in the evening from the near suburban stations. During the month of November there are many entertainments arranged for the Meadow Brook people. On Saturday next, Henry W. Bull will give a hunt breakfast at the clubhouse. The drag hunts will be held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. On Tuesday the meet will be at East Williston, and for the other days at Meadow Brook.

***

Lenox has proved very attractive, and the villa owners are staying very late. Tuxedo still remains gay, and this week again at Chatsworth there will be a Saturday reunion with music and a week-end party. The Orange County Hunt will meet on Wednesday at Campbell Hall. The Westchester Hounds, Howard Willets, master, will have a hunt on Tuesday, starting from Hartsdale, and one on Thursday from Gedney Farm, and one on Saturday from Mamaroneck.

***

Among the latest arrivals in town have been Mrs. Robert Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are coming in the latter part of the week. Owing to the tearing up of the streets, many who live below Fifty-ninth Street are delaying their home coming, especially in the more old-fashioned neighborhoods.

***

Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies and Mrs. Edward C. Post are to receive at the Assemblies. Among the new patronesses for the year are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. William Watts Sherman. There will be but one ball, and that in the month of December.

***

Among the rumored engagements is that of Miss Julia Russell Parsons, daughter of Mr. Robert Parsons, to Harry Redmond, the nephew of Goold Redmond, Mrs. R. James Cross, and Mrs. H. B. Livingston, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond of 114 East Nineteenth Street. Miss Parsons is chaperoned by her grandmother, Mrs. Isaac D. Russell. Her mother died when she was a baby.

***

It is rumored now that the wedding of Chauncey M. Depew and Miss May Palmer will take place in January in London. The ceremony will be at the residence of Mrs. Von Andre. Senator Depew will sail in the latter part of December.

***

The return of Miss Adelaide Randolph and her coming début, mean that Mr. William C. Whitney will entertain this Winter on a very lavish scale. Two of the débutantes who were announced to make their bow this Winter, Miss Violet Cruger and Miss Eveline Atherton Blight, are going abroad, and will not be in New York. But from present indications it would seem as if the Winter will be very gay indeed, as there are to be any number of private entertainments.

***

Among those who have been giving house parties is Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, who has had a number since October at Ridgeley Manor, Miss Alberta Sturgis, her daughter, sails in December for a round of visits in Ireland and England, and Mrs. Leggett, who has taken the villa of the Duchess de Luynes at Cannes, will leave in early January. Lady Cunard will visit Mrs. Leggett at Cannes.

***

The deep fog which has enveloped London this past week has been the source of a general exodus to the country or to the Continent. London for years has been having a little season in the late Autumn, and this October and November, with the King and Queen in town, it was thought that there would be some entertaining. But it would seem, except for the weddings, there has been really nothing of note. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin remain a while longer at Balmacaan, and give a house party there commencing to-morrow. Mr. Astor and his daughter have returned to Cliveden, but Miss Astor will shortly go to Italy for the greater part of the Winter.

***

Paris is very gay indeed. There are many English and Americans in the French capital. Mrs. Mackay has returned from London, and Mrs. Arthur Paget passed through en route to Biarrits for the Winter. The event of the week in the American colony has been the wedding of Miss Nellie Harjes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Harjes, to Lyon Gardiner, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner of this city, which event took place on Thursday. Lady Sarah Wilson is at the Ritz, and George Scott and Mrs. Grant are there also, having just arrived from Lucerne.

***

Mrs. Paget having arrived at Biarritz has been variously entertained. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll have given several dinners, at one of which Mrs. Paget was the guest of honor. The time is taken up with out-of-door sports, reunions at the club, driving in motor cars, and the little horses and other amusements of Continental watering places.

***

At Pau there is hunting, and among the Americans who are following the hounds are W. K. Thorn and Forbes Morgan. There have been two deaths of residents at Pau well known to Americans. One was that of Harry Jameson and the other that of the Comte Edmond de Gontaut-Biron, whose obsequies took place in Paris a fortnight ago, and who is buried in the Gontaut-Biron estates in the Basses Pyrenees. He was the twentieth child of the Vicomte de Gontaut-Biron, and spent many years in Germany, where his father was Ambassador. He was ill for a very long time. The Vicomte was one of the most ardent motormen and a follower of the hounds, and closely in touch with all the amusements of the American and English colonies.

***

As yet there is no authentic list published of the changes in the parterre at the opera. There are several boxes for rent. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lamont are said to be so far the only new comers. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze will give up their box on account of mourning. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden were to share it with them.

***

As yet a number of the large houses in which there is much entertaining are closed, although many of them will be opened this week. A trip up Fifth Avenue would reveal the John Jacob Astor, the Ogden Mills, and the Elbridge T. Gerry houses still closed. Everyone is coming in late this year.

***

Morristown has been gay this past week and at the club there was held a golf dance at which Mrs. Tilden, Mrs. Freylinghuysen, Mrs. Bradley, and Mrs. Stewart received the guests. There will be still another one, but the club will close after Thanksgiving and the first Morristown assembly will take place on Nov. 27, the eve of Thanksgiving

***

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bonner of Staten Island and Miss Mabel Bonner will leave for Europe the latter part of this month and will spend the Winter in Egypt. Their town house on Twenty-first Street has been rented to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Bonner.

***

Practice games are being played every afternoon at the polo grounds at Georgian Court, Lakewood. Miss Clarisse Coudert has been among the recent visitors to Mr. and Mrs. Gould. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert have opened their Lakewood cottage and Mr. Herbert is busy at polo. Mrs. C. A. Strong, who is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, is at the Laurel House pending the improvements made on her new villa.

***

A very picturesque ceremony took place at the recent auction of the chateau of Valencay. The chateau was knocked down to Count Boson de Tallyrand Perigord, who married Miss Morton, the daugther of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton. According to tradition a taper was lighted and the candle burned to its socket and then the auctioneers' "once" was called. A second taper was lighted with the same result, and when it was burned out a third took its place. When the last was destroyed the chateau of Valencay was given to the buyer, the Count Boson de Tallyrand Perigord and the ancient traditions had been observed to the letter.

***

The wedding of Miss Grace Gurnee Scott and Col. George R. Dyer on Thursday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest was a notably pretty one, as the decorations were charming and the gowns of both the bride and her attendants were most attractive, and the church was well filled with handsomely gowned women. Miss Scott is the daughter of Edward Padelford Scott, who gave her away, who married a daughter of Walter S. Gurnee, Sr., had as her attendants the Misses Belle and Lucy Gurnee, her cousins, and Miss Virginia Gammell of Providence and Miss Daisy Greer, and her sister, Miss Evelyn Scott, was the maid of honor, while a little niece, Mary Evelyn Scott, was the flower girl.

***

The marriage of Reginald Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, to Miss Phyllis Langhorne, is to take place this coming Thursday in the Brandon Hotel at Basic City, Va. As already published, special cars will accommodate the guests going from New York and Richmond to Basic City, and the Brandon has been made ready for the entertaining of the bridal party and their friends. The engagement of Mr. Brooks and Miss Langhorne was announced late in the season at Newport. The latter's sister, Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, of Boston, is to be matron of honor, and Miss Gladys Brooks, a sister of the bridegroom-elect, will be a bridesmaid. Other bridesmaids will be Miss Christine Atkinson of Baltimore and the Misses Christian and Atkinson of Richmond. A list of Mr. Brooks's ushers, published in this column last Sunday, is as follows: John R. Livermore, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Brooks; Arthur T. Kemp, who married Miss Belle Neilson; Herbert M. Harriman, Henry W. Bull, K. L. S. Thompson, H. B. Duryea, and Franklin L. Polk of New York; George R. Fearing of Newport, G. G. Amory, G. T. Rice, F. M. Forbes, John Warren, and R. N. Hallowell of Boston, and William H. Langhorne of Greenwood, Va. James A. Stillman, whose marriage to Miss "Fifi" Potter was celebrated last Spring, is to be Mr. Brooks's best man. Bishop Gibson of Richmond, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Neeves, will perform the ceremony. Mr. Langhorne will give his daughter away.

***

Miss Leonie de Bary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe de Bary, will be married to George Dillwyn Cross at 3:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon in Calvary Church, at Summit, N. J., and a reception at the country residence of the bride's parents will follow. Special cars attached to the train leaving New York at 2 P. M. will be provided for the guests. Miss Anita de Bary will be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Louise Gerr, Edith Beadleston Marie Truslow, and Grace Stanton of this city are also to be attendants of the bride, as will Miss Harriet Cross of Pensacola, Fla., and Miss Elsie Haldeman of Pittsburg, Penn. Mr. Cross, who is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Southern Society, Calumet and Baltusrol Golf Clubs, has selected as his best man Walter Hoffman, and the ushers are to be John H. Cross, Edward Van Ingen, Duncan D. Sutphen, Hector Thomas, Arthur W. Francis, Richard A. Strong, and J. Nendell, all of this city, and Warner J. Stedof Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Cross will spend the Winter in Florida and New York with Mr. and Mrs. de Bary.

***

Miss Lillian Coles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Oliver Coles, (Miss Helen B. Brown,) will be married to Samuel Owen Edmonds on Nov. 21 at St. Mark's Church, and the ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Loring W. Batten. Miss Gertrude Schermerhorn Coles is to be the maid of honor. Charles A. Morse, Jr., will be the best man, and the ushers are to be the bridegroom's brother, Howard Owen Edmonds; Frank Jenks, J. Harvey Connell, and Gresham Dorset. Miss Coles is a granddaughter of the late L. B. Brown and a cousin of Mrs. Bart Jacob. Mr. Edmonds is a son of Major Howard Edmonds of Washington, D. C., and is a member of the Calumet, Crescent Athletic, Orange and Essex County Country Clubs. There will be no reception, as the family of the bride are in mourning.

***

Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell (Miss May Dwight Foote) of Casenovia, N. Y., and her mother, Mrs. Edward Foote of Boston have arrived at the Manhattan Hotel, where they will remain for a few weeks.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Mildred Carruth Dix, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Dix, (Miss Emily F. Carruth,) and Robert Ainsworth Leeson of Boston. Miss Dix made her début about two years ago.

***

The wedding of Miss Mary Remsen Belknap and Dr. Dess Murphy will probably be celebrated about the middle of January next, and will take place in the University Place Presbyterian Church, Dr. Alexander's. It will be a quiet affair, as both families are in mourning. The engagement was announced during the week, although it has existed for some months. As previously stated, Dr. Murphy is from Mobile, Ala., and his mother was Miss Dess. He is connected with the Orthopaedic Hospital in this city.

***

The marriage of William Ogden Harrison, a brother of Mrs. Arthur Turnure, and Miss Margaret G. Mack, daughter of the late Col. Oscar Mack, is to be celebrated very quietly in the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, on Dec. 31.

***

The wedding of Miss Edith Van Benthuysen and Hall Park McCullough is to be celebrated in Albany on Nov. 26. Miss Ethel Van Benthuysen will be the maid of honor.

***

The wedding of Miss Julia Post Brown, daughter of Waldron P. Brown, and Benjamin C. Fincke is to take place on Tuesday at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Miss Isabel Brown, a sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Laura W. Hard, Miss Natalie Wicks, Miss Claire Ellsworth, and a younger sister of the bride, Miss Nannie Brown. Mr. Fincke will have his brother, William Fincke, for his best man, and the ushers will be John Adams, Lincoln Ellsworth, Henry Brooks, William Trowbridge, Ellsworth Lee, and J. Wright Brown.

***

Next Monday the Woman's Club is to be opened at 9 East Forty-sixth Street. This club, which has been organized by a number of well-known women, and which has a long list of names of prominent women as its patronesses, seems from its scope and its management destined to supply a long-felt need. Its object is to provide a suitable and comfortable place for women living out of town or who, when at their Summer homes, desire convenient headquarters while in town. There are rooms for rent by the day or night, maids are in attendance, locked closets for changes of costumes can be secured at a low price, and Turkish, Nanheim, and Russian baths can be had, with the attendance of a trained nurse. Luncheon is served from 11 to 1, and tea from 5 to 6, and there is cab, telephone, and telegraph service, and a chaperon is provided for those desiring her services. Only those are eligible to the club who have been invited to become members through an invitation from a patroness or from two club members. The Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. Henry G. Piffard, who is the Chairman; Mrs. Arthur H. Twombly, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Mrs. John Greenough, and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr. The Secretary is Mrs. William H. Rockwell, and Mrs. L. Everett Oakes is the Treasurer. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. John Curry Wilmerding of Long Island, Mrs. James H. Gerard, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin, Mrs. John D. Archbold of Tarrytown, Mrs. Joseph F. Waller of Yonkers, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., of Garrisons, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington of Irvington, Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright of Rye, Mrs. John Greenough of Tuxedo, Mrs. F. N. Goddard of Roslyn, Mrs. H. Holbrooke Curtis, Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan of Short Hills, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of Bernardsville, and Mrs. Robert F. Stockton of Trenton, and many others.

***

The Baron and Baroness de Selliere were among the passengers who arrived yesterday on La Savoie from Havre. Miss Livermore, the Baroness's daughter, was with them. They will attend the wedding of Reginald Brooks in Virginia. M. Chantran, the portrait painter, was also on board. He comes here for the Winter. Among the passengers on the Lucania was Matthew Astor Wilks.

***

Among those recently registered and entertaining at the Garden City Hotel have been Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Onderdonk, Robert F. Phifer, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Colt, and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fowle.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Arthur Raymor Johnson and Miss Charlotte Siedler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Siedler of West Seventy-eighth Street.

Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Miss Beatrice H. Oberndorf, daughter of Mrs. Augusta Oberndorf, to Ernest W. Keyser, both of this city.

Miss Sarah May Clark and Walter Eugene Drummond will be married in the Church of the Holy Trinity in East Eighty-eighth Street on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27.

Miss Elizabeth House, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. House of West Ninety-third Street, and Harris W. Slater are to be married on Tuesday in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Miss Florence de Vere Boese gave a musicale at her apartment, 557 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening. Miss Boese together with Mrs. Henry Boese will be "at home" the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month during the Winter.

The Four Cotillions are to dance this season on Dec. 27, 1901, Jan. 10, Feb. 10, and April 1, at Sherry's. The patronesses are Mrs. Robert E. Deyo, Mrs. Henry L. Harrison, Mrs. John H. Stoutenburgh, Mrs. Charles W. Sands, Mrs. Everett Ward, Mrs. Robert F. Bloomer, and Mrs. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff.

Mrs. William Blake Upperman and Miss Estelle Norton gave an evening of reading and music at the Waldorf on Thursday. Mrs. Upperman gave Meredith's "The Portrait," Browning's "Romance of the Swan's Nest," Saxe's "The Masquerade," and other selections, and Miss Norton rendered Schumann's "Novelette," Chopin's Nocturne, Opus 55, No. 1, and songs by Cowen, Tschaikowsy, Schubert, and others.

The wedding of Miss Gladys Rosewarne Vivian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and George Edmond Gordon will take place in St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, on the afternoon of Saturday next, Nov. 16. Miss Helen Fleischman is to be the maid of honor and Thomas Dunham will be the best man. Wallace Gordon, William J. Field, Thomas Moore, Clifford Hunt, and Udo Fleischman are to act as ushers.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 6, when Warren Brintnall Haif, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Brintnall Haif of 51 West Seventy-first Street, married Miss Marion C. Denny, daughter of Mrs. Addison Ward Denny of Boston, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Siegal, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Austin Denny, and was attended by Miss Emily E. Haif, sister of the bridegroom. Mr. Haif's best man was Robert A. Stewart, and the ushers were Selden C. Haif and Ernest Arnold Herb. After the ceremony a reception was held at the St. Andrew Hotel. On returning from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Haif will reside on West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

A fashionable wedding of the early season will be that of Miss Nina Willis Feitner, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowe Feitner, and Mr. George Edmund Chatillon, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Chatillon. The marriage ceremony will take place at the Cathedral, Archbishop Corrigan officiating, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26. Miss Feitner will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Irwin Augustus Powell, as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Amanda and Elaine Chatillon, sisters of the groom; Miss Marie Chatillon, a cousin; Miss Ella Fitch, Miss Alice Townsley, Miss Alice Hart. Mr. Ralph Frederick Chatillon is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers are Mr. Edmund H. Chatillon, cousin of the groom; Mr. Stuart Burchard, Mr. Eugene McK. Froment, Mr. David R. Thomas, Mr. Charles H. Dugro, Mr. Howard P. Foster.

The wedding of Miss Julia Watson Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Taylor Sherman, and Andrew Heermance De Witt, both of Brooklyn, was celebrated in that city in St. Peter's Church on Thursday last by the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker. Miss Susan Watson Sherman was the maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth P. Duff, Theo. McCord, A. J. De Witt, and Dorothy Harter of Brooklyn, and Miss Clarissa Arnold of Unadilla, N. Y. William Campbell of New York was the best man and the ushers were Joseph W. Green, Arnold W. and Frederick T. Sherman, Jr., of Brooklyn; Leonard S. Wetmore of Englewood and F. C. F. W. Reckenberg and Herbert E. Rodgers of this city. A reception at 265 Henry Street followed the church ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. De Witt will give two receptions on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 17 and 18, 1902, at their residence, 113 Montague Street.

TO CHECK AUTOMOBILES' SPEED.

Committee Appointed by Nassau County Supervisors Report.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 9.—The committee appointed by the Nassau County Supervisors to consider the complaints regarding the high rate of speed at which automobiles are run on the public highways has submitted its report to the board.

The committee, which was composed of State Senator W. W. Cocks, Chairman; Samuel Butler, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America; Benjamin D. Hicks of Westbury, and Sidney Dillon Ripley of Hempstead, says that a meeting was held in Manhattan to consider the speed question, at which the President of the Automobile Club of America was present. The President assured the committee that the automobile club would aid it in every way possible in regard to the enforcement of the law regulating speed.

The committee recommended in its report that an effort be made to secure some convictions under the present law before formulating a more stringent one for presentation at the next session of the Legislature. Such a course, it says, would not only test the value of the present law, but would strengthen the cause greatly in asking for a more stringent law, if it could be shown that, although convictions had been secured under the present law, it had proved ineffective in checking reckless

THREE OF THE FASTEST OCEAN LINERS ARRIVE

La Savoie, the Philadelphia, and the Lucania Here.

Theobald Chartran, the Artist, Health Commissioner Jenkins, and Other Well-Known Persons Among the Passengers.

The new French liner La Savoie, the rebuilt American liner Philadelphia, (formerly the Paris,) and the Cunarder Lucania, three of the swiftest transatlantic liners afloat, came into port yesterday morning in one, two, three order. When they steamed up the bay a story that there had been a three-cornered race across the Atlantic immediately started the rounds. It was incorrect, as none of the vessels had sighted each other on the way across.

Though the second to reach Quarantine, the Philadelphia was the first to land her passengers, 154 of whom were in the cabin. On Tuesday the liner exper

GEN. J. H. WILSON'S FREE TRADE PLAN

Should Affect United States, Its Dependencies, and Neighbors.

RECIPROCITY NOT SUFFICIENT

Speech Before the New England Free Trade League in Which an American Customs Union Is Advocated.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—At its meeting to-night at the Copley Square Hotel the New England Free Trade League voted to change its name to the "American Free Trade League," and to accept the invitation of the National Association of Manufacturers to send a delegation to attend the coming reciprocity convention in Washington.

Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware was the speaker of the evening, his subject being "Trade with the Tropics."

He advocated absolute free trade for natural and manufactured products between Cuba and the United States, with a joint protective tariff between the United States and the countries and islands on all sides of it upon and around the North American continent, imported products to be included in this reciprocal system. The speaker thought it only a question of time when it will prevail upon the American continent.

Gen. Wilson said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Free Trade League:

"Your committee has chosen a great subject for consideration to-night, and in addressing you upon it I feel that I can hardly do more than clear the ground for your own further investigation. I shall not burthen you with details or figures, but leave them for others to gather and lay before you.

"A word of personal explanation will I trust be pardoned by the members of the New England Free Trade League. As many of you perhaps know, I am a Republican and a protectionist, as those words are generally used, but I am an American before I am a Republican, and I am a free trader before I am a protectionist, and hence I venture to call myself a 'free trade-protectionist'—a free trader inside, a protectionist outside, of our spheres of interest or influence.

"I am sure that we are all—free traders and protectionists alike—heartily in favor of inter-State free trade. I know of no one who is not. There seems to be no reasonable ground for disputing the proposition that it is by odds the greatest factor in our National prosperity; and this brings me to the question, if it has been so beneficial within the limits of our own restricted field, can we not find some just and proper principle upon which to extend it as a matter of National polity? We have free trade between the States, because our Constitution of Government, framed by our fathers, wisely prohibits us from putting a tax or duty on exports from the States or from the United States, and this supreme law of the land, when considered in its essence, is a great and permanent treaty between the States themselves. Does it not point unerringly when looked at in this way to a method of limited treaties by which we can establish the same kind of trade with the neighboring countries?

"One of your distinguished citizens, the Hon. Richard Olney, has demonstrated in a most notable communication from the Department of State to the late Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador to Great Britain, in connection with the Venezuela boundary question, that the Monroe Doctrine is the public law of the Western Hemisphere. If there was any doubt on that question, it has been removed by the Spanish war and the consequences flowing from it. We have given practical effect to it in other cases, I refer, of course, to those of Mexico and Cuba, and without pausing to dilate upon them, I merely wish now to point out that our vindication of that doctrine has been limited with a single exception to the North American continent and the islands adjacent to it. While it is active with respect to them, it may be said to be latent with respect to the countries of South America. Let us hope that an occasion for its more emphatic assertion in behalf of those countries may be long delayed.

MONROE DOCTRINE SUSPECTED.

"In this connection it may not be inappropriate for me to call your attention to the fact that our friends of Latin America generally look upon us with more or less suspicion. While Mexico, Venezuela, and Cuba have received substantial evidence of our good will and friendship, they have also had some reason to suspect our entire disinterestedness. While they recognize the 'Doctrine de Monroe' as a doctrine of benevolence, they have some fear that it may ultimately become a doctrine of 'benevolent assimilation.' Deny and disguise it as we will, it is an open secret that while the Latin American republics regard it as a doctrine of protection against outsiders, they fear that it may yet become a doctrine of conquest for insiders. The evidence that this fear is genuine is not far to seek, and while it is not germane to my present purpose to consider whether it is well or ill founded, I cannot refrain from pointing out that it exists and that it is the part of good statesmanship to remove it, if it can be done.

"That an effective, honorable, and profitable way can be found to this end for them and us alike I do not doubt. At all events, those who have the subject in mind may well consider the suggestion which I venture to make that the time has come when we should seek for a basis of commercial relationship with our neighbors, broader and more philosophical than that of mere reciprocity, which, as at present understood, is at best a matter of barter in commodities.

"Inasmuch as under the Monroe Doctrine, which one of our most distinguished statesmen has declared to be as much if not more commercial than it is political, we have assumed the burden of protecting the neighboring States from foreign aggression, the question naturally arises why should we not try to get some commercial advantage from them which, while it may make them richer and stronger, would in a measure compensate us for our trouble and expense?

FREE TRADE WITH NEIGHBORS.

"Under this aspect of our relations with them, why should the United States not say frankly to all the States of North America, at least we will agree to absolute and reciprocal free trade in natural and manufactured products, between our country and all its dependencies wherever situated, on the one hand, and all the immediately neighboring countries on the other, under a uniform tariff to be agreed upon by the parties to the arrangement, and to be carried into effect as against all other countries? I do not say that the time has come when such an arrangement as this can be carried into effect. It would doubtless be rejected at first by one or more of the countries interested and would certainly meet with the opposition of the protected interests everywhere. Much discussion would necessarily follow before the public mind could be brought to understand and accept it, but I do not doubt that the time will come when this measure, or some modification of it, will be adopted by every North American State and dependency. I do not venture to suggest its extension to the South American republics for the present. Obviously its immediate effect would be to unite the countries acceding to it into a commercial union or zollverein with an aggregate population of something like 110,000,000 of people, about 35,000,000 of whom, now living outside of the United States, would henceforth sell their raw materials and natural productions to us and buy most of their manufactured goods and provisions from us. If this arrangement were at the same time connected with a stipulation on our part that the United States would respect the political independence and the territorial integrity of the States entering into commercial union with us, would it not also end their apprehension of conquest and benevolent assimilation, and to mankind at large amount to a solemn dedication of the entire continent forever to the cause of peace? Would it not greatly enrich us as well as our commercial allies, and at the same time become a better common defense against the European coalition with which we are now so frequently threatened, than any number of battleships we could build or any army we could raise and put in the field?

"I leave these suggestions with you for what they are worth. They will surely afford you food for reflection, and whether they are now or shall ever become practicable, they will at least serve to indicate the spirit in which I think we should deal with Mexico, Central America, and the adjacent tropical islands.

"Before treating that subject in detail, I wish to clear away certain misconceptions which many of you have doubtless formed in reference to the climate and resources of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other islands of the Greater and Lesser Antilles, and to their adaptability to the requirements of the white race. Many writers, and notably Benjamin Kidd, in these later days lay it down as an indisputable proposition that the white man cannot maintain his social efficiency unimpaired in tropical countries, and therefore they complicate all discussions as to what shall be done with those countries by another 'indisputable proposition' that they must be given up to colored and inferior races, unfit for self-government, and consequently destined to pass under the arbitrary control of the white governments of the temperate zone. Both of these propositions I deny. Speaking from my own observation and somewhat extended study of the question, I have not the slightest doubt that the white man can and does maintain his social efficiency unimpaired, at least in all insular tropical countries, and especially in the Greater and Lesser Antilles. He is just as prolific, vigorous, and industrious, class for class, in those islands as he is in the country from which he comes, and there is absolutely no reason why he shouldn't be. In the first place, the climate and temperature of Cuba and Porto Rico are at all times better and more equable than in any of our States in the Mississippi Valley south of the Ohio and the Missouri Rivers. It is warmer and more balmy in Winter and cooler and more agreeable in Summer in those islands than it is in Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, or South Carolina, and no one can properly claim, since the war of the rebellion and the economic reconstruction that followed the abolition of slavery, that the white man has physically degenerated in any of our Southern States.

WHY WEST INDIES SUFFER.

"If, then, you ask what is the matter with the West India islands—why are their people living in such poverty and distress, my answer is that they are all afflicted with the same disease. They are all suffering from economic and commercial mismanagement rather than from bad government or social inefficiency. And this disease, whether in the English, French, or Spanish islands, is not only identical, but comes primarily from the same cause, namely, the fact that all colonizing countries fell originally into the fundamental error of treating their colonies as having been planted for the benefit of the people at home rather than for that of the colonists themselves.

"The time at my disposal this evening will not permit me to follow this phase of the colonial question further, but before leaving it I must say that bad as colonial government—and particularly Spanish colonial government—has always been, it is not the whole nor the principal cause of the depression and unhappiness prevailing in tropical colonies throughout the world. So long as coffee was worth 40 cents a pound, which was frequently the case in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Hayti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica during the seventeenth century, and so long as sugar was a great luxury worth from 50 cents down to 20 cents a pound, as it was in all the West India islands at various times till the battle of Waterloo, it made no difference to the inhabitants of those islands what taxes or contributions were exacted of them nor what privileges were denied them by the home Governments. They were rich and prosperous, and did not feel the true qualities of their situation. But with the march of modern science, an accident, all unobserved by them, but big with their fate, and destined after the lapse of a half century to bring forth economic changes such as no man dreamed of then, and not many understand even now. Indeed, I am within the limits of truth when I say that the incident in question was the chief factor in the most far-reaching and destructive commercial war of modern times. I refer to the fact that one Marggraf, a great German chemist, discovered in the year 1745 that the substance which gives sweetness to the sugar beet and the carrot is identical with the substance which gives sweetness to the sugar cane.

"By 1840 there were 50,000 tons of beet sugar produced annually. From that time forth the increase in quantity and the decrease in cost of production were rapid and phenomenal. This, it should be remembered, created a new rotation of crops, and the industry in all its branches was stimulated by bounties and premiums throughout Europe, until it had invaded America and captured the markets of the world. It is not my purpose to dwell upon the story of this most remarkable chapter of economic history, but when I call your attention to the fact that the world's production of sugar for the year 1900-1901 is given by the Bureau of Statistics as 9,581,881 long tons, of which 6,126,850 were beet, and 3,455,022 were cane sugar, you will recognize the magnitude and importance of the revolution which has taken place in the production of sugar. At the beginning of this revolution in 1805, the price of raw sugar was $400 per short ton; since then the price has been steadily downward, till now it sells in Cuba at less than $40 per ton, or two cents per pound. It has sold at $36 per ton more than once during the last twenty years. It is but a truism to add that every point in the descending curve of prices for the last century is marked with the ruin of sugar-cane planters throughout the world. Island after island, given up to this industry, has become bankrupt, and its people have become impoverished. Of late years we have contributed to the distress of the West Indies by a high tariff on sugar, while Spain and Great Britain have done nothing to prevent the ruin of their colonists by the bounty and premium-fed sugar growers of the continental countries. The Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, and Jamaica, as well as Porto Rico and Cuba, have succumbed to the competition. Cuba has only been the last to fail, because she was the best situated and had both the best climate and the best lands in the world for sugar-growing.

"The war between beet and cane sugar, notwithstanding the great improvements in the art of sugarmaking, had done its work gradually, at times imperceptibly, but always most effectually. The whole island, when our army occupied it in January, 1899, was dotted with ruined and abandoned plantations.

"But with peace and the restoration of civil government came hope, and a slow revival of agriculture and commerce. Capital and immigration are flowing again into the country. Cattle are being imported as rapidly as means can be found to pay for them, and the output of sugar and tobacco is steadily increasing. Three hundred thousand tons of sugar were produced in the season of 1899-1900, 600,000 in 1900-1901, and it is estimated that the crop of 1901-1902 will reach 800,000 tons. The tobacco industry is also making rapid strides, but the competition between beet and cane sugar, and between American and Cuban tobacco is as fierce as ever.

POSSIBILITIES OF CUBA.

"It is certain that with an even chance, free from high tariffs and the hurtful influence of bounties and premiums to its rivals, Cuba is the best country in the world for the production of sugar, as well as of high-class tobacco. Its lands lie better and are more fertile, while there are more of them adapted to that industry than can be found in any other island or country, yet to be brought under cultivation. The area of Cuba is about 43,000 square miles, or 27,500,000 acres, the most of which is suitable for either sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruits, or cattle raising. It is one of the most beautiful and fertile countries of the world, and I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion that with its varied resources, developed and undeveloped, it is worth more to us than any equal area in the United States, except New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, and more than any other country in the world except Canada.

"Porto Rico is hilly and mountainous, with but little level land adapted to sugar growing. Its maximum output is about 130,000 tons; but nearly every part of it produces excellent coffee, almost as rich as the best Java and Mocha in caffeine, and of delicious flavor. The cattle ranges are excellent, and all the tropical fruits can be produced to perfection, but the population is dense and the land almost entirely occupied. There is but little room for immigrants, and any great improvement in the well-being of the people must come from a free interchange of products with the States. Fortunately the Portoriquenos now enjoy this privilege as citizens of the Great Republic, and may therefore confidently expect a gradual increase of prosperity and happiness.

"And now a word as to our other tropical possessions. From all I can gather from books, and from the many intelligent officers who went from my staff in Cuba to serve in the Philippines, Admiral Dewey was far away from the truth when he pronounced those islands to be more valuable than Cuba, their climate to be better, and their people to be more highly civilized than the Cubans. I am sure, however, that his opinion is not shared by a single officer who has served in both regions. It seems to be certain that the Philippines cannot compete with Cuba either in quantity or cost of sugar, or in the quality of its tobacco, and as they are too far away to send their fruits to the States, they must be considered as in every way less advantageously situated and less valuable commercially. When it is remembered that the whites are to the colored in Cuba as two to one, while in the Philippines they are not more than one to fifty, the political and sociological inferiority of the Filipinos will be apparent to all.

EQUALITY IN TRADE NEEDED.

"And this brings me to the question of the evening. How shall we get the most good out of these tropical regions without violating our fundamental National policy? What shall be our trade relations with them? Holding as I do that unless we can make them prosperous and contented we cannot make them valuable to us or to the world at large, the answer to these important questions must evidently turn on the development of their natural resources. If this cannot be done so as to make them a source of profit to the people of those regions it is impossible that those people, whether white or colored, can become profitable or valueable to us in any sense whatever. Civilization can grow only upon the superfluities of life. If wages are not good or do not rise, and the products of labor cannot be sold at a profit, there can be no superfluities nor any increase of wealth. Poverty is the prolific mother of ignorance, unhappiness, and vice, and where they prevail all forms of government are bad. I am not trying to speak to you in the language of the political economists, but in that of elementary common sense, which you all perfectly understand. As I have shown, equality of trade privileges is the Constitutional right of every American citizen—(thank God as yet the Great Republic has nowhere under the sun any subjects)—it lies at the basis of our prosperity, which is the wonder and the envy of the world. It has as a matter of plain duty been extended to Hawaiians and Portoriquenos, and must, ex necessitate rei, be sooner or later extended to the Filipinos.

"What shall be done in this direction for the Cubans? They cannot hope to survive and prosper as an independent nation unless they are permitted to share in the prosperity of the surrounding countries. Under the solemn assurances of the joint resolution they cannot be annexed to the United States. That door is shut for the present, at least. If we cannot find another, we should have done well to leave them under the oppressive dominion of Spain.

FREE TRADE WITH CUBA.

"After all I have said you will not be surprised to learn that I have from my first official report to the present day urged it as the highest and most intellectual duty of statesmanship, to give absolute and unrestricted free trade in natural and manufactured products to the Cubans also in exchange for the same privilege to be granted by them to us, under the protection of a common tariff, as against all other countries. This is a novel as well as a radical measure. It was first proposed by me in my official reports to the War Department, but so far it has received no public consideration. I contend, however, that if adopted it cannot fail to develop the resources of Cuba rapidly and completely. Under its stimulating influence wages would rise, profits would increase, wealth would accumulate, and prosperity and progress would be apparent on every hand. The country would fill up with Americans, the Spanish peasantry would pour in as laborers, and such a boom as the world has rarely ever seen would prevail throughout the island for the next quarter of a century. Of course, our domestic sugar and tobacco growers, and perhaps other protected interests, would oppose it, but every laboring man, manufacturer, and consumer of tropical products would profit by cheaper sugar, cigars, and fruits, and a wider market for our breadstuffs and manufactured products, and with all due deference I submit that under the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number, the measure should prevail. It is true that it would enrich the Cubans. Both laborers and planters would have more money to spend, and under the protection of the common tariff, after providing for the merest necessities of life, as they do now, would doubtless buy most of their luxuries in Europe, as we do, but they would surely spend most of their surplus for goods, wares, and merchandise produced in the United States.

"If it should be urged that this is strictly a free trade measure or that it would amount to a bounty to the Cubans, equal to the duty remitted, I should reply that under the principle of protection, as I understand the theory and practice to have been, all articles of necessity which could not be produced in our own country or which could not be produced in sufficient quantity, should be admitted free or under a comparatively low duty. As sugar is clearly one of those commodities, I should strenuously contend that my proposition in reference to Cuban cane sugar is not only in accordance with the practice and precept of the Republican protectionists, but will increase the business and promote the best interests of the entire country.

RECIPROCITY NOT SUFFICIENT.

"I am well aware of the fact that Mr. McKinley's Buffalo speech, or, as it has been called, the 'Buffalo programme,' is a powerful appeal for reciprocity as the method which he thought best adapted to meet the present emergency, and, although as his last public utterance, it has aroused the attention of the world, I cannot upon an occasion of this sort withhold the suggestion that, while it may be well adapted to that end in connection with European countries, I am convinced that it does not apply with the same force to countries lying within the tropics, where the productions are so greatly different from our own. The countries under consideration to-night, according to the practice of the European nations, lie clearly within our rightful theatre of interest or influence, and in the direction of our true trade expansion, if not of our political expansion, and it must be conceded that nothing works more powerfully in drawing people and countries together than profit in the business they do with each other. To any one who will study this question, it cannot fail to appear that we shall much more surely gain supremacy in trade with our near-by neighbors than with those that lie beyond the sea, and the wider we make our reciprocity with those we have undertaken to defend the more rapid will be their growth in wealth, power, and civilization. My proposition extends to every natural and manufactured product; in short, to whatever they can find, grow, or make, and will stimulate the development of all their resources, whereas mere reciprocity would stimulate the production of only those articles which were included by name within the terms of the special arrangement.

"Since the Spanish war our relations with the tropics are now much closer than ever before, while, if anything, they are not so close with the European nations. Is it not therefore the part of wisdom for us to draw them still closer along the lines of least resistance, rather than fritter away our strength along lines of increasing resistance? I cannot doubt that most of you will accept this as a general proposition, but such of you as are ultra-protectionists will probably ask if we cannot control the tropical trade in our hemisphere (including the Philippines) by the conferring of favors to the injury of our home interests. There are lots of people in the world who prefer to hold something back—to do things by halves and even quarters—and candor compels me to say that some less radical measure may possibly be found than that which I am advocating, but I am sure that the economic reconstruction will go slower, and the profits of all concerned will be smaller, just to the extent that we fall short of absolute free trade with our tropical and sub-tropical neighbors.

"There is another question that might be asked in connection with the proposition to establish an American customs union. How would it affect our relations with European countries? Would it be regarded as favorable or unfavorable to European trade with the countries entering the union? Obviously it would affect European trade relations unfavorably at first, especially those of Great Britain with the Dominion of Canada, but as its ultimate effect would doubtless be to greatly increase the wealth of all the countries in the union, it would increase their power to buy in European markets such articles as the latter could best furnish. In considering this aspect of the matter, it will of course not be overlooked that the countries in question must for many years remain the principal producers of food products and raw materials for Europe, while they must continue to be, as the United States, notwithstanding their protective tariff, have always been, the best market for the luxuries and manufactured goods of the different European countries.

THE ORANGE COUNTY HUNT.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Orange County Hunt had a run to-day that was a record-breaker. A dozen riders were afield behind Master of Hounds F. Gray Griswold and the peerless Irish pack, and close up when the hounds were checked at the finish of an eight-mile run in forty minutes after the start.

The pack threw in at Orange farm and swept outward toward Florida, looping around and doubling back to New Hampton. It was a fast run and a hard one, the jumps being constant and the fencing stiff. Still, the four ladies who started rode all the course, and were in the foremost of the field at the finish.

The fear of riding down the pack is never felt in this hunt, for it is constantly being proved that there is not a more fast and level pack in existence to-day. F. Gray Griswold was on the Irishman, his whips on Maurice and Jubilee, Miss Mary Harriman on Forepaw, Mrs. E. Robbins Walker on Egyptian, Miss Madeline Knowlton on Quadrille, Mrs. Archibald Alexander on Iseult, Archibald Alexander on Promise, John R. Townsend on Raleigh, Robert Maclay on Solution, Frank Creamer on Clockwork, L. Trowbridge Martin on Rallywood, Frederic Kernochan on The Dude, Westmoreland Davison on Lady Godolphin, and H. H. King on King's Highway.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

Furriers and Importers.

Headquarters for

Imperial Russian Sables.

Horse Show Week

Commences on the 18th, and as usual will be a signal for the outpouring of fashion's favorites—exhibiting a collection of gowns only to be seen at this annual event. Many of the smart effects in furs, fur-trimmed garments and gowns have been made in this establishment—cut from our own exclusive designs.

37 Union Square, Between 16th and 17th Sts.

SYRIAN EDITOR ATTACKED.

Set Upon by a Crowd of His Compatriots —Two Men Arrested.

Salem S. Sarkis, editor of the Syrian paper, Almoushir, appeared in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning as complainant against David Widower of 81 Washington Street and Antonio Saur of 83 Washington Street, charging them with assault. The men were paroled until Monday in the custody of Lawyer Trainor, who represented them.

Mr. Sarkis alleges that a day or two ago he received a letter from Cornelius N. Bliss, requesting him to collect subscriptions among the Syrians in this city for the McKinley Memorial. He collected about $30, he says, and on Friday went down to Washington Street, accompanied by a friend, K. Traije, intending to collect some more money. He says when in front of 81 Washington Street he and his friend were set upon by about twenty Syrians. Policeman Perry of the Church Street Station came to their rescue, and arrested the two prisoners.

Sarkis says that he believes the assault was instigated by Syrian priests, whom he had offended by the publication of two translations in his paper, one on the subject "Prayer Will Not Change Nature," and the other a translation of a paper by Prof. McGee, in which the professor argues that Adam and Eve are merely mythological personages.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The President to-day declared to Senator Cullom of Illinois that in making the promotions to the Brigadier Generalships soon to become vacant he would be governed entirely by the record; that it was his intention to promote those whose records showed them to be most deserving of promotion, and that neither personal considerations nor influence would count. Senator Cullom had called on behalf of Major Ballance, who went into the army from Peoria, and Major McClernand, a son of Gen. McClernand. The latter was Gen. Shafter's Adjutant during the Santiago campaign.

CRUISER PRAIRIE COMMISSIONED.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The cruiser Prairie was put into commission at the navy yard here to-day. The ceremony was very brief, and was witnessed by a number of guests and officers. She is not ready for sea duty, and it probably will be a month before she starts on her cruise.

On this cruise she is to take 450 green landsmen, and they will be graduated from this ship to war vessels. The Prairie will carry in all 715 men. She will have a crew of 27 officers, 215 men, and a marine guard of 27, besides the 450 apprentices.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frank A. Cook, purchasing commissary at Denver, will make four visits each month during the fiscal year ending June, 1902, to such points in the vicinity of Denver as may be necessary, on official business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence stores.

First Lieut. Edwin W. Rich, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Totten and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and to the Commanding General, Department of the East.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons, recently appointed, will report at the Army Medical Museum Building, in Washington, to Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Faculty of the Army Medical School, for the course of instruction prescribed in Paragraphs 542 and 543, army regulations of 1901: First Lieuts. Raymond F. Metcalfe, Perry Lee Boyer, James F. Hall, and James M. Phalen.

Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, Eleventh Infantry, will report to the Commanding Officer, Fort Slocum, New York, for duty, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to be sent from that post to the Philippine Islands, via the Suez Canal.

First Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, Ordnance Department, will proceed to New Haven, Conn., on official business pertaining to cartridge cases in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

First Lieut. Edward L. King, Eleventh Cavalry, is detailed as Recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Meyer, Virginia, vice First Lieut. Wallace B. Scales, Eleventh Cavalry, relieved.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: Major Ernest H. Raffner, in addition to his present duties, will temporarily relieve Capt. William L. Sibert, Dec. 16, of the duties in his charge; Capt. W. L. Sibert will proceed to and take station at Pittsburg and relieve Major Charles F. Powell, Jan. 1, of the duties in his charge; Major Powell, when relieved, will proceed to and take station at New London, Conn., and relieve Major Smith S. Leach, Jan. 7, of the duties in his charge; Major Leach is assigned to the command of the First Battalion of Engineers, to take effect upon being relieved from his present duties by Major Powell, and will report Jan. 10 to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for duty accordingly.

The following-named officers will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the Commanding Officer for assignment to duty with recruits that may be sent from that post to the Division of the Philippines: Second Lieuts. C. Rodman Jones, First Cavalry; Douglass H. Jacobs, Fifth Cavalry.

Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, Artillery Corps, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified on official business for the purpose of collecting data pertaining to the subjects of heavy artillery and explosives: War Department, Washington; Naval Gun Factory, Washington; Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head; powder factory of Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Wilmington; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia; Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Penn.; United States Powder Depot, Dover, N. J.; Laflin & Rand Powder Factory, Pompton Lake, N. J.; Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook; American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport; Driggs & Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn.; Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y.; Carnegie Armor Works, Pittsburg; the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Cavalry: Capt. James A. Ryan from Troop B to Troop C; Capt. John J. Pershing from Troop C to Troop B.

The following recent appointments of officers in the Philippine Scouts are announced: First Lieut. Robert A. Caldwell, who will report to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for assignment to duty with recruits destined for the Philippine Islands; First Lieut. Rowland Whiteley, who will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty with troops en route to the Division of the Philippines.

Capt. Harry E. Smith, Artillery Corps, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, subject to examination,) will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Transfers in the Second Cavalry: First Lieut. Matthew C. Hanna from Troop I to Troop B; First Lieut. John P. Wade from Troop L to Troop H.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, Eighteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company K to Company G of that regiment.

Major John D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Governors Island, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty as an assistant to the Inspector General of that department.

Major Alexander D. Schenck is transferred from the Coast Artillery to the Field Artillery. He will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to the command of the Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Sheridan.

Navy.

Capt. E. S. Houston is detached from command of the Amphitrite upon the reporting of his relief; he will proceed home on leave of one month.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Gillmore is detached from the Franklin, and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Cincinnati and as executive officer on board when commissioned.

Naval Cadet W. H. Steinhagen is detached from the Alabama, and ordered to the Vixen immediately.

Chaplain J. B. Frazier is ordered to the Port Royal station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Solace sailed Oct. 31 from Honolulu for Samoa.

The Biddle arrived at Port Royal Nov. 8.

The Lancaster arrived at Port Royal to-day.

The Vixen arrived at Norfolk to-day from New York.

The Hartford and Illinois arrived at Hampton Roads to-day.

The Chicago arrived at Genoa to-day.

The Barney sailed to-day from Norfolk for Port Royal.

The Hartford will repair at New York.

The Prairie was commissioned to-day at Boston.

PARIS STAGE MATTERS

Successful Appearance of Mlle. Toutain as Yvette at the Vaudeville.

Play of Catulle Mendes Chosen by New Dictator at Theatre Francais—French Plays for New York.

Several interested persons who chanced to be passing through the Parc Monceau Saturday were witnesses of a very pretty scene, when Mlle. Toutain, who was that evening to create the rôle of Yvette at the Vaudeville, visited the monument of its author, Guy de Maupassant, and placed on the marble seat beneath his bust her tribute of flowers. The French are very prone to these little acts of superstition, intending to propitiate Fortune. Even in the university quarter, the haunt of free thinkers, the walls of the two churches the students most frequent—St. Severin and the Chapel of the Sorbonne—are covered with votive tablets, placed there in gratitude for success at examinations. It always strikes foreigners—who judge all students in Paris by the crowds that make demonstrations, political and otherwise, around the statue of Etienne Dolet, in the Place Maubert—as singular to read on these little marble tablets the devout thanks to some saint for a student's success in obtaining some honor in the scientific school, or even for his Ph. D. Americans who go, on the Fourth of July, to the grave of Lafayette in the sad little cemetery in the convent grounds at Picpus, which Victor Hugo made famous in "Les Miserables," and which have changed little since Jean Valjean and Cosette took refuge there, may have noticed a wreath hanging against the wall which separates the burying ground in which the de la Rochefoucaulds, the Montmorencis, the Tacher de la Pelagies, the family of Gen. Lafayette's wife, and other distinguished French dead sleep from the common foss in which their relatives who died on the guillotine in the Place de Trone were thrown. This wreath has for five years hung about the commemorative tablet placed on the wall in honor of the French poet André Chenier, who was among the victims of the Terror, who died in that place, and was buried there. Nearly every one who sees this wreath supposes it to date from the tablet.

The truth is that, five years ago, a young singer, who was about to make her début at the Opera Comique, made a pious pilgrimage to the burial place of André Chenier and vowed to decorate his monument if her début were a success. It evidently was, for the wreath was hung, where it now is, by her own hands.

Mlle. Toutain evidently felt pretty certain of her success, for she anticipated matters by decorating Guy de Maupassant's monument, before which a figure, which might be Yvette herself, dreams over a romance and will dream forever, several hours before the curtain rose on the play that was made for Maude Adams, and which, by the way, is likely to last her even better than "The Little Minister" did.

Naturally, the play must be somewhat tempered to the American taste, although the character of Yvette need not be.

As the book was written, and as the play stands here, up to two minutes before the curtain falls, it is a French presentation of a situation which George Bernard Shaw exploited in "Mrs. Warren's Profession." There is a racial difference in the two plays which is exactly the racial difference between vice in London and vice in Paris. Vice in London is ugly. Vice in Paris never is. George Bernard Shaw's play, therefore, barely escapes being tragic. It does escape, however, because the Anglo-Saxon heroine, who is the daughter of a mother whose profession is vice, and who is capable of carving out a place in the world for herself, and able to live quite sanely and contentedly without "love," as the French call it, written in big capitals. On the contrary, the French story, which in the original is quite tragic, does not end so, and the charming Parisian heroine seems logically to have no future but that given her by her mother's profession—love "without benefit of clergy."

M. Berton, who has taken no other liberty with de Maupassant, added to the author's dénouement half a dozen lines in which the hero proposes marriage to the heroine.

But when men like Catulle Mendes cornered him in the lobby Saturday night after the curtain fell and cried out that they did not like his dénouement, he owned that he did not like it himself, adding that it was so made for America. Here the original dénouement of the story will, it is said, be restored to the play at once.

The rôle of Yvette is much more in Miss Adams's line than in that of Mlle. Toutain. Indeed, the type of Yvette—free, frank, unconscious of sin, unconventional, and pleasure loving, knowing sin from books, but never suspecting its presence near her, living in its atmosphere quite untainted—is very hard for a French person to understand, much less portray, and clever as Mlle. Toutain is, there are moments when one does not wonder that the hero suspects she is, as the boys say, "stringing" him. Here the performance of the mother—the Marquise Obardi—is a far cleverer performance than that of Yvette. Rosa Bruck, who is a cousin of Sarah Bernhardt, has had many successes in Paris since she took the first prize at the Conservatoire in 1883, when she was eighteen, but she has never done cleverer work than in Yvette. The actors, in a way, had an easy task, for de Maupassant's analyses of the character in the tale are very careful, very minute, and they are types actors understand well. As for the Marquise, she is a type only too well known in Paris.

DE MAUPASSANT'S PLAYWRIGHTING.

The march of Yvette toward the theatre has been very slow. De Maupassant, in his mature days, cared nothing for the drama and rarely went to the play. Yet several of his stories have had a great success behind the footlights. Indeed it is a singular fact that much of his very first work took that form which he despised later—the drama. His very first work acted was "Histoire du Vieux Temps," which had a very modest presentation, but later was revived at the Comédie Française, where his last play, "La Paix du Menage," was presented exactly four months before his death—in 1892.

It was Jacques Normand who made the version of "Musette," which was played in 1801 at the Gymnase, and in which Raphael Sisos had a great success. But even before that there was talk of "Yvette" for the theatre. Jeanne Samary, a charming actress who died young, a player of whom, with a sigh, Frenchmen still speak as "so gay, so witty, such a good chap, and such a player"—had demanded of De Maupassant, "write me, my Yvette," and it was a rôle which would have fitted her. Indeed, so often did she argue the matter with the author that in September, 1890, he sent his publisher, Paul Ollendorff, to Mme. Samary, who was spending her vacation at Trouville, to say that he was ready to obey her. De Maupassant was himself at Villers-sur-mer, already fighting the symptoms of the awful malady that three years later killed him. Ollendorff did not find Mme. Samary at home, and the note of regret she wrote was probably the last she ever penned, for a few days later she was dead, having succumbed quickly to typhoid fever. Efforts were made later to induce De Maupassant to go on with the piece and give it to the Vaudeville, but he had once more fallen into his normal state of distaste for the theatre, and there the matter rested. At one time Jacques Normand talked of doing the piece for the Comédie Française, but was deterred by the conviction that it would not pass the Reading Committee—that committee which the Government has just abolished.

The success of "Yvette" comes at the very moment when Oscar Meternier opens his Theatre Pigally, which will probably quite change the tone of the Grand Guignol, where Meternier's plays have nearly all been produced. The opening bill includes "Mlle. Fifi," a most successful one-act play. It was in this play that the Prussian uniform was first seen on the stage in Paris after the Franco-Prussian war. Everyone in America, who is the least interested in theatres, knows of the real excitement created in Paris by the suppression of the committee, before whom, from the edict of Moscow—the making of which was the great Napoleon's pastime during that elite Russian campaign—the first of this month all authors who hoped to be played at the Maison Moliere have been forced to appear. But one has to have lived in Paris to realize how important such an event is. Parisians blackguard the Comédie Française and abuse all the actors who have arrived there—except always Mounet-Sully and Bartet—but it is a good deal as one takes the liberty of blackguarding one's family, standing ready to slaughter the first outsider who dares presume to do the same.

Well, Jules Claretie is now king at the Comédie, and the entire responsibility of selecting plays rests on him. The world is now going to know right speedily whether he has been to blame for excluding the young school of playmakers from the subsidized theatres, as the new school of writers have claimed. Capus's greatest success, "La Veine," is just celebrating its one hundredth performance at the Variétés. I believe you are to see this play in New York, but, be sure, you will not see it as it was made—that would be impossible. The conditions of life it reflects do not exist in America; would not be understood, and could not be taken seriously as they are here.

CLARETIE'S FIRST CHOICE.

The first play which Claretie accepted in his position as supreme director of the theatre of which he has been manager since 1885, is a drama in verse, by Catulle Mendès, "Sainte Thérèse," which will have an early production. Claretie is anxious to prove his fitness to decide this matter by a success, and he slapped the committee hard by reading and accepting the piece in three days' time.

This will not be Mendès's first, or even his second appearance at the Comédie. Ten years after he came to Paris from his birthplace, Bordeaux, his second piece, a one-act play in verse entitled, "La Part du Roi," was done there, and fifteen years later his "Femme de Tabarin," a one-act tragedy, which had been played in October, 1887, was revived there. Another fifteen years have elapsed, and he arrives with his second long piece—the first having been "Le Reine Fiamette," which had a six months' run at the Odéon—the second Theatre Français—in the season of 1898-99. "La Reine Fiamette" had its very first production at the Theatre Libre in 1890—one performance only—and waited ten years for its second. This is the play of which Charles Frohman announced a big production in 1900—which never came to pass. All Paris has laughed over Claretie's speedy work in this matter, and gossiped over the possibility of his becoming Minister of Fine Arts, and helped select his successor.

Next week half the theatres in Paris will have new bills, and a fine percentage of half that is to be played is already bought for America.

About the time this is being read the critics here will be getting ready for Bernerac's "La Pompadour," to be produced at the Porte St. Martin Nov. 6, or later—probably later. "La Pompadour" brings handsome Jane Hading back to the Porte St. Martin, where she played Josephine in "Plus que Reine."

MILDRED ALDRICH.

Paris, Oct. 31, 1901.

BANK ROBBERS WERE FOILED.

CAMPBELLSBURG, Ind., Nov. 9.—A gang of robbers wrecked the Bank of

BRITONS HERE TOAST THEIR KING, EDWARD

Dinner of the British Schools and Universities Club.

BIRTHDAY OF THE SOVEREIGN

Lords Pauncefote, Wolseley, Roberts, and Kitchener Send Greeting—Memory of Victoria Honored—Mark Twain's Speech.

With music and feasting and standing toasts, the birthday of King Edward VII. of England was celebrated last night at a dinner given in Delmonico's by Britons living in New York. The dinner was under the auspices of the British Schools and Universities Club of New York, and the guests who responded to set toasts were Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General in this city; the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest; Mark Twain, Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, and the Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, President of Princeton University.

The room was decorated with tasteful simplicity, one end, over the guests' table, being adorned with five flags hanging from the ceiling. In the centre was a big union jack, with an Irish banner on one side and a royal British flag on the other, while two United States flags were in each corner. In the intervals between toasts there were songs and piano recitals.

Many messages from distinguished and titled personages were read. Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Lord Pauncefote, Governor General Milner of Cape Town, Secretary of State John Hay, Lord Kitchener, Earl Strathcona, and the Governor General of Canada were among the senders.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S LETTER.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to this country, said in his letter:

I thank you most sincerely for your kind invitation to dinner at the British Schools and Universities Club on the 9th inst., (the King's birthday,) and for the highly gratifying terms in which it is expressed. I regret all the more being unable to accept it as I have just returned from England charged with important and pressing negotiations which render it imperative on me not to absent myself from Washington during the present month, and for that reason I have declined several invitations from New York. Moreover, the 9th is an anniversary which I am bound by custom to celebrate in this Embassy.

I hope that I may have the opportunity ere long of thanking you in person for your courtesy, which is most appreciated by yours truly,

PAUNCEFOTE.

Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, sent this dispatch:

Cannot sufficiently thank you and colleagues for kind sentiments. Such expressions of sympathy are most cheering, and appreciated by all ranks.

Lord Wolseley expressed his regret that his proposed visit to America had been postponed for a year, and added:

I fancy that Americans do not fully realize the great cordiality which all Englishmen bear toward their great country.

Lord Roberts had sent the society two messages, one accepting its proffered honorary membership and the other expressing his regret at being unable to attend the dinner. Mr. Hay thanked the organization for its message of sympathy at the death of President McKinley.

The toastmaster of the evening was the society's President, Dr. J. A. Irwin. About ninety guests were gathered at the three tables, arranged in a broken rectangle.

At the board for special guests were seated Sir Percy Sanderson, Gen. Brooke, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Patton, Mark Twain, Daniel G. Reid, President of the American Tin Plate Company; Frater Munro, President of St. Andrew's Society; Dr. Wolfred Nelson, President of the New York Society for Graduates of McGill University in Montreal; Dr. J. C. McGuire of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Thomas H. Bartindale, President of the Canadian Society of New York; President Ohman of the Australian Society; W. R. Stewart of The London Daily Express, and George Guy Ward of St. George's Society.

Among the other diners was Cuthbert Hall, Chairman of the Marconi Company, who had just arrived in the city.

TO THE QUEEN'S MEMORY.

After the repast was finished the toastmaster proposed silent toasts to the memory of Queen Victoria, the late Dowager Empress of Germany, and President McKinley. Then King Edward was toasted, and the crowd arose and sung "God Save the King." President Roosevelt came next amid great cheering.

Sir Percy Sanderson was the first speaker, responding to the toast, "His Majesty's Representatives." He said that he was sure the existing good-will between England and America was to last for all time.

Toastmaster Irwin announced that he was going to disregard the printed programme for a little while and present the toast "To Gen. Lord Kitchener and his forces in South Africa, and to Gen. Chaffee and his men in the Philippines." This was drunk with loud cheers and clapping of hands. Gen. Brooke rose to respond, and the diners sang, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The General said:

"To speak to the British army anywhere and everywhere is always a pleasure to me. My ancestors fought in it when the Norman conquered England, and many of my name now wear its uniform. I am an American soldier, proud of our army and those who are carrying the flag into foreign parts, carrying liberty and glory and God Almighty to the people of those lands.

"England has never conquered any country but for that country's good. This we hope will be said of America in future ages. The Anglo-Saxon race seems destined to bear republican institutions throughout the whole world.

"Lord Kitchener has immense difficulties in his way, but the flag of England will in time proclaim freedom to all the lands of South Africa.

"Otis, Merritt, MacArthur, and Chaffee have been doing a similar duty in the Philippines, the same duty to God and country. The Pacific Ocean is no longer the western boundary of our land. By the arbitrament of war the great Philippine archipelago has been thrown into our hands, and it is our duty to care for its people and to teach them liberty."

Gen. Brooke closed his speech with "God save your King," after which he sat down, and was rewarded with another song.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan toasted "The Day We Celebrate." He came to a point where he wanted to refer to King Edward under all his titles, taking his spectacles and adjusting them, he read them. He said that King Edward, being "the son of such a mother," must needs be "every inch a King."

"He has all the elements," continued the speaker, "that commend him to the hearts of Britishers all the world over. He is a born sportsman, in the first place. With his gun he is as good as the best of them. His yacht has often crossed the stake line the winner, and we know that his colors have won the Derby. These things may seem trivial, but they go far to win for him a place in the hearts of his people.

"He is a brave man, too, and John Bull loves a brave man wherever he finds one. He has two great characteristics that he has inherited from his mother. They are his tactfulness and his sympathy. No man knows so well how to say the gracious thing or to do the gracious deed. And his sympathy goes out to all who are in trouble, wherever they be. Of all the messages of condolence sent to this country after the death of President McKinley, none, I think, was more touching, tender, simple, and natural than his."

PRESIDENT PATTON'S REMARKS.

The next speaker was President Patton. He said, in part:

"We are all under great obligations to the President of this club for the splendid services he has rendered. He brings us in touch with the British interests throughout the world. He is an artist. He has reserved Mark Twain and he has reserved me for the dark background of the pleasing picture, the other orators of the evening being the brilliant colors.

"It is true that I came from Princeton on a late train, and that I will return there on a late train, the 'Owl,' as we call it. I will get there at 2:10, and drive three miles in a carriage to my home. I really feel like a man who has been compelled to accompany a man on a walk of a mile and then feels that he must walk on forever. [Laughter]

"After a while we will learn to remember this day as we did the 24th of May. Certainly this was written on the tablets of our hearts in childhood. We will learn this new day as one of heartiest sympathy and well-wishing for his Majesty, King Edward VII. We have, of course, seen him always in 'the fierce light that beats upon a throne.' We are saying a great deal, saying as we can afford to, that we look at him in that light. He may say many things that we may misunderstand and upon which friends may differ, but he can and will say many things to delight those who are next to his subjects in loyalty the world over.

"We can speak in entire loyalty to the United States when we say, 'Long live King Edward VII.!' I know there are those who say we cannot. There is a double citizenship. It is a feeling of individual conscience, and we to-night have that feeling. [Cheers.]

"Of course, in a very humble way this society can contribute to the power of international good feeling, but every little counts. In a matter of the consciences of the two English-speaking nations of the world they control the moral sentiment of the world, and I think we should contribute our part in the way of good will and cordiality.

"I am glad to know that education is growing in England and that $10,000,000 has been contributed for that purpose in Scotland. She needs it more than anybody else. I wish the $2,500,000 needed for Cambridge could be contributed in this spirit of American liberality. The British should do likewise.

"We are under the domination of the university evolution. There is a degeneration as well as an evolution. We are losing our wisdom teeth and little toes. If we will continue to use cooked food and wear shoes this is inevitable. We cannot fight the inevitable. Great changes have taken place, and will continue to take place.

"I am a little afraid that the old-fashioned scholarship is passing away. The modern classical school has imbibed the scientific spirit and, in the spirit of the laboratory, they quote Latin lines in false quantities that would shock a school boy. We must find a market for our wares. I am not a member of Dr. Morgan's church, but hasn't he an advantage over us? There is a place in that church for the great, learned, polished minds as Bishops. The public is demanding a practical education. We are on the brink of schools of commerce. How can we deny this in this day of the tremendous philosophy of commerce?

"I meet a friend, and he says, 'You must interpret education as purely an accumulation of facts, or else you interpret in the cosmos the ideal of mind.' Gentlemen, it is Sunday. You must add religion."

MARK TWAIN WELCOMED.

Samuel L. Clemens followed the President of Princeton University. He was hailed with cries of "Mark Twain, for he is a jolly good fellow." He said:

"If I never do another creditable thing, I have at least got the Rev. Dr. Patton's train for him, and I have lost my own. To-morrow his Sabbath will suffer no damage, but I have to break mine. But if you will consider the self-sacrifice that I make, think of it. He can afford it better than I. He has a record to fall back on, and, sadly, so have I. [Laughter.] I also enjoy a kindness. I am glad to have him catch his train. The sooner he goes the more liberally I can afford to speak.

"Historically speaking, 1,956 years ago Caesar invaded Britain. But we will let bygones be bygones and we will call it off. It is not proper to revive these old scores. We are here rather to do honor to the Government that is still with us.

"I feel drawn toward Edward VII. My ancestors were subjects of all the other Edwards. Gen. Brooke has ancestors and the right to be proud of them, the right to take credit for producing them. My ancestors were not of any consequence. I looked into them and I don't care for them. A friend of mine looked back many years over my ancestors and they didn't amount to much. When he got to the Elizabethan period he found that one was a pirate, not much of a pirate, a pretty poor pirate, and then I told him to send in his bill and quit looking up my ancestors.

"Adam and Noah were ancestors of mine. I never thought much of them. Adam lacked character. He couldn't be trusted with apples. Noah had an absurd idea, that he could navigate without any knowledge of navigation, and he ran into the only shoal place on earth. I shall arrange it that my descendants shall look on me as their ancestor.

"I feel drawn to King Edward because he has an acute sense of humor. It is a good thing to have in a monarchy. There is a legend that the peasants, after the battle of Boswell's Field, found a rosebush on which there were two roses, one white, one red. And they grew together, the white taking on the blush of the red. The one was of Lancaster, the other of York. Since then, at times whenever England has been threatened with war with a friendly nation, this double rose has appeared, and its fragrance has gone over England and war has been averted.

HIS TRIBUTE TO HENRY VIII.

"I have always leaned toward the Edwards, but I have admired Henry VIII. He was a great King. I would like to do myself as he did. He married pretty nearly every one who came along.

"A King has a pretty difficult time of it. He is subject to temptations. So am I. But I get no credit for resisting.

"They taxed my head once in England. I mean my literary producing structure. I think they taxed it as gas works. I don't know what else. I wrote the good Queen a friendly letter about it. I said, 'I don't know you, but I've met your son. He was at the head of a procession on the Strand and I was on a 'bus.'

"Years afterward at Homburg I met the Prince of Wales. We had a long walk and talk together. When shaking hands goodbye, he said, 'I am glad to have met you again.' That made me feel very sorry, for I feared he took me for some one else, perhaps Bishop Potter, and I told him so. Then he said, 'Why, don't you remember when you met me on the Strand and I was at the head of a procession, and you were on a 'bus?'"

CONSTRUCTION OF WARSHIPS.

Report of Bureau of Construction Shows Maine 70 Per Cent. Completed—Work on Other Boats.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Advances of 3 per cent. in the work on the battleships Maine and Missouri and good starts on the new battleships Georgia, New Jersey, and Rhode Island are shown in the report of the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair, just made public, showing the state of the work on the vessels building for the navy. The Maine now stands at 70 per cent. completed and the Missouri at 48. Two per cent. of the work on the Georgia, New Jersey, and Rhode Island has been completed. The battleship Ohio, at the Union Iron Works, stands at 43 per cent., at which figure she has held for several months.

Work on the new armored cruisers went along at a good pace during October. The Pennsylvania advanced two points, to six per cent., the Colorado two points, to nine per cent., and the West Virginia and the Maryland each advanced one point, and now stand at two per cent. completed. The California and the South Dakota, however, at San Francisco, have not been started.

Of the protected cruisers, five—the Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, and Cleveland—are about half completed, and the advance on them during October varied from 1 per cent. in the case of the Cleveland to 5 per cent. in the case of the Galveston.

The monitor Arkansas advanced four points to 75 per cent., and the Florida went up three degrees to 74 per cent. The Nevada and the Wyoming remained at 91 and 75 per cent. respectively—their standing on Oct. 1.

Only one of the torpedo boat destroyers—the Stewart—is less than 75 per cent. completed. The Chauncey advanced 3 per cent. during the month and the Truxton and Whipple 2 points each. There is likewise but one torpedo boat which is less than three-quarters finished—the Tingey. Gains of 3 per cent. on the Wilkes and 2 per cent. on the Nicholson and the Goldsborough are reported.

The submarine boat Plunger showed a gain of 10 per cent., the Moccasin 3 per cent., and the Adder and the Porpoise 2 per cent. each.

WILL CONTEST IN FOUR DISTRICTS

Republicans Question the Election of Democratic Aldermen.

When the Board of Aldermen meets next Tuesday as the Board of County Canvassers, Julius M. Mayer, the head of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee, will file notice of four Aldermanic contests. The districts in which the Republicans have decided to contest are the Third, the Eighth, the Eleventh, and the Twenty-eighth. The vote in these districts was as follows:

Third District—T. J. Corbett, (Fusion,) 3,549; Patrick Higgins, (Dem.,) 3,639; Higgins's plurality, 90.

Eighth District—Mayer Schoenfeld, (Fusion.) 2,054; Max J. Porges, (Dem.,) 2,112; Porges's plurality, 58.

Eleventh District—Andrew J. Hussey, (Fusion.) 3,484; Reginald S. Doull, (Dem.,) 3,579; Doull's plurality, 95.

Twenty-eighth District—James Krimlish, (Fusion.) 3,359; Patrick Chambers, (Dem.,) 3,354; Chambers's plurality, 18.

Mr. Mayer said last evening that he was confident the recount would show the election of the Fusion candidates in all of these districts.

MISS STONE STILL WELL

Consul Dickinson So Says in Report to State Department.

Complains of Interference in His Efforts to Communicate with Brigands—Mme Tsilka's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Consul General Dickinson from Sofia, reports to the State Department by cable the receipt by him of another letter from Miss Stone, as already noted in the press dispatches of last night. He quotes Miss Stone as saying:

"We are still well in spite of all our hardships."

There are other matters treated in the letter which it is not deemed wise to publish. Mr. Dickinson complains constantly of attempts to interfere with the line of communication he is seeking to establish with the brigands. Although no explanation is afforded by him as to the reasons for this interference, it is believed here that the Bulgarian authorities are seeking to pave the way for a denial of responsibility for an indemnity, by exhibiting unnecessary activity in the pursuit of any persons who might be supposed to be able to inform them of the whereabouts of Miss Stone.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which are daily encountered by the State Department in its efforts to reach Miss Stone, the belief is strong among the officials that soon they will succeed in securing her release. It is true, as reported from Constantinople, that the principal issue is one of the amount of ransom to be paid, and this delays negotiations, for the brigands, fully aware of the exact amount of money at the disposal of the United States agents in Turkey, are holding back, evidently in the hope of squeezing that amount increased by further subscriptions.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 9.—In her letter Miss Ellen M. Stone, the captive American missionary, says she is exposed to much hardship and suffering owing to the constant movement of the band from hills and ravines, notwithstanding the rigors of the Winter. In consequence of this activity, which has lately been increased by the Bulgarian troops, the condition of Mme. Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion, is even more pitiable, owing to her expected accouchement.

The belief that Miss Stone is concealed in a village is thus discredited, as is the reported birth of a child to Mme. Tsilka. The Monastery of Rilo was searched by the authorities, as the prisoners were reported to be concealed there. Troops are also searching the neighboring hills.

Consul General Dickinson conferred today with M. Daneff, at the Bulgarian Foreign Office, and it is understood that Mr. Dickinson made representations against the movements of the troops.

ZEALOUS CARETAKER HELD.

Threatened to Shoot Hunting Companion of Mayor Van Wyck's Relative at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 9.—Zealous attention to duty as a caretaker on a wooded estate near this place caused Bernard Kissam to be arraigned here to-day before Justice Franklin on a charge of attempting to shoot Alonzo Doty, a veterinary surgeon, while he and Harry Van Wyck Fleet, a relative of Mayor Van Wyck of New York, were gunning yesterday afternoon.

Kissam is in charge of the T. F. Youngs estate, recently reported as sold to George W. Vanderbilt. Doty and Fleet had ventured upon the property, when Kissam discovered them and demanded that they surrender their guns to him. They refused to give them up, and it is alleged that Kissam then drew a revolver and placed it at the head of Doty, telling him that if he did not give him his gun he would blow his brains out.

There was a parley, and Doty had an opportunity to grab Kissam's pistol hand. Then he and Fleet had a desperate struggle with the caretaker, but at last threw him down and disarmed him. They then turned him over to Constable McQuade. The case was adjourned for a week to enable Kissam to secure counsel.

GIRL STRANGELY MISSING.

Dr. George A. Williams of Brooklyn Seeks Sixteen-Year-Old Daughter.

Dr. George A. Williams, a physician of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, living at 449 Hancock Street, yesterday asked the police to search for his sixteen-year-old daughter, Augusta K. Williams, who has been strangely missing since Friday morning.

Miss Williams was a student at Adelphi College, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place, Brooklyn. She went to the college as usual on Friday morning, but remained there but a short time. She complained of feeling ill, and left to go to her home at 9:30 o'clock. That was the last seen of her.

Her failure to return to her home on Friday night greatly alarmed her parents, and yesterday her father sought the aid of the police in locating her. He also engaged the services of private detectives. Up to a late hour last night the girl had not been found, and her mother was prostrated over the affair.

A general alarm giving a complete description of the missing girl was sent out by the police. Dr. Williams yesterday telegraphed to Great Barrington, Mass.; Suffern, N. Y., and Boston, where his daughter has visited. He received replies from all of these places saying that the girl had not been seen.

Miss Williams had with her when she disappeared $20 or $25, which she had saved. Dr. Williams thinks it possible that his daughter was suffering from temporary aberration of the mind. About six months ago, he said, she fell from her bicycle and injured her head. She had also been suffering from nervousness of late.

"Augusta had no beaus, no love affair," added Dr. Williams. "My wife and I have talked that matter over very frankly, and if we had the least suspicion that any such thing figured in the case we would not hesitate to say so."

FOOTBALL VICTIM IS DYING.

Ten-Year-Old Boy Had His Leg Amputated and Is Sinking.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—George Patterson, the ten-year-old son of James Patterson, is believed to be dying at Muhlenberg Hospital of injuries received in a scrimmage while playing football in the west end of the city several weeks ago.

Young Patterson was so roughly handled at the time that he later complained of severe pains in his chest and legs. Last week Dr. German, the attending physician, discovered that his patient was suffering with necrosis of the bone, and it was decided that it would be necessary to amputate his left leg if his life was to be saved. The operation was performed last Wednesday. Since then the boy has been gradually sinking, and it is believed that he cannot live.

When pressed by his mother to tell how he was injured, young Patterson reluctantly admitted that he had been kicked by his companions while playing football.

FIGHT FOR PURE VINEGAR.

Supreme Court Injunctions Against Sale of Spurious Article.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Judge Merwin of the Supreme Court granted this morning injunctions against the Albion Cider and Vinegar Company of Albion, N. Y., and against the Niagara Fruit Company of Tonawanda, N. Y., restraining both companies from manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale an article of vinegar made in resemblance of cider vinegar which is not made from pure apple juice and from branding the barrels with the words "cider vinegar." This is two of a large number of suits which the Attorney General has authorized to be brought against adulterated vinegar. In each suit the people claim judgment for $20,000.

In the recent suit brought against Louis Windholz of Syracuse for selling adulterated vinegar Judge Andrews has sustained the injunction.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. Booss & Bro.,

Makers, Importers and Exporters of

FINE FURS.

49th Fur Exhibit. Most of the knowledge gained by buyers of fur garments comes from "after" experience. If the furs hold their own they are good; if not, otherwise. That sort of fur education is expensive.

THE BOOSS FURS

have been sold in this country too long to make their reputation a matter of doubt. They have a definite, fixed character.

SEAL COATS—The new loose front with tight fitting back, or the equally popular jacket, with blouse effect.

PERSIAN COATS, made loose or tight fitting, with collars and revers of contrasting furs.

LONG COATS, in Seal, Moire Persian or Broadtail, plain or trimmed.

NECKPIECES AND MUFFS, in variety and many new effects, Ermine, Crown Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Mink, Bear, Silver Fox, Pointed Sable and Isabella Fox.

449 Broadway, Near Grand St.

THE PRINCETON-YALE DEBATE.

Men Chosen to Represent the Former University in the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—In the final trials held here last evening to determine the men who will represent Princeton in the debate against Yale on Dec. 6, the following were chosen: R. W. Anthony, 1902, of Watertown, N. Y.; J. G. Sims, 1902, of Wartrace, Tenn., and J. J. Forstall, 1903, of Chicago, Ill. A. J. Barron, 1902, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Richard Ely, 1902, of New York City, and John E. Steen, 1903, of Philadelphia, were chosen as alternates in case of sickness to members of the regular team.

J. J. Forstall of Chicago was awarded the Trask Prize of $50 for the best debate of the evening.

The following have consented to act as judges in the contest: W. H. Baldwin of New York City, President of the Long Island Railroad; Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia University. Princeton will defend the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been justified."

MR. CROKER AT RED BANK.

Is Staying Over Sunday as Andrew Freedman's Guest.

Owing to Mr. Croker's absence from the Democratic Club last night, the rooms were practically deserted. Mr. Croker left yesterday morning for Red Bank, N. J., where he will stay until Monday at Andrew Freedman's place, returning to the city Monday morning.

Mr. Carroll was at the club for a few minutes in the afternoon, and Isaac Fromme, who was the candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, was there in the evening, but none of the other prominent leaders put in an appearance.

BIG CUT IN PRINT MARKET.

Fall River Producer Offering Goods at 2 15-16 Cents a Yard.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 9.—M. C. D. Borden, through his local representatives, is offering to sell print goods to any one who will buy them at 2 15-16 cents a yard. All the brokers in this city have been given a chance to purchase, and it is understood that the same opportunity has been given to printers in New York and Philadelphia.

The goods which are now being placed upon the market at a reduced price are the contracts which the American Printing Company has made during the last few weeks, and as many of them were made at 3 to 3½ cents, the move is considered as an attempt to bear the market.

SMALLPOX AT COLLEGE POINT.

A Widow Found to be Suffering There from the Disease.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Nov. 9.—Mrs. Marguerite Goeller, a widow, sixty-six years old, was found to be suffering from smallpox this morning and was removed in an ambulance to North Brother Island.

Dr. F. Steffen, who attended Mrs. Goeller, is authority for the statement that chicken pox is epidemic in a certain parochial school here. He says that the children attend school every day, but that no precautions are taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The health authorities, it is said, have no jurisdiction over private schools, consequently no action has been taken to check the disease, which the doctor says is confined solely to this school.

Mrs. Goeller's children attended the school in question. The doctor says that no cases of the disease are reported among the children attending the public schools. No child is admitted to any of these schools unless it has been vaccinated.

SAYS HE THREATENED HER.

Wife Allowed a Divorce from a Greene Street Merchant.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Supreme Court Justice Dykman to-day granted an order allowing a divorce to Mrs. Mello Thorn from her husband, Joseph S. Thorn of Manhattan. He is a merchant in Greene Street. They were married at Hunter, Greene County, N. Y., where Mrs. Thorn was spending the Summer with her parents, Aug. 24 last, but they never lived together, as the bride's parents were opposed to the match.

Mrs. Thorn told the Judge that her husband had threatened to kill her unless she married him, and gave her a glass of wine, which made her dizzy, and then took her to the office of a Justice of the Peace, where they were married. She was stupefied, and signed a paper, at his direction, which she afterward learned was a marriage certificate.

PAYING AN ELECTION BET.

Loser Dragged Winner in a Buggy Through the Streets.

Joseph Hopper of 292 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street—no relation to Tammany Leader Isaac A. Hopper—and John Stenhouse of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, bet on the Mayoralty contest that the loser should drag the winner through the streets of the Thirty-first Assembly District in a buggy on the Saturday night following election, with their friends in procession and a brass band heading the march.

The start was made last night from a resort in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Hopper, harnessed, acting as horse, and Stenhouse taking his ease in the buggy. There were nearly 100 paraders in line, all with torches and chrysanthemums, and a big Low banner and many American flags were displayed. A police permit had been secured. A collation ended the show.

The men had a somewhat similar bet on the last Presidential election, as a result of which Mr. Hopper rode Stenhouse about the district in a wheelbarrow.

Cannot Stop His Hiccoughs.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 9.—Adam Gibson, a colored Methodist preacher, who has been suffering from dropsy for three years, was seized with an attack of hiccoughs four days ago. Many remedies have been tried and physicians have been in constant attendance without giving relief. The attack is increasing in violence, and Mr. Gibson's condition is very critical. Three years ago Mrs. Gibson upset a lamp in her bedroom and was burned to death. Since then Mr. Gibson has been in poor health.

Killed by a Falling Pile.

Bernard Owens, forty-seven years old, a pile driver, while at work yesterday in Leary's Shipyard, at the head of Eagle Street, Greenpoint, was killed by a falling pile. Owens lived at Bedford Avenue and Ninth Seventh Street, Williamsburg.

DEFEATED AFTER 49 VICTORIES.

Old Justice Hopkins of East Fishkill, N. Y., Ran for Office Once Too Often.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Old Justice Hopkins, after serving fifty consecutive years as Justice of the Peace of the town of East Fishkill, has at last been beaten, after a bitter fight at the polls.

Benjamin Hopkins first ran for the office in 1851, when he was nearly thirty years of age. He was then a prominent Democrat, and for years has been the local leader, taking great pride in the fact that he was never beaten or his town given a Republican majority. Each year he was named by the Democrats for Justice of the Peace, and his majorities were always flattering.

When the Republicans named Leonard V. Pierce to make the race this Fall against old Judge Hopkins, the Democrats realized that they had a hard fight ahead of them. They went to the Judge and asked him to allow a young man to oppose Pierce, as they feared he was getting too old to be active n politics.

"Not by a long shot," said the old war horse; "I've beaten every Republican they named against me for the past forty-nine years, and I'll beat their man Pierce, too. Just watch me. That nomination must be mine."

According to his orders, he was again named. On Tuesday the town voted against him for the first time. He was beaten by 29 majority. The old man is in his dotage, and he can hardly realize he was defeated. Some of his friends think he will refuse to give up the office on Dec. 31, when Pierce is to be sworn in.

MIDNIGHT RESCUE IN RIVER.

Men Swing a Policeman To and Fro on a Rope Until He Reaches a Drowning Man.

Shortly before midnight last night Patrolman Patrick McCarthy of the Old Slip Station heard cries coming from the end of the pier at the foot of Coenties Slip, and on going there found a man struggling in the water.

McCarthy shouted for help, and Policeman Stevens, with Tugboat Capts. Frank M. Guinan and Frank Healy of 17 South Street, responded. In the meantime McCarthy had lowered a rope to the man in the water, but every time the policeman attempted to pull him out the man lost his hold and fell back again.

When the three men arrived McCarthy ordered them to tie the rope around his waist and lower him into the water. McCarthy was so excited that he forgot to remove his hat and it fell into the river, floating away with the tide. The policeman was lowered waist deep into the water and then attempted to grab the drowning man, whose efforts to swim were rapidly becoming weaker. But the man was out of McCarthy's reach, and the men on the dock at last had to swing the policeman back and forth. In this way McCarthy succeeded in getting a grip on the man's coat, and they were both hauled up on the dock.

An ambulance was sent for, and Dr. Corwin of the Hudson Street Hospital took the rescued man to the station house. The man was so cold that he could not talk, so his clothes were removed and the doctor and some policemen started rubbing his limbs. This did very little good, however, and at last Dr. Corwin decided that the best thing to do would be to take him at once to the hospital.

All the man could say when asked his name was something which sounded like John Gee, and this was entered on the police blotter. He appeared to be about forty-five years old, and, the doctor said, had been drinking.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Miss Isabel McKenna gave a tea this afternoon at the residence of her parents, on Rhode Island Avenue, where the guests were invited to meet Miss Evelyn Sloane of New York, who has been the guest of Justice McKenna's family for the past week. The young hostess and her guest received in the first drawing room. Mrs. Arthur Lee and Miss Marie McKenna presided in the tea room. The company included the Misses Pauncefote, the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Root, the Misses Patten, Miss McCauley, Miss Loring, Miss Genevieve Mattingly, and most of the bachelors of diplomatic and resident circles.

The first débutante tea of the year was given this afternoon at the country home of Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard, when Mrs. Hubbard presented her granddaughter and ward, Miss Gertrude Grossmann, to several hundred guests. Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, Mrs. Charles Bell, and Miss Aliene Bell assisted in the reception, Mrs. Charles Wolcott and Miss Deering doing the honors of the tea table.

The Independent Euchre Club.

The Independent Euchre Club had its first meeting at the rooms of the President, Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham, at the Hotel Lincoln, on Friday afternoon. It was decided to give one euchre for charity, a matinée, and a luncheon during the Winter. Every member of the club receives a prize at the last meeting. The first prize on Friday was won by Mrs. Ingraham, the second by Mrs. Broadfelt, the third by Mrs. Russell, the fourth by Mrs. Hill, the fifth by Mrs. Forester, and the sixth by Mrs. Bauer.

Man Shot in a Saloon.

Herbert Brooks, colored, living at 218 West Sixty-second Street, was shot in the left breast last night in a saloon at 54 Amsterdam Avenue by another colored man, who disappeared. Brooks and Pankow, one of the proprietors, were in the barroom when a strange colored man entered. Pankow left the two men talking together while he went to do some other work. He heard a pistol shot and saw Brooks falling to the floor and the stranger running out of the door. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, and the injured man was taken there. He declared that he did not know the man who shot him.

Unidentified Man's Body Found.

The body of an unidentified man about sixty-five years of age was found yesterday morning in the bay at the foot of Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, by John Wilson of Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn. On the body were found a matchbox marked "M. Wirthwein, Columbus, Ohio"; a plain gold ring with the initials and dates: "S. J., Oct. 18, 1857," and "P. K., Oct. 3, 1851"; a small gold locket containing the portrait of a woman, and a box of postage stamps. The body was taken to the Brooklyn Morgue.

Tugboat on Fire and Sunk.

Louis Beerman, the fireman and watchman on the tugboat George W. Wright, lying at the foot of West Ninety-ninth Street, discovered fire near the engine room last evening. He gave the alarm, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 22, at Ninety-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, soon reached the scene. The firemen were unable to fight the flames from the shore and cut a hole in the side of the tug, allowing it to sink. The loss is estimated at $2,500. The tugboat is owned by Thomas Nelson. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HAMILTON'S

23d Street and 6th Avenue,

We Are Specialists in Leather.

Not merely the Great Trunk Store, whose fame is as wide as the continent, but carrying Everything in Leather, in the latest, fullest and most desirable assortment, and at prices of which the following is just a fair example:

Dress Suit Case, $4.50.

Of Russet Leather; looks as though it was worth twice as much, and really would not be dear at $6.50. Linen lined with shirt flaps. Stylish, serviceable; sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches.

You know, everybody knows, that not only is the best service in the world performed by specialists, but that the finest and most complete stocks of any line of goods are to be found in stores devoted to that one business. As a natural adjunct to leather goods and travellers' requisites, we are also

Specialists in Umbrellas,

with such results as this:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's All-Silk Umbrellas, $1.50

(regular price $2.50).

In the following colors: Black, navy blue, garnet, green, plum, tan—all with a one year guarantee.

Old Umbrellas recovered with Oxford Taffeta Silk—good as new—for 85 cents.

HAMILTON'S.

23d St. and 6th Av.

"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311½ to 321 GRAND ST., New York City.

LAST DAY AT RETAIL ONLY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH

LAST DAY AT RETAIL ONLY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH

The $500,000 stock of merchandise to go at retail Monday, November 11th.

EVERYTHING MUST GO!!!

Whatever remains will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION Tuesday, November 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, 309 to 321 Grand Street, New York, by the well known firm of auctioneers, FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., James M. Williams, auctioneer.

REMEMBER, MONDAY, NOV. 11TH,

LAST DAY AT RETAIL ONLY

STECK

THE OLD RELIABLE

THERE is a distinctive individuality to the tone of the Steck Piano. It is recognizable at once. The excellence of manufacture is general; it covers every part. The durability of the Steck Piano is remarkable.

PIANOS

WAREROOMS
136 Fifth Avenue
Interesting BOOKLETS *sent for the asking.*

Foot Crushed on Bridge Cars.

Henry Palmer, a guard on one of the bridge trains, had his right foot badly crushed last night by its being caught between the platforms of two cars. The train was on its way from Brooklyn to New York, and Palmer was standing between two cars, having one of his feet on each platform. Suddenly Palmer's foot slipped down between the platforms, and before he could extricate it the platforms came together. Palmer's foot was badly crushed, but he managed to keep up until he reached the New York side.

An ambulance was sent for, and Dr. Johnson of the Hudson Street Hospital dressed the injured foot. Palmer refused to go to the hospital, and went to his home, at 560 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. The bridge police say that several passengers have been injured in the same way this year.

Bon Ami

Cleans and polishes the house from kitchen to parlor, pots to statuary, paint to mirrors. It is the finest cleaner made and will not scratch.

Zoological Society Buys Menagerie.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 9.—The New York Zoological Society has purchased the entire menagerie which has been an attraction at Merrymeeting Park, near Brunswick. The purchase includes three buffaloes, three elks, two caribous, one moose, four deer, one pronghorn antelope, two black bears, three timber wolves, one cross fox, one ocelot, a red fox, porcupines, raccoons, and a number of wild swan, geese, and ducks.

ESCAPED CONVICTS CAUGHT

Three More That Broke from Federal Prison Recaptured.

Fourteen Still at Large, with the Whole Country Searching for Them—Hunger Forced One to Give Up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—Armed guards, aided at many points by farmers, to-day kept up an unceasing search in the woods and on the highways in the country between Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the Kansas River for the convicts fleeing from the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth. As a result of the day's work three prisoners were taken unharmed. This makes a total of twelve captured thus far, leaving fourteen still at large.

The men taken to-day were Gus Parker and David Grayson, white prisoners, sent up for five years each for burglary and larceny, who were captured three miles north of Lawrence, Kan., and James Wilson, colored, also a five-year larceny convict, who was arrested on the outskirts of Leavenworth, still wearing his shackles.

Frank Thompson, the negro leader and originator of the outbreak, was reported wounded and captured south of Tonganoxie, Kan., but this report is believed to be untrue.

Wilson was found two miles out from the business district of Leavenworth this morning. He had been hiding in the woods since Wednesday, unable to travel fast because of his shackles, and was forced from cover by hunger.

Parker and Grayson were encountered on the railroad track at Midland, Kan., this afternoon by Dave Lewis, a farmer. Parker carried a revolver, but threw it away, and both surrendered and permitted Lewis to lead them into Lawrence.

Three parties of deputies that went out during the day to locate different collections of convicts, supposed to have been surrounded by farmers, two going from Lawrence and one from Leavenworth, returned at dark empty-handed.

It is believed that the fourteen convicts still at large have broken up into twos and threes and scattered to avoid attracting attention, and this may aid them in getting away. It is now possible that some of them may get into the Indian Territory before morning.

As fast as the men are captured they are returned to the penitentiary and placed in solitary confinement. When the condition of the guards shot at the outbreak shall be finally determined, the convicts will be charged with the added crimes of conspiring to kill their guards, and with murder, if that charge can be placed properly. The dead bodies of Quinn, Huffman, and Poffenholz will be buried in the prison grounds.

NATIVES OF TUTUILA GENTLE.

Commander Tilley Says They Are Managed Easily and Are Pleased with United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—While Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, Commandant of the United States Naval Station at Tutuila, Samoa, was in Washington recently, he submitted to Secretary Long his annual report upon affairs and conditions in this island possession. Commander Tilley says that the inhabitants are a gentle, kindly, simple-minded people, and that the form of government instituted by the United States has proved very popular with them. He recounts the numerous improvements in the system of self-government which have been suggested to the people and eagerly agreed to by them.

Two of the conditions which needed reform were noteworthy. Every once and a while, says Commander Tilley, a whole village would make up its mind to go on a "malanga," or visiting party. All work would be stopped abruptly, and all ages and sexes would start out on a meandering holiday. The spirit of hospitality, he says, is cultivated to an extreme among the natives, and at every village visited by the rovers the hosts felt it their bounden duty to entertain lavishly.

The visiting party would stay at one village just as long as their entertainers could provide food for them. When supplies ran out they bade hasty adieus and moved on to the next village to be "entertained." Commander Tilley says that there was never a time that a "malanga" was not in progress somewhere in the island.

Another custom was the bestowing of presents of great value at weddings and other ceremonies, a practice which was carried to such excess that a single wedding often impoverished a whole village. Both of these practices were stopped upon the suggestion of Commander Tilley by the natives themselves.

Summing up the work of the year in Tutuila, Commander Tilley says that an organized and successful government has been established which keeps the people quiet and happy, and is helping them materially toward civilization.

PORTO RICO PROSPERING.

Custom House Figures Show Increased Demand for Luxuries.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 9.—The total customs receipts for the month of October are $96,858, against $97,344 in October, 1900. This was when the tariff between Porto Rico and the United States was in force.

The fact that the receipts were only $486 less than in 1900 indicates that the foreign trade has increased to such an extent that the receipts are practically the same as with the tariff. While trade with the United States has greatly increased, the Island bought in Europe more than formerly.

Nearly every foreign ship brings 2,000 to 5,000 packages. This is a most excellent indication of prosperity, as a large proportion of the foreign imports are in the nature of luxuries which the Island could not afford in 1900.

The total value of the exports for October was $691,087. For the same month in 1900 the exports were valued at $262,513. The foreign exports amounted to $255,444, while for the month of October, 1900, the foreign exports totaled $185,484.

Thirty-eight foreign vessels entered the port during the month, as against 195 domestic vessels.

RESIGNS COLLECTORSHIP.

C. E. Sapp Ends Contest Over Kentucky Internal Revenue District.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—C. E. Sapp, Internal Revenue Collector for the District of Kentucky, has resigned. His resignation has been accepted by the President. The chief deputy has been appointed temporarily to fill the vacancy.

The announcement of the tender and acceptance of Mr. Sapp's resignation followed the visit of Senator Deboe, who handed the resignation to the President. The resignation ends a long contest which has been waged against Mr. Sapp by the reform element in the Republican Party in Kentucky.

He has been charged repeatedly with flagrant violations of the civil service law and has been under investigation. Senator Deboe has been his friend, but the pressure became so strong that Mr. Sapp finally concluded to resign. No one has been selected to fill Mr. Sapp's place, and, until the appointment is made, the deputy at Louisville will be acting Collector.

ISTHMIAN CANAL REPORT.

Commission to Finish Its Recommendations Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Isthmian Canal Commission will meet next Tuesday to add the finishing touches to its report. It can be stated by authority that the commission has not reported, up to this time, in favor either of the Nicaraguan or the Panama project. Consequently the question has not figured before the Cabinet and the Administration has not expressed a preference for either route.

It is expected that the commission will not undertake either to accept or to reject the proposition of President Hutin looking to the acquisition by this Government of the Panama Canal Company's concessions. However, it will lay the proposition before the President and Congress.

It can be stated, also by authority, that, in view of the well-understood favor with which Congress heretofore has regarded the Nicaraguan route, the decision of the executive departments will be in favor of that project.

FEDERAL OFFICIAL REMOVED.

Collector of Customs in Texas Violated Civil Service Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Moses Dillon was to-day removed from the office of Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, on account of charges of violation of the Civil Service law. These charges were filed last Spring by the Civil Service League and have since been under investigation. They were indorsed by the Civil Service Commission.

The specific charges were that Mr. Dillon was instrumental in having questions in a civil service examination supplied in advance to candidates for appointment to places under his jurisdiction, and also that he received contributions for campaign purposes.

MONEY MAY BE NEEDED.

Why Senator Burrows Opposes Reduction of the Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Senator Burrows of Michigan talked with the President to-day about financial legislation. Senator Burrows is a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate and is strongly opposed at this time to any further reduction of the Government's income.

"I do not believe," said he, "that it would be wise to tinker with the revenues until we know exactly what money will be needed. If we are to build the Nicaragua Canal and provide liberal amounts for the improvement of rivers and harbors it would be the height of folly at this time to slash the revenues."

BISHOP SBARRETTI'S DEPARTURE.

New Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines Embarks at Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The departure of Mgr. Sbarretti, the retiring Bishop of Havana, who left to-day on board the steamer Mexico en route for his new post, that of Apostolic Delegate Extraordinary to the Philippines, was the occasion of a great demonstration.

Thousands attended at the Cathedral to receive a farewell blessing. Numerous religious societies went in procession to the wharf, and the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities accompanied Mgr. Sbarretti on board the steamer.

Torpedo Boat De Long a Success.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 9.—The torpedo-boat De Long, built by Lawley of Boston successfully made her speed runs for standardizing her screws over the measured mile here to-day before the Naval Inspection Board. The speed was about the same as that of her sister boat, the Blakely. The De Long and Blakely will probably leave here Tuesday for Boston, and have their two-hours' sea trial off that port.

Offices for Southern Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—John Y. Capers, Republican National Committeeman from South Carolina, conferred with President Roosevelt to-day regarding South Carolina patronage. It is understood that an agreement has been reached by which representative negroes shall be given some patronage. One of these who is to be provided for is ex-Representative Murray. It is understood that he is to be made Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Wheeling and Lake Erie's Freight Equipment Declared to be Inadequate.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, in the annual report of that company, says that the company's freight equipment is far below the requirements of the traffic which is naturally tributary to the line. "To-day our coal and other tonnage," he says, "is limited only by ability to provide the cars and the motive power to move them. We must at once arrange for at least 2,000 or 2,500 forty-ton coal cars, and twenty or twenty-five freight locomotives, to be paid for under an equipment mortgage running twenty years, with proper sinking fund provisions."

President Ramsey states that many improvements will have to be made in order to enable the road to be operated as economically as its competitors. This work must be paid out of surplus earnings, and the expenditures will not have to be unproportionately heavy. He says that the prospects for increased traffic and revenue are very good.

Traffic statistics compare as follows:

	1901.	1900.
Tons carried	4,581,553	4,165,881
Ton, one mile	455,359,735	421,883,093
Average haul, (miles)	99.4	101.2
Freight receipts	$2,408,270	$2,148,296
Ton-mile revenue	0.528c	0.541c
Passengers carried	777,282	845,182
Passengers, one mile	20,177,996	16,942,451
Average haul, (miles)	25.96	20.05
Passenger-mile revenue	2c	2.04c

RAILROAD OFFICIALS CHOSEN.

Elections of New York, New Haven and Hartford and New England Companies.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in New York to-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John M. Hall; Vice President of the Board—William D. Bishop; Treasurer—W. L. Squire; Secretary—William D. Bishop, Jr.; Assistant Treasurer—Augustus S. May.

The following officers were elected by the Directors of the New England Railroad: President—John M. Hall; Vice President—E. D. Robbins; Treasurer—J. W. Perkins.

The report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1901, shows that the net income from all sources was $2,048,199.51, an increase of $252,518 as compared with the same quarter of 1900.

NEW RAILROAD BONDS.

Boston and Maine Makes an Issue of $1,000,000 for Improvements.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day approved an issue of $1,000,000 coupon or registered twenty-year 3½ per cent. bonds.

They are issued by the Boston and Maine Railroad for the payment and funding of indebtedness incurred for permanent additions and improvements in the Lowell and Andover, Stony Brook, Manchester and Lawrence, Connecticut and Passumpsic River, the Northern, the Worcester, and the Nashua and Rochester Railroads.

These improvements were made in accordance with the terms of the leases and agreements under which these railroads are operated by the Boston and Maine.

Trunk Line Commissionership.

Regarding the probability of the appointment of a Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association to succeed the late J. F. Goddard, the President of one of the trunk lines stated yesterday that it was very likely the appointment would be announced next week, although no man has been definitely decided upon. This office has been vacant since last Spring.

Electric Freight Line for Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Troy Terminal Electric Railway will be incorporated next week. It will do a freight business only, and will be run over the streets on which the large business houses are situated and from the river docks to the railroad yards.

Switzerland's Spartan Schools.

From The London Mail.

GENEVA, Oct. 27.—Recently M. Ringele's school for young boys at Bekingen visited Bale during the holidays and roused great interest and excitement in the town by their Spartan dress and manners.

The boys wore a simple soft shirt without sleeves, and a belt around the centre. They were without any head covering or stockings, and their footwear was wooden sandals. All the year round they wear the one garment.

Their food is of the simplest, and they undergo great exertions. M. Ringele commenced his Spartan system with his boys some years ago, and the results were very encouraging. The boys remain at the school until they are of age to become soldiers, and they are considered the best recruits in the army.

M. Ringele intends starting a girls' school very shortly on the same principles and methods.

A PLOT THAT FAILED.

How the Johannesburg Cyclists' Touring Club Proposed to Kidnap President Kruger.

(By a Rand Conspirator.)

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Whether the ride of Dr. Jameson and his five hundred followers into the Transvaal was right or wrong, whether it was an act of brigandage or a piece of dashing knight-errantry, it will always occupy a picturesque place in history. Whatever political view is taken, no one has ever denied the pluck of the venture, and many a law-abiding Englishman, though forced to condemn "the doctor" with his lips, admired the devil-may-care gallantry that had inspired the "raid." This, however, was only one of many incidents of a troubled time. Some day we may get to know all that went on in Johannesburg in 1895; for the moment I mean to tell only one of the tales. The principal actor in that I am about to relate is now in England, in business, and a steady going, peaceable citizen. Six years makes a great difference in a man's life and ways. But six years ago he might have taken a step—but for the overcautiousness of the "Reform Committee" he would have taken the step—which would, in all human probability, have saved a terrible war, thousands of gallant lives, and millions of treasure. The plan was simple. It was founded on the surgical thesis that a successful operation must strike at the root. The plot was to secure the abduction of the then President Krüger.

About the month of April, 1895, a number of the young and ardent cyclists of the Rand formed themselves into a club. Its purpose was essentially hard riding. Its members were big of bone and strong of sinew, full-blooded young Englishmen in every sense. They remembered their institutions at home, and named their body after its big British brother, the "Johannesburg Cyclists' Touring Club." During the Winter (which is the Summer months as we know them) the club did not lie dormant. The young Englishmen were hot with the blood of their race; they talked and thought in plots; they longed for more than talk. There was too much talk, to their minds; every day the desire for action grew stronger. Fresh indignities were heaped upon the Outlanders, and the blood of the Saxon boiled till at last it leaped and bubbled around the edge of the caldron. Then the famous manifesto was issued by the Chairman of the "Reform Committee," the Secretary of the club made the offer which had been decided upon. Alone, unaided, unrecognized, they were prepared to abduct the President, or—Well, there is usually only one penalty for failure in such things. The methods were such as would only commend themselves to sons of the land which bore Drake and Hawkins and Nelson.

At that time the train took about three hours and three-quarters to do the journey between Johannesburg and Pretoria; the bicycle record stood at two hours and twenty minutes. On the knowledge of these facts the scheme was based. Fifty stalwart cyclists were to be put into Pretoria within three hours. No horseman could forestall them, no train could do it in the time, and the telegraph wires were to be secured from action. Each man was to be armed only with a .380 Smith & Wesson revolver. The proposal was to enter Pretoria from the west, surround the Presidency (which lay on that side), and take prisoner Oom Paul and the members of the Executive. It was a daring plan, foolhardy if you like, but not more so than many a one of Drake's when he was "singeing the Spaniard's beard," at the time we were at peace with Spain. And it was not so impossible as, perhaps, it sounds. The President contented himself with a small guard, while the cyclists relied upon the effect of a surprise and British confidence in the ability of the blood to pull through a tight corner. Everything was arranged for it. The members of the party knew it was a life and death business. Each man settled his affairs on the probability that he would not return. There was no disguising of the risk. It was "death or glory," the old maxim of the race. But one thing remained to be done. The secret consent of the reform leaders was needed. When Drake returned from one of his "singeing" expeditions, Elizabeth publicly sent him into disgrace. That was because she was not ready to fight the Spaniard in the open; and Drake knew. To capture Mr. Krüger merely would avail little; the Outlander leaders must be ready to take advantage of the coup if it were successful. If it failed, well, they might receive an invitation to the shooting. It was to be understood that no one but those immediately concerned was to be involved in case of failure.

The leader of the cyclists interviewed the Secretary of the Reform Committee with an offer of fifty cyclists for the defense of Johannesburg in the event of their being needed. That offer was accepted. Then the other subject was delicately broached. The reform leaders simply laughed at it.

"Don't interfere with our plans," said one of the greatest of them. "We have got it all cut-and-dried; we can't go wrong."

The Reform Committee point-blank refused to have anything to do with it.

"Very well," answered the cyclists' spokesman; "will you take Krüger as a present if we put him into your hands?"

"Don't do anything so foolish," was the reply. "You are bound to fail, and you'll only make things worse."

The end of it was that the cyclists were absolutely forbidden to move, and, fearing that if they did they might upset those cut-and-dried plans of which they had heard so much, they did not move. Some of the wilder spirits suggested carrying out the plan at all hazards, and had it not been for the repeated assurances that another plan was slowly working toward completion, and that in their rashness they might upset a greater affair, the raid on the Presidency would have been carried out. How the cut-and-dried plan fell out we all know now, and bitter was the chagrin of the Johannesburg cyclists in consequence. For from the day of Doornkop such another opportunity never again arose. The wily President strengthened his guard. Perhaps he had heard some whisper of the plot. One never knows, least of all in the Transvaal under the old régime. It is a fact that the leader of the plot was, for the comparatively minor offense of carrying a message to Dr. Jameson, condemned to be shot; but after a long spell in prison he managed to escape to England, home, and beauty.

It was a rash plot. No one admits that more readily than its authors when they speak of it to-day. But the stake was great. "One President in the hand," said the leader when asked what he thought the result would be, "is worth ten commandos on the veld." So it passed to the might-have-been, and these men look back upon it to-day and meditate on the price the Empire has had to pay for the overcautiousness of older heads. They were prepared to face the execration of their fellow-Outlanders, the disownment of their country, and the shower of Mauser bullets as they stood against the wall, if need be, on the solitary chance of removing the man whom, rightly or wrongly, they regarded as their country's enemy. If they had failed, it would have been but a few more youthful lives to the great death roll; if they had succeeded —. Who knows?

But that is the story of the plot that failed and is told to-day in full detail for the first time. If the story should reach the ears of an old man at the Hague he may understand, if he has not realised it yet, how near he was to discovering, in those stirring days of 1895, what it is to rouse the blood of the lion's whelps.

OCTOBER IN ENGLAND.

Word Pictures of Field and Forest—Plant and Animal Life—The Month's Weather Lore.

F. A. Knight in The London News.

Travelers have said that in all the luxuriance of tropical vegetation there is nothing more beautiful than an English hillside covered with blossoming gorse, a midsummer meadow all ablaze with buttercups, or a far-stretching moorland transfigured with the soft glow of purple. Yet even these are not more magnificent than an October woodland, when the beeches have had time to mellow, when every leaf on every maple has been changed to gold, when the dogwood thickets burn with dull red fire, and when the flaming crimson of wild cherry trees stands out against the shadowy spaces of the wood. And the most flowery season of the year has few things more beautiful to offer us than some of the minor touches in the picture—the crimson and orange of the spindle berries, the shining scarlet of the hips, the coral clusters of the bryony, or the rich red drops that shine like rubies on the wandering sprays of bitter-sweet. And all the while, about the feet of the great trees, Autumn, like an Afreet of Arabian story, is swiftly weaving carpets more gorgeous than ever glowed on Eastern loom. Each day sees the rich fabric grow. Each night lends some new beauty; here a more vivid touch of crimson, there a broader gleam of gold.

Sad to think that all this splendor is but the sunset glow of Summer, that these bright colors are the fiery writing on the wall which warns us that Winter is coming, that months must pass before the trees are green again, and that before us are the rains of November, the snows of January, and the bitter winds of March. And the landscape has lost much more than it has gained. This wealth of color is only for the moment. Rain will scatter the bright leaves, birds will plunder the berries of the hedgerow. And then, indeed, all the beauty of the Summer will be gone:

> No shade—no shine—no butterflies—no bees—
> No fruit—no flowers—no leaves—no birds—
> November.

A few bumblebees are still abroad, gathering honey while they may. And on warm afternoons stray butterflies still sun themselves among the late Autumn flowers. But countless myriads of small winged creatures have found in October the limit of their lives. Cold nights and rainy days have been killing them off in millions. Of the vast hosts of insects whose presence lent so much of life and movement, so much pleasure, so much even of discomfort to the hot days of Summer, there is already the merest handful left.

A nest of the common wasp may number its hot-tempered and industrious little citizens by tens of thousands. But industrious as they certainly are, as well as mischievous, they have laid up nothing against the inevitable rainy days of Autumn; no store of honey to keep the wolf from the door in the famine times of Winter. And of the whole community some dozen only will live through the cold weather. These, the young females of the year, will take refuge under stones, behind the bark of fallen trees, in the roofs of houses—anywhere out of the reach of frost. Some, indeed, stay in the old dwelling. In a nest that was examined one recent Winter day twelve wasps were found alive, torpid and motionless, among the corpses of thousands of their dead companions. We have still much to learn about the habits of even these familiar insects. It is not absolutely certain that a nest is never occupied a second season. But it is believed that in the Spring each female that has survived the Winter will leave the old nest, and, each ranking now as a queen in her own right, will single-handed set about the founding of a new community. The wild bees, too, that we see in the Spring are all widows, whose husbands perished at the first touch of Winter. Almost all our 2,000 and odd species of native moths, and all but ten of seventy kinds of British butterflies, are born and die within the year. The few that live through the Winter hide themselves like the queen wasps, and wait motionless, to all appearance lifeless, for the trumpet call of Spring, for the returning days when

> The bee, the ant, the swallow reappear,
> And the green lizard and the golden snake,
> Like unimprisoned flames, out of their trance awake.

And while the tide of insect life has thus been ebbing quietly away, the birds of Summer, too, have been leaving us. Summer, indeed, was barely in its prime before the cuckoo ceased calling his name to all the hills, and then vanished as secretly and silently as he had come. And the swifts, true children of the sunshine, hardly outstayed the first week of August. Now all have gone. Swallow and martin, swift and nightjar, wryneck and cuckoo, the redstart and the flycatcher, the nightingale, and all his fellow-warblers—the whole fifty birds for whom this country is home, who come here in the Spring to build their nests and rear their broods, have all gone south again for the Winter. A stray chiffchaff or two may still linger in sheltered valleys of the West Country, and late swallows will be reported for weeks yet in The Zoologist and The Field. But the birds have gone without whom, as the nature-lover fondly thinks, "Summer is not Summer, nor can be." If in the movements of migratory birds there is any pause, any slack water at all,

> It is but the rest of the tide, between the ebb and the flow;
> It is but the rest of the wind, between the flaws that blow.

And when the swifts and the cuckoos are thinking of stretching their wings toward the south, the guests of Winter are already beginning to arrive. Even in July knots and whimbrels and green sandpipers that have spent a brief Summer in the north may be seen upon our coasts. The movement thus begun is continued without pause or rest, except for interruptions of rough weather, gradually increasing in magnitude until the closing days of September witness the arrival and departure of vast multitudes of birds. And it is now in the month of October that the incoming tide is at its very highest. By the middle of November the invasion will have practically ceased. There will still be stragglers. But there will be no more great armies unless a sharper touch of Winter and a consequent shortness in the food supply should send southward yet other hungry flights of ducks and geese and swans to throw themselves after the manner of so many aliens upon British hospitality, many of them to receive from the long duck gun of the wild fowler the proverbial welcome of the Black Country.

Among the guests of Summer that have let us were many that had the gift of song. Some were beautiful of plumage; a great many were in one way or other conspicuous in the landscape. Some even found their way into the heart of the city, not into parks and gardens only, but into the busiest haunts of traffic. But it is quite otherwise with these strangers from the North. The notes of some of them are, it is true, sweet and musical. But they are comparatively silent set, quiet both of speech and plumage. They haunt the sea and the waste and watery places of the earth, and of many of them we never see anything at all, unless it is when their lifeless bodies are hanging in the market. There are about thirty of them altogether, and of these all but half a dozen are swimmers or waders, getting their living by the water. And of the six land birds, no more than two are really common and to be seen in every inland country parish. These two, the fieldfare and the redwing, seem so like our own native and familiar thrushes, whose kinmen they are, that it is strange they are not content to stay here altogether, instead of going back each Spring to their nests among Norwegian pine forests, or the dwarf birch trees of the Lofoden Islands, or the stunted thickets of Siberian marshes.

AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS.

They Excel in Ways That Are Dark and Tricks That Are Vain.

From The London News.

Tennyson once told his neighbor, Mrs. Cameron, the famous amateur photographer, that he believed that every vice and every crime in the world were connected with the passion for autographs and anecdotes and records. In his biography there is a rather cryptic stanza, written for an American lady who had asked for his autograph:

> Not such were those whom Freedom claims
> As patriot-martyrs of her creed:
> They were not slaves that names mislead,
> Nor traitors that mislead by names!

The merit of this stanza "lies in the application of it." Those who have studied the wiles of the amateur autograph hunter—to whose industry a better path is suggested in the interesting article on "Rational Autograph Collecting" which Mr. H. T. Scott contributes to the second number of The Connoisseur—will recognize a condemnation of them in lines which are not easy to understand on any other hypothesis. Some of the "traitors that mislead by names," whom Mr. Andrew Lang has wittily described as "mighty autograph hunters before the Lord," have now and then confessed their sins, though without restoring their guilty spoil. It may seem to the outsider, who has neither asked nor been asked for an autograph, that there is no occasion for any gulle in the matter. All you have to do is to write to the eminent person whose handwriting you desire to possess, and in due course of post you ought to get a flattered and even gushing reply.

Once upon a time it may have been so; that was the Golden Age. But the increase in the numbers of autograph hunters and in the correspondence of eminent men has destroyed that old kindly relationship. Mark Twain used to keep a typewritten circular for such applicants, in which he pointed out to them that if he answered them all he would have no time to do anything else. "Writing is my trade, and I exercise it only when I am obliged to. You might make your request of a doctor or a builder, or a sculptor, and there would be no impropriety in it; but if you asked either for a specimen of his trade, his handiwork, he would be justified in rising to a point of order. It would never be fair to ask a doctor for one of his corpses to remember him by." Similarly strong expressions have been used by many eminent men whom the autograph collector has pestered. Huxley once wrote: "I look upon autograph hunters as the progeny of Cain, and treat their letters accordingly," and Mr. Walsh tells us that the irony of fate brought this particular letter into the autograph market. It is hardly to be wondered at if the greater speed and complexity of modern life have caused most public men to lose the readiness to oblige in the fashion which Mephistopheles showed when the wandering scholar asked him for an autograph as a "small memorial of his favor"—and even Mephistopheles refused to sign his sentiment, which, according to the rules of the modern game, destroyed nine-tenths of its value.

Evolutionists and political economists alike inform us that demand and supply vary together. When game becomes more wary, the hunters develop new stratagems. This is very true of the autograph collector, who has little scruple when he finds an eminent man obdurate to the ordinary request. One of the simplest of his devices, but the hardest to detect, is to write in the character of a seeker after truth or a controversialist, which is especially successful with politicians. Thus, Gladstone's autograph was often got by inquiry as to the accuracy of some report of a speech about which the inquirer really cared not a button, and Ruskin was invariably drawn by a request for a subscription toward building an iron church. This is not considered fair by honest collectors, who only allow themselves to bag an autograph by such inquiries when they really "ask for information," but it is a very trifling piece of dishonesty compared with the more elaborate dodges that have been revealed by the conscience-smitten inventor or unveiled by the victims. Sir Walter Besant discovered one of them in the United States. Here the hunter writes to his victim somewhat as follows: "May I trouble you, my dear Sir, to send me the present address of your aunt, Mrs. Maria Brown, (sister to Thomas Carlyle,) if she is still living? I might obtain her address elsewhere, but, in order to save time, I address you personally." The recipient of this inquiry was usually flattered at being taken for a nephew of the Sage of Chelsea, and wrote to explain the mistake. Another device has been recorded by William Black, who also fell a victim to it.

"I remember," he said, "when I was in America, receiving a very pretty and charming letter from two sisters living in one of the Southern States. They described their beautiful home on the banks of the —— River; they were, they informed me, living there quite alone, having neither friends nor relatives to occupy their time withal; and it had occurred to them that, as I was certain to form a perfectly false idea of American hospitality so long as I remained in the cold and callous North, would I not come down for a week or two to this sylvan retreat on the River, that they might show me what a real Southern welcome was like! It was a most innocent and idyllic invitation." Mr. Black answered with warm regrets that he could not go, and used to tell the story proudly, till at last he told it one day to Mr. Bret Harte, who suddenly interrupted, "Didn't the letter go on something like this?" Alas! the idyllic invitation was a device of some wretched autograph hunter, who had victimized half the famous writers of the time. James Payn used to narrate a similar experience, which he finally introduced into one of his novels; we believe it was copied from life. The huntress in this case usually bagged her autograph by a fictitious invitation, which brought such replies as one beginning: "Upon this earth-planet of ours hospitality (dearest to those under another's roof-tree) is perennial, an eternal verity," &c. But her crowning triumph was achieved by an epistle from a sol-disant shipmaster in reduced circumstances, who used to write to the unusually recalcitrant, "My last chance is settled in a vessel about to be launched upon the Clyde. If I could obtain permission from you to call it by your name, it would give me heart and hope. May I?" No poet was insensible to this delicate compliment, and it extracted an effusive and characteristic letter from one of them who had not sent any one his autograph for twenty years.

It would be very unfair, of course, to deny that autograph collecting has a higher aspect than appears from the contemplation of these freaks. Its apotheosis is to be seen in the King's Library of the British Museum, or in the Forster Collection at South Kensington. For the ordinary and more humble collector its pleasures and triumphs are well described in Mr. Scott's article in The Connoisseur. A recent writer in The Spectator suggests that the "fictitious value" set on autographs nowadays may arise from "a widespread belief that calligraphy has some relation to character." We think that it has more to do with that taste for relics which is deeply rooted in the human mind that it nearly moved the world in the Middle Ages. "If patriotism is stirred at Marathon," says Mr. Scott, "and piety inflamed at Iona, surely some subtle influence will move the mind at the sight of the writing of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Goldsmith, Johnson, Byron, or Scott. To hold in the hand a letter of one of the great of the earth, distinguished either by action, inventive genius, or philanthropy—a poet, or one who has swayed his fellows by sublimity of thought or speech—must be indeed regarded as a privilege; when we realize that there, in those lines, is crystallized a portion of the man himself—a few moments of his actual life—some links of that train of thought which flowed continuously through his brain during his earthly course."

This is the feeling that inspires the most respectable collectors of autographs. It may be said that such a feeling is somewhat akin to the childish need for "stage properties" of which Stevenson speaks so well, and that an enlightened mind should regard the thought contained in such a letter, not the mere paper and ink, as the true representative of its producer. Horace Walpole's letters in Cunningham's nine volumes ought to charm us exactly as much as the original autograph—besides being more legible. There is a good deal of truth in that, but we are mostly human, and a mixture of the concrete "doth ever add pleasure." One thinks of Thackeray pressing Lamb's autograph to his forehead and muttering "Saint Charles!" Probably the ideal possession in each case would be the complete letters in print, with a single autograph to handle at sympathetic moments. Even that modest ambition is beyond most of us, and we have to persuade ourselves that the passion for autographs is akin to that of a schoolboy for silkworms or stamps, and quite beneath the notice of a well-regulated mind.

ISOLATED TRIBE IN MEXICO.

Interesting History of the Amatecas, Who Are Practically a Self-Governing Community.

From Modern Mexico.

Buried in the heart of a civilized, powerful, and progressive foreign people a little handful of Indians have lived for three hundred years, and have contrived to keep, during all that time, their national characteristics, their traditions, and their individuality. If you seek them you will find them in Amatlan de los Reyes, a village in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. They are known as the Amatecas. A visit to Amatlan will well repay any one who has any interest whatever in seeing curious people with individual habits, customs, and civilization.

It is no uncommon thing in Mexico to find a tribe of Indians that has made a determined effort to maintain its individuality against the encroachments of a higher civilization. But the Amatecas are perhaps the only people in the republic who have succeeded in retaining for themselves what is practically self-government. It must not be understood that they make any pretentions of being independent of the control of the Federal authorities in Mexico City. They long ago gave up as hopeless any struggle against the power of the Spaniard, and later on the Mexican nation, and this submission is responsible for the fact that they have been able to retain their ancient customs, habits, and modes of government.

MYSTIFIED BY THE SPANIARDS.

When the Spaniards, under the conqueror Hernan Cortes, landed in Mexico, near Vera Cruz, and began the march to the Aztec capital, the Emperor, Montezuma, sent several messengers and spies to bring him news of the mysterious strangers. Among others sent was Ocelotl, or the Tiger Prince, as he is known in history and legend. Ocelotl was one of the best Aztec artists, and the Emperor commissioned him to make sketches of the invaders, so that he might judge of them by their appearance. He was also to bring back a detailed report of the strength of the forces of the Spaniards, who were believed to oe the warriors of the Fair God, who had come from the Land of the Sun, as they were to do, according to an old and universally believed tradition.

Ocelotl brought back a complete report to the Emperor, and gave it as his opinion, from what he had seen of the strangers, that it would require all the strength and cunning of the Aztec empire to contend against them. Montezuma was so angry at this unfavorable report that he ordered Ocelotl to be publicly burned as a coward who wished to frighten with childish tales the courage of his warriors, who had until then been ever successful. Ocelotl, however, had many friends at the Court of the Emperor, and through their aid he succeeded in escaping from prison and in getting to the land of Tlaxcala, which was the hereditary enemy of the Aztec empire.

Now there is a curious legend still told by the Amatecas to the effect that Ocelotl stopped at Amatlan, on his way back from Vera Cruz, and that the people flocked about him to hear what he had to say. Ocelotl told them of the fair faces of the strangers, their garments, which shone as bright as the sun itself; the great beasts they rode, and how they came armed with the weapon of the god of thunder and lightning. The people of Amatlan held a meeting in the public square, and when the chiefs had heard the story of Ocelotl they decided that the newcomers were indeed the warriors of the Emperor of the Sun, and that there was, therefore, no use whatever in opposing them. So they sent a message to Cortez saying that they had decided to become his friend.

TREATY WITH THE AZTECS.

Whatever truth there may be in this legend it might well have been true, for it has embodied in it the characteristics of the Amatecas as a people. They have ever been clever diplomatists. When the Aztecs were at war with all the people around them the Amatecas succeeded in making a treaty of peace with them, which protected them from invasion by the Aztec army. At the same time they had treaties with two other rude nations to the south and east that were at war with the Aztecs.

There is another legend among the Aztecs to the effect that the people of Tlaxcala did not treat Ocelotl, the Tiger Prince, well, and that he soon left their city and wandered south until he came to Amatlan, where he was warmly welcomed by the people. He remained with them many years and became their chief, not their King, for Amatlan had always been, in its form of Government, republican, and is still so to-day.

THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

The people of Amatlan practically govern themselves to-day without any interference on the part of the Mexican Government. They pay their Federal taxes promptly, as they have done for the past 300 years, under one name or another, but there their duties stop. They may be said to constitute a little Aztec nation in the heart of the Mexican Republic. They have their own hereditary chiefs, their own aristocracy in direct line, reaching back beyond the Spanish conquest. They retain their own customs, habits, manner of dress, and modes of thought. They are nominally Catholic, but the ancient Aztec mythology is largely mixed with their religious beliefs. They have hundreds of charms which are supposed to be effective against certain diseases, dangers, or accidents. And there is a spirit of some kind connected with almost every charm. This spirit was, not so many years ago, an Aztec god or demi-god. The Amateca is therefore a most curious combination of Christian and pagan, civilized citizen and savage. He has his own schools, but his teachers are all Amateca Indians; he has his own churches, but his priests are also Amatecas.

Amatlan is a little piece of China in the heart of Mexico. It has built a Tartar wall around itself, and no man may pass that wall without the permission of the authorities. In Amatlan strangers are looked upon with suspicion and mistrust to such an extent that not even traders are allowed in the city without a special permit from the authorities. All these things have contributed to keep Amatlan the curious community it is. It cannot be called a nation or even a tribe, for the estimate of the size of the population of the whole people is variously put at from 5,000 to 15,000. The town itself is not over 3,000, but considerable territory around it is, in a tribal sense, tributary to it.

The people of Amatlan, especially the women, are very fond of dress and they are skilful in needlework. Upon their holiday dresses they lavish a great deal of patience, time, and labor. Some of the Amateca women, when young, are very beautiful, and in general they have much better features than those of most of the other Indian tribes that surround them. Even the women, when they get older, possess pleasing features. Their industry, the tranquil lives they lead, and the better food they receive and have received for at least three generations are probably responsible in a great degree for this.

Menelik's Remedy Against Lightning.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Oct. 23.—A most interesting medical report has come from Abyssinia. Dr. Mazzetti, who has been studying tuberculosis for the American Medical Association, says Ethopia is especially free from the disease. The doctor thinks that in time to come, when Ethiopia is somewhat more civilized and the means of communication are better, it will be an ideal place for those suffering from consumption, and may become most popular on that account.

Speaking with Menelik of death, the Italian physicians found that he greatly feared lightning. He has always ready sulphuric ether and a syringe. He saw one day an Italian doctor inject ether into a man unconscious from a shock of lightning, and has since considered it an infallible remedy. His bottle bears the inscription: "Remedy against lightning." In the beginning of 1897 Menelik commissioned some Italian doctors to set up a model pharmacy at Addis-Abeba, which was soon done, but its contents now require renewing. Each bottle and drawer bears the name of its contents in Italian and Abyssinian, while the illnesses for which each may be used are named in a large book, kept personally by the Negus

WEBER PIANOS

All that Art has conceived or skill devised in the production of a piano, is shown in the WEBER

Case designs that are strikingly artistic and effective in the simple and ornate alike.

Mahogany, Satinwood, White and Gold, Flemish Oak, and English Burl Walnut.

Special cases that are correct replicas of the Louis XIV. Louis XV. Renaissance and Colonial periods.

TRADE AND FINANCE OF GERMAN EMPIRE

Consul General Mason Reports to the State Department.

He Points Out the Effects of American Development and Discusses Effects of the New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The State Department has received from Consul General Frank Mason, at Berlin, a long report upon the commerce and industries of Germany. Mr. Mason handles his subject in a comprehensive way.

Notwithstanding the fact that in 1900 Germany passed the culminating point of a period of phenomenal development and entered upon a period of reaction and depression, he says, a glance at the statistics of her foreign commerce shows that in respect to bulk and value of exports and imports her foreign trade that year was the largest in the history of the empire. Mr. Mason notes the surprising fact that in spite of the fuel famine of 1900, German exports of mineral coal exceeded the imports of this commodity in value by 62,000,000 marks, and were almost exactly equal in market value to the exports of sugar.

Referring to the commanding position of the United States in Germany's foreign trade, Mr. Mason points out that this country, besides having the largest and most valuable direct export trade to Germany, has passed Russia and risen from fourth to third place among the nations importing from Germany.

The two outside influences of momentous importance to the present situation in Germany, says Mr. Mason, are the overwhelming competition of the United States and the tariff legislation now pending in the Reichstag. The experiment of recent years, he states, has shown beyond all question that in iron and steel and a number of other leading industries Germany, even with her cheaper labor, can not compete with the United States. Intelligent Germans fully recognize, he says, that that "fine composite product of American racial qualities, institutions, and methods—the workingman who thinks—will, in combination with our unequaled resources, turn the scale in favor of the United States."

Mr. Mason says that every step in American progress and development is watched with the keenest eyes in Germany, and that "the report of the completion of the steel makers' syndicate fell like a pall upon European industrials and gave the Berlin Boerse one of its blackest days in a gloomy year."

The trade balance of the United States at the close of the last fiscal year, continues Mr. Mason, created a profound impression in Germany. The financial and daily press filled its columns with dissertations on "The American Danger," and European nations were urged to combine for mutual protection against this too powerful rival.

"Rarely," says the Consul General, "has the new position of the United States among nations been more powerfully and vividly pictured than in a memorable essay by Baron Von Waltershausen, published by the Central Bureau for the preparation of commercial treaties, in which it was shown that, whereas hardly six years ago the Deutscher Bank took about one-fourth of a one-hundred-million-dollar loan issued by the United States Government, the American trade balances of the last three fiscal years, 1898, 1899, and 1900, had reached the amazing total of $1,622,000,000, almost double the war indemnity paid by France to Germany, and had reversed the position of the United States and made it the creditor instead of the debtor of Europe."

The memorial stated: "The United States will, with increasing growth of their economic power, gain in political might. Already they enlarge their army and navy. They will, in the future, acquire colonies, call the Pacific ocean their own, and realize their ideal of international arbitration by becoming themselves the arbitrators."

The new German tariff, if enacted, says Mr. Mason, would not go into general effect until the beginning of 1904, because several of the commercial treaties between Germany and other nations will not expire until then. There is thus a period of over two years in which the new tariff can be discussed and new treaties under it negotiated with industrial nations.

Mr. Mason goes into the subject of the new tariff at length, and touches upon it in all of its phases, effects, and counter effects. He says it would seem impossible that a measure against which so many powerful influences are leagued can ever become a law in its present form. The publication of the proposed tariff, he says, stirred up a perfect storm of protest from all quarters. For the first time, women are taking part in a German political campaign, and have studied out elaborately the influences which the new import duties would have on the economy of family life.

RESCUED FROM HARLEM RIVER.

John Shults, the Champion Sculler, Saves a Man from Drowning at 160th Street.

George Willing, a clerk, living at 207 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, would have drowned in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street yesterday afternoon had it not been for John Shults, the champion sculler of the Harlem River Rowing Club. Shults now has a record of saving four persons from death by drowning.

Shults was fishing when he saw the canoe which Willing was paddling up the river overturn. Willing had overexerted himself and had fainted, and his sudden lurch to one side caused his little boat to capsize. Shults leaped into the water and swam to where Willing was sinking.

William Sank, another amateur boatman, went to the rescue of the two, and got first Shults and then Willing into his boat. Willing was taken to the float of the Friendship Boat Club and was able to go to his home after being treated by Dr. Oliver of 2,428 Eighth Avenue. He seemed to be little the worse for his experience.

Fatally Burned in a Stable.

Frank McGough, a homeless man, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of burns on his head and face, and the inhalation of flames. McGough had been sleeping for several nights in a stable at 331 West Forty-first Street. He tried to console himself for the lack of a better home on Friday night with a smoke, but fell asleep over it. John Edwards of 322 West Fortieth Street pulled him out of the stable when it was already burning briskly, but not before McGough had received the burns which led to his death.

Retired Merchant Commits Suicide.

Joshua Leavitt, sixty-three years old, a retired merchant, committed suicide last night at his home, 120 West Forty-fifth Street, by shooting himself in the head. His wife told the police that she could assign no reason for her husband's act, as he was in good health and apparently in the best of spirits.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Eleanor Falk and her Sunny South chorus of twelve girls will be one of the features of the concert at the Third Avenue Theatre to-night.

An improved two-act version of Pinero's "Money Spinner" will be given on Tuesday afternoon next by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School. Two one-act plays will also be included in the programme—"The Afterglow," by Dick Ritchie, and "A Duet in Two Flats," by Pauline Phelps and Marion Short.

Mme. Lillian Nordica announces through her manager, Loudon G. Charlton, that she positively will not appear in any operatic performance this season.

Miss Grace Barber has succeeded to the rôle of Antonia in "Don Caesar's Return," formerly played by Charlotte Walker, who by arrangement between James K. Hackett and Liebler & Co. joins Kyrle Bellew's company.

Virginia Harned, in the play "Alice of Old Vincennes," will follow E. H. Sothern at the Garden Theatre, opening on Dec. 2.

A company headed by Rose Coghlan is rehearsing "A Woman of No Importance." The actress will be seen in the part of Mrs. Arbuthnot.

It is announced that George Grossmith is to return to this country for another extended visit during the coming Winter and Spring. Manager L. H. Mudgett of Symphony Hall, Boston, will direct his tour. Mr. Grossmith is preparing a number of new sketches.

BAVARIA'S UNHAPPY MONARCHS

A Turn for the Better in the Condition of Afflicted King Otto.

From The London Mail.

Within the walls of the royal castle of Fürstenried—a majestic building, standing out with vivid whiteness against a sombre background of hill and forest—there is being enacted a drama which has few parallels in the history of the world.

King Otto of Bavaria—King in name only—who for a quarter of a century has lived amid all the regal splendor of the castle, hopelessly, oftentimes dangerously, insane, is at last believed to be regaining his reason. He has broken the blank, stubborn silence of many years; he has spoken rationally. The change may be only temporary; his attendants hardly dare hope for more

The twenty-five years of his confinement seem to have passed the unhappy monarch uncounted. Queen Marie, his mother, and King Louis II., his brother, both of whom have been long dead, occupy his thoughts daily. He discusses events of 1876 as if they were but of recent occurrence. He is unaware that he has been King since that year. In fact, twenty-five years have wholly dropped out of his life, and he is picking up the threads as if they had never been broken.

This is not the only page in the tragedy of the ancient house of Wittelsbach. King Otto's brother, Ludwig II., was also insane. He was deposed in consequence thereof, and three days later committed suicide by drowning himself in the lake of Berg Castle. Prince Otto had been pronounced insane before his accession to the throne. Their mother, one of the most beautiful women in Europe, is said to have wept herself blind at this accumulation of misfortunes. Though a vein of eccentricity bordering upon insanity has prevailed in the Bavarian royal family for two or three generations, the case of King Otto is undoubtedly the saddest. Both he and his brother were strikingly handsome youths. While the latter was on the throne Prince Otto led a somewhat riotous life in the army. Though heir to the crown of the second kingdom of the German Empire, he was the only Prince who, at a great banquet held in recognition of the proclamation of William I. as German Emperor, refused to honor the toast. In consequence Bismarck caused to be inserted in the Official Gazette a notification to the effect that Prince Otto was temporarily insane. He was removed from Bavaria, and returned later to Munich quite insane. He was confined to Nymphenburg, a castle in the immediate neighborhood of that city, but at his brother's wish no stringent supervision was kept upon his movements, with the result that the unhappy youth more than once evaded his guardians, and running through the streets of Munich created great consternation among the inhabitants. He was subsequently removed to Schleissheim, which, being surrounded by a wall, permitted him to take exercise without fear of his escaping into the outer world. He did not stay there long, however. For many years he has dragged out his unhappy existence at the castle of Fürstenried. He is waited upon with all the ceremony due to his exalted rank. His meals are served upon silver dishes.

The unfortunate monarch has an objection to taking exercise, consequently he is tortured with sleeplessness. He spends the long nights in talking aloud to himself, and sometimes singing in a voice that is really beautiful.

On one occasion recently he ate nothing for a week, and cried for hours at a time. One morning his doctor secreted himself behind the curtains of the King's room and saw him looking with weeping eyes into a little silver box which had often been seen in his possession before.

As he watched, the doctor presently saw the King smile and heard him say in a tone of relief, "The Countess L. had a better night; she is out of danger." Immediately after the condition of the patient improved.

The Countess L., it may be explained, was a charming young lady whom the King met at a royal picnic as far back as 1869. The then Prince Otto fell in love with her, but the girl was sent to a convent.

Thirty years afterward her boy lover—now of middle age—became aware by some mysterious means that she was lying seriously ill in her cell at the far-distant convent. Hence his grief until she was out of danger. It proved to be quite true that the Countess L. was near to death at the time.

Should the afflicted monarch entirely recover his reason, he would, of course, occupy the throne of Bavaria. For thirty years Prince Luitpold, as Regent, has ably conducted the State's affairs. In the event of the King's death, Prince Luitpold would succeed. The heir to the Regent next in succession to the throne is Prince Ludwig, a talented and ambitious soldier. His Princess, according to the Legitimist League of England, is the direct heir of the Stuarts and of Charles I. Prince Rupert, son of Prince Ludwig, will ultimately be King of Bavaria.

First Smallpox Case at Millburn, N. J.

MILLBURN, N. J., Nov. 9.—The first case of smallpox ever reported in this place was discovered to-day in an Italian tenement house containing about forty persons. One portion of the building is used as a church by the colored people of the town. The house was immediately quarantined. To-night the Board of Health held a special meeting and decided to move the patient to a pest house on the Millburn poor farm. It was also decided to fumigate the tenement and vaccinate all the occupants. All school children will be vaccinated Monday.

How Stokes Bought Fenwick Hall.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Edward S. Stokes was for many years owner of Fenwick Hall, at Fenwick. The hotel was owned by the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of this city, which came into possession of it by foreclosure on the Fenwick Hall Company. It was to be sold at public auction and Stokes intended to buy it, but learned another New Yorker was to bid on the property. Stokes planned to prevent a rival bid and invited the bidder, on his arrival, to take a sail with a party of friends the morning of the auction. An early start was made, but Stokes remained on shore, and the yacht not returning in time for the auction, he secured the property. He made himself prominent a few years later by refusing to pay his share of the Fenwick bridge claim. The case was carried to the courts until a final decision in the United States Supreme Court granted the town the full amount of the $7,000 claimed. Even then Stokes refused to pay, but at this juncture a party of the cottagers headed by ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley offered to buy the hotel on condition that the town's claim should first be paid. The offer was accepted and the matter closed.

Pastor's Modest Invitation.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Phillipsburg, Kan., has an up-to-date Baptist preacher. Instead of doing some sensational turn in order to attract people to his church he simply advertises in the local paper: "There still remain a few vacant seats at the regular services in the Baptist Church of this city. The pastor will, and can, preach better sermons if the seats are all filled with worshipful attendants. Will you not come?"

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh winds, mostly northwesterly.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and Monday over all districts east of the Mississippi River except in Central and Eastern Tennessee and Western Montana, where showers are probable to-day. Generally fair weather will also continue Monday except in the extreme Northwestern States. Showers are indicated to-day over the greater portion of the districts west of the Rocky Mountains, probably continuing Monday with somewhat lower temperatures.

On the New England Coasts winds will be mostly fresh westerly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh west to north; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts variable; on the upper lakes variable becoming fresh southerly, except north to east on Eastern Lake Superior; on the lower lakes fresh west to north. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh winds, mostly westerly and fair to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the California Coast from Port Reyes Light to Eureka.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	47	41	44
6 A. M.	43	40	42
9 A. M.	44	42	50
12 M.	45	48	54
4 P. M.	44	49	53
6 P. M.	43	47	50
9 P. M.	42	44	48
12 P. M.	40	42	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48½
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1900	44
Corresponding date for last 25 years	40

The thermometer registered 40 degrees at 3 A. M. and 45 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 51 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 39 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Standing of Teams as a Result of the Week's Games.

METROPOLITAN'S GOOD RECORD

Corinthians Lead Columbia League—Lafayette and Phoenix Teams Tied in Harlem League Series.

Though there were some additions to the scores, there were few changes in the leaders in the principal local bowling league tournaments the past week. The Metropolitan team still leads the American National tournament with the remarkable record of ten consecutive victories and no defeats, the Corinthians lead in the Columbia series, the Lafayette and the Phoenix fives are tied in the Harlem League tournament, and the Metropolitans lead in the National League. In the Greater New York tournament the Excelsior team leads with a record of six victories, and the Bushwick Wheelmen lead the list in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. The records of the principal tournaments follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	10	0	Empire	4	4
Corinthian	4	0	Standard	4	4
Fidelia	6	2	Knickerbocker	2	3
Palace	6	2	Berkeley	3	5
Spartan	7	3	Newburg W	2	6
Columbia	5	3	Hyperion	2	6
Monarch	5	3	Western Cyclone	2	6
Rosedale	5	3	Orchard	1	5
Phoenix	6	4	Bleecker	1	9
New Jersey	5	5	American	0	5

Highest team score—Corinthian Bowling Club, 1,087. Highest individual score—Drew, (Columbia Bowling Club,) 278. Highest individual average—Clinch, (Corinthian Bowling Club,) 208, (four games.)

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Corinthian	7	1	Standard	3	5
Yonkers	5	1	Phoenix	3	5
Mohawk	6	2	Enterprise	3	5
Rosedale	6	2	Iwago	2	4
R. A. Wheelmen	6	2	Audubon	2	6
Oriental	6	2	Aurania	2	6
Belvidere	7	3	Owl	2	6
Linwood	6	4	Landwurster	2	6
Century Wheelmen	4	3	Columbus	2	6
Empire City	5	4	Cyclone	1	7
Agreeable	4	4			

Highest team score—Belvidere Bowling Club, 980. Highest individual score—Mills, (Iwago Bowling Club, 246.) Highest individual average—Poesenbilau, (Mohawk Bowling Club,) 194, (3 games.)

HARLEM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Lafayette	6	0	New Rochelle	4	4
Phoenix	6	0	Wash. Heights	3	4
Bronxdale	5	1	Central Park	3	4
Lotus	6	2	Friendship, (Manhattan)	2	4
Knickerbocker	4	2	Hyperion	2	4
Belvidere	5	3	Standard	2	4
Century W	5	3	Colonial	1	5
Audubon	3	3	Cyclone	1	5
Corinthian	3	3	Friendship, (B'x)	1	5
Morris Club	3	4	Premier	1	5
Grove Hill	4	4			

Highest team score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 1,036; highest individual score, Rehm, (Lotus Bowling Club,) 275; highest individual average, Maisacher, (Knickerbocker Bowling Club,) 197½, (four games.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	9	0	Roseville A. A.	6	6
Defender	6	3	Our Council, R. A.	5	6
Fidelia	6	3	Mutual	4	6
Knickerbo'r A. C.	9	6	Excelsior	4	8
National	5	4	Caledonian	0	9

Highest team score—Metropolitan Bowling Club, 1,073. Highest individual score—Louis Oest, (Excelsior Bowling Club,) 217.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Fidelia	3	0	National	1	1
Orchard	3	1	Architects	1	1
Metropolitan	3	1	St. George	1	3
Spartan	3	1	Empire	0	2
Rosedale	3	1	Nautilus	0	2
Clipper	3	1	Twentieth Century	0	2
Grand Central	3	2	Cannon	0	3
Columbia	2	2			

Highest team score—Spartan Bowling Club, 947; highest individual score—Louis Stein, Spartan Bowling Club, 224.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
N. Y. Edison Co.	5	1	Geo. Borgefeldt & Co.	1	3
H. A. Casar & Co.	4	0	Hackett, Carmart & Co.	1	3
Vietor & Achelis.	4	0	Oppenheimer & Le-		
J. Wilde & Co.	2	0	vy	1	3
Am. Woolen Co.	3	1	Passavant & Co.	1	3
R. G. Dun & Co.	3	1	Butterfield & Co.	0	2
Rogers, Peet & Co.	3	1	Hoeningraus & Co.	0	3
Arnold Print W'ks.	4	2	Niles Pool Works.	0	4
A. Benjamin & Co.	5	3	Schafer, Schramm & Von Schlick	0	4
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	2	2			
Mason & Hanson.	2	2			

Highest team score—Vietor & Achelis, 822; Highest individual score—Gallmeyer, (Vietor & Achelis,) 238.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Simmons & Co.	4	0	Locke & Smith	2	2
Behrer & Co.	5	1	T. G. Knight	2	2
Crane Company	3	1	Man'f'rs' Salesmen	2	2
Ronalds & Johnson Co., (Brooklyn).	3	1	Ronalds & Johnson Co., (Manhattan).	1	3
Du Bois & Co.	4	2	Dimock & Fink Co.	1	3
Read Lead Works.	3	2	F. Ades & Co.	1	5
Central Foundry Co.	2	2	E. F. Keating	0	2
			J. A. Murray	0	4

Highest team score—Behrer & Co. and Ronalds & Johnson Company, (Brooklyn,) 827. Highest individual score—R. Good, (Crane Company,) 210.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bushwick	4	0	Unknown	2	3
Greater N. Y.	5	1	Mutual	2	3
Oxford	5	1	Montauk	3	3
Warren	5	1	Elite	1	5
Logan	3	1	Tamaqua	1	6
Waverley	3	1	Prospect	0	6

Highest team score—Greater New York Wheelman, 982; highest individual score—H. Ehler, Greater New York Wheelmen, 257.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Prosperity	8	0	Metropolitan	4	4
Excelsior	6	1	Imperial	3	3
Corinthian	3	1	Montauk	3	3
Carson	3	1	Oriental	3	3
Templeton	3	1	Arlington	2	4
Invincible	4	2	Manhattan	2	4
Monarch	4	2	Ivy Leaf	1	3
Grand Central	5	3	Echo	1	7
Palace	6	3	Belmont	1	9
Bushwick C.	4	4	Fraser	0	1
Carroll Park W.	4	4			

Highest team score, Prosperity Bowling Club, 1,016; highest individual score, H. Moore, (Montauk Bowling Club,) 249.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Excelsior	6	0	Bedford	3	3
Bushwick Council.	4	0	Monarch	3	3
Prosperity	4	0	Cortelyou	3	3
Amersfort	7	1	Fulton	3	5
Montauk	4	2	Central	3	5
Palace	6	1	Carroll Park W.	2	4
East New York.	3	1	Templeton	1	3
Bedford Palace	6	3	Bensonhurst	1	7
Invincible	6	3	Mutual	1	7
Logan Wheelmen.	2	2	Arion	1	7
Templeton	1	3	Bushwick Wheel.	0	8

Highest team score—Palace Bowling Club, 999; highest individual score, Dinkel, (East New York Bowling Club,) 243.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

Games were rolled in three of the local bowling tournaments last night resulting as follows:

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 166; Brush, 96; Oldershaw, 169; Faulkner, 151; Colgate, 158. Total, 739.

General Chemical Company—Ackerson, 131; Mason, 127; Williamy, 202; Reed, 150; Storm, 178. Total, 788.

SECOND GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 142; Brush, 160; Oldershaw, 162; Faulkner, 196; Colgate, 148. Total, 837.

Powers & Wightman—Lawrence, 127; Rielly, 97; Rupp, 138; Larup, 136; Stebbins, 155. Total, 653.

THIRD GAME.—Powers & Wightman—Lawrence, 160; Rielly, 141; Rupp, 167; Larup, 101; Stebbins, 140. Total, 709.

General Chemical Company—Ackerson, 175; Mason, 152; Williamy, 161; Reed, 135; Storm, 178. Total, 799.

FOURTH GAME.—Parks, Davis & Co.—Doran, 172; Wilkie, 113; Nale, 163; Blake, 186; Carr, 141. Total, 775.

Lannan & Kemp—Kampf, 157; Johnson, 111; McGillen, 148; Thomas, 154; Merrill, 153. Total, 752.

FIFTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 196; Ely, 171; Robertson, 164; Ulrich, 96; Ruddiman, 202. Total, 829.

Lannan & Kemp—Kampf, 132; Johnson, 127; McGillen, 168; Thomas, 153; Merrill, 189. Total, 769.

SIXTH GAME.—Parks, Davis & Co.—Doran, 190; Wilkie, 123; Nale, 106; Burgess, 91; Carr, 168. Total, 677.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 139; Ely, 139; Robertson, 147; Ulrich, 123; Ruddiman, 178. Total, 725.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 138; Wendel, 126; Spalding, 109; G. McKeever, 119; Gross, 177. Total, 860.

Chase National Bank—Martin, 154; Tornport, 126; Pidgeon, 186; Schoppen, 169; Freed, 146. Total, 724.

SECOND GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 161; Wendel, 101; Spalding, 166; G. McKeever, 110; Gross, 154. Total, 695.

First National Bank—Douglass, 143; Harriman, 195; Murphy, 121; Church, 123; Brown, 192. Total, 783.

THIRD GAME.—Chase National Bank—Martin, 152; Tornport, 120; Pidgeon, 106; Schoppen, 133; Freed, 144. Total, 668.

First National Bank—Douglass, 142; Harriman, 159; Murphy, 149; Church, 209; Brown, 169. Total, 778.

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Alert Council—Edgar, 170; Cook, 209; Dill, 141; Wood, 163; Siddall, 171. Total, 853.

Pro Patria Council—T. Powles, 190; Dunkar, 160; E. Powles, 138; Goerke, 171; Kemble, 185. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.—Benefactor Council—Meyer, 109; Shannon, 154; Walker, 189; Theis, 133; Bogardus, 183. Total, 719.

Pro Patria Council—T. Powles, 132; Dunkar, 127; E. Powles, 155; Goerke, 142; Kemble, 147. Total, 703.

THIRD GAME.—Benefactor Council—Meyer, 125; Shannon, 123; Walker, 126; Theis, 149; Bogardus, 158. Total, 681.

Alert Council—Edgar, 148; Cooke, 154; Dill, 126; Wood, 140; Siddall, 153. Total, 721.

Rowing Trophies Won at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Nov. 9.—The trophies of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association for the four and eight oared crews are now on exhibition at Cornell University Library. They were won by Cornell at Poughkeepsie in July of this year.

The four-oared trophy is a silver bowl over a foot in diameter. It bears one inscription stating that it was held in trust by the Intercollegiate Rowing Association in 1899. Two other inscriptions attest that it was held by the Pennsylvania crew in 1899 and 1900. The fourth inscription records its passing into the hands of the Cornell crew. It was the gift of Davidson Kennedy of Philadelphia, and was offered in 1899.

The eight-oared trophy was given in 1898 by Dr. L. L. Seaman, a former Cornell student, and held in trust by the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. Three inscriptions on this prize bear witness to the supremacy of the Pennsylvania crew in 1898, 1899, and 1900. The fourth records the success of the Cornell crew in 1901. This piece is of solid silver also, but in the shape of a pitcher, and stands over two feet high.

Morosini Cup on Public Links.

Nearly fifty members of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club took part yesterday on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park in the qualifying round for the club championship. The tournament is made more interesting this season than last year, when the championship event was started because of the fact that C. F. Morosini, who has always been a worthy patron of golf at Van Cortlandt, offered a cup a short time ago to the club as a perpetual championship trophy. The winner will have his name engraved upon the cup, and will also receive a gold medal as his personal property. The opening round yesterday was at eighteen holes, and the first sixteen qualified to continue on successive Saturdays at match play. The eligibles are E. J. Slawson, 93; P. T. Gilfarin, 96; E. Brown, 91; William Freeland, 91; Gilman Tiffany, 93; G. W. Dorland, 94; Dr. E. M. Mendel, 94; C. W. Inslee, 94; John Pepper, 95; G. F. Lawson, 95; R. C. Godwin, 95; A. J. Akin, 97; Charles Sawyer, 97; E. J. Welling, 97; Hewitt Slawson, 98; C. W. Upham, 99.

In the competition which has been in progress during the last three weeks for a special club cup, E. J. Slawson beat G. F. Lawson, up and 6 to play, and Gilman P. Tiffany beat Arthur Barry by default. The winners will meet in the thirty-six-hole final next Saturday.

Handicaps on Ardsley Links.

Two class handicaps were played on the links of the Ardsley Golf Club yesterday. Harry Holbrook won in Class A, and E. S. McAlpin was the victor in the Class B event. One match in the semi-final round for the President's cup was finished, Harry Holbrook beating A. E. Barnes by one hole. The players and scores in the handicaps were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
H. Holbrook	85	5	80
L. M. Grier	90	8	82
R. H. Syms	90	8	82
F. R. Bertron	97	15	82
W. J. Worcester	98	13	85
G. A. Taylor	101	15	86
J. M. Hudson	100	13	87
O. P. Conant	181	12	89
S. B. Kittridge	108	15	93
G. C. Colgate	116	15	101

CLASS B.

E. S. McAlpin	101	20	81
G. A. McCullough	102	20	82
N. G. Sanford	103	20	83
J. M. Hartshorne	103	18	85
S. W. Faron	116	26	90
J. W. Meadowbrook	108	17	91

Rough Basket Ball by Girls.

Very rough basket ball was played between the girls of the Normal College and Manual Training High School of Brooklyn at the former's gymnasium yesterday. Weight and superior ability in passing the ball gave the local team victory by the big score of 30—9.

Throughout the game there was a great deal of elbowing, shoving, body checking, and foul tactics which passed unnoticed by the referee. At one time Miss Cutting went to the floor in a scrimmage with such force that time had to be taken out while she recovered. Line-up:

Normal.	Position.	Manual.
Miss Kirkman	Right forward	Miss Von Olinda
Miss Schroeder	Left forward	Miss Cutting
Miss Elwood	Centre	Miss Wilson
Miss Jacobs	Right guard	Miss Wolffs
Miss Blum	Left guard	Miss Leslie

Goals—Miss Kirkman, 5; Miss Wellwood, 4; Miss Schroeder, 1; Miss Olinda, 2; Miss Cutting, 1. Umpire—Miss Josephine Armstrong, Normal. Referee—A. G. Fisher, Columbia. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Regimental Fall Athletic Games.

The Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association's Fall games will be held on Monday, Nov. 25. The principal event is to be the eight-lap interscholastic relay race, open to teams of four men from all schools in and about Greater New York.

SHOTS FIRED ON BROADWAY.

Crowd Chased Man Who Had Quarreled with Another Man and a Woman.

The firing of two pistol shots at a man and woman by Michael J. Muldoon of 114 West Forty-third Street, attracted a big crowd at Forty-first Street and Broadway last evening.

Attention was first directed to the trio when they began to quarrel in front of the Rossmore Hotel. The quarrelling continued to Forty-first Street, on Broadway, where Muldoon drew his pistol and fired twice. He then turned and ran toward Seventh Avenue, chased by a crowd, while the man and woman, who were uninjured, disappeared up Broadway.

At Seventh Avenue Policeman Leonard Quinn captured Muldoon and took him to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. Muldoon refused to give the names of the man and woman, or to tell the cause of the shooting.

Western Golfers in a Tie.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—In the open handicap golf tournament to-day Robert Newham of Los Angeles and Ralph Peters of Cincinnati covered the course in 79 strokes and tied for first place. The deciding game will be played off next Monday afternoon. In the finals for the Queen City Cup James P. Lupton of Chattanooga won from Arthur Espy of Cincinnati, one up, (16 holes.) The game was close throughout and in the final hole Mr. Espy tied the score, necessitating an extra hole to be played. In the play-off Lupton won, one up, capturing the Queen City Cup. Frank Thompson of Newport, Ky., defeated Charles E. Caldwell in the finals for the Grandin Road Cup, one up.

Injured in Football Games.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Two football players were probably fatally injured in the games here to-day. In the contest between the University of Cincinnati and the Hanover (Ind.) College, James Fitzpatrick of the University of Cincinnati had his spine injured. Louis Runck was also carried off the field during the game between the Newport Xavier College and the Newport High School. Runck was the left tackle of the Xavier team, and was seriously injured while tackling.

Father Shoots Slayer of His Son.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 9.—R. F. Brooks, a Bolivar County planter, to-day shot and fatally wounded Jack Moore, a negro, who had been convicted of killing Brooks's son and given a three-year penitentiary sentence. The shooting occurred on a Mississippi Valley passenger train, Moore being shackled to three other prisoners and in charge of a Deputy Sheriff en route to the State farm.

Accused of Forging Election Petition.

Max Siegel of 163 Forsyth Street, a Commissioner of Deeds, and the proprietor of a shoe store, was held in $2,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Mayo in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on the charge of forgery. He was accused of having falsely testified to a petition for the independent nominations for Aldermen and Assemblyman in the Eighth Assembly District. Several men whose names appear on the petition testified that they never saw Siegel, who certified to their signatures.

CLOSE OF SUCCESSFUL AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Motor Vehicle Industry Has Taken a Strong Hold.

Steam-Propelled Machines Are Much Heavier than Those Heretofore Made—Facilities for Longer Touring.

A large attendance of automobile enthusiasts saw the second annual automobile show come to a successful close last night in Madison Square Garden. For an exhibit that has been more thoroughly a trade show than was the first one last year, the attendance has been a surprise to the manufacturing community, and it has made all classes realize more accurately the strong hold that the motor vehicle industry has taken upon the public.

The strong point of the show has been the effort of the American manufacturers to turn out machines that are reliable and safe, and of sufficient powers of endurance to withstand ordinary country touring. In this respect the advance has been marked from a year ago. One illustration is well seen in the heavier steam vehicles that are now being made. They are not so light as the majority were last year, although carriages of the lightest possible weight may be had if intended purely for city use, but there has been an effort to make the steam carriages compete favorably with the heavier gasoline vehicles.

The running gear of the newest models of steam vehicles is heavier than last year, and a larger water capacity is also provided, giving opportunity for making longer runs without filling up so often with fresh water. Longer touring facilities have also been provided in the latest electric vehicles, the former maximum of twenty-five to thirty miles now being increased to forty miles. This has been rendered possible by improvements in batteries, and not by adding extra weight by heavier batteries. In some of the new electric vehicles the batteries do not weigh as much as the batteries with less power did a year ago. The gasoline vehicles also show many departures, one of the most notable being an adaptation of the French racing machines in the heavier gasoline carriages. The graceful and artistic appearance that is seen in so many of the lighter vehicles is sacrificed in these heavier motor cars, which it seems impossible to avoid when everything is concentrated to speed.

While the racing interest has been kept alive during the week, the careful observer could not fail to recognize that this feature of automobiling is only shared by a small minority of those who desire to possess motor conveyances. The majority of purchasers care more for a graceful and fairly speedy vehicle, one sufficient for light city and country use, than for one of the ungainly steam engines, which offer fearful temptations to the possessor to break all road laws that automobilists as well as drivers of horses are supposed to respect.

There is something spectacular in the racing feature, it is true, but there are not many who would care to be known simply as automobile racers. Alexander Winton's aversion to being known as a racer was exemplified when he sold his forty-horsepower vehicle, with which he made his recent records from one to ten miles at Detro

"STOKER" MAYOR TO TAKE OFFICE MONDAY

Will Leave Coal Heap to Sit in Bridgeport's Mayoralty Chair.

Elected by the Largest Majority Ever Given a Candidate There—Promises an Economical Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—Yankees are wont to take their elections as they take their religion—seriously—but the contests of the last week appealed strongly to the risibilities of the citizens in this State. The whole State was engaged in selecting delegates for the Constitutional Convention, which will attempt to substitute a modern vehicle of legislation for the cumbersome stage coach in which Connecticut has lumbered its slow way for eighty-five years, while several cities were busied in choosing new municipal officials.

The humorous side was thrust out in bold relief by the elections in Bridgeport and in Ansonia. In the former city it was charged that a powerful Republican machine had gained such control of political affairs that the interests of the taxpayers subserved the private advantage of the men who "ran the engine." Some whispers of public dissatisfaction had found entrance in Democratic papers from time to time against the lavish outlay of money which prodigal Governors extorted from the people. But these complaints were regarded as partisan utterances inspired by political pique, or when facts seemed to give credence to the accusations the criticised hushed the adverse reflections with promises of reform, or else silenced the accuser, if he happened to hold office, by dropping him from place.

In this manner Denis Mulvihill, an Alderman from the east side, was relegated to the rear when his insistent voice bade the financial dispensers go slow with sums squandered in needless improvements. So often and so vociferously did his strident tones beat upon the public ear that his words made an impression and the "watchdog of the treasury," as Mulvihill came to be known, became popular.

Election time was approaching and the Republican machine nominated for another term the retiring Mayor Stirling. The Democratic nomination went fairly begging. The professional politicians of the party could not be induced to touch the proferred honor. They feared defeat, or else sharing in the plunder they were satisfied with the half loaf. In the extremity of frequent refusal some inspired Democrat suggested the name of Mulvihill. The suggestion was not considered seriously at first and it was thought that some facetious person was making cruel sport of a "poor, but honest," townsman. For though returned to office on the Aldermanic board by his numerous friends on the east side, Mr. Mulvihill had remained a stoker in a foundry.

His wages may have increased during his later life, but a firm friend and admirer assured me that for the most of his days he never received more than "$1.50 per." To think of elevating the man from a coal-heap to the honorable and lofty station of ruling a city of 45,000 inhabitants might look good in caricature, but surely no one was in earnest proposing such an absurdity.

This seeming absurdity was proposed; the nomination flew to Mulvihill with the classic mercurial speed, and from the moment that a Republican ex-Mayor—Mr. Taylor—indorsed the ticket there was little hesitation in forecasting the result. The machine bent every sinew to beat back the overwhelming wave of enthusiasm which the candidacy of the "stoker" set in motion. At a great mass meeting of Swedish voters a well-known Republican hinted that it would be a disgrace to elect a Mayor who could not bedeck himself with a silk hat. It is notorious that Denis never wore anything better than a "nice cap," as one of his supporters avowed. But instead of enlisting the sympathy of the Swedes, the "silk hat" requirement served as a boomerang to the opposing Republicans. For the first time in the history of Bridgeport every Swede is said to have voted the Democratic ticket.

When the ballots were counted, the "rugged honesty" candidate had more than 3,000 to spare. Monday, therefore, he enters upon his Mayoralty duties, placed in office by the largest vote ever polled by any candidate for the honor. He will begin to draw a salary of $3,000 a year, and by a queer irony of fate he was the most bitter opponent of the increase when it was a question of raising the Mayor's income from $1,500 to the present figure.

It is feared in certain quarters that the present incumbency may be a penurious regime. The exaltation of a lowly personage to high estate was more often considered a down-grade to extravagance. Mayor-elect Mulvihill, however, promises that the citizens of Bridgeport shall have no cause for alarm. He will neither be lavish nor yet beggarly in his management of the city. Those who are acquainted with the man vouch that the city will now experience the most healthy respite from jobbery and abuse that it has ever been granted in its career.

Mayor-Elect Returns Contributions.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9.—Dennis Mulvihill, Democratic Mayor-elect, to-day returned $1,700 campaign contributions to friends who forwarded checks to him to be used in his personal campaign last Tuesday. The sums ranged from $5 to $100. With each contribution returned was a letter of thanks and appreciation from the Mayor-elect.

"THERE'S A MAN!" SHE CRIED.

Then All the Women Artists Fled Into Their Studios and Bolted the Doors.

The women artists who occupy a four-story studio building at 112 West Fortieth Street, were almost frightened into hysterics last night by the presence of a sleeping man on the stairway of the third floor. The top apartment is occupied by Miss F. N. Barnett and Miss A. L. Perkins. Shortly after 8 o'clock the latter left her studio to call on some friends down stairs, when she saw a frowsy man of the genus tramp lying at the turning of the stairway. The noise of his snores almost drowned the screams of Miss Perkins.

She screamed again, startling the whole house. With the warning cry, "There's a man!" she fled to her rooms and bolted the door. Those who had been attracted by the first scream heard the cry, "There's a man!" and likewise bolted their doors. For a few minutes all was terror in the apartments of the house, while the tramp slept peacefully on.

Finally, through speaking tubes, those on the first floor called a messenger boy to bring the police. The boy brought Policeman Quinn. The latter disturbed the slumbers of the tramp and took him to the street. When Quinn asked him who he was he said that he was a French artist, Philipe Plantagenet, in hard luck. Lately he had been living on the Bowery, but his artistic temperament would not permit him to sleep well there, so he had sought the congenial atmosphere of the studio building.

The fears of the artists had been allayed, and at their request Policeman Quinn released the man.

WHY HE ROBBED THE TILL.

Prisoner Wanted to Anger Saloon Keeper Into Closing His Place to Him.

No thief ever made a much stranger plea in a court of justice than that put to Magistrate Mayo in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Morris Klein, thirty-two years old, of 387 East Tenth Street, as his justification for robbing the till of Jacob Spielberg's saloon at 304 East Houston Street of $31 on Sept. 17.

"I took the money, your Honor," he said, "and I did it to make Spielberg angry, so that he wouldn't let me come to his place any more. My wife threatened to kill herself unless I staid away from there. For six years I went to that café and gambled. I lost all I had, the place had such a fascination for me. But since I took the money I kept away and went to work at my trade, which I neglected on account of my gambling habit. I played stuss at Spielberg's and often went home without a penny."

Klein's wife was in court, and said all he said about the saloon and about stuss and about her threat of suicide was true, but she said she didn't know anything about the robbery.

The prisoner was held for further examination as the saloon keeper was not in court.

ONE MAN KILLED, TWO HURT.

In New Buildings at Wall and Water Streets, One Accident Quickly Follows Another.

The snapping of a rope in one and the breaking of a plank in the second caused the death of a man and the injury of two others who were employed in the new buildings at the northeast and northwest corners of Wall and Water Streets, yesterday afternoon.

The man killed was William Walters, an ironworker, who lived in East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The injured men are Charles Philgarde of 747 St. Ann's Avenue, and Frederick Brown of 182 East Seventy-third Street.

Brown was the first man hurt. He was employed as a laborer in the building which is being erected at 90 and 92 Wall Street. Along the front of the building a board walk had been constructed for the convenience of pedestrians. Brown and three other laborers were digging in a trench under the walk, when suddenly, with a loud crash, a small section of it gave way. The men were buried by débris, but none suffered injury except Brown. His face and head were cut and he was bleeding profusely. An ambulance was sent for.

Dr. Johnson of the Hudson Street Hospital had just finished dressing Brown's cuts and was preparing to start back to the hospital, when a terrific crash was heard coming from the building on the opposite corner, 84, 86, and 88 Wall Street.

A rope, supporting a heavy boom on a derrick used to hoist iron beams had given way, and the falling pole struck Walters, killing him instantly. The vibration caused another man, Philgarde, to fall about forty feet.

The dead man was found by Dr. Johnson to have a fractured skull, the boom having hit him while he was standing on the ironwork of the first floor of the building.

Philgarde had been standing on the other end of the ironwork and had been thrown from the structure. He was unconscious when picked up. He was revived by Dr. Johnson and taken to the hospital.

The boom which fell is about seventy-five feet long and about a foot and a half thick. Henry Shreier of 116 East Ninety-seventh Street, who was superintending the work, was arrested by Detective Dillon of the Old Slip Station, and locked up to await the arrival of the Coroner. Walters's body was taken to the station house. Shreier stated that the rope and boom were almost new, and that the accident was unavoidable.

The buildings are being erected by the Fuller Construction Company, and are to be nine-story office structures.

ADDRESSES TO SCHOOLMASTERS.

Four Speakers Talk at Monthly Meeting of the Association.

Four speakers representing different branches of learning addressed the regular monthly meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association, at 17 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday, when the topic was "The Examination Question of the College Entrance Board of the Middle States and Maryland." This was in line with the vigorous efforts made by the association and other educational organizations to secure uniformity in the entrance examinations of the various American colleges.

The discussion was opened by Prof. W. S. Blake of the Blake Preparatory School. Prof. Nelson G. McCrea of the Columbia University then spoke on examinations in Latin, Prof. John H. Denbigh of the Peter Cooper High School on those in mathematics, and Prof. Robert H. Cornish of the Wadley High School, on those in chemistry. The subject again will be the order of the day at the next meeting.

Resolutions introduced by Prof. Thompson of the Sachs Academy, regretting the withdrawal of Seth Low from educational work, but congratulating the city upon his election as Mayor and expressing the belief that his power for good will soon be felt in the Department of Education, were adopted.

DECLARE THEY ARE PICKPOCKETS

Detectives Arrest Three Young Men at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.

Detectives Stransky and Dunn of the Central Office at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway last night arrested three young men whom they allege are professional pickpockets. According to the detectives, they first spied their prisoners when the latter were near D. M. Cooper, a Rochester traveling salesman, who, accompanied by a woman companion, was making his way to a theatre. They say one tried to pick Mr. Cooper's pocket while his companions distracted the traveling man's attention.

The men ran, but were caught at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. At the West Thirtieth Street Station they described themselves as Joseph Swift, twenty-one years old, of 15 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn; Frank Wilson, eighteen years old, of 15 Bowery, and John McCauley, sixteen years old, of 7 Delancey Street. Mr. Cooper said he had to leave the city this morning and would make no complaint. All three prisoners were locked up, however, as suspicious persons.

Later in the evening Detectives Stransky and Dunn arrested two young men who said they were "Dolly" Gaynor, nineteen years old, of 274 Columbus Avenue, Newark, N. J., and Joseph Rosenberg, fifteen years old, of 145 Eldridge Street, this city. Like the first three, they were captured at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.

The detectives assert that Joseph Swift is the worst offender of the bunch, as he is teaching the others to steal, and is, they say, a "Fagin." All five of the prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters.

THE ISABELLA HEIMATH.

Annual Meeting and Reading of Reports of the Officers.

The annual meeting of the Isabella Heimath, the refuge for indigent old men and women, at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was held yesterday. Edward Uhl presided.

The report of the Superintendent, J. W. Meyer, showed that there were in the house department of the home during the last year 127 persons; in the chronic invalid wards, 36; in the convalescent wards, 171 men and 144 women. The aggregate maintenance in the house department was 33,494 days and in the hospital wards 26,891. Thirteen inmates died during the year.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the home has assets to the value of $1,043,-208.10, and a reserve fund of $46,881.75. The donations during the year amounted to $125,035.53, including $100,000 provided for in the will of Oswald Ottendorfer, who was the founder of the home, and $21,175 from Mrs. Eleanor Stabler. The income for the year amounted to $25,202.44 and the expenditures $23,894.34.

DENIAL OF THE S. P. C. A.

W. H. Eicks of Leonia, N. J., in a recent communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES, stated that a person in that place was driving broken-down horses said to have been furnished to him by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Jersey City. George M. McCarthy, President of the Hudson County District Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, denied yesterday that any official of the society is engaged in such traffic. He said:

"This society does not come into the possession of horses, nor do its agents. Horses found unfit for further use are humanely destroyed. Somebody is evidently working a new horse trade game, and if there is anything wrong in it we will try to catch and punish the guilty party or parties. I have written Mr. Eicks for further information and have instructed every officer and agent of this district to make a strong effort to reach the person using the society's name, if the report be true."

SAY IT WAS HYDROPHOBIA.

Mrs. Alphonsien Blaque, who for many years conducted a roadhouse on the Fort Lee Road, in Shadyside, died at her home yesterday under strange circumstances.

Several months ago she was bitten by a dog and the wound caused her great trouble. Friday evening, it is claimed, hydrophobia developed and the woman snarled and snapped like a dog. She attacked a man, and so great was her strength that she had to be overpowered by main force. Yesterday morning the sufferer collapsed and death followed.

Mrs. Blaque was a widow, about sixty years of age. Her husband, who died several years ago, was, in his day, one of the most famous chefs in New Jersey. He conducted roadhouses in North Hudson.

Horace Mann School Opening.

The Horace Mann School, which has just removed into its new building, on Broadway, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, will celebrate its formal opening on Dec. 5 and 6. The principal address will be delivered by Daniel Coit Gilman, ex-President of Johns Hopkins University.

Horner's Furniture.

A COMBINATION OF ADVANTAGES which our stock presents to buyers—

1. It is the largest and most comprehensive stock of Fine Furniture in America.
2. It is absolutely complete in all the lines required for modest homes and for homes of luxury.
3. It represents the very latest designs in all the fashionable woods and various finishes, together with reproductions of the old styles now so much in vogue.
4. It abounds in Novelties combining utility and beauty with inexpensiveness.
5. Prices on all lines the very lowest that can possibly be quoted for Furniture of standard quality and merit.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

TRIED TO PASS BOGUS CHECK.

Delivery Wagon Driver's Suspicions Led to a Customer's Arrest.

Albert F. Harris, fifty-five years of age, who says he lives at 365 West Fifty-fifth Street, was a prisoner in the West Side Court yesterday morning, charged with having given a worthless check to Nicholas Bryan of 228 East Eleventh Street, a driver for the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co.

Harris bought goods amounting to $107.93 at the department store on Thursday, and asked to have them sent to his home on Friday. Bryan found Harris in a small hall bedroom. Harris gave him a check for the amount of the bill drawn on the Garfield National Bank. One of the packages was missing when the goods were checked off, but Harris said:

"Oh, never mind. Bring that to-morrow."

This circumstance and the customer's manner aroused suspicion, and Bryan demanded the return of the goods. Harris willingly handed them over, and then asked for the check. Bryan said he had decided to keep that. The two men had words and finally a scuffle at the door, the upshot of which was that Bryan called Policeman Sharpe of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and had Harris arrested.

The landlady of the house told the police that Harris had rented the room on Thursday and had not slept there that night. Friday he went to the room to await the arrival of the wagon from the dry goods store.

The police allege that Harris passed a bogus check for $58.93 on another department store in August of this year. The case was settled, but the police took Harris's picture. In the prisoner's pocket was found another check made out to Arnold, Constable & Co. for $110.93.

The prisoner admitted in court yesterday that the checks had no value, but would make no further statement. He was held in $1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury, by Magistrate Brann, having waived examination.

PONY A PET ON A LINER.

One of Mrs. Hope-Johnstone's Four-Prize Shetlands Had the Run of the Canadian's Deck.

When the passengers of the Leyland liner Canadian disembarked yesterday they were profuse in their praise of four Shetland ponies that had been brought across on the vessel. The little animals are prize winners on the other side and are to be exhibited at the coming Horse Show. They are the property of Mrs. W. Hope-Johnstone of Tunbridge-Wells, England.

One of the quartet is named "Very Good." On the fourth day out Very Good, who is only 32 inches high, became ill. As he did not improve Mrs. Hope-Johnstone went to Chief Officer Gerard and told him that she thought the pony was grieving because she couldn't play with her little son, Raymond, and asked permission to bring him on deck where he could see the boy and also get the benefit of the sunshine. The Chief Officer consented, and an improvised gangway for the pony to climb on deck was placed in position. Canvas was tied around Very Good's hoofs to keep him from slipping, when he was led up to the deck. Once on deck Very Good continued to improve. The passengers petted the Shetland in every way imaginable. Except at night Very Good spent all of the remaining sunny days on deck.

The other three ponies are named Sapphire, who is 36 inches high, Skylark, about the same height, and Emerald, 37 inches high.

LONG LIFELESS IN HIS ROOM.

Death of a Man Whom Neighbors Credited with Possession of Money.

Michael Phelan, sixty-five years old, who had been living in a room in the basement of a tenement house at 316 Eckford Street, Greenpoint, for two years, was found dead last night by a neighbor, who opened his door by force. The man had not been seen for several weeks. Dr. Carswell of St. Catharine's Hospital, who was summoned, said that Phelan had been dead a long time.

The man made few friends in the vicinity of his home, but paid his rent promptly, seemed to have plenty of money, and the neighbors credited him with the possession of property and a large bank account. It was his custom to take rural trips, and sometimes he remained away for several days. The cause of his death has not yet been determined.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE REPORT.

Bequest Received of $2,500 to Found a Scholarship.

The Treasurer of Teachers' College has issued his report for the past year. It shows that the total expenditures of the college during the academic year were $223,733.85, of which all but about $9,000 went for current expenses. The college received from earnings an income of $140,684.98, and from other sources $8,730.82, thus leaving a deficit of over $65,000. This, however, was covered by contributions amounting to over $84,000. The college is now taking care of classes five times the size of those in 1897, at an increased outlay of only 47 per cent.

The college has just received a bequest of $2,500 from the estate of Mrs. Peter Bryson for the establishment of a scholarship to be known as the Tileston Scholarship.

POLICEMAN GIEGERICH DEAD.

Had Been Stationed at Central Park Menagerie Since 1894.

Policeman John Giegerich, whose post had been at the Central Park menagerie ever since he became a member of the force, Jan. 3, 1894, and who was a brother of Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, was found dead in bed at his home, 1,068 Jackson Avenue, at daybreak yesterday. Death was due to a chronic ailment.

He had many friends among the children at the Park; the animals had also come to know him well, and he often added to the pleasure of juvenile visitors by putting the creatures through various tricks. Policeman Giegerich was thirty-six years old. He leaves a wife and two children.

Woman's Body Found in East River.

Policeman Blake of the Manhattan State Hospital found the body of a woman floating in the East River on the east side of Ward's Island, opposite One Hundred and Seventh Street, yesterday morning. The body was drawn ashore and taken to the Morgue. The woman was about twenty-eight years old. There were no marks of violence, and nothing was found disclosing the woman's identity.

It often baffles even the wisest physician to detect the cause of failing health and strength. In the great majority of cases, it is due to the presence of worms; and where these exist Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will always effect a cure.

Not one-half the patients supposed to be suffering from Consumption really have that distressing disease—though ofttimes the symptoms from which they are suffering lead to it. Nearly every case of this kind Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT would cure.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow, in their

Cloak Departments

a large collection of this season's

Imported Carriage and Street Garments

at

Greatly Reduced Prices

and in addition will offer the following

English Box or Fly-front Coats of black kerseys or cheviots, silk lined, $12.50

Oxford Cloth Paletots, satin lined, $24.50

Storm Coats, Imported and Domestic, several very desirable models, $11.50, 15.50

Exceptionally large assortments of high-class

Fur Garments and Furs

Coats, of Broadtail, Persian Lamb and Sealskin
Neck Pieces, Capes and Muffs of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Silver Fox, Chinchilla, Ermine and Mink

Also the following Special Values

Persian Lamb Coats, extra quality $95.00

With Blended Baum Marten or Chinchilla Collar and Revers, $135.00

Neck Scarfs. of Mink, Fox or Alaska Sable, $14.50, 19.50

Muffs, of Mink, Fox or Alaska Sable, $12.75

Women's House Gowns

Imported and Domestic, of Laces, Liberty Satin, Figured Silks, Matelasse and French Flannels

And will offer to-morrow

Cashmere Wrappers, trimmed with lace and braid, Value $6.00 to $10.00 $4.95, 7.75

Flowered Silk Kimonas Value $13.00 $9.75

Foreign Dress Goods

Decided Reductions in Prices

High-class Imported Novelties, consisting of Dotted Matelasses, Illuminated Tricot Cords, Silk and Wool Fancy Venetians, Plain and Mixed Zibelines, Fancy Cheviots, Formerly $2.75 to $3.75 yd. at $1.95, $2.45

And in addition
2500 Yds. all-wool double width Albatross, and 2000 Yds. 44 in. imported Henrietta cloths in desirable colorings for house and evening wear, at 48c

Women's Shoes

500 Prs. Box Calf Lace Walking Boots specially adapted for winter wear, correct shape last, Value $3.50 $2.45

Patent Leather Slippers with Louis XV heels, also with French heels and strap, $2.75

Girls' & Misses' Apparel

Girls' Three-quarter Coats, 4 to 14 yrs., English Kerseys, satin lined throughout, Value $13.50 $8.90

Girls' Long Cloaks, 6 to 14 yrs., English Kerseys with triple capes, tailor stitchings, Value $11.50 to $15.75 $9.75

Girls' Ulsters, 8 to 14 yrs., English Kerseys and Oxford Cheviots, satin lined throughout, Value $18.50 $12.90

Misses' Raglans, 14 to 18 yrs., of heavy Oxford cloth, velvet collar, Value $21.50 $15.00

Misses' Walking & Golf Suits, 14 to 18 yrs., of English Oxford Cloths, Norfolk Jacket, Taffeta lined, Value $19.50 $12.75

Linen Departments

Satin Damask Table Cloths

2 x 2 yds	2 x 2½	2 x 3	2½ x 2½	2½ x 3
$1.90	2.38	2.88	3.25	3.90

Napkins, to match
Breakfast size, doz. $1.85 Dinner size, $2.75

Bleached Table Damasks, 72 in. wide, yd. 90c

Satin Marseilles Bed Spreads, large size, $2.38

Huck Towels, hemmed, doz., $2.00 hemst'd, $2.95

Greatly below prevailing Prices

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

A large collection of Fine Antique and Modern Persian Rugs & Carpets, India & Turkish Rugs, Antique Hall Rugs in choice colorings and designs at very low prices

Silk Rugs for hangings, decorations and floors, from $75.00 to $250.00

The following at Greatly Reduced Prices

50 Oriental Carpets, a few of which are quoted

8 ft. 2 by 11 ft. 9	$58.00	9 ft. 10 by 13 ft. 9	$83.00
8 " 1 " 12 " 3	$64.00	10 " 6 " 13 "	$87.00
8 " 1 " 12 " 10	$68.00	10 " 1 " 14 " 1	$124.00

75 Large Kazak, Ghendjie, Carabagh & Mousoul Rugs, Value $22.50 $15.50

Upholstery Dep'ts

Special Designs and Estimates Submitted.
For Draperies and Coverings

Armure Curtains, bordered and corded, Pr. $4.95
Imported Tapestry Curtains, Pr. $9.50, 11.25
Handsome Satin Curtains, bordered, Pr. $16.75
Embroidered Velour Curtains, " $18.75

King's Scotch Holland Shades Made to Order.

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will Offer Special Inducements in the following Departments, in part as follows:—

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Venetian Cloth Suits, graduated flounce Skirts trimmed with satin folds; double breasted Eton Jackets, with velvet collar and finished with satin folds in black, blue, brown, good value $23.50, at $18.00 each

Ladies' Broad Cloth Suits, 7-gored flare Skirt, with several rows of stitching and edged with taffeta; Jacket double breasted, tight fitting, in black and blue, value $27.50 at $20.00

A few Model Fancy Tailor Suits, formerly $50.00 to $95.00, in this offering they will be $31.50 to $60.00

Raglans in Oxford and gray $10 and up

IN THE FUR DEPARTMENT.

On Monday Special Offerings Will Be Made in

Mink Cluster Scarfs, 6 tails, at $5.95
Mink Scarfs, 8 sable fox tails $7.75
Mink Scarfs, with 4 22-inch sable fox tails, value $15.00, at $12.75
Alaska Sable Scarfs, 8 tails, at $7.50
Alaska Sable Scarfs, extra long, 8 tails, at $9.50
Black Lynx Cluster Scarfs, 6 tails, special at $10.75

Muffs to match all Scarfs.

Coque Boas, from $2.69, 3.25. 4.50, to $6.75
Ostrich Feather Boas, from $5.75, 8.50, 12.50 to $30

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

50 pieces Ladies Cloth, 50 inches wide, 1.25 quality; sale price 90c. yard

50 pieces Granite Suitings, 46 inches wide, 1.00 quality, for 75c. yard

50 pieces Corkscrew Diagonal, 50 inches, 1.00 goods, for 75c. yard

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Tucked Albatross, for waists, in light and dark grey, tan, cardinal, rose, green, white and black, at $1.00 yard

100 pieces Fancy Striped Waisting, all wool, value 75c., at 35c. yd

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks.

Evening Silks and Gauzes, Rich Black Damas.
Black and White and White and Black Silks.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

CARPETS

ROYAL WILTONS.

The best wearing carpets made.
The finest line ever shown.

Specials for This Week!

150 Pieces AXMINSTERS, BODY BRUSSELS, at about ⅓ less than regular prices.

75 pieces Plain Fillings in Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters and Ingrains (all colors).

A fortunate purchase enables us to offer them AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

Oriental Runners & New Hartford Hall Strips.

Also New Hartford, Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs (IN LARGE CARPET SIZES).

ALL AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Dep't: Great values in Mahogany Parlor Suits, Sofas and Dining Room pieces; also in Curtains and Furniture Coverings.

High Class Laces, Galons, Allovers and Dress Trimmings,

25,000 yards at prices that have never been equalled at any previous offering, consisting in part of the richest and most beautiful designs of Black, White, Persian, Jewelled, Spangled, Silk and Lace Appliqué Bands, Edgings, Allovers, Etc., in immense variety.

75c to $1.00 values.
15c. yd.

$1.50 values,
25c. yd.

$2.00 to $3.00 values,
50c., 75c. & 95c. yd.

$5.00 to $8.00 values.
$1.25 to $1.50 yd.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Thanksgiving Guest.

Prepare for his welcome with charm of furnishing beauty—harmony of color in carpets and rugs—found in this special lot of magnificent Oriental Carpets, (averaging 8x5 ft. to 16x12 ft.,) $35.00 to $145.00, (former prices $55.00 to $200.00.) Also exclusive Domestic Rugs, copies of fine antique Orientals—Wilton Velvet Rugs, (9x12 ft.,) $25.00, (reduced from $35.00.)

Hangings, draperies, cushions, in soft, harmonious or rich contrasting tones to blend with any period of decoration—but we urge our customers to select all draperies at once, so they may be completed in time.

Furniture in newest woods and designs for the "theatre of man's hospitality"—the dining room. Congo wood, Pollard Oak, English Elm, wave-marked Mahogany. Convenient designs for the guest room—great chairs and sofas, softly upholstered, and with broad arms to serve as book rest—a delight to the most luxurious guest; desks and tables artfully designed for writing, reading, or sewing convenience.

Whatever is needed is here at factory prices, as you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

All Highballs are good, but a
DEWAR SCOTCH HIGHBALL
is always the best.

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY also received *GRAND PRIX* (Highest Award) PARIS EXHIBITION

Sunday
November 10, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

CROWDS ALARMED BY ELEVATED ROAD CRASH

A Car Long Hangs Suspended Over the Street.

Too Rapid Speed in Switching at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street Causes the Accident—Narrow Escape of Trolley Passengers.

The crowds of people passing at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon were terrified by a loud crash on the elevated structure overhead. From the end of the Sixth Avenue elevated track facing Central Park there came a storm of flying splinters and iron. The tracks shook for two blocks and the Fifty-eighth Street station trembled from the shock.

As the dust cleared away the spectators were startled to see the rear car of an elevated train hanging half over the street, balanced in the air upon the end of the tracks. The street below was littered with several tons of debris, including the heavy front wheels of the car, gates, rails, and the high bumpers, which had been entirely torn away in the collision. There was great excitement for a few minutes. The car, if not the entire train of four cars, seemed likely to fall into the street. Women shrieked and ran for safety. People rushed off the surface cars as they reached the scene of the accident and hurried out of danger.

One car of the Sixth Avenue trolley line had been showered by splinters as it had passed under the point of danger just in time to avoid being crushed. A woman on the car, which was crowded, fainted after it stopped and the narrow escape was discovered by the passengers.

The accident was caused by switching a train from the up-town to the down-town track at Fifty-eighth Street at a high rate of speed. Large numbers of men were put at work and the car which was swinging dangerously in midair was made secure from toppling over by pulleys and chains. No one was hurt in the accident save three or four bystanders who received slight scratches from flying splinters.

Superintendent J. K. Cahill of the Sixth Avenue surface line had his right leg crushed in an effort made to clear away the debris and open the street for traffic. For an hour no pedestrians or street cars passed the point of danger. For three hours the elevated car swung in the air and hundreds of people watched the men at work as they slowly dragged it onto the tracks.

LIVED AND DIED ALONE.

Aged Cabinetmaker Found with an Artery Severed—His Son Says He Committed Suicide.

Some unexplained circumstances surround the death of Emerich Kiss, an aged cabinetmaker, whose body was found on the first floor of 109 Mercer Street yesterday, with the large artery of his right arm severed near the elbow and the left arm cut. A razor was lying near him. All of the front entrances to the building, which was owned by Kiss, were padlocked on the outside.

The police of the Macdougal Street Station were notified of Kiss's death by S. E. Morgan of A. J. Volk's undertaking establishment in Hoboken. Patrolman Edward Walsh went to the address with Mr. Morgan and was unable to gain admittance. Only the top floor of the building is occupied. Charles Meshel & Co. occupy this floor. All had left for the day when the policeman arrived. Kiss lived in the basement. There was said to have been a poolroom at one time on the second floor.

Patrolman Walsh found the ground floor entrance and the basement entrance padlocked, and so reported to Sergt. Hurlburt. The Sergeant decided that he would not break in the doors in the absence of positive proof of Kiss's death.

At this juncture Emerich Kiss of 308 East Twelfth Street, a son of the dead man, arrived with the keys to the building. He said that his sister, Mary Kiss, of Hoboken, who works somewhere in this city, had received a note from her father early yesterday inclosing the keys and stating that when she got the note he would be dead. She it was, he declared, who notified the undertaker of the death. He said that his mother and his two sisters lived in Hoboken.

With the policeman Kiss entered the dark room and discovered the body of the old man lying on the floor about twelve feet from a cot without any covering on it. Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon came late in the afternoon and gave a permit for the removal of the body. Death was caused by the severing of the artery in the right arm. Dr. O'Hanlon was asked if the dead man committed suicide.

"I do not know," said he. "The scn says so."

Kiss, the son, said in the presence of Mr. Morgan:

"Undoubtedly my father committed suicide. He probably locked up the front doors and went in the rear. He owned no other property that I know of. He had lived here about ten years. He had owned the place since 1860 and had not been in active business in thirty years. I do not remember that the first floor has been rented in fifteen years. My father had chronic trouble."

"What sort of trouble?"

"He was always coughing."

"Bronchitis," said Mr. Morgan.

"He wouldn't consult a doctor," said the son. "He said he was tired of seeing doctors. I don't believe anybody did him harm. There was no blanket over him when we got there. I guess he came up out of the basement, as he was afraid of rats. From the looks of things he must have been lying down when he did it. He first slashed one wrist and then the other."

ANNUAL COLLEGE DEBATE.

Columbia and University of Pennsylvania Men to Take Part.

Final arrangements for the annual debate between Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania have been completed, and it will be held here Dec. 18.

The Columbia debaters proposed the following subject: "Resolved, That any amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a change in the method of treaty making is undesirable." As Columbia offered the subject, Pennsylvania had the choice of sides, and took the negative.

Ex-President Seth Low will probably be asked to preside at the debate.

HURT BY A SUBWAY BLAST.

Spectator Struck by Two Pieces of Rock on Upper Broadway.

Failure to pay proper heed to a warning by Rapid Transit workmen caused the serious injury of William Barnett, thirty-nine years old, of 339 West Forty-fourth Street by stones thrown up by a blast in the workings in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, yesterday afternoon.

Barnett and several others had been watching the work when they were told that they were in danger and must move away. Barnett, however, went but a few steps when there was a heavy explosion which shattered several windows in the neighborhood and a great mass of broken rock flew up in the air. One of the pieces hit Barnett just over the stomach, and simultaneously another struck him on the head and he fell to the ground. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital and Dr. Prentis, the ambulance surgeon, pronounced his condition very serious, as he had probably been injured internally.

Policeman McCabe of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested Thomas Muller, forty years old, of 531 Liberty Street, Union Hill, N. J., the foreman in charge of the blasting.

Le Boutillier Brothers

FINE FURS.

BROWN FOX BOAS	$10.50
CHINCHILLA MUFFS	19.50
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS, 8 tails	12.50
SABLE OFOSSUM SCARFS, 6 tails	7.95
NATURAL and BLENDED MINK SCARFS, extra long	13.50
BROWN FOX SCARFS, 54 inches long	19.50

Fully THIRTY PER CENT. under prevailing prices.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

TROUBLE OVER PUMPING STATION.

Brooklyn Water Department Criticised for Negotiating for Land Declared to be Unfit.

The officials of the Department of Water Supply in Brooklyn are being criticised because of a proposition that has been made by them to purchase a tract of land near Bensonhurst for a driven-well pumping station. It is claimed that this land is unfit for the purpose, as it has been used for years as a dumping ground for garbage and offal.

The land in question is on King's Highway, and is said to be owned by a Bensonhurst contractor. It comprises about thirty acres, and a part of it was at one time covered by a pond, which has been filled in. The property has also been used for stable purposes, a large number of horses being kept there. The assessed value of the property is $42,000. It is not known at what price it has been offered to the city.

All that Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Moffett would say about the matter yesterday was that his department had taken preliminary steps toward the purchase of the land. Another official of the Water Department said that application would be made to the Board of Estimate for money with which to purchase the property for a pumping station. The Water Department officials are said to be fully conversant with the uses to which the land has been put for several years, but still think it will be entirely fit for the purpose intended.

NEW EAST SIDE LEAGUE.

Movement to Drive Out Vice and Establish Good Government.

The Independent Citizens' League, composed largely of Russian, Austrian, and Polish Hebrews, has been organized in the Eighth Assembly District, for the purpose of agitating for clean streets in the east side, the driving of vice from the tenements, and good government generally. Headquarters for the league have been established at 274 Grand Street, where meetings will be held every Friday evening.

The membership of the league is made up of merchants, lawyers, physicians, and respectable working people, who say they want to have the evil name the east side has acquired since Tammany Hall has held sway removed. Its President is Meyer London, and one of the promoters of the movement is Dr. Leon Cherurg of 52 Eldridge Street.

PULLMAN CAR PORTERS' UNION.

Decline of the "Tipping" System, They Say, Compels Organization.

It was announced yesterday that the Pullman car porters, who say that the "tips" from passengers which used to add materially to their income are becoming smaller and smaller, have started a union, which will probably be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The headquarters of the organization is at St. Louis, with branches in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities.

According to the porters who are interested in the movement their highest wages are $30 a month and they are expected to make a good living by "tips." The regulation "tips" from passengers in a sleeping car, they say, used to be 50 cents. Now many of the passengers say simply "thank you" when any act of service is performed.

The porters say they cannot account for this except on the basis that the "tipping" system is on the decline. On this account they will try and have their wages raised, though no strike is talked of.

There are from 6,000 to 7,000 men employed by the Pullman Car Company throughout the United States.

The Annual Baptist Congress.

Announced plans for the nineteenth annual Baptist Congress for the Discussion of Current Events, which will open on Tuesday at the Central Church, Forty-second Street, west of Broadway, and continue for three days, show that a wide range of topics will be considered. The question of the consolidation of the Baptist National societies will be discussed at the opening session by such speakers as the Rev. Dr. L. A. Crandall of Chicago and the Rev. Dr. J. F. Elder of Albany, who are to present papers, and the Rev. Dr. H. F. Colby of Dayton, Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. D. B. Jutten of Fall River, Mass., who have been appointed to open the general discussion. The programme for other days is: Wednesday, afternoon, "The Function of Penalty in the Christian Religion"; evening, "The Ethics of Gambling"; Thursday, morning, "Cosmopolitanism vs. Patriotism"; afternoon, "The Keswick Monument."

St. John's Guild Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of St. John's Guild will be held at the Berkeley Lyceum on Tuesday evening next. A report of the Summer's work will be read, and pictures made on the two floating hospitals and at the Seaside Hospital during the past Summer will be shown with the aid of a stereopticon and a kinetoscope. Jacob A. Riis and Charles A. Moore will deliver addresses and five Trustees will be elected. The announcement will be made of a new policy adopted by the Board of Trustees of the guild which will enable the society to very materially enlarge its work of relief for the women and children of the poor of the city.

Congress of Ornithologists.

The nineteenth annual congress of the American Ornithologists' Union will be held at the American Museum of Natural History on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. The morning sessions will be devoted to the presentation and discussion of technical papers; the afternoon sessions to more popular subjects, including stereopticon illustrated descriptions of naturalists' travels in many lands. On Thursday morning there will be a conference of the Audubon Societies of America, and on Thursday afternoon a joint meeting of the Audubon Societies and the Ornithologists' Union, at which the report of the union's Committee on Bird Protection will be presented. These meetings are open to the public.

HIS LAST SPEEDWAY SPIN

Sad Accidental Death of Mr. Godfrey After a Drive.

His Horse "Fake" Injured Badly in a Collision Which Resulted in His Fatal Fall.

James W. Godfrey, manager of the Habirshaw Wire Company, at 15 Cortlandt Street, was thrown from a light wagon drawn by his trotter Fake, a well-known Speedway horse, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, soon after 6 o'clock last evening. His skull was fractured, and he died two hours later in the J. Hood Wright Hospital without recovering consciousness.

Mr. Godfrey, who visited the Speedway three or four times a week, went out yesterday with George Morgan, a broker, at 52 Broadway, who lives at 407 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. They drove over the Speedway to King's Bridge, and on their way back stopped at the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, at Fort Washington, and left there at 6 o'clock for McDonnell's stables, 311 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street. They had no lights on their wagon. They sped along St. Nicholas Avenue to the scene of the accident, which is a very dark spot, being heavily shaded by trees.

Suddenly a heavy business wagon turned sharply across their path. The horse, Fake, shied violently and ran across the road. The wagon went into a heap of sand by the curb. One wheel sank in the sand and was torn off and the men were thrown out. Mr. Godfrey fell on his head on the pavement, but Mr. Morgan landed in the sand and escaped with a few scratches. The wagon was smashed, and the horse was caught, badly injured, several blocks further down the avenue.

It could only be surmised that the trotter was hurt in the collision with the wagon that caused the wreck, the driver of which did not wait to make his identity known, but drove off at top speed. Last night the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station were looking for him. It is said that there were no lights on this vehicle, either.

Mr. Godfrey was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, and the New York Road Drivers' Association. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

PILE DRIVER FELL ON LABORERS

One Man Killed and Five Others Injured at Secaucus, N. J.

A pile driver fell on a gang of Italian laborers who were working on a new bridge across at Hackensack River at Secaucus yesterday, killing one of the men and injuring four others. The bridge is being constructed for the Henderson County Board of Freeholders by John R. Long.

When the accident happened about a dozen Italians were at work close to the pile driver, which was about forty feet high. The big hammer was in use. Just as it reached the top of the frame the whole structure toppled over without warning. The engineer saw the mass of beams falling and shouted to the men. Half of them jumped out of the way, but the rest were struck and buried beneath the woodwork.

The foreman and those who escaped quickly rescued the men under the driver. One man, Giovanni Marcola, thirty-eight years old, was killed instantly. His skull was fractured and his body frightfully crushed. Giuseppi Garrello, aged forty years, received a fractured skull and a broken arm. John Cantello, twenty-five years old, had a leg and an arm fractured. Two other Italians received slight bruises.

Garrello and Cantello were taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken, where it was said Garrello was not likely to recover. The body of Marcola was taken in charge by Undertaker William Necker.

WOMAN'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

A Call Issued to Women in Many Cities to Join Its Ranks.

A call has been issued by Mrs. Imogene C. Fales of Brooklyn addressed to women, calling on them to join a Woman's National Socialist League, which is being formed in this city, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, Cal., and other cities throughout the United States.

A National convention of the league is to be called as soon as a place and date of meeting are decided on. The members of the league propose to have sections in every large city, which will hold regular meetings and spread Socialist propaganda by the circulation of pamphlets.

WIDOW ADJUDGED INCOMPETENT.

Mrs. Southack Has $180,000 and Thinks She Is a Little Girl.

Mrs. Julia W. Southack, fifty-three years old, a widow, of 330 West Eighty-ninth Street, has been adjudged incompetent by Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court, and her brother, Randolph B. Woodruff, has been appointed a committee to take care of her person and the Union Trust Company a committee to take charge of her property. Mrs. Southack's estate is valued at $180,000. She owns a third interest in 38 Fifth Avenue, and equity in the house at 330 West Eighty-ninth Street, thirteen shares of Chemical National Bank stock valued at $52,325, and eighty-three shares of the National City Bank stock valued at $53,369. Her income is $7,000 a year.

Mrs. Southack was taken ill last February while visiting her sister, Mary E. Loge, in Paris. When she returned to this country she was met at the pier by her family physician, who had her taken immediately to Bloomingdale Asylum. She imagines that she is a young girl fifteen years of age and is a very violent patient.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Feminine New York is, probably, more interested in the Horse Show's Dress side than in the Equine Display.

Here are suggestions with a spice of "sportiness:"—

Dashing English Suit Hats—Heptonette Rain Cloaks for early morning—Swagger Short Skirts—Mannish Gloves and Cravats—Umbrellas with handles on the Horse and Dog order.

For the full, elaborate Toilettes of afternoon and evening—

Parisian Headwear—daintily tinted long Gloves—Neckwear, all lace and filminess—Model Waists by French Artists—elaborate Costumes, individual in type and detail.

Necessarily, a condensed hint. But all with direct bearing on the days when cobs and chargers prance and curvet.

Winter Millinery Novelties

That Will Set the Horse Show Fashions.

Evening and Dress Hats and Toques, imported, and made by us expressly for the coming Society Function.

(Trimmed Hat Department—Second Floor.)

New Winter Flowers of all kinds, both for hat and dress garnitures.
A distinctive collection of new Head Dress Pieces.
Light shades in new Velvet Toques and Hats, draped ready for simple trimming.

Special Hat Values.

150 dozen Black Velvet Hats, in Toques, Flare Shapes and Napoleon effects, all draped, ready to trim, made from good silk velvet 2.48

1,000 dozen Felt Hats, in dress shapes, short back sailor effects, etc..... 48c

Sweeping Reductions in Imported Waists,

Models by Paquin, Beer and Doucet; their best; limited to only one of each design..... 48.00

Models by Raudnitz, Poret and Corne; but one of each. (No duplicates.)..... 25.00

Chiffon Bodices, all colors..... 15.00

Satin Lumiere Waists, with lace yokes 7.98

Peau de Cygne Waists, tucked and hemstitched, evening shades; also in black peau de soie..... 4.98

Black Peau de Cygne Waists..... 3.90

Crepe de Chine Waists, embroidered—Satin Surah Waists, lace trimmed, white, pink, blue and black.... 12.50

French Flannel Waists, new fall shades, button back, open front 2.25

Flannel Waists, entire front of plaits, button back, open front..... 1.50

Equal Reductions in Imported Tea Gowns.

Models by Doucet and Paquin..... 98.00

Models by Corne and Poret 19.50 & 23.00

Cashmere Home Gowns..... 4.67

By Raudnitz and Beer..... 50.00

Imported Peignoirs..... 15.00

Elderdown Bath Robes..... 2.69

Lace Trimmed Crepon and Cashmere, copies of the French..... 7.50 & 11.98

Long Driving or Walking Coats.

A variety of new shapes, plain and fur trimmed, high-class goods at special prices.

LONG WRAP, suitable for carriage or evening wear, in tan, red, gray or black, trimmed with velvet; silk lined throughout; $75.00 regularly, for..... 55.00

FUR TRIMMED COAT, full length of extra fine quality black Kersey, lined with white satin; full collar and revers of Persian Lamb; a handsome and practical garment; prime worth $85.00, at..... 67.50

RAGLANS AND ULSTERS, in Oxford tan and black; materials and finish of the better order; body lined, velvet collar, choice at..... 14.75

EVENING WRAPS in tan, gray, red and blue, quilted linings, plain and fur trimmed; special at 13.75

TAILOR-MADE JACKETS of Kersey and Cheviot, finely tailored; better grade material, satin linings; perfect fitting 12.00

TAILOR-MADE COAT, three-quarter length, of fine quality Oxford material and Kersey, beautiful hanging coat, satin lined..... 22.50

VELOUR COATS, smart up-to-date models, only one and two of a kind; plain or fur and lace trimmed; choice selection.

TAILOR-MADE CHEVIOT SUITS, in black only; short, jaunty Eton effect trimmed, stitched taffeta bands, coat silk lined, skirt on percaline..... 18.00

DRESS SKIRTS, splendid black Cheviot, flounce effect, taffeta silk drop..... 12.75

BLACK CHEVIOT DRESS SKIRTS, gored or flounce effects, on percaline; plain or trimmed..... 7.75

WALKING SKIRTS, Oxford or hairline stripe material; stitched flounce; perfect fit and finish..... 5.00

Upholstery Dept.

Stores Bonne Femme, beautiful designs in soft, creamy Renaissance Lace, mounted on finest mull, value $13.50, at..... 9.95

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in pretty detached figured designs, all over effects, value $6.50, at, pair..... 4.45

Figured Jute Velour, magnificent quality, in soft rich color combinations, manufactured to sell at $5.00 per yard; for this sale..... 1.95

PORTIERES—Rich satin Portieres, lace appliqued, entirely original effects, for boudoir or parlor, value $35.00, at..... 24.50

A Surprise in Rugs.

The best Wilton Rugs, 8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6—positively valued at $25.00; Monday..... 16.95

Beds and Bedding----

Combination offer:

A brass trimmed Metallic Bed, heavy posts, ⅝-in. filling, extra heavy brass mounts, spindles and rings,
A layer-made Mattress of purest zephyr cotton, chemically prepared,
A woven-wire Helical Spring on steel frame—combination complete.....
Actual value $30.00. 23.75

Infants' Dept.

Infants' Long Slips of nainsook; several styles; lace trimmed, hemstitched and embroidery trimmed..... 49c

Infants' Caps of hemstitched China silk, full lace ruche and silk lined.. 49c

Infants' Shirred Faille Caps, silk lined, pink, blue and white..... 75c

A Lace Department,

Distancing All Competition, Popularly Approved and Endorsed

Notable lace fashions are assembled largely in view of the week when fashion's notables will be the presiding geniuses of the horse.

Laces such as Duchesse, Venise, Alencon, Margot, Brabant, Lierre, Filet Italienne and their compeers will be much in evidence.

Venise irregular galoons, in filet, net and baptiste venise, yard .... 89c and 1.10

"Ready-to-Fit" Lace Robes, in embroidered, appliqued and spangled effects — Black Point d'Esprit Net Robes, in new design..... $20

Women's Neckwear.

Attractive Horse Show Appointments.

Real Lace Collars, in Irish, Crochet, Brabant, Bruges and Arab.... 3.50 to $20

Novelty Net Chiffon and Liberty Boas, full neck effects and profusely trimmed ends; many different ruffings and ribbons—Net and Liberty Boas..... 5.95

Taffeta Petticoats.

In black, street and evening shades, accordion pleated ruffle, mercerized or silk under-ruffle..... 3.98

Made with Van Dyke accordion plaited ruffle with two ruchings above, also with hemstitched graduated flounce. New Autumn colorings..... 6.75

With 14-inch graduated ruffle and 4-inch ruffle at foot, with ruche top and bottom. Black and colors..... 8.75

Unique Gathering of Pillows and Cushion Tops.

All sorts of quaint fads and fancies; pen picture sketches, smoker and silhouette effects, art studies, leatherette and society posters.

A special section for floral designs—holly, rose, chrysanthemum, etc.

COLLEGE PILLOWS—Fordham and New York University, with various branches, the latest acquisitions to our regular Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Harvard, Cornell and Pennsylvania.

(Fourth Floor.)

19th St. Sixth Avenue: 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Remarkable Dress Goods Offering

10,000 yards 75 to 98 cent Fabrics
One Price.....49 cents

Result of underprice purchases made during past week, together with reductions in our own stock—every yard offered being this season's goods, and of most desirable character.

AMONG THEM ARE

50 and 54 inch Zibelines — 50 inch Venetians
42 inch Whipcords — 45 inch Henriettas
50 inch Camel's-hair Cheviots — 44 inch Pebble Granites

Black, Navy, Garnet, Green, Tan, Gray, Castor, Cardinal, Gobelin, Royal—in fact, every desirable color, also mixed effects.

If the weather be fine to-morrow, we expect the banner Dress Goods Day of the season.

Also, this week, very attractive values in

Ladies' Ready-made Garments,

of which the following are a few examples:—

LADIES' LONG COATS

Oxford Cloth—fitted back—yoke front and back—all sizes and lengths.....9.98

Tan and Castor—fitted or loose back—satin lined to waist—fly front.....16.98

Tan, Castor and Black Kersey—fancy stitched—yoke front and back.19.98

BLACK SILK RAGLANS

Peau de Soie—double shoulder cape—flare flounce effect—light or dark satin linings.....33.98

Finer Long Coats, Cloth or Silk, to $65.00.

BOX COATS AND JACKETS

Fine Kersey Box Coats—Castor, Tan and Black—stitched revers—stitched or velvet collar—full satin lined.....8.98

Fine Montagnac Coats—double breast—5 rows tailor stitching on seams—fancy stitched collar—satin lined throughout—value $15.00.....11.98

Finer Cloth Jackets and Coats to $29.98.

GOLF AND DRESS CAPES

Ladies' Blanket Golf Capes—Colors and Black-and-White—medium length—strapped hood.....4.98

Ladies' Kersey Cloth Capes—medium and extra length—full satin lined—stitched satin bands or scrolls.....8.98

Fine Plush Capes—extra length—satin lined—high collar—fur edge.....9.98

CLOTH EVENING CAPES

Extra long—light shades—high collar, fur trim'd—white silk lining.....16.98

FINE FUR GARMENTS

Near Seal Fur Capes—extra long—Alaska Sable Collar and edge.....29.98

Jaunty Nearseal Jackets—double breast—deep revers—high collar—all sizes...27.98

Extra long Fur Coats—large Mink Collar, Revers, Facings and Cuffs.....39.98

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

Heavy Oxford Walking Suits—stitched flare flounce skirt—tight fitting, double breast coat satin lined; value $16.50..... 11.98

Cheviot Tailor-made Suits—Eton back—Double breast—Jacket front—velvet collar and cuffs.... 13.98

Fine Venetian Costumes—Black and Navy—Norfolk Jacket with yoke—fine tailor finish..... 19.98

LADIES' DRESSY COSTUMES

Zibeline Dresses—Leading colors—flare flounce skirt, finished top and bottom with fine tucks—stitched box pleated waists—fancy stock collar of contrasting col'd velvet.. 15.98

Granite Cloth Dresses—Black and Castor—cluster tucked skirt and waist—fancy strappings of Taffeta Silk, French Knots—Silk Stock, Cuffs and Belt to match; also fine Nun's Veiling Dresses—Black and colors—with insertings of lace and fancy yokes..... 24.98

Fine Velvet Dresses—silk lined throughout—graduated silk trim or velvet strappings..... 26.98

LADIES' SILK DRESS SKIRTS

Taffeta Silk—flare flounce, with narrow silk ruches and liberty silk accordion ruffle..... 9.98

Satin Striped Taffeta—allover tucked—three silk accordion ruffles, graduating to six in back—ruche finish—drop skirt, with silk accordion ruffle; value $20.00..... 16.98

Finer Silk Skirts to $50.00.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS

Black and Navy hair stripes, also plain colors and black, flare flounce with and without stitched folds..... 3.98

Heavy Tailor Cloth Walking Skirts—double flare flounce—stone blue, gray, Oxford and black..... 7.98

Black Broadcloth Walking Skirts—silk lined—flare flounce with stitching and folds..... 10.98

Black Unfinished Worsteds—flare flounce—tailor stitched..... 11.98

Good News in Table Linens

Such offerings as these bring best of tidings to the economical—prices made specially low for this week—Besides Table Linens and Napkins, there are extra good values in Towels as you will read:

ALL LINEN SATIN DAMASKS

68 and 72 inch—Bleached and cream—value .69 and .79..... .59

Designs include Clover, Rose Leaf, Fern, Pansy, Chrysanthemum and Morning Glory; also Fruit patterns.

GOOD STRONG TABLE DAMASKS

Half Linen—full bleached and cream—56 inches wide—value .35..... .23

FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS

Scotch Union Linen—double border—70 inches long—value .79..... .59

HEMSTITCHED TABLE SETS

Pure Linen Damask—4 patterns—cloths 2¼ yards long—a dozen 18 inch napkins to match.....3.49

PURE LINEN NAPKINS

Full and Half Bleach—18 inch—20 patterns—special value—dozen..... .98

DAMASK TOWELLING

Full Bleach—16 inch—bordered..... 5

Good for Roller or Dishes.

LARGE HUCK TOWELS

Union Linen—hemmed, ready for use—size 18x36—value .14..... .11

COTTON DIAPERING

Good quality—10 yard piece—slight weave imperfections—therefore:

18 inch—regularly .39..... .29
20 inch—regularly .45..... .35
22 inch—regularly .49..... .39
24 inch—regularly .59..... .44
27 inch—regularly .65..... .49

Wamsutta Pillow Cases

Famous "Gold Medal" Brand you can buy the finished Pillow Cases at less than price of goods by yard.

42x36.....10 cents
45x36.....11 cents
50x36.....12 cents
54x36.....13 cents

Extra Large Sheets

2½ yards wide—2½ yards long—made of that excellent wearing Dwight Anchor Muslin that never turns yellow—regular price, 58 cents.....49

A. C. A. TICKING—worth 14 cents.....9¼

Fine Window Shades

All the accepted styles and many exclusive novelties—all adapted to artistic dressing of windows.

Fine oil opaque Shades—7 tints—90 inches long—36 inches wide..... .49

White Opaque Shades—stencilled border and Medallion in lace designs.... .49... .59

Opaque Shades—White and Colored—Empire and Grecian decorations..... .69

Opaque Shades—all colors—Lace inserting and fringe finish..... .59

Best Handmade Oil Opaque—double knot linen fringe—7 tints—Special size—89x90 inches..... .79

Fine Linen Holland Shades—White, Olive, Maise, Sage, Ecru, Yellow and Linen tints—Knotted linen fringe. .54

It is not usual to find such a line of tints in Holland shades.

Best Linen Holland—two extra sizes—36x81 inches and 42x81..... .59 and .79

Best Linen Holland—new, dainty linen fringes and Imported Swiss Laces—best colors..... .79

Special attention to order work

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

Only King's Scotch Holland and best Handmade Oil Opaque, and Hartshorn Rollers are used.

Eight Splendid Black Silk Values..... 98

A special offering of pure dye silks to meet demand for reliable, handsome Black Silks for Long Cloaks, Raglans, Capes, Costumes, Skirts and Waists, comprising:

36-inch Black Taffetas;
24-inch Black Peau de Soie;
24-inch Black Satin Duchesse;
24-inch Black Gros Grains;
22-inch Black Brocaded Satins;
22-inch Black Brocaded Gros Grains;
20-inch Black Moire Velours;

Notice widths of above, as you will find majority are more than usually wide.

Soiled Irish Point Curtains

Only the sample soiled, but it gives customers an opportunity to buy—Curtains worth $15.00 to $25.00, at.... 9.98

This is no fairy tale—it is the truth.... Curtains are nearly all 4 yards long, and designs are elaborate and handsome.

No damage except the soil from showing....We don't want to have them around, so what matters loss when we gain their space?

First comers have first choice!

Oriental Tapestry Curtains

First accumulation of 1 to 3 pair lots—that were 7.68 to 9.98..... 5.98

Moorish—4 colorings.
Three stripe Indias—3 colorings.
Turkish—Green, Blue and Red.
Bagdad—All colors.
Hindoostan—4 colors.
All with heavy tassels in hand knot effects.

Mercerized Damask Portieres

Garnet and Gold, Brown and Gold, Blue and Ecru, Terra Cotta and Gold, Nile and Rose, and two-toned Red—have all the lustre of silk that costs double... 6.98

Imported Velour Portieres

Finest quality—value $40.00.....29.98

Handsome reversible effects—solid color one side—bordered all 'round—reverse fancy figured in color to harmonize.

Blankets

To describe merits of a Blanket in print is difficult, yet price means little unless what it represents can be impressed upon the reader—while the following are exceptionally good values, yet real significance of quotations is only appreciated when the goods are seen, therefore we say—look around at those elsewhere at similar cost—then see ours—you will find OUR PRICES mean QUALITIES GREATLY SUPERIOR.

AT 3.98—500 PAIRS AS FOLLOWS:—
10-4 White All Wool.
10-4 White California.
10-4 Scarlet—All Wool.
Newest borders——————Wide silk binding.

At 4.98—350 PAIRS AS FOLLOWS:—
10-4 Extra fine California.
10-4 Extra fine White All Wool.
11-4 Extra Heavy California.
(Beauties—great value.)
11-4 Heavy White All Wool.
11-4 Extra Good Scarlet—All Wool.
11-4 Gray and Sanitary—All Wool.
Stripe or Damask borders—silk bound.

At 5.98—400 PAIRS AS FOLLOWS:—
11-4 Fine White California.
11-4 All Wool, White—extra quality—a feature of these being that they are already shrunk.

Finer Blankets, 6.98 to 20.98. Those at $20.98 are the largest made, superb quality, and as for value, it is no exaggeration to say that there are Blankets elsewhere sold at $30 and $35 that not even a microscope would show a difference.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF WILL HURT AMERICA

Puts High Duties on Many Things Exported from United States.

Was Made by Lawyers and Is Opposed Strongly—Indirectly Causes Queenslanders to Threaten Rebellion.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Oct. 15.—As expected, the Australian Ministry has framed the Federal tariff on a protectionist basis, but in a manner suggestive of attempting to sit on two stools at the same time. It is too high to please the free traders and tarfif for revenue men, as they now prefer to call themselves, and too low to satisfy the ultra-protectionists. Much of the difficulty experienced by Premier Barton and his colleagues is due to the fact that, with one exception, they are all lawyers and have not the slightest practical knowledge of commercial or industrial affairs. Hence their blunder in imposing heavy import duties on necessaries, thereby reducing the spending power of laboring class wages fully 20 to 25 per cent.

The new tariff will tell heavily on American shipments of every kind. One cargo of apples arrived in Sydney from San Francisco a few hours before the tariff was presented to the Federal Parliament and thus evaded the duty of 2s per cwt. As this line costs a good deal to land in Sydney, the new duty, if maintained, will tend to minimize, if not prevent, future shipments. Of course the tariff is most severely felt in New South Wales, where fully nineteen out of every twenty of the new imposts were previously unknown, even in the days of semi-protection.

The new tariff resembles closely that of Victoria, in which it will not create much change in the cost of living. In South Australia it will be felt very slightly, but in Western Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland the mining and other industries will be seriously affected by the heavy duties charged on machinery, timber, and other articles. Had these imposts been placed on goods which could be produced within the Commonwealth they could have been understood, but it is otherwise. Take American pianos as an illustration. The invoice price of one in New York is, say $150. Under the new tariff it cannot be retailed at a profit in Australia under $250 after paying all charges. Previous to the tariff the price would be about $180.

In the New South Wales building trades a state of consternation prevails in consequence of the heavy duties on doors, window sashes, and other materials. In New Zealand the export trade in these has become completely paralyzed. As there is little or no pine in Australia, the result will be an advance in the cost of erecting buildings, especially of the humbler class, in which woodwork is largely used. Protectionist manufacturers in every department of industry are complaining that the tariff affords them no assistance, the heavy duties charged on materials swallowing up all the profits.

A LAWYER'S TARIFF.

Mr. Kingston, the Federal Minister of Customs, and Sir George Turner, the Federal Treasurer, quote the example of the United States in justification of their tariff, but the circumstances of America and Australia are wholly different. The Australian population is limited. There are no large industrial establishments, and the people are dependent largely on their exports of raw produce, the returns from which enable them to purchase largely in the world's markets. In America it is wholly different. Take brassware, for instance. There is not a single brassware manufactory in the Commonwealth. If one were established it would take many years, under existing conditions, before it would pay working expenses. In America it is different. There are brassware factories in most of the States, sufficient to meet all local requirements. In Australia, however, under a reversed state of affairs, imported brassware is heavily taxed. And it is the same in scores of other instances. All these anomalies might have been avoided, had the Federal Government taken a few business men into its confidence; but so anxious were Mr. Barton and his colleagues to keep their intentions secret that they would do nothing of the kind. In fact, so great was the amount of secrecy observed that the tariff was not printed until the last moment, the printers and all concerned in the mechanical work of production being kept under lock and key until it had been presented to Parliament.

As a set-off to the high import duties the inter-State imposts have been abolished under certain conditions, all goods made in Australia from Australian or non-dutiable materials being free at all inter-State ports, but all goods not having paid Federal duties or State duties of equal amount must remain in the respective States into which they were imported, unless the Federal imposts be paid. The duties on necessaries will fall heavily on the laboring classes, but the pastoralists and farmers will suffer also in other directions, as the following list of duties will show:

Molasses	6s. per cwt.
Linseed oil cake	1s. per cental.
Wooden matches	6d. a gross
Preserved fish	1d. per lb.
Potted meats	20 per cent.
Tinned meats	2d. per lb.
Oilmen's stores	20 per cent.
Salt	20s. a ton
Rugs, &c.	20 per cent.
Buggy mats	20 per cent.
Tents	20 per cent.
Tarpaulins	20 per cent.
Ammunition	7s. 6d. per cwt.
Guns, rifles, &c.	15 per cent.
Plain galvanized iron	15s. a ton
Corrugated iron	30s. a ton
Lamps and lampwares	20 per cent.
Lanterns	20 per cent.
Lamp stoves	20 per cent.
Agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural machinery and implements	15 per cent.
Mouldboards	15 per cent.
Ploughshares	15 per cent.
Ploughplates	15 per cent.
Sheep shearing machines	15 per cent.
Horseworks	15 per cent.
Portable engines	15 per cent.
Traction engines	15 per cent.
Road-making plows and machines	15 per cent.
Knife sharpeners	15 per cent.
Nails, wrought or pressed	7s. per cwt.
Wire nails and others	3s. cwt.
Spikes, staples, brads, and tacks	3s. cwt.
Tanks	3s. for every 100 gals.
Weighing machines, weighbridges, and scales	20 per cent.
Boilers	25 per cent.
Pumps and pumping machinery	25 per cent.
Screws	25 per cent.
Axles and springs	25 per cent.
Iron, rolled, channel, and bridge	20 per cent.
Shafting, turned or rolled	20 per cent.
Bolts and nuts	20 per cent.
Barbed wire	20 per cent.
Bar, rod, and angle iron	10 per cent.
Reapers and binders, (provisional)	15 per cent.
Axle greese	4s. per cwt.
Machinery oil	6d. per gallon
Harness and paint oils	6d. per gallon
Kerosene	3d. per gallon
Painters and colors	1s. per cwt.
Varnishes	1s. per gallon and 15 per cent.
Patent knotting	1s. per gallon and 15 per cent.
Cement	3s. a cask
Tiles, for dairy purposes	6d. a cubic foot and 15 per cent.
Sheepwashes	15 per cent.
Patent and proprietary medicines	25 per cent.
Building timber	5s. per 100 lineal feet
Doors	3s. 6s. to 7s. 6d. each
Bellows	20 per cent.
Casks	20 per cent.
Sashes and frames	20 per cent.
Wood in shape for boxes and doors	20 per cent.
Axe and pick handles	20 per cent.
Vehicle tires	15 per cent.
Harness	20 per cent.
Whips	20 per cent.
Leather belting	15 per cent.
Express and goods wagons and four-wheeled buggies, without tops	£5 each and 15 per cent.
Do., with tops	£6 each and 15 per cent.
Two-wheeled vehicles	£3 each and 15 per cent.
Brushware	15 per cent.
Fleece twine	20 per cent.
Engine packing, halters, &c.	20 per cent.
Sporting powder	4d. per lb.
Reaper and binder twine	8s. per cwt.

AMERICAN GOODS AFFECTED.

It will be seen that almost every description of commodity imported from America will be liable to duty more or less heavy. The whole of the importing houses in Sydney have signified their intention of advancing wholesale prices, and it is anticipated that the heavy duties on boots, shoes, and leather will practically kill the import trade. It is anticipated that the tariff will work out as follows:

Average duty on grand total of £19,000,000 of imports	22 per cent.
Fixed and composite duties, yielding £2,020,000, will average	39 per cent.
Advalorem duties, yielding £2,362,000, will range from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent., averaging	18 per cent.
Stimulants and narcotics, both customs and excise, will yield	£4,500,000
Imported sugar will pay	£6 per ton
Excise duty on sugar grown by black labor	£3 per ton
Excise on sugar grown by white labor	£1 per ton

The free list is very short, representing only £6,000,000.

It includes numbers of small articles, such as bootlaces, stay busks, &c.

The tariff will probably be accepted, with a few modifications, by the House of Representatives, in which the Federal Government have a majority, but it is not unlikely that the Senate will refuse its assent, unless the highest rate of duty is lowered to 15 per cent. It is now clearly apparent that had it been known that Mr. Barton and his colleagues intended framing a tariff such as that introduced by them, the popular referendum in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania would have resulted in a majority against federation.

Already in Queensland the decision of the Federal Ministry, in order to retain the vote of the labor members, to abolish Kanaka labor in Queensland, without allowing the sugar growers, who are mostly small farmers, sufficient time to place their affairs in order, has evoked threats of rebellion. It is certain that if the sugar growers are driven to desperation they will offer armed resistance to the Federal authorities, and in so doing will probably receive the assistance of the State. J. P.

NEW ZEALAND IS ANGRY.

Australian Tariff Will Injure Its Trade —J. D. Spreckels May Lose Mail Contract.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Oct. 17.—Ever since the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth the question which has occupied the foremost place in the interest and in the speculations of both New Zealand and Australia has been the tariff. That "free trade" was out of the question was early made manifest, the protectionists of Victoria and their followers in the other States being too strong for the New South Wales "free traders." But the number of members of the Commonwealth Parliament who supported a purely revenue-raising tariff, and of their supporters outside, was sufficiently large to justify a hope that the tariff would not be too highly protective.

The announcement of the tariff proposals was a rude awakening. And so far there is no better proposal to meet the situation than a threat of retaliation. The duties that operate most severely against New Zealand are these:

Butter and cheese, 3d. per lb.
Eggs, 6d. per dozen.
Fresh fish and oysters, 2s. per cwt.
Hops, 6d. per lb.
Meats, fish, poultry, and game, 1d. per lb.
Tinned meats, 2d. per lb.
Onions, 1s. per cwt.
Potatoes, 1s. per cwt.
Mineral waters, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
Woolen textile fabrics, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Dressed timber, 3s. per 100 superf. feet.
Undressed timber, 2s. 6d. per hundred; undressed in size, 12 in. by 6 in., 1s.; in size, 7 in. by 2½ in., and less than 12 in. by 6 in., 1s. 6d.
Undressed New Zealand pine, of sizes 12 in by 6 in. and over, is exempted.

NEW ZEALAND TO RETALIATE.

This wood is required by Australia for butter boxes and other purposes where a tasteless wood is demanded, and the proposals will allow it to be imported, manufactured into the required boxes, within the Commonwealth. The proposal was described by one New Zealand paper as a proposal to annex the New Zealand forests. It is hardly necessary to say that one of the proposals in New Zealand for retaliation is to put an export duty on this timber At present the suggestions in New Zealand are not properly formulated, and a number of business men oppose any attempt at retaliation. But the Premier has announced that he does intend to take some steps of the kind, and has indicated coal, wine, fruit, and sugar as some of the articles upon which he may increase duties by way of shutting Australia out of our markets.

Mr. Seddon relies largely on the recently annexed Cook Islands to help New Zealand in her difficulty, as they are sub-tropical in climate. It is generally believed in New Zealand that for a year or two the full effect will not be felt, as the war in South Africa has created an extraordinary market there for oats and other produce. Every effort will be made to develop a permanent market there in order to compensate for the loss of the Australian market.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE.

The New Zealand Government has brought down its proposals for a contract with J. D. Spreckels & Co. of the Oceanic Steamship Company for the carriage of the English mails via America. And before the House has had time to consider the proposals Messrs. Spreckels & Co. have cabled refusing the terms offered. In my last letter I pointed out what the position was, so far as the colonies are concerned. The San Francisco line is not the only connection with America, even if the American connection were of any special value to New Zealand, so far as trade is concerned. And Messrs. Spreckels, in order to earn their big American subsidy, must come to the colonies, whether the colonies subsidize them or not. If they refuse to carry our mails, then some other line, either the Vancouver line or the Federal lines, will be very glad to convey them, and Messrs. Spreckels will be the losers. Under the circumstances the attitude of the company toward the colonial Governments is by no means sensible.

In New Zealand the only people who are at all interested in preserving the 'Frisco mail service are the Aucklanders. And they by their exaggerations are doing their best to harden up the rest of the colony to an organized resistance. The rest of the colony gets no benefit at all from the service, except the carriage of mails, and they do not arrive much more rapidly than they would via Australia, for Auckland is two full days' journey from Wellington, two and a half from Christ Church, and over three from Dunedin. And so far as Auckland is concerned, the only direct benefit seems to be that the boats take in supplies of fresh food there.

The proposals of the New Zealand Government were that a three years' contract should be concluded, mails to be paid for at the rate of 7s. 6d. per pound for letters, 1s. per pound for books and packets, and 6d. per pound for newspapers; or that, as an alternative, a subsidy of £30,000 a year be paid, on condition that one British-owned steamer, registered in New Zealand, be employed in the service. The time between Auckland and 'Frisco is limited in the proposals to seventeen days, and a penalty of £4 (about $20) an hour for late arrival after forty-eight hours. The alternative proposal, it is understood, could not be accepted on account of the terms of the contract of the United States Government. The poundage at present paid for the mails to Messrs. Spreckels is 11s. 5d. per pound for letters. The proposals of the Government empower the Government, in the event of these terms being refused, to negotiate with the Canadian-Australian line for the inclusion of New Zealand, and also to negotiate with the Federal mail lines for a connection with them.

Immediately on receipt of Messrs. Spreckels' refusal, the Postmaster General, Sir Joseph Ward, cabled to the Federal Government asking whether an arrangement could be made whereby New Zealand could be made a party to the Federal mail contracts. The question is to be considered by the Federal Cabinet as soon as the Hon. Mr. Reid's censure motion is disposed of. In this matter the sympathy of Australia is undoubtedly with New Zealand. When Messrs. Spreckels' representative, by way of a threat to New Zealand, hinted that the company might extend the service to Queensland, the Premier of Queensland explained that his Government was bound to the Vancouver line for some years yet, and that for the future all arrangements would lie in the decision of the Federal Government, and not of the State. The Sydney Daily Telegraph, in an article on the question, advises Messrs. Spreckels to "sing smaller" in order to preserve their right to their American subsidy.

Why Germans Are Pro-Boer.

From The London Chronicle.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The Frankfurter Zeitung is responsible for the following anecdote: A short time ago the late Herr von Siemens was breakfasting with the Kaiser. There was also present the King of Würtemberg and the King's son-in-law. The conversation turned on the war in the Transvaal. "I cannot understand," said the Kaiser, "the universal enthusiasm in Germany for the Boers. What is the cause of it?" "It is quite simple," replied Herr von Siemens. "The enthusiasm is so great because all our women and children are Boer partisans. This is the case in my family, and doubtless everywhere else." The Kaiser laughed and slapped his knee. "You are quite right, Siemens," he said, "in my family it is the same. The women are at the root of it. My wife awaits with impatience the morning newspapers which announce Boer victories."

SOME STRANGE LAKES OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Lake Bathurst, Which Teems with Fish, Has No Outlet.

It Is the Home of the Link Between Bird and Quadruped, Black Swans, and Wild Fowl.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 14.—Among the less frequented pleasure resorts of New South Wales are a couple of sheets of water, known as Lake Bathurst, for the Earl of that name, and Lake George, which was named for the British monarch George III. Although, as their names indicate, discovered during the earlier part of the last century, they were practically inaccessible from Sydney, from which they are situated about 154 miles and 177 miles respectively, until the establishment of railway communication brought them within easy reach of tourists and holiday makers.

Lake Bathurst forms a charming watery expanse, ranging from three to five miles in diameter, the area depending largely on the volume of the numerous small streams by which it is fed. There is no known outlet, which may in some degree account for the brackish character of the water. Formerly the platypus, the connecting link between the bird and the quadruped, was found here in large numbers, but it has now become comparatively rare.

The lake is a favorite fishing resort of pleasure seekers from the neighboring townships, and boating parties are frequent during the Summer months. There is a small sandbank in the northern portion of the lake, much frequented by waterfowl during certain seasons of the year; also a small rock in the centre. South of the lake the land is somewhat syampy, but to the north it is of a mountainous character, a spur of the Blue Mountains separating the water from its sister lake, which lies, as it were, in the basin of a large plain, with a background of lofty mountains. It is about 21 miles in length, with an average width of between 7 and 8 miles. The average depth is 12 feet, and it is said to be 60 feet in some places, but this is probably where chasms exist in the bed.

Mountain ranges close in the lake on either side, but at the ends the country is more level, although still above the level of the lake, which thus forms an immense natural reservoir, capable of supplying the lower country for many miles around with water for irrigation purposes at a cheap rate by means of gravitation, the surface of the lake being more than 2,000 feet above sea level. The lake is fed by a number of fresh water creeks, but the drainage from the basaltic rock imparts a salt or brackish flavor to the water.

Among the creeks are several of an auriferous character, which gave remunerative employment to numbers of gold seekers some forty or fifty years ago, and are said to be still rich in the precious metal. Up to the time of the gold discoveries the bed of the lake was a great depression, covered with native grasses and vegetation, and used as a sheep and cattle station, but in 1852, the year of a destructive flood in the vicinity, it became rapidly filled from the swollen creeks, and has remained so ever since, although during protracted droughts the water has become extremely shallow.

The inundation, which was attended with great loss of life and property, was predicted by the native blacks, who, at that time, were somewhat numerous in the district. Within a few years of the lake becoming filled up it was found to be the resort of incredible numbers of wild ducks, swans, pelicans, spoonbills, and other aquatic birds, redbills, and water hens congregating in thousands on the more sequestered portions of the shores, while "native companions"—the name given to a native bird—assembled in such myriads that the farmers of a large township at the southern end of the lake resorted to the use of poison as a means of protecting many of the cod and other fish, which a wealthy squatter at one end of the lake had removed from his ponds, into the lake, where they rapidly multiplied, until at the present moment Lake George has become one of the finest fishing resorts in the State. Describing a visit to the lake a correspondent of one of the district papers says:

"We skirted along to the western shore and away to the right, on a low patch of foreshore, a large number of ibis sat sunning themselves. Everywhere flocks of duck took wing and flew across the water or on before us. There were ponderous-looking black duck, the comfortable, toothsome wood duck, and the fretsome teal. * * * Then, as the lake deepened, we came upon the swans. They were all black, but how graceful and stately! They remained motionless with their curved necks, or moved smoothly about, and occasionally one rising in the water would flap its wings and reveal its white tips. There were hundreds of them, and the sight, resembling boats in the far distance, was very grand."

Formerly, it was said, a large animal, resembling the seal, which rose to the surface to breathe, was occasionally seen, and is supposed to have formed the origin of the mythical "bunyip." The surrounding neighborhood is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and savage sublimity, a strange combination of gently swelling downs and rugged peaks, of fertile plains and snow-capped mountains.

Hall Caine as a "Key."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Hall Caine, I observe, by 458 votes to 191, has become a "Key." The author of "The Deemster" is predestinate, no doubt. It is not quite so easy to determine why the twenty-four who form the executive branch of the Legislature of the Isle of Man are called "Keys."

The term is old. It appears, in the Latin form of clavis, in 1418. Four years later there are English "Keys." But the Manx statutes did not recognize "Keys" till long afterward—in 1585. From that year to 1704 there were the "twenty-four Keys." But Gov. Horne, who must be taken to have known how to address that assembly, did not, in 1715, address it as "Keys," but as "Gentlemen of the Twenty-four Keys."

I turn to our friend Phillips of the "New World of Words," 1706. Mr. Phillips opines that these twenty-four chief commoners "being, as it were, keepers of the liberties of the people, are called the 'Keys' of the Island." Your "as it were" definition is necessarily somewhat fanciful.

However, Mr. Hall Caine is a "Key" of sorts. Once upon a time his fellow "Keys" would have been his electors. But in 1866 "Keys" consented to submit to the popular vote. Then the act of 1880 abolished a property qualification for "Keys," granted household suffrage in town and a £4 owner and £6 tenant franchise in the country. Further, it seems, it admitted women to vote. I should not wonder if this latter circumstance had a good deal to do with Mr. Hall Caine's election.

Marking Our Northern Boundary.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Monetary Times.

On that part of the boundary line delimiting Canada and the United States, between Rouse's Point and the River St. Lawrence, some of the fragile monuments of wood and mounds require attention, and in some cases replacement. To inspect them with a view of finding out their exact condition, the Canadian Government and that of New York have appointed surveyors to go over the ground, and report the facts as they find them. Many poles are said to have disappeared; an admonition that less perishable materials will require to be used as substitutes. Where the monuments have disappeared, the problem will be to find the exact places which they occupied. Mounds are scarcely suitable for this work, for, besides being subject to denuding influences, they may be maliciously tampered with, and put out of easy recognition. Some durable material ought to be substituted for materials that are perishable or unstable, and we take it for granted that this course will be followed.

To Make Usury a Crime.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The Judiciary Committee of the Georgia House of Delegates has decided to report favorably a bill providing that it shall be a misdemeanor to charge more than 25 per cent. per annum on any loan whatever. A number of pawnbrokers and money lenders appeared before the committee in opposition to the bill, but it was decided unanimously to report it favorably. Two of the members of the committee made strong arguments in favor of the bill, showing how some of the money lenders are charging from 100 to 1,000 per cent. on loans to the poor people.

NOTICE
Save this Front

UPON RECEIPT OF
Le Roy LITTLE Cigar BOX FRONTS
(LARGE OR SMALL).
THEY WILL BE REDEEMED AS FOLLOWS:

20	Fronts,	A Handsome Leather Cigar Case.
150	"	A Sterling Silver Match Box.
175	"	An Elegant Amber Cigar Holder in Case.
500	"	A Sterling Silver Cigar Case Leather Slide.
700	"	A Sterling Silver large Size Cigar Case, Leather Slide.

Not Responsible for Fronts Lost in Transit.

SEND FRONTS TO
L. MILLER & SONS,
153-155-157 Crosby St., N. Y., U. S. A.

A TREATISE ON GUMPTION.

Otherwise Known as Mutterwiss, Savoir-faire, and Nous—Celebrities Who Have Had or Lacked It.

From The London Globe.

According to a "Dictionary of the Varieties of Life" published early in the last century, "a general uppishness to things, and being down to the ordinary transactions of life, is known as 'gumption.'" This is a fairly exact description of the qualities for which Sam Weller might be cited as a shining example. It fails, however, as a satisfactory definition, though it may perhaps account for the cautious timidity of lexicographers in regarding the word as "vulgar." Modern etymologists label it "colloquial," but all seem to have struggled in vain with the question of its origin. In a general way, everybody knows its meaning, though, as a rule, we only use the word in censuring those who do not possess the quality. Few will cavil at the authoritative description of gumption as "a quick perception of the right thing to do under unusual circumstances," to which, however, should surely be added—"and the faculty of doing it." For it is essentially a kind of practical wit, involving the simultaneous action of head and hand. An ingenious verse declares it to be

What the French applaud, and not amiss,
As savoir-faire, (I do not know the Dutch;)
The literal Germans call it "mutterwiss,"
The Yankees gumption, and the Grecians nous—
A useful thing to have about the house.

But, in the vulgar tongue, gumption is gumption, and there is no other word for it. And this being so, it is pleasant to be assured by a writer whose gravity is unimpeachable that "gumption is a most respectable word which has seen better days."

In what clime or state of life these better days were passed is not very clear. In default of more definite information, it may be surmised that gumption first saw the light "in Stepney Parish." But whether actually born at sea, or only early apprenticed to it, it is emphatically a seagoing quality. In the days of our wooden walls the ancient mariner used to leave it in his locker whenever he came ashore. The most simple and credulous of any class or calling, he kept his gumption with his other nautical "traps." He disported himself on land for the fun of the thing and in order to get rid of his money. Lord Lytton says in one of his novels that "one does not learn gumption till one has been properly cheated," and Jack had no lack of experience in this particular branch of schooling. But we have changed all that, or much of it. The gumption of the Handy Man is a proverb. He is a true chip of the old block, but his gumption serves him as well on land as afloat. He is consistently equal to the occasion, and we are seldom surprised, because we are always prepared to find him so. And so the bluejacket has fully established his right to be regarded as one of the foremost National examples of the splendid quality of "initiative," which is really only a more high-sounding name for gumption. Even this, of course, requires its opportunity; the need of the moment must concur with the power of the man. But it is the unexpected that happens, and gumption is one of the best weapons with which to meet it.

Among the several definitions of gumption is one which speaks of it as "acuteness of the practical understanding," while another tells us that it is "clear, practical common sense." It is admittedly all this, but quite as certainly, it is also something more. Combine the qualities thus indicated with presence of mind, and we approach nearer to an understanding of what gumption really signifies. Of course, it may be displayed on very different scales, and in as many different fields of action, but in all it exhibits the same power of promptly dealing with "unrehearsed effects." The word itself has no heroic associations, but the world's great captains have all been conspicuous for their gumption. If we look at what may be called the "turning points" of their lives, we find that these almost unfailingly hinged upon it. Of the careers of such giants as Alexander, Caesar, and Hannibal, it was well-nigh the beginning and the end. Among maritime explorers, Columbus and Drake, with a legion of only less note, stand out from their fellows, not so much by the results of their achievements as by that constant display of gumption which alone rendered success possible. Daring was the keynote and inspiration of Nelson's character, but this would have been of questionable value had it not been supported by the most commanding evidences of capacity for grappling with the unexpected. Almost the same thing may be said of the famous Howe, who "never asked how he was to execute any service, but always went and performed it"; of course, with the assistance of First Lieutenant Gumption.

On a smaller scale, and with less brilliant accessories, the gumption displayed in the daily encounter with small surprises differs only in degree from those vast expedients which genius is sometimes allowed to exhibit on a grander stage. But even the most insignificant break in the ordinary routine is often sufficient to point out the man to whom it may be given to turn events into stepping stones. It is almost impossible for half a dozen persons to make even a few weeks' tour in company without one of the number being invested with a tacit leadership by his friends. He is the man of gumption. He may not have been over the ground before, and yet, such is his natural aptitude for dealing with the unexpected, that this faculty is worth more than the experience of all the others. Again, there are sportsmen who shoot or fish by the light of the most approved methods, and whose gear is always of the latest and most irreproachable kind. They are provided for every theoretical difficulty in the field, but a wild or sullen quarry often calls for an instant power of circumvention, and it is only gumption that can supply it. The disappointed man says it is "just his luck," and so it may be. But it is also just his friend's luck as well, which means simply that the relation of cause and effect is overlooked in the transaction.

A noticeable feature of this power of dealing with the unexpected is the fact that it is sometimes displayed by quite unexpected persons. Gumption may be conspicuously absent from the equipment of the "clever" boy, while it is an efficient saving clause in the humbler outfit of the dull one. But it is often a dormant faculty. The literature of adventure appeals to boys mainly on account of the gumption displayed by its heroes. "Robinson Crusoe" would be flat reading without his wondrous fertility in expedients, and it seems a pity that such a vein of interest is not oftener worked in the ordinary schoiastic course. As it is, the subject appears to be practically overlooked in all schemes of education alike. Of course gumption cannot be taught in schools, nor perhaps out of them. And yet it would seem that the discipline of a great warship is the finest school of gumption in the world.

His Knowledge Limited.

The young wife was weeping when her mother called.

"It's all because of John," she wailed. "He's a brute, and he doesn't love me any more. I asked him if I wasn't the dearest little wife in the world—"

"I know, I know," interrupted the elder woman. "And he said his checkbook indicated that you were."

"No, he didn't."

"He didn't?"

"No."

"Well, husbands must have changed since I was a bride. What did he say?"

"He said, very cautiously, 'Well, you know, my dear, I haven't seen them all.'"—Chicago Post.

The Angelus Piano Player

Out of the Class of Automatic Piano Players.

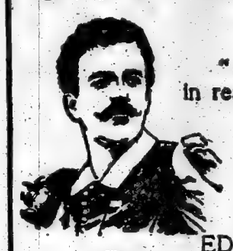

"It remained for the **Angelus Piano Player** to give me a genuine surprise in respect to its many musical effects. You have certainly succeeded in producing a touch both light and smooth, thus taking the Angelus out of the class of automatic piano players."—JEAN DE RESZKE.

"Am delighted with the unique orchestral effects of the **Angelus Piano Player.**"—EDOUARD DE RESZKE.

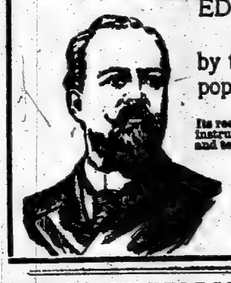

Endorsed by the musical profession, admired by the music loving, played by old and young, its popularity as an entertainer grows apace.

It is the only instrument that is capable of playing orchestral compositions. Its reed tones make it possible to bring out all the various effects of orchestral instruments, and when not playing orchestral selections you can produce the touch and technique of a Paderewski, Pachmann or Rosenthal.

CALL AND HEAR THE ANGELUS.

Angelus $225. **Angelus Orchestral $250.**

Main Office & Factory, Meriden, Conn. **WILCOX & WHITE CO.,** 164 Fifth Avenue, near 22d St.

INDIA AGAIN THREATENED

Several Sections of the Country Face a Famine.

Crops Cannot Survive for Lack of Rain —Plague Also Increasing in Virulence.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, India, Oct. 10.—The events at Kabul have overshadowed everything else. But there is no denying the fact that the agricultural outlook in certain parts of India is anything but pleasant. The monsoon rains this year started late, not setting in properly until July. This in itself was not a very serious matter, provided that, once started, the downfall was well continued. Unhappily, however, expectations have been disappointed. For several weeks past, since the end of August, in fact, what is known as the Arabian Sea monsoon current, the current which supplies rainfall to almost the whole of westerly and northwesterly India, has practically completely failed.

The result of this is that the crops which were sown during the first weeks of the rainfall in July, and which were springing up in a satisfactory manner during August, are now withering for want of moisture. In many districts, indeed, they are already completely destroyed owing to a scorching sun and the absence of rain. The supplies of fodder, too, for the cattle will also suffer, thus causing great loss and distress among the people, while in some parts of the country there will be difficulty even about drinking water supplies.

Of course rain may fall yet, though its advent would now be too late to save the crops in many districts. Good rain now would at any rate renew the supply in wells and streams and admit of the preparation of the land for the spring crops. But there are no signs of general rain at present, and the situation is consequently rapidly becoming very serious indeed so far as large portions of Western India are concerned. Rajputana will be chiefly affected, the deficiency of rainfall there having been most marked.

This part of the country suffered very severely in the bad famine of 1899-1900, and even before that terrible calamity had undergone a series of lean years which had impoverished the people and sadly reduced their staying powers. Parts of the Panjab, too, as well as certain districts in Bombay and the whole of Sind, are suffering from want of rain. A large portion of the Panjab and practically all cultivated Sind have, however, been rendered independent of the caprices of the rainfall owing to the magnificent system of canals possessed by them, but those portions of the Panjab marching with the Rajputana States will undoubtedly suffer to some extent during the forthcoming cold season.

The crops have all withered, and fodder and water supplies are getting low. Prices have an upward tendency. The people have suffered great losses during the series of bad years lately experienced, and are in no position to meet these fresh trials. They will, therefore, have to turn to the Government for assistance, and works are already being prepared for them. Elsewhere in India, as in certain parts of Central India, and in Madras, the agricultural outlook is by no means all that could be wished. But the most badly threatened tract is undoubtedly Rajputana and the British districts immediately adjacent. Here famine conditions are practically certain to obtain during the next few months.

Plague is again assuming a very threatening aspect in India. The last returns to hand show a total number of deaths for the week of 7,279 for all India, as against 5,612 in the preceding week. The greater number of deaths occurred in the various districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the plague has now flourished for more than five consecutive years, thus demolishing the one time theory of experts that it burned itself out in three years. Elsewhere, the disease is to be found in Bengal, the Northwest Provinces, the Panjab, and in the native State of Mysore.

So heavy a mortality at so comparatively early a period of the recognized plague season is altogether unprecedented, and it looks as if during the forthcoming cold season all previous records in the mortality from this horrible curse will be broken. All the endeavors of doctors and scientists, hampered and restricted as they are by the whims and prejudices of the various sects, have so far availed little in this country to stem the advance of the pestilence. Inoculation seems the only remedy of any use, and this, unfortunately, is just the one remedy to which the people of India have the greatest objection.

The policy of practically letting the disease run its course was more or less forced on Lord Curzon's Government by the strong feelings of the people, but the opinion is gaining ground that we cannot afford to let things go on in this manner indefinitely. The time will come when the Government will have to brush aside old-time prejudices and once more let modern scientific methods have a trial. That stage of the case may be some little time off yet, but there can be little doubt that we are tending in that direction.

LORD MILNER ON THE WAR'S OUTLOOK.

From The London Times.

DURBAN, Oct. 28.—Lord Milner arrived here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. His Excellency was received with enthusiasm by the Uitlanders and townspeople and was presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor at the Town Hall. In reply Lord Milner thanked the residents of Durban for the great services they had rendered during the great crisis. At the very outset of the long struggle he had had the good fortune to win the confidence of the people of Durban, and during the most trying hours of the struggle he had always found them stanch supporters and lenient critics. He wished that he could have congratulated them that South Africa was at rest; but he had come to the conclusion that it was no use waiting until the war was over.

"In a formal sense," continued his Excellency, "the war may never be over; but it is burning itself out. In the subsidence of every great conflagration you may see flames keep breaking out over and over again, first at one point and then at another. Some of these spurts are very fierce and look very alarming; still they come to nothing because there is nothing left for them to feed upon. The moment the hose is turned on, they die out. We have had such experiences lately, and we must be prepared to have such experiences again. But regrettable as it is that precious lives should still be lost from day to day and that large parts of South Africa should still be in a state of ruinous disorder, I think it would be a great mistake to allow these circumstances to prevent a gradual resumption of normal life and a gradual restoration of the conquered territories not only industrially but even to some extent agriculturally. More is being done in that respect than possibly people are generally aware, but personally I am of opinion that still more could and ought to be done in the immediate future. We ought to show ourselves masters of the house which we have taken by rebuilding it and beginning to live in it."

In conclusion Lord Milner urged upon the people of Natal the necessity of largely extending the agricultural population. "Thousands of men among the colonial forces and the yeomanry," he said, "are willing to stay who would make a great strengthening in every way the progressive and loyal portion of the colonists." [Loud cheers.]

Tolstoi's Son as a Dramatist.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.
(From a Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—The New Theatre has just produced a play by Count Leo Lvovich Tolstoi, a son of the great novelist. It has proved to be a disappointment, and although this is his first essay at playwriting, it is felt that there is not much promise of young Count Leo's ultimate success. The son, moreover, has gone out of his way to ridicule his father, a fact which promptly cooled any willingness on the part of the audience to afford him a favorable reception. Under the title "Besoumnlya Nochi," (Nights of Folly,) Leo Lvovich has attempted to depict the romance of a dyspeptic editor, who goes to Naples for a holiday and there spends a delirious fortnight, from which he is rudely awakened by the arrival of his wife. Remorse leads him to throw himself under the train that was to convey the reconciled couple home, and the wife then goes mad. The dyspeptic editor before dying delivers a long tirade against the conduct of the English in South Africa, but no one in the audience cheered. The incoherency of the play is so absolute that all the passages calculated to evoke tears of provoked laughter.

ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS.

Ruszits Furs at Retail

GOLD MEDAL
Highest Award at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo.

EVERYTHING IN FURS

Our Wholesale Stock Now Offered at Retail

A rare and unexampled display of the highest class Furs and Fur Garments—Silver Fox, Russian Sable, Chinchilla, Ermine, Persian, Broadtail, Baby Lamb, Alaska Seal, Eastern Mink, etc.

Special Garments for Automobile and Carriage wear; Sleigh Robes, Rugs for Hall and Library, Gloves, Hand and Foot Muffs, etc.

Lines for the Holidays Now Ready

Fashion Book Furnished on Application

JOHN RUSZITS FUR CO.
73-75-77 Mercer St., Near Broome St., N. Y.

Choosing the right Corset is the first step towards a perfect fitting Gown. The

NEWEST P. D. CORSETS

are correct in shape. More than that they are, in material, in form, in finish, the most elegant examples of the Corset Maker's Art that the Twentieth Century has yet seen.

Made in France. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH BECKEL & CO., Sole Agents for America.

We have no interest

in the assertions of the various whiskey bottlers, unless they have the effrontery to claim that their goods are in any way equal to

OLD CROW RYE

which is simply impossible. No whiskey can be made by any other process equal to the Hand-Made Sour-Mash method. In addition, we have the James Crow formula, the wonderful spring of water, the very best of materials, cleanliness, ceaseless vigilance during the whole process of distillation. Gold Medal awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., SOLE BOTTLERS, N. Y.

Thanksgiving.

Gov. Chester B. Jordan of New Hampshire, in his proclamation appointing Thursday,

MISS ADAMS BRINGS "QUALITY STREET" HERE

Her New York Season Opens with J. M. Barrie's Play.

"Under Southern Skies" with Miss Grace George at the Republic Theatre —New Piece for the Irving Place Theatre.

Three plays new to New York will be presented at the different theatres the coming week. Maude Adams comes to the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night for her annual engagement, appearing in James M. Barrie's new play, "Quality Street." Tuesday night at the Theatre Republic another star will also bid for New York favor—Grace George, who will be seen in a play entitled "Under Southern Skies," by Lottie Blair Parker, the authoress of "Way Down East." On the same evening, at the Irving Place Theatre, Buchbinder's three-act comedy, "Die Dritte Escadron," ("The Third Squadron,") will be presented for the first time. At this theatre to-morrow night the annual Schiller celebration will take place in honor of the poet's birthday. "William Tell" will be the attraction. During the engagement of Miss Adams at the Knickerbocker it is announced she will be seen in two other plays—Rostand's "L'Aiglon," in which she was successful last season, and Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

"Quality Street" has enjoyed success on the road since its first production in Detroit some few weeks ago. The play gets its title from the street in which live two sisters, Susan and Phoebe Throssell, (the latter Miss Adams.) Phoebe meets and loves secretly a young doctor, who, unaware of the latent devotion of Phoebe, whom he also loves, enlists in the army, and goes away to fight Napoleon. He returns in nine years, and finds the Throssell sisters teaching school, Phoebe having undergone a great change in appearance. She then begins a test of the young doctor's love, and appears at a masquerade ball as a Miss Livvy, announcing herself as a niece of Phoebe, the tired and worn out school teacher. She is met everywhere with attentions from the gallants, among the worshippers being Dr. Brown, her lover. She gets the impression that he is making love to her as Miss Livvy, but he assures her that his attentions are due to his love for Phoebe, her aunt, whom he loved nine years before. Her masquerading gets her into trouble, which she finds it hard to get out of without betraying her disguise. This she does, however, and the play ends happily for the two lovers and all concerned. The cast:

Valentine Brown	Sydney Brough
Ensign Blades	William Lewers
Major Linkwater	R. Payton Carter
Lieutenant Spicer	George Irving
Major Bubb	Frederick Spencer
A Recruiting Sergeant	Joseph Francoeur
Master Arthur Wellesley Tomson	Fred Santley
Miss Susan Throssell	Helen Lowell
Miss Phoebe Throssell	Maude Adams
Miss Willoughby	Ida Waterman
Miss Fanny Willoughby	Sarah Converse
Miss Henrietta Turnbull	Sara Perry
Patty	Marion Abbott

In the play of "Under Southern Skies" Miss George appears in the rôle of Lelia Crofton, a Southern girl with whose love story the plot has to do. The supporting company includes Ralph Stuart, Burr McIntosh, Thomas Burns, Donald MacLaren, Kingsley Benedict, Thomas Phillips, Virginia Glyndon, Cuyler Hastings, Grace Henderson, Alice Leigh, Minnie Victorson, Eleanor Gist, Beatrice Bonner, Roza Durant, Laura Lemmers, Justine Cutting, and nearly a hundred others. The scenery, costumes, and accessories are said to be of an elaborate order.

The cast at the Irving Place Theatre, which will interpret "The Third Squadron," will include Gustave von Seyffertitz, Miss Hedwig von Ostermann, the Misses Buenger, Frida Brandt, and Messrs. Matthias Claudius, Franz Kierschner, Willie Frey, Adolf Zimmerman, and Julius Ascher. The play will be repeated on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"Miranda of the Balcony" will be given its fiftieth performance to-morrow night. A new play by Mrs. Burton Harrison, entitled "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," is now being rehearsed by Mrs. Fiske's company, and it is announced will be presented within a few weeks.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly in "The New Yorkers" will continue three weeks longer. It will be followed by Richard Mansfield in "Beaucaire."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night "New England Folks" will begin its fourth week. Dorothy Donnelly will replace Maud Hoffman in the part of Rose Dunham.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "The Red Kloof" will play a week's engagement. There will be a concert to-night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett will conclude his run of eleven weeks on Nov. 16.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Bonnie Brier Bush," with J. H. Stoddart, will move up town for one week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" enters upon its last week.

DALY'S THEATRE.—Daniel Frohman has extended the run of "The Messenger Boy" until the middle of December. New features are constantly being added.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—The naval drama "The White Squadron" will be the week's attraction.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" will celebrate its anniversary on Tuesday night. New costumes will be worn. There will be a concert in the theatre to-night.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The fairy extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," is delighting large audiences.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" will remain until the New Year. Business continues large.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield is breaking the record for receipts in his play "The Auctioneer."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"East Lynne," with Marie Wainwright as Lady Isabelle, will be the week's offering of the stock company.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The stock company will present "A Lady of Quality," with Jessaline Rogers as Clorinda.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern is crowding the theatre at each performance with "If I Were King." He will remain in New York until Nov. 30.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey and his company, in "A Message from Mars," will begin its sixth week to-morrow night. Business is large.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham starts on the third month of his engagement in "A Royal Rival." He will remain here until Nov. 30.

SAVOY THEATRE.—"Eben Holden" is pleasing large audiences.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Annie Russell and her company in "A Royal Family," is repeating her success of last year. Mrs. Gilbert, it is announced, may possibly resume her part in the cast to-morrow night.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew's engagement in "The Second in Command" has been extended up to Christmas week.

WEBER & FIELDS.—"Hoity Toity," in its new dress, and the burlesque on "A Message from Mars," are now running smoothly, and pleasing the usual large audiences.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Elsie De Wolf and her company in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Way of the World," is crowding the theatre nightly. The advance sale is large.

CASINO.—Anna Held continues successfully in "The Little Duchess."

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—Thomas E. Shea will begin a week's engagement in répertoire. To-morrow night "The Man-o'-Warsman" will be the attraction. Concert to-night.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

KEITH'S THEATRE.—A $10,000 production of living art studies will be one of the star features of the bill next week. Cinquevalli as usual heads the bill.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The Great Scribner Show, an organization of star vaudevillians, will hold the boards. Ezra Kendall's offering will be an entirely new monologue, and Caito's dogs and cats will be one of the other features. There will be the usual Sunday afternoon and evening concerts.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax groups and moving pictures, referring to President McKinley, continue to attract many visitors. The group representing the President lying in state is still on exhibition. The Majilltons will remain another week and be funnier than ever.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Majestic Burlesquers will be the offering this week. This will be followed by an olio of exceptional merit. A pleasing concert has been arranged for this evening.

HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—A congress of "fat ladies," in new and original dancing and a cakewalk, is the principal feature of this week's bill. In the theatre the bill includes Fred Roberts, Lee Swifet, Osborn and Weldon, Galvin Sisters, Burton and Reham, Morton and Morton, O'Brien and Husted, Ada Jones in illustrated songs, and the Edison projectoscope.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—"Madame Butterfly," with Pilar Morin in the title rôle, returns to the Twenty-third Street Theatre, with a new curtain raiser and an entirely new selection of vaudeville. "Blue Jeans" will continue on its second week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with vaudeville interspersed. "Nancy & Co." will be seen at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre; there will be vaudeville. The Hanlons, in pantomime, head the bill at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. There will be performances this afternoon and evening at all the Proctor theatres.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The first concert of this, the tenth season in New York, of the Kneisel Quartet will be given on Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, at 8:15 o'clock, in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet in D major, Op. 64, No. 3.....Haydn
Sonata for piano and violin, (MS., first time)...
Henry Holden Huss
Quartet in F major, Op. 50, No. 1.....Beethoven

Mr. Huss, who will play the pianoforte part of his sonata with Mr. Kneisel, is known to the New York public both as a composer and as a pianist. Last Winter he performed his pianoforte concerts with the Philharmonic Society in this city, and had personally given it in Boston with the Symphony Orchestra of that city; a symphony of his composition has been played by the latter organization, and other works of smaller dimensions from his hand have been heard in New York. Mr. Huss is one of the younger American composers of ability and high purpose who are making serious contributions to the musical art of this country. He is thirty-nine years of age, a native of Newark, but long resident in this city, and a pupil of Rheinberger in the Munich Conservatory. His new violin sonata is his eighteenth numbered work and is in G minor. In it he has adopted the expedient, not uncommon with modern composers since Schumann, known as "community of theme," by which it is sought to enhance the feeling of unity between the different portions of a work in sonata form by using hints or variants of themes from one movement in succeeding ones. In this sonata there are three movements: Allegro con brio, andante ma molto sostenuto, (alternativo, presto,) and allegro molto. The attentive listener will discern that the theme of the "alternativo" occurring within the andante is a free variant of the first drastic, almost savage, theme of the first movement. In the last movement, too, the last part of the second theme—the movement being, like the first, in sonata form—recalls a portion of the corresponding theme of the first movement.

The Beethoven Quartet is one of the best known of the master's works, being the first of the famous set of three composed for Count Rasoumoffsky, Beethoven's friend and patron, and known frequently by his name. Count Rasoumoffsky was Russian Ambassador in Vienna for many years, living there in princely style, and, following the custom of the higher Viennese nobility of the period, maintained a private musical establishment of his own, a quartet, of which the distinguished Schuppanzigh was the first violin and he himself the second. For this organization these three quartets were originally written, and by it were played a couple of years before their publication in 1808. It was doubtless out of compliment to the Count that his nationality is recalled by the use of a Russian theme in the finale of the first and the third movement of the second quartet. These works, like so many others bearing the stamp of Beethoven's originality, did not please the musicians of the period, and the famous 'cellist, Romberg, is said to have thrown the F major quartet upon the ground and trampled it in rage, declaring it to be unplayable. There seem to be traces of a grim and Beethovenish joke in one of the composer's notebooks containing sketches for the slow movement, one of the most elaborate and eloquent of his adagios; for upon the sketch is written: "A weeping willow or acacia tree over the grave of my brother." The jocular character of these remarks appears from the fact that, of Beethoven's three brothers, one had died twenty-three years before this quartet was written, and the other two did not die till ten and forty-two years later, respectively. But his brother Carl's marriage contract had just been signed, and it may be that the reference is to this!

Jan Kubelik's Coming Tour.

Jan Kubelik has finished his Continental tour and reaches London during the coming week, appearing in Brighton Nov. 16. The farewell London concert is advertised for the Queen's Hall Nov. 19, and the following day he sails for New York. Already announcements are made of his London dates for next year with Richter and the Philharmonics, May 15, the opening of the season, and July 2, when he plays Young Randegger's new violin concerto. It is not known yet exactly what he will play at his first New York concerts, Dec. 2 and 7, (the seat sale for which opens Monday;) but undoubtedly the Paganini concerto and the famous "Devil's Trill," by the same composer, will be heard at the first one, in addition to numbers by the orchestra and Miss Shay; and at the second a sonata for violin and piano, which was one of the most successful numbers on his programmes at the concerts in Prague and Budapest last month, will be heard.

Mr. Franko's Archaic Concerts.

There is a man up in Maine who publishes a periodical which he describes as "A Reprint of Poetry and Prose for Book Lovers, Chosen in Part from Scarce Editions and Sources Not Generally Known." With certain modifications, this description fits the unique concerts which have been so firmly established by Mr. Sam Franko and his American Symphony Orchestra. Most of the selections performed are culled from the works of the seventeenth and eighteenth century masters, and breathe the spirit of bygone ages.

Mr. Franko's wise selection of a small theatre like the Lyceum and the employment of a small orchestra are in keeping with the general plan, and it only remains for the musicians to don knee-breeches and play by candle light for an audience to be carried back to the days of Bach and Gluck and Mozart.

The first concert will be given at the Lyceum Theatre, Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 3:30. Mrs. Morris Black will sing, and the programme will be of extraordinary interest to those who delight in delving into the treasures of the past. Mr. Franko is greatly pleased with the number of subscriptions, many of which are from out of the city.

Mme. Lehmann's Recitals.

The second recital of Mme. Lilli Lehmann, under the direction of C. L. Graff, will take place on Thursday evening next, at Carnegie Hall. The enthusiastic reception accorded this superb artist on Friday last has rarely been witnessed in Carnegie Hall, and certainly no singer in recent years has been greeted with such warmth and affection. Mme. Lehmann's programme for the coming and only evening recital, which is even more attractive than that of Friday last, is in full as follows: (Schumann,) "Stille Liebe," "Der Spielmann," "Fruehlingsnacht"; (Schubert,) "Lieder der Mignon," (a) "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt," (b) "Heiss mich nicht reden," (c) "So lasst mich scheinen," "Das Lied im Grunen"; (Grieg,) "Solvejg's Wiegenlied," "Sie ist so weiss," "Verborgene Liebe," "Im Kahn," "Zickeltans."

Mr. Gregory Hast's Concert.

Mr. Gregory Hast, the distinguished English tenor, will make his first New York appearance in song recital at Mendelssohn Hall Monday afternoon, Nov. 18. Mr. Victor Harris will be at the piano and the following fine programme will be presented: "Es hing der Reif," Brahms; "Die Mainacht," Brahms; "Lockruf," Ruckauf; "Ein Ton," Cornelius; "The Self-Banished," (old English,) Dr. Blow; "Ma Mie," (old French,) arranged by A. L.; "How deep the slumbers of the floods," (Carl Lowe,) arranged by A. L.; "Ich wandelte unter den Baeumen," Schumann; "Minnelied," Brahms; "Gone" and "The Letter," from Tennyson's "Songs of the Wrens," Sullivan, (1870;) "Le Baiser," Goring Thomas; "Phillis has such charming graces," Anthony Young, (1625,) arranged by Lane Wilson; "Rose kissed me to-day," Dal Young; "Ye people rend your hearts" and "If with all your hearts," from "Elijah;" "She is a maid of artless grace," S. Coleridge Taylor; "Immortal love," Arthur Nevin; "O were my love yon lilac fair," Arthur Somervell; "The Sands o' Dee," Frederick Clay; "Roses in the Garden," Norman O'Neill; "To Mary," Maude Valerie White.

The Philharmonic Society.

The first concert of the Philharmonic Society's sixtieth season will take place next Saturday night at Carnegie Hall, preceded by the usual public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The principal orchestral selection, symphonic poem "Barbarossa," by Hausegger, will be given for the first time in this country. The work met with an enthusiastic reception in Berlin last season, where it was performed under the baton of the young composer at a concert of the Wagner Society. It has been repeated this season at the first concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Berlin under Nikisch. The extensive work is composed of three parts, entitled (1) "The Distress of the People," (2) "The Enchanted Mountain," (3) "The Awakening." The programme in full is this:

Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
Prelude, chorale and fugue.....Bach-Abert
Concerto for piano, No. 4, D minor....Rubinstein
Mr. Josef Hofmann.
Symphonic poem, "Barbarossa".....
S. von Hausegger
First time in America.

Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler's Recital.

Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, the foremost woman pianist of this country, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday at 3 P. M. The programme:

Caprice on airs from the ballet of the opera "Alceste".....Gluck
Sonate, Opus 111.....Beethoven
Theme Varie et Fugato.....Schuett
A la Bien Aimée, Opus 59, No. 2.....Schuett
Nocturne, Opus 37, No. 2.....Chopin
Etude, Opus 25, No. 9.....Chopin
Polonaise, Opus 53.....Chopin
En Forme d'Etude.....Leschetizky
Gondoliera, Opus 41.....Moszkowski
Impatience, (No. 1 from Spring, Opus 57)..
Moszkowski
Etude, C major.....Rubinstein
Valse, "Man lebt nur einmal".....Strauss

Mr. Whitney Tew's Song Recital.

Mr. Whitney Tew, an English basso, will be heard for the first time here to-morrow afternoon, when he will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall. His programme is as follows:

Ah mio cor.....Handel
Mat man nicht mit seinen Kindern.....Bach
Qui s'Degno non s'Accende.....Mozart
Le pas d'Armes du Roi Jean.....Saint-Saens
Staendchen.....Brahms
Der Knabe mit dem Wunderhorn.....Schumann
In Memoriam—A song cycle.....Lisa Lehmann
A Song of Flight.....Edward Elgar
Young Herchard, (from English County Songs..
Lucy E. Broadwood and J. A. Fuller-Maitland
Ethiopia Saluting the Colors.....Charles Wood
O Captain! My Captain.....Charles Wood
Little Mary Cassidy.....Arthur Somervell
The Artist.....Dorothea Hollins
A Memory.....Maude V. White
The Border Ballad.....Frederick H. Cowen

NOTES OF MUSICAL DOINGS.

Miss Florence Ranstead, a young American singer, will make her first appearance here next Friday at 3 P. M. at the Waldorf-Astoria in a song recital.

Gussie Zuckerman, the talented young pianist and pupil of Mr. Alexander Lambert, has been engaged to play at the fourth young people's symphony concert under Frank Damrosch's direction.

Miss Anna Millar announces George Hamlin, tenor, in two recitals at Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoons of Thursday, Dec. 12, and Monday, the 16th. Mr. Victor Harris will be at the piano. The programme for the first recital will be composed entirely of the songs of Richard Strauss.

Electa Gifford will make her first appearance in New York at the Metropolitan Opera House with the Paur Orchestra Nov. 30. She will be the soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston, Cambridge, Providence, and Fall River in December.

The programme for the concert of Esther Fee at Carnegie Hall the 18th of this month will be given with the assistance of the Paur Symphony Orchestra and Leopold Winkler, pianist, and is as follows: Overture to Genoveva, R. Schumann; Concerto—G Minor, Op. 26, Max Bruch; Symphonic Poem, Vltava, B. Smetana; Concerto, E flat, F. Liszt; Slavic Dance, A. Dvorak; Souvenir de Haydn, F. Leonard.

Samuel A. Baldwin announces a series of three free organ recitals, to be given at the Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, on Saturday afternoons, Nov. 16 and 30 and Dec. 14, at 4 o'clock.

Frank Damrosch has a series of very interesting programmes for the Symphony Concerts for Young People which are to be given on six Saturday afternoons through the Winter in Carnegie Hall. These programmes promise some of the most beautiful compositions of Beethoven, Wagner, Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Tschaikowsky, Humperdinck, and others. In the course are included a special Christmas concert and an entire Wagner programme. The subscription sale for these concerts is now in progress at the office of the Musical Art Society, 20 West Thirty-third Street, "The Colonia."

The distinguished pianist, Josef Hofmann, sailed for this country from Bremen last Tuesday on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He will arrive here next Tuesday, and two days following he will open his tournée, which is under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, with a piano recital in New Haven. On the 15th and 16th he is to be the soloist with the New York Philharmonic Society. In the following week Hofmann is to play in Albany, on the 18th Detroit, on the 19th Columbus, on the 20th Yonkers, on the 22d and on Saturday afternoon, the 23d, he will give his first recital in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Carl Armbruster, the noted Wagnerian lecturer, will be heard in this city, in Mendelssohn Hall, on Friday evening, Dec. 6, in a lecture recital, with the assistance of Miss Pauline Cramer. This will be the first public appearance of either in this city. Mr. Armbruster's subject on this occasion will be the "Life and Works of Richard Wagner," while the vocal excerpts from the great master's compositions will be given by Miss Cramer, consisting of selections from "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," "The Flying Dutchman," and "Tristan und Isolde."

Mr. Richard Burmeister will be the pianist on Nov. 30 at Carnegie Hall with the Frank Damrosch Orchestra. On this occasion Mr. Burmeister will play the Weber Concertstueck, which he has newly arranged and reorchestrated.

Miss Stella Newmark will give a piano recital in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. Miss Newmark was heard here as a juvenile prodigy some years ago, but has since been studying seriously in Europe. She is now a graduate of the Stern Conservatory in Berlin.

Miss Anna Jewell, a pupil of Ludovic Breitner, will give a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Nov. 20 at 8:15 P. M.

CHURCH ALLOWED TO MORTGAGE.

Court Makes an Order Relating to a Yonkers Congregation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Supreme Court Justice Dykman to-day made an order allowing the rector and wardens of St. John's Church, Yonkers, to carry out a certain proposition to mortgage its property, as follows:

"Whereas, One Eva S. Cochran has offered to create a trust fund in the sum of $50,000 for the benefit of the petitioner (the church) provided the petitioner will enter into an agreement whereby it binds itself and its successors to repay to the trustees of the trust fund up to the sum of $20,000, and to mortgage its land for that purpose."

BOCKER TAKEN TO AN ASYLUM.

Man Who Shot His Sweetheart Becomes Violently Insane.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Deputy Sheriff Philip Kress has taken Henry Bocker to the Matteawan Asylum for the sane Criminals at Fishkill, and says that the man gave him a good deal of trouble, as he seemed bent on suicide and wanted to dash his brains out on the car seat. When they arrived at Fishkill the man would not go into a hack without force being used. Bocker is the German who shot and nearly killed his sweetheart, Lizzie Spiess, in Mount Vernon, because he thought she was looking at another man on a trolley car.

ADAM PFAFF EXONERATED.

Freed from Blame for the Death of Antonio Orban.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Nov. 9.—Adam Pfaff of Manhattan, who accidentally shot and killed Antonio Orban while both were out hunting at Central Park on Nov. 1, has been exonerated from all blame by Coroner A. T. Remsen. The two men were standing on the trunk of a tree when young Orban shouted to Pfaff not to kill his dog, which was running toward them.

Pfaff, on turning at the sound of Orban's voice, slipped from the trunk and his gun was discharged, the charge entering Orban's side and killing him instantly. Pfaff paid half of the funeral expenses, the other half having been subscribed by the silver beaters, of which trade Orban was a member.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE BROADWAY & 40TH ST.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
11TH WEEK.
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
in R. Marshall's Four-Act Comedy, The
SECOND IN COMMAND
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Ev'g Sun.
"Mr. Drew scores a big hit."—Herald.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
6TH WEEK.
"Great success."—Herald.
"Success assured."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CHARLES HAWTREY
(His First American Appearance)
and an Entire London Organization
in Richard Ganthony's Comedy Success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
"Everybody will see 'A Message from Mars,' and will like it."—Tribune.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th st. and Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"A Gosht! 'mighty Big Success."
Ev'g World.
"Delightful."—Herald. "Success."—Sun.
LAUGHTER LEADS THE WAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
E. E. Rose's Dramatization of Irving Bacheller's Great Novel,
EBEN HOLDEN
"It should keep the Savoy crowded for months, as 'David Harum' did the Garrick."—Ev'g World.
"Really charming."—Ev'g Sun.
THE LAUGHING PLAY OF THE YEAR.
"A droll and pretty play."—Ev'g Sun.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
Ev'gs at 8:30.
THIRD CROWDED MONTH.
Engagement Positively Ends November 30.
SUCCESS STILL REIGNS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
In a New Play Adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, Entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"Faversham was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—World.
AN EASY VICTORY."—Ev'g Sun.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
—FOR EIGHT WEEKS—
MAUDE ADAMS
OPENING PLAY,
Quality Street,
A NEW PLAY IN 4 ACTS BY J. M. BARRIE.
Miss Adams will present during her engagement of eight weeks her repertoire, consisting of "Quality Street," "As You Like It," and "L'Aiglon."
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. At 8:30.
DANIEL FROHMAN..Manager
THURSDAY MATINEES BEGIN THIS WEEK
209TH TO 217TH PERFORMANCE.
Charles Frohman Presents
ANNIE RUSSELL,
In Her Great Success,
A ROYAL FAMILY.
By R. Marshall, Author "Second in Command," &c.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Wednesday Matinees Begin This Week.
ANOTHER PRISONER OF ZENDA SUCCESS.
Mr. Sothern's engagement ends on November 30 and cannot be prolonged. Seats for any performance secured at the box office.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN
(Management of Daniel Frohman.)
In the new 4-act Romantic Comedy-Drama written for him by Justin Huntly McCarthy, entitled
IF I WERE KING.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. At 8:30.
B'way & 24th St. Mats., 2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN, Mgr.
SIXTH GREAT WEEK.
SEATS FOR THANKSGIVING READY.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS
Presenting Harry B. Smith's Musical Comedy,
"THE LIBERTY BELLES"
Cast: Etta Butler, Sandol Milliken, Harry Davenport, John Slavin, Harry Gilfoil, J. C. Marlowe, Augusta Glose, and 40 others.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Victoria. 42d St., Bdway & 7th Av. Rearranged, Redecorated. EVGS. 8:20. MATINEE SATURDAY 2:15.
"The 400 will applaud it and the 4,000,000 will clap just to be in style."—N. Y. Sun.
GEO. W. LEDERER PRESENTS
ELSIE DE WOLFE
IN
CLYDE FITCH'S
THE WAY OF THE WORLD.
"Bully."—Mail & Express.
A PRESS LANDSLIDE.
"Sensational. Far better than 'The Climbers.'"—Alan Dale.
"Big, positive success."—Sun.
"Play cannot fail."—World.
"Impressive and thrilling."—Herald.
"Big Success."—Evg. Sun.
"Uproarious approval."—Evg. World.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Eve'gs at 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:15.
8th GREAT WEEK.
SAILING IN A WHIRLWIND OF SUCCESS.....N. Y. JOURNAL
WARFIELD
in Lee Arthur & Chas. Klein's Character Comedy,
—THE AUCTIONEER—
DIRECTION OF DAVID BELASCO.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. SIRE BROS.....Mgrs. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. Only.
HUGE HIT! PUBLIC SENTIMENT IS POWER. THEY PRONOUNCE
ANNA HELD
IN F. ZIEGFELD, JR.'S PRODUCTION OF DE KOVEN & SMITH'S
THE LITTLE DUCHESS,
THE GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS EVER OFFERED IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES A. BIGELOW & Great STAR CAST.
HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN EXISTENCE!
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
MATS. SATURDAY & THANKSGIVING DAY.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
4TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c
PRICES EVENING 25—35—50
MARIE WAINWRIGHT EAST LYNNE
IN HER GREATEST SUCCESS,
WEEK OF NOV. 18TH. THE DANCING GIRL

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
For One Week, Sat. Mat. Only, Beginning TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
The Favorite Actor, Mr. J. H.
STODDART
Presenting the Season's Artistic Success,
THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH
"Transcends anything seen upon the New York Stage."—Wm. Winter in The Tribune.
Carriages at 10:45.
Nov. 18th—"THE KING'S CARNIVAL."

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mat., Res. Orch. Circle and Bal., 50c.
WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher
4TH CROWDED WEEK.
Eugene Presbrey's Enormously Successful Play,
NEW ENGLAND FOLKS.
"THE BEST THING IN TOWN—THIS IS WHAT THEY WANT."—HERALD.
Seats Now Ready for Thanksgiving.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor.
Klaw & Erlanger's Mammoth Production of the Drury Lane Fairy Spectacle,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
The Grand Ballet Beauty's Awakening! (a dream of the year.) All the Splendors of the Year in 15 minutes. The Wonderful Flying Grigolatis! The Eye Charming Crystal Palace!
300 in the Gigantic Production, Including Harry Bulger, Charles J. Ross, Joseph Cawthorne, John Page, John Hyams, Ella Snyder, Viola Gillette, Nellie Thorne, Jane Whitbeck, Nora Cecil, Hengler Sisters.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MANAGEMENT SAM S. SHUBERT.
A MONUMENTAL SUCCESS
WEEK BY WEEK. 2nd MONTH Capacity Nightly
DAN DALY 4th WEEK 3rd WEEK 2nd WEEK. 1st WEEK.
WITH VIRGINIA EARL and the Geo. W. Lederer Company,
THE NEW YORKERS
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2:15. 50th Perf. Nov. 28. SOUVENIRS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. & IRVING PLACE.
E. G. Gilmore & E. Tompkins....Props. & Mgrs.
LAST WEEK
OF THIS SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
ARIZONA
THE END OF A GREAT RUN.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
LAST MATS. WED. and SAT., 2 EV'G, 8:15.
EXTRA—
COMMENCING MONDAY EV'G, NOV. 18TH.
WAY DOWN EAST.
POPULAR PRICES. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
Evenings at 8:20. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
50th Performance To-morrow Night.
EIGHTH WEEK OF
MRS FISKE
In the play by Anne Crawford Flexner, (Founded on the novel by A. E. W. Mason,)
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
"A Conspicuous Success."—Eve. Sun.
In Preparation, "THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH," An everyday Drama, by Mrs. Burton Harrison.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., Just West of B'way.
NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, 8:15, MATINEES WED. & SAT.
GRACE GEORGE
In Wm. A. Brady's Production of a new American Play,
UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES
By Lottie Blair Parker, author of "Way Down East"
A Cast of Distinction, including Ralph Stuart, Cuyler Hastings, Burr McIntosh, Kingsley Benedict, George C. Staley, Will H. Bray, Thomas Burns, Alice Leigh, Grace Henderson, and Eleanor Gist.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
Evgs, 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATINEES.
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presents Victor Mapes's New Play,
DON CÆSAR'S RETURN.
MONDAY, NOV. 18TH.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
COLORADO,
Augustus Thomas's New Play.
SEATS SALE THURSDAY 9 A. M.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
TO-NIGHT SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT
WITH A SPLENDID BILL.
To-morrow (Mond.) and Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
With increased orchestra and company,
FISHER & RILEY'S MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION,
FLORODORA
NEWLY DRESSED. SAME GREAT CAST.
Prices, 50c. to $2. Seats 4 weeks ahead.

GRAND MANN-LIPMAN The Red Kloof.
TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT
25c., 50c. Gee. Fuller Golden, Crawford & Stanley, Bonnie Thornton, Eva Mudge.

METROPOLIS 142D ST. AND 3D AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THOMAS E. SHEA.

HORSE SHOW
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 15th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
FIRST PIANO RECITAL.
MR. PAOLO GALLICO.
Tuesday, Nov. 12th, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1.00 at Ditson's and at the hall.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES

23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AVE.
Low Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c
SUNDAY CONCERT
1:30 TO 10:30 P. M.
CONTINUOUS.
Florenz Troupe, Bachelors' Club, Welch, Francis & Co., 25—Others—25
TO-MORROW: Return of
Mme. BUTTERFLY
Produced Personally by Mr. DAVID BELASCO.
WITH GRAND CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

5TH AVE. 28TH ST. & Broadway
B'way's only Popular Prices, 25c, 50c
SUNDAY CONCERT
2 TO 10:30 P. M.
CONTINUOUS.
Chas. Wayne & Anna Caldwell, Billy S. Clifford, 25—Others—25
TO-MORROW: Second Big Week.
BLUE JEANS
With Big CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

58TH ST. Third Ave. NEAR
ONLY 15 & 25c. Aft. 15, 25, 50c. Eve.
SUNDAY CONCERT
2 to 10:30 P. M.
CONTINUOUS.
Mr. & Mrs. Jimmy Barry, Dorothy Neville & Co. Four Probyn Sisters, 25—Others—25
TO-MORROW: Grand DALY Comedy.
Nancy & Co.
ALL LAUGHTER.
And the Best Ever VAUDEVILLE.

125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AVE
Prices 15 & 25c. Aft. 15, 25, 50c. Eve.
SUNDAY CONCERT
2 TO 10:30 P. M.
CONTINUOUS.
Six Blackbirds, Hugh Stanton & Co., Thos. Nast, Jr. 25—Others—25
TO-MORROW: Gala Week of All Star VAUDEVILLE.
THE HANLONS
FLORENZ TROUPE
25—OTHERS—25.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
TWO PIANO RECITALS
Next Saturday Afternoon, November 16th, at 3 o'clock and Tu

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Columbia Surprised, Outplayed, and Beaten by Syracuse.

TEAM PLAY WON THE GAME

Yale Beat Orange Athletic Club Easily —Brown Scores on Lafayette—

Columbia was surprised, beaten, and outplayed at the Polo Grounds yesterday at football by Syracuse, and it was not until the first half was well under way that Columbia realized the fact that she had held Syracuse too cheaply. The score was 11 to 5.

Twice during the first half was Columbia held for downs by Syracuse, and once during the second half the same thing happened, while Columbia was able to hold Syracuse but once during the entire game, although she occasionally forced a punt.

Syracuse gave the best exhibition of team play that has been seen at the Polo Grounds this season. No time was lost, whatever, the men lining up quickly and going through their formations like clockwork. Although ten pounds lighter to a man, they had the jump on the Columbia players, and many a time during the course of the game a Columbia player was forced to yell "down" while yet upon his feet. Their interference was magnificent, and it was worked for all it was worth in every department of the game. The men who caught the ball on a kick-off rarely failed to advance it for less than twenty yards, while with a regular battering ram formation, the men forming one behind the other with a man in advance of the ball, the Columbia tackles and ends were shoved aside. Algy Boyeson and Van Hoevenberg were frequently boxed out of the play altogether. Many a play was directed against Angell, the one hand man, for substantial gains, and he was taken out at the end of the first half and Whitwell substituted.

Morley played a magnificent defensive game yesterday, and made several fine tackles behind the line. Weekes's hurdling was superb, but his end running netted him but little, as Boland refused to be boxed out of the play. Deuell, too, played well on the offensive, as did Berrien, but the men of the team all played individual football and did not help each other as they should, and at times several of them apparently refereed the game. Syracuse depended on the backs and tackles to do most of the gaining. Right End Weir was occasionally called upon to run with the ball, although Brown, the left half back, though having a boil on his neck, was used to do the bulk of the offensive work. Both touch-downs were made on double passes, Cannon getting the ball first and Brown carrying it over the line each time.

In the first half both sides showed a decided tendency to off-side playing, Columbia getting fifteen yards for this foul work and Syracuse twenty, Lancon being the chief offender in the Columbia line.

Aided by this fifteen yards, Columbia had carried the ball from the fifteen-yard line, where they obtained it on the kick-off, to the Syracuse thirty-yard line, where they failed to gain. It was now Syracuse's turn to advance the ball, and Brown was the first man to awaken enthusiasm when he skirted Columbia's left end for fifteen yards. Two more short gains served to rattle the Columbia team, and twenty yards penalty was paid for off-side play. Brown again skirted the left end for five yards, but Morley tackled Henderson behind the line on the next play after Van Hoevenberg had missed him. This forced a punt, and Columbia once more advanced the ball, this time to their own forty-five yard line, only to lose it on downs. Columbia held on the first play, but Henderson shot past Van Hoevenberg on the next formation. He eluded every one but Weekes, who downed him after he had traveled thirty yards. A few more short gains and the double pass was worked for a touch-down.

Morley kicked off, and Weir, who caught the ball, aided by splendid interference, advanced the ball twenty-three yards. After the ball had been carried past the centre of the field Syracuse was forced to punt, and Morris made but five yards on his effort, the ball going straight in the air. Columbia now advanced the ball to the twenty-yard line, and as the time was very short, Morley tried for a goal from the field and failed. The half ended with the ball on Syracuse's forty-five-yard line.

Morris ran the ball back thirty yards on the kick-off, and then punted fifty-five yards after his side had failed to gain on two downs. Syracuse held for downs on the thirty-yard line, but was again forced to punt, the ball this time striking the goal posts. It rebounded to Morley, who punted to the fifty-yard line of Syracuse, where Morris muffed it, McLellan falling on it for Columbia. From this point Columbia carried the ball to the eighth-yard line, where Syracuse was penalized five yards for off-side play. This left the ball on the three-yard line. Columbia's first try was a failure, and Weekes was given the ball for a hurdle. He crossed the goal line for the touch-down, but Morley failed to kick the goal.

O'Neill kicked over the goal line and a dispute followed. O'Neill then kicked off again, and Weekes ran it back twenty yards. Weekes and Duell found the Syracuse line unyielding, and Morley punted to Syracuse's forty-five-yard line. Syracuse now went about her work with redoubled vigor, and not one man in the Columbia line seemed to be able to check the advances. Brown, Henderson, and Morris each made steady gains, while Cannon enlivened matters with a fifteen-yard run around Algy Boyeson. With the ball on Columbia's seven-yard line Cannon and Brown once more worked the double pass and another touch-down resulted. Boland kicked the goal this time.

Morley kicked off and the ball was caught on the ten-yard line and carried back to the twenty-five-yard line. Weir brought it twenty yards nearer the Columbia goal line, while Brown went through centre for ten yards and Morris around left end for the same distance. The ball was soon carried to the Columbia five-yard line, where for the first time Syracuse lost the ball on downs. Too little time now remained for Columbia to do anything, although she played desperately. The half and the game ended with the ball on Columbia's thirty-five-yard line. The line up:

Syracuse, 11.	Position.	Columbia, 5.
Boland	Left end	A. Boyeson
Halsey	Left tackle	Irvine
Moore, Brane	Left guard	Lancon
Wykoff	Centre	Shaw
Parish	Right guard	McLellan
Cannon	Right tackle	Angell, Whitwell
Weir	Right end	Van Hoevenberg
O'Neill	Quarter back	Morley
Brown	Left half back	Weekes
Henderson	Right half back	Duell
Morris	Full back	Berrien

Touch-downs—Brown, 2; Weekes, 1. Goal—Boland. Referee—J. C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Dr. Sears, Binghamton. Time—Twenty-five-minute halves.

YALE, '05, 11; PRINCETON, '05, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The Yale freshmen easily won from the Princeton freshmen this afternoon at Yale Field, in a prettily contested football game by a score of 11 to 0.

Yale made a touch-down in each half by heavy line work and good kicking, Yale's back field being much superior to that of Princeton. White of the Yale freshmen eleven proved himself a coming Yale punter by kicking 73 yards once, and consistently doing 55 and 60 yards. King and Roper of Princeton put up excellent games, as did Hare, Farmer, Owsley, and Russell of Yale and Weatherhead of Princeton.

After the first kick-off Yale rushed the Princeton freshmen straight across the field for 90 yards, to a touch-down, by hard fast line drives, without making a slip, Farmer going over the line. Owsley then ran 40 yards around the end, but Yale lost the ball for holding at the centre of the field. King then made 10 yards through right tackle, but Roper fumbled, and Yale rushed the visitors for 25 yards more, but lost on a fumble. The half ended with the score Yale, 5; Princeton, 0.

In the second half Princeton picked up on their attack and Yale had hard work to hold them down. Roper's try for a goal on Yale's 20-yard line was poor, and White kicked 73 yards. Yale then commenced a tireless attack on the Princeton line, that finally ended in another touch-down by Farmer. Line up:

Yale, 1905, 11.	Position.	Princeton, 1905, 0.
Hare	Left end	Crawford
Bisell	Left tackle	Tarbell
Knopf	Left guard	Haskell
Fowler	Centre	Baker
Weekes	Right guard	Mills
Cooney	Right tackle	Wheeland
McClintock	Right end	Lloyd
Tilney	Quarter back	Weatherhead
Owsley	Left half back	King
Farmer	Right half back	Davidson
White	Full back	Roper

Touch-downs—Farmer, Yale, 2. Goal from touch-downs—Yale, 1. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Dr. Hammond.

YALE, 35; ORANGE A. C., 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—Yale won easily from Orange Athletic Club this afternoon at Yale Field, rushing the ball over the goal line five times, in the first half, then putting in substitutes and contenting herself with a single goal from the field in the second. The final score was 35 to 0.

Yale played a resistless game, keeping the ball for all but about six minutes of the entire game, and playing cleanly and accurately, except when Chadwick and Desaulles fumbled once apiece. Both Chadwick and Desaulles, however, played brilliant football, the former getting in a seventy-yard run for a touch-down, and the latter wriggling back over seemingly impossible stretches of ground on each kick-off, punting well, and kicking a neat goal from the field.

Of the other men, Swan put up a clever game at right end, nailing his man on each punt for a loss. Olcott played fast in the line and kicked the five goals. Glass was a tower of strength on the defense, breaking through on each play, and besides that tearing through the entire Orange line forty yards with the ball on a kick-off. He also brought down Stokes, the little Orange quarter, who had slipped through the line, and was making off down the field for a touch-down, while Hart, Hamlin, and Weymouth all put up brilliant individual games.

From Yale's standpoint to-day's game was most encouraging. Orange could do absolutely nothing in attacking the line, and Yale's attack had gained 100 per cent. over the West Point game. When Desaulles had run back thirty yards from the first kick-off, the Yale attack began and plowed down the Orange men for 55 yards for a touch-down, taking about four minutes to do it. On the next kick-off, Desaulles ran back 25 yards, and then Chadwick executed his most brilliant play, dodging through tackle, with good interference by Olcott, Hamlin, and Rafferty, and getting a clear field through which he ran 70 yards for a touch-down. Soon after the next kick-off Chadwick fumbled the ball in running and Stokes got it, and was off down the field like a shot.

Glass was the only man that saved Yale being scored on. He overtook the fleet little quarterback easily, and downed him after Stokes had covered 20 yards. Orange then kicked, and Yale immediately afterward rushed the ball down for the third touch-down. Line-up:

Yale, 35.	Position.	Orange A. C., 0.
Rafferty	Left end	Lenders
Hamlin	Left tackle	Torrey
Olcott, Johnson	Left guard	Dalley
Holt	Centre	Mohor
Glass, Andrews	Right guard	Miller
Hogan, Kunzig	Right tackle	Owens
Swan, Ferguson	Right end	Mason
Desaulles, Metcalf	Quarter back	Stokes
Wilhelm, Soper	Left half back	Allen
Chadwick, Hart, Easten	Right half back	Koehler
Weymouth, Strong	Full back	Larendon

Touch-downs—Weymouth, (2.) Chadwick, Hart, Hamlin. Goals from touch-downs—Olcott, 4. Goal from field—Desaulles. Time of halves—30 minutes.

LAFAYETTE, 11; BROWN, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—Lafayette defeated Brown's football team 11 to 6 today in the best-played game of the season on the local grounds. The teams were nearly evenly matched, and the game, though fiercely fought, was clean throughout. Lafayette's star players were Bachman and Cure. Ernst made the first touch-down for Lafayette, and Lawson was pushed over for the second. Bachman failed to kick the first goal, but put the ball over all right after the second touch-down.

Brown's touch-down was made by Capt. Bates in the first part of the first half. Bates was put over after an exhibition of good punting and line plunging. Lafayette took a brace then, and Brown could get no more. Just before the close of this half Lafayette scored. Her second touch-down was made after fifteen minutes of play in the second half. It was a fierce game of see-saw in the last period of the game, the ball being first in one territory and then in the other. Line-up:

Brown, 6.	Position.	Lafayette, 11.
Schwinn	Left end	Haldeman
Webb	Left tackle	Monahan
Hatch	Left guard	Trout
Colter	Centre	Bachman
Johnson	Right guard	Ernst
Savage	Right tackle	Lawson
Haskall	Right end	Brown
Scudder	Quarter back	Stayer
Greene	Left half back	Raub
Denicob	Right half back	Prichard
Bates	Full back	Cure

Referee—Mr. Elting, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Upton, Harvard. Time of halves—25 minutes.

CORNELL, 30; LEHIGH, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Cornell easily vanquished Lehigh University to-day, and when the contestants left the field the score stood 30 to 0 in favor of the Ithacans. Neither team played fast, and Cornell was able to win handily more because of the weakness of her opponents than by reason of her own strength.

G. Foster Sanford, the Columbia coach, was on hand for the game, to get a line on the Ithacans before the light blue and white eleven meet them next week. He was allowed to go upon the side lines, and he watched the progress of the contest with great interest. He refused to state his opinion of the Cornell eleven. He would offer no excuse for Syracuse's winning the contest in New York.

Cornell's eleven was made up largely of substitutes. Brewster, Capt. Warner, Taussig, and Schoellkopf did not take any part in the work, and were in during the last few minutes of the game only. Cornell's fumbling was painfully apparent. Finucane had not played at quarter in two weeks, and he seemed totally unable to hang to the ball. Torney also was an offender in this respect. Cornell's ends were slow in getting down the field, Hemphill and Hinckle of Lehigh cutting them off easily. The guards, Hunt and Emmons, were usually down quicker than Tydeman or Turnbull. Lehigh's line was heavy, but there was little snap evinced in the play. Line up:

Cornell, 30.	Position.	Lehigh, 0.
Snider, Turnbull	Left end	Hinckle
Lueder	Left tackle	Johnson
Emmons	Left guard	Waters
Kent	Centre	McFarlane
Hunt	Right guard	Kelly
Waud, Smith	Right tackle	Jones
Tydeman, Ransom	Right end	Hemphill
Finucane, Jones	Quarter back	Parsons
Sheperd, Purcell	Left half back	Farabaugh
Coffin, Warner	Right half back	Fuller, (Capt.)
Torney	Full back	Butler

Touch-downs—Sheperd, (2.) Hunt, (2.) Warner. Safety—Hunt. Goals from touch-downs, Coffin, (2.) Lueder. Referee—Mr. Evans, Williams. Umpire—Mr. Bond, Syracuse. Time of halves—25 minutes.

ANNAPOLIS, 16; INDIANS, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 9.—The Naval Cadets played good football on the offensive this afternoon, and defeated the Carlisle Indians by a score of 16 to 5. The Navy opened the game by Belknap kicking to Johnson, who ran back twenty yards before he was tackled. At once the Indians began the attack on the Navy line, and rarely failed to gain. Williams and Phillips were the best gainers for the red men, and they would sometimes go right through the Navy line for their distance with half the opposing team hanging to them. Within forty yards of the goal the Indians executed a double pass in the most exact style, and Johnson ran for the whole remaining distance for a touch-down. The goal was missed.

The Cadets started the next half by Strassburger running back the Indians' kick-off fifty yards. It seemed to encourage the sailors, for they made good gains after that. Shortly after Belknap punted, and Johnson fumbled behind the line, and Read fell on the ball behind the line, scoring a touch-down. Belknap kicked the goal. The Navy scored two more touch-downs by hard line work. Line-up:

Naval Cadets, (16.)	Positions.	Carlisle Indians, (5)
Whiting	Left end	Coleman
Read	Left tackle	Labbo
Carpenter	Left guard	Phillips
Fretz	Centre	Chesaw
Belknap	Right guard	White
Adams	Right tackle	Dillon
Soule	Right end	Hare
Smith, Weaver	Quarter back	Johnson
Strassburger	Left half back	Decora
Land	Right half back	Saul, Varlett
Freyer	Full back	Williams

Umpire—Charles Young, Cornell. Referee—George Young, Cornell.

HARVARD SWAMPED PENN

Cambridge Football Team Won by an Overwhelming Score.

FINAL TALLY WAS 33 TO 6

Victors Had the Better of the Game Throughout and Vanquished Team Scored Only by a Fluke.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 9.—Ripping the light Pennsylvania line as though it had been so much paper, the Harvard football team tore to victory this afternoon on Franklin Field by the score of 33 to 6. These six points for Pennsylvania were so many drops of sweetness in the cup of bitterness to the 18,000 Quakers who witnessed the struggle. True, the saving score was made by a fluke. Nevertheless it brought joy to the Pennsylvanians.

Harvard began her fierce rushes as soon as the whistle blew and pushed the Quakers back down the field as though they had been preparatory school boys, only a fumble now and then neutralising the advantage invariably gained. It was twelve minutes before Harvard first scored and in this time, considering the disparity in weight between the two teams, the Quakers played their best football.

The ice once broken, however, the Crimson walked over and around Pennsylvania, and the second score was soon made. Then came the Quakers' opportunity and they seized it quickly. Shortly after the kick-off, Pennsylvania, finding the Harvard line too strong, Reynolds punted to Marshall, who allowed the ball to go through his hands. Mitchell was down the field under the kick like a flash, and, catching the ball on the bound, and with a clear field, set the Pennsylvania stands crazy by a touch-down.

Whatever hope this inspired was quickly dissipated by Harvard's subsequent play for never thereafter was the Crimson goal seriously menaced. Pennsylvania used up all her available material in an effort to stop Harvard's onslaughts, but in vain. The game was rough, and Mitchell had to be taken out early in the second half, as he was losing goals for the Quakers continually by charging too soon. Baird and Wright got into an altercation and came near being disqualified.

Harvard's fumbling was atrocious, and to this fact was due her inability to run up a larger score, for she simply had Pennsylvania at her mercy. The Quakers played with a desperation born of the knowledge of defeat, and what their efforts were well intended, it seemed folly to attempt to break the Harvard line or circle the ends.

Graydon was the star of the game. It was no unusual thing to see him go through Pennsylvania's line dragging the Quaker tacklers with him. And even when thrown he would be on his feet like a flash and add three and sometimes five yards before he was stopped. Putnam, Campbell, Sargent, Cutts, and Lee played finely and walked over tackle and guard for big gains, while Ristine made a sensational run of forty yards. Pennsylvania's playing under the circumstances was commendable. Reynolds, Donaldson, Bennett, and Dale played hard football. Gardiner tackled well, as did Howard.

After the first touchdown, Pennsylvania's chances of scoring again, however, could never be considered seriously. Once they were near enough to Harvard's goal to try a goal from placement, but the ball went wide of the mark. Pennsylvania's efforts to advance the ball were really distressing. No better proof of this is needed than the fact that in the entire first half the Red and Blue only gained 4 first downs, while Harvard gained 27.

Only once during the entire seventy minutes did the Philadelphia eleven as a team show anything like real football, and this was in the first five minutes of play. During this period the ball was continuously in Harvard's territory, but this was not due so much to Pennsylvania's strength as to Harvard's fumbling. The visitors were visibly affected with rattles during the first few minutes of play, but when they struck their gait it was only a question of the proportions of the score.

Strangely enough, Capt. Campbell was responsible for the majority of Harvard's penalties in the early stages of the contest. Several times during the first few minutes of play he was off side, and one of his offenses would have cost a touch-down had Harvard been playing against a first-class team.

In point of fumbling both teams were about equal, but Pennsylvania was penalized three times to Harvard's once for off side. The chief offender in this respect for Pennsylvania was Mitchell, who took Piekarski's place. Time and again he would plunge into the line before the Harvard man had started, and the net result of his overanxiety was a gain of forty yards for Harvard. His offenses finally became unbearable and he was taken out of the game.

Never has so much feeling been shown in a game between these big universities as was manifest this afternoon. There were numerous slugging matches, and near the close of the game Umpire Dashiell ordered Jordan out of the contest. Gardiner, who was acting Captain for Pennsylvania, pleaded with the umpire, but the latter was obdurate. Captain Campbell finally consented to allow Jordan to resume his position. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, 6.	Position.	Harvard, 33.
Metzgar, Nelson	Left end	Campbell
Ludes	Left tackle	Blagden, Wright
Piekarski	Left guard	Lee
Bennett, McCabe	Centre	Sargent
McCabe, Jordan	Right guard	Barnard
Teas	Right tackle	Cutts, Lawrence
Donaldson, Mitchell, Baird	Right end	Bowditch, Burgess
Gardiner	Quarter back	Marshall, Baldwin
Howard	Left half back	Mifflin
Reynolds, Townsend	Right half back	Ristine, Jones
Dale, Snook	Full back	Graydon
Davidson, Keller		

Touch-down—Graydon, 5; Putnam, Mitchell. Goals from touch-downs—Cutts, 3; Davidson. Referee—Matthew McClung, Lehigh. Umpire—Paul J. Dashiell, Annapolis. Linesmen—Messrs. Vail, Pennsylvania, and Motley, Harvard. Timekeeper—F. Wood, Boston A. A. Time—Thirty-five-minute halves.

WILLIAMS, 11; WESLEYAN, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 9.—With the entire undergraduate body present, Williams won from Wesleyan to-day in the most exciting game of football played on Andrus Field in many years. The victory, while not so decisive as Wesleyan's victory of last year, is sufficient to give Williams hope for the game next Saturday against Amherst.

The one remarkable feature of the game was the fact that not one substitute for Williams was needed. The individual work of the men on Williams' team was amazing. Watson, the freshman half back, made gains aggregating over two hundred yards. For Wesleyan, Corscaden and Inglis played the best games. Williams did all the scoring in the first half, the first touch-down coming in the first two minutes of play on a double pass by Graves and Watson. The line-up:

Williams, 11.	Positions.	Wesleyan, 5.
O'Neill	Left end	Thompson
Jones	Left tackle	Newton
Cole	Left guard	Pike
Mossman	Centre	Montgomery, Espy
Lawrence	Right guard	Sillman
Hatch	Right tackle	Goode
Wilbur	Right end	Ackart
Jayne	Quarter back	Nixon
Graves	Left half back	Corscaden Calder
Watson	Right half back	MacDonnell
Peabody	Full back	Inglis

Touch-downs—Watson, Graves. Goal from touch-down—O'Neill. Field goal—Corscaden. Referee—Mr. Elly of Yale. Umpire—Mr. Moyle of Yale. Linesmen—Messrs. Decamp of Williams and Jones of Wesleyan. Timekeepers—Messrs. Williams of Williams and Wellss of Wesleyan. Time—35-minute halves.

NORTHWESTERN, 6; CHICAGO, 5.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—With a desperation born of years of rivalry, Chicago and Northwestern Universities battled on the gridiron to-day and came out with honors practically even, although the score was Northwestern, 6; Chicago, 5. In the first half Johnson of Northwestern tore through right tackle and went forty yards for a touch-down, following with a goal kick. Chicago's score was gained in the second half when Ellsworth kicked a goal from field from Northwestern's thirty-yard line.

Field Goal from Forty-Yard Line.

HARTFORD, Nov. 9.—Trinity defeated New York University at football, 16 to 5, this afternoon. New York scored on Trinity for the first time in the history of the two institutions. Connelly, left tackle of the visiting eleven, kicked a splendid goal from the forty-yard line. Captain Henderson of Trinity also kicked two goals from the field

SOLDIERS TIE PRINCETON

Football Game at West Point Ended with Score Six All.

BOTH TEAMS FOUGHT HARD

Daly of the Cadet Eleven Figured Brilliantly—Each Half Characterized by a Score.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Six to six was the score in the Princeton-West Point football game to-day. It was a battle of giants, and the result shows how evenly the teams were matched. Princeton had more weight and strength than the Cadets, but the soldiers, under Daly's generalship, held down the big men and tied the game.

There was little fumbling on either side, and only once or twice did excessive zeal cause penalties to be inflicted for off-side play. West Point won the toss, and Dewitt kicked to Phipps, who made a small gain. The soldiers started in aggressively, and at once began to hammer the tiger line. Casad got past Foulke, and Phipps made a wide road in Princeton's centre for a seven-yard gain.

Bunker next tried the tiger end, and gained four yards more. Princeton looked blue and dazed. The Cadets were getting big chunks off their territory, and without any great effort. Pearson admonished his men to brace up. Daly punted forty yards, and McCord was downed without gain. In the play that followed, Pearson got away with the ball. His interference was fine, and only Daly stood between him and a goal. The plucky quarterback tackled the dodging runner, and threw him heavily. This play counted nothing, as the referee took Pearson back again. The ball had gone into play too soon.

Pearson repeated the try an instant later and gained fifty yards before Daly downed him. The ball was now on the soldiers' twenty-yard line, and the Princeton "rooters" howled themselves hoarse. Princeton then hammered West Point's line for small gains. On the first down and when the ball was only a yard from the soldiers' goal, Princeton got it again for off side play. Sledge hammer blows sent Pearson over the left end of West Point's line for a touch-down. De Witt punted out to Freeman on the twenty-five-yard line and then kicked a goal. The score at the end of the first half was: Princeton, 6; West Point, 0.

Daly kicked to Foulke, who made no gain. McCord got through West Point's right for a fifty-yard run. He was called back for off side play, and the ball was given to West Point. Again and again from this time Phipps went through Princeton's line for large gains. The Tigers' defense was now very weak. Battering ram style, the soldiers hurled themselves against Princeton's wavering line, and brushed the Tigers right and left. With a rush West Point took the ball to three feet from Princeton's line. Another rush and over went Phipps for a touch-down. Farnsworth punted out to Casad, and Daly kicked an easy goal, making the score Princeton 6 to West Point 6.

The remainder of this half was desperately fought. It looked as though West Point might make another touchdown, but the referee's whistle blew with the game a tie. Once Princeton had the ball within easy distance of a goal from the field. Dewitt's effort to kick it was blocked, and the end of the half was reached before any change in the score could be made.

To-day's achievement perhaps places the West Point eleven among the leading football teams of the country. The big colleges have had a hard time with the soldiers on the gridiron, and the outcome of the game with Annapolis will be looked forward to with great interest. The line-up:

West Point, (6.)	Positions.	Princeton, (6.)
Farnsworth	Left end	Davis
Doe	Left tackle	Pell
Riley	Left guard	Buckiewicz
Boyers	Centre	Fisher
Goodspeed	Right guard	Dana
Bunker	Right tackle	Dewitt
Bartlett, McAndrew	Right end	Henry, Roper
Daly	Quarter back	Freeman, Weir
Casad, Hackett, Jansvold	Left half back	Foulke Pearson,
Phipps	Right half back	Sheffield
Graves	Full back	McCord

Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Langford of Trinity; Umpire—Coggeshall of Trinity.

MICHIGAN, 21; OHIO STATE, 0.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 9.—The strong Michigan team ran up only 21 points, their smallest score of the year, against the crippled Ohio State University eleven here to-day. Three touch-downs were made in the latter part of the first half, after Ohio had successfully defended her goal line for nearly twenty minutes. Michigan had trouble in scoring once in the second half, and the ball was in her territory for the last 15 minutes of play. Ohio could not get nearer than the 20-yard line, however, and Kittle's attempt at field goal went wide. The line-up:

Ohio State, 0.	Position.	Michigan, 21.
Elder	Left end	Paddon
Coover	Left tackle	White
Caugeman	Left guard	McGuidan
Fox	Centre	Gregory
Tilton	Right guard	Wilson
Marker	Right tackle	Shorts
Lloyd, Tillman	Right end	Henstein
Jackson	Quarter back	Weeks
Westwater, Dill	Left half back	Heston, Reddner
McLaren	Right half back	Sweeley
Kittle	Full back	Snow

Touch-downs—Snow, 2; Heston, 2. Goal from touch-down—Shorts. Umpire—E. Wrenn, Harvard. Referee—Mr. Hoagland, Princeton. Time of game—Thirty-minute halves.

Rutgers Team to Disband.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 9.—The Rutgers College football team was defeated at Haverford, Penn., to-day by the college eleven there, 17 to 0. Rutgers has not had a very satisfactory football season. Not a victory has been won, and the men are disheartened. The team will be immediately disbanded.

Scores of Other Games.

At New Brunswick—Rutgers Preparatory, 17; Polytechnic Institute, 0.
At Waterville—Maine, 29; Colby, 0.
At Orange—East Orange High School, 16; Orange Y. M. C. A., 0.
At Exeter—Exeter, 5; Andover, 0.
At Petersburg—Washington and Jefferson, 11; Bucknell, 5.
At Amherst—Aggies, 5; Amherst, 0.
At Lewiston—Bates, 11; Bowdoin, 0.
At Hamilton—Hamilton, 12; Colgate, 0.
At Washington—Gallaudet, 18; Georgetown, 6.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 22; Vermont, 0.
At Oberlin—Oberlin, 17; Ohio Wesleyan, 6.
At Nashville—Vanderbilt, 22; Tennessee, 0.
At Omaha—Nebraska, 51; Missouri, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 10; North Dakota, 0.
At Madison—Wisconsin, 54; Ames College, Ia., 0.
At Iowa City—Illinois, 27; Iowa, 0.
At Morristown, N. J.—Morristown School, 35; Trinity School of New York, 0.
At Montgomery—Alabama, 0; Georgia, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard, '05, 17; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '04, 0.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 6; Boston College, 0.

STANDING OF FOOTBALL TEAMS.

The principal features of yesterday's football games were the unexpected defeat of Columbia by Syracuse, the tie game between Princeton and West Point, and the enormous score rolled up by Harvard against Pennsylvania. The downfall of Columbia, though unexpected, was only another demonstration of the oft-proved fact that brilliant individual playing will not atone for a lack of carefully drilled team work, and though it will occasionally score against an imperfect defense, it is helpless against an exceptionally well-trained team such as the Syracuse eleven has proved itself to be.

Princeton's tie game with West Point, by scores almost identical with those made in the Yale-West Point tie game of the preceding Saturday, gives the first opportunity of the season for a line on Princeton's strength as compared with the other members of the "big four," and the result is a demonstration of strength which must be very grateful to the admirers of Orange and Black. Judged by this game, the Princeton eleven are upon a par with Yale, or at least with the Yale team of a week ago, and the chances of the coming battle at New Haven next Saturday seem distinctly more nearly even than has been the case for some weeks past. Harvard's defeat of Pennsylvania was to be expected, though perhaps by not such a high score.

Princeton still has scored the largest total of points 247, though Yale is a close second, with 244. Cornell has tallied 218, Harvard 205, and Pennsylvania 181. The scores in detail follow:

HARVARD.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
16—Williams	0	28—Lehigh	0
12—Bowdoin	0	6—F. and M.	0
16—Bates	6	22—State	6
11—Amherst	0	28—Swarthmore	0
18—Columbia	0	26—Brown	0
16—Wesleyan	0	20—Virginia	5
6—West Point	0	6—Bucknell	0
29—Carlisle	0	5—Annapolis	6
48—Brown	0	23—Gettysburg	0
33—Pennsylvania	6	11—Chicago	0
		0—Columbia	11
205	12	6—Harvard	33
		181	61

YALE.		PRINCETON.	
23—Trinity	0	35—Villa Nova	0
6—Amherst	0	47—Haverford	0
28—Tufts	5	23—New York Univ.	0
24—Wesleyan	0	35—Lehigh	0
24—Annapolis	0	23—Dickinson	0
45—Bowdoin	0	28—Brown	0
22—Penn. State	0	29—Orange A. C.	0
21—Bates	0	6—Lafayette	0
10—Columbia	5	8—Cornell	6
5—West Point	5	6—West Point	6
35—Orange A. C.	0		
244	15	247	12

CORNELL.		CARLISLE.	
17—Colgate	0	28—Lebanon Valley	0
50—Rochester	0	19—Gallaudet	6
6—Bucknell	0	5—Gettysburg	6
39—Hamilton	0	16—Dickinson	11
24—Union	0	0—Bucknell	5
17—Carlisle	0	29—Haverford	0
20—Oberlin	0	0—Cornell	17
6—Princeton	8	0—Harvard	29
30—Lehigh	0	0—Michigan	22
		5—Annapolis	16
218	8	108	112

SYRACUSE.		ANNAPOLIS.	
28—Troy Polytechnic	0	0—Georgetown	0
20—Brown	0	28—St. John's	2
0—Lafayette	5	0—Yale	24
27—Clarkson	0	18—Lehigh	0
28—Amherst	17	6—Pennsylvania	5
11—Columbia	5	6—Penn. State	11
		16—Indians	5
		12—Dickinson	6
112	27	86	53

COLUMBIA.		LAFAYETTE.	
0—Buffalo	5	40—Ursinus	0
27—Rutgers	0	42—Susquehanna	0
5—Williams	0	5—Syracuse	6
0—Harvard	18	16—Manhattan	6
12—Hamilton	0	17—Orange A. C.	0
5—Yale	10	6—Princeton	6
29—Haverford	6	29—Lehigh	0
11—Pennsylvania	0	0—Philadelphia	23
18—Georgetown	0	11—Brown	6
5—Syracuse	11		
112	50	160	46

MANHATTAN.		PENN. STATE.	
11—Rutgers	6	17—Susquehanna	0
5—Brown	0	27—Western Penn.	0
6—Lafayette	10	6—Pennsylvania	23
28—Rensselaer	5	0—Yale	22
61—St John's (Brooklyn)	0	11—Annapolis	6
0—Tufts	5	0—Homestead A. C.	29
111	32	61	90

WEST POINT.		N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
20—Franklin & M.	0	16—St. Paul's School	0
17—Trinity	0	0—Princeton	23
0—Harvard	6	40—St. Stephen's	0
15—Williams	0	16—Rutgers	0
5—Yale	5	0—Bellevue	11
6—Princeton	6	5—Trinity	16
63	17	77	50

Cresceus Fails to Better Record.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The champion trotter Cresceus this afternoon made an attempt to break his record of 2:02¼ for a mile trot. The best he could do was 2:07 flat.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

H. Batterman

A Procession of Winter Values That Commands The Widest Attention.

Fur Department.

Near Seal Jackets, 24 inch, Beaver or Sable collar and Revers, value 45.00, 29.75

Sable Fox long Scarf and Muff, set, extra fine quality, value 30.00, 16.75

Sale of Women's Underwear.

Canton Flannel Drawers, 38c to 68c
Woven Underskirts, ecru, blue and pink, 48c
Worsted Skirts, plain colors and with border, 98c to 2.98
Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, stripes and plain colors, 88c to 2.75

Corded Velvet,

27-inch, leading shades, value 1.00 yard, 89c

All Wool Black Imported Cheviot

54-inch, 1.50 quality, 1.19

Carpets and Rugs.

Very Low Priced.

Tapestry Brussels, 39c
Velvet Carpets, value 1.00, 85c
Smyrna Rugs, 9x12, 13.98

Money Savers

Gas Portables, complete with burner, tripod chimney, shade, 6 foot of tubing, goose neck and socket, sold elsewhere special at 1.75, our price, 1.19

Porcelain Tea Sets, 56 pes., pretty flower decorations with gold lines on each piece, 3.98

Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pes., including large soup tureen and platters, dainty spray decorations with gold relief, 9.98

We have just secured a line of plates, all import samples, worth from 3.00 to 7.50 per doz., no two plates alike, new shapes and beautiful decorations, which we offer as follows:

Bread and Butter Plates, 10c. each
Fruit Plates, 19c. each
Cake Plates, 29c. each

Curtains and Portieres.

Nottingham Curtains, novelty designs, light and heavy effects, value 3.50, 2.49
Irish Point Curtains, value 7.00, 4.98
Irish Point Curtains, heavy raised border, value 12.50, 9.98
Tapestry Portieres, value 3.00, 1.98
Mercerized Portieres, all colors, 4.98

Dining Chairs.

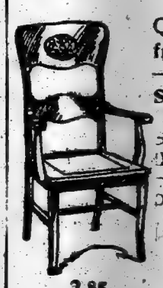

Quartered oak, polished box frame, cane seat, carved back.

Sideboards, 9.00 to 75.00
China Closets, 12.00 to 90.00

FINDLAY DOUGLAS BEATEN

Chauncey Lowers the Colors of Former National Golf Champion.

DEFAT FOR NASSAU GOLFERS

Big Day on the Fort Hamilton Links Winds Up with a Handicap Which George H. Barnes Wins.

Members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, had an unusually interesting day on the links yesterday, the programme comprising a larger number of important matches than is usually seen at one club for a single day's competition. The chief feature was the defeat of Findlay S. Douglas, the former National champion and the present metropolitan champion, by Daniel Chauncey. The latter just won the club championship of Dyker Meadow, making new eighteen and thirty-six-hole records. He is playing the best golf of his life, and continued his meritorious work yesterday in the return team match with the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove. Two weeks ago the Nassau Club beat Dyker Meadow on the Nassau links by 15 points to 13, the Nassau system being used. Yesterday, in the return match, the customary method of scoring by the actual number of holes won was employed, and the Brooklynites beat their former conquerors, winning by 30 holes to 10.

Douglas headed the Nassau team and Chauncey the Dyker Meadow forces. Douglas started off in the lead, getting two of the first three holes. Chauncey played with great steadiness, and at the end of the first nine holes had honors even. On the homeward journey Chauncey played an almost irreproachable game, doing the nine holes in 39 strokes to 43 for Douglas, beating the latter by 3 up and 2 to play, but as all the holes won counted in the team match Chauncey won by 4 holes, as he took the last hole in four to five strokes. This is the first defeat that Douglas has encountered this year, except at the National championship, when Travis beat him in the semi-final round, and it is the first time he has ever been beaten in a team match since his arrival in this country from Scotland in 1897. The cards are:

Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow—										
Out	6	4	6	5	4	5	7	4	3	—44
In	6	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	—39—83
Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—										
Out	6	3	5	4	5	6	6	5	4	—44
In	5	4	5	4	4	6	6	4	5	—43—87

Ten men took part in the team match on each side, and the results are:

Dyker Meadow.	Holes.	Nassau.	Holes.
Daniel Chauncey	4	F. S. Douglas	0
A. L. Norris	5	H. P. Taller	0
J. Williamson	0	A. W. Rossiter	4
J. L. Taylor	10	W. L. Hicks	0
J. L. Merritt	3	Tappan	0
G. H. Barnes	6	J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	0
A. R. Fish	0	H. F. Whitney	1
T. A. Eddy	0	H. Maxwell	0
J. C. Powers	5	H. Townsend	0
G. Low	0	A. Smith	2
Total	30	Total	10

George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, and Alec Smith, the Nassau Country "pro" were allowed to add their scores to the team match result, as they had done at Nassau. They played a thirty-six-hole match, all the other competitors playing eighteen holes. The match between Low and Smith was practically the return match of the one they played at Nassau, when Low beat Smith by seven holes. Yesterday the tables were turned, and Smith won a hard-fought battle, winning by two holes. At the end of the first eighteen-hole half honors were even. The cards are:

Alec Smith, Nassau—										
Out	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	—39
In	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	—38—77
Out	4	3	5	4	4	4	6	4	4	—38
In	6	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	—39—77—154
George Low, Dyker Meadow—										
Out	5	3	5	5	4	4	6	4	4	—39
In	5	3	4	4	3	6	6	4	4	—39—78
Out	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	—41
In	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	—38—79—157

In addition to these events of interest, there was a club handicap for a silver cup given by Howard W. Maxwell. It was won by George H. Barnes in a net score of 81 strokes, one above H. H. Bergen, who came second. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
George H. Barnes	89	8	81
H. H. Bergen	98	16	82
J. C. Powers	92	9	83
C. B. Van Brunt	96	10	86
Daniel Chauncey	97	10	87
W. A. Putnam	101	14	87
A. L. Norris	91	2	89
A. R. Fish	97	8	89
J. L. Taylor	93	4	89
J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	96	7	89
Howard Maxwell	96	7	89
W. H. Crittenden	100	10	90
T. A. Eddy	100	9	91
J. Williamson	98	6	92
N. T. Pulsifer	107	13	94
S. H. Steele	123	25	98

Pitt Wins Wee Burn Golf Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—A. S. Pitt won the championship of the Wee Burn Golf Club to-day after a match with W. B. Wheeler, by 4 up and 3 to play in thirty-six holes. In the finals for the Consolation Cup M. R. Pitt and J. T. Williams, Jr., were pitted against each other. Mr. Williams won by 3 up and 1 to play in thirty-six holes. There was a club medal handicap also. W. L. Baldwin and J. T. Williams, Jr., tied in Class A, with 105 12-93, and they will play off next week. In Class B, E. E. Bruggerhoff won the medal with 105 28-77.

The competition at Hillandale was a club handicap. Miss Lillian Holbrook and Samuel Cooke tied for first honors. Miss Holbrook's score was 143 60-83 and Mr. Cooke's 89 6-83. George Jenkins and Wilson Herrick are to meet in the finals for the club championship on Monday.

GOLF RECORD BY TRAVIS.

He Establishes New Amateur Figures in the Championship Round at Garden City.

An excellent field of golfers turned out yesterday on the links of the Garden City Golf Club to compete for the second annual championship. The present holder is Walter J. Travis, the National champion, and he easily led the field in the qualifying round, doing the long eighteen-hole course in 74 strokes, which established a new amateur record. His own record of 77 was the former amateur high-water mark. The new record equals the professional record held by the Gaden City professional, Stewart Gardner. The eight players who qualified for the match play rounds are:

Walter J. Travis:										
Out	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	—35
In	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	—39—74
C. L. Perkins:										
Out	5	3	5	4	5	4	6	6	4	—42
In	5	5	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	—44—86
Arden M. Robbins:										
Out	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	—40
In	5	6	4	8	5	6	5	6	3	—48—88
Devereaux Emmet:										
Out	10	4	5	6	5	4	5	5	4	—48
In	4	4	3	6	5	6	5	5	3	—41—89
A. L. Fowle:										
Out	5	3	6	6	5	4	4	4	5	—42
In	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	4	—48—90
G. L. Hubbell:										
Out	6	5	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	—45
In	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	6	4	—45—90
P. R. Jennings:										
Out	5	5	6	5	6	5	4	6	4	—46
In	7	5	3	7	4	6	4	6	4	—46—92
A. H. Porter, Jr.:										
Out	4	3	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	—44
In	5	7	4	6	6	7	5	5	3	—48—92

The draw for the first matchplay round to be finished before Wednesday is Porter and Hubbell; Perkins and Jennings; Travis and Robbins; Fowle and Emmet. The Class B Handicap was won by J. C. Tapplin in a score of 98, 12, 86. H. E. Henderson and Chase Mellen tied for second place at 91 net.

Golf Victory for Montclair.

Englewood's golf team encountered a severe defeat yesterday from the Montclair Golf Club's team, the latter winning by the high score of 64 holes to 8. The match was played on the Montclair links, and eleven players were on each team. Only two Montclair men were beaten, but one, Allan Kenneday, the New Jersey champion, who was beaten by F. M. Wilson by 2 holes. The results are:

MONTCLAIR.	Holes.	ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.
A. S. Kennaday	0	F. M. Wilson	3
H. A. Colby	4	W. S. Bayliss	0
T. T. Reid	4	W. E. F. Moore	0
M. M. Singer	13	F. R. Howe	0
Paul Wilcox	8	A. C. Oakley	0
J. M. Ward	2	A. D. Childs	0
W. T. Cross	4	F. A. Loring	0
Paul Harrison	10	C. R. Kell	0
A. M. Delano	5	C. A. Corliss	0
F. M. Harrison	0	D. H. Denney	5
L. Daniels	10	W. H. Sykes	0
Total	64	Total	8

Vanderpool Wins Captain's Cup.

W. D. Vanderpool, the new champion of the Morris County Golf Club, won the Captain's cup yesterday in the final round for that trophy on the Morris County links, beating Alfred Macy in the final round by 2 up. The cup was given by W. Allston Flagg. Vanderpool, with his partner, Miss Jane Swords, won the Greens Committee Cup, the second trophy in the election day mixed foursome match when the qualifying round was played. The final match play round was between Vanderpool and Miss Swords and Miss Marie G. Bryce and L. B. Garretson, the former pair winning by 1 up in a nineteen-hole game. The match play rounds for the chief trophy, the Morris County Cup, brought the contest to the final round, which will be finished next Saturday. Miss A. H. Ford and W. L. Thompson beat Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Plum by 3 up and 2 to play, and Miss Cornelia G. Willis and George G. Little beat Mrs. William Shippen and Charles F. Watson by 3 up and 1 to play. A bogey handicap was played during the day and was won by Alfred Macy, who stood two down to bogey, Marmaduke Tilden getting second, 4 down to bogey.

GOLF IN THE ORANGES.

Miss Goffe Wins the Woman's Championship at Essex County.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 9.—Miss E. N. Goffe won the woman's championship of the Essex County Country Club this afternoon, defeating Miss Howard by 5 up and 4 to play.

George W. Lethbridge broke his own and the club record for the South Orange Field Club course, making the nine holes in 37, his former record being 40. The qualifying round for the November cup was also played. In Class A Fred R. Hasselman defeated A. H. Vanderhoof, 5 up and 4 to play; A. M. Sanford defeated J. D. Gordon, 1 up; C. W. Baldwin defeated Thomas G. Conway, Jr., 1 up. In Class B, D. F. Simpson defeated B. H. Shepard, 2 up; Francis Hasselman defeated E. A. Smith, 5 up and 4 to play.

A team match was played with the Forest Hill Club of Newark, the home club winning by 10 holes to 6. The results were:

SOUTH ORANGE.	Holes.	FOREST HILL.	Holes.
G. W. Lethbridge	2	Hunter	0
F. B. Lethbridge	0	Bingham	3
Hutchinson	3	Godfrey	0
Bordleman	3	Hiller	0
Jenkenson	2	Taylor	0
Armstrong	0	Stiles	3
Stone	0	Haller	0
Total	10	Total	6

COLUMBIA GOLF TEAM LOST.

St. Andrew's Wins by One Hole—Results of the 'Varsity Championship.

St. Andrew's and Columbia met in a team competition yesterday on the St. Andrew's links near Chauncey, Westchester County, and after a tight match St. Andrew's won by 14 holes to 13. Six men played on each team, and the chief match of interest was between F. W. Menzies and Stephen P. Nash, the latter being beaten by six holes. Menzies played a remarkably fast game and did the eighteen-hole course in 80 strokes, the best of the day. It is:

F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's—

Out	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	6	—42
In	4	4	3	4	6	3	4	5	6	—38—80

The players and results in the team match are:

ST. ANDREW'S.	Holes.	COLUMBIA.	Holes.
F. W. Menzies	6	S. B. Nash	0
Harry Holbrook	0	W. L. Glenny	7
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	0	O. E. Stevens	2
J. B. Upham	4	J. G. Bates	0
W. T. Sterns	4	J. A. Edwards	0
F. B. Allen	0	J. G. Jackson	4
Total	14	Total	13

After the Columbia men returned home they claimed to have discovered that Sterns only beat Edwards by three holes instead of four, which would have made a tie game had it been discovered in time to be verified by the St. Andrew's players.

The Columbia players took advantage of their presence at St. Andrew's to play off the first match play round in their university championship, which was begun on Wednesday at Fox Hills. The results were:

University Championship.—First round—W. L. Glenny beat C. H. Blake by 5 up and 3 to play; S. B. Nash beat R. H. Wyld by 3 up and 2 to play; J. A. Edwards beat J. G. Bates by 1 up in 19 holes; O. E. Stevens beat J. G. Jackson by 2 up and 1 to play.

The second round will be played Wednesday next at Fox Hills, when Nash will meet Glenny and Edwards will meet Stevens.

Harbor Hill Golf Events.

A few matches in the team match competition now in progress at the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, were finished yesterday. The results were: C. B. Clark, Team 1, beat W. Y. Wemple, Team 2, 1 up; E. B. Cole, Team 1, beat F. L. Bancroft, Team 2, 2 up; W. Scott O'Connor, Team 3, beat C. C. Goldsborough, Team 6, 3 up; W. Lambert, Team 3, beat J. A. Jeffries, Team 6, 1 up; G. Ludlow, Team 6, beat W. B. Preble, Team 3, 1 up; E. L. Kingsley, Team 6, beat J. D. Lindsley, Team 3, 3 up; Miss Coffin, Team 3, beat Miss G. Brophy, Team 6, 1 up. The remaining rounds will be played next Saturday.

Crescent Club Golf Championship.

The first match play round for the golf championship of the Crescent Athletic Club was played yesterday on the club links near Bay Ridge. The results were: Charles C. Mason beat W. H. Goodwin, 6 up and 4 to play; Thomas Hovenden beat A. A. Adams, 2 up; James Rhett beat C. M. Bull, 5 up and 4 to play; H. S. Bowns beat R. G. Langdon by default.

COLUMBIA AND PRINCETON CHESS.

Each Team Wins 4½ Games—One Game Unfinished.

Columbia and Princeton played their annual chess match yesterday afternoon at the Columbia team's rooms, in University Hall. Ten boards were played, nine of which resulted in a score of 4½ games for each team. The ninth board, however, was not finished, but was left over for adjudication. The boards were contested as follows:

Columbia.	Board.	Princeton.
Sewall, ½	One	Hunt, ½
Schuster, 1	Two	Henley, 0
Schroeder, 1	Three	Hankinson, 0
Keeler, ½	Four	Ely, ½
Von Sholly, ½	Five	Dodd, ½
Ridder, ½	Six	Scott, ½
Tucker, ½	Seven	Richardson, ½
Tannenbaum, 0	Eight	Pilgrim, 1
Ellis,	Nine	Reed
Berg, 0	Ten	Pollard, 1

Total—Columbia, 4½; Princeton, 4½.

Golf Committee Cup at Hillside.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Golf Committee Cup was played for again this afternoon on the links of the Hillside Golf Club, there being ten entries. The honors of the day were won by Robert Abbott, who made a net score of 74. The summaries:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Robert Abbott	80	6	74
F. C. Ard	84	6	78
J. A. Machardo	94	15	79
E. T. Newkirk	103	20	83
R. F. Murray	92	7	85
D. H. Barrows	95	10	85
E. T. Barrows	103	18	85
Walter Peterson	99	12	87
Dr. Endicott	108	18	90
W. C. Kinney	121	22	99

END OF THE RACING YEAR

Close of Aqueduct Meeting Brought the Season's Finish.

OOM PAUL DEFEATED OLD IMP

A Huge Crowd Witnessed the Last Sport of 1901 in New York—Five Favorites Beaten.

Horse racing in New York for the season of 1901 reached its end yesterday at the Aqueduct race track under conditions that ought to have dropped the curtain with much glory, for the attendance was remarkably large, and the racing was uncommonly good for the Queens County track. Anything resembling glory was absent, however, results being of such a character that the crowd declined to engage in any display of enthusiasm, and with fairly good cause, for the crowd at Aqueduct is a betting assemblage, and as the races yesterday resulted there was absolutely no call for enthusiasm.

Only one favorite in six got to the winning post first, and for the rest of it the crowd had nothing but disappointment.

The single winning choice was State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's Trebor in the second race, the owner, who decided that his horse was fit and good enough to win, absolutely ignoring the race that Trebor ran a few days ago when he was an odds-on favorite and second to Sweet Tooth. It came very near causing a mix-up of the talent, that "Jack" Elliot believed his horse Nitrate could win. Nitrate, in consequence, was well backed by the unknowing bettors. Anecdote made the pace to the last turn, where Trebor went on and seemed ready to win in a canter, when Nitrate challenged him, forcing Wonderly, on the favorite to go to hard riding. Into the last furlong the backers of the "good thing" were in doubt as to which horse would win, Trebor then drawing away, and, after a short struggle, winning on his merits by three lengths, while Nitrate beat Althea a like distance for the place.

Next in prominence to the single victory for a favorite were the two handicap races. In the second of these, the popular old mare Imp was favorite at a short price, and though it was meant to be her last race for the season, and also the last of Imp's turf career, she was beaten not only badly, but disgracefully. This was in the mile and a sixteenth, for all ages, Imp starting in this at an average price of 7 to 5, while Jacob Worth's stout two-year-old gelding, Oom Paul, was a well-backed second choice, four others running and helping to make the betting. Of the four, Advance Guard was about equal choice with Oom Paul for the greater part of the time, Ben Mac Dhui and May W. being the outsiders. At the start above the grand stand Ben Mac Dhui shot to the front and made the pace, followed by Oom Paul to the last turn, where, approaching the straight for the run home, Oom Paul went up to the pace-maker and showing in the lead on the head of the quarter stretch, led from that point to the end, winning rather easily from Ben Mac Dhui, who lasted long enough to get the place by about two lengths from Handicapper. Imp broke back in the crowd, and being outrun to the first turn, raced back in the crowd from that point on and was never a factor in the contest, while Advance Guard dropped so far out of the race at the first turn that he had no chance to be dangerous.

In the race for the Creedmoor Handicap, at five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, G. Whittier was the favorite from the opening to the closing of the betting, and, ridden by Shaw, had a big following, though several of the others were well backed to beat him. In the race Tenagra, well up all the way, drew out on the straight and, hard ridden at the end, won by three parts of a length from G. Whittier, who closed fast at the finish and was a good second by a neck from Mary Worth, third.

In the opening race Ben Battle, who was brought down to New York from the Worth track, his owners intending to make a "killing" with him, was installed a hot favorite, and numbered among his backers nearly all the supposedly smart men of the metropolitan racing circuit. Lamp O'Lee was the next choice. In the race Lamp O'Lee was well up all the way, and, after waiting into the last half furlong to try out the favorite, went on and won cleverly by a length and a half from Ben Battle, who took second place on the last turn and held it to the end, beating the third horse The Rogue by three lengths.

The tip for the last race was the Western filly Kingstelle, ridden by Cochran, but when it came to racing Kingstelle was far back in the crowd and was never really a contender. Rappenecker, first away, made the pace for about six furlongs, after which he died away, and Surmise took the place of leader, and held it to the finish, winning somewhat easily by two lengths from Miss Almy, the second choice, while Kingstelle closed fast enough at the end to get third place. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs. A. Featherstone's Lamp o'Lee, b. c., 2 years, by Limplighter-Sir o'Lee, 102 pounds, (Wonderly,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won cleverly by a length and a half; Woodford & Everman's Ben Battle, ch. g., 4, 104, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by five lengths from The Rogue, br. f., 3, 99, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:28 2-5. Millstream, Biff, The Burlington Route, Pleasant Sail, and Mayor Gilroy also ran. Value to the winner, $500. Ben Battle the post favorite. Winner trained by Julius Bauer.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. T. D. Sullivan's Trebor, b. g., 6 years, by Barnes-Betty W., 105 pounds, (Wonderly,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; J. Y. Elliott's Nitrate, b. c., 3, 102, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 10, second by four lengths from E. Reynolds's Althea, b. m., 5, 103, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Whistling Con, Anecdote, and Jack McGinn also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Trebor always the favorite. Winner trained by C. Smith.

THIRD RACE.—The Creedmoor Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. G. Barkel's Tenagra, b. f., by Tenny-Magnetism, 107 pounds, (Booker,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by three parts of a length; F. M. Taylor's G. Whittier, b. c., by Kismet-Prose, 121, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a neck from Jacob Worth's Mary Worth, b. f., by Florist-Czarina II., 113, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:06 2-5. Lord Quex, Pluto, Peninsula, Far Excellence, Khilal, Trump, and Lieschen also ran. Value to the winner, $690. G. Whittier always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Farmingdale Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., 2 years, by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 112 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; I. H. McCormick's Ben MacDhui, b. c., 3, by Bend Or-Siera Madra, 114, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length and a half from W. C. Daly's Handicapper, b. g., 4, by Strathmore-Zuhlan, 95, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Imp, Advance Guard, and May W. also ran. Value to the winner, $675. Imp always the favorite. Winner trained by H. Williams.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs. J. Fitzpatrick's Rocky, b. c., by Clifford-Thrilling, 108 pounds, (Doggett,) 7 ot 1 and 5 to 2, won cleverly by a length and a half; the Weston Stable's Connecticut, b. c., 108, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a head from J. B. Haggin's Bigotry, ch. f., 105, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Meistersinger, Colonel Bill Wagram, Merry Hours, Anark, Deadly Nightshade, Augury, Swamplands, Nisseguogue, and Illuminate also ran. Value to the winner, $470. Connecticutt always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; non-winners in 1901; selling; one mile and seventy yards. H. J. Morris's Surmise, br. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Conjecture, 114 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; Louis Stuart's Miss Almy, ch. f., 3, 102, (Welsh,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a length from B. Schreiber's Kingstelle, b. f., 3, 107, (Cochran,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Flara, Glade Run, Wunderlich, Frank Erne, Woolgatherer, Rappenecker, and Anna Darling also ran. Value to the winner, $490. Kingstelle the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Hayward.

FOREIGN CYCLISTS COMING.

Champion Racers Sail on St. Paul to Compete in Six Days' Race.

The managers of the six-day bicycle race to be held at Madison Square Garden were notified by Floyd McFarland yesterday that the cyclists who will compete in this year's struggle have sailed for New York on the St. Paul. The teams that left Europe to come here are as follows: Gougoltz and Simar, France; Chevallier and Fisher, Switzerland; Muller and Le Poutre, De Roeck and Kerff, Belgium, and Frederick and Jaak, Germany. The riders are accompanied by Victor Breyer, editor of the Paris Le Velo.

This contingent of foreign wheelmen is the most formidable that has ever taken part in the six-day race. Some of the men are known here. Gougoltz and Simar finished but a lap behind the winners last year, while Fisher, Chevallier, Muller, and Frederick have all competed in this country. As the race does not start until Dec. 9, the men will have three weeks to get in condition.

PACING AT PARKWAY.

Quarter Stake Won the Match Race Against Prestoria Wilkes and Iveta.

A match race between three well-known local pacers was decided at the Parkway Driving Club track yesterday afternoon and was won by "Nat" Ward's Quarter Stake, 2:16, with Dr. M. T. Lewis's Prestoria Wilkes, 2:13½, second, and Capt. William Guy's Iveta third. There were three heats, of which Quarter Stake won the first and third, the second being won by Prestoria Wilkes. The track was in excellent condition and all three finishes were very close.

There was the usual Saturday afternoon gathering of members at the track and some fast trials were recorded, Charles Bedford driving York Boy to a road wagon in 2:13¼, which was said to be the fastest mile ever made on the Parkway track with such a vehicle. Summary:

Nathaniel Ward's b. g. Quarter Stake, 2:16, (owner)	1	2	1
Dr. M. T. Lewis's ch. m. Prestoria Wilkes, 2:13½, (owner)	2	1	2
Capt. William Guy's blk. m., Iveta, (2:15¾.)	3	3	3

Time—2:20; 2:18½; 2:18¼.

W. C. Whitney in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 9.—W. C. Whitney, who has been negotiating for a blue-grass farm for several months, will arrive here to-morrow, and, it is stated, will close the deal for a 600-acre farm, near this city, for the purpose of establishing his breeding plant there. He will be accompanied by a large party of New York friends. Meddler, Hamburg, and a large number of brood mares and weanlings, the property of Mr. Whitney, are now quartered at Labelle Stud, owned by Hal P. Headley.

St. Nicholas Skating Rink Opens.

The St. Nicholas Skating Rink in West Sixty-sixth Street opened for the season yesterday. From now till April the rink will be open daily, except Monday, when it will be reserved for the members of the St. Nicholas Skating Club.

Plans for the hockey season will be perfected later at a meeting of the Amateur Hockey League, to be held this month. The first championship games will be played the week before Christmas. Practice of the different teams will begin shortly.

Syracuse Honors Football Team.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 9.—Syracuse University students celebrated the victory of the team over Columbia at New York to-day with great enthusiasm. They rang the chapel chimes, built huge bonfires, and 400 men paraded in their nightshirts.

CALIFORNIA, 2; STANFORD, 0.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The annual intercollegiate football mach between the Universities of California and Stanford was won by California this afternoon on Recreation Park by a score of 2 to 0. The game was witnessed by a large crowd, and the enthusiasm ran high among the friends and rooters of the rival institutions. Despite the fact that its team was in splendid physical condition and averaged fifteen pounds more to the man, Stanford was unable to cross the California goal line, while California was able to force her to make a safety. Stanford was the favorite.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Piano Manufacturer Follows the Architect.

In many of the very small, though fashionable, modern apartments the ordinary parlor or "baby" grand is found to be too great a usurper of space.

THE NEW

WISSNER

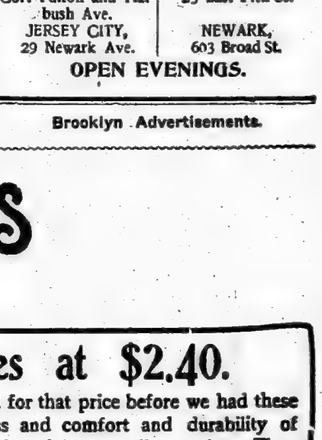

Colibri Grand,

the latest idea of Mr. Wissner, entirely obviates this difficulty, making not only a considerable saving in space, but in *price as well.* In tone these petite grand

PIANOS

successfully rival the larger grand.

Great values in desirable second hand pianos of our own and other makes.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

RENT ALLOWED IF PURCHASED.

BROOKLYN, Cor. Fulton and Flatbush Ave. | NEW YORK, 25 East 14th St.

JERSEY CITY, 29 Newark Ave. | NEWARK, 603 Broad St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Black and Colored Broadcloths---A Still Better Price Record.

THIS Store has made a new record this season in the selling of French and American Broadcloths under price. It has blazed a broad, new path; it is the pioneer in achievement which was never even attempted before—*the selling of the most staple Dress Fabrics for much less than they had ever cost.* But even that was not sufficient. To-morrow the best that we have done is bettered—the Store's unquestioned leadership is demonstrated by two unparalleled offerings.

$1.00 Black and Colored American Broadcloths, 63c.

This is an American Broadcloth of known excellence of quality and character. It is absolutely all wool, of course—it is the Broadcloth that you expect to find in the best stores as a full dollar's worth. Here to-morrow in all the approved shades of the correct Fall colors and in a rich and lustrous black at 63c. a yard.

$2.50 Black and Colored Imported Broadcloths, $1.05

The blacks are the fine cloths made in Verviers, Belgium. The colors were made in Aix la Chapelle. It is a superb Broadcloth full 51 inches wide and a quality that is being sold everywhere to-day at $2.50 a yard. Here to-morrow in black and eighteen shades of the reigning Fall colors at $1.05 a yard.

Colors—Main floor, West Building. Blacks—Main floor, rear, Central Building.

A Sale of Colored Dress Fabrics Under Price.

There are thousands of yards of these excellent fabrics. There is wide range for choice. They are the splendid and desirable sorts that every one has been paying full prices for up to now. To-morrow they are bargains, and add another to this season's unusual exploits in the Dress Goods Store:

75c. Novelty Skirting Plaids, 39c.
44 inches wide, plain mixtures with handsome silk knoll cross plaids.

$1.50 Reversible Suitings, 98c.
54 inches wide, the correct weight for skirts and walking skirts; the right gray mixtures with stylish reverse effects. A splendid quality, which could not be made to sell at this low price again.

$1.25 Reversible Suitings, 88c.
50 inches wide, gray and Oxford mixtures with quiet backs.

$1.00 Suiting Mixtures, 59c.
All wool, 50 inches wide, stripe effects, much wanted for substantial fabrics.

$1.00 Cheviot Mixtures, 69c.
Diagonal worsted Cheviot Mixtures, strikingly stylish effects, all worsted, 50 inches wide.

$1.00 Prunella Cloth, 69c.
44 inches wide, satin finish, all the most desirable shades.

Imported Waist Plaids, 69c.
Silk and wool in handsome tartan color combinations.

Main floor, West Building.

Ribbons. Very Sure Savings.

Savings—Because prices are a third or more under regular.

Savings—Because these are the most wanted Ribbons to-day.

Most Brooklyn women depend on this Ribbon Store—every day in the year there is complete choice of the freshest and newest Ribbons for the smallest prices anywhere. Sometimes even our best prices may be bettered. That makes news and we tell of it in the papers. Here is to-morrow's news:

1 to 1⅜ inch wide black taffeta and gros grain Ribbons, extra fine finish, regularly 8c. a yard, at 5c

1 inch wide colored taffeta Ribbons, all light colors, suitable for children's wear, regularly 8c. a yard, at 5c

1⅜ to 2 inch wide black taffeta and gros grain Ribbons; best black, highly finished, regularly 18c. a yard, at 12c

4½ to 5 inch wide colored brilliant finished taffeta Ribbons, all the wanted colors, regularly 25c. a yard, at 18c

5 to 7 inch wide satin taffeta and fancy weave Ribbons, in the best colors, suitable for millinery and neckwear use, regularly 39c. to 59c. a yard, at 29c

1½ to 2 inch wide black gros grain and taffeta Ribbons, regularly 12c. a yard, at 8c

4½ inch wide satin taffeta Ribbons, extra high lustre and finish, most desirable light colors for fancy work and neckwear use, regularly 35c. a yard, at 25c

Main floor, center, East Building.

Women's Shoes at $2.40.

Better Shoes than were ever sold for that price before we had these made for us. There are the smartness and comfort and durability of $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes; there is choice of four excellent styles. They are good Winter Shoes—warm enough for comfort, strong enough for the hard usage of this rougher season and yet not heavy enough to be burdensome. A very good money's worth in the Shoe Store to-morrow:

Patent leather tips, with dongola uppers, Goodyear welted extension soles, round toe lasts, military heels $2.40

Same in lace $2.40

Kid tip, lace, heavy vici kid uppers with Goodyear welted sole, wide extension edges, fair stitched military heels, flat last, very stylish $2.40

Box calf, lace, with Goodyear welted extension soles, medium round toe lasts, military heels $2.40

A Bargain in Rubbers.

Misses', children's and infants' storm Rubbers, best quality 25c

Second floor, West Building.

Waists at a Saving.

Silk Waists—A maker's clearance.

Flannel and Sateen Waists—Sharply underpriced.

It is an interesting gathering even if you have as many Waists as you think you need. And such Waists have not cost so little this season. There is plentiful range for choice—and the styles are smart and fresh and pretty. First look at the

Silk Waists at $3.25.

Two hundred and fifty of them and almost a dozen different styles. Tucks and pleats and hemstitching are used in all the many pretty ways that go to make the prettiest of the new Waists. Materials are excellent taffeta silk, some Waists being all of one color, some in color combinations. But there are black Waists and the most favored colors for choice at much less than the regular price $3.25

Flannel Waists at $1.98. Unusually good value, an exceptionally pretty style. The flannel is of good quality, in a variety of colors. There are box plaits with a double row of hemstitching and fine tucks between, and the back is made to match. A pretty stock collar.

Black Sateen Waists, 98c. They would be good value at $1.50. Made of black mercerized sateen with two clusters of 20 fine tucks and clusters of 3 tucks in front, tucked back and bishop sleeves.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

A Millinery Clearance.

Outing and Ready-to-Wear Hats at under-price.

Incomplete or irregular lines—and the fact that they have gone so fast as to leave broken assortments shows that they are the most popular Hats of the season. The largest share of Brooklyn's Millinery business centres here. Stocks must be kept perfect and complete. So a bit of a break in a line is sufficient for quick clearance under-price. So to-morrow there will be

98c. to $3.95 Hats at 69c. to $1.98.

Some are French fur felt, others are cloth effects. Some are trimmed with fancy silks, some with breasts or pompons. All are bargains.

Millinery Trimmings Reduced.

A companion clearance of broken lines in the season's most desirable Trimmings. They are mostly Paris made, and we cannot duplicate them. There are Wings, Breasts, Birds, Pompons and fancy Quills that have been 49c. to $2.25. Now all are

15c. to

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Chatham Nat. Bank
Mechanics' & Trad. Bank
National City Bank
DEALT IN BY
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. No. 1904—Cortlandt.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
68 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange / Consolidated Stock Exchange } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
54 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCK, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

ACCURATE AND ABLE
are the words best fitted in describing our
"Daily Market Letter,"
ISSUED FREE EVERY AFTERNOON. It is conservatively and carefully edited by people of ripe experience in Wall Street matters: so prepared as to best assist the speculator in making his ventures profitable. Our 400 page, cloth bound, illustrated
"GUIDE TO INVESTORS,"
we publish for free distribution, to enable our large and growing clientele, TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GREAT PROFITS DISTRIBUTED ANNUALLY THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF DEALING IN THE LARGE AND INCREASING NUMBER OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.
Orders solicited for any amount for cash or on very moderate margin.

HAIGHT & FREESE
Established 1890. CO. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
GREATER NEW YORK BRANCHES:
1181-1183 Broadway, cor. 28th St.;
Temple Bar, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire st. Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.; 640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

TEXAS OIL NEWS,
giving interesting facts regarding the famous oil fields and what money making opportunities they offer large and small investors. Sent free on application. Keep posted. Write to-day. A. R. SALE & CO., 25 Broad St., New York.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS
and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD.

Total Issue, $2,000,000 Bonds.

Principal payable September 1, 1951. Interest March 1st and September 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, on account of any tax or taxes which the said Railroad Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or any State, County or Municipality therein.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each bearing interest from September 1, 1901. Bonds can be registered as to principal only or as to principal and interest.

New York, November 9, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, the above-described $2,000,000 bonds at 107 1-2 and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Further information may be had upon application at our office.

We are advised by counsel that these bonds are a legal investment for Savings Banks in the State of New York,

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
President's Office.
Detroit, Mich., November 5, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

In answer to your inquiry of November 1st, I would state that the mortgage dated "August 1, 1901," made by this Company in connection with the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company, to secure $2,000,000 of bonds, issued thereunder by this Company, is a first and only mortgage on the main line of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, between the City of Jackson, Michigan, and the Straits of Mackinac, (295.1 miles,) and two branches, respectively, 27.8 and 27.5 miles in length, making a total mileage of 350.4. Such bonds are, therefore, under $6,000 per mile of road. The road has been under lease, in perpetuity, to this Company, for over twenty-five years, and constitutes an important part of its system. As annual rental this Company has paid, and will hereafter pay, interest on the bonded indebtedness of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Company, and 3½ per cent. on its capital stock of $2,000,000, to wit: $70,000. By the reduction of interest on the bonded indebtedness under this new issue of bonds the rental hereafter payable will be less than that heretofore paid.

The issue of these bonds is in accordance with the policy adopted by this Company to refund the bonds issued under the different mortgages, as such bonds may fall due at a rate of 3½ per cent. or better.

Yours respectfully,
H. B. LEDYARD,
President.

Offering of Treasury Stock

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPLETING FINAL PAYMENTS ON MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AT PICACHO, CALIFORNIA.

(Builders Colorado Iron Works, Denver),

AND ON FIVE MILES OF RAILROAD BEING BUILT FROM THE MINES TO THE MILL.

THE CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.

offers 20,000 shares of Treasury stock at par—

$5.00 PER SHARE FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

The stock is a first lien upon all property of the company—there are no preferred shares or bonds.

The company owns the entire Picacho group of mines, the largest low-grade gold properties in the United States, together with mill site and land on the Colorado River.

There is blocked out ready to be mined and milled over 14,000,000 tons of ore. Expert mining engineers place the value of the ore at over $3.50 per ton and cost of treating same less than $1.00 per ton. Wade & Wade, Assayers, Los Angeles, California, in making final mill tests, September, 1901, on average samples of ore from all workings, certify to cyanide extraction of 94½% in gold, after 48 hours' treatment. This is a remarkable recovery and shows that the ore is the best in the country for cyaniding.

THE COLORADO IRON WORKS CO. IS BUILDING A MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT OF A GUARANTEED DAILY CAPACITY OF 1,000 TONS. THIS PLANT IS TO BE IN FULL OPERATION BY MARCH 1ST, 1902, AND WILL BE THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The company is constructing 5 miles of railroad with sidings from the mines to the mill on the Colorado River, to be completed by January, 1902, and has purchased all materials and rolling stock for the same.

WITH THE ABOVE PLANT IN OPERATION THE MONTHLY NET PROFIT SHOULD BE OVER $85,000, RETURNING IN DIVIDENDS 15% UPON THE ENTIRE CAPITAL. THIS IS A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE, BASED UPON THE LOWEST GRADE OF ORE.

The management of the company is in the hands of experienced mining and business men, who firmly believe that the California King Gold Mines Co. owns one of the most valuable gold properties in the United States, with ore reserves practically inexhaustible, and that the dividend returns from the start of the plant will be large and continuous, and unhesitatingly recommend the purchase of this stock as a profitable investment for large and small capital.

DIRECTORS:

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nev.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Pres. Quaker City Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
JAMES B. GRANT, Denver, Col.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Philadelphia.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, Pres. Hamilton Trust Co.
ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, Chairman State R. R. Commissioners.
SENATOR R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D.
STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C., publisher and mine owner.
S. W. DORSEY, New York.
WILLARD TELLER, Attorney, Denver, Col.
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR., Binghamton, N. Y., Director Binghamton Trust Co.

Application will be made to list the stock on the Boston Exchange when the issue is subscribed. For full information address,

CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.,
32 Broadway, New York.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Preferred
Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Incomes.
Litchfield and Madison Incomes.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Debentures.
Colorado Coal, Iron and Dev. Bonds.
Maine Steamship Co.
American Light and Traction Co.
Consolidated Railway, El. Light and Equipment Co.
Securities dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 Broad St.
Established 1868. Tel. 2137 Cort.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A SIXTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
The finest ranching property in New Mexico, covering over 3,000,000 acres of splendid grazing and farming land, valued at more than $500,000, needs additional capital for irrigation and to increase its live stock. A few first mortgage gold bonds, $1,000 each, paying at the rate of 6 per cent. annually, for ten years, can be had from the undersigned. This is one of the best investment securities in the market; as safe as a savings bank and paying far better interest. Call or address EDGAR MELS, 97 Nassau St., New York City.

CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING FOTOGRAFS
Mailed Free. Summit Mining Co. Chronicle Bldg. San Francisco, Cal. This Co. has paid 99 monthly dividends. Offers treasury stock to equip valuable properties.

SYNDICATE WANTED TO UNDERWRITE monopoly paying 100 %; strictly legitimate business; no competition. SECURITY, Box 143 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Now is the time to invest your money in
WALL STREET
where it will bring
LARGE RETURNS.
For particulars address
H. R. WEILBACHER & CO.
25 Broad St. New York.

Dividends.

Sand Fork Petroleum Company,
Wheeling W. Va., November 1st, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. to all stockholders of record October 31st, 1901.
The same being one per cent. per month on the par value of the stock for the months of August, September, and October, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed on or about November 15th, 1901.
CHARLES N. HANCHER, Sec'y.

Rogers Locomotive Works.
Coupons No. 1, due Nov. 14, 1901, on Richmond Locomotive Works First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 33 Wall Street, New York.
FRANK P. HOLRAN, Treasurer.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.

President Edwin Gould Announces that It Will Resume on Tuesday.

Edwin Gould, President of the Seventh National Bank, announces in a circular issued to the depositors and stockholders of the institution that it will resume business on Tuesday morning.

The circular says that the committee which prepared the plan of resumption has overcome every financial, legal, and other difficulty, and continues:

After reducing and canceling 60 per centum of the old stock, the capital of the bank was increased by $1,500,000, and this stock was sold to a number of influential gentlemen at $115 per share, producing for the bank $1,725,000 fresh money, and more than sufficient to make good the losses and to furnish the bank adequate working capital.

The bank has in its vault, in actual cash, with its Government bonds, more than sufficient to pay every depositor without regard to other assets of the bank.

Depositors promptly will receive payment in full, with voluntary allowance for interest, and stockholders will preserve substantial equities.

With Mr. Gould as executive officers are: Vice Presidents Edward R. Thomas and William H. Taylor, Vice President and Cashier R. W. Jones, Jr., Assistant Cashier George W. Adams; general counsel, Sullivan & Cromwell.

The Directors are Edwin Gould, Edward R. Thomas, William Nelson Cromwell, Alexander McDonald, Samuel Thomas, William H. Taylor, R. W. Jones, Jr., Hugh Kelly, William F. Carlton, Charles E. Levy, and Crawford Fairbanks.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

All Records as Far as New York Were Eclipsed by the Trip.

With nine hours to spare, the Australian-London mail, rushed across the continent by fast mail trains, arrived in this city yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, and three hours later was on board the steamship Umbria long before that vessel's sailing time. The Australian mails left Melbourne on Oct. 14 last on the steamship Ventura. Sydney was touched at on the 15th, Auckland on the 18th, and Honolulu on the 29th. San Francisco was reached on Nov. 4 at 6 P. M., the trip having been made in swift time. Without a minute's delay the 245 bags of mail matter were hurried on board the waiting Union Pacific fast mail, and the journey across the continent begun. From Chicago the New York Central brought it into the Grand Central Station.

This was the first time the transcontinental trip of the mail has been made without the aid of special trains. Three large double team mail wagons were in waiting at the station, and within an hour and a half the scores of sacks were checked off and ready to be loaded on board the Umbria. The vessel was not scheduled to sail at 2 o'clock and Superintendent Haff of the foregn branch of the Post Office did not hurry especially. At 8:30, however, all of the numerous sacks were stowed away.

Two months ago the mail was late in arriving in San Francisco, and got here three hours after the mailship had sailed. This is the only time within the recollection of Superintendent Haff—at least since the establishment of the foreign branch—that the Australian mail has missed the scheduled steamer. During the Winter, about the holiday season it is sometimes necessary to hold the ship for a half hour or an hour.

The present mail record from Australia to London is 31½ days. If the Umbria gets in on Nov. 16, her scheduled time, the trip will be made in the neighborhood of 32 days. All records up to New York by the fast mail trains were completely eclipsed. But for the nine hours' wait in this city, before the Umbria's sailing time, due in part to the tide, the present trip would undoubtedly come close to the thirty-day mark. Plans are being talked of among the railroad and steamship officials to perfect a schedule for the next run that will get the mail into London from Melbourne within the thirty-day limit.

The mail has traveled so far a distance of 14,340 miles, and with the matter already on board, brought the number of sacks of mail on the Umbria up to 1,482.

Havana Commercial Company.

Official announcement is made that more than a majority of the preferred and common stocks of the Havana Commercial Company has been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company, thereby enabling the committee, consisting of Frank Tilford, Chairman; H. B. Hollins, William H. Butler, Philip Lehman, Henry R. Wilson, and R. R. Govin, to prepare a plan for the readjustment of the affairs of the securities of the company, the liquidation or funding of its floating debt, and improvement of its business.

Third Avenue Road Syndicate.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that formal notice of the dissolution of the syndicate which financed the purchase of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in the interest of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had been sent to the members of that syndicate.

German Imperial Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 8,026,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 120,000 marks; other securities decreased 37,500,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 37,040,000 marks.

Bonds and Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $198,633.80 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $174,800, and transferred $200,000 in currency to New Orleans.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Rye Beach Amusement Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. E. McManus, I. I. Newmark, and J. M. Taylor, New York City.

Manhattan Engineering Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—B. A. Kelley, J. T. Kelley, and H. M. Haviland, New York City.

Hayward & Wreaks of New York City, to carry on business as insurance brokers; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. P. Wreaks, P. S. Mallett, and E. W. Congdon, New York City.

United States Alcohol Refining Company of Brooklyn; capital, $2,100. Directors—R. J. MacFarland, Brooklyn; W. B. Habbill, South Norwalk, Conn., and O. P. Kauffmann, Roseville, N. J.

Norwood Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—O. N. Jung, W. E. Wilkins, and F. R. Jung, New York City.

Scientific Food Company of Elmira; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. Sloat Fassett, C. W. Holmes, and R. A. Hall, Elmira.

The Deabecker-Block Tailoring Company of Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—Nathan Deabecker, H. W. Block, and Joseph Deabecker, Buffalo.

Vermilion Chemical Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $180,000. Directors—A. P. Twidale, G. W. Knox, and E. A. Constantine, Niagara Falls.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 9	490,661
To date this year	235,424,533
Corresponding date last year	98,251,531

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 9	$5,029,500
To date this year	$864,544,220
Corresponding date last year	$416,903,960

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1	Diamond Match	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. C. O. pf.	½	Erie 2d pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Locom.	½	Gt. North. pf.	.8
Am. Sugar	1½	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Wool. pf.	4½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Ann Arbor	1½	Manhattan	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	2¾	Met. Street Ry.	5⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1	Mex. Central	½
B'klyn R. T.	3¼	Minn. & St. L.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
Brunswick	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Buff., R. & P.	1½	North. American	½
B., R. & P. pf.	¾	Pacific Coast	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Pacific Mail	⅛
Chi. & Alton	½	People's Gas	.2
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	Peoria & East.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Pressed S. Car	2¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	St. L. & S. F.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	.1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Third Avenue	3½
Consol. Gas	2½	U. S. Express	.2
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Smelting	¾	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	.1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
General Electric	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Kan. & Mich.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 6s.	1½	Det. & Mack. gold 4s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1¼	Dist. of Am. coll. tr. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Mex. Cent. con. 4s. 1 | Third Avenue 4s. 2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday was another day of remarkable strength and activity on the Stock Exchange. More than 500,000 shares were traded in in the two hours of business—by far the most active Saturday on the Exchange in months—while some very substantial gains were recorded throughout the list. In fact, not a prominent stock on the list except Northern Pacific preferred declined a point, while in the way of advances the list shows these gains.

American Sugar, 1¾; Ann Arbor, 1½; Ann Arbor preferred, 2¾; Atchison, 1; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 3⅛; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 1¾; Chicago Great Western, 1½; Chicago Terminal, 1; Chicago Terminal preferred, 1⅛; Consolidated Gas, 2½; Great Northern preferred, 3; Manhattan, 1¾; Metropolitan, 5⅝; Missouri Pacific, 1½; People's Gas, 2; Pressed Steel Car, 2¼; St. Louis and San Francisco, 1¼; Third Avenue, 3½, and United States Express, 2.

As has lately been the case, the market was broad as well as strong, buying being very well distributed, with large orders placed in many parts of the list. Strength showed itself at the opening, and continued with practically no reaction until the very close, the Street putting a favorable interpretation on the decrease in loans shown in the bank statement, in the face of the market activity. It was reported, too, that there is to be a very large offering of bonds for redemption this week, and that also had stimulating effect.

Closing prices were in many cases the best for the day, with an apparent increase in commission house business and with not a little short covering in evidence.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The phenomenal advances in the local railway shares were easily the feature of the market, Metropolitan at one time rising 7 points, Brooklyn 4, and Manhattan 2. It is a known fact that there has been a very heavy short interest in both Metropolitan and Brooklyn, and much of yesterday's buying of these securities was attributed to precipitate covering by these shorts. During the morning a report was current that a consolidation of all three systems is contemplated, but this is pronounced absurd by parties in interest.

The heaviness of Third Avenue bonds was accounted for by the dissolution of the so-called Third Avenue Syndicate and the selling of a part of the bonds in the open market by the syndicate. On the other hand, Third Avenue stock rose over 3 points.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

The disclosure that certain insiders were apparently endeavoring to depress the Chicago Terminal shares, being helped thereto by the publication of a number of unfavorable reports which, upon investigation, proved to be altogether unfounded, led yesterday to a hasty reversal of policy on the part of these insiders. Hence the substantial rallies of 2 points each from the low figures, which appeared in both the common and preferred stocks. It is declared, incidentally, in some parts of the Street that one prominent reason for yesterday's buying was that the insiders had learned of an endeavor on the part of several leading railway interests, who knew of the campaign of depression, to buy away the control of the Terminal property from its present holders.

The report that Baltimore and Ohio is to abandon its lease of Chicago Terminal is officially denied by all parties concerned.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

Short covering was largely responsible for the advances in Sugar and People's Gas. In the latter stock it was estimated at one time last week that the short interest was not less than 50,000 shares.

The sharp rise in Pressed Steel Car toward the close of trading was on the revival of the report that the company is to be absorbed by the Steel Trust on a basis of 100 for the preferred and 55 for the common stock.

The three-point gain in Great Northern preferred was on buying credited to the First National Bank crowd, and was said to be due to the belief that the system would be very materially benefited by the new Northern Pacific arrangement.

Further purchases for syndicate account were in evidence in the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, each of which advanced fractionally. The reports that the net earnings of the corporation promise to be in the neighborhood of $150,000,000 for the year are said to be well founded.

Pool operations in Missouri Pacific, aided by independent buying, credited to Rockefeller interests, were responsible for the rise in that stock.

Insiders were reported to be accumulating Wisconsin Central shares.

St. Paul and Union Pacific were again very heavily traded in, with realizing sales about offsetting purchases. Each stock, however, closed fractionally higher.

COTTON EXCHANGE AFFAIRS.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have adopted the amendment to the by-laws to keep the Exchange open for the transaction of business from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. during the Summer months, except on Saturday, when the closing will be at noon. This action, which will come before the members on Nov. 18 for consideration, was taken in compliance with the request of the Liverpool trade, which desired an hour's trading there after the opening of the New York market in Summer as well as during the rest of the year.

James M. Seignious of Charleston has been elected to membership in the Exchange.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL'S NEW BONDS.

In accordance with the policy adopted by the Michigan Central Railroad Company of refunding its underlying mortgages at a reduced rate of interest the company has issued $2,000,000 3½ per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, secured by first mortgage on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad.

This road has been under lease in perpetuity to the Michigan Central Railroad Company for over twenty-five years. As annual rental the Michigan Central pays interest on the bonded indebtedness on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Company and 3½ per cent. on its capital stock of $2,000,000. By the reduction of interest on the bonded indebtedness under the new issue of bonds the rental hereafter payable will be less than that heretofore paid.

The principal of the bonds is payable Sept. 1, 1951, and the interest is payable on March 1 and Sept. 1 in semi-annual installments. J. P. Morgan & Co. offer the bonds, subject to sale, at 107½ and interest.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—12:30 P. M.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Money, 2½ to 2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ to 3⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ to 3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.10; Madrid, 42.85; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.75.

Bar silver dull at 26 7-16d. per ounce.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Internationals were firmer on the Boerse to-day, especially Turks, on Paris advices of the solution of the dispute between France and Turkey. Locals started weak, but recovered on bear covering. Americans were firm. Northern Pacifics improved on the increase of the weekly traffic returns. Canadian Pacifics were supported.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennige for choice.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Prices on the Bourse today were irregular and business was quiet. The settlement of the Franco-Turkish affair failed to produce any considerable effect. Rentes and Turks were supported. Rio Tintos relapsed on reported forced sales. Russian industrials were in better request. Kafirs were dull. Parquet stocks closed slightly easier.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 75c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 12c. for checks.

Spanish 4s, 70.10.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 15-16 per cent.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 78.10.

Gold was quoted at 42.52.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par. Call loans, 3½ to 4. Time money, 4 to 5. Clearing House exchanges, $25,159,930; balances, $1,848,2[illegible]. There was greater breadth, strength, and activity to the two hours' stock trading than have been the case in many weeks. Not only was there a live market for the standard rails and other arbitrage shares, but also a first-class two hours for home specialties and some stocks that have ceased to be home specialties. United Fruit at 90 and Père Marquette also at 90, were of the first named, while Amalgamated at 87 and Mexican Central at 22, were in the second class. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,035	Atchison	84½	83½	84⅜
1,268	Atchison pf.	102⅜	101⅜	102¼
24	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
12	Boston Elevated	167	166¼	167
6	Boston & Maine	192½	192½	192½
400	C. J. R. & S. Y.	161	159¾	161
150	Mass. Electric	36⅝	35⅝	36⅜
30	Mass. pf.	94	94	94
250	Mexican Central	22	21½	22
7	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	213	213
62	Pere Marquette	91	90¾	91
230	Pere Marquette pf.	99	98	99
5	Rutland pf., cash	113¾	113½	113½
250	Rutland, ex rights	107¼	106	107
300	South California pf.	19	19	19
1,280	Union Pacific	108	107⅜	107⅝
6	Union Pacific pf.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
105	West End	94½	94	94
	TELEPHONES.			
145	Am. Tel. & Tel.	158	157	157
20	Erie	22	22	22
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
325	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	82	81½	82
1,387	Am. Sugar	120	118½	120
53	Am. Sugar pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼
105	Am. Woolen	17	17	17
125	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77	77½
97	Edison	247½	245	247½
50	General Electric	258	258	258
64	Int. Paper pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼
5	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	93	93	93
185	N. E. Gas & Coke	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Planters' Compress	16¼	16¼	16¼
94	Pullman	219½	218½	219½
65	Reece Buttonhole	6	6	6
639	United Fruit	90¼	88½	90¼
75	Un. Shoe Mach.	42¾	42¼	42⅝
38	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	27¾	27½	27¾
1,425	United States Steel	44	42¼	44
495	United States Steel pf.	93¼	93	93
	MINING.			
150	Adventure	22½	22¼	22½
205	Allouez	4⅝	4½	4⅝
470	Amalgamated	87	86⅝	87
5	Atlantic	37	37	37
250	Baltic	43	42½	43
4	Calumet & Hecla	650	650	650
455	Centennial	16⅝	16¼	16¼
15	Cochita	4	4	4
210	Cons. Mercur	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Copper Range	60	59	60
15	Dominion Coal	47	47	47
10	Elm River	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,410	Guanajato	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
15	Isle Royale	24	24	24
125	Mass	24¼	24	24
100	Mayflower	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
85	Michigan	13	13	13
250	Mohawk	41⅝	41½	41⅝
180	Mont. Coal & Coke	4	3½	3½
50	Old Colony	4	4	4
200	Old Dominion	28	26	28
590	Osceola	98	97¼	98
170	Parrot	36⅝	36	36
100	Santa Fé	5	5	5
13	Tamarack	265	265	265
200	Trimountain	41	41	41
110	U. S.	16	15¾	15¾
755	Utah	25	24	24
125	Victoria	7	7	7
110	Winona	2¼	2¼	2¼

British Columbia, 13¼ bid, 14 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—New York exchange was at 10 cents discount to-day. Money for call and time loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. No new feature developed in the local market. Tin Can common was firmly held in the face of further selling from the same source that has been conspicuous on that side of the market for several days. Where all this stock is coming from is a mystery. As to the buying, the belief prevails that the bulk of it is for the account of insiders. Wasmansdorff has unloaded a line of probably 10,000 shares in the last two weeks, and the market has taken this within a range of about three points in prices, or from about 20 to 17 for the common. There was some trading in Northwestern Elevated and Lake Street to-day at slightly better prices. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,280	American Can	12⅝	12	12⅝
475	American Can pf.	67	66½	66⅝
1	Chicago Edison	160	160	160
1,025	Lake St. Elevated	13¼	13	13¼
50	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	92	92	92
162	National Biscuit	42½	42⅜	42½
5	National Biscuit pf.	102½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

After the uncertainty of Friday, the outside market yesterday resumed an upward course. Practically all the stocks which showed activity were somewhat higher at the end of the day than they were on Friday, and in some instances the gains were notable. The market, too, was more active than of late, the transactions being the largest recorded on a Saturday for a long time past. Most prominent of all the stocks dealt in was Union Copper, which came into very large demand, and which advanced substantially. The strength of the Stock Exchange market was a favorable element which helped along the advances in the outside market.

***

UNION COPPER led the list both in point of activity and of strength. About 10,000 shares were traded in during the morning, this total being the largest that any outside stock has shown for many weeks. Opening at 4⅞, the stock quickly sold above 5, and from that figure advanced steadily to 6. The last sales of the day were made at the top price, and at the close 5¾ was bid, a net gain of 1 point. Nothing was announced during the day to explain the sudden large demand for the stock. This demand was general, many brokers having buying orders for considerable amounts of the stock.

***

AMERICAN CAN was fairly active. The common was dealt in at about the prices which prevailed at the close of Friday, but the sales in the preferred were made considerably above the previous day's final quotation. This issue closed at 66⅞ bid, a net gain of 1⅜ points.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was one of the active issues. About 2,000 shares changed hands between 77½ and 77⅞. The stock closed with a net gain of three-quarters of a point, at 77¾ bid. The bonds sold at 86½.

***

WHITE KNOB COPPER sold to the extent of 500 shares or more, at 20½. It closed at 20¾ bid, showing a fractional net gain.

***

STORAGE POWER sold up to 4⅞ and ended the day with a net gain of one point, at 4¾ bid.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold at 91¼ and closed at 91 bid. Only 100 shares of the preferred stock sold and there were no transactions in St. Louis Transit.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53¼	56	53½	56
American Can	19	19¼	18½	19⅜
American Can pf	66⅞	67¼	66½	66⅞
American Chicle	34	37	34	37
American Chicle pf	84	86	84	86
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt 6s	94½	96	94½	96
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	23	20	23
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13	13¼
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
*California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Camden Land	¾	⅛	¾	⅛
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32	33	33½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	106	106	106	106
Compressed Air	14	15	14	15
Con. Refrigerating	6	6¾	6	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2⅛	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106⅛	104	106⅛
Cramps' Shipyard	14	16	14	16
Detroit Southern	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf. w. i.	38	40	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	83	84
Dominion Securities	88⅝	89¼	89	89½
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf	..	49	..	49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	3⅜	2½	3⅜
Electric Vehicle	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle pf	3	4½	4	5
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Empire Steel	3	6	3	4
Empire Steel pf	38	40	38	40
General Carriage	¾	1	¾	1
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	99	100	99	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20½	22	20½	22
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13½	14½	13½	14½
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	..	..	..	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77¾	78	77	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86⅜	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¾	7⅞	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13¼	14	13¼	14
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	35¾	36¼	35½	36¼
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	100¼	102	100¼	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	76	76¼	76	76¼
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26½	27	26½	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	95	96	95	96
National Sugar pf	100	106	100	106
New England Transport.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	29	..	29	..
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Otis Elevator	30	31½	30	31½
Otis Elevator pf	91	93	90	93
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¼	⅝	¼
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Retsof	..	47½	..	47½
Retsof bonds	35	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101½	102	101½	102
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	30¾	30⅝	30½	30⅝
Seaboard Air Line	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
Seaboard Air Line 4s	86	86	86	86½
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¾	51⅝	51¾	51⅝
Singer Manufacturing	225	240	225	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	20	22	20	22
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	4½	6	4½	6
Standard Milling pf	19¼	20½	18½	20½
Standard Milling bonds	68	70	65	70
Standard Oil of N. J.	707	710	708	710
Storage Power	4⅜	5	3⅝	4¼
Tennessee Copper	12	13	12	13
Tidewater Coal	8¼	9	8	8⅝
Trenton Potteries	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	5⅞	6	4⅞	5
Union Typewriter	60	65	60	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120¼	119	120¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91½	91¼	91½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	86	86½	86	86¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	23	25½	23½	25
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	6	7	6	7
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	59	62	59	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	82	84	82	84
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf.	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	8	7	7½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	..	19	—	19
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.	..	39	..	39
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	78	81	78	81
Washington Trac. 4½s	65¼	68	65¼	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	173	176	173	176
White Knob	20½	21	20	21
Worthington Pump pf.	118	122	116	123

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240¼	250	240¼	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101¼	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface	116	118	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	242	241	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¼	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	206	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	48	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Consolidated Traction	69	70	69	70
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	31
Grand Rapids E. R. pf.	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19¼	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97	96	96½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116½	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	69	70
34th & 39th St. 5s, 1946	108	110	111	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	21	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	91	93	91	93
Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70¾	71	70¾	71
Central Union 5s, gtd	110	112	110	111
Columbia Gas 5s	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	106¾	106	106¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	70	80½	70	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	106	108	104	108
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	73	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	33	31	33
Indianapolis Gas	30	32	30	32
Ind. Gas bonds	96¾	101¼	96¾	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	305	295	302
New Amsterdam Gas	102	106	102½	106
N. Y. & Q. Gas & Coke	5½	7	5½	7
N. Y. Gas & Coke 5s	81½	83	81½	83
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	1,000	104½	104½
Am Cotton Oil 4½s	15,000	99	99
Am Spirits M 6s	5,000	80	80
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	1,000	103½	103½
	4,000	103	103
	1,000	103½	103½
Adjustment 4s	6,000	93½	93½
Stamped	52,000	93½	93½
Balt & Ohio gold 4s	5,000	106¼	106¼
Conv deb 4s	35,000	108¾	108¾
	55,000	108⅞	108⅞
	54,000	109	109
	10,000	108⅞	108⅞
B'klyn Un El 1st	10,000	101	101
Cent of Ga con 5s	10,000	107	107
	5,000	107½	107½
Cent of Ga 1st inc	10,000	71½	71½
	10,000	71½	71½
	10,000	71½	71½
	15,000	72½	72½
	35,000	72½	72½
Cent of Ga 2d inc	5,000	30½	30½
	10,000	30	30
	10,000	30¾	30¾
	2,000	30½	30½
	15,000	30¾	30¾
	15,000	30½	30½
Cent of Ga 3d inc	30,000	16½	16½
Chi & Alton 3½s	5,000	53	53
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	44,000	98¾	98¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	2,000	121¼	121¼
Chi, Mil & St. P. 8 Minn. Div 6s	4,000	117½	117½
Chi & N'w'n ext 4s	3,000	110	110
Chi Term Tran 4s	4,000	91½	91½
	1,000	91½	91½
	10,000	91	91
C, Ind, St L & C 4s	1,000	105	105
Col F & I gen 5s	5,000	102	102
Consol Tob 4s	5,000	94½	94½
Det & Mac g 4s	2,000	93	93
Distilling Co of Am col trust 5s	71,000	86	86
E Tenn reorgn lien 5s	7,000	114	114
Elix. L & Big S 5s	10,000	101	101
Erie 1st gen 4s	11,000	88½	88½
Evans & T H 1st gen 5s	10,000	109	109
Ft Worth & D C 1st	3,000	107¼	107¼
	15,000	107½	107½
	13,000	107⅜	107⅜
Hock Val 1st 4½s	1,000	107⅝	107⅝
Int & Gt N 2d 6s	10,000	88¼	88¼
	10,000	88½	88½
Kan City & P 1st	5,000	100½	100½
	5,000	91½	91½
	7,000	91¾	91¾
	5,000	91	91
Kan City South 3s	18,000	69	69
Kings Co El 4s	1,000	90¾	90¾
	1,000	91	91
Lah & W B Coal 5s	5,000	103½	103½
	10,000	104	104
Long Island unified 4s	1,000	98½	98½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	2,000	102¾	102¾
Mex Cent con 4s	5,000	83	83
	1,000	83½	83½
Mex Cent 1st inc	10,000	22¼	22¼
	15,000	22¾	22¾
	10,000	22¾	22¾
	1,000	23	23
	5,000	23¼	23¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	3,500	100¾	100¾
Mo Pac trust 5s	10,000	105¾	105¾
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	5,000	97½	97½
N Y, O & W ref 4s	1,000	103¾	103¾
	1,000	104¾	104¾
Nor & W con 4s	500	102½	102½
North Pac 4s	500	104	104
North Pac gen 3s	5,000	72¾	72¾
	5,000	72½	72½
Peoria & E inc 4s	32,000	78	78
	10,000	78¼	78¼
	25,000	78¼	78¼
	10,000	78¾	78¾
R R Securities Co. Ill Cent col 3½s	5,000	91¼	91¼
	7,000	91¾	91¾
	9,000	91½	91½
Total sales		35,029,500	

Ore R & N con 4s	10,000	104	104
Reading gen 4s	15,000	99	99
	1,000	99¼	99¼
Rio Gr South 1st, gtd	2,000	93¾	93¾
St L & San F Ry gen 5s	2,000	116½	116½
St L S'w'n 1st	5,000	96⅞	96⅞
	3,000	97	97
	2,000	96⅞	96⅞
	5,000	97	97
St L S'w'n 2d	20,000	80¼	80¼
	8,000	80⅜	80⅜
	7,000	80½	80½
	50,000	80¼	80¼
	8,000	80⅜	80⅜
	2,000	80½	80½
	15,000	80⅜	80⅜
San A & A P 4s	40,000	88	88
	2,000	88¼	88¼
	1,000	88	88
	10,000	88½	88½
	10,000	88½	88½
	5,000	88¾	88¾
	5,000	88⅞	88⅞
	55,000	89	89
South Pac 4s	1,000	95	95
	3,000	94⅞	94⅞
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped	50,000	101½	101½
	5,000	101¼	101¼
	5,000	100⅝	100⅝
	10,000	100⅝	100⅝
	10,000	100	100
	10,000	100¼	100¼
	70,000	100½	100½
	10,000	100⅜	100⅜
	39,000	100¼	100¼
	45,000	100⅜	100⅜
	110,000	100¼	100¼
	122,000	100⅜	100⅜
	5,000	100⅜	100⅜
	50,000	100⅞	100⅞
	60,000	100⅝	100⅝
	10,000	100⅜	100⅜
	30,000	100⅜	100⅜
	15,000	100⅜	100⅜
	25,000	100⅜	100⅜
	45,000	100⅜	100⅜
	50,000	100⅜	100⅜
	25,000	100⅜	100⅜
	60,000	100⅜	100⅜
	25,000	100⅜	100⅜
	60,000	100⅜	100⅜
	35,000	100⅜	100⅜
	69,000	100⅜	100⅜
	10,000	100⅜	100⅜
	10,000	100⅜	100⅜
	25,000	100⅜	100⅜
	10,000	100⅜	100⅜
	10,000	100⅜	100⅜
	35,000	100⅜	100⅜
	85,000	100⅜	100⅜
	55,000	100⅜	100⅜
	102,000	100⅜	100⅜
	80,000	100⅜	100⅜
	200,000	100⅜	100⅜
	15,000	101	101
	3,000	100⅞	100⅞
	60,000	101	101
	55,000	101¼	101¼
	25,000	101¼	101¼
	10,000	101¼	101¼
	10,000	101¾	101¾
	10,000	101¾	101¾
	125,000	101¾	101¾
	10,000	101¾	101¾
Union Pac conv 4s	250,000	108¾	108¾
	1,000	108⅞	108⅞
	20,000	108¾	108¾
	65,000	108⅞	108⅞
	20,000	108¾	108¾
	55,000	108¾	108¾
	1,000	108¾	108¾
	20,000	108¾	108¾
	280,000	108¾	108¾
	10,000	108⅝	108⅝
	20,000	108¾	108¾
	110,000	108⅞	108⅞
	35,000	108¾	108¾
Wabash 1st 5s	6,000	118	118
Wabash deb B	10,000	60⅜	60⅜
	10,000	60¾	60¾
	50,000	61	61
	20,000	61¼	61¼
	35,000	61½	61½
	15,000	61¼	61¼
	1,000	61	61
West Shore 4s	1,000	112¾	112¾
West N Y & Penn 1st	5,000	120⅜	120⅜
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	37,000	92	92
	15,000	92¼	92¼
	80,000	92½	92½
	10,000	92	92
Wis Cent gen 4s	25,000	88¼	88¼
	10,000	88½	88½

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,159,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,575
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,075	34,693,675
Jan. 26	32,790,450	29,277,975	39,727,025
Feb. 2	24,338,625	30,571,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,625
Feb. 23	14,746,675	19,678,550	30,354,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,975	23,203,005
March 16	10,003,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,236,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,525
April 13	7,933,200	10,950,275	19,471,825
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	26,534,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,951,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	17,187,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	24,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	28,983,725
June 1	21,283,050	20,123,275	42,710,500
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,732,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,026,850	25,697,900
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	24,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,048,550
July 13	12,909,875	19,980,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,123,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,025	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,350
Sept. 7	6,915,575	26,031,525	2,453,025
Sept. 14	11,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,825	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,560,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,463,025	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,711,175	6,031,525	3,033,025
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,606,050	*2,788,950

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Nov. 10	4,006,050	*2,788,950	15,011,900
Nov. 17	7,569,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,565,675	8,598,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,359,225	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,223,375	7,025,525	12,972,575
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,526,900	11,166,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$8,689,925	1895	$19,260,050
1900	4,606,050	1894	61,669,650
1899	*2,788,950	1893	52,013,450
1898	15,011,900	1892	2,678,525
1897	21,181,225	1891	6,985,150
1896	14,810,400	1890	*2,544,250

*Deficit.

Metal Exchange and Copper Trading.

The meeting of the Metal Exchange Committee on Rules to consider the proposition to so modify the rules as to permit trading in all grades of copper has been postponed until next Friday. Some opposition to the proposed measure is said to have developed, it being contended that such a modification of the rules would only help the small producers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 9, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86½	86¾	12,300	Amalgamated Copper	86½	86¾	86	86¾	— ⅛
81½	84	200	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	82	82½	82	82½	+1
26⅜	26½	900	Am. Car & Found. Co.	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	
82	82¼	500	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	800	American Cotton Oil	29	30	29	30	+1
88	90	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
27	27½	700	American Ice Co	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
63½	64	100	Am. Ice Co. pf	64	64	64	64	+ ½
25⅜	25¾	6,000	American Locomotive	25	25⅝	23	23½	+ ½
84½	84⅝	1,625	Am. Locomotive pf	84½	84⅝	84½	84½	+ ¼
6	6¼	100	American Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23½	24½	400	Am. Malting Co. pf	24	24½	24	24½	
42⅜	43	3,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43⅝	43¾	42½	42½	— ⅝
119½	120	10,020	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118½	120	118½	120	+1½
75	79	100	American Woolen pf.	78	78	78	78	+4
34⅜	35	1,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
27½	28¾	300	Ann Arbor	26⅝	28	26⅝	28	+1½
60½	60½	500	Ann Arbor pf	58	60¼	58	60¼	+2½
84½	84⅝	35,900	At., T. & S. F.	84	85	83½	84⅝	+1
102½	102¾	42,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	102	102⅝	101½	102	+ ¼
108½	108¾	5,100	Baltimore & Ohio	108¾	109½	108½	108¾	+ ¼
94½	95	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	
67¼	67½	23,576	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64⅝	67⅞	64⅝	67⅝	+3½
		300	Brooklyn Union Gas	210	210	210	210	+1
10½	11¼	100	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	+ ½
116	119	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	117	117	116¾	116¾	+1½
140	147	100	Buff., R. & P. pf.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	+ ¾
84½	84½	500	Canada Southern	84½	84½	84	84⅜	— ⅛
112½	112⅝	2,223	Canadian Pacific	111¾	112¾	111¾	112⅝	+ ⅞
48¾	48¾	4,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
37	37⅛	1,500	Chicago & Alton	36½	37¼	36½	37⅛	+ ⅝
77	77¼	100	Chi. & Alton pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	
131	131½	100	Chi. & East. Illinois	131	131	131	131	—1
26⅜	26½	15,700	Chicago Great West.	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+1½
80	80½	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89	89⅜	89	89½	+ ½
50	50¼	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49	50¼	49	50¼	+1¼
43½	43⅝	1,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
73	74	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	73⅜	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
173⅝	173½	13,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	173⅝	173⅞	173½	173½	+ ⅞
146¾	147	900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	147	147¼	147	147	
20	20¼	1,600	Chicago Term. Trans.	19¼	21	19	20½	+1
37½	38	5,900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36½	38	35⅝	38	+1½
100¼	100¼	1,300	C., C., C. & St. L.	100	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
93	95¼	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	93	95	93	95	
128	130	11

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Large Deals Leading to New Building Operations.

FIFTH AVENUE SECTION ACTIVE

Henry Siegel Buys Property Adjoining His New Store—Other Sales—This Week's Auction Offerings.

Those who expected a poor showing from the real estate market during election week have been happily disappointed. Not only have a number of transactions come to light, the figures in which would be sufficient to attract attention, but the announcement of important building operations in connection with several of the deals furnished an additional element of interest.*

So many reports, more or less authoritative, have been issued affecting the old Stewart property at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, since it passed into the hands of Charles T. Barney and his associates, that last week's rumors of a sale of part of it were generally regarded as too good to be true until it was definitely known that the New York Realty Corporation had taken the two lots on the avenue, adjoining the site of the Knickerbocker Trust Company's proposed building. Plans for the latter structure also went on record on Thursday, and with a twelve-story building planned for the plot sold to the realty company, the question, "What is going to be done with the Stewart property?" after having been answered in all sorts of ways, has been cleared up pretty effectually within the last few days. Another deal of interest in the same section is that involving 308 Fifth Avenue, mentioned below in more detail. More important than either, if it had had the slightest evidence of being well founded, was the rumor that the large plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street had changed hands. Henry Lewis Morris, attorney for the owner of this parcel, scouted the idea that it had been sold and added that so far as he knows it is not in the market.

The filing of plans for a new seven-story structure at 11 East Thirty-second Street is another bit of evidence showing that that section is commanding its full share of attention in the current market. One of the most desirable parcels in the Madison Square section, the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, also figured in last week's dealings, its purchaser being Henry G. Lytton of Chicago.

Down town, negotiations which had been pending for a long time, assumed definite form and resulted in one of the largest transactions of the year in the financial district. By acquiring W. K. Astor's holdings at 41 and 43 Wall Street and 45 and 47 Exchange Place, Charles W. Morse has secured a plot which, with the adjoining corner of William Street and Exchange Place, contains over 13,000 square feet. The erection of a new building on this site for the Bank of the State of New York will involve the demolition of a Wall Street structure that is far from antiquated, but when the Boreel Building, the Cumberland apartment house, and even the Progress Club house are turned over to the wreckers, it is hardly safe to say just what constitutes an "old building," in the sense in which real estate men use that term. Among other transactions of the week affecting business property were the purchase of 44 Maiden Lane by Charles D. Ingersoll and that of the Browning, King & Co. property at Broome and Elm Streets by the American Express Company.

Sales of dwellings seemed to be confined somewhat more noticeably to the older residential neighborhoods. The Benedict house at 6 West Fifty-second Street was bought by J. Henry Smith, while Charles A. Gardiner, attorney for the Manhattan Railway Company, purchased the dwelling 212 West Fifty-ninth Street, together with the stable 213 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

C. E. Harrell has sold for the Cashman estate for about $200,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 308 Fifth Avenue, 24.8 by 100. The buyer will erect a business building on the site.

Henry Siegel and his associates, who recently bought the Simpson, Crawford & Simpson store on Sixth Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, have acquired from the various owners the eight three-story dwellings, 121 to 135 West Nineteenth Street, on plot 163 by 92, adjoining the store building, now in course of construction. An addition to the latter structure, probably six stories in height, will be erected on the lots just purchased.

C. S. Jerger has bought from Gustavus Straus the four-story dwelling, 174 West Ninety-third Street, 18 by 100.8.

Edna G. Conling has sold to John C. Shaw the three-story dwelling, 169 West Forty-eighth Street.

Bloodgood & Hayes have sold for Joseph Byk to a client, for $17,500, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 167 East Seventy-first Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Mayer S. Auerbach has resold the two lots on the west side of Audubon Avenue, 82 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, purchased by him about three months ago.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to S. H. Dichett the three-story dwelling, 8 Washington Terrace, 17.9 by 62.6.

Charles W. Davis has sold to Reuben Robinson, for $12,400, the three-story building, 33 Bayard Street, 20 by 50.

It is reported that Nieberg Brothers have sold the seven-story brick tenement, on plot 50 by 50, at the northwest corner of Clinton and Rivington Streets.

John F. Leo has sold to Anthony Schwoerer the five-story flat, 427 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Robert Wallace, 328 West One Hundred and First Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, 20 by 65 by 100.11.

C. H. Fuller, attorney for the owner of 40 West Twentieth Street, denies reports recently published to the effect that that property had been sold.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Josephine Coggeshall to the Taft-Belknap Company, 1 East Fortieth Street, for a term of ten years at an annual rental of about $8,000.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the Deane estate to J. F. Ollin the four-story building 147 West Fortieth Street on lot 20 by 98.9 for ten years at a gross rental of $10,000.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for the estate of Charles H. Rosevelt the five-story tenements, 34, 34½, and 36 Carmine Street, to Michele Di Stefano for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

M. G. English and R. H. Jones report the following sales of Brooklyn property: To George Kelb, for $4,000, the two-story brick dwelling, 216 Forty-first Street, 18 by 100; to Edward McLoughlin, for $3,500, the similar dwelling, 357 Fiftieth Street; to Annie Smith, for $2,200, the two-story frame dwelling, 100 Spencer Street, 18 by 100; to Celia Golding, for $2,200, the two-story brick dwelling, 819 Fifty-third Street, 20 by 100.

The Auction Room.

Auction lists continue to be of very ordinary character, although after the interruption caused by election several of the auctioneers are again in the field with voluntary sales. For Thursday there is an offering of attractive east side parcels, including the northeast corner of Houston Street and Second Avenue, 28 East Broadway, near Catharine Street; 165 East Broadway, near Rutgers Street; 209 to 213 East Forty-first Street, and 337 and 341 East Thirty-first Street. The sale will be held by receiver's orders, and will be conducted by Richard V. Harnett & Co.

On Tuesday Peter F. Meyer will sell six lots at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, while among Bryan L. Kennelly's announcements for the same day are those affecting 14 West Sixty-ninth Street and 2,754 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

As the result of foreclosure proceedings which have been pending for several months, the property of the Colonial Brewing Company will be sold on Tuesday by Auctioneer William M. Ryan, to satisfy claims amounting to $415,750. Among tomorrow's foreclosure offerings will be noticed 79 Fifth Avenue, just north of Fifteenth Street.

There were recorded last week 297 mortgages, for $3,145,005, of which 195, for $1,403,504, were at 5 per cent.; 102, for $1,236,001, were at more, and 90, for $2,506,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 236 mortgages, for $2,497,418, of which 85, for $656,146, were at 5 per cent.; 96, for $813,072, were at more, and 55, for $1,010,200, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 11.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4 and irregular, four-story building. Due on judgment, $10,000; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Hibert C. Candall, referee, 54 Stanton Street, north side, 35.11 feet west of Eldridge Street, 17.2 by 60, three-story brick dwelling.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's and public auction sale, St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; six lots, each 25 by 99.11.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter Schmuck, referee, Fifth Street, Westchester, north side, 348.10 feet east of Green Lane or Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,027.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 140 East Ninety-second Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 30 by 76.8 and irregular, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $78,930.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 14 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.8, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 2,754 Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 28 by 84.7 by 25 by 97.7, three-story brick flat, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 160 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighteenth Street, 26.4 by 100, four-story frame tenement, with stores; 248 to 254 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 75 by 92, two-story frame tenement, and vacant; 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street, running through to 243 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, 475 feet west of Seventh Avenue, having frontages of 97.11 feet on Eighteenth Street and 280 feet on Seventeenth Street, several two, three, and four story brick buildings; 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 240.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50.7 by 92, two four-story brick flats; Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of Seventeenth Street, 26.4 by 100, two three-story frame tenements. Due on judgment, $415,750.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 544 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, one and two story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $3,311.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 51 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 518 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,089.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 360 and 362 Washington Street, west side, 21.8 feet south of North Moore Street, 44 by 75, two and three story brick buildings.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Murphy, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Walton Avenue, 88.10 by 144 and irregular, three two-story frame dwellings, with stable. Due on judgment, $6,718.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Blain, referee, 243 and 245 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.11, six-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,708; subject to another mortgage for $61,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. Addison Young, referee, 1,984 Daly Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 19.5 by 80.6 by 20.8 by 80, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,327.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,202.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale by order of Benjamin Fox, receiver, and others, 120 and 122 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Second Avenue, 43 by 50, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; 28 East Broadway, north side, 154.5 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 70.6, five-story brick tenement, with two stores; 165 East Broadway, south side, 26.1 feet east of Rutgers Street, 20.1 by 100, four-story brick building, with two-story extension; 209 to 213 East Forty-first Street, north side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 119.8 by 59.4 by 87.9, three four-story brick buildings; 337 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 230 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; 341 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 190 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 9 St. Mark's Place, north side, between Second and Third Avenues, 22 by 112.6, four-story brick building, with extension; 23 West Twelfth Street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick building.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, William Rumsey, referee, 1,419 and 1,421 Avenue A, northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 51.1 by 75, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,839.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 835 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 74.11, five-story brick flat; 833 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 74.11 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $13,503; on the latter, $14,421.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George J. Taylor, referee, 1,521 Washington Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 145, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,836.

By Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 99.11 by 175, four five-story brick flats on the avenue and three five-story brick flats on the street. Due on judgment, $81,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob F. Miller, referee, 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 216.1 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 19.5 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,183.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 204 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 59.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 29.4 by 103.7 by 25 by 38.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,211.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.1 and irregular, seven-story brick apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,019.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hudson and Chambers Streets, northwest corner, for a five-story brick building, with stores, 27.6 by 53.9; Frederick Gerken of 90 West Broadway, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 122.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for four two and one-half story frame dwellings, 17.11 by 70, 17.10 by 70, and 18 by 70; Helen Teunberger of 859 Caudwell Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

Loring Place, west side, 205 feet south of Fordham Road, for fourteen three-story brick dwellings, 20 by 50; William M. Ryan, 149 Broadway, owner; A. D. Salderon of 130 Broadway, architect; cost, $88,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 215 and 217 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick loft building, with engine room; Richard Weber of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; R. & J. Walther of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $800.

Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, to a four-story brick pump works; A. S. Cameron Steam Pump Works, premises, owners; cost, $500.

No. 271 West Broadway, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Sophia Hoppman of 275 West Broadway, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 23 Oliver Street, to a three-story brick rectory; St. James's Church of 25 Oliver Street, owner; Joseph Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

No. 57 East Fifty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; William H. Folsom, premises, owner; William B. Bigelow of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $700.

No. 32 Rose Street, to a three-story brick shop; George H. F. Schroder of 232 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 207 West Seventy-first Street, to a three-story brick annex to a hotel; George L. Felt of 246 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; F. C. Browne of 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 1,361 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Rosalie Crager of 136 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $5,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $5,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Nov. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 139th St, 25x100; Helena Bisk to Thomas T. Roys, all liens. (R S $1).....$1

CATHARINE ST, s e s, Lot 294, map of Village of East Tremont, 55x177; William Keogh and others to James H. McLarney.....1

COLUMBIA ST, 367 e s, 25x100; Edward T. Fitzpatrick to Genevieve R. Fitzpatrick, all liens. (R S $7.25).....1

FOX ST, w s, 177.9 ft n of 165th St, 16.8x100; Clarence L. Westcott, referee, to Louise N. Bristow.....2,500

FOX ST, w s, 161.1 ft n of 165th St, 16.8x100; Clarence L. Westcott, referee, to Louise N. Bristow.....2,500

JACKSON AV, w s, 134.8 ft n of Clifton St, 19.7x75; Edward Browne to Louise N. Bristow.....4,000

LONGWOOD AV, s s, 200 ft w of Harlem and Portchester Railroad, 25x211.5x27.1x222; Peter Callan to Fannie Callan.....1

LORILLARD PL, 272, n e corner of 189th St, 30x97.2; William Wainwright to Jules H. Giese, (mtg $1,500).....1

MADISON ST, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 26.8x98.4x26.8x98.1; Rose K. Sperling to Harris Goldman, 1-22 part, all title, (mtg $44,000).....100

MADISON ST, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 26.8x98.4x26.8x98.1; Dora Rosenstein and others, heirs, to Harris Goldman, 5-22 parts, (mtg $44,000).....100

MADISON ST, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 26.8x98.4x26.8x98.1; Barnet Levy to Harris Goldman, ½ part, (mtg $44,000,) all title.....100

MADISON ST, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 26.8x98.4x26.8x98.1; Jennie Kotlowsky and others to Harris Goldman, 4-22 parts, all title; after a trial of the issues the District Court dismissed the petition. Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, moved for a reargument, and after the rehearing the court ordered the bankrupts be adjudicated. The previous decision was rendered by the court on a finding that the evidence did not show that the bankrupts intended to create any preferences. The court now finds, however that the payments made to the Central National Bank of $5,000 on July 3 and $6,000 on July 6 last in payment of notes not then due were preferences, and the bank therefore received a greater percentage of its claim than the assets would yield the other creditors at a time when the bankrupts were insolvent, and that therefore an intent to prefer while in that condition might be presumed. This is the case which aroused considerable public interest last July by the appointment of rival receivers by the Supreme Court and the United States District Court.....2,545

STANTON ST, s e corner of Sheriff St, 34.10x75x25x75; Sigmund W. Barasch to Sarah Konovitz, (mtg $44,000, R S $8.25).....1

8TH AV, 349, w s, 25x81; Matthew Van Sicien to George W. Van Sicien, (mtg $32,000, R S $1).....1

12TH ST, 249, 203 ft w of Greenwich St, 24x80; Peter E. Donnellon to John J. Danahan, (mtg $7,000).....1

25TH ST, 114 and 116 East, 41.8x98.9; William H. Smith to Georgie M. Smith, (mtg $20,000).....100

44TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; William H. Smith to George M. Smith, (mtg $20,000).....1

59TH ST, 334 East, 16.8x100.5; Francis C. Cantine, referee, to Martin Weiss, (R S 25 cents).....5,200

95TH ST, n s, 191 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Raymond S. Hershman to Unique Bachelor Apartment Company, (mtg $16,000).....1

95TH ST, s s, 514 ft e of 10th Av, 16x100.8; Frederick C. Culver to Everett M. Culver, (mtg $8,500, R S $1).....1

102D ST, 52 West, 25x99.11; Jane M. Gardner to William S. Hollingsworth, (mtg $11,000).....20,500

194TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; James B. Sidney to Otis Schneider, (mtg $8,500, R S $8.50).....10,000

156TH ST, 957 and 961 East, 37.6x71.8x37.4x86.11; A. H. Feuchtwanger to Emery F. Neale, (mtg $18,000).....100

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 70 and 72; John S. Carey and another to Louis L. Firuski, 10 years.....$4,500

HUDSON ST, 177 and 179; William C. Dewey to Solomon L. Reinhardt, 2 years.....2,700

LEONARD ST, 74; Gardner Colby and others to Wallach, Hoexter & Co., 5 years.....5,750

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, Alvoni R., to North River Savings Bank; West End Av, 307, 3 years, 4 per cent.....$10,000

BUTLER, Carrie M., to Realty Associates; 5th Av, 79, and other property; demand, Feb. 9, 1902, 6 per cent.....35,000

COLLINGSWORTH, William S., to Edward A. Walton, trustee; 132d St, 82 West, due Nov. 1, 1904, gold.....12,500

COOPER, James W., to Thomas E. Finneane; 180th St, n s, 97.2 ft e of Clinton St, new line, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....300

EVERS, Theodore, to William Kause and another; Franklin St, 79, leasehold, due as per chattel mtg.....3,500

GOLDMAN, Harris, to the State Bank; Madison St, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 4 months, 6 per cent., note.....3,000

KONOVITZ, Sarah, to Sigmund W. Barasch; Stanton St, s e corner of Sheriff St, prior mtg —, 9 years, 6½ per cent.....5,000

NEALE, Emery F., to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; 156th St, n s, 118.9 ft w of Union Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

NEALE, Emery F., to Mary L. Tilden; 156th St, 979 and 981 East, two mortgages, 3 years, 6 per cent.....5,250

PEHLE, Harry E., to Mary W. Buttenhofer; Dey St, 38, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....28,000

SAMUEL, Julius, to Gussie Hessberg; 133d St, 151 West, installments, 6 per cent.....2,500

SCHNEIDER, Ernst E. W., and another to William Wetterer; 93d St., n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, due March 7, 1902, 6 per cent.....70,050

SCHNEIDER, Ernst E. W., and another to William Wetterer; 93d St., n s, 237.6 ft w of West End Av., due March 7, 1902, 6 per cent.....70,050

SCHREIBER, Henry J., to Jacob Schreiber; 24th St, 335 East, due Jan. 2, 1903.....4,000

TAYLOR, Mary E., trustee, to Thomas F. McManus; Lincoln Av, 169, 3 years, 6½ per cent.....5,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, to Elisabeth S. Reid; Lorillard Place, n e corner of 188th St, 2 years.....1,500

WAINWRIGHT, William, to Elizabeth S. Reid; Lorillard Place, s e corner of 189th St, 2 years.....1,500

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....110,000

WEISS, Martin, to Charles F. Schirmer; 59th St, s s, 216.8 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.....2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Improv. Benevolent Orphan Asylum.....$12,015

FERRIS, Louise L., to William D. Buckner.....2,000

LESE, Louis, to Emanuel M. Cline; 6 assignments.....Nominal

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Lee Phillips, trustee.....6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 102; Morris Newmark and another against John Miller, owner; Allan and Louis Black, contractors.....$400

COLUMBUS AV, 430; Mary F. Burgdorf against Marie True, owner and contractor.....3,000

LEWIS ST, 65; Morris Newmark and another against Herskowitz & Roth, owners; Allan and Louis Black, contractors.....225

PARK AV, 69; Simon Selden against John Mack, owner; Perry Herman, contractor.....201

31ST ST, 120 and 122 East; Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Otto Grimer, owner; Alexander Dickson, contractors..

66TH ST, 34 West; Charles E. Donebusch against Charles A. Carey, owner; William R. Steinmetz, contractor.....100

91ST ST, 162 East; Samuel Hodkinson against Betsy Frank, owner; Delitsky & Friedman, contractors.....454

107TH ST, 216 and 218 East; Daniel Cohen against John Dahlin, owner; Joseph Blumenthal, contractor.....30

107TH ST, 216 and 218 East; Joseph Shulman against John Dahlin, owner; Joseph Blumenthal, contractor.....42

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100; the New York Cornice Works against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor.....380

151ST ST, 516 and 518 West; Federal Tiling and Mantel Company against George W. Martin, owner and contractor.....2,754

156TH ST AND WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner, runs e 13.6 ft to Beach Av, x s e 142.6 x s w 54.7 x n w 83 x n e 119 to beginning; Boeff, Feucht & Co. against Van Antwerp & Simmons and Michael Davis, owners; Van Antwerp & Simmons, contractors.....1,150

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

93D ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x100.8; William Wetterer with Ernst E. W. Schneider and Henry Herter....$70,050

93D ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of West End Av, 62.6x100.8; William Wetterer with Ernst E. W. Schneider and Henry Herter....$70,050

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

123D ST, 117 East; Venanizo Ferrari on Arthur Clarke to Rocco Lucchini.....$50

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 125 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Nicola Divigila against Frederick Brayer and another (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goebel & Wahle.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD and road leading from West Farms to Westchester, intersection, containing 5 583-1000 acres; Mary A. Wells and another against Ann M. Storer and another, (partition;) Joseph Wells & Snedeker.

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 28.8 x99.6x irregular; 156th St, s e corner of Westchester Av, runs e 13.10 to Beach Av x s 142.6 x w 54.7x n w 83x n 119.7 to beginning, two actions; Abraham H. Feuchtanger and another against Charles M. Simmonds and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Platzek & Stroock.

MELROSE AV and 163d St, 100x19.5x100x21.11; Nelson D. Stilwell against Charles L. Baldwin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

WILLIS AV, s w corner of 143d St, 16.8x100; Otto A. Hupfeld against Louisa H. Hupfeld and another, (partition;) attorneys, Chittenden & Fiero.

43D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Max Lentz against Carrie Frank and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, A. S. Marcuson.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1,391; Leopold Levy against estate of J. G. Wendell and another, Oct. 7, 1901.....$15

CHERRY ST, 493 to 501; William C. W. Child against the Crane Company and another, Sept. 11, 1901.....575

12TH ST, 518 to 524 East; Gross & Horn against Samuel Brash, Nov. 4, 1901.....300

46TH ST, 66 and 68 West; John Holl against Holland Realty Company, Nov. 1, 1901.....75

81ST ST, 319 West; Alexander S. Traub against the Metropolitan Improvement Company, Jan. 7, 1901.....190

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av; Gus Locker against Samuel Ginsberg, Oct. 29, 1901.....560

159TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Elton Av; George W. Billings, trustee, against Emma Hosenburger, Oct. 7, 1901.....2,880

168TH ST and Webster Av, n w corner, 82x20.10; Nicholas A. Mosscrop against Adolph Wexler and another, Sept. 11, 1901.....991

Chicago Police Monument.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

The Haymarket Monument, erected in memory of the policemen who lost their lives in the Anarchist riot of 1886, will not be transferred from Union Park to its old position in Haymarket Square. A delegation of residents of the Eighteenth Ward and members of the West Randolph Street Property Owners' Association protested, claiming the monument would interfere with traffic.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ADOLPH BARDACH.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of Adolph Bardach, dealer in clothing, cloaks, and suits at 854 Columbus Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 7th inst., the bond of the receiver being fixed at $10,000.

REUBEN, ROSENBERGER & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court, after a re-examination of the case of Reuben, Rosenberger & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at 101 and 103 Wooster Street, has sustained the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against the firm by Doob, Klauber & Co. and other creditors and ordered an adjudication. The adjudication in this case was contested by the bankrupts, and after a trial of the issues the District Court dismissed the petition. Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, moved for a reargument, and after the rehearing the court ordered the bankrupts be adjudicated. The previous decision was rendered by the court on a finding that the evidence did not show that the bankrupts intended to create any preferences. The court now finds, however that the payments made to the Central National Bank of $5,000 on July 3 and $6,000 on July 6 last in payment of notes not then due were preferences, and the bank therefore received a greater percentage of its claim than the assets would yield the other creditors at a time when the bankrupts were insolvent, and that therefore an intent to prefer while in that condition might be presumed. This is the case which aroused considerable public interest last July by the appointment of rival receivers by the Supreme Court and the United States District Court.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLPH KEMP.—Adolph Kemp of 102 Ludlow Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,309, and no assets. All but $300 of the liabilities were contracted in Philadelphia.

HARRY FEIGENBAUM.—Harry Feigenbaum, a clerk, residing at 236 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $29,989, and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of P. Feigenbaum & Son, trading as the Liberty Suspender Company, which was dissolved in May 1897.

JOSEPH IMMERMAN.—Joseph Immerman, theatrical manager, residing at 1,722 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,101 and nominal assets $730. The assets consist of the scenery of the musical comedy "Miss Prinnt," in storage in Jersey City, $500; costumes in storage in New York, $200; cash in bank, $20; a bicycle, $10. Of the liabilities $2,653 are for services of actors and actresses in 1900, among them being William H. Lytell $346, Robert Harris $367, Clarence Rogerson $262, Jobyna Howland $234, Zella Frank $261, and Charlotte Walker $107.

SOLIS V. PEISER.—Solis V. Peiser, doing business as Peiser & Co., stock and grain brokers, at 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, who resides at 106 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $11,698 and assets $865. The assets consist of $615 cash in banks in Jersey City, Philadelphia, Chester, Slatington, Penn., and Washington, D. C.; office furniture $150, and a claim $100. Among the creditors are J. W. Hoffman, Philadelphia, $2,450; A. Langley & Co., Trenton, N. J., $1,800; Chester Stock, Grain, and Provision Company, Chester, Penn., $1,600; H. E. Bartholomew, Slatington, Penn.; $1,600, and H. F. Ansorge, New York, $1,200, all on stock transactions. Mr. Peiser began business in Jersey City in May last.

GOTTLIEB & SCHWARTS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Gottlieb and Davis Schwarts, who compose the firm of Gottlieb & Schwarts, manufacturers of skirts, at 66 Grand Street, by the following creditors: Tuckernuck Manufacturing Company, $539; Klatzco & Miskend, $95, and Kuper & Lapin, $47. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred a part of their property to certain third party creditors, and removed other property, leaving only about $500 worth of goods in their place of business. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets. The liabilities are estimated at $8,500, and assets, $500. They have been in business since March, 1900, and used the style of the Standard Skirt Company.

Against Henry King Nuss of Boston.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $825 against Henry King Nuss of Boston in favor of Stephen W. McClave, as executor of the estate of John McClave, growing out of the sale of a seat in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. It was alleged that Mr. Nuss on July 25 agreed to purchase the seat of John McClave, deceased, for $750, but failed to do so, and since then an assessment of $75 has been levied against the seat. The attachment was served on an officer of the Exchange, where it is said Mr. Nuss deposited $750. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, John and Amanda—F. Bozenhardt.....$226

BUCCOLO, Antonio, and Giuseppe Rubino—G. Mariano, costs.....41

BIBER, Samuel—H. B. Claflin Company.....215

BURPEE, Edward B.—W. L. Walker.....217

BLUMENTHAL, George, and Abraham Rosenberg—P. Androvett.....409

CORSE, Arthur W.—F. Feis.....88

CLINTON BANK—J. M. Richards.....8,795

CARBONE, Antonio—M. F. Foley and another.....97

DOLL, Charles, and Charles, Jr.—M. Coogan and another, costs.....118

DETCKEN, Charles—M. E. Brown and another.....26

EVANS, Ella—F. W. Dodge Company.....225

GRUISPAN, Ephraim, and Abraham and Max Gross—S. Dobis and another.....771

GAYLOR, Martha A.—C. Clarke.....611

GOWDEY, Sanford S.—Janes & Kirtland..25

HOCHSTIM, Max—J. Spira.....240

HENNESSEY, Richard W.—E. Forgotsten.....540

HIGGINS, Patrick—G. Homs.....60

JEWELL, Walter H.—Woodbridge Company.....552

KELLY, Patrick—A. D. Ireland.....94

KILSHEIMER, Albert—Security Refrigeration Company.....184

LONGO, Ernesto C.—D. Abrahams.....533

MORRIS, Adelaide—E. R. Dinsmore, costs.....28

MULVANY, Mary C.—C. E. Prets.....105

MURPHY, John L.—National Wall Paper Company.....520

McINTOSH, William H.—E. T. Tracy.....209

O'MALLEY, Joseph—F. M. Dale and another.....115

PAYNE, Madeline—S. L. Sobel, costs.....88

POLEGRE, Guillerme—R. B. Roosevelt...7,634

PHYPE, Harry E.—R. J. Fox, costs.....27

RUSSELL, Charles T.—J. C. Cohen.....238

RYAN, John M.—D. W. James.....249

SULTZ, Henry—A. C. Kittle.....239

STRATTON, Edward F.—Hart Cycle and Automobile Company.....170

SIEGMANN, John—P. Cutter and another.

TAILAN, John E.—M. M. Austen.....1,684

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—J. Tracey.....116

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—T. H. Cunningham.....134

THE UNION CLOAK AND SUIT COMPany—S. Ginsberg and another.....1,038

WILLIAMSON, Glenn F.—Willson & Adams Company.....120

WRAY, John H.—W. Stackpole.....5,713

WASHBURN, Most F.—MacDonald Company.....902

ZARNLEY, Louis—A. Singer.....70

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	83⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.45
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.07⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	20.75
Mol

Real Estate at Auction.

23 City Lots, Nearly 50,000 Sqr. Ft. Two 8th Ave. Corners, 17th & 18th Sts.

AT AUCTION.

Foreclosure Sale by order of Supreme Court, and under direction of John C. Coleman, Esq., Referee.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12,

12 o'clock, noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way, by

WM. M. RYAN, - - Auctioneer.

PARCEL NO. 1. Store and tenement, 3 stories, s. e. corner 8TH AVE. and 18TH ST. Size of lot, 20½ feet by 100 feet.

PARCEL NO. 2. Store and tenement, 3 stories, n. e. corner 8TH AVE. and 17TH ST. Size of lot, 20½ feet by 100 feet.

PARCEL NO. 3. Three vacant lots, each 26 2/12 feet, numbered 248, 250, 252 WEST 18TH ST., to be sold separately.

PARCEL NO. 4. Comprising from 239-243 W. 18TH ST. One building on No. 239 W. 18TH ST., size of lot 21' 3" x 92', and one building on 241 and 243 W. 18TH ST., size of lot 29' 4½" x 92', to be sold in two parcels.

PARCEL NO. 5. 236-242 W. 18TH ST., running through the block and fronting on 17th St., the street numbers being 243-245 W. 17th St. The frontage on 18th St. is 97' 11½", and on 17th St. is 290 feet. This property now operated by Colonial Brewery.

All the above property is to be sold in parcels and as an entirety.

For maps or further particulars apply to

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Pltf.'s Attys., 54 Wall St., or to the Auctioneer, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCT'R,

will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1901.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

By order of ESTELLA WEST and O. DE G. VANDERBILT, Executors of the estate of James O. West, deceased,

214 & 216 7TH AVE.

BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.,

Two five-story and cellar brick flats with stores; size of each, 24.8x100.

145 & 147 WEST 27TH ST.

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.

Two 3-story and basement brick buildings; size of No. 145, 22.6x98.9x27.7x98.9; size of No. 147, 19x98.9.

520 & 522 WEST 27TH ST.

BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVES.

Two four-story brick tenements; size of each, 19.5 1-3 by 98.9.

343 & 345 WEST 36TH ST.

BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVES.

Two 3-story and basement frame dwellings with stores, rear bldg.; size of each, 18x98.9.

344 & 346 WEST 59TH ST.

BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVES.

Two 3-story and basement brick and stone flats; size of each, 25x100.5.

114 EAST 64TH ST.

BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVES.

Four-story high-stoop basement and cellar brownstone dwelling; size 17.6x100.6.

136 WEST 103D ST.,

BET. COLUMBUS AND AMSTERDAM AVES.

Five-story brick and stone double flat; size, 26x104.10.

REED & REED, Esqs., Att'ys, 280 Broadway. Book, maps, and all particulars at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCT'R,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1901.

VALUABLE PLOT,

360 AND 362 WASHINGTON ST.,

BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND NORTH MOORE STS.,

consisting of valuable plot of ground, 44x75 feet, with old 2½ and 3 story brick buildings thereon. $60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT.

ALBERT J. APPELL, Esq., Att'y, 90 West B'way.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers,

Will sell at auction THURSDAY, NOV. 14, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

9 ST. MARK'S PLACE,

4-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick building, with 3 and 2 story extension, covering lot. Lot, 22x112.6.

23 WEST 12TH ST.,

4-story and basement brick dwelling, with 2-story extension and lot. Lot, 22x103.8 ft.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20,

By order of Robert C. Embree, Esq., Executor of the Estate of PATRICK G. FENNING, dec'd,

113 TRINITY AVENUE,

3-story frame dwelling, about 18x40 feet, and lot, 21.7x100 feet.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Esq., Attorney, 135 Broadway.

---

438 West 37th St.,

5-story brick tenement, with store and lot. Size, 25x about 62x98.9 ft.

BENJAMIN M. FOWLER, Esq., Attorney, 56 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

---

5 West 84th St.,

4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling and butler's pantry extension, containing all improvements, and lot. Size, 18.6x about 60x102.2 ft.

Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, Nov. 14,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of the Supreme Court under the direction of Benjamin Fox, Esq., Receiver, and Others,

120 AND 122 EAST HOUSTON ST.,

N. E. Corner 2d Avenue,

41x36, 5-story brick stores.

28 EAST BROADWAY,

5-story brick flat with two stores. Lot 26x75.

165 EAST BROADWAY,

26.1½ ft. east of Rutgers St., 4-story brick, with extension covering lot 26.1½x100.

209, 211, AND 213 EAST 41ST ST.,

168 ft. e. of 3d Avenue, 4-story building. Lot 60x87.9½x60.4x119.9¾.

337 AND 341 EAST 31ST ST.

Two 4-story buildings. Lots 20x98.9 each.

For further particulars apply to

BENJAMIN FOX, Esq., Receiver, 72 8th Avenue.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Esqs., Attorneys, 100 Broadway.

SAMUEL LEVY, Esq., Attorney, 128 Broadway.

or the Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auct'eer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, November 12th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

6

Choice and Valuable Lots

NORTHWEST CORNER

St. Nicholas Avenue and 125th Street.

For maps, &c., apply to David McClure, Esq., Attorney for FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., EXECUTOR OF ESTATE OF FREDERICK SMITH, deceased, No. 22 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, November 19, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry extension and lot,

No. 525 Madison Avenue

between 53d & 54th Streets.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY

will sell at auction,

Tuesday, November 12, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

14 West 69th St.,

four-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone high-stoop Dwelling, with two-story and-basement dining-room extension; hardwood floors and hardwood trimmed throughout; tiled bathroom; containing 12 large rooms and three bathrooms; size of lot, 25x100.5.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

to close the estate of Mary Johnson, deceased,

1665, 1667, 1669 Lexington Ave.,

NEAR 105TH ST.

3 three-story base. and cellar Brownstone Dwellings, size of each 15.10x55, size of plot 47.6x55.

42, 44 East 129th St.,

Five-story and cellar brick and brownstone double Apartment, 6 rooms and bath to each apartment; hardwood trim, etc.; size of lot 37.6x99.11.

2013 Madison Ave.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER 128TH ST.

Three-story basement and cellar brownstone Dwelling; size of lot, 20x85,

198 Madison St.,

Five-story and cellar brick Tenement with two stores; size of lot, 25.0¼x100.2x25.11¾x100.2½.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company free of charge to purchasers.

Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, attorneys for estate, 120 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

333, 335 Rivington St.,

near Mangin St.

Two six-story brick Tenements, with stores; size of lot, 20x75 each.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

Will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

460 WASHINGTON STREET,

NEAR WATTS,

3-story and basement brick front and rear tenement, size 25x100.

Maps at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

will sell at auction,

Tuesday, November 12, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

2,754 Third Avenue,

three-story brick Apartment, with store; size of lot, 28½x97.7x25x84.7,

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

N. w. corner Audubon Av. and 183d St., 25x75; street sewered and paved; $7,750. Lot, south side 180th St., 100 feet west of Wadsworth Av., only street lot on block; easy terms. One lot, east side 10th Av., 75 feet south of 207th St., lies well, $1,600. John H. Deane, 111 Broadway.

BARGAIN.

122 W. 95th St.—8-story, 2 open plumbing bath rooms; parquet floors; open for inspection.

Owner.

GENUINE BARGAINS.—50 E. 132d St., 5-story fire-proof apartment, 34.4x90x100; 21 extra large all light apartments; all improvements; asking $34,000; rental, $3,400; will exchange for unincumbered private house, equity $9,000. Vaughn, 553 W. 166th St.

LONG ACRE SQUARE.

For sale, any part of 100 feet in 44th Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, with or without builder's loan. JAMES L. LIBBY, 7 Pine Street. 'Phone 1297 Cort.

43D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A 25-foot 5-story 4-family tenement; rented, $1,700; must sell to close estate: mortgage, $10,000; price, $15,000.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

I have just taken a two-story-and-basement limestone front private dwelling, which I will sell at a reduced price; will make terms to suit; an absolute bargain; get particulars.

R. H. JONES, 111 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

OPPORTUNITY.

Own your own apartment, 90x75x100; all improvements; 5 story, single; very little cash will buy this. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 58 West 125th St.

SEVENTH AVE.

Rents more than show value; single, 7-room apartment, 20x90x100. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 58 West 125th St.

Exceptional opportunity.—Party suddenly compelled to live abroad will sell beautiful remodelled house on 12th, near 5th Av., for $25,000 quick! Terms to suit! Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Very fine apartment property; each apartment contains eight rooms and bath; all improvements; fine neighborhood; well rented to first-class tenants; an A1 investment; near Union Square. R. H. JONES, 111 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

523-531 West 113th St.—Five new 20-foot American basement 4½-story private dwellings, all modern improvements, restricted block, reasonable prices. Inquire on premises or James Bradley, 86th St. and B'way.

Water front on East River, with water rights; about forty lots of upland, with buildings, for sale or lease for a term of years. Apply to William M. Ryan, 149 Broadway, city.

On upper 8th Avenue, good-paying tenements and stores; $3,000 or more cash sufficient; also good double and single flats on other streets and avenues. Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

Murray Hill, cor. Lexington Av., remodeled private house, leased October, 1902, pays 6% net! Fine future! Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

98th St., between Central Park West and Columbus, five-story brownstone flat, 25x85x100; perfect condition; quick purchaser can secure a great bargain. George Ranger, 237 West 125th.

Attractive Investment!—$1,500 buys 5-story double flat, Harlem; beautiful order; always fully rented; cost, $28,000; sell for $18,000; rental, $2,200. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

---

882 1st Av., near 23d St.—4-story double flat, store; new plumbing; 25x96; price, $15,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway. Call afternoons.

Artistic, high-class, modern four-story; 20x60x100; two bathrooms; will sell for $200 monthly; furnished; must sell; responsible party only. 459 West 144th St.

I HAVE A LARGE amount of money to loan at 4½ per cent. in large and small amounts. WINNE, 45 LIBERTY ST.

We have desirable investment properties on Broadway and 5th Av., guaranteed tenants.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—5th Av., west side, near 84th St.; full lot; asking $200,000.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $2,000 cash required; five-story double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double tenement, East 26th St.; asking $24,500; rents, $2,945. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents $2,115; price, $17,500.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

59th St., West.—Five-story modern double tenement; rents, $1,747; asking $14,000.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Over 3,200 square feet, 31st St., near 5th Av.; $50,000; offer.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, West 51st St.; asking $21,000; rents, $2,624.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Broadway business building, fine location, pays 7 per cent.; $300,000 free and clear. Martin, 1,931 B'way.

Riverside Drive, in the eighties; elevator apartment; every convenience; over 50 frontage; $150,000. Martin, 1,931 B'way.

Have several private houses, near 5th Av., above 34th St.; tempting prices.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have extra large corner plots on 5th Av., below 59th; tempting prices.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Longacre Square.—We have most desirable plots in this section; prices reasonable.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive four-story English basement, 4 East 37th; perfect order; rent, $4,250.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive; near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A desirable corner for sale on Fulton St., netting about 6½ per cent.; long lease. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Ideal home for small family, 2½-story brick house, 18 ft. wide, vicinity 138th St. and Willis Av.; price, $7,500; easy terms. O., Box 122 Times.

To Rent at a Bargain.—22 West 27th St., a four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, in perfect order. Haris S. Links, 126 East 41st St.

SACRIFICE—Mapes estate, house 7 room, bath; hardwood finish; easy terms. STRICKER, 2,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Plot 50x100, corner 181st St. and Aqueduct Av. Terms. Chas. H. Easton & Co., 116 W. 42d St.

Opportunity; extra wide house, 26th St., just off Broadway. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 W. 29th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

32 EAST 51ST STREET.

A modern, complete five-story American Basement residence, 25 feet wide, containing many attractive features and just completed by us, is offered

FOR SALE ONLY.

The little book, "A MODERN TOWN HOUSE," giving full particulars, will be sent on application to

CHARLES BRENDON & CO.,

109 WEST 42D ST.

FOR SALE

Unusually attractive Modern House

In the Forties near 5th Ave.

Nearly 22 feet wide; handsomely decorated and fixtured. Seen by appointment only.

BUEK & CRAWFORD,

508 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE

SEVEN-STORY CORNER APARTMENT;

28 families; rent $16,800;

near surface, "L," and subway stations; will accept free and clear Manhattan in part payment.

Detailed particulars furnished by

WILLIAMS & HAIG, 1,919 7th Av., (116th.)

$5,750 Cash and $12,000 Mortgage will buy 5-story two-family flat; great bargain. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

A.—Have all desirable houses on West Side. 3-story, 4-story and American basements.

—$15,000 TO $100,000.—

—Several bargains—

Will entertain other property in exchange for some.

WILLIAM R. WARE,

451 Columbus Av. (81st St.)

The best little house in Harlem for sale at a bargain; beautiful private house location, West 121st St., near Lenox Av.; 21 feet wide, bay window, parquet floors, cabinet trim throughout, magnificently decorated; will sell cheap to quick purchaser.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

CHOICE RIVERSIDE HOME.

AN ATTRACTIVE

5-story American basement Dwelling in the 80's,

AT A BARGAIN.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 Columbus Av., 81st St.

Handsome residence, southwest corner, 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap; exchange or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 22d St.

A 25-FOOT NEW

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,

$40,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 Columbus Av., 81st St.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

FOR LONG TERM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

SOUTHWEST CORNER 16TH ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE,

51½x100 FEET.

J. R. THOMAS, 615 LEXINGTON AVENUE.

Bronx.

O'NEILL & CO.,

3,410 3D AV.,

CORNER 166TH ST.; "L" STATION.

$4,500 buys brick dwelling, seven rooms and bath; near Willis Av. bridge; others, $6,000-$6,500.

$4,000 buys nice home on Washington Av.

$4,000 buys nice home near Crotona Park.

$4,000 buys two-family house near Crotona Park.

$4,000 buys two-family house on Vyse estate.

$4,750 buys elegant frame dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, on finest block in Bronx, near 169th St. "L."

$5,300 buys pretty home, near Fulton Av., 170th.

$5,500 buys corner house, two family, Franklin Av.

$5,500 buys fine home, Washington Av., 175th St.

$6,000 buys two-family house, 50x100, Morrisania.

$6,350 buys three-family flat, 175th St. 3d Av.

$6,500—Corner brick dwelling, White Av., 185th.

$6,500—Fine 2-family house, near 182d St.

$6,500—Fine 2-family house, Union Av., 152d.

$6,800—Fine 2-family house, near 157th St.

$7,000—3-family flat and store, Forest Av.

$7,500—Corner brick dwelling, near 181st St.

$7,750—Brick 2-family house, good location.

$8,000—Corner brick house, near Boston Av., 165th.

$8,000—Fine home, 25x207, Fulton Av., 169th.

$8,500—Frame house, 44x207, Franklin Av., 169th.

$9,000—3-family brick flat, near 152d St.

$9,500—3-family flat, Boston Av., 166th St.

$9,500—8-story and store, 3d Av., Tremont.

O'NEILL & CO.,

3,410 3D AV.,

CORNER 166TH ST.; "L" STATION.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.

On line of rapid transit road; one block from station corner Prospect and Westchester Ave.; brick and stone; finished basements; all improvements; steam heat and hot water supply. MACY ESTATE, 800 Prospect Av.

BARGAINS.

Flats, hot water supply; all improvements.

J. LEITNER, 3d and Wendover Ave.

2-FAMILY HOUSE, near L station, rapid transit; 12 rooms; all improvements; $5,200, $500 cash, balance as rent. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Owner will sacrifice three-story house; good condition; all assessments paid; no reasonable offer refused. Kronenberger, 1,393 Boston Road, near 170th St. Open Sundays.

$30 Monthly pays interest and principal; $100 cash buys beautiful detached seven-room house, all improvements. BRONX CO., 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Choice building lots, $425, few $375; terms 10 per cent cash, $5 monthly; houses, $1,500; open Sundays. BRONX CO., 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Owner of plot cheap lots, near city line, 25 minutes from 42d St., will sell some from $200 up; $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; will pay agents 20 per cent. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St.

Snap.—Excellent plot, Brook Av., corner 171st; 100x39; $9,000; offer wanted.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Desirable plot, 168x100, Fulton Av., near Wendover; $8,000; offer wanted.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Triple flat, 135th St., near Brook Av.; asking $15,750; rent, $1,920.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Desirable lot, corner Washington Av. and 171st St.; $3,000; offer wanted.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

$3,500 corner, 47x100, with eight-room house; street sewered; might trade. White, 4,171 3d Av., Sundays.

New two-family house; full lot; near elevated; cash, $500; balance installments. Randrup, owner, 87 Nassau St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!

Buyers send for catalogue. Sellers send description and price of your property for our terms. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Nyack, N. Y.—Sale, lease, or partnership; factory 20,000 feet floor; will invest property and cash in shoe manufacturing or other industry showing prosperous business. Morrow, Room 47, 44 Wall St., N. Y.

Small farm, within 50 miles New York; will give in exchange $5,000 equity in suburban house on Hudson; 40 minutes out; all improvements; best location; mortgage, $4,000. Paulin Co., 15 Cortlandt St.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

For Sale.—Farm, 163 acres, well improved, fertile soil, fine buildings, large barn; located on salt water; splendid fishing and oystering; $4,500. C. A. Johnson, Lackey, York Co., Va.

Great Bargain, Westport, Conn.—One acre, large house, 14 rooms; stable, fruit; fine location; near shore; price, $2,300; cost, $7,000; don't delay. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Poultry farm! Great bargain; 16 acres, 8-room house, barn, fruit, stream; main road, near factories, school, &c.; $1,200. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

For Sale.—35,000 acres of coal in Southern Pennsylvania; will subdivide if desired; price, $30 per acre. Address Miller, Box 169 Crafton, Pa.

Sullivan County.—800 acres, large boarding house, stock, &c.; only $12,000. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Suburban, country home and farms for sale and exchange; all sections. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Factory property on the Hudson; one hour out; what's offered? Paulin & Co., 15 Cortlandt St.

Elegant Shore Fronts.—Send us what you want. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wanted—$25,000 second mortgage on good income property in New York City; will pay liberally and give good bond.

JAMES L. LIBBY,

Telephone No. 1297 Cort. No. 7 Pine Street.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Desirable homes, farms, store and trolley fronts, low; poultry farms; list mailed. Cousins, Northport, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GRANTWOOD

ON THE PALISADES, OP. 125TH STREET.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND $35.00 A MONTH (covering principal and interest) we will sell this house or similar one at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in oak, ress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tube, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

There is a nice combination of attractions at this Hudson River home site—high elevation, dry, clear atmosphere, river and mountain air and views, tasteful houses, congenial neighbors, all city improvements, accessibility. You need only a reasonable income to carry out the liberal contract we make with buyers of Grantwood property who do not want to pay cash down. Buy now while prices are low—Fall of the year is a good time for the shrewd investor.

Reached in 25 minutes from either Franklin, 14th or 42d Street Ferries (by North Hudson Traction Co.'s R. R.) or 15 minutes from 130th St. Ferry or trolley.

Write or Call for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,

1,135 Broadway, New York.

'Phone 1067 Madison Sq.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FINEST & BEST

Location in Brooklyn. The finest and best houses in Brooklyn. If you are desirous of purchasing a home, one that is complete in the minutest detail—one that will suit the most fastidious, inspect what I offer before purchasing elsewhere.

On Sterling Place, between Washington and Underhill Avs., finished with the choicest hardwoods, model all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park; the highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.

Open daily and Sunday, including Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, until 9:30.

Wm. H. Reynolds, Builder, On Premises.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED

PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.

2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

TO PURCHASE A1 CORNER ON FLATBUSH AV. FOR AN INVESTMENT, THIS PROPERTY CAN'T BE EQUALLED.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

HORATIO S. STEWART,

261 FLATBUSH AV., B'KLYN.

Flatbush.—Another rare opportunity to purchase a bargain; lot 40x100; detached house; 11 rooms; bath and laundry; steam heated; double flooring; am taking this property in exchange, and can therefore offer special inducements; if you are interested do not delay; call, write, or telephone and will give you full particulars. Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Avenue F, corner Flatbush Av. Open Sundays.

FACING PROSPECT PARK.

Between 5th and 6th Sts., elegant 4-story basement, white limestone residences, replete with every convenience; have also elegant 3-story and basement white limestone dwellings on Plaza St., near Flatbush Av., which are offered at moderate prices; don't fail to inspect these houses before purchasing elsewhere; 3 sold before completion. Chas. G. Peterson, on premises.

$1,000 CASH REQUIRED.

Two houses left out of twenty; 2-story and basement stone-front houses, one family; up to date; tile bath; open plumbing; 616, 620 Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, builder.

Desirable dwelling, St. Mark's Av..... $9,000.00
Modern dwelling, Bergen St..... 11,000.00
Fine lots, Atlantic City..... 20,000.00
Country residence, Bergen Co., N. J..... 18,000.00
Fine property, Smithtown, L. I..... 7,000.00
H. B. ELKINS, Real Estate, 1,127 Bergen St.

SPECIAL FOR A BUTCHER.

New corner store property, 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood; Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

Two new two-family houses in Brooklyn, well rented. First-class location. Equity pays over 10%. Particulars on request. Address "Investment," D Box 121 New York Times Office.

Cash $5,000, price $15,500, rental $1,500 yearly; magnificent 4-story store property; splendid condition; superior location; superb investment. Thomas Rosecrans, 815 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Will sell 42 lots at Bensonhurst at a bargain; might exchange for good income property; first-class opportunity for builders. Apply to Wm. Oppenheim, 34 Wall St., New York City.

Best Bargain of Season.—$4,800 buys fine 2-story basement brick, stone, dwelling; Putnam Av., 25th Ward; mortgage, $3,500, 5%. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Immediate possession; 9 rooms, 2-family dwelling; $2,100 buys 1,835 Bean, near Rochester Av.; good surroundings; perfect order; two sets improvements; $300 cash; open.

---

242 Gold St., Brooklyn.—4-story, 2 families on floor; 30x103; rent, $1,428; bargain; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway, Manhattan. Call afternoons.

Six-family double flat, Greenpoint, $5,350; worth $6,750; rents $672. Particulars William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ARLINGTON

35 minutes from New York City Hall; splendid train service; very handsome colonial cottages, cut stone and shingle finished; up-to-date improvements; restricted property; no more assessments; flag walks and electric lights; 5 minutes to depot; price, $3,700 and $3,400; small monthly payments; send for photos. Salmond Bros., Builders, Prospect Place, Arlington, N. J.

Bargains.—$3,800; hour out, Erie; farm, 23 acres; beautiful location; overlooking Ramapo Valley; unobstructed view many miles; dwelling, 12 rooms; outbuildings all good order; abundance fruit and shade trees; two springs; hennery; 10 minutes' walk Mahwah Depot; healthiest and cheapest place in Bergen County. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Farm for Sale.—116 acres; beautiful site; one mile from City of Dover, N. J.; fine fruit orchard of five acres; two dwellings; one nearly new and modern, nine rooms and bath; icehouse; object of sale, to close estate. Address J. H. Pollard, Executor, Fair Haven, Vt.

Business property; large house and stables; good for bakery, livery, restaurant; can make money fast; county seat; Hackensack; population, 10,000; only $1,000 down; easy terms. W. H. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 161 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Farms, New Brunswick.—120 acres, $30,000; Columbus, 134 acres; fully stocked, $25,000; 169 acres, $18,000; Cliffwood, 85 acres, $25,000; splendid buildings. La Mont, 203 Broadway.

COTTAGE, 7 rooms, all improvements, $2,500; farm 6 acres, 6 rooms, fruit, $7,000; lots $15 up; easy terms; 200 other bargains. SMITH, Park Ridge.

Farm for sale at Andover, Sussex County, N. J., between 80 and 90 acres. Inquire of E. S. Smith, Box 167, Chatham, N. J.

Ramsey, poultry plant and farm, fully stocked, over fifty acres; bargain. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville, 28 Minutes from 42d St.—Cheap lots at station; city improvements paid; no assessments; fare 8c.; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 125th St.

Nassauneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry.

Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley; no interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon—Bargain; house, 9 rooms, large stable, high elevation, shade, fruit, $7,000; small amount cash, or will rent cheap. Box 14, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon—Chester Hill—Sell very cheap; 10 room house, with stable, large plot; or rent $50 month and water tax. Box 14, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Beautiful home, large lot, stable, only $10,000; have photographs. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Frame house, 10 rooms, all improvements; elegant location; fine views; near station; price, $7,500. E. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Yonkers.—Plot 25 lots, 200x200, Woodlawn Av.; Wakefield station, Harlem Railroad; $2,250; half cash. Edward D. Flannery, 92 W. Washington Place.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SELECTED LIST

WATER FRONTS, FACTORY SITES,

FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE. FOR LEASE.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED—TO LEASE, BY PRIVATE RESPONSIBLE PARTY, 20-FOOT 4-STORY HOUSE, BUTLER'S PANTRY EXTENSION, IN GOOD ORDER; OPEN PLUMBING; LOCATION 66TH TO 94TH STS., 5TH TO PARK AVS.; PRICE ABOUT $2,400. J. H., BOX 163 TIMES.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY? Send us $1.00 and full description and we will advertise it in the leading New York daily paper and place it in our monthly catalogue of real estate bargains. It is a sure way to sell! Try it! H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Important for Owners.—Papering room walls, $1.75; kalsomining, $1; painting, $1.25; plastering, tinsmithing, and plumbing done reasonable. The N. Y. Cont. & Building Co., 113 6th Av.

WANTED—BROOKLYN FACTORY.

30,000 feet space, with power; light manufacturing. Owners address FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—A good farm, 30 to 50 acres, within 50 miles of New York; must be cheap; cash buyer. J. Arnett, 560 East 153d St., New York City.

Wanted—Properties, 5th Av. and Broadway, between 23d and 59th; Western investors.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

HAVE CLIENTS WAITING for houses in all parts of city and country; owners send description. WINNE, 45 LIBERTY ST.

Sell quickly any kind real estate, city or country. Send particulars, Beerbuss, 157 East 28th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$42,000 EQUITY IN LARGE

piano factory leased to one tenant who pays $4,800 a year rent. Will trade this equity and add some cash for a Long Island country place on Great South Bay, Babylon, Bayshore, or Islip. Please send full particulars of what you have to offer to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

BUILDERS

COSTS MONEY TO LIVE.

Expenses Are Heavy in Washington, but the People Have Never Been Overgenerous in Salaries.

Washington Letter to Cleveland Leader.

A new hotel has opened up for business in Washington. It rises twelve stories from the street and towers high above any other building in the neighborhood. In appointments, equipment, and style it rivals the famous Waldorf-Astoria of New York. The lobby is a thing of magnificence. Huge onyx columns, shining marble, and glistening metal work form a combination of splendor and elegance that is hard to beat. In the evening when the patrons are regaling themselves with the "best in the market," a hidden orchestra plays tuneful selections from popular operas, with now and then something heavy from one of the masters of musical composition. The "tout ensemble" is swell enough to suit the most fastidious. But it comes high, as "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois learned.

Mr. Cannon is the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and bills carrying hundreds of millions of dollars must have his "O. K." before they become laws. He was not reared in the lap of luxury, however, and is not a high liver. Year after year he has occupied a suite of rooms in a comfortable up-town hotel, a family hostelry, where the meals are as good as can be made, and everything is quiet and homelike. But a few days ago Mr. Cannon's daughter suggested that it might not be a bad idea to try the new hotel, so Uncle Joe said: "Go ahead, see what their prices are."

"We can give you a suite of three rooms and bath for $150 a week," said the clerk; "but that does not include meals."

"Jehosaphat!" exclaimed the patre familis when he heard the price. "One hundred and fifty a week! That's more than $600 a month, and no meals. My salary as a member of Congress is $416.67 a month. Why, we'd starve to death. Daughter, we'll go back to the old place. That costs nearly all my salary while I'm in town, and we'll keep within it."

Five thousand dollars a year is the pay of a United States Senator or a member of Congress. It is enough for the average lawmaker to live on, although quite a number of them who have private sources of income spend a great deal more. Pleints are often heard here about the inadequacy of this compensation, but it is princely in comparison with the stipend received in the early history of the country.

EARLY LAWMAKERS' PAY.

When Congress was first organized in 1789, it fixed the compensation of Senators and Representatives at $6 a day during sessions. During the usual recess between sessions there were no pay days, and whenever a member was absent, except on account of illness, he was "docked." There was on an average about 165 working days in a session, so that a member's annual compensation amounted to approximately $1,000. In those days, as in these, there was a mileage allowance. A Senator or Representative was granted 30 cents a mile, coming and going to the seat of Government. He usually went to the capital on horseback or in a stage coach. The steam railroad was an invention of the future, and Robert Fulton had not yet built the first steamboat. It was no pleasure trip that a Solon from Georgia or the Carolinas made when he went to New York or Philadelphia to attend a session of Congress.

The law fixing the compensation at $6 a day expired by limitation in 1795, when it was increased to $7. But a great outcry against this "unwarranted extravagance" was raised, and after two years the new law was repealed, and the fathers resumed work at the old stand for $6. It was a pittance, to be sure, but the country was poor, and they bore her burden of poverty with patience until 1815, when they passed another law giving themselves an annual salary of $1,500, and thereby almost caused a revolution.

The popular clamor which followed was something dreadful. Seven dollars a day was bad enough, but $1,500 a year was lavishness unheard of. The lawmakers were charged with being recreant to their trust. They were accused of endeavoring to wreck the Republic by forcing it into bankruptcy; they were thieves and scoundrels, unworthy of public confidence. So intense and widespread was the National indignation that within two years the great man whose memory is now honored and revered, and whose devotion to duty furnishes texts for lessons in patriotic duty to-day, went back to a wage scale.

FELT AGGRIEVED.

In December, 1816, a committee was appointed by the House, in recognition of the popular feeling, "to consider the expediency of repealing or modifying the law passed at the last session relative to the compensation of members of Congress." A month later, in January, 1817, the committee made its report. It bristles with the spirit of resentment and indignation at the violence of the public condemnation, but suggests a substitute law to assuage it. Following is part of the report:

"The committee cannot perceive the cause of excitement or alarm adequate to the effects which are understood to have been produced. The addition to the compensation does not appear to be wrong, so clearly, and in such dangerous measure, as to furnish grounds for any degree of public inquietude. Any imputation so gross as to impeach the conduct of the House of Representatives in respect to its public obligations, a feeling of self-respect must compel the body to pass over in silence, and its members must rely on their own known character, as members of the Government and as members of the community, to disprove it. The House would not presume to judge whether its services have deserved any consideration or respect from the public; but for those services, such as they are, it has not sought, nor would accept, any reward which could not be measured out to it in a mere pecuniary compensation.

"In the old Congress, under the confederation, the members were paid not out of the National Treasury, but by the States which they represented. The rates of compensation were different in different States; some paid to the delegates $8 a day; others $6, and others less, and one State at least paid an annual allowance of £600. The average rates amounted to somewhat more than $6 a day, and the compensation was accordingly fixed at $6 a day by the law of 1789.

"As it was foreseen that the depreciation of money, or the increased expense of living, might render this provision inadequate, the law was limited in its duration in order that it might be altered, if necessary, at a future period. The state of things existing in the Government and in the country from 1789 to the close of the late war (war of 1812) furnish obvious reasons to account for the circumstance that during that period no attempt was made to raise the pay of members of Congress. In the meantime the seat of government had been transferred to the City of Washington, and the expense of living, instead of returning to its former rate, as was expected by some, has gone on increasing progressively until money, in relation to the means of life, does not retain more than half its former value. It is not incorrect to estimate the expenditures necessarily attached to a seat in Congress to twice their former amount."

SALARIES INCREASED.

The committee waxed eloquent as it proceeded with its report; it even grew sentimental, though all the time maintaining an air of dignified resentment. It showed that no complaint had been made when Congress increased the salary of the Attorney General from $1,500 to $3,000 a year, and gave better pay to all the subordinates in all the executive departments. Then waxing indignant, it continued:

"Is it according to the principles of the Government that the legislative office should sink in character and importance below any office, even in the highest gift of the Chief Executive? Or can anything be more unpropitious to the success of free government than that the representatives of the people should estimate anything higher than their own seats or find inducements to look to any other favor than the favor of their constituents?" The tone in which these questions were asked indicates that the committee's implied answers were, "Not on your life."

Then, becoming sentimental, the committee went on to say: "There are members who reside more than one thousand miles from the seat of government; a great proportion live at more than half that distance away. If these members are accompanied by their families, even the present compensation, ($1,500 a year,) with strictest economy, does not defray expenses. To live within the means provided for them, they must come as exiles from their own homes. They must abandon not only all private pursuits, but the enjoyment of all domestic relations, and live like strangers and temporary lodgers in the metropolis of their own country.

"How far is it wise in Government to demand of those who enter its service this sacrifice of all social feelings, those who have the deepest knowledge of our Nation are most competent to judge."

This report was discussed with much feeling and avidity. Some members even advocated another increase in salary, but the majority, still apprehensive of the popular opposition to $1,500 a year, passed a bill fixing the compensation at $8 a day, and mileage at 40 cents. This amounted to about $1,800 annually in pay, which, with the 10 cents additional mileage, brought it up to the prevailing stipend. But the end was not yet.

REDUCTION NOT MADE.

Four years later, or in 1821, there was a renewal of the outcry against the extravagant stipend received by members of Congress, although there had been an increase in the salaries of members of the Cabinet. A committee of the Senate, appointed to inquire into the propriety of reducing it, reported that "it is not expedient at the present time to reduce the compensation allowed by law for the respective houses of Congress." Accompanying this resolution were tables of figures showing what other officers of the Government were receiving for their services. The President's salary was $25,000 a year, just as it had been fixed in 1789. The Secretary of the Senate received $3,000 annually, more than twice as much as a Senator got. Even the "principal clerk" got $1,800. The Chaplain was paid at the rate of $500 a year, which meant $206 during a session.

In 1821 the members of the President's Cabinet, except the Attorney General, received $6,000 a year. In 1790 the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury got $3,500 each, and the Secretary of War $3,000. Two years later there was a general raise all along, the Secretary of War $5,000. Two years later there was a general raise all along, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury each receiving $5,000, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy (this office was created in 1798) $4,500 each. In 1820 the salaries were raised again and equalized, each Cabinet officer being paid $6,000.

Despite this last refusal to cut down the Congressional pay of $8 a day, the agitation continued, and in April, 1822, a select committee of the House reported in favor of returning to $6 and 30 cents mileage. It showed that the pay and mileage of members aggregated in one year $336,975.90, (it is now ten times as much,) and that by making the proposed reduction a saving of $90,000 a year could be realized. The committee's report read:

"The members of the committee are influenced by several considerations. They are decidedly of the opinion that nothing can save the Nation from a system of internal taxation but retrenchment in the public expenditures and a return to the good old principles which, for some years past, have been lost sight of."

THE LAST SALARY GRAB.

The members of that committee were certainly Democrats. But Congress declined to reduce its members' wages, and the $8 a day rate continued until 1855. Would a Congressman, drawing such pay, have survived the shock which "Uncle Joe" Cannon received the other day when he was asked for $150 a week for rooms without board?

By 1855 the original "kickers" against "extravagant" compensation for Senators and Representatives had, for the most part, gone to their eternal reward, and in that year a law was passed fixing salaries at $3,000 a year. The system of annual allowances thus established has continued ever since. Forty cents a mile for travel was allowed until 1865, when it was reduced to 20 cents, and $5,000 fixed as the Congressional salary. It is that to-day.

In 1873, however, Congress passed what was called the "salary grab" act. It increased the pay to $7,500, and made the law retroactive, so that members could draw the additional compensation for two years back. This exhibition of avarice proved fatal. The country was not much opposed to the augmentation of salary, but it disapproved of the retroactive clause so earnestly that the entire law, so far as it affected members of Congress, was repealed the following year.

The salary of the President was raised at that time to $50,000 a year, and of Cabinet members to $8,000.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S FEAT.

Interesting Details of His Balloon's Thrilling Journey Around the Eiffel Tower—The Prize Deserved.

From The London Mail.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The most exciting and dramatic attempt by M. Santos Dumont to win the Deutsch Prize took place yesterday at Les Coteaux, near St. Cloud, in the sight of vast crowds.

The race was a thrilling spectacle, and the young Brazilian crossed the line thirty seconds ahead of the stipulated time, but as he did not descend from the balloon until forty seconds afterward, he was held by the members of the committee on the spot to have failed.

At 2 o'clock M. Santos Dumont arrived on the ground.

The members of the Aerostation Commission were already on the ground—the Marquis de Dion, M. de Fonvielle, M. Besançon, M. Emmanuel Aimé, and M. Deutsch, who offers the prize.

The chronometer was set—it marked 2:30—the ground round the aerial vessel was cleared of spectators, the rattling, deafening motor was set in motion, and the Santos Dumont VI. soared gracefully upward.

"Bravo, Santos!" shouted the crowd.

"May you win the prize this time!" called out M. Deutsch, and, accompanied by the good wishes of those who remained in the level earth, the hardy voyager sped away from the park.

But the fatal guide-rope once more made havoc of his bold intentions. Hardly had he cleared the inclosure when his progress was impeded by the trailing cord, which caught on the roofs of some outhouses on the riverside, and, although the aeronaut threw out handfuls of ballast, he could not get away; the rope had circled round some smoking chimney pots, and to advance was impossible. There was no help for it; another start was necessary, and when, five minutes later, the guide rope was disentangled, the Santos Dumont VI. came back to her anchorage.

At 2:42 he got off for the second time and safely cleared the trees and chimneys. Down came the ballast and up went the balloon. A thrill of excitement passed through the crowd as the airship rose like a bird and sailed majestically off across the Seine and over the Longchamps racecourse.

Gradually diminishing, the huge cylinder circled to the left, and as it raced along above Auteuil the crowd forgot the horses for a moment and sent the daring voyager on his way with an encouraging volley of acclamations.

ROUND THE EIFFEL TOWER.

But now he tacks; taut and steady the airship points toward the Eiffel Tower, passes in front of it at the level of the lightning conductor, tacks again, and disappears round the western side of the great column.

"He's turned! He's turned!" shouts the delighted crowd in the park as the balloon comes into sight again, but his progress is very slow compared with the splendid pace at which he covered the first half of the journey. He is now head on to the wind, and battling bravely.

He has reached and doubled the tower in nine minutes; he has twenty-one to spare. "Can he do it?" is the question on every one's lips. "What a splendid sport!" exclaims an enthusiastic Englishman behind me. "Do you think he'll win it this time?" asks a lady of one of M. Santos Dumont's workmen. "I hope so," answers M. Deutsch; "he deserves to."

But he is coming back so slowly. A feeling of depression falls upon the watchers, and the thousands of upturned faces betray their disappointment. "He'll do it yet," says a member of the commission, "if he does not meet with an accident." But the minutes are passing.

The Comte de Dion looks at his watch. "Twelve minutes left!" he says, impassively. He is coming nearer though, and as it to cheer the aerial mariner on his way to victory a ray of light breaks through the clouds and bathes his slender craft in sunshine. The wind, however, holds him back, and he has to fight against it every inch of the way.

"He has five minutes to finish," says one of the judges, and the excitement rises to fever heat. "I can hear the motor!" cries an engineer in the crowd. The advancing airship is now in full view. M. Santos Dumont is plainly visible. He approaches the river. There is a helter-skelter rush down the hill to welcome the aeronaut on the level ground.

But twenty-eight minutes of the thirty have elapsed, and he is not yet above the inclosure. "He'll do it yet! He'll do it yet!" shouts M. Emmanuel Aimé. M. Deutsch is looking anxious.

"Twenty-nine minutes," says M. Besançon, the timekeeper, as the balloon sweeps over the Seine. It is all over, the great race against time and wind is ended, and the intoxicated spectators give vent to their pent-up feelings. As the airship passes overhead a perfect hurricane of cheers, a tempest of applause, a mighty roar of enthusiastic ejaculations, salutes the young Brazilian.

THE FATAL AWARD.

But he has not touched ground yet, and the members of the commission still hold their watches in their hands. "Come down! Come down quick!" yells the crowd. The airship circles round the park, the guide-rope trails upon the roof of the shed, falls over, and is caught by willing hands, and M. Santos Dumont and his balloon are dragged to the ground. It is exactly 40 4-5 seconds over the thirty minutes!

What a welcome! What a pandemonium! Men shout themselves hoarse and throw their hats in the air, women run toward the car fluttering their handkerchiefs.

M. Santos Dumont is pale and wet with perspiration. "Have I won?" he asks in an agitated voice. "Yes! yes!" answer a hundred voices. "Vive Santos! Bravo, Santos!" "Hurrah! Hurrah!" and thunders of applause burst forth all around him.

Men push one another over in their anxiety to reach the brave Brazilian. One lady offers him a beautiful bouquet, another hands up a pretty white live rabbit with a pink ribbon round its neck; satisfaction is written on the aeronaut's face. He caresses the rabbit and smiles upon the crowd.

But the terrible strain has told severely on him. He is evidently exhausted. "Give me something to drink," he cries, and another fair admirer passes him a second bouquet. "How I have worked!" he exclaims. "How tired I am!" But there is nothing to quench his thirst.

Then the Count de Dion urges his way forward and congratulates M. Santos Dumont.

"Well, have I won this time?" asks the latter.

"No," replies the Count, "you have exceeded the time by 40 4-5 seconds."

There is a violent outburst of indignation among the bystanders. The Count replies coldly, "Rules are rules, and the conditions have not been fulfilled."

"Then I shall try again immediately," says M. Santos Dumont.

"No, no!" clamors the crowd. "Vive Santos Dumont! He has won! He has won!" And the frantic shouts redouble.

At this moment M. Deutsch, the founder of the prize, steps forward and kisses M. Santos Dumont on both cheeks. "For me," he says, "you have won the prize." This is the signal for a renewed ovation, and the aeronaut is lifted from his car. As soon as he reaches the ground the Comte d'Eu seizes him in his arms, embraces him fondly, and salutes him on each cheek in turn.

The bystanders are delirious, but the medical adviser of the young Brazilian insists upon releasing him from the worshipping crowd, and, leading him to the back of the shed, procures him the beer he stands so much in need of, and counsels him to go home.

When an opportunity presented itself I approached M. Santos Dumont and after congratulating him on his splendid performance, asked him how he felt.

"Very tired," he replied, and the doctor again implored him to get away from the surging, gesticulating crowd, whose shouts came echoing through the shed.

"How did your apparatus behave?" I asked.

"Very badly," replied M. Santos Dumont. "Just as I was turning the tower the motor stopped, and I had all the pains in the world to start it again. The same thing happened when I was over the fortifications, and it was then that I threw out ballast for the first time."

"Will you try again for the Deutsch prize?"

"No. I have won it to-day, and I shall not compete again. I have fulfilled the original conditions of the prize, which were to return to the point of departure in half an hour. I came back to the starting point with thirty seconds in hand, and if the commission refuses to award me the prize it will make no difference to me. I do not want the £4,000. I meant to divide it between the poor of Paris and my workmen.

"As you know, I protested when the commission saw fit to alter the conditions about a month ago, and The Daily Mail published my protestation."

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT.

"Why don't you go home?" implored the doctor, and at last the daring but disappointed aeronaut consented to leave the park. There were tears in his voice as he replied to the friends who pressed round and bade him be of good cheer, and only those who know how he set his heart upon capturing the blue ribbon of the air can measure the depth of his disappointment.

According to the Paris edition of The New York Herald, M. Deutsch said to the aeronaut: "So far as I am concerned, you have won the Grand Prix, but as you have not materially fulfilled the conditions of the programme, I offer you 25,000f., (£1,000.)"

M. Santos Dumont replied: "I refuse your 25,000f. I have materially fulfilled the conditions of the programme as it is printed, as it was proposed to me, and as I accepted it. As I do not compete for the money, if you do not give me the prize only the poor and those who have interested themselves in my work will suffer. I have won.

"I shall certainly continue my experiments in Paris and elsewhere, but I shall not again compete for the Grand Prix, of which, I repeat, I have materially fulfilled the conditions."

Public opinion is unanimous in awarding the prize to M. Santos Dumont, and whether the officials of the Aero Club decide in his favor or not will make little difference.

The press is almost unanimous on the side of M. Santos Dumont.

A full meeting of the Aero Club will be held on Tuesday to decide whether the Deutsch prize should be awarded to the Brazilian inventor.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or
Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

PETER WHITNEY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL FURNISHED
for good enterprise at 5 per cent.; meritorious inventions financed or patents sold; stock companies formed with influential Directors; stocks and bonds sold; choice investments; commission strictly; no advance fees.

Have a rare chance to purchase property that we now occupy and want about $25,000 to do this and to develop hardware business, established in 1852, having a first-class trade; no better plant or field for this line in New York State; fast growing city; population, 25,000; was 12,000 10 years ago; a safe and paying investment. For particulars see Ferguson & Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

$25,000 to $50,000.—Wanted, a special partner in an established business which handles large enterprises, and in which very attractive profits are made every year, while a certain element of speculation exists; this is to a certain extent eliminated by the character of the business principals only. Address L. T. B., P. O. Box 1,592, Philadelphia, Penn.

Advertisers! No matter where you are and in what part of the world you wish to advertise in newspapers or magazines, we place your advertisements, large and small, at publishers' rates. Kahrs' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St. Telephone, 4508—18th.

$5,000 to $10,000.—College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with capital to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure active, profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, P 112 Times.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2409 Cor'dt.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

I have for sale or lease recent patent on a new form of hook and eye; absolutely a new and effective article. W. A. Hickey, 132 Clark St., Chicago.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Capital wanted, with services; come, investigate the business and let us talk it over; you will be satisfied; no triflers. 14 West 125th St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

$5,000 buys control of stock company; $10,000 can be easily made. Fred. H. Nichols, Lynn, Mass.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 302.

For Sale.—Hotel and dining room; 24 furnished rooms. 354 Greenwich St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES
By the new Twin Screw Cruising Yacht
Prinzessin Victoria Luise of 5,000 tons
To the West Indies and the Spanish Main,
FROM NEW YORK JAN. 4, 1902.
To the West Indies and Mexico,
FROM NEW YORK FEB. 8, 1902.
The itineraries include Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Santo Domingo, Martinique, Trinidad (Pitch Lake), Venezuela (La Guayra), Caracas, Valencia (Puerto Cabello), Curacao, Jamaica, Cuba (Santiago and Havana), Mexico (Vera Cruz, Mexico City), Charleston, S. C.
RATES FROM $175 UPWARD.
To the Mediterranean and the Orient
by the twin-screw express S.S. Augusta Victoria
FROM NEW YORK, JAN 22, 1902, for Madeira, Gibraltar (Granada, Alhambra, Tangiers), Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo, the Nile), Beysouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, Dead Sea), Constantinople, Piraeus (Athens, Corinth), Nauplia, Syracuse, Catania (Taormina), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 73 days.
RATES FROM $400 UPWARD.
All appointments first class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

Mediterranean Express Service.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

†Hohenzollern	Nov. 16	*Columbia	Dec. 10
*F. Bismarck	Nov. 23	†Lahn	Dec. 14
†Trave	Nov. 30	†Hohenzollern	Dec. 28
†Aller	Dec. 7, 2 PM	*F. Bismarck	Jan. 4

Sailings at 10 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples. Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser	Nov. 19, 10 AM	Kronprinz	Jan. 4, noon
Kronprinz	Dec. 3, 10 AM	Kaiser	Jan. 21, 10 AM
Kaiser	Dec. 14, 10 AM	Kronprinz	Feb. 4, noon

Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN

K. Luise	Nov. 28, 11 AM	Barbarossa	Dec. 26, 10 AM
Bremen	Dec. 5, noon	K. Luise	Jan. 2, 10 AM

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

DEUTSCHLAND	Dec. 12, 7 AM		

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoenicia	Nov. 10, 8 AM	*Penn'a	Dec. 14, 7 AM
Patricia	Nov. 23, 2 PM	Pretoria	Dec. 21, 1 PM
Waldersee	Nov. 30, 8 AM	*Phoenicia	Dec. 28, 7 AM
*Palatia	Dec. 7, 2 PM	Patricia	Jan. 4, 1 PM

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila	Nov. 13, 10 AM	Phila	Dec. 4, 10 AM
St. Paul	Nov. 20, 10 AM	St. Paul	Dec. 11, 10 AM
Haverford	Nov. 27, noon	St. Louis	Dec. 18, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Southwark	Nov. 13, noon	Haverford	Nov. 27, noon
*Vaderland	Nov. 20, noon	*Zeeland	Dec. 4, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

EGYPT and HOLY LAND
Annual series of Select Tourist parties leave during January, February, and March, (with special party Nov. 30 for Xmas in Bethlehem,) visiting all points of interest in Egypt, Palestine, the Levant, Southern Europe, &c.
FARES FROM $590,
All Travelling Expenses Included.
MEDITERRANEAN, the Riviera, Italy, Paris, London, &c. Pleasant tourist party leaves Nov. 27 and Dec. 7 for Xmas in Rome. Moderate, inclusive fares.
Programmes and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MARQUETTE	Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Nov. 23, 3 P. M.
MENOMINEE	Nov. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Dec. 7, 1:30 P. M.
MANITOU	Dec. 14, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

The Standard of Excellence—58th year.
GAZE'S
ORIENTAL TOURS
76 DAYS, $620 93 DAYS, $740
104 DAYS, $850 122 DAYS, $975
Leaving on German Mediterranean Express steamers Jan. 4, 25, 30, Feb. 22, March 22, 1902.
Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Greece, and Italy. Itineraries embracing every interesting and historical spot on the Mediterranean and in the Orient.
For rates and particulars apply to
HENRY GAZE & SONS,
113 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 15,000 tons RYNDAM
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino—Nov. 19|Nord America...Dec. 17
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Hongkong Maru	Nov. 16	Doric	Dec. 3
China	Nov. 23	Nippon Maru	Dec. 11

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg., and 297 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
M. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago Pittsburg	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited..	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 4:30 AM.	* 4:25 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 118, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 348 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 A. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limr.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 8:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 291 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 96 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, J

Instruction.

30c per line. $6.30 per line for 30 times.

PACKARD.....44TH YEAR.

WHEN YOU KNOW

what a school can do for you, by what it has done for your generation—and your father's—

Is it better to trust to luck?

Is it wiser to guess?

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

4th Av. & 23d St. DAY & EVENING. 'Phone 101-18

ENTER AT ANY TIME.
ASK FOR CATALOGUE N.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.

REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

ANNOUNCES THREE READINGS

By MR. GEORGE RIDDLE

At the Auditorium, West Side Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., Monday, Nov. 11th, at 8:15 P. M., Victor Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia"; Saturday, Nov. 16th, at 11 A. M., Shakespeare's "King Lear"; Monday, Nov. 18th, at 8:15 P. M., miscellaneous. Single admissions, $1.00. Tickets for the series, $2.50. All Seats Reserved.

THE NEW YORK School of Expression.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organising.

Berger's (of Paris) French Academy, 106-108 East 23d, New York.

French instruction. Free trial. Two hours' class, conversation, 50c. Pupils pay at each lesson; should NEVER bind themselves for any term, to avoid trickery, poor teaching, the unforeseen, and humbug advertising. Translations. Also **SPANISH.** First-rate native teachers. Circular and story "Méile" sent free on demand.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.

Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK,

CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

STENOGRAPHY,

typewriting, telegraphy, bookkeeping, English, Spanish stenography; speed class, $1 per month; day and evening. THE PAINE UPTOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1,931 Broadway, corner 65th.

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Eight studies of character reading for business men, under the direction of Miss Jessie A. Fowler, commencing Monday evening, Nov. 4. Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 39th St. Reopened Oct. 24. Kindergarten, French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS Kindergarten in French. 53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Mind and body developed, maintained, and trained. Rev. J. Hamilton Stirling, A. B.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Teachers.

Private tutor, who has prepared students for Yale, Harvard, Columbia, is disengaged. Address Enthusiasm, 1,629 Broadway.

Teacher.—Experienced lady teacher will take charge of home or pupils; visiting or resident; higher English languages and music. Address Method, Rosebank, Staten Island.

Tutor.—A woman who can teach English, French, music, and drawing wishes one or two private pupils; references. B. D. T., 124 East 81st St.

Teachers' Agencies.

The E. Miriam Corriere Agency, 150 5th Av., New York City, makes a specialty of conscientiously furnishing to parents full information of good schools; professors, tutors, and governesses supplied. Established 1880.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 123th St.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of **THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,**

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN, (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the office aforesaid, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

Lost and Found.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the gold hunting case watch, chain, and locket taken from my pocket on Thursday, October 31; it is valued by me for old associations. E. A. Warren, 57 John St., New York.

Lost—On Nov. 3, 23d St. station or elevated, 6th Av., breast pin, green and black enamel, with seven opals and diamonds; reward. Mrs. Dela Croix, 269 West 138th St.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 334,866 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

$50.00 Reward.—Lost, gold watch, case Number 36,989; diamond, rubies, and sapphire star; monogram A. E. L.; husband photograph inside case. Return to Mrs. A. E. Lord, 16 Margarite St., Bayonne, N. J.

$25 Reward.—Lost, Friday evening about 8 o'clock, black cocker spaniel from 158 Madison Av.; answers to name of Billy; weight, about 28 pounds; $25 reward will be paid for his return to above address.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Grand Conservatory of Music,

THE FOREMOST OF MUSIC SCHOOLS.
356 WEST 57TH ST.,
23 YEARS ON 23D ST.

Superior instruction in all branches of music; confers degrees by special act of the Legislature; open day and evening. DR. E. EBERHARD, President.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OPERA

BERKELEY LYCEUM,
23 WEST 44TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
WM. G. STEWART, DIRECTOR.
LAIRD EASTON, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

THE ORIGINAL "TREND OF TIME" CYCLE QUARTET.

ETHEL CRANE, MARGUERITE HALL, HOBART SMOCK, HARRY GIRARD. VICTOR HARRIS, Conductor. Address W. O. Wolfe, 217 W. 44th St., N.w York.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

305 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

S. C. BENNETT,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION,
836 CARNEGIE HALL.

Method unexcelled for developing purity of tone and breath control. Send for booklet, "Educational Principles in Voice Production."

Ladies' Theatrical Association.—Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnishing for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kisslnger, 139 East 59th St.

Mr. & Mrs. John Dennis Mehan.
VOICE PRODUCTION.
CARNEGIE HALL, (SUITE SEVENTY.)

C. B. HAWLEY,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION.
Studio, 489 5th Av.,
near 42d St.

PERRY AVERILL.

BARITONE, CONCERT, OPERA, & ORATORIO vocal instruction. Studio, 220 West 59th Street. Telephone 1097 Columbus. New York City.

W. A. HUDSON,
SCIENTIFIC VOICE TRAINING. ART OF BREATHING. 489 FIFTH AV.

LEGRAND HOWLAND
VOCAL AND OPERA, MISE-EN-SCENE, ETC.
98 5TH AV.

ARTHUR D. WOODRUFF,
VOICE CULTURE.
136 FIFTH AVE.

Italian language thoroughly taught by cultured gentleman from Rome. Special attention to singers. Purest pronunciation, song, speech. Highest references. Signor Rollini, 700 6th Av.

KALTENBORN STRING QUARTET.

TERMS AND DATES. 80 W. 82D ST.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER,
PIANIST.
CARNEGIE HALL.

N. Y. School of Accompanying. Heinrich W. Meyn, Rosetta Weiner. Piano Sight Reading. 301-2 Carnegie Hall.

EMIL PFAFF,
Piano, organ, and harmony instruction; German method; terms reasonable. 108 East 23d St.

PROF. MEININGER, teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar, and zither; best methods; competent, thorough. 143 East 4th St.

Miss Fenton, professional whistler, open to engagements for concerts and private entertainments. 43 West 98th.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Thorough mandolin instruction; rapid progress; children a specialty. Miss A. Fenton, 43 West 98th St.

A young lady pianist will accept pupils; 50 cents a lesson. Miss Moch, 235 West 142d St.

Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, teacher of singing, 268 West 43d St., near 8th Av.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.

CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

350 cast iron columns; standard columns with attachable caps and base; sizes from 6 to 18 inches in diameter, from 12 to 18 ft. in height. Apply at the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 50th, 51st Sts., Madison Av.

Laundry Machinery.—Five washers, four extractors, collar machines, safety boiler, engine. Dannemeyer, 59 East 4th St.

Engine lathe, 15-inch swing, six-foot bed; also Fox lathe, fourteen-inch swing. Utica Steam Gauge Co., 123 Liberty St.

Lot of iron pulleys, assorted sizes; diameters 36, 34, 30, 24, 22, 18, 16, 14 inch; sell cheap. Hall & Ruckle, 215 Washington St.

Wanted—Gas engine; state make and size. Address U Box 148 Times.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

R. V. Hurd, late with William Moir, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged, or remodeled. 128 West 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 513-519 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Handsome male brindle bull, thoroughly house broke, bat ears; also toy black and tan, house broke. Sold for board. Spiers, 323 East 34th St.

Toy Fox Terriers, the finest in the country; father and mother can be seen; no dealers. Hollingsworth, 434 West 27th St.

Patents.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE,
REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS,
320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Thomas Drew-Stetson, 23 Murray St., patent solicitor and expert; established 1865. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Furs.

All furs remodeled into latest styles; old sables blended; prices low. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with Gunther's, Fifth Avenue.

Personal.

Colored twins, boy and girl, 4 years old, healthy and bright, for adoption to Catholic family. Address Box S. T., Station Y, New York City.

WILL T. S. S. WHO LEFT HOME OCT. 24, 1901, communicate with loyal friends at No. 257 Strict secrecy observed. TOOTS.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

$1 Our New Plan $1

DOWN A WEEK

Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.

S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.

The Great Sporting Goods House.

Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 W. 125th St.

All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Eves.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.

171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.

Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,

New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS.

WE { RENT, SELL, REPAIR, INSPECT

Rentals $3 & $4 Monthly.
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 200 B'WAY, N. Y.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.

Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.

Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**

New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.

ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.

LENOX CLOTHING CO.

2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITER, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 114 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month. And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

For Sale.—20,000 dozen rabbit skins.
100 tons of white manilla.
100 tons of tines.
100 tons of outabouts.
100 tons of prints.
Apply Edw. Dempsey, 9 Church St., Gateshead, Tyne, England.

FACTORY TO POCKET

20-Year Guarantee, 14-K. Waltham Watches; value $25.00 each, at $8.75. Est. 1876. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 B'way, up stairs.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
12 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 1,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, scales, letter presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 6th Av.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5996 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Carbon diamonds, genuine flash; ring free. Send stamp. Grecian Specialty Co., Box 348 Waterford, N. Y.

Herring safe, 44 inches high, 20x27; perfect condition; cheap. Room 33 Manhattan Theatre Building.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 50 Reade St.

Typewriters for Sale.—Remington and Franklin; good as new; call evenings. Rose, 390 Amsterdam Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 6 John St.

Bar and back bar, oak, complete; little used; will sell reasonable. Finn Bros., 28 Centre St.

250 school desks for sale very cheap to save ordering. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Wall cases, counters, tables, partitions, at Glaser's factory, 741 East 9th St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—An elegantly furnished second floor and other rooms, with board; references exchanged. 28 West 50th St.

11th St., 263 West.—Medium, well-furnished room; large closet, bath, gas, $3.50; neat hall room, $2.

14th St., 103 West.—Nice, comfortable single rooms, excellent board, $6; two gentlemen, $11; separate beds; bath.

19th St., 109 East.—Desirable large rooms, nicely furnished; parlor dining; table board; references.

21st St., 128 West.—Desirable rooms; good table; refined home; terms reasonable.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

23d St., 424 West.—For three or four gentlemen; parlor suite; Colonial decorations and furnishings; New England people; commodious private bath and toilet, (open plumbing.)

23d St., 439 West.—Large and single rooms; board optional; refined surroundings; American family.

23d St., 319 West.—Pleasant, steam-heated rooms; home cooking; good home for gentlemen.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

28th St., 109 East.—First-class house offers one large, one hall room, excellent board; parlor dining.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small sunny rooms; superior table and refined surroundings; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Large, sunny suite, bath; liberal arrangement with permanent, desirable party; reference.

52d St., 240 West, Near Broadway.—Newly furnished rooms; private French family; superior table; reference; table board.

68th St., 32 West.—Second floor, en suite or single; also fourth floor front, parlor dining room; references.

85th St., 149 West.—Private house; private family; front room; well furnished, with board; suitable for couple or for two gentlemen; references.

94th St., 17 West.—Pleasant sunny rooms with excellent table; strictly private family; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; good table; table boarders; reference.

97th St., 141 West.—Rooms, en suite or single; house newly furnished; genteel surroundings; first-class table.

97th St., 131 West.—Select private Jewish family; board, one or two gentlemen.

120th St., 358 West.—Pleasant rooms, with board, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; running water; heated.

123d St., 209 West.—Large, small, rooms; near L; southern exposure; ample closets; parlor bedroom; modern conveniences.

123d St., 233 West.—Large, sunny front room, with board; table guests accommodated.

126th St., 149 West.—Two large and one medium size room; excellent table; table boarders accommodated.

126th St., 123 West.—Large sunny room; newly furnished; running water; heat; one, two gentlemen; excellent table.

127th St., 45 West.—Large, second floor alcove rooms; suite, singly; fine German-American table; moderate.

127th St., 7 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; references; board optional.

128th St., 126 West.—Large sunny room; well-heated house; quiet locality; all conveniences; board optional.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-story room; also front hall room; with board; references.

130th St., 40 West.—Two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; board optional.

135th St., 232 West.—Furnished back parlor; also second floor front room, with board; table boarders accommodated; references.

135th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

324 West 14th St.—Beautiful, large rooms, conveniences; refined house; excellent board; reasonable; table boarders accommodated.

HANDSOMELY furnished, newly decorated, spacious Second Floor; attractive smaller Room; every comfort and convenience; superior Board; small private American family. 200 West 45th St.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Select; suites, rooms; tiled bathrooms; elevator; separate tables in dining room; excellent cuisine and service; references exchanged. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 167.—Handsomely furnished alcove and square room, with board; private house; American family; reference.

Lexington Av., 684.—Beautiful, large, well furnished room; well heated and neatly kept; excellent table; reference.

Manhattan Av., 346.—Large, well-furnished room; near Morningside and "L"; excellent board; references; table board.

Private family wishes to rent to one or two gentlemen desiring comfort of well appointed home, a very large, cheerful, second floor front room; private house near elevated station; references essential. O., Box 153 Times.

Pleasant room, suitable party of three; excellent table; near 5th Av. Address "West Twenties," Times Office.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes first-class board in a refined German family; terms not to exceed $50 per month; best references required. Address Box 1,111 Times, Harlem.

Gentleman and sister desire two rooms and board in strictly private family; state particulars. Harlemite, Times, Harlem.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

11th St., 36 West.—For gentlemen; nicely furnished rooms; furnace and grate heat; very good table.

17th St., 55 West.—Be pleased to hear from reliable trained nurses desiring register or secure rooms. Telephone.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; running water; large closets in every room; steam heat.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms to let; reference.

20th St., 329 West.—Pleasant, sunny front room; southern exposure; gentlemen only; breakfast if desired.

20th St., 312 West.—Large single room; hot and cold water; gentlemen only; private house.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant large room, suitable for two; permanent or transient Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely and comfortably furnished rooms, single or en suite; all improvements; references.

22d St., 226 West.—Square room for light housekeeping; southern exposure; also hall room; $1.50.

23d St., 401 West.—Light room; newly furnished; good clothes closet; one flight. Kelsey.

44th St., 109 West.—Large front room; southern exposure; private house; gentlemen.

26th St., 107 East.—Large rooms, running water, thoroughly clean, and heated; board optional; moderate.

35th St., 11 West.—Handsome suite; private baths; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; references; breakfast if desired.

48th St., 349 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences.

51st St., 330 West.—Front and back parlor in respectable neighborhood; suitable for doctor. McE.

55th St., 258 West.—Furnished parlor and bedroom; gentleman or couple; improvements; private family; first floor. Maguire.

58th St., 358 West.—Pleasant sunny large and small rooms in private house; terms reasonable.

61st St., 122 West.—Suite rooms, all improvements; suitable for couple or two gentlemen. Jordan.

64th St., 119 West.—Large, handsomely, newly furnished room with bath; refined private house; no students; references.

70TH ST., 147 WEST.

Floor, single or en suite; new plumbing, decorations, and bath; references exchanged; gentlemen.

78th St., 216 West.—Elegant large square front room; private bath if desired; gentlemen; references.

81st St., 173 West.—Room in large, sunny apartment; good air; private family; breakfast if desired. Jessup.

83d St., 58 West.—Daintily furnished, very comfortable rooms, singly or en suite; well appointed, private house; references exchanged.

85th St., 422 East.—Parlor and bedroom, bath, use of piano; home comfort; very reasonable. Lally's bell.

88th St., 101 West.—Well-furnished room, in first-class apartment; all conveniences; breakfast optional; gentlemen. Vankleeck.

90th St., 164 East.—Large front room, suitable for two; also two small rooms. Buckly.

90th St., 149 East.—Comfortable furnished rooms, all conveniences; private house; gentlemen only.

90th St., 102 West.—Handsomely furnished parlor and back parlor; select apartment; every convenience; reasonable. Fuserhard.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

92d St., 123 West.—Near L station; nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen in strictly private family; gas, bath, hot and cold running water; references.

96th St., 151 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, $3 and up; ground floor. Miller.

97th St., 145 West.—Large, sunny front room; hot, cold water; bath; first-class; private family; reasonable.

103d St., 102 West.—Desirable large front room, suitable for two; reasonable. Saintleben.

104th St., 138 West, Express Station.—Parlor adjoining bedroom; newly decorated; steam, bath, hot water. Houghton.

105th St., 58 West.—Light, daintily furnished room; all improvements; to gentleman seeking a congenial home in private family; one block from elevated; $3. Handy.

116th St., 218 West.—Attractive front and alcove; steam heated; three windows; new furniture; scrupulously clean; ample closet, convenient bath; genial, refined American family. Unseld.

123d St., 248 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room, heated; private family; references.

123d St., 522 West.—Just newly furnished, few pretty rooms, $2.50 up; board $4.50. Benedict.

127th St., 276 West.—Cheerful, homelike, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house.

128th St., 112 West.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; heat and bath; breakfast optional.

129th St., 160 West.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room; all conveniences; running water; moderate.

Attractive, cozy suite, desirable, one or more; single rooms, $2 up; corner flat; steam; unusually comfortable; independent entrance; breakfast optional. Courtland, 258 West 55th.

Back parlor, furnished to suit tenant; breakfast optional; private family; Manhattan Av. and 119th St. R 1,154, Times, Harlem.

Belmont Hotel, Corner 134th St. and 7th Av.—Electric bells, light, gas in each room, bath-room each floor, one block from L station; $2.50 upward weekly, 50 cents to $1.50 per day.

Lenox Av., 332.—Two elegantly furnished rooms to let in fine location, for two gentlemen or couple; references wanted.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Furnished room wanted near East 125th St., with improvements. Insurance Agent, Box 1,113 Times, Harlem.

Religious Notices.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture. Subject: "Law as a Moral Educator."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, on "How to Attain the Greatest Happiness." All welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday morning exercises at 11:15 at Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—To-day, Sunday, Nov. 10, Dr. Felix Adler. Subject: "Changes in the Conception of God." All interested invited.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers. Evening classes.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 5 W. 14th St.

Ladies and men can earn $7 weekly writing letters representing us; no canvassing; supplies furnished; enclose stamp. Dept. A, Toledo Novelty Supply Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Stenographer (beginner) wishing experience under expert court reporter; excellent permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent and experienced saleswoman, art department. J. J. Smith, Broadway, corner Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Embroiderers who can do really artistic work on finest linen centrepieces, doylies, &c., at home or in our workroom; bring samples. Bentley Company, 583 Broadway.

Wanted—First-class managing housekeeper for fashionable family, liberal salary; accomplished German governess; (gentleman's family;) visiting governess-companion. Miss Hopkins, 1 Union Square.

Wanted—Girls with red hair; three cashiers. Call or write; references required. Riggs' Wigwam, 138 East 14th St.

Wanted—Learners. 5th Av. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Any gentleman desiring a position who has large acquaintance and can give bond and good references should apply immediately to George J. Wight, Manager The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 71 Broadway.

Cash paid for distributing circulars, samples, &c.; send stamp. American Distributor, Kansas City, Mo.

Home work, good pay, no canvassing, materials furnished; send stamped envelope. Mercury Thread Guide Co., Toms River, N. J.

Men to England, Germany, Africa, feeding cattle; return ticket; free passage. Hire Master, 95 1st St.

Salesmen Wanted.—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Society Buttons.—Factory to you; properly enameled solid gold, 90c; rolled gold-plate 27c; plated, 15c; all leading societies; special designs to order; agents wanted; samples on receipt of price. Charles Y. Winship & Co., 78 State St., Chicago.

The Colonial Insurance Company of America want men of energy and ability to represent their ordinary and industrial departments in New York and vicinity; to reputable men the best terms will be given. Apply P. Hughes, 151 West 125th St. and 138th St. and 3d Av.

WANTED—CASH BOYS. APPLY, WITH REFERENCE AND HEALTH CERTIFICATE, LORD & TAYLOR, BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

Wanted—Stenographer, familiar with typewriting in all its phases, possessed of high-grade, natural qualifications for salesmanship; a remunerative position, with salary and commission is offered; good appearance and a comprehensive knowledge of modern office methods essential. Address fully, Fisher Book Typewriter Co., 343 Broadway.

Wanted—Salesman; a house in the paper trade, with exceptional facilities and connections, is desirous of securing a capable outside salesman; a man familiar with the publishing houses and book papers preferred, or one with book publisher who might wish to make a change; liberal arrangement will be made with the right party. Paper, F. Box 186 Times.

Wanted—Man in each county to represent old established house, solid financial standing; straight bona fide weekly cash salary of $18 paid by check each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters; money advanced for expenses. Manager, 377 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Wanted—Young man, about 17, in office of mercantile establishment; must have some knowledge of keeping stock books and understand stenography; also come well recommended; good opportunity for right party. Manufacturer, Box 142 Times Office.

Wanted—Young man for outside work; an opportunity for right party; must be of good address and furnish first-class reference; wages depends upon the hustling ability of the applicant; state age and previous employment. W

SOUTH CAROLINA'S GREAT EXPOSITION

It Will Be Opened with Religious Exercises on Dec. 1.

Buildings, Grounds, and Amusements Are to be on a Grand Scale—Palaces and Twenty Acres of Midway.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9.—The final arrangements are now being made for the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition to be held in this city, opening Dec. 1 next, and closing May 31, 1902. Among the residents there is little else being talked about. The people of the State as well as of Charleston have thrown themselves into this exposition scheme with an enthusiasm such as has not been aroused in this Commonwealth since the war, and the exposition is looked upon as the awakening of Charleston from her long sleep during which she lost the place which she once held as the most important commercial city in the country.

In the charter of the Exposition Company it is provided that the exposition shall be opened on Dec. 1. It happens that the 1st of December falls on Sunday. This fact was not noted until several months after the charter had been granted. The official opening of the exposition will not take place until Dec. 2, but the Board of Directors have determined upon a preliminary religious service to be held on Sunday afternoon preceding the official opening.

These religious services, unique among the expositions held in this country so far, will be on an ambitious scale. The services will consist of an elaborate programme of sacred music under the direction of Mme. Barbot of Charleston, who has organized a special chorus of 200 voices for the occasion. They will be accompanied by the grand organ, reinforced by the First Artillery Band of the United States Army. Bishop Ellison Capers of the Episcopal Church will preside at the service and deliver the opening prayer. Bishop Duncan of the Methodist Episcopal Church will make an address suitable to the occasion, and Mgr. Quigley of the Catholic Church will represent Bishop Northrup of that denomination and deliver the benediction.

The exposition is designed to do, and is expected to do, two things of great importance: First, it will show the resources of the South and of the West Indies, marking their present condition. Secondly, it will point the way to develop these resources and to promote a valuable commerce. There is much to show and do. Much will be shown and done.

The exposition grounds are on a neck of land near Charleston, known as Charleston Neck, lying between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers and projecting southward toward the sea. The grounds are somewhat in the shape of a butterfly with outspread wings. The one entrance is through the body of the butterfly—by gateways in the wings of the Administration Building.

KING COTTON'S PALACE.

The visitor is forced in by this way, because the structure gives the keynote or theme to which all the rest of the divisions are harmonious variations. Let us pass through and make a circuit, taking first the left or southeast wing. This wing extends over some fifty acres. It rejoices in the ambitious title, "The Court of Palaces," because at the extremity of the wing stands the Cotton Palace, on either side the Palace of Commerce and the Palace of Agriculture. Cotton is king. It is appropriate that he should have his palace. Fifty acres of plant and shrub and flower adorn his court.

This court is also known as the art section. It exemplifies both what art can do that is useful and what art can do that is beautiful.

The face of the landscape has been completely changed. In the centre stands the Sunken Garden, the result entirely of excavation. Thus the conformation of the landscape as well as its garb of shrub and verdure represent throughout products of art. A refined taste is manifest in the plants and flowers (many rare exotics) already flourishing, and gives promise of fifty acres of rare beauty, diversified, yet harmonious.

The Cotton Palace stands on the highest eminence in the grounds. It is a big building, within twenty feet as high as Niagara Falls, and covers 50,000 square feet. It is majestic and massive, yet very graceful. One of the most popular exhibits will be a very spirited plaster group, several Zulus, Bolomen, and Filipinos, huddled together before an American soldier, with a bayonet in one hand and a shirt in the other. Over the group, in large letters, appears the motto: "Buy shirts or get shot."

The Palace of Commerce contains 43,000 square feet; Palace of Agriculture the same. The two are connected with the Cotton Palace by colonnade arcs.

The Court of Palaces will be graced with fountains and illumined with a thousand vari-colored lights, with music in the air.

This finishes one wing, which, in the words of the local enthusiasts, "is not a patch on the other." For one thing, the woman's department is in the other wing. As the Cotton Palace stands at the apex of the east wing, the Woman's Building stands at the apex of the west. This wing is known as the Natural Section. It borders on the edge of Ashley River, ending in one of those oak groves so intimately known and so well beloved by every Carolinian.

WHERE THE WOMEN REIGN.

The Woman's Building is an old Colonial mansion standing in one of these oak groves. It is highly probable that to many the Woman's Department will prove the most interesting in the show. Those who saw the exhibit of the South Carolina women at the Atlanta Exposition some years ago can imagine the showing that they will make here when the reputation of the State is at stake. What is characteristic and peculiar to the home of the exposition will doubtless be shown here most effectively.

Adjoining is the Fine Arts Building, in which pictures and statues will be exhibited. Skirting the grove of oaks and formed by an estuary of Ashley River is Lake Juanita, whereon boats will ply for all those who want them, and people can play Venice if they want to. Surrounding Lake Juanita and scattered throughout this western wing are various State buildings, a Machinery Building, a Transportation Building, and a Fisheries Building.

Outside of these there is to be a thoroughly up-to-date cattle and dairy exhibit, an important and in this section hitherto almost totally neglected industry. There will be also about twenty-two acres of Midway. At present this consists of a bare stretch of land, but it will soon be filled with chutes, loop the loops, dancing dervishes, dark-eyed houris, and a host of other very naughty, but very nice, amusements.

It will be a big show, and it will be a beautiful show. It will record a noble past; it will forecast a glorious future.

MILLER ON THE STAND.

He Says He Gave Col. Ammon $180,000—Some Testimony Favorable to the Missing Schlessinger.

The adjourned hearing in the case of William F. Miller before Referee Robert F. Tilney for the purpose of gaining information that may lead to the recovery of $115,000, assets of the defunct Franklin Syndicate, was resumed yesterday morning in the United District Court in Brooklyn.

Louis Power, the clerk in charge of the Boston branch of the syndicate, was the first witness to be called to the stand. He was examined by Lawyer Hodgskin, attorney for the trustee in bankruptcy, while Miller and Col. Robert A. Ammon and his wife were interested spectators.

The witness testified that he had sent all the money received in the Boston office to the syndicate's Brooklyn office. He denied that any of the money had been sent direct to Schlessinger, partly refuting the charge that Schlessinger, who cannot be found, is the real culprit in the swindle.

Lawyer Hodgskin then went on the stand to tell what efforts he had made in trying to locate the assets, and he was followed by A. W. Zimmerman, assistant cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co., who recalled the deposit of $100,000 by Miller on Nov. 23.

The next witness was Miller himself. His story was the old one, which the attorneys in the case refuse to accept—namely, that Miller was "bunkoed" by Schlessinger and others in the concern, and that he is really the unfortunate victim of a clever plot to get the real culprits out of trouble. Miller said that he had given Col. Ammon $180,000. The proceedings were adjourned to Dec. 2.

LEGAL NOTES.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.—While George W. Parker was Judge of the Third District Court, from about 1879 to 1890, he was in the habit of giving his wife, Mary V. Parker, $200 a month. The payments covered about five years. Judge Parker told his wife that they would want to use the money in their old age. In January, 1895, the couple separated, and entered into an agreement reciting the fact that money amounting to several thousands of dollars had been paid by Judge Parker to his wife, and that as they had agreed to separate, in consideration of the premises, the wife obligated herself to pay Judge Parker, through a trustee, the sum of $10 weekly during his life. Since the making of the agreement Mrs. Parker has paid her husband $625. A judgment for the plaintiff in an action brought by Robert B. Minor, as assignee of Judge Parker, against Mrs. Parker, to recover a deficiency, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The court decides that it finds no violation of the rule contended for that, in order to enforce an executory contract obtained by a husband from his wife, it is necessary for the former to show adequate consideration and the utmost good faith in obtaining the contract. "This is a salutary rule," says Justice O'Brien, for the court, "but, strictly speaking, it applies only where the married relation has not been disturbed and the parties are living on such terms of intimacy and confidence as exist between husband and wife. Here it appears from the plaintiff's testimony that during their married life the defendant had received from him considerable money under an agreement to save some of it for his support in his old age. After receipt of the money the parties had separated and were living apart for a period of at least five years, when the plaintiff threatened the defendant with a lawsuit to enforce the agreement for his support, or to recover back the money, and as the outcome of negotiations between the parties conducted by a lawyer to bring about a settlement, the agreement here sued upon was made." The confidential relation of man and wife having been severed, says Justice O'Brien, in conclusion, there was wanting the necessity of proving the utmost good faith and the payment of a full and adequate consideration.

***

CITY'S LIABILITY.—Henry C. Henderson, a lawyer, was, by resolution of the Board of Town Auditors of the town of Westchester, employed in 1895 to test the validity of the act annexing Westchester County to this city. He brought an action, and his bill for services amounted to $10,000. A judgment dismissing the complaint in an action brought by Mr. Henderson against the city of New York to recover for those services has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The referee before whom the case was tried found that the contract was for services to be performed after the town as a corporation had ceased to exist, and for that reason there was no legal obligation resting upon the city to pay any sum whatever. The resolution employing Mr. Henderson was adopted three days before the annexing act was passed, and because that act provided that nothing contained in it should impair the obligation of any contract the plaintiff contended that a liability was imposed upon the city to pay what the town of Westchester would have been obligated to pay had the act been adjudged unconstitutional. In this view the court says it cannot concur. "A town as a corporation," says Justice McLaughlin, for the court, "exists solely by virtue of the Legislative will. It comes into existence by virtue of its fiat, vested with certain powers relating to self-government, but subservient in all cases to the general government, that is, the State. As against the town itself, its boundaries may be changed at the pleasure of the Legislature, or they may at any time be extended, restricted, or the town itself destroyed by consolidating it with another town or municipality, and this without even the request or consent of any of the inhabitants. The objects and purposes of a town are to exercise and discharge duties of local self-government and nothing else. It cannot expend money for any other purpose, and in this it is limited by the Legislative will. When a town ceases to exist that moment the object and purpose for which it was created also cease to exist, and there is no power by which money can thereafter be taken from taxpayers for any purpose whatever."

***

NOTHING OBNOXIOUS IN A HOME FOR NURSES.—The refusal of the Special Term of the Supreme Court to grant John Moller an injunction restraining the Presbyterian Hospital from erecting on Seventy-first Street, west of Park Avenue, a building to be used as a home for trained nurses connected with the hospital, has been upheld by the Appellate Division. Mr. Moller claimed that the property on which it was proposed to erect the home was restricted to private houses. Justice Ingraham, who gives the court's opinion, reviews the chain of title and finds that only the property on Park Avenue is restricted to private dwellings. The property where the home is to be built is free from incumbrances, except a covenant against nuisances. Justice Ingraham says: "The building that is to be erected by the defendant upon this property is to be used as a residence for the nurses engaged in hospital work, and there is nothing to justify the conclusion that a building so used would be any more obnoxious to the neighboring inhabitants than a building used for a residence for any other class of persons. * * * There is nothing in the case to show that a building used solely for the residence of nurses employed in a hospital would be thus obnoxious to the neighborhood. It cannot be disputed that an ordinary apartment house or a properly conducted hotel would not be within this covenant. Nothing appears to justify an inference that this use of the property would be any more objectionable than that of an apartment house or a hotel."

***

CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE IS FOR THE JURY.—George A. Gumby, five years old, in his suit, by guardian, against the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for injuries he received when crossing Sixth Avenue at Third Street over four years ago, in company with a brother, eleven years old, showed that they stopped in the space between the company's tracks to wait for a wagon to pass. The driver of a Sixth Avenue car, which it was claimed was then from twenty to forty feet distant, although there was nothing to obstruct his view, regardless of the position of the child or the possibility of injury to him, urged his horses to a rapid rate of speed, with the result that one of them struck and seriously injured the boy before he had crossed the furthest rail. The complaint was dismissed on the first trial, but the Appellate Division, in May, 1898, granted a new trial, holding that the question of the company's negligence should have been submitted to the jury. A judgment secured by the boy on a verdict in his favor on the second trial was yesterday unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Patterson. The theory of the defense was, and there was evidence to sustain it, that when the boys attempted to cross the second track they were about seven or eight feet in front of the car horses. Justice Patterson says the conflict of evidence was for the consideration of the jury, as it was not shown to a demonstration, as the company's counsel insisted, that the accident could not have been avoided by the driver.

***

NEW TENEMENT HOUSE LAW.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday confirmed the decision of the Court of Special Sessions, Justices Jerome, Jacobs, and McKehon, whereby Max Lichtman was convicted and fined $25 for violating Section 494, Laws of 1900, Penal Code, which forbids the manufacture of articles from combustibles, liquid air, and compressed gases in tenements and dwellings. An amendment was made to the code in 1900, with a view of protecting the lives of persons who might unknowingly be exposed to concealed danger in tenements where dangerous manufacturing industries are conducted in cellars and apartments of these dwellings. This amendment to the law is an improvement along the line of progress and reform of tenement abuses, and its enforcement lies within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Combustibles. Lichtman was arrested for making carbonated waters from compressed gas in the cellar of the tenement at 61 Broome Street.

Jersey City's Tax Rate.

The Jersey City Tax Commissioners yesterday fixed the tax rate for the new fiscal year beginning Dec. 1 at $28 for each $ of ratables. For the current year the rate is $28.20, and last year it was $28.40. One of the causes of reduction is that the valuations of property have been increased, while the State school tax, which is $2.58 for the current year will for the new year be only $1.61.

DIVISION OF FUSION VOTE

Republicans Securing Results from Election Tally Sheets.

Indications Said to be that Citizens' Union Cast 15 and Greater New York Democracy 5 Per Cent.

The officers of the Republican County Committee are obtaining copies of the tally sheets in all the election districts for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the vote cast under the different emblems.

John W. Hutchinson, Jr., of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee, said yesterday that only a few of the districts were yet complete, but in the tabulations of the vote under the separate columns thus far made he thought the final showing would be that the Republicans cast 80 per cent. of the Fusion vote, the Citizens' Union 15 per cent., and the Greater New York Democracy 5 per cent. The percentage of the Fusion vote cast by the Greater New York Democracy in Manhattan was probably 7 per cent. As the Greater New York Democracy has no organization in Brooklyn, and the Citizens' Union has, the percentage of the Greater New York Democracy was reduced in the total vote.

"I think I will be able to prove, when all the figures are at hand," said Mr. Hutchinson, "that, despite the statements which have been made about Republicans cutting Mr. Jerome, the fact is that Mr. Low was cut more in Republican ballots than Mr. Jerome was. The tally sheets of which I have thus far obtained copies completely sustain this contention. Here are a few of them taken at random:

"In the Second Election District of the Second Assembly District, Mr. Low received 62 votes under the Republican emblem, and Mr. Jerome 70; in the Third Election District, Mr. Low received 72 votes in the Republican column, and Mr. Jerome 80; in the Fourth Election District, Mr. Low received 40 votes in the Republican column, and Mr. Jerome 44; in the Fifth Election District Mr. Low received 83 votes in the Republican column, and Mr. Jerome 87; in the Seventh Election District Mr. Low received 41 votes in the Republican column, and Mr. Jerome 46.

"In the Second Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District, which is Capt. Goddard's district, Mr. Low received 171 votes in the Republican column and Mr. Jerome 179; in the Third Election District Mr. Low received 150 votes in the Republican column, and Mr. Jerome 161.

"In the First Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, which is a strong Republican District, Mr. Low received 167 votes in the Republican column, and Mr. Jerome 171 votes.

"In the First Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, which is another Republican stronghold, Mr. Low received 128 votes in the Republican column, and Mr. Jerome 135; in the Second District Mr. Low received 150 votes in the Republican column, and Mr. Jerome 152.

"And so it runs right along through. But perhaps the strongest proof of the absolute loyalty of the Republicans to Mr. Jerome is found in the vote of the Twenty-seventh District. This is the district of which James W. Perry is leader, and is the district in which Judge Jerome made his attack on Senator Platt. The First Election District of the Twenty-seventh gave 133 votes to Mr. Low under the Republican emblem, and 135 to Mr. Jerome; the Second Election District gave Mr. Low 129 votes under the Republican emblem, and Mr. Jerome 133; the Third Election District gave Mr. Low 147 votes under the Republican emblem, and Mr. Jerome 153; the Seventh Election District gave Mr. Low 96 votes in the Republican column, and Mr. Jerome 98.

"These are fair samples of the way the Republican vote was cast, and, I think, utterly refute the charge that the Republicans were not absolutely loyal to Judge Jerome's candidacy."

Mr. Hutchinson has complete returns under emblems from only one Assembly District. This district is the Eleventh. The vote cast for the Fusion ticket in that district was divided as follows: Republicans, 2,467; Citizens' Union, 382; Greater New York Democracy, 248.

EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES.

John P. Clarke Declares that He Spent Nothing for Election.

John Proctor Clarke, who was elected to the Supreme Court bench on the Fusion ticket, filed a certificate with the County Clerk yesterday in which he declared "that no moneys were contributed or expended by me directly or indirectly either by myself or by any other person in aid of my election."

Frank J. Goodwin, the Tammany candidate who was defeated for the office of Register, swore, in the certificate which he filed with the County Clerk, that his total expenses for the campaign amounted to $3,335.50, and of that amount he contributed $2,500 to the Tammany General Committee and $500 to the Democratic Committee of the Ninth Assembly District.

Gherardi Davis, who was re-elected to the Assembly from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, stated in his certificate of expenses that he had spent $450, of which $250 went to the Republican Campaign Committee of the district.

SUPERVISORS IN A QUANDARY.

State Senator Mills Gives an Opinion Regarding Their Term.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—It was announced here to-day that State Senator Isaac N. Mills, as counsel to the Westchester County Board of Supervisors, has rendered an opinion to the effect that the present Supervisors act, under which the term of office of the Supervisors, among other things, was increased to two years, is unconstitutional. If that is correct it will keep the present Supervisors in office until the 1st of January next, instead of their being now out of office.

Senator Mills says that the act is in violation of Section 9, Article III., of the Constitution, which provides that the Legislature shall not pass any of certain local acts, for special purposes, and specifies among them Boards of Supervisors. The intention, he claims, is to make all the Boards uniform throughout the State, but this act does not refer to cities.

This is likely to create confusion next Monday, when the Supervisors meet as County Canvassers to count the vote cast at the late election. It will raise the question whether the old or the newly elected board will take seats and do the work.

DETECTIVE KNOCKED DOWN.

Was Trying to Keep Back the Crowd at Hamburg-American Piers.

While trying to keep back the crowd that had gathered at the Hamburg-American piers to welcome friends arriving by the Phoenicia yesterday, Detective Owen Quinn was knocked down by Oscar Samuel. The fall broke his left arm. Detective Weinthal and Policeman Richard Winters went to his aid, and arrested Samuel.

He was arraigned before Recorder Stanton, who committed him on a charge of atrocious assault and battery. Quinn has been peculiarly unfortunate. In November, 1899, he fell and broke his leg. A year later he fell again and broke his right arm, and last December he was confined to his home for weeks by a fracture of the skull.

SEAMEN'S UNION'S AGITATION.

To Ask Congress to Build Warships in the Navy Yards.

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union and other organizations connected with the shipping trade reported yesterday that they have started an agitation to have the United States navy yards used by the Federal Government for the building and repairing of warships. Copies of the following resolution have been sent to the different labor unions throughout the country, with the request that they be indorsed and forwarded to Congress:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are earnestly requested to assist in having inserted in the next Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the construction of warships a provision that some of the vessels provided for in such bill shall be constructed in the navy yards of this country.

SCHOOL FOR STORE CHILDREN.

James A. Hearn & Co. Will Give Instruction to Boys and Girls.

A novel step in the direction of educating cash girls and boys and the other children forced to work throughout the day in the large department stores was recently introduced by James A. Hearn & Co. So many children at work from morning till night in the big stores are unable to get the time for an education that the firm decided to open a school of its own.

The schoolroom was opened on one of the upper floors of the establishment, and all day long children are sent in relays to the classes, where they are taught writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, history, and general department. As an incentive to do good work in the school, advancement in the store is made dependent upon the standing of the candidate in his or her class.

SAYS HE WAS FORCED TO SIGN.

Francis J. Oakes Declares that His Wife Used a Pistol.

Col. Alexander Bacon, counsel for Francis J. Oakes, who is suing his wife, Adeline Estelle Sullivan Oakes, for divorce, in an application he made in the suit before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court, declared that Mr. Oakes had been compelled by his wife at the point of a pistol to write and sign a document in which he set forth that she was a true and faithful wife.

This statement was made during a motion to vacate an order issued by Justice Bischoff to compel Celine Remsey, Mrs. Oakes's maid, to submit to an examination, as it was feared that she might leave the country.

WORK AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Heads of Departments Worried Over a Prospect of Idleness.

The heads of the various departments of the Brooklyn Navy Yard are much worried over a prospect of idleness at the yard this Winter. It is said that most of the work now on hand will be completed by mid-Winter and there is just now no other work in sight for the local yard. Lack of work will necessitate a cutting down of the working force and a large number of men will be thrown out of employment.

There is much complaint at the yard against the policy of giving work to outside concerns which, it is claimed, could be done at the yard for much less than the Government pays to private contractors. It is asserted that political influence has been the means of sending a great deal of work to the Boston yard which should come to the Brooklyn yard. One of the officials of the engineering department of the local yard said yesterday that it was hoped that the threatened partial shutdown would be averted by provision being made for the construction at the local yard of some of the new vessels to be built for the navy.

AUTUMN METEOR SHOWERS

Astronomers to Watch for Them, but They Are Skeptical.

The Great Group Diverted, They Believe, by Planetary Pull—Where to Look for Meteors.

Astronomers all over the world will watch with deep interest for the November showers of meteors. They are expected between the 13th and 16th of the month. Scientists, however, are by no means confident that they will witness the brilliant displays of 1833 and 1866. They figure that the November meteors have been diverted several millions of miles from their former course, and are in a path between the earth and the sun.

J. K. Rees, Professor of Astronomy in Columbia University, said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"It would be too bad to keep people out of their beds to witness what may not happen. Astronomers have for some years been disappointed at the non-appearance of the November showers, and their close calculation is that through some planetary pull, or the combined pull of several planets the great group of millions of meteors has been diverted, so that they cross our orbit between the earth and the sun, some millions of miles away from our atmosphere.

"They can only be seen when they meet our atmosphere, as they have no light of themselves, but travel as dark objects through space. When they strike the atmosphere they are tremendously heated by the friction, and are what are commonly called 'shooting stars.' There may be some error in our calculations, and we may see them this year, but we are very skeptical. Nevertheless, we will watch for them as a duty. The miscalculation might mean that they will be seen somewhere else, where it is night while it is our day.

"In this year's observations I will be assisted by Mr. Charles A. Post at Bayport, L. I. I will go there on Nov. 13, and wait until Nov. 16. Since moving the university to this site we have no instruments set up for observation and photography. Mr. Post has the cameras, which are attached to a telescope properly sighted and moving automatically by clockwork. We have made the proper preparations, but do not care to attract too much attention, when we are so much in doubt.

"If the meteoric display does take place, it will be of great importance, as it will show that the wandering bunch of meteorites have been attracted back to their old course by the planetary pull that seems to have moved them away. If the meteors come we will not miss them. If they do not arrive, we will be more sure of our calculations of the planetary pull.

"If any one wants to wait for the doubtful display, the place to look for it is about northeast. They should come from the constellation of Leo. If they should be in great numbers and directly in their old path, the stars would stretch far westward in the sky."

SUIT OVER DELAYED TELEGRAM.

Judgment Against the Western Union Company Reversed by the Appellate Division.

A judgment secured by Dr. Edward A. Ayers against the Western Union Telegraph Company for damages for its failure to transmit promptly to the addressee a message delivered by him to its messenger, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The telegram was sent from Monmouth Beach, N. J., to Far Rockaway. It was in reply to a message asking if he would perform an operation and requesting an immediate reply. Dr. Ayers, who is a specialist in obstetrics, sent a reply by the messenger. For a delay of over five hours in its transmission, whereby he lost a client, a jury gave the doctor a verdict for $200.

Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion of the appellate tribunal, says he does not think the testimony is sufficient to show negligence on the part of the company in the transmission of the message. In none of the cases to which the court's attention had been called had it been held "that the delay of about five hours in the transmission of a telegram from an office located in a country district in one State, to an office located in a country district in another State, especially on Sunday, when telegraph offices, as well as the offices of other persons and corporations engaged in the transaction of business are necessarily closed for a portion of the day, has been of itself held to be evidence of gross negligence."

The court also holds that the regulation upon the back of the telegram by which the sender agreed that the messenger to whom he delivered the answer at Monmouth Beach should be considered as his agent, and not the agent of the company, in delivering the message to the company's operator, was, under the circumstances of the case, a reasonable regulation for the transaction of the company's business. "If the plaintiff had wished to insure the immediate transmission of his message he could have taken it himself to the transmitting office; but with knowledge of this regulation, which he agreed to, if he trusted the message to the messenger who had delivered a telegram, the company would not be responsible for its transmission until it was actually received at the transmitting office."

Benefit for Sailors' Reading Rooms.

A benefit for the Catholic Reading Rooms for Sailors, a concert, reception, and euchre party, will be given at the Grand Central Palace on Monday evening, Nov. 18, under the direction of an Executive Committee of men and women who are interested in the good work of the mision. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has given a photograph frame as one of the prizes, with her best wishes for the success of the entertainment. There are already 500 prizes to be contested for, including several gold watches, a diamond ring, articles of silverware, china, and glass, and works of art. The concert programme will be by a full band.

SUIT AGAINST W. W. DURANT.

His Sister, Mrs. Rose, Alleges that He Is Guilty of Contempt of Court.

William West Durant, son of Thomas C. Durant, who was the President of the Crédit Mobilier, which built the Central Pacific Railroad across the continent, will be called upon to defend a suit for contempt of court which has been brought through his sister, Heloise D. Rose, on Tuesday next. The application to punish the defendant is brought because Mr. Durant, by advice of counsel, has failed to render an accounting to his sister of the estate of her father, Thomas C. Durant. According to the admissions in the complaint, Mr. Durant has already made two accountings, the first one having been made in 1888, and gave the residue of his father's estate at $4,309.21, and which was afterward modified to $2,912.56. A little later Mr. Durant was asked for another accounting, and then gave the remaining assets of the estate at $95.47.

Thomas C. Durant, the father of both the plaintiff and the defendant in the suit, died at North Creek, near Johnsburg, Warren County, N. Y., on Oct. 6, 1885. Mr. Durant was at one time a very wealthy man, but after his death there were said to be judgments of about $20,000,000 against him, which absorbed the estate. The holdings consisted largely in an interest in the Adirondack Railway Company and in the possession of property which has since proved to be very valuable.

After her father's death Mrs. Rose, who was then Mrs. Frethey, went to Europe, leaving the settlement of the estate entirely to her brother, William West Durant, as she claimed that she knew little of practical business affairs. Since that time the settlement of the estate has been more or less in litigation almost continuously. Since that time also William West Durant sued his wife for a divorce. She instituted a counter suit and the counter suit terminated successfully for Mrs. Durant, who obtained a divorce from her husband.

A new accounting is asked for because Mrs. Rose believes that a larger amount than her brother has shown in the accounting was realized on her father's estate. She is led to believe this because she has learned that her brother has since the death of her father disposed of the Adirondack Railway property to the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company at an alleged price of $400,000, and has also sold several very valuable Adirondack camps to John Pierpont Morgan, George Gould, and to the Vanderbilts. She therefore asked for another accounting, and Mr. Durant after a hearing before a referee was directed to make such an accounting, but failed to do so, and is now to come up for contempt. The hearing in the contempt case will come up before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court.

Death of Policeman Holmes.

Policeman William J. Holmes of the West Thirtieth Street Station died at his home, 313 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Friday night of congestion of the liver after a three weeks' illness. He was thirty-four years old and had been a policeman for six years. He leaves a wife and three children.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Extraordinary Sale of Women's Jackets.

$6.98, $8.75 and $11.25 for Real $10.00 to $35.00 Kinds

The genius of purchasing is a power with Loeser's that is practically invincible—it is this power that brings startling offers like this one. A splendid lot of 250 Women's Jackets, just when most needed, too. As a whole they are the highest examples of one of New York's best manufacturers—a wide variety of styles—materials are Venetian, kersey, cheviots, broadcloths, melton, etc. The colors are black, Oxford and tan. The lengths vary from 19 to 30 inches—all at $6.98, $8.75 to $11.25, real $10.00 to $35.00 garments.

Pedestrian Skirts.

At $2.25, $3.98, $4.98, Instead of $3.50, $6.00, $7.00.

A lot of 400 Pedestrian Skirts, materials include melton, Oxford, frieze and reversible cloths—all well tailored, with inverted pleat in back, with consecutive rows of stitching around lower part.

Model Gowns Sacrificed.

At $58.00 to $115.00, Regular $110.00 to $325.00.

Beautiful high-class costumes for carriage, reception and dinner purposes. Copies from leading Paris dressmakers, all to be sold at prices away below cost of making.

Also all that remains of our imported models, offered in many cases under half the cost. An extraordinary opportunity to buy one of the richest costumes at a fraction of worth.

15-Volume Sets of Kipling at $5.00.

Originally Sold at $11.25.

Here's a veritable find for book lovers—an astonishing offer of Rudyard Kipling's works in 15 volumes, the new revised and copyrighted edition, cloth bound—each volume stamped with the "Swastica"—the Kipling token—and beneath this character the author's authograph. The set comprises the following 15 books—the set complete at the extraordinary price of $5.00.

Captains Courageous.
The Jungle Book.
The Second Jungle Book.
The Seven Seas.
The Day's Work.
From Sea to Sea (two volumes).
Many Inventions.
The Naulahka.
The Light That Failed.
Barrack-Room Ballads.
Departmental Ditties and Other Verses.
Soldiers Three, Story of the Gadsbys and In Black and White.
Life's Handicap and Stories of Mine Own People.
Under the Deodars, The Phantom Rickshaw and Wee Willie Winkie.
Plain Tales From the Hills.
The above set bound in genuine ½ calf, marble sides and gilt tops, at $10.25.

We also offer

"The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, at 75c.

Another Big Lace Curtain Sale

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Our upholstery store with its great advantages needs no introduction to Brooklyn—every day makes more and more evident your large appreciation of our efforts toward making the Brooklyn homes more and more homelike at the least money anywhere. What think you of prices like these?

White Irish Point curtains—
$4.85 pair, reduced from $6.00 and $7.00.
$7.50 pair, reduced from $9.00 and $10.00.
A few two and three-pair lots of real Tambour and Brussels curtains to close out at about half price.
Special values in American Arabe curtains—$4.50, $5.00, $6.00, $6.75, $7.50, $8.50 to $12.50.
New styles of Nottingham lace curtains, novelty patterns, best values we have offered, 98c., $1.45, $1.95 and $2.45 pair.
Real renaissance and Marie Antoinette lace curtains at $5.85, $7.50, $9.00, $12.50 and $17.50 pair.
Tapestry couch covers in scores of designs from a good fringed Bagdad style at $1.75 to fine imported reproductions of choice rugs at $10.50 each.
Portieres of all kinds—tapestry, mercerized, silk derby, velour, etc., etc.

Carpets for Everybody.

The Event of the Season.

This is our annual sale of patterns, not to be made another season.—The best mills in the country always offer us at decided bargains the patterns they have on hand and which they do not intend making for the spring trade. We pick the desirable ones, as we have done for this sale, and added a number of our own patterns which will not be made again. It gives you this year one of the largest and best assorted lots of carpets we have ever offered. Carpet prices are on the upward movement, a fact which makes this sale all the more timely. The best carpets made at ⅓ to ½ less than you will have to pay for them later.

AT 44c. AND 53c—for extra quality, extra super ingrain carpets of the best makes—that usually are sold at 60c. and 75c. a yard.
AT 49c. AND 57c. YARD—for choice all wool face, extra quality tapestry Brussels, that we have been selling at 79c. to 90c. yard.
AT 99c. YARD—for extra quality, five frame body Brussels, from the famous Bigelow-Lowell Mills, that we have been selling at $1.35 and $1.50 a yard.
AT 79c. YARD—for the best all wool Wilton velvet carpets that we have been selling for $1.10 yard.
AT 79c. YARD—for choice Axminster carpets from the famous Alexander Smith Mills, usually sold for $1.00 to $1.25 yard.
AT 98c. AND $1.29 YARD—for some of the handsomest patterns of Axminster we have had from the Bigelow-Lowell and Hartford Mills, usually sold for $1.50 and $1.75 yard.
AT $1.69 AND $1.98 YARD—for the finest Royal Wiltons made. Choice colorings and handsome designs that usually sell for $2.50 and $3.00 yard.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

More Zibelines at Lowest Prices Known.

Second Floor, New Building.

Last Monday we opened a sale of the most popular Zibelines at prices that really startled the whole dress goods market. Nothing approaching it ever happened before. One of the secrets of the transaction was the magnitude of the purchase—the fact of Brooklyn always looking to us to supply the bulk of the dress goods business, makes our large outlet of such quantities possible. The balance of this big purchase goes on sale to-morrow, as follows:

37½c. for 79c. Black Zibeline.
50-inch all-wool jet black Zibeline, with bright lustrous surface, heretofore considered good value at 79c.

59c. for $1.25 Black Zibeline.
47-inch jet black Zibeline, with surface of long glossy wool; this is a very superior quality (not to be had anywhere else); never sold for less than $1.25 yard; here to-morrow, 59c.

French Broadcloths & Novelties.

$1.49 for $2.25 to $3.00 French Broadcloths.
52-inch French broadcloth; smooth, lustrous, satin surface (which it retains after sponging); all the wanted shades, such as navy, royal, tan, grey, garnet, myrtle, Havana, prune, seal brown and black; colors are actually worth $2.50 to $3.00, blacks actually worth $2.25 to $2.50.

59c. for $1.25 to $1.50 English Novelties.
English novelties in a great assortment of small, large and medium figures. Mohair as lustrous as silk.

75c. for $1.50 Imported Black Novelties.
A dozen beautiful designs to choose from. Figures made from the finest silk. Suitable for separate skirts or full costumes. $1.50 values for 75c. per yard.

$1.49 for $2.50 Imported Black Crepons.
There are about 1,000 yards of these beautiful silk and wool crepons in five very choice designs. They are the most silky, lustrous quality imported, 44 inches wide, $1.49 yard.

59c. for $1.10 Black Canvas Cheviot.
1,150 yards black canvas cheviot, strictly all wool, closely woven, heavy, firm quality, belongs to the Hop-sacking family, 48 inches wide, never sold for less than $1.10. Here to-morrow for 59c

Astonishing Sale of Women's Shoes.

All Our Regular Shoes Under $5.00 to $3.75 at $3.50.

That means that we will introduce you to our whole stock of shoes, which are regularly priced to-day at $3.75 up to everything under $5.00, at $3.50 a pair. It is the best shoe proposition that has been offered by anybody this year. These are our regular Loeser shoes—have no superiors anywhere—there are nineteen styles to choose from—all are the very newest of our up-to-date autumn and winter shapes—button, lace, patent leather, Russian, colt skin and glace kid—and there are enough to cover 4,000 feet. Nearly every woman knows what the Loeser shoe is—we take this means of making permanent customers of those who don't—all at $3.50.

Nothing Like These Handkerchiefs Before.

All-Linen, at 8c. Each, Worth 12½ to 29c.

A lot of women's all-linen Handkerchiefs—the sheer kind most in demand now—all sized hems—splendidly made and beautifully laundered—handkerchiefs that are considered cheap everywhere at 12½c. to 29c. We offer a lot of them to-morrow at 8c. each, the lowest price ever known. They are good enough for Christmas gifts—it will pay anticipation.

Furniture at Sweeping Reduction

For the Dining Room and Parlor.

Of course, the nearer we come to Thanksgiving the more our thoughts dwell on home comforts—it is the season to have the dining room at its best. We've a lot of sideboards, china closets and extension tables that are going to take up more room around holiday time than we can spare—and to move them quickly and at the same time extend an uncommon benefit to our customers we have marked them at the cost price of the makers. The assortment is too large to give in detail, but we have what you will like in both style and price:

Sideboards at $12.75 to $170.00. China closets at $10.00 to $135.00.
Extension tables at $6.00 to $100.00.

Also the most handsome collection of new, thoroughly fashionable and modern upholstered library and parlor furniture ever offered. It means that you can buy anything in our unsurpassed stock of these goods at a great reduction—as one instance:

A $66.00 Parlor Suit at $47.50.

This fine 5-piece suit—"The Eldredge"—is of beautiful mahogany finish—plain, rich design—every piece extra large—finished and polished like a piano, tastefully covered with velour or tapestry, plain seats, tufted back—really the greatest value in a parlor suit we ever offered. Our guarantee goes with every one of these suits, and we feel sure that any one in need of something good at a medium price will be more than pleased. It looks the value of a hundred-dollar suit—$47.50 instead of $66.00

**Distinguished Ori

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1901,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1901. 20 PAGES.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

AFTER weeks of patient waiting for a chance, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff has at last succeeded in turning the tables on his friend, ex-Senator William J. La Roche of Brooklyn. Last Summer Mr. Woodruff and Mr. La Roche were of a party at the Montauk Club in Brooklyn, and the Lieutenant Governor remarked that he intended to go abroad in a few days for a trip.

"Say, La Roche," he said, turning to the ex-Senator, "why not come along with me?"

La Roche did not seem to be enthusiastic over the proposition.

"I don't think you've got the nerve to come," said the Lieutenant Governor; "you're afraid of getting seasick."

La Roche merely laughed.

"If you can screw up spunk enough to come with me I'll pay all your expenses," said Mr. Woodruff. "I dare you to accept the proposition."

La Roche laughed again, but said nothing.

A few days later, when Mr. Woodruff boarded an ocean liner bound for Europe, the first man to greet him on deck was ex-Senator La Roche. When they returned from abroad a month or so later all that was left of the apoplectic looking bank roll which Mr. Woodruff had taken with him was the rubber band which had held it together, and the laugh was on the Lieutenant Governor.

A day or two before election day Mr. La Roche and Mr. Woodruff met, and the former casually remarked that Edward M. Shepard looked like an easy winner. A light of joy came into the eyes of the Lieutenant Governor. His long looked for chance to "get even" had come.

"Bet you $500 you're wrong," he said quickly.

"It's a go," returned La Roche.

When the result was known on election night the Lieutenant Governor went up to the Montauk Club to "collect" from his friend, the ex-Senator.

"Well, old man," he said to the unhappy La Roche, "I guess I'll take those European expenses of yours now."

And the last laugh and the best laugh was Woodruff's.

◆ ◆ ◆

The other day, when Counselor Ed Hassett, one of the sons of Steuben County, met "Jack" Switzer of Bath, father of the American champagne industry, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he told him that a friend of his had a new dog. "It's a fighting dog," added the counselor, "and he wants an appropriate name for it."

"Tell him to call it Moreover," said Jack.

"Moreover!" exclaimed Counselor Hassett, perplexed.

"Yes," replied Switzer; "Moreover, after the first fighting dog on record."

"Never heard of him!" declared the counselor.

"Go read your Bible, then," said Switzer, "and see where it says that 'Moreover, the dog came and licked Lazarus.' I don't know what breed Moreover was, but he must have been a fighting dog or he wouldn't have licked Lazarus."

◆ ◆ ◆

It is said of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale that as a boy and youth he was not only very peculiar, but a keen disappointment to his parents. He was eccentric and apparently quite without promise. One of the guests at the recent bicentennial celebration at Yale, is responsible for this story:

"When Hadley was ten years old his mother took him to New York, where she met one of her girlhood friends, then also engrossed with family cares. To her Mrs. Hadley rehearsed her troubles, dwelling particularly on the one uppermost in her mind—Arthur T. When she concluded her friend tried to console her by saying, 'Well, bear up and never mind, dear; my son is just as bad.' I wonder what the friend would say if she could have seen Hadley conferring the degree of LL.D. on Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States."

One of the listeners, who is certainly no respecter of persons, remarked: "Perhaps Roosevelt was the other son."

◆ ◆ ◆

A little woman of some literary pretensions who made the acquaintance of Charles Egbert Craddock when she came on to New York to look after her first successful venture in the book world, spent some weeks with her and her sister this Summer in their very small and unpretentious cottage near the top of the old mountain that figures so largely in their tales. The magazine stories they now write by no means swell the exchequer to bursting, but they seem picturesquely unable to reconcile their habits to this fact. Once wealthy, the family was in pathetically straitened circumstances when the eldest sister's first book put a few thousands in her possession. These she spent as lavishly as if they had been warranted inexhaustible, stopping with the younger sister at the most expensive resorts and arrayed in wonderful creations. The few dollars that now find their way to the mountain top are managed in much the same manner. For instance, when their guest, a thrifty woman of New England birth, arrived early one morning she found one of them feeding chickens in a pink silk negligée that trained far behind her over the wet grass, while the other, about a mile down the mountain road from the house, was picking blackberries in a fine Swiss muslin, trimmed with costly lace. Subsequent investigation proved the coffee canister to be quite empty and there was scarcely enough sugar in the house to sweeten the blackberries.

◆ ◆ ◆

Theodore Thomas's concert season has begun again and his Chicago admirers, who are extremely observing, noted his new wig. This reminded them of the story told about him a few years ago. For many years Theodore Thomas, with his back to the audience, presented a good view of a shiny bald head. One night he appeared in a becoming wig, an adornment that he has worn ever since.

On his first appearance before his orchestra in that wig Mr. Thomas was quite austere and stern during the rehearsal. Walking to his music stand on this occasion, he said:

"Shentlemen, laugh vonce now, and laugh loudt. That is all."

The members of the orchestra did not neglect their opportunity.

◆ ◆ ◆

There is a new feature in the street organ industry that has just made its appearance in the up-town residence district. There is the usual girl, rather pretty, dressed in bright raiment, and a man who turns the crank. With them is a stout, rather placid-faced youth of about eighteen, who stands by for a while and listens to the music until a ragtime tune is ground out. Then he suddenly gives quite a wonderful exhibition of high kicking and performs various acrobatic feats, his countenance remaining perfectly immobile the while. It is a performance that never fails to draw a crowd and a shower of pennies. Odd as it is, the dancer somewhat resembles Harry Lehr and possesses the same accomplishment. Two years ago Harry Lehr astonished New York society by an exhibition of high kicking at a cotillion. Previous to that he had always confined the performance of this "stunt" to the quadrilles at Bar Harbor. Without warning he would kick high, touching the chandelier with the toe of his slipper. So unexpected was this divertissement that it never failed to make a sensation.

◆ ◆ ◆

Among the many Southern visitors to New York this Autumn were Mr. and Mrs. Delgado of New Orleans. Mrs. Delgado is one of the kindliest and most charming hostesses of the Crescent City. Many very clever sayings are credited to her. She always has been an ardent Southerner and is never at a loss for a reply. Some years ago, at the unveiling of the Lee Monument in New Orleans, a rather practical but unsympathetic New Englander observed:

"Why, Mrs. Delgado, according to Lee's convictions, that monument is all wrong. He has turned his back on the South and he is looking toward the North."

"He always faced the enemy," was the quick retort.

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the best-known figures on Fifth Avenue any morning about 11 o'clock is Richard Williamson, who is a very wealthy bachelor. Mr. Williamson is one of those punctual individuals who have gained the sobriquet of human clocks. He goes every day to the Union Club at a certain hour, and, rain or shine, in any kind of weather, is never known to deviate a minute. Many people prefer to set their watches by him rather than rely on any of the clocks in the jewelers' windows or on those at the churches on the avenue. Mr. Williamson goes every year to Newport at about the same time, has rooms at the same house, and is one of the most methodical of men. He has large real estate holdings and owns very valuable property on Fifth Avenue near the Union Club, on which a tall business building was built recently. He is now one of the oldest members of the club, having joined it in 1855, and will soon celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his membership.

◆ ◆ ◆

John D. Rockefeller has spent several good sized fortunes in beautifying the country around Pocantico Hills, where his country seat is located. The rural habitant doesn't wholly approve of the attempts of the billionaire to thus improve things, as an incident of Tuesday's election shows.

Standing in front of the polling place was a true specimen of the genus "Rube." A reporter for a New York paper asked him if he was going to vote for "Mr. Rockefeller's candidate" for Supervisor.

"Huh," grunted old whiskers, "I guess I aint. That moneycrat comes up here and spoils nearly a whole township of good shooting country to put citified roads and gingerbread spring houses on. Think I'm going to vote for the candidate of a man like that!"

◆ ◆ ◆

The Earl of Albemarle, who came over this week to see his brother, George Keppel, now ill at the New York Hospital, comes from almost as prolific a family as the Pagets. He is one of nine children and is himself the father of five. George Keppel has therefore very slight chances of ever succeeding to the title. He and Mrs. Keppel have no children.

◆ ◆ ◆

"About the best lot of fellows I ever had to guide," said an old hunter in the mountains of Rockland County, "were some of those New York policemen. They always want to hunt birds, or 'bolds,' as they call 'em, and they are always ready for a drink. Deputy Commissioner Devery came here hunting with me when he was nothing but a Sergeant. One time he had just got here when a telegram came for him to go back. He showed it to me, and said: 'It's either a kick or a raise they want me for and I don't know which.' Then I took a rabbit's foot out of my pocket and gave it to him. 'That'll make it good luck,' I said. And I want to tell you there was something in that rabbit's foot. When he got to the city he found it was a raise, and he sat right down and wrote me that the foot was just what he needed. About a year later he wrote that he had lost his rabbit's foot and wanted me to send him another. I killed a big white rabbit and sent the left hind foot to him, and I guess the way he got on after that was enough to make anybody believe in rabbit's feet. Since your last election, howsomever, I think I'd better send him down about a peck of 'em."

◆ ◆ ◆

C. C. Bonney of Chicago, the originator of the Parliament of Religions during the World's Fair, has the reputation of being rather opinionative. So his brother clergymen are fond of quoting to him the opening sentence of one of his prayers. It is as follows:

"O Lord, I presume it has not occurred to Thee, but it has occurred many times to me—"

◆ ◆ ◆

Charles Burnham, the theatrical manager, recalls a story that the late Theodore Moss was fond of telling of Mr. Lester Wallack apropos of the present movement against the ticket speculators. Mr. Wallack was much opposed to allowing the speculators in front of his theatre, then at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, and used to stand at the entrance to the theatre and tell his patrons that they could get good seats at the box office if they would get into the line. He discovered one evening a friend in the act of purchasing a ticket from a speculator and rushed up to him, exclaiming:

"See here, old fellow, save your money—you can get good seats at the box office at regular prices."

"Oh, now, go away, Wallack," retorted the other. "Do you suppose I want to have my ladies standing in your lobby while I take my turn in the line at the box office window when I get accommodated immediately by this man by paying him his premium? To a man in a hurry, I consider the ticket speculator a great accommodation.

"After that," Wallack used to explain, "I never sought to interfere with the ticket speculators. That they were a public accommodation had never occurred to me."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Rev. Clinton Locke, who was for nearly half a century rector at Grace Episcopal Church, in Chicago, was the immediate predecessor of Ernest M. Stires, recently called to New York. Dr. Locke tells this story of how his quick-witted wife once saved him from an awkward situation. One afternoon, while enjoying a good book in the parlor, his wife noticed a woman coming up the front steps whom he particularly detested. The doctor fled precipitately, leaving his wife to meet the caller. After a half hour had passed Dr. Locke came out of his study and listened at the head of the stairs. Hearing nothing below, he called down to his wife:

"Has that horrible old bore gone yet?"

The caller was still there. Mrs. Locke was equal to the emergency, however, and she called back:

"Yes, dear, she went nearly an hour ago, Mrs. A. is here now."

◆ ◆ ◆

The recent marriage of Eugene Field's daughter recalled to an old school chum of Mrs. Field's—that chum being now the wife of a prominent New York attorney—a hitherto unpublished story of the erratic Western genius.

There were visitors in prospect [illegible] room in the Field household and a change in the culinary department. Mischief was afoot [illegible], and Mrs. Field was visibly [illegible] endeavoring to be everywhere at once, when the man of "Sharps and Flats" appeared in the kitchen doorway with a folio in his hand.

"Oh, won't you watch those pies for me while I run up stairs an instant?" his wife exclaimed. "Be sure not to let the meringue scorch—it would ruin them—you'd better give me that book or they'll be burned to a crisp." With mock meekness Mr. Field allowed her to carry off his treasure. On returning she was horrified to find the oven door wide open and the rich, fluffy meringue flat, tough, and leather-like.

"They're ruined!" she exclaimed in dismay. "Why didn't you keep the oven door shut?"

"Keep the door shut!" Mr. Field repeated in very genuine amazement. "Why, you told me to watch them every instant, and I'd like to know how I could do that with the oven door shut!"

◆ ◆ ◆

When it was too late the barber's customer discovered that the operator he had selected to manipulate the razor had been indulging in strong drink. But he sank back in his chair, trusting to luck for a successful shave. The inevitable happened, however, when the nerve-racked barber jabbed a piece of cuticle from the victim's chin.

"Now you see, Sir, what hard drinking will do," wailed the damaged person.

"Yes, it does make the skin tender," said the man of shears and blade.

◆ ◆ ◆

Few men in New York took a keener interest in the Mayoralty campaign than did Sir Henry Irving. During the intermissions of the performance on Tuesday night the returns were brought to the actor and he was jubilant at the final outcome, for Mr. Irving and the Mayor-elect are warm personal friends. In reply to the query as to how he regarded the election, Mr. Irving said:

"The people of New York have chosen for their Mayor a future President of the United States."

◆ ◆ ◆

Pierpont Morgan received a request just before election to contribute something to a campaign fund in a local fight near his home up the Hudson. The committee that made the request received as an answer a finely illuminated set of the Ten Commandments, which naturally caused both chagrin and amusement. Later it was discovered that the commandments were intended for a local Sunday school and that the addresses of the two committees had become mixed. The political committee has not announced the ultimate result of its request.

◆ ◆ ◆

Eugene Blackford, the ex-Fish Commissioner, was standing in the door of his office in Fulton Market one day last week, when a literary woman came up to him and said: "Mr. Blackford, I am gathering material for an article on crabs. Do you think those little crustaceans have the faculty of reasoning?"

"Well, madam," replied Mr. Blackford, "I have never given the subject a thought, but I have known crabs to do some remarkable things. Last Summer I was fishing for flounders in Jamaica Bay. The water was shallow, and I could easily see the bottom. A crab sidled up to my bait, picked up the hook with one claw, took off the bait with the other, ate it, and then climbed up the line hand over hand, tumbled into the boat, and went nosing around looking for the bait box. If that isn't reason, it certainly is a very high degree of instinct."

◆ ◆ ◆

Capt. Henry J. Goldman, Fifth United States Cavalry, was succeeded as recruiting officer at Albany on Wednesday by Capt. Curtin B. Hoppin of the Second Cavalry. These two officers arrived at West Point the same day, in fact they stepped off the same train, went through the Academy together, and were graduated from West Point on June 15, 1877. Their first experience at the Military School made an indelible impression on both of them. Major Symonds, who is at present in charge of the Barge Canal Commission work at Buffalo, was cadet officer of the day on the day of their arrival at West Point. The "plebs" entered the cadet quarters unobserved by Cadet Symonds. When he discovered them he said to Mr. Hoppin:

"How did you get in here—what's your name?"

In a tremulous voice Mr. Hoppin replied: "Hoppin, Sir."

"Then hop out," rejoined Cadet Symonds in the same tone of voice in which he had asked the question.

◆ ◆ ◆

There is one small boy who feels honestly proud over the election returns—especially those for Judges of the Supreme Court—and that is the young son of the lately elected Judge Greenbaum. The youngster is about twelve years old, but that didn't hinder him from taking a vital interest in his father's affairs and doing his small best toward aiding his success. [illegible] hours from school a day or two be-

NOV 1901

"Who are you going to vote for as Judge?" he asked.

The man confessed to not having yet made a choice.

Said the small boy, growing confidential, "Say, I know a fine man. Honest? I should say so. Why, he's just the man for Judge, an' you better vote for him."

The mild-mannered man noted the youthful enthusiasm and inquired who this paragon of virtue might be.

"Mr. Greenbaum," proudly announced the boy.

"And how do you know so much about Mr. Greenbaum?" asked the mild-mannered man.

"How do I know so much about him? Well, I guess I ought to know a lot about him. Ain't he my father?" was the indignant retort.

The mild-mannered one smiled pleasantly. "Sonny," he said, "you're all right. I guess your father's a pretty good sort, and I'll vote for him. You go home and tell him he has a pretty shrewd son."

And the small boy trudged home with wrinkles in his brow to tell his father of "another vote," but to confidentially ask his mother just what "shrewd" meant.

◆ ◆ ◆

T. Thomas Fortune tells a story about a friend of his who recently returned from Europe. Mr. Fortune says that his friend was playing poker one night in London, when the game became exciting. The pot contained $30, and the Englishman exclaimed:

"I'll raise you a pound."

"Dat's all right, white man," said the negro, "I dun raise you a ton."

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. John S. Kenyon, Secretary of the Street Railroad Commission, is a Syracusan, and worked diligently for the success of Jay B. Kline, who defeated James K. McGuire for Mayor of Syracuse. On election night, when the members of the Albany Club learned that Mr. Kline had been elected, they sent a telegram of congratulation to their fellow-clubman, Col. Kenyon, adding the signatures of the closest friends of the Colonel in the club. One of the names added was that of State Printer James B. Lyon, who was not present when the dispatch was made up. Later he came in and was informed what "the boys" had done. He looked puzzled. Then he said:

"Why, I was not in favor of the election of Mr. Kline. James K. McGuire is my particular friend. What do you think he'll say about my sending congratulations to the man who defeats him?"

◆ ◆ ◆

"I think your announced intention of marrying so soon after your husband's death is perfectly outrageous," said an aggrieved friend to a young widow whose husband had died but a few months before from excessive dissipation. "You might at least wait until he is cold."

"In that case I never would get married," retaliated the widow.

◆ ◆ ◆

While a party of Harvard, Yale, and other college men were out on a geological expedition under the guidance of the venerable Prof. Emery of Harvard last week they passed a farmhouse. In the yard behind the house there was hung out to dry a large family washing. A facetious Yale junior, who should have known better, approached Prof. Emery and said:

"Professor, what caused the washout?"

What reply was vouchsafed by Prof. Emery, if any, is not related. He was, however, able to complete the trip, although much overcome by the shock.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Chuck" Conners, the Chinatown guide, went "on the road" recently with a theatrical manager who "featured" him as a Bowery curiosity, and insisted on Conners wearing evening clothes.

"Why," said Conners, "I didn't have no use for glad rags. He's no manager. He's so light he could walk all the way from the Battery to Harlem on soap bubbles and never bust a bubble."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Rev. George Gowan, one of the best-known ministers of the Christian Church, tells a story of the manner in which he once avoided making himself ridiculous in the midst of an oratorical effort. He was preaching to a great congregation one Sunday morning. He was warming to his subject, and his auditors were evidently paying close attention. As he made an unusually vigorous gesture, the hand falling toward the pulpit Bible, his cuff became unfastened and was cast some distance away into the audience. It was an awkward predicament, and threatened to destroy the effect of his sermon. But without a moment's hesitation Mr. Gowan took off the other cuff, saying as he did so:

"'And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee,' and do likewise with the left."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Yes, roses are my soul's delight," laughed Mrs. Thornton Pierce the other day, burying her face in a great armful of Autumn beauties sent from a friend's country home. "They remind me of a funny little happening of the old Baltimore days after our money took wings to itself"—and a gleam of the merry Grace Williams of old came into her eyes. "It was the tea at which I first met Mr. Pierce. Somebody had given me three or four dollars to buy gloves for that especial occasion. I never had anything in those days unless some fairy godmother opened her heart. Scarcely had I sallied forth to make the momentous purchase, when I reflected that new money first touched my hand and squandered it all in the reddest and longest stemmed roses I could find and went to the reception practically arrayed in them. They happened to be Mr. Pierce's favorites—odd, wasn't it?—and, well, I'm a New Yorker now and feel as if I had to take a tuck in my soul when I go back to dear, sleepy, tame pussy-cat old Baltimore for a visit."

◆ ◆ ◆

As the Horse Show approaches, it is quite patent that New York has grown so large that there is no longer any one man who regulates fashions or who can lay claim to the title "King of the Dudes." Berry Wall abdicated nearly fifteen years ago and now he is not even considered to be a man whose clothes are in the least conspicuous. Young Onativia, who succeeded him, lives abroad, and J. Lee Taller, who made a spurt in the same direction, retired when he married. Among the younger set of men there are none who dress out of the conventional run or who essay to introduce new fashions. David Wolfe Bishop and Robert Gerry are perhaps the nearest approaches to walking fashion plates in their set, but both of them have so many sports to follow and so much to engage their attention that they have rather neglected the matter, although always faultlessly dressed. "Willie" K. Vanderbilt is quite independent in his manner of wearing clothes, and none of the Vanderbilts seems to care very much about the tailor's art. John Jacob Astor inclines to long coats and a peculiar block of derby hat, which makes him look even taller and thinner than he really is. Clarence Mackay and Oliver Belmont are perhaps the nearest approaches to original features. Clarence Mackay has some wonderful smoking suits. Craig Wadsworth is now perhaps the only man in society who wears an evening coat with velvet collar and who also has other than plain gold, pearl, or stonine shirt buttons. He sometimes runs to the turquois.

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the most picturesque figures at any London theatrical first night is a tall, broad-shouldered gentleman, who might act King Lear without a "make-up" if he possessed the requisite technical skill, and could put himself in the sombre mood of Lear, which is very doubtful. Joseph Knight, however, is not an actor, but a dramatic critic, and a veteran in that branch of journalism, who still writes with the energy and enthusiasm of youth and contributes reviews of new London plays to at least four journals. He has also been for years the careful editor of that valuable publication, Notes and Queries. Mr. Knight has been the friend and associate of many famous artists, and may fairly be said to "know everybody." Yet, he allows himself little leisure for social amenities, though a lucky sojourner in London may meet him occasionally at the historic "Saturday nights" at the Garrick Club. He is a hard worker, who has managed to preserve through all his experiences an optimistic view of life and art, and to keep himself aware of living merit.

A present stimulus to his optimism is the appreciable triumph of his granddaughter, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, who has been described by William Watson as "a daughter of the sun god." After a very brief experience on the stage, as she is only nineteen years old, Miss Forbes-Robertson has been acting Desdemona and Ophelia to the Othello and Hamlet of her uncle, Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, with so much promise as to excite the admiration of the provincial critics. She is very beautiful and comes of good stock, and may yet be one of the forces to regenerate the English stage.

◆ ◆ ◆

Alfred T., the American representative of a London publishing house, is an inveterate smoker of cigarettes. Occasionally he takes claret with his dinner. On his recent arrival in New York he was attracted by those advertisements which announce a sure cure for cigarette fiends. He took the cure. At the end of a fortnight he was dining with some friends when he surprised them by declining his favorite wine.

"No," he said, "somehow or other I haven't cared much for wine lately. But I will smoke a cigarette."

"I thought you were taking the cure," remarked one of the party.

"So I am," was the reply; "but somehow it doesn't seem to work," and in a preoccupied manner he drew a box of the powders from his pocket and handed it to his nearest neighbor for inspection. It was passed from hand to hand. Then a shout went up.

"This is the inebriate's cure," they shouted. "It isn't the smoker's. You never read the inscription on the box."

And now the reformed drinker who didn't wish to be reformed is taking legal advice to discover whether he can sue the medical company for killing his taste for wine when they had merely promised to cure his taste for tobacco.

A Paying Investment.

Barnum used to say that he knew his advertising paid from the fact that his business was so good that he always had funds to settle his bills. The manger for a certain cigarette manufacturer has contracted to pay $25,000 a year for the use of the roof of a well-located Broadway hotel.

"Do you think it will pay?" asked the head of a big grocery firm, as he stood on the sidewalk admiring the sign. "We pay out each year some $250,000 in advertising, and we do the business to afford this outlay, and consequently argue that it pays to advertise."

THE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS

By CARROLL D. WRIGHT, LL.D.
United States Commissioner of Labor.

MOST people get alarmed when they read the statistics of immigration, and their apprehension leads them to some conclusions which cannot be substantiated by an analysis of the figures. In 1775, according to Mr. Bancroft, the historian, one-fifth of all the people in the colonies had for their mother tongue some other language than the English. The one-fifth who could not claim the English mother tongue were immigrants from France, Sweden, Holland, and Germany, the relative importance of the immigration from these different countries being in the order named. Probably at the present time at least one-half instead of one-fifth of our population cannot claim the English language as the mother tongue.

The number of immigrants coming to this country between 1820 and June 30, 1900, was 19,115,221. Prior to 1820 the Government did not take account of immigration, but the generally accepted estimate of the total immigration between the adoption of the Constitution and 1820 is but 250,000. This number is not included in the above total.

The character of the immigration has changed in a most interesting way. From 1821 to 1850 2.3 per cent. of our immigration came from Canada and Newfoundland; during the next decade (1851 to 1860) the percentage was the same, and during the last decade only 0.1 per cent. of the immigrants were from those sections. From 1821 to 1850 24.2 per cent. came from Germany, and in the next decade 36.6, this being the highest percentage reached by the Germans. During the last decade the Germans supplied only 13.7 per cent. of our foreign immigration. During the period first named (1821 to 1850) Great Britain furnished 15 per cent. of the immigrants and in the next decade 16.3 per cent. Then came a large increase from Great Britain between 1861 and 1870, the percentage being 20.2; from 1871 to 1880 it was 19.5, while for the last decade it was but 7.4. From 1821 to 1850 Ireland furnished 42.3 per cent. of our immigrants and between 1851 and 1860 35.2 per cent. Since then there has been a very rapid decrease, and between 1891 and 1900 Ireland furnished but 10.5 per cent. of our immigrants. Those from Norway and Sweden constituted only 0.6 per cent. between 1821 and 1850. The Scandinavians increased in numbers between 1881 and 1890, when their proportion was 10.8 per cent.; during the last decade it was 8.7 per cent.

The immigration from the whole group just named—Canada and Newfoundland, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, and Norway and Sweden—shows a marked relative decrease. While the immigrants from these countries constituted 74.3 per cent. of the whole number of immigrants during the entire period under discussion, they furnished between 1821 and 1850 84.4 per cent. of the total, and during the next decade 91.2 per cent., since which time there has been a rapid decrease, this group of countries during the last decade furnishing but 40.4 per cent.

These figures enable us to bring into direct and sharp comparison the immigration from countries which fifty years ago furnished hardly any increment to our population. From 1851 to 1860 Austria-Hungary sent no immigrants to this country, or not enough to make any impression upon the statistics, but between 1861 and 1870 the immigration from that country was 0.4 per cent., during the next decade 2.6 per cent., from 1881 to 1890 6.7 per cent., while during the last decade it was 16.1 per cent. Italy, beginning with 0.2 per cent. during the period from 1821 to 1850, increased to 2 per cent. between 1871 and 1880, and to nearly 6 per cent. during the next decade, while during the last decade that country furnished 17.7 per cent. of our total number. The proportions for Russia and Poland are almost identical with those for Italy. Those two countries taken together, beginning with only 0.1 per cent. of our total number of immigrants between 1821 and 1850, increased but very slightly until between 1881 and 1890, when they contributed 5 per cent., and during the last decade 16.3 per cent. These three sections—Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia and Poland—taken together, contributed during the last decade 50.1 per cent. of our immigrants, as against 40.4 per cent., as stated, for the group of five countries first named. The remainder—9.5 per cent.—came from various ocuntries.

It is interesting to know how many of the 19,115,221 immigrants coming to this country since 1821 are now living. The recent census, by its classification of population into native and foreign born, answers the question, and we find that of the total number of immigrants, 54.7 per cent. were living in June, 1900. In 1890 62 per cent. of the whole number of immigrants at that date were living, while in 1850 44.4 per cent. were still in existence.

The distribution of the foreign-born from an industrial point of view cannot be stated for the last census, as the classification of occupations is not yet ready, but in 1890, of the total number of persons engaged in agriculture, 12.87 per cent. were foreigners; in manufactures, 31.64 per cent.; in mining, 50.51 per cent.; in domestic and personal service, 32.90 per cent.; in trade and transportation, 21.78 per cent., and in all other occupations, 14.39 per cent. of the total engaged were foreigners. Taking all the occupations in the country together, it is found that 22.91 per cent. of all the persons engaged were of foreign birth. These figures show that the chief concentration is employment in connection with manufactures, mining, and domestic and personal service.

During the year ended June 30, 1900, the total number of immigrants was 448,572. Of this number, 2,382 belonged to the professional class, 61,443 were skilled laborers, 163,506 were laborers, while 134,941, including women and children, had no specified occupation.

The distribution of our immigrants from a religious point of view cannot be stated with statistical accuracy, because the census asks no questions relative to the theological beliefs of the people; but taking the sources from which immigrants come as a basis for a rough estimate, it is quite safe to say that our immigrants have been quite equally divided between the Catholic and Protestant faiths. If there is any preponderance over one-half, it is on the side of the Protestants.

From a political point of view, it is generally supposed that the majority of immigrants join the Democratic Party, but when we study more closely into the matter we find that the reverse is true. It may be that the concentration of one class of immigrants in particular localities gives the balance of power to the immigrants joining any particular party, but if we look at the general influence of immigration throughout the country the conclusions as to the political bearing of immigration are somewhat confusing. For instance, at the last Presidential election the statistics of the vote show very clearly that in most of the States having a large proportion of foreign-born, say from 12 per cent. upward, the Republican ticket prevailed. There are a few exceptions to this, as notably, Colorado, with 16.9 per cent. foreign; Montana, with 27.6 per cent. foreign, and Nebraska, with 16.6 per cent. foreign.

The State having the largest percentage of foreign-born in 1900 was North Dakota, that element constituting 35.4 per cent., the next largest being Rhode Island, with 31.4 per cent. The other extreme is found in the Southern States, where the lowest percentage is in North Carolina, her foreign-born constituting but 0.2 per cent. of her total population. Nearly all the States in the Southern section come below 5 per cent. The number of foreign-born in some States seems to be decreasing; in fact, the percentage in the whole country has decreased 1 per cent.

The migration of immigrants from States is a very interesting subject. South Carolina, with a very small percentage of her whole population foreign-born, lost 11.8 per cent. of it during the last decade; Nebraska, 12.4; Kansas, 14; Kentucky, 15.3; Tennessee, 11.4, and Nevada, 31.4 per cent. This shows that the foreign-born element is adopting the ways of the native element in changing its habitat as industrial interests demand.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

Washington, D. C.

What Next?

"IF THERE is any place better than a department store for studying passing fads and fashions I'd like to know where it is," said the girl behind the counter. "One of the beauties of a position like this is that you are constantly learning new and interesting things.

"One of my latest discoveries is that men are buying dress shields and wearing them, too. They may not take kindly to corsets, and the shirtwaist may still be hanging in the balance, but the shield has already won the day, and is doing duty in the masculine shirt sleeve. I asked a man this morning just how popular the custom had become, anyway.

"'I wouldn't like to say that the majority of men have sworn allegiance to the dress shield,' was the reply, "'but a good many have done so, and those who are wise and wear colored shirts are fast following suit. I am a rather conventional fellow myself, and seldom peel off my coat outside of my own room, but once in a while I make such a concession to comfort, and then I like to feel that my shirt is not damp and streaked and entirely unpresentable.'

"This confession upset me for a moment. 'But who sews them in?' I asked.

"'I do,' said he. 'You don't suppose I've been baching for the last fifteen years without learning to use needle and thread, do you?'

"And then he bought a dozen pair of shields. Most men taboo anything that savors of effeminacy, but they certainly do take to the shields."

How Should "Bobby" Know?

The density of the English "bobby" has often been told, but here is the experience of a young woman just back from London. Happening out on the street one morning, she noticed that the reflected light suggested afternoon rather than morning. The sun, to all appearances, seemed to be in the west. To the first policeman she met she addressed this query:

"Officer, which is west?"

He pointed to the direction from which the sunshine seemed to come.

"Oh," she said, "then the sun rises in the west in London?"

"As to that, Miss," replied "Bobby," "I really cannot say."

NOV

SONGS AND THEIR SINGERS

TWO notable entertainments opened the musical season. The Wagner concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Thursday night and the song recital of Lilli Lehmann on Friday afternoon were things to be treasured in the memory of the true lover of music. It was especially fortunate that the first notes of the vocal season were those of a song recital. So much of the real nature and purpose of song is obscured in the factitious show of the opera performances that a very poor brand of art often passes for the genuine article. Singing which would instantaneously disclose its deformity if revealed in the nakedness of the concert platform is transformed into something like beauty by the rich garb of the operatic singe. Even Mme. Marchesi, who has probably prepared more women to be prime donne than any other teacher has, says that she regards the test of the recital as far higher than that of the theatre. She notes that in the latter the singer has action, facial expression, the surroundings of scenery and other singers, and the orchestra to distract the attention of the audience from her work; while on the concert platform she must stand forth and only sing. And she concludes the work in which she makes these remarks—her recently published "Ten Lessons in Singing"—with these wise words of advice to her pupils:

"Do not sing much during your vacation; improve yourselves by reading good books, and do not fail to go over the text of your songs again and again, and penetrate yourselves with their meaning. A singer with a moderately good voice, who has mastered the significance of his words, will always have the advantage over the possessor of a much finer instrument to whom they are a sealed message. Gounod was wont to say of a singer of the latter type, 'What a beautiful organ pipe!'"

Lilli Lehmann, with her beautiful gray hair, a ginger on whom the silver of life's sunset falls like a halo, created a profound impression at her recital in Carnegie Hall because through all her career she has known what Mme. Marchesi teaches in her book. Mme. Lehmann's career has been operatic, but her success has been due to her recognition of the fact that, without understanding she would be only a "beautiful organ pipe." She has studied the meaning of her texts and has endeavored to sing that meaning to her hearers. Because of that lifelong study she was able, when she desired to do so, to leave behind her the glamor and glitter of the theatre and to step to the higher realm of the concert platform, where she ceased to be a singing actress and became only and entirely a singer. And because of her lifelong attitude toward her art, she is able today, when her voice, although it is in an excellent state of preservation, is certainly not the brilliant and powerful organ it was fifteen years ago, to give song recitals which enchant the public of two continents.

The state of the voice itself, however, should not be permitted to pass without comment. Mme. Lehmann is fifty-three years old, and can still produce tones of beautiful quality and resonance. If that teaches us anything at all, it teaches the oft-repeated lesson that the foundation of all lasting success in singing is sound schooling. With her natural gifts and insufficient training, Lilli Lehmann might have sung perhaps twenty years, brilliantly at first, and then with diminishing powers, till at last she lingered on the stage a pitied shadow of former greatness. The fact is that she has been on the operatic stage nearly thirty-five years, and, while, as I have already said, her voice is not all that it used to be, it is a very great deal more than a shadow of its former self. It is still a beautiful voice, and worth hearing for its own sake, as well as for the use to which this noble artist puts it.

Now the reason why Mme. Lehmann can sing so well at fifty-three is that, when she was a girl she learned how to do it. She is not a faultless singer, but her schooling was good and her method is well grounded. She has never outraged her throat in the production of tone, and the result is that the vocal organs are still in a healthy condition. They show some signs of age, but not of abuse. They are still able to do the work asked of them by the singer.

There ought to be a lesson in this for young singers and students of vocal art. All singing teachers will admit that the chief obstacle to their success with their pupils is the insensate haste of the students to end study and go before the public. The inevitable result of undue haste in appearing on the stage is that the vocal organs, maltreated by the unskilful singer, wear out in ten or fifteen years, and the career which began in promise ends in obscurity. People who know how to sing can sing for twenty-five or thirty years. Therefore, why hurry to begin? The perfect artist has a lifetime in which to delight the public. The imperfect performer has only a few years. Why not wait a little longer, become a perfect artist, and then sing into the twilight of life with unending delight in one's own art and ceaseless approval from the public?

Parents are often most to blame for insufficient preparation on the part of their children, and injudicious friends do a world of harm. It seems a pity sometimes that young people with artistic gifts cannot be taken away from friends and family and put wholly into the care of disinterested persons. Good singers would certainly not be as scarce under such a rule as they are now. But of course things will always go on in the same old way. Youngsters will hurry to the stage with good voices and half-formed ideas of the art of singing. They will win applause, and then they will think that they are vocal Monte Cristos and that the world is theirs. And so, perhaps, it may be for a short time. And then? Ah, then the voice will begin to lose its velvety surface, the tones will part from their thrilling resonance, and the public, the dear public, which applauds, but never loves any one except itself, will turn its face to the next young singer who comes forward with a fresh and vibrant voice.

I wish young singers would learn a lesson from Lilli Lehmann, and also from two members of the Metropolitan Opera House company. Every dramatic singer in these days yearns to sing Isolde. Mmes. Eames and Gadski are both eager to sing this great rôle. But they are not studying it yet. They are waiting. They are waiting for an artistic maturity which they realize has not yet come to them. Why cannot youngsters wait for the artistic maturity equal to the demands of public appearance instead of rushing half-baked to the footlights?

***

A charming singer, whose exquisite art achieved lovely results with a very small voice, passed into the realm of shade when Lillian Henschel died on Wednesday. She, too, was an illustration of what may be accomplished by sound schooling. Born in Ohio in 1869, Lillian Bailey studied with her uncle, C. Hayden, and afterward with Pauline Viardot, the gifted daughter of Manuel Garcia, and finally with Georg Henschel, whose wife she became. She had a very small voice of beautiful quality, and under the wise guidance of her husband she imposed upon a sound method, acquired from her earlier teachers, a mastery of oratorio and lieder styles not surpassed by any singer before the public in her time. If she had possessed sufficient volume of voice and a more eager temperament, she would have been a really great singer. But she must go on the records simply as a singer of exquisite taste, of refinement, intelligence, and sentiment.

The termination of the delightful song recitals which Mr. and Mrs. Henschel used to give will cause sincere regret to music lovers, to whom they were a source of true enjoyment. But there will be a more human regret than this for the ending of a partnership which was as beautiful in its domestic as in its artistic features. Mr. Henschel, who has done much for musical art in this country, will have the profound sympathy of a public which admired him and his wife as demonstrators of the possibility of wedded happiness as well as of what may be achieved by consummate art with limited material.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Lights and Shadows of the Stage

THOSE embryonic dramatists, who seem never to learn that it is action in the theatre and not words that count, might learn a lesson from the last act of "The Royal Family," again happily on view at the Lyceum Theatre. It is a fact that perhaps has struck few people—and one that is probably the first instance of the kind on record—that throughout the whole of the last act the star does not speak a single word. Such dialogue as there is is wholly secondary to the action—the King, his Court, and the various characters enter, moving naturally and without any undue explanatory phrasing on the part of any of the characters.

When Miss Russell finally appears she does not speak. With head bowed she walks over to the Prince, to whom she is betrothed. It is only after she has taken his hand that she gazes up into his face and recognizes in him the man whom she has loved all along. Then she glances quickly at her father, her face lights up for a moment, and reaching one arm about the neck of her lover, she pillows her head on his breast, while the curtain falls on a picture of exquisite suggestion.

***

In securing Mrs. W. G. Jones for the part in "The Royal Family" formerly played by Miss Mrs. Gilbert, the management has done as well as possible. Mrs. Jones is one of the veterans of the stage. And in this connection an interesting fact suggests itself, but one which may not readily be established. Although Shakespeare is of course the keynote and touchstone of all good acting, the fact remains that when the part of an old woman comes to be played in any of the modern comedies, it is almost invariably played by an actress who has had a Shakespearean training. Mrs. Jones is no exception to the rule. She has played Mrs. Quickly, Dame Quickly, Nurse, and Lady Capulet, and has had a long experience in the old comedies. Her performance of Mrs. Tweedie is a delightful piece of character acting, and she is ably supported by Miss Ida Conquest, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mr. Frederick Perry, and Mr. Frederick Lewis.

***

Incidental music in more serious dramatic performances. In Mr. Irving's productions one sees its use to the best—and likewise to the very worst—advantage. In the "Merchant of Venice" the accompanying music forms one of the delightful features, entirely in harmony with the poetic atmosphere which characterizes the production as a whole. In "The Lyons Mail," on the other hand, though the entire performance is of a highly melodramatic sort, one would almost wish that in the case of an actor of Irving's eminence the incidental music had been omitted. The various characters are brought on the stage with brief passages of music intended to define their personal attributes and bearing in the plot.

When Irving, as Lesurques, the dignified merchant and noble father, enters there is a strain of melancholy tenderness from the orchestra, which gives way quickly as he reappears a moment later in the guise of the brandy-drinking highwayman Dubosc. The latter's appearance is signalized by a quick, lively measure in a minor key. All this is effective theatrically, and it is entirely consistent with melodramatic usage, but with such an artist as Irving one feels somehow that it is lacking in dignity.

One had a taste of Wagner these days at the Broadway Theatre, where the witches' music for Sothern's production of "Richard Mansfield" Beauty Adjures her incantations to Strauss from "Macbeth." The use of this music for such scenes is not new, but it adds much the same to the weird, uncanny effect of the incident.

***

Miss Ethel Barrymore has been playing in "Cousin Kate" for a month now, and the piece is still drawing good houses. Miss Barrymore's performance of the title rôle is a delightful piece of work, and the play is a pleasant one, but it is not a piece that will live long in the memory. It is a trifle, and a very slight one at that. Miss Barrymore has been playing it for a month, and she will probably play it for another month, but it will soon be forgotten.

***

Miss Barrymore's mother, Mrs. Georgiana Drew Barrymore, was a member of the Augustin Daly company for many years, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's father, John Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. He was a handsome man, and a fine actor. He died in 1897, and his daughter, Ethel, was then a child of seven. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her father's plays. She was a precocious child, and her father's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her father's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's uncle, Maurice Barrymore, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. He was a handsome man, and a fine actor. He died in 1905, and his daughter, Ethel, was then a child of eight. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her uncle's plays. She was a precocious child, and her uncle's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her uncle's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's aunt, Ethel Barrymore, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1903, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of nine. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her aunt's plays. She was a precocious child, and her aunt's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her aunt's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-grandmother, Georgiana Drew, was also a member of the Daly company, and was a favorite with the public. She was a beautiful woman, and a fine actress. She died in 1893, and her daughter, Ethel, was then a child of twelve. She had been on the stage since she was a baby, and had appeared in many of her mother's plays. She was a precocious child, and her mother's friends predicted a brilliant future for her. But she was not destined to follow in her mother's footsteps. She married a young lawyer, and retired from the stage. She lived a quiet life, and her husband died in 1900. She then returned to the stage, and has been playing ever since.

***

Miss Barrymore's great-

THE CAPTURE OF FORT WASHINGTON

Celebration of the 125th Anniversary—A Traitor, a Heroine, and a Glimpse of the True Washington

THE one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Fort Washington, which will be observed on Saturday next, was a particularly heroic and gallant struggle, marked by unusual episodes.

We are all interested in the "true Washington;" we catch a glimpse of his real self in this action. We all despise a traitor; we must reckon with one here. We take off our hats in wonder and veneration before a woman managing a cannon; there was such a heroine at Fort Washington.

One of the plans that figured conspicuously in the Revolution was an effort on the part of the patriots to hold New York. Toward the end of June, 1776, the British ships appeared in the lower harbor, and soon British tents covered the green hills of Staten Island. About two months later the battle of Long Island took place. The Americans fought gallantly, but were defeated. They were now in a bad plight, and if the English had followed up their advantage they might have crushed or captured the entire force. Washington saw the great danger of remaining on Long Island, and, managing to keep up an appearance of occupation to the last minute, slipped his 9,000 men across the East River during a night and had every man on the other side ere the red coats had fairly finished rubbing their eyes on the morning of the 30th of August. Apparently Gen. Howe did not recover from his surprise for some time, as fully two weeks elapsed ere he attempted to follow the Americans. He landed his troops, as we know, on Sunday, Sept. 15, at Kip's Bay, foot of Thirty-fourth Street. The militiamen stationed there took fright immediately and ran. Washington galloped to the scene without delay, but even his presence could not stop the rout. These same men afterward redeemed themselves, but in the meantime the British took possession of the greater part of the island and the Americans retreated to Harlem Heights. Washington established his headquarters at the Morris house, (now called the Jumel mansion,) owned by Roger Morris, who, according to tradition, was his successful rival for the hand of the beautiful Mary Philipse.

The locality suggests another interesting incident. In the course of his rounds of inspection the commander in chief was struck by the skillful construction of some of the works thrown up under the direction of a youthful Captain of artillery. The latter proved to be Alexander Hamilton. Washington sent him word that he would like to see him, and thus commenced that friendship that has so closely linked these two prominent figures.

While here encamped on Sept. 16 the Americans won the brilliant little victory of Harlem Heights, the main action of which took place in a buckwheat field to the west of the present site of Columbia University.

The location of the patriot army along the high but narrow strip at the northern end of Manhattan Island, as far as any attempt was involved of holding New York, was very much like the tail trying to wag the dog. Furthermore, it was fraught with great danger, as the English could, without much trouble, surround it and cut off the mainland whence the Americans drew their supplies. Washington was not slow to recognise this fact, and he accordingly transferred his army to White Plains.

The question now arose whether or not to retain Fort Washington. This had been constructed to secure, in conjunction with Fort Lee, opposite, the safety of the Hudson. Washington was in favor of abandoning it, but he was opposed by Congress and many of his fellow Generals, and he finally yielded to their desires.

The site of the fort was on a line with our present One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, overlooking Boulevard Lafayette, and about 300 feet above tide water. It was a five-sided earthwork, with bastions having in its vicinity batteries, redoubts, and intrenched lines, and about a half-mile to the north, on the same ridge, an outwork called Fort Tryon, crowning a steep and difficult ascent.

Any one looking up from Boulevard Lafayette on the one side, or from King's Bridge Road on the other, must wonder how any attacking force could have ever made the attempt to capture such a strong position. The chances are that no such attempt would have been made had not an American traitor, William Demont, furnished Howe with the plans of the defense and described the inadequate force of the Continentals. Demont was the Adjutant of Col. Robert Magaw, commander of Fort Washington, and, like most traitors, suffered the remorse and bitterness that come to those who betray their compatriots.

Although the post seemed impregnable, there were in reality not enough men to protect the extended line, which the Americans tried to cover outside of the fort, and not enough room in it to hold the troops in case of retreat. Howe was able, of course, to see the real situation and take advantage of its weaknesses.

On Nov. 15, having satisfied himself of his ability to capture the fort, he summoned the garrison to surrender, calling attention to the fact that, according to military law, if the place were stormed, the captives could be put to the sword.

Col. Magaw's answer was short and to the point. It wound up as follows:

"I rather think it a mistake than a settled resolution in Gen. Howe to act a part so unworthy of himself and the British nation. But give me leave to assure his excellency that, actuated by the most glorious cause that mankind ever fought in, I am determined to defend this post to the last extremity."

Howe's plan was simple but thoroughly effective. He prepared to attack the middle and both ends at the same time.

At the very outset things seemed to go wrong for the Americans. On the morning of Nov. 16, 1776, Washington, Greene, Putnam, and Mercer crossed from the Jersey shore and had scarcely reached headquarters (the Roger Morris house, on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street,) when the British began to drive in Cadwalader's troops, stationed on the heights about One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. Washington and the other Generals came pretty near being captured—a catastrophe that would have entirely changed the course of the Revolution—but, fortunately, they were able to reach their boat shortly before the troops, "battling all the way," were forced back to the fort. So much for the southern end.

The middle position seemed extraordinarily strong. It involved the ascent of a high hill, the capture of a work at the top, a sharp descent, and then another steep climb to the heights on which Fort Washington was situated. One can get a practical illustration of the task by mounting from the Speedway to High Bridge Park, thence to the crest on which the Fort George restaurant is situated, then down on the other side to Kingsbridge Road, and finally up the steep incline to Washington Heights.

What is now popularly known as Fort George, a name given it by the British, was originally called Laurel Hill. Upon it the Americans had built defensive works, traces of whose embankments can still be discerned on the high ground directly north of the Juvenile Asylum property. The actual defenses were within the grounds of the present pleasure garden. Across the Harlem, in the neighborhood of the site of the New York University, the English had constructed a battery. This began its part of the programme by pouring ever a rain of shot and shell, which continued for six hours, and literally pounded the hillside full of missiles, some of which are occasionally turned up even at this late day. Under cover of this fire the British under Cornwallis landed about in a line with One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, and made a bayonet charge up the hill. The American commander, Col. William Baxter, fell, sword in hand; his inadequate force broke before the overwhelming British and Hessian lines and fell back over the hill, crossed the valley, and climbed up toward Fort Washington, a view of which the British now commanded from the captured post. Thus the middle section was lost.

The northern outwork called Fort Tryon, a name given it after its capture by the British to honor the last royal Governor of New York, situated on the edge of the hill overlooking Inwood, was the scene of the fiercest fighting and of an extraordinary incident. A part of the line of fortification is still plainly visible, especially a tall breastwork where the Americans had planted several cannon. A brave and determined force of 800 Virginia and Maryland sharpshooters under Lieut. Col. Rawlings, who had done splendid work on Long Island, protected this section. The rocky incline, covered with all kinds of obstructions, concealed the marksmen who on this Autumn day defended their hillside against from 4,000 to 5,000 hired Hessians and Waldeckers under Knyphausen. The former did the very best they could with their poor weapons, but the persistent and repeated charges of the foreigners told. No quarter was given, and many a bloody bayonet figured in that stubborn fight. The hillside was strewn with wounded and dead, and Rawlings was seriously hurt.

While the contest was fiercely raging one of the gunners, named Corbin, at the breastwork already mentioned, fell, pierced by a rifle ball. At his side was his young wife Margaret, who had been assisting him. Without a moment's hesitation she stepped into his place, and stifling the anguish she must have felt, and nerving herself against the sight of her dead husband, served the cannon until she herself fell wounded, torn by grape shot. Through some miraculous circumstance she recovered. Her services were duly recognized by Congress in a resolution commending her heroic action, and she was voted one-half the monthly pay of a soldier and a yearly grant of "one compleat suit of clothes out of the public stores or the value thereof in money."

For three hours the Continentals resisted the onslaught of overwhelming numbers, but finally they were driven back, fighting hand to hand as they retreated. Along the level section where "the Castle" of the present day stands, and where now, amid scenes of rural beauty, one may saunter along Fort Washington Avenue, the patriots, hard pressed by the Hessians, fell back toward Fort Washington. At times the two parties were "all mingled in a mass," the foreigners bayoneting right and left. It was, no doubt, this harrowing scene that Washington witnessed through his glass from the opposite side of the river, and that so completely overcame him.

Knyphausen without delay sent in a flag and demanded the surrender of the place. Washington noticed this procedure, and hurried off a volunteer, Capt. Gooch, a brave and daring officer, who crossed the river with a message, offering in case Magaw could hold out until evening, to endeavor to bring off the garrison at night. Gooch had several narrow escapes from the Hessians' bayonets, but he managed to reach the fort, and make his way back to the Jersey shore. His effort, unfortunately, was entirely in vain; Magaw could not hold out, and was forced to surrender himself and his garrison prisoners of war.

The prisoners numbered 2,837 men, including 221 officers. All told, the Americans had less than 3,000 men; the enemy mustered about three times that number.

The fate of the prisoners has often been described in the story of the sugar-house jails and the prison-ships of New York. It is a story of terrible suffering and inhuman treatment; of starvation, cold, fever, brutality, and fiendish cruelty that rapidly thinned the ranks of the unfortunates who so gallantly defended Fort Washington.

The surrender was almost a crushing blow to the American cause, and came near ruining it. In a letter written the next day, Gen. Greene said: "I feel mad, vexed, sick, and sorry. This is the most terrible event; the consequences are justly to be dreaded."

The remains of Fort Washington and the high breastwork of Fort Tryon are easily discernible at the present day. Fort Washington Avenue has cut off a portion of the northeast bastion of the former, leaving a vertical face about ten feet high of native rock. Here, on Nov. 16, a wayside seat with pilasters supporting an entablature and embracing a suitably inscribed tablet will be unveiled. Above, on a concrete platform, a cannon and a pile of cannon balls will be placed, adding a unique feature to the memorial.

Old Fort Washington and the ground that lies between it and Fort Tryon present a beautiful spot for an Autumn ramble. The quiet of nature prevails; below on one side flows the Hudson, on the other the Harlem; toward the west the Palisades rise in calm, commanding dignity, while to the north and east neighboring hills greet the eye. The level ground and the hillsides, sloping to the valleys whence the British and the Hessians struggled to the heights, have from time to time yielded many relics of battle and the accoutrements of war. Sword hilts, bayonets, musket balls, lance tips, buttons of various regiments, and big cannon shot are a few of the varied trophies that have been found and are in the possession of people in the neighborhood. They are regarded as great prizes, constituting realistic reminders of the time when Washington and his Continentals held the heights amid the clash of arms and roar of cannon. The finding of an old round shot is an event in that section of New York City, and stirs anew the sentiment that has made it one of the hallowed spots of Revolutionary days.

ALBERT ULMANN.

Caddy's Patron Saint.

A STRANGE personality, strange even for the golf course, has been invading the links of Van Courtlandt Park and other neighboring playgrounds during the past few weeks. This individual calls himself Charley.

"They call me that," he explains to anybody he meets on the links, adding that he has a last name—Graves.

Now, Charley has ambition. Every golfer has, perhaps, but Charley's is unique. He doesn't care for the game to any extent. He had just as soon play with a broken stick as a whole one. It makes no difference to him whether he makes the eighteen holes in 80 strokes or in 180.

"It's not the strokes that count," he explains. "It's the words, the apt phrases, the delicate linguistic turns, the—"

So he chatters on to every chance acquaintance of the links.

Some one took the trouble the other day to make inquiries as to what Charley did when he wasn't playing golf.

"Well, said a man who had known him in other days, "he's a sort of literary chap in a way—writes poetry and jokes. It was only last month that golf took him. The game itself didn't fascinate him at all, you know, but he'd been studying dictionaries of synonyms so long, searching for rhymes, that all the new words he heard on the links kind of got next to him. He dreamed about them all night, wrote verses with them the next day, told all his friends what a good stroke he was—in fact, grew golf mad. His ambition is, though he will not admit it, to become the greatest golf lunatic and the most proficient word coiner on any links."

Now, Charley has already written what he calls "An Ode to the Brassy," which he has tried in vain to have published. He tells his friends with pride that he can dream about golf as many hours a night as the best of them, that he can talk as loudly as anybody about the game in elevated trains on the way back from the park, and that he spends at least three dollars on caddies every time he makes his appearance. He is called on the links "the caddy's patron saint."

"There's a difference," he says every afternoon to the player who precedes him in the match, "between a caddy and a patron saint. A caddy is a mere hireling, who looks after your clubs and tells you what club to use. A patron saint is a spiritual guide, who inspires you to do your best, who encourages you to keep on trying, who—"

Charley will walk a mile or take a trip by trolley to King's Bridge just to impart to an old acquaintance the merits of the newly found game, which, however, he only calls a game by courtesy.

"What's the fun in it anyway?" asks his fellow 'litterateur,' who hasn't ever played.

"Fun?" exclaims Charley. "Who said it was fun? That is a misnomer. It is exhilaration, mental intoxication, ambrosia for the soul, a chaser away of dull care. You strike a ball. Either it goes far ahead or you tear up the earth under it and it stays where it is. In either case you are ecstatic. In either case—or contingency, shall I say?—a new word occurs to your mind, is forced upon you, impinges itself into your dream cells, imprints itself on your memory, becomes part of your poetic apperceptive sub-strata. Is it not delightful, indescribable?"

After less than a month of it, Charley's case is hopeless. At the Poet's Club they sigh and say, "Verses and brassies don't mix well."

Mrs Smith's Waterloo.

THERE lives in a small town in Western New York, not far from Buffalo, an estimable lady with matrimonial proclivities. She has married three times and is yet barely past middle age.

Her various names have blotted from memory her maiden name, but she became Mrs. Green on entering matrimonial relations with her second husband. Mr. Green died a few months after the marriage, but Mrs. Green did not believe in living single, and she cut short the conventional period of mourning in order to enter unincumbered into negotiations with a well-to-do farmer, who had paid her some attention in her younger days. The affair progressed with eminent satisfaction to both interested parties, and finally culminated in their marriage.

Just one cause of dissension arose to mar their connubial bliss. The new partner of Mrs. Green's joys and sorrows was known to the world as "Smith." Now, Mrs. Green did not care to descend from the halo of that noble Anglo-Saxon name, Green, to the more plebeian ranks of the Smiths. She refused, therefore, to be a silent member in the partnership, and insisted that her friends continue to call her Mrs. Green. Here the trouble arose. Mr. Smith did not like the idea, but he was one of the submissive kind whose ideas do not count. Their friends, however, refused to call her anything but Mrs. Smith.

The submissive husband finally arose in his wrath and applied an effective remedy. The women of the township have a vote on school matters, and a meeting was to be held in the district school, two miles from the Smith farm. The day of the meeting turned out to be stormy, but Mrs. "Green" insisted on going, regardless of the weather. By 6 o'clock in the evening the roads were under several inches of mud, and the rain was still pouring down. Mr. Smith had his orders, however, and obediently harnessed up his team and drove his wife through the mud two miles to the school house.

The meeting was called to order and the roll taken of the property owners present. Mr. Smith's name was called. He responded with a mild "Here!" His wife's name followed—"Mrs. Smith!" No reply, although that lady sat at her husband's side. She would be "Mrs. Green" or nobody.

Mr. Smith was righteously furious. At the close of the meeting he went to the shed for his team and drove up to the school door. His wife came out to join him for the trip home. As she gathered her skirts to step into the rig Mr. Smith inquired:

"Have you seen Mrs. Smith around here anywhere?"

His wife was somewhat taken aback by this unexpected sally, but recovered herself and replied:

"No! I have seen no such person."

"Oh, excuse me," continued her husband. "I was looking for my wife, but if she isn't here I'll drive along home."

He whipped up his horse and vanished in the darkness, mud flying from wheels and hoofs. His wife stood for several moments, looking in the direction he had taken, too much astonished at such an unheard-of exhibition of independence to say a word. When she came to herself the teams had all driven away.

She had ample time to think several things as she trudged alone toward home, through the mud, which came over her ankles at every step, and the steady downpour, which soon soaked her to the skin.

When she finally reached home she was too much exhausted to even assume an injured expression. Her husband was sleeping peacefully, and she did not disturb him. She was "Mrs. Smith" from that day forth.

Those Foolish Questions!

Benevolent Old Lady—How old are you, Sir?

The Youngster—Thirty-five.

Benevolent Old Lady—Bachelor?

The Youngster—Alas, yes.

Benevolent Old Lady—Ah, too bad. How long?

WHEN JUDSON WENT TO "SHOP"

With Some Experiences as to Discounts

ON Monday morning Mr. Judson made a startling announcement.

"I see," said he, "that all the shops have advertised a wonderful reduction on gents' wearing apparel for to-day only. If I get time this afternoon I'm going out and buy a few little things."

This declaration of intention coming from another man might not have been unusual, but coming from Mr. Judson it was. Mr. Judson has never done his own shopping. His entire wardrobe, from collar buttons to opera hats, has been under the supervision of Mrs. Judson, and all Judson has had to do was to go around to the tailor's and be measured and fitted whenever his wife told him he needed a new suit, and afterward pay the bills and wear the clothes. Therefore, it sounded strangely to hear him say that he intended to buy some things on his own account.

He made his announcement valiantly enough, but, in reality, he was not so brave, for he didn't know how Mrs. Judson would take this usurpation of her sartorial responsibility. However, she did not seem to mind.

"I'd go myself," she said, "but I'm so busy that I don't see how I can possibly get down town to-day. Anyway, I suppose you know what you want as well as I do. If you don't it's high time you were finding out. If I should die, I don't know what in the world would become of you. You'd be as helpless as a child, and it will do you good to learn how to do a few little things for yourself while I'm still here, and you can get discount. Be sure and don't forget the discount."

"How can I get discount?" asked Judson.

"On my account, to be sure," said Mrs. Judson. "I'm registered at all the stores as a dressmaker, and am entitled to 10 per cent. off. I took a course of instruction in sewing a few months ago, unbeknown to you, so the modistes and tailors couldn't cheat me out of my eye teeth every time I had a gown made, and now I am doing all my own sewing and am helping the neighbors on their Winter clothes. Belle Smithers is helping me, and we are running a regular establishment. That's why I am so busy, and that's why you will be able to get 10 per cent. discount on what you buy."

"But how will I get it?" said Judson. "What will I have to say?"

"Oh, nothing much," returned Mrs. Judson, lightly. "I've only been registered a week, and haven't bought anything since then myself, but I know you won't have any trouble. Just tell them that you are my husband, and that the things are for me, and it will be all right."

About 2 o'clock Mr. Judson did his shopping. For convenience sake he shopped by means of a purchase ticket. He bought six shirts, five pairs of socks, two neckties, and a leather belt. The girl at the desk footed up the bill.

"Sixteen seventy-five," she said, concisely.

"All right," said Judson. And then he began to figure. "Ten per cent. off $16.75 would be—let's see—ten times five are fifty, ought and five to carry. Ten times seven—seventy—seventy-five. Ten times sixteen—m—m—m—$1.67, not counting in the fraction, which I suppose you always claim for yourselves. One-sixty-seven from $16.75 would leave $15.08, wouldn't it? All right. Here you are."

At the conclusion of this intricate arithmetical calculation, Mr. Judson counted out $15.50, and laid it on the counter. The girl, meanwhile, had listened to this strange monologue with constantly increasing amazement, and she did not share Mr. Judson's satisfaction over the solution of his difficult financial problem.

"Fifteen—eight?" she said. "How do you make that out?"

"Discount," said Judson succinctly, but comprehensively.

The girl looked at him suspiciously. "What have you done," she said, "that you should be entitled to discount?"

Judson considered. "Well," said he, "I married a woman who always gets 10 per cent. off."

However logical this reply might be, in Judson's opinion, it did not convince the girl, and she proceeded to put him through the third degree. "Who is the woman?" she asked.

"Mrs. Timothy Judson."

"Why is she allowed discount?"

"She's a dressmaker."

"What does she make, suits, or waists, or—"

"Oh, no," broke in Judson, "nothing like that. She makes pajamas and overalls and sweaters. That's why she calls herself a dressmaker."

The girl blushed a little and was silent at the opposite desk toyed idly with a pencil. "My, my, all that," she said, "and I'm going to get what they're allowed to go out alone. Don't you let the sting you, Minnie. Just you give 'im back as good as he sends."

And Minnie did. "Who are you?" she asked sternly.

"I believe I mentioned once before that I am Mr. Timothy Judson," said Judson, meekly.

"Any relation to Mrs. Judson?"

"Order?" repeated Judson. "Order for what?"

"To show that you're Mrs. Judson's husband."

Judson was beginning to feel devilish under this catechism. "I'm sorry," said he, "but I didn't bring it along. It's framed and covered with glass and is so unhandy to carry that we never take it with us only when we go out to look at flats."

The girl gasped. "What are you talking about?" she said. "What is framed and covered with glass?"

"My marriage certificate."

Judson's inquisitor turned red. "You must be crazy," she said. "Who said anything about your marriage certificate?"

"You did," retorted Judson. "You asked for my order, showing that I am Mrs. Judson's husband, and that's the only order I've got."

The girl at the desk grew about four inches in half a minute. "We'll have to look into this," she said. "You'll have to be investigated. Mr. Simpkins, come here, please."

Mr. Simpkins was a tall, fair-haired young man whose chief duty was, seemingly, to support a pillar in the central aisle. At the girl's call he left the foundations of the store to take care of themselves and stepped forward briskly.

"Mr. Simpkins," said the girl, "here is a man who needs to be investigated."

Mr. Simpkins eyed the shirts in alarm. "He hasn't been caught with all these—"

"Oh, dear, no," interposed the girl, "it's nothing like that. He claims to be the husband of a Mrs. Timothy Judson. He says Mrs. Judson gets 10 per cent. off and—"

"And he wants 10 per cent. off?" interrupted Mr. Simpkins, turning to Judson, accusingly.

"That's just what I want," Judson blazed out, "and I'm going to have it, too."

"Exactly," said the girl, utterly ignoring Judson's vigorous interjection. "Will you kindly look him up?"

Mr. Simpkins smiled as if he took a fiendish delight in probing the record of Mrs. Judson's husband. He gathered up the shirts and socks and things that lay spread out on the counter and headed for a desk at the other end of the building. "Come along, here, if you please," he said to Judson, and that unlucky shopper, not knowing what else to do, trotted along at his side like a criminal, which most persons who saw him then took him to be. They cut quite a swath as they hurried down through the centre of the store, and scores of feminine eyes followed them wonderingly. The girl behind the glove counter became so excited that she found it impossible to control her effervescing spirits.

"Good gracious, Jen," she said, "they've got another shoplifter. That makes four they've nabbed this morning. This one has made a pretty big haul. Just look at the shirts."

Judson heard this caustic remark, and he turned upon his critic with a look that was meant to annihilate. But the girl did not even wither. "Did you ever?" she giggled. "He's tryin' to flirt with me. The impudence of him. I'd have 'im know I look higher than a shoplifter."

Anguish ran riot in Judson's soul, but he realized that to renounce his 10 per cent at that stage of the game would be equivalent to confessing himself an imposter, and he prayed for grit to see the thing through.

The ordeal at the registration desk began auspiciously. Mr. Simpkins brandished the confiscated dry goods above his head and laid a hand mockingly on Judson's arm. "This man," he said, "claims to be the husband of Mrs. Timothy Judson. Have you any such person registered here?"

The clerk looked through six ponderous volumes of accounts.

"The's Miss Judson," he said. "Miss Mary Judson. Mebbe she's your wife?"

"No, she isn't," retorted Judson, "but Mrs. Mary Judson is."

"It's Miss, here," said the clerk testily.

Judson reflected a moment. It occurred to him that dry goods stores were probably prejudiced against married ladies, and that his wife had been obliged to represent herself as single in order to get discount, and he said, glibly, "Oh, yes, that's she. She always calls herself Miss Judson in business."

"Where do you live?" asked Mr. Simpkins.

Judson gave his street and number. The clerk shook his head. "Taint down that way here," he said. "Our Miss Judson lives in the Bounderby Block."

"No, she don't," exclaimed Judson recklessly. "That's where she lives, but she never lives in. We keep house up town. You know—suppose we make a night and have some friends in to see the young 'do you'? Then dates don't go down on such things, but I'm not."

The group of employes behind Judson laughed. "Just listen to the puttin on airs," observed a distinctive cash girl. "He's a nice one to talk. He is—a footboy's late—with the dressmakin' an' lives off 'is earnin's. If I don't do my believe that when I get married, I'll stay single, I will."

Judson, who felt that he was losing the confidence of the salesgirl, went on. "Why don't you go and interview her? Why don't you bring her down here and let her identify me?"

"We haven't got time to do that," said Mr. Simpkins, "but we'll telephone and find out if she is married. Billings, is Miss Judson's telephone number recorded there?"

Billings was a small boy with a large shock of fiery red hair and enormous ears. "Yezzir," he said. "2,000."

"Call up 2,000," said Mr. Simpkins, "and ask Miss Judson if she has a husband named Timothy—you said Timothy, did you not?"

"Yes," said Judson, "or Alexander, either one. Alexander is my middle name and she sometimes calls me that for short. You'd better mention both names, while you're about it, so she'll be sure to make no mistake."

Billings went to the telephone and after wrestling for several minutes with the central office he was connected with Wire No. 2,000.

"Say," bawled Billings, "is this Miss Judson—ju say it is Miss Judson? Well, this is Holdupp's store—Holdupp's. Get that? Well, say, Miss Judson, the's a man here—I say the's a man here—man—m-a-n, man—a man here tryin' to buy shirts—shirts—ju get that—shirts an' socks—socks—s-o-x, socks on your account. He wants discount. He says 'is name is Judson—Timothy Judson—Alexander Judson, an' that he's your husban'—husban'—h-u-double s-b-a-n, husban'—ju get that? The boss says to find out if that's so. He says find out—Hello, how's that? Not married? Never been married? All right. Hold the wire a minute."

Billings turned his streaming face toward the anxious audience. "She says," announced the boy, "that she ain't never been married. She says—Hello—hello—is that you ringin' Miss Judson? How's that? It's your own fault, you say? Be sure to tell 'em? All right. Hold the wire a minute. She's added a pos'scrip'," said Billings, facing the crowd once more. "She says it's 'er own fault she ain't married, an' she wants ever'body to understand it. She says she's had offers."

"Good Lord!" groaned Judson.

"That's what I say," echoed Billings.

"That is sufficient," said Mr. Simpkins.

"You may ring off, Billings. Now, Sir," he continued, addressing Mr. Judson, "what have you to say for yourself?"

Judson straightened himself vertically, and puffed himself out laterally, till he resembled a Greek statue dressed up in a suit of clothes of Holdupp's own make. "What have I got to say?" he repeated. "Well, Sir, I've got plenty to say. I say it's an outrage the way you people treat customers. It's a wonder to me that you have any trade at all, the way you insult folks, and you won't have any much longer if you pursue this ruinous course, you take my word for it. Just look at me—at the humiliation I've been subjected to, and all because my wife don't dare tell people whom she meets in a business way that I'm her husband for fear she'll lose trade. If you don't believe that I'm Timothy Judson or Alexander Judson just look at all this proof I've got right here in my pocket—oceans of it. And there's one thing more I want to know. If Mrs. Judson had come and bought these things herself, would you have allowed her discount?"

"Are the things for her?" asked Mr. Simpkins.

"Of course they're for her."

Billings audaciously filliped one sock around his forefinger. The employes and the crowd of interested shoppers sniggered derisively. Mr. Simpkins alone remained calm.

"Yes," said he, "notwithstanding that appearances would have been strongly against Mrs. Judson, I fancy that if she had bought these things she would have got her discount."

"Then," said Judson, "since it's all in the family, and I'm only acting as her proxy, I'm going to have 10 per cent. off, too. If I don't get it I'll make it so hot for somebody that it'll take a month of Sundays for him to cool off."

Judson had had no intention of working himself into such a rage, and he was surprised at the vehemence with which he delivered his dire threats. He was still more surprised when, after a consultation with two men at the further end of the office, Mr. Simpkins announced that, in order to save further confusion, they had decided to allow Mr. Judson 10 per cent. discount. In the course of another half hour the red tape hedging round such delicate transactions was unwound and Judson tucked his hard earned purchases under his arm and went home.

Mrs. Judson opened the package and looked at the shirts and socks critically.

"They're nice enough," she said, "but what made you buy the things at Holdupp's? That's the most expensive place in town and, besides, I have no discount there. I told you to be sure and not forget the discount, and here you never thought of it."

Judson felt the room go round. "Oh, yes, I did," he said weakly.

He had been on the point of boasting of his valor in reducing to submission the Holdupp establishment, but he suddenly changed his mind. He adroitly rescued the tell-tale sales checks before Mrs. Judson got a chance to look at them, and presently he said: "Where do you and Belle Smithers do your sewing?"

"Here at home, of course," said Mrs. Judson. "In the back bedroom."

"Then you don't run an establishment down in the Bounderby Block?"

"Certainly not," she said in surprise. "Whatever put that into your head?"

"Oh," said Judson carelessly, "I accidentally heard of a Miss Mary Judson who has dressmaking parlors down there. I wondered if you knew anything about her."

And such a coward is Judson that that is all he has told her about it to this day.

CONTENT WITH HORSE POWER.

CONSIDERING that nearly everybody is praising the rapid strides ahead in everything which makes for greater speed in local transit, it seems weird that there are people who live right here in New York who are opposed to it. They are doomed to be swept out of current history soon, because their peculiarity depends mainly on the length of life of the Seventh Avenue horse car line which, is fast fading away. Only a little of it still remains, that little being below Twenty-third Street. Just a few of the fast-disappearing class can still be seen any morning on the little dinky green cars which have so long been dragged by horses on that avenue.

And the class referred to is again the product of Greenwich Village, which has furnished so many characters who have deserved description, and who have not failed to get it. It is a truly American class, too, for everybody knows that no district in New York has produced more loyal Americans than that same Greenwich Village of the old Ninth Ward. It is a class that has steadfastly spurned the new-fangled methods of city travel, and has remained loyal to its early prejudices. All the arguments which were advanced against riding away up in the air and above the houses in spots, and those which were advanced against being swished through the city streets by means of electricity, they have stuck to. They have continued to be content with horse power locomotion.

It is rather difficult to describe them because they are not very distinctive, in everything save their loyalty to safe and sure travel, and consequently to the horse, they are much like other persons, save perhaps that most of them are old. Their age argues considerably for them with those disposed to criticise. It always leaves the vulnerable spot in the critic's web of accusatorial hate, that an old person is wise to go it slow. But that is not the excuse the horse-motion-preferring persons advance. That was made manifest by the pleasant chatter of a very voluminously petticoated member of the type, who boarded one of the wheezing cars the other morning.

She was pleasant-looking, the motherly sort I know it to be, and good natured, for she smiled at the conductor as she dropped her fare in the box. Her glossy silk skirt, with its multitudinous pleats, was in the way. The conductor, seized with an entirely unaccountable impulse, helped her sway it dashboardward. He was young, and apparently soon repented of his kindness, for he blushed to the roots of his hair.

Safely seated, the old lady had trouble with her breath. She got it down to some degree of regularity finally, however, and then looked around. There were not many in the car, and those who were aboard did not seem to pay any attention to her. So she talked at rather than to the conductor standing on the rear platform, and he, because of his clumsy effort at managing a skirt, was anxious to be forgotten.

"I see they're bound to give us electric cars whether we want them or not," she began.

Nobody answered.

"Horses are fast enough for me," she said, proudly.

Again there was not even an approving smile from any one.

"I'd rather have my straight limbs than the fastest ride any one ever had," she went on.

An elderly man in the corner of the car, apparently too polite to remain silent, vouchsafed to say:

"You believe in slow but sure travel, I see."

"You're right I do," she added. "I read the newspapers, I do. I've made up my mind that I wouldn't enjoy being dragged under the wheels of the whizzing electric cars. I've lived in New York as long as most other folks I know, but I've always found that I could do my errands walking or riding in these cars. My husband and I haven't ever ridden on an electric car in our lives. Is this Fourteenth Street, conductor?"

The latter replied by shouting, "Fourteenth Street!"

"Nor on the elevated," added the old lady, as she walked toward the door.

"Have you many of them?" the conductor was asked when the old lady had again been safely landed on the street.

"Oh, yes, quite a few," he replied. "They're all old people," and good people, too, and we have to have lots of patience with them. Some of the men are funnier than the rest. They couldn't ride on a electric car to old Orchard for all the world. Guess they'll have to walk now."

1901

SOLVING CHEMICAL MYSTERIES

WHEN there is a subject that younger lawyers will dispute, when there are mysteries that thrill the land, in fact whenever, to use a slang phrase, everybody is "strictly up against it" the analytical chemist is called in to solve the problems and to shed light upon that which without his skill must remain a hidden riddle to the public, layman, and professional alike. Ninety times out of a hundred the chemist succeeds in the apparently hopeless task, and because there are times when he does fail it is all the more remarkable how accurate, in the long run, is his work.

To the public the work of the chemist, at least the extraordinary cases in which he is called upon, is but little known. Now and then a member of the profession becomes conspicuous in a famous poisoning case or in the analysis of inks in a disputed will or an alleged forgery trial; but compared with the really strange tasks, these are very ordinary. Here are some of the puzzles that were sent to one firm of analytical chemists for solution during the past year. They are fair samples of the sort of things that are being sent in weekly for the discoverers of secrets to wrestle with.

First there came what was suspected to be a stick of dynamite. A client had had difficulty with a number of his workmen, and one morning found in his garden a suspicious looking stick which resembled a cartridge of dynamite. Had he thought he could have hired almost any rock blaster to try a pinch of the stuff and see if it would explode. That test would have cost him a quarter of a dollar and been as effective. But the client did not think of that and paid the chemists to think for him. So an analysis of the suspected cartridge was made. It was found to be a stick of grafting wax. That client's suspicions disappeared. So did $30 of his money.

The next case, the secrets of which the chemist failed to solve, was the test of a composition billiard and pool ball. Most of the balls used on pool tables and many of those on billiard tables are not of ivory, the cost of the latter being so great. Even the composition used is expensive and is far from the ideal of a ball made of the real elephant product. But there lived a man in this city some time ago who had discovered the secret of making a composition billiard ball that was so nearly the real thing that he had a monopoly of the article. Lightness and durability in the composition balls he made were practically the same as in the ivory balls. The man guarded his secret very jealously, intending, when his time came to depart, to leave the secret to his eldest son. He failed to figure on the chances of a sudden death, however, and when one day he was killed in an accident his secret died with him. Nothing remained except to enlist the services of chemists. Some of the manufactured balls were sent to various laboratories for analysis. At least a dozen chemists were at work on the article. Weeks and months passed. Each reported progress, but none success. There was no trouble in discovering the component parts, but there was a binding material which defied detection to the very end. So the secret of the manufacture of that particular composition billiard ball still defies science.

One of the hardest conundrums proposed to these chemists was a commission to discover a process by which paper could be manufactured that should be both fireproof and waterproof.

The contract which the embryo company drew up with the chemists was one that seemed at first impossible of fulfillment. There were many fireproof papers on the market at that time, but none was waterproof. There was also much waterproof paper on the market, but none of it was fireproof. To add to the difficulty, every known chemical that could be used to make the paper waterproof—resinous substances—would tend to increase its inflammability. Also, every known chemical that could be applied to make the paper fireproof would destroy its ability to resist water. That particular contract was never quite filled, the chemists claimed. They succeeded in making the paper so waterproof that a ball of it held several gallons of water several days without leaking, and they made the same paper so fireproof that when held in a strong flame of a Bunsen burner—one of the strongest flames known—the paper simply charred and crumpled up after a time. There was no flame as the paper burned. Nothing that indicated combustion except the steady charring that began only after the paper had been held in the flame for over a minute. But if the chemists were not satisfied with the work from a scientific point of view, the officers of the company were. They claimed that for all practical purposes the paper would answer just as well as if it were as perfectly fireproof as theory could wish it. The amount paid for the secret was $10,500.

Another case that came to the laboratory was that of a very valuable setter which, it was suspected, had been poisoned. The dog had suddenly become seriously ill and had died at the end of a week in great agony. A discharged employe was suspected of poisoning the animal, and the owner wanted to send the man to prison, if possible. The body of the dead animal was sent to the laboratory, and upon being cut open it was found that Lady Grey had gulped down a champagne cork that had lodged in the intestines and killed her.

A Western produce firm shipped a consignment of eggs to a New York pie baking concern. The eggs arrived in too advanced a state of decomposition for use even for pies. The pie bakers claimed the eggs were spoiled before they were shipped. The matter threatened to get into court and the pie concern hired the chemists to determine whether the shipper had acted honestly or not. There were no known tests by which the point could be determined. Nothing remained for the chemists except to launch into the regions of the unknown and to experiment with eggs of various known stages of freshness and decay. Here came an unsuspected difficulty.

In all Washington Market the chemist could not find a single egg that was decayed. He needed decayed eggs to base his experiments upon. Not a dealer would admit that he had a rotten egg in the place. One market after another was searched, but in vain. Then the chemist discovered that his search was fruitless because he was suspected of being an agent for the Board of Health. In the end the eggs were procured from a farmer. After six weeks' work it was found that as near as could be determined the Western shipper had acted honestly.

Still another contract which this firm entered into required the engaging and the discharging of some half a dozen chemists. It was at the time when incandescent gas mantles first came into use. In the early stages the new mantle was very expensive. The object was to produce a cheaper one. The chemists were engaged to ferret out the secret of manufacturing the mantle. A chemist was especially hired to experiment with the understanding that when he had perfected things up to a certain point he was to resign and to give way to another man, who would begin where his predecessor left off. The second chemist was to continue the investigation another step, and having done his work was to be succeeded by a third, unacquainted with what had been accomplished by the two before.

One of the most interesting puzzles the firm was engaged to solve was that of discovering an alloy which would withstand the ravages of a water impregnated with a corroding acid that was found in a Montana mine of great value. A pumping plant of considerable cost was necessary to keep the mine levels dry. The water, which, having the chance to have an unusually high percentage of sulphuric acid, would eat a hole through thin metal in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Iron water pipes of considerable thickness were ruined by the action of the acid in a short time, and the cylinders of the pumps—about the most expensive section of the machinery—had to be replaced at intervals of a month or less.

A barrel of the water was shipped to this firm of chemists, with instructions to find an alloy that would withstand the action of the water.

The work of the chemists in this case was simple and entirely within the understanding of the lay mind. Several score of tiny bars of different alloys of copper, zinc, aluminum, and manganese were secured from different manufacturers. These, duly numbered, were carefully weighed and immersed in small bottles, each containing exactly half a pint of the water. The bottles were allowed to stand for one month. At the end of that time several of the alloys had entirely disappeared in solution. Others had been severely attacked, their surfaces being honeycombed throughout. But about a dozen alloys remained that seemed to have been left undisturbed. These were carefully taken out of the bottles, washed, dried, and weighed. The loss of weight, of course, represented the amount of metal which had been eaten away by the acid in the water.

Of the samples two were found that had not lost even a hair in weight. This report, giving the composition of the alloy, was sent to the mining company. Of the two alloys the cheaper one was chosen, and then an entirely new pumping plant, with cylinders and all parts that were exposed directly to the water, was made of the alloy that refused to be attacked. There has been no trouble at the mines since then, picks and shovels being made of the same alloy.

WANTS "NEXT" ABOLISHED.

THE boy in blue cloth and buttons approached the cashier with a valiant swagger and thrust a paper under the very nib of the scratchy pen. The man with money transfixed the corner of the document with his inky weapon.

"What's this?" he demanded.

"P'tition," replied the boy.

"Petition for what?" continued the cashier.

"To keep people in this buildin' from usin' the word 'next,'" retorted the boy, doggedly.

"Huh!" said the cashier. "How's that? Why do you want that innocent little monosyllable eliminated from our vocabulary, pray tell?"

The boy shook his head to intimate that a portion of this high-sounding query had flown over his head, but he had evidently caught the gist of it, for, after hitching down the front of his jacket, he blurted out a graphic explanation.

"I want the word 'next' left out o' the lingo prevailin' in this buildin'," he said, "because it causes me more trouble 'n all my money. It causes me more trouble 'n anything else in the world. I've just got through with a grand row with the Superintendent, an' all on account o' that one little word. He set on me good an' hard an' threatened to fire me if I ever made another mistake about 'next.' Innocent word, you call it? Huh! Just wait an' see."

"But what was the trouble?" asked the cashier.

"Ain't I tellin' you the trouble?" growled the boy. "It was 'next.' This mornin' about 10 o'clock a big fat man an' a woman, about 7 feet tall, got into the elevator at the second floor. The woman was real polite. She said, 'Fourth floor, please,' just as nice as could be, an' the man, he grunted 'next.' Y' understand? He said 'next.' Now, what'd you o' thought he meant by that? I put it to you straight. What'd you o' thought he meant?"

"Why," said the cashier, "just what he said. 'The next floor, to be sure.'"

"Of course," said the boy. "The floor above where we was then. For short, the third floor."

"Sure," said the cashier.

"Sure," said the boy. "That's what I thought. That's what anybody'd o' thought. But he didn't mean that. When we got to the third floor I stopped an' opened the elevator door, but nobody made a move to get off. 'This is your floor,' said I. The ole man blowed like a tortoise—"

The cashier coughed. "Porpoise," he interrupted.

The boy glared. "What's that? Porpoise? Well, it don't make any difference what he blowed like. Anyhow, he blowed. 'Who the devil said it was my floor?' he said. 'You did,' said I. 'I never,' said he. 'But you said you wanted the third floor,' said I. 'I didn't,' said he. 'I want to get off at the fifth floor, and if you don't hurry and get me there I'll report you to the Superintendent for lastness and impudence.' I was pretty mad by that time, an' I was bound to fire one more shot at him, even if I lost my job. 'You never mentioned the fifth floor,' said I. 'I didn't?' said he. 'It's mighty funny if I didn't. I said it as plain as anything. That lady said "Fourth," and I said "Next," and if that don't mean fifth, the next after fourth, I'd like to know what it does mean.'"

"Well, I'll be darned," mumbled the cashier.

"That's what I said," sighed the boy. "Well, I finally got him up to the fifth floor, an' then I give myself a good talkin' to. 'Ole boy,' I said, 'this is a lesson for you, it sure is. You ought to 've learned a thing or two from that little tiff. The next time anybody says "Next" to you, why, you'll know where to dump 'em, that's all.'

"The very next trip I had a chance to make use o' my vally'ble experience. It was at the third floor that time that I took on two upward-bound passengers. One was a man an' the other was a typewriter girl. The girl said 'Fifth,' and the man said 'Next.' 'So ho,' thinks I, 'I'm onto my job all right, this time,' so I whizzed right past the fourth floor an' whisked the girl off at the fifth, landin' less 'n no time, an' then went whirlin' on up to the sixth floor. 'Sixth,' I bawled out, an' opened the door. Then I turned round to the man. 'Your floor, please,' said I. Say, he was the maddest man ever. He looked as if he'd like to choke me.

"'You careless young rascal,' said he. 'What in thunder do you mean by carrying me away past my floor? I wanted to get off at the fourth floor.' 'But you said sixth,' said I. 'I never,' said he. 'I said "Next."' We was then at the third floor, an' if the next floor after that don't mean fourth, what does it mean?' Cross as he was, I was in for argyin' a little. 'But the lady said "Fifth,"' said I. 'What difference does it make to me what the lady said?' said he. 'I want the fourth floor, an' you'd better get me down there on double quick, or there'll be trouble.'

"Well, I got 'im down, but even then he reported me to the Superintendent for heedlessness an' ins'bordination. I explained the whole thing to the boss, but he come down on me like a million of brick, just the same, an' if the folks that rides in my elevator don't mind how they fling their 'nexts' around in my neighborhood. I'm dead sure to get my walkin' papers the first thing I know. I hope you'll sign the petition."

"I'll see about it," said the cashier. "Come around in the morning."

A Dubious Advantage.

He—And do you really think your worthy father will accept me as a son-in-law?

She—I don't doubt it. Father and I very seldom agree!

The Boiling Point.

It varies in different localities. On Fifth Avenue the pot can hardly boil under $60,000 a year, whereas in Brooklyn it will boil for $1,200 a year, and on the east side at from $8 to $8 a week.

NOV

Little Elsie's View.

Little Elsie, aged three, is ever on the lookout for a chance to add to her vocabulary by listening to the remarks of her elders.

Not far from that place in the Catskills where she and her mother had spent the Summer months was a point of rocks jutting out from the mountain side, easy enough of access from the rear, but in front a sheer precipice of two or three hundred feet. Elsie had been to the spot several times, and while her protectors looked off in the distance and pointed here and there she always heard them say something about "the view."

When her father came up for one of his over-Sunday visits, he, of course, had to be taken around to see the various attractions of the locality, and finally came to the point of rocks. He ventured out pretty close to the edge, when Elsie, a few feet behind him, piped up, in a tone of warning and with not a little pride in grasping the opportunity for her new word: "Look out, papa. Don't det too tlose or you'll fall off into the view."

Sporting Instinct.

Mrs. Skibbell—I was much shocked, and for a fact of behaving quite up to Chesapeake's head. You haven't even everything on the lookout pat." The "boy" remarked the cynicism of the Skibbell Easter a little.

"Well, go ahead; what is it?"

"Two men sized on a log in the water and try to roll it on shore, each trying to roll the other off. That's all."

"Not much in that. I could do that."

"So you could—one part of it. Wait till I tell you. The match I saw was for one hundred a side and the championship of the world. One man, who had been unbeaten for years, was called Campbell and lived in Parry Sound. The other was French and came from some place inland. A big crowd stood on the crib dock to watch them, but at first there was not much money up because the stranger was unknown, and they didn't trust him. As one old fellow said to me: 'You don't never know what them Frenchies can do, nohow!'

"The two came down and stood on the crib while the umpire read the rules. Each carried a pole about ten feet long, straight, without a splice. They were dressed in blue shirts and blue trousers tucked into gray woolen socks. They wore boots that laced well up their shins, and each boot had over a hundred 'corks,' little steel spikes about a quarter of an inch long, set in the sole and heel. The log was about eight inches in diameter, peeled pine, and slippery as if it were greased. It was a most unstable-looking affair.

"A roll was to be counted when either of them fell off or was compelled to touch the log with hand or pole.

"They jumped on the log and paddled it out till it lay about thirty feet from the crib. They took their places, one at either end, the judge gave the word, and they began to skirl, or burl, that log.

"You never saw anything like it. Now it was whirling to starboard, fast—it goes like the shaft of a turbine; you can't see it go! A yeasty cream of foam lies on the water for a yard on either side of it. Now, watch those feet! It's whirling to port! Another check—so quick your eye can't follow it at all—back and forth, now right, now left; but always whizzing round and round beneath their feet. An Irish jig is solitaire in a hearse beside it, for speed and sprightly action!

"The Scotchman's features are like a mask. He looks straight ahead, into the little Frenchman's face. That tense stare might disconcert a monument, but the other never sees it at all. His eyes are bent on Campbell's feet, eager, quick, intense—watching for the slightest slip, the smallest second of hesitancy.

"The crowd is growing warm and excited. They almost push one another into the water. See that roll of bills? The big French-Indian millhand is putting his last month's pay upon the game. There's lots to cover it. Betting is fast and furious, but all in silence or nearly so. Sometimes an excited Frenchman does a little war dance and whoops in the exhilaration of the moment, but the umpire turns a wrathy eye upon him, and he is silenced.

"The strain of keeping quiet when one wants to whoop and yell is truly painful—something must happen.

"On the champions' faces the sweat stands in great beads. The little one jumps forward, right to the line beyond which he must not go, and down goes the other end. 'Scotty' is too quick. Back and forth they move.

"Huh! Forward jumps the Scot, then checks—and the log whirls back like a flash. Down comes the other's pole. Will he recover? A gasp from the crowd—then a cheer. The pole has touched the log!

"'First roll for Campbell!' shouts the umpire.

"How long? Well, you may not believe me, but it took just one hour and fifty-nine minutes for that first roll. They chatted and rested for half an hour, while the crowd worked off their feelings in half a dozen fights. Then they went at it again. The other bouts were shorter, for the men grew tired, of course. Campbell took three out of four. I think he is still champion skirler of the world."

LITTLE STORIES OF THE CITY STREETS

Dressing Room Comedy.

THERE are often two performances going on at Weber & Fields's Music Hall nightly. One is that the audience enjoys, and the other takes place in the dressing room of John T. Kelly and Sam Bernard, and is a special entertainment given only before the friends of the two actors who happen in.

Here is one of the laughable dressing room sketches. The actors impersonate two men who meet on Broadway, one of whom has a brother who made his début as an actor the night before, and the other an auditor who disliked his acting very much, and tries to evade telling both the truth and the untruth about him.

Bernard—How are you, old man? Glad to see you.

Kelly—Well, I'll be blowed. How are you? (They shake hands warmly.)

Both—Great; fine.

Bernard—You're just the man I want to see. Were you up to see "The Pirate Prince" last night?

Kelly—Sure I was. You know I never miss a first night. Why, I would call the day lost if I didn't see a first night when there was one.

Bernard—Of course, I know you're an inveterate first-nighter. Did you know I had a brother in the cast?

Kelly (feigning surprise)—Get out! What are you giving me?

Bernard—On the level.

Kelly—What, Jimmie?

Bernard—No. I haven't any brother Jimmie. It was Joe.

Kelly—Oh, to be sure, of course it was Joe.

Bernard—He played the part of the young nobleman. Leading juvenile, you know. How'd you like him?

Kelly (hesitatingly)—Oh, you mean the young fellow who helped the Pirate Prince to abduct the girl?

Bernard—Oh, no. Why, the handsome young fellow in white satin, who—

Kelly—Oh, yes, the Duke's son.

Bernard—No, no. You're all mixed. You remember the star led him out by the hand after the second act.

Kelly—Why, of course, (thinking.) He wore a long red cloak and a hat with a feather—

Bernard (disgusted)—No, he didn't. Don't you recollect when the heroine was going to jump off the precipice he was the fellow that offered to make a human bridge of himself to save her?

Kelly—Oh; I have him placed now. He was one of the seconds in the duel between the Prince and his Lieutenant—

Bernard—No! No! No! You're off the track; way off. He wasn't on in that scene at all. I tell you how you'll recall him. He was the fellow that disguised himself as the pirate and looked just like him.

Kelly—Of course I do. He was killed off in the beginning of the third act. Of course, of course. Why, sure.

Bernard—No, he wasn't, either. He played the show out. But, by the way, how did you like the whole show?

Kelly—Good. Great.

(The men part.)

Their Memories Were Bad.

A MAN whose business keeps him up late at night was returning home in the small hours of the morning when he saw the conductor, after carefully looking over two men seated near the rear door, grab one by the collar and deliberately kick him to the street. Before the other could recover from his surprise he suffered a similar ejectment. The car was going at a high rate of speed, and the men rolled over and over when they struck the asphalt.

The passenger was naturally somewhat alarmed, as he was the only one remaining, and it occurred to him that it might be a case of three out, all out." His fears were removed when the conductor, in a pleasant voice, said:

"Well, don't you think that I did that in good shape?"

"It was neatly done," remarked the passenger, and then the conductor told his story. He had not even looked behind to see if there might be need of sending for an ambulance.

"Those fellows certainly have the nerve," he said. "Only last week they swindled me, and I learn that they have beat a good many of the men on the line out of hard-earned money. Maybe they went, after this, be able to get on street cars. They boarded this same car and were dressed just like you saw them to-night, in evening clothes. I took them for a pair of swells. When I went to them to collect the fares they went down into their pockets just as if they knew them to be full of money, and they protested each to the other that they had the exact amount. Then they both looked sort of blank and said in chorus:

"'I've been robbed. I haven't got a cent.'

"They started to leave the car, and as they looked like the right sort I told them to ride. They could take my number and send the money to me. They would not think of such a thing. One of them pulled out his watch, which was a beauty. He detached the chain and handed it to me for security. I did not want to take it, but he urged me to, for he had the duplicate chain, worth at least $25. He and his friend with him from Philadelphia and they wanted to finish their night's fun. I had seen that beautiful watch. In fact he was good enough to let me look at the works. I did not examine the chain too carefully and gave him the money. They got off at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, and were careful, after thanking me, to wish me a pleasant evening.

"That chain was worth about 75 cents, and I found out that several other conductors were in possession of similar jewelry and out various sums of needed money. They had met the same two gentlemen.

"Well, it occurs to me that the beautiful watch stopped running at a little before 3 o'clock, when they left us in such a hurry, and I will bet a month's salary I will never see, and no other conductor will see, those two worthies again. They will have a new game, for they are really very clever—that is, if they are not dead."

Why the Food Is Good.

THE TRIO of lunchers that went into the little home restaurant out of curiosity lingered long to eat and praise. "Such flavoring! Such seasoning!" they said to the proprietress. "Where did you get your recipes?"

The smart little woman smiled in appreciation of these compliments. "You are right," she said, "in attributing my success to the recipes. Without them I should have been a rank failure. With them I have been able to establish a profitable business down on this corner.

"My cook book is unique. There isn't another like it in the whole country. If it should ever be given to the public it would be no misnomer to call it the Blue-Blood Cook Book, for every recipe therein is an heirloom of some old American family.

"I never knew until I went into the catering business how many families own a special dish that is looked upon as their own property. Indeed, the old Colonial family that has not such a possession is rare, and friends and neighbors all respect the sanctity of this recipe, and would as soon rob them of valuable chattels as to purloin the secret of that dish, which was, perhaps, invented by some great-great-grandmother and solemnly bequeathed to posterity along with old lace and satin dancing slippers.

"In one respect these recipes are like unto Shakespeare's women—they have an infinite variety which custom cannot stale. Some treat of a special way to fry chicken, others tell how to prepare roasts and vegetables, and still others relate to desserts. But no matter what you want to cook, if you follow the minute directions given you can't help but turn out a culinary masterpiece.

"It was through pure luck that I secured this invaluable manuscript work. In my palmy days I was acquainted with many ladies who are now the custodians of these recipes, and when I first turned my attention to a restaurant, their sympathies were enlisted in my behalf, and they kindly offered to loan the secret of their famous dishes, provided I would exercise proper precaution and divulge nothing to curious patrons. Then they wrote to friends who were also cherishing grandmother's particular way of making pancakes or cooking rabbit, and recommended me as an honorable, secretive person, to whom it was advisable to loan the family treasure. In almost every instance this request to accommodate me was complied with, and my collection of special dishes now includes tidbits favored by the exclusive families of the East, West, North, and South, not to mention a few foreign concoctions. I consider that no greater honor could have been bestowed upon me than the loan of material for my cook book, for never before has the most privileged guest probed the secret of those choice dishes.

"According to agreement, my knowledge thus obtained is to be jealously guarded, but in case anything ever should happen whereby my collection of recipes could be put on the market, the housekeepers and chefs of the land would have a regular little gold mine to work on."

Bartender's Temperance Lecture.

THEY were old cronies, the chiropodist, the barber, the veterinary surgeon, the undertaker, and the bartender. The old question of their social status had been, as it always was when they met, thoroughly discussed, with no definite conclusion reached. The bartender delivered a temperance lecture, which would prove profitable to the total abstinence crusaders of to-day. If the owner of the saloon had chanced to hear the talk, it is likely his young man would have been forced to seek some other field of usefulness. As it happened the proprietor was busy elsewhere.

"A glass now and then," said the bartender, "as when we meet, does no harm, but I am not certain that it does us any other good than to promote good fellowship and loosen the tongue that is apt to be tied in a world where the silent man does not have to be guarded in expression and humiliated in taking back what he has said.

"If you want to see a horrible example," he went on, "just look at the man who cleans up the place and tries to make the customers. He is master in a world of learning. He was graduated at a college and comes of an old and respected family. I remember when he was a lawyer with a big office and several clerks. One of those fellows now owns that office. I must say for him that he never comes in here that he does not slip the old man a dollar and he pays for his room.

"All the dogs and children in the neighborhood know and love that old fellow. The dogs, when they are neglected, come to him for food, and the children tell him their troubles. He is as truthful as George Washington, when he is not in need of a drink, but when he has the craving and lacks the money Ananias could not beat him. There is gas leaking in the cellar. It must be found. All sorts of remarkable things happen in that cellar requiring his attention.

"When he can't stand it any longer, and from his reports there is evidently such trouble in the cellar that we are in danger of our lives, I just give that old man a stiff drink and there is nothing more to be heard about the cellar. It goes against me to see the dear old chap steal, and that is just what he would do if I let him go down stairs. He would steal whisky, brandy, or the first liquor he could put his hands on.

"One strange thing about him is that he begins to sober up Saturday night and is quite respectable Sunday morning. He goes out with his clothes well brushed, clean linen, and a cherished high hat. With a sweet-faced old lady he attends church. She is his sister. She has done everything on earth to help and make a man of him, but it is impossible. Sunday evening he is drunk again."

The bartender's story over, the congenial company ordered a last drink, and there was not one of them who did not leave a quarter with the white-headed old man who cleans up the saloon.

Flowers in the Pulpit.

"IF you want some nice flowers," said the man with the red mustache, "just go to church o' Sundays and you'll find them on the altar. No matter how hard up a church may be and how closely it may count its expenses in other directions, it seldom economizes in flowers. It is not the big churches alone that scorn to stint themselves in flowers. The little chapels whose parishioners are certainly not rolling in wealth, and where every penny is held at its par value, likewise provide a splendid floral offering to gladden the eyes of pastor and congregation. Of course, in a good many less pretentious houses of worship beautiful effects are obtained from the artistic arrangement of rather plebeian blossoms, but in most churches flowers that are really fine and expensive are used the year round, and the Flower Committee often finds that altar decoration is the biggest item on its list of expenditures.

"The selection of pulpit flowers is generally left to the discretion of the florist, who sends the bouquet every Sunday morning shortly before service. Occasionally, however, the Chairman of the Flower Committee gives him a tip as to the favorite flower of the pastor, and, when making his selection, he tactfully bears that preference in mind."

One Hard Luck Story.

HE was well dressed—better than he has been for some time since his failure—and there was an unmistakable air of prosperity about him.

"Hullo! Why, you look like a winner!" exclaimed a friend, who had beckoned him to his table.

"Well, I am not yet a multi-millionaire, by any means," he said confidently, adding, "but I don't have to dodge my landlady and can confidently rely on my meals regularly, and I am togged out all right."

Phillipe, recognising that an old friend—quite a stranger, though, for several years—had come up and bestowed on him that welcoming smile (which may mean so much or so little).

"The same?" he interrogatively glanced at his friend and then at the empty highball glass before him.

"The same," the friend nodded assent.

Phillipe glanced at the waiter, who, automatically, with a proper appreciation of his importance, removed the glass and filled the order of "two Scotch highballs."

"Well, I need not ask about yourself," the newcomer observed, "because I have read in the papers about your contracts and consequent prosperity; ah! Well, here's to ourselves—none better!"

"Tell me about yourself," said the other kindly, as he sat down his half-drained glass.

"Well, for a long time things went pretty hard with me," began the other, sipping his beverage in evident enjoyment. "But for some months back I have been doing well—that is for me; for a poor devil who did not know often where the next meal was to come from." He paused.

"Go on—you interest me. Garcon, two Perfectos."

"For a long time everything I tried failed, as it were, at my touch. I answered advertisements—either too late, the position had been filled, or I did not suit. It was not, I assure you, a case of not suiting me, for I was ready to take anything—from anyone. One firm charitably gave me a trial. [illegible] position to compile [illegible] from statistics of Russell Sage's [illegible] dished the whole task, at which I had not thrown an advertisement died suddenly on his way home of apoplexy in the street after having agreed to sign papers the next day to back me in a commission business—selling small patents; in which, as you know, I have always been very successful. I actually did find an angel who installed me in an office. That was destroyed by fire before I could get out the insurance papers."

"Well, you were in hard luck for sure."

"Misfortunes never come singly, and it is equally true that nothing succeeds like success. But I will not bore you with all the misfortunes that for two years were my lot. Honest, I tried many a time to get run over by a cable car, but somehow I could never succeed. I verily believe that if I had owned a revolver I would have committed suicide; for I hesitated at drugs as possible failure.

"Well, one day I was attracted by an advertisement of a Chicago house wanting traveling agents for a life of Bismarck. I applied at once, was accepted, and made such a favorable impression on the boss that he advanced me $1 for expenses so that I could start out immediately among the Germans on the east side without having to 'go home for my pocketbook.'

"Well, my life of Bismarck was a handsome book—stylish cover, profusely illustrated, and printed on good paper—a 'fake' for all that—but well calculated to sell. The catch was that the name of the subscriber would be found printed in gold letters on the cover when the book was delivered to him. The book was sold for $5—$1 down, which I got as my commission, and the remainder in monthly payments. Making a long story short, I secured one thousand subscribers in Greater New York and collected my $1,000."

"I trust you laid that by for a rainy day"—

"Not a cent. Before the week was over I had lost it all in a bucketshop—the authorities closed the place while it was in my debt over $2,500, for in a turn in wheat I had made the snug sum of $1,500."

"And what then?"

"Well, I promptly made up my mind that I was playing on the wrong side of the table—that I should sell stocks instead of buying them. I succeeded in getting hold of an oil well which I believe will turn out to be a money winner if it is properly worked."

"Well, it is up to you to see that it is."

"No, I have nothing to do with the mechanical working of the well. My business has been to sell the shares. There are ten million shares of the par value of $1, which I sell to the lowly and ignorant for 5 cents a share—$100 worth for $5, Sir. Such a chance to become a millionaire has never before been offered the hard-working American public. Never, Sir.' My commission is one-third, and 'pon my word I have sold in the provincial towns of this State and Connecticut over seven million shares. As soon as I get a subscription I place the subscriber in direct communication with the company, and there I consider my duty or work ends. The deal is straight, so far as I know. I take a third, the company takes a third, and the other third goes into advertising and development work. Now, you may laugh, but from all I can gather it may prove a bonanza. It is a gamble, I'll admit, but there is a chance—if all goes well."

New York's Soiled Flags.

"THERE are a good many people in this town who ought to lay in a new edition of Old Glory," said a Western man who was visiting in New York during the recent period of National mourning. "I was surprised to see so many soiled and tattered flags unfurled from metropolitan windows.

"Some of them look as if they had been in use for fifty years. Of course they had not been used so long, for they had the proper number of stars, but no matter how long their time on earth, they had a most disreputable appearance. It is surprising that the banners should be in such a discreditable condition in this city, where the atmosphere is clear and free from smoke. Now, you might reasonably expect to find such a state of affairs in our town, for the air is so thick with coal soot that you could cut it with a knife, and we are turned inside out every little while by a hurricane that breaks over us before we have time to haul in our decorations. But notwithstanding these adverse conditions, our flags are all right. The citizens on our residence streets would be ashamed to fly such stained banners as those that I saw fluttering from many a brown-stone New York house. And it is the same way in all our Western towns, large and small. The inhabitants thereof may not really be a whit more patriotic than New Yorkers, but they certainly do have the knack of manifesting their devotion to country by means of bright, clean flags."

Tall Beaver Story.

A STORY comes from the Yellowstone National Park to the effect that a keeper caught and tamed a young beaver. When left in a room alone one day the youngster exerted his inherited traits of industry, and built a dam across the corner of the room, using clothes, other things, chairs, table, carpet or oil cloth, and even an empty grate that had been left within his reach.

AT THE BOX OFFICE WINDOW

THERE was a pretty hat box hanging up in the ticket office of the Lyceum Theatre last week, awaiting the owner. A tag on it stated the time at which it was found, and, if the woman to whom it belongs can give a proper description, sufficiently clear for the masculine brain at the ticket office window, which is not well enough educated along the lines of women's wearing apparel to appreciate fine distinctions, she will obtain her property.

"That box, if that is what you call it, was picked up here in the lobby," said Edward E. Kochkeller, who presides at the ticket office window during half the time that it is open, "was handed in by one of the patrons of the theatre, but, nine chances out of ten, the woman to whom it belongs will be sure that she dropped it in the theatre. If she had lost anything that was not found, she would be certain that she dropped it in the theatre, and she would say that she was the last person to leave the house, and that only the attendants were left, so that if the lost property was not returned she knows just where it went to. They always say that.

"One can explain sometimes to a man, but, as a rule, one cannot to a woman. She is so very sure of herself, and that she is exactly right. As a matter of fact, the greater number of things that are found in the theatre are found in the lobby and on the stairs. We have had women come here for things, insisting in the usual way that they dropped them in the theatre and were the last ones to leave, when we have found the article on the washstand in the ladies' room.

"Matinée days there are a great many finds, many finds—perquisites for the boys who go through the theatre after the performance. These are the bonbon boxes and tonga. They are scattered all over the house, and, half the time, the boxes are nearly full. Matinée girls like to have something in their hands when they come to the theatre, and they do not have time to empty the boxes. The boys are generous about passing the candy around. As a matter of fact if any of our boys have a tendency to the candy habit they get cured of it after they have been here two or three weeks. They gormandize then, and after that you can't get them to taste the candy from the best confectioner in town.

"There are not so many things lost in the evening, as a rule, for the women have monopolies of all the masculine coat pockets, and their belongings are tucked away in them.

"One of the most valuable things we ever found here was lost by a man. It was a purse containing a lot of money and valuable papers, mortgages, checks, and tickets to Europe. In the course of a season all sorts of things are found—purses, fans, and handkerchiefs. We don't find much valuable jewelry. Such jewelry as we do find comes from the lower-priced seats, as a rule, and is of an inexpensive kind. In the orchestra seats there is a certain line of valuable articles we are pretty sure to find, beautiful lorgnette opera glasses, smelling bottles, finished with gold and silver and set with precious stones, and gold-bowed glasses. As a matter of fact the boys around the theatre are remarkably honest, and turn things in without having had the curiosity to examine them closely.

"One of the most indignant losers," continued the ticketseller, "is the man who thinks he has checked all the umbrellas belonging to his party, doesn't do it, and then is in a great rage when he finds there is one short. A man came here one evening with three ladies. It was a bad night, and all four had umbrellas. Before going up stairs the man gathered up the umbrellas to have them checked. While he was going to the window one of the party had strayed off to look at the picture in the foyer, and, in the hurry, he did not notice it, and checked only three. The woman with the umbrella took it with her, and, of course, forgot it when the play was over. When the umbrellas were distributed, she did not see why she should not have one. Neither did the man with her, and he was furious. Here he had checked four umbrellas, and only three were returned to him. That made a great rumpus, and every one was kept waiting while a search was made for the lost umbrella. I don't know what would have happened if the usher had not come down, in the midst of the trouble, with an umbrella which had been left in the theatre, and, of course, it was the one that was wanted. That man didn't stop to say 'thank you,' but hurried out into the street without a word, while the women fairly screamed with laughter.

"Women are the most difficult to please with tickets, and it takes them longer to decide what they want, but men do quite as foolish things. For instance, one man last season walked out of the theatre without his hat, coat, or cane. He was interested in the play, I suppose. He did not discover the fact until he was on the street, where he found it was a little cold. But men very seldom lose anything in the theatre.

"The women come to the window and ask all sorts of questions about the players. One old lady asked me a theatrical catechism one day, if Mr. Richman was married, how old Annie Russell was. People don't like to have their private histories circulated, so, as a rule, we don't know anything about them. I had just told her I didn't know whether Mr. Richman was married, and she had just put the question about Miss Russell's age when the telephone rang and I took up the receiver. A man who wanted tickets for that night was asking in what row we had seats. There was nothing left but the best, and I answered 'Eighteen.' That came pat after the old lady's question about Annie Russell, and she only heard part of the answer.

"'Oh, eighteen, is she?' she cried. 'Well, do you know, I didn't think she was quite as young as that. Thank you.' And off she went.

"School girls are interested in every one on the stage. They come in between 3:30 and 4:30 and stand around and talk so that one can hear everything that they say. It is surprising how much they know about the different companies and who played in such and such plays upon such and such occasions. They can go back further than I can sometimes.

"Now, there is what I call a professional ticket buyer. She is young and a schoolgirl, too, evidently, from the books under her arm."

This was apropos of a ladylike looking young girl who had come in and in a few concise words asked for tickets, paid for them, and gone out.

"You see," said Mr. Kochkeller, "she came in and said in the first breath that she wanted two-dollar seats in the balcony for Saturday. The only thing she did not say was whether the tickets were for the evening or matinée. If she had added that she would have put the whole thing in a single sentence. There may be seven or eight members of her family, but of them all she is the one who buys the tickets, and she does it quickly and satisfactorily.

"Women always take a little more time to select their seats as a rule, and they are more difficult to please. They don't seem to know exactly what they want. One elderly woman came the other day and said she wanted a seat away up front in the orchestra. Well, we could give her the first row, but that was altogether too near. Fourth or fifth row? 'Oh, dear, no,' that was too near also. We asked her finally what she did want, and she said she thought the seventh or eighth row would be about right. She did not want anything unusual after all, for the ninth and tenth rows are considered the best in the house. There are some women who insist always upon having an orchestra seat. If they are bound to see a certain play on a certain night they will not take the best seat we can offer up stairs, and will stand below if all the orchestra chairs are sold.

"None is so difficult to please, however, as the people who take the fifty and seventy-five-cent seats. They are very particular and take a long time to decide. Some of them insist upon having certain seats, and will wait any length of time to get them.

"There is a man who, with his wife, takes two end seats in the first row of the fifty-cent seats. They will engage them five weeks ahead if they can't get them before, and have their names down for them before the tickets are printed and when we are not sure whether the same play will be running at that time. Matinée girls do the same thing. They will only take certain seats in the front row for 50 cents, and they will wait until they can have them.

"Some of the best-dressed women in the house are to be found in the cheaper seats. Some of the matinée girls who fill that part of the theatre come dressed in silks and velvets. They do not take the cheaper seats because they are obliged to, but because they would rather come two or three times for the same money. Those girls will see the same play over and over again. We have known them to come twelve and fifteen times to see an identical performance. They come regularly, Thursday after Thursday. We don't see the same girls on Saturday, for then they go probably to other theatres. There are older women who come frequently to see one play, but not as the matinée girls do.

"It is the cheap-seat people who are hardest to deal with over the telephone. The fifty-cent-seat girl talks a long time, doesn't like this and that, and finally says she will call us up again. This is the girl who sometimes 'throws a bluff.' I have known one of them, when there were a number of people in line, or where there was some one at the window ahead of her, to ask the price of a box. I can answer that question, but I can't wait on her until the other woman has gone. As the other woman walks away she says:

"'Well, you may give me a fifty-cent seat.'

"If the other woman knows the bluffer at all she goes home and tells her family and friends that she saw the young woman at the theatre buying a box. You can usually size up the people who are buying seats, and when they say they would like a couple of seats you ask whether they will pay 50 or 75 cents or $1 or $1.50. That saves time, and we do not often make mistakes. When there is a rush, as on a matinée day just before the play commences, we 'sell blind'—put the diagram down and tell people what we have. We could never get through an afternoon if we let them pick out their own seats.

"We had a jolly old sea Captain here one night who wanted a seat in the front row, but they were all sold. There was a last he was bound to get a seat. He turned around to the people:

"'I don't know how it is,' he said in a jolly way, 'when I was a young man I never had any trouble in getting a seat in front, but now that my hair is white I can't seem to do it. Have you got a box?' he asked, turning to me. There was a lower one on the right hand side which I showed him.

"'By Jingo,' he said, 'I'll take it. If I can't get this old white head of mine in the front one way I will another.'

"Servant girls are a class we don't see very often, but once in a while they come around and they are comical when they do. Perhaps when they have an evening off unexpectedly they set out to celebrate. 'How much do you want to pay for a seat?' we will ask such a girl.

"'Shure, and I don't mind if I pays a dollar for a good seat,' she will answer.

"Probably another girl with her will try to persuade her to get a cheaper seat, but she will insist. She is out for a good time and she is willing to pay for it. I give her the best seat I can, for I think she doesn't go to the theatre often. There is no use in

"We have to deal with counterfeiters occasionally. They are always in a hurry, nervous, and are sure to have large bills. A good bill may not look it, and we have to be careful, for we can't afford to make a mistake. On such occasions we have always used up our change. Have changed two hundred-dollar bills. The man says he does not care what he takes in change, and then we are pretty sure there is something wrong. The way we get rid of him is to call out:

"'Lena, won't you take this bill over to the bank to be changed?' That settles matters, and the man is in too much of a hurry to wait. The woman who is in a way the counterpart of the counterfeiter is the one who is buying tickets for speculators. She wants the best seats, says she will take five, and then wants to know if we haven't another. She will take as many as we will give her. Usually she gives us quite a history of herself, tells about coming in from the country, and who she is buying for. But then we begin to be suspicious and find we have not as many good seats as we thought."

LAST OF THE COMMUNIPAW INDIANS.

SEVERAL days ago a number of laborers, who were excavating near one of the big oil tanks of the Standard Oil Company, on Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., came upon a quantity of arrowheads, tomahawks, and wampum beads, about six feet below the surface. Digging further down their picks laid bare a scattered heap of fragments of what, to all appearances, were human bones.

This was not the first time that Indian relics and the bones of the warriors who were buried, fully equipped for the Happy Hunting Grounds, have been dug up on Constable Hook since the corporation reared its city of oil tanks and factories, though in the present instance the exhumed bones and relics were better preserved than those found on any previous occasion. This might be accounted for, however, by the peculiar quality of the clay in which they were found.

The finding of a few Indian relics in a place where it is known that several centuries ago tribes of aborigines were wont to pitch their tents may not be a matter of unusual interest, but the real history of the first settlers on Constable Hook and the vivid contrast of what the little peninsula was then and what it is to-day is full of real human interest, if not pathos.

When the Dutch purchased Manhattan Isle from a branch of the Iroquois tribe, a part of that tribe moved over to Constable Hook and set up their wigwams on the shores of the Kill von Kull. The chief of that branch tribe was known to his people as Communipaw, and after his death, in honor to his memory the tribe called itself by that name, and by that name is now known a part of the City of Bayonne. When this little tribe settled on Constable Hook it selected one of the garden spots in that section of the country. The Kill von Kull, now reeking with oil and acids, was then a swift-rushing inlet of unsullied blue, teeming with fish, and in the Fall wild game of every species was plentiful on both sides of the stream. The banks of this then beautiful stream were covered down to the water's edge with rich sod and shaded with mammoth trees and luxuriant shrubbery, every vestige of which has since disappeared.

The Communipaws were a peace-loving tribe, content with their waving fields of maize and the free range of a country overflowing with game. They were on the best of terms with their white neighbors across the Hudson, and smoked many pipes of peace in the quiet little lanes of Manhattan.

Shortly after the Communipaws took up their residence on the little peninsula a party of Dutchmen, who resented the rule of Peter Stuyvesant, packed up their household gear, and with their wives and children crossed the broad river, rounded Constable Hook, and made their way up the Kill von Kull until they had reached a picturesque spot within a mile of the Indian settlement. Here they disembarked from their broad skiffs and built them a cozy little cluster of cabins, laid out their farms, and settled down to live free from the strife and vanities of New Amsterdam. To this tiny homestead they gave the name of Bergen. The name of the founder of this little Dutch settlement was Jan Von Buskirk, and not many years ago his descendants owened the entire city of Bayonne.

The Bergenites and the Communipaws lived on the best of terms for nearly two generations, exchanging civilities in the way of gifts of game and skins for odd bits of glass, beads, and gay colored ribbons. Some might have called this trading, but as the exchanges were never accompanied with the bargainings that soon came into vogue with the emigration south of the Yankee in those primitive days it was an exchange of gifts pure and simple.

John Van Buskirk, an old man, who up to a few years ago was employed by the Standard Oil Company and who calls himself a descendant of the original founder of Bergen, tells the story of the final dissolution of the Communipaws and the gradual destruction of one of the most picturesque localities in this neighborhood. This is his story:

"When I was a lad of twelve—I am now fast rounding out four-score—an old Indian squaw used to visit my father's house and spend several weeks at a time. I remember her distinctly, for she would sit by the fireside for hours of an evening and tell us children stories of the old days on the Hook when the Communipaws lived there, happy and undisturbed. Many of these stories were of ghosts of great Iroquois chieftains, who would flit about the waters of the Kill von Kull and call upon the Communipaws to rise up in their might and destroy the white man ere he swallowed them up and drove them from their hunting grounds.

"This old squaw, whose age might have been anywhere from sixty to a hundred, said she was descended from one of the chiefs of the tribe that for many years pitched their tent on the Hook, and I have no reason to doubt her story.

"Through the maze of events of the years that have passed since then I can still see her sitting before the broad, blazing hearth, smoking her pipe and telling the pathetic story of the dissolution of her tribe. There did not seem to be any resentment in her voice, and the manner of her recital was as if she were speaking in a dream. She told us how the Communipaws first came to live on the Hook because they could not see the justice of waging war with the Iroquois against a tribe with whom they had always been on terms of peace. She told of the ever-growing friendship of her forefathers and the members of the little colony formed by my great-great grandfather. As she droned forth her story we could see that peaceful little band of redmen, who, instead of donning their war paint and making the woods and surrounding waters resound with their terrifying war cries, fished in the Kill von Kull, hunted on the Jersey shores, and occasionally brought down a bear or a deer from the Orange Mountains.

"She told of the gradual encroachment of the white man, as he increased in numbers. She said that first they passed by the Hook down toward Perth Amboy, and then inland, but finally stopped on the very outskirts of the Communipaws' little village. As they increased in numbers they increased in greed, extending their domain until only a few wigwams were left, and even those were crowded out to the end of the Hook and the redmen compelled to hunt in the hills of Staten Island. She told of the first coming of the steamboat, which she said was the last straw. The few old warriors that were left packed up their household goods, loaded them on the shoulders of their squaws, and, with sadness in their hearts, bent their steps toward the wilderness of the West. As for her, nothing could persuade her to forsake the spot where as a papoose she had first seen the curling smoke of her father's wigwams and where for so many years her people had lived in peace and happiness. She had buried her husband and father on the Hook, and her sons with their young squaws had gone into the great Northwest, where their eyes would never be cursed with the white man's ungodly inventions.

"'My fathers and fathers' fathers were not savages,' she used to say, 'but good men who feared the White Spirit and believed in him. For many generations they did not know the use of warpaint. There was no blood on their hands nor scalps at their belts. They were brave men, though, and had they been attacked they would have fought until the last drop of their blood had been spilt. But they were children of the forest, and could not fight against what you call progress and civilization. That was an attack they could not withstand, so they slowly faded away until the moon came up and could look no more upon their waving tents. What mattered it if they were good or bad, they had to go—it was the will of the White Spirit.' I can never forget the pathos of that old squaw's story."

Buffalo Bill's Horses.

Buffalo Bill greatly bewails the loss of his horses in the recent railroad accident to his show. "All these horses," he says, "were thoroughly trained and experienced, and it will take time and money to replace them. It is not easy to train these mustangs, and even after they're well trained they need experience to become reliable and servicable. Insured for $250 apiece, they were worth at least $1,000 each to me. My horses have to do so much more than the circus horse that they cannot be so readily replaced. I have already made arrangements for another lot and will soon have them in training at the Bridgeport Winter quarters."

NOV

Chefs, Food and Extortions of the Average "Delightful Summer Resort"

NOW that the tropical heats of an unprecedentedly hot Summer have ended, the season of badly damaged livers is on, and the family doctor is about to commence. We who were compelled to remain in our own country are thankful to an unknown power which enabled us to exist through the inevitable ills of the location and period, and finally saw us through to the end in comparative safety.

The usual inflictions incident to the heat of the season were bad enough, but infantile and innocent in their malignancy when compared with the vexatious frauds practiced upon the helpless at the usual Summer resort. At the head of the deception department we must place the well-known and much advertised "resort chef." This quite unbearable abnormal nondescript is, in his malicious manifestations against the peace and welfare of the human stomach, monumental in his depravity, and is the peculiar monarch of hotel kitchens in countries where the English language prevails. In other countries he would be relegated to his natural position as a kitchen hireling, where he might develop abilities that would entitle him to the place of an assistant scullion. In a fortunate hour, for himself, this disease promoter invests his savings in a steerage passage, lands upon our shores—the world's dumping ground for human refuse—at an opportune season and announces himself a "chef." The time of arrival is propitious. Scores of enterprising hustlers who manage "Summer resorts" are in the market for available, i. e., cheap "chefs." The new arrival presents itself, is looked over, approved, and engaged as being good enough for a show window exhibit. From this time to the opening may be regarded as the printer's ink period; and coming victims are deluged with deceptive booklets setting forth in picturesque phrase the fascinations of a perfectly hatchless cuisine.

This alleged "chef" must be held responsible for many sins against the human digestive organs—those that go to the entire destruction of amiability. But there are others equally malignant in their results which he can neither control nor neutralize. He has nothing to do with the purchase of the cheapest and poorest qualities to be found in the market. If the teas, coffees, flour, canned vegetables, &c., are low enough down in the scale of quality to be unfit for human consumption, it is not his fault; nor can he be blamed for the strong, tough, ancient mutton usually on the menu for lamb. With a roast of beef he has never been known to labor successfully. A plain roast from the average hotel range has the never changing flavor from the northeast coast of Maine to the southern end of California—no matter of what quality—good or bad.

There is an important proposition in connection with American hotels which has obtained within the last few years that has proved itself quite beyond the powers of successful solution in the right direction. For no chef, however skillful, has yet been found who can make cold storage poultry fresh or fit to eat. This wretchedly unhealthy, decaying filth, which is now in common use among our hotel keepers, ought, in the interest of public health, to be prohibited as an item of food.

In answer to complaints about this particular fraud we are told: "That it is impossible to obtain fresh poultry in the quantities now needed—the demand has become so great." This solution of the why is not quite unanimous. The manager of one of the largest, and possibly the best, hotels in New England during the past Summer proved that he had no difficulty in obtaining all the fresh poultry required. He said it was not a question of whether or not it could be had, but of how much. If the fresh was as cheap as the rotten we would hear no more about inability to provide the kind that ought to be served. This particular phase of disease-promoting hotel abuse is a vicious evil which requires strenuous treatment; and since those who profit by it show neither sign of conscience nor reform, we must appeal to our law-makers for protection. An unbribable competent food Inspector, with power, if among us such a commodity could be found, stationed in hotel kitchens, might possibly help out. But as a victim staying at one of the "resorts" the past Summer remarked: "It would be a mighty smart official who could hold up his end with a hotel keeper." This was from a victim of about fifty years' experience in the hotels of the world, but chiefly among those of our own country.

A single incident that came to my knowledge a few years since illustrates the general scheme of the present hotel management. A very cultivated gentleman of wealth residing in one of the greater capitals of Europe landed from a steamer, and soon after found himself in a bedroom at one of our caravanseries, for which he was to be charged $8 a day. The thought came to him that 42f. a day for such a room was rather uppish, but he looked around, saw fair furnishings and a bath, shrugged his shoulders, and said to himself, "C'est Américain."

The next morning he dressed, descended, and looked about. The place was colossal, astounding, astonishing, and barbaric, or worse, in its scheme of loud furnishings and overdecoration, but on the whole, gave birth to great expectations. The breakfast was ordered, the service (of foreign servants) fair, but the butter was decidedly "off," the bread (rolls) far from a reasonable standard of excellence, and the coffee, from his standpoint, quite undrinkable. The victim was in a mixed condition of rage and disgust, threw his napkin in one direction, and was willing to kick the table in another. He sought the office and was fortunate enough to find the chief of all the responsibilities of the establishment. The offended guest proved himself quite equal to the forcible presenting of his side of the case, and when he had finished was astonished that no defense was attempted, and to discover that the delinquent was wreathed in smiles. The explanation, as near as I can remember, was about like this: "What you have said is quite true. Our breakfast is not up to your standard, and what you say about it is, to some extent, justified. The coffee, I know, is of inferior quality, and I do not use it myself, but I have entertained hundreds of thousands of people who have drunk it; and you are the first to complain, and, since they are willing to accept it, why should I provide them with better? And, besides, if I were to give a good quality it would make a considerable difference in my receipts." In other words, "the meanest stuff we can pass off upon our customers for highest prices they can be made to pay. Our pockets must be satisfied—not they."

Here we have the truthful solution. This dealer in questionable foods struck a very high level in the usual commercial scheme of the day, when he said: "You are the first to complain." We have become so sensitively genteel that it is no longer "good form" to stand for our rights, and we are continually bending our overladen and ever willing back for the inevitable additions to our burdens of impositions.

Some others of the usual Summer resort inflictions we know in the past do not seem to be quite as active as formerly, and we are glad to note that the golf girl has come to a realization of her longings for mannish demeanor and knows her power, and while she still swaggers has put on an appearance of quiet, which always goes with assured power. The high-pitched yells of the former Summer girl along the piazzas and through the passages are not as frequent or as acute as formerly, but the terrible "six-year-old, dressed within an inch of his life," the worshipped idol of "paw and maw," is ever in evidence, making many hours of day and night almost unbearable to those unfortunates who are compelled to see and hear. Wherever he goes he leaves a streak of noise behind.

The usual Summer hotel orchestra—so-called—is on hand to irritate more than to soothe. It is a curious fact that after we get east and north of Boston nearly all of these rasping scrapers and blowers of unearthly blasts "are from the Boston Symphony," and the reason why they commence with the waning of the season in ones, twos, and threes to depart is that they must be on hand for "first rehearsals" of that society. Of course, we all know that reduction of expenses has "nothing to do with the case." Over the portals of these palaces of deception might appropriately be inscribed: "He who enters here leaves all hope of peace behind." Noise, always noise, and more noise is our motto.

Probably there is no more deception or unqualified dishonesty practiced in hotel keeping than in a majority of other business occupations. But it is absolutely certain that in the average management of an American hotel there is at least one radical defect that could be and ought to be corrected. I refer to the imitation circus show-bill that stands for the usual bill of fare, which, when coupled with conscientious management, can mean nothing less than enormous waste of material, and where there is no waste, stale meats, poultry, game and fish, unfit for human food are imposed upon customers. The saving in this respect, if managers would reduce the items on their menus to one-quarter of the present number, would go far toward solving the question of uneatable food and add materially to profits. With such a reduction first-class supplies might be furnished and better cooking.

The present M. Dremel, who manages the Hotel Bellevue and Hotel de Flandres, at Brussells, when a young man was sent by his father to this country to learn "how to keep a hotel." He served an apprenticeship of three years and returned home. Two seasons he was steward of one of our very large Summer hotels, where he witnessed a condition of affairs he had never imagined could exist. He told me that the food waste was from eight to ten barrels a day, quite enough, in bulk, to have supplied his two hotels for a whole year. It was his opinion, deliberately and emphatically expressed, that a majority of our large hotels would be great money makers if kitchens were conducted in accordance with rules of discreet business economies, which ought to obtain in the management of all business undertakings.

In this communication there is no intention of denouncing the whole hotel-keeping fraternity for wrongdoing. There have been and still are many exceptions to the rule. In our cities, the White Mountains, and in at least one or two places on the New England coast, there are managers who are always solicitous for the welfare of their guests.

Probably a conversation overheard at the Spring House, in Richfield, a year before it was burned, may throw some interesting light upon this subject. An old guest who had spent many Summers there was asked by a newcomer why it was that, notwithstanding the house was so unattractive, it was always full and the seasons a financial success, while most of the others were failures. The answer was: "In the first place, Mr. Proctor is a gentleman. He knows his business, and is not above attending to it in the right way." That hotel had a wide reputation for exceptionally healthy, well-prepared, and properly served food. Its first-class material and cooks made its reputation.

In 1897 I passed part of the Summer at the Hotel Tirol, Innspruck, kept by Herr Carl Landsee. An English gentleman who had found his way there the November before, was staying on indefinitely—because he was so comfortable and the food so good. I asked him how he accounted for the fair treatment of the guests. He answered: "Mr. Landsee is a gentleman through and through, and in all his relations with his patrons acts like one." I found him in illness and in health most considerate and kind. When his guests happen to be ill, it is not one of his rules of business to make their misfortunes an excuse for wholesale extortions for a few almost valueless "extras" sent to the sick room.

It is nearly sixty years since the first hotel bill was paid for my entertainment, and since then, in Western Europe, several parts of Africa, in the Americas and the islands near their coasts, I have staid in at least 1,000 pay places of entertainment, mostly called hotels, where the human animal is induced to enter, accompanied by the delusive hope of being treated with fairness and reasonably entertained for his money. Of all the hotel bills I have received, fully one-half contained erroneous charges, usually for items not ordered or received. Of course these errors are accidental insertions; but it is very singular that in my whole experience I have never seen or heard of a hotel bill in favor of a guest. Possibly some professor, deeply learned in the occult sciences, may be able to explain the why and the how involved in this long series of accidental (or incidental) errors. But in the meantime the following narration, showing a side light, may help out:

A few years ago two experts in the art of hotel keeping were negotiating for a lease of a hotel. One of them was asked who was going to run the house—if he knew how, &c. The answer was about thus: "I don't care a —— who runs it if they'll let me make out the bills." There could be no reasonable doubt about the expertness of this billmaker, i. e., his skillfulness as a manufacturer of the usual run of errors and possession of enough assurance to break down all opposition to their payment.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

November, 1901.

SEASON OF FOGS IN LONDON

AGAIN the thick fog is settling down over London. We have had day after day of perilous getting about this month of October, and the beginning of the season of fogs thus early is regarded as a bad omen by weatherwise Londoners. St. Stephen's and Victoria towers and the spires of the Abbey can now be seen faintly through a yellowish mist, and the houses on the south bank of the river are invisible.

Yet this is only the foreboding of a fog. We know that if the wind does not rise pedestrianism will be full of thrilling experiences to-night and the cabs and busses will probably lay off. The link boys may be out with their flambeaux, earning a few coppers apiece by making the darkness even more invisible than freakish nature makes it.

One's first experience of a London fog, a real, thick, baffling, dangerous fog, seems worth noting. They say there has been none worse in four years than that of last Saturday night. Two venturesome Americans who were out in it afoot cannot understand how any fog could be worse. If one could see his hand held directly before his eyes he could see nothing more, and I am not sure one could see that much.

When you are caught out in a thick fog you do not think of holding your hand directly before your eyes in order to test the truth of an oft-iterated assertion. Your thoughts are of a quite different sort. You are overwhelmed by a sense of helplessness. You are pretty sure to wander out of your course and to come in contact with a trap or a trick, cab, bus, think, if your family fixation remains in good working order, of last souls, transferring in a cautious abyss. You know just where you were when the fog shut you in, but, even if you have not fallen, lost, stolen, slept, you are bankrupt with the knowledge that you do not know where you now are. If there are sounds of human voices momentarily in your neighborhood they do not relieve your horror, but seem rather to add to it. You cannot see the speakers. You know they cannot help you to find your way. They may be footpads looking for booty while the police are helpless.

The two Americans were dining out that night in a restaurant near Piccadilly Circus. The cabman had picked his way easily enough through Whitehall and Charing Cross, for the fog had not settled thickly thus early and by could see clearly a dozen yards ahead of the horse's nose. The lights of Trafalgar Square bloomed through the gathering darkness, while the flaming braziers on the roofs of the playhouses in the Haymarket were merely huge reddish blotches in the sky. Pedestrians thundered across the road and the air was full of the warning cries of cabmen and bus drivers.

The fog had invaded the restaurant. Diners three tables away were seen through a perceptible envelope of mist. Those across the room were sometimes barely distinguishable. Yet when the two Americans started to return home the moon could be plainly seen shining in a comparatively clear sky above the fog banks, and the disappointed strangers thought the worst was over and resolved to walk.

Down Regent Street the course was comparatively clear. After picking their way carefully across Waterloo Place to the Athenæum Club corner, they felt, in their ignorance, that they had safely passed the worst dangers and their journey was practically over. But Pall Mall was even thicker than usual at that time in the morning. The glimmering lights were through the windows of the Carlton club, other clubs opposite, whence the darkness was easily distinguish the street lamp immediately in front of him and not its nearest neighbor. The sentinel at the War Office, keeping up his stately pace, in defiance of weather and a sense of humor, was fairly upon the two before they saw him, and was immediately lost to sight again as they trudged onward through the mist.

Clearly the fog was getting thicker, and the two Americans congratulated themselves that they "knew every step of the way home." The King was happily safe in his home, for there were two sentinels, in shakos and overcoats, standing close together in front of the gate of Marlborough House, instead of the one on guard when the monarch is elsewhere. And the very last thing the two Americans distinctly saw that evening until they were safely housed themselves was the amiable countenance of the young policeman on guard just in the dimly outlined gateway. He so greatly resembled the King that one of them permitted himself facetiously to wonder if Edward VII. was in the habit of playing Haroun al Raschid foggy nights disguised as a bobby.

Then they turned into the road through Friary Court toward the Mall and St. James's Park. The gray walls of the old palace, only a few feet away, were barely discernible, and at the corner of the Mall, where cabs were struggling perilously through the fog, there was nothing visible at all but the glow of light from the lamp on the safety in the middle of the thoroughfare.

Toward this the pedestrians made their way, and thence onward were positively lost. It was a white fog, and the stated black fog, which Londoners insist has a taste and a smell, may be more easy-going, but is certainly not darker or more bewildering. From the safety, now in absolute darkness, in spite of the light they knew was burning above their heads, to the gateway of the park, where a tolerably direct path leads across the intervening system of the south side of the park, was only a question of a few yards, and the two Americans were not conscious of having out of their course. But they were presently wandering, first up and then down, the Mall in total darkness, hearing unintelligible voices occasionally and rapidly losing all sense of location, until by chance they hit upon the gateway and groped their way to the iron fence which borders the path.

Thence to the bridge over the historic duck pond was a matter of feeling one's way, picket by picket. At the bridge there was a blinding glare of illuminated mist, which was still quite opaque. The occasional voices had ceased and the multitude of waterfowl on the pond, which generally keep up a vigorous quacking until quite late at night, were silent. Of course, there was not a breath of wind, so that even the noticable rustling of the trees had ceased. Beyond the glare of light it was possible to distinguish a few yards of the pavement, and then pitch darkness again. But there was no further chance of going astray, and after a few more minutes, which seemed hours, the wayfarers were at home.

There were many accidents that night of the kind grave London newspapers think too trivial to notice. Omnibuses dashed into bridge railings and nearly unshipped their human freight into the Thames. Cabs were driven into doorways. Men and women living in the heart of Pimlico and Chelsea lost their way within a block or so of their houses and did not reach home for hours. People who have never been caught out in such a fog do not believe such stories. But once you have had that experience you wonder why disaster, desolation, ruin, and murder do not run riot in the big metropolis whenever the fog thickens as it is thickening this very evening.

H. A. B.

London, Oct. 31.

A New One.

First Brooklynite—What is this business then I am interested in?

Second Brooklynite—You figure on a residence.

Mr. Frye and His "Hosstrich"

Ogunquit Board of Trade About Ship Subsidies

THE Ogunquit Board of Trade, at its regular monthly meeting yesterday, refused to adopt a resolution indorsing Senator Frye's ship subsidy scheme. Clim Bascom presented the resolution.

"I understand," said he, "that in the next session of Congress they will be interduced a new subsidy bill, not jest like the one that was interduced in the last session, but pootty much the same thing. It'll depend on the sentimunt of sech bodies as this whether it gits through or not. I hope, Mr. Chairman, the vote in favor of my resolution will be unanimous."

"Well it won't be unanimous," said Mr. Silas Larrabee, as he took the floor. "It wouldn't surprise me none if it was close to bein' unanimous to'ther side to. The Ogunquit Board of Trade ain't got no business passin' that ere resolution.

"The position of the people of the United States of Ameriky techin' this propersition that Mr. Frye and a few more is tryin' to put upon the statoot books reminds me of what the doctors is always sayin' about their patients.

"'How's Mr. Jones gittin' along, doctor?'

"'Can't tell before the middle of next week. He's threatened with pnsumony.'

"The United States is threatened with durnfoolishness, and it ain't sartain sure she'll be able to shake it off.

"When sech resolutions as this comes up I feel like repeatin' to this honor'ble body the advice that a man guv his boy. I dunno who the man was nor what's become of him, but that ain't nothin' to do with it; the advice was fust-class.

"You see, the old man had been chasin' the boy all over the farm. Wanted to ketch him so's he could read the riot act to him for smokin', chewin', runnin' away from school, sawin' the legs off his teacher's chair, or some other pranky thing. Finally he'd got the boy cornered so's they wasn't no way he could keep out of the old man's clutches without jumpin' off a precipyce.

"The boy stood on the very edge of the precipyce—I dunno's I ever hearn tell how fur it was to the bottom; but it was consid'able of a ways. He stood there as ca'm as if he was a young monument. He didn't seem to be worryin' none about what was in front of him. He kept lookin' over his shoulder toward the place where he heard the old man crunchin' his way through the brush.

"It wasnt long before the old man come out into the clearin'. Soon's he sot eyes on the boy his legs went out from under him as if he'd ketched the paralysis. He was tongue-tied, too.

"Fust thing he said when he come to and got his voice back was, 'You're terrible close to makin' an extryordinary idjit of yourself, boy. Set down and cogertate a while. Look before you leap.'

"Suppose we cogertate a while; suppose we look before we leap. Before we pass this 'ere resolution suppose we look this 'ere ship subsidy proposition in the mouth and find out what's the meanin' of it, what its objects is—not its alleged objects, but its real objects.

"The facts seems to be that a few gentlemen that's in the steamboat business wants to grab several millions of dollars every year out of the pile in the Treasury of the United States of Ameriky. They ain't but one word that really tells the story of what they're undertakin'. It's robbery, nothin' less and nothin' better than robbery. They're after something that don't belong to 'em. If they get it the people of the country won't see no more returns from it than a bank sees from the money a gang of burglars runs off with.

"That ain't what Mr. Frye would tell ye if he was here. He'd draw a picture for you, populatin' all the oceans on the face of the airth with American vessels, loaded down to the water's edge with the products of American farms and factories. He'd draw another showin' two rows of shipyards, one reachin' all the way from Novy Scoshy to Mexico, and t'other stretched along the Pacific Coast line—every shipyard with a sign in front of it, 'Help Wanted!' Next thing on the panorama would be the factories, all of 'em runnin' like scat cats and all of 'em thirteen or fourteen years behind their orders. Over the whole country a never-endin' shower of gold would be fallin', some ketchin' it wuss than others, but nobody gittin' off without some of it.

"'Does my panoramy please ye?' Mr. Frye would ask after he'd onrolled the whole business. 'We'll then pass the Ship Subsidy bill. A little cash every year buys all that's on the panorámy. Biggest bargain that ever was offered the American people. Appeals to their paytriotism. Offers to float the Stars and Stripes in every part of the world. Appeals to their business sagacity. Offers to turn the commerce of the whole world over to the United States of Ameriky. A glorious ery is knockin' at our front door. Don't keep it waitin'. Shove back the bolts, swing open the portals, and let it come in and do us good.'

"Do you believe in that panoramy? I don't, because I know it ain't nothin' but imagination—forced imagination at that.

"It's jest like a pictur Nate Hatch drawed on his slate one day in school.

"'What do you call that thing?' says the teacher.

"'Don't you know what it is?' says Nate.

"'No,' says the teacher. 'When I look at the head, it looks like a hoss; but when I look at the balance it looks like an ostrich. What in thunder is it, Nathaniel?'

"'It's both,' says Nate. 'I call it a hosstrich. It's one of them things that was forgot when they was makin' the animiles that was to be turned loose on this 'ere globe. The hoss is all right for sartain things, but they is places where the ostrich would work in an awful sight better—if he only had a hoss's head on him.

"'The great trouble with the ostrich is that he ain't got no brains the way he's built now. Mebbe you want to go to Kennebunk in a hurry. You hitch up your ostrich and start. Goes like chain lightnin' for about a mile, and then he gits scat. If he was a hoss he'd run away, and before you could git him ca'med down you'd be in Kennebunk; bein' an ostrich instead of a hoss, he puts on the brakes, stops short, and sticks his head in a sand bank. You can holler at him and cuss him and baste him, but he won't budge till you borry a yoke of oxen and drag his head out of the sand bank. Mebbe he'll have it into another sand bank before he's got through splittin' out the sand he swallered the fust time.'

"'Nathaniel,' says the teacher, 'it's terrible hard to git along without hosstriches, but I guess we'll have to do it. I congratulate you, though, Nathaniel, on your imagination. Ain't no flies on that.'

"Frye's is jest as good. The promises he's holdin' out to the American people to git 'em to be good to sartain folks he's interested in, ain't founded in nothin' else but imagination. He's tryin' to sell a hosstrich to the people of Ameriky—cash in advance. He can't deliver the goods he's offerin' for sale, and if he'd forgit for a minute the interests of a few shipbuilders and shipowners, he'd acknowledge that what I say is true.

"We can't make a tur'ble lot of trade with the rest of the world by subsidisin' ships. On the other hand if we can git folks to buy the goods we have for sale, we won't have no trouble in sendin' the goods to our customers. If they's more money to be made in carryin' the goods than they is in doin' something else, our folks will git their share of the carryin'; if it ain't a payin' business from the American p'int of view, why on airth do we want Americans to git into it?

"If anybody in Ogunquit gits a customer over in Mesopotamy for a shipload of goods a month, what difference does it make whether them goods travels in a ship that flies the American flag or some other flag? Some American will get the business if its wuth gittin'—you can depend on that. If an American don't git it you can set it down for a fact that some foreigner can do the work cheaper than an American can do it if he pays his help decent wages and feeds 'em decent victuals.

"I heard Mr. Frye make a speech up to Dover quite a spell ago on the tariff question. While he was speakin' agin free ships he come to what I think is the real reason why sech a big proportion of the things we sell to foreigners gets to 'em in foreign vessels.

"'The foreigners,' says Mr. Frye, 'can underbid us on freight charges. Americans can't run ships in competition with foreigners. They can't hire sailors so cheap as other folks can, and the American people wouldn't permit American sailors to be treated the way foreign sailors is. Besides that they's mighty few Americans that can't do better than to ship before the mast.' If Great Britain and France and Italy and the other shippin' countries would jest divide their merchant fleets in two, and give us half their ships free gratis, for nothin', we couldn't afford to run 'em.' That's the substance of what Mr. Frye said.

"Ain't that as true to-day as it was when he said it? That's the real situation for you. Americans ain't head over heels in the ocean carryin' business, because they can do better. If they ever is a general change; if they ever is an openin' in any particular direction, it won't be necessary to pay Americans to take hold. They ain't at all bashful about gittin' their clutches on opportunities for makin' money.

"If Mr. Hale wants to build up Ameriky's foreign trade, why on airth don't he tackle the tariff? For a country that's hankerin' after foreign trade our tariff is about the foolishest thing that ever was drawed up.

"As my eyes sweep over this meeting they rest on a good many folks that knows a thing or two about trade. I ask these folks if I am right when I say that, as betwixt man and man, its a fundymental dogmy in trade that a feller has got to give as well as take if he wants to git along good. If you're in the shoe business, where do you buy your groceries? You buy 'em of the feller that buys shoes of you. If you are a farmer, where do you git your molasses and tea and flour? You git it at the store where they buy your eggs, butter, potatoes, apples, huckleberries, and garding sass. So I say it's a fundymental rule in trade that them that sells must also buy—buy from them they

"If you're in the coal biz'ness, that has got some things that all the world wants, we don't have to make no concessions. 'Take it or leave it,' is our motto. Ginerly speakin' though, Americans has to compete with other folks for the trade that's t'other side of the ocean. Who's goin' to git the business? Accordin' to my idees, it will go to the country that gives the squarest deck.

"American ships don't mean American trade. Trade ain't got no sentiment. Trade don't care nothin' 'bout flags. Trade is trade—all business from one end to t'other—and you can set it down for a fact that a country that ain't a pooty liberal buyer don't have the easiest time in the world sellin'. So, accordin' to my idees, Americans that lives by foreign trade ain't shoutin' for more ships. 'Give us fair trade laws and we don't care who collects the freight'—that's what they're shoutin'.

"They was a feller kept a grocery store up to Dover for a good many years that was considerable of an enigmy to me. One day when I was up to Dover, I got to talkin' with Charley Prime, one of the leadin' men up there.

"'Mr. Prime,' says I, 'will you kindly obleege me by explainin' somethin' I've wanted to know for more'n ten years?'

"'I ain't no cyclopedy, Mr. Larrabee,' says Prime.

"'Tain't that kind of a question,' says I. 'It's just a problem in common sense. Why don't that feller over there keep a hoss and wagon? All the rest of the grocers does—Eli Brewster and John Hanson and Andy Killoren, and everybody else I knows of. This feller has got a fust-class stand for business. Why is it he don't have no trouble deliverin' all the goods he sells on a wheelbarrer?'

"'Mr. Larrabee,' says Prime, 'he's a wheelbarrer man.' He was born that way. His business principles is decidedly wheelbarrerish. He ain't liberal enough to have a hoss and wagon. I seen him cut a piece of rice in two one day so's he wouldn't have to give a woman overweight.

"'His boy was in business with him for

"'Mr. Larrabee,' says Prime, 'he's a wheelbarrer man.' He was born that way. His business principles is decidedly wheelbarrerish. He ain't liberal enough to have a hoss and wagon. I seen him cut a piece of rice in two one day so's he wouldn't have to give a woman overweight.

"'His boy was in business with him for a spell, but he got sick of the old man's ways and that they was preventin' success in a pound of butter when he was sixty of it, and only fifteen and a half when he was sellin' of it. He couldn't keep him from makin' a Mount Ayrrat out of every bushel of apples he tuk into the store, but when cattle time come the only one proof all the kittens could go to bed in the trailer he left in the top of the measure.

"'Man went into his store one day and says: "How many quarts in a bushel of beans?"—"Be you buyin' or sellin'?"—"Sellin'"—"Thirty-six quarts." Next day the first man's brother went in and says: "How many quarts in a bushel of beans?"—"Be you buyin' or sellin'?"—"Buyin'."—"Thirty-two quarts."

"'So it's been in everything. The gentleman is a hog, Mr. Larrabee. That's why he don't need no hoss and wagon. That's the explanation of that ere wheelbarrer.'

"Wheelbarrer principles don't work no better when it comes to foreign trade than it does in dealin's 'twixt man and man. Here's Ameriky, jest startin' in, you might say, on a ery of foreign trade. Folks all over the world is findin' fault with us. We're playin' the hog, they say.

"Well, ain't we? Ain't our laws governin' foreign trade built on the wheelbarrer plan? If we want to keep hosses and wagons we've got to change them laws.

"Givin' away twenty or twenty-five million dollars a year to folks that's in the shippin' business won't get the wheelbarrer principles out of our statoots. On the other hand, if we can git rid of them wheelbarrer principles, we won't have to worry none about how we're to git our stuff across the water and the other fellers' stuff back. We won't have to do no subsidisin' to git freight carriers enough to accommerdate our business.

"There's my views on the pendin' resolution, Mr. Chairman. With all due respect to our fellow-citizen and favryte son, Mr. Frye, I'm bound to say I don't want nothin' to do with his hosstrich."

In this view the Board of Trade concurred. The Bascom resolution was killed.

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Nov. 5.

WHERE ART RIVALS NATURE

UP at the Museum of Natural History, back in Mr. Rowley's room, where cobras are furnished with a false avoirdupois and a stagnant circulation of sawdust, where coons and beavers and foxes and little furry animals of all kinds arrive in boxes as flat as pancakes, only to be soaked into the likeness of themselves and reappear in the blaze of the white light of science—back there in Mr. Rowley's little room some wonderful things take place.

In a bit of forest in one of the exhibition halls there stand deer and wildcats and things belonging to the wood. Under the feet of the deer may be found a particularly damp, earthy, and moldy bank. The leaves have all the soggy seeming of the real woodland thing. A deep, impenetrable spot lies behind a few feet of glass. The leaves lie sodden and dripping with moisture and impressed with the deer's feet.

"I reckon they hev to change them leaves twict a week or they'd git dried out."

"I reckon they don't, Si. I reckon they sprinkles 'em."

As a matter of fact, "they" don't do either. Back in Mr. Rowley's room they soak 'em.

And it isn't dew or woodland wet, but just plain glycerine. As an ultimate substance it is not subject to "change and decay." It doesn't evaporate, it doesn't smell. It remains glycerine all of the time and looks like the moisture of a forest primeval. After all sorts of experimentation of a complicated kind Mr. Rowley decided that common or garden glycerine was good enough for his forest.

The man who wrote "Beautiful Snow" should have witnessed a snowstorm at the Museum of Natural History, and a suffering posterity would have had another stanza to learn.

The museum possessed a bunch of weasels and an imagination. Both were in perfect working order, but there was no snow. The weasels and the imagination demanded snow. Ever since the original production of "The Two Orphans," possibly long before even weasels were evolved from protoplasm and the earth had cooled sufficiently to take its snow out of cold storage, there has been artificial snow. But it has been of a kind that a healthy-minded weasel would have scorned. The entire faculty of the museum bent its mind to the making of snow. The curator of mineralogy said the thing that might have been expected of him:

"Oh, chuck in a little salt—an' if it fall on their tails ye will have killed two weasels with one stone. They will stay where they are put."

This was a trivial remark, obviously not in keeping with the impression the institution endeavors to make upon the public mind.

Thereupon Mr. Chapman spoke up:

"What's the matter with down, Rowley? It is light and looks—"

But Chapman is curator of ornithology, so that is what might have been expected of him.

Mr. Rowley retired into his little back room and dwelt apart for two days and nights. And now go look at the weasels. You will see a snowstorm that is away ahead of the real thing for naturalness. And you have the glories of one without cold feet. While Mr. Rowley was meditating apart he idly spattered some paraffine about with a hair brush. Even as Galileo discovered that "the sun do move," so Mr. Rowley found out how to make a snowstorm that would deceive heaven itself.

The weasels were placed in proper position, the legs adjusted, and it snowed upon that group by means of a pan of paraffine and an antiquated hair brush, while the Faculty stood about in a dazed condition. Since that time Mr. Rowley has invented a machine to do his snowing with. It works on the principle of the hairbrush, but produces a fall of six inches to the minute when turned on without reserve.

It is in the taxidermist's room that one may hear the grass grow and the daisies bloom which cover the banks and fringe the braes out in the exhibition hall. It was in that room that the bird ledge was made after the preliminary work of photography had been done by Mr. Chapman. After Mr. Chapman had dangled quite legitimately at the end of a rope at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River and in a gyratory, wap-sided basket had photographed the original ledge of birds from different points, Mr. Rowley dissected the photographic result, studied the parts, put together such pieces as he thought best illustrated the original and best demonstrated the purpose of the department, photographed these sections into one composite whole, and then set to work to copy it in the proper materials. He has done it. From the daisies on the top to the fish bones, ranging from fresh and bloody to "warmed over," he has faithfully presented the varieties of birds, their nests, their food, and habits.

There are many mysteries in connection with the department of ornithology. Not the least of these is one which concerns the migratory birds cabineted by Mr. Chapman. These birds are continually moving on, like poor Joe of literary tradition—unless Mr. Chapman takes a vacation. He took a vacation in the Summer. Some of the other curators, being of helpful disposition and knowing the purpose of Mr. Chapman's cabinet, wanted to have the good work go on in his absence. They undertook to migrate the birds in their proper order for the absent curator.

The situation upon his return was one that an unpruned imagination may enjoy. Mr. Chapman found the buzzard that blooms in the Spring holding the fort in late September, and the sparrow, which we have always with us, gone to hibernate in a woodpecker's hole in the vicinity of the Philippines. The explanation was:

"Those we were not quite sure about, Chapman, we put as far off as possible."

When one undertakes the migration of birds he may not take a vacation.

DOLORES BACON.

A Paradox.

The Critic—Why does that strapping young man wear knee trousers?

The Man Who Knows—He fills an engagement as a child actor, and is only trying to keep up appearances.

The Critic—I see. He's a walking paradox.

The Man Who Knows—How's that?

The Critic—Why, short clothes are his long suit.

More Light Wanted.

Student (to Professor in Electricity, who has just spent an hour in trying to explain the mechanism of the Brush dynamo)—Professor, could you not tell me where I could find a good and clear explanation of that subject?

NOV

Rise and Progress of State Care of the Insane

By GOODWIN BROWN, Ex-State Commissioner in Lunacy.

IT is consonant with its destiny and greatness that the Empire State should have, of all States and countries in the world, the most complete, humane, and comprehensive system of caring for this most unfortunate class.

This system, complete and harmonious as it is, like all successful organizations, was not the development of a day—practically it was the growth of half a century. It began in 1842 and was completed in 1890.

From 1843 to 1890 the care of the insane was regarded, not as a necessity required by the highest considerations of an enlightened economy, but rather as a form of charity grudgingly and often ignorantly bestowed at the caprice of unenlightened public authorities. It was not until the absolute safety and welfare of the State was dangerously threatened that the fruition of a method humane and economical was adopted. So long as "charity" was the watchword all efforts toward the proper and humane care of this class were largely misdirected, with the inevitable result of cruelty and barbarism—which, by the way, were fearfully excessive—intermixed sometimes with something akin to humanity.

When public sentiment had become sufficiently enlightened on the subject it was seen that ultimate economy as well as humanity demanded a change which charity could not effect. It was seen that it would be actually cheaper to make adequate and suitable provision for the proper care and treatment of the insane than to permit them to be at large, committing acts of violence, destroying property, and breaking up families, thereby producing widespread misery and loss of productive energy.

Prior to 1843, when the first considerable effort to properly care for the insane by the opening of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica was made, little had been done to alleviate the condition of the insane in New York State. It was the almost universal practice, so far as public care was provided, to place them in jails and poorhouses. Toward the end of the first quarter of the last century the Hospital of the City of New York made a commendable beginning by the establishment of the institution which is now known as Bloomingdale, located at White Plains. For many years, however, the number which could be cared for was limited and the accommodations were inadequate. Obviously no private corporation, no matter how charitably disposed, could cope with what was even then a tremendous problem. During the next quarter of the century, through the efforts of various philanthropists—for as yet the question was one of philanthropy and charity only—Miss Dorothea L. Dix being the most notable, the subject began to receive wider consideration.

About 1836 the first statute was enacted providing for the erection by the State of what became popularly known as the Utica Insane Asylum, which was opened for the reception of a small number of patients in 1843. The establishment of this institution by the State was the beginning of what eventually became known as "State care of the insane." For many long and weary years, however, the great mass of the insane remained in the poorhouses, for the Utica asylum was only intended for a small number of supposedly curable cases. When a patient failed to recover after the lapse of a few months, or a year or two at most, if a public charge, he was returned to the poorhouse of the county whence he came, there to remain until his tormented spirit took its flight.

The success of the Utica asylum and similar institutions in other States was such as to stimulate those who, still actuated by motives of philanthropy only, desired to extend the system thus instituted by the State so as to include all the insane. In the meantime, with the great growth of population and consequent increasing numbers of insane in the poorhouses, an agitation was begun which culminated during the civil war in the passage by the Legislature of the second great act for the care of the insane by providing for the erection of the Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane, which was opened in 1869—an interval of a quarter of a century from the opening of the first institution at Utica.

The agitation which brought about the establishment of the Willard Asylum was a memorable one. The Legislature authorized the New York State Medical Society to investigate and report upon the question of the dependent insane, and this work devolved upon its Secretary, a young Southern physician lately located in Albany, under most romantic circumstances—Dr. Sylvester D. Willard. Dr. Willard proved himself both intelligent and humane. He entered into the work in a truly scientific spirit and with untiring zeal. His report produced a profound sensation—it revealed conditions which shocked the entire State. Among other things, he said:

"In some of these buildings the insane are kept in cages and cells, dark and prison-like, as if they were convicts instead of the life-weary, deprived of reason. They are in numerous instances left to lie on straw, like animals, without proper bedding, and there are scores who endure the piercing cold and frost of Winter without either shoes or stockings being provided for them; they are pagan idiotics and start out to the charity of the world where they could at least beg alms. Insane men and women are [illegible] without [illegible] and warmth only through a diamond hole through a rough prison-like door, bereft of sympathy and of social life, except it be with a fellow-lunatic, without a cheering influence or a bright hope of the future. * * * The violent have only to rave and become more violent, and pace in madness their miserable apartments. These institutions afford no possible means for the various grades of the insane; the old and the young, the timid and the brazen; the sick, the feeble, and the violent are herded together without distinction to the character or degree of their madness and the natural tendency is for all to become irretrievably worse. * * * In some violent cases the clothing is torn and strewed about the apartments and the lunatics continue to exist in wretched nakedness, having no clothing, and sleeping upon straw, wet and filthy, and unchanged for several days. * * * Can any picture be more dismal? and yet it is not overdrawn."

Unfortunately, while the step gained was exceedingly important, the act of incorporation of the Willard Asylum provided that it was to care only for the chronic insane. This institution was designed to care for all the insane in the county poorhouses, except in the counties of New York and Kings.

Dr. John P. Gray of the Utica Asylum, with a wisdom and foresight far in advance of his time, opposed the establishment of the Willard Asylum in the lines proposed and finally adopted, namely, to care for the chronic insane. He insisted that the institution ought to care for both the acute as well as the chronic insane. From various causes, principally the opposition of the county officials, who were loath to give up the patronage and profit of caring for their chronic insane—the institution was not enlarged sufficiently to provide for all the insane remaining in the poorhouses. The Superintendents of the Poor argued—and their argument had a certain plausibility—that inasmuch as custodial care was to be provided at Willard without reference to the curative treatment of its inmates, they, the Superintendents of the Poor, might as well be intrusted with the care of the chronic insane. This argument to some extent prevailed, and the Legislature was induced to grant exemption from the operation of the Willard act to certain counties—the number ultimately reached twenty—under conditions which contemplated humane custodial care.

Experience soon showed that the conditions could not be enforced, and thus the old inhumanities and barbarities were restored. Renewed agitation to at once and forever blot out this one of the greatest disgraces which ever sullied the fair fame of a State, was begun by the State Charities Aid Association, a voluntary society which, in its visitation of county poorhouses by local committees, because thoroughly convinced of the unfitness of these institutions as receptacles for the insane. This reform movement was uncompromisingly pursued by the Association under the able leadership of the Chairman of its Committee on Legislation for the Insane, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, eminent as a philanthropist and friend of the insane, and to whose unremitting efforts the successful outcome of this final effort in behalf of State care for the insane was largely due.

The principal difficulty encountered in previous agitations to improve the conditions of the insane lay in the fact that the State had no adequate machinery to enforce its statutes—there were statutes in plenty but no adequate executive power was given to any one. In 1869 the condition of the insane in the poor houses had become intolerable. The conditions, while perhaps not as bad as those so vividly and truthfully described by Dr. Willard a quarter of a century before, were such as to call for immediate action. The number of the insane in the poorhouses had by this time reached more than two thousand—a number twice as large as existed there at the time the Willard Asylum was created. It was already seen that if the evil were to be completely abated heroic measures must be adopted.

The efforts of the State Charities Aid Association in 1889 and 1890 to secure the enactment of a law to wipe out the disgraceful blot had been threatened by a combination of greed and patronage which had rarely been witnessed in the halls of the Legislature. The officials having supervision of the dependent poor and insane were marshaled in solid array against a movement which threatened to destroy their immense power and to take from them the sources of great and constantly increasing revenue. In the preceding twenty-five years the number of State institutions had greatly increased, but the accommodations for the insane had not nearly kept pace with the demand for space. Each institution was separately governed by a local board responsible to no adequate central authority. So far as unity of action was concerned, they might as well have been located in so many separate States. These institutions had largely been built and were managed on the plan of "doing something for the district." In consequence, stability and good management were frequently disregarded with results of many [illegible] investigations [illegible] care to point to undeniable extravagances and frequent mismanagement. Millions had already been expended with inadequate accommodations, and it was said that the assumption by the State of the care of all of the insane would be followed by State bankruptcy. These arguments found many attentive listeners in the Legislature and elsewhere. In conformity with the suggestions and recommendations of many Legislative investigating committees, the Legislature of 1889, after a prolonged struggle lasting more than three months, and at the very end of the session, passed a bill creating a State Commission in Lunacy with far more extensive powers and duties than had been devolved upon any executive body theretofore having jurisdiction over the insane. Governor Hill appointed as members of the Commission Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Goodwin Brown, and Henry Reeves. Dr. MacDonald had for years been regarded as one of the leading alienists in the country, and his practical knowledge of the management of institutions for the insane had covered a period of more than twenty years, as he had been superintendent of three hospitals for the insane in succession. Moreover, his ideas in regard to the treatment and care of the insane were known to be of the most advanced order. He was a most pronounced believer in State care for all the dependent insane and opposed to the Willard system of caring for the chronic insane in separate institutions. The wisdom of this appointment was at once universally recognized, and there is little doubt that to his genius and energy is largely due the magnificent system of State care that prevails to-day in the State of New York.

Dr. MacDonald's associate Commissioners, while having had no experience in the care and treatment of the insane, had long been in the public service and had the opportunities of learning much about the management of public institutions. Mr. Reeves had served with ability and fidelity both in Congress and the Legislature and enjoyed the very highest reputation as a public officer and a public spirited citizen.

The Commission was required to visit periodically all institutions and places where the insane were in custody and to report to the Legislature and suggest such changes as might in their judgment be necessary. During the first year of its existence the Commission visited all the institutions where the insane were in custody, including twenty poorhouses, which had received special permission to care for the insane. Its report, which was submitted to the Legislature at the beginning of the session of 1890, revealed a condition of things in these so-called county asylums even worse than the State Charities Aid Association had previously reported. It was unanimous in recommending the immediate abolition of the poorhouse system, the enlargement of the present State hospitals so as to provide for the insane in the poorhouses, and the placing of all the State institutions on a curative basis by the wiping out of the statutory classification of the insane. The Legislature of that year, in conformity with the recommendations of the Commission, after a severe struggle, passed the so-called State Care Act, providing for State care of all the insane—being practically the third, and last in the series of acts passed at the end of half a century—the first in 1842, the second in 1865, and the third in 1890. The following year the Commission requested an appropriation of approximately half a million of dollars, which was granted without opposition, to provide additional buildings for housing the insane then in the poorhouses. The State Care Act provided that when sufficient accommodations had been provided, the Commission should so declare, and from that time all of the dependent insane should be a State charge and the counties relieved of all charges whatsoever. The act provided that the counties of New York, Monroe, and Kings should be exempted from the provision of the act on the ground that they had provided suitable institutions for the purpose, but that they might avail themselves of the privilege of coming into the State system. In 1891 Monroe, in 1895 Kings, and in 1896 New York came into the State Hospital system. The poorhouse system ceased to exist Oct. 1, 1896, when the State care system proper went into effect. From that date no insane person has been an inmate in any poorhouse in the State, and thus ended, after an agitation of more than fifty years, one of the greatest evils that has ever disgraced the State.

All of the public insane in New York are now supported in institutions owned and absolutely controlled by the State with moneys appropriated by the Legislature. All are given that medical care and attention which their condition requires—the food, clothing, and general care do not in the least depend on anything but their physical necessity.

In 1891 the Commission in Lunacy secured the application of the competitive system of civil service examinations for the medical service, and in 1895 it adopted a uniform rate of officers' salaries and employes' wages for all the hospitals in the State. It also established a training school for nurses in each of the State Hospitals, and the graduates of these schools obtain increased wages. An allowance is specially made for appropriate uniforms. And then this kind a kind of mind is provided for coherent and decent. Instead, every thing consistent with proper care and treatment is provided for in the State in the discretion of the Commission, which has the power to [illegible] all forms of expenditure. The element of charity is now [illegible] and friends recovered or improved sufficiently to live at home. It is now a matter of the highest ultimate economy. A low diet, insufficient clothing, insufficient medical attendance and nursing would reduce the recovery and thus prolong the time of detention, and consequently increased expense to the State. A proper standard of care and treatment is consonant with humanity and economy.

On Oct. 1, 1896, the Commission was given supervision over expenditures. By the use of this power and unification of the system of management a great saving was not only effected, but the standard of care and treatment was greatly improved. The average expenditure per patient was in round numbers previous to 1893 $222; the Commission reduced this to $184—a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The power of revision of expenses was extended in 1896 to cover expenditures for buildings and extraordinary improvements.

The State hospitals are now operated as a unit—one charter covers all. A change in the statute which would affect one institution would affect all, and, therefore, the lawmaking power is not likely to make a change for the benefit of a locality which might injuriously affect the whole system. There are twelve State hospitals containing a total population of 23,000. One hundred and twenty-five physicians and nearly 4,500 employes are required. The fixed charges or yearly running expenses amount to about $4,000,000. There are approximately 4,500 commitments of insane each year—in some instances the same individual may be discharged and readmitted more than once. One thousand are discharged as recovered each year, while the actual annual increase in numbers over discharges and deaths averages about 600.

Apparently there is an increase in the number of the insane greater than the increase in population. It is doubtful, however, if there is an actual increase in the ratio of insanity to the same population, for friends and relatives are less likely to care for patients at home than formerly, owing to the better management of institutions. This view is held by the Lunacy Commissioners of Great Britain. There is nothing to indicate from a careful study of the statistics that people are more subject to mental disease than formerly—in fact, the contrary would seem to be true, as the general health of the people is improving owing to the great advance in medical and sanitary science.

With the assumption by the State of the care of all the dependent insane, the following are some of the great and lasting advantages that were secured:

Absolute security against abuse and neglect.

A proper standard of care and medical treatment, including sufficient food and clothing, good nursing, amusements, and diversion.

Providing for the appointment and promotion of officers and employes in accordance with civil service rules, thus minimizing the danger of partisan influences in the State hospital service.

Economy in management and the adoption of the best methods resulting from unity of action.

Giving all the insane proper care and treatment, and giving all a chance for recovery so long as life lasts.

A higher recovery rate, which must inevitably result from the application of the methods outlined.

Naming Apartment Houses.

WHAT name to give to a new apartment house—that is a question that puzzles every extensive builder and real estate operator in New York City. Any one of them will tell you, if you get to talking to them about their doings, that all the names are gone, appropriated.

It seems that landlords and agents have pretty nearly exhausted atlases, histories, mythologies, directories, and imagination in their search for new names. That this is true is evident from the remarks made the other day by a prominent real estate broker:

"I'm now putting up a big apartment house for a client of mine," he said, "and—would you believe it?—we were balked for fully six weeks finding a name for it. We tried all the books we had ever heard of. After exhausting the usual sources, such as history and geography, we got an old list of Indian names. Every one of them that was short enough or euphonious enough had been grabbed up by somebody. Every time we found a name that we liked it was sure to appear in the guide book of New York apartment houses. The landlord said he'd be blarsted if he'd call the new building after himself, so we were up against it.

"We were telling our trouble to a mutual friend, after fuming over it off and on for many days. 'Why don't you try the turf guide?' suggested our friend. We grasped at the idea greedily, and, sure enough, right on the first page we found the name of a brown filly that seemed to fit an apartment house uncommonly well.

"'Well,' sighed the landlord, 'I'll bet 10 to 1 it's in the guide book!'

"But it wasn't in the book, and now I'm free from trouble for a while. A stonecutter is busy carving out the filly's name over the front door, but several people have commented on what a pretty name it is. You can bet I haven't told any other real estate man where I got it. And I'm not going to either."

SOME WEDDING AND OTHER GOWNS

THE wedding gown of Mrs. Joel Nott Allen (Miss Fanny Walton Ogden) departed from the usual conventional satin, and was of crêpe de chine with satin dots scattered over its shimmering surface. It was simple, too. The long plain skirt had a deep, square-cut train and a full gathered flounce of old point lace some ten inches in depth, which went all around the train, as well as around the skirt of the costume. The bodice had a yoke and sleeves of point lace, unlined, of course. The yoke was very deep, and concealing its edges and festooned over the sleeves and crossing the back, were ropes of pearls. The veil was formed from a three-cornered shawl, a family heirloom, and this was draped so as to preserve the irregular outline, although, of course, the shawl effect was avoided.

***

Miss Janet Craven de Kay, who was the maid of honor at this wedding, wore a pretty gown of pink crêpe de chine. The skirt of the gown was not full, the foot-wide flounce had at its top what seemed a rolled fold of the crêpe de chine, and was finished at the bottom by a narrow lace ruffle, say, three inches wide. The yoke and sleeves of the gown were of lace, unlined. There was a long sash of pink. The hat worn had a moderately high, round crown, and the wide, round brim drooped a little. It was of pink chiffon, applied smoothly, and there were puffs of the chiffon and short black ostrich tips placed around the crown; the tips looked like chous of velvet, and there were touches of black under the brim at the front, the hat being worn almost straight on the head.

***

Mrs. Robert Arthur Johnston, who was Miss Mabel Brown, a daughter of J. G. Brown, the famous painter of the street gamin, wore a Paquin frock of cream-white satin for her wedding gown. The train was not very long, and was rounded, the frills of plaited chiffon, headed with rose-quillings, peeping out from under it. Down each side of the centre front ran a row of oval medallions of white lace over chiffon. These were edged with wreaths of tiny chiffon rosettes resembling roses, and between each of these were loops of white satin ribbon. These medallions were perhaps five inches long. A flaring fullness was given to the front and sides by the joining of a full rounding piece of the satin joined to the upper or sheathlike front by a briar stitching of white silk floss. There was another row of larger medallions down each side, and one row of large ovals—in this case the medallions being fully eight inches long—from the waist line in the back to the edge of the train. The bodice had its pouched front decorated in the centre with a single medallion. The lace yoke was outlined across the back and over the shoulders by a four-inch ruffle of point lace, and across the front ran straplike folds of the satin. In the back there was a medallion on each side of the centre. The bodice fastened in the back. The sleeves were of chiffon and lace; at the elbow there was a washerwoman's cuff of lace. The tulle veil came to the edge of the train, and across it on the coiffure was arranged a narrow scarf of point lace.

***

Mrs. Johnston's going-away gown was a marvel of old rose broadcloth. The skirt swept the floor all around, without being especially lengthy in the back. One of the prettiest features of this frock was the appliqué work in heavy cream cords of clusters of grapes with their foliage. Four inches from the skirt hem—there was no applied flounce—was a three-inch band of white lace, then a wider band of black, and at intervals, extending over both white and black and up on to the broadcloth, were appliquéd the bunches of cream lace grapes, and at the base of each cluster a drooping leaf or two of the vine. The front breadth of the skirt was tucked; in the centre the tucks came so low as to almost touch the lace appliqués. These tucks tapered off until those at the side were not over ten inches deep; thus a deep point of solid tucks was formed. The plaits at the side and back were six in number, three each side of the placket line, and were quite deep and turned to the front. The bodice was extremely elaborate. Down the centre back ran a strip of black lace over white tulle, with the appliqué effect in grapes and leaves over white on each side. These lace bands and the appliqué continued in the back below the waist line and formed a postillion. In front there were bands of the lace and appliqué, with large polka dots of rose-colored panne velvet trimming the yoke. The upper parts of the close sleeves were tucked, and the lower portions of the appliqué and black lace were over white tulle. Bands of rose panne ending in sharp points, but not meeting, had between these points immense polka dots of the velvet. There were three of these bands on each sleeve. With this gown, one of Sara Mayer's, there was worn a large, rather flat hat of pure white felt, trimmed with black velvet, and under the lower brim of white felt, thrust through a slash, was a full white ostrich plume.

The long coat to be worn with this costume was of heavy satin-finished tan cloth and was tight fitting. The sleeves flowed from the elbow out, and had deep cuffs—if cuffs they can be called—of tan panne velvet nearly a foot deep; these cuffs also flowed and were caught to the sleeves proper in plaits. The coat had a simulated yoke of stitched bands of panne and cloth, with large circular dots of panne velvet applied here and there.

***

One of Mrs. John R. Drexel's carriage coats is of pale lavender and rose changeable taffeta. To begin with, the affair is practically shapeless, and is brought into the figure by ribbons run through slashes cut in the garment, the slashes being worked in buttonhole fashion. It is long on the shoulders, and the sleeves hang like bags. Across the tops of the sleeves, say four inches from the shoulder line, run rows of the narrow slashes, and through these are pulled chiffon strips, which are tied at the back with scarflike ends. The lower part of the sleeves are sparingly spangled with tiny silk silver disks, and are gathered by means of the slashes and chiffon at the wrists. From the wrists fall ruffles, say, four inches wide at the inside of the hand and eight at the outside. These ruffles are formed of bands of the silk of varying widths, the wider at the bottom, joined together by a lace stitch, and lined with chiffon ruffles. There is also a deep collar formed in the same manner. Around the waist the slashes are worked, and chiffon and ribbons are run through. The coat is lined with white satin, and has on the inside, at the bottom, a sixteen-inch flounce of chiffon, edged with narrower ruffles of the same. The coat is finished on the outside, below its spangled portion—the same silver spangles being used here as on the sleeves, and as sparingly—with rows of the silk stitched to a flaring circular flounce of heavy net of the same shade as the coat. The lower band is perhaps four inches wide; there are seven of these bands, and the upper is probably only an inch across.

***

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Astor's daughter, wore at a dinner recently a charming costume of black net over white chiffon, striped with black velvet ribbon. The velvet ribbon was applied in three distinct tiers. That at the top of the skirt was narrower than that used in the succeeding tiers and was applied so as to taper in at the waist. It ended in tiny loops, perhaps sixteen inches from the belt, over the next tier, which was deeper, and the velvet wider, while the third, which formed the flaring bottom of the skirt, was deepest of all. The bodice was the same, the narrow rows of velvet being graduated to fit the figure over black and white chiffon, and the elbow sleeves repeated the idea. All the rows were vertical, and tended to give a slender effect.

***

Mrs. E. H. Harriman was seen at the theatre the other night with her two daughters, both the latter in pastel shades of soft silk. Mrs. Harriman wore a charming frock of pale gray crêpe de chine, princesse in effect. The skirt long and sheathlike, and the bodice seeming to have had its slanting, winding folds of the silk gray stuff wound around the wearer and then fastened. It closed invisibly, and the folds slanted in the back from the left to the right. Rather heavy cream lace formed a yoke, the edges extending in square ends over the wrinkled sleeves, and the lower parts of the sleeves showing cuff-like application of the same lace. The hat worn was a flat oval toque of white tulle with fluffy white flowers set closely together around the narrow brim.

***

One of the most superb gowns seen thus far this Autumn was worn recently at a small dinner in a most fashionable restaurant by Mrs. Marion Story. The material was black and white brocade. The background was black and the brocaded designs were trailing vines, and birds in white. It was princesse in its lines, and was close fitting in every part, sleeves, bodice, and skirt. The skirt portion was not full even at the bottom. The tight-fitting bodice portion had a square yoke, outlined with a four-inch band of solid silvery white embroidery or brocade—one could not tell which at a little distance—and the sleeves were finished with the same. The skirt opened straight down the front from waist to hem, the edges meeting all the way, over a petticoat of black net over a foundation of white chiffon. At the waist line, running around it and forming a narrow yoke for the skirt top, ran a four-inch band of the solid white brocade, and this extended down the edges of the opening, and at the extreme edge of the skirt, all the way around it. At the top, in the back, it came together and crossed, and ran down the back. Where the same trimming formed the square outline of a yoke in front, and ran across to the back, it formed a similar downward turning point. The toque worn was of soft gray chiffon with shaded gray roses surrounding the crown.

***

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was lunching the other day in a fashionable restaurant, much liked by people of quiet tastes, in a simple gray frock. The material seemed to be cheviot, and it was a medium shade, a serviceable color. The skirt was drawn smoothly around the hips. In the back a box plait some six inches across was stitched from the belt to the applied circular flounce, and was met by one in the flounce, which latter, of course, was allowed to flare. There were also underlying box plaits at the sides, and one about eighteen inches deep in the back by a foot or so in depth in front. The Eton coat was especially jaunty. It was short and curved high in the back and ended in narrow square battlement tabs, with spaces equal in width to the tabs between the battlements. Just above these were stitched three or four bands of gray satin, a half inch in width, and almost touching, and the battlement tabs were also crossed by three tiny bands of the stitched satin. The jacket closed in front, lapping a trifle, with battlements and passementerie frogs of gray, and the Bishop sleeves were drawn into bands, trimmed with the satin and finished at the back with passementerie ornaments. A big gray fur boa was worn, and the wearer carried a muff to match. Mrs. Vanderbilt's hat was black velvet, very much raised at the left and filled in with white. The top of the flat crown was also white, and a black dotted net veil was worn. The pale blue blouse, which showed between elbow and the battlements, was matched in color by the drop skirt.

***

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was seen the first of the week on a trip in from Tuxedo in one of the fashionable velvet costumes that are to be so much worn the coming season. The color was black and the skirt, which barely touched the whole way around, was plain; there was neither flounce nor extra fullness at the bottom, the folds falling straight and full from the belt. Over the white satin bodice a coat of the velvet was worn. It was a single-breasted tight-fitting coat, with a plain skirt perhaps six inches deep, and of even length below the waist line, and was finished at the edge with a deep galloon of plain black silk braid, on which were fastened acanthus-like ornaments, also of black silk. This same ornamentation projected from the shoulders over the sleeves like narrow caps. The sleeves, which were reasonably full at the top, were plain coat sleeves from the elbows down, and had no finish at the wrist save a plain hem. There was a deep collar to the coat, and this was of the gray fur of the chinchilla. Mrs. Alexander's hat was all black, of a rather dull silk; it fitted down each side of the knot of hair forming the back of the coiffure, and had directly across its crown, from side to side, a wide and rather flat bow of the black silk.

***

Mrs. Frederick Edey wore at the Waldorf the other evening at a dinner a charming frock of pale gray crêpe de chine spotted at intervals of, say, seven inches with polka dots an inch across in black. The skirt was long and swept out well in the back, and the bodice was high-necked, with long sleeves, and made in the simplest possible fashion. A large hat of pale gray, trimmed with ostrich plumes, completed the costume.

One Woe of a Seamstress.

WOMEN who sew in families have troubles of their own. Sometimes it is one thing that bothers them and then again it is something else. Most often it is the machine.

"It's mighty funny," said a lean-fingered dressmaker, "why people who have money enough to buy clothes that would make Solomon turn green cannot afford decent machines for their home dressmakers to sew on. It's disgusting to see the different kinds of old rattletraps we are asked to work with in many houses, where hundred dollar bills are apparently a superfluity. I've been sewing for the past ten years, and I flatter myself that I am an expert on machine lore, but with all my knowledge I frequently run across prehistoric relics that get the best of me.

Nobody need tell me that Mr. Elias Howe invented the sewing machine in 1846—or some such year. He didn't do anything of the kind. He may have studied out an improvement on the original, but I'm positive that there were crude products turned out several hundred years ago, and I am asked to work on them every day. These old heirlooms have the funniest bobbins and shuttles and threading arrangements imaginable, and they rumble and rattle like a thrashing machine. Sometimes, when I'm trying to get up full steam in order to finish a piece of work on time, I wonder why the police don't come in and arrest me for disturbing the peace, as I make such a racket. And as for attachments, there are none. Only yesterday I was banging away on one of those Noah's ark reminiscences when the owner of the same came in with a beautiful piece of white crêpe de chine.

"'I want a tucked waist made of this,' she said, 'and I want the tucks to be little, teenty things—just as narrow—'

"'Very well,' said I, 'is there a tucker to this machine?'

"'Oh, dear, no,' she said. 'You'll have to get along without that. You'll have to use your eyes.'

"And I declined point-blank to do that. I have good eyes at present, and I positively refuse to wear them out by substituting them for tuckers and hemmers and rufflers and such things.

"The excuse well-to-do families give for harboring such rubbish is that they have so little sewing done in the house that it really isn't worth while to get a new machine. The poor, ignorant creatures. If they only knew it, they'd save enough on wages in a little while to buy a respectable machine, for when I find one of these antediluvian specimens thrust upon me I charge a dollar a day extra. My experience has been crowded with so many nightmares in the shape of sewing machines that the first question I put to a new customer nowadays when she bespeaks my services is: 'What kind of a machine

Mrs. Smith's Card Plate.

"I HAVE just discovered a new advantage in the ownership of the name Smith," said the talkative stationer. "The gain derived from this possession is particularly marked if the surname happens to be John. And John Smith's wife profits from the combination even more than John himself.

"One of my customers is a Mrs. John Smith. Mrs. Smith buys books and magazines from me, and has all her calling cards printed here. She has been buying her cards at this store for the past five years, and I thought I knew her needs pretty well, consequently I was surprised to notice, about a year ago, that there was a wonderful growth in the size of her orders. Now, I know something about this particular brand of John Smiths, personally, and I was well aware that the lady's visiting list, which had never been large, had not been swelled through the sudden acquisition of wealth or fame, yet here was Mrs. Smith multiplying her supply of cards by twenty-five in less than no time, and not a thing to show as cause for the sudden rush of business.

"I bore my curiosity in silence for some time, but one day, when Mrs. Smith came in for the second time in one week and duplicated an order for 1,000 cards, I threw discretion and politeness to the winds and asked her how she happened to be doing such a land-office business in the calling line. She blushed a little, and then said:

"'Oh, dear me! These cards are not all for myself—not nearly all of them. I looked up a list of Mrs. John Smiths in the Directory, found those who were then out of cards, and who had lost their name plate or had never had one engraved, and offered to let them have the use of mine for a nominal sum. This could be done easily enough, considering I never had my address printed on my cards, and in cases where the other Mrs. Smiths desired the omission I struck a bargain without any trouble.

"You see, having once ordered a Mrs. John Smith plate from you, you run off my cards at a very reasonable rate, and I resell my cards to the rest of the Mrs. John Smiths at an advance of 10 cents per 100 cards. This saves them the expense of a plate and brings me in a little money besides. It is quite a scheme.

"'Of course we couldn't work it if we weren't all the wives of John Smith, which makes the name something to be desired, after all.'

"Mrs. Smith looked rather sheepish when she finished her explanation. 'I hope,' she added, with an apologetic little laugh, 'that I am not defrauding you by pushing my plan with so much energy?'

"I was, in truth, a little miffed at the thought of all those plates I had been fooled out of making, but, in spite of my chagrin, I brimmed over with admiration for Mrs. Smith. 'Not at all,' said I. 'And I must confess that, though I have met a good many Smiths in my time, for pure enterprise you go the whole family one better.'"

Very Reassuring.

"WESTERN girls are charming," said a young man who accompanied the Presidential party on the late President McKinley's Western trip, "but sometimes their hospitality declares itself in disquieting ways. Out in Los Angeles I met the prettiest girl I've seen in years. We were walking in that dream-like park of the town, Westlake, when she suddenly stopped and looked at me. Then, in that brisk way Western girls have, she said:

"'Isn't there something the matter with you?'

"I didn't know whether it was my hat or my tie.

"'I don't know,' I said. 'Is there?'

"'Haven't you a cough?' she asked.

"'No,' I answered, getting worried.

"'Didn't you ever have bronchitis, or short breath, or a stitch in your side, or pleurisy, or pneumonia, or anything like that?' she went on.

"I had to 'fess up that I hadn't.

"'I'm so sorry,' she said, plaintively, 'I hoped you had.'

"I just gasped and she continued:

"'For if you had, you know, you could stay out here and join the B. L. B.'

"'What on earth is that?' I asked.

"'Why, the "Busted Lung Brigade." Lots of the loveliest men belong to it. I'm so sorry you can't, but—and she brightened visibly—perhaps you will be consumptive after a while.'

"That's a Western girl's way of being agreeable, but it struck me as a bit ghoulish."

In Death Valley.

Tourist (on vacation, as he meets a stroller along the road)—I say, you are the first one that I have met in half an hour's walk. Is it always as dead as this in this neighborhood?

Native—Dead? Worse! If it wasn't for an occasional funeral in the place you would not see life here from one end of the year to the other.

Women Here and There

THERE has been a stir among women all over the country since the absurd story was promulgated that Mrs. Roosevelt had said that $300 was a sufficient allowance for the average society woman to dress upon. Of course she made no such statement. Dressmakers have been interviewed, society women have talked, and women who do not make a pretense of going "into society" have given their opinions. The consensus of opinion has been that $300 would be a very moderate allowance for the woman who dresses well. A simple knowledge of the New York shops alone would seem to verify this opinion. To be absolutely dainty in the way of wearing exquisitely made clothes, which is one of the features of the dress of the woman of to-day, and to be absolutely neat requires a liberal allowance even for the woman who dresses simply. While there is a constant improvement in the style and simplicity of the cheaper articles of wearing apparel, the simplest and best are, at the same time, sure to be high priced. A woman is not well dressed if anything she wears is soiled or shabby in any way. The vigilant supervision of a hardworking maid will do much to reduce expenses and keep a comparatively inexpensive wardrobe up to date, but no woman who pretends to live the life of a society woman would have the time herself to keep her gloves fresh and pay the small attentions to her wardrobe necessary to keep her dainty and trim, if she were not constantly replenishing the smaller articles, which form a large item of expense. A woman pays $100 for a smart but simple frock now without a thought. That is a small price for a gown made by one of the best tailors and modistes, who give individuality, style, and simplicity to the gowns they turn out. Nothing is good without remodeling every year for the woman who is well dressed. Fine furs will often last for years, but to remake them each year will cost much more than the price of new and simple wraps. One visit to the New York shops and a glance at two or three well-dressed New York women would convince a novice that $300 must be but a small part of the money they spend on clothes in a year.

It is interesting that a New York matron of to-day should say that she has dressed upon $300 a year—exactly that amount. She has grown daughters of her own now, and it was when she was their age that she and her sister were allowed, by a father in comfortable circumstances, $300 each to dress upon. They did it, and were always well dressed, but they were economical. They made many of their own clothes, they shopped judiciously, and took the greatest care of their gowns and the smaller articles of wearing apparel—gloves, handkerchiefs, boots, and shoes. That was over twenty years ago, and a woman could dress smartly on half the sum required now. The daughters of this same matron require nearly twice as much money for their clothes, and they, too, are as economical as possible, with a careful mother's assistance.

It was a story of Noah's ark which the small boy was hearing, and papa, who is the Superintendent of a large Sunday school and knows how to give instruction, was asking questions, after the story had been told, to be sure that the boy had a clear idea of the history of Noah and his large family.

"Now," he said, "can you tell me how Noah knew that the waters had gone down?" The small boy hesitated a moment, as if selecting the proper words to express himself.

"Yes, papa," he said; "Noah knew that the water had gone down, because the dove came back bringing him a pickle."

It was papa's turn to think then, and he did hard for a minute, with a puzzled expression upon his face. Then the meaning of this very strange answer came to him. Pickles and olives were synonymous terms in the small boy's mind for something he did not like, and which came from a bottle. Papa, in telling the story, had spoken of an olive leaf, and the boy had immediately thought of pickles. It was not a bad blunder, for it showed that the little fellow was thinking and that his imagination was at work.

Bridget is the most pursproud member of the woman's family. She is proud of the family, she is proud of the house in which the family lives, and proud of the big stable outside, in which there are many horses, with carriages galore in the adjoining carriage house. It seemed to her that there was nothing needed to make the household complete, and it was with some surprise that she watched the men who made their appearance one day and went to work to dig the foundation for a large building of some kind. What it could be for Bridget could not imagine, and at the first opportunity she questioned her mistress with the familiarity of an old servant.

"Shure, mem," she said, "'tis not a place for the wood and coal we'd be needin'. There's plinty of room in the cellar."

"Oh, no, Bridget," answered the mistress, in a cheerful tone. "The new building is not for wood and coal. You will be interested when you see what it is really for. I'm going to have an automobile, and we have had to have a place built for it."

The shadow of a great sorrowful grief came over Bridget's face as she turned slowly away.

"An' you're raley to have one of thim screeching things?" she asked sorrowfully. "I'd be afther thinkin' you'd a had more sinse, mem."

Occasionally there is a woman who is a pawnbroker fiend. This is a woman who has an exaggerated bargain habit. She cannot be certain that she gets "sure enough" bargains in the shops, but at the pawnbroker's she is positive. But she need not be. The pawnbroker likes to keep a complete line of goods of the particular class which his custom demands, and if the things do not come to him in the regular way he buys them. A man discovered this one day when, having a slight attack of the bargain fever, he was looking for a revolver of a first-class make at half price on the Bowery.

"This seems to be perfectly new, and it is about the average price," he said to the man behind the counter, upon finding an article which suited him.

"Oh, yes," answered the latter. "I have to get them as the regular tradesman does. There is such a demand for revolvers, opera glasses, and several other much-used articles that I buy them new. I mean to keep a good stock always on hand."

A dear old Quakeress attracted considerable attention on the street the other day. She was a delightful example of charming old age. There are so few old women nowadays that it is a genuine delight to see one who does not make a pretense of being anything else. Since the widespread circulation of literature informing the human race "How to be Young Though a Hundred," one of the most attractive ages of man has almost entirely disappeared. This charming old Quakeress really looked as if she might actually be some one's grandmother, and a typical grandmother is something difficult to find this century. It was not only that this grandmother looked sweet and lovely herself, but the way in which she was dressed was delightful. Everything she wore was of one color, a peculiar and, as a matter of fact, quite modish shade, something between tan and gray. There was an entirely plain skirt, with a cape which fell half way between the waist and the lower edge of the skirt. The bonnet was of straw, Quaker style, covering the entire back of the head and with a little flare in front. But in a way it was also a modification of the simple style of the Friends, for the straw was a fancy braid, and it was trimmed on top with a bow of ribbon the color of the gown, and with two or three ostrich plumes of the same shade. The cape presented an innovation, too, for as its wearer passed along it could be seen that the lining was of a rose-pink silk, which blended very well with the soft dun shade of the material on the outside. In her hands the sweet old lady carried an umbrella, and this was as unlike the ordinary umbrella as could be. It was exactly the color of the gown and bonnet, a large, strong umbrella, which served as a cane in walking, and rolled in a bulgy fashion, entirely in keeping with the "old-timeyness" of her who carried it.

It was at Nantucket this last Summer that a city visitor learned a new way of displaying one's personal adornments during a call upon one of the native Nantucketers. It was a nice old lady who was entertaining the strangers, and she was very anxious that they should see everything to advantage, and that even she herself should make as good as possible an appearance. Unfortunately she had not been forewarned of the visit, and was not entirely prepared for it.

"If I had only known you were coming," she said apologetically, "I should have had on my best front. This is only my second best, but you can see the other when you go out, for I always keep it in the front room."

Surely enough, on taking their leave, the visitors were piloted through the front room and there, in the inside of the melodion, when a heavy green barege veil was carefully lifted, a nicely waved hair piece was to be seen, the hostess's best "front."

"Wet your cleaning powder with kerosene," said the woman who knows, "when you are cleaning silver that is very black. The action is immediate and it saves much rubbing. Wash the silver in soapsuds afterward, and you will find that you have excellent results with very little effort."

PETTY ECONOMIES WHERE MOST EXTRAVAGANT

"THERE is no one, I believe," said the Philosopher, with the air of imparting important information, "who has not some petty economy which amounts almost to stinginess and which is also, as a rule, along the line of his or her greatest extravagances. Every one will deny this at first, but let them give the matter a moment's thought and if they are frank they will admit that I am right.

"Now, my dear," turning to the Young Woman of the company, "suppose you come first to the confessional and tell us the one thing in which you economise, the one thing for which you dislike to spend money, when you are quite willing to throw it away on other things. Now, think a moment."

"Dear me," said the Young Woman, "that is an easy question. I supposed every one knew what my one little economical weakness was. Why, it is in hats, of course."

There was a roar of laughter at this, for the Young Woman has a weakness for hats. It is always a matter of conjecture among her friends as to what she will wear next for a head covering, though it is to be admitted that whatever she has on is sure to be pretty and in good taste.

"You may laugh if you like," she continued, "and of course I do have a great many hats and they cost a good deal of money, but at the same time I economize, I—"

"You make them yourself," broke in the Young Man, who has a feeling of something more than ordinary friendship for the Young Woman, in an admiring tone. "I always like to think a nice girl makes all the pretty flummery things she wears on her head."

"Well you will not like to think of mine, then," answered the Young Woman, "for if there is one thing I have too much common sense to do it is to try and make my own hats. Such botches as I have seen some girls disgrace themselves with! No. I know enough to let a milliner, who has the knack of it, make my hats. But oh! I do economise. I watch the hat shops closer than any stock broker watches the markets. I know something about hats, if I don't make them, and when there is a bargain I swoop down upon it. I bought one simple little hat early this Fall for $2. I did not see but one other like it, then. I have never seen another since, and it is one of those smart, simple hats of cloth and velvet for which one usually pays $14. Now, there will not be another like it this year, I think, and it will be good as long as it lasts.

"Throughout the season I get a hat whenever I see a bargain, and I try to get it lower than the bargain price if I can; it is the only thing for which I will condescend to bargain. I will do everything in my power to get a dollar or two off, and I never think of buying a really high-priced hat. At the end of every season, when the shops mark down their goods I revel in bargains and have hats galore, some of which I put on early the next Fall, if they are Winter hats, and often I get good materials in the hats which later I have made up stylishly into other shapes. I have an inexpensive milliner who will do my work as I like it, and at reasonable prices. My chief economy is along the line of my greatest extravagance, as the Philosopher says. But I don't believe it is so with every one. The Banker now is always spending money for everything, and I don't believe he has even a thought of economy.

"I have a petty economy," said the Banker, "and I have never told any one of it, but I will now. I have a horror of spending extra money for carfare. I am absolutely penurious if not worse. I would walk blocks rather than ride any time, and—this is the worst of my confession—my particular dislike is when I step off for a few minutes at a place where ordinarily I could have a transfer. I dislike being obliged to pay a double fare. I will even admit that, when an errand has only taken me a few minutes, I have used the transfer and gone on anyway. It approaches meanness, but it is really distressing to me to lose that 5 cents. The company makes it up on me, however, for often when I could use a transfer legitimately I forget all about it until I have reached my destination and paid a second time. But you will not find that in a line with my special extravagance.

"I should say it was," said the Philosopher. "You have a yacht, an automobile, and a stable full of valuable horses, in which you find your greatest amusement. They give you transportation and it is in transportation that you economise."

"My economy," said the Housewife, "is in coal, but the trouble with that is that I can only have the desire to economise, and I never can really save. I must have my house thoroughly heated, I must have plenty of hot water all the time, and I must have a big fire in the range when the cooking is going on, and in the laundry on washing and ironing days. Nothing is done satisfactorily without good fires. And yet it breaks my heart to buy coal, and the price of it is the one item I put down in my account book with regret. I buy coal when it is lowest in Summer, and I have come home in boiling hot weather to lay in my Winter's supply because it was selling at exceedingly low rates. I am afraid my fare to town may have made up the difference in the money saved on the coal, but then, of course, I am glad to see that everything is right about the house."

"Pins are the object of my watchful care," said the Young Matron, "but that is not in a line with my extravagances, for I almost never buy one."

"Yes; but how about your pet whim, pray?" asked the Young Woman. "Opal pins, diamond pins, pins of baroque pearls, of real pearls, coral, moonstones, pins to match every hat or gown or ribbon you ever had or could have?"

"I must have a few pretty lace pins," answered the Young Matron, "but it is in the ordinary ones that I economize. I never see one on the floor without picking it up. I don't see many in my own house because I am so careful of them. It breaks my heart to buy a paper of white pins or a box of those convenient little black ones. One of the chief reasons I dislike to have a dressmaker in the house, I believe, is that she throws pins around in a way which distresses my economical soul. I have picked up pins in other people's houses sometimes, tucked them under a fold in my frock, and taken them home, and felt like a thief. Or when I have wanted one very much, I have felt so wicked that I have put down the desire and refused to be tempted. It distresses me to see a pin on the street, for I can't bring myself to pick it up, and to think of a perfectly good pin wasted makes me really unhappy."

"It is in cigars that I economise," said the Young Man, seriously, and there was another roar of laughter at this, for the Young Man is seldom seen without a cigar; he is a good judge of quality and never buys anything but the best. "It is true," he went on. "You will see a great many men throw a cigar away half smoked. If you see me do that you will know that it is upon an occasion when it is absolutely necessary. In everything else I have recovered from my thrifty New England bringing up, but in the matter of cigars I economize. I have a most uncomfortable feeling of great wastefulness when I throw away a cigar and I find myself mentally calculating how much good money I have lost; how many half cigars costing so much would amount to a good round sum, &c. It is positively painful. I feel obliged to smoke a cigar as long as I can hold it, if I have to walk half a mile to do it."

"It is just as I was sure it would be," concluded the Philosopher, with the proud air of a man who is always in the right. "I am the only person I know who is an exception to the rule. But then I am a poor man, and I have no pet extravagances."

"No, I should think not," said Mrs. Philosopher with a deep sigh. "If you have regretted that you were an exception to the rule of one of your theories you may be content. I can tell you that your pet extravagance is books. That for them you will wear shabby clothes, shabby boots, and would be glad to go without food, if I would allow it. Your petty economy is in bookcases, which take most of the money there is left after the books are bought. You will not have the finest mahogany bookcase that ever was made, you will have simple wooden cases made by the carpenter, and which, in the end, cost quite as much as fine cases in the shop. You are continually having cases made of some simple wood to fill in a niche here, and a niche there, and your carpenter is an economical treasure. But I know how much your economies have cost in the long run, and that if you had not been so woefully economical we could have the whole house furnished with finer but less expensive bookcases than you have now."

A Bird.

When the Rev. Charles Wing, now in Brooklyn, was a young man he was called to a church in a small country village. Mrs. Wing kept no servant in those days, and so, when she found that the parsonage needed cleaning, just after their arrival, she asked Mr. Wing to find a woman to help her in the work. As he was walking along the main street of the village he met an old Irishwoman who seemed to be a likely subject, and he asked her if she cared to do the job.

"I do, Sor. Where's the house?"

"Right next door to the church," he answered. "Ask for Mrs. Wing."

The old woman found the house, but her memory for names was not accurate. She came as near to it as she could when, Mrs. Wing having come to the door in answer to her ring, she asked:

"Does Mrs. Fly live here?"

"No," answered the clergyman's wife. "Mrs. Wing lives here."

"That's right," said the old woman. "Sure, I knew it was some kind of a bird."

A Cup of Tea.

"Do be tellin' me, Dearie, phwat this is," said Mrs. O'Regan to the nurse from the settlement, who had dropped in to pay a visit. At the same time she held up a little tin can.

"Oi got it from a man on the street—he gave it to me—said it was a sample."

"Oh that—why—it's cereal coffee," read the nurse.

"Indade—coffee, is it? Well, thin, Oi'll be afther making me a cup o' tay uv it."

Tree Where Old Memories Cluster.

George P. Morris's pathetic appeal in his most famous poem, "O woodman, spare that tree," has recently found many fervent recitations as passers by have witnessed the trimming of the giant elm that has stood for so many years in front of the historic Van Beuren residence, on Fourteenth Street, west of Fifth Avenue—one of the few old mansions and grounds still remaining in the city proper.

"O woodman, spare that tree" was fervently and audibly repeated by many who witnessed the reduction of the magnificent tree—long an ornament to the locality—to trunk and main limbs.

ODD BITS FROM HERE AND THERE.

Football in the Navy Yard.

TO SEE a game of football of really stirring interest one where the mere play does not make the struggle tedious, take a Flushing-Gotham Avenue trolley car at the Brooklyn Bridge and get off at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in front of the Parade Ground.

Almost any afternoon at 2 o'clock two elevens of sturdy fellows may be seen fighting for glory and perhaps for some small side bet, to be paid outside of the navy yard walls, where a man in a white apron serves refreshments in liquid form.

It does one good to watch the sturdy sons of Uncle Sam, clean-skinned and bright-eyed, playing the greatest of games, where they can exercise the courage that is theirs. The sailors usually lose to the marines, but they put up such a fight and against such odds that there is no shame, but rather glory, in the defeat.

The marines, practically stationed on land—that is, those who are on the eleven—have practice all the time, while the Jackies would find it difficult at sea and against all discipline to experiment at kicking goals over the Captain's bridge. They still have their "sea legs" on when they go into the game and are a good deal like ducks trying to race game chickens. But they keep the "landlubbers" busy.

Whenever a battleship comes into the yard the marines challenge the crew to a game. They have won enough to be supplied with the regulation trousers and flaming carmine sweaters. Their opponents manage, somehow, to collect twelve pairs of padded breeches, but their jackets are to the eye of the football enthusiast weird.

The crew of the Kearsarge accepted on Wednesday the challenge of the marines, and there was a pretty battle. The marines had it much their own way in the first half, but the weight and grit of the salt-sea-air lads told later. They were within three yards of scoring when the whistle blew and the game was over, the score 16 to 0 against them. They have challenged for a return match and are at practice every hour they can get away from their duties.

It is the policy of the officers to encourage the men in athletic sports, and they do more than act as umpires and timekeepers. When they are able to do so they get into the game themselves. The officers may always be recognised by their uniforms. Why they adopted the colors of Princeton, tiuless they were fascinated by the combination of the orange and the black, is not explained, but those are the colors. It is a fine sight when officers and men come together in the rush, and there is great rejoicing on the days when the men win. As a rule, and for the sake of discipline, the officers take opposite sides, though they do not draw the line of distinction too fine.

Jack tackles his superior in the service, but not always superior on the gridiron, with clenched jaws and the light of battle in his eyes. The man who has discarded gold lace for the canvas jacket is equally strenuous. There is the best feeling on the part of the players, but the game is enlivened by the spirit of the men to prove themselves physically better than the officers.

"You're off side, Sir," says Jack to the Ensign or Lieutenant. He never forgets the "Sir," no matter what the excitement and provocation. The officer, too, is careful to be courteous to his men.

In the Brooklyn Navy Yard the contest usually ends just a little before "colors."

Bookwalter Attacked by Kurds.

"SO the brigands who hold Miss Stone, the missionary, in bondage, want four times her weight in gold for a ransom?" remarked John W. Bookwalter of Ohio to a TIMES reporter at the Holland House.

"It is fortunate," he added, "that she did not fall among the Kurds. They kill and rob every time. I had one experience with them, and I did not realize the great peril I had been in until the danger was past.

"I have been a globe trotter for years, but only on one occasion was I in danger. My escape was most fortunate. I had been about Mount Ararat while abroad recently, and the necessity unexpectedly arose for my reaching Estapha at the earliest possible moment.

"Estapha is a railroad station between Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and Batoum, on the Black Sea. Tiflis is about midway between those places.

"I engaged a guide and provided for a relay of horses at every tenth mile of the 200 miles we had to travel. Our journey was over the great highway, through scenery the like of which I never saw before or since. We started at 10 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Estapha at 6 o'clock the following morning, making the trip in twenty hours.

"We had reached the summit of the Delijan Pass about 2 o'clock in the morning. Orloff, the guide, was sleeping soundly by my side while I admired the scenery by the light of the full moon.

"Suddenly the ymatchick (the Russian driver) jumped up and savagely plied the whip to his horses. I could not understand the cause, and as the driver did not speak English I aroused Orloff and said:

"'What is the matter?'

"We were in the Kurd country.' Orloff grabbed his pistol and, glancing from the window, turned as pale as a sheet. 'Keep quiet and cool!' he exclaimed. 'The Kurds are after us, and if they get into the carriage we are as good as dead.'

"The driver was still standing and lashing his horses, while the Kurds, four in number, were running at top speed, and they are very fleet of foot. They do not carry firearms as a rule, but are armed with a kinchau, a two-edged dirk, almost as long as a sword.

"Several times one or another of the Kurds had a hand on the side of the carriage, intending to vault into it, but Orloff drove him off each time. Meanwhile the driver gave his horses no rest, and after going about two miles we winded the Kurds, who retired.

"Then Orloff told me of our danger. It was the custom of the Kurds, he said, to waylay travelers of whose coming they had received an intimation, dispatch them with their dirks, rob the bodies, and disappear. The Kurds do not look for a ransom. All they want is loot, and to secure it they first kill those possessing it.

"Orloff, the guide, was once captured in Bulgaria by brigands, who maimed him, and, finding he could pay no ransom, released him.

"The week before we were attacked a party of Kurds waylaid a party of six Armenian merchants, killing all of them and fleeing to the mountains with their stores."

His Idea of Football.

THE game of football played at Yale recently between the old Yale stars and the present college team recalled an incident when Vance McCormick was Captain.

Some one had told Vance that a giant Irishman had been seen hanging around the campus and to several of the boys who approached him he intimated that he wanted to get an education, but had no money. The big Celt was pointed out to Vance, who immediately saw one place on the line already filled if the Irishman could be induced to try for the entering examination. Several of the fellows took the new-comer in hand, and the bar to his educational ambitions being removed in some manner, McCormick induced him to go on the field and try for the team.

The giant had never even seen a football, to say nothing of a game, before those first few days in New Haven, but he had watched the practice and formed his own conclusions as to how the game was played. A suit was procured for him and he walked on the field during the practice one afternoon. Going up to McCormick he said, spitting on his hands meanwhile:

"Now, Vance, show me me man and let me at 'im."

Seemed Dead Enough to Bury.

A night or two ago a desk Sergeant in one of the Williamsburg police stations called up Brooklyn Police Headquarters on the telephone to report a case of sudden death.

"When John Smith returned to his home at No. Steen Blank Street," he began, "he found his wife, Mary, sitting in a chair, dead."

The Sergeant paused. "Well?" said the operator, who was taking the report.

"Dr. Jones was called in," resumed the Sergeant, "and pronounced the woman dead."

Another pause.

"Well?" again urged the operator. "An ambulance surgeon who was summoned found that the woman was dead."

"What then?" encouraged the operator.

"The Coroner's physician later examined the body and said that the woman had been dead for some time," concluded the Sergeant.

"Well, this seems to be a dead sure thing," observed the operator, as he proceeded to make a record of the case.

English as She Is Spoke.

AN earnest young woman, who lately decided to devote a portion of her time to philanthropic work among the poor of the east side, is telling an amusing story of her first experience in teaching a class of children from Orchard Street.

"It was at the first meeting of our sewing school," she relates. "I had decided beforehand that I would make these two hours spent with the little ones every week a means of teaching them other things besides how to make neat stitches. I had planned out a number of short historical stories to tell them while they worked—one for each meeting, you know. But as soon as I heard those children talk I altered my programme at once. Their grammar was simply dreadful, and I decided that reformation was needed in that direction more than in any other. So instead of telling the children stories I determined on a series of conversations in which I could encourage them to talk to me.

"It wasn't a difficult task. I was surprised at their evident interest in any subject I started. They asked innumerable questions and seemed eager to find out all about everything.

"As each slip in grammar was made, however, I stopped the conversation to explain what the error was and how the sentence should have been worded. At first it was slow work. Before the class was half over, however, the children had grown interested in this lesson also. Once or twice they even corrected each other. I began to feel encouraged.

"At the end of the class I started to review for their benefit all we had learned. 'While you have been learning how to make a neat hem,' I said, 'we have been finding out about a great many other things besides. I have told you why the trees turn yellow and red at this season of the year and why all the little birds fly down South. And you have told me how Marie Beretti keeps her little green parroquets down in the cellar, now that it is too cold for them to tell fortunes on the streets, and how she trains them there. I'm sure I never knew that before. And,' I paused to think what else we had discussed, and instantly a dozen hands were raised for permission to prompt me.

"'Well?' I questioned, smiling at all generally.

"'You have been learning us to talk good,' chorused my class as with one voice.

The Wily Poacher.

ONE of the latest wrinkles of the poacher who goes after quail before the season opens consists in taking the fore arm off his gun and leaving it at home. This permits the barrel to come free from the stock whenever the gun is "broken down." The poacher hides the two pieces under his coat until he is out of sight of spectators. Then he puts the two pieces together again, which is the work of only a second or two, and is ready for shooting. If a game warden or other suspicious person heaves in sight the gun is instantly apart and tucked away under the coat and the poacher is busily engaged in hunting ginseng.

Shivering Marines to be Warmed.

MARINES are an uncomplaining lot, according to the statements made by old naval officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Heretofore the marine barracks in the Brooklyn yard have been neglected. The old ramshackle wooden building was inhospitable and uncomfortable. The rooms in which the marines slept have been overcrowded, and for fifty years the various details of marines have never raised a protest.

One day last week welcome news was spread.

"They are going to take the old stoves out of the barracks," said a veteran of the war with Spain. Through the entire navy yard the word was passed. The marines off duty shouted for joy. Veterans of two wars acted as if they had received a promotion stripe. During the entire day marines kept slapping fellow-marines on the shoulder and saying: "The old stoves are to go."

When Lieut. Jonathan Thorn was the Commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in the early part of the last century, he put in the marine barracks stoves which were then half a century behind the age, for the purpose of keeping the marines warm on nights when the wintry blasts blew across Wallabout Bay. These old stoves were used for years, when others were put in which were but little better. They have always been small box stoves of nearly the same pattern, one in each room. When the weather was not too frigid the box stoves kept the marines comfortably warm, but during the very low temperature recorded in the last two Winters it was no uncommon sight to see Uncle Sam's marines dressed in bearskin hats with bearskin coats huddled close up to the little stoves in the effort to catch a stray wave of heat.

To add to their troubles, the marines have had to carry coal for the stoves from the basement, frequently to the third floor of the barracks. Then, too, the marines also had to keep their rooms clean, and a few cinders scattered about the floor would bring a reprimand and a threat of the guardhouse from the inspection officer.

And so the official news that the Navy Yard Department has at last decided to put radiators and steam-heating apparatus in the barracks before Winter has brought joy to the hearts of the fighters.

A Tale of a Goat.

PATRICK O'FLAHERTY owned a billy-goat which, after the manner of its kind, occasionally departed from the straight and narrow path. Patrick also had a new red shirt, for which he had paid $2.50 legal currency.

Now, Pat awoke on the morning of election day to a realising sense of the fact that a holiday confronted him. He sought his new red shirt that he might fittingly celebrate the occasion. The shirt, however, was not where he had left it.

"Nora," he demanded of his wife, "where's that new shirt of mine?"

"You haven't any new shirt," she replied.

"But I have," insisted Pat. "I bought it yesterday and paid two dollar bills and a fifty-cent piece for it. Now, where is it?"

"I know, but you haven't got it any more," Nora continued sadly; "the goat has swallowed it."

Pat was furious and vowed that he would get even with the goat. "He'll never swallow a shirt of mine again," he remarked, with a sinister look which boded no good for poor Billy.

There is a railroad track near Pat's house and to that track he went forthwith, leading Billy by a stout rope. Mr. Billy was then tied firmly between the rails, one horn connected to one side and the other to the opposite. Pat then waited the arrival of the next train, which was due in fifteen minutes.

The train came flying around the curve. Pat looked the other way. He was of a humane disposition, and did not want to see the goat killed. He turned toward home, merely glancing around to assure himself that the execution had been properly accomplished. Lo and behold! There stood the goat, ensconced safely between the rails, and calmly gnawing at the ropes by which he was bound.

Billy had coughed up that red shirt and flagged the train.

A Pipe for Horace Greeley.

HORACE GREELEY, who sits at the junction of Sixth Avenue and Broadway, at Thirty-third Street, bareheaded, smiling a cheerful, bronze smile at the passers-by day after day, wore an unusually paternal and benignant expression the other morning. There was reason for it, for in the lap of the old abolitionist was perched a small street urchin wearing a purple and red striped sweater. There were other people besides the sage in bronze who smiled and a little crowd stopped to watch the boy, who looked half his natural size by the side of the big figure.

It is sad to relate that the designs of the urchin were not at all filial, or it would not seem so, though much depends upon the point of view. In his hands he carried a corncob pipe, and it was evident that he had a special project on hand, as he crawled up the knees of the figure, into the lap, and then up to the shoulders. Perhaps he thought the figure was of soft clay under that brown outside. He tried with all his might to place the old pipe between the metal lips, but did not succeed. He slid down into the lap again, to try the next best thing, and put the pipe into the closed hand. It was a desecration, certainly, but the crowd, watching with interest, still smiled. There was not a policeman in sight, for the small boy was taking time for his work.

A "cop" might have put in his appearance at any moment, however, and the urchins gathered at the foot of the monument began to grow anxious, particularly one who wore a purple and red striped sweater, the mate to that worn by the boy with the corncob pipe.

"Come down, Johnnie, come down," he cried. "Cheese it, the cop'll git yer."

But Johnnie, exhilarated by the silent sympathy of the crowd, was not to be defeated. He tried the old pipe between one finger and then another of the hand, and finally by great good luck found an opening, tucked the stem in and it staid. Then he was ready to go, and in a hurry. Down he slid to the ground, the crowd of small boys vanished as if by magic, the boys of a larger growth with them, and Horace Greeley smiled on with the old corncob pipe in his left hand.

On the Moving Stairs.

"YES, they are funny sometimes; but you would get tired watching them," said the man at the foot of the moving stairs in a big department store. "So many of them do the same things.

"Women are never satisfied to stand still and go up; they want to walk, too, and they nearly always manage to have a foot on a joint when the time comes for it to bend. Lots of them sit down, and then find trouble getting up off the floor quick enough when it gets to the top.

"Ever try to come back? No; I never saw them them do that, though they often look as if they wanted to. They stick to it. It's funny the difference between men and women on this thing. The women don't seem to care whether everybody in the store knows it is the first time they ever were on one of them. They giggle and say things; but the men—they walk on bold as brass and try to look unconscious, while they think everybody is watching them.

"The funniest thing I have seen was an old farmer who came here the other day. He stood beside me and watched for a while, laughing like a boy.

"'Well, now—ain't that the durndest thing,' he said, 'the way that thar stairway do clumb up? B'gosh, I'm goin' myself. You hang onto this parcel and umbreller fer me, young man.'

"He got on all right, until he tried to step, about a quarter of the way up. He put his boot on the edge of a step, and would have tumbled right down only he grabbed for the rail. He missed the moving rail and grabbed the permanent one outside. Then there he was, with his head pointing downward and the stairs slipping up and away from him. You should have heard him.

"'Hi, hi, stop this durned thing—can't ye stop the goll-durn arrangement nohow?' Just about then he moved his hands on to the sliding rail by accident, and started to go up, still with his head pointing this way. He never got straightened up till he reached the top. He came down the main stairway and got his umbrella and parcel.

"'Durned if I try any more o' them new-fangled nottons, not ef I stop in this hyar town till Thanksgivin',' he said."

NOV

LI HUNG CHANG AT A SHANGHAI BALL

THE COURTS of Li-Hung-Chang's rambling Peking Yamen are resounding to-day with the shrieks and screams of professional white-robed mourners, hired to reinforce the lamentations of the women of his household.

The stately form of the dead statesman is at last resting in the magnificent coffin which he carried with him in all his journeys for years, even to Europe! He is sleeping on a bed of quicklime, the purpose of which is to destroy the huge frame and astute face of the great Chinese diplomatist. He will lie in state in the audience hall, where he has received men of all nationalities—pilgrims from the far ends of the earth.

The chants of the Buddhist nuns and priests, the twanging and banging of Chinese orchestras, the discharge of great bombs and strings of firecrackers will protect the family from the intrusion of devils and form his lullaby. He cannot sleep in Peking soil, being a southerner; so, after many days of noisy ceremonial, he must wend his way through Peking's streets on a huge red and gold lacquered bier (which will weigh heavily on the shoulders of sixty staggering coolies) to the railway station and the train to Tien-Tsin, and these will be the only modern elements in Li-Hung-Chang's long drawn out funeral solemnities.

I was in Shanghai when Li arrived there to embark on his journey to Russia, where he represented the Chinese Government at the Czar's coronation. The American Consul General was giving a large ball in honor of the American Admiral, newly appointed in command of the Pacific Squadron. The Consul General invited Li and his suite to his ball, and in doing so divided society into two parties—those who were eager to see Li (mostly the fair sex) and those who had lived long in China and realised how cynically a Chinaman would view the waltzing of European ladies and their décolletée dresses. Many persons staid away from the ball and would not allow their wives to attend.

While I was dressing for the ball my Chinese amah entertained me with talk about Li-Hung-Chang.

"Li-Hung-Chang come this side?" she said, as she laced my bodice. "Allo man talkee he wanchee take that largee man's place. [Become Emperor.] So fashion talkee! One small slave girl have put that in he head."

She went on to tell me that in Li's Yamen there lived a little slave girl, whose only duty was to take the tea to the bedside of the great man, every morning, in a cup of priceless value. One day she tripped over a rug and broke Li's precious cup! She was on the point of throwing herself down the well, for she feared her head would be chopped off, when the old cook, who was a very clever man, said to her, "You piece the cup together, and when you open Li's door to-morrow morning, scream and drop it, and tell Li you were frightened because you saw Li in his bed, transformed into a dragon."

"Was the slave girl killed?" I asked.

"No! No! Missiee," answered the amah. "Suppose slave girl see Li all same one dragon, he think that belong plenty good chancee! [good luck.] He no makee die that small girl. She belong he number five wife."

The ball was at its gayest when I reached the "Astor House," Shanghai's largest hotel, whose ballroom had been taken for the occasion by the Consul General. The room was brilliant with decorations, flags, and the uniforms of naval officers.

In a few moments I was gayly chatting with dozens of friends, and filling my card with a most cosmopolitan mixture of names, for a variety of dances never patronised in America—Kitchen Lancers, Highland Schottisches, Washington Posts.

In the midst of all this gaiety was heard above the din of the orchestra, the hoarse grunts and ejaculations by which a rich man's chair-coolies announce the arrival of their important master. A murmur went round the room of "Li-Li-Li!" A tall figure in long yellow-colored mandarin robes stood in the doorway. The band stopped and all turned toward him as the Consul General advanced to welcome "Li," who crossed the room, followed by about forty attendants, and was installed in a large armchair prepared for him. His brother, also a Viceroy, seated himself on one side, his son on the other, and a bevy of secretaries and pipe-bearers ranged themselves behind him. I was told that only those highest in position had been admitted, and at least a hundred guests of all nations and eastern colors were outside.

Here began Li's long succession of representations to foreigners, continued for many months. In every land, in the meantime, the Admiral, who should have been the cynosure of all eyes, was quite overlooked and would have been left, I presume at the end of the ceremonies, without any one to say good-by to him. One of them said to me:

"We go [to the Admiral's residence] to call on Li-Hung-Chang at his Yamen.

"Good gracious! I exclaimed, why your Yamen? You will never have to return your call on Li-Hung-Chang. Your business is to call on your Admiral, and you should leave your card our cloaks and hats, just as we would if received by a European Prince."

"Very well," I predicted. "You will be ill. I can picture the scene. Li and his attendants will be comfortably warm in fur-lined robes, with hats on, while you will be sitting there for an hour—a row of shivering martyrs to a rigid rule of etiquette."

Li soon began to find his furs too warm in the heated ballroom, and a splendid sable-lined robe was removed by watchful attendants. He sat for a while in a richly embroidered satin gown, only to find himself still suffering with heat; so that, in its turn, was discarded, and under it appeared an exquisite pale green brocade with a gold border. I found these changes very interesting, for each robe was more splendid than the other, so I broke all my engagements to dance, and stood at a distance watching the brilliant group, where there was a glistening of satins and brocades, a brilliancy of coloring, and gleaming of jewels, far surpassing any effect we European ladies could make, accustomed as we were to be the birds of gay plumage in every assemblage.

There they sat, looking like the brilliant rows of life-sized idols I had seen in the great temples at Canton.

I bowed low in turn before Li, and longed to ask him why he had not worn his celebrated "yellow jacket." My talk with him was necessarily short that night, as there were so many to be presented. He asked all the ladies how old they were, and if they were married; if not, why not? One lady he asked to explain why her dress was cut low. She hesitated, blushed, and answered:

"It is cooler for dancing."

It seemed to me that the chief characteristic of Li-Hung-Chang's face was an expression of shrewdness, while a humorous twinkle often appeared in his quick eyes. I complained to his European interpreter of the embarrassing questions he asked the ladies.

"You should post him as to what he should not say," I insisted.

The interpreter laughed heartily and said: "Li knows perfectly well what are the shoals to avoid in polite English society—he is saying these things to discomfort you."

I tired before Li did. As I left the Astor House on the arm of a young Englishman who was seeing me to my carriage, we met a staggering figure in the hall. My friend swiftly took him by the collar, exclaiming: "If you must make a fool of yourself get out into the street!" threw the wretched toper into outer darkness, where Li's retainers set up a howl of derision at the discomfiture of the "foreign devil."

My prediction came true. The Admiral and his officers visited Li next day, and not long after the great Viceroy sailed away on his "tour du monde," unconscious that he had almost caused the United States to lose a dozen of its most valued naval officers—for all who had not bronchitis had pleurisy. The Admiral was at death's door with pneumonia for weeks. I often saw Li, on his return, at Peking, where he frequently appeared at Lady MacDonald's balls, towering above most of the diplomats. He always continued to ask embarrassing questions, if he got the chance. The last time I saw him he was sitting on one of the ballroom divans gazing solemnly at the dancers, and I wondered if he looked upon us as an amusing "corps de ballet."

L. HOWARD.

Don't Bet on Another's Game.

"MANY years ago I learned that it was never safe to bet on another man's game," remarked William A. Brady to several theatrical men. "I was riding on a train and struck up a conversation with a drummer. We discussed the speed of the train and differed on it. Finally he offered to bet that he could tell the time made between two mile posts nearer than I could. The bet was made in fact, several bets were made, and each time he was within a minute of the right time. Finally he told me that his system was to go to the mile and then by counting the beats between posts he could tell almost exactly the time consumed in traveling the mile.

"The other day in the Holland House cafe I would have lost a bet had not the remembrance of that incident been in my mind. I was sitting at a table with several men, when the discussion of the accuracy of the eye in matters of measurement came up. Of course, the usual offer to bet was made. It was myself that a goal he made the club pitcher pitching to it. The men took their cognac to the table that was nearest the distance of that place, and the pitcher of the club, the distance, as the men knew, the length of the table, and the width of a street and the table was to take the goal.

"A dozen men clustered, each one proposing his guess to the pitcher, until the last one had made his guess. Then the pitcher measured off the distance and the men, by the aid of their pocket rules, found that the pitcher was within a few inches of the distance. Then the pitcher measured off the distance of the goal, and found that it was 11 inches.

"When all the measurements were made, after each had guessed, the Californian, it was found, had guessed within a quarter of an inch in each instance.

"We all knew at once that there was a trick somewhere, and insisted on knowing what it was. After pocketing the pot he laughed and said:

"'Every man has about him means of measuring objects if he knew it. For instance, my foot measures 11¼ inches, and when I let the knife fall I saw it was half an inch less than my foot; my arm from the tip of the middle finger to the elbow is 18½ inches, the exact width of the napkin; my first finger is 4 inches, and when I picked up the glass I saw it was just the length of my finger; from the tip of that finger to the second joint is 2 inches, and it just spanned the salt cellar. I can measure 6 feet 2 inches on the wall, because my outstretched arms are exactly that long. Every one varies a little, but if you would once establish the length of your different members you could win money, and, at the same time, have lots of fun, for not one man in ten, as you have shown, can guess with any degree of accuracy.'

"Every man in that crowd made the necessary measurements, and ever since has been making his friends pay for the drinks or suits of clothes. The only way to keep from being caught is to follow this rule, 'Never bet when the other fellow makes the proposition.'"

What Did They Take Him For.

Hermann Blots is a worthy German restaurant keeper not a hundred miles from the corner of Broad and Beaver Streets. Through the twenty years of his residence in this country he has preserved his native ingenuousness almost in its pristine purity.

One noon some few weeks ago a customer was intent on his pork and kraut when Hermann insinuated himself into the chair beside him. The customer, a broker named Anderson, saw that there was something on Hermann's mind.

"Well, Hermann, what is it?" he asked.

"Mister Anderson, vat iss a polar bear?"

"Well, Hermann," Anderson replied smilingly, "I'm not much of a naturalist, but I believe it's a big fur-covered animal that they find up in the polar regions somewhere."

"Vell, dass iss vat I thought, Mr. Anderson, but vat do dem polar bears do?"

"I don't know that they do anything much but sit around on the ice all day."

"So! Vell, thank you, Mr. Anderson," said Hermann, rising, the puzzled look on his broad features deepened. But Anderson's curiosity was in its turn piqued, and as he paid his check at the desk he asked:

"But what about those polar bears, Hermann?"

"Mister Anderson, I'll be blessed if I know. Yesterday Conrad Müller died, and this mornin' they write me a letter, and tell me he will be buried Friday, and ask me if I won't be a polar bear. Maybe dey want me to sit on the ice all day."

Green Lamp Lights and Shadows.

THE three green lights cast uncertain shadows about the street doorway. In the office, just inside, the Sergeant is busily writing reports.

* * *

An automobile dashes up to the door and stops. A well-dressed young man steps out and walks up to the railing.

"Sergeant, have you heard anything of an overcoat, black, faced with silk, that I reported as lost?"

"No, we haven't found it yet. Suppose you come back when some of the detectives are in and they will take up the case."

"All right. I am in a hurry to-night. I'll return another time." He walks out and drives rapidly away.

He is one of the phantoms of the station house and has been haunting it weekly for several years, always in search of the overcoat. His mind is slightly affected through the death of a sweetheart. When he last saw her he was wearing that overcoat. Later it was stolen from him.

* * *

A dragging noise is heard at the doorway and an "intox" is brought in between two policemen.

The Sergeant looks up from his writing. "What's your name?" he asks mechanically.

"I don't know."

"I say! What's your name?"

"My name's my own name."

"Where do you live?"

"I don't know."

"Look, Jim, up!"

No matter how drunk the man, he insists in concealing his identity.

* * *

A gentleman brings in a man who had attempted to restrain an automobile on Madison Avenue. He tells the Sergeant it is his regularity in various statistic cuts from 10 o'clock in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Madison Avenue, in automobiles, in connection with the number of the machine, the number of persons in it, the direction it is going in, and the speed at the time it passes a certain point, that has caused the machine to be stopped.

"Why do you run so much?" he asks.

"Because I need the exercise. Do you mind if I run that machine?"

"Have you one, too, I've got a friend down there that can't drive. Let's go for a ride."

* * *

"Shut up, both of you! Now, what's your name?"

The two men give their names and addresses. One is a canalboat Captain.

"Now, what's all this about, anyway?"

"Well, I was standing at the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue counting my money, when this fellow grabbed it and ran."

"I didn't, I didn't! He's got it in his pocket; I know he has!"

"Search yourself."

"All right, but it ain't any use. [Searching.] Gosh darned if it ain't there!"

"I knew it, I knew it!"

"Say, Sergeant, I want him locked up anyway, because he ran from me."

"Clear out, both of you!"

The canalboat man did not know that, though he had been robbed, the money had later been replaced in his pocket by the captured pickpocket.

And the Band Played On.

CHARLES BELLAMY, a brother of the late Edward Bellamy of "Looking Backward" fame, and also proprietor of The Springfield (Mass.) Daily News, in the way of recreation is fond of playing practical jokes on his friends. Here is one which he was responsible for, and of which Samuel Bowles, the editor of The Springfield Republicans was the victim.

The latter had for several days kept up a strong editorial fire against the street musicians and their instruments of torture, the hand organ, the hurdy-gurdy, and the squeaking violin. Mr. Bellamy consulted with several of his friends and in one corner of the Nayasett Club the joke was hatched. A committee was appointed to journey to the Italian quarter of the city and engage all the musicians and their instruments. They were all instructed to appear in front of the office of The Republican and to play continually in spite of all objections which should be made, and they were all well paid from the subscriptions which had been made up to carry out the joke.

Early next morning half a dozen hurdy-gurdies, as many hand organs, and various other instruments were making things lively directly under the window of Editor Bowles's sanctum. The noise was deafening. The Italians soon discovered there was a joke under way, and they entered into the scheme with increased spirit. From the window of a building opposite the plotters viewed the effect, and from one part of the town to the other the news of the open-air convention of the 'Modern Order of Mendicant Musicians,' was noised. Soon the neighborhood adjacent to the newspaper office suggested conditions on a circus day.

Face after face appeared at the windows of the editorial offices—faces adorned with beards, made gray with the time spent in studying and writing about nature, New York politics, Wall Street finances, and anti-imperialism. There was much gesticulating of arms to drive away the source of the agony. But each musician only stopped long enough to change a tune when he discovered that one of the others was playing the same one. All day long until dark the grind continued. But long before this time the editorial sanctums were empty except for the office boys, who enjoyed the music and their unexpected holiday.

The jokers and their aids carried the day, and the town is still whistling the latest popular melodies.

Senator White's New Sport.

Senator Horace White of Syracuse is a sportsman of high rank. He has hunted and fished through the Adirondacks for twenty years, and he is not yet forty. Of late years he has aspired for larger game and rougher life than can be found in the Adirondack woods, and pursues the moose in the wilds of Canada.

The Senator has become an expert woodsman, and is familiar with the habits of wild animals. This Autumn he went to the Adirondacks with a camera, for he is skilled in the photographer's art, and while there left his rifle in camp and with this harmless instrument sought the runways for many shots at deer. He had the good fortune to secure several negatives, which were hardly perfect because of the difficulty in getting the proper light. To shoot an Adirondack deer he thinks is game sport under existing conditions, while the novelty of photographing them in the woods is entirely satisfactory.

Roast Beef, Rare, If You Please!

"Times have changed," said the restaurateur, "and the tastes of people with it. This is the day of a sweet tooth taste in soups. Fact, I assure you!

"Now, it has long been the rule with Britain, in doubt as to what he should order from the bill of fare, to compromise on a little prime beef—rare, if you please. But the women ordinarily want to for the pastries, the sweetish, and anything else, first and last, no matter how indigestible. As a general observation, about every other woman who comes in at luncheon time orders roast beef. And the rule is a pound if it's not veal and gravy.

"I don't know what to attribute the change in taste to, unless it's the fact that the fashion for attaining avoirdupois is certainly responsible for a tendency to add to the original avoirdupois from the old time Britain type of woman."

The Universalist Missionary

Thomas Potter Recalls Strange Story of His Coming to the New Jersey Wilderness

THERE has just been completed a strange memorial which will recall to posterity a remarkable chapter of religious history in this country. It is the testimonial of the Universalist Church and a tribute to the memory of Thomas Potter, the Prophet of the Jersey wilderness, and Thomas Murray, the Sailor Apostle, who was called to his life work down in Ocean County, just beyond Toms River. The memorial is as singular in its construction as is the story that it commemorates strange and interesting.

The memorial, which has just been finished, is now in a marble yard in Hightstown, Mercer County. It is a three-ton boulder brought from Rocky Hill. Cut on a sunken panel is the inscription:

"Near this spot first met Thomas Potter, the prophet, and John Murray, the apostle of Universalism. The following Sunday, September 30, 1770, Murray first preached in America. 'The wilderness and the solitary places were glad for them.'"

This stone, later on, will be taken to Good Luck, Ocean County, and placed on a base in front of the Potter Memorial Church. It is the offering of the Sunday school children connected with all the Universalist churches in America. It is to be dedicated next August when the Universalists have their camp meeting in Murray Grove, which is near the old Potter Church. The event will probably bring together the largest assemblage of Universalists ever seen in this country.

The stone was cut in Hightstown because the Rev. E. G. Mason, the pastor of the Universalist Church at that place, is the Chairman of the committee, and he had the work done where he could supervise it. The inscription of this stone only hints at the story, which is a modern repetition of St. John in the Wilderness. The facts that are available are principally autobiographical, the statement of Thomas Potter himself. He was a type of Jerseyman of the kind very scarce in his day and generation.

He was born early in the seventeenth century in the thickest of Jersey pines, and received no education. In his boyhood days he was a coast sailor, making frequent trips to New York. When he went to claim his bride he was captured and carried on a man-of-war, from which he escaped, almost naked. He made his way to New York and found that his bride that was to be had been married.

When his mind became tranquil he married her sister and went back into the Jersey pines to lead a quiet life, consistent with his temperament. He constructed a sawmill, cleared land for farm use, acquired a thousand or more acres, had several boats for coast service and prospered. He could neither read nor write, and he was particularly glad to shelter all the circuit missionaries because of their knowledge and the information they brought him from the outside world. There was then considerable missionary work being done through the pines. He not only gave them shelter, but also allowed them to use his large living room for the purpose of holding services. He deeply appreciated his prosperity, and he became of a religious turn of mind, but the conflicting dogmas of the various traveling ministers that he had sheltered greatly confused him.

Mrs. Potter grew weary of the continuous meetings because of the wear and tear on the good order of her home, and the hospitality that had to be extended to those who attended, for many came twenty miles. Potter decided to build a church. It was a substantial building of very plain exterior and a Quakerlike interior. The biggest pew he reserved for himself and family. He refused any assistance from his neighbors, and on that account some of them ridiculed his eccentricities. All began to ask the question:

"Who will be your preacher?"

"God will send me a preacher," was his curt reply, "and of a very different stamp from those who have preached in my house. The preachers we have had are perpetually contradicting themselves, but God, who put it into my head to build this house, will send one who shall deliver unto me His own truth."

When the house of worship was finished the Baptists made application for the use of it, and they were confronted with the reply that if they could prove that God was a Baptist they could have it. The Presbyterians, the Quakers, and the Methodists, who also sought to get the exclusive use of the building, were given the same reply. All denominations were allowed to use it.

"I firmly believe that all mankind are equally dear to Almighty God; they shall all be equally welcome to preach in the house I have built," was Potter's explanation.

He did secure a permanent minister for a short time, but soon Potter took a cordial dislike to him, and he did not tarry long. The neighbors again began their taunting.

"Where is your perfect minister of whom you spoke?" they asked. "He will come by and by. He will soon be here," he would say.

Now comes what may be called the second chapter of the story. John Murray was a lay preacher in England, but for a livelihood he became a sailor, coming to America on the brig Hand in Hand on July 21, 1770. While off the Cranberry Inlet, pea-soup fog closed, which was nearly opposite Toms River, the brig encountered a heavy fog and went ashore. She did not break and the crew remained in waiting for the tide to float her off. The provisions became low, and a boat load of the crew, Murray among them, came ashore to look up some provender.

They found the country sparsely settled, and they had bad luck getting provisions. They took shelter for the night in a small tavern, the larder of which was well run down. Murray left the sailors and went prospecting. He was either heartsick or homesick, for his musing in that walk ran like this:

"I was as much alone as it could be wished for. My heart exclaimed, 'Oh, that I had in this wilderness the lodging of a poor wayfaring man, some cave, some place where I might finish my days in calm repose.'"

Passing a loghouse he saw a girl cleaning fish. He offered to buy some for the famished sailors, but she had none to sell, and told him he might have better luck at the next house.

He proceeded a mile and met a tall gruff man. He offered to buy some fish. The man would not sell, but commanded him to help himself. He told the story of the hungry group waiting at the tavern for his return. The listener was Potter, who became interested in the man at once, and requested him to return and spend the night. When Murray did so he was greeted with the words: "My friend, I am glad you have come, for I have been expecting you for some time."

"Expecting me. What do you mean?"

Thomas Potter related his life's history and told of his deep religious convictions and his faith that there would be sent to him a man to fill his vacant pulpit and to preach to the satisfaction of his own heart. He said that he had a presentiment when he saw the Hand in Hand on the shoals outside of the inlet that his preacher had come and that God had stopped the boat just where it was, so that the preacher could come direct to him, and then he declared that there would be neither flood nor wind until Murray had delivered the words of peace to the people of the pines.

"I knew," said Potter, "when you came for the fish that you were the man. I said to myself, 'Potter, this is your man.' You have preached, I know you have."

"Yes," faltered Murray, "but I never intend to preach again. My obligation is to my ship, and the moment the wind changes I must depart."

Potter looked him straight in the eye.

"Now let's begin at the beginning." The assistant counsel at the seamen's branch of the Legal Aid Society checked an applicant in the midst of a burst of voluble dialect.

"Well, S'r, I went aboord this steamer on Chuesday—"

"Did you sign on?" interrupted the attorney.

"No, S'r, we wosn't to sign on till today."

"Who hired you?"

"The chief hingineer. 'E said they'd pay stokers six pun' a month. That's a dollar a day, your money."

"Go on."

"Well, S'r, that was Chuesday. I turned to arfter dinner at 1 o'clock an' worked till larst night—that was three days. I foun' she was goin' to sea with a bleedin' dygo croo—I was the honly Englishman forrard—an' this mornin' I says to the chief I won't sign on with no croo o' bloomin' dygos; gimme my money. 'E wouldn't py me but ten and sixpence—two an' a 'arf dollars in American money—an' I wouldn't tyke it. I told 'im: 'You py me f'r the three d'ys I worked, or I'll libel your bleedin' vessel.' Now, S'r, I want you to make 'im py me wot he owes me."

"But you only worked two and a half days."

"I did not. I worked three. That 'arf dy I worked counts a dy."

"Not in this country. If you didn't turn to until after dinner, you're only entitled to pay for the time you worked after dinner. You'd better go back and take what he offers you or you'll lose it all."

"But 'e might not give it to me now," said the sailor, somewhat crestfallen at this explosion of his case. "Can't you give me a letter?"

"'Give 'im a letter, can't do no better,'" quoted the attorney, and calling in the stenographer, dictated a letter reading something like this: "Chief Engineer, SS. Tiddlyiddley: Please pay bearer the money due him." The letter was typed and given to Jack, who departed in much haste to claim his money.

Enter the next case. American sailor, age apparently about forty, six feet tall, red-nosed and mildly tipsy.

"If you please, Sir," says this character, doffing a small, greasy cap and disposing of it by rolling it into a ball in his left hand, "I've lost my ship. She left port yesterday while I was ashore, an' went up to Elizabethport. I ain't got no money, an' if you c'd spare me the price of a ticket."

"How came you to be left?"

"I was ashore to see mother, Sir," says the tall specimen, vainly trying to assume an air of innocence and virtue.

"Cut that out. You were drunk."

"I may have had a drop or so, Sir."

"Where did you go on your spree?"

"Along South Street, Sir."

"What's the name of that ship again?" The attorney consulted the ship news column of a morning paper as the sailor answered. "Elizabethport, you say. All right." The attorney dipped into a desk drawer and produced a bundle of tickets. "Here are three tickets. This one will take you over the ferry to Staten Island, and these two on the trolley to Elizabethport."

The sailor hesitated. "C'd you give me the price of a meal, please," he wheedled. "I'm orful hungry."

"Here's 3 cents. That'll get you coffee and rolls at the St. Andrew's coffee stand around the corner. Hurry up or you'll lose your ship again."

"That is a common occurrence here," commented the attorney, as the sailor shambled out. "We keep a supply of tickets on hand for the left behinds. You see, we dispense other kinds of aid besides legal aid."

All the rest of the afternoon clients straggled in. They would have served as an object lesson for any one who believes that the sea is a life of ease. Few of the applicants for counsel could have been distinguished from tramps, so far as clothes went. There were Americans, Englishmen, blonde-haired Swedes and Norwegians, and a little group of native Filipino sailors in tow of a Japanese boarding house keeper. Their cases were varied.

One man had shipped as coal trimmer on a liner for a voyage to Southampton and return. When the crew was mustered at Southampton before commencing the return trip this man was at work below, and, being missed, through a misunderstanding, he was logged as a deserter and another man was shipped in his place and carried to sea. The company had paid the substitute for the voyage and refused to pay the other man, but under the urging of the Legal Aid Society they were being made to see their error. Another man just off an American deep-water ship came in with a tale of how the second mate had hit him over the head with a belaying pin.

"The mate has been in to see us," the attorney said when the man had given his name, received his pay dollars, and departed. "Your case is one of dispute on the high seas and will come to trial," remarked the attorney.

"Usually they are settled out of court. The offending officer is glad to escape the chance of civil and criminal procedure and the sailor prefers dollars in hand to a conviction and judgment to the bush, with the attendant chance of being held in jail as a Federal witness. The authorities make examples of the more flagrant cases, however, and it has come to pass that an officer on an American merchant ship will think twice before striking a man. The day of the bucko mate is passing. English officers stand so in awe of the law that they will sooner put a sailor in irons than hit him, and the time is coming when it will be so in our vessels.

"In all such cases it is necessary to place the witnesses under heavy bond and to jail those who cannot give bond, for it is seldom that a ten-dollar note and a ship to sail away in will not induce the sailor witnesses for the prosecution or even the complaining witness himself to skip away and leave the District Attorney in the lurch. In this business one does not get a very high opinion of the average sailor. While not dishonest as a rule, Jack will lose no opportunity to get ahead of owners or officers, and we have to sift pretty thoroughly every tale we hear. Take the case of that Englishman who was in here. He had left his engineer in the lurch by refusing to sign on at the last minute. He knew he had done only two and one-half days' actual work, and yet he was ready to hold up the ship to get pay for that half day he did not work. There is a class of legal sharks who rely upon this trait of Jack's for a living. They take cases from sailors which are absolutely without foundation, and the ship's people, rather than stand the trouble of litigation, settle for a few dollars, even though they know that they are being blackmailed. Of course, these fellows charge their clients a good deal more than our fees, which are a ten-cent retainer—when the client has ten cents—and 10 per cent. on all collections over $10, and sometimes they keep all they collect.

"See those fellows going by?" pointing to two men whose caps and clothes marked them sailors, tagging along behind a boarding house runner like two children out with a nurse. "They'll follow him down that way aboard ship, hold their bags till he says put them down, and stand there helpless till he tells them what to do next. Most of those who come in here act in the same way. They hang on one's words as if they were Gospel and jump every time one speaks to them. Jack is a careless, irresponsible, naughty, and oftentimes untruthful child.

"The men who follow the sea in deep-water ships are a better class of fellows than the steamboat sailors. With so long a time between drinks as must ensue on six, nine, and twelve month voyages they cannot become very dissipated, and the amount of real sailorising they do gives them a deal of self-respect. They do a lot of thinking during the long watches at night, and it is surprising to find how much poetry there is in some very commonplace-looking chaps. The short voyages and long debauches of the men from the steamers are demoralizing and few of the men who stick to these vessels are much better than hoboes. In fact, one often sees fellows among them who do their stunt on the road when life at sea becomes wearisome."

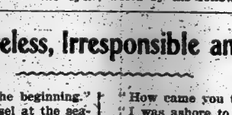

The plans for the dedication of this memorial tablet were discussed during the last few days at the fifty-seventh annual session of the New Jersey Universalists' Convention, which has been in session at Hammonton. Many thousands will gather in the Murray Grove, which adjoins the site of the Memorial Church. Much that is not known of the life of John Murray will then be presented to the religious world by his followers.

Jack—the Careless, Irresponsible and Naughty.

Calling By Proxy.

"THE fashion and etiquette writers in some of the English journals are making a big ado over the matter of calling by proxy," said the woman who prides herself on doing things in the right way, "but there is really no cause for all the fuss and feathers. The idea is by no means new. It was tried in this town a long while ago. The custom never grew into great popularity, it is true, but it was introduced, and by women who are supposed to know what is what.

"I well remember what a shock the innovation gave me at first. I had never heard of the practice until a woman—an Englishwoman, too, by the way—who had me on her calling list sent a representative around one day to pay her respects. The occasion was of more than usual importance, for I was entertaining friends from the West then, and the calls were intended more for them than for me. Imagine, then, my surprise to receive a woman whom I had never seen before and whose name was totally unknown to me. The Englishwoman's card was presented along with hers, and she hastened to explain the secret of her presence. The Britisher, it seemed, was not well enough to come, and, being unwilling to pass my afternoon altogether, she had delegated a proxy to call in her stead. She must have found the makeshift satisfactory, for I subsequently met the same agent at several houses on the same errand. The proxy was a very agreeable woman, and I must say that, aside from the novelty of the plan, no one seemed to regret the substitution. Finally several other women whose social duties pressed too heavily on their hands adopted the scheme of hiring a proxy, and it is still in vogue to a limited extent, although I doubt if there is any danger of the custom ever becoming general here, as the English writers seem to fear will be the case on the other side."

Didn't See It Himself.

Professor of Mechanics (lecturing)—Gentlemen, I shall now show you how watchmakers cut their teeth—order back there, please!

NOV

PROGRESS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Fire Risks of Electricity.

A RECENT report of the Electrical Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters contains a number of curious and interesting instances of fires resulting from misdirected electrical currents, which should convince those who use electricity that it requires careful watching to restrict its incendiary tendencies.

A breakdown in a 250-volt underground cable run in a papier maché conduit melted the conduit, the molten material running down on to an adjacent gas main, and forming in the shape of a funnel. Electrolysis took place, burning a hole in the gas main, and allowing the escaping gas to follow the conduit into a vault underneath the sidewalk. An explosion followed, wrecking the vault and the sidewalk above, but the available evidence does not show whether the explosion resulted from an electric spark or from a candle in the hands of a workman in the basement.

Two electric flatirons left in circuit became overheated and set fire to tables, boxes, and piece goods of a tailoring establishment located in the basement of a building. The fire-proof construction of the building alone prevented what might have been a serious loss.

A breakdown in a transformer damaged by lightning permitted the primary current at 2,200 volts to enter a number of buildings connected with the secondary. In one building the ceiling of a show window was of iron, and no insulating points had been provided at the ceiling outlets. The high-tension current passed to earth at this point, forming an arc which ignited the contents of the show window. In another building an arc occurred at the ceiling due to a defective insulating joint, destroying the canopy and the joint, and setting fire to the contents of a show window.

Sparks due to the quick reversal of a motor used for operating an elevator set fire to sawdust which had been placed under the armature bearing to soak up the oil.

A short circuit in an underground service generated a gas from the insulating compound used in the tube, which found its way into the basement of a building, in about twelve different places, through cracks in a granite wall. Gas was found burning in all of these places, and this caused three slight explosions.

Reports of damage by lightning were found to be caused by the entrance of lightning over lighting or signal wires which had not been provided with reliable protective devices, and one was directly traceable to a poor installation of lightning rods.

Five fires reported were due to poor wiring performed by irresponsible and ignorant workmen.

Coal Gas in New York.

A correspondent calls attention to an error of statement in the article published last week on the water-gas controversy in Boston and states that the Consolidated Gas Company of this city is now making coal gas at two of its plants—at Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets respectively. This admixture, which goes into nearly all the holders as occasion serves, slightly reduces the percentage of carbon monoxide in the New York gas supply. Not long since all the gas supplied to New York was carburetted water gas, and the extent of the dilution with coal gas probably does not materially change the chemical composition of the general gas supply of New York to any beneficial extent. A leak is no more safely negligible now than it was before the making of coal gas was in part resumed.

Workshops in Public Schools.

THE busiest places in our city schools are the so-called workshops, often spoken of by visitors as carpenter shops. It is, by the way, as inconsistent to call these workshops carpenter shops as it would be to call a schoolship a man-of-war, a chemical laboratory a drug shop, or a library a book store.

Tasks are assigned to the boys which, while they conform to their capacity for constructive work, call into full action their reasoning powers, place strong restraint upon their natural tendency to avoid system and order, and instill into their minds a worthy respect for labor as well as an abiding reverence for skill.

The models made by the boys range from the simplest thing—a pointed piece of wood, used as a flower stick, to a towel roller, with its dovetail joints and carved back.

The interest manifested in even these models is intense, but the most important part of the course of work, the part that is also most popular, is that in which the boys are allowed to construct models of their own planning. This part of the work logically follows the completion of a series of models devised by the corps of instructors and their supervisor to acquaint the boys with the use of tools and with an orderly sequence of steps necessary in any kind of constructive work.

The plans for original work handed to the instructors vary from a simple bread-cutting board, by boys who recently entered their fourteenth year, to more complex models, such as the tipcat, the bowgun, and the toy derrick.

The boy with talent bordering on genius is never wanting. In an exhibition recently held an original device was observed by means of which the boy owner could ascertain the time of night or perhaps the lateness of the morning hour without leaving a warm and cosy bed. The device consisted of a series of dry batteries, an electric light bulb manipulated by a switch, and a watch hung so as to have its dial illuminated at the touch of a button.

Those who know the life histories of our great geniuses say that the fame of these men rests upon beginnings in life filled with opportunities much less promising than are those of the boys of our public schools of to-day. It does not seem improbable that from present day public school workshops will come the stimulus for progress in our arts and sciences that will eclipse that of the last quarter century as that eclipsed the progress of the quarter century preceding.

Influence of Music Upon Animals.

THE pleasing legend of Orpheus and the wild beasts has lately been put to the proof in Europe in a series of tests to determine whether music hath charms to soothe the savage breast. Not long since a concert was given at the poultry show at Posen. The fowls listened intently, and the only one which did not seem pleased was an old turkey cock, which gave every evidence of noisy disapproval, reminding the observers of certain musical critics. Herr Baier, the violinist, then made a series of experiments in the German Zoological Gardens with interesting results.

A puma was found to be peculiarly susceptible. As soon as the playing began he stretched himself and listened intently, giving every evidence of sensuous pleasure. This continued as long as the music was soft and low, but when the movement and tempo changed and the playing became loud and rapid he sprang to his feet, lashed his tail, and gave every evidence of high nervous excitement, as if he were a Frenchman listening to the "Marseillaise." Leopards showed complete indifference—as much so as fashionable people at the opera. The lions were nervous and apprehensive, but when the player passed on they lay down and went to sleep. The lion cubs seemed to show a disposition to dance when the music was animated, but the older members of the family were evidently better pleased with allegro measures. Hyenas were badly frightened. This is not surprising, as the hyena is not aesthetic. The monkeys showed much curiosity, but only one of them displayed evidence of great pleasure. If opportunity had been offered he would have given up other business to attend the concerts regularly, and, perhaps, would have been glad to try his own hand at the bow. Prairie wolves at first manifested great curiosity, but, having satisfied themselves as to where the sounds came from, they arranged themselves in a semicircle and listened attentively. When the music stopped they pawed the player and seemed to solicit the favor of an encore.

The tests are to be continued, with a view to determining if musical perception is a trait in all animals if they get the kind of music which suits them, or only a nervous manifestation in recognition of the unusual and incomprehensible.

Sun Spots and Famine.

The hypothesis of Sir Norman Lockyer relative to the relation between sun spots and variations in the earth's productiveness, resulting in plenty or famine, prosperity or panic, will find contradiction or confirmation in the results of the ethnographic survey of India. At the suggestion of the Royal Society Lord Curzon's Government has undertaken a magnetic survey. Sir Norman's idea is that the perturbations of the magnetic needle and sun spots are intimately connected and that magnetic surveys have a direct relation to Indian droughts and consequently to famines. A number of new magnetic stations are now being erected and from the thoroughness with which preparations for the work are being undertaken valuable results will be obtained, both ethnographic and magnetic, even if they do not confirm Sir Norman Lockyer's hypothesis.

Water Purified by Freezing.

WHETHER water in freezing throws out the impurities held in solution is a question that has been much discussed. At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health the subject of discussion was the ice supplies of cities and towns from a hygienic point of view. Dr. H. W. Clark, a chemist in the employ of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, read a paper which summarizes fully the results of an investigation made by the State Board thirteen years ago at the request of the Legislature, and the other examination which followed last year and continued during the early part of the present year, especially from the last investigation of the many experiments have been made and recorded, and many have proved to purify itself during the period of crystallization water will push the bacteria down into the unfrozen liquid, but if the pond is so shallow that all the water freezes into a solid mass it is evident that all the bacteria is contained in the ice, more numerous at the bottom than at the top. Hence the board feels that ice should be cut only on deep water, the deeper the better, inasmuch as the depth furnishes a retreat for the bacteria.

Illustrative of this point may be mentioned that part of the experiment when polluted water was frozen in a pail. In the rapid transformation of that water into ice the bacteria did not have time to escape from the top and sides entirely, but during the freezing process the greater bulk of them moved toward the centre, which was the last to solidify, and when the ice was cut into pieces for examination the outside was found to contain about 100 bacteria per cubic centimeter, while the middle contained about 20,000. Similar experiments were made with sewage, and bacteria were always driven back from the ice formation.

But there is another side to this question which should not be lost sight of. It may be called the practical side. It is undoubtedly true that in the process of crystallization water will expel from the individual crystals all foreign substances. Consequently the unit of solidified water is presumably pure. Ice, however, is a mass of crystals aggregated in an orderly fashion, as may be seen in a microscopic study of the melting operation. When impure water is frozen the impurities, whether microbes or "just dirt," are very frequently caught and entangled in the crystalline aggregations, and the phenomenon of very dirty ice, full of visible impurities, is by no means so infrequent as to warrant any surprise when it is encountered. The Massachusetts experiments show that ice may contain from 100 to 20,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, which it could not very well do if in passing into ice water so purified itself that the resulting mass of systematically aggregated crystals contained nothing but crystals.

It is no doubt true that ice of measurable purity can be taken from parts of a considerable body of very impure water, but the fact that the iceman cannot be expected to exercise discrimination, and that the consumer of such ice is as likely to get the 20,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter as the 100, warrants the conclusion that ice formed over any depth of impure water is at best an extremely dangerous addition to drinking water.

Why Gas Meters Do Not Explode.

THE proneness of the average newspaper reporter to attribute cellar conflagrations to the explosion of gas meters represents what appears to be an ineradicable race trait. No amount of contradiction, and no accumulation of proof that such an accident is an impossibility, seems to reach the news gatherers, who go on reporting the explosion of gas meters—doubtless because the firemen have a tradition that meters are explosive, and give this explanation of every fire which they cannot otherwise account for.

For the reassurance of nervous people, it gives us pleasure to say that no gas meter ever exploded since the world began, and until they are made on very different plans and contain gas of very different composition from that now used for illuminating purposes, such an accident is no more likely to happen to them than to milk bottles or salt bags. The domestic gas meter has a more or less well-deserved reputation for habitual mendacity, though as likely to lie against the gas company as for it; but it has never done anything to warrant the suspicion that it is liable to go off with a bang. It is a tin box of a little less than one cubic foot capacity, put together with soldered seams and japanned. Into and through it passes the gas, which enters through the service pipe connecting the main with the house—usually of half-inch diameter. It has very little capacity for gas storage, and is not strong enough to carry gas under a greater compression than, say, half a pound per square inch. More than this would bulge its sides. At point of fact the pressure of gas in meters is rarely more than enough to balance a column of water two or three inches high.

If a gas meter is exposed to great heat from external fire nothing very serious happens. The soldered seams will probably melt, allowing the gas to escape. This gas is not explosive, however. It becomes so only when mixed with air in certain definite proportions. Should this admixture exist in a meter, which is almost impossible, its shell is not strong enough to offer any great resistance, and should an explosion occur by reason of fire reaching this admixture of gas and air, the meter would be wrecked, but it is doubtful if any other damage would result. None have been wrecked from this cause. If the seams of the meter are opened by melting of the solder or by fracture from accident the gas within it would escape, and, if it met the oldest fire. Outside the meter it might have opportunity to form the explosive mixture with air and do such damage. leaked from defective pipes or worked into the cellar from broken or defective street mains, accumulates in pockets formed by rafters and elsewhere, and remains there until it comes in contact with an accidental fire of some sort. A fire starts in the cellar, and the temperature gradually rises until the smoldering rubbish bursts into flame. This reaches the mixture of gas and air along the ceiling, and an explosion follows. The meter, naturally enough, is thrown down and probably torn from its connections, and the conclusion is reached that, instead of being the victim of the accident, the inoffensive meter is the cause of all the trouble and has indulged its inherent propensity to set the house afire, after lifting it from its foundations.

It is a perfectly safe generalization that the gas which makes trouble in cellars is wholly outside the meter, and never inside of it. Grindstones sometimes explode with fatal results in saw factories, but the excellent old lady who, after reading of such an accident and recalling that there was an old grindstone in one corner of the cellar which had been there twenty years, hired a couple of tramps to carry it to the extreme corner of the garden and pour water on it for an hour, meanwhile giving thanks that it had not blown herself and family into eternity "unbeknownst to any of us," was of the type of those who, through fear of gas meter explosions, are all their lifetime subject to nervous chills. There is not a gas meter in use under which it would not be perfectly safe to build a bonfire—provided, of course, there was not a quantity of gas outside of it which the same fire could reach.

A Water Supply for Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM is to have a water supply distributed in the modern way, through cast iron pipes. In ancient times the City of David was well supplied with water. The remains of ancient aqueducts are still discoverable, but since the Turks came to possession the city has been dependent upon the storage of rain water in the cisterns hewn in the rock under the streets and dwellings. As may be imagined, it has been none of the best, and owing to recent droughts this supply has given out. Authority has now been given to bring water in iron pipes from Ain Selah, or the "Sealed Fountain," at Solomon's Pools, about nine miles south of the city. A pipe 6 inches in diameter will bring enough water to supply a number of public fountains provided with faucets from which water of good quality may be drawn at will. Solomon, in his famous song, speaks of this secret spring now turned to use. "My beloved," he says, "is like a spring shut up, a fountain sealed." It is a deep-down subterranean spring, which has from the time of Solomon flowed through the arched tunnel built by him to the distributing chamber or reservoir near the northwest corner of the highest of Solomon's Pools.

Half a century ago the location of this "hidden" spring, which was still, as in Solomon's time, flowing into the reservoir mentioned, was unknown. The tunnel is roofed by stones, leaning against each other like an inverted V, the primitive form of the arch, which is also seen in the roof of the Queen Chamber of the Great Pyramid. The entrance to this tunnel from the spring is one of the oldest structures in existence.

Grasshoppers as Poultry Food.

Enterprising farmers in Kansas and other parts of the West, where grasshoppers much abound, have discovered that the annual grasshopper crop can be utilised for profit in a very satisfactory way.

They have a machine operated by horse power which catches and kills these insects by the million and without poisoning them. They are then raked up, carted to a press, and made into bricks, exuding enough vicuous material in the process of solidification to cement them together for purposes of transportation.

These bricks are found to be an ideal chicken food, and are in great demand among poultry raisers. Fowls eat it with avidity, thrive on it, and the demand is said to be greater than can be supplied. The new industry promises to exterminate the grasshopper; but whether for good or evil will not be known until it has happened.

Sulphuric Acid for Snake Bites.

Those who fear snakes, or live where snakes are found, will find comfort in the assurance of Dr. John H. Henry of Montgomery that sulphuric acid is a specific. Dr. Henry says:

"The poison of animals and snakes is intensely alkaline, and sulphuric acid taken internally, and injected hypodermically, diluted as sure, in the fang puncture, immediately kills the poison. This discovery was given by a gentleman who says he has been bitten by snakes and insects over a hundred times. This gentleman takes a delight in keeping snakes in his room running all about. Six weeks ago he was bitten in the foot by the cotton. Dr. [illegible]

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

The Butterfly.

From "The Verses of Vitality," by Sir Herbert Maxwell.

* * * * * *
* * * * * *

"We saw the butterflies—by Isis' lord!
Those did not attend the Mayflower, we the late
The blood-red dracaena and the palm blossom
Nor all thine Egypt's gardens, viewing there
What burning brilliance danced on double wings
From stem to stem, or lighted on the leaves
Blotting the gray and brown with lovely blaze
Of crimsons, silver-spotted, Summer blues
By gold fringe bordered, and gemmed ornament
Alight with living lustre. One, all pale,
The color of the sunrise when pearl clouds
Take their first flush; one, as if lassulite
Were cut to filmy blue and gold; and one,
Black, with gold bosses; and a purple one,
Wings broad as is my palm with silvery moons
And script of what the Gods meant when they made
This delicate work, flitting across the shade,
This breath a burning jewel, at the next
With closed vans seeming like the faded twig,
It perched on, or the dry brown mossy bark."

* * * * * * *

Guiteau's Sanity.

Dr. T. M. Buckley in The Century.

I propounded to Guiteau a series of questions which, with few exceptions, were such as he had not answered before. They related to his mental and moral experiences while contemplating his objections to the course of Garfield toward himself, to the rise of the idea that he must "remove him," to his shrinking from it at first or otherwise, and to what would have been his opinion if President Garfield had recovered. Many of them involved sharp discriminations, and were such as would have puzzled a typical monomaniac or paraniac. He answered the questions; made no reply that required explanation, used no superfluous words, did not ask for a repetition of any question, nor employ a word in an improper sense; but occasionally he contradicted the record of his own course and his own testimony. He gave no indication of being, or ever having been, irresponsibly insane. His conversation and bearing were unlike those of a man who had committed a crime, and after doing so had made himself believe that he could not help it. His motives were obvious. He desired office; disappointed in the quest, he felt revengeful and the idea occurred to him to kill the President and put the "Stalwarts" in power. When it first rose it was like the idea of forgery, murder, or suicide. By turning away he could have cast it out and resisted its fascination, but as he voluntarily dwelt upon it its proportions grew.

The thought that he had been subject to "a pressure of the Deity" came upon him in this way. Most criminals are fatalists. The chief difficulty is to convince them of guilt. Guiteau had all his life been familiar with theology; his mind was imbued with Biblical phrases. With an inactive conscience, vanity stimulated by the excitement which his deed caused, the peculiarities of treatment to which he was subjected, it was natural that he should pervert Biblical analogies and say that "God commanded it." This naturalised his act in his own view and left him free from remorse. That he expressed it in theological language no more proves that he could not help it than if, like an ordinary criminal, he had said, "I could not help it; I had to do it."

The root questions in his case were: Did he know what he was doing? Did he know that it was a crime? Had he power to refrain from doing it? These, I believe, could be answered only in the affirmative by one unwedded to a theory.

Whether Guiteau had become irresponsibly insane at the time of his execution is another question.

A Cheap Hotel in Portugal.

From Chambers's Journal.

At the risk of being tedious, I must mention in some detail one more of Portugal's hotels. This time I was tired after a long day's cycling from Busaco, which included a needless twenty miles off toward the mountains of Viseu, due to two places in the district having borrowed their names from the same saint. I was tired, and in doubt if Santa Comba Dao could receive me for the night. I could not learn that there was any regular hotel in the place, and it was after some hesitation that I ventured to knock at the door of a little house festooned with flowers in which, I was told, lived two maiden ladies who received or refused guests at their pleasure.

At first sight of me these gentle souls begged to be excused. They were not accustomed to foreigners, they said. But I was not to be rebuffed by a single refusal, and very soon their objections were overcome. In the most gracious way they then invited me to enter. I must give them a little time to prepare dinner; afterward, if I would make allowances for their rural simplicity and roughness—. And so I went forth to see the lovely village by twilight, and lost my way in its alleys, with living water brooks rushing through their midst, and singing women and children in its cottages. In less than an hour I returned, and this is the menu these ladies set before me—the reader will, I hope, pardon more of such appetizing particulars for the sake of my argument—Hors d'oeuvre, vermicelli soup, puchero, beefsteaks, (with new peas in shell,) trout, salad, chicken (with new potatoes,) sweets and cheese, fruit and coffee, vin du pays, (red and white.) Every item of this meal was excellent; I feel no shame in the confession. The meal was served in a room transformed into a bower of flowers. Masses of carnations and roses filled one side of it, and on the other side a dessert with pillar candles drew in the moths and dusky dance of my footpaths. The ladies would want to hear my wife read their names, and benedict as they take for me, and to the inspiring they provided breakfast, and signed, with gentle pride under it, their names. I thanked them for it, and for the enjoyment of it, and thanked me cordially when I paid it.

On Dressing a Pheasant.

From The Saturday Review.

Bread sauce is the natural accompaniment of the white-fleshed fowl that has chiefly fattened upon wheat. It supersedes the necessity for potato chips; but delicately fried bread crumbs come never amiss. Nothing is better than the natural gravy—which is sure to be abundant—with the squeeze of a lemon or some suspicion of orange juice. And the lemon is indispensable when the bird has been larded or bard, which means being swathed in slices of fat bacon. The truffling of pheasants is nonsense, or a mistake. Truffled pheasant reads well in a menu; but the puff bouquets of the bird and the esculent mutualise each other, or at least they do not blend harmoniously. Consequently one cannot approve of the favorite Sauce Périgueux. But bruised pheasant with chestnuts is excellent; the pheasant when living delights in chestnuts; smashed to a pulp, they easily absorb the juices, and so they suit him admirably when sent to the table. By way of variety I can confidently recommend boiled pheasant; were it only that it gives occasion for the celery sauce, flavored with a delicate infusion of lemon, and made with abundance of rich cream. Foreigners sometimes carry the simplicity of the rôti to an extreme, for they serve with merely a surrounding of watercresses and occasionally with slices of lemon. Be sure that simplicity is the safer side to err on, and one need say nothing of the multiplicity of elaborate fashions in which artists have manipulated the pheasant. But one excellent dish should be mentioned, and in that the truffle can be used with effect and for obvious reasons. It was the impassioned genius of Brillat-Savarin that originated the faisan à la Sainte-ailliance, but the name indicates the date when it became fashionable in Parisian restaurants. Make careful choice of the bird, and hang watchfully according to the weather. Take a couple of fresh woodcocks—snipe or plover will do at a pinch—bone them and separate into two portions—the flesh in the one, the liver and trail in the other. Pound the flesh with bacon, spices, and fine herbs, and stuff the pheasant therewith, carefully sealing the intestines with truffles. The difficulty with a well-kept bird is to prevent bursting, but that is indispensable, for the essences must not escape. Roast over bread, spread with the woodcock trail, with pounded truffles, with grated bacon and butter. After roasting at leisure, serve with speed, and, as Brillat-Savarin remarks, you may be easy as to results.

Canning Tunny.

From The Nineteenth Century.

When the last of the catch has been hauled in and none escape, a short chant is sung to the Blessed Virgin, and the long line of laden barges sets out toward the shore, where a hard day's work awaits the men employed. The destination is a huge factory filled with every possible appliance for dealing with the catch, however great. Here the fish are dragged up an inclined plane, laid in lines, and their heads cut off by a headsman with a long axe, who performs the operation in two strokes; the intestines are removed, and the roe and milt carried off in wooden troughs and placed in brine. The fish is then hung up by the tail for about eight hours, after which it is cut up and boiled in copper vats, and then the pieces are carefully placed in tins, fitted in like a child's puzzle; the tins are filled with oil, and soldered down. Every part of the tunny is used and has its particular name. There are four different qualities preserved in oil, "tarantello" and "sorra," the fattest part of the breast; "tonno," the back and tail end, and "mollche," small parts of all qualities mixed together. The "spinella bianca," (loins,) "codacchio," (tail,) "busenaglia," (black flesh,) and "occhi," (eyes,) are each salted separately in barrels. The heads are boiled for oil, and the bones and ashes are sold as manure, a use being thus found for every portion of the unfortunate creature's anatomy. A good tunny fishery is a valuable possession, the heavy fish of Favignana being worth on an average £4 net, and ten to twelve thousand in the season is by no means an unprecedented catch. The largest individual caught this year weighed 1,300 pounds. One of the most striking features is the great number of men employed at the factory, and the discipline and rapidity with which they work. There was at Favignana the usual convict establishment, and the convicts are employed in the packing of the pieces of tunny into the tins, which are also all made on the spot. Italy, and especially Genoa, is the great customer for the finished article, which is protected by high duties from the competition of the Sardinian and Spanish fisheries.

Italian Cradle Songs.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

It has been touchingly said that cradles resemble nests in every clime, from the hanging cradles of wickerwork and sacks of savage lands to those of our own country. Kalmucks line theirs with felt, Indians with moss, Virginians with soft cotton, just as birds line theirs with down; the Princess lays her babe in an ivory gilt cradle, richly chased and inlaid, shaded by curtains of priceless lace; the contadina in a wicker basket padded with homespun; but the love which prepares these fruit nests is the same.

Among the Italian peasants the cradle is generally low, of wood or wicker, with rough rockers, tied to the bedpost or to the back of a chair; the mother rocks it by the cord which secures it. What is more touching or sweeter than the picture of a mother standing on the sunny doorstep with pillow-shawl drawn in her hand and dusky face of sly footpace. "Sleep, my baby, sleep, want to hear my song. Sleep, darling, and beautiful, as they talk for us, and to the singing they provided breakfast, and signed, with gentle pride under it, their names. I thanked them for it, and for the enjoyment of it, and thanked me cordially when I paid it.

Cost of Food. England and France.

From The National Review.

To say nothing of tobacco and match monopolies, which, of course, mean dear matches and tobacco, the French equivalents for English excise duties aggregate £47,870,000 a year, or about £10,000,000 more than those of England. Setting aside the octrois, the two totals would be very near each other. The actual difference in the cost of provisions in the two countries is, however, very much greater than the respective scales of taxation will account for. This fact is being borne in on the French people, and has of late engaged the attention both of economists and scientists. In connection with the discussion of old-age pensions, the

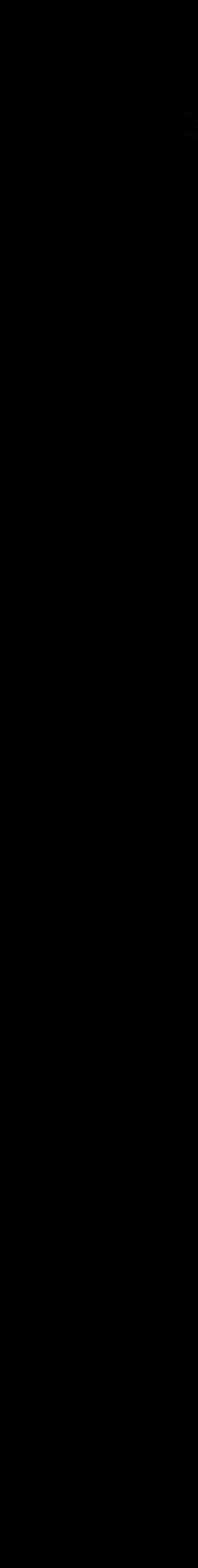

Gathering Cranberries.

From Harper's Magazine.

Cranberries are gathered in the fall, when the vines are loaded with the ripe fruit. The bogs are flooded with water, and men, women, and children, armed with scoops, wade about and gather the berries. The scoop is a sort of rake, with a box at the end of the teeth. The berries are raked into this box, and when it is full they are dumped into a bushel basket. The berries are then carried to the shore, and put into boats, and taken to the cranberry house, where they are sorted, and the bad ones thrown out. The good ones are put into barrels, and are ready for market. The bad ones are used at home, or sold for a low price to be made into sauce.

Josiah Wedgwood's Work.

From The Connoisseur.

Josiah Wedgwood's work deserves collecting for special reasons. It is an English art, invented and perfected by a native of England. The designs used for its decoration were made by the best native artists of his time. It was made of English clay, by native craftsmen, without State aid or subsidy, without foreign inspiration. All nations acknowledge his lifelong services to the world's ceramic industry. As his epitaph truly records, "He converted a rude and inconsiderable manufacture into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce." His countrymen are advised to collect good specimens of his work while it is possible to do so. A time may come when they may find it difficult to purchase at any moderate price. Greater Britain and English-speaking America are already competing. Wedgwood ware has grace of form and charming color, and it daily grows in the estimation of its possessor. The blue examples have been called "cold," but the same objection might be applied to the Venus of Milo. The Chinese—no mean authorities upon ceramics—poetically call one tint of blue on their porcelain "blue after rain." Wedgwood blue is a pure color, but never tires, and reminds one of the celestial blue where the skylark soars.

The Matabeleland Piano.

From Good Words.

The piano in a very primitive form is found in Matabeleland, where, primitive as it is, it is as much appreciated as the finest "grand" in our own country, even though it consist merely of a number of pieces of iron strung on a wooden board. A picture of one of these shows twenty-three pieces of iron of varying lengths and breadths, no two alike, arranged in an ascending scale along the board. Thus a scale of twenty-three notes is produced, quite sufficient for elaborate tunes. To add to its sonorousness, the instrument is usually put inside a hollow gourd, round the opening of which bits of bone are placed with the same end in view. The performer sits, places the gourd on his knees, the opening toward him, and plays his "piano" with both hands through the opening. The late Mr. Bent, the great South African traveler, describes the sound as "decidedly melodious," and recalling a spinet.

The Better Heritage.

Gray twilight on the sea and on the land;
The time of stars not yet, and day's sweet sky
Bereft of sun as heart of heart's supply.
Blow pacing still the melancholy strand,
"O let me live," I wept, "or let me die—
"Escape this death in life!" Then one drew nigh.
"The fool's word—death," he said, and took my hand;
And ere I was aware on alien land,
'Neath alien skies, I stood, and knew it mine.
Awful and dear, a land of time and sense,
Of wind-flower on the rock, and forests dense,
Sun-radiant heights, and human eyes soft shine;
Where heart might love, hands labor, soul divine,
Flesh veiled, new splendors of Omnipotence.
—MARY APPLEWHITE BACON, in Harper's Magazine.

McKinley and a Reporter.

From The Chautauquan.

During one of his Congressional campaigns he was followed from place to place by a reporter for a paper of opposite political faith, who is described as being one of those "shrewd, persistent fellows who are always at work, quick to see an opportunity, and skilled in making the most of it." While Mr. McKinley was annoyed by the misrepresentation to which he was almost daily subjected, he could not help admiring the skill and persistency with which he was assailed. His admiration, too, was not unmixed with compassion, for the reporter was ill, poorly clad, and had an annoying cough. One night Mr. McKinley took a closed carriage for a near-by town at which he was announced to speak. The weather was wretchedly raw and cold, and what followed is thus described:

He had not gone far when he heard that cough, and knew that the reporter was riding with the driver in the exposed seat. The Major called to the driver to stop, and alighted. "Get down off that seat, young man," he said. The reporter obeyed, thinking the time for the Major's vengeance had come. "Here," said Mr. McKinley, taking off his overcoat, "you put on this overcoat and get into that carriage."

"But, Major McKinley," said the reporter, "I guess you don't know who I am. I have been with you the whole campaign, giving it to you every time you spoke, and I am going over to-night to rip you to pieces if I can."

"I know," said Mr. McKinley, "but you put on this coat and get inside and get warm so that you can do a good job."

A Fire in St. Petersburg.

From The Academy.

An hour ago the steamship Una had handed me on the quay; and now, having handed in my passport, duly visèd and countersigned, to the Czar's vicar in the hotel bureau, I stood upon the Newski Prospect trying to identify the peculiar odor of St. Petersburg, for every city has its peculiar and distinctive smell. At the end of the Prospect was the tower, whence the watchman watches day and night for fire. As I edged through the afternoon crowd, and dodged the headlong drivers of droschkies I noticed certain black balls run up the signal tower. In a moment there came the tootle of a trumpet, and the blower, mounted, came galloping round a corner. Then the jangle of a bell, the clatter of hoofs, and a fire-engine—or at least part of a fire-engine. For the man who sat by the driver and waved the bell over his head heralded other vehicles; one carried a hose pipe, another a barrel which might have contained heating water or refreshing vodka. There were six in all, and upon each were big men in bright brass helmets. They galloped up the Newski Prospect toward a huge column of smoke. Suddenly, amid the trumpeting and the ringing and the clatter, every helmet was lowered, and, as the horses dashed along, every man reverently crossed himself. Even the bell-ringer, with bell still aloft in his left hand, did homage with his right hand to the ikon at the street corner.

The column of smoke grew thicker, blacker, higher.

Who?

Pulpit extravaganzist uncontrolled,
As heady as a wild ass racing free
And snuffing up the wind! So, scorning he
Pathways by other footsteps beaten, bold,
Through trackless regions, over mountains old,
He rangeo where his own far footsteps flee
All following, since no mortal eye can see
How they to any clear direction hold!
But there at least he thunders on in tread
As masterful as wayward, and no less
Unwearilable. And, strange thing to be said,
This wild-ass ranger of the wilderness
From each excursion brings some gospel bread
Wherewith the gaping, hungering soul to bless!
—WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON in The Critic.

Agriculture in China.

By the Hon. Charles Denby in The Forum.

Notwithstanding the great antiquity of agriculture among them, the Chinese have failed to make any great progress in it. Their system of cultivation is very careful and marked by attention to details; but it shows ignorance of the principles of rotation of crops and of adaptation of soils to particular grains, and an extremely primitive knowledge of agricultural implements. Their fields are treated like gardens, being subjected to the most constant and watchful care, both at the time of planting and during the growth of the crops. When ripe the crop is gathered by hand, with the utmost completeness; not a straw or leaf, scarcely even a root, being allowed to remain.

The two most characteristic features of Chinese agriculture are the use of manure and the system of irrigation. Manure is gathered from all conceivable sources. In the cities the night soil deposited on the sides of streets and alleys is gathered by men and boys. It is mixed with clay,

dried in the sun, and sold to farmers. On country roads boys, and often women and girls, are seen at places where large numbers of pack horses, camels, and mules pass, gathering the material, which is afterward, with beneficial effects, spread on the fields. Earth from canals, rivers, and streets is carted away for the same purpose. "Other substances are diligently collected," says Williams, "as hair from barbers' shops, exploded fire crackers, and sweepings from the streets, lime and plaster from kitchens and old buildings, soot, bones, and fish and animal remains." The quantity of these fertilizers used and the importance the Chinese attach to them are proved by the number of people whose livelihood is gained by their collection.

In irrigating his land the farmer uses many devices. Where running water is at hand he turns it to advantage by directing it over his fields in large channels. These are banked in with clay, and subdivided into smaller and smaller streamlets, until every part of the ground has been reached. If no running water is found, wells are dug, and the water is drawn up by hand and poured into the main ditches, which are subdivided into numerous smaller ones. Holes are dug in which rain water accumulates, which is baled out when needed. The raising of this water in most cases, especially in the vicinity of Peking, is done very laboriously by hand.

From the Rowan Tree.

'Tis I go singing, singing, across the fields at dawn;
With fairy music ringing the blithe new day is born,
And all the trees are stirring, far as the eye can see:
But never tiniest leaflet moves on the rowan tree.

Ah! flutings from the sea of dreams, ye will not let me rest;
Ye call and call, the livelong day, the heart from out my breast—
The heart from out my breast to the face mine eyes must see
Because I slept at nightfall beneath the rowan tree.

'Tis I go weeping, weeping, across the dewy meads;
The cruel hills are sleeping, no least breath stirs the reeds.
No least breath stirs the reeds, nor West Wind comforts me,
But I hear the branches groaning, all on the rowan tree.

My brothers, O my brothers, call me to life and light!
'Tis human love can fold me from the Terror of the night.
They pass before me, cold and hard, and oh! they jeer at me,
For I have kissed Dream Afika beneath the rowan tree.

—KATHARINE ALDRICH in The Atlantic.

Kicking a Bill Out.

From Good Words.

Sir John Knight, a stout old Tory member for Bristol, who in the year 1693 proposed to kick a bill out of the House of Commons, got into sad trouble. It was a measure for the naturalization of foreign Protestants, and Sir John, in the course of a violent invective, exclaimed, "Let us first kick the bill out of the House, and then let us kick the foreigners out of the kingdom," this observation being aimed at William's Dutchmen, if not at the King himself. But what Sir John only proposed to do with this bill the Commons actually did with another obnoxious measure in 1770. The Peers had presumed to alter a money bill by striking out a provision which offered a bounty upon the exportation of corn. The Commons, indignant at the treatment of their deputation, who had been contumaciously ejected from the Peers' Chamber, and further incensed by the fact that on another occasion Burke had been kept waiting three hours at the door of the upper house with a bill sent up by the Commons, took the present opportunity to show in emphatic manner that there was at least one privilege on which they would not allow the Peers to encroach. The amendment was promptly rejected, and with it the bill. The Speaker tossed the document over the table, and members of both parties, as they went out, kicked it toward the door.

Voice Culture.

From Woman's Home Companion.

The school should share with the home the responsibility of securing better habits of speaking. The whining drawl sometimes tolerated in recitation proclaims a teacher's shortcomings as well as her pupil's indolence. Educators would do the world great service by inaugurating a movement against faults of the speaking voice, and for the correct use of this sadly neglected instrument. The open-mouthed children of to-day would soon be taught to guard their throats from dust and germ-poisoned air by breathing only through noses. Purer air would be supplied overcrowded schoolrooms. Simple, health-keeping rules of personal hygiene would be inculcated daily. Exercises in vocalization, giving exactness and flexibility of enunciation, would become a part of school routine never to be omitted. All this would surely result in healthier, happier, more useful lives for the rising generation, and the voice beautiful no longer be so rarely heard in the land.

The Art of Setting-Up.

From Success.

How quickly one can distinguish an army or navy officer on the street, though he is a stranger! How many would give a fortune to possess such a figure and bearing! And yet almost any one who has not some natural deformity can acquire it by observing a few simple rules and practicing a few easy exercises. As you know, it takes but a few weeks, or months, of discipline and drill to change uncouth, slouchy, raw recruits into fine, erect, and dignified soldiers.

Always, when standing or walking, hold yourself as erect as possible; throw the shoulders back and down, elevate the chest a little, and drew the chin in a trifle. When standing, the weight of the body should fall upon the ball of the feet, neither upon the heel nor the toe.

No one can have a good figure without throwing the chest well forward, the shoulders back and down, and carrying the body in an erect position. Follow these simple rules strictly, and you will greatly improve your figure and bearing.

Do not bend the legs too much when walking, and let the weight fall slightly more on the heel first. Swing the arms naturally, but not too much.

Be careful not to bob up and down when walking. A graceful walker seems to glide easily along. Curves are always graceful, and an angular, jerky movement is always ungainly. Grace is an acquirable quality, but we must remember that Nature abhors angles and spasmodic movements; she always uses curves which are most graceful and delicate.

The reason why woman is more beautiful than man is because her form is made up of graceful curves. There are no angles whatever in a model female figure.

Smallpox in Porto Rico.

Dr. James Nevius Hyde in The Popular Science Monthly.

Even as late as the month of April in the first year of the new century one of the largest and most widely read of the daily papers of the country published over the name of a well-known anti-vaccinationist a statement apparently made in good faith to the effect that vaccination counted more victims than smallpox, and that the practice was a relic of barbarism, asking that a halt be called upon the passage of compulsory laws looking to the protection of the people by any such measures. These singular protests against the operation of the most beneficent of life-saving devices will probably be repeated so long as there is a law on any statute book. Their starveling and distorted figures, garnered from the refuse heaps of mortality, must ever and again furnish forth the tables on which these purblind reasoners rely. They close their eyes to the latest signal victory of science in this field. The Island of Porto Rico, according to the report of Surgeon General Hoff, in the year 1896 harbored no fewer than three thousand cases of smallpox. Imagine a State of the Union of similar size exposed to such an extent to the ravages of the disease! After the establishment, however, of a Government vaccine farm, "eight hundred thousand natives were vaccinated at a cost of about 4 cents for each individual, with the result that by October, 1898, no case of smallpox was known either to the military or civil authorities anywhere in the island." This was a fine illustration of the carrying of "the white man's burden." Porto Rico bombarded us with a filth-germ and in revenge we made her clean!

The Troubles of South America.

From The National Review.

Not only do the States quarrel within, but they are perpetually fighting with their neighbors. It would be tedious to give a list of South American wars. The most famous was that waged for five years between Brazil, the Argentine, and Uruguay on the one hand and "Marshal" Lopez of Paraguay on the other, from 1865 to 1870. In this murderous conflict the population of Paraguay was reduced from a million to a quarter of a million, and heavy losses were inflicted upon the other States. In 1877 the Peruvian Navy mutinied and turned pirate until it was coerced by the British squadron on the spot. In 1879 Chile—one of the more orderly States—attacked Peru and Bolivia and fought them for two years, eventually despoiling them of much territory. In the nineties there were two serious civil wars, of more than the usual dimensions, endangering in some degree the peace of the world. There was the bloody revolution and war of 1891 in Chile, and a less sanguinary struggle in 1893-4 in Brazil between the Peixotoists and Melloists. Since 1894 there have been continuous civil wars or insurrections in Colombia, Venezuela, and Uruguay, and two of these States are at this moment in conflict.

From this turbulence and instability, it follows that the Northwestern States lack capital and communications. The United States of North America have been covered with a network of railways, which counts, in the present year, about 200,000 miles of line; in the three Northwestern States of South America, with an area more than one-third that of the United States, there are not 1,000 miles. Everywhere it is the same story—the development of the vast resources of the land is retarded by the want of the communications which no one will construct without reasonable prospects of order and security. Even the magnificent waterways are scarcely utilized. The Orinoco, for example, navigable to vessels of moderate draught with little trouble for 1,500 miles, is only traversed by a single steamer once a fortnight, for 300 miles of its course.

Mozart's Skull.

From The London Standard.

The skull of Mozart, which, since the death of Prof. Hyrtl, who kept it in his house, has been transferred from one place to another, has now found its final home in the museum at Salzburg. The relic was handed over on Sunday last, with all the solemnity befitting the occasion. An attempt was made some time ago to substitute another skull as that of Mozart's for the one preserved by Prof. Hyrtl, but the fraud was discovered, upon which, in some mysterious way, the spurious skull disappeared and the genuine one was restored to its place. Every care will be taken at the Salzburg Museum of what is the only known portion that is left of the great composer's remains. The place of his grave is forgotten, and even for the authenticity of the skull there is only the evidence of a gravedigger, an engraver, and the late Prof. Hyrtl.

Pan-Europeanism Is Rubbish.

From The Atlantic.

Nothing less than the supreme realisation of the commercial side of empire will be needed to plunge England and America into a war of tariffs. For the rest, Englishmen laugh at Pan-Europeanism. The weapon has been used against themselves, and even in the grasp of a master hand it snapped like a twig. What Napoleon could not effect against England the concert of Europe is hardly likely to effect against America. Such, at any rate, is the English view, both popular and official. England will have no hand in forging the new weapon; still less will she direct it. One may even go further, and with not less assurance. Were united Europe, in some freak of madness, to attempt, as it has actually been suggested she might attempt, to prohibit American exports by force, England would be compelled by sheer national necessity to join with America in frustrating it.

Chicago. Bustle and Slouch.

Henry B. Fuller in The Outlook.

In general, we live beneath a sky within a sky, and our funereal pall, while it occasionally lightens, seldom lifts altogether. Whether the newcomer approaches along the bluffs and ravines of the North, or through the swamps and marshes of the South, or over the wide-stretching prairies of the West, the dun trappings of the Great Horror show from afar. As he rattles along through perky suburban settlements, or honest truckfarms, or half-dried swales and disheveled swamps, the horror grows. Across the wide fields—gay with this year's flowers or sombre with last year's weeds—separating the raw huddles of workers' cottages, tangles of telegraph poles and of trolley wires, lead on the eye toward ugly, shapeless hulks looming above the dingy horizon—foundries, elevators, machine shops, breweries, factories, ice houses—detached notes that prelude the great discord to come. Then avenues of tracks, shut in by the shameless backs of things and spanned by grimy viaducts; arrays of mean streets doggedly curtained against the sun and resolutely fighting off the sweet country airs. The heart sinks, the stomach revolts, as, through dirt, dust, grime, soot, smoke, and cinders, the trembling neophyte bumps and jars along toward the besmirched shrine of the two-faced goddess of Bustle and Slouch.

Some Wheat.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

Joseph, son of Jacob, had to warehouse a good deal of wheat in the seven fat years to carry the Egyptians through the seven lean ones. The American farmers produced enough in 1898 to make Joseph's little stock look like a pea in a tub. If it had all been piled in form on the plain of Gizeh it would have made nine pyramids the size of the pyramids of Cheops, and with the surplus another could have been reared four-fifths as large. That was the biggest American wheat crop ever recorded. It amounted to 675,148,705 bushels, grown on 44,045,278 acres of land. Next year the yield was lighter, and the Americans only turned off seven and nine-tenths pyramids of wheat. In 1900 they even fell short of that, producing only a paltry seven and a half pyramids. Still, that would have been a comfortable addition to Joseph's stock, and considering that it was grown on a smaller acreage than the crop of 1898 was a rather creditable performance. The deficiency was made up with a two-billion-bushel corn crop, and 210,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

Sympathy.

As we mourn in our midnight of sorrow,
Alone in our crying and fears,
As the pitiless face of To-morrow
Appalls—with its vista of years,

As we shrink from the toll it discloses—
The unequal battle alone,
The thorns—where we waited for roses—
The music that ended in moan,

As we kneel with a heart that is broken
For loneliness, longing and dread,
And press in a passion unspoken,
The answerless lips of our dead,

The Father in pity surprises
Our sight with a luminous star
That slowly and sweetly uprises
And beacons this hope from afar,

That hearts which affliction hath blended,
Illumined by heavenly light,
Their discord and darkness have ended
And Brotherhood shineth in might.

So even our midnight of sorrow
Foretokens a joy from above—
A promise of beauty to-morrow,
When earth may be lighted by Love!

—ERNEST NEAL LYON in The Independent.

Bees Not Using Their Stings.

From The Spectator.

There are a number of honeymaking bees which apparently do not use their stings, or in which the stings are atrophied and too blunt to hurt. Some are very small, so diminutive that they are called mosquito-bees. They gather quantities of honey, of which Bates, in one of the forests on the Amazon, took two quarts from one of the nests. In Jamaica, where some of these amiable bees are also found, they are called "angelitos," a name given them by the original Spanish settlers in honor of their good temper. Some Australian dwarf bees—also "angelitos" so far as human beings are concerned—do not use their stings, perhaps because they are not sharp enough to hurt, but deal with their enemies somewhat after the manner of the Quaker on board ship who refused to use a gun, but threw the Frenchmen overboard. An enemy is held down by several of the bees, who gradually put him on the rack by pulling his limbs out tight and keeping them so, for as long as an hour, by which time the prisoner "dies a natural death." Bumblebees are popularly supposed not to sting. The males have no stings, but the females have, at any rate in the common bumblebee. There are so many sizes in a bumblebee's nest, large females, small females, and males, that it is a safe speculation not to take the risk, though bumblebees are very easy-going creatures and only sting when pressed or hurt.

From "A Newe Herball." 1551.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Artichokes were not held in estimation by the ancients. "Galen sayth that the archy-chock hath a naughty juice and giveth evell nourishment to the body"—but this opinion is the less surprising when we learn that it was the root of our crown artichoke, which they used to eat "bothe rawe and sodden." We are reminded of the savages spoken of by Mark Twain as having an equally poor opinion of oranges. "Baked they were tough; and even behad they weren't things for a man to hanker after." Cucumbers also "engendre in the body a naughty juice; howbeit ye shall finde some that can digest them by the reason of a certayn fa-miliaritie that is betwene their natures. * * * The gourd giveth small nourishment, but it goeth easily unto the bottom of the stomack by reason of hys slyppery-nes." Apples, on the contrary, "are colde, and go slowlie downe," while of pears we are told that "if sodden wyth todestolles they will not hurt them that eat them." But the doctor adds a caution to the effect that "if a man fill himself wyth peares, oftymes they brede the colick"—the truth of which many a modern schoolboy will be able to confirm from experience. Galen holds that all fruit to be wholesome should be eaten before instead of after other food. Of peaches particularly he says: "They ought not to be eaten after meat as some used to do. And thys rule must be holden in all those meates that are of evell juice, and are moyst and slyppery, that they be taken before all other meates."

Harvest.

A chalky steep—a climbing lane—
An aisle of elms—a Norman fane—
Where far from din and crowd of town
Runs the soft line of waving downs.
The garnered glebe in sunlight smile,
The sea-waves lipped its margin, mild;
The robin from red-berried spray
Piped his bright Autumn roundelay;
And in the church that nestled near
'Mid flowers and fruits and harvest cheer,
The village raised a grateful strain
To greet the ingathering of the grain.

A moment's thought it was, alas!
From those fair fields of peace to pass
To where beside a Southern main
Stretched harvests grim of death and pain.
Set has the fight's ensanguined sun,
War's ghastly chance is dared and done,
And dauntless calm has triumphed slow
Over a false and callous foe.
Now come the victories that are
Than the great soldier's harder far;
No sacred freedom to withdraw,
Or stint the boons of equal law;
To close the civic breach, efface
The rancorous dominance of race;
To act that fairly over all,
Dutch, Briton, Aboriginal,
In generous justice, floats alone
The standard of the island throne.

—JOSEPH TRUMAN in The Spectator.

Tolstoi on Creeds.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

"But don't you still teach creeds in America?" Tolstoi asked me. I said we did not allow creeds to be taught in public schools. He asked me to explain the public schools of America, which I did. "Oh, that is grand," he cried, "knowledge, true science for every child." Still, he said he was under the impression we taught creeds. "Now, the Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, as well as the Catholic, they must teach the Church beliefs somewhere." I said that in the parochial Catholic schools I understood there was a certain amount of the creed taught. "But in your home, your mothers, your teachers, somebody, somewhere teaches a great deal of Church belief." I replied that some parts of the Bible, like the Sermon on the Mount and the Lord's Prayer, were read in our schools.

"That is good. How about the parents? Do they teach dogma to the infant?" I had to tell the truth, that some of our mothers teach dogmas, but nearly all let the young brain of childhood form itself acording to reason, and teach the child by example rather than precept.

"No creed should be taught a child," exclaimed the philosopher. When I said that some parents are so afraid to wrong the child's intellectual freedom that they do not teach the child any religion at all, just hoping it will grow up and be converted, he said: "Ah, that is fatal; religion, God, morality, the divine, sublime. It wrongs the child for a parent to withhold strong, definite teachings there. But religious and moral teaching should be all proved, all true, all scientific, all fact."

The Dear Old Frauds.

From The Cornhill.

Those old, pleasant, innocent frauds of the circus are not practiced now; the imposing five-barred gates that, as the horse approached them, were sloped into insignificant wattles; the rings through which the Signorina purported to leap, but which in reality were insinuated over her by compliant attendants. And then there was that venerable jockey performance, the culmination of which was a leap from the ring to a standing position—albeit at an angle of thirty degrees—on the horse's back. In the old circuses it was the custom of the horseman to miss the crowning jump two or three times in order that a fiercer flame of interest might be kindled in the audience. After two failures the band would stop, (always the presage of a moment of strain supreme,) the horse's head would be loosed, he would be urged to a greater pace, and the feat would gloriously succeed. Then what a crash of brass and outburst of delight in the building, involving even the staff and ringmaster in the expression of ecstasy. Those old simple days!

Rossetti and His Visitor.

From Lippincott's New Magazine.

Toward the latter part of Rossetti's life he rarely left his house and garden. He depended upon a close circle of friends for society, and in his own way was a sociable man, but he preferred to see his friends and acquaintances by appointment, and woe betide the too intrusive stranger.

One day an enterprising man called who was duly armed with a letter of introduction, and the servant was nearly yielding to the impulsive stranger, whereupon the painter of "Dante's Dream" leaned over the banister and said, in firm, mellifluous voice: "Tell the gentleman that I am not at home."

The Intelligent Siberians.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

A St. Petersburg dispatch received in Paris states that the arrival of a band of Russian astronomers at Tomsk, in Siberia, where they are about to establish an observatory, has caused an outburst of hostility among the peasants in the neighborhood. The natives are convinced that the astronomers will gather the stars together in a bag and take them away, thus causing droughts, since the rain, they believe, comes from the stars.

NOV

1901

In Foreign Lands

Pacific Cable Development. Coincident with the news of the resolution adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce asking the United States Government to grant permission for an American cable company, which wishes to establish a transpacific cable, to have stations at Hawaii and the Philippines, comes the news of the extensive development of the Eastern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies, which have in view an improvement of the cable service to South Africa and Australia, involving the laying of 15,000 nautical miles of cable at an expenditure of $15,000,000. The first part of this work consisted in the laying of a new cable between Cornwall and the Cape of Good Hope, which was completed in the early part of last year. The extension from South Africa to West Australia has just been successfully accomplished, leaving the remaining section—between Perth and Adelaide—to be laid early next year.

The new route has connected British possessions which were previously outside the pale of telegraphic communication, such as the Islands of Ascension and St. Helena, in the Atlantic, and Rodrigues and the Cocos-Keeling Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and has been provided by the companies without any Government assistance in the shape of subsidy or guarantee. Telegrams exchanged with Australia by the new route will be transmitted entirely by the companies' employes, instead of being handled, as heretofore, by operators belonging to different administrations. By this change a considerable improvement in speed and accuracy is expected to be effected. It is also mentioned that substantial reductions of tariff, on a "standard revenue" basis, have been brought into force for telegrams exchanged between Europe on the one side of South Africa and the contracting State of Australia on the other side, and if the "standard revenue" is maintained, the rates for such telegrams will be further reduced to 3s. per word on Jan. 1, 1902, and to 2s. 6d. on Jan. 1, 1903. Moreover, on the first of this month large reductions are brought into operation for local telegrams exchanged between Australia and South Africa, which it is said will materially assist in developing the commercial intercourse that is so rapidly growing up between these important portions of the British Empire.

Russia and Afghanistan. Two newspapers of St. Petersburg, the Novosti and the Novoe Vremya, furnish some interesting particulars of Russia's intention, present as well as past, in regard to Afghanistan, and that from slightly varying points of view. It is known in Downing Street that a special Afghan Embassy will shortly arrive in St. Petersburg, while it is intimated in official circles in that city that another will subsequently proceed to London, returning to Afghanistan via Russia. The Novosti offers its friendly advice to England, and adds that that Government should not oppose the establishment of a Russian Legation at Kabul, and expresses the conviction that it would be to the best interests of the British Government itself to come to a frank understanding with Russia on the Afghan question. Excepting the two great powers, no other country has any political concern whatever with Afghanistan, but, continues the Novosti, if some of the other European States desired to place representatives in the Afghan capital they would have the same right to do so as they have to send their Ministers to Teheran or Peking. "It is only England and Russia who are intimately interested, and it were better that they should be in mutually full agreement with regard to all possible future developments of the question. From the example of the agreement of 1887, it will be seen that such a common and friendly understanding is possible, and this would be the more satisfactorily effected by the British representative at Kabul having a Russian colleague with whom to discuss Afghan matters of equal interest to their respective Governments."

The Novoe Vremya in reviewing the character of the late Ameer shows that, although he was in the pay of the Indian Office, he was nevertheless susceptible of Russian influence. That organ actually declares that "in 1869 Abdur Rahman asked to be allowed to come within Russian boundaries. The answer to this request was unfavorable in tenor, but, nevertheless, the Ameer fled from Bokhara, and in February, 1870, arrived at Tashkend. Shortly afterward Abdur Rahman put forward another request to the Russian Government for 3,000 rubles and seven guns to assist him to dethrone Shere Ali. But this request likewise met with a refusal. The Russian Government saw fit, however, to settle an annual allowance of 18,000 rubles on Abdur Rahman and his adherents about his person. The Ameer's sojourn in Central Asia did not please the English authorities, and out of consideration for the latter Russia prepared to transfer her guest to her European territory. The death of Shere Ali in 1879 gave Abdur Rahman a convenient opportunity to return to Afghanistan with the object of seating himself on the throne. Of the new state of affairs he took most clever advantage, and at the beginning of 1880 he left Russian territory for good. The 22d of July of the same year saw Abdur Rahman made Ameer.

"After Merv came into Russian hands the question of the delimitation of frontiers between Russian and Afghan territory sprang up. While negotiations were being carried on in regard to the appointment of a frontier commission the Afghans crossed the left bank of the Kushk, thus violating Russian boundary. Gen. Komaroff sent an ultimatum to the chief of the Afghan forces demanding the withdrawal of his forces. The terms of the Russian ultimatum were not complied with, and accordingly on April 11, 1885, the Russian General attacked the Afghans, and inflicted on them a crushing defeat."

Catholic Congregations in Austria-Hungary. The interpellations recently made in the Austrian Reichsrath concerning the settlement in Austria of certain expelled French Catholic congregations as already shown by a TIMES's special, have excited apprehension both in Austria and Hungary. The first interpellation was in the form of a request to the Government inviting it to prevent Catholic orders from settling permanently in Austria. The second set forth the reasons for so doing, and represented as an indisputable fact that the religious communities had assumed such an influence on the minds of the population and on the national education generally that a well-ordered State could not relinquish its control over the authorizations granted them nor their supervision. It was also pointed out that this is all the more necessary when their rigorous organization, their wealth, the extension of their educational system, their commerce and industry, the influence they have with the State and administration with a view to enforcing their will, their relations with powerful personages of the Austrian Empire, together with their absolute dependence on a "foreign sovereign," the Pope, is taken into consideration. The danger offered by these congregations is evident, it was said, from the circumstance that they prefer to leave France rather than submit to the law, which has been adopted constitutionally. The same reasons which render it undesirable that the French congregations should come to Austria make it desirable that the State should exercise a greater control on all religious orders than has hitherto been the case. "The religious orders in Austria also meddle with politics and keep a vast amount of property locked up."

In Hungary the feeling against the congregations, particularly the Jesuits, is said to be just as bad. It was only under the Concordat concluded during the period of absolutism that they were admitted to the country. Although they have at least outwardly accommodated themselves to the liberal character of the national spirit, the effects of the education which they and their brethren in Austria have imparted to the young people intrusted to their charge, have, of late years, become apparent in the obscurantist tendencies of a certain section of the Roman Catholic nobility. "In Hungary, as elsewhere," says a Budapest correspondent, "the Jesuits prove themselves to be excellent teachers. They make it a rule never to lose sight of their pupils after they have left school. They endeavor by various means to keep in touch with a class of men who exercise a potent influence on public affairs. It was not until after 1870 that there was any considerable accession of foreign members. At that time a few bigoted Bishops invited a number of them to act as missionaries and preachers."

Education of India's Royalty. Although Sir Mackworth Young, Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, admitted in a recent address in Patiala, as already recorded in a TIMES's special, that the education of native chiefs of India had not thus far been crowned with success, he also added his reasons for the failure. In the first place, he said that it was because the State authorities never would accept undivided responsibility; and, secondly, because the march of events and the change of modern ideas rendered it necessary that those destined to be rulers and leaders should be qualified to deal not only with questions of a passing age, but also with those of the present and the future—not only with the science of Government as known to an Akbar, but with the development of the West, its progress, its toleration, its activity.

He went on to say: "If you ask me why, if this be so, a prescient Government has not acted upon this view and made itself wholly responsible for the training of the minor chiefs in the Punjab, I reply that it is partly from consideration for the old traditions of the States and partly from realization of the extreme difficulty of the task that the Punjab Government has pursued a middle course, and, while it is forward to offer assistance, has left responsibility mainly in the hands of the State administration. I have given this explanation because the responsibility of the Government, with the full approval of the Government of India, has asserted in more than one instance in the Punjab, and in the future there will be no hesitation in carrying out this idea. Certainly, in the case of the young Maharajah of this important State the doctrine will be maintained to the utmost."

The Japanese Bid for Russian Trade. The Japanese Commercial Commission, which has already been announced as arriving at Odessa on its way to St. Petersburg, is actually an official commission appointed by the Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry, although the scheme was projected by a federation of commercial firms in Japan. The Commissioners will carefully collect material concerning Russian exports, and ascertain what opening there is in Russia for Japanese commodities. The statistics relating to Russia's export of sugar and petroleum have received especially careful examination by the Japanese. A heterogeneous collection of samples of Japanese products has been brought from Japan to Russia with the object of acquainting Russian importers with Japan's exports, and it is hoped shortly to open tea warehouses in several of the largest towns in Russia for the sale, on a large scale, of tea grown in Japan. Incidentally, the question of establishing direct steamer communication between Odessa and Japanese ports will, it is said, be advanced another stage by the representations which the commission will be able to lay before the Russian authorities for their consideration.

The French in Indo-China. A writer to an English paper remarks that the position of affairs in the French possessions in the interior of Annam is far from satisfactory, and the Governor General, M. Doumer, is at present on an expedition to Pak-Be and Saravane, with the view of ascertaining on the spot what measures he should take to improve it. The chief offenders are the Khas, who, although ordered to do so, have not surrendered their arms. They have taken refuge in the mountains, and a punitive column under Col. Tournier has so far failed to bring them to reason. These mountains are covered with dense forests, and in several skirmishes the French have lost officers and men at the hands of an unseen enemy. In addition to these troubles in the interior, the rivers are infested with pirates. A mail steamer conveying a large amount of treasure was attacked by a fleet of piratical canoes, and only beat off the assailants with difficulty. In Tonkin the Black Flags are quiet because they are left undisturbed by the French, but it is said that if they could obtain arms and ammunition they would make a fresh attempt to expel the Europeans. It is thought that the effectual pacification of Annam and Tonkin will not be accomplished for a long time to come.

The French Subsidy Bill. The French Ministerial project aimed at the revival of a French merchant marine found expression in the Chamber of Deputies the other day, when M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, in defending the Merchant Shipping Bounties bill described the law of 1893 as an outrage on common sense. He said that it had encouraged sailing vessels at the expense of steamers, and that last year it cost the State 25,000,000f. From 1881 to 1892 French vessels carried 30 per cent. of French trade, but last year they carried only 20 per cent., whereas English vessels carried 68 per cent. of English trade and German vessels carried 57 per cent. of German trade. M. Millerand scouted Admiral Rieunier's idea of a surtax on foreign vessels entering French ports, for that system, which was attempted in 1871, had speedily to be abandoned, and it would give rise to reprisals.

The only remedy for the decline of the mercantile marine, declared M. Millerand, was to give inducements to steamers and withdraw them from sailing vessels. The bill would give French-built vessels a bounty of 65f. per ton, besides 27f. for machines, 13f. for navigation, and 2f. for customs duties, making altogether 227f. per ton. The average cost of construction being 450f. per ton, this would be a protection rather over 50 per cent.

The Situation on the Volga. Some idea of the inconvenience that is being experienced in nearly all commercial centres of European Russia owing to the difficulties of navigation on the Volga has already been given in the cable dispatches. But according to recent mail advices from Odessa actual calamity is threatened. For example, 15,000,000 poods of oil alone are lying in barges in the lower reaches of the river between Astrakhan and Saratoff, and there is little hope of getting the barges up the river before its surface is frozen over, as the water is constantly sinking. Scores of towns along the Volga, from Saratoff northward as far Rybinsk, which are absolutely dependent on the naphtha supplies for their prosperity, are said to be face to face with serious difficulty, which may be followed by an industrial calamity, owing to their supplies of naphtha and "ostatki" having given out. Another fleet of barges, containing 40,000,000 poods of oil destined for the higher reaches of the river, are lying at Astrakhan, and preparations are already being made to store it there until the Spring floods.

What is considered to be the worst feature of all might have been avoided if the officials of the Volga department of the Russian Ministry of Ways of Communication had followed the plans laid out by the Government. A case against these officials, including Engineers Alexandroff and Shmakenburg, was hastily formulated by the Government, and the defendants placed on trial on charges of gross mismanagement and fraudulent misappropriation of Government funds. Alexandroff has been sentenced to deprivation of civil property and all other rights, with imprisonment in a fortress for twelve months; while his colleague has received a severe judicial reprimand. The specific charge was connected with th execution of certain dredging and embankment work near the great Sormove works, a few verats above Novgorod, but the trial revealed the payment of enormous sums on fictitious accounts, the work of which was, of course, never accomplished. In view of the disastrous state of the river the trial awakened great interest throughout European Russia.

Turkey in Asia in a State of Anarchy. Although the European press in general has taken the case of Miss Stone and the alleged Turkish or Bulgarian brigands less seriously than have the newspapers of the United States, the episode has called forth from various points in Asia Minor statements from foreigners residing there concerning the deplorably unsafe condition of the rural districts of that territory. The consensus of opinion is that never before has brigandage in Asia Minor been so rife and so unchecked by the authorities.

Four distinct bands of robbers and murderers are said to be operating within a day's journey of Smyrna. One chief, whose most recent crime was the murder of a Turkish bimbashi sent to arrest him, has been at large for four years, and during that time he has led a band of fourteen against all the villages within a radius of fifty miles northeast of Smyrna. He usually leaves the poor alone, but levies tributs upon the wealthiest merchants of the villages visited by his band.

Again the correspondents are unanimous in their belief that the reason of the immunity from punishment which the robbers enjoy is the fact that they divide their spoils with the police, whose pay has not been forthcoming for over a year. This has been the situation ever since an order came from Constantinople in August, 1900, that all the money collected for taxes should go direct to the Turkish capital. The reason that Smyrna itself is not swarming with murderers and thieves is said to be owing to the local Vali, Kismil Pasha, who has for several months paid the wages of his personal police out of his own pocket, so that he has made it unnecessary for them to levy blackmail upon the brigands.

The Poles in Prussia. Students who have followed the history of the so-called national movement of the Prussian Poles can have little doubt that the trial of Polish students described in a TIMES special last week was the direct outcome of the campaign that has been carried on against the Poles of the Province of Posen for over a year by the Berliner Correspondenz. All last Winter the Correspondenz worked up the story of a great Polish conspiracy in Eastern Prussia, which it declared would find expression in the Spring in open rebellion. It remonstrated with the Government for allowing the Polish language to be taught in the schools, and it declared that the Government was blind to a serious danger when it permitted German officials in the Polish districts to acquire the Polish language. When Spring had come and gone and nothing happened, the Correspondenz turned its attention to Russian Poland and remonstrated with the Russian Government in a similar way. Recently the Correspondenz declared that it could place in the hands of the Prussian Government proofs that a conspiracy existed among the Polish students at the universities. It is now evident, according to the dispatch published last Wednesday, that the Government has been forced to act in the matter.

How some other German papers regard the Government's action may be gathered from a passage in an article on the subject recently published in the Kölnische Volkszeitung, although the writer is apparently unacquainted with the real history of the Correspondenz's campaign:

"Our newspapers complain that England is depriving the Boers of their independence, the Baltic provinces are oppressed in Russia, and the Transylvanian Germans in Hungary. But let us not flatter ourselves that our policy toward the Poles is judged by a different standard abroad. * * * The Kreuz-Zeitung justly observes that foreign newspaper articles are of no practical significance, since they cannot do the Poles any good. These foreign criticisms, however, have a moral weight, if only because they entirely destroy the effect of any complaints we may make regarding the oppression of Germans abroad. People compare us with the 'Gracchi de seditione querentes,' and Russian journals scornfully recommend that the Baltic provinces should be ruled on the model of the Prussian province of Posen."

MacDonald-Heyward Co.,
Successor to WM. MOIR,
26 WEST 23D ST.,
Masonic Goods, Jewelry, etc.

"Defender of the Rails--The New York Central."--*Utica Herald*

NOV

1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9, 1901. TWELVE PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Stock Exchange Summary	1
Changes for the Week	1
Calendar for the Week	1
London Cable Review	1
The Financial Situation	1-4
Stock Market Transactions for the Week, with the Range for Two Years	3
Bond Market Transactions	3
Dividends	3
Maintenance of Railway Earnings	4
London Speculators Caught	4
Southern Prosperity Basis	4
Loans by Western Farmers	4
From Election to Election	4
Awakening Mexico	5
Pennsylvania's Marvelous Record	6
Mines Enriching the South	6
Money Market Conditions	7
Foreign Exchange Situation	7
Clearing House Statement, in Detail	7
Non-Member Bank Statement, in Detail	7
The Country's Clearings	7
National Treasury Statement	7
Specie Movement	7
Bond Quotations, with Last Sales	8-9
Outside Securities	10
Inactive Stocks, with Last Sales	11
Corporation Meetings	11

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 9	4,078,041
Same week last year	5,322,935
To date this year	235,324,533
Corresponding date last year	98,251,531

Bonds for the week	$25,723,500
Same week last year	$18,617,400
To date this year	$804,544,220
Corresponding date last year	$416,903,900

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Nov.16,1901.	Nov.9,1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Railroad	3,141,379	3,430,682	293,301	
Industrial	2,151,556	641,323		1,510,127
Mining		200	200	

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Nov.10,1900.	Nov.9,1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Railroad	$17,503,000	$25,471,900	$8,508,900	
Industrial	805,500	1,126,500	321,000	
Government	223,0 0	25,150		*197,850
State	15,000			*15,0 0

*Decrease.

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4⅝ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@5 per cent.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Agri. Chem.	1	Chi. Ind. & L.	1¾
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1½	Chi. M. & St. Paul	4⅝
Am. Car & Fdy pf.	1	C. M. & St. P. pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1⅝	Chi. & Northwest.	1⅛
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅛	Chi. & Northw. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅛	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	3⅛
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	2	C., St. P., M. & O.	1
Am. Smelt pf.	1½	Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Am. Woolen pf.	4⅜	Col. Fuel & Iron	2
Ann Arbor	2½	Colorado So. 1st pf.	3½
Ann Arbor pf.	4½	Colorado So. 2d pf.	1½
At. Top. & S. F.	6	Consol. Gas	4⅝
At. T. & S. F. pf.	5½	Denver & Rio Gr.	1½
Brook. Rapid Trans.	1⅝	Del. & H. C. pf.	2½
Buff., Roch. & P.	10⅝	Des M. & Ft. D.	1½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	12½	Diamond Match	1⅝
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1⅝	Dist. of Am. pf.	3
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Erie 1st pf.	1⅛
Chi. & Alton	1½	Erie 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Illinois	1	Glue, Sug. Ref. pf.	2⅛
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	Gt. Northern pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2½	Hocking Valley	2⅛
Illinois Central	1⅝	Rutland pf.	5½
Kan. & Michigan	1	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	1½
L. Erie & West.	1½	St. Law. & Adir.	2⅝
Louis. & Nashville	2⅝	St. L. & S. F.	6½
Manhattan Elevated	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅜
Met. Stree Ry.	7½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3
Michigan Central	11½	St. L. Southwest.	2½
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1	St. L. Southw. pf.	3½
Mo., K. & Texas	1½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅝	Southern Railway	1
Missouri Pacific	5⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	2⅝
Morris & Essex	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Nash., C. & St. L.	3½	Texas Pacific	2⅝
New Central Coal	1	Tex. Pac. l. tr.	2⅝
N. Y. Air Brake	8½	Third Avenue	3½
N. Y. Central	5	T., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅝
Norfolk & Western	1½	Twin City R. T.	5
Norfolk & West. pf.	1	Un. Bag & Pap. pf.	1
Pacific Coast	2½	Union Pacific	4⅝
Pacific Mail	2⅜	U. S. Express	2
Pennsylvania	2½	U. S. Steel	1⅝
People's Gas, Chi.	2½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Peoria & Eastern	2½	Wabash pf.	1⅞
P., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	7
P., C., C. & St.L.pf.	3	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Pressed Steel Car	2	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	2⅝
Pressed St. Car pf.	1⅝	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	2
Reading 2d pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	1	National Lead	1
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	1	Nat. Salt pf.	8
General Electric	3⅜	North American	1
Internat. Paper	1	Nor. Pac. pf.	2½
Long Island	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	1¾	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼	Va. Car Chemical	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	Erie 5th ext. 4s	1
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1½	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	2½	Lex. Av. & Pav. Ferry 5s	3⅝
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	3	Mob. & Mal. inc.	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Nat. Starch 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Oregon S. L. con. 5s	2
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	1⅜	Peo. & East. inc.	4½
C., C., C. & St. L. 4s	1	Reading gen. 4s	1¼
St. L. Div. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	4
Den. & R. G. gen. 5s	1⅝	St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅜
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1⅝
Dist. of Am. 5s	2	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅛
		Wabash deb., B	2

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1	Third Av. 4s	1⅝
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 11.

Bank of the State of New York—Dividend payable.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Books close.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Annual meeting.
T. C. Lyman Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Appert Glass Company—Annual meeting.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close for dividend. Annual meeting.
Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association—Special meeting.

Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Balanced Locomotive and Engineering Company—Annual meeting.
Kearsarge Silver Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Manhattan Railway—Annual meeting.
Michigan Central Railroad—Books close for special meeting.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.

Thursday, Nov. 14.

American Cotton Oil Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Malting Company—Annual meeting.
Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Nov. 15.

American District Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Congo Coal Mining Company—Special meeting.
Consolidated Traction Company (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable.
Daly-West Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 11.

OUR LONDON CABLE

The "Public" Still Shuns the Market.

No Change Likely Until the Outlook Brightens in South Africa — Drop and Recovery in Consols—Activity in American Rails—Nothern Pacific Agreement the Feature of the Week.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.
Via French Telegraph Cable Company.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Although we have had another broken financial week, the celebration of the anniversary of the King's birth closing the Stock Exchange to-day, it is unlikely that the volume of business would have been larger if the week had been full.

Two settlements were close at hand, next Monday's for general shares and yesterday's in the mining market, and, with an installment falling due on the last issue of Consols, there was enough use for spare money. Moreover, the "public" still shuns the market, and sagest observers believe there will be no change in the situation until better and more definite news comes from South Africa.

Nothing more than the customary sensitiveness of the market was shown in the sudden fall in Consols early in the week. The lugubrious tone of the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the previous night and the certainty foreshadowed in it of another loan before long and of increased taxation had its due effect on men, who, in the face of the pending payment of 15 per cent. on their holdings, were already wondering if they had better sell Consols.

The combined gloom of the weather and of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach settled the matter for many. They sold, but Consols went up again on Thursday in sympathy, as it seemed, with the activity and buoyancy of American rails, which continued to the end. Indeed, the effect of the reported conclusion of the Northern Pacific matter was the most gratifying feature of the week. Here, as elsewhere, the rise in one stock or line of stocks affects others, and with the news good feeling increased, and the business in New York was promptly reflected here. There had been much skepticism here regarding the Northern Pacific agreement, too, and though the market had little more than rumors to go on until the close of the Stock Exchange, yet the rumors were from good sources and were relied upon.

The rise in the Bank's official minimum rate of discount has not yet brought the ordinary rates to a specified point, but it is likely that the difficulty will be adjusted soon, as the payment out from the market of £3,500,000 at once for the

Continued on Page 11.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

An increase in activity, gains in market value, and a disclosed new hopefulness—almost aggressive confidence—have marked the Stock Exchange week. Many securities have advanced. A vast deal of entertaining "argument" has been in evidence—argument to induce public favor for the market. Not since the eve of last May's panic has there been discernible so much of professional manipulation. The biggest interests of Wall Street seem suddenly to have agreed to co-operate to bring about 'improvement." At the start this movement addressed itself to empty brokerage offices, found Wall Street practically deserted in so far as "the public" was concerned. But at the week's close—quick change—actual operations for the account of outsiders are of aggregate sufficient to show that (under attracting leadership) commission house clients are ready to join confidently in a broadening market.

Inciting to the better feeling is the evidence—or, at least, what Wall Street chooses to recognize as evidence—that important financial interests recently estranged, even bitterly at war, have composed their differences, put aside their jealousies, and come round to a common sense policy of live and let live.

Much is heard of "the untoward and unseasonable" development of gold exports.

Unseasonable the development may be; untoward it is not.

The outgo of gold is to a large extent the result of changes which have given this country its new position in the world of finance, constituting it a factor in all international transactions. In plain language, if by vast expansion in our foreign trade we have been able to take a hand in financing the Old World, we must expect at some time or other to "pay the penalty"—if sending gold to the relief of other money markets as foreign emergency may arise can be regarded as a penalty. A few years ago we were exporting gold for quite different reasons. We then had no surpluses, such as are now shown in our foreign trade statements, running into hundreds of millions of dollars annually; but, on the contrary, we were getting further and further into international debt, and countries to which we owed money were growing fearful of our ability or our desire to settle fully and fairly. The "silver basis" was threatening, and conditions all around were just about the reverse of what they are now.

None the less, gold exports at this time of the year are unusual, for there is generally a pressure of grain and cotton bills on the market, with exchange weakening as prelude to gold imports. A glance at the following tabulation will show what the experiences of the months of October, November, and December have been in the past few years, the pe-

Continued on Page 4.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 9, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Net Change Per Cent.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Nov. 9, 4,078,041.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Nov. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close 1900 & Ave. Years	Sales Week Ended Nov. 9, '01.
99½	99¾	100	June 17.	87¾	Oct. 26.	95¾	96¾		Amalgamated Copper Co.	$105,307,200	Oct. 26, '01.	1½	Q.	98	97¾	95¾	96¾		110,700
...	...	23	June 12.	21	Oct. 10.	22	24	+ ½	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	10,124,000				22½	23	21½	22		600
...	...	91	June 12.	80	Oct. 10.	81½	82	+ ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	17,153,000	Oct. 1, '01.	3	Q.	82	82	81	81		300
...	...	3¾	Apr. 23.	1⅝	Sept. 26.	3	4		American Bicycle Co.	17,791,550				3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾		400
35½	17½	38	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	26¾	26½		American Car & Foundry Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '01.	½	Q.	26½	26¾	26½	26½	34½	1,445
71	33⅜	80½	July 8.	62	Jan. 10.	80	80½	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	80½	80½	80	80	93½	1,115
17¾	8¾	20½	June 17.	11	Mar. 4.	20¼	20½	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	10,227,100	Dec. '00.	3½	A.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	18⅝	1,200
100	98	101½	Jan. 10.	98	Apr. 15.	99	100		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	10,198,400	June 1, '01.	3	SA.	99	99	99	99	99	250
48½	27½	48½	Mar. 15.	27⅜	Oct. 1.	27½	28	+ ½	American Ice Co.	12,621,900	Aug. 15, '98.	1	Q.	28	28	27½	27½	47½	4,800
77½	60½	77½	Mar. 22.	61	Oct. 10.	62½	63	+ ½	American Ice Co. pf.	12,827,200	Oct. 15, '01.	1¾	Q.	63	63	62½	62½	75	700
19¾	8	19¾	July 2.	8¼	Jan. 24.	11	12	+ 1	American Linseed Co.	10,750,000				12	12	11	11	17½	700
60	30½	60	July 2.	31	Jan. 24.	31	32	+ 1	American Linseed Co. pf.	10,750,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½		32	32	31	31	45	300
17	4	17	June 21.	5¾	Feb. 1.	6	6½	+ ½	American Malting Co.	14,500,000				6½	6½	6	6	6½	600
68	25	68	June 21.	30	Oct. 10.	30	31	+ 1	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000				31	31	30	30	53	1,200
88	38	88	June 21.	38	Oct. 10.	38	39	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	20,000,000				39	39	38	38		1,600
89	39	89	June 21.	39	Oct. 10.	39	40	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	20,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	40	40	39	39	82½	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		American Spirits Manufacturing Co.	25,000,000				...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	25,000,000				...	...	...	...		
54	24	54	June 21.	24	Oct. 10.	24	25	+ ½	American Steel & Wire Co.	34,000,000	Oct. 31, '98.	5%	Q.	25	25	24	24	47½	1,000
100	90	100	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	34,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	100	1,000
50	25	50	June 21.	25	Oct. 10.	25	26	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	2	Q.	26	26	25	25	47½	1,000
120	90	120	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	American Tobacco Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Anaconda Mining Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Central of New Jersey Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago Great Western Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago Great Western Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Cincinnati Northern Railroad Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Cincinnati Northern Railroad Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Colorado Southern Railway Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Colorado Southern Railway Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 2d pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 3d pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 4th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 5th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 6th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 7th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 8th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 9th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 10th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 11th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 12th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 13th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 14th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 15th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 16th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 17th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 18th pf.	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q.	91	91	90	90	110	1,000
118	90	118	June 21.	90	Oct. 10.	90	91	+ ½	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 19th pf.

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless of exceptional circumstances, are based on sales of 100-share lots. Sales of less than 100 shares, including fractional shares, are not included in the range of prices for the year unless they are the only sales made during the month. Range prices for bonds are based on sales of $1,000 each, unless otherwise noted. Interest is not included in bond prices. Accrued interest is added to all bond prices. Bonds dealt in "flat" are those in default as to principal or interest, or those on which interest is to be paid by the receiver or trustee. Bonds dealt in "and interest" are those on which some interest has been paid, but on which the interest is not now being paid in full. Quotations for stocks are "ex-dividend" and "ex-rights" when entitled only to the dividend or rights declared but not the stock or rights which are to be issued. Quotations for bonds are "and interest" except when they are "flat" or "and accrued interest." Sales or quotations "ex-interest" or "ex-coupon" are those in which the next interest or coupon is not included. Sales or quotations "ex-all" are those in which neither the next interest nor any subsequent interest or coupon is included. Sales or quotations "ex-warrants" are those in which the warrants are not included. Sales or quotations "ex-certificates" are those in which the certificates are not included. Sales or quotations "ex-scrip" are those in which the scrip is not included. Sales or quotations "ex-rights" are those in which the rights are not included. Sales or quotations "ex-dividend" are those in which the dividend is not included. Sales or quotations "ex-interest" are those in which the interest is not included. Sales or quotations "ex-coupon" are those in which the coupon is not included. Sales or quotations "ex-all" are those in which neither the next interest nor any subsequent interest or coupon is included. Sales or quotations "ex-warrants" are those in which the warrants are not included. Sales or quotations "ex-certificates" are those in which the certificates are not included. Sales or quotations "ex-scrip" are those in which the scrip is not included. Sales or quotations "ex-rights" are those in which the rights are not included. Sales or quotations "ex-dividend" are those in which the dividend is not included.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 9, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Nov. 9.. $26,723,500

	Week Ended Nov. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	16½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
American Cotton Oil 4½s	101	101	99	99	6
American Spirits 6s	78½	80	78½	80	15
Ann Arbor 4s	96½	97	96½	97	22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅛	103½	102⅝	103½	264
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	93	93¼	93	93¼	27
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	93	93½	93	93½	267½
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96⅝	96⅝	96½	96⅝	37
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅛	90	89½	90	102
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103¼	103¼	102⅝	103¼	185½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s, registered	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100½	50
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	109	109½	108¼	108⅝	986½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100½	101	100½	101	91
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	75	75	75	75	61
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	123½	124	123½	124	15
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	105	107½	104⅝	107½	127
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	70	72⅝	70	72½	132
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	27	30⅝	27	30⅝	132
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	15½	16½	15	16½	57
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	130	130	130	130	10
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88¼	88	88¼	171
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102¾	102⅞	102⅝	102½	70
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. coll. 5s	103	103	103	103	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107	107¼	107	107	31
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	104⅝	105¼	104½	105¼	47
Chicago & Alton 3s	87⅝	87½	87½	87½	72
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85	85½	84⅞	85⅝	216
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s	98⅝	98¼	98	98⅜	1,036
B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	98½	98½	98¼	98½	20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110	110¼	110	110½	22
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	121½	121⅞	121¼	121¼	45
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	124	124	124	124	1
C., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	117½	117¾	117½	117½	4
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	118¼	119	118½	119	7
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111¼	111½	111¼	111¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	5
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 5s	109½	110	109½	110	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	56
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg.	106½	106¼	106¼	106¼	35
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92⅜	92⅜	91	91	229
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	101¾	102	101¾	102	10
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	81	81½	81	81½	2
Colorado & Southern 4s	88¼	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	232
Columbus & Ninth Avenue consol. 3s	123½	123¾	123½	123½	5
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	64⅝	65	63½	64½	560
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103½	103½	103	103	15
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	11
Denver & Southwestern 5s	92	94½	92	94½	22
Detroit City Gas 5s	96½	97	96½	97	27
Detroit, Mack. & Mar. land grant 3½s	34½	35	34	34	60
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	93	93	93	93	2
Distilling Co. of America col. tr. 5s	84	86	84	86	135
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	9
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	29
Erie 5th ext. 4s	106	108	108	108	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	2
Erie general 4s	86½	87⅜	86½	87⅜	295
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99½	99½	99	99½	22
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	94½	94½	94	94¼	89
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	109	109¼	109⅜	109	39
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅝	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	53
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	26
Green Bay & Western debenture, B.	8	8	8	8	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107½	107	107⅝	11
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	24
Iowa Central 1st 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	91½	91⅝	91	91	17
Kansas City Southern 3s	68½	69	68⅜	69	103
Kings County Elevated 4s	90½	92½	90½	91	20
Laclede Gas 5s	108⅝	109	108½	109	11
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	110	110	110	110	1
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s, reg.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	103½	104	103½	104	15
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104½	104½	104	104	5
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	1
Long Island unified 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅜	102⅝	101⅜	102⅝	82
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	4
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103	103	103	103	8
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119	119⅝	55
Mexican Central consol. 4s	83	83	82½	82½	6
Mexican Central 1st income	23½	23⅝	20	23½	118
Mexican Central 2d income	20½	20½	20½	20½	5
Mexican National 2d income, A	96	96	96	96	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	8
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	105	105½	103	103⅝	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	101⅝	103½	101⅝	103⅝	92
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100½	100½	100	100¼	30½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80½	83	80½	83	95½
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	65
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105⅝	71
Mobile & Ohio collat. 4s	93	93¼	93	93½	10
Mobile & Ohio ext. 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	114½	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	108½	109½	108	109½	331
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	8
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	10
National Starch 5s	92	93	92	92½	17
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884, reg	103½	103¼	103½	103½	5
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	97	97	97	97	64
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	95⅞	96½	95	95	33
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	115	115	115	115	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	97½	97½	97	97½	21
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	203	203	203	203	6
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	104⅝	2
New York & Putnam 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅜	199
Northern Pacific 3s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	73½	124
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	81
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	5
Oregon & California 1st 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	37
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118⅝	120	118⅝	118⅝	527
Oregon Short Line 6s	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110⅝	111	110⅝	111	3
Pennsylvania 4½s	114⅛	114⅛	113⅝	113⅝	2
Peoria & Eastern Income	74½	75¼	74½	75	326
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	96	96⅜	96	96⅜	29
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4s, Series D	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	1
R. W. Sea. Co. 3½s, Ill. Cent. coll. Ser. A	91¼	91¼	91⅛	91⅛	21
Reading general 4s	86½	86½	86	86½	173
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s gtd.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	2
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116¾	117	116⅝	117	15
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92	92⅝	91⅞	92	82
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	117	117	116⅝	116⅝	3
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	121	122⅝	121	122⅝	12
St. Louis & San Francisco refunding 6s	98	98⅜	97⅝	98	13
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97	97½	97	97	124
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	79	80	79	79	14
St. Paul & Nouk City 1st 5s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	1
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	1
St. P., M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87	87	87	87	15
Sodus Valley & New England 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Southern Pacific 4s	87	87⅛	87	87	1,...
Southern Pacific 4s	87	87⅛	87	87	1,...
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1905	114	114	114	114	1
Southern Pacific of Cal., con. 6s, stamped	114	114	114	114	1
Southern Railway 5s	117	117	117	117	13
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	65	65	65	65	15
Texas Central, 1st 6s, Waco Div.	110	110	110	110	1
Texas Central, 1st 6s, Waco Div.	110	110	110	110	1

	Week Ended Nov. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106⅞	109½	106⅜	108⅝	11,966
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅝	118½	117⅝	118	33
Wabash debenture 2d 5s	110¼	110¼	110½	110½	9
Wabash debenture, Series B	59	61½	59	61	1,177
West Shore 4s	112⅝	113	112⅝	112⅝	10
West Shore 4s, registered	113	113	112⅝	112⅝	11½
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	98⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Western New York & Pennsyl. 1st 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	5
Western North Carolina 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Western Union Tel. ref. & r. e. 4½s	106	106	106	106	5
Western Union Tel. coll. trust 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91¼	92½	91	92	259
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88¼	88¼	88	88⅝	145
Total sales					$26,698,400

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 9, 1901.

	Week Ended Nov. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, coupon	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	6
United States 3s, coupon, small	108	108	108	108	*1
United States 3s, coupon	108½	108½	108½	108½	6
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	10
Total sales					$25,100
Grand total					$26,723,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICE S, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109½	Oct. 2	105½	Jan. 21	109	Oct. 22
U. S. 2s, 1963, coupon Q. Jan.	109½	Nov. 7	105¾	Jan. 17	109½	Nov. 7
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112	Oct. 21	112¾	Nov. 6
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112	Oct. 12	112¾	Nov. 7
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	136⅞	Aug. 6	139½	Oct. 4
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg Q. F.	117⅜	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	119¾	Jan. 4	108	Oct. 31	108	Oct. 31
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108¼	Aug. 1	108½	Nov. 8
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	106⅝	Oct. 18	108	Nov. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 27	107½	Oct. 16	107½	Oct. 16
District of Columbia 3-65s F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	Oct. 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	100½	Apr. 5	108	Sep. 13	108½	Oct. 23
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109¼	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 15	103¼	Mar. 30
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	109	Apr. 17	108¾	Aug. 1	108⅝	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910 J. J.	105⅝	Oct. 9	105	July 26	105⅝	Oct. 9
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	July 15
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	95¾	May 2	95½	Sep. 10	95¾	Sep. 10
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	94½	Sep. 10	95	Oct. 28
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7⅝	Mar. 30	7¼	July 30	7¼	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	96½	Nov. 1

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	91¼	Oct. 29	91⅛	Oct. 29	91¼	Oct. 29
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	97¾	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

A., T. & S. F. com. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 2	Nov. 12	Dec. 12
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Nov. 27	Nov. 9	Nov. 22
Chestnut Hill	1½	Dec. 4	Holders of record	Nov. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 9	Dec. 3
Germantown & Morristown	3	Dec. 4	Holders of record	Nov. 2
Norfolk & Western com	1	Dec. 19	Dec. 3	Dec. 20
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
Pennsylvania (semi-annual)	2½	Nov. 30	Holders of record	Nov. 4
Pennsylvania (extra)	1	Nov. 30	Holders of record	Nov. 4
Rome, Wat. & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) pf	3	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Denver City Tramway (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 6
Nassau Electric (Brooklyn) pf	4	Nov. 15	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
West Chicago St. Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	

BANK STOCK.

Bank of the State of New York	3	Nov. 11	Oct. 31	Nov. 12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Cereal Co. (quarter)	2	Nov. 20		
Am. Cotton Oil Co. com. (annual)	2	Dec. 2	Nov. 14	Dec. 6
Am. Cot. Oil Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Dec. 2	Nov. 14	Dec. 6
American District Telegraph Co. (semi-annual)	1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Nov. 15
Am. Ice Co. com. (quarter)	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 15
Am. Light & Traction Co. (J. C.) pf. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 3
Am. Radiator pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 9	Nov. 16
Am. Soda Fountain 1st pf.	6	Nov. 20	Holders of record	Nov. 6
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company (quarter)	2½	Nov. 15	Nov. 11	Nov. 15
Brklyn. Union Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 2	Nov. 12	Dec. 2
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
Daly West Mining Co. (month)	40c	Nov. 15		
Empire State Idaho Mining & Developing Co. (month)	1	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 6
Glucose Sugar Refining Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 2
Glucose Sug. Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 2
Grand Rapids Gas Light	3	Nov. 20	Nov. 9	Nov. 21
Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 2	Nov. 16	Dec. 3
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	2	Nov. 27	Holders of record	Nov. 7
Montezuma Lead Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 1
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 31
Niles Bement Pond pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 9	Nov. 16
Ontario Silver Mining	30c	Dec. 20		
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Nov. 25	Nov. 15	Nov. 26
Pratt & Whitney Co. pf.	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
Pressed Steel Car Co. (quarter)	1	Nov. 22	Nov. 7	Nov. 22
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 21	Oct. 31	Nov. 21
Procter & Gamble Co. com. (quart.)	3	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
Pullman Company (quarter)	$2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Shelby Iron Co. (semi-annual)	6	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Shelby Iron Co. (extra)	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Standard Consol. Mining	10c	Nov. 21	Nov. 7	
Standard Oil Co.	$8	Dec. 16	Holders of record	Nov. 15
U. S. Express (semi-annual)	2	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
U. S. Steel Cor. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 20	Nov. 19	Dec. 23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. assenting (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 2	Nov. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Bridge Co.			Nov. 14	Annual
American Cotton Oil Co.	Nov. 15	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Annual
American Malting Co.	Oct. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
Appert Glass Co.			Nov. 12	Annual
Diamond Tel. Co. of Pittsburg				
Ing. Co.			Nov. 25	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	Nov. 2	Nov. 19	Nov. 13	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co.			Dec. 3	Annual
Bay St. Louis Power Co.	Oct. 25	Nov. 8	Nov. 23	Annual
Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway	Oct. 15	Nov. 19	Nov. 19	Annual & Spl.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn			Nov. 25	Special
Empire Coal & Mining Co.			Nov. 15	Special
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Lawyers' Mortgage Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Lehigh Valley Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Lehigh Valley Transit Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Long Island Railroad Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Manhattan Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Mexican Central Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Mexican National Railroad Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Michigan Central Railroad Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Minneapolis Gen. Electric Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
National Biscuit Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
National Lead Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
New York Dock Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Niagara Falls Power Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Niagara Falls Power Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Ohio River & Western Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Ohio River & Western Railway Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.			Nov. 13	Annual
Pennsylvania Railroad

...ried covered being long enough to include 1894 and 1895, when the exports in the 1893-4 panic were over $1 a head of the entire population—confined in fact to wage-earning emigrants and representing no pronounced movement:

GOLD IMPORTS.

	October.	November.	December.
1894	$1,975,458	$1,361,773	$481,325
1895	2,071,453	818,413	1,128,605
1896	28,128,750	5,447,700	2,507,044
1897	12,775,498	3,054,405	5,189,465
1898	16,248,253	6,534,851	3,757,128
1899	6,542,254	2,504,045	8,122,248
1900	10,781,870	12,947,989	5,399,611

Importations of gold are thus seen to have been heavy in the last quarter of each of the past five years, the monthly totals at times rising to very high figures. Exports have been light in each of these periods, with the exception of December, 1899, when there was a panic on the Stock Exchange, call money rising to 186 per cent. Then gold was exported to the extent of $11,857,511, the largest shipment by far for any of the closing months of the year since 1895, when $14,074,257 went out in November and $15,488,503 in December, this country at that time being busily engaged in negotiating loans to protect Government gold reserves. Here is the record of gold exports:

GOLD EXPORTS.

	October.	November.	December.
1894	$1,052,524	$439,882	$6,703,880
1895	1,857,707	14,074,257	15,488,503
1896	298,007	405,010	181,432
1897	315,312	888,915	957,896
1898	1,376,686	975,497	1,246,839
1899	370,753	364,310	11,857,511
1900	441,963	977,207	490,889

Clearly enough the outgo of gold in recent years has but scantily offset receipts, with the notable 1899 exception, as shown in these net results:

NET GOLD MOVEMENT.

	October. Excess of Exports.	November. Excess of Imports.	December. Excess of Imports.
1894	$923,065	$350,775	*$2,370,553
1895	185,253	*13,255,840	*14,067,853
1896	27,825,763	7,059,290	2,389,218
1897	11,463,172	2,254,578	2,004,409
1898	15,459,427	4,411,154	7,537,544
1899	6,165,502	2,489,733	*6,227,295
1900	10,238,418	11,964,781	3,976,079

*Excess of exports.

Gold exports, so frequently a disturber of Wall Street's peace, are therefore a development quite out of the ordinary at this time of the year—according to the above official records—and it is hardly strange that the present movement challenges attention. Wall Street (not stopping to consider what is actually responsible or what may be actually signified) insists simply that gold exports are gold exports, whatever their cause or origin and regardless of whether the shipments are to London or to Paris. "We ought not to be sending gold away when imports would be in keeping with the records"—so argues and concludes the average mind.

But this is ever to be borne in mind by those who calculate with Wall Street sentiment: What was popularly agreed to be logical yesterday does not necessarily bind to-day, and to-morrow's view is often not affected by it even most remotely. A few continuing days of buoyancy in the stock market can dispose of every adverse thought that gold export theories have been inciting.

Trustworthy reports from every business quarter are encouraging. Railway earnings—still always recognizable as best of all trade barometers—maintain not merely the high level of last year, but increases still pile on top of increases, almost without exception.

Money market conditions are no longer disturbing commission brokers; New York bankers are assuring customers that the most liberal accommodation can be relied upon at easy terms for at least the rest of the year.

An important financial announcement is soon to be made from Vanderbilt railway headquarters—an announcement which insiders believe will much inspirit investment sentiment.

WHY EARNINGS WILL HOLD.

"There are two very substantial reasons why the net revenues of the railroads of the country will not fall off even should general business not continue as good as at present," says the President of a Western railroad.

"One is that whether a railroad be in the West or in the South, in the North or in the East, its business has now become so diversified that it feels less and less the effect of a falling off in any particular department. That is why the Granger roads showed such phenomenal earnings last year, even where, as was the case, for instance, with Northern Pacific, there was a crop shortage; that is why the corn roads are this Fall holding up so well; and it will be that same reason that will help the earnings of the Southern roads in the face of a smaller cotton crop.

"The second reason is that fa the past ...ntile and many small and medium-sized ...ing-mill stocks declining out of keeping ...found and net earnings be proportionately bettered."

LONDON'S EXPERIENCE.

"It looks to me," says the head of a large Stock Exchange house, "as if London stock operators are likely to suffer in the present stock market much as they did in the boom following President McKinley's election. Then, it will be recalled, both before and after election they sold "calls" by thousands upon thousands of shares of American stocks practically "at the market"—only to be forced later to cover them at enormous losses.

"It is a fact that during the past month or so the London operators, apparently looking for a break in this market, have been steadily selling calls on American securities; these sales have been made at prices much below the present market figures. Inasmuch as I believe our market is going very materially higher, it looks to me as if the Londoners are destined once more to be hit very badly."

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY'S BASIS

Predicting that the country's greatest development from this time on will be in the South, an official of one of the leading Southern railroad systems says:

"The enormous industrial development now going forward in the South is scarcely realised by people in the North, with the exception of those through whose financial energy the movement is aided. To the average man the word South is synonymous with cotton, and while this staple gives enormous wealth to that section, yet it is really upon coal, iron, steel, and various manufacturing enterprises that the new wealth of the South is based."

COMMISSION HOUSE ACTIVITY.

One of the features of the stock market in the latter part of last week was the resumption of activity on the part of not a few commission houses. While the orders placed were not large as compared with those in the big boom after McKinley's election, they were nevertheless much larger than those orders recently in evidence. More than this, where before the tickers for the most part ran unwatched, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in nearly every office there were little groups of men around each ticker.

The general opinion is that if prices advance further, or even hold steady as if preliminary to another rise, the public will come in as large buyers.

FARMERS BECOME LENDERS.

There are no hard times in Kansas. If it were otherwise the financial pulse would sound the first warning; and money in Kansas loans on farm security at 5 and 6 per cent.

A great deal of the loaning is done by the farmers to their neighbors and friends who have loaned to my knowledge at 4 and 5 per cent.

CHARLES F. KOESTER,
President Exchange Bank, Marysville.

Actual Net Money Increased.

The State as a whole has never been in a better condition. Our people have $80,000,000 on deposit in their banks—over $55 per head. They own 3,165,000 head of cattle; over 2,000,000 head of swine, with far less indebtedness than ever before in the history of the State. Contentment and prosperity are general.

The corn crop of Kansas for the last twenty years has averaged 151,120,000 bushels per annum of good No. 2 corn.

The crop of the year 1901 is variously estimated at fifty-five to sixty million bushels, two-thirds of which will be No. 2; the residue good corn for feeding purposes. The acreage of 6,725,000 is small, as considerable corn has been plowed up and put into other crops—reducing the acreage.

The old corn in the State is estimated at this date, Nov. 1, about 10,000,000 bushels. This, with the new crop, will give the State for feeding and commercial purposes a total of not less than sixty million bushels—may run seventy. We thus have at least 65,000,000 bushels against an average product of 151,000,000.

This shortage will be equalized in a large degree by the increased acreage of Kaffir corn, a remarkable substitute for maize. This crop has increased from a product of 640,000 bushels in 1895 to 1,967,000 bushels in 1900, with a further increase of fully 20 per cent. for 1901. Alfalfa, the next best product, has increased from 464,000 tons in 1895 to 1,228,000 tons in 1900, with over 25 per cent. increase for 1901. Both of these are drought resisters, and rank next after corn in fattening qualities.

The Fall has been a very fine one, and crops of all kinds have matured without frost. The late pasturage is the best for years, and we have an abundance of fodder to carry through the Winter our large holdings of cattle.

We harvested the largest wheat crop in the history of the State of the finest quality and are getting at least 20 cents per bushel more than we would under ordinary crop conditions. Potatoes are a fair crop, with the highest prices of years, and there is a large crop of apples of fine quality.

In fact, the purchasing power of our people has only been lessened in sentiment, as the increased price of all produce commodities gives our farmers more net money than ordinarily.

J. R. MULVANE,
President Bank of Topeka.

...Of course the main results hung on the ...sult of the ballots on last Tuesday, but ...ere did a year ago, when questions ...fraught with interest in the financial and ...commercial life of the whole Nation were awaiting the judgment of the people. Pending a favorable answer enterprises were held in check, industrial concerns kept in abeyance plans for further great development, and gigantic and far-reaching combinations of capital awaited but the signal to begin their splendid work. With the re-election of our late lamented President, William McKinley, all doubt, at home and abroad, on questions of the financial integrity of the Nation were swept away and Wall Street immediately began to reflect the feeling of safety in the minds of the people as to the successful continuance of those policies that had marked Mr. McKinley's first term in the Executive Chair and brought us into a foremost place among the nations of the world. Investors, capitalists, and speculators began to purchase securities with equal confidence, and as day by day volume advanced further and further there developed the most active and spectacular market in the history of Wall Street. Weeks and months went by with practically no reaction in prices. New records in volume of dealings were daily created. Quotations mounted to unheard of figures. Brokers' offices were besieged by eager speculators, incited by the stories set forth in the newspapers of rapidly acquired fortunes by chorus girls, waiters, clerks, and others, with practically no capital. Brokers refused orders in other than round amounts. Stock Exchange seats rose to fabulous prices. It was Wall Street's time of plenty.

There were many things which helped fan the financial flames and keep the pot of speculation boiling. The country was not only prosperous at home, but it had become recognized as a world power. We had all Europe knocking at our doors asking for our wheat, our steel rails, our engines, our manufacturing and other machinery, our farm implements, laying the foundation of a great trade balance abroad that must needs bring its golden harvest to our shores. And at home factories, idle for years, had started up, furnace ovens that had grown cold through idleness were once more put into requisition, and, in fact, every trade and industry reflected the demand for our commodities both domestic and foreign.

And the railroads were profiting by all this prosperity, the merchandise movement over the various lines resulting in earnings that showed an ever increasing tendency. Deals, acquisitions, and combinations, among them some actual and more prospective, were daily incidents. Plans were outlined by great financiers that if brought to fruition must result in a final "community of interest," which would forever do away with rate cutting, with building into one another's territory, or any of the many evils that had wrought havoc among them in the past—a glorious prospect that shed a golden hue over everything.

Small wonder the public became intoxicated with a delirium of speculation and were carried away by the alluring chances of obtaining easily acquired wealth.

But they over-reached themselves, and so from out of a time of greatest national prosperity and of a speculation based originally on a healthful and entirely substantial foundation came as a result of the culmination of the plans of these warring financiers one of the worst crashes Wall Street has ever seen. A rich man's panic it has been called, but many poor men went down in the shattered speculative structure.

The foundations were left, however, and as these were strong and stanch, the upbuilding at once began again, slowly new, but nevertheless surely. No need to go into the details of that awful financial disaster, the events are too recent to have been forgotten. The blow was a severe one and the recovery from it almost phenomenal. The market has had shocks since then that it has stood remarkably well, showing that in the calamity of May 9 stocks found their way into strong hands, and have since been well guarded. The shooting and subsequent death of President McKinley naturally had a depressing effect on financial values, but no such dire results followed as would have been the case had not the market once more returned to a normal basis.

Yet, the prosperity of the country, as reflected in the price of railroad shares, has not been wiped away. Of the 120 railroad stocks given in the following table, but 42 have at any time within the past year sold below where they were on the day after the election in 1900, and of these only 24 made their lowest price since January 1. There are only three stocks in the table that show a loss as compared with a year ago, and most of the gains are of a substantial character, which proves that the investor who bought outright practically any railroad stock a year ago and still holds it has reason for congratulation.

There never has been before such a showing after a time of panic. But there are good reasons for it. Look at the record of railroad shares that have been put upon a dividend basis within the last year: Atchison common first at a 3 per cent. rate, ...ase of 4 per cent. basis; Baltimore & Ohio ...ommon, series; Erie first preferred; Hocking Valley common; Illinois Central (leased line); Missouri Pacific (first since 1893); New York, Chicago & St. Louis second preferred; Norfolk & Western common; Pere Marquette preferred; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis common, and St. Lawrence & Adirondack. Here are the dividend rates that have been increased: Chicago & Eastern Illinois common from 5 to 6 per cent. (by increasing the extra dividend from ½ to 1 per cent. semi-annually); Erie, Paul from 5 to 6; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, from 1 to 4; Chicago & Southern first preferred from 2 to 3; Delaware & Hudson from 5 to 7; Denver preferred from 4 to 5; Kentucky & Des Moines preferred from 80 cents to $1; Louisville & Nashville from 4 to 5; Minneapolis & St. Louis common from 2 to 4; Pennsylvania from 5 to 6 (by paying 1 per cent. extra); St. Joseph & Grand Island from 3 to 5; St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred from 5 to 6, and Twin City from 3 to 4. And only one railroad ceased dividend payments—Evansville & Terre Haute, on its common stock, dividends on its preferred being continued.

The following table gives the prices for stocks on Nov. 7, 1900, the highest and lowest priced since recorded, and the prices of Nov. 6, 1901, an election to election comparison:

Railroad Stocks.

	Nov. 7, 1900.	High. Since.	Low. Since.	Nov. 6, 1901.	Net Ch'ge for Year.
Ann Arbor	39	50	39	25½	— 5%
Ann Arbor pf	69½	84	69½	73	— 7½
At., Top. & S. F.	50¾	81	24½	33½	— 5%
A., T. & S. F. pf.	90¼	105	76	93½	— 3½
Balt. & Ohio	77	114½	77	104½	— 11½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	86¼	97	85¾	94¾	— 11½
Brooklyn R. T.	62¾	88¾	55¾	69¾	— 14
Buff. R. & Pitts.	37	60	37	38	
Buff., R. & P. pf.	110	134	116	125½	— 12½
Canada Southern	55¾	88	54¾	54¾	— 23½
Canadian Pacific	88	117¼	88¾	113¾	— 24½
Cent. R. of N. J.	156	176½	126	170¼	— 27½
Ches. & Ohio	31¼	52¾	29	47¾	— 16¾
Chicago & Alton	34¾	50¼	27	39¾	— 8
Chi. & Alton pf.	70¾	85¼	69	70¾	— 6
Chi. & East. Ill.	97	125¾	91	120	— 23
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	133½	138	113½	136	— 12½
Chi. Great West.	13½	20¾	13½	18¾	— 15
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	75¾	90½	75	87¾	— 12
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	32¾	56	32¾	50	— 16½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	87	94¾	87	93¾	— 9½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22	44¾	22	38¾	— 27½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	56	77¾	56	72	— 16
Chi., M. & St. P.	138¾	188	113¾	174¾	— 13¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	172	200	172	191¼	— 15½
Chi. & Northwest.	164¾	216	164¾	212¾	— 17½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	205	248	205	240	— 15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	110¼	176¼	110¼	146	— 33¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	115	145	114	144	— 20
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	180	201	180	195	— 13
Chi. Term. Trans.	9¾	21	9	20¼	— 16½
Chi. Ter. Trans. pf.	27¾	37¼	27¾	37¼	— 20
C., C., C. & St. L.	87¼	160¾	87¼	99¾	— 35½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	113	122	112	121¾	— 9¾
Colorado South.	8	15	6	14	— 5
Col. South. 1st pf.	39¾	58¼	39¾	54	— 14½
Col. South. 2d pf.	17	28¾	16¾	24½	— 7½
Delaware & Hud.	154	185½	105	178	— 20
Del., Lack. & W.	176¾	244	176¾	237	— 30¼
Denver & Rio Gr.	20¼	53¼	20¼	46¼	— 25½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	71¾	103¾	71¾	94	— 22¾
Des M. & Fort D.	19¾	45	19¾	41	— 24½
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	5	12¾	4½	11½	— 6½
Dul., S.S. & A. pf.	12	22¼	12	20½	— 8½
Erie	13¾	45¼	13¾	32¾	— 29½
Erie 1st pf.	30½	78¼	35¾	71	— 35½
Erie 2d pf.	18¾	61	18¾	57¼	— 38½
Evans. & T. H.	41¼	68	40	52	— 16½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	36	36	36	83½	— 7½
Ft. W. & Den. C.	17	20	17	23½	— 12½
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	21½	29	20	28	— 7½
Great North. pf.	168¾	208	168¾	192¾	— 23½
Hocking Valley	37¾	57¼	37¾	57¼	— 20½
Hocking Val. pf.	64¾	80	64¾	77¼	— 12½
Illinois Central	120¾	154¾	120¾	143¼	— 21½
Iowa Central	19	38¾	19	41¼	— 22½
Iowa Central pf.	42	87¼	41	78¾	— 35½
Kanawha & Mich.	15¼	41	15¼	33	— 17¾
Kan. C. South.	15¾	35	13¾	18	— 9¾
Kan. C. South. pf.	36	40	35	30	— 3
Keo. & Des M.	3	15¾	3	15	— 12
Keo. & Des M. pf.	14¾	45¾	14¾	44	— 28¾
Lake Erie & W.	36	74	35	73	— 37
Lake E. & W. pf.	106	135¾	106	135¼	— 27¾
Lake Shore	220	310	220	310	— 90
Long Island	71	93¾	65	89	— 5
Louis. & Nash.	78	111¾	78	105½	— 27½
Manhattan Elev.	93¾	131¾	93	125¾	— 36¼
Met. St. R'way.	162¾	177	150	157¾	— 5
Met. W.S.El., Chi.	33	40	27	40	— 7
M.W.S.El., Chi. pf.	88	93	79½	90	— 7
Mexican Central	13¾	30	13¾	21¼	— 8
Mex. Nat. certs.	11½	15¼	3¼	13¾	— 5%
Minn. & St. L.	39¼	111½	68¼	100	— 39½
Minn. & St. L. pf.	99	134	99	121½	— 22½
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	104½	139¾	95	135¼	— 14½
M., S.P.& S.S.M. pf.	80¾	89	49	89	— 37½
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10¾	35¼	10¾	29¾	— 16
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	32½	69¾	32½	53¾	— 19½
Missouri Pacific.	57¾	134¾	57¾	102	— 44½
New York Cen.	134	170	134	159¾	— 25½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	14¾	57¾	14¾	32½	— 25½
N.Y.C.& St.L. 1st pf	90	130	90	119	— 29
N.Y.C.& St.L. 2d pf	37	95	37	90¾	— 53½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	210¾	217	210	214	— 3½
N. Y., Ont. & W.	22	40¼	22	34¾	— 11½
Norfolk & West.	38	67¾	38	57½	— 19½
Nor. & West. pf.	78½	90¾	78½	89¾	— 11½
Northern Pacific.	59¾	200	59¾	152½	— 53½
Northern Pac. pf.	74¼	119¾	74¼	109¼	— 21½
Pennsylvania R.R.	135¾	161½	135¾	145¾	— 19½
Peoria & Eastern.	8	50	8	42	— 35
Pere Marquette.	27	90	27	80	— 28
Pere Marq. pf.	66¾	96	61¾	85	— 21½
P., C. C. & St. L.	50	80	50¼	77	— 12
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	82¾	105	82¾	103	— 27½
Reading	18¾	46¼	15¾	43¾	— 24½
Reading 1st pf.	59¼	80¾	59¼	77½	— 19½
Reading 2d pf.	22¾	59¾	22¾	54¾	— 25¾
St. Jo. & G. I.	7¾	15¾	7¾	11	— 3½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50¾	78¾	50¾	62	— 13¾
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17¾	38	17	21½	— 4½
St. Louis & S. F.	12¾	54¾	12¾	46¾	— 24½
St. L. & S.F. 1st pf.	63¾	88	63¾	76	— 20½
St. L. & S.F. 2d pf.	37¾	76¼	37¾	69¼	— 31½
St. Louis Southw.	14½	89¾	13¾	27¾	— 19½
St. L. Southw. pf.	33¾	71	31¾	59¾	— 25½
Southern Pacific.	55¾	68¾	29	61¼	— 22½
Southern Railway.	13¾	35¾	13¾	34¾	— 21½
Southern Rway pf.	58¾	91¼	58¾	91¼	— 25½
Texas Pacific.	15¾	53¾	15¾	40½	— 22¾
Twin City R. T.	63½	105¼	63½	100¾	— 37½
Union Pacific.	84¼	125	64¾	108¾	— 24½
Union Pacific pf.	77¾	98¾	77¾	90¼	— 13
Wabash	7¾	30	7¾	20¾	— 13½
Wabash pf.	19¾	46¼	19¾	37½	— 18½
Wheel. & L. E.	9¾	22	9¾	17¼	— 7½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	69¾	45	48¾	— 24
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25¼	38	24	39	— 3½
Wisconsin Cent.	14	28	10½	21¼	— 7½
Wis. Cent. pf.	36¾	49¾	33	41¾	— 4%

*Regular way. Highest sale, 1,000 "cash."

A much less cheerful exhibit is made by the industrial properties, and yet many of them have shared in the prosperity of the railroads. But distrust of blind-pool methods and lack of knowledge of the real financial condition of most of these concerns have led to liquidation in many quarters. Then, too, reductions in dividends by several prominent companies, supplemented by adverse statements of business by others, has been hurtful to their market values. The public has not rushed in to buy these shares with its former eagerness. It has been taught many a bitter lesson by

1901

the ease with which their quotations recede in time of stress and panic, and it has become discriminating. In the accompanying list prices for 73 industrial properties are given, and of these all but 16 have at one time or another within the year sold below where they were on the day after election in 1900, and 27 show a loss in comparison at the present time.

Some bright spots there have been, as witness the following companies that began dividend payments: American Snuff on preferred, American Locomotive on preferred, Colorado Fuel on common and preferred, (latter first regular after back payments,) International Pump on common, and United States Steel Corporation on common and preferred. Here are the increases in annual dividend rates: American District Telegraph from 2¼ to 2½, American Express from 6 to 8, (by an extra payment of 1 per cent. semi-annually,) Brooklyn Union Gas from 6 to 8, and United States Express from 3 to 4. But offsetting these are the following reductions: Amalgamated Copper, cessation of extra dividends, making rate 6 instead of 8; American Cotton Oil common from 3½ to 2; Anaconda Copper, extra semi-annual dividend discontinued, making rate 10 instead of 16; Glucose Sugar Refining common from 6 to 4, Mergenthaler Linotype from 20 to 10, and American Telephone and Telegraph Company from 9 to 6, both the latter two doing away with their extra dividend payments. And the following stopped dividend disbursements: American Linseed on preferred, National Lead on common, Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company on common, Tennessee Coal and Iron on common, and United States Rubber Company on preferred.

The following gives the same data with regard to industrial shares as those set forth in the table of railroad stocks:

Industrial Stocks.

	Nov. 7, 1900.	High-est Since.	Low-est Since.	Nov. 6, 1901.	Net Ch'ge for Year.
Adams Express....	135	183	135	185	+50
Amal. Copper.....	99½	130	81¼	86⅝	−12⅝
Am. Car & F. Co.	19½	35	19	26¼	+ 7½
Am. C. & F.Co.pf.	65	89¼	65	81⅝	+16⅝
Am. Cotton Oil....	36½	37⅝	24	28½	− 8
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92	94	85	89¼	− 2⅝
Am. Dist. Tel....	35	40	32	38¼	+ 3¼
Am. Express.....	158½	208	158½	192	+33½
Am. Ice Co.....	38½	42⅝	25¼	27⅞	−10⅝
Am. Ice Co. pf....	75⅜	77⅞	62	62½	− 2⅝
Am. Linseed Co...	12	30¼	5½	16	+ 4
Am. Lin. Co. pf..	52½	66	31	46¼	− 6¼
Am. Malting Co...	5½	8	4¼	6	+ ½
Am. Malt. Co. pf..25¼		30	22⅞	23	− 1⅞
Am. S. & Ref. Co.	44	66	38½	41¼	− 2¾
Am.S.& R. Co. pf.	92¼	104⅛	88	90⅞	+ 3⅝
Am. S. Ref. Co...120⅞		153	132⅜	118½	− 8⅞
Am.S.Ref. Co. pf..117⅛		130	114	116	− 1⅛
Am. Tobacco pf...140		150	127	146¼	+ 6½
Anaconda C.M.Co. 46		54¼	34	34½	−13½
Brooklyn U. Gas..174½		228	174½	209	+34⅜
Brunswick City...	9¾	14⅝	8¾	10½	+ 1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron.	62	138½	41⅜	85½	+23½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.123		142½	116	130	+ 7
Col. & H. C. & I. 16⅜		25½	12½	14	− 2⅜
Consolidated Gas..175⅜		226	175⅜	215	+39¼
Con. Tob. Co. pf..	83¼	124	83¼	115	+31⅝
Detroit City Gas..	90½	92	72½	73½	−17⅜
Gas & E. of B. Co.	72⅝	101¼	24¾	25	−47⅝
General Electric..146		238½	146	260	+115
Glucose S. Ref....	55	68	37	41⅝	−13⅜
Glucose S. Ref.pf.102		107	92	95	− 7
H. R. Claflin Co.110		114	100	100	− 10
Inter. Paper.....	21½	38	18½	20	− 1½
Inter. Paper pf...	67⅜	81½	67⅜	76½	+ 8⅝
Inter. Power Co...	33⅛	100½	33⅛	88¼	+54⅝
Inter. Silver....	4⅝	11	4¼	6⅜	+ 1⅝
Inter. Pump.....	23	47¼	24½	47¼	+19¾
Inter. Pump pf....	77½	93	74	85	+ 7½
Laclede Gas.....	68½	95¼	68	92½	+24
Manhattan Beach.	11	22	8	8¾	− 3½
Nat. Biscuit Co..	38	42	35¼	42	+ 4
Nat. Biscuit Co.pf.	91	103¼	90¼	102	+11
Nat. Lead Co.....	30½	25½	15	20	− ½
Nat. Lead Co. pf..	98	99	81	88½	− 9½
Nat. Salt Co.....	40½	56	23	32	− 8½
Nat. Salt Co. pf..	70	84	61½	70	
N. Y. Air Brake.124⅜		175	124⅜	142	+17⅝
Pacific Coast.....	58½	73	52	64	+ 5½
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	88	98	88	95	+ 7
Pac. Coast 2d pf..	66¼	75	63	71½	+ ¾
Pacific Mail.....	44⅝	57	30½	45¼	+ ⅝
Peo. Gas. Chi.....	93	120¾	96	101¼	+ 6¼
Pressed Steel Car.	59½	87	39	46	− 6½
Pr. Steel Car pf..	85	89¼	73½	84	− 1
Pullman Co.....	196½	225	190⅝	218½	+28
Quicksilver pf....	8½	12⅜	7	11	+ 3½
Rep. Iron & Steel.	15¼	34	11⅞	15⅝	+ ⅜
Rep. Iron & S. pf.	89⅝	92	85¼	89⅝	+ 6⅝
S.-S. S. & Iron Co.	19	41¼	19	30	+11
S.-S. S. & I. Co.pf.	67	86	65½	79	+12
Stand. Rope & T.	5½	8½	3½	5	− ½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38	79¾	38	60⅝	+ 2⅝
Twr.Pac. Land Tr.	16⅝	45¾	16	36¼	−19¼
Union B. & P. Co.	12	19¾	12	15	+ 2
U. B. & P. Co. pf.	65½	71⅞	65	73⅜	+ 1½
U. S. Express....	50	109	49½	90	+40
U. S. Leather....	12⅜	17½	7⅜	12	− ⅜
U. S. Leather pf.	73½	83⅜	69¼	80¾	+ 7⅜
U. S. Rubber.....	33⅛	39⅝	12½	15	−17⅞
U. S. Rubber pf..	95½	99⅞	47	48	−47½
Wells-Fargo Ex..129		172½	129	172½	+43½
West. Union Tel..	81⅞	100¾	81	91⅝	+ 9⅝

In all periods of great financial activity many new properties are brought out and others find the time propitious to make necessary capital additions for improvements, betterments, extensions, and the general widening of their scope of enterprise. The past months, particularly the early ones of the year, have been no exception to this rule, and the following is a list of the net additions to the Stock Exchange lists within the year:

RAILROADS.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	$1,650,000
Chicago Great Western.....	5,400,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	3,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	10,000,000
Denver & Rio Grande.....	19,930,000
Detroit United.....	12,300,000
Denver & Southwestern.....	5,000,000
Great Northern	25,000,000
Illinois Central	6,000,000
Louisville & Nashville.....	2,300,000
Missouri Pacific.....	28,500,000
Pennsylvania.....	51,800,000
Rutland	5,767,500
Texas & Pacific.....	54,000
Union Pacific	8,314,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	3,400,000
Wisconsin Central	953,000
Total	$187,840,000

INDUSTRIALS.

Amalgamated Copper.....	$153,887,900
American Agricultural Chemical....	33,899,000
American Bicycle	29,396,400
American Locomotive	45,100,000
American Smelting	46,000,000
American Snuff.....	23,091,700
American Sugar Refining.....	15,000,000
American Telephone & Telegraph...	72,507,500
American Woolen.....	49,501,000
Colorado Fuel	6,000,000
Crucible Steel	50,000,000
Diamond Match	15,000,000
Distilling of America.....	72,914,000
General Electric	6,500,000
International Steam Pump.....	21,112,500
International Silver preferred.....	5,107,500
Laclede Gas	686,000
Rubber Goods Manufacturing.....	24,996,100
United States Steel Corporation....	1,018,088,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical.....	28,000,000
Total	$1,715,935,800
Grand total, railroads and industrials	$1,903,836,400

Among the notable bond issues of the year were $12,124,000 Baltimore and Ohio convertible 4s; $32,000,000 Erie, Pennsylvania collateral trust 4s; $215,153,000 Northern Pacific-Great Northern joint 4s, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy collateral; $40,238,000 St. Louis and San Francisco refunding 4s; $7,855,000 Southern Railway, Mobile and Ohio collateral 4s; $21,057,000 Union Pacific convertible 4s; $9,000,343 American Bicycle sinking fund debenture 5s; $8,375,000 American Hide and Leather first sinking fund 6s, and $104,138,163 Consolidated Tobacco 4s.

AWAKENED MEXICO

American capital is going to Mexico in large volume. Wall Street notes this development attentively; and banking interests of the United States are alive to the fact that the Southern Republic is offering telling attractions both to the investor and the speculator; in manufacturing, in mining, and in agriculture, Mexican opportunities are exceptional—such opportunities as induce keen observers here not only to watch but to join in. During the present year more commitments of capital for Mexican development have been arranged in Wall Street than in any decade previously. Commercial firms of the high standing of Phelps, Dodge & Co., Stock Exchange houses as conservative as Spencer, Trask & Co., and W. L. Stow & Co., bankers of the calibre of H. B. Hollins & Co. and Lehman Brothers—such are representative in character of those who are finding Mexican opportunities and making much of them, J. P. Morgan & Co. having significant relations in a variety of quarters.

It is interesting to come to know something of Mexico. Its President, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, first elected in 1876, is now serving his fifth consecutive term since 1887, which expires Nov. 30, 1904, he having been elected on July 9, 1900. The area of Mexico is 767,005 square miles. It has thirty States, Territories, and districts. The present population is about 14,000,000, of whom 19 per cent. are whites, 38 per cent. pure-blooded Indians, and 43 per cent. mixed blood. It has nearly 9,000 miles of railways, 61,000 miles of telegraph and telephone lines and submarine cables communicating with the rest of the world. Its national wealth is nearly $1,000,000,000. The general public debt is about $102,484,000 gold.

All but six of the thirty States and Territories of Mexico, Campeche, Chiapas, Colima, Tabasco, Tlaxcala, and Yucatan are mining States.

Dr. Juan N. Navarro, the venerable Mexican Consul General at New York, an office he has held with honor for thirty-seven years, gave not long ago a lecture, "The Mexico of To-day," before the National Geographic Society at Washington. Dr. Navarro was ardent in telling of the progress made by our sister republic, which he says is due to good Government under Gen. Diaz and its unlimited, vast natural resources. He was eloquent in describing the manifold attractions of the City of Mexico. He spoke of the law in regard to religious corporations, which compels them to have their property in cash or in railroad or other securities to prevent stagnation of real estate, and those laws governing marriage. Dr. Navarro had much to say in regard to public education. His statistics gave 12,358 schools, with an average attendance of 556,000. Of the schools 3,296 were for girls, 6,813 for boys, and 2,249 for both sexes. There were 130 public libraries, with 300,000 volumes; 30 museums, and 533 newspapers, 153 of them published in the City of Mexico.

***

The banking house of Spencer Trask & Co., which has invested $5,000,000 in Mexican railroads and industries for its clients, in presenting Mexican conditions which should attract capital, says:

"Mexico is so rich in its mineral resources, (the permanent character of which is shown by the fact that some mines have been working continuously for 200 years and are still producing handsomely,) its important forests and agricultural lands, none of which are more than partially developed, and the temper of its most influential people is so enterprising and progressive that we do not believe there is any more attractive field to-day for the profitable investment of capital. If the Mexico of to-day is enlightened and progressive that of the future must needs be far more so."

***

Mexico, in the opinion of many who have studied the subject of its standard of value, is not ready for the test of a gold standard. At a dinner given Feb. 7, 1901, at the Union Club by Charles R. Flint to Enrique C. Creel, a noted Mexican financier, who is President of the Banco Central Mexicano, City of Mexico, and the Banco Minero, Chihuahua, Mr. Creel in addressing distinguished bankers and life insurance men spoke of Mexico's progress and the silver question. He said that, in his opinion, life insurance companies should issue a policy protected by investments in silver securities instead of investments in gold for Mexico.

"A gold basis for Mexico," said Bernard J. Burke of the banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co., "is a wild dream. It is a question whether you can educate a people that have mined and handled silver for 300 years that 50 cents in gold is worth $1 in silver. Mexico is mining for silver as much as ever she did. There is more 'money' in Mexico than ever there was. The Secretary of Finance and Commerce, J. I. Limantour, who was fêted here not long ago, is an honest man; if he is not—this is my opinion, mind—a brilliant man. He would like to see his country on a gold basis. This would make Mexico more stable, values would become more fixed, but I do not think I exaggerate when I say that it would create a revolution in Mexico. And another thing that is well to remember and which can be readily established, is that Mexico, so far as concerns gold, is the greatest hoarding country in the world. Let gold loose to-day and how soon would it be cached in every conceivable hiding place?"

***

The advance of Mexico in commercial importance cannot be better illustrated than by comparative statistics which follow:

MEXICAN EXPORTS FISCAL YEAR TO JULY.

(Silver value, present quotation about 45c.)

1886	$43,647,717.39	1894	79,343,287.00
1887	49,191,930.05	1895	90,854,853.00
1888	48,885,908.38	1896	105,016,992.00
1889	60,138,423.02	1897	111,340,494.00
1890	62,490,388.69	1898	123,072,740.00
1891	63,276,395.34	1899	134,478,126.00
1892	76,467,714.96	1900	150,060,339.00
1893	87,560,221.00	1901	148,656,338.71

MEXICAN IMPORTS FISCAL YEAR TO JULY.

(Gold value.)

1889	$40,024,894.32	1897	42,204,095.00
1890	52,018,658.32	1898	43,893,492.00
1895	43,413,131.00	1899	50,869,194.00
1894	30,287,480.00	1900	61,318,175.00
1895	34,000,440.00	1901	65,083,450.00
1896	42,253,938.00		

The following is an analysis of Mexican exports for the two last fiscal years:

MEXICAN EXPORTS.

Products.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	Increase.
Mineral	$97,924,493.41	$84,088,572	$12,935,926.41
Vegetable.	36,140,110.23	50,039,474	*14,700,363.77
Animal	11,496,129.76	10,932,713	861,416.76
Manufact'd	2,395,043.09	2,813,057	*418,643.91
Sundry	602,557.22	680,914	11,643.22
Total	$148,656,338.71	$150,050,300	*$1,400,021.29

*Decrease.

MEXICO, EXPORTS, TONNAGE.

Fiscal Year to July.	Seaports. Tampico.	Vera Cruz.
1886	8,326	17,511
1887	12,116	17,467
1888	8,952	19,372
1889	7,235	21,645
1890	7,321	28,059
1891	7,892	28,676
1892	10,530	30,194
1893	14,150	31,812
1894	49,886	38,100
1895	75,255	43,425
1896	84,211	35,257
1897	101,392	52,749
1898	129,700	44,092
1899	130,888	69,709
1900	142,836	73,319

MEXICO, IMPORTS, TONNAGE.

Fiscal Year to July.	Seaports. Tampico.	Vera Cruz.
1886	10,248	.....
1887	10,278	.....
1888	11,774	.....
1889	12,774	.....
1890	15,430	.....
1891	43,770	.....
1892	51,026	.....
1893	96,242	162,957
1894	117,956	160,202
1895	160,832	169,292
1896	188,213	161,531
1897	339,825	209,530
1898	344,252	263,658
1899	382,219	323,779
1900	508,427	319,567

MEXICAN GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT.

(Mintage basis value.)

Fiscal Year to July.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1873	$747,000	$24,837,000	$25,584,000
1879	881,000	25,125,000	26,006,000
1880	942,000	26,800,000	27,742,000
1881	1,013,000	29,234,000	30,247,000
1882	837,000	29,329,000	30,266,000
1883	956,000	29,569,000	30,525,000
1884	1,955,000	31,695,000	33,750,000
1885	914,000	33,225,000	34,140,000
1886	1,028,000	34,112,000	35,138,000
1887	1,047,000	34,600,000	35,647,000
1888	1,031,000	34,912,000	35,943,000
1889	1,040,000	40,705,000	41,745,000
1890	1,100,000	41,500,000	42,600,000
1891	1,150,000	43,000,000	44,150,000
1892	1,275,000	45,750,000	47,025,000
1893	1,400,000	48,500,000	49,900,000
1894	1,425,000	47,250,000	48,675,000
1895	4,750,000	54,225,000	58,975,000
1896	5,475,000	54,450,000	59,925,000
1897	6,500,000	56,683,000	60,183,000
1898	9,925,000	67,525,000	77,450,000
1899	10,112,000	65,310,000	75,422,000
1900	9,780,000	67,800,000	77,586,000
Total	$86,451,000	$970,136,000	$1,036,589,000

***

Evidence of the estimate in which the mineral resources of Mexico are held in the United States is had in the fact that a week ago the American Institute of Mining Engineers left this city by the Pennsylvania Railroad in two special trains on a trip of observation and to hold a "Mexican meeting" in the City of Mexico.

Appended are Joseph Struthers's statistics on Mexican coal, lead, and copper:

PRODUCTION OF COAL.

(Metric tons and Mexican currency.)

	Production. Tons.	Exports. Tons.	Exports. Dollars.	Imports. Tons.	Imports. Dollars.
1896	253,104	75,541	312,738	236,124	686,774
1897	358,099	108,226	424,624	382,387	958,230
1898	367,193	118,553	486,596	.....	.....
1899	409,125	113,192	453,382	.....	.....
1900	397,977	88,676	198,228	.....	.....

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF LEAD.

	Production. Metric Tons.	Export. Metric Tons.	Exp. Value. Mex. Currency.	Base-Bullion. Value.
1896	48,000	48,982		$1,240,783
1897	71,937	69,038		2,096,832
1898	71,448	63,916		2,230,014
1899	84,026	87,441		3,885,767
1900	90,672	72,944		4,274,469

EXPORTS OF COPPER IN ORE AND INGOTS.

(Metric tons and Mexican dollars.)

	Ore, Tons.	Value.	Ingots, Tons.	Value.
1896	144	$5,210	20,009	$4,008,404
1897	1,065	176,301	16,836	3,239,251
1898	13,146	2,738,726	10,362	2,314,790
1899	251	54,828	25,293	7,915,827
1900	406	49,736	37,970	9,445,496

***

The railroad situation in Mexico is wholly satisfactory, taking into consideration past and present conditions and the promises for the future. An estimate of what has been accomplished in land transportation in the Republic should first take into consideration data and statistics concerning the principal system, standard gauge, the Mexican Central Railway, which enters Mexico at present from El Paso by land and from Vera Cruz on the Atlantic. The Central had Dec. 31 last 2,351 miles of all tracks. Its railroad connections by sea and land were May 1 last with these lines: Mexican National, Mexican International, Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific, Sonora, Mexican Northern, Monterey and Mexican Gulf, Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific, Hidalgo and Northeastern, Mexican, Interoceanic, Mexican Southern, and Tehuantepec.

The operations of Mexican Central for 1900 and 1899 compare as follows, Mexican currency:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	$17,223,878.39	$15,802,065.22	$1,021,813.17
Op. exp.	11,850,194.73	10,402,970.13	1,447,224.00
Net	$5,373,683.66	$5,199,095.03	$174,588.57

The growth of the Central system and its prosperity are shown in this table:

(Mexican Currency.)

Year.	Average Miles Operated.	Gross Earnings.	Increase Earnings Over Previous Year.	Per Mile Operated.
1885	1,235.90	$3,559,560.76	.....	$2,888.50
1886	1,235.90	7,957,578.85	$324,891.16	3,121.37
1887	1,235.90	4,686,578.07	727,355.40	3,710.06
1888	1,316.40	5,774,331.31	717,239.14	4,028.03
1889	1,401.85	6,337,225.38	559,273.46	4,009.83
1890	1,527.29	6,425,694.08	280,900.37	4,009.06
1891	1,665.11	7,374,538.02	820,063.13	4,160.54
1892	1,824.83	7,963,253.69	628,136.94	4,146.07
1893	1,846.64	7,981,768.31	415,891.02	4,322.32
1894	1,859.83	8,426,025.28	441,256.97	4,530.53
1895	1,859.83	9,405,805.68	1,001,584.09	5,059.07
1896	1,868.00	10,208,020.39	579,989.55	5,352.79
1897	1,955.03	12,845,919.48	2,897,942.93	6,552.58
1898	1,955.08	13,588,086.02	690,801.92	6,905.81
1899	2,016.21	15,802,065.22	1,997,122.30	7,698.95
1900	2,054.35	17,223,878.39	1,450,587.28	8,282.31

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that with an increase in operating mileage between 1885 and 1900 of 66.22 per cent., there was an increase in gross commercial earnings of 379.86 per cent., or over five times the increase in mileage, and the commercial earnings per mile operated during the same period increased from $2,858.50 to $8,252.31, or 188.69 per cent., and it will be further noticed from an examination of this statement, that in every year during the past eight years the gross commercial earnings have increased in a much larger ratio than the additions to the mileage.

The position of the Mexican Central Railway, the trunk line of our sister republic, will in a few months be vastly more important in respect to its communication with the United States, the expansion and development of Mexico, and the opening up of the Pacific Basin, than it is at present. The Rock Island system is being rapidly extended toward El Paso from Liberal, Kan., to meet the El Paso and Northeastern Railway, building north, and there will be a close community of interest between Rock Island and the Central. The connection for a thorough Rock Island route by way of El Paso will be completed Dec. 1.

The most important extension of the Central, one which will make it a transcontinental, interoceanic system, is that by which Tampico on the Atlantic will be connected with Manzanillo on the Pacific by way of Chilacote and Aguas Calientes and Irapuato. The road has been built to Tonita, and will reach Manzanillo in a few months, so that next Autumn the Central will have in operation its 900-mile transcontinental route from Tampico to Manzanillo, its Pacific port. The importance of Manzanillo cannot be exaggerated. It is 1,400 miles nearer to the Philippines than San Francisco, and will make giant strides in growth and prosperity.

The Central three months ago acquired the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, which has a mileage of 389 from Treviño, in the State of Coahuila to Tampico. This line will be overhauled and will prove a valuable feeder for the Central.

Germane to the prosperity of the Central is the purchase for about $2,000,000 by prominent Wall Street financiers of the old and profitable Descubridora copper mine, in the State of Durango. Among those interested are J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, H. H. Hollister, who is in the Rock Island Directorate, and W. L. Stow, a Director of Mexican Central. The Central is now building a spur to connect the mine with its system from Conejos to near Pelayo, about thirty-six miles, which will cost in the neighborhood of $450,000. New and improved smelters are being set up at the mine.

***

The six leading railroad systems in Mexico were, in 1903, in full operation for local and international traffic. The increase of earnings per mile of road from that year to Jan. 1, 1900, of others than the Central was:

The National, 52.19 per cent., an average of 16.43 per cent. per year.

The International, 48.27 per cent., an average of 9.65 per cent. per year.

The Mexican Railway, 45.23 per cent., an average of 9.05 per year.

The Monterey and Gulf, 41.48 per cent., an average of 8.30 per cent. per year.

The Interoceanic, 30.27 per cent., an average of 7.65 per cent. per year.

The Mexican National Railroad averaged last year 1,720.44 miles operated. The system enters Mexico from Laredo, and at Acambara are two spurs, one to Uruapan and the other to the City of Mexico and El Salto. The following table shows its earnings and expenses from 1882 to 1900, Mexican currency.

	Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net. Earnings.
1882	$4,756,029.94	$3,085,416.55	$1,670,613.39
1883	4,224,804.11	2,586,366.45	1,638,437.66
1884	4,329,073.65	2,437,116.41	1,891,962.24
1885	4,513,205.21	2,441,797.41	2,071,408.80
1886	5,280,025.77	2,773,095.09	2,506,957.71
1887	6,089,083.23	3,004,425.36	3,068,237.92
1888	6,230,919.69	3,339,130.67	2,961,789.02
1889	7,087,674.91	3,677,372.53	3,410,402.38
1890	7,926,966.59	4,168,078.69	3,758,892.30

Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York and Speyer Brothers of London have formed a syndicate to furnish the capital necessary to change the gauge of the National to standard and are managing the plan of readjustment of the finances of the company. The change of gauge it is estimated will cost about $10,000,000, United States currency, but it will result in the net earnings of the road being by 1903 about $4,000,000, Mexican, and a steady increase from that time.

The other railroads in the Republic correspond in activity to the development of the country, and there are many projects of extension that have not yet been fully worked out.

PENNSYLVANIA'S MARVELOUS RECORD.

Because of the company's recognized conservatism the declaration of the Pennsylvania Railway dividend always commands public attention—the action of the Directors being taken not only as reflecting what has been accomplished, but as expressing the opinion of the highest railroad authorities in the country as to the probable future of the railroad industry in a general broad sense. The country could not prosper and leave the Pennsylvania's gigantic system out of the prosperity, and the Pennsylvania could not report itself in a flourishing condition with transportation activities as a whole languishing.

Just now the Pennsylvania Directors have spoken, and spoken clearly; for not only have they declared an extra 1 per cent. dividend, (making 6 per cent. for the year, the same as for 1900,) but they have made the declaration with the full knowledge that the requirement is larger than ever, owing to new stock issues coming in for their share in the distribution.

It is quite natural that expectations should have been indulged that the company's dividend rate would be raised, or that there would be distributed an "extra," seeing to how great an extent the Pennsylvania has continued to develop its earning and profit-making power—the company's net earnings maintaining a record of enormous monthly increases, with the outlook favoring an addition to the total of more than $5,000,000 for the current year, following an eight-million-dollar gain in 1900. Already, in three-quarters of the year now running, the increase in net is within a mere trifle of $4,000,000, with three of the best months of the year still to be reported on.

Pennsylvania Directors have always inclined toward liberal dealings with their stockholders, although the dominating note in the administration of the company's affairs has invariably been: Property first, dividends after. In pursuing this policy, it has at times been necessary to change the rate of dividend paid, but it is many years since the distribution fell below 5 per cent. in cash in any one fiscal period, and it is likely to be many more years before any setback of that sort will happen. There has been an accumulation of resources, as a result of conservative action, standing the company in good stead if at any time falling earnings should threaten a weakening of current available profits. Depressed conditions did this a few years ago, during the period of trade and industrial stagnation, but legitimate economies in operation were possible, and the regular distribution of 5 per cent. on the stock was maintained, while all but four other important roads in the country failed to declare that rate of dividend, many being obliged to deprive their stockholders of any return whatever.

The Upbuilding Policy.

This policy of building up property, of making improvements in every direction, is still the one in force; and hence it has been found practicable to still proceed on lines which have characterised the operations of recent years and yet give larger returns on the capital invested. Evidence of the gigantic plan upon which operations are conducted looking to the betterment of the vast and important system (which is under the control of those who also have the fixing of dividends) is furnished by the fact that out of the late year's income no less a sum than $6,540,785 was appropriated for revision of grades and alignment, for additions and improvements generally, and for the provision of traffic facilities such as many railroads "capitalize" without a thought as to whether the money thus placed is likely at all times to bring in remuneration sufficient to cover the burden of charges assumed. Besides this, a further sum of $1,449,544 was set aside for the "Extraordinary Expenditure Fund," to complete improvement work already in progress. And it is quite probable that this record will be duplicated for 1901.

The Pennsylvania has largely increased its capital stock and has out $202,200,000, (entitled to dividends beginning Nov. 1,) compared with $151,502,250 outstanding a year ago. On this extra $50,000,000 the dividend calls of course for a heavier disbursement, but the company, as already intimated, is abundantly able to meet it, even on the indicated increase in net earnings alone, while the diversion of income from channels of property improvement to profit distribution would permit the payment of 10 or 12 per cent. on the whole stock issued.

Such a development will not take place. Good finance, in fact, demands that it should not, and good management, while reserving ample funds for improvements in flush times, is not likely to overlook the fact that conditions may change and make the payment of the regular 5 per cent. on the stock all that could properly be provided.

Dividend Record Unapproached.

The Pennsylvania's record as a dividend payer is in many ways remarkable. In no calendar year since the start, in 1856, has there been failure to make a cash distribution. At times the latter has reached 10 per cent., and in one year as low as 2 per cent. was touched. This was in 1878, and followed only 3½ per cent. paid in 1877, a period when traffic was interfered with by the Pittsburg riots, when gross earnings fell off between five and six million dollars and net earnings were reduced two and three-quarter millions—much more important sums then than now, the company's total revenues, both gross and net, being at that time much less than 50 per cent. of their present volume. Since 1892 5 per cent. has been the regular rate, and it is calculated that in the past forty years the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has paid to stockholders actual cash aggregating in excess of $200,000,000, averaging about 7 per cent. on the stock annually. In addition to cash dividends subscriptions to new stock issues and scrip dividends have been frequently provided—the complete record to date showing as follows:

Year.	Cash Dividend. Per Cent.
1856	6
1857	4
1858	6
1859	6
1860	6
1861	6
1862	8
1863	9
1864	10
Extra in 1864—May, 30 per cent. scrip; Nov., 10 per cent. subscription authorized.	
1865	10
1866	9
1867	6
Extra in 1867—May, 5 per cent. stock.	
1868	8
Extra in 1868—May, 5 per cent. stock; 25 per cent. subscription authorized.	
1869	10
Extra in 1869—Feb., 25 per cent. subscription authorized.	
1870	10
1871	10
Extra in 1871—April, subscription, 1 share in 6 authorized.	
1872	10
Extra in 1872—Feb., 20 per cent. subscription authorized.	
1873	10
Extra in 1873—March, one-third of holdings authorized; Nov., 5 per cent. in 6 per cent. 15-month scrip.	
1874	10
1875	8
1876	8
1877	3½
1878	2
1879	4½
1880	5
Extra in 1880—May, 5 per cent. in convertible scrip; Nov., 1 per cent. in convertible scrip.	
1881	6
Extra in 1881—May, 12 per cent. subscription authorized.	
1882	6½
Extra in 1882—May, 8 per cent. subscription authorized; Nov., 2 per cent. in convertible scrip.	
1883	4½
Extra in 1883—May, 2 per cent. scrip, 4 per cent. allotment; Nov., 2 per cent. in convertible dividend certificates.	
1884	5
Extra in 1884—May, 2 per cent. in convertible dividend certificates.	
1885	5
1886	5
Extra in 1886—May, 4 per cent. subscription authorized.	
1887	5½
Extra in 1887—May, 8 per cent. stock allotment authorized.	
1888	5
1889	5
Extra in 1889—May, 6 per cent. stock allotment authorized.	
1890	5½
Extra in 1890—May, 8 per cent. stock allotment authorized.	
1891	6
1892	6
1893	5
Extra in 1893—2 per cent. in convertible scrip.	
1894	5
1895	5
1896	5
1897	5
1898	5
1899	5
Extra in 1899—Dec., 10 per cent. stock allotment authorized.	
1900	6
1901	6
Extra in 1901—Mar., 33 1-3 per cent. stock allotment authorized.	

Investment Return Possibilities.

With the development of the property, the increase in the capital stock, and the larger demand for cash to meet the established rate of dividend, it is conceivable that the chances for "extras" or for important changes in the rate paid must diminish in the future. Yet that may not prove to be a correct forecast, for the Pennsylvania Railroad has used much of the proceeds of its stock issues for investment purposes, and the properties acquired are such as will increase in value and in productive power, besides contributing substantially to the development of the Pennsylvania's own traffic. It is indeed not improbable that the foundation is being laid for even handsomer returns than are now rated among the possibilities by even the most optimistic friends of the company.

NOV

GOLD AND COPPER MINES ENRICHING THE SOUTH.

Industrial development throughout the South has been going on at a pace to attract general attention. One kind of industry after another has been taken up and developed, till now the industrial work of the South embraces nearly every branch of endeavor. Not until very recently has mining in the South been given much serious attention, but now it seems probable that no small amount of work will be done in developing the mineral resources known to exist in many of the Southern States. For a long time it has been the general custom to belittle any effort to develop metal mines in the South, the more or less general opinion being that gold and silver and the less precious metals existed in too small quantities to be worth the cost of mining. This view was based on a lack of appreciation of the mining history of the South, for before the days of the civil war there were prosperous gold mines in North Carolina, which by official figures are shown to have yielded a large amount of the precious metal.

In the neighborhood of Salisbury, North Carolina, there is one mine that has a mint record of several million dollars and others which have yielded gold in smaller amounts. The general industrial disintegration consequent upon the civil war caused the abandonment of these mines, and only within the past five years has intelligent work in their development been resumed. But now the principal value of these ore deposits is found in the copper they contain, which in the days when the mines were worked as gold mines was considered an impediment in their working, but which is now the chief element of value in these ores.

Actually Working at a Profit.

During the past two years enough work has been accomplished to demonstrate beyond all doubt that large bodies of valuable ores exist in this locality. That they existed no one has ever doubted. The point raised has been that they were not sufficiently rich to be worked with profit, but now the fact that they can be worked with profit has been fully established by actual results. The success that has attended the development of several mines in this locality has drawn the attention of capitalists in various parts of the East, and there are now afoot mining operations on a large scale and other industrial plans, which will soon transform the character of this part of the State.

Developments on a Vast Scale.

A syndicate of Pittsburg capitalists has now under consideration a plan to establish a large electrical plant on the Yadkin River similar to that at Niagara Falls. It is proposed to supply electrical power not only for the mines in that neighborhood, but also to the factories around about, it being deemed feasible to carry the current to a distance of sixty miles. The proposed establishment of this large power plant has been the indirect outcome of the development of one of the mines in the Salisbury district, which is owned by the same syndicate. It affords proof of the large scale upon which capitalists are preparing to develop the mineral resources of North Carolina.

In furtherance of these plans a party of forty-five prominent business men representing mining and other interests in the North during the past week went on a special train from Pittsburg to Salisbury. Their visit was the cause of much local satisfaction, as indicating the interest in the district shown by Northern capitalists.

Naturally, this new opportunity for the investment of capital is attracting much local interest, but the capital being invested comes for the most part from Northern cities. Among those engaged in these mining undertakings are some capitalists interested in the most valuable Western copper mines, and the association of these names in the undertaking seems to be enough to dispel the doubts of those who are skeptical as to the mineral wealth of this region. Not so many years ago there were few who would have admitted the possibility of the establishment of coal and iron mines in the Alabama district, but the developments have belied the predictions of those who considered that the Pittsburg district alone would continue to be the sole source of coal supply in this country. So, too, the mineral wealth of North Carolina is being gradually forced upon the unbelieving.

As far as the extent and thoroughness with which the work has been done the Union Copper Mine is the most notable example of the development of mining in the State of North Carolina. For two years or more work on a large scale has been carried on by the Union Copper Mining Company. Much money has been spent and the results show that the expenditure was warranted. Besides the development work done in the mine itself, a concentrator with a daily capacity of about 125 tons has been built and recently the plant was increased by roasting and smelting furnaces capable of treating the full output of the concentrator. The policy of the managers of the company has been to secure the best machinery and the best mechanical management, and with this object the company has employed engineers of recognized ability.

Copper Yield Above the Average.

Development work in the mine itself has now been carried to the depth of 500 feet, and it has been found that with increasing depth the ore values have increased. Copper is found in percentage somewhat higher than the average of the large mines of the country, and in addition to the copper there is considerable value in gold and silver. The ore is one that presents no unusual difficulties of treatment and the plant that has been built meets all the requirements of the case and produces a matte of excellent quality. On the property of the company, which amounts to about one square mile, there are several well-defined veins, only one of which has thus far been extensively developed. The company is now rehabilitating a shaft on a vein which in the old days was profitably worked for gold, and the management is confident that ore containing considerable gold will be uncovered. This particular vein was abandoned with the rest of the mining work in that section during the period of the civil war. It is known that a large amount of gold had, prior to that time, been taken from this deposit and there seems every reason to expect that further development of this vein will be amply rewarded.

Ore Supply Inexhaustible.

But it is not upon what may be accomplished in the future that the owners of the property are basing their calculations. The development work thus far accomplished has opened up a very large body of ore, and there is every indication that the supply of mineralized rock is practically inexhaustible. On the property of the Gold Hill Mining Company adjoining that of the Union Copper Mining Company one of the old-time shafts was sunk to a depth of 800 feet, with no appearance of the ore giving out. All expert opinion is to the effect that the supply of ore will not fail, and that the mineral values are high enough to yield sufficient profit is fully demonstrated by what the Union Company has accomplished. It is now selling its output under contract to the American Metal Company, which is treating the matte shipped to it by the Union Mine at its Long Island plant. The matte produced runs between 50 per cent. and 55 per cent. in copper, and contains about $20 in gold and silver to the ton of matte. These results are obtained from the treatment of the ore taken from the dumps which was taken out in the development of the mine, and which is of lower grade than the bulk of the ore which has been blocked out in the mine.

Without allowing for any future improvement in the character of the ore or for any further reduction in the cost of treatment which may result from extension or improvement in the plant, or for any increase in output, it is estimated that the company can earn 10 per cent. on its capitalization. This is a return that fully warrants the capital and labor required in the undertaking and will probably encourage others to enter the same field.

Apart from the satisfaction which they give to the managers of this particular company, these results are of general interest as indicating a revival of mining development in North Carolina and an increase in the wealth of that State. It would appear that the mining industry which was so completely interrupted in North Carolina after the civil war would now be resumed on a scale sufficiently large to prove of substantial benefit to that State.

OSMUND PHILLIPS.

1901

Money Market Conditions

All the signs point to continuing ease—Speculation in exchange and its result—Northern Pacific money for control released.

Nothing has occurred during the week just passed, either in the local or in the foreign money markets, to cause any change in the views expressed in these columns a week ago, as representative of the opinion of influential bankers, that there will be no money stringency here, but that only ordinary, reasonable rates will prevail. It is true there have been some further gold exports, but it has not escaped attention that these have been much smaller in volume than had been expected or predicted, and this in spite of the fact that sterling exchange throughout the week ruled decidedly strong. On the other hand, the position of the local banks has been measurably improved by further bond redemption purchases, by the constantly increasing return flow of money from the interior, and by additional receipts of both Klondike and Australian gold. Inasmuch as cotton is now moving much more freely, it would seem as if the Southern demands had been almost fully supplied, and that from that source also currency may shortly commence to return, thus giving fresh aid to the New York institutions.

That under the offerings of these cotton bills, as well as many grain bills, to say nothing of those offered against the gold exports, sterling rates have held so steady and high has mystified a great part of the Street. Generally, the opinion expressed is that large purchases of securities some time ago—Northern Pacific among the number—have required heavy remittances from this side.

As a matter of fact, it seems altogether to have escaped the attention of a large part of the financial district that there may be speculation in exchange no less than in stocks. In truth, it now develops that the present abnormal condition of the exchange market is due in very large measure to just such speculation. In the Spring, exchange was very generally sold short in anticipation of lower rates this Fall, a number of the most astute bankers in the Street joining in the selling. The hope, of course, was, as is the hope when stocks are sold short, that there would be a decline in prices and that the exchange might be "covered" at a profit.

Instead, there came the untoward developments in the foreign money markets and the altogether unexpected happenings here; bankers abroad refused or were unable to renew their loans made here some time ago; bills here were scarce in offering, the combined result being that there was presented the altogether remarkable sight of a very stiff exchange market and of gold going abroad at a time of year when exchange usually rules easy and gold is coming this way instead of leaving these shores. To some of the short sellers of exchange the lesson has been a rather costly one, and it will probably be found that in the future there will be disposition, in this matter, to make haste more slowly.

Not unnaturally interest attaches to the question whether or not much more gold will go out from this country before the demands abroad are satisfied—though in this connection it is not to be lost sight of that local bankers declare that, whether or not there be more shipments, local money rates will not work higher. As bearing upon the needs abroad, it is perhaps not without significance to note that last week the Bank of France, from which has come the greatest demand of late, bettered its position in substantial manner, not only gaining approximately a million in gold, but, as much to the point from the French standpoint, decreasing its loans by a total of $49,000,000. On the other hand, the Bank of England in the same week lost $3,900,000 in gold, and this notwithstanding that in large measure it had been relieved of the strain upon it by the shifting of the gold demand to this centre. While the reason for this loss of the English institution is not quite clear, it would seem that the demand from the interior markets, perhaps in anticipation of Christmas trade, has been renewed.

A factor that must not be lost sight of, because of its probable money market effect, is the renewed buying of stocks by London, for such purchases may create exchange in sufficient volume to make bills rather than gold much the cheaper form of remittance. Certainly, however this be, the cessation of the very heavy London selling of stocks which has been a feature for the past month will tend to shift the balance again in our favor.

The situation and the general outlook may be summed up, as were they last week, in a very few words, to wit: That, notwithstanding the gold exports, which of course will [illegible]

government bond redemptions, new Klondike gold, the return flow of money from the interior, and the release of a very large amount of capital which for some months has been tied up as a result of the Northern Pacific contest for control.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

The feature of the week in sterling exchange has been not so much the continued strength as the fact that rates are now almost up to the point where gold shipments direct to London may be profitably made, while a triangular operation such as that under which recent exports have been made to Paris would no longer show a profit because of an advance in Paris exchange. If this tendency continues to show itself it is not improbable, so expert foreign exchange authorities say, that the present week will see direct exports to London upon which city apparently is again devolving the burden of supplying the European wants.

However, this prediction is made by these authorities with some reservation in view of the fact that London Stock Exchange operators have lately been selling many "calls" on American securities, just as they did following Mr. McKinley's election, and may be, as they were then, forced to cover these contracts—for the sales have been effected at lower than the present prevailing prices. Should our stock market, therefore, continue to advance, as it is declared it will, there will be the same rush by London operators to buy as there was after the elections. The effect of this may be to require remittances from abroad in volume large enough to modify foreign exchange materially.

The assuring feature of the matter is that whether or not there be gold exports, local bankers insist that the local money market will be in no wise disturbed.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House bank statement yesterday was favorable in some respects and unfavorable in others. The favorable feature was the decided reduction of $4,827,000 in loans in the face of the stock market activity—this being due in part to a release of money involved in the Northern Pacific contest and in part to the liquidation of sterling loans. The unfavorable feature was the loss in cash, which, however, was expected, because of the gold exports and because the heavy bond purchases at the end of the week did not figure on the statement. Specie decreased $1,124,500, legal tenders decreased $2,579,200, deposits decreased $7,643,300, and reserves decreased $1,792,875.

,

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$886,965,000	$785,658,500	$666,326,000
Deposits	930,419,100	851,091,300	744,501,000
Circulation	31,521,400	30,703,700	16,395,400
Specie	177,339,200	134,256,700	137,074,150
Legal tenders	68,955,500	56,122,300	46,397,200
Total res.	$246,294,700	$212,379,000	$183,411,300
Res. required.	227,604,775	207,772,950	186,250,250
Surplus res.	$8,689,925	$4,603,050	*$2,786,950

*Deficit under legal reserve.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 9, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,009,047,825	$819,193,705	+23.2
Boston	126,090,022	109,862,526	+15.0
Philadelphia	70,135,736	62,553,130	+21.7
Baltimore	18,250,961	14,658,194	+24.4
Chicago	135,765,449	99,495,248	+36.5
St. Louis	40,884,587	28,948,616	+42.2
New Orleans	14,770,173	11,688,516	+26.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,421,735,749	$1,144,299,907	+24.2
Other cities, 5 days	250,004,610	204,187,611	+22.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,671,890,359	$1,348,367,606	+24.0
All cities, 1 day	405,953,287	364,100,095	+11.2
Total, all cities, for week	$2,077,843,646	$1,712,467,698	+21.3

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Nov. 2 to 8.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Monterey	Vera Cruz	$125
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	2,000
Patria	Fayal	2,250
Julia	Curacao	3,300
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Monterey	Vera Cruz	6,000
Morro Castle	Havana	115,500
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Athos	Porto Colombia	470
Gold Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	7,026
Seneca	Tampico	8,080
Monterey	Vera Cruz	1,521
Athos	Carthagena	2,500
Athos	Greytown	2,976
Athos	Porto Colombia	117,431
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	56,963
Seneca	Tampico	59,363
Monterey	Vera Cruz	8,656
Athos	Carthagena	6,805
Gold Ore—		
Capac	Valparaiso	25
Total		$462,980

Exports, New York, Nov. 4 to 9.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Nov. 4	Kr. M. Theresia	Cherbourg, G. B.	$1,026,106
Nov. 4	Kr. M. Theresia	Cherbourg, S. B.	312,190
Nov. 5	Aug. Victoria	London, S. B.	187,510
Nov. 6	Aug. Victoria	London, S. C. (Mex.)	32,800
Nov. 6	Aug. Victoria	Cherbourg, G. C. (Fr.)	118,000
Nov. 6	Aug. Victoria	Lisbon, G. C. (U. S.)	260,000
Nov. 8	Aug. Victoria	London, G. B.	1,000,000
Nov. 8	Umbria	London, S. B.	19,600
Nov. 8	Umbria	London, S. C. (Mex.)	6,200
Total			$3,362,116

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 1	Campania	London, S. B.	$292,915
Nov. 1	Campania	London, S. C. (Mex.)	1,200
Nov. 1	Etruria	Liverpool, G. B.	527
Nov. 2	Ft. Wayne	[illegible] (U. S.)	1,400

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,156,200	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$20,840,000	$4,049,000	$1,525,000	$21,442,000	$898,000
2,050,000	2,093,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	24,116,000	5,558,000	2,082,000	28,648,000	.....
2,000,000	1,136,700	Merchants' Nat.	12,223,200	1,896,300	1,000,300	14,362,600	.....
2,000,000	2,317,200	Mechanics' National	14,213,000	2,651,000	886,000	14,980,000	.....
1,500,000	3,097,000	Bank of America	19,828,400	2,797,600	2,340,800	21,690,700	.....
1,000,000	257,800	Phenix Nat.	4,697,000	1,015,000	190,000	4,580,000	40,600
10,000,000	6,630,300	National City	114,137,000	29,210,000	5,986,000	129,435,000	4,165,000
300,000	7,000,400	Chemical Nat.	25,038,800	8,436,700	2,741,000	20,740,000	.....
000,000	295,800	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,215,100	997,700	556,700	5,091,300	248,600
1,500,000	1,964,700	Gallatin Nat.	9,668,100	1,253,800	994,300	8,232,500	987,800
500,000	73,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,065,000	361,200	75,100	1,330,800	49,800
400,000	183,000	Mechanics' & Traders'	2,980,000	253,000	233,000	3,051,000	.....
200,000	184,100	Greenwich	898,200	106,200	107,300	814,100	.....
950,000	515,900	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,737,400	895,900	147,900	4,202,900	480,000
1,200,000	554,100	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,761,900	298,100	331,700	4,188,700	.....
3,000,000	3,411,200	Am. Exch. Nat.	31,458,000	5,826,000	1,058,000	26,212,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,904,500	Nat. Bank of Commerce	75,265,100	19,040,100	5,745,900	68,029,000	7,487,700
1,000,000	1,587,300	National Broadway	6,876,000	796,900	355,300	5,876,600	211,300
1,000,000	1,361,800	Mercantile Nat.	14,386,700	2,027,600	1,557,900	14,957,800	990,200
422,700	512,600	Pacific Bank	3,500,900	250,900	361,600	3,125,500	.....
450,000	977,900	Chatham Nat.	5,990,300	817,600	900,800	6,078,700	49,000
200,000	350,800	People's	2,156,400	270,400	385,500	2,778,000	.....
1,000,000	1,025,600	Nat. Bank of N. A.	11,972,900	1,751,900	1,142,000	12,177,900	725,300
3,000,000	5,055,200	Hanover Nat.	46,786,600	11,091,400	5,727,500	54,525,800	2,986,500
500,000	475,300	Irving Nat.	4,159,000	532,700	415,000	4,262,000	246,600
000,000	382,500	National Citizens'	3,714,800	902,100	222,200	3,990,800	572,600
500,000	289,800	Nassau	2,496,800	402,300	216,400	3,054,800	.....
900,000	1,012,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,132,100	736,400	655,700	6,182,700	50,000
1,000,000	225,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	4,158,900	928,900	363,500	4,757,700	49,300
1,400,000	1,849,700	Corn Exchange	22,516,000	4,227,000	2,235,000	23,528,000	.....
300,000	406,000	Oriental	2,125,700	193,900	329,400	2,100,500	.....
1,500,000	6,104,400	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,351,000	3,290,000	1,300,000	20,484,000	49,500
2,000,000	3,966,700	National Park	48,995,000	13,837,000	3,105,000	61,540,000	49,000
250,000	199,900	East River Nat.	1,170,000	171,400	192,700	1,535,700	50,000
3,000,000	2,563,200	Fourth Nat.	22,788,500	4,154,800	2,460,000	24,306,500	50,000
1,000,000	582,200	Central Nat.	10,325,000	2,072,000	1,107,000	13,258,000	560,000
300,000	996,800	Second Nat.	9,768,000	1,574,000	954,000	10,122,000	251,800
750,000	71,600	Ninth Nat.	3,963,400	388,900	212,300	2,157,500	67,200
10,000,000	11,407,900	First National	78,961,800	15,845,100	2,328,400	75,015,100	2,333,000
500,000	250,000	New York Nat. Exch.	3,967,100	597,900	405,700	3,778,400	347,700
250,000	742,700	Bowery	3,120,000	350,000	332,000	3,327,000	.....
200,000	804,200	New York County Nat.	3,901,600	641,200	320,700	4,361,500	50,000
750,000	404,800	German-American	3,606,400	571,100	280,100	3,535,300	.....
1,000,000	2,657,300	Chase Nat.	41,835,700	11,033,900	1,935,200	50,293,600	700,000
100,000	1,407,900	Fifth Avenue	9,126,400	2,246,700	372,400	10,197,900	.....
200,000	584,800	German Exchange	2,414,500	213,200	665,200	3,184,600	.....
200,000	886,700	Germania	2,045,500	410,200	227,100	4,384,400	.....
300,000	1,014,800	Lincoln Nat.	13,772,300	1,568,800	2,290,000	16,261,100	245,600
1,000,000	1,158,100	Garfield Nat.	7,628,000	1,518,700	340,600	7,735,400	40,500
200,000	371,700	Fifth Nat.	2,203,200	421,700	125,100	2,317,700	195,200
300,000	1,110,700	Bank of the Metropolis	5,755,700	1,230,500	488,000	7,463,100	.....
200,000	436,600	West Side	3,684,000	388,000	377,000	2,984,000	.....
500,000	1,015,800	Seaboard Nat.	13,756,000	1,889,000	2,040,000	16,285,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,278,200	Western Nat.	35,382,700	7,838,700	2,695,600	41,985,300	50,000
300,000	520,400	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,236,000	512,000	553,000	4,307,000	75,000
500,000	789,000	Liberty Nat.	6,784,300	1,148,100	425,000	6,586,100	497,000
1,000,000	442,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,238,300	700,400	304,700	4,092,700	.....
250,000	605,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,861,100	1,400,700	636,500	9,060,700	99,000
350,000	416,500	Astor Nat.	4,097,000	840,000	211,000	4,118,000	350,000
500,000	380,100	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,756,200	415,600	107,900	2,037,200	380,000
70,750,000	81,496,000	Total, National banks.					
11,172,700	15,469,400	Total, State banks.					
81,922,700	98,965,400	Totals	886,965,000	177,339,200	68,955,500	953,419,100	31,521,400

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 30, 1901; 18 State banks, Sept. 12, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Nov. 9 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'r'ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$192,200.00	$6,350.00	$22,250	$27,700.00	.....	$94,000.00
Colonial	100,000	1,756,400.00	37,000.00	168,500	205,100.00	.....	1,556,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,058,000.00	117,000.00	109,000	229,000.00	$3,000.00	2,809,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,135,911.58	43,178.74	47,028	175,188.65	25,000.00	1,303,099.76
Fidelity	200,000	447,615.00	11,305.00	25,407	62,637.00	.....	427,546.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,253,200.00	64,400.00	54,400	215,700.00	.....	1,579,700.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,265,695.13	20,775.21	58,524	183,406.25	3,711.85	1,439,221.67
Hamilton	200,000	1,709,000.00	121,490.00	120,100	124,000.00	5,000.00	1,520,000.00
Jefferson	200,000	998,700.00	11,900.00	71,400	126,400.00	90,200.00	878,500.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,236,700.00	106,300.00	152,300	262,200.00	52,300.00	2,921,700.00
Mutual	200,000	1,432,172.80	40,214.34	94,271	216,969.62	266.93	1,415,638.86
National Commercial	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,573,279.00	27,585.00	157,402	288,044.00	41,148.00	1,833,156.00
Plaza	100,000	2,325,000.00	139,000.00	220,000	709,000.00	.....	2,625,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,626,289.22	18,015.82	85,446	79,142.50	.....	1,076,279.30
State	100,000	3,784,000.00	337,000.00	159,000	162,000.00	293,000.00	4,482,000.00
Twelfth Ward	300,000	1,351,000.00	37,000.00	170,000	96,000.00	.....	1,731,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,045,400.00	46,800.00	101,800	52,300.00	73,300.00	1,128,500.00
Union Square	200,000	2,273,574.47	44,031.95	238,284	84,403.16	.....	2,587,681.85
Varick	100,000	842,200.00	11,000.00	85,100	129,800.00	400.00	932,500.00
Washington	100,000	897,540.00	8,856.00	47,027	52,084.00	14,140.00	990,095.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,562,200.00	36,700.00	157,500	85,800.00	10,000.00	1,403,100.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	180,000	1,227,963.00	11,958.00	36,572	142,853.00	60,547.00	1,294,745.00
Broadway	100,000	1,676,570.72	11,362.16	147,048	181,163.77	.....	1,781,357.35
Brooklyn	300,000	1,974,700.00	51,500.00	30,400	127,200.00	4,900.00	1,000,000.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	372,500.00	13,900.00	35,100	44,200.00	9,800.00	363,200.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	795,100.00	35,900.00	31,100	64,200.00	8,900.00	644,700.00
Kings County	150,000	691,100.00	32,300.00	25,400	83,400.00	15,900.00	716,500.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,733,000.00	320,300.00	142,100	362,000.00	.....	3,214,400.00
Mechanics'	500,000	2,711,400.00	199,000.00	144,500	614,200.00	10,000.00	4,405,000.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	991,261.95	21,024.00	66,585	79,858.67	74,352.01	1,010,096.99
Merchants'	100,000	736,400.00	7,100.00	83,205	38,064.00	.....	732,200.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,951,000.00	155,000.00	271,000	547,000.00	94,000.00	4,201,000.00
National City	500,000	2,783,000.00	143,000.00	261,000	439,000.00	70,000.00	3,170,000.00
North Side	100,000	904,437.95	9,523.38	51,085	43,281.50	31,000.00	894,555.53
People's	100,000	894,800.00	40,100.00	61,500	55,000.00	531,400.00	853,600.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	534,626.00	8,545.00	42,541	73,696.00	31,318.00	540,566.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,126,200.00	94,100.00	18,000	147,000.00	45,000.00	1,000,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	150,000	518,786.00	12,965.00	36,744	126,623.00	2,000.00	803,380.00
Union	100,000	627,980.00	27,300.00	54,000	74,100.00	56,000.00	704,200.00
Wallabout	100,000	809,700.00	25,600.00	30,000	45,100.00	36,400.00	891,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	200,000	421,400.00	17,300.00	10,675	98,500.00	11,500.00	396,300.00
First National, S. I.	200,000	731,000.00	30,000.00	14,000	194,300.00	.....	394,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,354,200.00	307,800.00	310,700	1,150,000.00	258,800.00	6,063,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,196,553.00	66,341.00	53,334	219,036.00	106,921.00	1,888,481.00
Second National	250,000	1,178,100.00	94,300.00	19,000	221,900.00	.....	1,045,100.00
Third National	200,000	998,926.49	35,273.92	66,169	268,811.70	44,546.05	1,175,395.66
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,147,400.00	105,402.00	24,000	202,700.00	182,800.00	2,142,100.00
Second National	125,000	977,010.00	28,124.00	25,450	40,300.00	5,700.00	804,670.00

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$176,484,956
Gold	110,401,722
Silver	11,973,918
United States notes	8,228,787
Treasury notes of 1890	80,402
National bank notes	1,289,294
Total receipts this day	1,916,060
Total receipts this month	14,234,269
Total receipts this year	206,205,181
Total expenditures this day	1,718,009
Total expenditures this month	13,223,669
Total expenditures this year	177,842,771
Deposits in National banks	116,725,198

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,016,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$321,311,089
Silver dollars	359,812,000
Silver dollars of 1890	57,170
Silver bullion of 1890	41,015,880
Total	$806,682,059

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$313,801,020
Silver certificates outstanding	[illegible]
Treasury notes outstanding	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$13,241,[illegible]
Gold certificates	24,134,000
Silver coin and bullion	4,464,[illegible]
Silver certificates	1,055,[illegible]
United States notes	1,[illegible]
Other assets	24,1[illegible]
Total in Treasury	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	116,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Current liabilities	[illegible]

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans, and 4¾@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $315,900,042; balance, $11,333,448; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $320,423.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87@4.87½; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83@4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.18@5.18¾, less 1-16 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅝ and 40⅝@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying 3/8 discount; selling par. St. Louis—[illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 9, 1901.

NOV

		Range for Year 1901.			Last Sale.	1900. Asked.
		Highest.		Lowest.		
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	93½	Mar 15	85	Jan 7	97 Nov 8	96¾	97½
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	105¾	Sep 23	101½	May 14	105¾ Nov 9	102¾	103¼
Do registered	A O	104	Jun 17	101¾	Oct 22	101¾ Oct 22	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	99	Jun 14	95¾	Jan 4	99¼ Nov 9	98¼	99½
Do do registered	Nov.	98	May 17	94	May 14	95 May 17	..	98¾
Do stamped		98¾	Jun 29	96	Jan 29	98¾ Nov 9	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	108	May 18	108	May 18	108 May 18	107	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¾	Jun 28	94¾	Sep 12	96¾ Nov 5	96¾	97
Do do registered		95¾	Mar 18	87	Oct 28	95 Oct 28	93	..
Do do registered	A O	103	Mar 11	80	May 9	103¼ Nov 9	103	103¼
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103	Mar 8	96¾	Nov 3	103½ Nov 9	..	..
Do do registered	*M S	110	May 3	100¾	May 12	108¾ Nov 9	108¾	109
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S	110	May 3	100¾	May 12	108¾ Nov 9	108¾	109
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	92	Jun 24	83¾	Jan 21	90 Nov 9	89½	90½
Do do registered	J J	91	Jun 4	90	Jun 4	90 June 4	..	..
Do do registered	M N*	91¾	Mar 18	87½	May 23	89 Oct 26	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 5½s, 1925	M N*					105¾ Oct 26	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	*A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	..	..	..	..	111 Jne 5, 99	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	118¾	Jul 9	115	Jan 3	118¾ Nov 1	118¾	120
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	131	Jun 3	127	Oct 8	127 Oct 6	129	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	139	Feb 7	129	Oct 3	129 Nov 7	126¾	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	..	..	..	..	108 Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	..	..	..	..	103 No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J J	106¾	Apr 15	103¾	Jul 8	106¾ Nov 4	106	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	127¾	Mar 10	119¾	Jan 15	124 Nov 8	122¾	..
Do do registered	*A O	..	..	..	..	117 No 29,00	..	..
Do do registered	*A O	..	..	..	..	117 No 29,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J D	..	..	..	..	134 Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	..	..	..	..	113¾ De 6, 00	113¾	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1906	J J	100	Jun 27	105¾	Jul 1	107 Nov 7	107	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111	Jun 21	107	Sep 13	107 Nov 5	106	..
Do do registered	*M S	108	Mar 22	106¾	Apr 17	107 Aug 5	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J	93	Apr 26	86	Jan 21	93 Nov 9	91½	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	105¾	Apr 30	96	Jan 31	103 Nov 9	103	106
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120¾	Jun 24	97¼	Jan 18	107¾ Nov 9	100¾	107
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	109¾	Jun 24	97¼	Jan 18	107¾ Nov 9	100¾	107
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	105¾	Sep 18	105¾	Sep 18	105¾ Sept. 18	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J	84	Aug 28	69	Jan 3	72¾ Nov 9	71¾	72¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J	38¾	Mar 6	30	Jan 3	39¾ Nov 9	30¾	39¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	J	21	Jun 21	8	Jan 18	16¾ Nov 9	16¾	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	..	..	..	..	95 De 27,99	103	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	..	..	..	..	102 Jne 20,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	..	..	..	..	106 Oc 24, 00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	106	Mar 30	104¾	Jul 24	104¾ July 24	101½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	137¼	Mar 2	127	Jan 22	131 Nov 2	128	..
Do do registered	Q J	137	Mar 2	127	Jan 17	130 Nov 4	125¾	130¼
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	107	Oct 29	102¾	Nov 9	104 Nov 9	103	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	105¾	Jul 31	102	Jun 21	104 Nov 4	104	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J	114	Jun 4	112	Jul 25	114 Oct 28	114¾	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117	Apr 10	113¾	Jun 8	114 Oct 28	112	114¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	111	Feb 7	115	Oct 8	116 Oct 10	116	117¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	122	Feb 7	119	Jul 22	119½ Nov 7	119½	120¾
Do do registered	*M N	121	Jun 24	116	Apr 20	116 July 15	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	108¾	Jan 4	107	Nov 8	108 Nov 9	106¾	107½
Do do registered	*M S	102	Apr 18	102	Apr 18	103 Apr 18	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	107¾	Apr 30	103	Sep	105¾ Nov 7	104½	105¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*J J	103	Jan 11	99	Jul 12	99 Sept 23	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	103 No 25,00	105	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	..	..	..	..	101¼ Ap 29,99	104	..
Ells., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	*M S	102¾	Jan 14	100	Sep 11	101 Nov 9	101	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	103¾	Jan 9	102¼	Nov 2	102¾ Nov 2	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, g. l. 1912	A O	..	..	..	..	105¾ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	94	Jan 12	86	Oct 1	87¾ Nov 8	87	87½
Do certificates of interest		93¾	Jun 4	91¼	Jan 3	93¼ June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry 3½s, 1950	J*	87¾	Jun 21	85¾	Jan 14	85¾ Oct 29	85	85½
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J*	108¾	Jun 28	100¾	Jul 8	107¾ Oct 15	107¾	108¾
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	112¾	Apr 16	109¾	Jul 29	110¾ Oct 26	108	110¾
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	114	Apr 12	112¾	Jun 4	112¾ Oct 29	112¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	107	Mar 8	103¾	Oct 19	103¾ Oct 19	103¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	102¾	Jan 7	101	Sep 26	101¾ Oct 24	101¾	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jun 4	100¾ June 4	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*A O	..	..	..	..	104¾ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J*	104¼	Jan 28	101¾	Jul 13	102¾ Nov 4	103	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	113	Apr 17	102¾	Aug 9	100¾ Aug 9	110	110½
Do do registered	*M N	112¾	Apr 17	102¾	Aug 9	100¾ Aug 9	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*M S	123¾	Feb 25	120	Oct 24	120 Oct 24	120	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	115	May 16	112	Aug 12	113¾ Sept 18	113¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J O*	140	Mar 28	133¾	Jan 11	136¾ Oct 19	136¾	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	127	Apr 30	115	Jan	121¼ Nov 9	121¼	122½
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	115 Ny 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	125	Mar 19	112¾	Jan 23	120¾ Oct 8	121¼	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J*	117	Apr 15	113	Jan 21	115¾ Nov 6	115	..
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	114½	Jun 6	110¾	Jan 11	113¾ Oct 29	113	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J*	129¾	Jun 18	118	Jan 15	124 Nov 6	124½	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J*	192¾	Apr 23	180	May 31	189¾ Oct 29	187	..
Do 7s, £ 1902						172¾ Ap 10,00	187	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	*J	190	Jan 28	183	Oct 15	183 Oct 15	187	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	194	Apr 20	180	Jul 23	188¾ Oct 29	187	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J	188	May 22	185	Oct 16	187 Oct 16	187	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J*	117¾	Apr 4	117¾	Oct 14	117¾ Oct 30	116¾	116¾
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J	119	Mar 11	114¾	Jul 20	117¾ Nov 9	117¾	119
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1910	J	127	Apr 13	123¾	Aug 12	122¾ Oct 22	124	125
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	128¾	May 28	110¾	Jan 12	110¾ May 24	110¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	110¾	Feb	106	Sep 26	106¾ Oct 16	117	118¾
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	118	Jan 16	116	Sep 10	116¾ Oct 16	116	118¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	122	Mar 5	111¾	Aug 8	119 Nov 7	118¾	120½
Do C. & M. Div. 5s, 1926	J*	122¾	Apr 1	118	Aug 6	119¾ Oct 14	120¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J*	110¾	Apr 12	110	Jan 30	108 July 30	110	..
Do C. & I. Slop. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J*	121	Apr 12	116¾	Jul 1	117¾ Oct 23	118¾	121
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J*	130	Feb 27	116¾	Jul	118 Oct 19	118¾	..
Do terminal g. 6s, 1914	J*	115¾	May 2	111½	Aug 15	114 Nov 8	114	115
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J	..	..	..	..	137½ Jul 18,99	133½	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J	116¾	Mar 2	111¾	Aug	113 Oct 23	114¾	115
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114½	Mar 1	110	Jul	111½ Nov 6	110¾	112
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	105¾ Fe 10,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	115¾	Feb 11	116	Jul	2 116 July 2	117	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	127	Mar 11	118¾	Sep 12	118¾ Sept 12	120	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142½	Mar 19	134¼	Jan 15	140 Oct 8	137½	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	108	Mar 19	104¼	Jun 20	105¾ Oct 9	106	106¼
Do do registered	J D*	108	Mar 26	104¾	Jul	2 106 Oct 30	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	116¾	Mar 8	111¾	May 13	116 July 23	114¾	117
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	111 Oc 18, 99	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110¼	Mar 12	106¾	Jan 24	108¾ Aug 12	106¾	..
Do do registered	A O*	107¾	May 24	107¾	May 24	107¾ May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	125¾	Jan 2	121¾	May 7	121¾ Nov 1	121¼	122
Do do registered	*M N	122	May 27	122	Jan 11	123 May 28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	110¾	Apr 17	108	Jan	7 110 Aug 27	108	109
Do do registered	M N*	106¾	Apr 17	108	Oct	3 108 Oct 3	..	109
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	115¾	Oct 23	114	Oct	23 114 Oct 23	..	..
Do do registered	A O	115	Oct 23	114	Oct	23 114 Oct 23	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	115	Mar 20	106¾	Jul	1 110 Nov 9	..	..
Do do registered	F A	115	..	..	..	107 Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	111	Oct	2	106¾	Mar 18 111 Oct 2	..	..
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	..	..	103 No 19,98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	..	..	..	..	120¾ No 10,00	121	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	113 Jan 23	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	111¾	Jun 29	110¾	Aug 29	110½ Aug 30	110¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	111	Mar 20	110¾	Oct 14	110¾ Oct 14	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	141¼	Apr 19	135¾	May 29	137 Sept 28	134½	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	107¾	Feb 21	107¾	Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	104½	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A	127¾	Jun 25	122¾	Feb 4	125¾ Nov 4	126¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1924	A O	121	Mar 12	120¾	Jan 2	120 Sept 23	..	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	143¾	Apr 8	114¾	Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	130¼	..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	113	Apr 25	113	Apr 25	113 Apr 25	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	131½	May 6	127¾	Jul	10 128¾ Sept 18	126¾	..
Do registered	J J	132¾	Mar 27	126¾	Jul	22 127¾ Sept 18	127¾	129
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	110	Jan 26	104¾	Sep	12 106¾ Nov 6	106¾	106¾
Do do registered	*J J	108	May 25	103¾	Jun	18 106¾ Nov 4	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	99¾	Feb 20	98¾	Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1903	*J J	..	..	..	..	95¼ Au 25,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	..	..	..	..	97 De 19,00	..	..
Keo & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	112¾	Mar 21	110¾	Apr	3 111¾ Aug 5	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	112	Oct	1	107	Oct 1 107 Oct 1	..	..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	142	May	7	134¼	Jan 16 141 Nov 2	140	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	140¾	Mar 11	134	Feb	8 140 Oct 26	138¾	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J D	132	Mar	7	127¾	Nov 5 132 Nov 5	129¾	130¾
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140	Mar 22	140	Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140¾	..
Chi. Terre Haute g. 4s, 1947	J*	98	Mar 15	91	Nov	7 91 Nov 9	91	92
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N*	107¾	Jan 15	104	Jan	9 107¼ July 11	103¼	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾	Jan 28	117	Sep	17 118 Sept 18	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off.	J D*	..	..	..	..	100 Oc 29, 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & Gulf gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J	..	..	..	..	103 Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	..	..	..	115 De 14,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	..	..	..	..	112¾ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115	Mar 15	115	May 22	114 July 3	111¼	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s, 1993	*J D	105¾	Mar 27	101	Jan	4 104¾ Nov 2	103¾	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan	10 99 Jan 10	102	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	103¾	Apr 9	102	May	16 102 Nov 8	101¼	103
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	99 My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	100	Apr	2	100	Apr 2 100 June 14	96¾	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J*	..	..	..	..	83 No 22,99	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J*	104¼	Apr	8	98¾	Jan 15 101 Oct 10	102¾	105
C. I. & L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	F O*	100	Jun	6	104	May 7 105 Nov 9	..	..
Do con. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 04	105	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	*J J	115½	Feb 16	113¾	Jan 18	113½ Oct 10	115¾	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	94	Mar 25	85	Apr	8 98¾ Nov 8	98	99
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	74½	Sep 27	45¾	Jan 22	78½ Nov 9	77	78
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	138	Jun 10	130	May 10	131¼ July 29	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	138¼	Jun 18	133	Jul	22 133 July 29	..	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	..	..	..	..	103¾ No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1001	*A O	..	..	..	..	101¾ De 7, 00	..	..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	..	..	..	..	111 Se 5, 00	115	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	130¾	Mar	8	124¾	May 29 129¾ May 29	129	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	J*	87¾	Mar	1	78	Jan 24 81¼ Nov 8	81	81½
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J*	97	Mar	30	77	Jan 25 81¼ Oct 28	81¼	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	89¾	Apr	30	83	Jan 4 88¾ Nov 8	88¼	88½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	122½	Jan	8	120¾	Apr 10 120¾ Apr 10	..	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117¾	May	6	117¾	May 6 117¾ May 6	115¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	140	Feb	19	136½	Jun 25 138 Oct 30	133¾	136
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	140¼	Apr	9	136¾	Jul 10 140 Oct 17	138	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	140 Oc 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	136¼	May	23	133¾	Jul 1 135¾ Oct 26	135¾	..
Do registered						135¾ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	111¾	Jul	2	118¾	Mar 5 119½ July 2	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	104¾	Sep	25	104¾	Sep 25 104¾ Sept 25	111	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	147½	May	2	145¼	Mar 19 147½ May 2	..	..
Do registered	M S*	150	Feb	15	149	Aug	5 149 Aug 5	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	117	Feb	7	116	Jun 27 116 Oct 18	113¾	..
Do registered	*A O	..	..	..	..	122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	111½	Jun	18	110¼	Nov 8 110¼ Nov 8	110¼	..
Do do registered	*A O	112½	Feb	15	112	June 27 112 June 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	153½	Jun	25	150¾	May 3 152 Oct 8	146¼	..
Do registered	*M N	151	Jan	17	151	Jan 17 151 Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104½	Jun	25	100	Jan 22 103 Nov 8	102¾	103¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	111	May	20	108	Jan 10 111 June 11	108¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	114¾	Nov	7	107	Jan 10 115¾ Nov 9	112¾	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D*	98	Jun	28	92	Sep 6 94¾ Nov 8	..	96¼
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	111	Feb	28	109¾	Jan 19 111 Feb 28	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	92	Mar	12	85	Jan 21 92 Nov 9	92	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	92	Oct	31	65	Jan 21 88 Nov 9	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	116	Sep	3	110¼	Jan 18 113 Oct 17	113	..
Dul., Red W. & Bx. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J J	..	..	..	..	95¾ Fe 11,00	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	116	Oct	22	112	Jan 11 116 Oct 22	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Apr	18	112¾	Apr 18 112¾ Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	119¾	Jan	7	116¾	Jan 7 116¾ Jan 22	..	119
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	*M N	120¾	Jan	7	120¾	Apr 13 121¾ Apr 13	116	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	118	Jan	26	111	Jul 29 111 July 29	112	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	123	Feb	11	123¾	Mar 6 123¾ Mar 6	118¾	122
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J O*	106	Sep	9	107	Jul 1 108 Nov 6	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	143¾	Feb	20	133	Sep 26 140 Oct 23	140¾	142½
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	135¾	Mar	20	125¾	May 17 135¾ May 17	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	160	Mar	7	156	Jan 25 157¾ Aug 29	154¾	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	138¾	Apr	3	136¾	Apr 3 138¾ Oct 19	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1930	A O	106	Jun	3	105	Apr 10 107 Sept 28	105¾	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	129¾	Oct	1	120	Jan 8 125¾ Oct 17	125¾	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & C. 1st c. 5s, 1913	J J	122	May	22	116¼	Aug 7 118¾ Aug 7	118	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	..	..	..	..	105 Oc 27, 98	112¾	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	101¼	Jun	26	95¾	Jan 21 98¾ Nov 8	96¾	96¼
Do registered	J J	99	Aug	16	99	Aug 16 99 Aug 16	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	91	Jun	24	82¾	Jan 23 88¾ Nov 9	88¼	88½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	98¾	Jun	13	92¾	Aug 12 94¾ Nov 7	94	94¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	119	Oct	1	111	Jan 4 118 Oct 23	117¾	119¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	94	Feb	11	84	Feb 11 87 Feb 11	89	90
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	108¾	Nov	2	100	Mar 6 108¾ Nov 2	108	109
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	115¾	Jun	8	115½	Jun 8 115½ Nov 1	115½	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J	114	May	3	107½	Jan 15 110 Oct 15	110¾	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118¾	Mar	18	115	Oct 19 115½ Oct 30	115¼	117¼
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	..	..	..	..	65 No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J*	131	Jun	8	125	Jul 8 125 Oct 30	123¾	125
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	111	Mar	19	107	May 28 108 Nov 9	108	110
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A J	..	..	..	..	110 May, 93	112	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	..	..	..	..	110 Sep., 91	100	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J	114	Aug	28	106	Feb 21 114 Aug 28	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	100 Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	..	..	..	..	80¾ May 96	104	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	..	..	..	..	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	111	May	20	76¼	Jan 4 107¾ Nov 9	107¾	108
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	92	Jan	6	67	Jan 21 87 Nov 8	86¼	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	105	Oct	30	101	May 31 105 Oct 30	102	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	..	..	..	..	106 De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	..	..	..	..	98¾ No 27,00	..	..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	..	..	..	..	88½ Ja 22, 00	107	..
Green B

1901

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 15	93¾	Aug 1	94½	Oct 29	95	..
Do do registered	*F A	97	Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96	Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998	*F A	99	Jan 29	95	May 16	97	Nov 8	96½	97
Do do registered	*F A	97½	Jan 10	94	Aug 20	95	Nov 7	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116¾	Mar 6	111	Jul 11	112¾	Nov 9	112¾	113¼
Do registered	*J J	115¾	Mar 28	110¾	Jul 12	112¾	Nov 4	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	112¼	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111¼	Oct 10	112	115
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 23,98	..	..
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	115¾	May 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	102	Fb 4, 00	104	..
N.Y.& Put.1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A O*	104¼	Nov 7	104¼	Nov 7	104¼	Nov 7	106	..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	129	Sep 11	125¾	Oct 23	125*	Oct 23	125	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	108	Jan., 97	..	..
Ox. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap. 12,99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Oc. 15, 00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107¾	Jul 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1962	Sep.	105¾	Aug 30	99¾	Aug 6	105¾	Nov 8	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½	May 8	121	....	122½	May 8	..	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—									
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A	117¾	May 15	117	Feb 18	117¾	May 15	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	111	Jun 11	109¾	Jun 11	110¾	Oct 23	105¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111	May 2	109¾	Sep 16	109¾	Sept 16	104¾	..
De g. 3½s, 1997	J D	111¾	May 17	106¾	Jun 11	110¾	Oct 15	109	..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	110¾	Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & St. L. 1st gtd. L.S.& M.S.1901	*F A	..	....	..	....	108*	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128	Jun 19	128	Jun 19	128	June 19	..	..
Flits., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932	J J*	140¾	Apr 12	140¾	Apr 12	140¾	Apr 12	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106¾	Mar 4	101½	Nov 7	101½	Nov 7	101	101½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	102¼	Mar 11	101¾	Sep 24	101¾	Sept 24	100	100¼
Do 5s, 1909	M S*	113	Jan 3	110¾	Apr 19	119	June 20	116	..
Do 5s, 1931	M S	131¾	Jun 25	127	Jul 26	130	Aug 15	130	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	O N	129	Oct 25	125	Oct 25	125	Oct 29	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	110	Mar 5	110	Mar 5	110	Mar 5	..	..
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 26,00	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109¾	Mar 14	106	Apr 12	107	Oct 31	107	..
Do registered	A O*	107	Apr 8	105	Sep 26	105	Sept 26	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st rcr. 4s, 1903	J D	102	Feb 26	102	Feb 26	102	Feb 26	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	205¾	Jul 29	198	Apr 11	198	Nov 8	200	..
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	197	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	....	202¼	Nov 2	195	Feb 21	202*	Nov 2	202½	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134¾	July 26	132	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125¾	Ja 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Ja 6, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110	Apr 12	108	Sep 27	108	Sept 27	105	..
N.Y.O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	108	Jan 9	101½	Oct 2	104¼	Nov 7	103¾	104¾
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Mar 28	110¾	May 14	112¾	July 23	110¾	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	139	Apr 2	132	May 21	132	May 21	132	135
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	124	Aug 29	121	Apr 4	131¾	Oct 11	132	..
Imp. and ext. 5s, 1934	*F A	133¾	Apr 22	129¾	Sep 25	131	Oct 17	131	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107¾	Jun 3	107¾	Jun 3	107¾	July 1	107	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989	*J J	100	Oct 29	99	Jul 18	101	Nov 6	100	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996	A O*	106	Mar 9	96¾	Jan 21	102¾	Nov 8	..	..
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	97¾	Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry.& l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	106	Mar 7	103	Jul 18	104¾	Nov 8	104¾	104¾
Do registered	Q J	105¾	Mar 28	103¾	Jul 12	104¾	Nov 8	..	..
Do gen. Ben g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q N	73¾	Apr 30	69¾	Jan 21	71¾	Nov 6	72¾	73¾
Do do registered	Q F	72¾	Jan 8	69	Oct 28	70	Oct 31	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	102	May 28	98¾	Jul 9	99¾	July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	101	Apr 30	95	Sep 7	98¾	Nov 8	..	..
Do do registered	....	00¾	Oct 19	95¾	Oct 8	95¾	Nov 8	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 5s, 1923	*F A	121½	Feb 18	120	Sep 3	121¾	Nov 2	126	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	122	Jul 28,00	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	Q M	..	....	..	....	88¾	May 31,00	89	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	*A O	122¾	Feb 13	122¾	Feb 13	122¾	Feb 13	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O	117	Jan 9	110¾	Oct 7	110¾	Oct 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	106	Jul 12	102	Feb 13	106	July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119	Jun 20	115¾	Jul 8	117	Nov 2	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	113¾	Jun. 8	112	Feb 27	112¾	June 3	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	....	..	....	93	De 12,00	103	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J*	..	....	..	....	78	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111	May 22	108	Jan 8	111	Nov 7	110½	..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	103	Dec 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Jan 31	102	May 17	105	Aug 10	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	114¾	Mar 12	112	Jul 22	113¾	Nov 8	113¾	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114¾	Mar 8	110¾	Jul 16	112	Oct 24	112	..
Do gtd. 3½s,col.tr.rcr.cts.,1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,00	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	120¾	Mar 22	121¼	Oct 8	121¼	Oct 8	119	..
Clev. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s,	*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22, 00	122	..
A., 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	Dec 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L.cn.g.gt.4½s, A.1940	A O	115	Mar 28	114	Sep 12	114	Sept 12	113½	115
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	A O	117¾	Feb 13	115	Jun 9	114	July 2	113½	115
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	110¾	Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾	Nov 4	106¼	Jul 24	106¾	Nov 4	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	90¾	Apr 16	87	May 16	87	May 16	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J	139½	Feb 19	132¾	Sep 25	133	Oct 22	135	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾	Apr 12	135	Apr 1	136¼	Apr 12	132½	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	132½	Jan 28	128¾	Apr 11	130	Apr 14	129	..
Penn. R. R. Co. rs. est. g.4s,1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	106	My 12,97	109½	112
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen.4s,1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	116¾	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	113¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.4½s,1941	J J*	113¾	Jan 23	112	Jan 30	112	Jan 30	111½	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾	Jan 20	133¾	Jan 22	133¾	Jan 20	..	..
Do 2d 6½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	107	Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127	Feb 4	128	Jan 16	127	Feb 4	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114¾	Mar 3	108	Jan 10	114	Aug 19	112	..
Do Pt.Huron Div.1st g.5s,1939	*A O	115¾	Nov 7	109	Jan 10	115¾	Nov 7	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 13,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107¾	Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	120	Oct 11	120	Oct 11	120	Oct 11	122	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A.,1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98	111	..
P. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J D*	..	....	..	....	00	Jne 24,00	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	115¾	Sep 11	113¾	Mar 8	113¾	Sep 11	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jne 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101¾	Oct 31	99	Jul 15	101¾	Oct 31	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	....	100¾	Apr 23	98	Jan 21	100	Aug 8	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s,1927	M N*	121¾	Mar 12	121	Feb 16	122¾	Mar 13	120	122
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	J J	90¾	Nov 9	92¾	Jan 8	90¾	Nov 9	89	90¾
Do registered	J J	95	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾	Jan 25	99¾	Jan 4	101	Nov 7	100½	101¼
Do m'g & col.tr.g.4s,1949	*A O	97¾	Jun 12	93¾	Apr 5	96	Aug 15	97	..
Utah C.1st gtd.g.4s,Jan.1,1915	A O	90	Oct 19	90	Oct 19	90	Oct 19	92	97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	103	Feb 27	103	Feb 27	103	Feb 27	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	85	Oct 22	80½	Feb 13	80½	Nov 7	85	85
Do guaranteed	J J*	94½	May 23	92¾	Jan. 8	92¾	Nov 9	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st g. 6s, 1996	*J J	99	Jun 19	98¾	Jan 11	98	Oct 31	94	95
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1996	M N*	115¾	May 21	111¾	Jan 22	111¾	June 6	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	117¾	Apr 25	111¾	Jan 8	114¾	May 23	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, F. & O., 1919	F A*	..	....	..	....	115¾	July 30	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1931	*M N	106	Jun 26	105	Aug 22	105¾	Nov 8	102	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	..	....	..	....	99	May 31	97½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, F. & O., 1927	F A*	..	....	..	....	102¾	Oc 17, 00	112	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 9, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 4s, 1996	J J*	93¾	Apr 2	91¾	Jan 2	92¾	Oct 15	91	95
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100¾	Sep 3	100¾	Sep 3	100¾	Sept 3	99¾	..
Do Con. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1952	*A O	88	Apr 25	86	Feb 8	87	Apr 25	..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*A O	120¾	Jun 21	117	Apr 8	120	May 31	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	91	Oct 21	87½	Oct 21	89	Nov 8	87¾	88¾
St. L. S. W. 1st E. 4s bd.certs.,1989	M N*	89	Mar 14	84¾	Jan 21	87	Nov 6	87¾	88¾
Do M. & se.inc.M.ctf.,Nov.,1989	J J	86	Jan 8	77	Jan 28	80	Nov 6	80	85¾
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d g. 6s, 1909	A O*	119	Feb 26	118¾	Oct 23	118½	Nov 7	118	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	*J J	116	Feb 26	116	May 17	116	Nov 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	128	Feb 27	128	Jan 2	128	Oct 15	130	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Jne 24,00	..	..
Do de reduced to Gold	J J*	118¾	Jan 10	118	Jan 10	118	Oct 31	115	116¾
Do do registered	J J*	118	Jan 10	118	Jan 10	118	Oct 31	..	..
Do Mont. Ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	M S*	104¾	May 6	103¾	Oct 2	103¾	Nov 8	103	..
Do de registered	M S*	..	....	..	....	103	May 6,02	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	123	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mont. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	120	Jan 2	120	Jan 2	120	Oct 31	120	..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Aug 1,00	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Aug 1,00	..	..
Alle. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	120	Oct 31	..	..
Brunc. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,00	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R.R. 1st mtge. g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Jne 27,00	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 4-5 reg. g. 5s, 1937	*M S	..	....	..	....	104	Jne 27,00	..	..
Do 4-5 reg. g. 5s, 1937	*M S	..	....	..	....	104	Jne 27,00	..	..
Do 4-5 registered	*M S	..	....	..	....	104	Jne 27,00	..	..
Cent. Pac. 1st ref. g. 6s, 1949	F A*	..	....	..	....	104	Jne 27,00	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	111¼	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	112	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	117	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J D*	121	Jun 25	111¾	Jan 4	120¾	Nov 8	120	121
Do registered	J J	119	Jun 22	116	Jun 4	117¾	July 12	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-5s,1996	J J	112	Sep 25	100	Jan 21	112	Sept 25	115	..
Do St. Louis Div.1st g. 4s,1951	J J	100	Oct 18	96	Oct 3	100¾	Nov 8	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	116¾	Feb 5	111½	Sep 17	114	Nov 9	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 5s, 1918	J D*	120	Mar 25	120	Mar 25	120	Mar 25	116	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	96½	Oct 29	93	Jul 13	96½	Oct 29	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	121	Jun 12	119¾	Mar 21	121	June 12	120	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5s,1930	J J*	120¾	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 29	119	Nov 7	119	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	121	Apr 10	117	May 28	119¾	Oct 25	118	..
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	115	June 21	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	128	Jun 1	124¼	Feb 7	127¾	Sept 26	127	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	129	Apr 8	124¾	Jan 24	126	July 16	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	95¾	Nov 2	95	Sep 27	93¾	Nov 4	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	J J*	124½	Jun 22	121	Jul 9	123	Nov 2	123	126
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	101¾	Jul 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	111¾	Jul 19	109	Apr 10	110	Oct 14	110	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s,1948	M N*	..	....	..	....	88	De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117	Oct 2	113	May 15	117	Oct 2	114½	..
Do do,gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	116	Aug 14	115	July 10	116	Aug 14	114½	..
Do serial, Series D	A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 18, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E	*A O	114	Sep 10	114	Sep 10	114	Sept 10	112	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924	*F A	..	....	..	....	91¾	De 4, 00	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	126¾	Jun 8	110	Apr 25	120*	Nov 7	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	110	Jun 26	106	Jan. 4	105¾	Oct 14	106	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939	J J	..	....	..	....	117	Jul 25,00	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	116	Mar 18	113¾	Oct 8	113¾	Oct 8	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	116½	May 23	115¼	Mar 12	116½	May 23	115	..
St. L. M. & T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115	Mar 6	115	Mar 6	115	Mar 6	112½	115
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905	*M S	104	Feb 26	104	Feb 26	104	Feb 26	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	J D	129¾	May 3	125¾	Jan 4	120	Nov 7	119	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	100	Jan 22	96	Jan 7	95	Nov 7	..	..
Do Las Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	112	Jun 18	110¾	Jun 18	111	June 18	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	117¾	Apr 10	112	Jul 9	115¾	Oct 30	115	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	108¾	May 17	103	Nov 8	107	Nov 8	105¾	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	115¾	Jan 14	113	Jul 11	114	July 13	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990	*A O	99¾	Jul 16	95	Jan 14	96¾	Oct 16	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	95	Sep 26	86	Jan 24	93	Oct 31	82½	85
Tol., St. L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916	*J D	125¾	....	..	....	120¾	Jne 25,00	..	..
T. St. L. & W. pr. lien g.4½s,1925	J J*	89¾	Apr 30	86	Feb 14	90	Oct 4	80½	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	85¾	May 22	73	Feb 14	84½	Nov 8	81½	82½
Ter., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	100	Nov 2	98	Jan 2	100	Nov 2	100	102
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g.5s,1928	*J D	110	Sep 28	108¾	Jul 17	108	Oct 9	108	..
Ul. Pac. 1st & id. grt. g.4s,1947	J J*	107	Jun 24	105¾	Jul 24	105¾	Nov 8	105¾	106
Do registered	J J*	105¾	Jun 14	104	Apr 26	104½	Sept 4	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M S	120	May 10	103	Mar 28	106¾	Nov 9	105¾	106¾
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909	*J D	110	Feb 27	109	Feb 27	110	Apr 23	107	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 5s, 1946	*J D	103¾	Apr 3	101¾	Jul 22	104	Nov 8	103¾	104¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922	*F A	130	Jan 21	125	Aug 16	127¾	Nov 8	127	128
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	121	Jun 18	115	Jan 2	120	Nov 8	119¾	..
Do non-cum.Inc.A 5s,July,1946	Sep.	106	Jan 21	102¾	Oct 15	103¾	Oct 15	98¾	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	129	Jan 21	115	Jan 21	117¾	Aug 3	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	113	Mar 7	112	Mar 7	115	Mar 7	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	130¾	Apr 15	117	May 15	118	Nov 9	118	119
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	114	Jun 21	107¾	May 15	110¾	Nov 7	..	..
Do deb. certs. A, 1939	J J*	102¾	Feb 8	99¾	Jan 10	99	Nov 7	..	98
Do do B, 1939	J J*	91	Jan 2	89	Jan 2	91	Nov 9	60¾	61¼
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ex.,1941	J J*	111	Jan 28	110	Jan 8	111	Oct 14	111	..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*J J	96¾	May 16	95	Jan 5	98	Sept 23	..	96
St. L. K.C. & N.K.C.B. 1st 6s,1908	A O	112	Feb 25	110	May 4	110¾	Sept 30	107½	..
West. N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	J J*	120	Mar 21	119	Jul 8	120¾	Nov 9	120	121
Do gen. g. 5-4s, 1943	*A O	100¾	Mar 22	95	Jan 5	99¾	Nov 7	98¾	100¾
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	40	Mar 20	31	Feb 15	40	Mar 21	..	..
West Va. Cen. & Pittw. 1st 6s,1911	J J	113¾	Feb 18	112¾	Feb 15	113¾	Mar 30	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A O*	117¾	Mar 28	113	Oct 15	112	Oct 15	112	..
Do Wheal. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	116¾	Mar 13	111½	Feb 13	112¾	May 27	112	114
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	F A*	112	Jun 24	112	Jun 24	112	June 24	110	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1949	M S*	94	May 2	90	Mar 2	92	Nov 8	97½	98¾
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	89¾	Jun 24	85¾	Jan 3	89¾	Nov 9	88	89¾
STREET RAILWAYS.									
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	110¾	Feb 18	106¾	Oct 7	104¾	Nov 8	104½	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	115	Feb 4	111	Jan 15	113¾	Aug 28	113¼	116
B. C. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	M N	105¾	Apr 25	100¼	May 15	102¾	Oct 21	..	..
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s,1950	*F A	103	Jul 25	98	Feb 20	101	Nov 9	100¾	101¼
Bklyn Cs. Rwy. 1st g. 5s, 1948	J D	95	Apr 2	93	Sep 17	91	Nov 9	90¾	91¼
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	*J J	..	....	..	....	110	Ja 20, 99	..	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g.5s,1922	*J D	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Con. Ry & L't'g 1st & ref. g. 4s,1951	J J	101	Oct 23	100¾	Oct 24	100¾	Oct 31	100¾	101¼
Denver Con. Trans. 1st g. 5s, 1933	A O*	..	....	..	....	107¾	Jne 13,99	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry 1st con. g.5s,1903	J J*	102	Oct 21	101¼	Sep 11	102	Oct 30	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g.5s,1997	*F A	122¾	Jan 17	117¾	Feb 4	119¾	Nov 8	119	120
B'way & 7th Av.1st cn.g.5s,1943	J D	122¾	Jan 7	118¾	Jun 17	121¼	Oct 28,	121	121½
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	119¾	De 5, 00	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	M S*	128	Feb 28	121¾	Sep 23	123¾	Nov 7	122¾	..
Lx.Av. & F.Fy 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	M S*	122¾	Feb 14	120	Oct 23	122¾	Nov 7	122	125¾
Met W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	F A*	103¾	Jun 24	98	Feb 1	101	Oct 10	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Lt. con. 20-yr.5s,1926	*F A	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 27, 99

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows; M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	627½	635
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 01	295	300
Astor National	300,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	420	430
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	½	S	July, 1900	128	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	190	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	330	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1901	4075	4175
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	175	..
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	620	630
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1895	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	390	392
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	415	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	320	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	765	765
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	140	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	5	Q	Jun 28, 01	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	300,000	3	S	July 1, 01	160	170
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	680	..
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	565	580
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	510	..
Lincoln National	300,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 01	910	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	275	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	140	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	155
Metropolis	300,000	11	S	Dec., 1900	650	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	155	165
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 01	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1400	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	315	325
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	215	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 15, 01	160	170
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1901	90	95
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov. 1, 01	207	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	575	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	270	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	110	115
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	9	S	July 1, 01	670	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 01	106	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	260	270
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	615	635
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..
TRUST COMPANIES.						
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	290	295
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1880	1925
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	535
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	370	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	440	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 01	1450	1500
Fifth Avenue	500,000	5	S	Sep. 30, 01	900	1050
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 01	295	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 01	415	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	225	235
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	12	S	Aug. 1, 01	345	355
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	275	285
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	455	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 01	320	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 01	265	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	505	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1180	1205
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1275	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 01	975	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	240	245
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	380	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	525	535
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	270	275
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Oct. 10, 01	1370	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	425	445
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1680	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	420	445
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	205	215
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	15	19
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112	112⅝
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 01	66	68

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 5s, 1932	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	1,250,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	79	81
Do con. 5s, 1946	1,250,000	2½	S	June, 1901	89	91
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	80	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105	106
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	39	40
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,300,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95½	96½
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,798,200	..	..	.....	21	22
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	91	96
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
Binghamton Gas.	480,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	78	81
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,905,600	2½	S	Oct., 1901	70½	72½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,236,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	166½	167½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,098,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,053,800	3	S	Jan 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1939	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	79	80½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	900,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,630,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	70	72
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1901	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	90	98
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	100	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	109,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	99	101
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	107½	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	298	302
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107¼	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	51	53
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	84	85
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	130	135
Do preferred	4,253,700	3	S	July, 1901	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	98	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107	107½
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	85	95
Am. El'c Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*35½	36
American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	19	19¼
American Can pf.	44,000,000	..	..	.....	66⅞	67¼
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	29	30½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,800,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4⅜
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 01	54	56
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	53	60
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep., 1901	93	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	10	11½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*13	14
Brit. Excheq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	99	99¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅜	½
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	112	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99	101
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Sep. 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14	15
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	12	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	6	6½
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	26	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	20½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	74	76
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	..	..	.....	88¾	89½
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	18	19
Do preferred	1,600,300	..	..	.....	49	50
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	1⅝	1⅞
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	3	5
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1½
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	57½	65
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	99	100
Havana Com'e'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	45	50
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	800,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 01	110	120
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
Iron St'boat (25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	116	121
Mark's Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	173	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	26¾	27
Do preferred	7,658,800	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 01	82	85
Nat. Gramaphone	900,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 01	100	105
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	165	175
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	988,000	3	S	Sep., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7¼
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31	32
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	90	93
Pes., Dec. & Ev.	3,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	½
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*33	36
Planters' Cumm'g	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	330	340
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 01	200	205
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	101½	102

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,750,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	140	145
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,600	..	..	.....	27¼	27½
Do preferred	18,695,100	..	..	.....	51½	51⅞
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,000	2	S	Oct., 1901	86	86¼
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	12½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	240	260
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,800,000	2½	..	Sep., 1901	79	80½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	6	Q	Sep. 16, 01	707	710
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	4⅝	5¼
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	105¼	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*12⅛	13⅛
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	75	..
T. & P. C. 6s, 1926	240,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	6	6½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 10, 01	65	72½
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*5⅞	6
Union Typewriter	19,000,000	..	..	.....	92	95
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct., 1 01	119	120½
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 01	115	118
U.S. Cast-iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6½
Do preferred	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	30	32
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	92	96
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	49	51
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,250,000	26	Q	Oct. 10, 01	*173	176
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	118	122
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	112	120
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	97	102
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	615	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	85	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	133	137
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	295	302
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	140	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	195	200
North River ($25)	850,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	115
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	135
Phenix, F'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Unit'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	340	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	500	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	230,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅝	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	103
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100½	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	241	242
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112⅛
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	112	114
B. Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108¾	112
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118½	120
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1929	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	102	103
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	180	190
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 01	100	104
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	4	Q	Nov. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	100	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	114	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St.	.....	..	..	.....	..	..
N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	113
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	99
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	104	107
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	27
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	81½	82½
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	30½	31⅝
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,962,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	220
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,570,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1900	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110¼	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	116	118
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	64	70
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1923	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	102	105
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	114½	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
28th & 29th St. 1st

OUR LONDON CABLE.

Continued from Page 1.

Consols installment must have its effect.

The week ends with the promise that if that French capital lately withdrawn from London does not speedily return, at least no more will be taken at present.

The Turkish situation is scarcely perceptible in its effect upon the market here.

October trade returns are not quite satisfactory, but lower prices account somewhat for the fall in both exports and imports. The United States have sent many more sheep and cattle than usual, but there are smaller shipments of wheat and flour as well as cotton.

At this week's hearing before the arbitrator the Yerkes claim of the superiority of his system for electric traction in the underground road to that favored by the Metropolitan people seems rather unfavorable to the American operator. The Gans system had its turn. The Metropolitan claims predominance in the matter on the ground of the larger ownership of the allied lines and larger profits at its end of the business.

E. A. D.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Denver City Tramway Company—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company—Dividend payable.
Montezuma Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Nassau Electric Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Commercial Bank—Special meeting.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pratt & Whitney Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on common.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on second preferred.
Shelby Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable Dec. 16 to holders of record this date.
United States Express Company—Dividend payable.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on assenting stock.

Saturday, Nov. 16.

Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company—Books close.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1901	$12,155,354
Week ended Nov. 9, 1900	11,129,375
From Jan. 1, 1901	480,781,252
From Jan. 1, 1900	462,095,507

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 5, 1901	$9,316,053
Week ended Nov. 6, 1900	9,888,308
From Jan. 1, 1901	432,139,344
From Jan. 1, 1900	457,615,114

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1901	$299,408
Week ended Nov. 7, 1900	2,837,880
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,412,741
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,463,946

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1901	$2,877,715
Week ended Nov. 9, 1900	30,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	35,191,970
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,455,086

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1901	$2,906,610
From Jan. 1, 1901	30,779,229
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,992,118

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1900	$2,837,880

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1901	$132,362
Week ended Nov. 9, 1900	161,861
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,294,809
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,165,234

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1901	$624,672
Week ended Nov. 9, 1900	1,821,255
From Jan. 1, 1901	41,093,615
From Jan. 1, 1900	43,118,084

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1901	$492,309
Week ended Nov. 9, 1900	1,659,373
From Jan. 1, 1901	37,798,813
From Jan. 1, 1900	40,952,724

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1901	$431,770
Week ended Nov. 9, 1900	2,998,741
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,707,550
From Jan. 1, 1900	14,629,180

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1901	$3,502,387
Week ended Nov. 9, 1900	1,851,255
From Jan. 1, 1901	76,285,585
From Jan. 1, 1900	91,573,170

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1901	$3,070,617
From Jan. 1, 1901	68,577,965
From Jan. 1, 1900	76,943,990

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 9, 1900	$1,147,486

LONDON BOURSE.

We now receive telegraphic advices as to daily markets in London during October as to the following named

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
Nov. 9.											
185	195	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29		147 Jan. 10		175	July 22, 1901
225	..	Albany & Bus.	2,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..		..		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	June 11		30 June 11		24½ May 10		28	July 23, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1½	..		77 Jan. 7		79	July 15, 1901
11	12	American Bicycle pf.	9,394,800	..	..	35 Apr. 30		10 Sep. 30		11	Oct. 31, 1901
180	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 3, 1901	5	180½ Sept. 26		180 Apr. 6		180½	Sep. 26, 1901
36	37	American Dis. Tel.	3,340,050	May 15, 1901	1	40 May 3		32 Oct. 4		38½	Oct. 30, 1901
190	195	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	205 Apr. 19		170 Jan. 12		192	Oct. 31, 1901
37	42	Am. Snuff	11,001,700	..	..	40¾ June 8		26 Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,985,300	..	..	2¼ Mar. 29		2 Jan. 16		2⅜	Mar. 29, 1901
143¾	146	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1901	2	150 July 12		137 Jan. 2		146¾	Oct. 24, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1901	3	..		..		*121	Nov. 25, 1886
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,005,000	Oct., 1901	1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1899
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,428,000	July, 1901	2	..		..		109½	Nov 14, 1899
130	140	Bur., C. R. & Northern.	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	3	136 Sept. 24		130 Feb. 23		136	Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1	103¾ Jan. 9		103¾ Jan. 9		103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	12,000,000	..	..	..		..		20¾	Oct. 18, 1900
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..		..		20	Apr. 26, 1900
136	..	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1901	1½	136 Apr. 22		120½ Jan. 3		136	Oct. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1901	2	..		..		92⅜	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1901	1½	..		..		120	June 4, 1883
..	..	Chi. & Union Traction.	20,000,000	..	..	20⅜ May 28		12 Jan. 17		19¾	Oct. 9, 1901
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	½	60 May 28		54⅜ Feb. 11		60	June 1, 1901
104	109	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1901	3½	201 Apr. 11		180 Mar. 29		198	Oct. 22, 1901
..	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	..	..	37 March 6		23½ Jan. 7		32	Aug. 27, 1901
..	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct., 1898	1½	76¾ Mar. 6		67 Aug. 7		72½	Oct. 9, 1901
100	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	11,343,700	Sept. 7, 1901	1¾	*185 May 4		*180 June 24		*180	Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,000,000	..	..	..		..		1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	..		..		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland.	3,420,300	..	..	..		..		11⅝	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,900	..	..	..		..		20	June 12, 1900
..	..	Commercial Cable.	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1901	1¾	189 May 7		165½ Feb. 16		183	July 11, 1901
70	..	Consolidation Coal.	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63 Aug. 2		56¾ Jan. 30		63	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel.	25,000,000	..	..	27¼ Feb. 15		24½ May 10		24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1901	1¾	85¾ Oct. 15		81¼ Feb. 20		84⅝	Nov. 2, 1901
..	65	**Den. & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Nov. 10, 1901	1½	71 June 27		65 Sep. 12		65	Sep. 12, 1901
50	70	Den. & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Nov. 10, 1901	1½	69 July 29		60 July 29		60	July 29, 1901
115	130	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130 April 1		120 Feb. 13		130	April 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas.	4,325,500	May 15, 1901	2½	92 May 11		72½ Sep. 26		72½	Sep. 26, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	405 Mar. 21		405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1¼	..		..		*100	Dec. 20, 1900
80	90	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,394,000	Oct. 16, 1901	2½	95 Apr. 1		81 Jan. 4		89½	Oct. 31, 1901
..	..	**Ft. W. & Den. City**	2,055,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36 Apr. 30		17 Jan. 18		29¼	Oct. 25, 1901
..	..	Fort Worth & R. G.	6,500,000	..	..	29 Feb. 8		25 Jan. 23		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	..	..	101¾ June 10		94½ Oct. 10		95	Oct. 18, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1901	1½	..		..		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western.	2,000,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	55½ Apr. 9		50 Feb. 18		50⅝	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin**	3,826,100	Oct. 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 12		100 Oct. 29		100	Oct. 29, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1901	1¼	..		..		*102⅜	July 1, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,670,600	Nov. 1, 1901	1½	..		..		*108	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	..		..		*105	May 20, 1901
95	105	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Oct. 25, 1901	50	*103½ Oct. 31		70 Jan. 8		*103½	Oct. 24, 1901
103	..	**Ill. Central** leased line.	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	105 Mar. 29		103 Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1899
37	39½	International Silver pf.	5,167,500	Apr. 2, 1900	1¾	40⅝ Sept. 11		24½ Jan. 22		35	Sept. 13, 1901
46	47	Int. Steam Pump.	12,227,500	Oct. 1, 1901	1	47⅜ Nov. 2		21½ Jan. 22		47⅜	Nov. 2, 1901
19	21	**Kansas City Southern**	28,993,500	..	..	23 Apr. 30		13¾ Jan. 4		18	Oct. 24, 1901
40½	41	Kansas City Southern pf.	21,000,000	..	..	40 Apr. 30		33 Jan. 4		39	Oct. 31, 1901
15	16	Keokuk & Des Moines.	2,000,000	..	..	18¾ Oct. 2		6½ Jan. 3		15	Oct. 28, 1901
40	45	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1901	1	46½ Sep. 30		24 Jan. 2		44	Oct. 23, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..		..		*25	Jan. 22, 1900
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke.	2,204,000	..	..	11 Aug. 21		8 Mar. 6		8	Oct. 21, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	4	50 Mar. 15		40 Mar. 8		50	Mar. 15, 1901
19	22	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.).	4,000,000	Jan., 1900	1	29 June 18		12 Jan. 8		16	Oct. 17, 1901
40	57	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62½ June 14		30¾ April 26		37	Aug. 21, 1901
93¼	94	**Laclede Gas Co.**	8,500,000	Sep. 16, 1901	2	95½ July 5		70 Jan. 18		92½	Oct. 18, 1901
100	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1901	2½	102 Sept. 17		85 Jan. 21		102	Oct. 4, 1901
325	330	Lake Shore.	29,408,400	May 29, 1901	2½	310 Oct. 18		290 Apr. 11		310	Oct. 18, 1901
8	12	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	22 Apr. 6		8 Oct. 12		8⅜	Oct. 31, 1901
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,376,000	July 1, 1901	2½	73 June 6		50 May 16		75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype.	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901	2½	..		..		*162	May 31, 1900
91	92	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1901	2	98 Sep. 16		79½ Jan. 15		91	Oct. 18, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 18		113 Apr. 16		118	Apr. 18, 1901
85	88½	**Nat. Lead** pf.	14,804,080	Sep. 10, 1901	1¾	93⅝ June 13		81 May 16		85½	Oct. 31, 1901
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil.	1,600,000	..	..	..		..		3½	June 9, 1901
39½	42	National Salt	2,400,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	50 Mar. 21		33 Oct. 3		42	Oct. 23, 1901
115	119	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	3	129 Sep. 18		97 Mar. 1		119	Nov. 1, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	3	235 Jan. 12		204 Feb. 4		*235	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	1,500,000	Oct. 15, 1901	1¼	*175 June 5		*175 June 5		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,080,000	Oct. 10, 1901	..	..		..		33½	Nov. 14, 1898
..	..	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1	1700 May 9		77¼ Jan. 21		122⅝	Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 3, 1901	1	..		..		*24	Dec. 13, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis.	4,21,300	..	..	..		..		7	Nov. 6, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation.	16,426,900	July 2, 1900	1	..		..		*45	Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,193,1901	July 1, 1901	2	..		..		76½	Oct. 7, 1896
98	100	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1901	1¼	98 April 26		80 Feb. 20		95	Aug. 20, 1901
..	..	Panama.	1,000,000	Mar. 20, 1901	..	..		..		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Company pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 2, 1901	1¾	..		..		*110	June 26, 1899
..	95	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,500	Aug. 15, 1901	2	90 Nov. 2		83½ Jan. 9		90	Nov. 2, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Company.	14,710,150	Oct. 25, 1901	1½	103 May 27		100¾ Mar. 22		101	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1901	2	..		..		*117	May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Youghi.	2,000,000	July, 1901	3	..		..		..	..
216	220	Pullman Company.	36,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	3	225 Oct. 17		180½ Jan. 21		218½	Nov. 1, 1901
9	11	**Quicksilver** pf.	4,291,300	May 10, 1901	½	12⅝ May 28		7 Mar. 20		11¾	Oct. 15, 1901
212	..	**Rome, & Saratoga.**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	215 Oct. 25		215 Oct. 25		215	Oct. 25, 1901
..	..	Rio Grande West. pf.	7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	108 June 29		98 Feb. 16		100	July 12, 1901
138¾	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1½	140 Apr. 24		135 Jan. 5		137¾	Sep. 28, 1901
74	76	Rubber Goods pf.	3,031,400	Sep. 10, 1901	1¾	80 Jan. 2		70¼ Sep. 30		75	Oct. 23, 1901
10¾	11¾	**St. J. & Grand Island.**	4,000,000	..	..	15¾ Jan. 8		7¾ Jan. 21		11	Oct. 26, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certs.	..	..	..	69½ Jan. 10		59¾ Mar. 22		69	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	6½	..		..		200	Mar. 19, 1875
28½	31	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron.	7,650,000	..	..	41¾ Apr. 2		19½ Feb. 5		30	Oct. 29, 1901
77	79	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	6,000,000	Oct. 2, 1901	1¾	86 Apr. 2		67 Jan. 12		79	Oct. 31, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	500,000	July, 1901	2½	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1886
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,043,400	July 15, 1901	2½	..		..		14	Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,224,500	July 15, 1901	2½	..		..		*50	Nov. 9, 1900
..	8½	Toledo, Peoria & Western.	2,270,000	..	..	..		..		3	Jan. 27, 1901
152	..	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	1¾	157 Sept. 10		147 Aug. 28		157	Sept. 10, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry.**	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901	½	..		..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal.	21,240,400	July 10, 1901	2½	282½ Aug. 5		278 Sept. 24		278	Sep. 26, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,222,000	Sep. 30, 1901	3½	..		..		140	Oct. 26, 1897
122½	126	**Va.-Car. Chemical** pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 15, 1901	2	125 Aug. 30		116 Apr. 26		123	Oct. 26, 1901
..	..	**Wagner Railroad**	1,200,000	July, 1901	2½	..		..		215	Nov. 11, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street.	15,126,000	Aug. 15, Nov.	1½	..		..		*130	Aug. 8, 1900
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..		..		98	May 13, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. ‡Highest price regular way. †Highest price cash. ‖1,000. §Sales reported to have occurred outside the Stock Exchange at 1¼ on 500s. 28 Sales of at 266 to 268 on Oct. 28. All stocks in this table par $100, except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Kingston and Pembroke common and preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pullman Company, Wagner and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, which have no par value, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Colorado Fuel and Iron and Southern Railway preferred, which have $50 par value. Asterisk prices are for 1901.

THE HUSTLING SOUTH.

Among the more important of the new industries reported by The Chattanooga Tradesman for a single week are brick and tile works at St. Mary's, West Va.; car shops and roundhouses at Keyser, West Va.; coal mines and coke ovens at Bon Air and Petros, Tenn.; a $200,000 coal and coke company at Middlefield, West Va.; a $50,000 coal and ice company at Henderson, N. C.; a $250,000 cotton compress at Mount Pleasant, Texas; copper mines at Kingsville, N. C.; a sulphur mill at Pinedene, N. C.; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Rockville, Va.; a $100,000 open side roller cane mill at Shreveport, La.; a planing mill at Mount Hermon, La.; a $50,000 furniture factory at Decatur, Ala.; a lumber factory at Tallulah, La.; a $50,000 oil company at Corpus Christi, Texas; a $100,000 oil company at Beaumont, Texas; a $100,000 oil company at Spindletop, Texas; a $50,000 oil company at Charlestown, West Va.; an oil refinery at Houston, Texas; a packing plant at Fort Worth, Texas; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Grand Bay, Ala.; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Opelika, Ala.; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Opelousas, La.; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Greenville, Miss.; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Hazlehurst, Miss.; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Winchester, Ky.; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Knoxville, La.; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Tallulah, La.; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Tallulah, La.; a $50,000 cotton-seed oil mill at Tallulah

NOV

1901

New York City 3½% Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

A suitable investment for Executors, Guardians, Administrators, &c.

FOR SALE BY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,

100 Broadway.

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,285,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres't*
JAMES B. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

HAVEN & STOUT

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Nov. 9	$1,325,007,807	$80,086,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,927,103
Oct. 26	1,296,080,384	67,475,587
Oct. 19	1,337,360,210	59,619,622
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	60,346,135
Sept. 28	1,314,026,507	69,577,911
Sept. 21	1,220,580,671	53,893,116
Sept. 14	1,376,846,725	79,030,703
*Sept. 7	997,339,681	60,308,405
Aug. 31	1,125,851,498	53,715,614
Aug. 24	964,503,079	46,990,848
Aug. 17	1,023,026,992	54,914,850
Aug. 10	1,140,008,358	74,816,022
Aug. 3	1,182,155,610	78,874,142
July 27	1,251,320,071	97,322,833
July 20	1,542,096,473	88,357,984
July 13	1,501,146,455	96,508,815
*July 6	1,135,009,369	64,705,089
June 29	1,515,857,123	93,723,639
June 22	1,537,389,355	74,683,702
June 15	1,537,329,885	92,939,165
June 8	1,343,334,383	87,835,099
*June 1	1,177,423,185	61,910,345
May 25	1,451,315,091	97,625,939
May 18	2,189,416,350	92,319,159
May 11	2,853,685,383	103,040,700
May 4	2,464,025,091	77,882,427
April 27	2,187,475,597	84,306,731
April 20	2,104,992,592	75,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,459	70,964,457
April 6	1,687,724,457	80,986,377
March 30	1,610,110,805	58,432,432
March 23	1,748,810,777	68,282,000
March 16	1,444,714,991	61,079,477
March 9	1,577,967,800	83,601,024
March 2	1,392,316,707	64,934,562
*Feb. 23	1,230,780,704	65,595,706
*Feb. 16	1,330,027,688	58,147,892
Feb. 9	1,620,927,950	65,728,062
Feb. 2	1,490,597,395	63,985,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,629
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,580,027,717	67,906,200
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	65,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,989	54,913,731
Dec. 22	1,574,183,219	61,296,356
Dec. 15	1,390,727,491	57,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,163,856,345	47,427,201
Nov. 24	1,580,530,179	56,618,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,397	45,286,811

*Five days.

CHICAGO PASSING BOSTON.

Chicago bank clearings broke the record last month. They amounted to $709,295,104, as compared with $607,631,037 for the corresponding month of last year, or a gain of $101,664,067, equal to 16.8 per cent. The total is $3,594,276 over the previous high mark, which was reached in May this year. Splendid business conditions in the city are responsible for the increase. For the ten months of the year ended yesterday the clearings were $6,339,420,248, or only $400,000,000 less than the total for the entire year of 1900. Chicago has been well ahead of Boston so far this year, and the indications are that it will be second only to New York in clearings for 1901.

The figures of clearings by months since Jan. 1, with a comparison, are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Jan	$675,062,911	$650,231,063	$29,831,848
Feb	543,952,200	505,520,439	7,329,849
March	619,254,554	573,682,806	45,571,748
April	649,810,695	547,967,013	92,042,452
May	705,760,829	599,390,187	106,310,641
June	629,022,035	588,091,241	39,512,385
July	671,960,146	561,228,453	109,967,809
August	618,141,231	562,624,025	25,519,356
Sept	624,961,904	516,737,025	96,223,979
Oct	709,295,104	607,631,037	101,664,067
Total	$6,339,420,248	$5,652,043,210	$716,772,068

Fidelity Trust Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL 1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ... 1,475,000

OFFICERS.

UZAL H. McCARTER ..... President
JOHN F. DRYDEN ..... Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR ..... 2d Vice-Pres. and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER ..... Sec. and Treas

DIRECTORS.

John F. Dryden,	Jerome Taylor,
Jas. W. Alexander,	J. H. Ballantine,
James B. Hyde,	Wm. N. Coler, Jr.,
Leslie D. Ward,	William H. Shanks,
Thos. N. McCarter,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Edgar B. Ward,	Henry S. Redmond,
William Scheerer,	Charles A. Peck,
S. R. Jackson,	Bernard Stream,
Uzal H. McCarter,	John C. Eisele.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits,

$2,000,000.

JOHN L. WATERBURY, President
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Tr.

DIRECTORS, 1901:

Francis R. Appleton,	James J. Hill,
George F. Baker,	J. H. Latham,
August Belmont,	Oliver H. Payne,
H. W. Cannon,	E. D. Randolph,
A. J. Cassatt,	Grant B. Schley,
R. J. Cross,	James O. Sheldon,
Rudolph Ellis,	Edward Tuck,
Amos T. French,	R. T. Wilson,
John Kean,	John I. Waterbury.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Kyre,	William H. Goldsmith,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Wardell,
William B. Grace,	Riverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits

$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely,	George G. De Witt,
Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. SNIEHLEY, Secretary.

F. P. Moore & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

71 Broadway, New York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
53 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS, ... 71 BROADWAY.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Dealers in { High-Grade Investment Securities.

Cable Address, Hulbutch, New York. Telephone 2770 Cortlandt.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus and Profits	3,500,000
Deposits	34,000,000

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.

Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers' LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the world.

Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.

Letters of Credit.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

Investment Securities.

Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

TRANSACT

A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Wm. B. Franklin, George Isham Scott, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exch.
Ellis Weinwright, Special.

Franklin, Scott & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Astor Building { 10 Wall St. Baltimore Office, 9 Pine St. 215 East German St

DEALERS IN BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Telephone 5670 Cortlandt. Cable Address "Franscot."

Letters of Credit

IN

Pounds Sterling

AND

Francs

ISSUED BY

BLAIR & CO.,

33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS

11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. cor. Waldorf; 252 5th Av., cor. 28th St. 487 B'way, 511 Ex. Bldg. 50 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 57 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.

DEALT IN BY

P. J. GOODHART & CO.,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

30 WALL STREET.

Telephone, 3462 John.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

WARNER & CO.,

52 BROADWAY.

Stocks and Bond Investments.

TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY

Investment Securities.

Chicago, 238 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.

We make a specialty of Mexican Investments.

Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

10 WALL ST.

TELEPHONE, NO. 4620 CORTLANDT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; rising temperature; winds north to east.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,176. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PETER GILSEY FATALLY STRICKEN ON THE STREET

Oldest Son of the Founder of the Gilsey House Dies Suddenly.

Fell Unconscious on Columbus Avenue —One of the Executors of the Gilsey Estate.

Peter Gilsey, oldest son of the late founder of the hotel of that name at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, died suddenly last night. He fell unconscious at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-first Street, was taken into a neighboring drug store, and was then taken to his home at 30 Madison Avenue in a cab. Some one in the store discovered who he was by examining the contents of his pockets.

For a long time Mr. Gilsey had been suffering from acute disease of the kidneys. He started out for a walk at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Whether he walked all the way up town or not is unknown. It was between 5 and 6 o'clock when he was found, and he died less than two hours later without having regained consciousness. His only son, Gardner L. Gilsey, was in the country, but hastened to the city after hearing the news. Two physicians, Drs. A. A. Smith and Carr, attended the dying man.

Mr. Gilsey was fifty-seven years old and a native New Yorker. Besides his son, who is twenty-three years old, he is survived by his wife, his two brothers, Henry Gilsey of 10 East Thirty-sixth Street, and John Gilsey of the Hotel Earlington, and by two sisters, Mrs. D. E. Starr of 49 West Forty-fourth Street and Mrs. Peter Gardner of 247 West Seventy-second Street.

Among the organizations of which Mr. Gilsey was a member are the Players' and New York Athletic Clubs, the Dunlap Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was well known as a collector of antiques. Since the death of his father he had been one of the three executors of the ten-million-dollar estate left by the founder of the hotel, the other two executors being Henry and John Gilsey. The three took turns of four months each in every year at the active management of the property.

SANTOS-DUMONT REFUSES THE AERO CLUB'S DEMAND.

Declines to Bear the Expense of the Litigation with the Club's Neighbors at St. Cloud.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says M. Santos-Dumont has received a check for 100,000 francs, the amount of the Deutsch prize, from the Marquis de Dion, on behalf of the Aéro Club.

The Marquis, in sending the check, said the Aéro Club had decided that it was only fair that M. Santos-Dumont should bear the expense of the impending litigation with the club's neighbors at St. Cloud owing to defects in the vats M. Santos-Dumont placed there for the manufacture of hydrogen.

M. Santos-Dumont replied that the matter did not concern him. The Marquis insisted, saying the club counted on M. Santos-Dumont's loyalty. The Brazilian aeronaut again refused to accede to the demand of the club.

The committee of the Aéro Club will take such steps as it considers fitting.

BRITISH MINISTRY'S FAULTS.

London Times Comments on Lord Salisbury's Speech—Reported New Plan to End the War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In an editorial article on the speech delivered by Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall banquet on Saturday The Times says the Premier must know that Great Britain went to war in South Africa very imperfectly equipped with knowledge. The urgent representations of many who knew the country and the Boer people were put aside as not worth listening to by the official advisers, who subsequently found everything to learn. When the country is spending a million and a half pounds weekly it must really be pardoned if it sometimes asks whether there has been slackness in the discharge of duty when there might have been energy and alertness of prevision.

The Times concludes by suggesting that the nation should be told exactly what the rate of progress in South Africa is.

The Paris Journal des Débats, quoted in a dispatch to The Times from the French capital, in referring to Lord Salisbury's speech, insists that the British Ministry made the war in South Africa inevitable, and that it has mismanaged it.

The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the Belgian press declares Lord Salisbury's speech unduly optimistic, and intentionally calculated to throw dust in the eyes of his audience. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt's opinions, expressed in his letter to The Times, naturally furnish matter for comparisons unfavorable to British policy, but there is less virulence than usual in the tone of those journals especially devoted to the cause of the Boers.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—According to The Daily News, Major Gen. Ian Hamilton, who sailed on Saturday for South Africa to act as Lord Kitchener's chief of staff, takes a plan prepared in London for a more vigorous campaign, with a view to ending the war before the coronation festivities begin.

"Gen. Hamilton's appointment," says The Daily News, "is part of a plan arranged after the King's return from the Continent about six weeks ago. Unless Lord Kitchener should decline to be complaisant, the new scheme is likely to develop about the beginning of the year."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA IN SYRIA.

Catholic and Orthodox Rivalry a Cause of Friction — German Attitude to the Franco-Turkish Dispute.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Under the title "The Russians and the French in the Levant," says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, the Deutsche Zeitung publishes an instructive letter regarding the causes of Russo-French friction in the near East.

The writer says the French and Russians are keen antagonists in the Levant, especially in Syria, where the Russians are endeavoring to bring under their influence the Greek Orthodox element. Their efforts are opposed by the Catholic missions, among which those of the Assumptionists are the most energetic. Hence the Russian intrigue with the Porte, resulting in the prohibition of the Jesuits expelled from France from settling in Turkey. In this way the threatened loss of France's traditional privilege of protecting the Christians in the East resulted in the altogether exceptional measure for which the Lorando claim provided an opportunity.

The Berlin Post, quoted by the Berlin correspondent of The Times, protests against the belief in Paris that the attitude of the German press toward the French naval demonstration in Turkish waters was hostile. The Post attributes this belief to the action of the British press, particularly The Times. It remonstrates with the French journalists, advising them to study the Neue Freie Presse and the Pester Lloyd.

The paper congratulates M. Delcassé on not pressing the claim to a protectorate over the Eastern Catholics too far, and describes his latest declarations as entirely reassuring.

FRENCH PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

"Parliamentary Group of Liberal Action" Says It Is Necessary to Overturn the Ministry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the "Parliamentary Group of Liberal Action" has issued an appeal "to all Frenchmen desiring the country's internal and external greatness; all wishing to live under a system of liberty without license and of social progress without violence; all desiring that the flag be respected in France and abroad, and economy practiced in the national finances; all desiring liberty of conscience, education, and association."

The address says it is necessary to overturn the Ministry, which trifles with the most precious liberties, encourages collectivist doctrines, and imperils the national fortune by prodigalities.

The Times's correspondent thinks the manifesto an apt illustration of the saying that "language is meant to conceal thought."

THE GAMORRA IN NAPLES.

It Is Feared that It Was Successful in Yesterday's Election.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says unusual interest in the defeat of Tammany has been taken in the Italian capital, owing to the municipal election at Naples, which took place yesterday.

Unfortunately, says the dispatch, there is little likelihood of Naples following the lead of New York. Most forecasts predict the triumph of the candidates supported by the Camorra magnates. It is calculated that less than 50 per cent. of the electors voted.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

London Times Says There Can Be Nothing But Praise for Its Report.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Times to-day prints a notice of the annual report of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. It says that though the work appears somewhat late, there can be nothing but praise for this grand volume, which is worthy of the greatest Bureau of Animal Industry in the world. The contents show that the interests of American stock breeders are well looked after by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The numerous articles in the volume, says The Times, are all of high practical interest.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says the North German Gazette, explaining the agreement reached with Great Britain in regard to the claims for compensation arising out of the South African war, states that Germany aims to obtain all the concessions which she herself, as a belligerent, would be prepared to grant to the subjects of neutral powers.

ELECTION RIOTS IN SPAIN.

One Person Killed and Forty Wounded in Barcelona—Trouble Expected at Other Places.

BARCELONA, Nov. 10.—The municipal elections here to-day were attended by bloodshed and excitement. Revolver shots were exchanged, and one person was killed and forty others were wounded.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—The Barcelona correspondent of El Liberal says that the theatres there were closed to-night on account of the election disturbances.

The municipal elections throughout Spain have resulted in a large majority for the support of the Government. Disorder is expected in Bilbao.

Pueblo only two nights from "ew York by the New York Central. Inquire at ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 366 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

BROOKLYN POLICE RAID ALLEGED GAMBLING ROOM

"Ed" Milan, a Friend of Devery, Caught in the Net.

Forty-two Men Arrested in the Place—Capt. Reynolds Abused for Making the Raid.

The Adams Street Police Station, in Brooklyn, was crowded yesterday with prisoners taken in a raid on a room in a building at the corner of Wiloughby and Adams Streets, in which, it was alleged, gambling was being carried on. The raid was made early yesterday morning by Capt. James Reynolds, the head of the Brooklyn Central Office, and a score of his detectives. In the number of prisoners taken the raid was the biggest that has taken place in Brooklyn in a long time. Forty-two men who were found in the room were placed under arrest. Edward J. Milan, alleged to be the proprietor of the place, was also arrested. The examination of the prisoners was put over until to-day.

The most interesting feature of the raid was that it was made on a place alleged to have been conducted by "Ed" Milan. Milan has long been known in the Brooklyn Borough Hall district and at Coney Island as a friend of Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery and also of Senator Sullivan. He formerly conducted a saloon on Myrtle Avenue, between Adams and Pearl Streets.

When Devery, as Chief of Police, transferred Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin from Brooklyn to Queens, and thereby aroused the wrath of Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, the last named, in an interview, expressed himself angrily with regard to Milan.

It was said yesterday that Capt. Reynolds had been watching for Milan for several days. He made no attempt to raid the place on Willoughby Street, which is within a few doors of the auction room where Hugh McLaughlin and his lieutenants make their headquarters, until he was informed early yesterday morning by a man outside the Police Department that Milan had been seen entering the place. The Captain and his men then made the raid. The impression prevailed in certain circles in Brooklyn yesterday that the move made against Milan by Reynolds, so soon after election, possessed more significance than appeared on the surface.

There was a lively exchange of sentiments in the Adams Street Police Station between Capt. Reynolds, Milan, and another man when the prisoners were taken there. When Reynolds saw Milan standing by the rail in front of the desk he turned to the Sergeant in charge and said:

"Have you taken that man's pedigree?" indicating Milan. "Then take him back and lock him up and don't accept bail from anybody."

"You're a fine stiff, ain't you?" said Milan angrily. "You couldn't catch anybody, you couldn't."

"Well, I've caught you at last," returned Reynolds. "It took me a long time, but I've got you; and I'll see that you don't get away now."

Just then a man who holds an office under the City Government in Brooklyn, and who is reputed to have strong influence with certain politicians of prominence, entered the station house. He took a look around at those there and then turned to Reynolds.

"You're a fine Captain, you are," he said. "You've got a big squad of men drawing fat salaries and yet you have to use stool pigeons to close up an innocent place."

"Go away; I don't want to talk to you," replied Reynolds.

"Well, you're getting mighty lofty, now, ain't you?" said the other man, his anger rising. "Do you know I made you what you are?"

"You made me!" returned Reynolds scornfully. "You couldn't make a cat. You're a nice man, drawing a salary from the city and working against its interests by protecting these people."

There was some further talk of the same character and Reynolds finally left the station house and returned to headquarters.

LUKBAN WILL NOT SURRENDER.

Filipino Leader in Samar Wants the Americans to Withdraw—Precautions Against Surprises.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—According to advices from Catbalogan, capital of the Island of Samar, Lukban, the insurgent leader, has sent a message to Gen. Smith declaring that he will not listen to negotiations for surrender until all the Americans have withdrawn from the Gendara Valley.

Gen. Smith has ordered every American soldier in the Islands of Samar and Leyte never to be without arms, even at mealtime. He is determined that there shall be no more surprises, and commanding officers will be held responsible.

Gen. Smith also directs that scouting must continue incessantly, and that all rice and hemp captured must be destroyed. He considers the capture of Lukban only a question of a very short time.

DRIVEN TO CONFESSION.

Baltimore Murderer, in His Flight, Fancied a Man and Woman Were Denouncing Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—After traveling all over the world in a vain effort to still the twinges of conscience and avoid a man and a woman who he believed were proclaiming him everywhere as a murderer, Edward Rogers, aged thirty-five years, who killed James Hoban in a quarrel in a saloon here Nov. 24, 1897, surrendered to the police at Erie, Penn., and was brought to Baltimore to-day. He confesses his crime, but declares he never saw Hoban before the night he killed him.

Rogers says he left Baltimore that night for New Orleans, where he got a job on a steamer. He made two trips around the Horn to San Francisco, but he imagined that a man by the name of Barney and a woman whom he calls Nellie always confronted him.

"When on ship," he said, "it was not so bad, but whenever I went ashore Barney and Nellie were sure to find me out, and every one I met on the street seemed to point their fingers at me and say: 'There goes a murderer.' I then shipped aboard the transport Grant and went to Manila. Aboard were Gen. Lawton and his family. There it was all the same. All were against me and seemed to point a finger of scorn. Returning to this country I made my way East, but it was the same old story.

"I left my last job at Buffalo, and then made my way to Erie. There again I encountered Barney and Nellie, and, knowing that sooner or later I would be apprehended, I gave myself up."

Had Rogers not surrendered himself to the authorities he would never have been apprehended, as the police had long since given up the search.

Maso's Presidential Candidacy.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The Democratic Party has adopted Gen. Bartolome Maso as its candidate for the Presidency of Cuba.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BISHOP BREAKS UP A FRENCH CHURCH.

Edifice at Newark Dismantled During Its Rector's Absence.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—There were no services to-day in the French Catholic Church here, which was organized about two years ago by the Rev. Father Alphonse Laroque. The priest is greatly incensed against the action of Bishop O'Connor in having the edifice dismantled yesterday while its rector was in Washington protesting against such action.

During the absence of Father Laroque the Bishop sent Father Richmond of St. Patrick's Cathedral to take possession of the church property. Father Richmond carted away all the church belongings, including the altar stone, baptismal font, chalice, and vestments. The articles were stored in a room in St. Patrick's Hall Building.

On returning from Washington last night and ascertaining what had occurred, Father Laroque went to Father Richmond and protested, but was referred to Bishop O'Connor. Father Laroque claimed that some of the property belonged to him personally, but Father Richmond said he could do nothing for him.

The reason given by Bishop O'Connor for closing the church is that there is not a field for such a church in Newark. The house where the church has been situated is at the corner of Broad and Grant Streets. The building was leased by Father Laroque. The first floor was used for services and the upper one by the priest for living apartments, which he occupied with a male housekeeper. The church was sanctioned by the late Bishop Wigger, who preceded Bishop O'Connor.

About 100 persons have been attending the masses there. Bishop O'Connor ascertained that 95 per cent. of these could speak and understand English. The Bishop holds that all can attend English-speaking churches. St. Michael's and St. Patrick's Churches are both within a mile of the French church, and the Bishop holds there is not room between them for the formation of another church. He notified Father Laroque on Friday of his decision and the recall of the sanction given by Bishop Wigger.

Father Laroque started for Washington and laid his case before the Apostolic Delegate. He says he will not leave Newark until he obtains the decision of that official. If it is adverse to him he will go elsewhere and establish a French church. He has no desire, he declares, of conflicting with his superiors in the Church.

Bishop Wigger during his occupancy as the head of the diocese favored the establishment of churches of the various nations, but Bishop O'Connor has been known to hold to the view that unless absolutely ignorant of English all Catholics should attend English-speaking churches, no matter what their nationality. Bishop Wigger fostered the retention of love of land of birth, while Bishop O'Connor holds that the merging of foreigners into the American people is hastened by their churches and schools being English speaking. The Bishop's view is that every foreign-born citizen or resident of the country should learn the predominating language and assimilate himself with the great majority as quickly as possible.

HE FAVORS EARLY MARRIAGES.

What a Priest Said After Making a Canvass of Young Men's Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Rev. Father Thaddeus Hogan of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, one of the largest in the Diocese of Trenton, has been giving much attention to the lack of marriage among young Catholics. To confirm some statements he has made from the pulpit, he supervised during the past week a house-to-house convass of his parish, and he was surprised at the number of unmarried young men living at home. In seeking a cause he found that in some cases marriage was discouraged by parents through a selfish desire to appropriate their sons' earnings and to secure the benefit of their home associations.

He referred to this fact from the altar today, and spoke in high praise of the sacrament of matrimony instituted for the foundation of happy Christian homes and of good morals. He advised young men to marry at a reasonably early age, and censured strongly the disposition to defer the matter out of monetary considerations. He said that the happiest homes were begun amid humble surroundings.

Father Hogan is particularly interested in young men, and the large Catholic Club house of this city is attached to his church, where the library and social needs of the young men and women of the church are provided for.

CHILD DROWNED IN A MARSH.

His Dog Found the Spot Where He Lost His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 10.—Four-year-old Herbert May was not at his home, 208 Burns Street, Camden, when dusk came yesterday. He had not been seen since noon, when he went out to play, and though the neighborhood was scoured, not a trace of him could be found.

A Newfoundland dog, which had been the child's almost constant playmate, was seen acting strangely on the edge of a marshy pond, on the river front, at the foot of Erie Street. The beast ran up and down, moaned piteously, and watched the tide unceasingly.

The spot was keenly watched all night. The tide was falling early this morning, and John Dyer, a neighbor of the Mays, caught sight of two tiny hands above the waves. The faithful dog ran here, too, and yelped in agony. Soon the little body was taken out. The child had evidently wandered out in the soft mud of the marshes. His feet became fast, the tide came in, and death slowly stole upon him. Coroner Robinson said it was a case of accidental drowning.

CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.

Reported Señor Tamayo Has Been Called Out by a Union Club Man.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The papers assert that Señor Tamayo, Secretary of State and Government, has been challenged to fight a duel by a member of the Union Club, whom, it is said, Señor Tamayo and a friend assaulted at the close of the recent banquet given by the Cuban Society to the visiting Chileans. Señor Tamayo was detained by the police, but ultimately released by the Civil Governor.

La Lucha, commenting the incident, says: "There yet remain several more stages to be passed in the reconstruction of the country. Perhaps they are the most difficult stages, especially in a condition of affairs where people are not actuated by conviction, but by passion, personal likes and dislikes, and mutual distrust. Such blundering, as has been shown by our officials, would be incomprehensible unless we decide to class them with the crowd they are supposed to direct and say that as types they are on a par with the rest. They can never be qualified to direct the destinies of the Cuban nation."

KILLED ON A BRITISH WARSHIP.

Seven Men Dead and 14 Injured by Artilleryman's Carelessness.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.—A terrible gun accident occurred Saturday on board the British battleship Royal Sovereign outside of Astakos Harbor. An artilleryman forgot to close the breech before the gun was fired. One officer and six artillerymen were killed outright, the bodies being horribly mutilated, and the Captain and thirteen sailors were seriously injured.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

HOLD-UP WITH PISTOL AMID 5TH AVE. CROWDS

Highwayman Tackles Two Men, Gets One's Money.

DAYTIME NEAR DELMONICO'S

Robber Chased by a Mob Is Captured by a Bicycle Policeman and Overpowered After a Fierce Fight.

Highway robbery as practiced on Fifth Avenue might make a good theme for a prisoner who calls himself Max Wiess, and who is now locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. In broad daylight he held up two men at the point of a pistol yesterday afternoon on the corner just opposite Sherry's and almost in front of Delmonico's.

Although the avenue was crowded with its usual procession of Sunday pedestrians, he nearly succeeded in his bold attempt, and his capture was not effected until a hardy bicycle policeman had grappled with him and braved the threatening pistol barrel at the risk of his life.

After the hold-up, the intended victims of which were two Bohemian workmen named Jacob Jaschernoritz and Robert Borchi, an immense crowd chased the highwayman down the avenue to Forty-second Street. The fugitive was about to make good his escape, when Policeman Casey joined in the pursuit on his wheel. Driven to bay in East Forty-second Street, not far from Fifth Avenue, the man with the pistol fought desperately, endeavoring to shoot the policeman, using his fists viciously, and finally yielding only when his captor's knee was firmly embedded in his abdomen and his captor's grip tightly clenched about his throat.

When locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station the prisoner, after giving the name mentioned, said that he lived at 518 Sixth Street, and that he was thirty years old. He was neatly dressed, and the gentle look of his eyes would never have betrayed his murderous propensities had he kept his weapon in his pocket. The amount he had taken from the two foreigners was $48.

The way the exciting affair came about was as follows: The two Bohemian workmen had just come here from Maspeth, L. I. After wandering around the city for a while they started from somewhere up town toward the Grand Central Station, intending to take a train for the western part of Pennsylvania, to seek work in the mines. Of late they had been laborers on a farm, where they had saved enough money to buy their railroad tickets to the coal lands.

MET A SUAVE STRANGER.

Having boarded a Madison Avenue car, bound down town, they were accosted by a suave stranger. This individual, whose pleasing manners, according to the Bohemians, were irresistible, greeted them most cordially in the car and said that he had known them before. They did not remember him, but he was too polite to be informed of that. He talked German fluently. In fact, before they had ridden far, the foreigners began to think they had really known him for a long time. The trip passed pleasantly. The stranger offered to render them assistance in getting work in a mine, "the best mine in Pennsylvania," for he was part owner of that mine.

They were to have no trouble. He knew "all the ropes." All they had to do was to take a message from him to the Superintendent of the mine. They were delighted at the prospect. His kindness of heart was overpowering. When he proposed to alight from the car at Forty-fourth Street, "for a breath of air before reaching the station," they acquiesced readily enough. The trio walked to Fifth Avenue, where they stood under the shadow of Delmonico's and chatted as the crowds marched past in hundreds. The delights of mining furnished them with a topic for talk.

"But have you got money enough for your tickets?" asked the stranger as though a casual thought had struck him. He addressed Jaschernoritz, who replied:

"Yes, ve ha'."

To prove the truth of his answer he drew from his inside coat pocket a roll of bills. He counted $48, and was about to replace the money. There was a break in the passing crowd.

"One minute there, Bill!" exclaimed the stranger, a menace in his voice that accorded little with the genial tone he had hitherto adopted.

Jaschernoritz faced about quickly and found his eye on a level with a revolver barrel. The "mine owner's" finger was on the trigger, and a steady hand clenched the butt. The weapon was so close to the Bohemian's face, and the highwayman stood in such a position, that his actions were not noticeable to the passers-by. The two workmen saw what a fix they were in, and Jaschernoritz tried to shove the roll of bills down in his pocket.

"None of that, now," growled the man with the pistol, grasping the roll and wresting it away from its owner. "If you commence to howl, I'll blow your head off."

This pleasant reminder made dumb the tongues of the Bohemians. They recovered their composure about ten seconds later, when the bank roll, the pistol, and the stranger were as many yards away, making good speed toward the south.

"Stop, tief!" they yelled, beginning to sprint after the fleeing man.

A crowd joined in the chase, increasing in numbers every ten paces. Roundsman Casey, leaning on his wheel at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, saw there was "somethin' doin'" down the avenue, leaped on his bicycle, and soon caught the running crowd. He reached the scene of action at Forty-second Street, where the fugitive, turning east, was about to elude capture, his fleetness being evidently greater than that of any of his pursuers. He had gained nearly half a block when the officer hove in sight, and was making tracks for the Grand Central Station at a breakneck gait. Casey whirled around the corner, rode until abreast of the highwayman, then jumped from his wheel and made a dash for him, letting the wheel roll over in the gutter.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR THE PISTOL.

But the man with the pistol was not to be taken in a hurry. As the officer's grip closed on his shoulder, he drew his weapon and took aim. Before he could pull the trigger, the crowd, which had arrived by this time, heard his head resound with a blow from Casey's billy. Enraged by the blow, his face twisted with fear and pain, the fugitive fought more desperately than ever.

He seemed to wedge his fingers between the pistol's guard and the trigger, so that every one in the crowd thought the bullets would begin to fly at any instant. The onlookers shouted things like "Drag the thief off!" "Kill the murderer!" and "Help the officer!" but the position of the pistol had the effect of making all disregard the last injunction.

For fully ten minutes the struggling pair of men, with banks of excited non-participants on each side and in front and behind, fought fiercely. They rolled from one side of the street to the other, the advantage of the fight seeming to rest with each alternately. At last Casey managed to get his man in the gutter, flat on his back, and planting his knee with force in the prisoner's abdomen, wrested the revolver from him with one hand, while he choked him with the other.

The crowd renewed its shouts with new energy and dared to go much closer to the highwayman than when he had the revolver under control. In fact Casey had to threaten the now emboldened spectators to prevent them from attacking the captive. All the way to the station the two men, policeman and prisoner, were followed by hundreds of people. Jaschernoritz and Borchi appeared a little later and identified the man as their suave companion of the Madison Avenue car. A search revealed their $48, which they also identified as belonging to Jaschernoritz. Weiss will be arraigned in the West Side Court to-day, the charge being highway robbery. The Bohemians were detained at the headquarters of the Bicycle Squad as witnesses.

Roundsman Casey during his scuffle with the man received many bruises about his head and body. He was relieved from duty and sent home, where a physician attended him.

CIRCUS CAUSES DOWNFALL OF TWENTY-FOUR STUDENTS.

They Go to Forbidden Show and Return to Find They Are Expelled from a Mississippi College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Twenty-four students of St. Stanislaus College, Bay St. Louis, Miss., wanted to go to the circus which exhibited in that town yesterday. Their application to be allowed to attend was denied by the President and they attended the performance in defiance of his command. When the show was over they returned to the institution to find that they had been expelled, that their trunks had been packed and sent to the station, and that the only communication the college authorities would hold with them was to present them with money enough to reach their respective homes.

The students were panic-stricken. They made all manner of apologies, and begged forgiveness with tears in their eyes. The President was obdurate, and even denied permission to spend the night there. They were not even given the opportunity to change their clothes. Several of the young men passed through New Orleans last night and this morning on their way home.

STRANDED IN ALASKA.

Miss Scott, a Relative of the Attorney General of Ohio, May Starve to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 10.—A letter from John Arthur of Seattle says a client of his, H. O. Blankenship, became acquainted in the Nome country with Miss Emma Scott of Tacoma, and that, contrary to his advice, she went on an expedition to a remote part of the country in search of a supposedly rich creek. Her party broke up and scattered, until she was left with one companion, George Duncan.

The last heard from them was on Sept. 17, when they were stranded near the head of Selawyck River, about 150 miles from Point Blossom, on Kotzebue Sound. No provisions have been sent to them, and it seems likely that they will starve to death. Miss Scott is a relative of John Sheets, Attorney General of Ohio.

TABLET TO DEAN MURRAY.

Unveiled in Marquand Chapel, Princeton, with Appropriate Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—A tablet to the memory of the Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, late dean of the university, was unveiled in Marquand Chapel this morning. The presentation address was made by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, recently pastor of the Brick Church, New York. Dr. Van Dyke succeeded Dr. Murray as pastor of this church, and now occupies the chair in literature in the university, which was founded by Dr. Murray.

President Patton received the tablet on the part of the Trustees. Both speakers praised Dr. Murray's work both in the university and in the world at large.

TO SELL CALENDAR FOR CHARITY

It Contains Autographs and Sentiments of Many Prominent Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 10.—A unique calendar made by Miss Lucy E. Day of East Orange will be sold at auction at the fair of the Orange Memorial Hospital on Nov. 22 and 23. This calendar is made up of a collection of autographs and sentiments from the most prominent persons of the country.

President Roosevelt has written his famous San Juan Hill remark, "Don't shirk; don't foul; hit the line hard." Among the other contributors are Admiral Sampson, Minister Wu, Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary; ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, Richard Watson Gilder, Joel Chandler Harris, Seth Low, President Hadley of Yale, President Eliot of Harvard, President Hyde of Bowdoin, President Stryker of Hamilton, Brander Matthews, Richmond P. Hobson, Edward Everett Hale, William J. Bryan, "Mr. Dooley," Jacob A. Riis, Viola Allen, Secretary Root, Postmaster General Smith, Sir Henry Irving, Emma Eames, Ellen Terry, and many others.

INSANITY AMONG TEACHERS.

Statistics of Asylums in Illinois and Elsewhere Show Its Prevalence.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—According to the statistics of the State Hospital for the Insane at Elgin contained in the last biennial report, one person in every sixty admitted during the last two years had been a school teacher. In that period 660 persons were received at the asylum, 10 of them being women teachers.

At the Kankakee institution 1,061 persons were admitted during the last two years. Of these eighty-three were accredited to the "professions," no division being made for teachers.

Prof. Zimmer of Berlin said in a report of investigations he had made in Austria, Switzerland, Russia, and Germany, that in every eighty-five woman insane patients one was a school teacher.

ANTI-DIVORCE BILL IN GEORGIA.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Nov. 10.—A bill introduced in the Georgia Legislature yesterday by Representative Thomas of Pierce County seeks to absolutely abolish divorce cases in this State. The bill is short and sweeping, and does not admit of any misinterpretation. Its text is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this act there shall be no more divorce cases in Georgia for any cause.

"Be it further enacted that all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed."

From the lobby conversations of the members of the House it is safe to predict that the bill will not pass. A small percentage of Representatives would favor the bill, others believe that divorce should be granted for a limited number of causes, and still others that even should the bill become a law it would not accomplish its purpose. Its author is deeply impressed with the righteousness of his measure.

FOR A NEW PRIMARY LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—A movement has begun to have the incoming Legislature enact a comprehensive and stringent primary election law. Governor-elect Franklin Murphy is favorable to the proposition and will make a cordial recommendation bearing upon it to the Legislature in his message.

Mr. Murphy since he has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee has been particularly observant of the working of the existing laws and frequently in private and public utterances has expressed himself as favoring pertinent changes. It is not known exactly what he will recommend, but it is said to be on new lines, which will invite the opposition of the politicians of both parties. The main purpose of the new law, it has been declared, will be to make sure that only bona-fide voters of the leading parties can vote at the primaries, and to fix a penalty for all violations. The primaries are to be conducted in the same manner as regular elections, with a complete set of election officers.

At the Café Séverin, the favorite resort of the bulls and bears, Bradeck Arradeck Walter is a popular drink with the noon luncheons.—Adv.

ESCAPED PRISONERS CAPTURE SHERIFFS

Fort Leavenworth Convicts Turn Tables on Pursuers.

Lead Them Into a Farmer's House, Take Their Weapons, and Then Make a Dicker to Get Away in Safety.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10.—Sheriff Cook and Deputy Sheriff Williams of this county were captured by two escaped convicts from the Fort Leavenworth military prison this afternoon at Pauline, five miles south of Topeka, and held prisoners in the farmhouse of a man named Wooster for several hours. The convicts finally escaped between a line of police sent from Topeka to reinforce the Sheriff, and are now at large. Both were slightly wounded.

Wooster was badly wounded by one of the convicts when he tried to fire on them. Mrs. Wooster and Sheriff Cook were held before the convicts as a shield by the prisoners in making their escape.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon some farmer boys near Pauline learned that the convicts were in the neighborhood. Hastily forming a posse, armed with target rifles, pistols, and clubs, they gave chase. Neither of the convicts was armed, and they were unable to make a stand. Later Sheriff Cook and Deputy Williams arrived. Coming upon the convicts, both officers fired, wounding the men, but not disabling them.

The convicts then fled through a small opening in the timber and ran into the house of Farmer Wooster. Sheriff Cook telephoned to Topeka for assistance, and then took up the chase. Thinking the convicts had run around the house, Cook darted through the open door, intending to surprise them at the rear door. But instead of this the convicts had gone into the house, and the officer almost fell into their arms.

Sheriff Cook was ordered to give up his gun, which he did. Deputy Williams by this time had reached the house, and entered without knowing what had happened inside, and he, too, was made captive by the convicts.

In the meantime, Chief Stahl of Topeka and eight officers were on their way. They arrived at the Wooster house about an hour after the officers had been imprisoned. Chief Stahl immediately began negotiations with the convicts to give up their prisoners and to surrender themselves, but the convicts only laughed. Farmer Wooster then managed to get a gun, and was about to make an attack on the convicts, when one of them laid him low with a blow from the butt of a revolver taken from one of their captives. The convict broke Wooster's right hand, and made an ugly gash in his head.

One of the convicts told Sheriff Cook that he would be killed if he made the slightest move looking toward their capture. In the meantime the police officers on the outside had surrounded the building, but were afraid to make a move for fear that Cook and Williams would suffer. Mrs. Wooster fainted during the excitement. She finally revived, and at 7 o'clock the convicts placed the woman and Sheriff Cook in front of them as shields and made for the door.

Then, after exacting a promise from the Sheriff that he would not permit any of the officers outside to fire on them, they started for the open. As they left the house the frightened farmer, his wife, and the submissive Sheriff before them, the convicts passed between a cordon of police who easily could have captured them, and started for the railroad track. The Sheriff, in turn had exacted a promise from the police that they would not molest the convicts, and they did not.

After covering a considerable distance down the track the convicts suddenly disappeared through a hedge fence, bidding the officers a mock farewell. One of the Police Sergeants later said he could have easily touched the leading convict with his hand as he passed.

The convicts had secured a good start before the officers had recovered from their surprise. Then some of the policemen wanted to pursue, but Sheriff Cook would not permit it, as he had promised the convicts immunity from arrest.

Chief Stahl left some of his men on the scene and with the others started back to Topeka to take up the chase later on. From Topeka a posse was started out and Chief Stahl expressed the opinion to-night that he would land the men before morning. The convicts are well armed and have taken all the guns in the farmhouse, including those of the Sheriff and his Deputy. They are both white men, but their identity was not learned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—None of the fourteen escaped convicts from the Fort Leavenworth prison, at Liberty last evening, was taken to-day, although armed guards and citizens kept up a steady hunt all day. Last evening three of the prisoners held up and robbed a man near Manhattan, Kan., but escaped, and all trace of them was lost. One of the men is believed to be Frank Thompson, the notorious negro leader of the mutiny.

At the prison, to-day, John Greene, a white convict, who was wounded at Nortonville Friday, when two of his comrades were killed by citizens, suffered the amputation of his leg. He will recover. Quinn Fort, shot at the stockade while attempting an escape, and James Huffman, killed in the Nortonville raid, were buried in the prison yard to-day. The body of Jay Poffenholz, also killed in the Nortonville fight, was sent to Chicago to-day at the request of his mother. Guard Waldrupe, who was wounded in the head, is still in a critical condition. The bullet has not yet been found. The other wounded are resting quietly.

The search for the missing convicts will be resumed with renewed vigor to-morrow.

SHERIFF COOK'S STORY.

Says He Told Convicts He Was a

popping away at the men with a target rifle. Cook snapped his revolver five times, but only two cartridges exploded. One bullet hit the larger convict in the arm, while Williams caught the other with a bullet in the leg. Then a long chase ensued.

Cook finally reached the farm house, where the big convict met him at the door and commanded him to come in.

"Come in here or I'll kill you," he said.

"Well," the Sheriff related, "I went in." He continued: "The woman was screaming and Wooster was lying on a couch unconscious. His skull was cracked and his right hand was broken. The other convict crouched behind the door, his gun drawn upon me. Having searched me, the big fellow asked if I was the Sheriff.

"'I am looking for the Sheriff,' he said. 'I want to kill him.'

"Under the circumstances," said Sheriff Cook, "I told him that I was only a farmer. Then he told me he would take me along as a shield from the men outside. Stahl and his men had arrived by that time, and the big man told me to call him into the house. He said he wanted more guns and another shield. But Stahl remained where he was.

"Finally I was commanded to take Mrs. Wooster's arm. The convicts got behind us, and in that order we marched to the field. Mrs. Wooster was half fainting. She tried to scream, but I put my hand over her mouth. They reached the hedge, the big man snapped his gun ineffectually at me, and both made off in the darkness. Deputy Williams was not captured, as at first reported. When he saw me taken he stood off from the house and the convicts did not molest him. The big man was about thirty years old and his pal probably twenty-five. The little man left his shoes, which will give the bloodhounds the scent."

Bloodhounds will be started out from Lawrence in the morning.

TWO HOSPITALS REFUSED HER.

Now Sarah Weinstein Is Lying in a Critical Condition with Typhoid Pneumonia.

Sarah Weinstein, a domestic, after being refused admission to two hospitals, is now lying in a critical condition in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering with typhoid-pneumonia. The woman was found early yesterday morning by a policeman at the corner of Broadway and Flushing Avenue very ill.

The policeman called an ambulance from Williamsburg Hospital. Dr. Telfair responded and diagnosed the woman's trouble as gastritis. When asked where she lived, she said that she had been employed by Maurice Fein of 704 Flushing Avenue, but that he had told her when she complained of being sick to go out on the street and to complain to the first policeman, and he would send her to the hospital.

When the physician heard this he became very angry, and according to his story put the woman in the ambulance and took her to Fein's home, which is on the second floor of a tenement house. Fein at first refused to take the woman in, but was finally forced to do so.

About 5 o'clock a call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance, which was answered by Dr. McIntee, who refused to move the girl as he could find nothing the matter with her. He said as far as he could see she was shamming.

Late in the evening a policeman of the Vernon Street Police Station found the girl on the curb in front of the house very ill and too weak to walk. She was taken to the station in a patrol wagon and was transferred from there to the Gates Avenue Station, where there is a matron.

She collapsed, and a call for an ambulance was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, which was responded to by Dr. Williams, who said the woman was suffering from typhoid-pneumonia, and moved her at once to the hospital, where at a late hour it was said that her condition was serious.

URIBE HAS FAITH IN CASTRO.

Says the Venezuelan President Will Keep His Promise—Castro's Brother Feeds the Enemy.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Nov. 10.—Advices received here from Capacho Viejo, dated Nov. 5, say that the report from President Castro to his brother, Celestino Castro, at San Cristobal, to the effect that the United States Government "insists upon mediating between Venezuela and Colombia," caused the greatest excitement among the troops on the frontier. Gen. Uribe-Uribe and Gen. Modesto Castro immediately set out for San Cristobal to obtain details.

It seems that Gen. Uribe-Uribe refused to believe the report, declaring that he had no fears as to the future of the Liberal cause because President Castro had given him a cast-iron pledge not to forsake him.

"Should President Castro prove untrue to the Liberal cause," exclaimed Gen. Uribe-Uribe, "the result would be his ruin. The war will enter Colombia before Christmas."

There is considerable feeling against the Castro family among the Colombian Liberals and along the frontier in consequence of a widespread rumor that Celestino Castro, who is Commander in Chief at San Cristobal, has been privately selling cattle to the enemy, the cattle being whisked across the frontier by means of alleged raids of Colombian Conservatives. During one of these raids a dozen soldiers were killed on both sides. It is said that the cattle change hands at a prearranged price of $30 a head. The blood thus spilled is charged directly to Celestino Castro by the indignant people of Taschira.

From San Cristobal Gen. Uribe-Uribe proceeded for Maracaibo.

CURACAO, Nov. 10.—Dr. Eduardo Blanco, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned his portfolio. He will be succeeded by Dr. Pachano. The cause of the resignation was a disagreement regarding the Colombian question, particularly the answer of President Castro to the Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico, which was sent without Dr. Blanco's knowledge.

COLLECTOR BIDWELL'S POSITION.

Senator Platt's View of Those Who Are Contesting His Reappointment.

Senator Platt when asked last night if it was true that Gov. Odell had filed a protest against the reappointment of George R. Bidwell as Collector, said that he had not heard of any such action on the part of the Governor. The Senator was then asked if it were true that J. Pierpont Morgan and Clement A. Griscom were fighting Collector Bidwell's reappointment. He said:

"The only people I know of who are contesting the reappointment of Mr. Bidwell are people from whom he has exacted full payment of the duties upon the goods which they import."

Close friends of Gov. Odell discredit the report that he has taken any active interest in the Collectorship fight. One of the Governor's friends said last night that he knew the report that the Governor had filed a protest against the reappointment of Collector Bidwell was untrue, because he had his information directly from the Governor. This friend of the Governor's said that the Governor would not interfere in any way with the Federal appointments, holding that the Federal patronage was a matter for the two Senators to settle.

Another Plant for the Steel Trust.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Negotiations are being carried on by J. Pierpont Morgan whereby it is expected that the Breaker Island plant of the Troy Steel Company will soon be absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation. The plant, which is the largest in the State, has been idle for five years, and is now in the hands of a receiver. At one time it employed over 3,000 men. During the past Summer the buildings and furnaces have been repaired at a large expenditure. It was expected that the transfer would be made last Summer, but Mr. Morgan refused to act until the steel strike was settled.

Want Course in Gaelic Retained.

The proposed removal of the Rev. Richard Henebry Professor of Gaelic at the Catholic University at Washington, by the Faculty, was the cause of a special meeting yesterday by the delegates and officers of the Gaelic societies in New York and the vicinity, at the rooms of the Philo-Celtic Society, 12 East Eighth Street. Resolutions were adopted expressing the view that the termination of a course in Gaelic at the Catholic University is unjust, unwise, and unwarranted.

Fire Patrolman Dead.

Hugh Kelly, for many years a member of Fire Patrol No. 3 on West Thirtieth Street, died at Bellevue Hospital last night. He was seized with a fainting spell in the fire house a week ago and was sent to the hospital, where it was found he were suffering from heart disease. He was fifty years old and lived at 200 First Avenue.

CONDUCTOR LOST $18 AND HIS GOLD WATCH

The Passenger Told Fitzgerald He Could Steal It.

When the Thief Took Out the Bills There Was a Fight, but He Got Away.

Familiarity with the only passenger in his car and disobedience of the rule forbidding conductors to converse with a passenger last night cost Conductor William Fitzgerald of the Union Railway Company $18 in fares and his gold watch. Incidentally the conductor had the experience of his life he says.

About 9 o'clock Fitzgerald was making an east-bound trip on the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street crosstown line in the Bronx. There were no passengers at the time, but as the car neared Willis Avenue the motorman slowed up, and a man swung aboard the car. He took a seat near the front end of the vehicle. Fitzgerald at once went forward to collect his fare. The passenger as he tendered the nickel said:

"Say, I'm a stranger up here in this part of town. I don't just know where I do want to go. Run over some of the street names and maybe I'll recognize the one I want to get off at."

The conductor did as requested. When he named St. Ann's Avenue, the stranger stopped him saying: "That's the one."

Then a short conversation took place between the passenger and Fitzgerald, during which the former said:

"Say, do you know I'm the slickest crook in the business. The fellows from the 'front office' are looking for me, all right. Why, I could take your watch and you'd never know it."

Fitzgerald laughed at this, and replied he thought he could take care of his valuables. At St. Ann's Avenue the passenger got off the car and Fitzgerald rang the bell for the motorman to go ahead. Just as the car started, however, the ex-passenger called to Fitzgerald to stop. The conductor did so. Then the man stepped up on the platform and took out a roll of bills containing $18 in fares, which Fitzgerald had collected during the day.

"I'm after bigger game," Fitzgerald says the man remarked, "but I just wanted to show you what I could do. I took that from your pocket while you were bragging you could look after yourself."

Then the man started to run, taking a leap from the platform. Fitzgerald followed. The two clinched and for several minutes fought furiously about the street. The man broke away, however, and disappeared in the direction of Southern Boulevard. Fitzgerald jumped on his car and gave the signal to go ahead fast. Then he discovered his watch was gone, though he does not know whether it was stolen or whether he lost it while struggling with the confessed crook. He ran his car through the trip, and when he got back went to the Alexander Avenue Police Station and reported the matter there. He also reported to the company starter, who in turn made a report to the office.

Fitzgerald says the man was about five feet eight inches tall and weighed about 175 pounds. He wore a black derby hat and a black suit, he said, of good material and fashionable cut. Detectives Courtenay and Lynch are at work on the case.

HIS WATCH STOLEN ON A CAR.

Victim Identifies a Pickpocket as Man Who Brushed Against Him.

Joseph Scanlon, who gave his address as 28 Madison Street, and who said he was a tinsmith, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, by Detective Sergts. Garvin and Burke of the Central Office, charged with stealing a gold watch of the value of $400 from Joshua D. Walton, a horse dealer, of 1,009 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

The story told by Walton was, that he was on a cross-town car of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street line on Nov. 4, riding on the rear platform. A man standing opposite him brushed against him, and then apologized, saying that the motion of the car had caused him to lose his balance. A minute or two later the man left the car, and then Walton said he missed his watch. He went to Police Headquarters, and there picked out the photograph of Scanlon, who is one of the best-known pickpockets of the city, as the man who stood on the platform of the car opposite to him.

Scanlon was arrested Saturday night at Centre and Chambers Streets. He was identified in the police court yesterday morning by Walton, and was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

WATCHMAN STRUCK DOWN.

Old Guardian of a Newark Factory Robbed and Skull Fractured.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—Jonathan Lyon, seventy-six years of age of 204 Vanderpool Street, watchman in Cawley & Clark's paint works at the corner of Vanderpool Street and Avenue C, was found in the works this morning unconscious with several ugly wounds on his head, his skull fractured, and his pockets turned inside out. He had been beaten and robbed during the night, it is supposed, by one of the gangs of hoboes which infest the neighborhood. His silver watch and $12 in cash, his week's wages, which had been handed to him when he reported for duty last night, were stolen. Nothing in the factory was disturbed.

The assault occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock last night, it is supposed. This is deduced by the fact that the wound his watchman's clock at 8 o'clock and that after that time the tape is unscored. The crime was discovered this morning at 7:20, when Frank Thornton, the engineer, arrived to look after his engines and found the door partly open.

Thornton went to the telephone, and doctors, the police and an ambulance were soon at the factory. Lyon was found to be still alive and was hurried to St. James's Hospital. He has remained unconscious all day and this evening. He is barely alive, and practically no hope is extended that he will revive before death comes. He is a bachelor.

The theory of the police is that Lyon was attacked while standing at the door of the factory and was then dragged into the office and left there after being robbed.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN CAUGHT

Identified as One of a Party Who Knocked Down and Robbed W. P. Hewett.

Detectives Reid and Hallahan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station were complimented by Magistrate Pool in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning for their good work in capturing a man charged with highway robbery. The prisoner was George Kelly, who said he was a printer, thirty-one years old, and that he lived at 132 East Ninety-third Street.

The complainant, William P. Hewett of 677 Cauldwell Avenue, Morrisania, testified that at about 7 P. M. on Sunday, Nov. 3, he had stopped at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue to get a drink, and that there were half a dozen young men on the corner, Kelly being one of them. When he left the saloon he walked toward Second Avenue to get his car home, when Kelly stole up behind him and tried to knock him down. He turned and fought, but the whole crowd jumped on him and got him down, and robbed him of a gold watch and chain worth $40 and of $30 in cash. They then ran and he was too weak to make any outcry or to follow the highwaymen, but he reported the case to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and Reid and Hallahan were put on the case.

The detectives had nothing to work on but the description given to them by Hewett, but they watched for the man and caught him at 1 A. M. yesterday in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixth Street. Hewett identified the prisoner as his assailant. Magistrate Pool held the man in $1,000 bail for trial. The detectives expect to arrest his confederates.

THIEVES COULDN'T FIND POCKET.

They Missed Diamonds When They Robbed Mr. Collins's Apartment.

Sometime Saturday night or early Sunday morning the apartment of William H. Collins, 28 West Twenty-fifth Street, was entered by two burglars, and a large sum of money, a gold watch, and a number of other things of value taken. The first intimation Mr. Collins had of the burglary was on arising yesterday morning, when he found his trousers lying on the floor and his vest gone. He found that a roll of bills had been taken from his trousers, and an expensive watch and chain carried off with his vest, besides other jewelry from a desk in the room.

His wife found the skirt of her dress lying on the floor. In the pocket of the skirt she had left several loose diamonds. She hastened to look for the diamonds and found them safe. The skirt had evidently been searched by the burglars, but they had been unable to locate the pocket and thus missed the gems.

It was found that the burglars had entered the apartment by the fire escape and left by the front door. They were heard by Robert J. Vassar, who lives on the third floor, but he thought it some young men who have an apartment in the building.

The loss was reported to the police at the Thirtieth Street Station last night. Because of several robberies which have recently taken place in this neighborhood special men have been detailed to watch the block.

ART NOTES.

Another sale of Oriental embroideries, hangings, and rugs is announced by Vitall Benguiat on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. The textiles sold by Mr. Benguiat last year at these galleries may be remembered for their uncommon beauty and rareness. The present sale promises to vie with the former in pieces from Oriental shrines and in European textiles of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

⁂

The National Academy of Design will hold its annual exhibition at the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, from Jan. 3 to Feb. 1. Exhibits submitted to the jury will be received from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on Dec. 16 and Dec. 19 only. Oils, pastels, and sculpture may be submitted, if by living artists and never before shown at a public exhibition in New York or Brooklyn. Varnishing day is Thursday, Jan. 2, from 9 A. M. to noon. The jury of selection consists of seven Academicians—Messrs. Henry, Hartley, Howe, Inness, La Farge, Low, and Magrath, and two associates, Messrs. De Luce and Dessar. The prizes are the Thomas B. Clarke of $800 for the best figure by an American, the three Hallgartens of $500, $200, and $100 for the best three oils painted by Americans who are less than thirty-five years of age, and the Inness Gold Medal for the best landscape—no restrictions. The jury of selection will award these prizes and the medal.

⁂

The New York Historical Society having accepted the designs of Messrs. York & Sawyer for its proposed building on Central Park West, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, calls for additions to the building fund. The society has already nearly $100,000—but needs $200,000 more to build the central body of the structure without the wings. This will be a sightly building in itself, sufficient to exhibit the fine Egyptian relics and the collection of old paintings now seen with great difficulty in the old home of the society on Second Avenue, as well as to house the library. Members and those who are interested in the history of New York City and State are asked to contribute according to their means.

⁂

Mr. James D. Gill announces his annual exhibition of oil paintings by American artists at Springfield, Mass. It will open Feb. 1 and close Feb. 15, when unsold pictures will be returned to the New York studio during the week succeeding.

⁂

The managers of the St. Louis World's Fair repudiate the suggestion that it will not be ready in May, 1903.

⁂

Mr. Frederick Keppel of New York, the dealer in prints, has given to the British Museum one of the rare first-impressions of the lithograph by J. F. Millet, called "The Sower." It is from a plate prepared in 1851 for "L'Artiste," but never published.

⁂

Speaking at Hammersmith town hall, London, on the subject of church decoration, Sir William Richmond pleaded for a return to the use of color for church interiors. He remarked that from the earliest time of Christian worship, art was the hand-maid of religion. It was the sham classic style 250 years ago that was one cause of the divorce of color from architecture.

⁂

The name chosen for the Charleston, S. C., exposition is the Ivory City. This is not the official title, but the popular nickname.

⁂

John S. Sargent is to hold an exhibition of his works at the New Gallery, London, after the annual show of the Society of Portrait Painters is concluded.

⁂

A picture of the disciples faring to Emmaus, which has been hanging in the palace at Compiègne, has been found to be by Rembrandt. A Dutch expert going through the palace detected its Rembrandtish quality under layers of dust and varnish, and notified the curators of the Louvre, who have had the picture cleaned and added to the Rembrandts in the National collection. Rembrandt's signature appears on the canvas, and a mention of the picture has been discovered in an old catalogue of paintings belonging to the crown.

⁂

An exhibition of paintings by Harry Roselandis open at the Ainslie Art Gallery, 1,190 Fulton Street, Brooklyn Borough. Mr. Roseland has won medals at the National Academy of Design as well as in Boston and Brooklyn.

⁂

Japanese screens, Kakemonos, prints by great masters, and old and modern Japanese books are shown by Mme. Bunshichi Kobayashi of Tokio at the rooms of the Architectural League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The exhibition closes on the 14th.

⁂

The small portrait bust of King Edward, made by the late Bartlen-Le-Page when the former was Prince of Wales, is on sale at the Goupil Gallery in London. It was shown at the Royal Academy. The Prince was taken in a black velvet suit with Elizabethan ruff.

⁂

The five later pictures by Mr. E. A. Abbey for the Public Library at Boston are on exhibition at the Guildhall, London. Eight have been shown before and the series is now complete. The subject is the quest of the Holy Grail. Some of the London papers speak highly of these wall paintings; others damn them with faint praise. It is thought remarkable that Mr. Abbey should have obtained from the City Corporation the favor of showing his pictures in the Guildhall.

⁂

Mr. John W. Alexander will speak at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, on Wednesday night, his subject being the status of the American artist in Paris.

⁂

Two statues of the late German Emperor Frederick and the Dowager Empress Augusta will stand before the Brandenburger Thor at Berlin. They are to be unveiled by William II. on Oct. 18, next year, the birthday of Emperor Frederick. The statue of the latter is being cut in marble from the model by Prof. Brütt; that of the Empress is by the sculptor Fritz Gerth. The latter had prepared his design before the death of the Empress, who had time to examine it and suggest changes. She is shown standing in her coronation robes. Two busts will accompany her monument, one being the portrait of Prof. Eduard Zeller, writer on Greek philosophy, the other the chemist August Wilhelm von Hofmann. Zeller is living; Von Hofmann died in 1892; the sculptor of these busts is Schaper. The two monuments, with fountains, flowerbeds, and encircling balustrade will form a centrepiece in the broad square directly in front of the Brandenburg Gate.

Hamilton College Has a Cannon.

UTICA, Nov. 10.—Secretary of War Root has given to Hamilton College a brass cannon weighing 300 pounds, captured in the Philippines. It has been received.

At the Exhibition.

Lady with Glasses—Is that one of her husband's pictures that she is looking at?

Her Companion—No; that is the spot where she thinks her husband's picture ought to be.—Brooklyn Life.

BRIDAL PARTY'S COACH RAN DOWN A MAN

The New Married Pair Had to Go to the Police Station.

The Bride Wept, but Was Released Later—Festivities Were Delayed Two Hours by the Mishap.

Theodore Deransy, a salesman, thirty-five years old, of 47 North Ninth Street, Williamsburg, was badly injured yesterday afternoon by being run down by a coach belonging to Sherman & Rader of 33 Boerum Street, in which was a bridal party on its way to a hall at Pitkins Avenue and Watkins Street, Brownsville, where the friends of the bride and bridegroom were awaiting them to celebrate the wedding.

The newly married couple were Harry Levine and Miss Rosie Loeb. The marriage took place at 77 East Fourth Street, Manhattan. After the ceremony the bridal couple, accompanied by the best man and the bride's mother, started for Brownsville. The driver was a little late, and after crossing to Williamsburg on the Houston Street Ferry he whipped up his team and started up Grand Street. Deransy was crossing the thoroughfare at Roebling and Grand Streets, and was knocked down by the team. His right ear was cut off, and he received internal injuries. Driver Brob, instead of stopping, continued on at a good rate of speed followed by a hooting crowd. Mr. and Mrs. Levine became much alarmed as the crowd continued in pursuit. Three blocks from the scene of the accident a policeman stopped the team, and compelled the driver to turn back to where he had run down Deransy. The latter, in the meantime, had been carried into a drug store and a call sent to the Williamsburg Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Telfair responded, and while he was dressing the injuries of Deransy the bridal party was taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station.

The bride, who was dressed in a pink gown and had a lace shawl thrown over her head, alighted from the coach with her husband and entered the station house. The best man and the bride's mother followed them. Then the bride began to weep. After Deransy's wounds had been dressed he went to the station house and preferred a charge of reckless driving against Brob, and the latter was detained. Before the bridal party could proceed to the hall it was necessary to get another coachman. This took considerable time, and they reached the hall two hours late.

AUTOMOBILE RAN INTO TREE.

Mr. and Mrs. Golding Thrown Out on Their Heads and Injured.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—A couple who said they were Mr. and Mrs. Golding of New York and refused further information, had a serious automobile accident on Upper Warburton Avenue this evening. They were coming down toward the centre of the city from the direction of Ardsley in a fast-moving gasoline machine, when the steering gear apparently failed to work, and the machine shot into the gutter and brought up at full speed against a tree. Both occupants were thrown out.

Mrs. Golding struck her head on a stone, a gash was cut on her forehead, and she was rendered unconscious. Mr. Golding also struck on his head and was stunned, but revived in a few minutes. Dr. George T. Holden attended Mrs. Golding, and when she recovered consciousness she insisted on going on to New York. This was done, despite Dr. Holden's objections.

The machine was seriously damaged, and before going Mr. Golding engaged a truckman to haul it to his stables, and then ship it to a repair shop in New York in the morning.

ACCUSED OF GOING TOO FAST.

Drivers of Two Motor Vehicles Arrested by Mounted Policemen.

Mounted Policemen arrested two persons yesterday afternoon in Harlem and charged them with violating a city ordinance by running motor vehicles at an excessive rate of speed. The prisoners were Alexander Davis, a civil engineer, thirty-three years old, of 48 West Forty-second Street, and Oswald Simpson, twenty-three years old, of 143 West Seventy-second Street.

Policeman Martin arrested Mr. Davis at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street and charged him with running his vehicle at twelve miles an hour. Tyler Redfield, a printer, of 409 Pearl Street, furnished bail for Mr. Davis's appearance in the Harlem Court this morning.

Mr. Simpson was arrested at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Seventh Avenue by Policeman Sturgis, who alleges that he was driving his vehicle recklessly. Bail for his appearance in court this morning was furnished by Louis Simpson of 11 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

HEARSE TAKEN TO STATION.

Funeral Delayed Because Drivers Were Blocking the Car Tracks.

The funeral of James Magee, son of Mrs. Anna Magee of 516 West Thirty-eighth Street, was delayed an hour on Saturday afternoon and the hearse and carriages were compelled to drive around to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station while the drivers gave bonds for their appearance in court on the charge of violating a corporation ordinance in blocking the street car tracks at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue, while on their way to Calvary Cemetery.

The driver of the hearse, Joseph Atter, twenty-two years old, of 66 Stanton Street, and the driver of the first carriage, George Nesler, twenty-nine years old, of 118 Forsyth Street, stopped their teams on the car tracks while waiting for the opening of the ferry gates, and were ordered to move to the other side of the street by Patrolmen Waters and Bender, but refused to do so, maintaining that they had a right to the places that they held. The police thereupon took the drivers with the funeral cortege to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where Undertaker Adam Moran of 1,527 Madison Avenue gave bonds for their appearance in court, and then the funeral was allowed to proceed.

The men were arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning and insisted that they had a right to halt their teams where they did. Magistrate Meade did not agree with them, but he paroled them until this morning in order to give them an opportunity to produce witnesses.

Will Not Enter New Steel Combine.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—Concerning the report from Philadelphia that Jones & Laughlin's, Limited, would be a member of the projected fifty-million-dollar steel combination, B. F. Jones, Jr., makes the announcement that so far as his firm is concerned there is absolutely no truth in the report. Mr. Jones says such a project is on foot and his firm has been solicited to enter the combination, but had not complied and would not.

American Express Car Afire.

SPENCER, Mass., Nov. 10.—An American Express car attached to a morning train on the Albany Division of the New York Central Railroad train was found to be on fire at South Spencer, and after it was shunted to a side track the local firemen were called out. The car contained miscellaneous goods, including some exhibits being returned from Buffalo. The loss amounts to several thousand dollars.

Colored Church's Cornerstone Laid.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 10.—The cornerstone of the new building of the Union Baptist Church, colored, was laid to-day. It was made the occasion of a big demonstration by the colored societies of this city and neighborhood. The ceremonies were participated in by the colored Masons, Odd-fellows, Knights of Pythias, and True Reformers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. George W. Krygar of East Orange.

Twice as Many.

"Do you really think 'two heads are better than one.'"

"Give it up, but I know we wouldn't amount to much without foreheads."—Philadelphia Press.

FILIPINOS CANNOT AGREE.

Personal Bickering Mars Federal Convention Meetings—Buencamino Wants to Fight.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—The Federal Convention continues its meetings, but these are as a rule of a turbulent character, and very little is accomplished. Personal bickerings prevent harmony. Señor Buencamino challenged Señor Velasco to a duel, but the latter refused to fight on account of the age of the challenger.

Many provincial delegates have already left in disgust. Señor Sabella Reyes wanted to enter upon the minutes of the convention an expression of the regret felt by the delegates at the lack of interest displayed in the work of political organization. Thrice Señor Buencamino left the room saying he would never return. In each instance he yielded to the persuasion of his friends that he should go back, and finally he formally tendered his resignation, but only to put in an appearance again at the evening session.

The question of the friars has been occupying much of the time of the convention. Intense antipathy is shown toward them, and the sense of the convention was practically unanimous that they must go.

CHARGED WITH AIDING LUKBAN.

An Agent Expelled from Samar Will Probably Be Arrested.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—Incriminating evidence is accumulating against Gibson Easton, the representative of two of the largest firms in Manila, who was recently expelled from Samar on a charge of dealing with the insurgents, and he will probably be arrested and tried.

Lukban's Commissary General, who was recently captured, says that both concerns represented by Easton had an agreement with Lukban to furnish 500 sacks of rice each yearly. He has given the dates of the delivery to men now in Cebu. The authorities have not yet decided as to the extent of the liability of the firms.

Seaboard Contract Let.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—Vice President James U. Jackson of the Charleston, Augusta and Chattanooga Railroad Company and General Agent here of the Seaboard Air Line announces that he has signed a contract for the construction of the line between Charleston and Augusta. Work is to begin at once, and the contract requires completion within eighteen months. Work will begin where the Seaboard Air Line crosses the proposed line at Olar, S. C., and proceed toward both ends at the same time. Completion of this line will bring the Seaboard to Augusta and Charleston over its own tracks.

THREE DAYS IN AN OLD WELL.

Farmhand Who Disappeared Tuesday Found Friday in a State of Exhaustion.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Nov. 10.—Michael Stepanik, employed by John W. Owens as a farm laborer at New York Mills, went out to round up some stray cattle Tuesday night. He did not return, and the following morning search was instituted for him.

There were no traces of the man until Friday afternoon, when Albert Brown, a boy who was in search of beechnuts, heard moans coming from a brush heap. Young Brown notified some men who had been searching for Stepanik. The brush was removed and there was discovered a deserted well about fifteen feet deep, and, reclining against the stone wall in two feet of water stood Stepanik.

A man went to the well bottom with a rope and Stepanik was hauled out completely exhausted. His hands were terribly lacerated from attempts to climb up the jagged, slimy rocks. He was delirious for several hours after his rescue.

SCARLET FEVER CLOSES SCHOOL.

Between Thirty and Forty Pupils of No. 99 Are Sick.

Public School No. 99, at Throgg's Neck, was closed on Saturday on account of a scarlet fever epidemic among the pupils. Of the 400 who attend the school between 30 and 40 are sick with what is said to be a mild form of the disease.

Dr. Eugene Monaghan, Health Superintendent in the Bronx, investigated the matter and decided that the infection had been caused by a child who fell ill several weeks ago and then returned to school. She had had "home treatment" and her case was not diagnosed as scarlet fever.

CASE OF POLICEMAN CALLAN.

District Attorney Clarke Wants It Sent to the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Clarke of Kings County will go before the Court of Special Sessions to-day, it was said last night, and ask the court to send the papers in the case of Policeman "Nick" Callan to the Grand Jury, now hearing the case as one of assault in the third degree.

Magistrate Tighe held Callan for the Court of Special Sessions on the latter charge, but the attorney of Capt. O'Rourke, who claims to have been assaulted by the officer, says that the crime was a felony and should be punished as such. Assault in the third degree is only punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

ARMY PAYMASTER ROBBED.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 10.—Paymaster Stevens of the United States Army, arrived from Atlanta Saturday and before leaving that city placed in a hand satchel 200 silver dollars and $4,800 in paper money for the purpose of paying the several hundred artillerymen at Fort Barrancas and McRee their salaries for the past month. When he reached the fort here he opened his grip and found that all the paper money had been abstracted, and that only the 200 silver dollars remained. Amazement and surprise followed the discovery, and the news soon spread, becoming known here about midnight. The police were instructed to watch out for the treasure.

Paymaster Stevens thinks some professional pickpocket followed him and relieved him during the trip. He cannot recall a single incident of the trip that would throw any light on the robbery, but has an idea that the money was taken before he left Atlanta.

Woman Died in a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 10.—Considerable excitement was caused in St. John's Roman Catholic Church this morning just as the 10:30 o'clock high mass about to begin, by the sudden death of Mrs. Ellen Gilluley. She had just entered the church, when she was taken ill, and friends carried her out into the vestibule. The last rites of the Church were speedily administered to her by the priests. She died before a physician could reach the church. She was about sixty-three years of age. County Physician Washington gave a certificate that death was caused by heart disease.

What Mgr. Sbarretti Is to Do.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Referring to the departure of Mgr. Sbarretti from Havana and of Mgr. Chapelle from Rome, the correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at the Italian capital says the latter left without having completed his mission of settling the question of the monasteries in the Philippines, and that the Vatican, having decided to continue the status quo, is sending the former ecclesiastic to the Philippines to endeavor to arrange an agreement between the Filipinos and the American Government.

Selection of Mormon Leader Ratified.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 10.—At a special conference of general officers of the Mormon Church, held in the Tabernacle in this city to-day, the action of the Council of Apostles in the selection of Joseph F. Smith as President of the Church, in succession of the late Lorenzo Snow, was sustained. The conference also ratified the selection of Joseph F. Smith, John R. Winder, and Anton H. Loud as members of the First Presidency.

Fire at Century Country Club.

Defective insulation was the cause of a fire yesterday in an outhouse of the Century Country Club, at Throgg's Neck, that completely destroyed the building and a quantity of golf clubs and tennis racquets and nets belonging to the club members. The building was a small frame structure some distance from the clubhouse proper. The damage is estimated at $500. At no time was the clubhouse in any danger.

NEW YORK MAN MAY BE A BRITISH PRISONER

Missing for Two Years and Thought to be in Ceylon.

John A. Doherty's Brother Making Inquiries Through the State Department—A Series of Family Tragedies.

For nearly two years John A. Doherty, a young man of this city, has been missing from his home, 488 Seventh Avenue, and his relatives have evidence now that leads them to believe him a prisoner of the British authorities in Cape Town. His place of confinement, they say, is the Island of Ceylon, and they contend that he is detained wrongfully. Efforts are being made by the Department of State to discover if he is really a captive, and, if not rightfully held, to secure his release.

William Doherty, brother of the absent man, is an architect, and lives at the address given. He has received letters from Third Assistant Secretary of State Cridler to the effect that the only prisoner of the British in South Africa by the name of Doherty is recorded as John Patrick Doherty, twenty-four years old, a Transvaaler, from Johannesburg, of Irish birth. The missing man, who was twenty-four years old, left here for South Africa in March, 1900, as a cattle man on a tramp steamship that was taking out mules for the English, and the date of the capture of the prisoner is a little over two months after that time.

John A. Doherty is a veteran of the Spanish war. While he was away with his regiment his mother, becoming demented from worrying about him, committed suicide by jumping from a window at her home, in Third Street. Two weeks after her death his father, grieving for his wife and son, also became crazy and died. Then the young soldier came home. He was a mason by trade, but as work was hard to get, he shipped for South Africa on the tramp, having tried in vain to get passage on a transport bound for the Philippines. He told his brother, William, before leaving that he was not going to fight for either side in the Transvaal war, but that he hoped to get work in Cape Town as a bricklayer.

Mr. Cridler's letter from the State Department convinced the brother that the prisoner described as John Patrick Doherty was in reality the missing man. Another letter has been sent to the Government officials, asking that they try to discover finally whether the prisoner and John A. Doherty are the same person.

DOG DEFENDED HIS MASTER.

Policeman, Attracted by His Barking, Arrested a Cuban on Suspicion.

The barking of a dog attracted the attention of Patrolman John Robinson of the Morrisania Police Station, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Courtlandt Avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He found a man stooping over another man who was lying prostrate and apparently attempting to rifle his pockets, while a small dog was barking furiously and trying to keep the man off. Just as the patrolman was trying to steal up on the man to arrest him the latter drew a revolver and shot at the dog, which ran away yelping, and the policeman pounced on the man and had him fast before he could turn his revolver on the officer.

The patrolman found that the man who was lying on the ground was helplessly intoxicated, and he took both men to the station house.

The intoxicated man was Theodore Sattler of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Courtlandt Avenue, and he was locked up for safe keeping, and was discharged in the morning by Magistrate Hogan in the Morrisania Court.

The other man was Theodore Pryor, a Cuban, of 747 Tinton Avenue, who alleged that he was merely trying to find out whether the other man was hurt, and that he was not attempting to rob him. The Magistrate fined him $10 for carrying deadly weapons, and ordered a policeman to see if Sattler's dog was injured, declaring he would impose an additional fine for cruelty to animals if the dog had been hurt.

Pryor has a barber shop and an alleged poolroom at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Courtlandt Avenue, and two months ago he was arrested for an alleged attempt to shoot his wife, but was discharged, his wife refusing to appear against him. He was also arrested a few days ago for alleged illegal voting.

WRITES TO THE PRESIDENT.

Labor Unions Ask that Repair Work Be Done in Navy Yard.

By a unanimous vote the Central Federated Union yesterday decided to send a letter to President Roosevelt asking that the repair work on the United States transports be done in the Government navy yards instead of by private contractors. The letter states that the navy yards are well able to do this work, yet are only given such work when private contractors are unable to do it.

"Repair work done in the navy yards," the letter continues, "can be easily proved to be the cheapest in the long run, if it is not cheaper in the first instance. There are no strikes in the navy yards, the Government giving its employes the eight-hour workday, and a fair wage. Only the refusal of these conditions causes strikes in private yards. There being no strikes in the Government yards, work is turned out on time."

FATHER CROWLEY AT CHURCH.

Excommunicated Priest Allowed to Sit in a Back Pew in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Father Jeremiah J. Crowley, the ex-Roman Catholic priest of Oregon, Ill., whose severe criticism of the Church authorities of the Archdiocese of Chicago was followed by his excommunication, and whose presence in Holy Name Cathedral was the cause of a dramatic scene there last Sunday when solemn high mass was stopped and the lights put out, appeared at the cathedral again to-day at the hour of solemn high mass. He was admitted after some parleying at the door, and in a rear seat he sat through the service.

When Father Crowley appeared at the central entrance to the cathedral he met a number of ushers, who quickly placed two tables across the entrance, barring his way. When he demanded admittance he was directed to a side entrance, and there he was admitted. When he started up the aisle, however, his way was blocked by another company of ushers, and he was forced to accept a pew near the rear. There he sat undisturbed through a service such as was stopped when he entered the church last Sunday.

The Rise of the Hannas.

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

One of the singular facts about the social if not political history of the United States during the last few years has been the rise of the name Hanna. Before the advent of the Senator in polit

SENATOR PLATT SILENT ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION

Declines to Discuss the Proposition for Open Saloons.

The Idea Is Regarded with Favor at the German Clubs—Views of Herman Ridder and William H. Klenke.

Senator T. C. Platt was asked last night what he thought of Justice Jerome's proposition with regard to a change in the excise law.

"I haven't heard of it," said the Senator.

"The Justice says he is in favor of opening the saloons on Sunday afternoons and that he is going to Albany to urge the Legislature to make such an amendment to the Raines law," the Senator was informed.

"Well, anybody can do that."

"Senator, what do you think of the proposition for Sunday opening of the saloons?"

"I decline to discuss it."

At the German clubs yesterday there was much discussion of the Sunday opening proposition made by Justice Jerome. Herman Ridder, when asked for his opinion, said:

"Speaking for myself alone, I believe that the solution of the Sunday question would be to not allow any selling of liquors before 12 o'clock noon on that day. Every saloon should be closed tight during the church hours. After 12 o'clock, while the saloons to all outward appearances should be closed, the front doors locked, and shades down, the side doors could be left open and the sale of liquor allowed, provided the place was kept orderly. All that would be necessary for this condition to prevail would be for the Chief of Police to give instructions to make arrests if liquor was sold before 12 o'clock noon, but that there should be no interference with the sale of liquor after that hour, provided the conditions which I have described were observed. The saloon keepers under this arrangement would not be subject to blackmail because there would no longer be any privileges to pay for.

"This seems to me the very best arrangement, unless the law can be changed. I think it can be changed and ought to be changed, and undoubtedly a strong effort to have it amended will be made. But if the amendment which is proposed should fail, I believe the arrangement which I have suggested would meet the views of the Germans as a class. I do not believe that any sensible man favors a wide-open Sunday. I do not believe the brewer element favors that. But some arrangement must be made by which a man can get a glass of beer on Sunday and the saloon at the same time be free of blackmail by the police."

William H. Klenke, a prominent member of the Liederkranz, when asked for his views on the subject of Sunday opening, said:

"I believe that public opinion is in favor of the repeal of that portion of the Raines law which prevents a respectable saloon from opening on Sunday after 12 o'clock. Between 1 A. M. Sunday and noon the saloons should be closed tight. I have never known a case yet where the opinion of the people when properly expressed and understood has not been enacted into law. I think the existing law should be changed so as to permit the saloon business to be conducted in a proper and orderly way between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and midnight on Sunday. I do not believe that the cosmopolitan citizens of this city desire to get their drinks in such a manner as to evade the law and commit a criminal offense in doing so. While the law should be changed in the respect I have indicated, I do not think it necessary that this change should apply to all the cities and villages in the State, but only to cities of the first class. If the opening of the saloons between noon and midnight Sunday should be allowed there would be, I am confident, less crime than under the present enforcement of the law."

Republican leaders in State politics, while not wishing to give an opinion to be quoted as to what action the Legislature will take on the Sunday opening proposition, all say privately that they have no idea that the Legislature will act upon the proposition favorably. In fact, they are most emphatic in their declaration that the proposition will stand no show whatever of being carried through.

JUSTICE JEROME BACK IN TOWN.

Will Resume His Seat in Special Sessions Court This Morning.

Justice William Travers Jerome arrived in this city from his country home at Lakeville, Conn., at 9 o'clock last night. The Justice went to Lakeville immediately after the election to get a few days' rest. He resumes his seat in the Special Sessions Court this morning, and will sit on that bench up to the time his term as District Attorney begins on the 1st day of January. The Justice said that his rest had benefited him greatly. He did not know, he said, when he would complete his staff as District Attorney, as there was plenty of time for that.

AN APPEAL FOR THE "ACORNS."

William F. King Praises Their Work During the Campaign.

William F. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association of New York, yesterday issued an appeal in behalf of the Order of Acorns:

"New York," said he, "ought not to forget the debt it owes to the young newspaper men who organized the Acorns. They were thoroughly in earnest, a number of them gave up their positions temporarily in order to engage in the work, without compensation, and the results have spoken for themselves. Whether it will be wise for them to continue the organization on a broad scale is a matter which must be carefully considered, the most important feature being the question of financial support. There is no doubt that an institution of the kind, honestly managed and composed of men not seeking public office, would be invaluable in a great city like ours. To be a success, it would have to be liberally supported.

"There is a shortage of about $4,000 on the work done in the campaign which has just ended. If the public cares to help make up this deficiency, checks sent to Charles H. Webb, Treasurer, 340 Broadway, will be appreciated."

STABLE THAT WAS THRICE AFIRE.

Forty Horses and Several Carriages Are Removed in Safety.

On three consecutive Sundays there have been fires in the five-story brick building at 342 West Twenty-eighth Street, occupied by Ahrens Brothers' boarding and livery stable. The first two fires amounted to nothing, and did not even necessitate the sending of an alarm, but yesterday $5,000 damage was done.

The forty horses in the building, as well as the carriages, were all removed unharmed. The fire was principally on the top floor of the building, although the fourth floor suffered somewhat. The top floor was a storeroom.

Negro Shot in a Saloon Is Dead.

Herbert Brooks of 218 West Sixty-second Street, the negro who was shot by another colored man in a saloon at 54 Amsterdam Avenue on Saturday night, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning. Before dying he identified as his assailant William Thomas, twenty-nine years old, living at 229 West Sixty-first Street, whom Detectives Flannelly, Donohue, and Hawthorne of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station had arrested. According to the detectives Thomas confessed to them that he shot Brooks.

Chess Game Given to Columbia.

The unfinished game of chess in the Princeton-Columbia match last Saturday, which was left over for adjudication by the Manhattan Chess Club, has been decided in favor of Columbia. This gives the victory to the New Yorkers by a score of 5½ games to 4½. The disputed game was between Ellis of Columbia and Reed of Princeton. This is Columbia's third consecutive victory over her New Jersey rivals.

SAY IT IS AN OPIUM DEN.

Police Claim to Have Arrested Important Prisoners at a House on West Forty-ninth Street.

According to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station four arrests made Saturday night may prove to be important ones. The four prisoners who were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morning as suspicious persons gave their names as Lillie Walker of Boston, Edward Jackson, Margaret Hawes, and Walter Hawes. The four were arrested by Detective Fitzgerald in 292 West Forty-ninth Street.

It appears that last Friday night while Policeman Moore of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was chasing a negro, who was accused of robbing a house, the alleged burglar darted into the house at 292 West Forty-ninth Street, where he was arrested by Moore. He was afterward held in $2,000 bail for examination.

On Saturday night Detective Fitzgerald went around to the house at 292 West Forty-ninth Street to hunt up more evidence against the alleged burglar. On entering the house, he says, he found the Walker woman and Jackson together in a room both smoking opium. Opium and smokers' articles were scattered in profusion about the place. On further investigation he found a lot of brass knuckles, loaded revolvers, and nearly forty pawn tickets calling for over $1,500 worth of jewelry. It is claimed that Hawes and his wife are the proprietors of an opium den.

At the request of the detective Magistrate Brann remanded the prisoners to the station house to allow of a further investigation. If no charge for burglary can be sustained against them the police said that the charge of running an opium den would be pressed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOYS FIGHT.

Attacked Upon Leaving a Mission They Are Worsted by Their Rivals.

The boys of the lower end of Washington Street and the boys of Broad Street have long been enemies. Battle after battle has been fought between the two factions, but up to yesterday honors had been about even.

One day last week the leader of the Broad Street gang, who is known as "Wall Street Mike," happened by some mischance to stray over into the enemy's territory. It did not take very long for some of the Washington Street gang to catch "Mike," and when he at last reached home the bumps and bruises on his face made him hardly recognisable.

After a few days' recuperation "Mike" started out to gather his friends together, and very soon had about fifty boys who were his allies. But the Washington Street boys had not been idle, and knowing that the punishment administered to "Mike" would be revenged, set about gathering their forces.

Yesterday morning the two gangs met just outside the north end of Battery Park. All the boys, whose ages ranged from seven to fifteen years, were armed with sticks and stones. The fight lasted about two hours, and was frequently broken up by the police. But at last the Washington Street gang had to admit itself conquered, most of the boys having received black eyes.

Nearly all the Broad Street boys attend the Sunday school in the Sisters of the Holy Rosary Mission at 7 State Street. Sunday school begins at 2 o'clock and ends at 3.

At 3 o'clock the mission bell rang, and the Broad Street boys began to file out. Suddenly one of them espied a small form hiding behind a tree in the park. He told his companion, and then it was noticed that a lot of similar forms were flitting about here and there behind piles of paving stones and elevated railway pillar posts.

One of the scholars ran back and told Father Brosnan, the boys' teacher. When Father Brosnan came out he was horrified to see his scholars fighting with a lot of strange boys. In vain he shouted to them to stop, but it was only when the Broad Street boys gave up the then unequal fight that the battle ended. The Washington Street gang now considers its revenge complete.

POST OFFICE CLERKS MEET.

Cast Their Ballots in Favor of the Classification Bill and Hear a Report.

A special meeting of Branch No. 1 of New York of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks was held yesterday afternoon in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street near Third Avenue, to take action regarding two important bills affecting the Post Office clerks which are to be brought before Congress. There are 1,200 members in Branch No. 1, which is the largest branch in point of membership in the country.

The two bills are the eight-hour bill and what is known as the classification bill. The classification bill provides that the annual salary of Post Office clerks is to be increased by $100 every year until it reaches $1,200. The Postmaster in any city can increase the salary after the $1,200 grade is reached, but according to the bill this further increase will not be mandatory. At present the union says the salaries are fixed by the Postmasters without any regard to length of service.

The clerks want to have both bills passed if possible and to settle which of them they think should be supported first, ballots were sent last week to all the members of the New York branch of the union containing the names of the two bills and requiring them to put a cross opposite the bill they were in favor of supporting first. At yesterday's meeting, which was presided over by William P. McKeon, President of the New York branch, the ballots were counted and the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the classification bill.

Charles J. McCarton, Chairman of the National Legislative Commitee of the union, who was in Washington ten days ago in the interests of legislation for Post Office clerks, made an official report. He said that there was no doubt that both bills would be passed eventually.

"I saw both President Roosevelt and the heads of the Post Office Department," he continued, "and they were all in favor of the two bills. The question now is which bill we need most, and I think you judged wisely in voting for the classification bill. Senator Mason will introduce the bill in both houses of the National Legislature. Outside of Chicago, where the working day is longer than anywhere else, the clerks are in favor of pushing the classification bill first."

After the meeting was over Mr. McCarton said: "The action of to-day will be reported to the National Legislative Commitee of our union, which is in Washington. It does not mean that we will not support both bills, as the clerks here have to work sometimes ten, twelve, and fourteen hours in a day without compensation. As, however, men are working fifteen or twenty years at salaries of $700 or $800, while in some cases men only a few years in service are getting more, we want the classification bill pushed first."

MOTORMAN SEVERELY INJURED.

Through a Misplaced Switch He Was Thrown on His Head and His Skull Fractured.

William Tiemann, twenty-three years old, of 160 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, employed as a motorman on the Graham Avenue trolley line, received probably fatal injuries yesterday through a misplaced switch at the terminus of the line at the foot of Greenpoint Avenue. Tiemann was removed to St. Catherine's Hospital in a critical condition. He has a fracture of the skull and internal injuries.

At the Greenpoint terminus of the line is the Twenty-third Street ferryhouse. Tiemann's car was to have gone to the switch on the right side of Greenpoint Avenue when it reached the terminus, but, instead, the switch had been set for the other side of the street.

Tiemann had put on full power, and as the car turned the wrong switch the motorman was thrown to the street with much force. He struck the pavement on his head. The car continued in motion, and after it had gone over the switch it jumped the bumpers and went down the decline to the ferryhouse, striking a supporting column with such force that the pillar was smashed, while the car was badly wrecked.

The conductor, who was on the rear platform, escaped injury. There were no passengers on the car.

Boy Buried in Sand May Recover.

John Donahue, the eleven-year-old boy who was buried under an avalanche of earth in Hauseman Street, near Norman Avenue, Greenpoint, on Saturday, when James Cunard and Edward Fagan were killed, was reported to be much improved yesterday, and it is now believed that he will recover. Young Donahue is in St. Catherine's Hospital.

E. B. LATHAM ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF FORGERY

Accused of Giving a Check for $5,000 Falsely Certified.

Lee A. Agnew Says that He Gave It to Him as Part Payment for a Patent Right.

Everett Bodine Latham, twenty-seven years of age, living at 4 West Forty-seventh Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of forgery. He was taken into custody as he was entering his home by Detectives Weaton and Murtha. With the detectives he went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and was held there for examination to-morrow in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Lee A. Agnew of 150 Nassau Street, and living at the Murray Hill Hotel, brought the complaint.

Mr. Latham, who is a well-dressed man, refused to discuss his arrest further than to say that it was a mistake, and that he can, when given the opportunity, explain away the charge against him and prove that his actions were perfectly legal. Mr. Agnew tells an entirely different story. He says that Latham in a business transaction gave him a check for $5,000 on the Knickerbocker Trust Company on which he had forged its certification by the company. Mr. Agnew says:

"I met Latham some time ago. He impressed me from the first as being a gentleman and a smart fellow with large backing. He told me of his Detroit family connections, asserting that he belonged to one of the best families there, and he seemed to be on intimate terms of acquaintance with men of affairs here. One day he took me to the offices of Carter, Hughes & Dwight.

"He seemed to know Mr. Dwight very well, and asked him if he could not look in the library for a certain State law about which he was in doubt. His request was readily granted. He told me that he represented the Baring Brothers in their Mexican mining properties, and that he also represented W. C. Durant in many of his interests.

"We became very well acquainted. I had owned seven patents in the Agnew Auto-Mailing Machine Company, and had made a contract with J. C. Lenney of 149 Broadway, who represented a syndicate, to sell the patent rights for $120,000. Latham took the greatest interest in the affair, and after making careful investigations told me that he had friends who could make me a much better offer, if I could get a free title from Mr. Lenney. This I found I could do.

"He offered me $5,000 to be paid down as soon as the former arrangement was abrogated and a week later $2,500 in cash. In a year I was to receive $80,000 in cash and $250,000 in stock. This was agreeable to me. Latham showed me a check for $5,000, payable to his order and issued by W. C. Durant. He told me that he would not give me that check, but one for the same amount in his own name, this to be certified by the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

"He produced this check on Sept. 3, and we deposited it in the Nassau Bank. He was given one key, I another, and the bank keeping the third to the safety deposit box. The checks were to be mine just as soon as I obtained the cancellation of the contract with Lenney. There was a proviso that Latham could have $1,000 for current expenses. I secured the cancellation of the Lenney contract, but did not at once demand the check. I had perfect confidence in Latham.

"We met daily and talked over his organization under the laws of Michigan of the new company, the Agnew Auto-Mailing Company, Limited, with a capitalization of $1,000,000. He described things as being in splendid shape. He seemed certain of the success of the enterprise, saying that he was getting many men of means interested in the concern. I had no doubt of him, and did not press him for the additional $2,500 due, as he said he did not want to be hampered and that he must have plenty of ready money for a little time, until his deal was completed. I did not bother him, and we continued to meet daily. He grew more confident of our success, and seemed very cheerful.

"Thursday I pressed him for the money due me and suggested that as my part of the contract had been fulfilled we should go to the bank and take out the certified check for my use. He asked for more time, was evasive, and I grew uneasy. Finally I called on my attorney, Mr. Lenney. He advised me to at once begin an investigation.

"Saturday we went to the Knickerbocker Trust Company and I told Mr. King, the Secretary, of my certified check. The teller looked up the matter, and insisted that the bank had never issued a certified check for $5,000 in the name of Latham, and that if there was such a check out it was a forgery.

"I called on Mr. Durant last night at the Waldorf, and asked him about Latham. He said that the man in no sense represented him, that he had never given him a check for $5,000, and never any sum over a few hundred dollars. Then I decided on the arrest and brought the charge of forgery against Latham. I have learned that he intended to sail to-morrow for Haiti, and so I only had a day to spare in catching him."

A GUN CAUSED HIS ARREST.

Was Like a Cane, and When He Aimed It People Thought Him Crazy.

When Policeman Werner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, arrested Julian Guiana of 535 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street in the woods at One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Audubon Avenue yesterday afternoon, he found in the prisoner's possession the queerest gun that the police have seen in a long while. To all appearances, when casually examined, it was a walking stick with a horn handle of a common design. Closer examination showed, however, that the cane was in reality a cross between a gun and a pistol. It was made of steel, and concealed in the handle was a spring that served as a trigger. In the prisoner's pockets were cartridges, and he admitted that he had been trying his skill with the strange gun by shooting at birds.

Citizens were responsible for Guiana's arrest. They saw him pointing his cane around in a strange way and concluded that he was insane. He was only aiming his gun as his fancy dictated. Guiana said he was forty-seven years old, a Spaniard, and a cigarmaker by occupation. He was locked up charged with violating a corporation ordinance.

WHY GIRL ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Said a Young Man Had Robbed Her of All Her Savings.

Carrie Bairmann, twenty-three years of age, tried to throw herself into the East River at the Astoria ferry slip at the foot of Fulton Street, Astoria, late on Saturday night. She is now held by the police of Queens Borough while they investigate the story she told. She lives at 155 Midwood Avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

She says that on Saturday evening she went out in company with a young man whom she had known some time, and that after drinking with him he robbed her of her savings, $54, which she had on her person. He then left her, and she went to the ferry and bought a ticket and waited until the gates were opened.

She then started as if to board the boat, but instead tried to jump into the water. She was prevented and arrested by Patrolman Kelley, who took her to the Seventy-fourth Precinct Station House.

The police say the girl seemed dazed when brought in, and they think she may have been drugged. The name of the young man is withheld by the police.

Opening of a Labor Fair.

A labor fair, which will last for ten days, was opened yesterday in the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, to raise funds for the labor press. The fair was crowded all yesterday afternoon and evening. While the sales are going on at the different stalls a vaudeville performance will be given daily on the stage.

Davis Collamore & Co.

HANDSOME CHINA and GLASSWARE

An unequalled variety of choice designs to select from.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

NEW DYNAMITE GUN TESTS

Weapon Can Hurl 500 Pounds of Nitro-Gelatine 3,000 Yards.

Great Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire Attained at Official Trials on Fisher's Island.

A new dynamite gun of destructive powers has just been privately subjected to a series of tests at Fisher's Island by a special board of officers of the Bureau of Ordnance of the United States Army. For several years the Government has been engaged in the creation on Fisher's Island of a veritable Gibraltar which will render the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound impregnable to any naval attack, and thus protect all the shore cities from New London to New York. In this great scheme of defense the dynamite gun covering the narrow channel between Fisher's Island and Plum Island, on which formidable batteries have also been erected, plays an important part.

The gun, which was built by the Dynamite Gun Company of New York at Scranton, Penn., was recently installed in a battery at the western end of the island, and was last week reported to be ready to undergo its final trial before acceptance by the Government. It is a pneumatic piece forty feet in length, with a calibre of fifteen inches, of the same general type as those of the batteries now in position at Sandy Hook and at San Francisco, but embodies many new features designed to increase its accuracy of fire and rapidity of action. A new type of fuse assures, it is said, absolute certainty of the explosion of the shells both on impact with the water or the side of a vessel, and by delay action.

The trials were made in the presence of the board composed of Majors McNutt and Birney of the Bureau of Ordnance, many artillery officers from forts along the coast, President T. S. Darling of the Dynamite Gun Company, and Frank Creelman, Robert Gunlach, and other civilian experts.

The gun is mounted on a seacoast carriage permitting an elevation of 35 degrees and a train through the full arc of the circle, power for this purpose being supplied by electric motors placed under the carriage. With the full calibre projectile it proved its ability to hurl 500 pounds of nitro-gelatine, sufficient to annihilate any ship afloat, a distance of about 3,000 yards, with a degree of accuracy, the experts declare, not excelled by the most improved types of large calibre rifled guns. With smaller projectiles the range was almost doubled without any sacrifice of accuracy.

Two days were devoted to putting the gun through an exhaustive series of tests. The first shot sent a 6-inch shell carrying 50 pounds of explosive a distance of 5,763 yards, which, bursting on impact, buried a column of water 300 feet into the air. With a 10-inch shell carrying 200 pounds of nitro-gelatine, the extreme range was found to be 4,860 yards, the shell exploding under water with the desired delay action of two seconds. In a test for accuracy five 8-inch shells were planted at respective distances of 5,043, 5,035, 5,020, 5,040, and 4,970 yards, all of which would have taken decisive effect had the target been a hostile ship at a distance of about three miles or about double the limit of a practical fighting range, which is now generally accepted to be about 2,500 yards.

In the test for rapidity of fire, the result is described as amazing, five full calibre shells weighing 1,185 pounds, or more than half a ton each, being, it is said, discharged in eleven minutes and fifty-five seconds, almost bringing the weapon within the class of rapid-fire pieces. This was accomplished with the disadvantage of an untrained crew of eight men at the gun and two at the magazine, nearly 200 feet distant from the breech.

For endurance the specifications called for the firing in two hours of twenty-five "air shots," or what in an ordinary gun would be called blank cartridges, but no difficulty was found in discharging forty shots in that time, the pressure of 1,900 pounds in the storage reservoir remaining practically constant with a uniform pressure in the gun of 1,000 pounds at each shot.

A companion gun has just been mounted in the fortifications at Hilton Head, defending the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., and will be tested by the same board within a few days.

MEN SAVED FROM THE SEA.

Picked Up Exhausted After an All-Night Fight to Keep Their Boat Afloat.

Three men who had been out all night in a rough sea and a high wind were picked up in a half-dead condition yesterday morning by the revenue cutter Hudson. They were floating in the upper bay, their boat leaking, their rudder gone, and their oars lost. The craft was a little sailboat. When the cutter tried to tow it inshore it fell to pieces and was left to its fate.

The rescued men, who left the cuttter at the Battery without giving their addresses, said that their names were Henry Poll, James H. Cavanagh, and John Tusic. After leaving the city Saturday night for a fishing trip, they found that their boat was leaky. All the night was spent in bailing her out, and they had to work as fast as they could to keep from going to the bottom. Owing to the rough wind and sea they could not pilot her toward shore. They were benumbed and nearly fainting when Capt. Fisher of the Hudson ordered them to be raised aboard his vessel.

The windy weather continued all day yesterday, and many a craft stronger than the sailboat of the three fishermen refrained from going out. Even the harbor was comparatively deserted, and its sheltered wharves were flecked with whitecaps that would have done credit to the sea outside the Narrows.

BRONX GARDEN SNAKE STORY.

Press Agent for Zoological Park Comments on Two-Headed Specimen.

A snake with two distinct heads is a much-prized acquisition to the serpent population of the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx. It is only a little milk snake about ten inches long, but as a freak it is almost perfect. It was caught three days ago on Pelham Avenue, where that thoroughfare crosses the Bronx Park.

When the snake was first seen it was lying in the road and could easily have escaped had not one head wanted to go one way and the other head the other. Whether the heads had an argument or not as to which way to glide is a question for snake experts, but it is certain that there was a moment of hesitation and the snake's freedom was lost. That incident and others that have followed seem to prove that in the case of a snake two heads are not better than one.

The keeper in charge of the snakes is very much afraid that the freak will die, for it will not eat. It drinks all right, but when food is placed before it the two heads fail to fighting and try to bite each other. The heads do not seem to realize sensibly that whatever they eat goes to the same stomach, so the snake may die from starvation.

In other ways, however, the heads show a commendable inclination to co-operate. The little serpent has been shedding its skin. When the discarding of the old coat had got so far as the junction of the two necks the heads combined their efforts to finishing the job. It was hoped that this display of brotherly feeling on the part of the two heads meant a reformation, but hope died away, for when the snake was tempted to eat again the heads renewed their fight.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 101 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

POTATOES.

On Monday we open with a special sale of Potatoes. In preparation for this sale we have secured thousands of barrels of the finest Potatoes grown in this country. The sale will last three days,

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

and there will be plenty for all. At the price we name it will pay you to lay in a goodly supply.

A Basket, 12 Cents.

WALTER BAKER'S COCOA. The Standard Cocoa the World Over. SPECIAL ½ POUND CAN. 19c

THIS IS BUCKWHEAT TIME. 3 Pound Package Prepared Buckwheat, Quart Bottle Golden Drip Syrup. Both for 15c

Southwell's Jams, our own importation, ALL FRUITS, A JAR, 13c OR TWO JARS FOR 25c

New Peas, Essie Brand, fancy extra sifted, a can	15c
New Peas, Majestic Brand fancy sifted, a can 13c., or 2 for	25c
New Peas, Berry Brand, Baltimore pack, a can	8c
Maine Corn, Essie Brand, very best, a can	10c
Jersey Tomatoes, Essie Brand, extra large can	12c
Asparagus, Amadore California, a can	15c
Asparagus, Hudson's Oyster Bay, very best, a can	33c
Liberty Brand Pickles, gherkins, chow chow or onions, large bottle	10c
Prunes, fancy Santa Clara, large size, a pound, 8c., or 2 pounds for	15c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon brand, all flavors, a package	9c
Beef Extract, Peerless Brand, very rich and pure, a jar	21c

Special Combination. Coffee and Sugar. 4 Pounds Very Best Santos COFFEE. 7 Pounds Standard Granulated SUGAR. Both for $1.00.

This Coffee is the finest Santos sold anywhere throughout Greater New York. The same Coffee in other stores being from 23 to 25 cents a pound.

Cranberries, very best, just arrived; a quart	8c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Peerless Brand; pound package	6c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, in moisture proof carton	5c
Maple Syrup, fancy quality; pint bottle	15c
Honey, New California, a pound bottle	15c
Corn Starch, XLCR Brand, very choice; a package	5c
Lemon or Vanilla Extract, Eagle Brand; a bottle	5c
Gelatine, shredded, Peerless Brand; a package	9c
Violet Ammonia, a toilet and bath luxury	10c
Ball Blue, Electric Brand, our best; ½-pound box	7c
Laundry Soap, Butler's XXX Brand; a cake, 3c., or 2 cakes for	5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

PRICES QUOTED DO NOT APPLY TO SUBURBAN STORES.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

MISSING BROOKLYN GIRL FOUND

Miss Williams, Who Disappeared Friday, Telephoned to Her Father.

Dr. George A. Williams of 449 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, who on Saturday reported to the police that his sixteen-year-old daughter, Augusta K. Williams, had been missing since Friday morning, early yesterday afternoon learned that the girl was safe with friends at Great Barrington, Mass.

She called her father up on the long-distance telephone and talked with him. Dr. Williams instructed her to remain there, and he would come for her. When he was seen at his home in Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon he was preparing to start for Great Barrington.

Dr. Williams said that he believed that Augusta was suffering from temporary aberration of mind when she went away; that Augusta fell from her bicycle some time ago and injured her head, and that since that time she had suffered much from nervousness. His daughter, he said, had spent the Summer at Great Barrington and had a number of girl friends there, of whom she was very fond. He supposed this to be the reason why she went to that place.

MISS WILLIAMS WITH FRIENDS.

Being Held at Great Barrington, Mass., for Her Father.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—Augusta K. Williams, daughter of Dr. Williams of Brooklyn, has been at the home of Mrs. Ella Stiles since her sudden departure from her home last Friday.

This afternoon she disappeared from Mrs. Stiles's house, and was found by Clarence B. Rowe and W. W. Norton, who drove there in search of her, at the home of Samuel Williams, near North Egremont. She was taken to the home of John Walsh, where she will be kept until the arrival of Dr. Williams. The girl has acted very strangely, and was hysterical to-night.

NORTH BEACH HOUSES BURNED.

Old Police Station and Annex Used as a Storehouse Destroyed.

The old police station and the annex to it at North Beach were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The police station was owned by the North Beach Company, and was used when a force of Deputy Sheriffs formed a police force there prior to consolidation.

The annex has since been used as a storage room for the properties of the various attractions. It was packed full of those, and all were destroyed. The fire spread from the annex, in which it started, to the old building. Both were reduced to ashes. The loss is said to be about $25,000. Capt. John Corrigan, who lived in the old police station, and his wife escaped, but lost all their belongings.

DROWNED AT NORTH BEACH.

Man Was Trying to Reach a Yacht When the Rowboat Upset.

Thomas Geddes, twenty-three years of age, of 412 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday morning at North Beach. He started from the float of the Williamsburg Yacht Club at North Beach in a rowboat to board the sailing yacht Honesty. With him were Robert B. Russell and Henry Marshall of Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

When they were close to the yacht their boat upset and the three were thrown into the water. A boat put out from the shore and rescued Russell and Marshall, but Geddes sank before it could reach him. The body was not recovered, although men dragged the vicinity for several hours.

Drowned in Morris Canal.

Voorhis Schanck, forty-five years old, who had been missing for several days from his home at 203 Third Street, Jersey City, was yesterday found drowned in the Morris Canal near Grove Street. His relatives say there was no reason why he should have committed suicide. They believe his death was accidental.

THE PIANOLA

The Product of Progress.

In this progressive age of wireless telegraphy and the horseless carriage, is it to be wondered that inventive minds have produced a piano-player which does the work formerly dependent upon the fingers?

JUST AS YOU send your messages over the new system without wires, and you ride in the modern vehicle independent of the horse, so you can, with the Pianola, produce the great master works on the piano without the trained fingers of the virtuoso, and produce this music just as you wish to hear it.

The Pianola furnishes the nimble and dexterous fingers, and you supply the expression and tempo to suit your individual taste. The perforated music roll travels before you while the music is being played and contains both the expression and tempo marks to aid you in the interpretation.

Your repertoire comprises thousands of compositions, representing every class of music ever composed—Liszt's Rhapsodies, Chopin's Nocturnes, the grand operas of Wagner and Verdi, the light operas of Sullivan and DeKoven, and all the latest rag-time favorites. In fact, with the aid of the Pianola you can play upon your piano any music you wish; you can have dance music or song accompaniments, and the question of finding "some one to play" need never arise. The pleasure of actually producing this music yourself, with the full opportunity for expression, the Pianola puts within your reach, even though your musical education may have been neglected, and you may not know one note from another.

It seems wonderful. It is wonderful. The popularity of the Pianola attests this.

VISITORS WELCOME.

The cost of the Pianola is $250. May be purchased by moderate payments.

The Aeolian Co. 18 West 23d Street, New York. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Lester Co., 657 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Two Coming Events Demand the Helpfulness of Wanamaker's

One Week Ahead, the Horse Show---Two Weeks, Thanksgiving Day

FOR the *Horse Show*, we are displaying elaborate Paris Costumes, and a special importation of gorgeous Paris Hats. And for men, we have the smartest Suits and Overcoats that the season has produced.

In preparation for Thanksgiving Day, we have special offerings of Silverware, Table Linens, China and Glass, and Dining-room Furniture. This entire page is filled with word about things that are of highest importance right at this moment.

You'll find Wanamaker's the place in which to be best satisfied in the matter of quality, variety, or price.

CHINA DINNERWARE

For the Thanksgiving Table

The superb new stock is assembled—fully representative of the year's new designs in American, English, French and Austrian wares. Here are reproductions of old English porcelains like the Oriental and Humphrey's clock decorations, with the quaint scenes from Charles Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop. Then the richly decorated Haviland, Cauldon and Limoges China, the Blue Willow and the Blue Meissen.

More than a hundred styles are shown in Dinnerware, in open stock lines from which you can replace pieces when broken.

Prices for Dinner Sets range from $7.50 to $280.

These details of complete sets:

American Porcelain Dinner Sets, blue underglaze decoration; 100 pieces. $7.50.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets; in festoon shapes; green underglaze decoration; 100 pieces. $10.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets; fancy shape; blue border decoration; 113 pieces. $14.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets; BLUE WILLOW; 113 pieces. $17.50.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets; in a pretty gray border decoration; all pieces gold-lined; 113 pieces. $18.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets; blue border decoration; all pieces gold lined; 113 pieces. $19

English Porcelain Dinner Sets; BLUE ORIENTAL; blue underglaze decoration; all pieces gilt; 113 pieces. $20.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets in a variety of decorations; all pieces gilt; 113 pieces. $20.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets; BLUE HUMPHREY; rich dark blue underglaze decoration; all pieces gilt 113 pieces. $21.50

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets; in a festoon flower decoration; all pieces gilt; 100 pieces; $22.50. 113 pieces; $27.50.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets; ENGLISH MEISSEN underglaze; 113 pieces. $24.

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; fine pink border decoration; all handles gilt; 113 pieces. $30.

French China Dinner Sets; handsome border decoration; 113 pieces. $32.50.

French China (Pouyat) Dinner Sets; handsome flower border decoration; 113 pieces. $40.

French China Dinner Sets; pink border decoration; all pieces gilt; 124 pieces. $60.

Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets; handsome gold-and-white border decoration; 114 pieces. $95.

Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets; pink-and-gold border decoration; 114 pieces. $140.

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; heavy gold border decoration; 113 pieces. $165.

English China (Cauldon) Dinner Sets; dainty border decoration; all pieces gilt; 114 pieces. $175.

Theo. Haviland China Dinner Sets; rich dark blue border, with gold; 113 pieces. $220.

Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets; handsome pink border decorated with gold; 147 pieces. $280.

Basement.

SILVER-PLATED WARE

At About Half Prices

The position of our two stores, in being the largest distributors of Silver-plated Wares, brings some remarkable opportunities our way. It makes Wanamaker's an economical place for the buying of these handsome wares at all times; and remarkably so upon such an occasion as today.

With Thanksgiving Day only two weeks ahead, housekeepers are anxious to have table and sideboard settings at the very best. Now, just in the nick of time, comes this extraordinary opportunity to select the fine Silver-plated Wares that are needed to brighten dining-room and beautify Thanksgiving tables—

At About Half Price

There are all sorts of pieces in best Quadruple-plated Tableware, as well as *genuine*, original Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons. The details follow:

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TABLEWARE—

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25, $11.50 to $13.75
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50
Tureens, $2.50
Butter Dishes, $2.00
Butter Plates, $2.50 doz.
Pickle Jars, $1.25, $1.75
Wine Coolers, $4.75, $5
Bread Trays, $1.50, $2
Nut Bowls, $2.25, $2.50
4-light Candelabra, $4.25
5-light Candelabra, $4.75
Cake Baskets, $2.25, $2.50
Salts and Peppers, 15c ea.
Children's Cups, 50c, 75c
Fruit Dishes, $2.25 to $3.25
Toast Racks, $2
Coasters, $1.25
Fern Dishes, $2.75
Spoon Holders, $1.25
Syrup Pitchers, $2
Ice Tubs, $2.25
Water Pitchers, $3
Candlesticks, $1
Bonbon Dishes, $1.25
Biscuit Jars, $2.25
Salad Bowls, $2.50
Marmalade Jars, $2
Waiters, 75c to $1.25

Main Aisle and Under-Price Store, Basement.

GENUINE ROGERS' KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS—

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.80 doz
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz
Table Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Coffee Spoons, 85c doz.
Sugar Spoons, 10c ea
Berry Spoons, 50c ea.
Oyster Ladles, 75c ea.
Fish Forks, 75c ea.
Pie Knives, 50c ea
Crumb Knives, 85c ea
Fish Knives, 85c ea.
Butter Knives, 10c ea.
Cheese Scoops, 25c ea
Cream Ladles, 25c ea.
Gravy Ladles, 45c ea.
Soup Ladles, 90c ea.

Children's Knife, Fork and Spoon, 50c a set.

Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Dining-Room FURNITURE

An Important Thanksgiving Day Preparation

Thanksgiving Day and Christmas are the two occasions when the dining-room is wanted at its best. And if an addition is to be made for Christmas, why not have it before Thanksgiving?

Naturally we have prepared our stock in fullest fashion. Here is an array of Dining-room Furniture that is not surpassed anywhere in quality, style or variety.

Take, for instance, *Sideboards:* Your selection may be made from 150 styles, priced, in oak, at $20 to $350, and in mahogany, at $45 to $375. Colonial pattern Sideboards are much used at all times, and particularly at this season. Polished or dull finished pieces are shown in both oak and mahogany. Weathered oak and Flemish oak are represented by some particularly good styles. In richly carved oak and mahogany Sideboards in Colonial, Louis XV. and Renaissance periods the selection is at its best.

Extension Tables and Chairs, Serving Tables or Buffets, China Closets and Cellerettes in great variety.

This hint of styles and prices in **Sideboards**:

At $20—Golden oak Sideboards, 74 inches high; swell top, 48x24 inches; 2 swell-front drawers, long linen drawer, large cupboard with 2 doors; top has long shelf, supported by turned columns; 2 small shelves: pattern plate mirror, 28x16 inches; well made and finished.

At $27—Golden oak Sideboards, 80 inches high; shaped top, 48x23 inches; 2 small drawers, linen drawer, 2 cupboards with neatly carved doors, ornamental top with long shelf on fancy supports, 2 small shelves, moulded cornice top; beveled-edge mirror, 32x18 inches.

At $33—Quartered golden oak Sideboards, 78 inches high; serpentine top base, 46x22 inches; 2 small drawers, long linen drawer, 2 cupboards, one with shelf, elaborately carved top with long shelf; 2 small shelves; pattern plate beveled edge mirror, 32x18 inches; highly polished.

At $40—Quartered golden oak Sideboards, 80 inches high; swell top base, 48x24 inches; 2 swell front drawers, linen drawer, 2 cupboards, neatly carved and ornamented top; oval plate mirror, 34x18 inches; long shelf on turned columns, 2 small shelves; fine, well-built sideboards of excellent value.

A mention of some other prices to show the range of styles and prices:

Colonial pattern Sideboards, in oak, at $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $95, $120, $150, $175, $210.

Colonial pattern Sideboards, in mahogany, at $45, $52, $70, $75, $78, $85, $90, $95, $100, $110, $115, $120, $140, $175, $190, $200.

Richly carved Sideboards, in oak, at $100, $135, $140, $147, $150, $155, $190, $225, to $350.

Richly carved Sideboards, various styles in mahogany, at $135, $150, $165, $175, $205 to $375.

Fourth floor.

Superb PORTIERES Reduced

Our upholstery workrooms have recently turned out some unusually fine Portieres, which we have made still more attractive by pricing them at considerable reductions below their values.

They offer unusual opportunity to housekeepers to get rich and handsome Portieres for Winter use at remarkably low prices.

The Portieres are well-made, of fine Tapestries, Damasks and Velours, with edges bound with cord especially made to match the colors in the goods.

At $22.50 a pair, from $26, $26.75, $27 and $27.50. At $26.50 a pair, from $31.50 and $32.50. At $30 a pair, from $34, $35.50, $36 and $37.50.

Third floor.

PRETTY COATS FOR CHILDREN

It's really astonishing what an amount of prettiness, comfort and warmth are crowded into these little coats for children at such moderate prices.

Our collection of Children's Winter Coats is an ample one, and offers mothers a wide field for choosing.

Some random hints:

$2.75—Coats of lady's cloth; box back with sailor collar, trimmed with three rows of braid; in tan, brown, blue and red. Sizes, 2, 3 and 4 years.

$3.50—Short Coats of lady's cloth, in tan, cardinal and navy blue; deep cape, finished with braid and buttons; full sleeves, band cuffs. Sizes, 3 and 4 years.

$5—Plain Box Coats of lady's cloth, in tan, red and blue; stitched velvet collar and cuffs. Sizes, 2, 3 and 4 years.

$5—Box Coats of rough-faced cloth, in brown, red and blue; round cape with five rows of stitching. Sizes, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Twenty-Eight Thousand Yards of $1 and $1.25 DRESS GOODS

At Fifty Cents a Yard!

We secured this handsome offering of Dress Fabrics from the American selling agents of the noted manufacturer. They are superb goods, and represent the highest value in their grades:

FRENCH POPLIN VELOURS, Worth $1.25
FRENCH CRYSTAL CORDS, Worth $1

Both fabrics are 44 inches wide.

There are four variations of weave, and eighty colorings, to make selections from—

Navy Blues, Browns, Greens, Garnets, Castors, Grays, Cardinals, Russian Blues, Tans, Royal Blues, Resedas and Plums.

And you may choose either sort now

AT 50c. A YARD

A rare chance for buying the best kind of a Christmas gift for woman or girl.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

WOMEN'S NEWMARKETS

The over-garment of greatest utility ever invented for women; but brought out this season in a style that doubles its usefulness because of the added character that has been given it.

Our stock is the broadest to be found anywhere; and it contains values that are matchless. Note particularly these

NEWMARKETS at $21

Made of Oxford cheviot, double breasted, half-fitted back, velvet collar, wide sleeves, turnover cuffs; seams finished with double bands of taffeta silk; lined throughout with satin. Price $21; fully worth $27.50.

Then here are others:

At $21—Newmarkets of tan or Oxford covert; fly-front; stitched yoke of cloth extends from shoulder under arm to a point in back; full gored effect; seams plaited at bottom. *Very stylish.*

At $25—Newmarkets of olive and tan covert; double-breasted, tight-fitting; hip seams; Paddock back; lined to waist with satin; silk revers.

At $26—Newmarkets of mixed Scotch cheviot, in brown, olive and gray; inlaid velvet collar; bishop sleeves; belted back, with Watteau plait; single-breasted, buttons through.

At $35—Newmarkets of covert cloth; double-breasted; velvet collar; wide graduated flounce; seams and flounce outlined with wide band of stitched cloth; half lined with satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

"Lillian" Corsets in Graceful Models

The highest possibilities of the corset-maker's skill are embodied in these new "Lillian" Corsets. They give evidence in every graceful line, of their Parisian origin, both in design and manufacture.

The variety of models affords perfect freedom of choice to every woman—no matter what may be her needs or tastes in the question of corsets. They give, with absolute ease and perfect fit, an admirable basis for well-fitting gowns.

This word of the newest straight-front models:

At $2—Of coutil; short length; white and drab.

At $3.75—Medium high bust, short hips, no side steels, white; same in black sateen, whalebone, $5.50.

At $4.50—Of batista and coutil; extended hips, low bust.

At $5—Of fine coutil; whalebone; short hips, medium high bust; trimmed with lace; same in silk batiste, $10.50.

At $6—Low bust; short hips; garters attached; in fine white coutil; same in silk-finished coutil in pink, blue, and white, $9.50.

At $7—Of coutil; whalebone; low gored bust; extended hips.

At $8—Of fine coutil; bias cut; long, medium and low bust; whalebone; trimmed with lace; in superb models.

Other Lillian corsets in fancy silks, batistes and coutils, in exquisite designs, $10.50 to $25.

Second floor.

The Newest SILKS from France

These are the very latest arrivals from France—that land of mastery in the art of making rich silks. They form part of an endless procession of newcomers in this Silk Store, the object of which is to keep you in immediate touch with all that's new and beautiful among the silks and satins. Of how well it succeeds, you shall be the judge—and let the evidence be the ever-changing variety, as one attractive group succeeds the other.

Those we tell of today are some new varieties of Fancy Silks, of exceeding novelty and beauty:

Velours Frise at $5—Such a charming mingling of silk and velvet as almost to deserve being called a work of art. A brilliant silk ground, with shadow printings in contrasting colors and over all a graceful floral design in raised velvet, in pink, light blue and white.

Santoche Embroidered Satin at $5—In all white only; a combination of satin and taffeta in a very effective design.

White Matelasse Silk at $5—27 inches wide, in a beautiful pattern; a rich, heavy quality.

Chameleon Regence Ondule at $5—In a variety of combinations, with undulating or wave-like cross stripes of white and black, with just a touch of gold metal thread interwoven.

Colored Armure Broche at $4.50—Rich Armure Brocades in pink, light blue, navy blue and cardinal, with festoons of small dots and rings of white.

Satin Pointelle at $3—A satin ground with self-colored brocaded dots; also three new styles of warp-printed and brocaded Ottoman in delicate colors.

Warp Printed Taffeta Broche at $2—Woven scrolls and buds on a warp-printed ground; medium colors; a fine quality.

Argentine Brilliant at $2—A new plain weave with a very brilliant face; in gray, brown, navy blue and reseda.

Embroidered Robes and Waist Patterns—Word of several sorts, of which there are only one or two of a pattern:

Black Taffeta Silk Robe at $30—Of fine imported taffeta, in six separate parts; each richly embroidered in black, and cut and shaped, ready to be put together, making a very handsome gown.

Lavender Taffeta Silk Robe at $35—Embroidered and plaited taffeta robe in five parts, ready for making; a very rich and elegant design.

Embroidered Taffeta Waist Patterns, $12 to $20—A large variety of handsome styles in white and colors. Besides the embroidered kinds, there are other rich and elegant styles too ephemeral for description.

Rotunda.

Women's UMBRELLAS Low-Priced

The very worst time to have to buy an umbrella is after it begins to rain, and you have to buy what you can get in a hurry.

A particularly good time is today.

Here are excellent Umbrellas marked a full third below their fair value.

They are 26-inch Umbrellas, of an extra quality of union taffeta, with fancy handles, of which there's an excellent assortment, with silver caps, or in horn-and-silver, ivory-and-silver, or natural wood, silver-trimmed.

Regularly priced at $2.50 each, today they're

$1.65 EACH

Handsome enough to lay by for Christmas presents, or for your own use, when this sunshiny weather comes to an end.

Ninth street aisle.

SILK WAISTS from Paris

The highest touch of elegance that can be added to a dress skirt is the addition of one of these superb French Waists.

These are the most exquisite evening styles, in light and dainty colorings; yet there are very smart and practical waists for street wear or other informal occasions. It is as needless as it is impossible to describe them. Sufficient to say that the variety displayed is well worth coming to see—particularly with toilettes in mind for Horse Show functions.

Prices range from $23 to $50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Webb's "DEW BLEACH" TOWELS

A Third to a Half Under-Price

"*Old Bleach*" and "*Dew Bleach*" are the aristocrats in Towels. Both trade marks belong to the famous Webbs—the kings of linen manufacturing in Ireland.

Lovers of fine linens know the "Dew Bleach" Towels well, and they know what an extraordinary offering this is today

Here are a half-dozen grades of "*Dew Bleach*" *Towels*, in huck, bird's-eye and fancy weaves, with colored borders and hemstitched ends—sorts that sell regularly at 75c to $1.50 each—today at two prices—

50c and 75c each

It is the best offering of Towels made this year.

Fourth avenue.

DO YOU WANT A

Distinguished Looking OVERCOAT?

Let us make it to your order.

Our tailoring experts can meet your fullest wish, whether it be for a dignified, perfect fitting Overcoat or the most swagger, broad shouldered, sweeping skirted overcoat that can be made. Then you need only pay a fair price if you order your coat here.

We have a superb collection of both plain and fancy overcoatings.

Overcoats of Oxford mixed and black rough-faced cheviots; stylish and dressy. Made to order for $30.

Some very stylish Overcoats of Oxford cheviots, made to order for $20. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING---Two Exceptional Items

Wonder if parents really know what superb Clothing we have for Boys?

Have you ever thought just why Wanamaker Clothing was different from other clothing?

First, there is never a fabric in any clothing we sell, that is not *absolutely pure wool* in every thread and fibre.

Do you know another clothing store that can say as much?

Every garment is *sewed with silk thread*—many seams are double sewed.

We can't tell you *all* the good points, or the points of difference. The two above are fundamental.

The style and character of Wanamaker Clothing for Boys are self-evident—no handsomer clothes are made. But judge the entire stock by these:

Boys' Chinchilla Reefers—made especially for us—lined with extra quality of Farmer's satin; with velvet collar and brass buttons. Sizes for ages 5 to 16 years. Warm, good looking, serviceable. Price, $5.

Blue cheviot Suits, with double-breasted jacket and two pairs of trousers—splendid garments—sizes for 8 to 16 years. Price, $3.85. Hard to match at $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

THE DOLL SHOW

The Midway of Toyland

Have you seen the great Doll assembly in our brilliant new Toy Store?

Have you been introduced to Baby Blanche?—

The Wonderful Dollar Doll!

You never saw such a beautiful doll for the price.

She is 20 inches high, full jointed, with bisque head, beautiful face and eyes—she goes to sleep, of course,—has beautiful flaxen hair; and has pretty shoes and stockings. Such a doll can be found nowhere else at near the price. $1 each.

Then of identical value are her larger sisters—handsome in features, superbly made—$1.50, $2 and $3. Made the same as the other Baby Blanche, but larger.

Other Undressed Dolls at 75c to $7.50. All have open-work stockings and patent leather slippers.

Then the **Undressed Dolls** make a still more interesting display, beginning with very pretty dolls of various sorts, at 25c—in fact, for still less. These:

Sailor Dolls, 25c and 50c. Chinese Dolls, 50c and $1. Indian Dolls, 25c, 50c and $1.
Eskimo Dolls, 25c, 50c and $1. Zulu Dolls, 10c and 25c. Colored Dolls, 15c, 25c, 50c, $1.
Finer Dressed Dolls, $2.25 up to $27. Various other sorts of Dressed Dolls, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c & $1.

Then here are scores of things for Dolly's wardrobe and toilette:

Dolls' Jewelry Sets, 5c, 20c to $1. Dolls' Trousseaux, from 50c to $30.
Dolls' Toilet Sets—comb, brush and puff box, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Doll Houses, from $1 to $30. And cradles, trunks, curling irons, fans, parasols, lorgnettes, watches—everything for dolly or her mistress.
Doll Carriages, with plain reed bodies, $1 to $2.75; fancy reed bodies, upholstered, $4.25 to $10.

But the Dolls are only one thought out of a hundred, in this great Toy Store. Don't you think it must be a delightful place to visit?

Bring the little folks in.

Do you know about the

REGINA MUSIC BOX CLUB

and how you can buy one of these delightful Music Boxes in the easiest possible way.

Only One Dollar to Pay

before the music box is sent home? Nothing more to pay for a month.

Come and see us about it—or write.

Toy Store in Annex, south of Ninth street from Main Store.

The Basement Under-Priced Store

Sale of BLACK VELVETS

We have secured two hundred pieces—more than four thousand yards—of handsome *Silk-face Black Velvets*, of the regular dollar quality, to sell today at

55c A YARD!

The velvets came from one of the best manufacturers in the country.

These identical goods are selling today in New York at a dollar a yard, and will continue to sell at that price.

The two hundred pieces which we secured, make temporary good fortune that must be seized upon at once, if it is to be profited by.

This is a lucky chance for possessing a velvet dress, which every woman wants this season. The velvets are needed for waists and dress and hat trimmings. 55c a yard.

For the benefit of milliners or others who can use an entire piece, we have made a piece-price that is still a little lower—

Box containing 22 to 22¼ yards at $12. Value $22 to $22.75
Box containing 25 to 25¼ yards at $13.50. Value $25 to $25.75

Special selling space today in the Basement Under-Priced Store.

Here are other Basement offerings that are of large economy importance today:

HANDKERCHIEFS For Little

Men's Handkerchiefs, 6 for 75c—Pure linen, unlaundered; neatly hemstitched, with pretty hand-worked initials, all letters; especially good value at 6 for 75c.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 6 for $1—The regular $3-a-dozen sort; of fine quality of pure linen, ¼ and 1-inch hems; at the special price of 6 for $1.

Table Napkins Under-Price

Three groups of Napkins, all pure linen of reliable quality, at sharp reductions from ordinary values:

At 70c dozen, from 85c—Silver-bleached Bohemian Napkins, in broken dice pattern; 18x18 in.

At $1.45 dozen, from $1.75—Napkins of heavy, serviceable quality of linen, in drill patterns; 22x22 in.

At 75c dozen, from $1.25—Fruit Napkins, fancy colored, all linen; hemmed ready for use; in blue, pink and gold; 15x15 in.

An Offering of CORSETS

More people appreciate the splendid values offered by this Basement Corset Store every day. These new lots, at little prices, for today.

At 50c, worth 75c—Empire girdles, in white, pink and blue.

At 75c, worth $1 to $1.50—"L. R." Corsets, short or long waists, sizes 18 to 36. And "Sonnette" Corsets, short length, low bust, short hips, in white, pink, blue and black. Sizes 18 to 23.

MIRRORS, LOW PRICED

Here are two offerings of Hand Mirrors, at prices that will prove irresistibly attractive.

At 10c—Hand Mirrors, with backs of black composition.

At 25c—Hand Mirrors, larger size, with wood or composition backs.

TOWELS Sharply Reduced

Excellent, serviceable Towels, that every housekeeper needs, at little prices like these:

Bleached towels of plain crash with border of red stripe; hemmed ends; good quality; 17x36 in.; low priced at 12½c, now 10c each.

Satin TAFFETA RIBBON

This sort of ribbon never loses its popularity or usefulness. Today we offer Satin Taffeta Ribbon, of good quality and texture, 3½ inches wide, guaranteed all-silk, in pink, light blue and white, at

Fifteen Cents a Yard

Worth fully a third more.

Men's and Women's Gloves

Walking Gloves for Men and Women, splendid for wear just now, at

75c a pair

and unusual values at the price. These:

For Men—One-clasp Pique Gloves, in red tan shades.

For Women—Two-clasp Pique Gloves, in reds and tans.

All sizes in each.

$1.25 PETTICOATS at 75c

They are novelty striped sateen, in gray and white; with deep side-plaited flounce, finished with side ruffle. Remarkably stylish, well-made petticoats, to sell for such a small price,

75c Each

Regular value is $1.25.

Children's Dressing Sacques

An attractive offering of Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in pink, blue and red, with prettily crocheted edge of zephyr. Sizes 2 to 16 years. Warm and comfortable garments, that were $1.50 each, now reduced to

$1 each

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COAL FOR NAVAL VESSELS

Last Year 324,108 Tons Were Bought for $2,273,111.

Ten Years Ago the Average Consumption Was 73,000 Tons—Admiral Bradford Wants More Coaling Stations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A striking illustration of the growth of the American Navy is presented in the single statement in the annual report of Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Equipment Bureau of the Navy, that he spent $2,273,111 last fiscal year for 324,108 tons of coal at an average cost of $7.01 a ton. The report says that this was nearly 95,713 more tons of coal than was used during the preceding fiscal year.

Ten years ago the coal consumption was 73,000 tons per annum. The domestic coal costs $6.20 a ton, and the foreign coal, of which there were used 105,066 tons, cost $8.50 a ton. Admiral Bradford has scattered American coal all over the world, wherever suitable storage could be found. He has placed 12,000 tons at Yokohama and 5,000 tons at Pichilingue, Mexico, and he has sent large quantities to Guam and to the Philippines. He carried 9,000 tons by water from the Atlantic Coast to Mare Island, Cal., where it came into competition with English Cardiff coal. They have averaged the same in cost, $9.29 a ton, but at present, owing to the scarcity of American freight vessels, the best Cardiff coal is considerably cheaper at Mare Island.

It is recommended that two large steam 10,000-ton colliers be built to keep depots supplied in time of peace and to accompany fleets in time of war.

Summarizing the work accomplished at various coaling stations during the year, the report takes up Cavite and says that the bureau is about to open bids for a 45,000-ton coaling station there. Efforts have been made to obtain a site for a coaling station at Cebu, but thus far without success. Coaling stations have been located at Port Isabella, Bassalin Island, and at Polloc, Mindanao. A complete station has been established at Yokohama, Japan, and it is now fully stocked with coal. The same is true at Pichilinque, Mexico, where, through the courtesy of the Mexican Government, our coal and colliers have been admitted to the station without port or customs duties.

In the West Indies a little work has been done at San Juan on the coaling scale, but Admiral Bradford expresses regret that little progress has been made in securing sites for other coal depots in the West Indies. It is said to be particularly essential that some of the deep water ports of Cuba should be made available for this purpose, as the entire waters surrounding Cuba are most important in a strategic sense, and supplies of coal should be near at hand.

Estimates are submitted for improvement of the coaling stations at most of the Atlantic ports, including a complete modern plant at Norfolk. Admiral Bradford specifically says: "As the department is aware, efforts are being made to establish other naval coal depots at important localities, which it is deemed unwise to discuss in a report of a public character."

Admiral Bradford says very little about his favorite project of a trans-Pacific submarine telegraph cable, contenting himself with the statement that the bureau is now in possession of all data required, so far as surveys are concerned, to lay this cable. In the same connection he renews his recommendation for a careful examination of the Pacific Ocean, west of the Hawaiian Islands, to locate dangers to navigation. He recommends that additional hydrographic offices be established at Manila, and at Pensacola, Fla.

The report says that the subject of wireless telegraphy was followed carefully during the year, but it does not appear advisable to adopt any particular system at present, or to acquire any more apparatus than necessary for purposes of instruction. It is clear that no system as yet has passed beyond the experimental stage. Though most of the principal naval powers have adopted some form of wireless telegraphy for their ships, it is believed, from the reports received, that none are satisfactory. It was clearly shown during the international yacht races that the difficulties of "interference" could not be overcome with the apparatus then used.

MR. DEPEW SOLD THE RUINS.

A Big Hotel to be Erected Where His Peekskill Opera House Was.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Senator Depew has sold the ruins of his Opera House. Shortly after the fire which gutted the handsome building on Jan. 29, 1900, Senator Depew caused a big sign of "For Sale" to be erected on the ruins.

It had been hoped the Senator would rebuild. He had dedicated the building on Sept. 15, 1895, and took much interest in it. The village was disappointed when he decided he would not again become the proprietor of a theatre. The solid walls of the building had been left by the fire, and experts who examined them reported them as good as the day they were erected.

Last week a force of men began to clear out the debris, and as soon as this is finished the ruins will be converted into a hotel. The walls will be used, and the new floors put up inside of them. John S. Baker has purchased the property, paying, it is said, $10,000 for the land and the walls. The hotel will be one of the finest between New York and Albany. One section of it is to be ready for use on May 1 next.

TALK OF WHITE STAR SALE.

Agent of Company Denies All Knowledge of Such a Transaction.

John Lee, the American agent of the White Star Line, when seen last evening at his home, 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, denied all knowledge of the reported sale of the White Star Line to J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Lee said he did not believe that there had been any sale of the line.

Mr. Morgan, he said, repeatedly had denied reports that he had purchased the line. Mr. Lee added that he thought the frequent rumors of the sale originated on this side of the ocean.

TO AID SOUTHERN NEGROES.

Annual Conference of a Methodist Society Opens in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—The thirty-fifth annual conference of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society of Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, presided over by Bishop John M. Walden.

The meeting to-day was for the purpose of appealing for aid to assist the society in the pursuance of its work. Bishop William F. Mallalieu, the Rev. Dr. W. P. Thirkield, and the Rev. Dr. M. B. C. Mason (colored) made addresses. The society is one of the most important in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its sessions, which will continue until Tuesday night, will be attended by eighteen of the Bishops of the Church.

After the adjournment of the Freedman's Society Convention the Bishops will remain here to attend the meetings of the General Missionary Society, which open on Wednesday.

DRIFT TO SEA IN A ROWBOAT.

Two Men Who Went Fishing at Milford Lost on the Sound.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—Early this morning two unknown men, supposed to come from New Haven, rented a rowboat at Woodmont and started out fishing. When a short distance from land they broke an oar. A strong east wind was blowing off shore and the men found it impossible to put the boat about and return. So they swiftly drifted out into the Sound. William Hall and Clifford Merwin put out in a rowboat after the unfortunate men, but after two hours' work were compelled to return.

The New Haven police were notified, and two tugs were sent out to look for the drifting craft, but after searching unsuccessfully for some hours put back to the city. A high wind has been blowing all day, and the water is extremely rough, and it is doubtful if the small craft will live outside the breakwater. If they escape drowning, however, it is probable that the men will be frozen to death, for they were hardly fitly clothed for such an experience.

HAVANA CONTRACT AWARDED.

Bid of Jersey City Men for Sewering and Paving Accepted by Municipal Council.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The Municipal Council of Havana has decided by a vote of 10 to 8 to accept the bid of S. P. McGivney and R. T. Rockeby of Jersey City, which is $10,393,015.99, for the Havana sewering and paving contract. Considerable feeling was manifested during the session over the circulation of a pamphlet insinuating that the McGivney-Rockeby bid was really the bid of the Engineer's Department.

The matter of letting out the contract has been the subject of considerable discussion and of some correspondence between Governor General Wood and the Municipal Council. On two occasions the Council has voted not to let the contract, as the specifications and bidding were irregular. Those voting in favor of accepting the McGivney-Rockeby bid explain that they so voted because they considered Gen. Wood's letter directing the acceptance of some one of the bids a military order.

Michael J. Dady arrived in Havana this morning. He says he is still hopeful of securing the contract.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Over One Hundred Harriers Take Part in Runs Held by Four Local Clubs.

The cold, clear, and crisp weather of yesterday gave the hardy cross-country runners their best opportunity of the season, and over a hundred of local athletes participated in the four runs held. The largest run of the day was that of the Pastime Athletic Club, which was held on Jerome Avenue, from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to the Jerome Reservoir and return, a distance of five miles.

There were forty starters, and the first man to finish was L. Markheim of the Pastimes, who made the distance in 34:00. Next in order were the following men: B. Shea, Union Settlement Athletic Club; W. Wilson, Brevoort Athletic Club; S. Steinert, Brevoort Athletic Club; J. R. Harris, Pastime Athletic Club; W. Velsor, Union Settlement Athletic Club; M. F. Koerpel, Union Settlement Athletic Club, and H. G. Edwards, Union Settlement Athletic Club. F. Stubenbaker, while cantering along with his head down, ran into the rear of a vehicle, giving the occupants and the horse a severe scare, but otherwise doing no damage.

The Olympia Athletic Club of Harlem also held a run over the same course on Jerome Avenue as far as the Moshula Parkway and return, a distance of six miles. The first man in was C. Fisher, whose time was 35:00. R. Fisher was second, W. A. Curren third, Michael Quinn fourth, F. J. Eldridge fifth, Paul Fisher sixth, and William Jones seventh.

The Park Athletic Club held its regular weekly run around the boundaries of Central Park, a distance estimated at six miles. Twenty men took part in this run, and the winner was Frank Farrell of the Pastime Athletic Club, whose time was 30:40. Joseph McGrath, Albert Ward, Harry Poth, and Frank Snyder, all of the Park Athletic Club, finished next in the order named.

Over in Long Island City the Star Athletic Club held its regular weekly run, in which eighteen members of the club took part. The course was from the clubhouse on Vernon Avenue to Webster Avenue, across to Recreation Park, out Thompson Avenue to Celtic Park, around by the water works, and back through Hull Street to Thompson Avenue, and then through Thompson, Harrison, and Vernon Avenues to the clubhouse again, a distance of four miles. The winner was J. J. Farrell, whose time was 32:00. John Foy was second, H. W. Schell third, R. W. Kennedy fourth, R. Luther fifth, R. Humphreys sixth, P. Kelly seventh, E. Kilgus eighth, J. J. Shevlin ninth, and W. Kruger tenth. The finish was close, less than five yards separating the first four men.

MAN HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Accident Caused Sixth and Eighth Avenue Cars to Meet.

Two cars loaded with passengers crashed at Fulton and Greenwich Streets yesterday afternoon, throwing the passengers into a panic. John Gorman, forty years old, of 24 Linden Avenue, Jersey City, had his right ankle broken and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. The crash was between two surface cars of the Sixth Avenue and the Eighth Avenue lines. It happened at the junction of Fulton and Greenwich Streets, where there is a switch which is used to send the cars either across Fulton Street and on down to South Ferry or to Cortlandt Street Ferry.

The Sixth Avenue car was bound to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, and the front trucks had passed over the switch all right, but the rear truck in some way turned up on to the Fulton Street tracks. This threw the car off the track. The Eighth Avenue car was close behind, and before the motorman could stop it the car crashed into the other one.

Nearly every pane of glass in the cars was smashed, the glass falling all over the passengers. The passengers made a wild scramble for both doors, where in their struggles they became so jammed that they could not get out. Many of the women passengers fainted, and had to be attended by Dr. Johnson, who came with an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. The police did not make any arrests. Both lines were blocked for over an hour by the collision.

VESSELS AT A GALE'S MERCY.

Large Fleet of Steamships, Tows, and Tugs in Danger Off Highland Light, Mass.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Nov. 10.—A high northwest gale developed here this morning, and continues. A large fleet of steamships, tows, and tugs was caught off here, and is being severely handled by the wind and sea. A loaded barge, believed to belong to the Jersey Central Railroad, and in tow of the tug Plymouth, was discovered at anchor, and on fire off Wellfleet to-day. It is thought that the tug, after extinguishing the fire, took of the crew of the barge and proceeded southward with two other barges, which she had in tow.

The steamship North Star, New York to Portland, when off this point at noon found a small coaster in a sinking condition, and took off her crew. The schooner later drifted southward. Ten large loaded schooners put into Provincetown, some of them with loss of sails. The schooner Addison Centre, which went ashore at Race Point last night, was entirely broken up by the gale this afternoon. She is partly insured. Several tugs with barges are anchored under the lee of the cape. The wind has a velocity of forty miles an hour.

A three-masted schooner under bare poles, with mainsail torn into ribbons, passed south at dark.

Sixteen Horses Burned to Death.

Sixteen horses were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a two-story frame stable in the rear of 142 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The stable and horses were owned by John Hennessy, a contractor. The blaze extended to the residence of Mr. Hennessy, which was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The total loss by the fire was about $4,000.

Man Dies in Bridge Police Station.

While crossing the bridge from Manhattan to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on a Putnam Avenue trolley car, William Storrie, sixty years old, of 508 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J., was taken suddenly ill and became unconscious. The sick man was carried into the Bridge Police Station at the Brooklyn end of the bridge, where he died before an ambulance surgeon, who was called, reached the station. Death is supposed to have been due to heart disease.

Anniversary of Battle of Tippecanoe.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe, which took place Nov. 7, 1811, was celebrated to-day with a very large attendance, at the new tomb of Gen. William Henry Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio, near this city. Mayor Gleason of Cleves delivered the welcoming address, which was responded to by Judge Bode of Cincinnati, the principal address being by Congressman Bromwell of Cincinnati. Judge Connor, Capt. McClung, and others also spoke. None of the members of the Harrison family was present.

A McKinley Monument Unveiled.

TOWER, Minn., Nov. 10.—To this village belongs the honor of having erected the first monument in memory of William McKinley. The monument was unveiled to-day. Gov. Van Sant was present and made an address.

"Sec" (A Very Dry Wine.) **POMMERY** "Brut" (No Sweetening Whatsoever.)

When you order a bottle of Pommery Champagne you are getting, at the same price as other wines, one which sells at wholesale from $3—$10 a case more, because of its superior quality.

CHAMPAGNE

COULD NOT GET A MAN INTO THE ALMSHOUSE

Magistrate Committed a Decrepit Old Vagrant Without Avail.

Officials Refused to Receive Him Even When He Was Taken Over to the Island.

The compassion of Magistrate Pool was aroused yesterday morning, when, in the Harlem Police Court he saw before him a decrepit, poorly clad, old man, whose flowing white hair touched his shoulders. The old prisoner was Louis Martin, sixty-eight years old, who last lived in a lodging house at 2,317 Third Avenue, and who was charged with being a vagrant. So infirm was Martin that he could only hobble along, and then had to use a walking stick and umbrella.

"I'm sorry for you," said Magistrate Pool, after the old man had explained that he had no money and no home, and so had to beg, "and I won't send you to the city prison where the vagrants usually go. I'll send you straight to the almshouse."

Before Magistrate Pool lay the ordinary paper of commitment, directing the Warden of the city prison to receive and detain the person of Louis Martin. With the intention that he had announced in view, Magistrate Pool drew his pen through the printed words "Warden of the City Prison," and in writing substituted "Superintendent of the Almshouse."

With this paper in his possession, and the old prisoner in his custody, Policeman Teevan tried for five hours to get the old man admitted to the almshouse, but he could not find a single official that would regard the altered commitment as legal. At 5 o'clock last evening Martin was taken back to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. He spent the night there, and will be arraigned in the Harlem Court again this morning.

Obeying Magistrate Pool's instructions, Policeman Teevan took Martin to the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, where the Charities Department boat docks. Martin was not allowed on the boat. "That commitment is no good," the policeman was told.

Teevan telephoned to Sergt. Delaney of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, asking for instructions, and he was advised to take the old man to the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor. The officials in the Superintendent's office refused to take charge of the old prisoner on the ground that the commitment was "improper." Policeman Teevan telephoned to Sergt. Delaney again.

"Do what the Magistrate told you to do," was Sergt. Delaney's answer. "Go to the foot of East Seventieth Street, hire a rowboat, and take the old man over to the almshouse and leave him there."

Teevan did as he was told, but it was no use; the keepers of the almshouse would not receive the old man. They couldn't legally do so, they said, and were not looking for trouble.

Again Policeman Teevan telephoned to Sergt. Delaney, and this time "Bring him back" was the answer he received to his request for instructions. It was after 5 o'clock when the policeman and Martin walked into the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street station house, both tired and footsore.

Sergt. Delaney and Capt. McClusky talked the matter over, and decided to keep the old man over night and make him as comfortable as they could in a cell. They provided his meals. This morning Martin will be arraigned again in the Harlem Police Court, this time before Magistrate Hogan. The clerks of the court, Sergt. Delaney says, told Magistrate Pool yesterday that his altering of the commitment was irregular and liable to make confusion, but he followed out his idea.

New Pastor at West Orange Church.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Rev. Robert G. MacGregor, the new pastor of the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, West Orange, assumed his ministry there to-day. Mr. MacGregor is twenty-five years of age, and for the past year has been Biblical instructor at the Pottstown School. For two years he was associated with the Rev. Dr. Terry at the South Reformed Church, New York. He is a graduate of Hamilton College and of Union Theological Seminary, and succeeds the Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, who resigned to accept a call to Cleveland, Ohio.

To Florida in a Naphtha Launch.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Thomas Edison, Jr., and William Edison, sons of the noted inventor, with several invited guests, will sail from Baltimore next Wednesday in a sixty-foot naphtha launch for a trip to the Edison Winter home in Florida. They will take the inland water route from Norfolk by way of the North Carolina sounds and canals, but a part of the voyage in the little craft will be on the ocean. Stops will be made at various points for gunning and fishing and some fine sport is expected.

Scranton Mob Injures a Conductor.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 10.—An electric car on the Luzerne Street line was this afternoon attacked by a mob with stones. The non-union conductor, John Kreider of New York, was struck on the head with a stone and badly injured. He was taken to a hospital. All the windows of the car were broken.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. W. Polehampton, London; R. C. Schenck, Dayton, Ohio; ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, Texas.

HOLLAND—K. P. Kithet, San Francisco; Gray F. Whiting, Washington; George H. Lyman, Boston; Scott Hanford, Chicago; G. A. Newman, Louisville.

IMPERIAL—William Cary Johnson, Washington; W. H. Seamon, Jiminez, Mexico.

GRAND—Col. F. L. Town, United States Army; W. L. Gorton, Cleveland; Edgar S. Low, Pittsburg; George B. Damon, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—Robert Davidson, Glasgow; C. T. Grantham, Hamilton, Ontario.

MANHATTAN—Norman D. Macdonald, Edinburgh; Charles A. Harrison, Newcastle-on-Tyne; George S Gibbs, York, England; F. P. Sackett, United States Navy.

PLAZA—J. J. McCarthy, Chicago; Joseph W. Phillips, Chihuahua, Mexico; Albert Stickley, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SAVOY—Max Schwab, St. Louis; William F. Vandine, Boston; R. J. Tweed, Boston; R. W. Smith, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND—F. B. Long, Lebanon, Penn.; C. F. E. Woodbury, Milwaukee.

FIFTH AVENUE—William A. Lynch, Canton, Ohio; Dr. John F. Woodward, Norfolk, Va.

HOFFMAN—John H. Cross, Pensacola; George N. Wilson, Richmond; John S. Murdock, London.

VICTORIA—H. J. Truesdell, London; M. D. Doremus, Washington; Eugene A. Jones, Washington.

GILSEY—Dr. Ralph W. Brown, Roanoke, Va.; John A. Fenton, Detroit; H. A. Huston, Lafayette, Ind.

EVERETT—R. R. Hoes, United States Navy; A. M. Hess, Constantinople, Turkey.

MARLBOROUGH—James Corday, Chicago; William T. Sheill, Detroit.

ASTOR—P. P. Parker, Lincoln, Neb.; H. A. Reed, Pittsburg; E. F. Hennessey, Liverpool.

GAMBLERS LEAVE HARLEM.

Have Deserted Their Old Haunts Since the Election.

A wave of reform has swept over East Harlem since the election of the Fusion ticket, and that portion of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street between Park and Third Avenues known to Harlemites as "Leadville," which has for years been the haunt of gamblers and bookmakers, is completely deserted by them. Their absence has been remarked by hundreds. Only a few months ago there were several poolrooms running within a radius of two blocks of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and up to the day before election there were any number of hand bookmakers in the street between Park and Third Avenues. Bets were made and accepted openly in the street without police interference, although complaints were made with regard to the nuisance.

But all of this class, with the runners and loafers, have gone, and what was once a poolroom in the rear of "The Golden Oar," formerly owned by Commissioner of Street Cleaning Percival E. Nagle, is now a billiard parlor. The room has been renovated, partitions torn out, the wires cut, and the blackboards removed. The rooms overhead, for years used as a gambling house, are vacant, and the click of the chips is no longer heard.

A Harlemite who had a "sure thing" on a Western track Saturday made an unsuccessful search for a "bookie" on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and was finally obliged to go down town to place his money. It is said that many of the sporting fraternity have become so disgusted with the prospects that they have quit Harlem for good. They say that the arm that has protected them for years and which had wardmen transferred from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station for interfering with thm in their bookmaking business will be powerless after Jan. 1.

Frank Moss, when interviewed on the subject last evening, said that he had noticed with much satisfaction the disappearance of the "bookies" from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and that it was a forerunner of what was to come. He also said that when Commissioner Nagle before election offered $1,000 to anybody that could show him a poolroom or a gambling house in his district there was a hand book being made in the Golden Oar, not a half block from the spot where the offer was made. In conclusion he said that Harlem was well rid of this class, who evidently had been frightened off by the election of William Travers Jerome.

FOUND SISTER IN THE MORGUE.

John Levy, Jr., After Many Visits, Found Her Body There.

After having made daily trips to the Morgue with the idea that he might find there the body of his missing sister, John Levy, Jr., of 56 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, made the gruesome discovery he had expected. Last night he identified as Erma Levy, seventeen years old, the young woman who had been found floating in the East River off One Hundred and Seventh Street on Saturday. She had left home on Oct. 30, and a general alarm through the police, as well as a persistent search by her family, had failed to give news of her.

John Levy, the girl's father, is a coffee merchant. Erma, a handsome brunette, had always been very nervous, and several weeks ago she decided that work was what she needed to keep her healthy. Contrary to the wishes of her parents she obtained a position as saleswoman in a Third Avenue dry goods store in Harlem.

She was dicharged for some reason after a week. That was on Monday, Oct. 28. On Tuesday, the following day, she left home as usual, saying she was going to work, and not telling any one in the house of her discharge. On Wednesday, however, she did tell them, but left home again, saying this time that she would seek for more work. After that she vanished, and nothing was heard of her until the identification in the Morgue last night.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Meyer, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob Meyer, silks and wash goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Netcher, Charles, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Nolan, dress goods; 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Fleicher, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Fleicher, hosiery, &c.; Earlington Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hoyt & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. H. Bresiin, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Epstein, Jacob, Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; S. Spear, dry goods, &c.; Marlborough Hotel.

Netcher, Charles, Chicago, Ill.; Miss K. Lahey, laces; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks, &c.; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. P. Calkin, furs; Grand Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. F. Snyder, carpets; 56 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. L. Lassell, carpets; F. B. Mosely, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Chamberlain, Johnson & Du Bose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Du Bose, carpets; 76 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Sisson Brothers & Welden, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, furniture; Cadillac Hotel.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Shapard, laces; Cadillac Hotel.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. S. Kent, leather goods and boys' clothing; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, velvets; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Albon, Herrick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Albon, notions; 385 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; P. S. Ryan, gloves; J. Holyrood, carpets; Hotel Navarre.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. A. Vetter, cloaks; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; N. S. Grant, carpets; 55 White Street; Imperial Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, &c.; Miss Cassidy, umbrellas; Imperial Hotel.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Binkholder, millinery; Herald Square Hotel; M. H. Meyer, silks.

Netcher, Charles, Chicago, Ill.; William Meinel, leather goods; 157 Duane Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, silks; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Wells, J. B., Sons & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Capron, domestics; Hotel Albert; F. Morath, notions.

Fraser, Robert, Utica, N. Y.; J. T. McDermott, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Meyenberg, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—Fire late last night at the works of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company at Six Mile Ferry caused a loss of $25,000.

UTICA, Nov. 10.—Fire early this morning on the farm of W. A. Matteson of this city, located at Litchfield, destroyed an immense barn and its contents, including ten head of Holstein-Friesen cattle. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $2,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The shipping freight shed of the Kentucky Central Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railway and the freight house of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with many freight cars and their contents, were burned today. Loss over $100,000.

NEWCASTLE, Penn., Nov. 10.—The plant of the Lawrence Ice and Storage Company was gutted by fire this evening. The damage amounts to at least $150,000. The plant was only completed this Fall, and all the expensive machinery was destroyed, only the bare walls being left standing. More than 25,000 pounds of ammonia were stored in the plant, and the fears of explosion hindered the firemen. The fire started in the oil room and the watchman tried to fight the blaze alone until too late.

PURE TOBACCO NEVER HARMED ANY ONE

Smoke a Good Cigarette

Sovereign

Absolutely Pure

5 CENTS FOR 10 CIGARETTES

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO CO.

DINING ROOM, BEDROOM and PARLOR FURNITURE

AT PRICES THAT INVITE YOUR TRADE.

The best goods from the best makers at Less than Inferior Made Goods are sold for Elsewhere.

Golden Oak Dining Chair, brace arm, make and finish guaranteed; value $1.50. Special value at $1.10

Golden Oak Chiffonier, construction equal to any $15.00 style, plain but good; value $8.00, at $4.95.

High Grade Parlor Cabinet; polished mahogany finish. Special, at $13.50

Sid board, quarter sawed and polished, golden oak, mirror 18x40, lined drawer, swell front; value $30, Special, $22.25 Others from $9.75 up

Brass and Enamel Bed, elaborate trimmings, 1¼ inch post, ⅝ inch fillings; bow end; value $17.50, our price to close..... $10.98 A complete line starting at..... 2.98

Handsome mahogany inlaid Corner Chairs, value $10.00, at $6.75 Parlor Suits, 3 and 5 pc., in large variety, from $10.75 up.

SPECIAL RUG VALUES. 9x12, Smith's Axminster, at..... $22.75

CASH OR CREDIT.

SPECIAL CARPET VALUES. Smith's Tapestry, M. & L. & L., 69c. per yd.

FISHER BROS., Columbus Ave., Between 103d and 104th Sts.

Elevated Station 104th St. *Open Saturdays until 10 P. M.*

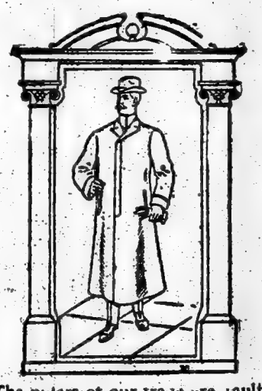

The pillars of our trade are faultless fashions and good materials—at moderate prices.

The up-to-date overcoat is made long, with bel bottom, slashed pockets, velvet collar and cuffs. We have imported Friezes and Meltons in many mixtures and colorings, satin lined, to order, $25. Prince Albert coats and vests, made of high-grade imported Vicunas, silk lined and faced with imported fancy trousering, $28. Special line of fancy unfinished Worsted suit to order, $20. Our Full Dress at $35, and Tuxedos, $30, are the greatest value ever given. A trial will cost nothing. Money back for the asking.

Special sale of fancy Cheviots for boys' suits, to order, $12.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, rising temperature, winds northerly, shifting to easterly.

Temperatures will continue high to-day in the Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, will continue to rise in the upper lake region, and will rise in the lower lake region and Upper Ohio Valley. They will also be higher to-night and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will be colder to-day in the Northwest and extreme central West, and colder Tuesday in the central valleys and upper lake region. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair except in the middle and southern plateaus, where rain is probable to-day.

On the New England Coast high northerly winds will diminish slowly during to-day; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast; on the Gulf Coast they will be fresh southerly; on the upper lakes brisk to high southerly, and on the lower lakes southerly, slowly increasing in force.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have high northwest winds, diminishing with fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on Lake Michigan at Escanaba and on the lower lakes.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	42	41	44
6 A. M.	41	40	43
9 A. M.	41	36	43
12 M.	45	39	42
3 P. M.	48	40	42
6 P. M.	46	38	40
9 P. M.	43	35	37
12 P. M.	42	35	36

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1900	43½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	47

The thermometer registered 37 degrees at 8 A. M. and 36 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 40 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 35 degrees at 9 P. M. The humidity was 45 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

5:50 A. M.—Grand and Sherman Avenues; Charles Weiss; damage, $400.

9:10 A. M.—115 Nassau Street; John Kellmer; damage slight.

9:50 A. M.—53 Rose Street; Charles Parne; damage, $200.

9:55 A. M.—277 Monroe Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:35 A. M.—415 Third Avenue; Walter Davis; damage, $15.

11:45 A. M.—Throgg's Neck, the Bronx; Century Club; damage, $500.

12:10 P. M.—1,740 Lexington Avenue; John Guttman; damage, $10.

4:20 P. M.—342 West Twenty-eighth Street; Ahearn Brothers; damage, $5,000.

5:30 P. M.—514 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; John Davis; damage, $30.

6:45 P. M.—74 Second Avenue; August Cochat; damage slight.

F. M.—2,498 Second Avenue; Felix Sirano; damage slight.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

What We Aim to Do!

To be ever on the alert to merit your patronage by offering the best values; to closely watch the trend of the style, and to carefully quote at all times prices as low or lower than elsewhere.

To-day's special values are of the utmost importance—the stocks are complete with the season's leaders and the prices such as to attract and hold your attention.

Fine Oriental Rugs, $17.50—*Mostly Persians, Irans and Mossouls. There are about 170 pieces, mostly antique and silky and in perfect condition. Sizes vary up to 10 ft., x 4 ft.; the usual price being $25 to $40. Connoisseurs will declare this one of the most remarkable rug values ever offered.*

Choice Carpets—specially priced—*The famous Alexander Smith's carpets; in new fall patterns. Smith's moquette carpet, $1.10 per yard; best quality, with or without borders. Smith's extra Axminster carpets, $1.25 yard; very special quality. Smith's Savonnierre carpets, $1.45 per yard; with or without border. These prices include making, laying and lining free of charge.*

Table Damask Sets—*Very fine quality; fringed and hemstitched; pure linen; 1 dozen fringed hemstitched napkins to match each cloth; very exceptionally priced, as for example: size 8-4 x 12-4—63 x 96 inches—usual price, $6.50; sale price, $3.75 per set. Size 8-4 x 14-4—63 x 106 inches—usual price, $7.50; sale price, $4.25.*

Men's $3.50 Underwear, $1.69—*Made by the New Britain Knitting Co. The garments are hygienic and of the finest grade of wool; they generally retail for $7 per suit; every garment shaped and full regular made; white and natural grays; all sizes.*

American Cut Glass Berry Bowls, $2.98—*Size 8 inches, full and deep cutting, brilliant finish, good value at $4—Specials in fine china—Austrian china dinner sets, $11.95—10 pieces; with soup tureen, pretty decorations, gold edges. German faience lobster sets, $4.98—with lobster handles and lobster decorations in center of plates—14 pieces. Carlsbad china fish sets, $4.98—14 pieces, with fish decorations in center of platter and small plates, gold edges.*

Laces for Horse Show Wear—*Real Irish crochet laces, $2.75 to $10 per yard. Filet crochet allover, $15 per yard. Real duchesse lace, $2.25 to $8.98 a yard. Black or white spangled robes, $15 to $65 each.*

"The Portion of Labor," by Mary E. Wilkins, 83c.—*A strong, vivid, dramatic story that far surpasses in depth and real feeling anything this author has heretofore written. Published at $1.50.*

Card Engraving Special, 68c.—*Plate and 50 cards; name only, 68c.; 50 cards printed from your own plate, 28c. Our prices always are the lowest for card printing, monogram die making and wedding invitation engraving.*

C. B. a la Sprite Corsets, 69c—*High grade, perfect fitting, made with low bust and straight front, top and bottom trimmed with lace; colors, white, drab, black, pink and blue. Also a number of short low bust corsets in white, drab and black, at 49c.*

All Brass Beds, $17.88—*The great leader in our furniture store—Has bow extension foot and husks on upright; value $25. Another furniture special of interest for to-day is a handsome birdseye maple dressing case, $17.98; well constructed and finely finished, full swell shape front and 24x30-inch shaped French bevel mirror.*

Fine Cashmere Hose, 35c.—*For men, women and children—full fashioned, high grade, at prices one-third less than cost of importation. For men—medium weight, in natural grays and black, all sizes. For women—regular made, high spliced heels and double soles. For boys and girls—heavy ribbed, full fash

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

There is evidently a considerable sentiment in the Republican Party in the direction of legislation to improve the currency. As this sentiment is strong also among the gold Democrats, as it has had Mr. GAGE for its leader for some years, and as it is spreading among the business men of the country, it is pretty certain that a movement will be undertaken to accomplish something in the next Congress. The main object of this movement will be to give flexibility to the currency, without impairing its perfect soundness, so that it will adapt itself to the varying needs of business, and not be subject to such confusing and often distressing variations in its relation to the demands of differing seasons.

In some respects the Congress that meets in December will be an unusually favorably disposed body toward such legislation. It has quite a number of new members elected last Fall from sections of the country where the gold Democrats contributed largely to the success of the majority party. The West and Northwest, in which the need of a readjustment of the currency system is felt most decidedly, is more largely represented, and, on the whole, by stronger men, in the House than in former Congresses. The feeling which drove so many Republicans into the ranks of the Populists for nearly a score of years has died out, and the Republicans who have returned to their party allegiance are more ready to listen to such a leader as Mr. GAGE. The fact that Mr. MCKINLEY was for a number of years strongly impressed by the need of progressive legislation and steadily urged it on his party even when the sentiment of the party was not in sympathy with him, will have an appreciable influence. And the movement will have the intelligent support of the entirely non-partisan organization of the Indianapolis Sound Money Conference, started in 1897, and which has done such excellent work for the establishment of the gold standard.

In the last message that President MCKINLEY sent to Congress, Dec. 3, 1900, he said: "The party in power is committed to such legislation as will make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections." This referred to the resolution adopted by the National Convention of the Republican Party last year, which was as follows:

> We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest, we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met, in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed, and commerce enlarged.

In the various State conventions of the Republican Party, held during the National campaign of last year, planks were adopted in the platforms of a number of States in accordance with the National platform on the subject of the currency. That of Massachusetts seems to have been in a general way the model on which these declarations were formed. It was:

> This measure, [referring to the gold standard law,] which has laid broad and deep the foundations for a sound currency system, is the best proof that the Republican Party can be trusted and may be relied upon to maintain the advance already made, and to adopt such additional measures as may be required to adapt our metallic and paper currency to future needs. We believe that monetary laws should consider the interests of the borrower as well as the lender, should tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts of the country, at all seasons of the year, to the farmer, the manufacturer, and the exporter, and should make it possible for our people to obtain and extend credit on terms as favorable and at rates as low as their foreign competitors. The Republican Party, therefore, pledges itself to support such amendments to the banking laws as will provide a flexible and sufficient medium of exchange, to the end that capital may obtain fair returns, that American commerce may be enlarged, and that labor may be assured of steady employment and of the largest possible share in the fruits of our expanding trade.

Resolutions of this character were adopted in the Republican conventions of Indiana, Minnesota, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Dakota, and Wyoming. It will be seen that the sentiment they express is not confined to any section of the country. It is not necessary at this time to discuss the specific measures required or proposed to accomplish the object to which the Republican Party is, in the words of President MCKINLEY, "committed," but it is plain that there is a body of public opinion within and without the party that is deserving of respect and that will doubtless make itself felt in the approaching session of Congress, in favor of the fulfillment of the Republican pledge.

THE PARK AVENUE TUNNEL ALTERATION.

The management of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has begun work on the changes in the Park Avenue tunnel which President SEXTON of the Health Department was gracious enough to say met his official approval and "seemed to be all right." We have no idea how expensive a job the alteration of the tunnel will be, but if the published plans are carried out the work in hand will cost a great deal of money. This does not especially concern us. The New York Central is not a corporation which needs to have its financial interests conserved by a guardian. It has, in one way or another, managed to get along very well, and we presume it will continue to do so in the future.

We deem it our duty, however, to call the attention of its Directors to certain facts which may have escaped their notice. They have undertaken a very serious piece of work, concerning the advantages of which, from any point of view, there is room for grave doubt. If they are of the opinion that any understanding reached with President SEXTON of the Health Department commits the Board of Health to the approval of the results, or embarrasses the action of Mr. SEXTON'S imminent official successor, whoever he may be, in taking steps for the abatement of such public nuisance as may exist within the tunnel, or outside of it, whether consisting of smoke, or gases, or hot vapor, or intolerable noise, that impression should be corrected. It is absolutely without foundation in fact. The policy of the Board of Health through considerably more than a quarter of a century, has been to avoid prescribing the method of abating or correcting nuisances. If what the Central Railroad management has undertaken to do in the tunnel does not correct the nuisance therein existing, or if the method adopted creates or increases another nuisance, it will have to do the work over again or supplement it by additional work. Nothing in its correspondence with Mr. SEXTON will place any restraint upon subsequent Commissioners in the enforcement of orders necessary for the protection of the public health; and Mr. SEXTON'S opportunity for serviceable co-operation in enabling the railroad company to convert its tunnel into an open cut promises to be extremely brief.

The officials of the New York Central Railroad should understand that they cannot be permitted to increase the comfort and convenience of their passengers by means which involve discomfort or injury to the people living or doing business along the line of the tunnel. The plan they have in hand contemplates exactly this. Had the result of the municipal election been different this plan might have shown a higher degree of worldly wisdom than is now discoverable in it. An established abuse, like an ancient evil, possesses great vitality. If the changes in the tunnel could have been completed under conditions which would have insured immunity from official interference, it might have taken years to correct, or essentially modify, the nuisances incidental to them. No such opportunity can now be expected. Hence the undertaking of this very costly change in the construction of the tunnel would seem to be a fool's errand of the most conspicuous kind.

It is safe to assume that very soon after the first of January the subject of the tunnel nuisance will be very much more critically and intelligently investigated than it has yet been, and that it will then become evident to the management that it has undertaken a very unwise expenditure. Its only object is to provide for the continued running of locomotives into the heart of the city with as little inconvenience as possible to the passengers who pay fare. It is not by any means certain that this result will be accomplished in a degree commensurate to the cost of the work in hand; but if it should prove to be, the discharge of the foul gases of the tunnel into the air of Park Avenue will create new conditions which will demand official regulation if they entail discomfort or danger to the occupants of Park Avenue property. That this cannot fail to be the result of practically unroofing the tunnel is too obvious to require discussion. That the noise and possibly the vibration of passing trains will be very much more noticeable along the line of the tunnel than now will also be conceded. That these conditions will be tolerated is inconceivable. The further the railroad company moves in this direction the more certain is it to encounter a very costly disappointment, and to wrong its stockholders by an expenditure unwarranted by any possible advantages to result from it.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

The sententious remark of the German Emperor, to the effect that if he could not secure for Germany the kind of commercial treaties her interests demanded he would "smash things," is made intelligible by the explanation that the "things" he has it in mind to "smash" are the duties on food products imposed at the instance of the Agrarian Party, consisting of the small but apparently extremely influential clique of Prussian land owners who have thus far managed to adjust the tariff in a way quite satisfactory to themselves, but not at all satisfactory to any one else.

The distress in Germany in consequence of the general paralysis of manufacturing industry is so great that, besides giving the Emperor grave concern, as it must any right-minded monarch, it cannot fail to more or less seriously embarrass the Government. Labor, skilled and unskilled, now finds so little employment that measures of relief are exigently demanded. With such a people as the Germans the policy of the Emperor as to military and naval expansion is most popular when the masses of the people are contented and prosperous. When they lack food and find themselves under the necessity of holding public meetings, as they are now doing in Berlin and its suburbs, to discuss ways and means of averting starvation, imperial schemes of national aggrandizement are not likely to be well considered by the masses of the people, nor, for that matter, by their representatives in the Reichstadt.

Meanwhile the Agrarians are pressing for added advantage in the matter of protective duties which will further increase the cost of living to the common people, and their insistence has probably given the Emperor so much annoyance that his threat was a perfectly natural outburst of impatience at the insatiable rapacity of the land-owning class, who have long needed such a reminder that they are not the only element of the population of Prussia having rights which the Government is under obligations to respect. The estimate of The London Times correspondent that there are 80,000 unemployed artisans in Berlin alone presents a very serious problem, and one which it is not surprising the Emperor considers of great official and personal interest. Those who remember the time when an army of unemployed workmen fell in behind the relief guard and marched the length of Unter den Linden from the Brandenburger Thor to the Schloss to make their presence and needs known to the Emperor in respectful and silent appeal, will have no difficulty in understanding that a monarch not by any means indifferent to the welfare of his people just now has something to think about besides schemes for making food dearer. Hence the suggestion relative to smashing things, which would have been extremely foolish if it had referred to anything he proposed to do to the nations which would not open their doors wider to German manufactures while German doors are double locked against their food products.

It is not likely that the Emperor's environment is favorable to clear thinking on economic questions, but his natural impulsiveness will probably not permit him to remain indifferent to conditions from which his people are suffering; and if this view of the case is correct, the solution of the problem now confronting him may be more creditable to his heart than to his judgment in economic matters. Reforms which smash abuses are sometimes necessary, but they are likely to partake more of the character of the method of President DIAZ in dealing with the corner in Mexican corn than of progress along safe lines of economic development.

TRUSTS AND PUBLICITY.

The discussion of trusts by Mr. JAMES B. DILL of this city at Chicago on Saturday evening has a special interest from the well-known ability of that gentleman in the line of practice connected with this class of corporations and his wide experience. It is fair to assume that there is very little to be learned from the outside or the inside that Mr. DILL does not know on this subject.

It is, therefore, particularly encouraging that Mr. DILL should regard publicity as the only serious safeguard against the abuse of the great powers which trusts may exercise, whether it be what he calls "public publicity" or "private publicity," that is, information for the public or information for shareholders. Still more encouraging is it that Mr. DILL should express the opinion that in time trusts, like banks, will accept publicity with a willingness proportioned to the real soundness of their condition and conduct. Indeed, it would not be surprising if publicity were gradually brought about by the action of the trusts themselves, the stronger and better ones setting the example for the express purpose of forcing others to follow it.

There is another safeguard or correction to the abuse of powers enjoyed by trusts, to which Mr. DILL does not allude, but which in the long run may be found to be very effective. This is the tendency of such abuses, especially the arbitrary advance of prices through the relative monopoly of supply, to stimulate competition and destroy the monopoly. It is a fact recognized both in theory and practice by many of the most able and successful of those engaged in the combinations of capital and energy usually called trusts. But it would certainly be an error of legislative discretion to leave the correction of abuses entirely to the action of the forces here referred to. The enforcement of a rational and effective publicity through governmental agencies is the end to which legislation should be directed.

INFANT LABOR IN SOUTHERN MILLS.

An appeal "To the people and press of New England" relative to the employment of children in the cotton mills of the South controlled by Northern capital has been printed in the Boston and other New England papers, and appears to have been well received. The most significant paragraph of this appeal is that which we quote below:

> While the proportion of the children under twelve in our Northern and Southern mills is approximately the same, yet in the mills representing Northern investments the number of such children employed is twice as great as the number found in the mills controlled by Southern capital.

This statement would be difficult of credence on any less respectable authority than that of its signers, the Rev. EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY of Montgomery, ex-Gov. THOMAS G. JONES of Alabama, J. H. PHILIPS, State Superintendent of Schools, and two members of the Alabama Legislature, Messrs. JOHN CRAFT of Mobile and A. J. REILLY of Enesley. It is undoubtedly true, but the wonder is that foreign influence should be potent in obstructing the course of legislation in Southern States when such legislation appears to be desired by the local manufacturing interest, or at least not opposed by it.

Our suggestion is that this is a matter which every Southern State should decide for itself, on broad grounds of public policy, independent of any dictation from cotton mill owners. The difficulty of discussing it grows out of the fact that the practice as to the employment of children of tender age in mills varies in different localities and in different mills. In some of the plants the school facilities are admirable, and it is insisted by the management that no children of parents employed shall be deprived of the elementary education which such schools are able to provide. In other plants we have no doubt that the absence of any legal restraint upon the employment of children is abused, but where this is done it is probable the blame rests chiefly with the parents and in very much less degree with the mill managers. The number of children which can be profitably employed in a cotton mill is very much smaller than is commonly supposed; but throughout the cotton manufacturing district the pressure upon the mill managers to employ more children than they need, to keep them "out of mischief" while their parents are at work, is very strong. In many cases it is necessary to let the children play around the mills that the mothers may earn support, and the visitor to Southern mills is often misled by what he sees into believing that the system is generally much worse than it is.

Enforced idleness will do the children of the mountaineers of the Piedmont district very little good if it does not carry with it the opportunity for and the obligation of primary education. The desire for knowledge and the power of assimilating it do not come naturally to the children of an illiterate ancestry, and to some extent it must be enforced under strict truancy laws. The subject is one which the public interest demands shall be dealt with on broad lines, and from the intelligent activity of such representative Southern citizens as those whose names are identified with the movement for the protection of children in Alabama, we have no doubt satisfactory laws will be passed within another year or two which will effectually reform the evils of a system open to abuse by those who find profit in abusing it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We do not share the indignation expressed by Mr. R. L. EDWARDS, in a letter which we published on Saturday, against the organization which with quite unnecessary caution he described as "the so-called Order of Acorns." It is true, as he said, that their jollification over the Fusion victory was "boisterous," but what of that? Some of us—alas, and again alas!—have outlived the capacity for emotions strong enough to seek manifestation in vociferous cries and reckless dances, but the nervous poverty which comes with advancing years is not a virtue, nor is it, as so many people like to believe, the development of good taste. As for the impulse which caused the Acorns to march by Tammany Hall and make derisive noises at the mourners assembled therein, that can be reprehended justly only by those who think that victors should always treat the vanquished with gentle and magnanimous courtesy and a scrupulous regard for their feelings. The principle is good, but in its application the record and character of the defeated foe count for something. The recent victory—to which the Acorns had contributed more than a little—was not over an enemy whom one could respect as well as fight, but was won by a desperate struggle against insolent, defiant, and ruthless villains, strongly intrenched and guilty, to the knowledge of all, of violating every law of honest warfare. There was no element of the pitiable in the humiliation that came to Tammany, and while exultation over their well deserved woes may not have been exactly dignified, it was very human, and we think it was thoroughly justifiable. "How," asks Mr. EDWARDS, "can any respectable well wisher of Mr. Low tolerate such boyish conduct?" The question answers itself, for if, as he says, and we hasten to admit, the worst epithet deserved by that conduct was "boyish," its toleration is the easiest of tasks, no matter how respectable one may be. It's a fine thing to be a boy, and the next finest to be boyish—on a proper occasion, such as this one was.

—Until we hear—as we have not as yet—the considerations and arguments which moved Secretary ROOT to open the doors of West Point to boys who bring good papers from the schools they have attended, we cannot, of course, express any final judgment on the innovation, but we do not hesitate to say that, on the face of it, the change, if not a bad one, is unnecessary and in some degree dangerous. The Academic Board, it is reassuring to see, is not compelled to take at face value certificates from all, or even from the best, of the institutions which try to prepare boys for West Point; it only has orders to consider, and permission to accept if satisfactory, "in lieu of the regular mental examination, the properly attested examination papers of an appointee who receives his appointment to a public competitive examination; or the properly attested certificate of graduation from a public high school, in which the course of study covers the range of subjects heretofore prescribed for candidates; or a properly attested certificate that the candidate is a regular student of any incorporated college or university." These specifications are much more elaborate than definite, and we fear that they open the way for the exercise of "pull" and the display of downright dishonesty—with both of which bad things our great and glorious country is overwell supplied. Who says "any incorporated college or university" includes some utterly disreputable institutions—institutions that are ready for anything from indirect murder to unmitigated stealing, and do not hesitate, for a few dollars, to equip confessed criminals with the tools of their trade? Now, West Point ranks easily first in importance among this country's defenses, the best of our coast fortresses not being comparable with it for a moment, and the very possibility of lowering or vitiating its standards of admission is an excuse for grave apprehension. Of course the incompetent cadet would not stay long in the Academy, but even his temporary presence there would be a serious evil, since he would take the place of a boy of the kind the nation can use. We will await with some impatience the Secretary's defense or explanation of his new order.

—'Tis said that the eminent Mr. MARTIN ENGEL, when reproached by another mournful victim of last Tuesday's cyclone for the size of the Greater New York Democracy vote cast in "de Ate," said that it was the result of a dreadful mistake on the part of those who had instructed his constituents how to vote. "The people in my district are all right," declared Mr. ENGEL. "They all meant to vote for Tammany, but the orders were to vote under the first emblem on the ballot, and they did it." "But the Greater Democracy column was way over on the right," objected the reproachful one. "That's just it," replied Mr. ENGEL, manifesting much fatigue at his friend's stupidity. "You're like the chumps what gave the orders—you never seen a Yiddish paper." Whether this is an explanation or an invention we are not prepared to state, but it is a fact that, if such instructions were issued, the peculiarities of Hebrew as written and printed might account for the result in Mr. ENGEL'S district—if it were not fully accounted for on other grounds.

—That prohibition does not prohibit has been asserted many times, and facts to support the contention are numerous. The question is still debated in several parts of the country, however, and therefore do we regard as of great importance, because absolutely decisive of the controversy, the following narrative, which we find in a paper published at Whiting, Kansas: "A Whiting man while on his way home this week had an experience in the city park the other night which is very thrilling. As he was passing near the band stand he heard a strange noise. After investigating he found it came from a large rattlesnake. It was pinioned to a log by a large limb broken from a tree. He set the snake free and went on his journey homeward, unconscious that the snake was following. He sat down to supper, and in picking up a spoon which he had carelessly dropped on the floor again saw the snake. He fed it, and they became fast friends. The snake would eat from his hand, wrap around his neck, and hug him, and sleep coiled up on the foot of the bed. This continued for a week or more. But one night the man was restless and could not sleep. He called to the snake, and it did not respond as usual, so he arose, lighted the lamp, and began to search for his pet. He found the snake in the parlor wrapped around the neck of a burglar, and its tail hanging out of the window, rattling for the police." Considered merely as a snake story, that is only a fair specimen of its kind, but coming from Kansas it ought to put an end to all claims as to the prohibitiveness of prohibition. Of course, the advocates of that policy will fight on, for a while longer, but it will be a mere guerrilla warfare, conferring no belligerent rights upon those engaged in it, and justifying the use of almost any means for their suppression. Deportation to St. Helena or Ceylon would not be at all too severe.

THE OLD TYPHOID BUCKET THAT HUNG IN THE WELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The usual autumnal recurrence of typhoid fever in New York has led many medical authorities to the belief that the origin of this trouble is not to be looked for so much in the city itself as in the numerous Summer resorts, where little attention is paid to sanitary matters, and where are frequently sown the seeds of disease which may not develop till after the return home. Especially is this the case with the smaller and cheaper resorts; farms that take boarders, hunting and fishing camps, &c., which many people consider healthy simply because they are so far removed from the artificial restraints of civilization. They forget that a situation which is naturally the healthiest in the world may by improper drainage or doubtful water supply, or by mixing both these together, be made most unhealthy.

In this connection you may think it worth while to reprint the following interesting paraphrase on "The Old Oaken Bucket That Hung in the Well," which was read at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine many years ago. It was written by J. C. Bayles, then President of the Board of Health, apropos of a discussion on this very subject:

With what anguish of mind I remember my childhood,
Recalled in the light of a knowledge since gained,
The malarious farm, the wet fungus-grown wildwood,
The chills then contracted that since have remained;
The scum-covered duck-pond, the pig-sty close by it,
The ditch where the sour-smelling house drainage fell,
The damp, shaded dwelling, the foul barnyard nigh it—
But worse than all else was that terrible well,
And the old oaken bucket, the mold-crusted bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well.

Just think of it! Moss on the vessel that lifted
The water I drank in the days called to mind;
Ere I knew what professors and scientists gifted
In the waters of wells by analysis find;
The rotting wood fibre, the oxide of iron,
The algae, the frog of unusual size,
The water, impure as the verses of Byron,
Are things I remember with tears in my eyes.

And to tell the sad truth—though I shudder to think of it—
I considered that water uncommonly dear,
And often at noon, when I went there to drink it,
I enjoyed it as much as I now enjoy beer.
How ardent I seized it with hands that were grimy,
And quick to the mud-covered bottom it fell,
Then reeking with nitrates and nitrites, and slimy
With matter organic it rose from the well.

Oh, had I but realized in time to avoid them—
The dangers that lurked in that pestilent draught—
I'd have tested for organic germs and destroyed them
With potassic permanganate ere I had quaffed.
Or perchance I'd have boiled it, and afterward strained it
Through filters of charcoal and gravel combined;
Or, after distilling, condensed, and regained it
In potable form, with its filth left behind.

How little I knew of the enteric fever
Which lurked in the water I ventured to drink,
But since I've become a devoted believer
In the teachings of science, I shudder to think.
And now, far removed from the scenes I'm describing,
The story for warning to others I tell,
As memory reverts to my youthful imbibing
And I gag at the thought of that horrible well,
And the old oaken bucket, the fungus-grown bucketful,
In fact, the slop bucket—that hung in the well.

A. W. C.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 6, 1901.

WANTS THE FULTON STREET ELEVATED TAKEN DOWN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For more than fifty years I have lived in Brooklyn. I not only voted for Seth Low, but spent half a day getting out the laggards to the polls, in my anxiety to see him elected. For a man of my years this means something more than expectation of office.

All this time I have been a resident of Brooklyn, and we will suppose not unwatchful of the progress of what we have now to call this end of the Greater New York. Mr. Low was a young man yet when Brooklyn made him Mayor first time, and I voted cordially for him, for I had known his father in the China trade and believed that any son of A. A. Low must have a solid head. But it is evident now that young Low had never yet seen a European city, or he would not have encouraged, let alone pushed, an elevated railway through Fulton Street, the great principal street of Brooklyn, with a view to opening up future sections of the city. For, had he visited Europe, he would have known that such a monstrosity as this great, ugly, dirty, grease-dripping regularity of elevated iron pans over the principal street, shutting out both sunlight and oxygen, could never have been permitted in any civilized community. But it was to be for the benefit of his fellow-townsmen; for the lower end, as well as the now far end, of the city, so everybody tumbled into the trap.

That it was a young man's conception is best verified by the way Seth Low's inherited property at the lower end of the city suffered; for it remains a veritable ruin, staring that gentleman in the face every time he enters Brooklyn.

But, worse than all, we are to continue to have this lumbering iron street pan dripping its greasy filth on our heads and deafening our ears to conversation or ordinary sounds for the benefit solely of these new precincts of the city so ardently embraced by our young Mr. Low. The edict is that there shall be no stations for a distance of two miles from, say Court Street (not far from the bridge,) to Franklin Avenue, in order, ostensibly, to save suburbanites five minutes of time and compel others to take the surface road; but, really, to save the expense of running a few ticket stations.

Now, it is my nightly misfortune to be obliged to take either the surface or the elevated road at Cumberland Street. Not one time in twenty can I obtain even a foothold on the surface cars, and I am almost nightly compelled to mount the elevated stairway for a train that gives me an extremely uncomfortable stand on a crowded platform. So far as I can see, it is my only way to get home from business nineteen times out of twenty, and now even this is to be denied me.

My idea is that the elevated structure on Fulton Street should be taken down as a public nuisance. It has served its purpose to build up the suburbs, as the then young Mr. Low expected it would do, and should no longer be what we are denying to the Long Island Railroad, a simple roadway for city people to endure; but without any further use for those who endure it. It is one of the problems that will soon be solved by the Mayor or the people of Brooklyn.

There is no question that the elevated roads are too much of a nuisance to be endured without any benefit to the public that endures them.

J. STUART DOTTEN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 9, 1901.

AMERICAN CHURCH DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The persistent efforts of a small minority in the Episcopal Church to assimilate her doctrinal system to that of the Church of Rome are likely to prejudice her, as a Protestant body, in the minds of the uninformed. She has declared in her catechism that there are two sacraments only ordained by Christ "as generally necessary for salvation," meaning, or course, necessary where they can be had.

The Twenty-fifth Article of Religion is more explicit. It declares that "confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and extreme unction are not to be counted for sacraments of the Gospel, being such as have grown partly of the corrupt following of the Apostles, partly are states of life allowed in the Scriptures." Every candid mind must admit that the framers of the cathechism and the articles intended to repudiate and exclude from the doctrine of the Church what one of your correspondents describes as "lesser sacraments." Else why are those "lesser sarcaments" spoken of in the article as having "grown partly of the corrupt following of the Apostles and partly are states of life"? Stronger terms of condemnation could scarcely have been used.

The appeal to the preface to the Prayer Book in support of the doctrine of seven sacraments, instead of "two only," is desperate and futile. That preface states, in substance, that it was intended, in adapting the Prayer Book of the Church of England to the circumstances of the Episcopal Church in this country, to make "alterations and amendments" therein, and that "they will appear * * * upon a comparison of this (our Prayer Book) with the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England." In which it will also appear that this Church is far from intending to depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship, &c. This statement reduces the question of departure to a matter of comparison. Regarding the doctrine of the sacraments, there has been no departure whatever by the American Church from the doctrine of the Church of England.

Touching the Athanasian Creed, its exclusion from the American Prayer Book must be regarded as deliberately intended to be one of those "alterations and amendments" spoken of in the preface. And this is true of every omission and every addition which appears in the American book, and makes it different from the English book. This position will be more apparent when it is considered that the other creeds, the Apostles' and Nicene, were retained in the American book. There is a legal maxim which applies here as a rule of construction, viz, "expressio unius exclusio alterius." It appears, therefore, that those who framed our Prayer Book deliberately intended to omit therefrom the Athanasian Creed, and all the consequences which flow from that omission must be accepted by all loyal churchmen.

F. C. C.

New York, Nov. 8, 1901.

The Sacraments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Reader," in his haste to refute, or at least to call in question the accuracy of Mr. Charles M. Lindsay's statement, shows his own unfitness to comprehend the question in dispute.

Mr. Lindsay said: "As a Catholic Church she holds that there are seven sacraments and holy matrimony is one of them." Does "Reader" by his quotation from the catechism contend that its teaching would be either that holy matrimony was necessary to salvation, according to his understanding or misunderstanding of the subject, or that it was not a sacrament?

Put the answer in the catechism in the shape it would have appeared, say, 300 years ago, and it would be something like this: "There are only two sacraments necessary to salvation. Those that are not "generally necessary to salvation," of course, in a catechism, it might not be thought needful to speak of.

W. T. WEBBE.

Irvington, N. J., Nov. 6, 1901.

Cause for Thanksgiving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every anti-Tammany voter must rejoice that there was only one nominee up against Shepard—that otherwise clean bird that had agreed to sit in a foul nest—and that party lines were entirely ignored.

I believe many first-class Democrats would have voted for Mr. Low in the previous canvass had Republicanism not been mentioned by his friends, and every one must have then seen that presenting two nominees against Van Wyck was suicidal to anti-Tammany's interests and of the greatest assistance that Tammany could have desired. How the latter must have smiled at the former's stupidity, as evidenced in the above-mentioned particulars?

Anti-Tammany then learned a bitter lesson which was beneficial to it last Tuesday. May it heed it in every succeeding canvass. May the good work now begun not end at the expiration of Mayor Low's term, as it was given up when Mayor Strong retired.

To Anti-Tammany the result of the election is cause for thanksgiving on the 28th.

F. M. B.

Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 9, 1901.

Name and Address Desired.

Will "Regular" please send his full name and address to THE TIMES office?

NUGGETS.

How He Made Himself Disagreeable.

"Why are you people so dissatisfied with your new minister?"

"Because he is so satisfied with himself."—Philadelphia Record.

Aid to Conversation.

Miss Summit—Look in the magazines and see what is the most popular book in St. Louis, please.

Miss Palisade—Certainly. What do you want to know for?

Miss Summit—Oh, I'm going out there on a visit.—Judge.

Ahead There.

"I hope," said the drummer, "you were quite satisfied with my report for the past month."

"Well," replied the head of the firm, "there was one part of it that really exceeded our expectations."

"And what was that?"

"Your expense bill."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Johnny and His Aching Tooth.

Johnny's tooth was aching dreadfully.
He started for the dentist's office.
When he came to the stairway leading up to the office he didn't hesitate an instant.
His tooth was aching worse than ever, and he went up stairs and had it extracted.
This, it is believed, never happened before, in just this way.—Chicago Tribune.

MORNING.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

The blushing sun across the bay
Arises like a bride;
Also the wan suburbanite,
Bound for the other side.

Across the sleepy mountain tops
The purple glories float;
Also the poor suburbanite
Goes sprinting for his boat.

Sweet morning music fills the air;
Sweet carols fill the air;
Sweet songs where the suburbanite
Most soulfully doth swear.

The little lampkins leap for joy;
The butterfly is gay;
And far away the ferryboat
Goes frisking on its way.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

WILL GREECE ANNEX CRETE?—The story recently sent out from Constantinople by several foreign correspondents to the effect that Russia had informed the Sultan of the imminent annexation of the Island of Crete, is not credited in Berlin or Vienna. Although neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary consented to join France, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy in placing the Government of the island upon a stable footing, it is said that they would most strenuously oppose such a change of the status quo in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Neues Wiener Tageblatt of Vienna says that it hears on the highest authority that the four powers have no intention, for some time at least, of making any change in the Government of Crete, and that the presence of King George of Greece in Vienna has nothing to do with the matter.

It is further noted out that Russia would be the last of the four powers to encourage the alleged contemplated change, as Russia can only maintain her agreement with Austria-Hungary in regard to the Balkans by paying attention to the desires of the Vienna Government in respect to Crete, while Italy, as a member of the Triple Alliance, is not only restrained from Vienna, but also from Berlin. It is further believed in European diplomatic circles that it was to guard against just such a contingency as that now arising which caused Austria and Germany to refrain from meddling in the affairs of Crete from the beginning, being satisfied that their interests would be well protected by the presence of Italy in the Crete concert. The Tageblatt further points out that the annexation of Crete to Greece could not fail to provoke a situation in the Balkans which it is the distinct interest of the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph to avert. The mere fact of the promotion of Prince George from the post of Commissioner General of Crete, a mere administrative agent of the four powers, to the head of a principality under Greece, would in itself, it is thought, be sufficient to arouse Macedonia, if not Bulgaria and Roumania, in open rebellion, respectively against the actual and the nominal rule of the Porte.

***

THE MAD MULLAH LEFT IN PEACE.—Although, as was reported in these columns recently, the Abyssinian expedition sent against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, East Africa, had met with a worse fate than that which befell the English expedition under Col. Swayne, no news was, at the time, forthcoming in regard to the fate of the Mad Mullah himself. In fact, nothing had been heard of him since the "crushing defeat" inflicted upon him by Col. Swayne, about the middle of June last, which was duly made public by the British Foreign Office and recorded in these columns on July 15.

Now, according to information brought by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Egypt to Marseilles, the Mad Mullah is sojourning near Lassida, four days' march from the River Tug Der. A conservative estimate of his forces is that he has with him 40,000 men, including 8,000 cavalry, while he is known to have recently obtained a fresh supply of munitions of war including several hundred modern rifles. Simultaneously with this news comes the intelligence from the British Foreign Office that the Government "deems it inexpedient" to send a fresh expedition against him, as he has been rendered practically hors de combat, his followers dispersed, and he himself a wanderer among hostile tribes.

***

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.—Yesterday the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES called attention to the fact that within a week there had been a singular change of front on the part of the German press in regard to Great Britain, and that the Anglophobic utterances had suddenly given place to notes of politeness if not of actual friendship, and it was added that in case of serious trouble among European nations "the place of England and Germany must be side by side." A fortnight before the German press began to modify its tirades against England signs were noted in European diplomatic circles that such a change was inevitable just as soon as affairs in the Near East seemed at all threatening. Indeed, nowhere on the Continent, except in Vienna, which blindly followed the lead of the German press in its anti-British campaign, has the recent vociferous vituperation of the Berlin leader writers been taken at its face value. It has been pointed out that, according to precedent, the armed demonstration of France in the Levant would be accompanied by signs showing the tendencies of the great powers for or against each other while awaiting more serious events.

It has long been a characteristic policy of the German press, particularly the semi-official papers of Prussia, to attempt to divert attention from domestic complications by venturing upon foreign treades, and in the present case the startling contrast between their attacks upon England and Germany's own political, commercial, and industrial uncertainty has not passed unobserved, even in St. Petersburg, which has been doing its best to convince France that Germany's growing position in the Levant was a serious menace to a logical development of the hopes and aspirations of Russia as inspired by the dual alliance.

It will be recalled that, according to the second clause in the supplementary agreement, now pending between the German Anatolia Railway Company and the Porte, Germany demands five branches from the original Bagdad line, namely, "to the Gulf of Iskanderun, Aleppo, Orfah, Mardekin, and Kazinca, with an extension to Koweit." Although the Berlin press gave no sign of the fact, the papers of St. Petersburg have not been loath to remind Germany that the influence of Great Britain at Koweit was supreme, whatever may be the nominal or actual relations between that Arabian State and the Turkish Government. In fact, it has been taken for granted by Russia that Great Britain would support her supremacy in the Persian Gulf by the revenue derived from Koweit as a port of entry. The Novoe Vremya, after observing that the imports and exports of Koweit amounted annually to 1,400,000 rubles, pointed out that should England impose a 5 per cent. import and export duty at the port an annual revenue of close on to 70,000 rubles would accrue, and that this revenue would be sufficient to safeguard British interests there. "How, then," it is asked, "can Germany talk about having a terminus at Koweit without the consent of Great Britain?"

It is believed that the threatened disturbance of the affairs of the Levant by the French Navy caused this question to be brought seriously home to Germany. Hence her abandonment of Anglophobia.

***

FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN GERMANY.—Stories of industrial depression and financial troubles in Germany which have frequently of late formed the subject of London Times special dispatches to this paper, while explained by the Berlin press on the ground that the country is simply passing through a stage of economic transition, are nevertheless confirmed by details of actual failures presented by these very papers.

For example, the news was recently sent out from Berlin that the case of the Treber-Trocknung-Gesellschaft was not at all serious; that stories of its bankruptcy had been exaggerated, and that the creditors would lose nothing in the long run. According to the report recently issued by the receiver appointed by the Government the position of the concern is utterly hopeless. The liabilities are found to amount to the enormous sum of 178,750,000 marks, (about $43,459,500,) and the creditors will receive only 1 per cent. For years the books were falsified by the manager, and false balance sheets deceived the Board of Directors as to the real situation. The balance sheets showed fictitious assets of many millions, and when the company had long been bankrupt dividends to the amount of $6,000,000 were distributed. This manoeuvre was possible, the receiver declares, owing to the carelessness of the Leipziger Bank, which, also deceived by the false balance sheets, loaned the Treber-Trocknung-Gesellschaft no less than $20,000,000.

Another indication of the real state of "industrial depression" in Germany is the recent order of the Prussian Minister of State requiring the Presidents of the provinces to ascertain what proportion lack of employment have assumed. The full consequences which have appeared, or may be expected to appear, that measures may be taken with regard to them.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH INCIDENT IS ENDED

Ambassador Constans Will Return to Constantinople.

IRADE SIGNED BY THE SULTAN

A Further French Demand Agreed To—Admiral Caillard's Squadron to Leave Mitylene.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Foreign Office yesterday announced that the Sultan had signed an iradé for the execution of his engagements with the French Government, and that the Franco-Turkish dispute was at an end.

Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote a letter to M. Bapst, Councillor of the French Embassy in Constantinople, notifying him of the signing of the iradé, which, while settling the original French demands, accepts the fresh demands, as set forth in a dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople on Friday, together with an additional clause. By this clause the Sultan pledges himself to consider as authorized in full right the foundation, extension, construction, and repair of schools and religious and hospitable establishments which France may desire to carry out if the Porte is advised of her intentions, and makes no objection within five months.

France has thus received full satisfaction; and M. Delcassé, on the receipt of M. Bapst's dispatch yesterday morning, telegraphed instructing him to inform Tewfik Pasha that diplomatic relations had been resumed, and stating that M. Bapst should consider himself as regularly charged with the affairs of the Embassy.

Instructions were also sent to Admiral Caillard at Mitylene to re-embark the marines, and to return to Greek waters, which is understood to mean the vicinity of the Island of Syra. Admiral Caillard will remain in the Levant some time longer.

M. Constans, the French Ambassador, will return to Constantinople very shortly.

The additional clause was conceded at the request of France in order to prevent future difficulties, such as the Turkish provincial authorities have often raised either on their own initiative or in consequence of instigation by the Porte.

The morning papers, in their comments upon the termination incident, follow party lines strictly. The supporters of the Government hail the outcome as a great diplomatic, moral and material success. Other journals either affect skepticism with reference to the final outcome, or assume that it is really a check disguised under the more or less illusory concessions promised by the Sultan. Some papers even hint that France has actually backed down owing to the coolness with which the powers have received her explanations regarding the objects and scope of the naval demonstration.

"We hope the demonstration will be sufficient to restore forever the prestige of France in the East," says the Figaro. "Doubtless the very near future will show if so great a result has been obtained so cheaply."

The Gaulois, while admitting that a success has been achieved, remarks:

"The instability of the Government and the contradictions of its diplomacy are such that even the Sultan thought there was no risk in treating the French like mere Armenians. The Mitylene expedition is said to have disabused his mind; but must we always mobilize a fleet in order to force a foreign nation to respect us?"

The Soleil remarks:

"We have another promise added to so many. We are somewhat in a hurry in announcing the end of the Franco-Turkish conflict."

The Petit Parisien, which voices the view of the Government, says:

"It is for France a considerable diplomatic success. The rapidity and precision of the movement of the squadron were a military success which Europe has noticed. Our dignity in the Levant and our moral authority issue from the conflict increased in the present and assured for the future."

The Temps, which describes the settlement as "a brilliant victory for French diplomacy," says:

"The great merit of the Government was in being able to restrict its action. Very serious difficulties might have arisen had France departed from her reserve. The favorable disposition shown to our representations abroad has been due to the fact that the civilized world has had opportunity during the past seven years to observe the progress of the anti-European movement in the Sultan's councils. Frenchmen, Americans, Austrians, Italians, and Britons have all been victimized by the Sultan and his Councillors. After the Armenian massacres and the successful war with Greece, they thought everything was permitted to them.

"We hope the Sultan will now understand his duties toward the civilized powers and toward his own subjects, unto whom he has taken solemn engagements which he has always disregarded. Otherwise Europe, which, thanks to the energetic action of France, is now able to reassume at Constantinople the authority she lost seven years ago, will applaud the initiative, which the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty are reported to be about to take, to extort from the Sultan the execution of clauses too long fallen into disuse."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—M. Bapst has received a dispatch from M. Delcassé authorizing him to resume diplomatic relations with the Porte to-morrow.

It is understood that Ambassador Constans will soon return to Constantinople.

Baron von Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has secured from the Porte a satisfactory settlement of several questions that were pending between Turkey and Austria-Hungary.

BRITISH LOSE TRADE.

African Railway Equipment Bought of Others Because They Cannot Meet Competitors' Terms.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 10.—Dr. J. W. Smart, Commissioner of Public Works of Cape Colony, in the course of a letter to the papers here dealing with the mission of the General Manager of the Cape Government Railways, Charles Bletterman Elliott, and his correspondence with the British press, says Mr. Elliott has cabled that his total purchases and orders for the Cape railways placed in America do not exceed £900. Dr. Smart says:

"The approximate value of the rolling stock ordered in the last two years is £1,050,000, of which British firms have supplied about £900,000. Orders for railway stores, apart from rolling stock, from July, 1900, to September, 1901, aggregated £905,906, of which Great Britain supplied £800,657."

In a statement accompanying the letter the Commissioner of Public Works compares at length the experience of the Cape Government in connection with the cost and time of delivery in the case of orders placed in Great Britain with the experience in the case of orders placed in the United States. He shows that the Americans supplied locomotives within ten months, whereas the British manufacturers required from twelve to eighteen in spite of the offers of a premium for delivery in advance of the contract time. He also shows that the American engines were satisfactory, and the prices far below the British.

An order for rails for a light line was placed on the Continent at £4 13s 9d a ton, the lowest British tender being £6 4s 4d. Trucks to the value of £2,630 were obtained in Hungary at about one-half the price of the lowest British tender.

The Agent General was authorized to give the British bidders a preference of 10 per cent., but not unless they were prepared to meet the requirements of prompt delivery and reasonable prices in comparison with others, and to adapt themselves to the colony's needs and conditions, as these were met in the United States and on the Continent.

It is suggested that the supercession of Mr. Elliott will not maintain trade to the British.

Russian Honor for Prof. Howe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—Prof. Henry M. Howe of the School of Mines of Columbia University has been elected an honorary member of the Russian Technical Society.

Cruiser for Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 10.—President Zelaya has purchased from Germany the special service vessel Arminius, which will be used as a cruiser.

Damage by Earthquake at Erzerum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—A severe earthquake occurred, Friday at Erzerum. Many houses were destroyed, and the inhabitants sought safety in the open.

IN MEMORY OF DR. BROWN.

Bust Unveiled at St. Thomas's Church—Tributes to the Late Rector.

A special service was held in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon to unveil a Carrara marble bust of the late rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown. The edifice was well filled by parishioners. As usual, music predominated in the services, which were conducted by the rector, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D.

After vespers George Macculloch Miller, on behalf of the parishioners, read an address, dwelling at length upon the services that Dr. Brown had rendered to his parish and to the cause of religion generally. Dr. Stires received the bust and dedicated it. Then it was unveiled by the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, brother of the late rector.

Dr. Stires made an address, extolling the character of Dr. Brown and telling of his services on behalf of the poor and distressed and on mission boards. He made a pathetic reference to Dr. Brown's widow, who, he said, is now on her way to the Island of Ceylon. He said after the services that Mrs. Brown's only child is the wife of Capt. Crichton of the English Navy, who has been assigned to Colombo, Ceylon, and that Mrs. Brown is accompanying her daughter to her new home.

The bust unveiled yesterday cost $3,000. It fills a niche on the Epistle side of the chancel, formerly filled by a bust of the rector preceding Dr. Brown, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan. The bust of Dr. Morgan now reposes on the Gospel side. The inscription on the bust is as follows:

> "In loving memory of John Wesley Brown, priest and doctor, rector of this parish 1888 to 1900. Entered into life Nov. 10, 1900, aged sixty-three years. In the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith."

"HOW THEY OUGHT TO LIVE."

The Rev. Mr. McNutt Tells His Hearers About the "Other Half."

A large number of young men gathered in the lecture hall of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon to hear the Rev. George L. McNutt's address on "How the Other Half Ought to Live."

The Rev. Mr. McNutt will be remembered as the Presbyterian minister who voluntarily became a "dinner-pail man." He is a graduate of Princeton College, and a few years ago, in order to learn how the "other half" live and how they "ought" to live, gave up preaching and mingled with the workingmen as a day laborer, doing whatever he could find to do. He had a wide and hard experience, according to his testimony, and yesterday he explained that "those who live on the best streets trying to keep up appearances, and those who were always looking for the earmarks of so-called aristocracy, were missing God's golden opportunity of mingling with the masses in the manner of the Christ."

"This problem of 'how the other half ought to live'" said the Rev. Mr. McNutt, "goes far back of political economy or creed. From the standpoint of political economy we talk about men as so many animals, as if we would like simply to keep them still or out of sight like unruly children. The question must be considered with reference to man's relation to God, and this is back of everything except religion—religion, not creed.

"First of all, I claim for the other half the right of sunshine. I don't believe that any theory of government will ever be practical unless it rests on a theory of sunshine. If we are going to be charitable we ought to give the poor people fresh air. Churches and tenement houses are the most poorly ventilated places.

"Our position in eternity is not to be determined by creed or social standing, but by our attitude toward the other half. Somehow when a man is hungry God seems a long ways off. Do not think that because one man has deceived you that all hungry men are tramps. I have lived among them and I know better. Our attitude toward those people will determine the nature of our reward."

The Rev. Mr. McNutt then attributed the recent reform movement in this city to the efforts of the Rev. Felix Adler, who he said had first been touched as to the terrible conditions in the city by a little boy who told him that he knew of babies who died because they could not get proper treatment and fresh air.

"Another thing that I want to call your attention to is the scarcity of baths. There is not one place in this city where a lady can get a public bath after the Summer season closes. The opportunities for men are meagre enough, but those for women are infinitely worse."

COLUMBIA JUNIORS' BALL.

Class Elects Its Committee and Will Try to Get College Gymnasium.

The junior class of the College and Schools of Applied Science of Columbia has appointed its junior ball committee for this year as follows:

College.—Barent Lefferts of New York, J. Irving Fort of Newark, N. J.; Herbert Roe Odell, son of Gov. Odell, of Newburg, N. Y.; Lewis Iselin of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Henry Hart Elias, Lawrason Riggs, Jr., and Victor de la Montagne Earle, New York.

Schools of Applied Science.—Ogden Mills Bishop, New York; George Pratt Cutler, Montclair, N. J.; Gail Mersereaux, Cayuga, N. Y.; James Leo Murphy, New York; Sewall Truax, Walla Walla, Washington, and Stephen Joseph Pigott, Cornwall, N. Y.

Herbert Roe Odell was elected President of the committee and George Pratt Cutler business manager. In former years the junior ball, which is the principal social event at Columbia during the year, has been held at Sherry's. An effort is being made to have the function held in the Columbia gymnasium this year. It is thought that if the ball is held on the campus it will be more distinctly a Columbia affair.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS MEET.

Marble Collegiate Church's Branch Celebrates Its Tenth Anniversary.

The first of a series of meetings celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, was held last evening in the church parlors. The rooms were filled with members, who testified to the great benefit they had received from the society. The society was organized in 1891 with a charter membership of five men and twelve women. To-day it numbers over a hundred active workers. Only two of the charter members were present last night, the other fifteen original members having moved away or died.

After the meeting the members adjourned to the church auditorium, where Dr. Burrell preached a special sermon to the young people on "Renewing One's Youth."

The programme of the tenth anniversary celebration will extend through the week, terminating on Sunday next, when the regular weekly service is held in the church parlors. To-night the decennial banquet will be held in the Sturtevant House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street.

CITY SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Residents of Bronx Claim that Sewer System Was Defective.

Much interest is centred in the case of Henry Sunderman of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Webster Avenue, who has brought suit for damages against the city for the loss of property and damage caused by the water backing up in his apartments after the heavy rainstorms in the Borough of the Bronx on July 5 and Aug. 24. On both these dates the rain fell in torrents, flooding streets and avenues and doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to property.

It is claimed that much sickness and one or two deaths resulted from the flooding of dwellings, all of which is laid to an inadequate sewerage system and the failure on the part of the Department of Sewers to clear the basins. Claims amounting to about $250,000 have been filed against the city in behalf of residents by Jacob Freedman of 302 Broadway, and it has been agreed to by the Corporation Counsel that the Sunderman case be tried next month as a test case to determine whether or not the city is responsible.

The property owners claim that the city showed criminal negligence in not providing an adequate sewerage system, and in neglecting to clear the basins and mains, thereby causing the water which overflowed the basins to back up, and flood their cellars and damage their property.

MISS STONE ILL-TREATED

Brigands Hope to Force the Acceptance of Their Terms.

Bulgarian Government Will Be Held Responsible If Its Attitude Results in Miss Stone's Death.

SOFIA, Nov. 10.—Information has been received here from Doubnitza that the band of brigands holding captive Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, called about a fortnight ago at the village of Smetchevo and subsequently proceeded to the monastery of Rilo; but the movements of the troops compelled the brigands to flee toward the frontier, where they are now in hiding.

It is also asserted that the brigands have recently been treating Miss Stone with more severity in order to exercise pressure and to compel a more ready acceptance of their conditions.

Consul General Dickinson is inflexible. He insists that the surrender of Miss Stone must precede or be simultaneous with the payment of the ransom. His attitude is justified by the known determination of some members of the band, particularly the Captain, Yanne Sandansky, to kill Miss Stone and her companion as soon as the ransom is received, owing to the fact that the captives have now acquired information concerning the secret committees.

Competent persons, however, express the opinion that the cupidity of the brigands will overcome their fear of revelations, and all such persons approve the declaration of Mr. Dickinson.

Yesterday Mr. Dickinson made energetic representations to the Bulgarian Government against the movements of the Bulgarian troops, reproaching the officials with the fact that, notwithstanding their solemn promises to give him all assistance in their power, their action was embarrassing the negotiations, retarding a settlement, and placing in jeopardy the life of Miss Stone.

Mr. Dickinson made a definite declaration that the Bulgarian Government would be held responsible for the death of Miss Stone and for all the consequences of her death, should it be proved that the attitude of the Bulgarian Government forced the brigands to kill their captives.

AMERICAN SCHOONER SEIZED.

Portuguese Gunboat Stops a Vessel Conveying Emigrants.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received a dispatch from Lisbon announcing that a Portuguese gunboat has seized the American schooner Nettie and Lottie at Horta, Island of Fayal, Azores, for clandestinely conveying twenty-six emigrants who were trying to avoid military service.

IN THE SHOPS.

All-jet umbrella handles are stylish this Winter, some with straight ends and others with a large ball for a handle.

***

There is a bit across the horseshoe which forms the head of a hat pin. Diamond horseshoes galore are to be seen for ordinary pins.

***

Stirrups for watch fobs are to be seen more and more as horse show days draw near. Many of them have a stone of some kind on the under side of the stirrup upon which a long, narrow device can be engraved for a seal.

***

A crab with a diamond in his claws is one of the animals which figure upon hatpins.

***

A dragon fly with a diamond in his head is another.

***

Charming black and white silks are to be seen after the design worn in woolens and thin silks during the Summer. They are the fine black and white checks, the perfect square, and other fine checks where the square is fanciful in design but still small, little larger than a pin head.

***

Black and white brocades come in beautiful and rich designs. The pure white Irish lace, pointe d'Ireland, or Irish crochet lace makes up well with these silks.

***

Geraniums are among the most beautiful flowers worn with evening gowns. One of these, a high-necked frock of white has a cluster of the blossoms with the foliage on the left of the corsage and a trail of blossoms and leaves in the back hanging from the waist nearly to the edge of the skirt. Chiffon is used to some extent in this gown, and there are two long streamers of white chiffon held in with knots to a little more than half the length, where they flare out to the skirt edge. Over the chiffon is the geranium.

***

Another corsage bouquet of geraniums is large, and in several shades of the flowers ranging from the salmon pink in the centre to the deep red on the outside, with foliage on the outside of that.

***

Long, narrow, over-shaped dots of black are to be seen on neckwear. One stock has a large, white lace bow, with these dots in black velvet as much as a quarter of an inch long. A big tulle bow has smaller dots of velvet the same shape.

***

These tulle bows have been one of the most permanent of fashions, and are yet worn by well-dressed women. They are worn in different ways. Girls who wear white ribbons for stocks pin a white or a white and black tulle bow on the front. A little line of tulle is carried around the neck inside the stock at the top, with other neck arrangements, and the tulle bow worn at the back or under the chin. A woman wearing an exquisite silver fur boa the other day, one of the largest of these with heads crossed in the back, showed above the heads one of the familiar tulle bows. They are to be found ready made for various prices.

***

Rather new is a fine white leather purse with plain gun-metal corners.

***

Another purse of white leather has a line of dots just inside the edge, red stones which peep from the leather showing no metal setting.

***

Beading plays an important part in handkerchiefs. Very dainty little handkerchiefs have a line of beading on the exact edge in lieu of a hem, and inside this a line of embroidery, fine and delicate—anything heavy would be out of keeping—a slender vine with a little more elaborate work in the corners. In some of the handkerchiefs the beaded edge is entirely straight, and in others it is slightly undulated. Perhaps the former is the most attractive.

***

On many lace trimmed handkerchiefs the lace is put on with a beading.

***

Colored handkerchiefs have a broad band of white inside the hem. There are floral designs in white on the centre of the handkerchiefs, with perhaps the flower embroidered. There is a combination of printing and embroidery in most of these.

***

One interesting style of colored handkerchiefs has the centre and hem of white, and inside this forming a narrow border around the edge, lightning-like lines of color, free hand dashes, with a flower embroidered in white rearing its head here and there.

***

A peculiar design is after the style to be seen in tapestries and wall papers this year, field flowers, and stems forming long, straight perpendicular lines. In the handkerchiefs a cluster of the long-stemmed flowers are set in one corner, extending up nearly to the centre of the handkerchief at the side.

***

Pretty handkerchiefs with hemstitched hems have the inside, where they are hemstitched, undulating.

THE BLESSINGS OF RELIGION

Dr. Grossman Talks on the Subject at the People's Institute.

False Religion, He Says, Is Man's Greatest Curse—Knowledge Now as Mighty as Wealth and Power.

In the large hall of Cooper Union last night the Winter season of the People's Institute was opened with ethical talks and music. There was a large and interested audience. Those who spoke were Howard Mansfield, Dr. Rudolph Grossman, Carl A. Mead, and Charles Frederic Adams. Charles Sprague Smith introduced the speakers. A reference to President Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington was greeted with handclapping and cheering.

Mr. Mansfield spoke of the great work of the institution, its hopes and accomplishments, the power of helping ourselves in helping others, and the moral force of combined morality. Dr. Grossman dealt chiefly with the blessings and curses of religion. He said in part:

"Wealth and power once were mighty. Now knowledge is mighty and it is for this that we have this institute of the people. It promotes the blessing of the brotherhood of man. Religion, rightly understood, is the greatest blessing, and, wrongly understood, it is the greatest curse. Wrongly understood religion—bigotry—has been the devil incarnate throughout the ages. Bigotry is superstition and ignorance. Religion tries to bring man nearer man, and bigotry tries to keep them apart.

"It is bigotry that has driven the Jew from land to land of persecution. When the missionary tries to convert, to elevate, the ignorant he is doing the man's work. When he comes to me, or to you, differing from him in religions, but sincere in our beliefs, he insults our manhood and the memory of our mothers. When the Jewish rabbi and the Christian clergyman can shake hands it is splendid.

"President Roosevelt dared to break bread with a negro. It was a triumph of manhood and bravery. [Applause.] I sincerely concur in what the President of great Yale University said—'I admire a Washington, whether he be a George or a Booker.' [Applause.] Our President recognised and proclaimed the brotherhood of man." [Cheering and continued applause.]

Carl A. Mead, Secretary of the People's Institute Club, told of its prosperity and its use in bringing to personal acquaintance men and women of the many stations of life. He said that there are now three branches of their study, the ethical, literary, and debating.

He was followed by Charles Frederic Adams, who dealt with the ethics of life, and the necessity of looking to the many to find out what was ethically right. He said that it should be impossible for him to have seen, as he had late at night on the street, a mother carrying a sick baby, selling papers in partnership with her little daughter, who should have been in bed. If some sort of surgery had to be used on a diseased body politic there should be no hesitation, when the right operation was decided on, to use the knife, and the sooner the operation the better.

The People's Institute has planned for a busy Winter, with exercises on many nights, Thursday night to be devoted to the club, 241 East Fourteenth Street. There are to be five symphony concerts conducted by Franz X. Arens. Among those who are to address the meetings planned are Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Amory H. Bradford, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Prof. Thomas C. Hall, H. D. Lloyd, Prof. George W. Plimpton, Prof. Robert Spice, Prof. William B. Scott, Princeton University; Dr. John Quincy Adams, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, Columbia University; Marshall Darrach, Hugh H. Lusk, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Prof. Emory R. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. William H. Mace, Syracuse University.

BOOTH-TUCKER BABE A SOLDIER.

There was a crowd of fully a thousand persons in the Salvation Army auditorium on West Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon to witness the dedication to the service of the Army of the infant son of Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker. The child is but six months old, and is named John Myron Douglass.

The ceremonies of dedication were conducted by Col. Higgins of the Salvation Army. He held the babe in his arms, with the mother and father standing on the platform on either side of him. Over the head of the mother was held an American flag, and over that of the father the emblem of the Salvation Army, of which Commander Booth-Tucker is the head in this country.

Col. Higgins read a long question, inquiring of the parents if it was their wish that their child should devote its life to the work of the Salvation Army. To this query the father replied, "It is my heart's desire," and the mother, "It is my supreme ambition."

The little one was brought into the auditorium dressed in long white clothing. To its right shoulder was pinned a long white silk streamer bearing a verse of scripture. The large audience cheered and "fired volleys" numerously at the Commander and his wife, known to the Salvation Army as the Consul, when they came upon the platform. Mrs. Booth-Tucker made a short address after the dedication exercises.

DEATH OF PAUL REVERE.

Paul Revere died yesterday at his home at Morristown, N. J. He was a great-grandson of the patriot, whose midnight ride from Boston to alarm the countryside on the night before the American Revolution began at Lexington and Concord has formed the theme of so many writings. He was a son of Gen. Joseph Warren Revere, who fought in the Seminole and civil wars.

Paul Revere was born on Sept. 28, 1856. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. His health was never good, and, being wealthy, he never entered the active practice of his profession. He was one of the founders of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was its Vice President General. He was President of All Souls' Hospital, at Morristown, and formerly President of the Morris County Golf Club. He was interested in many financial institutions and corporations.

He is survived by his mother and one brother. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Horace Estabrook Kimball.

Horace Estabrook Kimball died yesterday at his residence, 27 Essex Avenue, Orange, of pneumonia, after an illness of a week. For fifteen years past he had been a reporter on The Orange Chronicle, as well as the representative of some New York and Newark newspapers in the Oranges. He was born in Clyde, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1839, and was a son of Horace Kimball, M. D. At the breaking out of the civil war he raised Company G, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. Later, upon being commissioned Captain, he was transferred to New Orleans, participated in the siege of Port Hudson, and was appointed on Gen. Burke's staff as Assistant Engineer. After the war he engaged in business in this city, later was editor of Brainard's Musical World, and began his newspaper work in Orange in 1886. He was a member of the New England Society of Orange, and a vestryman in All Saints' Episcopal Church. His wife and three adult children survive him.

Oscar F. Livingston.

Oscar F. Livingston, sixty-five years old, died of tuberculosis yesterday morning at his home, 108 East Thirtieth Street. He was a son of Thomas F. Livingston, one of the founders of the Union Club, a grandson of Robert Livingston, last Lord of the Manor, and a grand nephew of John Swift, several terms Mayor of Philadelphia previous to the civil war. He was also related to the Delafields and Rhinelanders of this city.

Mr. Livingston was born in New York, where he had spent most of his life. He was formerly connected with mining interests on the Pacific Coast and with transportation lines both East and West, but he had not taken an active part in business for many years. Mr. Livingston received a considerable sum of money by bequest from his uncle, John C. Stevens of Hoboken, who was in control of the yacht America when it won its great race half a century ago. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Leta Nicholas. The body will be buried at Woodlawn to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

A. NELSON, a Director of the Ozark Plateau Land Company of Buffalo died yesterday at his home in Lebanon, Mo., aged seventy-one years.

SARAH A. TOWNSEND, widow of William Hawkhurst Townsend, and daughter of the late David Austen, died yesterday at her home, 77 Park Avenue, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

WATERS PIANOS

An elegant new Grand Upright, 7⅓ octaves, 3 stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, very rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only

$7 Monthly.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free. We also offer a new, large-size, 7⅓ octave, 3-stringed Chester Piano for

$180

cash, or $200 on installments, payable

$5 Monthly.

These pianos are fully warranted for six years and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos or send postal for new catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

Both Stores will remain

Open Evenings

Until Jan. 1st.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

HARLEM BRANCH,

254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Dress suits — like the oft-quoted little girl—when they're good are very good indeed, but when they're bad they're horrid.

Suits made of the finest domestic and imported cloths; made in the latest style; made by men who make nothing but evening clothes—$30 to $50.

Dress shirts, ties, gloves, hats, overcoats, to pumps of unmeasured goodness "to tread a measure."

Custom no longer ruthlessly blue pencils the use of the Norfolk jacket suit outside the golf links.

Its popularity as a lounge suit keeps on growing.

Norfolk jacket suits in plain blue, gray green and brownish overplaids, and Oxford mixtures.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Answer to a Correspondent.

DAILY READER.—The Tenement House law requires that the owner of a flat-house keep lights burning in the first hallway near the entrance and in the second-story hallway from sunset to sunrise, and in all other public halls from sunset to 10 o'clock at night. Violation of this provision of the law is a misdemeanor which may be punished by ten days' imprisonment for each day the offense continues and a fine of from $10 to $250.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Very suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1901, May Ellery, daughter of P. Chauncey and May Ogden Anderson, in the 10th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at 11 West 38th St., on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

ANDERSON.—In Manila, Nov. 7, Capt. Robert Houstoun Anderson, Ninth United States Infantry, son of the late Gen. Robert H. Anderson of Savannah, Ga.

DAGGITT.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, 1901, William Henry Daggitt in his 62d year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 239 West 132d St., on Monday, Nov. 11, at 8 P. M.

DALEY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 10, Isabel Johnston Daley, loved daughter of George Herbert and May Turrell Daley, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral private, Tuesday, 2 P. M., from residence, 146 Bay St., Stapleton, N. Y.

HOLZDERBER.—At the Chelsea, No. 222 West 23d St., on Saturday, Nov. 9, Philip Jacob Holzderber in the forty-second year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, corner 34th St. and Park Av., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

LEAVITT.—Saturday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 120 West 45th St., Joshua Leavitt, youngest son of the late Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D., of Brooklyn.

Funeral at his residence, Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LIVINGSTON.—At his residence in this city, 108 East 30th St., on Sunday, Nov. 10, Oscar F. Livingston, son of the late Thomas F. Livingston.

MATTHIESSEN.—Died in Paris, March 8, 1901, F. O. Matthiessen.

Funeral services will be held at Woodlawn Cemetery on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Special train will leave Grand Central Station, 42d St., at 10 o'clock A. M.

READ.—Suddenly, at the residence of his parents, 4 East 62d St., on Saturday, Nov. 9, Bancroft, infant son of William A. and Caroline S. Read.

Services private at the convenience of the family.

REVERE.—At his home in Morristown, N. J., Nov. 10, 1901, Paul Revere, son of Rosanna Lamb Revere and the late Gen. Joseph Warren Revere, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Ascension, at Morristown, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

SMITH.—Suddenly, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1901, Augustine Jacquelin, Jr., infant son of Augustine Jacquelin and Julia Post Smith.

Funeral at the convenience of the family.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday, Nov. 10, at her residence, 77 Park Av., Sarah A., widow of William Hawkhurst Townsend, and daughter of the late David Austen, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral private.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 90 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

RUGS SILKS & CURIOS

Vantine's

B'WAY AND 18TH St

Send for booklet just out, Art in Warp and Weft,

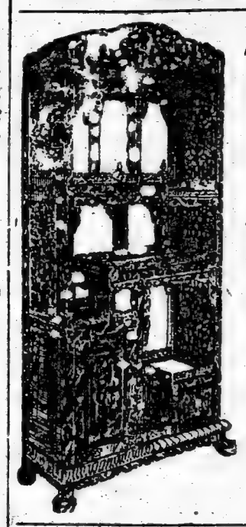

Hand carved

TEAKWOOD CABINET

claw feet, 5 shelves, 1 drawer compartment with door,

Red or Black Wood,

was $80.00, now $65.00.

TEAKWOOD TABLE,

Round or Square, Red or Black Wood, Height 32 inches, Top 20 to 22 diameter,

At $30.00 and $40.00.

TEAKWOOD STAND,

Red or Black Wood. Claw Feet.

Height 36 in., Top 11 in.,

was $15.00, now $12.00.

TEAKWOOD TEAPOY, for Lamp.

Height 32 in., Top 12x16 in.,

$5.50 and $6.75.

JAPANESE KIMONOS,

Made of Habutai Silk, Gold Emb'd at $16.50 Ea.
" " " " Floss " at $18.00 Ea.

Colors, Rose, Pink, Lt. Blue, Red, Yellow, White, Old Rose and Black.

Washable Blue and White Crepe Kimonos at $3.00 Ea.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

We make a specialty of extra fine rugs in large sizes for Dining Room, Library or Parlor.

No. 6331,	Turkish	Rug size	15.4	x 17	foot
" 18606,	"	"	15	x 18.10	"
" 14523,	"	"	14.6	x 18.9	"
" 19600,	Persian	"	14.10	x 22.4	"
" 11354,	"	"	17.8	x 34	"
" 14652,	Goravan	"	15.1	x 23.5	"
" 12789,	Kerman	"	16	x 22	"
" 12303,	Khorassan	"	15.9	x 32	"

Prices ranging from $250.00 to $3,200.

"You Can Paddle your own canoe" in society with one of our Dress Suits—$28, $30 and $38—Tuxedo Suits $2 less.

Nothing but custom-made clothes will do? Well, come along, we make them, too.

Dress Suits—custom made—$50 to $75.

Opera Hats, $7. Tuxedo Hats, $3.
Everything else in Evening Clothes to dress you properly.
Boys' Tuxedo Suits—ages 9 to 16—$14 & $15
Youths' Tuxedo Suits—ages 16 to 19—$18 & $26.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE IDEAL WINTER HAVEN.

The library—the family rendezvous—should be the most unconventional, free-and-easy room.

The books—Combine your selections well, so that all will be "mightily pleased thereat," as Samuel Pepys said of his library, in the days when libraries were scarce.

Our doorless cases (that the books may be "getable") are from $7.50. Cases to fit any space, some very narrow for wall spaces limited in width. For "books that you cherish," with glass doors, from $17.00. Others with one, two, or three drawers below, for portfolios, prints, and artists' proofs.

For studious hours, tables with one drawer and roomy tops for books, from $7.50. For the study-corner, desks from $6.50, or our bookcase and desk combination, $23.00.

Always the latest designs at factory prices when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Dr. Henson Accepts Call to Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Dr. P. S. Henson, for twenty-five years pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, to-day announced his resignation in order to accept the pastorate of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 10.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ANGE, Omar J., 209 W. 115th St.	45	10
ABRAMSKY, Sadie, 170 Monroe St.	2	9
ANDERSON, May E., 11 W. 38th St.	9	9
BEAN, Walter, 209 E. 100th St.	18	8
BRESLER, Jane A., 116 W. 116th St.	69	8
BLUMBERG, Rose, 170 Delancey St.	55	8
BOTTS, Frederick, 458 W. 18th St.	40	7
BRUNNER, Frederick, 310 E. 12th St.	1	9
BRODY, William, 567 7th Av.	1	9
CASSIDY, Catharine M., 127 W. 60th St.	56	9
CURRAN, Mary, 934 1st Av.	56	8
CONSOLI, Ortenzio, 72 James St.	1	7
COOKS, Edward G., 102 E. 84th St.	27	7
CARRAGHER, Mary, 516 E. 15th St.	45	8
COYLE, John, 5 Mitchel Place	60	8
COOKE, Viola L., 222 W. 132d St.	26	9
DAGGITT, Wm. H., 239 W. 132d St.	61	9
CELLA, Antonio, 16½ Downing St.	5	8
FEIN, Harry, 204 Greene St.	16	8
FLANAGAN, Thomas, 551 W. 37th St.	6	8
FARLEY, Emilia, 149 W. 27th St.	58	9
GARLICK, Ruth, 28 Monroe St.	1	8
GOLDSTEIN, Harnett, 24 E. 114th St.	53	7
GEOGHEGAN, Adelaide, 547 E. 16th St.	5	8
GRIFFIN, Lucas, 205 Varick St.	1	8
GILLIGAN, Thomas, 252 W. 33d St.	40	8
HOLZDERBER, Philip J., Chelsea Apartments	41	9
HASKINE, Bertie, 12 W. 134th St.	25	8
HERSCHKOWITZ, Anna, 115 Columbia St.	1	8
HOLMES, William J., 513 W. 144th St.	33	8
HENNING, Theresa, 77 W. 55th St.	46	9
HALLOWITZ, Moses, 202 Monroe St.	67	10
KEINS, John, 1,733 1st Av.	32	7
KESS, Emanuel, 109 Mercer St.	73	9
KATZ, Solomon, 99 Broome St.	1	10
KEEGAN, Rose M., 201 E. 77th St.	50	9
LEDERER, S. W., 329 E. 86th St.	54	9
LOUGHNEY, T., 325 E. 133d St.	25	8
LANDON, Louise, 223 W. 34th St.	31	10
LAN

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL. 29th Season, 1901,-1902.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR.
Nov. 19, at 8 ELIJAH Mendelssohn.
Dec. 27, at 2 MESSIAH Handel.
Dec. 28, at 8
March 13. PARADISE & PERI Schumann
at 8.
Subscription Sale now open at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL HOFMANN
Two Piano Recitals Sat. Aft., Nov. 23, Wed. Aft., Nov. 27, at 3
JOSEF
HOFMANN
Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, & Carnegie Hall box office.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR.
Fri., Nov. 15, at 2 P.M. Sat., Nov. 16, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN. Piano
PROGRAM:—Overture, "Euryanthe," Weber; Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, Bach—Abert; Concerto for Piano, No. 4, D minor, Rubinstein; "BARBAROSSA," Symphonic Poem, (new,) S. v. Hausegger.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, Broadway & 38th St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
—FOR EIGHT WEEKS—
MAUDE ADAMS
Opening play—J. M. Barrie's new Comedy,
QUALITY STREET.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Ave. and 23d St.
Thursday Matinées begin this week.
To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway
A "Gush'l Mighty Big Success."—Evg. World.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and Broadway
CHARLES Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
HAWTREY | A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way
Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave.
Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. at 8:10.
The MESSENGER BOY Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. 3d Month.
With JAMES T. POWERS.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Av.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Public admitted daily except Mondays.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Music.

Carnegie Hall. Thursday, Nov. 14, at 8:30.
ONLY EVENING SONG RECITAL
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
HAS CAPTURED ALL NEW YORK!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE,
Seats Four Weeks Ahead. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Never Such An Output.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
First Concert, Tuesday Evg., Nov. 12, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS
Res. seats, $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
This (Monday) Aftern. at 3,
Song Recital | Whitney Tew
Res. Seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's and Ditson's.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 15th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
8TH WEEK—50TH TIME TO-NIGHT.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

BIJOU DAVID BELASCO presents
B'way & 30th St. NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
WARFIELD
In THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO
ANNA HELD
Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS.

WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL, B'way at 8:10 Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY & A Message from Mars
New Burlesque of
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

VICTORIA. Evgs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
Elsie de Wolfe and Her Company in CLYDE FITCH'S THE WAY OF THE WORLD

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS. 2 Great Burlesques, Burke Bros.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS of NEW ENGLAND FOLKS
"This is the thing we want."—Herald.

NEW YORK B'way and 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
NEXT WEEK—"WAY DOWN EAST."

GRAND—MANN-LIPMAN The Red Kloof.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15.
J. H. STODDART in THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEES EVERY DAY 25c.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT in EAST LYNNE

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 35c. | A Lady of Quality.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:15.
To-night (Pop. Prices). Wilhelm Tell. Tue. & Wed. Die 3 Escadron. Thurs., Der Huettenbesitzer.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. $2 SHOW FOR 50c. 30—GREAT ACTS—30

WALDORF-ASTORIA TO-NIGHT AT 9.
EUGENIE CASTELLANO.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. HOWARD & EMERSON'S OWN CO.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c.
EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
WHITE SQUADRON.
Next week—A LADY OF QUALITY.

SHERIFF-ELECT O'BRIEN GREETED WITH CHEERS

Makes a Speech at a Meeting of the Central Union.

Discussion Over the Renewal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, Which Expires Next May.

Sheriff-elect William J. O'Brien was received with three rousing cheers when he appeared at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday in his capacity of delegate for the Granite Cutters' Union.

"What's the matter with Sheriff O'Brien?" shouted a delegate, and the cheers were renewed, followed by calls of "Speech! Speech!" He advanced to the platform, and in thanking the delegates for the good will they had shown, said:

"I have been requested by my organization to represent it here until I actually go into office. I have also been requested to represent it at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, which begins in Scranton, Penn., on Dec. 5. I need hardly say that I shall always be in touch with the labor movement, and take an interest in everything that concerns the unions.

"Regarding my election, I have to thank all my friends for standing by me. The Tammany people tried to hold up a number of votes, but they could not succeed, and I got all that was coming to me." [Applause.]

Herman Gudstadt, who was appointed as an agent by the American Federation of Labor to agitate for the renewal of the Chinese exclusion law, which expires next May, was allowed the privilege of the floor. He said that organized labor had fairly well determined that the Chinese must go.

"When Dennis Kearney, the sand lot orator of the Pacific Slope, fired his rhetorical guns at the Chinese," continued Gudstadt, "he builded better than he knew. They are still the menace to all classes of the community that they were then. The Chinese Six Companies, which controls the Chinamen in this country, is as powerful as ever. The Chinese highbinders in California have the same hold on the Chinamen there as the ward heelers in New York used to wield over voters. The Chinese are crowding the white people out of nearly every industry on the Pacific Coast. There is no such thing as establishing a Chinese labor union on the basis of the American labor unions. The Chinese have not our ideas of liberty, and their way of living makes it impossible for Americans to have any community of interest with them. American workingmen could not compete with them, as they could not adopt the Chinese method of living, which would be retrogression."

Gudstadt said that the Chinese had demoralized affairs in the Philippines, and twice had been driven from the islands, but always came back. The American Federation of Labor, he said, was preparing a pamphlet to show that the Chinese were a menace to the health, morals, and prosperity of the country. It was not a labor question. It affected all classes in the community. In the East the people had not begun to realize how inimical to the prosperity of the community an influx of Chinamen was, but they would bitterly learn it if the Chinese exclusion law was not re-enacted.

Delegate O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union said that Chinese labor had already begun to demoralize matters in the East. It would be advisable, he said, to request all Senators and Congressmen in Washington to vote for the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law.

One of the delegates then made a Socialistic speech, in which he said that as all men were equal, the Chinamen should not be shut outside the pale. His remarks were received with sarcastic laughter, whereupon he became nettled and said:

"Why won't the American Federation of Labor organizers make a serious attempt to organize the Chinese?"

"I hope they won't make such an attempt," said the Chairman with great earnestness. More laughter, mingled with applause, followed.

Joseph Loid of the Steam Fitters' Union and others declared that the Chinese were under all circumstances an undesirable element in the community. A motion to request Congress to re-enact the Chinese exclusion law was carried, and the delegate of the central body to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor was instructed to vote in favor of the re-enactment of the exclusion law if the matter came up during the convention.

Delegate Richard Braunschweig of the International Wood Workers' Union reported that the organization was increasing by leaps and bounds. From twenty-five to fifty new members, he said, were installed at every meeting, in spite of opposition from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, which had been fighting the international body for some time.

LABOR DELEGATES GO WEST.

Will Attend the Knights of Labor Meeting at Indianapolis.

Fifteen delegates from the local and district assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City left the city last week in a body for Indianapolis, Ind., where the general assembly of the order begins to-morrow.

Among matters which probably will be discussed will be the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Though this strike was under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor are interested in it because Simon Burns, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, offered to arbitrate differences which arose between President Shaffer of the miners' organization and Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell. Shaffer charged Gompers and Mitchell, who is President of the United Mine Workers, with failing to assist the strikers.

Miss Gould Gives $2,500 to the Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 10.—It was given out to-day that Peru, Ind., is to have a new Young Men's Christian Association Building. F. B. Shipp, Railroad Secretary of the International Committee, made the announcement. Among those who contributed to the building fund is Miss Helen Gould of New York, who gives $2,500. The Wabash Railroad Company gives $6,000.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. To-night, 8:15, "The New Yorkers," | DAN DALY supported by Virginia Earl and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MONDAY, DEC. 2ND
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
BEAUCAIRE
SEATS ON SALE
MONDAY, NOV. 25TH.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. "WME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful World's Best Continuous Vaudeville. Belasco Play
5th Av. "BLUE JEANS" Second Big Week. Grand Vaudeville.
58TH ST. "NANCY & CO." Great DAILY Revival. All Laughter. Splendid Vaudeville.
125TH ST. VAUDEVILLE. GRAND GALA STAR WEEK.

WALLACK'S LAST WEEK HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONDAY, NOV. 18TH,
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
COLORADO
Augustus Thomas's New Play.
Seat Sale Thursday 9 A. M.

THEATRE REPUBLIC, 42d St., West of B'way.
GRACE GEORGE To-morrow at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
in Lottie Blair Parker's UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES

W. & J. Sloane

USQUE CONABOR.
NAIRN'S
Registered Trade Mark.

The Nairn Linoleum is an ideal floor covering for dwellings, offices, and public buildings.

NAIRN LINOLEUM.

Made in attractive printed and inlaid designs as well as in plain colors.

Booklet, "Inlaid Linoleum," Illustrated in Colors, Mailed on Request.

Broadway & 19th Street

SERMONS ON THE ELECTION

The Rev. Dr. Slicer Talks of "the Responsibility of the Victor."

First Duty to Pursue a Policy of Construction—Abolition of the System of Patronage.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, at the Church of All Souls' yesterday morning preached on the recent election, his theme being the "Responsibility of the Victor." He said in part:

"The party which met defeat at the polls last Tuesday claim that they have not met a defeat, but that they merely suffered a reverse. We know what reverse means. It means face downward in the dust. I use the word victory advisedly, for the minority in this city who for years have contended for decent and honest government have at last overwhelmed the despoilers of the city.

"There seems to be a popular misconception that we are forced to reckon with every man who has made a good speech in the course of a campaign or has in any way contributed to the victory won, though it may be plainly evident that he has done no more than it was his duty to do, as a good citizen of the city in which he lives. It is our first duty to eliminate from our vocabulary the word 'patronage' and appoint to office only such men as are competent mentally and morally to properly administer the affairs of the city.

"It is a fact that for the next two years at least every department of the city will be under the direction of a man of gentle breeding. For years we have been under the domination of civic boors and veritable tyrants who did not know how to be civil if they had so desired, and I think it well even for the most humble citizen that the city is to be ruled by gentlemen.

"Our first duty is to pursue a constructive policy, and one of the most important things is to furnish the city with a water supply which will be adequate to its needs. Generally, with the incoming of a new administration, they fear to be charged with extravagance, and do not make the improvements which are necessary, but I hazard the opinion that if the income of the city is expended only in legitimate ways we will be able to do all that is required of us, and still not increase the outlay one dollar, but rather diminish it.

"There are two classes of citizens in our city which are useful but little to be used. They are the critics and the cynics. They are needed to raise a blister now and then, but the blister is not an ornament, and is only to be used in cases of illness. Let us deliver the incoming administration from too hasty criticism. Every man who goes into office on Jan. 1 does so at a personal sacrifice, for every man who is fitted to properly discharge the affairs of the city could by reason of those very faculties command a higher price for their services in private life. Let us give them time. Let us trust them and hold up their hands, and the day will go well with us."

WHY BISHOP POTTER DIDN'T PREACH ON TAMMANY'S DEFEAT

"Oh, What's the Use of Rubbing It In?" He Says—Reminiscence of Beaconsfield as a Poseur.

A large number of persons attended the evening service at the Church of the Holy Communion, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, yesterday to hear Bishop Potter preach. It was expected that he would say something regarding the result of Tuesday's election. Instead, however, he preached a sermon of Christ and the Samarian woman at Jacob's well. In the end he confessed that he had selected the subject because he wished to remind the congregation of the value of little opportunities, and how they could best serve their absent rector, the Rev. Henry Mottet, who sailed for Europe on Tuesday last for the benefit of his health.

Some one asked the Bishop when the service was over why he had not said something about the downfall of Tammany Hall, and he replied:

"Oh, what's the use of rubbing it in?"

The Bishop selected as the basis for his sermon the third and fourth and succeeding verses of the fourth chapter of St. John, and particularly emphasized the words: "Jesus therefore, being wearied with his journey, sat thus by the well."

"You are all conversant," said the Bishop, "with the interesting though not altogether profitable controversies as to the exact spots associated with the life of Christ—where He was crucified, where he was buried, and the location of the manger in which He was born. While I was traveling in Palestine I met a scholarly man who told me that his own conviction was quite clear as to the uncertainty of these spots. And you can easily see that it is well that this is so.

"If these places could be definitely fixed there is great danger that they might become places of idolatry. But there is one place mentioned in connection with the life of Christ which is fixed positively. This is Jacob's well, where Jesus met the Samarian woman.

"Have you ever considered the meaning of the word 'thus' in the text which I have read—Jesus therefore, being wearied with his journey, sat thus by the well—wearied. Did it ever occur to you that that description of Christ at the well showed his Divinity? He was natural—it is divine to be natural."

At some length Bishop Potter explained that it was much more common, much easier for persons to act unnaturally under certain circumstances than naturally; that most persons pretended to be stronger than they were, and so on. He described a glimpse he had of Lord Beaconsfield, (Disraeli,) in the House of Lords, to further illustrate what he meant, in these words:

"I first saw him in a carriage, a weak, old man. When he entered the house he walked erectly to his seat, sat down erect, with his arms folded over his chest, thus, and for four hours he remained in that position, until finally it came his turn to speak. Now I could not but think that that was very human. He was old at that time, and infirm, but he didn't want any one to notice it. He was what the French call a poseur."

THE MASK OF TAMMANY.

The Rev. Mr. Caswell Comments on "The Last Cunning Scheme of the Tiger in His Dying Throe."

The Rev. E. W. Caswell, pastor of Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, alluded in his sermon yesterday to the defeat of Tammany Hall. In the course of his remarks he said:

"'The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small.' Tammany Hall is now at last between the upper and nether millstones of God Almighty's justice and the righteous indignation of a long-suffering people. On Tuesday last the clock struck the hour of Tammany's doom.

"It is said that it is always darkest just before dawn. Black night settled around the cross just before salvation's morning glorified the world. The pall of African slavery grew denser when the fugitive slave law intensified the gloom, but the sun of freedom was then rising, waiting for Abraham Lincoln to draw the curtains, ushering in liberty's golden day. The people of no city on earth were in more abject bondage than the citizens of Greater New York. The long, dark night had only been relieved by a few faint flashes, to be followed by greater gloom. Liberty seemed like a child wrestling with a giant. Tammany was intrenched in the offices, fortified with all the money they could use, situated in the central citadel of the dominant party of the city, organized and disciplined like a vast army, with leaders who were determined to win, by fair means or foul. The night grew darker when the face of a Shepard shone like a star on the brow of the tiger—it seemed like a flag of truce, such as lured Gen. Canby to his doom among the Modocs. It was the last cunning scheme of the tiger in his dying throe. Truly, it was thick darkness.

"Thanks to the Providence of God, a new day has burst upon the metropolis, and we are singing the doxology with a new and unspeakable meaning. The mask did not deceive—the Shepard did not succeed in leading his flock into the lair of the tiger. Compromising with evil for power utterly failed of success, therefore noble manhood will not soon become ensnared in those meshes.

"Some of our best citizens seemed to think that the way to the heaven of Democracy lay through the lurid purgatory of Tammany Hall. To-day restoration lies in another direction. Waiting for God always brings victory. God waited for Kepler and Galileo to free the intellect; for Luther and Melancthon to free the Church; for Wesley and Knox to free the soul; for Wilberforce and Garrison to free the body, and for Seth Low and Jerome to free Greater New York from the tyranny of Tammany Hall. Waiting wins."

MR. LOW'S OPPORTUNITY.

None Ever Had a Greater One to Do Service for His City, Dr. Banks Says.

"The Defeat of Tammany Hall and the Opportunity for Mayor-Elect Low" was the subject of an address by the Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks at Grace Methodist Church last evening.

"The whole civilized world is singing a doxology over the defeat of Tammany Hall and the promise of better things in the government of cities," said he. "It is not too much to say that the election of last Tuesday has strengthened the hearts of good men in every part of the world, and has aroused the determination for better government in scores of American towns and cities.

"With universal suffrage nothing evil can stand against persistent and determined agitation. The press, the pulpit, and the platform are more than a match for the corruption funds and the wicked devices of the most cunning political organization. The people can do what they will. Nothing is hopeless in an American city if you will arouse the people. The vicious are in the minority, and the people who love good government would control our cities all the time if they could be kept constantly alive to do their duty as citizens.

"No man in America, or in the world, ever had a greater opportunity to do splendid service for his city, for his country, for humanity than has Mayor-elect Low at the present moment. There is every reason to hope that his coming to the helm of city government at this time will be the beginning of better things. He has a fair chance. He has a background black enough to make any picture show out. Any honest thing he does will be an improvement. He has no party debts to pay, and he has begun well with the ringing declaration that only fitness for office will be considered in appointments. Great burdens will rest upon the new Mayor, but he has broad shoulders, and we believe he will be equal to the task."

"CHRIST IN NEW YORK."

Conclusions from the Recent Election Drawn by the Rev. Dr. Lee.

The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church preached last evening upon the question "Has Christ Come to New York?" and from the text: "And when He was come into Jerusalem all the city was moved."—St. Matthew, xxi., 10.

"Moved?" said the preacher. "So was New York a few days ago, by the same Person and power, though with different methods. There are those who do not think that the Divine Person comes to the modern city because the cities are so wicked, or because such a thing seems out of keeping with His divine mission. Yet history fails to record any great movement for the world's lasting good without evidence of the Divine Presence. When Christ was upon earth he did just like any sensible, high-minded young man would do. He sought and seized upon the largest possible opportunities of His day, and, having divine wisdom, He knew these were in the cities. In all the ages He has not for an instant changed His plan, except that instead of coming in bodily presence, as of old, He now comes in the person and power of his followers.

"There are greater reasons why Christ should come to New York than that He should have gone to Jerusalem in the time of the text, for He went there to witness and die for the truth. He comes here to be the living power to move among men, transforming all to a holier life. We believe that the Divine Person has come with power to our city, as very recent events show, for all good impulses come directly or indirectly from Him.

"Strangely does the wheel of events turn. A beloved President is martyred, and in an instant those who were in power stand helpless, like a Samson shorn of his locks. Now a man who was powerful in the National Government has but little power there, so he must redeem himself in the city. Such arrangements are made, and a great city easily changes its officers. As the wheel turns there is confusion and fear.

"The city is a great office building, with houses for rooms and streets for halls, where the questions of mutual relationships and moral rights are fundamental. The greater this community the better should be its management and the more faith must be had in one another."

CHINA AND NEW YORK.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Says That Both Need the Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur spoke in the Calvary Baptist Church last night on the subject, "New China and the New New York." The occasion for the delivery of the sermon was the ordination of the Rev. Francis Dickie, who is going to China as a missionary. Among other things Dr. MacArthur said:

"China will soon be one of the great nations of the Orient. She is arousing herself from a sleep of centuries. When she has developed her marvelous resources she ought to be a paradise. China will become soon a marvelous market for American products. She has anthracite coal enough to last the whole world two thousand years. The American possessions in the Orient bring us into closer touch with China.

"New York as well as China needs the Gospel. Here, as there, God is making all things new. The victory of last Tuesday is glorious. The press did heroic work, and the pulpit was virtually a unit against Tammany Hall. We can have just as good a government as we wish to have. We ought to make it a matter of patriotism and religion to have purer municipal politics. There is no greater obstacle to the spread of the gospel in China, Japan, and India than the abominable condition of our American cities, and especially New York.

"We must stand by the movement now inaugurated. Our best men and women must remain in politics. We must understand that when preaching the Gospel we are preaching politics. When we preach the Gospel of God we preach the Gospel of purer civic conditions. China like New York needs a pure Gospel and pure patriotism and clean men and noble women. I have had Tammany thrown into my face everywhere in Japan, in India. They know its conditions. They know the abominable conditions of the red light district. They said, 'We want no such religion, no such form of republican government.'"

PATERSON CHAPEL DEDICATED.

Bishop O'Connor Conducted the Services—Entertained by City's Priests.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The new chapel of St. Joseph, attached to St. Joseph's Hospital here, was dedicated this morning by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor of Newark, assisted by a large number of prominent clergymen of the diocese.

The dedicatory services were held in the chapel. The walls and the new altar were blessed, and then Bishop O'Connor celebrated mass. This was his first appearance in Paterson since his elevation. After the mass the Bishop held an informal reception in the parlors of the hospital. At the mass Sisters of Charity from all parts of the State attended. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Kernon of Passaic. After the mass Bishop O'Connor publicly congratulated him for his sermon.

The Bishop and his party took lunch in the hospital, after which he inspected the wards. This afternoon he administered the sacrament of confirmation to 120 children at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. After this he was driven to the residence of Dean McNulty, where he was tendered a banquet by the priests of the city.

GOLDEN JUBILEE IN JERSEY CITY.

Park Reformed Church Sunday School's Anniversary Celebration.

The golden jubilee of the Park Reformed Church Sunday school, Jersey City, was celebrated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. When the church was organized in 1851 it was established in Smythe's Hall, at Grove and Fourth Streets. Its present handsome edifice on East Hamilton Park was erected in 1859.

The Rev. J. Howard Suydam, now of the Flatbush Reformed Church, who was pastor of the Jersey City church from 1875 to 1891, delivered the anniversary sermon. At the evening service addresses were made by Mayor Edward Hoos, Arthur E. Farrier, President of the Hudson County Christian Endeavor Union; J. V. Forster, President of the Hudson County Sunday School Association; the Rev. Henry C. Cronin, C. L. Richerton, and the Rev. J. Francis Morgan, the present pastor of the church.

WHOLESALE. EXPORT. RETAIL.
LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.
Block: 8th Av., 35th to 36th St.; Furniture Entrance. 260 to 268 W. 36th St., N. Y.
NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.

"THE LARGEST ASSORTMENTS"
Mean absolutely the most complete collections possible in our line of merchandising.
"THE BEST VALUES"
Mean your Money's fullest equivalent in our merchandise.
"THE RIGHT PRICES"
Represent our reasonable charges for our excellent goods.
These three statements are our strongest claim for your patronage.

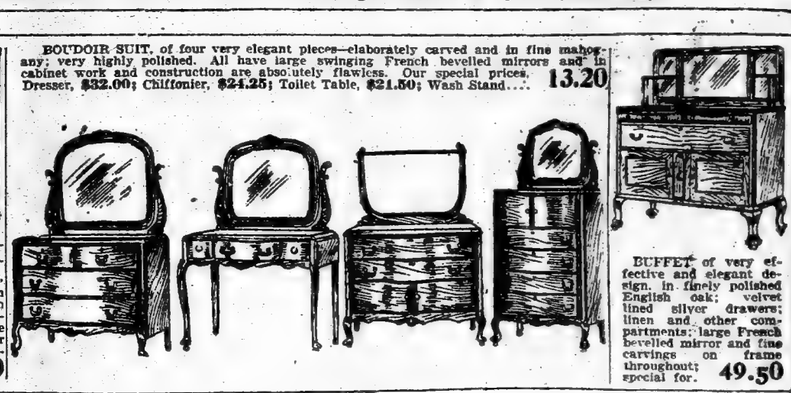

LIBRARY BOOK-CASE, with three commodious compartments, all in polished golden oak of very fine grain and finish, adjustable shelves, plate glass doors; superior construction and detail; special at..... 13.20

BOUDOIR SUIT, of four very elegant pieces—elaborately carved and in fine mahogany; very highly polished. All have large swinging French bevelled mirrors and in cabinet work and construction are absolutely flawless. Our special prices. Dresser, $32.00; Chiffonier, $24.25; Toilet Table, $21.50; Wash Stand.... 13.20

BUFFET of very effective and elegant design, in finely polished English oak; velvet lined silver drawers; linen and other compartments; large French bevelled mirror and fine carvings on frame throughout; special for. 49.50

EXTENSION TABLE, of popular design, in golden oak finish, highly polished top, turned legs, very well made and finished. Very special value..... 5.39

Over 200 styles to select from. Prepare for Thanksgiving!

Mahogany LIBRARY TABLE, in dull finish, popular round shape, with lower shelf, spiral legs. An extremely elegant design and of flawless construction and finish. Our special price only.. 24.75

ROCKER, of odd and effective design, with frame in weathered oak, well made and finely finished; seat and back of rush, in the quaint old style; very special for..... 10.75

HALL SEAT of the latest approved style, strong, substantial in make and finish and of severe simplicity; in natural oak; has box seat and is thoroughly good value for..... 10.50

MORRIS CHAIR, of desirable design; strong, well made frame in golden oak finish; cushions in figured denim; our special price at..... 2.60

Same style, with figured velour cushion, at..... 4.15

CHIFFONIER, in polished golden oak finish, 5 large drawers; very excellent construction and finish and good value for..... 4.15

OUR CONTRACT DEPT.
Gives Estimates on Furnishings for Hotels, Buildings, Flats, Apartments, Cottages, Clubs, Cafés, Offices, Hospitals, Asylums, Institutions, Steamships, Yachts, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Railroad Fare Allowed
out-of-town buyers. Freight paid within 500 miles on all purchases of $5 and over.

ARMCHAIR, of the latest approved style, in weathered oak, seat covered in roan leather laced on, at..... 7.15

PARLOR SUITE of 3 very dainty and pretty pieces; frames in polished mahogany finish, carved and panelled; upholstery covered in satin damask. Very special value for..... 13.75

COMBINATION CARD TABLE AND CHAIR, in weathered oak, easily adjusted, and by a single movement can be transformed into a perfectly appointed Card Table; covered in green billiard cloth; our special price only..... 8.25

LADIES' DESK, in either polished golden oak or mahogany finish, carved or inlaid, as preferred; mirror top, French bevelled plate; complete desk interior; our special value..... 5.52

SMOKING TABLE, in large variety of novel styles, all the latest ideas carried out in golden oak, mahogany and other popular finishes.

CHINA CLOSET of exceptionally neat and desirable design, in polished golden oak finish; carved top; curved sides and door of heavy plate glass; adjustable grooved shelves; very special value for.. 12.75

CHEVAL MIRROR, in frame of highly polished golden oak, large French bevelled plate mirrors; simple but elegant design; our special price only.... 19.50

CATALOGUES.
"Guide to Housekeeping," comprising 664 pages, divided into four sections. For 10c. the full set mailed free to buyers. Section 5 describes Kitchen Supplies, Stoves, &c., 102 pages. Section 6 describes Lamps, Table Ware, &c.; 112 pages. Section 7 describes Upholstery and Household Furniture; 142 pages. Section 8 describes Medium and High Grade Furniture; 304 pages. Section E describes Prairie Grass Furniture; all the latest designs. Section F describes Go Carts, Baby Carriages and Refrigerators. Any of these sections sent free upon application to mail order department.

Froehlich Flawless Folding Beds
and all other kinds of Brass and Iron Beds.
Open Saturday Evening till 10 o'clock.

CARPET DEPT.
Superb display of Rugs—including all the celebrated Oriental weaves and colorings—rich Wilton patterns, handsome Smyrna effects, in all sizes. Also all the latest patterns in Carpetings. Very good values.
AMERICAN ORIENTAL RUGS.—Perfect reproductions of the famous originals in coloring and patterns; very durable, firmly woven and of superior style and excellence.
7 ft. 6x10 ft.....22.50 9 ft. x12 ft.....32.00
THE NEW INGRAINS.—Most artistic patterns; exact copies of Brussels and even more desirable in durability; all wool, 1 yard wide; latest fashionable colorings; very special value at..... 57c
ARDAHAN RUGS.—The choicest Axminsters, in rich Oriental colorings; very durable, desirable and artistic.
8 feet 3x10 feet 6.....26.00 9 feet x12 feet.....29.00
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.—All good patterns; hall and stair and parlor effects; worsted face; special at..... 55c
1,000 HASSOCKS.—New shapes in Brussels, Axminsters, Savonneries, &c.; leather bottoms; special at..... 35c
UNIVERSAL CARPET SWEEPER, at..... 1.69
Send for our Carpet Catalogue in colors.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
JAPANESE SILK LAMBREQUINS—Heavy gold embroidery, knotted tassel fringe.
Regular value, $3.25; special, each..... 1.98
Regular value, $5.00; special, each..... 2.75
TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS—Heavy fringe all round.
4x4. Regular value, 90c.; special, each..... 48c
6x4. Regular value, $1.50; special, each..... 89c
8x4. Regular value, $2.15; special, each..... 1.29
10x4. Regular value, $3.50; special, each..... 1.98
UNCOVERED SILK FLOSS SOFA PILLOWS.
20x20. Regular value, 70c.; special, each..... 39c
22x22. Regular value, 85c.; special, each..... 48c
24x24. Regular value, $1.00; special, each..... 57c
28x28. Regular value, $1.20; special, each..... 69c
Extra well filled, of perfectly odorless silk floss.
ORIENTAL COVERED PILLOWS—24x24 rounded corners.
Regular value, $2.00; special, each..... 1.39
250 PAIRS TAPESTRY PORTIERES—Heavily fringed top and bottom; armure and ottoman weave; 6 patterns, 9 colors. Regular value, $7.50; special value, per pair..... 3.98

The "GEM" OIL HEATER, made of the very best materials; tank will hold one gallon of oil, with portable handle; easily carried from one room to the other; special price only..... 2.56

DINNER, TEA, FISH, GAME, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE and ICE CREAM SETS, in finest selection of patterns, shapes and decorations; French, Austrian, English and domestic China open stocks; decorated Tea Sets as low as..... 3.29

Largest selection of LAMPS in the city; most beautiful line of Parlor, Piano, Library, Hall and Kitchen Lamps at lowest prices; Parlor Lamps as low as..... 79c

HOUSE FURNISHINGS
WRINGERS of all makes, sizes and qualities; a good Wringer, white rubber rolls, hardwood frame, galvanized metal parts..... 98c

JARDINIERES in largest variety and of the latest styles and decorations; Fall supply represents several hundred novelties in Jardinieres, Pedestals, and prepared plants; Jardinieres as low as..... 48c

With plant, only..... 87c

RANGES of guaranteed best makes; all the latest improvements; we have them in all styles and sizes; prices down to.. 6.49

GAS RADIATORS and GAS HEATERS.—Special for this week, a 4-tube Radiator, with fancy cast and bronzed top and bottom, Russia iron tubes, a powerful and economical heater, for..... 1.39

BRIC-A-BRAC, STATUARY BRONZES, and VASES, the very latest creations of art; greatest selection of the most beautiful designs and decorations at extremely low prices; also a very fine line of Bohemian glass Flower Vases and Rose Jars; artistic Busts as low as..... 49c

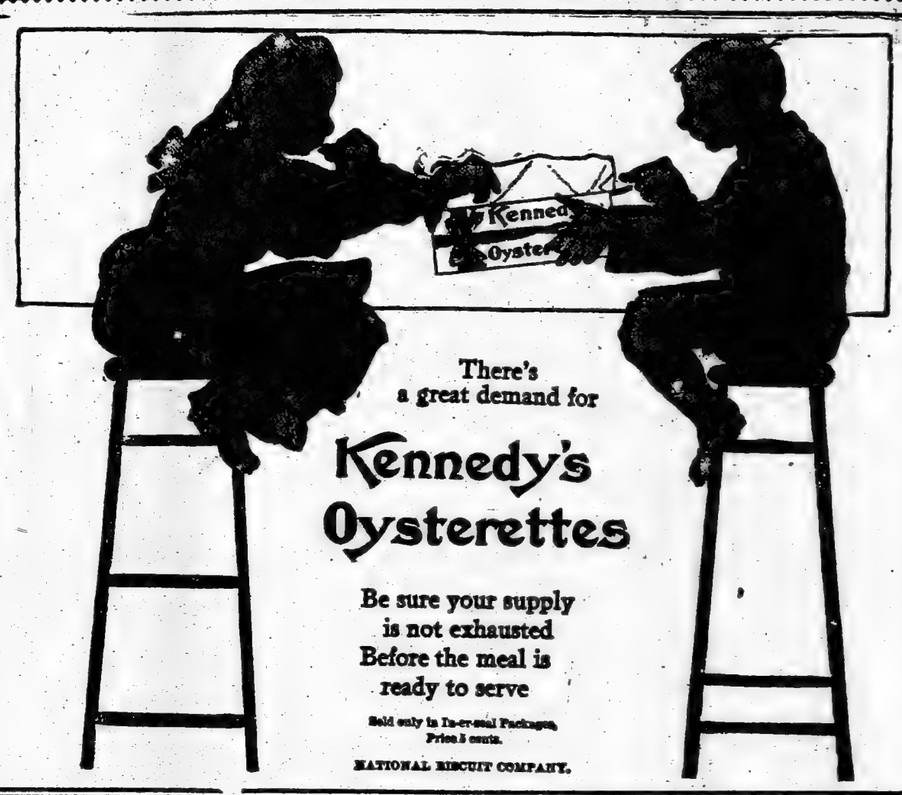

EVERETT PIANOS
Distinct Art Creations.
Imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the best now manufactured. These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Burmeister and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest development in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.
WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ILMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

New Plates for Meat, for Fish, for Game, etc., etc.

Largest Stock, Greatest Variety, Choice Designs.

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

The First Sought and The First Bought

A.B. HART & FRANK MONA, Representatives, 9 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe

For Bunions

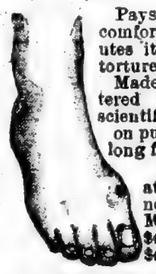

Pays for itself in solid comfort the first ten minutes it is placed on the tortured foot.

Made only on our registered trade-mark last, scientifically constructed on purpose to meet this long felt want.

It gives comfort at once—permanently—every time. Men's, $3.90 and $4.40. Women's, $4.50.

P. S. To prevent bunions altogether—wear Good Sense Shoes from youth.

JAMES S. COWARD, 262-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y. Send for New Catalogue.

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

"Unsurpassed so far as I Know."

—EMIL PAUR.

Warerooms, 305 WEST 18th STREET, Near Fifth Avenue.

THE Apollo IS THE PERFECT INTERPRETER OF THE PIANO.

THE APOLLO COMPANY

APOLLO BT'DG., 101 5TH AV., N. Y. (Between 17th and 18th Sts.)

$20.00 WATCHES $9.

JUST 16 TO BE SOLD at this price. Gents' 14 Karat gold silfened, very fine American watches; regular price, $20.00; this lot of 16 (brand new samples) for $9 each. "Warranted 20 years." Several ladies' sizes same price. Gent's Solid 14 Karat Gold Waltham Watch, cost $75.00, for $35 cash; also a ladies' "New York Standard" Solid 14 Karat Gold Watch for $15 cash; cost $38.00 last Fall. Several other watch bargains this week. A big steel white diamond ring for $90; cost $175.00. Ladies' Diamond Engagement Ring, $50, cost $85.00. Diamond Cuff Buttons $9, cost $17.50. Several other Diamond bargains this week. KEENE'S, 140 FULTON ST. NEW YORK, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., "Saturdays included."

LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

THE "Household" Tool Chest,

With Tools Fit to Use.

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS & CONGER

150 and 153 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

WATCHES Old ones wanted. Also old gold jewelry, diamonds and antique silver for our museum. I pay cash. Duplicates for sale cheap. Largest repair department in the city. KEENE, 140 Fulton St., N. Y.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY

The Trotter Chain Shot Led in a Number of Lively Tilts.

THE MONK SHOWED GOOD FORM

Little Chance of Mr. Gerken's Challenge Being Accepted, Unless Upon the Speedway.

Chain Shot, the Grand Circuit trotter, with a mark of 2:06½, and the crack pacing mare, Helen D., 2:09, who figured prominently on Western tracks and won the circuit events at Windsor, Ontario, and Cleveland, Ohio, were the star performers on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning. The cold wind that swept the upper stretch made driving somewhat unpleasant, but it did not keep the crowd away or damp the ardor of the road drivers whose fast steppers made matters very lively for a couple of hours before noon.

As a rule the majority of the brushes were hotly contested throughout, and the finishes remarkably close owing to the fact that the horses were better classed than usual. E. E. Smather's new trotting mare Iva D., with a mark of 2:12½, attracted much comment and praise by her fast work and fine form. She fell a victim to the speed of The Monk, 2:08½, however, in as pretty a race as was trotted during the day. It was nose and nose down the entire stretch, and was either trotter's heat to a point within a few yards of the finish, when The Monk showed in front, and won by a head.

Another new-comer on the road was the pacer Giles Noyes, 2:05¼, driven by A. C. Fisk, who was defeated in a fast go with the pacing mare Bicycle Girl, 2:20¼, driven by J. E. Meyer. Russel T., the bay trotter, with a mark of 2:18¼, driven by J. Flynn, was a poor third in this heat.

MOTH MILLER WAS BEATEN.

While jogging up the back stretch Trainer Daniel Maloney, who was handling the reins over Helen D., 2:09, met Dr. David Randall driving the roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, and at once challenged him to a go. The start was a good one, and the first quarter was covered in almost record time. At the head of the stretch Moth Miller was leading under restraint when Dr. Randall heard Helen D. coming to him with a rush, and in an effort to get Moth Miller away fast enough to retain his lead, he drove his horse to a break, and was beaten by a half a length. Cobwebs, 2:12, "The King of the Speedway," who defeated the crack trotter Page, 2:09¾, last week, was enthusiastically applauded by the crowd on his appearance, but nobody seemed anxious to brush with the champion, and his owner, Nathan Straus, finally sent him back to the stable and took the reins over Belton, Jr. The crowd was anxious to see Chain Shot at speed, and his owner, Charles Lloyd, finally turned him to a good start with his own trotter Maizour. It was Chain Shot's race from the very start, as he took the lead at the first quarter post, and was never headed. The second heat was a trifle more interesting, as Maizour warmed up to his work and gave his opponent a head race for a quarter, but the superior finishing qualities of the track champion told as the finish post was neared, and by the time it was passed Chain Shot had a length to the good. Three other heats were trotted, all of which were won by Chain Shot.

A brush that excited much interest was a half-mile go between J. Ahern's handsome pacing team, composed of Hopeful, 2:21¼, and Calypso, 2:10, and Lacrosse Girl, 2:23¾, driven by Dr. Hamilton. On the start La Crosse Girl jumped into the lead, and held it for a quarter, when the team began to close the gap. Dr. Hamilton urged his animal with word and whip to her utmost speed, but the team kept crawling up to him inch by inch, so that by the time the head of the stretch was reached they were on even terms. A furious drive followed, in which the team showed remarkable finishing qualities by meeting a dash of La Crosse Girl's with a burst of speed that carried them over the line winners by a head.

THE TROTTER SWIFT RAN AWAY.

John F. Cockerill's fleet little trotter Swift, 2:16¼, was very frisky during the early morning, and while being driven by Dr. Ticehurst, broke and ran a mile before he could be brought to a standstill. The road was cleared for him, so that there were no accidents. After this performance Mr. Cockerill took the reins over the runaway, and he proved as gentle as a kitten and fast enough to defeat Red Lawn, 2:16¼, driven by Dr. David Lamar, and Coast Boy, driven by Dr. David Randell. The gray trotter Clayton, 2:15¼, driven by J. F. Baiter, who has been somewhat off of late, fully redeemed himself yesterday, and was warmly applauded for his fast performances. His first victory was over Red Lawn, 2:16¼, whom he distanced, and later he trotted a very pretty race with Saratoga Bell, 2:21¾, driven by D. Whitehead, which he won by an open length apparently without exerting his top speed.

About the best three-cornered brush of the day had for contestants Swift, 2:16½, driven by J. F. Cockerill; the veteran trotter Commodore Porter, 2:13, driven by H. Reilly, and Coast Boy, driven by Dr. Randell. Swift was a trifle the quicker to reach full speed, and he led Commodore Porter around the bend. In the straight stretch the Commodore gradually improved his position, until half way down the stretch the two horses were almost on even terms, with Coast Boy a half length behind. Mr. Reilly urged Commodore Porter to a desperate spurt, but Swift was equal to the occasion, and did not lose an inch, and won out by a scant head. Miss Overton, Frederick Dietz's trotting mare, with a mark of 2:21¼, came down the stretch with F. G. Schmidt's crack team of pacers, Excellence, 2:18¼, and Mercury Wilkes. Honors were about even as the post were passed. The Monk trotted two heats with Priestina, 2:18¼, driven by George McBride, winning both handily, and Maud C., 2:10, with D. Harrington handling the ribbons, led the black gelding Drex, 2:16¾, driven by B. T. Kearns, home by two open lengths. The chestnut pacer Fred W., 2:08¼, who made such an excellent showing on the road a week ago, won several notable victories, and among others, defeated the pacer Grant, 2:17¼. Trainer Bob Davis drove W. C. Floyd-Jones's handsome mare Maud Hollands to victory in a fast heat with Honor Bright, 2:28¼, and Charles Reilly's black mare Dollad Wilkes, 2:10¼, led the pacer Major Lambert a merry chase over the entire stretch.

There was considerable talk among the road drivers during the morning over Frederick Gerken's challenge to race The Monk in a sweepstakes at $100 a corner against any and all Speedway trotters at the Empire City Park track Thursday. The general feeling seemed to be against the proposition, and as one prominent horseman expressed himself, Speedway drivers were looking for Speedway honors, and not track honors. It is probable that on this account the terms of the challenge will be altered so as to make the Speedway the scene of the contest, in which case it is safe to say that the challenge will be accepted and an interesting match will result.

WASHINGTON RACES OPEN TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In as close a finish as any racing event of the meeting is likely to produce, the work on the improvements on the Bennings race track was so nearly completed Saturday night that all now is in readiness for the Fall racing, the last meet of the Eastern season, which will begin to-morrow to continue for three weeks. There is much to be done still, but the accommodations for the racegoing public will be ample when the crowd gathers to-morrow, though the smell of fresh paint tells plainly how great was the rush to be ready in time.

More than $100,000 has been expended on the new steel grand stand, which commands a view of every inch of the track, and on a new paddock, clubhouse, and other buildings. The betting pavilion has been enlarged and plans have been made for the largest number of bookmakers ever at Bennings. Superintendent Gorman of Morris Park is in charge of the track.

There will be over 600 horses in all, 200 more than at any previous meeting. Every stall at the track and in the adjacent village of Bennings has been engaged. The class of horses is better than has been seen heretofore at this track, and they represent the prominent stables of the East, West, and South. The colors of ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Henry T. Oxnard, the Oneck Stable, Andrew Miller, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Thomas and Frank Hitchcock, A. Featherstone, and J. H. McCormick of New York, and Col. James E. Pepper of Kentucky, are among those to be represented in the races. Lux Casta, who ran second in the Futurity at Sheepshead, is here in good condition. Decanter, Gold Finder, Cryptogram, and Knight of Rhodes are some of the rest of W. P. Burch's string. John S. Bratton of St. Louis has brought Verify, Prosper, La Gal, and Zoraide. Thomas Hitchcock has brought Bullington, Lost Chord, and Linstock, all noted steeplechasers.

A special feature of the Washington meeting will be the steeplechase and hurdle races. The hunters' champion steeplechase, for horses qualified in the United States and Canada, is the special society event, with $1,000 in money and plate added. The first fixture is to-morrow's new Grand Stand Handicap, which closed with twenty-seven entries. The second District Special, an old-fashioned heat race, will be run Nov. 16. The Bennings Special will be run on Nov. 23, the Washington Cup, at two and a quarter miles, with $1,500 added, on Thanksgiving Day, and the Maximum Stakes, with $1,500 added, will be run on the closing day, at three miles, the longest race run on the flat in America this year.

Following are the entries for the opening to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; special weights; six furlongs. Prosit, 130 pounds; Pigeon Post, 128; Cormorant, 126; The Puritan, 121; Sister Juliet, Extinguisher, Dewey, and Keynote, 108 each; Rightaway, Little Arrow, and Carroll D., 98 each; Red Damsel, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; special weights; five furlongs. Flying Buttress, Swamplands, Longlove, and Hat, 110 pounds each; Somersault, Barricade, Mollie Morris, Buck Lodge, Happy, Tea Varre, Trauer, Triton, High Carnival, The Bandit, Lord Badge, Sinecure, Si-ah, and Sunny Park, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Boisterous, 151 pounds; Salesman and Baby Bill, 148 each; Cheesemite, 145.

FOURTH RACE.—The New Grand Stand Handicap for three-year-olds and upwards; seven furlongs. Unmasked, 124 pounds; Roxane, 112; Lexington Pirate, 109; Prosper La Gal, 102; Ohnet, 98; Scarlet Lily, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs. Rose of May, 109 pounds; Locket, 106; Fonsoluca, 105; Hans Wagner, 103; Little Gem and Ernest Porham, 100 each; Concertina, 97; James Fitz, 94; Lady Godiva, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one miles and a sixteenth. Death, 115 pounds; Lo Rey, 100; Spry, Curtesy, and Gray Dolly, 101 each; Piederich and Jack McGinn, 98 each; Cherished and Beggar Lady, 95 each; Sentry, 93.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Schedule for the Week of the Principal Bowling Tournaments Now in Progress.

The local bowling season has now about reached its height, as all the principal local tournaments are well into their second rounds and the teams are beginning to show their best form. Already high scores have been made in a number of leagues which are hardly likely to be surpassed during the season, though offering a strong incentive to efforts to that end. The schedule for the week is a busy one, with games in ten or more tournaments each night except Saturday, when but three are booked. The complete schedule is as follows:

MONDAY, NOV. 11.

American National Bowling Tournament—Rosedale and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs and Newburg Wheelmen, Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbus Bowling League—Landwurster, Cyclone, and Audubon Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Lafayette, Standard, and Corinthian Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Our Council, Royal Arcanum, and Defender Bowling Club. Starr's National Alleys.

Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League—Fred Ades & Co., John Simmons Company, and Dimock & Fink Company. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

New York Bowling League—Empire, Twentieth Century, and Fidelia Bowling Clubs. Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Westchester Wheelmen and Pilot and Tallapoosa Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, (Class A)—Fern, Fraternity, and De Forest Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Logan and Monarch Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

American National Bowling Tournament—Corinthian, Palace, and Hyperion Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Iwago, Rosedale, and Yonkers Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Friendship, (Manhattan,) Bronxdale, and Audubon Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Roseville Athletic Association and Excelsior Bowling Club. Starr's National Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—F. Butterfield & Co., Joseph Wild & Co., and Calhoun, Robbins & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Western National and Colonial Banks and Winslow, Lanier & Co. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class B—Palm, Gramercy, and Lefferts Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Bushwick, Unknown, and Logan Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Grand Central Carson, and Montauk Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

North Side Bowling League—Our Own, Grove Hill, and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

American National Bowling Tournament—American, Standard, and Monarch Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Aurania and Corinthian Bowling Clubs, and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Premier, Cyclone, and Central Park Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Our Council, Royal Arcanum, and National Bowling Club. Starr's National Alleys.

New York Bowling League—Nautilus, Twentieth Century, and Columbus Bowling Clubs. Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Mason & Hanson, American Woolen Company, and F. Vietor & Achelis. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Tremont and Hawthorne Bowling Clubs and Westchester Wheelmen. Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, (Class A)—Gilbert, De Long, and Long Island Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Palace and Central Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Prudential No. 1, Prudential No. 2, Mutual, Equitable No. 2 Germania, and New York Life Insurance Companies. Ehler's Rapid Transit Alleys.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

American National Bowling Tournament—Western Cyclone, Fidelia, and Columbia Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Standard, Belvedere, and Yonkers Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Knickerbocker, Lotus, and Phoenix Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Metropolitan and Defender Bowling Clubs. Starr's National Alleys.

Steam Supply Bowling League—C. S. Locke & Smith, Thomas G. Knight, and Ronalds & Johnson Company, (Manhattan.) Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Reid's Church Street Alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Bronxdale, Hooker, and Tallapoosa Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Prospect, Montauk, and Warren Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class B—Ridgewood, Morning Star, and Brooklyn Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Templeton, Excelsior, and Ivy Leaf Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

American National Bowling Tournament—Spartan, Berkeley, and Bleecker Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Enterprise and Mohawk Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Morris Club, Hyperion and Lafayette Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Fidelia Bowling Club. Starr's National Alleys.

New York Bowling League—Metropolitan, St. George, and Architects' Bowling Clubs. Amann & Thies's New York Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—S. Oppenheimer & Levy, Niles Tool Works, and H. A. Caesar & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A—Bushwick, Dauntless, and East New York Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Palace, Arlington, and Manhattan Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Templeton, Arion, and Bedford Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Mutual Life Insurance Company, Provident Savings Institution, and Fidelity and Casualty Company. Ehler's Rapid Transit Alleys.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament, Class B—Welcome, Gramercy, and Washington Irving Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Bank Clerks Bowling League—First National and Union Square Banks, and Brown Brothers & Co. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

NOTICE Save this Front

UPON RECEIPT OF

Le Roy LITTLE Cigar BOX FRONTS

(LARGE OR SMALL).

THEY WILL BE REDEEMED AS FOLLOWS:

20 Fronts, A Handsome Leather Cigar Case.
150 " A Sterling Silver Match Box.
175 " An Elegant Amber Cigar Holder in Case.
500 " A Sterling Silver Cigar Case Leather Slide.
700 " A Sterling Silver large Size Cigar Case, Leather Slide.

Not Responsible for Fronts Lost in Transit.

SEND FRONTS TO L. MILLER & SONS, 153-155-157 Crosby St., N. Y., U. S. A.

B K

HOW TO "GET HERE"

Cooper Square—by that name—is a comparatively new centre, bounded by 3d and 4th Avenues, between 4th and 8th Streets.

The 2d, 3d and 4th Avenue cars pass the doors of Our New Store and Factory there.

Crosstown cars at 14th and 8th Streets transfer.

Leave Broadway at Astor Place or 4th Street and a block east.

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours."

Browning King & Co.

COOPER SQUARE W., NEW YORK (Nearly opposite Cooper Union)

BROOKLYN STORE: FULTON ST. AND DEKALB AVE.

Open Saturday till 9 p. m.

OUTDOOR CYCLE RACING ENDS.

Small Attendance at Final Races of Season at Vailsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—On account of the cold weather the attendance at the final cycle races of the season at the Vailsburg track was very small, numbering less than 1,000 persons. There were only four events, of which but two proved of interest—a half-mile open professional race, won by Frank Kramer of East Orange, and a ten-mile handicap, won by John King of this city from the 560-yard mark. King led all the way, winning 30 of the 40 lap prizes. Summary:

Half Mile, (Novice)—Won by Daniel O'Neill, Newark, N. J.; Robert Britton, Newark, N. J., second; M. Cummings, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:24 1-5.

One Mile, Handicap, (Amateur)—Won by Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J., (40 yards;) "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch,) second; C. Classon, Newark, N. J., (40-yards,) third; M. T. Dova, New York City, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—2:03 2-5.

Half Mile, (Professional, Open)—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Howard Freeman, Portland, Oregon, second; "Nat" Butler, Boston, Mass., third. Time—2:01 2-5.

Ten Miles, Handicap, (Professional)—Won by John King, Newark, N. J., (560 yards;) Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (200 yards,) second; H. B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon, (100 yards,) third; "Jed" Newkirk, Chicago, Ill., (200 yards,) fourth. Time—27:35. Winners of forty lap prizes, John King, 39; M. Corey, 1.

NEW STEAM YACHTS BUILDING.

Speed of John D. Archbold's Boat to be Twenty-one Miles an Hour.

A contract for the building of a twin-screw steam yacht has been awarded to the Gas Engine and Power Company, and Charles L. Seabury & Co. by John D. Archbold. The yacht will be 100 feet long and have a speed of twenty-one miles an hour. It will be used, principally, for making daily runs between Mr. Archbold's country home at Tarrytown and this city. The accommodations for owner and crew are very good. The machinery will consist of two Seabury triple-expansion engines, with twin-screws, and a Seabury safety water tube boiler. The yacht is to be steered from bridge and will be completed for early Spring delivery.

The new 185-foot steel steam yacht for Frank Jay Gould, the 115-foot twin-screw steel yacht for a member of the New York Yacht Club, and the 116-foot steel cruising schooner yacht for a Boston yachtsman, which are also being built at the yards of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., are progressing in construction quite rapidly.

AMERICAN JOCKEY SET DOWN.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—C. T. Durnell, the American jockey and trainer, has been disqualified for life by the Jockey Club on the ground that he deliberately remained at the post at St. Cloud Oct. 28, when he rode Londres in the Prix de Marly-le-Roi. Durnell protests that his remaining at the post was due to a misunderstanding. He says he has ridden for years in the United States, but has never been summoned before the stewards. Mr. Williams, President of the California Jockey Club, stood sponsor for him when he applied for the French license five months ago. Durnell denies that he has or has had any relations with the bookmakers.

C. T. Durnell is well known in California racing circles. He has raced a string of horses at San Francisco every season for a number of years. Occasionally he rides his own horses.

WORLD'S GREATEST HORSE SALE.

The work of preparing the catalogue for the annual Old Glory auction sale of harness horses by the Fasig-Tipton Company, in Madison Square Garden, following the week of the Horse Show, has been begun, and already the certainty has been reached that the coming offering will eclipse all records for the sale of trotting bred stock, both in the matter of class and in the matter of numbers. The consignments to the big sale include horses from about every prominent breeding establishment in the United States, and from a great many of the largest and most successful racing stables. Champions of the turf will be exceedingly numerous at this offering, these including trotters and pacers from the Grand Circuit tracks, prize winning road teams, single and double, and a great number of horses that hold fast records. Another feature of the sale will be the young stock that will be offered from the various breeding farms, material from which may be selected horses for either the turf or for light harness work on the road.

The sale opens with the total dispersal of the Marcus Daly and the William E. Spier trotting studs, two of the most celebrated in the world, which would never have come on the market save for the death of their respective owners. Among the stallions are Prodigal, 2:16, a well-known race horse sire, from the family of Alix, 2:03¾; Ponce-de-Leon, 2:13, whose get are unsurpassed for speed, beauty and action, and the sire of the champion two-year-old trotter of the year; Bow Bells, 2:19¼, a brother of Chimes and other celebrated stallions, and sire of Boreal, 2:15¾, (the sire of Boralma, 2:07, unbeaten as a three and four-year-old,) and other celebrated stake winners; Directum, 2:05¼, the world's champion four-year-old trotter, and a successful sire of winners; and Adbell, 2:23, the world's champion yearling trotter, and a young sire of great promise. There are many other valuable stallions in the sale.

Italian Horsemen Buy Trotting Mare.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 10.—R. Balti and J. Lamma, Italian trotting-horse breeders, bought here to-day of John D. Creighton the eight-year-old bay trotting mare Lita W., (2:18¾,) paying for her $5,000. She is by George Simmons and out of a mare by Hambletonian Mambrino.

95TH YEAR

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

Chatham Square: 193 to 205 Park Row, Chatham Square.

121st Street: 2226 to 2234 Third Ave., Corner 121st St.

EVERYTHING RELIABLE
EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING
EVERYTHING REASONABLE

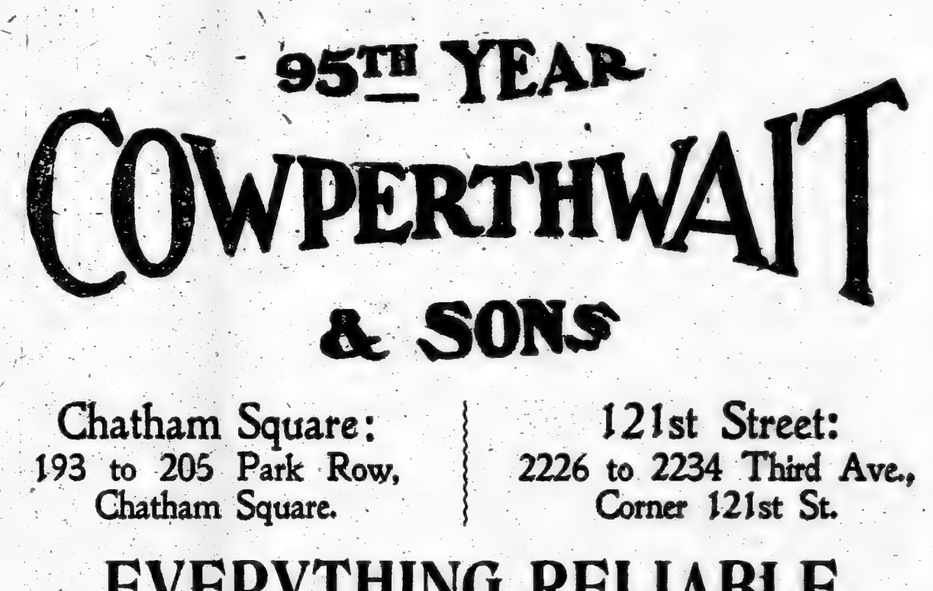

LET US SHOW YOU

RUGS AND CARPETS

Countless styles and patterns of each to choose from.

PARLOR HEATER.

Heavy castings, nickle trim, direct draught.

9-inch size..... $8.50
10 " " 9.75
11 " " 11.00
12 " " 12.50

Handsome Oak SIDEBOARD,

very large size; top measures 22x48 inches. Drawer fronts are of quartered oak; French plate mirror, 18x36 inches. Reduced from $42.00 to

$29.50

MUSIC CABINET

of mahogany finish, highly polished, has six shelves,

$7.90

MAHOGANY PARLOR TABLE,

$5.60 The round top is beautifully inlaid and polished like a piano. This is one of the daintiest parlor tables we have ever had.

OAK ROLL TOP DESK,

48 in. long, 30 in. deep, 50 in. high; has 2 rows pigeon holes, 2 extension slides, and drawers in both pedestals.

$14.90

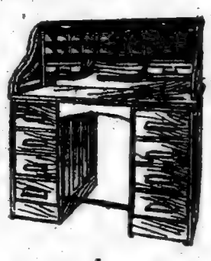

CASH OR LIBERAL CREDIT.

Customers may add to their accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience. No extra charges of any kind.

Figure out how much money you can spare a week or a month, and we will do the rest. Let us show you how nicely we can furnish a home and how little it costs.

COWPERTHWAIT.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
185 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1239 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

THE MAN WHO WANTS A DRESSY SHOE—BUT NOT EXTREME—

will like the Printz shape (shown in illustration). Straight last, slim-looking shoe, thoroughly comfortable, stylish and dressy. Just the shoe for a well-dressed professional or business man. Correct for all full-dress occasions.

Only in Regals can you get the Printz. All sizes—all widths—you are sure of a perfect fit. Uppers made of the celebrated King Calf; soles of Live Oak leather.

Many other shapes for the men who prefer them. Come in and see. Regal Shoes will outwear any shoe made, irrespective of name or price. Always and only $3.50.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Important Games to be Played in Closing Weeks of Season.

COLUMBIA AGAINST CORNELL

Both Elevens Being Keyed Up for New York Meeting Saturday—Work by Princeton and Yale.

With the college football season this week entering upon its last half, the situation has become vastly more interesting and promising than at any time since the year's work on the gridiron began. The various teams now are at their best, and the fittest men, sifted out of all the material that the great universities could find available, have attained the acme of condition, while the teams, with the benefit of early experience and the training that can be obtained only in actual play on the football field, are in tune for the final and most important games of the year.

The present season has been uncommonly fruitful of disappointments, and all the great colleges have met with the same difficulty in getting together elevens that in the opinion of the critics were worthy of battling for the college championship, but all the worst is over now. In its progress to the present stage, the game solved all problems for itself, trials in the field having eliminated the weak players and left the several teams with the full strength that was possible for each at the opening of training.

From this time on organization for football has passed the experimental stage, and the composition of each eleven has been settled finally, the only opening for changes being the chance for accidents that may compel substitutions. With every benefit of training, condition, and discipline, and the further advantage of teams which have played together often enough to develop to the fullest team tactics, the final struggles for the championships will be held within the next three weeks.

IMPORTANT GAMES TO COME.

The games closest at hand are those set for next Saturday, when Columbia University and Cornell will meet in New York on the Polo Grounds and Yale and Princeton will battle for supremacy at New Haven. Next will come the games that under ordinary conditions would be the football events of the year, Harvard against Yale and Pennsylvania against Cornell. This year, however, the strength of Yale still is problematical, while the falling-off in football prowess that has characterized Pennsylvania throughout the season detracts much from the interest in her games against the really strong colleges. Following, in the closing week of the gridiron season, will come the contest between West Point and Annapolis, the army against the navy, which will be the last big game of 1901.

Of these the most interesting locally will be the struggle of Columbia and Cornell. That game offers one of the problems of the time to the students of football form. Partisans of Columbia fell to the depths of despair on Saturday when they witnessed the dismal defeat of the Blue and White by Syracuse, and for the moment there were few, indeed, who could make themselves believe that Columbia had a chance against Cornell, which this year has showed uncommon strength. After the first shock of defeat and the chagrin of the instant passed, however, the faithful among her supporters found excuses for the slump made by Columbia on that occasion, and though even the most partisan has not been able to explain away the fact that Columbia did not play championship football, several good reasons for the falling off on the part of Columbia have been found. Chief of these is the fact that Coach the George Foster Sanford was absent from that game. By an unlucky chance he choose that occasion to go to Ithaca, to see the Cornell team play Lehigh, with a view to gathering a good idea of the strength and tactics of the rivals his men are to meet on Saturday next.

Columbia thus was deprived of his generally excellent judgment, and the deprivation was a most serious one, for from the opening of the game until the call of time at the finish Columbia, surprised and "rattled," was at a big disadvantage, but one from which she might have recovered readily had Sanford been present to steady his men and advise them. It took something from the bitterness of the defeat that Syracuse played really excellent football, but taking the result for its worth, even the most sanguine of Columbia partisans could not offer argument in favor of Columbia's chances in Saturday's game.

WORK OF THE CORNELL TEAM.

The effect on the members of the team, however, was decidedly stimulating, and there is every evidence that they will follow Coach Sanford's advice this week, and "take a brace." The men came out of the game in splendid shape, none having suffered in any way from accidents, while the absence of all soreness yesterday was convincing evidence of the condition that the team is in.

The Cornell coaches have announced that they will hold secret practice through this week, in preparation for the Columbia game. The Ithacans are not at all confident of winning, despite the victory by Syracuse over Columbia. Cornell's aim will be to bring her crippled men out again. Taussig, left end, has been laid up for a week, and at present there is a great dearth of substitute end material. Smith, right tackle, and Purcell and Schoellkopf, back field players, have also been out of condition for several days. Coach Starbuck did not allow them to play in the Lehigh game Saturday. If these players fully recover and get in the game Cornell will be in formidable shape for her meeting with Columbia.

The game between Yale and Princeton falls a little short of the interest that the meeting of these teams would arouse normally, but it promises good football nevertheless. Princeton shares with Harvard the honor of having been scored against but twice this season, though she had a remarkably close call on Saturday, when the best she could do was to fight out to a tie with West Point. In that particular game, however, there is little doubt that West Point derived an advantage from the error of Princeton in underestimating the soldiers, so that there is a practical certainty that Princeton will show a marked improvement in her meeting with Yale. The soldiers also made a tie with Yale in an earlier game, the only difference between the two contests being that with Princeton the score was six for each side, while with Yale the score was five for each side.

YALE ELEVEN IN DIFFICULTIES.

On the season's form, however, there is little to choose between Princeton and Yale. There is room for much speculation as to the plan that will be adopted at New Haven. Not in years has a Yale 'Varsity eleven faced such a situation with so short a time left for practice. The Yale team finds itself disorganized and facing almost certain defeat by both Princeton and Harvard unless something happens to better the conditions. Not only is the team shifted daily, so that the men who will enter the big games do not know each other's style of play, but there has as yet been but one day of secret practice. More than that, and worst of all, there hangs over the team the case of Student Glass, that is disturbing the equipoise of the players and the balance of the coaches and Capt. Gould. The situation is a sorry one for Yale, and an ominous one.

The West Point game first showed that Yale was lamentably weak where strength was most necessary, and last week's practice, daily, up to Friday, was worse and worse. On Thursday the scrubs played all around the 'Varsity team and scored with ease, keeping the big fellows busy defending their goal for a long half. Friday there was a brace, and an encouraging one, but even then the team was not up to the standard. It begins to look as if five days practice is all too little to make a champion team out of the material. Yet the Yale team is composed of strikingly good men, and if the indefinable something that has been the matter with the men can only be eradicated Yale ought to put up a creditable showing. It begins to look as if the Glass controversy was that something, and as if that must be settled honestly before the Yale team takes its brace.

It is known that the coaches and Capt. Gould are studying closely the question of Glass playing, and that it is being discussed at length on the Yale campus. Yale sends her list of players to Harvard on Wednesday. If Glass is on the list he probably will be protested. A decision on the matter may be expected shortly.

PRINCETON'S TRAINING PLANS.

The Tigers, though worn out and sore from the hard game against West Point, are all in good shape. Pearson's ankle, which was severely twisted in the early part of the game, is feeling the effects of his subsequent playing on it, and the diminutive half back will not line up for a day or two. The result of the game against the cadets is not taken particularly seriously at Princeton. The fact that five substitutes were in the line-up is quite a solace to the student body. The game next Saturday is the one on which all eyes turn. It was on account of this game that several of the regular 'Varsity men were allowed to rest. Dana's ankle and S. McClave's knee will be in much better shape for the rest. Sheffield, who was in a game for the first time since his injury, has already proved his worth to the team. The coaches consider him one of the best defensive players in college, and only a little practice will be necessary to brush up his offensive duties. The coaches were greatly disappointed in Princeton's weak showing on the defense. This has been considered strong until the cadets tried it. The substitutions may account for weakness.

Dewitt's poor showing is the greatest source of worry, as he has always been considered especially good. Every attention is settled on the Yale game now, and this week will seem hard. The practice today will be light in order to give the players a rest. Beginning to-morrow the work will be of a fast order until Friday, when signal practice only will be indulged in before the line-up against Yale.

The Harvard eleven yesterday morning returned to Cambridge from Philadelphia. All of the men were in good condition. There was not the usual demonstration that generally follows victory over Pennsylvania, for the Harvard team went to Philadelphia expecting a walkover. Even when the score was received last night there was no celebration. With this feeling prevalent among the students, and the players, the thing that will cause the coaches a few sleepless nights is fear that the team may grow overconfident. Harvard has had some bitter experience in this line, and Head Coach Reid is on the lookout for it this year. Still this overconfidence persists in cropping out among the players, and no one would be surprised to see the Crimson eleven take a decided slump.

Harvard has two weeks before her in which to get ready for Yale, and "hard work" is going to be the chief thing in fitting the men for the contest. The game with Dartmouth on Saturday will show what kind of a defense and offense the team has better than the game with Pennsylvania. "The Quakers' defense was weak," said one member of Harvard's team after the game Saturday, "so it is hard to say what our offense can do. Their offense was so uncivilized that it is hard to say just how strong our defense is." The main point that will be dwelt upon this week will be fumbling, this is the great fault of Harvard's team at present, and unless it is corrected Yale will have a good chance to win. Trainer MacMasters was well satisfied with the way his men stood the Saturday game.

GOLF EVENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Caddies Will Be Given Opportunities to Win Prizes on Morris County Links.

Quieter days for golfers will begin to be apparent on Northern links, and the coming week shows a noticeable falling off in competitions from the preceding week. The recent holiday features naturally stimulated the golfers to special exertions, but it was the last big outpouring on local links until next Spring. Most of the clubs during the last month have been making their championship contests of chief importance, and those that have not already been finished will be concluded within the next two or three weeks. A number of new club champions have appeard in the metropolitan world, and to be one's club champion is an honor that is often striven for for years. The Columbia and Staten Island championships will be two of the leading events that will be concluded this week. For the Staten Island honors Louis Livingston, Jr., is a strong favorite, as he will play the winner of the Singer-Goldsborough match in the final round.

The Morris County Golf Club is holding its final competitions this month. To-day and Thursday will be devoted to the annual contests for the club caddies, for which several prizes are contributed by the members in the two events. The caddies who have some experience in golf will meet to-day and the younger lads and novices will play on Thursday. The final round in the mixed foursome for the Election Day cup will be finished on Saturday, and with the members' handicaps on Thanksgiving Day the season at Morris County will close and the links will be closed for the Winter as usual. The Morris County members are looking anead to the possibility of possessing in the near future a typical country club house which will be open all Winter. A polo field is also one of the additions talked of in the coming days of expansion. The Morris County residents who have city homes are staying in their country homes later than was the case a few years ago, and the Morris County Club has come to be one of the social features of Morristown and Madison, instead of being confined entirely to the development of golfers of both sexes, as was the case in its primitive days.

The exodus of Northern professionals to take care of Southern and Pacific Coast links is another indication of the waning of the sport in the local districts. Willie Anderson, the open champion, has been visiting his father at Montclair, having closed his season at the Pittsfield Country Club. He will start for California this month and will be engaged during the Winter at the Raymond Hill Golf Club, near Pasadena. He will not be far from two other famous professionals, Willie Smith and David Bell, both of the Midlothian Country Club, Chicago. Smith held the open championship of the United States two years ago, and Bell would have had the honor had not Vardon and Taylor played in the American championship at Chicago a year ago. They were both in California last year and found it so congenial and profitable that they started last week for their Winter links. Bell will be the professional of the Pasadena Golf Club and Smith has been engaged by the Los Angeles Golf Club. Alec. Smith, who is now at the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, will also start for California this month, being engaged by the Coronado Beach Club. Horace Rawlins will be another Eastern "pro" who will hibernate in sight of the Pacific Coast.

Both of the Lakewood courses are in good playing condition, and a number of the old members have already done early practicing on them. Willie Norton has left the Deal Golf Club, where he had charge during the Summer, and is established in his old quarters at the Lakewood Golf Club. He has the greens in good condition, but no club events will be given until the regular opening during Thanksgiving week, when the annual open tournament for three days will be given. Travis and Douglas will both be competitors in this event, and it will be the last of the big golf tournaments in the metropolitan district. The club recently held its annual election and re-elected Robert B. Kerr President and George J. Gould as one of the governors.

The Yale Faculty is showing as much interest in golf this season as the student body, and the Faculty team which was started last year has just been reorganized and several team matches have been arranged. The playing force at present is Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of the Yale Corporation; A. L. Ripley, Dr. Gervase Green, Prof. W. L. Phelps, H. K. Merritt, John K. Beach, Theodore S. Woolsey, C. K. Bancroft, and Dr. Chase. A number of them are playing in the tournament of the New Haven Golf Club, which will be finished this week.

The programme of events for the week is:

MONDAY, NOV. 11.

Morris County—Tournament for playing caddies.
Hillandale—Club championship, final round.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

Harbor Hill—Women's monthly handicap.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

Morris County—Tournament for ordinary caddies.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

Dyker Meadow—Final competitions for women's cup.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

Morris County—Final mixed foursome match play rounds.
Newark Athletic—Club team match and handicap.
Englewood—Team match with Harbor Hill.
Montclair—Final rounds for championship and club cups.
Van Cortlandt—Club championship and handicap.
Oakland—Final round for championship.
Harbor Hill—Team match rounds.
Innis Arden—Final rounds for club cups.
Westchester Golf—Mixed foursomes.
Colonia—Final round for club championship.
Dyker Meadow—Qualifying round for men's foursomes.
Crescent Athletic—Club championship.
Nassau—Club handicap.
Ardsley—Club handicap.
Jersey City—Kickers' handicap.
Wee Burn—Club handicap.
Richmond Hill—Club handicap.

LONG ISLAND'S GOOD ROADS

Highland Boulevard to be Further Improved and Extended.

CREDIT GIVEN TO THE BICYCLE

Movement Started Long Ago by the Wheelmen to be Continued by the Automobilists.

The outdoor season of sport and recreation which is now drawing to a close has been marked by an interesting change in the character of the pleasure travel on the popular roads in and about New York. This change has been a noticeable yielding of the bicycle to the newer machine—the automobile. Particularly has this been observed on the splendid chain of macadamized highways which have made Long Island the "cyclist's paradise." The falling-off of bicycle travel on these roads during the present season has been marked, while the increase in the number of automobiles seen on the highways of Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties has been equally noticeable. There are those who see in this the beginning of the passing of the long-popular bicycle. Should this prove true it will be to the regret of many Long Islanders who were once disposed to look with disdain and contempt upon the "tireless steed of steel."

For Long Island, perhaps more than any other section of the country, is the debtor of the bicycle in the matter of road improvement. The magnificent systems of hard, smooth highways which are now the pride of Queens and Nassau Counties owe their being very largely to the bicycle.

For years the farmers and villagers of the island were content with traveling over rough dirt roads, hub deep in sand in spots, wearing out their horses, losing time, and meeting frequent bills for wagon repairs. Then came the bicycle and a slow but certain change.

HOTEL KEEPERS BENEFITED.

With the coming of the bicycle the first of the natives to feel the need of better roads were the roadhouse keepers on the now famous Merrick Turnpike and other highways out beyond Jamaica. These bonifaces began to hear of increasing business at the road houses further in toward Brooklyn. They were not long in finding out that this increase of patronage came from bicyclists who were beginning to venture out beyond the city on little trips. The distant roadhouse men also learned another fact which set them thinking. This was that the wheelmen would extend their rides out on the island if they found roads that they could travel on with comfort. The roadhouse keepers, therefore, became earnest advocates of good roads. Then the farmers began to realize that what was good for bicycles should also be good for their market wagons and buggies.

Queens County was the first of the counties east of Brooklyn to go into road improvement on an extensive scale. Most of the good roads building in Queens was done before it became a part of the City of New York. In the number of miles of macadamized roads within its borders the county now leads all the counties of the State. It is possible to ride to almost any point in Queens over hard, smooth highways and side roads.

The most important of Long Island highways is, of course, the popular Merrick "Pike," beginning at Fulton Street, in Jamaica Village, and extending eastward for many miles along the south side of the island. Already it is becoming a favorite speedway with the automobilist, as it has been for years with the cyclist. Level all the way from Jamaica to Babylon and even beyond the latter point, it offers splendid opportunities for safe speeding. The improvement of the old Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road has established a connecting link between the Merrick Turnpike and the boulevards of Brooklyn, which makes it possible to ride in a direct course over roads of modern character, continuously from Coney Island to Babylon, a distance of more than forty miles.

A proposition has been made, which, if it is carried out, will add greatly to the beauty and general interest of this ride. It is to extend the present Highland Boulevard through the rear portion of Cypress Hills Cemetery so as to connect with the picturesque road which winds through Forest Park. The road running through the park leads to the Hoffman Boulevard, a macadamized highway, stretching away to the edge of the ridge to the southeastward, and then dipping down to Jamaica Avenue at Richmond Hill. Jamaica Avenue, which is paved partly with asphalt and partly with vitrified brick, leads directly to the Merrick Turnpike, in Jamaica Village.

Should this proposed connection between Highland Boulevard and the Forest Park Road be built, it will present to bicyclists and automobilists a ride unsurpassed by any other about New York for beauty and variety of scene. The most beautiful portion of it would be that between the beginning of Highland Boulevard at Bushwick Avenue, in East New York, to the Hoffman Boulevard, at the eastern end of Forest Park. This ride would be for five miles along the top of the high ridge forming the western end of the "backbone of Long Island." From these heights there is a clear view to the south, east, and west for miles, taking in the Atlantic Ocean, New York and Jamaica Bays, part of Brooklyn, and the villages lying between that borough and Jamaica. Forest Park, through which the greater part of this ride would lie, is a tangled wild, where nature runs riot in dell and glen and wood, and is yet to yield itself to the craft of the landscape gardener.

This part of the ride is already open to those who would enjoy it, but the number who know of the beauties of a trip through Forest Park, which is larger by some acres than Prospect Park, are strangely few. It is believed, however, that when the wild park on the heights is made more accessible by the extension of Highland Boulevard it will become one of the most popular haunts about New York for pleasure riders.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:43	Sun sets...4:46	Moon sets...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:18	Gov. Isl'd...7:47	H. Gate...9:43
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:44	Gov. Isl'd...8:01	H. Gate...9:57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	.....	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland, Me	.....	5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Roraima, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Castillian Prince, Argentine Republic		12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

Corean, Newfoundland..	.....	11:00 A. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

El Valle, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ydun, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

Alene, Fortuna Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam..	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	
Caracas, Porto Rico, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Tampico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Naples and Genoa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FOR IMMEDIATE

Improvement of the texture and appearance of . . .

THE SKIN,

CREAM OF CUCUMBERS

MADE BY

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.

IS UNEQUALLED.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada, &c...	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 A. M.
New York, Turk's Island, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saint Hugo, Antwerp....	.....	.....
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, as San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 19 and up to Nov. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. 30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Honkong, Oct. 12; Shanghai, Oct. 16; Yokohama, Oct. 22, and Honolulu, Nov. 1, arrived at San Francisco on the Hongkong Maru Nov. 7, and are due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 31.
Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 1.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Nov. 1.
Caribbee, St. Kitt's, Nov. 3.
Colorado, Brunswick, Nov. 8.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 31.
Gregory, Para, Oct. 25.
Horsfath, St. Lucia, Nov. 3.
Lethington, Greenock, Oct. 24.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Oct. 25.
Manchester, London, Oct. 31.
Patria, Lisbon, Oct. 19
Peninsular, St. Michael's, Oct. 31.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Oct. 29.
Proteus, New Orleans, Nov. 6.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Nov. 2.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

El Rio, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.
Hubert, Barbados, Nov. 5.
Isola di Diocida, Gibraltar, Oct. 29.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, Nov. 6.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Nov. 7.
Oriziba, Colon, Nov. 5.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, Nov. 7.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Oct. 28.
El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 12.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Nov. 2
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 6
Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 6.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

British Prince, Antwerp, Nov. 2.
Buenos Aires, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
Martello, Hull, Nov. 2.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 13.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

Jamestown, Norfolk, Nov. 14.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 15.

Arrived.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda, Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Dudley, (Nor.,) Eriksen, Kingston, &c., Oct. 31, with fruit to I. B. Mercadante & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Vincenzo Bonanno, (Ital.,) Bologna, Licata, &c., Oct. 4, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Falk, (Nor.,) Bugge, Cardenas, &c., Oct. 31, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Atkins, Liverpool, Oct. 31, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Golisboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, Nov. 5, with mdse. to J. B. Van Sickle.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Apache, Rockwell, Jacksonvills, Nov. 7, and Charleston, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Waccamaw, Pickett, Georgetown, S. C., Nov. 7, with lumber to the Export Lumber Company; vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Xenia, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Theresa, (Nor.,) for Port Spain and Guanico via Norfolk.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro.
SS Fluminense, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, and Manaos.
SS Highenden, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Allanton, (Br.,) for Adelaide, Melbourne, &c.
SS Ontario, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Winifred, for Pensacola.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 8 P. M. to-day.

Surrogate Notices.

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next. Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-law6mal

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901.

ELIZABETH WIESEN, Executrix.
HOWARD SIMMONS FICE WORK, Executors.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s6-law6mal

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN SUESENS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Suesens, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 4th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 18th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 8, 1901.

Newark Advertisements. Newark Advertisements.

HAHNE & CO. NEWARK, N.J.

THANKSGIVING Supplies in Dining Room Furniture and Table Linens; also a special offer in Irish Point Lace Curtains.

We devote 60,000 square feet to the display of our Furniture, which for variety of assortment and artistic arrangement, excels anything in New York. Our prices sell our goods, even in New York, where we have many customers who tell us that our prices are lower for the same high-class goods.

6 ft. Extension Table

Extends 6 feet; top of quartered oak; 44 in. wide; fluted legs. Special . . . 10.25

Dining Chairs.

Quartered oak; highly polished box frame; cane seat; French legs. Special 2.00

Golden Oak Sideboard.

Shaped top, 44 in. wide, two swell top drawers and one large linen drawer. Ample cupboard room, handsomely carved, French bevel mirror, 32x16. Special 29.50

China Closet.

Golden oak, 66 inches high, 40 inches wide, round end, carved top. Special . . 15.00

China Closet.

Golden Oak, 5 feet 9 inches high, 41 inches wide Round ends, all mirror back, carved top. Special 25.00

Brace Arm Dining Chair.

Solid oak; strong and serviceable; cane seat; carved back. Special, ... 1.25

Table Damask.—Heavy satin finish, white damask, plain centre, large open border, very much in demand; 98c. yd.

NOTE.—Dinner size, napkins to match..... 3.50 doz.
Breakfast size, napkins to match..... 2.75 doz.

Table Cloths.—Fine table cloths in many new and exclusive patterns; our own importation at a remarkable price concession by the manufacturer; also handsome table cloths with napkins to match.

	8-4	8-10	8-12	8-14	8-16	10-10	10-12
Value	2.25	2.75	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.90
Special	1.90	2.45	2.98	3.68	4.15	3.58	4.50

NOTE.—Napkins to match at 2.19 and 3.19 doz.

Irish Point Lace Curtains

In Several Beautiful Designs.

A recent purchase by ourselves at a figure corresponding with their cost in Europe, and which we can sell at about the prices we would have to pay the importers—

A $13.50 pair for . . . . 9.00 A $8.25 pair for 6.75

Hahne & Co., Newark, N.J.

Horses and Carriages. Horses and Carriages.

Studebaker

Worthy Vehicles.

Begin the search with thought of durability; progress to comfort; then to style; then to price. Every requirement is met in the products of the great Studebaker factory. Your quest begun here ends pleasantly and satisfactorily—our stock is greatest, our vehicles beyond criticism. Lookers always welcomed like buyers.

Station Wagons

Various weights and sizes, many different styles Some have curtains all around—no glass; some have glass—no curtains; others have part of each. Prices depend on finish and material. Some of the finest on full platform springs—nearly handsome as a Brougham.

Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. ja17-law6mal

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1901 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,655,240.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
Telephone 3066 Broad.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.
202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3301 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
45 Wall Street New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
66 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,266 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
N. Y. BRANCHES: 39 East 42d St. 12 East 23d St.
Ladies' Departments at Branches.
Brooklyn Offices, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1945 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)
54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The $4,800,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.
All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on November 13, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
EDWD. L. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD.

Total Issue, $2,000,000 Bonds.

Principal payable September 1, 1951. Interest March 1st and September 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, on account of any tax or taxes which the said Railroad Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or any State, County or Municipality therein.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each bearing interest from September 1, 1901. Bonds can be registered as to principal only or as to principal and interest.

New York, November 9, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, the above-described $2,000,000 bonds at 107 1-2 and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Further information may be had upon application at our office.

We are advised by counsel that these bonds are a legal investment for Savings Banks in the State of New York,

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
President's Office.
Detroit, Mich., November 5, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

In answer to your inquiry of November 1st, I would state that the mortgage dated "August 1, 1901," made by this Company in connection with the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company, to secure $2,000,000 of bonds, issued thereunder by this Company, is a first and only mortgage on the main line of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, between the City of Jackson, Michigan, and the Straits of Mackinac, (295.1 miles,) and two branches, respectively, 27.8 and 27.5 miles in length, making a total mileage of 350.4. Such bonds are, therefore, under $6,000 per mile of road. The road has been under lease, in perpetuity, to this Company, for over twenty-five years, and constitutes an important part of its system. As annual rental this Company has paid, and will hereafter pay, interest on the bonded indebtedness of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Company, and 3½ per cent. on its capital stock of $2,000,000, to wit: $70,000. By the reduction of interest on the bonded indebtedness under this new issue of bonds the rental hereafter payable will be less than that heretofore paid.

The issue of these bonds is in accordance with the policy adopted by this Company to refund the bonds issued under the different mortgages, as such bonds may fall due at a rate of 3½ per cent. or better.

Yours respectfully,
H. B. LEDYARD,
President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,895,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop,	Richard Mortimer,
William L. Bull,	Dudley Olcott,
Albert C. Case,	John E. Parsons,
Isaac Fletcher,	Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
Morris K. Jesup,	Fred'k D. Tappen.
Edward B. Judson,	John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin,	Samuel Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
	Geo. Henry Warren.

New York City 3½% Gold Bonds
(Exempt From Taxation)
A suitable investment for executors, guardians, administrators, etc.
FOR SALE BY
DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated November 1st, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and five per centum (105) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of eight thousand one hundred and fourteen 21-100 dollars ($8,114.21). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 22d day of November, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
Wm. Willis Merrill,
419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Monday, November 18th, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon.
The object of the meeting is to consider the question of the increase of the common capital stock by the amount of three million dollars—making the total capital stock fifteen millions dollars—of which six million dollars is preferred heretofore issued and nine million dollars will be common, of which common stock six million dollars has heretofore been issued.
It is proposed that the three million dollars of such increase of capital stock shall be used to take up convertible bonds for the same amount.
ARTHUR G. YATES, President.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Rapp & Speidel Iron Works will be held at the offices of the company, at the northwest corner of 29th St. and 11th Av., in the City of New York on the 19th day of November, 1901, at 12 noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 12 noon to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from November 19th, 1901, to November 20th, 1901.
SAMUEL V. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Nov. 6th, 1901.
The transfer books of this company will be closed on Wednesday, Nov. 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purposes of a special meeting of the stockholders called to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 4th next, and will be re-opened on Thursday, Dec. 5th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New York Society for the relief of the Ruptured and Crippled will be held at the hospital, No. 126 East 42d St., THURSDAY, November 14th, 1901, at three-thirty o'clock P. M., when the usual business of such meeting will be transacted. WM. CHURCH OSBORN, Secretary.

Dividends.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RY. CO.,
Grand Central Station,
New York Nov. 11, 1901.
The coupons of this company maturing December 1, 1901, will be paid on and after Dec. 2 at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Bevan,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard.
W. Seward Webb.	

Cincinnati Northern R. R.
Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee; Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw R. R.

To the holders of Certificates of Interest in the above stocks:

A majority of the certificates for Cincinnati Northern and Mackinaw stocks having been deposited with this Committee, the remaining holders of certificates are notified that failure to deposit with Schmidt & Gallatin, 45 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 11th day of November, will subject them to the penalty of deduction from their interests in stocks hereunder, without further notice.
Nov. 1st, 1901.
W. R. H. MARTIN,
HENRY F. DAWES,
ALBERT R. GALLATIN, } Committee.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM HARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATE FOR NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMON STOCK

The Holder of Knickerbocker Trust Company Certificate No. 21, issued in exchange for Washington Central Bonds and entitling to $50 Northern Pacific Common Stock, is hereby invited to present the same to the undersigned.
Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Notwithstanding the fact that Saturdays' bank statement showed a material loss in cash and a further reduction in the surplus reserve account, the statement itself was one of the most assuring and encouraging the Street has had in some time—this, because of the substantial decrease in loans, the first of such decreases shown in some weeks. The decrease, the more gratifying because coming after a week of great stock market activity, reflects two very significant developments which promise to be continuing in their nature, to wit, the liquidation of sterling loans and the release of moneys loaned in connection with the Northern Pacific contest for control. While it is a hazardous matter to predict what will be the further developments along these lines, it may be said that from the head of one of the leading National banks comes the statement that all the indications are of a most substantial reduction in the loan account in the next few weeks, to the consequent improvement of the position of the local banks and the ease of the money market.

At the same time, while some further gold shipments may be made, it is promised that there will be no money stringency because in addition to the liquidation of loans and the release of money as noted above—the interior return flow is now set in in volume, bond offerings this week promise to be very large, and new gold is to be received from Klondike and Australia. Taking it all in all, it is declared the money market situation is most encouraging.

The statement made in these columns a week ago that all the evidences were that the largest banking interests in the Street had ranged themselves on the bull side, prepared for an aggressive campaign for higher prices on the Stock Exchange, has been amply borne out by developments. Quotations generally have advanced, and this with little outside buying. The market has been broader and firmer and better than in some months. What is more, it promises to be better and still better; and no doubt in due time the public, assured that this is no "false start," will come in.

The Northern Pacific settlement, the improvement in the money market, the phenomenal earnings of railroads as reported from day to day, monthly gross increases of over a million dollars having several times been reported; the remarkable activity in the iron trade, a sure barometer of general business prosperity; the generally excellent trade reports; the knowledge of new deals pending; the possibility and probability of higher dividends on a number of railroad and industrial shares—these are the favorable factors influencing to higher prices.

Apropos of new "deals" or developments, there is promise of some important announcement shortly in respect to the Vanderbilt properties; Wisconsin Central is to be removed as a rate disturber, and in a way satisfactory to Wisconsin Central shareholders; Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio are to figure in a new and far-reaching soft-coal combination; the intimation is that Pressed Steel Car is not likely long to remain an independent company, and the Gould systems are to be drawn closer together.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Now that the Northern Pacific matter is practically settled, and to the satisfaction of all concerned, Wall Street hears from what may be considered reliable authority that the attention of the railway magnates is directed to the removal of the Wisconsin Central as a rate disturber in order to insure what is by no means assured so long as the Wisconsin Central remains in its present independent position, namely, complete harmony in the Northwestern railroad situation.

According to reports at the Waldorf yesterday the Wisconsin Central system is to be taken over in the interests of the new reconciled Hill-Harriman groups, though on what basis is not disclosed. Rumor has it that already a large block of the stock has been transferred at considerably higher than the market price.

As is known, Wisconsin Central is a large carrier of flour, rates on which have time and again been cut. It is with the object of preventing this and other rate cutting that control of the system is now sought.

Apropos of the freight business in flour the following special dispatch from Minneapolis, published in Wall Street on Saturday, is interesting:

Unless the Minneapolis mills can get more cars to load they will have to shut down during the week. Every available bit of space and every car that can be had is filled. For ten days this condition has prevailed, and it has been almost impossible to get cars to take away the product. Now the mills are making more flour and feed than they have cars to load. Much the same condition prevails with regard to the movement of grain, though the rain of the last few days has again retarded the movement.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The fall in consols, which is partially attributable to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, foreshadowing increased war taxes, caused everything to be dull during the early part of last week, but owing to the brisk revival in American railway securities all the markets closed better. It seems to most observers that it would take but little to start a good upward movement.

With the exception of Americans, there has not been much increase in business, but the quickness with which prices rallied has encouraged a belief that better markets are in prospect. The Northern Pacific settlement is the subject of much discussion, especially as to whether it is the beginning of a new boom. If so, the impression is that this would not receive much assistance on the European side of the Atlantic, because neither the industrial, monetary, nor political condition of Europe would justify a confident attitude on the part of Old World operators.

Continental exchange has improved from the London point of view, and therefore there is no immediate prospect of gold shipments from London. The demand for gold in the open market also has diminished. The price of bar gold shows a slight decline. The movement of gold to South America, which began with the withdrawal of £118,000 week before last, seems likely to be larger than usual. It is recognized here that the French demand for gold has not been satisfied entirely by New York shipments, and that it will be necessary to keep up rates in order to prevent the return of French capital.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 10.—The local market was rather more steady in certain directions last week, though without any appreciable increase in the volume of business. Negotiations were affected adversely by the fluctuations in cotton. The estimate of a crop of 11,500,000 bales dampened enterprise, and all the large operators were still on the fence regarding future prices.

The fog during the week proved a great hindrance to transactions. There were a few practicable India offers, and small lines of a sorting-up character were executed for China.

While buyers are cautious, however, evidences exist that a considerable trade is likely on the present level when more stability is exhibited. South America is buying but sparingly.

Yarns were firm last week so far as quotations are concerned, but the demand for most sorts was limited, the users buying in small quantities. The conditions of cotton and the bad weather prevented large operations. A stoppage of twist spindles is mentioned.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 12,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 2,235,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 10,541,000 pesetas.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 9th day of November, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$813,801,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$313,801,083
Silver dollars	450,818,000	Silver certificates outstanding	450,818,000
Silver dollars of 1890	57,110		
Silver bullion of 1890	41,015,890	Treasury notes outstanding	41,073,000
Total	$805,692,089	Total	$805,692,083

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$78,251,162.02	
Gold certificates	32,150,560.00	
Standard silver dollars	4,401,828.00	
Silver certificates	7,055,158.00	
Silver bullion	456,932.03	
United States notes	8,229,787.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	50,062.00	
National bank notes	7,269,204.10	
Subsidiary silver coin	3,359,491.07	
Fractional currency	1,378.97	
Minor coin	436,279.39	
		$146,661,872.73
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,834,909.37	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,033,569.14	
Total	$111,768,478.51	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	4,959,681.24	
		116,728,159.75
Total		$263,390,032.48
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,669,871.53	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,517,271.82	
Disbursing officers' balances	57,071,426.51	
Post Office Department account	4,830,068.34	
Miscellaneous items	3,315,538.00	
		86,905,076.20
Available cash balance		$176,484,956.28

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$778,317.10	$5,784,338.94	$91,086,657.65
Internal revenue	1,058,160.00	7,313,130.69	103,682,809.38
Miscellaneous	80,129.62	1,126,820.04	11,485,064.01
Total receipts	$1,916,606.72	$14,224,289.67	$206,205,131.04
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	245,000.00	2,675,000.00	41,751,033.62
War	511,000.00	3,606,000.00	44,068,172.52
Navy	242,000.00	1,612,000.00	24,417,623.56
Indians	20,000.00	280,000.00	3,994,417.26
Pensions	700,000.00	5,650,000.00	50,633,142.38
Interest			12,078,381.98
Total expenditures	$1,718,600.00	$13,223,000.00	$177,842,771.02
Excess of receipts over expenditures	198,006.72	1,001,289.67	28,362,359.42
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,261,465.90	5,366,364.45	86,906,585.61
Internal revenue	1,176,897.15	7,424,557.55	111,658,565.24
Receipts from all sources last year	2,446,678.96	13,676,408.27	210,250,718.02
Expenditures last year	1,980,000.00	12,245,000.00	203,855,872.96
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	362,500.00	1,687,560.00	8,310,025.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	89,557.00	665,141.50	4,979,856.50
Notes received for current redemption	600,277.00	3,148,460.00	50,958,627.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$47,927,133.00	$4,201,313.00	$52,128,446.00
This fiscal year	6,469,763.00	393,988.00	6,863,751.00
This month	697,350.00	22,155.00	719,505.00
This day	35,250.00	10,000.00	45,250.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	47,227,133.00	4,201,313.00	52,128,446.00
This fiscal year	6,469,763.00	393,988.00	6,863,751.00
This month	697,350.00	22,155.00	719,505.00
This day	35,250.00	10,000.00	45,250.00

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Boerse has grown more stagnant, although values generally have been maintained. Some coal and iron shares improved several points last week, but others fell off. All other industrials were weaker.

Ocean transportation shares experienced a new fall, Hamburg-American declining 2.50, and North German Lloyd 4. The latter went below par for the first time in five years. The Frankfurter Zeitung explains these declines by pointing to "the growing conviction that the bad industrial situation of Europe eventually must affect the lines very unfavorably."

The Cologne Gazette argues that the competition of American anthracite with German anthracite is not to be feared, inasmuch as the price of such coal delivered to Rhine boats at Rotterdam is 29 marks for the American product, whereas the German mines offer the same quality at 23 marks. To this the Berliner Tageblatt replies that the continued imports of American anthracite demonstrate the ability of the Americans to compete, and it expresses a hope that American competition will compel the German producers to reduce prices to a point where imports can be easily stopped.

The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that American speculators are inquiring whether this is a favorable time to invest in German coal shares at the present reduced prices, and that the answer is generally in the negative. "For this reason," says this journal, "the export of shares to the United States has nearly ceased, and there is only a very slight prospect of early resumption."

American railway securities were active last week. Interest was confined chiefly to Northern Pacific, in which, however, realisations occurred toward the end of the week.

The Vossische Zeitung admits that European bourses, now more than ever, need an impulse from Wall Street, "since the United States is experiencing the almost universal depression to the least extent."

The money market throughout the week was very easy, the tendency being more and more favorable. Call loans were offered at from 2 to 2½ per cent.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.
For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY EVENING LINE.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with trains for all points. Excursion, $2.50.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Excursions.

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays. Al Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 22d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES
By the new Twin Screw Cruising Yacht
Princessin Victoria Luise of 5,000 tons
To the West Indies and the Spanish Main,
FROM NEW YORK JAN. 4, 1902.
To the West Indies and Mexico,
FROM NEW YORK FEB. 8, 1902.
The itineraries include Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Santo Domingo, Martinique, Trinidad (Pitch Lake), Venezuela (La Guayra), Caracas, Valencia (Puerto Cabello), Curacao, Jamaica, Cuba (Santiago and Havana), Mexico (Vera Cruz, Mexico City), Charleston, S. C.
RATES FROM $175 UPWARD.
To the Mediterranean and the Orient
by the twin-screw express S.S. Augusta Victoria
FROM NEW YORK, JAN 22, 1902, for Madeira, Gibraltar (Granada, Alhambra, Tangiers), Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice, Monte Carlo), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo, the Nile), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, Dead Sea), Constantinople, Piraeus (Athens, Corinth), Nauplia, Syracuse, Catania (Taormina), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 73 days.
RATES FROM $400 UPWARD.
All appointments first class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

Mediterranean Express Service.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.**
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

†Hohenzollern	Nov. 16	*Columbia	Dec. 10
*F. Bismarck	Nov. 23	†Lahn	Dec. 14
†Trave	Nov. 30	†Hohenzollern	Dec. 28
†Aller	Dec. 7, 2 PM	*F. Bismarck	Jan. 4

Sailings at 10 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples. Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM	Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon		
Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM	Kaiser, Jan. 21, 10 AM		
Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM	Kronprinz, Feb. 4, noon		

Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN

K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM	Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM		
Bremen	Dec. 5, noon	K. Luise	Jan. 2, 10 AM

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
DEUTSCHLAND ..... Dec. 12, 7 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoenicia	Nov. 10, 8 AM	Penn'a, Dec. 14, 7 AM	
Patricia, Nov. 27, 2 PM	Pretoria, Dec. 21, 1 PM		
Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM	*Phoenicia, Dec. 28, 7 AM		
*Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM	Patricia, Jan. 4, 1 PM		

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Philadelphia	Nov. 13, 10 AM	Philadelphia	Dec. 4, 10 AM
St. Paul	Nov. 20, 10 AM	St. Paul	Dec. 11, 10 AM
Haverford	Nov. 27, noon	St. Louis	Dec. 18, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Southwark	Nov. 13, noon	Haverford	Nov. 27, noon
*Vaderland	Nov. 20, noon	*Zeeland	Dec. 4, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers sailing at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MARQUETTE	Nov. 16, 9 A. M
MINNEHAHA	Nov. 23, 3 P. M.
MENOMINEE	Nov. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Dec. 7, 3:30 P. M.
MANITOU	Dec. 14, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHEN GOING TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
ALCIERS,
One of its most beautiful Winter Resorts. Steamers of the MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE call and allow stop-over privileges.
FOLLOWING HOTELS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED:
Hotel Continental, Hotel Kirsch.
Hotel St. George, Hotel Splendid,
Hotel Regence.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic	Nov. 13, 7 AM	Germanic	Nov. 27, noon
Teutonic	Nov. 20, noon	Majestic	Dec. 4, noon
Celtic	Nov. 26, 5 AM	Cymric	Dec. 10, 5 AM

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania	Nov. 16, 8:30 AM	Etruria	Dec. 7, 2 PM
Etruria	Nov. 23, 2 PM	Lucania	Dec. 14, 7 AM
Campania	Nov. 30, 8:30 AM	Etruria	Dec. 21, 1 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
AMSTERDAM ..... Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 13,000 tons RYNDAM
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Hongkong Maru	Nov. 16	Doric	Dec. 3
China	Nov. 23	Nippon Maru	Dec. 11

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ROBERT M. JARVIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighteenth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant two hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and Ninety-third Street, and running thence easterly and along the northerly side of Ninety-third Street fifteen feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-six feet, more or less, to the southerly side of the former road or lane commonly called Apthorpe's Lane; thence northwesterly along the southerly side of said lane fifteen feet and three-sixteenths of an inch, more or less, to a point easterly from the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue two hundred and nineteen feet on a line measured at right angles to said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and thence southerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-six feet eight inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, at the point or place of beginning, being a part of lots known and distinguished as Numbers 309 and 310 on a map entitled "Map of lands in the City of New York, known as 'Elmwood,' belonging to the estate of Herman Thorn, deceased," surveyed by James E. Serrell, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in tin case numbered 216, together with all the right, title, and interest of Matilda Salomon, of, in, and to the southerly half part of the road or lane in the rear of the premises above described, commonly called Apthorpe's Lane, running to the centre line thereof, as the same is laid down on said map. The premises above described lie in Section 4, Block 1,224, on the land map of the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to said Matilda Salomon by said Citizens' Savings Bank, the plaintiff herein, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and delivered simultaneously therewith, and said mortgage being given to secure a part of the consideration or purchase money therein expressed. Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants as to buildings contained in the agreement of William J. Merritt and Benjamin F. Romaine, recorded in Liber 2,154 of Conveyances, Page 3, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 1, 1888.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, and known as No. 150 West 93d Street:

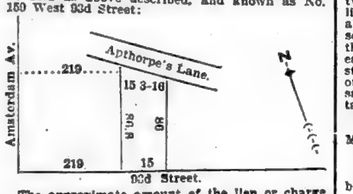

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $15,300, with interest thereon from October 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $482.73, with interest thereon from October 10th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $564.69 and interest.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

o28-2aw5wM&Th&n18.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York; place of trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the eleventh day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly, and parallel with Fifteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly, and again parallel with Fifteenth Street, three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly, and again parallel with Fifteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly, along the same, thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

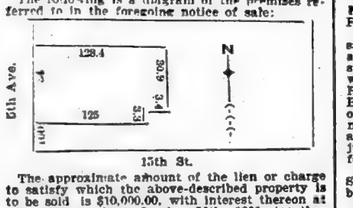

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,000.00, with interest thereon at six per cent. from October 30th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates is $2,201.76, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1901, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 581.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

o21-2aw3wM&Th&n11

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM H. REDFIELD and HENRY M. DENTON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of May, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, or being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which when taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue as now established by law; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue; thence northerly, along the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described lie in Section 7 in Block 2,034 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, Oct. 24, 1901.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, and known as No. 150 West 93d Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $61,000, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $4,782 and interest, and Croton water rents for the years 1900 and 1901, the amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1901.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

o24-2aw3wM&Th&n14

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RICHARD WEBBER, plaintiff, against GEORGE STOLZ and others, defendants.—Action No. 11.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3rd day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. I.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Westchester and County of Westchester, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled, "Map of Unionport, Westchester County, New York, made by Bonnet and Savery, Surveyors, dated Unionport, November 1st, 1852," and filed in the office of the Clerk, now Register, of the County of Westchester, by the number 135, being bounded on the north side by Seventh Street as laid down on said map, on the south side by Sixth Street as laid down on said map, on the east side by Lot Number 136 on said map, and on the west by Lot Number 134 as laid down on said map, containing in width in front on said Sixth and Seventh Streets one hundred feet, and in width on each side from street to street two hundred feet, be said dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. II. All that other certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and designated on the aforesaid map of Unionport, &c., by the number 137, being the southerly half of said Plot Number 137, bounded as follows: Northerly by land owned now or formerly by the heirs of the late Timothy Conner, westerly by Lot Number 136 on said map, southerly by Sixth Street, and easterly by Lot Number 140 on said map, being two hundred feet on Sixth Street and one hundred and six feet in width on each side, be the same more or less.

Parcel No. III. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which on a certain map entitled map of subdivision of the property of Henry D. Tiffany, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox estate, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map Number 900, is shown and distinguished as Lot Number 18 and part of Lot Number 19 of Block Number 449, and therefrom bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-two feet and ninety-nine hundredths of a foot west of the westerly line or side of Fox (now called Barretto) Street, said point being opposite the centre line of a party wall or partition; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Lot 19 aforesaid and part of the distance through the centre line of a party wall or partition, eighty-three feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot to the northerly line or side of said Lot Number 19 aforesaid; thence westerly, along said northerly line of said Lot 19 and along the northerly line of Lot 18 aforesaid, forty-four feet and twenty-one hundredths of a foot to the westerly line of Lot 18 aforesaid, and thence southwardly, along the westerly line of Lot 18 aforesaid, sixty-seven feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot to the northerly line or side of said street; thence easterly, along the northerly line or side of said street, forty-one feet and twenty-one hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be said or sither of said several courses and distances a little more or less.

Dated New York, November 8, 1901.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

MARTIN J. EARLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above:

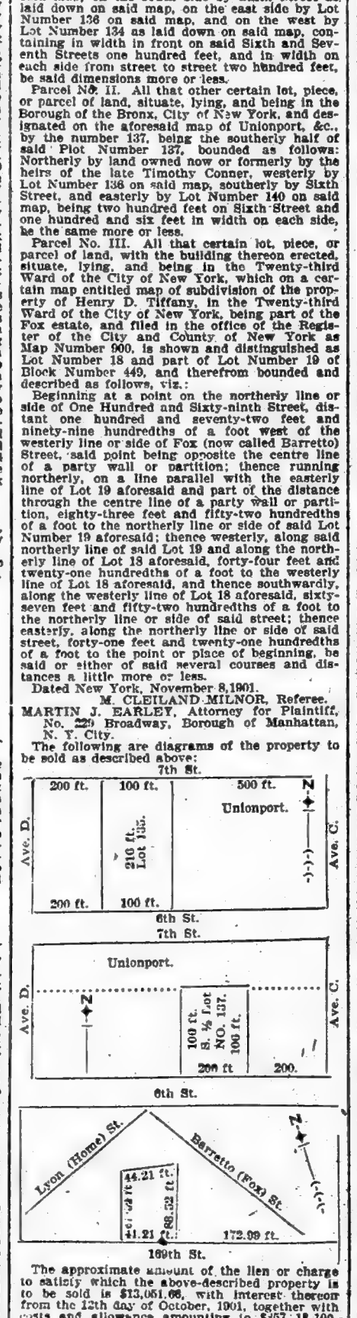

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,051.66, with interest thereon from the 12th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $457 18-100, with interest from October 23, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about as follows: Parcel No. I., $180; Parcel No. II., $195; Parcel No. III., $820. Parcel No. III. is to be sold subject to prior mortgages aggregating $9,500 and accrued interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent.

Dated New York, November 8, 1901.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follow:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said Ward and in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide, running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet; and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

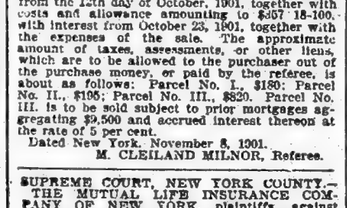

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $31,641.67, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.39, with interest from the 26th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,818.45, and interest, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 9, 1900, with interest and penalties.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, December 16th, 1901, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n1-2aw7wF&M&th16

Surrogate Notices.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrison, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.

J. ORLANDO HARRISON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

1,521 WASHINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM FARBER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 5th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain, lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Washington Avenue, as widened, distant one hundred feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy first Street, (formerly Ninth Street;) running thence northerly along said westerly line of Washington Avenue twenty-five feet more or less; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, one hundred and forty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with said Washington Avenue, twenty-five feet more or less, and thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, one hundred and forty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1901.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR, Referee.

BOUDINOT KEITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 1,521 Washington Avenue:

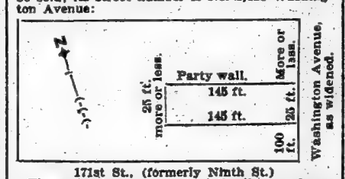

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,562.64, with interest from the 8th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $373.63, with interest from the 8th day of October, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $640.45 and interest.

Dated New York, Oct. 24th, 1901.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR, Referee.

o24-2aw6wTh&M&n14

1,467 AMSTERDAM AVENUE.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, New York County.—ANNIE J. GRUNER et al., as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against FRANCES J. SCHNUGG and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in this action, and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly, along said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, being the lot known as Lot Number Two Hundred and Fifty-nine on map of property on Convent Hill belonging to the Female Academy of Sacred Heart, dated 1883, made by Frank E. Towle, City Surveyor.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1901.

GRENVILLE B. WINTHROP, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

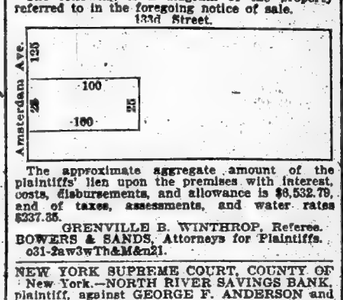

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises with interest, costs, disbursements, and allowance is $8,532.79, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $237.35.

GRENVILLE B. WINTHROP, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

o31-2aw3wTh&M&n21.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. ANDERSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon de Wallcarsa, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninth Street distant two hundred and eighty feet and seven inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Fifth Avenue and the southerly line of Ninth Street; thence running westerly along the said southerly line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet and eleven inches (93 ft. 11 in.); thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet and eleven inches (93 ft. 11 in.) to the point of beginning. The walls on each side being party walls and these being the same premises conveyed to the said Theresa A. Anderson, one of the parties of the first part, by Daniel D. Chamberlain by deed bearing date the 16th day of June, 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 23rd day of June, 1868, in Liber 1,044 of Conveyances, Page 502.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1901.

LORING T. HILDRETH, Referee.

HENRY DE PEYSTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 18 West 9th Street:

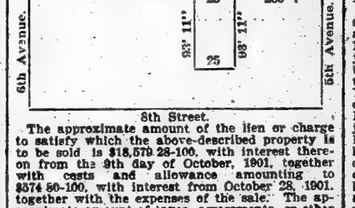

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,578 28-100, with interest thereon from the 9th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $574 50-100, with interest from October 28, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $791 60-100 and interest.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1901.

LORING T. HILDRETH, Referee.

n11-2aw5wM&W&d2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JEANETTE F. BONNER, plaintiff, against ROBERT EDWIN BONNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly line of William Street intersects the northerly line of Spruce Street; running thence northeasterly, along the easterly line of William Street, twenty-three (23) feet eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches, to land now or late of ——— Cohen; thence southeastwardly, along the land now or late of the said ——— Cohen, ninety-seven (97) feet four (4) inches; thence southwestwardly, in a line parallel or nearly so to William Street, forty-five (45) feet seven (7) inches to a point on the northerly line or side of Spruce Street, distant ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches from the point of beginning; and thence northwestwardly along Spruce Street ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the point or place of beginning, according to a map of said premises filed in the Register's office, February 26, 1866, and numbered 970.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1901. HOWARD MANSFIELD, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 182 William Street.

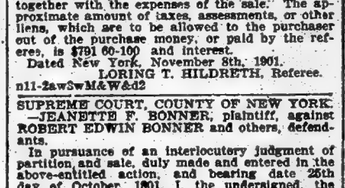

n1-2aw3wM&F&n25&26

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Furniture and Carpets.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the first day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard), running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, November 2d, 1901.

JULIUS M. MAYER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

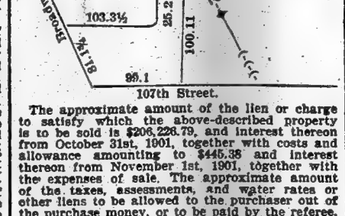

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79, and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99, and water rates for 1901, $261.70.

Dated New York, November 2d, 1901.

JULIUS M. MAYER, Referee.

n4-2aw3wM&Th&n26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet and three and one-quarter inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street and the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet; thence northerly, and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along said One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 7, Block 1,880, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 25, 1901.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, which is known by the street Number 306 West 103rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

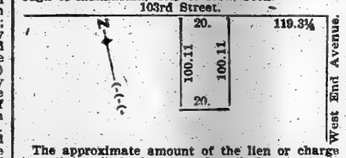

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,602.09, with interest thereon from October 15, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $327.72, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,076.40, with interest.

Dated New York, October 25, 1901.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Referee.

o28-2aw3wM&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against JOSEPH McFARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue distant twenty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street with the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with the said northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence northerly, parallel with the said westerly side of Manhattan Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly, again parallel with the said northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, to the said westerly side of Manhattan Avenue, and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.

102d Street.

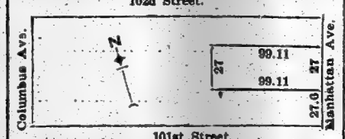

Number 23 Manhattan Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $24,106.87, with interest thereon from October 26, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $431.89, with interest from November 8, 1901, besides the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,076.00, and interest.

Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

n11-2aw3wM&Wad3

Surrogate Notices.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 123.4 and irregular, four-story building. Due on judgment, $10,000; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 54 Stanton Street, north side, 35.11 feet west of Eldridge Street, 17.2 by 00, three-story brick dwelling.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Unknowable in Real Estate Titles

All that can be known or discovered about a Real Estate Title the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY knows and discovers through its plant, and through its force of skilled lawyers, devoting themselves wholly to title examinations.

All that is unknowable and undiscoverable, this company insures against with a guarantee fund of $6,000,000.

No buyer

Fall and Winter Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Leading Hotel of Lakewood

OPENS

NOVEMBER 14TH.

Write for booklet and diagram of rooms.

JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mortgage Sale, Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells today at 9 o'clock, at corner 108th St. and Columbus Avenue, saloon fixtures, by order of Mortgagee's Attorneys.

R. E. Sherwood sells books at auction this day and week at 49 New St.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St., noon and evening.

Ed. Simmons sells books at auction for R. E. Sherwood 12 to-day. 144 Fulton St.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN, (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Qr. M'rs Dep't., 1,428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., Nov. 4th, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Thursday, November 14, 1901, for furnishing this depot with 4,000 Muskrat Fur Caps, 4,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets, and 6,000 Leather Waist Belts, 38-inch. All to conform to existing standards and specifications. Quantities to be subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by this Department. Time of delivery, which must be distinctly stated in bids, will be taken into consideration in making the awards. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures, the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples will not be considered. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Colonel John V. Furey, Asst. Qr. Mr. General, U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, (new,) 16th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., until twelve M. Tuesday, December 10, 1901, and then opened, for the sale of old material now in the U. S. Mint, (old.) Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., as follows: Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Draw-benches, Scales, (wagon,) Rolling Mills, Grinding Machine, Drill Press, Lead, Copper, Iron, Furniture, etc., in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had on application to HENRY K. BEYER, Superintendent.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, as trustee, plaintiff, against MORRIS NEUFELD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the fourth day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at the public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Anns Avenue, distant fifty-one feet six inches (51.6) northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of St. Anns Avenue with the northerly side of East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; running thence westerly on a line parallel or nearly so and East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-three feet five and one-half inches (93.5½) to a point distant forty-three feet six inches (43.6) northerly from East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street on a line drawn at right angles or nearly so thereto, which line when intersected by East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street is distant one hundred and three feet (103) westerly from the corner aforesaid; thence northerly on said last-mentioned line twenty-one feet nine inches, (21.9;) thence easterly on a line parallel or nearly so with One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and part of the way through another party wall eighty-eight feet ten and one-half inches (88.10½) to the westerly side of St. Anns Avenue at a point distant seventy-eight feet (78) northerly from the corner aforesaid, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of St. Anns Avenue twenty-six feet six inches (26.6) to the point and place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Morris Neufeld and wife and Isidor Cohen and wife in the said avenue opposite said premises, subject, however, to a mortgage for ten thousand three hundred dollars, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, made by the said Morris Neufeld and wife and Isidor Cohen and wife to Thomas Kirk Fairfax, as trustee, &c.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 745 St. Anns Ave.:

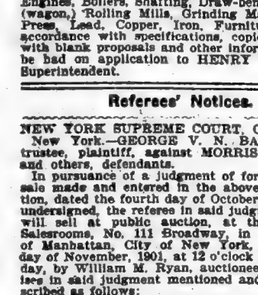

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,608.33, with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1901, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $244.46, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $460.00 and interest.—New York, October 28th, 1901.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

St. Lawrence Mackay.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

At $155.00.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

"What is home without a piano?"—Wise.

Standard Art Galleries,

19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.,

near 5th Av.

BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
has received instructions to sell

50 PIANOS

SLIGHTLY USED AND SECOND HAND,
IN
Uprights, Grands, Squares and
BABY GRANDS.

The majority of these pianos have been taken as part payment toward new pianos by

STEINWAY & SONS

and the balance from other sources.
Also collection of oil paintings.
All to be sold without reserve.

To-morrow (Tuesday) Eve., Nov. 12.

AT 8 O'CLOCK PROMPT.

The following well-known makes are in the catalogue:—Steinway & Sons, Schmer, Chickering, Weber, Hardman, Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Hazelton, Emerson, Lindeman, Steck, Fischer, Decker Bros., Haines, Bradbury, and other high-grade makers.

EXHIBITION.

Pianos will be on view and for examination today (Monday) from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

We have some exceptional bargains in second-hand and slightly used uprights, including a Steinway, Chickering, Bradbury, and a number of other makes. It will certainly pay you to look them over. Why not send for our catalogue of new styles? Our terms are easy.

NEEDHAM,

Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way

For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

61 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.

Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $118 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT **PIANOS** PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.

JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.

WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STUYVESANT PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Good Steinway upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. Wissner, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Upright piano, $55; great value; square for practice, $25; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Bargain!—$50-$125: small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant upright piano, powerful tone, like new, $150; must sell; installments. 270 Willis Av., (139th.)

Upright Pianos rented from $2 per month up; rents allowed when purchased. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Lost and Found.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the gold hunting case watch, chain, and locket taken from my pocket on Thursday, October 31; it is valued by me for old associations. E. A. Warren, 57 John St., New York.

Lost or stolen from Astor House Nov. 6, mining certificates of New Century Mining and Investment Company of Denver, Col.; of no value except to owner. Return to R. F. H., Astor House, and get $10 reward; no questions asked.

Lost—On Nov. 3, 23d St. station or elevated, 6th Av., breast pin, green and black enamel, with seven opals and diamonds; reward. Mrs. Dela Croix, 269 West 136th St.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 334,366 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

$25 Reward.—Lost, Friday evening about 8 o'clock, black cocker spaniel from 158 Madison Av.; answers to name of Billy; weight, about 28 pounds; $25 reward will be paid for his return to above address.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.

CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 123-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Laundry Machinery.—Five washers, four extractors, collar machines, safety boiler, engine. Dannemeyer, 59 East 4th St.

Engine lathe, 15-inch swing, six-foot bed; also Fox lathe, fourteen-inch swing. Utica Steam Gauge Co., 123 Liberty St.

Lot of iron pulleys, assorted sizes; diameters 36, 34, 30, 24, 22, 18, 16, 14 inch; sell cheap. Hall & Ruckle, 215 Washington St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

$1 Our New Plan $1

DOWN A WEEK

Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.

S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.

The Great Sporting Goods House.

Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. | 125 W. 125th St.

All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.

171 BOWERY,

1ST FLOOR.

Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,

New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.

OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS.

WE RENT SELL REPAIR INSPECT

Rentals $3 & $4 Monthly.

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 200 B'WAY, N. Y.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.

Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.

Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**

New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.

ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.

LENOX CLOTHING CO.

2,280 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.

And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

For Sale.—20,000 dozen rabbit skins.
100 tons of white manilla.
100 tons of fines.
100 tons of outshots.
100 tons of prints.
Apply Edw. Dempsey, 9 Church St., Gateshead, Tyne, England.

FACTORY TO POCKET

20-Year Guarantee, 14-K. Waltham Watches; value $25.00 each, at $8.75. Est. 1876. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 B'way, up stairs.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Clothing on Credit.

Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on instalments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 128d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.

Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3196 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Out-of-town Winter boarding house; furnished; near city. A. M. Johnson, 134 Broadway.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 180 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Latham-Rodna.

Morningside Av., between 122d-123d Sts.

Just Completed,

Covering Entire Block Front.

The most satisfactory Apartment House on the famous west side.

Apartments Consisting of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

This Park is the most artistic and picturesque landscape in New York, with no natural or artificial lakes or ponds to affect the purity of its atmosphere.

Elegant marble baths. Filtered water. Telephone Service.

These apartments are complete in every particular, and of their own location commend themselves to the consideration and immediate inspection of people who appreciate the surroundings of a refined and cultivated character.

From $35 to $80 Per Month.

Builder and Owner on Premises.

THE

"HANOVER,"

N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $800 to $1,300. Superintendent on premises.

The BLYTHEBOURNE and LORRAINE,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 99th St., Facing Central Park.

A few left of the newly completed most modern up-to-date elevator apartments.

6 and 7 large, light rooms, fitted with shower bath, electric light, and telephones.

Madison Av. cars pass the door and within easy reach of elevated station.

RENTS, $40 TO $60.

Open evenings and Sunday. C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79th.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
40 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

THE DE LEON,

48, 50, 52 WEST 112TH ST.

100 ft. East of Lenox Av.

RENTS FROM $400 TO $600.

A FEW CHOICE APTS. LEFT.

This magnificent 7-story, high-class elevator apartment house, one block from Central Park, 5 and 6 rooms.

For further particulars apply to L. A. Lieberkind, Owner and Builder, on premises. Tel. 3702B Harlem.

Nos. 471, 472 and 473 Central Park West,

corner of 107th Street; large handsome apartments, well planned, well located; south and east exposure; eight rooms and bath; decorated to suit tenants; servants' toilet; ample closets, electric light, hot water, etc. Two of these are first apartments, duplex, with private stairs leading to kitchen and servants' room. Rents from $66.66 to $80. Apply on premises, or at the office of E. K. VAN WINKLE, No. 477 Central Park West.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.

WEST 138TH ST., WEST 139TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rents $24 to $27.

APPLICATION CAN BE MADE TO JANITORS, ON PREMISES, OR

F. ALDHOUS & CO., 2322 7th Av., Corner 136th St.

"THE CRITERION."

10th St., 60-62 West.—New house, now ready for occupancy; suites of four rooms and bath; all large, light rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; electric elevators, liveried hall service, &c.; rents, $45 to $55. Inquire premises.

THE GOSFORD,

236 and 238 W. 55th St., Near B'way.

Apartments of six rooms and bath; all improvements; central location; elevator service day and night.

"THE LOUELLA,"

157 AND 159 WEST 45TH ST.

Close to Broadway; handsome apartment of 7 rooms and bath; every modern improvement; elevator and hall service.

Inquire on premises, or
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.

Seven rooms and bath, at 58 to 66 East 96th St., $36 to $48, wide street and entrance to Park. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

A.—129-131 West 137th St., near 7th Av.—Apartments; six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; rent, $23.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

Madison Av., 1,837.—Parlor, 7 rooms, bath, dentist; 2d and 4th floors, 8 corner rooms, bath, all improvements; handsomely decorated; opposite Mount Morris Park.

Floor to let, 46 Hudson St., fourth floor, six rooms, in good order. Apply to Housekeeper, second floor. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

A.—138-140 West 100th St., 38-foot front; beautiful apartments; 4 large, light rooms; all improvements; rents, $15 to $19.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

A.—1,124 3d Av., Near 65th St.—First and third floors, six large rooms each; rent, $18 and $22. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 66th St.

Attractive apartments, one or more rooms, 105 East 17th; rent, $6 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive flats, 126 East 13th; five rooms, bath; elevator, steam heat, $35.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St., $40 up; telephone in rooms. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

RENTS, $55 AND $60, (NET.)

Eight elegant large rooms, tiled baths. Newly Refinished. 245 WEST 135TH ST.

Elegant corner apartment, six rooms, with full sunlight; newly decorated; new plumbing; one flight up; $25. 178 East 77th St.

A.—Elegant apartment, all modern improvements, elevator, electric light, telephone; references; $33. 500 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Apply 239 West 116th.—Five attractive light rooms; elegantly furnished; linen, silver; elevator; "L"; moderate. Baird.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

9th St., 342 East, between 1st and 2d Avs.—Five large rooms, with improvements; rent $23. Inquire janitor.

125th St., 546 West, Near Broadway.—Very desirable apartments of four rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat, &c.; convenient to all car lines; $16 to $20. Smith, on premises.

134th St., 19 and 21 East, Near Madison Av.—A few desirable flats of 5 rooms, with bath; handsomely decorated; rent, $13 to $16. Mrs. O'Brien.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

9th St., 242 East, Between 1st and 2d Avs.—Five large rooms, with improvements; rent, $22. Inquire janitor.

---

4 Rooms and Bath.—Park Av., cor. 97th St., from $14 up; 4 and 5 rooms, 1,916 8th Av., near 125th St., $12 to $16.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Let.—Immediate possession, cottage on 201st St., near Bainbridge Av.; all improvements; steam heat; rent low to satisfactory tenant. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, City.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $15,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

11th St., 36 West.—For gentlemen; nicely furnished rooms; furnace and grate heat; very good table.

14th St., 103 West.—Nice, comfortable single rooms, excellent board, $3; two gentlemen, $11; separate beds; bath.

23d St., 424 West.—For three or four gentlemen; parlor suite; Colonial decorations and furnishings; New England people; commodious private bath and toilet. (open plumbing.)

23d St., 439 West.—Large and single rooms; board optional; refined surroundings; American family.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small sunny rooms; superior table and refined surroundings; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Large, sunny suite, bath; liberal arrangement with permanent, desirable party; reference.

52d St., 240 West, Near Broadway.—Newly furnished rooms; private French family; superior table; reference; table board.

68th St., 32 West.—Second floor, en suite or single; also fourth floor front, parlor dining room; references.

75TH ST., 20 WEST.

Second floor, front room; table board; references exchanged.

85th St., 149 West.—Private house; private family; front room; well furnished, with board; suitable for couple or for two gentlemen; references.

94th St., 17 West.—Pleasant sunny rooms with excellent table; strictly private family; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; good table; table boarders; reference.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; running water; heated.

126th St., 128 West.—Large sunny room; newly furnished; running water; heat; one, two gentlemen; excellent table.

128th St., 126 West.—Large sunny room; well-heated house; quiet locality; all conveniences; board optional.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-story room; also front hall room; with board; references.

130th St., 40 West.—Two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; board optional.

135th St., 232 West.—Furnished back parlor; also second floor front room, with board; table boarders accommodated; references.

185th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Select; suites, rooms; tiled bathrooms; elevator; separate tables in dining room; excellent cuisine and service; references exchanged. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 167.—Handsomely furnished alcove and square room, with board; private house; American family; reference.

Lexington Av., 684—Beautiful, large, well furnished room; well heated and neatly kept; excellent table; reference.

Manhattan Av., 346. — Large, well-furnished room; near Morningside and "L"; excellent board; references; table board.

Private family wishes to rent to one or two gentlemen desiring comfort of well appointed home, a very large, cheerful, second floor front room; private house near elevated station; references essential. O., Box 153 Times.

Pleasant room, suitable party of three; excellent table; near 5th Av. Address "West Twenties," Times Office.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes first-class board in a refined German family; terms not to exceed $50 per month; best references required. Address Box 1,111 Times, Harlem.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

17th St., 55 West.—Be pleased to hear from reliable trained nurses desiring register or secure rooms. Telephone.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; running water; large closets in every room; steam heat.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms to let; reference.

20th St., 329 West.—Pleasant, sunny front room; southern exposure; gentlemen only; breakfast if desired.

20th St., 312 West.—Large single room; hot and cold water; gentlemen only; private house.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant large room, suitable for two; permanent or transient Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

22d St., 401 West.—Light room; newly furnished; good clothes closet; one flight. Kelsey.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; references; breakfast if desired.

49th St., 349 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences.

56th St., 353 West.—Pleasant sunny large and small rooms in private house; terms reasonable.

64th St., 119 West.—Large, handsomely, newly furnished room, with bath; refined private house; no students; references.

78th St., 216 West.—Elegant large square front room; private bath if desired; gentlemen; references.

82d St., 56 West.—Daintily furnished, very comfortable rooms, singly or en suite; well appointed, private house; references exchanged.

89th St., 101 West.—Well-furnished room, in first-class apartment; all conveniences; breakfast optional; gentlemen. Vankleeck.

89th St., 149 East.—Comfortable furnished rooms, all conveniences; private house; gentlemen only.

93d St., 133 West.—Near L station; nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen in strictly private family; gas, bath, hot and cold running water; references.

105th St., 58 West.—Light, daintily furnished room; all improvements; to gentleman seeking a congenial home in private family; one block from elevated; $3. Handy.

116th St., 218 West.—Attractive front and alcove; steam heated; three windows; new furniture; scrupulously clean; ample closet, convenient bath; genial, refined American family. Unseld.

123d St., 522 West.—Just newly furnished, few pretty rooms, $2.50 up; board $4.50. Benedict.

127th St., 276 West.—Cheerful, homelike, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house.

Back parlor, furnished to suit tenant; breakfast optional; private family; Manhattan Av. and 119th St. R 1,154, Times, Harlem.

Lenox Av., 332.—Two elegantly furnished rooms to let in fine location, for two gentlemen or couple; references wanted.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St. —FURNISHED ROOMS SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.

ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N, 277 Broadway, Room 408.

Have a rare chance to purchase property that we now occupy and want about $25,000 to do this and to develop hardware business, established in 1852, having a first-class trade; no better plant or field for this line in New York State; fast growing city; population, 25,000; was 12,000 10 years ago; a safe and paying investment. For particulars see Ferguson & Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Advertisers! No matter where you are and in what part of the world you wish to advertise in newspapers or magazines, we place your advertisements, large and small, at publishers' rates. Kahrs' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St. Telephone, 4508—18th.

$5,000 to $10,000.—College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with capital to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure a live, profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, P 112 Times.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.

A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 146 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 225 Broadway, New York.

I have for sale or lease recent patent on a new form of hook and eye; absolutely a new and effective article. W. A. Mickey, 132 Clark St., Chicago.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 32 Duane St.

Capital wanted, with services; come, investigate the business and let us talk it over; you will be satisfied; no triflers. 14 West 125th St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rated, easiest terms; see them.

$5,000 buys control of stock company; $10,000 can be easily made. Fred, H. Nichols, Lynn, Mass.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 57 Nassau and 120 Fulton St., Room 906.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Second floor in house with table board; private bath desired; family two adults, three small children, and maid; location on west side, between 68th and 86th Sts.; references exchanged. Address C. W. Erskine, Box 158, Morristown, N. J.

Instruction.

25c per line. $4.50 per line for 20 times.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,

18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.

Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships. Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**

MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 56 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

**WOOD'S SCH

All Cash Purchases
Except Bicycles and Sewing Machines delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sale of Handkerchiefs.
A special lot of all linen hemstitched, all linen initials, hand embroidered; also lace and embroidered handkerchiefs, worth 15c.
8c each.

O'Neill's

Sale of Lace Scarfs.
Black silk Spanish guipure lace Scarfs, 2⅛ yards long and 11½ inches wide, worth 1.25,
Special To-day 48c. each.

Visit Our Restaurant.
You'll find it a pleasant place in which to take luncheon. Excellent bill of fare. Unexcelled service and moderate prices.

Special Monday Offering of Ready-to-Wear Hats!

We will offer to-day at special sale in our Hat Dept., on main floor, another choice assortment of Trimmed Hats in styles to suit all occasions. They are of the best quality French Felt, and are handsomely trimmed with the finest of materials. The same attractive prices as those quoted last week will prevail to-day,
2.98, 3.98, 4.98 each.

An Extensive Assortment of Children's Trimmed Hats
for dress and ordinary wear, at prices ranging from 2.98 to 15.00 each. The following are "special":

French Felt Hats for children, trimmed with silk Alsatian bow..... 2.98
Fine French Felts, trimmed with silk Alsatian bows and velvet bands..... 3.98
Fine French Beaver Hats, trimmed with silk velvet bands and bows of Liberty satin of elegant quality, each..... 5.98

Untrimmed Hat Dept.

An endless variety of Untrimmed Hats for ladies, misses and children, including all the popular shapes and colors, as well as a number of designs exclusively on sale here. Our prices, quality considered, are the lowest in town.

Special Bargains for To-day's Selling!

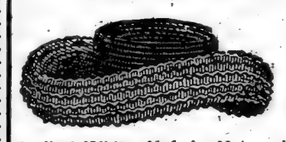

Ladies' silk and chenille hats, like cut, and many other designs, regular value 4.00,
Special To-day 2.75 each.

Ladies' White Mohair Hats with deep black binding, very stylish, and worth 2.00, each..... 1.25

A matchless stock of Birds, Wings, Breasts, Ostrich Goods, Flowers, Foliage and Ornaments, etc., at Lowest Prices.

The Greatest Dress Goods Event of the Season!

We start a sale of black and colored Dress Goods to-day at prices, quality considered, that have never before been equalled. The popularity and sterling qualities of the goods offered make this an offering to be remembered.

20,000 Yards!

Comprising 29 different lines of fabrics, imported from the best French and English manufacturers who have a well-established reputation for weaving, dyeing and finishing, the finest goods came to us at a figure that enables us to sell them, beginning to-day, at

These Phenomenal Prices!

40 and 41-inch black all wool English Panne Soleils, 1.00 quality,
42-inch all-wool French Vigoureux satin finish Prunella, in gray, blues, tans, browns and greens, 1.00 quality,
43-inch all-wool French Foule, specially desirable for shirtwaists and house gowns, eight choice shades and black 1.00 quality,
42-inch all-wool French Poplin, in black only, 85c quality,
44-inch black English Figured Granite Mohairs, 1.00 quality,
42-inch all-wool black French Venetian Cloth, 1.00 quality,
45-inch black all-wool Granite Cloths, in three popular weaves, 75c quality,
50c Yard.

48-inch all-wool French Vigoureux Covert Cloth, satin finish, grays, browns and blues, 1.15 to 1.25 qualities,
41 and 42-inch all-wool Black English Soleils in several weaves, very high lustre fabrics, regular 1.25 quality,
44-inch all-wool French Poplins, black and colors, 1.25 quality,
65c Yard.

49-inch all-wool French Venetian Cloths, satin finish, in Royal and navy blues, tans, castors, olive and myrtle greens, light and medium grays, cardinal, wine, plum, heliotrope and black, 1.25 to 1.50 qualities,
42-inch all-wool black English Soleils, in still finer qualities than the above. Regular retail price, 1.35 to 1.50 yard,
75c Yard.

☞ *Such values as these should crowd the big Dress Goods Sections to-day. Early buyers will secure best choice.*

Silks!

To-day, Monday,
Special Sale of
All Silk Liberty Satins
in a large variety of colors, including white and black,
☞ *Value 85c. yard.*
55c. yard.

Special Sale of
Women's Hosiery
Extra heavy, fast black lisle thread Hose, made to sell at 40c. pair, on sale to-day at
25c. pair.

To-day, Monday,
Special Sale of
Lamp Globes
A special lot of 10-inch colored Lamp Globes in pink, yellow, blue and white, with handsome gold decoration,
☞ *Regular price 5.00,*
Special To-day 3.50 each.

Also 100 12-inch Lamp Globes with Dresden decoration,
☞ *Regular price 6.50.*
Special To-day 3.98 each.

Also special values in Lamps and Framed Pictures.

Horse Show Millinery and Costumes

SPECIAL attention is directed this week to our display of Fine Millinery and Costumes in designs appropriate for wear at the coming Horse Show.

In the Great Millinery Showroom
will be seen a magnificent variety of new and original designs in Lace Hats, as well as scores of handsome novelties showing the latest effects in Furs and Flowers; also a large collection of exquisite styles in black and white. It is one of the most brilliant displays we have ever made, and one that every woman should see. Our collection of

Imported Wraps and Costumes
represents all the leading Paris dressmakers and includes nearly everything that is fashionable for evening or general street wear, as well as many exclusive novelties. In addition we are showing a superb line from the foremost makers of this country, the whole making an exhibit that we believe cannot be equalled in the city of New York.

Special Values To-day in Suits, Coats and Raglans.

Suits like cut of extra quality cheviot serge, Eton jacket, velvet vest effect, collar and cuffs neatly trimmed in combination velvet and braid; skirt is the flounce effect trimmed with velvet and braid to match jacket; entire suit lined with taffeta,
25.00 Each.

Special Bargains in Waists.
Women's Flannel Waists in fancy plaids and solid colors, good quality, 98c Each.
Mohair Waists, strictly men tailored,
1.98 Each.

Women's Coats like cut, 27 inches long, made from pressed cheviot; velvet collar and cuffs, finished with rows of stitching and lined with satin of heavy quality,
15.00 Each.

Women's Raglans, like cut, made from choice kerseys, fitted back, full front, inlaid velvet collar, strictly men tailored; lined to the waist with satin; also satin sleeve lining,
25.00 Each.

A complete line of the New Waists in Silks and Flannels, at Very Attractive Prices.

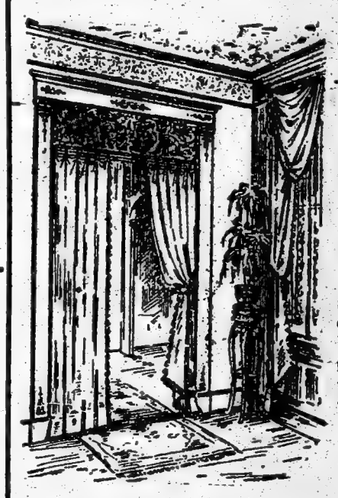

An Extraordinary Offering of Upholstery Goods!

CONSISTING OF

Portieres, Couch Covers, Table Covers and Piece Goods.

We have just closed out the entire stock of office samples in the Boston and New York offices of the famous Martred Mills of Philadelphia and will offer it at a special sale to-day, together with the entire office line of the New York Tapestry mill of Philadelphia, a firm famous for the production of silk fabrics. We secured these goods at 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. below the regular wholesale cost, and will give our patrons the benefit by placing them on sale this morning at

One-half the Regular Prices!

Simile Lambelles
Choice colorings and designs
☞ Regular price 1.50 yard,
Special To-day, 65c Yard.

Silk Lambelles
Exquisite designs in delicate colorings.
☞ Regular price 2.00 yard,
Special To-day, 90c Yard.

Severn Damasks
☞ Regular price 2.75 yard,
Special To-day, 1.35 Yard.

Organzine Damasks
☞ Regular price 5.00 yard,
2.35 Yard.

Tapestry Portieres.

A large assortment fringed top and bottom, also with rope edges, almost any color you can ask for at these remarkable prices:

Regular 2.25 quality..... 1.40 Pr.
Regular 2.75 quality..... 1.75 Pr.
Regular 3.00 quality..... 1.90 Pr.
Regular 3.50 quality..... 2.25 Pr.
Regular 3.75 quality..... 2.50 Pr.
Regular 5.00 quality..... 3.35 Pr.
Regular 6.98 quality..... 4.50 Pr.
Regular 7.50 quality..... 5.00 Pr.
Regular 7.75 quality..... 5.25 Pr.
Regular 10.00 quality..... 7.50 Pr.

These are without question the greatest Portiere Bargains ever offered in New York City.

Couch Covers.

Oriental designs, 50 and 60-inch all fringed and specially desirable, at these extraordinary prices:

Regular 2.75 quality..... 1.75 each
Regular 3.25 quality..... 2.25 each
Regular 3.75 quality..... 2.50 each
Regular 4.25 quality..... 2.75 each
Regular 5.00 quality..... 3.25 each

Remarkable Bargains in

Table Covers.

Covers, 1½ x 1½ yards, regularly sold elsewhere at 2.25..... 1.50 each
2 x 2 yards, worth 3.50..... 2.25 each
2½ x 2 yards, worth 3.98..... 2.98 each
3 x 2 yards, worth 5.00..... 3.98 each

☞ As the quantities in each lot are not large, we advise you to be on hand early. First come first served.

Great Reduction Sale of Furniture To-day!

If you have been watching for a bargain in Furniture this is your opportunity, for we will offer, beginning this morning, the greatest values ever given by any retail house. There are slight imperfections in some of the pieces but the prices we set upon these make them unusually cheap, and they will go like wild fire. Better be here early.

Parlor Suits!

Those formerly 98.00, now..... 45.00
Those formerly 105.00, now..... 50.00
Those formerly 120.00, now..... 65.00
Those formerly 127.00, now..... 65.00

Gold Chairs.

Regular 5.25 Grade..... 3.50
Regular 8.98 Grade..... 6.00
Regular 15.00 Grade..... 10.00
Regular 18.00 Grade..... 12.75

Mahogany and Vernis Martin Cabinets.

Those formerly 49.00, now..... 25.00
Those formerly 52.50, now..... 37.00
Those formerly 98.00, now..... 65.00

Combination Book Cases and Desks.

Those formerly 25.00, now..... 15.00
Those formerly 28.50, now..... 20.00
Those formerly 20.00, now..... 20.00
Those formerly 35.00, now..... 20.00
Scores of other values equally attractive.

Antique Oak Hall Racks.

Very handsome, well made and handsomely finished.
Regular 21.50 grade..... 12.50
Regular 23.75 grade..... 15.00
Regular 24.75 grade..... 15.00
Regular 27.50 grade..... 15.00

Mahogany Chiffoniers

Very choice; handsomely polished; many different styles.
Regular 32.25 quality..... 25.00
Regular 37.50 quality..... 25.00
Regular 52.50 quality..... 35.00
Regular 53.50 quality..... 35.00

Thanksgiving Day Wants!

The great national holiday is approaching. It will be here before you know it. Don't wait until the last minute to supply your wants for the table, but buy them now—to-day. We offer you an excellent opportunity to do so at a considerable saving.

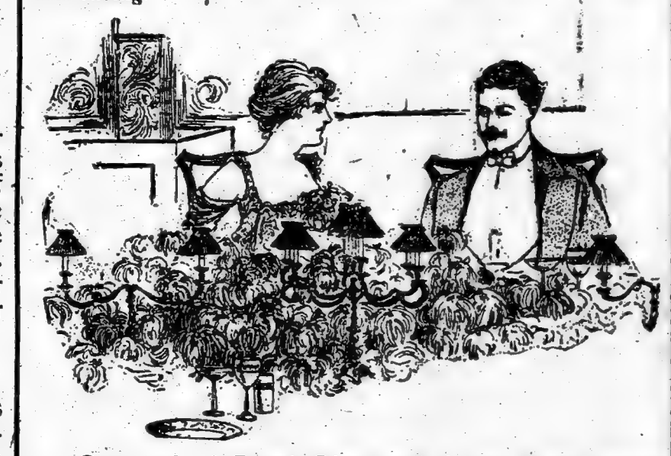

Our stock of French Dinnerware is one of the largest and finest in New York and includes the very latest shapes and decorations. The prices are exceedingly moderate, ranging from 25.00 to 125.00 per service. Ask to see the collection the next time you're in the store.

Special Dinnerware Bargains To-day!

American Porcelain Decorated Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; several fine decorations to choose from, all gold traced 9.98 set
American China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, handsomely decorated; cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than 20.00 set; on sale to-day at..... 14.98 set
Game Sets, handsomely decorated..... 7.98 to 25.00
Fish Sets in a score of handsome decorations..... 4.48 to 25.00

An Elegant Assortment of Pudding Sets and Celerys at Unusually Low Prices.

Special Values in Cut Glass.

A choice assortment of American cuttings ready for to-day's selling at these special prices:
Bowls, 8-inch..... 3.98
Fruit Bowls..... 18.00
Mayonaisse Dressing Bowl and Plate..... 8.25
Sugar and Cream Sets..... 5.98
Celery Trays..... 4.50
Nappies, with handles..... 1.98
Vinegar and Oil Cruets..... 98c
Decanters..... 3.75
Spoon Trays..... 2.25
Water Bottles..... 1.98
Tumblers to match, doz..... 2.65
Catsup Cruets..... 5.50
Horse Radish Jars..... 3.25
Claret Jugs..... 8.00
Salts and Peppers, with Sterling tops..... 48

Carving Sets, Coffee Pots, Pudding Dishes, etc.

Stag Handle Carving Sets of two pieces..... 98c
Three pieces..... 1.35
Pudding Dishes, nickel plated, 1.10 and 1.48
Knives and Forks, with coco bola handles, 6 knives and 6 forks, set... 35c
Coffee Pots, handsomely nickel plated on copper..... 1.77
Nickel plated Tea Pots..... 1.65
Nickel plated Trays, 16-inch..... 68c
Crumb Scrapers and Trays, nickel plated..... 35c
Cork Pulls..... 10c to 75c each

Scores of other values in Thanksgiving Day Necessities at prices equally attractive.

Bargains in Pressed Glassware.

Bowls, 8-inch..... 10c
Celery Trays..... 15c
Olive Dishes, handles..... 10c
Celery Dips, doz..... 48c
Half gal. Pitchers..... 48c
Vinegar Cruets..... 18c
Glass Sets, 4 pieces..... 48c
Tumblers, each..... 2½c
Pickle Jars..... 18c

Kitchen Helps of All Sorts for Thanksgiving Day

Double Turkey Roasters,
12x8 — 75c; 14x10 — 1.05; 16x11 — 1.20; 19x12 — 1.35
Mince Meat and Fruit Choppers, 98c, 1.25 and 1.98
Egg Beaters..... 8c
Plum Pudding Moulds..... 41c
Soup Strainers..... 21c
Lemon Graters..... 5c
Lemon Squeezers..... 10c to 69c
Pie Plates..... 5c
Cake Cutters, assorted shapes..... 4c
Measuring Cups..... 5c
Jelly Moulds..... 10c
Ice Cream Bricks, fancy..... 98c
Apple Covers..... 9c
Lemonade Shakers..... 10c
Chopping Bowls, wood..... 19c
Can Openers..... 10c
Rolling Pins..... 10c
Wood Mixing Spoons..... 10c
Potato Mashers..... 10c
Potato Cutters..... 12c
Butter Prints..... 11c
Butter Pats, pair..... 9c
Baking Sheets, asbestos, book..... 10c
Measuring Spoons, set..... 10c
Potato Scoops..... 15c and 20c
Coffee Mills..... 60c
Ice Picks..... 10c
Larding Needles, each..... 6c

Thanksgiving Groceries!

Buy your Thanksgiving Groceries here, where you will be sure to obtain them fresh and also lower in price, quality considered, than you would have to pay anywhere else. Note the prices we quote below:

Teas.

Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast and Mixed Tea, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60c. lb..... 35c
Three pounds for..... 1.00
Choice India Ceylon, lb., 40; 3 lbs.. 1.15

Coffees.

Best Java and Mocha Coffee, lb.... 25c
Jamoka Blend Coffee, lb..... 20c

Hams and Bacon.

Choice Sugar Cured Hams, lb..... 14c
Choice Boneless Bacon, lb..... 14c

Vegetables.

Fancy Maine Corn, can, 10c; doz. 1.15 case..... 2.25
Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, can, 11c; doz., 1.25; case..... 2.40
Early June Peas, can, 11c; doz., 1.25; case..... 2.40

Mince Meat and Pie Crust.

Condensed Mince Meat, pkge., 9c; dozen..... 1.04
Mince Meat, finest qual., 5 lb. pail.. 75c
Mince Meat, finest qual., 3 lb. jars. 45c
Pie Crust..... 10c

Olives.

Queen Olives, fine quality, gallon crock..... 1.80
Baby Olives (Manzanilla), bottle.... 9c
Baby Olives, stuffed with peppers, bottle..... 10c, 20c and 30c

Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, etc.

Brazils..... 15c
Filberts and Pecans, lb..... 15c
New Mixed Nuts, lb..... 17c
Paper Shell Almonds, lb..... 25c
English Walnuts, lb..... 16c
Malaga Raisins, 5½ lb. clusters... 1.35
Table Raisins, 1 and 2 lb. cartons, per ¼ lb. boxes, 15c; lb..... 25c
Selected Turkish Figs, 2 lb. box... 30c
Dates, stuffed with nuts, lb..... 33c

Plum Pudding—Key attachment.

R. & R., 1 lb., 23c; 2 lb., 41c; 3 lbs., 62c; 4 lbs..... 78c
Plum Pudding Sauce..... 15c
Crystallized Canton Ginger, 1 lb. boxes, 35c; ½ lb. boxes..... 19c

H. O'NEILL & CO., SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer, southerly to northwesterly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,177. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / ELSEWHERE. TWO CENTS.

GERMANS STILL DISCUSS CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

A Few Journals Deprecate the Anti-British Outbreak.

VEILED ATTACK ON THE KAISER

Cologne Paper Hints that His "Anglomania" Makes Him Unpopular—Salisbury's Speech Commented On.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the Cologne Gazette and the National Zeitung point out that German indignation at the references made by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at Edinburgh to the War of 1870 is groundless, since Mr. Chamberlain approved the methods of the Germans by announcing that the British would resort to more severe measures if necessary.

The correspondent adds that in any case it ill becomes the German Chauvinists, who have heaped every kind of malignant insult and slander on the British Army, to endeavor to rouse the Furor Teutonicus against Mr. Chamberlain.

The Neueste Nachrichten, the dispatch adds, deprecates the present attempts to sow hatred between the Germans and the British. The latter, the paper says, have been justly offended by the insulting German attacks on King Edward. While sympathizing with the indignation at the British policy in South Africa, this journal thinks it unwise to drive Great Britain to side with the Dual Alliance.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Referring to the meetings held throughout Germany to denounce the reflections recently cast by Mr. Chamberlain upon the conduct of the German troops in the war with France, the Cologne Volks Zeitung excuses the demonstrations by pointing out that no German Government organ has printed a semi-official repudiation of Mr. Chamberlain's sentiment, and that, in the absence of such repudiation, public opinion must find expression in other ways.

"The movement shows," says the paper, "that the German people cannot understand how British insolence can be put up with, and how anybody can demonstratively show Anglomania."

This is regarded as a thrust at Emperor William.

The German papers, in discussing the speech of Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall banquet in London on Saturday night, express disappointment that the speech contains no word of conciliation for the Boers and no indication of peace. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The time, we believe, is near when the public opinion of Great Britain will find the courage openly to demand a change of policy in order to avoid a further weakening of Great Britain's position in the world."

The speech by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, which has raised such a storm of protest in Germany, was delivered on Oct. 25 in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the East and North of Scotland Liberal-Unionist Association and the Scottish Conservative Association.

In the course of the speech, in which a great variety of questions was discussed, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the complaints that the British Government has not pressed forward the war with sufficient vigor, and said:

"Well, I do not think I have ever been afraid of admitting an error that has been committed. But before I can deal with this charge, let me know against whom is it directed? Is it directed against the Government, the civilian administration, or is it directed against our military advisers? If it is directed against the Government in its civilian capacity, then all I can say is that I hope that no Government will ever be found in this country that will ever take the details of military operations out of the hands of the military authorities. We are responsible for their selection; we are responsible so long as we continue to employ them, and if it were charged against us that we had ignored their advice, that we had failed to give them the assistance and the compensation which they desired, I should say it was a serious charge.

"But it is a charge which could not be truly made. It is the fact that we have given everything that has been asked for in the way of troops, of supplies, of reinforcements. But there is one charge which does undoubtedly affect the Government. It is that we have been too lenient toward our opponents. It is that we have not dealt with the rebels or with the guerrilla bands with sufficient severity. That is our responsibility; that is the policy of the Government which is questioned.

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, there is no subject which has given us greater anxiety, more serious consideration. I think that the time has come—is coming—when measures of greater severity may be necessary, and if that time comes we can find precedents for anything that we may do in the action of those nations who now criticise our 'barbarity' and 'cruelty,' but whose example in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Almeria, in Tonquin, in Bosnia, in the Franco-German war, whose example we have never even approached.

"But it seems to me that the governing considerations ought to be whether such measures, whatever they may be, will really conduce to a quicken the progress of the war; otherwise I do not suppose that even the most extreme man would suggest that we should take them, and, for myself, and I believe for the Government, I am justified in saying that we would rather be blamed for being too slow than for being too fast, and when I read some of the demands which are made upon us for wholesale confiscation, for wholesale execution, I confess I have not, up to the present time, been able to convince myself that those measures would conduce either to a speedy termination of the war or to a satisfactory peace at the end of it. All I can say is that what we find to be necessary in what we believe to be the claims of the higher humanity, everything that could reasonably be expected to induce those who are now in arms against us to lay down their arms, will be put in force by the Government so long as they have your confidence and support."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 83½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 45½c; cotton, middling, .07¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 23½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

THE IRISH BOYCOTT SYSTEM.

Persons Who Spoke to a Car Driver Who Worked for the Police Apologize to the United League.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says that at a meeting of the committee of the Ballymote (County Sligo) branch of the United Irish League, letters of apology from persons who had been seen speaking to a car driver who drove for the police and worked for unpopular persons were read.

Two other persons apologized verbally for similar offenses, and promised not to offend again.

TRIAL OF POLISH STUDENTS.

Court at Posen Finds that a Treasonable League Existed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that the trial of Polish students has just ended at Posen.

The Court found that a league of Polish students was in existence, with the ultimate object of re-establishing the Kingdom of Poland. Its operations were therefore treasonable. The Court based its conclusion on the fact that the so-called "Polish National Treasure" existed in Switzerland, and that contributions for this fund were collected from the students.

THE NEW INDIAN PROVINCE.

Inaugurated on King Edward's Birthday—Native Chiefs Reassured.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to The Times from Allahabad says that, at the inauguration of the new Northwest Province on King Edward's birthday, Chief Commissioner Deane assured the native chiefs that the same canons of justice that prevailed elsewhere in the British Empire would be applied to their province. The new administration, he added, would bring them nearer to the central Government.

The Commissioner's speech, says the dispatch, will have a good effect in reassuring the native chiefs of the borderland, who feared sweeping changes.

SIR FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON DEAD.

Was Chief Police Magistrate for London—Born in 1823.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sir Franklin Lushington, Chief Police Magistrate for London, died yesterday.

The Times says of Sir Franklin that he was something more than the holder of this position. In recent years he and the Dean of Westminster were almost the only survivors among the pupils of Thomas Arnold at Rugby.

In his earlier years, when he was in the diplomatic service, Sir Franklin was appointed by Bulwer Lytton, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, to duty under the famous Sir George Bowen in the Ionian Islands. This was at the time when Mr. Gladstone went out as High Commissioner. In his later years Sir Franklin was famous among Magistrates for his dignity, severity, and exact justice.

For thirty-two years Sir Franklin Lushington had sat as one of the Magistrates of London, and many of the most famous criminal cases in the course of that period came before him. He was born in 1823, his father, E. H. Lushington, having been Puisne Judge of Ceylon and for many years Master of the Crown Office. Sir Franklin was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was graduated with high honors at the University. Afterward he became a Fellow of his college, and in 1853 a barrister of the Inner Temple.

In 1869 Sir Franklin was appointed Metropolitan Police Magistrate at the Thames Court. He held this post for eleven years, at the end of which time he was appointed Magistrate at Bow Street, one of the most important police courts of London. In 1899 he became Chief Police Magistrate for London, and in the same year he was knighted.

Sir Franklin married, in 1862, Miss Kate Morgan, daughter of the Rev. J. Morgan.

THE GERMAN NAVAL TRIALS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The North German Gazette, says a dispatch from Berlin to The Times, denies that the recent naval court-martial proceedings were secret, as reported. It was found necessary to hold both inquiries—that growing out of the sinking of the Wacht and that into the insubordination on the Gazelle—on shipboard. In the first case some evidence bearing on tactical regulations was of course kept secret. In the second case the lay members of the court needed to see with their own eyes the mechanism of the guns taken apart. This denial is regarded as semi-official, and indicates that the German Government is sensitive in regard to the recent criticisms alleging highhandedness and unfairness in military matters.

BOERS CLAIM A SUCCESS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Dr. Leyds's friends, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, assert that a British laager containing remounts for the cavalry now on the way from England was captured by the Boers "near Cape Town." The circumstance that this success of the burghers is not known in London, according to these informants, is due to the fact that it is not the custom of the British to mention the loss of war material unattended by loss of life.

DR. LEYDS'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Berlin National Zeitung, quoted in a dispatch to The Times, says Dr. Leyds (who is now in Berlin) and the Pan-German politicians will have no more success now than when they attempted Krugerite demonstrations in Berlin.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—It is authoritatively asserted that Dr. Leyds, European agent of the Transvaal, has had no conference with officials since his arrival in Berlin.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it. —Adv.

JUSTICE JEROME MAY HEAR DEVERY'S CASE

Permanent Writ of Prohibition Denied by Justice O'Gorman.

Examining the Charge of Prejudice, the Court Says Justice Jerome Has Jurisdiction—Review of Devery's Trial of O'Neill.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application made by counsel for Deputy Police Commissioner Devery for a permanent writ of prohibition restraining Justice Jerome from hearing the charges of neglect of duty and oppression preferred against him by the District Attorney upon the complaint of Policeman Edward O'Neill.

O'Neill was charged with abusing a prisoner whom he arrested for violation of the Sunday law. Deputy Commissioner Devery fined the policeman thirty days' pay, and after an altercation regarding alleged "shake downs" for transfers, the policeman was dismissed from the trial room with the words: "Get out of here; you are a loafer." O'Neill charged that the fine was an act of oppression in view of the fact that he was not allowed to call any witnesses in his own behalf.

The charge against Mr. Devery, which was one of misdemeanor, was first brought up for examination before Justice Jerome. The Deputy Commissioner's counsel then obtained from Justice O'Gorman a temporary prohibition restraining Justice Jerome from sitting as a judicial officer in the case on the ground that he was prejudiced, and it was sought to make the writ permanent.

The court said in regard to the charge made in the application for the permanent writ that Justice Jerome was prejudiced and inspired by partisan motives:

"The latter contention cannot prevail because the rule must be deemed well settled that in the absence of express statutory provisions, bias, or prejudice, or unworthy motives on the part of a Judge, unconnected with an interest in the controversy, will not be cause for disqualification. While it might be indecorous and offensive to judicial propriety for a judicial officer to act where there were such impediments to impartial action, yet our statutes make no provision for disqualifying a Judge for those reasons.

"The claim that the acts in question were done in the performance of a judicial duty seems well founded. It is a fundamental principle of our jurisprudence that no Judge can be held liable in damages for a judicial act in a case of which he has jurisdiction, and this, too, without regard to the motives with which such acts are performed. The exemption of the judiciary was established for the benefit of the public in order that Judges might be fearless and independent in the discharge of their duties. Experience has taught that the independence of Judges would be very much impaired if they were to be exposed to suits and litigation by every disappointed suitor.

"The rule applies not only to actual Judges, but to all other public officials while acting in a judicial capacity within their jurisdiction. The exercise of judicial functions is not confined to Judges. The act of every public official is either ministerial or judicial, a purely ministerial duty is one to which nothing is left to discretion. When the officer is clothed with discretionary powers and is required to act upon his own judgment, the act is a judicial one.

"It is a rule of universal acceptance that persons exercising judicial functions by whatever name they may be called, enjoy the protection of the judicial privilege.

"In the case ex rel. Karshan vs. Police Commissioners, 145 N. Y., 43, in reviewing the action of the Police Board on the trial of a delinquent, the court said: 'The relator was not subject to removal, except for some legal cause, to be ascertained and adjudged as a matter of fact. This contemplates a judicial investigation. The proceeding was judicial in character.'

"That such acts of a Police Commissioner or his deputy are judicial is recognized in the countless certiorari proceedings which have been brought from time to time to review the determination of the police officials in passing upon such charges. If the acts were not judicial the writ could not be invoked, since the rule is well-established that the writ of certiorari will not lie except to review the judicial action of inferior courts, or of public officers or bodies exercising judicial functions. Indeed, such a writ will never issue to review a ministerial act notwithstanding the insistence of respondents' counsel to the contrary.

"The verified complaint of the accused policeman before the Magistrate distinctly affirmed the judicial character of the relator's acts. Under the statute the Commissioner or his deputy while conducting trials of members of the police force possesses many of the powers of a court of record. It must be quite clear, therefore, that at the time of the commission of the act complained of the relator was discharging a judicial function, and is entitled to the benefit of the judicial exemption. But this exemption is confined to civil liability, and does not embrace protection from criminal prosecution when sufficient cause exists to subject the official to the imputation of criminal conduct.

"Offenses against the criminal law committed by public officials, even while acting in a judicial or a semi-judicial capacity, may be redressed by indictment as well as by impeachment or such other methods of removal as the law may prescribe.

"The Constitution of the State of New York now provides that an officer impeached shall also be liable to indictment and punishment according to law. The circumstance that the fine of thirty days' pay, although announced, was not carried into effect, and that O'Neill, the policeman, was, in fact, not fined any sum whatever, but received his entire month's pay, cannot be considered on this application. This fact may, on the hearing before the Magistrate, dispose of the charges of alleged oppression, which seem to be the chief offense relied upon.

"The complaint charges the relator also with willful neglect of public duty in his alleged refusal to permit the accused policeman to call his witnesses on the trial. Whether the witnesses were competent, or the evidence offered material, or whether th admissions of the accused policeman justified the rejection of further testimony in his own behalf, were questions, if in fact, such proof was offered and rejected, addressed to the judicial judgment and discretion of the relator [Devery] and for his decision thereon, in the absence of a corrupt and unlawful purpose, he cannot be held answerable in a criminal prosecution.

"The complaint contains one other alleged violation of the law. It is charged that the infliction of a reprimand by the relator [Devery] on the accused policeman for arresting a man on the charge of Sabbath breaking was tantamount to an instruction not to enforce the Sunday law, and that the relator was thereby guilty of neglect of official duty.

"But these matters need not be passed upon at this time, and I refrain from further notice of the accusations. Whether well-founded or not, the Magistrate, [Justice Jerome,] in my opinion, has jurisdiction to entertain the complaint, and the application of the relator [Devery] is therefore denied."

WILLIAMS COLLEGE PRESIDENCY

Place May Be Offered to Dr. Edward H. Griffin of Johns Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—It is believed here that Dr. Edward Herrick Griffin, Professor of the History of Philosophy and Dean of the Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University, will be the next President of Williams College, to succeed Dr. Franklin Carter. At the recent meeting of the Trustees Dr. Griffin received five votes out of a total of 15 cast.

Dr. Griffin says two months ago he was informed that his name had been proposed for the Presidency, but he declined the honor. Now, however, his name will remain, and, although he will accept the Presidency if sufficient inducement is offered, he says he is reluctant to leave Johns Hopkins.

Dr. Griffin was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1843. He took his Bachelor's degree at Williams in 1862. He studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, from which he was graduated in 1867. From 1872 to 1881 he was Professor of Latin at Williams College, and in 1881 became Professor of Rhetoric. He was made Mark Hopkins Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in 1886, which he held until 1889, when he was made Dean of Johns Hopkins College Faculty.

TURKS FEEL HUMILIATED.

Not Insensible to the French Demonstration—Franco-Turkish Diplomatic Relations Resumed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Mussulman population in Turkey, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, feel acutely humiliations like the recent French demonstration.

A high official has presented a report to the Sultan showing that persistence in the present vicious Governmental system must create formidable internal difficulties.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—The French flag waves to-day above the French Embassy for the first time since Aug. 20.

M. Bapst, Councilor of the Embassy, has called, as French Chargé d'Affairs, upon the Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, thus formally renewing the diplomatic relations between France and Turkey.

The destination of Admiral Caillard's squadron, which left the Island of Mitylene this morning, is the Island of Syra. The battleships Charlemagne and Gaulois and the armored cruiser Admiral Pothuau, however, will go first to Phocaea (about thirty miles northwest of Smyrna) to coal, afterward rejoining the squadron.

MISS STONE HOPEFUL.

Another Letter Received from Her—Bulgaria Still Interfering in the Negotiations.

SOFIA, Nov. 11.—From another letter that has been received from Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary, it appears that she is enduring the trials of her hard experience with fortitude, forgetting herself in her anxiety for her companion, Mme. Tsilka.

Miss Stone does not dare to complain of the treatment to which she and Mme Tsilka are subjected, but she finds the confinement irksome and the weather extremely trying. The tone of the latest letter received from her is hopeful. The brigands, by dating the letters at places in Macedonia and delaying their delivery, seek to create the appearance of being far distant.

The Bulgarian Government continues to interfere in the negotiations, with the object of forcing a transference of them across the frontier.

FLEEING DESERTER FROM GOVERNORS ISLAND CAUGHT.

"Slim Joe" Kinsler, Dressed in Lieutenant's Clothes, Recognized as He Was About to Step On to the Ferryboat.

Just as the Governors Island ferryboat General Hancock at noon yesterday was about to start on a return trip to the New York side a well-dressed young man, to all appearance a visitor on the island, rushed down to the landing and started to go aboard the boat. The stranger looked familiar to Sergt. Conine, who was doing guard duty on the boat, and he took a second look at him. The Sergeant had been on guard at Castle Williams Sunday, and he thought that he had seen the young man on that day. He was dressed in prison garb at that time, however, and about his identity the Sergeant wanted to be certain before he said anything to him. Satisfying himself finally Conine approached him and asked him if he had been discharged from Castle Williams.

"I certainly have and I'm going right straight home," replied the former prisoner, as he held out his hand to bid the Sergeant good-bye.

"Let's see your discharge papers," said the Sergeant.

The man fumbled in his pocket, but was unable to find any papers of the right kind, whereupon the Sergeant called a guard and told him that an investigation would be in order before the prisoner, who said he was a free man, was allowed to leave the island.

Sergt. Way, the Supervisor of the prison, was called to the guardhouse and identified the man as Joseph Kinsler, a paroled man whose term of imprisonment was soon to expire. Kinsler is one of the best-looking prisoners in Castle Williams. He was well behaved, too, a fact that had resulted in his being allowed the liberty of the island, being required only to do various kinds of yard and house work for the officers of the post.

Kinsley, who is known as "Slim Joe," was assigned yesterday to duty at the residence of Lieut. Kitts, on Brick Row. Lieut. Kitts has been on the island only a few days, and when he looked at his smart man servant he straightway came to the conclusion that there was nothing to fear from him. About 11 o'clock the Lieutenant went out for a little tour of the island and told "Slim Joe" to make a fire in his room.

Once alone in Lieut. Kitts's room Kinsler forgot all about the fire and busied himself inspecting the Lieutenant's well-selected wardrobe. Finally he decided that a brand new pepper-and-salt sack suit must have been originally intended for him, and he forthwith tried on the trousers. He looked in the mirror and exclaimed "Very good." Next he put on a gay colored negligee shirt and once more admired his appearance as reflected in the mirror. Then a collar so high that it hid his "Adam's apple" encircled his neck, and around it he quickly tied a nice new four-in-hand. It didn't take long then to put on the vest and coat, a pair of patent-leather shoes, and new hat, and the prisoner was ready to bid farewell to Castle Williams.

Just before he left the house, forever as he thought, "Slim Joe" discovered $75 in cash and then his cup of happiness was full to overflowing. He took the money, it is alleged.

He went down stairs and peered through the windows and doors to be sure that the Lieutenant was not yet returning, and then cautiously opened the front door and boldly started for the ferry landing at the other end of the island.

Lieut. Kitts later on communicated the loss of his $75, and Kinsler was searched but the money was not found. It is believed that he transferred it to some friendly prisoner.

Kinsler would have been discharged from the prison on Jan. 6. He will now have to be re-court-martialed and undoubtedly will be sentenced to a much longer term of imprisonment than formerly. He was formerly a private in Company B, Second Infantry, United States Army, and was serving a nine months' sentence for desertion.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Luxurious Train to California. The "Overland Limited" provides the best of everything, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 B'way.—Adv.

BIDWELL-WAKEMAN FEUD REPORTED ENDED

Their Retention Said to be Desired by Republican Organization.

Mr. Dunn Says Gov. Odell Is Taking No Part in Federal Appointments—Gubernatorial Nomination.

It was authoritatively asserted at State Republican Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night that it was the desire of the organization that both Collector George R. Bidwell and Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman be retained in their present places by President Roosevelt. This, it was announced, would end, so far as the part in it of the Republican organization is concerned, the feud that has so long waged between the friends of these two men.

Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, is now in Washington, he having gone there, it is understood, to urge that Mr. Bidwell be kept in power. Mr. Roosevelt has made it known that he will either retain or relieve both Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Bidwell.

Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee, said last night:

"You can state on my authority that unless there are changes now entirely unforeseen, Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., will be the only person seriously considered for the gubernatorial nomination next year.

"You can state, too, that the Governor is in no sense taking part in connection with the Federal appointments for this State. He realizes that they are matters in which the two Senators from New York are alone concerned. The Governor has troubles enough of his own.

"I can say for myself that all talk connecting my name with the office of Collector of Customs at this port has no foundation in fact. My name has not been considered and I am in no sense a candidate."

Senator Platt was asked yesterday if he would say anything concerning the Wakeman-Bidwell feud, and he answered:

"I will say absolutely nothing. My position in the matter is known."

The Senator said he did not expect to go to Washington again until the assembling of the Senate on Dec. 2. One idea urged yesterday against the retention of Mr. Bidwell was advanced by George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association. He said that the Collector should be ousted because it was incompatible with the idea of the best civil service that a man should be both a district leader and an office holder. Mr. Bidwell is both.

Collector Bidwell himself had this to say concerning the situation:

"I am devoting all my time to my duties at the Custom House, and do not wish to engage in a discussion as to my right to remain there. If I do not give satisfaction to the United States Government I am ready to step out at any minute. My term as Collector expired on the first day of July, and two months prior to that time President McKinley nominated me to another four years. The Senate has not yet had opportunity to consider the nomination, so I hold office now at the pleasure of President Roosevelt."

M. C. D. BORDEN'S PLAN FAILS.

Fall River Cloth Printers Do Not Take Up His Offer to Sell Cloth Below the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 11.—The leading news here to-day is that M. C. D. Borden has withdrawn completely from this market, his brokers saying they have no goods to sell and none to buy. He did not succeed in unloading any of his cut-rate contracts, so far as is known here, and it is known that his best offer from printers was on a very much lower basis than 2 15-16 cents. Manufacturers expect him to re-enter the market as a buyer later.

Mr. Borden's advent in the local cloth market as a seller below the market price was the subject of earnest talk among manufacturers to-day, and they admit that they are unable to fathom his price cutting. His offer to sell 100,000 pieces at 2 15-16 cents did not become generally known until the close of business Saturday, and at the opening of business this morning it was found that the trade was very much unsettled.

It is known that Mr. Borden has at least 400,000 pieces more of regular goods under contract than his works can use during the present season, and the serious factor is that most printers outside of himself do not now use the regular goods in large quantities. They have been buying sixty-four by sixties and allied odds for some time. Nevertheless the sale of regulars below the prevailing quotations has a sympathetic influence on all staple cottons. Convertors and many printers are not well supplied beyond January, and manufacturers were looking forward to a steady business on the three-cent basis until the slashing began.

It was Mr. Borden's first appearance in this market as a price breaker, and the sympathy that existed for him as a "saviour" of Fall River is waning rapidly.

EGYPTIAN COTTON PRODUCTION.

Steady Increase in Output During the Last Fifteen Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Vice Consul General Hunter, at Cairo, in answer to inquiries by a New York association, has sent, under date of Oct. 1, 1901, statistics showing the annual production of Egyptian cotton during the last fifteen years, the average price per year, and the principal countries to which the staple was exported.

The production of Egyptian cotton in 1885-6 was 2,923,450 cantars, (99,049 pounds to the cantar,) and this increased in 1890-1 to 4,072,500 cantars; in 1895-6 to 5,275,383 cantars, and in 1899-1900 to 6,509,645 cantars.

This cotton was exported to the following countries: Great Britain and Russia, 407,245 and 73,740 cantars, respectively. Next in order come Austria, France, and then the United States, despite the fact that this country is a large cotton producer. The number of cantars annually shipped to this side from Egypt has increased steadily, beginning with 53,339 cantars in 1895-6, and reaching in 1899-1900 no less than 72,196 cantars.

The average price per cantar has decreased from $12.75 in 1885-6 to $12.62½ in 1899-1900. During that time the highest price which the staple attained was $13.50, in 1889-90, and the lowest was $8.06¼, in 1897-8.

GEORGE F. PEABODY'S GIFT.

New Yorker Buys a Building for Use of Montgomery (Ala.) Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—Through the Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy, rector of St. John's, this city, George Foster Peabody of New York has become the benefactor of the local Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Murphy, on behalf of Mr. Peabody, to-day purchased for $14,000 the Baldwin property, an old Southern style mansion, near the heart of the city, and will at once expend $2,000 in making needed alterations. It will then be turned over to the association for three years, rent free.

Mr. Peabody will then resume charge of it and establish some charity the nature of which he does not reveal. In the meanwhile the association undertakes to erect a building of its own, toward which Mr. Peabody agrees to contribute $5,000 in cash.

St. Paul and Minneapolis only one night from New York by the New York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New York; or 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANIES TO BE MERGED.

Concerns in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan Will Be Absorbed.

Special to The New York Times.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Inter-State Independent Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated in New Jersey Thursday, Nov. 7, with an authorized capital of $3,000,000 and bond limit of $9,000,000, and the main office in New Jersey and branches in Chicago and Aurora. The first active operations will be in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana. The incorporators were men who are at the head of the Independent Telephone Company of Illinois. The Board of Directors and officers have not been chosen.

The purpose of the Inter-State Independent Telephone Company is the unification of the independent telephone companies of the country, beginning in Illinois and including the independent projects which are on foot in Chicago.

As the men who organized the Northwestern Telephone Company are the chief promoters of the Inter-State, into which the former will be merged, the history of the Northwestern is interesting. It is about a year old, but has 3,200 telephones in its service, and links the Fox River Valley with the Mississippi. It has 634 miles of poles and 3,600 miles of wire, covers Joliet, Aurora, and Elgin with a conduit system, and has a service in half a hundred towns in its territory.

UNIONS TO ENTER POLITICS.

Machinists in Chicago Will Organize to Conduct Their Fights with the Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Advocates of political action on the part of the labor organizations see a decisive victory in connection with an announcement to-day that the largest lodges of the International Association of Machinists in Chicago had decided to enter politics in a limited way. Some of the smaller lodges have not yet had an opportunity to vote on the subject, but their officials said to-day that without doubt they, too, would favor political action and join the movement already begun.

The action of the machinists is considered a blow to advocates of what is known as pure and simple trades unionism, and while some of these prophesy destruction as a result of the attempt to enter politics the advocates of the new movement are confident that they will not only succeed in making their power felt, but that many non-union men will join the union on account of its determination to conduct its fight at the ballot box as far as possible.

Officials of the machinists union seen today said the members of their organization had no intention of entering into party politics, but that in all probability an organization of a non-partisan nature would be formed which would hold regular meetings and indorse the candidacy of those favorable to organized labor in municipal, county, State, and National elections.

FUEL OIL AT 2 1-2 CENTS BARREL.

Small Independent Companies Make a Big Cut at Beaumont.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 11.—Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg says that fuel oil is selling at Beaumont as low as 2½ cents per barrel. These low prices are made by small independent companies which own one or two producing wells, but are without sufficient capital to put in transportation facilities for their product.

This big cut in prices has had a demoralizing effect upon the prices established by the larger companies operating in the new field, and efforts have been renewed looking to the amalgamating of the several small producers into one concern which can thereby command the necessary capital to build pipe lines, tank cars, &c. If the Texas anti-trust law can be got around this consolidation of the smaller concerns will be effected.

RICHEST MAN IN CHELSEA DEAD.

John H. Wilkinson Began Life as a Poor Boy and Made a Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—John H. Wilkinson, who died to-day, was the richest citizen of Chelsea. He was born in North Berwick, Me., in 1819, the son of poor parents. He began for himself when sixteen years of age by doing chores for a neighbor. At the age of seventeen he became a carpenter's apprentice. Then he mastered molding. In 1843 Mr. Wilkinson came to Boston. He soon established a profitable business as a builder. His first big money making was the result of purchases made at Fort Hill.

In 1868 he bought the old Sears Building, which stood at the corner of Washington and Court Streets, and moved it to Chelsea, where it became known as the Granite Block. It stands at the corner of Broadway and Fourth Street. Mr. Wilkinson made Chelsea his home in 1845, and is said to have done more for the building up of the city than any man in its history. The buildings put up by him have been of brick, substantial and ornamental. He had served in both branches of the Chelsea City Government.

KILLED ON HIS FIRST RUN.

Bauer Waited 15 Years to "Get an Engine," and Met with Fatal Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—After working fifteen years "to get an engine," as they put it in railroad parlance, James S. Bauer of 3,213 St. Vincent Avénue received his promotion one week ago Saturday, and left his wife and three children here while he went to Ossawatamie, Kan., to his new field of labor.

Last Saturday he took out his engine for the first time, and before the run had been half made he had been killed in a wreck, caused by the engine running into a train ahead. The accident happened at Paola, Kan., at 11:30 Saturday night.

In the only letter that his wife received from him after he left home Bauer told her that although he had been working hard for so long to get the promotion, he did not like the assignment, and would come back as soon as he could.

"I have been down to the sheds and seen my engine," he said in the letter, "but I do not like her. I don't like the idea of taking her out. But we start Saturday, and everything may be different then."

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

Large Falling Off in the Net Income as Compared with Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—The annual report of the United Fruit Company was issued to-day. It covers the operations of the company for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1901. The report fails to give the actual gross returns, but deals altogether with the net income from which it appears that there was a falling off as compared with the previous year of $561,834. Charges and dividend disbursements were sufficiently reduced to bring this shrinkage down to $438,746, and the year's surplus amounted to only a nominal sum—$13,789—as against $452,536 a year ago.

The present total surplus of the company is $1,163,933, as against $1,150,143 a year ago. The balance sheet as of Aug. 31 shows total assets of $13,469,490 as against $10,949,753 a year ago.

President Preston, in his remarks says that the net results for the year—$1,251,975—are the earnings, after charging to operating cost $190,000 for depreciation, and after deducting the company's proportion of the deficit arising from the operations of the sub-companies.

Antediluvian Rye. Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv

COLUMBIA PROFESSOR KILLED BY A FALL

R. M. Smith Fell from a Fourth-Story Window of His Home.

Death Was Instantaneous and Is Believed to Have Been the Result of an Accident—Had Been Ill for Some Time.

Richard Mayo Smith, forty-seven years old, of 305 West Seventy-seventh Street, a professor of political economy in Columbia University, was killed last night on the stone flagging in the rear of his residence after a fall of four stories. Prof. Smith fell or jumped from one of his study windows. Whether it was suicide or accident no one can tell. The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station say they think it was an accident.

After every seven years of service the professors of Columbia University get a year of rest. Prof. Smith was enjoying this year of recreation. He had been ill slightly for some months. His wife Mabel and four children, two boys and two girls, the eldest fifteen years old and the youngest six, made up his family.

About 6 o'clock last evening Prof. Smith, his wife, and his daughter, Mabel, were in his study on the fourth floor of his home. The Professor remarked that he felt tired, and that he would lie down for a short while. The room was darkened.

"All right, dear," Mrs. Smith said. "Mabel and I will go downstairs."

At 6:15 o'clock the butler of the family, Paul Gobout, went upstairs and entered the Professor's study. Just as he entered he saw a dark form pass quickly over the window-sill. The only thought that entered the butler's mind was that it was "burglars." He remembered that once thieves had operated in the neighborhood by means of rope ladders. Very much frightened, he ran down stairs and told Mrs. Smith what he had seen.

Mrs. Smith suspected that something had happened to her husband, and she ran to the rear yard, where on the stone pavement of the yard was lying the body of her husband. He had been killed instantly, though a superficial examination did not reveal any wounds.

Dr. Walter Mendelson of 159 West Seventy-fourth Street was summoned. The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were notified, and Detective Rodger Donohue went to the house. It was found that Prof. Smith in his fall had struck a clothesline, and this, it is believed, broke several of his ribs. Prof. Smith was dressed only partly. Friends and relatives of the family were notified. A brother of the Professor arrived at the house in a coach. He took the four children of the dead Professor to his home.

After the departure of the children, George L. Gilham of 78 Greenwich Street, sexton of Christ Church, at Seventy-first Street and Broadway, was called and the house placed in his charge. Mr. Gilham said that Mrs. Smith could see no one. This made it difficult to get fuller information concerning the tragedy.

Richmond Mayo-Smith had been a professor of political economy at Columbia since 1883. He was born in Ohio, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1875. After leaving Amherst College, Prof. Smith studied for two years in Berlin University. While abroad he also was a tutor in Heidelberg University. His connection with Columbia University began in 1877, when he was called to the university as a teacher of history. The year following he was made an adjunct professor, and in 1883, as stated, he was made a Professor of Political Economy and Social Science. He was an honorary fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain and a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was a writer on economic subjects and the author of "Emigration and Immigration," "Sociology and Statistics," "Statistics and Economics." These works were published in 1890, 1895, and 1899.

Prof. Smith was a member of the Century, University, Authors, and Barnard Clubs, and of the Amherst College Association. Prof. Smith was a vestryman in

BAND OF ROBBERS STEAL MANY TRUNKS

Express Companies Report Heavy Losses to the Police.

In One Instance a Wagon with Twelve Large Trunks Was Driven Away—Bundles Also Stolen.

The police have discovered that an organized gang of robbers is making a specialty of stealing trunks and baggage in this city. They know little more than this, although every police station in the city has on its books the instructions for the men to watch for trunk robbers.

In half a dozen of the centrally located express offices about fifty trunks, which recently have been lost, were traced last night. Jackson's Express, one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the city, especially has been singled out by the robbers. The company's first experience with the thieves was on Thursday last. On that day a driver and his helper were forced to walk back to the main office, at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, and shamefacedly acknowledge to the man in charge that not only had they failed to deliver all the trunks which they had started out to deliver, but that seven of the biggest trunks they had taken with them had disappeared mysteriously, and with them the horse and wagon.

The two men said they were carrying a remarkably big trunk up four flights of stairs on West Eighty-third Street about noon and that when they came back to the sidewalk the horse and wagon, as well as the trunks, had disappeared. The helper caught a glimpse of the wagon in Fifty-eighth Street with a negro with a slouch hat pulled over his eyes driving it. The wagon was found afterward at the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, but the trunks were gone.

Yesterday the same trick was played over again upon the same company. This time a wagon filled with twelve trunks was driven away from a door at Sixty-first Street and Park Avenue. Up to 11 o'clock last night neither the wagon nor the trunks had been found.

What is the value of the property in the trunks which have been stolen the express company could not say last night. The unfortunate thing about it for the company, they say, is that they have no means of finding out accurately, but must leave it to the honor of the victims. Mr. Jackson, it was said, had drawn already big checks for the first batch which were stolen.

In a similar manner Westcott's Express in the Grand Central Station lost one trunk on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street last week. The New York Transfer Company, which also has an office on Forty-second Street, lost one trunk from near its branch office at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street within the last few days, and a private express concern on Twenty-third Street lost no less than sixteen trunks on Sixteenth Street less than a week ago. There were other concerns spoken of as having lost trunks in a similar way by those who have been victimized, but they were closed at midnight.

The robbers have not neglected bundles, either, and in the down-town district a number of robberies of bundles from wagons have been reported.

The express companies would say little as to the places were the missing trunks were to be delivered, but it is known that several of them were consigned to the Waldorf-Astoria, because it is from there that the wholesale theft of the trunks first leaked out.

BURGLARS IN THE TENDERLOIN.

One Building Entered Twice Within Five Days.

A number of small burglaries have occurred in the Tenderloin of late. The building at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, little more than a block from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, has been entered twice within the past five days.

The building is leased by B. Honig, who lives on the second floor over his clothing store. The basement is occupied by Chong Lee, a laundryman, and Antonio Finelli has a barber shop immediately in the rear of the clothing store. Last Thursday night the barber shop was entered from an inside doorway and literally cleaned out, only the chairs being left. Sunday night the same building was entered and the Chinaman's place was cleaned out. Yesterday B. Honig went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and complained of the burglaries and asked that the place be watched as he was afraid his own store would be visited next.

Another burglary reported was at a tailor's shop at 130 West Thirty-fourth Street, belonging to John Mahaffee. An entrance was effected through a side window, and about $300 worth of goods taken.

STATEN ISLAND STATION ROBBED.

Colored Girl Arrested for Breaking Into a Railroad Ticket Office.

Eliza Robinson, colored, of Pleasant Avenue, Roseville, Staten Island, was arrested yesterday charged with breaking into the ticket office of the Staten Island Railroad at Eltingville. Miss Catherine Killeen, the ticket agent, went home for her lunch at noon, locking the door leading from the waiting room into the ticket office.

As she was returning she saw some children playing with two railroad tickets, but paid no attention to them. On reaching the depot she found the door had been forced open, and that her ticket rack was in disorder and many tickets gone. This recalled the children having the tickets, and she ran to them and asked where they got them. The little ones pointed to a woman walking along the road in the distance, who they said gave them the tickets. They were tickets from Eltingville to various points on the road.

Miss Killeen followed the woman, who proved to be Eliza Robinson, eighteen years old. In her chase after the girl Miss Killeen was met by Mounted Patrolman William C. Gibley, who, on hearing the story, joined in the chase and overtook the colored woman. She did not try to get away. Some of the tickets were found on her person. She was taken to the Eightieth Precinct Station House at Stapleton and locked up. Later in the day she entered a plea of not guilty before Magistrate Croak. She was committed for a hearing on Wednesday. About $35 worth of tickets were taken from the rack.

Fifth Avenue Highwayman Held.

Max Wiess, the mild-eyed highwayman who held up Jacob Jaschernorits and Robert Borchi, Bohemian workmen, at a revolver's muzzle and robbed one of them of $48 in the midst of the Fifth Avenue crowds before Delmonico's on Sunday afternoon, was held for examination in $1,500 bail by Magistrate Brann in the West Side Court yesterday, while his accusers, who pleaded that they had no money and no place to stay in this city, were committed to the House of Detention, where they will at least be sheltered pending the disposition of the case. Roundsman Casey, who disarmed and captured Wiess after a desperate struggle, limped into court to appear against the prisoner, one of his legs having been badly bruised in the fight.

LARGEST GUN IN THE WORLD.

Now Being Turned Out for Use at Fort Hamilton.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—As soon as a new trunnion hook can be received from the Bethlehem Steel Company work will be resumed at the United States Arsenal at Watervliet on the new sixteen-inch gun which is to be made for Fort Hamilton, in New York Harbor. This gun will be the largest ever made in the world. The gun is a breech-loader, and the breech will be such that a child can open and fire it.

It will shoot a distance of twenty-one miles, but in order to do so the shot will assume an altitude as high as Pike's Peak. After the hook has been placed in it the gun is to have another jacket shrunk on it. Military men the world over are very much interested in the mechanism of this gun. It is not yet decided whether the gun will be made into a disappearing one or stationary.

THREE HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH

Cars Come Together at 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, and Flying Glass Cut Passengers.

Three persons were injured slightly, and a car was badly damaged in a crash which happened at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue early last night. A misunderstanding of signals caused east-bound trolley car No. 323 of the Union Trolley Road to dash into the side of south-bound electric car No. 372 of the Lenox Avenue line of the Metropolitan Railway Company. There were six passengers in the Lenox Avenue car and ten in the Union Company's car. All of the latter escaped unhurt.

When the conductor of the Lenox Avenue car saw that a crash was certain he shouted for the passengers in his car to jump. They all did, but the flying glass and wood hurt three. They were Mrs. Barbara Butsch, thirty-five years old, of 216 East Ninety-fifth Street, whose back was injured; George Buehler, sixteen years old, of 1,056 Boston Road, the Bronx, whose left eye was cut, and John W. Ryff, fifty-two years old, of 548 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, whose head and hands were cut. All were attended by Dr. Fox of the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and then went to their homes. No arrests were made as no one would make a complaint.

MUSIC AT BELLEVUE.

Convalescent Patients Entertained by Damrosch Society.

The amphitheatre at Bellevue Hospital, with all its horrors and morbid surroundings, was transformed last night into a place of revelry and gayety, the occasion being an entertainment given by Miss A. L. Starr and a singing class of the Damrosch Society to the convalescent patients in the hospital.

The amphitheatre, where medical students daily watch operations, was changed entirely. The long operating table was nowhere in sight; the surgical cases and the bright knives and scalpels had disappeared. Even the jars containing the gruesome specimens that lined the wall had gone, and in their places were flowers and pretty bunting.

Nearly three hundred convalescent patients assembled in the amphitheatre and enjoyed the vocal and instrumental music furnished by the singing class and the choir from the Episcopal Chapel. Many of the Bellevue doctors and nurses attended. The entertainment was a great success.

The entertainment was unique in that it was held in the amphitheatre, where never before had music been heard. After the entertainment refreshments were served to the patients and they then returned to their wards.

GREAT SCARCITY OF CABS.

Few Were to be Had Last Night, as All the "Cabbies" Had Gone to See Two of Their Fellows Fight.

Theatre-goers in the vicinity of the Tenderloin and the usual aggregation of sporting men that congregate in that neighborhood last night found a marked scarcity in cabs along Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The entire length of curb near Broadway and the Thirty-third Street elevated railroad station, where ordinarily many cabs are lined waiting for the tired pleasure seeker, was almost deserted, and for some time the frequenters of that district were puzzled as to the unusual state of affairs. At the headquarters of some of the cab concerns there was difficulty in finding men to drive what cabs were in the stable, and there was a general demand on the part of drivers to get a night off.

The "cabbies" had decided to take a night off to see a battle of fists between two members, high in cab circles, who were to fight in the neighboring hamlet of Guttenburg. The fight was the result of an old grudge between two men named Edward Hoyes and Tom Courtney. They had fought several times during the last two weeks, but each time were stopped. Finally it was decided that the "mill" must come off in Guttenburg, and a crowd of about 500 cabmen and Tenderloin hangers-on traveled over to New Jersey last night to witness the contest.

BOYS' CLUB IN HARLEM OPENED

Archbishop Corrigan and District Attorney Philbin Take Part in the Ceremonies.

Boys' Club, Seven, the latest of a number of similar organizations established under the supervision of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, with the aid of the priests in the various parishes in which they are located, was opened at 309 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, last evening. This is in the parish of the Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, of which the Rev. Father Wall is pastor.

About 150 members or about one-half the total desired, have already joined, and practically all of these were present at the exercises in the club's home, a two-story brick structure about 50 by 100 feet, which was formerly used as a chapel by the church while the edifice proper was in course of construction.

The building is owned by John T. Brady, who was the contractor for the Gen. Grant mausoleum, but he has donated its use for as long a time as it shall continue to be put to the purposes of a boys' club.

The exercises were opened by Dr. Wall, after which Archbishop Corrigan blessed the building and commended the proposed work of the club and spoke at length of the valuable results achieved by the allied organizations. Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, made an address in which he gave a history of the organizations which were founded by his society three years ago when the first boy's club was established. He said that there are now more in course of formation, but predicted at least equal success for the one in which they were gathered, as had attended the careers of those further down town.

District Attorney Philbin, after complimenting the boys on their clubhouse, said that such organizations have come to be a necessity of city life, and that if there were more such clubs there would be fewer criminals. He said he saw in the courts every day the results of raising boys in the streets, and spoke at length about the effect of evil manners. Mr. Philbin mentioned President Roosevelt and upheld him as a model for the boys to pattern themselves after.

Father Wall and some of the visiting priests also made addresses, and there was an exhibition of gymnasium work, and a basket ball game was played by two teams of boys.

The gymnasium, which is planned essentially for working boys, will be open from 7 to 10 daily, and the attendance will not be confined strictly to members of the Holy Rosary parish.

HIT DETECTIVE IN THE FACE.

Prisoner Captured After a Long Chase Held for Assault.

Detective Sergeant Capper of the Central Office appeared with one eye blackened and the whole side of his face covered with bruises in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday to testify against a prisoner who had inflicted the injuries at Third Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Saturday night.

Capper's story was that while out with his partner, Detective Sergeant Daly, he heard cries of "Help!" "Murder!" and "Stop him!" coming from a crowded Third Avenue trolley car. He saw four men jump off the rear platform, and made for them, thinking they were robbers. He caught the first man, he says, when the second gave him a blow in the face which almost stunned him. He let go his prisoner and started for his assailant. The man ran through the side street to First Avenue, and several times Capper seized his clothing, but failed to get a sufficient grip to hold him. It was only when the fugitive had doubled on his tracks and had nearly reached the starting point that he ran into the arms of a policeman in uniform.

The man veiled his identity behind a fictitous name, but he told the magistrate that he had no idea that Capper was a policeman when he struck him, and that he acted, as he thought, in self-defense. Capper said he had found it impossible to recognize the man as a professional criminal, nor was there any record of any crime having been committed on the car on which the disturbance occurred. The prisoner, however, was held for trial in $500 bail on a charge of assault.

KENTUCKY'S GOVERNOR RAILS AT GOV. DURBIN

Replies to Letter Denying Requisition for ex-Gov. Taylor.

Says Indiana Man Violated His Oath in Order to Keep an Ante-Election Promise.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 11.—Gov. Beckham to-night addressed to Gov. Durbin of Indiana, a letter replying to the criticism by that Executive, of the courts and officials of Kentucky in his recent letter refusing to honor the requisition for Taylor and Finley, wanted for alleged complicity in the assassination of William Goebel.

It is believed here that steps will shortly be taken in the courts to compel Durbin by mandamus to honor the requisitions. If such proceedings shall be instituted they will be in the courts of Indiana and taken on appeal to the Supreme Court. In addressing Gov. Durbin, Gov. Beckham says:

"Your refusal to honor the requisitions some time ago sent you by me, asking for the extradition of W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley, fugitives from justice from this State, charged with being accessories to the murder of William Goebel, was not unexpected, but the remarkable letter with which you accompanied the return of the papers was indeed a surprise to me, and I sincerely regret the necessity of this reply.

"It is true, I had been reliably informed that you had incurred campaign obligations which committed you to the protection of these two valuable adjuncts to your political fortunes, and that they had been promised immunity from arrest under requisitions from Kentucky authorities, in the event of your election as Governor. This information has been confirmed by your conduct and by the complete sense of protection under which these two men seem to have rested since your incumbency of the office.

"You are at least entitled to the credit of having faithfully carried out your repeated agreement with them. However, in doing so, you have violated your oath of office and brought discredit upon the high position you hold. But, even with this understanding of your embarrassing position, confronted, as you were, on the one side by the law and justice, and on the other by a miserable political bargain, I could not believe you would so far forego the dignity and obligations of your office, and the courteous relations that exist between the Chief Executives of the various States, as to go out of your way to offer a gratuitous insult to the people of Kentucky and to cast a reflection upon the courts and public of this State.

"If these slanderous charges had come from you as an individual, then they would be treated with the silent contempt they so justly deserve, but as they come from you as the Governor of a great State, I shall not hesitate to hold you up to public scorn, and show how unjust and unfounded are the willful and inexcusable misrepresentations in your letter.

"Passing on from showing how you have disregarded the Constitution and law of your country, I will proceed to show how you have perverted the record in the recent trial of Caleb Powers and sought by such action to bring discredit upon an honorable and upright Judge, whose life of public service has been unstained by a single dishonorable act, and whose character as a man and as a jurist stands unimpeached among the good people of this State.

"You criticise the recent trial of Powers and denounce Judge Cantrill for his instructions to the jury. You say in your letter he instructed it 'that it might convict on the testimony of one alleged accomplice if that testimony was corroborated by that of another alleged accomplice; that it might convict the defendant for the act of another man, to which the defendant had never agreed, &c.' To show how untrue the statement is, I produce from the record the exact instruction of the Judge in that case on this point:

Eighth—The jury cannot convict the defendant upon the testimony of an accomplice or of accomplices, unless the testimony be corroborated by other evidence tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows that the offense was committed and the circumstances thereof.

"Is this a manly way to attack anyone? Is it right and proper to manufacture evidence to blacken, if possible, his character? You insinuate, too, that the Judge has been influenced in his trials of these cases by his aspirations as a candidate for the United States Senate. If rumor speak true, you are not above suspicion in that respect yourself, and the rancorous spirit of your letter shows that you are making a bid for the support of the implacables and radicals in your own party, with a view to that end. I doubt the wisdom of your policy to secure such an honor.

"It would be no satisfaction to anyone to punish an innocent man for this crime. The mind of any civilized man revolts at such an idea. The brothers and friends of the murdered Governor simply demand the punishment of those who conspired to kill him. No political advantage could be gained by anyone or any party in convicting the two self-confessed criminals now basking in the smiles of your prosecuting care. The people of Kentucky would never knowingly permit anyone to be unjustly deprived of his life or liberty."

CINCINNATI NEGROES' PLAN.

Order of True Reformers to Erect a Ten-Story Temple.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Negotiations are under way here for a site on which the Order of True Reformers intends to build a ten-story temple. The order has now 1,200 members among the negroes of Cincinnati, and has been accumulating a fund for several years. Col. W. S. Taylor, Grand President, arrived to-day from Richmond, Va., and is, with William Griffin, Chief of the Cincinnati Division, making arrangements.

The new building will contain a general store, owned and run by negroes, a bank patterned after the True Reformers' Bank in Richmond, Va., and offices of prominent negro doctors and lawyers. The upper floors will contain lodge rooms and an industrial school, where girls will be taught sewing and boys carpentry and mechanics.

The members of the organization held a big mass-meeting to-night on Walnut Hills, at which they completed all arrangements for the big building.

RECORD SHIPMENT OF ORE.

39,200 Tons Sent from Ashtabula to Pittsburg in One Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Under the supervision of high officials of the Lake Shore Railroad system and the officials of the Jamestown and Franklin Branch, the marvelous record of sending south from Ashtabula to the Pittsburg furnaces in one day 39,200 tons of iron ore in addition to hundreds of tons of other freight was accomplished Sunday. Fifty-five trains were handled in twenty-four hours. Sixty-five locomotives in all were used. Thirty-five locomotives and fifteen crews were borrowed from the main line for the occasion. Several trains were also sent East during this time.

Among the officials on hand at Ashtabula were General Manager Brown, General Superintendent Niles, Master Mechanic Dickerson, Superintendent of Motive Power Marshall of the main line, and Superintendent Murray of the branch.

The trains are bringing coal on the return trip. The day's record established Sunday is believed here to be the best ever made over a railroad between an iron ore receiving harbor and the furnace districts.

SMALLPOX PANIC IN HOSPITAL.

Nurse Stricken in Institution Having 115 Patients.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—Miss Carrie McCarty, a nurse at the City Hospital, has smallpox and has been sent to the pest house.

She took sick last Wednesday, and smallpox was suspected, though the symptoms had not developed. She was isolated, and positive symptoms developed Friday. She was sent to the pest house Saturday afternoon. There are seventeen patients in the City Hospital wards in which Miss McCarty was nurse and 115 in the hospital.

The patients were panic stricken when they learned of the nurse's affliction. It is feared that the institution will suffer an epidemic.

BIG PLANS FOR CHEAP BREAD.

B. H. Kroger of Cincinnati May Establish Bakeries in Many Large Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The advent of B. H. Kroger, who owns over forty retail and wholesale groceries here, into the bread-baking business, by establishing a plant, baking bread by electricity, and thereby inaugurating a bread war by underselling all bakers, now threatens gigantic opposition to the United States Biscuit Company, or the trust in all the big cities of the country.

In addition to his local plant, Kroger is rapidly concluding negotiations for one in New York City, and if this proves the success that is expected, he stated to-day that he will establish other plants in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, and other big cities.

INDEPENDENT CRACKER BAKERS.

Representatives of 75 Concerns Hold a Secret Session in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Representatives of more than seventy-five independent cracker baking concerns from all parts of the United States are in secret session at the Grand Hotel here. While it is said to be a voluntary coming together of the cracker bakers for the purpose of bettering conditions among the independent bakers, it is believed here that an attempt will be made before the conference adjourns to effect an organization which will become a protective association against the National Biscuit Company.

A temporary organization was effected to-day by the choice of H. B. Grubb of St. Louis as President and J. W. Callahan of New York Secretary. In an interview to-night, Secretary Callahan said:

"We want the fact made plain and emphasized to the public that we are not forming a trust at this meeting. Our organization is to be composed of cracker manufacturers who desire to maintain their independence in the trade, but purpose working harmoniously together under certain conditions."

POLITICS AND PRISONS.

President of the National Wardens' Association Denounces Interference of "Ward Healers."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—Delivering his annual address before the Wardens' Association at the annual congress here to-day of the National Prison Association, Otis Fuller, President of the association and Superintendent of the Michigan Reformatory, said:

"The good citizens must stand between the State institutions and the political plunderer." Mr. Fuller had spoken of the mighty strides America had made in the past decade, and asked: "Is prison management keeping up with the procession?" Continuing, he said:

"I think that in most respects it is. I am sure that in one respect it is not. I refer to the political brigandage which is still prevalent in a few States—the bold, bad brigandage which ruthlessly seizes not only the prisons, but all the other public institutions, and holds them for political ransom. Honest, efficient, wise, and humane prison management cannot reach its highest stage of development until the outraged taxpayers and the humanitarian take the ward heeler by the throat."

Mr. Fuller said that prison reform must start further back than the prisons. It must educate the lawmakers. "It must, above all," he said, "wipe out the pernicious fee system which gives the constables so many dollars for arresting a fellow-citizen, the Justice of the Peace so many dollars for convicting him, and the Sheriff so many cents a day for feeding him or starving him, as his humanity or avarice may dictate."

Mr. Fuller urged a more intelligent discrimination between first offenders and hardened criminals.

"ONE OF THE BOYS" AT NINETY

Luther R. Marsh Thus Describes Himself at a Banquet in His Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Luther R. Marsh in the address at the complimentary banquet in honor of his ninetieth birthday said that "he was one of the boys," and on the following day he proved it. It was 3 o'clock on Sunday morning when Mr. Marsh went to bed, but he was up bright and early at 6 o'clock, and attended the service at Grace Episcopal Church, accompanied by Clark Bell. In the afternoon Mr. Marsh, Mr. Bell, and Prof. Jay Watson attended services at the Middletown State Hospital, and at the conclusion of the service Mr. Marsh delighted the congregation with a speech. Mr. Bell also spoke, and Prof. Watson played on his "Ole Bull violin," which he terms his "love fiddle."

In the evening Mr. Marsh, Mr. Bell, and Prof. Watson attended Christ Church, and Prof. Watson again favored the audience with music. After the services were over Mr. Marsh entertained his friends at his home with an hour or two of pleasant talk, in which he recounted many anecdotes of the celebrities with whom he was formerly associated.

This morning with the first peep of dawn he was up to see his friends off, showing no signs of fatigue, as blithesome and gladhearted as a boy.

ADRIFT ON LAKE HURON.

The Schooner Sweetheart, with Eight Men Aboard, in a Helpless Condition.

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 11.—The old schooner Sweetheart is adrift in Lake Huron, at the mercy of the Northwest gale, and all that prevents the vessel and the eight men in the crew from going to the bottom is a bowlder sticking in a hole in the planking, picked up when the vessel was ashore at the entrance to Georgian Bay a few days ago.

The Sweetheart was found off the entrance to Georgian Bay by the Canadian steamer Armenia. The vessel was drifting helplessly about the lake, and the Captain said his vessel had been ashore and had been released by the change of wind and a rise in the water.

The Armenia started to bring the Sweetheart to this port, but when some distance away her fuel supply ran short, and the Captain of the steamer was forced to order the barge cut adrift to save his own ship.

GIRL KILLED BY HER BROTHER.

Shot Dead by Accidental Discharge of a Gun as She Sat on a Sofa.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—Miss Frances Stanley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Stanley, who reside near Johnsonburg, Warren County, was shot and instantly killed on Saturday by a gun in the hands of her fifteen-year-old brother Frederick.

Young Stanley, who is a schoolboy, started out on his first hunt and came home laden with game about noon. Elated at his success he burst into the house and opened the parlor door. His sister Frances was lying on the sofa reading, and beside her sat her baby sister.

When the door opened she sat up just in time to see the boy stumble over the threshold. As he did so the hammer of his gun caught in his coat sleeve and the weapon exploded. The charge of buckshot passed through Miss Stanley's neck and she sank back dead beside the baby which also was injured, though not dangerously, by stray shot.

The boy, crazed with grief, rushed to the side of the sofa, but realising that he could do nothing for his unfortunate sister, he hurried out and found his mother at a neighboring farmhouse. His father, who had been on a trip to Blairstown, arrived home shortly after the tragedy.

FATHER SHOT BY HIS SON.

Boy Fired Revolver at Him When He Saw Him Strike His Mother.

BLACKWOOD, N. J., Nov. 11.—William Van Dexter, seventy years of age, was shot and possibly fatally wounded this afternoon by his son Cleveland, eighteen years of age.

The young man heard his father and mother quarreling, and ran into the room just in time to see the father strike the mother with a pillow. The young man grabbed a revolver which was lying on a shelf and fired at his father. The bullet took effect in the elder man's stomach, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The father is in the hospital and the son in jail. Owing to the age of the father it is hardly possible he will survive.

GIRLS RESCUED IN A BURNING BUILDING

Taken from the Top Floor by a Brave Eleyator Man.

Panic Among Mill Workers in Brooklyn —Firemen Overcome by Smoke— Fears of School Children Quieted.

A fire which was productive of much more than the usual amount of excitement occurred at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the Planet Mills, which occupy the greater part of the block bounded by Carroll, President, Hoyt, and Smith Streets, Brooklyn. Four firemen were overcome by smoke and a number of girls who were at work on the top floor were thrown into a panic.

The fire started among bales of jute stored in the basement. The employes on the first three floors of the building, which is a four-story structure, left the place as soon as the first alarm was given. When the fifty girls who were at work on the top floor learned of the fire they found that they could not make their way down the stairways because of the suffocating smoke.

John Weldon of 124 Carroll Street, the elevator man, had not left his post, and he promptly set to work rescuing the girls on the top floor. Weldon ran the elevator car up and down, and, taking six of the girls at a time, soon had them all safely on the ground floor. On the last trip Weldon was almost overcome by the smoke which filled the building.

Police Captain Michael Devanney of the Butler Street Station also did good work in getting the girls out of the building.

There were about 2,000 bales of jute in the cellar, and when the firemen arrived they found that they had a stubborn fire to contend with. The smoke from the burning jute became so dense that the firemen at work in the cellar were constantly in danger of suffocation. They stuck to their work, however, until four of them fell to the floor unconscious. Another fireman rushed to the street shouting that his comrades had been overcome. Policemen Liddy and Joyce went down into the cellar and with the assistance of other firemen carried the unconscious men up to the street.

The men who were overcome were Joseph Barrett, Patriek Terrel, Edward Cunningham, and James Dunphy, all of Engine Company No. 104. William Stuart, an employe of the mills, was also overcome in the building, and he, too, was carried out by the police and firemen. Stuart, Barrett, and Dunphy recovered soon after reaching the open air and went to their homes. Cunningham and Terrel were taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The smoke from the fire caused some uneasiness among the pupils of Public School No. 32, at President and Hoyt Streets, but the fears of the children were quickly quieted by the Principal.

The fire was confined to the basement of the mills. It was estimated that the damage, which was chiefly to stock, would not exceed $10,000.

MOTHER SEEKS HER DAUGHTER

She Disappeared from Home Oct. 21 and Nothing Has Been Heard of Her.

Mrs. Anna Holmes of 306 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, has asked the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to look for her daughter, Mrs. Aileen Maloney, thirty-two years old, of 290 Willis Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx. According to the story told by Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Maloney left her home early on the afternoon of Oct. 21, taking with her her children, Lillian, eight years old, and Winifred, three years old. Her husband, William Maloney, who is an insurance agent, was home at the time. She kissed him good-bye and told him she was going to visit some friends at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The children reached their grandmother's house later in the day, and said their mother had left them after getting on an Eighth Avenue car with them and instructing the conductor carefully as to where they were to be put off. She then took a car going in another direction. The next night the last mail brought Mr. Maloney this note, which was postmarked at Station A, at 136 Greene Street:

Dear Bill: Don't worry. I am all right now. The child is dead. If I am worse will let you know.
AILEEN.

The child she is supposed to have referred to was unborn at the time she left her home, and her friends, after such a long wait for positive tidings of her, fear that her anxieties on this account may have unsettled her mind and led her to commit suicide.

THREE MEN HURT IN COLLISION.

Two Thrown From and Another Struck by a Wagon that a Car Ran Into.

A Second Avenue electric car, a horse and wagon, and three men figured in an accident that occurred last night at Forty-eighth Street and Second Avenue. The wagon, belonging to McCauley's Harlem Express Company, was driven by James Franklin, twenty-five years old, of 2,306 Second Avenue, who was accompanied by his helper, John Creighton, sixteen years old, of 563 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. It was going west on Forty-eighth Street, and was about to turn north on Second Avenue when a north-bound car, run by Motorman Edward Blanken, came along. It struck the end of the wagon, knocking it awry, and the shock threw Franklin and Creighton to the street.

Standing at the corner, waiting for a car, was Antonio Laedmont, twenty-three years old, a drug clerk, living at 229 East Ninety-seventh Street. The rapidly swinging wagon struck him and fractured his right leg. An ambulance was summoned. The scalp wounds which Franklin and Creighton had received were dressed and they went on their way. Ambulance Surgeon Dorcmus took Laedmont to Flower Hospital.

POLICE SERGEANTS EXAMINED.

Sixty Candidates for Captaincies Submit to Civil Service Test.

Sixty police Sergeants, all candidates for promotion to Captaincies, took the civil service examination yesterday in the Civil Service Commission rooms in the New York Life Building.

Ever since it became known that the examinations for these promotions were to take place it has been declared in some quarters that it was a Tammany dodge to fill all possible vacancies in the department with Tammany men before Mayor-elect Low assumes control. Yesterday the Civil Service Reform Association issued a statement through George McAneny, the Secretary, to the effect that the examinations had been provided and the dates set long before election day, while the physical examination of the applicants took place as long ago as September.

According to this statement the vacancies now existing are required by law to be filled within a certain time, and the Civil Service Reform Association states that the date of the examinations was set at a period so distant that the results of the last election could not have been foreseen. It is further pointed out that the Tammany Police Commissioner, Col. Murphy, will have almost nothing at all to do with the promotions, as these are made on a sliding scale, dependent upon the grade attained in the examination by the applicant.

SHORTAGE OF BEEF CATTLE.

Chicago Packers Say High-Grade Corn-Fed Stock Is Scarce.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The report emanating from the National Live Stock Association that the country is threatened with a shortage of beef cattle, has stirred up considerable interest, and an effort is being made to have the Census Bureau announce the result of the live stock census made last year, in time for the meeting of the National convention of stockmen here next month.

At the present time there are no reliable figures to show the condition of the visible supply of cattle in the country, but the census figures of last year will give a basis from which to make close estimates. While local packers admit a scarcity of high-grade corn-fed beef, they say the supply of ordinary cattle is equal to all demands being made.

ALABAMA ADOPTS A NEW CONSTITUTION.

Returns from Forty Counties Indicate that the Majority Will Not Be Less than 20,000.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—Alabama voted to-day on the question of the adoption or ratification of the Constitution formed by the recent convention, and from the returns so far received it is evident that the instrument has carried by a majority ranging between 25,000 and 35,000.

The negroes voted in much larger numbers than had been expected, but were unable to control the result. This was the last opportunity they have to vote, and in many counties they turned out en masse. The election passed off quietly, no trouble being reported up to this hour.

Returns from forty counties in Alabama indicate that the new Constitution will be ratified by 20,000 majority.

Jefferson County and the City of Birmingham have a heavy vote for ratification. The majority in the city is 3,238, but it is estimated that rural precincts opposed to the movement will bring this majority down to 2,500 in the county. Leaders of the opposition to the new Constitution claim that frauds were committed in Birmingham and throughout the State, but that they have carried the white counties by large majorities.

The new Constitution for the State of Alabama was framed primarily to improve the character of the suffrage. It provides educational or property qualifications for those who were not soldiers or descendants of soldiers, and contains a good character clause.

The new instrument provides for a Lieutenant Governor, Governor, and State officials with four-year terms; provides for quadrennial instead of biennial sessions of the Legislature; reduces the limit of taxation to 65 per centum; insures a fixed appropriation for the public schools, and prohibits Judges and members of the Legislature from acquiring free railroad passes, and prohibits lobbying. It also provides a penalty for persons who sell or buy votes. If the new Constitution is adopted 93 per cent. of the negro vote will be eliminated from politics in Alabama.

VARNISH FIRE IN BOSTON.

Many Business Firms Threatened by Flames in the Building Occupied by the Murphy Company.

BOSTON, Nov. 12—1:45 A. M.—Fire occurred at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the six-story building, corner of Franklin and Broad Streets, occupied chiefly by the Murphy Varnish Company.

Within a few minutes a fourth alarm was sounded. The fire started on an upper floor. In the building on the lower floors were offices of probably a score of mercantile firms.

ILLINOIS BANK ROBBED.

Burglars Secure $1,500 by Blowing Open a Safe at Chatham.

CHATHAM, Nov. 11.—The Bank of Chatham was robbed of $1,500 early to-day by burglars, who blew open the safe. The robbers escaped on a handcar which they abandoned after going ten miles, and all trace of them is lost.

Congressman B. F. Caldwell is almost the exclusive owner of the bank.

THAT GOOSE WAS COSTLY.

Alabama Speculators in Cotton Pay Dearly for Their Credulity.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

There is an old saying about "the goose hangs high," but the saying has been changed a little in Selma, and they now say that "the goose came high." Last Saturday a week ago Mr. Watt Craig killed a wild goose of the pelican variety and took it to the city. It was the finest goose of that kind that had been killed in Selma in seventeen years, and old weather prophets predicted at once that the South was on the eve of a cold snap, as that kind of goose never made its appearance until about two days before a tremendous frost or a freeze.

This particular goose was discussed around Cotton Exchanges, and a good many men worked themselves up into believing the story. They argued to themselves that if a cold spell should come in the next two or three days, the price of cotton would jump clear out of sight, and they would reap a rich harvest on the strength of that goose.

Men who are disposed to speculate do not want very much encouragement to wade in, so they commenced to buy cotton, and pretty soon the infection spread, and others bought, all on account of this one wild goose. But the weather turned warmer instead of colder, the heat became oppressive, the dust got denser, and cotton took a tumble and kept going down. The men who had bought cotton on the wild goose theory kept getting bluer and bluer, and a well-informed cotton man said that Watt Craig's wild goose cost Selma cotton speculators not less than $5,000.

One man remarked that the next man who came around telling a yarn about a wild goose making it turn cold was going to get a first-class scrap on his hands, and that if such a man should go around the Cotton Exchange he would be liable to be tarred and feathered, if he escaped with his life. The predicted cold spell came, but it was one week behind time, and not until the money of the believers in the wild goose theory had taken wings and flown to parts unknown.

Queer Place for an Eagle.

From The London Chronicle.

One of the workmen engaged in repairing the roof of the central lobby of the Houses of Parliament yesterday afternoon was suddenly attacked by a huge bird. The man was handicapped by the unexpected nature of the attack and by the precariousness of his position. After a struggle lasting several minutes, in the course of which the bird bit a piece of flesh out of his hand, and with its talons and beak inflicted injuries to the face and arms, the workman secured the bird by the wings and legs, and succeeded in conveying it safely to the floor of the lobby.

The creature turned out to be a young eagle of considerable size and most savage nature. It pecked at every hand outstretched to touch it, and continually struggled to regain its liberty. It was placed in an improvised cage in the watchman's box. It is believed that the bird either escaped from some private collection or has been brought from the country by the strong winds, and was attracted to the Houses of Parliament by the numerous plump pigeons which make their nests there. It was ravenously hungry, and eagerly consumed the food given to it by the sympathetic constables and office keepers. In the matter of diet it exhibited all the ravenousness of its kind, and ate up everything which was given it.

A Centenarian Marries.

From The London Telegraph.

Italy is a country rich in surprises. Other countries have centenarians who remember the most wonderful things, but where else will you find a man of one hundred years who has the courage to marry? Signor Angelantonio, a State Notary and Chancellor of the College of Notaries, belongs to Alatri. He was born in 1801, and was a widower of some years' standing. After much thought and some consultation with his neighbors, who strongly deprecated any such step, he asked the fatal question, and was promptly accepted. And the bride is no beauty of fifty or sprightly dame of seventy—even then there would be many years difference in their ages—but a buxom lass of twenty-six, who declares herself perfectly satisfied with her choice, and she intends to take such care of him that they will celebrate their golden wedding! Signor and Signora Angelantonio are, as might be expected, the observed of all observers, and the latter is actually envied by not a few of her companions.

$20,000 for a Violin.

From The London News.

It has been computed that the raw materials of a violin, comprising something like 70 different parts, are worth 4s. 6d. Antonio Stradivari received, perhaps, an average of £4 apiece for those he made, or, one may almost say, created. A few years ago at Stuttgart a fine Strad brought £2,050, and a Scottish collector gave almost as much for one of these instruments. But such prices are left far behind by the announcement that the late Signor Piatti's 'cello, a Strad, of course, brought £4,000. The instrument, it is said, was brought to England by a Spanish wine merchant, who for some time failed to find a purchaser at £150. When Piatti first heard it the 'cello bel

PLANNED TO DEFRAUD INSURANCE COMPANY

Deserter Placed His Papers in Pockets of Dead Companion.

Body Shipped to Little Rock and Deception Discovered—Plotter, Under Arrest, Admits Guilt.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—Newell C. Rathbun, who was supposed to have died in a Jeffersonville (Ind.) hotel last Thursday was arrested in Louisville to-day. According to Rathbun, the corpse which was shipped to Little Rock for burial as his body was the body of W. L. Ten Eyke. The police say Rathbun has confessed to desertion from the United States Army, and to having formed a plan to fraudulently collect $4,000 insurance on his life, but that he denies having killed the man who died in the Jeffersonville hotel.

Rathbun was arrested this morning at the United States recruiting station in Louisville. He is held as a fugitive from justice. The arrest was made on information from Sergt. Skinner of the United States recruiting station. Rathbun enlisted under the name of "Lou Root, Detroit."

Sergt. Skinner had read the story of the Jeffersonville case and circumstances connected with the new recruit aroused his suspicions. One of these was the fact that the man had on a Government suit of underwear. Rathbun said he had bought the garments from a soldier friend. Another circumstance was his knowledge of army affairs about Little Rock. He passed the examination and enlisted Saturday. At the detective's office, Rathbun was put through the "sweating" process and under pressure made the following statement, according to his inquisitors:

"My name is Newell C. Rathbun and my home is in Little Rock, Ark. Several months ago I deserted from the army post at Plattsburg, N. Y., in company with another recruit by the name of W. H. Ellis. I soon lost sight of him and went to Little Rock. There I was married, and afterward took out the insurance policies.

"I came to Louisville about ten days ago and formed a plan to make the insurance company think I was dead, so that I could collect the insurance. I fell in with a man who said his name was W. L. Ten Eyke, in front of the Salvation Army headquarters in Louisville, and told him of my plan, and he agreed to help me. Our plan was to obtain a corpse from some place, put it in a hotel in Jeffersonville, and then set fire to the hotel.

"While we were in Jeffersonville we took a number of drinks, and Ten Eyke got drunk. I think his death was caused by drinking. I put the letters addressed to me in his pocket and left. I did not kill him. I then came to Louisville and went to the recruiting office and enlisted. My real home is in Detroit."

The police are trying to establish the identity of the dead man. One of their theories is that he was a tramp, that Rathbun had fallen in with. The police have telegraphed to the Little Rock authorities to hold the corpse. A gold watch bearing the name "W. H. Ellis" was found on Rathbun. He refuses to say where he got it. The police say the handwriting of "Lou Root," the recruit, was very similar to the signature "W. L. Ten Eyke" on the Jeffersonville Hotel register.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 11.—The body shipped here from Jeffersonville, Ind., as that of Newell C. Rathbun was to have been buried yesterday at Oakland Cemetery, but S. M. Powell, State agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who declared that it was not that of Rathbun, induced the undertaker to wait until to-day, and last night placed in the hands of the Sheriff his proof. On the request of the Louisville Chief of Police, received by telegraph to-day, the body will be held by the Coroner.

Attorney Henry M. Armistead, who has been representing the interests of the family, says that Mrs. Rathbun is so hysterical and nervous that she hardly knows what she has said. He declares that she has seen the body only once, and that was but a brief glance, and since that time has been too nearly prostrated to undergo the ordeal again. Mr. Armistead declares that there is not the remotest evidence of collusion on the part of any member of the family in the perpetration of any fraud.

Mr. Powell made the following statement: "Newell Rathbun voluntarily called at my office and asked for $2,000 ordinary life insurance. This, while it sometimes occurs, is unusual, but he struck me as a fine risk, and my questions developed that he was the United States Army recruiting officer of this city and was soon to be married. I had him examined by the company's physician and he passed all right. I regarded him as an excellent risk. A few days later he called again at my office, but I was absent and my office man, R. P. Sisk, wrote him $2,000 additional. When I read in the press the notice of his sudden death at Jeffersonville, Ind., I was more than astonished and determined to have an autopsy."

Mr. Powell said that several persons who knew Rathbun well were present when the body was examined, and when it was exposed to view it was the general opinion that the body was not that of Rathbun.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 11.—The following facts have been ascertained regarding the case of Newell C. Rathbun, whose alleged sudden and mysterious death here are being investigated by life insurance representatives and the authorities at Little Rock, Ark.:

Two men who registered as William Ten Eyke of Watertown, N. Y., and Newell C. Rathbun entered their names at a hotel last Wednesday night. On Thursday the man who registered as Rathbun was found dead in bed. The Coroner says that the post-mortem examination showed laudanum in the man's stomach sufficient to have killed two men. The verdict of the Coroner's jury, it is said, will be that death was caused by morphine poisoning. The man who registered as William Ten Eyke had left the hotel when the dead body was found.

A letter was received Saturday by Deputy Coroner Coots from Ten Eyke. He wrote on plain paper and failed to give his address in Louisville, from which city the letter is supposed to have been written. Ten Eyke said he met Rathbun in Little Rock and was befriended by him. Meeting him in Louisville and seeing that Rathbun was in distress he took him to Jeffersonville, gave him a coat and vest, paid his hotel bill, and on Wednesday night accompanied him to Louisville and the two "had a time."

The supposed Rathbun was helplessly intoxicated, it is said, when he returned to the hotel Wednesday night. Deputy Coroner Coots wants to find Ten Eyke, but has been unable to do so. The man who registered as Rathbun was very shabbily dressed. Neither of the men was known to any one at the hotel.

ELEVATOR FELL, ONE MAN HURT

Eight in the Car in the Federal Building When It Took Its Plunge.

One of the two elevators at the south end of the Federal Building fell from a point a few feet above the second floor to the bottom of the wire-inclosed runway with Charles Murray, the runner, and eight passengers, at about 2:30 yesterday afternoon. Although it came down with a crash only one of its occupants, Theodore W. Swift, agent in charge of the Post Office Inspectors' Department, was injured sufficiently to need professional attention, though all the others were shaken up badly.

The fall shattered the electric lights in the car and the fragments of glass cut Mr. Swift's hands and wrists, but after having his wounds dressed at a near-by drug store he left for home. It happened that at the time the two large elevators at the north corners of the great building were also laid up for repairs and the accident left the one small elevator next to the fallen one to do the entire business of the building.

The cause of the elevator's fall is not stated. It was ascending when it stopped suddenly at the point from which it fell as though it had become jammed in the shaft. Murray worked the lever for about ten minutes in an effort to get the car to move one way or the other, so that the passengers could get out, when it dropped without warning.

Free Organ Concert To-night.

William C. Carl will give a free organ concert this evening at 8:15 o'clock in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, assisted by Miss Kathrin Hilke, solo soprano of the Fifth Avenue Cathedral, and Francis Rogers, solo baritone of the South Church. The concert will be free to the public, and no tickets required.

A NEW ELEVATED STATION.

One to Cost $100,000 Being Built at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Manhattan Avenue.

One of the chief improvements incident to the installment of electricity on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad's system will be the new One Hundred and Tenth Street station, which will be at Manhattan Avenue, on the great curve from Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street to Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The construction already has been begun, an excavation for the foundations of the station being now in evidence, as well as some of the steel frames and girders for the structure.

For a long time—since the elevated went into Harlem, in fact—people living in the neighborhood of the curve, around the vicinity of the northwest corner of Central Park, have complained incessantly that they had to alight from or board their trains either at the One Hundred and Fourth or the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street station. Those who have their homes on the heights are especially incommoded in either case, both the long walk from One Hundred and Fourth and the climbing up the hill from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street being unpleasant.

One hundred thousand dollars will be the cost of the station, which is to be the finest as to equipment and convenience in the city. Electric elevators, eight in number and of large size, will take the passengers up to the waiting rooms. In the building erected along with the station will be one of the sub-power stations of the line, but it will be only a distributing station, with no smoke or noise.

The company has long wished to put a station at One Hundred and Tenth Street, say its officials, but it was found impracticable for steam trains to be started properly on the sharp curve. Electric motors, however, will not be affected by the turn, the start with them being as easily made on a curve as anywhere else.

SAYS HE INOCULATED A WOMAN.

Physician Declares He Used Tuberculosis Germs in Order to Test His Consumption Cure.

A sensational story was told Sunday afternoon by a young Brooklyn doctor, who says that he has discovered a "consumption cure" and that he had inoculated a healthy young woman with the germs of that disease, taken from a cow. According to the story the young woman offered to sacrifice herself in the interest of humanity, risking death to prove whether the disease could be contracted by human creatures from animals. As soon as the disease catches hold, the doctor says, he will use his consumption cure, which he declines to make known to the lay or to the medical world, and will save the young woman from death by consumption.

To add to the interest of the story a report was current that the Board of Health would interfere and arrest the doctor for inoculating the subject. The report was denied by Dr. Robert A. Black, Deputy Superintendent of the Health Board in Brooklyn. He said that there was no law against inoculating persons, providing they are willing to let a physician experiment upon them.

An air of secrecy at first was maintained as to the young woman. At first it was said she was handsome, wealthy, and actuated solely by a desire to do good for the race. She was found later, however, and proved to be a trained nurse engaged by the doctor to look after the patients which he hopes to gain by advertising his "cure." When seen by a reporter the doctor declined to say whether other physicians assisted or were present when the woman was inoculated. He said that it was impossible to prove that the young woman really had been inoculated and that his word must be taken for the story.

FIGHT FOR A SICK CHILD.

Ambulance Driver Takes by Force from Her Home a Girl Suffering from Smallpox.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 11.—Health Officer David Chandler announced to-day that he will endeavor to have the Grand Jury indict Thomas Colton of 33 Burch Street for assaulting Eugene Malloy, the driver of the isolation hospital ambulance, when the latter went to Colton's house yesterday to take his eight-year-old daughter Annie to the hospital. She is suffering from smallpox. Colton and his wife denied Malloy admission to the house, but he forced his way in, and, it is alleged, handled the sick child not very gently. Thereupon Colton attacked him, and after a lively fight Malloy succeeded in getting the girl to the ambulance.

Mrs. Colton sprang into the ambulance, and when Malloy found he could not induce her to leave he drove to the hospital and tried to eject her at the gate. She insisted on going in the hospital and nursing the child, but was not permitted to do so. Health Officer Chandler was summoned, and he finally prevailed on Mrs. Colton to return to her home, assuring her that little Annie would get the best of attention. The Coltons are now quarantined.

THREE-MASTED SCHOONER SINKS.

Lies in Five Fathoms of Water Off the Massachusetts Coast.

CHATHAM, Mass., Nov. 11.—A three-masted schooner lies in five fathoms of water at Little Round Shoal, and in all probability the members of the crew are at bottom, another schooner, which at dark was seen going over the shoals to the southward. The disaster was due to the fierce gale that swept the coast yesterday, and the presumption is that the vessel sprunk a leak while at anchor, and, being coal laden, went down.

The masts were seen from Monomoy Life Saving Station this morning, and Capt. Marshall Eldridge took his crew out for a long pull to the wreck. The crew returned late in the afternoon, and Capt. Eldridge said that when he started out he thought that there were men in the rigging, but when he got within hailing distance the objects had disappeared. His opinion was that a schooner seen near the wreck had sent out a boat and taken off the men.

Capt. Eldridge thought the wreck was of a 400-ton vessel. Nothing had washed to the surface which would give an idea of its name or port.

TO HELP OUT A DEFAULTER.

Members of the Maccabees May Raise a Fund for C. D. Thompson.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 11.—Major Boyton, Commander of the Great Camp of Maccabees of Michigan, says that in view of the past good record of C. D. Thompson, the defaulting Finance Keeper of the Supreme Tent, that the Maccabees generally should contribute toward a fund to help Thompson out of his difficulty. He offers, as Commander of the Michigan Great Camp, to join with D. P. Markey, Commander of the Supreme Tent, in an endeavor to raise a sum, by popular subscription among Maccabees, sufficient to make good Thompson's shortage.

Thompson is still at liberty, and rumors are going about that a settlement is pending. Supreme Commander Markey and Record Keeper Seigle denied the rumor.

Dewey's Summer Home Menaced by Fire

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Fire that swept the woods for a considerable area near Cleveland Park, just beyond the city limits, this afternoon, for a time threatened to destroy the Summer home of Admiral Dewey and the former country home of ex-President Cleveland, but was finally extinguished without damage except to the woods. It was not gotten under control until a number of engine companies from the city were summoned to the scene.

The White Mountain Paper Company.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 11.—The White Mountain Paper Company to-day purchased the plant and water privileges of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Company's property at South Berwick, Me. The property is valued at over $1,000,000.

It will be utilized in the large paper manufactory to be established there.

Explosion in Philadelphia Building.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—A gas cylinder on the first floor of the Liberty Chemical Company's building exploded this afternoon, seriously injuring five persons. The building was wrecked, and the loss is estimated at $50,000.

LEADER OF MUTINOUS CONVICTS CAPTURED

Negro Who Planned Escape from Fort Leavenworth in Custody.

Another Prisoner Mortally Wounded by a Pursuing Posse—Twelve of the Men Still at Liberty.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 11.—Two more of the twenty-six convicts who escaped from the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth Thursday last were recaptured to-day. One is Frank Thompson, a negro, who was the leader of the mutiny. The other convict is Lawrence Lewis, a white boy, twenty years of age. Both convicts were wounded in the efforts to capture them, Thompson slightly and Lewis mortally. Twelve of the convicts are still at liberty.

Thompson was captured eight miles north of Council Grove this evening by a posse under command of Deputy United States Marshal E. A. Prescott. Thompson would not surrender, but was taken after a hard fight with the officers, in which he was shot in the head, but not seriously injured. No member of the posse was hurt.

Deputy Marshal Prescott has been at Council Grove since Saturday morning watching for escaped prisoners. Several are in the vicinity, and a number of thefts have resulted from their presence. This morning Deputy Prescott heard of the presence of a negro convict a few miles north of town, and, with Sheriff Michael and other officers, immediately set out to make the capture. The officers had emerged from a wooded tract when they saw Thompson running across the open. He was ordered to halt, but he answered by wheeling around and doing some rapid firing with a 44-calibre revolver.

The officers then fired, and Thompson dropped. He was stunned, and was easily secured. He will be taken back to the penitentiary to-morrow.

Lewis was taken this morning near Quenemo, Kan., while making a dash through a cordon of armed deputies. He was sent up in October, 1900, to undergo a five years' sentence for larceny. He was tracked to a wooded place near Quenemo, forty miles southwest of Fort Leavenworth, by the City Marshal of that place and a dozen men bearing rifles. An order to surrender was met with defiance, and Lewis, unarmed, and although practically surrounded, darted for the nearest opening. He had gone scarcely a hundred yards when a bullet from a Winchester in the hands of one of his pursuers pierced his lung from behind and brought him to the ground. Bleeding and fatally wounded, Lewis was taken to the Marshal's office and cared for, and Warden McClaughry was notified.

Three separate gangs of convicts have been reported at points within fifteen miles of Topeka since last night.

From the descriptions received, Warden McClaughry believes that the two captors of Sheriff Cook of Topeka, Sunday, were Arthur Hewitt, white, and Lon Southerland, a part Indian. Hewitt worked with Frank Thompson, the negro, as ringleader in the outbreak, and the Warden to-day increased the reward for their capture. Hewitt and Southerland were serving five-year sentences for larceny. Hewitt is twenty-three years old, while Southerland is but eighteen.

The officers at Topeka, both county and city, filled with revenge at being foiled at Pauline, are bending every energy to overhaul these particular convicts, who they profess to believe are in hiding within thirty miles of the scene where yesterday's exciting episode occurred.

At Alma, Kan., a running fight last night with two escaped convicts is reported. The convicts had stolen two horses and made good their escape after shooting a horse from under one of their pursuers.

ACROBATS SCARED POLICEMAN.

When Their Speeding Automobile Broke Down They Turned Double Somersaults and Were Unhurt.

A fat policeman was standing at Eastern Parkway and Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, quietly thinking things over when he was startled out of his reverie by the whirring of an automobile, which was coming down the hill at a fast pace.

Just as the carriage reached the car tracks crossing the parkway at Franklin Avenue the front axle broke. The three occupants of the automobile, a woman and two men, were hurled high in the air. All three turned graceful double somersaults and landed lightly on their feet. The woman, with just a show of annoyance, shook the dust from the skirt of her long coat and felt to see if her hat was still on straight. The men readjusted their neckties and quietly walked back to the broken automobile.

When the fat policeman came out of the trance this exhibition had thrown him into he ran out into the roadway and asked if either of the trio had been hurt.

"Oh, no," responded the woman, sweetly. "We earn our living doing such things."

"How's that?" inquired the puzzled policeman.

"We're professional acrobats," explained the woman, giving the name of a team appearing at one of the variety theatres.

GEN. MOLINEUX ENTERTAINED.

Guest of Soldiers of His Regiment, Who Expressed a Belief in the Innocence of His Son Roland.

Gen. Edward L. Molineux, father of Roland B. Molineux, was the guest last night of the Veterans' Association of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, at a meeting of the association in its headquarters in the Brooklyn Borough Hall. Gen. Molineux was the Colonel of the regiment in the civil war, and he received a very warm greeting last night from his old comrades-in-arms.

Resolutions were offered by Comrade Rose, congratulating Gen. Molineux on obtaining a new trial for his son, Roland. The resolutions also expressed the belief of the General's comrades in the innocence of his son. Praise was also expressed for the men, who, as counsel, had defended young Molineux. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Gen. Molineux, in responding, said that three swords had been given to him during his military career, and that he had three sons. One of these swords he should present to each son, and that Roland, he was sure, "would wear it with honor yet."

A proffer of financial assistance in his fight for the freedom of his son had been made to the General by the association. Referring to this last night, Gen. Molineux said that he did not want such assistance. Before he would ask for help he would use every dollar he possessed. After that he would sell everything he owned, and if that did not suffice he would then come before the public like a man and ask for assistance.

DIED AFTER AN ASSAULT.

Civil War Veteran Received Fatal Wounds from Footpads.

Frank McDonald, a civil war veteran, died at his home, 305 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, last night from brain fever, the result of an assault which was committed upon him on the morning of Nov. 5 a few doors from his home.

The man had been out visiting friends. On his way home he was met by several men, who stopped him and demanded his money. Despite his age, McDonald resisted and battled with his antagonists. The old man was a laborer, and hard work had developed his muscles. Striking right and left he felled two of his assailants, but they jumped to their feet and renewed their attack. One of the men drew a club and beat McDonald over the head, inflicting nine severe scalp wounds. The old man dropped to the ground unconscious and his assailants fled.

The police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station were notified when it was learned that McDonald had been assaulted, but detectives who were put on the case were unable to find his assailants.

The Coroner was notified of the death last night, and a rigid investigation will be made.

MR. COLER ON THE BUDGET.

Says It Is Made Properly and Declares that All Transfers Are Legal.

Controller Coler denied yesterday the stories that there have been transfers made by the Board of Estimate by which several thousand Tammany employes were to be held in office in 1902. He declared such stories "were absurd and nonsense." Continuing, he said:

"In making up the budget we conformed to the provisions of the new charter. We did nothing one way or the other to protect anybody. Not a man is protected who would not be protected by the new charter. Whatever protection is given is given by that instrument. The charter provides these transfers, and we were in duty bound to make them. Any other than the budget we made up would have been a 'fake' budget.

"The coming administration has full power to retain the men transferred, to drop any of them it sees fit, or to add to their number. We have transferred only men who are protected."

"You mean by the civil service law?" he was asked.

"I mean by the laws on the statute books. We could have made the budget, for political purposes, $5,000,000 less, but I would not stand for that, and, for that matter, neither would the Mayor. We made this budget just as though we were going to continue in office.

"When the new Board of Estimate comes to consider it it will find that the budget is made properly. We especially tried to prevent a repetition of the fake budgets foisted upon the greater city by the cities, towns, and villages merged into it. The story evidently was written by some one without legal knowledge, and with no knowledge of the new charter. It is just nonsense."

POLICEMAN STUCK IN FANLIGHT

Boy in a Store, Whom He Was Trying to Arrest, Had Sport with Him Till Help Arrived.

When Policeman Jacob Ross glanced in through the glass door of the butter and egg store of Otto Sasse at 136 East Third Street early yesterday morning while swinging along by that establishment he noticed a boy inside acting as though he ought to be arrested. The stranger was trying the cash drawer, prying into pigeon holes in the proprietor's desk, and devouring as he worked a large piece of Sasse's cheese.

Ross, who is of liberal dimensions, got his club into position for action and tried the front door. It was locked. He then knocked on the door and attracted the attention of the intruder, who had just opened a can of preserves and was about to help himself to some oyster crackers. Ross motioned imperatively with his club, and the stranger merely acknowledged the salutation with a pleasant smile.

Ross decided to enter the store by the fanlight over the door. He secured an ash barrel and proceeded to insert himself into the store. It was a large fanlight, but not quite large enough for a man of Ross's dimensions, and he stuck fast. His efforts to get out again seemed to amuse the boy inside, who leaned up against a case of eggs and laughed until he had to hold his sides.

Ross's heels beating a violent tattoo upon the pickle above the door outside attracted the attention of a ribald and unfriendly pedestrian who, seeing a pair of policeman's legs thrashing about helplessly outside the butter and egg store, paid some long outstanding score against the Police Department by striking Ross a violent blow and passing on.

A little while later another pedestrian passed along and extracted the policeman from the fanlight. Then Ross told the boy inside that he was under arrest. The boy laughed hilariously. Ross then climbed up to the fanlight again and poking only his head inside the opening used diplomacy. "Why won't you come out?" he said almost pleadingly. "You'll have to come out anyway. It's only a question of time."

"How'd I know you wanted me to come out?" said the youngster, "you never asked me to come out before."

Then he climbed out through the fanlight and gave himself up to the overwrought policeman. He was taken to the Fifth Street Police Station, where he said he was James Kennedy, sixteen years old, of 28 First Avenue. He admitted that he had gone into the place with the intention of robbing it. He said he was sorry to have given Policeman Ross so much trouble.

MISS WILLIAMS AT HOME AGAIN.

Her Father Brought Her Back from Great Barrington, Mass.

Miss Augusta K. Williams, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Dr. George A. Williams of 449 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, who disappeared on Friday last, and was located at Great Barrington, Mass., returned from that place last night to her home, in Brooklyn, accompanied by her father. The party reached Brooklyn shortly after 7 o'clock. Both Dr. Williams and his daughter were tired out, and retired at once, and neither could be seen.

It was said at the house, however, that Dr. Williams, when he reached Great Barrington early yesterday morning, had found his daughter in an intensely nervous state.

PANAMA HAS NOT FALLEN.

Colombian Consul Gets an Official Denial from the Governor.

Official denial of the reports that the City of Panama had been occupied by the insurgents has reached Colombian Consul General Arturo de Brigard in the following dispatch from Gen. Carlos Alban, Governor of the Department of Panama:

No truth in the story of fall of Panama or change in the situation here. We are preparing to recover Tumaco. ALBAN.

This was in response to a cabled inquiry by the Consul General, in which he told of the alarming reports in circulation here, and asked for information concerning the military situation on the Pacific side of Colombia. The Tumaco mentioned in the reply is a seaport of the Department of Cauca, on the Western coast, near the Ecuadorian frontier, which the insurgents have held since Oct. 16 last.

ATTACKED IN A RESTAURANT.

Eight Cents Would Have Saved a Man from a Dangerous Wound.

Eight cents, the price of a plate of stew, in the restaurant 514 West Broadway, near Bleecker Street, would have saved Michael Vizkez, a driver, of 493 West Broadway, from going to St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday with his head broken by a terrific blow from a baseball bat delivered by Patrick Hurley of 69 Downing Street, a waiter in the place.

Sergt. Walling was on duty at the desk in the Mercer Street Police Station at about 2:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when Viskez staggered in with his head covered with blood from his injury. He said that he had counted his money just before going into the restaurant with two acquaintances and found that he had $2.02, but when he received his check for the meal he found all but the two pennies had disappeared. He said he asked to be allowed to go to the door and appeal to his friends, still standing outside, but the blow and a bad name, he said, were the only response.

Sergt. Walling saw that the man was badly hurt, and without waiting for an ambulance sent him to the hospital in a patrol wagon, where he now lies in a critical condition. Then he sent and arrested Hurley, who admitted having struck Vizkez, but said that he only did so in self-defense after the driver had refused to leave either his coat or vest as security for his meal. Hurley was held in $1,000 bail in the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination to-morrow on a charge of felonious assault.

Deputy Controller to Resign.

Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey will resign his position before Jan. 1 to go into private business. Mr. Levey is now receiving $7,500 a year. He entered the Finance Department of the city as secretary to Controller Myers. He has served on the New Charter Commission, and in the absence of Controller Coler was in charge of the Finance Department.

County Canvassers to Begin Work.

The Board of Aldermen and the Council will organize to-day as a Board of County Canvassers, to canvass the votes cast at the last election. On Wednesday the first working meeting of the County Canvassers will be held.

E. S. STOKES'S SECOND WILL HAS BEEN FILED

Executed in 1894, It Bequeathed All to His Mother.

Value of His Estate at the Time Not Known by Mr. Stokes—Name of James D. Leary, as Executor, Erased.

A second will executed by Edward S. Stokes on March 22, 1894, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. In this will the testator directs that after all his lawful debts have been paid his mother, Nancy Stokes, was to receive all of his estate of whatsoever kind and nature he was possessed at the time of his death for her use and benefit forever.

"The money I received from her during the years 1877-78," the will says, "has been invested by me from time to time in various enterprises. I refer to the United States Government bonds which I disposed of and the proceeds of the Brooklyn Oil Refinery, aggregating about $80,000.

"At the present time it is uncertain what my estate may realize over and above this sum, which I hold in trust for my said mother and have paid her the interest, but should the sum realized from my estate be sufficiently large to justify my mother in carrying out my wishes as to certain bequests I desire her to do so, but at the same time it is my wish that it be optional with her whether to do so or not."

Mr. Stokes names Elizur V. Foote, his brother, Horace Stokes, and James D. Leary as his executors. Later Mr. Stokes became involved in litigation with Mr. Leary and revoked the appointment by erasing his name from the will. The will was witnessed by Charles Plattner of 109 West Thirty-eighth Street and E. W. Cornish of Bay View, New Rochelle. Both these men were witnesses to the first will of Mr. Stokes, which he executed in 1890 and in which he left all his property, with the exception of a few bequests to his mother, to his brother and sister, appointing his cousin, W. E. D. Stokes, as his trustee for the estate and reversionary heir to all his property in event of his brother and sister dying without leaving children. At the time the second will was made in which there is no mention made of the cousin, W. E. D. Stokes, the testator was then engaged in litigation with him.

In the petition for the probate of the second will, which was also filed yesterday, it was stated that the testator had left no widow or children surviving. It was said yesterday that a third will made by Mr. Stokes would be filed soon, but when counsel for all the interests represented in both wills, as well as counsel for Rosamond Langdon Barclay, the woman who alleged several weeks ago that she had been married to Mr. Stokes in Canada, were questioned yesterday, they said that they had no knowledge of any other will, and if a third will were filed it would be a great surprise to them.

BOERS' APPEAL TO THE HAGUE.

Arbitration Tribunal to Meet Nov. 20—Alleged Boer Peace Scheme.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 11.—The Administrative Council of the Arbitration Tribunal will meet on Nov. 20 to decide on the appeal of the Boers against the ruling that the war in South Africa is not subject to the court's consideration.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The story circulated in the United States by a news agency, under an Amsterdam date, purporting to give the peace terms which the Boers are willing to accept, and alleging that they are to be embodied in a formal document for circulation among the powers, was seemingly started in an English provincial paper, and is denied by the Boer Delegates at The Hague.

The Daily Mail, however, gives to-day another alleged peace scheme which Mr. Kruger is said to be willing to conclude. This would be on the basis of granting autonomy to the two republics under a convention guaranteed by France and Russia, in exchange for a cession to Great Britain of the Rand District and the gold fields, which should be regarded as the total Boer indemnity.

CAPE TOWN THREATENED?

The Guard Said to Have Been Again Called Out—Boers Captured in British Uniforms to be Shot.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail announces that the Cape Town Guard has again been called out.

It is also stated that Lord Kitchener has issued an order directing that all Boers captured in British uniforms are to be shot.

The South African Claims.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The South African Compensation Commission to-day heard counsel on behalf of a French claimant, Martin, now in New York, who demanded £20,000. The Chairman remarked that it was clearly established that Martin was not deported by the British military authorities, and that, therefore, his claim was not within the scope of the commission. Major Gen. Sir John Ardagh, the representative of the Government, announced that the Government had settled with the Dutch claimants for an aggregate sum of £37,500.

Money for Boer Sufferers.

Consul of the Netherlands, George Birkhoff, Jr., has issued a statement at the request of the Rev. Herman D. van Brockhuizen of the money collected by him for the use of the Boer prisoners in the British concentration camps. During his western trip Mr. van Brockhuizen has collected $8,840.63, and has sent to Mr. Birkhoff, who has cabled it to the Dutch Consul at Pretoria, $5,060.68. There is on hand $4,779.95 for future distribution. Pastor van Brockhuizen will speak here this month.

VIEWS OF HERR BALLIN.

He Says the Transatlantic Lines Ought to Make an Agreement Regarding Passenger Traffic.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The Hamburgische Correspondent publishes an interview with Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American line, who declares that the decline in the freight traffic of his company is counterbalanced by the good results of the passenger traffic.

"The companies concerned in the North American trade," says Herr Ballin, "should make an agreement as to passenger traffic. It would be easy to save 50,000,000 marks ($11,900,000) during the Winter without inconveniencing travelers. Only one-eighth of the space of the fast steamers is now occupied.

"I do not anticipate much harm from the appearance of the Morgan group in the ship-owning business. I do not believe that Mr. Morgan wishes to injure the German companies.

"We intend to propose an alteration of the statutes by which only Germans living in Germany can be eligible to Chairmanships and membership of Boards of Directors. No resolutions, however, will be adopted that could exercise an unfavorable influence on the conduct of business from a national point of view."

Discussing the rumors that American capitalists intend to acquire the German ocean lines, the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"Steps must be taken at once to protect these lines from Americanization."

MR. LODGE'S BOSTON SPEECH.

English and German Comment—Berliner Tageblatt Says It Shows the Growth of Jingoism Here.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the speech made by Senator Lodge at Boston on Saturday, says:

"If, as believed, Mr. Lodge's speech reveals the mind of President Roosevelt, this country will have nothing to complain of. The Isthmian business will be settled next year in a manner honorable and satisfactory to both countries, which means, we presume, that America will get her own way in the matter. The Monroe doctrine is to be sternly upheld by a great navy, if need be. This is in the interests of peace. As the Monroe doctrine does not affect that part of the American continent which belongs to the British Empire the announcement will cause no friction."

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—All the papers publish summaries of Senator Lodge's Boston speech. The Berliner Tageblatt, pointing to the strong emphasis laid upon the Monroe doctrine and to the extension of the same to coaling stations, says:

"This corresponds fully with the extreme views of the yellow press, and sounds most singular coming from an American statesman who is an intimate friend of President Roosevelt.

"Such an interpretation of the Monroe doctrine shows the growth of jingoism and a certain overtension of American self-consciousness all the more strikingly since the American papers for some time have been discussing the acquisition of a naval station in European or African waters."

TO WEAR THE KOH-I-NOOR.

The Famous Diamond to be Set in the Crown Queen Alexandra Will Use at the Coronation.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—King Edward has decided to have the celebrated Koh-i-Noor diamond mounted in the crown of Queen Alexandra for the coronation.

Queen Alexandra will be the latest of a long series of monarchs who have worn the Koh-i-Noor in various lands and in the course of a period of time which extends back to the ages of fable.

The history of this gem, the finest in the possession of the British Crown, is unsurpassed for romance by that of any other precious stone in the world. The Indian legend is to the effect that the Koh-i-Noor (Mountain of Light) was found in one of the Golconda mines near the Kishna River, and worn 5,000 years ago by Karna, one of the heroes sung of in the Mahabharata. It then passed through many hands until it came into the possession of Baber, the founder of the Mogul Dynasty, in the sixteenth century. Travernier, the famous French traveler, saw it in 1665. In 1739 it passed to Nadir Shah, the Persian invader of India, and through his successors in 1813 to Runjet Singh, the ruler of Lahore. In 1849, on the annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions, the diamond was also surrendered, and was presented to Queen Victoria in 1850.

The Koh-i-Noor was one of the attractions at the first great international exhibition of 1851. It then weighed 186 1-16 karats. It has since been recut—many lapidaries say a great mistake was made when it was decided to do this—and now weighs 106 1-16 karats.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Reports that the Negotiations for Their Sale Have Been Concluded Incorrect.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The Premier, Dr. Deuntzer, in an interview to-day on the subject of the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies, is quoted as saying that the Washington and London dispatches asserting that the islands have been sold to the United States for $4,000,000, with the understanding that the inhabitants are to have citizenship and free trade, are incorrect. The negotiations are progressing, but the result cannot be definitely predicted.

The negotiations, the Premier said, would be concluded at Copenhagen, the treaty would be signed at Washington, and it would be ratified by the United States Senate before it received the ratification of the Danish Rigsdag.

DISCOVERIES IN UGANDA.

Sir Harry Johnston Found Skins of Several Animals New to Science.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Sir Harry H. Johnston, speaking to-night before the Royal Geographical Society on his explorations in Uganda, announced that he had obtained in the Congo forest the skins of several beasts that were new to science.

"As a result of my study of the pygmies," said Sir Henry, "I have concluded that there is no special pygmy language. Each section of the pygmies speaks more or less imperfectly the language of the forest negroes with whom it is associated. The pygmy pronunciation, however, is constantly punctuated with little gasps in the place of consonants."

Chinese "Rescue the Sun."

PEKING, Nov. 11.—In conformity with a notice, which the Foreign Office sent to the legations, all the Chinese officials in the capital gathered to-day at the Board of Rites, to "rescue the sun," which was suffering from a partial eclipse. The rescue was accomplished by prostrations, the burning of incense, and the beating of drums. A few foreigners, for the first time in history, were permitted to witness the ceremony.

Changes in German Tariff Bill.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, after going this morning to Potsdam to confer with Emperor William, called a Cabinet meeting this afternoon. The North German Gazette asserts that the object of the meeting was to act upon changes made by the Bundesrath in the Tariff bill. It is ascertained from sources inside the Bundesrath that some important changes have been made.

More Earthquake Shocks at Erzerum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—Earthquake shocks continue to be felt at Erzerum, Armenia. There have been many casualties. The foreign Consuls have joined the inhabitants, and are living in tents.

Kurds Hold Up a Turkish Governor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—The Governor of Erzerum while traveling toward Mush was assaulted by a band of Kurds and stripped of everything.

Danish Prince Very Ill.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—Prince Christian, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, is severely ill with scarlet fever.

Martin's Wanderings End.

Old Louis Martin's wanderings ended yesterday in the Blackwell's Island Almshouse, the mistakes in the commitment papers which caused his journeys from one city office to another through Saturday and Sunday being finally rectified by Magistrate Pool in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning. The old man is sixty-eight years old, and last lived in a lodging house at 2,217 Third Avenue.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE CITIZENS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

Be it known, by these presents, that HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., celebrated for many years as manufacturers of high grade, reliable clothing, will this Fall positively retire from the retail business. Their immense, magnificent stock must be turned into cash, and therefore every garment is now offered to the public at 60 cents on the dollar.

Amazingly low prices. Astonishing values.

Beautiful business and full dress suits; long loose broad-shouldered overcoats, yoke overcoats, and raglans made of English kerseys, Irish frieze and imported Carr's meltons; silk-lined tuxedo suits; silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests made of beautiful imported fabrics; striped trousers, &c. All will wear well and give perfect satisfaction, but all are now being sacrificed at 60 cts. on the dollar.

THEIR FINEST $30 SUITS marked down to $15 | THEIR FINEST $30 Overcoats marked down to $15

THEIR FINEST $20 SUITS marked down to $12 | THEIR FINEST $20 Overcoats marked down to $12

THEIR FINEST $18 SUITS marked down to $8.50 | THEIR FINEST $18 Overcoats mar

The Wanamaker Store

CHICKERING PIANOS

To all who love music of the purest quality of tone there comes, earlier or later, the ultimate desire to possess a *Chickering*.

Many reasons lead one to buy other pianos. Convenience of purchasing it—the fact that a friend suggests it—the lack of opportunity to compare the Chickering. And then the educated ear that experience brings, seeks a more perfect instrument than the one chosen by the enthusiastic amateur, and if the lack of means does not deter the further expenditure, the true artist comes eventually to own a *Chickering*.

The Chickering gives that delight which the sense of perfect tone gives to the true artist. It expresses most perfectly the soulful tones that the composer seeks to voice. It gives the supreme satisfaction of showing to the utmost the skill of the musician.

There is nothing above or beyond

The CHICKERING

Since nothing but Chickering will satisfy ultimately, why not have the utmost perfection in the first place?

The matter of price need not be a bar to immediate possession, because we can make such terms as will make the buying easy. Let us talk the matter over with you.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Decorated CHINAWARE

Yesterday we told you of the superb variety of Dinner Sets now on display in the China Store. Today another line is presented—*Decorated China*—the pieces that tasteful housekeepers want aplenty for the Thanksgiving table and sideboard. Just the pieces, too, that housekeepers like to give each other at holiday time.

Naturally the choicest things are here now, and best picking will be done before the selling grows tremendous and the holiday crowds make selection less pleasant. These hints of the dainty wares:

Decorated China—

New patterns in French china, prettily decorated with orchids or branches of roses, with raised gold in center and tinted border: Louis XVI. shape.

Chop Trays, $4.50 — Chocolate Pots, $4.50
Cracker Jars, $4 — Celery Trays, $3
Salads, $2.50 and $3.50 — Sugars and creams, $4.50 pair
Handled Olives, $2.25 — Plates, $18, $22.50, $24 doz

Pretty decorated pattern with clusters of carnations and gilt border in fancy shapes:

Salad Plates, $8 dozen — Tea Plates, $6.50 dozen
Salad Bowls, $2.50 — Bread-and-Butter Plates $5 doz
Celery Trays, $1.75 — Cake Plates, $2.50
Mayonnaise Dishes, $2.25 — Chop Trays, $2.75
Condensed Milk Holders, $2.25

Handsome pansy decoration, with heavy gilt band on border:

Breakfast Plates, $24 dozen — Salad Plates, $21 dozen
Celery Trays, $2.75 — Salad Bowls, $3 and $4
Chocolate Pots, $6 — Chop Trays, $5
Olive Dishes, $1 — Mayonnaise Dishes, $2.75

French China, handsomely decorated with clusters and wreath of roses, with gold-line edge:

Covered Muffin Dishes, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.75, $3.75, $4.25 to $6 each.
Mayonnaise Dishes, 85c, $1, $1.25, $2, $2.75 to $4 each.
Salad Bowls, 75c, $1.50, $2, $3, $4.50, $5 and $7 each.
Celery Trays, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $2.75 and $3 each.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1.25, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3 to $4.
Chop Trays, $2.25, $2.75, $3, $4, $4.25 to $7 each,
Syrup Jugs, $2.25, $3, $4 to $4.25 each.
Covered Broth Bowls, $2, $2.75 and $3.25 each.
Sugars and Creams, $2.50, $3.50, $4, $5 to $7 pair.
Tea Pots, $1.25, $2, $3.50, $4.50 to $7.
Chocolate Pots, $2, $2.75, $4 and $4.50 each.

Basement.

DINING TABLES

The dining table should be strong and large for Thanksgiving Day. All of the extension leaves will probably be needed.

Hundreds of homes are ready to buy a new Extension Table. Just before Thanksgiving is the time to bring new things into the dining-room.

One of the largest items of our extensive stock of furniture for the dining-room is the splendid showing of Extension Tables. We match up most any sideboard, or supply a suitable style and size for any sort of furnishment. Oak in various kinds of finish, mahogany in polished or dull finish. Tops round or square, from 42 in. to 60 in.; lengths from 6 to 14 ft.

More than one hundred styles; priced in oak, $6 to $175; in mahogany, $20 to $165.

A word of some styles:

At $12.50—Golden oak extension tables, 44 in. round top of polished quartered oak; deep rim; shaped and fluted legs; 6 feet long when extended. Same table with 44-in. square top.

At $16—Golden oak extension tables, 44x44 in. top of polished quartered oak; square tapered legs with carved ends; deep rim; 8 feet long when extended.

At $20—Golden oak extension tables, 44-in. square top of polished quartered oak; deep rim; pedestal center, with four shaped legs.

At $25—Golden oak extension tables, 48-in. round top of polished quartered oak; deep rim, with beaded edge; square pedestal with shaped legs; highly polished; 8 feet when extended.

At $32—Golden oak extension tables, 48-in. round top with deep rim; heavy turned and fluted pillar, with 4 legs and claw feet; richly carved, highly polished.

Some of the other oak extension tables are priced at $35, $45, $48, $55, $60, $65, $67, $70, $75, $80, $85, $90, $110, $115, $120, $122.

Other mahogany tables priced at $28, $32, $40, $42, $45, $55, $60, $65, $68, $70, $85, $95, $100, $105, $110, $115, $125, $135, $145. Fourth floor.

Girls' Velveteen Skirts

These are exceedingly handsome Dress Skirts, in a rich quality of navy blue or black velveteen. Some have seven-gored flare, with seams corded with satin, others have a circular flounce. All are stylish to a degree, and make a welcome addition to the young girls' wardrobe for dress occasions. Lengths are 36 to 40 inches.

Best feature about them is that, though really $12 skirts, they bear the price mark—

$9.50 Each Second floor, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Store

Aids to a Fair Face

The Preparations of the PARIS INSTITUTE of BEAUTY

Is there, on the earth's surface, a woman who does not covet beauty? The wish to please is one bond that allies the feminine world.

Why should not every woman desire her full share of loveliness? If Nature has seemed inconsiderate about endowing you with attractiveness, don't worry. She has other beauty gifts to bestow for the seeking.

We have captured the secrets of her art. They await your inspection in fascinating forms of toilet preparations, representing the last word of the greatest beauty chemists in Paris.

"Klytia Cream" does for the adult skin what Nature does for that of the child. The daily use builds up the tissues, stimulates and softens the complexion, and restores to it the brilliancy and freshness of rosy youth. The cream is put up in jars of three sizes, at $2.25, $4.50 and $7.50 each. An indispensable contributor to the satin quality of the skin is the "Klytia Lotion." To a complexion sensitive to wind and sun the $2.25 spent for this astringent is more than repaid in charm and freshness. For eruptions and redness the "Duchess Water" will be found invaluable. Its use with the anti-wrinkle "Klytia Cream" is especially efficacious. In half pint and pint bottles at $2.25 and $4.50 respectively. The woman with whom beauty flies before fatigue will find a permanent place on her toilet table for the "Astringent Tonic." Soothing, yet revivifying, it lends to the society-driven woman, the tired business girl, or the overworked housewife the freshness of a flower. In bottles, $3 and $5 each.

The bath sachets add their fragrance to our delectable assortment of toilet confections—a pleasant addition to the toilet—within the reach of every one. They are from 15c to $1 apiece.

Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Still Plenty of the $1 and $1.25

French Dress Goods at 50c

These are some of the finest dress fabrics selling this season at $1 and $1.25. They come from a French manufacturer, whose goods are sought everywhere. They are new this season; perfect in every way—but the American selling agents had to close out their surplus stock, after all orders were filled, and we got the goods at

Half Price

They are *French Poplin Velours*, worth $1.25, and *French Crystal Cords*, worth $1; both fabrics 44 inches wide.

There are four variations of weave, and eighty colorings, to make selection from—

Navy Blues, Browns, Greens, Garnets, Castors, Grays, Cardinals, Russian Blue, Taxis, Royal Blues, Resedas, Plums.

And you may choose either sort now

at 50 CENTS A YARD

The best kind of a Christmas gift for woman or girl. Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Men's PAJAMAS

These very neat Winter Pajamas are made of plain white domet flannel, with edges piped with blue or red, giving a very refined effect.

They are made with either buttons or frogs.

Warm, comfortable, serviceable.

Price, $1 a suit. Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's JACKETS

The demand for Women's over-garments has increased tremendously with the first touch of Thanksgiving weather. We had prepared for exactly these conditions. Every want in the matter of Jackets, Three-quarter Coats or Newmarkets can be satisfied here in most gratifying manner, both as to the character of garment and its price.

Three-quarter length Jackets and Box Coats at $10, $16, $21, $27, up to $98.

Jackets, $12, $13.50, $15, $25, to $60.

This particular offering today:

Women's 27-inch double-breasted Jackets of black fancy cheviot, with half-fitted back, velvet collar; seams finished with stitching; coat lined with satin.

Price $10; Worth $15

Second floor, Broadway.

Eleven Thousand Yards of CARPETS

Offered Under-Price Today

These are fine, new, perfect goods—all of this season's selections. Ninety-eight patterns of Velvet, Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpets—each the best in its grade. Not one pattern or coloring that was not picked out by us for some particular beauty or virtue. But we wish to clear up the stock of certain lines, while the demand is great, and the selling can be done quickly.

These are the Carpets offered:

Velvets, 85c, from $1 **Ten-Wire Tapestries, 65c, from 80c**
Second Grade Tapestries, 60c, from 70c

This opportunity comes just in time to re-carpet the dining-room, or a guest's room, or some other part of the home before Thanksgiving Day.

There is such variety of patterns that every reasonable taste can be satisfied, and harmonizing colorings can be secured for any wanted color scheme.

Bring plans of rooms along, if possible, so that immediate selection can be made, as many patterns will likely be sold out during the day.

Third floor.

Dressing SACQUES and Petticoats

The Dressing Sacques of French flannel; the Petticoats of black silk. Each excellent of its kind—each in a satisfying variety of attractive styles, at moderate prices.

Some details of each:

BLACK SILK PETTICOATS—

At $5—Of taffeta; accordion-plaited flounce, finished with small ruffle.

At $6.50—Of taffeta; graduated accordion-plaited flounce, finished with small ruffle.

At $7.50—Of taffeta; deep flounce, finished with three gathered ruffles.

Many other styles, plain or trimmed, up to $37.50.

FLANNEL DRESSING SACQUES—

At $1.75—In light blue, pink, red, gray and black; fitted back; full front; entire sacque bound with satin.

At $2.50—In light blue, red and gray; fitted back; full front; entire sacque finished with crocheted silk.

At $3.25—In pink, blue, red, cadet blue and black; fitted back; full front; entire sacque finished with white pinked flannel; high standing collar.

At $4.50—In red, pink, gray and lavender; full back and front; belt at waist line; collar and sleeves trimmed with black embroidered flannel.

Many other styles, trimmed with ribbon or braid, up to $10.

Cashmere Dressing Sacques, $3.75 to $6.

Albatross Dressing Sacques, $3.75 to $12. Second floor.

MEN'S CLOTHING

With the Wanamaker Character

Correct and handsome clothes are not necessarily expensive, at Wanamaker's. Style and character are matters of expense in the employing of brains for the making of models; but cutting cloth over *good* patterns costs no more than wasting it on bad ones.

The best brains in the trade plan Wanamaker Clothing.

You pay for nothing beyond the fair price for materials and workmanship.

Judge Wanamaker values by this new lot of

OVERCOATS AT $12

just received yesterday. They are made of excellent pure wool black cheviot; cut 48 inches long, with big shoulders and loose back—full of style and handsomely made. $12 each.

Judge the style of Wanamaker clothing by the smart new

Two-Button Double-Breasted Sack Suits

They are the extreme of good taste and correct style. Made of cheviots in the new black-and-white effects; also of fancy mixed cheviots and black thibet. Prices, $15 to $22.50.

Judge the variety of the stock by the array of smartly striped *Trousers for Men*.

Of stylish fancy striped cheviots, at $3.50 and $4. Of handsome striped worsteds, at $5 to $8.

New long Overcoats for young men of 16 to 19 years. The loose, baggy sort, with big shoulders, brimful of style; made of dark Oxford cheviot; at $10, $12 and $15. Small men can be fitted in this stock at a good saving from the usual cost of men's overcoats.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Brilliant TABLEWARE

For the Thanksgiving Feast

Walk along our main aisle this morning, if you will, and see what handsome pieces of Quadruple-plated Silverware are on display. How artistic the shapes, how broad the variety—how in every way desirable are the beautiful wares!

Then you will marvel to learn that these handsome table pieces are offered

At About Half Value

Then you'll become doubly enthusiastic and will doubtless find a number of pieces that will make charming additions to your dining-room furnishings.

In addition to the Quadruple-plated wares on the Main floor is a complete showing of Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons, in the new Basement Silverware Store. Price details follow:

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TABLEWARE—

5-piece Tea Sets, $11.25, $11.50
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 — Syrup Pitchers, $2
Butter Plates, $2.50 doz. — Candlesticks, $1
Bread Trays, $1.50 — Bonbon Dishes, $1.25
4-light Candelabra, $4.25 — Salad Bowls, $2.50
5-light Candelabra, $4.75 — Tureens, $2.50
Toast Racks, $2 — Pickle Jars, $1.25, $1.75
Butter Dishes, $2 — Ice Tubs, $2.25
Wine Coolers, $5 — Nut Bowls, $2.25
Water Pitchers, $3 — Cake Baskets, $2.25, $2.50
Biscuit Jars, $2 — Marmalade Jars, $2
Salts and Peppers, 15c ea — Fruit Dishes, $2.25 to $3.25
Waiters, 65c to $1.25

Main Aisle and Under-Price Store, Basement.

GENUINE ROGERS' KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS—

Tea Spoons, 85c doz. — Fish Forks, 75c ea.
Pie Knives, 50c ea. — Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Table Forks, $1.70 doz. — Fish Knives, 85c ea.
Butter Knives, 10c ea. — Coffee Spoons, 85c doz.
Sugar Spoons, 10c ea. — Cream Ladles, 25c ea.
Gravy Ladles, 45c ea. — Oyster Ladles, 75c ea.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz. — Crumb Knives, 85c ea.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz. — Cheese Scoops, 25c ea.
Berry Spoons, 50c ea. — Soup Ladles, 90c ea.

Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.

Children's Knife, Fork and Spoon, 50c a set.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Lace Robes—A Rich Display

This is an unusually elaborate collection of beautiful Lace Robes. We gathered for it the choicest designs of both foreign and American makers.

Fifty-eight distinct styles are included, most of them single specimens. Together, they comprise the richest showing we have attempted; and offer unfettered freedom of choice to women of taste who care for distictive styles.

The range of prices is extremely broad—$8 to $125. These extremes include:

Cream Lierre Lace Robes, $8 to $19 each.
White Esprit Net Robes, $18 to $22.50 each.
White Escurial Lace Robes, $20.50 to $65 each.
White Chantilly Lace Robes, $27 each.
Black Escurial Lace Robes, $20.50 to $75 each.
Black Chantilly Lace Robes, $42 to $68 each.
Black Filet Net Robes, with chenille application, $55 each.
Black Filet Net Robes, with velvet application, $31.75 to $68 each.

And many other Sumptuous Robes. We are sure you will appreciate the showing.

Broadway.

The Popular Sort of BOYS' CLOTHING

Every sort of suit or coat that this Clothing Store holds for the sturdy boy is popular—that's one of the notable traits about Wanamaker's Boys' Clothing.

But Saturday, cold and crisp, lifted two particular kinds of winter clothing upon a pinnacle of popularity—so much so, that there weren't enough to go 'round.

Today we are ready for you again, with more of the "Wanamaker Special" Top Coats, of all-wool frieze, at $5, for boys of 4 to 16 years, and the "Wanamaker Special" Double-Breasted Suit, in blue serge or mixed cheviots, at $5, for boys of 8 to 16 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

NOVELTY VELVETS From Paris

Not for many years has there been such a demand for Fancy Velvets, as has come to us this season. Many complete velvet dresses will be seen this winter, and a distinguished multitude of fancy velvet waists and jackets.

The new arrivals from Paris bring our present collection up to 139 styles and colorings.

Twice we have cabled duplicate orders, and our fourth importation this season has just arrived.

The new Velvets are mostly in neat stripes, dots or other designs, for entire gowns. Prices range from $1.25 a yard, for corduroy striped velvets, to $8 for rich evening novelties.

Particular word of these newcomers:

Hair-line Stripes in black-and-white and colors, $2.50.
Dotted Stripes in colors and black-and-white, $2.75.
Black-and-white Dots, Stripes and Checks, $3.
And various styles of Embroidered Dots on colors and black at $2 and $2.50. Rotunda.

This Clearing House for SHOES

This Basement Shoe Store fulfils an important function in the shoe economies of New Yorkers. It is a clearing-house, which brings the people who need Shoes into direct contact with the manufacturers, to whom they would otherwise not have access.

And that both sides take fullest advantage of their opportunities is proved by the constant throngs of people in the Under-Priced Shoe Store, and the continual succession of new and attractive lots of Shoes at absurdly low valuations.

Today, for instance, new impetus is given to the sale by the following:

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.30—

A round-up of men's shoes of patent leather and some kidskin; all welted. Some of them show the marks of handling, but the bootblack can easily remedy that. There's a size out here and there.

Other splendid shoes at $1.50, $2.40 and $2.85.

Women's $2 Shoes at $1—

Saturday proved the tremendous popularity of shoes at this price. Several hundred pairs have been added for today's selling. They are of black kid, with flexible sewed soles, and in modern styles.

Women's Fancy Slippers 50c and 75c.

Of black leather and blue or red felt with leather soles; and extremely cosy for wear about the house. In narrow widths, but you save more than half-price if you can find your size.

Women's $2.50 Patent Leather Shoes for $1.80—

Women's patent leather lace boots, with good weight soles; medium narrow toes; dull kid tops; newcomers today, and $2.50 values.

Women's $1.50 Arctics at 75c—

Eight-button arctics, of fine black Jersey cloth, black wool lined; first quality.

Women's $1.75 Arctics at 87c—

Ten-button; in black Jersey cloth; no need to fear the hard weather with a pair of these.

Women's 50c Rubbers at 25c—

In Romeo and low cut styles; regular toe; first grade.

Children's Arctics, 50c—

Of fine black Jersey cloth; wool lined; best grade of rubber; you save just half.

The UNDER-PRICED STORE

Straw Mattings Half Price

These are single rolls of Straw Mattings—forty yards to a roll—one roll of a pattern—all of this present season's importations. A limited quantity offered at half price today—

$18 Mattings at $9 a roll — $12 Mattings at $6 a roll
$16 Mattings at $8 a roll — $10 Mattings at $5 a roll
$6 Mattings at $3 a roll

Then here is other news from the Under-Priced Store:

$1 BLACK VELVETS at 55c

There is still a good supply today of these splendid Black Velvets at little more than half their value. A manufacturer's overplus—hence the little price. Of a deep rich shade of black, with silk face, and worth $1 a yard, at 55c a yard.

BOYS' $1 TROUSERS, 70c

Five hundred pairs of Boys' Trousers, of fancy dark mixtures and finely ribbed corduroy. They're regular dollar trousers, but today they're 70c a Pair

"Angel's Serenade" Pillow Tops

They are handsomely lithographed on pink, light blue, Nile green, corn colored or white satin, and, when made up, are an attractive addition to your collection of sofa pillows. You'd expect to pay 50c apiece for them usually—but these are 35c each

WALKING HATS AT HALF

Two interesting groups of these popular and practical Walking Hats for women, at half their regular prices, or less.

First, a group of stylish stitched cloth or rough felt Hats, in black, draped in black or white with silk or felt. Values $2 to $2.50; now $1 each.

Then, Walking Hats of rough felt, in brown, castor, gray or black; edges bound; hats effectively trimmed with silk drapery and breasts. Regularly $1.50, today 75c each.

DOWN-FILLED CUSHIONS

These are cushions filled with a good quality of down, with cotton case, and handsomely covered with striped or figured tapestry. They are easily worth $2.25 to $2.75, but are priced today at $1.35 each

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MAYOR-ELECT LOW AT HIS HEADQUARTERS

Returns from the Country and Prepares for Business.

Office Seekers Already Begin Pilgrimages to His Office—Some of the Candidates for Commissionerships.

Mayor-elect Seth Low arrived in this city yesterday morning from Great Barrington, Mass., where he had been playing golf and otherwise seeking recreation since the day following the election. He said he had had a fine rest, and that he felt in good shape to take up the work of preparing for the new administration of the city's affairs.

The Mayor-elect arrived at 11 o'clock, accompanied only by his wife. He drove immediately to his home, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, and remained there until he went to his new headquarters at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The entire second floor of the building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street has been fitted up for his use, and there is abundant room for carrying on what one of Mr. Low's friends who called yesterday denominated "a City Government in futurity."

The room which Dr. Low himself will occupy is a capacious apartment with a large bay window on the Fifth Avenue side and several other windows on the Twenty-third Street side.

"From this point you can see the candidates for office as they approach," it was remarked to the Mayor-elect yesterday afternoon. "You can also have opportunity to count a large number of the people who voted for you on last Tuesday."

"But I couldn't count them all," said Mr. Low. "They were too goodly a company for that."

Immediately adjoining the room set aside for Dr. Low's use is another large one for his secretary, John C. Clark, who assisted the successful candidate for the Mayoralty during the campaign, will continue to serve as secretary for a few days. He will resume his law practice after the new headquarters have been fully set agoing, he said yesterday.

In the next room there will be a corps of stenographers and clerks. In another room there will be some thirty chairs for those who wish to see the soon-to-be Mayor, and from indications yesterday these chairs will not be often vacant when it is possible to see Dr. Low. The office-seeking fraternity began to arrive early in the morning, long before the workmen had finished putting the place into condition.

In still another room arrangements have been made for newspaper reporters. The Mayor-elect has provided that for the reporters there shall be tables, typewriters, and a telephone. "The newspapers and the reporters have contributed so materially to the success of our cause that I want to see them well taken care of," said Dr. Low yesterday.

In all there are six rooms for the Mayor-elect's use. Several stenographers went to work yesterday, and there was a batch of mail on hand in the afternoon that will take several days to attend to. Dr. Low had given notice that he would take charge of his headquarters at 4 o'clock, and promptly on the minute he and Secretary Clark rode up in an electric hansom.

Several of those who met the Mayor-elect as he entered the place greeted him as "Mr. Mayor." In explaining his plan of maintaining such elaborate headquarters, Dr. Low said:

"My situation is somewhat novel. Most candidates when they are elected already have an office. I gave up mine before I went into the campaign, and now I have only my home. I thought it would be a good plan to have a central place where those who wished to see me—and of these I suppose there will be some—and those whom I might wish to consult with could come. A very large amount of work is to be done before the 1st of January, and I thought this would be the best means of accomplishing it."

"Have you decided anything on the subject of the Police Commissionership?" he was asked.

"Well, I believe my only campaign pledge—the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding—was that very little time would be lost between the time of my inauguration and the appointment of a new Police Commissioner. I still expect to keep that pledge, although I have so far given very little consideration to the question of who shall be appointed."

"Since the election," it was remarked, "there has been considerable discussion as to what plans should be pursued to make the results of the victory permanent by keeping up the Fusion organizations, &c. What do you think should be done along this line?"

"It does not seem to me," replied the Mayor-elect, "that that question will be in my province. My work seems to be pretty well cut out for me, and I will have nothing to do with the other question, except in so far as I hope my administration will help in keeping up the anti-Tammany organizations."

Dr. Low said he had not inquired into the question as to whether he would have the appointment of a successor to Justice Jerome. He said that there were a vast number of problems to be solved, and that the entire work would be interesting. He then proceeded to take up some of the more important correspondence awaiting his attention. His plans are to spend his mornings at home and to be at his headquarters every afternoon.

A flood of candidates have already announced themselves for many of the positions under the appointment of the new Mayor. The Greater New York Democracy has selected as its candidate for Corporation Counsel William Hepburn Russell. It is said, however, that strong efforts will be made to land a Republican in this place. Another name mentioned is that of Col. Robert Grier Monroe, though he is regarded as more likely to become an Assistant District Attorney under Justice Jerome.

James L. Wells, who was Fusion candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx, is a candidate for appointment as a Tax Commissioner. He held that position under Mayor Strong. Gen. James McLeer of Brooklyn, now a Deputy Tax Commissioner, is seeking promotion to the office of Commissioner. For the Dock Commissionership Chester B. Lawrence is a candidate, and Wesley C. Bush, at one time Building Commissioner in Brooklyn, seeks the office of Tenement House Commissioner. Ex-Senator Louis Munzinger, one of John C. Sheehan's lieutenants, wants to be Commissioner of Public Buildings.

JUSTICE JEROME RETICENT.

Doubts His Successor Will Be Appointed by Mayor Van Wyck—"John Doe" Next Police Commissioner.

Justice William Travers Jerome, District Attorney-elect, resumed his seat on the Special Sessions bench yesterday. During this month Mr. Jerome is the Presiding Justice of the court. His associates are Justices Wyatt and McKean.

Before donning his magisterial gown, Justice Jerome was questioned as to his plans before and after taking office. He would not speak of the personnel of his staff, or of his policy, or of any changes he contemplated making.

"I've got my muzzle on now," he laughed.

"Will you not be consulted about the appointment of Police Commissioner?"

"Mr. Cleveland said, you know, that a public office is a public trust, and is not for the reward of friends or the punishment of enemies. So say I."

"Who'll be the next Police Commissioner?"

"John Doe," said the Justice, solemnly.

Justice Jerome will remain on the Special Sessions bench until some time in January. All of the police cases now pending before him will be heard by some other Justice. Justice Holbrook is hearing some of them.

The Justice was asked if he would continue his judicial inquiries.

"Touchin' on and appertainin' to those I have nothin' to say," replied the Justice.

"When will you take the oath of office?"

"I don't know yet. I have a sneaking suspicion that Mayor Van Wyck will not appoint my successor on the bench."

Justice Jerome's friends hold that the District Attorney does not take office until he qualifies.

The Justice was deluged with letters and telegrams of congratulation and requests for appointments. He has already received about 1,000 letters of both sorts.

Safe Blowers Secure Only $4.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Nov. 11.—Burglars dynamited the vault of the Smithton National Bank last night, but were unable to get into the safe, where $17,000 in cash was deposited. They secured only $4. The concussion partially wrecked the building.

BIG FUSION BANQUET.

Invitations for the City Club Function Sent to 750 Persons.

Invitations to the number of 750 have been sent out for the dinner to be given on Thursday evening at the Madison Square Concert Hall by the City Club in honor of the successful Fusion candidates for city, county, and borough offices. It was Mr. Low's wish that this one dinner should take the place of any series of gatherings arranged separately by the various branches of the Fusion forces. Members have been invited from each of these bodies as follows:

President Robert C. Morris and the executive members of the Republican County Committee, including the district leaders; all the members of the Law and Finance Committees of the Republican organization, the officers and members of the Board of Trustees of the Reform Club, the officers and trustees of the Union League Club, John C. Sheehan and the officers of the Greater New York Democracy, Joseph Johnson, Jr., and a delegation of fellow-members of the Order of Acorns, representatives of all the German organizations that took part in the Fusion campaign, all the leaders of the Citizens' Union, all the members of the Committee of One Hundred, the Committee of Fifteen, and all Fusion Assembly and Aldermanic candidates, whether they were elected or not.

The two principal speakers of the evening are John G. Milburn of Buffalo and Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore. All the candidates for the higher offices in the city and county government will speak, and all have been asked to outline their views as to the policy they expect to pursue to promote permanent results in the city. Wheeler H. Peckham will preside.

There are thirty-seven boxes around the hall, and it is not too late to secure seats in them by application to James R. Burnet at the City Club, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street.

POLICEMAN'S DARING RESCUE.

Plunges Into the River in the Dark and Saves a Sailor's Life.

A daring rescue from drowning was made last night by Policeman Rengerman of the Charles Street Station, when a sailor fell overboard between a ship and a pier.

Alexander McCarthy, twenty-two years old, a sailor on board the steamship Roumanian of the Bermuda Line, was returning in an intoxicated condition to his vessel, which is moored at the foot of Charles Street. The side of the vessel was several feet from the pier, and when McCarthy walked up the gangplank he toppled overboard.

Policeman Rengerman heard cries for help and rushed to the pier. It was very dark, but without waiting to divest himself of his clothing, he jumped into the river. McCarthy meantime had been carried on the tide under the pier. Rengerman, guided by his cries—for it was pitch dark under the structure—grabbed him and swam out to the open, where a rope was thrown to him by the crew of the ship, and both were hauled up.

McCarthy was unconscious when he was carried to the deck, and an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. The man was revived with much difficulty, but he refused to go to the hospital for treatment.

Want a "McKinley Order of Nurses."

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The nurses of Boston will to-morrow submit to Gov. Crane, Chairman of the State Commission on McKinley Memorial, a unique plan for perpetuating the memory of President McKinley. The nurses want the fund devoted to establishing the "McKinley Order of Nurses." The idea is to make the McKinley Order in this country what the Victoria Order of Nurses is in England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.: A. McKeegan, neckwear and mufflers; 337 Broadway.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.: Leopold Freund, linens, wash goods, white goods, wrappers, and shawls; 337 Broadway.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Everett, Ridley, Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Everett, domestics; 258 Church Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. E. Hallett, carpets; 115 Worth Street.

Netcher & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Hosnihen, notions; 157 Duane Street; Belvedere House.

Nugent, E. & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.: I. Scotland, hosiery and knit underwear; 106 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hower & Higbie, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.

Brown & Co., Pittston, Penn.; J. W. Cohen, millinery and furnishing goods; 478 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldsmith, J., & Co., Danville, Va.; J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. McQuay, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. R. Calhoun, notions; 258 Church Street.

Wasson, H. P. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; George Mitchell, laces; 335 Broadway.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Good Co., St. Louis, Mo.; T. W. Sharon, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William C., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; D. Schole, furnishing goods; G. Pfeiffer, laces; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kunkle Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, domestics and linens; Hotel Imperial.

Samuel, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; L. Samuel, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Finberg, C., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Finberg, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. Wilkinson, ribbons; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss Johnson, dry goods; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Nugent, E., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Bundy, ribbons; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; W. E. Buckingham, linens and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sampliner, A. & A. Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Greene, L. E., & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Hoffman House.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Brandeis, L., & Son, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandeis, clothing; Hoffman House.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Bloch, woolens; J. Stein, woolens; Hoffman House.

Weinbaum & Joseph, Nashville, Tenn.; H. D. Weinbaum, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods, silks, and furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Lebouttillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Vickers, laces, hosiery, gloves, underwear, and umbrellas; Hotel Albert.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hoffman House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Cuatt, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Tregellas, Hertle & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hertle, notions; C. Schott, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Henge, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Mecken John, Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Otis, china and glassware; Victoria Hotel.

O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; J. J. Friedner, carpets and upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, boys' clothing and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. Burlingame, rugs and carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Goldsmith, L., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; D. S. Levy, toilet articles and stationery; 515 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Baird, W. J., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; W. T. Henderson, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Schwab Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Schwab, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Haynes, cloaks; W. T. Hombs, clothier; Broadway Central Hotel.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. J. Swofford, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. A. Churchill, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chambles Brothers, Birmingham, Ala.; J. D. Chambles, notions; Colonnade Hotel.

CITIZENS' UNION DEVELOPMENT PLANS

District Organizations May Be Made Permanent.

Committee of Five Appointed to Prepare the Way for Broadening the Work of the Union.

If it is possible to maintain in this city a municipal political organization not based upon any idea of "graft," the attempt is to be made by the Citizens' Union. This was decided upon at a full meeting of the City Committee of the union held at the organization's headquarters in Union Square last night.

"We can never hope to equal Tammany Hall as a social organization," said R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the union, "but we expect to maintain a strong organization, at any rate."

A committee of five men was appointed to draw up a plan of organization for this new municipal party. That committee was constituted as follows: Alfred Seaman, Chairman; Francis C. Huntington, C. C. Nadal, A. J. Boulton, and Fielding L. Marshall. This committee will probably report at the next meeting of the City Committee to be held on the fourth Monday in December.

"The plans which we will adopt in broadening the scope of our work," said Mr. Cutting after the meeting, "have not by any means been settled. We may adopt the district leadership scheme of Tammany Hall, and we may not. Tammany's strength in the districts is based upon the fact that the leaders have funds to distribute among the people and to keep their organizations strong and vigorous. The union has very limited resources.

"I am informed that a number of our district organizations have already decided to keep up their work on their own accord. Some of them have funds of their own and are abundantly able to maintain themselves. With others this is not the case, and the head organization must devise some plan to keep up their work."

The meeting of the committee was largely occupied with receiving reports on the campaign just ended, and in a discussion of the best means of making the results of the Fusion victory permanent. Considerable enthusiasm was aroused by the reading of a letter from Mayor-elect Low written on election day, before the returns had begun to come in. The letter was addressed to Mr. Cutting, and read as follows:

My Dear Mr. Cutting:

I avail of the quiet of election day to send to you this note of thanks for the earnest and high-minded support that you and the Citizens' Union have given to the Fusion cause during the present campaign. Whatever may be the outcome of it, nothing can change my feeling that every thing which you could do to ensure the result we hope for has been done. I appreciate especially the generous way in which the Citizens' Union has aided other organizations to make their fight effective, thus subordinating in a measure its own interests as an organization to the success of the cause. If I am elected, it will be a great inspiration to me to try to be worthy of such unselfish and public spirited support as you have given. With kind regards, yours faithfully,

SETH LOW.

Reports from leaders all over the city were heard indicating the work the Citizens' Union had done during the campaign. On a huge blackboard on one side of the meeting room the complete returns were set forth, and the various workers explained the part they considered themselves to have had in making those figures what they were.

But little effort was made to ascertain just what proportion of the total Fusion votes were cast by Citizens' Union voters. "So many voters," explained Mr. Cutting, "voted in the first—the Republican—column of the ballot simply to make sure. It is impossible therefore to estimate what the contribution of the Citizens' Union to the victory was."

An impression prevailed in some quarters yesterday that the meeting of the Citizens' Union Committee last night was for the purpose of considering the question of making the Union a permanent organization. "I wish you would correct that impression," said Chairman Cutting. "The Citizens' Union is a permanent organization. The only point is that we wish to enlarge the scope of our work. We want to disintegrate the central organization so that in a campaign we will only have to stir up the fire a little, and all will be in good working order. This year we had only the central organization to start with, and all the branching out had to be done after the campaign had started. It is the earnest desire of all our committee that everything possible be done to make the results of our campaign permanent in every possible way."

M. J. COFFEY IN ALBANY.

Ex-Senator Said to be Consulting with Mr. Hill About Reorganization of City Democracy.

The mysterious disappearance of ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey from political circles in Brooklyn was explained last night by a lieutenant of the Red Hook statesman, who said that the ex-Senator was in Albany. He went there on Thursday or Friday last, it is asserted, to confer with ex-Senator David B. Hill about the reorganization of the Democracy in this city.

Men associated with Mr. Coffey said that it was Mr. Coffey's purpose to block, if possible, any plan to include Willoughby Street in the Democratic reorganization scheme. Between the Red Hook chieftain and the leaders of the Willoughby Street machine a breach has existed since Coffey and his friends brought about the defeat of J. Morrisey Gray for County Register, two years ago. Coffey was afterward tried on charges of party disloyalty. In the defeat of the local Democratic organization in the last election the ex-Senator secured revenge upon Willoughby Street, which it is known generally was one of the chief purposes for which he labored in promoting the success of the Fusion ticket.

Democratic politicians in Brooklyn who learned of this reported mission of Mr. Coffey last night expressed the opinion that he would have a hard time of it seeking to prevail against the long-standing friendship between ex-Senator Hill and Hugh McLaughlin.

Offices to be Filled by Gov. Odell.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Among the offices to be filled by Gov. Odell during the remainder of 1901 and the year 1902 are the following: A Commissioner in Lunacy to succeed William Church Osborne; an Adjutant General in place of the late Edward M. Hoffman, a Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed Commissioner Charles A. Wieting, a Superintendent of Banks in place of Frederick D. Kilburn, two Railroad Commissioners to succeed Col. George W. Dunn and Col. Ashley W. Cole, a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and a number of members of minor commissions.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:55 A. M.—17 Second Avenue; Frederick Oahl; damage, $10.

5:55 A. M.—155 Cherry Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:30 A. M.—344 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; E. Lello; damage, $40.

9:15 A. M.—219 West Sixty-third Street; James E. Johnson; damage, $50.

9:40 A. M.—198 Beech Avenue; Gotlieb Walchter; damage, $100.

10:10 A. M.—48 Allen Street; Abraham Goldfield; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—14 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; owner unknown; damage $15.

1 P. M.—148 West One Hundred and First Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:45 P. M.—84 First Avenue; Chris Leibenberg; damage, $100.

2:45 P. M.—420 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; John Brady; damage, $10.

2:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-second and Exterior Streets; John C. Rogers & Son; damage, $500.

3:20 P. M.—172 Monroe Street; W. Weinstein; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—88 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Max Goldberg; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—32 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Isadore Lebison; damage, $100.

7:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Sedgwick Avenue; William H. Webb; damage, $100.

STEINWAY PIANOS

AT THE ARCADE,
5th Ave., Cor. 46th Street,
and at Steinway Hall,
107-109 East 14th Street.
STEINWAY & SONS
offer a superb stock of pianos in both regular styles and art cases.
Orders for renting, tuning, polishing or moving pianos may be addressed to either establishment.

PORTCHESTER ROAD PLAN

Hearing Continued by the State Railroad Commission.

Many Witnesses in Its Favor—Engineer Gotshall Says Cost of Construction Would Be Less than $7,200,000.

The State Railroad Commission, in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday continued the hearing on the application of the New York and Port Chester Railway Company for a certificate authorizing the construction of a four-track electric railroad with terminus in this city and at the Connecticut State line in Port Chester.

The petition is being strenuously opposed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Union Railway Company, and allied interests, while it is supported by the Boards of Trade, commercial bodies, and a very large percentage of property holders along the route of the projected road. The claim is made by the petitioners that the proposed railway will not only largely enhance the value of real estate, but will develop Westchester County materially, add to the population, and furnish real rapid transit at greatly reduced rates.

George Crawford of 272 West Seventy-third Street, this city, who owns 142 acres below Mount Vernon, strongly favored the petitioners, and declared he would commence the erection of fifty houses as soon as the certificate was granted. He was confident the new road would largely increase land values and population.

William C. Gotshall, chief engineer of the new company, testified that the construction and equipment of the proposed road and branches would cost less than $7,200,000, and that about $1,600,000 additional would be required for the purchase of land needed for railroad purposes.

Mr. Gotshall was cross-examined at great length by Attorney H. W. Taft of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company. He attacked the engineer's estimates and sought to establish that they were far below the real cost. Mr. Gotshall stood by his figures, however.

Mr. Taft's course did not please Joseph S. Woods of Mount Vernon, who exclaimed: "Keep right on, Mr. Taft; the longer you can delay the building of this road the better it will please you and the worse it will please us."

"That is an entirely gratuitous remark," retorted Mr. Taft.

President Henry L. Lester of the City Bank of New Rochelle deposed that the projected road was a necessity, as existing transportation facilities were entirely inadequate and altogether too expensive. The policy of existing roads was preventing the growth of New Rochelle, and many people had told him that the proposed railway would develop the best part of New Rochelle.

William R. Bull of Harrison favored the new road and gave his estimates of the value of the land necessary to be taken. Mr. Bull based some of his values on the price he had himself paid for land.

"What did you pay for it?" asked Attorney Sherman, representing the New York and Stamford Railway.

"That is my personal business," responded Mr. Bull, and his use of Mr. Croker's phrase before the Mazet committee caused a hearty laugh.

Mr. Bull was followed along the same lines by Joseph F. Woods of Mount Vernon, Eugene Lambden of New Rochelle, Henry Huss of Mount Vernon, George J. Grossman of the Bronx, and Playwright Augustus Thomas of New Rochelle. All strongly espoused the cause of the petitioners. Col. Huss, somewhat excited by a cross-examination, walked away, by mistake, with Commissioner Dunn's new hat. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee was after him in quick order, however, and recovered his headpiece.

C. Odillon Mailloux, an electrical engineer, spoke of the necessity of the proposed road and gave a lot of technical information regarding the cost of construction and operation, increased speed, and reduced cost. Mr. Mailloux was being cross-examined when the commission adjourned until this morning.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S EARNINGS.

Statement of Operations for First Quarter of the Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The statement of the operations of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the first quarter of the current fiscal year—July 1 to Sept. 30, as filed with the Railroad Commissioners to-day, shows, in detail and in comparison with last year as follows:

JULY 1 to SEPT. 30.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$11,207,297	$10,389,506	$817,791
Expenses	7,196,444	6,330,013	866,431
Net	4,010,853	3,759,493	251,360
Other income	66,768	44,022	24,776
Total net	4,079,631	3,803,515	276,136
Charges	2,036,451	2,012,834	23,617
Surplus	2,043,200	1,790,681	252,519

The Directors of the road have reorganized by the election of John M. Hall as President, William D. Bishop Vice President of the board; W. L. Squire, Treasurer; William D. Bishop, Secretary, and Augustus S. May, Assistant Treasurer.

MAY REOPEN RAILROAD CASE.

Chattanooga Shippers to Continue Their Fight for Uniform Rates.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 11.—Information has been received here from L. A. Snaver, solicitor of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, that the case of citizens of Chattanooga against various railroad lines entering here, for alleged discrimination in freight rates from Eastern points, which recently was remanded by the United States Supreme Court on a technicality, may be opened before the Supreme Court for hearing on its merits without the tedious process of instituting new proceedings before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and thence through the inferior courts by appeal.

A hearing will be had on Tuesday in Atlanta before the Southeastern Freight Association on the petition of the Chattanooga shippers for reduced freight rates from the East. If this petition is not granted litigation before the Supreme Court will be reopened.

NEW KANSAS CITY-QUINCY LINE.

The John W. Gates Syndicate Will Unite Two Roads.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—A charter was issued by the Secretary of State to-day to the Kansas City, Peoria and Chicago Railway Company of Kansas City, with a capital of $3,045,000. The road is to be 263 miles long, and will extend from Kansas City, Mo., to Gower, in Buchanan County, and from Kansas City to Quincy, Ill. Among the Directors are John W. Gates, Max Pam, and William J. Calhoun of Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—The company is formed by the John W. Gates syndicate, and will control railroad lines in Missouri and Kansas. J. W. Gates and associates bought the old Kansas City Northern connecting line from Kansas City to Pattonsburg, Mo., when it was sold under foreclosure of mortgage recently. They hold the bonds and will buy the Kansas City and Eastern from Pattonsburg to the west end of the bridge which crosses the Mississippi River at Quincy.

Together they will make a complete Kansas City and Quincy line, and a few miles of construction will make a St. Joseph route also. It is to take charge of these properties that the Kansas City, Peoria and Chicago was chartered. It is strongly intimated by interested people that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is the road that will absorb the Kansas City and Quincy line.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Western Passenger Association has decided to increase the mileage credentials from 2,000 to 3,000 miles.

Reports were revived yesterday of a proposed readjustment of the finances of the Reading Company by the First National Bank. None of the officers of the bank or the company would confirm the reports.

Liquor Dealer's Sentence Suspended.

Justice Jerome yesterday suspended sentence on a liquor dealer charged with selling without a license. Jacob Rosenfeld of 376 East Houston Street was the defendant, and Lawyer Philip Goodhart announced that he was unable to appear in court on account of sickness. The lawyer said his client has a wife and four children to support, and asked the mercy of the court in imposing sentence. The case was tried several days ago, and sentence had been deferred. Justice Jerome, after conferring with his associates, announced that sentence would be suspended.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain, warmer, southerly to northwesterly winds.

It will be warmer to-day in New England and Eastern New York and colder in the lake region, the Ohio, the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest. It will be warmer in the Northwest, followed by falling temperature Wednesday.

On the New England Coast variable winds will become westerly and brisk by to-night; on the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will shift to westerly, becoming brisk; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be mostly fresh southerly; on the Gulf Coast fresh southerly, shifting to northerly, and on the great lakes brisk to high southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have variable winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, Eastern Lake Michigan, at Marquette and Sault Sainte Marie, at Seattle, and on Bellingham Bay.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	40	32	35
6 A. M.	39	32	35
9 A. M.	40	36	40
12 M.	44	37	51
3 P. M.	44	46	48
6 P. M.	44	45	48
9 P. M.	45	44	48
12 P. M.	43	44	49

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....44½
Weather Bureau.....39
Corresponding date 1900.....42
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.46

The thermometer registered 34 degrees at 8 A. M. and 44 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 47 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 31 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 41 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 11.—The plant of the Logan Milling Company and the First Presbyterian Church were entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The milling company's loss, $40,000; insurance, $16,000. The church loss is $20,000; insurance, $13,000.

PURE TOBACCO NEVER HARMED ANY ONE

Smoke a Good Cigarette

Sovereign

Absolutely Pure

5 CENTS FOR 10 CIGARETTES

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO CO.

The new, smart, long coat—here it is—
Made with just the correct swing of skirt—set of shoulders and the new peaked lapel.
Made with as much care and skill as the high priced tailor would put into it.
Long, loose overcoats of melton with an unobtrusive overplaid—$25.
All the other sorts too—short, long and in between lengths—$15 to $50.
Every other dressy thing for men.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Don't Travel, ---Telephone!

Service in Manhattan from $5 a month.

New York Telephone Co.
16 Dey St. 111 West 38th St.
215 West 125th St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Harvest Time in Merchandise.

A harvest of bargains—which should be gleaned now for all winter benefit.

Just now stocks are at their very best—choice goods ripe in style and worth—complete lines—best prices.

The time to buy rather than to wait for the holiday rush.

A dozen reasons declare it right to purchase here to-day—the greatest of which are satisfaction and economy.

Specials in Fine Furs—*Blue lynx duster scarfs $12.75—chinchilla duster scarfs $22.50—extra long sable fox boas, with tails and claws, $8.50 to $12.50—mink long double scarfs $21—bear sets, muff and boa, $39—blue wolf long double boa, 2 tails and 4 claws, with muff, $22.*

Sterling Silver Ware—*New and dainty patterns—at the most astonishingly low prices—for example, tea spoons per half dozen $3.59—dessert spoons per half dozen $8—table or dinner spoons per half dozen $9.50—dessert forks per half dozen $7.50—dinner forks per half dozen $7.19—dessert knives per half dozen—$8.50—dinner knives per half dozen $9.25.*

Specials in Women's Jackets and Suits—*Women's box coats $7.98—27 inches long; made of finest quality kersey; black, tan, castor, navy and oxford; fitted back; coat collar and turn-back flare cuffs on sleeves; lined with guaranteed satin; four rows of stitching all around; made by the best custom tailors only. Sizes 32 to 42; women's tailor-made suits $11.50—regular value $18—of strictly all wool basket weave etamine suiting; black blue, oxford, gray and brown; eton coat is made on entirely new lines with nicely stitched yoke back and front; satin lined; skirt is made with narrow front and graduated flounce over very finest nearsilk lining; sizes 32 to 48.*

Great Sale of Aprons 25c.—*These include 100 dozen of women's, misses' and maids' aprons, in 20 different styles; with and without bibs; trimmed with lace and embroidery.*

"The Lion's Whelp," by Amelia E. Barr—83c.—*A romance concerning the fortunes of two families during the English Civil War—the story brings Oliver Cromwell in close touch with the reader, leaving a vivid impression of his greatness of character. Regularly published at $1.50.*

American Cut Glass Berry Bowls, $2.98—*8-inch size; full and deep cutting; brilliant finish; good value at $4.*

Specials in Fine China—*Austrian China Dinner Sets, $11.95—100 pieces; pretty decorations; gold edges; soup tureen included. German Faience Lobster Sets, $4.98; with lobster handles and lobster decorations in center of plates; 14 pieces.*

Fine Oriental Rugs, $17.50—*These are mostly Persians, Irans, Mossouls; antique and silky, and in perfect condition; sizes vary up to 10 ft. x 4 ft., the usual price of which is $25 to $40.*

Choice Carpets Specially Priced—*The famous Alexander Smith's carpets; in all the new fall patterns; prices quoted include making, laying and lining free of charge; Smith's Axminster carpet, 98c. yd.; either with or without border. Smith's moquette carpets, $1.10 yd.; best quality; with or without border. Smith's extra Axminster carpets, $1.25 yd.; very special quality. Smith's Savonierre carpets, $1.45 yd.; with or without border.*

The "Yotto" Incandescent Lamp—*A recent invention which saves 85% of your gas and gives a light as brilliant as electricity. Does not blacken mantles; has no chimney to break, and is ornamental as well as useful, being effectively trimmed in brass. No. 1—70 candle power, complete, 95c. No. 2—100 candle power, complete, $1.25.*

Grocery Specials—*Pillsbury flour—best XXXX—24½-lb. bags, 55c. Prepared Buckwheat; best; 3-lb. packages, 12c. Maple Syrup; best; pints, 19c.; qts., 30c.; ½-gal. cans, 54c; 1-gal. cans, 99c. Salmon, 1-lb. tall cans, 11c., 15c. and 17c; 1-lb. flat cans, 18c. and 19c. Seeded Raisins, extra large, 1 lb. 19c.*

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov. W. Murray Crane, Massachusetts; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Howard Morris, Milwaukee; Col. Schebeke, Military Attaché

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S { Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
23d St. { "MME. BUTTERFLY" Belasco Play Beautiful
5th Av. { "BLUE JEANS" World's Best Continuous Vaudeville. Second Big Week. Grand Vaudeville.
58TH ST. { "NANCY & CO." Great DALY Revival
125TH ST. { VAUDEVILLE All Laughter. Splendid Vaudeville. GRAND GALA STAR WEEK.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH ....Director
Two Concerts, Dec. 19, March 13.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Conducted by Mr. Frank Damrosch.
Six Saturday Afternoons.
Nov. 30, Dec. 21, Jan. 12, Feb. 1, March 1, 15. Sale for new subscribers opens Nov. 18, at the office of both Societies, 20 W. 33d St.

CARNEGIE HALL. 29th Season, 1901,-1902.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR.
Nov. 19, at 8 ELIJAH Mendelssohn.
Dec. 27, at 2 } MESSIAH Handel.
Dec. 28, at 8 }
March 18. PARADISE & PERI Schumann
at 8.
Subscription Sale now open at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL
Monday evening, November 18th, at 8:30,
American Debut of Miss
ESTHER FEE
assisted by
PAUR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
and LEOPOLD WINKLER, Pianist.
POPULAR PRICES 50c. to $1.50. Tickets at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
WISSNER PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR.
Fri., Nov. 15, at 2 P.M. Sat., Nov. 16, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN. Piano
PROGRAM.—Overture, "Euryanthe," Weber; Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, Bach—Abert; Concerto for Piano, No. 4, D minor, Rubinstein; "BARBAROSSA," Symphonic Poem, (new,) S. v. Hausegger.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
First Concert To-night at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS
Programme: HAYDN, Quartet in D major, op. 64, No. 5; HENRY HOLDEN HUSS, Sonata for Piano & Violin, (M. S. first time;) BEETHOVEN, Quartet in F major, op. 59, No. 1.
Res. seats, $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
FREE ORGAN CONCERT.
WILLIAM C. CARL
Soloists: Kathrin Hilke, soprano; Francis Rogers, baritone. First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Twelfth Street. No tickets.

Carnegie Hall. Thursday, Nov. 14, at 8:30.
ONLY EVENING SONG RECITAL
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE,
Seats Four Weeks Ahead. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Matinée To-morrow, 2 P. M.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 15th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

WALLACK'S LAST WEEK HACKETT Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Don Caesar's Return.
Monday, Nov. 18th. Seat Sale Thursday.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
COLORADO
Augustus Thomas's New Play.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Av.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Public admitted daily except Mondays.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Music.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. DAN DALY
Mat. Tmw & Sat. 2:15. To-night, 8:15.
"The New Yorkers," supported by Virginia Earl and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY, in THE AUCTIONEER.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. at 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
The MESSENGER BOY 30 Month.
With JAMES T. POWERS.

CASINO Evs. at 8:15. ANNA HELD
Mat. Sat. 2:15.
In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.
NEXT WEEK—"WAY DOWN EAST."

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10 Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY A New Burlesque of A Message from Mars
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS of NEW ENGLAND FOLKS
"This is the thing we want."—Herald.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS. 2 Great Burlesques, Burke Bros.

VICTORIA. Evgs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
Elsie de Wolfe and Her Company in CLYDE FITCH'S THE WAY OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 35c. A Lady of Quality.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St BEST SHOW IN TOWN $2 SHOW FOR 50c. 30—GREAT ACTS—30

GRAND—MANN-LIPMAN The Red Kloof.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJESTIC at 3. Eve. at 9

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEES EVERY DAY 25c. MARIE WAINWRIGHT in EAST LYNNE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. J. H. STODDART THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH

3rd Ave. Next Mat. Thurs. HOWARD & EMERSON'S OWN CO.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. Congress Fat Ladies, Bearded lady. Theatre, 20 others. 10c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. WHITE SQUADRON. Next week—A LADY OF QUALITY.

LABOR UNION ORGANIZER ARRESTED IN PORTO RICO

Santiago Iglesias Held on a Charge of Conspiracy.

Failed to Appear for Trial After Original Summons — Prosecutor Says He Is a Dangerous Agitator.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 11.—Santiago Iglesias was arrested here last Thursday on landing from the Red "D" Line steamer Philadelphia from New York. His detention was due to his non-appearance after having been thrice summoned by the local courts to appear in a case against him and seven others brought in July of last year when the currency was changed.

At that time he persuaded the local Federation of Labor to order all labor organizations to go on strike unless they were paid in gold at the same rate as silver, master workmen, $3; journeymen, $2, and ordinary laborers, $1.50. These rates were not accepted by the employers and a general strike, which was accompanied by some violence, followed.

Iglesias and the other members of the labor committee were charged with conspiracy, and the cases against them were set down for trial Sept. 11, 1900. When that date arrived Iglesias, who was at large on his own recognizance, did not put in an appearance, and the trial was adjourned. As he did not appear on the adjourned day further adjournment was taken to May 2, 1901, when an order for his arrest was issued, he being then in New York City.

He is now in jail awaiting trial, in default of $2,000 bail. To-day he sent a petition to Gov. Hunt asking to be released on his own recognizance, explaining that he made a similar application when first summoned, but that the case was postponed and that no notice of the hearing on May 2 was ever served upon him. The Public Prosecutor asks that he be sentenced to a term of imprisonment on the ground that he is a dangerous labor agitator and is continually causing unrest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to-day saw the President to protest against the arrest of Santiago Iglesias, who was sent to Porto Rico by the Federation to organize the workingmen of the island.

Before Mr. Iglesias left the United States Mr. Gompers explained to the President the purpose of his visit and asked that Gov. Hunt be notified that his mission was not to stir up strife, but simply to organize labor along legitimate lines. At that time he told the President that Mr. Iglesias, during the Spanish ascendency, had opposed the Spanish régime and had been imprisoned, having been liberated when the American troops reached San Juan. By the President's direction, Secretary Cortelyou wrote to Gov. Hunt concerning Mr. Iglesias's mission. That letter was dated Oct. 19. Last Saturday Mr. Gompers was surprised to receive the following cablegram from Mr. Iglesias:

"Am arrested when stepped ashore. No warrant was shown. Ignored (ignorant?) charges. Remain jail."

Mr. Gompers showed this message to the President, and the President immediately sent an inquiry to Gov. Hunt as to the cause of the arrest.

During Mr. Gompers's interview to-day he spoke to the President about labor legislation. He was especially anxious that the President should recommend the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion act, and he came away impressed with the belief that the President would do so.

PRESIDENT REMEMBERED HIM.

Colored ex-Soldier, Who Wishes a Commission, Quickly Recognized by the Executive.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Roosevelt to-day gave an illustration of his retentive memory when Senator Mason presented to him a colored man named Thompson, who is a candidate for a commission in the regular army, and during the Spanish war was a member of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. He is now on the Washington police force. When introduced the President remarked, "I know you," and then proceeded to recount accurately Thompson's service in the regular and volunteer armies, recalling the fact that his regiment policed Santiago after the surrender.

MONEY FROM CAPT. CARTER.

Attorney Turns Securities and Cash Over to the Receiver.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Another step to further the proceedings brought by the Government against the property of Oberlin M. Carter was taken in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Attorney Horace G. Stone, representing the convicted army officer and his relatives, carried out part of the agreement recently signed by turning over $90,000 in railroad bonds, a note for $11,000, and $700 in cash. These will be kept in possession of Receiver Max Whitney, pending a settlement of the controversy in the Federal Court.

This makes the total amount received up to date about $400,000. Another portion is still to be transferred to the receiver, and this will bring the total to almost $500,000.

Ex-Capt. Carter's Case Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The United States Supreme Court to-day advanced the habeas corpus case of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter on its docket, and announced that it would be heard Dec. 2 next.

President Still Seeks a Carriage Team.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Roosevelt has not been able yet to find a team of horses to his liking. He has examined at least a dozen pairs. The hostler of the White House stables returned yesterday from a trip to Baltimore, but reported that he had found no suitable horses with long tails. The President is opposed to the practice of docking the tails of horses, and will not consider the purchase of bang-tailed animals, no matter what other qualifications they may have.

Appointed Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The President has appointed Charles V. Herdliska, District of Columbia, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica. Mr. Herdliska was until recently Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

Amusements.

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. FOR EIGHT WEEKS. MAUDE ADAMS | QUALITY STREET. QUALITY STREET.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Ave. and 23d St. Thursday Matinées begin this week. To-night at 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Sat. ANNIE RUSSELL | A ROYAL FAMILY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway. A "Gosh! Mighty Big Success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY | Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday. A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave. Wednesday Matinées begin this week. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. SOTHERN IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

THEATRE REPUBLIC, 42d St., West of B'way. To-night at 8:15. GRACE GEORGE Mats. Wed. & Sat. in Lottie Blair Parker's UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, "Die 3te Escadron." Thur. Eve., "Der Huettenbesitzer." Sat. Mat., "Wilhelm Tell."

SCHLEY COURT RECONVENES.

Meets to Consider the Evidence in the Inquiry — Its Sessions Will Be Secret.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—At 10 o'clock to-day Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsay, composing the Schley court of inquiry, met at their quarters in the McLean Building, behind closed doors, and began the discussion and consideration of the evidence brought forward in the investigation concluded last week.

The sittings of the court are to be strictly secret. The present plan is to hold daily sessions from 10 to 12:30 o'clock, adjourning at the latter hour for the day, though this arrangement may be changed as the work of the body progresses. The court has two small rooms for its work—one for the members themselves, and the other for the accommodation of clerical help. At the door of the latter is stationed a Sergeant of marines, whose uniform is the only surface suggestion to a chance caller that something out of the ordinary was going on in these two little rooms.

Admiral Dewey said after to-day's session that as yet he could not foretell how long it would be before the court would be ready with its finding. He pointed out that it had taken nearly eight weeks of searching examination to produce the material in hand, and that the court could not be expected to draw its conclusions in a hurry. When asked if the work was divided, in the interests of expediency, among the members of the court, the Admiral said: "No, we are working together as a court should."

THE SANTIAGO MEDAL.

Obverse Bears the Head of Rear Admiral Sampson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Long has decided not to have the Santiago medal struck off by a private concern, but to have the work done at the Philadelphia Mint, and the obverse of the medal has already been sent to the Mint.

The obverse bears the head of Rear Admiral Sampson. The reverse is not quite ready. The finishing touches are being put on it by Robert G. Skerrett, the designer. There are three figures in the design, a junior officer, a blue jacket, and a marine.

The figures were posed for by Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, the son-in-law of Capt. Sigsbee, now on duty in the Naval Intelligence office of which Capt. Sigsbee is Chief; Quartermaster Severin of the Sylph, and Corp. Daller, stationed at the Marine Barracks in this city.

MACLAY MAY CUT HIS BOOK.

Awaiting the Decision of the Schley Court Before Revising His History.

Edgar Stanton Maclay, the author of "A History of the United States Navy," who is still working as a clerk in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is preparing to make changes in his history if Rear Admiral Schley is exonerated. Yesterday he said:

"I am awaiting the decision of the court before putting out the revised edition of the history. If the court exonerates Admiral Schley and clears him of all discredit I will at once cut out that portion of the third volume which is detrimental to him. The decision of the court, with a digest of the proceedings, will be published in the forthcoming issue. I expect that the final work will be out in a short time."

THE RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

Programme for the National Meeting Next Week Made Public by the President.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The programme for the National Reciprocity Convention at Washington next week was made public to-day by President Theodore C. Search of the National Association of Manufacturers, who is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the convention. The programme is subject to such changes as might suggest themselves during the progress of the meeting.

The first session will be held in the Hotel Raleigh Tuesday morning, Nov. 19, when the Chairman, six Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries will be selected and the necessary committees appointed. The formal discussion will begin at the afternoon session, and the entire afternoon and evening will be devoted to the question of commercial reciprocity as applicable to relations with the Spanish-American countries.

Wednesday will be devoted to a discussion of reciprocity in its connection with European countries, and Wednesday evening reciprocity with Canada will be discussed. Thursday morning will be set apart for a general discussion of reciprocity, and the consideration of such resolutions as may be reported from the Committee on Resolutions.

The final session probably will be held on Thursday afternoon. The Committee on Resolutions will report during the various sessions any resolutions that may relate to the various subjects under discussion. All formal papers or prepared addresses are to be presented either on Tuesday or Wednesday, as the sessions of the third day are set apart exclusively to general discussion and action on resolutions.

President Search says that every indication points to a large and representative gathering of manufacturers from all parts of the country.

ATTACKING FILIPINOS ROUTED.

Mindoro Natives Try to Repeat Samar Tactics and Meet Defeat—Samar Insurgents Starving.

MANILA, Nov. 11.—Major William L. Pitcher of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, commanding the Mindoro expedition, reports that the garrison of Abra de Ilog was attacked yesterday by a force of insurgents commanded by Lenocos. The Filipinos apparently attempted to repeat the Samar tactics. But the Americans, who were breakfasting fully armed, completely routed the insurgents, who left five men dead on the field, each having a rifle and ammunition. One American was seriously wounded.

Capt. Noyes of the Thirtieth Infantry, commanding a detachment of fifty men, has captured a deserter named Richter of the Sixth Artillery, wearing the uniform of an insurgent Lieutenant.

Major Pitcher says he recently captured three officers and a large part of an insurgent company, all fully armed. It is believed the insurgents recently received an illicit supply of munitions of war.

CATBALOGAN, Island of Samar, Nov. 11.—The insurgents are flocking northward. They are suffering greatly from famine. Many isolated bolomen have surrendered. Only fear, caused by Lukban's proclamation threatening with death those who surrender, prevents a general submission of the insurgents. But it is expected that this will be secured in a few days.

THE NEW ARMY POSTS.

Board of Officers Will Report on Sites, Changes, and Distribution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Secretary of War has ordered to be convened in Washington on Nov. 25 a very important board of army officers of high rank, for the purpose of considering several matters connected with the army, particularly regarding military posts and reservations. The board consists of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major Gens. John R. Brooke, Elwell S. Otis, S. M. B. Young, Arthur MacArthur, Brig. Gens. John C. Bates, George M. Randall, and William A. Kobbe.

The order directs the board to consider and report upon the location and distribution of military posts required for the proper accommodation, instruction, and maintenance of the army. The board shall make recommendations as to what posts shall be abandoned or retained, which shall be enlarged and to what extent, and the location, size, and character of such new posts as may be necessary, with a due regard to the proper distribution of the different arms of the service, based upon strategic, sanitary, and economical considerations. The board also will formulate and submit a project for the location and survey of sites for four permanent camp grounds of instruction of the regular army and State National Guard, together with the probable cost of the sites and the expense for putting them in condition for such camp grounds.

The findings of this board will be reported to Congress by the Secretary of War. This order does not apply to the sea coast fortifications, which are under control of the Board of Fortifications.

CIVIL CONTROL FOR THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY

Board of Visitors Against the Navy for the Rich Prize.

Appointment of an Astronomer at Present Held to be Impracticable—Dual Headship Is Not Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A contest between the scientists of the country on one side and naval line officers on the other, which has been waged for years past and involves the rich prize of the control of the Naval Observatory, has been brought to a critical point by the presentation to Secretary Long of the report of the Board of Visitors to the observatory, in which the issue is drawn sharply in favor of civil control.

The board is composed of Charles A. Young, Charles F. Chandler, Asaph Hall, Jr., E. V. Pickering, Prof. Ormond Stone, and William R. Harper, all men of National reputation in scientific research. The particular line of contention lately has been a vacancy in the office of astronomical director, and the board makes the following pointed remarks as applying not only to that, but to other less important places in the observatory:

It is recommended that no astronomical director be appointed at present, as a dual headship has been found to work unsatisfactorily, and under the existing law the appointment of an astronomer as sole director of the observatory—which the board considers the proper solution of the question—is impracticable. Vacancies should not be filled among assistant astronomers nor among professors of mathematics in the navy without examination for each vacancy occurring. In no case should appointments be made to the observatory merely by transfer from other bureaus or offices in the service, nor should appointments ever be made even temporarily without competitive examination.

Applying these principles to practice, the board declines to name a person to fill the vacant office of assistant astronomer at the observatory, and instead recommends that the appointment be made after a civil service examination under the auspices of the commission.

Coming to the more important subject of the actual head of the observatory, which involves the issues between the scientists and the line officers, the board says:

As every other prominent observatory is under the direction of an astronomer, we wish to record our deliberate and unanimous judgment that the law limiting the superintendency to a line officer of the Navy should be changed so as to provide that the official head of the observatory—perhaps styled simply "the Director,"—should be an eminent astronomer appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, holding this place by a tenure at least as permanent as that of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, or the head of the Geological Survey, and not merely by a detail of two or three years' duration.

The institution should be related to the Navy Department, if continued under its control, in some such way as the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is related to the British Admiralty. It should be put under the control of the Secretary directly, and not through a bureau, as at present.

In conclusion the board finds objection to the manner in which appropriations have been made in support of the observatory. The cost of maintenance for the last fiscal year was $108,428, of which amount $21,258 was expended in salaries.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as Judge Advocate of that department, to relieve Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge Advocate, who will proceed to Manila, by the first transport sailing from New York, for duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of Northern Luzon.

Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Artillery Corps, is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Columbia.

Second Lieut. Talbot Smith, Eighth Cavalry, will join his troop at Fort Reno.

First Lieut. George W. Jean, Assistant Surgeon, will report at the Army Medical Museum Building in Washington for instruction in the Army Medical School.

Capt. Joseph C. Byron, Quartermaster, will proceed to Washington and report to the Quartermaster General for further instructions.

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, (Subsistence Department,) Capt. Harry C. Benson, (Fourth Cavalry,) and First Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, (Fourth Cavalry,) is appointed to meet at the United States Clothing Depot, St. Louis, from time to time, for the purpose of reporting upon and fixing the responsibility for any discrepancies found to exist in the shipments of Quartermaster's stores received at that depot.

Major Henry M. Kendall, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor at Gonzaga College at Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Cushing arrived Saturday at Norfolk.

The Buffalo sailed Saturday from Teneriffe for San Juan.

The Marietta sailed Saturday from Tompkinsville for Key West.

The Bagley sailed Saturday from Norfolk for Port Royal.

The Wilmington arrived Sunday at Han-Kow.

The Barney arrived Sunday at Norfolk.

The Kentucky sailed Sunday from Woo-Sung for Hongkong.

The Saturn sailed to-day from Shanghai for Hongkong.

The Alliance sailed to-day from Barbados for St. Thomas.

The Olympia will be commissioned Dec. 18 at Boston and will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Appointments to the Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The President to-day made the following army appointments:

Thomas Swobe, Quartermaster, rank of Captain.

Robert W. Thompson, Second Lieutenant, Infantry.

William W. Bessell, Captain in Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, Infantry.

Emil Huebscher, First Lieutenant in Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, Infantry.

Mr. Wilcox a Guest at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Ansley Wilcox of Buffalo is a guest of the White House for a few days. The President took the oath of office at Mr. Wilcox's residence, in Buffalo.

NATIONAL HOME FOR SOLDIERS.

Bids Opened Here for the First Hospital Buildings.

Bids were opened yesterday at the office of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 346 Broadway, for the construction of the first hospital buildings on the 400-acre site of the proposed home near Johnson City, Tenn. There were twelve bidders, and the awards will be made in a few days.

The buildings to be erected are four in number, mess hall, administration hall, and two hospitals. They will cost approximately $200,000, and provide accommodations for fifty or sixty men. The completed home will embrace about 100 buildings, furnish quarters for 2,500 men, and will cost from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. The other buildings will be erected as funds are received.

FOUR CHINAMEN ARRESTED.

Charged with Illegal Entry Into the United States.

Four Chinamen who arrived in Jersey City from Buffalo yesterday were arrested in the Pennsylvania Railroad station on complaint of Charles Kee, a Government employe, who came from Buffalo on the train that brought them. Kee said the men were taken to Buffalo from Canada in a rowboat by a white man who bought tickets for them and put them on the train.

The accused described themselves as Lee Tong, Lee Back, Lang Mow, and Lee Sung, and said they were going to their homes in New York. They are held to await the action of the United States authorities. Among their effects was a bag of opium in which was packed a diamond ring.

"Divine Healer" a Bankrupt.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 11.—Francis Truth, who had claimed to be a "divine healer," and under such a title was prosecuted in Boston by the postal authorities, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy with the Clerk of the Federal Court. Truth registered from Keene, his home, and gives his liabilities as $3,094.70 and his assets $200. Recently Truth has been at Jacksonville. In the court records of two years ago William A. Bemis went through bankruptcy. This is said to be Truth's real name.

WEBER PIANOS

All that Art has conceived or skill devised in the production of a piano, is shown in the WEBER

Case designs that are strikingly artistic and effective in the simple and ornate alike.

Mahogany, Satinwood, White and Gold, Flemish Oak, and English Burl Walnut.

Special cases that are correct replicas of the Louis XIV. Louis XV. Renaissance and Colonial periods.

WEBER WAREROOMS
Fifth Av., cor. 16th St., New York.
605 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ROYAL MESSAGES RECEIVED.

King Edward and the Prince of Wales Acknowledge the Congratulations of Britons Here.

Dr. John A. Irwin, President of the British Schools and Universities Club, received yesterday the following cablegram from King Edward's secretary in response to a congratulatory message sent on Saturday, the King's birthday and the occasion of the club's annual dinner at Delmonico's. The message was dated Sandringham:

I am commanded by the King to thank you, and through you the members of the British Schools and Universities Club of New York, for your kind congratulations. KNOLLYS.

Another cable message received too late to be read at the banquet on Saturday, from the Prince of Wales's secretary, is as follows:

The Prince of Wales sincerely thanks the members of the club for their kind message. A. BIGGE.

Lord Wolseley, in a letter, said:

I fancy the people of America do not appreciate the really cordial feeling which all Englishmen entertain for their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, but if you heard English people talking among themselves I feel certain that every American would be pleased at the manner in which reference is always made to that great country, as free as our own, beyond the Atlantic. With many thanks for your kind letter, believe me to be, very truly yours, WOLSELEY.

Letters were also received from Lord Minto and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DELAY ON BRIDGE WORK.

Commissioners May Take Action Against Cable Contractors Who Are Behind Their Contract.

Some action, it is said, will be taken by the new East River Bridge Commissioners at their meeting on Thursday relative to the failure of the John A. Roebling Son's Company of Trenton, N. J., to start their part of the cable work on the bridge. Chief Engineer William Hillenbrandt, for the Roebling Son's Company, gave out this statement yesterday:

"We are behind in our cable contract because the weather has interfered greatly with our work. For two weeks we have been vainly trying to run a guide wire for the cables. High winds were in the main responsible for our failure. More than 500 tons of cable-making wire are in the Kent Avenue shop, spooled, and ready to be stretched across the river. Once we get at the work much of the lost time will be made up."

ELEVATED TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Derailed Truck at the Fifty-third Street Station Causes a Blockade.

Passengers in two north-bound trains of the Third Avenue elevated road had a bad scare through a rear-end collision at the Fifty-third Street station yesterday morning. One train was in the station when another struck it with such force that the wheels of the forward truck of the car behind the locomotive of the second train mounted the rails.

Those in both trains sprang from their seats, and many peered from windows and platforms to see the extent of the damage. It took a gang of workmen about twenty minutes to crowbar the truck back on the track, and though both trains were able to proceed with their own power, such a long line of engines and cars had been stalled behind them that it was half an hour before traffic was moving at regular intervals.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN MEET.

National Society Holds Its First Literary Meeting.

The first literary meeting of the National Society of New England Women was held at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon. The programme was interesting. Miss Both-Hendriksen lectured on the Massachusetts colonies, Pilgrim and Puritan, and Miss Laura Barbier gave two vocal selections, "Fior di Margherita," by Ardit, and "They Say," by Badegger.

Miss Laura Gill, Dean of Barnard College, was the guest of honor.

Among the guests were Mrs. Ricker, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Dawson, Mrs. Dorons, Miss Swain, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Tyler, Mrs. Salinger, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. De Graff, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Cortez, Miss Cortez, Mrs. Tracy, Miss Conover, Mrs. Weiler, Mrs. Chambers, and Mrs. Hill.

The first whist meeting will be held at Delmonico's next Monday afternoon, tickets for which may be obtained from the members of the Whist Committee, of which Mrs. John F. Zebloy is Chairman.

PAID 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

A Jersey City Company Then Reorganized and Receiver Was Discharged.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday received the report of George R. Beach, receiver for the Torsion Spring Balance Company, a local organization which failed some time ago.

Mr. Beach showed that the liabilities were $40,000, and that he had settled all the debts by paying the creditors 90 per cent. of their claims. After that, he said, the company bought in the plant, reorganized, and was ready to resume business. The report was approved and the receiver discharged. Mr. Beach and J. Mulford Enright, his counsel, were allowed $500 each for their services.

SORE NECK

Take Scott's Emulsion for scrofula. Children often have sores on the neck that won't heal up. The sores may come and go. Parents may not know what's the matter nor what to do. Scrofula is the trouble and Scott's Emulsion is the medicine.

Scott's Emulsion heals the sores. But that is not all. Scrofula leads to consumption. This is the real danger.

Scott's Emulsion is the "ounce of prevention" that keeps off consumption.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, ... New York.

W. & J. Sloane
Are Now Offering a Large Assortment of
Smith's Wilton Velvet
CARPETINGS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Broadway & 19th Street

The 100th Year of The Evening Post

Will Be Issued
NEXT SATURDAY
November 16th

On that day The Evening Post will have been published continuously for a period of

One Hundred Years

The Anniversary Number will be the finest edition of a daily newspaper ever printed. It will include a

Facsimile of the First Issue

of The Evening Post, dated November 16, 1801, printed on paper which is a close imitation of the old-time stock. This reproduction of a newspaper of a century ago will be very interesting to this generation of readers.

An Illustrated Historical Supplement

beautifully printed on fine coated paper, with an artistic colored cover designed by a well-known artist, will also accompany each copy of the Anniversary Number.

The articles in this supplement will include a history of The Evening Post and a description of the streets, amusements and daily life in New York in 1801.

The illustrations will include fine half-tones of rare old prints, showing scenes in New York never before published.

PRICE THREE CENTS

Order it in Advance

MRS. CHARTRAND IDENTIFIED.

Gunsmith Says She Bought Pistol from Him the Day Before She Killed Her Husband.

Mrs. Vencedora Chartrand of Hoboken, who is still held at the Hudson County Jail, Jersey City, on charge of murdering her husband, John Chartrand, whom she contends she shot accidentally on Oct. 30, was yesterday identified by William Noelte, the Hoboken gunsmith, as the woman to whom he sold the pistol used by Mrs. Chartrand.

Noelte was taken to the county jail at noon. Mrs. Chartrand was taken to the corridor and placed in line with eight other women. Then Noelte was admitted. He at once picked out Mrs. Chartrand as the woman who bought the pistol. She exhibited no emotion and walked calmly back to her cell.

In giving the details of the tragedy to the police Mrs. Chartrand said her husband asked her to go daily to the Hoboken Curling Rink to feed two dogs during his absence on a prospective hunting trip. She said her husband told her there were a number of rough characters about the rink, and she had better have something with which to defend herself. He then gave her the pistol with which she said she accidentally shot him as she placed her arms about his neck to kiss him at parting. She added to this statement that the pistol was an old one which her husband had owned for several years.

THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY.

Two Preachers Dropped from the Rolls at Their Own Request.

Two preachers were dropped from the Presbyterian rolls at their own request at the regular monthly meeting of the New York Presbytery, held yesterday in the chapel of the Old First Church, at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. They were the Rev. E. W. Wood, assistant minister of the Spring Street Church, who is studying to be an Episcopalian clergyman, and Joseph Jones, a local evangelist who has embraced the Baptist creed.

The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, the Moderator, presided, and the Rev. Dr. W. F. Birch occupied his place as Stated Clerk at the session, which occupied the greater part of the afternoon. The Rev. Charles H. Scholey was received formally from the Presbytery of Cleveland. He has been supplying the pulpit of the East Harlem Church. The Rutgers Church announced that it had extended a call to the pastorate, at $6,000 a year, to the Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie of the First Church in San Francisco.

The Rev. George Armstrong, assistant pastor of the Scotch Church, was examined and passed, and an order taken for his ordination in that church on Nov. 24. The Trustees of the Presbytery were requested to purchase the Swedish Lutheran Church, in East Fortieth Street, for the occupancy of the Zion German Church.

Minutes on the death of President McKinley were adopted by a rising vote. Most of those present went to the opening of the Riverdale Conference, at The Chestnuts, in that place, which is to continue until to-morrow noon, and where the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Church, delivered addresses last evening.

SENTENCED UNDER POLICY LAW.

Three Months' Imprisonment for Man Captured in September Raid.

John Hogan of 108 East Eighty-second Street, convicted under the law against policy, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary yesterday morning by Judge Newberger, in General Sessions. This sentence is one of the first under this law, which went into effect on Sept. 1. Hogan was captured in a raid conducted by the Anti-Policy Society on 146 East Fourth Street on Sept. 4.

In passing sentence, Judge Newberger said:

"It is hardly necessary for me to give expression again to my views on this form of gambling, but the place where this prisoner was was a particularly bad place, doing business almost exclusively with children. It is a detestable form of gambling, and he who comes before me and is found guilty may expect any mercy."

APOLLO

The APOLLO is to everybody what Stradivarius is to the great violinists. The superexcellence of this Piano Player is proved in a way which put it beyond all questions of doubt. Recitals from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day.

The APOLLO Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th & 18th Streets.)

Gold Lion Cocktails

One trial demonstrates their great superiority over the ordinary article usually sold.

Gold medal, Paris, 1900.
Seven varieties.

The Cook and Bernheimer Co., New York

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Important Games to be Played Here and at New Haven.

COLUMBIA LIGHT PRACTICE

Gymnasium Work by the Harvard Team —The Controversy Over Yale's Guard, Glass.

The interest of the football world this week is divided evenly between the two games that will be played Saturday—Columbia against Cornell on the Polo Grounds in New York, and Yale against Princeton at New Haven. Even with games of their own coming close after, these big events hold the attention of the football enthusiasts at the other important colleges, and from all indications the results will make clear the chances on the lines of form of the 'Varsity teams in the remaining important games of the season. The absorbing topic locally concerns the relative chances of Columbia and Cornell.

Columbia, though badly beaten on Saturday by Syracuse, has already taken the "brace" that Coach George Foster Sanford advised and has regained confidence to such an extent that the disheartening defeat of two days ago has been forgotten in all except the lesson it taught. Columbia did only light work yesterday, but under the direction of the coach will put in a hard week of preparation for the game Saturday, while Cornell, with never a let-up for an instant, took up fast and hard work on the first day of practice after the victory over Lehigh.

At New Haven the uncertainty as to what must be done to bring out the strength of the football team still prevails, but the athletic authorities are striving hard to ascertain just where is the weakness of the eleven, the football squad in the meantime going ahead with training and practice in anticipation of the game with Princeton this week. The work of preparation this week for this meeting began in a drizzling rain yesterday, when secret practice was gone through by as many of the men as could be gathered. In the evening a mass meeting of the students was held, with a view to arousing interest in football and stimulating the college spirit to keep up the standard for Yale in football affairs. The matter of the protest against Glass for the game with Harvard also was discussed, but the students could suggest no solution of the difficulty. Walter Camp, however, was sent to Boston to confer with the Harvard football authorities, and find a means of avoiding further trouble in the matter.

PRINCETON'S LIST OF CRIPPLES.

At Princeton there is more or less uneasiness over the crippled state of the 'Varsity eleven, and no great confidence as to the result of the game with Yale. The team was out for practice yesterday, and there was a full representation, though a number of the men looked fitter for the hospital than for the football field. The improvement in the condition of the majority of these disabled players, however, gives hope that some of those most necessary to the team will be able to engage in the contest on Saturday. The Harvard gridiron squad yesterday tried a novelty in the matter of training by taking practice in secret in the gymnasium, the object being to perfect the men in team work by constant practice at night. The team is now in the best possible condition, and the coaches will endeavor to keep the men just about as they are, so that the work for the next week will be light.

At Pennsylvania the football players seem to have awakened to the fact that they have dropped behind in the gridiron race, and it has been announced that a complete change in the methods of training and coaching the college teams will be made at the end of the present season.

ANNAPOLIS CADETS ACCUSED.

Though it is rather late in the season for such charges against the Annapolis team, that aggregation having but one more game to play this year, and that one against its brother eleven from West Point, football enthusiasts will be interested in the accusation made by Coach Warner of Carlisle, who has had charge of the Indians this season. According to Warner, the Annapolis players have been guilty throughout the season of "dirty" playing. He alleges that in this respect the Naval Cadets were the worst offenders that his team has met, declaring that the Annapolis men never lost an opportunity to take an unfair advantage, by twisting the limbs of their opponents and doing everything in their power to maim or cripple the members of the team they were playing against. The Carlisle team has about recovered from the effects of recent hard work in the field, but the resumption of training has so far called for only moderate exercise, the practice yesterday being no more than was required to arouse the players to the fact that the season still is on.

A sodden field and the dripping rain solved a problem and furnished relief at the same time to the somewhat sore and stiff football players of the Columbia 'Varsity eleven yesterday, for the men who had been wondering apprehensively whether or not Coach Sanford would put them through a hard day of sprouts, could not but have been pleased to find when the time came for the afternoon's practice that there was "nothing doing." The members of the gridiron squad still were glum and inclined to be apologetic concerning Saturday's defeat by Syracuse, and seemed to find no solace in the excuses put forward by their partisans, but Coach Sanford wore an entirely different expression, and his presence on the training grounds cheered the football players wonderfully after the first half hour of the light exercise that the men took.

The full squad was out, but, as was anticipated early, there was little to do, the coach leaving the afternoon's work practically to the pleasure of the players, with the result that there was no practice game. The men went through a short course of running with the ball and kicking, but it was more in the nature of amusement and as a means of killing time than work. As the rain continued to fall and the ground grew softer, even the most enthusiastic of the squad withdrew with the understanding, however, that the team will have more serious business to transact this afternoon.

Though the men had so easy an afternoon of it, there seemed no question that they were fit to have gone back to hard work without delay, and the plainly evident good condition of the team was a source of great satisfaction to all students, and especially to Coach Sanford. There was a free and general discussion of the work outlined for the remainder of the week, and then it was said in a semi-authoritative manner that after having seen Cornell play with Lehigh on Saturday last, Sanford had framed a tactical plan for next Saturday's contest and would finish the training of his men on the lines of the campaign he had mapped out.

It was asserted that the work of the team will be increased up to Wednesday, when the height of the preparations will be reached, after which the training will be lighter until Friday, when the finishing touch will be put on, secret practice alternating with the work in the field up to this point.

The plans of the coach have renewed the hopes of the Columbia partisans, and already the dejection that followed the defeat by Syracuse has disappeared and the Columbians are enjoying in anticipation a triumph over Cornell.

There is no inclination to underestimate Cornell, however, the general opinion being that the game will be one of the best of the season. Naturally the hope of Columbia has spread, and in anticipation of a close and well-contested battle between the two colleges, public interest in the meeting has been greatly stimulated. Positive evidence of this already has been furnished by the call for tickets, the advance sale being the largest of the season to date. From all indications the crowd at the Polo Grounds for this meeting on the gridiron will be the largest of the year anywhere in the East, the choice seats already having been nearly sold out.

CORNELL PLAYERS IN SHAPE.

In strong contrast to the newly inspired confidence of the Columbia men is the steady, unwavering attitude of the Cornell football team. The student body, carried away by the victories of the season and the strength that Cornell has shown on the gridiron has been extravagantly jubilant over the prospects of another conquest, but from all indications there is little danger that the Cornell eleven will be troubled by anything like overconfidence. Following Saturday's game with Lehigh the team returned to work as if nothing had occurred to cause elation, and not even one day was lost from training. The men came out of their contest in perfect condition, and when the squad went on the field for practice yesterday there was no indication that any man was sore or stiff from the hard task of two days before. The team will take work daily until Friday, on which day they will come on to New York.

As if to show just how fit and good are the members of the 'Varsity eleven, Coach Starbuck had them all out yesterday and sent them into one of the most severe practice games of the year with the scrub eleven, which has been reinforced by the addition of several strong players, and which also has been well instructed in several new formations which were used against the 'Varsity. The public was excluded from Percy Field for this practice, and the men were sent on to play as if for a championship. The strong offense of the scrub, aided by careless playing of the 'Varsity at the opening of the practice and repeated fumbling by the runners, held the 'Varsity off for a time, and the practice ended with the making of but a single touch-down by the first team.

The scrub showed its strength by finishing with a credit of five points, earned on a fifty-five-yard run by Snider, the scrub left end, the score being a tie at the finish. In the forenoon Young, '95, who is to assist in coaching the team for the game Saturday, arrived and at once went to work with the men. He agreed with Coach Starbuck that there was no need for resting the squad, as even the members who have been playing most frequently are still fresh and vigorous, and so it is that there will be work and plenty of it for the 'Varsity until the day before the game that is to decide whether Columbia or Cornell is the fitter to take rank with the first football colleges and succeed to the place that formerly was held by Pennsylvania in the football "Big Four."

A mass meeting of Yale students was held last night in New Haven to arouse enthusiasm in support of the football eleven. War songs were sung and speeches of an informal character were made by Harry P. Cross, '96, and A. Brown, '96, two of the coachers, who expressed satisfaction at the progress of the eleven. Walter Camp went to Boston in the morning to confer with the Harvard leaders as a last chance to avoid a protest of Glass's name. The university at large is opposed to playing Glass, as the Yale rules are without a footnote on the subject, and it is felt that Yale had better drop Glass and lose than play him and lay the university open to criticism. Some of the members of the team, however, including some of the leading players, threaten to resign if Glass is not played.

The final week of practice for the Princeton game began with secret practice in a drizzling rain. Several of the regular players were not out, including Gould and Goss. In the practice Hamlin and Hogan played tackles, Olcott and Glass and Andrews guards, Halt centre, Desaultes quarter, Wilhelmi, Hart, Soper, and Chadwick half backs, and Weymouth full back. Andrews took Glass's place after the first half, and in the open practice Johnson was also given hard drill in the guard position. The practice was sharp and in spite of the rain was fairly good. Cross and Brown, '96, and Rhodes were new arrivals with the coaches. It is understood that Gordon Brown has refused to come to Yale as expected, to the astonishment of Yale men, as he breaks a long-established precedent.

Yesterday's practice found Princeton in an exceedingly crippled state. Mills, the big guard, was in football dress for the first time since the Cornell game, in which he had a tendon in his ankle severely injured. He made no attempt, however, to get in the game. Dana, though not playing either, seemed in much better shape. His ankle is much improved. Capt. Pell was also missing from the scrimmage. An injury to his nose, received last week, is proving very painful, but will hardly keep him out of the Yale game. The practice was fast and hard. The team which started the game at West Point, without Pearson and McCord, represented the 'Varsity.

The scrub was an even match for the first team, and ground gaining was hard for both sides. The 'Varsity had better team work, and could have scored, but the coaches insisted on Dewitt's punting on every occasion that it was possible to do so, in order to practice the big tackle in getting off his punts more quickly and accurately. His slowness is worrying the coaches exceedingly, for many of his kicks are being blocked. The centre trio, Bradley, Fisher, and Wright, played well on the defense, charging faster and more evenly than usual. Stevens, the baseball pitcher, ran the ends with great success. He follows his interference well, and is hard to down.

A novelty in connection with Harvard football yesterday was the practice of the 'Varsity team in the gymnasium at night. Twice before, without the knowledge of men outside, this night practice has been carried on, but from now on the work will be a regular thing. The men will not wear their "togs," but will run through the signals with coats off and slippers on their feet. The idea is to perfect them in team work, so that on the following day, without any preliminary practice, they can immediately put their formations into practice against the scrub.

Another reason for the night work is that the afternoon practice has lately been cut off at an early hour by darkness settling down on Soldiers' Field. Practice was light yesterday. None of the men who fought against Pennsylvania Saturday did any heavy work, although all are in good condition and went through the signals. The points emphasized most were the correct handling of the ball and the formation plays. Saturday's game showed that the chief weakness of Harvard's eleven lies in its tendency to drop the pigskin every time it comes into its possession. Each of the two scores made against Harvard this year have been the result of fumbling, and the work of the coaches within the next two weeks will aim in particular at the elimination of this tendency. The feature of to-day's practice was the trying of Mathews at end. The 'Varsity scored twice, and against a team of substitutes the second retaliated once.

CHANGE IN PENN'S COACHING SYSTEM.

That there will be a radical change in the football coaching system at the end of the present season is an assured fact. Professional coaching with graduate assistants has proved a dismal failure, and the general student sentiment is that, like Harvard, Yale and Princeton, absolute graduate coaching should prevail. Nearly all of Pennsylvania's graduate stars, like Brooke, Minds, Boyle, McCracken, Newton, Knipe, Gelbert, Bull, and Wharton, have been reluctant to aid the Red and Blue and work with Woodruff, as some of his ideas are diametrically opposite to theirs.

Stung by the bitterness of defeat, and anticipating a disastrous ending to the present football season, the undergraduates have become aroused, and are about to take some action demanding a change in the football administration and methods of coaching. A request was made yesterday morning to Vice Provost Smith for permission to hold a mass meeting of undergraduates this afternoon to discuss the situation and take such action as shall be deemed for the business interests of the football team. It now seems probable that the meeting will result in the formulating of a monster student petition, presenting the protest against the present administration and the method of coaching. There has been a conference of the student leaders, and they have decided that a petition will be the most effective means of presenting their protest.

Unless some unforeseen influence interferes, it is expected that the petition will be drawn, and as many signatures as possible obtained this week. The petition will be worded as strongly as possible, so as to leave no doubt in the minds of the committee as to the sentiment among the undergraduates. This sentiment has crystallized in the feeling that there should be a Pennsylvania man in charge of the coaching system, and there should be a more representative undergraduate authority in the management of the association.

An indication of the undergraduate feeling against the coaching system and Mr. Woodruff in particular was given after the Harvard game. The students were on the field cheering the team, when some one proposed a cheer for the head coach. There was no response, and not until the men were importuned by Groundkeeper Turner to give a cheer for the coach did a "ah-rah-rah-rah" for Mr. Woodruff ring out.

A rumor, emanating from the university grounds, had it that George Woodruff had been retained by the committee to coach the Pennsylvania football team for three years more. It was said that a contract for that period had been signed by the proper persons and that Mr. Woodruff had signed. Mr. Woodruff, when seen in the office of John C. Bell, Chairman of the Football Committee, promptly denied these rumors. "My present contract, which was only for one year, expires Dec. 31, 1901. No new contract has been signed," he said. Efforts it is said will be made to get "Mike" Murphy back from Yale to condition the men, the team to be in charge of Murphy and a board of graduate coaches. Failing in that, Physical Director Dr. Schell may have charge of the conditioning with the coaches.

Coach Warner of the Carlisle Indian football team in a public interview has declared that the Annapolis cadets team was the dirtiest aggregation of players his men had run up against this season. He charges them with not losing an opportunity to twist legs and otherwise intentionally maim and injure his men while in the game, and says that the language of the cadets while playing was most profane, offensive, and ungentlemanly. He cited instances where players and substitutes urged each other to violence.

The Carlisle team was in such a bruised-up condition as a result of the game against the cadets that Coach Warner deemed it inadvisable to line them up at afternoon practice yesterday. The early morning practice was slow and calculated only to loosen stiff joints, but in the afternoon the redskins were given a thorough rehearsal in Warner's complicated system. The game next Saturday against the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia has been the Carlisle team's objective point for weeks, and preparations are being made to give the collegians a hard struggle. Capt. Wheelock will likely be in the Pennsylvania game, and his presence is calculated to be an inspiration to the end men. He and Phillips will play the tackles, White and Dillon are now scheduled as guards, and the ends will be Hare and Coleman. The Philadelphian's most formidable individual opponent will be Johnson at quarter back, whose running back kicks and tackles have been strong features at all this season's games. George S. Connors, lately trainer of the Cornell track and football teams, and of Phillips Exeter, has arrived at Carlisle and will take charge of the physical condition of the players from now on.

Rutgers Cancels West Point Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 11.—At a meeting of the Rutgers College football team to-day it was decided to cancel the West Point game scheduled for next Saturday, but to play the Union College team here on Nov. 20, as arranged. The team is in poor condition after the game with Haverford on Saturday.

Exeter Football Captain Chosen.

EXETER, Nov. 11.—Karl F. Brill was chosen Captain of the Phillips Exeter football eleven last night. He captained the team last year.

Colgate's Unbeaten Football Team.

HAMILTON, Nov. 11.—The Colgate Academy football team played their last game of the season to-day with the team from Cazenovia Seminary. The score was 30 to 0 in favor of Colgate. The Colgate team has not been scored against this season and has played two tie games.

AMONG THE BILLIARD PLAYERS.

Schaefer, Slosson, and Barutel Practice for Championship Tourney—Servatius Won Amateur Game.

"Jake" Schaefer, George Slosson, and Barutel, the Frenchman, all played matches yesterday to get in form for the billiard championship tournament at eighteen-inch balk line. In his game with the Spanish player, Ortiz, at Slosson & Wheelock's Academy, in the afternoon, Schaefer made a run of 126 and averaged 23 1-13. His score was 300, while the Spanish player gathered together only 91 points. In the evening Schaefer played the veteran player, "Tom" Gallagher, and a better contest resulted, the score being 300 to 224. Schaefer averaged 11 19-26 to Gallagher's 8 16-26.

Barutel played two games at Daly's Academy with Maurice Daly yesterday, and was beaten in the evening contest by a score of 300 to 157. The afternoon contest was one of 250 points, and Barutel finished his string in twenty-three innings. Daly's score was 218.

George Slosson contested with A. D. Ziegler last night at the Twenty-second Street Academy. Slosson required twenty-two innings to make his 400 points, his high runs being 48, 42, and 40. Ziegler finished with 80 points. All these matches were played under the conditions which will govern in the championship tourney.

At the Metropolitan Academy the fourteen-inch balk line amateur tournament was continued, L. A. Servatius and H. W. Robinson contesting in the game last night. Servatius had no difficulty in winning by a score of 200 to 135. With the exception of the Presby-Dr. Douglas match, all the games in this tournament will be over Saturday night. This contest, which will be played on Thursday, Nov. 21, will wind up the tourney, should no ties result. Immediately after, a three-cushion tournament will be started at the same academy, and the following well-known amateur players have signified their intention of entering: John A. Hendrick, the Class A player; W. S. Johnson, I. H. Mannes, and E. O. Presby. The score last night:

Servatius—0 0 4 5 8 0 8 1 1 1 1 0 4 0 0 1 2 1 1 5 0
2 0 1 0 2 4 2 0 0 2 1 0 3 0 1 0 4 1 5 0 0 5 3 3 2 9 0 2
0 8 1 0 0 0 1 1 3 15 0 0 6. Total, 200; average, 3 26-58; high run, 24.

Robinson—0 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 0 5 0 0 4 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1
9 9 1 8 3 1 1 1 1 3 1 4 0 2 5 3 1 0 1 2 1 0 9 1 4 1 0 8 0
2 5 0 0 1 5 0 2 1. Total, 135; average, 2 21-57; high run, 18.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Dr. Douglas	3	0	H. W. Robinson	1	3
E. O. Presby	2	0	W. H. Farley	0	2
L. A. Servatius	3	1	J. M. Millette	0	3

Golf Notes of Interest.

The Fox Hills Club of Staten Island has announced that it will hold its annual tournament for the championship of the club on Thanksgiving Day. The match will be thirty-six holes, medal play, and the winner will hold the gold medal given a few years ago by George E. Armstrong.

The final match for the Staten Island golf championship will be played on Saturday on the Fox Hills links between Louis Livingston, Jr., and Mortimer M. Singer, Captain of the Fox Hills Club. The match will be thirty-six holes. The present Staten Island champion is J. A. Tappin, Jr., but he has been ill recently and was unable to compete in the present tournament.

The first of a series of monthly handicaps under the auspices of the Quill Golf Club will be played on Thursday on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club. All newspaper men are eligible to compete, provided they are on the links ready to start by 1 o'clock. The match will be eighteen holes, and the entry fee is 50 cents. The Fox Hills course is situated at Clifton, S. I. The trolley cars run past the course.

The Montclair Golf Club will keep nine of its eighteen holes open all Winter for the use of members and the clubhouse will also be open. The eighteen-hole course will not be closed until after Thanksgiving.

Owing to the fact that so many members of the Westchester Golf Club desire to attend the Yale-Princeton football game next Saturday at New Haven, the team match that had been scheduled with the Fox Hills Golf Club for that date has been abandoned. Many of the Westchester golfers are graduates of Yale and Princeton and they never fail to attend the annual football match and root lustily for their respective teams.

The Columbia golfers will hold their semi-annual round for the university golf championship to-morrow on the Fox Hills course. Only one more team match will be played this season at Fox Hills, and that will be on Nov. 30, with the Columbia golfers.

The annual meeting of the New Haven Golf Club has just been held and three new members were elected to the Board of Managers. They were Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the Yale champion; Leonard F. Hotchkiss and Herbert H. Chase. The annual tournament of the club will be finished this week.

The members of the Westward Ho Golf Club, near Chicago, whose $10,000 clubhouse was totally destroyed by fire last week, have decided to rebuild at once so as to have the new edifice ready for use in the Spring. The River Forest Golf Club has offered the Westward Ho golfers the use of their links and clubhouse for the remainder of the year.

The annual championship tournament of the University of Pennsylvania is now in progress, and the men who are left for the rounds this week are H. Kennedy Mill, the present champion; H. B. Macfarland, T. D. Smith, C. B. Calvert, Jr., P. A. Castner, J. G. Lindsay, Jr., George Pfahler, Jr., and W. H. Hapburn.

PRIZES FOR FINE DOGS

Handsome Cups Offered by the Ladies' Kennel Association.

ITS FIRST SHOW NEXT MONTH

Will Last Four Days in Madison Square Garden and Over $10,000 to be Divided in the Regular Classes.

A magnificent array of prizes has been offered by the Ladies' Kennel Association of America for its first dog show, which will be held in the Madison Square Garden Dec. 18, 19, 20, and 21. The Ladies' Association was organized about two years ago, and its membership is now a thoroughly representative one of well-known dog fanciers, and the special prizes of different classes that it is enabled to offer exceed in number those awarded in any other show. These special prizes include more than 170 fine cups and other trophies, while the regular prizes represent in valuation a trifle over $10,000, divided into $15 for first, $10 for second, and $5 for third. Over fifty special prizes are offered for the different varieties of terriers. Among them are the Warren Challenge Cup, presented by the late Louis and Winthrop Rutherfurd; the Cairnsmuir Challenge Cup, presented by G. M. Carnochan; the Blemton Challenge Cup, presented by August Belmont; the Hill Hurst Challenge Cup, presented by H. H. Hunnewell; the Airedale Challenge Cup, presented by Foxhall Keene; the Sea View Challenge Cup, presented by Mrs. C. L. Kernochan, and a silver cup by Mrs. Richard Harding Davis for the best terrior, toys excepted, in the show.

Other prominent cups are the Field Spaniel Cup for the best field spaniel stud dog, by Mrs. Thomas Thacher; the Hickory Valley Challenge Cup, by H. B. Duryea, for the best cocker spaniel; the Islip Challenge Cup, by H. B. Hollins, for the best collie belonging to a member of the Ladies' Kennel Association; the Meadow Brook Challenge Cup, by T. A. Havemeyer, for the best dachshund; the Bloodhound Challenge Cup, by F. W. Vanderbilt, for the best bloodhound; a silver challenge trophy, by Mrs. Joseph B. Vandergrift, for the best American-bred Pomeranian; the Suffolk Challenge Cup, by Perry Belmont, for the best Pomeranian owned and exhibited by a member; the Palisahuecola Challenge Cup, by Sidney Dillon Ripley, for the best setter; the Ballyhoo Bey Challenge Cup, by William C. Whitney, for the best American-bred dog in the show; the Champion Challenge Cup, by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, for the best dog owned by a member.

The judges will be Miss A. H. Whitney of Lancaster, Mass., the only woman judge, who will determine the merits of St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, and pugs; George Raper, who will come from England to judge the mastiffs, deerhounds, all terriers except Irish and Boston terriers, bloodhounds, old sheep dogs, dalmatians, whippets, and Russian wolfhounds; Foxhall Keene, G. Muss-Arnolt, John Davidson, Charles L. Mason, Henry Jarrett, C. Mifflin Wharton, Charles W. Rodman, John R. Buchan, and Dwight Baldwin.

The entries will close Dec. 2 with the Superintendent, James Mortimer, at 1,123 Broadway. There are 352 regular prize classes, which, with the numerous specials, make over 500 classes for awards.

The officers of the Ladies' Kennel Association, under whose auspices the show is held, are: President—Mrs. James L. Kernochan; Vice President—Mrs. J. J. Vatable; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss M. K. Bird; Members of the Council—Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mrs. C. A. Stevens, Mrs. F. Smyth, Mrs. H. T. Foote, Miss G. Shippen, Mrs. J. L. Gardner, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. R. F. Mayhew, and Mrs. D. W. Evans and the officers. The Dog Show Committee consists of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Miss M. K. Bird, and Mrs. D. W. Evans.

Valuable Running Dog Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—For Freedom, the great coursing hound, with a world-wide reputation, is dead. The dog was valued at $10,000.

Intercollegiate Relay Race.

An added event at the joint athletic games of Company B of the Eighth Regiment and the Olympia Athletic Club, to be held at the Eighth Regiment Armory on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 7, will be a relay race of four miles between teams of four men each, representing Yale and Columbia Universities respectively.

Harvard-Yale Gymnastic Meet.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 11.—The prospects are very promising this year of a gymnastic meet between Harvard and Yale. Yale is desirous of competing with the crimson gymnasts and has asked for a competition. Harvard has the matter under advisement, and no decision has yet been reached.

California Golfer Defeated.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—At the Cincinnati Golf Club grounds here to-day Ralph Peters, Jr., of Cincinnati defeated Robert Newhall of Los Angeles, Cal., for the open handicap cup by a score of 85 to 95.

The game to-day was made necessary as a result of a tie played Saturday, when both men scored 79 strokes.

For a College Fencing League.

Columbia's fencing men have begun an agitation for the formation of an intercollegiate association. Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Yale, and Annapolis are the others said to be interested in the scheme.

Hitherto the contests for the intercollegiate championship have been invitation affairs at the various clubs about New York, but it is desired to give fencing more prominence by the formation of an association.

Columbia expects to have Yale here to fence this season; and also plans to meet the Cornell team at Ithaca some time during the Winter. A club handicap will be held soon. Dr. S. H. Lawrence and F. B. Clark of previous Columbia teams are still in college, but A. F. Queneau, and E. S. Hewitt, have been graduated.

Columbia Basket Ball Games Arranged.

R. C. Megrue, manager of the Columbia basketball team, has arranged to play the Blue and Whites two games with Princeton on Jan. 25 at Princeton, and on Feb. 28 at New York. Yale will be played at New Haven on Jan. 18, and again in New York the middle of March.

For the early part of December games are being projected with Company B, First Regiment; Mount Vernon, Pratt Institute, Polytechnic Institute, and the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Columbia's Christmas trip will probably be transferred from New England to a journey to cities up the Hudson. The team will elect its Captain and start active practice this week.

Preparations for Hockey Season.

With the opening of the ice skating rinks the hockey enthusiasts are beginning to make their plans for the season. Within a few days a meeting of the Amateur Hockey League will be held at the New York Athletic Club, at which the schedule of games may be outlined. The Intercollegiate Hockey League is also to meet in the near future at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink.

Oarsmen in a Minstrel Show.

A minstrel show will be held at the Harlem River quarters of the Union Boat Club on Saturday evening. The participants are to be twenty-two rowing men gathered from the Friendship, Atalanta, and Union Clubs. An excellent programme has been arranged. The Tambos will be H. Nopple and Charles Allison, and Bones, M. A. Cornell and Harry Bailey.

Thirteenth Regiment's Athletic Games.

The Fall games of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association will take place next Saturday at the armory, Putnam and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. The events are as follows: 100-yard dash, 880-yard run, 220-yard hurdle, 300-yard novice, 400-yard obstacle, 75-yard sack race, running high jump, and one-mile bicycle race. With the exception of the novice race all the events are handicaps. There will also be a 220-yard run, open to the cadet corps, and a one-mile regimental relay race.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Rosedale Team Rolls High Scores in American National Tournament.

In the American National bowling tournament last night, the Rosedale Bowling Club team made a score of 1,050, Hahnenfeldt making 241. In the second game, Westberg of the Newburg Wheelmen rolled 277, which is within one pin of the highest score recorded on the alley. The scores:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 226; Hahnenfeldt, 241; Kessler, 189; Bellmer, 181; A. Sievers, 213. Total, 1,050.

Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 176; Drew, 192; Kohl, 220; Galloway, 166; Westberg, 166. Total, 920.

SECOND GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 152; Drew, 147; Kohl, 180; Galloway, 164; Westberg, 277. Total, 920.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Mayer, 229; Fraser, 164; Snyder, 182; Malzacher, 171; La Forest, 131. Total, 927.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 171; Fraser, 171; Snyder, 179; Malzacher, 147; La Forest, 169. Total, 837.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 175; Hahnenfeldt, 179; Kessler, 149; Bellmer, 183; A. Sievers, 190. Total, 834.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

Amann & Tries's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Williamson, 165; Hammond, 190; Fraser, 128; Howard, 199; Stoff, 165. Total, 847.

Twentieth Century Bowling Club—Rothenburg, 174; French, 166; Bonn, 151; Link, 167; La Dage, 150. Total, 848.

SECOND GAME.—Fidelis Bowling Club—Keppie, 150; Heesters, 188; Schultz, 179; Foege, 153; Rothermel, 183. Total, 853.

Twentieth Century Bowling Club—Rothenburg, 143; French, 192; Bonn, 132; Link, 180; La Dage, 149. Total, 796.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Williamson, 153; Hammond, 193; Fraser, 169; Howard, 186; Stoff, 180. Total, 880.

Fidelis Bowling Club—H. Timm, 193; Heesters, 192; Schultz, 176; Foege, 190; Rothermel, 167. Total, 918.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Frederick Adee & Co.—Lowe, 113; McKinney, 103; Shay, 123. Total, 339.

John Simmons & Co.—Presby, 196; Chatwin, 109; Fitzgerald, 99; Kramer, 148; Maurer, 175. Total, 730.

SECOND GAME.—Frederick Adee & Co.—Lowe, 127; McKinney, 116; Shay, 113. Total, 356.

Dimock & Fink Company—Hogenmauer, 144; Burt, 114; Weber, 119; Hamilton, 132; Beith, 150. Total, 661.

THIRD GAME.—John Simmons & Co.—Presby, 130; Chatman, 108; Fitzgerald, 114; Kramer, 136; Maurer, 120. Total, 608.

Dimock & Fink Company—Hogenmauer, 119; Burt, 99; Weber, 127; Hamilton, 114; Beith, 113. Total, 568.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Logan Wheelmen—Sharkey, 172; Ruth, 158; Taylor, 187; Weinpahl, 155; Eglehoff, 173. Total, 845.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 228; Klie, 138; Bertram, 176; Bellman, 177; Silver, 152. Total, 871.

SECOND GAME.—Logan Wheelmen—Sharkey, 156; Ruth, 201; Taylor, 171; Weinpahl, 174; Eglehoff, 137. Total, 839.

Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Scharfenburg, 210; Gunderman, 244; Litt, 145; Ridderhoff, 201; Baker, 184. Total, 984.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 166; Klie, 154; Bertram, 153; Bellman, 172; Silver, 204. Total, 849.

Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Scharfenburg, 135; Gunderman, 179; Litt, 159; Ridderhoff, 184; Baker, 172. Total, 829.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 172; Curtis, 200; Lynch, 189; Steinmann, 155; McGuire, 145. Total, 861.

Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 182; Addicks, 180; Heins, 184; Ronner, 162; Brinkima, 156. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 146; A. Boettjer, 178; Le Beau, 158; Johansmeyer, 158; Setzer, 190. Total, 830.

Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 165; Addickss, 190; Heins, 184; Ronner, 162; Brinkima, 198. Total, 889.

THIRD GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 171; Curtis, 191; Lynch, 129; Steinmann, 153; McGuire, 170. Total, 842.

Cyclone Bowling Club.—C. Boettjer, 127; A. Boettjer, 185; Le Beau, 167; Johansmeyer, 173; Setzer, 165. Total, 767.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Kaestner, 149; Welles, 126; Carstens, 191; Banks, 160; Kahlsdorf, 196. Total, 822.

Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 176; Dieckmann, 143; Roesel, 161; Knauf, 157; Darrell, 162. Total, 799.

SECOND GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 172; Dieckmann, 202; Roesel, 194; Knauf, 210; Darrell, 148. Total, 926.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 195; Walsh, 145; Zollinger, 160; Holden, 190; Smith, 148. Total, 838.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 189; Walsh, 170; Zollinger, 138; Holden, 180; Smith, 170. Total, 847.

Standard Bowling Club—Kaestner, 220; Welles, 157; Carstens, 191; Banks, 182; Kahlsdorf, 161. Total, 891.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fern Council—Bennett, 154; Thomas, 200; Fox, 177; Waldmann, 158; Thorn, 163. Total, 852.

Fraternity Council—Steiner, 100; Ferguson, 183; Burmeister, 210; Field, 156; Lee, 154. Total, 899.

SECOND GAME.—De Forest Council—Arps, 192; Cordes, 193; Meyer, 156; Walter, 135; Maas, 138. Total, 814.

Fern Council—Bennett, 165; Thomas, 127; Waldmann, 166; Thorn, 187; Ketcham, 161. Total, 806.

THIRD GAME.—Fraternity Council—Steiner, 101; Ferguson, 157; Burmeister, 153; Field, 151; Lee, 188. Total, 842.

De Forest Council—Arps, 176; Cordes, 178; Meyer, 214; Walter, 183; Maas, 195. Total, 946.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.

Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Westchester County Wheelmen.—Brodbeck, 162; Bauman, 174; Ross, 149; Dale, 202; Winter, 169. Total, 846.

Pilot Bowling Club.—Houston, 122; Flynn, 184; Blaiser, 183; Briggs, 161; Birdsall, 193. Total, 843.

SECOND GAME.—Tallapoosa Bowling Club—Ireland, 172; Dowling, 186; Beal, 134; Robitzek, 160; Korndorfer, 143. Total, 769.

Pilot Bowling Club.—Houston, 144; Flynn, 159; Blaiser, 224; Spring, 197; Briggs, 162. Total, 896.

THIRD GAME.—Westchester County Wheelmen—Brodbeck, 163; Bauman, 144; Ross, 172; Dale, 147; Winter, 174. Total, 800.

Tallapoosa Bowling Club.—Ireland, 194; Dowling, 178; Beal, 180; Robitzek, 156; Korndorfer, 139. Total, 797.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

CALEDONIAN	B.	C.		NATIONAL	B.	C.	
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Reed	137	132	166	Sunkenburg	178	164	197
Patterson	158	127	161	Daniels	168	176	180
Galloway	179	185	156	Haus	166	154	125
Worth	131	139	197	Cahoun	172	152	149
Sinclair	173	149	128	Vorheis	214	201	176
Total	773	732	806	Total	893	847	837

Pedestrians Race at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.—Old City Hall was crowded at 12:30 this morning to see the start in the six-day go-as-you-please race for the championship. All the leading heel-and-toe men in the country are entered in the grind of 142 hours straightaway, including George Tracy, champion of the United States, and George Cartwright, champion of England. The track is twenty laps to the mile, and there were twenty-two starters. One of the first to give up the struggle was the veteran, Peter Golden, who, however, when called a quitter, announced his intention of re-entering tomorrow to go on until the end.

At 11:30 o'clock Cavanaugh broke the twenty-four-hour world's record, covering 120 miles and 8 laps in 23 hours and 5 minutes. The best previous record made by George Cartwright at Philadelphia, on a seventeen-lap track, was 120 miles and 7 laps.

Shortly before midnight Golden re-entered the race.

The score at midnight:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Cavanaugh	121	13	Loselin	77	..
Dean	110	9	Geary	63	..
Fahey	105	..	Day	64	..
Fracey	103	..	Miller	64	..
Barnes	101	..	Barcley	67	..
Shelton	101	..	Beachmont	67	..
Cartwright	100	..	Finney	50	..
Cox	100	..	Burke	49	..
Hegelman	81

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

SUNDAY OPENING.

In the effort to secure a reasonable Sunday opening law for this city, it will be well to proceed carefully and considerately, recognizing the numerous difficulties in the way, and the perfectly honest and conscientious opposition which it will be necessary to overcome. The only way in which opposition of that character can be met is by demonstrating that the measure we advocate will actually lessen the evils which the opponents fear and condemn.

The friends of the policy will have to deal in the first place with the established view of the sanctity of the Sabbath long prevailing in the minds of the majority of the people of the State who are natives or descendants of the Protestant immigrants, as well as a considerable number of the immigrants of the Catholic faith and their descendants. This is a perfectly sincere view, and with many of those who hold it it is a view deeply ingrained in the conscience and not easily subjected to compromise. It can be met only by the arguments of those who also respect the sanctity of the Sabbath and are in sympathy with the general religious feeling of the community, but who see that what is known as the American Sabbath is not necessarily the sole ideal of religious observance. Next in strength in opposition to Sunday opening is the feeling against the spread of the drinking habit. This is very general outside of the cities throughout the State. It is confined to no party and to no class of our people. There are thousands of men and women in the rural regions to whom the drinking of all alcoholic liquors is alike an object of disapproval. They see very little moderate drinking, and what they do see is often only the first step toward excessive drinking, of which they always have a certain number of conspicuous examples in their neighborhood. Most of the representatives of these districts will doubtless vote against any law relaxing the restrictions on the sale of liquor of any kind in any way. Some of them may be convinced of the safety and wisdom of modification of the present law in this city, but the reliance will have to be mainly on the representatives of the cities. Fortunately these constitute a full half of the members of the Assembly. If they can all be united, the policy will be likely to be adopted.

There are two considerations that ought to appeal strongly to the judgment of the Legislature in this matter. One is that there is unquestionably a majority, and a large majority, of the people of the city who believe that a rational system for the sale of light drinks during a part of the hours of Sunday is desirable and expedient. The views of a majority of the people of such an immense community as this are entitled to respect. One consequence of this state of mind here is that the difficulty of securing decent government in the city is greatly and needlessly increased. It is extremely doubtful if Tammany could have been displaced last week if the leaders of the Fusion forces had not openly and earnestly advocated a change in the law. The second consideration is that the rigorous Sunday closing law tends directly and strongly to the demoralization of the police, and has been covertly maintained by the aid of Tammany expressly because it afforded a means of large additions to the blackmail fund. The feeling prevailing in the city has made a great demand for drink on Sunday, and the dealers have been able to afford heavy payments for the privilege of satisfying it. It is probably safe to say that a partial opening of places of sale on Sunday would not increase the total amount of drinking and would strip the authorities, when they are disposed to blackmail, as Tammany was, of great power to extort money as the price of favor or of freedom from persecution.

These are the main facts in the situation, which should be presented to the Legislature in a plain and convincing fashion. It is almost universally believed by those familiar with the subject that a well-guarded Sunday opening law for this city will promote good order and good government. It is not without interest to the majority in the Legislature, and is a pertinent argument, that it would also diminish the strength of the Tammany vote in all elections, local and general.

RECIPROCITY.

There is something peculiarly interesting and significant in the fact that in Boston last Saturday the subject of our trade relations was discussed before the free trade organization and before the Middlesex Club by two Republicans and protectionists, and in both cases reciprocity in principle was strongly sustained. One of the speakers was Gen. WILSON, who has had intimate experience in Cuba and in Porto Rico, and the other was Senator LODGE of Massachusetts.

Senator LODGE rather surprised his hearers, as he did the country, by his frank admission that the time had come for a substantial modification of our tariff system with the purpose of promoting foreign trade. He quoted the statements of President MCKINLEY in his famous last speech at Buffalo, in regard to the impossibility of one-sided trade, and he spoke with especial favor of the reciprocity treaty with France which is pending in the Senate. But he declared himself as in doubt whether it would be better to effect the needed modifications of the tariff through treaties or through a systematic change in the law itself. It is true, and has been one of the serious difficulties in the way of reciprocity, that the actual effects of the provisions of each treaty are often more extended and more obscure than can be foreseen. It is also true that the advantages secured through treaties are necessarily confined to trade with the particular party to the treaty and are in some cases very limited compared with those that could be had by a modification of the tariff. The general tone of Senator LODGE'S speech, so far as it related to foreign trade, was most encouraging.

The speech of Gen. WILSON was confined chiefly to the subject of our relations with the countries of the North American Continent. It was a very able statement, and we trust that many readers read it in full in our Sunday issue. The general idea of the speech was the formation of a customs union between the countries of this continent, securing substantial free trade with each other and a uniform tariff by each on the imports from outside countries. Whether this is a feasible plan is a matter for further discussion, but that it would have immense advantages for all the parties to such a union is not to be doubted. It is especially noteworthy as a suggestion toward the realization of the greatest possible benefit for and from Cuba without annexation. The most solid benefit this country has enjoyed during the last hundred years has been the absolute free trade within its borders. We could actord nothing to Cuba that would help so much, and no arrangement would be more profitable for us.

THE STEEL CORPORATION AND PRICES.

The United States Steel Corporation has now reached what would appear to be a crisis in its history. When it was formed it was generally believed that this crisis would be reached only when reaction from prosperity had changed the conditions and brought it what, in the familiar language of the trade, is known as "hard siedding." This view of the case was perfectly natural, and reflected all the wisdom desirable from experience up to that time. But it now appears to have been a mistaken view. The fact is well established that its control of resources is such that in times of depression it can meet all the conditions likely to arise as the result of lower prices and diminished profits. The legitimate consumptive requirements of the country and the ever-present possibility of exports when the production of the mills shows a surplus, warrant the belief that under any conditions which can very well exist during many years to come the Steel Corporation can get along and keep its best plants at work with profit, even when those outside of its organization may be generally compelled to suspend operations. The crisis with which the great merger is confronted results from abundant and extraordinary prosperity.

Every tendency in the iron market is upward. This is in part the result of the extraordinary demand for all kinds of iron and steel products, and in part of the car famine which has already caused the suspension of blast furnaces with a capacity for a production of probably three millions of gross tons per annum. This arbitrary curtailment of production at a time when every pound of finished material which can be turned out is exigently needed and every pig-iron consuming plant is crowded to the breaking point, offers an opportunity for a sharp advance in prices of which those who follow in business the policy of making hay while the sun shines are eager to avail themselves. Arrangements are now making for deliveries well into next year of classes of products which, under normal conditions, could not be sold for delivery more than three or four months ahead, and at this season of the year probably not at all. This state of affairs, indicative of phenomenal prosperity all along the line of the more important manufacturing industries, has led some of the concerns which operate chiefly in the Eastern markets to venture tentative advances in prices, in the hope, doubtless, that the Steel Corporation will meet such advances and profit thereby. It is an admitted fact that every concern in the United States with iron or steel to sell could dispose of every ton of its stock at a material advance upon present market prices if the way was clear to declare such an advance and sustain it. This is the temptation.

The situation in the rail market is a case in point. Every rail the mills can roll during the remainder of this year was sold long ago, and the best authorities agree that orders for not less than 1,300,000 tons have been booked for 1902 delivery. To this must be added some 400,000 tons sold for 1901 delivery which cannot be produced this year and must be carried over into 1902. It is also understood that there are important orders not yet placed which will be placed as soon as opportunity for agreements as to deliveries is offered. Under these conditions the eager desire of the outside producers to advance rails $2 a ton, at least, and preferably $3 or $4, is doubtless perfectly natural. Under any conditions previously existing exactly this would have been done.

The United States Steel Corporation, occupying as it does a controlling position, has steadily and persistently refused thus far to lend itself to any scheme to advance prices. It has held rails steadily at $28, when for as large a production as it could conveniently have handled $30, or even more, could have been exacted. In the semi-panic resulting from the cutting off of ore and coke from the furnaces, the policy of the Steel Corporation in maintaining what it considers reasonable prices has checked what might very well have been a great jump in quotations. That its managers are not as well aware as others of the opportunity to increase their earnings which is now offered no one will for a moment imagine. That they have the good judgment to act as a conservative and steadying influence under such exceptional conditions as exist at the moment, is creditable to their business sagacity. Furthermore, it goes further than anything which has yet happened to vindicate the principle of centralized control in the iron and steel industries.

It requires no great imagination to describe what would have happened in the iron and steel markets at any time within the past six months, and especially within the past six days, if the Steel Corporation had not been formed. We should have seen a rapid advance in prices of raw material and finished products, and a great speculative activity in pig iron, billets, sheets, tin plates, and merchant steel. Dealers would have placed all the orders which they could get accepted, and prices to consumers would have taken a rocket flight. Then would have begun a brief era of speculative importations. Meanwhile, consumers would have begun to lose confidence, enterprises predicated upon the use of iron and steel in large quantities would have been postponed, railroads would have delayed purchases, and a feeling of uncertainty would have taken possession of all in interest. This would have checked the advance and perhaps turned the movement in the opposite direction. What would have happened then every one who has been through an iron boom in previous years will know without telling. For those who have not, we need only say that the market would have suddenly and utterly collapsed and for an uncertain period we should have had the "hard siedding" so freely predicted but not yet experienced, nor in sight.

If the Steel Corporation will adhere to its wise and conservative policy and continue to act as a steadying and restraining force, it will furnish a better answer than has yet been given to the question of the duty of Congress to regulate "trusts" for the protection of the public interest. Thus far it has been the greatest boon the iron trades of the United States have known. Whether it will so continue is a matter within the discretion of its managers.

COMPETITION IN MUNICIPAL LIGHTING.

In Detroit there is at present a conflict of a triangular nature between the old gas company, a new gas company, and the city. Practically, it is much the same sort of a quarrel which has arisen wherever a local monopoly furnishes gas at a relatively high price and resists efforts to improve the quality and cheapen the cost of the light furnished to consumers. It is of other than local interest as raising again the question whether a company which avails itself of a franchise to build a gas works and in good faith invests a large amount of capital in the business should be protected against competition as long as it fulfills its part of the contract obligation in a reasonably satisfactory way. If another company is allowed to enter its territory competitively, a war of rates is inevitable. This may seem for a time to be of public advantage in cheapening the cost or improving the quality of gas, or both; but the inevitable result is consolidation, and the public is thereafter taxed to pay interest on the combined capitals of the merged companies. Gov. ODELL, in his inaugural address, made a strong argument against the granting of franchises to companies seeking to compete with established gas companies.

This view of the case has been ably argued in many ways, but it is at best an ex-parte statement, and would gain much in strength if the reverse of the proposition could be affirmed and maintained—that if a gas company established in an attractive field could be assured of protection against competition in the prosecution of its business, it would render the public the best possible service, capitalise only for the fair value of its plant, and restrict its rates to the lowest figures which would meet fixed charges, operating expenses, and interest on capital. This would be ideal; but should any one suggest it as a plan of organization and operation to the representative gas promoter, or more especially to the professional manipulator of syndicate reorganization in the gas business, a lambent smile would illuminate his countenance and his wink would be full of significance. The assurance of a practical monopoly of a field of gas distribution would make a franchise so valuable that it would at once suggest a capitalization of three or five for one. The securities thus created would be floated for what they would bring, millions of profit would be realised on the financial end of the transaction, and the burden of fixed charges thus provided for would render cheap gas forever impossible without grave injury to the bona fide investor in stock or bonds.

Modern gas finance has been predicated upon the readiness of the public to believe that, no matter what the grantees of a lighting franchise may do with it, they are sure of a respectful and extremely considerate hearing when they plead the cause of the "widows and orphans" who would suffer if competition is permitted to cheapen light to consumers. A critical investigation of the great gas wars in our principal cities will show that in nearly every instance they have been the outgrowth of an effort to secure for the public a cheaper and better service than the old companies rendered. A company with a capital stock of three or four times the value of its assets and bonded until its decks are awash is peculiarly vulnerable to attack, and to plead its condition as a reason for continuing its monopoly is to do what a basic principle of common law forbids—the taking advantage of one's own wrongdoing.

The gas company which insists that its franchise shall be regarded as a contractual obligation entered into by the public, to be respected under all conditions to the extent of permanently closing the door against private or municipal competition, should be able to show that it has organized and managed its business at all times with an eye single to the public good, and has kept itself in a position to render the best service for the least cost consistent with a just return upon the capital invested in its plant. Very few of them can now do this. When the discovery of a company in this position was made, its control was promptly secured, and on one specious pretext or another the bankers interested in gas reorganizations proceeded to increase its capital stock and bond it to the limit of safe security. This process has been going on for years, until to find a gas company which has not been through this process is as difficult as to gather cherries in Kent at the season of Christmas.

And now comes a new industry for the gas promoters—that of attacking the overcapitalized companies. Franchises for new plants are fought for, citizens interested, competition started, a war precipitated, and ultimately a consolidation effected, with new stock and bond issues and a new division of profits. Every step leads further away from cheap gas, no doubt, but it is difficult to see that it strengthens the argument of the gas companies that competition with them is inimical to the public interest. It certainly furnishes the strongest possible argument in favor of the municipal ownership of gas plants.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"For the next two years, at least," the Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER of the Church of All Souls' is reported to have said in his sermon on Sunday, "every department of the city will be under the direction of a man of gentle breeding." And then, still according to report, he added: "For years we have been under the domination of civic boors who did not know how to be civil if they had so desired." We hope—and can believe—that there will be very little such talk as this by responsible members of the new administration, and we are sure that the less of it there is about them the better will be their chances of meeting the high expectations of their fellow-citizens. Just what Dr. SLICER had in mind when he spoke of "gentle breeding" we do not know, the phrase being one with several definitions, but, taking it in the sense generally given to it in countries where references to "gentle breeding" are more frequent than they are here, the words imply the drawing of lines which American experience and instincts have decided to be neither necessary nor wise. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not of "gentle breeding," yet he did very well in the management of a "department" about as large as can be imagined. And Dr. SLICER is quite mistaken if he thinks that incivility is the invariable, or even the usual, characteristic of Tammany officials. The amount of attention attracted by the Mayor's boorishness should have taught him better than that. Not a few Tammany men are unfamiliar with the minor customs of polite society, but that is the least of their faults, if it is a fault at all, and a very large majority of them, especially those in subordinate positions, understand perfectly, and utilize largely and habitually, the advantages to be derived from treating all who approach them with that truest courtesy which consists in being kindly and obliging. Many an eminent and thoroughly well-intentioned reformer might profitably take lessons in this matter of civility to all comers from not a few of the worst men in Tammany Hall.

—One of the professors in the Sorbonne has written for the Paris Temps an editorial article in which, by the exercise of an ingenious and thoroughly Gallic sentimentality, he proves to his own satisfaction that, as a means of inflicting capital punishment, the guillotine is less dreadful than the electric chair. All that can be said against the French method of killing and its demoralizing effect upon the crowds that are allowed to watch it, he admits and emphasizes, and he does not deny that most of the obvious evils and horrors are avoided by our private and bloodless executions, but man-killing with propriety he regards as worse than the ruder slaughter for the reason that the contrast between the thing done and the way it is done leaves the doers with the less excuse for their action. The guillotine, he says, is primitive and barbarous, and therefore goes well with the infliction of the death penalty, which is itself primitive and barbarous, and, by using the simple machine, humanity excites pity rather than horror, recalling, as it does, that men are not yet free from their ancestral instincts. But the electric chair proclaims enormous progress in one direction, and at the same time proves that no progress has been made in another. So the enlightened observer sees a monstrous disproportion between the thing done and the manner of doing, and experiences no less of mingled astonishment and despair than when, at this late age, he is confronted by men like CASSERIO, BRESCI, and CZOLGOSZ. In other words, the writer of the article is an opponent of capital punishment, and has thought out a queer argument to support his contentions. Consistency, however, would prevent him from stopping at the guillotine, and force him to commend, as better than that machine, if criminals are to be executed at all, the axes and swords of the headsman, and the pincers, torches, and racks of the torture chamber. Yet there is something in his idea, even if the something is only interest.

—Evidently for fear that the public may not appreciate the loving and thoughtful kindness which the telephone companies are always manifesting toward it, an electrical journal calls attention to the size of the unasked blessing conferred by the recent general simplification of the subscriber's apparatus, a change that seems, to the mind of this expert observer, to relieve the subscriber of the task of doing anything except to talk and to listen. "Not many years ago," he says, "the person using the telephone was under the necessity of turning the crank to establish communication with the central office, and also of making a disconnect signal when his conversation was finished; this latter, it may be remarked parenthetically, the subscriber generally neglected to do. The present systems have so simplified the subscriber's share of obtaining a telephone connection that all he has to do is to take his telephone down from the hook and talk; or, if his bell rings, take it down and listen." Well, it must be confessed, even by those of us who have had most difficulty in maintaining a respectful affection for the telephone companies, that the "common battery" system is a good deal of an improvement over its predecessors, but—there is always a "but." Why don't our tireless benefactors find some remedy for the most irritating, if not the most important, of all telephone evils—an evil, by the way, for which the companies are not to blame. We refer to the common habit, among the inconsiderate and unmannerly, of having their office boys call somebody to the telephone, only to tell that somebody to "wait a minute," while the would-be converser gets ready to leave his own work and enter into conversation. Of this unpardonable insolence unnumbered thousands are guilty every day, and there ought to be some way both to punish and to prevent it. The waiting ought to be done by the man who makes the call, not by the person called.

—Bishop O'CONNOR of Newark will get the hearty commendation of all good Americans for reversing the policy of Bishop WIGGER, and, instead of favoring the establishment of Churches with congregations speaking this or that foreign language, insisting that, whenever possible, full recognition shall be given to the fact that the language of the United States and of its citizens is English. Bishop O'CONNOR reasonably admits the existence of exceptional cases, when the services of the Church should be adapted to certain special and transient necessities, but he holds that English is quite good enough for people who can speak and understand it, even if they, or their fathers, did come from abroad. As our dispatch from Newark said, "Bishop WIGGER fostered the retention of love of land of birth, while Bishop O'CONNOR holds that the merging of foreigners into the American people is hastened by their churches and schools being English speaking. The Bishop's view is that every foreign-born citizen or resident of the country should learn the predominating language and assimiliate himself with the great majority as quickly as possible." That is excellent doctrine, most excellent doctrine—doctrine which is good, sound patriotism.

THE CANTEEN AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your reply this morning to my canteen inquiries hardly covers the questions at issue. It may be impracticable to shut the men up in camp, but this only brings up again the point I raised, whether the canteen did not really offer all the "fire water," whisky, and the rest, that the soldiers crave. So, at least, they have privately testified. The very point at issue is, Does the canteen prevent or materially decrease drunkenness? And reputable outside witnesses say it does not. To this you do not reply. Moreover, in proposing to forbid the men to go out to saloons I did not leave them without resources, since I suggested "inside the camp proper places for recreation and refreshment." If, as you imply, the canteen keeps the men from going out to the saloons without depriving them of their liberty to do so, one of two things follows: Either the canteen offers practically the same liquors the saloons offer, or else a still more restrictive canteen, provided, however, with rational refreshment and amusement, would keep the men by their own choice within the camp. Or is it the contention of those who support the recent canteen that its wine and beer (if it offered no stronger drink) appealed to only a part of the men, while the rest did go out to the saloons, and so gave rise to the drunkenness which it is admitted the canteen did not wholly prevent? This is a view of the question which I confess I had never thought of. H. D. C.

Brooklyn, Nov. 9, 1901.

THE QUESTION OF DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the smoke of your municipal battle has cleared away, a great many Democrats who do not live in New York are interested in the future of the party in that State, which if united would occupy a commanding position in the Nation. We have been interested for years in the statements of prominent Democrats and Democratic newspapers there who have labored successfully for the defeat of the party ever since 1892, asserting all the time they were good Democrats and wanted the party scourged for its own good, and yet, when defeat came year after year they had no remedy, or plan of reorganization to propose, except to defeat it the next time and the next time.

Don't you think a good Democrat should come into the temple and show his faith by his works at least once in ten years, or is it the fashion in New York for a man to proclaim his Democracy and vote the Republican ticket? I ask this question without any intention to criticise the result of your late municipal election, which, I am aware, did not turn altogether upon partisan lines. You have descanted so often and so learnedly about the superiority of constructive over destructive statesmanship touching our policy in the Philippines that I am anxiously waiting for you to apply these lessons to Democracy, or will the next election find you and other prominent Democrats proposing no remedy except to "scourge Democracy"?

J. J. WILLETT.

Anniston, Ala., Nov. 8, 1901.

A SUGGESTION TO REFORMERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the "District Leader" is wise and opportune in its warning that reformers can retain power permanently only by "showing kindness to many people." The Tammany henchman must be supplanted as "the friend of all the world." But clearly the reformers cannot do this in the way the ward heeler most affects. They cannot wrench justice to free the criminal because he's a voter; they cannot repudiate all the principles of charity organizations by distributing alms to every party applicant, nor can they debauch the civic conscience by picnics and dinners that are known to be payment in advance for votes. The surreptitious buying of electors by Christmas gifts is just as immoral as the open purchase with greenbacks on election day.

But there is a way of "showing kindness to many people" which is not only open to the Fusionists, but which the Citizens' Union is pledged to take. During the campaign the programme of the union was overshadowed by the moral issue, and well nigh forgotten. But unless it is now recalled and carried out Tim Sullivan's prophecy of easy victory two years hence will be verified. Men like Messrs. Reynolds and Paddock, whom you mention, have striven constantly to get small parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, and baths supplied by the city in the tenement districts. Ask any settlement worker, and you will get assurance that the people will appreciate such material benefits. When Tammany, with unusual stupidity, threatened, in laying out a park, to close the playground which the lower east side had enjoyed through the efforts of the Outdoor Recreation League, such neighborhood feeling was roused that the "district leader," made conscious of the political value of the playground, hurried to the City Hall to get the blunder remedied. That playground, a "kindness to many people," had lost votes to Tammany and won them for reformers.

Of late months the gas supplied by our monopoly corporation has been deteriorating in quality. Could not the reform administration devise means to bring pressure on the companies and restore the vanishing illuminating power? That would be a way of "doing kindness to many people" which the whole city would appreciate, and a step toward the municipal control of gas which the Citizens' Union platform promised. And the reformers have nothing to lose by such action. For the corporation subscriptions went to Tammany on the conviction, as one of their managers said, that "there's nothing in reform for us."

Perhaps Mr. Jerome's declared hostility to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which seems to have helped him to run ahead of his ticket, may lead to a strict examination of the company's franchises with a view to determine whether grants made by the city without a term being fixed may not be legally revoked at any time, and whether there may not be valuable links in the company's system which have never been given to it at all. That might possibly lead to a fairer return by the company to the city, and a reduction of fares for workmen and hangers on the straps. Such a way of "showing kindness to many people" would be certain to continue the reformers in power.

JOHN MARTIN.

New York, Nov. 10, 1901.

A PROTESTANT'S REPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit an old reader of THE TIMES a small space in your valued columns to reply to Mr. C. M. Lindsay's communication in yesterday's edition, in which he seems more solicitous of the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church than what it stands for and really is.

His main contention is that the above-named Church "is not now Protestant, nor ever has been." This is quite a shock to those who are "to the manner born" who were always taught to believe the very reverse.

If the Episcopal Church is not Protestant, then there is no such thing as Protestantism, and the term is a misnomer. But the question naturally arises, How came the organizers of the American branch to commit such a grievously stupid error in naming it the Protestant Episcopal Church? They well knew that the Church of England protests, as she has ever done, in the following words, against "the Romish doctrine concerning purgatory, pardons, worshipping, and adoration as well of images as of relicques, and also invocation of saints," as being "fondly invented things and repugnant to the Word of God."

We also find that in the oath which King Edward VII. of England has taken, standing as the visible head of the Church of England, he solemnly and sincerely professes and testifies that the doctrine of transubstantiation, invocation, or adoration of the Virgin Mary, &c., as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. He further solemnly professes and testifies that the foregoing testimony is made in the plain and ordinary sense of the words as they are commonly understood by Protestants.

The Committee of the House of Lords, at the instigation of the Roman Catholic element, (to whom the wording of the oath was offensive,) suggest "that the oath hereafter contain a declaration against the doctrine of transubstantiation, &c., as taught in the Church of Rome, it being contrary to the tenets of the Protestant religion."

The Protestant religion is the religion of the State as incorporated in the Church of England.

To deny that the Protestant Episcopal Church (so called) is Protestant is to go in the face of history, and the tacit declaration of the Prayer Book, which latter Mr. Lindsay claims is an authority.

Is there not some justification for the statement often made by Roman Catholics, that "the Protestants do not know what they are, or where they are at"?

PROTESTANT.

New York, Nov. 8, 1901.

HENRY HART AND HIS CAREER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the complete indifference of the late Henry Hart to the opinion of the world, many mistaken statements regarding his birth and early life have never been publicly contradicted. Now, however, that his death has brought his name once more before your readers, it is the desire of certain members of his family to assert, through your columns, that Henry Hart was born in Water Street, New York City, (not in London, as has so often been stated,) on July 27, 1811. His father, Joseph Hart, was a descendant of the Auerbach family—a name well known among the scholars and thinkers of Germany. With his wife, Elizabeth Mitchell, Joseph Hart arrived in this country from England in 1810. An uncle of Elizabeth Mitchell, Aaron Henry, by name, had preceded them to these shores, having left his home in Canada during the latter part of the last century. Mr. Henry invested his capital (a large one for those days) in real estate in this city, and amassed thereby a considerable fortune. Acting upon his advice the parents of the late Henry Hart settled in New York City.

It was undoubtedly from his mother that Henry Hart inherited his remarkable business ability, for when his father, while still a young man, was suddenly stricken blind, Elizabeth Hart was able to personally assume the management of seven retail stores in various parts of the city.

These statements are made to show the lack of accuracy in the frequent assertions that Henry Hart was born in poverty so extreme as to make it impossible for him to enjoy the advantages of an education. He was impatient of the restraint of school life, and at the age of thirteen he declared and carried out his intention of carving his own fortune independent of parental aid. This was entirely contrary to the desire of his parents, whose two younger sons, Mitchell and Abraham, received all the benefits of a college training. It was Mitchell, and not Henry Hart, who was afterward actively engaged in the pawn brokerage business. It is true that in this, as in all other enterprises, the two brothers had a common interest, but Henry was conscious of his ability to undertake larger things. The building of the first surface railroad in this city gave him his opportunity, and although in later life he had many other important interests, his best energies were always devoted to the Third Avenue Railroad.

That he allowed this and other financial enterprises to absorb his life to the exclusion of all else, is, however, a statement that has been made too frequently. No man was more keenly alive to, and appreciative of the beauty and sentiment of family life, and although he never married, his many endearing qualities and loving, fatherly care, will always be a cherished memory in the hearts and minds of three generations of relatives.

H. L.

New York, Nov. 10, 1901.

SOCIALISM AND RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The experience of one signing herself "A Practical Woman," as related in the people's column of THE TIMES of the 7th inst. is an interesting contribution to the literature of Socialism.

Her opinion of Socialists is not high; but some one of a less practical mind might consider it a privilege to have mingled with such unique characters, and would not wish to exchange such society for anything so exacting as the duties of a trained nurse. She complains that they are not consistent, and do not practice what they preach. One of them "could not make a chicken coop or conduct a backwoods caucus." All this she says she learned during four years of association among them.

I have been a persistent observer of Socialistic movements even back to the time of the Brook Farm project, and when Fourierism was discussed in The New York Weekly Tribune and "Horace Greeley did the thinking for the American people at one dollar a year." A half century of experience in this field has made me kindlier disposed toward these "fellow-swimmers in this storm-engendering sea of liberty," and I have as a rule found them as honest and conscientious as other people.

I would like to ask my sister why she should single out Socialists as being inconsistent above all others in this brawling world? Did you ever know the leader of an orthodox Dorcas Society that was like a sixteen-day clock that wound itself up, or a minister that could not construct a hen coop? Why should we worry about such trifles as chicken coops? Well, what of it? Chickens are now the product of scientific incubation, and the generous public must have corn-fed broilers, and does not care a rush whether their mother is a hen or a kerosene lamp.

Emerson said: "Consistency is the bugbear of small minds; there is this vice among men of thought, they are never consistent; they have a hankering after Providence, and never allow themselves to be judged by the same rule that they apply to other men."

Your seeming criticism is a compliment. There is a more serious phase of this question to be considered, and probably more interesting to the intelligent reader than for us to give our opinions of each other's acts and motives.

C. R. Henderson, Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, says: "The charity of God runs through all the works of human justice and kindness which we here call the social spirit, a fruit of the Holy Spirit. Religious beliefs are purified and strengthened more by ethical living than by logical processes; crowning all is the belief in God, the spring of trust, hope, and benevolence. Religion seems to be universal and instinctive. It often takes strange and monstrous forms. It may be made hurtful when it is uninstructed, ignorant, and perverted by selfish men. But it is a primary social force, capable of being made a mighty lever of human welfare."

Our practical sister fears that Socialism "will never amount to anything more than an immense reservoir for the reception of overproduction of wind and the multitudinous grievances of ne'er-do-wells."

I am more optimistic, and have learned not to fear the "everlasting voice" she so much dreads. I well remember the decade from 1840 to 1850. In every town was a lyceum with its free platform, every village had its lecture course, and every school district its debating society. The air "sizzled with unrest," it was said, and "men went around with knives in their brains"; every man wanted to found a new church, but it was to be a church of but one member. Conventions were held in Boston to ameliorate the condition of everything, even to slugs and beetles; and yet, with all this commotion, the public conscience was quickened and the moral air purified as never before, and some of the grandest reforms of the century were inaugurated. Besides, in that and the decade following many of the greatest practical inventions of all time found their beginning or full development.

Again, to quote from Prof. Henderson: "Most of us regard this world, spite of many apparent contradictions and enigmas, as the creation of that Father whose character and disposition are most perfectly manifested in the deeds, words, and sacrifices of Jesus Christ. There is much of wrong, cruelty, and oppression of unspeakable and inexplicable wickedness, but the universe has not escaped from infinite goodness. Social evolution is the unfolding of His mind and will. Evil itself will be found subordinate and subservient to holiness and love. All who are working for goodness are co-operating with, not contending against, almighty power."

The highest duty of all who are advocating a more precise, orderly, and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto existed is to separate the truth from error, to be sincere, practical, and above all to contend that the ethics of Socialism shall be identical with the ethics of religion.

C. P. BENEDICT.

Jersey City, Nov. 10, 1901.

Naming of Apartment Houses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The difficulty in finding a suitable name for an apartment house referred to in an article in your Sunday Magazine may sometimes be unexpectedly solved.

A lady, in writing to a friend on whom she had recently called, referred to the janitor of the house as "Cerberus." We will hope that the reference was made in ignorance, for, as your readers are doubtless aware, Cerberus was the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance of Hades, and obviously "Hades," or its English equivalent, is the most suitable name for the house in question.

Janitors are a much-abused race, but I have not yet come across one who answers the description of Cerberus. He would certainly be unique. C. B. D.

New York, Nov. 11, 1901.

The Times Saturday Review.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW was successful from the start. Its aim was high; it hit the mark. The accuracy of its literary news, the interesting way in which it was presented, its special correspondence, its reviews and criticisms, were all noticeable, have all been maintained, and now we know it to be a fact that the literary supplement is in wide demand, and is regarded as the best literary venture of the kind ever attempted. Success has stimulated imitation, and now in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, New York, Baltimore, and smaller cities the yellow journals have their literary supplements. But in style of presenting the matter, in impartiality and intelligence of criticism, in authentic character of literary news "fit to print," these yellow supplements are no more like THE TIMES'S REVIEW than abominably stale Apollinaris is like Veuve Clicquot. No intelligent reader would think of going to such papers for literary news or criticism; no author could feel complimented by a review of his book set out in the view that yellow journalism has made odious in reporting a scandal or a murder, and it certainly cannot be profitable for publishers to ask for notice of their books in columns where only vulgarity is conspicuous, and where matter is sacrificed to illustration that is garish, inappropriate, and repulsive. And, so those who really are interested in literary news and want to keep track of the best current literature read THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Good for Both Countries.

From The Boston World.

An interesting and significant event in journalism is the arrangement between The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES by which each will get the news service of the other. This will be advantageous for all concerned, quite as much for the British public as for the American. Our news service from Europe now is passable. The British dailies' service of American news is discreditable to British intelligence and enterprise.

NUGGETS.

No Rarity.

"There are some fine American Beauties at the flower show."

"Oh, all our Hoosier girls are that."—Indianapolis News.

This Good or Bad Old World.

Jenkins—The world is getting better every day; don't you think so?

Tompkins—Yes; or else we are getting used to it.—Detroit Free Press.

Her Opportunity.

Kate—Well, I got my revenge on Laura, after all.

Alice—How so?

Kate—She let me trim a hat for her.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Not Returnable.

Floor Walker—I'm very sorry, madam, but I can't exchange this hat for you.

Mrs. Smithson—But my husband doesn't like it.

Floor Walker—Then I'd advise you to get a divorce.—Syracuse Herald.

Her Circulating Medium

"She's a very cautious woman, especially about gossip. No woman ever heard her retail any scandal."

"But I am told that stories confided to her in secrecy do get out somehow."

"Yes, I know. You see, she tells them all to her husband."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A SONG FOR THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Frederick Langbridge in Chicago Standard.

We tread a better earth to-day
Than that the fathers knew;
A broader sky line rounds away
To realms of deeper blue.
More ample is the human right,
More true the human ken:
The law of God has been a light
To lead the lives of men.

He led our generations on
In mist of smoldering fire;
To more than all the centuries gone
The marching years aspire.
Across the onward sweep of time
We strain our vision dim.
And all the ages roll and climb
To lose themselves in Him.

We gaze upon the aeons past—
A blind and tumbling surge,
And slowly, from the weltering vast
Behold a law emerge.
The water seemed to heave and sway
In chaos undenied,
Yet not a foam flake drove astray,
For He was wind and tide.

O Purpose of the stumbling years,
O wistful Need and Hope,
Whereby in all the woven spheres
The atoms yearn and grope;
Flow through the wandering will of man
A tide of slow decree,
And merge our strivings in the plan
That draws the world to Thee.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Maude Adams in a New Play at the Knickerbocker.

"QUALITY STREET" APPLAUDED

Mr. Barrie's Story of Love in the Days of Napoleon Delights a Large and Brilliant Audience.

Miss Maude Adams appeared last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre in a new four-act play by J. M. Barrie, entitled "Quality Street." It is no news to those acquainted with the movement of theatrical incidents in this city that Miss Adams has a large following of devoted admirers, who are sure to like her, no matter whether she essays to be sweet and womanly in some tender rôle suited to her methods, or to be tragic as Shakespeare's Juliet.

That she deserves the favor of the public is generally conceded. She has worked hard in a profession which is not an easy one, though misguided young women from the country do come to the city every Fall to be Mr. Frohman's leading ladies and wonder why they cannot be. Long training in the technic of the stage, in its routine, its traditions, and its well-tried devices has been the lot of Miss Adams, and she is to-day equipped with a large and flexible range of expression, which is bounded only by her physical powers. This is indeed a strongly marked limitation, and when the actress undertakes to overstep it she meets with disaster.

In "Quality Street" there is not a moment when Miss Adams is required to undertake anything that does not lie within the scope of her powers. The result is delightful to the audience, and last night it was welcomed with hearty applause. There was the note of real enthusiasm in the sounds of approbation with which the house rang at the close of the second act, while at the end of the third, the youthful-looking actress was recalled again and again till finally the force of habit was too strong for some demonstrative persons in the rear of the auditorium, and they cried for a speech.

The spectacle of a woman making a speech before the curtain is always one which fills an old theatre-goer with dismay, but Miss Adams had sufficient tact to make her speech as informal as possible. She appeared on the stage, with the curtain raised, and said, "I cannot thank you; you are too good to me." It was enough, and it stilled the wild desires of the seekers for extemporaneous oratory from people whose business it is to declaim other people's lines.

The story of "Quality Street" is simple, yet ingenious, and by no means shop-worn. In the first act we are made acquainted with a circle of society in a small English town in the early days of the Napoleonic wars. Two maiden sisters, Susan and Phoebe Trossell, are introduced to us.

One of them is much younger than the other, and this younger one is enamored of a fine young gentleman who, she thinks, is on the verge of a proposal to her. He is coming that very day, and she confides to her sister that he must be coming to make the formal offer.

At the same time we learn that these two sweet sisters have invested their capital at the advice of this gentleman and lost their income. But the younger sister comforts the elder with the assurance that the gentleman is rich and will take care of her. But when the man comes, his mission is only to announce that he has enlisted, and is about to go off to the wars. And off he goes, leaving the poor girl crushed.

He stays away nine years. In that time the two sisters support themselves by starting a school in their little home, and they soon show us in the second act that they are ill-fitted for this heart-breaking occupation. The younger one in a fit of rebellion against the putting aside of her youth and all that goes with it attires herself as she was wont to do in her younger days, and appears to be as young as she used to be.

In this guise the returned Brown, now a Captain, sees her, and she in her confusion declares that she is the daughter of a brother of, or, in a word, her own niece. The returned Brown, seeing the wondrous resemblance to his former sweetheart, becomes temporarily infatuated with Miss Libby, as she calls herself, and takes her to a ball.

The delights of the ball are too much for Phoebe, yearning for her lost youth, and she keeps up the impersonation of Miss Libby, going again and again to dances, and having all the officers at her feet. But at home she continues to be Miss Phoebe and to receive Capt. Brown. Result, the Captain discovers that he has always loved Phoebe, and does not care for Miss Libby.

At one of the balls he tells all this to the pretended Miss Libby, who literally goes out of her head with joy at the news. It was in this simulation of irrational joy at the close of the third act that Miss Adams had her greatest point of success with last night's audience, and it certainly was a most exuberant and touching piece of acting.

In the final act of the comedy Brown learns the truth, and helps Phoebe and Susan to get rid of "Libby," who, because of the watchfulness of gossipy neighbors, has threatened to become a fixture in the house. The last act of the play seems unnecessarily long. It might possibly be shortened with benefit to the general effect.

There was no doubt of the pleasure of the audience in the performance. There were plenty of opportunities for laughter, and of these the auditors took every advantage. And there were many pretty moments of gentle pathos, and to these was paid the tribute of sympathy and warm applause.

Of Miss Adams's personal success perhaps enough has already been said. Those who are familiar with her abilities and her style of acting will readily perceive wherein she found in the rôle of Phoebe abundant scope for the exercise of her art. She acted with much abandon and with a fine simulation of sincerity. As Susan Throssell, Miss Helen Lowell presented a pleasing picture of gentle old maidenhood, and she was cordially applauded for her work.

Sydney Brough acted Capt. Brown in a brusque, manly way eminently suited to the character. The minor parts were suitably performed, and there was every evidence that the entertainment had been carefully prepared. The scenery was excellent, and the incidental music was appropriate.

Valentine Brown.....Sydney Brough
Ensign Blades.....William Lewers
Major Linkwater.....R. Payton Carter
Lieutenant Spicer.....George Irving
Major Bobby.....Frederick Spencer
A Recruiting Sergeant.....Joseph Francoeur
Master Arthur Wellesley Tomson..Fred Santley
Miss Susan Throssell.....Helen Lowell
Miss Phoebe Throssell.....Maude Adams
Miss Willoughby.....Ida Vernam
Miss Fanny Willoughby.....Sarah Converse
Miss Henrietta Turnbull.....Sara Perry
Patty .....Marion Abbott

WHITNEY TEW'S SONG RECITAL.

It is a pity that the dwellers on the opposite side of the Atlantic Ocean never read the American newspapers. They would learn some things about this country which they need very much to know. But as it stands they are still laboring under the pleasing delusion that we are a very young and innocent Nation, and that we are ready to accept with acclamations anything that receives toleration from the British nobility. All of which is apropos of the interesting fact that Mr. Whitney Tew gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Tew is an American, but he has lived so long in London that he passes for an Englishman, and perchance this will aid him in his tour in America. Let it be recorded also to his benefit that he sings often in the salons of the nobility in England, and that therefore he ought to be taken up here by that delectable part of our people whose chief aim is to imitate the lords and ladies of Great Britain.

Mr. Tew was heard yesterday by a large audience, which applauded him. But applause signifies little, for there has never yet been any musical performance without it. Mr. Tew has a bass voice of good range and sufficient power. It is chiefly deficient in resonance, a fault which comes largely from the singer's habit of inhaling spasmodically, instead of singing with a well-charged reservoir.

The same habit leads to forcing, and Mr. Tew often forced his voice yesterday with the customary results in the shape of unpleasant tone and uncertain intonation. On the other hand the lack of reserve power frequently led him to flatness—a flatness manifestly the product of inability to sustain the tone.

It must be said that this singer's tones were at all times uncertain and unsteady, and in passages bordering on recitative they failed him entirely. With a voice of little resonance anything like warmth of tone was out of the question, and consequently Mr. Tew's singing was generally cold and monotonous. His best quality was his enunciation, which was at all times good. In French and German songs, especially the former, there was reason to wish that it had been less so. It is seldom that local audiences have the privilege of hearing such an original French accent.

Mr. Tew's programme embraced songs by Handel, Bach, Mozart, Saint-Saëns, Brahms, Schumann, Liza Lehmann, Charles Wood, Hermann Löhr, Dorothea Hollins, Maude Valerie White, and Chaminade, in addition to one of the familiar old English songs. Miss Liza Lehmann's misappropriation of lines from Tennyson's "In Memoriam" was made known to us on Dec. 7, 1899, by that industrious reciter of songs, Mr. David Bispham.

At that time it was generally remarked that considerable exploration would be required to find anything more solemnly wearisome or more discouragingly monotonous than this same song cycle. For some reason the composer seemed to be afraid to write a single phrase of cantilena, and contended herself with disjointed declamatory fragments.

Why any singer should think it necessary to inflict this piece of stupidity on a patient and kindly audience is quite beyond conception. Mr. Tew's delivery of the wearisome passages did not make them any more interesting. The accompaniments were played by Mr. Isidore Luckstone, who, in the Liza Lehmann music, seemed to determined to show that the piano was resonant even if the singer's voice were not.

AT THE THEATRES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This begins the last week of "Arizona."

SAVOY THEATRE.—"Eben Holden" continues as the attraction.

CASINO.—"The Little Duchess," with Anna Held, continues popular.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The skating rink is now open for the season.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" is drawing well.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Howard & Emerson's company is the week's offering.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"A Lady of Quality" was revived by the stock company.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "Second in Command" still delights large audiences.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" is still crowding this playhouse.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—The naval drama "The White Squadron" was revived.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—The fiftieth performance of "Miranda of the Balcony" was given last night.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—To-night Grace George will be seen for the first time in "Under Southern Skies."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" was presented for the fiftieth time last night.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in "The Red Kloof" began a week's engagement.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—James K. Hackett in "Don Caesar's Return" began last night his final week.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham in "A Royal Rival" has but three weeks more to stay.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly in "The New Yorkers" will remain two weeks longer at this theatre.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—J. H. Stoddart delighted a large audience of Harlemites with "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—To-night Buchbinder's comedy, "The Third Squadron" will be given its first presentation.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern will remain here with his latest successful play, "If I Were a King," until Nov. 30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Annie Russell in "A Royal Family" started last night on the second week of her return engagement.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Elsie de Wolfe in "The Way of the World" enters upon the second week of what promises to be a long run.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—Thomas E. Shea began a week's engagement in repertoire, "The Man o' Warsman" was played last night.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" will celebrate its anniversary to-night. A year's continuous run is the musical comedy's record.

WEBER & FIELDS'.—"Hoity-Toity," with a number of new songs, and the burlesque "A Message from Mars," afford many new laughs.

DALY'S THEATRE.—A new song called "Pansy," lyric and music by Pat Rooney, Jr., was introduced in "The Messenger Boy" last night.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Dorothy Donnelly replaced Maud Hoffman in the part of Rose Dunham last night. She will continue in the rôle.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Marie Wainwright with the stock company were seen last night in "East Lynne." This play will be the week's attraction.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey in his success, "A Message from Mars," will remain at the Garrick until April. Large business and big advance sale.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Majestic Burlesquers opened yesterday to two large audiences.

KEITH'S THEATRE.—A long and excellent vaudeville bill headed by Cinquevalli entertained large audiences yesterday.

EDEN MUSEE.—The usual novel entertainment was presented, with the features the world in wax, the cinematograph, and the new orchestra.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The congress of fat women is the main feature in the curio hall. There is also a vaudeville performance in the theatre.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—The Scribner show, numbering ten big acts, entertained large audiences yesterday, and will be the offering for the week.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—At the Fifth Avenue Theatre "Blue Jeans" began the second week of its revival. Vaudeville helped to make up the entertainment. "Madame Butterfly," with vaudeville, is the offering at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, while at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre "Nancy & Company" was revived with vaudeville interspersed. A straight vaudeville entertainment was given at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre with the Hanlons as top liners.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ludwig Englander has been engaged by the management of the Herald Square Theatre to lead the orchestra during the remainder of the engagement of "The New Yorkers."

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has engaged as leading men for her American tour Herbert Waring and G. S. Titheradge. Neither of the actors has ever before visited America professionally.

On Dec. 3 Annie Russell, who is now appearing at the Lyceum Theatre in "A Royal Family," will be seen in a new play, written expressly for her by Clyde Fitch, and entitled "The Maid and the Judge." It is promised that Mrs. Gilbert, who is now ill, will appear in the cast.

Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum company appeared in Brooklyn last night at the Montauk Theatre in "The Merchant of Venice," beginning a week's engagement. Mr. Irving was seen as Shylock and Miss Terry in the rôle of Portia. "Charles I." will be the attraction to-night.

TIMBER LANDS IN MAINE.

Heavy Demand Causes That Class of Property to Increase in Value.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Nov. 11.—Several large transactions in Maine timber lands within the past few months illustrate how that class of property is increasing in value. Llewellyn Powers of Houlton, ex-Governor of Maine, and now Representative in Congress for the Fourth District of the State, owned until recently 137,000 acres of timber lands. He gave to two Maine men an option on these lands at the price of $360,000, but after considering the offer they decided not to buy. Since then Mr. Powers has sold one tract that cost him $14,000 for $50,000, while to the Great Northern Paper Company, the International Paper Company, Congressman Edwin C. Burleigh, and others he has sold lands to the amount of $500,000, and still has left 30,000 acres worth not less than $100,000.

Timber of all kinds has greatly increased in value since the pulp mills came in, and since the railroads have furnished transportation facilities from hitherto inaccessible regions. Such has been the advance in the price of spruce logs in the past two or three years, owing to the demand from the pulp mills, that the lumber manufacturers often find themselves unable to make any profit in sawing, as it frequently happens that the market for manufactured lumber may be low, while the price of logs remains high. While this condition of affairs is not encouraging to manufacturers of lumber, it is hailed with satisfaction by owners of timber lands and logging operators. At no time since the first tree was cut on the Penobscot have spruce logs been worth more than they are to-day, and the prospect is good for a continuance indefinitely of high prices.

PHI DELTA PHI'S DINNER

Vice Will Always Be Here, Says Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell.

HIS VIEW OF HEROIC LAWS

In Dealing with Vicious Conditions, He Declares, the Rational System Is Segregation—Law Still Imperfect.

The Phi Delta Phi Club celebrated its annual dinner last night at the Hotel Marlborough. The feature of the evening was the speech of Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell. At its conclusion Charles Thaddeus Terry of Columbia University, the President of the club, stated that he believed the professor had been perhaps pointing more particularly to certain truths, rather than stating a belief in the impossibility of any betterment in the world.

William G. Peckham was the first speaker. He said that lawyers were getting down to human nature, disregarding the frills of artifice. He referred to the great legal victories of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Choate. Of the latter the speaker said he was the most instructive lawyer of the age. Mr. Choate's success was due to his ability to win juries, declared Mr. Peckham. The speaker also paid a tribute to the late Col. E. C. James.

"There are lawyers in this town," he said, "who are seldom heard of. Their line of battle is on legal cap, and their work is shown in the multitude of undisputed wills and titles without flaw. They are the men who glorify our profession. But these men are appearing here and there in prominence. From all over the land there are Roosevelts and Jeromes appearing. Take Justice Patterson as an example. The members of the bar are putting forward for judicial honor leaders of the bar and not politicians." [Applause.]

Stewart Chapman followed, speaking on "The Unexplored Fields of the Law." He spoke of the close connection of the criminal and the civil law. He said:

"When the subject of the criminal law is mentioned many lawyers and most laymen associate it with murder, larceny, and felony. But to the practitioner in civil law there are innumerable cases of quasi-criminal cases. These call for many decisions on the constitutionality of State legislation regarding combinations, alleged to be in restriction of trade, alien labor contracts, the exclusion of the Chinese, and many other cases. There must be a more intimate acquaintance on the part of the lawyer devoting himself to civic cases to the criminal laws and the relation of the two to each other."

Prof. Russell of the University of New York, announced that the legal profession had greatly changed, and stated that if one went in a great law firm's office today it was found to be like a railroad office, where some one is paying all the time. Continuing, he said:

"The discussion which followed the assassination of the late President has been widespread and tends toward a law for the repression of anarchy. All those who want criminality suppressed want heroic laws to stamp it out. The Sunday laws have been fully discussed. In the municipal campaign vice of every kind, it was stated, could be easily suppressed.

"I have always thought that those who would strike at this city 50 years from now would find human nature much the same. Vice will still be with us. The gamblers will be here. In a republic, or, if you prefer, in a self-governing democracy, the annihilation of crime and vice is impossible. The rational system is one of segregation. The pulpit has hailed the result of the elections as Utopia. I feel that Dr. Parkhurst has illustrated that vice can be driven out among the vast mass of the people when it had been properly segregated.

"Will the City of God really come to us? Say the good angel should bring it to Mr. Platt and the recently elected candidates, they would say: 'Go away. This is a wide-open town. The interest and zest in life come from sinfulness and viciousness. What place would there be here for the philanthropist or the lawyer if there were no vice? It would be monotony.'

"Law is imperfect. If all the decisions of the courts had been otherwise than they have been I do not know that civilization would have been retarded. But we are to do all we can in looking up to a hopeful point, a long way ahead, where the law may be the 'perfection of human reason.'"

Frederick E. Crane, County Judge-elect of Kings County, followed and said in part:

"This year I did not make a speech, and think by the result that my silence was golden. I cannot agree with Prof. Russell. God forbid that the day may come when man, woman, or child shall think as he says he does.

"There is one reform I would urge. I can see no practical reason why criminal cases should not be on the regular calendar. Men are in prison for long terms. The law presumes them innocent until proved guilty. Criminal indictments should be speedily disposed of."

EPISCOPAL MISSION WORK.

City Clergymen Approve a Scheme to Hold Meetings to Arouse General Interest.

The monthly conference of the Episcopal Clergy of the city was held yesterday afternoon, in the Church Missions House, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren presided during the first part of the meeting, and the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks followed him later, the former having been called away. The Rev. Dr. A. S. Lloyd was the secretary.

The entire session was devoted to the consideration of plans for a series of meetings to promote interest in missionary work, which have been under consideration since last January. The matter came before the conference upon the presentation of the report of a special committee, which was presented by the Rev. H. R. Hulse of St. Mary's Church, the Secretary of the committee. The report was finally approved, except as to certain minor details, and the conference decided to inaugurate a movement for the holding of a series of meetings during the Advent season. None of the details were arranged, but the meetings as planned are to be held for the promotion of interest in all branches of missionary work, parochial, domestic, and foreign.

This result was not reached, however, without the expression of many doubts as to the advisability of undertaking the scheme. The difficulties were stated by Dr. Warren thus:

"Of course we are all busy men, and while we found the greatest amount of interest, there was but a minimum of readiness to actually take a hand. One church was too much embarrassed financially to think of rendering material assistance, and others were too much occupied with the magnitude of their own work to think of permitting the rector to add to the field of his activities. It seemed as though all heartily wished the scheme success, and were no less hearty in wishing to have somebody else do the work."

The Rev. Mr. Hulse was made the secretary of the Executive Committee, the other four members of which are to be appointed by the Advisory Committee. At the next meeting of the conference, which will be held on the second Monday in December, it is expected that arrangements will be made regarding financial matters.

CHURCH SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

Young Christian Endeavorers of the Marble Collegiate Church Celebrate with a Banquet.

The banquet hall of the Sturtevant House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, was filled last evening with young people. They were members of the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and had come to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding in that church of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The society of the Marble Collegiate Church was ten years old last Sunday, and had been organized with a charter membership of five men and twelve women. To-day it has 120 members, over 100 of whom attended the dinner last night. John M. Kyle, the present President of the organization, sat at the head of the table, and beside him were ex-Presidents Joseph Walker, W. S. Wemsley, F. E. Laimbeer, and J. C. Wirtz.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, addressed the members, complimenting the society upon its flourishing condition and the good work it had accomplished. Miss H. V. R. Field, one of the charter members, read a historical sketch of the organization, and told some amusing stories of its early struggles to gain in membership. A congratulatory letter was read from F. E. Clarke of Boston, founder of the general society of Christian Endeavor, and a poem was read by Miss M. L. Perles. Five-minute speeches of congratulation were made by the Rev. A. H. Bradshaw, A. E. Meyer, H. A. Klaports, and Dr. Ives.

The programme of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the society will extend throughout the week, terminating next Sunday in the regular weekly service held in the church parlors.

CONFERENCE OF METHODISTS.

Danger of To-day, Says the Rev. Mr. Downey, Is Seeking Position and Power.

The midyear assembly of the Eastern Methodist Episcopal Conference was opened at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 323 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. James Montgomery, Presiding Elder, Brooklyn North District, acted as Chairman. The Rev. D. G. Downey, pastor of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, delivered an address on the subject: "Equipment for the Twentieth Century Ministry." He said in part:

"The first element in ministerial equipment is vision; the ability to realize and feel, to be sensitive to the ideal in all things. No preacher can deeply touch the life of to-day unless he has the ability to see beneath the surface."

The speaker said that he did not believe in the total depravity of man nor in the assumption that the world is formed to buttress wickedness and to make it easy for men to sin. He continued:

"The great danger of to-day is the tendency to seek position and to wield power so that others may serve us. The Biblical ideal is found in Christ's exaltation of service as the crown and consummation of life's purpose.

"In my immediate neighborhood in Brooklyn lived three preachers—Father Malone, the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, and the Rev. Mr. Wells—more than fifty years in the same place; others have gone and come, but still these men remained with one and only one purpose—to serve. And to-day the cumulative influence of that Roman Catholic-Episcopalian-Presbyterian triumvirate, for civic cleanliness, for moral uplifting, for spiritual enlargement is simply incalculable."

Prof. Borden P. Bowne of Boston University followed with an address upon "The Test of Discipleship," and then the session adjourned until 7:45 o'clock. The evening session was presided over by the Rev. G. S. Eldridge, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, New Haven, Conn.

An organ recital by Miss Jessie Moss, daughter of Frank Moss, was followed by devotional exercises, led by the Rev. G. L. Thompson, pastor of Lenox Road Church, Brooklyn. The address of the evening was by Caleb T. Winchester, professer in Wesleyan University, on "The English Lakes and Their Poets." The assembly will meet to-day.

IN THE SHOPS.

Such delightful enameled steelware is to be found that it is almost a shame to waste money upon china. One can hardly object to having an enameled coffee pot upon the table when it is in this soft blue enamel on the outside and a beautiful clean white on the inside. It is all imported ware, made without seams. There are coffee pots of different kinds, the French coffee pot, which is one of the most expensive of the dishes, costing from $1.60 to $2, and the regular old-fashioned coffee pot from 50 cents to something over $1. These old-fashioned coffee pots, it may be whispered, make the best coffee that has ever been made, though it is not easy to make it good without a little care.

***

Milk and oyster cans in this delightful blue and white ware are among the most attractive pieces, coming in all sizes and with handles over the top like those of a tin pail.

***

Pitchers of different sizes come in the same ware all in white. They have covers and straw-covered handles, which are useful when they are used for hot water.

***

All sorts of conveniences are to be found in the portable washstands which are so convenient for servants' rooms or to tuck away in corners where one needs washing conveniences in doing light housekeeping, or studio life, or anywhere where one must make the most of the room and has not an over-supply of set bowls. One of these stands has the merest skeleton for a frame, a tall oblong box of the tin or whatever the metal for the stand is, and this with a top which can be removed to put in the water and with a faucet over the bowl to let it out. Under the bowl or basin, for it is all of the same metal, is a jar from which the water in the basin can be let out by means of a hole in the bottom of the basin stopped as in a regular set bowl. On a shelf under the jar is a covered tin water pitcher to hold an additional water supply, or hot water. This is one of the most convenient of these stands. On either side at the top are set in soap dish and cup. The whole costs $6.

***

Really beautiful things in flower boxes for the window are to be found, the outside in pottery with an artistic decoration of some kind and inside this a movable box of soft clay with perforation to allow drainage. One of the largest of the boxes which has an interesting decoration of swans and water lilies is $5. Another smaller with a decoration of conventional flowers upon a dark brown ground is $2.75.

***

Some of the most attractive bon-bon boxes are in the form of covered copper cooking pans with black handles. They look at a distance exactly like the genuine article. They cost 25 cents.

***

For men there is another quaint little bon-bon box, a gray linen-covered ledger. The snow man is also already out in bon-bon boxes.

***

Never were there so many attractive things for dolls. A fine basket about the size in which satin-lined work baskets usually come, is filled with my lady doll's toilet articles. On the inside of the cover of the basket are her combs and brushes, Turkish toweling face cloths, and in the basket proper are her china toilet set, wash bowl and pitcher, soap dish, and many other articles which a fine lady doll would use in making her toilet. Like all toilet articles these are expensive, and the basket with its contents costs $5.50.

***

There are real curling irons with a little alcohol lamp for curling dolls' hair, and this will cost 35 cents.

***

Many things for dolly's use are very inexpensive, and she can get a card of jewels, necklaces, earrings, &c., for 5 and 10 cents.

***

Dolls' cooking utensils are growing more and more realistic, and for 20 and 25 cents the housekeeper doll can have real copper saucepans.

***

They are really very attractive. They are match scratchers, paintings evidently done by hand of a youth and maiden under an umbrella. The umbrella is of sandpaper and here and there are patches upon it, put there for the express purpose of making a rhyme. Here is a poet of sense. Underneath the picture is an inscription something like this: "On this umbrella full of patches is a place to strike your matches."

Mills—Chapman.

WARSAW, Ind., Nov. 11.—Major J. D. Mills, manager of the National Graphite Company, a corporation which has large mining interests in North Carolina, and Mrs. Phoebe Chapman, daughter of Col. Woodford of Weston, West Va., were married to-day. The couple will make their home at Asheville, N. C.

John Bindrim's Campaign Expenses.

In the campaign expenses statement of John Bindrim, candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth District, Brooklyn, filed yesterday, it is set forth that he spent $341 "in seeking new friends and acquaintances." Bindrim spent about $136 aside from this pursuit.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

People are beginning slowly to come back to town, and there were many new faces on the avenue yesterday. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are among those who have returned. Mrs. Ogden Mills was also in town for the day. Before the end of the week nearly every one will be in town. The week in the country will be, however, very gay, ending at Meadow Brook on Saturday with the hunt breakfast given by Harry Bull, who has been acting master of the hunt. In town there will be a number of weddings and a few theatre parties and dinners.

***

Mrs. Frederic Bronson will sail this week for this country. She will remain here for some time. Egerton L. Winthrop also returns. He has been abroad for the wedding of his niece, Miss Elizabeth Duer Bronson, to Minister Griscom. Mrs. Bronson will not go to Persia this year.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. Tremenheere are visiting Mrs. George P. Andrews. Mrs. Andrews and her daughter, Mrs. Capin, have returned from New London, where they will be a greater part of the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse are among the latest arrivals in town. Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse will be at the Waldorf-Astoria. They have taken a cottage at Newport for next Summer.

***

Bourke Cockran is said to be rapidly improving from the effects of his fall from his horse. Mr. Cockran is spending the Autumn at his place at Sands Point.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens have returned to Westbury after being absent several weeks visiting. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens, of the Meadow Brook colony also, who have been at Bernardsville, N. J., have returned to the Wheatley Hills.

***

Mrs. William Astor gave at her town house, 842 Fifth Avenue, last evening a dinner of twenty-three covers in honor of Mrs. Michael Herbert, who was Miss Belle Wilson. The guests included, besides Mrs. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, the Baron and Baroness de Sellière, Miss Gerry, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord, the Princess Ruspoli, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund A. Bayliss, Harper Pennington, Moncure Robinson, Count Montibello, Francis Otis, Jr., and Messrs. Shaw and Munn. The flowers used were white and yellow chrysanthemums.

***

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson are to give a dinner this evening at their city residence, 511 Fifth Avenue, for Mrs. Michael Herbert, their daughter, who is to sail for England to-morrow. Mrs. Herbert has had a number of dinners given for her, the most notable one being that at Mrs. Astor's last evening.

***

An informal reception will be given this afternoon by the members of the Woman's Arts Club, on Thirty-fourth Street, and those interested may have a first view of their annual exhibition.

***

At the wedding of W. Wilson Drake and Miss Edith Slater Mills, the following have been selected to act as ushers: Howard Crosby Brokaw, S. Sherwood Day, Charles B. Dorr, Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, Charles Colhran Hayur, and Horatio Whitridge Turnbull. Arthur Herbert Hogemeyer will be Mr. Drake's best man. A list of Miss Mills's attendants has already been published, as well as the date and place of the wedding—Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, at noon, on Wednesday, Nov. 20.

***

Mrs. Oliver Harriman was in town yesterday, and together with Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, lunched at a fashionable restaurant.

***

Mrs. Julia Catlin and her daughter, Miss Julia Catlin, who have been in Europe for some time, are expected back to Morristown in December.

***

Miss Eleanor Simmons, daughter of Mrs. Washington E. Connor, and who is to be married to William H. Taylor on Saturday next at 4 o'clock in the Brick Church, will have her half-sister, Miss Louise Simmons, for her maid of honor and her only attendant. David Taylor will be the best man, and the ushers selected are Edwin Gould, George Taylor, Hammond Odell, Arthur Irving Taylor, Chester Simmons, and Herbert Taylor. The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will perform the ceremony, and a reception will be held afterward at the residence of Washington E. Connor, 532 Madison Avenue.

***

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly is to give at her country home on Thanksgiving Day a large luncheon. Mrs. Twombly has already given a number of handsome luncheons.

***

To-day in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, the wedding will be celebrated of Miss Julia Post Brown and Benjamin C. Fincke. Miss Isabel Brown will be her sister's maid of honor and the bridesmaids will include Miss Natalie Wick of Youngstown, Ohio; Miss Laura W. Hard, daughter of Anson W. Hard; Miss Claire Ellsworth, a half-sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Nannie Brown, a younger sister of the bride. William Fincke is to be best man, and the ushers will be Ellsworth Lee, William Trowbridge, Henry Brooks, John Adams, J. Wright Brown, and Lincoln Ellsworth. Dr. William M. Grosvenor will officiate. After the church ceremony a reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Post Brown, 32 East Thirty-fifth Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter and their daughter, Miss Edith Norman Hunter, will sail in December for the Mediterranean, to remain in Southern Europe several months.

Miss Gilbert of New York is the guest of Miss Lyman at her cottage, on Le Roy Avenue.

Richard Williamson, who has been spending the Summer and Autumn at the Riggs cottage, has returned to New York.

Col. Delancey A. Kane, Henry Clews, Jr., and Milton S. Barger are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas closed their cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue, to-day, and went to New York. They will remain in New York about a week, stopping at the Hotel Savoy, and will then go to Washington for the Winter.

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

The adulteration of drugs and the sale of harmful proprietary medicines was the subject of a paper read before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the society's annual meeting last night by Prof. W. H. J. Sieberg.

"The sale of adulterated medicines and harmful proprietary medicines and spurious drugs is going on all over the City of Greater New York," he declared. "Proprietary medicines that are supposed to be harmless are filled with alcohol and opium. It is a dastardly and abominable practice on the part of druggists to sell such goods. The manufacturers are also blameable for putting such stuff on the market.

"Our laws against such practices are inadequate and improperly enforced. I do not think that we need better legislation in the matter, especially, but we need a more stringent enforcement of the laws already in existence. Poor and adulterated and substituted drugs are a menace to life and health, and their sale should be stopped by the most rigid measures."

Secretary West and several other members made addresses indorsing the speaker.

The following officers of the society were elected: President—Theodore M. Sutro; Vice President—Dr. Carl Beck; Secretary—John C. West; Treasurer—J. McLean Shaw; Corresponding Secretary—Albert A. Harmon.

Miss Gould's Flowers on View.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Miss Helen Miller Gould to-day came from Manhattan to get a view of the green houses on her place here. There are now something like 2,000 chrysanthemums in bloom in them, besides many rare and beautiful plants of other kinds. After seeing the display herself Miss Gould directed that all comers be allowed to visit the houses, and all afternoon there was a steady procession of flower lovers through the houses.

AFFAIRS IN PORTO RICO

San Juan Greatly Interested in Proposed Improvements.

Alarming Increase of Crime Causes Severe Comment by the Newspapers —Municipalities Trying to Raise Money by Bond Issues.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 6.—The announcement that Secretary Root will ask Congress to appropriate more than two million dollars for harbor improvements and the erection of a dry dock in San Juan has caused a deal of excitement here. The expenditure of such an amount of money will do much to relieve the present depression. It is purposed to purchase all the private property on the "Marma," that section of the city adjacent to the harbor and lying outside the old city walls. Property owners, however, declare that the sum named for this purpose ($500,000) will not purchase more than one-third of the property.

The action of the Executive Council of Porto Rico in forcibly stopping work on the new pier of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company on the ground that the franchise granted to the company under military government no longer holds good is likely to result in a costly suit in the United States courts. The company is prepared to fight the case to a bitter finish, and the opinion of local lawyers is that the Executive Council has been precipitate. There is no doubt that the uncertainty of franchise grants in Porto Rico has frightened away considerable outside capital.

Several local newspapers have become alarmed at the rapid increase of crime in Porto Rico. Almost every day cases of fights with serious results and murders and attempted murders are reported. One of the local newspapers with an inclination to be a bit "yellow" in some matters has been known to report a murder in a dozen lines of matter under a one-line head. The police do their duty, but in almost all instances of knife slashing, &c., such light sentences or fines are imposed that no good effects from punishment are noticeable.

One notorious criminal and mob leader of San Juan is openly sheltered by the political party at present in power. Crimes and repeated assaults have been clearly proved against him by the press, but it is impossible to bring him to trial. The San Juan News of yesterday says:

"Now, what we want to know, and what we demand to know, is why the prosecution is not proceeding. If the case is delayed and put off, the good people of this city and the island will have reason to believe that the serious charge against the authorities is true. We are not prepared ourselves to make this charge that the authorities are shielding and co-operating with Mauleon in his warfare against society, but, as we have said, unless the prosecution in this vile case proceeds with the usual dispatch of the law, the charge may become tenable."

Since the passing of the law by the Legislature empowering municipalities to raise bond loans, nearly all the larger cities are negotiating for large amounts of money. Several offers from American capitalists have been received, but so far no deal has been closed. Debts contracted under the Spanish régime are still hanging over the heads of almost every city, and although these debts are now repudiated in many instances, the question has never been settled in the courts, and the issue of bonds is likely to hang fire for some time.

The Government has decided to purchase automobiles for the use of the Public Works Department. Two machines, it is said, have already been ordered, and if these prove successful more will be employed. At present there is only one road on which these vehicles may be run with comfort and safety. The purchase of the automobiles is taken as an indication that the Government intends to improve the roads along the lines originally planned.

EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. Unger Spent $8,715.33 in His Campaign—Justice Blanchard Gave Nothing.

Henry W. Unger, who ran for the office of District Attorney on the Democratic ticket, in his certificate of campaign expenses, filed yesterday with the County Clerk, stated that he had spent $8,715.33, of which $5,000 went to Tammany Hall.

Ex-Judge George H. Van Hoesen, who was defeated as candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, says in his certificate: "For years I have been in the habit of making a contribution to the Democratic Party in this city. This year I have made such a contribution if I had not been a candid

RACING SEASON AT BENNINGS OPENED

Many Bookmakers on Hand, but the Betting Was Light.

Track Record Was Lowered by Amazon —No Stable Room for More Than One Hundred Horses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Autumn season of racing at the Bennings track of the Washington Jockey Club began to-day. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people witnessed the sport. The weather was fine and the track in excellent condition. Mars Cassidy was starter and did some good work. A large number of bookmakers were in the ring, but the betting was comparatively light. The track record was lowered in the Grand Stand Handicap by one-fifth of a second. Wonderly, who rode Unmasked in the fourth race, protested that Amazon had cut in on him at the turn to the stretch, but the claim of foul was not allowed. A feature was the defeat of Death, the biggest favorite of the day, by a length and a half in the last event. Many of the horses have not yet secured quarters, over 100 being still in the cars this afternoon, despite the largely augmented stable facilities. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. The Puritan, 124 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1, won; Sister Juliet, 106, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, second; Extinguisher, 105, (Booker,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Dewey, Carroll D., Rightaway, Little Arrow, Pigeon Post, Cormorant, and Tanis also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Happy, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, won; Hot, 110, (R. Henderson,) 15 to 1, second; Flying Buttress, 115, (McCue,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Trauer, Longlove, Sish, Sinecure, Triton, Swamplands, Duck Lodge, Tea Vane, High Carnival, The Bandit, Mollie Morris, and Sunny Port also ran.

THIRD RACE.—About two and a half miles. Boisterous, 150 pounds, (Brazil,) even, won; Baby Bill, 157, (Dayton) 2 to 1, second; Cheesemite, 154, (Monohan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—5:16.

FOURTH RACE.—Grand Stand Handicap; purse, $700; seven furlongs. Amazon, 115 pounds, (Booker,) 6 to 1, won; Unmasked, 124, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1, second; Olivet, 98, (Cochrane,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:28 1-5. Knight of Rhodes, Carbuncle, Roxane, Scarlet Lily, and Lexington Pirate also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Fonsoluca, 105 pounds, (Wonderly,) 9 to 1, won; Hans Wagner, 103, (Cochrane,) 20 to 1, second; Lady Godiva, 95, (Henderson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Locket, Cloak Gun, Rose of May, and James Fitz also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Cherished, 95 pounds, (L. Smith,) 40 to 1, won; Death, 115, (Burns,) 4 to 1, second; Curtesy, 101, (Redfern,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:52. Diederich, Jack McGinn, Lou Rey, and Grand Dolly also ran.

Entries for the Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. King Barleycorn, Monmouth Boy, Federalist, Mayor Johnson, Bastile, Tartar, Lady Alcedonia, Certain, and Nanine, 112 pounds each; Garter Ban, 109; Delmarch, 107; Presgrave, Flora Bounteous, Kimberly, Balloon, and Ginki, 104 each; Sarsaparilla Bark, John A. Warner, and Tour, 99 each; Valantine, 92; Rasecourt, 87.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, special weights; six furlongs. Ice Water, Catherine C., Lua Casta,* Rose of May, Tinagra, 110 pounds each; Cocoa and Barouche, 107 each; Pedestal, 100.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and forty yards. Surmise, 112 pounds; Ben Battle, 107; Cursey and Carl Kohler, 105 each; Hard, 102; Diederich, 101; Einus, 99; Wait Not, 97; Historian and Warranted, 94 each; Glade Run, 93; Kingstelle and Lady Hayman, 91 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs. Carrington, 108 pounds; Ravah and The Four Hundred, 103 each; O'Hagen, 102; Playlike and Equalize, 100 each; Arrahgowan and Ashola, 97 each; Mary J., 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and sixty yards. Historian and Carlilo, 110 pounds each; Bettie B., Chanticleer, Flacus, Anna Darling, Wunderlich, and Maraton, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and one hundred yards. The Amazon, 113 pounds; Fatalist, 101; Animosity, The Rogue, Lizzie A., and Annie Thompson, 90 each; Guesswork, 86.

"Lucky" Baldwin's Horses Win.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The colors of E. J. Baldwin & Co. were in evidence at Oakland to-day, the horses owned by the firm winning in three events. They were at good prices and ridden by Ransom. The weather was fine, but the track was heavy. The defeat of Sombrero came as a great surprise, he being a one to three favorite. Horton was the only favorite to land.

On the protest of Frank Weir, owner of Flattered, the Stewards to-day disqualified Montoya, who won Thursday. He was entered as a colt, but through mistake he was on the programme as a gelding with weight accordingly. Owing to C. E. Durnell having been disqualified for life in France, his entries will not be received at Oakland pending the receipt of official announcement of the ruling.

Trotters Sold in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The Chicago Horse Sale Company opened a six days' sale of trotting horses at the Dexter Park Pavilion to-day. The feature was a consignment of young horses from the Village Farm, at East Aurora, N. Y. The top price of the day was $625, paid for Landgrave, by Chimes, the purchaser being George E. Latimer of Buffalo. W. C. Brown of Chicago purchased Lady Arkwood (2:22¾) for $575.

About 100 other animals were sold, the prices running all the way from $100 to $400.

Kentucky Thoroughbreds at Auction.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 11.—There was a large crowd of Eastern buyers at the Fasig-Tipton thoroughbred sale of stallions, brood mares, and yearlings to-day. The horses sold included the breeding stock of J. R. Beard of New York. Following were the best prices realized:

Lazzarone, ch. h., 10 years, by Spendthrift-Spinaway; J. C. Yeager, Cincinnati.... $650
Applegate, ch. h., by Buchanan-Longshore; Milton Young, McGrathiana Stud..... 750
Blueland, br. m., 6 years old, by Hindoo-Imp. Ricochet; G. W. Lee, Danville, Ky. 70
Minnie Alphonso, ch. m., 7 years old, by Imp. Woodlands-Kenipie; Milton Young. 800
Imp. Night Light II., b. m., 11 years old, by Pero Gomez-Aurora; H. P. Headley. 550
Clemence, b. m., 7 years old, by Longfellow-Belle Knight; C. W. Moore..... 1,000
Bay colt, weanling, by Applegate-Clemence; Milton Young..... 600
Hattie Trowbridge, b. m., 6 years old, by Longfellow-Leonora Morris; C. W. Moore. 850

Nassau Boat Club Meeting.

At the annual election of the Nassau Boat Club, held at Muschenheim's Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President—Frederick Vilmar; Vice President—Olin J. Stephens; Secretary-Treasurer—C. M. De La Vergne; Captain—Charles A. Cool; Lieutenant—Otto H. Osenkop; Board of Managers—John H. Abeel, Frank Bacon, Charles A. Burnham, Dr. J. J. Quigley, and John Wahr.

The reports of the various officers showed the club to be in excellent financial condition, and with a membership almost up to the limit, there being but ten vacancies. The Board of Management decided to notify the other clubs in the new "Scullers Row" in front of Macomb's Dam Park, that unless they paid a share of the expense of the boardwalk and stairway which give access to the railroad bridge over the Harlem River just north of the boat houses, and which were built by and at the expense of the Nassau Boat Club, by Dec. 20, they will be deprived of the use of the approach.

England's Useless Artillery.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

"It is to be hoped," writes a correspondent in South Africa, "that before long the Government will recognize the fact that guns are only a hindrance, and send them home. The guns trek along day after day, and even a 'pom-pom' rarely gets into action oftener than once a week. I myself know of a gun which has trekked over 2,000 miles since the beginning of September, 1900, and has only fired twenty-four rounds. As you know, we could easily beat the Boers if we could catch them, and yet when they do make some slight stand the first thing to be done is to shell the kopje they are on. After the final round off goes Brother Boer, and the chase begins again. The mounted infantry fellow perhaps says to himself: 'A gun is a splendid thing; it clears out the Boers at once;' whereas the very thing we do not want to do is to clear them out, but to get at them, and this very remark has often been made to me when talking about the uselessness of guns at the present stage of the war. They are a hindrance, because they have always got to stick to a road, and when the shooting begins a column commander has always to think, 'Are my guns safe? Is there no place the Boers can sneak up and get at them?' He can never throw everything to the winds and go for the Boers for all he is worth. Guns also require an escort, and waste a lot of men who would be much better employed elsewhere."

THE ENGLISH WAR OFFICE.

Alleged Inside Facts Explaining Recent Scandals.

From London Truth.

Like most other editors, I have received a great deal of correspondence in reference to the Buller case. I select the following letter from the rest because I know that the writer is, as he says, in a position to know much that goes on behind the scenes:

"Although not officially connected with the War Office, I am sufficiently in touch with people at headquarters to have a pretty accurate idea of what goes on there. Lord Roberts's position as Commander in Chief is a peculiar one. He has always been identified with the party in power; he has rendered the Government signal service in connection with the war. He is not, and never has been, closely acquainted with the administrative business of the army, a thorough knowledge of which is so essential to a Commander in Chief if he is to command in fact as well as in name. Again, he has always had a weakness for titled personages and popular ornaments of society. I do not impute to him anything like corrupt use of his power, but he uses his patronage in a way which led to the system of army administration under him in India being described by those who did not like it as 'Bobs and Jobs.' Neither did the late Adjutant General, Sir Evelyn Wood, hesitated to disagree with the Secretary of State when they thought the interests of the service required it. Lord Roberts never disagrees with Mr. Brodrick.

"Now, the present Secretary of State for War, though he works hard and would probably make an excellent permanent official in a public department, is under the impression that he possesses the abilities of a Carnot, and interferes in everything, great and small. He adopts a course without working out details, and if the practical difficulties are pointed out to him he only becomes the more obstinate in holding to it. His memory also is defective. Nothing surprised those who were in a position to know the facts more than his statements that all the demands of Lord Kitchener have been complied with, and that he left everything connected with the military operations in South Africa to the Commander in Chief in that country. The result of all this is general muddle. If the public really knew how hopeless is this muddle there would be a universal demand for a change.

"The Buller incident is on every ground to be regretted. The General's speech was indiscreet, and was a distinct violation of the King's regulations. But it was made in answer to a cruel attack. Mr. Brodrick should have remembered this. There were other circumstances that he might have remembered. There has been a long-standing official feud between him and Sir Redvers. When the one was Adjutant General and the other was Under Secretary of State for War, they did not get on well together. At least once they came into collision because Mr. Brodrick sought to subordinate the interests of the service to those of his political friends, and Sir Redvers, as all who know him would expect, refused point blank to be a party to anything of the kind. These antecedent circumstances hardly qualified Mr. Brodrick to give an impartial consideration to the General's case.

"The attacks on Sir Redvers in the press were based upon a secret dispatch in cipher which had been purloined by some military or political opponent. The Government would not defend him by publishing the ipsissima verba of the dispatch, and he therefore deemed it due to his honor to explain matters. Why is the dispatch not published now? Mr. Long tells us that the entire Cabinet, after 'agonized consideration,' agreed to support Mr. Brodrick. What else could they do? A sort of informal Cabinet meeting was called at the War Office. Ministers knew that had they not supported the War Minister he would have resigned. This they could not well afford in their present shaky state So they agreed that the question was within the department of Mr. Brodrick, and that his views must prevail. Upon this Mr. Brodrick had an interview with Sir Redvers. The interview was conducted by the Secretary of State in a style neither tactful nor conciliatory. It ended by Sir Redvers telling him to 'do his worst.' Now that the worst has been done, the supporters of the Government in the press urge Sir Redvers humbly to accept the blow. But why should he? As he is no longer on the active list he is entitled to state his case, and any officer in his place would do so."

Dinner and Diners in Paris.

From The London News's Paris Letter.

Casimir, the old, white-mustached waiter of the Maison d'Or, has left, after forty years' service. He entered contemporaneously with the extension of the privileges of the Corps Législatif in 1861, and heard all the fine people who came to dine and sup speak of that measure as the beginning of the end of imperial France, which, perhaps, it was. The Duke of Hamilton, cousin-in-law of the Emperor, had not yet broken his neck when Casimir entered the Maison d'Or, but was in a visibly alcoholic state. The times were then good for a waiter in a grand boulevard restaurant. A man of style ordered a dinner for himself that cost 100f. It would have been considered shabby to dine for less. This total implied a tip of 20f. to the waiter. The gambling clubs have changed this, and men setting up to "chic" do not spend so much on their meals at restaurants. When they take them there they seldom go beyond 20f. for a solitary meal, and a tip of 2f. grudgingly given. King Edward often in the old days lunched and dined at the Maison d'Or, but always accompanied or in company. Skobeleff was among the last who gave a 20f. tip at the end of a solitary meal. The most careless customer in regard to cost was Khalil Pasha. He represented Turkey in Paris when the gold of Western Europe was flowing into Stamboul in the form of loans. There were back eddies that brought not a little of it again to Paris. Khalil Pasha exceeded in indifference to expense the Duc de Gramont-Caderousse. The latter was stricken with consumption, knew he had not long to live, and was in haste to enjoy his millions. Old Dumas had grown too poor to be a frequent patron of the Maison d'Or, but Dr. Véron, manager of the Opera, and professional flatterer of the Emperor, went occasionally there, not so much for the sake of the cuisine as to see and hear. With his enormous corpulence and phenomenally broad back he was ill at ease at a table in which there was not a semi-circular notch into which he could fit and a chair made on purpose to support the broad back comfortably. The doctor was assuredly the fattest hog in Epicurus's sty. Still he was relatively to the ordinary customers simple and sober. He greatly preferred the cuisine of Sophie, his cordon bleu, to that of the chef at the Maison d'Or. The forty-year-old Château Lafitte wine used to be drunk by the Duke of Hamilton and his friends in special glasses that held a bottle. There was the extenuating circumstance that Paris water was then hardly drinkable. It all came from the Seine. The Dhuys reservoir was only opened in 1862, and people do not change their habits in a day. It seems to me that wealthy epicures are growing more abstemious in regard to wines, and that the millions are becoming more drunken.

Never Safe to Propose Marriage.

From The London Free Lance.

A servant who, in a moment of weariness with domestic duties, said: "Rather than go on like this, month after month forever, I'll ask the first man who passes if he wants a wife!" Her fellow servant challenged her to put the question to a man just then passing by. The young woman was not prepared to be taken at her word so suddenly, but, in desperation, bethought herself of a way of escape. She was Welsh, and hurriedly exclaimed as the unknown was passing, "A oes cisiau gwraig arnoch chwi?" (Do you want a wife?) "Oes" (yes) very unexpectedly replied the young man, who also, mirabile dictu, hailed from the Principality, and with Celtic sprightliness followed into the hall the blushing girl, who had fled upon hearing the familiar word. The maid, a farmer's daughter, was buxom and neat; the swain was an industrious and ambitious young dealer, with promising prospects, and soon "merrily rang the wedding bells."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Mackenzie Brothers, manufacturers of sash, doors, and trim at 493 to 499 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, show liabilities $52,502 and nominal assets $17,056, consisting of stock $3,569, horses, wagons, &c., $1,215, machinery and fixtures $5,550, good accounts $1,671, unfinished contracts $5,038, cash in bank $13. They also have $36,801 in bad accounts, which they consider of no value.

THE MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.—In the bankruptcy of the Mutual Mercantile Agency of 309 Broadway, Herbert S. Murphy, one of the petitioning creditors, filed in the United States District Court Clerk's office a list of the creditors of the concern, as far as he knows, embracing several hundred names. Among them are Robert Magruder $26,128, A. B. Turner, Jr., $19,943, Ross N. Turner $22,120, John F. Makley $15,388, Edward P. Cragin $14,525, G. E. Highley of Chicago $12,353, National Bank of North America $9,076, National Broadway Bank $6,910, G. Waldo Smith $6,300, Darwin H. James $5,376, P. H. Hogan $7,925, George H. Graves, Boston, $5,894; Mount Carmel Banking Company of Mount Carmel, Penn., $8,500.

J. F. ROGERS & CO.—J. F. Rogers & Co., corporation, dealers in engineers' and machinists' supplies at 42 Cortlandt Street, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph M. Gazzam, Jr., without preference. The deed was signed by J. F. Rogers, the President and Treasurer. He has been in this line of business since 1873. He made an assignment on Dec. 11, 1897, with liabilities $19,478 and actual assets $6,582, and made a settlement with his creditors at 20 cents on the dollar. His embarrassment then was attributed to the war in Cuba which cut off a large part of his trade. On Dec. 9, 1897, the present corporation was incorporated, two days before his assignment, with a capital stock of $25,000, and has since carried on the business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PETER STREIFLER.—Peter Streifler of 213 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, formerly of S. Streifler & Son, builders, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,567 and no assets. The firm was dissolved on Jan. 15, 1890.

MORRIS COHEN.—Morris Cohen, a designer of 314 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,249 and no assets. The liabilities comprise five judgments. He was formerly of the firm of M. & I. Cohen.

EDWARD H. THOMPSON.—Edward H. Thompson of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $95,759 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $87,400 are secured by bond and mortgage made by him in 1891 and 1892 on property on Myrtle Avenue, Ralph Street, and Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, and the balance is unsecured for building materials, merchandise, and judgments in foreclosure. He was formerly a builder.

SOLOMON SCHISGALL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Schisgall, manufacturer of watch chains at 139 Elm Street, by Adolphe Schwab, a creditor, for $944. It was alleged that Mr. Schisgall is insolvent and gave chattel mortgages to Julius Lewine for $1,500 on Aug. 8, and to Annie Lipman for $600 on Sept. 30, both on machinery and fixtures, to give them a preference. The Sheriff recently received an execution against him.

PETER FRANK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Peter Frank, dealer in paper and paper bags at 951 Washington Avenue, by the following creditors: D. S. Walton & Co., $2,098; Columbia Paper Bag Company, $1,515, and the William P. Sandford Manufacturing Company, $581. It was alleged that he admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. Mr. Frank recently tried to get a compromise with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, but the creditors refused to accept it. His liabilities are reported to be about $15,000 and nominal assets $4,500. He began business in 1888. On May 3, 1899, he filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $24,688 and no assets, and received a discharge in April, 1900.

JOHN H. WILLETT.—John H. Willett, dealer in wines at 587 Greenwich Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,220 and nominal assets $3,932. The assets consist of stock of wines $500, equity in wines pledged as security $700, fixtures $300, accounts $642, Government license $50, cash in bank $3, and unliquidated claims $1,357. One of the claims is for $647 against a former employe, who is said to be now in London, for money collected and jewelry taken by him, as alleged by the petitioner. The petitioner also states in his schedules that the ledger and day book of his business are now in possession of this employe, who, the petitioner is informed, took them to London, to which he has promised to return. The party was a trusted employe. Mr. Willett was formerly a traveling salesman in this line, and began business for himself about two years ago. Among the creditors are: E. De Rigo, $1,420, secured by eighty barrels of wine valued at $2,120; J. C. Iler & Co., $5,954, and the petitioner has a claim against them for $800; F. Chevalier & Co. of San Francisco, $3,100, and the Mount Diablo Wine Company of San Francisco, $1,796.

DISCHARGE FOR SOL. BERLINER.

Sol. Berliner, United States Consul to the Canary Islands, who came home on a vacation last Summer and filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 13, has been granted a discharge in bankruptcy by Judge Adams of the United States District Court. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, his attorneys, made a motion for his discharge yesterday, and as there was no opposition by creditors it was immediately granted.

A few weeks ago, when Mr. Berliner first applied for his discharge, one creditor objected, and Mr. Berliner was subjected to a long examination. As soon as the examination was finished Mr. Berliner sailed for Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, with his bride, whom he had married in Washington a short time previously. Mr. Lind, who has had personal charge of the bankruptcy matter for Mr. Berliner, sent the latter last evening a long letter telling him of the discharge, and congratulating him.

Mr. Berliner's liabilities were $51,353, for which he became liable as a partner in the firm of Julius Berliner & Son, wholesale tobacco merchants, who failed thirteen years ago.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts: David W. Rosenthal and Isidor Rosenthal, who did business as the Attleboro Stock Company, dealers in jewelry at 491 Broadway, liabilities $14,229; Jacob and Lottie Feingold, formerly dealers in jewelry at 888 Third Avenue, liabilities $2,880; William Holtz, liquor dealer at 5 First Avenue, liabilities $2,012; Adolph Offer, agent, of 360 West Forty-first Street, liabilities $1,875, and John W. Van Ostrand, Jr., florist, of Burdonia, N. Y., liabilities $1,064.

Receiver for a Partnership.

Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has granted an order for the dissolution of the partnership in a suit brought by J. Francis Booraem against Frederick W. Meeker and James W. Carter, and has appointed Mr. Booraem receiver of the assets, with a bond of $5,000. No details of the matter appeared in the papers filed in court. Meeker, Carter & Booraem are dealers in fire-proof building materials at 1 Madison Avenue. They did a very large business, and represented many brick manufacturers in various parts of the country. Meeker & Carter started the business in 1885, and Mr. Booraem became a partner on Jan. 1, 1897.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHLERS, Fred H.—J. H. Mohlman Company $391
ATCHESON, William B.—M. Rosenfeld and another 70
AULITA, Louis—P. Stromberg and another 43
BOOKMAN, Seymour—F. B. Wendt..... 4,494
BURCHILL, Mary J.—M. Gaynor..... 733
BARUCH, Minnie—L. E. Bates..... 46
BAIR, Asa L.—J. H. Molloy..... 40
BATTERSHALL, Frederick S.—E. Moore, administratrix 84
BARNARD, Charles W.—J. Thedford.... 85
BERGMAN, John—New York Telephone Company 22
BALDWIN, Oscar—New York Telephone Company 47
CRONIN, Michael J.—New York Telephone Company 20
CITY OF NEW YORK—M. B. Smyth.... 234
CARPENTER, Samuel J.—P. Bailey.... 124
CRANE, Charles—J. S. Barrow and another 21
DE MOISE, George B.—W. W. Paltzek.. 312
DUNN, Ambrose C.—W. E. Bloodgood.. 311
DOWNING, William—J. Maclagen..... 7
DUNHILL, John—J. H. De Ridder..... 2,364
HARRIS, R. Duncan, and Swedish Cream and Separator Company—P. A. Nolan.. 642
FIELD, Henry V.—A. G. Zobel..... 93
FOX, William H.—J. B. Ireland..... 1,006
FOLEY, John C.—D. Greenfield and another 581
FINNEGAN, Margaret—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 121
GALTERIO, Raffaele—P. Stromberg and another 62
GRAHAM, Thomas W.—New York Telephone Company 37
GOLDSTEIN, Max, and Emil Harris—New York Telephone Company..... 43
HAHNER, John—J. Lewene..... 100
Hagemann, Hugo—F. C. Henderson and another 284
HORRIGAN, John—New York Floating Dry Dock Company, costs..... 93
HILF, Lewis—Acker, Merrall & Condit.. 75
HYDEMANN, Bernard—K. Hermann.... 157
ISAAR, Morris—S. Weinstein and another. 75
ISAACS, Philip—M. Schiesinger..... 48
ITALIAN SOCIETY OF MUTUAL ASsistance in Honor of Attilio Trippitelli—E. Falcone..... 205
JESSURUM, Louis E.—O. W. Behrendt.. 81
KLATZKIE, Tillie—B. Kirkie..... 421
KATZ, Kalman—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 110
KIEFER, Margaret—G. W. Smith and another 123
LALOR, Andrew J.—W. J. Cummings.... 61
LOTTIMER, William—M. Alexandre..... 218
MARKS, Matthew R.—D. C. Ferris..... 231
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Brown 32
MEEHAN, Maria—E. Burns..... 339
MULLER, Michael C.—J. M. Kimple..... 45
MITCHELL, Harry, and Mary—L. Willinsky 70
MIDDLETON, George—M. Elliott..... 1,445
NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION—R. Veiltort..... 50
NEW YORK AND LONDON FINANCE Company—New York Telephone Company..... 88
O'NEIL, John—New York Floating Dry Dock Company, costs..... 79
PALUMBO, Frank, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs.. 79
PARR, Arrietta and James—G. D. Curtis and another 777
PELL, Alfred D.—J. Benedict..... 4,115
PAINE, James O.—E. A. Hoffman..... 456
PINE, David—M. S. Bernheimer..... 19
POLLACK, John M.—H. McLernon and another 4,675
SCHWARTZ, Rose, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 71
QUINN, Joseph G.—New York Telephone Company..... 44
ROGERS, J. F., & CO., Incorporated—Simonds Manufacturing Company..... 320
ROSENZWEIG, Julius—L. Rosenzweig, costs..... 35
ROTHANS, Samuel—D. Freed..... 101
ROSENBLUM, Abraham—J. Thaler..... 209
REINHARDT, Maurice—A. Thorne and another 51
REINHARDT, Maurice—D. Kisch and another 352
REINHARDT, Maurice—E. Barton..... 250
REINHARDT, Maurice—A. Sussman..... 285
SCHIER, Helwig—W. Booth and another. 101
SCHWOERER, Albert—Moses Straus Company..... 474
STYKE, Thomas F.—F. Seymour..... 62
STEUCK, Charles—F. Rapp and another.. 30
SPIRO, Lazarus—New York Telephone Company..... 85
SCHEER, Dora—New York Telephone Company..... 71
SHAPLOWITZ, Abraham—D. Shaplowitz. 116
SCHNAKENBERG, Charles H.—A. Fink. 3,817
SIEGELSTEIN, Pierre A.—J. B. Fletcher. 1,538
SIEBERT, Julius H.—G. D. Curtis and another..... 51
SCHAEFER, Henry B.—M. Jones and another..... 61
SPENCER, Myron B.—American Surety Company of New York..... 5,132
SKONETCHI, John—H. L. Franklin..... 260
THE WAVERLEY REFINING COMpany—New York Telephone Company... 96
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and New York Elevated Company —P. F. Kane..... 2,382
VERBECK, Eugene A.—F. P. Duryea, costs..... 49
VAN ORMAN, Frank L., and Frank R. Potter—New York Telephone Company.. 56
WHITE, John R. S.—F. P. Hilton and another..... 402
WILSON, Thomas—J. F. Streesman..... 573
WHITNEY, Caspar—C. McBurney..... 576
WETTLIN, Charles H.—New York Edison Company..... 150

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:42	Sun sets...4:46	Moon sets...5:46

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:53	Gov. Isl'd...8:22	H. Gate...10:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:21	Gov. Isl'd...8:34	H. Gate...10:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 12.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans.. ..... 3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. / *10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland, Me ..... 5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples ..... 8:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Rosalina, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c. 12:30 P. M. / *1:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Castillian Prince, Argentine Republic ..... 12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

Corean, Newfoundland... ..... 11:00 A. M.
Denver, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool ..... 3:30 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton ..... 8:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Prestige, Bermuda ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

El Valle, New Orleans... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Ydun, Santiago ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil ..... 11:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick ..... 3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.. ..... 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c ..... 9:30 A. M. / *10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta ..... 9:30 A. M. / *10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam.. 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Canadian, Liverpool ..... 11:00 A. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, &c. 9:00 A. M. / *9:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Tampico ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Curityba, Matansas, &c. 12:30 P. M. 2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Genoa ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool ..... 5:00 A. M. 8:30 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada, &c. 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Marquette, London ..... 9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana ..... 10:00 A. M. 1:00 A. M.
New York, Turk's Island, &c ..... 12:30 P. M. / *1:00 P. M. 2:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg ..... 8:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Saint Hugo, Antwerp.... .....
Toronto, Hull ....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver, B. C.") Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 31 and up to Nov. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. 30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted onward transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 12; Shanghai, Oct. 16; Yokohama, Oct. 22, and Honolulu, Nov. 1, arrived at San Francisco on the Hongkong Maru Nov. 7, and are due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 12.

Alene, Port Limon, Nov. 5.
El Rio, New Orleans, Nov. 6.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 31.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Nov. 3.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.
Hubert, Barbados, Nov. 5.
Isola di Diocida, Gibraltar, Oct. 29.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 11.
Lazaraus, Galveston, Nov. 6.
Lethington, Greenock, Oct. 24.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Nov. 7.
Marquette, London, Oct. 31.
Orizaba, Colon, Nov. 5.
Peninsular, St. Michael's, Oct. 31.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Oct. 25.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, Nov. 7.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Oct. 28.
El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 12.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Nov. 2.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 6.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

British Prince, Antwerp, Nov. 2.
Buenos Aires, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
Martello, Hull, Nov. 8.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 12.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 1.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Nov. 14.
Scharafels, Algiers, Nov. 1.
Scotia, Naples, Oct. 28.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

El Dia, New Orleans, Nov. 11.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 9.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 15.
Nassovia, Stettin, Oct. 30.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 9.

Arrived.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Nov. 1, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:55 P. M.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Albrecht, Antwerp, Nov. 2, and Southampton, 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Colorado, Avery, Brunswick, Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Mount Vernon, (Br.,) Falsen, Port au Prince, &c., Oct. 29 with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS New York, Staples, San Domingo City, &c., N

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Supreme Court of the United States:

51—Milton C. Mitchell, plaintiff in error, vs. the Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown, D. C.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

11—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. H. W. Hicks-an et al., as the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Missouri.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Justice Gray was not present at the argument and took no part in the decision of the case.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

164—Daniel H. Talbot, plaintiff in error, vs. the First National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

251—J. Stanton Carter, on behalf of Oberlin M. Carter, appellant, vs. Robert W. McClaughry, Warden.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Dec. 2 next.

398—John E. Seaton, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of California.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

415—Nashua Savings Bank, petitioner, vs. Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit granted.

444—John A. Brill et al., petitioners, vs. the Peckham Motor Truck and Wheel Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

206—J. Ellis Rodley, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of California.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Caldwell vs. Texas, 137 U. S. 692; Oxley Stave Company vs. Butler County, 166 U. S. 648; Powell vs. Brunswick County, 150 U. S. 433.

305—William R. Tucker, Vice Consul, petitioner, vs. the United States ex rel. Leo Alexandroff.—Leave granted to Bernard Harris and Isaac Hassler to appear specially for the respondent, to file briefs, and make oral argument, on motion of Paul Fuller for the petitioner.

Original.—The State of South Dakota, complainant, vs. the State of North Carolina et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted by Henry M. Ward, in behalf of Wheeler H. Peckham, for the complainant.

426—Jane C. of Austin, petitioner, vs. E. C. Bartholomew et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by S. R. Fisher for the petitioner.

458—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. James Jackson.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Samuel L. Gilmore for the petitioner and by J. D. Rouse, William Grant, and Richard De Gray for the respondent.

417—Isadore Minder, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia.—Advanced and assigned for argument Dec. 2, after the case already set down for that day, on motion of J. M. Terrell for the defendant in error.

183—The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Alonzo C. Croom, controller, &c., et al.—Three days' additional time granted in which to file supplemental brief on motion of W. B. Lamar for the defendants in error.

—James Tarrance et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Florida.—Motion for leave to docket cause without payment of costs submitted by W. B. Lamar in behalf of I. L. Purcell for the plaintiffs in error. Motion denied.

231—S. D. Hatfield et al., appellants, vs. Hezekiah C. King.—Motion to take against H. C. Flesher and to dismiss the appeal, &c., submitted by Holmes Conrad for certain interested parties, with leave to Maynard F. Stiles, for the appellee, to file reply within fifteen days.

94—The Huguley Manufacturing Company et al., appellants, vs. the Calhoun Cotton Mills et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Louis D. Brandeis in support of motion and by John T. Morgan in opposition thereto.

336—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff in error, vs. Alphonsine McGrew.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by J. Hubley Ashton in behalf of Richard Bayne and H. G. Platt in support of motions, and by Julien T. Davies, Edward Lyman Short, Frederic D. McKenny, W. H. Chickering, and Warren Gregory in opposition thereto.

7—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and 10—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. T. R. Bubank & Co.—Reargument continued by H. J. Rives for the defendant in error in No. 7, and concluded by Walker D. Hines for the plaintiff in error.

141, 142, 143, 144, and 145—Charles C. Mochord et al, appellants, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and others.—Reargument commenced by Alexander Pope Humphrey for the appellee in No. 144, and continued by Davis W. Baird for the appellants.

Call for Tuesday: 141, (and 142, 143, 144, and 145,) 225, 237, (and 309,) 239, 303, 307, 378, 32, 287, 295.

Calendars for Tuesday, Nov. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace and Lacombe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

6—Commercial Co. vs. Howe vs. Blodgett & Clapp Co.

10—Brunswick-B a l k e-Collender Co. vs. Thum.

11—Lawless vs. Wardlaw.

16—N. Y. Board of Underwriters vs. Moody.

17—Fish vs. Hamilton.

20—Shovah vs. Steamboat McDonald.

21—Ins. Co. of North Am. vs. 88. Harrowgates.

24—Lindsay vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

25—In re Bidwell.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

32—United States for Hudson River Stone Supply Co. vs. Molloy.

6—Buchanan vs. Cleveland Linseed Oil Co.

15—Coutturier vs. T. & P. Railway.

91—Pfeiffer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

9—Smith vs. Harrington.

106—Same vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

104—Blundell vs. same.

105—Bevins vs. same.

106—Ryan vs. same.

108—Fratelone vs. Met. St. Railway.

113—Siebrecht vs. Ill. Central R. R.

114—Blumenthal vs. C. C. R. R. of N. J.

12—Martin vs. Milliken.

82—Miller vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.

26—Whipple vs. Rand Drill Co.

27—Melo vs. Wolman.

28—Bowdoin vs. Tousaig.

29—Abbott vs. Wyman.

30—M. Groh's Son vs. Waas.

31—Mastrangelo vs. Pernetti.

32—Barry vs. Perrine.

33—Driggs vs. Dean.

34—McComas vs. Andrews.

35—Reid vs. Beck.

36—M. Groh's Sons vs. Karsch Brew. Co.

37—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Schmitt.

38—Robinson vs. Farnaboy.

39—In re Clay Av.

40—Gerard vs. Krumenacker.

41—People ex rel. Ellison vs. Hertle.

42—In re Cole.

43—John Spry Lumber Co. vs. Weir.

44—Jacob vs. Jacob.

45—Sutton vs. Sutton.

46—Emrich vs. Harris.

47—Oppenheimer vs. McCracken.

48—Robinson vs. Robinson.

49—Spindler vs. Gibson.

50—Love vs. Gurley.

51—Laidlaw vs. Simpson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11:30 A. M. Customs appeals.

2—Nordlinger vs. U. S.

51—Neuss vs. same.

73—Davies vs. same.

77—McCreery vs. same.

80—U. S. vs. Godliat.

81—King-Scheerer Co. vs. United States.

93—Oil Seeds Pressing Co. vs. same.

95—Vell Bros. vs. same.

108—Gulterman vs. same.

111—United States vs. Rouss.

112—Guiterman vs. U. S.

118—Reynolds vs. Parsons.

119—Achter vs. same.

120—Fayerweather vs. Parsons.

122—U. S. vs. Spinner.

124—Clark vs. Int. Nav. Co.

859—Dancel vs. Goodyear Shoe Co.

48—United States vs. Quinn.

123—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.

124—Adams vs. Met. St. Railway.

125—Shadbolt vs. Lidboy.

126—Wardwell vs. Spalding Brothers.

128—Thionnet vs. Compagnie Generale, &c.

129—Cantor vs. Met. St. Railway.

130—Machnsky vs. same.

131—Lehman vs. same.

300—Machnsky vs. Jay.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 56, Post Office Building. Admiralty. 194—Fahy vs. Society Reformation Juvenile Delinquents.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—Rolston vs. Bowers.

2—Bradley, Currier Co. vs. Rosen.

3—Kelly vs. Kelly.

4—Griffiths vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

5—Lederer vs. City of New York.

6—Am. Ice Co. vs. Robinson.

7—Same vs. Knisp.

8—In re Morse.

9—In re Walton Av.

10—In re Grote St.

11—Fischel vs. La Manna.

12—People ex rel. Klein vs. Lefkowitz.

13—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Beck.

14—MacGinniss vs. Parrot Silver and Copper Co.

15—Pfeiffer vs. Kling.

16—Upham vs. Kingand

17—Burke vs. Burke.

18—Brick vs. Brick.

19—Hirsch vs. Kapiak.

20—Mathews vs. Tarrant & Co.

21—Murphy vs. Engeman.

22—Flor vs. Flor.

23—Weinstock vs. Mayer, &c.

24—Montana Ore Purchasing Co. vs. Morse.

25—Dowe vs. Cobre Gr. Copper Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

77—In re E. 176th St.

120—In re E. 160th St.

122—In re Walton Av.

81—In re Gun Hill R'd.

131—In re E. 175th St.

709—In re Briggs Av.

726—In re Fox St.

725—In re Beck St.

843—In re Public Park, 176th St.

822—In re Pier Old No. 4, E. R.

86½—In re E. 173d St.

952—Loney vs. Brown.

975—Swan vs. Swan. Demurrer.

1779—Goldberg vs. Knichteen. Preferred causes.

4276—Oakley vs. Haupt.

4232—Boehm vs. Wagner.

4278—Spencer vs. De Witt C. Hay Library.

4280—Valentine vs. Fransman. General calendar.

3399—Maher vs. Maher.

2362—Mitchell vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Gray for the People.

1—Tony Trafalli.

Inquest, 11668—Patterson vs. Rains.

Inquest, 12316—Fesler vs. Dinkelspiel.

Inquest, 11634—Gettinger vs. Powell.

10062—McGarry vs. Baker.

12052—Adler vs. Aron.

11425—Contal vs. Hansen.

11721—Chatfield vs. Acme Ins. Co.

11951—Von Praag vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

11603—Valentine vs. Gedney Bldg. Co.

12246—Tufts vs. Montgomery Door & Box Co.

12315—Rixa vs. Rixa.

11692—Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Graham.

11625—Strawn vs. E. J. Brady Dental Co.

11641—Cessar vs. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

12284—Sklinar vs. Brane.

12021—Cody vs. McKeever.

2323—Farrell vs. Gerard

12167—De Frane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

12195—Shilagi vs. Degnon, McLean Con. Co.

11508—McMahon vs. Joy.

11707—Mason vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

11552—Flynn vs. Joy.

11435—Eaton & Glover Co. vs. Western Watch Case Co.

11491—Scurba vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

11504—Upson vs. Schwartz.

11691—Halperin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

12213—Willsen vs. same.

11697—Byrne vs. same.

12056—Kaufmann vs. same.

12129—Monsky vs. same.

12260—Martin vs. same.

11466—McGarry vs. Rappert.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3688.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

2423—Hopper vs. Empire City Subway Co.

1774—Wooster vs. Ullmann.

10623—Hartmann vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.

10851—Krock vs. Westchester Ry. Co.

10888—Donohue vs. Armour.

12068—Nagle vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

11722—Riddle vs. 424 St., &c., R. R. Co.

12190—Leahy vs. City of New York.

12522—Hardt vs. Western Elec. Co.

11509—Dexter vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.

11638—Streit vs. Mineral Water Mfg. Co.

11311—Gannon vs. Rothenheimer.

7681—Harwood vs. Athld.

7800—Same vs. Johnson

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Pegro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Foster.
2—Lawrence B. Lynch.
3—Louise V. Mount.
4—Joseph Richardson.
5—Nicholas Hanan.
6—Edwin B. Trott.
7—Margaret Smith.
8—William M. Rice.
9—James Corcoran.
10—Ally Miglin.
11—Thomas Trimble.
12—Frederick W. Martens.
13—Christian H. Koerner.
14—Harry S. Kingsley.
15—Bridget Lenihan.
16—Bridget Sullivan.
17—Eliza A. Hill.
18—William H. Clark.
19—Katie R. Colwell.
20—John Ward.
21—John Feehan.
22—Mary A. Quinn.
23—John H. Quinn.
24—Otto D. Steinhardter.
25—Henry L. Wright.
26—Jacob Eals.
27—John Roach.
28—Lizzie Woltz.
29—Abraham Michelbacher.
30—Ann E. Miller.
31—William R. Clarkson
32—Edwin B. Trott.
33—Matharine De Forest.
34—Charles Freutel.
35—Sabine Amthor.
36—Mary Powers.
37—Thomas Pierson.
38—Marie Darrough.
39—Charles Pennes.
40—Emile Blaise.
41—James D. Eakin.
42—Rose Kealey.
43—Josiah H. Gautier.
44—Paul Clendenain.
45—Mary Weeks.
46—Michael Barrett.
47—Ophelia J. Cuthbort.
48—Elizabeth Miller.
49—David Walsh.

Wills for probate.—At 10 A. M.

Edward C. Homan.

At 10:30 A. M.

Elizabeth Hanswald.
Katharine Buhler.
Louis Thurston Hoyt.
John Ruhl.
Sophia Danenbaum.
Kate Heelan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

Case on, 1676—Giovanni Monteghesfi.

1736—Margaret H. Abell Smith.

1678—Cordelia Smith.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed upon the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2088—Feldman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1480—Meyerich vs. same.

1583—Brown vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.

1946—Wilson vs. Willis.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1676—Meyerich vs. Rees.

525—Baird vs. John J. Hayes Machine Co.

1680—Handel vs. Garvin Machine Co.

1467—Gaffney vs. Bradley.

1539—Osterman vs. Goldfogle.

1582—Ginsky vs. Greenberg.

1838—Korimarsky vs. Hecla Iron Works.

2210—Fallenburgh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1604—Honigstein vs. Hollingsworth.

1872—Coleman vs. Dunham.

1874—Temple Bros. vs. Fels.

1876—Rush vs. Klein.

1877—Tobin vs. Bowne Mfg. Co.

1892—Galewski vs. Goldstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1068—Renner vs. Post.

1628—Davis vs. Brigham.

1333—Florian vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

515—Goodman vs. Lesser.

1785—Scarry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1819—Guida vs. Ludwin.

1919—Wm. Porter's Sons Co. vs. Phillipsen.

1027—Stewart vs. Mc-Clenahan.

1928—Stempler vs. Lights.

1879—Carls vs. Kent.

2177—Volkner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

1205—Schloendorff vs. Cook & Bernheimer Co.

1991—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.

2000—Dorn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1900—Beller vs. Corn.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Letitia M. Feron, Margaret Breslin Florence E. Deyell, John Ulzheimer, Kate Anderson, John Brown, Ellen Kelly, Anna H. Davida, and Bertha N. Boucher.

The accounting of James M. Wheaton.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 52—The will of John Auspach. No. 58—The will of Martha D. Coleman. No. 60—The guardianship of Loretta Gurnell is adjourned until Nov. 14.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Willis vs. Bottger, (four actions)—Arthur C. Salmon, to compute. Shaughnessy vs. Toy—Walter T. Bennett, to sell. Seventeenth Ward Bank vs. City of New York—George B. Reynolds, to hear and determine. Bird vs. Krause—Edward F. Davenport, to compute. Huber vs. Schulze—James P. Collins, to sell. Nassau Trust Company vs. Breit—John E. Van Nostrand, to sell. Copeland vs. Hart—Frank Reynolds, to compute. Agricultural Insurance Company vs. Brokaw—William A. Moore, to sell; Cruttenden vs. Cruttenden—Andrew Lemmon, in partition. Schmidt vs. Van Seldeneck—Lloyd Thompson, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 12.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

67—Smith vs. Brooklyn, Heights R. R. Co.

69—Tallon vs. Morgan.

71—Stodert vs. Wilkens.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Carr.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

717—Lemaster vs. Weingardt.

727—Demeo vs. B. H. R. R.

718—Same vs. same.

732—Branchetti vs. same

866—Northridge vs. Astarita.

815—Stone vs. Reichert.

850—Riemer vs. B. H. R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Letitia M. Feron, Margaret Breslin Florence E. Deyell, John Ulzheimer, Kate Anderson, John Brown, Ellen Kelly, Anna H. Davida, and Bertha N. Boucher.

The accounting of James M. Wheaton.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 52—The will of John Auspach. No. 58—The will of Martha D. Coleman. No. 60—The guardianship of Loretta Gurnell is adjourned until Nov. 14.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Willis vs. Bottger, (four actions)—Arthur C. Salmon, to compute. Shaughnessy vs. Toy—Walter T. Bennett, to sell. Seventeenth Ward Bank vs. City of New York—George B. Reynolds, to hear and determine. Bird vs. Krause—Edward F. Davenport, to compute. Huber vs. Schulze—James P. Collins, to sell. Nassau Trust Company vs. Breit—John E. Van Nostrand, to sell. Copeland vs. Hart—Frank Reynolds, to compute. Agricultural Insurance Company vs. Brokaw—William A. Moore, to sell; Cruttenden vs. Cruttenden—Andrew Lemmon, in partition. Schmidt vs. Van Seldeneck—Lloyd Thompson, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 12.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

67—Smith vs. Brooklyn, Heights R. R. Co.

69—Tallon vs. Morgan.

71—Stodert vs. Wilkens.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

1802—Rodenburg vs. Fox.
8254—Beinhauer vs. Mastanix.
2369—Kleindienst vs. Schmidt.
2145—Shelly vs. Jones.
3006—Neshod vs. Harding.
1604—Honigstein vs. Hollingsworth.
1872—Coleman vs. Dunham.
1874—Temple Bros. vs. Fels.
1876—Rush vs. Klein.
1877—Tobin vs. Bowne Mfg. Co.
1892—Galewski vs. Goldstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1068—Renner vs. Post.
1628—Davis vs. Brigham.
1333—Florian vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
515—Goodman vs. Lesser.
1785—Scarry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1819—Guida vs. Ludwin.
1919—Wm. Porter's Sons Co. vs. Phillipsen.
1027—Stewart vs. McClenahan.
1928—Stempler vs. Lights.
1879—Carls vs. Kent.
2177—Volkner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1205—Schloendorff vs. Cook & Bernheimer Co.
1991—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
2000—Dorn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1900—Beller vs. Corn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

1802—Rodenburg vs. Fox.
8254—Beinhauer vs. Mastanix.
2369—Kleindienst vs. Schmidt.
2145—Shelly vs. Jones.
3006—Neshod vs. Harding.
3102—Gray vs. Brown.
3176—Feins vs. Gorlin.
2925—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Horowitz.
3237—Wulfers vs. Rothschild.
3313—Merchants' Bank of B'klyn vs. Mullen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1647—Ackerman vs. Hencken.
1718—Gryb vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1897—Britting vs. same.
1898—Stein vs. same.
1909—Cohen vs. same.
1912—Mensky vs. Wilkins.
1518—Corcoran vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1521—Green vs. Kimbell.
1522—Fiske vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
1532—Duff vs. Hansen.
1648—Weintraub vs. Hencken.
1520—Simon vs. Biddle.

2050—Reffed vs. Lawlor.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2120.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles Cline.
2—Frank Macowsky.
3—Patrick J. Barrett, Thomas Cosgrove.
4—Lorenzo D. Thompson.
5—George Taggart.
6—Harry Smith.
7—Eugene E. Lyons.
8—David Eskowitz, Jacob Mann.
9—Edward L. Chetwood.
10—Frank Calahan.
11—James McLaughlin.
12—James Tole.
13—John Horgan.
14—John Corcoran.
15—William Prang.
16—Mary E. Trice.
17—William F. Snyder.
18—Max Goldstein.
19—E. Arden Noblett.
20—George Douglas.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Joseph Cader.
2—Walter B. Bross. Pleadings.
1—Saverio Jaonda.
2—David Young.
3—Thomas Barrett.
4—Frank Burke.
5—Andrew J. Hart.
6—Edward King.
7—Cecelia Lyons.
8—James Hart.
9—John Smith.
10—Mamie Davis, Milton Davis.
11—Charles Seaton.
12—Richard King, Albert McArdle.
13—Lena Grassa.
14—Samuel A. Stearns.
15—Philip Case, alias John Brady.
16—Michael Kelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Train for the People.

1—Charles F. Hanson.
2—Philip Zotto.
3—Joseph Labos.
4—Jacob Cramer.
5—Hymen Muhistein.
6—Isidor J. Dietz.
7—Joseph Marks.
8—Henry M. Heyman.
9—John Miller.
10—John W. Eisenbuth.
11—John J. Fischer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—John Wenzel.
2—Didier Guttman.
3—Nathan Klein.
4—Charles Davis, Samuel Levitz.
5—Frank Ryan.
6—John Brannigan.
7—Patrick Quinn.
8—William T. Stockdale.
9—Sebastian Fasanello.
10—Jacob H. Feldman.
11—Horace C. Skelly.
12—Charles Smith.
13—Jessie Walton.
14—Samuel Moris.
15—Arthur Edminstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney and Cowan for the People.

1—Joseph Mansfield. field, Biff Ellison.
2—James Mansfield, otherwise called James Maderfield.
3—Jeremiah J. Corbin.
4—Frederick Stein.
5—Timothy Leach.
6—Pierce Rooney.
7—Thomas Jackson.
8—William Murray.
9—Oscar Kohn.
10—Joseph Damiano, Michael De Ross.
11—Peter Miller.
12—Gussie Ornstein.
13—Angelo M. Dua.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—J. Francis Booraem vs. Frederick W. Meeker—J. F. Booraem.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Broun-Green Company vs. Hasbrouck Motor Company—Ronald R. Brown.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—D. S. Morgan vs. B. F. Small—John J. Freschi.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Crisman vs. Crisman—William J. A. McKim. In re Boswald—Algernon S. Norton. Illensworth vs. Sullivan—Louis F. Doyle. Walters vs. Farber; Farber vs. Walters—John D. Lindsay. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Wilke—Charles N. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Goldstein vs. McDonnell—Edward W. S. Johnston.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Fischer vs. Butler—Clifford W. Hartridge. In re Winslow—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Thomas—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Suydam vs. Katzenberg, (actions 1 and 2)—Edward Jacobs. Lawrence vs. Katzenberg, (actions 8 and 5)—Edward Jacobs. Walsh vs. Katzenberg, (action 4)—Edward Jacobs. De Witt vs. Rapelyea—Edmund J. Tinsdale.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—A. S. Miller & Brother vs. Enta et al.—Louis C. Ilfeld.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

190—Bossert vs. Schnugg.
200—Holmes vs. O'Regan.
201—Valentine vs. Blackburn.
202—Wallace vs. Jones.
203—Matter of Bauer.
204—Ippolito vs. Met. St. Railway.
205—Warneir vs. Citron.
206—Post vs. Banks.
207—17th Ward Bank vs. Smith.
208—Sprogle vs. Davies. Enumerated day calendar.
336—Vandewater vs. Town of Wappinger.
516—Wurster vs. Armfield.
484—Bloodgood vs. Wuest.
476—Winter vs. Williamsburg Bank.
509—Gardner vs. Mutual Savings' Assn.
482—Reardon vs. Leigh.
482—Matter of Union Ferry Co.
444—Morrissey vs. Smith
523—Central Trust Co. vs. Westchester Water Co.
408—Goetting vs. Weber.
69—Brown vs. Terry.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Russell, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

207—Hunt vs. Osborn.
219—McCraw vs. Johnson.
255—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
215—Latus vs. Latus.
181—Beattys vs. Wiley.
102—Engle vs. Brennan.
60—Day vs. Pearson.
314—Tallman vs. Hollander.
328—Lorets vs. Lorets.
349—Blum vs. Stroussky.
353—Dugan vs. Sharkey.
357—McGlynn vs. McGlynn.
360—Delap vs. Burr et al.
362—Warneke vs. Warneke.
363—Gest vs. Bock.
364—Mondot vs. Schwind.
268—Berlenbach vs. Berlenbach.
273—Kirkwood vs. Smith.
290—Robinson vs. Robinson.
179—Mosser vs. Carr-bell.
88—Bailey vs. City of New York.
306—Waite vs. Kane.
116—Van Vleck vs. Jaeck.
341—Haigh vs. Burnett.
321—Delaney vs. Levy.
385—Salmon vs. Berman.
204—Reits vs. Bauer.
50—Schnitzer vs. Schnitzer.
316—Eltonhead vs. Nat. Trading Co. et al.
210—Davenport vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

752—Van Tine vs. McDowell.
3000, 2001—Morrison vs. B'klyn City R. R.
1380—Hagen vs. Walton.
796—Colyer vs. Kings Co. Elec. Light Co.
1683, 1684—Hamcke vs. Weidman.
1210—Crosson vs. Bell.
5077—People ex rel. Bartlett vs. Birdsall.
1717—Bahr vs. Paddock Cork Co.
1989—Dunn vs. Hart.
1527—Frank vs. B. H. R. R.
2190, 2191—Suydam vs. same.
1248—Large vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1704, 1705—Turnbull vs. City of New York.
2356—Low vs. Brower.
2357—Lindahl vs. B. H. R. R.
2963—Chisholm vs. same
2364—Gallagher vs. same
2305—Stern vs. same.
2466—McFadden vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2866.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Russell, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

207—Hunt vs. Osborn.
219—McCraw vs. Johnson.
255—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
215—Latus vs. Latus.
181—Beattys vs. Wiley.
102—Engle vs. Brennan.
60—Day vs. Pearson.
314—Tallman vs. Hollander.
328—Lorets vs. Lorets.
349—Blum vs. Stroussky.
353—Dugan vs. Sharkey.
357—McGlynn vs. McGlynn.
360—Delap vs. Burr et al.
362—Warneke vs. Warneke.
363—Gest vs. Bock.
364—Mondot vs. Schwind.
268—Berlenbach vs. Berlenbach.
273—Kirkwood vs. Smith.
290—Robinson vs. Robinson.
179—Mosser vs. Carr-bell.
88—Bailey vs. City of New York.
306—Waite vs. Kane.
116—Van Vleck vs. Jaeck.
341—Haigh vs. Burnett.
321—Delaney vs. Levy.
385—Salmon vs. Berman.
204—Reits vs. Bauer.
50—Schnitzer vs. Schnitzer.
316—Eltonhead vs. Nat. Trading Co. et al.
210—Davenport vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.83¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.45⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.07⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	8.90
Butter, Western creamery	.23½

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour very firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@71½c; No. 2 red, 74¾c; No. 2 oats, 40½@41½c; No. 2 white, 43¾@44¼c; No. 3 white, 42½@43c; No. 2 rye, 60½c; fair to choice malting barley, 58@59c; No. 1 Northwestern flaxseed, $1.48; prime timothy seed, $5.85; mess pork, per bbl, $13.80@$13.90; lard, per 100 lb, $8.57½@$8.90; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.80@$7.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.20@$8.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $9.05.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened easy, with prices 4@7 points lower, and continued to decline after the call under liquidation of a professional nature on Saturday's late bulge and selling by bear leaders. The basis for this trading was weakness in Liverpool, where spinners were selling

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,635,240.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice-President.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, Vice-President.
R. W. JONES, JR., Vice-President and Cashier.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Asst. Cashier.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, General Counsel.

Established 1833.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK,

182 and 184 Broadway.

DIRECTORS.

EDWIN GOULD,
EDWARD R. THOMAS,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
R. W. JONES, JR.,
HUGH KELLY,
WILLIAM F. CARLTON,
CHARLES E. LEVY,
CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS.

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $3,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
Jonn Sloane,	Samuel Sloan.

Bankers' Cards.

S. B. Chapin & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CHAPIN & GAYLORD.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
EMPIRE BUILDING—New York
ROOKERY BUILDING—Chicago
MEMBERS: New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
25 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
38 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices: 3 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg. 621 Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

H. W. WARNER, Member New York Stock Exchange. F. M. WARNER.
WARNER & CO.,
52 BROAD Y.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

J. L. M. Lean & Co.,
Members: Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,118-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
440 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 50TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS. WHEAT. COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members: New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange, 1883.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
84 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND
INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Offering of Treasury Stock

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPLETING FINAL PAYMENTS ON MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AT PICACHO, CALIFORNIA.

(Builders Colorado Iron Works, Denver),

AND ON FIVE MILES OF RAILROAD BEING BUILT FROM THE MINES TO THE MILL.

THE CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.

offers 20,000 shares of Treasury Stock at par—

$5.00 Per Share Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

The stock is a first lien upon all property of the company—there are no preferred shares or bonds.

The company owns the entire Picacho group of mines, the largest low-grade gold properties in the United States, together with mill site and land on the Colorado River.

There is blocked out ready to be mined and milled over 14,000,000 tons of ore. Expert mining engineers place the value of the ore at over $3.50 per ton and cost of treating same less than $1.00 per ton. Wade & Wade, Assayers, Los Angeles, California, in making final mill tests, September, 1901, on average samples of ore from all workings, certify to cyanide extraction of 94½% in gold, after 48 hours' treatment. This is a remarkable recovery and shows that the ore is the best in the country for cyaniding.

THE COLORADO IRON WORKS CO. IS BUILDING A MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT OF A GUARANTEED DAILY CAPACITY OF 1,000 TONS. THIS PLANT IS TO BE IN FULL OPERATION BY MARCH 1ST, 1902, AND WILL BE THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The company is constructing 5 miles of railroad with sidings from the mines to the mill on the Colorado River, to be completed by January, 1902, and has purchased all materials and rolling stock for the same.

WITH THE ABOVE PLANT IN OPERATION THE MONTHLY NET PROFIT SHOULD BE OVER $65,000, RETURNING IN DIVIDENDS 15% UPON THE ENTIRE CAPITAL. THIS IS A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE, BASED PUON THE LOWEST GRADE OF ORE.

The management of the company is in the hands of experienced mining and business men, who firmly believe that the California King Gold Mines Co. owns one of the most valuable gold properties in the United States, with ore reserves practically inexhaustible and that the dividend returns from the start of the plant will be large and continuous, and unhesitatingly recommend the purchase of this stock as a profitable investment for large and small capital.

DIRECTORS:

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nev.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Pres. Quaker City Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Philadelphia.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, Pres. Hamilton Trust Co.
ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, Chairman State R. R. Commissioners.
SENATOR R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D.
STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C., publisher and mine owner.
S. W. DORSEY, New York.
WILLARD TELLER, Attorney, Denver, Col.
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR., Binghamton, N. Y., Director Binghamton Trust Co.

Application will be made to list the stock on the Boston Exchange when the issue is subscribed. For full information address,

CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.,
32 Broadway, New York.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Readjustment of the Finances of the Mexican National Railroad Company has been prepared, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Readjustment Managers to carry out the Plan, which affects all the securities of the Company.

Participation under the Plan of Readjustment in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 13, 1901, with SPEYER & CO., the Depositary under the plan, at their office, 30 Broad Street, New York or at the offices of their Agents, Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, and Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or their Amsterdam Agent.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1901.

"A BULL CAMPAIGN"

has again been started. WE BELIEVE THE GREATEST RISE IN STOCKS SINCE MAY 9TH WILL BE MADE BETWEEN NOW AND CHRISTMAS. Don't delay, but make your purchase immediately. The money question is now safe beyond peradventure; Atchison will earn nearly $3,000,000 more than for its preceding year. October will prove to be the greatest month for gross and net earnings ever recorded by the American roads; the Northern Pacific settlement guarantees absolute maintenance of rates, which will place over $12,000,000 additional assets in the Union Pacific treasury. The coming three months will witness a closer affiliation among the various American roads than conceived of heretofore; the bull cliques anticipating coming events are heavily long of stocks. TO BUY STOCKS NOW IS TO PARTICIPATE IN LARGE PROFIT MAKING UPON THE MONEY INVESTED; TO BUY THEM LATER IS TO SECURE THEM AT MUCH HIGHER PRICES, AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROFITS OF PRESENT PURCHASERS. The market is quickening and broadening; gigantic speculative activity is ahead. We will buy and carry for you twenty shares of any of the standard speculatives upon a marginal deposit of $100—larger amounts in proportion.

Write or call at any of our offices for a complimentary copy of our 400-page, cloth-bound, illustrated

"Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letters."

IF YOU WILL WRITE US WE WILL BE PLEASED TO ENUMERATE THE STOCKS WE CONSIDER THE BEST PURCHASES AT THE PRESENT TIME. Orders solicited.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
BRANCHES: 1,183 Broadway, cor. 28th St. 147 West 125th St. Temple Bar, Brooklyn.
PRINCIPAL BRANCHES:
Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Worcester, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Newark, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Montreal, Toronto, Louisville, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Detroit, Providence, Lowell, Hartford, Springfield, Erie, Dayton, Newburg, Kingston, Watertown.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

PUBLIC NOTICE

A mercantile corporation of the highest standing, established fifteen years, regularly paying dividends of twelve per cent. per annum, three per cent. quarterly, in order to very profitably extend its business has decided to increase its capital stock, and now offers a limited amount of this stock for sale at par.

The Directors of this corporation, well-known residents of New York City and vicinity, men of the highest character and financial responsibility, have subscribed and agreed to pay at par for $190,000 of the $250,000 stock increase, leaving only $60,000 yet to be taken.

This is a strictly first-class investment stock, now earning in excess of twelve per cent. with much greater possibilities and will probably warrant the immediate attention of investors.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

WM. C. EAKINS,
ROOM 10. 2 & 4 WALL ST.

Bankers' Cards.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 2078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,847,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour,	Edw. J. Scudder, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning,	S. O. T. Dodd, Edwd. E. Cregin,
Saml A. Maxwell,	Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick,	Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler,	H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Emery McMillin,	Jno. A. Hegeman, John W. Griggs,
Jas. M. Donald.	

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the SINKING FUND $144,596.02 of the SIX AND FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1902, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. S. Marston, President.

WANTED.—In a prominent New York Foreign Banking House, a manager of matrre experience. Only such as have had thorough training in London or Continental markets, will address A. C., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

Lost—Certificate E47859 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
New York, October 7, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending December 1, 1901, payable December 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on November 8, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on November 8, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 18, 1901.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Detroit United Railway,
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 11, 1901.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable December 2, 1901, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, New York.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed November 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened December 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. and Treasurer.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company,
Hoboken, N. J., November 11th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 2nd, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business November 22nd, 1901. The transfer books will close November 22nd, 1901, at 3 P. M. and reopen December 3rd, 1901, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable November 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on November 11th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. November 16th.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Rogers Locomotive Works.
Coupons No. 1, due Nov. 14, 1901, on Rogers Locomotive Works First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 38 Wall Street, New York.
FRANK P. HOLRAN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
Pew No. 187, Calvary P. E. Church, N. Y.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$14,000 B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
62½ shs. Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. pfd.
100 shs. British America Development Co., Ltd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
300 shs. Wisconsin Central Ry. common.
500 shs. American Hide & Leather Co. common.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
125 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
73 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
5 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Electric Boat common.
8¼ shs. Globe & Rutgers Ins. Co.
30 shs. Century Realty Co.
20 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. 9th Avenue Trust Co.
400 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$1,000 Chic. Ry. Terminal Elev. Co. 1st 6 p. c. bond, 1943.
12 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Nat. City Bank.
10 shs. Amalgamated Copper Co.
$1,800 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
10 shs. American Surety Co.
505 shs. Chatham National Bank.
100 shs. 4th National Bank.
75 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$4,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds.
$10,000 N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power Co. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
$7,000 N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power Co. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
2,500 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
100 shs. Citizens' Ins. Co., N. Y.
5 shs. Amphion Academy Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Empire State Bank.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
$11,000 Chicago & Alton R'way Co. 3½ p. c. First Lien, 1950.
$5,000 United Traction and Elec. Co., Providence, R. I., 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$4,000 West Chicago Street R'way Co. 5 p. c. Consld Bds., 1936.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1020.
5 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$1,800 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consold.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, Nov. 6th, 1901.
The transfer books of this company will be closed on Wednesday, Nov. 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purposes of a special meeting of the stockholders called to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 4th next, and will be re-opened on Thursday, Dec. 5th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New York Society for the relief of the Ruptured and Crippled will be held at the hospital, No. 135 East 42d St., THURSDAY, November 14th, 1901, at three-thirty o'clock P. M., when the usual business of such meeting will be transacted. WM. CHURCH OSBORN, Secretary.

COTTON BROKER IN TROUBLE.

John K. Messersmith Arrested in Baltimore Accused of Fraud.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—John K. Messersmith, cotton broker, whose failure was announced to-day, was arrested here a few days ago charged by the Merchants' National Bank of this city with fraudulently hypothecating a bill of lading for cotton after he had withdrawn it from the local warehouse. The amount involved is about $25,000, and Mr. Messersmith denies criminal intent. The liabilities aside from those to the bank mentioned are thought to be small.

Inquiry at the Cotton Exchange showed that Mr. Messersmith is known here. He was a member of the Exchange, though his dealings in this market were never extensive. Brokers who knew of his operations said that he was on the "long" side of the market and that some spot cotton contracts had gotten away from him.

NORFOLK SHIPYARD COMPANY.

$5,000,000 Concern to Build a Plant at Sewall's Point.

Announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday that the Norfolk Shipyard and Dry Dock Company has been capitalized at $5,000,000 to build a shipbuilding plant at Sewall's Point, near Norfolk.

It is said that ex-Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia will be President and President Blackford of the Union Trust Company of Baltimore Vice President, and that ex-Senator Elkins is believed to be interested.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following crop report was issued this afternoon by the Department of Agriculture:

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn, as published in the monthly report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, is 16.4 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 25.3 bushels per acre in 1900 and 1899, and a ten year average of 24.4 bushels. The present indicated yield per acre is the lowest general average ever recorded for this crop, being 2.2 bushels per acre below the yield in 1881, which has stood for twenty years as the lowest on record. The indicated yield in bushels per acre in the seven principal States is as follows:

Ohio, 26.1; Indiana, 19.8; Illinois, 21.4; Iowa, 25; Missouri, 10.1; Kansas, 7.8, and Nebraska, 14.1. Of the twenty-three States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn, all but Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Michigan report an average yield per acre below their respective ten year averages. The general average as to quality is 73.7 per cent., as compared with 85.5 per cent. in November last and 87.2 per cent. in November, 1899. It is estimated that 4.5 per cent. of the corn crop of 1900 was still in the hands of farmers on Nov. 1, 1901, as compared with 4.4 per cent. of the crop of 1899 in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1900, and 5.9 per cent. of that of 1898 in hand Nov. 1, 1899.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 18.9 bushels, against an average yield per acre of 15 bushels in 1900, 16.6 bushels in 1899, and a ten year average of 16.9 bushels. Of the six States having 10,000 acres or upward under this product, including New York and Pennsylvania, which together contain over three-fourths of the entire buckwheat acreage of the country, four report a yield per acre in excess of their respective ten year averages. The general average as to quality is 93.3 per cent., against 90.2 per cent. in November last and 86.4 per cent. in November, 1899.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of potatoes is 59.9 bushels, against an average yield per acre of 80.8 bushels in 1900, 88.6 bushels in 1899, and a ten year average of 78.7 bushels. The present indicated yield per acre is the lowest since 1890. Of the States having 50,000 acres or upward in potatoes, all except Michigan and Maine report a yield per acre comparing unfavorably with their ten year averages. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska report less than one-half and Missouri less than one-fourth of the average crop. The average as to quality is 78.4 per cent., as compared with 88.1 in November last and 91.4 in November, 1899.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1.32 tons, against an average yield of 1.28 tons in 1900, 1.35 tons in 1899, and a ten-year average of 1.28 tons. While more than three-fourths of the forty-seven States and Territories for which comparative data are available report a yield per acre in excess of their respective ten year averages, in the six important States as Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, and Arkansas are all included in the region reporting less favorably. The average as to quality is 91.3 per cent., against 86.7 per cent. in November last, and 93.8 per cent. in November, 1899.

Of the fifteen principal tobacco States nine, including Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, report an average yield per acre of tobacco in excess of their ten year averages, while six, including Ohio, Wisconsin, and Missouri, fall below such averages.

The apple crop is considerably below the ten year average, the pear and grape crops are slightly below, and the sweet potato crop is slightly above.

GOLD AND BOND PAYMENTS.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $219,183.86 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $186,580, transferred $100,000 in currency, and paid $1,055,490 for San Francisco gold and $153,750 for Seattle gold.

Big Sale of Western Kansas Land.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 11.—William Ogden of McLean County, Ill., has bought 180,000 acres of land in Western Kansas, which will be converted into the largest wheat ranch in the world. The land was owned by about fifteen different men. Ogden paid $2.50 an acre on an average.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 11	1,095,544
To date this year	226,520,077
Corresponding date last year	99,922,756

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 11	$6,648,500
To date this year	$871,192,720
Corresponding date last year	$422,183,480

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4¾ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Hocking Valley	3
Am. Bicycle pf.	1	Hocking Valley pf.	1½
Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	Int. Paper	2
Am. C. & F. pf.	3½	Int. Paper pf.	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kans. & Mich.	1
Am. C. Oil pf.	½	Kan. City So.	¾
Am. Locom.	¾	Kan. City So. pf.	2
Am. Locom. pf.	1½	Keok. & Des M.	½
Am. Smelting	1	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Sugar	2¼	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Nat. Biscuit	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	North American	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	4	North. Pac. pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	4	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	Reading	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	3½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Rubber Goods	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	St. Law. & Ad.	1
C., R. I. & P.	1	St. L. & San F.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Cleve., L. & W.	6	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
C., L. & W. pf.	2½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	2
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Un. Pacific pf.	3½
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	U. S Express	1
Erie	½	U. S. R. pf.	2
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Steel	½
General Electric	2½	Va.-Car. Chem.	4
Glucose Sugar	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Glucose Sugar pf.	1	Wis. Central	1½
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¾
Am. Smelting pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2⅝
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Rutland pf.	6⅜
Int. Power	⅛		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
St. P. & D. 2d 5s	3⅜	Ulster & Del. 5s	1
St. P., M. & M. con.	1½	Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s	4½		

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The upward movement in prices which has been a feature of the stock market for a week past was continued yesterday under the stimulus of heavy and well distributed buying which carried the total transactions for the day beyond the million mark. The continuing strength was in evidence at the very opening of the market, notwithstanding the irregular prices sent over by London, followed by some selling orders from that quarter. Initial quotations were generally somewhat better than Saturday's close, the desire to buy being much more pressing than the wish to sell—for not only the professionals in the Street, but the public as well are coming to a realization of the fact that the present market is under the control of the same interests who were responsible for the remarkable bull movement following President McKinley's re-election.

As on lately preceding days strength was not confined to any special securities or any group of stocks, but was general to the list, though greatest strength developed in the preferred shares of the railroad stocks likely most to be benefited by the Northern Pacific settlement, Great Northern preferred rising 2½ points and closing with a net gain of 1½. Northern Pacific preferred appreciating at one time 2½, and closed with a net advance of 2, while Union Pacific preferred rose 4 points and closed for the day with a gain of 3⅛.

Other notable gains were Amalgamated Copper, 1¼; American Car and Foundry preferred, 3⅜; American Locomotive preferred, 1½; American Sugar, 2¼; Ann Arbor preferred, 3; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 4; Monon, 3⅝; Northwest, 1; Northwest preferred, 2; Rock Island, 1; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, 8, on the transfer of a single hundred share lot; General Electric, 2½; Glucose preferred, 1; Hocking Valley, 2¾; International Paper, 2; Kansas City and Southern preferred, 2; Metropolitan, 1⅛; New York Air Brake, 4; North American, 1½; Reading, 1⅛; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 1⅛; Republic Iron and Steel preferred, 1½; Sloss-Sheffield preferred, 2; United States Rubber preferred, 2; Virginia Chemical, 4; Wisconsin Central, 1½; Wiscon Central preferred, 2¼.

On the other hand only a few stocks showed declines of a point or more, among these being Consolidated Gas, 1½; Nickel Plate, 2⅛ on the forced selling of 300 shares in a limited market, and Rutland Railroad preferred, which declined 6⅞ points on the transfer of a single block of 100 shares.

As will be seen, the industrial shares, no less than the railroad issues, were strong, the steel and copper stocks leading. This is due in part to some coming important developments in certain of the steel shares and, in part, to advices from Washington purporting to forecast President Roosevelt's message—these advices suggesting that there will be no bitter attack upon the so-called "trusts."

In the railroad group a number of the securities were advanced on buying for the purpose, it is said, of acquiring sufficient stock to complete certain deals under way. Such buying was in evidence in Wisconsin Central, which is wanted to complete the Northwestern Railroad harmony project.

The money market continues easy, with call loans yesterday going no higher than 4 per cent. During the day $1,000,000 in gold from Australia was credited to the local banks, while the situation was further helped by fairly large bond purchases.

ROUNDING OUT STEEL TRUST.

Pressed Steel Car Company to be Absorbed by United States Steel Corporation.

Recent conferences held in this city and at Pittsburg, participated in by important financiers, it is semi-officially announced, are to result in the absorption of the Pressed Steel Car Company by the United States Steel Corporation. This is only carrying out the plan which had Mr. Morgan's indorsement in the early stages of the Steel Trust's formation. Some holders of the Pressed Steel Car Company stock—those then in control, in fact—hesitated as to the acceptance of the offer then made, which it is said was not as favorable as that under which the company is now coming in and for the time the matter was dropped. Renewed conferences, however, have finally made the plans successful, and Pressed Steel Car will soon be an integral part of the trust.

While no official announcement in the matter was forthcoming yesterday either at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. or at the Pressed Steel Car offices some details of the proposed merger and the reasons leading to it were learned. It appears that greatest opposition to the absorption came from Charles T. Schoen, who was at one time the President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, later resigning to become the Chairman of the board. Mr. Schoen, who, as the inventor of the Pressed Steel Car patents, is reputed to have made millions in the business, saw so great a future for the property that he refused absolutely to consider the Steel Trust's offer and—inasmuch as he, his brothers, and their friends at one time held the controlling interest in the property—he was able to prevent the carrying through of the merger. Thus for a time the matter stood, until, quite unexpectedly, announcement was made that Mr. Schoen and several of his friends had disposed of all their holdings and were out of the company, purposing to devote their time and attention to the manufacture of car wheels—significantly enough being associated in this with President Schwab of the Steel Trust.

The significance of this transfer was not at the time realized, but it is now understood that the purchaser of the stock was the United States Steel Corporation, and that other purchases have lately been made in the open market, this accounting for the strength of the Pressed Steel Car securities lately.

Exactly when the formal transfer will be made is not known, but it is said that as a matter of fact the trust is already in control, having secured from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company an order the other day for 9,000 Pressed Steel cars for the Pressed Steel Company and having been behind the movement leading to the decision by the Pressed Steel Company to publish regular quarterly statements—the first of the industrial companies in Wall Street to follow the lead of the Steel Trust in publishing regular statements.

The Pressed Steel Car Company, which is the only one of the kind in operation, has an authorized capital stock of $25,000,000, divided into $12,500,000 common stock and $12,500,000 preferred shares. The preferred stock has priority over the common stock as to dividends up to 7 per cent. per annum and also as to assets. The company, in addition to paying this preferred stock dividend, has paid as high as 6 per cent. on the common stock and is now paying 4 per cent. Orders on hand, it is said, will keep the company busy for a year at least. The principal works of the company, which was organized in January, 1899, are in Pittsburg.

One report has it that the merger completed, the trust will make a departure and commence the manufacture of pressed steel passenger cars.

It is stated that under the terms of the deal the preferred stock is to be taken into the trust on a basis of 110 and the common on a basis of 60, these figures being somewhat higher than earlier reports had them.

It was reported in Wall Street that negotiations are in existence looking toward the sale of the Breakers' Island plant of the Troy Steel Company to the United States Steel Corporation.

THREE NOTEWORTHY GAINS.

Of all the advances yesterday in the stock market, Wall Street paid most heed and attached most significance to those in the preferred stocks of the three companies involved in the Northern Pacific issue, Great Northern preferred gaining 1½ points, Northern Pacific preferred 2, and Union Pacific preferred 3⅛. The buying in each case was heavy and came from banking interests identified with the properties. While nothing specific in the way of information was forthcoming, the gossip in the

to a further rise in the price of coffee and the improvement in exchange. Argentines were eagerly sought for. Sosnovice and Metropolitans were firm; other tractions were heavy. Rio Tintos fluctuated, and closed weak on extensive offers. Kafirs were better supported, as a result of Lord Salisbury's speech of Saturday.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 82½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 12½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 70.20.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Business on the Boerse to-day was extremely quiet. The tendency was firm. Northern Pacific preferred was weak, on New York advices. Canadian Pacifics were well supported. Banks and locals were harder on bear covering and speculative purchases.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 78.25.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent., and was in good supply. New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $18,133,556; balances, $1,372,395.

Call money is counted a shade firmer and more business is doing now at 4 per cent. than at 3½ per cent., although there is still a large amount of money outstanding at the latter figure. Time money is practically unchanged. The weekly bank statement shows a decrease in the reserve excess of $713,715. The New York reserve fell off $3,209,715. Loans were contracted $3,211,000, and deposits $4,848,000. Bank capital was decreased $1,000,000 to $35,000,000 through the absorption of the Shoe and Leather Bank by the National Bank of Redemption.

The stock market to-day was strong and active. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,227	Atchison	85⅝	84½	84½
1,125	Atchison pf.	103	102¾	102¾
24	Boston & Albany	258	157½	157½
10	Boston Elevated	166½	166½	166½
104	C. J. R. & S. Y.	162	159½	161
435	Mass. Elec.	36½	36⅜	36½
160	Mass. Elec. pf.	93¾	93¾	94
1	N. Y. H. & H.	213	213	213
500	Pere Marquette	92	91	92
50	Pere Marquette pf.	89	89	89
10	Rutland pf., ex rights	105½	105½	105½
945	Rutland pf., rights	6	7	7
2,220	Union Pacific	108¼	107½	107⅝
125	Union Pacific pf.	93½	90	92
43	West End	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛
50	West End pf.	114	114	114
40	Wis. Central	22½	22¼	22¾
5	Wis. Central pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝

TELEPHONES.

160	Am. Tel. & Tel.	184	180	184
279	Erie	22	22	22
11	New England	133	133	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	23	23	23
100	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
10	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	29½	29	29
4,963	Am. Sugar	122⅜	120½	122⅜
224	Am. Sugar pf.	116½	116	116½
50	Am. Woolen	17	17	17
101	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77	77⅜
56	Edison Electric	245	245	245
63	General Electric	258⅝	258	258⅝
10	Mergenthaler	180	180	180
110	Planters' Compress	16½	16½	16½
10	Pullman	220½	220½	220½
105	Reece Buttonhole	6	6	6
581	United Fruit	90¼	90	90½
725	United Shoe Machine	44	43	44
372	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28	27⅝	28
2,465	U. S. Steel	44½	43⅞	44¼
1,047	U. S. Steel pf.	94	93¼	94
500	Westinghouse	70¼	70½	70⅝

MINING.

925	Adventure	24½	23⅛	24½
5,675	Amalgamated	88⅛	86⅛	87⅝
10	Anaconda	34½	34½	34½
610	Arcadian	6	5	5½
100	Arnold	1¼	1¼	1¼
335	Atlantic	39	37	39
1,285	Baltic	45	42	42
1,006	Bingham	29½	29	29
200	Breece	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,201	Bonanza	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	British Columbia	13¾	13⅞	13¾
23	Calumet & Hecla	645	645	645
1,100	Catalpa	17½	17½	17½
1,460	Centennial	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
290	Cons. Mercur	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,081	Copper Range	63	60	62½
100	Dom. Coal	47¼	47¼	47¾
1	Dom. Coal pf.	118	118	118
10	Elm River	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
75	Franklin	17	16½	17
1,754	Guanajuato	7¼	7	7
100	Isle Royale	25½	24½	25½
2,140	Mass	25	24⅜	24⅜
1,610	Mayflower	4⅜	3⅝	4⅜
230	Michigan	13⅜	13	13½
1,220	Mohawk	43	42	43
375	Old Dominion	26½	25⅝	26½
344	Osceola	100	97½	100
200	Parrot	37	36	37
50	Phoenix	6	6	6
10	Quincy	157	157	157
110	Santa Fe	5	4⅞	5
62	Tamarack	295	270	295
3,215	Trimountain	43¾	41	45¼
1,714	Trinity	27⅜	26½	27⅜
1,447	United States	16⅛	15½	16⅛
760	Utah	24⅜	24	24⅜
350	Victoria	7¼	6⅞	7¼
50	Winona	2½	2⅜	2⅜
10	Wolverine	58	58	58

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The more cheerful feeling in New York found reflection in the market here, particularly for the coal stocks. Enormous absorptions of all the Readings emanating from Wall Street acted as a tonic and braced the whole list. Lehigh Valley followed closely. The most important advance, however, was in the Choctaws, the common rising 2% and the preferred 2¼. A house that heretofore had not appeared in the dealings in these shares figured as the largest buyer. The familiar story of purchases for control was given as the explanation.

Union Traction touched 28½, the highest for a long time, and United Gas reached 119, but later receded. In Tidewater Steel there was a gain of ½ on the story that it was to be taken over by the new steel plate pool. The only laggards were the Asphalt stocks, both of which had to be offered down before buyers were met, but the bonds were stronger on a cessation of liquidations. There was a fractional rise in Consolidated Lake Superior when the annual report appeared, but the advance was not maintained. The close of the market was strong and not far from the best figures of the day.

Money on call, 5 per cent.; time loans and commercial paper, 4½ per cent.

Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Alkali	⅞	⅞	⅞
60	Am. Cement	6½	6½	6½
205	Am. Railways	42	41⅝	41⅝
40	Atch., Top. & S. F.	84⅝	84½	84⅝
3	Cambria Iron	47⅞	47½	47⅞
2,535	Cambria Steel	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
4,157	Choctaw t. c.	75	73	74
4,465	Choctaw t. c. pf.	97¼	95¾	96¼
1,096	Cons. L. Superior	24	22	23½
290	Cons. L. Superior pf.	68	67½	67⅝
100	Electric Co. of Am.	6¾	6¾	6¾
250	Electric Storage	58½	58	58½
100	Erie	43½	43¼	43⅝
400	Hunt. & R. Top.	24	24	24⅛
9	Insurance of N. A.	241⅞	241½	241½
902	Lehigh Valley	35½	34⅝	35
10	Lehigh Navigation	71⅞	71½	71¾
330	Marsden Co.	4½	4½	4½
250	Nat. Asphalt	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
529	Nat. Asphalt pf.	27	27	27½
10	New Haven Iron & S.	6	6	6
7	North. Penn.	106¼	106¼	106¼
25	Palmetto Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞
410	Philadelphia Elec.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1,170	Pennsylvania	73⅝	73 11-16	73 11-16
223	Phila. Traction	96⅜	96	96⅜
900	Philadelphia Co.	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
6	Phila. Nat. Bank	273	272	272
100	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
39,210	Reading t. c.	22⅝	22 1-16	22 9-16
2,350	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	39 7-16	39	39⅝
7,660	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	26½	27⅜	28
600	Susq. Iron & Steel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Southern Ry.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2,055	Tidewater Steel	9⅞	9½	9⅝
538	United Gas Imp.	118	113½	118½
3,580	Union Traction	28½	28¼	28⅝
5,060	U. S. Steel common	44⅜	44	44⅞
320	U. S. Steel pf.	94	93⅝	94

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 11.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
475	River Coal	13	13	13
90	River Coal pf.	46	46	46
1,582	U. S. Steel	44¾	43½	44⅝
210	U. S. Steel pf.	94	93	94
735	Window Glass	57	55½	56½
50	Window Glass pf.	90	89½	89½
230	West. Elec., 2d pf.	71¼	71	71
130	Crucible Steel	28	27¾	28
768	Crucible Steel pf.	85	84⅜	85
100	Pitts. Plate Glass	167	167	167
115	Steel Car	44½	44	44
10	Steel Car pf.	94	94	94
100	West Air Brake	170	169½	170
410	Pittsburg Coal	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
165	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92	91⅞	92
600	Con. Trac. pf., rct.	64½	64½	64½
200	Nat. Fire Proofing	31½	31½	31½
175	Nat. Fire Proofing pf.	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Not within several months have the transactions in the outside market showed as large a total as they did yesterday. The bulk of the trading was supplied by the copper stocks, but in other parts of the list as well considerable life appeared, and a number of stocks showed fairly large totals. With this activity the market showed much strength, nearly all of the active issues being higher at the close than they were on Saturday. From the opening more interest was shown in the market than has been displayed at any time recently, the continued advance of Stock Exchange quotations helping the general feeling of confidence.

***

AMERICAN CAN was one of the very few stocks which showed a reactionary tendency. The common was fairly strong and followed the general course of the market in making an advance of three-eighths of a point, but the preferred was offered down at the close and showed a net loss of three-eighths of a point. The transactions amounted to about 4,000 shares, about two-thirds of which represented sales of the common stock.

***

UNION FERRY showed much strength on light transactions. About 600 shares were bought as high as 45. The stock closed at 44 bid, showing a net gain of four points. The basis of this advance was the belief that the Union Ferry Company will, under the terms of the renewal of its lease, be able to resume dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. a year, being double the present dividend.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred sold to the extent of 1,500 shares at 86⅛. After these transactions the bid for the stock advanced to 87⅛, and it closed at this price with a net gain of 1⅛ points. Only a few hundred shares of St. Louis Transit changed hands at 30¾.

***

UNION COPPER furnished by far the most interesting part of the day's market. This stock was dealt in to the extent of 35,000 shares at prices ranging from 6 to 7¼. The final quotation of the stock was 7⅛ bid, showing a net gain of 1¼ points over Saturday's close. A number of prominent commission houses were buyers of the stock, notably Talbot J. Taylor & Co. Many rumors in regard to the property have been heard in the Street within the last few days, but insiders refuse at present to divulge their plans. The advance in the stock attracted wide attention and was watched with much interest.

***

STANDARD OIL advanced on the purchase of a small amount of stock. It closed at 715 bid, showing a net gain of 8 points.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE, for which recently there has been practically no demand except at very low prices, yesterday showed substantial advances in both the common and preferred stocks. The latter sold up to 5 and closed at 4¾ bid, and the common, after selling as high as 2¾, closed at 2½ bid.

***

STORAGE POWER again advanced. Transactions in about 3,000 shares were recorded, resulting in a net gain of 1¾ points, the stock closing at 6½ bid.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold at 7 and closed at 7 bid, showing a fractional net gain.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES was traded in to the extent of 300 shares. It closed at 89 bid as compared with 88¾ bid on Saturday.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	19⅜	19⅝	19	19¼
American Can pf.	66⅛	66⅝	66⅜	67⅛
American Chicle	86	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6½	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	29	30½	29	30½
American Malt Co.	94½	96	94½	96
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13⅞	14⅛	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
*California Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Camden Land	½	¾	½	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	32	30	32
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s			88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	14	15	14	15
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	2½	2⅛	2⅜
Con. Rubber Tire pf.			20½	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	38	40	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	89	89½	88¾	89½
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf.			49	49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2¾	2½	2⅞
Electric Vehicle	2½	2¾	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle pf.	4¾	5¼	3	4½
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝	1⅛	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf.	36	40	36	40
General Carriage	½	1	½	1
General Chemical	56	67	59	67
General Chemical pf.	99	100	99	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20½	22	20½	22
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13½	14½	13½	14½
Havana Commercial pf.	45	50	45	50
Hudson River	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.				32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77¼	77½	77¾	78
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86¾	86⅞	86¾	86⅞
Lorillard pf.	118	121	118	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off.	7¼	7⅝	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13¼	14	13¼	14
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	35½	36½	35½	36½
Mex. Nat. 4½s (new) when issued		100½	102	100½
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	76¾	77	76	76½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	26½	27	26½	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	86	82	86
National Sugar pf.	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	29		29	
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid.	7	7½	6¾	7½
Otis Elevator	30	31½	30	31½
Otis Elevator pf.	91	96	90	93
Peo., Dec. & Evansville.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie.	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101⅝	103½	101½	102
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	30½	30¾	30½	30¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	86	86½	86	86½
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28	27½	27¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	51¾	52	51½	51⅝
Singer Manufacturing	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	29	32	29	32
Standard Coupler pf.	118	122	118	122
Standard Milling	4½	6	4½	6
Standard Milling pf.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Standard Milling bonds	68	70	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J.	715	718	707	710
Storage Power	6¼	6⅝	4⅜	5¼
Tennessee Copper	12½	13½	12	13
Tidewater Coal	8¼	9	8¼	9
Trenton Potteries	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries pf.	66	72½	66	72½
Union Copper	7¼	7⅝	5¾	6
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120¾	119	120¾
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91¼	91	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	87½	87⅞	86	86½
U. S. Cotton Duck	23	25½	23½	25
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	26	28	26	28
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	59	62	59	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	82	84	82	84
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf.	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.		19		19
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.		39		39
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.				
Westinghouse Air Brake	173	176	173	176
White Knob		20½	21	20½
Worthington Pump pf.	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	242	241	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. R. 4s.	100½	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	220	230	220	230
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s.	106	110	106	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids S. R. pf.	82	86	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	91½	93½	91½	93½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	83	81½	83
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	87½	89½
New Orleans Traction pf.	36	37	36	37
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	200	205	200	205

	Nov. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 9. Bid.	Asked.
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	83½	81½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	26	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
34th Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116½	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	69	70	69	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1905	108	110	108	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	108¾	110	106½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	108	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	21	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	91	93	91	93
Bay State Gas	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 6s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	33	34	33	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¼	101½	98½	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	293	302	293	302
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	7	5½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51¼	53	51½	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	160	165	160	165
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	16
Western Gas	98	100	98	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	19	15	19
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	72	81	79	81
Union Ferry	44	44½	39	40
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95½	97	95½	97

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—The market was less active to-day, but was fairly firm. Seaboard common and preferred were both higher, while the 4s lost an ⅛, though the tone on this was better at the close. Knoxville tractions made a bound of 5%, being a legitimate recovery from an abnormally depressed price. Western Bank was also 2 points higher. Anacostia and Potomac 5s were lifteo a full point and Carolina Central 5s advanced ¼. The only loss of note was a decline of one full point by Atlantic Coast Line common.

Money on call was at 4@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,078 shares of stock, $144,500 worth of bonds and $1,050 worth of capital, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	G. B. S. Brew. com.	12¾	12¾	12¾
55	Mechanics' Bank	31	31	31
100	Western Bank	40	40	40
215	Consolidated Gas	63½	63½	63½
50	Atlan. Coast Line com.	89	89	89
810	Seaboard com.	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
730	Seaboard pf.	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
$10,000	Charleston & W. C. 5s	106	106	106
15,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	110⅝	110¼	110¼
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	114	114	114
3,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
37,000	Seaboard 4s	88½	88	88
2,000	South Bound 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
1,000	Carolina Cent. 4s	95	95	95
1,000	B. & O. Pitts. Junc. 3½s	88¾	88¾	88¾
11,000	Va. Mid. gen. mtg. 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
10,000	Anacos. & Potomac 5s	98½	98½	98½
13,000	United Rys. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
21,000	United Rys. incomes	72¾	72¾	72¾
4,000	Knoxville Traction 5s	94	90	94
3,000	Cotton Duck incomes	55	55	55
8,500	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	50	50	50
750	G. B. S. Brew. 4s. scrip	50	50	50
300	G. B. S. Brew. inc. scrip	39½	39½	39½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—New York exchange was 15 cents discount to-day. Money for call and time loans, 4½ per cent.

Local stocks sympathized to a considerable extent with the upward movement in New York. Tin Can, Biscuit, elevated stocks, and, in fact, about all of the leaders here, showed much better tone. Tin Can common was well held around 19½ and the preferred around 67, while Biscuit common rose easily to 43 and the preferred to 103. There was an increased demand for both Northwestern Elevated and Lake Street. Northwestern common was taken, in large lots, at 40, and the preferred at 90. The buying of this stock is based in a measure on the expectation that the deal for a connection with the St. Paul Road will be carried out soon. Union Traction common sold at 14½ and the preferred at 51, both issues showing improvement as compared with prices of last Saturday.

Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,505	American Can	19¾	19⅜	19⅝
2,065	American Can pf.	67½	66⅝	67⅜
660	Chicago Union Traction	14½	13⅝	13⅞
180	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	51	51	51
350	Lake Street Elevated	13½	13	13
30	Metropolitan Elevated	39½	38¾	39¼
50	Met. Elevated pf.	92	92	92
2,050	National Biscuit	43	42¾	42⅝
72	Nat. Biscuit pf.	103	102½	103
50	Nat. Carbon	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,321	Northwestern Elev.	40½	40	40½
1,000	Northwestern Elev. pf.	90	90	90
30	South Side Elevated	108	108	108
200	Street's Stable Car	24	24	24

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.05	.06
Best & Belcher	.16	.17
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.25	.25
Challenge Con.	.16	.19
Chollar	.05	.06
Confidence	.72	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.04
Gould & Curry	.10	.11
Hale & Norcross	.17	.19
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.01	.01
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.19
Occidental Con.	.04	.04
Ophir	.76	.80
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.05	.06
Savage	.05	.06
Sav. Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.10	.14
Standard	4.80	3.90
Syndicate	.05	.06
St. Louis	.06	.08
Union Con.	.11	.13
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver bars	57⅞	57¾
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	12½	12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14	15	13¾	15
Alamo	13½	13½	13½	13½
Argentum	7¼	7¾	6	8
Anaconda	27	28½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Turnure Mansion, 417 Fifth Avenue, Resold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The old Turnure mansion, 417 Fifth Avenue, together with the stable at 2 East Thirty-eighth Street, purchased last Spring by the City Real Property Investing Company, has been resold by that corporation. C. D. Wetmore, President of the company, declined yesterday to give the name of the purchaser or any other details of the transaction. The properties form an "L" around the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, the avenue plot being 41.2 by 100, and the street lot 25 by 98.9.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have resold for a client the three-story brick building, 129 West Forty-first Street, to C. C. Shayne. Mr. Shayne will make extensive alterations to the structure with a view to using it as a carriage entrance to his present establishment on Forty-second Street, and at the same time securing increased storage facilities.

Henry Wick of Youngstown, Ohio, is the buyer of the Touraine apartment house, 9 and 11 East Thirty-ninth Street, sold recently by Walter Stabler for about $500,000.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Forrest H. Parker, President of the Produce Exchange Bank, the four-story dwelling 141 East Seventy-first Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 102.2. The buyer, Mrs. Mary Lyons, will remodel the building.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for Robert P. Staats the dwelling 153 West Ninety-second Street, 17 by 100.

Henry H. Otten has sold for the estate of Charles Sehlo, for about $50,000, the two five-story brownstone-front apartment houses 2,051 and 2,053 Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 80 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought, through Herman L. R. Edgar and A. K. Mackay, the five-story flat 103 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100; also, 125 East Twenty-seventh Street, a four-story flat on lot 19.3 by 98.9.

It is reported that A. K. Easton has sold the three-story dwelling 147 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

Clifford N. Shurman has sold for Frederick W. Kruse the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, 50 by 100, with a five-story flat on the corner lot.

P. C. De Witt is the buyer of 23 West Fifty-fourth Street, sold recently through John N. Golding.

W. D. Morgan has sold for Michael Kerwin the plot of four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue; also, for the Kee estate, two lots on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street. The same purchaser has acquired both properties.

Charles Buek has taken title to the lot 25 by 98.8, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and will erect thereon an eleven-story apartment hotel. The projected structure has already been leased to Mrs. Margaret Tucker for fifteen years at an aggregate rental of $225,000. The sale to Mr. Buek was negotiated through A. F. Gilsey and the leasing of the building through Brooke & Georger.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will erect a five-story office building costing $30,000 on the lot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The company secured the property only recently under a thirty years' lease.

Ogden & Clarkson have leased for a term of ten years to Cluett, Peabody & Co., now in the Spingler Building, Union Square, the store and basement in the building now being erected by Henry Corn, in the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues and extending from Eighteenth Street to Nineteenth Street, containing 15,000 square feet on each floor. The building will be named the Cluett Building.

Ogden & Clarkson have also recently leased for a term of ten years the buildings 610 and 612 West Thirty-ninth Street to Thonet Brothers, the Austrian bent wood furniture manufacturers, for P. F. Turner; several lofts in 140 Fifth Avenue for A. D. Juilliard and others, and 5 West Fourteenth Street to the American Express Company for a long term.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

54 Stanton Street, north side, 35.11 feet west of Eldridge Street, 17.2 by 60, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Schmeidler & Bachrach..... $9,650

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's and public auction sale, St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, six lots, each 25 by 99.11.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter Schmuck, referee, Fifth Street, Westchester, north side, 348.10 feet east of Green Lane or Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,027.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 140 East Ninety-second Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 30 by 78.8 and irregular, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $78,930.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 14 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 2,754 Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 84.7 by 25 by 97.7, three-story brick flat, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 160 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighteenth Street, 20.4 by 100, four-story frame and brick dwelling with stores; 248 to 254 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 78 by 92, two-story frame tenement, and vacant; 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street, running through to 243 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, 475 feet west of Seventh Avenue, having frontages of 97.11 feet on Eighteenth Street and 280 feet on Seventeenth Street, several two, three, and four story brick buildings; 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 240.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50.7 by 92, two four-story brick flats; Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of Seventeenth Street, 28.4 by 100, two three-story frame tenements. Due on judgment, $415,750.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 544 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, one and two story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $3,311.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 51 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 518 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,080.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 360 and 362 Washington Street, west side, 21.8 feet south of North Moore Street, 44 by 75, two and three story brick buildings.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Murphy, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Walton Avenue, 98.10 by 144 and irregular, three two-story frame dwellings, with stable. Due on judgment, $6,718.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Blain, referee, 243 and 245 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.11, six-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,708; subject to another mortgage for $61,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Addison Young, referee, 1,064 Daly Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 19.5 by 80.6 by 20.8 by 80, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,327.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 263 Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick office building, 24.9 by 100; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owner; W. H. Brown, Philadelphia, Penn., architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Leonard and Church Streets, southwest corner, to five-story brick lofts; Lawrence Minot of 39 Court Street, Brooklyn, owner; American Luxfer Prism Company of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $300.

No. 1825 Trinity Avenue, to a two and a half story frame dwelling; Andrew C. Otto, premises, owner; F. A. Schmidt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 25 and 27 West Thirty-fourth Street, to two four-story brick dwellings; Charles E. Johnson of Seventy-second Street and Broadway, owner; Pollard & Stennan, architects; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 1,209 to 1,215 Ogden Avenue, to four two-story frame dwellings; G. E. Knient of 1,022 Ogden Avenue, owner; J. C. W. Ruehl of 621 East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; John Wanamaker, Broadway and Tenth Street, lessee; Thomas Butcher of 251 West Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $5,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Nov. 11.

COTTAGE ST, n e corner of College Av, runs n 110x e 168x s 148 to w s of Cottage St x w 18 x w 64; Clara Fairchild to Charles Strauss, (R S $4)..... 1

COUNTRY CLUB AV, s w s, 60 ft n w of land of Sisters of Charity, 50x100; John W. Bartram, referee, to Patrick McIntyre..... 600

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 600 ft n of Juliana St, 50x201x51x207, Olinville; William F. Greil, Sheriff, to George E. Montanye, all title..... 225

ELIOTT AV, e s, 650 ft n of Juliana St, 203.4x313x—x201.2; William F. Greil, Sheriff, to George E. Montanye, all title..... 175

FOX ST, e s, 240 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Bridget Mosenthin to John Mosenthin..... 1

HIGHWAY to Pelham Bridge, 76 ft e from Baxter St, 38x140; highway to Pelham Bridge, on e s of above, 12x140x12x irregular; Emil Pfeiffer to Auguste Pfeiffer, (mtg $1,500 and all liens)..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 175 ft n of Morris Park Av, and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25; E. B. Levy to Edward J. Cahill..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,714, w 20x75; Thomas J. McCormack to William T. Keogh Amusement Company, (mtg $6,000, R S $2)..... 1

LOT 315, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Bridget Mosenthin to John Mosenthin.. 1

LOT 185, Block E, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Della Sullivan to Catharine Flood, all liens..... 1

LOTS 187 and 188, on Country Club Av; Hudson P. Rose to Patrick F. McGovern..... 1

LOTS 19 and 20, Block C, map of Lester Park; Suburban Homestead Association to Susie A. Farr..... 1,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 27th St, 24.9 x95; Joseph Wolf to Charles Buck, (R S $7.50, mtg $60,000)..... 100

MADISON AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 127th St, 16.4x90; George Eckhard to Anna F. Gatcomb, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, 187, e s, 24x100; Frances S. Whitehouse to Ella G. Kennard, (R S $43.75)..... 90,000

MADISON AV, 187, e s, 24x100; Ella G. Kennard to Margaret S. E. Cameron, (mtg $50,000, R S $18.75)..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, 67.6x92.6x37x98; James E. Noonon to Peter Doelger, (mtg $7,250, R S $1.75)..... 1

TINTON AV, 1,035, w s, 18.9x100; William E. Robbins to Dora E. Robbins, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50.2 ft s of 179th St, 99.10x93x99.10x98.2; Mildred F. Dunlop to William J. Peppiatt, quit-claim..... 350

WEST END AV, e s, 36.8 ft s of 92d St, 16x82; Francis M. Jencks to George A. Stimpson, (mtg $16,000, R S $2.75).. 100

3D AV, s e s, 51.5 ft s w of Rose St, 30x100; Kate Knoblock to Joseph Knoblock, (mtg $18,000, R S $2.75)..... 1

7TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 34th St, 32.1 x100 x irregular; S. B. Brownell to Frances Blake, (mtg $15,000,) Ca. G.. 1

10TH ST, 418 East, 22.9x92.5; Albert A. Rosenthal to George Wildung, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

16TH ST, 13 East, 25x92; Annie T. Blake to Edward D. Stout, (mtg $98,850, R S $4.25)..... 1

31ST ST, n s, 60 ft e of 10th Av, 20x74.1; Elizabeth A. Demaret, individually and as executrix, to Standard Rock Candy Company, (R S $1.25)..... 6,000

35TH ST, 17 West, 22x98.9; Susan R. Kendall to Charles H. Niehaus, (R S $2.75)..... 100

37TH ST, n s, 221 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x66.6; Mary Van B. Sharpless and another to Emma Van Buren, B. & S., (R S $8.75)..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 100.5; Emma Taylor to the National Gum and Mica Company, (mtg $15,000). 1

66TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.5; Iva G. Hicks to the New York African Society for Mutual Relief, (mtg $18,000, R S $4.75)..... 30,850

84TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; William J. Carlin to Elisha P. A. Wright, (mtg $25,000, R S $4.25)..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 102.2; William R. Grace to Joseph F. Cullinan, (R S $16.75)..... 1

93D ST, s s, 119 ft w of Broadway, 17x 100.8; F. M. Jencks to George A. Stimpson, (mtg $14,000, R S $4.25)..... 100

98TH ST, 143 West, 18x33.2x irregular; Myron H. Oppenheim to Rudolph von Lange, (R S $1.25, mtg $9,000)..... 1

109TH ST, 179 East, 17.10x100.11; 100th St, 171 to 175 East, 53.6x100.11; 2d Av, s w corner of 54th St, 25.5x100; 129th St, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 34x99.11; Edward Spring to Lilian S. Cheney and others, 1-15 part, (mtg $1,000, R S $1.25) 1

113TH ST, s s, 334 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x 100.11; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Margaret F. Everit, (R S $4.75)..... 11,300

115TH ST, s s, 104.4 ft e of Riverside Drive or Av, 75x100.11; Annette P. Tisch and another, executors, &c., to Thomas B. Hidden, (mtg $16,000, R S $7.75)..... 17,000

131ST ST, s w s, 175 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 20.6x irregular; Byrd St, n s, 160 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, runs n — to 131st St x e 27x s — to B St x w—x n 33; Julia Moore to Robert Fowler, B. & S., (mtg $3,500)..... 1

135TH ST, 592 East, 19.2x100; Jane Street to Herman Paul..... 1

154TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Joseph Heming to George Hellermann, (R S $3.50)..... 100

180TH ST, n s, 72.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x155.2x25x—; Thomas E. Finucane to James W. Cooper, (mtg $1,000)..... 1,800

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 117 and 119; Isaac Schmeidler to Louis Enoch and another, 3 years 5,450

BROADWAY, 818; Annie E. Allin and another to Laura J. Haskins, 4 1-6 years 22 days, net..... $1,250

HESTER ST, 178; Sarah E. Osborn to Frank Pittelli, 5 years..... 1,020

HOUSTON ST, 101 West; A. J. Smith to John Bonito, 4 5-12 years..... 1,800

RIDGE ST, 134; Sigmund Muldberg to Max Riphpan, 4½ years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BROWER, Matilda W., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; Riverside Av, s e corner Embury, one year, 5 per cent.. $20,000

CAHILL, Edward J., to Ephraim B. Levy; begins at point 175 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,360.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 1 year 425

CARROLL, Marion B., and another to Arthur L. Merriam and another, trustees; 70th St, 221 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

FLATHMANN, George, to Ruhsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; Whitehall St, 43, leasehold, secures notes; demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FREEDMAN, Robert, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Thompson St, 75 and 77, installments of $500 semi-annually, 6 per cent..... 6,000

GILHULY, James B., to Hiram V. V. Braman; Nassau St, No. 113, all title, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold..... 7,000

GRIMLEY, Felix, to Sarah A. Goodwin; Villa Av, e s, 286.3 ft n of 200th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 4,000

HANGEN, Leonard, to William F. Moore; Clinton Place, n s, 460.7 ft w of Broadway, leasehold, 3 years..... 8,000

HUGHES, Michael, to Dimock & Fink Company; 125th St, 551 West, 1 year.... 3,000

KELLERMAN, George, and wife to Joseph Henning and wife; 154th St, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 8 years.. 9,000

KENNARD, Ella G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 187, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 50,000

KETCHUM, Edgar, to Adaline J. Cheney; Ogden Av, w s, 175 ft s of Union St, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 6,000

KUHN, Catherine, to Frederick Kuhn; 53d St, n s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.. 5,000

LUSTIG, Arnold, to Louis Granes; King's Bridge Road, w s, 100.3 ft n of 184th St, one year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LYONS, Julius J., to Daniel D. Freedman; 24th St, s s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

LYON, Clarence W., and wife, to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; Central Park West, n e corner 104th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. gold..... 35,000

McCARTHY, Frederick, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 156th St, s w corner of Forest Av, 3 mtgs, 3 years, aggregate..... 54,000

McGOVERN, Patrick F., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 188, map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

McMANUS, Eliza, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 3d Av, n e corner of 106th St, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent., gold..... 20,000

MULLIGAN, Christopher, to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; 10th Av, 845, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.. 948

NIEBERG, Benjamin, and another to Mary Fraser; Sullivan St, 142, 5 years. 34,000

NIEHAUS, Charles H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 35th St, 17 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

NIEHAUS, Charles H., to Susan R. Kendall and others; 35th St, 17 West, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 12,000

O'BRIEN, James A., to Anna E. Lyon; Grace Av, e s, Lots 11 and 12, Block C, map of property of Dore Lyon, Install ments $25 monthly, without interest.... 2,700

PAUL, Herman, to Hattie M. Fiske; 135th St, 592 East, 3 years..... 4,000

RICHLAND, Henry S., to Caroline M. Lockwood; 112th St, n s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years, gold..... 22,500

RICHLAND, Henry S., to Lillian Taylor; 112th St, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, due Nov. 1, 1904..... 22,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Albert Lilienthal; 8th Av, n e corner of 154th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

STANDARD ROCK CANDY COMPANY to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 31st St, n s, 60 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

STIMPSON, George A., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; West End Av, e s, 36.8 ft s of 92d St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

STIMPSON, George A., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 93d St, s s, 115 ft w of Broadway, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,500

WOLFRAM, Maria, to Jane E. Barney and others, trustees; 93d St, n s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, due Feb. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

WOLFRAM, Maria, to Margaretha Weiss; 93d St, n s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, due Feb. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 500

YANKAUER, David, and another to the East River Savings Institution; Avenue A, e s, 25.8 ft n of 86th St, due November, 1906, 4 per cent..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Edward, executor, to Mary E. N. Hand..... $3,033

BELL, Edward, executor, to Josephine K. Jones and others, trustees..... 8,058

BROWN, Almira J., to John F. Nevins... 2 537

GOLDSTEIN, Israel, to Ferdinand Funk.. 1,000

GOTTLIEB, Bertha C., to Max Goldenberg..... ,000

HECKMAN, Jules, and another, executors, to Martin Berg..... 3,000

KNOBLOCH, Kate, to John Knobloch.... Nom.

McCUTCHEN, Charles W., to George H. Fletcher..... 16,000

POTTER, Jane, as trustee, to John Hill.. 425

POWELL, Wilson M., to Philippine Bornemann, two assignments..... 10,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, two assignments.... 55,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Maria B. Nichols and another, guardian..... 13,000

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK to Alfred B. Price..... 4,000

WOODS, John H., to Hester McIntyre.... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375 and 376; B. Goetz Manufacturing Company against Alice B. Colcord, owner; Etta Bilin, contractor..... 685

EAST HOUSTON ST, 501; Charles J. Bitz against Samuel C. Boehm, owner and contractor..... 11

ROBBINS AV, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 150x100; East River Iron Works against Janett R. Kirby, owner; Joseph M. Kirby, contractor..... 1,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,774 and 1,776; John Nickisch against Franz Kahlenberg, owner and contractor..... 200

5TH ST, 632 and 634 East; Charles Weissberg against Spielberg & Stein, owners; Joseph Schwartz, contractor..... 598

11TH AV, 516; Harry M. Smith against George Tietsin, owner; Louis Goldstein, contractor..... 66

31ST ST, 22 West; George M. Miller against Isaac Walker, owner; George W. Martin, attorney and contractor.... 13,000

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x100; Montgomery Door and Box Company against D. Willis James, owner; Thomas Potter, contractor.... 4,500

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100; William Maass against Richard Ryan and another, owners; P. J. Moffatt, contractor..... 519

100TH ST, 35 East; P. Trosansky against Henry Kunts, owner; Henry Kaufman, contractor..... 150

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 90.11; J. P. Duffagsieo against Lawrence Bros., owners and contractors... 341

173D ST and Boston Road, s w corner, 23x100x10x109; Oscar Fichtenbaum against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor..... 100

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BELMONT AV, s w corner of 183d St, 80x100; Peter L. Brokaw against Joseph Leitner, Sept. 26, 1901..... $60

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 121 ft s of 188th St, 26x100; Matthew J. Halpin against James and Sophie Halpin, Nov. 4, 1901. 328

3D ST, 318 East; Jacob S. Haft against Hyman Wynehouse and another, Nov. 8, 1901..... 456

164TH ST, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 60x70; Charles Walker against Walter N. Knox, Sept. 30, 1901..... 150

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 65.3 ft s of 165th St, 27x84.1x 28.7x74.6; Charles Lanier, trustee, against David Quigley and another, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

BROOK AV, e s, 93.11 ft s of 165th St, 27.6x 124.6x29.2x114.9; Charles Lanier, trustee, against David Quigley and another, individually and as executors, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

GARDEN AV, e s, 25.6 ft e of Broadway, 75x 100; Broadway, w s, 300 ft n of Clay Av, 100x 100; Broadway, w s, 500 ft n of Clay Av, 65x 154.10 to Beaumont Av x66.8x170; Broadway, e s, 500 ft n of Clay Av, 100x100, and Broadway, e s, 200 ft n of Clay Av, 200x100; William Berrian against Mary C. Robinson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Armstrong.

INTERIOR LOT, lying w of Academy St and about 150 ft s of Seaman Av; John C. Weston and another against Emma B. Lovet, (action to obtain possession;) attorneys, Clarke & Clarke.

PROSPECT AV, 900; Lewis B. Crane and another, executors, &c., against Clarence M. Fowler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Henshaw.

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 25 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x100; Ernest E. Thomas against Benjamin J. Light, (specific performance;) attorney, B. F. Gerding.

8TH ST, s s, 288.6 ft e of Avenue B, 19.10x97.6; Hermann Moeller against Bertha Wolkenberg, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorneys, Nevin & Gilpin.

34TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 22x98.9; Richard H. Ewart against the Friendly Aid Society and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. Z. & L. Smith.

112TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New York City against Esther A. Wheaton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Sabine.

112TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 7th Av, 30x100.11; Grace T. Wells against Walter Reid and another; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, MacKellar & Wells.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of Benjamin T. Kissam, sole surviving executor of the last will of HANNAH AYMAR, deceased, for leave to pay into Court money remaining in his hands set apart for the benefit of Eleanor Ferdon, (nee Aymar,) one of the children of Francis Aymar, deceased.

To Eleanor Ferdon and to all persons who may claim the sum of money now remaining in the hands of Benjamin T. Kissam, as Executor of the will of Hannah Aymar, deceased, and held by him for the benefit of said Eleanor Ferdon. You are hereby notified to appear before me, the undersigned, as referee, appointed by the Court, at my office, 16 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of December, 1901, at one P. M., to establish your claim to said fund or any part thereof by legal proof to the satisfaction of the said referee.—Dated October 16th, 1901.

AVERY T. BROWN, Referee.

AYMAR EMBURY, Attorney for Petitioner, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o22-1aw6wTu

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ROSS ATTACHMENT AND MACHINE COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1901, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to THE INTERNATIONAL BLIND STITCH COMPANY.

Dated New York City, October 15, 1901.

THE ROSS ATTACHMENT AND MACHINE COMPANY.

S. K. DE FOREST, President.

THE FIRM OF RUBINSKY & ASINOF has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All obligations owing to and by said firm will be liquidated at 187 MERCER ST.

Nov. 11, 1901. RUBINSKY & ASINOF.

Surrogate Notices.

FARMER, WILLIAM C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary M. Farmer, Edgar F. Peck, Edgar F. Farmer, Sheldon C. Peck, Robin G. Peck, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM C. FARMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Mary F. Farmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William C. Farmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

lawfwTu

MORGAN, DANIEL.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH MORGAN, John Morgan, Margaret Morgan, James Morgan, Margaret Morgan, Christina McKay, William Morgan, Mary McKay Kennison, the heirs and next of kin of Daniel Morgan, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Burnett C. MacIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Daniel Morgan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

lawfwTu

HEIDER, SIMON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma Tanhauser, individually and as administratrix c. t. a. of SIMON HEIDER, deceased; Simon Tanhauser, Walter Tanhauser, Alfred Tanhauser, Joseph Tanhauser, Benjamin Strauss, Ida Straus, Martha Benedict, Bernard Strauss, Benjamin H. Strauss, Amelia Sondheim, Rica Strauss, Benjamin Strauss, Jennie Strauss, Malvina Strauss, Rachel Strauss, Emma Strauss, August Benedix, Alexander Benedix, Joseph Benedix, Benjamin Benedix, and Joseph Tanber, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made to distribute a fund now in the hands of the Chamberlain of the City of New York, being the surplus proceeds of a sale under foreclosure of decedent's real estate, and for further relief, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ADAM FRANK, Attorney for Petitioner, 32 Nassau Street, New York. no12-1aw3wTu&d3

NORTH, SARAH A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Laura Moore, Susan Nesbit, Sheridan S. Nesbit, three of the heirs and next of kin of SARAH A. NORTH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward North of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah A. North, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

o8-1aw6wTu

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE

Unusually attractive Modern House

In the Forties near 5th Ave.

Nearly 22 feet wide; handsomely decorated and fixtured. Seen by appointment only.

BUEK & CRAWFORD,

503 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.

FOR SALE.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSES,

NOS. (619,) SOLD. (621,) SOLD. 623, 625, (627.) SOLD.

WEST 113TH ST.,

overlooking Riverside Drive; built by day's work in the most attractive manner; always open. Descriptive pamphlets mailed by S. F. Jayne & Co., 254 West 23d St. and 55 Liberty St.

$5,750 Cash and $12,000 Mortgage will buy 5-story two-family flat; great bargain. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

CHOICE RIVERSIDE HOME.

AN ATTRACTIVE 5-story American basement Dwelling in the 80's, AT A BARGAIN. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., 81st St.

Handsome residence, southwest corner, 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn, in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap; exchange or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

The best little house in Harlem for sale at a bargain; beautiful private house location, West 121st St., near Lenox Av.; 21 feet wide, bay window, parquet floors, cabinet trim throughout, magnificently decorated; will sell cheap to quick purchaser. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

A 25-FOOT NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING, $40,000. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., 81st St.

122 W. 95th St.—3-story, 2 open plumbing baths; rooms; parquet floors; BARGAIN. open for inspection. Owner.

GENUINE BARGAINS.—50 E. 132d St., 5-story fire-proof apartment, 34.4x80x100; 21 extra large all light apartments; all improvements; asking $34,000; rental, $3,400; will exchange for unincumbered private house, equity $9,000. Vaughn, 553 W. 150th St.

On upper 8th Avenue, good-paying tenements and stores; $3,000 or more cash sufficient; also good double and single flats on other streets and avenues. Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

382 1st Av., near 23d St.—4-story double flat, store; new plumbing; 25x96; price, $15,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway. Call afternoons.

Artistic, high-class, modern four-story; 20x60x 100; two bathrooms; will sell for $200 monthly; furnished; must sell; responsible party only. 459 West 144th St.

I HAVE A LARGE amount of money

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships. Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday. Spanish instruction.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory, Special students. Foreign travel.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 308 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

BERGER'S (of Paris) **FRENCH ACADEMY**, 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also **SPANISH**; no payments in advance.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; kindergarten; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Teachers.

Teacher.—Experienced lady teacher will take charge of home or pupils; visiting or resident; higher English languages and music. Address Method, Rosebank, Staten Island.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Ladies' Theatrical Association.—Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnishing for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinger, 139 East 59th St.

Singers!—Italian language taught by teacher from Rome; purest pronunciation; references. Signor Rollini, 790 6th Av.

Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, teacher of singing, 268 West 43d St., near 8th Av.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of **THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,** FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN, (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials and the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Qr. M'rs Dep't., 1,428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., Nov. 4th, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Thursday, November 14, 1901, for furnishing this depot with 4,000 Muskrat Fur Caps, 4,000 pairs Muskrat Fur Gauntlets, and 8,000 Leather Waist Belts, 38-inch. All to conform to existing standards and specifications. Quantities to be subject to 20 per centum increase if desired by this Department. Time of delivery, which must be distinctly stated in bids, will be taken into consideration in making the awards. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures, the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. UNGUARANTEED BIDS and bids based upon samples will not be considered. Blanks for proposals and full information will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Colonel John V. Furey, Asst. Qr. Mr. General, U. S. Army.

Surrogate Notices.

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. —Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1901. CHARLES H. WILSON, Administrator. EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Administrator, 80 Broadway, New York City. jy23-law6mTu

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray
Madison Avenue & 92d Street.
Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.
Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
Special Terms for Season or Year.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.
T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Fifth Av. and 18th St.
A Table d'Hote
dinner at $1.25 is a feature of the Hotel de Logerot—and its best advertisement.
Served from 5 to 8:30 P. M. Music.
Luncheon, a la carte.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

B-E-R-M-U-D-A
THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS,
THE HAMILTON,
Its Leading Hotel.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

The Sevillia | Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
One sunny apartment of two rooms, alcove, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, $1,000 a year, or $800 for seven months. First-class restaurant. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

ARIZONA, MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, CALIFORNIA,
Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Philippines and Around-the-World.
Best Reached via
"SUNSET LIMITED"
(PALATIAL HOTEL ON WHEELS.)
Superb Equipment. Fast Time.
Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Dining Car and Special Compartment Car to New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
349 Broadway or 1 Battery Pl., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood
OPENS NOVEMBER 14TH.
Write for booklet and diagram of rooms.
JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

VIRGINIA.
BRIGHT VIEW. OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. Fall and Winter months delightful for driving, boating, and golf. Large country house, hot-water heat; modern improvements; moderate rates; illustrated circular.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Elia A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert S. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, John S. Pettit, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher, and Louis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased; Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Parish Dillon, deceased; the City of New York, Michael Hazel, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Hazel, deceased; Charles E. Mather, Bernard Simpson, Charles D. Folsom, Robert W. Reid, William F. Rossell, John W. Surbrug, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, August Martin Gemunder, and Rudolph Gemunder, as surviving partners of the firm of August Gemunder & Sons; August Nereshelmer, Louis Nereshelmer, David C. Townsend, John H. Adams, Edgar H. Booth, George E. Clauder, Henry P. Toler, Charles D. Halsey, Charles H. Brown, as receiver of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein, defendants.—Amended summons.

To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To all the devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons, who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 21, 1901, and on the same day filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated October 21st, 1901.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o22-1aw6wTu.

Surrogate Notices.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.
EDMUND GUILBERT,
ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN,
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT,
Executors.
My14-1aw6mTu

Pianos and Organs.

30c per line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

"What is home without a piano?"—Wise.
Standard Art Galleries,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.,
near 5th Av.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
has received instructions to sell
50 PIANOS
SLIGHTLY USED AND SECOND-HAND, IN
Uprights, Grands, Squares and BABY GRANDS.
The majority of these pianos have been taken as part payment toward new pianos by
STEINWAY & SONS
and the balance from other sources.
Also collection of oil paintings.
All to be sold without reserve.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVG., NOV. 12.
AT 8 O'CLOCK PROMPT.
The following well-known makes are in the catalogue:—Steinway & Sons, Sohmer, Chickering, Weber, Hardman, Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Hazelton, Emerson, Lindeman, Steck, Fischer, Decker Bros., Haines, Bradbury, and other high-grade makers.
EXHIBITION.
Pianos will be on view and for examination from 9 A. M. until time of sale.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?
We have some exceptional bargains in second-hand and slightly used uprights, including a Steinway, Chickering, Bradbury, and a number of other makes. It will certainly pay you to look them over. Why not send for our catalogue of new styles? Our terms are easy.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

PEASE PIANOS
138 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos for rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Good Steinway upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. Wissner, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Upright piano, $85; great value; square for practice, $25; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant upright piano; powerful tone, like new, $150; must sell; installments. 270 Willis Av., (139th.)

Upright Pianos rented from $2 per month up; rents allowed when purchased. Carlton, 126 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1901 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Lng Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 557—Melrose.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
$1 Our New Plan $1

DOWN A WEEK
Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.
S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.
The Great Sporting Goods House.
Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 W. 125th St.
All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write
CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS.
WE { RENT, SELL, REPAIR, INSPECT
Rentals $3 & $4 Monthly.
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 200 B'WAY, N. Y.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITER, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE **TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE** 1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1. WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

FACTORY TO POCKET
20-Year Guarantee, 14-K. Waltham Watches; value $25.00 each, at $8.75. Est. 1876. W. P. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 B'way, up stairs.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Clothing on Credit.
Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on instalments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 1020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 70 Nassau.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway.

New Brussels carpet, 60c. per yard; Wilton rug, artistic, $25; cherry bookcase, 44. in x54, $12.00. Call, before 2, 105 West 15th St.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 29-32 Centre St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Wall cases, counters, tables, partitions, at Glaser's factory, 741 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 82. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Furniture and Carpets.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 9TH AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

9th St., 20 East.—Elegantly furnished parlor, bedroom; private bath; large rooms; heated; excellent board; moderate.

11th St., 36 West.—For gentlemen; nicely furnished rooms; furnace and grate heat; very good table.

14th St., 103 West.—Nice, comfortable single rooms, excellent board, $6; two gentlemen, $11; separate beds; bath.

23d St., 439 West.—Large and single rooms; board optional; refined surroundings; American family.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small sunny rooms; superior table and refined surroundings; references.

46th St., 136 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Large, sunny suite, bath; liberal arrangement with permanent, desirable party; reference.

52d St., 240 West, Near Broadway.—Newly furnished rooms; private French family; superior table; reference; table board.

68th St., 32 West.—Second floor, en suite or single; also fourth floor front, parlor dining room; references.

70th St., 319 West.—Well-furnished room, with good board; for one, $7; $12 for two, $15 for three; new high-class house.

75TH ST., 20 WEST.
Second floor, front room; table board; references exchanged.

85th St., 149 West.—Private house; private family; front room; well furnished, with board; suitable for couple or for two gentlemen; references.

94th St., 17 West.—Pleasant sunny rooms with excellent table; strictly private family; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; good table; table boarders; reference.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; running water; heated.

126th St., 128 West.—Large sunny room; newly furnished; running water; heat; one, two gentlemen; excellent table.

128th St., 126 West.—Large sunny room; well-heated house; quiet locality; all conveniences; board optional.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-story room; also front hall room; with board; references.

135th St., 232 West.—Furnished back parlor; also second floor front room, with board; table boarders accommodated; references.

135th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Front and back parlors; steam heat; all conveniences; board optional; quiet locality. 44 W. 117th St.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Select; suites, rooms; tiled bathrooms; elevator; separate tables in dining room; excellent cuisine and service; references exchanged. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 684.—Beautiful, large, well furnished room; well heated and neatly kept; excellent table; reference.

Manhattan Av., 346.—Large, well-furnished room; near Morningside and "L"; excellent board; references; table board.

Park Av., 1,011.—Nicely furnished rooms; suitable board ladies or girls; home comforts; reasonable.

Private family wishes to rent to one or two gentlemen desiring comfort of well appointed home, a very large, cheerful, second floor front room; private house near elevated station; references essential. O., Box 153 Times.

Pleasant room, suitable party of three; excellent table; near 5th Av. Address "West Twenties," Times Office.

Two unfurnished connecting rooms, first-class neighborhood; must be moderate; dining room in house. 1,140 Times, Harlem.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes first-class board in a refined German family; terms not to exceed $50 per month; best references required. Address Box 1,111 Times, Harlem.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

14th St., 310 West.—Beautiful parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; rent very reasonable; also other rooms.

17th St., 55 West.—Be pleased to hear from reliable trained nurses desiring register or secure rooms. Telephone.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; running water; large closets in every room; steam heat.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms to let; reference.

20th St., 329 West.—Pleasant, sunny front room; southern exposure; gentlemen only; breakfast if desired.

20th St., 312 West.—Large single room; hot and cold water; gentlemen only; private house.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant large room, suitable for two; permanent or transient Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

39th St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; gentlemen only; reference.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; references; breakfast if desired.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful back parlor, suitable for doctor; all conveniences; also nice square room; references.

48th St., 349 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences.

53d St., 204 West.—Newly furnished rooms, large; gas, bath, running water; gentlemen only.

64th St., 119 West.—Large, handsomely, newly furnished room, with bath; refined private house; no students; references.

78th St., 216 West.—Elegant large square front room; private bath if desired; gentlemen; references.

83d St., 56 West.—Daintily furnished, very comfortable rooms, singly or en suite; well appointed, private house; references exchanged.

89th St., 149 East.—Comfortable furnished rooms, all conveniences; private house; gentlemen only.

93d St., 133 West.—Near L station; nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen in strictly private family; gas, bath, hot and cold running water; references.

105th St., 58 West.—Light, daintily furnished room; all improvements; to gentleman seeking a congenial home in private family; one block from elevated; $3. Handy.

116th St., 218 West.—Attractive front and alcove; steam heated; three windows; new furniture; scrupulously clean; ample closet, convenient bath; genial, refined American family. Unseld.

123d St., 248 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room, heated; private family; references.

Back parlor, furnished to suit tenant; breakfast optional; private family; Manhattan Av. and 119th St. R 1,154, Times, Harlem.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

Lost and Found.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the gold hunting case watch, chain, and locket taken from my pocket on Thursday, October 31; it is valued by me for old associations. E. A. Warren, 57 John St., New York.

Lost or stolen from Astor House Nov. 6, mining certificates of New Century Mining and Investment Company of Denver, Col.; of no value except to owner. Return to E. F. H., Astor House, and get $10 reward; no questions asked.

Lost—On Nov. 3, 23d St. station or elevated, 6th Av., breast pin, green and black enamel, with seven opals and diamonds; reward. Mrs. Dela Croix, 269 West 138th St.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 334,366 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Wednesday, Nov. 6, bull terrier; answers to name "Dandy"; a liberal reward will be given for his return to O. F. Hitchcock, 13 West 124th St.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes, guaranteed for one year; our prices are the lowest; engines, boilers. American Electric Company, 27 Thames Street, New York.

Laundry Machinery.—Five washers, four extractors, collar machines, safety boiler, engine. Dannemeyer, 59 East 4th St.

Patents.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE, REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Thomas Drew Stetson, 23 Murray St., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2186 Cortlandt.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
**ROYAL CREDIT ASS

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, rolls, crusts, griddle cakes and muffins.

A cream of tartar powder, absolutely pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TWO GIRLS LASH A MAN

Ply Their Whips While Their Brother Pummels Him.

Accuse Store Superintendent William Bauman of Insulting and Striking One Sister and Discharging Both.

There was in the early afternoon yesterday a very lively and strenuous "mix-up" at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue in which figured two silver-plated dog whips in the hands of Jennie and Bertha Levy of 107 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; their brother, Edward J. Levy, a clerk, who is their natural protector; William Bauman, Superintendent of the dry goods store of his brother Samuel, at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, and John E. O'Brien, a policeman attached to the East Harlem command. Levy and his sisters had arranged to punish Bauman because, as they afterward alleged, he had insulted Jennie Levy, and Officer O'Brien figured in the case after Bauman had been driven to the car tracks and knocked down. Because the principals in the affair had resolved last night on a policy of absolute silence, the story of the policeman was the only direct one obtained.

"I was," he said at his home 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, last night, "hustling the push-cart peddlers at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue when I heard outcries and saw a rush of people. I went with them and found a young man lying on the north-bound surface car tracks. Two good-looking, well-dressed young women were laying it on to him, with whips, and a young man with a black mustache was trying to punch him. The women were excited and out for business, and before I could interfere I got a welt from one of the whips. When I put the whole party under arrest and started for the station house, we had, I should judge, an escort of a thousand persons. In the station house it came out that the girls were discharged from Bauman's by William Bauman last Thursday. They claimed that he insulted Miss Jennie, who had been in the store seven years, and was a stock-keeper, and Miss Bertha, who was a cashier, took her sister's cause as her own. Bauman, who was dirty from his fall and pretty well used up by the whips and the brother's fists, denied insulting Miss Jennie and said that the girls would not recognize his authority, and that he had to make an example of them. He insisted on entering a complaint of assault and battery against the sisters and their brother, and we went before Magistrate Hogan."

In the police court, Bauman said he was on his way to luncheon at 12:30 P. M., and at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street was waylaid by the Levys, who attacked him; the girls plying their whips and the brother using his fists. All that he had done to provoke the attack was to exercise his authority in his brother's store. Jennie Levy insisted that the complainant insulted her grossly, struck her, and discharged her and her sister on Thursday. She told her brother what had occurred without specifying the terms of the insult, and they started out yesterday to get an apology or punish Bauman. When they met him the brother stood by while the sisters demanded an apology. Bauman struck Jennie and was then attacked.

Policeman O'Brien exhibited the whips used by the young women. The Magistrate asked:

"How came it that you had them with you?"

"Oh," replied Jennie, "we brought them to take to a masquerade ball."

"In the early afternoon?"

"No, Sir; but we just had them."

Magistrate Hogan read the defendants a lecture on taking the law into their own hands instead of appealing for redress to the proper authorities, and paroled the young women and their brother, to appear for a hearing next Saturday. The sisters were greatly agitated when they became convinced that they were practically held for assault, and had to be assisted out of court.

Edward J. Levy said last night that he would not permit his sisters to be seen, and that he could not be swerved from his determination not to discuss the case in any way in spite of the possibility that his silence might result in the facts being misrepresented.

William Bauman, when seen at his home, 124 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, declined to speak of what had occurred, but called attention to the fact that the only trace of the encounter was a crimson welt which extended down his forehead and nose. His brother, Samuel Bauman, said:

"I must be excused from talking on the subject. It was a trivial matter, with which I was not in any manner concerned. As to the Levy sisters, they discharged themselves."

A girl in the Bauman store said:

"It's just this, the sisters thought William Bauman was too 'bossy,' and resented what he said in the way of ordering them about, and they had to go. Then they arranged to punish him with the help of their brother, and got into trouble."

J. F. CALDWELL WINS SUIT.

Verdict for $2,546 Awarded Him for Expenses Incurred in Caring for William Campbell's Daughter.

James F. Caldwell, the well-known race track starter, won a suit tried before Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. He sued to recover $1,884.31 from Lillian Ash Campbell, Richard H. Martin, and Robert Dyatt, the executors of the will of William Campbell, the millionaire wall-paper manufacturer. The action was to recover the balance of a large bill for the school expenses and the maintenance of Estelle Campbell, the daughter of the testator. The verdict gave him $2,546, which includes the amount sued for, with interest.

Miss Estelle Campbell married Sidney Salomon of London, and a few years ago contested her father's will. Mrs. Lillian Ash Campbell, her mother and the residuary legatee, was also one of the defendants in the present suit. In the suit brought by Mr. Caldwell, whose wife was the sister of Lillian Ash Campbell, the plaintiff stated that he had taken care of Estelle Campbell, the daughter, from 1872 until 1893, acting under advices from Mr. Campbell, who instructed him to spare no expense. When Miss Campbell left the home of Mr. Caldwell, he claimed that she owed him for her maintenance $1,884.31.

Mrs. Campbell secured a divorce from her husband, and received the custody of the daughter and a liberal alimony.

It was shown during the trial that Mr. Caldwell had paid out the money that he was suing for.

The counsel for the defense argued that as Mrs. Campbell had obtained a divorce, the husband and not the mother was responsible for the daughter's expenses. The jury, however, took a different view, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff.

Long Branch License Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—The New Jersey Supreme Court to-day in a Long Branch license case held that under the Inn and Tavern act, licenses can only be granted on the first day of court, or at some subsequent time fixed on that day. It also held that the restriction against reapplying within a year only refers to the same place.

NEW JERSEY SHERIFF'S POWER.

Surpreme Court Decides He Has Custody of the County Jail.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—The New Jersey Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Sheriff Virtue against the County of Essex, which involves the question of the custody of prisoners in the county jail. The court holds that the Sheriff is a Constitutional officer, and that one of his functions under the county law is the custody of the county jail, and that the Legislature cannot take this power from him.

This decision will put an end to the practice, which obtains in many of the counties of the State, of having the care of county jail prisoners assumed by the Board of Freeholders.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUALIFICATIONS OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.—The objection that has been raised of late in the case of a notary public who has filed a duplicate certificate of his appointment in a county adjoining that of his residence against his acting in such adjoining county because the certificate so filed did not state that he had qualified was passed upon on Friday by the Appellate Division in this city in favor of the notary. The question arose on appeal from an order denying the motion of a junior attaching creditor of the Leipziger Bank of Leipsic, Germany, to vacate a warrant of attachment. The papers on which the attachment was granted were sworn to in the County of New Lork last July before Harry N. Selvage, a notary public for the County of Kings. He claimed the right to act under a law of this State allowing notaries of certain counties to perform the duties of their office in any of the counties named upon filing their autograph signatures and certificates setting forth their appointment and qualification.

It was objected that Mr. Selvage had no authority to act as notary public in New York County because the certificate of the Clerk of Kings County did not set forth the fact of the qualification of Selvage as such notary public in Kings County. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gives the court's opinion, refers to a long line of cases in which the acts of officers who were not de jure entitled to exercise the functions of their office are upheld, upon the theory that third persons from the nature of the case cannot always investigate the right of one publicly assuming to exercise the functions of an office; and in such cases, the court says, it has been held that they are entitled to treat him as such officer, and if they employ him as such they should not be subjected to the danger of having his acts collaterally called in question.

"It is difficult to see," says the Presiding Justice, in conclusion, "why the failure to file a certificate of qualification should any more invalidate the acts of this notary than the failure to file the oath of office required by the statute, and which by the statute is made a condition precedent to the exercise of the duties of the office, should invalidate the acts of such officer. The cases are too numerous to mention holding that the failure to file such an oath of office in no manner affects the validity of the acts of the officer when attacked collaterally. It certainly would be establishing a very harsh rule to require every person to investigate the title of every public officer who is publicly performing his duties as such before reliance could be placed upon the binding effect of his acts."

***

AGREEMENT NOT WITHIN STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—John G. Scott, who, with the husband of Ida Hamilton Crook and others, was Director and officer of the Weehawken Wharf Company, joined some of his fellow-Directors in asking Mr. Crook to purchase some of the company's stock, the latter said he had $25,000 of his wife's money, and agreed to purchase the stock for her if Mr. Scott and some of the other Directors would guarantee that Mrs. Crook would receive the yearly dividends of 8 per cent., and if no dividends were paid they would make up the deficiency personally. The stock was purchased, and Mrs. Crook received a letter from Mr. Scott and E. R. Dunham embodying the terms of the agreement. A judgment in favor of Mrs. Crook in an action by her against Scott and Dunham to recover dividends for 1898, which the wharf company failed to pay, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The main defense was that the agreement is within the statute of frauds, as an agreement to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; and is void in that it fails to set forth a valid consideration for the promise. The court finds against this defense.

"By the agreement," says Justice Ingraham for the court, "the defendants agree that in the event that the corporation fails to declare 8 per cent. dividends in each year on its stock, they will pay the amount of money necessary to make up the 8 per cent. dividends thereon. Upon acquiring this stock the plaintiff acquired no right to 8 per cent. dividends from the corporation. It was under no obligation to pay her any dividends until such dividends should be duly declared. The agreement, therefore, was not one to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of the corporation, but was clearly an independent agreement by the defendants by which they assumed and agreed to pay a sum of money which would be sufficient to make the dividends declared by the company equal to 8 per cent. upon the stock. There is not, directly or indirectly, any debt or obligation of the corporation that the defendants agreed to answer for."

***

RIGHT OF MINISTER TO DONATION PARTY.—A case of interest to church congregations which pay their pastors in part by donation parties was lately decided in Connecticut. The contract of employment of a paster of a church in that State provided that he was to receive a donation party each year, which he was assured would be worth at least $50. In Arthur vs. Northfield Parish Congregational Church Society, (49 Atlantic Reporter, 241,) the court held that under such a contract the pastor was not entitled to the donation where the employment was terminated before the end of the year, as under the contract the church had the right to postpone its donation until the end of the year. The court refers to the termination of the employment, and continues:

"With it fell any right of the plaintiff to demand the deferred donation. The termination of his term of employment by the action of the defendant took effect prior to the beginning of the year specified in its vote of Jan. 8, 1898. That year, however, was to be a mere continuation of service under the original contract of settlement, which still stood good except so far as modified in respect to its duration by the vote in question. Hence his rightful dismissal was a sufficient answer to the second count of the complaint."

Value of Child's Life in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—In the famous Graham damage suit which has been tried four times the Supreme Court today decided that they would not grant a new trial unless the child's father accepted a verdict of $1,000. The last verdict was for $1,800. In previous trials a verdict for $5,000 was rendered, but in each case was set aside on the ground that a child's life did not have that pecuniary value to its parents.

A Special Offering of

87 Oriental Carpets,

suitable for

Parlor, Library and Dining Room,

from

$50 to $76

each,

A reduction of

1/3

from regular prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Worsted Goods Department.,

(Second Floor).

We are showing a complete line of

Capes, Fascinators, Shawls and Worsted Goods

of every description.

Special Lot of

Silk Shawls,

in white and delicate colorings, suitable for evening wear, at

$1.25, $1.85 & $2.45,

less than ½ their value.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Two sorts of boy:

The running, restless, rollicking boy.

The sober, sedate, studious boy.

Two sorts of boys' overcoats:

A rough and tumble blue frieze or wiry cheviot; short; put together to stay together; lining as strong as outside cloth.

An overcoat that will laugh at your boy's efforts to punch holes through it.

$7.50.

An extra long, very full skirted overcoat. Crowded with style—vertical pockets, pointed lapels, small cuffs, silk shoulders; an oxford cloth overplaided with black and red.

A really luxurious overcoat. $18.

All between overcoats for all between boys.

Everything boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

SHIRTS, GLOVES, NECKWEAR

bought in immense quantities and sold much below regular prices.

1.00 White Dress Shirts at . . 89c
1.50 Pleated White Shirt 98c
1.50 Percale Shirt (pleated) . . . 98c
50c Four-in-Hands, 12½c
1.00 Four-in-Hands 49c
1.00 Doeskin Gloves at . . . . 59c.

UNDERWEAR.

Heavy Balbriggan, 49c.; worth 75c
Blue Wool, 79c.; worth 1.25
Silk Striped Wool, 98c.; worth 1.50

James McCreery & Co.

Upholstery Dept.
4th Floor.

Imported Portieres.

Reversible, French Jute Velours Portieres, — new combinations of color. Detached, all over, and oriental designs. Colors, — red, green, rose, cream and terra cotta.

$24.50 per pair.
usual price $35.00 to 42.50.

Lace Curtains—

About 400 pairs fine lace curtains, and Bonnefemme draperies,

Renaissance	7.50	12.50	16.50	per pair
Marie Antoinette	7.75	11.50	15.00	" "
Point Arabe	11.50	15.00	20.00	" "
Point de Calais	6.00	8.50	10.50	" "
Bonne femme	7.50	10.50	15.00	each

Lace Bedsets.

Full size, — complete with spread and shams,

Renaissance,	14.50	18.50	27.50	per set
Point Arabe,	35.00	50.00	65.00	" "
Renaissance, with Bonne femme flounce	10.50	14.50	19.50	

one-third less than usual prices.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

Sale of
Decorative Plates.
Basement Salesroom.

Fine Austrian China Plate,—with deep blue border, finished with gold tracery and broad gold rim, decorated with figures of well known subjects, such as "The Judgment of Paris",—in miniature style on solid gold ground.
Various sizes, suitable for cake, fruit or ornamentation.

$1.25 and $1.50 each
Value $5.00.

Heavy Limoges Placques,—11 & 12 inches across, decorated with varieties of game, in brilliant colors,—or with exquisitely colored figures. Handsome Rococo edge, bordered with rich coin gold.

$3.50 each
Value $10.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

TRIMMED MILLINERY

Exhibition of new models for Evening wear and the latest fur and fur-trimmed hats, including Sable, Chinchilla, Mink and Ermine.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

LADIES' SUIT DEPT.
3rd Floor.

Cheviot Suit, — tight fitting, double breasted coat, flare flounce skirt. Lined with silk. Blue or black.

$22.50

Blue or black Cheviot Suit,—new model, double breasted coat, with stitched ripples, and stitched peau de soie shawl collar,—Flare skirt, finished with four stitched bands. Lined with silk.

$35.00

Corduroy Suits, — blouse model coats with white taffeta silk revers. Flare flounce skirt. Lined throughout with silk Colors,—blue, cedar green, brown and black

$48.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

ORIENTAL RUGS.

About 150 fine Carabagh and Guenje Rugs, — medium sizes.

8.50 and 10.50 each

Antique Daghestan and Shirvan Rugs,—very rich in color and textures,—
Average size 3 ft. 6 in x 5 ft. 6 in.

18.50 and 22.50

35 fine Cashmere Rugs,—in carpet sizes,—for dining rooms and libraries.

30.00 to 75.00
usual price 47.50 to 95.00

40 choice Afghan Rugs,—in carpet sizes,—rich silky texture.

65.00 to 85.00
usual prices 85.00 to 100.00

Complete stock of American made rugs and runners.

Twenty-third Street.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO., 99 Howard St., just East of 6th Residence, Phone 1868 Spring. DESKS

O'Neill's

Blankets!

This is the season of the year that every thrifty housekeeper adds to her store of winter comforts, not the least important among them being Bed Coverings, of which she must have a plentiful supply, and they must be of that bright, woolly, warmth-giving appearance, too, that makes one comfortable to look at them, and when she sees an opportunity to supply her wants to her advantage she grasps it quickly. We're going to give you one of those chances to-day by placing a limited quantity of our best quality blankets on sale at a liberal discount from the prevailing prices. Here are the details:

500 Pairs Eastern Wool Blankets

at these very Special prices:

Ten Quarter Size 1.75, 2.45, 2.98 and 4.25 Pair
Eleven Quarter Size 2.10, 2.80, 3.50 and 4.98 Pair

2,500 Pairs California Blankets

at these extraordinary prices:

Ten Quarter Size 3.50, 4.25, 4.98, and 5.98 Pair
Eleven Quarter Size 4.98, 5.98, 7.98 and 10.00 Pair
Twelve Quarter Size 5.98, 7.00, 9.00 and 12.98 Pair

Also Special Values in Bed Spreads, Crib Blankets, Plush and Cloth Lap Robes, etc.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

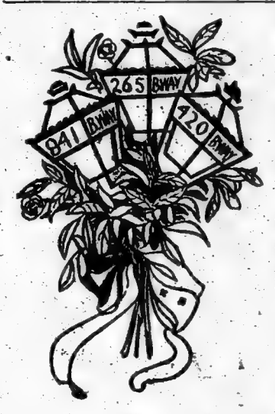

We Don't Want

to throw bouquets at ourselves, but the fact is patent that magnitude of business means economy—volume betoes all excess in cost.

The larger the business, the smaller the cost of doing business. Economic prices follow as a natural sequence.

You'll feel wealthier in one of our $15 or $20 Long Chesterfield Overcoats than you did with the money in your pocket.

You'll feel like a millionaire in one of our $30, $35, $40 or $45 Coats, and you'll look the part.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 941 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

Tuesday, Nov. 12th.

Underwear Department.

Odd pieces in *Gowns, Skirts, Chemises & Drawers,* 98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Outing Flannel Skirts, (Spanish flounce scalloped edge), 45 cts.

Eiderdown Sacques, 75 cts.

Eiderdown Robes, in all shades, collar and cuffs bound with satin ribbon; tied with girdle, $2.95 & $5.85.

Flannel Wrappers, in fancy stripes and plain colors, $6.85, value $9.75.

Silk Petticoats, in black, black and white and changeable taffeta, $5.75, $7.75 & $9.45, value $8.75 to $16.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of
SILK PETTICOATS.

New effective designs, — in all the fashionable colors and black.

$8.75

Twenty-third Street.

Shoe Dept.

Tuesday, Nov. 12th.

Women's Kid and Velour Calf Button & Lace Boots, $2.85. value $4.50.

Kid Button and Lace Boots, $3.25. formerly $5.00.

Enamel Lace Boots, $3.65. value $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Thanksgiving Thought.

The poet says: "The turkey is an emblem, in a way, of bigger things; we esteem him most when dressed with sage and thyme and garnished."

So with your dining-room;—if it is tastefully furnished and decorated, your Thanksgiving feast will be more appreciated. There is time yet to allow us to "garnish" and "dress" it with rich Oriental carpets—special lot reduced, $35.00 to $145.00, (former prices $55.00 to $200.00.)

Beautiful fabrics for hangings and draperies—but your selections must be made now to be finished on time.

Dining-room furniture, of odd woods,—original and antique designs, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The Pivot Clip.

Little need be said of this marvel of eyeglass attachment. To wear it is to appreciate it.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St. PARIS, 8 RUE SCRIBE.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; northwesterly gales, diminishing at night.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,178. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TERRIFIC GALES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Much Loss of Life and Many Disasters to Shipping.

A CHANNEL STEAMER ASHORE

Damage from Floods in Ireland—The Gale Still Raging Unabated This Morning.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Terrific storms, attended with much loss of life and resulting in a great number of disasters to shipping, are reported from all parts of the United Kingdom. Various coast towns have been badly damaged. The gale is still raging this morning unabated. Reports of shipping casualties are continually arriving.

The mail boat Nord, which started from Dover for Calais at 11:30 o'clock last night, ran down the lightship of the works off the new Dover pier. It is reported in Dover that sixteen persons went down with the lightship. The Nord has gone ashore at the Foreland, but her passengers are said to be safe.

The gale in the Irish Channel is the most severe for many years. Five vessels have been wrecked in Kingstown Harbor, which is strewn with wreckage. The storm, accompanied with torrents of rain, is sweeping over the whole of North Britain and Ireland. There have been serious floods in Yorkshire. Several of the suburbs of Dublin are flooded, and elsewhere in Ireland great damage has been done by floods. Several fatal accidents have occurred, and railway communication is delayed.

In some parts of the country the rain has continued for thirty-six hours. In the Manchester district, although there has been considerable damage, the floods have been rather welcomed than otherwise, as the mills had long suffered from the unusual drought.

On the Northumberland coast the storm is extremely violent. Three vessels were driven ashore last night at the entrance to the Tyne. Four small vessels have been wrecked in the vicinity of Sunderland, and another has been wrecked off Hartlepool. Altogether nine persons were drowned in these disasters. The lighthouse on the Sunderland Pier has been washed away.

A fierce gale is blowing in the English Channel, and mountainous seas are running. Several small vessels near Dover are in danger, the lifeboats being unable to reach them. An admiralty vessel was reported on the rocks near the South Foreland last evening, with the crew clinging to the rigging.

The seas sweeping over the promenade at Brighton were so heavy yesterday that the fronts of the stores had to be boarded up.

A number of coast towns have suffered damage to their sea walls and houses, and several rivers have broken their banks and seriously damaged the low parts of inland towns. Traffic in some of the streets of Blackburn has been stopped.

The steamer Cato collided with the British ship Loch Vennachar (Capt. Bennett, which left Melbourne on Aug. 16 for London) at the mouth of the Thames. The Loch Vennachar foundered, but the crew was saved.

The armored cruiser Monmouth was to be launched on the Clyde yesterday, but the storm obliged a postponement of the ceremony. This is the first time that the launch of a warship has been postponed on the Clyde.

King Edward Hunts in a Storm.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In spite of the gale and undeterred by the beating rain King Edward, the Prince of Wales, and a distinguished party spent yesterday shooting pheasants in Windsor Park. His Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health, seemed to enjoy the sport, and secured a good bag

THE CAPE COLONY INVADERS.

Why the Work of Clearing Them Out Is Not Being Done More Quickly.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A correspondent of The Times, wiring from Middelburg, Cape Colony, says considerable progress has been made in the operations against the Boers. The most formidable commandoes have been driven out of their favorite haunts in the Midlands.

The work of clearing out the Boers is necessarily slow and harassing, says the dispatch, as at least two-thirds of the inhabitants of the country districts are sympathizers with them. The responsibility for the fact that the work of clearance is not being done more quickly rests on those who allowed the troops to grow stale by not relieving them in regular rotation. More horses and greater mobility in the columns are required.

TYPHOID IN ARMIES.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle Takes Part in a Discussion in London.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Dr. A. Conan Doyle, who was Secretary and Medical Registrar of the Langman Field Hospital in South Africa, yesterday took part in a discussion at the Royal United Service Institution, following the reading of a paper on "Typhoid in Armies" by Dr. Leigh Chaney.

Dr. Chaney, after reviewing the slaughter caused by enteric fever in many wars since the time of Cromwell, argued in favor of sterilizing by heat all water used by the troops. His theory is that, if the water avenue of typhoid is closed, all the other avenues will soon prove ineffective. He described the plan and apparatus he favors.

Some of the officers present approved Dr. Chaney's plan, while others objected to it.

Dr. Doyle declared it was no time for academic discussion. The scheme seemed a practical and bold one. Why not send Dr. Chaney straight to South Africa with his apparatus? Why not send others with other plans, too, and try them all?

Dr. Doyle added that his only fear was that, by the time the soldier was so disciplined that he would look on water without drinking it the whole human race would be educated past all knowing. The private soldier took a perverse delight in doing what he shouldn't do whenever the officer's back was turned.

AUSTRALIA WANTS TO EXPAND.

Premier Barton Speaks of the Government's Intention to Assume Control of New Guinea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Melbourne to The Times says that Mr. Barton, the Commonwealth Premier, in his speech at the banquet given by the Mayor of Melbourne, referred to the intention of the Government to assume control of New Guinea.

Mr. Barton said that if there were one thing more than another that captivated the imagination of Australians it was the prospect of acquiring dominion in the Southern Seas.

ENGLISH SHERIFFS NOMINATED.

Ancient Custom Observed in the Court of the Lord Chief Justice.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The very ancient annual custom of nominating Sheriffs for all the counties of England and Wales except Lancashire and Cornwall, for which counties nominations are respectively made by King Edward and the Prince of Wales, was observed yesterday in the court of the Lord Chief Justice.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided, attended by a full court of Judges and other officials. All the old forms were followed.

It is strange to note how few candidates there were who desired the honor of becoming Sheriffs, and many ingenious excuses were overruled by the stern Chancellor. Aphasia, epilepsy, and membership of Parliament were accepted as valid excuses, but pleas of small income, poor health, or the desire to pass the Winter out of England did not prevail.

YANG-TSE VALLEY PEACEFUL.

Normal Conditions Resumed—Han-Kow Trade Flourishing—Native Arsenals Busy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Wiring from Han-Kow, the Peking correspondent of The Times says the normal peaceful conditions have been resumed in the Yangtse Valley.

In regard to the protocol, the correspondent says many of the clauses have been evaded, especially those providing for the punishment of officials concerned in the Boxer outbreak.

The fortified legation area at Peking is explained in the provinces by the statement that the barbarians are "graciously permitted" to remain in the capital, but that they must be boxed up in a restricted area.

The prohibition of the importation of arms has given a great impetus to their manufacture locally. The arsenals at Han-Kow and Shanghai are making big guns, rifles, ammunition, shells, and smokeless powder.

The incidence of the indemnity charge is causing complaints at Han-Kow, since the Yang-tse Provinces, though innocent of the Boxer outbreak, must bear half the burden of the indemnities.

Trade is flourishing at Han-Kow. The British and French concessions are throbbing with activity. The Russian concession is disordered and laid waste. The German concession is neglected, containing only two warehouses.

Work on the Luhan railway is progressing steadily, in marked contrast to the other lines for which concessions were granted.

The missionaries' claims have been settled locally. The Chinese are pleased at the moderation of the London and other Protestant missions, contrasting with the heavy Catholic claims.

HEAVY TAXES IN PARIS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Times remarks that more than one Frenchman, on reading the list of concessions and exemptions from taxation accorded by the Porte, will regret that he is unable to live under that fiscal system. In Paris the direct taxes have just been increased by 33 per cent.

MARRIED AT HIS SICKBED.

President Pidcock of the Georgia Northern to Undergo an Operation.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Nov. 12.—John F. Pidcock of Moultrie, Ga., President of the Georgia Northern Railway and of the Quitman Lumber Company and son of the late James Nelson Pidcock of this place, married to-day Miss Jeanette Davis. The marriage took place at his bedside, and was performed because to-morrow Mr. Pidcock is to undergo a surgical operation. It is said the operation is not a serious one and that the chances of Mr. Pidcock's recovery are excellent, but he insisted that he be married before it took place.

The marriage was to have taken place shortly, and Mr. Pidcock came here to prepare for it. The Pidcock homestead is in this village.

A STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

The Longfellow of the New York and Porto Rican Service Disabled.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 12.—The steamer Longfellow of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's Island Service arrived at Arecibo last night in distress. She encountered a storm and sprang a leak. For four hours the passengers and crew worked at the pumps, which finally became choked. When the steamer anchored in the harbor the water was three feet deep in the hold. Her coal supply was exhausted, and she is unable to proceed without assistance.

The United States Government tug Uncas, which has been in dry dock at St. Thomas, is due to arrive at Arecibo to-morrow morning, when she will assist in the transshipment from the Longfellow of 1,200 cases of fruit.

METROPOLITAN'S ADVANCE DUE TO ELECTION

President Vreeland Says Needed Franchises Were Withheld.

Declares that Improvements Blocked by Tammany Can Now Be Pushed Forward.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said last night that there was no truth in the recent persistent rumors connecting the rise in Metropolitan stocks with a revival of the story that it had secured control of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but that the rise was directly due to the result of the election.

"The change," he said, "began immediately after election, and in my opinion is due to the fact that the financial public recognized that the changed conditions in the political situation would result to the benefit of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. This company for one year or more has been unable to secure small facilities which public necessity demanded owing to the persistent inactivity of the officials.

"The Metropolitan Company has secured the consent of the property owners and other legal requirements for making certain improvements, and has been ready at all times to pay for franchises, which are really leases for a term of years, and the only value of which lies in the reduction of congestion at certain points.

"The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has no favors to ask of politicians, but it will ask and expect businesslike treatment and official co-operation in the work of transporting the public of this city.

"The assurance of getting both under the new regime, and the increased earnings have improved the demand for the securities of this company, and have influenced the investing public in interesting itself in them."

Regarding the desired franchises Mr. Vreeland said they were only leases for terms of years and were for short connecting lines, the longest being on Elm Street, 5,850 feet, and the next longest on West Tenth Street, of 338 feet. Both are to provide shorter routes for overcrowded sections and congested points on the present lines of the Metropolitan Company.

SUGAR BOUNTIES CONFERENCE.

Is Definitely Fixed for Dec. 15—Fifteen Invitations Are to be Issued Next Week.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The conference to discuss the abolition of the sugar bounties, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, has been definitely fixed for Dec. 15.

Fifteen invitations will be issued next week.

It is understood, the correspondent says, that Germany and Austria-Hungary would abolish the export bounties, provided that France would do the same and would further consent to reduce by one-third the bounties on home consumed sugar.

The last International Conference on Sugar Bounties met in Brussels on June 7, 1898, under the Presidency of the Netherlands Premier. All the delegates were instructed to consider the question on the basis of a total abolition of bounties.

The French Government, while ready to abandon direct premiums, made reservations as to the internal excise regulations. The Russian delegate made a similar reservation on behalf of his Government, stating that Russia had accepted the invitation to take part in the conference on the express understanding that her internal laws were not to be discussed. Afterward he stated categorically that his Government had no intention of altering its existing system, which was pronounced by the Austro-Hungarian delegate equivalent to a bounty on exportation. In this view the delegate has been supported by Secretary Gage.

Tht Dutch and Belgian delegations proposed alternative solutions of the difficulty as regards France, one of which was somewhat similar to the arrangement mentioned in the foregoing dispatch. It was contemplated to suggest a similar compromise to Russia should France accept. The French delegation, however, declined to discuss either proposal in the conference; the Russian delegate expressed similar views, and in consequence of this the conference broke up without having accomplished anything.

The indefinite adjournment of the conference caused consternation in the British West Indies.

MORE CONVICTS RECAPTURED.

Three Fort Leavenworth Prisoners, Two of Whom Captured Sheriff Cook, Taken Yesterday.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12.—Three convicts were caught by prison guards near Cottonwood Falls, Kan., late to-day, Gilbert Mullins, white; Fred Robinson, mulatto, and Sol Southerland, Indian, after a fight in which Southerland was shot. None of the guards was hurt.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 12.—Two of the convicts captured near Cottonwood Falls, Gilbert Mullins and Sol Southerland, are those who captured Sheriff Cook near here last Sunday. The other, Fred Robinson, had joined them, it is thought, after the capture of Thompson in Council Grove last night.

The battle in which the convicts were taken to-day was brief, but exciting. Capt. Treiford and a company of prison guards were searching for the three convicts. Finally, when nearing a strip of timber, the officers saw the runaways, and, moving around under the shelter of a small hill, the guards managed to get in front of the convicts before they had reached the timber. Capt. Treiford called upon them to surrender. They did not answer, but broke into a run. The guards then opened fire, but without effect. The convicts could not return the fire, having no ammunition.

After a brief chase, in which a number of shots were fired, Southerland was wounded, and then the others surrendered. Mullins is still suffering from a wound in the leg as a result of the fight with Sheriff Cook, and could not do much running.

FOOTPAD ATTACKS A WOMAN.

She Makes a Plucky Resistance and Foils Him—He Knocks Her Down.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The police here are looking for a man who last evening attacked Miss Sarah Jones, a teacher of vocal music, while she was on her way home. Miss Jones had been giving a lesson in Chester Hill.

When near the corner of Westchester and Primrose Avenues, a man sprang from behind a clump of bushes and attempted to snatch her pocketbook, which she carried in her hand. He failed to wrest it from her, and Miss Jones struck him several blows over the head with her umbrella.

During the struggle the man struck Miss Jones in the face with his open hand, and his nails tore her flesh so that the blood poured down her cheeks. Her screams for help brought to her assistance several persons living in the neighborhood, and the footpad, seeing them approach, struck Miss Jones a blow which knocked her down, and then fled. The police have searched in vain for him since the assault. Miss Jones is suffering to-day from shock, but her injuries are not serious.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITY MUST PAY LEGACY TAX.

Court of Appeals Renders a Decision of Interest to All Institutions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Court of Appeals, in a decision rendered to-day, holds that all charitable institutions must pay the State inheritance tax on bequests made by will. The decision was rendered in reference to a bequest of $20,000 made by C. P. Huntington to the Roosevelt Hospital, the Children's Aid Society, the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless of New York City.

The first two named institutions claimed that their bequests were exempt from paying the tax under special provisions of their old charters. The court holds that the inheritance tax act supersedes all laws heretofore enacted, and that bequests to these institutions are taxable.

The opinion of the court was written by Judge Landon, who says: "We cannot suppose the absurdity that the Legislature intended to pluck one society and spare another for no other reason than that one was exempted by one statute and the other by two. It follows that the property of none of these societies is exempted from taxation, except under Subdivision 7, Section 4 of the law, and as the exemptions therein enumerated are not applicable to exemptions from taxable transfers, the legacy to each society is subject to the transfer tax."

AN ALL-DAY FIRE IN BOSTON.

Murphy Varnish Company, of Which Governor-Elect of New Jersey Is Chief Owner, a Heavy Loser.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A little under a quarter of a million was the loss by an all-day fire which started in the seven-story granite building, corner of Broad and Franklin Streets, occupied by the Murphy Varnish Company. A steady rain to-night helped out the Fire Department amazingly. The fire proved unusually stubborn because of the nature of the stock on fire. Varnish tanks exploded during the morning and blazing fluid ran in all directions on the surface of the water. About 25,000 gallons of varnish was burned.

The fire broke out at 1:30, and for an hour was exceedingly fierce in aspect, and then it died down. The firemen thought they had it under control. Then small explosions, probably of varnish barrels, began, and later two immense tanks went up. In consequence the walls of the building will be razed as a matter of precaution.

The Murphy Varnish Company was the chief sufferer, the other tenants being Brooks, Bonnelle & Co., paper dealers and box makers; Hasting-Dixon Press, McIndoe Brothers, engravers, and A. E. Martin & Co., printers. The building was owned by Mayor Hart, and, being an old one, was insured for only $40,000. The tenants' actual losses have not been made up. The insurance is small.

Tenants, especially those in basements in adjoining buildings, are heavy losers also, for the immense quantities of water poured out by fully half the city's fire apparatus flooded the narrow streets of the wholesale district for many blocks.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—At the home office of the Murphy Varnish Company here to-day it was said that beyond the report of the fire in the Boston plant and the information that practically everything had been destroyed the office had no details. A personal representative of Franklin Murphy started for Boston immediately word came that the plant was burning. He will at once secure other quarters, and a full stock of goods was prepared at the factory here this afternoon and will be shipped to Boston. The company expects to be open for business in Boston not later than Saturday.

Mr. Murphy will not go to Boston unless needed badly, as his work in arranging his affairs to take up the Governorship of the State will detain him in New Jersey. Mr. Stillwell, his private secretary, said that the amount of insurance on the Boston plant was not exactly known at the home office, but it was the policy of the company to carry heavy insurance despite the high premium demanded.

BIG FIRE AT THOMAS, WEST VA.

Sixty-two Buildings Burned—Loss Nearly $200,000.

PARSONS, West Va., Nov. 12.—Fire at Thomas, in this county, to-day destroyed sixty-two buildings and left over 100 families homeless. The Post Office, many stores, and thirty houses belonging to the Davis Coal Company are in ruins, and the loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. One life is reported to have been lost. The high wind made the fighting of the fire impossible, and all the destruction was wrought in three hours' time. The fire started by an explosion of a lamp in the Giesberger Hotel.

FRAUD CHARGED IN ALABAMA.

Opponents of the New Constitution Say the Apparent Majority for It Is Bogus.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12.—The new Constitution has been ratified by a large majority. It will probably reach 30,000, and will not fall below 25,000. The anti-ratificationists charge fraud in a number of counties, notably Jefferson, Dallas, and Pickens. This county gave 2,300 majority for the new Constitution.

Gen. Shelly, Chairman of the anti-ratificationists, claims that he has won the fight, but rather indicates that he does not expect to have it so recorded. He states, however, that he will push the fight to the bitter end. All things told, the new Constitution has been adopted, and will be the law of Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 12.—Opponents of the new Constitution insist that a large majority of those voting yesterday went against the Constitution. They say that in the black belt the white vote was light and almost no negroes went to the polls; that in Montgomery the majority for ratification is twice the whole turn-out of voters, and that in other places the disproportion is even greater. They admit that in a few white counties the negroes voted, but they claim that the majority of the votes cast against the Constitution in the thirty-odd counties were cast by whites. This opposition vote was upward of 20,000.

There is no reason to change the estimate that the official returns will give about 30,000 for ratification.

Texas Woman's Vast Land Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Harriet M. King, who already is owner of a ranch of more than 1,000,000 acres, situated in Southwestern Texas, yesterday closed a deal for the purchase of an additional tract of ranch land adjoining her own property, embracing 115,000 acres. The consideration is about $350,000. This tract was purchased from the Texas Land and Cattle Company. It is said that Mrs. King owns more acres of land and more head of live stock than any woman in the world.

Rough Rider Wants an Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Roosevelt to-day received a visit from two members of his old regiment, the Rough Riders. One of them, Ben H. Colbert, is from Tishimingo, I. T., and wants to be United States Marshal for his district. He is now a special agent of the Chickasaw tribe. The other was R. H. Bruce, who was Captain of Troop M during the Cuban campaign. Both were welcomed heartily by their old commander.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

TEAM'S WILD DASH DOWN FIFTH AVENUE

Wagon Horses Upset Two Cabs and Hit a Crosstown Car.

Passengers in Terror Jump Off—Runaway Animals Stopped Near the Waldorf by a Bicycle Policeman.

A team of big gray horses, attached to a heavy delivery wagon, last night ran uncontrolled down Fifth Avenue from Thirty-ninth Street to Thirty-fourth Street, upsetting in their mad flight two hansom cabs and running into a Thirty-fourth Street crosstown street car before they were stopped in front of the Waldorf-Astoria by Bicycle Policeman Shea.

The team had been driven by John W. Flint of 456 West Forty-seventh Street. With him was a twelve-year-old boy. Flint left the wagon to make a delivery. A passing motor vehicle scared the team and the horses bolted. James Price, a cabman, of 651 Third Avenue, had just drawn up in front of the Engineers' Club, at Thirty-sixth Street. Back of his cab was another cab, from which a member of the club, who refused his name, was just alighting.

The runaways swerved toward the curb and the wagon jammed into Price's cab, completely overturning it, and throwing Price underneath. The other cab also was knocked over, and wrecked, although the passenger and the driver escaped injury. The boy in the wagon, whose name the police did not get, jumped just as the vehicle struck the cabs. He was not hurt.

At Thirty-fourth Street a crosstown car was just crossing the avenue. The passengers saw and heard the runaways and some jumped off, while others made futile attempts to do so. The wagon struck the rear platform, bringing the team to a temporary halt. This enabled Policeman Shea, who was chasing the team, to get the animals by the bits, and bring them to a stop. Many of the hotel patrons applauded the policeman's work. Flint was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, but was not held.

A LETTER FROM CAPT. KIDD.

Epistle 200 Years Old, Sent to New York Man, Gives Location of Buried Treasure.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—A letter, 200 years old, from Capt. Kidd, the pirate chief, to John Bailey, Esq., of New York, which, from evidence contained in it, is believed to be genuine by those to whom it has become an heirloom, has been deposited for safe keeping in the office of the Record Commissioners of this city.

The letter is the property of Edward Field, clerk of the Municipal Court of Providence, a descendant of the Warner family, which was among the first to settle in what is now the town of Warwick. It was found among family papers. Apparently the communication was written after the capture of Capt. Kidd. It is dated Boston, 1700-1, and it says, in part:

"I fear we are in a bad situation. We are taken for pirates, and you must come to Boston as soon as you get this; there is no one I can depend upon. If I do not see you, I will tell you where my money is. It is * * * buried on * * * Island in Boston Harbor, on the * * * Island in two chests containing from £15,000 to £20,000 in money, jewels, and diamonds. They are buried about four feet deep, with a flat stone on them and a pile of stone near by. There is no one that knows where it is but, me, now living. It is about * * * up the hillside.

"Don't fail to come to me as soon as you get this. If I am gone to England be there as soon as possible. Secure the money and diamonds before you come, as money will do a great deal for us."

The letter contains much more matter, and refers to many incidents which have been found to be historically correct. The words which would tell exactly where the treasure was buried are omitted and their places are taken by crosses. It is considered likely that along with the letter went another writing in which was given the key to the omitted portions.

This letter, if authentic, in all probability, refers to treasure and several bales of goods buried by Capt. Kidd on Gardiner's Island. This, together with the jewels and money found on the person of Capt. Kidd and on board the San Antonio, the sloop of which he came from the West Indies to Long Island Sound, amounted to £14,000.

Old Spanish Coins Found.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 12.—The British schooner Union, which arrived here Monday, brought twenty-two pounds of Spanish gold in coin and bars, found in Central American waters near Cayman Brac by Capt. Magnus Barton and associates. The coins bear the date of 1753. The coins found are valued at between $6,000 and $7,000.

RUSSELL HARRISON A LAWYER.

Will Now, He Says, Fight the Unmilitary Treatment of the War Department.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—Col. Russel B. Harrison, son of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, was to-day admitted to practice law by the county, State Supreme, and Federal courts on the motion of ex-United States Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, former law partner of the late ex-President Harrison, and State Attorney General Taylor. Col. Harrison will open a law office in Indianapolis, and it is said that his associate will be Prof. Ingler, Dean of the Indianapolis College of Law. Col. Harrison, in reply to an inquiry, said:

"This consummation of a long-cherished intention has been hastened by my own desire, and my father's dying wish that I should carry out his intention to fight to the end the unjust and unmilitary treatment meted out to me by the War Department.

"To do this successfully, I found it necessary to have a complete training in law, and I have therefore, since my father's sudden sickness and death, devoted all my time to completing my final studies and examinations, thereby rounding out my law studies, work and experience as Inspector General and Provost Marshal General, in connection with the establishment and maintenance of civil military governments in Cuba and Porto Rico."

ELECTRIC 'BUSES FOR CHICAGO.

Syndicate Formed to Buy Out the Parmelee Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Electricity probably will supplant the omnibus horse in the conveyance of persons to and from the railway stations and the hotels. Such is the belief following the announcement that a syndicate has been formed to purchase and take over the property and business of the Frank Parmelee Company, which does almost all the transfer business. The men behind the project are John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; Roger B. McMullen, C. H. Randle, President of the Gulf Company, and James B. Wilbur, President of the Royal Trust Company; Norman B. Ream and J. C. Schaffer.

The Parmelee concern has been in existence for almost half a century. Frank Parmelee began business in Chicago in 1853, with three or four old omnibuses. The company at present is controlled largely by John W. and Charles K. Parmelee, sons of the founder of the system.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Saratoga Arondack Water is the noonday bracer of the Bankers and Brokers who frequent the Hoffman House café in New Street.—Adv.

FATAL FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

Women Leap from Fifth Story to Life Net and One Is Fatally Injured.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—Fire that started late this afternoon in the shoe store of N. O. Stone & Co., 46 and 48 Euclid Avenue, caused a loss of $75,000 to that firm, a loss of $40,000 to the jewelry firm of Arnstein Brothers & Mier, and a number of minor losses.

On the fifth floor of the building in which the fire took place Miss Graham conducted a corset factory in which about twenty girls were employed. When the fire broke out all the girls made a rush for the fire escapes and ladders. The fire spread so rapidly, however, that they could not use the fire escapes, and a number of the girls were rescued by firemen on ladders, while three of the women, including Miss Graham, jumped from the fifth story into a net held by the firemen below.

Miss Graham was so badly hurt in her fall that she died this evening. The other women who jumped from the window are seriously injured.

CARNEGIE GIVES $2,000,000.

Increases His Donations to Two Pittsburg Institutions.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—Just before the close of an all-afternoon meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute to-day, Andrew Carnegie surprised and delighted the members present by the announcement that he had decided to increase by $2,000,000 his already large donations, $1,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute and $1,000,000 to the new Polytechnical School. Mr. Carnegie said he would increase his original offer to endow a polytechnic school from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, provided the City of Pittsburg would give a site.

His original proposition was to furnish money for the erection and equipment of a polytechnic school, at whatever cost the Board of Trustees agreed upon, and start it with an endowment of $1,000,000. This endowment he to-day raised to $2,000,000. Because of the rapid growth of the institute, which comprises the art, music, and literary departments.

The Board of Trustees adopted plans for the new school and selected a site for the buildings. The buildings will be modeled after the Worcester Technical School, and the site, comprising eleven acres, which the board will ask the city to donate, lies just west of the Carnegie Library Building and extending along Forbes Avenue to Boquet Street. The city has already optioned this property from Mrs. Mary Schenley, and it is believed that the erection of the school buildings will begin in a very short time.

COLOR LINE AT HARVARD.

Cambridge Barber Fined $20 for Refusing to Shave a Negro Student.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—A Cambridge barber by the name of La Flamme is $20 poorer to-day than yesterday just because he refused to shave Thomas S. Bruce, a colored man, who is a student at the Harvard Theological School. La Flamme claimed that he did not refuse to shave Bruce, and that he always shaved men regardless of their color, but Judge Almy could not see it that way, and rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

It seems that Bruce went into the barber's shop a week ago Saturday, and when he said he wanted to get shaved the proprietor replied that they catered only to special customers. Bruce asked him what the sign was hung over the door for. All of this La Flamme failed to recall this morning, and declared that he never remembered refusing to shave Bruce. Judge Almy saw it was a case of discrimination on account of color, and imposed a fine of $20.

LONG CHASE AFTER GUNS.

Six Mortars Which Have Been Missing Since Last July Turn Up in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Six mortars which escaped from the custody of the United States Government last July, and have been wandering all over the United States ever since have turned up in Washington. They are twelve-inch mortars, and were manufactured for the army for installation at Sandy Hook. They were placed on a car bound for Sandy Hook in July, but they never turned up at their destination, and it was found that the car carrying them had been shifted to another train.

It appeared to be an easy matter to find them, but it was not. Every effort was made to find them, and now and then they were heard of, but in some mysterious fashion they managed to go careering all over the railroad systems of the country without being caught. At last they got out to San Francisco, and the next that was heard of them was that they had landed in Washington Navy Yard. They were identified by the officers there, who reported their find to Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau. Admiral O'Neil reported it to the War Department, and the mortars will be immediately sent to Sandy Hook.

They might never have been discovered at all if some ingenious railroad official, coming across the mortars at a point on the Pacific Coast, and not knowing what to do with them, had not shipped them to the Washington Navy Yard on a venture.

TO CORRECT CORNELL MORALS.

Committee from the Faculty Appointed to Look After Students.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Nov. 12.—Frequent cases of intoxication and immorality among the students at Cornell University during the past year have finally forced the Faculty to take action on student discipline. This evening, at the request of President Schurman, the Faculty met and held a prolonged session. It was decided that cases of intoxication and other lawlessness among the students will hereafter be rigorously dealt with until a precedent of temperance and morality becomes formally established at Cornell.

President Schurman to-day appointed a committee to deal with troublesome cases, which committee consists of the following men: Thomas F. Crane, Dean of the university Faculty, Chairman; Prof. E. L. Nichols, Prof. W. F. Durand, Prof. W. F. Wilcox, and Prof. C. W. Pound. The committee is representative of the four different Faculties at the university.

BOSTON IN THE DARK.

Shadow Falls Upon the City Shortly After Noon.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Boston experienced a reminder of the memorable "dark day" of years ago when twilight like that of early evening fell at 1:30 P. M. to-day. Unusually heavy clouds and fog had obscured the sky all day, and at intervals the vapor thickened, but as the afternoon advanced, actual darkness began to shut in, until at 1:30 P. M. the conditions were almost like those of night.

It was impossible to read or work without artificial light. The heaviest darkness continued for about twenty minutes. Gradually it grew lighter, and the day resumed the appearance of an unusually cloudy, misty, dull, rainy day.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

"Let Not Man Put Asunder." A virile, fearless picture of to-day's society. Novel, clear, brilliant, compelling.—Adv.

THIEVES' BOLD EXPLOIT ON THIRD AVENUE

Two Men Lock a Jewelry Store Door and Smash the Window.

DAYLIGHT, CROWDS PASSING

One Robber Grabs a Tray of Diamonds, but Fails to Secure the Booty—Caught After Hot Chase.

On Third Avenue, one of the most populous thoroughfares of this city, at a little after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon—a time of day when the streets are usually filled with people—two thieves locked the front door of a jewelry store, broke a plate glass window, and attempted to get away with a tray containing diamonds said to be worth more than $2,000. One of the would-be robbers escaped. The other was captured after a long chase, in which a Police Captain found it necessary to do some sprinting.

The attempt to ransack the show window was made at the store of Charles Hoenninger, whose place of business is at 529 Third Avenue. This is on the right-hand side of that thoroughfare, and four doors from the corner of Thirty-fifth Street—within a stone's throw of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station.

It is the custom of Jeweler Hoenninger in order to make his front door more secure to reinforce the ordinary lock with a large padlock. A large hasp is attached to the door, and a large staple attached to the door frame accommodates the padlock. Mr. Hoenninger had not ended his day's business yesterday, however, when the bold attempt was made.

People in large numbers were passing by the store at 5:15 o'clock, when two men rapidly approached the door. One of them pushed the hasp over the staple and in the staple deftly passed a lock he had brought with him. Almost simultaneously the other man hurled a small paving stone at the base of the plate-glass window. This window was seven by eight feet in size.

The heavy glass was shattered by the blow. The robber with great agility thrust his hand into the window and grasped the edge of the tray containing the jewels. The only delay was caused by the fact that he found it necessary to pass his arm beneath a light iron grating or guard in order to get into the window.

This guard probably prevented the thief from getting away with his booty. As soon as the glass had been broken Mr. Hoenninger, who was inside, realized the situation and, running to the window, grasped the opposite side of that tray of jewels. There was a tug-of-war of determined fierceness, and the hand of the would-be robber was severely lacerated by the jagged edge of the glass in the encounter.

In the meantime, Anthony Novey, a clerk in Mr. Hoenninger's store, finding egress by the front door barred, bethought himself of a side door leading from the store into a hallway opening into the street, and he rushed out. The man who had locked the front door had disappeared by this time, and the man who had been tugging with Mr. Hoenninger heard Novey approaching and let go of the jewels. He also started on a race for his liberty which was not long in becoming decidedly exciting to the crowds of pedestrians in the neighborhood.

Novey started after him, shouting for the police as he ran. It happened that at the corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street at the time, this, as already stated, being but a few steps from the police station, Police Captain Delaney and two detectives were standing. They were quick to size up the situation and joined Novey in his chase, which also was taken up by a big crowd. Nearly every one was crying "Stop him!" "Catch him!" "Stop, thief!" or something else equally appropriate for the occasion. Young Novey was leading the crowd. Detective John H. Quinlan was next, with Capt. Delaney a close third.

The fugitive ran to Second Avenue, where he made a frantic effort to board a southbound trolley car, but the car was going too fast. His next ruse was to attempt to throw his pursuers off his track by dodging around the other vehicles that filled the street. Novey had grabbed a revolver as he dashed out of the store, and he aimed it at the man he was pursuing. There were five cartridges in the revolver, but not a single one of them would shoot. So he continued to run.

The fugitive reached the stairs of the elevated station at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street and he started to go up, but Novey was at his heels, and before he had gone more than ten steps had caught his coat tail. Detective Quinlan and Detective William T. Meehan arrived a moment later, to find Novey and his prisoner struggling. The detectives took a hand, and the entire quartet rolled to the foot of the stairs together, where the man was overpowered.

The prisoner then protested that he was not the man they wanted. "I was only helping you run after the thief," he declared. In spite of this he was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, and there Mr. Hoenninger identified him as the man with whom he had had the struggle at the window. In addition there were lacerations on the prisoner's hands which told their own story.

"You caught me dead to rights," the prisoner admitted a few minutes later to one of the policemen.

He gave his name as Henry Nelson of Mills Hotel No. 1, aged thirty-seven years. The police say he has a criminal record with aliases as Henry Myers and Harry Lyons. They say he is No. 2,000 of the Rogues' Gallery, that he served a sentence in Sing Sing, five years in prison at Trenton, N. J., and that he was arrested in this city on Aug. 15, 1893, for till tapping. He was locked up last night charged with burglary.

There were forty-nine diamonds in the tray which Nelson had tried to steal. Mr. Hoenninger said he had found all the jewels except one which was valued at $90.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CHANNEL.

Business Men Wait Upon Canadian Government and Urge Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 12.—All the leading ship owners who do business by the St. Lawrence route waited on the members of the Canadian Government to-day in the Premier's office and presented a petition asking for the improvement of the channel so that insurance rates might be lowered. It was pointed out by Mr. Reford that it cost $5,000 more a vessel for insurance by the St. Lawrence than by New York or Boston. This was on account of the numerous losses of steamers in the St. Lawrence.

The delegates urged that the

DEBATE ON REFORMS UNDER MAYOR LOW

Mr. Pryor Would Popularize Parks and Open Armories.

Gregory Weinstein Says There Is Pretence and Humbug in Treating of the "Excise Question."

A debate regarding reforms to be accomplished by the incoming municipal administration took place last evening between members of the Social Reform Club at its rooms, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street. The principal speaker of the evening was James W. Pryor, who said that there had recently grown up in New York "a certain political sub-consciousness" which made the success of the Fusion ticket in the late election more timely than it otherwise would have been.

"We are better prepared now to improve municipal conditions than we formerly were," said Mr. Pryor. "Formerly those who sought to remedy existing evils made the mistake of attempting to force their opinions upon others. But the late campaign of the Fusion forces was conducted upon a basis of fact, and for that reason it was successful."

Mr. Pryor deprecated any attempts at a narrow economy whose only object was to see how little could be spent.

"We ought," said he, "to spend as many dollars as will bring the proper return. At the same time there is no denying that at present a great deal of public money is being wasted by the employment of unnecessary men. I could police this city twice as well with half the number of men now employed, and would be glad to take a contract to do it."

Mr. Pryor then spoke in favor of popularizing the parks, especially Bronx Park, which he said was not nearly the benefit to the city it ought to be, and he likewise said he was in favor of throwing open the armories of the city for the use of the people.

This statement stirred up a discussion about using the armories for public purposes, from which it appeared that in the same club some years before the subject had been referred to a special committee. This committee reported that a special act of the Legislature would be necessary before the armories could be put to any such use.

Gregory Weinstein asked for the views of the speaker about the excise situation.

"In a general way it seems to me," said Mr. Pryor, "that the excise law should be such as to remove as far as possible the power of the police over the saloons. I do not believe that as yet anybody has formulated any precise bills on the subject."

Mr. Weinstein expressed the opinion that less pretense and humbug would be a good thing in treating of excise matters.

"The question is so important for the incoming administration," said he, "that people should not be bashful in speaking about it. Now, if the new Mayor shall adopt a certain policy in regard to opening the saloons on Sunday, to suit his own opinion, I believe the charge can be brought against him that he is not enforcing the law as it exists, but is simply carrying out a policy for the purpose of suiting a certain constituency.

"The Anglo-Saxon race is hypocritical on a great many things. We have certain laws which we know cannot be carried out, but we think they ought to be there anyway. It is this condition of affairs which breeds falsehood, perjury, and blackmail, and that being the case, is it not time we went to the Legislature and demanded a modification of these laws?

"The Raines law was going to take the saloon out of politics; it has not done so; it has only given us the celluloid sandwich."

John Brooks Leavitt was of opinion that perfect excise legislation was an impossibility.

"The trouble with the excise question," said Mr. Leavitt, "is that there is no question of principle there. The only proper compromise is to open the doors on certain hours on Sunday."

THE STATE CONTROLLERSHIP.

Buffalo Demands the Post Her Mayor-Elect, E. C. Knight, Holds.

William C. Warren, member of the State Republican Committee from Erie County, and Assemblyman O'Malley of Buffalo arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of conferring with Senator Platt and Col. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, with regard to the appointment of a successor to State Controller Erastus C. Knight. Mr. Knight has been elected Mayor of Buffalo.

Theodore P. Gilman, the present Chief Deputy in the office of the State Controller, is an aspirant for the place, but the State Controller has come from Buffalo for years, and Messrs. O'Malley and Warren said yesterday that Erie County would regard it as a slight if the appointment went to any other section of the State. Mr. Gilman is a New York City man.

Buffalo has two candidates for the place, John Scatchard and Ogden T. Litchworth. Mr. Scatchard was a candidate for Mayor against the present incumbent of that office, Mr. Diehl, whom Mr. Knight has just defeated for re-election.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S WORK.

Councilman Christman Demands an Investigation of Privileges Granted to Railroads and Power Companies.

The Municipal Council met yesterday, twenty-six of the twenty-eight members being present. This is the largest attendance of Councilmen in several months. Councilman Goodwin called up a resolution authorizing the expenditure of $275,000 for the erection of a hospital on Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets. The bond issue was approved.

Councilman Christman then introduced a resolution calling on the Council to investigate the privileges granted to railroad, power, and other corporations during the last four years. He said that such an investigation would lead to startling results and that $2,000,000 annually would be saved to the city if such an investigation was put through.

Councilman Stewart M. Brice, who is Chairman of the Committee on Public Education, said:

"My committee has had nothing to do for four years. Why not give us a chance to do some work between now and Jan. 1?"

After a discussion which lasted fifteen minutes it was finally decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Streets and Highways, of which Councilman Murphy is Chairman.

PARKHURST SOCIETY TO CHANGE ITS POLICY.

"It Will Be Heard from in the Future," Its President Says—Result of the Election.

The Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at its office in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who presided, said after the meeting:

"All I can say is that there has been a shift in the policy of the society, and it will be heard from in the future."

The doctor was asked if this meant that hereafter the society expected to supplement the work of the police, instead of devoting itself to the misdeeds of the police themselves. To that and all other questions he refused to give an answer, except that he did not deny that the "shift" in question was due to the result of the election last week.

Frank Moss, who was also present, was equally uncommunicative.

EHRICH BROTHERS DISSOLVE.

Julius S. Ehrich Purchases the Interest of His Brother.

Julius S. Ehrich has purchased from his brother, Samuel W. Ehrich, the latter's interest in the dry goods firm of Ehrich Brothers, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and the business will be continued under the old name. It is intended to largely increase the capacity of the stores now occupied by the firm.

S. W. Ehrich purposes engaging in the banking business in the Wall Street district.

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Herman Ridder's Brother-in-Law a Candidate—Mr. Low's Secretary May Get the Place.

Edward B. Amend, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union, is the candidate of that organization for Corporation Counsel. Mr. Amend is a brother-in-law of Herman Ridder. The Republican organization is urging Julius M. Mayer, the head of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee, for the place. The candidate of the Greater New York Democracy is William Hepburn Russell.

Since it has become known that John C. Clarke, who acted as Mr. Low's private secretary during the campaign, would not accept the place of private secretary to the Mayor, his name is being mentioned by many in connection with the Corporation Counselship.

Francis E. Laimbeer, ex-Assemblyman of the Twenty-seventh District, is a candidate for one of the Assistant Corporation Counsel's places. Edward H. Fallows, ex-Assemblyman of the Twenty-first Assembly District, is also a candidate for one of these places.

Ex-Senator John Ford is being put forward for the office of Tax Commissioner.

WOMAN'S STORY OF ILL-USAGE.

Says Husband and a Policeman Left Her Helpless in a Cemetery.

Mrs. Kate March, who, with her husband, Tony March, of Newark Street, East New Dunham, is at the home of Mrs. Julia Cirelli, 529 John Street, Union Hill, N. J., is in a serious condition, alleged to be due to rough usage at the hands of her husband and Policeman Van Zile of North Bergen.

Van Zile took Mrs. March to the Union Hill Police Station on Monday night. He said he had journeyed to Union Hill to serve a warrant on Mrs. March charging her with having deserted her husband, and that she had torn up the document. The woman was detained at the Union Hill Station until a second warrant was procured from Recorder Pullis of North Bergen.

It is alleged that Van Zile and the husband, instead of taking her to the North Bergen Town Hall, where the lock-up is situated, attempted to return her to her husband's home in East New Dunham, and that they used the woman so roughly that she fainted while a short cut was being made through Flower Hill Cemetery. According to her story they left her where she fell, and she lay in the dark cemetery in a hysterical condition, the rain beating down on her, until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when she succeeded in dragging herself to the John Street house. She says she left her husband because he seldom worked, and that she would have starved had she remained with him.

Salvatore Palladino, a leader of the Italian quarter of Union Hill, yesterday caused the arrest of March. Palladino says he will see Chief Brady and prefer charges against Policeman Van Zile.

March's version is entirely different from that told by his wife. He says he paid her passage from Italy not long ago, and that after she had been here a few weeks she eloped with another Italian to Paterson. Later, he says, she returned and begged his forgiveness. March brought his wife before Justice Hageman, but the case was dropped. He denies leaving her as alleged.

WANTS VERDICT SET ASIDE.

Metropolitan Road's Counsel Says Walter S. Langerman Tried to Influence a Juror.

John F. McIntyre, counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has made a motion to Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, to set aside a verdict of $1,500 brought against the company in favor of Mrs. Candace Hedges, on the ground that the jury was tampered with.

Mrs. Hedges sued to recover $20,000 damages for injuries received by being run down by a trolley car when crossing the tracks on a bicycle. She alleged that she had one rib broken in the fall, and that as a result of the injury she has suffered from asthma ever since.

Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that during the course of the trial he learned that Walter S. Langerman, who was first brought before the public in the Barbarin Aub case, in which he figured as defendant, had said in a conversation with the two-thirds juror that large verdicts ought to be brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as it was a soulless corporation, against which no poor man ever had any show.

Mr. McIntyre reported this conversation to Justice Gildersleeve before the trial was ended, and was advised to wait until a verdict had been reached before taking any action. When the verdict was brought in Mr. McIntyre made his motion to set aside the verdict, and was instructed by the court to present affidavits in support of his motion. These affidavits will be submitted to-day, and they will include a sworn statement from the man who overheard the conversation between Langerman and the juror.

Mr. McIntyre said further that Langerman had admitted making the remarks charged to the juror, and had excused himself for making them on the ground that the juror was a client of his, but that Langerman is not admitted to practice, and therefore cannot have any clients. He is, however, Mr. McIntyre said, interested with certain lawyers in at least 400 suits for damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Mr. McIntyre added that he will call the matter to the attention of the District Attorney, an attempt to influence a juror being a misdemeanor.

HOLY GHOST AND US SOCIETY.

Audience of Three Women and Three Reporters at the First Evangelization Meeting in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Frank W. Sandford, head of the "Holy Ghost and Us Society" of Shiloh, Me., with a small band of men and women of the society, yesterday made his appearance in Brooklyn and began a series of meetings which are to continue for about a week and are being held in Grand Union Hall, on Court Street, near Harrison.

The avowed object of Mr. Sandford and his followers is to "evangelize" Brooklyn and prepare the people for the great tribulation and the coming of the Lord." Mr. Sandford is recognized by his followers as a chosen representative of the Deity. The society was organized some years ago at Shiloh by the Rev. Mr. Sandford. About two years ago stories began to appear in the newspapers, emanating from Shiloh, about the alleged doings of the society, which caused it to be known outside of the little town up in Maine.

The "Holy Ghost and Us" people held their first meeting in Brooklyn yesterday morning. Mr. Sandford was not present. Besides the members of the band—four men and three women—there were three women and three newspaper reporters in the hall when the services, which were conducted by A. K. Perry, were begun. Mr. Perry thanked the Lord for sending them to Brooklyn to prepare the city for the coming of the Lord.

The Rev. Mr. Sandford made his appearance at the hall in the afternoon and conducted the afternoon and evening services, at which there was a slightly increased attendance. It was announced that a convert would be baptized, probably to-day, in the waters of the bay somewhere along the South Brooklyn shore.

Mr. Sandford said that he and his followers would leave here for Liverpool on Dec. 4. It was the intention to carry on the work of the society there.

"We have," continued the "Holy Ghost and Us" leader, "already established a church in England, one in Scotland, and one in Wales. We have come into possession of a valuable property in Ireland and will establish a church and school there."

Mr. Sandford took occasion to deny a published story to the effect that one woman convert on joining the society had given him $20,000. He said that the society was not looking for funds, as the Lord would provide for their comfort.

LEATHER BELTING ADVANCED.

An advance of 20 per cent. in the prices of leather belting was agreed upon yesterday by the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association at its fifteenth annual meeting, which was held at the Astor House. The advance is due, it was stated, to higher prices for the raw material. The new scale was arranged by a straight advance throughout the price list, the discounts remaining unchanged.

Nearly all the members of the association, which includes all the leading manufacturers in the country, were present.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Edward P. Alexander of Philadelphia; Vice President—Edward H. Ball of Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer—George H. Blake of New York; Executive Committee—Charles A. Schieren, Edward R. Ladue, Frank B. Williams, R. H. Bickford, and R. N. Hathaway.

MAYOR-ELECT LOW TO SEE GOV. ODELL

Goes to Albany To-day to Discuss the Situation with Him.

Writes Letter Thanking Senator Platt for Republican Support—Two Visitors He Didn't See.

Mayor-elect Seth Low will go to Albany to-day to pay his respects to Gov. Odell and to talk over with the Governor many of the questions of policy with which he will have to deal during his administration. Mr. Low said last evening that he expected to take the train which leaves the Grand Central Station at 8:30 and return by the Empire State Express in the evening.

"In making the trip," said Mr. Low at his headquarters yesterday afternoon, "I shall be merely following a custom which I observed when I was Mayor of Brooklyn of keeping in personal, as well as official, relations with the Chief Executive of the State. I have just been elected Mayor of the greatest city in the State. It is nothing more than proper that I should avail myself of the first opportunity to pay my respects to the Governor. Besides, I think it is to the advantage of the Mayor and to the interests of the city that the relations between the Mayor and the Governor should be cordial."

"What matters will you discuss with the Governor?" Mr. Low was asked.

"There will be no limit to our field of discussion. We will probably talk over the whole situation. I am welcoming suggestions from every source."

The fact was recalled to Mr. Low that Col. John N. Partridge, the Superintendent of Public Works, had been prominently mentioned for Police Commissioner, and Mr. Low was asked whether or not he would have a talk with Col. Partridge during his visit to the capital. Mr. Low replied:

"I may, and I may not. I am not going to Albany for that purpose. I have seen that Col. Partridge has been mentioned in the newspapers for Police Commissioner. I read all these suggestions in the newspapers with much interest. I hope to profit by some of them."

"Is it true that you will shortly write a letter on the excise question making clear your position with regard to Sunday opening?"

"No, it is not. My views on the excise question were set forth in my letter of acceptance. I see no reason why I should elaborate them at this time. When such a time comes I will then further express myself on the subject."

"In view of the fact that any remedial legislation on the subject of excise cannot be had for at least a month after you have been sworn in, do you care to say what will be the attitude of your administration pending probable action at Albany?"

"I don't think I care to discuss that."

"Will your administration be strictly non-partisan?"

"Certainly. We were elected on that platform."

"If you find a Tammany man in office, and he has proved to be a good official, will you remove him?"

"The Government never answers a hypothetical question," said Mr. Low with a smile.

When asked if he had formulated any plans as yet in regard to new schools, Mr. Low said he had given no consideration to any particular matter that is to come before him during his administration.

It has been rumored that Mr. Low would shortly go to Washington for an interview with President Roosevelt. When the matter was mentioned to Mr. Low he said that when he was ready to make such a visit he would give due announcement of his intention.

He received several visits during the afternoon. Among the first to see him was Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Morris, in explanation of his visit to the Mayor-elect, said:

"I went to Washington soon after the election, and have had no opportunity to see Mr. Low until now. Of course I desired to shake hands with him and congratulate him. No, the Republican organization has no demands to make, either in regard to appointments or any other matter. While in Washington I had a pleasant interview with President Roosevelt. My call on the President was personal, and had nothing to do with politics. The President did not mention the fight over the Federal appointments to me, nor did I mention it to him."

Col. Joel B. Erhardt and Collector George R. Bidwell, Henry W. Taft, John McLean Nash, the Treasurer of Columbia, and George McAneny, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, were also among Mr. Low's callers during the afternoon. Col. Erhardt was formerly Police Commissioner of New York, and Mayor-elect Low is anxious to have his advice, it was said, on the subject of police administration. Mr. Bidwell said he had called merely to pay his respects. He does not expect Mr. Low to interfere in the matter of his reappointment to the Collectorship.

Mr. Low had two visitors who did not get to see him. One was a man of about fifty-five years of age, tall, and wearing a gray mustache. When asked what he wanted to see Mr. Low about by Mr. Moran, one of Mr. Low's secretaries, he said:

"I wish to see him about the removal of the City Hall. I think it would be most helpful to his administration if the City Hall were moved out to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the Speedway."

"What is the matter with the present location?" he was asked.

"The environment is bad. It should be taken out to a part of the city where the moral as well as the actual atmosphere is wholesome."

The Mayor-elect's other visitor who did not succeed in seeing him was Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist. Mr. Fitzsimmons thought he would like to see the Mayor-elect to "size him up." He sent in his card. Word came out that Mr. Low was engaged at that moment, but would be glad to see Mr. Fitzsimmons in a quarter of an hour.

"Oh, t'll," said Fitzsimmons when the message was delivered to him. "I ain't looking for no job. I guess I can't wait." And he didn't.

Mr. Low has written a letter to Senator Platt thanking him for the support of the Republican organization during the campaign. Senator Platt when seen yesterday acknowledged the receipt of the letter, but declined to give it out for publication.

TAMMANY LEADERS CANVASS VOID BALLOTS.

Find Only 3,000 Instead of the 12,000 They Had Hoped For.

The Tammany leaders completed yesterday a canvass of the void ballots cast at the last election. There has been talk during the past three days that at least 12,000 voters had drawn a pencil through the names of Robert A. Van Wyck, Isaac Fromme, and Henry W. Unger, in order to emphasize their opposition to these nominees. All ballots so marked were declared void under the election law and were not counted in the returns as legal votes. These ballots were placed in separate envelopes after the Democratic and Republican election officials agreed that they were illegally cast, and were so marked before being deposited in the ballot boxes.

The idea of many Tammany lawyers was that if these 12,000 void ballots could be counted for the Tammany candidates for President of the Borough of Manhattan, Register, and County Clerk, the Tammany men would be elected if the courts held that the "intent of the voter" should be considered when he marked his ballot.

The Board of Canvassers, which will begin work to-day, have no authority to go behind the returns, and can only add together the figures of the election officials of each district and make up a total. The only method by which the envelopes containing the ballots marked "void" could be counted would be by an appeal to the courts to open the ballot boxes.

All the reports were received at the Democratic Club by Richard Croker and John F. Carroll, and it was found that less than 3,000 ballots were void for this cause. No decision was reached last evening as to whether an attempt would be made in the courts to have these ballots counted, but the leaders claimed that such a contest would be useless, because a favorable ruling by the law courts would only result in decreasing the pluralities of the Fusion candidates.

OFFICIAL COUNT OF THE VOTE.

Board of Canvassers Receives Notice of Four Contests in Aldermanic Districts.

The Board of County Canvassers met and organized yesterday to canvass the vote cast for county officers at the last election. The board in New York County consists of the members of the Municipal Assembly from Manhattan and the Bronx.

The canvass in New York County will begin to-day, and Alderman Robert Muh will be Chairman of the board. Notices were received yesterday that there would be four contests in Aldermanic districts. In the four contested districts the Democratic Aldermen are announced as elected.

The contests are as follows:

Third District—T. J. Corbett, Fusion, 3,549; Patrick Higgins, Democrat, 3,639; Higgins's plurality, 90.

Eighth District—Meyer Schoenfeld, Fusion, 2,034; Max J. Porges, Democrat, 2,112; Porges's plurality, 58.

Eleventh District—Reginald S. Doull, Democrat, 3,570; Andrew J. Hussey, Fusion, 3,484; Doull's plurality, 95.

Twenty-eighth District—James Krimlish, Fusion, 3,386; Patrick Chambers, Democrat, 3,354; Chambers's plurality, 18.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Brooklyn members of the Council and Board of Aldermen, met yesterday in the Kings County Clerk's office and organized. After electing Councilman Charles H. Ebbetts Chairman, the board adjourned until Thursday, when the formal count of the vote in the county in the last election will be begun.

MR. LOW'S CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

Itemized Statement Shows that They Amounted to $2,396.80.

Mr. Low yesterday prepared a statement of his campaign expenses. It is as follows:

I, Seth Low, a candidate voted for at the municipal election held in the City of New York in the State of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1901, for the office of Mayor in said city and State, do hereby make and file the following itemized statement showing in detail all the moneys contributed or expended by me directly or indirectly by myself or through any other person in aid of my election:

To John C. Clark, Secretary of the Advisory Committee, for rent, clerk hire, office supplies, furnishing, postage, telegrams, messenger, and telephone service at anti-Tammany Fusion Headquarters, 41 East Twenty-third Street	$2,075.00
To George E. Paulson for services as stenographer	225.00
To postage	20.00
To E. W. Dayton for stationery and supplies	14.19
To telegrams	6.61
To Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict for rent of typewriting machines	11.00
To Miss Macy for services as stenographer	45.00
Total	$2,396.80

Dated Nov. 12, 1901.

WHAT IT COST E. M. SHEPARD.

Defeated Mayoralty Candidate Spent $3,309.06 in the Campaign.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Edward M. Shepard, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, to-day certified to the Secretary of State that his expenses in the late municipal contest were $3,309.06. The expenses included the following:

Campaign funds to the Democratic Party in Manhattan, $1,000, and in Brooklyn, $1,000; Citizens' Union Committee of One Hundred, $350; Brooklyn Democratic Club, $150; stenographic and other work at his headquarters in Brooklyn, $543.32; Brooklyn District Telephone Company for messengers, $18.62; New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, $37.50; typewriter supplies, $2.85; telegrams, $23.81; typewriting, $53.28; stenography, $81; carriage hire, $8; stationery supplies, $7.16; petty disbursements, $33.52.

LOCAL CANDIDATES' EXPENSES.

Justice Jerome Spent $100—Mr. Unger Used $8,715.33 in His Campaign Work—Social Democrats Spent Little.

Justice William Travers Jerome, the candidate on the Fusion ticket who was elected to the office of District Attorney, filed his certificate of expenses in the County Clerk's office yesterday, in which he swore that he had spent only $100 toward his campaign.

"I contributed the sum of $100," Justice Jerome's statement in the certificate reads, "to James B. Reynolds to be employed by him for the rent of a hall."

According to the certificate of Henry W. Unger, the unsuccessful candidate for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket, filed on Monday, he spent for campaign purposes $8,715.33, $5,000 of which went to the Tammany Hall General Committee.

Thomas L. Hamilton, the successful Fusion candidate for the office of County Clerk, in the certificate filed by him yesterday stated that he had spent toward his campaign $639, all of which was for printing, lithographs, postage, and cab hire.

John T. Oakley, defeated candidate for Sheriff, swore in his certificate that he had spent during the course of the campaign $4,170, of which he contributed $2,500 to Tammany Hall.

Maxim Romm, the Social Democratic candidate for Coroner in the Borough of Manhattan, certified that he had spent nothing. John A. Kilgus, candidate for a similar office on the same ticket, specified with minute detail that he had spent two cents, which he swore he paid the United State Post Office for postage. Edward M. Martin, Social Democratic candidate for County Clerk, stated that he spent $1 in his campaign, which he gave to Julius Gerber, the Treasurer of the Campaign Committee, as a contribution. Gustave Dussler, candidate for the Supreme Court on the Social Democratic ticket, spent $2, and Philip Bauer, who ran with him on the ticket for the same office, spent nothing.

MR. DAYTON SPENT $5,545.

Justice O'Brien, Candidate of All Parties, Expended No Money.

Charles W. Dayton, defeated candidate for Supreme Court Justice on the Democratic ticket, certified yesterday that he spent $5,545 in making his run. Of this sum $5,000 was contributed to the Democratic Campaign Committee, $100 to the Democratic Campaign Committee of the Thirty-first District, and $100 to The Successful American's campaign issue.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who was re-elected to the Supreme Court bench on nominations by the Republican, Democratic, Citizens' Union, and Greater New York Democracy conventions, certified that his campaign expenses amounted to nothing.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A BUILDING.

Elaborate Preparations Made, but Firemen Mastered the Blaze—Owner Under Arrest.

Mandel Singer, who lives at 304 Madison Street, was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station last night on a charge of arson. The police say that he had planned to destroy by fire the seven-story brick building at 101 Mott Street, and only the prompt discovery of the flames prevented the building from being burned.

The fire started on the top floor of the building a little before 10 o'clock. It was discovered by a watchman in an adjoining building, who turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived they quickly made for the roof of the building, where they fought the flames. The fire was extinguished after $1,000 damage was done.

When the firemen descended to the sixth floor they say they found that every inch of the floor had been saturated with oil and gasoline. In every room in the building, which is used as a furniture factory, boxes were found containing cotton and rags soaked with oils. In each box was a lighted candle set in between the rags and cotton. The police say it was the intention of the man to have the material ignite as soon as the candle burned low.

There were also long cloth streamers suspended from the ceilings on every floor saturated with oil. Rubbish and shavings piled up in all corners of the building had been soaked, and the Fire Marshal said that if the fire had started in one of the lower floors nothing could have saved the building.

As soon as the fire was put out a hunt was made for Singer, the owner of the building. He was arrested by Fire Marshal Mallgnon outside the building and taken to the Elizabeth Street Station.

WAR AMONG THE ALDERMEN

Republicans to Obstruct Appropriations Till Low Is Mayor.

Alderman McInnes Opposes a Grant to Mr. Nagle of $180,000—Whips at $4 and Ash Cans to Cost $7,500 Specified.

The first meeting of the Board of Aldermen since election resulted in the clashing of factions several times. Tammany Hall members were arrayed against the Republican and Citizens' Union men, and the latter, although in the minority, won. Notice was served by the Republican leaders of the board that all plans for appropriating large sums of money would be obstructed until Mayor Low's appointees have a chance to pass on such matters.

Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany leader, who was Chairman in the absence of President Woods, had several disputes with the Republicans, and he threatened to use the power of the Sergeant at Arms to discipline his opponents.

The cause of the first contest was the reading of a letter from Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle again asking for the appropriation of $180,000 to be spent before Jan. 1, 1902, on horses, carts, and other supplies for the Department of Street Cleaning, all to be purchased without public letting. Two or three Republican Aldermen had agreed to vote for the appropriation. Alderman McInnes had protested against the passage of the appropriation at every meeting, and demanded that the items should be set forth.

Commissioner Nagle's letter giving the items was sent to the Aldermen yesterday. The Tammany members tried to force the appropriation through without reading these items. Alderman McInnes found that in addition to 100 horses at $215 each, it was proposed to spend $35,000 for "a covered dump," the sum of $25,000 for a garbage crematory in Queens County, and $15,000 each for three more crematories, one in Richmond. There were many other small items in the list, providing for the expenditure of $4 each for whips and $7,500 for ash cans.

Alderman McInnes said, in opening the debate:

"We can't honestly pass that appropriation."

"Why not?" asked several of the Tammany members.

"This is a scheme to allow the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to buy these articles without public letting. We do not know that the prices charged in this account are the cheapest for which the city can obtain the articles. I understood this money was to be spent for horses and carts, and now comes a plan to build garbage crematories and pay $35,000 for a covered dump."

Alderman McCall became excited and said:

"The Chair was of the opinion last week that Alderman McInnes was making a grand stand play. He is not sincere."

Alderman McInnes jumped to his feet to reply. Chairman McCall banged with his gavel and shouted:

"Sit down! Sit down!"

Alderman McInnes protested that he had a right to speak. The Chairman said:

"If the gentleman will not come to order I'll order the Sergeant at Arms to put him out."

Alderman McInnes, when finally recognized, said:

"This matter has been under consideration for nine months. The Commissioner has been claiming that it was necessary to expend this money at once, and now, after nine months, this is the first day that he tells us how he intended to spend the money."

Alderman Elias Goodman, a candidate for leader of the Republican-Fusion forces next year, said:

"I am opposed to the approval of this expenditure. I give notice that I will oppose all resolutions or appropriations except those which are necessary for the proper conduct of the City Government during the next few weeks. All other matters should, in all fairness, be left with the incoming administration to deal with as they think best. No appropriations should be made except those absolutely necessary."

"You have changed your attitude since the last meeting," said Alderman McCall.

"But things have changed since then," said Alderman Goodman.

From the gallery, which was crowded, came loud applause at this reply of the Alderman.

It was finally decided to continue the debate on this matter at the meeting on Tuesday next.

Alderman Wolf introduced an ordinance raising the license fee of ticket speculators to $300 a year and $150 for the renewal of the license. Alderman McCall said that the theatrical managers "stood in" with the ticket speculators and gave the choicest seats in the house to the middle men, and patrons were refused seats at the box offices. It was decided to hold a public hearing on the ordinance, but no date was set.

A bond issue for $175,000 for completing the work on the new City Prison was defeated. The matter will be considered again at the meeting Tuesday.

CITIZENS' UNION FINANCES.

Its Books Closed Without a Deficit—It Received $185,409.65.

The Finance Committee of the Citizens' Union yesterday made formal announcement of its recognition of its obligations to contributors to the campaign fund. The union received from May 17 to the close of the campaign $185,409.65. Out of this fund, the Finance Committee says, the Citizens' Union was enabled to sustain several of the allied organizations at critical moments.

After discharging all of its books obligations, the union will close its books without a deficit.

BISHOP SBARRETTI ARRIVES.

Stops Here on His Way to Rome Before Going to the Philippines.

Bishop Sbarretti of Havana, who has been appointed Special Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, arrived here from Cuba on the Ward liner Mexico yesterday. Bishop Sbarretti was accompanied by the Rev. Father Juan R. Vivo, and was met at the pier by his secretary, the Rev. Dr. Broderick, the Rev. J. N. Connolly, Secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, and W. E. Mantus, a former United States Consul at Turin, Italy.

Mgr. Sbarretti originally intended to proceed direct to Manila via San Francisco, but the plans were changed, and he will go to Rome before proceeding to the Philippines. While in New York the Bishop will be the guest of Archbishop Corrigan.

On the pier Mgr. Sbarretti said:

"I am going to Rome to get instructions as to my new post, and until then will not, of course, know what my duties are to be. Of course I have read in the newspapers that the Vatican is sending me to the Philippines to endeavor to arrange an agreement between the Filipinos and the American Government. Other papers speak about the settlement of the friar question, whatever that may mean."

POLICEMAN GOES TO PRISON.

O'Connor Sentenced to Three Years and Six Months.

Policeman William O'Connor, who was formerly attached to the steamboat squad, was sentenced by Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday morning, to three years and six months in State prison. O'Connor was found guilty of assault in the first degree about ten days ago for shooting Lorenzo Comings, a man eighty-one years old, on Feb. 16 last.

Judge Cowing said he had received many letters since O'Connor's conviction which had convinced him that the conviction should have been of assault in the second degree. He said he would therefore impose a light sentence.

Assistant District Attorney Train, who prosecuted O'Connor, said he would at once institute proceedings for perjury against Policeman Patrick Cavanagh of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was one of O'Connor's witnesses. He charges that Cavanagh swore falsely at the trial to shield O'Connor. Commissioner Murphy has approved the investigation of the charges against Cavanagh.

B. Altman & Co.

Are desirous of directing attention to their selections of superb

Rare Furs.

Black Fox Skins, Russian Sable Skins,
Silver Fox Skins, Hudson Bay Sable Skins.

Russian Sable Capes, Muffs and Scarfs,
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Scarfs.

SEEKING THE TRUNK THIEVES.

Capt. Titus Trying to Catch Them with Dummy Express Wagons.

Capt. Titus put all the detectives he could spare yesterday on the work of trying to capture the trunk thieves who have been robbing the express companies in the city by the wagonload recently. The Captain is of the opinion that one man is doing the work.

Capt. Titus said that he had an idea who the man who stole the trunks was, but that up to the present time he had not been able to locate him. He said that for two days he has had dummy wagons on streets in the hope that the trunk thief would nibble at the bait, but that up to date he had not fallen into the trap.

Silas Ogden, one of the proprietors of the Jersey City and New York Express Company, saw three men hanging about his wagon, which was standing at Broadway and Duane Street, about a week ago. A package containing $15 worth of shoes was taken. Ogden followed the thief, knocked him down, and got back his property.

The wagon containing twelve trunks, which was stolen from Sixty-first Street on Monday afternoon, the property of Jackson's Express, was found about 3 o'clock yesterday morning standing on West One Hundred and Seventh Street. It was not entirely empty. The trunks were all gone, but several packages of clothing intended for poor persons were still in the wagon. The bundles in which they were wrapped up had been cut open, but when the thief found what they contained he abandoned them.

Along the upper west and east side a few furnished room houses have recently rented a room to a man who afterward surprised them with the wardrobe which he brought. In several instances as many as three trunks arrived promptly after he had rented the room for a night. That man was either the trunk thief or one of them. The landlady has in each case found a lot of rubbish scattered about the room.

In addition to the losses of trunks and wagons which were reported on Monday, the Tuxedo Express lost a wagonload of trunks a few days ago. They were stolen with the wagon from the ferryhouse on West Twenty-third Street. The wagon was afterward recovered in an empty lot. Beside it was found a lot of clothing of no great value, which the thieves had evidently spurned.

Last night Central Office Detectives Summers and McDonough arrested two colored men on suspicion of being implicated in the robberies committed on the express companies. The prisoners, who said they were Andrew T. Monroe, twenty-nine years old, of 346 West Forty-first Street, and Walter Collins, nineteen years, no home, were arrested on the upper west side and taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Later they were sent to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up.

THE JANITOR'S VENGEANCE.

Deluged a Young Couple with Whitewash to Enforce His Curfew Regulations.

Whitewash as a means of enforcing curfew regulations in flathouses was tried with disastrous results by Janitor Joseph A. Schmidt, at 565 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Monday night. In that house is the home of Josephine Runzler, who has just entered womanhood and who wished to linger longer after 10 o'clock upon the doorstep with James O'Brien of 262 Alexander Avenue, in violation of the rules enforced by Schmidt, who closes up the house at that hour.

He was dumfounded when the young woman opposed her will to his when he told her that she must either come in the house or go away. He repeated his order, but O'Brien merely remarked, "Go w-a-a-a-y back and sit down!" The janitor disappeared, but a moment later came to the window of an unoccupied flat on an upper floor with a huge pail of whitewash directly over the spot where Miss Runzler and O'Brien were carrying on a whispered conversation.

An instant later they were deluged with a milk-white cataract. Both were covered with the whitewash from head to foot, while Schmidt gazed down on his handiwork and gloated. But they had him arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, and when they exhibited their ruined clothing as he was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, Magistrate Pool said they had been too lenient, and changed the complaint to malicious mischief, on which he held the prisoner in $500 bail for trial.

ATLANTIC COAST ELECTRIC CO.

William Evarts Benjamin, President of the Atlantic Coast Electric Company, which has failed to pay the interest due on some of its bonds, said last night:

"While it has been fully determined to reorganize the finances of the company, we have not as yet mapped out our plan of reorganization. Nothing has been done except to hold up the payment of interest due Nov. 1 on its outstanding 5 per cent. bonds. This, of course, draws the attention of all the security holders, and paves the way for financial reorganization."

Mr. Benjamin said he did not think the plan of reorganization will include the issuance of a general mortgage of $1,500,000, as has been reported. He said that all the security holders will be satisfied with the scheme of financial reorganization.

The Atlantic Coast system is a combination of trolley lines from Belmar, N. J., to Pleasure Bay. The company also owns the entire stock of the Atlantic Coast Electric Light Company, which supplies the lights of Asbury Park, Neptune Township, and other nearby places. The company has $1,500,000 capital stock. Its net earnings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, were $138,918. Among the Directors are H. H. Rogers, Daniel O'Day, and Col. George R. M. Harvey, who was once President of the company.

OPPOSE LIBERAL SUNDAY LAW.

The Board of Managers of the American Sabbath Union, composed of prominent clergymen and laymen throughout the country, will in all probability to-morrow afternoon issue a formal statement defining their position in opposition to a liberal Sunday law, as advocated by Justice Jerome, District Attorney-elect.

At a meeting held yesterday it was decided that more time was required to discuss the matter and to properly formulate the views of the union on the question than was afforded by the limited time at their disposal. A committee was therefore appointed to draft the statement. The committee is as follows:

The Rev. Dr. William Sabine, pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in Madison Avenue; Dr. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church, Dr. Israel Wistar Hathaway, General Secretary of the union, and Messrs. James Yereance and A. Robbins. Dr. Hathaway and Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, the acting President, were appointed a committee to follow up the action of the union by opposing before the Legislature any efforts to modify the law.

Another Cut in Refined Sugar.

Arb

RATHBUN ADMITS HE INTENDED TO MURDER

Insurance Fraud Reveals Identity of Prospective Victim.

Says He Wanted to Use Chloroform, but that the Man, Named Goodman, Died of Alcoholism.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—Newell C. Rathbun, who, according to the police, has confessed that he planned to defraud an insurance company out of $4,000 by pretending that a corpse shipped to Little Rock, Ark., was his own body, to-day admitted, according to the authorities, that the man who accompanied him to the hotel in Jeffersonville, Ind., and was found dead the next day, was Charles Goodman, who is said to have come from Evansville, Ind.

Chief of Detectives Sullivan and Chief Applegate and Coroner Coots of Jeffersonville interviewed Rathbun to-day. Rathbun listened as, one by one, the circumstances which the police regard as proofs of his guilt were laid before him by Chief Sullivan. According to the officers, Rathbun suddenly sprang up, and, walking hastily to a window, looked out for a few minutes. Then, turning like an animal at bay, he faced the crowd of men in the room and asked in a shaking voice:

"What is the punishment for offenses of this kind in Indiana? Does the death penalty exist there?"

"Never mind about the penalty, Rathbun," said Capt. Sullivan. "What we are interested in is the name of the dead man."

For a moment Rathbun looked at the group of faces before him, and then said:

"You are on the right track. Goodman is the name of the dead man. I met him in front of the Salvation Army Hotel and determined to keep him drunk for several days and then fix him."

When questioned further, Rathbun denied having given Goodman laudanum, and said he would have made use of chloroform. He then refused to go back to Indiana without requisition papers.

Col. John D. Rodman, United States recruiting officer here, notified Chief Sullivan to-day that no requisition will be necessary for the return of Rathbun to Jeffersonville. He says that Rathbun is now a Government prisoner charged with desertion, and as soon as he can communicate with Washington he will have the prisoner taken over. The Jeffersonville authorities will make claim for the custody of Rathbun on a charge of murder.

Just before he was taken back to jail, Rathbun made the following statement to Chief of Detectives Sullivan:

"I admit everything except that I killed Goodman. I meant to kill him, and kept him drunk for the purpose, but he died of alcoholism and I was not forced to make way with him. Mystery about the accomplice named Blanchard was fictitious. I acted alone and without a confederate."

Blanchard was, according to the story Rathbun told yesterday, a Corporal with whom Rathbun became acquainted at Plattsburg, N. Y.

It is said that Goodman, who was of a roving nature, came to this city Oct. 29 and put up at the Salvation Army Hotel. He repeatedly told the clerk, J. C. Felton, that he did not have any money and did not know how he would get out of the city. Mr. Felton says that about noon last Wednesday Goodman entered the hotel and remarked that he "just met an easy mark," who had given him a quarter. "I have an engagement with him to-night and he is going to show me how to make some money," continued Goodman.

Shortly before 7 o'clock Felton says he saw Goodman meet a man answering Rathbun's description in front of the hotel. Detectives followed the clue and found that the two men who answered the descriptions of Rathbun and Goodman appeared in the Falls City Hotel at Jeffersonville about 8 o'clock. Rathbun registered for both, and they were assigned different rooms. In about half an hour they appeared in the office and the hotel clerk says that the man whom Rathbun had said was Jen Eyke had changed his attire. The two left the hotel saying that they would return.

According to Felton's story, Goodman returned to the Salvation Army Hotel shortly after 9 o'clock with a new coat and vest on and also a collar and necktie. Goodman told Felton to check him off, as he was going to spend the night in Indiana with his friends. Goodman then went out and has not been seen at the hotel since.

The Jeffersonville Coroner to-day identified a pair of trousers found in Rathbun's grip as being of a suit, the coat and vest of which were on the corpse found at the Falls City Hotel. The Louisville police are not sure that the prisoner's name is Rathbun. It is believed his home is in Detroit. The next step in the case will be to attempt to settle Rathbun's identity, to discover the cause of Goodman's death, and whether any arrests yet remain to be made in the case.

WEDDING FEAST PREVENTED.

Bridegroom Arrested on Charge Preferred by a Jilted Sweetheart.

In presence of two hundred guests who were preparing to sit down to a wedding feast in Teutonic Hall, 66 Essex Street, Samuel Goldberg, twenty-one years of age, of 161 Madison Street, was arrested at the side of his bride, charged with obtaining $300 from a young woman under false pretenses.

On Monday evening Goldberg and Miss Lena Zelden, twenty-one years old, who lived with her parents at 21 Rutgers Place, were married at the City Hall by Alderman James Bridges. Last night they were to have been wedded according to the rites of the Jewish faith, and the banquet was to have followed the ceremony.

It appears, however, that two years ago Goldberg became engaged to marry Pauline Weubel, nineteen years old, of 248 Broome Street, but that when he met Lena Zelden a few months ago he transferred his attentions to her. Miss Weubel alleges that during their courtship she gave Goldberg $300 with which they were to have started housekeeping. He bought furniture and household effects with the money, it is said, but the flat he rented was fitted up for Lena.

Miss Weubel demanded the return of her money, and, not being able to obtain it, went to Essex Market Court yesterday and had a warrant issued by Magistrate Mayo for Goldberg's arrest. The warrant was handed to Policeman McGill of the Court Squad and he executed it as described, despite the remonstrances and entreaties of the bride and the guests. Goldberg was taken to the Eldridge Street Station and the guests dispersed.

SUICIDE AT THE GILSEY HOUSE.

Edwin C. Crane, a Guest, Swallows Carbolic Acid in the Night.

After leaving a call for 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Edward C. Crane, a patron of the Gilsey House, went to his room Monday night and killed himself by swallowing carbolic acid. He was forty years old, slightly lame, and said he was from Detroit, Mich., and an insurance agent.

He had baggage, and several pawn tickets, representing a gold watch, other jewelry, and some clothing, were found in his room. His effects were removed to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and William M. Hoes, the Public Administrator, was notified.

Crane was the same man who on Sept. 23 tried to commit suicide by taking morphine at the Hoffman House. He was sent to Bellevue, where he remained until Oct. 30, when he was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of attempting suicide and discharged.

Mayor Harrison's Sister Gets a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The announcement is made to-day that Mrs. Sophonisba Eastman, sister of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, to-day secured a decree of divorce from her husband, Barrett Eastman, a Chicago newspaper man, by a Deadwood (S. D.) court. The announcement came as a surprise to most of Mr. and Mrs. Eastman's acquaintances, for although it was known that a separation had taken place, it was not believed that the spirit of friendliness between them had been broken. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman were married Dec. 5, 1895. Mrs. Eastman has announced that she will go to New York, where she will make her future residence.

DEATH OF E. L. DONALDSON.

Adventurous Career of the Part Owner of the London Theatre.

Edward Louis Donaldson, Assistant Treasurer, and by inheritance, part owner of the London Theatre, and a well-known character along the Bowery where that playhouse is situated, died yesterday at his home, 47 Seventh Street, of pneumonia, after more adventures than fall to the ordinary lot in his lifetime of thirty-four years.

He was born in this city, and was the grandson of Thomas I. Donaldson, who built the theatre. From the public schools he joined the schoolship St. Mary's, graduating with high honors. He then entered the United States Navy, and left that service to become first mate of a merchant steamship. This he left for a berth on a Sandy Hook pilot boat, and there ended his maritime, and very nearly his earthly career on the night of the blizzard March 12, 1888.

As the story is told by his friends, the boat put out for the open ocean from the New Jersey Coast in that awful storm with Donaldson at the wheel, and the only other two men on board below. Suddenly a great liner loomed up through the driving sleet and spray. Donaldson threw the helm over, and the steamship's cutwater just grazed the schooner's side. The other men, at his warning shout, rushed up on deck, and jumping for the steamship's anchor chain, climbed to safety. Donaldson tried to follow, but fell between the ship and the schooner. His foot was caught between the hulls as the steamer forged by with the schooner grinding against the towering iron side, and when the vessels separated he fell into the water, being picked up by one of the steamer's lifeboats as he was about to drown.

After months in the hospital with his broken ankle he joined the staff of the London Theatre.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA MEET

Audience at Celebration at Carnegie Hall Gets a Surprise—Work Done During the Year.

When President Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America and those who were to participate with him in the exercises of celebrating the annual meeting of the organization walked upon the platform of Carnegie Hall last night the lights of the building were suddenly turned out. Simultaneously with this a screen was lowered from the top of the stage. It was at first thought that there had been some accident with the electric machinery.

The surprise of the audience of some thousand persons was all the greater therefore when upon the screen was flashed from a stereopticon in the gallery a huge picture of Columbia draped in folds of red, white, and blue, and bearing in her left hand a scroll with the words of "America" upon it. The people present applauded, and then as the organist struck up the strains of the familiar tune the crowd arose and sang three verses.

Just as the last verse was ending the "America" picture dissolved into a likeness of President Roosevelt as he looked when he was a Rough Rider. This brought forth more cheers. But the applause was much more pronounced when this picture gave way to a likeness of Mayor-elect Seth Low. This again was replaced by a Columbia picture still larger than the first, and without the words of "America." After it had been shown the building was suddenly illuminated again, and the exercises of the evening began.

Upon the platform with President Booth were Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, Brig. Gen. Fielding of Chicago, and the choir of several hundred voices. As members of this choir, a dozen Chinese converts attracted considerable attention when they took their seats. The stage was elaborately decorated with American flags and bunting. The parquet of the auditorium was filled, and in the boxes there was a large number of invited guests. President Booth read letters from Gen. E. A. McAlpin, William E. Dodge, Seth Low, President Roosevelt, and others expressing regrets at their inability to be present, and commending the work of the Volunteers.

President Booth was the first speaker. He told of the progress of his organization during the past five years. He reported that during the past year the Volunteers through their outdoor work had reached 1,864,951 persons, and that through their indoor meetings 1,241,567 persons had heard the Gospel. The agencies through which these people were reached raised in their own support during the year $81,012.65.

"The Volunteers have five branches of philanthropic work," he said. "Through their sociological branches they have received 234,814 men, and fed some 371,297 persons at a nominal cost. This does not include the thousands who have been fed on holiday occasions.

"Through the Home of Mercy branch 348 women have been helped and cared for, while through the Volunteer tenement work, recently started, 1,563 families have been visited, and over 4,500 have been helped with food and clothing.

"Through the Volunteer Prison League in thirteen State prisons 12,000 members have been enrolled, while over 2,000 have graduated from our Hope Halls, 75 per cent. of whom are known to be doing well."

Mrs. Booth spoke after her husband had concluded, her address being largely upon the subject of her prison work. She facetiously complained that the time was passing more rapidly than she wanted it to.

"But don't you look at your watches," she adjured her audience. "The men to whom I speak in prisons never do that, and they have spoiled me."

Following the address of Mrs. Booth a collection was taken. One slip that was passed to the stage bore the name of Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, who subscribed $25. She was in a box. She also subscribed $100 in her husband's name. Another card was subscribed $100, and said, "Please do not give my name." In all several thousand dollars were subscribed.

NEW DEACONESSES' HOME.

Plans Accepted for an Institution and Hospital in Brooklyn.

Plans prepared by W. E. Stone, architect, of 55 Broadway, for the Norwegian Deaconesses' Home and Hospittal, to be erected at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, were accepted at a meeting of the Board of Directors Monday night, and it is believed that the new institution will be ready for occupancy in August of next year.

The drawings show a building of composite French renaissance and Dutch colonial design, five stories and basement, and covering a plot 101 by 103 feet. It will cost about $100,000, and will be equipped with spacious sun parlors of glass and metal, and there will also be a chapel accommodating ninety worshippers.

MRS. BAKER SENTENCED.

In Sending Her to an Institution, the Court Denounces Her Husband.

Mrs. Eugenia A. Baker, youngest child of James A. Edwards, a banker, of Ridgewood, N. J., who obtained money on a number of worthless checks in this city and elsewhere, pleaded guilty to four indictments charging forgery and larceny, before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. She was sent to the House of Refuge for Women at Bedford, N. Y. In sentencing her the Judge said:

"There is no doubt her husband is the only person who benefited by this girl's acts, and the worthless husband is not even here now to defend his wife. I will send her to the reformatory on one indictment only, but the other three will be held over her. I hope there never will be any occasion for sending for her."

Assaulted Watchman Is Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Jonathan Lyon, the aged watchman at Cawley, Clark & Co.'s paint works, who was found in the factory on Sunday morning last with his head crushed in, died in St. James's Hospital this morning. He was unconscious when found, and remained in that condition to the time of his death. Lyon's silver watch and $12 in money, his week's wages, which had been paid to him on Saturday night, were missing. The police have discovered no clue, but they believe that the watchman's assailants were tramps. Lyon was seventy-six years old.

A ROYAL DIVORCE LIKELY

Grand Duke of Hesse and His Wife Unable to Agree.

Both Are Grandchildren of Queen Victoria—They Quarreled Soon After Their Marriage.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—There appears to be foundation for the renewed reports that the divorce of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse is impending. Incompatibility of temper, long existing, appears to have reached the point where a separation is inevitable. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess are both grandchildren of Queen Victoria, who, with the Czar and an extraordinary assemblage of other sovereigns, was present at the wedding, which took place at Coburg on April 19, 1894.

The Grand Duchess is regarded as one of the most beautiful royal women of Europe. She and the Grand Duke were estranged in the first year of their marriage. She left him and went to stay with her elder sister, the Crown Princess of Roumania. Queen Victoria invited her and her husband to visit England and managed to restore a semblance of peace, but that soon disappeared. The Grand Duke is reported to be a man of sullen, querulous temper, while the Grand Duchess is high spirited.

Ernst Ludwig Karl Albert Wilhelm, Grand Duke of Hesse, is a brother-in-law of the Czar, his sister, the Princess Alix, (Alexandra,) being the Empress of Russia. The Grand Duke was born on Nov. 25, 1868. He is the only son of the late Grand Duke, Ludwig IV., who, in 1862, married the late Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria. Prince Ernst Ludwig succeeded to the throne of Hesse on the death of his father, March 13, 1892.

Two years after he became Grand Duke Prince Ernst Ludwig married the Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The latter, who died last year, was the second son of Queen Victoria, and was better known as Duke of Edinburgh. His daughter, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, was born in 1876 and is therefore eight years younger than her husband.

The couple have one daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, who was born in 1895. The Grand Duke is a Knight of the Garter, which honor was conferred upon him by Queen Victoria.

THE "AMERICAN SPECTRE."

Austrian Shoemakers Meet—German Manufacturer Says Tariffs Will Not Stop Flooding of Europe's Markets.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—At a mass meeting of Austrian shoemakers last night at the People's Hall the Burgomaster, Dr. Lueger, spoke against the establishment of American shoe shops in Vienna.

Several delegates, after referring to the distress that exists among shoemakers, declared themselves vigorously against American competition.

A resolution in accordance with the views of the speakers was adopted.

After the meeting most of those who had attended it tried to proceed to the Reichsrath, but were scattered by the police.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a letter from Essen asserting that the Rhine and Westphalia coal and iron producers manifest growing concern at the American efforts to extend exports of coal and iron products to the European Continent.

A prominent manufacturer is described as "expressing a belief that the United States in ten or fifteen years will supply all the Mediterranean countries, including Austria, with coal and iron."

Even tariffs, in the opinion of the manufacturer referred to, will not be sufficient to prevent the flooding of European markets with American products.

HAMBURG SHIPPING RUMOR.

Americans Said to Have Bought Shares in a Steamship Line.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An American syndicate has purchased, it is said, 10,000 shares of the stock of a Hamburg steamship line through a Vienna bank. The authority is the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail.

"The purchaser," the correspondent says, "is thus enabled to demand at the next meeting a revision of the articles of association in its own favor. There is a general feeling here that the American danger to German shipping is more serious than had been supposed."

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Approved by the Bundesrath with Only Slight Modifications—The Vote Nearly Unanimous.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Federal Council has approved the bill embodying the proposed new tariff.

With the exception of slight modifications the bill is identical with the measure originally published.

It is ascertained that the vote in the Bundesrath was nearly unanimous. Several States, however, voted against the minimal system.

Count von Bülow, Imperial Chancellor, was not present.

ELECTRIC TRACTION IN LONDON.

County Council and C. T. Yerkes in a Race to Provide It.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—At yesterday's meeting of the London County Council a proposal was unanimously adopted to ask the consent of Parliament to the construction of subways and a shallow tramway from the Victoria Embankment under New Street to Holborn, connecting a little further north with surface trams.

In the course of the session the delegates who recently visited the United States described the systems in Boston and New York. J. Williams Bonn declaring his conviction that what had been done in these American cities could be done in London and that efforts should be made before subterranean London was handed over to foreign control. This statement was greeted with considerable applause.

Commenting editorially upon the importance of the decision of the County Council, The Daily Chronicle says:

"It appears that, while the district railways of the metropolis are engaged in a tedious dispute, the County Council and Charles T. Yerkes have entered for a neck and neck race to supply London with cheap and efficient electric traction. We prefer that the Council should be the winner."

LUNCHEON TO MISS ROOSEVELT.

President's Daughter Guest of Honor at Residence of Mrs. Mackay-Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Mackay-Smith gave a débutante luncheon to-day at her residence, on Sixteenth Street, complimentary to Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Her eldest daughter, Miss Helen Mackay-Smith, will be presented to society at a tea on Dec. 5. To-day's company included, in addition to Miss Roosevelt and Miss Mackay-Smith, Miss Townsend, Miss Poor, Miss Goldsborough, Miss Childs, Miss Marie Barnes, Miss Fitch, Miss Grace Bell, Miss Logan, Miss Katharine Ward, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Grossmann, Miss Loring, Miss McCauley, Miss Sargent, Miss Van Bypen, and Miss Bell.

London Anarchist Meeting Prohibited.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—An Anarchist meeting to "commemorate the legal murder of the Chicago Anarchists," which had been called for to-night, was prohibited by the police, who were stationed at the various entrances to the hall in Clerkenwell, and sent away hundreds of persons who arrived to attend the proceedings. Prince Krapotkine, Malatesta, and Louise Michel were among the promoters of the meeting.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE TO THE STONE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Dickinson Sends a Note Protesting Against the Interferences and Warning the Authorities.

SOFIA, Nov. 12.—Consul General Dickinson of Constantinople to-day supplemented his verbal representations to the Bulgarian Government by a note in which he recapitulated the history of the abduction of Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion and the steps taken to obtain their release, and reminded the Foreign Minister of his promise to give every assistance. He cited instances in which the attitude of subordinate officials did not conform with this assurance. Finally, Mr. Dickinson repeated his demand for the non-interference of the Bulgarian Government in the negotiations.

Mr. Dickinson also quotes from the letters in which Miss Stone says that the chief danger to which she is exposed is flight from hiding places by night, owing to the approach of troops.

The Consul General declares that the people of the United States will hold the Bulgarian Government morally and legally responsible for the lives of the captives should the bandits, exasperated by pursuit, slay them.

The Government's reply, according to the opinion expressed in official circles, will set forth that, while hesitating to establish the precedent of giving protection to brigands in treating for the ransom of captives, in the present case involving the safety of two ladies, the Government, as an act of courtesy and humanity, will comply with Mr. Dickinson's request.

A private agent who was employed to visit Doubritza reports that the members of the Secret Committee were discussing the lowest terms of ransom that would be acceptable.

One member of the committee here states that he was invited to join the band and to take part in the kidnapping, but that he refused to do so and deprecated an attack upon inoffensive women, pointing out that such action was calculated to cost the committee more in sympathy and support than the value of twenty ransoms.

This view seems to be dawning gradually even in circles where the kidnapping is condoned as in the interest of a sacred cause.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON TO RETIRE.

Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg Will Be Succeeded by Count Wolff von Metternich.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Emperor William has acceded to the oft-repeated request of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, that he be allowed to retire from the diplomatic service because of ill-health.

The Emperor, in an autograph letter, expresses his deep regret at the necessity for the Ambassador's retirement. "I feel impelled," his Majesty says, "to express my imperial thanks for the excellent services which, during the forty-four years of your official life, you have rendered to my predecessors on the throne, to myself, and to the whole Fatherland."

Accompanying the letter, Emperor William sent the insignia of the Order of Merit of the Prussian Crown, bestowed on the retiring Ambassador as "a token of my good-will."

Count Wolff von Metternich will succeed Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg.

In August, 1897, it was reported that Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg would resign on account of ill-health, and similar reports have been current since then. The Ambassador was born in 1831, and wes specially educated for the diplomatic service. In 1862 he was secretary to Prince Bismarck when the latter was Ambassador at Paris, and was one of the Prince's favorites until the great statesman's death. In 1874 Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg was appointed German Ambassador at Madrid. Afterward he served in the same capacity at Constantinople, whence he was recalled in 1883 to become Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1888 he succeeded Count Münster as German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg married the daughter of Charles Moulton of this city. In 1886 he was divorced from her, but the couple were remarried two years later, in order that their daughter might marry Prince Maximilian of Hohenlohe.

Count Wolff von Metternich is a great favorite of Emperor William, and represented Germany in London early in 1900, during the absence of the German Ambassador. Count Wolff has been decorated by King Edward with the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

NAPLES CAMORRA DEFEATED.

Its Candidates Beaten in the Naples Municipal Election by a Small Majority.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Municipal elections have been held in Naples, where the municipality had been suppressed for two years owing to wholesale corruption by the Camorra and where the city administration had been conducted by the Government.

The result was the defeat of the Camorra candidates by a small majority.

The press congratulates Naples upon the defeat of the Camorra organization by honest candidates, comparing it with the defeat of Tammany Hall by the friends of good government in New York.

DE WET AGAIN ACTIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Nov. 11, presents his weekly report, and incidentally locates Gen. De Wet in the northeastern part of the Orange River Colony. He says the Boers have recently been collecting under De Wet's leadership, and that the British are now moving to disperse them.

Lord Kitchener gives the Boer casualties since Nov. 4 as 68 killed, 105 wounded, 104 captured, and 45 surrendered.

A NEW BRITISH RIFLE.

Modified Form of the Lee-Enfield Recommended for All Arms.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Daily News makes the following announcement:

"Owing to Lord Roberts's conviction that the sabre and lance have seen their best days and must be replaced, even for cavalry, by rifles, while the bulk of the infantry must henceforth be mounted, the Small Arms Committee was instructed some months ago to find a modified form of the Lee-Enfield suitable for all arms. As a result the committee has decided in favor of shortening the barrel five inches and increasing the twist of the rifling in order to compensate for the loss of range and accuracy, adding a ten-cartridge clip action. An experimental issue of a thousand will be made soon."

AMERICAN WOMAN IN CUSTODY.

Accused of Trying to Evade a Parisian Dressmaker's Bill.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Next Saturday has been fixed for the hearing of the charge against the American woman, giving her name as Falconer and describing herself as the wife of a wealthy Florida planter, who was arrested Saturday last at Cherbourg as the American liner St. Paul was about sailing, owing to her attempt to leave France with baggage which had been legally attached in an action brought by a Paris dressmaker to recover for dresses purchased by her. The amount of the claim is 1,700f.

Lady Catherine Jane Carew Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Lady Catherine Jane Carew, grandmother of the present Lord Carew, died yesterday at Woodstown, Waterford, aged 104. She was a guest at the famous Brussels Ball on the eve of the battle of Waterloo and was a noted beauty at the Court of Louis Philippe.

HORSE THIEVES AT BABYLON.

They Succeed in Getting Away with Four Animals.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 12.—Horse thieves were active in this vicinity last night and succeeded in getting away safely with four horses, two of which were good roadsters.

They first visited the barns of Jacob O. Smith and John D. Oakley, two miles from this village, and stole two valuable horses and traps. They then went to the stables of a hotel a mile from here and secured two more horses, one of them belonging to Mrs. Cornelia Healey, the proprietor. The next place visited was the stable adjoining Capt. Smith Muncey's house, which was broken into and a trap stolen. There is no clue to the thieves.

NEW HOSPITAL PLANNED BY ST. JOHN'S GUILD

Permanent Institution for Convalescent Women and Children.

The Guild During the Year Gave Outings to 61,114 Persons—The Year's Receipts, $119,374.78.

The thirtieth annual meeting of St. John's Guild was held last evening at the Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-fourth Street. A general review of the work of the past year appeared in the reports of the various officers.

It was announced that after a long-continued investigation into the needs of New York for a convalescent hospital, the Trustees have decided to establish such an institution on the Guild's property at New Dorp, S. I. The hospital will be open the entire year for the care and treatment of women and children during convalescence.

Funds sufficient to carry out the idea are not yet in the hands of the Trustees, but tentative plans have been prepared, and were illustrated by stereopticon at the meeting last night. They call for fireproof buildings, specially adapted to the purpose, which will take the place of the frame building now used as a Summer hospital.

Among many letters received by the society from men at the head of hospitals and charities in New York expressing approval and sympathy with the guild's projected new hospital, is one from Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, in which he says in part:

"From all of our districts we are constantly hearing of women who are discharged from maternity hospitals before it is possible to begin work, and with no one at home to look after them properly. The absence of some place where they can go for convalescence while in need of special diet and nursing involves a serious hardship. If they could be sent to such a hospital as you describe for two weeks or a month it would be a godsend, and would in our opinion be a most justifiable use of charitable resources."

John P. Faure, Chairman of the Committee on Floating Hospitals, reported that during the past Summer 61,114 mothers and children were carried out for a day of rest, recuperation, and medical treatment. Three-fourths of that number received the benefit of the salt water baths.

Dr. McAlpin, representing the Committee on Seaside Hospitals, said that during the past year 2,630 cases were admitted for treatment, an increase of 24 per cent. over the largest previous year. The increase in seriously ill cases was very great. There were seventy-one deaths. No child, no matter how ill, was refused admittance. It is the policy of the Guild to refuse admission only in case of contagious diseases.

Isaac N. Seligman, the Treasurer, reported total receipts of $119,374.78, an increase of nearly $40,000 over 1900, and disbursements of $88,717.97, of which $25,680 was expended for buildings, improvements, and repairs, leaving a balance of $31,839.53.

The membership of the guild was reported to be 776, or an increase of 183 over that of last year.

Mention was made of the fourteen charities to which Timothy Hogan bequeathed $12,000 each. St. John's Guild is among them. Emma Abbott, after whom Floating Hospital No. 1 was named, bequeathed two funds of $100,000 each, of which St. John's Guild receives $18,000.

Miss Sarah B. Palmer, chief nurse on the Emma Abbott Floating Hospital, told of a typical case under her supervision in which a child afflicted with total paralysis of the left side had been cured after four years of treatment to salt baths and massage on the floating hospital. Speaking of Mr. Faure, she said:

"The children don't know his name, but they always ask for the kind old gentleman with the green umbrella."

Mrs. Donald McLean spoke of the work done by the Guild. She said:

"There is one right which every woman has, the right to blessed maternity. The work of the guild, for the sake of the little ones, is no less a blessing to the mothers, who receive the moral benefit instead of the physical one."

Referring to Justice Blanchard, Mrs. McLean continued:

"We have heard much lately about a glorious Fusion movement, but there is a man here who, while interested vitally in that movement, is no less interested in the great fusion we are discussing to-night."

Charles H. Moore, Jesse L. Eddy, Justice Blanchard, Edward Jacoby, and Franklin Burge were elected Trustees for the ensuing five years.

BOGUS DETECTIVE THRASHED.

He Tried to Apply "Shake-Down" Methods to New Jersey Saloon Keepers.

MATAWAN, N. J., Nov. 12.—Saloon keepers and hotel men at this place and Keyport and points along the road had an exciting experience with a bogus detective Sunday, who for several hours applied "shakedown" methods to them as they are understood in New York. He met with great success, but in the end was forced to disgorge his plunder, soundly thrashed, kept a prisoner over night in one of the resorts, and in the morning put on a train with his fare paid to Newark.

He went from one drinking place to another, and after getting evidence that each was violating the law would produce letters that satisfied the proprietor that he was a detective of the Anti-Saloon League detailed to work in this neighborhood. The end was that at each place he would receive a money present and leave, warning the proprietors to keep closed for the rest of the day for his protection and their own, as he said another detective would go over the same ground after him in order to verify his work.

All went well until in Keyport he met a bartender, who comes from New York, and who knows some things about detectives and "shakedowns." After a short conference with this man the impostor made a hasty exit, while the bartender was going for a bungstarter. At the same time the liquor sellers here had been comparing notes, and reached the conclusion that they had been defrauded. They knew the man would have to come back to get on the railroad, and were waiting for him.

They caught him and sent for the Constable, who was out of town. Then they remembered that they would be involved if they had him arrested, so they called in their messenger and took summary vengeance after compelling restitution. The young man spent the night in solitude nursing two black eyes and many bruises.

CAR SMASHES AMBULANCE.

Doctor, Driver, and Horse from St. Vincent's Hospital Badly Hurt.

One of the ambulances attached to St. Vincent's Hospital had a collision with a south-bound Sixth Avenue car yesterday afternoon on Sixth Avenue, near Eleventh Street, which resulted in the serious injury to the driver and the physician on the ambulance, and the demolition of the vehicle.

The ambulance was in charge of Timothy Maloney and Dr. Cabaniss, and had just turned into Sixth Avenue when it was caught between the front of the car and an elevated railroad pillar. Both Maloney and the doctor were thrown out, and Maloney was dragged some distance along the street by the horse; he holding tightly on the reins.

Policeman Holt of the Charles Street Station called another ambulance from St. Vincent's, and Maloney and Dr. Cabaniss were removed there. Dr. Cabaniss was found to be suffering from a severe scalp wound, and from injuries to his legs. Maloney suffered from contusions of the face, arms, and body. The horse was injured internally, and it may be found necessary to shoot him.

NEW CHARGE AGAINST SEDLEY.

Yale Student Arraigned for Manslaughter at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Henry M. Sedley of New York, a Sheffield Scientific School student, was arraigned in the City Court this morning on the charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Edward F. Corrigan of Willimantic, a student of the Yale Law School, on Oct. 20. He waived examination and was held in bonds of $2,000 for the January term of the Superior Court.

Corrigan's death resulted from concussion of the brain following a fall from a lunch wagon near the Yale campus. In the Coroner's finding it was stated that Corrigan's fall was due to a push "carelessly administered" by Sedley, following a discussion between the two men.

POL ROGER & CO.
CHAMPAGNE

The Society Wine in London.

Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.'s *BRUT SPECIAL VINTAGE 1893* is now on sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for U. S.

New York, Nov. 13, 1901.

Dennett's
Surpassing Coffee

PERFECT COFFEE.

DENNETT'S SURPASSING COFFEE IS THE MOST PERFECT AND DELICIOUS COFFEE THAT CAN BE PRODUCED.

BECAUSE

IT IS grown, cleaned, dried and prepared especially for us under the supervision of our own experienced planters.

IT IS blended, roasted and ground at a uniform temperature in order to preserve an even shade and flavor, by our own secret process.

IT IS the finest grade of coffee grown and commands the highest price on account of its superior strength, fine flavor and delicate aroma.

5c A CUP.

OVER 6 1-2 MILLION CUPS SERVED ANNUALLY EXCLUSIVELY AT

DENNETT'S QUICK LUNCH ROOMS.

Cleanest, most spacious, best in the city. Every article of food served is the purest, choicest, money can buy. No better can be obtained at any price.

"THE INHERENT BEAUTY"

Of the old Colonial masterpieces—is given broad expression in our reproductions of these fine old pieces—The high-post Bed of majestic presence, the roomy Bureau of deep capacity and the quaint old chairs—that combine a room of rare feeling and perfect repose.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated),
34th St., West, Nos. 155-157
"Minute from Broadway."

APOLLO

The APOLLO is to everybody what Stradivarius is to the great violinists. The superexcellence of this *Piano Player* is proved in a way which put it beyond all questions of doubt. Recitals from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day.

The APOLLO Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th & 18th Streets.)

LIGHT FOR TENEMENTS.

Church Association for Advancement of Interests of Labor Asks for Vigorous Action.

In St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, last night, there was a meeting of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor. Vigorous action in seeing that the law providing light and air through the reconstruction of tenements, no matter what the cost to the owners; municipal ownership of tenements and the end of child labor in the South were urged by the speakers. The Rev. Joseph Reynolds of St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, presided.

Edward Reynolds was the principal speaker of the evening. He said in part:

"The new tenement house act will at least afford more healthful conditions, and is an improvement on the old law. If the act is lived up to more than 80,000 buildings in this city will have to be radically renovated. The landlords are weeping and gnashing their teeth at the prospective expense. They urge the unconstitutionality of the law, but unconstitutionality too often means to men touching their pockets. I am sure that the decision of the Appellate Court against the objections of the past law, furnishing water on every floor, covers the objections to the new law providing for light and air.

"President Theodore Roosevelt has been holding meetings with the labor leaders. His presence in the White House augurs well for labor and the brotherhood of man. The election of two laboring men to be Mayors in two great cities gives strength to the labor organizations that have in the recent past been so hard hit. The voice of the cast side has been heard and organized labor was most responsible for the triumph of our recent election. With Low in the City Hall, Jerome his first lieutenant, and William J. O'Brien, a bulwark of organized labor, there is great hope."

Alexander Law followed Mr. Reynolds and urged that the city become the landlord of properly built tenement houses.

The Rev. Thomas Sill, rector of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, closed the discussion by calling attention to the fact that there are tenements east and west, and that through the conditions of the east side, the west side must not be neglected.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN CONTEMPT.

Chicago Court Sentences Two Employes of Hearst's American to Terms in Jail.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—On a charge of contempt of court Judge Haney to-day sentenced Andrew M. Lawrence, managing editor of Hearst's Chicago American, to forty days in the county jail. The sentence of H. S. Canfield, who wrote the article objectionable to the court, was fixed at thirty days in jail. The cases against S. S. Carvalho, financial manager of the paper, and John C. Hammond, assistant city editor, were dismissed. Judge Haney declared that the cases against W. R. Hearst, majority stockholder of the paper; Homer Davenport, cartoonist, and Clare Briggs, also a cartoonist, would stand until such time as the respondents could be brought into court by the Sheriff.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld, one of counsel for the respondents, entered a formal exception to the decision. "This case, I may say," the court remarked, "is not appealable. You may file a bill of exceptions for a writ of error, however. I am willing to delay the serving of papers on Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Canfield till you have drawn your bill."

"We do not feel that we have any favors coming from this court," Mr. Altgeld answered. "We are much obliged."

A few minutes after the rendering of the decision and the imposition of the sentences as to Lawrence and Canfield Judge Dunne, upon application, issued a writ of habeas corpus as to them, returnable immediately.

The article in The American upon which the proceedings in contempt were based was a criticism of the court's decision on an application for the forfeiture of the charter of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company.

Judge Haney said if the matter published were allowed to go unnoticed by the court it paved the way for other attacks, and that the judiciary, if not held in respect, would fall, with all democratic government. The article, the court declared, was not merely an attack on the court, but a bold threat to every other court. It should therefore not go unpunished.

If a man is fastidious—
If he has never been able to get what he wants in a ready-made overcoat—
Let him come here—
Let him try on this coat—
A long, loose liberally cut coat in the new dark oxfords slightly overplaided at $25.
That man's troubles'll be over so far as overcoats are concerned.
Every other smart thing for the well-dressed man.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

DIAMONDS

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker Musicale

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

- - - SOLOISTS - - -

Miss Kathrin Hilke, Soprano
Mr. Hans Kronold, 'Cello

Mr. W. J. FALK, Accompanist.

PROGRAM

Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2 . . . *Liszt*
The Angelus.
Romanze . . . . . *Becker*
Mr. Kronold.
(*a*) Selection from "Florodora" . . .
(*b*) Fifth Nocturne, Opus 52 . . *Leybach*
The Angelus.
"Ever True" . . . . . *Harry R. Shelley*
Miss Hilke.
Fantaisie, "Carmen" . . . . *Hollman*
Mr. Kronold.
"The Wedding of the Winds" . . . *Hall*
The Angelus and Crown Piano.
"Scherzo" . . . . . *Van Goens*
Mr. Kronold.
(*a*) Ecstasy . . . . . *Mrs. Beach*
(*b*) Spring Song . . . . . *A. Hyde*
Miss Hilke.

The Most Stylish SHOES That Are Made

The most correct foot-dress that an elegant costume or dress suit could demand, is here. Our Men's and Women's Shoes at $5 include every new last—every modern toe-shape—every smart style expression. There are some finer hand touches of finish on the shoes at $6 and $8—bringing out the extreme effects of fashion. But there is little need of paying more than $5, if you buy shoes at Wanamaker's.

In fact, our *Reliable* Shoes, for Women, at $3, are worn with the finest dresses. Our $3.90 line of shoes for men gives all the quality and style of usual five-dollar shoes.

The variety meets every possible wish; and in value, you get a dollar's worth more here with most any pair of shoes you buy than you can get elsewhere.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The Horse Show Pageant Is Making Ready

THE fanfare of trumpets will, on Monday morning, usher in the great event for which Fashion makes her most ostentatious preparation.

The horse and its rider are the one great heritage of the romantic days of chivalry, which womankind has retained for her admiration, and the occasion of proud dress array.

Even *Amadis of Gaul*, in the royal tournaments of those bravest days "when knighthood was in flower" perhaps never gazed upon such an array of feminine beauty and gorgeous costumes as will be seen in Madison Square Garden during the coming week.

Our sales of Imported Costumes and exquisite Parisian Hats have been so great as to point to such a preparation for this year's Horse Show as has perhaps never been equaled before.

For those who have not yet decided on either of these important matters, we have a charming array of elaborate Imported Dresses to choose from, as well as such a brilliant collection of Paris Hats as has never previously been shown.

Of the preparations with articles of equal necessity, though of less magnitude, we have made special display in every section of the store.

Men's Clothing and Neckwear—the smartest and swellest sorts to be found in New York city. Shoes for men and women—extreme or refined styles. Women's Wraps and Neckwear—most exquisite imported pieces. Fans of marvelous beauty. Opera Bags, just received from abroad—the most charming sorts ever brought out; those of suede leather being as striking as they are elegant.

Men's Canes, with ivory horse heads, with sterling silver bridles; others mounted with sterling silver hoofs; some with silver horses inlaid—a score of ideal Horse Show effects.

The smartest Silk Stockings—men's and women's; and correct Gloves.

Part of the story is told more specifically on this page; but there is much more to see on the richly laden counters all over the store.

The Rotunda and Main Aisle are richly decorated with the Horse Show colors, and figures and designs representative of the Horse Show idea. The store makes a delightful picture, well worth seeing.

Welcome alike, whether for buying or sight-seeing.

Prince Albert Suits

Correct Clothing for Men

There is no need to hurry to a tailor. The smartest clothing that can be cut is ready-made at Wanamaker's. Possibly we may have to alter a seam here and there; so would your tailor when he gave you a fitting. But we can do that promptly enough.

Then, in nine suits out of ten, no alterations are necessary. This is because of our superb stock of Prince Albert coats—every size, for tall, stout, or medium sized men, is here always. No such complete stock will be found elsewhere.

We can give a man the smartest sort of Prince Albert coat, in a perfect fit, *today*—unless he is actually deformed.

You cannot know the highest achievement in ready-made clothing until you see Wanamaker Prince Albert Suits.

These price-hints:

Prince Albert Coats and Vests of all-wool black Thibet, serge lined and silk-faced to button-holes, at $20.
Of black Thibet, silk-lined throughout, at $25.
Of imported black Vicuna; extra heavy silk lining; hand-made collars and button-holes; the high-toned custom tailor makes no better, $35.
Fancy Cashmere Vests, double-breasted, at $5.
Double-breasted white Duck Vests, at $3 to $5.
Striped Worsted Trousers, to be worn with same, $5 to $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Neckwear AND Collars

Much depends, in the general effect of a man's dress, on the style of his collars and neckwear. These, if ill-chosen, or badly fitting, will ruin an otherwise smart appearance.

We show an extensive group of exclusive English Silk Squares, from which the man with ideas in dress can choose the design he likes, and have his scarfs made to measure; and a new line of collars in the correct shapes, both of which render getting the proper sort of neck-dress an easy matter.

The Squares are in extremely rich and stylish patterns, and cost $5 each. Scarfs made from them are $1 to $2.50, according to shape.

The collars, in Piccadilly or straight-standing styles, have a corded edge, which gives them a very smart appearance. 25c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Our IMPORTED COSTUMES

Now a Third Under-Price

Every woman, familiar with Wanamaker's, knows something about these superb gowns. Made expressly for us, by the best couturiers of Paris and Vienna. They compose the finest collection of Costumes in America. In fact, one woman who has just returned from Paris, tells us that not in all the famous salons which she visited there, did she see as many exquisite dresses as she found on exhibition here on Monday.

Nowhere could more beautiful costumes for the Horse Show be obtained than these here today. Each dress has that distinguished elegance that is obtainable nowhere but in Paris.

Now a whole third of the fair price is cut off, just in time for Horse Show dressers to take advantage of this large saving.

Prices were $225 to $500.

Now $150 to $334

The collection includes evening, dinner and reception gowns, from Doucet, Paquin, Callot Sœurs, Francis, Havet, Dœuillet and others. Also a number of beautiful dresses designed by artists of the Munich Academy of the Secession School of Art.

See the display today.

Second floor, Broadway.

Opera Glass BAGS

And FANS

The selection of an opera glass bag is extremely important. The wrong sort may mar the appearance of the entire costume. We have brought over a large variety of new sorts that we found in Europe this season. Many of them are not only distinctly original in style, but add to their appearance of elegance the faculty of harmonizing with almost any costume. This is particularly true of those made of suede leather. But the variety is too great to go into detailed description. Merest hints must suffice:

Brocaded silk Opera Glass Bags, in fancy colors, with gilt bar frame; carried by silk cord; 85c.
Bags of brocaded satin, with heavy docorated frames, at $2.75 to $5.25.
Black silk velvet Opera Glass Bags, with heavy, decorated frames, at $4.25 and $4.50.
Bags of heavy brocaded satin, in attractive shades and designs with gilt bar and cord, at $2.
Opera Glass Bags, with leather body and satin puffed top; coin purse on the outside, and a convenient mirror hidden on the bottom; in a variety of colors, at $1.25.
Suede-finished Opera Glass Bags; some steel studded, others plain with turquoise button fastening, containing vinaigrette, card-case and purse. Various styles at $4.50 to $11.25.

There is charming variety among the exquisite Fans—some quite modest, though pretty; others as elaborate as can be desired.

These price-suggestions:

Painted Fans, black or white, at 50c.
Gauze Fans with steel spangles, at 75c.
Prettily spangled Fans at $2.50, $3, $4 to $18.
Real Duchesse lace Fans, with bone sticks, at $5 to $9.75.
Spangled Fans, with pearl sticks, at $6.50 to $19.

Broadway.

"FLORODORA" CUFFS

For Women's Gloves

Women who see these new attachments for their Walking Gloves will be keenly alive to their style and convenience without an instant's delay.

They are a brand new idea—really the cuff part of a gauntlet, finished with an elastic draw-string that fastens them securely and neatly over the wrist of the ordinary glove. Besides producing a remarkably smart effect, they are immensely practical as a protection against wind and cold.

In four colors, to match the four most popular shades of gloves—tan, gray, red and black. Some have ornamentation of braid, which adds much to their attractive appearance. The smartest thing in glovedom today.

$1 and $1.50 a Pair Tenth street.

French Printed Challis

The New Designs for 1902

Early for Spring fabrics? Perhaps it is. At least, these charming French Challis have made their appearance a full month earlier this year than last. But that's a peculiarity of the Wanamaker Store, that it gathers the new things for the coming season, and has them ready for you to enjoy, long before you've any right to expect them.

That's the case with these Challis: And hundreds of women will want to pick house gowns and waists from them right now.

The polka dot still holds sway amohg the designs—large and small, sing y or in clusters, in black and white, on delicately colored grounds, or on black or navy blue. Then there are stripes, and very little checks, that are novel and extremely attractive.

They are the pick of the French printings, and prices are **50c and 55c a Yard** Rotunda.

French DRESS GOODS

50c, Worth $1 and $1.25

The twenty-eight thousand yards which we put on sale on Monday will soon be entirely sold at the rate they have been going. It is one of the best offerings of refined and pertect Dress Goods which we have ever secured.

Appreciation was sure, as soon as the Public saw the goods offered.

French Poplin Velours, worth $1.25
French Crystal Cords, worth $1

Both are 44 inches wide. Each was superb value at its original price. Now both sorts are selling

AT 50c A YARD

There are probably eighty different shades:
Navy Blues, Browns, Greens, Castors, Grays, Russian Blues, Reseda, Plum, Tans and Royal Blues.
Excellent fabrics for Christmas giving. Rotunda.

Men's Umbrellas and Canes

The Horse Show thought is superbly expressed in these canes, with carved ivory horse heads with trimmings of sterling silver. There are other smart canes with stag horn handles, in various designs. Prices, $4 to $15

Umbrellas, with similar handles, at $7.50 to $20.

Then we have this fine new offering of

Ivory-Handled Umbrellas at Half Price

The handles are superbly carved, and in a wide variety of designs. Some will probably be bought as curios to be taken from the umbrella to go in a cabinet. The umbrellas will make superb Christmas presents. Of course, the silk covers are of the very best close-rolling sort. Prices now $6, $7.50, $10 and $12, All worth double or mo . Broadway.

Luxurious Silk Hosiery

Perfection in details marks the costume of the well-dressed, modish man or woman. And Hosiery is an important detail—of course it must be of silk.

Particular men and women alike will find their requirements of fine Silk Hosiery satisfied in this splendid collection. The range of styles and prices is without its equal in New York. It affords the correct finishing touch for the most elaborate costume planned for Horse Show week, in its showing of Imported Silk Hosiery.

FOR MEN—
$1 a pair—Fine spun silk half-hose; Full weight; black or colored; with extra strong soles, heels and toes.
$1.50 a pair—Black or colored silk mixed half-hose; a pretty design of self-colored raised vertical stripes.
$2.75 a pair—French pure silk half-hose; guaranteed fast black, with black silk side clocks.
$6 a pair—Black pure silk half-hose; embroidered with colored silk; open-work fronts.

FOR WOMEN—
$1 a pair—Extra fine black spun silk stockings; high spliced heels and double soles and toes.
$1.50 a pair—Ribbed or plain black pure silk stockings.
$2 a pair—Plain black pure silk stockings; all black, or black with colored silk soles.
$5 a pair—French pure silk stockings; black, with open-work ankles embroidered with colored silk, in various pretty colorings. Broadway

The Summit of Style In Superb WRAPS

This collection of Out-door Wraps for Women can truly be called eclectic. Steadily ignoring narrow fashion-limits, we gathered from the best makers of Europe and America whatever stood the test of beauty, originality and newness of style.

The results of our efforts stand before you today, for your verdict. We are prejudiced, but believe that it cannot fail to be favorable.

The gamut of garments is run, from the unceasingly popular Short Jacket, to the stately Newmarket and luxurious Opera Wrap.

Of particular importance and interest, at this Horse Show time, is the superb group of elegant Three-quarter length and Long Coats; in a multitude of most exquisite effects.

Prices must merely indicate the wonderful scope of the gathering—your personal inspection, and our willingness to help you, must supply the actual realization.

Three-quarter Length Coats, of silk and cloth, chiefly in pastel colorings, richly appliqued or trimmed with cloth, silk or chiffon, $46 to $120.

Short Jackets and Three-quarter Length Coats of Velour, in splendid variety, with collars and revers of luxurious Persian lamb, mink and ermine. Jackets, $28.50 to $90; Three-quarter Length Coats, $68 to $190.

Newmarkets, in effective styles, of taffeta, cloth or peau-de-soie. In cloth, $68 to $250. In taffeta or peau-de-soie, $45 to $68.

Opera Wraps, with quilted linings, most of them trimmed with fur, from $20 to $55.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fashion's Pendulum Swings to Sumptuous FURS

Women who are planning elaborately handsome gowns for Horse Show Week are availing themselves broadly of the wonderful decorative value of Furs, of which Fashion permits this year such a lavish use, both for wraps and as trimmings. And in so doing, they do wisely; for nothing gives greater richness of tone to the successful costume than beautiful furs.

The Wanamaker Collection of Furs offers unlimited possibilities of choice to the woman in search of a handsome fur wrap. Greatest liberality has guided its gathering; the greatest of care has governed the selection of only the most beautiful, reliable, honest pieces of fur; and absolute frankness dictates the selling policy.

You may with perfect safety rely on the high quality of every fur garment in this collection; whether it be a Cape of Royal Ermine at $250, or a sumptuous Blouse of Russian Sable at $3,000. And every wrap is made with greatest care and in the highest degree of style.

Word of some of the Fur Garments de Luxe:

$250—Short jaunty cape of royal ermine, elaborately trimmed with chiffon and Irish lace.
$325—Short blouse of royal miniver—the newest and most fashionable fur of the season—with outside collar, vest and belt of cream velvet.
$475—Eton jacket, made from carefully selected Eastern Mink Skins, with neck-band and girdle of brown velvet.
$500—Eton jacket, made from choice selected Chinchilla skins, with deep collar of Irish lace.
$1,500—Superb Newmarket, made from rich, well-matched broadtail skins; deep shawl collar of chinchilla.
$3,000—Long Russian blouse, made from selected Russian sable skins, with gilt girdle and jabot of lace.

Second floor, Broadway.

POCKET BOOKS and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

An attractive group of Pocket Books, Shopping and Chatelaine Bags, and Photograph Frames at surprisingly little prices for such pretty and at the same time useful things:

Combination Pocket Books, sterling silver trimmed, with bright silver and French gray finish, at 50c.
Combination Pocket Books, with aluminum and silver-plated corners, at 50c.
Combination Pocket Books, plain and mounted, at 25c.
Fish-net Shopping Bags, with leather handles, at 25c, 50c.
Chatelaine Bags, in all leathers, at 25c and 50c.
Wrist Bags at 25c and 50c.
Photograph Frames, cabinet size, in oval and square shapes, with handsome nickel trimmings, at 30c, 35c.

Basement

The SMALLER BOYS and Their CLOTHING

Strange, how easy it is to dress the small boy in an inappropriate manner. The chief sin of commission is to put him into clothes that are much too old for him.

No error of that sort is possible in clothing that *we* plan for youngsters of 3 to 7 years. They are full of style, but it's the essentially juvenile kind—not old-mannish.

The Russian Blouse style appeals most strongly to mothers of good taste.

At $5 to $11.50—Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, splendidly made, dressy and comfortable.

At $5 to $12—Russian Blouse Top Coats, warm and durable, and extremely stylish.

Second floor, Ninth street.

IMPORTED WAISTS

And PETTICOATS

The Petticoats are of silk; the Waists of silks, chiffon and lace. All have the brilliance and charm that is distinctly Parisian in distinguished effect.

The Waists make up charming costumes when worn with appropriate skirts. The Petticoats are the finishing perfection of an elegant toilet.

Imported Waists, $23 to $65.
Petticoats, $28 to $68.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Another Chance for This SILVER-PLATED WARE

More pieces of the handsome Quadruple-plated Tableware have been brought forward for today's selling. It seems marvelous that such fine pieces could ever get on the market at half price.

They are here, sure enough, till public enthusiasm exhausts the lot.

Can't list the pieces today; but wide variety of the hollow-ware, as well as genuine Rogers' knives, forks and spoons.

Main aisle and Basement.

The Under-Priced Store

Fresh, bright offerings of desirable merchandise greet you in the Under-Priced Store today, replacing the lots that you eagerly took away yesterday. The kaleidoscopic nature of this Basement Store is one of the most interesting features of Wanamaker's. Read today's news:

Remnants of LACES and ALLOVERS

Here's an attractive gathering of Remnants of Laces and Lace Allovers, at short prices to match short pieces. They are in black, white, cream and ecru, in a large variety of styles, qualities and lengths. There are galons for waist or skirt trimmings, and Allovers for dress or hat garnitures—all at **A Third to a Half Less** than their former prices.

DECORATED LAMPS—HALF-PRICE

A remarkably interesting offering of handsomely decorated Lamps at Half-price. The Lamps have large, massive bodies, mounted on heavily gold-plated bases. They have effective decorations of orchids, roses, peonies and snow-balls, on richly-colored dark grounds. The Lamps are complete with 12-inch globes, and are regularly priced at $12. In the Under-Priced Store at **$6 each**

BED SPREADS—LOW-PRICED

They're really 95c value, their yesterday's price. Now they are— **75 cents each**

White crocheted Spreads, in Marseilles patterns, of full size and good weight, free from clay or other spurious filling. Excellent value.

SATIN TAFFETA RIBBONS

More of those excellent Taffeta Ribbons at a wonderfully little price.

They are of pure silk of good quality, and soft in texture, 3½ inches wide, and in pink, light blue and white. They are worth a third more than their price—

15 cents a yard

Children's DOMET GARMENTS

Domet flannel is particularly adapted, on account of its softness, fleeciness and warmth, to the making of children's garments. The following are of domet flannel, and much under-priced:

18c, from 25c and 30c—Petticoats, with long or short waists, in striped or solid colors in delicate shades. Sizes 6 months to 3 years.
20c, from 30c—Petticoats, on bands, with deep ruffle; white and pink or light blue stripes. Sizes 2 to 14 years.
50c, from 75c—Dresses in pink-and-white or blue-and-white stripes. Sizes, 1, 2 and 3 years.

75c DRESSING SACQUES at 50c

These warm, cosy Dressing Sacques are of flannelette, in attractive solid colors—light blue, pink and red, with fitted back and full front; the entire sacque is neatly bound. They are easily worth one-half more than their price—

Fifty Cents Each

Three HOSIERY Bargains

Worthy, in point of low-pricedness, of their place in this under-priced collection of reliable merchandise.

For Men. At 12½c a pair—Cotton half hose, fast black; seamless heels and toes; fine gauge, elastic and durable.
For Women. 25c a pair, worth 38c—Allover open-work stockings of fast black lisle thread in attractive patterns.
For Children. 12½c a pair, worth 18c—Elastic ribbed cotton stockings; fast black, with extra strong knees, heels and toes.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone.

W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes placed side by side with $5.00 and $6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5 and $6 shoes.

Sold by 63 Douglas shoe stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit also by best shoe dealers everywhere.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas STRONG MADE $2.00 shoes; Youth's $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid, and Lewis Patent Leather. Best in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made on improved lasts that fit the foot. Wear them and you will always be free from corns and bunions, and have perfectly natural feet. Style, comfort and wear guaranteed.

How to Order by Mail. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy medium or light soles. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Always Black Hooks Used

13 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 13

45 Cortlandt Street.	845 Eighth Avenue.
158-156 Broadway, cor. 20th.	BROOKLYN.
2280 West 125th Street.	708-710 Broadway.
2202 Third Avenue, c. 126th.	1367 Broadway, c. Gates Av.
95 Nassau Street.	421 Fulton Street, c. Fleet.
488 Broadway, cor. Howard.	494 Fifth Avenue.
1849 Broadway, cor. 36th.	JERSEY CITY.
974 Third Avenue.	18 Newark Avenue.

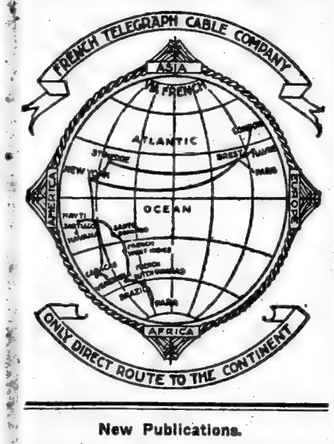

New Publications.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
NOW AT 5-7-9 UNION SQUARE
BETWEEN
14TH AND 15TH STREETS

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

DEWAR'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
always and everywhere the Best.

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY also received *GRAND PRIX* (Highest Award) PARIS EXPOSITION

WEST POINT BUILDINGS REPORTED OUT OF DATE

Board of Visitors Severely Condemn Accommodations at the Academy.

Health of Cadets Endangered and Their Pay Inadequate—Government Said to be Penurious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The report of the Board of Visitors to West Point devotes some space to the painful features of life at the Academy. In recommending the building of a new chapel the board says:

"The building of a new chapel would necessarily carry with it the introduction into the reservation of a new pipe organ, an innovation that would doubtless cause the mountains that rise in sublimity and beauty back of the post to break forth into singing and the trees of the fields to clap their hands.

"The board attended divine service while at the post, and endured the untold agony and exquisite torture visited on the congregation every Sabbath, while this alleged musical instrument is being prepared to perform its part. There is not a fifth-class variety theatre in any nation on the globe that would tolerate such a musical instrument for twenty-four hours.

"To inflate it and set it going is in itself a profanation of the Sabbath.

"It is a disgrace to the Nation, and has haunted like a nightmare every Board of Visitors during the last decade.

"The hotel is on the same plan. It is a mere hut. The members of the Special Committee of Investigation sent to West Point by Congress last Winter were all but compelled to abandon the hotel because of its lack of the simplest comfort."

In a merciless exposition of the discomforts and inconveniences of life at West Point the board says:

"The cadet who entered the West Point barracks the first day the institution opened its doors, nearly 100 years ago, found himself surrounded by almost as many comforts and conveniences as the cadet who entered last June."

The barracks, the report asserts, "are little better equipped than the barracks at the average county poor house," and the ventilation "is in accordance with the hygienic notions of a century ago, and is simply execrable."

As to the electric light and gas plants, "no modern dwelling would tolerate the service a single week." There is not a drop of water, except that carried in buckets and pitchers by the cadets, and there is not a sink or a bathroom.

A startling statement in the report is, that a majority of the cadets who leave the academy go into the service in debt; "and in nearly every instance," it adds, "where young soldiers have fallen by the wayside, their downfall can be traced to the unfortunate fact that they started out in debt and were never able to lift the burden."

This state of things is ascribed exclusively to the penuriousness of the Government. The pay of a cadet is $540 per year, and the Committee on Fiscal Affairs, composed of Senator Kean and Representative Landis, declares that "this sum, with the increased cost of living, is barely sufficient even with great economy to allow a cadet to keep out of debt. When it is considered," says the committee, "that a cadet, upon graduation and being commissioned, is obliged to expend for his uniform $322.50, it does not seem right to turn the officers into the world in debt; they should at least enter on life with a clean score and not be financially embarrassed from the very start."

It is pointed out that the cadets at Annapolis get $609.50 per year.

The Committee on Hygiene declares that in cases of epidemic disease it is necessary to put sick cadets who have not been proved to have the disease with the infected cases. In which case they are likely to catch the disease, or else they have to be put with cadets who do not have the disease, in which case, if they have it, they are likely to communicate it to those cadets. This is because of the lack of hospital accommodations.

The board uses severe language about the practice of hazing, which it says has been stamped out. It calls hazing "a brutal and pitiless practice," "a brutal and shameful tradition," "a barbarous practice," and "a despicable and inhuman tradition."

It says that hazing was largely ascribed to the bad influence of the preparatory schools at Highland Falls, and that Secretary Root's reforms in the arrangements for conducting examinations for admission "will sound the death knell of the Highland Falls schools and put an end to the iniquities they have continually bred."

TO BEAUTIFY WASHINGTON.

Senator McMillan Tells of the Plans of the Park Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Senator McMillan of Michigan, who came to Washington to-day to see the President, said in an interview:

"I have been surprised to find that the people of this country are all interested in the improvement of Washington. I have been to California and to many other sections of the country since the adjournment of Congress, and in all places I have been asked with the greatest interest for the details of the proposed improvement here. The country knows of the Park Commission, and the result of its work will no doubt be seen in many cities of the country, modeled after its initial development at the National capital.

"Our plans are to connect the parks we now have by boulevards, to make some long-delayed improvements in the Mall, and to give the residents of the eastern section of the city a park by the improvement of the eastern branch and its adjacent territory. I agree with the Park Commission in its belief that when the plans are carried out Washington will be the most beautiful city in the world.

"One of the most important subjects the commission has had to consider has been the terminal facilities for the railroads. The commission found that the Mall could not be beautified with a railroad running across it. President Cassatt has gone into the subject with much interest. He looks upon it as a National matter. We have got the Pennsylvania people to consider it, and if Congress and the Baltimore and Ohio can agree, then the plans for a union station can be carried out."

A CIVIL SERVICE DISPUTE.

Effort to Put Census Clerks in Classified Service to be Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—There is a plan on foot to have the clerks in the Census Bureau transferred to the classified service, and it is understood that the Civil Service Commission will oppose it. Some of the Senators and Representatives who have visited Washington lately have given the impression that an attempt will be made to secure this change.

The clerks were not required to pass a civil service examination, and many of them received their appointments through influence. The plan is to have them transferred to the classified service without requiring them to pass an examination prepared by the Civil Service Commission. President Procter of the Civil Service Commission and William Dudley Foulke, the newly appointed member, were at dinner with the President last night, and it is understood that the civil service situation was talked over, and that the President assured the commission of his purpose to insist upon a fair and impartial enforcement of the civil service laws.

The Meade Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Long has selected Read Admiral Frank Wildes to be the head of the Meade court martial, in place of Rear Admiral Taylor. The date for the meeting of the court was postponed from the 12th to the 19th inst., and this change would have prevented Admiral Taylor from attending the sessions of the general board of the navy.

Porto Rico's Governor Coming Here.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 12.—Gov. Hunt and Mr. Brumbaugh, Commissioner of Education, left for the United States to-day on the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's steamship Ponce.

FILIPINO OFFICIAL A TRAITOR.

Presidente of Tacloban Under Arrest—Insurgent Signal Station in Leyte Destroyed.

CATBALOGAN, Island of Samar, Nov. 12.—Diaz, the Presidente of Tacloban, Island of Leyte, who has been proved to be an agent of the Filipino Junta at Hongkong, has been arrested. Many incriminating papers, implicating numerous officials, were seized at the time of his arrest.

The gunboat Leyte has discovered a signal station working on the Island of Leyte and communicating with insurgents on the Island of Samar by the flashlight system. Three operators were arrested and the station was destroyed. The men confessed that many recruits have been sent from Leyte to Samar.

CLAY'S GREAT-GRANDSON APPOINTED.

H. Clay McDowell Will Become United States District Judge in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting to-day it was announced that H. Clay McDowell of Big Stone Gap, Va., had been selected for appointment as United States District Judge of the Western District of Virginia. It is not known when the appointment will be made formally, but it is expected in a day or two. Judge McDowell is a Republican, and one of his warm supporters for the appointment was Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes. Judge McDowell is a great-grandson of Henry Clay, and is connected with some of the oldest families

PRESIDENT APPOINTS A NEGRO.

Robert H. Terrell Made a Justice of the Peace in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A negro recommended by Booker T. Washington was selected for appointment to office to-day by President Roosevelt. He is Robert H. Terrell, and he is to be a Justice of the Peace of the District of Columbia. Mr. Terrell is a graduate of Howard University, and is now Principal of the Colored High School of the district.

Mr. Washington, in his letter recommending Mr. Terrell, says that he presented the highest present attainments of the colored race.

KENTUCKY APPOINTMENTS MADE.

Long Contest Ended by the Action of the President.

WASHINGTOIN, Nov. 12.—The President to-day announced the following appointments: Joseph A. Craft to be Internal Revenue Collector in the Fifth District, Kentucky, and of George W. Lieberth to be Internal Revenue Collector in the Sixth District of the same State.

The announcement of the settlement of the contest for the Kentucky Internal Revenue Collectorships was made to-day at the conclusion of a conference at the White House, participated in by the President, Senator Deboe, Representative Boering, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes. The formal appointments were announced late this afternoon.

The contest for the vacancy created by the resignation last Saturday of Collector C. E. Sapp of the Fifth (Louisville) District was brief but spirited. The President's inclination from the first was to appoint Mr. Craft, but some strong opposition developed against him, and the matter was considered very carefully. Senator Deboe, who is a friend of former Collector Sapp, had vigorously opposed the appointment of Mr. Craft, but at to-day's conference withdrew his opposition and gave Craft his indorsement.

The announcement of Mr. Craft's appointment followed. Representative Boering from the first had supported Mr. Craft, who had the substantial indorsement of the Republican organization of Kentucky. Ex-Gov. Bradley, who was not present at to-day's conference, also supported Mr. Craft.

D. M. Comingore, whom Mr. Lieberth will succeed as Collector of the Sixth (Covington) District of Kentucky, was a candidate for reappointment.

CANAL COMMISSION AT WORK.

Considering Reports on Routes, and Will Favor the One in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—For the first time in several months the Isthmian Canal Commission had a full meeting to-day, Admiral Walker presiding. They heard reports of committees, and it is expected that nearly all of the week will be consumed in a discussion of these reports. They comprise investigation of the following subjects: The Nicaragua route, the Panama route, other possible routes, the industrial, commercial, and military value of an interoceanic canal, and rights, privileges, and franchises.

When this work is concluded, the commission will take up the report to the President, which will embody the committee reports on these several subjects, and the conclusions of the commission which, beyond question, will favor the Nicaragua route. The commission is anxious to get its report into the hands of the President as soon as possible, and therefore it is not unlikely that it will be ready for presentation early next week.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Boston and Cleveland Men to Discuss the Matter with the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—E. G. Preston of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and M. S. Greenough of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to-day arranged to have the President receive to-morrow the representatives of the commercial bodies of a number of the cities along the Northern border who are interested in reciprocity with Canada.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—An important interview with President Roosevelt is to be held at Washington to-morrow by representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and business men from various sections of the country in behalf of more intimate trade relations with Canada.

The movement for reciprocal relations with Canada begun by the Chamber of Commerce has resulted in definite plans whereby the representatives shall give the Executive their views on the merits of the questions. Secretary Long arranged the interview, and it is understood that the question is thus considered before President Roosevelt writes his message to Congress.

Warrant for Mr. McKinley's Salary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A statement of account was made to-day by the Auditor for the State Department, charging the late President McKinley with the warrants issued to him on account of salary from the beginning of his incumbency of the office of President to the day of his death and crediting him with the amount due him on account of salary. A balance due of $1,856 was found. A warrant in favor of the administrators of the President's estate was drawn to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Argentina Will Buy American Shoes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Argentine Republic desires to place a contract for an annual supply of 60,000 pairs of shoes in the United States. This is not only a tribute to the superiority of United States manufactures, but is also an example of Argentina's wish to cultivate and extend her business relations with this country.

The Hancock at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A cablegram from Nagasaki received at the War Department to-day said the Hancock had arrived at that port to-day and would sail to-morrow for San Francisco. The Hancock brings the belated passengers of the Sheridan and the Warren. The dispatch also said the Sheridan was out of dry dock and would be repaired so that she might sail about Nov. 16.

The Thomas at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The War Department is informed that the transport Thomas arrived at Manila to-day.

Called to a Lakewood Church.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 12.—The vestry of All Saints' Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church of this place this afternoon voted without division to extend a call to the Rev. Edward E. Matthews, senior assistant at St. James's Church, New York, to become rector of All Saints'. The former rector of the local church was the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, who died very suddenly in January last.

Caswell, Massey & Co.'s
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
with Pepsin and Quinine

Prescribed by nearly all physicians in preference to other emulsions because it is borne with ease by the most delicate stomach.

For Sale by All Druggists.

SNARED GAME SEIZED.

A State Official Charges that Long Island Railroad Employes Interfered with Him.

State Game Protector John E. Overton has seized two packages of partridges which he says were being illegally shipped to New York in an express car of the Long Island Railroad. He says that one was from Wading River and the other from Smithtown. He says he also seized three partridges that were being taken to the city over the main line of the road by a newsboy named Anderson. Mr. Overton says the partridges must have been snared, as there were no marks of shot on their bodies. It is against the law to snare game birds at any season of the year.

Mr. Overton also says that he was prevented by the trainmen from entering an express car on a Port Jefferson west-bound train yesterday. It is against the law, Mr. Overton says, for more than twenty-five game birds to be taken on the cars except by the owner or shipper, and the law gives him authority to search cars without a warrant. He says that he was told by the trainmen that they were acting under instructions, and that he telegraphed to Chief Game Protector Pond at Albany for instructions as to what he should do in the case.

It was said yesterday at the office of General Superintendent Potter of the Long Island Railroad that the company's officials would give Mr. Overton all the assistance in their power in enforcing the game law. Assistant Superintendent Harris of the Long Island Express Company said that its men had received no instructions to interfere with Mr. Overton, and that on the contrary, the company would co-operate with him in carrying out the law.

LOVERS OF BIRDS MEET.

Nineteenth Annual Convention of American Ornithologists' Union.

Lovers of birds from widely separated parts of the country, nearly 100 strong, gathered at the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Ornithological Union, which began its three days' session at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday. Many women were in the hall, and it was noticed that none wore any birds or feathers.

The visitors were welcomed by Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Chief Curator of the museum, and after a meeting of the Executive Committee the election was held, resulting as follows: President—C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Biological Survey in Washington; Secretary—John H. Sage of Portland, Oregon, and Treasurer—William Butcher.

The following gained the honor of Fellow, being chosen from the entire membership of 800: Outram Bangs, Boston; L. B. Bishop, New Haven; Joseph Grinnell of Leland Stanford University, Cal.; Prof. F. E. I. Beal of the Biological Survey, Washington, and Dr. Z. F. T. Palmer.

Reading of papers took up the afternoon, among those who presented them being J. A. Allen, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History; Jonathan Dwight, Jr., W. W. Cooke, Frank M. Chapman, Assistant Curator of the American Museum of Natural History; John M. Clark, James H. Hill, and Louis Agassiz Fuereo, an artist, whose topic was "Some Impressions of Texas Birds," and who created a sensation by imitating the songs and calls of the birds he described.

There will be other papers and lectures, some illustrated by stereopticon, to-day and to-morrow.

The special order for to-morrow, the last day of the convention, will be the discussion of methods for the protection of bird-life throughout the entire country.

WANTS A DEED SET ASIDE.

Mrs. Lotary Says the Houses Were Bought with Her Dowry.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City yesterday, resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Mrs. Julia Lotary to set aside a deed made by her to her husband, Alfred Lotary, for two frame cottages in Hoboken valued at $6,000, and which were bought with her dowy of $6,000. Lotary, who is a Hoboken lawyer, and Miss Julia Powell, were married in New York on Aug. 31, 1900. They did not live happily, and a short time ago Mrs. Lotary returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Powell at 20 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, this city.

Mr. Powell testified that he did not like Lotary, and objected to Lotary's attentions to his daughter, but finally yielded to the solicitation of his wife and daughter, and consented to the marriage. He then told of paying his daughter's dowry. He said he gave Lotary $5,000 at the time of the marriage. A few weeks later he paid the other $1,000.

Mrs. Lotary testified that the property, the deed for which she asked to have vacated, was bought with her dowry on the understanding with her husband that the title was to be vested in her, but she subsequently made a deed conveying the property to her husband. Since then, she said, he had collected the rents and would not account to her for the money. The case was not concluded.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LOAN CONCERN.

Suit in United States Court Dismissed—A $1,055,764 Mortgage.

An order was handed down in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Judge Lacombe, dismissing the suit brought by James W. Carpenter, Marvin P. Carter, and Patrick P. Carter, in December last, against the officers and Directors of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association to prevent them from transferring certain property of the corporation to the Empire State Realty Company.

A mortgage for $1,055,764.07, executed to Charles S. Wilbur and Edward D. Candee, as permanent receivers of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association by the Empire State Realty Company, was filed yesterday in the Queens County Clerk's Office in Jamaica. The mortgage runs for three years, and covers twenty-eight lots situated at Richmond Hill Terrace, and thirty lots at Columbia Park. It is dated Nov. 4, and is signed by Thomas L. Jones, President, and Edward Thompson, Treasurer, of the association.

SAID HE CUT THE HORSE'S CORNS.

He Had Been Charged with Stealing the Animal After Selling Him.

Jacob Marbach of 372 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton, in Hoboken, yesterday charged with stealing a horse which he had sold the day before the alleged theft to Morris Leverson of Clinton and Fifteenth Streets, Hoboken.

Marbach denied the theft. He said that Jacob Leverson, a brother of Morris, had resold the horse to him for $25, though Morris had paid him $50 for it. When Morris demanded the horse he said he could not return it because he had just cut the horse's corns, and the animal was not in condition to walk because the corns had been cut too close.

Recorder Stanton said the excuse might be ingenious, but he did not believe that horses were troubled with corns. He held Marbach in $200 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Committee on Legal Applicants.

John E. Parsons and ex-Justices Charles F. Brown and William N. Cohen, who compose the Committee on Character for this year, will meet at the Appellate Division Court House, on Madison Square, at 2 P. M. to-day, to pass upon the character of persons applying for admission to the bar. All applicants must attend in person and present a certificate of one or more members of the bar known to the committee, which certificate must state that the applicant is to the knowledge of the members certifying of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based

PURE TOBACCO NEVER HARMED ANY ONE

Smoke a Good Cigarette

Sovereign

Absolutely Pure

5 CENTS FOR 10 CIGARETTES

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO CO.

BIG SHIPBUILDING PLANT

To be Located on the Bay of Mobile at Alabama Port.

$5,000,000 Company Will Also Construct a Dry Dock at the Port of New Orleans.

New York and Southern capital has undertaken a plan for the establishment of a large shipbuilding plant and the construction of a dry dock on the Gulf coast.

The company, which is to be known as the Gulf Coast Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, has been incorporated under the laws of Alabama by a special charter, permitting it to construct and operate a modern shipbuilding and marine railway plant on the Bay of Mobile and a dry dock and ship-repairing plant at the Port of New Orleans. An option has been obtained upon about 2,000 acres of land on the Bay of Mobile with a frontage of over a mile.

These Directors have been chosen thus far: Charles W. Jesup, S. B. McConnico, and Cassius M. Wicker of this city; Alfred S. Elliott of Wilmington, Del.; Robert C. Morris and Lewis Johnson of New Orleans, and Patrick J. Lyons and E. L. Russell of Mobile. The officers are President—Charles M. Jesup; Vice President—Cassius M. Wicker; Second Vice President and Secretary—S. B. McConnico; Third Vice President and Treasurer—Robert C. Morris.

The company has been capitalized at $5,000,000, and contemplates an issue of $4,000,000 of first mortgage thirty-five year 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds to cover the cost of the acquisition, construction, and initial equipment of the two plants.

The Finance Realty Trust Company of this city will finance the new corporation.

In addition to the construction and maintenance of the Mobile and New Orleans plants, the Gulf Coast Company has the power, under its charter, to establish and operate wharves for commercial purposes and to construct and operate furnaces, mills, and manufactories; to charter, buy, and sell and operate ships, to establish, equip, and operate coal depots and coaling stations, and to buy and sell coal and other minerals. Under its charter the company is exempted from taxation for ten years.

A practical monopoly of the ship repairing and docking business at New Orleans is aimed at, and it is pointed out that the construction of an isthmian canal is reckoned upon as a probability.

Alabama Port, the proposed location of the plant, is situated on the Bay of Mobile, about twenty-three miles from the City of Mobile and six miles from the open Gulf, and is connected with Mobile by a branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, besides being near the coal and iron fields and the timber lands of Alabama.

At the present time the nearest shipbuilding or docking plant to the Gulf is at Newport News.

GEN. MERRIAM TO BE RETIRED.

Leaves Active Service To-day—Began in the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam will be placed on the retired list to-morrow on account of age. His present command, the Department of the Colorado, will be assumed temporarily by Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri. It is expected that Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, about Jan. 1, will be assigned to command the Department of the Colorado. He has expressed a preference for that assignment, and the orders will be issued when he is relieved from his present duties in this city as a member of the Board of Brevets.

Next to Gen. Wade, Gen. Merriam is the ranking Brigadier General in the army. He served throughout the war of the rebellion in the volunteers, having entered the service as Captain of the Twentieth Maine Infantry in 1862. He was a Major General of Volunteers in the Spanish war. His most conspicuous service in later years was in command of the troops during the Coeur d'Alene labor riots. This afterward was investigated by a committee of Congress, and Gen. Merriam's course was approved in the report.

Gift to the Battleship Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—The General Assembly to-day authorized the appropriation of $3,000 for a suitable gift for the battleship Rhode Island.

Naval Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The President to-day made the following naval appointments: John H. Shipley, Lieutenant Commander; Robert M. Kennedy, Surgeon, and Rudolph C. Mehrtens, boatswain.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster General, and Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Col. James M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, relieved.

Major Gonzales S. Bingham, Quartermaster, (promoted from Captain, Quartermaster, subject to examination,) will report to Col. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion; Major Herbert E. Tutherly, Eleventh Cavalry, (promoted from Captain, subject to examination;) Capt. Francis C. Marshall, Fifteenth Cavalry, (promoted from First Lieutenant, subject to examination;) Capt. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, (promoted from First Lieutenant, subject to examination.)

Lieut. Col. David F. Heap, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as engineer officer of that department.

Capt. William B. Schofield, Paymaster, will proceed to San Francisco, Dec. 10, for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. William B. Rochester, Paymaster.

Major William P. Duvall, Artillery Corps, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty at Fort Columbus.

Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort Dupont and Fort Mott, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Franklin M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to the Philippine Islands, for duty.

Capt. James S. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty.

Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to San Francisco and report on Jan. 1 for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to Honolulu, for duty, to relieve Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon. Major Taylor will proceed to Fort Snelling, for duty, to relieve Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Bradley will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty.

Second Lieut. William P. Kitts, Twenty-first Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum for duty with the first detachment of recruits that may be sent from that post, via the Sues Canal, to the Philippines.

Capt. Walter S. McBroom, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to be sent to San Francisco; upon completion of his duties with recruits he will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Antonio for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it for examination to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Almon L. Varney, Ordnance Department; Major Frank Thorp, Artillery Corps; Major John F. Guilfoyle, Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. Charles F. Mason, Assistant Surgeon, and Second Lieut. Orlando C. Troxel, Twelfth Cavalry, recorder; First Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, will report in person to Col. Cleary, President of the board for examination, to determine his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. Morrell is detached from the Amphitrite when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Puritan as executive when the vessel is commissioned.

Lieut. Commander C. W. Jungen is detached from the Amphitrite when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Puritan as navigator when the vessel is commissioned.

Lieut. C. P. Plunkett is detached from the Amphitrite when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Puritan in charge of the engineering department when the vessel is commissioned.

Lieuts. H. W. Jones, F. B. Bassett, H. A. Pearson, G. E. Gelm, and K. M. Bennett, Surgeon G. T. Smith, and Passed Assistant Paymaster W. T. Gray are detached from the Amphitrite when placed out of commission, and ordered to the Puritan when commissioned.

Commander J. M. Hawley is detached from command of the Hartford upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander W. H. Reeder is ordered to command the Hartford Nov. 16.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. S. Blakeman is detached from the Norfolk Hospital, &c., and ordered to the Hartford as relief of Assistant Surgeon Parker.

Assistant Surgeon E. G. Parker is detached from the Hartford upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Bagley arrived at Port Royal yesterday.

The Mohican sailed yesterday from Mare Island for San Francisco.

The Hannibal sailed to-day from Norfolk for Boston.

The Cincinnati and Rainbow will be commissioned at New York Dec. 1.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Mid-Week Money-Savers.

Shopping here to-day, as always, will prove profitable to you. It is our aim to have the mid-week specials as brilliant as those at the end or the beginning of it.

In fact, every day is a gala day at Bloomingdales, for here you obtain always that happiest combination—the best quality at the lowest possible prices.

Two Hours' Sale of Women's Suits—*From 10 A. M. to 12 M. to-day we offer regular $18 suits at $10.75—in two styles; one is made of fine quality Venetian cloth in black and navy; the Eton coat cut on the newest lines, with long peak-shaped revers; of heavily stitched taffeta silk, and is lined with taffeta; the other style is of strictly all wool; basket weave etamine suiting; black, blue, Oxford gray and brown; the Eton coat is a very smart garment, with stitched yoke back and front, and is satin lined; the skirts of these suits are cut in the newest narrow gored cut flounce shape; made over finest near silk; sizes 32 to 48; this remarkable offer for two hours only—10 A. M. to 12 M. to-day.*

Men's and Women's Kid Gloves—*Men's imported dogskin gloves, 75c.; one-clasp, made from fine selected skins; in the most beautiful tan shade; point backs; all sizes; actual value, $1.25. Men's undressed castor gloves, 75c.—in grays only; all sizes; every pair guaranteed a perfect fit; quantity limited; women's glace kid gloves, 69c.—two-clasp; fine quality; all the newest shades, including blacks and whites. Guaranteed to fit perfectly. All sizes. Good value. $1.*

Women's Merino Wool Underwear, 50c.—*Of the famous Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills; guaranteed not to shrink in washing; exceptionally durable; regular $1 value; in this lot the goods are of strictly first quality in ribbed merino, cotton and wool mixed; whites and grays; all sizes; women's combination suits 35c.—made by the Florence Knitting Mills; good heavy weight; silver grays and white; button across shoulders; all sizes, including extra large.*

Porcelain Dinner Sets, $9.95—*Of the famous Maddocks's English ware; actual value, $14.50; 100 pieces; in the most popular under glaze border decorations, which are our open stock patterns, thus enabling broken pieces to be quickly and easily replaced.*

Men's Handsome Gold Watches, $17.50—*16 size; open face and hunting case; fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements; plain or engine-turned cases; thin model. These were sold not very long ago at from $35 to $45. Women's hunting case watches, $12.50 and $13.50; 0 and 6 size; with Waltham or Elgin movements.*

"Yotto" Incandescent Lamp, 95c.—*This recent money-saving invention in gas lamps saves 85% of your gas and gives light as brilliant as electricity. Does not blacken mantles; has no chimney to break, and is ornamental as well as useful, being effectively trimmed with brass; 70 candle power. 100 candle power, complete, $1.25.*

"Marietta, a Maid of Venice," by F. Marion Crawford, 83c.—*Written in Mr. Crawford's matchless style, this work possesses all the charm for which he is noted. Published regularly at $1.50.*

Celebrated Corsetine Wrappers, 88c.—*These garments are made with regular corset attachment, which can be easily taken out when the wrapper is washed and replaced as readily. The material of which these wrappers are made is extra heavy fleeced-back flannelette; patterns and colorings of this season's best. Made with style and grace; fit is perfect, and the cut and workmanship unsurpassed. They have deep flounce skirts, and are trimmed with woven embroidery; sizes 34 to 46. Will fill mail orders, but cannot send any C. O. D.*

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,
238 Fifth Av. Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer
THIS (WED.) AFTERNOON,
2 P. M.
Also Thurs., Fri., & Sat. Afternoons at same hour.

A NOTABLE SALE
BY DIRECTION OF
Messrs. R. SIMPSON & CO.,
Holborn, London, England,
of a Wonderful Collection of
Antique Furniture,
comprising
Choice Specimens of Chippendale, comprising Sheraton, Adams', English and Dutch Carved Oak and Marqueterie, Louis XV., XVI. and Empire, including A Superb Gothic Throne Chair, Louis XV. Wardrobs, a very rare set of Hogarth Dining Chairs, Louis XV. and XVI. Mantel Mirrors and Consols, Over Mantel Mirror from the Ravstyn Castle, very valuable Sevres, Vienna, Jacob Petit, Worcester, Crown Derby, Wedgwood and Leeds Porcelains, Rockingham Queens' Ware, Old Silver and Copper Lustre, English, Dutch and Bohemian Cut and Engraved Glass, Bisque and Carrara Marble Figures and Busts, Empire Mantel Clocks, Bronzes, Chiming Hall Clocks, Artistic Wood Carvings of the XVI., XVII. and XVIII. Centuries, Old Pewter and Copper Ware, Fenders, Rare Old Engravings and Sporting Prints, &c.

Amusements.

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | QUALITY STREET. QUALITY STREET.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Ave. and 23d St. Thursday Matinées begin this week. To-night at 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL | A ROYAL FAMILY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway. A "Gosht'l Mighty Big Success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. To-day & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY | A MESSAGE FROM MARS. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day & Saturday. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.
SOTHERN IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR.
Fri., Nov. 15, at 2 P.M. Sat., Nov. 16, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN. Piano
PROGRAM:—Overture, "Euryanthe," Weber; Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, Bach-Abert; Concerto for Piano, No. 4, D minor, Rubinstein; "BARBAROSSA," Symphonic Poem, (new,) S. v. Hausegger.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Saturday Afternoon, November 16th, at 3
Tuesday Afternoon, November 19th, at 3
Two Piano Recitals | Bloomfield-Zeisler
Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's & Ditson's.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Mon. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3.
Song Recital | GREGORY HAST
Distinguished English Tenor. (First New York Appearance.) Victor Harris at the Piano.
Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's.
Direction.....LOUDON G. CHARLTON

Carnegie Hall. To-morrow (Thurs.) at 8:30. ONLY EVENING SONG RECITAL
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE,
Seats Four Weeks Ahead. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Matinée TO-DAY at 2.

WALLACK'S LAST WEEK HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Monday, Nov. 18th. Seat Sale To-morrow.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
COLORADO
Augustus Thomas's New Play.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. TO-DAY and To-morrow, the 13th and 14th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 15th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Av.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Public admitted daily except Mondays.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Music.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Mon., Nov. 25, The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Last three weeks.
DAN DALY
"The New Yorkers," supported by Virginia Earl and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. DAVID BELASCO presents
MATINEE TO-DAY.
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO Eve. at 8:15. Mat. to-day 2:15.
ANNA HELD
In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS.

DALY'S The B'way and 30th St. at 8:10. Matinée To-day at 2. 3d Month.
MESSENGER BOY With JAMES T. POWERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15
NEXT WEEK—"WAY DOWN EAST."

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15
FLORODORA

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way At 8:10 Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS.
2 Great Burlesques, Burke Bros.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS of NEW ENGLAND FOLKS
"This is the thing we want."—Herald.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 35c. A Lady of Quality. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

VICTORIA. Evgs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
Elsie de Wolfe and Her Company in CLYDE FITCH'S THE WAY OF THE WORLD

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT in EAST LYNNE

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN $2 SHOW FOR 50c. 30—GREAT ACTS—30
Mat. TO-DAY. Hurtig & Seamon's 125St. & 7th Av. Scribner's Big Show.

THEATRE Republic 42d St. just west of B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mt. 2:15
GRACE GEORGE in UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15.
J. H. STODDART THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9.

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY. 25c., 50c. MANN-LIPMAN

Irving Place Theatre. Evg. at 8:20. To-night, Fri., and Sat. Ev., DIE STE ESCADRON. Thur., HUETTENBESITZER. Sat. Mat., Wilhelm Tell.

Huber's 14th St. Museum, Congress Fat Ladies, Bearded lady. Theatre, 20 others. 10c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
WHITE SQUADRON.
Next week—A LADY OF QUALITY.

ESTIMATED COST OF THE PORT CHESTER LINE

For Electric Equipment, Cars, and Stations, $3,272,500.

Yearly Operating Expenses, an Expert Says, Would Be Less than $600,000—Another Hearing.

The State Railroad Commission yesterday resumed the hearing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the application of the New York and Portchester Railway Company for permission to construct a four-track electric railroad between New York and Portchester.

Ex-Surrogate James M. Varnum testified in favor of the petition, expressing the opinion that there was much necessity for the projected railroad.

Henry E. Colwell of New Rochelle, an expert in real estate values, gave evidence regarding the worth of the land needed for railroad purposes. He wants the now road built.

W. C. Trull of counsel for the petitioners presented copies of the by-laws of the company, saying he did so for the benefit of adverse counsel.

W. H. Page, Jr., objected to the term "adverse."

"That's right," retorted Mr. Trull; "there seems to be no objection anywhere except by competing roads."

"We may be aiding and abetting you for all you know," remarked H. W. Taft, counsel for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Discussion then ensued between the attorneys relative to the furnishing by the petitioners to the opposition of copies of the plans of the projected road. Those opposing the new company wanted them forthwith, but the commission, after deliberation, granted the applicants one week in which to provide them.

Frank J. Sprague, Vice President of the Sprague Electric Company, pronounced the plans of the New York and Port Chester Company the best he had ever seen. He declared the construction of the road along the lines proposed to be perfectly practicable. He declared that more power could be put on the electric cars than it is possible to give to the Empire State Express.

The petitioners sought to show by Mr. Sprague that his company would accept a contract to electrically equip the proposed road at the figures estimated by the new corporation. Mr. Sprague said he would be glad to take the contract.

Mr. Sprague at the afternoon session stated that the electrical equipment would cost about $2,717,500. To this he added $365,000 for cars and trucks and $190,000 for buildings and stations, making a grand total of $3,272,500. In addition he estimated that the cost of the telegraph and telephone service would be from $125,000 to $150,000. He asserted that the road could be operated for less than $600,000 per year exclusive of the cost of the maintenance of way, structures, bridges, and roadbed.

David Murray, the attorney of record for the petitioners, expressed confidence last night that the certificate would be granted.

The hearing will be continued this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Lord Strathcona Has Charge of European Interests in Northwestern Situation Settlement.

There were a series of quiet conferences yesterday among the various representatives of the different interests which are trying to effect a settlement of the Northwestern Railroad situation. The chief figure at these meetings was Lord Strathcona, who is closely identified with Canadian railways and with the Great Northern Railroad. Lord Strathcona could not be found at any of the offices of those identified with his financial interests. It is understood, however, that every detail of the plan of settlement was submitted to him, and that when he sails for England to-day he will carry with him a complete copy of the agreement which is to be used for the information of the European stockholders.

It is Lord Strathcona, and not Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is to take charge of the settlement plans so far as European interests are concerned.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific, who arrived in this city late Monday night, spent the day busily engaged at his desk in this city preparing matters for to-day's meeting of the Board of Directors. The results of this meeting will, it is expected, throw further light on the situation, even if no announcement of the complete plan should be made.

CONTROL OF ST. PAUL TO CHANGE?

Unconfirmed Report Says Union Pacific Will Acquire the Road.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The Daily News today says:

"The Union Pacific will control the St. Paul. This news is not to be regarded as official, though it was imparted by one closely related to the Harriman syndicate. Negotiations looking to the end indicated, it is said, have been concluded, and the Harriman party will take charge of the St. Paul line some time before next January. Details of the transactions are not ascertainable, but it was understood that the Union Pacific agreed to pay $200 a share for a majority of the common issue of the St. Paul company.

"If the above information be confirmed—it is submitted with due reservation—the financial stroke may be regarded as something apart from the Northern Pacific compact, although it coincides in a general way with the community of interest plan and it solves the question as to where the St. Paul will find place in the big scheme of bringing the principal lines of the West into a syndicate ownership."

Chattanooga Asks Lower Freight Rates.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 12.—A committee of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce appeared before the Southeastern Freight Association at Atlanta to-day and made formal claim to recognition of Chattanooga as a river point, and asking for a reduction in freight rates from the East to conform to rates granted to river points. The association took the matter under advisement.

Roads Must Raise Tracks in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—After a year's fight the City Council has passed an ordinance requiring the Illinois Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads to elevate their tracks. The measure provides for the elevation of sixteen miles of tracks within six years, at an estimated cost of $2,000,000.

A $4,000,000 Mortgage.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—There was recorded in the County Clerk's office to-day a consolidated mortgage by the Hudson Valley Railway Company upon all its property. The mortgage is to the Merchants' Trust Company of New York, and is in the sum of $4,000,000.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

To-day's calendar: 766, 753, 150, 152, 158, 269, 287, 328.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST. 125TH ST. Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
"MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful World's Best Continuous Vaudeville.
"BLUE JEANS" Second Big Week. Grand Vaudeville.
"NANCY & CO." Great DALY Revival.
All Laughter. Splendid Vaudeville. GRAND VAUDEVILLE. GALA STAR WEEK.

CARNEGIE HALL HOFMANN
Two Piano Recitals Sat. Aft., Nov. 23, Wed. Aft., Nov. 27. at 3
JOSEF HOFMANN
Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and Carnegie Hall box office.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

The Crawford Shoe
$3.50
A shoe which pleases the critical. Newest styles, all leathers; for Men and Women. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
Cor. Nassau and Fulton Sts., 825 Broadway, 150 West 125th St., Manhattan; 433 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

IN THE SHOPS.

Pretty little corset covers are made of entre deux, lingerie ribbon which will wash, an inch wide and with lace of the same width. These waists come in pretty shades of pale blue, pink, and lavender. They cost $6.

***

Attractive among the French lingerie petticoats is one made with a straight flounce set on, the edge finished with a deep scallop embroidered, the flounce itself is made of tucks, hand run, half an inch wide and set close together, perpendicular, and carried within two or three inches of the lower edge of the flounce. A skirt like this will cost $10.

***

Very pretty is another skirt of pink silk with lingerie ruffles. These are of the finest white lawn, deep, and not graduated, being the same width all around. There are two of these deep ruffles, one above the other, showing a delicate tint of the pink foundation beneath. The upper ruffle is embroidered and the under one has a narrow, lace-edged ruffle upon the edge. It is an unusual skirt with white lawn upon silk, and very pretty.

A pale blue wrapper is trimmed with bands of Persian trimming in shades of blue, giving a deeper color tone.

***

Matelasse dressing gowns are handsome, warm, and comfortable. Many of these have deep silk, embroidered collars, put on fichu-like and with wide bands of the silk on the sleeves. To give the effect of a simple turnover collar and yet have the desired height around the throat, these collars are put on over a stock band, the deep turn-down collar tucked, fitting tightly up around the throat and then spreading out over the shoulders. A gown like this will cost $60.

***

Among the warm things for Winter there is nothing in which there is more comfort than in the knitted petticoat. These are to be found in all the delicate shades as well as dark red, navy blue, and black, and they will wash. They cost from 85 cents to $1.25.

***

They are ugly, certainly, but for any one who has to sit at a cold desk for writing or a cold corner for sewing, there is nothing so delightful to draw over the ordinary shoes as these ugly woolen ones. For people in country houses, where rooms are not thoroughly heated, they are excellent. They are of woolen, black outside and white in, with a soft leather sole, and lace up about ankle high. They cost $1.25. If one has not need for them one's self they are warm and comfortable for one's poor and sick almoners.

***

Very pretty and really very inexpensive are the little round imported work boxes, leather covered, containing many small spools of silk, showing enough variety of color to take a stitch in time in all the frocks of the girl who has a rainbow-like variety of them. There are four large spools for threads, needles in transparent cases, scissors, and thimble, and the whole thing for $1.25.

***

Shorter oblong square work boxes, which contain more larger spools and fewer small ones of silk are $2.75, and are perhaps a little more serviceable, though no woman would quarrel with one of the pretty little oval boxes for a gift.

***

Pretty round and heart-shaped glass-covered jewel cases, with the body of the box in leather, can be bought for $1.25 and $1.50. These are useful to stand on the dressing table, to contain the smaller articles of jewelry which are so easy to lose.

***

Opera glass cases and hat boxes of very small size make pretty little cases for thimbles.

It looks like a set of handsome books in a wooden case, the books handsomely bound in leather. The mystery of it is, however, that the depth of the case is not much more than one-quarter the depth of any book the size of these would require. Do the books fold in some remarkable way? Not at all, they are only backs to books and they form the door to a small cabinet.

***

A smart gray hat at a hatters is trimmed with gray and white feather roses. These are of gray feathers on the outside and white on the inside, with the bud-like centre of the petals as they are in the real rose when it is not entirely unfolded.

***

For the woman who likes to carry a plain opera glass bag with a plain tailor suit some of the prettiest are those unlined, which are to be found frequently with burnt leather goods. The bag must be selected with judgment to secure one which is plain and in a good, simple style, but if a satisfactory one can be found it is more serviceable than one of suede lined and looks full as well. It is as bad taste to carry a dressy silk bag with a plain tailor suit or outing skirt as to wear an opera wrap with a gown of this kind.

BAD PENNY MADE TURF SCANDAL.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—At the Douglas Park race track to-day Bad Penny, a colt represented to be three years old, by Tenny-Lizzie Flynn, and to be owned by F. L. Schleith of Asbury Park, N. J., was the medium of the most sensational betting coup of the season in the West. Bad Penny, trained by "Bill" Spirling, was ridden to-day by Jockey Charlie Murphy. He had run a very commonplace race against poor horses Saturday, but to-day won with great ease from a superior field. At the opening of the betting 20 to 1 was quoted freely against Bad Penny, but at post time the price averaged but 4 to 1. The Stewards doubted the age and pedigree of the horse, and delayed the payment of bets until the identity of Bad Penny was established.

On the score of the reversal of form Bad Penny and Trainer Spirling and Jockey Murphy were warned off the track. It is said that those who planned the coup cleared up about $28,000.

BAPTIST CONGRESS MEETS.

The nineteenth annual session of the Baptist Congress was begun yesterday afternoon at the Central Baptist Church in West Forty-second Street. This "congress" is in no sense an official body of the Baptist Church. It is simply a forum for the presentation of views upon current religious topics, and many representative clergymen of the Baptist denomination are heard at its sessions. The President is Prof. Albert S. Bickmore of the Museum of Natural History. He presided at the meetings yesterday.

At the afternoon meeting an address of welcome on behalf of the Christian community in general was delivered by Archdeacon Tiffany of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York and an address on behalf of the local Baptist churches was made by the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild of the Central Church, who is the Chairman of the local committee.

The theme for the afternoon meeting was "The Consolidation of Our National Societies." The speakers were the Rev. Drs. L. A. Crandall of Chicago, J. F. Elder of Albany, and D. B. Jutten of Fall River, Mass.

The theme for the evening was "Modern Evangelism; or, Proper Substitutes for the Old-Fashioned Revival." The speakers were the Rev. Dr. W. M. Lawrence of Chicago, the Rev. John H. Randall of Grand Rapids, Daniel Shepardson, Ph. D., of Newark, Ohio, and the Rev. Clayton S. Cooper of Lynn, Mass.

STARVING IN THE STREET.

Hungry Man Falls from Exhaustion in Front of the Madison Square Theatre.

As Policeman John Egan of the West Thirtieth Street Station was standing in front of the Hoffman House last night, a boy rushed up to him and told him that a man had fallen in a fit in front of the Madison Square Theatre.

Egan found a crowd of men and women in evening dress around a pale-faced man who was lying on the sidewalk. He raised him in his arms and said:

"This man has no fit."

"No," was the response of the prostrate man, "I am only starving."

Policeman Egan picked him up in his arms and carried him to a near-by doorway. A porter brought a bowl of hot soup from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which was eagerly gulped down by the starving man.

A gentleman in evening dress dropped a dollar in his hat and passed it among the crowd, securing a collection of nearly $10, which was turned over to Policeman Egan for his charge.

Policeman Egan took the starving man to a near by restaurant. The man said his name was Bruce Cameron and his home in Edinburgh, Scotland. He said he had been employed as a butler by William Johnson, a wealthy steamship owner of Liverpool, but came to this country to seek his fortune two months ago. Cameron said he had spent his last money for food on Saturday night and had wandered in the streets with nothing to eat since then.

WIFE ACCUSES A BROKER.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Charles N. Wilkinson, a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of New York, whose home is at Westfield, is the defendant in a suit for limited divorce brought by his wife, Edith K. Wilkinson, who also claims alimony and the custody of their two-and-a-half-year-old boy.

In her bill Mrs. Wilkinson alleges extreme cruelty, and cites several instances of it, one in particular being, she alleges, when her husband seized her by the throat, tore her hat and part of her hair from her head, and then knocked her down and continued to ill-treat her when she attempted to arise. Her husband, she alleges, was intoxicated at the time. Drink, she avers, caused all their domestic trouble.

Her husband, she avers, also made a practice of buying champagne for cabmen and bootblacks, and made their home surroundings such that she had to practically live the life of an exile, as friends feared to visit the house. She was finally forced to leave him, and is now living with her grandfather in Paterson.

Mr. Wilkinson has filed no answer, but his counsel declared to-day, when the case was called in Chancery, that his client would deny all of his wife's allegations. The case was adjourned indefinitely without a hearing.

The couple were married in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, by the Rev. C. S. Harrower, in June, 1897.

AUTOMOBILISTS TO RACE.

Automobilists in the local district are showing great interest in the coming series of races arranged by the Long Island Automobile Club for next Saturday on the Coney Island Boulevard. The entries up to date, as announced last night, are: W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, Henri Fournier, Albert C. Bostwick, Cornelius J. Field, C. H. Tangeman, Louis Clarke, Albert Champion, Kenneth A. Skinner, Thomas B. De Witt, W. F. Marsh, J. Wesley Blair, Lloyd Warren, A. L. Riker, and Samuel T. Davis. The number will probably be doubled by Saturday. Eight events are scheduled, divided into different classes according to the motor-power used, and the weight of the vehicles. The first race will be startedly promptly at 1 o'clock.

All contestants will report to the Clerk of the Course at 12:30 o'clock, at the club and press headquarters, at Bishop's Hotel.

The races will be preceded by an automobile parade, leaving the Plaza entrance of Prospect Park at 11:30 o'clock. The parade will proceed through the Park and down the Boulevard to King's Highway, at which point it will turn off the main highway to the west side road, and countermarch to a point near Eighteenth Avenue, where the reviewing stand will be located.

Derrick Falls and Kills Ironworker.

A small derrick used in the construction of the Maritime Building at 6, 8, and 10 Bridge Street fell while being placed in a new position yesterday morning. William Ryan, an ironworker, was crushed beneath the derrick and instantly killed. John Roberts, another ironworker, who stood near by, was injured. Albert Johnson, the foreman for the George A. Fuller Company, who are constructing the building, was arrested by Policeman Conlon of the Old Slip Station. He said he could not imagine how the derrick happened to fall. He was discharged when arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Court.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MARSHALTOWN, Iowa, Nov. 12.—Fire to-day totally destroyed the plant of the Marshal Oil Company, including 3,000 barrels of oil. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $30,000.

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—Fire in the factory of the Dominion Tobacco Company this afternoon caused a loss of $50,000; insured. There were 200 men and girls at work at the time, but they all got out safely.

NORTH STRATFORD, N. H., Nov. 12.—Kimball's hardwood mill, and several storehouses and dry houses at Stratford Hollow, were burned to-night, causing a loss of $20,000 on buildings and stock, partly covered by insurance.

BERLIN, Md., Nov. 12.—Much of the business portion of this town has been destroyed by a fire which began at 2 o'clock this morning. Two banks, a livery stable, several residences, and other buildings have been burned and the town narrowly escaped utter destruction. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 12.—Damage by fire, smoke, and water, estimated at about $50,000, was caused this morning by a fire which began shortly before 9 o'clock on the stage of the Winsted Opera House. The theatre was gutted, and stores and offices in the structure were more or less damaged by the flames, while in the Wetmore Block adjacent, in which was situated the main Post Office, the occupants suffered losses entirely due to smoke and water.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:25 A. M.—8 Marion Street; owner, Charles Meissert; damage, $50.

1:35 A. M.—Bowery and Rivington Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7 A. M.—376 Bowery; owner, Browning, King & Co.; damage slight.

8 A. M.—21 Rutgers Place; owner, Samuel Finklestein; damage slight.

8:10 A. M.—55 East Broadway; owners, Purk & Co.; no damage.

8 P. M.—132 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; owner, Lawrence Brothers; damage, $500.

5 P. M.—159 West Fourteenth Street; owner, Florence Lawton; damage, $5.

8 P. M.—37 Sixth Avenue; owner, William King; damage, $5.

9:50 P. M.—101 Mott Street; M. Singel; damage, $1,000.

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO. AND ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, DISTRIBUTORS.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Franklin D. Locke, Buffalo; Alexander Cochran, Boston.

HOLLAND—D. H. Eldridge, Salt Lake City; J. M. Cameron, Harrisburg; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—M. W. Young, Toledo; Charles M. Leslie, Cincinnati.

IMPERIAL—S. Pedriali, Brussels; S. S. Smith, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Thomas Shipley, Chattanooga.

GRAND—Col. A. S. Daggett, United States Army, Fourteenth Infantry; T. Philip Terry, Yokohama.

MURRAY HILL—John Ablett, London; Capt. C. E. Bancroft, London.

MANHATTAN—Lord and Lady Strathcona, London; ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace, Massachusetts; Sir Roderick Young, London; Judge J. H. Reed, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—R. Rollins, Boston.

SAVOY—S. R. Redmore, London; Otto Schiff, London.

NETHERLAND—A. G. Billings, Chicago; H. J. R. Bostwick, Indianapolis; C. J. Prince, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Holyoke, Mass.; ex-Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Capt. R. B. Grover, Brockton, Mass.; T. B. Damon, Honolulu.

HOFFMAN—Wells H. Sawyer, Washington; Milo Blair Heinrichs, St. Louis; J. H. Osmond, Manila.

VICTORIA—L. H. Neame, London; George H. Koeshley, Berlin.

GILSEY—H. MacKenzie, London; Richard Hancock, Lynchburg; F. A. Ingalls, Chicago.

ASTOR—T. Anardi, Genoa, Italy; J. R. Parks, Gatesville, Texas; T. H. Foster, Ottawa; H. S. Miller, London.

EMPIRE—William Lincoln, Cleveland; N. C. Farnsworth, Chicago; Isaac Strauss, Cleveland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks, linens, and white goods; I. Wolf, cloaks, millinery, trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Bros., Baltimore, Md.; R. S. Hecht, dry goods; G. R. Hess, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Bros., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, and waists; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn; Mrs. H. Quirk, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Miss E. Hathaway, gloves and laces, 406 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. McGrath, dress goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Broughton, E., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and furs; Hotel Albert.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn; W. H. Hagen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, clothing and furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Evans-Munzer-Pickering Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, carpets; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, laces, and trimmings; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, hosiery and underwear; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; A. M. Carson, linens, domestics, and white goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. F. Nagel, hosiery and underwear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

MacInnes, J. E., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, silks and dress goods, 57 White Street.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. J. Gannon, notions and trimmings; J. Hislop, cloaks, 406 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. Hardie, laces and cloaks; Everett House.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Hunter, gloves and jewelry; M. A. Strousman, notions, 57 White Street.

Peck, George B., Dress Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. B. Cavanagh, jewelry, 2 Walker Street.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, domestics, linens, dress goods, silks, millinery, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. McReynolds, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Brylawski, ribbons and laces; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Hills, McLean & Haskins, Binghamton, N. Y.; William McLean; domestics, silks, cloaks, and millinery; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Bishop, W. B., Angus & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; A. Angus, notions and furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Findlayson, gloves; A. L. Fletcher, notions; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. M. Myer, clothing and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, small wares; Miss Shepard, fancy goods; 79 Grand Street; Holland House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, jewelry and silverware; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Briscoe, Daniel, Brother, & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. E. Briscoe, carpets and upholstery goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Dillemuth, dress goods; 648 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Grove Brown, flannels; Hoel Navarre.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; G. B. Davis, dry goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, laces, ribbons, millinery, trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. R. McKee, laces and dress trimmings; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Hotel Vendome.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmyer, general buyer; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. A. Hiss, white goods and notions; J. M. Easter, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lindike, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Schurmeier, dry goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lumson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Oswald, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. B. Mansfield, dress goods and silks, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; A. S. Osborn, toilet articles; Hotel Navarre.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder, northwesterly gales, diminishing at night.

It will be colder to-day in the Atlantic States and along the Gulf Coast. It will be warmer in the upper Mississippi Valley and colder in Montana and North Dakota.

On the New England Coast there will be west to northwest gales to-day, diminishing to-night; on the Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be high northwesterly to-day, diminishing by night; on the South Atlantic Coast winds will be west to northwest, high over the northern portion; on the Gulf Coast they will be light to fresh northerly; on the upper lakes fresh west to south, and on the lower lakes high westerly, slowly diminishing.

Steamships which depart Wednesday for European ports will have westerly gales and clearing weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport and at Baltimore.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, was as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	41	46	50
6 A. M.	38	47	50
9 A. M.	39	48	55
12 M.	46	48	56
4 P. M.	47	53	58
6 P. M.	45	48	51
9 P. M.	42	45	47
12 P. M.	41	42	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 50½; Weather Bureau, 46; Corresponding date 1900, 42; Corresponding date for last 25 years, 46.

The thermometer registered 50 degrees at 8 A. M. and 46 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 53 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Children's Shoes.

We do not exaggerate when we say that there is no other store in the world where children are so certain of having their feet perfectly fitted, and in every other respect getting exactly the shoes they need, as here. This unequalled range of styles and sizes adds nothing to the c

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Secret Practice the Rule Among the Leading Teams.

SMITH TO PLAY FOR COLUMBIA

Yale Agrees to Withdraw Glass from Future Games—Meier Hurt in a Scrimmage at Princeton.

Secret practice on wet fields constituted most of the football activity yesterday by those teams upon which the major portion of attention will be concentrated next Saturday. The coaches of both the Yale and Princeton elevens kept the practice hour carefully guarded and no one who was not intimately connected with the team was allowed within the gates. Practically the same conditions prevailed at Columbia, where a trusty sentinel held sway at the little gate admitting to South Field and denied ingress to all who could not show that they belonged either to the 'Varsity or the scrub team. Although the students could not see what progress was made, the men afterward expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the work of the day.

The most important feature was the positive announcement that Smith would play in the game on Saturday with Cornell. As a half back, Smith is one of the best men on the team, and his presence will add great strength. Parental objection has kept Smith out of the game for the last three weeks, but strenuous efforts have been made for over a week to overcome this obstacle and secure Smith for the Cornell game. As efforts up to yesterday had been unavailing the student body began to feel that the team would have to get on without Smith, and so the cheerful news caused greater joy than all signs of improvement in the rest of the team.

At Yale the most important thing was the final solution of the much-discussed Glass case. It was decided and announced last night that the coaches would not play Glass either in Saturday's game with Princeton or in the Harvard game next week. In addition it was clearly demonstrated that Olcott will probably be unable to play in Saturday's game against Princeton. It is a great misfortune for the team, as he is badly needed. In Monday's practice he sprained his shoulder in the same place where he had a bad injury two years ago, and it will be some time before the damage can heal sufficiently for the strains of line work.

The practice at Princeton resulted in such a serious injury to "Dutch" Meier that he cannot take part in Saturday's game. The coaches said that they were perfectly satisfied with the showing of the 'Varsity. The last open practice of the week will be to-day. The enthusiasm of the students is so high that they decided last night to march in a body to the field at the hour for play, headed by the University Drum Corps. The coaches will leave Princeton Friday night for New Haven. They will stop over night at the Murray Hill Hotel in this city, and leave for New Haven Saturday morning.

GOOD NEWS AT COLUMBIA.

Coach Sanford put the Columbia kickers through one hour of stiff practice. The 'Varsity lined up against the scrub, but no effort was made for touch-downs. Line work and different formations were practiced with vigor, the day being one of the hardest spent in practice for over a week. Kingden was out but did not play. Weekes did not appear on the field, something unusual for him, but Coach Sanford believed a day of total rest would be the best thing for him after the rough treatment to which he was subjected on Saturday. Duell, whose knee was slightly injured in the Syracuse game, had to retire early from the field, as his knee began to twinge after a half-hour's practice, but he will undoubtedly be all right for the battle with Cornell. In other respects the team showed up well, and there is every indication that the eleven will be in fine shape for the big match on Saturday.

At Cornell there was not so much encouragement as was visible in the Columbia quarters. Five of the regular players were unable to go on the field for practice. Taussig, left end, is the most serious case under consideration. His stiff ankle improves slowly, and the coaches practically decided that he could not be played against Columbia. Schoellkopf, Brewster, and Purcell of the back field were laid off on account of bruises, and Tydeman, right end, also was unable to play. The practice, however, was lively for about half an hour, and three touch-downs were made against the scrub team. The scrubs employed the tackles' back formations so popular with Columbia, but were never able to get dangerously near the goal of the first eleven. The fumbling of the 'Varsity marred the work considerably, but this fault was due to a slimy ball on a very wet gridiron.

The Princeton practice consisted of two fifteen-minute halves, in which very few first team men were found. The entire backfield was given a rest in the endeavor to heal a few remaining bruises and sprains. Of the linemen, Capt. Pell, Dana, Davis, Mills, and Dewitt did not line up, as all are suffering from injuries. The coaches are trying hard to develop a strong list of substitutes, fearing that the condition of a number of men will not let them play the Yale game to the finish. Capt. Pell's nose is in such a condition that fears are expressed that he will not be able to play on Saturday.

"Dutch" Meier was so severely injured in the secret practice that all hopes of his playing against Yale are given up. Running back a kick, he was tackled and thrown hard by Newman, the scrub tackle. Several other scrub men fell on him, and in the bunch Meier's knee was severely wrenched. G. Foe was put in Meier's place, and played a good game. The 'Varsity scored two touch-downs, one in each half, by straight line plunging. Sheffield gained the greater part of the distance. He is sure to play in the Yale game.

WET FIELD FOR YALE MEN.

The heavy rain interfered badly with the practice of the Yale team, as the field was very muddy. "Mike" Murphy sent the 'Varsity men into town as soon as they had a little secret work. Coming at this time, when Yale needs several days of very hard work in order to pull together for the hard game of Saturday, the weather is adding to the difficulties that the Yale 'Varsity is suffering under. Capt. Gould played a short time and Goss for the first time did a little hard work at guard. Glass's place was filled by Johnson and Andrews, and Hogan's by Kunzig. Olcott did not go to the field. It is very unfortunate for Yale that Olcott should be hurt just now. Two years ago he hurt his shoulder, and the old injury has been aggravated. It is barely possible that Olcott will be able to play a short time on Saturday. His loss will be a serious blow, as he is needed badly in the line. The Yale team is not by any means in good shape yet, and if a brace is to come it will have to be to-morrow, as only two more days are left.

Harvard had encouraging practice yesterday, scoring four times against the scrub and doing well on offensive work. All the men but Kernan, Ristine, and Cutts were in the line up. These men are not injured, but McMasters is giving them a rest. The team is now practicing three times a day, in the morning, afternoon, and in the gymnasium at night. In the morning the backs practice catching punts wherein they have shown such weakness all the season. In the afternoon they line up in the daily battle against the scrub. The preliminary practice at this time is for the most part dispensed with, the men being drilled in team work and formations in the gymnasium at night. Graydon, Putnam, Lee, and Campbell were the stars of the practice, the latter two playing very aggressively, and each breaking through and blocking an attempted punt by the scrub. In eight plays the 'Varsity advanced the ball for a touch-down from the centre of the field and around the scrub's ends they gained at will. The work was very spirited and the end running unusually brilliant.

Harvard undergraduates held a mass meeting last night in the Harvard Union to practice songs and cheering in preparation for the Yale game on Nov. 23. About 1,000 men were present. R. Derby, President of the junior class, presided, and President Eliot, Coach Reid, and Capt. Campbell made short addresses. Afterward songs were practiced for about half an hour. One new song, to the tune of "The Marseillaise," was a great success.

Owing to the bruised condition of the Carlisle Indians, Coach Warner dispensed with a line-up yesterday, but rushed the men through a tackling, charging, and signal practice. Special attention was paid to forming interference from the kick off. The officials have had a hard time getting the men to tackle low. The condition of the players is gradually improving under the careful attention of the new assistant trainer, George Conners, who says that he expects all of the regular team, except Beaver, to be in good physical condition by Saturday. The majority of the injuries are knee sprains, though none but Wheelock's and Beaver's are serious.

Secret practice was the order yesterday on Franklin Field by the University of Pennsylvania. The entire squad reported, with the exception of Reynolds and Dale, who are still suffering from injuries received in the Harvard game. Rain made the field slippery. Buntin, a big senior in the Medical School, was out for the first time and was given a chance at right tackle on the scrub. He weighs 205 pounds and is a willing candidate, but lacks experience. In the game with the scrub the work was sharp and effective, but the 'Varsity only succeeded in scoring one touch-down, while the scrub failed to tally.

A revolution in the management of athletic affairs in the University of Pennsylvania is close at hand. The undergraduates have demanded a majority representation on the Board of Directors and have also accepted a proposition of the Board of Trustees of the university for two of their members to serve on the university athletic committee. At a meeting of the undergraduates held yesterday in the college chapel resolutions were adopted proposing amendments to the constitution of the Athletic Association. It is said that the present managers of the Athletic Association have agreed to accept these amendments without opposition. The result will be that the athletic affairs of the university will be for the first time practically under the management of undergraduates.

There will be few events on the gridiron to-day. The most important game will be at South Bethlehem between Haverford and Lehigh. The Columbia freshmen will meet the Hotchkiss School eleven at the Polo Grounds, Pratt Institute and the Brooklyn Latin School will meet in Prospect Park, and the Princeton freshmen will play the High School team at Pottstown, Penn.

YALE TEAM WITHDRAWS GLASS.

Protested Freshman Guard Will Not Play Against Either Princeton or Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Yale has decided not to play her giant freshman guard, Glass, because of his ineligibility according to the strict wording of the Yale rules. Announcement of this was made tonight by Manager Francis for Capt. Gould:

Yale has decided to withdraw Glass owing to an objection made by Harvard. Yale feels that, although the spirit of the rule was not to bar men coming from preparatory schools, even though they had previously attended another college, the letter of the rule was such that she would not feel justified in playing Glass when Harvard insisted upon the letter. Moreover, Yale will not play Glass against Princeton, considering it unfair to play him in one game and not in the other.

C. D. FRANCIS, Manager.

Yale's decision comes at the close of a long-drawn-out argument on the matter and of tremendous pressure to this end by the most influential Yale graduates, including President Hadley and Walter Camp. There was a minority, including leading members of the team, who have been in favor of playing Glass. As far as the spirit of the rule goes, however, Glass is eligible, as he is a bona fide freshman in every sense. The action of the Yale officials is to-night sustained by nearly the entire undergraduate body. It is the first time in Yale's history that such a situation has arisen.

The loss of Glass will naturally weaken Yale's line to a tremendous extent. No substitute has been trained to take his place, and it will be difficult to find a good man. It is probable that Hamlin will be put in at right guard, or that Johnson or Andrews will be taken on. In either case the line will be weakened and Yale's chances of victory in the coming two big games jeopardized.

BASKET BALL AT PRINCETON.

Schedule for the Winter Arranged and Training Plans Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Nov. 12.—The Princeton University basket ball schedule for this Winter has been completed. The plans of the team are more extensive than ever before. Candidates for places on the team will be called out immediately after the closing of the football season, and will be in good shape for the opening games. The schedule for the 'Varsity five is as follows:

Dec. 11—Silent Five, at New York.
Dec. 13—Mount Vernon High School, at Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Dec. 14—Twenty-second Regiment, at New York.
Jan. 11—Newark Academy, at Newark.
Jan. 15—Silent Five, at Princeton.
Jan. 17—Cornell, at Princeton.
Jan. 25—Columbia, at Princeton.
Feb. 8—Lafayette, at Easton.
Feb. 12—Bucknell, at Princeton.
Feb. 15—Pratt Institute, at Brooklyn.
Feb. 19—Lafayette, at Princeton.
Feb. 22—Harvard, at Princeton.
Feb. 26—Yale, at Princeton.
Feb. 28—Columbia, at New York.
March 7—Yale, at New Haven.
March 8—Harvard, at Cambridge.
March 14—Cornell, at Ithaca.

COLUMBIA ATHLETES AT WORK.

Keen Competition for Places on Teams in Two Relay Races.

Preparations at Columbia have begun for the prospective indoor track meets of the season. The most prominent among the contestants for the relay team to represent Columbia against Pennsylvania are C. B. Marshall, 1902, Law; W. M. Van Cise, 1903, O. M Bishop, 1903; W. P. S. Earle, 1904; Rohan, 1904; L. Buel, 1904; M. B. Dean, 1903; L. S. M. Day, 1904, Science, and C. G. Atkins, 1902. This intercollegiate relay race will be held on Nov. 18 at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway.

The two-mile relay race with Yale, open only to men who have not yet won their 'Varsity letter, is still a month away, but the competition for the four places is already being keenly contested among a dozen men as follows: Rollins, 1904; Scharps, 1903; Oppenheimer, 1904; Van Cise, 1902; S. Rohan, 1904; L. Iglehart, 1903; L. Baker, 1902; L. O'Connell, 1904, and Smith, preparatory school. Trials for this team will take place at the Eighth Regiment Armory on Dec. 2. The race will be contested on Dec. 7.

GOLF PRESIDENT RETURNS.

Mr. Robertson Visited Many Famous Links While Abroad.

R. H. Robertson, President of the United States Golf Association, has just returned from Europe where he has been since last Spring. Owing to the illness of his wife, most of his time was spent in England, and the time was improved in visiting many of the famous old country links. Mr. Robertson remained less than a week in Scotland, but in that time he played over the links at North Berwick, where he met Joseph H. Choate, Jr., the former Harvard golfer, and A. M. Coats, one of the Newport's strongest players. Other Scotch links visited were Troon, Muirfield, and Prestwick. At Troon, Mr. Robertson followed the four-ball match between the four famous professionals, James Braid, Harry Vardon, James H. Taylor, and Willie Ferney.

"With the exception of Muirfield," said Mr. Robertson, "the courses that I visited were not much longer or more difficult than the majority of our best golf links. A poor drive is always punished, but an exceptionally long drive is seldom required from the tee. The average player is scarcely any better through the fair green than our own golfers, but in approaching and putting they generally excel all but a few of our cracks."

In view of the discussion that continues to be agitated regarding the change of conditions in playing the amateur championship and abandoning the qualifying round, having all the rounds match play, as is the case in Great Britain, Mr. Robertson said he would call a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association within a few days to go over the matter thoroughly, and possibly prepare a statement to present to the general annual meeting in February. Mr. Robertson personally favors the foreign method.

Boxers' Training Finished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Both Jeffries and Ruhlin have completed training for their heavy-weight championship boxing bout here, and the managers of the men today announced that both were in perfect condition. The public interest in the contest now is at its height. The gloves that are to be used in the fight have been placed in the custody of the referee, Harry Corbett. These gloves were made to the measurement of the fists of the two heavyweights, and were sent to the two training camps for inspection by the pugilists before being accepted.

Columbia Rowing Club Officials.

The Nominating Committee of the Columbia University Rowing Club has nominated the following for official positions in the club: President—A. B. A. Bradley, '02; Vice President—H. C. Townsend, '03; Manager—J. H. Henry, '02; Assistant Manager—B. Lefferts, '03; Secretary—L. L. Savage, '04; Undergraduate Director—William R. Morley. The election of officers will be held at the regular meeting of the club, Wednesday, Dec. 4. The committee putting these men in nomination consisted of F. S. Bangs, '78; J. A. B. Cowles, '83, and M. G. Boyne, '03, Law.

WASHINGTON CHOICES BEATEN.

Best-Backed Horses Failed in All Six of the Races.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—All the favorites were beaten at to-day's races at Bennings. The track was fast, despite a heavy rain that fell through the day. Jockey Martin, who rode O'Hagan in the fourth event, was suspended a week for having 4½ pounds overweight, but his horse, the winner of the race, was not disqualified, under a recent ruling of the Jockey Club. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Aratoma, 112 pounds, (Doggett,) 15 to 1, won; Corder, 112, (Phelan,) 20 to 1, second; Tour, 100, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Bounteous, Delmarch, Federalist, Kimberly, Monmouth Boy, King Barleycorn, Tartar, Flora, John A. Warner, Presgrave, Nanine, Mayor Gilroy, Ginki, Rosecourt, and Sarsaparilla Bark also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Barouche, 107 pounds, (Cochrane,) 5 to 2, won; Lux Casta, 110, (Burns,) 7 to 10, second; Tenagra, 110, (Redfern,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Cocoa and Pedestal also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and forty yards. Ben Battle, 107, (Burns,) 7 to 2, won; Alard, 102, (Michaels,) 11 to 5, second; King Steele, 91, (Cochrane,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Piederich, Surmise, Carl Kahler, Warranted, Glade Run, Lady Hayman, and Elnus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. O'Hagan, 107 pounds, (Martin,) 5 to 2, won; Playlike, 100, (Booker,) 5 to 1, second; Arrahgowan, 97, (Redfern,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17. The Four Hundred, Batyah, May J., Equalize, and Atheola also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and sixty yards. Wunderlich, 107 pounds, (Booker,) 3 to 1, won; Flaccus, 107, (Burns,) 6 to 5, second; Moroton, 107, (Michaels,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:50 1-5. Carrillo, Historian, Bettie B., and Anna Darling also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a hundred yards. Fatalist, 101 pounds, (Booker,) 4 to 1, won; Guesswork, 86, (Henderson,) 7 to 1, second; Annie Thompson, 90, (Michaels,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:51 1-5. Lizzie A. and Animosity also ran.

Entries for the Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Charagrace and Bolsterous, 163 pounds each; Flocus, 157; Cousin Jess, Tankard, Very Light, Hurry Up, Royster-er, Mr. Stoffel, and MacFonso, 151 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five furlongs. Anak, Illuminate, Hartford, Hot, Cheat 'Em, and Col. Bill, 109 pounds each; Si-ah, Nuptial, Clearfield, Succusanna, Somersault, Sky Runner, Avis Cheron, Thoth, Wild Bess, The Bandit, Lemoyne, Lady Teazle, Maratrisa, and Trauer, 106 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Death, 114 pounds; Cormorant, 111; Lou Rey, Cheval d'Or, and Passaic, 107 each; Nitrate, Avatar, Argonauta, Royal, Sterling, and Lexington Pirate, 106 each; Lady of Clover, 105; Guatama, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Satire, 112 pounds; Ringleader, Bastile, Tenderloin, and Federalist, 104 each; Snark and Vesuvia, 103 each; Wait Not, 102; Punctual, 99; Tonicum and Coney, 98 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, special weights; one mile and sixty yards. Knight of Rhodes, Harry McCoun, and Handcuff, 107 pounds each; Tanis, Carbuncle, and Fingal, 104 each; Ohnet, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Potente, 126 pounds; Red Path, 122; Latson, 120; Handicapper, 107; Alfred Vargrave, 105; Ohnet and Ondenarde, 103 each; Scarlet Lily, 100.

Thoroughbreds Sold at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 12.—The sale of St. Maxim and the extraordinary number of mares purchased by the Breeders' Protective Association were the features of the closing day of the Fasig-Tipton thoroughbred sales. The average was low, as the Breeders' Association bought thirty-six of the seventy-nine head offered. The grand dam of the crack two-year-old Heno, for which Clarence Mackay paid a large sum, was one of the lot sold to the breeders, her price being $15. She is Belle Broeck, by Ten Broeck, and is seventeen years old. The association paid $1,250 for forty-one mares in the two days. These will be sold to the cotton fields of the South without their pedigrees. St. Maxim brought but $2,425. He goes to the Melrose stud of George H. Whitney, the owner of Farondole. Following were the best sales:

St. Maxim, ch. h., 10 years, by St. Blaise-Delilah, by Ill-Used, George H. Whitney, Lexington, $2,425.

Brierfoot, br. m., 8 years, by Surcfoot-Brierbush, by Tynedale, A. L. Ferguson, Georgetown, Ky., $775.

Jessie Lee B., ch. m., 10 years, by St. Blaise-Geneva, by Australian, C. W. Moore, Lexington, $550.

Chestnut mare, 3 years, by Meddler-Spring Gun, by Springfield, Milton Young, $500.

Monotony, ch. m., 8 years, by Iroquois-Monita Hardy, by King Ban, T. F. Dolan, Lexington, $525.

Laura Bate, ch. m., 9 years, by Lake Blackburn-Lida C., by Enquirer, Hind & Baker, Forks of Elkhorn, $500.

Margaret Allen, b. m., 6 years, by Glenelg-Lida C., by Enquirer, Hind & Baker, Forks of Elkhorn, $500.

Chestnut yearling colt, by Pirate of Penzance-Betty Wilson, by Bullion, Gus Straus, Lexington, $800.

Cursus, b. c., yearling, by King Eric-Eccensa, by Hanover, Wade McLemore, $525.

Billiard Experts' Exhibitions.

A series of billiard matches and exhibitions that will continue through the Winter has been announced by Edward McLaughlin and Ora C. Morningstar, the billiard experts, to be held in the new hall opened by McLaughlin and Morningstar in the Scotia Building, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Morningstar, who is entered in the championship tournament, to be held in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall in the week beginning Dec. 2, will practice in public through this week, and next week will meet all comers, his arrangement for games including practice matches with Florian Tobias, Ferdinand Poggenberg, Frank A. Keeny, J. W. F. McKee, Arthur Townsend, and John Hendricks.

Good Prices for High-Bred Trotters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A consignment of trotting-bred horses from the Caton Stock Farm, at Joliet, Ill., was sold at Dexter Park pavilion to-day. The sales included:

Ilive, b. f., by Highwood; A. C. Palmeter, Berlin, Wis, $1,275.

Glenmore, b. c., by Reaheart; John Highnight, Louisville, Ky., $1,700.

Gentle Lady, br. m., by Highwood; August Uihlein, Milwaukee, $1,675.

Harvest Prince, b. c., by Highwood; Edward Ames, Wheaton, Ill., $1,000.

Barnard College Tennis Tourney.

Barnard College tennis tournament will begin this week. The matches will be contested on the courts opposite the college. The entries and matches are: Miss Alsberg vs. Miss Caryll; Miss Naumburg vs. Miss Totten; Miss Addoms vs. Miss Nones, Miss Kroeber vs. Miss Miller, Miss Frothingham vs. Miss Eggleston, Miss Cooley vs. Miss Tattershall, Miss Lee vs. Miss Anderson, Miss Purdon vs. Miss Draper, Miss Seward vs. Miss Dorrian, Miss Fettritch vs. Miss Palliser, Miss Wainwright vs. Miss Hendricks, and Miss Handy vs. Miss Lyall.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Roseville Athletic Association Bowlers Win Three Games in National League Tournament.

The Roseville Athletic Association bowling team of Newark won three fast games from the Excelsior bowlers in the National League series on Starr's alleys last night, scoring over 900 in each game and making an average of 953. In the Bank Clerks' tournament the Western National Bank bowlers made a new high team score of 931, and the team of Joseph Wild & Co. made a new high team score in the Commercial League series. Lefferts Council met its first defeat in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

EXCELSIOR B. C.				ROSEVILLE			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Cordes	135	191	214	Pierson	203	191	172
Wallace	154	153	161	Wood	159	197	187
Russel	139	184	142	Smith	192	188	208
Hueter,	128	182	196	Van Ness.	217	186	158
Evans	191	173	190	Meyer	216	190	201
Total	797	893	903	Total	987	952	920

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 213; Smith, 149; Holme, 191; Holden, 169; Schaefer, 197. Total, 919.

Palace Bowling Club.—Finnigan, 160; Dinsmore, 188; Johnson, 166; Dickson, 181; Beinert, 157. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 171; Klepper, 136; Kramer, 129; Fecher, 154; Hermann, 238. Total, 823.

Palace Bowling Club.—Finnigan, 171; Dinsmore, 191; Johnson, 183; Dickson, 149; Beinert, 191. Total, 885.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 202; Smith, 235; Holme, 178; Holden, 156; Schaefer, 172. Total, 943.

Hyperion Bowling Club.—Stiefel, 247; Klepper, 149; Kramer, 184; Fecher, 186; Herman, 190. Total, 906.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Iwago Bowling Club—Schneider, 161; McKenny, 149; Jenkins, 164; Hill, 187; Miles, 136. Total, 797.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 191; Sander, 225; Schoeffler, 168; Bellmer, 168; Sievers, 155. Total, 907.

SECOND GAME.—Iwago Bowling Club—Schneider, 139; McKenny, 121; Jenkins, 169; Hill, 223; Miles, 201. Total, 853.

Yonkers Bowling Club—Barnes, 182; Steadman, 158; Graham, 150; Shave, 162; Mitchell, 188. Total, 840.

THIRD GAME.—Yonkers Bowling Club—Barnes, 180; Steadman, 170; Graham, 168; Shave, 167; Mitchell, 162. Total, 847.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 136; Sander, 179; Schoeffler, 148; Bellmer, 168; Sievers, 172. Total, 803.

HARLEM LEAGUE,
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan)—Dewes, 162; Brown, 173; Speck, 148; Ebling, 176; Brodbeck, 193. Total, 857.

Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 212; Hiers, 223; Corn, 156; Ferber, 139; Fitch, 169. Total, 899.

SECOND GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 127; Smith, 190; Brand, 178; Moore, 223; Maguire, 168. Total, 886.

Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan)—Dewes, 168; Brown, 202; Speck, 175; Ebling, 169; Brodbeck, 220. Total, 934.

THIRD GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Balz, 203; Hiers, 195; Corn, 165; Ferber, 203; Fitch, 148. Total, 914.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 189; Smith, 138; Brand, 145; Moore, 152; Maguire, 164. Total, 788.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 221; Taylor, 146; Koch, 143; Dietz, 166; Matthews, 207. Total, 883.

Frederick Butterfield & Co.—Alchorn, 136; Crossley, 127; Corbett, 107; Troxson, 117; Lankenau, 110. Total, 597.

SECOND GAME.—Frederick Butterfield & Co.—Alchorn, 169; Crossley, 127; Corbett, 151; Troxson, 154; Lankenau, 115. Total, 716.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Rappelyea, 158; Compton, 190; Laurence, 199; Roehnbeck, 164; Cantrell, 175. Total, 876.

THIRD GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 177; Taylor, 180; Koch, 170; Dietz, 192; Matthews, 179. Total, 898.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Rappelyea, 179; Compton, 185; Laurence, 169; Roehnbeck, 169; Cantrell, 166. Total, 868.

BANK CLERK'S LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Winslow, Lanier & Co.—Heydt, 177; Roderick, 181; Cooney, 158; Wilson, 170; Van Duhn, 210. Total, 896.

Western National Bank—Stout, 145; Robinson, 122; Keller, 127; Hoffman, 141; Stoddard, 161. Total, 896.

SECOND GAME.—Western National Bank—Stout, 262; Robinson, 182; Keller, 147; Hoffman, 165; Stoddard, 235. Total, 931.

Colonial Bank—Enderman, 139; Carr, 134; Poggenburg, 161; Hackett, 76; Timpson, 138. Total, 648.

THIRD GAME.—Winslow, Lanier & Co.—Heydt, 163; Roderick, 163; Cooney, 161; Wilson, 154; Van Duhn, 185. Total, 826.

Colonial Bank—Enderman, 165; Duncan, 114; Poggenburg, 141; Hackett, 140; Timpson, 190. Total, 750.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Federal Fire Insurance Company—Gifford, 110; Courtney, 157; Lester, 128; Thompson, 132; Hodgson, 177. Total, 704.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company—Rushmore, 157; G. Story, 166; W. Story, 137; Saddington, 143; Swan, 160. Total, 763.

SECOND GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—Martin, 199; Ludlam, 139; De Rosset, 137; Breninger, 104; Wilson, 148. Total, 725.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company—Rushmore, 163; G. Story, 162; W. Story, 147; Saddington, 168; Swan, 179. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—Martin, 214; Ludlam, 179; De Rosset, 114; Breninger, 162; Wilson, 151. Total, 820.

Federal Fire Insurance Company—Gifford, 156; Courtney, 125; Gilbert, 136; Thompson, 147; Hodgson, 172. Total, 736.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Palm Council—W. Mullen, 182; Warren, 127; Oehlers, 176; Schweder, 109; J. Mullin, 121. Total, 715.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 139; Hallowell, 132; Bodenstein, 172; Eck, 187; Thompson, 173. Total, 803.

SECOND GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 177; Taylor, 199; Van Riper, 154; Dodes, 194; Cooper, 174. Total, 898.

Palm Council—W. Mullen, 148; Warren, 152; Oehlers, 118; Schweder, 154; J. Mullin, 125. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.—Gramercy Council—Andrews, 145; Hallowell, 199; Bodenstein, 150; Eck, 145; Thompson, 157. Total, 796.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 192; Taylor, 146; Van Riper, 138; Dodes, 122; Cooper, 186. Total, 784.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Blood, 174; Carey, 169; Markwell, 157; Kunzer, 213; Landmann, 127. Total, 820.

Unknown Wheelmen—Kofler, 189; Maynard, 201; Smith, 152; Froelich, 188; Casey, 137. Total, 867.

SECOND GAME.—Logan Wheelmen—Jones, 184; Scales, 174; McKeag, 154; Bint, 145; Weinpahl, 160. Total, 817.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Blood, 147; Carey, 152; Markwell, 147; Kunzer, 164; Landmann, 204. Total, 814.

THIRD GAME.—Logan Wheelmen—Jones, 224; Scales, 196; McKeag, 145; Bint, 178; Weinpahl, 148. Total, 893.

Unknown Wheelmen—Kofler, 168; Maynard, 164; Smith, 195; Froelich, 157; Casey, 151. Total, 835.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIR. GAME.—Grand Central Bowling Club—Jackson, 160; Quad, 166; Vassner, 199; Remple, 195; Meyer, 161. Total, 881.

Carson Bowling Club—McLean, 197; Grant, 155; Thompson, 161; Andrews, 128; Cook, 165. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.—Montauk Bowling Club—Wendell, 147; Wharton, 129; De Mott, 179; Schreiber, 145; Moore, 165. Total, 765.

Carson Bowling Club—McLean, 161; Grant, 159; Thompson, 173; Andrews, 133; Cook, 178. Total, 804.

THIRD GAME.—Grand Central Bowling Club—Jackson, 173; Quad, 160; Vassner, 186; Remple, 181; Meyer, 190. Total, 890.

Montauk Bowling Club—Wendell, 153; Wharton, 151; De Mott, 161; Schreiber, 171; Moore, 190. Total, 827.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE,
Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Our Own Bowling Club—Neuendorf, 152; Hahnenfeld, 161; Christopher, 139; Oetjen, 160; Elfers, 179. Total, 791.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 167; Snyder, 157; Ford, 138; Soffel, 92; Mische, 199. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Leonhardt, 180; Fraser, 179; Malzacher, 180; Meyer, 171; La Forest, 193. Total, 883.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 164; Snyder, 170; Ford, 168; Stoffel, 212; Mische, 199. Total, 913.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Leonhardt, 178; Fraser, 161; Malzacher, 189; Meyer, 202; La Forest, 168. Total, 896.

Our Own Bowling Club—Neuendorf, 100; Hahnenfeld, 177; Christopher, 219; Oetjen, 141; Elfers, 147. Total, 834.

AMONG THE BILLIARD PLAYERS.

Slosson and Schaefer in Practice Games —Douglas Wins Amateur Contest.

George Slosson made the best showing last night in the practice billiard games in preparation for the world's billiard championship in the Madison Square Garden during the week of Dec. 2. Slosson's game was played in the afternoon at his Twenty-second Street Academy. It was his second preparatory match, and his opponent was Willis Thompson. Slosson began with ordinary play, and it took nearly half of the game to get him warmed up, but he finished brilliantly, making two runs of 80 points each for the final innings. That gave him a total of 500 points in fifty innings, an average of 10. To-day he will play the Spanish billiardist, Jose Ortiz. Thompson was only able to make 177 points.

Jacob Schaefer and Tom Gallagher, in the evening, at Slosson & Wheelock's Forty-second Street rooms, played 300 points. Schaefer was well up in his game, for he covered the limit in an average of 16 12-18, his high runs being 83 and 58. Gallagher did 131, getting an average of 7 5-18, with his highest run 47.

At Maurice Daly's Academy, the Frenchman Barutel beat Maurice Daly in two well-fought matches. In the afternoon the Frenchman won by only 13 points, getting 300 points to Daly's 287. The averages were not remarkable, the winner's being but 6, with a high run of 40. Daly's high run was also 40. In the evening the two men met again and Barutel scored a little higher, getting his 300 points in 32 innings to 255 for Daly. The averages were for Barutel 9 3-33 and for Daly 7 22-33. Barutel's high run was 47.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas and H. W. Farley were the amateur contestants in the Amateur Athletic Union tournament last night at the Metropolitan Academy, Columbus Avenue, near Sixty-sixth Street. Douglas, champion of the New York Athletic Club and unbeaten in the present event, maintained his reputation by winning from Farley by 200 points to 119. The scores are:

Dr. Walter G. Douglas—0 1 0 0 8 3 1 1 0 17 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 6 16 5 2 2 9 3 8 0 2 6 0 3 9 2 0. Total, 200; average, 5 20-36; high run, 39.

H. W. Farley—1 3 6 2 2 0 7 1 3 16 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 6 1 1 2 3 0 4 2 0 2 9 0 0 3 5 16 2 0. Total, 119; average, 3 14-35; high run, 16.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Dr. Douglas	3	0	H. W. Robinson	1	3
E. O. Presby	4	0	W. H. Farley	0	3
L. A. Servatius	3	1	J. M. Millette	0	3

New Yorker Buys Pacer Dan R.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 12.—Dan R., the pacing sensation of the Grand Circuit last season, who won many races at Memphis and Lexington, has been sold to Charles Preston of New York, for $5,000 cash. Two years ago the horse was bought as a common roadster for $60. Last season he won $5,000 and took a record of 2:08 as a pacer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rise	6:44	Sun sets	4:46
		Moon sets	6:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 3:28	Gov. Isl'd 8:54	H. Gate 10:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 8:54	Gov. Isl'd 9:06	H. Gate 11:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Corean, Newfoundland	.....	11:00 A. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liver

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 208 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

CONSULTING THE SENATE.

It looks now as if the policy adopted by the late President McKINLEY and Secretary HAY of consulting the members of the Senate in regard to the important canal treaty would be crowned with success. The tone of the remarks of Senator CABOT LODGE at Boston on Saturday clearly indicated this result. It is to be inferred that this policy will be continued and even extended by President ROOSEVELT. It has been applied with striking effect in some cases of appointments, and in a spirit quite different from that which has heretofore usually characterized the relations of the Executive and the Senate. We believe that it may prove to be in the highest degree a wise policy.

There is a hoary tradition as to the independence and separate functions of the executive and legislative departments of the United States Government which involves many misapprehensions. It is generally assumed and is taught by some high authorities that this independence is as great and as distinct as it is in the case of the judiciary. It is not. Even in the case of the judiciary there are many precedents to show that its complete independence is more apparent and professed than real. The line between the jurisdiction of the courts and the powers of the political branch of the Government is a very difficult one to draw, and as a matter of historical fact when its exact course is doubtful the courts have often given the political department the benefit of the doubt. It did so in the matter of the legal tender laws, and it practically has done so in the matter of the insular Governments. What the political department has actually done or is compelled to do the courts will hesitate to undo or to forbid. The reason is that, while the courts are supposed to declare the law without regard to consequences, it is not in human nature to disregard consequences of moment for which there is no real alternative. Certainly the Justices of the Supreme Court have not, as a rule, been found capable of such heroism.

But in the case of the Legislature there is not even in theory any radical and essential independence of the Executive. On the contrary, the President, through his veto power, is an actual and very potent part of the Legislature, since he can at any moment compel it to provide a two-thirds majority for any measure he disapproves or to abandon it. Mathematically, therefore, the power of the President in the Legislature may be stated to be equivalent to one-sixth of the voting power of the two houses. Taken in connection with the President's right of recommendation and the share in the appointment of the heads of departments it is plainly erroneous to speak of the independence and separation of the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

The relation of the Senate to the President is intimate and special. In regard to all treaties and Presidential appointments, there is assigned to the Senate by the Constitution the right and duty of advice and consent. It is plain that under this arrangement treaty making and appointments are in effect the joint work of the President and Senate, and must be. If the Senate is to give its advice it is useless to ignore the fact that the nature of that advice will be decided by the views of the majority of Senators. These may not be the Senators of the majority party. Usually they will be, but the rights and functions of the individual Senator cannot always be merged in his party's action, and the President ought not to be deprived of the aid that the counsel of individual Senators can supply.

There are indications in the course of President ROOSEVELT that he intends to afford to all responsible for the policy and conduct of the Government an opportunity to discuss with him such matters as may immediately concern them. In doing so he unquestionably protects both himself and others from the consequences of hasty action and makes it reasonably certain that his own standard shall be clearly understood, whether it be followed or not. It seems to us to be an exceedingly sensible course to pursue, and the country will watch with interest the outcome. It is an attempt to work in the open and not in secret, and that is clearly worth trying.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

When Mr. JAMES G. WALLACE entered office as the successor of Superintendent BRADY, as head of the Building Department, we wished him well and expressed the hope that he would reform the service under his charge and give the city a clean and honest administration. Whether he has done the best he could under the circumstances we do not know. He is reputed to have somewhat purified the atmosphere of the Commissioner's office and to have made it less difficult than it was when he came there to do business with the department without recourse to bribery and corruption. If, however, he does not believe that business is still done with his subordinates on the basis of judiciously liberal "lubrication" he is ignorant of the facts. We regret to inform him that the department is still honeycombed with rottenness, and that, as a medium for the collection of blackmail, it is very little better than it was in its worst estate. If he needs the facts to establish this charge they are available.

The Building Department, in its present organization, is a typical Tammany creation. It is the outgrowth of the impatience of the least respectable of the speculative builders, anxious for opportunity to violate the law with impunity, with the stringent inspections and constant supervision of the Health Department. It occurred to them that if they could get the approval of plans as to light and ventilation taken away from the Board of Health and vested in a department more complaisant and less vigilant, they could have things pretty much their own way, and even to purchase indulgences would not cost them more than such indulgences were worth. With this in view a law was framed transferring from the Health Department to the Building Department the approval of plans for all classes of buildings, and the saturnalia of the dishonest builder began. Indulgences were surprisingly cheap at first, and sometimes they cost nothing if the influences asking for them were potent enough to demand them. But Tammany looks a long way ahead when plunder is scented. The leaders allowed the system to become established that favors and indulgences could be had for a consideration, and then began to calculate what such favors and indulgences were worth. As soon as this was established the price was advanced, and for the past four years the blackmail levied has been in proportion to the ability of the victims to pay it. The system has been worked in the familiar way. As the rule, the department employes have been simply reticent and obstinate in their technical requirements, or have "hung up" applications and plans without explanation. When the parties interested became impatient and were unable to get any satisfaction from the office, a "mutual friend," not ostensibly connected with the department, has called and offered his services as mediator, promising to secure what was wanted for a price as much more than it was worth as would leave a margin for shrinkage if the first demand was refused. This system of blackmail has been undiscriminating and merciless. All sorts of companies have been incorporated to furnish building supplies or do work in connection with buildings, and have been put on the list as authorized to do work the approval of which was assured in advance.

The revenues of these companies have come to the Tammany leaders, and those not favored, who offered better work at less price, have been unable to get authority to do it. The amount of money which has been wrung from the building trades by this unblushing system of blackmail is of course unknown, but it runs into the millions. It is still going on. Mr. WALLACE may not be a participant in it, nor know of it. Concerning this we have no opinion. But it exists all the same, and will continue until a new Commissioner without Tammany alliances or obligations enters office and has time to reorganize the staff and revise the rules and regulations of the department.

This is the old and sordid story, so far as Tammany is concerned; but it has a moral which should not be lost sight of. The building trades put this burden on themselves in an effort to escape a just and reasonable enforcement of a proper law. The fable of the frogs and King Stork fits their case exactly. They wanted a lax enforcement of the laws and Tammany gave it to them, but it made them pay "through the nose." It will always be so when selfish advantage is sought by means which invite and give opportunity for blackmail. Whether the building trades have learned a lesson from their experience we shall know when we see how they respond to the effort to purify the department and secure an impartial and reasonable enforcement of the law.

THE GROWTH OF NATIONS.

Sir ROBERT GIFFEN, the eminent English statistician, has called the attention of the British Association to some interesting figures showing the comparative growth of nations which occupy foremost positions in the modern world. The comparisons may be briefly summarized as follows: During the past century the population of the United States has increased from 5,000,000 to 76,000,000; that of the British Empire (English-speaking) from 15,000,000 to 55,000,000; that of Germany from 20,000,000 to 55,000,000; that of France from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000; that of Russia from 40,000,000 to 135,000,000. Russia is obviously less a factor in the economic progress of the world than its surprising increase of population would indicate. It stands as an indeterminate and incalculable potentiality of future economic importance, significant rather to the Orient than to the Occident and occupying the position of a great reserve force to be called into action when needed.

Sir ROBERT reaches the conclusion, on what would appear to be a safe basis of statistical reasoning, that during the century upon which we have just entered the United States will show a much more rapid increase of population than any European country. In itself considered, this fact is of no especial significance; its importance in determining the economic status of this country is very great. For at least another century the competition for industrial supremacy will be between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. Neither Great Britain nor Germany is able to produce the food supplies needed to feed its population nor is likely ever to do so. Both must look largely to the American continents, Northern and Southern, for food and raw materials, and have nothing to give in exchange except manufactures. They must live upon the products of their skill and industry, and can do so only so long as they can find outlets for their products in the food-producing countries. This is pre-eminently the position of Germany at the moment. Having outgrown the possibility of an agricultural development adequate to the needs of its population it must become more and more an exporter of manufactures and an importer of food—conditions which emphasize the folly of permitting the Agrarian Party to dominate the economic policy of the empire. Great Britain has been in this position for a long time, and has greatly profited by the fact that her statesmen and economists recognized it a generation ago, and have not since been misled by false reasoning.

The unique position of the United States is due to the fact that in connection with an industrial development which has astonished the world it is not only able to supply its own food requirements but to raise a great surplus for the feeding of Europe. Its vast areas of unoccupied land available for cultivation, its wealth of undeveloped and almost virgin resources; its extensive sea coast, giving to every section competitive shipping facilities; its vast systems of internal transportation, the most perfect the world has ever known, are economic advantages which explain whatever in its industrial and trade statistics the economists of Europe find difficult of comprehension. The prediction of Sir ROBERT GIFFEN that the growth of our population during the twentieth century will be more rapid than that of any part of Europe is a prophecy for which no statistician need hesitate to make himself responsible.

ART CONCENTRATION IN NEW YORK.

Concentration is the order of the day in commerce and trade, while politics itself appears to stand in the sign of fusion, so that it is not unnatural for the artists to draw together, waive old rancors, and debate the question whether co-operation would not in the long run help their cause. The artists have an ideal before them in the shape of one grand centre where their interests may meet, be they galleries for the exhibition of their works, or studios for their accommodation while perfecting themselves in their art, or auction rooms where pictures, sculptures, and objects of the arts and crafts can find immediate sale. How to accomplish this ideal is another story.

There has been concentration of the artists on a small scale in New York and at two points—in West Fifty-seventh Street, where the Fine Arts Federation was organized and continues to flourish, and in West Thirty-fourth Street, where the National Arts Club brings together another group of societies. But New York moves so fast that these two centres already show their limitations, so far as space is concerned. There are not galleries enough for all that seeks publicity, and particularly there is no building in the metropolis fitted by size and arrangement to accommodate one great annual exhibition of American art. This, however, seems necessary in New York, because of the rush of events from October to May, if the wider public is to be interested in art, as it is interested at London and Paris. One exhibition at least must be of sufficient weight to form a landmark; its coming should be known beforehand, and subordinate exhibitions should be in the nature of rehearsals, chances to distinguish the power of such artists as are worth seeing at the annual show. It should embrace architecture, sculpture, painting, and the industrial arts, and the structure where it is held might support itself at other times by a rental derived from studios, suites for art clubs and societies, minor galleries, workshops, auction rooms, and places for the sale of works into which art enters.

Some such plan as this is occupying the leading men in various art organizations of the city; they meet from time to time to discuss plans and perfect their own views. And they are doing it apparently with no immediate hope of seeing the scheme made actual. For New York has evolved no Andrew Carnegie of her own, although she is beholden to him for favors in the way of libraries, literature, and music. The giver of millions for living art, for the worker of to-day, by whose results this age will be judged hereafter, has not appeared. And so there may be persons to smile at the artists who are hammering out a plan which to be useful needs a large sum, when they have no immediate prospect of seeing that sum appear. At present the City of New York is not as fortunate in this respect as the City of Pittsburg. But with such examples in sight the artists here are perfectly right to busy themselves with castles in Spain; for the Spanish castle has of late indulged itself in becoming a reality with an income to support its grandeur. It rises miraculous on American soil, employing the best architects and sculptors and painters and calling to its halls the works of native and foreign artisans, and then attracting those best fitted to make it useful to the public. Why should New York artists despair when foundations are being established elsewhere throughout the Union? The men and women who found establishments for the furtherance of the arts in New York can be sure of this, that nowhere else on the continent is there so large a body of artists, art lovers, and collectors of art, and nowhere else so great a population to make use of such foundations and keep the memory of the founders alive. Signs of this may be seen in the growth of art societies, the demand for studios, the flocking to New York of those who have fine artistic objects to sell, the success of art schools, and the constantly increasing attention given by the press to art matters. Our artists do well to thrash out their scheme for a grand centre of the arts. Their expert conclusions may be called for at any time.

PROF. MAYO-SMITH.

The tragic death of Prof. RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH is a great shock to a large circle of warm friends and attached associates, and it is a grave loss to American scholarship in a branch of intellectual labor of peculiar value to the community.

Prof. MAYO-SMITH was easily at the head of the students of the science of statistics. This position he had won not only by extreme industry and application, but by gifts that are rare in any line of study. He had not only a very clear mind but a very open one, and he had that particular and not frequent form of candor which makes a man aware of his own limitations and causes him to guard against the fascination of too complete demonstration. He had moreover that most unusual of gifts in learned men, the scientific imagination which aids in revealing significance that no amount of mere accumulation of facts would yield. With these qualifications for his work he combined the faculty of interesting other minds.

He was withal an admirable citizen and member of society, with a strong sense of his obligations to his fellows and a modest but most helpful way of discharging them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Attention is called by The New York Medical News to certain reasons not as generally appreciated as they should be for rejoicing in the results of the municipal election. For some years past, says The News, the city has looked like a house without a housekeeper; it has been a disorderly, badly conducted, extravagantly managed, and dirty dwelling for its millions of inhabitants, for its rulers have protected filth, immorality, and crime, and shielded lawlessness, drunkenness, and corruption. It has been a dreadful change from the days when Col. WARING "glorified drudgery by doing his work perfectly," and when we had an energetic and efficient Board of Health, "with no iron hand to retard progressive work, and no underlying network of politics to tangle the feet of those who went too deeply into questions of reform." But with the advent of the new administration, the physicians of the city expect to attain, as well as to preach and pray. "They expect," says The News, "to see a renaissance of the former splendid work of the Board of Health, work that made New York's methods prominent at home and abroad, but which has recently all but had its life teased out by Tammany. They expect to see Bellevue reorganized and all possibility of scandal forever removed by the establishment of the city's hospital service on a system that cannot be affected by politics. They hope to see the tenement house problem, which is almost an equivalent of the problem of tuberculosis, treated from the standpoint of humanity and sanitation. Many an able physician," concludes the article, "no longer compelled to shut his eyes to conditions that he has been powerless to control, will rejoice that he is permitted to open them wide and point out to his fellow-citizens the foci of infection and the overwhelming possibilities for the spread of disease in the existing conditions of things; and—have them remedied." All this clearly brings out the relation, too often forgotten, between municipal reform and the public health, not alone in the slums, but in all parts of the city.

—Usually, when a law, from accident or design, fails utterly to accomplish its nominal purpose, it is either repealed or is quietly allowed to become a "dead letter," ignored by all. For some mysterious reason, the law compelling candidates for public office to make a sworn and itemized accounting of their election expenses has escaped both of these fates, and, though its utter worthlessness was demonstrated years ago, after each election the victorious and the vanquished aspirants for opportunities to serve the public go through the solemn farce of giving an explanation that in nine cases out of ten is no explanation at all, and leaves the use made of their "contributions" as mysterious as ever it was before the law was enacted. The fatal weakness in the statute, of course, is its failure to make the candidate tell what is done with his money, as well as what he does with it. Often when he is a reputable person, and always when he is a disreputable one, he turns all or most of his allotment over to an irresponsible committee the members of which do what they please with it, rendering no account either to him or to the public. That the money is always used in ways countenanced by the legal and other proprieties would be contended by nobody, nor would anybody be likely to deny that some of it is employed in ways distinctly wicked and harmful. Yet the need of a law doing exactly what this law fails to do is obvious, and the existence of the present absurdity only serves to delay action by giving the vicious a means of persuading the thoughtless that there is no necessity for doing anything. Either the compulsion which the candidate now evades should be transferred to his chosen agent, or else the whole matter should be dropped. It is not well that the law should be made ridiculous.

—Our mildly expressed surprise that, even from the distance of Monroe County, the Fusion victory here should seem to be merely the result of remissness in the performance by Mr. CROKER of his duties as the boss of a political machine has moved "The Rochesterian" of The Rochester Post-Express to explain that we misunderstood him. It seems that he was not considering the New York election at all, but simply the report that Mr. CROKER was about to retire. He tells us that he entered into no comparison between Mr. Low and Mr. CROKER, and that (therefore?) there was no necessity for weighing the relative amounts of right and wrong on either side. Continuing, he admits that the question of right or wrong is of vital importance in morals and in historic cycles, but he insists that in practical politics and in the effect upon the result of a particular election it is seldom the essential issue in determining results. These are very fine distinctions, and for fear of going astray again we give them without comment, preferring to hasten on to the fact that "The Rochesterian," after referring with cruel accuracy to certain episodes in the political records of some of Mr. Low's allies in the recent contest, appeals to us in the name of our sense of humor and asks us if we think that they, like Sir GALAHAD, can say—

> My good blade carves the casques of men,
> My tough lance thrusteth sure,
> My strength is as the strength of ten,
> Because my heart is pure!

That is to shift the scene of battle, the point in controversy, in a way to which we object on general principles, but after all it is much better to laugh than to argue, especially with an antagonist with whom a real difference of opinion on political morality is almost unthinkable. And certainly his use of the Tennysonian stanza is as funny as it is adroit.

—When a man is President of the United States he acquires some very curious and interesting powers, owing to the quickness with which his views even on minor topics are carried to and considered by his millions of fellow-countrymen, to say nothing of the millions more who live in other lands. For instance, it has just been revealed that President ROOSEVELT, though in urgent heed of some carriage horses, will not think of purchasing any with banged tails. A few good people have talked for more than a few years about the folly and wickedness of docking horses, but, though they have succeeded in getting a few laws passed penalizing the practice, the practical effects of their efforts have been small, and they have never aroused much public interest in the matter. Now, almost certainly, tail cutting will receive the general discussion which is the one thing necessary for putting an end to it. Whether the operation is particularly cruel or not, beyond question it is in execrable taste, and it outrages the dignity of an animal not wholly undeserving the epithet of "noble." Presumably, President ROOSEVELT has always detested the docked horse as ugly, but in the past his opinion counted for little. It will count for a lot now. This teaches, among other things, that it is judicious for a President to mind what he is about, and be right in as many ways as he can.

FOR ENDLESS WAR ON TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The campaign of the Fusionists just over lacked nothing in eulogy, but possibly a good deal in discrimination. The cry of "Vice, vice!" (limiting the word to one particular kind of vice,) has been repeated in speech and writing by orator and pamphleteer from the pulpit and cart, by missionaries, male and female, with iteration almost wearisome. Not that the particular kind of vice denounced is not deserving of denunciation deep and untiring. Not that it was not the most serious issue of the struggle. But are there no other sins of Tammany that may be obscured by the brilliant light thrown on this particular sin? Are there not many voters to whom the charges of vice seem less potent often ineffectually set forth and supported by facts insufficient in number, lamely arrayed and weakly expressed? Is there not a numerous vote by no means deserving of entire or even much or perhaps any reprobation that shows by its size its lack of faith in the gravity of the accusations ordinarily brought against Tammany? All of the vast minority who voted against the reform ticket are not rogues or fools; they are not all indifferent to morality or unable to appreciate invective or weigh evidence.

Why do not our writers and speakers give due prominence to the thievishness and blackmailing of Tammany? Why are the charges of these things too general and too little particular? Why do they not dilate upon the extortions for privileges, legal and illegal, from high and low, rich, and poor, from the foreigner with a pushcart to the affluent corporation, and every rank and condition between? Why do they not show how living is more costly, how rent, food, and firing, to say nothing of ice, are all dearer, and nothing is cheaper except "vice," because they all have to pay toll directly or indirectly to the army of rogues who wax fat on the spoils of office, and how all the necessities of life and especially rent and taxes, water and fire and light, freedom and protection are more expensive because they actually have to contribute to the making and maintaining of the ruthless and complicated machinery that fetters them? How everybody has to pay for the privilege of being cheated, to give the spoiler power to spoil his goods, to buy the burglar a jimmy and the assassin a knife?

The appeals in the late campaign have been made almost entirely to sentiment, to the natural abhorrence of decent people of knavery, extortion, and the more disgusting and callous and cruel viciousness of vice; but to the large cohort of doubting Thomases who think that Tammany has been slandered, that the accusations are exaggerated or imaginary, or that one party is as bad as the other, or who, suffering little in their own persons or pockets, are indifferent to the wrongs of others, little has been said with the repetition that alone can save it from being vain. In such as these selfishness is the vulnerable point. Convince them that their pockets are being depleted and they will get up early and vote for reform. Let collections be made of thousands and thousands of the stories of which everybody can tell some, and most people can tell many, of the privileges sold to corporations or individuals, of the petty tyrannies and oppressions of all sorts and conditions of men who try to earn a living without paying for the right to do so, of the open cheating of the taxpayers and the endless and impudent tricks for cheating them under the letter of the law. Let these stories be sifted and verified and edited and circulated and repeated and repeated with less emotion but more energy, with less gush but more system, with less freedom but more ingenuity, with equal valor but more discretion. Let reform agents be sent into the east side not six weeks before the next election, but now, to instil into the poor, the ignorant, and the timorous, into the Jew, the Italian, and the Pole the confidence and intelligence of the free. Let them be made to understand not merely that their homes are being dishonored and their rights interfered with by petty exactions and oppressions, but that they are being cheated and robbed in less direct but more effective ways; that they are made to pay quadruple for cleanliness and decency and protection, and they revolve squalor and shame and oppression that money is harder to earn and its value is less because of the tithes paid to the Tiger. That the food supply will not fail, nor dollars cease to be coined, nor work be unobtainable, nor unknown catastrophes happen, nor the sun stand still unless he votes under the five-pointed star.

And, moreover, that the ballot is secret and that the timid citizen with a foreign accent who votes according to his conscience and tells no man need fear nothing from the election agent in or out of uniform, nor from the cold and flashy and lowering gaze fraught with nameless terrors that transfixes him as he approaches the polls and puts his ballot into the box.

H. A. C.

New York, Nov. 9, 1901.

HOW MR. PLATT "SAVED HIS FACE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the note from Greenwich on "Cause for Thanksgiving," "F. M. B." is probably in error in suggesting that Tammany smiled over the stupidity of anti-Tammany in presenting two candidates against Van Wyck four years ago. Without a doubt Tammany smiled, but not at the stupidity of its enemies. It smiled at the treacherous political trick worthy of Satan's finest work, which set up Tracy as a Republican rodestone to attract Republican votes from Low and thereby insure victory for Van Wyck—the unspeakable.

No amount of sophistry or argument can explain away the palpable fact that Mr. Platt clearly foresaw the disastrous result of Tracy's candidacy. Of course he has denied it; why shouldn't he? Republicans have heretofore claimed to be the antipodes of Tammany and its methods, therefore as a leader of Republican, Mr. Platt must not be found guilty of treacherous connivance with the enemy. The records are there, however, and stand out glaringly as to his guilt. That Mr. Platt was secretly friendly to Croker during that campaign and that Croker so understood it, goes without saying.

Mr. Jerome knew what he was talking about in his late reflections on Mr. Platt; but that he had the courage to speak out at a critical period of his own candidacy is a marvel, and that he did so is a cause for rejoicing by all Republicans who have small regard for Platt, and they are legion in Greater New York. In this campaign it is an open secret that Mr. Platt heard from somewhere. If he wanted Tammany to win there was no sort of bush he could take to as he did four years ago to hide his plans, and it is reported that a handwriting on the wall appeared for his especial benefit—a writing that he did not require the services of a political seer to interpret for him—one in fact that he could plainly read himself.

It involved a loss of influence and prestige that would doubtless be fatal to his further usefulness as a Republican leader if he ventured to plot for the downfall of Mr. Low, and so Mr. Platt is said to have finally favored Low and thereby saved his face.

A. T. T.

New York, Nov. 11, 1901.

MR. COLEMAN AND THE TAX COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of Michael Coleman as Chairman of the Tax Commission under Mayor Low raises a problem of the utmost importance—a problem on whose successful solution will depend most largely the success of the coming administration. The discretionary powers vested in that office are so uncircumscribed that the man who holds it should be able to maintain an even balance between public and private interests and be practically free from any bias, conscious or unconscious toward any special interests.

Without at all reflecting on Mr. Coleman's integrity, I submit that his employment by the companies which you mention, among which are the most successful and unblushing evaders of taxes in the city, should entirely disqualify him from consideration for such a position. It is not enough that a Tax Commissioner should be economical in the expenditure of taxes, he should be impartial in their collection. Important as technical proficiency and experience may be, they should not be the preponderating considerations.

The same motives which dictated the defeat of Henry W. Unger for District Attorney because of an inferred bias in favor of his clients whom the city might decide to prosecute, should operate as an insuperable bar to the nomination of any man for the important office of Chairman of the Board of Tax Commissioners, who is not entirely free from even the suspicion of bias in favor of the great interests whose assessments will come before him for adjustment.

E. W. G.

New York, Nov. 10, 1901.

UNITED STATES STEEL AND PRICES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day on the United States Steel Corporation and prices is interesting, but in one respect it is difficult to understand.

If we assume, as reported, that the plants of the steel industry are "crowded to the breaking point," and that the product of mills has already been sold for many months in advance, what is to prevent independent concerns from advancing their prices whether the United States Steel Corporation does or not? If the latter corporation has sold all its product, would-be purchasers must go elsewhere, and why should they not pay a price commensurate with the demand? The United States Steel Corporation cannot compel competitors to sell their goods at more than the market rate, and how can it compel them to sell them at less, at a time when its own product has already been disposed of? Furthermore, wherein is the arbitrary limitation of prices below the figure to which the demand would carry them advantageous to consumers?

It is true high prices discourage new enterprises and improvements, but if the promoters of these enterprises are so anxious for steel that they are willing to pay an advanced price for it, should not they be allowed to do so? If the steel manufacturers find such a demand for their product that they can get higher prices without effort, are they not throwing away money by arbitrarily depressing quotations, and is there any better way of regulating prices than to permit the unimpeded operation of the law of supply and demand? The action of the United States Steel Corporation in refusing to advance its prices may be an excellent move, judging from the standpoint of diplomacy, but it seems more difficult to justify it on other grounds.

READER.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

Park Avenue Residents' Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that the property holders along the line of the Park Avenue tunnel are going to permit the Tammany Board of Health and the New York Central Railroad to unroof the tunnel, making it more of a menace to health than it now is? Why don't they get out an injunction and stop work till after Jan. 1, when the reform administration comes into power?

Their delivery is so close at hand I should think they would act at once.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901. OBSERVER.

They Replied.

From The Portland (Ore.) Oregonian, Nov. 4.

The torrid quality of the New York campaign may be judged from the headlines over various articles in a single issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES—"Mr. Jerome Answers Commissioner Devery," "Edward M. Shepard's Rebuke to Devery," "Croker and Devery Reply to Charges," "Seth Low Replies to Croker and Devery," and so on. The public will reply to all of them Tuesday.

NUGGETS.

Turkey's Plight.

Mrs. Snaggs—Isn't the Sublime Porte a ridiculous name for the Turkish Government?

Mr. Snaggs—Yes; it is a sublimeless porte now.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The Way the Money Goes.

Wife—I had to spend fifty of that five hundred for some necessary things.

Husband—Well, what are you going to do with the four hundred and fifty?

Wife—Oh, that goes for luxuries.—Judge.

No Heroics.

She (eagerly)—And what did papa say when you asked him for me?

He—Consented at once.

She—Glorious!

He—Oh, I don't know; he might at least have given me an opportunity to tell him that I'd marry you even though we had to elope.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Desolation.

"Well," remarked Noah, thoughtfully, as he looked out over the waste of water, "it will be pretty lonely when we get ashore."

"Yes," answered Japhet; "there won't be enough of the neighbors left to get up a court of inquiry and prove that we didn't know how to run the ship."—Washington Star.

Gave Him an Idea.

"Well, of all things!" exclaimed Mrs. Henry Peck. "This paper tells of a man who was declared insane, and his wife got a divorce, and now he gets the courts to declare him sane again! Now, what do you—"

But Mr. Peck was out of the room, and walking swiftly through the hall, murmuring:

"I wonder where they give short-time rates on padded cells."—Baltimore American.

THE ADVANCED TELEPHONE GIRL.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

[A movement has been inaugurated to give the telephone girls instructions in elocution.—Current News Item.]

The hello girls will study how to best
enunciate,
And soon they'll have a morning test to
get their talk on straight;
We'll try to call the meat man up, when
lo, in accents clear,
We'll hear some haughty maid upbraid poor
"Lady Vere de Vere";
And when the bell is out of fix the hello
girl so bright
Will sweetly tell us that the "Curfew
Shall Not Ring To-night!"

The hello girl, in weary tones, no longer
will complain:
"I said the line was busy now, please
ring us up again."
Ah, no, in limpid accents she will hope-
fully reply:
"We'll see the ones we knew so well some
sweet day, bye and bye."
And when the wires are crossed, and she is
puzzled which is which,
She'll softly read the thrilling lines of "At
the Misplaced Switch."

The hello girl will practice now until her
voice is great;
She'll argue Patrick Henry-like when pa-
trons would debate;
She'll give us Shakespeare, Kipling,
Moore, and maybe lines from Hood;
On Sundays she'll read Beecher's word to
make the service good;
And when her big diploma comes, to it she
will be true,
And never shout "Hello!" again, but say
"How do you do?"

McKINLEY MEMORIAL MEETING.

$21,700 Already Collected by the New York State Association.

Members of the Executive Committee of the McKinley Memorial Association of the State of New York met in private session yesterday at 100 Broadway. Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman of the committee, presided, and other members of it present were James G. Cannon, Treasurer of the State Association; E. W. Bloomingdale, A. C. Bakewell, W. G. Bates, John C. Eames, W. S. Husk, Darwin R. James, A. D. Juilliard, Rudolph Keppler, Bradford Rhoades, John A. Schleicher, Isaac N. Seligman, George R. Sheldon, Jacob H. Schiff, R. A. C. Smith, James Speyer, Henry L. Stoddard, and H. E. Tremain. United States Senator Marcus A. Hanna, who is Vice President of the McKinley National Memorial Association, attended the meeting. Secretary F. B. Thurber officiated.

At the meeting, $14,200 was subscribed toward the memorial, which, with $7,500 already reported, makes $21,700 collected by the State association. Secretary Thurber said that the proceedings of the Executive Committee were tentative in character, as the various sub-committees are barely organized, and the reports from such as exist were of progress of work, necessarily preliminary up to the present time. So far, letters asking co-operation have been sent to State newspapers, banks, and Postmasters, and efforts are making to get out and distribute quickly 10,000 small savings banks for contributions in New York City. The Executive Committee says that, so far from antagonism existing between the State movement and that at Washington, the former is auxiliary to the National association. The first aim is to erect a memorial to President McKinley at Canton, Ohio, and any surplus will be devoted to one at the Nation's capital.

The Executive Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. The subcommittees so far formed meet constantly. Steps have been taken toward the formation of a local committee in every county of the State and in the various trades, professions, and organizations. Clergymen throughout the State have been requested to make a suitable announcement in regard to the McKinley memorial contributions next Sunday.

CHILDREN'S SOCIETY REPORT.

Members of the Infamous "Cadet" Band Run Down—Two Fagins Sent to Prison.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, held yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Jenkins reported the work of the society for the month of October. He said that among many cases prosecuted the conviction of two "cadets" for the abduction of girls had been secured during the month. Fifteen convictions were secured for selling liquor to minors, and three for using children for begging purposes.

He reported at length the case of a boy of twelve years who had been taught by two men to enter houses and rob them and to bring the plunder to the men, who gave him a slight compensation. These men, Mr. Jenkins stated, were duly convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Upon motion of President Vernon M. Davis, resolutions were adopted regarding the death of an employe of the society, Edward F. Jenkins, Jr., who was rescued from inhuman surroundings by the Superintendent a quarter of a century ago and adopted as a son, as follows:

"About twenty-five years ago this society received from the hands of a cruelist a boy of tender years. He had been treated with a cruelty that, if continued, would have wrecked alike his moral and physical being.

"Our Superintendent had personal charge of the case, and his kindness so impressed the child's heart that with cries and tears he rebelled against being separated from the only person who had ever given him a kind word or look. With a sincere philanthropy Mr. Jenkins received the child into his own family, gave him his own name, and so brought him to man's estate that when he died on Sept. 12, 1901, he was known to us all as an industrious, intelligent, and honest young man."

NEW JERSEY'S TAXES.

State Board Suggests a Paring Down of Exemptions.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The State Board of Taxation to-day submitted its annual report to the Governor. The report shows the taxable valuation of property assessed by the local assessors throughout the State to be $918,418,742, as against $891,287,286 last year. The report also shows that property to the value of $106,700,000 was exempted from taxation under different State laws. The bulk of the exemption was on account of public property and churches and charitable institutions.

The State Board commented upon the increase in exemptions and suggested there should be a paring down. The report spoke particularly of the exemption of cemetery properties, which amounts to $4,147,950. Most of the cemeteries, the report said, were operated by their owners for profit, and ought not to be exempt.

TAXATION OF BONAPARTE PARK.

Court Holds that All of Religious Society's Property Is Not Exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Justice Gummere of the Supreme Court has given a decision which affects the exemption of property used by churches. It has additional interest because the property concerned is Bonaparte Park, the home during his period of exile of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples and of Spain.

After many changes the property is now owned by the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul Society of Philadelphia, as a Summer cottage. The society claims exemption for the entire tract of 231 acres. The opinion of the court is that the property as a whole is not exempt, because all the land is not necessary for the purpose claimed. The old mansion house on the estate, and some undetermined portions of the lands held in connection with it, the court says, are exempt from taxation, but that testimony must be taken to ascertain how much land is necessary to be used in connection with the mansion house.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE'S SHOW

Many Floral Novelties to be Seen at the Fall Exhibition.

The annual Fall Flower Show of the American Institute opens at the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street, to-day, and lasts over to-morrow. This show has become a floral feature of New York at this time of the year, and all the best novelties of the season are gathered together by the institute, and the Horticultural Society, which co-operates. Near-by exhibitors include John Crosby Brown, Orange, N. J.; H. McK. Twombly, Madison, N. J., and D. W. James.

Chrysanthemums will be the feature, and the President of the Chrysanthemum Society of America will be a large contributor of cut blooms. Roses, violets, and orchids are also to be shown. Carnation lovers will see the "President Roosevelt," the best red variety yet seen. A notable feature is in the chrysanthemum plants, carrying a hundred or more flowers, sent by Mr. Brown.

IN MEMORY OF PROF. SMITH.

Columbia Exercises to be Suspended—Honors at the Funeral.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Prof. Richard Mayo Smith, who for twenty-four years was an officer of Columbia University, Acting President Nicholas Murray Butler yesterday announced that the exercises of the School of Political Science will be suspended until Friday. To-morrow, when the funeral is to take place, the exercises of Columbia College and the Schools of Law and Philosophy will be suspended during the day, and the exercises of the Schools of Applied Science and Pure Science will be suspended until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The officers and students of the university, with Prof. James Chidester Egbert, Jr., as marshal, will assemble at the church a few minutes before the funeral services, which are to take place at 10 o'clock at Christ's Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street.

MRS. FISKE'S ADDRESS ON THEATRICAL TRUST

How She Views Its Effect on the Actor and Public.

Tells the Nineteenth Century Club that the Stage Must Be Rescued from Commercialism.

At a midnight meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's last night, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske delivered an address on "The Influence of the So-called Theatrical Trust Upon the American Drama."

Mrs. Fiske arrived from the theatre at 11:15, accompanied by her husband. Upon entering the small ballroom she was met by Dr E. R. L. Gould, who escorted her to the platform amid generous applause. She wore a white lace costume, with a black ribbon at her throat, and read her discourse from a manuscript on a small reading desk, after she had been introduced by Dr. Gould.

Among those present were Recorder Goff, St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jenner, Mr. and Mrs. Melbert Cary, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hapgood.

In the course of her speech Mrs. Fiske argued the effect of the trust on the actor, on the public, on the drama, and on the productions of new dramas. She declared that the producing manager, as an independent manager, had almost disappeared from view, and that if such a manager invests in the production of a new play today he could not get a theatre or plan a route without first giving the trust the equivalent of a share in his own property. This commercial system of running the theatres neither discovers nor develops talent, Mrs. Fiske said. It buys plays, she said, after their vaules have been determined and in the same way it buys talent after talent has been discovered or developed.

The speaker sketched briefly the history of the trust, the hope it inspired for a time that its formation would result to the benefit of those in the profession and to the good of the drama and the theatregoers, and the ultimate hardship and detriment with which, she said, the trust overwhelmed everything it came in contact with for the sole purpose of commercial venture. Continuing she said:

"The theory of the Theatrical Trust that only the ephemeral or the meretricious pays and that art is an unprofitable commodity is in line with most of the ideas of members of the trust when they get into deeper water than commissions or percentages. Indeed, the actor or playwright who should insinuate to these purveyors that his performance or his play possessed artistic qualities would be greeted with derision, if not looked upon as a harmless kind of lunatic. Art has no place in the trust's vocabulary or in its commercial scheme. And yet the history of the drama shows not only that art pays, but that art pays best. It is as true of acting and plays as it is of painting, sculpture and literature. Great artists have always possessed the greatest earning power.

"It is true that frothy and sensational forms of amusement have at times seemed the most popular and the most profitable. Nevertheless, most of the men that continually exploited burlesques or other forms of stage entertainment in which physical attributes take the place of thought and interpretative skill have finally become bankrupt. The silly, the sensational, and the vulgar recur at intervals in every chapter of stage history, but they inevitably disappear after a brief stay.

"There is as bountiful a supply of talent in the theatre to-day as there has been at any previous time. But talent does not find a congenial atmosphere in proximity to the Theatrical Trust. Having no desire to develop talent for its own sake, and having no use for talent except in its mediocre state as a part of the general scheme to obtain the money of the public with as little substantial return as possible, talent consequently has little excuse for improvement. No individuality, no originality of thought is possible in these circumstances, and naturally no stage direction of the sort that furnishes the only practical stage school is possible. Stage managers of the trust, like scene painters of the trust, simply study the foreign models and copy them as nearly as they can. Under these conditions of mere slavish imitation is it strange that mediocrity prevails? There is no lack of men and women capable of writing plays and acting plays in this country, but playwrights and actors require encouragement as well as criticism. The influence of a sordid and commercial control that seeks only the easiest method of securing the dollar, and that has no aspiration and no conscience with respect to the advancement of American dramatic art, is nefarious.

"The commercial system does not discover talent, and it does not develop talent. As it buys plays after their value has been determined, so also it buys talent after talent has been discovered or developed by others. The trust system naturally is the friend of mediocrity, for from mediocrity it can exact a larger share of the profits."

After describing the feeling among actors once the power of the trust revealed itself, Mrs. Fiske continued:

"The arrogance of the trust extends at times to a refusal to permit the production by others of plays that might conflict with its own business interests. Two years ago a talented actress secured a play by a gifted young American author. Her manager made arrangement for a tour with the trust. She produced the play and appeared for a few weeks out of town. Suddenly, no reason being given, her manager was informed that she could play no longer in theatres controlled by the trust. Her company had been engaged for the season, her play was promising, it was her first starring venture, but here she was face to face with an absolute prohibition against pursuing her calling. It appeared that the trust's action grew out of the fact that subsequent to its arrangement with this actress to appear in its theatres some of its members had secured another play on a similar subject for the use of one of their own stars. But the actress refused to be obliterated. She managed to secure a vacant theatre in New York City for a brief term, and her subsequent success was marked.

"The lot of the actor who, either from choice or because of exclusion, is forced to play independently is beset with obstacles and difficulties. In this city there are now but three first-class theatres that have not capitulated to the trust. At none of the others, which are either managed by members of the trust individually or are under the trust's wing, can an independent star play without the trust's consent. There are several large cities in the United States in which an independent star cannot play at all, as the only theatres in those cities are under trust control. Among these cities are Cleveland, Toledo, Providence, New Orleans, and all other Southern cities, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. Then there are many cities where an independent star can play only by appearing in theatres that are second or third class, and that are usually devoted to the thrills of melodrama or the boisterous uses of the variety farce. There are other cities where the independent actor can play only in theatres that are devoted to vaudeville performances. In Detroit I was obliged to act in a hall that had never been used for theatrical purposes. In Rochester I played in a variety theatre; in Cincinnati for several years I have filled annual engagements in a theatre devoted to a stock company that charges popular prices. But I found in these cities that the public understood the situation perfectly."

Mrs. Fiske continued: "The Theatrical Trust, with its innumerable ramifications and its sordid viselike grip of the drama, is a wholly unprecedented feature in the world's dramatic history. In the past, it is true, the drama in certain countries was shackled by oppressive laws, and even owed its existence at times to the capricious favor of kingly or titled patronage. The contemporary stage in countries other than our own at times is restricted in its freedom by a censorship that sometimes is marked more by ignorance than by wisdom—a censorship that exists for political, clerical, and moral reasons. The only censorship that exists in our country is that of the public, which enjoys not only the privilege, but the right of deciding what shall and what shall not live in the theatre. The American people have made prodigious strides in the appreciation of other forms of art. The galleries of American collectors are renowned in the art world. Our painters are taking rank beside those of the countries where art is older; architecture finds artistic expression in public and private buildings of recent construction; the art of interior decoration has reached almost the highest point of progress that wealth, coupled with refinement and culture, can achieve; we have a literature of universal importance and value; we are numbered among the world's most discriminating and liberal patrons of music; in fact, in all branches that reflect the struggles and the aspirations of a people toward the highest we have done our share, if not more than our share, to add to the sum total of the world's advance during the last half century.

"But amid all these evidences of higher civilization we have permitted the stage to retrograde. With all the elements that go to make a great National drama of which every American might be proud, we find the opportunity slipping away. The two sisters of the nine whose interests should lie as close to the hearts of our people as those of any of the other seven are neglected and despised. Our censor—the public—has slept at its post. It has permitted the temple of the drama to be invaded by a horde of money changers, who have stripped the altar of its beauty and have driven out the custodians of the sacred vessels. Only in America has the stage been afflicted by the sodden, corrupting, debauching influence of such a control as the theatrical trust, whose assumption of the function of providing recreation to a great people is the most extraordinary and monstrous development to be found in the records of any art.

"What would be said if a few dealers in pictures should usurp possession of the only galleries in which pictures might be exhibited in the City of New York and should say to the public: 'You shall see no pictures except those we choose to let you see. We shall hang no pictures painted by artists who are unwilling to sell their pictures to us at our own prices. If any artist refuses to come to our terms to paint pictures in such styles and with such subjects as we demand, his work can remain in his studio. No one shall see it. We shall wipe him off the face of the earth.'

"What would be said if the publishers of this country should band themselves together and say, 'We will not give the public the books that the public prefers. We shall give the public only the books on which we can make the largest profit. We shall allow no books to reach the public whose authors are unwilling to write down to the level that we consider will bring the largest pecuniary returns.' What if the contractors of this city should combine and say: 'No architect shall design buildings except such as we may approve and that shall be of such materials as will enable us to make the largest profit at the smallest outlay.'

"There is no evil without a remedy. Good citizens until a short while ago despaired of rescuing our city from the grip in which it was held; but early this month the aroused decency of this community accomplished a peaceful revolution and turned out of power the arrogant and vicious faction that had committed depredations without molestation so long. If such a seemingly hopeless task was accomplished so thoroughly, how much easier would it be to rescue the theatre from the clutches of those who are choking out its life?

"In its best aspects, the drama is one of mankind's noblest possessions. Its power to aid in every civilizing and refining movement is unsurpassed. As inevitably as the succession of night and day, just as inevitably the degradation of the stage will continue unless the power of commercialism is checked and destroyed."

"THE THIRD SQUADRON."

A New German Farce-Comedy Succeeds in Amusing a Large Audience at the Irving Place Theatre.

When Bernhard Buchbinder compiled the farce-comedy which was produced last night at the Irving Place Theatre, he must have been suffering from a very tired feeling of the brain, brought on, no doubt, by too close an application in the study of his ancient and modern predecessors in the art of making comedies. In no other legitimate way is it possible to account for the confused method with which he starts various though similar complications in the first act, drops them for other complications in the second act, and then fails to unravel all but one in the last act. This latter resembles more a fifteen-minute vaudeville sketch than the climax and denouement of a complicated comedy.

In the limited space of a few columns it would really be quite impossible to give an adequate idea of the variety of plots which the manufacturer of the play invented, in order to keep his puppets moving. Even Mr. Conreid failed to do so in the synopsis, which he prints on his programme. There was an amusing error in this synopsis last night. The translator made out of a retired merchant, in German a "privatier," a bold and bad "privateer."

Perhaps the best description of the farce would be to say that it resembles one of those fever-bred dreams in which we all have at some time or other done the most ridiculous things at the most impossible moment in time-defying rapidity of action and succession.

The happenings on the stage last night all had something to do with the affairs of the officers and men of the third squadron of a Hungarian regiment of hussars, hence the name, "Die dritte Escadron." These gentlemen are all very gay and giddy, with one exception. He is a model of a man until he falls in love, marries, and leaves the army.

Then there is a sudden change in his constitution and he becomes a veritable Don Juan. He gets entangled with a former circus rider, but succeeds in deceiving his wife, his mother-in-law, his father-in-law, and everybody else till a former friend, who was at one time in the net of the same circus woman, visits him with his wife just when the said circus woman comes to demand recognition with the aid of a very pretty riding whip. Then follows a general misunderstanding which is never satisfactorily explained, but which is summarily put an end to by the drop of the curtain on the last act.

The least of these hazy complications lifts at moments to disclose a good situation or to be broken by some bright line. Of these latter there are not a few, and though they were at times just a trifle near the danger line, they were much appreciated by the audience. With a little sagacious cutting in the first and a more relevant finish to the last act, the farce ought to be able to fulfil its mission of furnishing two hours of laughter.

The acting of this comedy by the Irving Place Theatre Stock Company was not up to the standard of the company's recent performances. The part of a Hungarian cavalry Captain did not quite fit Gustav von Seyffertitz. Mathias Claudius was not convincing in the light comedy part of the gay deceiver. Willy Frey as a retired cattle dealer lacked unction. Hedwig von Ostermann was charming as a sort of daughter of the Squadron, and she showed much tact and skill in handling some very difficult and improbable situations.

Wilhelm Kupfer, Julius Ascher, and Martin Zering were the best of the others in character bits.

"UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES."

Grace George Wins Favor in New Play at the Theatre Republic.

"Under Southern Skies," the new play by Lottie Blair Parker, which served as a vehicle for Miss Grace George's entrance as a star at the Theatre Republic last night, has many of the elements likely to make it a popular success with that large class of playgoers who like their color laid on thick without too much delicacy of shading, and with no great subtlety in the handling.

Its theme is the old one of the love of two men for one girl—one of the men combining all which makes for the noble, self-sacrificing, generous, manly lover he is generally supposed to be by schoolgirls and older ones who form their ideas from rather light literature, and the other a man who will not take no for an answer, who even betrays his own promise to the girl's father and reveals a dread family secret to the girl in order to force her to marry him, and who has a not overcheerful way of pulling out his revolver on every occasion the hero crosses him.

Miss George played the gentle maiden cast back and forth between these zealous lovers. She is an actress of some winsomeness, who without any very evident show of sincerity, yet fills the requirements of leading actress in a play wherein the main consideration is whether it succeeds in interesting and entertaining.

"Under Southern Skies" does this; it will probably be even more satisfying after the pruning knife is liberally applied, for there is far too much dialogue. An infinite number of little things that take up time, delay the action and shed no light on the plot may be removed without in the least minimizing the general effect of what remains.

The third act is the best. In this the girl is about to be married to the man who has won her by falsehood, the clergymen has read the marriage service, and has put to her the question; she is about to answer when her mother, whom she had been led to believe was dead, and who she had been told by the man she is to marry had negro blood in her veins, enters and falls at her feet. The treachery is revealed, and the girl throws down her bridal bouquet and refuses to go on with the wedding.

In this scene the rather unusual feature of reading the entire marriage service on the stage is introduced, and it may be added that Donald MacLaren, the actor who played the minister, read it very beautifully. Others who combined to give effect to this particular episode of the play were Grace Henderson, who appeared as the mother; George C. Staley, who was Major Edward Crofton, the Southern father, and Cuyler Hastings, who was cast for the would-be husband.

Another part of the play which is likely to win much favor from theatregoers is in the second act, where a hallowe'en party is in progress. The stage pictures throughout are of exceptional beauty, the second scene, a reception hall in Major Crofton's house, being especially well done.

Burr McIntosh and Thomas Burns contributed good sketches of character, and Virgina Glyndon and Alice Leigh, as a pickaninny and a black mammy respectively, were very amusing. Miss Eleanor Gist as Phiny, a mulatto girl, displayed a particularly creditable make-up and played her small part with ability.

There are some anachronisms in this reflection of life in Louisiana in 1875, but they are not important.

Major Edward Crofton	George C. Staley
Stella Crofton	Miss Grace Henderson
Leila Crofton	Miss Grace George
Col. Robert Mayor	Thomas Burns
Burleigh Mayor	Ralph Stuart
Ambrose Mayor	Donald MacLaren
Miss Dora Burleigh	Miss Beatrice Bonner
Col. Paul Daubeny	Burr McIntosh
Mrs. Daubeny	Miss Rosa Durant
Steve Joshaway	Cuyler Hastings
Phil Beaugard	Vess Osman
Fify Hampton	Miss Minnie Victorson
Miss Ailsy	Miss Laura Lemmers
Miss Peggy	Miss Justine Cutting
Miss Anne	Miss Maude Reindollar
Mr. Tom	Kingsley Benedict
Uncle Joshaway	Mill H. Bray
Aunt Doshey	Miss Alice Leigh
Phiny	Miss Eleanor Gist
Anner Lizer	Miss Virginia Glyndon
'Lonzo	Kingsley Benedict

MISS KIDDER AS MOLLY PITCHER.

She Appears in Glen MacDonough's New Comedy Drama.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 12.—To-night at Jacob's Theatre, Kathryn Kidder produced Glen MacDonough's new comedy drama, "Molly Pitcher," in the presence of a large audience that included Gov. Voorhees and the Governor-elect, Franklin Murphy. The story of the play takes Molly Pitcher from Carlisle to Philadelphia, while the British occupied that city, and ends with the battle at Monmouth, N. J.

The principal characters, in addition to the heroine, are Anne Carew, an English actress; a Captain of Grenadiers, and a Provost Marshal. The final act of the play is largely historical, and introduces Gens. Washington and Lee. This act also shows in a realistic and effective manner the battle of Monmouth, where Molly Pitcher leads and fires a cannon that has been left without men to serve it.

Miss Kidder, as Molly Pitcher, has a congenial rôle, and acted it so well that the audience honored her with two or three curtain calls at the end of each act. Olive Oliver as Anne Carew and Lester Lonergan as the Captain gave valuable assistance to the star. The management provided a handsome equipment of new scenery.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

First Concert of Its Season Given at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Kneisel Quartet gave the first of its concerts for the present season in this borough at Mendelssohn Hall last night. The opening entertainment in New York took place over a week ago in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the energetic and beneficent Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. On that occasion it did not storm, a fact which should be recorded, because the visits of the gentlemen from Boston have been so regularly accompanied by pernicious activity on the part of Jupiter Pluvius that "Kneisel weather" has become proverbial in the little musical world of this town.

Yesterday's storm gave over before the time of preparation for going to the concert, though this would have made only a little difference, as these entertainments are not now affected pecuniarily by weather. The dampness does, indeed, sometimes get into the strings, and there was enough left last night to do so; but it never touches the enthusiasm of the small army of admirers which now marches behind the lofty standard of chamber music as floated by this organization. There was a time when the New York public did not appreciate this quartet at its true worth, but now the Kneisel men are the fashion. It is even the fashion to listen attentively to their playing, and to applaud with vigor after a masterly reading of a Beethoven quartet or a Brahms quintet.

The programme last night consisted of Haydn's quartet in D major, Opus 64, No. 3; Henry Holden Huss's sonata for piano and violin, heard for the first time in public, and Beethoven's sonata in F major, Opus 59, No. 1. Mr. Huss is an American composer, a resident of this city, and one of the younger school, which is laboring to advance the standard of composition in this country. The new violin and piano sonata is his eighteenth numbered work and is still in manuscript. The composition is in minor and has three movements, marked allegro con brio, andante ma molto sostenuto, alternativo, presto, and allegro molto. The composer has endeavored to knit the organism of his work by the employment of the device of "community of theme," used with admirable effect in the D minor symphony of Schumann and in certain compositions of Liszt. The theme of the alternativo in the slow movement is a clever variant of the principal theme of the first movement, and the last part of the second theme of the third movement resembles the same portion of the first movement.

These repetitions are not so close, however, as to attract attention from any but very careful observers. The sonata can stand, too, on its external beauties, which are sufficient to insure it favor from any audience. Its substance is not quite so solid as the Kneisel Quartet's followers demand, but none the less its grace, its poetic sentiment, and its ingratiating melody won it most kindly welcome last evening. The themes show that Mr. Huss has been striving to dissociate himself from the prevalent Teutonism, and to show that from the dominant Brahmsism, of the time, and in the effort he has found his way toward the fascinating melodic contours and harmonic foundations of Scandinavian music.

Especially in the second movement has this provided the composer with agreeable thoughts, for his principal theme is charming and his treatment a pretty specimen of the elegiac style. The alternativo is a neat piece of scherzando writing, and the last movement, warm and romantic in feeling, brings the composition to a suitable end. The second movement was accorded a demonstration of special pleasure on the part of the audience, while after the sonata the composer was warmly recalled.

It is hardly necessary to say anything at this period in the history of chamber music in New York about the Kneisel Quartet's playing of the first Rassomouffsky quartet of Beethoven. It is one of the works in which these artists are most at home, and last night they played it as beautifully as they have always done heretofore. The Haydn quartet served as a lovely introduction to the Winter feast of chamber music, and it was performed admirably. It only remains to say that Mr. Kneisel played his share of the Huss sonata with finish, except for a slight mishap almost at the last chord, while Mr. Huss performed the piano part well, but with something of nervous eagerness quite pardonable in the circumstances.

MISS NEWMARK'S RECITAL.

Miss Stella Newmark, who was heard here some years ago as a juvenile pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Newmark's career was set forth in a note on the programme, which gave the information that she toured this country at the age of fourteen as a soloist. Her success was such that several ladies contributed enough to send her abroad for a three years' course at the Stern Conservatory in Berlin. At that institution she was awarded the "Medal of Musical Merit," which, according to the programme note, had never before been bestowed upon a pupil of the conservatory.

In these circumstances it was natural that a large audience should assemble to hear what the young woman had learned in her three years' course. As she is yet a very young pianist, her work must not be viewed with that close scrutiny which would be given to the performance of a more mature artist. A young woman just out of a conservatory cannot be expected to show much more than a well-schooled pair of hands and an acquaintance with the use of the pedals—unless, of course, she should chance to be a person of real genius for piano playing, in which case she would come, see, and conquer, and the critic would be merely a recorder.

Miss Newmark has evidently been faithful in her application to her studies and has profited by the three years at the estimable Stern Conservatory, which we can hardly hope to mention as often as the programme note of yesterday's recital did. The young lady played the G minor fugue of Bach, (the Liszt arrangement,) three preludes, a nocturne, and a fantasie by Chopin, Schumann's Intermezzi, and two of Liszt's show pieces. She displayed a tolerably well developed technic, her touch being especially good, and her gradations of tone being nicely adjusted. Her pedaling, too, showed the results of good instruction and careful study. There was little blurring and excellent management of sustaining effects. Too great anxiety as to phrasing and accentuation led the young player to exaggerate her slow tempi and transform some of the Chopin measures into "lingering sweetness long drawn out." But this is a failing which she will overcome in time.

It ought in all justice to be said that there was nothing in her performance to demonstrate the necessity of sending her abroad for instruction. She did nothing that she could not have learned to do in New York quite as well as she had learned to do it at the important Stern Conservatory. It seems not at all unlikely that she has just arrived at that period of her development when residence in one of the musical centres of Europe would begin to benefit her. This is a rather discouraging country for conservatory pianists.

MR. GALLICO'S PIANO RECITAL.

Mr. Paolo Gallico, a resident teacher of the piano, who stands in high favor with a large circle of students, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. He was honored by the presence of a large audience, and his playing was heartily applauded. His programme consisted of the "Etudes Symphoniques" of Schumann, Beethoven's sonata in E major, Opus 109; Saint-Saëns's "Caprice on Airs from the Ballet Music of Gluck's Alceste," a ballade, etude, and scherzo by Chopin; a nocturne by Field, a rigaudon by Raff, and Liszt's "Waldesrauschen" and twelfth rhapsody. This made a comprehensive programme, affording the pianist abundant opportunity for the exhibition of his technical skill and his knowledge of styles.

Mr. Gallico acquitted himself with great credit and fairly earned the plentiful applause which he received. He is a pianist of high ideals and sound attainments. He is not a virtuoso of the foremost type, and the limited range of his dynamics alone would prevent him from entering the field of sensationalism. But he plays with dignity, finish, and taste, without affectation or search after empty effect, with honesty and artistic sincerity. It is a pleasure to hear such playing as he did yesterday afternoon in the Beethoven sonata. There was no attempt to astonish the audience or to invite especial attention to the pianist's personality or original conception of the music. It was a plain, musicianly, dignified reading that Mr. Gallico gave, reverent in spirit and thoughtful in all its details.

The Saint-Saëns caprice is one of this pianist's battle horses, and he delighted his hearers with it yesterday afternoon. The charming crispness of his touch in the staccato passages was notable, while the chasteness of his style was suitable to the work throughout. His performance of this number aroused considerable enthusiasm. The high level of this recital suggests a passing comment on the fact that the ordinary piano recital of to-day is not by any means such an ordinary entertainment as that of twenty years ago. Public taste has been educated by the frequent visits of virtuosi of the highest rank, and there is now no room for humdrum piano playing. Mr. Gallico is one of a number of resident pianists whose work is interesting. When new players come they have to rise above this level—not a low one—and when they fail to do so, they fail entirely with this public.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The time of "The Messenger Boy" at Daly's Theatre has again been extended. It will now be continued till after the holidays, and the appearance of the Daniel Frohman stock company is deferred.

On Monday evening, Nov. 25, Mrs. Fiske will present a new play at the Manhattan Theatre, entitled "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," by Mrs. Burton Harrison. The play deals with New York life.

The second performance this year of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School took place yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre. The entertainment opened with a comedietta in one act entitled "The Afterglow." Arthur W. Pinero's "The Money Spinner" was presented by a cast of the pupils. A farce in one act called "A Duet in Two Flats" concluded the programme.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Fincke—Brown.

The wedding of Benjamin Clarke Fincke, son of Mrs. James W. Ellsworth, and Miss Julia Post Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron P. Brown, was celebrated yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, D. D.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a trained gown of cream-white satin, made severely plain. About the edge of the skirt there was a narrow and extremely full ruche of tulle and the simple tulle veil fell from the coiffure, where it was arranged in aigrette fashion with orange blossoms to the foot of the train.

Her bouquet was a mass of lilies of the valley, with a white orchid or two in the centre. She wore two large diamond ornaments on the front of her corsage, which had a yoke of insertions and ruchings of tulle, and a bolero of point lace.

The maid of honor was little Miss Nellie Brown, who was in white organdie and lace, and wore a large blue picture hat and carried a mass of flowers. The bridesmaids, Miss Helen Hamlen of Buffalo, Miss Natalie Wick of Youngstown, Ohio; Miss Claire Ellsworth, and Miss Nannie Brown.

Mr. Fincke's best man was his brother, William M. Fincke, and the ushers were Lincoln Ellsworth, William Trowbridge, Eliot Lee, Henry S. Brooks, John H. Adams, and J. Wright Brown.

Among the guests invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth, Mrs. William M. Grosvenor and the Misses Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar and Miss Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris and Miss Eleanor Morris, Mr. James Clinton Edgar and Mrs. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wright, James P. Soutter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, the Misses Barclay, the Misses Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Mrs. Massey, the Misses Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Delano, John Crosby Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hardenbergh and Miss Hardenbergh, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Low, Dr. Edmund L. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes, and Miss Mercer.

After a bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Fincke will live at Ellsworth, Penn.

Waggoner—De Wart.

A notable wedding in Brooklyn last night was that of Miss Florence Helen De Wart and Frank Herbert Waggoner, at 8 o'clock in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. The Rev. Dr. Robert R. Meredith, assisted by the Rev. Benjamin B. Knapp of Newark Valley, N. Y., officiated. Miss Mabelle Balston acted as maid of honor, and James Clarence Sherwood as best man. The ushers were Frank H. Finn and Arlington M. Ambler of Middleton, N. Y., and Todd W. R. Russell, Dr. Frank H. Cochrane, Thomas P. Hall, and Clarence B. Webster of New York. The bride is a daughter of James De Wart of Brooklyn, and is prominent in musical circles. Mr. Waggoner is a member of the law firm of Russell & Winslow, Manhattan. The bridal couple will be honored with a reception Thursday evening, Nov. 21, at the home of the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Waggoner, 57 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

Edholm—Hall.

The marriage of Erik Lars Didrick Edholm and Miss Esther Edna Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hall, took place last evening at the Hotel Majestic. The ceremony took place in the Rose Room. Yellow and white chrysanthemums were used as decorations. The Rev. Dr. Richard Cobden of St. John's Episcopal Church, Larchmont, officiated. The bride, whose father gave her away, wore a Princesse gown of white satin with trimmings of Duchesse lace. Her veil was of tulle and she carried lilies of the valley and bride roses. Mrs. Richard Davis Jackson, the bride's sister, was her only attendant. Her frock was of yellow silk and crepe de chine, and she carried chrysanthemums. William Ferguson Hall was the best man, and the ushers were Richard Davis Jackson, Willis J. Best, Charles Warner, and Rudolf Schaefer.

Gay—De Fontaine.

Miss Edith Vigneron De Fontaine, sister of Mrs. Edwards Ogden Schuyler of Edwards Court, Berrian Point, N. I., was married yesterday to Alexander Wood Gay of New York by the Rev. F. M. Kirkus, rector of Trinity Church, Bergen Point. Mr. Gay was attended by F. E. Fyles of New York as best man, and Miss Louise Borland of Bergen Point was the maid of honor. Mr. Schuyler gave the bride away. The bridesmaids were Miss Ida Fisher and Miss Ellen Dundas Chater, and the ushers were William S. Langford, Middleton S. Borland, Bayard T. Kissam, H. Thornton Imbrie, Jr., John Constable Moore, and Eugene F. Smith, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Gay started last night for Washington and the South. After their return they will live in Bergen Point.

Ruston—Monteith.

Charles Ruston, Jr., and Miss Laura C. Monteith, daughter of Mrs. L. P. Swinburne, were married yesterday in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, rector of the church. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with lace, and her sister, Mrs. Robert Cutting Lawrence, was the bride's only attendant. John E. Ruston was his brother's best man, and the ushers were William S. Lounsbery, James Lord Guerreau, Augustus V. Heely, James W. Adams, Edwin D. Johnson, and Jerry Lounsbery. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother.

Symington—Bland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—A brilliant society wedding which took place here to-day was that of Miss Emma Harden Bland and William Wallace Symington. The bride is the daughter of John Randolph Bland, President of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, and a descendant of Richard Bland of Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The bridegroom is a son of the late John Symington, also of a prominent Virginia family, and a grandson of W. W. Spence. The ceremony was performed at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Edwin Niver. The bride wore a French gown of embroidered chiffon over white satin. At the throat was a magnificent diamond ornament, the gift of Mr. Spence. Miss Louise Symington, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. Two little girls, Misses Emily Symington Spence and Lucille Montgomery Johns, served as bridesmaids. Jesse Riggs, the bridegroom's brother-in-law, was best man, and the ushers were Howard Bland, brother of the bride; John Symington, Stewart Janney, Sidney Manning, Edward Woodside, Melville Wilson, T. B. C. Yearley, and Dr. Charles Macgill, Jr., all of Baltimore. A reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bland on North Charles Street.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the Post-Brown wedding and several others, with the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson for their daughter, Mrs. Michael Herbert, who soon sails for Europe, and several lesser town events, and with the suburban affairs at Meadow Brook and Tuxedo, there was a great deal of gayety yesterday.

***

On the Philadelphia to-day will sail Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Drake, Russell Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. George Whithy, and Capt. R. Tamblyn. Mrs. Michael Herbert will sail on the White Star steamer.

***

There are a number also of titled people who are sailing on the Oceanic. Among these are Lord and Lady Claud Anson, the Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair, Sir Fred Young, and Lord and Lady Strathcona.

***

William K. Vanderbilt has had a large housewarming party at Idlehour. The party broke up on Monday. Mr. Vanderbilt came to town, and he will be in the city a few days. There will be another party for Thanksgiving.

***

The wedding party to attend the marriage of Reginald Brooks and Miss Phillis Langhorne, which takes place to-morrow at Basic, Va., left yesterday in a train of special cars. The personnel of the party was about the same as already given in this column. Besides the fourteen groomsmen there were Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Gladys Brooks, Mrs. John R. Livermore, and quite a number of others. There will be festivities this evening at Basic City, where the New York guests will be met by Mr. Langhorne, Miss Langhorne, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Mrs. Shaw. The party will remain in Virginia several days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden are settled in their town residence, on Madison Square, for the season. Miss Evelyn Burden returned on Saturday from a short trip abroad.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson will be in New York for Horse Show week. They have closed their country seat, at Laverock, Penn. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright and Miss Natalie Schenck, who have been visiting Philadelphia, and who were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, have returned to New York.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter will also come to New York for the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drexel have not yet moved into their new house—the Frederick Vanderbilt mansion—but are to open it early next week. Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse have been in town from Tuxedo and have opened their town house for the season.

***

Much sympathy was expressed yesterday by a large circle of friends for Mrs. Richmond Mayo-Smith, whose husband met with such an untimely fate on Monday. Mrs. Smith is quite well known in society. She was a Miss Ford of Brooklyn, and her brother was Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson gave a dinner of eighteen covers last evening at their town house in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Herbert of England. The guests included, besides Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Josephine Johnson, Goold Redmond, James V. Parker, Robert Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and Lispenard Stewart. The tables were decorated with bridesmaids' roses.

***

The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Gertrude M. Wheeler and George Chapman Thayer. Miss Wheeler is a sister of the Countess Pappenheim, Mrs. Henry Norris, Mrs. Richard McCall Elliott, and Miss Christine Wheeler, and daughter of Mrs. Charles Wheeler, (Miss Susan Farnum.) Mr. Thayer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Thayer (Miss Mary R. Chapman) of Merion. He is a graduate of the College of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Rittenhouse and Merion Cricket Clubs.

***

Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart has been the guest in Philadelphia of Mr. and Mrs. Barklie Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing are to return this week to their Philadelphia home.

***

Among the guests at the supper given to Miss Julia Marlowe in Baltimore on Monday evening by a number of well-known Baltimore people was Trenor L. Park of this city. Mrs. Jesse Tyson chaperoned the supper, and among the other guests were Walter Poultney and Dr. and Mrs. Summerfield Bond.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 12.—Debois & Eldridge have rented, for Mrs. J. Amory Debois, her cottage on Debois Avenue, to Ogden Codman, Jr., for a year.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington have closed their cottage on Ride Road for the season.

Mrs. George Merrill and the Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo, are guests of Mrs. John Carter Brown at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue. Mrs. Brown will close her cottage next week and go to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. S. T. Zabriskie and Mrs. Joseph F. Stone have returned from New York.

Mrs. Harriett F. Brownell has closed her cottage at the Third Beach and gone to Providence for the Winter.

Mrs. F. T. Curtiss, who has sub-rented the Waring cottage for the Winter, is at the Adams cottage with her family.

For the weary, heartsick, nervous, unstrung mother there is no restorative equal to Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It is a household friend.—Advertisement.

CONSUL OSBORN DEAD.

Had the Confidence of the Natives in the Samoan Group.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A cablegram received at the State Department to-day from Auckland, New Zealand, announces the death at Apia, Samoa, on Oct. 27, of Luther W. Osborn, United States Consul General at Apia. Mr. Osborn was born in New York and was appointed to his present post from Nebraska, July 26, 1897. Thus he was the principal representative of the authorities of the United States in the Samoan group in the troublesome days before the partition, and it appeared that he alone of all the foreign representatives at Apia aroused no opposition.

He obtained the confidence of the natives and the other representatives of the foreign powers. In addition to his post at Apia, Mr. Osborn was also Consul General at Nukualosa, the capital of the Congo group of islands.

COL. JOHN W. FRENCH DEAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—Col. John W. French, commanding officer of the United States military post, Fort McPherson Barracks, died there last night from Bright's disease. Col. French was a veteran of the civil war, the Spanish-American war, and the war in the Philippines, having served with the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Regiments of United States regular infantry respectively in the last two wars. Since March of last year he had been detailed as commanding officer of Fort McPherson and had organized seven companies of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry now garrisoning the post. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Col. French was twice brevetted during the civil war for bravery in the field.

WAS

PLANS OF GUARDSMEN IN NEW JERSEY TOWNS

Reorganization May Be Requested of Gov. Murphy.

Dissatisfaction, Complaint, Even Serious Revolt at Present Conditions Disturb the National Guard of the State.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—There is a quiet movement on foot among military men in the State to have Gov. Murphy, when he assumes office in January, order a reorganization of the National Guard in this State.

The Guard is now greatly disturbed, and there are quarrels and bickerings which have been going on since Gov. Voorhees reorganized it two years ago. By that reorganization old-time companies were disbanded. The whole Second Regiment, as it then existed, was dismembered, and most of it disbanded. This regiment had just come home from the Spanish war with an honorable record.

The First Regiment, at Newark, was broken up by the disbanding of some of its companies and adding to it the companies at Paterson. The South Jersey regiments have their companies so badly scattered that a regimental drill is almost an impossibility, and the Jersey City-Hoboken regiment is about the only one that is harmonious, and that regiment lost its number and the traditions and service memory which went with the number.

In the Newark-Paterson regiment there exists to-day something which borders pretty closely upon mutiny, and affairs are becoming worse instead of better.

The incoming Governor is himself a veteran, and has always been interested in military affairs. He will be appealed to to re-establish the Guard with the old numeral designations, and allow the recruiting of the disbanded companies, and a general clearing out of old officers by giving them brevet rank and retiring them.

The argument will be advanced that there are in the State young men who saw service in the Volunteer Army which served in Luzon, men capable of officering the companies and regiments. One whole regiment of the Volunteer Army was recruited practically within this State. Most of these men have returned, but refuse to enter the Guard in its present state. Many of them held commissions in the army, and very many of them were non-commissioned officers, and fully capable of being Lieutenants in the Guard.

There are probably 600 or 700 men in the State now who have been under fire, and campaigned in Cuba and the Philippines. These men will be sought for to enlist in the Guard, and with their aid and experience those who are moving for a reorganization claim the Guard could within a year be brought up to a high state of efficiency.

It is said that at the rifle meeting at Sea Girt last Fall many Guard officers saw for the first time in their lives the present army rifle, and examined it as a curiosity. When the reorganization is being urged, it will also be urged that the present old-time equipment be discarded, and that a modern quick-firing rifle be adopted in its place.

The new Governor will be asked to request the Legislature to have a brigade or division encampment instead of regimental ones, and that the State make a liberal appropriation for rifle practice. Last Summer many men who desired to have unbroken records as marksmen or sharpshooters had to pay their own way to Sea Girt to qualify.

GLYCERINE FACTORY BURNED.

Loss of $30,000 on Stock, Building, and Machinery.

The two-story frame factory building of the Brooklyn Glycerine Manufacturing Company, at 251, 253, and 255 Greenpoint Avenue, Greenpoint, was gutted by fire shortly after noon yesterday, involving a loss of about $30.000. The fire started in the boiler room and spread quickly through the building.

Four alarms were turned in by the Fire Department, and for a time it looked as though the adjoining factory buildings would also be destroyed. This was prevented by hard work on the part of the firemen. About $5,000 worth of glycerine was stored in the place and destroyed, with much valuable machinery. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE VENETIAN IRON COMPANY.—The Venetian Iron Company of 39 Worth Street made an assignment yesterday to James E. Graybill, without preference. The deed was signed by Mortimer C. Lyons, the Treasurer. The business has been established for several years, and the present company was incorporated under New York laws in July last, with a capital stock of $25,000. Herbert F. Andrews, the attorney, said that the liabilities are not more than $2,000 and assets about the same. Lack of capital was the cause of the assignment.

Out of Town.

THE HASBROUCK MOTOR COMPANY.—Judge Clarke of the Supreme Court has appointed Ronald K. Brown receiver for the Hasbrouck Motor Company, whose plant is at Piermont, N. Y., on the application of the Broun-Green Company, a creditor for $68 on a judgment obtained in Rockland County on July 22. The company, which manufactured gasoline motors, and was incorporated in January, 1899, with a capital stock of $100,000, formerly had a factory at Newark, N. J., and moved to Piermont in May, 1900. Stephen Hasbrouck was the President.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS LIPSHITZ—Louis Lipshitz, clerk, of 63 Catharine Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $873 and no assets. The debts were contracted five years ago in partnership with Morris Himmelstein.

NATHAN BECKER.—Nathan Becker of 51 Delancey Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,610 and no assets. He was formerly of Becker & Glassberg, manufacturers of women's waists, at 434 Broome Street, who discontinued business in October, 1900.

CHARLES F. LIGHTHOUSE.—Charles F. Lighthouse, residing at 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,784 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Rochester from 1884 to 1895. There are fourteen judgments against him.

THOMAS PEARSON.—Thomas Pearson, a retired liquor dealer, residing at 300 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,431 and nominal assets of $500, in real estate, consisting of four lots in Tottenville, S. I., valued at $500 and mortgaged for $500.

BARNETT RODERMAN.—Barnett Roderman, ladies' cloak tailor, of 25 Howard Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,809, of which $260 are for wages, and nominal assets of $4,300, in outstanding accounts. He has been in business eight years, and was closed up by the Sheriff in August on an attachment.

JOHN R. PROCTOR.—John R. Proctor, hotel keeper at Greycourt, Orange County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $24,884 and nominal assets $18,417, consisting of real estate, $16,000, mortgaged for $12,500; furniture, $1,500; horses and wagons, $700; book accounts, $217. The real estate consists of the Proctor Hotel property and a dwelling house. Of the liabilities, $14,605 is secured by realty mortgages and a chattel mortgage. He has been in the hotel business thirty years.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Hoffman, wholesale meat dealer at First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, by Tobin & Shannon of Jersey City, creditors for $1,105 for live stock sold to him between Oct. 14 and 28. It was alleged that he is insolvent and transferred $1,200 to his wife and $2,175 to Moe Frank, a creditor. The liabilities are $12,000, and assets $2,000 in accounts. It was stated that the entire indebtedness was contracted in the last month, that he has disposed of the proceeds of the property so purchased to certain other creditors, and the only assets remaining are open accounts which he has not collected. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver of the assets.

WESLEY O. ROWE.—Wesley O. Rowe, cotton agent, of 27 William Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $41,716 and nominal assets $30,800. The assets consist of three claims against Harrison B. Washburn, one for $25,000 damages for slander, suit now pending in the Supreme Court; another for $5,000 balance on sale of a half interest in a patented mailbox, and a third for $800 loss on cotton speculation in which they were jointly interested. There are fourteen creditors, the largest being Brown & Co. of Kobe, Japan, $30,000, for losses sustained in guaranteeing shipments of cotton; John A. MacNab, $3,500, note on contract; Charles N. Kenney of Ossining, $3,000, money loaned, and Koerner & Hayes of Buffalo, $2,500, for merchandise. Mr. Rowe has for twenty years represented Charles N. Kinney & Son, cotton exporters, of Honeygrove, Texas, who were among the first merchants in this country to export cotton to Japan and China, and has usually made two trips a year to the Far East to ascertain how much cotton was needed by spinners in those countries. Mr. Rowe resides in Yonkers.

The Parkes Sewing Machine Company.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $1,500 against the Parkes Sewing Machine Company, whose office is at 277 Broadway, in favor of James J. Frawley on a note of the company dated July 20, payable three months after date to the order of Cohalan Brothers, who transferred it to Mr. Frawley. It was obtained on the ground that it is a Delaware corporation. None of the officers was at the office when the reporter called yesterday afternoon. It is expected that the attachment will be bonded. A number of wealthy men are interested in the company. The Sheriff served the attachment on the Seventh National Bank, but the cashier said the company has no funds there.

Against Adolphe Monell-Sayre.

An attachment has been obtained here against Adolphe Monell-Sayre, formerly of 683 Fifth Avenue, by Helen Kirtland Dean of Marion County, Ind., for $4,500, money which she alleges he converted to his own use about April 1, 1900, which he had in his hands as trustee for her. It was obtained on the ground that he had departed from the city about July 10, 1900, and could not be found. It was stated that he has diamonds and jewelry in the hands of O. A. Jones of this city.

American Steel Barge Company.

Transcript of a judgment from Brooklyn was filed in the New York County Clerk's office against the American Steel Barge Company for $12,579 in favor of Frank A. Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMSON, Samuel, and Barnet Fishman—B. Fishman $304
ANDRAE, Hattie—S. W. Ehrich and another 143
AMERICAN STEEL BARGE COMPANY—F. A. Dayton 12,579
BARNETT, Abraham—Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, costs 166
BANTA, Rebecca H.—L. J. Boniface 174
BRAVERMAN, Aaron—J. Lorillard and another 154
BARKER, Charles D.—W. Reitman 597
BOCK, Udo W.—C. E. Hibbard 68
BAYERSDORF, Michael, and Charles Posthauer—R. R. Sizer 151
BOYLE, William—United Wine and Trading Company 113
COLT, Olcott C.—A. Ridd and another 107
CAMPBELL, Lillian A., Richard M. Martin, and Robert J. Dyatt, executors—J. F. Caldwell 2,546
CARRINGTON, Herbert J.—C. J. Belfer and another 55
CARROLL, Adelbert E., and Mary—B. F. Thomas 86
COHEN, Harry—Roscoe Lumber Company 197
CLAUSEN, Herman F.—B. Lowenstein... 178
DAILY, Lizzie H., executor—R. Cody and another 468
DIETRICH, Phillip—C. Tiebenlus 312
DE LA VERGNE, Charles M.—J. S. B. Heath 30
EARLEY, Cornelius J.—C. W. Whitney, executor, costs 109
EDWARDS, Nathaniel—L. Lash and another 40
EMMERICH, Julius W.—P. Marecke 86
HAWKINS, Frank B. and George H.—W. L. O'Connell 590
HEER, Manice—R. I. Hurwitz 140
HOFFMAN, George—F. L. Rennert 29
HENNESSY, Sherman F. and George W. Hopping—A. S. Nichols 249
HAVENS, James H.—L. Thompson & Co.. 283
HAVENS, James H.—Shepard & Morse Lumber Company 334
HAWES, James H.—R. R. Sizer 320
HOLWELL, William F. and Charles D. Newton—Erie Railroad Company 1,762
IHLSENG, Lars—P. D. Strauch 513
JAFFE, Barnet—A. Rose 311
JONES, Fred—J. A. Campbell 29
JONAS, James J.—First National Bank of Hudson 1,363
KENNEDY, William—W. A. Leggett and another 130
KRAUSE, Max—R. M. Jacobs 142
KEANE, Eugene F.—I. Picker and another 96
KRUMSICK, William—United Wine and Trading Company 139
KEENY, James C.—A. Mueller, attorney. 687
LAWRENCE, James V.—G. D. Fretz.... 428
LIMEDORFER, Eugene—C. P. Everitt... 51
MULLEN, Frank and John H. Webster —People of the State of New York..... 500
MORRISEY, James—C. Kulthau 101
MACKLIN, John J., and Elizabeth M. Roe, executrix—M. E. Knight and another 4,986
MULLER, Peter—L. B. Hasbrouck, receiver 6,727
MANGOLD, Matilda,—F. Orth 2,833
McKEEVER, Edward J.—J. A. Cody and another 2,013
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Kolosky, costs 52
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Dwyer 170
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. J. Corbett 57
NEBENZAL, Chackel M.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 195
POLINSKY, Harry, by guardian—American Ice Company, costs 23
PAINE, Mary J.—H. Harris, trustee 86
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—R. McMahon, administrator 7,543
ROSENBLATT, Leon—W. T. Hookey 805
RAINS, Harry S., and Louis S. Steep—P. Herder 32
RHEINDORNS, Samuel—I. Albert 152
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Ryan.... 70
SCHREIER, Theresa—J. Ryall 48
SHONWARD, Harold W.—Bower Decorating and Painting Company 299
STRASSNER, George and Elizabeth—R. Bock 505
SULLIVAN, Timothy D.—J. W. Keller, Commissioner 177
SLEEPER, Nye T.—De R. Van Orden.... 106
SIGNELL, John V.—S. E. Todd, costs.... 28
THE EAST RIVER ELECTRIC LIGHT Corporation or Thomson-Houston Electric Company and Manhattan Electric Light Company—P. Klein, costs..... 101
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—I. M. Welsh 1,189
ULMAN, William A.—D. McBain 542
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York—T. J. Sullivan, administrator.... 5,532
VAN RENSSELAER, F. Harold—Garden City Company 537
WILSON, George E.—McCabe Hanger Manufacturing Company 140
YOUNG, Allison C.—Stanley & Patterson, Incorporated 102

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	82½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	68⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	46
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.07 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅛
Lard, prime	8.90
Butter, Western creamery	.23½

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@72c; No. 2 red, 73¼@74¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 60½c; No. 2 oats, 40@40¼c; No. 3 white, 42¼@43c; No. 3 white, 42@42½c; No. 2 rye, 66c; fair to choice malting barley, 56@66½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.47½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.48½; prime timothy seed, $6@$6.10; mess pork, per bbl, $13.80@13.90; lard, per 100 lb, $8.52½@8.55; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.80@7.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.20@8.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $9.25.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened steady, with prices down 1@4 points, an indifferent response to weak Liverpool cables and to selling orders from abroad. In explaining the heaviness there Liverpool houses stated that hedges were being taken off cost, insurance, and freight cotton, and sentiment was bearish under the big movement here. It was soon clear to all that the local market was in no humor to further decline, but was determined to work higher. Bad weather reports from the greater portion of the belt, rumors that the interior movement would from now on be much smaller, and claims that Southern spot markets were picking up new strength caused the shorts to abandon aggressive tactics and to assume the defensive. Buying orders came in from the South and Wall Street, and room bulls supported the market with confidence. Before this demand was appeased January had reached 7.46 and other months had improved proportionately. Before midday prices had slowly settled back to nearly last night's bids, under profit taking and light selling on the reaction theory, based on exceptionally large port receipts. But in the afternoon the market again turned firm, on more bad weather news from the central belt, on a forecast for much colder weather in the Western belt, and on rumors that the leading bear of the season was endeavoring to take in his shorts. January, the leading option, advanced to 7.50, and late months reached a proportionately high level, with the market during the last hour displaying decided strength. The semi-weakly interior town figures were distinctly bullish, official reports from the South were firmer than expected, and the export movement overran all ideas. Wall Street and the South bought cotton here on the second advance, as did Liverpool interests and the West. Trading was fairly active, with a goodly smattering of investment orders noticed. In the last half hour the market settled back a few points under profit taking. The close was steady, with prices net 3@7 points higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.49	7.49	7.49	7.45@7.47
December	7.39	7.52	7.39	7.48@7.50
January	7.37	7.51	7.37	7.46@7.47
February	7.37	7.42	7.37	7.42@7.44
March	7.34	7.43	7.34	7.40@7.41
April	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.40@7.41
May	7.32	7.43	7.31	7.40@7.41
June				7.40@7.41
July	7.30	7.42	7.30	7.39@7.41
August	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28@7.31

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices 1-16d lower; American middling, fair, 4 17-32d; good middling, 4 11-32d; middling, 4¼d; low middling, 4 5-32d; good ordinary, 4 1-32d; ordinary, 4 25-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,200 American. Receipts, 56,000 bales, including 52,200 American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4 7-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 3-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 2-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 2-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 2-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 2-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 2-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 2-64d, buyers; June and July, 4 2-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 2-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The unloading movement and decline which many had been looking for of late as a result of an overloaded condition of the market and evident great reduction of the visible interest in store occurred yesterday, breaking prices over a cent a bushel in nearly all markets of the country. The December discount under May widened out under this pressure from 1⅝ to 1¾c, and commission houses all had large selling orders for which there was no demand except from a few shorts. As a rule the bear interest acted with more confidence than at any time in some weeks, pounding the market steadily all day with little or no attempt to take profits on the short side, as there was no evidence of any reaction except for a brief time at midday when the decline was temporarily checked by lessened offerings. At Chicago the country was a free seller, while receipts all through the West showed a considerable increase, aggregating 1,444,000 bushels, against 700,000 bushels a year ago. Foreign markets responded to the American weakness with ½@¾d decline at Liverpool, ½ mark loss at Berlin, and 5 to 10 points decline at Paris, while Budapest closed 3 points net higher. Export business amounted to thirty-five loads, which was a fair day's trade, but still not up to expectations in view of the sharp decline. The action of outsiders was also a disappointment to bulls who had been led to believe that the public was ready to buy freely on any break. The rapidity with which prices dropped off, however, evidently alarmed the country and those who did not actually sell held off to watch developments. World's shipments, according to Bradstreet's, increased 3,084,000 bushels for the week. Seaboard clearances were 86,400 barrels of flour and 347,700 bushels of wheat. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 79¾c, nominal; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 83¾c, prompt; No. 1, Northern, Manitoba, 80¾c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79c, prompt, and No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c, nominal, scarce.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72½c; December, 72⅝@72¾c; May, 75⅞c; No. 2 hard, 71½@72c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 61c; December, 59½c; May, 62c. Oats, No. 2, cash, 41c; May, 41½c; No. 2 white, 44c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.—Wheat lower; close: No. 1 Northern, 72@72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70½@71c; December, 71¾c. Rye lower; No. 1, 59@59½c. Barley drooping; No. 2, 58¾c; sample, 45@58c. Corn—May, 61¾c.

DULUTH, Nov. 12.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼c; No. 1 Northern, 70¾c; December, 69¾c; May, 73¼c. Oats, 39½@38¾c. Corn, 58½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 12.—Close: Wheat —Cash, 71c; December, 69⅝@69¾c; May, 71⅞@72c; No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼@69c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Owing to the weakness in wheat, the flour market was weaker and at least 5c lower to sell, with demand light and mostly for jobbing account. RYE FLOUR—Firm; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln dried, $3.25@$3.40, as to brand. BUCKWHEAT MEAL—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.25@$1.27. FEED—Irregular; Spring bran, spot, $16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19.50@$20; Spring bran, bulk, $19; coarse Winter bran, $19@$21.50; city bran, $20; cornmeal, $29; linseed oilcake, $29; corn oilcake, $22; hominy chop, $23.50; oilmeal, $30. BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—Market strong, $1.23 per 100 lb, to arrive, New York.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	79 15-16	79 15-16	78¾	78⅞
May	81 3-16	81¼	80 5-16	80⅝
Corn—				
December	67⅞	67⅞	65⅞	66⅛
May	66⅝	66⅞	65¾	65⅞
Lard—				
November				$8.90

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
November	72¼	72½	71¼	71¼
December	72⅝	72⅝	71⅛	71⅛
May	76	76 1-16	75	75⅛
Corn—				
November	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞
December	59⅝	59 13-16	58½	58½
May	62¼	62 7-16	61⅝	61⅝
Oats—				
November				39
December	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
May	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅛
Lard—				
November	$8.87½	$8.87½	$8.55	$8.55
May	8.70	8.72½	8.67½	8.70
Ribs—				
January	7.67½	7.67½	7.67½	7.67½
May	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.82½
Pork—				
January	15.00	15.00	14.92½	14.95
May	15.15	15.20	15.12½	15.12½

PROVISIONS.—The market suffered somewhat from heavy receipts amounting to 101,000 head at all Western points, this being supplemented by a decline of 10@15 points in live hogs and the heaviness in grain. Offerings were not excessive during the day, however, and the market closed fairly steady. Chicago receipts were 45,000 head; Kansas City, 18,000 head, and Omaha, 8,000 head. PORK—Steady; mess, $15@$16; family, $17@$17.25; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9.50; family, $11@$12; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19. BEEF HAMS—Steady, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 7⅞c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7⅝c; 140 lb, 8c; pigs, 8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoked, 10½c; 10 lb, 10¾c; 12 lb, 10¼c; 14 lb, 8¾@9¼c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams dull, 9¾@10c. TALLOW Steady; city, 5¾c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—Steady, $8.90; city lard steady, $8.40; refined lard steady; South America, $10; Continent, $9.10; Brazil, kegs, $11.15; compound steady, 7¾@7¾c. STEARINE—Easier; oleo, 10c bid; city lard stearine, 10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.60@6.70
December	6.90	6.90	6.70	6.70@6.75
January	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70@6.75
February	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.85
March	7.15	7.25	6.95	6.95@7.00
April				7.05@7.10
May	7.35	7.45	7.15	7.15@7.20
June	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.25@7.30
July	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.35@7.40
August				7.45@7.50
September	7.70	7.80	7.50	7.50@7.55
October	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.55@7.65

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 5$930; receipts, 50,000 bags, (two days); stock, 1,449,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened 2 pfennigs lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net 1½@1¾ pfennig lower; sales, 45,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened 2@2½f lower; at 12 M., near months advanced ¼f, far months unchanged; at 3 P. M., steady, advanced ½f; at 5:30 P. M., if higher; total sales, 178,000 bags; January, 48.25; February, 48.50; March, 49.00; April, 49.50; May, 49.75; June, 50.00; July, 50.25; August, 50.50; September, 50.75; October, 51.00; November, 47.75; December, 48.00. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7, 8$000 exchange, 12 1-16d; receipts, 37,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 30,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 605,000 bags.

OILS.—The cottonseed oil trade revealed further weakness and decline by reason of very light demand and considerable selling pressure. Linseed oil steady. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Petroleum, barrels, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $5.10; refined cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34½c; off Summer yellow, 34c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39c. Linseed Oil—American raw, 60@65c; American boiled, 62@67c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 72@75c.

METALS.—Tin in London was rather irregular; spot declined 5s while futures advanced 15s, closing at £112 5s for the former and £107 15s for the latter, without much business being done. Locally tin was strong and decidedly higher, with the range of spot 25.35@25.50c. Urgent demand and a lack of sellers caused the rise here. Copper was steady but quiet at London, with spot quoted at £65 15s and futures at £64 17s 6d. Here the market was dull at 16.@17c for Lake Superior and 16¾@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. Lead was is 3d lower to £11 3s 9d, at London, while the local market was dull and unchanged at 4.37½c. Spelter remains unchanged at home and quiet at 4.30@4.35. Iron was dull and also unchanged. Pig iron warrants, $9.50@10.50. No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$15; No. 2 foundry Southern, $14@$15; No. 1 foundry Southern, $14.50@$15.50; No. 1 foundry Southern soft, $14.50@$16. Glasgow iron warrants closed at 54s 11d and Middlesborough closed at 43s 9d, representing a decided gain in values.

SUGAR.—The cut in refined sugar was felt in raw sugar circles to the extent of causing an easier undertone, but values were nominally unchanged in the absence of business, centrifugal being quoted at 3¾c, muscovado at 3¼c, and molasses at 3c. Cable news indicated a loss of ¼d at London for beet sugar, with November quoted at 7s 3d and December at 7s 3¼d.

NAVAL STORES.—Stocks—Rosin, 10,365 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 2,351 bbls, and tar, 1,093 bbls. The market for spirits continues unchanged as to price, but an easier undertone was current. Resin, tar, and pitch were quiet. Tar, regulars, $1.95; do, oil, bbls, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 38@39½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.45; D, $1.50; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2.40; M, $2.90; N, $3.50; W G, $3.85; W W, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 34½c; receipts, 1,231 casks; sales, 789 casks; exports, 643 casks. Resin—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,019 bbls; exports, 789 bbls; sales, 519 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—Turpentine—Firm, unchanged. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Receipts: Resin, 220 bbls; turpentine, 60 casks.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; native sides, 6¼@9¼c per lb; Texas beef, 5½@6c. Calves steady; few veals sold at $5@$8.25 per 100 lb; city dressed veals, 9@12¼c per lb. Sheep slow, steady; lambs dull, 10@15c lower; sheep sold at $2@$3.65 per 100 lb; lambs at $4.10@$5; culls at $3.50; one deck reported, $5.12½; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@9½c. Hogs, 10@15c lower.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMANUEL HEILNER and another, plaintiffs, against SOLOMON J. BRUMBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1901, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, running thence westerly along the northwesterly side of Seventy-eighth Street forty-one (41) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue eighty-two (82) feet and two (2) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-eighth Street forty-one (41) feet eight (8) inches to the westerly line of Second Avenue, and thence southerly along said line eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, known by the street numbers 271 East Seventy-eighth Street and 1,501 to 1,507 Second Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

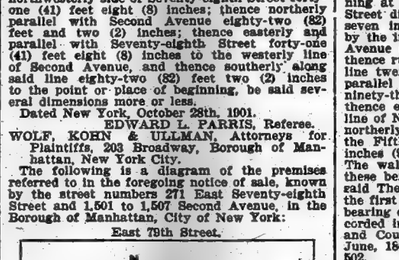

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises is to be sold is the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty 29-100 dollars, ($19,660.29,) with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1901, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifteen 90-100 dollars, ($415.90,) with interest thereon from the 28th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents upon the said property is the sum of ninety dollars. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000,) with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the first day of June, 1901.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

o30-2aw3w&n2

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOLOMON H. KOHN, Plaintiff, against GEORGE HORNBERGER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and within Section Two, Block Three Hundred and Fifty on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of Attorney Street, distant two hundred feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Attorney Street with the southerly side of Houston Street; running thence westerly parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Attorney Street twenty-two feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence northerly along the westerly line or side of Attorney Street twenty-two feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number one hundred and fifty-five Attorney Street.

Dated New York, October 29, 1901.

ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.

SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 155 Attorney Street:

Houston Street.

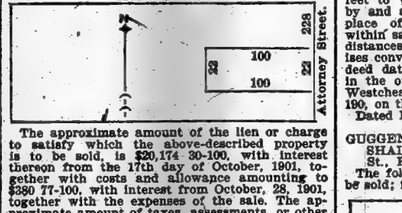

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $20,174 30-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $380 77-100, with interest from October, 28, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $673.00 and interest.

Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

ARTHUR JOHNS, Referee.

o30-2aw3wW&F&n20

Surrogate Notices.

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

BUSHMAN, AMELIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To all the creditors of the estate of AMELIA BUSHMAN, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 20th day of December, nineteen hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the entire surplus moneys in foreclosure arising in an action entitled Cord Meyer and Christian Meyer, as executors of the last will and testament of Cord Meyer, deceased, plaintiffs, against Henry Bushman and others, among the persons entitled thereto, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[Order.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

o23-1aw6wW

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Supreme Court of the United States:

141, 142, 143, 144, 145—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and others.—Reargument continued by D. W. David for the appellants, by James F. Helm for appellees in 141 and 142, and by Walker D. Hines for appellee in 141, and concluded by Lewis McQuown for the appellants.

226—The United States, appellant, vs. William T. Ewing.—Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Pradt for the appellant.

Call for Wednesday: 225, 257, (and 309,) 239, 303, 307, 378, 32, 287, 205, 365.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace and Lacombe, 4J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

11—Lawless vs. Warnecke.
16—N. Y. Board of Underwriters vs. Moody.
17—Wish vs. Hamilton.
19—Rowe vs. Blodgett & Clapp Co.
20—Shovah vs. Steamboat McDonald.
21—Ins. Co. of North Am. vs. SS. Harrowgate.
24—Lindsay vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
25—In re Bidwell.
26—Tiffany vs. U. S.
27—Train vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

91—Pfeiffer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
9—Smith vs. Harrington.
106—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
108—Fratellone vs. Met. St. Railway.
113—Siebrecht vs. Ill. Central R. R.
114—Blumenthal vs. C. R. R. of N. J.
14½—Clark vs. Int. Nav. Co.
123—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
124—Adams vs. Met. St. Railway.
125—Shadbolt vs. Libbey.
128—Thionnet vs. Compagnie Generale, &c.
129—Knoedler vs. same.
130—Gould vs. same.
131—Lehman vs. same.
132—Prendergast vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
133—Griffin vs. Sprague Elec. Co.
134—Pelfrat vs. Bennett.
135—Frank vs. Guggenheimer.
136—Wood vs. Niagara Falls Paper Co.
137—Latenlade vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
138—Kneemm vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Co.
139—Black vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
140—Sprague vs. same.
141—Waters vs. Central Trust Co.
142—Cruz vs. Fitcher.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11:30 A. M. Customs appeals.

87—McCreery vs. same.
90—U. S. vs. Godfiat.
96—Vell Bros. vs. U. S.
103—Gutterman vs. same.
112—Gutterman vs. U. S.
113—Strauss vs. same.
114—McKesson vs. same.
115—Vandergrift vs. same.
128—B. & O. R. R. Co. vs. same.
129—Knoedler vs. same.
141—Calhoun, Robbins vs. same.
165—Marsching vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Admiralty. 187—Gow vs. Braner S. S. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In re Grade Crossing Commissioners of Buffalo; in re application of Buel to lay out highway; People ex rel. Kendall, appellant, vs. Feltner, Commissioner of Taxes; in re Stuisbach for mandamus vs. Coler, appellant; in re Richmond; in re Marcellus.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Robert, appellant, vs. Powell; Woodruff vs. Erinker, appellant; Sheffield Farms Company, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Rau vs. Westchester Fire Insurance Company, appellant; Joyce, appellant, vs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company; Spaine vs. Stiner, appellant; Bennett, appellant, vs. Washington Cemetery; Mann vs. Wiley, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Stowasser vs. Sherman Outfitting Company, appellant; Appleby vs. Sewards, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs and 10 per cent. damages, under Section 3,251 of the code.

People ex rel. Broadway Realty Company vs. Feltner, Tax Commissioner, appellant; People ex rel. Thompson vs. Feltner, Tax Commissioner, appellant.—Orders affirmed, with costs, and the questions certified answered in the affirmative.

In re taxable transfer of property of Huntington (N. Y.) Society for Ruptured, appellant.—Order modified as stated in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs.

People ex rel. Pumpyansky vs. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, appellant.—Order reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

In re Clark, to remove Dorlon, sole surviving executor.—Orders reversed and orders of the Surrogate affirmed, with costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

6—Bell vs. City of New York.
38—Ward vs. Ward.
11—Gabay vs. Doane.
15—Rahard vs. Beveridge.
1—People, &c., vs. Herlihy.
7—Toal vs. City of New York.
37—Jansen vs. Consol. Gas Co.
42—Baird vs. Campbell.
43—Same vs. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re John Spry Lumber Co.
2—Boorum vs. Meeker.
3—People ex rel. Momans Hotel Co. vs. Wallace.
4—Kellogg vs. Nassau Ferry Co.
5—Collins vs. Collins.
6—Sheridan vs. Hodnutt
7—Hegeman vs. Babcock, &c., Dredging Co.
8—In re McDonough.
9—Cohen vs. Perlman.
10—Cohen vs. Harvey.
11—Platk vs. Beiser.
12—In re Whitlock Av.
13—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Drew.
14—Carey vs. Bunne.
15—Rod vs. Welles.
16—McGinley vs. Smith.
17—Israelson vs. Kaufmann.
18—Wetterer vs. McSweeney.
19—Belasco vs. Fiske.
20—Stein vs. Pakas.
21—Byrd vs. Cohen.
22—Herzenstein vs. Am. Ice Co.
23—Alleghany Iron Co. vs. Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.
24—In re Bowlby.
25—Korn vs. Altieri.
26—Callaghan vs. Cookran.
27—Smith vs. Sullivan.
28—Ratines vs. Levy.
29—Bank of China vs. Morse.
30—Brice vs. Arnot Stone Works.
31—Bauman vs. Bauman
32—People, &c., vs. Lea.
33—Randall vs. Shields.
34—People, &c., vs. Mishannnick.
35—Lustig vs. Lustig.
36—Layman vs. College of the City of N. Y.
37—Purcell vs. City of New York.
38—Montana Ore Purchasing Co. vs. Morse.
39—Lederer Amusement Co. vs. Shubert.
40—Andron vs. Tinney.
41—Sutton vs. Sutton.
42—Ruppert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

966—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Sweeney. Demurrer.
1735—Union Special Sewing M. Co. vs. Smith. Undefended divorces.
4173—Wills vs. Wills.
4331—Murgeda vs. Murgeda.
4334—Intemann vs. Intemann.
4337—Shotlandt vs. Shotlandt.
4340—Giolito vs. Giolito.
4341—Person vs. Person.
4344—Schenkleberman vs. Schenkleberman.
4117—Bradshaw vs. Bradshaw.
4345—Kessler vs. Kessler.
4346—Finelite vs. Finelite.
4347—Mitchell vs. Mitchell.
4354—Taber vs. Taber.
4333—Donato vs. Donato
4164—Frank vs. Frank.
4357—Dambmann vs. Dambmann.
4358—Greene vs. Greene.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

12467—De Frane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11508—McMahon vs. Joy.
11707—Mason vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11552—Flynn vs. Joy.
11435—Eaton & Glover Co. vs. Western Watch Case Co.
11504—Upson vs. Schwarts.
11691—Halperin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12213—Willsen vs. same.
11697—Byriter vs. same.
12056—Kaufmann vs. same.
12128—Monsky vs. same.
11466—McGarry vs. Ruppert.
11557—Jackson vs. Standard Structural Co.
11649—Minker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11655—Valentine vs. Lyons.
11904—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3698.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

2391—Ettinger vs. Well. 1774—Wooster vs. Ullmann.
10623—Hartmann vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
11902—Shanahan vs. Caspar.
11888—Donahue vs. Armour.
3139—Bernstein vs. Campe.
8808—Stuart vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
11524—Basile vs. City of New York.
1-522—Hardt vs. Western Elec. Co.
12106—Perfecto vs. Walther.
11509—Dexter vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
11919—Beyer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
11496—Monsky vs. same.
12297—Gray vs. same.
11384—Horowitz vs. Aleinck.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Gottlob Munzenmaier. Alice P. Hall.
George Preis, William A. Rinteln.
Andrew Gamble. Edward S. Stokes.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1678—Cordelia Smith.
1707—William Gibson.
1695—Ann McCullough.
1727—Elizabeth Moran.
1725—Bridget Leyser.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed upon the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1569—Brown vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
3088—Philip vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2054—Hearn vs. same.
1260—Silberstein vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1187—McHugh vs. Averne-by-the-Sea Association.
2105—Trubenbach vs. Mayer.
2526—Drummond vs. O'Rourke.
2527—Same vs. same.
3267—Marcus vs. Nowick.
1755—McGahey vs. Rogers.
1765—Daly vs. Root.
1416—Tucker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1770—Dreiblatt vs. Herter.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

825—Baird vs. John J. Hayes Machine Co.
1680—Handel vs. Garvin Machine Co.
1829—Osterman vs. Goldfogle.
1589—Ginsky vs. Greenberg.
1838—Korimarsky vs. Hecla Iron Works.
1875—Korimarsky vs. Hecla Iron Works.
1878—Schoch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1887—Montsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1688—Lubie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1889—Hill vs. same.
2210—Falkenburgh vs. same.
1679—Lewis vs. Costello.
1592—Franzese vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1889—Deuber vs. Union Pac. Tea Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1928—Stempler vs. Lights.
1131—Scott vs. Lamb.
1800—Linhardt vs. Lee.
1450—Hoffman vs. Zubrusky.
1427—D'Amico vs. Stromberg.
1431—Kronfeld vs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
1929—Konkel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1073—Mehrstein vs. Hart.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3813—Merchants' Bank of B'klyn vs. Mullen.
2961—Andrews vs. Garvin Machine Co.
2732—Simons vs. Prentice.
3136—D. M. Nesbit Co. vs. Blinn.
2131—Madden vs. Weingart.
2482—Knocle vs. Scanlon.
1914—Walter vs. Arnold.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1898—Stein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1912—Menaky vs. Wilkins.
1518—Corcoran vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1521—Green vs. Kimbell.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2135.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Quong Wah.
2—William H. Dix.
3—Abraham Mirsky.
4—Henry Miller.
5—James Rogers.
6—Thomas Cummiskey.
7—William Wiel, Sam Silvie.
8—John Horgan.
9—Peter Miller.
10—E. Arden Noblett.
11—Max Goldstein.
12—Mary E. Tiroe.
13—Lorenzo D. Thompson.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Vincenco Scaglione.
2—Harry Cohen.
3—Milton Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Train for the People.

1—Joseph McGuire.
2—Giuseppe Palermo.
3—Michael Lindie.
4—Frederick Littlefield.
5—Jesse S. Nelson.
6—Samuel Koretsky.
7—Abraham Morisky.
8—Jesse Walton.
9—Joseph Goldman, Harry Jackson.
10—Paul Kelly, John Shields.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Samuel Bolnick.
2—Benli M. Feleistein.
3—Harry Cohen, Issy Barnett.
4—John Canova.
5—John Crowley.
6—Cornelius Foley.
7—Philip Chester, Peter Mannine.
8—Constanzo Cugino.
9—Max Saur.
10—Hyman Wilson.
11—James Donohue.
12—Benjamin Tagnall.
13—Pasquale Gellotta.
14—Patrick Quinn.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Oscar E. Roth.
2—Samuel Rosenberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney and Cowan for the People.

1—Theodore Morrison.
2—Owen Curran, Martin Mager.
3—Moses Van Brink.
4—Oscar Kohn.
5—Harry Ackerman.
6—Frank W. Kurtz.
7—Louis Kessler.
8—Antonio Lorenzo.
9—John Christensen.
10—Henry Elders.
11—Simon Tewell.
12—Samuel Koller.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Michael McDonald.
2—Isidor Markowitz.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Rose M. Leary vs. Lizzie J. Corcin et al.—James J. Nealis, United States Trust Company, executor, &c., vs. Elizabeth Anderson—Albert Wick.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Julius Pearson vs. William Rosenthal—John J. Freschi.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Cutter vs. Butterfield—Isaac Rothschild. Huntington vs. Williams—Charles N. Morgan. Milnor vs. Meade—Joseph McElroy, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Oakley vs. Houpt—George F. Langbein.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—In re Hallett—Montague Lessler. In re Wisner—Albert H. Gleason.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Upham vs. Klug—Edward O'Brien. Kelly vs. Kelly—Henry W. Hardon. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Beck—Edward E. McCall. Sonn vs. Buchman—Henry M. Whitehead. Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Hopkins—Edward Jacobs.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

476—Winter vs. Williamsburg Bank.
509—Gardner vs. Mutual Savings Ass'n.
523—Cent. Trust Co. vs. Westchester Water Co.
408—Goelling vs. Weber.
481—Barts vs. Yonkers R. R.
539—Platto vs. Sague.
566—Robinson vs. Spencer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.; Part V., Stower, J.—Day calendar.

1645—Shire vs. Long Isl. R. R.
2331—Cooper vs. B. H. R. R.
2352—Kaskell vs. Welsh.
2124—Guild vs. Silversmith Co.
2133—Dahlgreen vs. Babcock.
5317—Palmer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1160—Strauss vs. Morning Journal.
2004—Martineau vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
2075, 2076—Hamilton vs. same.
538—Marzao vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
521—Lacs vs. Everard's Breweries.
4632—Sander vs. Savage.
2168—Madden vs. Bacon.
2195—Dowling vs. Nassau R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for trial upon the call.

1527—Frank vs. B. H. R. R.
2190, 2191—Suydam vs. same.
1243—Large vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1704, 1705—Turnbull vs. City of New York.
2357—Lindahl vs. B. H. R. R.
2364—Gallagher vs. same.
2365—Stern vs. same.
2366—McFadden vs. same.
5777—Fawdrey vs. same.
2065—Hayes vs. Nelson.
2061—Winterwerb vs. Nassau R. R.
2367—Ferraro vs. Jennings.
2368—Loehr vs. Apfel.
2370—Wesler vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2371—Hamilton vs. same.
2372—Spaziante vs. same.
2373, 2374—Conway vs. same.
2376—Pizzano vs. same.
2377—Manzolillo vs. same.
2378—Graham vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
2379—Preston vs. Nassau R. R.
2380—O'Mears vs. B. H. R. R.
2381—Schroeder vs. U. S. Printing Co.
2383—Peterson vs. Schlecht.
2384—Russell vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
2385—Cleary vs. B'klyn Factor Co.
2386—Lyon vs. Parisian Magazine Co.
2387—Farley vs. Met. St. R. R.
2388—Goldstein vs. Barrett.
2390, 2391—Maloney vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2392—Rotolo vs. Dingee.
2393—Sousa vs. Manice.
2394—Pollock vs. England.
2395—Roefer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2396—Pettingill vs. Board of Education.
2338—Fitzgerald vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2452.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Russell, J.—Day calendar.

219—McCraw vs. McCraw.
255—Bernstein vs. Johnson.
213—Latus vs. Latus.
181—Beattys vs. Wiley.
102—Engle vs. Brennan.
60—Day vs. Pearson.
314—Tallman vs. Mollander.
338—Loretz vs. Loretz.
353—Dugan vs. Sharkey.
357—McGlynn vs. McGlynn.
360—Delap vs. Burr et al.
362—Warneke vs. Warneke.
363—Oest vs. Bock.
368—Berlenbach vs. Berlenbach.
372—Kirkwood vs. Smith.
179—Mosser vs. Campbell.
88—Bailey vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Woods.
Same vs. Schaefer.
Same vs. Blumenthal.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

717—Lemaster vs. Weingardt.
718—Same vs. same.
365—Northridge vs. Astarita.
815—Stone vs. Reichert.
850—Riemer vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1416—Tucker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1770—Dreiblatt vs. Herter.
2081—Andrews vs. Garvin Machine Co.
2732—Simons vs. Prentice.
3136—D. M. Nesbit Co. vs. Blinn.
2131—Madden vs. Weingart.
2482—Knocle vs. Scanlon.
1914—Walter vs. Arnold.
1898—Stein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1912—Menaky vs. Wilkins.
1518—Corcoran vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1521—Green vs. Kimbell.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2135.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Quong Wah.
2—William H. Dix.
3—Abraham Mirsky.
4—Henry Miller.
5—James Rogers.
6—Thomas Cummiskey.
7—William Wiel, Sam Silvie.
8—John Horgan.
9—Peter Miller.
10—E. Arden Noblett.
11—Max Goldstein.
12—Mary E. Tiroe.
13—Lorenzo D. Thompson.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Vincenco Scaglione.
2—Harry Cohen.
3—Milton Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Train for the People.

1—Joseph McGuire.
2—Giuseppe Palermo.
3—Michael Lindie.
4—Frederick Littlefield.
5—Jesse S. Nelson.
6—Samuel Koretsky.
7—Abraham Morisky.
8—Jesse Walton.
9—Joseph Goldman, Harry Jackson.
10—Paul Kelly, John Shields.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Samuel Bolnick.
2—Benli M. Feleistein.
3—Harry Cohen, Issy Barnett.
4—John Canova.
5—John Crowley.
6—Cornelius Foley.
7—Philip Chester, Peter Mannine.
8—Constanzo Cugino.
9—Max Saur.
10—Hyman Wilson.
11—James Donohue.
12—Benjamin Tagnall.
13—Pasquale Gellotta.
14—Patrick Quinn.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Oscar E. Roth.
2—Samuel Rosenberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney and Cowan for the People.

1—Theodore Morrison.
2—Owen Curran, Martin Mager.
3—Moses Van Brink.
4—Oscar Kohn.
5—Harry Ackerman.
6—Frank W. Kurtz.
7—Louis Kessler.
8—Antonio Lorenzo.
9—John Christensen.
10—Henry Elders.
11—Simon Tewell.
12—Samuel Koller.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Michael McDonald.
2—Isidor Markowitz.

Queens County Court Calendars.

Calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1901.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

69—Tallon vs. Morgan.
52—Eppler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
68—Zeidler vs. Hoemeyer.
73—Butler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Pacific Credit Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Isidor Abramson, Annie Abramson, and Jacob Rogers of New York City.

The W. Y. Foote Company of Syracuse, to publish books; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. Y. Foote, L. P. Smith, and E. P. Lyman of Syracuse.

Old Colony Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. R. Todd, H. C. Irons, and Willard Barse of New York City.

Miller, Thornburgh & Co. of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. H. Miller, L. E. Thornburgh, and E. A. Miller of New York City.

The Concrete Construction Company of New York City; capital, $150,000. Directors—H. S. Palmer and F. W. Palmer of New York City, and N. F. Palmer of Brooklyn.

Haaren & Meinken of New York City, to deal in wines and liquors; capital, $150,000. Directors—E. A. Meinken, J. W. Haaren, and J. W. Haaren, Jr., of New York City.

The John C. Cochran Company of New York City, to do a publishing business; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. C. Cochran, A. A. Klebold, and F. A. Shepard of New York City.

The Castile Electric Light and Power Company of Castile, Wyoming County; capital, $800. Directors—G. S. Vangorder of Pike, M. H. Olin of Perry, and J. M. Duncan of Silver Springs.

The Histed Company of New York City, to carry on a photographic business; capital, $500. Directors—E. W. Histed, Margaret J. MacDonald, and Carl Fischer-Hansen of New York City.

Fulton National Oil and Refining Company of New York City, to bore for and refine oil; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—James H. Lancaster, Robert Offenbach, David S. Meyer, John R. Simmons, and William A. Hustace.

Seaboard Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The Seaboard Company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The objects of the company as set forth in the certificate include almost everything. Among other things the company is empowered to build and operate railroads and steamship lines, telephone and telegraph lines, and to deal in bonds and mortgages. The incorporators are Charles McH. Howard, Robert C. Maroney, K. K. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Local fire underwriters have been informed through Mr. Schoen, the electrician of the Southeastern Tariff Association, that the recent destruction by fire of the Lyceum Theatre at Atlanta, Ga., was due to the fact that a large electric sign in front of the theatre fell across a trolley wire at the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, and in that way carried a high electric current into the building.

An effort is being made by Auditor Coulter of Kentucky to collect a list of the mutual fire insurance companies, Lloyds associations, and individual underwriting organizations, which are not licensed to do business in that State, but have lines of insurance upon Kentucky property owned by residents of Kentucky. It is the theory of the Auditor that in all such cases the policy holders are liable to the State for the tax upon premium income.

Excursions.

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—Al Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:00 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY EVENING LINE.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with trains for all points. Excursion, $2.50.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

The Standard of Excellence—58th year.

GAZE'S ORIENTAL TOURS

76 DAYS, $620 93 DAYS, $740
104 DAYS, $850 128 DAYS, $975

Leaving on German Mediterranean Express steamers Jan. 4, 25, 30, Feb. 22, March 22, 1902.

Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Greece, and Italy. Itineraries embracing every interesting and historical spot on the Mediterranean and in the Orient.

For rates and particulars apply to

HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands,

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

China.....Nov. 23 Nippon Maru....Dec. 11
Doric.....Dec. 3 Peru.....Dec. 19

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg, and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

LAZZARI, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE LAZZARI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Edward Jacobs, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1901. JOHN B. LAZZARI, NATHALIE ROLET, Executors. EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Executors, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

o16-law6mW&a16

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ & GILDERSLEEVE, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-law6mW

TURNER, JOHN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. TURNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James and Thomas H. Troy, No. 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1901. EMILY F. TROY, JOSEPH B. TURNER, Administrators. JAMES and THOMAS H. TROY, Attorneys for Administrators, 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

WORTMANN, HIGISMUND B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIGISMUND B. WORTMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shepard & Prentiss, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of August, 1901. EVA WORTMANN, Executrix. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au21-law6mW

BROWN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Elmer A. Allen, at No. 80 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated the twenty-ninth day of October, 1901. ROBERT BROWN, JOHN H. SAVAGE, Administrators. ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Administrators, 80 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York. o30-law6mW

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1901. LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JULIUS W. BRUNE, ANNA WOERISHOFFER, Executors. EDWARD HARDING, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my15-law6mW

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE H. R. HINTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAMS, HANNAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1901. ELLIS F. WILLIAMS, FLETCHER C. WILLIAMS, HENRY D. WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES

By the new Twin Screw Cruising Yacht
Princessin Victoria Luise of 5,000 tons
To the West Indies and the Spanish Main,
FROM NEW YORK JAN. 4, 1902.

To the West Indies and Mexico,
FROM NEW YORK FEB. 8, 1902.

The itineraries include Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Santo Domingo, Martinique, Trinidad (Pitch Lake), Venezuela (La Guayra), Caracas, Valencia (Puerto Cabello), Curacao, Jamaica, Cuba (Santiago and Havana), Mexico (Vera Cruz, Mexico City), Charleston,

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, Vice President.
R. W. JONES, Jr., Vice President and Cashier.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Asst. Cashier.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, General Counsel.

Established 1833.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK,

182 and 184 Broadway.

DIRECTORS.

EDWIN GOULD,
EDWARD R. THOMAS,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
R. W. JONES, JR.,
HUGH KELLY,
WILLIAM F. CARLTON,
CHARLES E. LEVY,
CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

BANKERS, 41 WALL ST., N. Y.

List of current offerings sent on application.

Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.

Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Chatham Nat. Bank
Mechanics' & Trad. Bank
National City Bank
DEALT IN BY
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. No. 1904—Cortlandt.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
Telephone 3699 Broad.

Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg,
Cleveland & Pittsburg,
Fort Wayne & Jackson Pfd.,
DEALT IN BY
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
85 Wall St. and 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE, 5 WEST 27TH STREET.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. L. M. Lean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y.
{ New York Produce Exchange.
{ Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1869. TEL. 2385 CORT.

FINANCIAL.

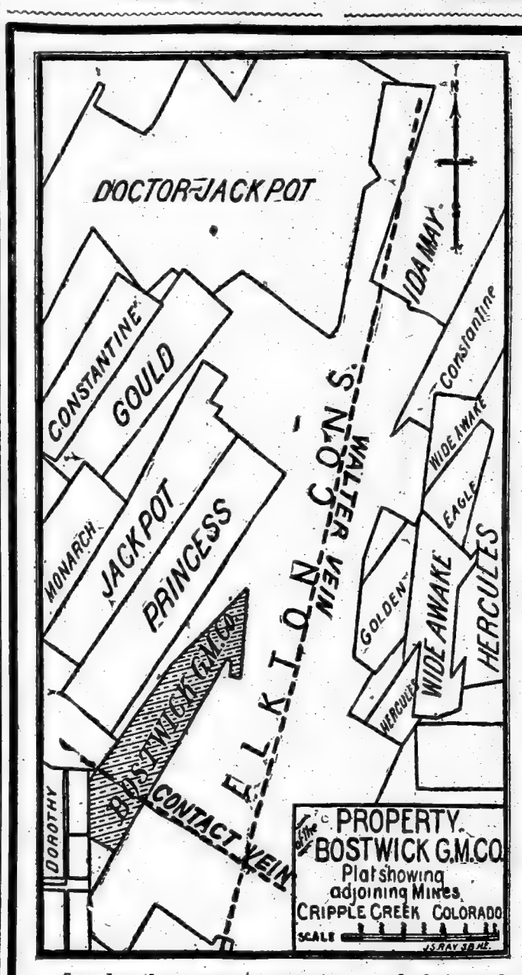

The following is reprinted from The New York Times of Oct. 23, 1901:

RICH GOLD VEIN FOUND.

Accidental Discovery at the Famous Elkton Mine in Cripple Creek, Col.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Oct. 22.—A very rich vein of gold has been struck on the famous Elkton mine. On Feb. 8 of this year the machine men working on this, the seventh level south, put in a round of shots and opened a flow of water from an underground lake. This water has taxed the capacity of the immense pumps in the mine from that day to this.

Last Monday, the 21st, the water had gone down under the unceasing drain of the pumps until the men could get in on that level and go to work. They started to drift south, about 100 feet south of the shaft, and after getting in a few feet they cut a very rich vein. The vein is now opened up from four to five feet in width and contains numberless streaks of sylvanite fluorine talc and quartz.

Neither wall has been touched as yet and there is no telling at this time how wide the vein is. This vein seems to radiate from an immense chimney, in which is the lake. The chimney seems to end at the top at this level, 700 feet below surface, and is in the shape of a dome some 25 or 30 feet in diameter.

The formation in this chimney is or seems to be manganese quartz and fluorine talc mixed with sylvanite, while the roof, which on top and a little way down the sides, as disclosed, shows that the matter has been burned all the way from a yellow to a black color, and the water which until today filled the cavity has evidently decomposed a large portion of the burned matter, thus freeing the sylvanite.

There are in all probability five hundred tons of this ore in sight on the seventh level, and as soon as the water can be lowered sufficiently in the shaft to allow of working on the eighth level it will be opened out to tap this immense crater 100 feet below its dome on the seventh level.

The Bostwick Gold Mining Company

Offers a Limited Amount of Treasury Stock for Sale to Meet Expenses in the Development of the Above Vein Which Runs Across its Property.

The stock is regularly listed on the Colorado Springs Stock Exchange.

Samples of ore, maps, prospectuses, and photographs may be seen and terms obtained at Room 24, 42 New St., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 13, or applications can be made by mail direct to the office of the company in Colorado Springs, Col.

Capital Stock, 1,500,000 Shares. Incorporated Under the Laws of Wyoming.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

JOHN W. PROUDFIT.....President.....Colorado Springs, Colo.
H. V. HOLMAN.....Vice-President.....Colorado Springs, Colo.
E. W. ADAMS.....Secretary and Treasurer.....Colorado Springs, Colo.
ALFRED I. DUPONT.....Wilmington, Del.
HENRY W. BLACKMER.....Colorado Springs, Colo.

REGISTRARS

International Trust Company.....Colorado Springs, Colo.

FISCAL AGENTS

John W. Proudfit & Co.....Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Elkton was FLOATED AT 5 CENTS PER SHARE and has already paid $1.25 per share in dividends.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE, 2d Vice-Pres't.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,346,000

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Offices. 66 Broadway, 234 Fifth Avenue, 100 West 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50

OFFICERS:

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary & Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

Bankers' Cards.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)

54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.

The $4,300,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.

All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on November 13, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

New York City
3½% Gold Bonds
(Exempt From Taxation)

A suitable investment for executors, guardians, administrators, etc.

FOR SALE BY
DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 Broadway.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Pleasant Valley Coal Company.

The Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau St., New York City, as trustee under the mortgage of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, hereby offers to purchase out of the sinking fund bonds secured by said mortgage at the lowest price at which the same shall be tendered not exceeding 115 per cent. exclusive of interest accrued, to an amount not exceeding $13,527.59.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for sale of Pleasant Valley Coal Company bonds," will be received by the trustee until Nov. 27th, 1901, at noon, at which hour the proposals will be opened.

The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, and to accept any proposals in whole or in part.

Parties offering bonds must give their Post Office address and designate their bonds by numbers.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, Nov. 6th, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UTAH FUEL COMPANY

The Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau St., New York City, as trustee under the mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company, hereby offers to purchase out of the sinking fund bonds secured by said mortgage at the lowest price at which the same shall be tendered not exceeding 110 per cent., exclusive of interest accrued, to an amount not exceeding $10,431.75.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company bonds," will be received by the trustee until November 20th, 1901, at noon, at which hour the proposals will be opened.

The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, and to accept any proposals in whole or in part.

Parties offering bonds must give their Post Office address and designate their bonds by numbers.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 30, 1901.

AMALGAMATED.

An entire page of the Boston News Bureau Summary to-day will be devoted to a review of the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Co. On sale at the principal news stands. Five cents a copy.

STOCKHOLDERS' COMMITTEE OF THE United States Manufacturing Co. and the Holly Manufacturing Co.:

To Preferred and Common Stockholders of the United States Manufacturing Company and of the Holly Manufacturing Company:

Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and of Common Stock of the United States Manufacturing Company and of the Holly Manufacturing Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement, for the purpose of effecting a conversion of their respective holdings into First Mortgage 5 per cent. Twenty-Year Guaranteed Gold Bonds, under an Agreement between the Committee and the International Steam-Pump Company, and for other protective purposes—copies of which Agreement are lodged with the Depositary.

At the request of such holders, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Committee under said Stockholders' Agreement, and hereby afford all stockholders of said Companies the opportunity of participating in the benefits of the Agreement by depositing their certificates for such stock with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of November, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stocks.

Copies of the Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the members of the Committee or its Counsel.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1901.

EDMUND C. CONVERSE, Chairman.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
CHARLES A. SPOFFORD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

We Own and Offer, Subject to Sale,
100,000
State of New York
3%s
DUE JANUARY 1, 1906
Exempt from all taxation in New York State

PRICE ON REQUEST

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON
31 Nassau Street

Cincinnati, November 1, 1901.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1901, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 1118, 451, 399, 208, 602, 515, 728, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1902, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

We beg to announce that Mr. SAMUEL W. EHRICH has this day retired from our firm to engage in financial business. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the same firm name, by our Mr. JULIUS S. EHRICH, who assumes all outstanding obligations.

EHRICH BROS.,
6th Av., 22d and 23d Sts.

Meetings and Elections.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.,
Grand Central Station,
New York, Nov. 6th, 1901.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on Wednesday, Nov. 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purposes of a special meeting of the stockholders called to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 4th next, and will be re-opened on Thursday, Dec. 5th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

An election to fill vacancies in the Board of Managers of the New York Catholic Protectory will be held at No. 417 Broome Street on Thursday, December 5th, 1901. Polls open at 4 P. M.

By order of the Board of Managers.
GEORGE B. ROBINSON, President.
WILLIAM H. HURST, Secretary.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New York Society for the relief of the Ruptured and Crippled will be held at the hospital, No. 135 East 42d St., THURSDAY, November 14th, 1901, at three-thirty o'clock P. M., when the usual business of such meeting will be transacted.

WM. CHURCH OSBORN,
Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Keighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. L. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

WANTED—In January, $25,000 on first mortgage at 4%, payable quarterly. No commission. Property centrally located in New Haven. Address Drawer G, New Haven, Conn.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
Pew No. 187, Calvary P. E. Church, N. Y.
Ctf. Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$14,000 B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
62½ shs. Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. pfd.
100 shs. British America Development Co., Ltd.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
125 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
73 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
5 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Electric Boat common.
8¼ shs. Globe & Rutgers Ins. Co.
30 shs. Century Realty Co.
20 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
400 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$1,000 Chic. Ry. Terminal Elev. Co. 1st 6 p. c. bond, 1945.
12 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Amalgamated Copper Co.
$1,800 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
10 shs. American Surety Co.
505 shs. Chatham National Bank.
100 shs. 4th National Bank.
75 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$4,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds.
$10,000 N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power Co. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
$7,000 N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power Co. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
100 shs. Citizens' Ins. Co., N. Y.
5 shs. Amphion Academy Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Empire State Bank.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
$11,000 Chicago & Alton R'way Co. 3½ p. c. First Lien, 1950.
$5,000 United Traction and Elec. Co., Providence, R. I., 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$4,000 West Chicago Street R'way Co. 5 p. c. Consid. Bds., 1936.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
5 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$1,300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consold.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Fort Worth & Denver City R. R. Pfd.
$5,000 American Lithographic Co. Deb. Bds.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

Dividends.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1st, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) and also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. (50 cents per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1901, to Stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at the close of business November 4, 1901. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to Stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1901.

A dividend of 1½ has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 27, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, November 9th, 1901.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, November 9th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen on Friday, November 29th, at 10 A. M.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, November 12th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 325.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for October, payable at the Transfer Agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 326) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

The Diamond Match Company,
CHICAGO, Ill., November 11th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Diamond Match Company, a quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. was declared on its capital stock, payable December 12th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from December 2d to December 12th, 1901, inclusive.

RALPH E. WIRT, Secretary.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company,
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1901.
Dividends Nos. 92 and 93.

The trustees of the company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of One Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One Per Cent., on its capital stock, payable November 23, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from November 13 to November 23, 1901.

E. A. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Sand Fork Petroleum Company,
Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 1, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. to all stockholders of record October 31, 1901.

The same being one per cent. per month on the par value of the stock for the months of August, September, and October, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed on or about November 15, 1901.

CHARLES N. HANCHER, Secretary.

Detroit United Railway,
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 11, 1901.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable December 2, 1901, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, New York.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed November 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened December 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. and Treasurer.

Ontario Silver Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
New York, November 12th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 223.

A dividend of Thirty (30) Cents Per Share has been declared, payable December 20th, 1901.

Transfer books close December 7th.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Rogers Locomotive Works.

Coupons No. 1, due Nov. 14, 1901, on Rogers Locomotive Works First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 33 Wall Street, New York.

FRANK P. HOLRAN, Treasurer.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅝d per ounce and in New York at 57¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 Comstock bond sold at .06 and 900 Comstock at .06.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at .45, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½, 200 Isabella at .45, 100 Ophir at .80, and 300 Phoenix at .09.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$170,866,317
Gold	111,465,813
Silver	11,641,338
United States notes	7,903,974
Treasury notes of 1890	69,992
National bank notes	7,087,665
Total receipts this day	1,187,554
Total receipts this month	17,447,223
Total receipts this year	209,428,065
Total expenditures this day	1,052,000
Total expenditures this month	15,935,000
Total expenditures this year	180,554,771
Deposits in National banks	113,794,492
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	291,543
Government Receipts—	
Internal revenue	448,627
Customs	695,627
Miscellaneous	43,298

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$312,931,089
Silver dollars	451,527,000
Silver dollars of 1890	46,110
Silver bullion of 1890	40,925,890
Total	$805,430,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$312,931,089
Silver certificates outstanding	451,527,000
Treasury notes	40,972,000
Total	$805,430,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,922,793
Gold certificates	30,543,020
Silver coin and bullion	4,303,911
Silver certificates	7,337,457
United States notes	7,903,974
Other assets	15,849,007
Total in Treasury	$146,860,165
Deposits in National banks	113,794,492
Total	$260,654,657
Current liabilities	$89,788,340
Available cash balance	$170,866,317

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 12	935,635
To date this year	287,455,712
Corresponding date last year	101,074,360

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 12	$5,632,500
To date this year	$376,825,220
Corresponding date last year	$426,937,480

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	3	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Erie 2d pf.	⅞
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Int. Pump pf.	1
Am. Smelting	2	Keok. & Des M.	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	¾	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	1	Laclede Gas pf.	4½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Manhattan	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	Met. Street Ry.	2¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	1
Canadian Pacific	1⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	6½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅛	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Am. Beet Sugar	2	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	1⅛	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Sugar	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
At., T. & S. F.	1⅛	Norf. & West	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅛	North. American	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	2	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Peoria & East.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	½
Den. & S. W.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	U. S. Steel	⅛
Gt. North. pf.	2	Wabash pf.	⅛
Illinois Central	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Lake Erie & W.	⅝	Wis. Central	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1¼	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	2
Erie 1st pf. 7s	5½	Term. R. R. Assn.	
Lehigh & N. Y. 1st	2½	St. L. con. 5s	1
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	5	Morris & Essex con. 7s	1
Ore. S. L. con. 6s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Practically the first reaction that the stock market has had since the upward movement in prices began more than a week ago manifested itself in the final hour of trading yesterday when, under the pressure of heavy realizing and selling for the short account, prices sagged off quite generally, with declines for from one to two points the rule rather than the exception. The market, however, was in no sense of the word weak, the reaction being regarded as but natural after the sustained rise, and as putting the market in a much stronger position technically than it has been in some days.

Several reasons were offered for the selling, chief of these being a sudden flurry in call money to 5 per cent.; the strong sterling exchange market and suggestions of large gold exports to-morrow; and the publication of a dispatch from Washington purporting to set out the recommendations to be made by the President in his message to Congress in respect to trusts. This dispatch hinted at unfavorable action, and, as might be expected, was made much of by the bears in the market, who apparently look for the complete extermination of trusts through legislation. However this be, the unfavorable rumors and the money market developments were sufficient to lead to selling enough to cause many declines, which were taken advantage of by the larger interests in the Street, who were in evidence as purchasers at the low figures. Among the more notable losses were:

American Car and Foundry preferred, 1⅝; American Sugar, 1; Atchison, 1⅜; St. Paul, 1⅛; Chicago Terminal preferred, 1¼; Colorado Fuel, 1; Delaware and Hudson, 1½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1; Denver and Southwestern, 1⅛, (on the transfer of 200 shares;) Great Northern preferred, 2; Louisville and Nashville, 1; Missouri Pacific, 1⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼; Rutland Railroad preferred, 3, and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, 1⅜.

Yet in spite of these declines, in some parts of the list there was some substantial strength, notably in the local railway shares and in a few of the industrials. Those which showed greatest net advances were: American Smelting, 2; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1⅜; Canadian Pacific, 1⅜; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 2; Manhattan, 1; Metropolitan, 2¼; New York Air Brake, 6½, and Panhandle preferred, 1⅛.

London sent over lower prices at the opening here and followed them up with transactions in about 60,000 shares of stock, 50,000 of these representing sales.

PRESSED STEEL CAR.

The announcement that, as a result of negotiations which have been on now for some time, the Pressed Steel Car Company is to be taken over by the United Steel Corporation, though not officially confirmed yesterday, was nevertheless not denied. It is learned, however, that the announcement of the projected deal was a disagreeable surprise to some of the interests concerned, this, it is understood, because the publication of the story had militated against the easy accumulation of Pressed Steel Car stocks in the open market, in anticipation of the official statement telling of the completion of the deal.

As a matter of fact, however, the Street has for some time been prepared to hear of the absorption of the Pressed Steel Company. It is practically the only company in existence which manufactures pressed steel cars—which have become now one of the most important features of railroad equipment—and, being without competition, and controlling all the pressed steel patents, its future is regarded as most hopeful. It was known, too, that the trust on several occasions had made advances to the Pressed Steel interests looking to a change of control, but that these offers had been rejected. The control, however, it is now declared, has virtually been secured by the Steel Trust through the purchase of several large blocks of stock by private sale, and through other purchases in the open market.

A report late yesterday afternoon was that a circular is being prepared at the Pressed Steel Car Company's offices, in which outstanding stockholders will be advised of the changes in the company, and will be urged to accept an offer which, it is said, will be made for the taking over of the remaining shares by the Steel Trust on a basis of 110 for the preferred and 60 for the common. At the Pressed Steel Car offices it was said that President Hopfstot of the company is in Pitt

131@132½, the first transactions in this stock there since May 31, 1899, when an odd lot sold at 152.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent. Majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans, and 4¾@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ @5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $353,890,270; balance, $16,642,888; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,340,151.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼@3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¼@ $4.84⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40¾ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says money was in fair demand yesterday. The discount market was quiet.

On the Stock Exchange business was more limited than usual, because the storms interrupted the cable service. Exceptional strength was, however, shown by South American Government bonds and Canadian Pacific stock. American rails were irregular, with heavy profit taking in some stocks, caused by New York buying. There were falls in some other stocks which have risen lately.

One hundred and twenty thousand sovereigns were withdrawn from the Bank of England for Denmark, Malta, and South America.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Money was in good demand to-day, owing to the preparations for the settlement and as a result of the Treasury bills' allotment. The firmness of Continental exchanges weakened discounts.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were irregular and business was inactive. Gilt-edged securities opened lower, and afterward improved. Home rails were lower.

Americans opened firm, following New York, but later irregularity developed. The feature was the rise in Union Pacifics. The close was steady. Grand Trunks were weak.

Kaffirs had a hardening tendency on a rumor that the Boers are in favor of surrender, regardless of their leaders. There was little increase in buying.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 91 13-16; consols for account, 91 15-16; Anaconda, 7⅛; Atchison, 80⅞; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 112½; Canadian Pacific, 115½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅝; Chicago Great Western, 20⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 45¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 98¼; Erie, 44; Erie first preferred, 74¾; Erie second preferred, 50½; Illinois Central, 145; Louisville and Nashville, 100¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 52¾; New York Central, 163¾; Norfolk and Western, 59; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Northern Pacific preferred, 10⅝; Ontario and Western, 35¾; Pennsylvania, 77¾; Reading, 23; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 23½; Southern Railway, 35½; Southern Railway preferred, 93¼; Southern Pacific, 63⅝; Union Pacific, 109¾; Union Pacific preferred, 95¼; United States Steel, 45⅝; United States Steel preferred, 98; Wabash, 21¼; Wabash preferred, 39½; Spanish fours, 69¾; Rand Mines, 10; De Beers, 38⅜.

Bar silver quiet, 26⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3 5-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

The Bank of England received £17,000 gold from Australia to-day.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.90; Madrid, 42.52; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.62.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened steady, but there were few transactions. The close was firm. Argentines were eagerly demanded and finished with a sharp rise. Italians and Brazilians were firm. Tramways and Thomson-Houston declined, but recovered largely at the close. Russian industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos were firm in response to New York. Kafirs advanced on peace rumors, but later became calm.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks. Spanish fours, 70.20.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet and prices were irregular, owing to the absence of stimulus. Northern Pacifics were firmer on New York advices. Canadian Pacifics were dull. Argentines were substantially higher on London advices. Locals were heavy.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 78.20. Gold was quoted at 42.62.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The stock market to-day was quieter than yesterday and a shade easier. This was due altogether to a lack of buying orders and not to any disposition to unload. Seaboard 4s were the leading bull points, being freely bought at a fractional advance. Continental Trust also jumped 4½ points. Consolidated Gas and G. B. S. Brewing common were each ¼ higher. There were several fractional declines, City and Suburban (Washington) 5s making the only loss above a point, that being 1½ points.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,191 shares of stock, $214,000 worth of bonds and $1,745 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Cons. Gas	63¾	63¼	63½
40	Continental Trust	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
25	Fidelity & Deposit	173	173	173
162	G. B. S. Brewing com.	13	13	13
30	Mercantile Trust	180	180	180
210	Seaboard common	27¾	27⅝	27¾
210	Seaboard pf.	51¾	51⅝	51¾
$5,000	City & S. (Wash.) 5s	96	95¾	95¾
5,000	Charleston Con. El. 5s	90	90	90
11,500	G. B. S. Brew. incomes	39	39	39
1,245	G. B. S. Brew. scrip	39½	39	39¼
11,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	50	50	50
500	G. B. S. Brew. 4s, scrip	50¼	50¼	50¼
129,000	Seaboard 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
13,000	United Rys. 4s	95½	95½	95½
5,000	United Rys. incomes	72⅝	72½	72½
3,000	Cotton Duck incomes	55	55	55
14,000	South Bound 6s	109½	109½	109¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—In the stock market to-day Union Traction made a sharp advance on heavy buying, reaching 29½. Philadelphia Traction, in sympathy, was fractionally higher. The Readings were up on good buying by interests that for some time have been taking the stock. Reading general mortgage fours were especially strong, going to within a quarter of par. Huntingdon and Broad Top scored a gain of 3¼ points at 28. Considerable of this stock was bought below 25. The Asphalt of America fives showed more strength than they had manifested for several days, notwithstanding continued heavy selling. National Asphalt fives also were well supported. Choctaw common eased off somewhat. Cambria and Tidewater Steel, Electric Company of America, Electric Storage, and Philadelphia Company were fairly steady.

Money on call remains unchanged at 5 per cent., and, notwithstanding the activity of the market, inquiry for accommodation has not increased. There has been some liquidation. Time money is at 4½ per cent., and commercial paper is quoted at the same rate.

Complete transactions on the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Alkali	½	½	½
100	Am. Cement	6½	6½	6½
200	Am. Railway	42½	42	42½
70	Bell Telephone	73	73	73
40	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
385	Cambria Steel	26⅝	26½	26⅝
1,665	Choctaw t. c.	74	73	73
800	Choctaw pf. t. c.	56	55½	55½
310	Con. Lake Superior	23½	23	23⅛
575	Con. Superior pf.	69	68	69
35	Diamond State Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Diamond State Steel pf.	6½	6½	6½
100	Elec. Co. of America	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Electric Storage	58	58	58
100	Erie	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
29	Germantown t. rts.	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,600	Hunt. & B. Top	27½	24½	27
7	Hocking Valley pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾
960	Lehigh Valley	35⅞	35	35
50	Little Schuylkill	59	59	59
50	Lehigh Navigation	71½	71½	71½
566	Nat. Asphalt	3	2⅝	2⅝
504	Nat. Asphalt pf.	5	4½	4½
100	Palmetto Co	¼	¼	¼
32	Philadelphia Elec	5¼	5¼	5¼
23	Pennsylvania	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞
544	Philadelphia Traction	98⅞	95⅞	96½
350	Philadelphia Co	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞
13,760	Reading t. c.	22⅞	22½	22⅞
681	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39½	39¼	39⅝
5,770	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	28 5-16	28	28
210	Susq. Iron & Steel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Southern Ry.	34¼	34	34¼
180	Tidewater Steel	9¼	9	9
300	United Gas Imp.	118½	118	118
9,317	Union Traction	29⅞	28⅝	29½
6	Union Pacific pf.	92½	92½	92½
2,672	U. S. Steel	44⅝	44	44
269	U. S. Steel pf.	94	93⅝	93⅝
65	Warwick Iron & Steel	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Exchanges, $25,000,980; balances, $2,033,211.

Money on call rules from 3½ to 4 per cent. Time money is quoted all the way from 4¼ to 5 per cent. National banks generally quote 4½ per cent. as the minimum. Commercial paper is not in great supply, neither is the demand heavy, but the best names rule from 4½ to 5 per cent.

The early dealings in copper shares resulted in advances, but later there was a reaction, which carried prices below the opening figures. The general list was featureless. The market closed quiet and irregular.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
965	Atchison, ex dividend	83	81⅞	81⅞
5	Atchison, cash	84¼	84¼	84½
361	Atchison pf.	102½	102	102½
62	Boston & Albany	258	257½	257½
116	Boston Elevated	167	166	166
3	Boston & Lowell	244	244	244
14	Boston & Maine	192½	192½	192½
1	Conn. & Passumpsic	164	164	164
17	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
180	Massachusetts Electric	36½	36½	36½
60	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	94	93½	94
20	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	213½	213	213
75	Nor. & Worcester pf.	230	230	230
294	Pere Marquette	92	90¼	91¼
155	Pere Marquette pf.	88	87	88
40	Rutland pf., ex rights	103	102	103
1,007	Rutland rights	6½	5½	6½
5,021	Union Pacific	106¼	106⅝	106⅝
905	Union Pacific pf.	94⅞	93½	94½
1	Vermont & Mass.	173½	173½	174
35	West End	94	94	94

TELEPHONES.

186	American Tel. & Tel.	157½	157½	157½
170	Erie	22½	22¼	22½
525	Mexican	2⅜	2¼	2¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

300	Am. Agricult. Chemical	22½	22½	22½
137	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	82	82	82
4,535	American Sugar	122⅜	120⅝	120⅜
71	American Sugar pf.	117	116½	117
200	American Woolen	17	17	17
25	American Woolen pf.	78	78	78
1	General Electric	258	258	258
66	New Eng. Gas & Coke	4¾	4½	4¾
10	Planters' Compress	16½	16½	16½
27	Pullman	220½	220	220½
5	Reece Button Hole	6	6	6
110	Swift Pack. & Prov.	106½	106¾	106¾
15	Springfield Gas	28	28	28
410	United Fruit	91	89¾	90
1,149	United Shoe Machine	45¾	43¾	45¾
295	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28¾	28	28¾
1,440	United States Steel	44⅝	44	44
703	United States Steel pf.	94	93½	93½

MINING.

377	Adventure	24½	23	23
25	Allouez	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
4,182	Amalgamated	89	87¼	87½
15	Anaconda	35½	35½	35½
4,765	Arcadian	9	6	6½
10	Arnold	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Atlantic	39	39	39
125	Baltic	45	44½	44½
645	Bingham	30	29	29½
50	Bonanza	1½	1¾	1¾
325	British Columbia	14	13⅜	13½
24	Calumet & Hecla	650	648	650
560	Centennial	18½	17⅝	18
30	Cochiti	4	4	4
2,150	Consolidated Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
675	Copper Range	64	62	62
270	Daly-West	32½	32	32½
250	Dominion Coal	47	46½	47
115	Elm River	4	3⅝	3⅝
210	Franklin	16¾	16¼	16¾
290	Guanajuato	7¼	6⅞	7
774	Isle Royale	23½	23	23½
2,536	Mass.	25¼	24	24
595	Mayflower	4¼	4	4
353	Michigan	14	13½	13½
510	Mohawk	43½	42¼	42¾
405	Old Colony	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
1,255	Old Dominion	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
1,707	Osceola	102	99	99¾
145	Parrot	37	37	37
125	Phoenix	6	6	6
90	Quincy	160	155	160
250	Rhode Island	4	3⅝	3⅝
100	Santa Fé	5	4⅞	4⅞
370	Trimountain	46	44	44
1,270	Trinity	27½	25⅝	25⅞
1,055	United States	16½	15¾	15⅝
25	United States Oil	13	13	13
725	Utah	24½	24	24½
365	Victoria	7½	7¼	7¼
325	Winona	2½	2⅜	2⅜
25	Wolverine	59½	59½	59½
50	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—New York exchange was at 5 cents discount to-day. Money for call and time loans, 4½ per cent. Trading in local stocks was moderately active, but prices for leaders showed little change from yesterday. In Tin Can and Biscuit there was a little easier tone at the opening, but the declines were not significant. Union Traction common was off a point, selling at 12¾, but the preferred showed some improvement. Northwestern Elevated and Lake Street Elevated were firm at about yesterday's level of prices.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,905	American Can	19½	18⅝	18⅝
675	American Can pf.	66⅝	65½	66
50	American Strawboard	24½	24½	24½
10	Chicago City Railway	195	195	195
44	Chicago Edison	160	160	160
430	Chicago Union Traction	13½	12¾	12¾
210	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	51½	50⅝	51
40	Diamond Match	135	135	135
230	Lake Street Elevated	13	12¾	12¾
37	Metropolitan Elevated	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	92	92	92
850	National Biscuit	43	42⅝	43
44	National Biscuit pf.	103	103	103
50	National Carbon	20¼	20½	20¼
355	Northwestern Elevated	40	39⅞	40
50	Northwestern Elev. pf.	90	90	90
10	South Side Elevated	109	109	109
100	Street's Stable Car pf.	73	72	73
125	Street's Stable Car	24½	23½	23½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
410	Crucible Steel	23⅝	23	23
18	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	84¾	85
730	Steel Car	44⅝	44	44⅝
70	Steel Car pf.	86	86	86
500	Pittsburg Brewing	25	24½	25
288	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
109	Westinghouse Air Brake	171	171	171
310	United States Steel	44⅞	44	44⅞
120	United States Steel pf.	94	93⅞	93⅞
400	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾
545	Window Glass	55⅞	55	55⅞
225	Window Glass pf.	90	89½	90
200	Con. Traction pf., rtcs.	64½	64¼	64½
194	Union Storage	40	40	40
150	River Coal	13	12¾	12¾
100	Fire-Proofing pf.	42	42	42
50	Western Electric 2d pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

In all probability the steamship La Savoie will sail to-morrow with gold exports in the neighborhood of $4,000,000.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. decided yesterday to ship $1,000,000, and Goldman, Sachs & Co., who, according to report, were figuring on $1,200,000, have so far decided upon $650,000.

Lazard Frères also intend to make a shipment, the amount of which is to be settled to-day. Another banking house with international connections was hesitating last night over the advisability of exporting $500,000.

At the National City Bank, which may make a shipment, the matter will be decided to-day.

Gold and Bond Payments.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $400,111.20 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $353,590, and about $80,000 for gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday continued active and transactions were fairly well distributed throughout the list. The sales in the copper stocks were once more unusually heavy, although the total was not quite as large as on Monday. To some extent the reactionary movement which occurred on the Stock Exchange was felt also in the outside market, but in few cases were the declines sufficiently heavy to suggest weakness. And such declines as there were were more than offset by the gains recorded in a number of issues. As a whole the market was broader than at any time within the last few weeks.

***

UNION COPPER was again the feature of the market. The sales amounted to about 20,000 shares. During the course of the day there was considerable selling of the stock, principally by traders who sold to realize the profits shown by the advance of the past few days. Although the amount of stock offered was large, it was well taken by insiders and the total result of the day's selling was a decline of only an eighth of a point. The fact that the rather heavy selling of the stock was practically without effect on the price was explained by the report that there was large buying of the stock in the interest of one of the principal electrical manufacturing companies of the country which already is interested in copper mines for the purpose of controlling a sufficient output of copper to supply manufacturing requirements. All yesterday's transactions in Union Copper were made between 7⅞ and 7⅞, the last sales being made at 7⅞.

***

WHITE KNOB COPPER was also in considerable demand, and the price advanced 2 points to 23¼. The stock closed at 22¼ bid.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was traded in to the extent of 1,500 shares, all of which sold at 14. The stock closed unchanged for the day at 13⅞ bid.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER was not as active as the other copper shares, but was somewhat stronger than at the close of last week. Sales were made at 13.

***

AMERICAN CAN was dull and reactionary. Only 100 shares of the common stock sold at 18⅞. Trading in the preferred stock amounted to about 500 shares between 66 and 65¼. The close at 65 bid showed a net loss of 1½ points.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT sold up to 31 on the purchase of about 1,000 shares. It closed at 31 bid, showing a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. United Railways of St. Louis preferred, although active only to the extent of 250 shares, advanced nearly 1 point, to 88. The bonds were steady and dull.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL securities came into better demand. The common stock was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares between 13¾ and 14, closing at 13¾ bid. The preferred advanced to 37 bid, closing at that price, with a net gain of 1½ points. The bonds sold at 77 and closed there.

***

STANDARD MILLING preferred sold from 20 up to 21, and the common closed at 5 bid. These figures represented a gain of 1½ points in the preferred and of one-half a point in the common.

***

UNION FERRY continued in demand, but little stock was offered and few sales were effected. It sold as high as 37 and closed at 37 bid, a net gain of 3 points.

***

UNITED STATES REDUCTION preferred sold at 60 to the extent of 400 shares. These sales were the first reported in the stock for some time.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE issues were dull, but steady. The only issue in which there was any business was the 4 per cent. bonds, which were dealt in to the extent of about $25,000.

***

HIDE AND LEATHER preferred was active for the first time in a long while. About 2,000 shares sold between 28½ and 31, and the stock closed at 31 bid, showing a net gain of about 3 points. The common stock was dull, but to some extent shared the strength of the preferred.

***

STORAGE POWER advanced from 6⅝ to 7⅛ and closed at 7 bid, a net gain of half a point. About 2,000 shares were traded in.

***

GENERAL CHEMICAL preferred sold at par and showed a net gain of half a point, closing at 99½ bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	18⅝	19	19⅛	19⅝
American Can pf.	65	65½	66⅞	66⅞
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6	7	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	31	32	28	30
American Malt 6s	95	96½	94½	96
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13⅞	14¼	13¾	14¼
British Exchequer 3s	90	99⅝	99	99⅝
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	32	30	32
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88¼	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	14	15	14	15
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	24	26	24	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	71	76	74	76
Detroit Southern	14¼	15	14	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40	39	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	83	84
Dominion Securities	88⅝	89½	89	89¼
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf.		49		49
Electric Lead Reduction	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Electric Vehicle	2	3	2½	2⅝
Electric Vehicle pf.	4	5½	4⅝	5½
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1¾	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
General Carriage	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	101	99	100
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20	21	20¼	22
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	13½	13½	14½
Havana Commercial pf.	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	..	32	..	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77½	77¾	77¾	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86¾	86⅝	86¾	86⅝
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¼	7⅜	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13⅜	14¼	13¼	14
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	37	37⅝	35½	36½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101	102	100½	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	77	77½	76¾	77
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26½	27	26½	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	86	85	86
National Sugar	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	29	..	29	..
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7	7½	7	7½
Otis Elevator	30	31½	30	31½
Otis Elevator pf.	91	93	90	93
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	½	⅝	½
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof, bonds	35	90	35	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101¾	102½	101¾	102½
Safety Car, Heat & Light.	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	31	31½	30½	30⅝
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅞
Seaboard Air Line 4s	86	86¾	86	86¼
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28	27¾	28
Seaboard Air Line pf.	51½	52	51½	52
Singer Manufacturing	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & T. 6s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	22	28	22	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	5	6	4½	6
Standard Milling pf.	21	22	19½	20½
Standard Milling bonds	68	70¾	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J.	713	719	715	719
Storage Power	7	7¼	6⅝	7
Tennessee Copper	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tidewater Coal	8¾	9½	8¾	9
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	7	7¼	7¼	7¼
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91½	91	91½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	87½	88	87½	87¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	23	25½	23¼	25
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	33	35	33	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	60	62	59	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	82	84	82	84
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf.	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., when issued	19	..	19	..

	Nov. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.	39	..	39	..
Wash. Traction & Elec., 4s, w. i.	73	81	78	81
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	66	65½	66
Westinghouse Air Brake	173	176	173	176
White Knob	22¼	23	20½	21
Worthington Pump pf.	118	123	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	241	242	241	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Com. Traction of N. J.	66	67	66	67
Con. Traction 5s	100	110	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids S. R. pf.	85	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82⅜	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	97½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116½	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	26	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1998	108	111	108	111
Union Ry. 1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings Confined to Small Properties—Yesterday's Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Charles R. Young the five-story single apartment house 204 West Eighty-second Street, 19 by 85 by 102.2.

It is reported that De Lancey Nicoll has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 123 East Thirty-eighth Street, adjoining the corner of Lexington Avenue, 17 by 98.9.

Middleton S. Burrill is the buyer of 36 East Thirty-eighth Street, sold recently by John R. Poillon.

Louis Klenger has sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser to an investor, for $59,000, the seven-story flat, now in course of construction at 112 Second Street, on lot 25 by 123. The house will be completed in about thirty days, and will contain accommodations for thirty-two families.

I. Kaufman has sold for Adolph Balschun to L. Starck, the two five-story flats 38 and 40 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Jonas Goldsmith is the buyer of 53 West Twenty-fifth Street, the sale of which through Louis Schrag was reported last week.

Gutwillig Brothers are the buyers of the four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, and of a strip 12 by 200 on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 77 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. These properties adjoin previous holdings of the purchasers, who now control a plot 99 by 200 at that point.

A. Satzman has sold for Mandel & Maron to Isaac Smigel the two six-story buildings 451 to 455 Grand Street, running through to Division Street, on plot 63 by 97 and irregular. The price is reported at $130,000.

Leonard, Weber & Co. have sold for Vincent Bonagur and Frank Metzger the five-story triple flat 1,515 Brook Avenue, and the four four-story double flats 672 to 678 St. Ann's Avenue.

Fairbanks & Co. have leased from the Astor estate the six-story building at the northwest corner of Broome and Elm Streets, on plot 100 by 135.

The large plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, adjoining the Hotel Marie Antoinette, was transferred yesterday by Le Grand K. Pettit to the Boulevard Realty Company, for a consideration of $82,500 over a mortgage of $230,000. The Thompson-Starrett Construction Company is largely interested in the purchase, and will erect an apartment hotel on the site.

The Auction Room.

The foreclosure sale of the Colonial Brewery property on Eighth Avenue, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, to Donald McCredie for $415,000, is referred to in more detail in another column.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Fifth Street, Westchester, north side, 348.10 feet east of Green Lane or Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, M. J. Smith and another $2,500

2,754 Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 23 by 84.7 by 25 by 97.7, three-story brick flat, with store; public auction sale, to S. Grossman 14,350

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

544 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, one and two story brick and frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to De Witt C. Flanagan 3,925

51 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 518 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, W. W. Johnson and others, as executors 13,600

By Herbert A. Sherman.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Walton Avenue, 98.10 by 144 and irregular, three two-story frame dwellings, with stable; foreclosure sale, to Ernest Harvier 11,600

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

243 and 245 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.11, six-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Theresa Goldsmith and another 67,500

By James L. Wells.

1,984 Daly Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 19.5 by 80.6 by 20.8 by 80, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. F. Hallock 3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,202.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2,343 Morris Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 15.6 by 25; Lena Stomshus, premises, owner; C. Ritterpusch of 2,342 Morris Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 44 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Joseph Burcher, premises, owner; George Butz of 528 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 217 East Broadway, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Dr. M. Wulper, premises, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Marguerite Street, east side, 25 feet south of Pilot Avenue, City Island, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Jane A. Dickie, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 347 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Otto F. Jantz, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Tract of Land at Bernardsville Sold.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for the Somerset Land Company a tract of land on Mine Mountain, at Bernardsville, N. J., upon which the buyer will erect a country mansion. The site sold is nearly 1,000 feet above sea level, and contains about 100 acres of land overlooking the Somerset Inn and the homes of the Stevens family of Hoboken.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Nov. 12.

ALLEN ST, 188, e s, 22.11x87.5x23x87.6; Louis Isaac to Jacob Isaac, (mtg $15,750, R S $2) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 100.2 ft n of 64th St, 20.3x100; Clara C. Moore to John L. Miller 300

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 100.2 ft n of 64th St, 20.3x100; John L. Miller to James T. Donahue, (mtg $15,000, R S $4.75) .....

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 96th St, 27.4x90; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant to Joseph Kennedy, (R S $24.25) .....

BATHGATE AV, w s, 310 ft s of 172d St, 25x120; Edward J. Dougherty to Annie L. Doherty, (mtg $5625) .....

BOSTON AV, w s, Lot 105, map of estate of George Faile, 25x134; Edward J. Dougherty to Annie L. Doherty, (mtg $900) .....

BRIGGS AV, n s, 227.4 ft e of Travers St, 75x100; Henry Schweitzer to Heinrich Roth, (mtg $5,500, R S 75 cents) .....

BROADWAY, s w corner of 67th St, 112.8x187.1x100.5x135.7; Le Grand K. Pettit to Boulevard Realty Company, (mtg $200,000, R S $40) .....

ELTON AV, e s, 98 ft s of 157th St, 27x121.9x27x123.3; Joel M. Marx to Clementine Sostman, 1-6 part .....

GREENWICH ST, 547, e s, 25x75; William Donnelly to Z. Francis Barnes .....

HANCOCK ST, w s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.10x100, Van Nest Park; A. Giuseppe Paolillo to Paul Sassano, (mtg $1,400) .....

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 221.9 ft n of 141st St, 17x76.11x17x75.8; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, to Mary F. Fraser, (R S $5.75) .....

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 328.4 ft n of 141st St, 18.6x84.7x18.7x83.4; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, to Mary L. Fraser, (R S $5.75) .....

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 346.10 ft n of 141st St, 18x85.10x18.1x84.7; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, to Mary L. Fraser, (R S $5.75) .....

JENNINGS ST, n e corner Bristow St, 100x125; Max Auberteil to Martin Geiszler, (mtg $12,900,) all liens .....

JENNINGS ST, n e corner Bristow St, 100x125; Louis Martin to Martin Geiszler, all liens .....

KING'S BRIGE ROAD, n w corner of 181st St, 80x100; Dorothea R. Christ and another, individually and as administratrix, to Adelaide L. Beakman and another, all title .....

LOT 513, map of Van Nest Park; George Lahrmann to John Daut and wife, (mtg $1,500) 2,750

LOTS 72 and 73, map of lands of Dutchess Land Company, Benson estate; Bernard J. Cummings to Daniel Walsh, quitclaim 1

LOTS 214, 215, and 216, map of portion of Hunt estate; John C. Ward to Frederick A. Lingsch, (R S $1) 1,525

RIVINGTON ST, 107, s s, 25.4x100x25.6x100; Louis Isaac to George Isaac, (mtg $26,000, R S $3.75) .....

RIVINGTON ST, 109, s s, 25.4x100x25.6x100; Louis Isaac to George Isaac, (R S 75 cents, mtg $32,000) .....

WASHINGTON TERRACE, w s, 53.3 ft s of 18th St, 17.9x32.6; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Samuel H. Ditchett, mtg $5,000, R S 50 cents) .....

WATER ST, 269, 24x82x21x82; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, executor, to William H. Whiting, (R S $3.25) 9,000

WEST END AV, e s, 36.8 ft s of 92d St, 16x82; George A. Stimpson to the Metropolitan Improvement Company, (R S $4.75, mtg $12,000) .....

WHITE PLAINS AV, n e corner of 8th St, 100x225, William's Bridge; Martha C. Havens ..... Gift

1ST AV, s s, 374.4 ft e of 4th St, 25x100, Wakefield; John R. Merritt to Filomena Pinelli 600

1ST AV, s s, 349.4 ft e of 4th St, 25x100, Wakefield; Henry C. Merritt to Filomena Pinelli 600

5TH AV, s e corner of 29th St, 24.9x100; Philip L. Runkle to John C. Runkle.....

7TH ST, 99 East, 26.4x97.6; Leo Friedman to Louis Teven, (mtg $32,800, R S $3.75) .....

8TH AV, 832, e s, 24.8x70; Conrad Alheidt to N. F. Henry Sturcke, (mtg $10,000, R S $5.50) .....

15TH ST, 148 West, 20x100; Helen A. Thompson to Le Grand K. Pettit, (R S $10) .....

46TH ST, 108 West, 20x100.5; Ferdinand R. Minrath to Robert E. Ullner, (R S $5, mtg $10,000) .....

63D ST, 338 East, 25x100.5; Sabato Gregory to John J. Maffia, (mtg $12,000) ... 7,000

72D ST, n s, 141.6 ft e of West End Av, 21x104.4; A. B. Thacher to Charles S. Hersch, (R S $7) .....

93D ST, s s, 119 ft w of Broadway, 17x100.8; George A. Stimpson to Francis M. Jencks, (R $5, mtg $12,500) .....

102D ST, s s, 151 ft w of Park Av, 30x100.11; Abraham Ruth to Rosa Ellender, (mtg $23,000, R S $1.25) .....

102D ST, s s, 91 ft w of Park Av, 30x100.11; Abraham Ruth to George P. Dooley, (mtg $25,000, R S 75c) .....

106TH ST, 310 West, 20x100.11; Peter Wagner to Hannahett Youngs, (mtg $28,000, R S $4.25) .....

119TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Hamilton to Duncan Edwards, (mtg $23,000, R S $4.50) 32,000

124th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Louisa Rilling to Frank J. Eberhard, (R S $11) 100

125TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Lemuel A. Welles to Charles Reichard, (mtg $20,000) .....

126TH ST, 163 East, 25x99.11; Roberta F. Frank to Eliza C. Williams, (mtg $21,000) .....

145TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Joseph Hartman to Harriet G. Hartmann .....

146TH ST, 696 East, 25x100; Heinrich Roth to Henry Schweetzer, (mtg $13,000, R S $2.25) .....

146TH ST, 696 East, 25x100; Bruno Odroff to Charles A. Nafz, B. & 2.....

149TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Roberta F. Frank to Eliza C. Williams, (mtg $1,500) .....

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,614; Thomas F. Roys to Nellie E. Bohner, 7 years....$900 $1,200

CANAL ST, 89, and 37 Eldridge St; Louis Rubenstein to Annie Rosenthal, 5 years. 3,500

ESSEX ST, 98½; Asher Davis to Samuel Kurland and another, 3 1-6 years..... 1,200

GRAND ST, 249 to 253; Jacob Levy and another to Morris Gershrin, 10 years .. 1,800 2,100

JACKSON ST, 79, s w corner of Front St; Salwen & Bremson to David Miller, 1 10-12 years 480

MADISON AV, 1,239; David Rothschild to Louis Bodenheimer, 4 years..... 2,000

THOMPSON ST, 90; Edward R. Poersch-ke to Remigio Sciarrilla, 5 years 3,000

40TH ST, 236 East; John Gick to Joseph Schwartz, 10 years..... 650

43D ST, 35 West; Bernard W. Webel to Francis A. Clark, 18 years, 6 months.. 1,800 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BOHNER, Nellie E., to Thomas F. Roys; Amsterdam Av, 1,614, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent $500

BRAND, Wolf, to Theresa Josephthal; 4th St, s s, 288.7 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

DAKEN, James, to the New York Savings Bank; 58th St, n s, 88.10 ft e of 1st Av, due Dec. 1, 1902 1,000

DITCHETT, Samuel H., to Moretz L. Ernst and another; Washington Terrace, 8, prior mtg $5,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,850

DODGE, Edward, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, 340 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

DONOHUE, James T., and wife to John L. Miller; Amsterdam Av, w s, 100.2 ft n of 64th St, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years. 6,000

DOOLEY, George P., to Abraham Ruth; 102d St, 64 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

ELLENDER, Rosa, to Abraham Ruth; 102d St, s s, 151 ft w of Park Av, installments, $125 per month, 6 per cent.. 2,000

FAHRENWALD, Hermann, to Jeanne L. Wuytack; Clay Av, n w s, 714.2 ft e of 169th St, due April 15, 1907..... 3,350

FELL, Richard J., to Annie W. Trinks, General Guardian; Hughes Av, e s, at division line between Lots 201 and 202, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead, 3 years 3,300

GILHOOLY, William E., to John B. Gilhooly; Nassau St, 113, all title, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

GROSSMAN, Adeline, to Adolphine Courtright and another, executors; Lot 76, map of the Neill estate, 3 years, gold.. 2,200

HAMILTON, Joseph, to Augustus F. Holly; 119th St, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, prior mtg $21,000, due May 12, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HANDY, Edward, to Mary E. Dalton; Thelot Av, n w corner of 184th St, 5 years..... 4,000

HERNES, George L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 60th St, s s, 39.2 ft e of 2d Av, due Jan. 1, 1905.... 9,000

HUNTER, Agnes A., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Stebbins Av, w s, 100 ft s of 169th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 600

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to Edward Coles; Pearl St, 296, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

KENNEDY, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 741 and 743, n e corner of 96th St, 151, 1 year, 4 per cent. 6,000

KNAUF, Louisa K., and another to Emma Smith; Intervale Av, 1,230, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

LIGHT, Benjamin J., to A. W. Burritt Company; Vyrdlyen Av, s s, 25 ft e of Hawthorne St, due Feb. 1, 1902..... 1,200

MOSHER, Leroy E., to Charles A. Billings; 45th St, 57 West, prior mtg $80,000, due Nov. 1, 1902..... 10,000

NOYES, Jane R., and another to Jennie P. Stuart; 48th St, 90 West, leasehold, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 10,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to American Mortgage Company; 15th St, 148 West, 1 year 13,000

PINELLI, Filomena, to Henry C. Merritt; 1st Av, s s, 349.4 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, 1 year..... 1,000

PRICE, Adolphus, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 63d St, 307 East, 5 years, 4 per cent. 10,500

PRICE, Adolphus, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 63d St, 311 East, 5 years, 4 per cent. 10,500

ROSENTHAL, Annie, to Peter Doelger; Canal St, 89, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

SCHWEITZER, Henry, to Heinrich Roth; 146th St, 696 East, prior mortgage $13,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SOLOMON, Rose, to William Wicke and others, executors and trustees; 85th St, 207 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

SOLOMON, Rose, to Karl M. Wallach; 85th St, 207 East, prior mortgage $25,000, installments, $500 per annum, 6 per cent. 7,000

STURCKE, N. F. Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 832, 3 years, 4 per cent. 12,000

TADDONIO, Andrea, to George Ringler & Co.; 107th St, 322 East, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 647

TEVEN, Louis, to Leo Friedman; 7th St, 99 East, prior mtg $26,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,800

TRAINOR, James E., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 140th St, 586 East, installments..... 3,000

ULLNER, Robert E., to Emma Decker; 46th St, 108 West, 1 year..... 7,800

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Lambert S. Quackenbush; 135th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, due Nov. 1, 1902..... 1,100

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Lambert Suydam; 135th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, prior mtg $1,100, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 33,000

WEED, Hamilton M., to Joseph Hamershlag; Broadway n e corner of 71st St, prior mtg $775,000, due Feb. 23, 1902, 6 per cent. 20,000

WHITING, William H., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Water St, 269, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADAMS, Richard H., to Henry Metz and others, Trustees ..... Nom.

ALLEN, Mary E., to Ida S. Stevens..... $2,350

BENNETT, Charles W., and others, Trustees, to Albert O. Whitney..... Nom.

BENNETT, Charles W., and others, Executors, to Charles W. Bennett and others, Trustees 30,072

CAMPBELL, Cora N., to Cyrus Hitchcock 2,000

CHAPIN, Virginia S. R., to Virginia S. R. Chapin, guardian..... 1,000

COCHRAN, Samuel, to Annie C. Cochran. Nom.

CORNELL, Carrie, and another to Manhatian Mortgag Company..... 1,240

GOELLER, Sarah A., administratrix, &c., to Cyrus Hitchcock..... 700

ISAAC, Louis, to Annie Isaac..... Nom.

KENNELLY, Bryan L., to Mabel R. Cushing ..... Nom.

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to William Rankin ..... Nom.

PATERNO, Charles, and others to Alexander Walker ..... Nom.

PEABODY, Charles A., Executor and Trustee, to William G. Hamilton, Executor 12,600

SIEGEL, Jacob, to Philip Koehler..... 5,000

TAYLOR, Estelle F., Trustee, to Frederick B. Taylor..... Nom.

TAYLOR, Estelle F., Trustee, to Frederick B. Taylor..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 3 Asst..... 54,000

WARD, Annie P., to Cyrus Hitchcock... 500

WHITNEY, Albert O., to Talbot Root.... 20,617

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of Kelly St, 25x100; East River Iron Works against Catherine McDonald, owner; Alexander McDonald, contractor $123

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375 and 376; John Spence against Etta Blinn, Emma L. Smith, Alice B. Colcord, and Christian Blinn, owners and contractors.... 3,876

CHRISTOPHER ST, 75; John T. Connolly against Israel Cohen, owner and contractor 19

EAST HOUSTON ST, 501; Charles J. Bitz against Moses Bachman, owner; Samuel C. Boehm, contractor 11

GRAND and Clinton Sts, n w corner, 50x100; Alberene Stone Company against Jacob Fischel, owner; Jackson & Ludzinsky, contractors .....

ROBBINS AV, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 150x100; American Mantel Company against Jeanette R. Kirby, owner; Joseph M. Kirby, contractor..... 592

ROBBINS AV, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 150x100; Neai & Bricker against Jeanette R. Kirby, owner and contractor.... 570

UNION AV, 1,143; Solomon Cohen against Lizzie Barber, owner; S. Knepper & Co., contractors 41

5TH AV, and 88th St, s e corner, 50.8x102.2; Mount Holly Brick and Clay Company against Hamilton M. Weed, owner; H. M. Weed & Co., contractors..... 330

5TH AV and 51st St, n e corner, 75x160x irregular; Mount Holly Brick and Clay Company against John L. Cadwalader and another, owners; George A. Fuller Company, contractor 142

8TH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 49.11x100; Excelsior Glass Company against John Farrell, owner; Lorimer Street Mill Company, contractor 275

81ST ST, 151 and 153 East; Hastings & Blohm against Morris Monsky, owner and contractor 200

82D ST, 225 East; Hastings & Bohm against Morris Monsky, owner and contractor 500

100TH ST, 54, 56, and 65 East; Abraham Silverberg against Henry Kaufman and Henry Kuntz, owners and contractors... 100

102D ST, s s, 181 ft w of Park Av, 101.7x100.10; William Cohen against Trustees of People's Tabernacle, owners; Sabdoltore Pascal, contractor..... 16

114TH ST, 105 and 107 West; Jacob Rubin against Marie Schwartz, owner and contractor 337

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; John J. Toohey against Amund Johnson, owner and contractor..... 6,713

120TH ST, 414 East; J. T. Abell & Co. against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor 392

133D ST, 127 to 131 West; William Cohen against John T. Terry and another, trustees and owners; Isidor Glassheim, contractor 87

134TH ST, 114 to 118 West; William Cohen against John W. Chandler, owner; Isidor Glassheim, contractor..... 87

140TH ST, n s, 252.6 ft e of 7th Av, 137.6x99.11; David H. Spring against the Collins Building and Construction Company, contractor 1,978

150TH ST and Westchester Av, s e corner, 13.40x119.7x irregular; Vincenzo Vatente & Co. against Michael Davis, owner; William Van Antwerp, contractor..... 1,250

173D ST and Boston Av, s w corner, 23.11x107.7; Max Levy against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor..... 50

173D ST and Boston Av, s w corner, 23.11x109.6; Emerich & Miller against Arthur H. Hamann, owner and contractor..... 29

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY AND 13TH ST, s w corner, 24.9x110x irregular; William H. La Boyteaux against Abraham Valentine, (action to recover possession;) attorney, J. B. Shanahan.

LENOX AV, 287; George C. Currier against Jeremiah Flanagan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

LOT 46, map of Washingtonville, Bronx; Lucy Mandrey against William W. Penfield, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, G. Appell.

VARICK ST, 111 to 115, and 564½ and 566 Broome St; 385 and 387 Washington St; 179 Hudson St, and 5 East 14th St; Julius Friend against William C. Denny, (warrant of attachment;) attorney, J. Fromme.

1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 107th St, 50x113, two actions; Fanny Krakower against George A. Lavelle and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

5TH AV AND 13TH ST, s w corner, 26x115, and 13th St, n s, 115 ft w of 5th Av, 10x77.7; William H. La Boyteaux against George A. Plimpton, (action to recover possession;) attorney, J. B. Shanahan.

8TH AV, 434 and 436, and 34th St, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; William Scott against Henrietta L. Douglass and another, (partition;) attorney, E. B. Root.

12TH ST, 7 East; William H. La Boyteaux against Henry L. Burnett, (action to recover possession;) attorney, J. B. Shanahan.

12TH ST, n s, 325.1 ft e of 5th Av, 25x104.3; William H. La Boyteaux against Julia C. S. Grant, (action to recover possession;) attorney, J. B. Shanahan.

12TH ST, 31 and 31½ West; William H. La Boyteaux against George A. Hearn, (action to recover possession;) attorney, J. B. Shanahan.

12TH ST, s w s, 175 ft s e of 5th Av, 25x108.3; William H. La Boyteaux against Peter R. Bonnett, (action to recover possession,) attorney, J. B. Shanahan.

99TH ST, 12 West; George Schlenker against Fannie Stein, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dutton & Kilshelmer.

118TH ST, s s, 330 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; August Guggoiz and another against John Guggoiz and another, (partition;) attorneys, A. T. Payne & Son.

126TH ST, 321 West; Charlotte Mayer against Anne Purdy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Sammis.

147TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 17x99.11; Clara P. Ackerman against Catherine A. Scannell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goldbacher & Ackerman.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,774 and 1,776; John Nicklsch against Franz Kahlenberg, Nov. 11, 1901 ..... $200

2D ST, 227 East; City Fire-proofing Company against Soloman Michelbacher, July 25, 1901, by bond..... 77

2D ST, 227 East; Eureka Cement Company against Soloman Michelbacher, Sept. 12, 1901, by bond..... 481

4TH ST, 374 to 380 East; J. D. Van Wagoner and another against Harry Hertz and another, Aug. 13, 1901 196

4TH ST, 374 to 380 East; Barnet L. Abrams against Harry Hertz and another, Aug. 29, 1901..... 120

81ST ST, 120 and 122 East; Pelham Hoi Elevating Company against Otto Grimmer, Nov. 9, 1901..... 79

81ST ST, 411 West; Henry Harris against Frederick Streneck and another, Oct. 24, 1901, by bond 110

45TH ST, 57 West; Kenny Company against L. E. Mosher and another, Oct. 14, 1901 378

45TH ST, 57 West; Mark Rafalsky against L. E. Mosher and another, Nov. 2, 1901 3,400

45TH ST, 57 West; General Engineering Company against L. E. Mosher and another, Oct. 18, 1901..... 350

45TH ST, 57 West; A. B. Isseks and another against L. E. Mosher and another, Oct. 17, 1901..... 38

46TH ST, 66 and 68 West; Kirkland, Litchfield & Co. against Holland Realty Company and another, Oct. 28, 1900, by bond 220

46TH ST, 66 and 68 West; Samuel J. Creswell Iron Works against Holland Realty Company and another, Oct. 28, 1901 2,994

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Chester F. Reynolds against Richard Ryan and another, Sept. 17, 1901, by bond..... 147

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; I. L. Aronowitz against Richard Ryan and another, Oct. 14, 1901, by bond 250

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Thomas J. Mooney against Richard Ryan and another, Sept. 26, 1901, by bond 514

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Harry W. Bell against Richard Ryan and another, Sept. 5, 1901, by bond..... 28

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100, and 115th St, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Jacob Meurer against Henry Gundlach and another, Sept. 9, 1901... 50

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM ULLNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Ullner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 16th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL,

Nov. 12, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALBERT B. VAN ORDEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert B. Van Orden, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 2, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL,

Nov. 12, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York:—In the matter of HARRIS WENDORFF, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of cloths, woolens, buttons, trimmings, threads, sewing machines, and fixtures, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, on Friday, November 15th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at number 26 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, for not less than seventy-five per cent. of their appraised value. Order of

EDWARD S. THOMAS, Receiver, 29 Liberty Street, New York City.

A. A. JOSEPH, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
TUESDAY, November 19, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry extension and lot,
No. 525 Madison Avenue
between 53d & 54th Streets.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE
Unusually attractive Modern House
In the Forties near 5th Ave.
Nearly 22 feet wide; handsomely decorated and fixtured. Seen by appointment only.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.

$5,750 Cash and $12,000 Mortgage will buy 5-story two-family flat; great bargain. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 257 West 42d Street.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE
SEVEN-STORY CORNER APARTMENT; 28 families; rent $16,800; near surface, "L," and subway stations; will accept free and clear Manhattan in part payment.
Detailed particulars furnished by WILLIAMS & HAIG, 1,919 7th Av., (116th.)

CHOICE RIVERSIDE HOME.
AN ATTRACTIVE
5-story American basement Dwelling in the 80's,
AT A BARGAIN.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., 81st St.

A 25-FOOT NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,
$40,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av., 81st St.

BARGAIN. 122 W. 95th St.—3-story, 2 open plumbing bath rooms; parquet floors; open for inspection. Owner.

GENUINE BARGAINS.—50 E. 132d St., 5-story fire-proof apartment, 34.4x90x100; 21 extra large all light apartments; all improvements; asking $34,000; rental, $3,400; will exchange for unincumbered private house, equity $9,000. Vaughn, 553 W. 156th St.

LONG ACRE SQUARE.
For sale, and part of 100 feet in 44th Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, with or without builder's loan. JAMES L. LIBBY, 7 Pine Street. 'Phone 1297 Cort.

Exceptional opportunity.—Party suddenly compelled to live abroad will sell beautiful remodelled house on 12th, near 5th Av., for $25,000 quick! Terms to suit! Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

BARGAIN ON UPPER AMSTERDAM AV.
A new modern three family corner Building, fully rented at $5,068, can be had for $44,000. DUFF & BROWN, 1,715 Amsterdam Av., corner 145th.

On upper 8th Avenue, good-paying tenements and stores; $3,000 or more cash sufficient; also good double and single flats on other streets and avenues. Schnugg, 78 East 96th St.

Guaranteed 25 per cent. investment; 5-story double flat, Harlem; perfect condition; cost $23,000; sell for $18,000; rental, $2,200; $1,500 cash. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Artistic, high-class, modern four-story; 20x60x100; two bathrooms; will sell for $200 monthly; furnished; must sell; responsible party only. 459 West 144th St.

Murray Hill, cor. Lexington Av., remodeled private house, leased October, 1902, pays 6% net! Fine future! Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

I HAVE A LARGE amount of money to loan at 4½ per cent. in large and small amounts. WINNE, 45 LIBERTY ST.

A desirable corner for sale on Fulton St., netting about 6¼ per cent.; long lease. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

We have desirable investment properties on Broadway and 5th Av., guaranteed tenants. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Plot 50x100, corner 151st St. and Aqueduct Av. Terms, Chas. H. Easton & Co., 116 W. 42d St.

Opportunity; extra wide house, 26th St., just off Broadway. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 W. 29th St.

Bronx.

SACRIFICE—Mapes estate, house 7 room, bath; hardwood finish; easy terms. STRICKER, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

New two-family house; full lot; near elevated; cash, $500; balance installments. Randrup, owner, 87 Nassau St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Farm, 30 acres, south side, shore front; house, barn, outbuildings, two orchards; cheap. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Desirable homes, farms, shore and trolley fronts, low; poultry farms; list mailed. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Summonses.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—ANNA BRUNNER, plaintiff, vs. SOPHIE STEIGER, Marie Deimling, Theresa Scheer, Louisa Goettler, Joseph Junghans, Elizabeth Brill, Kinno Teufel, Eliza Eisele, (all of the foregoing being children of Joseph Junghans, deceased;) Tilly Oehler and John Oehler, (the two last named being children of John Oehler, deceased;) Sophie Oehler, wife of John Oehler; Margarita Junghans, widow of Xavier Junghans, deceased; Gustave Maier and Anna Maier, Freida Maier, Eva Maier, children of Magdalena Maier, deceased; John Frederick Richter, a tenant of the premises described in the complaint; Julius Bokholt, a tenant of the premises described in the complaint; Frank Wahs, a tenant of the premises described in the complaint, and Anna M. Junghans, as administratrix, &c., of the estate of Xavier Junghans, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, ex

Lost and Found.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the gold hunting case watch, chain, and locket taken from my pocket on Thursday, October 31; it is valued by me for old associations. E. A. Warren, 57 John St., New York.

Liberal reward for return to 135 East 54th St. of gun metal lorgnette, with pearl fleur de lis; lost Sunday morning, between there and St. Thomas' Church, 6th Av. and 53d St.

Lost or stolen from Astor House Nov. 6, mining certificates of New Century Mining and Investment Company of Denver, Col.; of no value except to owner. Return to R. F. H., Astor House, and get $10 reward; no questions asked.

Lost—On Nov. 3, 23d St. station or elevated, 6th Av., breast pin, green and black enamel, with seven opals and diamonds; reward. Mrs. Dela Croix, 269 West 136th St.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 334,366 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 267,679. Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

Lost—Wednesday, Nov. 6, bull terrier; answers to name "Dandy"; a liberal reward will be given for his return to O. F. Hitchcock, 13 West 124th St.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE NEW YORK
School of Expression.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. STENOGRAPHY.
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL! GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK.
CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.
5th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand; 14 Departments; 100 Typewriters; 30 Teachers; Delightful environments. (Day, evening.)

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 90th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Co., 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 83d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls: classes for boys; kindergarten; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Bookkeeping, shorthand, (Munson system;) penmanship, arithmetic; private instruction at appointed hours. Charles Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 907 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Ladies' Theatrical Association.—Classes now forming; talented amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, always in demand; engagements secured; (carnivals arranged;) talent furnishing for clubs, societies, &c. Apply Mme. Kissinger, 139 East 59th St.

Singers!—Italian language taught by teacher from Rome; purest pronunciation; references. Signor Rollini, 790 6th Av.

Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, teacher of singing, 268 West 43d St., near 8th Av.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 110 and 112 West 78th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, new Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21 E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Dancing and deportment; children and adults. MR. and MRS. LESTER, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Circulars.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Patents.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention.
DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE,
REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS,
320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Thomas Drew Stetson, 23 Murray St., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 133th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 9th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

All breeds of dogs, grown and puppies; also cats, cavies, and trained ferrets always on hand. Fulton Dog Exchange, 58 Fulton St., City. (Basement.)

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1901 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl., 25 Union Sq
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Hotel Logerot 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A1c. all hours.
Hotel Victoria, Service A1c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.
Dun Bld'g, Rest. Café. {Business Men's Lunch Dinner A1c. B'way & Reade St.
Criterion, Rest. & Gentlemen's Café. B'way & 41st St. A la carte. G. H. Page.
Marlborough, Rathskeller, B'way & 36th. B'kfast & Lch. 50c. Din. & Sup. A1c.
Huber's WILHELMINA, 7 Av. & 11th. Tdh. 50c. Oysters, Chops, Lobsters, Birds. A1c. all hrs.
Hecker's 6th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Tabls d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.
Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Ye Olde Tavern Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.
Hotel Wallace 5 Av. & 19 St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest. A la Carte

Ardin & Chaberty, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood
OPENS
NOVEMBER 14TH.
Write for booklet and diagram of rooms.
JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well known beach front hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including hot salt baths in house, etc. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 300 guests. All golf privileges.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

New Holland, Atlantic City, (1st house from Beach,) Kentucky Av.—First-class appointments; well heated; high-class cuisine.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
ONLY 18 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
STEAM HEAT AND OPEN FIRES.
NEW, QUIET, LUXURIOUS, SITUATED IN CENTRE OF THIRTY-ACRE PARK, LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY. GOOD AIR, PURE WATER, FINE DRIVES, EXCELLENT GOLF LINKS, CUISINE, AND SERVICE—THE BEST.
JOSEPH J. LANNIN, PROPRIETOR.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN. (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, (new,) 16th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., until twelve M. Tuesday, December 10, 1901, and then opened, for the sale of old material now in the U. S. Mint, (old,) Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., as follows: Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Draw-benches, Scales, (wagon,) Rolling Mills, Grinding Machine, Drill Press, Lead, Copper, Iron, Furniture, etc., in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had on application to HENRY K. BEYER, Superintendent.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,489.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SAFIER, Isaac Wasserman, and Hyman Wasserman, composing the firm of SAFIER & WASSERMAN BROTHERS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Safier, Isaac Wasserman, and Hyman Wasserman, composing the firm of Wasserman Brothers, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph Safier, Isaac Wasserman, and Hyman Wasserman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 12th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON J. STAHL, Bankrupt.—No. 3,998.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon J. Stahl, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 25th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York November 12th, 1901.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS. Special bargains in slightly used Pianos. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?
We have some exceptional bargains in second-hand and slightly used uprights, including a Steinway, Chickering, Bradbury, and a number of other makes. It will certainly pay you to look them over. Why not send for our catalogue of new styles? Our terms are easy.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS
JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Good Steinway upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. Wissner, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Upright piano, $85; great value; square for practice, $25; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Upright Pianos rented from $2 per month up; rents allowed when purchased. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN T. LEE, Bankrupt.—No. 4,090.

To the creditors of John T. Lee of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said John T. Lee was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 12th, 1901.

NO. 4,194.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN McNULTY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John McNulty, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 11, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Dec. 2d, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Acting for
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 12, 1901.

NO. 4,061.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mutual Mercantile Agency of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Mutual Mercantile Agency was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 12th, 1901.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
$1 DOWN Our New Plan $1 A WEEK

Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.
S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.
The Great Sporting Goods House.
Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 W. 125th St.
All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY, bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS.
WE RENT SELL REPAIR INSPECT
Rentals $3 & $4 Monthly.
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 200 B'WAY. N. Y.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

FACTORY TO POCKET
20-Year Guarantee. 14-K. Waltham Watches; value $25.00 each, at $8.75. Est. 1876. W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 B'way, up stairs.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Clothing on Credit.
Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on instalments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone, 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

New Brussels carpet, 60c. per yard; Wilton rug, artistic, $25; cherry bookcase, 44. in x54, $12.00. Call, before 2, 105 West 15th St.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 90 Reade St.

Wall cases, counters, tables, partitions, at Glaser's factory, 741 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue.
METZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes, guaranteed for one year; our prices are the lowest; engines, boilers. American Electric Company, 27 Thames Street, New York.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naimal, 744 6th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

11th St., 36 West.—For gentlemen; nicely furnished rooms; furnace and grate heat; very good table.

14th St., 108 West.—Nice, comfortable single rooms, excellent board, $6; two gentlemen, $11; separate beds; bath.

21st St., 130 West.—Pleasant rooms, with board, $6 up; every convenience; table board.

23d St., 439 West.—Large and single rooms; board optional; refined surroundings; American family.

46th St., 136 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

57th St., 432 West.—Good board; furnished front room; $5; private house; Americans; near cable. Owner.

70th St., 319 West.—Well-furnished room, with good board; for one, $7; $12 for two, $15 for three; new high-class house.

75TH ST., 20 WEST.
Second floor, front room; table board; references exchanged.

94th St., 17 West.—Pleasant sunny rooms with excellent table; strictly private family; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; good table; table boarders; reference.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-story room; also front hall room; with board; references.

135th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Front and back parlors; steam heat; all conveniences; board optional; quiet locality. 44 W. 117th St.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Select; suites, rooms; tiled bathrooms; elevator; separate tables in dining room; excellent cuisine and service; references exchanged. Mrs. Winthrop.

Manhattan Av., 346.—Large, well-furnished room; near Morningside and "L"; excellent board; references; table board.

Private family wishes to rent to one or two gentlemen desiring comfort of well appointed home, a very large, cheerful, second floor front room; private house near elevated station; references essential. O., Box 155 Times.

Pleasant room, suitable party of three; excellent table; near 5th Av. Address "West Twenties," Times Office.

1—A.—WANTED
Two ladies having a delightful house, near 34th St., wish a third to join them, who can pay liberally for the privileges of a refined home; references required. Address X Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Country home and sport; hunting and quail shooting; circulars and references. Randolph, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

Board Wanted.

Two unfurnished connecting rooms, first-class neighborhood; must be moderate; dining room in house. 1,140 Times, Harlem.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

12th St., 17 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; absolutely clean; good beds; pleasant home. Frear.

14th St., 310 West.—Beautiful parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; rent very reasonable; also other rooms.

17th St., 55 West.—Be pleased to hear from reliable trained nurses desiring register or secure rooms. Telephone.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; running water; large closets in every room; steam heat.

19th St., 223 East.—Pleasant, furnished rooms in private house; running water, bath; large closets.

20th St., 329 West.—Pleasant, sunny front room; southern exposure; gentlemen only; breakfast if desired.

20th St., 312 West.—Large single room; hot and cold water; gentlemen only; private house.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant sunny room for one or two gentlemen; every convenience; quiet home; references.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant large room, suitable for two; permanent or transient Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

22d St., 427 West.—Beautifully and newly furnished double rooms; every convenience; reasonable; references; no light housekeeping.

39th St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; gentlemen only; reference.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; references; breakfast if desired.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful back parlor, suitable for doctor; all conveniences; also nice square room; references.

48th St., 349 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences.

64th St., 119 West.—Large, handsomely, newly furnished room, with bath; refined private house; no students; references.

88th St., 201 West.—$2.50 front, sunny, good-sized room; one flight. Wardrobe, &c. Chamnade.

93d St., 138 West.—Near L station; nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen in strictly private family; gas, bath, hot and cold running water; references.

123d St., 110 West.—Large, fine room; refined house; reference exchanged. Telephone, 2,766B —Harlem.

123d St., 248 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room, heated; private family; references.

Lexington Av., 120, Corner 28th St.—Large, second-floor front and adjoining room; handsomely furnished.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS FISCHER & CO., BANKRUPTS.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell this day, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1901, 10:30 A. M., at 722 Broadway, N. Y., all the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of children's dresses, cloaks, suits, fur collars, collarettes, muffs, mercerized linings, fine piece goods, &c., &c., desk, safe, racks, &c., &c. Goods to be removed at once. Order of

GEO. H. GILMAN, Receiver.
BLUMENSTEIL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver.

NO. 4,036.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FREDERICK GLASER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick Glaser, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 2, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR LAUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 12th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GINIGER and SAMUEL SPIRO, Bankrupts.—No. 4,271.

To the creditors of Jacob Giniger and Samuel Spi

WASHINGTON'S COUSIN IN THE ALMSHOUSE

Called Incorrigible Tramp by Women Who Aided Her.

Mrs. Fairchild Is the Daughter of Lawrence Washington, Son of the Great-Great-Grandson of Gen. Washington's Half-Brother.

Alice Washington Fairchild, who is about sixty-five years old, and a third cousin once removed of George Washington, appeared yesterday as a pauper before Superintendent George Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department of the Department of Public Charities, and was sent to the almshouse.

Mrs. Fairchild has occasioned much anxiety and disappointment to many persons who became interested in her because of her lineage and her poverty. It is not too much to say, these persons declare, that she has been a tramp for the last twenty-two years, and that she is incorrigible and irreclaimable. There is no doubt that her father was Lawrence Washington, son of John Augustine Washington, who inherited the Mount Vernon property, and who was the great-great-grandson of Gen. Washington's half brother, John Augustine Washington.

Mrs. Fairchild has often been before the public as the subject of newspaper articles, and for a time her claims to distinction on account of being a Washington were doubted. Mrs. Walter Lester Carr of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution verified Mrs. Fairchild's statements by the Washington Book, and had her fully identified as what she claimed to be.

In the early Autumn of 1900 Mrs. Fairchild was again found in a strait that is described as utterly deplorable, and some ladies of the Colonial Chapter and their friends made another effort to reclaim her. They raised a fund of $300 and planned to put her in the Samaritan Home for the Aged. The management of this institution avoided taking charge of her. She was placed for a time in the Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, and the House of Anna, Grace Church Settlement, until arrangements could be made for her reception at the Long Island Home at Amityville. A few days ago the funds for her support there at $10 a week were exhausted. She had been in the home nearly nine months, and gave no encouragement to those who hoped to see her tendencies to vagrancy disappear, and further subscriptions in aid of her were not sought.

She was taken from Amityville to Bellevue Hospital to be placed under observation in the Pavilion for the Insane. It being hoped that she would be declared of unsound mind. The examining physicians, however, declared that she was sane, and this compelled her arraignment before Superintendent Blair. Had she been declared insane, effort would have been made to place her for the remainder of her life in an asylum where she would have been well cared for.

"Mrs. Fairchild," said one of her benefactors last night, "has been a great disappointment to me and many others. She is an incorrigible vagrant and contends that the world owes her a living. Of her being a Washington there is no doubt. She is an absolute pervert so far as personal pride is concerned.

"She is ungracious, thankless, obstinate, and depraved in the sense of personal negligence. When we last tried to raise her up her hair was so matted that it had to be cut close, and for a long time she could neither be coaxed nor coerced into taking a bath. She came out of the Amityville home at least clean and a little stouter than when she went there. I hope no one will think of subscribing any money to aid her. It makes one shudder to think of the almshouse, but I cannot see any other course to be taken. Were there a large fund for the benefit of Mrs. Fairchild, I do not know what could be done with the money. I do not know of any institution that would take her in the belief that she could be reclaimed.

"We were never able to get much of Mrs. Fairchild's history or to discover who her husband was, or the character of her early married life. She was well educated, of that there is no doubt. She speaks French well, and is an accomplished pianist, and even now can play selections from the best of the old composers. We have not discovered any grave mormal taint in her, and I cannot call her intemperate, although she says that at all times she will drink anything that she can get. As to her honesty, I have no fixed opinion. That may be left, for certain reasons, as an undecided question. But from all I know and have learned, she was never seen under the influence of alcohol.

"She is simply depraved because of her utter inability to redeem herself from pauperizing tendencies. I regret that she was not found of unsound mind. She has caused me more worry and regret than any one with whom I have had to do as a humanitarian."

CASE OF MRS. CHARTRAND.

Police Claim that They Have Disproved One of the Statements She Made.

It was expected that the case of Mrs. Venceclora Chartrand of Hoboken, now confined in the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, on a charge of shooting her husband, John Chartrand, on Oct. 30, would be presented to the Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday.

This was not done, however, and Prosecutor James S. Erwin said he did not know when he would take action. He has several detectives employed on the case. They have been busy collecting evidence, in conjunction with the Hoboken police, and, although they have made considerable progress they are not yet ready to report.

Prosecutor Erwin said he might possibly let the case go over to the next Grand Jury, which will be drawn in December. He declined to say what his detectives had learned in the matter.

By direction of both the Prosecutor and Mrs. Chartrand's counsel, none but her relatives are admitted to the jail to see her.

The Hoboken police are not so reticent. They say they have found a witness who will disprove Mrs. Chartrand's statement that she was at the curling rink with her husband on the night preceding the tragedy. This witness, the police say, will testify that he was at the rink on the night of Oct. 29, and that her husband escorted her home. This witness, the police further allege, walked part of the way to Mrs. Chartrand's home, and that later he met Chartrand going back to the rink alone. They will not give his name, they say, until he has given evidence before the Grand Jury.

In addition to this, the police now claim that Mrs. Chartrand, after shooting her husband, attempted to kill herself. This statement is based on the charge that two shots had been fired from the revolver with which Chartrand was killed. That there were two empty shells in the chamber of the revolver is an established fact, while the autopsy also showed that only one bullet was fired into Chartrand's head. The other bullet, if it was fired at the time Chartrand was killed, must have lodged somewhere in the rink, but it cannot be found, though several detectives have carefully examined the walls, ceiling, and floor of the room in which the tragedy occurred.

BOY AWARDED $4,000 DAMAGES.

Was Injured by Broker Andrew McKinney's Motor Vehicle.

A jury yesterday awarded $4,000 damages against Andrew McKinney, the head of the brokerage firm of McKinney & Co., in favor of Richard C. Jones, thirteen years old, of 53 West Ninety-eighth Street, who was run down and injured by Mr. McKinney's motor vehicle. The suit was tried before Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court, and testimony was taken for two days.

According to the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, who sued through his mother, by Bernard Vorhaus, a lawyer of 271 Broadway, on July 21 last, while the boy was crossing Eighth Avenue, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, he was knocked down and run over by Mr. McKinney's motor vehicle, which was driven by Frank B. Hayes, the broker's chauffeur. The vehicle, it was alleged, was running at a high rate of speed. Expert testimony was introduced in the case to show that as a result of his injuries one of the boy's legs will always be at least two inches longer than the other.

The plaintiff in the suit asked for $25,000 damages, and, according to his lawyer, $1,500 was offered in settlement of the suit and rejected. The defendant in answering the charges, set up contributory negligence on the boy's part.

MYSTERIOUS TUNNEL LABORER.

Meets with a Severe Accident, but Refuses to Give His Address.

One of the laborers in the Rapid Transit Tunnel, while at work near Duane and Centre Streets yesterday afternoon, fell from a brace to the bottom of the tunnel, breaking his back. The man was alive after the fall, and did not seem to be dangerously hurt.

To the workmen and police who gathered round, he said his name was Patrick Gilbert. He refused to give his address. Later, when he was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital in the ambulance by Dr. Corwin, he said his name was Eugene Conway. At the hospital also he still refused to say where he lived.

He is thought by many to be a man formerly of good social position reduced to the necessity of hard labor by circumstances which no one but himself can explain. He mingled little with the workmen with whom he labored, and the contractors who hired him say they know nothing about him. They do not take the addresses of the men who work for them, and when this man came along a short time ago they put him to work without asking him any questions.

THE POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner Murphy Will Have Nothing to Do with Forming Eligible Lists.

Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association said yesterday that if it be the aim of Commissioner Murphy to fill existing vacancies in the Police Department with Tammany adherents before he goes out of office, he is bound to be disappointed. It seems to have escaped public observation, Mr. McAneny says, that under the revised rules just put into force by the State Civil Service Commission, the Police Commissioner will have absolutely nothing to do with the forming of the new eligible lists.

Under the amendments promulgated since the recent investigation of the department by the State Commission, the system of promotions will be almost automatic. Formerly 75 per cent. of the marking of candidates was fixed by the Police Board, while now 50 per cent. is based upon the continuous, written records of the department, 25 per cent. upon seniority, and 25 per cent. upon a written examination in law, discipline, and other matters appertaining to police duty. The ratings throughout are fixed by the Examing Board of the Civil Service Commission, and the Police Commissioner will be required to make his appointments substantially in the order of the standing of the men.

It is not expected, Mr. McAneny says, that the lists, except that for Captains, will be completed before Jan. 1. He declares that the old eligible list for these places has been set aside, and that while the list for Sergeants made at about the same time has not been formally set aside, it is very doubtful if the Civil Service Commission would permit any more appointments to be made from it.

"CHIEF" DEVERY IS LAID UP.

Reported at His Home that He Is "Indisposed with a Hard Cold."

The continued absence of Deputy Commissioner Devery from Police Headquarters led Commissioner Murphy to make a statement yesterday regarding the matter. Mr. Devery was at Headquarters on last Wednesday, arriving there in a carriage about 1 o'clock in the afternoon and remaining until 4. Since then reporters seeking to interview him on the result of election or other topics and other inquirers have not been able to find him at his office at 300 Mulberry Street.

Commissioner Murphy made the following statement yesterday:

"Deputy Commissioner Devery is evidently sick. He is not at Headquarters, and has not reported to me."

Sergt. Grady, who is reputed to be in Mr. Devery's confidence and who sometimes acts as ambassador to the Deputy Commissioner on behalf the newspaper men seeking to interview the "Big Chief," was then sought out at the Detective Bureau.

"Do you know where Mr. Devery can be found?" asked the reporter.

"No, he's not at Headquarters," said Sergt. Grady. "Maybe he's home," he added, dubiously.

The reporter pulled the door bell at Mr. Devery's residence, 310 West Twenty-eighth Street. Soon there came the creak of an inner chain as it was removed, and the door was opened by a young man with a round face and keen blue eyes, and wearing a black derby hat.

"Is the 'Chief' home?" was asked.

"Yes, he's home," was the reply.

"Will you ask him if he can be seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter?" was asked.

"No, you cannot see him," was the response. "Mr. Devery will not talk. He will not be interviewed on any subject. He will not see you."

"Is Mr. Devery ill?" inquired the reporter.

"Well—he's indisposed. He has a hard cold," was the reply.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED PLANS.

Fifth Avenue and Kings County Roads to Connect at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue.

It appears from statements made yesterday by President Jacob L. Greatsinger and General Manager J. C. Brackenridge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that the company's application to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners at Albany a few days ago for permission to close half a dozen of the stations on the Kings County Elevated Railroad was but the first step in a scheme for the improvement of transit on the elevated lines of Brooklyn.

Plans have already been drawn for a proposed connection, by means of an incline, of the Fifth Avenue and Kings County elevated roads at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, and the building of a big central station at this point. The chief purpose of the plan, it is said, is to relieve the congestion of elevated traffic on Myrtle Avenue and Adams Street, between the bridge and Hudson Avenue.

The Flatbush Avenue station is included in the list of stations for the closing of which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has asked permission of the State Railroad Commissioners. The company declares that its purpose in having these stations closed is to give an express service between the bridge and East New York, which, it is claimed, will cut down the running time between these points six minutes. General Manager Brackenridge said yesterday that the perturbed feeling among the merchants in the shopping district over the proposed changes was groundless, as the company had no intention of doing away with a station at Flatbush Avenue.

E. B. LATHAM DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Olmsted Holds that He Committed No Crime.

E. B. Latham, accused of giving a check falsely certified, was again arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and was discharged for lack of evidence.

Mr. Latham gave a check to Mr. Agnew for $5,000 as the first payment on the patent for the Agnow Auto-Mailing Machine, and then the check was deposited in a vault of the Knickerbocker Trust Company until the deal was completed, and the balance of the purchase price paid. The compartment in which the check was placed was triple locked, Mr. Agnew retaining one key, Mr. Latham keeping the second, and the third was in the hands of the trust company, so that it was impossible for the complainant to produce the check in court yesterday.

Magistrate Olmsted held that as the check had never been presented for payment, and as no title had changed hands, no crime had been committed, and Mr. Latham was discharged.

Possible Fire Panic in School Averted.

The Christian Brothers in charge of the parochial school of St. James's Pro-Cathedral, at Jay and Concord Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday averted a possible fire panic among the six hundred pupils of the school. Brother Paul and Brother Jasper learning that some rubbish in the basement was ablaze, went quickly and quietly from classroom to classroom, and in a few minutes all of the children, thinking they were going through one of the regular fire drills, were marching out of the building. The fire was put out with a few pails of water.

MRS. W. J. CRUGER GETS HUSBAND'S ESTATE

Surrogate Thomas Admits the Will to Probate.

Says that the Letters of the Decedent to His Wife Show His Tender Affection for Her.

The will of William Jauncey Cruger, nephew of the late S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who died in France, by which he left a large estate to his wife, Mary Fambrough Cruger, with the exception of a number of ten-dollar bequests to his brother, James Pendleton Cruger, and to a number of nephews and nieces, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Thomas. The nephews and nieces included six children of James Pendleton Cruger and several children of the late Eugene Guido Cruger, another brother. James Pendleton Cruger and the nephews and nieces contested the will on the grounds that the testator was incompetent to make a will and that he was unduly influenced by his wife. Had they been successful they would have taken under a previous will.

In admitting the will to probate the court decided that Mr. Cruger was fully competent to make a will, and drew a sharp line of distinction between the treatment he had received previous to making the will from his wife and brother, James Pendleton Cruger.

Mr. Cruger, who had spent the latter part of his life in France, but had lived in other parts of the world, met his wife in Australia fifteen years ago. He was very ill at the time, and she acted as his nurse until he fully recovered his health. He later married her and they came to this country to live. After a short residence here they went abroad to live, and it was said at the trial of the contest of the will that they had quarreled and separated in France in 1897. According to the testimony taken, an agreement was drawn up in the separation proceedings by which the wife was to receive one-third of Mr. Cruger's estate, but Mrs. Cruger refused to sign it, and was afterward sued for divorce in France, but the case was never tried, and the husband and wife became reconciled.

Surrogate Thomas said in admitting the will to probate:

"The due formal execution of the paper offered for probate is conceded, and it is not seriously contended that the decedent was lacking in testamentary capacity. The sole beneficiary and proponent is the widow of the decedent, and the only opposing interests are a brother and that brother's children, who would take under a previous will if this will should be refused probate. The contest is made to rest solely upon a contention that this latest of a series of wills was procured by undue influence. The burden of establishing this as a fact rested upon the contestants. To that end a great mass of testimony was taken of the relations between the decedent and his wife, extending back for many years, with much of detail concerning the protracted and serious sickness which ended in his death. A great deal of the testimony concerning the wife tended to show her to be a woman given to violent outbreaks of temper and disposed to assert her rights or pursue her interests with great vigor and tenacity of purpose. The decedent was, on the other hand, shown to be of an easy and compliant, if not essentially weak, character, and the disease or diseases which fastened upon him rendered him exceedingly helpless.

"It was while the wife was in complete charge of her husband that the will now offered was made. All of this established quite fully that ample opportunity was afforded for the exercise of undue influence, but it did not suffice to prove that the influence actually exercised was of a kind or degree that would justify any court in declaring the testamentary paper null and void. The wife of this childless, sick, and dying man was not precluded by any rule of law from requesting him to make provision for her by his will, even to the entire extent of his estate, or from seeking by argument and reasonable persuasion to induce him to grant such request. I have not been able to find in the entire record any evidence that could justify me in finding that she exceeded or that she even came up to the limits of her rights in this respect. On the contrary, I am led to believe that this last will was the natural and logical expression of the decedent's sentiments of affection toward his wife, under the facts relating to his estate as known to him at the time it was made.

"I find no cause for suspicion in the fact that the decedent and his wife were at a hotel in England when the will was first executed and that his brother in America was not informed of his exact whereabouts. For many years before this the brothers wandered over the world, each by himself, with the liberty afforded by wealth and leisure to go almost anywhere, but they seldom could be in the same place at the same time. It needed no contrivance to keep them apart, since there is no evidence that either of them had the slightest desire to be together. The brother now contesting parted from the decedent in Monte Carlo, some months before the making of this last will, after rendering brotherly and valuable services, but under circumstances likely to cause a feeling of coolness, and when full opportunity to visit the decedent in New York was given to the brother, substantially the only sign of affectionate regard which he gave was to call upon his sick brother in his bedroom to solicit a loan of money.

"The letters written by the decedent to his wife while she was in New York and he in England, and there was no opportunity for undue influence, show a tender affection for her and are entirely consistent with the will. It is not within the province of a court of probate to adjudicate that she was unworthy of his regard or of his benefaction. The objections must be overruled and the will admitted to probate. The costs of the proponent will be paid out of the estate."

REMEDY FOR TAXPAYERS.

The Court of Appeals Affirms the Order of the Appellate Division.

The Court of Appeals handed down late yesterday a decision in the case entitled the People ex rel Broadway Realty Company vs. Feitner, affirming the order of the Appellate Division, which was rendered last Spring.

This case is of considerable interest to property owners in the City of New York, as 450 similar proceedings have been awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals. It is the first time that the section of the charter granting a remedy to taxpayers where the error complained of is inequality has been construed by the court of last resort. The city made a long and vigorous fight to bring about a construction which would dispose of all the pending litigation.

The decision of the Court of Appeals has now, however, established the principle that where a taxpayer is aggrieved by reason of an assessment which is unequal as compared with other property on the tax rolls, then a remedy shall be afforded him in spite of the fact that his property has not been assessed in excess of its market value. The full text of the Court of Appeals decision has not yet reached the counsel engaged upon either side in this city.

COLONIAL BREWERY AUCTIONED.

Property Sold Under Foreclosure Bought for $351,000 by Bondholders.

The Colonial Brewery, on Eighth Avenue, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, was sold under foreclosure in the New York Real Estate Salesroom yesterday, to satisfy a claim amounting to $415,000.

The terms of sale provided that the property should first be put up in eight separate parcels, and then be sold over again as an entirety, with the condition that if the price realized by the latter method should be in excess of the aggregate of the previous bids, the property was to go to the single bidder, wiping out the separate offerings.

Auctioneer Ryan first struck down the eight parcels separately for a total of $295,000, among the successful bidders being S. F. Jayne, Samuel Untermyer, John J. Kavanagh, and Jackson & Stern. When offered as an entirety, however, the property brought $351,000, the buyer being Donald McCredie of Albany. Mr. McCredie and some of his relatives, it was learned later, are large bondholders in the Colonial Brewery enterprise, and the purchase was made merely to protect their interests. There will be no change in the property for the present.

AUREL BATONYI SUES.

Wants $2,000 from James W. Bell for Running Into His Coach Good Times.

Aurel Batonyi, the whip and owner of the coach Good Times, has brought suit against James W. Bell, the tailor, of 372 Fifth Avenue, to recover $2,000 for damages which he claims were inflicted upon his coach and two horses in a collision on April 14 last in Central Park, between the Good Times and a team driven by Mr. Bell.

Mr. Batonyi declares in a complaint drawn by Ignatius Weltner that he is the owner of the Good Times, a public conveyance, and the two geldings which on the day of the collision were the coach leaders. Mr. Batonyi at the time was not driving. He says that "his servants and agents were in control and management" of the coach. On board was a party of society people. They were returning from the Abbey, and were driving south on the Eastern Driveway in Central Park.

When near Ninetieth Street, says Edward A. Alexander of 206 Broadway, who is Mr. Batonyi's counsel, Mr. Bell, driving two horses attached to a light road wagon, was seen approaching from the south. In the language of the complaint, Mr. Bell "was not on the side of the roadway on which he should have been according to the rules of the road." Mr. Alexander says he was zigzagging across the roadway from left to right, and back again. Mr. Batonyi asserts that Mr. Bell was driving negligently and carelessly and that as a result the latter's "vehicle and horses struck his (Batonyi's) vehicle with great force and violence, so that his horses were badly injured about the legs, joints, and body, in the sum of $2,000."

Mr. Alexander said yesterday that Mr. Batonyi had written Mr. Bell in regard to the matter, but had received no reply. Mr. Alexander also said that he had been trying since Oct. 15 to serve Mr. Bell with a summons. He had experienced no little difficulty in doing so, he said, but succeeded on Sunday evening.

IMPORTANT WITNESS MISSING.

Attorneys Who Are Suing Metropolitan Street Railway Seeking for Thomas B. Guy.

Caldwell & Williams of 31 Liberty Street, attorneys for Charles B. McDermott, who is suing the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $25,000 for causing the death of his father, are greatly concerned over the mysterious disappearance of an eyewitness of the elder McDermott's death and a material witness for the plaintiff.

John McDermott was killed by a Fourth Avenue car at Twelfth Street on May 15, 1900. Thomas B. Guy, a printer, of 512 West Forty-ninth Street, an ex-motorman, was a passenger on the car and saw the occurrence.

McDermott has a wife and two children. According to Caldwell & Williams, he is a consumptive. On June 8, 1901, Guy's deposition was taken by James J. Nealis, referee. Guy was then so sick that his recovery was deemed doubtful.

The case was set for trial on the calendar of the Supreme Court, Justice Lawrence, for the first week in October. Caldwell & Williams say that about ten days before the date for the calling of the case they sent to Guy's house and were told that he was there. On the Saturday before the Monday set for the trial of the case a process server was sent to Guy's house. He was told by Mrs. Guy that her husband was away and that she did not know where he was. She exhibited a telegram, dated Sept. 30, which read as follows: "I have left town with horses, and all O. K. Tom." Mrs. Guy, according to Caldwell & Williams, has since that date heard no word nor received a cent from her husband.

She is, say the lawyers, entirely dependent upon her own efforts for the support of herself and her two children. Messrs. Caldwell and Williams are anxious to learn something of Guy's whereabouts.

LEGAL NOTES.

STATUTE OF PERPETUITIES NOT VIOLATED.—Daniel Harnett, when he died in January, 1900, left a will by which he bequeathed his personal property to his wife, Margaret, absolutely. By the third clause of his will the testator created a trust of his real estate for and during the lives of Mrs. Harnett and her sister. Express directions were given to the trustees as to the payment of the income. The wife and her sister were to be paid a certain amount and $1,000 was to be paid to a sister of the decedent residing in Ireland. If this sister died during the lives of the wife and sister-in-law, then her part of the income was to be paid to her son, if he was living, so long as he should live during the lifetime of the lives named as the life of the trust. If both this sister and her should die, then the payment was to be made to the wife or sister-in-law, and to the longest liver of them. At the termination of the trust, that is, at the death of the wife and sister-in-law, an absolute devise was made of the property to Archbishop Corrigan, or, in the event of his death, in the ordinary of this diocese. The will also contained a provision for the purchase of an annuity for either the sister or her son should they survive the wife or sister-in-law. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, holds that there was no suspension of the power of alienation beyond the lives of two persons in being. The court also holds that the contention that the charge of the annuity payable to the sister or to her son, is a limitation upon the power of alienation, which renders the will void in that respect, cannot be upheld. "The mere fact," says Justice Hatch, "that the purchase of the annuity was postponed to a future time did not prevent the immediate vesting of the estate. The fact that it could only be done in the future in carrying out the terms of the will, necessarily contemplated the lapse of some time. Such delays, which involve either more prudential arrangements or affect the convenience of administration, are never held to offend against the Statute of Perpetuities." The estate consists of valuable property on Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets.

* *

NO AUTHORITY FOR DISCOVERY OF CONTENTS OF SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULT.—Bertha Hallenbeck, as executrix of Alfred Hallenbeck, brought an action against Owen G. Parr, by the service of a summons, without a complaint, and then made a motion to compel a discovery of the contents of a vault in a safe deposit company, which was granted, and a referee appointed to take an inventory of the contents. The Appellate Division has ordered a reversal, holding that there was no authority for the application. The affidavit upon the motion stated that the action was to recover from the defendant money and securities in the vault in question, the description and amount of which was unknown to Mrs. Hallenbeck. Mr. Parr had been examined, and it appeared that he had been in the employ of Mr. Hallenbeck. The former claimed that the deceased gave him the keys of the vault and all its contents. The affidavit, however, stated that Parr never went near the vault, and was unable to give a description of its contents. Parr's name was also substituted for that of Hallenbeck as the owner of the vault. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion of the court, says: "By the code, provision is made for the discovery of books, documents, or other papers. There is nothing in these provisions that authorizes the court to order a discovery of personal property in the possession of an adverse party or of a third person not a party to the action. * * * The proceeding is not and does not pretend to be for the purpose of securing evidence, but it is sought to procure information as to the property which the plaintiff's testator owned at the time of his death, in order that the plaintiff may maintain an action to recover such property. We are referred to no provision of the code which authorizes such an application. Such authority cannot be based upon the inherent power of the court, as it is a power which, so far as I can ascertain, has never been claimed or exercised."

Convicted of Illegal Registration.

The first convictions growing out of illegal registration during the recent election were recorded in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday. Justice Newberger sentenced John Brady of 7 East Fifty-second Street, who registered in the Twenty-third Election District of the Fifth Assembly District under the name of Philip Case of 107 East Twelfth Street, and Samuel A. Stearns, a salesman, of the Mills Hotel No. 2, who registered in the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, from 91 East Twelfth Street, where he had no residence, each to one year's imprisonment.

The worst Coughs generally yield to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and not a few estimable physicians endorse it as their best prescription.—Advertisement.

You could stand a pair of our "Dry-Foot" shoes in a bucket of water for a week and then take them out dry inside.

If these "Dry-Foot" shoes fail to keep your feet dry, bring them back.

Made on the well known "Pedestrian" last; made from enamel, russet and black calfskin; $5.

Just think of 128 different cloths, colors and patterns to choose from!

All in sack suits.

All made in the accepted styles of 1901; made as well as we know how to make them—and that's pretty well, isn't it?

$15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 32d St.

We fill orders by mail.

THE GATHMANN GUN TEST

Ready to Fire the Mighty Weapon at Sandy Hook.

SECRET OF INVENTOR'S SYSTEM

The Gun Is 44 Feet Long and Hurls Through the Air a Shell Filled with Gun Cotton, a Ton in Weight, 2,000 Feet a Second.

Imagine a gun forty-four feet long, a foot and a half interior diameter, and weighing sixty tons, the largest modern gun ever built, and which will hurl a mass of metal seven feet long and a ton in weight through the air at the enormous velocity of 2,000 feet a second, or more than twenty times the speed of the swiftest railway train in existence to-day. Imagine all this, and yet one has but an inadequate conception of the power of the mighty weapon which is to be fired at the Sandy Hook proving ground, near New York, next week.

This is the famous Gathmann gun, for the test of which Congress two years ago appropriated something over $80,000. The gun was built at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Penn., and is of the finest quality nickel steel. The gun itself is not unlike other modern coast defense weapons except that it is on a much larger scale. In the projectile, however, lies dormant the substance which the inventor expects at a certain instant to call into the full power of its destructive energy.

Unlike other projectiles, this shell has very thin walls, hardly more than an inch and a half in thickness, leaving space inside for the mass of wet gun cotton, which is the explosive charge, 560 pounds of it in all. As is well known, wet gun cotton is of itself practically harmless unless detonated, and this detonation can only be obtained by using a priming charge of dry gun cotton. The gun cotton is simply the ordinary vegetable product of the Southern States which has been subjected to the action of nitric acid, or, as it is termed, nitrated, while the word "wet" comes from the fact that the nitrated cotton is afterward saturated with 30 per cent. water to prevent accident by premature explosion in the bore of the gun caused by the shock of firing.

The secret of the Gathmann system lies in the method of separating the priming charge from the explosive charge during the time the shell is in the gun, and then bringing them into intimate contact during flight, so that the shock of impact will set off the primer, which communicates its blow to the wet cotton; and detonation follows, detonation being understood as a high order of explosion. That is to say, if one can conceive of anything more rapid than an explosion, an instantaneous explosion.

The Government has set up at the proving ground far down the beach from the other experimental work, two structures simulating one of the side plates of a modern battleship. These structures are precisely alike, each being a Kruppized steel plate 16 by 17½ feet in size by 11½ inches thick, and weighing approximately 35 tons, and when the term Kruppized is used it means absolutely the hardest steel human ingenuity has been able to devise, so hard that no tool can cut it. These plates are backed by four inches of oak timbers, behind which is a cellular structure representing the framework of a ship. The whole is braced by enormous slanting timbers with sand banked up for many feet.

The programme is to fire at one of these plates with a service twelve-inch rifle and the ordinary 1,000-pound armor-piercing shot, and at the same instant a shell from the Gathmann gun is to be fired at the other plate, which is about 300 feet away. The only damage that can hope to be inflicted by the twelve-inch projectile is a possible penetration of the plate and explosion on what represents the inside of the vessel, while the Gathmann people expect to almost completely demolish the structure at which they fire.

At the very least, there promises to be some disturbance of the atmosphere at the moment these two destruction-dealing projectiles strike the plates, and vessels passing Sandy Hook at noon of Wednesday next are liable to be conscious that something unusual is happening in this vicinity of surprises to coastwise vessels.

Quite a distinguished company of experts and interested spectators will be present at this test, which is primarily conducted to solve the question of whether or not outside or inside explosion is the best method of destroying a battleship. The test is under the direction of a joint board of army and navy officers, composed of Major J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; Major Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department; Capt. J. P. Wisser, Artillery Corps; Lieut. Jacob Strauss, United States Navy, and Lieut. Cleland Davis, United States Navy. The Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of which Gen. Miles is the head, will also be present during the tests.

CHARGED FOR FEE TO HIMSELF.

Alfred D. Pell Objects to Item of $2 in Judgment for $4,115.68.

Alfred Duane Pell yesterday filed objections to an item of $2 embodied in a judgment on file in the County Clerk's office against him for $4,115.68 in favor of Julian Benedict, a real estate broker, of 68 Broad Street. This judgment was obtained against Mr. Pell as the result of a suit for commissions on the sale of the property at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, which was sold for $375,000. The item of $2 was for the witness fee paid to Mr. Pell himself, who was summoned by the plaintiff in the action to testify against himself.

Lawyer Robert L. Stanton, counsel for Mr. Benedict, said yesterday that should Mr. Pell continue to press his objections his client would make him a present of the $2.

O'Neill's

TRIMMED HAT DEPT.

Each successive day finds something new added to our stock of Ready-to-Wear Hats; some new shape or something new and effective in trimmings. It is the most complete and the most attractively priced collection in town. Notwithstanding the unusually moderate prices we place upon them, these hats are all of the best quality French felt, and none but the very best materials are used in trimming them. The prices range from

2.98 to 5.48 Each

Special Sale of Untrimmed Hats!

Fine FRENCH FELT HATS, choice shapes and colors, value 1.45 to 2.00 each ..... 48c. Each

LADIES' CAMEL'S HAIR HATS, with stitched velvet binding, leading colors and shapes, value 2.00 ..... 1.25 Each

LADIES' ALL SILK-VELVET HATS, value 5.00 ..... 3.98 Each

An Unequalled Stock of Ostrich Goods, Breasts, Birds, Wings, Flowers, Foliage, Ornaments, Etc., at Lowest Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Strengthens the Weak; Preserves the Strong.

Jaeger WOOLENS.

Only True Sanitary Underwear.

23 Years' Success.

All Weights for All Wants.

NEW YORK: 16 W. 23d St. 155-157 B'way.

BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton St.

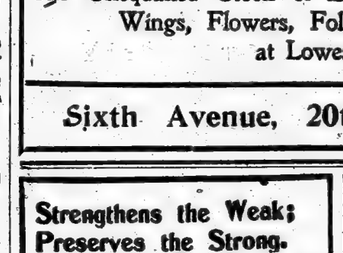

The Very Latest.

Nearly everybody is anxious now to get the newest styles of Winter wear—Suits and Overcoats.

Why Not You?

If there is any question in your mind as to what is the latest come to us—it costs no more. In our stock the very best of foreign and domestic woolens—ready to wear.

Garments designed and their manufacture personally supervised by an experienced expert, a member of the firm.

Try us. We will take the risk of pleasing you.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

West 14th St.

ESTD 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

DO NOT "BIDE A WEE"

as advised by the Scotch poet, if you wish your home ready for Thanksgiving—as our bargains are snapped up quickly—

ORIENTAL CARPETS REDUCED.

$45.00 to $125.00

(former prices $75.00 to $175.00).
Sizes from 9x6 ft. to 14x10 ft.

Reliable carpets—exquisite floral and bow-knot effects—for dainty rooms. For quaint rooms—odd Japanese and Egyptian patterns in melting tones. For stately rooms—magnificent Oriental designs.

Our "Long Credit" is the most liberal help in housefurnishing.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Store: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Sale of All Silk Umbrellas.

26-inch Frame For Women, handles of pearl, ivory and buckhorn, with solid silver trimmings,

$2.95,

value $4.00 & $5.00.

26 & 28-inch Frame For Men, large ivory handles, with solid silver trimmings,

$3.45,

value $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

On Thanksgiving Day,

one's home should be like that described by Longfellow, where "the parlor walls, the chamber floors, the stairways and corridors—each smiles a welcome."

Our floors teem with ideas in furniture, upholstery, hangings, carpets, and rugs. Rich full-colored materials, with bold designs, for rooms where the light is defective; delicate combinations for well-lighted rooms. Gold furniture—garlanded and gay with flowers such as Boucher and Watteau loved to paint for the gay court of Louis XV.

Massive old English, quaint Dutch, and Flemish designs. There is a large field to choose from. Lots of odd small articles are marvels of simplicity, grace, beauty—and at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S ENGLISH UNDERWEAR

GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE

"Made for those who can afford the best."

For Men, Women and Children.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Sole Retail Agents for New York Dry Goods Trade. Write for Price List.

"CATCHY NAMES"

furnished for any novelty. Address Catchy Names, Z., Box 127, care New York Times.

WATCHES

Old ones wanted. Also old gold jewelry, diamonds and antique silver for our museum. I pay cash. Duplicates for sale cheap. Largest repair department in the city. KEENE, 140 Fulton St., N. Y.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; winds west to northwest.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,179. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MANY VESSELS WRECKED ON THE BRITISH COASTS

Long List of Casualties Resulting from the Storms.

Revenue Cutter Lost with Twenty-three Men—Steamer Lying Across the Dover Parade.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The gale which has been sweeping over the United Kingdom for the past two days continues unabated at many coast points. Over the Welsh lowlands the torrential rains are increasing, causing disastrous floods. Reports of wrecks and casualties continue to flow in.

The revenue cutter Active has been wrecked in the Firth of Forth. Twenty-three of her crew were drowned and three were saved.

The Norwegian bark Inga, Capt. Olsen, which sailed from Falmouth Oct. 28 for the Tyne, has been totally wrecked at Tynemouth, and sixteen members of her crew have been lost.

The Swedish bark Trio was driven ashore late yesterday afternoon at West Hartlepool and was broken up. Three of her crew were washed ashore alive. The remaining seven were drowned in sight of thousands of spectators powerless to help them, all attempts at rescue with rockets carrying life-saving lines having failed.

Early yesterday a French bark went ashore off Hendon, south of Sunderland. Nineteen of the crew were drowned.

The British steamer Stelvio, which left London Nov. 1 for Tyne, has been beached at Dover. She is high and dry across the Parade.

The mailboat Nord, which started from Dover for Calais at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night, ran down the lightship of the works of the new Dover pier, drowning, it is reported the crew of the lightship, and which afterward went ashore at the Foreland, has succeeded in returning to Dover. The mails and passengers are safe. The crew of the lightship were also landed yesterday morning, after passing a terrible night at sea in a small boat.

Numerous other wrecks have been reported, but the weather in most cases prevents the identification of the vessels. Two vessels in distress were sighted on Tuesday evening off Dungeness, but the weather was so severe that the lifeboats were unable to put out to their assistance. Yesterday one of them sank. The other, a steamer, reached West Bay, where a tug is now standing by her.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—A terrible gale and snowstorm, lasting for the past twelve hours, has done great damage throughout Denmark. There are five feet of snow here. Eight vessels are reported driven ashore, two have been wrecked, and many lives have been lost.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Traveler Who Has Passed Over the Whole Route Says the Line Is Far from Completed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A letter appears in The Times to-day from a correspondent who has just passed over the whole route of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The writer intimates that the Russian declarations regarding the completion of the line are untrue. He says there are many gaps in the permanent track, the large bridges are not completed, and three tunnels have scarcely been begun.

The construction trains frequently leave the rails.

THE DEFEAT OF THE CAMORRA.

Correspondent Doubts Whether the New Naples Council Will Be Able to Destroy Its Influence.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says the Camorra at Naples, finding its own cause hopeless, threw many votes to the Socialists, whose success somewhat eclipses the glory of the defeat of the Camorra.

The correspondent expresses doubt whether the new Municipal Council, unsupported by any powerful organization, will be able to destroy the influence of the Camorra in the everyday work of civic administration.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN SPAIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says political circles consider unpractical many of the reforms proposed in a bill offered yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies by the group known as the National Union. These Deputies represent the industrial and commercial classes. They propose the conversion of the external debt into an internal debt, the revision of the pensions, the reduction of the standing army, and other measures.

LITTLE DEMAND FOR WINE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—There is outcry in both France and Algeria, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, over the difficulty in selling wine. The French growers threaten to plow up their vineyards, and the Algerians demand a year's renewal of bills and exemption from suits.

REPORT AS TO HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Vossische Zeitung says it learns that Queen Wilhelmina was prematurely delivered of a child on Nov. 10, and that the Queen's condition is satisfactory.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.—The officials here refuse to confirm or deny the Berlin report regarding Queen Wilhelmina.

A gynecological expert, Prof. Halbertsma, has been called in.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c; cotton, middling, 7 13-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 24c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

TURKISH MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Starts This Week—Its Business Believed to be Very Important.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says an Extraordinary Mission from the Porte to St. Petersburg will leave Constantinople this week. It will be headed by a dignitary who is a close intimate of Sultan Abdul Hamid, and who will be accompanied by the Sultan's Secretary and one member of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople.

The business of this mission is believed to be specially important.

TURKISH-AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENT.

The Sultan Has Given Satisfaction in Regard to Various Questions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says Sultan Abdul Hamid has given satisfaction to Austria-Hungary in regard to a number of questions which have long been pending. It is announced that the Sultan yielded in these matters before the French demonstration.

One case concerns the shooting at the Austrian Consul at Prizren by Turkish gendarmes. Another relates to the Oriental Railway.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The numerous grievances of Austria-Hungary against Turkey have been settled by the agreement of the Porte to pay 90,000 francs to the Armenian victims and by the adjustment, financially and otherwise, of eight other matters in dispute. These include the claims of the Oriental Railway Company.

It was the purpose of Austria-Hungary to adopt effective measures had the Porte not yielded.

BOERS' POWER OF RESISTANCE.

Austrian Just Home from South Africa Thinks the War Will Last Six Months More.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—An interview with an Austrian merchant who has just returned from South Africa is reported by the Vienna correspondent of The Times. The merchant believes that the war will last another six months, but does not think the Boers will hold out beyond next June. He believes they would be glad to make peace if they obtained substantial autonomy. He says the British should not allow the burghers to retain the gold mine region, which should be permanently under British rule.

This observer also declares that Mr. Kruger kept up the Afrikander Bond by means of wealth derived from the gold industry. He says if the ex-President loses his money he will soon lose his friends.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an interview with A. D. W. Wolmarans, one of the Boer envoys, who is now at Amsterdam, in which he is quoted as declaring that the reports of impending peace negotiations between the Boers and British are unfounded.

"So long," says Mr. Wolmarans, "as the British Ministry maintains the attitude outlined in Mr. Chamberlain's and Lord Salisbury's latest speeches the question of peace cannot be entertained. The idea of the cession of the gold fields is absurd."

THE BOER APPEAL TO THE HAGUE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says The Standard, the Dutch newspaper which is the official mouthpiece of Dr. Kuyper, the Netherlands Premier, insists that the Administrative Council of The Hague tribunal is incompetent to offer its good offices in connection with the Boer appeal for arbitration. The Boers must know perfectly well, says the paper, that their appeal will not be received.

May Increase the British Sugar Tax.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, according to The Daily Express, contemplates the imposition of a further tax of one-half penny a pound upon sugar.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS INCREASE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says there has been a great increase in the number of emigrants from Germany this year. In the past ten months 175,000 Germans and foreigners sailed on German vessels. This is more than twice the number of those who sailed from 1894 to 1897. Emigration to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay has increased, while that to Brazil has diminished.

SUES ON NEELY'S BOND.

Director General of Cuban Posts Wants Baltimore Company to Make Good Part of Alleged Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—The alleged official misconduct of Charles F. W. Neely, while serving as Chief of the Bureau of Finance of the Department of Posts of the Island of Cuba, which has attracted international attention, is made the basis of a suit entered in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. Martin C. Fosnes, Director General of Posts in Cuba, brought suit against the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Maryland, which, he says, bonded Neely in the sum of $5,000, claiming that amount of damages.

The bill says that Neely was appointed to his position Jan. 7, 1899, by E. G. Rathbone, then Director General of Posts in the island, and that he had charge of the Bureau of Finance from that date until Feb. 23, 1900. The guaranty company, it says, on Feb. 23, 1899, bound itself in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Neely's wrongdoing is not specified in detail, but the bill simply alleges that he did not faithfully discharge his duties, and did not account for and pay over to the proper officials the moneys which came into his hands.

Neely was bonded for $5,000 in the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and for $30,000 in another Maryland company. It is said that the second company also has refused to pay the amount of the bond, and that suit will be entered against it.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

MR. LOW AND GOV. ODELL TALK OF "HOME RULE"

Mayor-Elect Says Governor Agrees with His Views.

Went to Albany Not to Discuss Changes, but in Pursuance of Policy He Followed as Mayor of Brooklyn.

Mayor-elect Seth Low returned to the city last night from his visit to Albany, whither he went to pay his respects to Gov. Odell and have a general talk with the Governor about city affairs. Mr. Low arrived at the Grand Central Station at 9 o'clock on the Chicago Limited. His train was half an hour late. Mr. Low's automobile was awaiting him in front of the station. One of the policemen on duty at the station was standing alongside the automobile as Mr. Low approached it. The Mayor-elect bowed to the officer and shook hands with him to the bluecoat's evident delight.

When approached by the newspaper men Mr. Low wore a smile which indicated that he was well pleased with the result of his visit to Albany. He expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with his interview with Gov. Odell, saying that he felt now more than ever that there would be entire harmony between the municipal and State administrations. Mr. Low was asked if he had seen Superintendent of Public Works John N. Partridge, whom rumor has connected with the office of Police Commissioner, during his stay in Albany. He said that he had not.

"I did not go to Albany to confer with Gov. Odell about appointments," he said. "The matter of appointments was not mentioned between us. I went to Albany for the purpose of having a general discussion with the Governor about affairs in this city, and to ask him what he could do toward giving us home rule for Greater New York during the next two years. Before I had a chance to make a plea for home rule, the Governor assured me of his support, and said that he would do all in his power to insure the City of New York against unnecessary Legislative interference in the conduct of its affairs."

"Does that mean home rule in the matter of excise and police management?" Mr. Low was asked.

"It meant home rule in general," he replied.

"There should be a close relationship," he said, "between the Governor and the Mayors of cities of a State. They should interchange ideas on subjects pertaining to the administration of the cities. That was the purpose of my visit to Albany. It is but a continuation of my policy when Mayor of Brooklyn. I was Mayor of that city in 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, and each year I paid a visit to the Governor and talked over city affairs with him. During those two terms I conferred with Gov. Cornell, Gov. Cleveland, and Gov. Hill. We always worked in unity, and the result was that the three Governors never signed a bill affecting the interests of Brooklyn which I requested should not be signed.

"My visit to Gov. Odell was a continuation of that policy. We did not talk of New York City affairs except in a general way. We did not discuss any possible changes in the charter, because I am not prepared to express any opinion on that subject. We did not discuss appointments. Our conversation was of a general and not of a specific character."

On entering his automobile Mr. Low was wheeled at once to his residence in Sixty-fourth Street. He was tired by his trip and retired early.

Owing to Mr. Low's absence from the city things were quiet about his headquarters, at 10 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday. Just now the heaviest work which Mr. Low's secretaries have to perform is handling the mail, which comes in large quantities. Each delivery averages about 100 pieces, not including the newspapers and newspaper clippings that are sent to Mr. Low to aid him in the formation of his cabinet. When Mr. Low was Mayor of Brooklyn it was said to be his way to let suggestions of his intentions creep into the newspapers to see how the public took to them. There is an impression that the suggestion of the name of Col. Partridge for Police Commissioner was put forward for this purpose.

The information was in circulation in Republican circles last evening that James B. Reynolds was slated for appointment as Tenement House Commissioner. Mr. Reynolds has been engaged in settlement work for some years, and for this reason is thought to possess peculiar qualifications for the place.

James R. Sheffield, who was Fire Commissioner under Mayor Strong's administration, is talked of to succeed Commissioner Scannell. Mr. Sheffield is a close friend of President Roosevelt, with whom he dined on Monday. He went to Washington at President Roosevelt's invitation. During his administration as Fire Commissioner Mr. Sheffield exposed frauds in the purchase of supplies for the department.

While the Republican organization, according to the statement of Chairman Morris of the Republican County Committee, will not make any demands upon Mr. Low in connection with the distribution of patronage, it developed yesterday that Julius M. Mayer, the head of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee, will have the warm indorsement of the organization for appointment as Corporation Counsel.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Mayor-elect Seth Low of New York City arrived in Albany shortly before noon to-day and went direct to the Capitol, where Gov. Odell awaited him. They at once went into conference behind closed doors. The Governor and Mr. Low remained in conference at the Executive Chamber until 1:30 o'clock. They then went to the home of Dr. Samuel B. Ward and had luncheon.

Gov. Odell, after his return to the Executive Chamber, said:

"Our conference consisted in a general discussion of New York City affairs. I could not particularize as to what Mr. Low said to me and I to him. I believe that he stated his position relative to New York City in his letter of acceptance. We did not discuss appointments. Our conversation was general, and more of a social character than anything else."

The Governor was asked if there had been any conversation relative to the possible appointment of Col. John N. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works, as Police Commissioner of New York City. Gov. Odell answered:

"No. We did not speak about Col. Partridge. I do not believe that Mr. Low saw him while in this city."

Yale University's Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 13.—The annual report of the Treasurer of Yale University has just been made public. The general funds are $1,968,000. The special funds increased during the year from $575,000 to $821,000, the professorship and instruction funds from $770,000 to $1,204,000, the building funds from $320,000 to $759,000, and the library funds from $308,000 to $348,000. The total investment account of the university has increased during the year from $5,347,000 to $6,234,000. The total income for the year has increased from $769,598 to $776,760.

Sophomores Win a Cane Spree.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—The sophomores won an easy victory against the freshmen to-night in the annual cane spree. In the light-weight, A. W. Riley, sophomore, of New York City, tied Edward D. Townsend, freshman, of Washington, D. C. C. W. Shearer, sophomore, of New York City, defeated J. A. Wilsey, freshman, of New York City, in three minutes. W. C. Miller, sophomore, of Walton, N. Y., defeated F. T. Blakeman, freshman, of New York, in four minutes and fifty seconds.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

DO NOT WANT RECIPROCITY.

Iron and Steel Men Strongly Opposed to Anything that Will Affect Present Tariff Laws.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The American Iron and Steel Association has officially notified Theodore C. Search, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the coming Reciprocity Convention at Washington, that it will not be represented, and its management asserts that every subsidiary organization in those trades has taken similar action.

This is taken as meaning that the iron and steel men are generally opposed to reciprocity. At the headquarters of the American Iron and Steel Association it was announced to-day that all in the trade were strongly opposed to having any subject brought before the coming Congress that will in any way affect the present tariff laws.

MAJOR SMITH REINSTATED.

Officer of the Seventy-first Wins His Case—Appellate Division Decides that He Was Wrongfully Dismissed.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed own a decision to-day in favor of Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in the legal proceedings which he instituted to prevent the carrying out of the order ousting him from the National Guard. The decision vacates the determination of a Board of Examiners of the National Guard, which recommended that he be dismissed from the service, which determination was approved by Gov. Roosevelt.

This controversy is of long standing, and the decision of the Appellate Division is based on an opinion of the Court of Appeals rendered six months ago, when a decision was handed down by that court in another phase of this case. The Court of Appeals at that time held that Major Smith had not been given full opportunity by the Board of Examiners to properly present his side of the case.

The effect of the decision of the Appellate Division is that the decision of the Board of Examiners that he be dismissed from the service be overruled, and Major Smith is reinstated as an officer of the Seventy-first Regiment.

This case has attracted attention in military circles ever since Gov. Roosevelt issued General Orders No. 7, May 1, 1899, directing Major Smith to appear before a Board of Examiners to be examined as to his capacity and general fitness for service in the National Guard as a commissioned officer. On the 10th day of May following the board met in this city and recommended his discharge from service for unsoldierlike conduct at the battle of San Juan. The Governor approved the adverse findings of this court, and issued a special order directing that Major Smith be dismissed from the service.

A writ of certiorari was subsequently obtained from Judge McAdam, and it brought up for review the orders issued in the case, the findings of the board, the approval of the Governor, and the special order discharging him from the service.

When the case came before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last Winter that court decided that the Board of Examination which recommended that he be ousted was not a judicial tribunal, and therefore its decision could not be reviewed by the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals reversed that decision, deciding that the board was a judicial tribunal.

In view of that decision, the Appellate Division reviewed the action of the board, and in its opinion decides that Major Smith did not have a fair trial, inasmuch as he was not permitted to be present by counsel, to confront and cross-examine witnesses and present testimony in rebuttal. For these reasons the decision of the court is reversed and Major Smith is reinstated.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY A CAT.

Tried to Walk on Electric Wire and Cut Off Power in Several New York Towns—She Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 13.—An innocent cat was the cause of a great deal of trouble to the International Traction Company and the Niagara Falls Power Company last night. Puss climbed a trolley pole on the Buffalo and Lockport Electric Railway at Hoffman, a small hamlet west of this city, and tried to walk on a feed wire. Her tail touched the parallel wire that carried the current back to Niagara Falls. There was a flash that could be seen for miles as the 24,000 volts of electricity passed through her body.

Puss was burned to a crisp. Her lifeless body fell across both wires, and did not drop to the ground. This short circuited the current and caused a fuse at the Niagara Falls power house to burn out. The power was immediately cut off from all the lines running out of the power house. It was two hours before the cause of the trouble was located and the charred remains of puss removed from the wires. In the meantime, almost all the electric railways and street lighting plants in Western New York were without power.

VESSEL BLOWN UP AT SEA?

Steamship Captain Reports a Fire and Explosion, with No Trace of Wreckage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—It is feared here that a terrible ocean disaster took place in the eastward track of transatlantic steam craft on the night of Nov. 7, about 1,000 miles off the coast of the United States. A large unknown vessel caught fire and was blown to pieces by an explosion soon afterward.

The first news of the disaster was brought to this port to-day by Capt. Ferian of the Australian steamship Etelka, from London. Capt. Ferian reports to his agent:

"Between midnight and 1 A. M., 8th inst., in latitude 41 north, longitude 59 west, saw a large fire about fifty miles to southward. From its sudden appearance looked as if an explosion had occurred. Steamed toward it, but it had disappeared before steamer reached where it had been sighted."

It was impossible to identify the vessel, excepting that she was a large craft.

SCHOOL FOR CHOIR MEMBERS.

Chicago Theological Seminary to Have Course in Church Music.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—With the beginning of next year Chicago will have a new school that will be an entire novelty, and will interest every churchman and every musician. A college of church music in which the choir singer and the organist will be taught the significance as well as the methods of the positions they occupy and the part they take in public worship, will be opened Jan. 2, 1902.

It is to be under the charge of the Chicago Theological Seminary, the Congregational School for the preparation of ministers, and will be conducted at the seminary on Ashland Boulevard, near West Madison Street. For some time the establishment of a school of church music had been contemplated. That its field will be large is affirmed by every one connected with church music.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages. With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.

WILD PANIC ON AN ELEVATED TRAIN

Crowded with Passengers, It Dashes Into Empty Cars.

WOMEN FAINT WITH TERROR

Engine Derailed Hung Over Bowery Sidewalk Just Above Chatham Square—Crowds Greatly Delayed.

A Third Avenue elevated train of five cars, bound from the South Ferry station to Harlem and crowded with passengers, almost cut in two a train of empty cars switched from the siding just above Chatham Square to the main line at 6 o'clock last evening. As a result of the collision one of the cars of the empty train was badly damaged, and the engine drawing the train derailed. The derailed engine was all but hurled into the street, and would certainly have been had not the driving wheels and the wheels of the truck caught in the ties and held the locomotive clinging at a dangerous angle to the elevated structure. As a result of the accident, in which fortunately no lives were lost nor any persons seriously injured, the road was blocked during the rush, and for hours afterward.

On the passenger train, which was drawn by Engine 40 and had just drawn out of the Chatham Square station and acquired considerable speed when the collision occurred, there was a wild panic. Men and women who were hanging to the straps in the cars were thrown to the floor and the passengers in the seats opened the windows and many of them climbed out on both sides of the track, though there was but a narrow footway on the crossties to step upon. Had it not been for the fact that the train came to a full stop and the prompt action of the guards many would have been seriously if not fatally injured in the precipitate rush to escape. As it was several women fainted and had to be carried out to the elevated structure, where in the cool air they revived and were led back to the Chatham Square station.

Engine 242, drawing five empty cars from the siding just above the Chatham Square station, at 6:30 o'clock, started off to switch into the main line, to stop at the Canal Street station, and there take on its first installment of passengers. The engine, two cars, and almost the third car of the train had crossed the switch when the loaded passenger train, drawn by Engine 40, in charge of Engineer Hopkins, which had just stopped at the Chatham Square station to discharge and take on passengers, struck the centre of the third car of the empty train with force, poking a big hole in that car and almost hurling the locomotive into the street.

One of the railroad employes who was standing on the Canal Street station at the time the accident occurred said that if it had not been for the prompt action of the engineer on the derailed locomotive in reversing the lever of his engine and putting on the brakes, a part of the train would have been precipitated into the east sidewalk of the Bowery, which at that time of day is crowded with pedestrians. When the crash occurred the couplings of the engine and the first three cars were snapped as if they had been wood. The breaking of the couplings caused a sort of snap-the-whip of the forward end of the train, turning the engine almost on her side, and leaving the cars still firmly on the track.

A great crowd collected on the streets below, where the accident occurred, and a policeman sent word to the Oldridge Street Station. Capt. Albertson immediately ordered out the reserves and, heading them himself, marched to the scene of the collision. By the time the police had arrived Superintendent A. D. Smith of the railroad company had been summoned, and after a brief examination of the perilous position in which the engine hung on the tracks advised Capt. Albertson to clear the sidewalk below. Capt. Albertson at once threw out a cordon of his men, stretching along the east side of the Bowery from Canal to Bayard Street, which turned the tide of foot passengers over to the west sidewalk. The crowd on the west sidewalk grew to such proportions directly after the accident that more policemen had to be summoned to keep the street open.

Neither the engine nor the cars of the passenger train were injured, and after the crash, as soon as the panic stricken passengers had made their way along the narrow footway on the elevated structure to the Chatham Square station, the train backed into the station and was switched on to the Second Avenue line and continued on its trip uptown. Many of the women passengers were so badly frightened that they held on to the guard rail at the side of the structure with great difficulty, and it was almost an hour before they had all climbed up on the Chatham Square station.

Each of the five cars making up the train, it was said last night, contained not less than 100 persons. Exit from the cars on the Third Avenue Road is difficult even under ordinary circumstances, and with fainting women and men scrambling out of windows it was rendered extremely perilous. There are no steps on the cars, and the men clambered down through the fifteen-inch space inside the guard rail, using the oil box and the outer ends of the axle of the car trucks as steps. In the case of the women in the cars, it was even more difficult, for their skirts kept catching on edges and corners. Many of the women were hysterical, and the difficulties which beset them in getting out of the cars frightened them more, with the result that many fainted.

In the meantime the railroad officials were confronted with the question of disposing of the thousands of passengers that fairly swarm into the City Hall station in the evening hours. For almost an hour all traffic was suspended and thousands were forced to take the surface cars, which, with their usual loads, were crowded almost to suffocation. Finally matters were so arranged that trains were run into the City Hall station from Chatham Square, where they took on their loads of passengers, returned to Chatham Square, where they backed in on the Second Avenue switch, and were run out on the Second Avenue line and then up to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, in Harlem, where they again went over onto the Third Avenue line for points in the Bronx.

According to a statement given out by G. A. Darcy, the train dispatcher at the City Hall terminal, that Engineer Hopkins, in charge of the locomotive drawing the passenger train, was responsible for the accident. Mr. Darcy said:

"Engineer Hopkins acknowledged after the collision that he alone was to blame. Hopkins was hysterical after the accident, and it looked to me like a case of nerves. The man in the signal box at Chatham Square had set the danger signal on the revolving semaphore which faces directly down the uptown track, and Hopkins said he saw it.

"I questioned Hopkins thoroughly after the accident, but could get no clear statement from him. The man was very much upset, and his answers were incoherent. I asked him if he saw the danger signal, and he said yes, and then he told me that although he knew that something would happen if he did not stop the train he was powerless to act.

"The reversing lever in Hopkins's engine was set dead ahead when found, and Hopkins admitted to me that it was not until he was right on top of the other train that he fully realized that something was going to happen, and only then did he close the throttle. The engine was not badly damaged, only the front trucks being derailed, but if it had been pushed two or perhaps three feet further it would have toppled over into the street below.

"Our system of signaling at Chatham Square is elaborate and is fully explained to every engineer. The signal which Hopkins passed unnoticed is nearly fifteen feet away from the switch where the accident occurred, and he was supposed to keep his train there until the white light was shown. The train which was run into was coming from what we call the Chatham Square pocket, and was not supposed to take on passengers until Grand Street was reached. These trains only go to the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street station, and are put on during the rush hours to relieve the crush."

About 10 o'clock last night Vice President and General Superintendent Skitt of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company reached the scene of the accident. He was in Yonkers when he was notified of the collision. When he reached the Canal Street station he at once climbed out on the elevated structure and took charge of the wrecking crew. None of the officers of the company when questioned last night would give any estimate of the probable loss to the road, either by actual damage or the loss of fares.

The road was cleared at midnight and traffic was resumed. This made it nearly six hours that the uptown track of the Third Avenue line had been blocked between City Hall and Ninth Street. The engine was not much damaged, and was run to the Ninety-ninth Street yards under her own steam.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS FLY FROM THEIR HOMES.

Fierce Fire in Wholesale Grocery and Spice Store at 8th Avenue and 46th Street.

A fire which blazed fiercely for nearly an hour started last night on the second floor of the four-story brick building on the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, and only the prompt turning in of a second and third alarm prevented the building from being totally destroyed.

For thirty-three years the building has been occupied by Smith and Silk dealers in wholesale groceries and spices. On the second floor, where the fire started, is stored the spices which, when ignited, caused dense volumes of stifling smoke to fill the neighborhood. This greatly hampered the firemen in their work, but in an hour's time they had the fire under control.

The fire, which was principally confined to the extreme front end of the building, had gained rapid headway and in a few minutes the third and fourth floors were ablaze. The flames had crept up through the elevator shafts and burned through to the roof.

Deputy Chief Duane, who came on the second alarm, saw that the fire was a stiff one, and he sent in a third alarm. This brought Water Tower No. 3 to the scene, which did effective work.

There was a high wind blowing and dense volumes of smoke filled the streets as far as Longacre Square. The firemen at work on the Forty-sixth Street side could hardly see one another.

When Chief Croker arrived at the fire he ordered the men to the roof of the five-story flathouse at 754 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the burning building, where they fought the flames with success. This seemed to Croker the best position for the men, as the wind was in their favor and they got a direct line of hose on the roaring furnace in the next building.

When the adjacent streets became filled with smoke hundreds of persons fled from their homes, thinking that many buildings in the vicinity were burning. Capt. Donohue was at the fire early with the reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and the usual trouble in handling the enormous crowds was experienced.

Chaplains Smith and Walker arrived on the third alarm, but despite the density of the smoke and the firemen's close proximity to the burning building continually no one was overcome, and the services of the clergymen were not needed.

What mystified the police was that more than 100 men flocked to the fire wearing fire badges. They crowded through the lines and blocked the sidewalk in front of the blazing building. Several policemen knew that it was a queer thing to see so many reporters at a fire, but when they interrogated several of the wearers of the badges they were informed that they were employed in the city departments, and had been given the badges since election. They were allowed to stay inside the lines.

After fighting the flames for nearly an hour the firemen got the fire under control. The damage to the building is given as $35,000, and G. Waldo Smith, a member of the firm, said that the damage to the stock would probably be $110,000.

BLIND MAN'S STRANGE BEQUEST

Leaves His Fortune to Blind School Children that They May Celebrate National Holidays.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—S. J. Blaisdell, a blind pianomaker, who has just died here, was at one period of his life a pupil at the Perkins Institution for the blind, and appears to have learned to appreciate its many benefits, as well as the straits in which some of the pupils sometimes find themselves in on account of limited financial resources.

During his life he often made the remark that he had seen the time when he would have liked to have had 10 cents in his pocket in order to celebrate on days of National rejoicing. He has left his property, which amounts to something like $10,000, in such a way as to help pupils of the Perkins Institution at just such times. The Trustees are directed to pay each pupil $1 on each recurrence of Lincoln's Birthday and a like sum on each Fourth of July, but, if the Trustees consider it best, instead of the last payment, they may pay to the graduates each year the sum of from $10 to $15.

OMAHA DOGS TOO NOISY.

Proposed Ordinance Says Owners Must Keep Them Quiet or Be Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 13.—An ordinance to prohibit the barking of dogs in the City of Omaha to the annoyance of citizens and residents, and providing penalties for the violation thereof, was introduced in the City Council at the meeting this afternoon.

The ordinance was prepared by the City Attorney at the request of a prominent citizen, who avows that he is much bothered and that his nights have been made unhappy and full of care by the constant yelping of one or more canines of doubtful pedigree in the immediate vicinity of his residence. The ordinance provides that barking dogs be declared a nuisance, and a fine of $20 is provided for those maintaining them.

The owner of such a dog, upon being notified that his dog is in the habit of barking at night, must kill, shut up, or otherwise dispose of the animal.

A PRESENT FOR MRS. CLEVELAND

Mr. Carnegie Buys a Painting for the ex-President's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.—As a memento of her visit to Pittsburg on Founders' Day, Andrew Carnegie will present "Twilight," a canvas he bought yesterday, to Mrs. Grover Cleveland. The picture is by A. Bryan Wall, a Pittsburg artist, and shows a flock of sheep being driven from pasture in the evening. During the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland to the art gallery last Thursday Mrs. Cleveland admired the picture. When Mr. Carnegie heard of this he purchased it and will send it to Princeton as a token of appreciation of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland to Pittsburg.

Mr. Carnegie has also purchased, or will purchase, "Sewing," the second prize winner in this year's exhibition. It is by Ellen W. Ahrens of Philadelphia, and is a portrait of her mother sewing. Because it was a prize winner the Trustees of the Institute had an option on the painting, but they turned it over to Mr. Carnegie. He has not said what he will do with it.

Mr. Carnegie departed for New York today. In accordance with his expressed wish there were no friends at the station to see him off. With the Committee on Plan and Scope of the technical school he will shortly visit Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia; Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, and the school at Worcester.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

PEACE FOLLOWS WAR IN NORTHERN PACIFIC

$400,000,000 Security-Holding Company Formed by Factions.

UNION PACIFIC'S END GAINED

$500,000,000 the Combined Capital Stock of the Three Roads Now Under One Harmonious Control, By Agreement of Morgan and Harriman Interests.

With the incorporation in Trenton yesterday of a four-hundred-million-dollar security-holding company the famous Northern Pacific fight has at last come to an end. The effect of this arrangement will be felt in London, Paris, and Berlin scarcely less than in this country. The interests involved are of almost unparalleled magnitude. The settlement means that hereafter one harmonious power will administer the wealth of three formerly independent companies whose combined capital stock is over $500,000,000, whose bonded debt exceeds $325,000,000, and whose trains run over 20,000 miles of track.

THE ROADS UNDER CONTROL.

At present the combination of railroads which are to be acquired by the new company is confined to the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Burlington systems. But if further plans mature other railroad systems may be taken over by the same company, for while its capital at present is restricted to $400,000,000, there is no limit to its increase under the laws of New Jersey. Thus the company may later acquire the securities of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, and in all probability the Chicago Great Western and the Wisconsin Central.

In the meantime, however, there is another large railroad system which is closely interested in the arrangements concluded yesterday. That is the Union Pacific Company, now dominated by E. H. Harriman. It was the effort on the part of this gentleman and his associates to protect the interests of this road that resulted in the disaster of last Spring, and which in turn led to the present combination.

The corporation, which came into existence at Trenton, will be known as the Northern Securities Company. It is the second largest corporation ever formed, its capital being exceeded only by that of the United States Steel Company. It was organized under the laws of New Jersey because this is the only Commonwealth under whose statutes the company could acquire the powers which it needed. The amount of the filing fee, paid by the check of J. P. Morgan & Co., was $80,000.

THE POWERS ACQUIRED.

The powers conferred upon the company by the articles of incorporation include these:

"To acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise and to hold as investment any bonds or other securities of indebtedness or any share of capital stock created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the State of New Jersey or any other State, Territory, or country.

"To purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, or otherwise to dispose of any bonds or other securities or evidences of debt created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the State of New Jersey or any other State, Territory, or country, and while owner thereof to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of such ownership."

A special provision in the charter sets forth that the company may do any acts or things designed to protect, preserve, improve, or enhance the value of any bonds or other securities or evidence of indebtedness or stock of companies which it may acquire.

The number of Directors may be fixed from time to time by the by-laws, but where the number is fixed at more than three it must be some multiple of three. This provision, it is stated, is made to provide a continuous and pro-rata representation on the Board of Directors for the three interests which are primarily and directly concerned in the new company.

The charter is perpetual, and in order to guard against undesirable publicity, it provides that the Directors shall determine from time to time where, when, and how the books of the company shall be opened to the inspection of the stockholders.

The capital stock of the company is divided into 4,000,000 shares at $100 each, all of which is to be common stock.

The papers were filed by the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell of this city,

the period ending Dec. 31, 1901, in addition to the dividend payable Dec. 5, 1901."

THE OUTSTANDING STOCK.

There are at present $75,000,000 preferred stock and $80,000,000 common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway outstanding. Under this resolution, so it was explained, the owners of the common stock alone will be permitted to subscribe for the new bonds. The owners of the preferred stock will receive the money raised by this subscription. This would mean that the control of Northern Pacific rested with the Morgan faction, who own a majority of the common stock, were it not for the fact that these entire holdings of common stock are to be taken over by the new proprietary company, in which the various factions will have a joint interest, on a basis which all concerned declined yesterday to divulge, but which, it is believed, will be a one-half interest for the Morgan-Hill faction and a one-half interest for the Harriman faction.

The only other business transacted at the meeting of the board was the re-election of the present officers and the Board of Directors with the exception of Robert Bacon, who resigned, and in whose place Samuel Spencer was elected. The Executive Committee, as announced yesterday, will consist of President Mellen, (or in his absence Vice President Lamont,) George F. Baker, E. H. Harriman, James J. Hill, John S. Kennedy, and Samuel Spencer.

The following tables show the mileage and capitalization of the railroads, the diverging interests of which have now been brought into harmonious relations:

	Mileage.	Cap. Stock.	Bonded Debt.
Union Pacific, (exclusive of Southern Pacific)	5,876	$257,062,400	$175,957,800
Northern Pacific	5,487	155,000,000	157,672,500
Great Northern	5,417	125,000,000	96,577,454
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	7,774	98,447,500	134,174,100
Total	24,554	$635,509,900	$564,381,851

MAINTAINS ALL INTERESTS.

Regarding the scope of the agreement, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said yesterday:

"The agreement now reached is perfect in that there is now an understanding that will protect the Union Pacific, Burlington, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern Roads. It will maintain the interests of each and prevent any of them from interfering with the others. The understanding is so absolute that it is in the expectation of the parties to the agreement bound to be permanent, and security holders need not be afraid of any more 9ths of May because of Northwestern Railway interests."

One of the heads of the Harriman syndicate declared that the agreement meant that hereafter no important matter could be pushed to a conclusion without the knowledge and assent of Union Pacific interests.

Another representative of the Harriman interests made the following statement:

"The Union Pacific interests are entirely satisfied with the settlement reached to-day. W believe that this settlement recognizes to the fullest extent the claims on which the Union Pacific originally sought a voice in the management of the Burlington system. This agreement stamps the situation in the Northwest with the final seal of harmony. It means that actual community of interests will prevail among the railroads in the Northwest, and that there will be no further disturbances of the financial world from that source at least."

In answer to a question he stated that the recently organized new Burlington company would leave the old Burlington company for the purpose of management only.

James J. Hill, when seen at his office, declined to make any statement. It is generally considered in Wall Street that the result of the whole affair, so far as Mr. Hill is concerned, is more in the nature of a defeat than a victory, as his original plan of acquiring the Burlington for the benefit of his own interests exclusively has failed. In this connection it is pointed out that Robert Bacon, J. Pierpont Morgan's partner, who took Mr. Hill's view during the first period of the controversy, sailed for Europe just before the settlement of the fight after having resigned from the Directory of the Northern Pacific Railway.

THE BATTLE FOR CONTROL.

Mr. Hill's Railroad Scheme, the Panic of May and the Triumph of Those Whose Requests He Refused.

The incorporation of the Northern Securities Company yesterday is the closing chapter in one of the most extraordinary contests in the history of the financial world. From what has been made public from time to time by the parties themselves and from what has leaked out, the events which led to yesterday's treaty of peace appear to have been something like this:

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, some years ago conceived the plan of an ocean-to-ocean line under his own control. Toward the end of 1900 he had reached such a position in the financial circle that he deemed his opportunity ripe for the acquisition of a link between the Eastern roads in which he was interested, and which led into Chicago, and his Great Northern Railroad, which reached the Pacific Ocean from St. Paul. He chose for this purpose the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Accordingly some time in December he began, with the aid of J. P. Morgan & Co., to whom he had submitted his plans, to accumulate large blocks of St. Paul stock through private purchases and in the open market. The consequent advance in price aroused the attention of all those interested in Northwestern railroads. They investigated, and opposition developed among the controlling interests in St. Paul, and Mr. Hill was forced to drop this scheme.

But he did not give up. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was as good a road as the St. Paul. Again, there was a rise in the stock which was easily discovered to be due to his purchases. Now the Burlington is a competitor of the Union Pacific, while the St. Paul is not. When Mr. Hill, therefore, began buying Burlington stock, the owners of the Union Pacific, E. H. Harriman and his associates, became alarmed, and demanded a share in the control. This was refused by Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan's partners. Mr. Morgan himself was at that time in Europe.

Thereupon the Harriman people decided that the only way to get a voice in the Burlington management was to get control of the Northern Pacific, which was to own Burlington jointly with the Great Northern. They went about their business very quietly, and by purchases in amounts which aroused no suspicion, succeeded within a few weeks in securing a large amount of Northern Pacific common and a majority of Northern Pacific preferred stock, giving them control of the road. This done, they went, early in May, to Mr. Hill and J. P. Morgan & Co., told them what they had accomplished, and then offered to give up their newly acquired control for a share in Burlington.

The Hill-Morgan people were taken by surprise, but they would not surrender. They went into the market and then began that furious buying of Northern Pacific which sent up the stock by extraordinary bounds until they had bought more stock than there was in existence, so that its price went soaring into the hundreds, reaching $1,000 a share at one time. This "corner" in Northern Pacific forced the many who had sold it short to sacrifice holdings of other stocks, and thus resulted the panic of May 9, which put an end to one of the most remarkable bull campaigns ever known on the Stock Exchange.

When the general upheaval was over the contesting foes rested on their arms, and since then there has been a continued series of conferences for the purpose of reaching a basis on which a treaty of peace agreeable to all could be signed.

To the victors, it is said, belong the spoils, and the Harriman interests have got what they originally asked for. Regarding Mr. Hill, the interview which a reporter had with him soon after the battle of May 9, may be repeated:

"Mr. Hill," said the reporter, "there is a rumor that J. Pierpont Morgan is coming back from Europe, and that he is going to drop some one, and that you are it."

To this Mr. Hill replied: "It's not so. It's not so. Nothing of the kind."

SPOILED MEAT GIVES OUT LIGHT.

Professor at Brown Gets Illumination from Decayed Porterhouse.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—Light from decayed meat is the latest discovery which may set the scientific world agog.

Prof. Gorham of Brown University has succeeded in extracting from an overripe porterhouse steak sufficient illumination to make him take photographs of laboratory apparatus. Prof. Gorham is seeking to find an artificial light in which the element of heat is not contained, and believes he is on the road to definite results. Prof. Gorham is connected with the bacteriological department of the university.

RESIDENTS' WAR ON NEW YORK CENTRAL

Park Avenue Owners Demand Electric Power in the Tunnel.

TO APPEAL TO THE COURTS

Everett P. Wheeler Appointed Counsel by the Association — Injunctions Against Partial Remedial Work May be Sought.

At a meeting of the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association held last night at 700 Park Avenue, war was declared on the New York Central Railroad and a motion was passed to compel the railroad to make the tunnel alterations as the residents on the avenue demand, namely, to substitute electric power for steam power in its tunnel. The means of compelling the company to conform to this demand were discussed, and counsel was appointed in the person of Everett P. Wheeler. The case will be taken to the courts and presented to the Grand Jury at an early date if necessary, and injunctions against work on the tunnel, which is now going on, will be secured.

More than 100 property owners and residents assembled in answer to the call which the association sent out inviting every one interested to join it. More than 80 names of applicants for membership were read. It is expected to enlist for active work fully 90 per cent of the persons owning or leasing property on the avenue. Among those present at the meeting were such men as Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Everett P. Wheeler, J. T. Burks, Col. Watson, and H. H. D. Clinker.

The Chairman, Mr. Wheeler, said the purpose of the association was to preserve the beauty and attractiveness of the avenue at any cost or effort. Since the last meeting, Mr. Wheeler said, the New York Central Railroad had begun to work on the lower end of its tunnel. The association had conferred with George H. Daniels of the railroad company, calling his attention to the fact that the Board of Health had rescinded the original order and its specifications for the improvement as at first proposed. This information was received from the Board of Health.

Mr. Daniels said, according to Mr. Wheeler, that the order had not been rescinded, and that it stood in its original form except that the railroad had secured an extension of time of the original thirty days in which it was ordered that the improvement must be begun. Again, the Board of Health assured the association that the order had been rescinded, but in the face of this the work on the lower end continued and there the matter stood.

J. T. Burks, one of the original members of the association, said that he had three times visited the offices of the Board of Health and that three times he had been put off with the assurance that no plans for the improvement had been made as yet and that until such plans had been passed by the board the New York Central Railroad could not begin its work.

"As far as I can see," said Mr. Burks, "the company claims the right to go on under the original order, and to proceed without further plans being submitted. I move that we send a petition to the Board of Health asking it to rescind the order which is objectionable, and to give a hearing to the association."

Mr. Wheeler said that he had had the valuation of the properties along Park Avenue looked up, and that he found that at the present time, between Fifty-sixth Street and Seventy-first Street the property on the West side of the avenue was valued at $2,744,500, and that on the east side at $2,511,500. He spoke of the damage which would result to this property in case the railroads were permitted to carry out the plans as originally proposed.

"The Board of Health is a body with vast and sweeping power," he said, "but to my mind there is a question whether it has power enough to abate one nuisance at the expense of another nuisance."

Col. Watson was the next speaker. He said that he was a witness to the work going on in the lower end of the tunnel, and that, whether orders were or were not rescinded, the work on the improvement as at first suggested was in progress.

He said that the idea of the work was very clear. The railroad company simply wanted to push through its improvement so as to prevent further complication and risk in having to make an even greater alteration—that of installing electric traction power. By pushing the work and getting it well under way, the speaker said, it was hoped by the officials that they could hoodwink the people into forgetting the electricity suggested.

H. H. D. Clinker, who introduced himself as coming from the wilds in the upper end of the avenue, then took the floor with a motion. He said:

"I move that a committee of twenty members be appointed to go to the Grand Jury and to lay this matter before them at the earliest possible moment. We have nothing to do with the Board of Health. We all know enough of—well, what's the use of saying it. They're dead now and ought to be respected. But we must get out a committee. Let the committee get an injunction and put the case into the hands of reputable counsel and fight this concern as it should have been fought twenty-five years ago, namely, by getting it by the throat.

"Park Avenue, one of the most beautiful avenues in the city, is being wrecked by this nuisance. 'Tunnel Avenue' would be a better name for it. But my motion stands as to the committee and as to instructions to fight and to fight at once."

The matter fell under discussion, and the outcome was that the committee appointed to take the business in hand was the Executive Committee, which was instructed to wait on the Board of Health at the earliest possible date and to get from it an order requiring the railroad to use electricity in its tunnel and otherwise to leave the present appearance of the avenue undisturbed.

Further action by the committee was to be dependent upon the result of the conference with the Board of Health. Within a reasonable time after that meeting the matter was to be taken into the courts and fought, beginning with an injunction.

Following the passing of the resolution the election of permanent officers was to take place. Everett P. Wheeler was elected as counsel. Justice O'Brien's name was mentioned as President. The Justice said that while he highly appreciated the honor he was obliged, owing to his position on the bench, to decline it.

"I should not be surprised to find this case in the courts, and very deeply in the courts, and under the circumstances I must beg to remain but an interested working member of the association," he said.

A Nominating Committee was then appointed to name at the next meeting the candidates for the different offices.

BRIDGE ASSESSMENT OPPOSED.

Harlem Property Owners Object to the Payment of $1,000,000.

There will be a mass meeting of up-town real estate holders under the auspices of the Harlem Property Owners' Association at Marion Hall, 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at the Corner of Lexington Avenue, this evening to take further action in opposition to an assessment of nearly $1,000,000 for the raising of the railroad bridge across the Harlem River, as required by act of Congress. It is stated that this is practically a gift to the railroad company.

One of the objects of the meeting will be to so increase the membership of the Executive Committee that every street between One Hundred and Sixth Street and the Harlem River and every Avenue from Lenox to Second will be represented upon it. The call is signed by James M. Horton, the President, and David H. Scully, Secretary of the association.

HAD BEEN IN A POOLROOM HIMSELF.

So Justice Holbrook Held It Was Not Against Woman's Reputation to Have Visited One.

Louisa Barry, an unmarried woman of 121 West Ninety-seventh Street, accused by Private Detectives John Larkin and Daniel D. Kash of stealing an umbrella from the bargain counter of a Sixth Avenue department store on July 23 last, was yesterday acquitted before Justices Holbrook, Wyatt, and McKean, in the Court of Special Sessions.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay Gordon asked one of the witnesses if he had any knowledge of Miss Barry's being arrested in a poolroom, but the court sustained the objection of her counsel, Henry Goldsmith, to this question. Mr. Gordon protested that it was a proper question, as the matter of reputation had been introduced.

"It isn't against her reputation," said Justice Holbrook. "Many reputable people go to poolrooms. I have been in them myself."

About thirty seconds' conference was all the Justices needed to decide the case.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS' UNION MEETS.

Discusses Whether It Is Advisable to Continue the Organization.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night at the Union's headquarters, on Union Square. F. C. Huntington was in the chair. The committee met to consider the report of the special committee of five called the "Plan and Scope Committee," of which A. P. W. Seaman is the Chairman. The report embodied the arguments as to whether or not it was advisable to continue the Citizens' Union organization. The report was discussed for several hours, but no action was taken.

On Monday night delegations from the different district organizations will meet at the headquarters to consider plans in regard to future work and to solicit support from the main organization. On Friday night following the Executive Committee of the organization will consider a list of what districts shall receive support, if any.

Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Citizens' Union, yesterday submitted a report of the work done during the campaign by his committee. From the report it appears that 2,314,000 pieces of literature were printed. There were distributed 275,000 Low buttons and 90,000 Low lithographs. The posters billed numbered 135,000. One hundred and fifteen thousand pamphlets entitled "Touchin' on and Appertainin' to Mr. Devery" were printed and circulated. The sum of $2,000 was spent in advertising in the "L" cars, and $2,000 was expended among the newspapers printed in foreign languages.

JACOB A. CANTOR'S POLICY.

Says If He Finds Any Stealing He Will Turn Matter Over to Grand Jury.

Jacob A. Cantor, the newly elected President of the Borough of Manhattan, announced last evening the policy he would adhere to while in office. He said:

"If after taking the oath of office I find that there has been any stealing in any of the departments of the City Government which come under my control or any criminal act I will turn the matter over to the Grand Jury at once. There is no political influence which would keep me from moving at once on wrongdoers.

"I came downtown yesterday with a city official who is drawing $3,500 a year. He took a train at 10:30 A. M., and I asked him about his hours for reporting for duty. He said, 'There is not much doing now in my department.' I want to say that under my administration of the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan every man will be expected to do his duty during the hours prescribed by law. If I find that an official is reporting for duty at 10:30 A. M., and only has a few hours' work, I will favor cutting his salary down to $1,500 a year and working him the full eight hours prescribed by law.

"I have not considered the matter of filling the position of Commissioner of Public Works or Commissioner of Buildings as yet. All I will say is that young and energetic men will be placed in these positions and they will be held strictly accountable for the acts of their subordinates."

CANDIDATES' ELECTION EXPENSES

Mayor Van Wyck Says that He Spent $401.

Mayor Van Wyck, the defeated Tammany candidate for Supreme Court Justice, stated in the certificate of expenses he filed yesterday that he had spent $401, all of which he employed for printing, addressing envelopes, and mailing circulars.

Jacob A. Cantor, who was elected Borough President of Manhattan, stated in his certificate of expenses that he had spent $3,688.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Charles V. Fornes, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, in his certificate of election expenses, filed today, with the Secretary of State, states that he spent $1,397, of which $450 went to the German-American Reform Union, $250 to the Greater New York Democracy, and $175 to the Independent Democracy.

Levi F. Loudley, the unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, spent $796 for campaign expenses, of which $700 went to the several County Committees of the district.

DUTY OF CLERGY IN POLITICS.

Bishop Potter Says Ministers Should Keep Off the Hustings.

MT. VERNON, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Bishop Potter of New York to-night addressed the Sandusky Convocation of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio on municipal reform. His address dealt almost entirely with the relation of the clergy to politics and political movements. He held that the clergyman has the same rights as a citizen as his brethren of the laity, but that as a minister of God he has no business on the hustings or as an intermeddler in or aggressive leader of political controversies.

CHARGE FRAUD IN MARYLAND.

Republicans Say that Over 25,000 Ballots Were Marked and Thrown Out —Will Resort to the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—The Republican State Committee held a special meeting here to-day and decided to prosecute the perpetrators of alleged frauds in the recent election. Reports from every county in the State and every ward in Baltimore City were submitted. It is charged some of the most flagrant frauds were disclosed. The committeemen say it was shown that in some polling places ballots were purposely marked that they might be thrown out and the voters disfranchised. A carefully compiled report showed that 17,500 ballots were thrown out in the counties and 8,000 in Baltimore. The great majority of these were cast by Republican voters.

United States Senator McComas and Chairman Goldsborough stated that lawyers were at work making up cases to be taken to the courts. Two committees were appointed—one on finance and one with general duties similar to those of the famous Lexow committee in New York. The latter will have charge of the contests and will have headquarters in Baltimore. To the former will be given the task of providing the necessary fund, which will be somewhere from $30,000 to $40,000.

ROBBED OF ELECTION RETURNS.

Alabama Officer Held Up and Ballot Box Taken from Him.

SEALE, Ala., Nov. 13.—S. W. Peppers, Returning Officer for Crawford, while en route to Seale with the ballot box containing the returns of the recent election, was held up at the point of a revolver and the ballotbox taken from him.

The highwayman wore a mask, and his identity is unknown. He retreated to the woods near by, where a search later revealed pieces of the ballotbox and the ashes of the papers.

This is a capital offense in this State.

HEAVY SNOW IN MAINE.

Twenty Inches Fell in Places Yesterday —Sleighing in New Hampshire.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 13.—A regular Winter blizzard has been sweeping over this section all day, and the sudden change from beautiful Indian Summer weather has demoralized traffic and business generally. Snow began falling Tuesday night, but soon changed to rain. Later the storm again changed to snow, and never has snow fallen faster or thicker in Bangor than since noon to-day. The city streets are covered a foot deep, and street car service on all lines, local and suburban, is suspended.

The storm is more severe north and east of the city, twenty inches of snow having fallen at Greenville, Moosehead Lake, and a like depth all along the lines of the railroads. All trains are late to-night. The snow is damp and heavy and has been carried along by a gale. On the coast the storm is severe and reports of disasters are expected. No storm of like severity at such an early date is recalled by old settlers.

LITTLETON, N. H., Nov. 13.—After a steady snow fall for fifteen hours, eight inches of snow, the first of the season, is on the ground here and many sleighs are out.

DISCUSSION OVER NEW BRIDGE APPROACH

Property Owners to be Heard on the Subject.

One Plan Will Cost $15,000,000 and Another Scheme Only $1,600,000—A Spirited Debate.

The question of the Manhattan approach to the new East River Bridge was the subject of a spirited discussion before the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. Controller-elect Edward M. Grout and Commissioner of Bridges John L. Shea exchanged compliments during the discussion. A report was presented by Commissioner Shea recommending the widening of Delancey Street, from the present terminal of the bridge to the Bowery. Before the roll was called on the adoption of this report Controller-elect Grout said:

"I do not think there should be any particular haste in this matter. It cannot be completed before the end of the year, and I think it should be left to the incoming Administration. The construction of the bridge is now in the hands of a commission which will be abolished on Jan. 1, and the matter will then go before the Department of Bridges."

"I think so myself theoretically," said Commissioner Shea, "but the uncertainty of the situation is hurting the property owners who will be affected. I think we should fix a date for a public hearing."

Mr. Grout said:

"The matter has been in your hands since last May, and you did not seem to be in any particular hurry about it. Indeed, Mr. Shea, when the matter came up before, it was you who moved that it be laid over."

"Since that time there has been new light thrown on the situation," said Commissioner Shea.

"A good many of us have seen new light since that time," said Commissioner of Sewers Kane.

"In view of the new light I move that the matter be laid on the table," said President Grout.

When the question came to a vote Mr. Grout voted against holding a public hearing, but was outvoted, and Dec. 11 was fixed as the date when the property owners would be heard on the plan for the Manhattan approach to the new East River Bridge.

Commissioner Shea spoke of the three plans proposed for the approach. He said:

"I am of the opinion that the proposed diagonal approach from the bridge plaza through private property to East Sixth Street and Third Avenue is not advisable because of the great cost thereof, and the proposed widening of Spring Street from the Bowery to Marion Street is not, in my judgment, feasible because of the width of Spring Street. I am of the opinion that the widening of Delancey Street by 75 feet on the south side and cutting the extension of Delancey Street through as far as Elm Street will bring about the most direct approach of any that has been suggested. Many of the lots on Delancey Street are only 75 feet deep, and widening Delancey Street 75 feet and making it 135 feet wide is ample for the purpose desired.

"One of the main reasons for constructing an approach to the bridge is the esthetic reason of affording an unobstructed view of the large, imposing structure. This would be satisfied by the Spring Street plan and to a greater extent by the plan now proposed for the widening of Delancey Street to Elm Street, and this plan would afford a more convenient and straighter approach than either of the others from the bridge to Elm Street. The new street will be unobstructed by present surface tracks and would afford a greater convenience for carriages and trucks."

The estimated cost of this plan is $1,600,000. The cost of the plan to open a wide avenue up to Cooper Square is over $15,000,000.

VACCINATION AND LOCKJAW.

Six Cases of Tetanus at Camden (N. J.) Said to be Due to Inoculation.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 13.—Much alarm has been caused here by the fact that a number of cases of lockjaw have been reported which are said to have resulted from vaccination. T. B. Haselton, eighteen years old, died this morning, and Lillian Carty, eighteen years old, and Walter Bower, fifteen years old, are reported to be in a critical condition. Each had been vaccinated recently.

Besides those three similar cases are reported. No more persons will be vaccinated in the city until a thorough examination has been made, and it is known definitely whether there is any connection between the lockjaw and the vaccinations. There will be a thorough investigation into the matter by the Health Board and the doctors of the city.

SO-CALLED HYPNOTIST CONVICTED

Two Women Complain He Swindled Them Out of $350.

John King, colored, who some time ago posed in Hoboken as a physician and hypnotist, and who was accused by Mrs. Meta Sievers and Mrs. Kohl of swindling them out of $350, was yesterday convicted in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City, and was remanded by Judge John A. Blair for sentence.

Mrs. Sievers claimed that King had hypnotized both her and her daughter, and had also represented that he was on intimate terms with J. Pierpont Morgan, and could invest their money in the Steel Trust and convert their $350 into at least $10,000 within a month.

In his own defense King testified that he had used no occult influence over the women. He said they gave him the money voluntarily and asked him to invest it for them. He said he had done so to the best of his judgment, but the money had been lost.

Actor's Sanity in Question.

A man who said he was John Crossman, an actor, with no settled place of abode, was taken to the Bellevue Hospital last night by Policeman McIntee, and after being examined by the physicians, was committed to the pavilion for the insane for examination as to his sanity. The policeman was standing at First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street when Crossman came up and asked the officer to lend him his gun. The officer questioned him, and he replied that he wished to kill men who were following him to kill him. He said that he appeared last at Keith's Theatre.

No Retrenchment in Charities.

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller yesterday summoned the heads of every branch of his department to his office, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, to determine whether his appropriation was enough to carry on the work of the department as he has planned it until the incoming Low administration, or whether retrenchment would be necessary. After the session he announced that it would not be necessary to discharge a single employe or cut off a penny from any branch.

Beggar Tries to Harm Policeman.

Thomas White, a professional beggar, of 430 West Nineteenth Street, attempted to throw Policeman Tom Hayes under an electric car at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway yesterday. Hayes had arrested White for begging, and was taking him to the station house. As they crossed the street the beggar gave the policeman a desperate shove toward a rapidly moving car. The policeman barely saved himself. After the car had passed he gave his prisoner a good cuffing, and took him to the station house, where he was recognised as an old offender.

Killed in a Folding Bed.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—A man said to be Dr. James Irvington Marclay had his life crushed out in a folding bed at 11:30 o'clock to-night on the second floor of 70 Clinton Street. Persons living on the floor beneath heard a crash in the doctor's room and upon investigation found the folding bed lying upon the floor. It was opened and Dr. Marclay's lifeless body was found inside. The dead man has relatives in Plainfield, N. J.

140 Head of Cattle Burned.

HINGHAM, Mass., Nov. 13.—The Col. H. G. Jordan Dairy Farm cow barn was burned to-night, causing a loss of between $50,000 and $60,000. Besides farming implements, 140 head of cattle and 7 horses were burned.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM SING SING

Had Dressed Himself in a Suit Belonging to the Warden.

Got Away at Nightfall Soon After Completing His Work in the Kitchen—Was Serving a Term for Burglary.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The big whistle on the Sing Sing State prison sounded this evening, about 8 o'clock, and the alarm caused a general rush to the prison walls in expectation of witnessing a fire. The alarm was for a prisoner who had escaped. It is some time now since a prisoner got away, and the sound of the whistle for this purpose had become unusual.

The man who went away had dressed himself in a suit of clothing belonging to the Warden. He was seen shortly after he left the prison, but dressed as he was no attention was paid to him. His absence from the prison was discovered about 7:30, not long after he had escaped.

The man is Henry Delaney, who was serving a four-year term in the prison under the name of Henry Norton. He came from Brooklyn, and was sentenced from there for burglary. He came to the prison on July 16, 1900. He had been employed for some time in the Warden's kitchen. It is supposed that some time during the day he managed to get possession of a suit belonging to the Warden. He may, however, have obtained the pieces at various times and concealed them in the kitchen until chance favored him in securing the last article. The clothing missing is dark blue. The coat is cut in Prince Albert style. The vest and trousers match the suit. The hat is a black soft felt.

There was a man seen near the prison thus attired not long before the escape was discovered. Just how the man evaded the guards is not known, but the citizen's clothing may have misled some one of them. The escape was discovered when it came time for the prisoner to be locked up. Delaney was then not to be found. He had completed his work in the kitchen, so that it is known he did not have much of a start.

Officers were dispatched in all directions, and all police stations in a radius of a hundred miles notified by telephone. The suit is almost as distinctive as would be the convict dress in the day time, but at night it would easily pass for black unless seen under a strong light. The usual reward of $40 was offered for the man's recapture.

The Bertillon description sets Delaney as forty-two years old, of a medium complexion, large blue eyes, brown hair, small nose, five feet eight inches in height, and weighing 140 pounds. His teeth are remarkably poor and the upper front ones missing.

Warden Johnson does not think the man will get far away unless he succeeded in boarding a train before the alarm was given, and there seems little chance of that, as all trains which passed the prison near the time the escape must have been made have been or will be overhauled. All roads by which he could get away are now covered at various points, and the New York police have been warned to look for him.

POLITICS VERSUS FOOTBALL.

Asbury Park Man Who Has Tried Both Tells a Friend that He Prefers the Latter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 13.—As between the gentle but uncertain manoeuvres of the political game and the violent but purely amicable scrimmages of the football game, W. H. Bannard of Asbury Park prefers the punishments of football. He has tried both. Mr. Bannard was the crack half back of his Princeton College days. He took many a hard knock and recovered from it.

Last week he ran for Councilman in Asbury Park, and although the voters knew his football record was backed up by a career of useful citizenship, they knocked him out decisively. But Mr. Bannard has come up smiling and unscarred, and has delivered himself of this suggestive philosophy in a letter addressed to a friend:

"There is a little game called football, at which I have played a great deal. People call it rough. I have received a good many knocks and bruises at it, but after the contest I have always been able to take a few long breaths and get together. There is another little game called politics, at which I am a novice. People call it a nice, gentlemanly game. They told me I did not need any training, and I did not need to wear a headguard or any shin protectors. All that was necessary was to get on the right team, and all was over but counting up the score. I thought I was on the right team. This morning I don't know what to think. I wish I could remember who told me about this political game. In comparison, football is a feather bed."

DISPUTE OVER A MASCOT.

Discussion in Plainfield Court as to Whether Knight of Pythias's Pet Was a Goat or an Ibex.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—Whether "Calantha," the Knights of Pythias mascot, is a goat or some other animal occupied the attention of Justice Huff and half a hundred prominent citizens and members of the Knights of Pythias order this afternoon. The animal in question had been cared for at the home of Samuel Robinson since the night of the street parade and entertainment and exhibition at the lodge rooms of Perseverance Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Robinson was cited yesterday by Health Inspector Addis to appear before the Justice to answer to a violation of the health ordinance, which prohibits the housing of goats in a building occupied by human beings. Mr. Robinson was represented by Judge Runyon, while the State's interests were looked after by Francis E. Blatz.

George O. Stevens, local coal merchant, who claims to be an expert on domestic animals, swore that the animal was, in his opinion, a sacred ibex. Charles W. Runyon, local manager of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, although not so sure as to the animal's sacredness, confirmed Mr. Stevens's opinion as to the animal being an ibex. Detective McCarthy and Policeman Higgins were positive the animal was a goat, because the one in question resembled all the goats they had ever seen, particularly those at Elizabethport.

Councilman Murphy had seen the goat, but could not swear positively whether in reality it was a goat. Justice Huff decided that whether the animal was of the preferred or common stock, he considered that Mr. Robinson had violated the health ordinances, and found him guilty. Sentence was suspended, however, it being shown that half a hundred members of the Knights of Pythias order were equally guilty of technical violation.

MUSICAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

Two Factions Place in the Field Tickets for the Annual Election.

The Musical Protective Union, one faction of which is opposed to and the other in favor of the organization allying itself with outside trades unions, announced its nominations yesterday for its annual election of officers, which takes place on Dec. 10.

One ticket, which is called the "regular" ticket, has the names of Alexander Bremer for President, Henry Conrad for Vice President, Frank Evans for Secretary, Ignaz Rosen for Treasurer, and Anthony Abarno, Frederick Fuhr, and Henry E. Whittier for Trustees. Another ticket, which is referred to as the independent ticket, is headed by Anthony Reiff for President and Thomas W. Hindley for Vice President. It has three competitors for the Secretaryship—John Matthauer, Henry Rockel, and H. O. Walker—and Jacob Weiss, Jacques C. Blazer, and Carl Braun are its candidates for Trustees.

Alexander Bremer, the candidate for President on the regular ticket, is President of the National League of Musicians and the leader of the element in the union which is opposed to its alliance with outside organizations. He was President of the M. P. U., but was defeated some time ago in running for re-election.

Patchogue Couple Married Sixty Years.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah P. Conklin of Carman and Grove Avenues to-night celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Conklin was born at Aquebogue, in the Town of Riverhead, July 6, 1820, and his wife on Dec. 8, 1817. They were married by the Rev. Israel Downs, then pastor of the Baiting Hollow Congregational Church, on Nov. 13, 1841. They have living now eight children, fifteen grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

BUY THE OLD RELIABLE

"Stuttgarter"

For 15 Years

The Standard Sanitary Woolen Underwear of the World.

Healthful Durable Moderate Priced

Be particular to observe the Lion in Trade Mark.

For sale in all sizes at all leading Dry Goods and Men's Furnishing Stores in Greater New York.

New Publications. New Publications.

Mary E. Wilkins' Great Novel

The Portion of Labor

A Study of An American Girl

The Chicago Post says: "It shows the work of a master hand."

ILLUSTRATED. $1.50

Franklin Square Harper & Brothers New York City

UNION VETERANS' UNION.

At the Annual Meeting at Plainfield It Selects B. S. Dayton Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—Civil war veterans from various parts of New Jersey and New York have been attending the division encampment of the New York and New Jersey Division of the Union Veterans' Union, held here yesterday. Tuesday night a camp fire was held, when addresses were made by Mayor Jenkins of this city and Mayor Smalley of North Plainfield.

Tuesday afternoon the Women's Veteran Relief Union was organized with these officers: President—Mrs. Emma H. Hancock, Jersey City; Senior Vice President—Mrs. Imogene Perrin, Elmira, N. Y.; Junior Vice President—Mrs. Amelia Lord, Binghamton, N. Y.; Chaplain—Mrs. Annie Odell, Middletown, N. Y.; Secretary—Mrs. Anna Peterson, New York; Treasurer—Mrs. Helena Chappell, New York; Conductress—Mrs. Hattie Davis, Jersey City; Assistant Conductress—Mrs. Sarah Moore, Middletown, N. Y.; Inside Guard—Mrs. Emma Stephens, Plainfield; Outside Guard—Mrs. Sarah Dwinell, Jersey City; Flag Bearers—Mrs. Emma Cox, Plainfield and Mrs. Margaret Garetson, Jersey City.

At this morning's session the union chose these officers: Department Commander—B. S. Dayton, Middletown, N. Y.; First Deputy—John Morrin, Waterloo, N. Y.; Second Deputy—Albert G. Perry, Plainfield. Gen. Dayton appointed the following staff: Adjutant General—David H. Keeler, Middletown, N. Y.; Quartermaster General—W. S. Lewis, Middletown, N. Y.; Chief of Staff—Thomas H. Stritch, Brooklyn.

TEACHERS' PERMANENT CERTIFICATES.

Reciprocity Established Between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—At a conference between representatives of the school systems of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, held to-day in the office of Superintendent of Public Education Brooks, for the establishment of reciprocity in teachers' permanent certificates and normal school diplomas, as authorized by the Legislatures of both Commonwealths, it was resolved that life certificates of the State Normal Schools of the two States shall been indorsed in both. That first grade certificates of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania practical teacher life certificates in the three years' regular course and any other Pennsylvania normal school diplomas or life certificates covering more extended courses than the regular normal school course shall be similarly recognized.

This action, however, does not establish reciprocity in Normal School diplomas based on the two years' elementary course. The New Jersey representatives were led by C. J. Baxter and those of Pennsylvania by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, State Superintendents of Public Instruction in their respective States.

WATCHING FOR LEONIDS AT YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—A station on a high hill, three and a half miles north of the Yale Observatory, is occupied to-night by Prof. Chase and a group of assistants, and another company of men is at the observatory with telescopes and cameras to watch for the shooting leonids.

At 12 o'clock Prof. Chase said that nothing out of the ordinary had been observed, and although a watch will be kept throughout the night, he does not expect that the shower will be seen until to-morrow night or Friday. The night here is cloudy in periods, and not quite favorable for photographs of the heavens.

No Leonids in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Naval Observatory scientists scoured the sky to-night for a possible recurrence of the famous leonid meteors which were observed in 1833 and 1867, but no shower was discovered. The absence of this phenomenon, which was thought to have been due last year and was expected by some astronomers to-night, although a year late, was no surprise to the observatory officials.

Troops to Oppose Lynchers.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 13.—Gov. Jelks to-night ordered the military company at Troy to proceed at once to Ozark to protect Pharoah Parremore, a negro, from being lynched. Parramore is charged with having committed an assault on a white woman. He was captured, and is in the Dale County jail. The call for military aid was sent to the Governor by the Sheriff of the county, who telegraphed that he had deputized every reliable citizen of Ozark to assist him in guarding the jail. The negro will be brought to Montgomery to-morrow to insure his safety.

Arrivals on the Teutonic.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the Teutonic from Liverpool and Queenstown were Mme. M. DeSrengo, Mlle. Herera de Arengo, Mr. A. R. Baldwin, W. P. Briggs, W. MacKay Caldwell, Albert Fries, Pedro Gomez, F. C. Franco Hayhurst, Major Holbert, Mrs. Lucian Hill, C. P. Huntington, Norman Lamont, Kirke Lathrop, Arthur Leather, C. G. Lowe, V. T. Mitchell, Miss Mary Livingston Willard, and Col. Yule.

President Confers with Senators.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Senators Lodge and Spooner of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which will have cognisance of the Nicaraguan treaty and reciprocity treaties in the coming Congress, took din

MISS WACKERMAN, FAMOUS MODEL, DEMENTED

New York Girl Arrested as a Lunatic in London.

Trouble with Prof. Herkomer, Who Asked Her to Leave His Home, Where She Was Sitting for a Study.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Miss Vanderbilt Wackerman of New York was taken to St. Giles's Infirmary yesterday as a wandering lunatic. She will probably be examined to-day.

Miss Wackerman had been for the last fortnight staying at the Hotel Cecil alone, and until Tuesday night she did not attract any attention. She then insisted on wandering into the courtyard of the hotel, bare headed, and in the night she went out into the streets without a hat, wearing a loose, black teagown, and wandered aimlessly about, attracting crowds. Yesterday morning she was brought back to the Hotel Cecil in a hysterical condition, and the management handed her over to the police. She was taken to the Bow Street Police Court, accompanied by a Swiss waiter, but refused to give any particulars concerning herself. She talked incoherently and was immediately sent to St. Giles's Infirmary. So far no friends have made inquiries about Miss Wackerman.

Miss Wackerman came into prominence last Winter owing to trouble with Prof. Hubert Herkomer, R. A. She was his model for a picture shown at the Academy, but before it was finished Prof. Herkomer refused to allow her to continue the sittings, and wrote Miss Wackerman a letter which she and her mother considered libelous. They threatened to sue the professor, but the case has not been begun.

Prof. Herkomer, in the course of an interview published to-day by The Daily Chronicle, says:

"I simply offered to paint Miss Wackerman, not as a portrait, but as a study for myself, and I offered in return some of my own handiwork. She seemed to be delighted with the idea.

"Owing to the fact that her mother was compelled to go to America before the sittings were finished, it was arranged that Miss Wackerman should live at my house; but after a month, though I have nothing to say against her behavior, I felt it my duty to ask her to go. She went after many pleadings to be allowed to remain.

"I have since refused to communicate with her except through a lawyer, because her method of what she called 'clearing herself' was not one I regarded as of the right kind.

"As to the Academy picture, it was by no means a portrait, and contained many features quite different from hers. Other prominent artists have exhibited at the Academy similar studies of her without her name attached, and have been caused trouble and annoyance similarly. One of them strongly denies a statement attributed to him that she is 'one of God's masterpieces.'"

Miss Wackerman is a native of Buffalo, and is said to be a connection of the New York Vanderbilt family. She has lived in London for the last two years, and has sat for several of the best-known English artists. Her beauty created a furore among artistic circles in London when she arrived there, and Sir Edward Poynter, P. R. A., and many Academicians begged her to allow them to transfer her features to canvas. She is said never to have accepted money for giving sittings, but to have acted as a model out of love of art.

The mysterious incident which may be responsible for Miss Wackerman's present condition can be explained only by Prof. Hubert Herkomer, R. A., the well-known painter and founder of the Bushey Art School. Mr. Herkomer, like his confrères, desired to secure Miss Wackerman as a model, and she consented to sit for him. Mr. Herkomer invited her to live at his home while the picture was being painted, and after she had been there some time suddenly informed her that she must depart at once. Pressed for an explanation, Mr. Herkomer is said to have asserted that he had learned from his brother artists of circumstances derogatory to Miss Wackerman's reputation.

A large number of well-known people have, it is stated, declared that Miss Wackerman's character is above reproach. Some months ago it was reported that the artist would be sued for libel, as the best means of showing that his charges were unfounded, but legal action has not yet been taken by Miss Wackerman.

REPLY OF BULGARIA TO MR. DICKINSON'S PROTEST.

No Promise of Immunity for the Brigands Given—Much Fabricated Information About Miss Stone.

SOFIA, Nov. 13.—The Bulgarian officials disclaim any intention of interfering with Consul General Dickinson's private negotiations for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone. They decline, however, to become a party to an agreement allowing brigands or the emissaries of brigands to come into Bulgarian territory to treat for the ransom of persons captured in a neighboring State. In defence of the interests of Bulgaria, the officials say, they cannot show weakness toward the brigands. The Government would, however, subject to certain conditions, respect safe conducts granted by Mr. Dickinson personally to private emissaries.

It is suggested that Mr. Dickinson give the bandits a fixed time in which to accept the amount offered and the conditions of payment, as the only means of bringing the matter to a speedy conclusion, inasmuch as the prestige of the United States is injured by the present inconsequent negotiations.

Hardly a day passes without persons calling at the hotel at which Mr. Dickinson and the newspaper correspondents are staying, with information to sell regarding the case. This information is either old or fabricated. A Greek priest yesterday introduced himself with the statement that he had met a Turkish officer with Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka near Djumabala. He added that the women asked him to tell people that he had seen them. This fiction is three weeks old.

Miss Stone's statements, in her letters, that the movements of troops compel the brigand band to keep in constant motion, prove that the troops must be Bulgarian, as the Turkish troops in Macedonia are stationary.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Cologne Gazette contains a dispatch from Sofia saying it is feared that Miss Stone has been murdered, owing to the delay in the payment of the ransom.

MISS STONE WAS NOT WARNED.

Statement Issued by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The executive officers of the American Board of Foreign Missions to-day issued a statement concerning the case of Miss Ellen M. Stone, intended to correct erroneous reports that have been widely published relative to the conditions that resulted in her capture.

The statement affirms that Miss Stone was in pursuit of her customary duties as a missionary when she was captured. The route over which she was traveling is one that is continually used by the missionaries, without reason for apprehending any special danger.

No warning whatever was given to Miss Stone as to this particular journey, either by the Turkish or Bulgarian authorities. She had the usual escort of eighteen or twenty people, and was accustomed to carry with her a Turkish teskre, or permit to travel. One of the missionaries acquainted with the region states that the route Miss Stone took is regarded as the safest of any in that region.

The statement further affirms that there is no ground whatever for criticising Miss Stone for want of precaution in making the journey.

More Rioting in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Nov. 13.—Martial law is expected here as the result of student riots during the past forty-eight hours. A detachment of cavalry to-day occupied the university and ejected the students and professors. The troopers subsequently charged the students in the streets. Numbers of persons were injured. The stores are barricaded, and the tradespeople are panic-stricken.

Anxiety for Senor Sagasta.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The illness and extreme debility of the Premier, Senor Sagasta, are causing anxiety.

BOERS KILLING NATIVES.

Mr. Brodrick Says They Slay Kafirs to Hide Their Tracks—Thinks Burghers in the Field Number 10,000.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, speaking last evening at a banquet given in London in his honor by the City Carlton Club, declared that the Boers were hiding their tracks by murdering Kafirs behind them. He said:

"Lord Kitchener wired to-day that the cold-blooded murder of natives had become frequent of late, and that two dead natives, their heads tied behind their backs, were found on Nov. 10 at the bottom of a mine shaft."

Later in his speech Mr. Brodrick said Great Britain now had 42,000 Boers in custody in the concentration camps and on various islands, and that 11,000 more had been killed or wounded or had left the country on parole. He added that he believed the number of Boers now in the field was about 10,000.

"The country has set its teeth and intends to go through the process of wearing down," he exclaimed. "We intend to provide Lord Kitchener with fresh troops to replace the tired ones. Only to-day a certain colony made an offer of help."

Four battalions and two cavalry regiments, said the Secretary, would be drawn from India for service in South Africa.

Mr. Brodrick said he was sorry anything had happened to affect the career of Sir Redvers Buller, and he assured the company that the deafness of Sir Evelyn Wood was not a bar to the work that officer had to do as commander of an army corps.

The Secretary declared also that neither Sir Evelyn Wood nor the Duke of Connaught was to be regarded as a peace General, because wherever their army corps went they also would go. He further announced that Sir Archibald Hunter would be appointed to the command of another army corps when this was formed.

New Post for Sir William Butler.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Gen. Sir William F. Butler, formerly in command of the troops in South Africa, who was recalled at the beginning of the campaign against the Boers, is at last having his merits recognized. According to The Daily Chronicle he has accepted the offer of an appointment as President of the most important committee in connection with War Office reform.

HOPE DIAMOND COMING HERE.

The Famous Blue Stone Bought by a New Yorker—Price Said to be $250,000.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The report that the famous Hope blue diamond is going to New York is correct. It is in the possession of a member of a New York firm now on his way to America from London. The heirloom was sold by order of the Master in Chancery.

It is said that the price paid for the diamond was $250,000.

If the Hope diamond has been sold for $250,000, as reported, it has proved even more valuable than has hitherto been supposed, as the outside estimate placed on it was $225,000. The gem belonged to Lord Francis Pelham Clinton Hope, who was only allowed to sell it after a long legal fight.

It is not the size of the stone which gives it its value, but the fact that it is the only very large blue diamond known. It weighs 44½ karats, while the next largest blue diamond, the Brunswick stone, weighs only 10⅜ karats.

In 1668 Tavernier, the famous French traveler, returned to Paris, bearing twenty-five diamonds, which were all purchased by Louis XIV. A great blue diamond, weighing 112½ karats, was the chief of these gems. The process of cutting reduced its weight to 67⅛ karats. At the time of the French Revolution the diamond disappeared, but in 1830 the diamond now known as the Hope stone appeared in the possession of a certain Daniel Ellison. He sold it for £13,000 to Henry Thomas Hope, the London banker.

It is now regarded as certain that the Hope stone and the Brunswick gem were once a single diamond, and that this diamond was the long lost Tavernier stone.

FOR A PAN-AMERICAN BANK.

Committee to Ask Prominent Bankers Their Views—Will Be Located in New York.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13.—The committee of the Pan-American Conference which is considering the matter of Pan-American banking and monetary exchange held a session to-day, and it was decided to ask the opinion of prominent bankers both in the United States and Spanish-American countries as to the most feasible means of establishing a bank in New York which shall create direct financial relations between the people of this continent.

The Proposed American Bank in China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Mr. Rockhill's attempt to interest American capitalists in the establishment of a bank in China is bearing fruit. To-day Walter G. Oakman, President of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, called on Secretary Hay to talk upon this subject. There seems to be a desire on the part of other capitalists to know how far they can count on the aid of the United States Government in the maintenance of the bank, and the Secretary of State is referring the inquirers to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will determine the matter.

KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.

Emperors, Kings, and Presidents to be Honored Equally.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—King Edward has ordered that the honors to be paid to Presidents and crowned heads at the time of his Majesty's coronation shall be identical.

The question arose in a discussion of the details of the decorations to be bestowed, and the mode of entertainment of the heads of States attending the coronation. The King refused pointblank to distinguish between the titles of President, King, and Emperor, arguing that his object was to honor the State and not the man.

No distinctions will be made except possibly in the cases of near relations of the royal family.

Servian ex-Ministers Accused.

BELGRADE, Nov. 13.—The Skupshtina to-day, after a statement from the Premier, unanimously adopted a resolution charging the members of the late Georgevitch Cabinet with embezzlement of secret service funds, and appointing a committee to determine the best means for recovering the money from the ex-Ministers. One item mentioned is 128,160 francs.

Will Be Dean of the Peking Ministers.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 13.—The North China Daily News says Mr. Conger will soon be the only foreign Minister in Peking who passed through the siege, and will then become the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps. All the other Ministers who were in the siege have either already been relieved or expect to leave Peking soon.

The French School in America.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The commission appointed to make suggestions on the organization of the school which the French Government proposes to establish in the United States for the study of American industrial methods will hold its first meeting to-day (Thursday.) M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, will preside.

One Victory for a British Firm.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A British firm has secured the County Council contract for electrical tramway equipment in London against hundreds of American and other foreign tenders. The newspapers to-day express intense satisfaction, as heretofore almost all such contracts have gone abroad.

Another German Editor Sentenced.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 13.—Max Quarck, editor of the Volksstimme, was sentenced to-day to three weeks' imprisonment for libeling the German soldiers who were in China by the publication of a letter headed "German Beasts."

Ambassador White Back in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, who sailed from New York on Oct. 31, has arrived here and resumed his diplomatic duties.

Brazil Gives £5,000 to Santos-Dumont.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 13.—The Brazilian Congress has voted £5,000 to M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut.

"HOLY GHOST AND US" CONVERTS BAPTIZED

Girl Dragged Screaming to the Icy Bay and Immersed.

Eight Grown Persons Besides Make the Plunge, One Man Seventy-five Years Old.

Nine converts to the teachings of the "Holy Ghost and Us" Society were received in the new order yesterday afternoon. They were baptized in the waters of the New York Bay at the foot of Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn. At the time of the baptism of the converts a strong northwest wind was blowing and the temperature of the water was but little above freezing.

Among those immersed was a seven-year-old girl, Dorothy Barton, daughter of Mrs. J Barton, one of the converts of the new faith.

The little girl, clad only in a thing calico dress and stockings, screamed and fought as she was dragged to the icy water, and trembling with the chill, she was held before a stove in a near-by shanty for more than an hour after her clothing had been changed before she recovered from the cold.

The other people baptized were Oakley Ketchum, a man with white beard and bald head, and who said he was seventy-five years old; Mrs. Jeanette MacDonald, Miss Ruth Hanscom, Miss Charlotte Holmgren, Mrs. Esther Nelson, Miss Mary Daniel, and H. B. Fenderson. The women changed their clothes preparatory to being baptized in the house of Lawrence McDonald, an old fisherman, on the shore at Sixty-first Street, and the men dressed in a shanty owned by T. J. Larkin, a submarine diver.

The party, numbering about twenty and including a half dozen reporters, went direct from Grand Union Hall, in Court Street, Brooklyn, where F. W. Sandford, the evangelist, in charge of the meeting, has been holding forth. Arriving at the beach, the converts, led by Sandford, joined in singing "Shall We Gather at the River?" after which they were immersed, one by one. The baptism took place in each instance as a goodly sized roller came up from the channel. Little Dorothy Barton got quite as big a wave as the others did. Terrified and shivering, she was hustled off to the shanty as quickly as possible in order to avoid an attack of pneumonia.

Many of those who saw the treatment the child had been subjected to were indignant, and one man signified his intention of notifying the Children's Society. The grown members of the party shouted "Glory to God!" and sang hymns as they were dipped in the icy water.

The second day's session of the society was opened yesterday morning at Grand Union Hall, with an attendance of about a dozen men and women. Mr. Sandford, who occupied the pulpit, declared himself to be "an ambassador of Jesus Christ especially ordained by God to administer the only true baptism." He condemned all forms of baptism adopted by other religious bodies; prophesied that the day of judgment was near at hand, and said that within a short time healing by faith would become general.

During the morning session the janitor came to demand rent for the use of his hall When Sandford and his followers hired the place for three days they did not deposit any rent. Since then they have not produced any money, and yesterday they were threatened with ejectment unless the rent was forthcoming. Some arrangement was made, however, and the third day's session will be held at the hall to-day.

LABORERS DESERT COMRADES.

Two Were Buried by Cave-In and Were Allowed to Smother by Their Fellow-Workers.

Ten laborers directed by a foreman were digging in a cellar excavation already carried to a depth of nine feet at 597 West Ninety-sixth Street soon after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a section on the west side caved in. A quantity of stone piled upon the brink tumbled into the excavation, burying Philip Vitale, fifty years old, of 322 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Pasquale Domino, who also lives somewhere in the "Little Italy" district of Harlem.

Their comrades, all of the same nationality, all fled at the cave-in, and though the foreman and some passers-by begged them to come back and try to save their comrades it was fifteen minutes before any of them dared to re-enter the pit. In the meantime some strangers were digging madly with unaccustomed hands at the fallen earth, and an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, in charge of Dr. Fox, arrived as the bodies were uncovered. Although there was a big stone bruise on the side of Vitale's head, the surgeon said that both men had been smothered, and that if the others had gone to work at once their lives might have been saved.

The excavation is for a three-story brick residence for Mrs. Emma Corrigan, who owns the lot and now lives in a small frame house in the rear, in which she conducts a little store.

CAR RUNS AWAY DOWN A STEEP HILL.

Crashes Into Another Car and Motorman and Conductor Are Severely Injured.

Patrick Kiernan, motorman, and Joseph McGarry, conductor were placed in dire peril and the former may yet die through the blundering of a Metropolitan Street Railway official who had charge of the running of cars down the Inwood Hill, in the old King's Bridge Road, now Broadway, yesterday afternoon.

The Third Avenue system has completed a single track from the Amsterdam Avenue line at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street through this road to the new power house at Two Hundred and Sixth Street, to which cars are hauled for Winter storage. They are driven by electric power to the top of the long hill at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, leading down to Inwood, and then run by gravity down the incline, which is unbroken for about a mile, and very steep in places. From the foot they are drawn to their destination by horses.

It was shortly before 3 o'clock when Car 597, in charge of the men named, reached the summit. The brakes would not work, and Kiernan knew it. He told the official about it. This man looked over the running gear, told Kiernan that there was nothing the matter, and to go ahead. He obeyed, and the car immediately passed beyond control. Kiernan twisted frantically at his brake crank and shouted to McGarry to do the same with the crank on the rear platform, but turn as they might the brake shoes would not engage the wheels.

They hoped that they would reach the level in safety, and stop on the up grade before the Inwood schoolhouse, when they saw Car 594, which had preceded them, on the track right at the foot of the hill at One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street. It was deserted, even the crew having left it pending the arrival of the horses. They scrambled their shoes until with a resounding smash they drove into the standing car. Instantly the air was filled with flying iron, wood, and glass. The upper works of both cars were shattered to splinters, and the wreck of the standing car was driven fully 600 feet up the hill by the terrific impact.

The crash brought people running from their cottages. They found Kiernan lying unconscious amid the scattered debris, with his skull fractured and internal injuries. McGarry had escaped with severe body bruises. Kiernan was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in an ambulance in charge of Dr. Hanscom, who pronounced his condition very grave.

PLUCKY WOMAN CAPTURED THIEF.

Caught Negro Stealing Overcoats and Held Him Until Policeman Came.

William Johnson, a negro of 347 West Fourteenth Street, was caught by Mrs. Annie Borden of 156 West Twenty-second Street yesterday while trying to steal overcoats from a hatrack in the hall of the house. She seized the man about the waist and screamed for help.

He struggled desperately, but she held on until other women in the house, Mrs. Mary Hardin and Miss Carrie Jandorf, rushed to her assistance. Seeing himself surrounded the negro stopped struggling and plead to be turned loose. But Mrs. Borden held on and Miss Jandorf called Policeman Boerner, who took the prisoner to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The Pivot Clip.

An ingenious eyeglass attachment which provides absolute ease for eyeglass wearers.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St. PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

BAPTISTS ON GAMBLING

Like Giving, Like Stealing, Declares One Debater.

Speculation Not Gambling, Says Another, Who Calls the Stock Exchange the Nerve Centre of Commercial Life.

At last night's session of the nineteenth annual Baptist Conference for the discussion of current questions at the Central Baptist Church, in West Forty-second Street, the subject on the programme was "The Ethics of Gambling." Lay members of the congregation assembled expressed the belief before the meeting was called to order that the discussion would have some direct bearing on gambling as practiced in New York at the present time, but in this they were disappointed.

The discussion began with a paper by Prof. S. C. Mitchell of Richmond College, Va. He defined gambling as an attempt to get something for nothing. Playing cards, he declared, was an innocent amusement with an unimportant ethical import, but this neutral point between right and wrong was the breeding ground for gambling. There soon came a time when the game was no longer the end of the enjoyment, but the means. The effect of liquor, he said, was physical, but the effect of gambling was to kill the human in man and convert him into a mechanism.

The second paper of the evening was read by the Rev. Harold Pattison of Hartford, Conn. He said that it was extremely difficult to say just why gambling was immoral.

"It is a little like giving, a little like stealing, and a little like legitimate exchange of property," said the speaker. "But it differs from legitimate business, for whereas in the latter the effort is to minimize chance, in gambling the effort is to make the most of it.

"A gambler is essentially a pirate. This quality may be small in penny ante, but it grows large in faro. The sober gambler exists nowhere, except in story books. Hope is the essence of gambling. The gambler who fails, therefore, fails further than any other ruined man."

The Rev. A. W. Wishart of Trenton, N. J., made an address in line with the previous speakers, and the discussion ended with an address by the Rev. Frank Dixon of Hartford, Conn., who contended that so-called legitimate speculation was in no sense gambling, but was essentially a business transaction. He said:

"The difference between gambling and speculation seems to me to be sharply defined. Gambling is a hazard on values upon any issues not affected by human needs. Speculation deals strictly with issues affected by legitimate human needs. Speculation is legitimate and necessary to our modern life.

"The Stock Exchange is the nerve centre of our commercial life. No greater misfortune could befall us than if that should be abolished. Speculation consists merely in providing for and anticipating human needs. It is commercial prophecy. To anticipate human needs and to create new needs is to aid human progress and civilization. To create such needs is a task left for the commercial genius.

"Gambling is wrong because it strikes at the great principle which binds human society together—that in morals every individual is entitled to the value created by his energy and toil. The gambler is wrong because from covetousness he tries to gain possession of values another has created without adequate compensation and without his consent. The gentleman sport—the man who gambles purely for the exhilaration of the thing—is infinitely below the professional gambler, who gambles to make a living."

WOMAN KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Mrs. William F. Acker Meets with a Terrible Fate in Newark Department Store.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Mrs. William F. Acker of 77 Lincoln Park, this city, wife of a New York business man, plunged down an elevator shaft in a department store this afternoon to death. Mrs. Acker was a handsome young blonde. She went out shopping this afternoon and spent the time in the stores along Broad Street. Late in the afternoon she entered the department store.

Mrs. Acker was on the first floor of the store, and probably wanted to ascend to one of the upper floors or go down into the basement. She appeared to have stepped into the elevator shaft, but whether she opened the door or it had been left open does not appear.

The first thing any one heard was the utterance of a piercing scream, and those in the basement saw the body drop to the floor. Mrs. Acker struck on her head, and her neck was broken. She was dead when picked up. The distance dropped was eighteen feet. The body was taken to Mullin's Morgue.

Eugene Scudder, the colored man in charge of the elevator in the store, was arrested to-night. He is locked up in the Second Precinct Station House.

The firm this evening gave out its version of what took place. It is that Mrs. Acker, in company with two other women, descended in the elevator from the first to the basement floor. The elevator stopped and the door was opened. One of the women stepped out. Mrs. Acker was in the act of doing so, and the third woman had advanced to the door and was right behind Mrs. Acker, when, without apparent cause, the elevator operator says, the cage began to go up. Scudder tells the firm that he did not touch the lever. The cage started suddenly, and Mrs. Acker grabbed the iron grillwork on the outside of the car and hung on. She was carried up past the first floor landing and then dropped to the floor below.

The firm claims that Scudder must have touched the lever which controls the car. Tests were made this evening with the same car, and with several others similar in make in the store, but it was found impossible to start them without the lever being set to go up. The elevators could be dropped a story until the knives caught, but it was impossible by any conceivable means for the elevator to rise without the lever being worked.

WOMAN KILLED IN AIR SHAFT.

Tried to Step Across It on Fifth Floor and Fell.

Mrs. Maggie Daly, twenty-eight years old, who lived on the fifth floor of the double tenement, 123 Bush Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday by a fall of 60 feet through the airshaft of the building. Mrs. Daly's mother lives on the other side of the building, and yesterday the young woman wishing to pay her a visit, undertook to make a short cut by stepping from her window across the airshaft to a window leading to the apartment of her mother.

She missed her footing and fell to the bottom of the shaft. She was picked up unconscious, and died shortly afterward.

Prank of the Wind Up Town.

The wind cut peculiar capers up town yesterday morning. It entered a rear door of a store in the Hamilton Storage Company's building, at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 11 o'clock and blew out a plate-glass window 10 by 12 feet in the front. It struck a passer-by, breaking into fragments and cutting his overcoat to ribbons. The man was not hurt, and refused to give his name. The window was valued at $125.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FLOUR!

The Flour market continues to advance, but that has no bearing on the price of Flour in the Butler stores. We bought 25,000 barrels a few weeks ago, just when the wholesale market was at its lowest point, so while it lasts it goes to customers of the Butler stores on the basis of our low cost, regardless of the fact that the mills are now asking from 50c. to 75c. more a barrel for Flour than they did when we bought.

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR

is guaranteed to be the finest Flour made in this country. We back up this statement by guaranteeing every pound sold.

A Barrel, $3.75. A 24½-Pound Bag, 47c.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, A BOTTLE, 17c.

FREE THIS WEEK. 3½ POUNDS SUGAR to every customer who purchases the following standard goods at regular prices:

1 Pound Very Best Tea	35c
1 Pound Best Mocha and Java Coffee	25c
1 Box 2 lbs. Triumph Oats	10c
1 Can Hubbard's Peas	10c
1 Pint Bottle Peerless Sauce	12c
¼-lb. Can Black Pepper	8c
	$1.00

And with this we give 3½ Pounds Sugar FREE.

Johnnie Crackers, Graham Crackers or Atlantic Biscuits, always fresh; a pound	10c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand; all flavors; a package, 9c., or 3 for	25c
Mince Meat, Mrs. Sharpless's; a jar	10c
New Citron, Best Glace; a pound	15c
Cocoanut, Best; half-pound package	9c
Prepared Flour, Triumph Brand; 3-pound package	12c
Seeded Raisins, Porter Bros.' Best, extra fine; a package, 12c., or 3 for	25c
Salad Oil, Best Domestic; quart bottle	15c

FREE THIS WEEK. ¼-lb. Can of the Absolutely Pure Blue Ribbon Baking Powder to every customer who purchases the following standard goods at regular prices:

1 Can Essie Maine Succotash	10c
1 Can Essie Maine Corn	10c
1 Can Essie Jersey Tomatoes	12c
3¾-Lb. Bag St. Louis Flour	8c
	40c

And with this we give ¼-lb. Can Blue Ribbon Baking Powder Free.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

PRICES QUOTED DO NOT APPLY TO SUBURBAN STORES.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BOOKS DENIED TO STUDENTS.

Some Had Been Mutilated and New York University's Faculty Withdrew Them.

A notice signed by Dean Ashley and Prof. Tompkins was posted in the Law Library of New York University Tuesday to the effect that textbooks used by the students in their regular work could no longer be obtained in the library. No reason for the withdrawal of these books was assigned, and some of the students feel that it is a great hardship, as it necessitates the purchase of expensive books by those who have depended on the library. Those who have owned books but made use of the library for reference before going to class will now be obliged to carry their own books to and from their homes.

Meetings are to be called by the different classes to consider the matter, and one of the students said an effort would be made to have the Faculty withdraw the new regulation. It is intimated that pecuniary motives may have caused the mandate, since the professors themselves are authors of most of the books withdrawn.

Prof. Tompkins when seen at the university last night said it was merely a rule of the Faculty, which he would not discuss further. Prof. Clarence A. Ashley, Dean of the Law Faculty, however, gave a complete explanation of the matter when seen at his home, 82 East Fifty-fifth Street, last night.

"Acts of vandalism," said Prof. Ashley, "have become so frequent of late that we have been obliged to take some action to save the library which contains 15,000 volumes, valued at about $70,000. The books have been scribbled in and defaced. For a time nothing was done about it except for an occasional remonstrance to the classes. A few days ago, however, one of the offenders desired to carry his cases for the day into class, and for that purpose deliberately cut forty pages out a valuable textbook. I showed the book to the class at its next meeting. The Faculty decided that steps must be taken to prevent further destruction, and as the textbooks in daily use are mutilated more than any others we have withdrawn them from the library.

"There are not over a dozen of them altogether. Some of the poorer students will, it is true, be obliged to buy their own textbooks where they have previously used those of the library, but it must be remembered the New York University is not a free institution, and it is the opinion of the Faculty that better work can be done by students who have their own books at home. The meetings are being called among the students at my suggestion, to devise means among themselves for preventing further vandalism to the library."

KILLED MAN WHO TOUCHED HIM

Longshoreman Twice Shot for Putting His Hand on an Acquaintance.

John Kennedy and Edward Burke, longshoremen, were chatting in Patrick Linsky's saloon, at West and Charles Streets, at 2:45 P. M. yesterday, when in turning to the bar Kennedy accidentally laid his hand on that of Einert Christensen, a runner for a sailors' boarding house. Instantly Christensen drew a revolver and fired two shots into the man's face. Kennedy stood transfixed for a moment, his features blackened by the burning powder, and then pitched forward, dead. Both bullets had gone through his lips. The murderer gazed down upon the body for a brief interval, and then started leisurely for the door, the smoking pistol still in his hand.

Linsky had heard the shots up stairs, and, running into the barroom, blocked his passage. Bystanders, who had run for the police, returned in about five minutes with Detective Knieran and Policeman Wilkenson of the Charles Street Station, which is close by.

At the police station the man would make no statement beyond his pedigree. Burke disappeared immediately after the shooting. Kennedy was thirty-five years old, and boarded at 688 Washington Street. He did not work yesterday, but is said to have been a quiet, good-tempered, and industrious man. Burke had left but recently the hospital, where he had been with a broken leg. All the talk between the men during the few minutes they were in the saloon before the murder was of Burke's hospital experience. Christensen is twenty-five years old, and was employed by his brother-in-law, Elmer Bernard, and lives in his place, which adjoins the saloon in West Street.

HOW COLOMBIA LOST ONE OF HER STEAMSHIPS.

Vessel Grounded and Rebels in Canoes Took Her Without a Fight—Then They Captured a Garrison.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 7.—The following are details of the capture by the insurgents of the steamship Darien, belonging to the Government, which was recently purchased from the Darien Gold Mining Company at Panama:

The Darien was sent by the Colombian Government, toward the end of October, to convey a rapid-fire gun and a fair supply of rifles and ammunition to the forces now stationed at Agua Dulce. The steamer had orders to keep well in sight of Chorrera, (fifteen miles from Panama,) the headquarters of the insurgent forces, on her way to Agua Dulce. In compliance with this order it appears the Captain of the Darien steamed too close to land, and when in the vicinity of Chorrera the steamer grounded on a sandbank, (it being low tide,) in sight of the rebel forces, who soon surrounded her with canoes, open boats, &c., and took possession of her without any fighting whatever. Rumor says the Darien was also conveying $5,000 to Agua Dulce.

The rebels, on the rise of the tide, immediately ordered the Captain to steam to the Island of Taboga, (about ten miles south of Panama.) On arriving there they signaled to the officer commanding the small military contingent at Taboga to come on board. As soon as he did so he was made a prisoner, and compelled to write an order for the force under his command to embark with all haste with their arms. In this manner about thirty men and all the arms and ammunition at Taboga were captured. The steamer subsequently sailed for Chorrera.

It is said the Government believes that the Captain of the Darien was in the pay of the rebels.

The Darien has since been trying to capture sailing vessels having Government troops on board, and actually had one in tow when she was chased by a small steamer chartered from the canal company.

The gunboat Boyaca is said to be lying up at Buenaventura disabled. The Government is now without any steamers or gunboats of its own at Panama.

COLOMBIANS TRYING TO GET A NEW PRESIDENT.

Believe If Gen. Reyes Will Take the Office Some of Their Problems Will Be Solved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Colombian Government is making an earnest effort, and in an interesting way, to solve the troubles which have arisen in its executive branch. The first official act of a new Colombian Congress is to appoint a "designado," an official who succeeds to the Presidency upon the retirement of both the President and Vice President. Gen. Reyes, Colombian Minister to France, now in attendance upon the Congress of American Republics at the City of Mexico as one of the Colombian delegates, holds that position.

Information has reached the Colombian Legation in this city to the effect that a commission composed of three Colombian officials is about to leave Bogota for Mexico City to endeavor to induce Gen. Reyes to accompany it back to the Colombian capital and take up the reins of government.

Notwithstanding the fact that the former President, San Clemente, has been out of office for some time, it is true that he is still the Constitutional President of Colombia, and he has yet to tender his resignatio from that office. However, San Clemente, it is stated, has said he will tender his resignation provided President Maroquin, who is constitutionally only the Vice President, will do likewise. Many of the present complications in Colombia have arisen out of this situation, and the strong factions back of the commission see in Gen. Reyes an official with a clean title to the Presidency, if, as they confidently believe, President Maroquin can be induced to relinquish his office.

It is yet to be seen how Gen. Reyes himself will regard the move. The proposition has been broached to him already in an informal way, but no definite idea of his views has been obtainable.

RETRIAL IN GRAHAM SUIT.

Father of Child Killed by Trolley Car Prefers a Sixth Suit to Accepting $1,000 Verdict.

Abraham Lincoln Graham of Jersey City, who on Tuesday was offered the alternative of accepting $1,000 for the death of his four-year-old son Melville, who was killed by a North Jersey trolley car on April 10, 1896, or a new trial in the Hudson County Supreme Court, yesterday decided to accept the retrial.

The case has been tried already five times. In the first three suits each jury awarded $5,000. These verdicts were set aside as excessive. It was at the second reversal that Justime Gummere gave the opnion that a verdict of $1 would cover all the monetary damage a parent sustained in the death of a child four years old.

At the fourth trial the jury awarded Graham $2,000, and the last jury fixed the damages at $1,800. Graham appealed from both verdicts. He says the company has offered $1,500 in settlement of the case. The new trial will take place during the December Term.

BIG TRUST COMPANY FOR MEXICO.

Standard Oil Interests May Establish Banking Centre There.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13.—Renewed reports in financial circles attribute to the Standard Oil group the purpose to establish a large trust company here, which will do a banking business and provide means for financing large American undertakings, these being continually growing in importance.

Present Mexican legislation does not contemplate trust companies as they are known in the United States, and there would have to be extensive changes made in existing laws to give full scope to a trust company. This, it is now said, is under consideration by the Government. Old established banking interests resent the increase of American financial influence, and probably will make opposition to changes in the laws favorable to the new American financial project.

COUNT COMPLAINS OF HALLBOY.

Check for Employer Said to Have Been Cashed by the Lad.

Count Jules Henry De Siborn, an architect, reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday evening that a hallboy at 21 East Twenty-first Street, where he has an apartment, had, he thought, appropriated a check for $84, which the Count had given him in settlement for his rent and he asked that the boy be apprehended. The Count is connected with the firm of Bruce Price and J. H. Derpagh of 1,626 St. James Building, of which they were the architects, and lives in the fashionable apartment house at 21 East Twenty-first Street.

On last Monday a new hallboy was engaged, and he gave his name as Ulysses Oppenheim. On Tuesday morning Count Sibor gave the boy a check for $84, which was made payable to his employer, Mrs. Marie Coryall, and supposed that it had reached its destination until yesterday evening. On investigation he found that at noon Tuesday the boy had asked the janitor for a pen and ink, that he left the building a few minutes later, and after forging Mrs. Coryall's indorsement, he presented the check at the Second National Bank at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, for payment, saying that Mrs. Coryall, for whom he worked, had sent him for the money.

The teller at the bank was not disposed to pay it and told him to get a note from Mrs. Coryall ordering that the money be given to the boy. He went away and returned a few minutes later with a note written on the stationery of the apartment house to the teller, and the money was paid without any hesitation. Since that time the boy has not been seen.

The Wanamaker Store

TABLE LINENS

For The Thanksgiving Feast

Of utmost importance to the Thanksgiving table is the lustrous snow-white linen that enwraps the festal board, and makes a setting for beautiful table wares, and delectable viands.

For many years the leadership in linens has been with Wanamaker's. The most sumptuous table linens that Courtrai flax and Belgian skill can make are here. The patterns are veritable works of art. Here, too, are the finest linens made in Scotland and Ireland—a display worthy of ten times the space we can devote to the selling of it.

But today's special word tells of some unusual offerings of fine linens that are made at this most fortunate time, when the tasteful and thrifty housekeeper may reap double satisfaction.

DINNER CLOTHS—

Odd Cloths of Moravian, Belgian and German manufacture, in our own special patterns. The assortment being broken, or the napkins sold out, we offer them at very low prices, as follows:

Moravian double damask Cloths, full bleached; floral center with open border
2x2½ yds., were $8, now $6 each.
2x3 yds., were $9.50, now $7 each.
2½x2½ yds., were $10.50, now $8.
2½x3 yds., were $12.50, now $9.50.
27-inch Napkins, to match, were $11, now $8.50 dozen.

Belgian double damask Dinner Cloths, made of the finest flax that grows—the famous Courtrai:
2½x2½ and 2½x3 yds., were $7.75, now $5.75 each.
2½x3 and 2½x3½ yds., were $9, now $6.75 each.
2½x3½ and 2½x4 yds., were $10.50, now $7.75 each.

German grass-bleached fine damask Cloths, soft, glove finish: very handsome designs; size 2x2½ yds., were $2.50, now $2.10 each.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD—

Bleached Scotch Table Linen, extra fine, yet a good wearing quality; 66 in. wide; our regular 70c kind, now at 56c a yard.

NAPKINS—

Bleached Scotch napkins, 24 in. square; were $3.75, now $2.50 a dozen.
Grass-bleached German napkins, 24 in. square; were $2.75, now $2 a dozen.
Fine double damask half-bleached dinner napkins, extra large, 27x27 in.; were $4.25, now $2.75 a dozen.

BED LINENS—

Hemstitched linen Sheets from Germany, trimmed with torchon lace; size 2x2¾ yds.; were $4.50, now $3.50 each.
Hemstitched linen Sheets from Ireland; beautifully hand-embroidered; size 72 x100 in.; were $7, now $5.50 each.

FANCY LINENS—

Canvas Covers for small tables; ecru with colored figures in red, blue or olive; one yard square; were $1.25, now $1 each.

Fourth avenue.

Dining-room FURNITURE

Monday we told you of Sideboards, Tuesday of Dining Tables, today's particular word is to be of China Closets; and the story of other lines will follow. The splendid stock of *Dining-room* Furniture alone would need an entire page to do it justice; and our stocks are just as full and complete for every room in the house.

The finest furniture made in America is here—selected with utmost care; first for excellence of wood and workmanship, then for artistic beauty.

We have the most elegant dining-room furniture that could be desired, as well as worthy sorts of the most practical character. And fair prices rule on every grade.

China Closets. The selection comprises more than a hundred styles, priced in oak from $15.50 to $180; in mahogany, from $42 to $250; Colonial designs, both plain and richly carved, with wood shelves or glass, mirror or wood backs; richly carved closets in various styles of oak or mahogany.

A word of some patterns:

At $15.50—Golden oak China Closets, 64 in. high, 38 in. wide; 3 shelves; bent glass ends; shaped legs.
At $23—Golden oak China Closets, 64 in. high, 39 in. wide; carved back; bent glass ends; adjustable shelves; straight tapered legs.
At $28—Quartered golden oak China Closets, 62 in. high, 38 in. wide; bent glass ends; 4 shelves; mirror back of top shelf; moulded edges; ball feet; highly polished.
At $33—Quartered golden oak China Closets, 64 in. high; 39 in. wide; full mirror back; 3 plate shelves; bent glass ends.
At $40—Quartered golden oak China Closets, 60 in. high, 42 in. wide; swell front; bent glass ends and door; heavy moulded top; 3 shelves; full mirror back.
Some of the other closets are priced in oak at $50, $60, $68, $70, $75, $80, $85, $86, $88, $100, $105, $110, $120; in mahogany at $45, $48, $60, $62, $68, $75, $80, $85, $93, $95, $100, $110, $120, $125.

Fourth floor.

Brilliant CUT GLASS

The richness and sparkle of Cut Glass give life and color to the table—is indispensable, of course.

We have a superb stock, broad in variety—newest designs, exquisitely cut on purest blanks, by the best American makers.

Then our purchases are so vast for our New York and Philadelphia stores that prices on the finest, newest, choicest goods are always lower here than elsewhere.

These suggestions:

Water Tumblers, $3, $5, $6.50, $8.50, $15 to $24.
Caraffes, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7.50 to $10.50.
Celery Trays, $3.50, $4.50, $6 to $10.
Cigar Jars, $13.50 and $16.50.
Rose Bowls, $8.50, $10 and $12.
Covered Butter Dishes, $10.50 and $12.
Ice-cream Trays, $15, $18, $25, $30.
Ice-cream Plates, $2.50, $3.25, $3.50 to $6.50.
Candelabra, 3 lights, $45; 5 lights, $70; 7 lights, $100.
Punch Bowls, with foot, $35, $37.50, $100; without foot, $27.50, $40, $45.
Water Jugs, $8, $10, $12 to $25.
Claret Jugs, $10, $15 to $25.
Flower Vases, $2.25, $3.50, $6, $7, $12, $15 to $40.
Decanters, $3, $4, $5.25, $6 to $30.
Sugars and Creams, $5.25, $6.50, $7, $8.50 to $15 pair.
Spoon Holders, $2.50, $3 to $4.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.65, $2.25, $2.50 to $4.25.
Salad Dishes, $5, $5.50, $6 to $16.
Berry Bowls, in round and fancy shapes, $3.50, $5, $5.50, $6, $7.50, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.

Basement.

THREE-QUARTER LENGTH

COATS for WOMEN

Fashion lays the choice of style upon you, this season, in the matter of Coats. She'll accept your selection of Short Jacket, Newmarket, or any length between.

Of course we provide all sorts; and in such variety as is matched nowhere else.

Our stock of the in-between lengths of coats ranges in price from $10 to $98. We give particular word of four styles:

At $16—Coats of black kersey, fly-front; velvet collar; seams finished with cloth applique; stitching around bottom; lining of satin. 36 inches long.
At $21—Coats of covert in Oxford or tan; fly-front; velvet collar; entire coat trimmed with cloth straps; lining of satin. 38 inches long.
At $32—Coats of fine black kersey; double-breasted; box back and front; coat-collar, bottom and flaring cuffs heavily stitched. 36 inches long.
At $42—Coats of kersey; fly-front; yoke effect; half-fitted back; trimming of black braid; high flaring collar and revers of beaver; lining of satin. 40 inches long.

Second floor, Broadway.

FIREPLACES--Old and New

The boyhood and girlhood pictures of all who are "old folks" today, go back to the happy gatherings of long ago around the old fire-log, warmed by its gracious blaze.

Several decades of the use of modern heating appliances have started improvements backward to make possible again the old fireplace in every modern home.

The black grate in wall or floor may warm the house, but it needs the good old-fashioned blaze of the fire itself to warm the soul.

The Gas Log and Andirons have been so perfected that the old fireplace can give its cordial blaze again, by the mere turning of a valve and touching a match.

We have eight completely filled fireplaces, showing how the sets look in all sorts of surroundings. Our stock is the most complete in New York, and prices are unusually fair.

These hints of them:

Brass Fire Sets, $3.50 to $21
Brass Andirons, $3 to $60
Brass Fenders, $5 to $21
Brass Coal Vases, $9.75 to $12
Brass Coal Hods, $6 to $13.25
Brass Wood Boxes, $22 to $48
Brass Wood Baskets, $8.50 to $16
Brass Coal Grabs, $1.80 to $2.75
Brass handled Hearth Brushes, $2 and $2.25
Brass Folding Spark Screens, $1.50 to $50
Black wrought iron Andirons, $2.50 to $36
Black wrought iron Fire Sets, $3.75 to $36
Black wrought iron Wood Baskets, $6 to $11
Black cast iron Andirons, $1 to $18
Black iron Portable Grates, $2.50 to $9
Black wire Spark Guards, $1.50 to $8
Gas Logs, $3.50 to $7.50
Gas Log Rests, 50c and 60c.

Basement.

THANKSGIVING DAY Preparations

MOTHERS, WIVES—every hostess who expects relatives or friends to the Thankgsgiving Dinner—all have plans for the dining-room which Wanamaker's can most perfectly supply. Part of the news of Furniture and Chinaware has already been told—more is given on this page today; together with word about many other needfuls for entertaining the visitors whom all are so anxious to see.

Decorative LINENS

At Half Regular Prices

Every housekeeper knows a score of places on table, sideboard, china closet, as well as in rooms all over the house, where these fancy linens will add brightness and artistic effect to the Thanksgiving home.

Many other women will count this a rare chance to pick out most admirable Christmas gifts for beauty-loving friends.

The collection consists of

Renaissance Lace Pieces AND Lace-trimmed Pieces

Many pieces are decorated with Mexican hand-drawn work.

It is a very large collection of beautiful linens which we secured from one of the largest importing concerns at just about half its value.

Coming just when so many thousands want exactly these goods, we count ourselves, as well as our Public, exceptionally fortunate. These suggestions of pieces and prices:

Center Pieces—Size 20 x 20 in., at 75c to $4.50 each
24 x 24 in., at $1.25 to $7.50 each
30 x 30 in., at $3 to $8.75 each
36 x 36 in., at $4.50 to $12 each
Table Covers—Size 45 x 45 in., at $6 to $13 each
Table Covers—Size 54 x 54 in., at $8.75 to $15 each.
72 x 72 in., at $15 to $19.50 each
Sideboard or Bureau Scarfs—
Size 20 x 36 in., at $2 to $5 each
Size 20 x 45 in., at $2.50 to $8.75 each
Size 20 x 54 in., at $3 to $9.25 each.

All are worth double today's prices; and you'll scarcely find prettier patterns in any collection.

Shown on special counters on the Main Aisle.

The $1 BLACK VELVETS at 55c

So many velvets were never sold before in the same time, in the history of the retail business.

Little wonder—for never before was such an offering made, till now. We had so little expected such immediate and emphatic response, and did not have the entire purchase delivered at once; so we ran short. Today two hundred additional pieces are here—five thousand yards—of the same quality, in a splendid shade of black.

The present lot ends the good fortune, and your chance to buy the most popular fabric of the season at about half price. 55c a yard, instead of $1.

Box containing 22 to 22¾ yds. at $12; value $22 to $22.75. Box containing 25 to 25¾ yds. at $13.50; value $25 to $25.75.

In the Under-Price Store, Basement.

CASHMERE DRESSES

For Children

Cashmere is an ideal fabric for making children's winter dresses that shall be sightly yet comfortable, stylish yet warm.

Here's a group of exceedingly pretty little dresses for children up to 4 years of age, in a variety of appropriate styles, and moderately priced:

At $1.50—Mother Hubbard Dresses with white cashmere yokes, finished with colored cashmere fitted ruffle, trimmed with 2 rows of ribbon; in light blue, pink, brown, red and royal blue; sizes 1 to 4 years.
At $2.65—Dresses of cashmere, prettily trimmed with white silk soutache braid and ribbon, in all new shades; sizes 1 to 4 years.
At $3—Long-waisted Dresses, in Russian effect, trimmed with soutache braid, and pointed belt; in all suitable colors; sizes 2 to 5 years.
Others at $3.35, and upwards to $14.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Warm CLOTHING for the Boys

Yesterday, with its searching winds and sharp air, easily found whatever weak spots there may have been in your boys' clothing.

If it only found *one*, don't delay a moment in strengthening the point of attack. Wanamaker's will provide the necessary reinforcements, promptly, satisfactorily, inexpensively.

Overcoat too thin? Look at these Stout Reefers of blue chinchilla, splendidly made, thick and warm. For 5 to 16-year-olds. $5.

Or these Top Coats, of blue or Oxford frieze, full of style, for the boys of 5 to 16. $5.50.

How about his Suit? Here are Three-piece Suits, of plain blue or mixed cheviots that are easily worth an extra dollar; for boys of 9 to 16. $5.

Never mind the mercury, if you've brought your boy to Wanamaker's—*first*.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Store

PARIS DRESS GOODS

And ROBES Under-Price

These are the handsome Novelty Goods that are so hard to describe in a type-told story. They include beautifully bordered fabrics by the yard, as well as elaborate Broadcloth Robes, all ready to make up. They are the elegant things that should be made up for Thanksgiving wear, hence we cut the prices in time to give you the saving, and this additional service.

They are the choicest goods we have for holiday giving.

These hints of fabrics and prices:

At $2.50, from $3.50—
French Novelty Bordered Cheviots; borders of applique in fancy silk, in attractive designs embroidered on self-colored grounds of navy blue, brown, green, cardinal and black.
At $2.50, from $3—
French Novelty Bordered Cheviots with borders of bright colored broadcloth, appliqued and embroidered in white upon grounds of navy blue, castor, green, gray and brown.
At $3, from $3.50—
French Novelty Bordered Canvas Cheviot, with borders appliqued in bright tartan silk plaids embroidered in white on grounds of blue, dark gray, castor, light gray and tan mixtures.
At $15, from $18—
Imported Robe Patterns, in Beatrice Cloth, in elaborate braided designs, done in heavy black silk cord wound with gold tinsel, on grounds of navy blue, green, garnet, cadet blue and black.
At $16, from $20—
Imported Robe Patterns in Satin Venetian Cloth, designed in applique of black silk taffeta and braided with heavy black silk braid wound with gilt tinsel, on grounds of brown, navy blue, garnet, green, plum and cadet blue.
At $20, from $24—
Imported Robe Patterns in satin Prunella Cloth, designed in applique of Persian designs braided in soutache of black silk braid wound with gilt tinsel, on grounds of green, garnet, navy blue, brown, cadet blue and black.
At $35, from $45—
French Broadcloth Robes, with shaped skirts all but ready to wear. The skirt has inlaid folds of self-colored broadcloth over white, the fold being edged with bright tartan plaid silk, braided in soutache braid.
At $40, from $50—
French Broadcloth Robes, with shaped skirts almost ready to use; the skirt having flounces of the broadcloth edged with satin embroidered and silk braided, and material for waist designed to match.
At $85, from $110—
French Broadcloth Robes, with shaped skirts almost ready to wear; designed in elaborate applique and insertion of ecru lace and black silk velvet; the cloth for waist elaborately designed to correspond.
At $90, from $125—
French Broadcloth Robes, with shaped skirts almost ready to wear, designed in elaborate applique and insertion of ecru lace and black velvet; the material for the waist elaborately designed to correspond.

Rotunda.

WINTER OVERCOATS

For Well-Dressed Men

A smart, stylish overcoat is the most important part of a man's wardrobe in winter. Many men are so particular about their overcoats that they will not look at ready-made coats.

That is because they haven't seen Wanamaker Overcoats.

The smartest styles that the swell tailor cuts, are here ready-made; and the overcoats are made up with a thoroughness and care that the most painstaking tailor cannot exceed.

The lining and finish can be as luxurious as you elect.

Look for instance, at these:

Black-and-white cheviot Overcoats, 50 inches long, with very full backs, and extra large shoulders. The kind of coat that you would hardly expect to find outside of the swell custom tailors' shop. Here ready-made, for $22.
Another style, of dark gray herringbone cheviot, half silk-lined; stylish and serviceable; 50 inches long. Price $20.
Very stylish Overcoats of green plaid cheviot—just in—52 inches long, with box-plait in back, and belt of same material. Silk-lined shoulders, and plaid body lining. A great coat for traveling men. Price, $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Golfer's Supplies

These are glorious days on the links—barring the rain which has been considerately scarce until recently.

The crisp and snappy air brings out harder strokes, and more of them. Balls get lost, and clubs get broken—then you come—or send—to Wanamaker's.

Everything the golfer needs is here. Best sorts—all sorts—fairest prices always.

The "Wanamaker" Brassies and Drivers are fine clubs. They have heads of selected persimmon wood; the shafts are of second growth split hickory. The spring and balance of the clubs are most admirable. Of course, the Wanamaker name on them saves you money.

With spliced shafts, $1.50 each.
With socket shafts, $2 each.
Then here are other supplies:

GOLF CLUBS—
The Spalding Socket Brassies and Drivers, $2.50 each—spliced shafts, $2 each.
The Spalding hand-forged Irons, $2 ea.
The MacGregor Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50 each; spliced shaft, $2 ea.
The MacGregor Irons, $1.50.

GOLF BALLS—
The Henley, A or B marking, $3.50 a dozen.
The Silvertown, $3.50 a dozen.
The Vardon Flyer, 3.25 a dozen.
The Ocobo, $3.25 a dozen.

GOLF BALLS—
The Craig Park, $3.05 a dozen.
The Musselburgh, $3.05 a dozen.
The Wanamaker Practice, $2.50 a doz.
The Norks, $2 a dozen.

CADDY BAGS—
Heavy dark brown canvas bags, leather trimmed and metal studded, $1.50 ea.
Best quality Scotch plaid bags, leather trimmed, with sling to match plaid; sole leather bottom, with heavy metal studs, $2.50 each.
Leather caddy bags, $3, $4, $5, up to $10.

Annex, 770 Broadway.

Rich Oriental Furnishings

The most fascinating corner of the Upholstery Store is the section devoted to our splendid assemblage of Oriental Goods. An air of mystery seems to hang over the rich Draperies, Portieres and Curtains, in their wonderfully rich combinations of color, the odd inlaid and carved Furniture, the curious weapons and pieces of armor. The display is interesting to a degree, and suggestive, too, in the possibilities it affords for decorative housefurnishing.

Your own ideas will find full scope here and easy fulfilment; if you come with no preconceived plans, we will gladly help you to a choice.

Word today of some of the newest arrivals:

East Indian Print Curtains, 6 x 12 ft.; in Farukabad and Palempore designs, on dark green, blue, red and white grounds; especially suitable for portieres and covers. Usually sold at $2.75 to $3.50 each; these at $1.75.
The finest collection of antique and modern Phulkarie Curtains we have ever shown; with terra-cotta and navy blue grounds, richly embroidered with silk, for the decoration of cosy corners, dens, and smoking-rooms. Prices from $3 to $11 each.
Some new wool Bagdad Curtains at $3.75, $4.75, $5.25, $6, $8.50 and $9 each.
Damascus Curtains, in a new assortment of the finer grades, for doors, windows and cozy corner hangings, at $5.50, $6 and $7 a pair.
Inlaid and Carved Damascus Furniture. Among the most artistic furniture imported, yet inexpensive. Among the newly arrived pieces of this furniture are Folding Chairs at $6.50 each.
Moradabad Metal Smoking Sets, $2, $2.75 and $4.25 a set.

Third floor.

Flannel Waists AND Knitted Petticoats

The combination seems to suggest cold weather, doesn't it? And cold weather, in turn, makes such comfortable, warm garments seem most appropriate. Here are plenty of attractive varieties of each.

The waists, of flannel or allied materials, are as stylish and becoming, in their different models and colorings, as skillful designers can make them.

And the Petticoats—never were there more sensible garments for winter weather than these. Knee length, knitted in bright solid colors or gay stripes, soft and warm—they are just the thing for walking, skating, or out-of-door wear in general. These details:

Flannel Waists—
$2.75—Of flannel; in solid colors, rose, light blue, royal red and black; plaited front; waist buttoned at the side; French back; collar trimmed with taffeta silk.
$3.25—Of flannel; in solid colors, rose, gray and black; waist buttoned at the side; finished with fold of white mohair; French back; stitched collar and shield, finished with white mohair.
$3.75—Of flannel; in stripes or dots; full front; French back; stock collar, finished with black taffeta silk.
$4.25—Of Prunella cloth; in solid colors, light blue, rose and white; plaited front; French back; stock collar of black taffeta silk.
$4.75—Of flannel; in solid colors, white, light blue and pink; front of cluster plaits between fancy stitching; collar trimmed with hemstitched silk; waist buttoned in the back.
Many other styles; plain, with braid, fancy stitching, Persian bands, embroidered silk applique or Persian velvet trimmings. $1.75 to $12.

Knitted Petticoats—
75c—In solid colors.
$1—In solid colors or stripes.
$1.25—In stripes.
$1.50—In solid colors.
$1.75—In solid colors, with colored border.
$2—In stripes.
$2.25—In stripes.

Second floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

APOLLO.

A lady who possessed a piano asked a famous German pianist to perform upon it, and after he had obligingly done so, was rash enough to ask him what he thought of the instrument.

"Since you press me for an opinion," replied the eminent artist, "I will tell you first that your piano wants new strings; and, secondly, that the hammers want recovering, and the sounding board needs thorough repairs, and while you are about it," he continued, gradually boiling up, "with recovering the hammers, and other necessary repairs, the best thing you can do with it will be to make it into firewood and have it burned."

The above is the substance of our advice to people who ask us what we think of some so-called "piano players."

The **APOLLO** *Piano Player* has a commercial as well as a musical value even after years of use, and is a source of constant gratification to the educated as well as to the uninstructed ear. Critical public taste demands the best. It is well to understand this before spending your money on a purchase of repentance. All are invited to hear and examine the **APOLLO.** Its playing touches the heart of all humanity, and everybody can play it. Recitals from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day.

The **APOLLO** Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Sts.)

CALIFORNIA

Best Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions
LEAVE BOSTON
Mondays and Wednesdays
VIA ALBANY, BUFFALO, THE
GREAT
ROCK ISLAND
ROUTE
AND SCENIC LINE
AND VIA
Southern Route every Monday.

Daily First Class Sleeper Through Between Chicago and San Francisco.
Crossing the best scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas by Daylight in both directions. Direct connection to and from Los Angeles. Best Dining Car Service through.
Write for information and literature to
A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.,
401 BROADWAY, - - NEW YORK.

Our Scotch Whiskeys,
Bonnie Brier Bush
(VERY OLD)
OR OUR
SOUVENIR
OF SCOTLAND, OLD,
are NOT vat ed or blende , but are from the best distillery in the
GLENLIVET DISTRICT,
Imported in cases or casks. For sale from store or in bond. They are the best we have ever seen.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,
225 Fifth Av. Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer
THIS (THURS.) AFTERNOON,
2 P. M.
Also Fri. and Sat. Afternoons, same hour.
A NOTABLE SALE
BY DIRECTION OF
Messrs. R. SIMPSON & CO.,
Holborn, London, England,
OF A WONDERFUL COLLECTION OF
Antique Furniture,
comprising
Choice Specimens of Chippendale, comprising, Sheraton, Adams', English and Dutch Carved Oak and Marqueterie, Louis XV., XVI. and Empire, including A Superb Gothic Throne Chair, Louis XV. Wardrobe, a very rare set of Hogarth Dining Chairs, Louis XV and XVI. Mantel Mirrors and Consols, Over Mantel Mirror from the Ravstyn Castle, very valuable Sevres, Vienna, Jacob Petit, Worcester, Crown Derby, Wedgewood and Leeds Porcelains, Rockingham Queens Ware, Old Silver and Copper Lustre, English, Dutch and Bohemian Cut and Engraved Glass, Bisque and Carrara Marble Figures and Busts Empire Mantel Clocks, Bronzes, Chiming Hall Clocks Artistic Wood Carvings of the XVI., XVII. and XVIII. Centuries, Old Pewter and Copper Ware, Fenders, Rare Old Engravings and Sporting Prints, &c.

66,000 Telephones
In service in Manhattan.
Rates from $5 a month.
New York Telephone Co.
15 Dey St. 11 West 38th St.
315 West 125th St.

QUEER EXPLOIT OF METAL BROKER RUSSELL

Sends Letter to His Clerk Intimating Suicidal Intentions.

While Police and His Son Are Searching for Him He Returns to His Office and Goes to Work.

William Ingraham Russell of the firm of W. I. Russell & Co., a member of the Metal Exchange, and one of the best-known tin brokers in this city, left his office at 66 Maiden Lane Tuesday afternoon, and instead of going to his home in Fanwood, N. J., where he resides with his wife and family, went up town and dispatched a letter to his confidential clerk, Louis Wheaton, at the latter's home, intimating that he was going to an up-town hotel to commit suicide. The letter was received by the clerk late in the evening, the police and Russell's son, who lives in this city, were notified, and the search for him began.

A general alarm was sent out for the broker from Police Headquarters, and many hotels were visited with the expectation of finding him dead in his room. The fruitless search was kept up all night, and at 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning, the usual hour for Russell to begin his day's business, the metal broker walked into his office, looking as fresh as if he had just got in after a pleasant morning stroll, and took up his business as usual.

The movements of the metal broker are full of mystery, which not even his relatives can understand. Russell himself after his return to his office yesterday morning offered no explanation whatever of his acts, simply assuring all inquirers that he was alive and well, and that there was no explanation necessary.

Through various business reverses Russell's friends said yesterday he has in the past ten years lost most of his wealth, and from one of the largest metal factors in the country, doing a business of many thousands a year and living in great style in the city, has of late years been reduced to a modest brokerage business. Wednesday was his fifty-fourth birthday, and one of his daughters visited him in his office and wished him many happy returns of the day. The father bade her a cheerful and affectionate good night shortly before 5 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock left his office for the day. He then seemed to be in the best of spirits.

When Louis Wheaton, the clerk, reached his home, at 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, at 11:30 o'clock in the evening he found on the hall table a letter. He was told that the letter had been delivered by a messenger boy. Wheaton opened the letter, which was written on the firm's paper and signed by Russell. It read as follows:

Dear Wheaton: Forgive me for putting such a burden upon you, but I know no one else I could ask. Probably early to-morrow morning you will hear where I had gone last night. When you get the news, please take charge. My wife does not expect me home until to-morrow night. I am going up town to a hotel, where I shall register in my own name, and I will plan that you get word which hotel early this morning. Good-by, my dear fellow. I have a warm brotherly feeling for you and appreciate your work. May you and yours prosper. Gratefully, W. I. RUSSELL.

After reading the letter Wheaton hurried to the residence of William Russell, Jr., a son of the missing man, at 206 West Seventy-eighth Street, but could get no news of him there. Then he and the younger Russell went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and a general alarm was sent out. The police drew the same inference from the letter that the clerk and the son of the missing man had arrived at, that the broker intended to go to some hotel, hire a room, and kill himself in it. Every place in the city that Russell was known to frequent was visited during the night, but no trace of him could be found.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Wheaton received his second shock in the nature of a telegram from Russell saying that he had spent the night at the Hoffman House and would be around at his office at the usual hour.

At the Hoffman House it was found that Russell had arrived there about 11 o'clock Wednesday evening and taken a room. None of the hotel clerks or attendants noticed anything unusual about the man, and he went at once to bed. He arose about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and left the hotel. He was not under the influence of liquor in the slightest degree, according to the hotel people.

Meantime the report of the disappearance and the letter, published in the early editions of the afternoon papers, reached the down-town metal brokers and caused a commotion. Inquiries poured into his office by telephone, and just when the commotion was at its height Mr. Russell sauntered in and put on his office coat, while a female stenographer, who had been working diligently at the telephone, almost went into a fit of hysterics at sight of him.

When seen at his office early yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Russell had the appearance of a man enjoying the highest degree of health.

"You're another information seeker, I suppose," was his greeting. "Well, you see I am here. I left my business at the usual hour yesterday evening, and I got back here at the usual hour this morning. That ought to be information enough." When assured that a few details would not be too much, he continued: "Yes, I wrote that letter. There has been a mistake. It's one of those unfortunate things about which the least said the better, and that's all I have to say about it." Mr. Wheaton could not be seen.

On the floor of the Metal Exchange and in the offices of tin plate dealers it was learned yesterday that Russell, starting business in 1870, became finally one of the largest metal factors in the United States. He was the American representative of Arthur Strauss & Co. of London, the biggest pig tin dealers in the world, and did an enormous business for them. He was once Vice President of the Metal Exchange, and was for years a member of the Board of Managers of the Exchange. In 1882 he founded The American Metal Market and Tin Plate Review, the leading metal journal of the country to-day. He was a member of the Colonial Club and the Down-town Club, and lived in a handsome mansion in Park Avenue.

In the early nineties, however, he met with reverses, and in 1895 he failed for a very large amount. His failure caused considerable commotion in the metal trade at the time. He staid away from the city for a time and several of his contracts were allowed to be sold. For this he was suspended from the Metal Exchange. He came back later, made a private settlement with creditors, and resumed business, but only as a broker. He was reinstated as a member of the Metal Exchange about two years ago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8 A. M.—2,934 Third Avenue; owner, John Cauman; damage, $25.

9 A. M.—29 East Broadway; owner, Maurice Zelgmann; no damage.

10:15 A. M.—203 East Seventy-second Street; owner, Charles Lambert; no damage.

11 A. M.—100 Rivington Street; owner, Harry Silverman; damage, $50.

11:10 A. M.—1,586 First Avenue; owner, Gustave Smidt; damage, $40.

1 P. M.—221 East Seventy-ninth Street; owner, Dr. Freedman; damage, $150.

1:50 P. M.—821 Ninth Avenue; owner, August Stuche; damage, $15.

4:10 P. M.—112 West One Hundred and Seventh Street; owner, Robert Wallace; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—21 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

4:30 P. M.—85 Ludlow Street; owner unknown; damage, $75.

5:15 P. M.—49 Charlton Street; owner, Mrs. Keating; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—390 Front Street; owner, Mary Magowan; damage, $20.

7:10 P. M.—4 Barclay Street; Louis Levy; damage, $300.

7:30 P. M.—337 East Sixteenth Street; James Hart; damage, $30.

7:40 P. M.—3,428 Third Avenue; R. J. Browne; damage slight.

8 P. M.—258 East Broadway; George Dillon; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 13.—The large barn of James Malloy at Bound Brook was burned to the ground this morning. Six cows and four horses perished in the flames. There is an insurance of $3,500 on the property destroyed. The fire is said to have been caused by a tramp who was smoking in the hay mow, a spark from his pipe starting the fire.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The small hotel and saloon of J. Douglass, between Pleasantville and Sherman Park, with all its contents, was burned about 3 o'clock this morning. The loss was $8,000, partly insured. This is the second time Mr. Douglass has been burned out within a few years.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Fire to-night did $15,000 damage to the Fitzgerald Brothers' brewery. The fire threatened the collar factory of George P. Ide, adjoining the brewery; but the flames were confined to the brewery.

WANTS AN INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Lew Wallace Asks Army of the Tennessee to Inquire into His Conduct at Shiloh.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—The chief incident in the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, which opened here to-day was the reading and discussion of a letter written by Gen. Lew Wallace of Crawfordsville. The letter was read by Gen. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary of the society, and was an acknowledgment of the courtesy and kindness of the society in inviting Gen. Wallace to become a member.

Gen. Wallace set out that he had been a member of the society, and had severed his membership after the first three or four meetings for the reason that he found in the society at that time many who were unfriendly to him because of the discussion that grew out of the battle at Shiloh. Gen. Wallace said he would become a member if the society would do him justice by appointing a commission to review and report upon his conduct upon the occasion of his march from Crump's Landing to Pittsburg Landing. He offered to pay all expenses connected with the investigation.

Gen. Hickenlooper said that the society had never in any shape or form voiced the charges of which Gen. Wallace complained. After some discussion Gen. Russell A. Alger suggested that the letter be acknowledged in a kindly manner, and that the letter itself be not published in the official record. "I think," said President Dodge, "we shall have to publish the letter." No further action was taken.

INDIANA'S MURDER MYSTERIES.

Bodies of Two Women Found Near Evansville—Same Person Believed to Have Killed Both.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 13.—The mystery of two murders near this city yesterday remains unsolved. The fact that both of the victims were women, that both were killed in the same manner, and evidently by the same person, adds to the mystery. What possible motive existed for either crime no one is able to explain. Neither woman was known to have had an enemy, and nothing is known to link the two of them in any affair likely to furnish an excuse for one man to attack both.

The body of Mrs. Georgia Railey was found near the city beside a public highway. There were finger marks on the throat and the neck was broken. The supposition is that the woman was choked to death by some one in a buggy and then, when she fell out, her neck was broken. There were evidences of the body having been dragged some distance and thrown into a ditch.

A mile outside the city, but in an opposite direction, the body of Miss Lena Renner was discovered by searchers. Her throat also bore finger marks, showing the manner of death similar to that of Mrs. Railey. John Kifer, who was seen with Miss Renner, was arrested, but proved an alibi and was released.

The similarity of these two murders to two others in this city within the last three years forms another strange incident of the case. In April, 1898, Mrs. Mary Stork went buggy riding with a stranger. The next morning her body was found in a ditch. The man who took her life was never discovered. Mrs. Stork was a prominent young woman, and a great sensation followed her death. In April of the following year Miss Nora Kifer of Elberfeld, Ind., while visiting here suddenly disappeared. Her body was found, weighted down, in a creek the following month. Joseph D. Keith, a wealthy farmer, will be hanged next Friday for the crime.

MINING PLANT DISAPPEARS.

Swallowed Up When Land Near Joplin, Mo., Caved In.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 13.—In a cave-in at Oronogo, near here to-day, the entire plant of the Aurora Mining Company, one of the greatest zinc producers in the district, was swallowed up. No lives were lost. The plant comprised a hundred-ton mill, office building, and engine house, all of which were engulfed, together with six gravel cars and an immense tailing pile.

On entering the ground a short time before the cave-in occurred, workmen heard the timbers cracking, and signaled to be drawn up. The last man had reached the surface only a few minutes before the timbers collapsed, the earth yielded, and with a crash the whole plant sank into the abyss. Further caving is feared, and work in that vicinity has been suspended. It is impossible to estimate the damage.

Canals to be Closed Nov. 30.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Superintendent John N. Partridge of the State Department of Public Works to-day issued an order that all the canals of the State be closed for navigation at midnight Saturday, Nov. 30, unless sooner closed by ice.

Miss McConnell Found.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Miss Margaret McConnell of this city, who had been missing from Minnehaha since Monday morning, and who was supposed to have been lost and to have perished in the Adirondacks, was found at noon to-day about seven miles from White Lake, on the Woodhull Road. She was uninjured.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.
Plant, H. J. D., & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. J. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Grauer, candy; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, flannels; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rowland, Moorehouse & Martens, Columbus, Ohio; M. Moorehouse, dress goods; Victoria Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Calm, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ullman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. W. Dague, carpets, notions, and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Kelly, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Grossman, domestics; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Miss M. Power, laces; Hotel Cadillac.
Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. A. Mills, cloaks; 106 Grand Street.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. J. Griffith, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Glisey House.
Newcomb, M. M., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomb, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Gutman, notions; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; E. New, cloaks; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Jones, linens and white goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; A. F. Cordes, dress goods and silks; 347 West Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. O. Moore, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Kuppenheimer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Semmelroth Sons, Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Samuels, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Illig, J. C., & Brother, Reading, Penn.; J. C. Illig, silks; Hotel Earlington.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Block, dress goods and wash goods, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.
Wiest's P., Sons, York, Penn.; E. F. Wiest, notions and fancy goods; W. H. Anderson, 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. F. Adams, dress goods, silks, linings, cloaks, and suits, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. O'Brien, dry goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss C. Sichel, leather goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, millinery; Victoria Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, clothing and children's furnishing goods, 477 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Rosenwald & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Rosenwald, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairburn, underwear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; C. F. Jordan, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Stone, linens; 52 Franklin Street; Glisey House.

W. E. D. STOKES FIGHTS WILL OF HIS COUSIN

Will Contest the Probate of the Second Instrument.

J. D. Leary, Removed as an Executor, to Oppose Removal as Illegal—Endless Litigation in Sight.

The second will of Edward S. Stokes, executed on March 22, 1894, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday, in place of the copy which was filed several days ago. At the same time counsel for William E. D. Stokes, the testator's cousin, filed a notice of his intention to contest the probate of the second will, and obtained from Surrogate Thomas an order to show cause, returnable to-morrow, why he should not be allowed to intervene so that his rights in the first will may be protected. Mr. Stokes's counsel said that it was his client's intention to object to the probate of the second will on the ground that it is not the last will and testament, and that its alleged execution was not the free and voluntary act of his cousin, and further that it was not executed in accordance with the laws of the State, and that it is illegal and void.

The will filed yesterday is a holograph will, and shows that the writer originally intended to have as his executors, Elizur V. Foote and James D. Leary, who were at one time associated with him in the ownership of the Hoffman House. In October, 1897, three years after the execution of the will, and at a time when Mr. Stokes had become involved in litigation with Mr. Leary, he erased the name of Mr. Leary from the will without re-executing the document or making a codicil, simply drawing his pen through Mr. Leary's name and substituting the name of his brother, Horace Stokes, writing underneath, "Oct. 20, 1897. I hereby eliminate from my will the name of James D. Leary and substitute my brother, Horace Stokes."

This, according to counsel in the case, did not legally eliminate Mr. Leary, who filed through John B. Stanchfield and Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, his attorneys, yesterday, with Probate Clerk Washburn, notice of his appearance in the suit.

W. E. D. Stokes is represented by Mortimer K. Flagg, who further contends for him that as Mrs. Nancy Stokes, Edward S. Stokes's mother, the sole beneficiary under the second will, is dead, the second will is void and the estate will be distributed as if he had died intestate. That is, his estate would be divided between his brother Horace and his sister, Mary J. McNutt. It is further contended that even if this will fails of probate, the estate may be administered by the executors named in it, including Mr. Leary, who insists that the mere scratching out of his name is of no avail. Mr. Foote, the other executor, has also employed counsel to protect his interests in the second will, so that almost endless litigation is promised.

Under the first Stokes will, executed in 1891, the income of the estate is divided between the testator's brother and sister, and on condition of their dying without children the entire estate will go to W. E. D. Stokes. As neither the brother nor the sister has any children it would be to the advantage of Mr. Stokes to set aside the second will and have the first testament filed for probate.

TRYING TO CORNER EGG MARKET.

Chicago Packers Now Have 500,000 Cases in Cold Storage.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Local packers are believed to be cornering the egg market, and now have 500,000 cases in cold storage. The combination expects, it is said, to have the market completely under their control before the middle of January.

Conditions are such at this date that prices are advancing rapidly, having gone up to 27 cents from 22 within the past week.

GRAND RAPIDS THEATRE BURNED.

One Man Lost His Life—Others Rescued by Firemen.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 13.—Powers's Theatre was destroyed by fire early this morning. The property loss amounts to about $100,000. One man perished and several persons were overcome by smoke. The blaze started in the basement and quickly spread. The entire block was filled with smoke, which cut tenants living in the upper stories off from the stairways.

Edgar W. Warrenton, an employe in the building, was suffocated. Mrs. Washburn, son, and daughter were overcome by the smoke. They were rescued by firemen and taken to a hospital. They will recover. There were a number of narrow escapes. The theatre has burned twice before. Howard Gould presented "Brother Officers" at the house last evening.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman Frank G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis; Charles F. Oldham, London; E. Mayer Des Blanches, Ambassador de S. M. le Roi d'Italie; Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, Washington; M. de Wallant, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, Washington; P. Rogestvensky, Attaché of the Russian Legation, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador, Washington; T. G. McKell, Chillicothe, Ohio; Robert Bleakie, Boston; John Bleakie, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—John F. Sinscott, Washington; C. K. Morgan, Chicago; B. N. Rittenhouse, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Clelland Davis, United States Navy; Edward Bryce, London; Clement Paull, London; Capt. A. Hutton, London.

GRAND—Capt. Z. B. Vance, United States Army; Lieut. N. C. Twining, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Capt. Hunter Harris, United States Army; Col. J. S. Powles, Seattle; Dr. J. H. McKay, Truro, N. S.

GILSEY—Faunstine Somellaera, Bordeaux; C. Stanhope, London; Josef Hofmann, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—Thomas Gallaher, Belfast; Edward Davis, United States Army; Dr. A. G. Weber, Havana; ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, Minnesota; J. Manchester Haynes, Augusta, Me.

VICTORIA—Vicomte G. D. Faramond, French Ambassador, Washington; Prof. H. N. Gildea, Dundee, Scotland.

HOFFMAN—Commander William H. Driggs, United States Navy; J. Pedro Baro, Havana; ex-Congressman Tasewell Ellett, Richmond; Baron C. F. Wanka, Russia.

ALBEMARLE—Major George M. Dunn, United States Army.

ASTOR—J. N. Lewis, United States Army.

SAVOY—D. H. Colin, Cleveland; A. M. Mosle, Brussels; C. Makowsky, St. Petersburg.

PLAZA—E. R. Spaulding, Santa Barbara; John P. Boyle, Baltimore; E. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

NETHERLAND—S. H. Westfall, Chicago; ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—Oakes Ames, Boston.

NAVARRE—Paymaster D. F. Kranacher, United States Navy.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair, winds west to northwest.

It is colder in the Atlantic and Gulf States and warmer in the upper lake region and central valleys. There will be snow this morning in New England and the interior of Eastern New York, probably followed by clearing weather during the day. There will be showers in the West Gulf States, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Southern Kansas. Showers are also probable to-night or Friday in the Middle Gulf States. With these exceptions the weather will be fair during the next two days. Temperature changes will be comparatively unimportant.

On the New England Coast there will be northwesterly gales to-day, diminishing to-night; on the Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh west to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh northerly; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh north to northeast, and on the great lakes fresh northwesterly, except fresh to brisk on Ontario this morning. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have westerly gales and rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	40	40	40
6 A. M.	40	40	42
9 A. M.	39	39	46
12 M.	48	46	49
3 P. M.	51	41	48
6 P. M.	50	40	42
9 P. M.	48	37	40
12 P. M.	47	36	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 265 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42½
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1900	46
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	46

The thermometer registered 39 degrees at 8 A. M. and 38 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 41 degrees at 1:45 P. M. and the minimum 36 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 49 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

STERLING SILVER CLARET CUPS.
THE MAUSER MFG. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS.
15th St., Bet. Broadway & Fifth Av.
NEW YORK.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

By Special Appointment, Gold and Silversmiths to
H. M. King Edward VII.
H. M. Queen Alexandra.

At the Pan-American Exposition just closed, Tiffany & Co. received Eight Gold Medals, the highest award, for each of the principal features of their exhibit as follows:

Precious Stones	Silverware
Jewelry	Leather Goods
Stationery	Precious Stones of Pan-America
Heraldic Emblazoning and Illumination	Installation

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

Spirited Debate at a Meeting of the Organization.

Instructions Given to Ten Delegates to the Commercial Reciprocity Convention at Washington.

Ten delegates from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation are to go to the Commercial Reciprocity Convention, which will be held in Washington on Nov. 19 and will be composed of "manufacturers properly accredited as delegates by trade and commercial organizations."

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation, held in The Mail and Express Building, Broadway and Fulton Street, there was a spirited debate as to whether these ten delegates should go to the convention with instructions or without them. The manufacturing members of the board had met and decided to frame general instructions in this fashion: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets." It developed during the meeting that this had been taken from the Republican platform of 1900.

After the various arguments had been heard, a substitute resolution of instructions was accepted. It was as follows: "Resolved, That for the instruction of such delegates we affirm that we favor the extension of reciprocal relations with foreign countries, in conformity with the broadening responsibilities forced upon manufacturing and commercial interests by the advances which the Nation is making as a world power."

The arguments that resulted in the substitution were to the effect that the first resolution offered was too vague, and that it would be a reflection of the acumen of foreign legislators to suppose that they would give more than they were to receive.

A report of the Committee on City Affairs, to the effect that the board urge upon the next Congress the building of a new Post Office here and the installation of the pneumatic tube service in the city was adopted. Oscar S. Straus, President of the board, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the international complications arising from the abuse of our naturalization laws by such naturalized citizens who return to their country of origin for a more or less permanent residence, calls for an amendment of our laws respecting their right to claim protection from our country while residing in the country in which they were born.

Resolved, That the reform of our Consular Service is required, if not imperative, for the permanent extension of our foreign commerce.

The report of the Committee on Customs Administrative Act was accepted. In it were reviewed the facts incident upon the recent protest of the board relating to the appointment of certain inexperienced customs examiners and the subsequent recall of the appointments, as well as the inter controversy between Appraiser Wakeman of this port and the board. It was stated in the report that the removals of the inexperienced appraisers had a salutary effect, but that there were still complains of unnecessary delays and vexatious errors. The influence of the board might be effective, it was added, in bringing out much information that would receive prompt consideration from the Treasury Department, if the importers, whose interests were affected, would make more specific reports as to their causes of complaint.

After recalling its recent suggestions to the President as to changes that should be made in the Customs Administrative act, the committee closed its report as follows:

Careful observation by this committee has failed to show that any good purpose is served by the wide publicity given to decisions in re-appraisement cases. A large proportion of these cases are decided against the Appraiser, but publication of all the details follows, and unnecessarily discloses the business secrets of the importer. The committee believes that the full details of reappraisement cases should be given to appraising officers at United States ports, and regards this as a full compliance of the spirit of the law. It, however, an abstract of the decisions is to be given to the public, through the press or otherwise, it should, in the judgment of this committee, be shorn of such specific details as will expose private business relations, and for that reason the following amendment is proposed:

Section 13. • • • and such abstract shall be issued from time to time, at least once in each week, for the information of customs officials, • • • but such abstract shall not be issued to the public through the press or otherwise, excepting with the omission of the names of importers and exporters in every case.

L. J. Callanan took the floor to talk about the rates of fire insurance, saying that he had to pay a great deal more now for such protection than he had to pay some years ago. President Straus ruled such a discussion out of order. As Mr. Callanan sat down, one of the other members remarked: "Maybe you've been paying for Tammany base contracts."

Have You Seen the Newest Sack Suits?

All the swell dressers are wearing them; 2-button, long soft roll Sack Suits of good quality Cheviots; Black and Oxford; broad shapely shoulders; finished in the best custom style. A very handsome suit and an unusual value at

$18.00

To Election Officers—Bring your appointment paper and cards. We'll cash your claims.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave.,
47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Model Costumes Reduced.

We have decided not to wait until the season is over before making sweeping price reductions on all of our high class imported model costumes and cloaks.

We have reduced them now so that our customers will have the benefit of a full season's wear.

This is a reduction sale in November instead of January!

The stock is so varied that it is impossible to give descriptions. There are over 50 outer garments of cloth and silk, as well as many imported model costumes, all from the best makers.

Style, fit and finish cannot be surpassed. The following prices which we quote have been cut absolutely in half.

$140, $130, $125, $120, $100,
$90, $80, $75, $70, $60, $50, $45.

These quotations should be sufficient to attract the attention of seekers of fine goods.

Smart Long Silk Coats.

The handsomest garments in New York—very fashionable for the horse show.

$32.50, $36.00, $37.50.

These as well as the model costumes are worth much more than these prices.

Other specials for to-day are:—

Women's Peau de Soie Waists, $4.98—*Black; tucked and hemstitched back and front; finished with stock and tie; fine quality; sizes 32 to 46 inches. More elaborate waists of peau de soie, taffeta and louisine at $5.98 to $9.98; tucked and hemstitched; made in the newest styles; buttoned back and front.*

Handsome Gold Lockets, $12.75—*Elegant in design, the best quality; set with a brilliant cut diamond. Our stock of lockets comprises many original and unique designs, as well as those of staple variety. Prices $2 98 to $35.*

Specials in Girls' Dresses—*At $2.98, of cashmere with yoke trimmed with folds of velvet, ruffle of velvet and cashmere over shoulders, gored skirt lined throughout. At $3.98, of all wool serge; sailor style; shield with embroidered star; sailor collar and tie; trimmed with combination silk braid.*

Men's White and Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts, 50c.—*Such quality as generally retail for $1. The lot consists of men's white laundered shirts, open back and front; suitable for full dress or street wear; men's fancy stiff bosom shirts, open back and front, split neck band, separate cuffs.*

Men's Wool Underwear, $1 69—*Made by the famous Medlicott Co.; full fashioned; of cashmere wool; made on English frames; sold regularly by leading haberdashers at $7 per suit; natural gray and white; all sizes; every garment made full regular and guaranteed a perfect fit.*

Women's Fine Merino Underwear 50c.—*Made by the Norfolk New Brunswick Mills—guaranteed not to shrink; all sizes; vests and pants in white and natural grays; actual value $1.*

Children's Natural Wool Underwear 25c.—*Heavy weight trimmed with silk tape binding and pearl buttons; pants and drawers have extra gussets; actual value for size 28 inches 50c—rising by sizes 5c each.*

Columbia Graphophones $19.50—*Regular $25 style; with cover, reproducer and recorder; genuine Columbia records 23c—all the latest selections. Record boxes to hold 12 records 19c—to hold 24 records 39c.*

"The Portion of Labor," by Mary E. Wilkins, 83c.—*A strong, vivid dramatic story that far surpasses in depth and real feeling anything this author has heretofore written; regularly published at $1.50.*

LAWYER FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Lived in New Jersey, but Had Offices in New York.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Columbus Gottschalk, a lawyer, died some time last night at the Continental Hotel, Broad Street, this city. Manager Charles J. Coon of the hotel notified County Physician Washington, who made a thorough examination of the body and the room, which failed to reveal any cause for death. He ordered the body removed to Mullin's Morgue, where he performed an autopsy and found that the man had died of Bright's disease.

Mr. Gottschalk frequently was a guest at the Continental, and to Mr. Coon had expressed his intention to become a legal resident of New Jersey in order that he might practice law in this State, especially in connection with the great corporations. On Oct. 8 he registered at the hotel permanently, and had lived there ever since, going to New York each morning. Last night he retired at 11:30 o'clock, leaving orders to be called at 7 o'clock. As he started for the elevator he turned to the night clerk and said:

"If I am not down at 7:30, come and get me out."

There was no response to the 7 o'clock call this morning. At 7:30 some one called for Gottschalk on the telephone. A boy was sent to the room, but obtained no response to his knocks, so Mr. Coon opened the door with a pass key. The body lay across the bed, partly dressed. The gas was burning, and the condition of the body showed that death had occurred several hours before.

Mr. Gottschalk had desk room in the law office of James A. Gray, on the sixth floor of the Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, for more than a year. Little is known in Mr. Gray's office about Gottschalk's private affairs.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1901—40th Season—1902.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
FRIDAY, November 15, at 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, November 16, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist:
JOSEF HOFMANN
Piano.
First appearance in N. Y. this season.
PROGRAM:
Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
Prelude, Choral and Fugue.....Bach-Abert
Concerto for Piano, No. 4, D minor.....Rubinstein
BARBAROSSA, Symphonic Poem..S.V.Hausegger
First time in America.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.—Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1. Subscriptions to Eight Afternoon or Eight Evening Concerts: Seats from $5 to $14; Boxes $80 and $100.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST. 125TH ST.
Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 10 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
"MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Belasco Play. World's Best Continuous Vaudeville.
"BLUE JEANS" Second Big Week. Grand Vaudeville.
"NANCY & CO." Great DALY Revival All Laughter. Splendid Vaudeville.
VAUDEVILLE. GRAND GALA STAR WEEK.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH....Director
Two Concerts, Dec. 10, March 13.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Conducted by Mr. Frank Damrosch.
Six Saturday Afternoons.
Nov. 30, Dec. 21, Jan. 12, Feb. 1, March 1, 15. Sale for new subscribers opens Nov. 18, at the office of both Societies, 20 W. 33d St.

CARNEGIE HALL—LILLI TO-NIGHT AT 8:30,
Only Evening Song Recital
Lehmann
An entirely new programme.
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. General Admission, $1. Balcony Admission, 75 cts. Tickets on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
"ELIJAH"
SOLOISTS:
LILLI LEHMANN, EVAN WILLIAMS, ISABELLA BOUTON, GWILYM MILES.
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50, $15, at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL
Monday evening, November 18th, at 8:30,
American Debut of Miss
ESTHER FEE
assisted by
PAUR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
and LEOPOLD WINKLER, Pianist.
POPULAR PRICES 50c. to $1.50. Tickets at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Mon. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3.
Song Recital
GREGORY HAST
Distinguished English Tenor. (First New York Appearance.)
Victor Harris at the Piano.
Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's.
Direction.....LOUDON G. CHARLTON

MENDELSSOHN HALL
This (Thurs.) Afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Piano Recital
MISS Mary Hallock
Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
The Sensation of Two Continents!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE,
Seats Four Weeks Ahead.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
An Outlay of $150,000.

YALE-PRINCETON FOOTBALL. SEATS ON GRAND STAND, $2.50 EACH, AT TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Av.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Public admitted daily except Mondays.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Music.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. TO-DAY for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after to-morrow, the 15th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Mon., Nov. 25, The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Last three weeks.
"The New Yorkers," DAN DALY supported by Virginia Earl and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St
DAVID BELASCO presents
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO B'way & 39th St.
Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15.
ANNA HELD
In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK
ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
NEXT WEEK—"WAY DOWN EAST."

NEW YORK B'way, 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

WALLACK'S. POSITIVELY Last 3 Nights 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15.
HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.
Monday, Nov. 18th—COLORADO.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. at 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
THE MESSENGER BOY 3d Month.
With JAMES T. POWERS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque
A Message from Mars
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 35c. A Lady of Quality.
Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS of NEW ENGLAND FOLKS
"This is the thing we want."—Herald.

VICTORIA. Evgs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
Elsie de Wolfe and Her Company in
CLYDE FITCH'S THE WAY OF THE WORLD

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT in EAST LYNNE

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St.
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
$2 SHOW FOR 50c.
20—GREAT ACTS—20

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra.
CINEMATOGRAPH
MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9.

GRAND—Mann-Lipman Next Week, Are You A Mason?

Irving Place Theatre. Evenings at 8:20.
To-night, "Der Hustlenbesitzer." Fri. & Sat. Ev. "Die 3te Escadron." Sat. Mat. "Wilhelm Tell."

3RD AV. THEA. Mat. To-day HOWARD & EMERSON'S OWN CO.

WILL SELL BREAD AT HALF THE PRICE

Baker Kroger of Cincinnati Tells How He Can Do It.

Gets Flour Direct from the Mills and Supplies the Consumer—Has Made a Fortune.

Bernard H. Kroger, who made a fortune in Cincinnati selling bread at half the regular price a loaf, is in New York planning to cut the rate for the standard loaf in half and at a profit to himself. Mr. Kroger was seen at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The fact of the matter is that the people of New York have for years been paying entirely too much for their bread. At 3 cents a loaf, made of the best flour, there is a big profit to the baker. The sellers of bread in your metropolis with flour at $3.75 per barrel are charging the same as they did when flour was selling at $8 per barrel.

"I'm not talking as a philanthropist, but as a business man. I do not believe that the people will be willing to pay two prices for a loaf of bread when they can buy it at a cost which still leaves a profit to the baker. It is not a difficult proposition at all, but a simple combination of figures and common sense.

"I do not believe that the New York bakers could sell their bread at 2½ cents a loaf under their present method. There is too much that goes to the middleman. I propose to do in New York exactly as I did in Cincinnati. My flour comes direct from the mills, and the loaves go direct to the purchaser.

"The idea that I will need any great capital is absurd. I can start and maintain my bakery and delivery service on $150,000. I have a plant now in view that will do very well to begin with. Labor in New York costs exactly the same as in Cincinnati, 03 cents per barrel. The delivery of the flour per barrel will be 2 mills instead of a mill and a half as at home. That is the first and a very slight addition to my expenses—one-tenth of a cent per barrel of flour from the Northwest. Another greater cost of production in New York will be the rents, but they are not very much more than in the West.

"I can sell with a profit a sixteen-ounce loaf of broad at 2½ cents, the actual cost to me including delivery being 2 and 20-100 cents. I can do this because I shall use modern business methods. The bread is baked and in exchange I have the immediate cash. There will be no return of stale bread, which often under the old methods amounts to 30 per cent. of the profit. This big loss is eliminated by knowing the field. It is easy to send only the amount which can be sold in any one neighborhood. This takes a little time to find out, and of course at first there will be a loss.

"I can't tell just when I shall start this business, but it will not be long before I am offering full loaves at two for a nickel. In Cincinnati I sell 25,000 loaves a day, and it pays. In New York, before a great while, I will be selling 400,000 loaves each day and I base my figures on careful consideration.

"In Cincinnati, with its large percentage of thrifty Germans, bread is usually baked in the home. In New York, with its great population from everywhere, with tens of thousands living in small flats or apartments, the average of home bread making is far smaller than in the West. It is surprising how many here live largely on canned goods, and with that diet there is a greater consumption of bread. The people have to depend largely on 'the staff of life.' The New Yorker, too, is a greater bread eater than any other American. I am not making a foolish venture, but have studied the field very carefully.

"I see it stated that to sell bread at half the present rate I will be forced to adulterate it with cornmeal. That would make a funny bread, and besides cornmeal costs as much and sometimes more than flour.

"I am here not to fight any bread trust, but as an independent baker, who can sell bread at half the present price. I am now forty-one years of age. I started in as a grocery clerk, and every week I saved a little. At last with $350 I started in for myself. To-day I have forty-two grocery stores in Cincinnati and vicinity. My business is done through concentration and combination. I saw that I could sell the same bread at a handsome profit for 3 cents a loaf. The business grew rapidly, I was soon compelled to enlarge my bakery plant. It was fitted up with the latest ovens and machinery, and then I found a fortune in selling two loaves for 5 cents."

William Grevel, Secretary of Fleischmann's bakery, Broadway and Tenth Street, when seen yesterday and asked about Mr. Kroger's assertion that he can sell bread at half the present price said:

"In the absence of Mr. Louis Fleischmann, President of this company, I cannot discuss the probabilities of success for Mr. Kroger's enterprise. His figures agree with ours as to the cost of flour and shortening, otherwise they totally differ. I cannot agree with him as to the cheapness of delivery, when I reckon on wear and tear and the accidents incident to travel on the city highways.

"He counts upon about seven times the business we do of 110 barrels a day, but I can't see how he can calculate labor at 93 cents per barrel, as he does. In view of the larger proportions of his proposed business and improved machinery he claims to work with I would not doubt his statements until they are proved incorrect."

SAID SHE WAS MRS. McCALL.

Carriage with Handsomely Gowned Woman Runs Down Bicycle Rider.

A man who said he was John Kronnenbitten, and who said "It don't matter," when asked by a policeman for his address, was run down by a carriage at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. He was riding a bicycle when the accident occurred. The man was not seriously injured.

A handsomely gowned woman leaned out of the carriage and inquired solicitously if the man was much hurt. When she was assured that he had escaped with trivial injury, she was much relieved. The man remounted his bicycle and rode away. The carriage was allowed to proceed.

The policeman who reported the case to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, said the coachman on the box of the carriage said his passenger was "Mrs. McCall, wife of the President of the New York Life Insurance Company." At the McCall residence, 54 West Seventy-second Street, last night, it was not possible to verify or disprove this statement.

Amusements.

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | QUALITY STREET. QUALITY STREET.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Ave. and 23d St. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. To-night at 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL | A ROYAL FAMILY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway. A "Gosh! Mighty Big Success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
CHARLES HAWTREY | A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.
SOTHERN IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS.
This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. J. H. STODDART. Mat. Sat. "The Bonnie Brier Bush." Evs. 8:15. Next week—"The King's Carnival."

THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Mt. 2:15. Republic 42d St. just west of B'way. "A Tremendous Hit." GRACE GEORGE in UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES.

W. & J. Sloane

Classical Furniture

Some of the finest pieces of Classical Furniture in the English museums have been successfully reproduced and are to be seen in our extensive collection. In addition to the English schools of furniture, we have many distinguished pieces from the most celebrated French makers.

Our entire Second Floor is devoted to this characteristic display.

Broadway & 19th Street

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Large Delegation Visits the President to Point Out the Advantages of Such an Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A distinguished body representing the commercial organizations of New York, Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati called upon the President to-day to urge the importance of reciprocity with Canada.

The delegation consisted of J. R. Leeson, W. O. Blaney, and E. G. Preston, representing the Chamber of Commerce of Boston; Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman, and Isidor Straus and S. P. Webb of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; De Witt C. Delamater of the Detroit Merchants' Association, J. T. McHugh of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; D. N. Ransdell, representing the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce; M. S. Greenough of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, C. H. Keep of Buffalo, representing the Lake Carriers' Association; Frederick W. Woods of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and George H. Anderson of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Leeson of Boston acted as spokesman of the party. He told the President that, next to Great Britain and Germany, the trade of Canada with the United States represented more in money to the manufacturers and producers of the United States than that of any other country, and that unless something was done to further that trade in the way of reciprocal concessions all of it might be endangered.

The President received the delegation cordially. He said that he did not need to be reminded of the importance of a question to which he had given much thought and attention. He said, however, that he did not think it proper for him to express a preference for reciprocity with one particular country; that the whole subject was being canvassed, and he hoped that something would be done at the approaching session of Congress. He added that the organizations represented could do much by bringing influence to bear upon their representatives in Congress.

WANTS PAY OFFICERS TO FIGHT.

Admiral Kenny Says They Should Have Charge of Powder Divisions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Paymaster General A. S. Kenny in his annual report recommends that officers of the Pay Corps shall be regularly assigned to duty as a part of the fighting force on shipboard. He suggests that the pay officer on board ship should have charge of the powder division, under the ordnance officer, or of one section of it when divided, in which the personnel of the mess organization should be stationed at quarters. He says that this would release a line officer on each ship now assigned to powder duty.

It is stated that during the Spanish war this plan was actually tried, the pay officer rendering efficient and satisfactory service in charge of the powder division in many cases. About seventy pay officers on board ship could be so employed. The Navigation Bureau has approved the suggestion in view of the shortage of officers.

Following this idea further, the Paymaster General says that, in order that Assistant Paymasters, upon entering the service, shall have the requisite knowledge, the laws should be changed so that hereafter appointments to the Pay Corps be made from the graduates of the Naval Academy. In this connection the Paymaster General speaks of the necessity for the creation of a reserve of pay officers, which, in turn, would involve an increase in the total number of Paymasters allowed by law.

CAUTIONED BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

New Kentucky Collector is Told to Observe Civil Service Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Representative Boering of Kentucky to-day formally presented to the President J. A. Craft of Louisville, whom the President yesterday appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Kentucky District. The President cautioned Mr. Craft not to fall into the error of his predecessor, Mr. Sapp, but to observe rigidly the civil service law. To this Mr. Craft pledged himself.

The President's New Team.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The team of horses purchased for President Roosevelt in Baltimore yesterday has arrived at the White House stables. The President is much pleased with their appearance. They are fine, high-stepping, stylish-looking animals, and fulfill the President's idea of a carriage team. They were tried for the first time this afternoon, when the President and his daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, took a drive behind them.

MRS. LOTARY WINS SUIT.

Husband Ordered by Jersey City Court to Return to Her Property Bought with Her Dowry.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday decided in favor of Mrs. Julia Lotary the suit she brought to have set aside a deed she had given to her husband, Alfred Lotary, a Hoboken lawyer. The deed was for two houses in that city valued at $6,000. She alleged that it was given under compulsion, the property having been bought with her dowry. Mr. Lotary denied compulsion, and contended that the deed was made voluntarily.

The Vice Chancellor not only ordered the conveyance set aside, but also directed Mr. Lotary to return to his wife the furniture he retained at their separation, this property also having been bought with the wife's money. In addition the Vice Chancellor severely condemned the custom of giving dowries to bridegrooms, as the testimony showed was done in this case. He also advised the couple to become reconciled.

"There is no reason," said he, "why these two people shouldn't live together happily as husband and wife. Perhaps Mr. Lotary is not to blame in the matter of the dowry. With commendable prudence he wished to find out how much money there was in it. That's plain talk, but the question of money has made all the trouble in this case. The question of dowry, however, to the bridegroom is contrary to Anglo-Saxon notions and ideas. We do not pay men to marry our daughters, but we give the money to our daughters. I am one who believes that a man should marry a woman for her merit and not for money."

He then made the orders noted.

Dentist Dead from Morphine.

Dr. Henry D. Hawes, a dentist, thirty-three years of age, of 404 West Forty-eighth Street, who had the morphine habit and who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Nov. 7 suffering from morphine poisoning, died in that institution yesterday morning. His mother, who lives at 58 New Street, Newark, N. J., was notified and will take charge of the body.

GATHMANN GUN TEST IS POSTPONED

Fishing Fleet Persisted in Staying in the Line of Fire.

Government Officials Unwilling to Shoot 500 Pounds of Guncotton in Their Direction.

The much-heralded test of the mammoth Gathmann gun did not take place at the Government proving ground at Sandy Hook yesterday, in spite of the fact that a large party of Government officials had gathered there to witness the firing. A heavy gale sprang up late Tuesday night off the Hook, with the result that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the boats carrying the officials were able to reach the proving ground, and, in fact, it was impossible to land at the regular dock at all, though a landing was finally effected inside, about a mile from Fort Hancock.

The Government tugs Ordnance and General Meigs left the city about 9 in the morning, the latter boat carrying Gen. Miles and the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, which had been invited to witness the experiments. The enforced landing at the lower pier led to a long tramp through the sand over the stringers of an unfinished dock, Gen. Miles in the lead and the rest of the party following in Indian file, while all the time the gale was lashing the waters of the bay into whitecaps.

Several of the officers remarked that if they had to take that exciting walk over again they thought they would go around, though Gen. Miles with his coat collar turned up and hands in pockets seemed as unconcerned as usual.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the test, but the presence of the fishing fleet in an extension of the line of fire prevented the actual test of the gun, as Capt. Babbitt and the special board in charge of the experiments were unwilling to risk firing the enormous charge of 500 pounds of wet guncotton in the direction of the fleet.

A number of years ago a fishing smack was struck by a shot from the proving ground, and in consequence the owners collected large damages, though no lives were lost, and since that time the officers on duty at Sandy Hook say there is an apparent effort on the part of other vessels to meet with the same fate in the expectation of collecting equally large damages. The presence of this fleet is the cause of a good deal of indirect loss to the Government, as important experiments have frequently to be postponed on this account.

If the weather is suitable the postponed test of the Gathmann gun will take place some time to-day. Much depends upon the result of the tests, which are expected to prove conclusively whether or not outside or inside explosion against a battleship is the most effective, and the experiments are being watched with great interest.

TRYING TO FREE AGUINALDO.

American Lawyer Is Endeavoring to Secure Release by Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

VICTORIA, Nov. 13.—According to mail advices received from Manila by the steamship Empress of China, Judge O'Neill, an American lawyer, is engaged in endeavoring to secure the release of Aguinaldo by habeas corpus proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—While the War Department has not been advised of the reported step to secure the release of Aguinaldo from captivity through a writ of habeas corpus, they were prepared for a move in that direction. A few weeks ago the first application of this kind was made in the case of a military prisoner, and, as there was some indication of a disposition on the part of the Philippine Commission to uphold the right of habeas corpus in that case, the President was obliged to cable some instructions both to the commission and to Gen. Chaffee, the result of which was a practical denial of the writ.

The War Department officials have deprecated the making of an issue on this important point, pending the decision of the Supreme Court in the "fourteen diamond rings case" involving the question as to whether the Constitution follows the flag. Up to this time there has been no real test of the right of appeal from the Philippine courts to the Federal courts here, nor of the right of habeas corpus in the Philippines.

As far as Aguinaldo is concerned, it is said that his captivity is only nominal. The only evidence of it consists in the appearance by his side of an army officer when he walks about the town, for he is free to go almost anywhere. Moreover, it is said that this escort is perhaps necessary to protect Aguinaldo from assault, as he has been threatened by the secret societies.

CAVALRY ROUTS FILIPINOS.

Surprises 400 Insurgents in Batangas and Kills Sixteen—The Rest Run Away.

MANILA, Nov. 13. — Capt. Hartman's troop of the First Cavalry, early this morning, surprised 400 insurgents at Buan, in Batangas Province, Southwestern Luzon. Half the insurgents were armed with rifles. They were prepared for an attack, and were in rifle pits. The cavalry attacked the insurgents on the flank, killing 16 of them, wounding 5, and capturing 9 rifles. The insurgents broke and ran, the cavalry pursuing them.

Two large boatloads of arms are reported to have been landed on the southern part of the Batangas peninsula and taken to Durangan. Major West, stationed in that locality, is endeavoring to find these arms.

THE PHILIPPINE NAVAL STATION.

Department Will Soon Begin Work On Yard at Olongapo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The President to-day signed an executive order creating a naval reservation of a large tract of land just acquired by the Navy Department at Olongapo, on Subig Bay, Luzon. The department now will proceed with all dispatch to construct at this point a navy yard and station of the first order, patterning the plans after the Mare Island Navy Yard.

As soon as this is properly equipped, a large part of the work now done at the Cavite Navy Yard will be transferred to Olongapo, and, in addition, the latter yard can undertake repairs of the larger vessels of the Asiatic fleet, which now are repaired expensively at Hongkong. It is a part of the project to ship the Havana floating dock to Olongapo to supply immediate docking needs, and until permanent stone docks can be constructed.

Reduced Cable Rates to Manila.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Sir John Wolfe Barry, Chairman of the Eastern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies, presiding to-day at the Eastern Telegraph Company's semi-annual meeting, announced the completion of arrangements with the American authorities in the Philippines to reduce the cable rates, beginning Nov. 15. Sir John said he did not fear the projected American and German competition, on account of the Eastern Telegraph Company's concessions in Pacific regions.

C. Belmont
Clear Havana Cigars
are made in all the most popular standard sizes and are for sale wherever high class cigars are sold in New York—because they
"Are really excellent"

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
1216 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1239 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
65 Newark Ave.

COME IN TO-DAY.

KING CALF

Very frequently on Saturday our store is so crowded that many people look in and, fearful lest they cannot be waited upon promptly, turn away.

We have doubled our force of clerks this week, and we are pretty sure that we can take care of you now.

Why not come in early in the week—to-day or to-morrow—and let us show you the most attractive line of shoes that ever came to town.

There is no other shoe like the Regal at anything like the price.

Always and only $3.50, direct from Tannery to Consumer, through our own stores. No unnecessary profits.

Style, fit, wear—in every point the Regal excels.

If you don't wear Regals ask your friends about them.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If Regals are not sold in your town, send for handsome book showing latest shoe styles and complete instructions for ordering by mail.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau Street and 291 Broadway.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments of officers recently promoted: Major Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, to the Coast Artillery temporarily. Major Macomb is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Sept. 27 to meet at Manila, to consider and report upon the subject of the defense of the important harbors of the Philippine Islands, vice Capt. Albert Todd, Artillery Corps, relieved as a member of that board. Upon the completion of his duty at Manila Major Macomb will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, Artillery Corps, will remain at his present station, unassigned to a company, until further orders.

Major William R. Abercrombie to the Thirtieth Infantry, to date from Sept. 27, vice Haskell, promoted.

Major William A. Nichols to the Twenty-first Infantry, to date from Oct. 5, vice Corman, promoted.

Major Colville P. Terrett to the Twelfth Infantry, to date from Oct. 7, vice Evins, detailed for duty in the Adjutant General's department.

Major Nat F. Phister to the Second Infantry, to date from Oct. 15, vice Hall, promoted.

Major Alexis R. Paxton to the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Oct. 16, vice Duncan, promoted.

Majors Nichols, Terrett, and Paxton will join their respective regiments.

Capt. Joseph E. Herron is assigned to the Second Cavalry, Troop E, to date from Oct. 29, vice Walcutt, detailed for duty in the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. James B. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Forty-third Company, Coast Artillery, vice Lamoreux, detailed for duty in the Quartermaster's Department.

Major Asher C. Taylor, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, vice Major Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, to be relieved upon the completion of examination of officers now undergoing examination before the board.

Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Second Lieut. Harry E. Comstock, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is transferred from Company L to Company M of that regiment.

Capt. Philip P. Powell, Ninth Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service Nov. 12 is announced.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, Ninth Cavalry, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to be sent from that post to the Philippine Islands on the transport Crook.

Capt. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds on official business pertaining to the manufacture of seacoast gun carriages.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant General for orders: Major J. D. Glennan, Surgeon United States Volunteers; Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Clarence J. Manly, Assistant Surgeon.

Major Thaddeus W. Jones, Thirteenth Cavalry, (promoted from Captain,) will report to Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry, President of examining board convened at Fort Myer, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Major Edmund K. Webster, Twenty-seventh Infantry, will proceed to Fort McPherson for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Harris Pendleton, Jr., Eighteenth Infantry, will join his company at Fort D. A. Russell.

Navy.

J. H. Shipley is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from July 12.

R. M. Kennedy is commissioned Surgeon from Oct. 29.

Lieut. H. K. Benham is detached as Inspector of Equipment at Newport News, &c., and ordered to the Washington Yard for duty in connection with seaman gunners Nov. 15, relieving Lieut. Cole.

Naval Cadet C. F. Huff is transferred from the Ranger to the Philadelphia immediately.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Vicksburg and Pompey sailed yesterday from Cavite for Newchwang.

The Dixie sailed to-day from Villefranche for Naples.

The Barney sailed to-day from Norfolk for Port Royal.

The Buford at Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Quartermaster General Ludington is informed that the transport Buford, which is bringing two battalions of the Twenty-third Infantry home from the Philippines, has arrived at Gibraltar, and is due at New York on the 27th inst.

Troops Ordered to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Orders were issued by the War Department to-day directing seven troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry, now in the Department of California, to sail for the Philippines on the Hancock about Dec. 10.

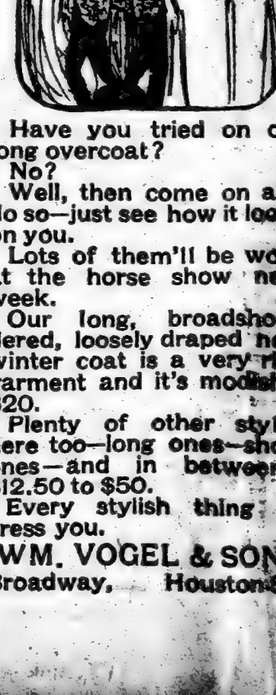

Have you tried on our long overcoat?
No?
Well, then come on and do so—just see how it looks on you.
Lots of them'll be worn at the horse show next week.
Our long, broadshouldered, loosely draped new winter coat is a very rich garment and it's modishly \$20.
Plenty of other styles here too—long ones—short ones—and in between—\$12.50 to \$50.
Every stylish thing to dress you.
WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

HARDMAN PIANO.

Do not imagine that the excellence, high standing and great reputation of the Hardman Piano mean a corresponding price. A call at our warerooms will satisfy you to the contrary and will also show the finest Autumn stock of these matchless instruments that we have ever offered to the public.

Easy Monthly Payments if Desired.

Rich Tone, Exquisite Finish, Artistic Casings, (all woods), Unique Durability.

Pianos to rent a specialty, for city or country. Tuning, Carting. Tel. 674—18th.

Write or Call for New Illustrated CATALOGUE.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,

Fifth Ave. & 19th St.

Brooklyn Representatives: Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St.

Go To England,
Go To South Africa,
Go To China,
Go To France,
Go Anywhere
The World Over,

and you will find that the style and fit of your clothes is the letter of introduction. We give style and fit in to-measure and ready-to-wear clothes.

OUR SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY:

Chesterfield Overcoats, reduced from $17.50 to **$12.50**

S. N. Wood & Co.,

Wholesale M'f'rs of Dependable Clothing,

740-742 Broadway,

(Just South of Astor Place.)

FOOD AND ITS VALUE

It is not of so much importance how much food we eat as it is how much is assimilated.

Unless your food is properly assimilated it can do you no good—in fact, it is harmful. It over-burdens the stomach and impairs the digestive organs. Food is easily and rapidly assimilated when

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

is taken with meals. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract improves the appetite, perfects digestion, and is a certain remedy for dyspepsia.

Beware of worthless substitutes sold in bottles, similar to Johann Hoff's. Insist upon Johann Hoff's Genuine Malt Extract.

What is wanted of a cocktail is that it shall be made of the best materials, used in correct proportions. Very few know how to make a cocktail, and fewer use good goods.

Only the best goes into

Gold Lion Cocktails

and in correct proportions. Always delicious and the same. Seven varieties.

The Lock and Bernheimer Co., New York

Make a Change
Try some

WHEATENA

For Breakfast

"Provides more nutriment for the money than any other cereal in the world."

"Famous for its rich nut-like flavor."

Your Grocer Sells It

Send for *free* copy "Wheatena Recipes," by the Principal of the Boston Cooking School.

THE HEALTH FOOD COMPANY
Dept. T, 61 Fifth Avenue, New York City

FOR FAMILY USE

WE CONTINUE TO SELL SAME STANDARD GRADES OF

WINES AND LIQUORS

that we have sold for 48 years, also many brands not heretofore sold by us. We have some bargains, also some curiosities, to offer. Am. Scotch or Kentucky Whiskeys no other house can compete with us.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants, 111 Fulton St. Also B'way & 27th St., N. Y.

SOLE BOTTLERS OF OLD CROW RYE.

KENTUCKY LABOR MEN AROUSED BY A SPEECH

Address by Col. Breckinridge May Disrupt Federation.

Sentiments He Expressed in Welcome to Convention Result in His Public Denunciation.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—Ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, in a speech made here Tuesday night, aroused the anger of delegates to the Kentucky Federation of Labor now assembled in convention in this city, by the sentimens he expressed. At a turbulent meeting held this afternoon the federation adopted resolutions denouncing Col. Breckinridge. Resolutions were also passed expelling Vice President F. C. Leaming from the federation. Mr. Leaming, who is President of the local typographical union, arranged and presided at the meeting at which Col. Breckinridge made his tempest-stirring address.

So great was the indignation of some members of the federation that during the day it was urged that the convention be adjourned for the conclusion of its deliberations to some other city. A mass meeting has been called for Thursday night, at which Col. Breckinridge will be denounced more publicly and vigorously than to-night.

In his speech Tuesday night, which was an address of welcome to the federation, Col. Breckinridge said he was the friend of labor organizations, that he heartily favored the organization of labor, but that he thought its battles should be fought with reason and not with force; that the day of strikes was over, citing and criticising the big steel strike. He said further that he did not believe it conducive to the best interests of labor, but unjust, and that it was an abrogation of personal liberty for unions to say to the employer: "You must employ only whom we choose, pay them what we demand," and say to the workingman: "Unless you join our union you cannot work."

This expression of opinion was not pleasing to a number of the delegates, and several wanted to make speeches when Col. Breckinridge had concluded. The Chairman, Vice President Leaming, announced that the programme was concluded and declared the meeting adjourned.

The action of the federation this afternoon created a wide division in labor circles. At the meeting of the Blue Grass Typographical Union to-night resolutions were adopted withdrawing from the Kentucky Federation of Labor. The action of Delegate O'Brien in leaving the convention was indorsed; all arrangements made by President Leaming were approved and his acts approved. The resolutions accord to Col. Breckinridge the right to hold and express opinions, though they declare it is not necessary for labor to indorse his position.

President McGill of the Kentucky Federation was present, and in a speech disapproved of and lamented the action of the convention, and said he had done all in his power to stay such action.

Labor leaders predict that the day's events will result in the disruption of the Federation of Labor in Kentucky.

In an interview to-night relative to the resolutions, Col. Breckinridge disclaimed any intention of offending the Federation. He said he had presumed that it believed in free speech, and would courteously hear the opinions expressed, even if different from those of the delegates. He said he had no change to make in his statement.

There was no session of the convention to-night. Effort will be made to-morrow to have the action of to-day reversed.

ENGRAVERS MAY BE DEPORTED.

Englishmen May Be Returned for Violating Contract Labor Law.

Through a complaint made to the Immigration Bureau authorities three out of five English expert engravers who came here a year ago and got work in a Hackensack wall paper factory are to be deported for violation of the contract labor law.

The authorities learned, through an employe of the men being at work in Hackensack. They came here on the American liner St. Paul. Investigators found all five worked in William Campbell's wall paper factory in Hackensack, and they caught three of them yesterday, the other two disappearing in time to prevent detention.

The three engravers were before the Board of Special Inquiry yesterday and were ordered deported. Their lawyer has appealed their case to the Secretary of the Treasury and the men will be detained until his decision is made known.

RATHBUN TAKEN TO INDIANA.

Government Turns Him Over to State Authorities to be Tried for Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—Newell C. Rathbun, who was arrested here on suspicion of having caused the death at Jeffersonville, Ind., of Charles Goodman, who was found dead in a hotel in that city last Thursday, death having resulted, it is supposed, from laudanum poisoning, is to-night in the Clark County (Ind.) jail on a charge of murder. Under instructions from the War Department, at Washington, Rathbun, who is a deserter from the United States Army, was this evening turned over to the Indiana authorities and taken across the river.

Other features of the case to-day were the decision of the authorities to have the body of the supposed Goodman returned to Jeffersonville from Little Rock for an autopsy and identification, and the refusal of the local authorities to send Rathbun to Little Rock to testify at the Coroner's inquest over the corpse that was shipped there.

In the jail at Jeffersonville to-night Rathbun was asked whether his wife at Little Rock was implicated in the plot to collect the insurance. After several moments' silence he replied: "No, there was nobody in it at Little Rock."

BIG STEAMER AT CLEVELAND.

Will Be Cut in Two and Towed from Lake to the Sea.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The steel steamer Minnetonka, probably the largest vessel ever built on fresh water for ocean trade, has practically been completed at the yard of the American Shipbuilding Company here. She is 443 feet over all, breadth of beam 43.7 feet, and has quadruple expansion engines. The Minnetonka will be cut in two and towed in halves to Newport News where she will be welded together again.

The cutting in two process is necessary because the canal locks between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are only large enough to accommodate a boat 250 feet long.

TRAIN ROBBER IDENTIFIED.

Express Messenger and Fireman Are Sure Longbaugh Is the Man.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Charles H. Smith and William O'Neill, express messenger and fireman, respectively, of the Great Northern flyer that was held up last July near Wagner, Mon., arrived here this afternoon and identified the suspect under arrest as Harry Longbaugh, the man who held up the train and took the lead in intimidating the train crew and blowing open the express company's safe, from which nearly $100,000 in unsigned bills of the National Bank of Helena were stolen.

O'Neill says that Longbaugh is the man who climbed over the tender and held up Engineer Jones and himself, and then superintended the blowing up of the safe. His recollection of the episode was so vivid that he could describe the two revolvers that the robbers used. The police say they are the weapons that were found on the prisoner when he was arrested.

Schooner J. B. Van Dusen Lost.

BOOTH BAY HARBOR, Me., Nov. 13.—The schooner Ann Louise Lockwood, which arrived here to-day, brought news that the three-masted New York schooner J. B. Van Dusen was abandoned, and sank in latitude 42.19, longitude 58.48, last Monday. The crew of the Van Dusen were saved by the Lockwood. The J. B. Van Dusen attained considerable fame two years ago. Her Captain was murdered in the Bay of Fundy, while the vessel was on a passage from St. John, N. B., to Boston. The murderer, a seaman, was afterward convicted in the United States Court at Portland.

POMMERY

The favorite the world over among thoughtful drinkers.

CHAMPAGNE

ELEVATED ROAD'S TRAFFIC

The Annual Report Shows an Increase in Earnings.

Progress of the Work of Electrical Equipment—The Statement of Mr. Gould.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday the annual report for the year ended Sept. 30 last was submitted. The report is one of the most favorable ever issued. The statement of earnings shows:

	Year Ended Sept. 30.— 1901.	1900.
Gross earnings, (all sources)	$10,455,872.30	$9,950,735.16
Operating expenses	5,328,649.04	5,195,312.19
Net earnings	$5,127,223.26	$4,755,422.97
Interest on bonds	1,809,680.92	1,816,309.24
Taxes	873,451.23	872,335.12
Total interest and taxes	$1,683,132.15	$2,688,644.39
Net income	2,444,091.11	2,066,778.58
Dividends, 4 per cent. on $48,000,000	1,920,000.00	1,920,000.00
Surplus for the year	$524,091.11	$146,778.58
Surplus balance, profit and loss account	4,966,356.52	4,309,626.20

The passengers carried were 194,152,316, as against 183,788,851 for the previous year. The operating percentage was 50.97 per cent., as against 52.21 per cent. for the previous year, taxes excluded. With the taxes this percentage is increased to 59.32 for last year and 60.98 for the previous year, and 65.60 for 1899.

In explanation of the report Mr. Gould said that while the results were very gratifying, he was glad to state that the current earnings were even more so.

"During the past year," he said, "the improvement and enlargement of the company's facilities have been steadily pushed. The line from Tremont to Fordham has been completed and put in operation since July 1, opening a highly promising field for growth.

"The new terminals secured in the Bronx district have enabled us to give additional and improved facilities to the public on our east side lines, which have met with an immediate response in increased traffic. During the year the change to electrical equipment has made great progress. The buildings for a central power station at East Seventy-fourth Street and sub-stations at Allen Street, Thirty-fourth Street, and Ninety-ninth Street are completed, and the machinery is being rapidly installed in all of them. Motor equipments are arriving in quantity and deliveries of 300 new cars will commence within two weeks. Our engineers expect to turn the first 8,000-horse-power engine and dynamo by Dec. 1, and run the first trains on Second Avenue during the month, to be followed up as rapidly as the equipment can be assembled and put in operation."

There was no change made in the Board of Directors except the filling of a vacancy by electing E. N. Foss of Boston, representing a large interest held in that city.

TO CONTROL THE SEABOARD.

New Company Formed to Acquire the Majority Interest in the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—The Seaboard Company, incorporated yesterday at Trenton, N. J., is formed to acquire control of the Seaboard Air Line Railway from the dominant interests in this property. For this purpose the new company will secure the stocks owned by John L. Williams & Sons and the Richmond Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Richmond, Va.; J. W. Middendorf & Co., the Continental Trust Company, William A. Marburg, and Townsend, Scott & Co. of Baltimore; C. Sidney Shepard of New Haven, N. Y.; William F. Cochran of Yonkers, N. Y., and Pemberton & McAdoo and Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. of New York City.

The new company in its charter receives sweeping privileges, including the right to build and operate railroad lines, steamship lines, telephone and telegraph lines, and to deal in bonds and mortgages. Its charter was prepared by the law firm of Venable, Howard & Baetjer of this city. The authorized capital of the company is $5,000,000. The present plan contemplates the issuance of $250,000 of capital.

In the new company will be vested absolute control of the Seaboard system. The interests who turn over their stocks to it will be the controlling spirits. The stockholders will also receive stock in the new company. For every 100 shares of Seaboard stock of either issue, one share of stock in the new company will be given, in addition to the debenture bonds.

NEW TOWN OF CODY OPENED.

Is the Terminus of the Toluca-Cody Line of the Burlington Road.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—John Francis, General Passenger Agent of the Burlington Road, to-day received notice of the opening to the commercial world of Cody, Wyoming, the terminus of the new Toluca-Cody line of that road. The christening was by Col. W. F. Cody and a party of Wyoming State officials and other prominent men in the commercial world.

The first train to connect the new town with Toluca arrived at 10 o'clock, carrying the excursion party, which included half a hundred Sioux Indians under Chiefs Iron Tail and Bucking Horse. A procession was formed on the arrival of the train, headed by Col. Cody, and the party was welcomed by Judge L. P. Houx, first Mayor of the new city. The town was in gala attire.

Every cowboy within a radius of 100 miles was in the parade, which marched around the town headed by a brass band, and ended the celebration with a barbecue of wild game.

CHICAGO NEEDS FREIGHT CARS.

Railroads Are Obliged to Refuse Large Amounts of Tonnage.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—It is said that between 15,000 and 20,000 freight cars are needed for immediate use by the railroads centring in Chicago. Not since 1886 has the freight car shortage been so great as at present. Not a day passes that the railroads do not refuse large amounts of tonnage because of their inability to obtain the cars in which to haul the freight. Orders have been issued by every line here prohibiting cars from going off their own lines, and every effort is being made to have cars unloaded at destination with the least possible delay.

NEW POST FOR C. M. HAYS.

Report that He Will Become President of the Grand Trunk System.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say:

"It is reported that C. M. Hays, who recently resigned the Presidency of the Southern Pacific, is to be elected President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk system. Mr. Hays was General Manager of the latter road when he was elected President of the Southern Pacific about a year ago.

"Mr. Hays is now in England conferring, it is said, with the owners of the road."

Pennsylvania to Have More Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—A local paper to-morrow will say: "The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day authorized the construction of 4,000 additional freight cars. A total of 19,000 cars are to be delivered to the company during the next year. Owing to the great demand for freight cars the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will enlarge the car building plant of the Cambria Steel Company, which it controls. By Jan. 1 the car plant at Johnstown will be able to turn out twenty cars a day.

Brief Railroad Items.

With this season's inauguration of the Sunset Limited by the Southern Pacific Company, which will take place on Dec. 2 next, the new route from San Francisco to Los Angeles will be used for this train. This new line runs for 150 miles along the coast in full view of the Pacific Ocean.

The passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad has issued an attractive booklet about the leading Winter resorts of the East and South. It contains many illustrations and gives also the rates over the various routes of travel.

The mining department of the Lackawanna Railroad has undertaken to give its employes a course of instruction in first aid to the injured, special medical instructors having been engaged to teach the men. A room will be fitted up in each mine to be used as an emergency hospital.

MOB VIOLENCE IN NEVADA.

Negro Strung Up by Citizens Finally Escapes with His Life.

VIRGINIA, Nevada, Nov. 13.—Word has been received here of an outbreak of mob violence which almost resulted in the death of Henry Ellis, a negro, residing at Fay, a new mining camp in Lincoln County. A gang of men went to the cabin occupied by Ellis, attacked him, dragged him out, and held a mock trial on a charge of stealing $350 from a boarding house at Fay.

At the conclusion of the trial they searched his pockets and took all the money he had, after which they placed a rope around his neck and drew him up three times. The limb to which the rope was fastened broke, and the mob decided not to hang the man, who was marched out of town and then released. He succeeded in reaching the town of Uvada in safety.

ROBBERS INVADE OHIO TOWN.

WAPOKONETA, Ohio, Nov. 13.—A bold attempt was made last night to rob the Citizens' Bank at Minster, this county, by a gang of twelve or fifteen men who held up the citizens of the town in regular Western style. The robbers, well armed with revolvers and shotguns, suddenly appeared on the main street and fired half a dozen shots. They broke open the doors of the bank building and attempted to blow open the safe with nitroglycerine, but failed to reach the inner vault, which contained about $10,000.

In the meantime the Marshal and night watchman opened fire on the robbers from a second-story window across the street from the bank. The robbers returned the fire and also fired at all citizens who appeared on the streets. Over 100 shots were exchanged. Becoming frightened, the robbers jumped into their rigs, previously stolen, and drove rapidly away. No trace of them has thus far been found.

CONSUMPTION

Right food—right medicine—right time—these three things are of the utmost importance to the consumptive. Right food and right medicine—these are contained in Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil. Right time is at first sign of disease. Right time is now.

Scott's Emulsion always helps, often cures. Ordinary food helps feed. Fresh air helps cure. Scott's Emulsion does both. Begin early.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

"No purer cigarette can be made"

Derby

the new

5 cent Cigarette

Special Size English Blend

The most acceptable and popular 5 cent cigarette.

5 cents for 10

ASTOR HOUSE GUESTS SCARED.

Fire Regarded as Suspicious in a Barclay Street Store.

Guests of the Astor House were last evening much alarmed when several pieces of fire apparatus drew up alongside of the Barclay Street entrance to the hotel. The pungent odor of burning paper and wood added to their alarm, until Policeman Ryan of the Church Street Station informed the patrons that the fire was not in the hotel.

The fire started in the store of Louis Levy, dealer in fishing supplies, at 4 Barclay Street. The building backs against the Astor House. The hotel was not damaged at all. The blaze was the result of a curtain blowing against a lighted gas jet. The damage was $300.

Late last night the police announced that Fire Marshal Seery had been notified by the fireman that the blaze was considered suspicious. They assert that he has had three fires in this place since July, 1900, and that when the firemen entered the store last night they found the fire burning in two places. One was in a lower drawer behind the counter, and the other in a pile of fishing nets on a shelf.

Fire Marshall Seery sent an assistant to the store and will hold an investigation at Fire Headquarters to-day. Levy denies that there was anything wrong. He said the fire took place not long after he had closed his store for the evening.

FOR IMPERSONATING OFFICERS.

Two Men, It Is Charged, Collected Money from Stamp Broker.

Impersonating revenue officers was the charge against C. W. Brown and W. J. Harnett, whose addresses are given simply as Brooklyn, and who were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on the complaint of Alfred A. Isaacs, a stamp broker at 30 Pine Street. Mr. Isaacs alleges that the men called on him Tuesday and told him they were agents of the Internal Revenue Department, and had information that he was selling washed stamps.

They said he could avoid arrest by paying them $1,000. He gave them $200, promising the remainder yesterday, and when they appeared they were arrested by Deputy Internal Revenue Agents George Drummond and James E. Taylor, whom Mr. Isaacs had summoned. They pleaded not guilty, and were held in bonds of $2,500 each.

Coursing Derby at Hampton Hill.

HAMPTON, Conn., Nov. 13.—The first event in the coursing trials of the Connecticut Field Club at Hampton Hill today was the Derby, for which nine dogs were entered. The coursing excited much admiration from the spectators, who numbered many prominent followers of the hounds, besides members of the club. The winner to-day was A. M. Arnold's Lady H., W. A. Waldron's Susie and Patch were second and third, respectively. The weather was not all that could be desired, but considering the conditions the dogs did excellent work.

Education Board to Help New Board.

Miles M. O'Brien, President of the Board of Education, yesterday at the meeting of the board asked members and officials to make everything easy for the new board. To this end he urged that all work be cleaned up so that everything will be found as it ought to be. The sum of $180,000 of the Teachers' Salary Fund of the Borough of Manhattan was transferred to the same fund of the Borough of Brooklyn. The fund in this city has an excess of that amount, and Brooklyn is short that much.

No More Boxing in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—On complaint made to the Police Commissioners of this city to-day by the Rev. Hugh B. McCauley, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church here, the Commissioners at a meeting to-night issued orders that no more boxing contests can be held in the city in the future. This action is a result of the fight that took place Monday night between Jimmy Handler and young Peter Jackson, that was stopped in the eighteenth round by the police.

What's the difference?

GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by Fraser & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Stewart Building

Broadway, cor. Chambers.

Thursday Friday Saturday

We will offer another splendid lot of high-class

Men's Suits and Overcoats at $10, $12.50, $15

Of the very newest cloths and styles at a positive saving of $5 to $10 on each.

Open Till 9 o'Clock Saturday Nights.

Taylor Clothing Co.

STEWART BUILDING,

Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

"In the very front rank."

HENRY HOLDEN HUSS.

Warerooms,
305 WEST 18th STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. E. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2958—18th.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO., 90 Howard St., just East of 4th

DESKS

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....120 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

MR. LOW'S APPOINTMENTS.

It has been more or less formally declared, since election, by the various organizations that supported Mr. Low, that they would not press or present members of these organizations for appointments under the incoming administration. To this policy they are fairly committed by the platforms on which Mr. Low was nominated, and still more definitely by the candid and explicit declarations of the candidate himself at the outset of the canvass, and all through its course. Mr. Low is openly and unreservedly pledged to select his appointees solely with a view to the interest of the public service and on their merits, and all classes of his supporters took him with this pledge distinctly made and constantly repeated.

There is naturally a good deal of talk in and out of the newspapers as to the claims of this or that ambitious person to "recognition." Some of it is merely gossip, and some of it has its origin with the gentlemen who aspire to serve the city under a reform administration. It will be as well for all concerned to disregard this talk, as we are persuaded that it will be ignored by the Mayor-elect. The true friends of reform will advance the cause best by adhering absolutely to the principle laid down by Mr. Low. For it ought to be plain that the continuous and reasonably permanent improvement of the management of the affairs of the city cannot be brought about by a mere change of political parties. If Tammany is to be replaced by a party calling itself by any name it may choose, and relying on the patronage of the City Government to sustain it, that party is doomed to defeat at the next election, because that election in such case will necessarily be but a contest for spoils, and in that kind of a contest Tammany will again triumph. If, however, the sole object pursued by the new administration is the sound and honest and efficient conduct of public affairs, and if the offices are filled solely with regard to the ability and character of the appointees, then it will be possible to present to the people the plain question of continued good rule. On that question, defined by a clean record of two years, it will be practicable to unite the same sort of support that was secured this year.

Nor this alone. The policy to which Mr. Low and his supporters are committed involves the retention in the employ of the city of the present employés so far as they are doing, and doing well, work that is needed by the city. This would substantially reduce the strength of Tammany, or of any party that relies on the spoils. It would enlist in the cause of non-partisan and business management of the city a large number of active men who have hitherto been compelled to look to partisanship for security in their places. Necessarily there will be many changes in the departments through the dismissal of unsatisfactory men who have been put in by various devices for the evasion of the civil service law. These men will be replaced so far as new men are needed, either by promotion or by selection according to the strict requirements of the merit system honestly enforced. Thus in the course of two years it will be feasible practically to make the entire body of city employés not merely safe in their independence, but, in a sense, partisans of non-partisan government. That is a legitimate use, and the only legitimate use, to make of appointments to influence the political action of office holders.

NO MESSAGE FROM MARS.

The dream of all who have delved into the romances of the astronomers "touchin' on and appertainin' to" the wonderful planet Mars, of establishing communication with it by means of luminous or other signals and getting replies, does not receive much encouragement from those who take astronomy seriously and are more practical than imaginative. Sir ROBERT BELL, with more honorary degrees and titles of fellowship and membership in learned and astronomical societies than would fill the remainder of this column, in a lecture delivered a few days ago in Philadelphia, spoiled a great many pleasant fancies respecting the interchange of messages between the earth and Mars, which is the more to be regretted because of the many interesting facts he had to relate concerning that planet. As his generalizations may be accepted as summarizing what is at present known or believed by astronomers with regard to the condition and artificial development of Mars, they cannot fail to be of interest to intelligent readers of all classes.

In Sir ROBERT'S opinion, everything known points to the conclusion that Mars is inhabited by a race of very intelligent and enterprising people. What they are like is a matter of conjecture, of course, but they appear to know a great deal and to have the means of applying their knowledge in useful public improvements. Since the luminous lines on the face of the planet were first recognized as canals, they have been studied intently by astronomers in all parts of the world. Of course the contention that they were canals or irrigating trenches of vast proportions was at first scouted, but few astronomers longer doubt it. The reason for this is that they are much too regular to be natural, and that during the period in which they have been under observation by astronomers it has appeared that they have been undergoing a rapid and systematic development. The Martian canal trust, if there be such an organization, is apparently proceeding to irrigate the planet and improve its internal transportation facilities by means of navigable waterways, in a manner indicating that plenty of capital, or its equivalent, is behind their enterprise. There are financiers in New York, longing for other worlds to conquer, who will no doubt regret that Martian first mortgage canal bonds cannot be floated in this city on the usual banking terms and conditions. But that, as RUDYARD KIPLING would say, "is another story."

No rivers or permanent bodies of water have been recognized on the surface of Mars, and its supplies of water are derived from the melting of the polar ice and snowcaps in Summer. It was probably found from experience that this placed the temperate and tropical zones at a serious disadvantage for residence purposes, and that to make them desirably habitable it was necessary to impound the waters of the Summer freshets and carry them by artificial channels where they were most needed. Hence the canals; otherwise they are meaningless. The fact that extensions are constantly in progress, and at a measurable rate, would seem to show that the canal system is not yet complete, and that some people on Mars have a good thing in the way of contracts. Fuller particulars would be interesting, but with present facilities we are not likely to get them. Perhaps this is fortunate for the Martians. There are a good many Tammany contractors who do not see much opportunity for terrestrial profit during the next few years, and who would probably put in bids for the excavation of the Martian canals if they could get there. We could very well spare them; but whether the people of Mars could safely receive them is a question which it may not be worth while to discuss at present.

It is extremely tantalizing that a planet concerning which we know so much and are so curious is so far beyond critical investigation. It is one hundred and fifty times further from us than the moon, about which it is difficult enough to learn anything specific. Sir ROBERT points out that to signal Mars so as to be seen by a Martian astronomer who happened to be looking this way, using the military system, we should need a flag 300 miles long and 200 miles wide, waved from a staff 500 miles long. If we had such a flag the mechanics of wig-wagging would present grave difficulties. Flashlight signaling he considers equally impracticable. If Lake Superior could be filled with petroleum and set on fire, the resulting blaze might be discerned as a speck of light, but not sufficiently prominent to suggest that anything unusual was in progress. Sir ROBERT'S illustrations are striking, and, assuming his facts, convincing. No doubt we must remain content with such information as FLAMMARION, VERNE, and other scientific romancers can evolve from their fervid imaginations, as to what the people of Mars are really doing and why they are doing it. Probably it is none of our business, anyway; but the human mind is so constituted as to find especial interest in that which does not immediately concern it.

SUNDAY OPENING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day headed "Sunday Opening" shocks me. Can it be possible that THE TIMES so far forgets its past record as to advocate a law that will legalize the sale of rum on Sunday? I often read of the sale of human law, as The Brooklyn Eagle puts it, but this is the first instance where a respectable newspaper has admitted the sale of God's law for a Mayoralty election. CHRIST was betrayed for thirty pieces of silver, and now we see "purity" sold for the spoils of office. Sorry that I cast my vote as I did. Is Tammany to be [out] Tammanyized? Shame!

N. COOPER.

We regret that anything in our columns should wound the feelings of one evidently so sincere and so devout as our correspondent, but we are convinced that he does not take an accurate view of the facts of the situation, of the policy it calls for, or of the motives of those citizens who differ from him regarding it. He speaks of our advocacy of "a law that will legalize the sale of rum on Sunday" as if it were the advocacy of an entirely novel and unprecedented statute. He does not appear to know that the present law does precisely that. Every "hotel" licensed under the law named after its sponsor, Senator RAINES, whether it be the Waldorf-Astoria, or a corner saloon with ten "rooms," sells "rum" on Sunday and pays a handsome sum into the State Treasury for the privilege. A number of social clubs in this city, including some within the shadow of church spires in the Borough of Brooklyn, sell "rum" to their members on Sunday at various rates of profit. We advocate no change in principle, therefore, but only a change in the scope of the law. Those who accepted the present law—and it was the work of the majority in the interior of the State—as satisfying the moral sentiment of the population, can oppose the proposed change,—not on principle, but solely because it extends the range and modifies the conditions of the Raines act.

Again, our correspondent thinks that we "admit the sale of God's law for a Mayoralty election." What exactly does he mean by "God's law"? Obviously it is his own personal view as to the way in which the Sabbath should be observed. It is doubtless the view of a large number of pious men and women; but it is not universal; it is not held by a majority of professing Christians. There are in this city very many Protestant Christians and a still larger number of Catholic Christians who do not regard it as an offense against God's law to buy and drink beer or wine on Sunday, and in the old countries the great body of believers in Christianity would look on such a doctrine as absolutely without authority and essentially ridiculous. So the "law" which we are willing to see changed cannot with any approach to precision be called "God's law." Nor do we think that the process of legislation we suggest can fairly be called a "sale." We called attention to the fact that Tammany relied largely for its support upon those who are opposed to the present law, and that if this law were reasonably amended, the difficulty of securing decent government would be lessened. Our correspondent hardly denies the facts, but regards the transaction as corrupt and likens it to the betrayal of CHRIST for thirty pieces of silver. It seems to us a harmless concession to honest sentiment with a hope of getting in return greater security for good government. The real nature of the policy proposed is, we think, happily described from the standpoint of the sensible religious believer in the following passage from an editorial article in The Independent of the current week:

> It is only repeating what every one ought to know when we say that the State can properly concern itself with Sunday, not for the sake of Sunday observance, but for the sake of securing suitable rest and comfort and protection for its citizens. It must see that certain time is allowed for a holiday; the Fourth of July, Saturday afternoon, Sunday, if Sunday be the rest day the people prefer, or Saturday, or Friday, if the people prefer that. The State cannot close a saloon on Sunday, because it is a holy day, while keping it open six other days, except as an open saloon on Sunday involves labor interfering with the rest-day, or holiday (and the people have the right to make it either,) or disturbs the peace. A religious reason for closing the saloon on Sunday the State has no right to make; it can consider only the special benefit or injury to the community of having it open on Sunday as compared with other days.
>
> We are now considering the saloon not as in the class with factories, whose work must stop one day in seven to give rest and recreation to the workers, but in the class with bakeshops and street cars and public parks and museums, which cost some work, but are mainly for comfort, recreation, and pleasure, and which accordingly are open on holidays, where a few work for others' recreation or comfort. We wish the people were educated to the Cambridge plan of suppressing the saloon seven days in the week; but if we cannot do that, we would allow it to be open at the hours on Sunday when it is most wanted, and then closed at other hours to allow rest to its bartenders. We would at least get rid of the shocking evils that have grown out of the well-meant Raines law.

IRON AND STEEL PRICES.

A correspondent whose letter appeared in our issue of yesterday, asks some questions concerning the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation toward prices to which he is entitled to an answer. If it be true that the plants of the steel industry are crowded with orders and all machinery of production is taxed to its capacity, "what," he asks, "is to prevent the independent concerns from advancing their prices, whether the United State Steel Corporation does or not?"

The answer is very simple, and we hope to make it intelligible. There is nothing to prevent any concern in the business from advancing its asking prices to any figure it sees fit. It could make announcement that from and after to-day it would add 25 or 50 per cent. to its prices, and refuse all business not tendered on that basis. Some material might be sold at those figures if consumers were in such exigent need that they must have it at once. But to advance prices and maintain the advance requires the concurrent action of sellers and buyers. An advance not met by the Steel Corporation—making, say, 80 per cent. of the output of finished steel—would be at once resented by buyers, and those making such advance would lose their regular customers and be confronted by the cancellation of all orders affected by it. This is why 20 per cent. of the productive capacity of an industry cannot set the pace for 80 per cent., and never has been able to do so since trade began.

Obviously, if the Steel Corporation should stop producing and leave the large consumer to look after himself, the so-called outside concerns could make prices what they pleased; the fact that they are currently supplying so large a proportion of all the finished steel used, leaves others no opportunity to take undue advantage even of the extremely favorable conditions which are admitted to exist at the moment.

The concluding paragraph of our correspondent's letter is one which we regret our inability to discuss at such length as its interest invites. He says:

> It is true high prices discourage new enterprises and improvements, but if the promoters of these enterprises are so anxious for steel that they are willing to pay an advanced price for it, should not they be allowed to do so? If the steel manufacturers find such a demand for their product that they can get higher prices without effort, are they not throwing away money by arbitrarily depressing quotations, and is there any better way of regulating prices than to permit the unimpeded operation of the law of supply and demand? The action of the United States Steel Corporation in refusing to advance its prices may be an excellent move, judging from the standpoint of diplomacy, but it seems more difficult to justify it on other grounds.

The experience of many years has shown that the iron trades of this country have swung like a pendulum between the extremes of prosperity and depression. Prosperity has invariably been arrested by such advances in prices as have sharply checked consumption and put an end to enterprise and activity in the lines upon which producers have depended to absorb their output. The depressions following have, in most instances, been extreme, involving loss to capital and suffering and privation to labor. Our correspondent may be so enamored of the natural operation of economic laws as to be desirous of seeing repeated here the conditions now existing in Germany, but our own impression is that a conservative policy which remains content with the daily golden egg of satisfactory manufacturing profit, without eagerness to kill the goose which lays it, is better for the interests of all concerned, producers and consumers alike. The law of supply and demand is a good deal of an economic fiction. This proposition may not be self-explanatory, but its meaning may appear if our correspondent will ask himself why, with supply practically constant, demand fluctuates between a requirement abnormally great and one abnormally small.

Meanwhile, if we have not answered our correspondent's questions to his satisfaction and that of other readers for whom the subject under consideration has interest, we frankly despair of our ability to do so.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

It should not be difficult to settle beyond opportunity for dispute the question now agitating the officials of Brooklyn, as to whether the representatives of the Health Department in that borough properly performed or utterly neglected their duty in the matter of the disinfection of the classroom of the Hancock Street public school in which diphtheria brought down one victim after another in quick succession. In its present shape it involves a question of veracity. The Board of Education officials and the Principal of the school in question affirm that during the time in which the dread disease was prostrating children one after another, to the number of eight or nine, repeated applications were made to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the borough to properly disinfect the building, and especially the classroom in which the cases had occurred; that these applications received no attention, and that finally, when the son of School Commissioner HURLEY was stricken, that official purchased the material, hired men, and disinfected the place himself, at his own cost and with his own hands.

The health officials, on the other hand, insist that they did not neglect their duty, but performed it faithfully and promptly; that the school building was washed out with bichloride of mercury solution three times within three weeks, and disinfected with sulphur by the employés of the Health Department, and that so thoroughly was the work done that it was impossible for any of the germs of contagion to have survived the process.

The matter is too serious to be permitted to resolve itself into an issue of veracity. The facts are definitely ascertainable, and whichever side has had recourse to mendacity to cover up its negligence in matters involving human life should be brought to the pillory and made to face the responsibility for its shortcomings. It is not probable that the health officials broke into the school building at night and performed their duties so secretly that their presence was unknown to and unsuspected by the school authorities. Everything relating to the matter, including the correspondence, must be of record, and it should be an easy matter for whichever side is in the right to put the other in the wrong, and keep it there. From what we know of the recent administration of the Health Department in Brooklyn, we have grave suspicion that the School Commissioners are not as far mistaken as the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent would be glad to have the public believe. However, we are content to await the presentation of the evidence and to weigh it impartially when opportunity is offered—merely suggesting meanwhile that unsupported accusations of misrepresentation are not convincing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Domestic fowls being excellent food in the opinion of all except the vegetarian and otherwise negligible fraction of humanity, it is necessary that the first tragical operation in the series that ends at the table should be performed, and therefore the people who as a mater of business take the lives of poultry are not, and should not be, either derided or scorned. There is, however, a somewhat widespread feeling in these latter days that mere killing of any kind is unpleasant work, to be avoided when conveniently possible, and in a few folks this has led to a general denunciation of those who hunt or fish for sport instead of sustenance. But that is a degree of civilization to which most of us have not yet attained. An outing "with the cougar hounds," for instance, still has comprehensible joys for the greater part of the masculine world, as well as for strenuous Presidents, and the amateur enemy of the creatures of flood and field—if he gives them a measurable show for their lives—is far from universally condemned as a bloodthirsty and cave-dwellerish wretch. The thrill of real repulsion comes to people of ordinary, average sensibilities on reading such a dispatch as that from London, yesterday, which said: "King EDWARD, the Prince of WALES, and a distinguished party spent the day shooting pheasants in Windsor Park. His Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health, seemed to enjoy the sport and secured a good bag." One does not have to be either madly sentimental or morbidly effeminate—he need not even be a magazine writer with an eye to the main chance and new fads as literary material—to experience qualmish distaste for "sport" of the sort suggested by these words, and to wonder why royal personages don't leave the butchering of their poultry to hired servants.

—Admiral O'NEIL, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, evidently does not share the civilian interest in submarine boats, and still less does he entertain the high hopes as to their utility that have been expressed by not a few of his professional brethren in Europe, and notably in France. In his annual report the Admiral says disdainfully of the new craft that "as scarecrows they will, without doubt, prove useful for a time at least," but he hints very plainly that he is not himself one of the crows that can be scared by any such contrivances. He asserts that not long ago the very name of torpedo boat was sufficient to produce nervous prostration, but already the nerves of naval men have quieted down, so far as torpedo boats are concerned, and those particular terrors of the sea have been relegated to their proper place as auxiliaries in the performance of a few special tasks. Of submarines the Admiral says he "believes that undue prominence is being given to them from a naval standpoint. If they have any value it will be as an adjunct to the system of coast defenses; they cannot take the place of naval vessels of regular type or render a less number necessary. Unfortunately, certain advocates of submarines try to show that the submarine boat is now the one and only one thing needed; that it is useless to build battleships, because, from their point of view, they can be readily destroyed by submarines, apparently forgetting the fact that naval battles for supremacy will be fought on the ocean far beyond the range of submarine or other torpedo boats, and that naval prestige consists in the possession of a fleet of seagoing, armored vessels of the highest type, and not in that of a number of small torpedo boats. This country might possess a great number of submarines without adding anything to its prestige as a naval power. So far as the bureau is aware, no new developments have taken place within the past year calculated to inspire a conviction that submarine boats have yet passed beyond the experimental age." This is expert opinion, of course, and therefore to be received with respect, but—experts are sometimes excessively conservative. Once there was a Government board that found fault with all the smokeless powders offered to it, and while the members of the board were hunting for a better, other folks took what they could get, and then when serious controversies arose the soldiers who had the imperfect smokeless powder made it most unpleasant for the soldiers who had none at all.

—It must be rather trying for that saving remnant in Tammany Hall—the "honest and reputable men" whose connection with the piratical organization has been so often and laboriously admitted as a fact, but never once satisfactorily explained as a phenomenon. For not only is the utter and thoroughgoing badness of Tammany, qua Tammany, assumed as an indisputable fact in all parts of this country, but the same thing is done abroad. Even in Naples, where, according to all accounts, and especially according to the accounts of Italians from other parts of Italy, wickedness is raised to its highest power, its culmination in the Camorra is calmly characterized by comparing that dreadful society with Tammany Hall! The Neapolitans, having defeated certain municipal candidates known or suspected to be affiliated with the Camorra, are content to say that they have won as great a victory as did the decent people of New York. Even national pride, which sometimes takes strange forms, does not impel them to claim that their triumph is a greater one than ours. Regard for strict justice compels us to claim that Tammany is—or should we say was—not quite so bad as the Camorra. It has killed, but its killings have in most cases been done in indirect ways, as by leaving the streets filthy and demoralizing the Board of Health. To assassination it has never given official countenance, so far as known, while assassination is the very foundation of the Camorra's power. In most other respects the comparison is fair enough, and—it must be trying to those honest and reputable ones so frequently mentioned and never explained. They can be sure that history will not draw the line, and when their descendants discover from old documents that they were members of Tammany Hall away back in 1901, how quickly will those descendants burn the documents and how careful will they be to say nothing about the discovery!

—Evidently Minister WU TING-FANG is not the only Chinaman whose humor is of the sort which we have been in the habit of regarding as distinctively American. Those high officials who are explaining to their countrymen the present conditions of things in Peking by stating that the barbarians have been graciously permitted to remain in the capital, but only on condition that they be boxed up in a closely restricted area, could not possibly have failed either to see or to appreciate the contrast between the realities of the situation and their description of it. The Chinese do not lack intelligence, so there is little probability that their humor in this instance was involuntary, and certainly it was an "American" way of stating a bad case. It is easy to have a sort of liking for a people who can make a joke of such a terrible condemnation as those fortified legations in Peking.

PROTEST AGAINST A PLAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not a dramatic critic, and do not wish to say anything regarding the execution of the play called "Under Southern Skies." But as a Southern-bred man I wish to protest against all that part of the play which refers to and attempts to deal with the mixture of the races. Any one who has lived in the South and who knows anything about the social racial conditions there knows this play to be absolutely wrong. It is an injustice to Southern men and to Southern women to believe that it is possible that such a girl as Lelia Crofton is represented to be would ever suspect, much less suppose, that her father could have married and had children by a woman whose blood was tainted by a negro strain.

Southerners will expect such an insult to truth to be promptly recognized and stamped as such by the press and public of your city.

ROBERT BRUCE STEWARD, Chattanooga, Tenn.

New York, Nov. 13, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Birthplace.

No matter where a man was born, he swells up and claims to be proud of it. There is no way of knowing if the favored spot reciprocates the feeling.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Perniciously Active.

The Rev. Dr. James De Normandie has struck out a new epithet for the perniciously active element in municipal politics: He calls them the "brambles" of the city.—Boston Transcript.

Their Little Spat.

Boggs—I hear you have fallen out with your sweetheart.

Joggs—Yes. She got an idea into her head that I was angry at her, and it made me angry to have her think I was unreasonable enough to get angry at her.—Chicago News.

Mistook the Deer for the Man.

First Hunter—It was your fault I didn't shoot that deer this morning.

Second Hunter—My fault?

First Hunter—Yes, I saw something moving. When I said, "Is that you, Jim?" the deer ran. Next time I'm going to say nothing and shoot, so look out.—Boston Post.

Not Sure About the Answer.

"If there were twenty chickens in a coop," said the teacher, who was trying to fasten the attention of her class of colored children, "and two were missing one morning, how many would you have?"

"Well," answered Pickaninny Jim, "if de chickens was mine in de fus' place, I'd have eighteen, an' if de wasn't, I reckon I'd have two."—Washington Star.

HER BOY.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Where is the child that used to play
Around her while she sewed away—
Whose baby rhymes she used to hear,
Forgetting that the world was drear?

Where is the child that used to place
His cheek against her pallid face,
Who used to sing, all unaware
Of troubles she was forced to bear?

Where is the child who made her glad,
Who was the only hope she had,
For whom she toiled, for whom she prayed,
For whom her fondest plans were laid?

The child is gone! She sits alone—
He's claimed another as his own—
They've flown, but they'll return anon—
The mother's lips are white and drawn.

Her poor, old toil-worn fingers bleed;
She sits alone in dire need,
And thinks—ah, solemn thought and grim!—
"The girl's not good enough for him."

CHURCH SOCIETY AND SUNDAY SALOONS

Temperance Organization Declares Itself on the Subject.

Praises Justice Jerome for His Honesty of Purpose, but Criticises His Judgment and Discretion.

The Church Temperance Society has taken a positive stand against the opening of the saloons on Sunday in New York City. At the same time the society, recognizing the difficulties which will present themselves to Mayor Low at the beginning of his administration in meeting the excise situation, will, it is said, take no action which would be likely to promote friction in the community, provided there is such an administration of the excise law as makes clearly for decency and good order.

The meeting of the Church Temperance Society to take action upon the proposition now being agitated to amend the Raines law so as to permit of the Sunday opening of the saloons was held Tuesday at the Church Mission House, 283 Fourth Avenue, but the result of the meeting was not made known by the General Secretary, Robert Graham until yesterday. The following members of the society were present at the meeting: The Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., of Wilmington, Del., Vice Chairman of the society, who, in the absence of Bishop William C. Doane of Albany, the Chairman, presided; Irving Grinnell of New Hamburg, N. Y., Treasurer of the society; Robert Graham, General Secretary of the society; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D.; the Rev. A. C. Kimber, D. D., the Rev. Pascal Harrower, Col. B. F. Watson, D. C. Calvin, Dr. Andrew H. Smith, J. P. Faure, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D. D., and the Rev. Edward Osborne.

After a protracted discussion during which Justice Jerome, while praised for his honesty of purpose, his judgment and discretion were criticised, resolutions which were prepared by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., the rector of Grace Church, and which are exactly the same as the resolutions adopted by the society in January, 1896, to meet a similar agitation to that which now prevails, were passed.

Dr. D. Parker Morgan and John P. Faure, who was Commissioner of Charities under Mayor Strong, opposed this action. As a reason for so doing they said that the reaffirmation of the resolution at the present time might have a tendency to embarrass Justice Jerome and Mayor-elect Low, whose candidacy they had supported. When the other members of the body insisted upon the adoption of the resolutions, these two gentlemen acquiesced.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this society any relaxation of the existing restrictions upon the Sunday sale of liquor ought to be stoutly resisted by all good citizens:

Because no good reason has ever been given why a traffic confessedly injurious in its effects upon the community should be granted special privileges not allowed to unobjectionable kinds of business.

Because anything that helps to break down the immunities of the rest day imperils the interests of working people, the land over, and is a menace to Christian civilization.

Because the records of the police courts show that when Sunday closing is enforced Monday commitments diminish.

Because the records of the savings banks show that when Sunday closing is enforced the average of deposits increases.

Because it is more for the interest of the Commonwealth that the extra money of wage earners should go into the pockets of the butchers and the bakers than into the pockets of the brewers and the distillers.

In discussing the action of the meeting Mr. Graham, the General Secretary, said: "We have no doubt whatever that the effort now being made to open the saloons on Sunday will fail, just as the effort made in 1896 failed. The sentiment of the people is against it. If the saloons were opened on Sunday the saloon keepers would do a larger business on that day than on any other day of the week. This would be exceedingly detrimental to the moral tone of the community. The Raines law has been assailed, but I think unjustly so. The Raines law has done a great deal to restrict the liquor traffic. The total number of licenses issued under the old law in 1895-6 was 15,357. The total number of liquor-law certificates in force on April 30, 1900, was 12,824. This showed a total reduction of saloons, notwithstanding the increased population, of 2,533. The Raines law has also brought a great increase in revenue."

"What about the Raines law hotels?"

"They are bad. An amendment in that part of the law is desirable. I so informed Mr. Raines the year after his law was passed. He asked me how I would amend it. I was unable to suggest just how it was to be done. If the Raines law is properly enforced by the police, many of the places which now operate as Raines law hotels could not exist. But undoubtedly the so-called Raines law hotel does conduce to immorality. However, there is no safeguard against the best hotel in New York City being used for immoral purposes if the persons having such purpose in view are bold enough in their deception. It is unreasonable to expect the proprietor of a hotel of ten rooms to exercise a more sound discretion than the proprietor of one of the most fashionable hotels. Both may honestly be deceived. There is no question, however, that the hotel feature of the Raines law has had the result of creating places of assignation, and it is most desirable that it should be amended in some way so as to do away with that evil. But the problem as to how to amend it in that respect and still preserve its undeniably good features is a difficult one. Men who have to do with this question of excise in a practical way know that perfect legislation is not to be had in a day. The Raines law was a decided step forward. The opening of the saloons on Sunday would be a step backward, and the people of this city are not in favor of taking such a step. Justice Jerome has made a mistake."

"Does your society believe that under the present administration the saloons have been closed tight on Sunday?"

"Of course not. The law has been flagrantly violated."

"Suppose the agitation for Sunday opening fails, as your society hopes, what will be the attitude of the society toward Mr. Low's administration with regard to excise. Will the society insist upon a strict enforcement of the law?"

"I believe, and I think that it is also the view of all the members of the society, that Mr. Low will be governed by a high sense of his obligations and will do all that he can do consistent with the best interests of the city and of its citizens to give a proper enforcement of the law; that he will see to it that there are no violations which would give offense, and that order and decency prevail in the administration of the law. I believe he will go as far as he can go according to his upright standard. If he does that there will certainly be no disposition on the part of the society to stir up friction which would be fruitless of good. It is good results we are looking for, and such we expect from Mr. Low. If there should be any flagrant violation I should advise gathering all the evidence carefully, and then not taking the case into the police court, but submitting the evidence to the authorities charged with the responsibility of the law's enforcement."

BROOKLYN AND THE SALOONS.

Diversity of Opinion Upon the Present Liquor Law and Its Remedies.

The proposed change in the present excise law has aroused considerable discussion in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, advocates legislation which, he declares, would be beneficial to poor men as well as the rich, since the wealthy men have their clubs, where they can drink at all hours on Sunday. The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, is another who is quoted as being in favor of a revision of the present liquor law.

Among those who have declared themselves for a change is James Shevlin, one of the leaders of the Brooklyn Democratic organization. He said yesterday:

"If the Republican leaders are sincere in their talk about bettering moral conditions they will abolish the hotel feature of the Raines law, which makes every saloon keeper, willingly or unwillingly, the proprietor of a house of assignation. I know lots of men who are keeping saloons, and who are practically compelled by the law to furnish the ten rooms to be used for immoral purposes. Repeal that feature of the law, and a great step will be taken for better morals. I have always contended that no one thing did so much harm as the Raines law hotels. Many of the men who are keeping these hotels would as soon cut off their right arms as to be responsible for the evils they bring about, but the law practically compels them to be keepers of disorderly houses.

"I think it would be a mistake to throw open the doors of saloons on Sundays. I have lived in Brooklyn for fifty years, and have never known the time when the town would permit saloons to open on Sundays. I think the Raines law is an abomination."

Dr. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, said:

"I am unalterably opposed to the Raines law, as it makes easy certain vices. I am in favor of taxing ardent and spirituous liquors so high as to make the sale prohibitive to poor people. In the place of the sale of spirituous liquors I am in favor of the manufacture of light beer under rigid Government inspection, and that this beer may be placed on sale without any tax whatever upon it, so that it will be within the reach of all the poor people. We must recognize the right of the workingman to his club, as well as we do that of the rich man to his. If ardent spirits could be driven out of such saloons and beer take their place, after the fashion of the German gardens, I am not sure but it would be much less harmful to have the saloons open on Sunday than to permit the present direful condition to prevail."

The Rev. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, said:

"I am absolutely opposed to the opening of the saloons on any part of the Sabbath. The saloon is a force in our social and political life that works for unrighteousness and evil. The demagogic utterance on the lips of certain politicians who depend upon the patronage of the saloon element that the saloon is the poor man's club is absurd. If the Republican or Fusion Party lends itself to this movement for the open saloon on Sunday it will prove itself recreant to the high trust which the moral and Christian elements of this community gave to it."

NATIONAL FOUNDERS MEET.

Discuss Relations with Their Employes and Have a Banquet.

The fifth annual session of the National Founders' Association began at the Gilsey House yesterday, and will be continued today. The body has a membership of about 400, and more than 300 were present.

The objects of the association are: First, The adoption of a uniform basis for just and equitable dealings between the members and their employes, whereby the interests of both will be properly protected.

Secondly, The investigation and adjustment by the proper officers of the association of any question arising between members and their employes.

The organization in the main is composed of iron and brass founders engaged in the manufacture of machinery and similar somewhat to the Metal Trades Association.

The sessions were executive, and in the morning the reports of President H. W. Hoyt of Chicago, Treasurer John R. Russel of Detroit, and Secretary John A. Penton of the same city, were presented. These documents demonstrated that the association is in a very flourishing condition.

A number of questions were scheduled for discussion, the intention being to limit the time of the speakers. But the latter so exceeded the expected time that not more than one-half of the programme for the day was disposed of.

The first topic: "Are Agreements of Any Character with Coremakers Desirable?" was debated by H. M. Leland of Detroit and W. B. Smith of Syracuse. The trend of the discussion was decidedly in the negative.

The next subject: "Is the Molding Machine for a Complicated Class of Machinery Castings a Profitable Investment, and Should It Be Operated by Molders or Laborers?"

This topic was discussed by G. E. Emmons of Schenectady, William Schwanhausser of Brooklyn, Antonio E. Pessano of Philadelphia, and H. N. Covell of Brooklyn.

The first portion of the proposition was decided in the affirmative, but on the second there was a division of opinion with the majority sentiment, if any, in favor of the laborer.

There was a banquet last night, at which Judge Nathaniel P. French of Davenport, Iowa, was toastmaster. There were no set speeches. A pleasant feature was the presentation of a handsome silver service to President Hoyt.

WHAT SHOULD BE PREACHED.

Bishop Doane Gives His Views to His Diocese—Condemns Marriage of Divorced Persons.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Bishop William Croswell Doane, in his address to the annual convention of his diocese this morning, took occasion to summarize the recommendations of the Triennial Conference and urges the preaching in public of these things:

The indifference of so many citizens to their civic duties, resulting in corrupt municipalities, venal legislation, and the prostitution of Government to selfish ends; the disregard of the Lord's day; the inevitable connection between the futile attempts to destroy civil authority by foul murder of the individual magistrate, and the still more futile attempt to dethrone God by denying all religious obligations; the reaction from Puritanical exaggeration about games and the theatre, to the indecent toleration of disgusting spectacular sensationalism, and to the odious desecration of the nature and the homes of women by the shame and sin of gambling; the attempt to rescue the restful and cheerful purpose of the Lord's day from the morose severity of Sabbatarianism by desecrating it into a day of mere feasting and amusement, on the part of those who have the leisure for these things in all the other days of the week, and who force seven days of toil upon their servants and their horses in order to gratify their illimitable frivolity and self-indulgence.

The Bishop then paid attention to the question of divorces as follows:

"Divorce granted with right to remarry because of the cowardly desertion of a woman said to be, what never can be certainly said, incurably insane; permission to each of two parties to remarry, given in a notorious case where adultery was not charged on either side; an instance of this sort multiply it seems impossible that the public opinion of thoughtful men should not demand the warning of the Church's voice, not for punishment, but for prevention; not with any reference to the past, but with regard to the long future; not for penalty, but for education, the warning against the possible sin of even the one remarriage.

"The State unmarries, let the State remarry those whom she unmarries. And let the Church stand firm upon the decision that she will remarry no one except those who are unmarried by the putting asunder of God."

BUSINESS METHODS OF CHINA.

E. S. Fischer Talks on the Subject at New York University.

Emil S. Fischer, for many years connected with the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank of Shanghai, addressed the students of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of New York University last night on "The Commercial and Business Methods of China."

Mr. Fischer's address was of about an hour's duration, in which he said that foreign importers confine their business mainly to the British free port of Hongkong, from which South China is supplied, and to Shanghai, which is the distributing centre for the north. Foreigners cannot compete in the interior with native dealers, whose smaller needs and expenses and cheaper mode of living render competition by the foreign merchant impossible.

Mr. Fischer predicts a rapid expansion of American trade in China as a result of the laying of a Pacific cable and the construction of an Isthmian canal. He said that if American banking institutions could establish branches in the East, America's trade with China would receive a great stimulus.

Bible Society Honors Mr. Roosevelt.

President Theodore Roosevelt was elected First Vice President of the Long Island Bible Society at the annual meeting of the society held on Monday in the First Presbyterian Church at Jamaica, in recognition of his services to that body. Mr. Roosevelt at the meeting of the society last June at Oyster Bay made an address which officers of the society say has been printed in a leaflet. It has been translated into several languages, and has been circulated in Mexico and the Argentine Republic.

Statue of Adjt. Gen. Porter.

The Municipal Arts Society, of which Charles Barney is Chairman, yesterday approved of the statue of Adjt. Gen. Fitz-John Porter, made by W. Clark Noble of Richmond Hill, L. I. It is a bronze figure, 9 feet 6 inches in heighth, and is to be erected in Van Cortlandt Park. The expense will be defrayed by a fund raised by subscription among members of the National Guard of the State.

Priest Leaves $100,000 to Parish.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The Rev. Father Wieczorek, priest at St. Hedwig's Polish Catholic Church in this city, whose funeral took place this morning, has bequeathed the parish his entire fortune, amounting to nearly $100,000. It is composed largely of Toledo real estate. Father Wieczorek was from a noble family in Poland.

DAVID BELASCO'S FIGHT FOR A SOCIETY PLAY

Seeks to Restrain Its Production by Minnie Maddern Fiske.

MRS. BURTON HARRISON'S TALE

She Claims Sole Authorship and Conception—Explains to the Court the Technique of the Drama—Discloses Mr. Belasco's Hopes.

The question of the authorship, ownership, and proprietorship of the play entitled "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch" was debated at some length before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday. David Belasco, the theatrical manager and playwright, through his counsel, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, applied to the court for a temporary injunction to restrain Harrison Grey Fiske and his wife, Minne Maddern Fiske, from producing the play, which as has been announced will be put on the boards on Monday, Nov. 25. Mr. Belasco urged that it was his play. On the other side it was urged that Mrs. Burton Harrison was the author of the play, and that Mr. Belasco was not responsible for a single idea involved in the plot or setting.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer opened the argument by endeavoring to show that Mrs. Harrison at her own request, after hearing Mr. Belasco unravel the plot of the play, had been engaged by him to collaborate with the playwright.

"The plot was one dealing with mother's love and society," said the lawyer, "and as Mrs. Harrison was both a mother and a society woman he thought that she could assist him materially in polishing off those details."

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said that after several consultations it was finally agreed that Mrs. Harrison should try her hand at writing some dialogue.

"But," said the lawyer, "Mr. Belasco arranged the cast of the play and the relations of the players to one another. He devised the climaxes and most of the incidental episodes and stage business on the understanding and agreement between Mrs. Harrison and himself that she should in collaboration and under his supervision and direction and for his sole and exclusive use mold his material into a play and write the dialogue of the play."

For this work, the lawyer said, Mrs. Harrison was to receive a certain percentage of the profits of the play. A letter written by Mrs. Harrison to Mr. Belasco was then read to the court in support of the plaintiff's argument.

An affidavit of Mr. Belasco was presented, in which he set forth in minute detail his work on "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," and stated that Mrs. Harrison had simply collaborated with him in his efforts to shape his own ideas.

C. E. Lydecker, counsel for the Fiskes, then began the argument in behalf of his clients. He read an affidavit of Mrs. Harrison's in which she denied every circumstance connected with the writing of the play as related by Mr. Belasco's counsel. In the course of her affidavit Mrs. Harrison said in part:

"I informed him at that first meeting that I desired to write a play of which the theme should be 'mother love,' which I had had for some time in mind because of my occupation during a part of the year 1899 upon a play I had then written, being an adaptation by me of an old play of Sardou called 'Seraphine.' I told him enough of the story to explain why that play was unsatisfactory and why I thought I could write an original and strong emotional drama in which it should be the mother, and not (as in the rendering of Sardou's piece) the father, who should be brought, after a long and distressful separation, into contact with a daughter of about seventeen years, unconscious that her father was alive, and whom he had not seen since she was a small child. And I read to him a letter on the subject from my friend Daniel Frohman, himself a well-known manager, urging me to write an original play.

"Mr. Belasco listened with interest, and himself urged me to write an original play on the theme and with the story I had sketched, saying, 'You can do it, and do it well.'

"I have done it, and that is the play I at first called 'A Mother's Heart,' but which is now known as 'The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch,' and is at the moment in rehearsal by Mrs. Fiske and a company at the Manhattan Theatre, under a contract between myself as author and proprietor and Mr. Fiske as manager of that theatre.

"Like the story itself, both these names, 'A Mother's Heart' and 'The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch,' are original with me; Mr. Belasco had nothing to do with suggesting or proposing or originating either name.

"When he had urged me to write the play on the theme I had proposed and with the story I had outlined to him, I said to him that I had sent for him because I thought he could, and perhaps would, assist me by collaborating and staging and bringing out the play I might write, a suggestion to which he did not make a reply at the time, or at any other time, except as hereinafter recited, but that was the nearest we ever came to a contract.

"He never at any time told me the story of 'The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch,' or anything at all like it; and until the evening of Oct. 26, 1901, in the afternoon of which day he made to Mr. Fiske the visit mentioned in that defendant's affidavit, I never heard that he ever pretended to have done so. He could never truthfully set up any such claim.

"The only 'story' he told me, and which he said he wished I would make a play of, was a thing he said he had had in mind for some time, which (he said) was a society play called 'The Queen's Drawing Room,' and which, as he described it, was no story at all, but only a scene for a third act, without a word to be spoken. I asked him: 'But what is the story of "The Queen's Drawing Room"?' He said: 'Well, the ladies of the Court are all assembled in the antechamber, and she sweeps by them in her long train and passes into the presence of the Queen. She has had a great deal of trouble, and has been much suspected, and this is her great big moment.'

"I said, 'Yes; but what is the rest of the story?' He answered: 'There isn't any. That's the third act,' adding, 'I thought maybe you could think up something to go with it, and it would be a very nice play for you to work upon!'

"It is not true that 'during some of those meetings he acted out the scenes and spoke the dialogue,' though it is true that, while I wrote he sometimes walked about the room and pulled his hair in apparent excitement, sometimes with his hands before him and trembling, as he said, in a low and agitated voice, in real or assumed emotion over what I had read him: 'Therrills (thrills)—ther-rills; I can see the audience in ther-rills,' and though it is also true that, as I remember, he once sat at my desk and did the dumbshow of the 'business' he said would be appropriate for the detective in the sitting room at the hotel, searching for papers he desired to find in the writing desk but pretending to be himself writing a note; Mr. Belasco had not suggested the scene of the play in which the detective first, or at any time, comes in, I had devised the detective and each of the scenes; he was a part of the plot created by me.

"As to Mr. Belasco's speaking a 'dialogue,' he always was difficult and slow of utterance—appeared to be unable to articulate except with effort and in mere explosives."

After listening to Mr. Lydecker's argument, Justice Lawrence announced that he would deny the application for the injunction, as he believed Mrs. Harrison's story. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer begged that the court before finally deciding would peruse the papers in the case, and Justice Lawrence, after stating that nothing could change his mind, accepted the papers and reserved decision.

CAR COMPANY'S NEW OFFICES.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road to Spend $150,000 on Them.

It was announced yesterday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would make extensive additions to its headquarters at Clinton and Montague Streets next Spring. The proposed new structure will extend from the rear of the present building to Remsen Street, where a new entrance will be made.

It is estimated that the new building and the ground on which it is to be built will cost $150,000. When the new building is completed the company will have an office, 85 by 100 in dimensions.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Major J. B. Pond, the industrious manager of lecturers, has a musical attraction which he expects will arouse much interest here. This is a musical prodigy, a lad of nine years, named Florizel Reuter. He is a native of Davenport, Iowa, and is a protégé of Secretary Gage of the Treasury. The boy studied for a year or so with Sauret and is now under the capable guidance of Henri Marteau. Last Spring he played in Geneva and was greatly praised.

La National, for example, said: "The staccato is of unimpeachable lightness, precision, and neatness. One cannot sufficiently admire the execution, broad and legato, in the singing passages. As to the sautille, we defy the most celebrated violinists to do it better than the young von Reuter. The music of Paganini, bristling with difficulties well-nigh insurmountable, seems mere sport for this young prodigy. Cheered by the unanimous applause and continued stamping of the feet, the prodigy gave us an excellent interpretation of a fragment of a sonata by J. S. Bach, for violin solo. The famous "Légende" of Wieniawski was played with an intense expression, and the muted passages at the close of this beautiful page went out like the last moans of one dying. But it was in the "Scherzo-Tarantelle" of the same composer that the strange and phenomenal artist delivered himself with all his vivacity, producing in an extra rapid movement this bewitching and vertiginous music. Cheered with an irresistible outburst of bravos bordering on delirium, the courageous child, conquering his fatigue, gave us an adieu, shedding real pearls in Paganini's study in thirds, where the chromatic scales in double notes sound like silvery outbursts of laughter. In this page, as well as in the preceding pieces, representing all styles, the young von Reuter did honor to his instructor, Mr. H. Marteau, and the latter may be proud of directing the taste and studies of such a pupil."

***

Down in New Orleans they are wild about that incomparable singer, Marcella Sembrich. Of her Marguerite in "Les Huguenots" The Picayune said: "Mme. Sembrich was Marguerite de Valois. Her voice is as perfect a voice as the world has ever heard, yet her greatness consists more in her art than in her voice. She has not been satisfied merely to use her gift as nature gave it, but she has acquired a mastery of tone coloring so that every tone has a meaning of its own. At present Mme. Sembrich is regarded as the great exponent of the old Italian school, the music of which is light in substance, but glistening with scales and cadenzas, that are scattered over it like spangles upon tulle. Her trills are birdlike in tone and she ripples up and down the scale. Then again her sustained notes are so beautiful. The music of Marguerite de Valois gave ample scope to the singer to display her wonderful art. Mme. Sembrich is a handsome woman and a good actress, and never did queen meet more loyal subjects than the great Polish singer found in New Orleans. At the end of the second act she was recalled seven or eight times."

Mme. Gadski's Valentine was also praised, though her Teutonism and her lack of acquaintance with the traditions of the opera were noted. M. de Marchi sang Raoul and was praised for his fine voice. It was remarked that he was a poor actor.

***

The programme to be performed this afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall by Miss Mary Hallock is as follows:

Sonata, G minor, Op. 22	Schumann
The Skylark	Tschaikowsky
Fugue, A minor, three parts	Bach
Two Etudes	Chopin
Nocturne	Chopin
Two Polonaises	Chopin
Gavotte	Dreyschock
Rhapsodie No. 8	Liszt

***

The attractiveness of the programme of Mme. Lilli Lehmann's song recital this evening at Carnegie Hall is largely enhanced by the addition of the "Eri King," which Mme. Lehmann has consented to sing in response to many requests. This is the only evening song recital in which Mme. Lehmann will be heard in New York. Following is the programme in full: Schumann, "Stille Liebe," "Der Himmel hat ein Thrane geweint," "Wer machte dich lingshacht"; Schubert, "Lieder der Mignon," "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt," "Heiss mich nicht reden," "So lasst mich scheinen," "Das Lied im Grünen," "Der Erl König"; Grieg, "Solvejg's Wiegenlied," "Sie ist so weiss," "Verborgene Liebe," "Im Kahn," "Zickeltanz."

***

Miss Ruth I. Martin will give a concert on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, at Mendelssohn Hall. Miss Martin has had the privilege of studying her art under the greatest of its masters. She began her musical education with Miss Jessie Pinney in New York, and studied later with Macdowell, Moszkowsky, and Leschetizky. She remained three years in Vienna, having weekly lessons from Leschetizky, and playing frequently in his musicales. He was interested in her career, and wrote her a very kind letter when she left Vienna, expressing his hopes for her musical future. On her return from Europe she accepted an excellent appointment to a professorship in the University School of Music of Ann Arbor, Mich., and this is her first opportunity of appearing before the New York public. Her programme will include the Chopin B minor sonata and compositions by Brahms, Tschaikowsky, and Macdowell.

***

Mr. Max Bendix announces four concerts by the quartet of which he is the head. These will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 14, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, and March 22, at 8:30 P. M.

***

Here is a tid-bit from The Philadelphia Record: "A musician who played under Damrosch at Willow Grove Summer before last, and who made many friends in Philadelphia, was in town the other day with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. When he was at Willow Grove his head was just about as bald as a billiard ball, and his friends were rather surprised on his return to see that he had a fine head of hair. At first he maintained that during a tour of Europe with Sousa last Summer he had discovered a magical hair restorer, but it finally leaked out that the hair was not his own; that it was a wig. In admitting this the musician said: 'It isn't vanity on my part. I had to do it. Sousa, for some reason or other, won't tolerate a bald-headed man in his band, so I had to get a wig. It was imperative. I discovered that I wasn't the only one, either. Nearly half the men in the band wore toupees.'"

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

Meetings to Take Place in Association Hall Next Week.

The announcement and programme of the second New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, to be held from Nov. 19 to Nov. 22, was issued yesterday. The meetings will take place in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and Assembly Hall, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. All those interested in the philanthropic movement are invited by the organization, no tickets being required.

The following is the programme of the four days, giving both morning and afternoon sessions.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, at 8 P. M., addresses will be made at Association Hall by speakers representing the State and the City of New York, and by representatives of the conference.

Wednesday, Nov. 20, the first morning session will take place at 10 o'clock at Assembly Hall, the subject being "The Institutional Care of Destitute Adults." On the same day, at 2:30, an afternoon session will take place in the same hall, the subject being "The Care and Relief of Needy Families in Their Own Homes." A third session will take place that night at 8 o'clock, a reception by local committees in the United Charities Building, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, being scheduled.

Thursday, Nov. 21, the morning session will take place at Assembly Hall, at 10 o'clock. "Politics in the Penal and Charitable Institutions" will be discussed. The afternoon session will be at 2:30, and "Relief of the Sick Poor" will be the subject of the lectures. That evening the session will take place at Association Hall, at 8 P. M. "Defective, Dependent, Delinquent, and Neglected Children" will be the subject of the evening.

On Friday, Nov. 22, the last day, there will be three sessions, morning, afternoon, and evening, 10 o'clock, 2:30 o'clock, and 8 o'clock respectively. The morning session will take place at Assembly Hall, and "The Treatment of the Criminal" will be the subject. The second session will take place at the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island. The final subject, to be discussed at the evening session, will be "Improved Housing."

KAISER WILHELM BRINGS THREE AMBASSADORS

Count Cassini, Dr. von Holleben, and Signor Mayor Arrive.

Josef Hofmann, the Pianist, One of the Passengers—An Indian Princess Also on Board.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, with a new westward record to her credit, steamed past the Hook early yesterday morning. A little past noon her 500 cabin passengers had landed, and were busy telling their friends what a good time they had on the way over. The Kaiser's time from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook was 5 days 16 hours and 24 minutes, which is 48 minutes ahead of her best previous westward performance.

Among the distinguished people who came over in the Kaiser were Count Cassini, the Russian, Dr. von Holleben, the German, and Signor E. Mayor, the Italian, Ambassadors at Washington. Count Cassini was accompanied by his niece, Countess Marguerite Cassini, and Pierre Rojestvensky, an attaché of the embassy.

On the pier Count Cassini said that he had had a most enjoyable time while abroad. He said that he expected to go to Washington to-day. He was asked about the situation in Manchuria and replied: "Every promise made by Russia will be kept. Everything is quiet there now, and there is no danger of any difficulty arising."

He was very anxious to hear what people thought about the new Cramp-built Russian battleship Retvizan. When he was told that she was considered one of the best pieces of work the famous yards had ever turned out he enthusiastically expressed his satisfaction. When asked if there was any probability of his Government ordering any more American-built ships soon he replied that he could not answer that question.

Baron and Baroness Fersen and Waldimir Teplow, Russian Consul General at New York, met the Ambassador at the pier. Baron Fersen is the Naval Attaché of the embassy.

Ambassador Mayor of Italy is the successor of Baron de Fava, for so many years the representative at Washington of Italy. Signor Mayor said there were no questions to be settled between Italy and this country, and that he expected to have a most pleasant experience in diplomatic circles at Washington. Mr. Mayor was formerly Italian Minister to Servia, and also Chief of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under Premier Crispi.

He was welcomed at the pier by Francesco Corignani di Novoli, First Secretary of the embassy; Consul General Branchi of New York, and Coroner Zucca. When told that his name was pronounced the same as that of Mr. Meyer, the Ambassador of this country at Rome, Signor Mayor smiled and said that he hoped the coincidence was a happy omen. Signora Mayor, he said, would not come over until some time in the Spring.

Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, left the pier as soon as he disembarked, and it was said that he went direct to Washington.

Josef Hofmann, the pianist, also arrived on the Kaiser. He said that he had been taking things easy on the other side, and that he was in splendid shape for the 125 concerts he was scheduled to give throughout this country.

"I have not been playing on the other side," he said. "I did a great deal of automobiling, and during the entire time I was away did not ride on a railroad train. One cannot live with music alone, you know, a change is necessary. Many musicians go mad simply because they do not have a complete change once in a while."

The pianist will begin his season in Carnegie Hall on the 23d inst.

Makowsky, the Russian painter, was another of the Kaiser's passengers. It is his first visit in six years.

A dark, timid-looking woman of small stature, who was the object of much attention on the pier, was the Princess Bamba Duleep Singh. She is from the Punjab, India. She had a large assortment of baggage, besides two fine dogs, one a Great Dane named Leon, and the other a beautiful cream-colored Russian wolf hound, the name of which she refused to divulge. When asked by the newspaper men to say something for publication the Princess turned her back on them, and refused to say a word. When one of them asked her if she would not tell the names of her dogs, she turned around and said: "Leave the dogs alone, and don't you put anything in the paper about them, either."

On the Kaiser was Mrs. John Saladon Cowling of Louisville, who has been chaperoning three Western girls in Europe. Her charges were the Misses Martha and Ethel Newman and Miss Sarah Leonard of St. Louis.

MRS. FREEDMAN FRIGHTENED.

Truck Smashed the Carriage in Which Andrew Freedman's Mother Was Riding.

While the aged mother of Andrew Freedman was being driven from Roosevelt Hospital to the home of another son, Daniel B. Freedman, at 57 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, the carriage was run into from behind at Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street by a truck driven by Matthew Donlon of 423 West Street. The rear part of the carriage was smashed into splinters, but Mrs. Freedman, as well as the trained nurse who was with her, escaped injury. She has not recovered from a severe sickness, so it was feared for a time that the fright would cause a relapse.

Donlon was arrested upon a complaint of reckless driving made against him by Martin Mahon, Mr. Freedman's coachman. In the West Side Court Donlon told Magistrate Brann that the accident was caused by the carriage stopping short just in front of him when he had neither room nor time to stop his heavier vehicle. He was paroled until to-day, when it is said that Mr. Freedman will appear to press the complaint.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN'S ACTION

Reasons for Appointment of Disciplinary Committee at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Nov. 13.—The attention of the members of the Faculty of Cornell University was directed to-day to the publication of a special dispatch from Ithaca in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES relative to the appointment by President Schurman of a committee on student conduct. The correspondent stated in the dispatch that "frequent cases of intoxication and immorality among the students" had forced the Faculty to take action.

When shown the publication, a member of the Faculty present when the committee was appointed by President Schurman said:

"This dispatch conveys a very erroneous impression. It is made to appear that the committee was appointed because of prevailing lawlessness among the students, and for the purpose of establishing a precedent of temperance and morality.' Nothing could be further from the truth. There has not been a single case of intoxication among the students of Cornell since the year opened, nor has there been any other breach of discipline. President Schurman and the Faculty have been unusually happy over the excellent morale of the 2,700 or 2,800 students now enrolled in the university.

"The only basis of fact for the misleading report of THE TIMES's correspondent is this: At Cornell, discipline, for several years past, has been administered by each faculty—there are nine faculties—over its own students. This sometimes led to the infliction by different faculties of different penalties for the same offenses. In order to establish uniformity of discipline, President Schurman recommended in his last report that the several special faculties (arts, law, engineering, &c.) should delegate the disciplinary function to the university Faculty, which is composed of all the professors in the university and eight assistant professors. This recommendation was adopted by all the faculties and approved by the Board of Trustees at their Fall meeting on Saturday last.

"On Monday President Schurman called a special meeting of the Faculty to provide for its assumtion and administration of the disciplinary function. At that meeting a representative committee, designated as the Committee on Student Conduct, was selected from the professors to take the initiative in all matters of discipline, and to make recommendations to the university Faculty. While the university has nearly 300 more students than last year, its morale and discipline are as high as its best friends could desire."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With a brisk wind and a nipping air, New York seemed en fête yesterday, and Fifth Avenue really looked as if Winter had arrived and all the fashionables were at last in town. Beyond informal entertaining, there was nothing of much note going on in town. This evening the wedding of Reginald Brooks and Miss Phyllis Langhorne will take place at Basic City, Va., and that of George Dillwyn Cross and Miss Leonie de Bary will occur at Summit this afternoon. The different hunts have meets, and there will be some informal entertaining in town.

***

There were a number of arrivals on the incoming ships yesterday. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were A. A. Blow, Mrs. Morton, Count Cassini and the Countess Cassini, Arthur Edward Capel, Lady Mary Montague Howard, Bradley Lee, the brother of the Princess Waldersee; Alfred Roosevelt, the Princess Bamba Duleep Singh, Henri Say of Paris, C. A. Vermilye, Mrs. Henry M. Whitney and the Misses Whitney, the Baron von Wanka, and Mrs. Arthur Welman. On the Hohenzollern was F. Marion Crawford, the novelist. Mrs. Crawford does not accompany him. She remained at Sorento, where the novelist has a villa. Miss Crawford, his daughter, will make her début this Spring in Europe.

***

Mrs. Dillwyn Parrish, Mrs. Hamilton Smith and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Onderdonk, sailed on the Oceanic yesterday. There were also a number of English people of title on board, including Sir Frederick Young.

***

Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn and Mrs. Osborn of 850 Madison Avenue, are still at their country house, at Garrisons, where they have been giving a series of house parties.

***

Mrs. Joseph E. Winters will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Mary Ray Winters, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 4, at her residence, 25 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Winters was Miss Annie C. Ludlow.

***

Another débutante of December will be Miss Mildred Armistead Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Baker of New Brighton, S. I. Miss Baker is a relative of Mme. Jerome Bonaparte, her mother having been a Miss Appleton. She is to be presented at a dance to be given in December by her parents at their residence.

***

Mrs. Philip H. Brown and Miss Jean Brown are to give a reception on Saturday afternoon at their residence, 120 West Seventy-second Street, at which Mme. Ternina is to be the guest of honor. Mrs. Brown will give two at homes on Mondays, Nov. 25 and Dec 2.

***

Mrs. John R. Ogden, Jr., also has cards out for two at homes, on Saturday afternoons, Dec. 16 and 23, at her residence, 215 West Fifty-first Street.

***

Miss McKenna, daughter of Justice McKenna, gave a tea in Washington on Saturday last in honor of Miss Sloane, who was her guest. The invitations were out to unmarried people only.

***

The engagement has been announced in Washington of Miss Dorothy Rockhill, daughter of the Hon. William Woodville Rockhill of Washington, to Joseph Hoppin of Boston. Miss Rockhill, who has been studying art in Paris for about two years, returned three weeks ago from abroad. Her mother was Miss Tyson of Baltimore, daughter of Gen. Tyson of Philadelphia, before her marriage to Mr. Rockhill, and Miss Rockhill was born in China at the time when her father was First Secretary to the American Legation at Peking. She was introduced about four years ago. Her mother died of a fever while Mr. Rockhill was American Minister to the Court at Athens. Nearly two years ago Mr. Rockhill married for his second wife Miss Edith Perkins of Connecticut. Mr. Hoppin is a son of the late Van Cortlandt Hoppin of Boston, and his mother was a daughter of Joseph Clarke. Although wealthy, Mr. Hoppin is a professor in Bryn Mawr, where he owns a handsome residence.

***

The Four Cotillions will hold their meetings this season at Sherry's on Dec. 27, Jan. 10, Feb. 10, and April 1. The patronesses are Mrs. Henry L. Harrison, Mrs. Robert E. Deyo, Mrs. Charles Ward Sands, Mrs. Everett Ward, Mrs. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff and Mrs. John Hall Stoutenburgh.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting have a house party at their country home, on Long Island. Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador; Mrs. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Commander William Cowles and Mrs. Cowles, J. C. Carter, Stephen Olin, and Robert Munro Ferguson are included in the party. They arrived at Oakdale Tuesday, and will remain there for several days.

***

The wedding of Reginald Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, to Miss Phyllis Langhorne will be celebrated this evening at the Brandon Hotel, at Basic City, Va. The bridal party, a list of which was published in this column on Nov. 3, will include Mrs. Robert Shaw of Boston, as matron of honor, and the Misses Gladys Brooks, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Landon Rives of Castle Hill, Miss Christine Atkinson of Baltimore, and Miss Christian and Miss Atkinson of Richmond are to be bridesmaids. Mr. Brooks's list of ushers includes G. G. Amory, F. M. Forbes, G. T. Rice, R. N. Hallowell, and John Warren of Boston, George R. Fearing of Newport, W. H. Langhorne of Greenwood, Va., and John R. Livermore, H. B. Duryea, Henry W. Bull, L. S. Thompson, Herbert M. Harriman, Arthur T. Kemp, and Franklin L. Polk of New York.

***

The marriage of Dr. Donald M. Camman and Miss Sophie E. Spencer, daughter of the late Harvey Spencer, will take place in Grace Church Chantry on Tuesday, Nov. 26, and the Rev. Dr. Dix will officiate.

***

Mrs. J. J. Alexandre of Stamford, Conn., has closed her residence there and taken an apartment in West Fifty-ninth Street for the season.

***

On Wednesday next, W. Wilson Drake and Miss Edith S. Mills are to be married. There were typographical errors in the list as published. A correct list of Mr. Drake's ushers is as follows: Charles Cochran Hayne, Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, Horatio Whitridge Turnbull, S. Sherwood Day, and Chester B. Derr. Arthur H. Hagemeyer will be best man. The reception to follow the marriage will be for relatives and the bridal party only.

***

Miss Leonie de Bary and George Dillwyn Cross will be married at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in Calvary Church, at Summit, N. J. Special cars are to be attached to the train leaving New York at 2 o'clock for Summit. Miss Anita de Bary will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Edith Beadleston, daughter of William H. Beadleston; Miss Louise Geer, daughter of George Jarvis Geer; Miss Marie Truslow, and Miss Grace Stanton, daughter of Gerald N. Stanton, all of New York; Miss Elsie Haldeman of Harrisburg, Penn., and Miss Harriet C. Cross of Pensacola, Fla., will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Cross's best man will be Walter Hoffman, and the ushers selected are Warner J. Steele of Philadelphia, Edward Van Ingen, Hector Thomas, Arthur W. Francis, John H. Cross, and J. Nendell, Jr. Dean William M. Gorton of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bridegroom, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Walter Grogune, rector of the church in which the ceremony is to be performed.

***

There have been a number of New York visitors to the neighboring cities. Mrs. William Jay has been in Philadelphia, where Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson gave a large luncheon in her honor on Sunday. Phoenix Ingraham, who went over for the football game on Saturday, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Megargee White. Mrs. Joseph E. Widener will pay a short visit to her aunt, Mrs. Munikhuysen of Baltimore before she and Mr. Widener come to New York for the Horse Show and the Winter. They have taken the house belonging to the estate of the late Sir Roderick Cameron for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor will entertain a number of guests at their country place, Ophir Cottage, from Friday to Monday. Mrs. Taylor is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Frederick Nielson and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor and Miss Rosa Grosvenor closed their cottages to-day.

Miss Annie King has gone to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willing will close their cottage the last of this week.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. George Merrill, the Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, and Mrs. Louis Cabot have taken apartments at the Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden arrived from New York to-day.

Charles F. Bostwick of New York has purchased the Tilden estate in Jamestown. The estate is situated on Highland Avenue and Narragansett Bay, and is a very desirable place for a Summer residence.

Charles F. Emery of Cincinnati has purchased the estate of the late Silas H. Witherbee on Halidon Hill, in Middletown, about two miles from the centre of the city.

THE ORANGE COUNTY HUNT.

Small Field in Yesterday's Run to Hounds at Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A small field rode to hounds in the Orange County Hunt to-day, and the run was a short one, only six miles being covered. The skies were dark and lowering all day, and a keen, cold wind from the north, accompanied by flurries of snow, made the weather raw and disagreeable. The going, except on the high ridges, was very deep, and the pace was consequently slower than usual.

The start was made to-day from Campbell Hall, and the hunt ran a circle to Girard and skirted the village of Hamptonburg. The pack was checked at the Otterkill, and the homeward run was made straightaway for Goshen, finishing southwest of the village. F. Gray Griswold, Master of the Hounds, rode Montreal; Ambrose Clark rode Richfield, John D. Townsend rode Raleigh, Robert Maclay rode Black Witch, L. Trowbridge Martin rode Rarus, and his friend, Mr. Fleitman, rode a chestnut horse which was a fine fencer. Horace H. King rode King's Highway.

MINISTER WU'S VISITORS.

Three Young Women from China Will Not Go Into Society.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-Fang, gave out the statement to-day that the three young women who came from China with Madam Wu and arrived in Washington last evening are in no way to be considered official visitors, and will take no part in the social life of the capital. They are all less than seventeen years of age, the youngest, who is said to be a niece of her hostess, being fourteen.

Unlike the feminine members of the Turkish Minister's household, they will go about the streets accompanied by their hostess, but wish to be entirely free from any attention or notice. The Minister and his wife will do the usual amount of entertaining, but have no idea of presenting Madam Wu's young companions to society.

Reception by Secretary Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson entertained at a reception this evening in compliment to the visiting agriculturists and scientists now in convention in this city. Miss Wilson was assisted in welcoming the guests by Mrs. Brigham, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Mrs. Willis Moore, wife of the Chief of the Weather Bureau. Among those present were E. B. Voorhees, A. T. Jordan, and John B. Smith of New Brunswick, N. J.; W. H. Jordan of Geneva, N. Y.; Prof. M. V. Slingerland of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mrs. W. G. Johnson of New York City.

Hevenor—Reineck.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Miss Lillian Reineck, daughter of Mrs. Olive E. Reineck of this city, was married last evening to Winfield Hevenor, Secretary of the Boys' Department of the Young Men's Christian Association at Albany, N. Y. The ceremony was performed in the Second Presbyterian Church by the pastor, the Rev. Archibald A. Murphy. Mr. and Mrs. Hevenor will reside at Albany.

IN THE SHOPS.

White silk linings of black long coats for women have rows of black velvet ribbon stitched down the front edges for ornamentation.

***

Persian lamb is made up into the fancifully shaped muffs in which thin materials more often appear.

***

Heavy white silk embroideries are let into the thick, white scratch wool which is used in some of the smart hats of the season.

***

Cloth is frequently smarter than velvet for hats, or, combined with velvet, is smarter than an all-velvet hat. One charming hat has the broad, flat crown of pale blue cloth, upon which are painted three large butterflies. The edge of the hat, which is in the form of a broad turban, is of a dark green velvet, and on the right side is one of those beautiful feathers with an iridescent tints of green, with notes of a bright flame color in it. It is a beautiful and effective hat.

***

Here is another charming hat. It has a square, low crown, with a broad rim, the two being formed of large white chrysanthemums. The rim is edged with a narrow band of sable. Around one side of the hat is a big white plume, and under that, at the back, falling over the hair, is a smaller brown plume.

***

Plaited tulle is used effectively upon many hats. A flat plaiting frequently stands out at the edge of the crown, and at the edge of the rim, giving a peculiarly soft effect. One of the tulle hats made in this way is in pink of a pale shade, has a long pink ostrich feather plume upon it, and there is a big muff and boa of ostrich feathers to go with it.

***

There seems to be an increasing brilliancy in the coloring of ornaments of jewels. One beautiful opal brooch has a large opal in the centre, one of unusual brilliance, and around this a row of large rubies, and outside the rubies a row of larger diamonds. The pin is oval.

***

A simpler opal pin has a similar long oval opal and around it diamonds, not very large, and set in battlements.

***

A large diamond brooch has large rubies set here and there in it.

***

There are many brooches of diamonds in the form of bow knots of different designs. From the ends of many of the bow knots hang pendants. These are frequently diamonds, and sometimes there is one diamond and one pearl. One beautiful pendant is an acorn. The centre is a peculiar oval purple-pink pearl, the upper part is set solidly with diamonds.

***

Very attractive is a brooch, a long spray of acorn leaves and fruit, the leaves of diamonds, the lower part of the acorns each a single pink pearl and the upper part, in which the pearls are set, of a bronze gold, set with small diamonds.

***

Pearl and diamond cuff links are in the form of a bar and sphere. One link of the buttons is a large round pearl surrounded by diamonds, the other a narrow bar of diamonds.

***

Pretty string ties of silk, with broader pointed ends, have these ends embroidered on both sides in small figures. There are red embroidered in white, in red, and in green, and dark blue, and other color ties. They cost $1 each.

***

Pretty Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs, just the thing for an inexpensive Christmas present, come at $1.50 a half dozen. The linen is of a good quality and the initials, hand embroidered, in small Roman letters, perhaps a quarter of an inch long, very dainty and pretty, less common and more attractive than the script.

***

For the woman who wishes a spinning wheel and has not room for the genuine article, there are dainty fac-similes with wheels which will go, worked by a tiny treadle, and cost only 50 cents. They are dainty things, hand-made, of a white wood, and are sold very appropriately at one of the linen shops.

***

Soft silk stocks, which cross and tie are of silk in different colors, with turnovers of panne velvet in contrasting shades. Some are in floral designs in many colors, others in striped velvets, and some in plain colors. The stock is unlined, not stiffened, and the ends cross in the back and are brought around and tie in front. These cost $1.

***

There are turnover collars to match almost everything in handkerchiefs. It is a pretty idea to match one's handkerchief with these bands of linen. One, for instance, has the design something on the art nouveau lines, the flower printed in the white in color, and forming the edge of the collar, the outlines embroidered with white. The edges are cut following the line of the flower and stem. The flower heads, in this particular collar, are in the two front ends of the collar, the stems running jaggedly along and upward, making the collar narrower as it nears the back. Other collars are in white, with white embroidery, but the edges are cut out in unconventional scallops following the irregular lines of flowers or butterflies' wings.

ALBERT MATTHEW FORD DEAD.

Was Known All Over New Jersey and Delaware as "the Tide Calculator."

Albert Matthew Ford, the tide calculator, known all over New Jersey and Delaware, is dead at "Cravenhurst," the home of his sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Craven, at Salem, N. J. Mr. Ford was the son of the late David and Lydia Ford of Philadelphia. At an early age he was employed as a civil engineer on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at Wilmington, Del., and later entered the Post Office at that place. On leaving there he became a proofreader on a Philadelphia paper, on which he remained for several years.

After giving up newspaper work, he went to Salem and devoted the remainder of his days to studying the tides. At his own expense he issued and distributed each month tide cards for the Delaware River and Bay, for Atlantic City, and the entire outer coast of New Jersey. These cards were always in great demand by fishermen, gunners, and watermen. He took an active interest in everything pertaining to the Delaware River, and to him more than to any other person is due the credit of securing a lighthouse at the mouth of Salem Creek.

DEATH OF JOHN COLLINS.

The Efforts of His Son and Bookkeeper to Defraud Him Recalled.

Notice of the death of John Collins, a veteran member and at one time a heavy operator, was posted at the Cotton Exchange yesterday. Mr. Collins had been in business for more than twoscore years, and was supposed to have amassed a comfortable fortune some two years ago, when it was discovered that through the manipulations of a son and his chief bookkeeper efforts had been made to defraud him out of a large sum of money.

The son, with the connivance of the bookkeeper, had speculated in futures to such an extent as

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Fast Work by College Elevens for Saturday's Two Games.

YALE TEAM SHOWS STRENGTH

New Haven Players Ready to Give Princeton a Hard Battle—Columbia and Cornell Contest.

The high note in the tuning up of the football teams that will engage in the two big events on the gridiron Saturday, Princeton against Yale, at New Haven, and Cornell against Columbia, in New York, was reached yesterday when conditions for training underwent a pleasant change. With the cessation of the rain of the past few days and the coming of crisp, cool weather, the last open practice by Yale, Princeton, and Cornell took place, while at Columbia the football squad was put through a sharp and fast afternoon of work practicing formations and going through the fine points of tackling, running, and kicking. With all four teams the day's exercise was sharp and thorough, and severe enough to justify a scaling down of the tasks set to the players for the remainder of the week.

At New Haven yesterday the activity was in keeping with the renewed interest and hope of the student body in the Yale eleven, and the work of the gridiron squad certainly seemed to justify the renewal of partisan hopes. In spite of the loss of Glass there is every prospect of Yale putting forward a stronger team than has represented the college since early in the season, as the work of the 'Varsity in the open practice was the most encouraging that has been seen in several weeks. Straight through there was marked improvement, while the men played with a snap and vigor that was wanting in their practice earlier in the week. Before almost the entire student body the 'Varsity lined up with the scrub for practice and worked in perfect form through a short but fast game, the clean work and excellent discipline of the 'Varsity keeping the student spectators cheering hopefully. The 'Varsity took but a short rest and then went into secret practice, where also they showed great and encouraging improvement.

STUDENTS CHEERED GLASS.

Late in the evening a students' mass meeting was held, when an address was delivered by Walter Camp. At this meeting the undergraduates warmly cheered Glass, for the spirit he showed in accepting as he did the ruling under which he was withdrawn from the games with Princeton and Harvard. Glass already has taken the new standing that this ruling gave him, and has made plans to play with the freshmen team against the Harvard freshmen. Manager Gordon of the Princeton team was at New Haven yesterday making the final arrangements for the game Saturday. He expressed himself satisfied with the prospects and plans formed so far. The officials who will act in the big game also were announced.

The Princeton 'Varsity also took their last open practice yesterday. Though a good number of the best and strongest players still are disabled and several of these so badly that there is small chance of their being able to enter the game Saturday, the practice was hard, and showed improvement of a nature that caused much enthusiasm among the spectators. The features of the 'Varsity game were the excellent interference and the perfect team work. The line men moved together, and there was no fumbling noticeable in the entire course of the practice. The coaches were as much pleased by the showing made as were the students. The confidence that was manifested at both Princeton and Yale led in the most natural manner in the world to talk of betting, and though up to yesterday there was little disposition at Yale to bet at any odds, a sudden change took place after the good exhibition of the afternoon, and Yale men stood ready to back their team at even money.

STRONG PRACTICE AT COLUMBIA.

At Columbia there was a sharp afternoon's work at practice, with very nearly the entire strength of the 'Varsity out. The absence of Harold Weekes, however, caused some comment and uneasiness. Weekes had his knee injured in the game with Syracuse on Saturday, and though at the time the damage was supposed to be slight, it has proved more serious than Weekes anticipated, and kept him from play yesterday, though he was on the field. The team worked to the satisfaction of Coach Sanford, and seemed to have improved enough to give good ground for the strengthened hopes of the Columbia sympathizers. One other cause for the renewed hopes of the Columbia partisans is the certainty now that Smith will play in the game against Cornell.

Local interest in the game has grown rapidly, and there is a large and steady demand for choice seats. A part of the public interest in the game is explained by the fact that the game is regarded as the test of which college, Columbia or Cornell, is the fitter to succeed to the place vacated this season by Pennsylvania in what is known as the football "Big Four."

While Yale's practice showed every mark of improvement, five of the regular 'Varsity men were still on the side lines. These, however, will be ready to get into the game to-day for the final practice. The 'Varsity lined up against the scrub in secret practice that lasted for an hour and a half, and was fast and furious, the 'Varsity drilling in line rushes and Hamlin taking the ball on the guards back that Glass had worked in so successfully. The 'Varsity scored at ease, and when the scrubs, strengthened by Coffin and Bloomer at tackles, tried their best attack, held like a wall. The Yale line on defense work is succeedingly strong, and it will take a lot of hard work to beat a hole through any part of it. The open practice was short, and consisted entirely of punting and a little line attack by the second team.

Manager Gordon of the Princeton team, who arrived at New Haven yesterday, stated that the Princeton eleven will arrive in New Haven about 12:30 Saturday noon and will go directly to Yale Field. The umpire of the game will be Paul Dashiell, formerly of Lehigh; the referee, Edgar N. Wrightington, the former Harvard Captain, and the timer, John Minds of the University of Pennsylvania. The Yale lineman will be Talcott B. Hull of New Haven. Princeton's lineman is not yet announced.

On South Field the change from the damp ground and the drizzle that made dismal work for the Columbia football squad on Tuesday seemed to stimulate the men to their best efforts when called on by Coach Sanford for a fast and trying afternoon's work. There were only three members of the regular team who were in practice, and of these Weekes was present as a spectator. The other absentees were Van Hoevenberg and Kindgen. Weekes limped badly as he watched the practice and aided in the coaching, but was confident that he would be able to get into Saturday's game. Bruce, who has been out of the game since he was hurt in the game with Haverford, was out and in football clothing for the first time since his injury was received. He took only a small part in the afternoon's practice, but showed that he was ready to get back into his work on the gridiron, and undoubtedly will take an active part in the practice to-day. Weekes's place was filled by Smith, while for Van Hoevenberg was substituted Wolff at end.

CHANGES IN COLUMBIA LINE.

Coach Sanford has decided to make some changes in the substitutes, and as these are made it is likely that there may be changes in the line for the Cornell game. Smith, the half back, is to play at left tackle, with Willard at quarter back, Morley at right half back, and Shaw at centre, while it is expected that if Weekes can play on Saturday he, with Berriman and Morley, will fill the back field. The question of whether or not Kindgen will play in the game against Cornell has been raised and has caused some uneasiness among the partisans of Columbia. No definite announcement of a protest has been made as yet, but report was circulated yesterday that Cornell would protest Kindgen's standing as an amateur, in connection with his football playing on the teams of the Orange Athletic Club, the Elizabeth Athletic Club, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. It is asserted, however, that he will be able easily to establish his eligibility as an amateur.

A closely contested practice game between the Cornell 'Varsity and scrub teams was played yesterday. The 'Varsity scored three times in the first half, and the scrubs made one touch-down. In the second half the second eleven tallied five more points, and as no goals were kicked, the score stood 15 to 10 in the 'Varsity's favor. The five cripplies—Brewster, Schoellkopf, Purcell, Tydeman, and Taussig—continue inactive. To the surprise of all Lueder, the 'Varsity's left tackle, was displaced by Hardie. Coach Reed intimated that the change might be permanent. Cool, end of 1894 and half back of the 1895 eleven, has joined the coaching squad.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Berkeley and Cutler School Elevens Play an Exciting Game—Both Score 5.

Interscholastic rivalry was keen yesterday at the Berkeley Oval, when the football teams of Berkeley and Cutler Schools lined up for their annual game. Last year the Cutler lads had things all their own way, winning by 25 to 0, but the Berkeley team has improved in strength and form materially over the eleven of a year ago, and the practice during the last two weeks has been chiefly centred in squaring accounts with the Cutler players this season. The result was a game of unusually good playing for interscholastic teams, and it was close enough to keep the excitement at white heat every minute of play. The result was a tie, 5 each, the missed goal by each side being just enough to prevent either side claiming a victory.

The students of the rival schools turned out in large numbers to cheer on their partisans, and every clever play brought out a storm of applause from the rival factions. Two twenty-minute halves were played, and neither side scored in the first half. Berkeley came dangerously near it at one time, but the strong line of Cutler prevented them from breaking the line at critical periods. When the second half opened the ball was kicked in for about ten yards, and through the inexcusable fumbling of a Berkeley man, the ball rolled over to the Cutler line and a Cutler man promptly fell on it. The referee gave the ball to Cutler. The sphere was then passed to Beals, the Cutler Captain, who was playing at left half back, and he made a run of half the length of the field, scoring a touch-down, which was the first score made. The Cutler contingent went wild with joy, but the goal was missed.

The possibility of defeat caused the Berkeley team to redouble its efforts, and by persistent bucking of Cutler's line, the strong aggregation of the Berkeley rushers forced their rivals back yard by yard until Koch got the ball and made a pretty run around the left end for a touch-down. The try for a goal failed. Just before this play Capt. Roome of the Berkeley team tried for a goal from the field when within ten yards of the Cutler line, but the ball was blocked and run down the field for twenty yards by Cutler. The teams will meet again on Monday at the same place in an effort to break the tie. The line-up:

Berkeley, 5.	Positions.	Cutler, 5.
Sheffield	Left end	Aldrich
Bassave	Left tackle	Perry
Williams	Left guard	Parsons
Rapp	Centre	Havemeyer
Gordon	Right guard	Lefferts
Peverly	Right tackle	Hall
Harris	Right end	Wilson
Rayner	Quarter back	Cornell
Schmuck	Left half back	Beals
Koch	Right half back	Mayer
Roome	Full back	Cooper

Touch-downs—Beals, Koch. Referee—B. Rothschild, Columbia. Umpire—J. Cahill, Barnard School. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

LEHIGH, 22; HAVERFORD, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 13.—Lehigh's football team defeated Haverford here this afternoon in an interesting game by the score of 22 to 5. Haverford played a fast snappy game in the first half, scoring the first touch-down. In the second half Lehigh seemed to wake up suddenly, scoring four touch-downs in seven minutes of play. One of these, however, was not counted, the runner, it being claimed, going out of bounds. Three of these touch-downs were the outcome of runs the length of the field by Parson, A. Farabaugh, and L. Farabaugh. Line-up:

Haverford, 5.	Positions.	Lehigh, 22.
Ransmann	Left end	Dow
Calbury	Left tackle	Johnson
Spiers	Left guard	Walters
Ross	Centre	McFarlane
Worthington	Right guard	Kelly
Hopkins	Right tackle	Jones
Scattergood	Right end	Brush
Philips	Quarter back	Parson
Jones	Left half back	A. Farabaugh
Duer	Right half back	L. Farabaugh
Fuller	Full back	Butler

Umpire—Mr. Stearns of Pennsylvania. Referee—Mr. Minds of Pennsylvania. Touch-downs—Haverford: Fox. Lehigh: Butler, A. Farabaugh, L. Farabaugh, Parson. Goals from touch-downs—L. Farabaugh, 2. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

Oarsmen Win Football Game.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The All-Syracuse football eleven was defeated by the Laureate Boat Club team in this city this afternoon. The game was very one-sided, the score being 17 to 0. "Phil" Draper of the Trojan team made all the touch-downs.

Columbia, '05, Football Team Lost.

The Columbia freshman football team was beaten on the Polo Grounds yesterday by the score of 33 to 0.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING.

University of Pennsylvania and Cornell Teams Contest on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The University of Pennsylvania's cross-country team will meet Cornell for a four-and-a-half-mile run on Percy Field on Saturday afternoon. This will be the first time in three years that the Quakers will meet Cornell at Ithaca, and the Red and Blue is confident of success.

Pennsylvania will be represented by a team comprising, with four others, the three men who represented her in the intercollegiate meet at New York City last year—Bowen, Baillie, and Stuart, the first-named of whom is the strongest runner. Cornell, on the contrary, will be compelled to put all raw material in the field, as not one of the men who ran on the victorious intercollegiate team is now in training. The most likely men for the Cornell team are Trott, Pollard, Smith, Riedel, Berryman, Flanders, and Gardner.

Each university will enter seven men, the first four to finish to constitute a team. The team with the smallest score will win. Trainer Moakley says his men are in excellent condition, and will give a good account of themselves.

In the past four years the Cornell team has been the most successful cross-country team in the East. In the Fall of '99 they defeated the University of Pennsylvania men in a dual meet at Ithaca. The following year they defeated Yale, and within a few weeks won the intercollegiate championship at Morris Park in New York City. Last year no dual meet came off, but the Ithacans again won the intercollegiate championship.

Schenectady's Baseball Captain.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The Schenectady Baseball Association to-day signed Lew Whistler of St. Louis to manage and Captain its 1902 State League team for this city.

Rolandow Challenges Sandow.

G. H. Rolandow, through his manager, M. H. Byrd of this city, yesterday issued a challenge to Eugene Sandow, who claims the world's strength championship, to meet him in a contest in ten feats of strength, each man to name five, the match to be decided at any time and place, (New York City preferred,) which Sandow may suggest. As a guarantee of good faith Rolandow deposited a forfeit of $2,000 to bind the match.

L. I. Sound Yachtsmen to Meet.

Charles P. Tower, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, announces that an adjourned meeting of the association will be held at the Hotel Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, on Friday evening at 8 P. M., to take action on proposed amendments to the measurement rule, notice of which was given in the call for the October general meeting.

Madison Wheelmen Win at Pool.

L. Strauss, R. Hess, and M. Isaacs, the representatives of the Madison Wheelmen in the pool tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York City, now in progress, have won eleven of the twelve games they have played so far, which gives them such a lead that their winning of the trophy is assured. Arrangements are now being made by the Madison Wheelmen to give a banquet to the victorious team upon the conclusion of the series, at which the trophy will be presented to the club.

Columbia Hockey Captain Elected.

Arthur W. Wolff, 1903, Science, has been elected Captain of the Columbia University hockey team. Wolff played forward in the seven two years ago, but was debarred last season for going with the team on a trip to Pittsburg against Faculty orders. He is one of the fastest players at Columbia.

BILLIARD PLAYERS BUSY

Clever Work Shown by Slosson, Schaefer, and Daly.

PRACTICING FOR BIG TOURNEY

Frank Rice, the Chicago Athletic Club Amateur Champion, Will Cross Cues with Slosson To-day.

Billiardists had more than one game of interest to watch last night, and the increased number of spectators in the different billiard academies where the masters of the cue are practicing in preparation for the coming championship tourney in Madison Square Garden, illustrates the firm hold that good billiards has upon its devotees when there is an opportunity of seeing it exemplified. "Jake" Schaefer played two games at 18-inch balk line, in Slosson & Wheelock's billiard rooms, Forty-second Street, yesterday, the evening game being much better than the one earlier in the day. Last night he played Tom Gallagher, and ran out his string of 300 points while Gallagher could only score 98. Schaefer showed up in splendid form, it being his best exhibition since Monday. His average was over 17, with a high run of 69. Compared with this game, the afternoon match was decidedly slow, fifty-one innings being necessary to finish the 300 points for Schaefer, while the Spanish player, José Ortiz, did 269. Schaefer was not feeling well, and he missed many good opportunities for long runs which are usually easy for him. The scores of these two games in full are:

Schaefer—10 0 70 8 0 2 22 69 7 2 35 3 12 5 32 19 4. Total, 300; average, 17 11-17; high runs, 69, 35, 32.

Gallagher—4 0 1 4 1 1 16 23 3 3 0 0 16 13 3 1 4. Total, 93; average, 5 8-17; high run, 23.

Schaefer—0 10 0 5 0 0 12 3 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 7 27 20 0 4 9 0 14 17 11 0 1 13 0 8 7 3 1 8 0 20 2 7 0 0 5 0 2 13 15 3 0 3 9 11. Total, 300; average, 5 45-51; high runs, 27, 20, 18.

Ortiz—3 1 10 21 14 3 0 4 0 12 5 2 10 6 3 0 5 13 0 15 7 7 0 0 3 1 5 7 11 14 2 0 15 5 0 5 1 2 0 0 11 2 8 5 8 0 6 0 8 0. Total, 269; average, 5 14-51; high runs, 21, 15, 15.

Maurice Daly played two entertaining games in his Broadway Academy with the Frenchman, Barutel. Daly won both, his afternoon game being a very fast one, with high runs of 65, 29, 27, 25, and 20. Daly made his 300 points in 17 innings, while Barutel rolled up 268, the latter having 39 for his highest run. In the evening Daly did 300 to 238 for the Frenchman, the game occupying 38 innings. Daly's best run in this match was 30, while Barutel did one of 29. The strong game being played by the veteran Daly has been a source of pleasure and surprise to his friends, for the poor eyesight under which he has been suffering for the past few years has practically put him out of ready billiard playing. His exhibitions yesterday were the best he has shown, and his open table work was admirable.

George Slosson and the Spaniard Ortiz played a 400-point game at Slosson's billiard rooms, Broadway and Twenty-second Street, last night. Slosson won with ease, running out the limit in thirty-five innings, to 166 for Ortiz. The winner's high runs were 54, 42, and 37, his average being 11 3-7, while the best runs of Ortiz were 30 and 22, and his average 4 26-35. Slosson was excellent in almost every department, his open work being particularly good and his fine play very perfect. His exhibition game this evening will be with Frank Rice, the amateur champion of the Chicago Athletic Club.

In amateur circles the billiard interest was centred in the Amateur Athletic Union tournament at the Metropolitan Academy, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, in which W. Robinson ran out the limit of 200 points at fourteen-inch balk line, while his opponent, W. H. Farley, did 155. A fine run of 80 by the latter in the seventh inning gave Farley the lead for a time, but he fell off badly later in the match, while the steady play of Robinson brought him in the victor. The match tonight will be between J. M. Millette and Edwin Presby. The scores:

H. W. Robinson—0 5 9 1 0 1 0 7 5 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 10 6 0 1 14 3 2 5 5 1 0 5 11 8 7 2 0 1 8 0 5 0 1 0 11 4 6 5 0 2 1 4 3 0 1 1 3 2 0 3 2 2 1. Total, 200; average, 3 23-50; high runs, 14, 11.

W. H. Farley—0 1 0 1 3 1 3 0 0 0 0 5 5 8 12 0 3 1 2 3 10 1 0 0 2 0 3 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 2 4 1 1 0 5 1 1 4 1 0 0 0 5 0 6 2 5 1 1 8 0 0 5 0. Total, 155; average, 2 39-58. High runs, 30, 13.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Dr. Douglas	3	0	H. W. Robinson	2	3
E. O. Fresby	4	0	W. H. Farley	0	4
L. A. Servatius	3	1	J. M. Millette	0	3

EQUESTRIAN MUSIC RIDE.

First Exhibition of Season at Durland's Riding Academy.

A crowd of spectators which filled the large galleries of Durland's Riding Academy, on West Sixty-sixth Street, and which included many well-known people, witnessed some interesting equestrian exhibitions at the first music ride of the season last night. The first event on the programme was the grand entrée, in which fifty couples took part, under the leadership and direction of Louis Parisette. This was followed by an exhibition of vaulting over barebacked horses by George Rockwell and Marshall Blatt.

Next in order was the jeu-de-barre, in which three riders took part, wearing red, white, and blue shoulder knots respectively. First the wearers of the white and the blue knots gave chase to the wearer of the red. Then the wearers of the blue and the red pursued the white, and finally the white and the red combined against the blue. Charles Geyer, who wore the white rosette, gave his pursuers the longest chase and won the game. The wearer of the red was John Snedeker and of the blue D. Coleman.

Military manoeuvres by the instructors of the academy in uniform came next, followed by tandem riding, in which five men and the same number of women riders took part. Then came a "Roman race" between three riders, each of whom stood upon the back of one horse and drove two others. Ten circuits of the arena were made and the winner was W. C. Sharpe, whose time was 3:00. W. Burger and Marshall Blatt were the other competitors.

The final event was a steeplechase, also ten laps, which was won by Charles Geyer in the good time of 2:40. The other competitors were A. Clements, Marshall Blatt, and A. H. Mills.

Columbia Golf Championship.

James A. Edwards and W. L. Glenny won their matches yesterday in the semi-final round for the Columbia University golf championship. The games were played on the Fox Hills Golf Club links, at Staten Island. Edwards had little difficulty in his match, beating O. F. Stevens by 7 up and 6 to play. Glenny met Stephen P. Nash, and honors were even on the home green. An extra hole was necessary to decide the game, and Glenny won, standing one up in nineteen holes. The winners will meet on Saturday, in the final round. The Columbia team will play the Fox Hills team on Saturday, Nov. 30.

Women on Dyker Meadow Links.

Mrs. Adolph E. Smylie is at present the leader for the Women's Golf Committee Cup recently offered for competition by the fair golfers of the Dyker Meadow Club near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The competition will close to-morrow. The standing of the leaders to date is:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mrs. A. E. Smylie—			
Out..8 5 5 6 8 7 8 6 6—50			
In ..9 4 6 7 5 6 8 6 7—58—117		10	107
Mrs. J. H. Merritt	129	10	119
Miss Page Schwarzwalden	128	12	116
Miss Alice C. Smith	130	12	118
Mrs. Howard Whitney	121	0	121
Miss Selina H. Jarsae	143	20	123
Miss E. S. Stockwell	143	14	129

Notes for the Wheelmen.

One and two mile handicap bicycle races will be among the events at the joint indoor games of Company E, Eighth Regiment, and the Olympic Athletic Club at the Eighth Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 7. Entries will close Dec. 2 with J. Brady, Company E, Eighth Regiment Armory.

The fourth annual minstrel show and ball of the Vigilant Cycle Club will be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at Terrace Garden. The minstrels are rehearsing nightly, and will be thoroughly drilled for the affair.

The third annual entertainment and reception of the Unknown Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be held at Arion Hall, Arion Place, near Broadway, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. On the evening of Nov. 20 a "stag" entertainment will be held at the clubhouse, 1,058 Greene Avenue.

The Entertainment Committee of the Century Wheelmen has arranged the following schedule of entertainments to be held at the clubhouse, 444-446 Amsterdam Avenue, during the present month: Wednesday, 13—Progressive euchre party, music; Thursday, 14; Associated Cycling Clubs' pool tournament; Saturday, 16; second smoker; Wednesday, 20—Ladies' night, music; Wednesday, 27—Ladies' reception. A regular meeting of the club will be held next Monday evening.

BENNINGS FAVORITES WIN.

Three Choices Finish Ahead on Southern Track—Jockeys Caught in Barrier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Three favorites, Cousin Jess, Royal Sterling, and Satire, won at Bennings to-day. In the fifth race Knight of Rhodes, with Burns up, was a strongly played favorite. When the start was made Wonderly, who was on Carbuncle, and Burns were both caught in the barrier and, lashed together as they were, raced in this manner for some distance. Wonderly managed to extricate himself first, and rapidly overhauled the leaders and won handily, Knight of Rhodes securing third place. H. Cochran, who was on Oudenarde in the last race, was thrown from his mount but was not injured. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles; purse, $300. Cousin Jess, 151, (Brasil,) 8 to 5, won; Mr. Stoffel, 151, (Heider,) 13 to 5, second; Tankard, 151, (Dayton,) 12 to 1, third. Time—3:23. McFonso, Very Light, and Roysterer also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs; purse, $300. Cheat 'Em, 109, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, won; Colonel Bill, 109, (Redfern, 5 to 2, second; Somersault, 106, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:03 3-5. Anak, Hot, Maratrise, The Bandit, Thoth, Wild Bess, Chiron, The Hartford, Skirunner, Siah, Clearfied, and Nuptial also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs; purse, $400. Royal Sterling, 109, (Wonderly,) 6 to 5, won; Death, 114, (J. Slack,) 5 to 1, second; Passaic, 107, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:30 1-5. Cheval d'Or, Avator, Nitrate, Land of Clover, Aranauta, Gautama, and Lexington Pirate also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs; purse, $400. Satire, 112, (Doggett,) 8 to 5, won; Federalist, 106, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, second; Inark, 103, (Redfern,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:30 3-5. Tenderloin, Bastile, Vesuvia, Punctual, Connie, and Tomcum also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; mile and sixty yards; purse, $300. Carbuncle, 104; (Wonderly, 6 to 5, won; Handcuff, 107, (H. Cochran,) 100 to 1, second; Knight of Rhodes, 107, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Tannis also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth; purse, $500. Potente, 126, (Michaels,) 5 to 2, won; Alfred Vargrave, 105, (Hayden,) 12 to 1, second; Ohnet, 103, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:50 3-5. Red Path and Handicapper also ran. Oudenarde threw jockey at post.

Entries for the Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances; six and a half furlongs. The Puritan, 128 pounds; Keynote and Honolulu, 106 each; Dewey and Lord Quex, 105 each; Man-o'-War, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, at special weights; five and a half furlongs. Rightaway, Dewey, Ben Howard, Rocky, Extinguisher, and Longlove, 112 pounds each; Lord Badge, Messina, Keynote, Can Can, High Carnival, Early Eve, and Ice Water, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Prince Richard, 140 pounds; Lady of the Valley, 136; Otis, 134; Femesole and Alpaca, 133 each; Pigeon Post and Bounteous, 132 each; Fonsoluca, McGrathiana Prince, and Flora Pomona, 130 each; Himself, 129; Honolulu, 126; Courtenay, 122; Rightaway, 120; Locket, 118.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and fifty yards. Lou Rey, 112 pounds; Big Gun and Death, 109 each; Prosper Le Gal, Wait Not, Warranted, and Lamp o' Lee, 107 each; Lady Chorister and Annie Thompson, 99 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs. Carrington, 106 pounds; Fonsoluca, 105; Hans Wagner, 102; Rose of May, 99; The Four Hundred, 97; James P. Keating and Goldaga, 94 each; Little Gem and Pearl Finder, 93 each; Succusunna, Locket, May J., James Fitz, and Bijou, 91 each; Blue Ridge, 86.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special weights; one mile and fifty yards. Sailor King, Harry McCoun, and Whistling Con, 107 pounds each; Scarlet Lily, Ringleader, and Tatar, 104 each; Glade Run, 100; Anna Darling, Beggar Lady, and Balloon, 97 each.

JOCKEYS BACK FROM RUSSIA.

"Cash" Sloan and Companions Tell of Successes Won Abroad.

Eight American horsemen, five of the number being jockeys who have ridden successfully on the race tracks of Russia and Germany, were among the arrivals on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, all of them returning to the United States to spend the Winter, while several of the number will go to California to engage in the Winter racing at San Francisco. The jockeys of the party were Cassius Sloan, brother of Tod Sloan; "Joe" Piggott, J. C. Mitchell, "Eddie" Ross, and "Nate" Hill, the others being the horse owner and trainer, Fred Foster; Ray Scherer, brother of the jockey, "Joe" Scherer, and John Frehman.

"Cash" Sloan rode in Russia under contract to Jean de Reszke, the opera singer, and, according to the statement he made after landing, closed the season in Russia at the head of the list of winning jockeys and holder of the best record ever made by a race rider in that country, he having ridden 239 races and won 104 of them, his winnings including the Moscow and Warsaw Derbies and two imperial prizes. His successes were on horses owned by a number of Russian turfmen, but the majority earning 180,000 rubles, while his employer Jean de Reszke, for whom Sloan rode sixty-three winners, the de Reszke stable thus earning 180,000 roubles, while his employer won about double as much more in bets. Sloan stated that he would return to Russia in February, to remain six and a half months, riding for the same employer. In the season just ended there were twenty-eight American horses racing in Russia, but next year there will be about thirty-five, and five American riders. Mitchell, the jockey who was regarded as the most capable of the lightweights on the New York tracks in 1900, also was engaged in Russia, he doing much riding for the Russian banker Bloch, who also employed Sloan. Mitchell, who did not leave America until midsummer, when he was released by M. Murphy, the Philadelphia turfman, scored a great success and won twenty-four races in eighteen race days, having four winning mounts in the last day of the twenty-four. He, too, is under engagement to return to Russia.

Piggott, who rode for M. Lazarev in Russia, was another of the stars of the Russian turf, he having ridden fifty-two winners in the half of the season that he was in that country. Both Ross and Hill rode in Germany, Hill being in the employ of M. Winoberg, while Ross rode the American horses taken to Germany by Fred Foster, the Western turfman, who achieved a sensational victory in the Brooklyn Handicap, with the horse Dr. Rice, about six years ago. Foster stated that he was pleased with his experience in Europe, and said that he had been fairly successful in his racing venture abroad.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Vietor & Achele's Team Lose Lead in Commercial Bowling League Tournament.

In the Commercial Bowling League tournament last night, the F. Vietor & Achele's team, which had led so far in the series with an unbroken record of victories, lost two games, and the lead, by the failure of a member of the team who was absent on account of illness to notify the Captain of the team in time to provide a substitute. In the Greater New York tournament Carroon of the Palace team made a new high individual score of 246. Unusually close games were rolled in the Harlem League tournament. The scores:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—American Bowling Club—Jackson, 136; Klein, 132; McCabe, 157; Osborne, 170; Bockee, 170. Total, 765.

Standard Bowling Club—Wells, 176; Tobin, 145; Thompson, 151; Carstairs, 193; Wyman, 154. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.—American Bowling Club—Jackson, 200; Beinert, 151; Anselm, 147; Osborne, 190; Bockee, 166. Total, 854.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 179; Boernerman, 160; Cadieu, 172; Arps, 199; Maas, 165. Total, 865.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Wells, 178; Tobin, 138; Thompson, 169; Carstairs, 172; Wyman, 179. Total, 836.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 187; Boernerman, 137; Cadieu, 153; Arps, 148; Maas, 178. Total, 823.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

One and two mile handican bicycle races will be among the events at the joint indoor games of Company E, Eighth Regiment, and the Olympik Athletic Club at the Eighth Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 7. Entries will close Dec. 2 with J. Brady, Company B, Eighth Regiment Armory.

The fourth annual minstrel show and ball of the Vigilant Cycle Club will be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at Terrace Garden. The minstels are rehearsing nightly, and will be thoroughly drilled for the affair.

The third annual entertainment and reception of the Unknown Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be held at Arion Hall, Arion Place, near Broadway, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. On the evening of Nov. 20 a "stag" entertainment will be held at the clubhouse, 1,058 Greene Avenue.

The Entertainment Committee of the Century Wheelmen has arranged the following schedule of entertainments to be held at the clubhouse, 444-446 Amsterdam Avenue, during the present month: Wednesday, 13—Progressive euchre party, music; Thursday, 14; Associated Cycling Clubs' pool tournament; Saturday, 16; second smoker; Wednesday, 20—Ladies' night, music; Wednesday, 27—Ladies' reception. A regular meeting of the club will be held next Monday evening.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Aurania Bowling Club—Krug, 160; Laig, 139; Schoeppler, 190; Taylor, 159; Miller, 178. Total, 836. Eleventh frame, 92.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 180; Kitchelt, 191; Cook, 145; Doncourt, 149; Cantrell, 171. Total, 836. Eleventh frame, 84.

SECOND GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 177; Duke, 169; Joraschek, 179; Zollinger, 104; Smith, 134. Total, 763.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 193; Kitchelt, 158; Cook, 185; Doncourt, 192; Cantrell, 171. Total, 904.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 171; Duke, 165; Joraschek, 197; Zollinger, 169; Smith, 189. Total, 891.

Aurania Bowling Club—Krug, 154; Laig, 141; Schoeppler, 177; Taylor, 164; Miller, 155. Total, 811.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—Johannemeyer, 189; Le Bean, 151; Scholes, 147; Satzer, 172; C. Boettjer, 213. Total, 872.

Premier Bowling Club—Davidson, 203; Koenig, 157; Burgheimer, 136; Lichtenberg, 140; Ullman, 218. Total, 852.

SECOND GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—Davidson, 172; Koenig, 173; Burgheimer, 221; Lichtenberg, 175; Ullman, 241. Total, 982.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 214; Small, 210; Haight, 186; Gilfillan, 175; Duff, 208. Total, 993.

THIRD GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 162; Small, 162; Haight, 190; Gilfillan, 157; Duff, 189. Total, 890.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Johannemeyer, 163; Le Beau, 141; Scholes, 200; Setzer, 205; C. Boettjer, 179. Total, 888.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Mason & Hanson—Romaine, 166; Benson, 159; Spence, 113; Hutzelman, 189; Anderson, 143. Total, 720.

American Woolen Company—Frankie, 162; Cantrell, 180; Lansing, 161; Donaldson, 181; Warmuth, 158. Total, 842.

SECOND GAME.—Mason & Hanson—Romaine, 123; Benson, 162; Schleuter, 131; Hutzelman, 147; Anderson, 181. Total, 734.

F. Vietor & Achelis—Schmied, 164; Berg, 161; Rohrs, 172; Buek, 215. Total, 712.

THIRD GAME.—American Woolen Company—Frankie, 157; Cantrell, 147; Lansing, 166; Donaldson, 130; Warmuth, 160. Total, 760.

F. Vietor & Achelis—Schmied, 186; Berg, 152; Rohrs, 141; Buek, 185. Total, 667.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Monsee, 176; Wilken, 161; Martens, 185; Eckhoff, 161; Siepers, 177. Total, 860.

Twentieth Century Bowling Club—Rodenburg, 159; French, 137; Bonn, 126; Link, 169; La Dage, 190. Total, 831.

SECOND GAME.—Twentieth Century Bowling Club—Rodenburg, 138; French, 190; Arnold, 110; Link, 176; La Dage, 162. Total, 777.

Nautilus Bowling Club—Schilling, 201; Ehmi, 144; Luitpold, 138; Schirmer, 162; Amann, 212. Total, 857.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Monsee, 176; Wilken, 203; Martens, 164; Eckhoff, 175; Siepers, 127. Total, 845.

Nautilus Bowling Club—Schilling, 133; Ehmi 172; Luitpold, 144; Schirmer, 181; Amann, 202. Total, 832.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Gilbert Council—Hagar, 142; Fuller, 200; Smith, 151; Beard, 206; Van Tassell, 208. Total, 907.

Long Island Council—Judge, 168; Thorn, 157; Rhodes, 133; Brooks, 131; Hill, 203. Total, 792.

SECOND GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 140; Healy, 155; Landmann, 221; Tuttle, 165; Hoff, 153. Total, 834.

Long Island Council—Judge, 177; Thorn, 134; Rhodes, 158; Brooks, 153; Hill, 153. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.—Gilbert Council—Hagar, 153; Fuller, 190; Smith, 150; Beard, 192; Van Tassell, 221. Total, 806.

De Long Council—Blake, 169; Healy, 224; Landmann, 187; Tuttle, 163; Haff, 187. Total, 930.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Thum &

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Supreme Court of the United States.

225—The United States, appellant, vs. William T. Ewings.—Argument concluded by Harvey Spalding.

257—Arthur W. Mueller, trustee, &c., petitioner, vs. William T. Nugent.—Argument by William W. Watts for the petitioner and submitted by W. M. Smith for the respondent.

306—The Louisville Trust Company, trustee, petitioner, vs. Leonard Cominger.—Argument commenced by Augustus E. Willson for the petitioner.

Call for Thursday: 300, 239, 303, 307, 378, 32, 287, 295, 365, and 64.

Calendars for Thursday, Nov. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Townsend, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

16—In re Board of Underwriters vs. Moody.
17—Fish vs. Hamilton.
20—Shovah vs. Steamboat McDonald.
21—Ins. Co. of North Am. vs. SS. Harrowgate.
24—Lindsay vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
25—In re Bidwell.
26—Tiffany vs. U. S.
27—Train vs. same.
4—Dodge vs. Dickson Mfg. Co.
15—Seattle Nat. Bank vs. Pratt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

91—Pfeiffer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
9—Smith vs. Harrington.
106—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
108—Fratelione vs. Met. St. Railway.
113—Siebrecht vs. Ill. Central R. R.
114—Blumenthal vs. C. R. R. of N. J.
24½—Dancel vs. Goodyear Shoe Co.
125—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
139—Black vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
124—Adams vs. Met. St. Railway.
125—Shadbolt vs. Libbey.
128—Thiennet vs. Compagnie Generale, &c.
120—Cantor vs. Met. St. Railway.
130—Gould vs. same.
131—Lehman vs. same.
132—Prendergast vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
133—Griffin vs. Sprague Elec. Co.
134—Pelfrat vs. Bennett.
135—Frank vs. Guggenheimer.
136—Wood vs. Niagara Falls Paper Co.
138—Kneemus vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Co.
139—Black vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
140—Sprague vs. same.
143—Widrewitz vs. same.
144—Donaldson vs. Stahlbrodt.
145—Thayer vs. Curtiss.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 06, Post Office Building. Admiralty. 195—O'Reilly vs. lighter Leader.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 150, 152, 158, 269, 328, 361, 367, 370.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.: O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

7—Toal vs. City of New York.
37—Jansen vs. Consol. Gas Co.
38—Ward vs. Ward.
42—Baird vs. Campbell.
43—Same vs. Allen.
44—Miller vs. Edison El. Illum. Co.
46—Smedes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
47—N. Y. Co. Nat. Bank vs. Am. Surety.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Shubert vs. Wager.
2—People ex rel. Woman's Hotel vs. Wallace.
3—Dowe vs. Cobre Grande Copper Co.
4—MacGinniss vs. Parrott Silver & Copper Co.
5—Hagmayer vs. Alten.
6—In re Conover Fireplace Mfg. Co.
7—Campbell vs. Connolly.
8—Reynolds vs. Goodwin.
9—In re Hedges.
10—Gluck vs. Fireman's Ins. Co.
11—Kiralfy vs. Kiralfy.
12—N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co. vs. Hussey.
13—Reynolds vs. Merchant.
14—Cohen vs. Michelson.
15—Spindler vs. Gibson.
16—Trust Co. vs. Archer Pancoast Co.
17—In re Borkstrom.
18—Jackson vs. Lancaster.
19—In re Kane.
20—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Ferris.
21—Same vs. Tostevin.
22—Same vs. Walsh.
23—Hough vs. Lewis.
24—Kunzenmann vs. Kunzenmann.
25—Weston vs. Townshend.
26—Garczynski vs. Gilman.
27—Campbell vs. Henderson.
28—McManus vs. Anthony.
29—Hildreth vs. McCaul.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

110—In re Lafayette Av.
75—In re Wendover Av.
695—In re W. 110th St.
857—In re Union Av.
766—In re Lind Av.
91—In re Morris Av.
767—In re Woodlawn Road.
770—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
84—In re E. 178th St.
985—In re City College Site.
963—Hauser vs. Hauser.
950—In re Lewis.
959—Ray vs. Rey.
961—In re Brinckerhoff.
962—Diebecker vs. Diebecker.

Preferred causes.

3942—Carey vs. Griffin.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4104.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Gray for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 12121—Neuman vs. Parker.
11951—Von Prag vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
11625—Strawn vs. E. J. Brandt Dental Co.
11641—Ceasar vs. Robinson.
11923—Mut. Bank vs. Gillespie.
11561—East Orange Nat. Bank vs. Gillespie.
11562—Cassidy & Son Mfg. Co. vs. same.
11331—Jones vs. Mitchell.
11443—Burr vs. Albers.
11811—Roberts vs. Hamilton.
12100—Schaefer vs. Ahlbach.
12220—Southback vs. Central Trust Co.
12244—Farrell vs. Am. Linde Refrigerating Co.
10502—Delnorvelle vs. Moriatti.
11841—Freedman vs. Mayer.
11982—125th Ward Bank vs. Cockril.
11417—Valter vs. Emden.
11602—Schwarz vs. Paine.
11947—Shefer vs. Gurewitz.
12122—Livingston vs. F. C. Linde Co.
12053—Goldstein vs. Levenson.
12176—Mt. Morris Bank vs. Lyle.
12177—Same vs. same.
11692—D. Stevenson Br. Co. vs. Graham.
11607—Seeman vs. Metzler.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III., Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

12167—De Frane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11707—Mason vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11801—Upson vs. Schwartz.
11697—Byriter vs. Met. St. Ry.
12080—Kaufmann vs. same.
12129—Monsky vs. same.
11465—McGarry vs. Ruppert.
11649—Minker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11655—Valentine vs. Lyons.
11904—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11905—Appel vs. same.
11873—Driver vs. same.
11636—Connelly vs. Peace.
12061—Jarjaber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3686.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

10623—Hartmann vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
11524—Basile vs. City of New York.
8787—Stuart vs. Press Pub. Co.
10697—Golubow vs. Barker.
12190—Leahy vs. City of New York.
12277—Gray vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
11975—Levy vs. City of New York.
11746—T. W. Timpson Co. vs. same.
11766—Vaughan vs. Borden's Cond. Milk Co.
1996—Logan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11784—Engelsher vs. Stralasky.
2563—Schwab vs. City of New York.
2852—Same vs. same.
12132—Hastings vs. same.
1839—Mitchell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
19—Voisin vs. Prov. Washington Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Herman Snowman.
George Conklin.
Fanny M. Ray.
Mary Petty.
John Passow.
Fanny Rittenberg.
Margaret Smith.
Katie Turley.
Amelia Richter.
Gottlob Munzenmaier.
Mary A. Paterson. At 2 P. M.
Margaret Doyle. At 2:30 P. M.
Bridget Sullivan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1695—Ann McCullough.
1728—Helen Gelty.
1734—Ann J. Egan.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed upon the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3068—Phillip vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2054—Hearn vs. same.
1260—Silberstein vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2127—Lanehart vs. Pickhardt.
1735—McGahey vs. Rogers.
2135—Thomson vs. Hanlon.
2651—Klausner vs. Nat. Automatic Weigh. Mach. Co.
967—Cavallone vs. Paparetta.
862—Hatch vs. McArthur.
247—Pollock vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
811—Horowich vs. Dan. De Leon. &c., Co.
1300—Calleron vs. Zimmerman.
706—Berg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
437—Heppes vs. Marshall.
748—Smith vs. Nat. Surety Co.
597—Chisecos vs. Levas
736—Kaplowitz vs. Kashowitz.
228—Steinsam vs. Bail.
1478—Zimmerman vs. Klingman.
1488—Kruiewitch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1459—Pakas vs. Shaw.
1568—Graves vs. Nat. Wall Paper Co.
1573—May vs. Speyer.
909—Fruhelstein vs. Gross.
820—Levy & Stiefel Co. vs. Raymond.
1470½—Gray vs. Petiger.
1490—Higgins vs. Pelham Hod Elevator Co.
1494—Shankman vs. Bernstein.
1495—Savilla vs. Tarrant & Co.
1584—Sodekson vs. Rose.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

825—Baird vs. John J. Hayes Machine Co.
1829—Osterman vs. Goldoggie.
1888—Korimarsky vs. Hecla Iron Works.
1875—Korimarsky vs. Hecla Iron Works.
1378—Frisch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1557—Montsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1679—Lewis vs. Costello.
1550—Hannand vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1890—Teitelbaum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1245—Kass vs. same.
947—Isaacsen vs. N. Y. Cond. Milk Co.
1988—Snowden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1989—Patterson vs. Sturtz.
1993—Krulewitch vs. Howard.
1686—Waldeck vs. Cushman.
1585—Montgomery vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1587—Corponetti vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1593—Jenkins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1992—Schwartz vs. Hyman.
1681—Levine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1705—Comstock vs. Gleason.
1278—Feist vs. Platt.
916—Columbia Bank vs. Goldsmith.
1039—Krause vs. Seagrist.
1121—Greene vs. Newman.
1143—Kulla vs. City Tr., &c., Co.
1040—Hyman vs. Meyer.
1023—Neamany vs. Kent.
1103—Barry vs. Poldow.
1162—Antler vs. Langer.
1527—Frank vs. B. H. R. R.
2190, 2191—Suydam vs. same.
1704, 1705—Turnbull vs. City of New York.
2357—Lindahl vs. B. H. R. R.
2364—Gallagher vs. same.
2365—Stern vs. same.
2366—McFadden vs. same.
6777—Fawdrey vs. same.
2065—Hayes vs. Nelson.
2061—Winterwerb vs. Nassau R. R.
2371—Hamilton vs. B. H. R. R.
2372—Spaziante vs. same.
2373, 2374—Conway vs. same.
2376—Delrano vs. same.
2377—Manzolillo vs. same.
2378—Graham vs. N. Y. Queens Co. R. R.
2379—Fearon vs. Nassau R. R.
2380—O'Meara vs. B. H. R. R.
2381—Schroeder vs. U. S. Printing Co.
2384—Russell vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
2470—Sondheim vs. B. H. R. R.
2473—Share vs. same.
2474—Edison Elec. Co. vs. Sweeney.
2475—Lewis vs. B. H. R. R.
2478—Frauenhofer vs. Breutsch.
2479—Ryan vs. B. H. R. R.
2480—O'Reilly vs. same.
2481—Cooper vs. B'klyn Trust Co.
2483—Healey vs. Met. St. R. R.
2485—Blanck vs. B. H. R. R.
2486—Schneider vs. Johnson.
2487—Savage vs. B. H. R. R.
2488—Cosgrove vs. same.
2489—Velmes vs. same.
2490—Amato vs. Manhattan R. R.
2491—Wilson vs. Hall.
2492—Connor vs. C. I. & R. R.
2496—Mathes vs. B. H. R. R.
2496—Baker vs. same.
2497—Andrews vs. same.
2499—Cogan vs. Simon.
2502—Podolsky vs. B. H. R. R.
2503—Fattenberg vs. Koch.
2505—Lee vs. Childs's Unique Dairy.
2507—Glenn vs. Met. St. R. R.
2510—English vs. C. I. & B. R. R.
2511—Levy vs. B. H. R. R.
2518—Pawlewicz vs. same.
2519—Levy vs. Leiberman.
2520—Mackin vs. Penn. R.
2521—Olson vs. Boss.
2522—Moore vs. B. H. R. R.
2523—Yereance vs. same.
2524—Stuenkel vs. same.
2525—Quinn vs. same.
2528—Weinstain vs. same.
2529—Kresky vs. same.
2530—Schnitzer vs. Schnitzer.
2101—Davenport vs. Miller.
2371—Martin vs. Muller.
2373—Frank vs. Mandel.
2374—Same vs. same.
2379—Duryea vs. Duryea.
2381—Parker vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2382—People's Trust Co. vs. Gilbert.
2383—Harrison vs. Obermeyer.
2384—Petrorello vs. Yeoman.
2385—Curtis vs. Atwater.
2386—Fish vs. Marquardt.
2387—Nass vs. Nass.
2388, 2367—Lesser vs. Scheinhause.
7—Ochs vs. Pohly.
2283½—Raynor vs. Jayne.
259—Devereaux vs. Embury.
260—Butler vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Fairhurst. Same vs. Mannix. Same vs. Murphy.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

865—Northridge vs. Astarita.
761—Dearing vs. Brewster.
697—Hesselbach vs. Nolte.
725—O'Toole vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Augusta Lubry and Garret L. Hardy.

The accounting in the estates of Thomas F. Comiskey, Catharine F. Griffing, Daniel and A. M. Chauncey, Samuel Pitt, Warren Richmond, Mary Dunne, Martha Bigelow, James H. Allan, John J. Radian, Frank C. Ives, Arthur L. Mason, (2 proceedings,) Paul E. Walter, Samuel Hendrickson, Dennis Daley, Thomas N. Dwyer, Angela Haslach, Annie Early, Ann Ward, Daniel W. Northup, and William Broistedt.

The administration of Sarah J. Stearns, Josephine L. Slack, and Hannah G. Nybye.

The transfer tax of C. C. Jones and John A. McManus.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—65—The will of Louisa Horn. 54—The will of Margaret Ickerton. 69—Guardianship of Loretta Gurnell. 59—The will of Margaret R. Priddy. 39—Estate of Henrietta Q. Reynolds. 50—The will of Edward Wilcke.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Staten Island Savings Bank vs. National Prohibition Park Company et al. (2 actions)—Arthur H. Yetman, to sell. Westchester Trust Company vs. Sidebotham et al.—Henry R. Barrett, to sell. Baxter vs. Jeffrey et al.—John E. Van Nostrand, to sell. The Popular Banking, Savings and Loan Association vs. Vandervoer et al.—George B. Ackerly, to sell. Ritch vs. Turner—Livingston Smith, to compute. Pitou vs. Harris—Stephen D. Stephens, to sell. Phelps, trustee, &c., vs. Booth—Henry Marshall, to compute.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Russell, J.—Englis vs. Brennan—Everett Caldwell, to hear and determine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Leventritt, J.—Russell, J.—Day calendar.

Hollander. 338—Loretz vs. Loretz. 322—Gelson vs. Gelson. 352—Dugan vs. Sharkey. 357—McGlynn vs. McGlynn. 360—Delap vs. Burr et al. 362—Warneke vs. Warneke. 363—Oest vs. Bock. 268—Berlenbach vs. Berlenbach. 273—Kirkwood vs. Smith. 179—Mosser vs. Campbell. 88—Bailey vs. City of New York. 205—Waite vs. Kane. 341—Haigh vs. Burnett. 110—Van Vleck vs. Jaeck. 221—Delaney vs. Levy. 113—Campbell vs. Campbell. 305—Salmon vs. Berman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1700—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
2352—Kaskell vs. Walsh.
1160—Strauss vs. Morning Journal, &c.
2004—Martineau vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
2075, 2076—Hamilton vs. same.
521—Lacs vs. Everard's Breweries.
4632—Sander vs. Savage.
2168—Madden vs. Bacon.
2195—Dowling vs. Nassau R. R.
2119—Adams vs. St. Catharine's Hospital.
2281—Sarrosick vs. Friedman.
2206—Doscher vs. B. H. R. R.
983—Sutter vs. same.
2304—Bott vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
5753—Van Tine vs. McDowell.
2000, 2001—Morrison vs. B'klyn City R. R.
1380—Hagen vs. Walton.
1210—Crosson vs. Bell.
6077—People ex rel. Bartlett vs. Birdsall.
1717—Ball vs. Paddock Cork Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the calendar.

2285—Cleary vs. B'klyn Facet Co.
2388—Goldstein vs. Barrett.
2390, 2391—Maloney vs. C. I. & B'klyn R. R.
2392—Rogolo vs. Dinges.
2394—Pollock vs. Engles
2395—Roefer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2398—Fitzgerald vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
2400—Courtney vs. Gallagher.
2402—Kueckel vs. O'Connor.
2405—Quinn vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2404—Buckley vs. Palmer.
2405—Stroschein vs. City of New York.
2408—Comfort vs. Kelly.
2419—Lynch vs. Kenney.
2420—Inge vs. Rose.
2421—Morris vs. Union Railway.
2424—Stephenson vs. Met. St. R. R.
2431—McTernan vs. B. H. R. R.
2433—James vs. Brookman.
2437—Barrett vs. B. H. R. R.
2439—Gentile vs. Butler.
2450—Meehan vs. Met. St. R. R.
2451—Walsh vs. same.
1901½—Langdon vs. Kirchway.
2453—Davis vs. Uhlein.
2454—Wels & Zerweck vs. Munziato.
2455—Robinson vs. Equitable Development Co.
2456—Gallat vs. Zeinan.
2457—Bush vs. Kay.
2460—O'Connor vs. C. I. & B. R. R.
2462—Pugh vs. B. H. R. R.
2463—O'Brien vs. Fitch.
2464, 2465—Donovan vs. B. H. R. R.
2466—Haas vs. Koenekamp.
2468—Wilson vs. Henderson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2529.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Russell, J.—Day calendar.

314—Tallman vs. Hollander.
338—Loretz vs. Loretz.
322—Gelson vs. Gelson.
352—Dugan vs. Sharkey.
357—McGlynn vs. McGlynn.
360—Delap vs. Burr et al.
362—Warneke vs. Warneke.
363—Oest vs. Bock.
268—Berlenbach vs. Berlenbach.
273—Kirkwood vs. Smith.
179—Mosser vs. Campbell.
88—Bailey vs. City of New York.
205—Waite vs. Kane.
341—Haigh vs. Burnett.
110—Van Vleck vs. Jaeck.
221—Delaney vs. Levy.
113—Campbell vs. Campbell.
305—Salmon vs. Berman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Fairhurst. Same vs. Mannix. Same vs. Murphy.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

865—Northridge vs. Astarita.
761—Dearing vs. Brewster.
697—Hesselbach vs. Nolte.
725—O'Toole vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Augusta Lubry and Garret L. Hardy.

The accounting in the estates of Thomas F. Comiskey, Catharine F. Griffing, Daniel and A. M. Chauncey, Samuel Pitt, Warren Richmond, Mary Dunne, Martha Bigelow, James H. Allan, John J. Radian, Frank C. Ives, Arthur L. Mason, (2 proceedings,) Paul E. Walter, Samuel Hendrickson, Dennis Daley, Thomas N. Dwyer, Angela Haslach, Annie Early, Ann Ward, Daniel W. Northup, and William Broistedt.

The administration of Sarah J. Stearns, Josephine L. Slack, and Hannah G. Nybye.

The transfer tax of C. C. Jones and John A. McManus.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—65—The will of Louisa Horn. 54—The will of Margaret Ickerton. 69—Guardianship of Loretta Gurnell. 59—The will of Margaret R. Priddy. 39—Estate of Henrietta Q. Reynolds. 50—The will of Edward Wilcke.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

825—Baird vs. John J. Hayes Machine Co.
1829—Osterman vs. Goldoggie.
1888—Korimarsky vs. Hecla Iron Works.
1875—Korimarsky vs. Hecla Iron Works.
1378—Frisch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1557—Montsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1679—Lewis vs. Costello.
1550—Hannand vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1890—Teitelbaum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1245—Kass vs. same.
947—Isaacsen vs. N. Y. Cond. Milk Co.
1988—Snowden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1989—Patterson vs. Sturtz.
1993—Krulewitch vs. Howard.
1686—Waldeck vs. Cushman.
1585—Montgomery vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1587—Corponetti vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1593—Jenkins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1992—Schwartz vs. Hyman.
1681—Levine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1705—Comstock vs. Gleason.
1278—Feist vs. Platt.
916—Columbia Bank vs. Goldsmith.
1039—Krause vs. Seagrist.
1121—Greene vs. Newman.
1143—Kulla vs. City Tr., &c., Co.
1040—Hyman vs. Meyer.
1023—Neamany vs. Kent.
1103—Barry vs. Poldow.
1162—Antler vs. Langer.
1527—Frank vs. B. H. R. R.
2190, 2191—Suydam vs. same.
1704, 1705—Turnbull vs. City of New York.
2357—Lindahl vs. B. H. R. R.
2364—Gallagher vs. same.
2365—Stern vs. same.
2366—McFadden vs. same.
6777—Fawdrey vs. same.
2065—Hayes vs. Nelson.
2061—Winterwerb vs. Nassau R. R.
2371—Hamilton vs. B. H. R. R.
2372—Spaziante vs. same.
2373, 2374—Conway vs. same.
2376—Delrano vs. same.
2377—Manzolillo vs. same.
2378—Graham vs. N. Y. Queens Co. R. R.
2379—Fearon vs. Nassau R. R.
2380—O'Meara vs. B. H. R. R.
2381—Schroeder vs. U. S. Printing Co.
2384—Russell vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
2470—Sondheim vs. B. H. R. R.
2473—Share vs. same.
2474—Edison Elec. Co. vs. Sweeney.
2475—Lewis vs. B. H. R. R.
2478—Frauenhofer vs. Breutsch.
2479—Ryan vs. B. H. R. R.
2480—O'Reilly vs. same.
2481—Cooper vs. B'klyn Trust Co.
2483—Healey vs. Met. St. R. R.
2485—Blanck vs. B. H. R. R.
2486—Schneider vs. Johnson.
2487—Savage vs. B. H. R. R.
2488—Cosgrove vs. same.
2489—Velmes vs. same.
2490—Amato vs. Manhattan R. R.
2491—Wilson vs. Hall.
2492—Connor vs. C. I. & R. R.
2496—Mathes vs. B. H. R. R.
2496—Baker vs. same.
2497—Andrews vs. same.
2499—Cogan vs. Simon.
2502—Podolsky vs. B. H. R. R.
2503—Fattenberg vs. Koch.
2505—Lee vs. Childs's Unique Dairy.
2507—Glenn vs. Met. St. R. R.
2510—English vs. C. I. & B. R. R.
2511—Levy vs. B. H. R. R.
2518—Pawlewicz vs. same.
2519—Levy vs. Leiberman.
2520—Mackin vs. Penn. R.
2521—Olson vs. Boss.
2522—Moore vs. B. H. R. R.
2523—Yereance vs. same.
2524—Stuenkel vs. same.
2525—Quinn vs. same.
2528—Weinstain vs. same.
2529—Kresky vs. same.
2530—Schnitzer vs. Schnitzer.
2101—Davenport vs. Miller.
2371—Martin vs. Muller.
2373—Frank vs. Mandel.
2374—Same vs. same.
2379—Duryea vs. Duryea.
2381—Parker vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2382—People's Trust Co. vs. Gilbert.
2383—Harrison vs. Obermeyer.
2384—Petrorello vs. Yeoman.
2385—Curtis vs. Atwater.
2386—Fish vs. Marquardt.
2387—Nass vs. Nass.
2388, 2367—Lesser vs. Scheinhause.
7—Ochs vs. Pohly.
2283½—Raynor vs. Jayne.
259—Devereaux vs. Embury.
260—Butler vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1073—Mehrstein vs. Hart.
1626—Quinn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1635½—Petty vs. same.
1799—Learned vs. Pullman Co.
1921—Ludwig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1922—Schallach vs. same.
1923—Stewart vs. same.
1924—Orgel vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3213—Steuer vs. Blumenthal.
2961—Gardner vs. Garvin Machine Co.
2131—Madden vs. Weingart.
2158—Becker vs. Salinger.
2777—York Mfg. Co. vs. Kurzrok.
3207—United Typewriter & Supplies Co. vs. Allin Brothers.
3218—Hull vs. Endelman
3122—Graham vs. Bloomquist.
3061—Weber vs. Faber.
3359—Block vs. Linsley.
2209—Shields vs. Roubicek.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1360—Dorfman vs. Watson.
1378—Demuth vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1530—Thomas vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
1657—Diskin vs. Kramer
1536—Lancaster vs. Donovan.
2024—Hamilton vs. Walker.
2027—Eager vs. Manefee & 28—Sherman vs. Reddy
2099—Grosbaum vs. May.
2000—Cohen vs. Van Clief.
2093—Steffen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2095—Nudelman vs. Jaffe.
2092—Wallace vs. Union Transfer & Storage Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1839—Mitchell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2563—Schwab vs. City of New York.
2852—Same vs. same.
12132—Hastings vs. same.
748—Smith vs. Nat. Surety Co.
597—Chisecos vs. Levas
736—Kaplowitz vs. Kashowitz.
228—Steinsam vs. Bail.
1478—Zimmerman vs. Klingman.
1488—Kruiewitch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1459—Pakas vs. Shaw.
1568—Graves vs. Nat. Wall Paper Co.
1573—May vs. Speyer.
909—Fruhelstein vs. Gross.
820—Levy & Stiefel Co. vs. Raymond.
1470½—Gray vs. Petiger.
1490—Higgins vs. Pelham Hod Elevator Co.
1494—Shankman vs. Bernstein.
1495—Savilla vs. Tarrant & Co.
1584—Sodekson vs. Rose.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1839—Osterman vs. Goldoggie.
1888—Korimarsky vs. Hecla Iron Works.
1875—Korimarsky vs. Hecla Iron Works.
1378—Frisch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1557—Montsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1679—Lewis vs. Costello.
1550—Hannand vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1890—Teitelbaum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1245—Kass vs. same.
947—Isaacsen vs. N. Y. Cond. Milk Co.
1988—Snowden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1989—Patterson vs. Sturtz.
1993—Krulewitch vs. Howard.
1686—Waldeck vs. Cushman.
1585—Montgomery vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1587—Corponetti vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1593—Jenkins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1992—Schwartz vs. Hyman.
1681—Levine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1705—Comstock vs. Gleason.
1278—Feist vs. Platt.
916—Columbia Bank vs. Goldsmith.
1039—Krause vs. Seagrist.
1121—Greene vs. Newman.
1143—Kulla vs. City Tr., &c., Co.
1040—Hyman vs. Meyer.
1023—Neamany vs. Kent.
1103—Barry vs. Poldow.
1162—Antler vs. Langer.
1527—Frank vs. B. H. R. R.
2190, 2191—Suydam vs. same.
1704, 1705—Turnbull vs. City of New York.
2357—Lindahl vs. B. H. R. R.
2364—Gallagher vs. same.
2365—Stern vs. same.
2366—McFadden vs. same.
6777—Fawdrey vs. same.
2065—Hayes vs. Nelson.
2061—Winterwerb vs. Nassau R. R.
2371—Hamilton vs. B. H. R. R.
2372—Spaziante vs. same.
2373, 2374—Conway vs. same.
2376—Delrano vs. same.
2377—Manzolillo vs. same.
2378—Graham vs. N. Y. Queens Co. R. R.
2379—Fearon vs. Nassau R. R.
2380—O'Meara vs. B. H. R. R.
2381—Schroeder vs. U. S. Printing Co.
2384—Russell vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
2470—Sondheim vs. B. H. R. R.
2473—Share vs. same.
2474—Edison Elec. Co. vs. Sweeney.
2475—Lewis vs. B. H. R. R.
2478—Frauenhofer vs. Breutsch.
2479—Ryan vs. B. H. R. R.
2480—O'Reilly vs. same.
2481—Cooper vs. B'klyn Trust Co.
2483—Healey vs. Met. St. R. R.
2485—Blanck vs. B. H. R. R.
2486—Schneider vs. Johnson.
2487—Savage vs. B. H. R. R.
2488—Cosgrove vs. same.
2489—Velmes vs. same.
2490—Amato vs. Manhattan R. R.
2491—Wilson vs. Hall.
2492—Connor vs. C. I. & R. R.
2496—Mathes vs. B. H. R. R.
2496—Baker vs. same.
2497—Andrews vs. same.
2499—Cogan vs. Simon.
2502—Podolsky vs. B. H. R. R.
2503—Fattenberg vs. Koch.
2505—Lee vs. Childs's Unique Dairy.
2507—Glenn vs. Met. St. R. R.
2510—English vs. C. I. & B. R. R.
2511—Levy vs. B. H. R. R.
2518—Pawlewicz vs. same.
2519—Levy vs. Leiberman.
2520—Mackin vs. Penn. R.
2521—Olson vs. Boss.
2522—Moore vs. B. H. R. R.
2523—Yereance vs. same.
2524—Stuenkel vs. same.
2525—Quinn vs. same.
2528—Weinstain vs. same.
2529—Kresky vs. same.
2530—Schnitzer vs. Schnitzer.
2101—Davenport vs. Miller.
2371—Martin vs.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall St. & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, Vice President.
R. W. JONES, Jr., Vice President and Cashier.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Asst. Cashier.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, General Counsel.

Established 1833.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK,

182 and 184 Broadway.

DIRECTORS.

EDWIN GOULD,
EDWARD R. THOMAS,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
R. W. JONES, JR.,
HUGH KELLY,
WILLIAM F. CARLTON,
CHARLES E. LEVY,
CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS.

Bankers' Cards.

S. B. Chapin & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CHAPIN & GAYLORD.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
EMPIRE BUILDING—New York
ROOKERY BUILDING—Chicago
MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 28th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 30 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
65 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 293 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
41 Wall Street, New York. 108 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WARNER & CO.,
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
413 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,236 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 37 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2653 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 416 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKHOLDERS' COMMITTEE OF THE
United States Manufacturing Co. and the Holly Manufacturing Co.:

To Preferred and Common Stockholders of the United States Manufacturing Company and of the Holly Manufacturing Company:

Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and of Common Stock of the United States Manufacturing Company and of the Holly Manufacturing Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement, for the purpose of effecting a conversion of their respective holdings into First Mortgage 5 per cent. Twenty-Year Guaranteed Gold Bonds, under an Agreement between the Committee and the International Steam-Pump Company, and for other protective purposes—copies of which Agreement are lodged with the Depositary.

At the request of such holders, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Committee under said Stockholders' Agreement, and hereby afford all stockholders of said Companies the opportunity of participating in the benefits of the Agreement by depositing their certificates for such stock with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of November, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stocks.

Copies of the Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the members of the Committee or its Counsel.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1901.

EDMUND C. CONVERSE, Chairman.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
CHARLES A. SPOFFORD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

New York City
3½% Gold Bonds
(Exempt From Taxation)

A suitable investment for executors, guardians, administrators, etc.

FOR SALE BY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 Broadway.

A Banking Firm engaged in corporate consolidations, reorganizations, financing, &c.—members well-known in this country and Europe, intend adding a Stock Exchange Department, for which they require between $100,000 and $300,000 additional capital, with or without active personal co-operation, and for which special inducements will be given. Address Financial, Box 136 New York Times.

Banco Internationale Hipotecario de Mexico.
35th ordinary drawing of Mortgage Bonds in the City of Mexico on the 24th of October, 1901. Six per cent. bonds which should be redeemed. $100.00 each: Nos. 198, 261, 274, 304, 334.
$500.00 each: Nos. 108, 140, 168, 189, 244, 293, 372, 403, 412, 485, 923, 1081, 1423, 1432, 1732, 1885, 1902, 2016, 2302, 2570, 2702, 2709, 3350, 4186, 4498, 4931, 5002.
$1,000 each: Nos. 6, 17, 285, 363, 540, 546, 567, 569, 571, 607, 692, 724, 761, 767, 797, 816, 842, 877, 884, 936, 937, 938, 994, 1096, 1164, 1290, 1334, 1492, 1503, 1851, 2416, 2576, 2806, 3137, 3700, 3912, 3914, 4690, 4902, 5384, 5807, 5917, 5935, 6014, 6432, 7270, 7424, 7437.
The value of each one of these bonds will be paid in silver at the Bank, beginning on 1st January, 1902.
The above-described bonds will cease to earn interest from 31st December, 1901.
JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.
City of Mexico, October, 1901.

AMALGAMATED.
An entire page of the Boston News Bureau Summary on sale to-day devoted to a review of the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Co. On sale at the principal news stands. Five cents a copy.

..Established 1832..
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
20 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland. Nicholas F. Palmer,
William Rockefeller, William C. Sturges,
William H. Macy, Jr., George W. Quintard,
John T. Willets. Gates W. McGarrah.
OFFICERS:
Nicolas F. Palmer, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Six Per Cent. 50-Year Gold Debentures of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company that said Company, under provisions contained in the Indenture between said Railway Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, made July 1, 1901, elects to redeem and retire said Debentures on January 1, 1902, at and after which time interest thereon shall cease, and on presentation of said Debentures the same, at the rate of 105 per centum for each bond, with accrued interest to January 1, 1902, will be paid at the office of said Company, at 51 East 44th Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 30, 1901.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

The Trust Co. of America,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $3,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O MURRAY Trust Officer.

Lost.—On or about July 1st, 1901, certificates common stock Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., No. 82,298, 14 shares name of Elizabeth R. Jones and No. 82,299, 5 shares name Mary Jones. Transfer has been stopped. Please return to James McGovern & Co., 6 Wall St., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bankers' Cards.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange / Consolidated Stock Exchange } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
66 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3073 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Company
Retirement of Preferred Stock.

To the Holders of Preferred Stock of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice hereby is given that in exercise of the power reserved by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and specifically declared in every outstanding stock certificate, the Company has duly determined to retire the preferred stock, and the same will be retired, in whole, at par, upon the first day of January, 1902. Accordingly each and every holder of preferred stock is notified to present and to surrender his certificate for such preferred stock at the office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on and after the first day of January, 1902, and upon such surrender to receive payment in cash of the par amount thereof.

For the purpose of such retirement, the transfer books of the Northern Pacific Railway Company will close at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, December 10, 1901, and the transfer books of the common stock will reopen Thursday, January 2, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated November 13, 1901.

Dividends.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
November 7, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½, out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on December 2, 1901, to the holders of the Second Preferred Stock of this Company of record at the close of business on November 15, 1901. The transfer books of the Second Preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on November 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M., December 2, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Assistant Secretary.

On and after December 2, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Second Preferred Stock of record at the close of business on November 15, 1901, at the office of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their Voting Trust Certificates for exchange for Stock Certificates.

J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Agents of the Voting Trustees.

Consolidated Oil Companies of California.
San Francisco, Nov. 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable November 25th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of November, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books will close at the North American Trust Co. in New York at 3 P. M., November 20th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. on November 29th, 1901. HARRISON A. JONES, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
New York, November 13, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a final dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK payable on or after January 1, 1902, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 10, 1901.
Northern Pacific Railway Company
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

American Express Company.
A semi-annual dividend of Three ($3.00) Dollars per share has been declared, payable in New York January 2, 1902, to the shareholders of record at the close of business November 30, 1901; also an extra dividend of One ($1.00) Dollar per share out of the earnings of the company from its investments.
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.
New York, November 13, 1901.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 & 39 Liberty St.,
New York, November 7th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices, on Monday, December 2d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Nov. 16th, and reopened on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 3d next.
JOHN M. FORBES, Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 11, 1901.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable December 2, 1901, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, New York.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed November 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened December 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. and Treasurer.

Rogers Locomotive Works.
Coupons No. 1, due Nov. 14, 1901, on Rogers Locomotive Works First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 33 Wall Street, New York.
FRANK P. HOLRAN, Treasurer.

Adams Express Company.
Treasurer's Office, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1901.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Nov. 15, to the morning of Dec. 2. B. W. ROWE, Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New York Society for the relief of the Ruptured and Crippled will be held at the hospital, No. 126 East 42d St., THURSDAY, November 14th, 1901, at three-thirty o'clock P. M., when the usual business of such meeting will be transacted. WM. CHURCH OSBORN, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
We beg to announce that Mr. SAMUEL W. EHRICH has this day retired from our firm to engage in financial business. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the same firm name, by our Mr. JULIUS S. EHRICH, who assumes all outstanding obligations.
EHRICH BROS.,
6th Av., 22d and 23d Sts.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

C. R. Stouffer has been appointed Chicago manager of the Royal Insurance Company.

The National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg has been licensed to do business in the State of Massachusetts.

The Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany will apply for admission to the Western Factory Insurance Association.

The proposition to merge the Alliance Insurance Company, the Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, and the Imperial Life Insurance Company of London under the title of the Imperial Alliance Assurance Company, which has been pending for some weeks, is said to be approaching a successful conclusion.

The insurance on the buildings of I. M. Tucker, at 543 to 553 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which were destroyed by fire, was distributed as follows: Hanover, $4,000; Hartford, $3,750; North British and Mercantile, $3,250; Prussian National, $1,500; New York Underwriters', $1,000; London and Lancashire, $500. On rents—Williamsburg City, $5,000. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

The National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford has practically completed negotiations whereby it will take over most if not all the American business of a British company doing business in the United States. It is believed that the British company is one having its American headquarters in Hartford. The reason for the deal is said to be the unsatisfactory underwriting conditions in this country during the last three years.

The insurance on the property at 251 to 255 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, which was considerably damaged by fire on Tuesday, was distributed as follows: On building of L. R. Broad—St. Paul, $1,250; Western of Toronto, $1,250; Allemannia, $1,250; Kings County, $625; Williamsburg City, $625. On stock of Brooklyn Glycerine Manufacturing and Refining Company—Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; Niagara, $2,000; Citizens' of New York, $2,000; Equitable, $1,000; Farmers', $1,000; Fire Association, $1,000; German of Illinois, $1,000; Reading, $1,000; Concordia, $1,000; Agricultural, $1,000; Security, $1,000; Albany, $1,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Swin Lakes Lumber Company of Pine; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. W. Anderson, Sarah D. Anderson, and G. Leslie Bartlett, Edward's.

Unity Exploration and Mines Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Walter Cox, I. S. Pine, and Frederick Howell, New York City.

Finance Company of Buffalo, to deal in securities; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. S. Thompson, Le G. S. Degraff, and H. P. Smith, North Tonawanda.

Whittelsey Paper Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—M. S. Flint and J. H. Blasdell, New York; S. A. Morley, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Burrows Metal Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. T. Morse and J. B. Carey, New York; Carrie M. Burrows, Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Horse Owners' Association of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Nicola S. Hand and Fanny F. Charles, New York City; A. H. Mills, Brooklyn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Novl 13	747,728
To date this year	238,208,438
Corresponding date last year	102,015,332

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 13	$5,255,500
To date this year	$882,080,720
Corresponding date last year	$429,868,560

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4 @5 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	.20	Int. Pump	⅝
Am. Express	.5	Kan. Cy., So. pf.	½
Am. Linseed	.1	Long Island	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	.1	Pacific Coast	.1
B'klyn R. T.	⅞	Pere Marquette	.4
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Pressed S. Car	⅞
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	.1
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¼	Wheel. & L. Erie	1⅛
Glucose Sug. pf.	1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	.2
Gt. North. pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	.1
Hocking Valley pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	.1	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Cotton Oil	.1	pf.	.2
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Am. Sugar	⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	.4
Ann Arbor	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	
At., T. & S. F.	½	pf.	3⅞
B., R. & P.	5⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
B., R. & P. pf.	½	pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	North American	.1
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅛	North. Pac. pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	.1	Pacific Mail	.1
Chi. & N. W.	.2	Pullman	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Rubber Goods	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	St. L. & San F.	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. S. West.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	.1	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Erie	½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Illinois Central	½	Wis. Central	½
Kan. & Michigan	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	.2	T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	.1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	.1	Nor. & W. gen. 6s	.1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	.1	Tol. & O. C., W. Div. 1st	.1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	2⅝	Int. & G. N. 3d	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 4s	2½	Peo. & East. inc.	.1
		St. J. & G. I. 1st	.1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Alternate strength and heaviness developed in yesterday's stock market, with no definite trend in prices appearing at any time during the day. Dealings for the first time in several days seemed to be confined largely to the professional element, who were at a loss whether to attach most importance to the approximately $5,000,000 gold export engagements and the temporary rise in call money rates to 5 per cent., or to the meeting of the Northern Pacific Directors, as a result of which, together with the formation of the Northern Securities Company, it was disclosed that the Northern Pacific controversy is now fully, finally, and amicably settled. This uncertainty resulted in selling in some parts of the list and buying in other parts, the sellers arguing that an upward movement in prices is not possible in the face of gold exports; the buyers contending that assurances are that despite gold exports there will be no money tightness; and that, the Northern Pacific matter out of the way, there is nothing now to prevent higher prices, the general prosperity of the country remaining so phenomenal. And hence it was that there appeared net declines here and net losses there.

Among the most important losses were: Amalgamated Copper, 1; American Cotton Oil, 1; Ann Arbor preferred, 1⅝; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 5⅜; Chicago Great Western preferred B, 1½; Northwest, 2; Chicago Terminal preferred, 1¼; St. Paul preferred, 1; Lackawanna, 1; Sault Ste Marie preferred, 2; New York Air Brake, 4; North American, 1; Pacific Mail, 1, and St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, 1½.

Among the gains were: Adams Express, 20; American Express, 5; Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, 4; Consolidated Gas, 1½; Glucose Sugar preferred, 1½; Long Island, 1½; Pacific Coast, 1; People's Gas, 1⅞; Père Marquette, 4; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 1; Republic Iron and Steel preferred, 1⅛, and Wheeling first preferred, 2.

The London cables reported a weak market for Americans there. Prices sent over here at the opening were generally below Tuesday's close, and were followed by selling orders for foreign account to the extent of about 20,000 shares.

TWO EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

The twenty-point rise in Adams Express Company stock yesterday and the five-point advance in American Express stock—the former on dealings in about 200 shares and the latter in 1,200 shares—were due to the declaration of an extra dividend on the stock of each company. In the case of Adams Express the dividend declared was the usual semi-annual dividend of $2 per share out of earnings and an extra dividend of $2 per share out of income from investments; while the American Express dividend, semi-annual, is 3 per cent. out of earnings and 1 per cent. out of income from investments.

These extra dividends are in the Street regarded as but another of the many evidences of the substantial prosperity of the various enterprises throughout the country.

PRESSED STEEL CAR.

The admission of ex-President Charles T. Schoen of the Pressed Steel Car Company that he had disposed of all his holdings in the company—of which he was virtually the founder—came as a surprise to those interests in the financial district who had been insisting that no change in the control of the property was contemplated. As a matter of fact this change has practically taken place, as some days ago was stated by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Schoen is not only now out of the company, but his former holdings are the property of the United States Steel Corporation, which, by the acquisition of other stock—in the open market and otherwise—is to absorb the Pressed Steel Car Company. It is insisted that the basis of exchange when the merger is accomplished will be 110 for Pressed Steel Car preferred and 60 for Pressed Steel common.

Before the final transfer Pressed Steel Car common stockholders will receive an extra bonus in the form of an increased dividend.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

The bears on Chicago Terminal were again yesterday very much in evidence in their campaign of depression, putting out, by way of Chicago, a statement to the effect that the company might default on its bonds. This, of course, is so ridiculous that it is regarded as surprising that it received any attention whatever; but it is a fact that as a result of it not a little selling by timid holders was induced, with consequent declines in the bonds as well as in the stocks. The report is very emphatically denied by officials of the company, as is the other report that Baltimore and Ohio will shortly abandon the use of the Chicago Terminal's property.

Those interests in the Street seeking to depress the property appear to have ignored the fact that it is now controlled by E. H. Harriman, James Stillman, George Gould, and a few of their friends.

They ignore also, or perhaps are not aware, that a very favorable announcement in respect to the property is shortly to be made.

UNION PACIFIC AND ST. PAUL.

For the first time in several days Union Pacific and St. Paul showed distinctly contrary movements, Union Pacific being strong, while St. Paul was heavy. The persistent buying of Union Pacific—more than 130,000 shares being dealt in, representing almost one-fifth of the entire market transactions—was by leading banking houses and was said to be based on the belief that as a result of the Northern Pacific settlement much benefit will accrue to the Union Pacific property. The stock closed at an advance of ¾.

The heaviness of St. Paul was said to be due to selling by insiders, which was joined in by traders who professed disappointment because of the denial of the truth of the story from Chicago that Union Pacific was to buy up all the St. Paul in sight at $200 a share.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Wall Street's response to Thomas Lawson's advice—posted conspicuously in his Boston office—to "buy Amalgamated Copper," this advice being followed by a letter on the copper situation generally, was not in the line of what the uninitiated might have expected. Instead of advancing, except for a few moments, Amalgamated declined under Boston selling, and closed for the day at 86⅝, the low figure, marking a net loss of a full point on dealings in 16,000 shares.

The Street still hears of a large private sale of raw copper at practically ruling prices, but this cannot be confirmed.

THE ADVANCE ON GLUCOSE.

There was a fair demand for the shares of Glucose Sugar yesterday on the announcement that an advance had been made in the selling price of the company's product, the new figure being estimated to show a net profit of 15 per cent. to the company.

Very little stock was offered, this being especially true of the preferred, which was advanced 1½ points on the transfer of 100 shares. There is a large short interest in both the common and preferred shares.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

Houses with Philadelphia connections were the largest buyers of the Reading issues, but the purchases were not attended by any news, and were generally regarded as for speculative purposes.

The selling of Northern Pacific preferred followed the announcement that the stock is to be retired at par in January next, with a bonus to holders in the form of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. in addition to that already declared. At one time during the day the stock had sold up to 103, but decined sharply on the official announcement of its retirement.

Standard Oil buying was reported in Consolidated Gas, the advance in the stock being accompanied by a report that the company is about ready to dispose of a large part of its real estate holdings, following which a "melon" will be cut for the benefit of stockholders.

Sugar Trust stock declined further yesterday—the day when it was "tipped" to cross 125—on selling by the very interests who are credited with having been responsible for the tip, these interests having apparently distributed the tip and the stock at the same time. There was a further cut in the price of sugar during the day.

The selling of North American was by disappointed holders who had hoped or expected that the North American Company would prove to be the financing company in the Northern Pacific-Great Northern-Burlington deal.

The ups and downs in the local railway shares merely reflected the divergent views held as to what actually are or are to be the developments in the local railway situation. The Street regarded the Manhattan annual statement as quite favorable.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the iron and steel situation, The Iron Age will to-day say:

Our reports from the pig iron manufacturers covering production in October show that the month was a record breaker. The output reached the great total of 1,400,000 tons, or at the rate of 16,800,000 tons per annum. The furnaces in blast on Nov. 1 had a weekly capacity of 320,824 tons, based on their actual yield in October. This is in excess of any previous record. The coke and anthracite furnaces reporting stocks, comprising practically all the furnaces making foundry and forge iron, had only 224,089 tons on hand Nov. 1, against 290,824 tons Oct. 1, which is a reduction of 76,735 tons. The charcoal furnaces reported a reduction of 11,607 tons in the same time. This is the heaviest reduction in stocks made in a single month in a long period, and it was made concurrently with a great increase in production.

It would be difficult to find stronger evidence of the activity now prevailing in the iron trade, or a better basis on which to form the opinion that prices are not likely soon to recede. It is, in fact, well for consumers that the control of the market is in strong hands, as a little injection of the speculative spirit could easily send values considerably higher. But speculative purchases seem to be absolutely lacking in pig iron as well as in other iron or steel products. The pig iron situation is further strengthened by the great difficulty still experienced in securing coke by reason of the shortage of cars. More furnaces have been banked in the Central West during the week, and the production for this month will be curtailed to a considerable extent. This will particularly affect the output of steel, the supply of which was not equal to the demand when everything was running smoothly in October.

Pig iron for steelmaking is in sharp demand. A 3,000-ton lot of Cornwall Bessemer was taken at an advanced price. Basic pig is about 25 cents higher at Eastern furnaces, with a great deal of business under negotiation. Some large contracts have been placed for steel rails, including 55,000 tons by the Baltimore and Ohio, 50,000 tons by the Illinois Central Road, and 40,000 tons by the Wabash. Railroad companies that have not yet arranged for their next year's requirements will not now be able to get orders in for Summer delivery except for small lots. The important statement is made that the rail mills of the United States Steel Corporation have their total output for 1902 under contract. Among the orders placed for structural steel the largest was for 17,000 tons for the Atlantic Avenue improvement of the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn.

The American Shipbuilding Company have contracted for a large tonnage of plates for lake vessels. The probabilities now point to a consolidation of several important plate mills in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The continued scarcity of steel billets is shown by a sale of German sheet bars for delivery in December. The price made is about $26, ex ship.

The price of bar iron has been reduced $1 per ton to buyers west of Pittsburg, which brings it in line with steel bars.

A sharp advance has occurred in pig tin, caused by the demand for spot lots. The price is up fully three-fourths of a cent. Copper wire has been cut 1⅛ cents by one of the leading companies.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates were again a feature of yesterday's operations in the stock market. At the opening the ruling rate was 4 per cent., and toward noon there was a scramble to borrow at 5. This was the highest and closing rate. Several of the local banks and trust companies were large lenders, as was also Russell Sage. Howard P. Frothingham, acting for a number of local interests, offered $15,000,000 at 4 per cent., but loaned out the greater part of this sum at 5 per cent. The Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia also loaned liberally in this market.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

Gold bars of the aggregate value of $4,602,770.15 have been shipped to Europe on the steamship La Savoie, which sails to-day. The individual shipments and consignors are as follows:

Lazard Frères, $1,004,039.47.
Goldman, Sachs & Co., $1,029,587.28.
National City Bank, $1,007,097.89.
Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co., $1,001,767.58.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $500,277.01.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $208,203.79 for gold deposited at San Francisco and $78,311.09 for Seattle gold, and $322,220.04 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $251,330.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange listed these securities yesterday:

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company—$283,000 first additional consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1945, making the total amount listed to date $14,498,000.

The Atlantic and Danville Railway Company—$750,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1948, making the total amount listed to date $3,925,000.

Iowa Central Railway Company—$2,000,000 refunding mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1951.

The Central of Georgia Railway Company—$1,840,000 of the $2,183,000 Chattanooga Division purchase money mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1951.

These securities have been admitted to the unlisted department of the Exchange:

Certificates of deposit, Mexican National voting trustees' certificates for stock first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

Second income 6 per cent. bonds, Series A.

Second income 6 per cent. bonds, Series B.

Income 6 per cent. bonds of 1937.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

Certificate membership New York Produce Exchange, all assessments paid, $115.

$14,000 Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1911, interest January and July, 115¼.

$11,000 Chicago and Alton Railway Company, 3½ per cent. first lien bonds, due 1950, coupons January and July, 85½.

100 shares British America Development Company, Limited, $10 each, 75c per share.

125 shares Steel Tired Wheel Company, common, $100 each, 80.

30 shares Century Realty Company, $100 each, 100.

5 shares First National Bank, New York, $100 each, 771.

9¼ shares Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 65.

20 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 169½.

400 shares Detroit City Gas Company, 63.

$1,000 Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1943, $500 each, 62.

20 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 413.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 352.

3 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 233½.

7 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 248.

5 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 270¼.

10 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 185.

505 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 320.

100 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 245¾.

75 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 265.

$5,000 United Traction and Electric Company of Providence, R. I., first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1933, coupons March and September, accrued interest from Sept. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 114½.

$10,000 New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, 101¼.

$7,000 New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, 101¼.

8 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 299.

10 shares Empire State Bank, $100 each, 205.

20 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 90.

5 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 185¼.

$5,000 American Lithographic Company debenture bond, 20.

10 shares Hamilton Bank of New York, $100 each, 170.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reading Railroad said to be negotiating a shipment of 100,000 tons of anthracite to France.

Mortgage for $4,000,000 in favor of the Merchants' Trust Company of this city filed by the Hudson Valley Railway Company.

Increase in the annual dividend rate of the American Railways Company from 4 to 5 per cent.

Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company to issue $300,000 6 per cent. bonds to build a pipe mill at Columbia, Penn.

Incorporation of the Gulf Coast Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, to build a plant on Mobile Bay and a dry dock at New Orleans.

London cables stating that the October gold output

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was much smaller than on Monday or Tuesday. The number of issues traded in was also smaller and to some extent the market showed reactionary tendencies. But declines, although occurring in a number of stocks, were in no case large, if the steady advance of the market for the past few days be considered. The losses were such as could readily be explained by profit-taking sales, and even declines of this kind were not sufficiently general to cause loss of confidence.

***

UNION COPPER was again the most active stock of the day, although the transactions probably did not exceed 10,000 shares. It opened at 7⅛, and then gradually sold off to 6⅞. It recovered to 6⅞, and finally closed at 6⅝ bid, as compared with 7 bid at the close of the previous day. There was further profit-taking sales and some short selling.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT, which for some days had been unusually active, was dull. The only sale was made at 30¾, a decline of one-quarter of a point. United Railways preferred, although not traded in at all, advanced to 88½ bid, a gain of one point. The bonds were traded in from 91½ down to 91¼.

***

UNION FERRY continued its upward course without interruption. About 500 shares sold between 47 and 48, and the stock closed at 47¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

***

AMERICAN CAN was even duller than it was on Tuesday. Only 100 shares of the common stock sold, and 200 shares of the preferred. The latter closed with a slight net gain at 65¼, and the common with a small net loss at 18⅝ bid.

***

STORAGE POWER was dealt in to the extent of 1,200 shares between 7 and 7⅛. These transactions resulted in a net gain of a quarter of a point.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL 4½s sold to the extent of $20,000 at 101 and 101¼. No transactions were recorded in either the common or the preferred stock.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE is sold at 86¾. The only transaction in the stock was the sale of 100 preferred at 51½.

***

WHITE KNOB COPPER sold at 22⅝, about 500 shares changing hands.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	55
American Can	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
American Can pf	65¼	65½	65	65½
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6	7	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	31	32	31	32
American Malt	95	96¼	95	96½
*American Thread pf	4¼	4¾	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼
British Exchequer 3s	99	99⅝	99	99⅝
*California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Camden Land	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5½	7	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32	30	32
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s				
Central of Ga.	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	12⅝	13½	14	15
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26¾		26¾
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	23	24	23	24
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106¼	104	106¼
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14½	15	14½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40	39	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	83	84
Dominion Securities	88¾	89	88¾	89½
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf		49		49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2½	2½	2¾
Electric Vehicle	2¾	3	2	3
Electric Vehicle pf	5	6	4	5½
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	37	40	37	40
General Carriage	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	99½	101	99½	101
German Treasury 4s	101½	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	21½	24	20	21
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13½	14	13¼	14
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	..	32	..	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77½	77¾	77½	77⅞
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1⅜
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	7¾	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	13½	14¼	13¾	14¼
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	37	37½	37	37¾
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101	101½	101	102
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	77	77½	77	77½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26½	27	26¼	27
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	82	85	82	85
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	29	30	29	30
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	70	77	67	77
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	7	7½	7	7½
Otis Elevator	31	31½	30	31½
Otis Elevator pf	92	94	91	93
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	⅝	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	23	26	23	26
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	73	70	75
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Ratsof		47½		47½
Ratsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101¾	102½	101¾	102½
Safety Car. Heat & Light.	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	30½	31	30½	31½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	86	86½	86	86¼
Seaboard Air Line	27¾	27¾	27½	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	52	51¼	52
Singer Manufacturing	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	32	28	32	28
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	5	6	4½	6
Standard Milling pf	21	22	21	22
Standard Milling bonds	68	70½	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J.	713	719	713	719
Storage Power	7¼	7½	7	7⅛
Tennessee Copper	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tidewater Coal	8¼	9½	8½	9½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91¼	91¾	91	91½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	88½	89½	87½	88
U. S. Cotton Duck	23	25½	23	25½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	33½	35	33	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	60	61	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	87	82	84
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf.	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.		19	..	19
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.		39	..	39
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	78	81	78	81
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	170	173	170	173
White Knob	22¼	23	22⅝	23
Worthington Pump pf.	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240½	250	240¼	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101¾	102	101¾	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103	101	103
Brooklyn City	241	242	241	242
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	113	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	101	90	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	22	30	22	30
Grand Rapids S. R. pf.	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82¾	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	98	97½	97¾
New Orleans Traction	31	32	31	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	175	170	175
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 5s	116	118	116½	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906	106	111	106	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	106	105	106

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	20½	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	90	91	90	91
Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st 6s	70½	73	70	73
Central Union Gas, stock	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s, gtd	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Con. Gas of Newark	86	88	86	88
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105¾	106	105¾	106
Con. Gas of N. J.	130	132	128	130
Con. Gas of Pittsburg	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	73	72	73
Gas & Hudson Gas	21	22	21	22
Jersey City Gas	189	190	189	190
Jer. Gas bonds, 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	305	295	305

	Nov. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 12. Bid.	Asked.
New Amsterdam Gas	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6½	7	6½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	51½	53	51½	53
N.Y. & E.R. Gas con. 1st	115	118	115	118
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas	96	100	98	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	19	15	19
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112¼	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	47¼	49	47	48
Union Ferry 1st 5s	96	97	95½	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2½ per cent., and was in good supply at that figure. Exchanges, $24,373,628; balances, $2,043,438. New York funds were in good demand, with sales at par and 5 cents premium for cash, mostly 5 cents premium.

Stock transactions were featureless except for the Coppers, which were supported fairly well. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,520	Atchison	81½	81	81¼
124	Atchison pf	101¾	101¼	101¾
5	Boston Elevated	168	168	168
65	C. J. R. & S. Y.	190	190	190
55	Mass. Elec.	36¾	36¾	36¾
54	Mass. Elec. pf.	94½	93¾	94
88	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	212	212
488	Pere Marquette	94	91	94
20	Rutland pf., ex rights	104	103½	104
901	Rutland rights	⅞	⅝	⅞
4,650	Union Pacific	107½	106¾	107⅞
120	Union Pacific pf.	94	93½	94

TELEPHONES.

127	Am. Tel. & Tel.	157½	157	157
31	Erie	21½	21	21
400	Mexican	2½	2¼	2½

MISCELLANEOUS.

280	Am. Ag. Chem.	22½	22½	22½
1,272	Am. Sugar	121¼	120	121
38	Am. Sugar pf.	117	116½	116½
100	Am. Woolen	17	17	17
61	Am. Woolen pf.	78¼	78	78
150	Dom. Iron & Steel	27½	27½	27½
120	Edison	245	244	244
12	Mergenthaler	182½	180	182½
1	N. E. Cot. Yarn	92	92	92
3	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	86¼	86½	86¼
52	Reece Button Hole	6¼	6	6
37	Seattle Elec.	49½	49½	49½
24	Swift Pack. & Prov.	106¾	106	106¾
170	United Fruit	90	89½	89½
720	Un. Shoe Mach.	45¼	44¾	45
276	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	29½	28½	29¼
884	U. S. Steel	44¾	43½	43¾
529	U. S. Steel pf.	94	93	93
2	Westinghouse Elec.	70½	70½	62
20	Westinghouse Elec. pf.	77	77	77
10	Western Union	92¾	92¾	92¾

MINING.

241	Adventure	24	22½	22½
60	Allouez	4½	4½	4½
2,883	Amalgamated	88	86½	86½
215	Arcadian	6¼	6	6½
200	Atlantic	38½	37¾	38¼
150	Baltic	44	43½	43½
440	Bingham	30	29¾	30
12	Cal. & Hecla	650	645	650
148	Centennial	17¾	17	17
15	Cons. Mercur	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
905	Copper Range	62	61	61
75	Daly West	32	32	32
50	Dom. Coal	46¾	46¾	46¾
150	Elm River	3½	3½	3½
15	Franklin	16¾	16¾	16¾
350	Guanajuato	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Isle Royale	24	22½	22½
115	Mass.	24¾	23½	23½
195	Mayflower	4	3¾	3¾
130	Michigan	13¾	13½	13½
225	Mohawk	42¾	42	42
145	Old Colony	4	3½	3½
850	Old Dominion	25½	24½	24½
128	Osceola	99	98½	99
10	Parrot	36½	36½	36½
150	Rhode Island	4	3½	3½
173	Santa Fé	4½	4	4
28	Tamarack	278	278	278
106	Tecumseh	2	2	2
154	Trimountain	44½	43	43
235	Trinity	26½	26	26¼
610	United States	15½	15¼	15¾
363	United States Oil	13½	13	13
100	Utah	24½	24	24
35	Wolverine	58½	58	58

British Columbia, 13⅝ bid; 14 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—New York exchange was quoted at 10 cents discount to-day. Money for call and time loans, 4½ per cent.

Trading in local stocks, although again fairly active, was uninteresting. Prices for Tin Can, Biscuit, and the other leaders showed fractional changes only from the close of last night.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High	Low.	Last.
910	American Can	19	18⅝	18⅝
330	American Can pf.	85¼	85	85¼
35	Chicago City Railway	196	196	195
340	Chicago Union Traction	13	12⅞	13
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	51	50¾	50¾
200	Lake Street Elevated	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
14	Metropolitan Elevated	39	38	38
320	National Biscuit	43	42⅝	42⅝
26	National Biscuit pf.	102½	102½	102½
100	National Carbon	20½	20	20
5	Northwestern Elevated	40	40	40
100	Northwestern Elev. pf.	90	90	90
156	South Side Elevated	109¾	109	109¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,850	Pittsburg Coal	27¼	26¾	27
565	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92¾	92	92¾
183	National Fire Proofing	32	31	31
14	Nat. Fire Proofing pf.	42	42	42
110	Crucible Steel	23	22¾	23
330	Crucible Steel pf.	85	84½	84½
200	United States Steel	44	43¾	43⅝
50	United States Steel pf.	93½	93¼	93¼
60	Consolidated Ice	15¾	15¾	15¾
713	Con. Trac. pf. rects	65	64¾	65
80	Con. Traction	15	14¾	14¾
75	Pittsburg Brewing	25	25	25
120	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	44¾	44½	44½
100	West. Elec. 2d pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾
400	River Coal	13	13	13
50	River Coal pf.	46½	46½	46½
50	Steel Car pf.	84½	84½	84½
40	Pleasant Valley Ry.	26½	26½	26½
847	Window Glass	55	54¾	55
1,000	Bessemer S. R.	34¾	34¾	34¾
$50,000	Bess. R. R. con. 5s	119	119	119
$800	Pittsburg coup. 5s	117	117	117
$1,000	U. S. Steel 5s and int.	113¾	113¾	113¼
$1,000	P. & W. R.R. 5s, 1917	100	100	100

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108¾	109¼	Kan. C. So.	19	21
2s, c., 1930	108¾	109¼	K. & D. M. pf.	41	45
3s, r., 1918	108	109	King & P.	8	10
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	Kn. Ice, Chi.	16	19
3s, r., 1907	112¾	113	K. L. C. pf.	40	57
3s, c., 1907	112¾	113	Lacl. Gas	94½	95
4s, r., 1925	139	139¾	Lacl. G. pf.	100	..
4s, c., 1925	139	139¾	L. E. & W.	71	73
5s, r., 1904	107	107¾	L. E. & W. pf.	130	134
5s, c., 1904	107	107¾	Lake Shore	315	327
D. C. 3-65s	126	..	Man. Beach	12	..
Alb. & Sus.	215	..	Md. C. pf.	65	75
Alls. & W.	120	..	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Ag. Ch.	22	24	Chi.	38½	40½
A. A. C. pf.	81	85	M. W. S. El. pf.	91	93
Am. Bicycle	3¼	4	Mex. N. ctfs.	13	13¾
Am. Cot.	180	200	Mich. Cent.	128	..
A. C. O. pf.	88	90	M. & St. L. pf.	121	123
Am. D. Tel.	38	38	Mor. & Es.	196	198
A. M. Co. pf.	24	25	Nat. Starch	212	214
Am. Snuff	37	42	N. C. & St. L.	80	85
A. T. & S. F.	98	101	Nat. Bis. pf.	101	103
Am. T.	157	158	Nat. L. pf.	85	85½
Am. Tob. pf.	142½	148	Nat. Salt	32	42
A. W. Co. pf.	77¾	79	Nat. S. pf.	63	69
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	N. Cent. C.	36	40
B. Un. Gas.	212	216	N. Y. & N.	212	214
B., C. R. & N.	130	140	N. Y. L. & W.	136	138
Cap. Tract.	106	..	N. W. pf.	91	91½
C. R. R. of N. J.	173	178	N. & W. pf.	91	93
C. C. & C.	40	..	Ont. Mining	10	11
C., B. & Q.	198	..	P. C. 1st pf.	95	100
C. & N. W.	230	240	Peo. & E.	40	44
C. St. P., M. & Om.	145	150	Pere M. pf.	..	95
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	194	199	P. C. C. & St. L.	71	72
C., C., C. & St. L.	122¼	124½	P. C. pf.	190	..
C., L. & W.	30	..	Rens. & Sar.	214	..
C., L. & W. pf.	75	..	R. W. & O.	138½	..
Cleve. & P.	100	..	Rub. G. pf.	74	75½
C., R. I. & P.	128	130	St. J. & G. I.	10⅝	11½
Com. Cable.	170	184	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	62
Consol. Coal	70	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21½	26½
D. & S. W.	60	60	S.-S. S. & I.	30½	31
D. & S. W. pf.	51	70	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	80	82
D. M. & Ft. D.	41	42½	T. P. & W.	35	38
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	115	135	Third Av.	120	124
Ev. & T. H.	58½	59½	T., P. & W. pf.	8½	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90	T. C. R. T.	100	102½
Homestake	95	105	U. B. & P.	14	15¾
Ill. C., L.	104	..	U. S. Exp.	71¾	73
I. S. P. pf.	86¼	87	U. S. Exp. pf.	90	94
Iowa Cent.	40¾	41	U. S. Rub.	15½	15⅝
Iowa C. pf.	77½	78	U. S. R. pf.	50	61
Joliet & Chi.	190	..	Va.-Car. Ch.	62	64
			Va.-C. C. pf.	122¾	123½
			W. F. Exp.	185	200

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, the Consolidated Oil Company of California, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the American Express Company, and the Adams Express Company. Details in the advertising columns.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
194	200	258	Adams Express	195	195	195	195	+20
86⅜	86½	16,650	Amalgamated Copper	87½	87⅞	86⅜	86⅝	−1
27⅞	28	750	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28	28	27½	27⅞	
83½	84	288	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	−1½
29½	30	860	American Cotton Oil	30½	30¾	29½	29½	−1
199	201	1,200	American Express	195	200	195	200	+5
27	27½	200	American Ice Co.	27	27½	27	27½	+½
63	64	125	Am. Ice Co. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	−⅛
18	20	100	American Linseed Co.	19	19	19	19	+3
45	48½	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	47	47	47	47	+1
6	6¼	100	American Malting Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−¼
45	45½	4,075	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45½	46¼	45¾	45¾	−¼
96½	97	300	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97½	97⅝	97	97	−⅛
27⅝	27⅞	6,300	American Locomotive	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼	+⅝
85¾	86	1,150	Am. Locomotive pf.	86	86	85½	85¾	−⅛
84⅝	85½	100	American Snuff pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	
120½	120¾	9,200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120¾	121½	120¾	120¾	−½
116½	117	200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	116½	117	116½	117	
16	17	200	American Woolen	16½	16½	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
34⅜	35	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	35¼	35¾	35	35	−¼
27	28	200	Ann Arbor	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
61	62	300	Ann Arbor pf.	63¼	63½	62	62	−1⅛
81	71½	38,250	At., T. & S. F.	81½	81⅞	80¾	81	
101½	101⅝	6,350	At., T. & S. F. pf.	101½	101⅞	101½	101½	−½
106½	108¾	6,400	Baltimore & Ohio	108	108¾	107¾	108⅞	+⅝
95	96	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95½	95½	95	95⅞	−½
69	69½	32,970	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69	71	69	69½	+⅝
11	11¼	320	Brunswick City	11	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
111½	111¾	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	−5⅝
130	140	300	Buff., R. & P. pf.	137½	139½	137½	139½	−½
84	84½	100	Canada Southern	84½	84½	84½	84½	−½
114⅝	114⅞	12,825	Canadian Pacific	114¼	115¼	114¼	114⅝	+⅝
47⅜	47⅝	3,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	47¾	47	47⅜	−⅛
37⅞	37¾	1,100	Chicago & Alton	37⅞	38	37¼	37½	−⅜
78	78½	800	Chicago & Alton pf.	78¼	78½	78	78	
137⅜	138½	1,000	Chi. & East. Ill.	136¾	138¾	136¾	137⅝	+⅝
138	..	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	140	140	140	140	
25⅝	26	5,600	Chi. Gt. West.	26½	26½	25¾	25¾	−⅝
90	90½	540	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	90½	90½	89¾	90¼	−⅞
49	50	1,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50½	50¾	49¼	49¾	−⅞
93¼	94	800	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	93½	93¾	83½	83⅝	+⅛
46½	46¾	7,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	47	47½	46	46⅞	+⅜
73¾	74	1,250	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	74¼	74½	74¼	74¼	−⅛
172	172½	24,775	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	172½	178⅝	171¾	172	−⅝
190	191	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	191	191	190½	190½	−1
211	212	300	Chicago & Northw.	216	211	210	211	−2
147⅜	148	1,110	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	147¼	148¼	147¼	148	+⅝
19½	20	1,700	Chicago Term. Trans.	20

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Henry Corn Buys Site for New Broadway Building—Other Dealings by Brokers—No Sales at Auction.

Henry Corn has bought from the Van Rensselaer estate, through Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., for about $300,000, the five-story buildings 476 Broadway, running through to 38 Crosby Street, about 125 feet south of Broome Street. The property has frontages of 50 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby Street, and will be improved by Mr. Corn with a twelve-story store and loft building, costing in the neighborhood of $400,000.

Greene & Taylor have sold for Louise Connor the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 14 East Forty-fifth Street.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for P. J. Cuskley the three-story dwelling 123 East Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for M. L. & C. Ernst the four-story brick and stone flat 2,014 Fulton Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, size 25 by 76 by 90, on private terms.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Robert Wallace to Mary E. Wood the five-story American basement dwelling 320 West One Hundred and First Street, 17 by 100.11.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for George F. Entz to Francis A. Carlson a plot of five lots at Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street. Mr. Carlson will erect on the property a residence for his own occupancy.

Mrs. J. D. J. De Vado is the buyer of the house 328 West One Hundred and First Street, sold recently by Robert Wallace.

It is reported that Chalmers Wood has sold 21 East Eighty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 19.10 by 102.2.

C. F. Stone is the buyer of the dwelling 123 East Thirty-eighth Street, the sale of which by De Lancey Nicoll was reported yesterday.

The leasing of 397 Fifth Avenue to the Mobile Company of America for a term of years is reported by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. No. 359 Fifth Avenue has also been leased with an option of purchase by Miss F. C. Sanford to a Mrs. Wing.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Henry Reubert the two-story frame house on lot 25 by 100, 953 Forrest Avenue.

B. F. McQuay & Co. have sold for John J. Larkin the plot, 66 by 125, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Prospect Avenue.

The only auction offering scheduled for yesterday, a foreclosure sale of 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, was withdrawn.

Louis Korn has sold to the Municipal Realty Corporation the property 12 Fifth Avenue, purchased by him a few weeks ago through the D. Phoenix Ingraham Company.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale by order of Benjamin Fox, receiver, and others, 120 and 122 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Second Avenue, 41 by 50, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; 28 East Broadway, north side, 154.1 feet east of Catharine Street, five-story brick tenement, with two stores; 105 East Broadway, south side, 26.1 feet east of Rutgers Street, 26.1 by 100, four-story brick building, with two-story extension; 209 to 213 East Forty-first Street, north side, 103 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 110.8 by 80.4 by 87.5, three four-story brick buildings; 237 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 230 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; 341 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 190 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 9 St. Mark's Place, north side, between Second and Third Avenues, 22 by 112.6, four-story brick building, with extension; 23 West Twelfth Street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 25 by 106.3, four-story brick building.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, William Rumsey, referee, 1,419 and 1,421 Avenue A, northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 51.1 by 75, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $54,829.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 835 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 74.11, five-story brick flat; 833 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 74.11 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $18,503; on the latter, $14,421.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George J. Taylor, referee, 1,521 Washington Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 145, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,836.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 99.11 by 175, four five-story brick flats on the seventh avenue and three five-story brick flats on the street. Due on judgment, $81,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob F. Miller, referee, 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 216.1 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 19.5 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,183.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 204 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 59.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20.4 by 103.7 by 25 by 103.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,211.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 66 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 10; E. F. Joseph, premises, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $120.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Eighteenth Street, Wakefield, for a two-story frame dwelling, 16 by 35; P. Le Mein of 921 Broadway, Brooklyn, owner and architect; cost, $2,000.

Eighth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, Unionport, for a one-story brick factory, 46 by 50; Richard Bishop of 1,068 Union Avenue, owner; Edward Wentz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,200.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 170.6 feet north of Pelham Avenue, for four two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 50; Thomas F. Costello of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Washington Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

No. 498 Hudson Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Frederick Meyer of 33 Dominick Street, owner; William S. Boyd of 561 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 264 West Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; H. S. Wheeler of 262 West Twenty-third Street, owner; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Locust Avenue, east side, opposite foot of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, to a one-story brick marble mill; Tompkins, Proctor & Eisele, premises owners; H. S. Thuen of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 1,361 to 1,367 Broadway, to four six-story brick hotel; L. L. Todd, Hotel Marlborough, owner; E. & J. P. Walther of 747 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Nov. 13.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 31st St, 102.2x46; James R. Smith to John E. Conron, rerecorded, (mtg $66,000).... $1

CHERRY ST, 416, old 418, n s, 250 ft w of Jackson St, as existed in 1814, 25x97.8; Hulda Wittner and others, to Nochem Lischinsky, (mtg $24,000, R S $2.75)..... Nom.

DITMARS ST, s s, Lots 26 to 30, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; Charles L. Cohn, referee, to Annie C. King and others..... 2,400

JOHN ST, 92, s s, 20.3x40.9x10.10x42.1; also property in Kings and Suffolk Counties; William J. Peil to Williard N. Bayliss, (mtg $11,333)..... 1

LOTS 149 and 150, map of Mitchell's property; Elvira H. Gillingham to Augusto L. Ambs, (mtg $5,569)..... 100

PARK AV, n w corner of 179th St, 76.4x25x80.2x25.4; Kathie Herold to Katharina M. Hubner, quitclaim..... Nom.

PARK AV, n w corner of 179th St, 76.4x25x80.2x25.4; Katharina M. Hubner to Isabella Hubner, all liens..... Nom.

STONE ST, 10, and part of rear of 27 Bridge St, s s, 21.11x59.9x e 5.4x s 8x e 21.10x n 20x w 6.5x n 43.3; Jefferson M. Levy to John T. Gibby..... Nominal

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 48.6 ft s of 2d St, 25x100; Elizabeth F. White to Daniel J. Daily..... 600

WOODYCREST AV, w s, former line 25.2 ft s of 164th St, runs s 3.1 ft along former line to present line of said avenue x n on curve x e 0.2 to former line; Alexander J. Rummler to Harriet A. Ver Planck, all liens..... 25

6TH AV, 62, w s, 62.4x123; 12th St, 11 West, 25x103.3; Amey Vernon and others to John C. Breckenridge, (R S $129.75)..... 260,000

11TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 22x103.3; Edwin A. Watson, referee, to Henry P. Opitz, (R S $8)..... 18,300

21ST ST, n s, 334.7 ft w of 5th Av, 26.6x98.9; E. Ellery Anderson, executor, to John McDonald, (R S $31.75)..... 4,500

21ST ST, n s, 334.7 ft w of 5th Av, 26.6x98.9; John McDonald to Mitchell A. C. Levy, (R S $31.25)..... 65,000

22D ST, n s, 141.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x98.9; 22d St, n s, 158.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x98.9; 22d St, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x98.9; 22d St, n s, 191.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x98.9; Samuel W. Ehrich to Julius S. Ehrich, ½ part, all title, (mtg $150,000, R S $8.75)..... Nominal

30TH ST, 5 East, —x81.2x21.5x81.2; Jose C. De Rivas, administrator, to Arthur D. Jones, 3-18 part, (R S $2.50)..... 7,083

30TH ST, 5 East, —x81.2x21.5x81.2; José C. de Rivas et al., trustees, to Arthur D. Jones, (R S $20)..... 42,500

33D ST, 10 East, 25x98.9; Cornelia A. Willets to Edwin D. Harrington, (R S $34.75)..... 72,000

33D ST, n s, 260 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Herman Steinhart to Hannah Steinhart, (mtg $2,000)..... Gift

96TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Eugene Smith, referee, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank, (R S $25)..... 52,500

39TH ST, centre line and w s of 12th Av, runs w 458.6 to w s of 13th Av x s 129.2x e 459.5 to 12th Av x n 128.9, with land under water, &c.; West Shore and Ontario Terminal Company to West Shore Railroad Company..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 516.8 ft w of 6th Av, 32.10x100.4; John L. Roberts, Jr., to Charles M. Smith, ¼ part, (R S $10, mtg $110,000)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Virginia C. Benedict to Union Trust Company, as trustees, (R S $71.25)..... Nominal

56TH ST, 213, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x200.10 to s s of Central Park South, (56th St.) 212; Lambert Suydam to Helen M. Gould, (mtg $87,500, R S $19)..... Nominal

85TH ST, 62, s s, 104 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Everett J. Esselstyn to William H. Hankinson, (mtg $20,000, R S $4.50.) other considerations and..... 100

114TH ST, 179 East, 18x100.11; Ferdinand Greenbaum to Cornelia B. Greenbaum, ½ of all title, (mtg $10,000, R S $1)..... Gift

123D ST, s s, 144.7 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x101; Joel M. Mart to Baruch Stiglitz, all liens..... 9,700

152D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x145.5x27.11x183; James McSorley to John Smith, (mtg $13,500, R S $1)..... 18,000

187TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 35x50; H. P. Rose to Joseph Perillo, (mtg $1,500,) all liens..... Exchange

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, e s, 82.11 ft n of 74th St; John D. Crimmins to James R. Haney, 5 years..... $3,500

EAST BROADWAY, 16; Charles Remeen and another, executors, to David Cohen, 16 years, rerecorded..... 2,500

10TH AV, 491; William Muller to Ignatz Wassmer, 3 years..... 660

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACHESON, J. Charles, to Augustus S. Mapes; 17th St, 220 East, ½ part, 3 years, 6 per cent..... $2,000

ACKER, Henry, to the Irving Savings Institution; 101st St, n s, 65 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 115,000

ADLER, Simon, to Amalie Schellenberger; 153d St, s e corner of Brown Place, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BARTHOLOMEW, Henry S., to Robert H. Cook; 57th St, 102 West, due Nov. 1, 1906, 4 per cent..... 12,000

BLENDERMANN, Henry, and another to Henry Wellbrock; 2d Av, s w corner of 65th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

BLOHM, Herman H., to Mary Mosback; 114th St, 213 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

BRECKINRIDGE, John C., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 12th St, 11 West, 5th Av, 62, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 145,000

CAGGIANO, John, to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 283 ft e of Broadway, prior mortgage $126,680, due as per bond, 6 per cent..... 8,000

DAILEY, Lizzie H., to the Home for Incurables; 72d St, 131 West, 4 per cent.. 40,000

DEWSNAP, Marie L., widow, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 34th St, 123 East, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

GILLINGHAM, Elvira H., to Fred A. Buser, trustee; Lots 119 and 120, map of Gleason property, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 569

HANEY, James R., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Broadway, 2,126, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,775

HUBNER, Isabella, to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; 179th St, n w corner of Park Av, due March 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 5,500

LEADER, Isaac, and others to Josephine B. Rich, Sullivan St, s s, 225 ft n of Bleecker St, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 27,000

LEADER, Isaac, and others to Ignatz Fischer; Sullivan St, e s, 225 ft n of Bleecker St, prior mortgage $27,000..... 5,000

LISCHENSKY, Nochem, to Hulda Wittner and another; Cherry St, 416, prior mortgage $34,000, installments, 6 per cent.... 3,000

MAGNUS, Rose E., individually and as trustee, to Leonard Lewisohn; 116th St, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway; 116th St, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,450

MARCUS, Rebecka, to Mary J. Syne; Marion Av, e s e s, 107 ft s w of 193d St, due Nov. 15, 1904..... 3,000

McDONALD, John, to A. Gertrude Cutter; 21st St, n s, about 334.7 ft w of 5th Av, 25 years, 4 per cent..... 45,000

McEVOY, John, to Max Luria; 25th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, ½ part, due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 750

OPITZ, Henry C., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 11th St, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

PORGES, Julia W., to Richard S. Emmet, executor; 69th St, 306 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

SCHWARTZ, Max, to Robert F. Elias and another; 3d Av, 985, e s, due May 12, 1902, 4 per cent..... 12,000

SHERIDAN, Kate, to the Park Mortgage Company; Lots 6 to 9, 12 and 13, Block 3; Lots 1 to 7, 17 to 23, Block 6, and 10 to 24, Block 8, map of the property of Sheridan Segrave, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

SNIFFIN, Mary C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 9th Av, 423 to 429, s w corner of 34th St, 1-8 part, 1 year..... 5,000

STIGLITZ, Baruch, and wife to Sasman Weill; 123d St, s s, 128 ft w of 3d Av, due Feb. 10, 1902..... 190

ZINNBUEHL, Charles, and wife to Catherine Merkle; 147th St, n s, 149.11 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABENDSCHEIN, Margareth, and another, executors, to Mary Abendschein..... Nom.

ABENDSCHEIN, Margareth, and another, executors, to Anna Abendschein..... Nom.

ABENDSCHEIN, Margareth, and another, executors, to Lizzie Kallman..... Nom.

ANDREWS, G. Osgood, to Karl M. Wallach..... $8,000

FERGUSON, Robert, to Lambert Suydam Nom.

FRANKENSTEIN, Alexander, attorney, to Max Markell, trustee..... Nom.

HORNSTEIN, Napoleon, administrator, to Carrie Hirsch..... 15,000

LEVI, Joseph, to Marcus Roth..... Nom.

LILIENTHAL, Ernest R., to Albert Lilienthal..... 10,000

MACY, Francis H., trustee, to Wilson M. Powell..... 9,990

PARRINGER, Emma A. C., and another to Margaret Cooper..... 7,500

PULLING, John T., to Emile A. Thomas. 2,000

STORMINGER, George, and another, individually and as executors, to Louis Langfield..... 2,087

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to Katharine L. Livingston..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to James M. Wentz..... 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, (two assignments,) each..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Lucy A. Buhler..... 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Dry Dock Savings Institution... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Saugerties Savings Bank..... 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Ellenville Savings Bank..... 35,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Newburg Savings Bank..... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Real Estate Trust Company, (five assignments,) aggregating..... 35,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank, (four assignments,) aggregating..... 39,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, (three assignments)..... 24,500

WEIL, Simon, to Morris Building Company..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 97 and 99; Sapuano & Russo against Louis Zimmerman, owner; Robert Perlman, contractor..... $51

CLINTON and Grand Sts, n w corner, 50 x85; Malbin & Kammerman against Jacob Fischel, owner; Jackson & Ludzinsky, contractors..... 320

ROBBINS AV, e s, 70 ft n of 147th St, 150x100; John J. Halloran against Jansen R. Kirby, owner and contractor.... 1,922

16TH ST and 1st Av, n e corner, 20x100; Newmark & Jaffe against Volland & Roth, owners; Jackson & Ludzinsky, contractors..... 280

17TH ST, 340 and 348 East; Union Granite Company against Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners; Jackson & Ludzinsky, contractors..... 173

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; Jacob Leisner against Z. K. Berlin, owner and contractor..... 430

113TH ST, 115 West; Capuano & Russo against Louis Zimmerman, owner; Robert Perlman, contractor..... 30

118TH ST, 16 and 18 West; James A. Murray against Ida M. Hahn, owner; Michael J. Naughton, contractor..... 1,040

138TH ST and Lenox Av, s e corner, 99.11 x100, Orrin D. Person against Henry Nicholsburg, owner and contractor..... 806

160TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 87.6x 40; Frederick Peters against Konrad O. Pacher, owner; Charles Holdorff, contractor..... 27

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

FORD ST, n s, 175 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Company with Thomas F. Costello..... $8,000

179TH ST and Park Av, n w corner, 28x 76; Manhattan Mortgage Company with Isabella Huebner..... 5,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV and 76th St, s w corner, 75x 100; Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against estate of John Webb and another, Sept. 18, 1901..... $630

SULLIVAN ST, 232 to 236; Lawrence Houlihan against Leopold Kaufman, Oct. 10, 1901, by bond..... 306

SULLIVAN ST, 232 to 236; Daniel J. O'Connor against Leopold Kaufman, Oct. 8, 1901, by bond..... 172

90TH ST, 162 East; Smith & Roberts against Morris Wiederman and another, Oct. 9, 1901, by bond..... 620

151ST ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Consolidated Gas Fixture Works against George W. Martin, Oct. 31, 1901, by bond..... 950

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 52; Loretta De S. Dunne and another against Edward L. Carey and another, (partition;) attorneys, Riker & Smith.

HAMMOND ST, 59; Hudson St, w s, Lot 10, map by S. S. Doughty, Dec. 4, 1833, 256, 24.10x78.4x irregular; Hudson St and Bank St, s w corner, 25x71.9x irregular, and Morton and Bleecker Sts, n w corner, 50x81x86; William E. Gwyer, individually and as administrator, against Christopher Gwyer and another, (partition;) attorney, W. J. McCormick.

MACDOUGAL ST, 135 and 137; Elisa Kick against N. Brigham Hall, individually and as executor, and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kintzwinkle & Ebberg.

PARK AV and 121st St, n e corner, 75x20.11; Anne C. Larney against Joseph E. Kopetzky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.

3D AV and 37th St, s e corner, 40.6x105; 6th Av and 38th St, s e corner, 39.5x75; 6th Av and 38th St, s w corner, 24.8x60; 6th Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 44th St, 25x75; 8th Av, e s, 155.6 ft s of 58th St, 19.6x80; 6th Av and 53d St, n e corner, 45x75, and 58th St, n s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Catherine M. Dresser against Martin V. B. Travis, individually and as trustee, and another, (amended partition;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

49TH ST, s s, 257 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100x irregular; Anita M. Starck against Annie Kemble and another, (specific performance;) attorney, G. Smith.

86TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of 4th Av, 100x100.8, four actions; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Walter H. Waldron and another, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

87TH ST, s s, 167 ft w of West End Av, 16x100.8; Jennie J. Mandeville, guardian, against John R. Levison and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

133D ST, s s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Alphonse Hoganauer and another against William P. Carroll and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kofman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HORACE G. LEE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Horace G. Lee, grocer, of Port Jervis, show liabilities $4,118, and nominal assets $5,038 consisting of cash $52, stock $2,063, horse and wagons $186, book accounts $2,735.

ARNOLD WOLF.—Arnold Wolf, bartender, of 75 Avenue C, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities $1,856 and nominal assets $82 in uncollectible accounts. He was formerly a liquor dealer.

EDWARD F. WILLIAMS.—Edward F. Williams of 609 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities $3,373, and no assets. He stated that he is a widower with three minor children to support, and could not get the money to pay the fees. He has not been in business for eight years. The debts were contracted in 1890, when he was a liquor dealer.

BERNARD C. EGGERS.—Bernard C. Eggers, engraver, of 570 West Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,044 and nominal assets $1,127. The assets consist of household furniture at his residence, in Richmond Hill, L. I., $500; a garden set $5, watch $5, and debts due him $617. Mr. Eggers began business about a year ago under the style of the Knickerbocker Engraving Company. There are sixteen creditors, the largest being O. H. P. Belmont of 1 Madison Avenue, $2,773 for money loaned to Mr. Eggers.

JAMES H. HAVENS & SON.

Executions Against a Builder of Apartment Houses Up Town.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received three executions aggregating $1,437 against James H. Havens, who did business as James H. Havens & Sons, builders and lumber dealers at Fifty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, in favor of the following creditors: L. Thomson & Co., $783; Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, $334, and R. R. Sizer, $320.

When the Sheriff went to the lumber yard to make a levy he was informed that Mr. Havens had sold out the lumber several days ago. William E. Paine has purchased all the lumber in the yard, paying, it is said in the trade, $18,000 for it.

Friends of Mr. Havens say that he was pressed by a few creditors and needed a little time, but that everybody would be paid in full, as he has large holdings of real estate in his own name. He is said to be interested in $500,000 worth of real estate. He has been engaged for many years in building operations, principally large apartment houses up town.

The business was started in 1868 by James H. Havens, Sr., his father; the son became a partner in 1872, the senior died in 1884, and since then the business has been conducted by the son under the old firm style.

Julius Wielar's Creditors Meet.

A meeting of creditors of Julius Wieler was held at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday afternoon, and an offer of 20 cents on the dollar was made by the bankrupt's attorney. A committee of five was appointed for the purpose of investigating his affairs, consisting of Messrs. Goodkind, Kupfer, and others represented by Alexander A. Tausky. The committee is to report to Edgar Leventritt, the attorney for the petitioning creditors.

Sales Under Executions.

The Sheriff yesterday sold out fifteen tons of old rubber shoes in storage at 32 Moore Street for $2,200 under an attachment and execution against Herman Meyer of Europe for $8,096 in favor of the United States Rubber Company, and the effects of the Egyptian Tobacco Company of America at 23 Worth Street for $250 under executions.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERT, Aaron R.—M. Kirstel..... $51

AUER, Katherine—A. Happel..... 81

ALLISON, Charles R.—R. R. Brown..... 65

BEEKERFELD, Otto—Mary Lyons..... 326

BECKER, Charles L.—T. C. Patterson. 966

BRENNIG, Benjamin F.—H. W. Hill and another..... 113

BEEKMAN, Philip—E. E. Kleiner and another..... 85

BYRNE, Peter C.—A. M. Senior, executrix..... 325

BURNE, John G.—K. J. De Graw and another..... 472

BIRKETT, Clarence T.—Columbia Bank, costs..... 101

CARPENTER, Richard E.—L. D. Hasford..... 30

CONGER, Oliver F.—M. E. W. Hanbeen.. 65

CUSHING, Henry C., Jr.—G. Whitaker... 90

CARBONELL, Emilia L., administratrix —M. L. Walsh..... 1,000

CURTIN, James C.—A. Hause..... 81

COLE, Henry V.—F. Eckenroth and another..... 81

COLLARD, George W. A.—F. C. Beach, costs..... 109

DINKELSPIEL, Louis W.—H. L. Fesler. 348

DAVOREN, Margaret—F. C. Stiefel and another..... 129

DIOSSY, Charlotte M.—M. Cooper..... 197

ECKER, Herman—A. J. Bates and another..... 431

ENGEMAN, Edward J.—J. F. Simon and another..... 511

ELLIS, George V.—M. M. Fitzgerald..... 70

FOX, Henry E.—I. Davidson, costs..... 70

FOLEY, Elma—W. Haas..... 106

GLASER, Henry—M. Glaser and another. 125

HOLLAND, Harry—W. & J. Sloane..... 52

HENNESSY, Samuel F.—H. Hug and another..... 36

JAMES, Gulielmus E.—Sprague National Bank..... 32

JAMES, Gulielmus E.—Sprague National Bank..... 33

JACKSON, Samuel C. and Elbert T.—E. Mitchell and another, executors..... 277

JACKSON, Samuel C. and Elbert T.—E. Mitchell and another, executors..... 774

JOHNSTON, William—C. L. Harwood, trustee..... 965

KENNEDY, Carrie S.—R. Jones..... 129

LEVY, Audelian—B. Kohn..... 78

LUBELSKI, Max—F. C. Neale..... 141

LUTZ, Jacob F.—Julius Kessler & Co... 226

LOWENTHAL, Charles—J. Putzel..... 70

LOUGHLIN, Joseph F.—R. D. Williams, costs..... 70

METAPHYSICAL PUBLISHING COMpany—J. J. Engeldrun..... 428

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Gryb..... 946

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Miller..... 310

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Green, by guardian..... 102

MICHEL, Leopold—M. Rosenfeld and another..... 120

MILLER, Albert—Nineteenth Ward Bank. 977

MEEKER, Frederick W.; James W. Carter, and J. Francis Booraen—S. Lee.. 1,110

MEEHAN, James, and John Shea—C. K. Manley..... 1,026

McKINNEY, Andrew—R. Cleveland and another..... 4,212

NEERENZAL, Chackel M.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 105

NEW YORK ELEVATOR SUPPLY AND Repair Company—L. J. Callanan..... 36

O'LEARY, John—Twelfth Ward Bank of New York City..... 144

OETJEN, Diederick—C. Battels and another..... 77

PERRY, Charles L.—F. Henry..... 1,022

PORTER, John G.—West End Manufacturing Company..... 99

PRADOVSKY, Jacob N.—M. M. Smith.. 291

PELTON FIREPROOF CONSTRUCtion Company—J. Baum..... 1,085

PELTON FIREPROOF CONSTRUCtion Company—J. Baum..... 1,083

ROBB, David, and David Richey—T. Stone and another..... 139

ROGERS, O. Legare—E. Charles and another..... 436

RAIER, Herman F.—E. J. Newell..... 269

ROBERTS, Katherine—J. J. Strohmeyer. 107

STERNFELS, Samuel M.—L. M. Bowers. 90

SEEGER, Max—W. S. Hall and another.. 155

SIEGEL, Charles—E. E. Kleiner and another..... 68

SHOOK, Albert H.—J. H. Dillon..... 10,924

SHAW, John C.—J. F. Farrington..... 718

SCHAPPERT, Philip L.—A. Gerstle..... 152

SCHUBERT, Max—A. Schwind..... 147

SCHMITT, Max, administrator—F. Schmitt 1,765

SWAN, Mork E.—J. M. H. Swan..... 202

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. W. Lyon 617

TALLON, Mary C.—R. C. Kemp..... 140

THIESSINGER, Peter—F. D. Bechstein and another..... 151

THE LANE STEAM PACKING COMpany—Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company..... 100

TRISDORFER, Henry—S. Ottenheimer... 172

VICTORY, Vincent—T. Hennessy..... 226

VON RAITZ, Feodor—Metropolitan Savings Bank..... 9,888

VAN DUZER, William A.—H. Hug and another..... 90

WEIL, F. V.—F. R. Smyth..... 183

WELLINGTON, Henry—M. E. Oldham... 73

WESTON, Henry, Nelson J. Waterbury, and John W. Boyle—J. C. Rankin Company..... 264

Surrogate Notices.

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Henrietta A. Webb, individually and as trustee; William E. Webb, Thomas B. Hidden, as trustee; Andrew H. Green, as trustee; Sarah E. Buckhout, Genevieve S. Buckhout, Charlotte W. Buckhout, Minnie J. Seymour, William H. Janes, Abigail H. Janus, Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, No. 111 Broadway, Edward F. Griffin, as trustee; Mary Melinda Sheffield, Henrietta Sheffield, Sarah Elizabeth Sheffield, Susie Patterson Sheffield, Harriet P. Cutter, William P. Cutter, Emma R. Cutter, James F. Devoe, Cornelia E. Stevens, Mary K. Stevens, Susan R. Fox, Metropolitan Museum of Art, William Allen Butler; Butler, Nottman, Joline & Mynderse, Constantine & Co., and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the City Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andrew H. Green, Thomas B. Hidden, and Henrietta A. Webb, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[Seal.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Petitioners, 18 Wall Street, New York. o31-1aw7wTh

CARTER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Carter, George Carter, and William Carter, the only heirs and next of kin of HENRY CARTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Charles Carter of Grand Valley, Ontario, Canada, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Carter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

When the Sheriff went to the lumber yard to make a levy he was informed that Mr. Havens had sold out the lumber several days ago. William E. Paine has purchased all the lumber in the yard, paying, it is said in the trade, $18,000 for it.

Friends of Mr. Havens say that he was pressed by a few creditors and needed a little time, but that everybody would be paid in full, as he has large holdings of real estate in his own name. He is said to be interested in $500,000 worth of real estate. He has been engaged for many years in building operations, principally large apartment houses up town.

The business was started in 1868 by James H. Havens, Sr., his father; the son became a partner in 1872, the senior died in 1884, and since then the business has been conducted by the son under the old firm style.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. n14-1aw6wTh

TOTEMS, CATHARINE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anselme Mercier, Florian Totems, Emils Totems, Elise Marchand, and Eugenie Totems, and Edouard Totems, the next of kin of CATHARINE TOTEMS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henri L. Grandlienard of the City of New York, has lately appl

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15

BY THE FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 366 FIFTH AV., 34TH ST.

AMERICAN

Oil Paintings

An important sale in which all of our best artists will be represented.

INCLUDING EXAMPLES OF

J. H. WITT, A. N. A.

(Deceased.)

By order of the Executrix,

And the Works of

CARLTON T. CHAPMAN,

including BLACK and WHITES, WATER COLORS and oil paintings.

ALL NOW ON EXHIBITION

EVENINGS OF SALE:

This (Thursday), Friday and Saturday evenings at 8:15 o'clock.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

Pursuant to Section 74 of Chapter 465 of the Laws of New York for the Year 1890, and also Sections 81 and 82 of Article 7 of Chapter 418 of the said Laws of the Year 1897, I shall sell at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on the 22d day of November, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Nos. 107 and 109 West 96th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following property of Eugenia D. Welles: 2 bay horses, (geldings;) 1 double sleigh, 1 four-seated trap, one extension brougham, and 1 double set of harness.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1901.

WALTER D. GUBNER, Lienor.

M. F. O'CONNOR, Attorney for Lienor, 256 Broadway, New York City.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day at 9:30 o'clock, at Number 161 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order of Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day at 9:30 o'clock, at Number 380 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order of Attorneys for Mortgagees.

By virtue of a lien, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, auctioneer, sells on Friday, Nov. 15th, at 9 A. M., one horse, one wagon, and one set of harness, at 135 Division Street. By order of E. N. Levy, executor.

D. C. Davis, Auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., all week, bric-a-brac, rugs, 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St.; noon and evening.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.

REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 83TH ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory, Special students. Foreign travel.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

BERGER'S (of Paris) FRENCH ACADEMY, 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also SPANISH; no payments in advance.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; kindergarten; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS Kindergarten in French. 53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references A1.

Singers!—Italian language taught by teacher from Rome; purest pronunciation; references. Signor Rollini, 790 6th Av.

Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, teacher of singing, 268 West 43d St., near 8th Av.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN, (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray

Madison Avenue & 92d Street.

Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.

Under One Management.

For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.

Special Terms for Season or Year.

CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

THE WESTMINSTER

ADJOINING THE

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.

NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.

T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Fifth Av. and 18th St.

Hotel de Logerot

makes a success of serving delectable morsels to connoisseurs of eating and drinking, in true Parisian completeness.

Table d'hote, $1.25, from 5 to 8:30 P. M. Music. Also a la Carte Service.

A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

B-E-R-M-U-D-A

THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS,

THE HAMILTON,

Its Leading Hotel.

OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

ARIZONA,
MEXICO, NEW MEXICO,
CALIFORNIA,

Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Philippines and Around-the-World.

Best Reached via

"SUNSET LIMITED"

(PALATIAL HOTEL ON WHEELS.)

Superb Equipment. Fast Time.

Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Dining Car and Special Compartment Car to New Orleans.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,

349 Broadway or 1 Battery Pl., N. Y.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.

The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.

Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

BRIGHT VIEW. OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. Fall and Winter months delightful for driving, boating, and golf. Large country house, hot-water heat; modern improvements; moderate rates; illustrated circular.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,272.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HERMAN HOLLANDER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman Hollander of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Herman Hollander was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 13th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM MONTGOMERY and HENRY J. PATTISON, bankrupts. No. 3,308. Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Edward J. Welch, the Trustee, at public auction, by Sol De Walltearss, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows:

Outstanding claims due said bankrupts, part on judgment and part on open account.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.

New York, November 13, 1901.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL REILLY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Reilly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 11th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 9th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Nov. 13, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB SCHATTMAN and HYMAN SCHATMANN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of men's and boys' suits, coats, vests, and pants, together with the fixtures, is offered for sale by Pratt A. Brown, receiver of the said bankrupts.

The stock and fixtures may be inspected at the place of business of Chas. Shongood, No. 26 Lispenard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on November 16th, 18th, and 19th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids may be submitted for the said stock in trade and fixtures, or any part thereof, to Pratt A. Brown, Esq., receiver, at his office, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before November 20th, at 10 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction at the place of business of Chas. Shongood, U. S. official auctioneer, at No. 26 Lispenard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of November, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, November 13, 1901.

PRATT A. BROWN, Receiver.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys of Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.

Dated New York, Sept. 3d, 1901.

JOHN H. FOSTER, Executor.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor.

law-6mTh

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.

Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

At $155.00.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

ALSO USED PIANOS.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

We have some exceptional bargains in second-hand and slightly used uprights, including a Steinway, Chickering, Bradbury, and a number of other makes. It will certainly pay you to look them over. Why not send for our catalogue of new styles? Our terms are easy.

NEEDHAM,

Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.

For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms. JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.

Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.

WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

Good Steinway upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. Wissner, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Upright piano, $85; great value; square for practice, $25; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Valuable upright, almost new; take first offer; chance for dealer, teacher, or private. 120 East 28th St.

Upright Pianos rented from $2 per month up; rents allowed when purchased. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 40th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Dancing and deportment; children and adults. MR. and MRS. LESTER, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Circulars.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PETition of the F. M. LUPTON PUBLISHING COMPANY for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, FEDERAL BOOK COMPANY, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

THE F. M. LUPTON PUBLISHING COMPANY,
By S. H. MOORE, Vice President.

ANDREW GILHOOLY, Atty. for Petitioner, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

n14-law6mTh.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

$1 DOWN $1 A WEEK

Our New Plan

Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.

S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.

The Great Sporting Goods House.

Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 W. 125th St.

All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.

171 BOWERY,

1ST FLOOR.

Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,

New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS.

Used by Eminent Artists.

WE RENT SELL REPAIR INSPECT

Rentals $3 & $4 Monthly,

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 200 B'WAY, N. Y.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.

Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.

Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit

New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.

ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.

LENOX CLOTHING CO.

2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.

And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.

LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS.

Will send representative if desired.

American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

FACTORY to POCKET

P. S.—Bartlet-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

Typewriters on Time.

20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Clothing on Credit.

Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on instalments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.

Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

New Brussels carpet, 60c. per yard; Wilton rug, artistic, $25; cherry bookcase, 44 in x54, $12.00. Call, before 2, 105 West 15th St.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Wallcases, showcases, counters, office partitions at Glaser's Factory, 741 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Patents.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention. DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES E. JELLIFFE, REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Thomas Drew Stetson, 23 Murray St., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2138 Cortlandt.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

11th St., 36 West.—For gentlemen; nicely furnished rooms; furnace and grate heat; very good table.

14th St., 103 West.—Nice, comfortable single rooms, excellent board, $6; two gentlemen, $11; separate beds; bath.

15th St., 218 East.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.

21st St., 19 West.—Pleasant, large room, suitable for two; permanent or transient; Southerners and Canadians accommodated.

23d St., 439 West.—Large and single rooms; board optional; refined surroundings; American family.

46th St., 136 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

70th St., 319 West.—Well-furnished room, with good board; for one, $7; $12 for two, $15 for three; new high-class house.

75TH ST., 20 WEST.

Second floor, front room; table board; references exchanged.

94th St., 17 West.—Pleasant sunny rooms with excellent table; strictly private family; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large and small rooms; good table; table boarders; reference.

98th St., 122 West.—Handsome front room, with excellent board; closets, water; $10; $13 for two.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegant, well-heated furnished rooms, with board; hot and cold water.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-story room; also front hall room; with board; references.

135th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Front and back parlors; steam heat; all conveniences; board optional; quiet locality. 44 W. 117th St.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward. Pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Select; suites, rooms; tiled bathrooms; elevator; separate tables in dining room; excellent cuisine and service; references exchanged. Mrs. Winthrop.

Manhattan Av., 346.—Large, well-furnished room; near Morningside and "L"; excellent board; references; table board.

Private family wishes to rent to one or two gentlemen desiring comfort of well appointed home, a very large, cheerful, second floor front room; private house near elevated station; references essential. O., Box 153 Times.

Pleasant room, suitable party of three; excellent table; near 5th Av. Address "West Twenties," Times Office.

1—A.— WANTED

Two ladies having a delightful house, near 34th St., wish a third to join them, who can pay liberally for the privileges of a refined home; references required. Address X Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

Board Wanted.

A gentleman wishes a fair-sized, well-furnished room, with board, in modern, well-located house, between 15th and 40th Sts. and 4th and 6th Avs.; must have hot and cold running water and private bath; $15 weekly; private family preferred. O., Box 119 Times Office.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Young man wishes board and room in private Jewish family; west side, above 90th St.; best of references given and required. Full particulars address to S. S., 981 Amsterdam Av.

Two fine connecting rooms, with board; American family; superior accommodation; convenient to depots. For particulars call on Mr. Baker, 106 Lexington Av., New York City.

Country home and sport; hunting and quail shooting; circulars and references. Randolph, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—DOCTOR OR DENTIST'S OFFICE.—Back parlor; private house; 337 West 57th St.

12th St., 17 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; absolutely clean; good beds; pleasant home. Frear.

14th St., 310 West.—Beautiful parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; rent very reasonable; also other rooms.

17th St., 55 West.—Be pleased to hear from reliable trained nurses desiring register or secure rooms. Telephone.

18th St., 116 East.—Large furnished rooms; running water; large closets in every room; steam heat.

19th St., 223 East.—Pleasant, furnished rooms in private house; running water, bath; large closets.

20th St., 312 West.—Large single room; hot and cold water; gentlemen only; private house.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant sunny room for one or two gentlemen; every convenience; quiet home; references.

23d St., 468 West.—Large and small furnished rooms; nice location; reasonable.

28th St., 338 West.—Large front room; running hot and cold water; bath; no bill.

44TH ST., 109 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; GENTLEMEN.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; references; breakfast if desired.

46th St., 15 West.—Rooms, with private bath, or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen only.

48th St., 434 West.—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms; southern exposure; two gentlemen or married couple. Smith.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful back parlor, suitable for doctor; all conveniences; also nice square room; references.

48th St., 349 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences.

56th St., 353 West.—Fine newly-furnished suite or separate; private house; reasonable; might arrange for meals.

64th St., 119 West.—Large, handsomely, newly furnished room, with bath; refined private house; no students; references.

89th St., 164 East.—Large and small heated rooms; bath; private entrance; $1.50 upward; home comforts. Buckley.

93d St., 133 West.—Near L station; nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen in strictly private family; gas, bath, hot and cold running water; references.

123d St., 110 West.—Large fine room; refined house; reference exchanged. Telephone, 2,766B —Harlem.

123d St., 248 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room, heated; private family; references.

Lexington Av., 120, Corner 28th St.—Large, second-floor front and adjoining room; handsomely furnished.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St. —FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.

CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue.

MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Dynamos and motors, all sizes, guaranteed for one year; our prices are the lowest; engines, boilers. American Electric Company, 27 Thames Street, New York.

Desk room to rent, cheap, 136 Liberty St., Room 428. Thomas.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

All breeds of dogs, grown and puppies; also cats, cavies, and trained ferrets always on hand. Fulton Dog Exchange, 58 Fulton St., City. (Basement.)

Surrogate Notices.

DUER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DUER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the estate of John Duer, deceased, No. 50 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of April next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of October, 1901.

MARIA THEODORA DUER,
ALEXANDER DUER,
PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD,
o17-law6mTh Executors.

ST. JOHN, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. ST. JOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1901.—SAMUEL F. JAYNE, WILLIAM H. REED, Executors.—FRANK G. MASON, Atty. for Executors, 280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. n7-law6mTh

---

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Business Opportunities.

POOLROOM DOORS IN QUEENS TIGHTLY SHUT

Revenge Disclosed President Bowley's Effort to Purify His Borough.

HIS TILT WITH MR. MERRILL

Indignant Citizens Forestalled the Information of Discharged "Political" Employes of the Gamblers.

The poolrooms in Queens Borough were deserted yesterday. The crap games had no players last night. It had become known that Borough President Bowley had constituted himself a vice committee of one, and private detectives had been gathering evidence against the various places which have been violating the law.

Three men who sought to do the poolrooms a bad turn out of revenge did them a favor by bringing the action of the Borough President to light. These men claimed that up to last Saturday they had been drawing good salaries from poolrooms. Before election the poolrooms were unmolested, but were burdened by a considerable number of men for whom the operators had no particular use beyond paying them salaries to oblige politicians.

A number of these men were discharged Saturday night last, in fact, all such "political" employes were told that their services were no longer needed. Monday morning, however, those who had been employed and who had been backed by men whom it was still well to please were told that they might go to work in the afternoon as usual.

Three of those whose backers were no longer worth placating felt angered when they found how things had gone. They accordingly called on President Bowley. He informed them that a delegation of citizens had placed the alleged facts before him and he had detectives working.

From Mr. Bowley the three men went to Magistrate Smith and volunteered information. The Magistrate sent them to District Attorney Merrill. He started to take them before the Grand Jury, but found that the jurors had gone to luncheon. He left the men in his private office and went to the dining room on the top floor to tell the Foreman of the jury to set aside all other business for the afternoon. When Mr. Merrill reached his office again he found that his visitors had gone.

Mr. Merrill called Mr. Bowley on the telephone and demanded information. He wanted the names of the citizens who had complained to the Borough President, and also all the facts in his possession. Mr. Bowley declined to give any information. He said all that would come in good time. Mr. Merrill threatened to summon the President before the Grand Jury and make him tell, but Mr. Bowley thought that if he explained to the Grand Jury his reasons for not telling all he knew at this time the jurymen would understand and allow him to withhold his information until he was ready to lay it before them.

It is understood that Mr. Bowley will before the present Grand Jury adjourns present his facts before the Grand Jurors. His private detectives are said to have been at work for a week.

Some of the facts were known yesterday morning, and the gamblers and poolroom men took warning. When the regular afternoon crowd of would-be bettors reached Queens Borough in the afternoon they found their favorite layers of odds absent, and the places which had regularly been run almost openely closed.

President Bowley says that not only have the pool and gambling establishments received attention, but houses of ill-repute have been investigated. He proposes to try and clean up the borough before he steps out of office at the end of the present year. He says he was astonished when the state of affairs was laid before him by reputable citizens.

Mr. Merrill said he had been hearing a great deal of talk about poolrooms, and had tried to get evidence, but had always been balked. He said he would now take energetic steps.

THE RICE MURDER CASE.

Runaway Office Boy Makes a Confession Against Albert T. Patrick.

Information believed by the District Attorney's office to be sufficient to establish the guilt of Albert T. Patrick, now in the Tombs under several indictments charging the murder of Millionaire William Marsh Rice last year and the forging of the old man's will leaving his millions to the accused lawyer, was received yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan.

The information is in the shape of a 100-page statement of Joseph Mayer, an office boy, nineteen years old, formerly in Patrick's employ. Mayer suddenly went to Europe two months ago. He returned to this country on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, accompanied by George Cartright, a friend of Assistant District Attorney Garvan's.

Mayer's statement, the importance of which the District Attorney deems so great that he is guarding it carefully from the public, in order that the defense may not become aware of its nature, was taken in the office of the United States Consul at Berlin. It bears the official stamp of the Consulate.

When Mayer sailed for Europe it was published that he went because of threats alleged to have been made that if he testified against Patrick harm undoubtedly would come to him. Detective Sergt. Wakefield of the local Detective Bureau traced Mayer to England and then heard of him in Germany. Mayer was under no charge, and the District Attorney's office was unable to compel his return to this country. Assistant District Attorney Garvan, however, some time ago cabled to Mr. Cartright, then abroad, and the latter hunted up Mayer's relatives. Mayer was found at the home of an uncle, near Berlin, and, according to Mr. Garvan, was willing to return to America and testify for the people in the prosecution of Patrick. He told all he knew of the case at the United States Consul's office. This, it is said, in the District Attorney's office, "tends, as all truth does, to show that Patrick is guilty."

Mayer and Mr. Cartright were met at the pier by Mr. Garvan and Mayer was hurried to the latter's office. None of the local detectives knew of Mayer's arrival. Outsiders were kept away carefully from Mayer, who remained closeted with Mr. Garvan for some time. When he came out two private detectives fell in behind and will keep him under close surveillance from now until Patrick's case is called for trial. Mayer said that he had been instructed not to talk of the case.

The elation of the District Attorney's staff over Mayer's return to this country and his full statement was not concealed. Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who, with Mr. Garvan, will have charge of the prosecution of Patrick, regard this statement, taken with the confession of Charles F. Jones, Rice's valet, as greatly strengthening the State's case.

Witness Against Lawyer Patrick Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—An important witness for the State of New York has been lost by the death of Charles Carpenter of Dunellen, which occurred last week. Mr. Carpenter was one of the principal witnesses in the trial of Patrick and Jones, who have been accused of murdering Millionaire William Rice, in New York, last Fall. Mr. Carpenter was an intimate friend of Mr. Rice, and frequently spent much time with him. By the will of Mr. Rice, made a few months before his death, the family of Mr. Carpenter was made one of the beneficiaries.

MISS GOULD'S PURCHASE.

She Takes Title to 212 West 59th Street —The Consideration.

Miss Helen M. Gould took title yesterday to the property 212 West Fifty-ninth Street, running through to 213 West Fifty-eighth Street, for a consideration of $40,000 over a mortgage for $67,500. The seller is Lambert Suydam.

The Fifty-ninth Street property is a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on a lot 25 by 100, while on the Fifty-eighth Street side there is a private stable. When contracts were signed recently for the sale by Mr. Suydam the buyer appeared as Charles A. Gardiner, who is the attorney for the Manhattan Elevated Railway.

When inquiry was made at Miss Gould's residence last evening she sent word that she did not care to say anything in regard to the purchase.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON, Sixth Avenue.

A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND!

Infants' and Children's Wear.

SLIGHTLY DUST-SOILED CAPS, COATS AND LONG DRESSES SACRIFICED BEYOND ANY PRECEDENT.

1/3 AND 1/2 USUAL PRICES.

Caps of China Silk and Bengaline, some handsomely embroidered; others fur trimmed.

Caps that were formerly 75c. to $5.00, .39, .50, .75, .95 and up

Coats, in dainty, pretty effects; little soiled, only enough to injure their prices. No two alike.

Coats that were formerly $5 to $35, 2.25, 3.75, 4.75, 6.50 and up.

Infants' Long Dresses—hardly soiled enough to mention; plenty of choice for early comers.

Dresses that were formerly 75c. to $2.00, .49, .69 and .95.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Cloak Department.

Ulsters (Waterproof.)

Several New Styles of Ulsters, half fitting, and loose backs, of Coverts, Meltons, and Venetians, Black, Gray, Oxford & Tans (Regular Value $20 & $22.50), $15.00.

Also Separate Velvet Skirts, Silk Lined (Value $37.50 to $50.00), $25.00.

Ladies' Tailored Suits (taken from the regular stock—Reduced from $50 and $60), $35.00.

BROADWAY AND 21ST STREET.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURED BY ELECTRIC SHOCK.—A judgment for the plaintiff in an action brought by Mary A. Buckbee against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to recover damages for personal injuries which Mrs. Buckbee claimed she sustained in consequence of an electric shock has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. Mrs. Buckbee testified on the trial that while riding in one of the Third Avenue electric cars she became alarmed at the sight of flames shooting from the controller box and attempted to leave the car. In stepping on or over the metal doorsill at the rear of the car she felt a numbness and a stinging sensation in the soles of her feet, which extended all over her legs, and that she experienced "severe pain in the back, the lower region of the spine." It appeared that the plaintiff was in perfect health before the occurrence, but that distressing symptoms appeared immediately afterward and have since continued. A physician who examined Mrs. Buckbee within two hours after the accident, and two other physicians, told about her physical condition, and stated that an electric shock received under the circumstances narrated by her was adequate to cause such condition. Justice Hirschberg, for the court, says of the evidence: "This was abundantly sufficient to establish a prima facie case of injury resulting from electric shock. The plaintiff's statement that she experienced a shock, accompanied by the sensations which she described, is certainly some evidence that it was an electric shock, especially in view of the fact that at the time there were palpable manifestations that in some manner the electric equipment of the car had become deranged and the electrical current was obviously escaping. The symptoms immediately developed in the plaintiff, and the resultant permanent physical impairment being of such a character as an electrical shock would or could create, and being ascribable under the circumstances to no other known agency, furnish additional proof to the same effect."

***

INFANT'S NECESSARIES.—An interesting question as to what are necessaries for an infant, so that he can be held personally liable, was argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. The action was one brought by Charles N. Gray as assignee of Charles H. Thurston, a stationer and proprietor of a college boarding house at Harvard University, against Joshua Sands, to recover for alleged necessaries furnished the defendant while he was a student at Harvard. The evidence showed that Mr. Thurston had loaned young Sands $45 to have his teeth attended to. Other items were $0.01 for stationery, $54 for theatre tickets, $100 for a half year's rental of an apartment in the Craigie, a college boarding house, and $11.35 for lighting the apartment. The defense was infancy. Sands's counsel contended that none of the articles furnished were necessaries. The burden of proof was upon the plaintiff, after defendant proved infancy, and that his father paid directly all of his bills, to show that his father's allowance was not sufficient to support his son in the mode of living to which he was accustomed. But, continued counsel in his argument, as the uncontradicted evidence is that during the first year defendant's father paid all of the boy's bills directly, the plaintiff cannot recover in any event. The rule of law in respect to infants in substance is that they cannot make a contract. The respondent claimed that the articles sued for were necessaries, and suitable for the infant in Sands's station of life. An infant, when absent from home, and not under the care of his parents, is usually liable for his own necessaries. Decision was reserved.

A Reception for Seth Low.

The Brooklyn Club has arranged a reception for Mayor-elect Seth Low to be held at the home of the club, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Nov. 26. The reception will be like those given to Bird S. Coler and Edward M. Grout, when they become Controller and President of the borough, respectively. There are to be no speeches, according to the programme arranged, and the reception has no political significance. The club is now awaiting Mr. Low's acceptance.

A Dinner for the Newsboys.

David Weiss, manager of Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, will give a Thanksgiving dinner to 750 newsboys on the stage of the theatre at 5 o'clock Thanksgiving Eve. The theatre will be decorated handsomely for the occasion. One hundred fat Long Island turkeys, with cake, celery, cranberries, milk, cider, and other good things will fill the table. A number of Brooklyn society women will help to serve the boys. During the dinner there will be a concert.

"CHIEF" DEVERY RETURNS

"Nothin' to Say, Not a Word," His Only Answer.

No Signs of "Hard Cold" or Lumbago, with Which He Is Said to Have Been Laid Up.

"The 'Big Chief' is back." This was the message flashed by wireless telegraphy through Police Headquarters just as the dusk began to gather around 300 Mulberry Street late yesterday afternoon. The report went flying down the man corridor of the building. It darted into the Detective Bureau and crept up the gloomy stairways, seeking entrance by chinks and keyholes into Commissioner Murphy's private office, and gaining entrance even to the Bureau of Elections, where it proved a gay variation to the office's dull routine.

The report caused excitement all along its path. Reaching the office of the Deputy Commissioner, where gloom has reigned round a vacant chair for a week, it stirred the greatest commotion. The half dozen policemen in the outer office arose in unison, and took rigid but expectant positions as the report reached them.

It was a few minutes after 4 o'clock when Mr. Devery reached Mulberry Street, after a week's absence. Three newspaper men, who were watching the front entrance of Police Headquarters, saw a coupé drawn by a large, white horse draw up at the door. The door swung open, and a ponderous figure stepped quickly out and hastened up the steps. In a moment the reporters were in hot pursuit.

"What's the news, 'Chief'?" inquired one.

"Nothin' to say, not a word, not a word," was the answer.

Mr. Devery was puffing some from his speedy entrance to Headquarters, but appeared to be in robust health, and showed no evidences of the hard cold with which he has been credited nor of the "lumbago," with which Commissioner Murphy suggested—a day or two ago—that his Deputy might be suffering.

"What do you think of Justice Jer—" queried a reporter, who was on a full run.

Slam! went the door of Mr. Devery's private office, and the Deputy Commissioner was hidden from view.

He sent for Capt. Titus, who was closeted with him for some time. Later Inspector Cross and Capt. Diamond called on the Deputy Commissioner, and remained at his office for nearly an hour. When they emerged they refused to talk to reporters. Mr. Devery again declined to be interviewed when he hastened out of Headquarters at a few minutes before 6 o'clock. It was said at Headquarters that Mr. Devery will be on hand to hold police trials this morning, when a number of bluecoats are to appear before him for judgment, no trials having been held last week.

MAURICE B. MENDHAM ACQUITTED

Was Charged with Assault by a Wall Street Trader.

Maurice B. Mendham, broker, who was a witness in the Kennedy murder trial, was acquitted yesterday morning in the Court of Special Sessions before Justices Jerome, Wyatt, and McKean, on the charge of assault. The charge was preferred on July 17 by Maurice A. Thorner of 129 East Fifty-fifth Street, a Wall Street trader, who was engaged in litigation with J. Overton Paine over some shares of stock. He went to Mendham's office to subpoena the latter, as the trader who had bought the stock in the Exchange, to appear in Essex Market Police Court to testify.

He alleged that Mendham was abusive and assaulted him. When Mendham, after being arrested, was arraigned in Centre Street Court, the Magistrate sitting would have taken a complaint of disorderly conduct and discharged him with a small fine, but Mendham asked to be bound over to the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of assault, that he might fight the case out for an acquittal. The Justices discharged him on the ground that no case was made against him.

Gilbert R. Hawes's Lecture on Russia.

Gilbert Ray Hawes is to deliver his second lecture before the Craftsman's Club, at 17 East Twenty-second Street, this evening at 8 o'clock, his subject to be, "Russia, the Land of the Czar." The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

James McCreery & Co.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

The types of foot-wear with their varied uses are completely represented in the Sorosis make of Shoe.

Special models and designs for walking, golf, cycling, riding, street or evening dress,—are included in these varieties.

So that for a uniform price, the entire complement of footwear,—from dancing slippers to golf boots,—can be purchased.

Finest materials are used and their absolute freshness,—(a quality that is most desirable in all kinds of leather,)—is guaranteed by the very large quantity continually produced.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

DRESSMAKING ORDER DEPT.

Imported Model gowns.

Orders accepted for elaborate reception, or evening dresses and ball gowns.

Tailor-made costumes and riding habits.

Twenty-third Street.

Millinery,

Thursday, November 14th.

Display of

Hats, Toques,

Fancy Muffs and Boas,

for the Horse Show and Evening Wear.

Importations.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

SALE OF CORSETS

New, Straight front model,—

White, and delicate colors Batiste and broche

1.85

value 2.95

Various models, made with genuine whalebone,—white or black.

2.75

formerly 4.25 to 7.50

Twenty-third Street.

FLOWERS ON EXHIBITION.

Beautiful Display by the Members of the Horticultural Society of New York.

A beautiful exhibition of flowers was opened yesterday at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, where the American Institute is holding its seventieth annual flower show. The flowers are chiefly chrysanthemums, and there is a fine variety of large and beautiful plants and blossoms. The plants are among the most interesting of the exhibits. A large number of these are exhibited by John Crosby Brown, who was present at the exhibition yesterday and at the meeting of the Horticultural Society of New York in the same place in the afternoon.

The plants are not more than a year old. One covered with large pink blossoms is trained into a good-sized tree nearly six feet tall, and another tree is covered with deep bronze blossoms. Low, broad bushes of chrysanthemums are 3½ and 4 feet in diameter, and on one plant there are over 300 blossoms. "Timothy Eaton," a big white chrysanthemum, which won a silver cup last year, is exhibited this year, and with a still larger blossom.

H. McK. Twombly exhibits some beautiful yellow chrysanthemums. Mrs. John B. Trevor has a bush of the small pompon chrysanthemums of a pale yellow, a table piece of white chrysanthemums, and some exquisite ferns. Roses, violets, and carnations, with foliage plants and fine specimens of fruit and vegetables, are to be seen. The exhibition will be open to-day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A pair of our "Dry-Foot" shoes are on the feet of one of the leaders of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition—the best equipped expedition ever bound for the North Pole.

From the most northern point in the Arctic Ocean from which a letter can be sent, comes a message to our shoe buyer from his personal friend telling us that these "Dry-Foot" shoes are really water-tight:

"I have been out daily in water, on ice floes, and they have stood the service most admirably."

Russet, black calfskin and enamel; $5.

Where do the fashions come from?

From the arbitrary changes made by the best tailors, who change their cut to keep their trade.

We have sack suits with the best tailors' latest arbitrary cut. $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
599 Broadway, cor. Prince,
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

EXCLUDE THE COLD, USE

For Sale or Applied by ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., New York; also Hamilton Av. and 14th St., Brooklyn. Telephones in both Boroughs.

ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS FOR DOORS & WINDOWS

O'Neill's

Special Values To-day in the Women's Cloak and Suit Dept.

Suits of Corduroy,

Like cut, waist has yoke back and front, box plaited effect. Skirt is the new flounce shape, Percaline lined, 13.98

Women's Jackets.

Short jaunty jackets made from choice quality Kersey, velvet collar, lined throughout with satin of good quality, 18.00

Important Offering of Separate Dress Skirts.

A special lot of Skirts made of good quality velveteen, graduated flounce, bands of stitched Peau de Soie, lined with Nubian black lining, S. H. & M. binding, at 10.98

Dress Goods Dept.

Two Thousand Yards of HIGH CLASS SHIRT WAIST MATERIALS, all wool, mercerized stripe, in a great range of popular colorings, at 50c Yard

Regular value, 75c.

An unusually attractive stock of English Corduroys and Velveteens in a complete range of desirable colors at Popular Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Stern Brothers

New and Original Styles of

Women's Trimmed Hats

For Evening Wear

Also

Handsome Models in Fur Hats

(*Now being shown on Second Floor*)

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Depts

Third Floor

Orders will now be received for

Gowns and Tailor-made Costumes

patterned after the most desirable Paris Models or modified in accordance with individual requirements

At Very Attractive Prices

West Twenty-third Street

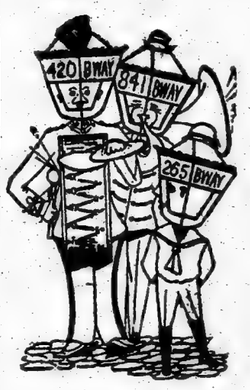

"We Lead The Procession"

in Boys' and Youths' Clothes at wholesale as well as retail—and our leadership will be emphasized by the showing this season.

Unusual Values in Sailor Suits, Double-Breasted Suits and Vest Suits, at $5.
Boys' Overcoats, sizes 3 to 15 years, $5 to $12.
Young Men's Suits, college cut, including the new black and white effects, $10 to $22.

We bid good-bye to about 100 Youths' Overcoats, last year's cut, at just ½ what they are marked. These coats at 13th St. store only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

Blanket Dept.

We offer the following for Thursday, Nov. 14th.

250 pairs California Blankets, $5.35. value $6.50.

250 Satteen Covered Down Quilts, our regular $5.00 quality, at $3.75.

This is an exceptional bargain and worthy of attention.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE GUEST-ROOMS.

At the Thanksgiving season, even though the entire interest culminates in the dining-room, the guest-rooms must not be forgotten; so we offer two assorted bales of Kazaks, Guendjis, and Carabaghs.

Turkish Rugs, $6.75, (Reduced from $10.00 and $12.50.)

Persian Rugs, $14.50, (Reduced from $20.00 and $25.00.) (Daghestans and Shirvans.)

Special lot of Bagdad Sofa Pillows, (large size,) $2.25.

Colonial designs of furniture, in dull-finished mahogany, which are at only factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 13TH STREET

ENGLISH LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

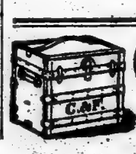

CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE

DESKS The Globe-Wernicke Co.

339 Broadway, NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy; high westerly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,180. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BIG RAILROAD DEAL'S SCOPE FAR REACHING

Mr. Morgan's Work For Unity of Railroad Interests.

J. J. HILL HEADS COMPANY

Directorate of the Northern Securities Corporation Announced—A Statement About Governmental Control—Terms of the Financial Peace Treaty—Profit Taking in the Street.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, was yesterday elected President of the Northern Securities Company, the new four-hundred-million-dollar corporation, through the medium of which the late financial unpleasantness in the Northwestern Railway field has been definitely disposed of. The Directors of the new company were also elected and their names made public. The Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy met, according to their programme as announced last week, in Chicago, but owing to a misunderstanding of telephonic instructions from this city adjourned without taking the prearranged action of electing certain new Directors, the names of whom were printed in these columns last week.

Statements were also made by the representatives of the various interests showing that the scope of the settlement is even wider than was at first supposed and that a great part of the credit for the successful disposition of the whole matter is due to the personal efforts of J. Pierpont Morgan. On the Stock Exchange the announcement caused profit taking which resulted in declines all along the line, showing that the announcement of the settlement had been discounted.

After the general announcement of Wednesday afternoon further details were awaited with the keenest interest in Wall Street and in railroad circles. But while many rumors were circulated nothing definite was learned about the terms of the settlement until near the close of the Exchange, when the composition of the Board of Directors of the new company was announced by Mr. Morgan himself.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

The names of the Directors in the order in which they appear on the official list are: John S. Kennedy, D. Willis James, Samuel Thorne, James J. Hill, E. T. Nichols, George F. Baker, Robert Bacon, George W. Perkins, Daniel S. Lamont, E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, W. P. Clough, George C. Clark, and N. Terhune.

Of these men six may be considered as representatives of Great Northern interests, three represent the interests of J. P. Morgan & Co., and three more stand for the Harriman interests. Two are distinctly representatives of the Northern Pacific Railway, and the remaining Director, Samuel Thorne, who was President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which now belongs to the Pennsylvania Railroad, is regarded as representing Eastern interests.

It is, however, considered a difficult matter to draw lines which will divide this board according to the various interests which make up the Northern Securities Company. It may be stated on the authority of representatives of these interests that it would be a misconception of the purposes and objects of the new company and the agreement, under which it was originated, to make an attempt to draw a circle around each particular interest having a delegation in the company. On the contrary, the scope of the settlement is, according to the words of a member of the Harriman faction, a much broader one.

"It was the intention," he said, "to formulate an agreement under which all the interests, instead of remaining separate and distinct could be moulded into one, in order to secure an absolutely harmonious co-operation and unity of purpose. With this object in view every possible consideration was given not only to questions of finance, but also to questions of territory and traffic. As a result an agreement has been reached which carries the idea of unity of interest to the most advanced point which has yet been reached and which assures the ultimate supremacy of this idea of railroad management over any other that has been advocated.

"Some people have made the point that the Government of the United States should take over all the railroads after they had been brought as closely together as possible. We, for our part, would be perfectly willing to turn over to the Government the securities of all the railroads we control on the same terms on which the Government now buys back its own bonds."

Regarding the exact division of the stock of the new corporation, no official statement was made. It appears, however, from a simple computation of the exact holdings of the Union Pacific interests in Northern Pacific common stock that their share will be about $82,540,000. The amount of Northern Pacific common stock held by the Union Pacific is $37,000,000. They will, therefore, be enabled to subscribe to $34,687,500 of the new bonds convertible into stock. The total amount of stock, therefore, which they will turn into the new company will be about $71,687,500, for which they will receive 115 per cent. in the new company's stock, or $82,540,000.

As their holdings in Northern Pacific preferred stock were $41,000,000, for which they will receive cash at the rate of 100 plus 1 per cent. extra dividend, the Union Pacific interests practically receive a bonus of $7,500,000 in cash, which, added to the new company's stock which they will receive, makes a total of $90,000,000, all of which will be free assets as the convertible 4 per cent. Union Pacific bonds issued to purchase the Northern Pacific stock will not be retired, they being sufficiently secured by other assets.

HILL-MORGAN INTERESTS.

The Hill-Morgan holdings of Northern Pacific common stock are about $43,000,000, entitling them to an additional subscription of $40,300,000, making a total to be turned into the new company of $83,300,000 in common stock. At the rate of 115 per cent. for this amount in the new company's stock, the Hill-Morgan interests would receive about $95,000,000 for their holdings in Northern Pacific common stock. The remaining $246,000,000 in the new company's stock will go to the holders of Great Northern stock, a large part of which is held personally by Mr. Hill, while the remainder is owned by his close personal friends.

But while the Union Pacific's interest in the new company is, therefore, not quite 25 per cent., their interests in the management of the Burlington are safeguarded by a one-half interest in that company, guaranteed, so it is understood, by a specially organized voting trust.

It is understood that in due time application will be made to list on the Stock Exchange the $400,000,000 of stock of the Northern Securities Company. Sales of the stock to the amount of 500 shares were made in the outside market at 110, and at the end of the day 100½ was bid for the stock. Many bids were also made for the new 4 per cent. convertible bonds to be issued by the Northern Pacific. These bonds, however, will not be traded in, so it was authoritatively stated yesterday, but they will at once be converted into common stock, and as such turned into the new company.

Some speculation was indulged in yesterday by Wall Street as to how far the exchange of securities would disturb the money market. A banker familiar with the situation stated that, in his opinion, the consummation of this deal would not disturb the money market at the beginning of the year as the amount of cash required would not be large. This is due to the fact that a considerable amount of the Northern Pacific preferred stock is held by Great Northern interests, which will make exchanges of securities in the same manner as the Union Pacific.

EFFECT ON STOCK MARKET.

A Sharp Break in Prices Due Largely to Professional Selling—Hopeful of the Future.

The response of yesterday's stock market to the formal announcement of the settlement of the Northern Pacific controversy, which since May last has been regarded as the greatest menace to the market, was anything but pleasing to holders of securities who had looked for an outburst of speculative enthusiasm to follow upon the official confirmation of the settlement. Instead of prices advancing on the Stock Exchange, they declined—declined sharply, Union Pacific, which is expected to benefit most by the settlement, scoring the greatest decline of any active stock on the list, at one time breaking over 4 points from the high figure, and closing with a net loss of 2½ points on the transfer of 195,000 shares, practically one-fifth of the entire market transactions.

Of the other important stocks that also broke the most conspicuous were St. Paul, which at one time showed a loss of 3⅜ points, closing with a net decline of 2¾; Atchison, which at one time lost 2½ points and closed with a net decline of 1½; Missouri Pacific, which broke from the high figure 3⅜ points and closed at a net loss of 1½; Great Northern preferred, whose extreme loss was 2⅝ and whose net decline was 1⅛, and Southern Pacific, with a net loss of 1⅜.

There were also such other net losses as American Sugar, 1¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 1½; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1¼; Canada Southern, 2¼; New Jersey Central, 2; St. Paul preferred, 2; Big Four, 2; Lackawanna, 5; Delaware and Hudson, 2½; General Electric, 3; Iowa Central preferred, 2; Metropolitan, 1½; North American, 1½; Pere Marquette, 4; St. Louis Southwestern preferred, 2; Tennessee Coal, 1¾; Union Pacific preferred, 2, and Western Union, 1½.

Moreover, as a matter of fact, these declines do not represent in full the real heaviness of the market, for in not a few of the stocks set out above the final figures were a point or more above the low prices at one time recorded, the late rallies being due in part to covering by shorts and in part to supporting orders placed in the market by the larger financial interests.

To the public generally these declines came in the nature of a decided surprise, but to the close observer of affairs in the financial district the market's action was certainly no surprise. It was, in fact, pointed out that the news had been discounted. For two weeks the market had been advancing in expectation of the settlement which was finally perfected. Yesterday, assured through the news announcements that the Northern Pacific embroglio was a thing of the past, the public came down to the Street eager to buy stocks. Chicago operators who had accumulated at least 100,000 shares of various stocks in anticipation of the announcement, various local operators and pools that had purchased two or three times as much in like anticipation availed themselves of the opportunity to dispose of their holdings at a profit. They also put out short lines, in the hope of dislodging the shares bought in the early trading by the public. Thus it was that by 1 o'clock the market broke sharply, early buyers and others who had held in expectation of a rise hastily rushing to sell.

Yet representative bankers and brokers in Wall Street declare that the settlement of the controversy and the establishment—permanently, it is declared—of the community of interest idea in the Northwestern railroad field are among the most far-reaching developments that have ever come to pass in the railroad world and are bound eventually to affect most favorably not only the railroads themselves, but their securities, and, consequently, the holders of those securities.

It is declared by parties in interest in the matter that one effect of the understanding arrived at will be to insure stability of rates on the part of the roads concerned by eliminating aggressive competition in times when business may be slack and traffic is most desired; that another effect will be to do away with expensive transportation service, particularly in the passenger departments; that still another effect will be an equitable division of territory and traffic; while, finally, as a result, the revenues of the several companies will be the better maintained and their stockholders in consequence benefited through the reasonable assurance of the maintenance, if not the increase, of dividends where dividends now are paid, and of new dividends where none are now being earned.

But beyond all this Wall Street asserts that this settlement is but a forerunner of other agreements yet to be worked out among the great financiers and railroad men of the country. It is declared that in due time it will be found that all other roads which might in any wise disturb the new Northwestern relations—whether they be St. Paul, Wisconsin Central, Northwest, or Chicago Great Western—will be joined in a larger agreement, perhaps by the purchase of stock, perhaps otherwise; and that the same principle of harmony will be worked out in other systems in other parts of the country.

LORD STRATHCONA'S INVESTMENTS.

Has Almost $20,000,000 in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Nov/ 14.—Lord Strathcona's participation in the settlement of the Northern Pacific troubles is easily understood, when one learns what his holdings in this and other allied American roads are. He holds stock to the extent of $16,090,000 in the Great Northern and $3,250,000 in Northern Pacific. Besides he has $1,375,000 in the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic. His stock in the Canadian Pacific, strange to say, amounts to the small sum of $750,000.

It is patent from these figures why he should be intrusted with every detail of the settlement, and with the task of bringing the English shareholders into line.

There are indications that Lord Strathcona's relations with the Canadian Pacific are not altogether friendly. He has attended none of their meetings since he has been in Canada. His large holdings in the Northern Pacific and Great Northern would lead to his looking with disfavor on any Canadian Pacific policy hostile to these roads. It is stated that Lord Strathcona never sells his stock in any company, but constantly increases it.

Legal Home of the Big Company.

A cardboard sign hanging from a brass railing outside of the door of the office of Cashier J. H. P. Reilly of the Hudson Trust Company in Hoboken announced that inside is the legal home of the new $400,000,000 security holding company. The card bears simply these words: "Northern Securities Company." The card was a guiding mark for the incorporators who called at the office yesterday morning.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weak. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 48c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 24½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY EARTHQUAKE IN UTAH

Property Loss Said to Be Fully Half a Million Dollars.

Twenty Distinct Shocks Felt in One County—Buildings Are Wrecked, and Many Persons Narrowly Escaped With Their Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 14.—Fully half a million dollars' damage has been done in Utah by a series of earthquakes, beginning last night and lasting until this afternoon. Buildings were wrecked, and in one place a chasm was opened in the earth and a number of persons had narrow escapes from death.

The first shocks felt in Salt Lake City were slight, and small attention was paid to them. During the early morning and forenoon the State was again shaken, and great damage is reported from the south and central parts of the State. In the town of Richfield alone the damage is estimated at $100,000.

In Sevier County, of which Richfield is the county seat, twenty distinct shocks were felt, the first being at 9:30 o'clock last night and the last at 1:10 this afternoon. Buildings rocked back and forth, glass was broken, walls fell, and several structures were completely wrecked.

The Mormon Tabernacle there was severely damaged, the front of the building collapsing. A majority of the houses in the town were more or less damaged. Two children of O. K. Salisbury had a narrow escape. They were asleep in a bedroom when the side wall fell and the roof was brought down. Heavy timbers, brick, and plaster fell on all sides of them and their bed was covered, the children escaping unhurt.

At Elsinore every brick, stone, or adobe house in town was more or less damaged. On the summits of Mounts Belnap and Baldy several miners' cabins were wrecked. The shock there was unusually severe and an entire big crag was torn off and started down the mountain, causing a serious slide.

At Monroe the large residence of Bishop Orson Bagley was ruined, as were several other buildings. There are several hot springs at this place. One of them ceased entirely to flow, while the flow from the others was increased. Choir practice was in progress at the meeting house, and a panic ensued. It was thought the building would collapse, and there was a break for doors and windows. Several women were hurt in the crush, and others by leaping through windows.

The Town Council broke up in disorder with a scene almost as bad.

At Elsinore the principal hotel, the Jensen House, was partially wrecked and will have to be rebuilt. The guests escaped unhurt. The schools were in session when some of the worst shocks occurred in the forenoon, and there was another panic there. The children attempted to break for safety, but the teachers managed to prevent a serious stampede.

At Joseph the same situation developed. None of the children was hurt. Mrs. Russell Kelly had a narrow escape from a falling rock. She was standing beside the stone house where she resides, when the building collapsed. The débris fell on all sides of her, and a rock knocked her hat off and grazed the side of her face, falling at her side.

At the Annie Laurie Mine on Gold Mountain, the miners felt the earth shake and heard rocks begin to fall in various portions of the mine. There were several minor cave-ins, but the men reached the surface without sustaining any injuries.

At Kimberly there was a landslide down the mountain, which wrecked some dwellings. The Clear Creek Road was blocked by another landslide. Still another came down over the Rio Grande Western tracks near Marysvale, broke rails, and stopped traffic. Telephone poles were broken and communication with the outside world was interrupted.

In Beaver, the Court House, Mormon meeting house, Beaver Branch Academy, and scores of other buildings were either seriously damaged or completely wrecked. Filmore was badly shaken up, but no buildings were wrecked. People ran in the streets in the early morning without waiting to dress.

Parowan, Cedar City, and numerous other towns over the State report more or less damage.

Near Moab it is reported that a chasm opened in the earth. This was not close to any habitation and no great damage was done.

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

Dispute Regarding the Frontiers and Spheres of Influence in Southwest Arabia to be Settled.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Vienna Politische Correspondenz, quoted in a dispatch to The Times from the Austrian capital, announces that an agreement has been concluded between Great Britain and Turkey with a view to the delimitation of their respective spheres of influence and frontiers between Yemen and Aden.

According to this source of information, a Turkish commission has already been appointed, and now awaits instructions to proceed to the place selected for the opening negotiations.

The Times's correspondent adds that the settlement of the present complicated situation in that region has not been anticipated. The British Governor at Aden is represented to have said that the existing protectorate and sphere of influence, which extend beyond the Turkish frontier into the Ottoman territory of Yemen, will not be abandoned. The Turks hope to secure some improvement of existing conditions.

AUSTRIA'S CLAIMS ON TURKEY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the Austrian claims against Turkey, which have just been settled, were all of a serious character. They included charges against officers and men of the gendarmerie in Albania, who threatened and insulted Austrian Consuls and persecuted Austrian girls. There was much difficulty in obtaining reparation, because the offenders belong to the Albanian clan which supplies the Sultan's bodyguard, and his Majesty feared their vengeance.

California in Four Days

from New York. Best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

SMALL BURGHER FORCE CLOSE TO CAPE TOWN

Penetrates South of Darling, 38 Miles from the Capital.

BOERS MURDER A POLICEMAN

Shoot Him After He Has Surrendered—Patrol of District Mounted Troops Defeated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A correspondent of The Times, wiring from Middelburg, Cape Colony, says that within the last two days the Boers have approached still nearer to Cape Town. Sixty men of the commando last seen at Hopefield have penetrated south of Darling, (thirty-eight miles north of Cape Town,) but the raid must not be taken too seriously, as the British columns are already in a position to cope with it.

The Boers have made the dash either to obtain fresh horses or to revenge themselves on the Dutch farmers who have not supported them as they were expected to do.

In the northeast district, Commandant Fouche and sixty men, leaving the main body, made a raid last Saturday to Miburg Siding. The raiders blew up a few yards of track and shot in cold blood a Cape policeman who had surrendered. Fouche has since returned to the neighborhood of Jamestown.

A patrol of district mounted troops was worsted on Monday by an insignificant force of the enemy.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

He Says He Would Like to See the Experiment of a Government Formed Entirely of Business Men.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Lord Rosebery, speaking last night in Edinburgh, said he did not intend again to try to secure a reform of the House of Lords, as this was not a task for an individual, but one needing a national impulse.

"I would like to see," he continued, "an experiment for a year of a Government formed entirely of business men, such, for example, as Mr. Carnegie and Sir Thomas Lipton, instead of politicians.

"I would ask you, Are we getting our money's worth for the money spent? We are beginning to learn the lesson that great treasures must in future be carried more by the harmony of contending parties or by the agreement of belligerent politicians than by the overpowering ascendency of any one faction in the country."

Continuing, the speaker said he blamed no party and blamed no Government, but saw around him questions demanding solution and general apathy and impotence to deal with them. Political parties, he said, must on occasions be willing to sink their differences and forget who was in power, and who would get credit for the carrying out of measures if they wished those measures to be carried out.

BOERS' MURDERS OF NATIVES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—In an article on the war in South Africa The Times says today:

"The Boers, as far back as last May, were guilty of murdering whole kraals of Kafirs in order to destroy the traces of the movements of their own commandos. The British authorities at the time, for some reason not specified, prohibited any mention of these outrages."

NATAL'S TRADE INCREASING.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Austrian Consular advices from Durban in the course of the last half year, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, show that, in spite of the war, there has been a distinct increase of trade. Austria is interested to a very small extent, except for horses and goods destined for the British Army. British trade with Natal maintains its pre-eminence. Large quantities of merchandise have been warehoused in Natal, to be forwarded to the Transvaal when circumstances permit.

DEPLORES GERMAN DUELING.

Clergyman Makes a Vigorous Protest Against It at the Grave of an Officer Slain in a Duel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times reports an address delivered by Superintendent Gemmel at the grave of Lieut. Blaskowitz, who was killed in a duel which he did not want to fight. The preacher entered a protest against "the spirit of slavery that will not emancipate itself from the degrading bonds of antiquated mediaeval prejudices."

Superintendent Gemmel said he expected to be harshly criticised by some army officers, but, on the other hand, many, including men of high rank, would acknowledge the justice of what he said. He declared that dueling was no longer supported by the sympathy of the nation or the army, remarking that there was an outburst of indignation at every fresh case.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.

An Unfavorable Bulletin Last Night Regarding His Condition.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—An unfavorable bulletin regarding the condition of Prince Christian, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, was given out last night, says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Times.

The Prince is suffering from scarlatina. His strength diminished during the day yesterday, and he became restless and delirious at night. His temperature is relatively low.

The Special Magazine Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued Saturday, November 23d. It will contain many special features. Among them will be a series of articles outlining the plans made by the editors of the magazine for the coming year. Heretofore it has been the custom of newspapers and literary publications to print scattered items of this sort from time to time. It is believed that readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW appreciate seeing this class of the day's literary news all brought together in one place on one day and in a single publication.—Adv.

POLITICS BARRED IN INSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The President Says Emphatically that He Will Adhere to the Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. — President Roosevelt to-day announced that in making civil appointments in the insular possessions of the United States he would adhere to the principles of the civil service. He declared this policy to Clinton Rodgers Woodruff of Philadelphia of the National Civil Service Reform League.

Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Committee on Dependencies, and called to ascertain what the President's policy would be.

President Roosevelt told him in the most emphatic manner that absolutely no appointments in the insular possessions would be dictated or controlled by political considerations.

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS BUY PARIS STREET LINES.

Report that a Group, Headed by J. D. Rockefeller, Has Gained Control of a Big Company.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The European edition of The New York Herald asserts to-day that a group of American capitalists, headed by John D. Rockefeller and others interested in traction companies, has practically secured control of the Paris Compagnie Generale de Traction, which owns a number of lines entering Paris.

BLIZZARD UP THE STATE.

From Ten to Fifteen Inches of Snow in Syracuse and Other Places—Country Roads Blocked.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The snowstorm throughout Central New York, which began at midnight, continues tonight with unabated severity. Country roads are in many cases blocked and huge drifts are piling along the fences. Streams are rising and several places report threatened floods.

In Syracuse sleighs are running even in the down-town streets. Trolley service is demoralized, but the steam railways are making their time. About ten inches of snow has fallen. The mercury is about the freezing point.

At Cazonovia the snowfall is twelve inches. At Malone there is a blizzard, and snowdrifts five to six feet high are blocking trains.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Snow has been falling steadily for the past eighteen hours, and the ground in this city and vicinity is covered to a depth of thirteen inches. The heaviest snowfall is reported along the Caryhage and Adirondack Road, where fifteen inches has fallen. Between Carthage and Remsen eight inches are reported.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—At 8 o'clock to-night there was three inches of snow on the ground and it was still falling. The snow is a little heavy and drifting, and as a result street cars are behind time.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A severe snow and wind storm is raging here to-night. Several inches of snow have fallen and the wind is blowing thirty miles an hour from the northwest. A large fleet of Canadian vessels is windbound here. The country roads are blocked with snow.

Snowstorm in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Nov. 14.—High winds and a blinding snowstorm struck Altoona this afternoon, sending the temperature down to 2 degrees above zero within two hours. Storms are raging violently at Gallitzen, Cresson, Wopsononock, and on all the surrounding mountains. Five inches of snow has fallen at Wopsononock. All trains east and west have been delayed. To-night the snow is falling in fine blinding flakes, and the streets are deserted. Farmers driving overland and arriving in the city to-night report high drifts and terribly severe weather in the surrounding country districts.

Snowing in Virginia.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 14.—The mercury took a big tumble here this morning and to-night the first snow of the season began falling.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION BILL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Melbourne says the Commonwealth Senate is debating the Immigration Restriction bill, which excludes all persons who cannot speak a European language. The Labor Party proposes an amendment introducing the color test, in order to exclude Africans and Asiatics. A close division is expected.

PRESIDENT CRACKS A JOKE.

How He Would Divide Affairs So as to Save Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Among President Roosevelt's visitors to-day were two who came up to him at the same time, though on different missions. One was Senator Mason of Illinois and the other Representative Boreing of Kentucky. Mr. Mason reached the President first, and the latter, as he grasped Mr. Mason's hand, cast an apprehensive look at the waiting Boreing and said to Mason:

"Do you know what I'm thinking about doing? I think I will effect a great economy in time by dividing the affairs of the Government in two parts: Section 1, the affairs of Kentucky; Section 2, the rest of the United States."

For the last two weeks most of the President's time has been taken up by Kentuckians.

WANTS TO BE A SENATOR.

Ex-Congressman Adams of Chicago Will Be a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—George E. Adams of Chicago declared at the White House to-day that he undoubtedly would announce his candidacy for the United States Senate at the proper time. Mr. Adams, however, does not believe in such long-drawn-out fights as are being conducted by Charles G. Dawes and Senator Mason.

"There are two candidates," said Mr. Adams, "already making an active canvass for the Senatorship. The election is a year off. I would like to go to the Senate. Everybody in Illinois knows that. If all the members of the Legislature have not been pledged before they are nominated and elected, I expect to go into the campaign and make the best fight possible for the place. I do not see the use of beginning, however, when we do not even know who will be in the Legislature."

With the rare old wines of Moquin's in Fulton St., there is nothing that blends so nicely as Saratoga Arondack Water. Try it next time.—Adv.

MR. LOW'S POLICY TOLD AT A BANQUET

Cosmopolitan Government for the Cosmopolitan City.

OFFICIALS MUST ALL BE FIT

Mr. Grout Will Turn No Man Out Who Is Competent—Justice Jerome Pays a Tribute to the Plain People.

Nearly six hundred persons sat down last night at the City Club dinner in honor of Seth Low, Charles V. Fornes, Edward M. Grout, William Travers Jerome, "and the Fusion forces uniting in their election." The long tables, arranged as closely together as the space permitted, crowded the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden. In the two tiers of boxes, sixty-eight in number, were about 300 more people.

Few banquet halls have been more profusely decorated than this one on this occasion. The platform, almost three feet above the floor level, was a mass of evergreens and draperies. From all the balconies, from the great columns, from the ceiling—everywhere hung the Stars and Stripes.

In the centre of the stage sat Mayor-elect Seth Low. On his right were Wheeler H. Peckham, who presided at the start, giving way to Mr. Low later; Justice Jerome, District Attorney elect; William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad and Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen; Charles V. Fornes, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen; Jacob A. Cantor, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan; Carl Schurz, District Attorney Philbin, Justice John Proctor Clarke, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, President of the Municipal League of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Low's left on the stage were Dr. Felix Adler, Controller-elect Edward M. Grout, Justice James A. Blanchard of the Supreme Court, Justice-elect Greenbaum, Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Jacob H. Schiff, and James Speyer.

The rest of the gathering was as politically heterogeneous as was the assemblage on the platform. Republican politicians sat side by side with prominent members of the Citizens' Union. Among them mingled John C. Sheehan and others of his Greater New York Democracy. There were many clergymen, including some of the best-known in the city. The Rev. Robert L. Paddock, through whose initiative the recent crusade in "the Red Light district" began, sat well up in front.

Bishop Henry C. Potter sent a letter of regret, in which he said that President Low had made "a noble sacrifice in laying down exceptional dignities" to become Mayor. He paid Mr. Low many compliments, concluding them thus: "If we would not be ruled by our worst, we must give to the service of ruling our best; and, indeed, is not this the final raison d'être of the City Club?"

Others who sent their regrets were Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore and John G. Milburn of Buffalo, in whose house President McKinley died. Mr. Bonaparte referred to the recent political fight in this city as having been "fought elsewhere with less success for the right."

Mayor-elect Low's speech evoked hearty and often prolonged applause. When he arose he was accorded a series of rousing cheers.

Of his future policy he had something to say. It was certain, he declared, that he would not appoint to office the enemies of the movement that had resulted in his election. Nor would be appoint one solely because he had helped in that cause, if he were unfitted, but, if he found the combination of fitness and activity in the Fusion work, his pleasure at appointing would be the more keen. The city, he said, was cosmopolitan, and its Government should be the same. That Government must be so clean in the next two years that the people would never again be satisfied with any other sort of rule, that they would be forced to give themselves honest officials, whether they wanted to or not. When the speaker announced that his coming administration could not, in his opinion, be successful by means of any use of patronage, the applause was tremendous. At the close of his talk, Mr. Low said that he did not place the business interests of the community on a par with the human interests.

When Justice Jerome's turn came the audience acted as though demented, waving handkerchiefs and cheering madly for several minutes. Mr. Grout, too, received a great ovation.

THE DECORATIONS ELABORATE.

As intimated, Mr. Low and the other speakers had as their background a regular bower of decorations. Their table, hidden by a damask-covered railing, was adorned with flowers and fancy leaves. Over them were three enormous banners. At the extreme rear of the platform was raised another smaller stage, and in this, until the dinner had started, sat a full orchestra, the outlines of the players being barely perceptible through the dense covering of tall palms, creeping vines, and flower vases. Along the damask that fell over the front railing trailed small vines. Over them were rows of jars filled with chrysanthemums of all colors.

Long before the speakers and guests arrived the main portion of the hall was filled to overflowing. Society men elbowed politicians; City Club committeemen edged their way between their miscellaneous assortment of guests, directing newcomers to the coat rooms, where long, interminably lines of fretting participants waited their turns. Before 7 o'clock—in fact, as early as 6:30—many had already found their numbered places at the tables, and the notice that no one, with or without tickets, would be admitted after 7:30 had the effect of making very few late, except the speakers.

The latter, too, were fairly punctual, arriving shortly after 7. Each was greeted with applause as he ascended the platform. At 7:15 o'clock Mr. Peckham, the presiding officer, gave the signal for all to be seated, and then the eating began. There was scarcely any delay in the service, the various dishes coming in as though they had been taken from the stove for a small and select party. Half a hundred waiters scurried around noiselessly, and those who had prophesied long waits and tormented appetites were pleasantly disappointed.

It was on election night that the plan of the dinner was conceived. James R. Burnet, one of the House Committee of the City Club, is credited with the origin of the idea. He communicated with Mr. Low before the returns were well in, and since then work has been going on at a rapid rate. A special committee of the club was formed. Its members hustled. They actually did much of the decorating themselves, not only superintending, but assisting the regular artists with their own hands. President R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union gave them assistance in the way of advice and then was too ill to attend the dinner, although on the programme as a speaker. For several days Alderman Cardani, who besides being in politics, is in the catering business, had been making elaborate preparations to serve his hundreds of patrons.

ADDRESS BY MR. PECKHAM.

After the food and wines had held sway for more than two hours, Mr. Peckham banged his gavel on the speakers' table at 9:20. He lamented the small margin of the Fusion victory, saying that the plurality should have been much greater, with the issue "only honesty against dishonesty." Then some one cried from the audience:

"But we got there just the same."

Mr. Peckham continued:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The City Club is very glad to see you. They commissioned me to express their sentiments in this regard. Last night I happened in my house to take down a volume that spoke of the experiences of a Consul in Liverpool. He had gone there to attend a dinner of a somewhat political character given by the Lord Mayor, and, coming back and talking about it he made this reflection: That he did not see how it was in any way possible for a man to be an orator and honest. He says all the time you are trying to say something pleasant to your audience and it leads you away from the path that is strictly honest.

"I do not propose to be an orator tonight. I have been 'indifferent honest,' as I think Shakespeare puts it, for a little period of time, and I don't want to put the small amount of time that is left to me to trade that little reputation for that of orator, so I do not propose to say to you the pleasant things that might be said. I do not propose to enlarge upon the great victory we have obtained. I am rather disposed, my friends, to be humiliated. I am rather disposed to feel badly because the margin is so small when the issue was what it was.

"Just think for a few moments what was the issue upon which we won. Why it was proclaimed from every stump upon every night of the whole canvass, and it was the issue of simple honesty—honesty on the one side, in future, in promise, in hope; dishonesty, maladministration, all the degrading things that can be said of government, arrayed in force upon the other; and the pitiable majority in favor of simple honesty, not exceeding 6 or 7 per cent. of the whole total vote. Isn't that humiliating? [A voice, "We got there all the same."]

"We did not, my friend, get there all the same. If we had got there by the majority we ought to have had our next Mayor, here now present, would not have had the formidable task that he has now placed before him. If we had got there by the majority that we ought to have had, the hope of human happiness and the hope of human future would have been thousands and thousands of times what it is to-day.

"To-day we are entering upon a career of work, of serious endeavor, a career that needs every aid, every assistance. It needs the awakening of all that is honest and hopeful in youth to come forward and say that however it may have been in the past, however bad it may have been, we have at least arrived at the point where we will insist upon simple honesty in administration. [Applause.]

"Many may desire, for instance, as an illustration, the taxation of railroads to a higher degree, or the taking over of them by the city itself or the lowering of the fares. I mean there are things upon which people can differ, but I trust that there may never again be a contest in the City of New York where the issue is simply honesty, and the triumph is only 6 per cent.

THE TASK AHEAD.

"This is the thing that the people whom we have now elected have before them—the problem they have before them to solve—it is for them to say, and for us to sustain them, it is that they are going to carry on this government in the future so that the great minds of the people of the greater city of New York will instantly fall into line and say, 'So much better have we found this administration that in the future we know that it is far better, infinitely better, that an honest administration should prevail than that we should continue amid the scenes that we have found in the past.'

"I have only to say this one thing in behalf of the organization I represent. The City Club has for some nine or ten years now past devoted itself continuously and incessantly to the welfare of the City of New York. [Applause.] It has had some men among them who, while they have moved out into larger organizations, such as the Citizens' Union, have always, from the foundation, been the strongest and most vigorous of the City Club members. Our great friend, great in all that we admire, we commend him to the admiration of his fellow-citizens; he is great in his devotion, in his self-sacrifice, in his effort to build up this city in which he has lived so long, the President of the Citizens' Union, [great applause,] Vice President of the City Club. I speak of him because he cannot be here to-night because of ill-health, but I want to recognize him in behalf of the City Club, and he does not have to be pointed out to any others in the City of New York.

"This City Club is also to continue in the future. It is worthy of your support and the support of all of you. It wants to continue as it has in the past, as a centre for drawing to it all those whose purpose is to do something for the City of New York without a thought of themselves. It will continue for that purpose.

"I have the pleasure now, my friends, to introduce to you one whom you all know—one whom you have already had your controversy about at the beginning of this month, one who by his devotion has been chosen Chief Magistrate of the City of Brooklyn for two different terms, one who by his administrative capacity brought up to be college, the pride of our city, from the comparatively small institution which it was when I first came here to the grand institution that now sits on the highest hills in the City of New York, the man whom you have selected as your standard-bearer in the controversy which is about to come when we are to show what we can do to make this city honest and honestly governed. I have the pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. Seth Low, your Mayor-elect."

SPEECH OF THE MAYOR-ELECT.

Mr. Low, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said:

"I have been introduced so often as the next Mayor of New York during the last month that I hardly know whether I should take that form of introduction any more seriously now. [Laughter.] Even if it disappoints Mr. Peckham, one may still say of this famous victory, I think, with Mercutio, that if it is not as deep as a well or as wide as a church door, it is enough. [Laughter and applause.] And it is natural that those of us who have been your candidates during the campaign should be here to rejoice with you in the result.

"Yet we shall do well, all of us, both you and me, if we remember that our work is just beginning. In the presence of the victory we may well thank God and take courage. In the presence of the future we shall do well to remember the utterance of the ancient wisdom, 'Let not him that putteth on his armor boast himself as he that layeth it off.' [Applause.] For myself, I felt the inspiration of the opportunity, and I am humble, as I think of my own small powers in comparison with the great task. Such as they are, however, they shall be consecrated without reserve to the service of this city, and I trust they will be aided by that power that comes from above.

"I like to think that more has been accomplished by this election than simply to defeat Tammany Hall. First of all, we have had an election that has concerned itself only with the interests of our city. Despite the utmost

ment has been so complete, and this in my judgment is due to the fact that the Fusion itself was complete. It did not stop with an agreement upon one or two offices at the head of the ticket, but, except in three or four districts, the Fusion went from the top to the bottom, and there was just as complete fusion on the Assemblymen and on the Aldermen as there was upon the Mayor, Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen. The result was that everywhere the same interests worked for the success of the local candidates and for the success of the city candidates.

"A failure to bring about fusion of that kind means that in every district the local candidates have interests that can be forwarded by sacrificing the head of the ticket, and that is the reason, in my judgment, why other fusion movements have only been partially successful, where this fusion movement has made very nearly a clean sweep.

"Now, if I am right in that, it remains also to be said that such a fusion was possible only because it was a fusion between permanently organized bodies. No temporary committee working with a National party, I think, could hope to bring out such a result. I therefore hope that the organizations which have made this fusion and have carried it to success will continue in the field as organizations, and be ready in the future as now to fuse again whenever circumstances demand it. It only needs that they shall continue to be guided as they were this year by the same unselfish leadership in order to produce always the same result when the same conditions prevail. [Applause.]

"These things must be done by those who are not in the City Government. No one appreciates more keenly than do I that the future of this movement is bound up for good or ill with the success of the administration that is about to begin. I do not believe that that administration can be made successful by any use of patronage, however skillful. [Great applause and cheers.] If it is to be permanently useful to the city this administration from top to bottom and from first to last, must be wholly consecrated to the service of the city as its single servant. That being my feeling, and that being my interpretation of the platform on which we have been elected, it goes without saying that no organization and no man has any claim for this position or for that. [Applause.]

"The city's interest is the sole consideration that can be allowed to decide. I do not mean by that statement that I propose to lean backward and to select the enemies of this community to carry it on. I expect to find my assistants among the friends of the movement that has been successful. Neither do I mean that it shall be an objection to any man, large or small, that he has been prominently identified with the political organization or with the successful canvass just finished. I mean simply what I say, that such men, like all others, must win their appointments, if they receive appointments upon their manifest fitness for the work they have to do. But I say with equal frankness that when I can find fitness combined with active participation in the successful campaign in this organization, and its conduct and its management, it will add to my pleasure in making such an appointment. [Applause.]

NEW YORK'S COSMOPOLITANISM.

"I wish that every citizen of New York could himself have made such a canvass of the city as it has now been my fortune to make two seperate times. For if every citizen could learn his city as that experience enables a man to learn it he would be more considerate in his judgment of city officials. Men say that this is a cosmopolitan city. How few know what that word means. It carries some significance, I am sure, to every one, but nobody can realize what it means, the diversity of interests, the variety of population, the strangeness of habit, as well as those who have canvassed the city as candidates and spoken as some of us have, to many, many different audiences representing hundreds of thousands of people in the aggregate. I can see but two things from such a characteristic on the part of our population. In the first place, because the population is cosmopolitan the City Government must be cosmopolitan also. [Applause.]

"I shall feel myself ashamed if, when this Government is fully organized, it does not appear to be representative of all the elements that make up the bone and sinew of the city. [Applause.] It must fairly represent the different races and the different creeds and the different points of view which are natural to men of different upbringing, because I take it that no Government can hope to be largely successful and permanently helpful to the city that is built upon a single party. It must be catholic enough in its composition to make all of the people who have created it feel that it is their Government and that they have had something to do in giving it its success.

"Of course, the Mayor has but a few appointments to make, and if the newspapers are correct, the limitations upon the Commissioners, growing out of the civil service law, are likely also to be very serious, and yet I hope that out of what it is possible for us to do we can construct a Government which the whole population of New York will not only be proud of, but which it will feel is theirs, for I take it the object of this Fusion movement was only half done, if even so much as half, when Tammany Hall was defeated.

"The city undoubtedly intended to condemn the sort of government that it has had, and it condemned it. I am sure, in the hope of getting something far better. The City Government must be so clean, so honest, so efficient, and so progressive that the city will not be satisfied with any other kind of government while men who have good memories survive. [Applause.]

"What Col. Waring did in one department we shall strive to do in many. [Applause.] If Warings were more abundant I should say we should strive to do it in all, but at least we will try to set up a standard by which future administrations must be judged whether they want to or not. [Applause.]

"We shall try to see that the laws which have been passed by the Legislature in the interest of labor are administered just as fairly as the laws in the interests of corporations. [Applause.] We shall try to see that the laws that have to do with the welfare of the poor are administered, if anything, even more conscientiously than those that concern the rich, [applause,] for the rich can take care of themselves, if there is bad government, it is the poor that suffer. [Applause.] We shall try to conduct an administration that thinks of the children of the people quite as much as it thinks of the men and the women.

"If the New York of to-morrow is to be a place in which men can live safely and a city to which men can point with pride, the children of to-day must have good schools and enough of them, [applause,] and they must have teachers. They must have playgrounds somewhat better than the crowded streets, and they must have dwellings to live in that are something better than death traps. And so I shall hope that this administration will be alert to advance all the material and business interests of the community, not because I place for one moment the business and material interests of the community on a par with the human interests, for I do not, but because I know that the human interests are built up upon the material and the business interests, and if the people are to prosper the town itself must be prosperous and busy.

"How much can be done in two years along these lines I do not know, but what it is given to us to be able to do that we shall do, and our failures will not be failures to try." [Applause.]

Mr. Peckham introduced as the next speaker Prof. Felix Adler.

PROF. ADLER'S REMARKS.

Prof. Adler said that the members of the club and their friends had come to the banquet hall in order to express the feelings of joy which animated them despite what Mr. Peckham had said in regard to the great victory which they had won.

"Not in the sense of a vulgar triumph over men," he went on. "What care we for the men? But because we feel that principles have been at stake, and because we feel that in the fight between good and evil the forces of evil have been routed. Because some of us feel as if the hand of power had been revealed, as if the shining arm of everlasting righteousness had been unbared and smitten the head of the evil doer.

"There have been many forces at work, many causes co-operating and contributing to this result. There has been wise, skillful, and patient planning, taking to heart the lessons contained in the words, 'Be ye therefore wise as serpents and innocent as doves.' And some have said that the wisdom displayed might well awaken the enmity and admiration even of the seasoned and adepts in such wisdom. There have been pledges and grudges fighting on our side, what might be called the dogs of war, as compared to the heroes in the past, but I think no one will dispute that, after all the decisive influence in this campaign was the aroused conscience of the people. [Applause.] And if any one would question that, I think their answer is in the splendid majority that was given to Mr. Jerome (great applause) who has been the spokesman, and in some sense, one might almost say the embodiment of the moral resentment of the community against the intolerable shame and degradation; a true knight-errant—errant some who disagree with him might think, but knight, true knight, so one can question in that blameless carriage and fearless sincerity which people love, and which has carried him into his office of what they call District Attorney, City's Attorney—People's Attorney, it should be—with their fight with evil.

"All these issues, gentlemen, are at stake, and now we have won, and permit me to turn for a few moments to the question which agitates us all, which is most prominent in the minds of every one of us—the question, how shall we secure the fruits of victory? How shall we bring it to pass that the work that is done shall be the foundation upon which may be raised the great superstructure—the permament superstructure for the future? How shall we make the word, the name 'reform,' a sweet savor and an acceptable gift to this people?

"I have heard it said, my friends, what a pity that the charter was changed, and that our honored Mayor will have only two years instead of four years. I, for one, rejoice in the fact that the term is brief. All the more urgent will it be upon us, all the more pressing the duty of doing well. All the more shall we feel in this short time that not a single mistake dare be made, because it would imperil the future. All the more shall we be on our mettle, every one of us during these two years, and, of course, the first step toward solidifying the cause of reform is the appointments that they may not be 'disappointment.' [Applause and laughter.]

"Our first object for the future good government is in the deed, the example which will be set, and the confidence of the people which will be purchased and can only be purchased by such example.

PLEA FOR HOME RULE.

"The second point that I would mention is that we hope the reform administration will help us as far as it can do so in securing home rule. The sentiment of home rule in this community is becoming very dear and the enlightened judgment of the public is in its favor, and will spread over the city and protect it against any attack that may be made from without upon the principle of home rule.

"Then a constructive policy will endear the affections of the people in this community in favor of the reform—of this reform administration and the future reform administrations; a constructive policy that shall have in view not only, as has been said, proper school facilities, but shall have, as far as possible, improvement—and the constant improvement—of the system of education, a systef of education itself, not only giving school facilities and abundant school room to meet the needs of the people, but to give the best kind of education that is possible to the people, and also to raise the social condition so far as it is possible for the State and city to do so.

"I am a bitter foe of paternalism, but I believe it is possible, and it is right, that the city as well as the State should do its utmost to provide those conditions in which self-reliance and independent manhood can thrive. Such conditions we do not yet possess, and such conditions we need.

"But there is one thing more that I wish to say. I spoke about what we expect of the administration, but there is a great deal which the administration cannot do which must be done by us, by volunteer agency—and here I may say a word in addition to what the Chairman has said concerning our host, the City Club. The City Club has, in a way, answered the question which is so frequently put, How is it possible to secure men who shall give their constant and continuous attention to their political duty, but in the intervals between elections, without the reward which induce professional politicians to do so?' The City Club has furnished men who have given constant attention to their political interests at the time of elections and in the intervals without any of those rewards which professional politicians are induced by to do so.

"This club has rendered great and meritorious service, in my opinion. Out of its midst came movements of good government clubs. The Citizens' Union movement was projected by members of the City Club, and, apart from that, it has proved an organ for instruction of public opinion. It has kept a jealous and watchful eye upon all measures submitted to the Legislature which might jeopardize the interests of this community, has given timely notice to the public, and has agitated against such measures and has often succeeded in blocking their passage.

"Do not suppose that the poor people of this city are ignorant. Many of them are, but among the poor you will find many also who, I venture to say, are as intelligent, and who are as alive to civic and social duty as any of you ladies and gentlemen, eminent though you be in the higher walks of life that are gathered around this board to-night. These intelligent men among the poorer classes of the city will be the material for such city clubs, and with such city clubs at your disposal you can trust the future of reform."

Chairman Peckham left the banquet hall at the conclusion of Prof. Adler's speech, and his place as presiding officer was taken by Mayor-elect Seth Low. Mr. Low proposed that all should rise and drink a toast to the Vice President of the City Club, R. Fulton Cutting. Almost the entire audience filled their glasses and drank standing to the health of Mr. Cutting.

MR. GROUT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Low then introduced Edward M. Grout, who said in part:

"I would rather make ten campaign speeches than one post-election, after-dinner speech. If this occasion were not attended by you, who many of our voters would call the 'silk stocking voters,' if this occasion were a celebration upon the great east side of this city, or if this room were filled with dollar diners and many working clothes, it would probably represent better than you do the forces which really produced the result upon election day.

"The count on election night was the result of an uprising of the plain people of this City of New York, and that uprising was not related to national party politics in any degree whatsoever. [Applause.] I believe that Mr. Shepard probably obtained a larger percentage of the so-called better class, independent Democratic votes than those of us who are also Democrats and who did not agree with him would be pleased publicly to admit, and I believe that among the plain working people, natural Democrats, or else free of all party allegiance, the desertion of the cause of Tammany Hall was something which appalled them when the vote was counted on election night. [Applause.]

"Mr. Low represented the substantial, reliable attack with which the campaign commenced. Mr. Jerome developed as a flaming sword, [Applause,] and when there were conservative people in the community who doubted whether Jerome was sane or insane, [Laughter,] who felt that he was going too far, that he was shocking some fine feelings which ought not to be touched, I rejoiced to read that speech given before the Order of Acorns by Mr. Philbin, [Applause,] where, if Mr. Philbin's name had not been given as the speaker and had depended on the speech alone, I should have said it was another speech of Jerome's. [Applause.]

"And after a while the deep moral sense of people began to awake, and I know many and many straight-out Democrats who couldn't bring themselves to get away from the Democratic ticket, who found, when they went home at night, that there wives were against them." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Grout then said that if there had been female suffrage during the campaign, or, if he might play upon the words of Mr. Hewitt, universal suffrage, the majority for the Fusion ticket would have reached a size which would have suited even so great a political usurer as Mr. Peckham, who was not satisfied with majorities running from 6 to 8 per cent. Mr. Grout then said:

"When we have our celebration at some dollar dinner with the workingmen present, I do not think we had better have Mr. Peckham make his 6 per cent. speech.

"I speak after some examination of the civil service question because I believe that in my office there are more exempt places, more places which are absolutely at the will of the appointing officer than are contained in all the other departments under the Mayor's control. I believe there are more confidential places in the Controller's office from which I can remove absolutely every incumbent the minute I take office than there are in all the departments over which the Mayor has control.

WHAT HIS POLICY WILL BE.

"Now, I do not propose, so far as I am concerned—I have said this privately, and I am glad of the opportunity of saying it publicly—I do not propose to do any such thing. [Applause.] When I go into office on the first day of January with a few new appointees, I am going through that whole office; I am going to each desk; I am going to find out who works at that desk, what he does and how he does it, and after personal investigation I am going to find out who is fit to remain and who is not fit to remain; whether he is protected by the civil service or whether he is exempt from the civil service will not be a controlling consideration in my mind.

"I will not hamper my own success in office by undertaking to remove absolutely all men whom I would remove because they had been put there by a predecessor who was a representative of another organization. I do not propose to be guided entirely by whether or not the man was put there as a Tammany Hall man, or a Willoughby Street Democrat, or a survivor of prior administrations. If the man is a fit, competent man to keep his place so far as my department is concerned, the man is going to remain there. [Applause.]

"I hope that a policy similar to that will be followed in the city at large, and for this reason: It is only by that course, it seems to me, that we can reach the condition where the man who earns his living from the city can be sure that he will remain and have the opportunity to continue to remain and earn that living as long as he does his work properly.

"Here are men who have been working, in some cases for years, at certain desks, who understand their work, who by growing fit for this work have grown unfit for other work, and men who have wives and children dependent upon them, and the proposition is to have you look at it from the other point of view; that because that man was appointed by some one of other politics, because that man himself may be of other politics, the new official is to come in and say, 'Go,' and let the man starve unless he can find something else to do.

"What would you think if the officers of the army and navy were removed in any such way as that? What would you think if your school teachers were abandoned to the choice of politics, or if your policemen or your firemen were subject to such contingencies? And yet we have in the past year had the Legislature in the State of New York to give the man who pushes a broom over the asphalt streets a right to stay in office unless he is removed for cause, while the man who pushes the pen over the ledgers and day books of the city may be removed if the head of the department calls him up for explanation, and there is nothing to show whether the explanation is satisfactory, or that the explanation is called for by reason of any charge against a man. That is, our law says that he shall be given the opportunity for explanation.

"Now, it seems to me that if I were to go in my business office, as my offices, and find there a competent man, I would not inquire as to his race, color, politics, or religion; but I would inquire whether he could do that work, and if he did it competently he is the man who should stay. [Applause.]

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE PUBLIC.

"Much has been said in the other speeches as to what the people of the city are to expect of the Mayor and those who were elected with him. The application is twofold. If we who have been elected are obligated to the people of this city, and if you are entitled to expect certain things of us, then the administration on the other hand is entitled to expect something of the press and of the public of this city in the way of cordial support and of careful consideration of what is done and of a willingness to await the full development of any particular matter and full information upon it before passing judgment upon it.

"Now, it is obviously impossible for the officers of the new administration to please everybody; it is obviously impossible, if you will stop to consider the difficulties, for us to do the things which will please all the people who voted for us, and it is necessary that many times there shall be disappointment. What we have a right to expect of the City of New York is that there shall be a willingness to wait and hear our side of the question if we do something in which you disagree with us, and recognition of the net result is all the people can look for. It is impossible for any administration to come in and do all that the people expect us to do in their present rejoicing. We are but average men, after all, and we can produce only average results; we cannot produce perfection.

"I speak of this, because in a certain sense on the first day of January next will be the beginning of the new campaign to be waged two years from now for the continuation of this Administration or its successors—at any rate, the Administration which will not be the administration of Tammany Hall. And the people must look upon the practical side, and seek to see what the administration is trying to do, however ineffectual. We may avail ourselves of the opportunities before us, and I believe that the new administration will try to do its best. I don't look to see the new administration be as cordially received as it is now at the end of the term, and yet, if you want to keep Tammany Hall out, you have got to hold up the hands of the administration in every way possible, and seek to help us to reach the proper results."

As soon as Mr. Grout had finished, Chairman Low arose and said that he had so often witnessed the impatience of audiences in New York in waiting for the presentation of Mr. Jerome that he would simply present him at once without further words. Instantly there was loud applause. Almost the entire audience sprang to its feet and in all parts of the hall men were seen waving their napkins and clapping their hands, while the ladies occupying the galleries waved their handkerchiefs.

WHAT MR. JEROME SAID.

The newly elected District Attorney was obliged to wait for several minutes until this enthusiasm subsided. He then said:

"There was a wondering tradition, I don't know where it came from, that I was always familiar with, that some man once upon a time in ancient history said that he could eat thirty quails, one each day. When he got along to about the twenty-eighth quail—we only get along to about the eighteenth—he wished he hadn't made the wager; and after about four weeks of campaigning, when it gets around to my turn to speak I feel like that fellow that had eaten the twenty-eighth quail.

"Now it seems to me that my coadjutors—I think that is Mr. Shepard's term [laughter]—my coadjutors have taken it upon themselves to make the City Club in a certain measure their father confessor about their plans for the future, and I suppose in the presence of such precedents I am bound to follow suit.

"I am interested in Mr. Grout's remarks in regard to the civil service, because I have been dealing with the subject of several hundred gentlemen who are willing to sacrifice a large and lucrative private practice in order to serve the city. [Laughter and applause.] Now I think Mr. Grout hit the keynote of this great civil service business in dwelling upon the fact that it is not so much the qualification for office as it is the tenure of office.

"I have always felt that it is the bad part of our civil service that if you get a bad man in office, or a Tammany man in office, if he is sure of staying there, somehow or other the Tammany end of it tends to slough off. But Mr. Grout has referred to the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States as one of the guides of his action, and, of course, bred in Brooklyn, he would naturally pay much attention to the Constitutional limitations. [Laughter and applause.] There is one thing in that Constitutional amendment that I shall pay some attention to in making up my staff, and that is that it provides in regard to previous condition of servitude. [Laughter and applause.]

"Now, this election has meant a great deal to me, not so much in getting a public office, though I am not loath to accept public office, but it has meant a great deal to me in very many ways, because it has given me personally an opportunity to test theories that I have believed in for a long time in the abstract, and the value of which I was satisfied of personally, but I didn't know whether anybody else would ever be satisfied of it or not.

"It seems to me there is one thing it has signified. I have been about in the City Club and various other organizations of professional citizens. [Laughter and applause.] I met a little group of men, and they told me how righteous they were, how willing they would be to make sacrifices for the great and holy cause, how they knew a half dozen other men who felt the same way, but somehow or other they have never felt inclined to make them, because they always talk of this great, immovable, uneducated mass, and when you begin to talk about it they discourse about universal suffrage, and they tell you a great deal about the difficulties of overcoming some body of people that they didn't know much about, but they generally locate it somewhere down on the east side. [Laughter.] It always reminds me of the fishing in the country, the fishing nine miles away over the mountain was fine, but when you got over there it was still finer nine miles away.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PEOPLE.

"Now, there is one thing these men always talk about themselves with the greatest garb of sincerity—why, I almost came to believe them myself! Now, this election has been fought on an appeal to the plain people of this city, and they have responded to that appeal nobly. [Applause.] When you consider what they have been subjected to for four years and more, when you consider this, that they should have dared to stand up under what they have suffered, that they should have dared to have voiced their belief in us, coming to them comparatively unknown with little to say to them except, 'We want you to trust us, we mean right'—that they should have responded under such circumstances, means a great deal more than you can measure by arithmetic; it means a heap more than any 6 per cent. If we qualify on our pledges, the next time we can practically direct the Secretary to cast one ballot. [Applause.]

"But its value to this dress-suit brigade [laughter] is this, that the fellow who has been prating about his righteousness and the willingness of himself and his friends to make sacrifices only for the inability to move this inert mass, cannot have his excuse accepted any longer. He can stand up like a man and say, 'I am too lazy,' he can stand up like a man and say, 'I haven't enough interest in American manhood and citizenship to discharge my duties,' but you can always point to the election of 1901 when he attempts to hide himself behind any excuse that the plain people cannot be moved. [Applause.]

"But if it were true when it was said—and I believe it to be so—that perpetual vigilance is the price of liberty, it is absolutely true to-day, and will continue to be true. You may have the notion that social and political phenomena resemble a block of granite upon which you can carve some inscription, voicing a noble sentiment, and then you may go away and leave it for all time, but there is not counterpart to that idea in human institutions.

"When you have placed it on the granite or cast it in the bronze, the time that it will take to erase that sentiment is so long that neither you nor I nor those older than we need consider the fact that some day that, too, will pass away, but when you are dealing with political and social phenomena that is not true.

"You cannot do the trick and have it remain done. You have got to toil at it day and night. You have got to hold what you have got, and if it was worth fighting for it is worth fighting to keep. And that is precisely the position that we are in to-day.

"It is a very little thing that this ticket should be elected if after two years it is to be succeeded by such an administration that he have had for the past four years. But it is a great thing, it is a thing that will put heart not only into the people of this city, but the people of this whole country, if those who by their social and financial position and by their position as educated men are true to their real duties—if we can hold what we have obtained and make it better, that is something, then, that has been worth fighting for. The little thing that Mr. Low and Mr. Grout and Mr. Fornes and others upon the ticket have gotten offices will not count for much in two years. They can start it along the right lines, but if you who sit here to-night with every obligation of American manhood upon you are false to those obligations, why, it would be just as well that this election had not been. It is merely writing a name in the sand that will be washed out at the next tide.

"Those people who think a little bit—and I was always impressed by a passage in one of Arthur Phelps's works where he said that those people who think they have a monopoly of thinking—that is the idea, probably quite as close as Mr. Low's Shakespearean quotation was, but as Mr. Low had the idea I believe that I have got the idea of Arthur Phelps's statement—think that we have got the monopoly of virtue.

"Now, in this canvass I spent most of my time down in this great region that we, who never see it, or most of us who never see it, speak about as the east side—that great east side as to which universal suffrage should never have been extended; that great east side as to which more stringent naturalization laws should apply; that great east side which is this and is that and is everything in the description which people of our class give utterance to, other than what it really is. In that great east side, from the commencement of this campaign to the end, there was one sentiment that met always instantaneous, heartfelt, earnest response, and that was when those people were appealed to, not as Jews, not as Germans, but as American citizens.

"No one accustomed to public speaking, if he will give a little thought to it, can fail to get a certain amount of applause out of an audience. That may be done by trick and device, as we say in the criminal law, just as easily as any bunco or congame can be worked for a certain length of time, but no one would ever dream, who had any political sagacity, of appealing to a brownstone audience on the ground that they, as American citizens, had any obligation. [Applause.]

CITIZENSHIP ON THE EAST SIDE.

"To them, to be a citizen of the greatest city or this country, to them, to be a citizen of a city in which the most important problems of the age are being worked out—for, after all, the municipal problem is fast coming to be the problem of national life—to them that does not seem to be anything; but to the poor fellow on the east side, whose clothes may not be as clean nor his person either, as yours, but to whom the municipal problem is a daily factor, is something that touches his home life, something that touches him in his commercial life, that touches him on every side of his activity, to him to be an American citizen means something.

"Their father have come to this country because we extended hospitality to them, because they were oppressed or thought they were in the place from which they came, either socially, economically, politically, or because of their religion, and they came here with a faith and a hope that if you men sitting before me to-night realized it, it would make your lives sweeter and better and bring into it an element of consecration that most of you—and I am ashamed to say that I have been with you and have not felt in the years that have gone past—they came here full of hope; they were not uneducated—they were not ignorant, as Prof. Adler has indicated.

"Why, gracious, you can go down there and look into audiences in Progress Hall and in the east side that in intelligence are not second to the audience here, and those men came here believing the things that the fathers of this Nation had said; they came here expecting to find that every word that stood written was realized and true; they expected to find freedom and they really found slavery; they expected political liberty and they had none greater than they had in the country from which they came.

"It is true they had religious liberty, but that is about all that we gave them. The conditions of life in every way were hard. Laws, wise in their passing and sometimes wise in their framing, were enacted, but were not in force because the price was paid for their non-enforcement.

"And those were the people, and not you, that put this reform ticket in power. Those are the people to whom our obligation runs, and not to you. (Applause.) And if we can discharge our obligations to those people as they expect them to be discharged, why no politician can dictate what the next administration of this city shall be, nor can any politician say whether any one shall go higher or not. It will be simply a question how we discharge our obligation to those people—the people that since George Washington, not one man have trusted and loved and believed in, and trusted the whole twelve months of the year, and that man was perhaps the greatest figure in our whole history—Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.]

"I want to say just noe thing more. Years ago a man who, while he was yet young, was a wise man, and who has now gone over to join the great majority, said to me, 'Travers, there is only one way ever to administer a public office, and that way is this: To administer it as if you never expected or never cared to hold another.' [Applause.]

"As years have gone by and I, though still a young man, have come to see more of human life, it seems to me that every man has broken his political neck because, having attained office, he used that to forward his interests in obtaining another, and I see few or no men who, serving in one office loyally and intelligently, because unfortunately good intentions are not enough, but serving in that office intelligently and devotedly with his eyes singly fixed, fulfilling the real requirements of that office, looking upon that office as one whom I consider a great man said—looking upon a public office as a public trust [applause]—when a man has done that and done it intelligently and honestly, he will keep his own self respect which, as I look at it, is the one thing worth keeping, and he will advance his own political interests more than any attempt to steer a devious course of life by the doctrine of expediency will advance them." [Applause.]

As soon as Mr. Jerome had finished Chairman Low introduced William H. Baldwin, Jr., who was Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen. Mr. Baldwin told of the result of the vice crusade in New York and of the evil conditions which existed on the east side a year ago. He pleaded with his audience to continue their work for the better government of the city every day in the year for the next two years.

Chairman Low then introduced Clinton Rogers Woodruff, President of the Municipal League of the United States, who said that he believed the whole cause of Democratic government would have been in danger if the Fusion ticket had been defeated this year, and that all the citizens of the large municipalities would now take courage and go forward to win victories in the cause of decency and honest municipal affairs.

Joseph Johnson, Jr., of the Order of Acorns, also made a speech, in which he spoke of the good work performed by that organization.

GUESTS AT THE DINNER.

Not only were there politicians of all parties at the City Club's dinner, as well as clergymen, but the society representation in the boxes was large.

Besides the special guests on the platform, there were others of hardly less prominence at a long table placed just in front of the stage. In addition to these were many more for whom room could not be found at either of these places, but who were particularly invited nevertheless.

The following is a list of some of those who were present:

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur,
The Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant,
The Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters,
The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson,
The Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor,
The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer,
The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage,
The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield,
Joseph Johnson, Jr.,
John C. Clarke,
Robert B. Lawrence,
W. Allaire Shortt,
James L. Wells,
Thomas L. Hamilton,
Walter B. Atterbury,
J. Edward Swanstrom,
W. H. Merrill,
Whitelaw Reid,
Paul Dana,
Herman Ridder,
John D. Crimmins,
Frank Moss,
Julien T. Davies,
Judge Platt B. Rogers,
Richard Watson Gilder,
The Rev. Julian K. Smyth,
The Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin,
Dr. S. R. L. Gould,
Col. Charles F. Homer,
James Talcott,
F. B. Thurber,
Alfred R. Conkling,
J. Augustus Johnston,
John W. Vrooman,
Everett P. Wheeler,
Otto Kempner,
J. Taiman Budd,
John P. Faure,
Ex-Justice William N. Cohen,
William F. King,
F. E. Lalmbeer,
Alderman McInnes,
Alderman Goodman,
John De Witt Warner,
William B. Cogswell,
Capt. Arthur F. Cosby,
S. P. Avery,
J. B. Reynolds,
J. F. Kernochan,
Joel B. Erhardt,
Lockwood De Forest,
Nicholas Murray Butler.

IN THE BOXES.

Among those in the boxes were the following:

Nathan Bijur,
H. B. Brownell,
W. E. Curtis,
Mrs. W. H. Jackson,
A. G. Agnew,
James W. Pryor,
Richard C. Daniel,
Everett P. Wheeler,
H. E. Deming,
C. L. Dana,
Boardman Wright,
Oswald Villard,
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.,
James Speyer,
Mrs. Henry Marquand,
W. G. Choate,
Mrs. Eugene Delano,
Morris K. Jesup,
B. A. Sands,
F. D. Wells,
Peter Marie,
Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin,
Mrs. C. R. Lowell,
Adolphe Openhym,
C. C. Nadal,
James R. Burnet,
E. D. Adams,
J. F. Kernochan,
C. P. Howland,
W. C. Le Gendre,
Carl Schurz,
De Witt Seligman,
James Stokes,
William F. King,
F. P. Kinnicut,
John S. Kennedy,
John S. Hammond,
Mrs. John McKee,
Edward Schroeder,
R. W. Montgomery,
G. M. Cassatt,
E. S. Lentilhon,
Clarence Conger,
Miss L. D. Wald,
Dr. S. Knopf,
Mrs. Benjamin Richards,
Mrs. E. Curtis,
J. H. Steinhardt,
A. P. W. Seaman,
Charles Tatham,
Charles Taber,
H. P. Davison,
T. A. Phelan,
Col. W. G. Cogswell,
Mrs. J. Allen,
A. R. Ladew,
George McAneny.

The members of the Reception Committee were:

Henry W. Bean,
Frsd. De Witt Wells,
Thomas J. Hallowell,
Oswald G. Villard,
John Brooks Leavitt,
Joseph G. Deane,
Abner J. Haydel,
Fulton McMahon,
Richard C. Daniel,
Charles P. Blaney,
Frederick H. Sanborn,
De Forest Grant,
Charles Taber,
Arthur F. Cosby,
Griswold Thompson,
R. W. G. Welling,
C. E. Williams,
J. Langdon Erving,
Newbold Morris,
Robert Kelly Prentice,
E. D. Litchfield,
Israel Ludlow,
Samuel Thorne, Jr.

N. C. RATHBUN IDENTIFIED.

Men from Little Rock See the Man Accused of Murder.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 14.—Newell C. Rathbun, suspected of killing Charles Goodman in a hotel here by poison, was to-day positively identified by an officer and an acquaintance of the prisoner from Little Rock, Ark., where he lived for a time. Later, Rathbun was arraigned before Mayor Rader, in the police station on a charge of murder. Rathbun pleaded not guilty, and Mayor Rader held him over to the Circuit Court without bond. The prisoner had no lawyer. The Circuit Court will convene in special term Monday, and a Grand Jury will be empanelled to consider Rathbun's case.

The meeting between the prisoner and the Arkansas visitors, whose trip was for the purpose of identification, took place in Sheriff Rave's office.

"Hello, Rathbun," said Gloeckner.

"Don't you know me?"

"Yes, you're Gloeckner," responded the prisoner.

"Did you give that man the dope?" asked Gloeckner.

"I am not guilty of the crime as charged."

"Did your wife know anything about your scheme?"

"She might have thought about it."

"Why didn't she identify the body as not being yours?"

"I can't tell. She's an excitable woman."

"What about the statement of Carrie Pryor that you wanted her to go into an insurance swindle with you?"

"She is an enemy of mine."

Rathbun became tired of being interrogated, and turned questioner himself, first asking: "How is my wife?"

Deputy Sheriff Chichester said Mrs. Rathbun was very well. Rathbun expressed his pleasure. When reference was made to his wife tears showed in Rathbun's eyes. He asked Chichester to take a message to her that he would be with her some day. The prisoner could no longer restrain his feelings. He cried and brushed away the tears with his coatsleeve, and asked the Sheriff to take him to his cell.

Before he was taken back Rathbun signed his name on the back of his picture under a statement to the effect that it was his likeness, and also signed the following:

"To Whom It May Concern: I am in custody in Jeffersonville, Ind., awaiting trial. I will send this by Al Chichester and E. J. Gloeckner."

Deputy Sheriff Chichester says that he knows of several women to whom Rathbun made the same proposition made to Miss Pryor and that some of them will come here to testify.

MUST PAY FOR BAKER'S TOOTH.

William Muldoon Knocked It Out, Baker Sued, and Jury Gave Him a $250 Verdict.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 14.—William Muldoon, the well-known athlete, who has a large school for physical culture near this village, at which many well-known clubmen attend to take instruction in athletics and the "manly art of self-defense," lost a suit to-day in the County Court which was brought against him by Joseph Suda, a local baker, for $2,000 damages for the loss of a tooth in his upper jaw, which, he alleged, Muldoon knocked out one day last June.

During the Summer Prof. Muldoon and his athletic patrons daily were out on the country roads horseback riding. There were usually a score or more of them. On June 20 last, while riding the party found Suda's bakery wagon standing in front of a Mr. Hyatt's house, on the outskirts of the town, and blocking the road. Muldoon was riding ahead, and took the baker's horse by the head to lead it aside. The baker protested, and some hot words followed. According to Suda, Muldoon struck him, felling him to the ground and knocking out one of his teeth.

Frederick Van Kleeck was attorney for the plaintiff, and Henry T. Dykman and Charles Haines appeared for Prof. Muldoon. Mr. Haines did most of the talking, and in his summing up, after the defense had denied everything, said that the complaint was preposterous, for the reason that "if Muldoon had ever hit the plaintiff with his fist he would have smashed his whole face out of any semblance to humanity." His theory was that the tooth simply dropped out when Suda fell to the ground and that Suda ought not to have fallen.

The jury, however, thought differently, and rendered a verdict of $250 for the plaintiff.

DR. ALBERT R. GREHON ILL.

Dr. A. R. Grehon, 70 years old, a retired medical naval officer of the United States Navy, is a private patient in Roosevelt Hospital in a critical condition. At two o'clock this morning he was said to be very low.

Dr. Grehon came to this city from the South three weeks ago, and has been staying at the Hotel Bayard, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway. His wife and two sons are abroad, the sons being in Paris. His wife is now on her way to this country and it was to greet her in New York that Dr. Grehon came North.

Dr. Grehon did not appear in the hotel yesterday morning, and his room was entered. It was found that he had sustained a stroke of apoplexy just as he was about to step into his bath. He lay unconscious on the floor. Physicians were called in, but Dr. Grehon could not be restored to consciousness.

After a consultation of physicians it was decided to have him removed to Roosevelt Hospital. He was still unconscious this morning.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Dead Man a Stepson of James C. Spencer, Ex-Judge of the Superior Court, Says a Doctor.

Policeman Whalen found the body of a man who had shot himself in the mouth on a bench behind the music stand in the Mall, Central Park, soon after midnight Wednesday night. There was 40 cents in the pockets, and the clothing, though well worn, was of good quality, the hands being neatly gloved and well cared for. It was removed to the Morgue, where it was identified by H. B. Stayback of 327 West Seventy-eighth Street as that of Walter Wilson Edsall.

The suicide was a stepson, according to Dr. Egbert Le Fevre of 52 West Fifty-sixth Street, of James C. Spencer, a former Judge of the Superior Court and a former member of the Aqueduct Commission. The dead man lived with his step-father and mother in the Patterson apartments, at 56 West Forty-seventh Street.

During the last three years, Dr. Le Fevre said, Edsall had been suffering from nervous prostration, and lately the doctor had been apprehensive about the man's mental condition. Mr. Spencer, Edsall's stepfather, is now seriously ill at his home.

ANTITOXINE AND LOCKJAW

Scientific View of Fatal Diphtheria Cases in St. Louis.

New York Medical Journal Condemns the Use of Public Money in Competition with Private Houses in Making Drugs.

The medical profession is disturbed over the recent fatalities in St. Louis resulting from the injection of antitoxine for the cure of diphtheria. Twenty cases of tetanus, or lockjaw, developed among patients who had been treated with diphtheria antitoxine, manufactured by the Health Department of the City of St. Louis, which has been engaged in its production since 1895.

While the average percentage of deaths from diphtheria and croup prior to the use of antitoxine was 35.46, during the six years following its use the percentage of deaths has been lowered to 15.67 per cent.

The fatalities in St. Louis are attributed to contaminated antitoxine, the horse from which the antitoxine serum was drawn having been found to be infected with the germs of lockjaw. The cases are now under investigation by the Coroner and a committee of expert bacteriologists.

An expert medical opinion concerning the cause of the outbreak of lockjaw in the patients treated with the antitoxine is found in the current issue of The New York Medical Journal, which expresses itself editorially as follows:

"The contamination probably occurred in the process of bottling, as in similar occurrences that happened in Italy about a year ago, and in the possibility of such a contamination lies one of the objections to the municipal manufacture of drugs; a far graver objection, we must say, much as we deplore the loss of precious lives that has occurred in this instance, attaches to the use of public money in competition with private capital.

"An individual producer with a reputation to maintain knows that he cannot afford to relax his precautions to the minutest degree, and the same is true of a commercial house, but a municipal board is so intangible that it can hardly be held to strict account for imperfections in its products.

"While we are pained to think of the deaths that have occurred by misadventure in St. Louis, they furnish an additional argument against appropriations to cover the expense of producing vaccine, antitoxine, or any other remedial or prophylactic agent to be sold in competition with the products of private enterprise. We are not blaming anybody connected with the St. Louis Health Department; the department has simply met with a check that was almost sure to come sooner or later. We are all proud of the medical officers of the Health Departments of our great cities, but they may not be the same to-morrow that they are to-day—in other words, they have no permanent personal responsibility.

"In the manufacture of antitoxine by commercial houses, the danger of infection of the horses is guarded against by keeping them constantly immunized against tetanus by means of the injections of antitetanic serum, while the danger, which is slight, of the presence of any uncharged diphtherit

A GREAT SURPRISE IN MOLINEUX ARGUMENT

Ex-Gov. Hill Shows that Court of Appeals Revised Its Decision.

Contended that Prohibition Barring Use of Barnet Letters in New Trial Was Removed—Ex-Gov. Black's Reply.

Two ex-Governors of the State of New York, both eminent lawyers, met in a great legal struggle yesterday before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions for the freedom of Roland Burnham Molineux, the convicted murderer of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, now in the Tombs awaiting a new trial granted by the Court of Appeals.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, for Molineux, moved the dismissal of the murder indictment. Ex-Governor and ex-Senator David Bennett Hill, for the State, opposed the granting of the motion.

During the arguments it developed, to the surprise of the spectators, that the Court of Appeals, ten days after the decision granting Molineux a new trial was published, had decided to revise the original opinion, and did so, making several excisions in the text. The revised decision is regarded as much more favorable to the prosecution than was the first and published decision.

Associated with ex-Gov. Black were ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott and Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, both of whom have also been Assistant District Attorneys.

Ex-Gov. Hill was assisted by District Attorney Philbin and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, who successfully prosecuted Molineux, and Francis P. Garvan. Every other member of the District Attorney's staff not engaged in court was also present, as were a large number of well-known lawyers, handwriting experts, detectives, court hangers-on, and women.

MOLINEUX NOT IN COURT.

Crowds of curious sightseers, hoping for a glimpse of Molineux or some of the prominent figures on either side, and who apparently had nothing else to do, pressed persistently against the lines of court policemen disposed about the corridors. Molineux was not present in the courtroom. Gen. Edward Leslie Molineux, his aged father, surrounded by friends and wearing his button of the Loyal Legion, occupied a seat in the jury box. During the afternoon session the General moved inside the railing and sat near his son's counsel. The argument occupied the entire court day—from 10:30 in the morning until just before 4 in the afternoon.

Ex-Gov. Black, tall and lank, attired in a loose-fitting sack suit, opened the argument for the defense. He spoke in a low tone of voice, and made his gestures with his left hand, holding his glasses or a typewritten brief in his right. A few feet separated him from his opponent. He moved to dismiss the indictment, and made an alternative motion to inspect the Grand Jury minutes.

In support of his motion to set aside the indictment ex-Gov. Black contended that the evidence presented to the Grand Jury, upon which the indictment was found, related chiefly to Henry Crossman Barnet, and that the Court of Appeals had declared that this evidence and the letters signed "H. C. Barnet" were incompetent. Replying to this, ex-Gov. Hill declared that the Court of Appeals had ruled that the evidence relating to the death of Barnet was inadmissible. "This defendant doesn't claim that he knows all the testimony taken before the Grand Jury," he continued. "If he did, this motion would be unnecessary. If this indictment is based in whole or in part upon the Barnet evidence, we hold the indictment cannot stand." He then read an affidavit of Mr. Weeks, in which the latter declared that from conversation with certain witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury it was his belief that the Grand Jury must have found the indictment on this Barnet evidence.

He then read from Mr. Weeks's affidavit statements of various handwriting experts—Carvalho and Kinsley among them—that they had compared the poison package superscription and the so-called Barnet letters, and that the same person wrote both. These letters were four in number. Each was signed "H. C. Barnet," and were requests for medicine. The fourth was a request for a marriage guide.

"It seems that on expert testimony this man was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be executed," said ex-Gov. Black. "That is the kind of testimony we object to and ask to be excluded. That, eliminating the statement of Cornish that he received a bottle holder and Dr. Hitchcock that Mrs. Adams was poisoned, was every stitch of evidence upon which he was tried for his life and sentenced to death. Leave out the Barnet evidence, and you haven't enough left on which to find an indictment for petit larceny."

"Why wasn't this motion made earlier in the trial?" asked Judge Newburger.

"It was, and was denied. It is now renewed, in view of the Court of Appeals decision. Our position now is that we are just indicted, the Court of Appeals having held that the last trial was improper. This court has the statutory and inherent right to dismiss the indictment at any time."

Ex-Gov. Hill immediately upon ex-Gov. Black's conclusion began his reply. He wore a long frock coat and a low-cut vest. His gestures were quick and nervous.

"Hardly had the Court of Appeals announced their decision," said he, "when the defense makes this motion to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. Flushed with their alleged victory, instead of going to trial, they make this motion to quash this indictment. They wish to inspect the Grand Jury minutes. For what purpose? To prepare for trial? On that point they are silent. Judge Blanchard, in this very court, denying a similar motion, declared the moving papers disclosed no legal reason why the motion should be granted. These moving papers practically are the same.

"This motion is dilatory. It is a bold, audacious move, such as has characterized this trial before. It is the height of presumption to make such a motion now, pending a new trial. This is nothing more nor less than a miserable fishing excursion. Such a motion to inspect cannot be entertained, when the inspection is to enable the mover to make a motion to dismiss the indictment. Further, two years and three months have elapsed since the indictment and pleading of not guilty. Such a motion as this, to dismiss, must precede the plea. I challenge the other side to show one precedent for making such a motion after pleading."

BARNET LETTERS NOT BARRED.

The Barnett evidence and the Barnet letters then received the attention of the ex-Senator. On this point the opposing counsel differed materially, and ex-Gov. Hill made his statement about the revision of the Molineux decision by the Court of Appeals after it was first published. He said:

"The Court of Appeals decided this case on one question asked of Dr. Douglass as to what Barnet told him on his death bed as to how and when he received Kutnow powders. The Court held this was inadmissible. That's the victory the defense claims. The Court of Appeals ruled that under the indictment charging Molineux with murdering Mrs. Adams the prosecution had no right to prove the death or poisoning of Barnet. Mr. Osborne makes affidavit that no evidence of Barnet's death was presented to the Grand Jury. Who says there was? Mr. Weeks, who makes affidavit from his knowledge of the case that 'there must have been.' The very nature of the so-called Barnet letters rendered them admissible for evidentiary purposes, irrespective of any comparisons.

"In the first opinion of the Court of Appeals, which Justice Werner wrote, it was held that forgery could not be proved as a motive for murder. When the Court saw the blunder this was stricken out.

"Justice Werner confused the Barnet letters (those signed H. C. Barnet) with the Barnet evidence. In the first opinion the ruling was: 'The Barnet letters should not have been received for any purpose.' In the revised opinion this is stricken out."

This was the most startling statement to the spectators that was made during the day.

"The Court of Appeals anticipated this motion," continued the ex-Senator. "After calm deliberation, they revised their opinion. If they had wanted to exclude the Barnet and Cornish letters they would not have said so originally and then stricken the statement out. The Court of Appeals laid down no rule for their exclusion on another trial. The rules they did lay down do not render them inadmissible."

Mr. Hill then turned to Mr. Black and asked why he held that the letters were not admissable.

"Because the Court of Appeals says they are not," was the reply.

"The Court of Appeals has amended their opinion," continued the ex-Senator, "for the very purpose of guarding against the construction the defendant here puts on the opinion. They hold that letters may not be put in evidence as standards of comparison for the purpose of establishing another crime in a case where evidence of another crime is inadmissable."

The court took recess at this point. Ex-Gov. Hill resumed his argument at 2.30. He declared that it was to the interest of the community and society in general that defendants charged with crime should not be discharged upon a technicality.

Ex-Gov. Black, replying briefly, said that the interests of the people were never deemed superior to the interests of the individual. He asserted that the Court of Appeals had merely changed the verbiage of their opinion, and had no intention of practically reversing themselves on some of the most important points of the original decision. He further declared that the revised decision had exactly the meaning of the first.

Justice Newburger, reserving decision, took Mr. Hill's brief and gave Mr. Black a week in which to submit one.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S DINNER IN MR. CROKER'S HONOR.

His Political Leadership Commended and a Gift in Silver Presented to Him.

Richard Croker was the guest of honor last evening at a dinner given to him at the Democratic Club by the Board of Governors and the officials of the organization. Covers were laid for twenty-four. At the conclusion of the dinner, and before the speaking began, a handsome silver jardiniere was presented to Mr. Croker. President John Fox, who presided at the dinner, made the presentation speech.

During the course of his remarks President Fox, speaking on behalf of the club, thanked Mr. Croker for his services as leader of the Democratic Party in this city and for the work he had done in behalf of the Democratic Club. The jardiniere bears the names of the twelve members of the Board of Governors and the names of the officers, as well as the date of presentation.

Those who attended the dinner besides President Fox, at whose right sat Mr. Croker, were Lewis Nixon, Cord Meyer, Adrian Kiernan, Theodore Hascall, Judge William E. Wyatt, John Shevlin, John F. Carroll, Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, M. Warley Platzek, Thomas E. Crimmins, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Edward M. O'Dwyer, E. L. Bush, Andrew Freedman, Melvyr Van Wyck, Alfred M. Downes, and John J. Scannell, Fire Commissioner.

Speeches were made by nearly every one present. Their trend was to the effect that Mr. Croker would undoubtedly act as the leading spirit in the movement to unite the Democratic Party in the State and again to lead it to victory in the municipal elections.

To the speech made by President Fox, Mr. Croker replied briefly. He thanked the club officials for their gift, and said he appreciated far more the sentiment that caused its presentation. He asserted that the party had met defeat at the recent election through the work of the party's opponents in the Republican ranks.

Mayor Van Wyck made but a very brief speech. In it he, too, spoke of the work of Mr. Croker in behalf of the party.

The Mayor also came in for a share of the complimentary phrases which were current. Most of the speakers referred in terms of praise to the work done by the Mayor during the time he has been in office. The Mayor said he was very grateful for the expressions of the speakers.

BISHOP POTTER TALKS OF ELECTION RESULTS.

Says in Cleveland that the People Are Awakening to Their Obligations.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—"The result of the recent New York election is an awakening of civic pride," said Bishop Potter of New York, while in this city to-day. "It means much more than the mere displacing in power of one of the most corrupt machines formed for the maladministration of government.

"It is not the simple removal of vicious conditions, the opportunity to place the city on a higher moral level, or the inauguration of a system of government for the benefit of the governed, instead of for the aggrandizement of the governors. It is, of course, all these, but ahead and beyond these considerations is the fact that the people are awakening to their obligations as citizens.

"Indifference to politics has allowed Tammany to remain in control. The result, to my mind, indicates a greater public conscience, a deeper interest in citizenship which must be the salvation of our free institutions."

OATS SELL FOR 44 CENTS.

Highest Point in Seven Years—One Chicago Man Said to be Carrying 15,000,000 Bushels.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Oats sold to-day on the Board of Trade at the highest prices on the crop, and the highest prices reached in seven years. Buyers paid 41⅞ cents a bushel for May delivery, and as high as 44 cents for desirable grades for immediate use. Brokers are wondering how far the advance will continue, and whether it will be advisable to trade their horses for automobiles to save feed bills.

At the same time they are interested in the outcome of a speculative venture being carried on by James A. Patten, who has a line bought for May delivery variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels, the largest figure more than five times the entire amount of oats in store in Chicago, and twice the amount of the visible supply in the country. The line was bought from half a cent to five cents a bushel below the top notch reached yesterday, and already represents on paper a handsome profit.

An interesting feature of the speculative situation is the fact that the American Cereal Company, the largest consumer of oats in the country, sold out on the advance a large line accumulated during the drought scare, and is believed to have sold short heavily fighting the up turn.

VALUABLE FARMS IN ILLINOIS.

Land Which a Few Years Ago Was Valued at $50 an Acre Now Selling for $140.

Special to The New York Times.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 14.—A few years ago there was but little farm land in Illinois that was valued at more than $50 or $75 an acre. A few days ago a farm near Manteni, this county, was sold at $112.50 an acre, and this price has been the rule rather than the exception in that locality within the last year. Land in other parts of Kankakee is proportionally high.

The Grinnell farm of 100 acres, not far from this city, was sold last month for $120 an acre, and the owner bought 480 acres in Missouri for about one-fourth the proceeds of the sale. Speaking of high-priced land, The Champaign Gazette says:

"Last week a farm of 160 acres, near Ellsworth, was sold for $130.50 an acre. The improvements are said to be ordinary. At Roanoke, Woodford County, a farm of 160 acres was sold last week for $150 an acre. Two persons owning farms near Colfax have recently refused $125 an acre for their land. Half way between Kappa and El Paso, a man owns 240 acres, with ordinary improvements. He has just refused $140 an acre for the entire tract. He offers to let it go for $150 an acre, and will doubtless get it."

During the last year it is estimated that more than $200,000 has been invested by people in Kankakee County for land in Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, at prices ranging all the wai from $12 to $50 an acre, with perhaps $30 an acre as an average. All the county officials have bought farms in these States, mostly in the way of speculation.

5,000 Persons at Flower Show.

The annual chrysanthemum and flower show which has been going on at the Berkeley Lyceum in West Forty-fourth Street during the last two days was ended last night. The attendance during the day was easily 5,000, the largest number of persons who have attended on a single day a show of this kind in years.

Austria's Parliamentary Troubles.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—Owing to the confirmed obstruction in the Reichsrath, Emperor Francis Joseph, it is asserted, has declared that new rules of procedure must be introduced.

TWILIGHT CLUB HINTS FOR MAYOR-ELECT LOW

How New Jersey Residents Would Work Reform Here.

Speakers at a Little Dinner Suggest More Parks, Public Baths, and a Saloon Transformed Into an Element of Education.

While Seth Low and his official associates were being toasted at the big ratification dinner arranged in their honor last night, members of the Twilight Club met at a quiet little dinner in the St. Denis Hotel and told each other what they would do if they were in Mayor-elect Low's place. There were about thirty members of the club in attendance, and nearly a dozen of these gave expression to their ideas of what should be done by the new Mayor. By a peculiar coincidence, however, nearly one-half of the speakers, including the Chairman, were non-residents of the Greater New York, most of them confessing to a residence in New Jersey before they proceeded with their remarks.

The first speaker was Col. Charles W. Fuller, the Chairman of the club.

"The success of Messrs. Low and Jerome," he said, "will depend entirely on the support which the public at large will give to them. In order to win this support the wishes of the public in certain directions must be recognized to a certain extent. If I, therefore, were Mayor Low, the first thing I would do would be to open the saloons on Sundays. Having opened them, I would then proceed to make them as attractive as possible for family resorts.

"I would try to introduce certain innovations which would tend to discourage the excessive consumption of liquors, and I would try to supply them with attractions which would counteract their tendency to become scenes of drunken disorder. I would furnish them with free files of the best daily papers, weekly and monthly magazines, such as we find in foreign cafés. I would encourage the playing of games other than gambling games, the addition of bowling alleys, and occasional instructive lectures. In other words, I would attempt to transform the saloon into an element of education."

Charles F. Wingate, the Secretary of the club, opened his remarks by saying that the most gratifying result of the election was the defeat of Mr. Van Wyck. He continued:

"Van Wyck and Devery are merely, like boils, signs of bad blood. This bad blood must be supplanted by good blood as much as possible. In order to do this, if I were Mayor Low, I would have a hall in every ward or district which the inhabitants of that district could hire for social entertainments by paying merely the cost of the gas and the janitor's services. I would improve the park system. I would have parks all over town.

"I would take Blackwell's Island, remove the prison to some other place, and instead would erect model dwellings for the aged and worthy poor and make a park out of the rest of the island. I would demand a radical renovation of the tenement houses and would put my best efforts to the overthrow of the idea that property has any rights which are injurious to the community at large."

John Martin, formerly a member of the London City Council, was the next speaker. Mr. Martin some time ago took up his residence here for the purpose of becoming an American citizen. He told of the inception of the London City Council and contrasted the manner of conducting municipal affairs in London and in New York.

"A number of enthusiasts got together," said Mr. Martin, "and started a movement for reform, not for one term of office, but for all time. National politics were tabooed. Men were picked out without regard to their politics, men who had served London well in some capacity, and these men served their city without pay. They started a programme of constructive reform. They took up the cause of the wage earners, and they strove to employ as many men as possible by the city and to make the city as good and as humane an employer as the best private citizen."

This council, according to Mr. Martin, had in the space of twelve years opened a hundred small parks all over London, of which forty have gymnasiums. It had built over forty public baths open all the year, and it had taken over street railways and gas companies.

"If I were Mayor Low," he concluded, "I would go after the street railways and see that they lived up to the provisions of their charters or I would have these revoked, and I would give all the attention possible to some of the things I have mentioned. It has always been the party which has shown an interest in the little things that benefit the people which has been kept in power by the votes of the people."

The Rev. W. J. Hutchins of Brooklyn complained that the reformers were getting out of the churches instead of staying in them and using their great power for the good of the city, while A. T. Sherry declared that the safest rule for Mr. Low to follow would be to do exactly the opposite of what the last administration had done.

Joel Benton put in a plea for street signs and cleaner streets, whereupon he was immediately proposed as a candidate for Commissioner of Street Cleaning. He also declared that it would be wise to import good men for public positions if none could be found in the city to fill them.

The only man who had no kind word for the Mayor-elect was L. Louis Clearman, who complained that Mr. Low had disregarded his letter against rowdyism among college men.

Several letters were read from absent members. One from the Rev. W. T. Elsing demanded a stricter holding to their contracts of the transportation companies. John Brooks Leavitt suggested in his letter that the Mayor call in a council of 100 representative men of all professions and callings to consult with him on important questions. This, wrote Mr. Leavitt, was really the function of the Board of Aldermen, but as the members were apparently incapable demagogues, others would have to take their places.

LOST DUCK HUNTERS RETURN.

Blown Ashore on Long Island They Lived on Bread and a Loon Until Rescued.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—After two days and two nights of exposure Carl Odell, nineteen years old, of 75 Pelham Road, and Herman Wickerloff, thirty-five years old, of Residence Park, reached home to-night after their families and friends had given them up for dead. On Tuesday afternoon they set out in the sailboat Rosie from Keefer's wharf to shoot ducks. They were to return the same evening. They started out with a reef in the sail. As soon as they were well out on the Sound they were caught by the gale, and despite the reef, the boat lay over so that at every plunge she took in water.

Off Execution Rock the sail was carried away, and, although helpless, they were in a better position than before, as the water didn't flow in so fast. By continued bailing they kept the boat afloat, and at about 11 o'clock, nine hours after they started, the boat was driven ashore on the Long Island coast near Sands Point.

The young men do not explain why they did not walk inland and secure aid. In place of doing so, they say they spent the intervening time in Idlewild Grove, sleeping in the open pavilion and subsisting upon one loaf of bread they had in the boat, and a loon which they shot and roasted. They remained there the rest of Tuesday night, all of Wednesday, and Wednesday night, and to-day until almost evening, when they managed to hail the Hattie Palmer, the freight boat which plies between this city and New York. They were taken on board and brought here. Both appear to have suffered considerably, but are not seriously harmed.

Woman Hurt by Falling Sign.

Mrs. Alice Barker, thirty-five years old, living in the apartment house at 18 Morningside Avenue, was injured seriously yesterday morning by a large wooden sign falling on her head from the roof of 2,151 Eighth Avenue, from which the wind had torn it. Her skull was fractured, and while she was lying unconscious on the sidewalk some one in the crowd stole her pocketbook. The sign was 20 feet by 4 feet. Dr. Fox of the J. Hood Wright Hospital revived the woman, who, when she discovered the loss of her pocketbook, relapsed into unconsciousness again. She was taken to the hospital. Her condition is serious.

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN PERSIA.

Letter from Tabriz Says It is Decreasing, While That of Russia is Being Strengthened.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says a private letter received from Tabriz, Persia, points out the increasing weakness of British influence in Persia. This, says the writer, comes at a time when Russia is making use of every opportunity to further her political and economic interests in that region.

This unfortunate state of affairs, the letter adds, dates from the conclusion of the Russo-Persian loan in 1900. The Russian Government has obtained further leverage by constructing, mostly at its own expense, the splendid road from Resht to Kazvin.

If the British are complaining that their influence in Persia is decreasing, the Russians are also dissatisfied with the present state of things. The determination to construct the railway between Quetta and Nushki, Baluchistan, which road Great Britain has begun, and which is afterward to be extended to Seistan, on the Persian border, has been a severe blow to Russia. On Oct. 4 the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya printed an article in regard to it, which was in part as follows:

"Although Russia has fully appreciated the importance of Seistan, she has made no vigorous efforts to strengthen her influence there, and Great Britain has profited by her inaction to push ahead in that quarter. The political and economic difficulties of England at the present time made it appear very doubtful that she would decide on taking so bold a step, the consequences of which will be tremendous.

"If we do not undertake anything serious as a counter move to this action, Great Britain will soon become de facto mistress of Seistan, thus taking in rear our movements toward the south. The Quetta Railway will not stop even at Seistan, and it will be connected by way of Kirman with the Bagdad Railway. The same period will witness the completion of the junction of the Anglo-Indian railways with the Chinese railways. Hamburg will then be connected by an uninterrupted network of lines with the Yang-tse Valley, and this steel band will cut us off from the Turkish Straits, from Mesopotamia, and the Persian Gulf, as well as from the Indian Ocean. Our progress toward the Bosphorus and into the depths of Central Asia, the strenuous work of a whole series of generations, will thus have become useless waste of energy, the fruits of which will be torn from us by others. Our conquerors will in all probability show a generous spirit, and will permit us to unite our branch railways with their grand central line, but that would only serve to open a way for the invasion of our country by foreign influence, as also by British and German industrial products. Now, as such a dark future would be equivalent to the complete wreck of all Russian hopes and to the abandonment of all her historical problems, it is difficult to believe that she will yield.

"In their race for new markets the Western powers have begun more and more to penetrate into the Near East, to subject it gradually to their influence, and we have now reached a time when Germany coming from Asia Minor and Great Britain from India are prepared to join hands together. That such a contingency may not come to pass we must endeavor to thwart their plans; that is to say, we must proceed toward the south by means of a railway in the direction of the Indian Ocean."

GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Changes Made by the Federal Council—Duties on Some Goods Increased.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Reichsanzeiger to-day published the tariff bill as passed by the Bundesrath. A few changes are noticeable, some of which affect American goods.

All the essential features of the agricultural schedules have been retained.

Hops have been increased from 40 to 60 marks per metric hundrerweight. Hop meal has been increased to 90 marks per metric hundredweight. Raw cotton fabrics weighing eighty grammes or more per square metre will pay from 50 to 60 marks per metric hundredweight. Grease will pay from 6 to 10 marks per metric hundredweight. Rice for the manufacture of starch will be reduced from 6 to 4 marks per metric hundredweight. Rough hickory handles will be reduced from 8 to 3 marks, and the finest and lightest shoes will be increased from 120 to 180 marks per metric hundredweight. Horses under two years of age will pay 10 marks, and those over two years will pay 20 marks per head. Photographic paper will uniformly pay 12 marks, and varnish 7 marks per metric hundredweight.

The Saxon Diet was opened to-day. The speech from the throne regretted the retrograde movement of commerce and industry and that agriculture was so heavily burdened. It expressed the hope that the new German tariff would afford effective protection to national labor, and said the reorganization of the financial relations of the Federal States of the empire was an acute necessity.

BRITISH COASTS WRECK STREWN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—It is still impossible to estimate with any exactitude the loss of life and property resulting from the protracted gale, and probably the full extent of the damage will never be known.

Tons of wreckage from unidentified vessels are still being thrown up. Altogether, it is known that some fifty vessels have been wrecked along the British coasts. Thirty-four of these have been absoluto wrecks, involving, it is believed, a loss of more than 180 drowned.

The loss of a lifeboat and eleven lives near Yarmouth heads the list of yesterday's wrecks. The lifeboat was on its way to the rescue of a distressed vessel when it was struck by a great wave and capsized. Only three of the crew were saved. This disaster alone leaves forty-four fatherless children.

The Norwegian bark Erratic of Christiansund has been wrecked in the vicinity of Saltburn, (ten miles southeast of Hartlepool,) and eight members of her crew have been drowned.

A Winter snap has succeeded the gale, which subsided yesterday, while a severe blizzard, which is raging over Scandinavia, will, it is expected, strike the shores of Great Britain to-day.

Yesterday there was a heavy snowstorm in Scotland, and a fall of snow generally throughout the United Kingdom, especially in the hilly districts, where several shepherds lost their lives.

BELFAST, Nov. 14.—From wreckage seen in Belfast Lough to-day it is supposed that the fifty-nine-ton collier White Abbey has been lost and her crew of nine drowned.

MORE TROUBLE AT THE BATH SOLDIERS' HOME.

Dr. Burdick Suspended Pending Hearing of Charges Which He Insisted Be Preferred.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Dr. James T. Burdick, Surgeon in Chief at the Soldiers' Home Hospital, was to-day suspended from further duty by the Board of Trustees, pending a hearing on charges Dec. 17. These charges were preferred by Col. Andrew Davidson, the Commandant, and contain twenty-five specific allegations, insubordination being the principal complaint.

Dr. Burdick formerly lived in Brooklyn, and was appointed to the position Feb. 22 of this year. He is a prominent Grand Army man, being Past Medical Director of the Department of New York. In a statement issued to-night Dr. Burdick said friction had been existing almost since the time he assumed the duties of his office between him and some of his subordinates. Insinuations were made reflecting upon his conduct. Commandant Davidson requested Dr. Burdick to resign in August last, but he emphatically declined, and demanded an investigation before the full Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Trustees in September the charges were formulated, but not considered as worthy of notice. This was not satisfactory to Dr. Burdick, who insisted upon a thorough investigation, and at to-day's meeting the charges were preferred at his own request, and the board adjourned until Dec. 17, when the hearing will be had. Capt. John F. Little of Bath and Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn will represent Dr. Burdick as counsel.

MAY REDUCE STONE RANSOM.

Secret Committee May Order that the Brigands' Demands Be Moderated.

SOFIA, Nov. 14.—Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka are now said to be occupying a hut in a village of Southern Bulgaria, to which they are closely confined.

There is reason to believe that a conference of the secret committee, held at Doubnitza, favored a reduction of the ransom demanded, and that as soon as the sum comes within the amount of the fund at the disposal of Consul General Dickinson he is ready to settle the matter.

Photographs of ex-President Sarafof of the Macedonian Committee have been circulated among the troops on the Turkish side of the border, in consequence of the belief that he is now with the brigand band in the vicinity of the frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—As a result of the obstacles placed in the way of Consul General Dickinson by the Bulgarian authorities regarding the ransom of Miss Stone, Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Legation, visited M. Gueschoff, the Bulgarian Agent now here, and made strong representations. He urged M. Gueschoff to advise his Government to end the present state of affairs in the interest of a speedy solution of the matter.

WANT TO BE KIDNAPPED.

Two American Girls Said to be on Their Way to Macedonia with That Object.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Turkish Government is much exercised over a report that two American girls, named Delauney and Stetson, have started for Turkey with the idea of getting captured by brigands in a manner similar to the capture of Miss Stone. The Turkish Embassy here has received a dispatch instructing the officials to investigate the matter and endeavor to ascertain the girls' whereabouts, as it is thought that they will pass through Paris.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, published here on Nov. 2, announced that two girls, Kate Boyle and Flora Preston, had started for Macedonia with the idea of getting abducted by brigands. Possibly this was the origin of the Porte's perturbation.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Paris Paper Thinks the Two Countries Cannot Become Friends.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times quotes the Journal des Débats, which, in commenting on the retirement of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, German Ambassador at London, maintains that there are two essential obstacles which will prevent Germany and Great Britain from drawing closely together.

Great Britain, says the paper, in spite of Emperor William's advances, regards Germany as her principal future rival, while German Anglophobia, while opposed to the Kaiser's policy, cannot be ignored by him.

DENMARK MAY RETALIATE.

Chocolate Exporters Allege Overvaluation by the New York Customs Officials.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 14.—The Government is considering the most effective method of retaliating against the United States should the diplomatic representations now being made on behalf of the Danish chocolate exporters fail. The exporters allege overvaluation of chocolate by the New York custom officials. They deny that Denmark pays a bounty on chocolate.

It is pointed out that Denmark will suffer little loss in the case of retaliatory duties, since her exports to the United States are only $750,000, against America's exports to Denmark of $20,000,000.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S CONDITION.

It Is Said to be Worse than Has Been Officially Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The condition of Queen Wilhelmina, according to a dispatch to The Standard from Brussels, is worse than has been officially represented. Three physicians are in attendance upon her Majesty, and the Queen mother has been summoned.

The royal patient will be obliged to keep to her bed for six weeks.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.—A telegram from Apeldoorn, near the royal castle of Het Loo, confirms the report that Queen Wilhelmina has been prematurely confined, and says her Majesty is very weak, but that her condition is not such as to cause anxiety.

LORD MINTO COMING HERE.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 14.—Lord Minto left this afternoon for New York. He is accompanying his daughter, Lady Ellen Elliot, who is on her way to England for a short visit and afterward goes to Paris, where she will pursue her studies. The Governor General cannot cross the Canadian boundary without leave, and every time he does so it is necessary to appoint an administrator in his place. Heretofore it was necessary to appoint the officer in command of his Majesty's forces in Halifax to act for the Governor General during his absence abroad. This was very inconvenient for the Government, as legal documents had to be sent to Halifax for his approval, causing considerable delay to business.

A new arrangement has been effected between the Canadian Government and the imperial authorities, and a Canadian can now act for his Excellency when he goes outside the lines for a short period. For the first time, therefore, in the history of the country, a Canadian in the person of Sir Henry Strong is acting as administrator. Sir Henry has frequently been acting for the Governor when the latter was in Canada, although absent from Ottawa, but this is the first time that he has been appointed administrator.

MANY SOLDIERS DESERT.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 14.—Wholesale desertions of soldiers from the Twenty-eighth Infantry occurred to-day.

In the morning the First and Third Battalions of the regiment, under command of Col. Hooten, arrived by train from Vancouver, Washington, and were marched direct to the transport Grant, which is scheduled to sail at noon to-morrow for Manila. Just before leaving barracks in the north, they were paid off, and they saw no prospect of getting ashore until Manila was reached.

It was not long, therefore, before the more reckless began to slide down the mooring lines to the wharf, out of sight of the guard stationed at the gangplank. When this means of escape was discovered, guards with fixed bayonets were stationed all over the transport and outside the dock, and the men who had escaped were placed in calabooses.

During the afternoon at least 200 other men of the Twenty-eighth managed to elude the guards by sneaking along the edge of the wharf on the opposite side from the Grant, and making their escape.

Unless the men are rounded up early to-morrow morning, it is probable the Grant will be delayed.

PAPER MILL MEN'S DEMANDS.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 14.—Between 5,000 and 6,000 employes of paper mills situated in the Fox and Wisconsin Valley to-day united in a demand upon manufacturers to close the mills from Saturday evening to Monday morning instead of as at present, from Sunday morning till Monday morning.

This means a reduction of the working hours 10 per cent. without reduction of pay. Manufacturers are given till Dec. 1 to answer demands. The demands of employes are the same as gained in the recent big strike at Holyoke, Mass., and are believed to be in accordance with the plans of the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America, formulated secretly in National convention at Buffalo last July.

POL ROGER & CO. CHAMPAGNE

The Society Wine in London.

Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.'s *BRVT SPECIAL VINTAGE 1893* is now on sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for U. S.

New York, Nov. 13, 1901.

PURE, RICH MILK AT DENNETT'S LUNCH ROOMS.

Purity in milk is absolutely essential. There is no food which can be so easily adulterated and tainted. Hence the greatest care should be exercised by consumers in the selection of milk, in restaurants especially. The milk served by us is ABSOLUTELY AND UNQUESTIONABLY PURE. It comes direct from our famous dairies situated in New York State along the Hudson River, from the Hon. Levi P. Morton's famous dairies at Rhinecliff on the Hudson, the Dinsmore Estate at Staatsburg on the Hudson, and from the Mohawk Valley. It is kept scrupulously clean at all times, in air-tight receptacles, precluding the possibility of the slightest contamination.

5c. A GLASS.

OVER 5 MILLION GLASSES SERVED ANNUALLY.

DENNETT'S QUICK LUNCH ROOMS,

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Cleanest, most spacious, best in the city. Every article of food served is the purest, choicest, money can buy. No better can be obtained at any price.

Dennett's Surpassing Coffee

A ROMANCE OF GOVERNORS ISLAND

Secretary Root the Good Genius of a Love-Lorn Prisoner.

Grants Permission to Marry to Recruit Who Deserted for the Purpose of Visiting His Sweetheart.

A romance in which Secretary of War Elihu Root, Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, the military authorities on Governors Island, a prisoner in Castle Williams, and a demure little Irish maid from Philadelphia played the principal parts, had a happy ending in the little chapel on Governors Island Sunday afternoon.

In Castle Williams serving a term of imprisonment for desertion, and still with another year to serve, is Albert E. Bobb, a good-looking young fellow from Philadelphia. He is not quite twenty-one years old, and was never attached to any regular command, having absented himself without leave while a recruit and unassigned. When he got back to the post where he was being trained, he told his commanding officer that the reason he went away without a regular permit was because he yearned for a sight of his sweetheart in the Quaker City. The officer admitted that he thought the excuse a nice one from a romantic standpoint, but it was his duty to consider the recruit's absence solely in the stern, unromantic light of military discipline, in which the exploit resolved itself into desertion pure and simple, and he did. So also did the court-martial which heard Bobb's plea, with the result that he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Once in the prison Bobb wrote to his sweetheart and told her of the predicament he was in, adding that unless she managed in some way to get the authorities to relent, it would be a long time before they could marry. Miss Mamie Flanagan, the young woman in the case, wrote back to the prisoner that she would be true to him, and in the meantime would try to get somebody high in authority to assist her. She accordingly told her parents of Bobb's imprisonment, laying particular stress on the cause of the desertion, and asked them to do what they could to help them. Her parents appealed to Gov. Stone in the hope that he would interest himself in their behalf. The Governor in turn wrote to Secretary Root and asked him to grant permission to the prisoner to marry the girl. Secretary Root wrote back that he would refer the matter to the military authorities on Governors Island, and that he would let him know what they thought about the case.

A little later on there came to Governors' Island a communication from the War Department requesting the facts pertaining to Bobb's case. The record of the prisoner was looked up, and a reply mailed to Washington. The Secretary decided that it would not hurt the service to any great extent if he granted permission to the couple to marry, and wrote Gov. Stone to that effect. The Governor communicated the decision of the Secretary to the Flanagans. Miss Mamie thereupon got ready for a trip to New York.

She arrived Sunday morning and went direct to the island. There she went to Adjt. Browning and told him the nature of her errand. The Adjutant smiled and referred her to Chaplain Goodwin. When she exhibited her permit from the Secretary of War to marry, the minister was only too glad to perform the ceremony, and told her to come with him to the chapel. Sergt. Way, the Supervisor of Castle Williams, had been notified in the meantime to tell Bobb to get ready. The prisoner lost very little time in donning his prison best, and was shortly on the way to the chapel, accompanied by a guard, who ostensibly went along to see that he did not lose his way. In the chapel he greeted his fiancée, and Chaplain Goodwin announced that he was ready to proceed with his part of the ceremony.

There were present, besides those most concerned, Capt. Campbell of the Artillery Corps, the commander of the garrison, and two or three other officers, who, when the minister pronounced the words that made Miss Flanagan Mrs. Bobb, extended their hearty congratulations. The newly wedded pair were then left a few moments to themselves, presumably to try and think of some way in which they might get the authorities in Washington to relent still further and commute the prisoner's sentence. What plan they adopted, if any, is not known.

After a little while Bobb was told that it was time for him to return to the Castle, and he bade his wife good-bye. Mrs. Bobb left the island immediately, but it is understood that she will be allowed, on proper occasions, to see her husband.

Hunter Whiskey

Stands alone, singled out for superiority.

Only one can be best and it is this superb product of the still.

It is

Unique, Uniform, Inimitable

A. B. HART & FRANK KORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

EYEGLASSES FREE

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. K

The Wanamaker Store

The "SEARCHMONT" Automobiles

For a long time the most successful Automobiles, in regard to the efficiency of the motor, were of French design and construction.

We have been conducting an exhaustive investigation with a view to finding a machine of American construction that we could recommend as being the equal of the imported; and have at last found it, in

The Searchmont Automobile

We have therefore made arrangements with the Searchmont Motor Company, of Philadelphia, to control absolutely the sale of their motor carriages in New York.

The vehicles are of excellent construction and finish, and equipped with motors that are equal in all respects, and even superior in some to the best of French construction.

We show the "Searchmont" vehicles in a number of styles, among which the most popular for general use are

The Runabout, at $1,200 **The Touring Car, at $1,500**

It will need but a casual inspection of these carriages and their working parts to convince the most critical *chauffeur* of their undeniable superiority to all other machines of their type.

A new and important feature lies in the fact that we safe-guard the purchaser by a *one-year guarantee* on each machine.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Will You Spend $15 for Your

WINTER OVERCOAT?

Do your Winter Overcoat plans involve an expenditure of anywhere between $12 and $20? Then you can't afford to decide without looking at these $15 overcoats.

If the higher price is the one you intended to pay, you'll see how easy it is to save $5, and still have the coat you expected to get. If the less price—you can't resist spending the small extra amount for so much added style and comfort. For they are by long odds the best coats that ever happened at their price.

Materials are Oxford or black cheviot; serge lined, or with serge shoulders and wool body lining; and coats vary in length from 44 to 50 inches. Sizes 33 to 46, chest measure.

Fifteen Dollars Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Winter's Tale of

BOYS' CLOTHING

The squirrels are laying up a plentiful supply of nuts for winter, and the ground-hog has burrowed very deeply in Mother Earth.

All of which country lore means: Heavy clothes for the boys!

These suits will help repel the hard winter that the sagacious little animals predict:

At $5—Boys' Sailor Suits of blue serge or cheviot, handsomely made, stylish and durable. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $5—Double-breasted Suits with knee trousers, of blue, black or mixed cheviot, or plain blue serge. Second floor, Ninth street.

SHOES Worth Buying

Many of the Shoes that appeal to the unwary buyer on the score of price do not come up to expectations in other ways. And low-priced shoes, that won't wear, are poor economy.

It is just this, that puts *our* $3 Shoes in a class by themselves—

The Wanamaker-Wearwell, for Men
The Wanamaker-Reliable, for Women

Each of them is without an equal at the price. Each of them is superior to any shoe sold at less than $4, outside the Wanamaker Store.

They offer to men and women practically every sort of shoes they need for indoor or outdoor wear, in a variety of modern styles that will suit every taste.

Besides these, there are Shoes of equal worth for Boys and Girls:

Kidskin shoes with spring heels and welted soles, sizes 11 to 2, at $2.

Strong calfskin shoes, with heels and welted soles, for boys, sizes 12 to 5½, at $2.

Main Shoe Store.

Delicate French Perfumes

BY THE OUNCE

Guerlain, Legrand, Yane—every woman who knows what the best perfumes are, knows the names of these eminent Paris perfumers. Their most delicate and best-liked productions are here in readiness, for you to buy them by the ounce in any quantity you may wish.

Bring your own bottle, or we will furnish you with one.

The favorite odors:

GUERLAIN'S EXTRACTS—
80c ounce—Heliotrope de Serre, Shores Caprice, Ikbal Bouquet, Patchouly and Far West.
95c ounce—Violette a Deux Sous.
50c ounce—Les Rosiers Toilet Water and Eau de Cologne.

LEGRAND'S EXTRACTS—
$1 ounce—Violette de la Turbie.
$1.25 ounce—Iris Blanc, Heliotrope, Peau d'Espagne.

YANE'S EXTRACTS—
$1.25 ounce—Lilac, Lavende Ambree, Lys, Ylang-Ylang, Iris Blanc.

Tenth street.

Many Attractive Styles of

CHATELAINE BAGS

As Christmas-time and gift-time approaches, such a splendid collection of Chatelaine Bags as this assumes added importance. Never has the stock been richer in new and handsome styles. All the leathers that popular fancy demands, are here in a variety of new settings. Some of the metal tops show striking combinations of gun-metal or copper and silver finish in odd designs; and many of the bags show new ideas in the holders that attach them to the belt. But you'd better come and look at the collection yourself.

Price-hints:

Chatelaine Bags of horn-back alligator, suede lined, and heavily plated decorated frames, at $4.50 to $9.75.

Bags of walrus hide, in three new and handsome designs. One, in brown, with copper frame and decoration in silver finish; another, with frame in elaborate serpentine design in German silver; a third, in black, with gun-metal frame and raised design in silver plate; all suede lined, at $10.50 each.

Other styles, in walrus hide, at $3.50 to $6.75.

Bags of lizard skin, covered frame and outside covered pocket, at $6.75.

Bags of snake skin, in a variety of effects, at $6 to $8.50.

Imported wrist bags of Levant leather, silk lined, in various colors, $1, worth $1.50.

Chatelaine Bags, with inside change-pocket, and outside pocket for handkerchief, in black leather, in various styles, at 50c to 75c.

An attractive group of Chatelaine Bags, in new shapes, with outside and inside pockets, and patent belt-fastener; unusually good value at 95c each.

Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

A Treasure-House of TOYS

It's a wonderful place, in all truth—this Toy Store. Innumerable inhabitants of Toyland populate it, throng it. It's a fascinating fairyland, a Christmas dream come true—and it stands open and ready for the delighting of all the children in this great city.

For the girls, there's a delightful family of dolls—of all ages, kinds and nationalities. They are big and little dolls, dressed in beautiful French frocks, or only with shoes and stockings on.

But the Fairy Princess of the lot is the charming

Baby Blanche Doll for a Dollar

A real go-to-sleep doll, with beautiful bisque head and flaxen hair; also her elder sisters, at $1.50, $2, $3.

Then there are dolls of all nations—Swiss, Chinese, German, Italian, Russian—each in the proper national costume, 75c each.

Celluloid dolls, with clothes that come off, at $2.50. Other dolls, in superb variety, from 1c to $27.50.

But dolly must have a carriage, like her baby sister. Here they are—coaches and gigs, from England, finished in dark and light blue, brown, green and white, $5 to $18.

Other dolls' carriages and go-carts, with reed bodies, upholstered in denim or satin, from 50c to $12.

Fur robes, for dolls' carriages, from $1.50 to $4.50. Safety straps, to hold dolly in, 25c.

The boys will be lost in wonder over the electric and mechanical railways, the horses standing in the toy stables, the express wagons, tool-chests—in short, everything that's dear to a boy's heart.

For the very little people there are fascinating woolly animals that go with a hop, skip and jump, dogs that bark, cats that meow, and lambs that bleat.

Other toys that do surprising things, such as:

Jumping Frogs
Animated Squirrels
Acrobatic Bears
Bloodthirsty Boxers—from China
Equilibrists
Automobiles with Chauffeurs

But the list is too long. Come with the little folks and let them revel to their heart's content in this Christmas wonderland. By the way—nearly forgot the

Regina Music Box

You'll hear it play—wouldn't you like to own one? Very easy—*One Dollar*, and the Music Box is sent to your house. We'll tell you how, if you'll come or write. Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Bulletin of Notable Offerings in the

UNDER-PRICED STORE

The budget of news that comes to you from the Under-priced Store today is more than usually full of interest and importance. Here are offerings of the most varied sorts of merchandise—every one of them of real timeliness, of unquestionable quality and at singularly low prices. It is this three-fold combination of virtues that gives to this Basement Store its vast economical importance.

Study today's items well:

Women's Handkerchiefs and Aprons

The Handkerchiefs are of pure linen, of good quality, Hemstitched, and are imported to sell regularly at 10c each. Today they're specially priced at

8 cents each

or 95 cents a dozen.

The Aprons are prettily made of lawn, in half a dozen pretty styles, at **12½ cents each**

Real values are 18c and 25c.

FANCY COLORED TABLE CLOTHS

Here's a most attractive gathering of Colored Table Cloths, in effective designs and shades, that housekeepers will buy eagerly at their new, sharply reduced prices.

These cloths are particularly suitable for use between meals, or as lunch or tea cloths:

Canvas Covers for small tables; in ecru, with colored figures in red, blue or olive, one yard square; reduced from $1.25 to $1 each.

Table Covers, of cotton, with striking designs in dark reds, blues, and browns; fringed all around, reversible; priced like this:

2 yards square, including fringe; $1.10, from $1.50; $1.40, from $1.85; $1.75, from $2.25; $2, from $3.

2x2½ yards, $2.50, from $3.50.

SHORT WHITE PETTICOATS

Women's Short White Petticoats, of cambric, in two styles, with deep ruffle of embroidery; regularly priced at $1 and $1.25 each, now

65 cents each

Excellent, well-made garments at a remarkably little price.

JAPANESE GOODS UNDER-PRICED

Every one who knows the great decorative value of these artistic pieces of Japanese ware will appreciate the unusually low prices in this offering:

At 50c and $1.25—Japanese Vases that are easily worth 75c and $1.75.

At 50c, worth 75c—Rose or Tea-jars, large sized, in blue and white decoration.

At 50c—Blue Owari Tea Sets, including teapot, sugar-bowl, cream pitcher and two cups and saucers. A wonderful value for the low price.

All Sorts of BRUSHES, Low-priced

Here are all sorts of Brushes—at very little prices for such excellent wares:

Military, Hair and Hat Brushes, with handles or backs of hard-finished cocobolo, 50c each.

Cloth Brushes, in same style and finish, 75c.

Another group of Brushes, with solid backs in assorted woods, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Decorated PILLOW TOPS

With pretty lithographed design of Cupids on satin in light colors. Regularly at 50c each, in the Under-Priced Store at 35c each.

Untrimmed HATS Much Reduced

Here is a group of Women's Untrimmed and Half-trimmed Hats, in the latest and most stylish shapes of the season, that are marked at a third to a half below their regular prices:

At 75c, from $1.25 to $1.50—Draped Silk Hats, requiring very little trimming—a pompon or breast is enough.

At $1.25, from $2.50—Hats of plaited velvet in turban and walking shapes, in black and colors.

At $1.50, from $2.50—Black Velvet Hats, with plaited silk brims, or all velvet with plaited silk facing, in a variety of shapes.

At $2, from $3—Draped Hats of silk and chenille, in attractive shapes, trimmed with buckles, etc., and ready to wear.

POMPONS and OSTRICH PLUMES Much Under-Priced

This group of Pompons and Ostrich Plumes, so much used this season in hat trimming, is a fitting companion piece to the Untrimmed Hats offered today under-price.

Together, they form an excellent opportunity to get stylish hats, right in the height of the season, at decided savings:

Ostrich Plumes—50c to $3; worth 75c to $3.75.

Pompons—Of fine feathers and blondine, tipped with chenille—black with white tips and vice versa; 25c, worth 50c and 75c; 50c, worth 75c and $1.25; 75c, worth $1.25 to $1.50.

Boys' $1 KNEE TROUSERS at 70c

Curious, what an unlimited capacity the average small boy has for wearing out trousers.

Here are some he can't wear out, no matter how hard he tries.

Of corduroy or fancy mixed cheviots, in knee length; regular dollar value at

70 Cents a Pair

Sizes 3 to 16 years.

Children's SACQUES and Dresses

Two items of Children's Garments of interest to mothers:

At 30c, from 50c—Hand-crocheted sacques of Saxony and zephyr worsted, with dainty pink or light blue edges for children up to 1 year old.

At 40c, from 65c—White dresses of nainsook or lawn; some plain, of fine material; others more elaborately trimmed with hemstitched ruffles and plaits; sizes 6 months to 3 years.

EXCELLENT CORSETS for Little

Another offering of the splendid Corsets, in stylish models, that have rendered this Basement Corset Store notable:

75c, worth $1—Elite Corsets; straight front, low bust; in gray and white.

75c, regularly $1.50—Sonnette Corsets, of sateen; in white, pink, blue and black; for slight figures; sizes 18 to 24.

75c, worth $1—L. R. and H. H. Corsets; medium and long waist; in white, drab and black. Also L. R. Corsets in extra sizes, 30 to 36.

50c, worth 75c—Dainty Empire Girdles, in white, pink and blue.

The Wanamaker Store

REAL BRUSSELS LACE And Neckwear for the Horse-Show

Our latest and most complete showing of these exquisite Real Laces from Brussels—the results of months of the most painstaking work by Belgian peasants—and how fine, how delicate, how beautiful! Duchesse, Point Lace, Valenciennes—what visions of beauty these names conjure up!

You will be enchanted with the collection. Filmy collars and berthas, worthy to grace the most luxurious gown, laces and insertions by the yard, for handkerchiefs, costumes, lingerie—for every use for which real lace is fitted. A word of the prices:

Duchesse Lace Collars, $6.75 to $30
Duchesse and Point Lace Circulars or Berthas, $8.75 to $75
Duchesse Lace Circulars, $8.75 to $40
Point Lace Circulars, $72 to $95
Duchesse Lace, 1½ in. to 10 in. wide, $3.25 to $18 a yard
Duchesse and Point Lace, 2 in. to 7 in. wide, $14.75 to $30 yd.
Valenciennes Lace, ½ to 7 in. wide, 50c. to $14 a yard.
Insertions to match.

Almost equal in beauty to these Brussels Laces, is this showing of dainty pieces of neckwear for Horse-Show festivities.

There are Neck Ruffs, Capes and Muffs, in endless and fascinating combinations of Liberty Silk, taffeta, panne velvet, chiffon, mousseline de soie, illusion and nets, with flowers, feathers, ribbons, laces and jewels. Of course, white, and white-and-black effects are reigning favorites; but here and there pale pink and blue lend a charming note of contrast. Many of these creations are today shown for the first time, and in single specimens.

Further details of some of the pieces:

CAPE AND MUFF SET—Cape of two full ruffles of pink taffeta, edged with Liberty silk and hemstitched ribbon; plaited ends of taffeta, ruffled and edged with Liberty silk; muff to match, $25 set.

BOA AND MUFF SET—Boa of three full ruffles of pink taffeta, edged with plaited and pointed ends of Liberty silk; long, full flowing ends, garnished like boa; muff to match, $29 set.

CAPE AND MUFF SET—Cape of sheer white gauze, gold tinsel striped; trimmed and decorated with white ribbon and white flowers; muff to match, $35 set.

RUFF OF LIGHT BLUE CHIFFON AND FEATHERS—Very large and fluffy; long ends of knotted chiffon and feathers; ornamented with rhinestones, $22.

Also a collection of single models of French made Neckwear, newly imported; in choice and exquisite designs, comprising all the very latest ideas—$7 to $30 each. Broadway.

DECORATIONS FOR THE

Thanksgiving Dinner-Table

On such a famous day for re-unions as Thanksgiving, the hostess is spurred to more than ordinary exertions to decorate her table in a fashion appropriate to the season of good cheer and jollity.

And how much an apt and bright selection of Dinner Favors helps things along! This gathering of Table Favors, Ice Cream or Candy Boxes, Punch Cases, and the like, acts as a real inspiration to the housekeeper in search of new and original ideas. The various pieces were gathered with greatest care abroad, many of them made in small quantities to our order, and therefore unique. The like of the collection, in variety and originality, is not seen in New York today. For instance:

Cases for ices—Chrysanthemums, 25c; Red Roses, 50c.

Turkeys of papier-mache—exceedingly life-like—$2.25 and $2. Pigs, 5c to $7.

Fruits, in large variety, 10c to 50c.

Then, of course, the importance of Candies must not be overlooked. The Wanamaker kinds are renowned for purity and excellence.

French Glace Fruit, Box of 5 pounds, $1.50.

Turkeys of almond paste, or "Marzipan," 15c and 25c each. Nut Candies, assorted, 25c lb. Chocolates, 20c, 30c and 60c lb. Basement.

ORIENTAL RUGS Reduced

Every housekeeper is mentally reviewing, in this pre-Thanksgiving season, her household equipment, with a view to rectifying its shortcomings. Here is a hint on one particular subject—Oriental Rugs.

Does some room need to be toned up a little by a bright patch of color? Is this, that or the other carpet a trifle threadbare? One or two of these rugs will help amazingly in getting your house ready for the Thanksgiving guests.

Three hundred of them—all small Persian and Turkish rugs in these sizes:

Hamadan Rugs, average size 3x4 ft., $4.75 and $5.50 each.

Guendje Rugs, average size 3x5 ft., $8, $10 and $12.

Daghestan and Shirvan Rugs, average size 3 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 6 in., at $15, $16 and $18 each.

There are both antique and modern rugs in the collection, all of standard quality, and worth, on an average, *one-third* above their present prices.

Third floor.

WOMEN'S WEAR

Interesting offerings of Women's Garments—White Petticoats, Lawn Aprons and Sateen Petticoats, some of them at considerably reduced prices. These:

LONG WHITE PETTICOATS—
At $1.25 to $3—Of muslin or cambric, in 7 different styles, with lace, embroidery or insertion; regular prices, $2 to $7.

LAWN APRONS—
At 25c—Of lawn, in 3 styles, trimmed with embroidery or hemstitched ruffle; regularly 50c.

SATEEN PETTICOATS—
At $1.75—In black, two styles; deep accordion-plaited flounce, finished with corded ruffle, or with ruffle and Van Dyke points at top, trimmed with ruche.

Second floor.

Girls' FLANNEL BLOUSES

The time has come to replace the crisp shirt-waists of Summer with warmer blouses. We have an attractive assortment of flannel shirt-waists in sizes from 12 to 18 years. They will appeal to the taste of the school-girl, for whom this ingenious garment has solved the problem of comfortable dressing. Among the excellent models at moderate prices, are these:

$1—Of flannel; full front; plaited back; in cardinal, royal blue, tan, cadet blue and gray.

$1.75—Of tricot flannel, with fancy stripes; buttoned in back; in reseda, royal blue, cardinal, tan, light blue and pink.

$2—Of plain flannel; buttoned in back; with graduated plaits in front; trimmed with black buttons; in gray, cardinal, royal and navy blue, tan, reseda, pink and light blue. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

DRESSES for GIRLS

This is a gathering of pretty dresses for Winter wear, in cheviots, serges and novelty mixed materials, in sailor, Russian blouse, and others of the season's most popular styles. They are in favorite colors, and trimmed in a variety of attractive ways. Sizes for 6 to 14 years. Values in the group run up to $9.50—small quantities of each—and they are priced at

Five Dollars Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Unbleached Canton Flannel

The 10c Kind at 6¼c

Saving more than a third of its value on such staple goods as Canton Flannel is something like paying three cents for a street-car ride—it is a clear saving, as unexpected as it is grateful, on an absolute necessity.

We have already sold over *one million* yards of this unbleached Canton Flannel—our "R. W. P." brand. Each year we give the manufacturer a blanket order for a large quantity of it, and he makes it during his dull season, charging us merely the cost of materials and labor. Hence we are able to offer regular *10c quality* at

6¼c a yard

or "sixteen yards for a dollar." Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SETH LOW TO VISIT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Starts To-day to Avail Himself of a Long Standing Invitation.

Mayor Van Wyck, Through His Secretary, Places Himself at the Mayor-Elect's Disposal.

Mayor-elect Seth Low will go to Washington to-day to visit President Roosevelt. He will leave at 12:55 over the Pennsylvania Road. Mr. Low's trip is made upon an invitation extended to him by President Roosevelt at the time Mr. Low received his nomination from the Fusion forces. Mr. Low will spend the night at the White House, returning to New York on one of the trains which leave Saturday morning.

"It was impossible for me to avail myself of the President's invitation during the campaign," said Mr. Low yesterday in discussing his intended visit, "but I do so at the first opportunity."

When the information of Mr. Low's intended visit to Washington was made public yesterday it aroused much interest among Mr. Low's political callers. They were all of the opinion that the conference between the President and the Mayor-elect would be full of significance. They recalled the fact that President Roosevelt when he was Police Commissioner of New York City had to deal with the excise question as a burning issue, just as Mr. Low's Commissioner will have to deal with it. It was not doubted that Mr. Low would lay the facts of the present situation before the President fully and seek his advice, or at least obtain from him such information from his experience as would be valuable to him in meeting the problem with which he will be confronted at the very commencement of his administration.

During the afternoon Mr. Low had many visitors at his headquarters. Among them was Alfred M. Downes, Mayor Van Wyck's private secretary. Mr. Downes was shown in to Mr. Low's room without delay. He informed Mr. Low that he came as the representative of Mayor Van Wyck to present the Mayor's compliments, and to say that any assistance which the Mayor could render him in connection with the routine duties of the office would be cheerfully accorded. Mr. Low told Mr. Downes to express his thanks to the Mayor for his courtesy and to inform him that he would call on him some day next week.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, who returned yesterday from his camp in the Adirondacks, whither he went immediately after the election, accompanied by William H. Ten Eyck, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, and George Manchester, the Secretary of the Republican County Committee, dropped in to have a chat with Mr. Low. He said he had left Messrs. Ten Eyck and Manchester at his camp. Each of them had succeeded in killing a buck the day before yesterday, and their hunters' enthusiasm had become so great that they had concluded to extend their holiday.

John D., Crimmins saw Mr. Low early in the afternoon, and was with him for nearly an hour. Mr. Low's other prominent visitors were: Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; William Brookfield, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Col. Abe Gruber, Senator N. A. Elsberg, Capt. Norton F. Goddard, Henry W. Maxwell, Joseph Larocque, and McDougall Hawkes.

Col. Gruber informed Mr. Low that he had called to assure him that he was wedded to his profession, a hint at Mr. Low's trouble with place hunters which the Mayor-elect seemed to appreciate.

Mr. Low received but one call from a delegation during the afternoon. This delegation was composed of representatives of Jewish congregations on the east side. The leaders were Israel Levy, A. S. Ratkowsky, and Lionel E. Z. Aronson. The delegation called to present the claims of Dr. Henry L. Brennenfeld for Health Commissioner.

When Mr. Low was asked whether he would announce the names of the persons whom he selected for the offices within his gift as he made up his mind upon each, or whether he would withhold them all until the time came to formally nominate them, he said he had not yet determined which would be his course with respect to that matter.

It was learned from high authority that Mr. Low will not act upon any appointments, or even take them up for serious consideration until next week.

"What I would like to know is whether Mr. Low in making his appointments will treat with organizations or individuals."

Mr. Low yesterday repeated his declaration that he would give no consideration to applications for places of a subordinate character. Department chiefs chosen by him will be left absolutely free to select their own men. It is only by this plan that Mr. Low feels he would be justified in holding the head of a department to strict accountability for everything connected with the working of his department.

There was a general impression in Fusion circles yesterday that William J. Moran will be Mayor Low's private secretary. Mr. Moran, who is a lawyer, is now assisting Mr. Low at his headquarters.

HIS ELECTION EXPENSES.

Comical Statement by "the People's Candidate" for Mayor of Troy.

From The Troy Press, Nov. 6.

A clean and incorruptible standard bearer, Seymour Van Santvoord's character is undimmed by defeat. Brilliantly he exemplified an oratorical power and a mastery of logic equaled by few men even in this great and populous Commonwealth, and his political opponents as well as supporters give him credit for a high order of ability. It is better to go down gloriously with a good cause than to win by the abhorrent methods which darkened yesterday's election at many polling places.

The following was filed to-day with the County Clerk by Mr. Van Santvoord:

In the matter of the statutory post mortem of election expenses of Seymour Van Santvoord, "The People's Candidate" for Mayor of the City of Troy, deceased. Rensselaer County, ss.: Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, N. Y., being duly sworn, says that he was a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Troy voted for at a public election held in Troy, N. Y., on the 5th day of November, 1901, and that the following itemized statement, which is in all respects full and true, shows all the moneys contributed or expended by him, directly or indirectly, either by himself or through any other person in aid of his election, to wit:

Paid United Traction Company for returning car fare of deponent and candidate James H. Caldwell, deceased, on the night of the mass meeting when deponent "captured the voters of South Troy"	.10
Paid United Traction Company for one fare on an occasion when deponent boarded a car of said company to avoid meeting the Republican candidate for Member of Assembly in the Second District, who deponent had reason to believe expected to ask him (deponent) to vote for Mayor Conway	.05
Contribution, voluntary or otherwise, to any election or other committee	.60
Contributed to any party worker	.00
Subscription to social organizations, including "Cheer Up" Club	.00
Paid to certain enthusiastic gentlemen who respectively controlled various squads, companies, and regiments of voters	.00
Total	.15

And deponent finally makes oath that the last above-mentioned sum of fifteen cents is the total amount of money expended by him either directly or indirectly in aid of his election as aforesaid.

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.

This deposition made, subscribed, and sworn to by deponent on a somewhat frosty morning, to wit, Nov. 6, 1901, before me, the undersigned Notary Public, being a companion in the joys and sorrows of said deponent, to wit:

W. C. D. WILLSON,
Notary Public, Rensselaer County.

The rooms of the Citizens' Union were closed at an early hour. Seymour Van Santvoord took his defeat cheerfully and philosophically. When notified of the result he said: "I don't know that I am not positively glad I was not elected. I escape toil and responsibility I had no strong desire for. Of course, it would have been a pleasure to win, but it is also a pleasure not to be responsible as Mayor. The people assume the responsibility, and I am content."

CANDIDATES' EXPENSE BILLS.

Justice-Elect Greenbaum Spent Nothing—What It Costs to Run for Borough President.

Samuel Greenbaum, who was elected to the Supreme Court bench on the Fusion ticket, filed a certificate with the County Clerk yesterday in which he stated that he had spent nothing for compaign purposes.

City Court Judge John T. Schuchman, the defeated Democratic candidate for the post he now holds, stated in the certificate filed by him that he had spent $5,600 in the campaign, of which he contributed $500 to Tammany Hall.

Louis F. Haffen, who was elected President of the Borough of the Bronx on the Democratic ticket, spent $3,433.25, and James L. Wells, the defeated candidate for the same office, spent $2,515.25

Henry Doht, the defeated Republican candidate for President of Queens Borough, expended 2,643.34. Of this account he gave $400 to the Queens County Committee and $297 to political clubs.

HAWAIIANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

They Voice Their Opposition to Reciprocity with Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—W. O. Smith, J. B. Atherton, F. M. Swanzy, and R. P. Rithet, citizens of Hawaii, called on the President to-day to discuss with him the condition of industrial affairs in the Hawaiian Islands. They said that Hawaiians generally were strongly opposed to a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Cuba, which would admit sugar from that island at a low customs rate.

The interests of the Hawaiians in this respect, they declared, are identical with those of the beet sugar growers of the West, and the cane sugar producers of the South, and they expect to join with them if the matter should come to an issue during the approaching session of Congress.

The delegation subsequently called upon Secretary Gage and discussed with him the labor situation in the Hawwaiian Islands. The sugar plantations, they told the Secretary, were becoming less productive each year because of the planters' inability to secure desirable labor. The solution of the question, as the delegation viewed it, was the free admission to the islands of Chinese, at least for a time, as they were the best laborers among all those who had been tried on the sugar plantation.

Cubans to Talk for Reciprocity.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—A commission representing the commercial, agricultural, and industrial interests of Cuba will leave here next Saturday for Washington on a mission of reciprocity.

New Yorkers Dine with the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—August Belmont and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York were the guests of President Roosevelt at dinner to-night.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

Gen. Bartolome Maso Develops Unexpected Strength.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Gen. Bartolome Maso, the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency of Cuba, is apparently gaining strength throughout the island. His managers claim large majorities in the Provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe, and Santa Clara.

The National Party in Havana, which had proclaimed Señor Tomas Estrada Palma its candidate for President, has split and a large faction has come out for Maso. The supporters of Señor Palma are beginning to realize the possibility of a close election. It is said here that Gen. Maximo Gomez will be asked to stump Cuba for Señor Palma. Gen. Gomez is accredited with saying Señor Palma will have to fight hard to win.

Dady May Get Havana Contract.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The commission of the Municipal Council of Havana, appointed to investigate the proposition of Michael J. Dady to reduce his bid for the sewer and paving contract of Havana by $572,038, has agreed to accept Dady's proposition, and will recommend that he be given the contract. The amount of Dady's original bid was $11,485,896.06.

HOLDING UP A CITY'S BUSINESS.

Schenectady Common Council Divided on Party Lines About an Appointment Refuses to Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 14.—There is a deadlock in the Common Council of this city, and from present appearances it may last until the first of the year, when the Republican administration will assume the reins of municipal government.

Several weeks ago De Witt C. Smith, one of the Water Commissioners, died, and the appointment of his successor devolved upon the Common Council. At the meeting called for the night before election the Democratic members remained away, and there was no quorum. On Tuesday evening another attempt was made to hold a meeting, but this time it was the Republicans who remained away and prevented a meeting being held.

The present Common Council is strongly Democratic, while the new Council that will begin its sessions Jan. 1 will be overwhelmingly Republican. The appointment of a Democrat to the vacancy would make the Water Board Democratic, and that is what will be done if a meeting of the Council is held before the new board goes into office.

There is a great deal of city business held in abeyance as a consequence of this state of affairs, and the probability is that there will be no meeting of the present Council, as the Republican members declare that they will not be present, thus preventing the holding of a meeting. The situation is a unique one, and much indignation is displayed by men of both parties because of the holding up of the city's business.

Motorman Hurt on Runaway Car Dies.

Patrick Kiernan, the Third Avenue railroad motorman, who stuck to his post when his car ran away down Inwood Hill in the King's Bridge Road until thrown off by a crash with a standing car at One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, died from his injuries in the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:50 A. M.—2,186 Fifth Avenue; Daniel Freed; damage, $200.

3:15 A. M.—363 West Fifty-seventh Street; Fannie Johnson; damage, $1,000.

7:40 A. M.—256 East Third Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

8:55 A. M.—286 Madison Street; Jacob Bressler; no damage.

9:10 A. M.—243 Stanton Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:45 A. M.—535 Manhattan Avenue; W. Morrin; damage, $15.

9:50 A. M.—1,007 Tinton Avenue; Finberger & Co.; damage slight.

12:40 P. M.—628 Broadway; Louis Amberg; damage, $1,000.

12:55 P. M.—160 Eldridge Street; Benjamin Baron; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—17 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Augustus Meyer; damage, $50.

3 P. M.—7 Baxter Street; W. White; damage, $25.

4:15 P. M.—382 Willis Avenue; James Gaele; damage, $50.

4:35 P. M.—2,464 Washington Avenue; M. L. Stanton; damage, $2,000.

5:10 P. M.—388 Amsterdam Avenue; William Spein; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—529 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street; Kelly & Monahan; damage, $1,000.

6:30 P. M.—154 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Frederick Murtha; damage slight.

6:35 P. M.—102 Bleecker Street; Louis Boznollo; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 14.—Fire to-night cleaned out the Pankratz Lumber Company's yard, which contained many thousand feet of lumber belonging to the Milwaukee Lumber Company and a large quantity of shingles, the property of the Pankratz Company. The loss is estimated at $40,000, covered by insurance.

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 14.—The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Hotel was totally destroyed by fire to-day, together with some near-by buildings. The hotel cost $75,000 some years ago. It was insured for $32,000, and there was $15,000 insurance on the furniture. The only thing saved was a card table. The owner of the building is J. W. Putts of Baltimore.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Fire to-night cleaned out the five-story stone building, 254 East Madison Street, causing a loss of about $50,000. The structure was occupied by the following concerns: Henry Weisbaum, cutlery; Beuhl Brothers, wax figures; Kalamazoo Corset Company, Illinois Suspender Company, American Electric Company, novelties; G. & I. Goldberg, elastics and rubber goods. Adjoining the burned building were the printing house of Hollister Brothers and the wholesale dry goods house of Lyon Brothers. Both of these suffered heavily by water and smoke.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

Meeting of Messrs. Odell, Platt, and Dunn Starts Excise Talk.

Up-State Senators Doubt that the Legislature Will Amend the Law to Permit Sunday Opening.

The excise pot was boiling at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. At the close of the day the consensus of opinion among the Republican leaders seemed to be summed up in the sententious remark of one of them: "The people of New York may get up as much steam as they want over this proposition, but its power will not be felt above the Harlem River."

Excise talk was started early in the day owing to the visit of Gov. Odell to Senator Platt. The Governor came down from Albany Wednesday night and put up at the Union League Club. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early yesterday and took breakfast with Senator Platt. The breakfast was served in the Senator's room, and Col. George Dunn, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was also seated at the table.

The conference of these three Republican leaders, following so quickly upon the visit of Mayor-elect Seth Low to Albany, led at once to the suggestion, in the phrase of the day, that there was "something doing." The announcement of Mr. Low on his return from Albany that Gov. Odell had promised home rule for New York City led easily to the further conclusion that the "something" had relation to the excise question, since that is the only question of present moment into which the home rule consideration enters.

This conclusion was further strengthened during the day by the presence in the city of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senator Frank Higgins of Olean, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate; Senator Horace White of Syracuse, Congressman John Ray, and William Barnes, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and Clerk of the Senate James S. Whipple. Senator Elsberg, William Brookfield, and other prominent New York Republicans were also at the Fifth Avenue during the day, and little else than the excise question was talked about.

Immediately after the breakfast with Senator Platt and Col. Dunn Gov. Odell was driven to the Grand Central Station and took the train for Newburg. He said that he would probably be in New York again to-day. Senator Platt was asked what had been discussed at the conference.

"Nothing of importance," he answered.

"Did the Governor tell you anything about his conference with Mr. Low?"

"Oh, yes; he told me that Mr. Low had called on him yesterday to ascertain if he had any ideas on a Sunday law. I don't believe he had any to offer then."

"Has he any since he saw you?"

"That you will have to ask him."

When asked for his own views on the subject, Senator Platt replied:

"I will not be interviewed on the Sunday question at this time. No agreement of any sort has been reached with regard to the matter."

Chairman Dunn would give no information as to the nature of the conference. Senator Higgins when asked about a report which was in general circulation that there had been a conference at the office of Senator Platt later in the day, in which he and Senator White had participated and at which the excise situation was gone over, denied that any such conference had taken place.

"There seems to be a good deal of excitement here over the Sunday opening question," said Senator Higgins, "but the rest of the State has not been aroused about it. There has been no attempt on the part of the Republican leaders up to the present to formulate any line of policy with regard to this agitation. There are other reformers in the State to be heard from besides Justice Jerome before the question will reach the stage when the definition of any new policy will be called for. I am strong in my belief that the people of the State are wedded to the idea of an American Sabbath, and I believe, furthermore, that any proposition to do away with it would promptly be voted down by the people of Greater New York. It will be time enough to consider what should be done about this agitation when the Legislature meets."

Senator Horace White said he agreed with Senator Higgins that the people of the State were not in favor of any amendments to the Raines law which might lead to the desecration of the Sabbath.

"The Legislature will not pass any such amendment, either," said Senator White. "A referendum may possibly be adopted, but it is much too soon to say how the question will be handled."

Speaking confidentially last night Republican leaders said there was little likelihood that the Legislature would take any action on the question of excise at the coming session of the Legislature. The opinion seemed to be general that before the Legislature met there would go up such a protest from the churchgoing people of the State, the churchgoing people of New York included, against Sunday opening, that the Legislature would feel warranted in denying even a referendum. But if this view should prove mistaken and the demand for Sunday opening in New York should prove more formidable than it is now expected to prove, then a bill providing for a referendum might be passed to tide the matter over the next State election. In this case the question of Sunday opening would be voted upon at the same time that the Governor and other State officers will be voted for.

The prediction was made by several of the prominent leaders that even if the people of New York City should vote in favor of the Sunday opening nothing further would be done about the matter. The State election would be over then, it was said, and the exigencies of politics involved in the question would have passed. Local option, it was said, could not be granted to New York without granting it to all cities of the first class. The fear is that if this were done the party responsible for it would lose the State, so strong is said to be the feeling of the people living in the country districts on the subject.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY SALOONS.

American Sabbath Union Would Make the Excise Law Still More Strict.

The Executive Committee of the American Sabbath Union met yesterday, and late in the afternoon issued a statement in which the society places itself on record as irrevocably opposed to any legislation permitting or favoring the opening of saloons on the Sabbath. The American Sabbath Union represents the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian, and the Dutch Reformed denominations, and has the support of many Baptist congregations.

Present at the meeting yesterday were: Dr. F. W. Hathaway, the Secretary of the union.; Dr. William Sabine of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Madison Avenue; Dr. R. S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church; William Irwin, a lawyer of 203 Broadway, and A. A. Robbins, a South Street merchant. Dr. David Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, who was unable to attend, said in a letter:

You may say for me that I am in favor of assuming an attitude of decided antagonism toward the saloons in their desire to break down the Lord's Day. The most contemptible proposition which I know of is that the saloons be asked to close their doors during church services. Why not propose that the churches shall close their doors whenever the people want to take a drink? That would be equally rational.

The following statement, indorsed by the meeting, was given out by Dr. Hathaway:

We believe:

1. That any change in the Excise Law in the interest of any movement of reform should still further restrain rather than enlarge the power of the saloon.

2. That the proposed opening of the saloon on Sunday is chiefly in the interest of the saloonkeeper and an opportunity for him to still further rob the workingman of his wage and his family of their livelihood.

3. That as Sunday is a day of liberty from toil, the open saloon will be an increased temptation for young men to form habits of intemperance.

4. That no one can question that an open Sunday saloon must inavitably increase drunkenness, disorder, debauchery, and crime.

5. That the great success of this Nation is due to its Christian civilization, of which the Christian Sabbath is the chief cornerstone. We therefore believe that the sanctity of this day must not be impaired.

6. That there are features of the Raines law which are open to serious objection, but we further believe that the provisions relating to the Sunday closing of saloons has never had a fair test, as they have not been enforced for any length of time by the police authorities; and before we would recommend any radical change in legislation, we prefer to see the present law fairly tested by strict enforcement.

7. That a business which is often harmful in the extreme and always unnecessary should not have privileges over kinds of business which are never harmful and always necessary.

8. That any act to secure a rest day for the citizen cannot be a local law, but one applicable to all parts of the State.

9. That this whole question in its ultimate solution is a direct battle between Sabbath and saloon. It will be a sad outcome to the reform movement if it shall advance the arrogant pretensions and aggressive power of the saloon.

10. That the movement is not made in the best interests of the citizens, and will be, if effected, detrimental to the progress and welfare of the American public.

Convict Delaney Still at Liberty.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 14.—No trace has been found of Henry Delaney, who escaped from Sing Sing Prison last evening in a suit of clothes belonging to Warden Johnson. Searching parties were out all night. A reward of $50 has been offered for his capture. When he left he stole a few dollars and some jewelry from the Warden.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints and ginghams; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Wannamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Hurweller, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. B. Persse, carpets; W. W. Acker, house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert. Miss A. M. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear and ribbons; Hotel Cadillac.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; C. W. Lamb, books; J. E. Forest, Jr., clothing; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Morgan, cloaks; F. Ames, carpets; 104 Worth Street.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Schenthal, shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, millinery; 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, waists; S. F. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; H. B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; W. R. Black, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Allman & Putman, Massillon, Ohio; J. C. F. Putman, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Warren, notions, knit goods, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. Potts, white goods and skirts; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Carroll, J. J., Newark, Ohio; dress goods and housefurnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Warren, Neely & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. S. Warren, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Long, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, dress goods, satins, and linings; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, dress goods; W. B. Applewaite, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Allen, H. B., Gloversville, N. Y.; gloves; Grand Hotel.

Foster & Post, Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Foster, notions and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. Lawrence, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Raub Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Raub, furnishing goods; 636 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Symons, linens; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Forbes, James, Springfield, Mass.; N. L. Currier, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Matthews, linens; 377 Broadway.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. G. Blair, M. P., Ottawa; F. A. Keep, Chicago; Charles G. Gates, Chicago; John Pitkin, Philadelphia; William Kirkwood, Edinburgh.

HOLLAND—C. T. Dorrance, Providence; Dr. M. Huber, Zurich; R. W. Allan, London; Allen M. Stoneham, London; L. Morgan Smith, London; Major Helbert, London.

CAMBRIDGE—John L. Helm, Louisville; S. A. Culbertson, Louisville; Attilla Cox, Louisville; Charles F. Sloan, San Francisco; Charles O. Hunter, Columbus.

EARLINGTON—Capt. George F. E. Harrison, United States Army; Ludington Patten, Milwaukee.

IMPERIAL—Judge J. J. McDonough, Savannah; Col. E. C. Pomeroy, Cleveland; Col. J. C. F. Putnam, Massillon, Ohio.

GRAND—T. L. Costigan, Washington; Capt. R. D. Walsh, Ninth United States Cavalry; William F. Daliba, Paris.

PARK AVENUE—C. P. Huntington, Paris; E. W. Hiatt, London; Boyce Thompson, San Francisco.

GILSEY—James F. Egan, Savannah; C. B. Houghton, Washington; C. Gordon Reed, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN—Gen. H. C. Corbin, United States Army; Major J. C. Mallony, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Patterson, United States Army; Capt. H. R. Stiles, United States Army; J. A. Wattie, Shanghai; Andrew Urquhart, Glasgow.

PLAZA—E. B. Lawrence, Dayton; T. G. Hadley, Chicago.

SAVOY—S. Ruth, Cincinnati; J. M. Brown, Baltimore.

NETHERLAND—Atherton Loring, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. J. Turner, Washington; E. B. Craig, Tennessee; Kirk Lathrop, Detroit; B. F. Hackett, United States Marshal of the Indian Territory; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Wallace Bradford, San Francisco.

HOFFMAN—E. B. Duvay, Baltimore; E. Blount Greene, London; A. A. Charlebois, Quebec; Dr. W. C. Heussy, Seattle, Washington.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy, high westerly winds.

Since Wednesday night the storm in the Northeast has moved to the interior and was central last night over the upper St. Lawrence Valley, with somewhat decreased energy. There have been westerly gales in the lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and snow from the upper lake region eastward. There was also rain in the West Gulf States.

The Western portion of the country is covered by a marked high pressure, with its crest over Manitoba, and as a result there has been a general and decided fall in temperature in the upper lake region, the central valleys, and the Northwest. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, but the pressure has been falling rapidly on the coast, and it is probable that rain will soon set in on the middle and north coasts.

The Northeast storm gives some indications of early dissipation, and the Western high area will dominate weather conditions from the Mississippi Valley eastward for the next several days and bring comparatively low temperatures and mostly clear skies, except on the windward shores of the Great Lakes, where snow flurries will continue for another day.

There will be showers to-day in the southern portion of the East Gulf States and the eastern portion of the West Gulf coast, and probably rain or snow in the Central Rocky Mountain region; elsewhere in the West the weather will be generally fair.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts winds will be high westerly; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk west to north; on the Gulf coast northerly and fresh, and on the Great Lakes high northwesterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have high westerly winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport; on the Gulf coast at Corpus Christi and Brownsville, and on the Great Lakes, except at Toledo, Sandusky, Duluth, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

FORECAST.

New England, fair to-day, preceded by snow in the morning in Northern Vermont; high westerly winds. Saturday, fair.

Eastern New York, snow this morning in the interior, cloudy in extreme southern portion; high westerly winds. Saturday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day, preceded by snow in the morning in the northern portion; high westerly winds. Saturday, fair.

District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day; brisk to high west to northwest winds. Saturday, fair.

North and South Carolina, fair to-day and Saturday; fresh west to north winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and Saturday, preceded by snow Friday morning in the mountain districts; west to north winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day and Saturday, except probably snow flurries to-day along the lakes; brisk to high west to northwest winds to-day.

Minnesota, fair to-day. Saturday, fair, with warmer in western portion; fresh northerly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair to-day. Saturday, fair, warmer; east to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	45	36	40
6 A. M.	37	37	39
9 A. M.	37	40	49
12 M.	39	42	51
4 P. M.	39	43	47
6 P. M.	35	42	46
9 P. M.	35	39	48
12 P. M.	33	38	40

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43½
Weather Bureau	36½
Corresponding date 1900	39
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	45

The thermometer registered 38 degrees at 8 A. M. and 40 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 43 degrees at 12:35 P. M. and the minimum 35 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 69 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ELECTION ROW IN QUEENS

Small Vote for Mr. Doht Causes Trouble Among Republicans.

Felix Frietche Indorsed for Postmaster of Long Island City—Citizens' Union Charges.

Queens Borough Republicans yesterday afternoon began the inquest into the election in that borough. Queens was the only borough that did not give the head of the Fusion ticket a majority over his Democratic opponent, but it is not that that is causing recriminations and charges. The trouble arises over the fact that Henry Doht, the nominee for Borough President, ran very far behind Mr. Low, and that the combined vote for him and for the Citizens' Union candidate for the same office was still far behind the Low vote as well as the Republican vote for other officers.

The Central Committee met at the Lincoln Club. John E. Van Nostrand presided. A resolution was offered indorsing Felix Frietche for Postmaster at Long Island City, and the debate on this was made the means of expressing opinions on various subjects. The committee, prior to election, passed a resolution indorsing the candidacy of George H. Berger to succeed himself as Postmaster, but the understanding was the resolution was not to be forwarded to Washington until after election. President Van Nostrand did not understand this part of the matter and sent the resolution to Washington, but when he found he had made a mistake he succeeded in intercepting it through Congressman Frederick Storrs. The new resolution recalled the old one and substituted Frietche's name for Ripberger's.

Several members spoke denouncing Mr. Ripberger and others, who, they alleged, openly worked against Mr. Doht and other candidates on the Republican ticket. Mr. Doht, in speaking of the matter, said that his good money had been taken and then used against him. In Mr. Ripberger's district Mr. Doht ran 98 behind the ticket, his name being scratched for Cassidy, the Democratic nominee. It was also charged that on the night before election, when the District Captains called at headquarters for their money for the men who manned the polls, a number of them left there. They boasted that they agreed to cut Doht and to work for Cassidy. There was very little defense offered, and as Mr. Ripberger is not in town at present, he could not defend himself. The passing of the resolution is understood not to end the matter.

When this matter had been gotten through further trouble started. The Fourth Ward Republican Committee sent a communication demanding that the Central Committee investigate and punish those who were responsible for reporting to the borough convention "a false statement and a deliberate lie," to the effect that in conference with the Citizens' Union there had been a failure to agree upon a candidate for Borough President. The Citizens' Union conferees claim that an agreement was reached, but the Republican conferees reported the contrary to their convention. The two opposite reports were presented simultaneously. John A. Davies denounced the communication as being false, and said he would see that those who sent it were prosecuted for libel. The Central Committee refused to pass a resolution to investigate.

The committee then took up the reports of gambling and pool rooms existing in the borough. Eugene F. Vacheron, John W. Bennett, and Edward M. Shapter were named as a committee to investigate the reports. They were instructed to ascertain the facts, and if the District Attorney failed to take fit and proper action to lay the facts before Gov. Odell.

Fifth Assembly District Celebrates.

The Fusion victory was celebrated in the Fifth Assembly District last night. A torchlight procession was given under the auspices of the Lincoln Republican Club, of which Cornelius Van Cott is the President. The parade was in two divisions. Assemblyman-elect Edward R. Finch rode at the head of the first division, and Alderman-elect C. P. Howland at the head of the second division. The procession, which embraced several thousand men, wound through the principal streets of the district, and there was great enthusiasm.

Recount in Aldermanic District.

On an application made by George Creed, the Democratic candidate, Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday ordered a recount of the ballots cast for Alderman in the Seventieth District, Queens Borough. Creed wishes to have about eighty ballots cast in the various election districts of the Aldermanic district rejected, on the ground that they are defective.

Costs of Messrs. Grout and Ladd.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Col. William W. Ladd, Jr., Democratic candidate for Controller of New York City, to-day certified to the Secretary of State that his campaign expenses were $3,022.10. Edward M. Grout, the Fusion candidate for Controller, certified that his expenses were $1,026.02.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:46	Sun sets	4:44
Moon sets	8:11		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:44	Gov. Isl'd	10:07
H. Gate	12:03		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:12	Gov. Isl'd	10:24
H. Gate	12:20		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Castilian Prince, Argentina, &c	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 16.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Bellauria, Argentina, &c.	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Caracas, Porto Rico, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Tampico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Naples and Genoa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Turk's Island, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Saint Hugo, Antwerp		
Toronto, Hull		
MONDAY, NOV. 18.		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1901—60th Season—1902.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
FRIDAY, November 15, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, November 16, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist:
JOSEF HOFMANN
Piano.
First appearance in N. Y. this season.
PROGRAM:
Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
Prelude, Choral and Fugue.....Bach-Abert
Concerto for Piano, No. 4, D minor.....Rubinstein
BARBAROSSA, Symphonic Poem..S.v.Hausegger
First time in America.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.—Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1. Subscriptions to Eight Afternoon or Eight Evening Concerts: Seats from $5 to $14; Boxes $80 and $100.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST. 125TH ST.
Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER.
Laughter the Main Feature.
"MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Belasco Play
World's Best Continuous Vaudeville.
"BLUE JEANS" Second Big Week. Grand Vaudeville.
"NANCY & CO." Great DAILY Revival
All Laughter. Splendid Vaudeville.
VAUDEVILLE, GRAND GALA STAR WEEK.
SUNDAY AT ALL HOUSES CONCERTS
Biggest and Best Vaudeville in Town.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
"ELIJAH"
SOLOISTS:
LILLI LEHMANN, EVAN WILLIAMS,
ISABELLA BOUTON, GWILYM MILES.
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50, $15, at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Saturday Afternoon, November 16th, at 3
Tuesday Afternoon, November 19th, at 3
Two Piano Recitals
Bloomfield-Zeisler
Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's & Ditson's. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
The Sensation of Two Continents!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE,
Seats Four Weeks Ahead.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
An Outlay of $150,000.

YALE-PRINCETON FOOTBALL. SEATS ON GRAND STAND, $2.50 EACH, AT TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Last three weeks.
DAN DALY
"The New Yorkers," supported by Virginia Earl and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Av.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Public admitted daily except Mondays.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Music.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Mon., Nov. 25, The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch.

MR. GEORGE RIDDLE,
At the New York School of Expression, West Side Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., Saturday, Nov. 16th, at 11 A. M., Shakespeare's King Lear; Monday, Nov. 18th, at 8:15 P. M., Miscellaneous. Single admission, $1.00. Special rates to schools.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
DAVID BELASCO presents
WARFIELD
In THE AUCTIONEER.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on and after TO-DAY for reserved seats for any single performance.

WALLACK'S. POSITIVELY Last 2 Nights 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15.
HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.
Monday, Nov. 18th—COLORADO.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. at 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
THE MESSENGER BOY 3d Month.
With JAMES T. POWERS.

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15.
ANNA HELD
In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK
ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
NEXT WEEK—"WAY DOWN EAST."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Last three weeks.
HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. This Sunday
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS.
Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS of NEW ENGLAND FOLKS
"This is the thing we want."—Herald.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 35c. A Lady of Quality.
Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

VICTORIA. Evgs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
Elsie de Wolfe and Her Company in CLYDE FITCH'S THE WAY OF THE WORLD

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra.
CINEMATOGRAPH
MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 8.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St.
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
$2 SHOW FOR 50c.
30—GREAT ACTS—30

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
J. H. STODDART, "The Bonnie Brier Bush." Evs, 8:15. Next week—"The King's Carnival."
Mat. Sat.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT in EAST LYNNE

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | QUALITY STREET. QUALITY STREET.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Ave. and 23d St.
To-night at 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL | A ROYAL FAMILY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway
A "Gosh! Mighty Big Success."—Evg. World.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and Broadway
CHARLES HAWTREY | A MESSAGE FROM MARS
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave.
TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.
SOTHERN IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSION

President Orr Examined at the Special Commission's Session.

John De Witt Warner Presents the Claims of Broadway Property Owners Who Want Four Tracks.

A meeting of the special commission appointed to inquire into the extension of the Rapid Transit tunnel under the East River to Brooklyn was held in the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commissioners at 320 Broadway yesterday afternoon.

The whole session, which occupied two hours, was taken up by the examination of President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission by John De Witt Warner, who stated that he represented a number of property owners on Broadway below Rector Street.

President T. G. Strong, who presided, read two letters at the opening of the meeting, one from Robert A. Chesebrough, a property owner on State Street, and the other from Alfred T. White.

The letter from Mr. Chesebrough was a protest against the proposed route which Mr. Chesebrough claims will undermine the foundations of his buildings on State Street.

The other letter was a suggestion from Mr. White that a station be built at Furman Street, Brooklyn, so as to accommodate the dense population residing in that vicinity.

Both letters were laid over for consideration at some future date.

President Orr then took the stand and was cross-examined by Mr. Warner. He said that from information he had received from Engineer Parsons he estimated that the tunnel would tend to divert one-third of the crowd that now uses the cars of the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Warner then asked President Orr if he had any positive estimate of the number of people carried by the Bridge cars during the rush hours. He replied:

"I had a short conversation with the President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad some days ago and he told me that his cars carried 1,000 persons a minute during the evening rush hours, for the space of forty-five minutes. Generally speaking from about 5:30 P. M. until 6:15 P. M."

The question of procuring a bidder or bidders for the extension was then brought up by Mr. Warner.

President Orr said that he did not anticipate any trouble whatever in procuring bidders for the extension.

He added that under the present plans that had been made for the route of the extension the tracks of the Manhattan underground system will not directly connect with those of the extension.

Mr. Warner then told President Orr that his chief reason for appearing at the meetings of the special commission was that the property owners whom he represented wished to have four tracks on the Broadway route and so on to Brooklyn.

President Orr said that this could not be done unless the Rapid Transit Commissioners exceeded the appropriation of $10,000,000 allowed or unless a portion of the road in Brooklyn be done away with, which, President Orr said, could not be considered.

Several times while President Orr was on the stand he had to ask the stenographer to repeat questions put to him by Mr. Warner, some of the questions being very long. At one time during the meeting it was noticed that Mr. Strong had fallen sound asleep.

The next meeting of the special commission will be held on Thursday, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE STATE LIQUOR TAX IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Receipts in Last Excise Year Were $7,962,555.25 — Benefit to the City's Revenue.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Commissioner Cullinan to-night issued a statement showing the operation of the State liquor tax law in New York City during the last excise year. The statement of the Commissioner is as follows:

"Excise statistics: Showing the net excise receipts in Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, comprising Greater New York City, for the year commencing May 1, 1900, and ending April 30, 1901:

"Net amounts received from the issue of certificates, transfers, and fines, $7,962,555.25; State's one-third share, $2,654,185.09; Greater New York's two-thirds' share, $5,308,370.16; total, $7,962,555.25.

"Greater New York City's two-thirds' share, $5,308,370.16; on the basis of the equalization table of 1900, prepared by the State Board of Assessors, the city has benefited by reduction in State taxes due to the State excise revenue of $2,594,788.10, making a total benefit to Greater New York City's revenue of $7,903,158.26.

"Total number of certificates in force in Greater New York City April 30, 1901, was 12,571.

"Greater New York paid for excise taxes for the year expiring April 30, 1901, $7,962,555.25, and there is paid back to it or credited to its account by the special Deputy Commissioners for the various boroughs and by the State of New York the sum of $7,903,158.26.

"The Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx paid for excise taxes for the year expiring April 30, 1901, $5,293,750.97, and there is paid back to them and credited to their account by the special Deputy Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and by the State of New York, the sum of $5,521,192.26."

HELD FOR MRS. ACKER'S DEATH.

Elevator Man in Newark Department Store Accused of Manslaughter.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—The authorities are searching for two women who witnessed the crushing death of Mrs. W. F. Asker of 77 Lincoln Park yesterday afternoon in Hahne & Co.'s department store through the elevator being started upward as she was in the act of stepping from it on to the basement floor. These two women were just behind Mrs. Acker and the police would like to have their stories, although it is doubtful if they can throw any light upon the main point, what started the car.

Eugene Scudder, the young colored man employed to operate the elevator, says the car started of its own accord. The firm and the builders of the elevators contend that such a thing is an absolute impossibility, and that he must have operated the lever either unconsciously or else by accident. Scudder is charged with manslaughter and held pending the official investigation's conclusion. The police say he was evidently too frightened to do anything after the elevator started upward, as had he acted promptly he could by a single movement of the wrist have stopped the car. Instead of doing so it shot up several stories before being stopped. Scudder had been employed but a few weeks by the firm.

Mrs. Acker was a daughter of William Bettner, who, prior to his death, was a wealthy liquor dealer of Elizabeth. Her mother is also dead. She had one sister and a brother. Both live at Elizabeth. The sister, Mrs. Jacob Meloth, is now at the Acker home here. The brother, William Bettner, started a few hours before his sister's death for a hunting trip near Barnegat. He had left Barnegat before a telegram could reach him and his whereabouts are not known. Mr. Acker is a member of a wealthy and well-known family of Plainfield. He is completely prostrated by the death of his wife.

Amusements.

GRAND—Mann-Lipman | Next Week, Are You A Mason?

THEATRE Republic 42d St., just west of B'y. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Tmw. "A Tremendous Hit." GRACE GEORGE in UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES.

Next Mat. To-m'w. Hurtig & Seamon's 125th St. & 7th Av. SCRIBNER'S BIG SHOW.

Collegiate Football Game, T'm'w, 2:30. Columbia Field, (Polo Grounds.) Cornell vs. Columbia. Adm. $1.00. Res. Seats, $2.

Irving Place Theatre. Evenings at 8:20. To-night & Sat. Eve., "Die 3ts Escadron." Mat. Sat., (pop. prices,) Schiller's Wilhelm Tell."

UNIQUE CASE IN TENNESSEE.

Politicians and Postmasters with Whom He Made a Deal, Indicted, but They Win in Court.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Judge Clark of the Federal Court, sitting at Greenville, Tenn., has decided a case which, so far as known, is without precedent. H. H. Gouchenour, the Democratic County Chairman of Greene County, sought campaign contributions, and in order to secure them, he went to Democratic Postmasters in the county, asked them to contribute $10 each, and agreed to mail enough political documents through their offices so that their increase in pay, based on stamp cancellations, (these being fourth-class offices,) would amount to as much as or more than the amounts asked for campaign purposes. The effect would be to increase the pay of fourth-class Postmasters at the expense of the Government.

Three indictments were found at the last term of court against him, and certain Postmasters, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government. To these indictments demurrers were filed, based on the theory that no offenses are charged, as a person has the right to mail matter on which postage has been paid in any Post Office in the United States. These demurrers were sustained by Judge Clark. An appeal to the United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati was taken by Attorney General Wright.

Gouchenour is a prominent Democrat, and made the race for Congress at the last election.

KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION.

Five Men Dead and Twenty-five Burned at Pocahontas, Va.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., Nov. 14.—Five bodies have been taken from the Baby Mine at Pocahontas, Va. Several other persons are unaccounted for, and twenty-five persons have been rescued more or less severely burned, some probably mortally.

At 3 o'clock this morning it was discovered that the Baby Mine of the Pocahontas Colliery Company at Pocahontas, Va., was on fire. An alarm was sent in, and the fire company responded promptly. In a very short time after the fire fighters had reached the mouth of the mines, and were attempting to extinguish the flames, some of the firemen and others having rushed inside of the mines to ascertain the extent of the trouble and to assist miners entombed therein, a terrific explosion occurred, and many miners and their friends were more or less injured. It is supposed that the mines caught fire from a defective electric light wire.

Five bodies have been recovered up to 6 P. M., and it is uncertain how many more are dead, though it is now known that there are several, perhaps eight or ten men, still in the mines, unless they succeeded in making their escape through the Tug River entrance. Twenty-five persons have been rescued, all more or less burned.

In 1894 over 100 lives were lost at Pocahontas in a similar explosion.

ERIE COUNTY COMPLIMENTED.

Secretary of War Writes of the Dignified Course of the Czolgosz Prosecution.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—District Attorney Penney to-day received from Gov. Odell a letter, accompanied by a communication from the Secretary of War. Secretary Root asks the Governor to accpet and convey to the officers charged with the administration of justice in the State of New York, and especially in Erie County, an expression of the satisfaction and approval upon the effective and dignified way in which the law has been vindicated and the ends of justice attained in the prosecution and punishment of the assassin Czolgosz.

"The course of justice was swift, but measured," the Secretary continues. "Protection against lawless violence was shown to be consistent with the certain and awful punishment of guilt. No opportunity for defense was withheld, and no opportunity for spectacular display or the gratification of vanity, which is so great an incentive to such crimes, was afforded. I know that this has been appreciated by the Cabinet of the late President McKinley, and it is especially appreciated by the representative of New York in that Cabinet. I am authorized to say that President Roosevelt fully concurs in the sentiments which I have expressed."

BURLINGTON TRAINS GUARDED.

Dynamite Found Near a Bridge Frighten Officials.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 14.—Local officials of the Burlington admitted to-night that since the first of the week their night trains leaving Lincoln have gone out with a guard armed with Winchester rifles. This precaution was taken following the discovery last Sunday of twenty-six sticks of dynamite, together with a number of masks, hidden under a bridge just outside the city.

Sunday night three men attempted to board the express car as a train pulled out of Lincoln for the East, but they were driven off. Monday the same three men were at Ashland, and an effort was made to arrest them, but they disappeared. A watch has been kept on the bridge where the dynamite was found, but no one has come to claim it.

LETTER FROM LUTHER W. OSBORN.

His Sister Received It Five Minutes After Hearing of His Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—A letter written by Luther W. Osborn, United States Consul at Apia, Samoa, was received yesterday afternoon by his sister, Mrs. A. A. Richards of Elmira, N. Y., who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Joseph H. Smith of 538 Chestnut Street, Arlington. Five minutes before the letter was delivered Mrs. Smith received a cablegram announcing her uncle's death.

The family had not seen the reports of Mr. Osborn's death in the newspapers, and the cablegram was their first information. The receipt of the cablegram and letter was a severe shock to Mrs. Richards. Mr. Osborn stated in the letter that he had was written at the end of September. Mr. Osborne stated in the letter that he had not been well for some time, and he "felt blue" and would like to return home.

CHICAGO CORPORATIONS FIGHT.

Want State Board Enjoined from Taxing Their Franchises.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—Henry Crawford, acting for the Union Traction Company and the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court an application for an injunction to restrain the State Board of Equalization from assessing the franchises of the corporations for the year 1900 as ordered by the writ of mandamus recently issued by Judge Thompson.

The Union Traction Company and the Chicago Consolidated Company were among the public utility corporations affected by Judge Thompson's decision, whereby it was calculated millions of dollars in taxes would accrue to the State. Mr. Crawford notified the members of the Board of Equalization of the application for a restraining order, and all will be in court Monday, when Judge Humphrey has promised to listen to arguments.

Relief is sought by the corporations under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that private property shall not be taken without due process of law. The complaint alleges that the process which the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois outlined as legal is not lawful and, therefore, in violation of the fourteenth amendment.

SALVADOR IS PROSPEROUS.

Central American Republic Making Rapid Progress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—According to the latest reports from the Republic of Salvador, that country is enjoying a period of peace and prosperity almost unparaleled in her history. Her crop of coffee—the principal product—promises to be unusually large, as does also her crop of indigo. The fact that she exports about one-third more than she imports is evidence of the productiveness of the country.

The financial condition of the republic is most satisfactory. For the last two years Salvador has had no foreign debt, and the excellent condition of her commerce has kept the rate of exchange normal. Her monetary standard is silver.

Salvador's relations with her neighboring countries in Central America are stated to be most friendly, and there is no prospect of trouble with any of them.

BROOKLYN SKEPTICS SILENCE MR. SANDFORD

"Holy Ghost and Us" Band to Leave the Borough.

Many Converts Immersed in the Bay Not Found in the Directory as Residents of Brooklyn.

After addressing slim houses in Brooklyn for three days, the Rev. Frank L. Sandford and his "Holy Ghost and Us" fraternity from Shiloh, Me., have abandoned their effort to prepare the people of that borough for the "great tribulation." Announcement to this effect was made at the meeting of the band in Grand Union Hall, on Court Street, last night. Mr. Sandford himself did not put in an appearance at any of the meetings held yesterday. Members of the band explained his absence by saying that he was "communing with the Lord."

The suspicion was expressed by some of those present that Mr. Sandford might be nursing a cold caught during the baptism in the waters of the bay at Bay Ridge on Wednesday, at which he officiated. It was stated at the meeting that a convention of the society would be held at Shiloh, beginning on Nov. 24.

Sandford and his band have experienced in Brooklyn what is called a "frost" in theatrical parlance. The enthusiasm of Brooklynites over the leader and his doctrines was nearer the zero level yesterday than the mercury in the thermometers out of doors. The failure of Brooklyn folk to climb over each other in eagerness to crowd into Grand Union Hall on Court Street and hear the words of the prophet cast down the spirit of the new prophet from the Maine woods.

Yesterday, as on the day before, and also on the day before that, there was no call for the police reserves to restrain a mob struggling to gain admission to the hall, where Mr. Sandford and his followers were engaged in their great work of rescuing the peoples of the earth. Mr. Sandford was amazed that there are so few people in Brooklyn anxious to be prepared by him for "the great tribulation." He was also grieved that there were some who doubted that he was the chosen representative of Providence, sent out to evangelize the world.

Mr. Sanford himself has said that he is the appointed Ambassador of truth. He has also had it printed in a little pamphlet called "The Personality of the Holy Ghost." According to it, and to the spoken words of Mr. Sanford's followers, Moses was, as compared to him, as is the tallow dip to the modern arc lamp. Brother Perry of the band yesterday eulogized Mr. Sandford. Among other things he said:

"It is true of Moses that he led thousands out of the wilderness, but Mr. Sandford has been chosen to lift the veil from the eyes of 150,000,000 people."

In telling the story of his own life Mr. Sandford declares:

"The love of the Spirit is as real to me as to the love of the Saviour. We have the most remarkable evidences of His skill as an architect in the way He led us to construct Shiloh Extension, a vast structure for the accommodation of more than 500 students—evidences that have surprised even the ungodly. I am as conscious of His having charge of my own life, or my family, of the school, of the church, of the entire movement, as I am, under Christ, of being in charge of it myself."

But there were unbelievers in Brooklyn, and these said that of the "nine Brooklyn converts" who were immersed and received into the midst of "us" Wednesday eight were there who knew not Brooklyn as a home. The name of one only of the converts can be found in the Brooklyn Directory, and even she does not now live at the address given. As to the other eight, it was said of them that they had long been followers of the Prophet Sandford, and that the shock of their cold bath on Wednesday had been tempered somewhat by experience.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Englishman Says Prisoner Is Wanted in England for a Fraudulent Failure.

A man, who insists that his name is Louis Francis, but who Odessa S. Elton of 375 Eighth Avenue declares to be Louis Francis Schupisser, a fugitive from British justice, was remanded to Police Headquarters under $2,000 bail in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. According to Elton, the prisoner, with his brother, Charles Erad Schupisser, conducted a piano factory at Camdentown, London, under the name of Schupisser & Son. The concern failed for £24,000 last August, and it was found that all the stocks and assets had been removed before the bankruptcy was announced.

Three ruined creditors committed suicide, he says, and that Charles Schupisser was captured after a flight and sentenced to nine months at hard labor in Hallowell Jail. Elton was an employe and says he lost $80 by the fraud. He came to this country to look for work and met the prisoner in Wall Street Wednesday and caused his arrest. The man denies that he is the person wanted. He says he is thirty-nine years old, and lives in Lexington Avenue, though he admitted being a native of England.

FREAKS OF THE MISSOURI.

River in Changing Its Course Has Left Part of Omaha in Iowa and Part of Iowa in Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 14.—Spring is always a dangerous season along the Missouri River, and much money has been expended for the improvement of that stream, which has almost been so much money thrown away, so erratic is it. The fickle Missouri, when full to its banks in the Spring, has a habit of cutting across lots in any and every direction, demolishing whole farms in a day.

This eccentric habit, which the Missouri River has so sedulously cultivated, has resulted in some strange situations. Thus, a portion of the incorporated limits of the City of Omaha is over in the State of Iowa, and dwellers therein pay taxes to the sister State. On the other hand, as if to even things up, Lake Manawa, a fashionable Summer resort in the suburbs of Council Bluffs, Ia., belongs to Sarpy County, Nebraska. Both of these incongruities were caused by the cutting of new channels during the Spring freshets and have been the cause of numerous litigations.

Recently the Supreme Court was called upon to render a decision with regard to that portion of Omaha which is over in Iowa. North of the business part of the city lies what is known as "Cut-Off" Lake, so named from the fact that it originally was the bed of the river until a sudden whim of that stream sent the channel in another direction and left this body of water in the form of a crescent lake.

Some enterprising adventurers established a saloon in a boat anchored in the middle of the lake and attempted to defy the law. This brought the matter before the Supreme Court, which decided that the middle of the river was the boundary line between the two States and that the boundary changed with the changing channel.

Then, by a peculiar wrinkle of the judicial mind, the same Supreme Court was able to formulate an addition to this decision by which the changing boundary clause was not effective in cases of "cut-offs," which has left the matter in such condition that no one, not even the lawyers, has been able to understand it. According to the Supreme Court, a portion of Omaha still remains in Iowa, although the boundary between the two States, by this same decision, is a mile or more to the eastward.

The settlement of this boundary dispute will require an enactment by Congress.

CHILD LABOR IN FACTORIES.

Gov. Voorhees Acts on Charges of "Slavery" in Glass Works.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Nov. 14.—Vice President Doughiy of the Green Glass Workers' Union of the United States was to-night summoned by Gov. Voorhees to appear at the Executive Chamber to-morrow morning and explain to him the "child labor slavery," which Doughty says exists in the South Jersey glass factories, and which he alleges is being protected by the State Factory Inspectors.

Mr. Doughty stated to-night that he believed the Governor would cause an investigation.

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELL FAVORS TAX REDUCTION

Believes Surplus Will Lead to Extravagant Appropriations.

Makes a Plea for Reciprocity and Broader Markets for Products of American Factories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Representative H. S. Boutell of Illinois, one of the leading Republican members of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures in the last House, said to-day:

"The question which confronts us now is whether we shall increase our expenditures or decrease our revenue by reducing taxation. The large balance in the Treasury and constantly increasing surplus are, of course, an invitation to large, unusual, and extravagant appropriations. In this connection it seems to me that the wise and businesslike course to be pursued is to immediately reduce taxation. When the war revenue act was passed in the Spring of 1898 we, as representatives of the people, promised that as soon as the war was over its emergency tax should be repealed. It is now three years since the war closed, and so far as I am concerned, I feel very strongly that we should keep our word to the people.

"Considering the surplus in the Treasury, I think we might very well repeal the entire internal revenue taxes, to take effect Jan. 1 next. A reference to the Treasury statement will show that so far during the present fiscal year the surplus is, in round numbers, $22,000,000 in excess of the surplus for the same period last year. This is undoubtedly caused by a larger income from customs receipts, together with a decrease in our expenditures.

"As to reciprocity and tariff revision, I believe we were put in possession of our chart and sailing directions on these matters by the wonderful speech of President McKinley at Buffalo the day before he was shot. That was a most statesmanlike and far-seeing estimate of the action that is necessary at the present time to create markets for our rapidly expanding commerce. As I recollect it, for the last fiscal year ending July 1, 1901, our exports amounted to very nearly $1,500,000,000, while our imports were about $900,000,000, so that our exports exceed our imports by about $600,000,000. Now, it does not need argument to show that in order to continue this present rapid expansion of our foreign commerce we must be able to take more of the products of the countries to which our goods are sold. It is simply axiomatic that we cannot continue the present disproportionate ratio between our exports and imports.

"How shall we bring about a more equal proportion is a question which presses at this time. In my opinion, this can be effected by reciprocal trade relations authorized to be negotiated under the present Dingley tariff law. One thing is certain, with our wonderfully increasing foreign commerce, we must either restrain the energies of our people or acquire broader markets for American goods. My opinion is that we should take all of the necessary steps to give the widest possible markets to American products and manufacturers. If this cannot be fully done under the reciprocity arrangements of the Dingley tariff law, then, of course, some modification of the present law through reciprocal treaties would not only be wise, but necessary.

"At the present time, however, it would seem that all necessary reciprocal trade arrangements could be made under the power vested in the Executive by the terms of the Dingley law."

MR. BABCOCK DISCUSSES TARIFF REVISION BILL.

Says Movement May Be Defeated in This Congress, but It Will Come Up in the Next.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Representative Babcock of Wisconsin has by no means given up his determination to insist on tariff revision. He said to-day:

"The question that I have raised will have to be met, and I want it solved by the Republican Party. The entire Northwest is aroused upon this subject, and the people of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are with me solidly. I have letters without end, newspaper indorsements and encouragements from many quarters.

"The movement may be defeated in this Congress, but it will then come up in the next. I would not be surprised if it were not successful this time, but it is a policy which the Republican Party must adopt sooner or later, the sooner the better. The party must come to this view of the matter. I am not a free trader; I am not what is called a tariff reformer. I believe in the old theory and policy of protection, but there is no reason in the world why certain articles should be manufactured in this country and sold abroad for less than our own people are obliged to pay for them.

"The policy of protection is not injured by removing the tariff from such goods.

"If we can manufacture these goods here cheaper than they can be manufactured in any other country they need no protection, and our own people should be enabled to receive this benefit. These goods, included in the schedules I have reference to, afford no revenue to the Government, so that the Treasury receipts would in no way be injured by removing the tariff and placing them on the free list. Again, there are other schedules which ought to be materially lowered.

"The question this Congress will be called upon to answer is, will it permit a tariff duty to remain in force to enable a trust to pay dividends on watered stock?

"There has been a great deal of talk about the 'small manufacturer.' I want to give the small manufacturer all the protection he needs. But bear this in mind, the small manufacturers in the steel and iron business that are capitalized legitimately, that have no watered stock, that are run upon strictly business principles, can pay dividends with a rate of tariff upon which the steel trust would have to pass its dividends on its common and preferred stock.

"The trust needs the exorbitant tariff to keep up prices in order to pay dividends upon its great volume of watered stock. The trust is making enormous profits. The small fellows, of course, are following the prices set by the trust, but they don't need any such tariff in order to enable them to make a handsome profit on their operations.

"There is my whole proposition in brief. It is not a question of revenue, but one of protecting the consumer against exorbitant prices, and still giving the small manufacturer equal protection against foreign competition."

SIX HORSES SMOTHERED.

Smoke Killed Them in the Cellar of a Burning Stable.

Six horses were smothered in a fire which occurred late last night in the stable at 67 and 69 Pike Street. The stable is a one-story structure, and the horses were kept in the cellar beneath. The watchman in the stable, James Mahoney, was the first to discover the fire.

When the firemen arrived they found that the main gas pipe in the stable had become detached from the metre, and the escaping gas had in some way become ignited. A lot of straw which was stored in a small loft had caught fire, and, being slightly wet, was causing a dense smoke. The smoke came out in such thick clouds that all attempts to rescue the horses were fruitless. The stable is separated from the surrounding tenements by a vacant lot on each side, but the smoke caused a great deal of excitement among the tenants.

The stable is owned by William Scadron. When the flames were extinguished the firemen found each horse lying in its stall. They were valued at $1,800, and the damage done to the building by the fire was estimated at $400.

20,000 People in Yukon Territory.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 14.—There are 20,000 people in the Yukon Territory, and the population of Dawson City is approximately 8,000. Major H. J. Woodside of Dawson, the Dominion Government Census Commissioner, who arrived from the north to-day, is authority for the figures.

TO ORGANIZE FILIPINOS INTO INFANTRY COMPANIES.

Native Scouts Will Become a Part of the Regular Military Establishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—An order has been issued by Gen. Chaffee directing that all the Filipinos now employed in the military service and known as "native scouts" be reorganized into companies, similar to the present organization of a company of infantry. These companies will have a strength of 104 men, including 81 privates and 23 non-commissioned officers, musicians, &c. In the reorganization care is to be taken to retain only physically sound men, and their engagement is to terminate June 30, 1902.

To each company one or two commissioned officers will be assigned, preferably First and Second Lieutenants of Philippine scouts, but when necessary First and Second Lieutenants of the regular army will be assigned to that duty. The companies will be numbered regularly from one to fifty, and will be designated by the provincial name of the scouts forming the company when it is practicable. The native scouts will be armed with Springfield rifles and supplied with a limited amount of black powder ammunition.

The arming of the scouts will be gradual and by selected companies in departments, beginning with the Department of Northern Luzon.

FILIPINO OFFICER TO DIE.

Gen. Chaffee Approves of Sentence of Lieut. Valencio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The records in the case of Natalio Valencio, a Filipino, have just reached the War Department. They include this comment by Gen. Chaffee:

"One guilty of such savage ferocity reveals himself as an enemy of mankind and forfeits all claim to mercy."

Valencio was a First Lieutenant in the Filipino army and the charge against him was murder and "barbarism in violation of the laws of war." Gen. Chaffee's comment was made in his review of the findings of a military commission convened at San Fernandino to try Valencio. He was charged with having directed the murder of three peaceful natives at different places and times. The most atrocious of these crimes occurred at Quintabungoa, where Valencio ordered his soldiers to murder a native named Carino.

The victim was struck at the base of his skull with a billet of wood, and when a profusion of blood flowed from his nose and ears Valencio carried his ferocity still further, and, lining up his soldiers, he compelled each one of them, at the point of his revolver, to dip their hands in the dead man's blood and taste it. Gen. Chaffee approved the sentence of death imposed by the commission.

CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT.

As a Result of Consultation Congressmen Will Push Canal and Pacific Cable Bills.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the last House, and Representative Sherman of New York, a member of the same committee, had a long conference with the President to-day about Isthmian Canal and Pacific cable legislation. As a result of the consultation they announced that it was their purpose to press legislation on both subjects at the earliest possible moment.

The Canal bill, which passed the House at the last session, will be reintroduced in substantially the form in which it was passed last Winter. No delay is anticipated in the committee, as the whole subject has been canvassed thoroughly. Col. Hepburn told the President that the bill undoubtedly would command a large majority in the House. The Cable bill also will be practically identical with the one reported from the committee in the last Congress. It provides for the laying of the cable by a private corporation under a contract with the Postmaster General, with an alternative provision for the building of the cable by the Government if no satisfactory contract can be made. It is understood that the President concurred in the proposed programme.

Opposed to Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Representative Long of Kansas, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the last House, was one of President Roosevelt's callers to-day. He joins with his Eastern colleagues on the committee in opposing a revision of the tariff. He believes that any attempt to lower the duties on particular schedules, such as Mr. Babcock proposes, would lead inevitably to a general revision of the tariff, and this, he says, his people do not favor. He says there is, however, a strong sentiment in his section in favor of reciprocity.

THE CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

Neely, Rathbone, and Reeves Get Time to Answer Fiscal's Charges.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The defendants in the Havana Post Office fraud cases have been granted an extension of ten days in which to file their answers to the charges of the Fiscal.

A dispatch from Havana Oct. 15 said the indictments in these cases sent by the Fiscal to the Audiencia implicated Estes G. Rathbone jointly with C. F. W. Neely and W. H. Reeves in defrauding the Government and the Fiscal recommended that each of the accused men be fined $150,000, and that Rathbone be sentenced to twenty-five years, Neely to twenty-five years and six months, and Reeves to twenty-four years and six months' imprisonment.

BRIG. GEN. HALL TO RETIRE.

Reaches the Age Limit To-day—Many Candidates for His Place.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall will be placed on the retired list of the army to-morrow by operation of law on account of age. He was born in Michigan, and appointed to the army from Illinois. Graduating from the Military Academy in July, 1860, he served with distinction throughout the civil war.

With the retirement of Gen. Hall President Roosevelt will have an opportunity to promote two officers of the army to the grade of Brigadier General. The other vacancy was occasioned by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Henry C.

MUTINY ON CHARITIES DEPARTMENT BOAT

Crew Complained of Scarcity of Meat for Breakfast.

Blackwell's Island Kept Waiting for Food for Several Hours—Revolt Quelled by Mr. Keller.

Twelve pounds of beefsteak were not enough for the breakfast of forty men, and therefore there was mutiny on the dock of the Department of Charities at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday morning. Cans of milk, the necessary supplies for the hospital and other institutions on Blackwell's Island, were waiting to be transferred to the Thomas F. Brennan, which usually leaves at 7 o'clock, but the deckhands refused to handle the provisions, and the stokers were unwilling to feed the furnaces of the charity steamboat.

The strikers sat around on the milk cans and bags of vegetables that were urgently needed on the island for the sick and needy, and spoke of themselves as starving men. Capt. McCarthy of the Thomas F. Brennan stormed in sailor fashion at the mutineers, but they paid no heed to him, declaring they would not work until they had been properly fed.

Mrs. Margaret O'Connor, who keeps a little restaurant above the Outdoor Poor Department, and who is allowed 15 cents for each meal ticket issued by the department, also feeds the forty men who make up the crews of the charity boats. She had been supplied for their meals with twelve pounds of steak, forty-two pounds of corned beef, potatoes, bread, and coffee. The corned beef had to be saved for dinner. When the mutineers began to threaten riot she went out and bought some pork chops. Of the forty but fourteen, the last served, had rebelled. The pork chops did not bring peace.

Daniel Sullivan, the leader of the mutineers, made a speech, in which he declared that he believed Commissioner Keller had cut off all meat from the men, as he did not have money enough left to finish the end of his term. Another declared that the Commissioner was saving the meat for his dog.

Notice of the trouble was sent to Supervising Engineer William F. Yates. He arrived at 9 o'clock and talked to the men. He might as well have told the tide not to turn. The men said: "No breakfast, no work. More meat and the assurance that it will always be sufficient, and we will work."

In about half an hour Commissioner Keller arrived, and went immediately to his office, where he sent out an order that the mutineers be driven from the dock. This was accomplished by Policeman Smith and his night stick. Then a committee of, three, consisting of Daniel Sullivan, William Walsh, and Frank Schubert, demanded audience with the Commissioner. This was granted. Daniel Sullivan, acting as spokesman, told Mr. Keller of the sort of breakfast they had, and was inclined to be noisy in his demands. Commissioner Keller silenced him, and said:

"Why didn't you men act decently? Why didn't you take that food to the sick on the island, instead of thinking of your own stomachs? You could have waited for the return trip to make your complaints to me. I don't want the men to have insufficient food, and that will never be so, if I can help it."

Sullivan announced that they had again and again complained to Supervising Engineer Yates, and that they were never properly fed.

"You should have come to me," said Mr. Keller. "I am your boss, and not Mr. Yates. You are insubordinate, reckless of others, and I discharge you."

"But," cried Sullivan, "We thought you were the friend of the workingman, perhaps."

"Get out of here," shouted the Commissioner, and the committee fled.

The Correction Department lent the Charity Department the Minnehannonck, and the food at 10:30 o'clock was sent to the isolated Blackwell's Island. Then Mr. Keller manned the Thomas F. Brennan with prisoners from the island. After a while several of the mutineers came back and asked for forgiveness. They were forgiven. Daniel Sullivan will not be. To a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Keller said:

"There was not enough meat for the men by some accident, but they should have handled the supplies for the sick. Then they could have complained to me. The charter gives me the right to use the prisoners, but I don't like that sort of labor, and have eliminated it from the department. The trouble with the men was not so much the food as it was Sullivan. He was the ringleader, and is always making mischief. On his last pay day he disappeared for a week. Then he returned late at night in a cab, having spent his $30 pay for a month's work. They all receive that and their board and lodging. Sullivan got out of his cab and demanded admittance. It did not seem wise to the watchman to let him in, and he refused. Sullivan then struck him in the eye. I was not told of this until to-day. He had better go to Delmonfco's for his breakfast in future."

THIEVES CUT THEIR PURSUERS.

Stole Cloaks, and When Owners Chased Them Used Their Knives, but Were Caught.

Two men were arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Police Station last night, charged with stabbing Samuel Luckman of 11 Rutgers Street and Jacob Silverman of 185 Cherry Street. The prisoners are John Murphy, twenty-two years old, of 548 Grand Street, and James Moore, forty-two years old, of 336 Adams Street, Brooklyn.

Silverman runs a clothing store at 185 Cherry Street, and the two prisoners, he says, came into his store late last night, just as he was closing, and snatched two cloaks. They then ran down the street with Silverman after them, shouting for the police. Luckman is Silverman's son-in-law, and his house is just around the corner from Silverman's. Hearing his father-in-law's cries, he ran down to the street and joined in the chase.

According to Silverman, the prisoners turned into an alley at 240 Cherry Street and waited there for their pursuers, and as soon as Silverman turned into the alley they set up him and cut him slightly in the neck with a penknife. When Luckman went into the alley he says he was treated in the same way, only his wound was severer.

Patrolman Ryan of the Madison Street Station was attracted by the cries from the alley, and, after knocking down Murphy, who showed fight, took both prisoners to the station. Luckman was bleeding profusely from the cut in his neck, and Sergt. McSweeney sent for an ambulance. Dr. Crawford of Gouverneur Hospital dressed the wounds of both men. The knives which the prisoners are said to have used were found lying in the alley, but the cloaks had disappeared. As Silverman could not identify either man as his assailant, Moore was locked up on the charge of larceny only. Murphy was charged with larceny by Silverman and with assault by Luckman. Both prisoners will be arraigned in Essex Market Court to-day.

Million Dollar Failure in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 14.—John Q. Adams and John W. Adams of St. Paul, petitioners as partners in the firm of J. Q. Adams & Co., doing business in Minneapolis, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. They ask that the firm be adjudged bankrupt, and that each petitioner may be by the same decree adjudged bankrupt. The firm's total assets are $1,135,218, of which the unsecured claims are $335,963, accommodation papers $654,225. The bankruptcy of the firm and Messrs. Adams undoubtedly followed the failure of the St. Paul and Kansas City Grain Company, which occurred several weeks ago, of which they were principal stockholders.

Anglo-American Loan Association.

Ex-State Senator Myer Nussbaum, counsel for Charles S. Wilbur and Edward Candee, receivers of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association, stated yesterday that 60 per cent. of the stockholders of the association had assented to the proposition whereby the assets of the company were to be conserved in turning over the property of the company to the Empire State Realty Company, which was organized for the express purpose of taking over the property of the Anglo-American Association.

HOBO CLUB'S FOUNDER DEAD.

Wanderers on the Bowery Expected to Attend Capt. Baker's Funeral—An Outing Abandoned.

Wanderers from all points on the Bowery are expected to be present at the funeral of Capt. William H. Baker, founder and President of the Hoboes' Club, which is set for this afternoon at Bacigalupo's Chapel, in Mulberry Street. He died Wednesday in Hudson Street Hospital from injuries resulting from being run down by a Third Avenue trolley car.

Capt. Baker was more than seventy years old, and fought all through the civil war. He received a pension of $6 a month from the Government, which made him rich among his fellows. He owned a little property on Long Island, too, but eked out a livelihood by peddling songs in the streets. He founded the Hoboes' Club four years ago, during a discussion in a Bowery saloon.

"A hobo is a man like us," he then said to the assembled company. "He's a man who goes out for a day's work, gets a few cents, comes in, buys a bed in a lodging house, and then spends the rest for beer. Why should we let Fifth Avenue alone have its clubs? Let's have one ourselves."

Two cents a day were the dues fixed, and the membership was limited to fifty. A clubroom was engaged at 25 Mulberry Street in a tenement, and here were newspapers, magazines, a long table, and chairs. For twenty days before Thanksgiving the dues were doubled, and with the money turkeys and other delicacies were bought. This year the extra payment was increased by 1 cent, and with this it was proposed to engage a tally-ho coach upon which the members were to drive about the city, while the dinner was being cooked.

Any deficiency either in the club's finances or in individual dues, it is said, was always made good by Capt. Baker, who also invariably gave the biggest and fattest turkey of all for the annual feast. The proposed ride has been abandoned as a tribute to the Captain's memory, but the club itself will continue, the members say.

TRUSTING BOY LOST BONNETS.

Left Eight Worth $350 with a Man Who Gave Him a Quarter to Deliver a Message.

The loss of $350 worth of bonnets belonging to the millinery firm of Henesey & Co., at 286 Fifth Avenue, was reported at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. The bonnets, eight in number, destined for fashionable uptown houses, were sent out to be delivered by a messenger boy, Frank Evans.

At Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue the boy was stopped by a well-dressed young man, who offered him 25 cents to deliver a message at the Marquis Apartment House, near by. Evans said he would like to earn the money, but did not know what to do with his bundles. The young man said, "Oh, I'll take care of those for you until you return."

The boy then left with the message. When he returned the young man was gone with the bonnets.

SUGAR TRUST IN NEW YORK.

Subsidiary Company with $3,500,000 Incorporated Under the Laws of This State.

The Sugar Trust interests have decided to organize a New York State corporation to control the trust's operations in this State in compliance with New York laws.

In accordance with this decision the American Sugar Refining Company of New York was incorporated at Albany yesterday, and its capital stock has been placed at $3,500,000.

These Directors have been selected: Henry O. Havemeyer, William B. Thomas, Lowell M. Palmer, Charles M. Senff, and Arthur Donner.

In lower Wall Street it was stated that the relation of the New York company to the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey will be that of a subsidiary company to a parent corporation, and that the New Jersey company will remain in direct control of the trust's business throughout the other States of the Union.

Formal denial was made of a report that the Sugar Trust has decided upon a policy similar to that of the Standard Oil Company in organizing subsidiary companies in each of the more important States.

The new stock will not be offered at public sale. It is expected that the new company will afford added protection to the trust's property in this State, and that the publication of an annual statement of net earnings in New York may be in contemplation.

NEW STEEL COMBINATION.

Consolidation of Four Concerns Practically Decided On.

Negotiations are practically at a successful conclusion for the consolidation of the Tidewater Steel Company, the Central Iron and Steel Company, the Lukens Steel Company, and Worth Brothers & Co. It is stated that while the services of Charles M. Schwab of the Steel Trust have been sought in the formation of this combine, he will not be actively connected with the new corporation.

It is estimated that in the probable event of this consolidation, the steel plate business of the country will be controlled by Jones & Laughlins, the Crucible Steel Company, the constituent companies of the Steel Trust and the new company.

TEACHER MUST BE VACCINATED.

Court Sustains Philadelphia Board in Suspending Woman Who Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The advocates of compulsory vaccination won a victory to-day when Judge Arnold handed down a decision denying the injunction asked for by Miss Mary Helen Lyndall of the Girls' High School, against the Board of Education, which suspended her for refusing to comply with its order to procure a certificate of successful vaccination within the last five years or else submit to an inoculation. In addition to refusing the injunction asked for, the Judge discourages insubordination by announcing that the relation of a teacher to the Board of Education is that of a servant to a master.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.

Bridge Falls to Pieces as Soon as the Cars Pass Over It.

RED WING, Minn., Nov. 14.—The Chicago-Great Western passenger train on the Red Wing and Zumbrota line narrowly escaped being wrecked near Goodhue to-day.

As the train was passing over a bridge, the structure fell to pieces, behind the cars, while in front it swayed but stood until the train was safely over, and then collapsed.

Stock Exchange's New Members.

Two new members were added to the Stock Exchange yesterday—Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley and W. W. Vaughan. Mr. Stuart-Wortley is a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and was a partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Price, McCormick & Co., which failed on May 24, 1900, with liabilities aggregating about $13,000,000. He was at that time a member of the Stock Exchange, but was obliged to sell his seat to help meet his obligations.

Gold and Government Bonds.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $1,000,060.95 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $776,700, and $560,000 for San Francisco gold and $18,000 for Seattle gold. There was some talk of gold exports to-morrow, but no definite engagements were made.

Three Men Expelled from Trinity.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—Harry H. Cochrane of Newington, Conn.; Walter A. Mitchell, and Victor F. Morgan of this city were expelled to-day from Trinity College for removing from the doors of the institution knobs bearing the seal of the college.

$30,000 for an Indiana College.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 14.—E. A. Palmer, a retired banker of New York, has made a gift of $30,000 to Union Christian College, located at Merom, Ind.

HORGAN & SLATTERY NOW IN A DILEMMA

Thomas Plans of the Hall of Records Withheld.

Mr. Fitch Says They Can Get No Fees Unless Work Is Certified as Being Done According to Specifications.

Horgan & Slattery, Tammany architects, are having a hard job trying to superintend the work of Contractor John Pierce on the new Hall of Records. Mayor Van Wyck forced through the Board of Estimate the resolution appointing Horgan & Slattery architects a few days after the death of John R. Thomas, who spent the last years of his life in the work of making the Hall of Records a monument of his architectural ability. Controller Coler protested against the appointment of Horgan & Slattery.

Now, according to representatives of the heirs of Mr. Thomas, the joke is on Mayor Van Wyck. Ashbel P. Fitch, formerly Controller, refuses to give up the Thomas plans to Horgan & Slattery, and it is hoped that soon after Jan. 1 next, when Mayor Low takes office, the appointment of the Tammany architects will be revoked by the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Fitch said yesterday that there are certain claims against the city held by the Thomas estate, and until they are settled the plans will not be surrendered. Horgan & Slattery have been threatening legal action for a week, and Mr. Fitch invited them to start legal proceedings to get the plans as soon as they desired.

The Tammany architects cannot legally draw a dollar from the city in fees until they get the plans, and if their appointment is revoked after Jan. 1, they will have little chance of getting anything out of the city. Ex-Controller Fitch said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"Mayor Van Wyck acted with undue haste in forcing the appointment of Horgan & Slattery as architects of the Hall of Records before John R. Thomas had been placed in his grave. Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer protested that the representatives of the Thomas estate should be given a hearing on the matter. This request was refused.

"Arthur J. Horgan came to my office and demanded the plans. I told him plainly that I did not propose to surrender the plans until the claims against the city were settled. I advised him to start legal proceedings, and he said he would bring the matter before the Board of Estimate.

"I don't propose to help out Horgan & Slattery. An architect is entitled to fees for taking the accepted plans of the building and seeing that the builders are carrying out the work according to the plans and specifications. Horgan & Slattery cannot supervise anything, nor can they certify to the correctness of anything, because they have not the plans. Contractor John Pierce is a man of repute in his business, and I am sorry that he will be inconvenienced in any way.

"Horgan & Slattery, to my mind, are not entitled to one dollar of compensation, because they have not supervised the work done since their appointment, and any fair-minded Corporation Counsel, I think, would so rule, if the matter were brought before him. That is where the shoe pinches."

Work on the new Hall of Records will not be delayed, however, by the dispute about the Thomas plans. Contractor Pierce has a set of contractor's plans, given to him by Mr. Thomas before his death, and he is going ahead.

Controller Coler said that no payments had been made on any certification of Horgan & Slattery for work on the building.

RICHMOND MAN FOUND DYING.

Belonged to a Well-Known Family and Was Suffering from Wounds.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 14.—Mr. John W. Scott, a well-known young man of this city, son of the late Fred R. Scott, President of the Merchants' National Bank, was found about 2 o'clock this morning in the doorway of the residence of Major E. T. D. Myers, bleeding and unconscious. He was taken to the Retreat for the Sick, where he died at 9 o'clock.

Examination showed a number of wounds about his head. A Coroner's investigation will be made.

SUED FOR $3,000,000.

State of Texas Brings Action Against Pabst Brewing Company.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 14.—Attorney General Bell to-day filed suit in court here against the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee for forfeiture of its permit to do business in Texas, and for penalties aggregating $3,000,000 for alleged violation of the anti-trust law.

DONATED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT.

Handkerchief Given by the President's Wife Sells for $10.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Nov. 14.—Ten dollars was the price that a handkerchief given by the wife of President Roosevelt brought at a tea given by the Ladies' Mite Society of the First Baptist Church to-day.

It was purchased by John B. King. A handkerchief given by the wife of Gov. Stone was sold for $4.50 to Mrs. John M. Stevens. Both gifts were disposed of at auction.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE

Quay's Adherents Think He Will Name Mr. Hicks's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Republicans here are somewhat exercised on account of the Postmastership. Quay adherents express confidence that Postmaster Hicks, whose term expires soon, will be succeeded by a man of Senator Quay's selection. On the other hand, insurgent Republicans believe that President Roosevelt will allow Postmaster General Smith a voice in naming the man. Both Senator Quay and Postmaster General Smith declare that they have no idea who the man may be, and that no applications for the place have been made.

It is reported that Senator Quay is delaying action in the matter in the hope that Postmaster General Smith will soon retire from the Cabinet to give place to ex-Senator Wolcott of Colorado. A report, said to have come from Pennsylvania politicians in Washington, is to the effect that Postmaster General Smith will retire to his editorial duties soon after Congress meets, and that Mr. Wolcott has already been offered the place by President Roosevelt.

PET DOG MAY CAUSE HER DEATH.

His Play Made Mrs. Hewlett Drop a Lamp—She Was Burned Badly.

A pet dog belonging to Mrs. Lena Hewlett of 476 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, caused an accident last night which may cost the woman her life. Early in the evening, while Mrs. Hewlett was carrying a lamp through her rooms, the dog playfully jumped at her, causing her to drop the lamp. The lamp exploded, and the blazing oil set fire to her dress. Before the flames were extinguished she was burned about the body in a terrible manner.

She was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital, where late last evening it was reported that she was in a critical condition. The fire was extinguished after doing about $200 worth of damage.

Chicago Residences Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Two sales of Michigan Avenue residence property were recorded to-day. One was the dwelling at No. 1,908, which Mary W. Keith sold to Stanley Field, a nephew of Marshall Field, for $45,000. The house is three stories, with stone front, and the lot dimensions are 36 by 140 feet.

The other sale was that of the Henderson residence, at No. 2,623, which was purchased by John Condon, the race track man, for $45,000. It is three stories, and the lot has dimensions of 75 by 182 feet.

THE WOMAN'S ART CLUB.

Annual Exhibition Held in the Galleries of the National Arts Club.

The Woman's Art Club of New York is holding its annual exhibition in Autumn, as it did two years ago, and in the same place, by courtesy of the Arts Club, in the galleries, 37 and 39 West Thirty-fourth Street. About sixty oils, pastels, and water colors comprise the show, together with some leather and burned wood pieces by Miss Harriet Keith Fobes. The leading oils are by Miss Helen Watson Phelps, whose "Reader" and "Head of a Girl" show the workmanlike quality of her painting; Mrs. E. M. Scott, whose yellow roses from the old-fashioned country porch, chrysanthemums, and still life have great delicacy in color and feeling for flower and vase textures, and Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, who exhibits some of her views from Venice, a good interior with figure, strong in light and shade, and the sense for masses called "Searching the Scripture," and a water color, the ideal figure of a young woman among flowers.

In portraiture we miss work from Cecilia Beaux, Miss Clara MacChesney, and Mrs. Albert Herter, but in the portrait of a young woman by Mrs. Wigand we have the work of an excellent portraitist, and in "Flavia," by Mrs. Louise Cox, there is evidence of a good feeling for the values of color in carnations and robes, and a marked ability to express a sympathetic something in a face and figure. Miss Ruth Payne Burgess has a portrait of Mrs. James C. Houghton and a nicely painted "Bit from My Studio." The gem in portraiture is a child's portrait by Mrs. R. V. V. Sewell. It is a masterpiece.

Among the exotic painters are the Misses Helen Hyde and Blanche Letcher, who draw little Japanese and Chinese children in brilliant robes. The "Japanese Madonna," by the former, is a very pleasing bit of color printing in the Japanese manner on Japanese paper, the face of the little Oriental being especially successful. Miss Letcher's "Little Heathen" is a whimsical bit. When one recalls the resident Japanese, having been profoundly influenced by Western methods of work, who are here painting in oils without losing something foreign in their handicraft, no matter how hard they try to avoid being "Japanesy," it is interesting to see American women in Japan so much carried away by the native methods of drawing as to strive on their side to forget Western methods. It may not be very important art, but it is food for the curious and the speculative.

Miss Mary Cassatt supplies the French way of assimilating Japanese examples and working them out into a very definite style which is greatly admired by some people. Certainly Miss Cassatt has a sense of decorative ensemble; she fills the given space with large flat tones, and in "Dans le Jardin" shows a nice color sense. But she has a very passion for ugliness not only of feature, but of form, as witness the ugly cranium of the woman who holds the baby in one picture and the queer face of the woman in the other. Even the babies are so preternaturally ugly that one imagines she must carefully search them out, or else she cannot see what is beautiful in the average child and must inevitably paint them more hideous than they are. It is all very well to react against the pretty-pretty, but not necessary to go to the other extreme and think that character can be indicated through ugliness. On the technical side, however, Miss Cassatt is admirable.

Though limited in numbers, this exhibition of the Woman's Art Club has a higher technical average than the two or three annual exhibitions which have gone before. Miss Constance Curtis is happy in her "Girl in Blue," and Miss Susan M. Ketcham has hit a very charming color scheme in "High Tide, Coast of Maine," a broadly sketched marine that speaks in firm tones from across the gallery. Miss Anna Wood Brower shows the Morning Star whaler of New Bedford shored up on the stocks, and Miss Ida Haskell offers a good nocturne called "Night of the Large Few Stars." Others worth noting are: Miss M. C. W. Reid, with still life and flowers; Miss Fanny Tewksbury, with "Harvest" and "Evening in a Great City"; Miss Alethea Hill Platt, with interiors; Mrs. Charlotte M. Coman, with a cleverly brushed landscape, "Beyond the Harlem," and Miss Amy Cross, with "Old Mill" and "A Scheveningen Fisherman." The exhibition closes on Saturday, Nov. 23.

ART NOTES.

The Keppel Gallery, 20 East Sixteenth Street, has a fine series of drawings by Joseph Pennell, made in illustration of "A Little Tour in France," by Henry James, together with etchings and lithographs by the same clever exponent in black and white, including the Philadelphia series, the New Orleans and Italian series of 1883, the London series of 1891, the Spanish, and the Holland series. A booklet reprinting an article by Arthur Tomson on Joseph Pennell from The London Art Journal, is published, containing illustrations and a list of the etchings and lithographs for sale, their prices, &c. The exhibition closes on the 23d.

***

The sale of floor coverings and fabrics belonging to Mr. Vitall Benguiat, announced by the American Art Association for Nov. 20, has been postponed in order to add a collection of brocades, embroideries, silver lamps, and other objects.

***

A high relief in bronze after the marble original by Auguste Rodin is on exhibition in the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute. It is 3 feet 11 inches wide and 2 feet 7 inches broad. Rodin calls this the "Birth of Apollo" and represents the god emerging from the earth in somewhat sharp opposition to the usual conception of Apollo as a form of the sun god. A python is indicated beneath his feet. The bronze is lent by Mr. H. H. Benedict of New York.

***

Mr. Giuseppe Moretti is holding an exhibition of his sculpture at his studio, 152 West Thirty-eighth Street, to-day. The exhibition will continue to-morrow. The pieces on view are "patriotic subjects." Mr. Moretti has shown work at the exhibitions of the National Sculpture Society.

***

In his talk at the Arts Club on Wednesday last Mr. John W. Alexander gave as his deliberate opinion that our art students in New York receive as good teaching as in Paris. What we lack is a wide range of paintings by the old and modern masters, the study of whose different methods assists the young artist in coming to conclusions regarding his own work and the best method for him to pursue. As to studios and models, we are still under conditions which forbid cheapness. Moreover, the American student abroad has no hesitation in living in cheap neighborhoods and frequenting cheap restaurants, while he is also free from many other calls on his purse.

***

Some new landscapes by W. L. Lathrop are on view at the gallery of William Macbeth, 237 Fifth Avenue. An exhibition of color prints by Miss Helen Hyde of San Francisco will be the next show at these rooms. Miss Hyde paints in color from etched plates and from wood blocks. New colors and forms in the Volkmar pottery have been added to the vases shown last year.

***

During a recent excavation of the Kinderspiel Alley, at Strasburg, a big table belonging to the Roman period made of white sandstone was unearthed. At another point a find of Roman jars was made, among which is an enormous amphora of terra cotta, besides a big wine jar with two handles and a set of dishes made of red clay, with the designs in low relief, scenes of the hunt and floral ornamentations, in the style that one finds in the museums, many bearing stamped on them the names of the potters.

***

The current number of The American Journal of Archaeology, quarterly, is occupied with Crete and the plates illustrate the vases belonging to the Mykenai period lately found there. Mr. F. Halbherr reports on the excavations at Hagnos, Panaghia, and Courtes; Mr. L. Mariaul describes the vases; A. Taramelli has notes on the necropolis at Courtes. These reports are timely, though belated, because Crete has suddenly reached a great eminence owing to the discoveries of the old palace of the Etcocretans by Evans.

***

Three large volumes in red morocco, stamped with the arms of Louis Joachim Potier, Duc de Gesvres, were sold in London a week or two ago for $3,325. The work contains engravings after the pictures of Antoine Watteau, whose paintings have reached tremendous prices in Paris of late.

***

The decorations of the Opera House at Dresden are by Friedrich Preller, an artist who made the classical landscape his specialty. He has recently died. In the "Albertinum" at Dresden he painted four large landscapes of Athens, Pergamon, Ilion, and Olympus.

***

The ownership of the Botticelli sold by Prince Chigi is still in doubt, although it has been assigned to a noted art collector and connoisseur in Boston, Mrs. John L. Gardner. This Botticelli is shown by the Colnaghi firm in London.

Y. M. C. A. CELEBRATES ITS JUBILEE YEAR.

Prominent Persons Attend Its Annual Banquet at the Waldorf.

In the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association held its annual dinner. This was also the jubilee banquet celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the association. More than 300 guests and members were seated, and the boxes were filled with ladies. Among those in the boxes were Mrs. Thomas Edison, Mrs. Robert Douglas, Mrs. Richard Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Gould, and Miss Patten.

The room was decorated with American flags and maps showing the many cities in which the association has branches. Back of the raised guest-table was a large flag, and in its centre a picture of the new naval branch now in course of erection in Brooklyn near the Navy Yard. Reference to this by one of the speakers and to the work for it done by the Women's Auxiliary Committee, particularly the help of one woman, was greeted with the greatest applause of the evening, while the diners looked up to the box in which Miss Gould was seated.

Grace was said by the Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnson. Those seated at the speaker's table were H. M. Moore, Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn; Capt. B. H. McCalla, F. C. Moore, the Rev. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Anson P. Stokes, Admiral J. C. Watson, Gen. A. S. Daggett, Col. J. J. McCook, Major Frederick Helbert of His Majesty's Fifth Royal Fusileers, Admiral F. J. Higginson, William E. Dodge, E. O. Emerson, Admiral A. S. Barker, Admiral Frank Wildes, S. W. Woodward, and H. B. F. Macfarland. Dr. L. C. Warner presided. He said in part:

"It is always to me a great pleasure to be with you, but especially so on this our jubilee year. Our first association was formed in 1851 in Montreal, and the next association was in Boston. In 1866 a convention was held in Albany, which was the practical start in the progressive, aggressive history of the Young Men's Christian Association. The first fifteen years were used in finding the mission of the organization, and that was the bringing together with Christian purpose of the young men. We early realized that the physical side of man needs cultivation as well as his moral side, and it has been a great feature in our success."

Dr. Watner went on to point to the wonderful growth and future of the Young Men's Christian Association. He then introduced George B. Hodge, who spoke of the educational work, the many classes of students, and the immense advantage the Young Men's Christian Association had been to them. He cited many cases, including two Yale graduates, who had been taught practical business. Mr. Hodge added that this was no reflection on Yale.

F. S. Goodman spoke of the religious work, and asserted that largely because of the Young Men's Christian Association young men have never been more religious than they are to-day. F. W. Robinson followed with an address on the work among the boys and how it introduced them to moral young manhood. He was sure that it pays to work among the boys. F. B. Pratt, President of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, spoke of physical progress. He said, in part:

"We have a larger organization of athletes than all the athletic societies, including the great colleges. Eighty-three per cent. of the young men in New York live in boarding houses. We attract them by our athletics, and better them morally, musically, and socially. Holly and healthy come from the same derivation." C. C. Michener talked of the "field department," which supervises in the great cities. He said:

"In all civilization the cities have been the centres of all important action. More than one-half of the American population is now in the cities, and we have changed from a rural to an urban people. The problems of America to-day are the problems of the American cities."

W. D. Murray spoke enthusiastically about the work in foreign lands, particularly the work among the American soldiers far away from home, and showed that the Young Men's Christian Association goes to the front with the flag. H. P. Andersen, speaking of the work among students, said:

"Our professors now were specialists. They are not so much chosen as they were in the past for the influence they could exert over young men. The great number of students makes it difficult for their instructors to do much for the spiritual and moral life of their trusts, but as this is seen, the Young Men's Christian Association is there with its helping hand to rescue the young men to the religious life." Railroad work was the topic of Col. J. J. McCook, who said in part:

"The Young Men's Christian Association among the railroad men is booming like all affairs in the railroad world are booming, but the Young Men's Christian Association work does not have occasional booms as the stocks do on Wall Street. It is a continuous boom. The securities of the roads stand highest where the work of this organization is carried on. We have reached the heads of the great roads, and they contribute 70 per cent. to the work. They know its value.

"They know that it makes a difference when the engineer steps on his machine from the reading rooms of the association and not from a saloon, and you and I know it makes a difference to his people and to himself that when he has to lay over for a night he can stop with us, not in a saloon, a gambling place, or some other place worse than either. The Boston and Maine bought the biggest saloon and hotel at a certain section of the road where many men must lay off and it donated it to the Y. M. C. A."

W. A. Hunton, a colored man, then made an eloquent and thankful address to his white brothers for the work among the men of his race. He described how Southern men who had fought in the Confederacy were the first at Norfolk to subscribe to the association. W. B. Miller, for the army and navy, said:

"It is of the highest importance that the soldier and the sailor should be surrounded by every influence for his betterment. Our soldiers and sailors are really missionaries and diplomats, and they must be of the right sort, and they will be if they have the influence of this organization."

"At the Navy Yard in Brooklyn nearly every sailor must come sometime. The naval branch is nearing completion there, and it cost $450,000. It will stand a monument to the Women's Auxiliary Association and to the name of a noble devoted woman which is to-day a household word. She made its erection possible." [Continued applause.]

W. E. Lougee made an earnest appeal for the $35,000 needed by the International Committee that the jubilee year might be closed without debt. R. C. Morse then told of the work and the enormous amount of money invested in the Young Men's Christian Association. He said that $600,000 had been pledged to be paid if the association can by the first of the year collect enough to make $1,000,000, a fund to be placed to the credit of the organization. He was followed by W. E. Dodge, who said that in these times of great prosperity it was certain that men of large means would contribute all that is needed.

Gen. A. S. Daggett then told of the work among the soldiers, and the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes of Yale University described the great power of the Young Men's Christian Association in the universities and colleges.

Among others at the banquet tables were:

Dr. J. H. Canfield,	Albert P. Stevens,
J. Leavcraft,	I. N. Seligman,
Edgar C. Leavcraft,	George A. Plympton,
John J. McWilliams,	Augustus Thomas,
Judson Drayton,	The Rev. Thomas B. McLeod,
Anthony Smyth,	A. A. Kittridge,
C. W. McAlpin,	A. E. Marling,
Dr. D. H. McAlpin,	James G. Cannon,
James Talcott,	Charles J. Canda,
John A. Sleicher,	Gen. Charles H. Knox,
Edward H. Shattuck,	The Rev. R. S. Holmes,
H. P. Fairbanks,	Charles Klinsam,
William Sloane,	Myles Standish,
P. H. G. Sjostrom,	Howard A. Black,
E. P. Metcalf,	Frederic B. Pratt,
Charles E. Lyman,	A. G. Spalding,
S. P. Avery,	F. B. Schenck,
Otto D. Helssenbuttel,	C. F. Tietjen,
F. W. Hills,	Augustus Tietjen,
The Rev. H. S. Dodge,	G. N. Williams,
Anderson Fowler,	George Taylor,
Alexander Maitland,	Prof. Frank Sanders,
Frank Huyler,	S. M. Morse,
The Rev. L. A. Banks,	

DEVERY HINTS HE KNOWS HE HAS TO GO

Makes a Significant Remark at Trial of Policemen.

Discomfits a Lawyer by Reversing a Decision Ordering Thirty Men to Pay Their Debts for Clothing.

Deputy Commissioner Devery, presiding as judge at the trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday, gave the first intimation that he has seen the shadow of his official doom. Twoscore or more were before him charged with failure to pay their debts, and in most instances confessed their fault. Devery was evidently thoroughly disgusted.

"I'm going to leave something behind me here so that you fellows will have to pay up," he shouted.

Vague though it was the hint was not lost, and the policemen looked at each other meaningly, and a look of discomfort flitted over the higher officers near the horseshoe desk, who are supposed to be in the favor of the "Chief."

Most of the culprits had been brought up on the complaint of the Frank L. Taylor Clothing Company of Broadway and Chambers Street, which had sold them goods on the installment plan. After hearing a number of excuses from the debtors, Devery said:

"It's an outrage the way you young men try in this business of beating everybody. I have been twenty-four years in the department, and I have rarely in that time seen an old policeman owe a dollar. I have never gotten a dollar's worth of goods in this department as an officer but what I paid for. You are disgracing the department, right or wrong, all you young men. You won't pay for what you get, you won't pay for what you eat, you won't pay for what you drink, and you won't pay for what you wear. You ought to be relegated out of the department. Here are thirty of you young men up on these debt complaints, and I will venture to say that there is not an old man among you. You do nothing but go around getting groceries and shoes and eatables of every description and don't intend to pay for them. You permit these gentlemen to get judgments against you, and even then you don't pay."

Then he proceeded to announce fines of from five to thirty days, to be remitted when the debts were paid, and the firm seemed certain to collect the entire aggregate amount of about $5,000, when the lawyer who represented them refused to refund $2 to a young policeman who had paid his account early and had been charged that amount for collection expenses, and who appealed to the Commissioner, when the lawyer stated that he would not try to collect costs, but only the face of the bills.

"How about this?" asked Devery of the lawyer. The latter refused to give back any money and away went the $5,000, almost in the clothier's hands, for Devery immediately reversed himself and dismissed all the cases, including those which he had already passed upon and fined.

"Now," said he to the lawyer, "I've seen enough in all these cases to convince me that a man representing your firm went around and offered these policemen inducements to buy goods. You made an agreement to let them pay up once in so often. Now because you've had trouble with your collector you're coming here and taking it out of the cops."

Crestfallen, the lawyer gathered up his papers and said something inaudible to the reporters.

"You'll have to get out a body execution," said Devery. "You won't get your money here."

The lawyer left the room, and cheerfulness took the place of gloom, and beaming faces were turned from all direction upon the policeman who had braved Devery with such happy results for his fellows.

There was a double calendar, trials having been suspended last week because the Bureau of Elections had to use the trial room. In most cases Devery reserved his decisions.

Policemen Holman and O'Brien of the Oak Street Station were charged by Inspector Cross with conversing with a civilian, O'Brien, in addition, having his hands in his pockets. The civilian was a negro, and the men said he had appealed to them for help, and that O'Brien was reaching for a quarter to give him. Perhaps remembering that the police on the west side have been less kind to the race Devery smiled and said: "You want to come here with a new one once in a while. Case closed."

Policeman Frederick Wick of the Leonard Street Station on Nov. 7 arrested W. R. Letach of 118 Duane Street and Charles Arnold, an employe of the H. B. Claflin Company, who he said were talking boisterously in Church Street. Sergt. Robert McNaught, Jr., charged Wick with unbecoming conduct because when he refused to lock them up owing to their apparent respectability, Wick threw himself before the door and said: "You can't throw that con into me. I'll rearrest these two guys and take them to another station house." Wick was caught by Devery himself about a year ago while embracing a cab horse and heavily fined for intoxication, but the Sergeant said he was sober on this occasion. Wick said he acted as he did because the men had threatened him when he arrested them after a warning, and he wanted to have a Magistrate pass upon the case.

"Don't you think he was fair when he had both these gentlemen under arrest and was willing to let them go and had treated them as a gentleman should treat them and had given them an opportunity to go about their business?" asked Devery of the Sergeant.

"I don't know. I wasn't there," was the reply.

"The case is closed," said Devery.

FIREMEN AND INTEMPERANCE.

###

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The formation of the Northern Securities Company, with the powers described in its comprehensive charter, and with the objects avowed by the parties to it or attributed to them by those best informed, is the longest step in the practical consolidation of railroad properties that has yet taken place. It may, indeed, be said that it is not relatively more important than some that have preceded it, taking into consideration the proportion of the existing railways affected. But it is to all intents and purposes a combination of interests between two great transcontinental lines which six months ago were engaged in a violent and not too scrupulous contest for the control of properties essential to their respective plans. As to which of the lines has come out victorious in the struggle the general public is not intimately concerned, but that peace has followed war, and that greater stability and security may fairly be expected, is a matter for reasonable congratulation.

The contest of last May has not been forgotten in either business or speculative circles. It left too many wounds for that, and there are some of these that are hardly completely cicatrized, not to say healed; but it had its advantages. It unquestionably put on the brakes at a time when the train of expansion was going at a very high speed. It checked a confidence that was steadily in danger of becoming excessive. It forced a pause and an adjustment of credits that might have been much more difficult at a later day. It is by no means improbable, if there had been no restraint exercised, that the headway would have been such by the middle of September that the tragedy at Buffalo could not have been met with the firmness and promptness that were shown at that time. The beneficial effects of the occurrences of May may not be regarded by those who suffered immediately from them as quite excusing those who were engaged in the occurrences, but they are effects which it is well to keep in mind. They justify greater confidence now, when the disputes from which they arose are settled, probably permanently.

The combination that has taken place will naturally revive the discussion of the danger from concentrated capital and of the need of ultimate Governmental interference. It is to be noted that some of the advocates of Government ownership of the railways hail this as a step in the process that will render such ownership inevitable. We cannot so regard it. But that it is a step which may lead to a more definite and effective Governmental regulation is quite probable. It is apparently a logical consequence of the very unintelligent effort at regulation which has been making for so many years under the inter-State commerce law. The essential principles of that law are that railroads shall maintain uniform rates, and that they shall enter into no agreements for the maintenance of rates. As a result, the roads have been reduced to two alternatives. Either they have varied their rates by secret arrangements, or they have sought agreement through unity of ownership. In the present instance, it is understood that the second of these courses followed the first. It is certain that the struggle for control has been followed by substantial union.

It is the general opinion, not only of students of the transportation problem, but of many of the most enlightened railway men, that the evil of discrimination in rates, which is the real evil of the present situation, can best be avoided by permitting agreements among the roads and by the assumption by the Government of the practical enforcement of such agreements and the direct supervision of rates, extending to the fixing of rates when uniformity and fairness cannot otherwise be attained. So long as the law continues to forbid and thwart agreements, it will tend to stimulate community of ownership. Consolidation is possibly unavoidable in any event, but it is undoubtedly hastened by the present law, with no compensating advantage in the prevention of discrimination.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

In answer to the questionings of the reporters, Count CASSINI said, upon his arrival here to resume his duties in Washington: "Every promise made by Russia will be kept. Everything is quiet in Manchuria now, and there is no danger of any difficulty arising."

The statement is as ingenious and unsatisfactory as any of those that have emanated from the Russian Ambassador at Washington or from his Government. The trouble has been that no promise made by Russia has been sufficiently explicit to enable any foreign party in interest to hold her to it. The assurance, which Russia has had no hesitation in repeating as often as anybody asked for the repetition of it, cannot be said to have amounted to a promise. It was the familiar assurance that the Russian occupation of Manchuria was "temporary and for the purpose of pacification only." But while official Russia has been saying this, unofficial Russia has been treating the question as closed, and the annexation of Manchuria as an accomplished fact. And it is fair to bear in mind that, so rigid is the Russian censorship, anything that is allowed to appear in any Russian journal is far more a committal of the Government than would be a like expression in the press of any other country in Europe. Moreover, while the official delegations have been most plentiful, Russian occupation has shown fewer and fewer signs of being temporary, and the administration of the country has been more and more Russianized.

It is quite true that the Russian occupation of Manchuria has thus far cost far more than it has come to. But that may equally be said of the British occupation of the soil of the late republics in South Africa. In neither case does the fact afford reason for the expectation of a voluntary relinquishment. The Russians have found themselves forced to take much more drastic steps than the British for securing their occupation, such as, in an extreme case, the massacre of five thousand non-combatants of a single Manchurian town. But the Russianization of the official administration of Manchuria has gone on all the same, until it is now virtually complete. We ourselves, who have done more business proportionately at Niu-Chwang than at any other port in China, find that our opportunities are very much less under a Russian than they were under an Anglicized Chinese administration of the customs, and that our trade is more than threatened.

After all, Count CASSINI's statement is more explicit than we have been in the habit of getting from him or from his Government on this question. "Everything is quiet now, and there is no danger of any difficulty arising." What more is needed than such a state of things to constitute "pacification"? We have repeated Russian assurances that, when Manchuria is pacified, the Russian troops will be withdrawn and the Russian occupation, so hateful to Japan, so injurious to Great Britain and the United States, will cease and determine. Why, on that showing, should not that assurance be now fulfilled? And yet it seems that Count CASSINI has not departed from his rule of not giving any assurances to which he can be held. We cannot imagine our State Department, or the British Foreign Office, calling upon the Russian Government to make good its promises, because the Russian Ambassador to the United States is credibly reported to have told some New York reporters that pacification had in fact taken place in Manchuria. So that the Russian art of seeming to give pledges, while not really giving them, is still in full vigor and effect.

STARTING RIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Representative BOERING of Kentucky to-day formally presented to the President J. A. CRAFT of Louisville, whom the President yesterday appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Kentucky District. The President cautioned Mr. CRAFT not to fall into the error of his predecessor, Mr. SAPP, but to observe rigidly the civil service law. To this Mr. CRAFT pledged himself.

The above dispatch appeared in our columns yesterday morning. The change in the Collectorship at Louisville is, we believe, the first that has been made in consequence of the evasion and violation of the civil service rules. The investigation was begun some time ago, and action would undoubtedly have been taken earlier had it not been for the death of President MCKINLEY. The caution addressed to the new appointee by President ROOSEVELT ought not, of course, to be needed by any officer of the Government, but the career of Mr. CRAFT's predecessor made it pertinent. It is in the nature of a notice served on all the officials in the Federal service, and we have little doubt that it will be heeded. We have no doubt at all as to what will happen if it is not heeded.

SELECTION IN THE ARMY.

It seems that the army in general, and the Ordnance Department in particular, are agitated by the rumor that it is the intention of the President to appoint a Captain thirty places from the top of the list of officers of the department to be Chief of the Corps, in place of Gen. BUFFINGTON, retired.

We know nothing of the facts of this case. But it is quite evident that seniority, so far as it implies experience, is a factor in the element of merit by which selection should be made. As The Army and Navy Journal points out, administrative efficiency should be the one thing aimed at in the selection of the head of a corps. When it is not evidently secured, the whole principle of selection itself is discredited, and the advocates of promotion by seniority have a new argument furnished to them. Especially must a very exceptional appointment commend itself by its results. Such an appointment was that of a Captain of infantry to be the Superintendent of the Military Academy. This was done in the case of the present Superintendent, who was chosen mainly, it is to be presumed, for gallant and meritorious service in the field. But no officer in particular has any "claim" on the Superintendency, and Col. MILLS's appointment, exceptional as it was, has since abundantly justified itself to those officers who were at first most inclined to dispute its wisdom, and who have been in positions to observe its results. On the other hand, the promotion of a Colonel of Volunteers to be a Brigadier General in the regular army for a gallant and useful feat of arms has not commended itself to the army. For capturing AGUINALDO, Gen. FUNSTON has been jumped over so many officers who ranked him that, in the course of nature, he will be the Commanding General of the Army. Such an appointment, for such a cause, cannot be said to have justified itself as yet, and it will be very hard for Gen. FUNSTON to justify it in the future, as it is evidently "up to" him to do.

It is not to be assumed that the President, with the advice of the Secretary of War, will be disposed to multiply appointments which will be regarded as anomalous and unjustified by the army itself.

THE PARK AVENUE PROTEST.

The spasmodic activity of the property owners and residents of Park Avenue in the matter of the work now in progress on the tunnel of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is commendable, but it does not appear to be wisely directed. Among those who attended the meeting on Wednesday evening the impression seemed to obtain that some advantage can be had from an appeal or petition to the Board of Health, and that if that body wanted to issue an order requiring the railroad to change its motive power from steam to electricity, such order could be issued under what the citizens are pleased to consider the imperial powers of the department.

This is all a mistake. The Board of Health might issue such an order, but it would have no more weight than if it should order the Directors of the railroad to stand on their heads. Its enforcement would be impossible, and no court in the State would recognize the right of the board to issue it. This is equally true of the order issued by President SEXTON last Summer—or what was thought by the public to have been his order—to remove the division walls between the three tunnels and practically unroof the whole subway. The "imperial" powers of the Board of Health are strictly limited to the abatement or correction of nuisances dangerous to life or detrimental to health. It has never assumed the right, nor has the right ever been conferred upon it, to prescribe the method by which a nuisance shall be corrected. The reason for this is obvious. If a person upon whom an order was served to do a particular thing for the abatement or correction of an existing nuisance did the prescribed thing in good faith, the department would be estopped from ordering him to undo it or to do it again in some other way. The officers of the Health Department do not claim to be gentlemen of inerrant judgment except as to whether or not a nuisance exists, and whether or not it has been corrected. As the rule, those who create and maintain public nuisances know much better how to correct them than the Inspectors of the department possibly can; and to give the members of the board the power to prescribe methods of attaining results would be to invest them with a dangerous and oppressive authority. Fortunately, they lack it. Their mistakes, of which they would doubtless make many, would involve great cost to those who had to carry them out, and the results might not be of public benefit.

The limit of the authority of the Board of Health in the matter of the Park Avenue Tunnel is to discover what nuisances exist within and about it, define them specifically, and order those responsible for their existence and continuance to forthwith correct them. At the end of the reasonable and proper time given for such correction it should order a reinspection, and if the results of such reinspection shall show that the nuisance or nuisances named in the order have not been abated or corrected, or that steps to that end have not in good faith been taken, it should refer the matter to its counsel with instructions to cause the arrest of, or bring suit against, the offender, as the facts shall warrant. To ask the board to do anything more than this in the matter of the Park Avenue Tunnel would be to show an ignorance of the limitations of its authority which we should not expect to find outside the offices of the present Commissioners. One of the speakers at the Wednesday evening meeting seemed to recognize this fact. He said: "We have nothing to do with the Board of Health. We all know enough of—well, what's the use of saying it? They are dead, and should be respected." The last clause of his concluding sentence would seem to be a non sequitur—but that is beside the fact.

The duty of the Park Avenue property owners and residents, both in their own interest and as public-spirited citizens, is very clear. First, they should see to it that the Board of Health issues an order defining the nuisance in the tunnel and ordering its correction. Second, they should see that this order is enforced promptly and impartially, but not unreasonably. Third, they should apply for an injunction restraining the railroad company from proceeding with work the only effect of which must be to inflict serious damage upon the property interested and upon the city. Failing in any one of these proper and orderly steps of procedure, they will have some business for the Grand Jury. Until they are taken we fail to see that they have.

CHARACTERISTIC IMPERTINENCE.

The demand of Street Cleaning Commissioner NAGLE for an additional appropriation of $180,000, to be expended for steel carts, horses, whips, cart covers, garbage crematories, and the like, is a characteristic impertinence on the part of an official with an unexpended credit of $72,000 available for purposes actually necessary, and only about forty-five days probable tenure of the office in which he has done much harm and little good. Mr. NAGLE's solicitude for the proper equipment of the department he is so soon to leave would not deceive the most credulous infant.

It will be remembered that when appointed Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Mr. NAGLE gave notice that he would keep the streets clean because it was good politics to do so. This indicated a glimmer of intelligence and inspired the hope that he would keep his pledges if for no other or better reason than that his own political interests and those of the organization to which he belonged required it. But the wisdom of Tammany is not of the kind which can survive temptation when immediate advantage may be purchased even at the cost of imminent ruin. To have kept the streets of New York clean would have been the very best kind of politics for Mr. NAGLE and for Tammany. He did not do it. By failing to do it he contributed in no small degree to the public disgust with Tammany methods of local government which found such emphatic expression in the recent election. To be rid of him and his congeners will give the citizens of New York great joy. It need occasion no surprise that he celebrates the end of his brief and inglorious career as a city official by an effort to get the spending of a large additional sum for department equipment through non-competitive purchases of supplies which his successor may or may not have use for. The request is a piece of characteristic Tammany impudence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those who are always right about everything—we can speak for them confidently, having learned only too well that infallibility and happiness are not interchangeable terms—will read with feelings of bitter and hopeless envy some editorial remarks made by Harper's Weekly in regard to the conduct of the Schley inquiry. "We question," it says, "the good to the service of holding sessions of such a court in public," and then it runs on in this truly remarkable way: "If Washington had been a World's Fair, or a Pan-American Exposition, the Schley inquiry, as it has been managed, might have been set down as a pleasing section of a midway. Day after day the court has conducted its business in the presence of hundreds of spectators, who have been attracted thither by mere idle curiosity, and the officers of our navy have been questioned and cross-questioned like a lot of schoolboys on trial before a large group of people who looked upon their ordeal very much as they would watch the complications of a bullfight. All of which is not conducive to the maintenance of that respect which should hedge about the majesty of a court, and which in a land where the law is the supreme embodiment of the people's will should ever be zealously guarded." Now, that is so ingeniously, so complexly, so utterly wrong in all its details, its premises are so far from the facts, its conclusions are so far from the truth, and its implications are so grotesque in their wild absurdity that it is without doubt a record performance, not likely to be broken for many and many a year. We all aspire to be mistaken once in a while, for so alone can the implacable hostility of our fellow-men be avoided, but to be as completely mistaken as is Harper's Weekly in arguing that the Schley inquiry should have been held in secret is an achievement of genius, inexplicable, inimitable, and infinitely discouraging to those conscious of possessing only ordinary capacities. Secret sessions for the Schley inquiry were unthinkable—and Harper's Weekly has thought of them; public sessions were not only desirable, but inevitable—and Harper's Weekly has condemned them! Does it wonder that we speak of bitter and hopeless envy?

—New Yorkers whose memories include those of street cars that did not stop when hailed late at night from crosswalks swept by drenching rains or chilling winds will be interested to learn what Mr. H. C. SPRING, a resident of St. Louis, did on such an occasion, and the action taken by a St. Louis Police Justice to whom his conduct was submitted for judgment. The other night Mr. SPRING, accompanied by his wife and a friend, wanted to take a car. It was late, the neighborhood was not particularly safe, and the breeze was keenly edged. A car came along after a while, but though the three united in energetic efforts to make their wishes known, the car did not stop. Ten minutes later this performance was repeated, and then Mr. SPRING determined to resort to desperate measures. Hunting about in the road, he found a large stone, and waited for the third car, which arrived in fifteen minutes. Signals were again ignored, and as the car passed him at a rapid speed Mr. SPRING hurled his large stone through one of its windows. The car went on for half a block, stopped, and came back, but only that the conductor might call a policeman and have Mr. SPRING arrested. Next morning he told his story to the Police Justice, and that official promptly said: "You ought to have used a Gatling gun. Case dismissed." With all due respect to the St. Louis bench, we do not find ourselves able to approve entirely of this disposition of the case. For one thing, the reproof of the Justice was unreasonable, private citizens, even in St. Louis, being under no obligations to provide themselves with Gatling guns, and, for another, the stoning of street cars, though it may be an effective method of bringing them to a halt, would make life too exciting for such agile and innocent passengers as had managed to board them. If anybody should be shot or stoned, it is the Superintendent of the street car company, or the Directors thereof, for not teaching their employés the true object of street car service. However, the St. Louis episode, though reprehensible, is interesting.

—This man SANDFORD, who is awakening emotions of mingled indignation and disgust by half drowning helpless children, imbecile old men, and weak-minded women in the icy waters of the bay, and by his blasphemous ravings about his supernatural powers and divine mission, is an entirely fit subject for incarceration in a madhouse. His mania is of a form familiar to every alienist, and there is not an asylum in this or any other country that does not contain from one to a dozen unfortunes afflicted with delusions either exactly like his or differing from them only in inconsequential details. His malady has several names—megalomania, folie de grandeur, and the like—but it is always the same thing, and its beginning, progress, and inevitable end have been thoroughly studied. An educated man of respectable origin, SANDFORD's eccentricities of belief and conduct were the cause of some very serious scandals down in Maine, and his presence here is doubtless due to his having made that State, despite its large tolerance for religious, political, and financial "cranks," too hot for him and his schemes. He has been charged with having an eye entirely sane for the worldly goods of his dupes, but there is not much reason for questioning the man's sincerity, that is, for doubting the subjective reality of his delusions. What is everybody's business is nobody's, so he will probably be allowed to follow his vagarious way until, as may happen any day, his mania takes the homicidal form, and then, when it is too late, he will be put where he belongs—where he can harm neither himself nor others.

—That Boston is different from other cities does not need proving at this late day, but new demonstrations of the fact always have a certain interest. The latest is the peculiar behavior of the Boston elevated road. For months past a mysterious shower of fine steel particles has been falling from it, though it does not differ appreciably from elevated roads elsewhere, and the particles have resulted in the affliction of the Bostonians with a disease known nowhere else, called by them in their elegant diction "the third-rail eye." Now another special talent of the Boston road is reported. The city had its first snowstorm of the season Wednesday night, and The Globe gives a charming description of what happened. "As the cars emerged from the subway," it says, "and struck the snow-covered tracks the first phenomenon was the sudden extinguishing of all the lights inside, leaving the cars in total darkness for periods varying from the shortest possible moment up to ten seconds or more. The first thought of the passengers was that the power had given out, or that the motors had failed for some reason. This was quickly dispelled, however, by the fact that the train proceeded at usual speed. The effect outside was still more startling, although brilliant and beautiful. Flashes of electricity, dazzling in their brightness, lighted up every snowflake, illuminated every building, brought into silhouette of amazing vividness the white-clad but barren limbs of every passing tree, and shone along the overhead wires like a streak of burnished silver. Some of these flashes were gone as quickly as they came, while others were almost continuous for many rods." The fireworks came from the sliding shoe by which the cars make their contact with the electrified third rail, and so far as known yet they did no harm. No such displays have been reported from Chicago, and probably New York will have to get along without them, even after we have third rails of our own.

MISS PARKER DEFENDS "UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note a letter in your paper in which the writer takes exception to the fact that the heroine of "Under Southern Skies" suspects her mother's blood was tainted by a negro strain. The writer of the letter declares that no Southern girl of good family would entertain such a thought. It seems to me that, in making this contention, the gentleman has not taken into account the exceptional circumstances of Lelia Crofton's life, so far as her mother is concerned. To Lelia her mother has existed only in name. Everything relating to her has been shrouded in mystery. The girl's inquiries have been met with persistent refusals on the part of her father and her old nurse to tell her more than that her mother is dead. No one else can inform her, because in her infancy her father moved from the place of her nativity to Louisiana. What more natural than that, with the coming of womanly discernment, Lelia should commence to feel that there is something strange about this studied secrecy? She might be excused for the dread that behind the paternal reticence lay a great shame—perhaps even a question as to the legitimacy of her birth. Therefore, Steve Daubeny's statement that her mother is not dead, but living, acts as immediate confirmation of her fears and prepares her for the worst. When he proceeds to threaten her with disgrace, designedly or undesignedly using the deceptive phrase "the taint in the blood," she has every reason for the hasty conjecture that the "taint" is the taint of African descent, and that her mother had negro blood in her veins. Before she has opportunity to reflect or to reason, Steve, by his dogged silence, has confirmed her suspicions.

I am sure I can see nothing in this extraordinary and exceptional case to offend any one, and I am equally sure that no person who knows the details of my life will accuse me of the intent to offend.

On the other hand I have tried to write and Mr. Brady to produce a play that shall be gratifying to Southern people. In rehearsing the piece Mr. Brady forbade the use of the dialect which passes on the stage for Southern, but really is darky. A tailor was sent to New Orleans for plates, that the costumes might not be exaggerated.

For my part I think that the South and its people have been treated with consideration amounting to tenderness in my play, which is a love story devoid of harrowing war reminiscences, and of all that is cynical and worldly. This being true, I am certain I shall be credited when I say that if after this explanation I can be convinced that a majority of the Southern people who go to the Republic share the opinion of your correspondent, with Mr. Brady's permission I gladly will erradicate the objectionable complication.

LOTTIE BLAIR PARKER.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

JEFFERSON'S NEGRO FRIEND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago, in the course of conversation with a lady connected with several well-known families of the South, I alluded to the remarkable fact in connection with the civil war that while Southern men were away from home at the field of strife the women and children were left to the care and protection of those in bondage. At such time it was reasonable to expect a general outburst of violence and theft, but the great majority of the slaves struck no blow in their own behalf, but continued to labor and suffer themselves great privations in order to provide food and shelter for those unable to care for themselves.

She admitted it was a remarkable exhibition of self-sacrifice and affection, adding, "Even after the struggle was ended many faithful servants continued to contribute to the support of those who had lost home and fortune. There can be no question that the people of the South owe to the race so long in bondage a large debt of gratitude."

Years passed by, and remembrance of the obligation grew dim amid many cares and demands upon the time and attention of those seeking to cover up the scars of war. Little aid or encouragement was given to prominent individuals among the negro race, earnestly laboring for the uplifting of the ignorant, that by knowledge gained, habits of industry and economy established, they should in time become good citizens and aid in developing the great resources of the South.

What has been the result of failure to discharge in full that debt of gratitude? Is not the South to-day far behind other sections in display of the spirit of progress that has awakened the wonder and admiration of the world?

At this late day the majority of people regard with feelings of amusement and surprise the outburst of indignation on the part of a portion of the Southern press and people because Booker T. Washington, a man honored far and wide for the good he has accomplished, calling on President Roosevelt it is presumed in relation to his labors for the public good, was invited to stay to dinner.

Some people, sons of Virginia, no doubt, who attracted my attention recently while on my way to Richmond, as men of "elegant leisure," occupying the steps of country stores, may scoff at the statement of my belief that Thomas Jefferson would have done likewise, undisturbed by the opinion of others as to social equality.

For in his day there was a negro with whom he corresponded, a man honored at home and abroad, who by his own efforts had attained to a place in this country as a mathematician and astronomer second only to that occupied by Rittenhouse.

That man was Benjamin Banneker. The following extracts from the memoir read before the Maryland Historical Society May 1, 1845, by J. H. B. Latrobe, may be of interest at this time:

"Benjamin Banneker was born in Baltimore County, near the village of Ellicott's Mills, in the year 1732. His father was a native African, and his mother the child of natives of Africa.

"In the intervals of toil, and when he was approaching or had attained manhood, he was sent to a country school, which he attended until he had acquired a knowledge of reading and writing, and had advanced in arithmetic as far as 'double position.'

"In all matters beyond these rudiments of learning he was his own instructor. He was an acute observer of everything that he saw, or which took place around him in the natural world, and sought with avidity information from all sources of what was going forward in society. At first his information was a subject of remark and wonder among his illiterate neighbors only, but by degrees the reputation of it spread through a wider circle, and Benjamin Banneker, still a young man, came to be thought of as one who could not only perform all the operations of mental arithmetic with extraordinary facility, but exercise a sound and discriminating judgment upon men and things. At the age of thirty years he contrived and made a clock, which proved an excellent timepiece, though he had never seen a clock before. Knowledge of this fact induced the Ellicott family to seek him out and furnish him with the best works published, together with astronomical instruments. He became the almanac maker of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia from 1791 to 1802, and was in correspondence with men of distinction at home and abroad.

"When he published his first almanac he was fifty-nine years old, and had high respect paid to him by all the scientific men of the country, as one whose color did not prevent his belonging to the same class, so far as intellect went, with themselves.

"After the adoption of the Constitution in 1789 Commissioners were appointed to run the boundary lines of the District of Columbia, the ten miles square now occupied by the seat of government, and then called the 'Federal territory.'

"The committee invited Banneker to be present at the runnings, and treated him with much consideration.

"On his return he used to say of them that 'they were a very civil set of gentlemen, who had overlooked his complexion on account of his attainments, and had so far honored him as to invite him to be seated at their table, an honor, he added, 'which he had thought fit to decline, and requested that a side table might be provided for him.'"

J. C. PARSONS.

Brooklyn, Nov. 11, 1901.

A NATURAL CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Chauveau of Paris, in 1890, made three experiments to show the identity of tuberculosis of man and that of the ox. First, he caused the oxen to ingest products of human tuberculosis; second, he made intravenous injections of the same product, and in the third, sub-cutaneous injections.

First Series—He caused three subjects of six to eleven months to swallow a broth obtained with a small quantity of the lungs of men who had died of acute tuberculosis or of caseous pneumonia. The three calves became tuberculous; one presented pronounced lesions, especially in the digestive apparatus and in the peritoneum; the other in the respiratory apparatus, the third in the digestive channel and in the lungs.

Second Series—He triturated in distilled water a small quantity of lung from a child which had died of acute tuberculosis. He decanted it and made an intra-venous injection of the liquid. The inoculated animals died with manifest tuberculous lesions similar to those which he used to obtain by the inoculation of bovine tuberculosis.

Third Series—He made subcutanous injections, now of arthritic-tuberculosis pus, now of the liquid prepared in the same way, but with the lungs of horses made tuberculous with human tuberculosis. He obtained the same results as if he had inoculated bovine tuberculosis. He concluded from these experiments that the bovine tuberculous virus is the same as the human.

Cohnheim gave the credit of discovery of inoculability and transmissibility of tuberculosis to Villemin. In the domain of tuberculosis Lainnec was the precursor of Villimin, Villimin of Koch, (without the unfortunate adventures of this last German exploiter, which need not be mentioned here.)

It has been long known that the pulmonary scleroses are frequent among porcelain operatives. These lesions are often complicated by tuberculosis, the kaolin dust producing in the lungs irritative lesions, which constitute a gate of entrance for the bacilli.

It is interesting to observe the slow development of this tuberculosis, for we can see in the very cause of the tuberculization the factor which restrains the ravages of the invading bacilli. The kaolin dusts act like foreign bodies; there is formed around them an afflux of lymphocytes which succeeds a sclerogenous process. This process limits the small bacillar foci.

A sclerogenous process may therefore stop the tuberculosis. The same may be said of all sclerogenous processes—alcoholism, syphilis, and others.

This is a point in favor of a man affected by the contagion of tuberculosis to have been once syphilitic. The syphilitics are all more or less sclerous; the syphilis prevents the progress of tuberculosis. Of course this would not apply to subjects who contract at the same time syphilis and tuberculosis. In these tuberculosis has a ceasefiving tendency. But the old syphilitics, the arthritics, (rheumatic,) the alcoholics, are all sclerous, in which condition tuberculosis has a tendency to cure, or at least to a very slow course.

Thus, in Japan, the great middle class of the population, through syphilitic infection since 1,300 years ago, 900 years longer than we Europeans have known the disease, have escaped the ravages of our great white plague, while the white Indonesian blood of the highest caste there is scourged with it. The imperial blood and that of the five great white families of Japan is not syphilitic, and hence was not protected against tuberculosis by the sclerogenous process of the other disease.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.

New York, Nov. 11, 1901.

THE CAPITALIST AND THE PRODUCER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much impressed by the article in to-day's issue headed "Growth of Connecticut Industries in Fifty Years," in which it was stated that in 1900, 176,034 wage earners produced $352,824,106, say, $2,000 each. That salaried officials earned an average income of about $1,200 per annum, as compared with the wages paid to the producers or workers, averaging, say, $460.

The thought forces itself upon the mind of the intelligent student of affairs: Why should the management of an aggregate business of $352,000,000 call for one-seventh the sum expended among employers, who actually make the goods themselves. Again, "miscellaneous expenses," $23,000,000 of an aggregate production of $352,000,000 represents 12 per cent. alone of material furnished. Add this to salaries representing about 4 per cent. and we have an enormous percentage to add to the cost of "materials used," ($185,641,219,) reaching about 20 per cent.

To sum up in round figures, we find in one of the most active, progressive, and successful manufacturing States of the Union:

Capital employed	$315,000,000
Product turned out	353,000,000
Wages paid	88,000,000
Salaries (some excessively high)	12,800,000
Miscellaneous expenses	23,000,000
Materials used	180,000,000
Margin of profit	40,000,000

The profit of 16 per cent. enjoyed by the capitalists comes in addition to very large salaries. They very largely vote for themselves. At the beginning, taking the view of modern business men of standing and repute, that labor is worthy of its fair proportion of the value it produces, how much of the $40,000,000 of profits should be distributed among them in common justice?

A very reasonable distribution would be one-fifth, or 20 per cent., or about $10,000,000. This would increase their earnings from 300 days' work for which they were allowed to draw an average of $400 each to about $525 each, while it would still leave $30,000,000 as profits for a capitalization of $315,000,000, (or about 13 per cent.) No doubt representing half water.

Does it not seem a proper and manly thing in these times for our "prosperous" corporations to divide among the "creators" of wealth a modest portion of what their own toil has brought, at vast discomfort and loss of vitality? As a New England man, acquainted with the details of manufacturing and accustomed to figuring on costs of labor, material, expense, &c., I have followed for many years the results of manufacturing in many different sections of the country as well as what might be termed in many different lines of goods, and I have found a surprising uniformity in the productive ability of the average man working in a factory or mill.

With ordinarily good tools and modern machinery and other equipment, my computations have most commonly touched the near vicinity of $2,000 to the hand per year of 300 days, place, material, and usual conveniences provided in way of construction facilities.

In the figures to which this letter alludes in the beginning it will be seen that the 176,034 laborers produced at market values $352,824,106. If this is not as close to $2,000 per man (or worker) as can be estimated I should like to know it, and I have reached this long since. Such data are useful in laying out a year's business for an average industry.

Let us suppose a concern to employ $100,000 capital, arranging for annual product of $100,000. Fifty men earning about $1.50 per day will be enough of a force to turn out the amount. In a general way $25,000 in wages will be paid. Material calling for $50,000 must be purchased. General expenses, say, $7,500, must be met. Salaries representing $5,500 allowed, or a total of $88,000 as a cost figure of $100,000, leaving $14,000 as profit. I should be glad to know if I have figured correctly, that is, as to the average results of manufacturing enterprises in the general metal or hardware lines of business. Comments would be interesting on the points upon which I have touched.

A. W. LYMAN.

Baltimore, Nov. 11, 1901.

NEED OF SMALL APARTMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent correspondent of THE TIMES has written of the great need in New York of apartments of two and three rooms, with bath, at moderate price. Those at present existing are adapted only to persons of considerable means. As your correspondent has said, if it is possible to build apartments of six, seven, and eight rooms to rent for $50 to $60, it must surely be possible to build apartments with two or three rooms for one-half of these prices.

If some builder, instead of multiplying the houses in which the apartments are to be rented at $50 to $60, will build a house with apartments of two and three rooms and bath, at $25 to $30, providing also a restaurant or dining room in which good, substantial meals, well served, can be got at a moderate cost, he can be certain of having his houses filled, as soon as completed, while of the larger apartments hundreds, if not thousands, are to-day empty and to rent.

C. G.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

Objections to Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the category of objections to capital punishment is it not in order to include the following:

1. Inasmuch as, sooner or later, everybody dies, killing by the State merely anticipates the inevitable, and is therefore as a punishment inadequate.

2. Should it be retorted that this anticipation is in itself a sufficient punishment, it could be argued that on the whole there is probably no anticipation, since incarceration pending the law's delays prolongs in many cases the lives of murderers beyond the terms they would enjoy if at liberty.

3. It is a discourteous and even cowardly thing to deport our murderers to the spiritual world, in ignorance of the wishes of the denizens thereof, thereby making a Botany Bay of that territory. The murderers would of course arrive there eventually, but during their imprisonment there, perhaps for life, they would have an opportunity to reform their characters, while the denizens aforesaid could have nothing to reproach us with.

J. R. W.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

Wants Brooklyn Cars Heated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please tell me if there is any law in this city which will oblige the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to heat their cars? With four or five ventilators open, and often both doors, one nearly freezes. Complaints to the Board of Health do no good whatever. With all their mean, parsimonious ways they don't seem to exactly prosper, and I wonder if they should turn about and give the traveling public what they should do, if it would not be to their benefit.

My son leaves home at 7:30, and these cold mornings has to ride in a cold trolley car to Ridgewood, and then in still colder elevated trains to the bridge. I would suggest capturing the President with his Board of Directors and forcing them to ride in just this way until they give us heat.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Richmond Hill, L. I., Nov. 13, 1901.

Complaint Against Cold Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as I know the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is not at present heating its cars. The thermometer to-day at noon was 44, and the weather blustering. The blue-nosed conductor of the car I rode in this morning I think will agree with me that the company ought to warm up a little.

NICKEL.

New York, Nov. 13, 1901.

The Sunday Saloon Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in to-day's TIMES that a majority of the people in this city favor the opening of saloons on Sundays. How does any one know what the majority favor? When have they ever said so? The question of the Sunday saloon is irrepressible now, and why not let the people decide it? Let them vote yes or no at a special election this Winter or else let the question be submitted next Fall.

I am confident that a majority would be polled against the Sunday saloon if fairly presented to the people. We were asked to overlook all other issues in uniting to beat Tammany. Is it fair now to consider every Low-Jerome vote as an indorsement of their position on the Sunday saloon question? How do the Christian ministers who appealed to their congregations to vote for Low like to have their efforts so construed?

H. W. L.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Big Rush Retards Delivery.

Customer—Why isn't my laundry done?

Laundryman—Great much work. Can't do quick. Alee same plospielty.—Indianapolis News.

Their First View.

Bettie—Isn't it just lovely to see them all tangled up like that?

Pettie—Indeed, it is. It's just like a bargain sale. I'm coming to every football game after this.—Syracuse Herald.

A Good Name.

Tess—Oh, yes, she married a man with a highly honored name.

Jess—What! I never considered "Scadds" a highly honored name.

Tess—Well, you should see the way it's honored at the bank.—Philadelphia Press.

Bryan Sort of Pleasure.

"He runs for some office every year, and yet he never is elected. I don't see what fun there is in that."

"Oh, he gets lots of fun out of it—comparing his vote one year with the best he got previously to see whether he's run ahead of his record, you know. It's got to be quite a game with him."—Chicago Post.

Domestic Reporter.

Mrs. Fidgett—Are the stars shining, John?

Mr. Fidgett—Did you ever know the stars to do anything else than shine?

Later. Mr. Fidgett—Is the rain still coming down, Bessie?

Mrs. Fidgett—Did you ever know it to do anything else than come down, John?

Mr. Fidgett—Yes; I've known it to hold up.—Boston Transcript.

JUST HIS SMILE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

I meet him every morning as I hurry through the street,
He looks as if his thoughts were far away;
The shoes are worn and rusty that he has upon his feet,
And he loiters as the careless only may.
His clothes are frayed and old.
Nature cast him in a mold
That was poor and warped, and took but little care,
When she set him up, to trim
Off the rough outside of him—
But I wish I had the smile I see him wear.

He may never win the envy of the crowds that hurry by,
He may never charm with tongue or brush or pen;
Perhaps the Lord intended him to merely live and die
As one of those who wait on other men.
I see him move along,
All unconscious of the throng,
Clad in raiment that has long been out of style;
He is jostled to and fro
As of small account, but oh,
I wish that I possessed his happy smile.

COL. J. H. MAPLESON DEAD

Famous Impresario Succumbs to Bright's Disease in London.

Was the Father of Col. Henry Mapleson —His Part in Developing Opera in This Country.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Col. J. H. Mapleson, the operatic impresario, died in London to-day from blood poisoning supervening on Bright's disease. He had been seriously ill about a fortnight.

He was the father of Col. Henry Mapleson.

James Henry Mapleson, who was born on May 4, 1830, in London, was a few years ago a very important figure in the direction of Italian opera in this country and in England. Indeed, it was largely due to Col. Mapleson's efforts that opera obtained a permanent support in this city after many ineffectual attempts to secure for it a firm establishment. He began life as a musician, being entered as a student in the Royal Academy of Music in London. He learned singing and violin playing, and, after some desultory appearances as a vocalist, played one of the violas in the orchestra. In the interim between two of his seasons in 1849 he took on a tour in the "provinces" a concert company, composed of the famous soprano, Henrietta Sontag; the tenor Calzolari, the baritone Belletti, who came to this country with Jenny Lind; the celebrated basso Lablache, and the pianist Thalberg. In 1850 he took out another concert company, of which the chief members were Roger, the eminent French tenor, and Mme. Viardot, who were at that time studying John of Leyden and Fides preparatory to the first performance of "Le Prophète."

Subsequently Col. Mapleson served a brief term as musical critic of a paper called The Atlas. Then he went to Italy and studied three years under Mazzucato. Returning to London in 1854, he gave concerts and again appeared as a singer, but his throat became affected so that he had to undergo an operation, which destroyed his voice. He then determined to pursue the career of a manager or agent. In 1856 he established the first musical agency in London, and made the first adaptation of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" for the English stage. In 1858 he became an assistant to E. T. Smith, manager of the opera at the Haymarket Theatre, and remained with him till 1861, when Smith retired from the management and Mapleson took the Lyceum Theatre for himself.

He opened his season on June 8, 1861, with Tietjens, Alboni, Giuglini, and Delle Sedie in "Il Trovatore," Arditi conducting. In the course of the season he produced Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," then new. He lost £1,000 in the season, and determined to continue management till he "got even" and then stop. In his memoirs, published in 1888, he said: "I have been endeavoring to get straight during the last thirty years, and still hope to do so."

In 1862 he began his career as manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, with Tietjens, Trebelli, Giuglini, the Marchisio sisters, Mlle. Bocharit, and others in the company. In 1863 he produced "Faust," and in the Autumn took the principal members of his company on a concert tour, the new music of Gounod being the chief feature of the programmes. In 1864 he introduced under the title of "Falstaff" Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," with Tietjens, Giuglini, Bettini, Gassier, and Santley. In 1865 he introduced De Murska to London and produced "Fidelio." His tenor that season was the great Mario, and in 1866 he secured the famous Mme. Grisi. In 1867 he brought Christine Nilsson out in London, where she was immensely successful.

The burning of Her Majesty's in 1868 drove Mapleson to the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, where he continued to give Italian opera with Tietjens, Nilsson, Kellogg, and other eminent artists. In 1869 he went into partnership with Frederick Gye, but the union lasted only two seasons, and in 1871 he returned to Drury Lane. Campanini and Marimon first appeared in London that season under his management. In 1873 he engaged Ristori, who appeared on the nights when opera was not given. In 1875 he produced "Lohengrin," with Nilsson, Campanini, and Galassi, and in December the same year began building the National Opera House, on the Thames Embankment, which never came to anything, unless a police station is something, for that is what it eventually became.

On April 28, 1877, he reopened the rebuilt Her Majesty's Theatre, and on Aug. 31, 1878, he embarked for New York with a company, including Gerster, Hauk, Trebelli, Valleria, Campanini, Frapoli, Galassi, Del Puente, and Arditi. He opened his season at the Academy of Music on Oct. 29 with Hauk in "La Traviata." Gerster being sick. The latter made her début as Amina on Nov. 8, achieving a great success. The operas given in this season were "Lucia," "La Sonnambula," "Carmen," "Faust," "Travotore," "Il Flauto Magico," "Puritani," "Figaro," "Rigoletto," "Don Giovanni," "La Traviata," "Lohengrin," "Ruy Blas," "Dinorah," "Robert," "Il Talismano," "Les Huguenots," and "Der Freischütz."

The following season he brought to New York Mlle. Marie Marimon, who made her début as Amina on Dec. 3, with enormous success. Col. Mapleson carried on London seasons in these years, the dates in London being the early Summer and those in America being in the Fall. It must be borne in mind, too, that his company appeared in other cities than this—in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large towns. In July, 1880, he produced in London Boito's "Mefistofele," with Nilsson, Trebelli, Nannetti, and Campanini. The same work was repeated here in the Fall, with Valleria, Cary, Novara, and Campanini. In that season, also, Gerster sang Elsa in "Lohengrin," and "Aïda" was finely performed. The company also appeared in an "opera festival" in Cincinnati. Ravelli made his first appearance here that year. The season of 1881 the Colonel opened here with "Lohengrin," the company containing most of the old favorites. His decline, however, began that season with the failure of the tenor Prevost, who could sing only high C, and of Mlle. Vachot, who had been kissed by Gounod, but did not sing Margherita to American taste. Mme. Patti returned to America and sang in concert that season, which further injured the Maplesonian fortunes.

Col. Mapleson temporarily buoyed his failing fortunes by engaging Patti for the following season, when she made an immense hit as Lucia. Later Mme. Scalchi joined the company, and with Patti created a furor in "Semiramide." In 1883 the Metropolitan Opera House was opened, and Col. Mapleson found a strong opposition against him. He had to bid against Mr. Abbey for Mme. Patti's services, and ran the salary up to $5,000 a night. Unfortunately, the other members of his company were not strong enough to combat the Abbey combination. He re-engaged Gerster, but Patti overshadowed her, and Galassi was his only important singer. Bertini, one of his chief tenors, made a lamentable failure. Col. Mapleson pulled himself out of trouble to some extent by a trip to San Francisco, where Patti was a great card. The next year his principal new singer was Emma Nevada, but the beginning of German opera at the Metropolitan was a heavy blow to him. His last season in America was that of 1885-6, when his principal stars were Minnie Hauk, Lillian Nordica, Almé Fohström, Mme. Lablache, Ravelli, Ghirardini, De Anna, Del Puente, Cherubini, and Vaschetti. He produced Massenet's "Manon," but the season was a disastrous failure, and he had some difficulty in getting out of town. With the remains of the company he gave concerts in England, and in 1888 had a season of opera at the Covent Garden. Mme. Lehmann made her London début under him. Since then his doors have been of a comparatively unimportant sort in the English "provinces."

"No operatic artist has been more closely identified in the public mind with the Maplesonian regime than the late Signor Italo Campanini," "It is a singular coincidence," said Signor Campanini, "that I should have made my début before the British public, in the City of London, on the anniversary of the birthday of Col. Mapleson, May 4, 1872. The opera was 'Lucretia Borgia.' Personally I always found Col. Mapleson to be what you call a 'fine fellow.' In all our long connection together professionally we never had a word of disagreement.

"What an opportunity he had! When I first came to New York, in 1878, and made my début in 'Faust,' he had the whole community at his feet. There was nothing he might ask for that he could not have. What was the reason of his loss of prestige and, consequently, of popular support? That is a question which delicacy forbids me to speak about. There is a great deal to be said on that subject. Col. Mapleson was a born diplomat. No one knew better than he how to manage the artists, and when a crisis was at hand he would contrive to bring about the result he aimed at and to induce the artist to sing. The amount of work which he got out of me was something incredible, and I would not go through the same experience again under any circumstances.

"He was a complete master of his business, and when he wanted a favor from an artist he knew how to go to work to get it. The American public owes much to Col. Mapleson in the way of making them acquainted with new operas. My recollections of him are of the most kindly description."

MME. LEHMANN'S SONG RECITAL

Second of the Eminent Soprano's Entertainments at Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann gave the second of her song recitals last night in Carnegie Hall. That there was deep public interest in the return of this eminent singer was demonstrated by the welcome which was accorded her at her first recital last week, but that was a matinée entertainment and could hardly be expected to draw as large an audience as an evening concert. Only Paderewski excites the musical matinée-goer. Last night the auditorium presented such an appearance as it might on the evening of a Philharmonic concert, and the atmosphere was vibrant with the throbbing of kindly feeling.

Mme. Lehmann's programme embraced songs by Schumann, Schubert, and Grieg. The list was as follows: Schumann, "Stille Liebe," "Der Himmel hat eine Thräne geweint," "Wer machte dich so krank," "Alte Laute," "Marsvelichen," "Der Spielmann," and "Frühlingsnacht"; Schubert, Mingon's three songs, "Nun wer die Sehnsucht kennt," "Heiss mich nicht reden," and "So lasst mich scheinen"; and "Das Lied im Grünen; Greig, "Solvejg's Wiegenlied," "Sie ist so weiss," "Verborgene Liebe," "Im Kahn," and "Zickeltanz." It was a very interesting list, albeit there was some monotony of mood in the opening numbers. "Marzvelichen" and the glorious "Frühlingsnacht" of the Schumann selections had to be repeated. After the Schubert group, in response to several recalls, the singer added "Der Erl König" to the list, and at the end of the concert she repeated the final Grieg song.

It would be idle to deny that Mme. Lehmann's voice is not the magnificent, brilliant, ringing soprano of a dozen years ago. Time will not spare the roses nor the lilies of vocalism, and there comes a day when the singer is mute and the world turns its face toward the new thing in music. But it is a lovely sight to see this artist devoting the last days of her career to the careful and affectionate interpretation of songs which lie within the scope of her powers. Sometimes, as in "Der Erl König," she has to be careful about her tempo, and to rob the number of some of its intended effect for the sake of her own safety, but so long as she can impart so much daramatic force and varied significance to the work as she did in this particular song last night no one will quarrel seriously with her for making the anxious father gallop rather slowly.

In the more deliberate songs the singer was admirable last night, though all of her old faults, such as imperfect attack and incorrectness of intonation at the beginning of a note, were more noticeable than ever. Vocal art always revenges itself for the admission of faults to the early work of a singer, and Mme. Lehmann, like all others, must in the autumn of her career expect to see her youthful indiscretions cropping up as infirmities. But the beauty of the quality of her tones, the richness, and the breadth are still with her, and she retains her warmth of temperament and her poetic sensibility. She is still a great singer, and will be able for some time to come to delight audiences such as that which assembled to hear her last night. Here in New York, too, she has the affectionate remembrance of her best years and her greatest work on the operatic stage to endear her to a public which is not likely to forget her because she no longer portrays Brünnhilde or Isolde. The tribute of last night was as much for the past as to the present. It was a tribute altogether lovely and thoroughly deserved.

MISS HALLOCK'S PIANO RECITAL.

Miss Mary Hallock, a young pianist, made her first appearance in this city yesterday afternoon in a recital at Mendelssohn Hall. She was heard by an audience of fair size, which listened to her attentively and politely applauded her playing. Her programme consisted of Schumann's G minor sonata, Tschaikowsky's "The Skylark," Bach's M minor fugue, two études and two polonaises by Chopin, a gavotte by Dreyschock, and Liszt's eighth Hungarian rhapsody.

Miss Hallock is an American, the daughter of a missionary located for a long time at Beyrout, Syria, and is at present a resident of Philadelphia. She took her first lessons in piano playing in Syria, where she interested her friends so much that she was sent to study with the famous teacher Leschetitzky. She is still a very young woman, and her work is immature. In the course of time she may reveal qualities of greater importance to her career than those shown yesterday, but at present it must be said that her work displays more of promise than solid achievement.

The most valuable item of her equipment, as made known yesterday afternoon, is her excellent touch. With this she produces a lovely tone from the instrument, never forcing it, and consequently never causing it to utter disagreeable sounds. In addition to this, she has a remarkably well-developed finger technic. Her playing was admirable for its smoothness and evenness. Nothing more polished than her enunciation of the polyphony of the Bach fugue could be expected, while she played the Schumann sonata tastefully.

Her dynamic range is extremely small, and her exposition of the elements of rhythm so restrained that her playing is deficient in variety, incisiveness, and color. At times it gives the impression of monotony. In all probability the narrowness of the dynamic scale is the result of physical weakness, but whatever the cause, it is unfortunate. Her reading of the first of the two Chopin polonaises was peculiar in its employment of diminuendi. However, as already said, Miss Hallock is yet young. Possessing such good qualities as she has, and being so well grounded in the technic of the instrument, she should in course of time develop into a capable pianist. There would be more hope for her, perhaps, if her playing yesterday had shown evidences of a warmer temperament, but it is possible that she failed to disclose herself fully.

Actress Agnes Burroughs's Bankruptcy.

Agnes Burroughs, actress, of 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The known liabilities are $1,870, and there are nine other claims, the amounts of which are unknown, to actors and actresses for salaries. The debts were contracted principally in 1900 and 1901. Her assets consist of $4 cash in the Garfield National Bank and household furniture and wearing apparel, $250 of which are exempt. The creditors are the Gillin Printing Company, $750 for theatrical printing; Nathan Herrmann, $750 for money loaned; A. S. Seer, $54 for printing; Hal S. Taylor, 228 judgment for services as an actor; Dr. W. B. Pritchard, $50 for professional services; Dr. Miller, $25 for professional services; Church, McMurdy & Sherman of Chicago, $13 for legal services.

Receiver for "The Whirl of the Town."

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A receiver has been appointed to settle the affairs of "The Whirl of the Town" theatrical company.

BAPTIST UNION'S BANQUET.

Close of Its Nineteenth Congress—Cosmopolitanism Versus Patriotism Discussed.

The Nineteenth Annual Congress of the Baptist Social Union, which has been in session for some days past, was brought to a close last night with a dinner at the Hotel Manhattan.

Several hundred members were present. Charles E. Hughes presided. Addresses were made by Benjamin S. Terry, Professor of History in the University of Chicago; the Rev Warren G. Partridge, pastor Ninth Street Baptist Church, Cincinnati; the Rev. J. Herman Randall, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Dr. B. L. Whitman.

The closing session at the Central Baptist Church in West Forty-second Street was taken up in the forenoon with a discussion on the topic, "Cosmopolitanism versus Patriotism."

Prof. Terry, discussing the subject, declared that the cosmopolitan philosopher claims that the time has come when in the interest of the next great step forward of civilization patriotism must be relegated to the category of outgrown virtues.

"They claim," said he, "that under the tutelage of a clear visioned Christianity the expanding horizon of human sympathy refuses longer to be limited by such petty hedge rows as the accidents history or geography may draw about a people, and that accordingly we must reconstruct our ideas of civic virtue after a larger pattern, in which the object of devotion shall not be country, but mankind."

The afternoon session was occupied with a discussion of the Keswick movement.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were several weddings yesterday of note. The nuptials of Miss Phyllis Langhorne and Reginald Brooks, at Basic City, Va., were witnessed by a number of New Yorkers. Miss Leonie De Bary and George Dilwyn Cross were married at Summit, in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. A special train took the guests to the wedding and returned in the late afternoon. There were meets of the different hunts in Orange and at Meadow Brook and in Westchester.

***

The engagement of Miss H. Augusta Robbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolcott Robbins (Miss Mary A. Phelps) of 56 East Fifty-seventh Street, to Robert Peabody Barry, Jr., of New York, son of Major R. P. Barry and Mrs. Barry of Warrenton, Va., is announced.

***

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Agnew, daughter of the late John T. Agnew, to Howard Martin, at one time Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, is to be celebrated on Wednesday, Dec. 4, in Dr. Duffield's church—the Old First Presbyterian, at the corner of Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

***

Francis Burton Harrison and a party of guests have gone on a yachting cruise around the Chesapeake Bay and Susquehanna River. They expected to remain ten days when they left. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, (Miss Mary Crocker,) who was born on Oct. 1, is named Virginia Randolph, after Mr. Harrison's great-grandmother Virginia Randolph, a daughter of Gov. Thomas Mann Randolph of Virginia.

***

Mrs. George Keppel and Mr. Keppel's brother, the Earl of Albemarle, left town yesterday to visit William C. Whitney at his country place. Mr. Keppel, who has been ill for several weeks at the New York Hospital, is making a good recovery. Mrs. Samuel Newhouse is expected back from London the last of this month. Mrs. Keppel and the Earl have been occupying Mr. Newhouse's apartment where here.

***

At the marriage of Miss Sophie E. Spencer and Dr. Donald M. Cammann Tuesday, Nov. 26, Henry Lorillard Cammann will be best man, and George H. Spencer and Edward Crary Cammann are to be the ushers. The future home of Dr. Cammann and his bride will be 11 West Sixteenth Street.

***

Mrs. David Mitchell Morrison, who was Miss Abby Putnam, is to give on Wednesday, Nov. 27, a tea, at which she will present her daughter, Miss Natalie Morrison. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison gave a small dance last Winter for their daughters, Miss Natalie and Miss Lilian.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Seymour Jewett, daughter of the Rev. Edward Hurst Jewett, professor in the General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, to George Carey of Baltimore. Mr. Carey is a relative of the Rev. Neilson Poe Carey.

***

Among the arrivals in town for the Winter have been Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson. Frederick Gebhard will live with his sister and niece this Winter at their residence, on Fifth Avenue, near Fifteenth Street.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are to arrive in New York on Saturday, and they will remain here during the Horse Show week. They will return to Newport, where they will spend Thanksgiving.

***

Among those who arrived on the Teutonic yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robbins, W. MacKay Caldwell, Mrs. Robert Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lamson, and F. C. France-Hayhurst.

***

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have been in town, but have not opened their town house for the season. They will remain at Ferncliffe until the end of the month.

***

Mrs. Michael Herbert did not sail for Europe this week. She will not leave until next Tuesday. There is no truth in the report that her husband, the Hon. Michael Herbert, has been made Ambassador to Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert will live this Winter in Paris, going to the Riviera later in the season.

***

An engagement of interest to New Yorkers has been announced recently in Baltimore. The parties are Miss Mary Graham Vickery, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vickery, and Charles Playford, formerly of Uniontown, Penn., but now of Louisiana. Miss Vickery has been in New York and is numbered among the Baltimore beauties. Prince Henri de Croy was very attentive to her at one time.

***

The wedding of Miss Edith Conant Brandt and Frank G. Turner took place in Baltimore yesterday. Miss Brandt has been in New York a great deal and has many relatives here and in Boston.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 14.—Mrs. A. C. Dulles has closed her cottage at Ochre Point and, with her family, has gone to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, left for New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren closed their cottage to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will close their Newport season this week.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman closed her cottage on Bellevue Avenue to-day and with her daughter went to Boston for the Winter.

Major Theodore K. Gibbs returned from New York this evening, accompanied by Mrs. George Gibbs of San Francisco, who will be a guest of Major and Mrs. Gibbs during her stay in Newport.

Mrs. J. Edward Addicks and Charles M. Oelrichs returned from New York to-day.

Lorillard Spencer went to New York this morning.

REAL ESTATE DEALS AT NEWPORT

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 14.—The property of the late Walden Pell on Greenough Place was sold to-day at Masters' sale to settle the estate. The property was sold in four lots, the prices obtained, an aggregate of $13,839, being better than were expected. One of the lots, containing 20,737 square feet, was sold to Mrs. J. C. Mallery, who purchased the Hatch estate adjoining last Summer. This purchase will give an additional depth of 160 feet, with a rear entrance on Greenough Place.

The deed of "Lawnfield," from Catherine L. O'Connor Jones to Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., was filed in the City Clerk's office today. The purchase includes 268,000 square feet of land and a house and stable. The price paid for the estate is $38,000.

George Peabody Eustis has transferred to his wife, Marie C. Eustis, the Wheeler estate, which he purchased early last year. The estate contains two cottages and about 52,000 square feet of land.

WHAT BUFFALO'S FAIR COST.

Exposition Company Reports that It Owes $3,326,114.69.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—The Directors of the Pan-American Exposition Company and a number of creditors conferred this afternoon and listened to the reading of the financial report of the company, as prepared by the Auditor. The report shows the total liabilities of the company at the present time to be $3,326,114.69 net, assuming that the assets of $146,434.15 are collectable at face. The company owes for operating expenses and on construction work $577,945.73, which item is, of course, embodied in the figure of total liabilities.

An interesting fact shown by the report is the total cost to the Exposition Company of the exposition. The cost, according to the report, was $8,860,757.20. The total receipts from admissions after May 1 were $2,467,066.58, and the receipts from concessions were $3,011,522.78.

The balance due to first mortgage bondholders is $174,979, and to second mortgage bondholders $500,000, both of which are included in the liabilities as given.

BROOKS-LANGHORNE WEDDING.

Took Place at Basic City, Va., Yesterday —Special Trains Carried New York. and Boston Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

BASIC CITY, Va., Nov. 14.—The most important social event in Virginia for many years was the marriage to-day of Miss Phyllis Langhorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chiswell Dabney Langhorne of Mirado, Albemarle County, to Reginald Brooks of New York City. The Brandon, in this city, was the scene of this wedding, as Mirado, the home of the bride's parents, was inadequate to accommodate the hundreds of guests. Special trains were run to accommodate the guests from Boston, New York, and Richmond. The Brandon, picturesquely situated on the slope of the Blue Ridge, had been in the hands of a host of decorators for weeks.

The bridal party stood beneath an immense bell of white chrysanthemums. Bishop Coadjutor the Right. Rev. Robert Atkinson Gibson of the Diocese of Virginia performed the ceremony, assisted by the bride's pastor, the Rev. Frederick W. Neve of Ivy, Va. The bride was gowned in an exquisite Paris creation of ivory white satin, with a long court train and yoke of rare old lace. The veil was caught by a diamond crescent, the gift of Mrs. Brooks, the bridegroom's mother. She carried a bouquet of lilies and violets.

Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw of Boston, the bride's sister, was matron of honor. She was dressed in pale blue crepe, trimmed in blue lace and pearls. The bridesmaids were Misses Gladys Brooks of New York, Landon Rives of Castlehill; Christine Atkinson of Baltimore, Helen Christian and Eda Atkinson of Richmond. They wore white accordeon-plaited crepe du chine, trimmed in lace, and white Gainsborough hats. James Stillman of New York was best man and John Warren of Boston, Herbert Harriman of New York, S. E. Armory of Boston, T. M. Forbes, S. S. Rice, R. H. Hallowell, H. S. Russell, Eton Clark, Barton Jacobs, H. B. Duryea, H. W. Bull, L. S. Thompson, L. Polk, Arthur Kemp, S. R. Fearing, W. H. Langhorne, and J. R. Livermore were ushers.

Immediately after the ceremony the banquet hall was thrown open and the guests sat down to an old-fashioned Virginia breakfast. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Montgomery Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Miss Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Payne Whitney, Craig Wadsworth, Robert H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody, Miss Alice Babcock, Miss Pollie Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Miss Gertrude Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alston Cabell, and Gen. and Mrs. Fitz Hugh Lee, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Battle, John Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lancaster Williams, Dr. G. B. Johnson, Leigh Page, Col. and Mrs. Thomas Carter, Lilburn F. Meyers, Major and Mrs. R. E. Lee Michie, Thomas Atkinson, Col. J. D. Patton, and William Ferguson.

There were a large number of gifts, many of great value, including a solid gold tea service. Gifts were sent by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Payne Whitney, Eugene Higgins, John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Foxhall Keene.

The bride is a beautiful brunette, and a thorough sportswoman. She is, above all, an accomplished cross-country rider, and has ridden to hounds with the Myopia, Meadow Brook, and Radnor Hunt. The bridegroom is of the well-known Brooks family of New York City, an enthusiastic yachtsman, and a member of the Knickerbocker, Racquet, Aiken, and Meadow Brook Clubs.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Matthews—Foraker.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The wedding of Miss Florence Maragaret Foraker, daughter of Senator Foraker, and Randolph Matthews occurred to-day in the Church of the Advent, Walnut Hills, near the Senator's residence, and was followed by a brilliant reception at the bride's home.

Mrs. May Rodgers Lovell was matron of honor, and Miss Louise Foraker served as maid of honor, The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Foraker, sister of the bride, herself affianced to Mr. Wainwright of Philadelphia; Miss Louise Dashler of Columbus, Miss Matthews, Miss Le Boutillier, and Miss Reba Wallace of Philadelphia. Merrill Hubbard of Pittsburg served as best man. The six ushers were Francis King Wainwright of Philadelphia, Capt. J. B. Foraker, Jr., the bride's brother; Charles P. Brown, Benjamin F. Ehrmann, Denton Stevens, and Russell Wilson.

The church was beautifully decorated with palms, smilax, and chrysanthemums. The bridal party, led by the ushers, was met in the aisle by a choir of thirty boys singing the Lohengrin Wedding March. The bride's dress was of plain white satin, made with yoke and elbow sleeves of rose point lace. Her veil was looped back with oranges blossoms. Her bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids wore white crêpe de chine, short veils, decorated with feathers, and carried bouquets of pink roses.

The Foraker mansion was almost filled with the gifts. Her father gave her the mansion itself, and her mother a diamond necklace. Other gifts came from Senators, Representatives, Governors, army and navy officers, diplomats, and others. One gift was from the Chinese Minister. Gov. Nash and Gen. Charles Dick were among the guests.

Randolph Matthews is an attorney, son of Attorney C. Bentley Matthews, and nephew of the late Stanley Matthews, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews will reside in this city.

Conrad—Baer.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Nov. 14.—The wedding of Miss Emily Baer, second daughter of President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, to Frank Leavenworth Conrad, occurred at the Second Reformed Church, this evening, the Rev. Dr. S. R. Bridenbaugh officiating. The church was magnificently decorated and the affair was the most brilliant ever seen here. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Mary Baer and Miss Nellie Olive Baer, sisters of the bride; Miss Mary Grubb Smith of Philadelphia and Miss Ethel Roland of Reading. They wore frocks of white net with pink liberty silk sashes, large hats, and carried bouquets of pink roses.

The ushers were Henry Connard, George P. Connard, Bennett Nolan, Charles Hain Werner, Wilson Ferguson, and John McKnight. Joseph Connard acted as best man.

After the wedding there was a reception at "Hawthorne," the Baer mansion. The guests numbered over 500, and the mansion was brilliantly illuminated. In the music room was an orchestra, which rendered a concert during the wedding dinner. On the second floor were displayed the presents, which aggregated thousands of dollars in value. The couple left on a special train to-night for a wedding tour through the South.

Among the guests were more than 100 officials of the various corporations of which the father of the bride is President. They came from Philadelphia this afternoon and returned to-night on a special train.

The bridegroom is a son of Henry Connard, a local ironmaster, and is Superintendent of the heating department of the Reading Stove Works.

Whitridge—Gary.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The marriage of Miss Madeleine Lavinia Gary, youngest of the seven daughters of ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, to Dr. Andrew Henderson Whitridge, took place here to-day. The ceremony was performed at 12:30 at Brown Memorial Church by the pastor, the Rev. John T. Stone. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin, the front richly embroidered by hand with white roses. At the back fell a long train of duchess lace. The entire bodice and the veil were also of duchess lace, the latter being attached by a magnificent diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried Bride roses. Little Miss Lavinia Pratt Janes, niece of the bride, served as flower girl in white lace and ribbons and big basket of white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Maria McKenna, daughter of Mr. Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court; Miss Florence West of St. Louis, Miss Florence Bassbor, Miss May Latrobe, Miss Charlotte Latrobe, and Miss Shoemaker. The best man was William Whitridge, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Philip Johnson of Chicago, William Williams of Boston, Washington Perine, John Whitridge, De Berwick Lanier, and Dr. Staige Davis. A breakfast for a limited number of guests followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gary on Linden Avenue.

Cross—De Bary.

SUMMIT, N. J., Nov. 14.—One of the most elaborate society events which has occurred in this city this season was the Cross-De Bary wedding, which took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Calvary Episcopal Church, when Miss Leonie De Bary, daughter of Adolph De Bary, and George Dilwyn Cross of New York were united in marriage by Dean W. M. Groton of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Walker Gwynn, rector of Calvary Church. The bride was given away by her father. The maid of honor was Anita De Bary, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Louise Geer, Edith Beadleston, Grace Stanton, and Marie Truslow, all of New York, and Miss Harriet Cross of Pensacola, Fla., and Miss Elsie Haldeman of Harrisburg, Penn.

Mr. Cross was attended by Walter Hoffman of New York. The ushers were the Messrs. Hector Thomas, Edward Van Ingen, Arthur W. Francis, John H. Cross, Duncan D. Sutphen, Richard A. Strong, and J. Wandell, Jr., all of New York, and Warner J. Setel of Philadelphia.

The wedding ceremony at the church was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, corner of Springfield and Hobart Avenues. The house as well as the church was decorated beautifully with chrysanthemums, potted plants, and ferns. A special train of five vestibuled cars carried the wedding guests to and from the city.

Emanuel—Walker.

Ernest Sayre Emanuel of Brooklyn and Miss Florence Le Baron Walker, daughter of the late John T. Walker, were married yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, by the Right Rev. William D. Walker, Bishop of Western New York, and an uncle of the bride.

The bride, who was given away by her stepfather, E. T. Moore, wore a princess gown of white satin and a tulle veil caught to her coiffure by white ostrich plumes. She carried roses. The maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Jenkins, was in pink cloth, edged with sable, and wore a pink cloth and tulle hat, and carried pink chrysanthemums. Miss Hope Kingsley was the flower girl and Master Clinton Kissam the page.

Mr. Emanuel's best man was his brother John H. Emanuel, Jr., and the ushers selected were A. S. Fairchild, J. B. Smull, A. V. Bennett, Samuel Wheelock, W. R. Bigelow, and W. F. Richards. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, 268 West Ninety-first Street.

Turner—Brandt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Miss Edith Conant Brandt and Francis C. Turner were married here at 7 o'clock this evening. The bride is a daughter of the late Jacob Brandt and a cousin of Mr. Francis M. Jencks of New York, and has been considered one of the most attractive young girls in Baltimore society. The bridegroom is a son of the Rev. Dr. Turner, President of the Maryland College at Lutherville. The ceremony was performed at Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Houston Eccleston.

IN THE SHOPS.

Calendars for 1902 are out. Mary Mannering is represented on an attractive one.

***

One pretty lace boa is of black point d'esprit, made up over white silk, and edged with a narrow gold braid. This braid is not garish, for it is one of the dull varieties of the braid, and is effective and in good taste.

***

Irish lace collars appear upon all sorts and kinds of gowns and coats. They are broad turn-down collars as a rule, and fit snugly over the shoulders of waist or jacket. One is worn over a blue woolen gown, which has a stock of the material of the frock, and another on a velvet jacket has above it a high turn-down collar of the velvet.

***

Fur tails appear as ornaments on garments not otherwise trimmed with fur. A handsome white jacket has several set at intervals down the front of the jacket, held in place with frog-like ornaments of white.

***

A child's coat of cloth is made with a yoke, the body of the coat falling straight in plaits below it. The coat is trimmed with fur, a rather broad band around the neck and sleeves, outlining the lower edge of the yoke and carried the length of the garment at the opening at the side. A broad sash of panne velvet marks the low waist line of the coat, but does not draw it in.

***

Gray squirrel is used for trimming children's coats, and is more youthful in appearance than many other furs.

***

Gray and white squirrel fur forms the linings to warm capes.

***

An evening waist of white lace has a lining of several thicknesses of red chiffon, and is trimmed with red baby velvet ribbon to match. The waist is made of the all-over lace, and a fichu effect is given with a deep lace edging around the neck. On the front and back on either side of the fichu draped lace are large stars of the velvet ribbon, and long loops of it forming tassels make a good finish at different points.

***

Very charming and simple is a hat of the thick, soft white wool scratch-felt and brown panne velvet. The hat is a turban in shape, one of those in which the material is draped upon the frame and drawn over with the ends hanging at the back with artificial simplicity. The top of the hat is of the white, and around the edge is carried the brown velvet in folds. The velvet is cut short at either side of the back, leaving the white hanging over the hair in the centre.

***

Very effective for a head dress for evening are two peacock's feathers made entirely of sequins in colors, reproducing the effect of the feathers with remarkable accuracy. The two feathers are carried straight up from two small knots of black velvet, which finish a band of the same material, which is to be carried around the coil of hair.

***

Bow knots of tulle for the hair, or other sheer material in delicate colors, are outlined with sequins.

***

Strings of pearls knotted at one side have gauze flowers edged with sequins upon them. These are also for hair ornaments.

***

One of the crystal ball clocks, which have become so familiar within the last few years, has a military setting. Upon a marble standard, with here and there piles of cannon balls finished in gold, are three black cannon, raised tripod fashion, supporting one of the larger sizes of these handsome clocks.

***

Heavy gloves can be found for women at more reasonable prices than formerly. It has been possible to find men's gloves in a good style with lapped seams, heavy stitched, or spear-point backs, large gores let in at the thumbs, of one piece with the body of the glove, and the insides of the fingers adjoining each other also of one piece, and for 98 cents and $1. Women, however, have been obliged to pay $1.50 for practically the same thing. This year very good gloves of this kind, with the heavy masculine effect that is desirable in a common street glove, and with one clasp, are to be found for $1.

***

It is as a rule only in the more expensive gloves that buttons can be found, and buttons are considered much smarter and have been for some time than the clasps. This is a Paris idea. However, there are many more of the clasp gloves worn than the buttoned, and there is no objection to them so serious that one need quarrel with them.

***

There are gloves laced up the back, the ends of the lacings finished with tassels. These are to be seen in the shops. Probably the girl who laced her black shoes with broad red ribbons last Summer will wear them.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"L. A. G."—It will be impossible to give the figures in the Jerome vote until the official canvass has been made.

ARBUCKLES WIN COFFEE SUIT.

Ohio Court Holds that Pure Food Law Is Not Violated by the Company.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Judge Pugsley, in the Common Pleas Court to-day, handed down a decision in the now famous case in which a local grocer was arrested at the instance of the State Pure Food Commissioner on the ground that he was selling a certain brand of glazed coffee turned out by the Arbuckles' Company, the Commissioner claiming that the glazing was a violation of the pure food laws.

In a lower court the Commissioner won, but Judge Pugsley reversed the decision and administered a rebuke to the lower courts. It was claimed by the Arbuckles that the Sugar Trust is back of the prosecution. Had the Arbuckles lost the prosecution would have been carried into other States. The Judge held that the coffee was clearly within the law.

GYPSUM MINERS COMBINE.

New $10,000

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Teams Put on Finishing Touches for To-morrow's Games.

YALE EXPECTS A VICTORY

Columbia Will Present Full Strength Against Cornell—Students at Harvard Cheer Players.

Princeton and Yale, the two football elevens which are to meet in the most important game to be played to-morrow, about completed their work yesterday, although both teams will devote some time to-day to running through signals. Princeton's eleven is in fair shape for the game, and all the regular 'Varsity players will at least play in the game at the start. Yale, however, is not so fortunate, and will have to go into the game without the services of Wilhelmi, who has gained ground for Yale so consistently all this season. Quite a few of the other members of the squad are suffering from injuries, which, while serious enough to bother the players, will not keep them out of the game, and all the members of the eleven, as well as the undergraduates, feel confident of victory to-morrow.

As the Cornell team left for this city last night to play Columbia here Saturday they will probably run through signals to-day at the Polo Grounds, and this, too, will be the extent of Columbia's work to-day, although the work yesterday in secret was fast and snappy. Cornell does not intend to protest any member of the local football team, and Prof. L. M. Dennis, the Chairman of the Cornell Committee on Football, stated that inasmuch as Columbia's eligibility rules were acceptable, Cornell would not presume to dictate the manner in which the rules should be enforced. Prof. Dennis has been interested in athletics for several years and has always fought against the policy of protesting individual athletes. He says it is the business of the institution to enforce its eligibility rules, and if it does not do this it is in peril of alienating those colleges with which it has athletic relations. Cornell will find Columbia a hard team to beat, for the eleven which they will meet will be the one that gave Yale so hard a fight earlier in the season. Columbia, too, is very anxious to win this game, not alone for the honor of being admitted to what is known as the "big four" in the college football world, but in order to make a better showing against the Ithacans than did Princeton.

Princeton practiced in secret yesterday for about forty minutes, and this entire time was spent in catching punts and running through the signals. As the entire team was out on the field for the first time in several days, the signal work was very beneficial, and the same kind of a performance will be gone through to-day before the players leave for New Haven.

Of the cripples, Pell's face is much better, but he has lost nearly ten pounds since the accident; Dana and Mills are in fair shape, and Dana at least should last the game, while S. McClave's knee is as strong as it ever was. The team and coaches will arrive in this city to-night, and will stop at the Murray Hill Hotel. Two special cars are to convey them to New Haven to-morrow morning and be the headquarters of the eleven during the short stay in New Haven.

YALE'S LIST OF CRIPPLES.

Yale had her last day's practice in preparation for the Princeton game yesterday. The work was light in character, lest some player should receive injuries of a troublesome nature. This was all the more necessary now that Wilhelmi will in all probability be out of the contest because of a badly wrenched knee, which has been growing worse daily. Coming as it does right on the heels of the Glass matter, a certain gloom prevails at Yale which was augmented when Andrews, the man depended on to step in Hamlin's shoes should the latter be injured, had to be carried from the field. The shoulders of Gould, Goss, and Olcott are still in poor shape, and their substitutes are working hard to fill their places if called upon. Despite this hospital list the coaches and players felt more confident last night than ever over the outlook for the Princeton game. A feeling of satisfaction has sprung into life on the campus, and while not over-confident, the students see little to fear from Princeton.

In the secret practice Yale spent a full hour yesterday. As soon as the secret practice was over some 1,000 undergraduates who had marched to the field were admitted to see the practice, and their enthusiasm put the players on their mettle, and all the plays, most of which were meant to drill the new men in their positions and to insure team play, were carried out with dispatch. The accuracy in handling the ball was not what it should have been, however, and fumbles were too frequent. Besides this several of the players missed tackles, but all these errors were overlooked by Coach Stillman, who would not allow the players to overwork themselves. The two elevens played through a short half, in which punting by De Saulles figured, and he managed to score two pretty field goals from the thirty-yard line. One of the most encouraging features of the practice was Hogan's blocking of the famous tackle, Bloomer, the latter predicting after the practice that Hogan would do good work in the game to-morrow. Holt at centre and Hamlin at right guard did well also. Olcott was not in the line, but Johnson was at left guard, while Capt. Geoghegan's end was filled by Rafferty. Wilhelmi's position back of the line was filled by Hart, and he will undoubtedly play there in the game to-morrow. The Yale practice to-day will be devoted to running through signals in secret.

Harvard's students took a hand in the practice yesterday. They assembled at the Harvard Union and marched by classes to the field, led by a band of music. The procession was the longest ever formed at Harvard to cheer a team at a practice game, fully 2,000 students being on the field, and the cheering and singing has rarely been equaled in volume on Soldiers' Field.

This ovation proved an incentive to the eleven, which played fairly good football. Twice was the scrubs' goal line crossed, and the scrubs, too, took a hand in the scoring, the Varsity's goal line being crossed on a blocked punt. Rainsford did the trick when he broke through the Varsity line, and separated the ball, which he managed to pick up and run with forty yards for a touch-down. The only excuse for this touch-down was the fact that neither Graydon, Ristine, nor Kernan played with the Varsity yesterday, while the strength of the scrub was augmented by several coaches. Cochrane, the old end, was a prominent factor in stopping Varsity gains.

The first touch-down scored by the Harvard Varsity was made by McGrew after the ball had been carried half way down the field by a straight line bucking. The playing was somewhat slower after this, the scrub at one time holding the 'Varsity for downs on its five-yard line. The 'Varsity's other touch-down was made on a twenty-yard run by Derby. Ristine and Kernan may not be used in the Dartmouth game to-morrow.

COLUMBIA'S PRACTICE SECRET.

With the exception of Weekes and Smith, the half backs, every member of the Columbia 'Varsity football team was out for practice yesterday on South Field, and an encouraging afternoon's work was held behind closed gates, the practice being secret. Bruce, whose leg was strained in the Harverford contest, participated in the signal work for a time, contenting himself by running around the field at a good stiff clip when the two elevens lined up against each other. At no time during the afternoon could the scrub advance the ball for substantial gains, while the 'Varsity had no difficulty in bringing the ball rapidly down the field, and three times the scrub line was passed for touch-downs. Morley and Berrien did considerable punting after the other candidates for the football team had left the field.

Columbia's cripples have all rounded to in fair shape, and the full strength of the eleven will be shown for the first time since the Yale contest, in the game against Cornell. Weekes, whose knee was strained in the Syracuse game last Saturday, while still in poor shape, will undoubtedly start the game. Weekes has thus far been most fortunate in his career of three years on the gridiron, and this is the first time that he has been injured at all seriously. Kindgen's appearance at left tackle will bolster up the left side of the line, while Bruce, if he is in any sort of shape, will do as much for the right side. Smith is also doing nicely just now, and he will be Weekes's running mate to-morrow.

The snapping back of the ball will, as usual, be intrusted to Shaw, whose work of late has improved considerably. McLellan and Lancon, the sturdy pair of guards, will be seen at the right and left of Shaw, and this robust trio, which has withstood nearly every attack directed against it this season, should render a good account of itself Saturday. With Bruce and Kindgen back in the game again, the ends, Van Hoevenberg and Algy Boyeson, at the right and left of the line, respectively, will not be called upon to bolster up weak tackles, and they are therefore expected to put up a much better article of ball than they did against Syracuse. Old reliable "Bill" Morley, one of the best half backs on the gridiron to-day and the Captain of last year's team, will be called upon once more to direct the team at quarter back. Capt. Berrien will, of course, look after his position at full back.

Cornell's last practice before the Columbia game was taken yesterday at Percy Field. The entire time was given up to signal practice and the perfecting of team play, no scrimmage work being attempted. In this work the men showed more snap and life than has been in evidence since the Princeton contest, and the coaches consequently hope to make a strong showing against Columbia to-morrow.

With two or three exceptions, the regular eleven is in fairly good condition. Taussig's bad ankle, however, has not improved sufficiently to warrant his being placed in the line-up. Brewster, although he has a bad eye, will be able to play. The remainder of the eleven will be the same as that which went in the game against Princeton. The team, with substitutes, in all twenty-five players, left Ithaca last night for this city, and their headquarters while here will be the Murray Hill Hotel.

PENN'S POOR PRACTICE.

The practice of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday failed to bring any encouragement to Coach Woodruff. Many substitutes were played on the 'Varsity, and several new players were tried in preparation for the Indian game. These two circumstances may have combined to produce the more than usual raggedness displayed by the men. Once the scrub scored on the 'Varsity, a fumbled ball which Whetstone picked up producing the touch-down. Steady line bucking enabled the 'Varsity to twice cross the scrub's goal line.

Corlies, the player reported to have suffered concussion of the brain in the practice this week, was out on the field yesterday, and was very much surprised to learn of the concussion, which, he said, he did not know of until he had seen it in the papers. The bump on the head which he received, however, was a hard one, and proved sufficient to keep him out of the practice yesterday. Bennett also got a nasty crack on the head during the practice, and was laid out for fifteen minutes. Buntin, the new man on the scrub, did good work yesterday. Hamilton and Dick, the latter a promising half back, also did well. Another man on the field was Herr, a subquarter back of the Michigan '99 team. He entered the Dental School this Fall, and yesterday made his first appearance on the field. Under the one year eligibility rule which is enforced at Pennsylvania, he will not, however, be permitted to play until next year.

In preparation for the contest with the University of Pennsylvania the Carlisle Indians' work in practice yesterday was very satisfactory. The early morning practice was of an unusually strenuous character, and lasted almost two hours. A great deal of attention is being paid to both the offensive and defensive work of the backs. They have been thoroughly drilled in starting quickly, and the coaches believe that the fumbling from now on will be reduced to a minimum. Both Capt. Wheelock and Beaver appeared on the field in the afternoon, the former to take charge of the punting, while the latter as an onlooker rejoiced in the coaches' decision that he can play in the Pennsylvania contest. Wheelock will do the punting Saturday, but Williams, Palmer, and Charles are capable of acting as substitutes should he become injured. The regulars found no difficulty in smashing the scrub formations with ease during the practice, and Assistant Coach Conners, who has given his attention to the physical condition of the players, said he hoped to have all the men in the pink of condition by Saturday. Over two hundred Indians, with their band, will accompany the eleven to Philadelphia, and many ear-splitting yells are being arranged to help along the players in the contest.

For Football Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 14.—Williams's chances for winning the triangular football league championship are brighter than ever before in the history of the present league. Throughout the season the Williams team has played good, consistent football, and has 98 points, against her opponents' 47. The game with Wesleyan of last Saturday has left none of the men crippled despite the fact that not a substitute was used. Williams meets Amherst here next Saturday in a game which will decide whether Williams is to hold the championship this year or not. Practice this week has been much interfered with on account of the weather, the gridiron having been covered with snow since Wednesday. Joe Hazen, Williams's coach, the Yale end of the '97 team, predicts an easy victory for his team.

Spaniards Win at Football.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Eastman Business College football eleven, composed of Spaniards and Porto Ricans, defeated the Mount Beacon Military Academy team here to-day by the score of 5 to 0.

Novelties in Seventh Regiment Games.

Members of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association have added a novelty for the fortieth indoor games of the regiment, which will be held in the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7. It will be a horse race. A dummy paper-machie horse, equipped with the full regimental accoutrements, will be strapped to each contestant, and he will then be compelled to gallop 220 yards. This will be a handicap, and a large entry is expected. The popularity of the military events in the Spring games has led the Athletic Committee to add two similar events for the December games. They will be a calisthenic exhibition by Company K and a wall-scaling contest by a picked squad. The wall to be scaled will be sixteen feet in height. The programme of events for the coming games is:

93-yard run, scratch; 93-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; exhibition battery drill, Company I; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; 440-yard run, scratch; Seventh Regiment Handicap, distance 200 yards; exhibition, by Company K; 220-yard run, handicap; one lap sack race, scratch; wall-scaling contest; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; one-half-mile run, scratch, for Officers' Cup; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; inter-company relay race, handicap; putting 16-pound shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap; pole vault, handicap.

The entries close on Friday evening, Nov. 22.

Twenty-second Regiment Games.

The Fall athletic games of the Twenty-second Regiment will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 25, in the armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. The principal event will be the inter-company relay race, in which several companies have teams entered. The eight lap interscholastic race will have entries from all the leading school teams. The programme of events is:

70-yard novice, 70-yard handicap, 440-yard novice, 440-yard handicap, 1-mile bicycle novice, 880-yard handicap, 2-mile bicycle handicap, 1-mile bicycle handicap, three-legged race, 70-yard sack race, 70-yard high hurdle handicap, inter-company relay race, 1-mile run, handicap, and 8-lap interscholastic relay race.

The Fall team of athletes of the regiment has gone into training for the Winter campaign of regimental games. The season's work will be a course of training for the military championships, which will be a part of the programme of the Military Tournament in Madison Square Garden next Spring. The following members, all of whom were prize winners in last year's championships, compose the present team: W. S. Edwards, Philip H. Sayles, F. A. Onderdonk, M. J. Wheeler, P. J. Corley, H. W. Weston, D. M. Daly, Ernest Collyer, G. H. Johnson, Henry Arnold, W. A. Karns, D. J. McCague, J. F. Snyder, W. F. McLaughlin, W. S. Mosher, and E. M. Carrette.

Banner Offered in 8th Regiment Games.

It has been decided to give a banner to the club or other organization scoring the greatest number of points at the open games of Company B, Eighth Regiment, and the Olympic Athletic Club games on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, at the Eighth Regiment Armory. There will also be a wall scaling contest open to squads from the various companies. The distance will be 100 yards, 25 yards to the wall, 25 yards on the other side of it and return.

Much interest is already being shown in the heavy marching order race for the championship of the regiment, which will be very closely contested. It is, of course, open to members of the regiment only.

NO LET-UP IN BILLIARDS

Amateur Frank Rice Plays a Fine Game Against Slosson.

TWO DEFEATS FOR SCHAEFER

Presby Adds Another Victory to His Unbroken String in the Amateur Athletic Tournament.

Billiards continued lively last night in the various academies, where practice games are in progress for the coming billiard championship, which will open in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 2. There were some surprises among the big men, for some of the lesser lights who have been acting as runners-up for the last few nights ceased to remain at second best and came out on top. This was notably the case at Slosson & Wheelock's Forty-second Street rooms, where "Jake" Schaefer was defeated twice by Tom Gallagher. Friends of Schaefer were not surprised, for it has been known that he has been ill for some time and he was feeling very bad yesterday. In the afternoon Gallagher rolled up the required 300 points at eighteen-inch balk line while Schaefer only scored 186. Gallagher was right on his game, and even at his best Schaefer would have had to do good work to win. Gallagher made a star high run of 60, the highest of the entire evening's play. He made another run of 46 and one of 38. He ran out the game in twenty-one innings, making the excellent average of over 14.

In the evening Schaefer was in no better condition. Gallagher did not put up so fast a match, and only won by thirteen points in a thirty-six-inning game. Schaefer made one run of 44, but Gallagher was steady, and Schaefer was unable to get the balls together and keep them. The scores of both games are:

Gallagher—0 7 0 38 11 46 2 1 9 0 24 5 0 22 28 2 1 9 0 24 5 0 22 28 14 7 60 0 3 23. Total, 300; average, 14 6-21; high runs, 60, 38, 28.

Schaefer—6 16 42 4 1 5 12 8 47 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 0 26 12 1. Total, 186; average, 9 6-20; high runs, 47, 42.

Gallagher—2 3 23 0 26 23 13 0 0 1 3 1 3 1 25 15 6 12 5 37 23 2 1 18 1 0 12 0 12 7 0 1 0 14 8 2. Total, 300; average, 8 12-36; high runs, 37, 26, 25.

Schaefer—1 2 10 0 1 12 0 1 33 34 2 15 2 6 4 6 12 4 44 6 0 1 1 0 22 22 5 0 24 5 2 1 1 5, 0 3. Total, 287; average, 8 1-36; high runs, 44, 34, 33.

The attraction at Slosson's Academy was the meeting of George Slosson and Frank Rice, amateur champion of the Chicago Athletic Club. The meeting of the men called forth a large attendance, among the crowd being several prominent amateur masters of the cue in this city. Rice went right to work in a thoroughly orthodox manner, and showed that he was not at all frightened by his formidable opponent. The game was eighteen-inch balk line. Slosson held to the championship conditions of no shot in, but allowed his opponent one shot in. A string of 500 points was played and Slosson got the limit in a sixty-two-inning game, while Rice ran up 364. The latter did much better than had been predicted at the start, for it was freely stated that the amateur would not reach one-half of the limit. Slosson's highest run was 50, and his average was 8 4-62, while Rice made 28 for his best single run, and had an average of 5 54-62. Slosson will play the Spanish billiardist, José Ortiz, this evening.

Barutel, the Frenchman, and Ortiz were the attractions at Daly's billiard rooms yesterday. Barutel won both games, getting the afternoon match by two to one, scoring the limit of 300 to 150 for Ortiz. In the evening the scoring was but little closer, the Frenchman earning another easy victory by 300 points to 160. The victor's average was 9 12-32, while Ortiz had an average of 5 9-31. The high runs were 58 and 39 for Barutel and 25 for Ortiz. Maurice Daly will play to-day.

Edwin Presby had the easiest win last night of the amateur tournament thus far under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, now in progress at the Metropolitan Billiard Academy, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. J. M. Millette was Presby's opponent, and the latter failed to get 100 points. He only made 91 in a 47-inning game, while Presby got the limit of 200 at 14-inch balk line. Presby made one fine run of 31, and started off in fine shape, but as he saw he had the game without difficulty he let off in his play after the middle of the game. The scores are:

Edwin Presby—0 4 14 0 11 2 0 17 0 0 0 10 0 31 0 0 0 6 6 7 0 0 0 7 2 3 12 2 5 0 0 2 2 2 3 2 0 4 0 13 9 2 0 3 9 10. Total, 200. Average, 4 12-47. High run, 31.

J. M. Millette—0 5 3 0 5 7 2 1 0 2 5 1 0 3 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 8 1 7 0 1 1 2 1 1 0 5 1 0. Total, 91. Average, 1 45-46. High run, 9.

The referee was R. J. Hendricks. The players to-night will be W. H. Farley and J. M. Millette.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Dr. Douglas	3	0	H. W. Robinson	2	3
E. O. Presby	5	0	W. H. Farley	0	4
L. A. Servatius	3	1	J. M. Millette	0	4

Commencing Monday afternoon, the 18th, and continuing every afternoon and evening for six days, Barutel, the great French billiard expert, and Master Willie Hoppe play their match at the eighteen-inch balk line game, one shot allowed in balk, Barutel conceding the odds of 300 against 225 each game—making a total for the match of 3,600 for Barutel against 2,700 for Hoppe.

The games will be called at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 8:30 in the evening at Maurice Daly's Academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway.

Notes of College Athletics.

R. Pier has been elected Captain of the junior class football team at Harvard.

The annual wrestling contests for the Seymour Cups at Yale will take place about March 1.

G. H. Clark has been re-elected Captain of the sophomore football team at Cornell.

Malcolm Farmer of Gloucester, Mass., has been elected Captain of the Harvard freshman football team for the remainder of the season.

The intercollegiate cross-country run will be held at Morris Park on Saturday, Nov. 30.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association will be held in New Haven to-day.

R. T. Mundy, 1903, won the golf championship of Cornell University last Saturday.

The Pennsylvania and Cornell cross-country teams will race to-morrow at Ithaca. The course will be four and a half miles.

The Yale gymnastic team has invited the Harvard gymnasts to take part in a dual competition or exhibition.

At the annual Fall meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association held at Worcester, Mass., last Friday, Yale withdrew from the association, and Dartmouth was admitted. An application for admission from Wesleyan was not acted upon.

For the first time in several years the members of the Princeton Gun Club team, which won the last intercollegiate shoot, have been given the privilege of wearing the gun club insignia. The members of the team are R. H. Laughlin, J. Spear, Jr., B. F. Elbert, J. M. Frost, and P. Archer.

The order for the new coaching launch for the Yale Navy has been given to Lawley & Co. the South Boston builders. The new boat will be an exact duplicate of the John Harvard, the Harvard launch, but is expected to be much faster. It is a gift from the alumni, represented by Cornelius Vanderbilt and Julian W. Curtiss, who composed the committee which obtained the money and arranged for the building of the boat.

The report of Frank B. Ellis of the University of Pennsylvania, graduate manager of the Intercollegiate Association, Amateur Athletes of America, shows that the meet of the association at the Berkeley Oval last May was successful financially, in spite of the bad weather of the second day. The receipts from tickets were $1,615 and from the programme $340, a total of $1,955. The expenses were $1,356.60, including $105 advanced to the Intercollegiate Bicycle Racing Association, leaving a balance of $601.40.

The eighth annual shoot of the Intercollegiate Shooting Association will be held this year at Cambridge on the morning of Nov. 23, which is the day of the Harvard-Yale football game. The association is composed of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania, and was organized in 1898. Of the seven shoots which have been held Yale has won three, Harvard two, and Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania one each. Yale obtained permanent possession of the original trophy of the association by a third victory last year, and a new cup has been provided this year.

The Yale University basket ball team has arranged the following schedule for the coming season: Nov. 30, Trinity at New Haven; Dec. 2, Company F at Norwalk; 7, Seventeenth Separate Company at Flushing; 14, Young Men's Christian Association at Hartford; 27, Ohio State University at Columbus; 28, University of Cincinnati at Cincinnati; 30, University of Indiana at Indianapolis; Jan. 1, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee; 2, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee; 3, some team in Chicago; 4, Western Reserve University at Cleveland; 10, Columbia at New Haven; Feb. 1, Amherst at Amherst; 7, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy; 14, Cornell at New Haven; 20, Harvard at New Haven; 26, Princeton at Princeton; March 3, Cornell at Ithaca; 7, Princeton at New Haven; 15, Harvard at Cambridge.

STEINWAY PIANOS

AT THE ARCADE,
5th Ave., Cor. 46th Street,
and at Steinway Hall,
107-109 East 14th Street.
STEINWAY & SONS
offer a superb stock of pianos in both regular styles and art cases.
Orders for renting, tuning, polishing or moving pianos may be addressed to either establishment.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Four Favorites Win on the Washington Track—Pigeon Post at 30 to 1 First.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—First choice horses had their best day since the opening of the meet at Bennings to-day, four favorites, a well played second choice, and an outsider capturing the money. In the third race Pigeon Post, backed from 30 to 1 to 12 to 1, easily beat the 9 to 10 favorite, Lady of the Valley. A strong northwest wind lessened the attendance somewhat, but speculation continued brisk. Track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; purse $300. Keynote, 106 pounds, (H. Cochran,) even, won; The Puritan, 128, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 5, second; Honolulu, 106, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:23 3-5. Lord Quex and Man o' War also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse $300. Extinguisher, 114 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 5, won; Rocky, 112, (Doggett,) 5 to 1, second; Dewey, 112, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Ben Howard, Cocoa, Ice Water, Early Eve, High Carnival, and Lord Badge also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight handicap; seven furlongs; purse $400. Pigeon Post, 132 pounds, (Bender,) 12 to 1, won; Lady of the Valley, 136, (McCue,) 9 to 10, second; Himself, 126, (Brennan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:31¾. Bounteous, McGrathiana, *Prince, *Locket, and Rightaway also ran.

*Coupled in the betting.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and fifty yards; purse $300. Lamp o' Lee, 107 pounds, (Wonderly,) 1 to 2, won; Death, 109, (Burns,) 7 to 2, second; Warranted, 107, (Hayden,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Big Gun, Prosper La Gai, Wait Not, and Annie Thompson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse $400. Bijou, 91 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 5, won; Hans Wagner, 106, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, second; The Four Hundred, 97, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Rose of May, James P. Keating, Goldga, Little Gem, James Fitz, May J., and Blue Ridge also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and one hundred yards; purse $400. Scarlet Lily, 104 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1, won; Balloon, 97, (Rice,) 8 to 1, second; Beggar Lady, 97, (Redfern,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Sailor King, Whistling Con, Ringleader, and Glade Run also ran.

Entries for Washington Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and fifty yards. Nitrate, 105 pounds; Astor and Lou Rey, 104; All Saints, 102; Tyrshera and Tenderloin, 101; Gray Dally and St. David, 99; Lady Chorister, 97; Lizzie A., 96; Kingstelle, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Albert, 110 pounds; Ernest Parham and James P. Keating, 106; Red Damsel, Misleader, and Bridge, 106; The Pride of Surrey, Carroll D., and Alack, 103; Concertina, 102; Orla and Viviani, 101; Messina, Drop Light, and Rosecourt, 100; Succasunna, 96.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Corrillo, 100 pounds; Garter Ban, J. A. Warner, Woolgatherer, Land of Clover, Rubens, Certain, East Kelston, Bettie B., Biff, Hawk, Sarsaparilla Bark, Tcsta, and Yasodhara, 97. Also eligible: Wellesley and Idle Ways, 100; Mowitzka, Miss Dart, Anna Darling, Zemora, Tour, Volantine, and Flaccus, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Carrington, Cheat 'Em, O'Hagen, and Dewey, 112; Tenagara and Barouche, 109; Flying Buttress, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and forty yards. Imperialist, 109 pounds; Harry McCoun, Tyrshena, Scannel, and Handcuff, 104; Gautama, 102; Elnus, 101; Nannine, 96; Punctual, 95; Flora and Vesuvia, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and 100 yards. The Puritan, 112 pounds; Potente, 110; Unmasked, 108; Carbuncle, 102; Alfred Vargrave, 92; Handicapper, 90.

SPEEDWAY RACE POSTPONED.

Weather Conditions Unfavorable—Alves and The Monk May Race.

The much-discussed question as to which trotter is the champion of the Speedway was not decided; although several of the horses that were to have participated in the race arranged for yesterday were on the course. The conditions of the weather and track were such, however, that no race could possibly be held, and as these conditions are liable to continue for a day or two, it is not probable that Fred Gerken's The Monk, E. E. Smathers's Queen Wilkes, Nathan Straus's Alves, W. C. Floyd-Jones's King Chimes, and James Murphy's Zambia, the horses concerned, will have a chance to measure strides before the early part of next week.

Mr. Gerken said last night that he was perfectly willing to start The Monk under favorable weather and track conditions against any of the horses named, and that he thought the race would be decided next Monday or Tuesday. He also said that he was willing to accommodate Mr. Straus with a race on Sunday, with or without starters, best two in three, and that he would allow Mr. Perren to hold the reins over Alves.

Sheepshead Bay Stakes to Close.

The following events which will be decided on the race course of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., in 1902, 1903, and 1904, will close on Monday next, Nov. 18. For the June meeting, 1902, the Foam and the Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds; for the June meeting, 1903, the Tidal, for three-year-olds, the Mermaid, for fillies, three years old, and the Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds, (foals of 1900;) for the Autumn meeting, 1903, the Great Filly, for two-year-old fillies, and the Century, for three-year-olds and upward; for the Autumn meetings, 1903 and after, the Annual Champion, for three-year-olds and upward, two miles and a quarter. For the June meeting, 1904, the Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds, (foals of 1901.)

Jockey "Sam" Loates Badly Injured.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Owing to a fall while riding in the race for the Naseby Handicap Plate at the Autumn meeting of the Northampton and Pytchely Hunt, to-day, "Sam" Loates, the noted English jockey, broke his thigh and several of his ribs. His condition is serious.

Dexter Park Horse Sale.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—More than 100 horses were sold at the Dexter Park sale to-day, but in the main the prices ran from $100 to $400. The highest sales of the day were Cabalist, br. h., by Highwood, E. A. Chapman, Chicago, $950, and Theresa, Wilkes, blk. m., by Baron Posey, A. M. Crawford, Chicago, $900.

Restrictions on American Entries.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Daily Telegraph, in the course of a long article to-day on foreign entries at Henley, says it feels certain that the decision of the Stewards will be against excluding foreigners, and adds:

"If the Americans clearly recognize that they will not meet a champion crew, and that it is a friendly festival of oarsmanship, they will be heartily welcomed, and will contribute as much to the general happiness as other foreign entries have done. But to insure the exclusion of professionalism, the Stewards ought to insist that foreign entries be confined to clubs affiliated with the American Rowing Association, or that no crew coached by a professional shall be admitted from any club whatever."

Quaker Cricketers to Stay at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Because Australian cricketers will visit England next Summer, which fact has just become known to cricketers in this city, it is announced that the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia will decide to abandon the proposed tour of a Philadelphia team in England next year. The Associated Clubs some time ago decided to send an eleven across the Atlantic, but it is the judgment of the members of the association that it would be inadvisable to have a team touring England during the same time that the Australians are visiting there.

Harvard Crews to Contest To-day.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 14.—The Fall regatta of the Newell and Weld graded crews of Harvard will be held to-morrow on the Charles River.

PURE TOBACCO NEVER HARMED ANY ONE

Smoke a Good Cigarette

Sovereign

Absolutely Pure

5 CENTS FOR 10 CIGARETTES

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO CO.

ACTIVITY AMONG GOLFERS

Many Championship Events Will Be Finished This Week.

FINALS FOR COLUMBIA HONORS

Professional and Amateur Matches Still Continue Popular—Prizes for Foursomes at Dyker Meadow.

Golf on local links will show considerable activity to-morrow. The day will be one of the last big competitive days of the season, although with good weather Thanksgiving Day will witness the customary large outpouring of devotees of the game to metropolitan links. Already most of the clubs are getting up special attractions for Thanksgiving, and its golf features will, in great part, be similar to the Election Day events.

A number of clubs will close their championship tournaments to-morrow. This will be the case at Crescent Athletic, Colonia, Oakland, and Montclair. The survivors for the semi-final rounds at the Crescent Athletic Club are Charles C. Mason, Thomas Hovenden, James Rhett, and H. S. Bowns. The finalists for the Oakland Club championship are Dr. W. S. Brown and W. R. Rossiter. Besides the finals for the championship of the Montclair Golf Club, the closing rounds for the three additional club trophies will also be played.

The members of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club will meet in the first match play round for their second annual championship and the new Morosini Cup. The members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club will play the first of a series of events for two cups given for men's foursomes. The donors of the prizes are Duncan Dithridge and Henry Crossley. The first eight pairs will qualify to continue at future Saturdays for the prizes, meeting at match play. The final round at mixed foursomes for the Morris County Cup will be played on the club links near Morristown, the opponents being Miss A. Howland Ford and W. L. Thompson, while the other pair will consist of Miss Cornelia J. Willis and George J. Little.

There will be several team matches during the day, some of the more important being Nassau Country at Richmond Hill and Englewood at Harbor Hill. The members of the Fox Hills Club will have a handicap, but the leading feature there will be the final round for the championship of Staten Island between M. M. Singer and Louis Livingston, Jr. The final round for the Columbia championship will also be played, the opponents being James A. Edwards and W. L. Glenny.

A. M. Brown has won the championship of Harvard for the coming year. He is a member of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and has played with success in many local tournaments. Brown is a member of the Harvard team. The defeat of C. Tiffany Richardson, a former Lakewood player in the semi-final round was a decided surprise to the student golfers.

BEST BALL GOLF MATCH.

Taylor and Low Beat Singer and Mackie on the Dyker Meadow Links.

A well-played and spirited four-ball match, in which George Low, professional of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and Isaac Mackie, professional of the Fox Hills Golf Club, were on opposing sides, was played yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The other two men were amateurs, Low having for his partner James L. Taylor and Mackie playing with Mortimer M. Singer. The match was thirty-six holes, and the Dyker Meadow contingent won by 2 up and 1 to play. Singer and Mackie won the bye-hole, so the winners stood one up on the entire match. The game was very even from the start. At the close of the first nine holes honors were tied, but Taylor and Low got a lead of three holes at the end of the first eighteen holes. By strokes Singer and Mackie were only one behind, having 77 to 76 for the leaders. Singer and Mackie cut the lead down to one on the twenty-seventh green and on the thirtieth green succeeded in tying the match. It did not remain so very long, for Low and Taylor forged slowly ahead, and won the match on the last green but one. The scores, which were very good, are:

Taylor and Low, Dyker Meadow—
Out.....5 3 3 5 4 4 5 4 4—37
In.....6 3 4 4 5 4 5 4 4—39—76
Out.....5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4—40
In.....4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—38—78—154
Singer and Mackie, Fox Hills—
Out.....5 3 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—38
In.....5 3 5 4 5 4 6 4 3—39—77
Out.....5 4 5 5 4 3 5 4 5—40
In.....5 3 4 4 5 4 5 5 3—38—78—155

Travis Pays All Club Dues.

Walter J. Travis, the National golf champion, gave out yesterday the correspondence which has recently passed between him and Walter B. Lawrence, a member of the Stock Exchange and of the Oakland Golf Club, concerning remarks alleged to have been made by the latter on the subject of Travis's membership in the Garden City Golf Club. Travis originally wrote a letter to the offending member stating that he had heard Mr. Lawrence had said in the Oakland Club house that his (Travis's) connection with the Garden City Club was highly discreditable to him. In lieu of showing proof why this was so, a positive retraction was demanded. The day following the champion's letter, a reply came stating that the conversation was to the effect that Travis had said: "They treat me very nicely at the Garden City Golf Club, and do not allow me to pay any house charges."

"That statement," continued Mr. Lawrence, "I repeated to several members of the Exchange as coming to me from several members of our club, and we discussed it generally. I always said that if true it was more discreditable to the club than to you. There, you have it all."

Travis in his reply says that much wrong had been done, as he never made any statement to that effect, and he is on the same footing with the other members.

This closes the incident, which may have been occasioned by the attacks made upon some amateurs for accepting free hotel board, railroad transportation, and other perquisites made last Spring, but which the United States Golf Association took no notice of.

Travis Wins at Garden City.

The competition for the championship of the Garden City Golf Club was brought down to the semi-final round yesterday, with the exception of one match. Walter J. Travis played his match with Arden M. Robbins and won by 6 up and 4 to play. C. L. Perkins beat P. R. Jennings by 3 up and 2 to play, while the match between George Hubbell and A. H. Porter was won by Hubbell early in the week by 6 up and 4 to play. The unfinished match is between A. L. Fowle and Devereaux Emmet. It will be finished in time to begin the semi-final rounds to-morrow. After finishing his game with Robbins, Travis played a best ball match with Robbins and C. L. Toppin, and won by 4 up and 3 to play.

Quill Club Golfers Play.

The first of a series of handicap golf competitions by members of the Quill Golf Club, composed of newspaper men, was played yesterday on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club, at Staten Island. The winner was Charles B. Graves, who from a handicap of 20 strokes won the prize in a net score of 94 strokes. The lowest gross score was made by Ernest Marshall, 105. He tied for second place with W. W. Harris at 95 net. About a dozen players finished. The scores of the leaders were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Charles B. Graves	114	20	94
Ernest Marshall	105	10	95
W. W. Harris	107	12	95

NEW DETROIT BASEBALL CLUB.

American League Team Controlled by a Syndicate of Business Men.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14.—The Detroit American League baseball club has passed from the control of Messrs. Burns and Stallings, and is now owned by a party of local men, headed by S. F. Angus and Ed H. Doyle, capitalists of this city. The new owners to-day purchased from James D. Burns, former President of the club, his entire individual holdings, and are

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SOLOMON SCHISGALL.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Platt A. Brewer temporary receiver of the assets of Solomon Schisgall, manufacturer of watch chains at 139 Elm Street, against whom an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed on Nov. 11.

MORRIS ROSENBERG.—Davis & Kaufman, attorneys for Morris Rosenberg, dealer in clothing at 152 Fulton Street, Manhattan, and 481 and 483 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who made an assignment on Oct. 18, said yesterday that all the creditors have accepted a compromise at 50 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were $29,000.

JOE LEVY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment for $1,000 against Joe Levy, grocer, at 359 Madison Street, in favor of Adolph Dissin, on a note dated July 22, payable thirty days thereafter. It was obtained on the ground that he was about to dispose of his property, having, it was alleged, offered to sell the store for $600 on the 11th inst.

GEORGE H. BONTECOU.—Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Francis J. Nealis receiver in supplementary proceedings for George H. Bontecou of 110 East Fifty-fourth Street on the application of Ferdinand Hecht, a judgment creditor for $563. Mr. Bontecou was formerly a brick manufacturer at Dutchess Junction, N. Y., and gave up business four years ago, owing $10,000.

HERMAN ECKER.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an execution against Herman Ecker, who was a partner in the firm of Lefkowitz & Ecker, shoe dealers at 314 Second Street, for $431, in favor of A. J. Bates & Co., to whom Mr. Ecker confessed judgment. The firm of Lefkowitz & Ecker was dissolved on Monday, Mr. Lefkowitz succeeding to the business, and the latter has called a meeting of creditors. The liabilities are reported to be about $2,500. The firm was formed on Aug. 21, 1900.

BARNET MOGILERSKY AND WILLIAM R. LOBEL.—Barnet Mogilersky and William R. Lobel, who did business under the styles of the Champion Shirt Waist Company and the Champion Night Robe Company, with offices at 494 Broadway, this city, and factory at Bayonne, N. J., made an assignment here yesterday to Samuel Goldberg, without preference. Mr. Mogilersky began business three years ago, and the present firm was formed on Jan. 1, 1900. Sol Levi, the attorney for the assignee, said that the liabilities are $6,000 and assets about $3,000. A meeting of creditors will be called in a few days and an offer of settlement made.

JULIUS ENGEL AND BERNARD HELLER.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $8,693 against Julius Engel and Bernard Heller, who composed the late firm of Engel, Heller & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 29 and 31 First Avenue, in favor of William Hall on ten drafts of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, dated July 5 and Aug. 3, 1900, which were accepted by the firm and afterward were transferred to Mr. Hall. The firm of Engel, Heller & Co. was petitioned into bankruptcy on Nov. 20, 1900, and in May, 1901, the petition was dismissed, the firm having made an arrangement with their creditors by which the assets were turned over to a corporation known as the Engel-Heller Company. The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company refused to accept the settlement, and it is now claimed that the composition with the creditors never became effective. The attachment was served on Mr. Engel.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX MILLMAN.—Max Millman, salesman, residing at 631 Bergen Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,464 and no assets. He was formerly in the dry goods business.

SOLOMON I. HEIMANN.—Solomon I. Heimann, salesman, of 190 Greene Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,061 and assets of $5 in cash. He was formerly of S. I. Heimann & Co., dry goods dealers, at Tyler, Texas, who failed in September, 1893, their assets realizing $8,000.

HENRY ROSENBERG.—Henry Rosenberg, manager, residing at 1,873 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,207 and no assets. He was formerly of the firm of F. & H. Rosenberg, dry goods dealers, at Selma, Ala., who assigned on Feb. 1, 1901. He has twenty-five creditors in this city.

THE CHEQUASSET LUMBER COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Chequasset Lumber Company of 66 Broad Street, which went into the hands of a receiver in August last, by the following creditors: First National Bank of Cincinnati, $10,100; Second National Bank of Cincinnati, $12,943, and the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, $13,444. Their claims are on notes of various persons and corporations, which were indorsed and discounted by the Chequasset Lumber Company. It is alleged that the company is insolvent, with liabilities in excess of $500,000, and assets about $20,000, and has committed acts of bankruptcy by transferring portions of its property, giving preferences to various creditors, and permitting creditors to obtain preference by legal proceedings. In July and August the company paid to Mrs. S. D. Carter, mother-in-law of Charles E. Corkran, President of the company, $3,643; Consolidation National Bank of Philadelphia, $2,800; Republic Lumber Company, $11,621, and various amounts to several others. On Aug. 20, after proceedings had been instituted for a dissolution of the corporation, it transferred to the American Hard Wood Company, a subsidiary company, assets to the amount of $70,000. Eugene F. Perry was appointed receiver for the Chequasset Lumber Company on Aug. 20 at Buffalo, and it is claimed by the petitioning creditors that the courts of New York have not the requisite power or authority to properly administer the assets of the company. A plan of reorganization was reported a month ago by a creditors' committee.

S. J. & HELEN S. HART DISCHARGED.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted discharges in bankruptcy to Samuel J. Hart of 7 West Ninety-second Street and to Helen H. Hart, his sister, on the application of Hays & Hershfield, their attorneys. The case is the only one of its kind filed in this city under the present Bankruptcy act.

The liabilities, amounting to $335,000, from which they are now discharged, were not their personal liabilities, but were liabilities of their father, Judah Hart, of New Orleans, for which they became liable under the laws of the State of Louisiana by accepting property left to them by him when he died. They filed their petitions on Sept. 12, 1900, and Mr. I. Gainsburg, who has had personal charge of the bankruptcy case, said it had been hotly contested ever since, and every point was decided in their favor.

A large amount of testimony was taken, and Referee Ernest Hall reported that they were entitled to discharge, as upon the evidence taken none of the specifications of the opposing creditor was sustained. Their discharge was opposed by Henry Hall, administrator of the estate of R. T. McDonald, whose claim was $65,000. Mr. McDonald was a well-known contractor and one of the Directors of the Madison Square Bank, which failed nine years ago.

Broker W. D. Lowery Assigns.

William D. Lowery, doing business as William D. Lowery & Co., stock brokers, at 10 Wall Street, made an assignment yesterday to Herman R. Elias without preference. It was stated in the assignment that Charles Thompson, the former partner, had withdrawn from the firm. He became a partner on Oct. 1, when they purchased the business of George W. North & Co., at 10 Wall Street, and it was said that Mr. Thompson put in $7,000 cash. Mr. Lowery began business in June last, and became a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange on July 15.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTRECHT, Charles F., Thomas S. Hinkay—M. Freeman and another	$483
ADAMS, Henry C.—C. E. Keinstin	21
ANTOKLETZ, Solomon—S. Glazer	350
AUSTIN, Floyd J.—B. A. MacFadden	549
BUTLER, Edward—L. Jones and another	124
BECK, David and Rosa—B. Diehl	3,205
BROOKS, Walter S.—H. Nestle	335
BARNARD, Laurence L.—J. B. Walker	252
CLARKE, Henry D.—L. B. Potter	173
CARO, Francis L.—A. Teitelbaum	191
CARRANO, Antonio—C. R. Gay	721
CARRANO, Antonio—C. R. Gay	511
CLITZ, Randolph, Mary Monell, Hannah Woglam, William C. White, and Pauline Clitz—A. Ketcham and another	96
CANAVAN, Morris—Charles B. Meath & Co	120
CARMAN, Clarence—M. A. Van Zandt	77
CARPENTER, Jacques A.—H. W. Chambers	207
CASANOVA, Cesars—J. M. Taylor	84
CONDIT, Frederick A.—C. E. Keinstin	75
DRESSLER LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY—Carter, Rice & Co., (Carp.)	46
DONOHUE, Lizzie—F. Leffler	83
DIELE, August—J. E. Morrell and another	103
EQUITABLE SAVINGS SOCIETY—American Union Life Insurance Company	80
EAGAN, Owen—Eveningside Cycle Company	90
EPSTEIN, Walter—E. W. Schlesinger	44
EDWARDS, Charles W.—J. Payne	149
ELLIS, George V.—E. M. Lawrence and another, costs	47
ELLIS, George V.—E. R. Walsh, costs	47
ELLIS, George V.—E. M. Lawrence and another, costs	47
ELLIS, George V.—J. R. Suydam, costs	47
ELLIS, George V.—J. R. Suydam, costs	47
FOX, John, and Patrick Fogarty and Emma Kramer—Boyle & Everts Company	1,301
FICHER, Peter F.—T. Kirsch	301
GORSCH, Arthur—Builders' League of New York	34
GUTTMAN, Julius—G. H. Buckbee	624
GARVEY, Thomas E.—C. Wright	48
GROSS, Adam—R. E. Thibaut	65
GRAHAME, Harry D.—E. Van D. Gassam	65
GILL, Benjamin F.—L. A. May and another	114
GEISEINDER, Joseph G.—I. Cohen	159
HARRIS, Sophie—A. Dryfoos and another	126
HART, Thomas—G. F. Weeden	112
HOWTH, James De L.—American Union Life Insurance Company	141
HESSING, Eva, by guardian—W. Engel and another, costs	82
KREISCHER, Charles C.—O. N. Cammann	1,262
KILGEN, George J.—C. M. Crocker	95
KANTROWITZ, Nathan—John Kelly	31
KEARNEY, John E.—Eveningside Cycle Company	97
LITTLE, Cathrine—E. Harding	75
LUGER, John C.—L. Levy	340
LOVELACE, Ida F.—C. M. Gerrish	452
MULLEN, John J.—Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn	216
MACELLOS, Marion—Grand Rapids Furniture Company	229
MOTTRAM, Mary—J. T. Hill	120
MEEHAN, James F.—C. L. Campbell	531
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. A. Gumby, by guardian	117
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. O'Grady, administratrix	538
NOYES, Howard L.—Builders' League of New York	30
POLLACK, Nathan—A. Auzelowitz & Co	88
PERRY, George H.—N. Cain	282
PENNEY FASHION COMPANY—C. L. Wright & Co	223
QUINN, Thomas J.—T. Farley	196
SHERMER, George P.—N. Hieronymas	270
SCHMITT, George, administrator—M. Schmitt	2,646
ROSEDALE, Eugene—J. J. Getman	531
REINBOTH, Max, and Bernard Metz—S. Mosbacher and another	1,649
RYAN, John J.—Garden City Company, costs	27
SZATHMARY, Emil, by guardian—D. J. Gannon	189
SMITH, Charles H.—F. A. O. Schwarz and another	50
SINNOTT, Thomas P.—Murphy Varnish Company	389
STEEVER, Joseph P.—A. E. Kramer	802
SIMON, Samuel L.—W. Colgate and another	141
SPEARS, Clarkson C.—A. Zimmerman	123
SKIDMORE, Charles A.—J. Schanz and another	132
THE KEY WEST ELECTRIC COMPANY—E. H. Beach	564
THE STANDARD STRUCTURAL COMPANY—C. H. Jackson	1,735
THORPE, Albert T.—I. Kraus	38
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Brockmeier, $38.68; A. Bria, $34.56; Michael Brogan, $34.56; T. J. Buckley, $38.68; M. Blondl, $38.68; A. Amen, $36.61; T. Birmingham, $44.89; G. Anderson, $40.07; F. Albert, $34.56; L. Arcotte, $34.54; S. Abrams, $40.75; R. Armstrong, $34.56; D. Astone, $34.54; P. Aulito, $38.71; A. Agro, $38.68; R. Augerame, $38.65; R. Birmingham, $40.78; P. Buanamo, $34.54; W. Burns, $38.71; E. Alligier, $36.64; F. J. Brown, $36.41; J. Brehan, $38.71; S. Allen, $34.56; A. Busse, $32.47; G. Bush, $38.64; A. Aiello, $34.57; T. A. Bryant, $34.56; W. Bett, $34.50; G. Astarita, $34.54; R. S. Burger, $38.68	
VON PRESSENTIN, Alice—C. F. Schmidt and another	3,669
VOORHIS, John R., President, Charles B. Page, John Maguire, and Michael J. Dady—J. H. Behrman, costs	123
WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILROAD Company—J. Klock, by guardian	339
WENDELL, Frederick C.—J. H. Demarest	160
WAGMAN, Aaron—A. Goldstein	88

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.82⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.05
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.00¾
Sugar, granulated	4.90
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	15.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	8.85
Butter, Western creamery	24½

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour strong; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@68½c; No. 2 red, 73@74c; No. 2 corn, 60½c; No. 2 oats, 41@41¼c; No. 2 white, 43½@44¼c; No. 3 white, 41¾@43¼c; No. 2 rye, 60½c; fair to choice malting barley, 58@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.47; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.47; prime timothy seed, $5.85@6.10; mess pork, per barrel, $13.80@13.90; lard, per 100 lb, $8.50@8.52½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.80@8; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.20@8.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $9.25.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 2@4 points and continued to improve throughout the forenoon and, in fact, practically all the rest of the session on general buying led by thoroughly frightened shorts. Even the best leaders, who have heretofore taken advantage of every advance to put out new lines, gave evidence of uneasiness and endeavored to get back cotton put out early in the week. On the advance Wall Street, the South, and Europe supported the market with greater confidence, while selling was restricted to room operators having profits within easy reach. There was an abundance of bull news to support the views of local friends of the market, who were confident that the turn in the last occurred and that values would continue to rise for some time to come. The crop movement proved to be much smaller than predicted and brought out modifications of early estimates as to the net yield, the latter coming chiefly from the Western belt. The first flurry of buying sent January to 7.58, and, while there were reactions later, the market invariably regained the setback on renewed generous support from the bull side and nervous covering by bear leaders. The English news was emphatically bullish, the weather reports indicated lower temperatures, with rains, in important sections; the estimates for to-day's receipts indicated further shrinkage in the movement, while private advices from the South stated that exporters were large buyers of spot cotton at higher prices. Holders were entertaining arbitrary ideas and were inclined to await further developments in speculative markets. Private cables stated that China trade was improving at Manchester, and that shorts were growing restive. At the close the market was steady and net 9@12 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c higher on the basis of 8c for middling upland and 8¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 222 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm, 1-16c higher, at 7 15-16c; Mobile, firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Savannah, dull but steady, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 7¼c; Norfolk, steady, 1-16c higher, at 7 5-16c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 7⅞c; Augusta, steady, 3-32c higher, at 7 7-16@7½c; St. Louis, steady, unchanged, at 7⅝c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans for to-day are 10,000 to 11,000 bales, compared with 12,120 bales actual last week and 9,245 bales a year ago. At Houston for to-day, 7,000 to 8,000 bales, against 9,326 bales actual last week and 17,230 bales a year ago.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.51	7.53	7.51	7.51@7.53
December	7.50	7.58	7.50	7.56@7.57
January	7.48	7.58	7.47	7.56@7.57
February	7.52	7.55	7.52	7.54@7.56
March	7.45	7.54	7.44	7.53@7.54
April	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.52@7.54
May	7.44	7.53	7.43	7.52@7.53
June	...	...	...	7.52@7.54
July	7.44	7.52	7.44	7.52@7.54
August	7.35	7.43	7.35	7.42@7.44

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices firmer. American middling, 4¼d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,200 bales of American. Receipts none. Futures opened quiet and closed firm; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4 10-64@4 11-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 7-64@4 8-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 6-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; June and July, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bullish conditions were noted in wheat again yesterday, prices advancing almost a cent a bushel, from which there was a final ½c reaction under sales for long account, that left the market rather unsettled at the close. General speculative trade was broad enough to satisfy friends of the market, and included a considerable business for Southwest account. Wall Street houses were prominent as sellers of December and buyers of May at 1⅝@1¾c difference. Among foreign representatives, however, not much interest was taken in the market as to futures, although exporters bought 28 loads of cash wheat at all ports. The West was particularly strong on wheat most of the day, deriving some of its bullishness from the strong position of cash corn at all Southwestern points. Receipts have enlarged a little in the last two days, reaching 735 cars at Minneapolis and Duluth yesterday, with the primary movement 1,080,000 bushels, against 719,000 bushels on the corresponding date a year ago. Short selling was generally avoided during the session owing partly to the relative strength of corn and also to the evident interest displayed by outsiders in the bull side of wheat. Most of the selling after 1 o'clock, therefore, was for long account and represented profits. With the exception of 4d advance at Liverpool, most of the foreign markets were unsettled and not particularly favorable to friends of wheat. Paris quotations showed no important change, Budapest was 4 points lower, Antwerp ¼f lower, and Berlin unchanged. According to The Chicago Trade Bulletin, receipts in first hands since July 1 have been about 255,000,000 bushels, of which 140,000,000 bushels may be credited to consumption and 106,000,000 bushels to export, while supplies in second hands have enlarged about 29,000,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat boats, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 80¼c nominal; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84½c prompt; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 80¾c prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 70¾c prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79¼c prompt, and No. 2 red, New York, 82½c nominal, scarce.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72c; December, 73½c; May, 76⅝@76¾c; No. 2 hard, 72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 62¾c; December, 61¼c; May, 63½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 42½c; December, 41¼c; May, 42½c; No. 2 white, 45c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71@71½c; December, 72¼c. Rye firm; No. 1, 58¼@59c. Barley firm; No. 2, 58¼@59c; sample, 45@59c. Corn—December, 60c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 71½c; December, 70¼c; May, 72¼c. On tracks: No. 1 Northern, hard, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@69¼c. Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH, Nov. 14.—Close: Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; December, 70¼c; May, 73¾c. Oats, 40@39¾c. Corn, 54¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.80@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $2.90@3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.70; no grade, $2.10@2.40, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market firm, $1.90@2, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Active; fair to good, $3@3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@3.60. CORNMEAL—Firm; kiln-dried, $3.25@3.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Firm; fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.60; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. FEED—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $19.50; sacks and to arrive, 200 lb, $19.50@20.25; Spring bran, bulk, $19.25; coarse Winter bran, $19@$22; city bran, $20.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22; hominy chop, $20.50; oilmeal, $30.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—Market firm, $1.23 per 100 lb, to arrive, New York.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	79⅛	79 11-16	79 3-16	79⅝
May	81⅛	81 9-16	81	81⅛
Corn—				
December	67¼	67⅝	67	67
May	67⅛	67⅞	67⅛	67⅝
Lard—				
November	...	...	...	$8.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
November	...	...	...	71⅝
December	72⅛	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛
May	76⅛	76½	76⅛	76⅝
Corn—				
November	59½	59¾	59½	59½
December	59⅝	60 9-16	59⅜	59⅝
May	62⅝	63¼	62⅝	63⅜
Oats—				
November	...	...	...	40
December	39½	40	39½	39⅝
May	40⅞	41¾	40 13-16	41⅛
Lard—				
January	$8.52½	$8.55	$8.52½	$8.52½
May	8.70	8.70	8.67½	8.67½
Ribs—				
January	7.70	7.72½	7.67½	7.67½
May	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.80
Pork—				
January	15.02½	15.07½	14.97½	14.97½
May	15.20	15.22½	15.17½	15.17½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15@$16; family, $17@17.25; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50; family, $11@$12; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $17@19. BEEF HAMS—Dull. $20.50@21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Stronger; bacons, 7¾c; 180-lb, 7¾c; 160-lb, 7¾c; 140-lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies easy; smoking, 10½c; 10-lb, 9⅝@9½c; 12-lb, 9⅜@9¼c; 14-lb, 8⅝@8¾c; pickled shoulders dull, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams quiet, 0⅞@10c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4¾c bid; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—Steady, $8.55; city lard steady, $8.35; refined lard steady; South America, $10; Continent, $9.05; Brazil, kegs, $11.15; compound quiet, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 10c; city lard, 9¾c; stearine, 10½c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	...	...	...	6.30@6.40
December	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.35@6.40
January	6.70	6.70	6.50	6.45@6.50
February	...	...	...	6.55@6.60
March	6.85	6.85	6.60	6.65@6.70
April	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
May	6.95	6.95	6.80	6.80@6.85
June	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.90@6.95
July	7.10	7.10	7.00	7.00@7.05
August	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.05@7.15
September	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.15@7.20
October	7.25	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 5$700; receipts, 50,000 bags; stock, 1,473,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 67,000 bags. Havre—Coffee markets opened irregular, ½@¾f lower; at 12 M. declined ¼f; at 3 P. M. November, December, March, and May declined 1f, other months declined 1¼f; at 5:30 P. M. ¾f lower; total sales, 100,000 bags; January, 45; February, 45.25; March, 45.50; April, 46; May, 46.25; June, 46.50; July, 46.75; August, 47; September, 47.25; October, 47.50; November, 44.00; December, 44.75. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 5$725; exchange, 12 1-32d; receipts, 20,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 22,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 10,000 bags; stock, 583,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.65, and in bulk $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk $5; refined, cases, New York, $8.75; cottonseed oil, prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34½c; off Summer yellow, 34c; prime white, 38c; prime Winter yellow, 36c; linseed oil, American raw, 39@40c; Calcutta boiled, 62c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 72@75c.

METALS.—Tin scored a decided gain at New York yesterday for spot owing to the concentration of spot supplies in light arrivals, which caused shorts to cover freely. The close found spot 75 points above yesterday's figures, at 25.85@26.25c, while the future market ruled dull and unchanged. Tin in London was 5s lower, with spot quoted at £112 5s and futures at £107 15s. Copper quiet and unchanged on the basis of 16.85@17c for Lake Superior and 16¾@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. At London, spot copper advanced 7s 6d, to £66 5s, but futures were unchanged at £65. Lead in London eased off 1s 3d, to £11 2s 6d. Locally lead was dull at $4.37½. Spelter was inactive and nominally quoted at $4.30 at New York and at £16 12s 6d in London. Iron was quiet and unchanged. Pig iron warrants, $9.50@$10.50; Northern, $15@$16; No. 2 foundry Southern, $14@$15; No. 1 foundry Southern, $14.50@$15.50; No. 1 foundry Southern, soft, $14.50@$16. Glasgow iron warrants closed at 55s and Middlesboro closed at 43s 3d.

SUGAR.—Buyers and sellers were too far apart for business at the following basis—3 11-16c for centrifugal, 3 3-16@3¼c for muscovado, and 2 15-16@3c for molasses sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 37¾@38½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.50; D, $1.55; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2.40; M, $2.90; N, $3.50; W G, $3.95; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 14.—Turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 19 casks. Resin—Firm, 95c and $1; receipts, 569 bbls. Crude Turpentine—Firm, $1.10@$2; receipts, 50 casks. Tar—Firm, $1.85; receipts, 142 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine—Steady, 35½c; receipts, 1,307 casks; sales, 559 casks; exports, 110 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 2,739 bbls; sales, 1,724 bbls; exports, 1,294 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 14.—Turpentine—Firm, unchanged. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; native sides, 6¼@9½c per lb. Calves about steady; few veals sold at $5@$8.25 per 100 lb; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. Sheep and lambs steady; undercurrent of firmness in lambs; sheep sold $2.50@$3.25 per 100 lb; culls, $2; lambs, $4.40@$4.90; about a deck at $5; culls at $3@$3.75; dressed mutton, 6@8½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@8½c. Hogs a trifle firm.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., and PAUL FULLER, as trustees of the trust created by the last will and testament of Charles Roux, deceased, plaintiffs, against APPOLINE CLEMENCE ROUX MICHEL, Marie Eugenie Roux Petitjean, Nicolas Charles Roux, (otherwise called Eugene Roux,) if living; Marie Guilleré Roux, Marie Marguerite Roux, Joseph Auguste Petitjean, the Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, and Frederic R. Coudert, as executor of the last will and testament of Charles Coudert, deceased, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1901.

DANIEL J. HOLDEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Appoline Clemence Roux Michel, Eugenie Roux Petitjean, Joseph Auguste Petitjean, Marie Guilleré Roux, Marie Marguerite Roux, and Nicolas Charles Roux, (otherwise called Eugene Roux:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the first day of November, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1901.

Dated November 6th, 1901.

DANIEL J. HOLDEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. n8-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BENJAMIN W. JONES and William F. Grell, as Sheriff of the County of New York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Emile Weil, Aaron Weil, and Edward Weil, The Chapot Chamois Company, Charles Chapot, John M. Chapot, Joseph Chapot, Frank Chapot, and Louise Chapot, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 7, 1901.

WILLIAM L. SNYDER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To The Chapot Chamois Company, Charles Chapot, John M. Chapot, Joseph Chapot, Frank Chapot, and Louise Chapot, defendants above named, and each of them:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of October, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1901.

DANIEL J. HOLDEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.

THEODORE ODERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.
jy26-law6mF.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Mediterranean Express Service.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

†Hohenzollern...Nov. 16 | *Columbia.....Dec. 10
*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23 | †Lahn.....Dec. 14
†Trave.....Nov. 30 | †Hohenzollern...Dec. 28
†Aller....Dec. 7, 2 PM | *F. Bismarck....Jan. 4
Sailings at 10 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon
Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser, Jan. 21, 10 AM
Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Feb. 4, noon
Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN
K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM | Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
Bremen....Dec. 5, noon | K. Luise, Jan. 2, 10 AM
Pier foot of 34 St., Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
DEUTSCHLAND.....Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM | Penn'a, Dec. 14, 7 AM
Patricia, Nov. 23, 2

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,665,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. U. & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, Vice President.
R. W. JONES, Jr., Vice President and Cashier.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Asst. Cashier.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, General Counsel.

Established 1833.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - $1,700,000.
182 and 184 Broadway.

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN GOULD,
EDWARD R. THOMAS,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
R. W. JONES, JR.,
HUGH KELLY,
WILLIAM F. CARLTON,
CHARLES E. LEVY,
CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3291 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
41 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
68 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

J. L. M. Lean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
455 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-18 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices:
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 60TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

New York City
3½% Gold Bonds
(Exempt From Taxation)
A suitable investment for executors, guardians, administrators, etc.
FOR SALE BY
DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1898, both executed by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on Jan'y 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $23,420.16. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 31st, 1901.

A. A. LISMAN
Telephone 2890 Broad. 25 Broad St.
Northern Securities Stocks.
Northern Pacific Convertible 4s
when, as and if issued.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 30 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost—Certificate 247369 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

WANTED—By January, $26,000 on first mortgage at 4%, payable quarterly. No commission. Property centrally located in New Haven. Address Drawer G, New Haven, Conn.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKHOLDERS' COMMITTEE OF THE
United States Manufacturing Co. and the Holly Manufacturing Co.:

To Preferred and Common Stockholders of the United States Manufacturing Company and of the Holly Manufacturing Company:

Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and of Common Stock of the United States Manufacturing Company and of the Holly Manufacturing Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement, for the purpose of effecting a conversion of their respective holdings into First Mortgage 5 per cent. Twenty-Year Guaranteed Gold Bonds, under an Agreement between the Committee and the International Steam-Pump Company, and for other protective purposes—copies of which Agreement are lodged with the Depositary.

At the request of such holders, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Committee under said Stockholders' Agreement, and hereby afford all stockholders of said Companies the opportunity of participating in the benefits of the Agreement by depositing their certificates for such stock with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of November, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stocks.

Copies of the Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the members of the Committee or its Counsel.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1901.

EDMUND C. CONVERSE, Chairman.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
CHARLES A. SPOFFORD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES OF
The Asphalt Company of America:

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the Collateral Gold Certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of investigating the business of the Company and for protecting the interest of certificate holders.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates are invited to deposit their certificates with the Commercial Trust Company, at its office, No. 1426 Chestnut Street, in the City of Philadelphia, or with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December, 1901, after which date the Committee shall have the right to fix the terms upon which deposits will be received. Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Companies.

The agreement under which deposits are to be made provides that the Committee, if, as a result of its investigation, it shall find it expedient to formulate or adopt any plan, may do so, but depositors dissenting from such plan may withdraw their securities without expense to themselves on surrender of the deposit certificates.

Copies of the agreement may be had upon application to the Trust Companies.

Dated Philadelphia, November 14th, 1901.

(Signed) HENRY W. BIDDLE,
RUDOLPH ELLIS,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
HENRY TATNALL.

THOMAS DeWITT CUYLER,
705 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER & GREEN,
120 Broadway, New York City,
Counsel.

STOCKHOLDERS' COMMITTEE OF
The American Cotton Oil Company

27 Beaver Street, New York, November 15, 1901.
To Holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.:

Holders of more than a majority of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, having assented to and become parties to the Stockholders' Agreements of July 22 and October 16, 1901, the said Agreements hereby are declared binding and effective.

The Committee, having accorded to foreign Stockholders further opportunity of securing the benefits of the Plan of Agreements until December 2d next, hereby extends, to said date, the like privilege to all Stockholders who have not yet availed of the Agreements.

Forms of the Assent may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee, with whom such Assents must be filed on or before December 2d.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD J. WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD, Stockholders' Committee.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to the Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

Robert H. Allen. Samuel G. Wood.
Stanley D. McGraw.
Allen, Wood & McGraw,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
DEAL IN
Northern Securities Co. Stock
WHEN ISSUED.
Northern Pacific Convertible 4s
WHEN ISSUED.

Dividends.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
November 7, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1%, out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on December 2, 1901, to the holders of the Second Preferred Stock of this Company of record at the close of business on November 15, 1901. The transfer books of the Second Preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on November 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M., December 2, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Assistant Secretary.

On and after December 2, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Second Preferred Stock of record at the close of business on November 15, 1901, at the office of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their Voting Trust Certificates for exchange for Stock Certificates.

J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Agents of the Voting Trustees.

Consolidated Oil Companies of California.
San Francisco, Nov. 12th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of ONE-AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable November 25th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of November, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books will close at the North American Trust Co. in New York at 3 P. M., November 20th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. on November 26th, 1901.
HARRISON A. JONES, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
New York, November 14, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a final dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK payable on or after January 1, 1902, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCH BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 10, 1901.
Northern Pacific Railway Company
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

American Express Company.
A semi-annual dividend of Three ($3.00) Dollars per share has been declared, payable in New York January 2, 1902, to the shareholders of record at the close of business November 30, 1901; also an extra dividend of One ($1.00) Dollar per share out of the earnings of the company from its investments.
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.
New York, November 13, 1901.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 11, 1901.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable December 2, 1901, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, New York.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed November 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened December 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. and Treasurer.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company,
Hoboken, N. J., November 11th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 2nd, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business November 22nd, 1901. The transfer books will close November 22nd, 1901, at 3 P. M. and reopen December 3rd, 1901, at 10 A. M.
C. C. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 27 WILLIAM STREET,
November 13th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½, payable December 2d, to stockholders of record at close of business on November 20th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Adams Express Company.
Treasurer's Office, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1901.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. Nov. 15, to the morning of Dec. 2.
E. W. ROWE, Treas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 14	1,004,772
To date this year	239,208,210
Corresponding date last year	102,874,813

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 14	$5,869,500
To date this year	$887,950,220
Corresponding date last year	$432,800,260

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	3	Glucose Sugar pf	½
Am. Tobacco	4½	Lclede Gas	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅞	New Cent. Coal	4½
Den. & S.	1	Pullman Co.	1½
Diamond Match	2¼	Rubber Goods pf	1
Dist. of Am. pf	½	St. Law. & Ad.	½
Glucose Sugar	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Lake E. & W. pf	⅜
Am. Linseed pf	¼	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Smelting	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Sugar	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar pf	1⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf	½
Anaconda Copper	¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅜
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf	1⅜	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	2
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Mo. Pacific	1½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	N. Y. Central	2
Buff., R. & P. pf	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	⅝
Canada Southern	2½	pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	2	Norfolk & West	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	North American	1½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	North. Pacific pf	1
Chi. & Alton pf	¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	⅜	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¾	People's Gas	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Peoria & East.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pere Marquette	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Pressed S. C. pf	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Rep. Steel pf	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf	⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	⅜	St. L. S. W. pf	2
Del. & Hudson	2½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Del., L. & W.	5	Southern Pacific	1¾
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf	⅝	Texas & Pacific	1½
Dul., S. S. & A.	¼	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	3½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	¼	Union Pacific	2½
Erie	⅝	Union Pac. pf	2
General Electric	3	U. S. Leather pf	½
Gt. North. pf	1½	U. S. Rubber	¼
Hocking Valley	1	Wabash	¼
Illinois Central	⅞	West. Un. Tel.	1½
Int. Paper	¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Int. Pump pf	⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Iowa Central	⅞	Wis. Central	¼
Iowa Cent. pf	2	Wis. Cent. pf	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s	1	Det. M. & M. l. g.	1
C., St. P. & M. 6s	1½		
Chi. & W. Ind. gen.	1	Int. Cent. coll. tr. 4s	1
6s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

At. & Dan. 4s	2	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1¼
Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1¼		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Professional Wall Street yesterday followed its usual custom of selling on the "good news." Having in the last week or two accumulated a considerable line of stock at lower prices, the professionals, therefore, very gladly availed themselves of the chance offered by the announcement of the Northern Pacific settlement to sell to the public, who had rushed in to buy in anticipation of a marked advance in prices following the removal of what for the last six months has been one of the most serious menaces the stock market has ever had. And hence it was that in the face of what actually is the best news since the May panic prices yesterday under the heavy selling for a time fairly melted away, with such stocks as Union Pacific, St. Paul, New York Central, and Missouri Pacific showing declines at one time of 3 and 4 points each, while generally throughout the list there was weakness.

Yet, to other than the Wall Street tyro the action of the market was wholly natural. There had been a sustained rise in prices for over two weeks, and it was but to be expected that the buyers at the low figures should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the appearance of an eager public in the market as buyers to dispose of—in short to unload their holdings at a profit. This they did in most approved fashion; proceeding thereafter to "hammer" the market by large offerings of short stock in order to frighten early buyers into selling. The day's developments—and prices—show clearly how well the purposes succeeded. The public, playing on slim margin and doubtful information, suffered—as the public generally does suffer.

Apart from the Northern Pacific settlement, it is to be said that the day's developments were not altogether helpful to advancing prices. Call money again rose to 5 per cent., there was not a little calling of loans, and there were suggestions, not pleasing in view of the low surplus reserve account, of further gold exports. Yet, in view of the fact that representative bankers insist that there will be no money stringency, it was the opinion that these unfavorable features were insignificant in comparison with the removal from the market for all time of a factor so disturbing that to its influence was due the May panic—a panic not only the most disastrous but the most senseless the stock market has ever known. Technical conditions, however, were as they were: The professionals had many stocks to sell at profitable figures, and they sold.

It remains but to say that after the close of the market yesterday leading bankers declared that they are altogether confident of the future and that measurable improvement will shortly appear.

STOCKS THAT ADVANCED.

Of the few stocks that advanced yesterday the most conspicuous were Glucose Sugar securities, the common gaining two full points on dealings in 2,000 shares, while the preferred rose one-half on the transfer of 200 shares. This is the company which only a few weeks ago, according to professional Wall Street, was continuing in business at a loss and was slowly but surely being ruined, first by the high price of corn, and secondly by Standard Oil opposition. It now develops that the earnings of the company are showing handsome profits—much to the discomfiture of a very large short interest in both stocks. Insiders were buyers yesterday, and the report was that the tacked-of consolidation with the National Starch Company is shortly to be effected.

Another of the advancing stocks was Chicago Terminal preferred, which company—so it was gravely stated by way of Chicago Wednesday—had seriously contemplated defaulting on its bonds in January next. This story was promptly denied, but that did not prevent the bonds and stocks declining on selling by holders interested in the rumor. It is a fact well known in Wall Street that for some time past a very persistent effort has been making by certain interests in the property to depress the prices of its several securities in order—so the report is—to buy them in cheaply, so that a deal invo ving Chicago Terminal might the more profitably be carried through. It is also a fact that on the decline in prices independent railroad interests were reported buyers of the stocks, in an endeavor, so the head of a Western stock exchange house declares, to buy the control of the property. However this be, the firmness of the shares and bonds in yesterday's market was a noticeable feature.

The rise in Pullman Palace Car was on an investment order for 200 shares; American Express rose three points further, following the dec aration of the extra dividend; pool operations were responsible for the gains in St. Lawrence and Adirondack, while talk of some developments in respect to the company led to the buying advancing New Central Coal.

STOCKS THAT DECLINED.

Of the stocks that declined few were affected by any special news, but were sold generally for the purpose of securing profits.

It was very freely commented on that during the day the shares of the Steel Trust were well supported, closing each with only a fractional net decline on dealings in about 20,000 shares each. Syndicate buying was in evidence in them. There was good support also to the Pressed Steel Car issues.

The coalers likewise received substantial support, the Reading issues in particular being in demand. The talk is that the second preferred stock is to be retired, but this cannot be confirmed, and seems to be merely a revival of an old story.

St. Paul was sold because of alleged disappointment that it did not figure in some way or other in the Northern Pacific deal, while the selling of Union Pacific and Great Northern preferred looked like nothing more than realizing.

Missouri Pacific broke sharply on withdrawal of pool support, while the pool in Atchison seemed for a time also to have suspended operations.

WESTERN UNION.

The break of two points in Western Union in the early trading, which contributed not a little to the unsettling of the market, was said to be due to pool selling. To explain it, the reason was offered that the contract with the Pennsylvania system just renewed, is much less satisfactory than the one that formerly obtained, while there was talk also of competition in the South by a new company. On the decline Gould brokers bought.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Many additional blast furnaces at various points compelled to shut down owing to the scarcity of coke.

Pennsylvania Railroad said to have taken title to the larger portion of the bed of the old Pennsylvania Canal Company.

President Chambers of the American Window Glass Company quoted as saying that none of the company's plants will be closed in the interest of concentration.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Further adjournment until next Thursday of the meeting of Chicago and Burlington and Quincy stockholders.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches stating that the Oliver Snyder Steel Company of Pittsburg is to erect an independent steel mill at Sharpsville, Penn.

Seaboard Company incorporated in New Jersey on Tuesday, according to Baltimore dispatches, is formed to acquire control of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Statement that the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, which recently purchased the Cornwall Iron and Steel Company for $3,039,000, now owns every furnace in Lebanon County, Penn.

Reports from Philadelphia that the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad has authorized the construction of 4,000 additional freight cars.

Incorporation in Alabama of the Long Branch Coal Railroad Company by officials of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Carnegie Steel Company's armor plate works, it is said, are to be rebuilt at a cost of several million dollars, and their output increased to 500 or 600 tons a day.

According to Chicago dispatches, between 15,000 and 20,000 freight cars are needed for immediate use by railroads centring in that city.

A Baltimore and New York syndicate said to have bought control of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Traction Company.

Consolidation of all the ice concerns in the vicinity of Providence, R. I., into the Providence Ice Company, capital $1,400,000.

Organization of the Calburn Machine Tool Company, capital $300,000, to manufacture the finest grade of machine tools.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the British branch of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company earned net for the year over $240,000.

An official of the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia given as authority for the statement sent from that city that there will soon be an assessment of $5 a share on the stock, payable in two installments, and that there will be no dividend at present.

Incorporation in California of the Pacific Electric Railway, with $10,000,000 capital, to maintain 452 miles of interurban electric railway in Southern California.

Syndicate of Philadelphians said to have obtained options on all the flour mills in the vicinity of Trenton, N. J.

According to St. Louis dispatches, consolidation of the gas and electric light companies of that city is expected.

Advance of $1 a ton in the price of zinc ore at Joplin, Mo., to $23.50 a ton, and producers are reported as generally unwilling to sell.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Majority of the day's loans at 4½@5 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans, and 4¾@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $305,118,884; balances, $13,826,478; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,418,426.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, 34.84¼; demand, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40¼ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago 30c premium, Boston—Par, New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says the announcement of the formation of the Northern Securities Company has been received by cautious London observers with misgiving. The example of the Barnato Bank and the sequel to its flotation is frequently cited. The analogy, says The Times, is hardly fair, but it is instructive.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the prices of American rails were high in the early dealings, but relapsed after Wall Street had opened. They closed at about the lowest points reached in the day.

The Stock Exchange generally was less cheerful, because of the non-confirmation of the good South African rumors of Wednesday.

Money was in strong demand in the morning, and was offered more freely in the afternoon. Discount was firm, with an advance in rates. Brokers were disinclined to take bills freely, because of the scarcity of short money.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—With the completion of the settlement the demand for money lessened Monday, though it was fairly active and not materially easier. The condition of the short-loan market justifies the opinion that the Bank of England is quietly reducing supplies. Discounts were steady.

There was a generally improved tone at the opening of business on the Stock Exchange, especially in Kaffirs, owing to the optimistic reports regarding the war. Consols started quiet, pending money developments. Later there was a general relapse and inaction.

Americans opened quiet, irregular, and below parity. Afterward they were somewhat steadier, though transactions were limited. Later Americans were easier and very irregular. They closed dull, some of them above the worst prices of the day.

Argentines and Chinese were weak. Rio Tintos were lower.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91⅝; consols for account, 91¾; Anaconda, 7; Atchison, 82⅛; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 110½; Canadian Pacific, 117¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 25¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176; Denver and Rio Grande, 47; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 43¼; Erie first preferred, 74½; Erie second preferred, 60; Illinois Central, 143½; Louisville and Nashville, 108½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55½; New York Central, 167¼; Norfolk and Western, 58⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Northern Pacific preferred, 104; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 22⅞; Reading first preferred, 80⅜; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 34⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 92; Southern Pacific, 63½; Union Pacific, 106¾; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 44½; United States Steel preferred, 95¼; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 39; Spanish 4s, 83¾; Rand Mines, 10¼; De Beers, 39.

Bar silver quiet at 26 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.30; Madrid, 42.60; Lisbon, 36; Rome, 2.65.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Business on the Bourse to-day was brisker in most departments, and prices were firm. Foreigners, with the exception of Brazilians, were supported. Argentines receded on realizations. Russian mines improved. Metropolitans advanced on bear covering. Thomson-Houston was weak. Rio Tintos were firmer in response to higher copper. De Beers rose substantially.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 13½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 70.17½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 18,500,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 10,450,000f, gold in hand increased 19,400,000f, bills discounted decreased 5,550,000f, and silver in hand increased 350,000f.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Locals were decidedly firmer on bear covering on the Boerse to-day, owing to more encouraging reports from the manufacturing districts. Internationals were quiet and maintained. Northern Pacific preferred was weak, on the report that the stock will be redeemed at par. Canadian Pacific were strong.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 78.25. Gold was quoted at 42.57.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £176,000, circulation decreased £436,000, bullion decreased £259,266, other securities increased £789,000, other deposits increased £2,100,000, public deposits increased £3,074,000, notes reserve increased £107,000. Government securities increased £2,466,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 45.91 per cent., as compared with 40.44 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The chief interest in the stock market to-day was in Reading common. There were large dealings, both for local and New York account, but the weakness in Wall Street told upon the shares, which gradually eased off 7 1-16, regaining the loss in the last half hour. A revival of strength marked Choctaw common stock, one house taking all stock offered from 72¼ up to 73. In other directions the market was active and lower. American Railways, which showed strength yesterday, lost half of its advance, and both Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley were a shade lower. There was steady buying of Union Traction on bullish rumors. In the bond department prices generally receded slightly. Reading 4s were lower, while the Asphalt issues displayed some strength. Electrics and Indianapolis Railway 5s were firm.

There is better inquiry for call loans at 5 per cent. Time money is in fair demand at 4½ to 5 per cent., most of the dealings being at the lower figure. Commercial paper is firm at 4½@5 per cent., and there is a disposition to ask a better rate.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Alkali	½	½	½
184	Am. Railways	44½	44	44
20	Am. Sugar pf.	116½	116½	116½
19	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
478	Cambria Steel	25¾	25½	25½
1,100	Choctaw t. c.	73	72¾	73
2,0	Choctaw pf. t. c.	55¼	55⅜	55¼
2,0	Con. Lake Superior	23	23	23
51	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	68½	68½	68½
200	Cons. Tr. of Phila.	2.½	2.½	23½
100	Cons. Tr. of Phila. pf.	65½	65½	65½
100	Elec. Co. of Am.	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Elec. Storage	59	53	59
2	Far. & Mech. Bank	12	123	123
1,037	L. high Valley	34⅝	34½	4⅜
575	Marsden Co.	4½	4½	4½
8	Minehill Co.	65	65	65
2,323	Nat. Asphalt	2¾	2¼	2½
1,800	Nat. Asphalt pf.	4½	4¼	4½
50	Palmetto Co.	¾	¾	¾
710	Phila. Elec.	5¼	5¼	5¼
391	Penna.	73½	72½	72.8
206	Phila. Trac.	96¾	96	96
100	Phila. Co.	43	43	43
200	Phila. Co. pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
100	Phila. Nat. Bank	272½	272½	272½
1	Phila., Wil. & Balto.	108	108	108
150	Pa. Elec. Veh.	⅜	⅜	⅜
610	Pa. Elec. Veh. pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
45	Railway Co. gen.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
15,105	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	22 5-16	22 7-16	22 7-16
410	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	39 3-16	38 1-16	38 3-16
5,8	5 Reading 2d pf. t. c.	28 1-16	27 7-16	27 15-16
1,300	Susq. Iron & Steel	2	1¾	2
165	Tidewater Steel	9¼	8¾	9
107	United Gas Imp.	118¼	118	118
3,485	Union Trac.	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,700	U. S. Steel com.	43¾	43	43¼
5	W. J. & Seashore	64½	64½	64½
75	Warwick Iron & S.	6¾	6¾	6¾
19	Warwick Iron & S. scrip	6¾	6¾	6¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday stocks were duller and at the same time inclined to weakness. In some cases substantial declines resulted from the day's transactions, and most issues were at least fractionally lower than at the close of the previous day. It is true that some issues advanced in spite of the general unfavorable conditions, but such gains were entirely exceptional. It would appear that a good part of the support that recently helped to advance prices had been withdrawn, the conditions in the Stock Exchange market being unfavorable. The event of most interest in the outside market yesterday was the quotations established for the securities to be issued in pursuance of the plan for the settlement of Northern Pacific affairs.

***

NORTHERN SECURITIES, the stock to be issued in exchange for Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks, was inquired for early in the day. The early bids, however, brought out no offers of the stock, and it was not until 110 had been reached that any sales were effected. At this price during the afternoon there were sales of 500 shares, and at the close the stock was quoted at 100½ bid, offered at 110½. Bids were also made for the new convertible 4 per cent. bonds of the Northern Pacific Company, but no sales were reported. At the close 110 was bid for these bonds.

***

AMERICAN CAN followed the general course of the market, and both issues ended the day with net losses. Transactions in 1,200 shares of the common stock were recorded between 18¾ and 18¼, and this issue closed at 18⅛ bid. Greater weakness appeared in the preferred stock, although it was traded in to much less extent than the common. Closing at 64 bid, it showed a net loss of 1¼ points.

***

UNION COPPER reacted still further from the best prices of the last few days. It sold down to 6⅛, and was offered at that price at the close, with 6 bid. Transactions amounted to about 5,000 shares, this total being the smallest in the stock for a week past.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL, common, was fairly active between 14 and 13¾. It clos

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 14, 1901.

Closing Bids	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86	86¼	82,850	Amalgamated Copper	87	87	85¼	86	— ¾
27½	27¾	1,645	Am. Car & Found. Co.	27½	27½	27	27½	— ½
82	83½	935	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83	83½	83	83½	— ½
27¼	27¾	200	Am. Cotton Oil, ex div.	27½	27½	27¼	27½	— ½
202	205	965	American Express	204	204½	202	205	+3
26¾	27¼	220	American Ice Co.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
63	64	36	Am. Ice Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	
45	47¼	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	46¼	46½	46½	46½	— ½
6	6¼	100	Am. Malting Co.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	
25	26	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	+ ¼
44½	44½	5,623	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45¾	45¾	43¾	44¼	— ½
96	97	220	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97	96¾	96¾	— ¼
27	27¾	12,700	Am. Locomotive	27¾	28¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
85	85½	1,600	Am. Locomotive pf.	85½	85¾	85	85¾	— ¼
119½	119¾	15,855	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120½	120½	118¾	119½	— ½
115¾	116¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ½
..	..	50	American Tel. & Tel.	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾	
..	..	100	American Tobacco	135	135	135	135	+4½
77	79½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¾
34¼	34½	4,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅞
79¾	79½	41,800	At., T. & S. F.	81	81½	78¾	79½	— 1½
100½	100¾	16,220	At., T. & S. F. pf.	101¼	101¾	99¾	100¼	— 1½
107	107¼	12,800	Baltimore & Ohio	108¾	108¾	106½	107	— 1½
..	..	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	95	95	95	— ½
67¾	67½	21,965	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¾	69¾	66¾	67½	— 1¼
111½	112	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	111	111	110½	110½	— ½
138	142	500	Buff., R. & P. pf.	139	139	138½	138½	— ½
82	84	1,000	Canada Southern	83	86	81¼	82	— 2½
113¾	114	7,150	Canadian Pacific	115	115¼	112¾	113¾	— ¾
170	172	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	173	173	172	172	— 2
46½	46¾	5,050	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47	46½	46½	— ⅝
36¾	37	2,000	Chicago & Alton	37½	37½	36¼	36¾	— ¾
77	77½	600	Chicago & Alton pf.	78	78	77¼	77¼	— ¾
136½	137½	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	135¾	138¾	138	138	— 2
25¾	25¾	7,000	Chi. Great West.	26¼	26¾	25¼	26	+ ¼
89¼	89¾	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89¾	90¾	89¼	90¼	+ ¼
49	50	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ¼
45¾	46¼	5,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	46½	46½	45¾	46	+ ¼
74	74½	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	74¼	74½	74	74½	+ ¼
169¼	169½	70,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	172¾	172¾	168¼	169¾	— 2⅝
188	190	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	188½	188½	— 2
146½	147	1,326	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	148	148	145¾	146¾	— 1½
19½	20	2,200	Chicago Term. Trans.	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
36½	37	2,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36¾	37	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
97¾	98½	2,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	99	99	97¼	98	— 2
92	93	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	93	93	92¼	92¼	— 1
13⅝	13¾	650	Colorado Southern	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
55	55½	300	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54¾	55	54¾	55	— ½
25	25½	400	Col. Southern 2d pf.	25½	25¾	24¾	25	— ½
14½	16	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
217½	218	1,900	Consolidated Gas	217½	218¾	217	217¾	— ¾
115	117	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	
169½	170½	2,000	Delaware & Hudson	171	171¼	168¾	169½	— 2½
231	233	300	Del., Lack. & West.	235	235	232	232	— 5
45¼	46	200	Denver & R. G.	46	46	46	46	— ⅝
94	94¼	2,180	Denver & R. G. pf.	94¾	94¾	93¼	94¼	— ¾
50	60	100	Denver & Southw.	50	50	50	50	+1
136	140	125	Diamond Match	136	136	136	136	+2½
8½	8¾	325	Dist. of America	8	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
32¼	32¾	1,800	Dist. of America pf.	32	33	32	33	+ ½
11¼	11½	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	11	11	11	11	— ½
20½	21	700	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
41⅝	41¾	33,390	Erie	42¼	42½	41	41⅝	— ¾
72½	72¾	12,925	Erie 1st pf.	73	73	71¾	72¼	— ¾
58⅞	59	5,200	Erie 2d pf.	59¾	59¾	57¾	58	— ¾
256	258	835	General Electric	257¾	257¾	256	256	— 3
42	42⅜	1,960	Glucose Sugar Ref.	40½	42½	40½	42½	+2
98	100	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98¼	99	98½	99	+ ½
198½	198¾	11,882	Great Northern pf.	198½	199¾	197½	198¾	— 1½
60¾	62	500	Hocking Valley	62	62	62	62	
78¾	79	833	Hocking Valley pf.	79½	79½	78¾	79	— 1
139	139¾	1,740	Illinois Central	140¼	140¾	138¾	139¼	— ⅝
7⅝	7¾	7,220	Ill. Central rts.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	
20¼	21	200	International Paper	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
76¾	76¾	200	Internat. Paper pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ¾
87	88	100	Internat. Power Co.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅝
6½	6¾	300	International Silver.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
40½	41	100	Iowa Central	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
77	78	125	Iowa Central pf.	77	77	77	77	— 2
47	48	125	International Pump	48	48	48	48	
86	87	200	Internat. Pump pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¼	— ¾
34¼	34½	500	Kanawha &MIchigan	34½	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
42	43	500	Kansas City South. pf.	42	42	42	41¼	— ¾
94½	95	100	Laclede Gas	95	95	95	95	+1
130	133	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	130	130	130	130	— 3
106	106¾	13,450	Louisville & Nashville.	107	107	105¼	106	— 1
128¼	128⅝	30,000	Manhattan Elevated.	129¼	129½	127⅝	128⅜	— ⅛
164¼	164½	16,850	Met. Street Railway	166¾	166¾	163	164½	— 1½
21¾	22	400	Mexican Central	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
13½	13¾	3,200	Mex. Nat. ctfs., dep.	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13½	
107¼	108½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	— ½
121	124	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	— ⅝
31½	31⅝	1,400	Missouri, K. & T.	32¼	32¾	31¼	32	— ¾
84	85	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	85	85	83¾	83¾	— 1¼
26⅜	27	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	— ½
52½	53	900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	52½	52½	51¾	52½	— 2
100¾	101	20,125	Missouri Pacific	102¾	103	99¾	101	— 1¼
42¾	43	100	National Biscuit Co.	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
38	..	900	New Central Coal	40	40½	40	40½	+4⅞
154	156	500	New York Air Brake	155	156	152	155	— 1
160	160½	18,688	New York Central	162¾	163	159⅝	161	— 2
49	50	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	49½	50	49½	50	
85	90	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	89	89½	89½	
212	214	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	213	213	213	— 1½
33¾	34	8,900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34¾	34¾	33¾	34	— ⅝
56¾	57¼	3,700	Norfolk & Western.	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	— ¾
93¼	94	600	North American	94	94	93¼	93½	— 1½
100¼	100⅝	7,000	Northern Pacific pfd.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	— 1
64	65	100	Pacific Coast	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ¼
46¾	47	2,300	Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	— 1
145¼	145¾	18,020	Pennsylvania R. R.	146¼	146¾	144¾	145¼	— 1
103¾	103¾	14,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¾	103¾	101¾	103¼	— ½
40	43	100	Peoria & Eastern	41½	41½	41½	41½	— 1½
87	88½	700	Père Marquette.	90¾	90¾	90	90	— ⅝
43⅜	43¾	2,610	Pressed Steel Car.	44	44	43¼	43¾	— ⅝
85⅜	85¾	1,500	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85½	85⅞	85	85⅝	— ¼
217	220	545	Pullman Company	220	220	220	220	+1½
44⅜	44¾	36,850	Reading	44¾	45¼	44	44⅝	— ¼
77¾	78	5,400	Reading 1st pf	78¼	78¾	77⅝	78	— ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	16,025	Reading 2d pf	56	56	54⅜	55⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	15¾	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
68¾	68¾	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68¾	69	68¼	68½	— 1⅛
28¾	29¼	150	Rubber Goods	28	28	28	28	
76	77	200	Rubber Goods pf.	75	78	75	76	+1
127	127½	800	St. L. & Adirondack	127¼	127¾	127¼	127½	— ½
61	62	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	— ½
49	49¾	2,300	St. L. & San Fran.	49	49¾	48¾	49	— ¼
70¼	71	1,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70¼	70½	69¾	70½	— ¼
28	29	400	St. Louis Southw.	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
59½	60¼	610	St. Louis Southw. pf.	59¾	59¾	59	59	— 2
30	30½	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	30¾	30¾	30½	30¼	— ¼
60¾	60¾	54,600	Southern Pacific	61¾	62¾	59¾	60¾	— 1⅝
33⅜	33½	10,300	Southern Railway	33¾	33¾	33	33¼	— ⅝
90¼	90¾	4,400	Southern Railway pf.	90¾	90¾	89¾	90¼	— ⅝
61¾	62	3,725	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63¾	63¾	61½	61¾	— 1⅝
40⅝	40¾	1,800	Texas Pacific	41	41	40¼	40¾	— ⅞
35	38	400	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	35	35¼	35	35¼	— ⅜
20¼	20⅜	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅝
102	102¼	460	Twin City R. T.	102	102	102	102	— ¼
104½	105	204,600	Union Pacific	106¼	108½	104	105	— 2½
91¾	92	19,220	Union Pacific pf.	93¾	93¾	91½	91¾	— 2
90	94	10	United States Express.	95	95	95	95	
43	43¼	19,100	United States Steel.	43⅝	43⅝	42¾	43¼	— ⅜
92¼	92⅜	11,561	U. S. Steel pf.	93	93¼	92½	92⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	12	1,800	United States Leather.	12¼	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
81	81¼	430	U. S. Leather pf.	81	81	80¾	81	— ⅛
15¼	15½	300	United States Rubber.	15	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
49½	51	100	U. S. Rubber pf	50	50	50	50	
20¾	21	600	Wabash	21	21	20¾	20⅝	
37½	37¾	1,600	Wabash pf	37¾	37¾	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
90⅝	91	24,000	Western Union Tel.	92	92	89¾	90⅝	— 1⅞
52¼	52½	1,410	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	51½	53	51½	52	— ½
30½	31	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	— ½
21	21½	1,250	Wisconsin Central	21¾	21¾	21	21	— ¾
42⅛	42¼	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	— ⅜
Sales....		1,004,772						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108¾	109¼	K. C. So...	19½	22
2s, c., 1930	108¾	108¾	K. & D. M.	16	17
3s, r., 1918	108	108	K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	Kn. Ice. Chi.	17	22
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113	K. I., C., pf.	45	57
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113	Lacl. G. pf.	100	..
4s, r., 1925	133	135¾	L. E. & W.	68	72
4s, c., 1925	135	135¾	Lake Shore	315	330
5s, r., 1904	107	107¼	Long Island.	71	75
5s, c., 1904	107	107¼	Man. Beach.	8	12
D. C. 3-65s	126	..	Md. C. pf.	70	75
Adams Exp.	190	200	M. W. S. El., Chi.	38½	40½
Alb. & Sus.	215	..	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	91	93
Alle. & W.	120	..	Mich. Cent.	128	136
Am. Ag. Ch.	22	24	Mor. & Es.	196	198
A. A. C. pf.	81	83	N. C. & St. L.	80	85
Am. Bicycle.	3½	4	Nat. Bis. pf.	102	103
Am. Bic. pf.	12½	14	Nat. Lead.	19¾	20
Am. Coal.	180	200	Nat. Lead pf.	105	107
A. C. D. pf., ex div.	56	57	Nat. L. pf.	85	88½
Am. D. Tel.	36½	38	Nat. Salt.	32	42
Am. Lin. Co.	16	20	Nat. S. pf.	63½	68
Am. Snuff.	39	41	N. Y. C.	..	..
Am. S. pf.	84½	85½	St. L. Ict pf.	115	120
A. T. & C.	98	101	N. Y., L. & W.	126	130
Am. Tob. pf.	142½	148	N. & W. pf.	90½	92
Am. W. Co.	16	17	Ont. Mining.	10	11
Ann Arbor.	26	28	P. C. 1st pf.	95	100
Ann Arb. pf.	61	62	P. C. 2d pf.	68	70
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	Pere M. pf.	..	95
B. Un. Gas.	212	215	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	74
Brunsw. City.	10½	11½	P., C., C. & St. L., pf.	105½	107
B., C. R. & N.	130	190	P., C., C. & St. L., pf.	100	..
C. C., C. & St. L.	40	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	190	..
C., B. & Q.	183	..	P., Ft. W. & C., pf.	140	..
C. & N. W. pf.	193	194	C. sp.	185	..
C. G. W. d.	93	94	Quicksilver	3¾	4
C. & A. W.	207	210	Quicksilver pf.	9	11
C., St. P., M. & Om.	140	145	Rens. & Sar.	214	..
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	194	199	R., W. & O.	133½	..
C., C. & St. L.	120	124	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	21½	23¾
C., L. & W.	30	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	80	81
C., L. & W. pf.	75	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	80	82
Cleve. & P.	190	..	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	80	82
C., P. & I. pf.	122	130	St. R. & T.	4¾	5
Com. Cable.	170	185	Third Av.	120	121
Consol. Coal.	70	..	T. P. & W.	8½	..
D. & R. W. pf.	51	70	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	34¾	38
D. M. & Ft. D.	40	42	T. C. R. T. pf.	152	160
D., L. & W.	190	195	U. B.	14	15¾
Ev. & T. H.	58½	59	U. B. & P. pf.	72¼	72¾
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90	Va.-Car. Ch.	61	63½
Homestake.	95	105	Va.-C. C. pf.	122½	123¾
Ill. C., I. L.	204	..	W.-F. Exp.	185	200
Int. Nl. pf.	32	39½	W. & L. E.	19	20
Joliet & Chi.	175	..			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in November showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year:

Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic	$2,256
Père Marquette	11,180
Pittsburg and Western	961
Total increase 3 roads	$14,396
Increase previously reported	971,436
Total increase 37 roads	$985,752
Decrease 6 roads previously reported	39,862
Net increase	$945,910

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$171,028,645
Gold	105,748,937
Silver	11,345,300
United States notes	7,388,371
Treasury notes of 1890	64,441
National banknotes	6,946,653
Total receipts this day	1,928,658
Total receipts this month	21,817,676
Total receipts this year	215,798,518
Total expenditures this day	1,815,000
Total expenditures this month	19,785,000
Total expenditures this year	184,404,771
Deposits in National banks	115,667,864
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	585,932
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	944,548
Customs	879,405
Miscellaneous	104,794

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$313,733,089
Silver dollars	451,476,000
Silver dollars of 1890	62,110
Silver bullion of 1890	40,823,890
Total	$806,146,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$313,733,089
Silver certificates outstanding	451,476,000
Treasury notes outstanding	40,883,000
Total	$806,146,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,141,637
Gold certificates	28,607,900
Silver coin and bullion	4,458,320
Silver certificates	6,888,360
United States notes	7,388,371
Other assets	15,539,840
Total in Treasury	144,022,450
Deposits in National banks	115,667,864
Total	$259,670,255
Current Liabilities	88,641,606
Available cash balance	171,028,648

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 56⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 45c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .14, 100 Breece at 1.25, 100 Fanny Rawlings at .19, seller 10; 1,000 Golden Age at .02½, 100 Iron Silver at .62, 500 Isabella at .14, 400 Phoenix at .08, 50 Quicksilver at 4.15, 150 Small Hopes at .45, and 500 Work at .12.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, Henry W. Biddle, Rudolph Ellis, Alvin W. Hirsch, Erlingham B. Morris, and Henry Tatnall have consented to act as a committee for the purpose of investigating the business of the company, and for protecting the interest of certificate holders. The holders are invited to deposit their certificates with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York or the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia on or before Dec. 15.

Dividends have been declared by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Mexican Northern Railway Company. Details in the advertising columns.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s		M & St L con 5s	
6,000	98	5,000	120½
		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Adams Express 4s		4,000	83
1,000	105	2,000	82¾
Am Hide & L 6s		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
6,000	93	7,000	105
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
6,000	103¼	2,000	106½
120,000	103¼	Moh & Mal inc	
2,000	103¼	65,000	109¾
Adjustment 4s		40,000	109¾
9,000	93½	115,000	109½
500	93¼	50,000	109¾
2,000	93¾	N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
Stamped		9,000	96¼
20,000	93½	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
Atlan & Dan 4s		3,000	97
5,000	94½	N Y, Lack & West term & imp 4s	
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		10,000	104¾
158,000	103¼	Norf & W con 4s	
19,000	103¾	2,000	102½
91,000	103¾	North Pac 4s	
1,500	103½	17,000	104¾
10,000	103¾	3,000	104½
3,000	103½	North Pac 6s	
Prior lien 3½s		28,000	72¾
81,000	96¼	2,000	72½
2,500	96¼	23,000	72¾
68,000	96¼	10,000	72¾
82,000	96¾	36,000	72½
Conv deb 4s		5,000	72½
11,000	108	11,000	72½
20,000	108¼	5,000	72¾
10,000	106¾	Peop Gas & C. Chi, 2d gtd 6s	
10,000	107½	500	102½
30,000	107	Reading gen 4s	
5,000	91	20,000	90¼
B'klyn Un El 1st		10,000	90½
1,000	101	14,000	90
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		5,000	98¾
1,000	116½	St J & G I 4s	
B'klyn W & W H 5s, tr co ctfs		10,000	94
9,000	75	St L, I M & South gen 5s	
Canada South 1st		25,000	117
10,000	107¼	12,000	116¾
Canada South 2d		5,000	116½
5,000	109	Unif & ref 4s	
Cent of Ga con 5s		25,000	92½
5,000	106¾	15,000	92¾
6,000	106	10,000s	92½
Cent of Ga 1st inc		St L & San F Ry gen 6s	
1,000	73	1,000	132¾
Cent of Ga 3d inc		St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
2,000	16	1,000	97¾
3,000	16½	5,000	98
17,000	17	St L S'w'n 1st	
Cent of N J gen 5s		8,000	97½
8,000	131¼	1,000	97¼
Registered		St L, Kan C & N, St Chas Bge 1st	
500	128	12,000	110
Cen Oh Reor 1st		St P C Ry Cable con 5s	
5,000	112	7,000	114½
Cent Pac gtd 4s		San A & A P 4s	
1,000	102½	5,000	86½
10,000	102¼	10,000	88
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		South Pac 4s	
30,000	88¼	20,000	94½
Ches & O con 5s		11,000	94¾
4,000	119¾	9,000	94½
Chi Alton s f 6s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	102¾	8,000	120½
Chi & Alt R R 3s		7,000	120½
2,000	88	Southern Ry, St L Div 4s	
Chi & Alton 3½s		4,000	100½
3,000	85½	Standard R & T inc	
9,000	85¼	20,000	7
Chi, Bur & Q con 7s		5,000	7¼
2,000	107¾	Third Av con 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q deb 5s		80,000	101
8,000	109	60,000	101¼
Chi, Bur & Q, 4s, joint bonds		10,000	101¼
69,000	86¼	20,000	101¼
53,000	86¾	10,000	101¼
25,000	86¾	10,800	101¼
15,000	86¾	189,000	101¼
Ill Div 3½s		2,000	101¼
2,000	102¾	80,000	101¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		50,000	101¼
4,000	121½	38,000	101¾
Chi, St P & Minn 4s		53,000	101
11,000	94¾	Tol & O C 1st 5s	
5,000	94¼	1,000	115
Evans & T H 1st gen 5s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
10,000	108¾	18,000	105¾
10,000	108½	Union Pac conv 4s	
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s		100,000	109
10,000	87	70,000	108¾
Gal, H & H 1st 2,000	105	25,000	109
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B		15,000	108¾
8,000	9¼	10,000	108¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		83,000	108¾
1,000	105	97,000	108¾
Inter Paper 6s		101,000	108¾
1,000	109	100,000	108¾
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s		15,000	108¾
10,000	103½	10,000	108¾
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s		10,000	108¾
5,000	100	40,000	108¼
Mex Cent 1st inc		5,000	108¾
25,000	30	295,000	108¾
10,000	30½	35,000	108¾
Mich Cent con 7s		30,000	108¾
15,000	131½	83,000	108¾
Mid of N J 1st 6s		97,000	108¾
4,000	116	101,000	108¾
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s		100,000	108¾
1,000	108	15,000	108¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		5,000	107¾
4,000	100¾	20,000	108¼
10,000	100¾	30,000	108¼
Total sales	$5,875,500	50,000	108¾
		10,000	108¾
		10,000	108¾
		40,000	108¼
		5,000	108¼
		10,000	108¾
		10,000	108¾
		10,000	107¾
		55,000	107¾
		10,000	107¾
		5,000	107¾
		25,000	107¾
		2,000	107¾
		10,000	107¾
		30,000	107¾
		20,000	107¾
		10,000	107¾
		5,000	107¾
		25,000	107¾
		15,000	107¾
		1,000	107¾
		45,000	107¾
		110,000	107¾
		103,000	107¾

NO GATHMANN GUN TEST

Fleet of Anchored Sailing Vessels Still in the Way.

Gen. Miles's Fruitless Tramp Through the Sand—Mr. Gathmann Tells More About His Invention.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to fire the monster Gathmann gun at the Government Proving Ground. The gale which had been raging since Tuesday evening had abated somewhat off the Hook, and to the anxious body of watchers at the testing ground who had waited patiently all through the previous day for some sign of movement among the fleet of anchored sailing vessels, there seemed to be a hoisting of sails and other evidences that the fleet intended to make the attempt to beat up the bay. This, however, it did not do, and the test was postponed again.

Word was at once sent to the city to the Government officials who had come up for the night, and the Government steamboats Gen. Meigs and Ordnance, left their docks at the Battery at 7:30, the former having on board Gen. Miles, the Commanding General of the army; Gen. Rodgers, commanding the garrison at Fort Hamilton; Col. Story, Inspector of Artillery, and other officers.

As was the case on the previous day, the severe wind forced the boats to land at the lower dock, necessitating another long tramp in the bleak wind through the sand. Gen. Miles, who, when at home, is a most enthusiastic golfer, trudged along as if he was really enjoying himself, followed by the rest of the officers and a crowd of reporters.

A test of the importance of the Gathmann experiments has naturally attracted a great deal of interest, and both Louis Gathmann and his son remarked that they had been photographed to such an extent and had "looked pleasant" so frequently for the past three or four days that it had fairly hurt their faces.

In the course of an extended conversation Mr. Gathmann was induced to describe very completely his invention, which consists in a method of carrying large charges of an insensitive high explosive such as wet gun cotton. In order to get the maximum destructive power from such an explosive it was necessary to make a very large carrier, and this again necessitated the design of a corresponding large gun from which to fire the projectile containing the explosive.

In this carrier, or shell, lies Gathmann's invention, and in the fuse lies the real point of Gathmann's secret. Wet gun cotton can only be detonated by a primer of dry cotton, and this in turn is set off by a smaller primer of fulminate of mercury. As the shell rests in the gun, the primer containing the dry gun cotton and fulminate is separated from the wet gun cotton, and is so held by a spring device that is only released by centrifugal force, that is, by the turning of the projectile in flight, the twisting motion caused by the rifling of the gun, so that no possible accident may cause the coming together of the fuse and the explosive, which can only happen when the shell is rapidly revolved as it is fired.

The Gathmann gun, as set up at the proving grounds, is mounted on a low trunnioned carriage sliding on greased ways. In front of and directly underneath the gun is a large hydraulic cylinder connected by a piston rod with the sliding part of the carriage. This is used to prevent the gun from recoiling too violently when fired.

In front of the gun and between it and the target are two curious-looking wire screens fastened to upright posts. The shell in its flight passes through these screens, cutting the wires and breaking an electric circuit. These screens are exactly 100 feet apart, and by means of a chronograph the time interval of the projectile in passing over this distance is determined, and thus the velocity in foot seconds of the shell is determined. It is important to have this data in carrying on such experiments as this because on it depends the force of the blow delivered by the shell against the face of the plate.

The powder used as a propeling charge for the Gathmann shell consists of a 30 per cent. nitro-glycerine compound, and is in long rods resembling bundles of fagots rather than the accepted idea of gunpowder. Each one of these rods is 5 feet 8 inches long and 1 inch thick. Three hundred pounds of powder is used for each shot, and, placing the powder at 75 cents a pound, the cost of a single charge will be about $225. This is in addition to the cost of the shell and explosive, about $1,400 more, according to young Mr. Gathmann, so that a single shot from this gun costs what would be a comfortable year's salary to most men.

TWO MARSHALS PUT TO FLIGHT.

Italian, His Six-Foot Wife, and Neighbors Too Much for Them—Policemen Arrested the Man.

When City Marshals Louis Marks of 136 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Alfred Angermann of 2,094 Madison Avenue went to serve a body execution on J. Rocia at 205 West Thirty-first Street last night they were routed after a hot fight by Rocia, his wife, and neighbors, and it was only with the assistance of two policemen that they arrested Rocia finally.

The warrant was issued at the request of the Monroe Jewelry Company, who alleged before Judge Hoffman that Rocia had not paid for goods purchased some time ago. The warrant was given to the two marshals.

They entered Rocia's shoe shop, read the warrant, and told him to come along. Being an Italian and not understanding English, he refused to go, and is said to have grabbed his knife when Marks took hold of him. A scuffle ensued, in which the wife, who is Irish and about six feet tall, took a part. She grabbed a pot of hot water and Angermann only prevented her using it after a desperate struggle.

The cries of Rocia and the screams of his wife brought in a crowd of neighbors, who thought the strangers were attempting to murder Rocia. All who could crowded into the house and took a hand, the fight becoming general, everybody fighting and nobody knowing just why. Marks and Angermann finally beat a retreat and called in two policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Station to assist in the arrest.

Finally they got handcuffs on Rocia and led him, followed by a howling mob, to the elevated station at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. They took Rocia to the Ludlow Street jail.

TO CALL OUT KENTUCKY TROOPS.

Adjutant General Asks Governor to Send Soldiers to Strike Regions.

EARLINGTON, Ky., Nov. 14.—Adjt. Gen. David J. Murray, who has been in Madisonville for two days looking into the mining situation, this afternoon telephoned to the Governor recommending that troops again be sent to Hopkins County.

There is some agitation among the union miners to-day over news that Judge Evans, in the Federal Court, at Louisville, had issued an injunction against officers and members of the United Mine Workers to restrain the union men from camping on or "within gunshot" of the property of the mine owners. The coal operators, nonunion employes, and the business men generally are pleased with the news of the injunction, and express the belief that general and permanent relief will come of it.

The action of the operators came as a surprise to the union miners and to everybody else. Most of the union officials are out of the city. Organizer Reed, who is in charge of union headquarters, to-day said:

"The injunction will not injure us in the least. As far as I can understand, it is a design of the operators to place a wrong impression in the minds of the public as to the objects of our camps. The purpose of our camps is to maintain our scale at less cost than under other conditions. Our camps have been fired into times too numerous to mention, and on account of this some of our men have armed themselves for their own protection. We are going right along and organizing the non-union miners."

Everything is quiet throughout the strike region to-day. Last night several shots were fired near the Reinacke mines, but no shots were fired at the mines.

Not Guilty of Murder.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Joseph C. Banks was acquitted of the charge of murder by a jury this evening. The defense was justifiable homicide. In self-defense Banks shot and killed Herbert Tackaberry of Ottawa, Canada.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Residence of J. A. Burden, Jr., Sold—Other Dealings—Buyers for East Side Parcels at Auction.

The residence of J. A. Burden, Jr., 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, has been sold through S. Osgood Pell. The house is one of the finest in the upper Fifth Avenue section, having a frontage of 55 feet, the lot being 100 feet deep on the easterly side and 145 feet on the westerly side. Mr. Pell would not make public yesterday the price paid for the property or the name of the buyer. A new house for Mr. Burden will probably be built in the near future on the north side of Ninety-first Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, and opposite the Carnegie mansion. Four lots there were bought several months ago by W. D. Sloane, and it was generally understood at that time that the purchase had been made by Mr. Sloane with the idea of erecting on the plot residences for his sons-in-law, Mr. Burden and John Henry Hammond.

Collins & Collins have sold for Robert C. Myles to a client, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 111 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Alfred M. Rau of the Municipal Realty Corporation has bought from Thomas J. Dunn, the southwest corner of Avenue A and Sixty-eighth Street, a plot 75 by 150, upon which a factory will be erected.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton has bought from Mitchell A. C. Levy, through Frederick Zittel, the five-story building 39 and 41 Ann Street, 32.11 by 38.2. The property adjoins on the west the Ann Street "L" of the Morton Building.

The entire building to be erected on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 61 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, has been leased to the Aeolian Company, not simply the lower floors in the structure, as was at first reported. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years, with privileges of two renewals.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. and Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold for Peter McDonnell to Margaret W. Hammill, the five-story building 207 Church Street, 22.2 by 51.2.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Thomas G. Knight and Robert F. Seiffert to a Mrs. Allen, for improvement, 726 and 728 Eleventh Avenue, near Fifty-first Street, 50 by 100.

C. W. Gaylor, in conjunction with Charles R. Smith, has sold for a Mrs. Blossom the four-story buildings, with stores, 717 and 719 Third Avenue.

Max Marx has sold, through William A. Darling, to Mark Shwartz, the two five-story apartment houses 2,328 and 2,330 Seventh Avenue, 54 by 85 by 100.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Louis and Samuel Sachs, to Paula M. Arnold, the five-story apartment house known as the Thistle, 219 and 221 West Forty-third Street, 40 by 100.5.

The estate of William McMahon has sold 243 West Forty-ninth Street to a Mr. Gaul, who will convert the property into a stable.

Max Schwartz has sold two lots on Fulton Avenue, 139 feet north of St. Paul's Place, to a Mr. Falkener.

The Union Dime Savings Institution has advanced $275,000 to Charles Lowen, in the shape of a building loan on the property at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-second Street, 102.7 by 125.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.
Receiver's Sale.

120 and 122 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Second Avenue, 41 by 50, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; to L. V. Ebert.....$42,500

28 East Broadway, north side, 154.5 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 70.6, five-story brick tenement, with two stores; to David Cohen..... 27,500

165 East Broadway, south side, 26.1 feet east of Rutgers Street, 26.1 by 100, four-story brick building, with two-story extension; to S. Jarmulowsky.... 34,000

209 to 213 East Forty-first Street, north side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 119.8 by 50.4 by 87.9, three four-story brick buildings; a two-thirds interest, to S. H. Stone..... 25,700

317 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 220 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 98.6, four-story brick tenement; a one-half interest, to A. Lindner..... 625

341 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; a one-half interest, to A. Lindner.....

By Samuel Goldsticker.

1,419 and 1,421 Avenue A, northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 51.1 by 75, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. W. Sloane..... 35,000

By William M. Ryan.

835 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 74.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, R. C. Watson and others, as executors..... 17,000

833 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 74.11 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiffs..... 13,000

1,521 Washington Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 145, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alonzo Rothschild..... 13,000

By Strong & Ireland.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 59.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 29.4 by 103.7 by 25 by 38.3, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia Wray..... 19,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.1 and irregular, seven-story brick apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,019.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Fleetwood Avenue, northwest corner, for a one-story frame chapel, 30 by 55.4; St. Edmund's Church, premises, owner; E. H. Sturgis of 95 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 115 Christopher Street, for seven-story brick lofts, 25 by 82.6; L. Chamberlin of 156 Broadway, owner; E. G. Gollner of 156 Broadway, architect; cost, $240,000.

Alterations.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Potter Place, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; William Gully of 537 Third Avenue, owner; Andrew J. Connell of 537 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

No. 125 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; estate of Joseph Levy, premises, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 217 East Fifty-first Street, and 214 and 216 East Fifty-second Street, to a five-story brick factory; estate of Michael Harrison, premises, owner; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 569 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick lofts; Ferdinand Blinhauer of 312 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,423 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Eva Wegner, premises, owner; H. Harlach of 413 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Franklin Avenue, south side, 563 feet east of Main Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; B. F. Wood, premises, owner, and architect; cost, $800.

234 Mulberry Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Augustus and Andrew Ferretti of 25 Sutton Place, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Nov. 14.

ALLEN ST, w s, 100.2 ft n of Canal St, 25.2x85.7; Nathan Greenberg to Bertha Greenberg, all liens..... $1

ALLEN ST, 201, w s, 16.8x87.6; Nathan Greenberg to Bertha Greenberg, all liens. 1

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 119 ft s of 186th St, 26x89.8x27.6x98.8; James Halpin to Margaret Knox, (mtg $8,622, R S $1.50). 1

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 119 ft s of 186th St, 26x89.8x27.6x98.8; Margaret Knox to James Halpin, (R S $1.50, mtg $10,622). 1

CARROLL PLACE, Lots 197, 198, and 199, Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 75x100; Hudson P. Rose to Frederic F. Baury. 1

CHARLTON ST, 43, n s, 21.4x100x20.10x100; Fannie Cohen to Joseph Personeni, (mtg $9,000, R S $2.25)..... 16,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 138, e s, 25x100; Melton S. Guiterman, referee, to Louisa Mander, (R S 75c)..... 4,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 225, w s, 20x100; Nathan Greenberg to Bertha Greenberg, ½ part, all liens..... 1

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 125.7 ft s of 122d St, 24.5x100; John J. Gibbons to Horace Halpen, (mtg $4,000, R S $1.50). 100

COURTLANDT AV, 580, e s, 26x100; Nellie David to Leopold Weiss and another, (mtg $20,300)..... Exchange

DAWSON ST, 1,125 and 1,127, n w s, 100 ft s w of Longwood Av, 50x100; William Hausstein to Mary Hausstein, B. & S., all title, (R S $2)..... 1

ESSEX ST, 46, e s, 25x100; Moritz Gruenstein to Sophia Gruenstein, (R S $1.50, ½ part, ½ of mortgage $21,000. 1

HOUSTON ST, 501, s s, 20x75; Moses Bachman to August Buermann, (mtg $6,800)..... 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 351.1 ft n of 163d St, 26.6x75; James McSherrey to Maly Matnitzsky..... 1

LOT 71, map of a partition of the Lott G. Hunt estate; Katharine P. Hooks to John Bambey..... 1

LOT 200, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park; Hudson P. Rose to William Peterson..... 1

OAK ST, 7, s s, 22.7x24.3x irregular; 11th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 25x75; Michael Daly to Annie P. Condon, (R S $7) ½ part..... 1

SPRING ST, 286, s s, 25x100; Moritz Gruenstein to Sophia Gruenstein, 1-3 part, 1-3 mtg $25,000, (R S $1)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 167.10 ft s of 166th St, 25x100; Margaret F. Nebel to Mary J. Rooney, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 731, s e corner of Bank St, 48.6x25.5x51.6x13.2; George F. Cordes to Ida C. Stage, (R S $3.75)..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 437 ft e of Prospect Av, 50.9x148.2x30.8x123.3; Joseph Schuh to Annie Bradley, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 82 ft n of 81st St, 20.2x100; Franklin H. Ryder to Frances C. Ryder, (mtg $10,000, R S $12)..... 1

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, 24.8x85; Lulu Benson and another to John T. Mahall, (R S $3.75, mtg $18,000)... 1

3D AV, 715 and 717, e s, 37.7x80; Minnie P. C. Blossom to Gene S. Bodden, (R S $16.25)..... 1

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; Gustav P. Helfrich to Jane E. Robinson and another, (R S $2.75, mtg $16,000)..... 100

7TH AV, 2,328 and 2,330, w s, 54x100; Max Marx to Marks Shwartz, (mtg $32,000, R S $8.75)..... 1

11TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Thomas Adelson and another to Michael Kwint, (mtg $26,000, R S $6.50)..... 41,000

32D ST, s s, 275.6 ft w of 5th Av, 24.6x98.9; George B. Bonney and another, executors, to Jacques Krakower and another, (R S $30.25)..... 63,000

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 16x102.2; George C. Barrett to Richard Stein, (R S $14.50, mtg $18,500)..... 31,500

85TH ST, 217 East, 25x102.2; Rose Solomon to Karl M. Wallach and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $30,000)..... 100

85TH ST, 207 East, 25x100; Rose Solomon to Karl Wallach and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $30,000)..... 100

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, to Esther A. Wheaton, (mtg $12,000)..... 5,000

112TH ST, 51 West, 25x100.11; Charles Ast to Rosa Rosenheim, (R S 75c, mtg $21,000)..... 1

118TH ST, 60 West, 25x100.11; Milton M. Reesmann to Max Block, (mtg $23,000, R S $1.25)..... 1

118TH ST, 62 West, 25x100.11; Milton M. Reesmann to Max Block, (mtg $21,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

126TH ST, 58 West, 16.8x99.11; Louis Meyers to Jerry J. Cohan, (mtg $7,000, R S $6)..... 14,500

135TH ST, 564 East, 25x100; Kathchen Eim to Harry Klein, (mtg $17,150)..... 100

153D ST, 452 West, 16.8x94.11; Louise M. Radley to Anna Price and others, ¾ part, quitclaim..... 1

159TH ST, 513 West, 26x99.11; John Davis to Henrietta Tomlinson, (mtg $17,000, R S $3.25)..... 1

160TH ST, s s, 300.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 14.9x99.11; Helen C. Tomlinson to John Davis, (R S $4.75)..... 1

176TH ST, n s, 128.3 ft w of Webster Av, runs w 15.8 x n 65.4 x s 24.8 x w 50 x s 44.5; Hugh N. Camp to John W. Hannan..... 750

Recorded Leases.

DELANCEY ST, 28; Maria Neustaedter to Hyman Rosenberg, 5 years..... $1,700

GREENWICH ST, 260; John G. H. Ahrens to S. A. Thompson, 5 years..... 780

JEFFERSON ST, 56, n w corner of Monroe St; Jennie Flatto to Barney Mishking, 5 years..... 960

LENOX AV, 503, n w corner of 135th St; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Daniel O'Neill, 10 7-12 years....$1,800 to PARK ST, 87; Mary A. Nealis to Felice Tocci, 10 years..... 840

1ST AV, 77, William P. Mahler and another to Henry Von Ronn, 3 8-12 years.. 1,080

3D AV, 1,271; Thomas Maguire to Mortimer Shea, 9 years, 8 months, 16 days... 1,800

3D AV, 130; Florence T. Gayer to Bernhard Ziemer, 10 years..... 2,500

159TH ST, 513 West, 26x99.11; Henrietta Tomlinson to John Davis, 2 years, 16 days..... 624

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTMAYER, Saaders B., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, w s, 200.6 ft s of 167th St, 3 years.. $10,000

BLOCK, Max, to Milton M. Reismann; 118th St, 62 West, 2 years..... 3,400

BODDEN, Gene S., to Minnie P. C. Blossom; 3d Av, e s, 25.1 ft s of 45th St, installments, gold..... 17,000

BODDEN, Gene S., to Minnie P. C. Blossom; 3d Av, e s, 43.11 ft s of 45th St, 5 years, gold..... 17,000

BRADLEY, Annie to Joseph Schuh; Westchester Av, n s, 437 ft e of Prospect Av, due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,587

BROWN, Jennie, to Harlem Savings Bank; 2d St, n s, 150 ft w of Union Av, Westchester, 1 year..... 2,000

CHARLES LOWEN COMPANY, (a corporation,) to Union Dime Savings Institution; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 92d St, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 275,000

COHAN, Jerry J., to Louis Meyers; 126th St, 58 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

DALY, Michael, and another to Joseph A. Dean and others, trustees; Oak St, 7, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,722

DE GROAT, James A., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 6th Av, e s, 124.6 ft s of 31st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

FERNBACH, Minnie A., and another to Gratian G. Lyman; 10th St, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,600

GOLDBERG, Heyman B., to Jonathan Friedmann; Broome St, 108, due Oct. 24, 1904, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GRIMMER, Otto, to Oliver L. Pilat; 77th St, 98 East, due April 1, 1902..... 10,000

HALPIN, James, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; Cambreling Av, e s, 119 ft s of 188th St, 1 year..... 7,000

HALPIN, James, and wife to John J. Bell; Cambreling Av, e s, 95 ft s of 188th St, prior mtg $9,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,622

HIGGINS, Mary A., to Harriet Balcom; 148th St, n s, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 1,000

HOGENCAMP, John M., to John F. Brennan and another, executors and trustees; 524 St, 415 West, 3 years..... 18,000

KRAKAUER, Jacques, and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 32d St, s s, 275.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

KWINT, Michael, to Thomas Adelson; 11th St, n s, 168 ft e of Avenue B, prior mtg $26,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 4,850

LE FEVRE, Helen H., to the New York Savings Bank; 56th St, s s, 213 ft e of 6th Av, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4 per cent.... 25,000

LYNCH, Lawrence, to the Empire City Savings Bank; 111th St, s s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

MEAGHER, John J., to Walter A. Burke, as trustee; Franklin Av, e s, 172 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

MORSE, James H., to the Seaman's Bank for Savings; Madison Av, e s, 75.5 ft s of 49th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 30,000

MURPHY, Mary H., and another to Wappinger Savings Bank; Part of Lot 146, map of Olinville, at William's Bridge Depot, 1 year..... 500

O'NEILL, Daniel, to Simon Bernheimer and another; Lenox Av, 503, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

RIGER, Ellen, to Andrew J. Onderdonk and others, as guardians; 20th St, n s, 424.6 ft w of 8th Av, due Nov. 1, 1906. 15,000

ROBINSON, Jane E., and another to Bertha Helfrich and another; 3d Av, 3,805, prior mortgage $16,000, 5 years... 3,000

SHEA, Mortimer, to Jacob Ruppert; 3d Av, 1,271, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SILSBEE, Amanda D., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 72d St, 219 East, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent. 5,000

SOLOMON, Rose, to Karl M. Wallach; 85th St, 217 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

STEGE, Ida C., to Charlotte W. Cordes; Washington St, 731, and Bank St, 188, 5 years..... 8,000

THOMPSON, Samuel A., to the Consumers' Park Brewing Company of Brooklyn; Greenwich St, 260, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent, note..... 300

VON RONN, Henry, to the F. M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 1st Av, 77, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,550

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and another, trustees; Norfolk St, 73, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 31,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Emilie J. Murray; Stanton St, 243 and 245, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 5,000

WHEATON, Esther A., to Francis J. Schnugg; 109th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERG, Martin, to Edward M. Harlan.... Nom.

BLOCK, Max, to Milton M. Reismann..... $1,700

BRADLEY, Daniel I., and another to Joseph F. Cullman and another, executors. Omitted

BUTLER, Prescott H., executor, to Charles S. Butler..... 4,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Leopold Mayer..... Nom.

GOTTHELF, Herman, to Charles Gotthelf..... Nom.

RAKOWER, David, to Moses M. Krakower..... 1,200

LEES, Louis, to Julius Hirsh..... Nom.

MYERS, Theodore W., to George F. Purrington..... Nom.

NEWMAN, Jacob, to Rachel Blumberg, ½ part, all title, &c..... 1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William Rankin..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Frank W. A. Donohue, as trustee..... 10,000

VAN NESS, Cornelius H., to William F. Havemeyer, as trustee..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x100; East River Iron Works against William L. Salas, owner and contractor. $300

This mill had a lot of piece goods left over.

We told them we would take the entire lot if they made the price right.

The special interest centres in that word "right."

We have made these piece goods up and place on sale suits and overcoats at $12.50 which, if the goods were bought in the ordinary way, we should have to charge from $15 to $18 for.

Be wise—be early.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Surrogate Notices.

FEDER, CACILIA.—Supplemental citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALBERT HERZOG, one of the heirs and next of kin of CACILIA FEDER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

n15-law7wF.

COLLENDER, HUGH W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William A. Collender, Julia A. Collender, Benjamin F. Collender, Harold C. Sands, Mary S. Sands, William C. Pitt, Gregorio Hugo Braida, Maria Angelica Braida, Costanza Julia Marotta, and Gastone Hugo Marotta, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the accounting herein of Julia A. Collender as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of HUGH W. COLLENDER, deceased, and of Theresa Silva, as administratrix of the estate of Lewis F. Silva, as executor of said will. And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said County, at the County of New York, on the 21st day of October, 1901.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

o23-law5wF

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 209; Tony Malkrewitz against Wolf Rosenberg, July 15, 1901, canceled..... $59

3D AV, e s, 275.4 ft n of 171st St, 25.2x125.4x irregular; Frank Vecchione against Giuseppe F. Rando and another, Oct. 22, 1901..... 600

5TH AV and 88th St, s e corner, 50.8x102.2; Mount Hope Stone and Clay Company against Hamilton M. Weed, Nov. 12, 1901..... 330

83D ST, 212 East; Abraham Rosen and another against John McLaughlin and another, Nov. 2, 1901..... 6

83D ST, 210 East; Abraham Rosen and another against Bertha Ferian and another, Nov. 6, 1901..... 6

100TH ST, 65 East; White, Van Glahm & Co. against Henry Kuntz and another, Sept. 13, 1901, by bond..... 101

142D ST, 523 West; T. R. De Lacey Company against E. A. Jennings, Sept. 6, 1901..... 50

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C and 14th St, s w corner, 108x205, Unionport; Caroline C. Bohn against Mary Oestereicher and another, (partition;) attorney, T. J. L. McManus.

BROOK AV, e s, 36.7 ft s of 165th St, 28.8x93.8x irregular; Charles Lanier, trustee, against David Quigley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

MONROE AV, w s, n ½ of Lot 36, map of Village of Mount Hope, Bronx, 50x100; Margaret P. Halsey against Leo Schlesinger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Connell.

WEBSTER AV, s e s, 75 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, 75x122.5x irregular; Henry Herrmann and another against Abby Brook, or Abby Runk, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

13TH ST, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Annie J. McClernan against William S. Guerineau and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Mendell.

42D ST, n e s, 175 ft n w of 3d Av, 25x62.8x irregular; Annie Conley against Mary Walton and another, administratrix, (partition;) attorney, E. J. McGuire.

79TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of Madison Av, 22.10x102.2; John H. D. Finke against Edith L. Harris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers.

79TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of Madison Av, 22.10x102.2; John T. Meller against Edith L. Harris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers.

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 175x100.11x irregular; Samuel G. Bayne against Patrick Flanagan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney W. H. Stockwell.

124TH ST, s s, 155.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Edward A. Everet against Alexander A. Jordan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Pearsall.

126TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 3d Av, 25x99.11; William H. Macy, Jr., executor, against Gertrude Jordan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

CLINTON and Grand Sts, n w corner, 100x50; H. Rosenwach against Jacob Fischel, owner; Jackson & Ludsinsky, contractors..... 65

LAIGHT ST, 57; United Bavarian Looking Glass Works and Schrenk & Co. against Frederick W. Meeker, owner and contractor; James W. Carter, contractor.... 2,000

ROBBINS AV, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 150x100; Mott Haven Trim Mill against Jeanette R. Kirby, owner and contractor. 148

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of 147th St, 150x100; Max Weber and another against Jeanette R. Kirby, owner; Joseph M. Kirby, contractor..... 91

ROBBINS AV, e s, 179 ft w of 147th St, 150x100; F. Levinstein against Jeanette R. Kirby, owner and contractor; Joseph M. Kirby, contractor..... 950

3D AV, 1,530 and 1,532, and 173 East 86th St; Patrick Brennan against Esther and Fanny Moses, owner and contractors; John J. Curran, owner, lessee, and contractor..... 1,209

56TH ST, 218 to 222 East; Orrin D. Person against Louis Edelman, owner; Bernard Edelman, contractor..... 533

121ST ST, 334 and 336 East; Paul Hansen against Louis Lese, owner; Charles Steiger, contractor..... 18

123D ST, 525 to 529 West; Charles M. O'Connor against William H. and Henry E. Glucksmann, owners and contractors. 100

133D ST, s s, between Lenox and 7th Avs, 75x100; Toch Brothers against Hogenauer & Wesslan, owners; William P. Carroll, contractor..... 240

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x100; Toch Brothers against William P. Carroll, owner and contractor..... 240

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

92D ST and Riverside Drive, s e corner, 102.7x125x irregular; Union Dime Savings Institution with Charles Lowen Company..... 275,000

ORDER, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

83D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 125x100; Conroy Brothers on E. Kempner to William H. Meserole.....

Queens Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FROM $2,000 PEOPLE OF TO $3,975
MODERATE MEANS
ENCOURAGED BY
Low Prices and Short-Time Payments
TO OWN THEIR OWN HOMES.
WALKING DISTANCE FROM FERRIES.
Car Fares Saved Helps Pay for Home
WRITE IF YOU CAN'T CALL.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
New York Land and Warehouse Company,
167 JACKSON AVENUE,
Long Island City. 34th St. or James Slip Ferries

FACTORY SITES.

Centre of Greater New York.
Acreage or single lot.
Water and Railroad front.
New York freight rates established.
Good ferries.
Bridge and Penn. Railroad Tunnel.
General development imminent.
Write if you can't call.

New York Land and Warehouse Co.,
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City.

At Flushing.—New ten-room cottage, gas, electric light, open plumbing, filled walls, $6,500; easy terms; rent, $50. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Surrogate Notices.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN, (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. Each estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in this blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMANUEL HEILNER and another, plaintiffs, against SOLOMON J. BRUMBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1901, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, running thence westerly along the northwesterly side of Seventy-eighth Street forty-one (41) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue eighty-two (82) feet and two (2) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-eighth Street forty-one (41) feet eight (8) inches to the westerly line of Second Avenue, and thence southerly along said line eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, known by the street numbers 271 East Seventy-eighth Street and 1,501 to 1,507 Second Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

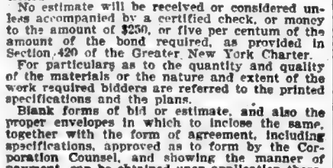

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises is to be sold is the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty 29-100 dollars, ($19,660.29,) with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1901, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifteen 90-100 dollars, ($415.90,) with interest thereon from the 28th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents upon the said property is the sum of ninety dollars. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000,) with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the first day of June, 1901.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

o30-2aw3w&n21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JEANETTE F. BONNER, plaintiff, against ROBERT EDWIN BONNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly line of William Street intersects the northerly line of Spruce Street; running thence northeasterly, along the easterly line of William Street, twenty-three (23) feet eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches, to land now or late of Cohen; thence southeastwardly, along the land now or late of the said —— Cohen, ninety-seven (97) feet four (4) inches; thence southwestwardly, in a line parallel or nearly so to William Street, forty-five (45) feet seven (7) inches to a point on the northerly line or side of Spruce Street, distant ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches from the point of beginning; and thence northwestwardly along Spruce Street ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the point or place of beginning, according to a map of said premises filed in the Register's office, February 26, 1866, and numbered 670.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1901. HOWARD MANSFIELD, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 182 William Street.

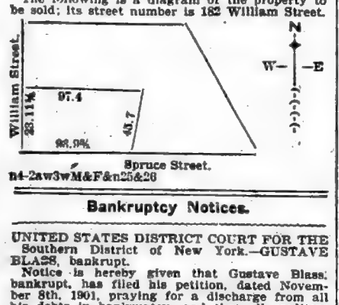

n4-2aw3wM&F&n25&26

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUSTAVE BLASS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustave Blass, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 8th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 25th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 12th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS COHEN, bankrupt. No. 4,298.

To the creditors of Morris Cohen of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 14th, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,153.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARL APPEL and SAMUEL FOHS, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Carl Appel and Samuel Fohs of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Carl Appel and Samuel Fohs were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, in New York City, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 14th, 1901.

NO. 3,955.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM GOLDBERG, individually and as partner of the firm known as Goldberg & Cohen, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Goldberg, individually and as partner of the firm known as Goldberg & Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 25th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

IN THE MATTER OF LEVY SILVERSTEIN, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Alfred E. Ommen, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at Nos. 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Woolens, linings, unfinished suits, men's overcoats, men's suits, and a small amount of fixtures.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated November 14, 1901.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Trustee.

NO. 4,287.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAZARUS SPERO, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lazarus Spero of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Lazarus Spero was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, in New York City, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 12th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE MORTON BOARDING STABLES, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that certain personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Gus Bronner, auctioneer, under the direction of Mr. Samuel P. White, Jr., Trustee, on the 26th day of November, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at Nos. 618 and 622 Washington Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City; a general description of said property is as follows: Boiler and tubes for drying blankets, hot water boiler, engines, boilers, shoes, nails, steel tools, &c., oil, soap, sponges, disinfectants, medicine, &c., office furniture, lease of premises Nos. 618 to 622 Washington Street and Nos. 99 to 109 Morton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for 21 years from May 1st, 1895, at $6,250 per annum and taxes, with privilege of two terms of 21 years each. Lease of Nos. 111 Morton Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for ten years from May 1st, 1895, at $1,000 per annum and taxes, with privilege of renewal.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.

Dated November 13, 1901.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 64 William Street, New York.

NO. 3,555.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM WEISS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Weiss of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1901, the said Abraham Weiss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, in New York City, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 14th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. WILLETT, bankrupt. No. 4,295.

To the creditors of John H. Willett of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said John H. Willett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 14th, 1901.

NO. 4,186.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ALEXANDER J. WALDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander J. Waldman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 23 day of November, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November, 25th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell this day, Friday, Nov. 15, 1901, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stocks of dresses, skirts, suits, clothes, woolens, buttons, trimmings, threads, sewing machines. Order of

EDWARD G. THOMAS,
Receiver.
A. A. JOSEPH, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 37th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash: $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?
We have some exceptional bargains in second-hand and slightly used uprights, including a Steinway, Chickering, Bradbury, and a number of other makes. It will certainly pay you to look them over. Why not send for our catalogue of new styles? Our terms are easy.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.
Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.
PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS
JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.
PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.
High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100. up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.
SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.
Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.
ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.
Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 95 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.
Good Steinway upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. Wissner, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
Upright piano, $85; great value; square for practice, $25; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.
Bargain!—$50-$125: small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.
Valuable upright, almost new; take first offer; chance for dealer, teacher, or private. 120 East 26th St.
Upright Pianos rented from $2 per month up; rents allowed when purchased. Carlton, 129 West 23d St.
Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.
UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.
Magnificent new upright; great bargain; easy terms. Studio, 280 West 125th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

For Sale—At sacrifice, Kentucky-bred combined saddle and driving mare, "Fanny Ferris," chestnut, 15.2; unusually prompt driver and good saddler; has been ridden and driven by a lady; $250. Can be seen at Colorado Stables, 225 West 58th St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs Nattal, 744 6th Av.

Surrogate Notices.

BRITTAN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. BRITTAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of November, 1901. FREDERICK B. TILGHMAN ELIZABETH BRITTAN, GEORGE F. T. BRITTAN, Executors. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE C. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N, 277 Broadway, Room 408.

To Publishers.—Composition Wanted.—We have the facilities to handle the composition and make-up of two or more weekly newspapers, or the composition and make-up of books and pamphlets for electrotyping; good work, fair prices, and prompt service. Address Wm. P. Atkin & Co., 22-26 Reade St., New York City.

Wanted $15,000 to $25,000 in a manufacturing business to increase the plant; the business is well established, and can show a good basis of profit; to the right party; this is an exceptional opportunity, and will bear the most rigid examination. X., Box 216 Times Office.

$5,000 to $10,000.—College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with capital to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure a live, profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, P 112 Times.

Wanted—Partner, gentleman or lady, active or silent, with some capital for pleasant, profitable business; one that will be satisfied with 50 per cent. net profit upon capital invested; 60 or 90 days' trial given if desired. R., 1,003, 150 Nassau St.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

A valuable attachment for berths in steamers and sleeping cars; much needed; first-class orders await filling; patent for sale. Address "Reality," O Box 183 Times Office.

Wanted—$10,000 to $15,000, with or without services, manufacturing electrical staple article; large profits; secured by patents; only principals; no scheme. B 146 Times.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 255 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—A partner in sale of coach horses; a large stock on hand; good trade; experience not necessary. Address E. L., Box 175 Times, Harlem.

$600 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue, Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required, 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.
The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.
Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

The Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
One sunny apartment of two rooms, alcove, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. $1,000 a year, or $800 for seven months. First-class restaurant. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

Instruction.

30c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.
Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; classes for boys; kindergarten; exceptional advantages of home life for special students. 148 Madison Av.
THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 33d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.
MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.
MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS. Kindergarten in French. 53 West 45th Street.
HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.
DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Teachers' Agencies.

Wanted—Immediately, for first-class boys' school, teacher, (gentleman,) of French and Spanish; also mechanical drawing, with French, Spanish, or English. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American & Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references A1.
Singers!—Italian language taught by teacher from Rome; purest pronunciation; references. Signor Rollini, 790 6th Av.
Pianists all want In Memoriam, dedicated to Mrs. McKinley; by mail 25 cents. Wallau, 2 Stone St., New York.
Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, teacher of singing, 268 West 43d St., near 8th Av.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

By virtue of a lien, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, auctioneer, sells on Friday, Nov. 15th, at 9 A. M., one horse, one wagon, and one set of harness, at 135 Division Street. By order of E. N. Levy, executor.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 9 A. M., at 17 East 22d St., Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of mortgagee.

D. C. Davis, Auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., all week, bric-a-brac, rugs, 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.
COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.
T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 59th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.
Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.
Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 6 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.
Miss McCabe 218-17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.
BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.
Dancing and deportment; children and adults. MR. and MRS. LESTER, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Circulars.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.
Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Patents.

Trademarks, designs, and copyrights secured; patent litigation a specialty; consultation free; long experience; careful attention. DAVID STECKLER & CHARLES B. JELLIFFE, REGISTERED PATENT SOLICITORS, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
$1 Our New Plan $1

DOWN A WEEK
Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.
S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.
The Great Sporting Goods House.
Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 W. 125th St.
All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS.
WE RENT SELL REPAIR INSPECT
Rentals $3 & $4 Monthly.
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 200 B'WAY, N. Y.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,280 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

$10 WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

FACTORY TO POCKET
P. S.—Bartlet-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

Typewriters on Time.
20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Clothing on Credit.
Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on instalments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write, National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 289 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $

THE CASE OF MAJOR SMITH

He Has Not Decided Whether He Will Quit the 71st Regiment.

His Counsel Declares the Appellate Division's Decision Is a Victory for the National Guard.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that Major Clinton H. Smith, Seventy-first Regiment, was wrongfully dismissed the service on the recommendation of the board of examination appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, and the latter's approval of the same, will have legal result in a few days. Col. Alexander S. Bacon will prepare an order which will be signed by the Justices of the court and entered and will serve it on the Attorney General, who will notify the Adjutant General, through whom notification of the reinstatement of Major Smith will be sent to Col. W. G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment. When Col. Bates receives this notice Major Smith may report to him for duty, from which he was relieved in the Spring of 1899 by Major Gen. C. F. Roe.

No evidence of the intention of Gen. Roe and Gov. Odell to appoint another board of examination to legally try Major Smith was discovered yesterday. Major Smith would not make known his intentions in view of the decision of the Appellate Division, and Col. Bates was mute in regard to what he may do when he is officially notified of it.

"I am," said Major Smith, who is Assistant Secretary of the Department of Parks, at the Central Park Arsenal last evening, "convinced that everything comes to him who waits. I am of course entirely gratified with the result of my long struggle to secure justice. I should be ungrateful if I did not also rejoice on account of my counsel, Col. Bacon, who made my cause his own to the extent of resigning from the National Guard. I am deluged with congratulations by telephone and letters. I have not yet decided as to what I will do in view of the decision, especially in regard to resigning now that the victory is mine. Nothing has been settled yet. I do not care to talk of my status as Major of the Second Battalion in connection with Gen. Roe's order relieving me of duty. I may make a statement when the order of the court is entered and my counsel knows all the facts of the decision. I shall not certainly present myself for duty at the armory before the order has been entered and the proceedings have been legally arranged."

"It is a victory for Major Smith, me, and the National Guard," said Col. Bacon. "The Court of Appeals decided on the illegality of the Board of Examination months ago. The decision of the Appellate Division reinstates my client in the National Guard, just as if he had never been out. The order discharging him is absolutely void. The so-called examination was the greatest farce in the world. It was simply, 'How do you do?' 'Goodbye.' They sent him his hat and coat, and told him to go home. It was a farce. He was simply 'bounced.' He was denied counsel, and was told when he asked to make a statement that he could do so at the next meeting. Never were proceedings so illegal or high-handed. In different places fifteen Judges have taken a view of the law, which has been upset by the Appellate Division decision. The way the Board of Examination adjourned was underhanded. They aimed at getting the Governor to sign their recommendation, and deceived Major Smith into the belief that there was to be another hearing. There has never been any vacancy in the regiment. Major Smith has never been out, and he goes to his old place for that reason.

"About a month ago—and this ought to be spread before the public, as an attempt to complicate matters and as an evidence of bad faith—after the argument before the Appellate Division, and when it was known that the Attorney General had not submitted a brief, and when it was seen that the court would have to comply with the decision of the Court of Appeals, Col. Bates ordered an election to fill Major Smith's place. I obtained an injunction from Justice McAdam which stopped that.

"As to Major Smith's resumption of duty when there is any duty to perform, he will go to the armory and report just as if nothing had happened. He will, I suppose, wait until the formal order of the court has been entered."

"I have never," said Col. Bates, "talked for publication in regard to the case of Major Smith, and will not now go outside of the precedent I established."

"The decision of the Appellate Division," said Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, who was a member of the Court of Inquiry which investigated and found on statements affecting Major Smith and Capt. John H. Whittle, "does not affect the decision of the Court of Inquiry. Its findings are not disturbed. I cannot talk of the effect of the decision as reinstating Major Smith in the regiment. I have no opinion to express. The decision of the Court of Appeals was on a question of law. It decided that the Board of Examination was a judicial tribunal, and as such bound to take evidence. Now, whether the accused will be sent before the same board or a new Board of Examination I have no idea."

Capt. Hough, 71st Regiment, Resigns.

Capt. David L. Hough of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, has resigned, giving as a reason the needs of his business. Capt. Hough has always espoused the cause of Major Smith, and in his letter of resignation he told Col. Bates that he protested against any inference or insinuation that he had deserted his fellow-officer. Capt. Hough joined the Seventy-first in September, 1899, being elected Captain, to succeed Capt. Frank Keck. Capt. Hough had in the Spanish-American war served as Lieutenant and Captain in the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers.

AGED SHAKER IN JAIL.

Arrested on Order Issued in 1898 Charging Fraud in a Transaction.

Robert Valentine, an octogenarian, whose flowing white beard and hair give him a very venerable appearance, and who, according to the legal papers in the Sheriff's office, is "by occupation a Shaker," was taken to Ludlow Street Jail yesterday on an order of arrest issued in 1898 by Roger A. Pryor, then a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Several years ago a suit was brought against Valentine, who was then a Trustee of the United Brethren of Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y., by August Laudemann, who charged the old man with fraud and deceit in a financial transaction. The City Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia went on Mr. Valentine's bond in the sum of $2,500. Yesterday the company surrendered the venerable Shaker to the Sheriff, and as he was unable to furnish other bonds he was taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

The suit brought against Mr. Valentine by Laudemann involved the lease of the premises at 17 Houston Street. Laudemann had a lease of the place, which was about to expire. He desired to renew the lease, and Valentine assured him that as Trustee of the United Brethren of Shakers he had authority to act for the organization and would for $2,000 secure Laudemann a renewal. Laudemann alleges that he paid Valentine the $2,000, and then discovered that he had no authority to act for the United Brethren of Shakers.

Salvation Army's Thanksgiving.

A Thanksgiving dinner for 1,000 poor children, mothers, and widows is to be given by the Salvation Army in the Gregory Street Music Hall, Jersey City, and Major William Walder of 130 York Street, Jersey City, is collecting subscriptions for the charity. There will be served turkey, pork, candies, cakes, pies, lamb, coffee, beef, and fruits, and the cost of the dinner will be between $300 and $400. Some cash and many gifts of provisions are already in hand.

For the McKinley Memorial Fund.

The proceeds of the first concert of the National Conservatory Orchestra, to be given at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on the evening of Dec. 18, will be donated to the McKinley Memorial Fund. Boxes and tickets may be had by applying by letter or in person at the office of the Conservatory, 128 East Seventeenth Street.

THE BUDGET AND THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE'S POWER.

Mayor Van Wyck Makes a Statement About the Action of His Administration—A Taxpayer's Injunction.

Mayor Van Wyck made a statement yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate about the action of the city officials in making up the budget and transferring city employes in the different departments. After Deputy Controller Levey had read the section of the charter authorizing the transfers, Mayor Van Wyck said:

"That may relieve the incoming administration as to our powers in making up the budget. The charter specifically provides what the Board of Estimate shall do and we carried out the law to the letter."

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Nagle made another appeal in a letter to the Board of Estimate to be allowed to make a five-year contract for the final disposition of garbage in Brooklyn. President Guggenheimer opposed the contract, and said:

"I believe that we should do either as we are doing now or advertise for a contract for one year. I move that the matter be referred to the Controller."

This motion was adopted. Similar action was taken on the appeal of Commissioner Nagle to make a five-year contract for the removal of ashes in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted a temporary injunction on the application of Reon Barnes, a taxpayer, restraining the Board of Estimate and Commissioner Nagle from approving this contract. The action has been brought under the taxpayers' statute, and the usual bond to secure the city against costs has been filed by Lawyer F. H. Van Vechten of 231 Broadway, counsel for the plaintiff. The complaint contains allegations that if the contract as drawn is awarded there will be a waste of the city's funds.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Roebling Company Asks for an Extension of Time for Construction.

At a meeting of the New East River Bridge Commission yesterday a letter was read from the Roebling Company, in which it asked for an extension of ten months in which to finish the construction of the bridge. The matter was referred to Engineer Buck for report.

President Nixon said that he did not believe the company was wholly responsible for the delay, but thought ten months too long. That would extend the time of the completion of the bridge to Sept. 1, 1902. Commissioner Boyle said he was in favor of an extension of three months.

AUDUBON SOCIETIES' PLANS.

To Have No National Body—The Future Work in Each State.

It was decided at yesterday's meeting of the Audubon Societies, held in the American Museum of Natural History, that the separate organizations throughout the country should retain their individuality, instead of being merged into a National body. Instead of a National society, the plan of having a National Conference Committee was adopted. Each organization is to have one member on the general committee. Annual conferences of this committee will be held.

The prosecution of the objects of the different organizations will in future consist of separate efforts to get satisfactory laws in each State, as they have already done in the Federal Congress. The work of the new committee will be to see that the existing United States laws for bird protection are enforced and that none of them is repealed.

LEGAL NOTES.

FIRE INSURANCE CASE.—A fire insurance case of interest to those who go away and leave their houses vacant was lately decided by the Second Appellate Division. Charlotte M. Broome, the owner of a dwelling in Phillipsport, Sullivan County, left that place about Thanksgiving time, 1898, to go on a visit with her daughter to Philadelphia and this city. She remained away until April, 1899. During the intervening time no one occupied the house or went into it, the back part being nailed up and the key left with a neighbor. The house was destroyed by fire the day after Mrs. Broome returned home. In an action brought by her against the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company to recover on a policy of insurance on the house, it was shown that the policy contained a provision that it should be void "if a building herein described, whether intended for occupancy by owner or tenant, be or become vacant or unoccupied and so remain for ten days." The court holds, in an opinion by Justice Hirshberg, that the absence of Mrs. Broome for about five months rendered the policy void, and, therefore, judgment in her favor was reversed. "Under the circumstances," says Justice Hirshberg, "it would seem clear that by the express terms of the policy it had become void before the fire, and that in the absence of proof of waiver or a consent on the part of the insurer to a continuance of the risk, no recovery could be lawfully had upon the contract." Justice Hirshberg also decides that the defense was not affected by the fact that Mrs. Broome returned to the house before the fire, or because the risk may not have been increased by her absence.

***

CITY EMPLOYES ILLEGALLY REMOVED ENTITLED TO SALARY.—Otto Stutzbach, who was warrant clerk in the Finance Department, was removed on the 12th of last January. An application to compel his reinstatement was refused by the Supreme Court, at Special Term, but the Appellate Division directed a reversal of the order below, and a peremptory mandamus was then issued to the Controller, directing him to reinstate Stutzbach in his position as of the date of his removal, to the same effect in all respects as if he had not been illegally discharged. Mr. Stutzbach then sued the city to recover his salary for the period which followed his illegal removal. The defense set up was that Stutzbach, in his notice of motion for the peremptory writ, asked not only that he should be reinstated, but also that the Controller should be required to pay him the salary attached to the office during the period of his illegal removal; and that the plaintiff's motion was finally granted to the extent of ordering his reinstatement, but no order was made as to his salary, and that the case is now before the Court of Appeals. Justice Scott yesterday sustained a demurrer to this defense, holding it to be insufficient in law. The Court holds that so long as the order of the Appellate Division remains unreversed, it conclusively determines Stutzbach's right to the office, as if his removal had never been attempted. To the right to hold an office was attached the right to receive the salary. The fact that the Appellate Division did not grant that part of the plaintiff's prayer that asked for his salary, did not amount to an adjudication against his right to be paid. The pendency of the mandamus proceedings was no bar, because the claim for salary was not necessarily involved in those proceedings.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Red Star Line Steamers to Run to Southampton and Queenstown.

The International Navigation Company announces that the service of the Red Star Line from New York via Queenstown to Southampton and Antwerp will begin Saturday, March 22, when the steamer Haverford will sail.

Westbound steamers will sail from Southampton Thursday and Queenstown Fridays. Only passengers to and from Queenstown and Southampton will be carried on these steamers. Antwerp is only included in the service for the carrying of freight. The steamers that will be used in this service will be the Haverford, Merion, Southwark, Kensington, and Friesland.

Brooklyn Orphan Asylum's Fair.

The annual fair in aid of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, which is an event of much interest to a large number of Brooklyn people, was opened yesterday in the Academy of Music, in Montague Street. The fair will be continued to-day and to-morrow. Mrs. J. S. Hollinshead is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The various tables are in charge of women representing the different churches in the borough.

PORT CHESTER LINE'S COST

The President Estimates Operating Expenses at $669,921.44.

He Gives Figures to Show that the Net Earnings Would Be About $800,000—The Commission's Ruling.

William C. Gotshall, President of the New York and Port Chester Railway Company, gave some interesting figures to the State Railroad Commission at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday relative to the probable earnings and operating expenses of the projected railroad.

Mr. Gotshall estimated the operating expenses at $650,122.44, and it was so placed on the record. But when he went into details a discrepancy in the totals was discovered, and it was found that the clerk who prepared the statement had made a mistake in addition, and the total should have been stated at $669,921.44. Mr. Gotshall placed the gross annual earnings at about $1,400,000, with net earnings of about $800,000.

Asked for details regarding how he arrived at such results, Mr. Gotshall testified as follows:

"I estimate the population of Port Chester at about 7,000, which should give 00 round trip each year at 15 cents, or $126,000. Harrison and Rye, with 2,000 people, are expected to make trips enough to bring in $36,000. Mamaroneck and vicinity, with 5,000 inhabitants, should, according to all statistics, paying a 12-cent fare, brings us $72,000. New Rochelle and Larchmont, with 20,000 population, paying a 10-cent fare, ought to be good for 75 trips a year, netting $300,000. The interchange of traffic between New Rochelle and Port Chester at a 5-cent fare, should return $90,000; from the 28,000 people in Mount Vernon and Pelham, with a 6-cent fare, the returns should be $252,000; the interchange of traffic between New Rochelle and Mount Vernon, with a population of 35,000, paying a 5-cent fare, should return $52,500, and between Mount Vernon and Port Chester, at a 7-cent fare, $86,800; the business between the Bronx, with its population of 100,000, and New York ought to be worth $250,000 per annum, while the receipts in the Summer from persons seeking recreation at resorts along the route ought to bring in $225,000, making a total of $1,490,300.

Mr. Gotshall placed the operating expenses as follows:

Train crews	$84,080.80
Station men	80,300.00
Maintenance of cars and equipment	90,000.00
Maintenance of roadway	96,000.00
Power and maintenance of stations	253,116.55
Rotary stations	16,425.00
Salaries of officers	50,000.00
Total	$669,921.44

Asked by Mr. Taft if any provision had been made for suits for damages decided against the company, Mr. Gotshall replied: "We don't intend to have any accidents."

John W. Hotaling, the real estate expert, was cross-examined at the opening of the morning session, and he said that in appraising land values a higher rate was generally the rule when a railroad company was to be the purchaser.

Before the noon recess it was decided that the commission would on adjourning for the day adjourn until Dec. 9. Counsel for the opposition wanted a longer delay, but the commission ruled the matter must be disposed of before the close of the year.

At the afternoon session there was a wrangle between opposing counsel and the lawyers of the applicants, in which the former insisted that the latter should furnish proof that the necessary $25,000, or 10 per cent. of the capital, had been paid in. The commission ruled in favor of the admission of the proof, and W. C. Trull of counsel for the petitioners presented a paid check for $25,000, and a pass book on the Garfield National Bank, showing deposits to the credit of the New York and Portchester Railroad Company to the amount of $25,312.50.

Next counsel for the opposition wanted to know the personnel back of the projected railway, and this Mr. Trull guaranteed to give to the commission in executive session.

At 6 o'clock the commission adjourned the further hearing until Dec. 9.

PROMPT POLICE AID SAVES LITTLE CRIPPLE FROM FIRE.

Playing with Her Companions, a Child of Seven Falls Upon a Blazing Barrel in the Street.

Had it not been for the prompt action of a policeman yesterday afternoon little Christina Quinn, seven years old, of 885 Brook Avenue, daughter of a builder, might have been burned to death. Christina is a cripple. Notwithstanding her misfortune, she likes fun as well as other children, and at 4 o'clock, when a number of them were merrily dancing around a burning barrel in the street in front of the Morrisania Police Station, at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Washington Avenue, she joined them, and was as joyous as any of them.

The interest of several persons, who had stopped to watch the children, was changed to horror when they saw little Christina slip and fall directly onto the blazing barrel. Fortunately, however, at the moment of her fall policemen who were about to go on duty were filing out of the station house, and all of them saw the accident. Several of them started to run to Christina's assistance, but none of them started quite as quick or ran quite as fast as Policeman Edward Hearle.

He snatched Christina from the fire and run to a watering trough but a few feet away and plunged her in the water, head and all. Then he carried the child to the station house, where the matron, Ella McArthur, made use of the emergency medicine case and dressed her burns, which were not serious.

Policeman Hearle had the worst of it, for his hands were badly burned and his uniform ruined. Mr. Quinn said he would present the policeman with a medal.

$500,000 FOR PEDDLER'S WIFE.

West New York Woman's Grandmother Dies in England Leaving Her a Fortune.

Mrs. Peter Koster, wife of a peddler, whose home is on People Street, West New York, is heir to $500,000 left to her by her grandmother, who died in England a short time ago.

Mrs. Koster was notified of the legacy by a firm of English lawyers. She was informed that the money was left to her and a similar amount to a brother, who had been missing for several years. She was told also that it would be necessary to prove definitely what had become of her brother before the estate could be settled finally.

Mrs. Koster wrote to friends in all parts of the world asking about her brother. He was located in Hamilton, Ontario, on Monday. The brother and sister have arranged with Counselor E. J. Wlaschedi of Hoboken to go to England next month to complete arrangements for having the fortune transferred to them.

MRS. HEDGES WINS AGAIN.

Court Refuses to Set Aside Verdict Against Metropolitan Road.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday after a private hearing, denied the application made on behalf of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for a new trial and a reversal of the verdict in the suit brought by Mrs. Condace Hedges against the company. The application was made by Former Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, counsel for the company, on the ground that W. L. S. Langerman had advised a juror to give a large verdict against the company as a poor man had no show against the corporation.

Moses Levy of 130 East Twenty-second Street, the juror alleged to have been influenced by Mr. Langerman, was brought before Justice Gildersleeve yesterday and questioned closely. After the court had questioned Mr. Levy the motion for the new trial and the reversal of the verdict was dismissed.

Julius Harburger's New Position.

Julius Harburger was notified yesterday by Civil Justice George E. Roesch of the Fourth District Court, Second Avenue and First Street, of his appointment as clerk of that court at a salary of $3,000 a year for six years. Mr. Harburger is the retiring Assemblyman in the Tenth District and was clerk of the same court before 1895, in which year he resigned to become Excise Commissioner, having been appointed to that office by Mayor Strong.

A Word In Your Ear:

You're going to buy an Overcoat; you're undecided, perhaps, where to go or what style of coat to get.

"Stick a pin right here;" If you want a good coat—$12 to $45—this is one place you can't afford to pass by.

Splendid Values in Long, Loose Oxford Overcoats, $16, $18 & $20, and more styles than you'll stay to look at between these figures and $45.

If it's a Suit instead of an Overcoat, write it down that whatever is right is here, and whatever is here is right—$12 to $30.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

Furs.

In our Fur Department we will place on sale an assortment of selected

Fur Scarfs,

with muffs to match, in Black Lynx, Sable Fox, Blue Lynx and Alaska Sable,

Special Price,

$30.00

for the set.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

USE BRUNNELL'S

CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.

Positively relieve Coughs and Colds and all irritation of the throat. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

NATIONAL FOUNDERS' MEETING.

A Number of Questions Debated and Officers Elected.

The National Founders' Association at their session at the Gilsey House yesterday first discussed the question, "Have contracts with individual employes proved of value?" This was debated by W. B. Butterworth of Moline, Ill., J. W. Adams of Minneapolis, and others, and the consensus of opinion was that the proposition was exceedingly desirable.

"Why is it that the National Founders' Association does not include every desirable membership in the country?" was the next proposition debated, and those participating in it were C. H. Waterous of Bramford, Ontario, W. S. McMullan of Norwich, Conn., Douglas L. Moore of Elizabeth, N. J., Judge Nathaniel P. French of Davenport, Iowa, and others.

All of the discussion indicated a desire on the part of members to be on good terms with trades unions and to ascertain how and by what means amicable adjustment of existing or possible controversies ments of existing or possible controversies between capital and labor could be reached.

At the afternoon session H. K. McLean of Chicago, P. W. Gates of Chicago, A. C. Pessano of Philadelphia, R. D. Reed of Westfield, Mass., and others discussed "To what extent can 'handy men' be profitably used in the foundry?"

"Injunctions and their value" was debated by Judge Nathaniel P. French of Davenport, Iowa, J. H. Webster of Cleveland, Ohio, and others, and there was a diversity of opinion. No conclusion was reached.

There was a very long debate, concerning which none would give particulars on the topic, "Are we ready for the universal adoption of shorter hours, and if not are they desirable, and how should change be brought about?" It was learned there was a decided difference of opinion on the subject.

The association dispensed with the balance of the programme, and after electing the following officers adjourned to meet next November at a point yet to be decided upon: President—W. D. Sergeant, Chicago; Vice President—F. T. Towne, Stamford, Conn.; Treasurer—John R. Russel, Detroit; Secretary—John A. Penton, Detroit.

GRANITE BATTLE MEMORIAL.

Its Unveiling the Feature of the Celebration of the 125th Anniversary at Fort Washington.

The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Fort Washington will be celebrated to-morrow, when a granite memorial presented by James Gordon Bennett will be unveiled on the site of the fort by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and by the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The memorial services will begin at 11 o'clock A. M., when a service will be held at the Holyrood Protestant Episcopal Church, corner King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, in memory of those who fell in the battle. Throughout the day there will be an exhibition of relics of the action in the guild room of the church.

A procession will begin to move at 1:30 P. M. from its rendevous at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and will march via One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, King's Bridge Road, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and Fort Washington Avenue, to the fort. At this point, the memorial will be unveiled simultaneously with the hoisting of the American flag on the fort by Christopher R. Forbes, whose ancestor raised the flag on Evacuation Day, 1783, at the Battery. The flag will be saluted with the firing of the guns of Wendell's Battery, while the Eighth Artillery Band will play the National anthem.

The company will then repair to a tent within the precincts of the old fort, where there will be addresses and music.

BRIGHT BLAZE IN JERSEY CITY.

Unoccupied Frame House Burns, Lighting Up the Sky for Miles.

An unoccupied frame building two stories high at the foot of Carlton Avenue, Jersey City, and which covered half a block of ground, took fire last night from a spark from a locomotive and was destroyed. The property was owned by the Erie Railroad Company and formerly was used as a cooperage by Davitt & Co. The loss will not be over $5,000.

The building made a big blaze while it lasted. The glare was increased by a fire which broke out at the same time in the dry grass of the Hackensack Meadows, just west of the building, and the illumination made by the two fires lighted up a great part of the west slope of Jersey City Heights, and could be seen for miles.

Wife buy your underwear with her dry-goods? Fit like it?

We are clothiers, sell underwear cut like clothing—every man his own size—not the ordinary sort that's skimpy on the stout and baggy on the slim.

All materials most men wear; and the new things beside.

Mightily tempted to brag of our $1.50 underwear—it's the best we have ever had.

Haven't forgotten boys' underwear either—all sorts.

Suppose you have from $40 to $70 to spend for a suit.

Spend it for suits—wear them alternately, then they'll keep their shape, "wear well."

No, you can't do it at a good custom tailor's; what will cost you from $40 to $70 there, you'll get for $22 to $35 here.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince,
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"THE MAHOGANY"

is what the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table calls the dining table; and he ought to know.

Our "Mahoganies" are on the fourth floor—some with rich, carved supports and top with delicately carved edge; others are elaborately inlaid, or with a single line and rather slender legs. Simple ones, too, but all so highly finished and rich-looking that every one realizes that to get an inexpensive, artistic "Mahogany" he must

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 21ST ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

THIEVES STEAL A BUILDING.

Cart Away Piece by Piece a Two-Story Frame Dwelling in Brooklyn.

L. J. Jurgens of 377 Court Street, Brooklyn, contemplates bringing a suit for damages against the city. Mr. Jurgens owns or did own a two-story basement and attic frame dwelling at 27 Little Street, opposite John, near the navy yard. At present all that remains of the house is the skeleton. His ground for the suit is that through the neglect and inactivity of the police his property was not protected as it should have been.

The house had been vacant since last May. A few days after election day Mr. Jurgens visited the premises, and was amazed to find that all but the framework of the house had disappeared. He made an investigation and learned that for several weeks men and boys had been engaged in demolishing the house little by little and carrying off the material for election bonfires and other purposes.

The thieves began by completely stripping the house of plumbing. Then they carted away the doors, sixteen in number. The weather boards, flooring, and interior woodwork were carried off next, the plastering in the rooms and halls broken through, and great holes torn in the roof. In short, an almost complete wreck was made of the house. It would require at least $1,000 to put the building in habitable shape again.

For Sailors' Reading Rooms.

With at least 3,000 players at the tables, the euchre party, concert, and reception at the Grand Central Palace on Monday evening next, in aid of the Catholic reading rooms for sailors, will, it is believed, be a decided success. In addition to the present rooms at 178 Christopher Street and 86 Cortlandt Street, other rooms are to be established on the river front. At least 500 prizes will be given at the euchre party, including the photograph frame from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, many gold watches, diamond rings, and articles of value in silver, china, glass, and works of art.

Theatrical Couple Married.

The marriage of a couple, who are said to be members of a theatrical company, has been disclosed in Jersey City by the filing of the record of the Bureau of Vital Statistics on Oct. 7. Miss Alice Wardborn Dean, the daughter of Thomas Dean of Darien, Conn., was married to Irving Chauncey Hawby, the son of Jeremiah D. Hawby of New York, by the Rev. A. N. Thompson, D. D., of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Jersey City Heights. They said they were actors.

O'Neill's

Misses' and Children's Cloak and Suit Department

A special offering of stylish, well made Garments for To-Day and Saturday.

Children's Reefers
Heavy Kersey Box Reefers with large rolling collars and Pearl Buttons, 6 to 14 year sizes,
4.98 Each.

Children's Long Coats
Long Box Coats of fine Kersey, lined with heavy Satin, Notched Collar inlaid with velvet, variety of colors, 8 to 14 year sizes,
15.00 Each.

Children's Raglans
A large assortment made from double faced goods in 8 to 14 year sizes at
10.50 Each.

Misses' Suits
Tailor-made Suits of Venetian Cloth, Eton Jacket, Fancy Velvet Vest, handsomely trimmed, Flare Skirt, finished with rows of stitching, lined with Percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes,
15.00 Each.

Misses' Jackets
Heavy Kersey Jackets with Storm or Turn-down Collars, variety of colors, 14 to 18 year sizes,
9.98 Each.

Misses' Raglans
Misses' Raglans made of heavy double-faced goods, inlaid Velvet Collars, 14 to 18 year sizes,
15.00 Each.

Latest Novelties in Infants' Coats, Caps, Dresses, and Furnishings at Lowest Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

RUGS SILKS & CURIOS Vantine's B'WAY AND 18TH ST

ORIENTAL RUGS
for floor covering

Send for booklet just out, "Art in Warp and Weft."

100 large size Persian Iran Rugs
Sizes range from 5 to 5.6 feet wide to 8 to 10 feet long.
Were $50.00 to $80.00—Now $30.00 to $60.00.

100 fine Kazak Rugs
Average size 3½x8 feet.
Value $25.00 to $30.00—Now $20.00.

2 Bales of Afghan Rugs
Average size 6.6x8.6 feet.
Value $50.00 to $80.00—Now $40.00 to $50.00.

50 Sarah Soula Turkish Rugs
Average size 3x4 feet at $3.00.
Only one to a customer.

James McCreery & Co.

FURS.

Seal-skin box coats,—London Dye. 22 and 24 inches long,
$175.00

Persian Lamb Box Coats, with bell or plain cuffs,
$85.00

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs,
$70.00 and $85.00

Brown Fox Boas,
$7.50, $10.00 and $12.00.

Mink Boas,
$10.50.

Alaska Sable Boas,
$7.50 and $9.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

INFANTS' DEPT.
2d Floor.

This season's stock of Cloth, Velveteen, and Corduroy coats. Caps and bonnets in numerous shapes and materials. Sizes 2 to 4 years.

On sale at prices considerably below early season figures.

Maids fine lawn aprons,—with bibs and bretelles,—trimmed with embroidery or hemstitching,
25c., 35c. and 45c.

Twenty-third Street.

DIAMONDS

CHESTER BILLINGS & SON,
Successors to
RANDEL, BAREMORE & BILLINGS.
58 Nassau Street. 29 Maiden Lane.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
BROADWAY & 21ST ST.

Queen Quality

The Famous Shoe for Women.

PRICE for ANY STYLE BOOT . . . $3.00

OXFORDS, $2.50 & $3.00

These shoes have received the greatest volume of patronage ever bestowed upon an article of footwear, and were awarded the Gold Medal at Buffalo.

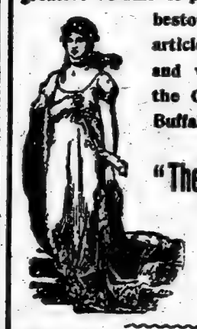

"They Fit Where Others Fail"

BROADWAY & 21ST STREET.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S ENGLISH UNDERWEAR. GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE.

"Made for those who can afford the best."

For Men, Women and Children.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

Sole Retail Agents for New York Dry Goods Trade. Write for Price List.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy ORDER TO-DAY.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and cool; winds westerly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,181. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMAN MOVE AGAINST AMERICAN CONTROL

Precautions May Be Taken by Transatlantic Steamship Cos.

Change in the Managing Board Might Be Obtained by a "Snatch" Vote of Foreign Shareholders.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says it is reported in Bremen that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, like the Hamburg-American Line, intends to adopt precautions in order to prevent the concern from becoming Americanized. The organization of the company is now such that it would be difficult for foreigners to obtain an authoritative voice in its management, but it is conceivable that a large number of shares might be concentrated in foreign hands and that by a snatch vote at a shareholders' meeting the composition of the managing board might be altered.

The North German Lloyd Company, however, unlike the Hamburg-American, does not think it advisable to reduce the number of trips, as such a step would too seriously affect dock labor on both sides of the Atlantic. The Hamburg-American Line has so many connections in different foreign ports that the curtailment of its trips would not involve grave consequences, but the North German is bound to maintain its present service, even if unprofitable.

It is said that neither the North German Company nor the Hamburg-American Line seriously contemplates making Dover a port of call.

Unfavorable Comment Touching the Northern Securities Company.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The transactions resulting in the formation of the Northern Securities Company are receiving much attention in the German financial press. The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a warning against the exchange of American railroad shares for bonds upon the basis of the present high quotations of the former.

The Berliner Tageblatt complains that the group of financiers controlling the common stock of the railroads comprised in the amalgamation will withdraw their holdings, and that the holders of the majority of the shares reached their decision without consulting with the minority, and says such action contradicts German ideas of justice. The Tageblatt concludes its comment as follows:

"At any rate, the suddenness with which Americans conclude these financial operations shows what we would have to expect if the United States acquired a still greater influence over German business life than they have done up to the present time."

The Boersen Zeitung says the matter does not interest the German market as much as speculators pretend.

CHINESE MINISTER AT LONDON.

It Is Again Reported that Chang-Te-Yi Will Succeed Chi-Chen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Chinese native press, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, reiterates the report, previously discredited, that Sir Chi-Chen-Loh-Feng-Luh, Chinese Minister at London, will be succeeded at the Court of St. James by Chang-Te-Yi.

The latter's sole claim to distinction, says the correspondent, is that he accompanied Na-Tung on the mission to Japan to apologize for the murder of Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation at Peking.

Chang-Te-Yi was formerly attached to the London Legation.

Chang-Te-Yi was, it was reported about a week ago, the selection of the Chinese Court for the post of Minister to Great Britain. Almost as soon as the report gained currency it was denied.

Chang is fifty-five years old, a Progressive in politics, and was formerly interpreter at the Chinese Legations in London and Berlin. According to reports from Peking, his manners are dignified, and he is popular among the diplomats in the Chinese capital.

GERMAN TROOPS DISORDERLY.

Considerable Trouble Caused by Their Conduct at Shanghai.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Times says considerable trouble is caused by the disorderly conduct of the German soldiers. Assaults on the police and others are frequent and serious.

The officers try to preserve order, but the men show a deplorable lack of discipline.

CHINESE COURT AT KAI-FONG.

PEKING, Nov. 15.—The Chinese Court has arrived at Kai-fong-Foo, capital of Ho-Nan, having left the people along its route of march half ruined by the contributions levied for entertainment, repairing of roads, and decorations.

The Ministers of the powers are considering a suggestion from the Chinese officials to the effect that the Ministers meet and formally welcome the Emperor when he arrives at Peking.

99 1-2 MILES AN HOUR.

Speed Attained in the German Experiments in Electric Traction.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—In the experiments in electric traction on the Prussian military lines, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, a speed of 99½ miles an hour has been attained, the force employed being 10,000 volts.

It is said that if the lines were strengthened this rate of speed would be quite practicable.

ELECTION RIOTS IN GALWAY.

Doors of Unionist Candidate's Headquarters Smashed—His Opponent Fought with the Boers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A telegram to The Times from Dublin says William H. K. Redmond, M. P., is conducting a vigorous canvass of the Galway City electors on behalf of Col. Arthur Lynch.

Mr. Redmond urges the electors to "haul down the bloodstained, whisky-stained flag of England and hoist the banner of the green nationality."

Fights at Galway are frequent, and crowds of roughs continue to molest Mr. Plunkett, the Unionist candidate.

By The Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15.—The Parliamentary contest in Galway is being marked by a succession of fights. All the constabulary of the neighborhood are needed to keep the contestants within bounds. Horace Plunkett, Unionist, an ex-Member of Parliament for the South Division of Dublin County, is opposing Col. Arthur Lynch.

The use of firearms has not yet been reported, but sticks, stones, bricks, and bottles figure in the daily encounters. The windows and doors of Mr. Plunkett's committee rooms were smashed in last night.

The police have been obliged on several occasions to charge with their batons and disperse the mobs. There is a lengthy list of injured persons.

The election campaign in the Borough of Galway is a result of the death on Sept. 8 of Lord Morris and Killanin, whose eldest son, the Hon. Martin Henry Fitzpatrick Morris, represented that constituency as a Conservative. On Lord Morris's death Mr. Morris succeeded him as a peer, and the seat therefore became vacant.

The Right Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett is one of the most prominent Irish Unionists, and is well known as an agricultural expert. His opponent, Col. Lynch, is a journalist and author, and is well known in this country. He served with the Second Irish Brigade on the Boer side in the earlier stages of the South African war, operating in Natal under Gen. Botha, and afterward in the Orange Free State. Recently he has been living in Paris.

Nothing has as yet been authoritatively said as to what will happen to Col. Lynch should he be elected and attempt to take his seat as a member of the House of Commons.

Even some of the Nationalists hesitated to ask Col. Lynch to stand for the borough, and a number of the members of this party were present when Mr. Plunkett was formally invited to become a candidate.

BOERS AGAIN ACCUSED.

Are Said to Have Bragged About the Shooting of Two Captured Natives.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A correspondent of The Times, wiring from Middelburg, Cape Colony, says a Boer patrol under Commandant Theron, son of the President of the Afrikander Bond, captured two natives near Burghersdorp, took them a few miles, and then shot them. The Boers subsequently bragged about this deed to a local farmer.

Dissatisfaction is said to be prevalent among the Boers in the Orange River Colony, owing to the scarcity of provisions.

CAPE PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Cape Colony Parliament, says a dispatch from Cape Town to The Times, has been further prorogued until Jan. 15.

THE FATAL GERMAN DUEL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The killing in a duel of Lieut. Blaskowitz, says a dispatch from Berlin to The Times, will certainly be brought up in the Reichstag, and the Minister of War will be asked to explain it. There is much discrepancy in the stories about the events which led up to the forced duel, and much feeling against the practice of dueling is developing.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS 22.

Erzerum Again Visited by Seismic Disturbances—Fifty Shocks Felt.

TIFLIS, Russia, Nov. 15.—Erzerum has again been visited by an earthquake. Altogether there were fifty shocks, ten of them being very violent.

Twenty-two persons were killed, and many buildings destroyed. The panic-stricken populace is camping in the fields. The public offices are closed.

Severe shocks have also been felt at Khyniskalah and Hassan-kaleh.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN COLORADO.

Considerable Damage Done in the Vicinity of Buena Vista.

BUENA VISTA, Col., Nov. 15.—This town and surrounding country experienced an earthquake shock early to-day which lasted several seconds. Many people rushed from their residences, fearing their homes would be demolished. Plate glass windows were cracked. It is reported that the waters of Cottonwood Lake rose considerably.

Many huge boulders on Mount Princeton and Mount Harvard were dislodged and rolled down the sides of the mountain. The trembling seemed to travel from the southwest to the northeast and lasted about six seconds. This is the first earthquake everr felt at Buena Vista.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 83¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 24½c. Commercial World—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page. 6.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

The Special Magazine Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued Saturday, November 23d. It will contain many special features. Among them will be a series of articles outlining the plans made by the editors of the magazine for the coming year. It is believed that the readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW appreciate seeing this class of the day's literary news all brought together in one place on one day and in a single publication. To be sure of getting a copy of this publication, order from YOUR newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

MAYOR-ELECT LOW AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Confers with President Roosevelt on Municipal Affairs.

Local Leaders Declare that This Conference Will Decide the Police Commissionership—Col. Partridge's Chances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Mayor-elect Seth Low of New York was the guest of President Roosevelt to-night. Accompanied by Philip Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, Mr. Low arrived here shortly after 6 o'clock this evening. He was met at the Pennsylvania station by Secretary Cortelyou, and went immediately to the White House, where he took dinner and remained over night.

He spent the evening in conference with the President on the municipal affairs of Greater New York. He will return to New York to-morrow.

At Mayor-elect Low's headquarters, 10 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon Mr. Low's secretary, Mr. Moran, was busy assorting the applications which the Mayor-elect has received for positions under his administration, and filing them away in envelopes bearing the title of the office to which the applications related. There were hundreds of them.

The politicians are firm in the belief that Mr. Low's visit to Washington will determine who is to be Police Commissioner. In this connection a fact which was considered to have a bearing upon the situation was cited. When Col. Roosevelt was Governor of New York he appointed Col. John N. Partridge Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Low strongly indorsing the selection. When Mr. Low was Mayor of Brooklyn, Col. Partridge served as Police Commissioner under his administration. Col. Partridge is now prominently mentioned for Police Commissioner of Greater New York.

It is thought by the politicians as not at all unlikely that Mr. Low has gone to Washington to get President Roosevelt's opinion as to Col. Partridge's fitness for Police Commissioner. It is the impression that Mr. Low will announce the appointment of his Commissioner next week.

Before leaving for Washington yesterday Mr. Low called upon Controller Coler and was closeted with him for more than an hour. Neither had anything to say about the conference, except to declare that it had nothing to do with politics.

REPUBLICANS DIVIDED ON WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Friction May Develop in House Ways and Means Committee—Some of Mr. Payne's Colleagues in Favor of Proceeding Slowly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the last House, who it is assumed will be members of the same committee of the Fifty-fifth Congress, are divided upon the subject of reduction of the war taxes. Heretofore all the talk has been one way, but it now seems that Representative Payne of New York, who will be Chairman, will meet with some opposition among the members of his own committee. Mr. Payne is in favor of big reductions. But Representatives Hopkins and Tawney said to-day that they would not favor depleting the revenues of the Government until it is ascertained what the demands will be upon the Treasury Department by the appropriations of the session and the probable liabilities of the next fiscal year.

"We do not know yet what our expenses will be," said Mr. Hopkins. "The Appropriations Committee will have to be consulted, the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury considered, and the general legislation of Congress involving the spending of money taken into account. What will the Nicaragua Canal cost, and how much will have to be appropriated toward its construction out of the revenues of each year year? If that ship subsidy bill gets through, what will that cost? There is a demand for river and harbor improvements, for public buildings, and for increased expenditures on account of the Government service in many directions. I think we would do better to take all these liabilities into consideration before slashing away at our assets indiscriminately.

"It is much easier to cut down your revenues than to bring them up, and we have had experience, under Democratic rule, with wiping out the surplus. We saw some hard times before the Republican Party could get back into power and put the country on a business basis—make its income larger than its outgo. I do not say that there should not be some reduction. I do not favor levying taxes unnecessarily, but I think we ought to go about the reduction very carefully, and, as I stated, not until we find out how much we need."

Mr. Tawney expressed similar views, and said he would like to have the policy of public expenditures determined before proceeding far in the direction of reducing the revenues.

CONTROLLER COLER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

His Horse Struck and Fatally Injured on Twenty-third Street by an Electric Car.

Controller Bird S. Coler narrowly escaped bodily injury last evening. As he was riding east in his private coupe on Twenty-third Street, his horse was struck by a northbound Fourth Avenue electric car. One leg of the horse was broken. Soon after the accident it was shot by Officer Lambert of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The horse was valued at $1,000.

The motorman of the car was William Joslin of 1 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. He was not arrested, Controller Coler not wishing to make a complaint. Had the vehicle which contained the Controller been a few feet further east it is extremely probable that Mr. Coler would have been seriously injured.

REV. DR. PETERS'S NEW CALL.

Immanuel Church of Baltimore Asks Him to Leave Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has been called to the Immanuel Baptist Church of this city. It is believed that he will accept. He arrived here to-day and delivered an address in the church this evening. Several days ago a committee visited New York and heard him from his own pulpit.

Dr. Peters will entertain the deacons of the Immanuel Church at a luncheon to-morrow, and in the evening a dinner will be given in his honor by Louis I. Eisenbrey, whose guest he is. Wealthy Baptists of the city have given assurances that, if he will come here, funds will be subscribed for the erection of a fine edifice for the congregation of the Immanuel Church.

The New Willard, Washington, D. C.
NOW OPEN, EUROPEAN PLAN, FIREPROOF. F. S. Hight, Manager, formerly of Waldorf-Astoria.—Adv.

DINNER TO AUSTIN DOBSON.

London Literary Men Gather to Do Him Honor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dinner was given by the Whitefriars Club last evening in honor of Austin Dobson, on the occasion of his retirement from the civil service in order to devote the remainder of his life to literature. This dinner shares with the banquet to Sir John Tenniel last June first honors among the literary love feasts of the year. It was held unpretentiously, in a Fleet Street hotel, "in the very heart," as Edmund Gosse remarked, "of Johnson Land."

Clement K. Shorter presided, and the speakers included, besides Mr. Gosse, Augustine Birrell, K. C.; William Sharp, G. R. Sims, A. E. W. Mason, Silas Hocking, and Edwin Mead. Andrew Lang was kept home by illness, but sent a charming set of verses.

Mr. Dobson, in a modest speech, after much toasting, also dropped into impromptu verse, reading a ballad of the woes and joys of "The Man Who Cannot Speak." He esteemed literature, he said, for the friends it made him, but praise was like blue china—difficult to live up to.

For forty-six years the author of "At the Sign of the Lyre," "Vignettes in Rhyme," "Proverbs in Porcelain," and of the many prose works on eighteenth century subjects, has been an English civil servant. He is now sixty-one years old. After an education in England and at Strasburg, he entered the Board of Trade and has remained in its employ ever since. At the present time he is Principal of the department.

MOORISH PRISONS UNIMPROVED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to The Times from Marakesh (City of Morocco) says no improvement has yet been made in the Moroccan prisons or the administration of justice. The jail at Marakesh is full of heavily chained men whose only crime is the possession of small fortunes, which the officials are extracting by every kind of cruelty. The Grand Vizier confesses that nothing has been done in the way of reform. He promises to lay the matter before the Sultan immediately.

TO LEARN LANGUAGES ORALLY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The French Minister of Education, says a dispatch from Paris to The Times, is preparing plans for the reform of the method of teaching English, German, and other foreign languages in the colleges. Syntax and philology will give way to conversations, stories, and oral exercises, so that young Frenchmen going abroad will not find the languages unintelligible.

MARY E. WILKINS MARRIED.

Authoress and Dr. C. M. Freeman After Many Announcements Finally United.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Nov. 15.—Dr. Charles Manning Freeman, whose courtship of Miss Mary E. Wilkins has become familiar to the people of the country, announced to his friends yesterday his marriage to the novelist. Miss Wilkins was credited with postponing the marriage several times when the date had been set, that she might continue her literary work. Nothing daunted, Dr. Freeman continued to pay his court.

They met several years ago when Miss Wilkins was the guest of the family of Henry M. Alden, the editor of Harper's Magazine, who still lives in Metuchen. Since they became acknowledged sweethearts, when Miss Wilkins has visited in Metuchen she has been entertained by Dr. Freeman's sisters, who live in the old Freeman homestead.

Last Spring Dr. Freeman purchased a house and has since been fitting it up for use. It is one of the largest in Metuchen, and three carloads of furniture were required to furnish it. The grounds around it are beautiful and the whole makes an ideal home.

After an absence from the city for several days, Dr. Freeman returned to Metuchen yesterday with his bride. They were met at the station by their carriage and driven to their home. There they have since remained. Dr. Freeman is a wealthy business man. Although he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College with high honors, he does not practice medicine.

WILL NOT BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

The Picture Men Find Mr. Roosevelt Less Accommodating than Was Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The photographers who found President McKinley easy-going and approachable are having a very different experience with President Roosevelt. Mr. McKinley never had any objection to being photographed, and he was constantly being "taken." Several pictures of him and his Cabinet are well known.

Mr. Roosevelt, on the contrary, has no use for photographers. Efforts have been made to get his consent to a photograph of himself and the Cabinet, but he has positively refused every time. He has also made it known that he objects to having snap shots of him taken on the street. Some of the picture men have tried to make up for his refusals by making composite pictures, taking the old photograph of the McKinley Cabinet and substituting Mr. Roosevelt for Mr. McKinley at the head of the table.

THE PRESIDENT ANNOYED.

Tells the Cabinet He Is Heartily Sick of Criticisms of His Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President Roosevelt told his advisers at the Cabinet meeting to-day that he was rapidly learning a great deal about recommendations for office. He moralized about the conflicting stories which he had heard concerning the characters of men under consideration for office, and particularly about the statements that were made after he had selected his man.

The President was talking about his efforts to get only the best men for the various places, and how hard it was to make sure that he had succeeded. He said he was getting heartily sick of the sort of information he had been receiving. No sooner had he made an appointment than he began to receive telegrams from unknown people, telling him what a mistake had been made, what a bad man had been selected, and what a good man the other fellow was.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

SENATOR STRANAHAN NAMED FOR COLLECTOR

President Roosevelt Will Not Retain George R. Bidwell.

Appraiser Wakeman Will Probably Be Replaced by George R. Whitehead, Long a Special Treasury Agent.

George R. Bidwell of this city will be superseded as Collector of Customs at the Port of New York on or about April 1, 1902, by State Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Fulton, Oswego County, this State.

It is quite probable that about the same time George R. Whitehead of Suspension Bridge, Niagara County, for a score of years a special Treasury agent, will replace Wilbur F. Wakeman as Appraiser at this port.

When the news reached the city yesterday that President Roosevelt had offered the Collectorship to Senator Stranahan and that the latter had accepted it, local politicians were very much excited. Some of them thought they saw in the displacement of Mr. Bidwell another promise of strife such as rent the party when President Garfield appointed William H. Robertson of Katonah, Westchester County, Collector in face of the detrimental opposition of Senators Conkling and Platt, and which resulted in the resignation of those gentlemen from the United States Senate.

But such leaders as Senator Platt and Gov. Odell declare that they fear nothing of the kind now.

Had President McKinley lived the probabilities are strong that Mr. Bidwell would have been retained and Mr. Wakeman displaced. That is the opinion generally shared by politicians. Mr. Bidwell had the backing of Senator Platt, who opposed the reappointment of Mr. Wakeman and in April last Mr. McKinley reappointed Mr. Bidwell, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Since the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency there has been much speculation regarding Federal appointments in New York City, and Senator Platt, President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, and others have made frequent visits to Washington concerning them.

The news of the selection of Senator Stranahan to succeed Mr. Bidwell was no surprise to Senator Platt and others prominent in the Republican organization. For some time they had been satisfied that President Roosevelt wanted some one other than Mr. Bidwell for Collector. They believed, too, that if Mr. Bidwell lost his place Mr. Wakeman would also have to go. Indeed, Mr. Wakeman shared that belief, and he recently told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that in the interest of harmony he expected just such a contingency.

Senator Stranahan and State Committeeman John T. Mott of the Oswego district are in Washington.

Senator Platt would not speak for publication last night, but his remarks were construed as indicating a belief on his part that President Roosevelt will send to the Senate the names of Messrs. Stranahan and George R. Whitehead for Collector and Appraiser respectively in the near future.

Gen. Odell remarked that he had taken no part in the matter of Federal appointments, but that anything the President did was quite satisfactory to him.

Lemuel E. Quigg, who was in Washington last week in the interest of Mr. Bidwell, said that when he left President Roosevelt he was satisfied that the Collector would not be reappointed. Incidentally Mr. Quigg denied absolutely the report that he had been ordered from the White House, and added that so far from its being the truth the President summoned him back to the White House when he had almost reached the exit to the grounds.

Collector Bidwell declined to discuss the matter at all.

National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs expressed displeasure with the action of the President. He believed a resident of New York County was entitled to the office of Collector, and declared that if New York City men were to be displaced to make room for countrymen the latter might soon expect trouble from New Yorkers.

Col. Abraham Gruber declared the selection of Senator Stranahan admirable in every respect.

Mr. Wakeman would say nothing, except that he had no official knowledge of any intention on the part of the President to displace him.

Mr. Bidwell came to this city from Buffalo about twenty years ago. He is the Republican leader in the Nineteenth Assembly District and Vice President of the Republican County Committee. He was first appointed Collector in 1897. Charges have been preferred against him on two occasions. In the first instance they were made by Prof. George R. Gunton, who accused the Collector before the country in politics in connection with the Congressional Convention in the Fourteenth District in 1900. More recently other charges were filed against him, but the specifications, while hinted at, have not been made public.

Mr. Stranahan represents the Thirty-seventh District in the State Senate. He was born at Granby, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1861. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Oswego County. Later he attended Falley Seminary and the Columbia College Law School in this city. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Fulton. He represented his district in the Assembly in 1890-91-92, serving on the leading committees. He soon took a high rank as a debater. Leaving the Assembly, he was elected District Attorney of Oswego County. On the expiration of his term he was elected to the State Senate, and is now serving his third term in that body. He is Chairman of the Committee on Cities and also a member of the Finance Committee and the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

Mr. Stranahan was Permanent Chairman of the convention at Saratoga that nominated Mr. Odell for Governor. He is regarded as a thorough-going organization man.

CHARGES RESPONSIBLE FOR MR. BIDWELL'S REMOVAL.

The President Changed His Mind After Hearing the Complete Case of the Collector's Opponents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, picked out to succeed Collector Bidwell, is understood to have started for Washington with Col. John T. Mott for an interview with the President.

When President Roosevelt first took up the Bidwell case for consideration it was his purpose to reappoint Collector Bidwell. After his first conference on the subject with Senator Platt he made up his mind to that effect, and later, in conversation with friends, he left no doubt in their minds that Mr. Bidwell would be appointed.

No definite charges had been lodged with the President against Mr. Bidwell, and he could find no reason for denying him a reappointment. There were vague, indefinite rumors, but the President could pay no attention to them. But when it became reasonably certain that the President would continue Mr. Bidwell in office unless some tangible reason against it was presented to him, the opponents of the Collector presented their reasons. The charges did not in any way affect Mr. Bidwell's official conduct, it is understood, but were personal in their nature. Nevertheless, they were accepted by the President. Senator Platt's arguments to the contrary were not sufficient, and the President determined to reverse his previous decision.

It is in no sense a political decision, and does not imply any disregard of Mr. Platt's position as leader of the Republican organization. It is purely a personal matter affecting Mr. Bidwell, and the President recognizes with regret the necessity of overruling Mr. Platt in the matter. The fact that Mr. Stranahan is a strong organization man is looked upon as indicating the President's wish not to overlook the organization, although it can hardly be termed a compromise.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Leyries Brothers, W. 1—Adv.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S ENTIRE FORTUNE GONE.

Savings of a Life Time Expended in the Effort to Clear His Name—Family Is Satisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The savings of forty-five years of active service in the United States Navy have been eaten up by the expenses of the inquiry by which Admiral W. S. Schley hopes to clear his record as a naval officer. Since the final adjournment of the public sessions of the court, the Admiral has been staying at the Arlington Hotel, attempting to extricate himself from the financial tangle caused by the inquiry. He has ended with his accounts, and he finds that every cent of the $20,000 which he had expected to leave to his family, in addition to all the prize money which he will get for his part in the Spanish-American war, has been expended on the inquiry.

Financially, the Admiral is worse off than he was almost half a century ago, when he entered the Naval Academy as a cadet. Mrs. Schley insists that the money has been well spent. Her children agree with her. They say that the clearing away of the cloud placed on the Admiral's naval record will be of more lasting satisfaction than anything that money could buy.

During the inquiry witnesses were brought from long distances, stenographers were employed, and clerks were kept busy.

"I cannot say I wish I had it back," said Admiral Schley, "but I do wish that I had the assurance now that I had a year ago that my wife would never come to want."

JEFFRIES FORCED RUHLIN TO QUIT.

Ohio Pugilist Lost the Fight in the Fifth Round—Spectators Broke Into the Ring.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—In one of the most unsatisfactory prizefights ever witnessed in this country, James J. Jeffries proved the victor to-night over "Gus" Ruhlin, the Akron giant. In the fifth round of what was to have been a twenty-round struggle, Ruhlin wilted and then surrendered to his peer, to the utter amazement and disgust of the assembled thousands.

No one was more surprised at the outcome than Jeffries himself, who asserted that while he had delivered one telling blow in the second round he did not expect to win the victory so easily, but Ruhlin insisted that he was the victim of an accident.

Jeffries walked to Ruhlin's corner, asked what was the matter, then turned in disgust and proceeded to his dressing room, while the spectators rose as one man and cheered the champion while they denounced Ruhlin as a quitter and fakir. The police tumbled into the ring, stopped two fights in which Corbett, the referee, and officers of the club were involved. The utmost excitement prevailed, during which Ruhlin made his way out of the ring.

Ruhlin's sole explanation of the outcome of the fight is that he received a chance blow, which utterly disabled him, and that Jeffries persisted in fighting him low. While Ruhlin will make no absolute charge of Jeffries having committee a foul, he intimates that he was unfairly handled and injured as a result. Ruhlin receives the support of his seconds, who say that his was a hopeless case after the second round.

When seen in his dressing room after the fight Jeffries said:

"I was certainly surprised at my easy victory and Ruhlin's amazing behavior. While it is true that he did punch me hard during the five rounds, Ruhlin did not punch me hard enough to cause me any alarm. I believed him strong and cautious up to the moment of his collapse, and was surprised when he quit. I certainly had no difficulty in whipping him, and had the fight gone on the result must have been the same. Ruhlin was in poor wind, and I cannot say that he even had the courage and force that I expected to encounter in him.

"Ruhlin took a stiff punch in the stomach in the fourth round which I presume gave him trouble. Nevertheless, I expected him to lose harder than he did. Mr. Ruhlin can doubtless best explain his own position, and as for myself, I am willing to meet Mr. Sharkey next month, and thereafter to defend as best I can the title I hold."

Referee Harry Corbett announced that the men would break at his order. Time was called at 9:37 o'clock.

Round 1—Ruhlin lead for head and landed lightly with left. Clinch. Both men cautious. Jeffries's left went around Ruhlin's head, but no damage was done. Jeffries tapped Ruhlin lightly on the head with his left. The latter cleverly ducked a light left.

Jeffries uppercut Ruhlin on jaw with left. Jeffries landed left on body, but missed another for head. Ruhlin countered with left. Jeffries swung again, but missed. Gus blocked left jab for face. Jeffries rushed, but Ruhlin came in to a clinch. Jeffries essayed a left for body, but the Ohio man got out of harm's way. Jeffries smiled. The round was tame, with the champion having slight advantage.

Round 2—Clinch. Ruhlin was hooked around neck with left. He accused Jeffries of foul fighting. The Akron man then shot in his right and found Jeffries's ribs, following this up with ineffectual left swing for head. Jeffries was the aggressor. Ruhlin planted right and left to the face, then rushed, landing on body. The champion led with left, and was countered. Ruhlin found Jeff's head, and in a short exchange neither had the advantage.

The men fought at closer range, Gus again landing on Jeffries's face and stopping the latter's attempt at retaliation with strong right. Ruhlin feinted with right and shot straight left on Jeff's nose, but the blow was partially blocked. The men were wrestling when the round closed. This was decicedly Ruhlin's round.

Round 3—The men came up strong, and Ruhlin shot in with right and left, which were stopped. Jeffries elbowed his way back, and finally caught the Akron man with a terrific left to neck. Jeffries pursued Ruhlin and swung with both hands. In a rush Jeffries landed weak body blows. Ruhlin again appeals to referee. Ruhlin feinted and came back with an ineffectual short-arm punch.

Jeffries easily held the advantage, with Ruhlin constantly complaining. The men closed in several times, Ruhlin fighting low and Jeffries apparently looking for a chance to land a knockout punch. Jeffries retreated about the ring until the spectators hissed him. The round ended with neither man in distress, but with Ruhlin the more worried of the two.

Round 4—After a short exchange at close quarters Ruhlin landed on Jeffries' face; the latter was forced back, and smiled as Ruhlin again rebuked him. Jeffries landed left, blackening Ruhlin's left eye, then pursued him, fighting at short range, and plainly wearing his man down. Ruhlin lacked aggressiveness, and retreated as Jeffries swung left and right and missed.

Ruhlin led for the face and Jeffries pushed him across the ring. Then the champion walked Ruhlin across the ring again and landed a fierce left on his jaw. Ruhlin shot out ineffectual lefts. Jeffries waded in, whaling Ruhlin left and right. Ruhlin went down and took the count. He came up apparently weak, and the gong saved him. Ruhlin was plainly very much distressed when the round closed. This round was much in Jeffries's favor.

Round 5—Ruhlin wore an extremely tired expression when he came to the scratch. Jeffries went in with straight arm blows, but was blocked. Jeffries landed light hook to jaw and short left to ribs, and then again to neck with right. A volley followed this, in which the champion smothered Ruhlin with lefts to the face.

Ruhlin ducked and retreated steadily. Jeffries followed the advantage and bored in, touching Ruhlin beneath the chin with his right, and forcing Ruhlin to the ropes, after which Ruhlin went to the floor, and at the count of five staggered to his feet. He ceased fighting, and Jeffries went in for a knock-out. Ruhlin was utterly dazed and missed wild swings. He quit near the end of the round.

SAVINGS BANK ROBBED OF OVER $60,000

Paying Teller's Death Prompts Receiving Teller's Confession.

George Zollinhofer Says that Harry E. Corbett Helped Him to Steal Williamsburg Institution's Funds.

Prompted, it is believed, by the knowledge that the death two weeks ago of Harry E. Corbett, for eighteen years paying teller of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, whom he involves as his accomplice, would lead to discovery, George Zollinhofer, for thirty-three years receiving teller of the same bank, has confessed to embezzlements estimated to total more than $60,000, and which it is thought may be found to amount to nearly $100,000. The bank, however, will lose nothing, as it has bonds in surety companies to the amount of $140,000. Since this confession, which was made on Saturday, Nov. 9, expert accountants have been at work on the books in the basement of the bank, assisted by Zollinhofer, who was turned over to the surety companies right after his confession. As yet he has not been placed under arrest. The Williamsburg Savings Bank is situated at Broadway and Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg.

Harry A. Corbett occupied apartments in St. Mark's and Bedford Avenues. He was about forty-five years old, of slight build, and of a nervous disposition, and was always of exemplary habits. The officials had implicit confidence in him, and also in Zollinhofer. His annual salary was $2,200, while Zollinhofer received $2,500. He was married, but had no children.

For a long time he and his wife lived in the home of his father, Thomas H. Corbett, an electrical engineer, at 238 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. About Sept. 1 they took rooms in the St. Mark's Avenue Hotel. Soon after he became ill of typhoid fever. While recovering he left his room against the advice of his doctor, with the result that he contracted pneumonia and died on Nov. 2. His funeral, which took place from the home of his father, at 238 Jefferson Avenue, was attended by nearly all the officers of the bank and the dead man's associates. His place in the bank was filled by another employe.

A week ago to-day Zollinhofer went to William Burns, the cashier, and confessed to him that he and Corbett had for more than two years purloined money belonging to the bank for the purpose of speculating in stocks, and that fully $60,000 had been taken. Gen. J. V. Meserole, the President of the bank, was immediately sent for by Mr. Burns, and a meeting of the Trustees was called. The officers communicated with the surety companies for Corbett and Zollinhofer, and on Sunday a number of expert accountants were sent to the bank to examine the books. Although the examination is still in progress, enough proof was found to show that Zollinhofer did not exaggerate the extent of the defalcation. Secrecy touching the affair was maintained by the officers of the bank and every one of the employes.

When Gen. Meserole was seen yesterday and asked for a statement of the defalcation, he said:

"Harry E. Corbett, a paying teller of this bank, was buried Nov. 6. He had been in the employ of the bank for eighteen years.

"On Nov. 9 George Zollinhofer, a receiving teller, and in the employ of the bank for thirty-three years, confessed to the cashier that he and Corbett, the deceased teller, had taken the funds of the bank, estimating the amount at between $50,000 and $60,000.

"The bank has bonds in surety companies covering the case, to the amount of $140,000, and personal bonds to the amount of $10,000

"This bank has been in existence fifty years, and $240,000,000 have been received on deposit, and this is the first time that anything of this kind has occurred.

"The State law provides for creating a surplus from its earnings to meet any contingency or loss in its business, from the depreciation of its securities, or otherwise. This bank has such a surplus, amounting to more than $8,000,000 over and above what it owes to its depositors. With the surety companies we are now examining the matter, on the books and otherwise. For every dollar we owe the depositors we have $1.20."

Asked whether criminal proceedings would be taken against Zollinhofer, Gen. Meserole said he did not think the bank officials would take any such action, as the bank was secured of its losses by the surety companies. If any arrest is made, Gen. Meserole said, it would be done by the surety companies, as the bank had dismissed Zollinhofer from its employ and turned him over to his bondsmen.

Zollinhofer is sixty years old, and with his wife and two children lives at 394 Vanderbilt Avenue.

SECRETARY LONG MAKES HIS ANNUAL REPORT

Asks for an Increase of Line Officers for Sea Duty.

Recommends Larger Classes at Annapolis and Urges the Need of an Efficient Naval Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary of the Navy Long has submitted his annual report to the President. He begins by reviewing the operations of the several squadrons, commending the efficiency of the squadron in Asiatic waters, and proceeds by outlining the movement of vessels at the various stations.

In speaking of the personnel of the navy, Mr. Long says:

"The need of line officers for sea duty becomes steadily more pressing, and in case it should become necessary to man all the vessels of our present fleet the required number is not available, and I recommend that the number of Lieutenants be increased from 300 to 350, and that the limit of the number of Junfor Lieutenants and Ensigns be made 600.

"I concur with the chief naval constructor that there should be an increase in his corps. With more ships to build there must be more constructors. Some increase in the corps of civil engineers is necessary in view of the great increase in yard and dock construction."

Regarding the enlisted personnel he says:

"I cannot too earnestly call attention to the necessity for an increase of this most important branch of the navy. As with the officers, so with the enlisted men. The ships of the navy have been greatly increased in number, but commensurate steps have not been taken to provide the necessary crews for them. I recommend that the present enlisted force be increased by 3,000 men, the Marine Corps by 750, and that the office of Vice Admiral be revived."

Tables are presented showing the increase of personnel in different navies during recent years. According to these tables, the number of commissioned officers of the executive branch this year is as follows: England, 2,085; France, 1,663; Germany, 974; Russia, 1,096; United States, 728.

In the section of the report devoted to the Naval Academy, Mr. Long recommends that "the title of midshipman, which is full of historic associations, be restored and substituted for naval cadet." He says further:

"I recommend that the number of cadets at the Naval Academy be increased 50 per cent., as recommended by the General Board, and that there be appointed annually by the President ten at large.

"Upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy the department decided, in the interest of the convenience of candidates for admission as well as of the Government, to have examinations for admission to this institution conducted by the Civil Service Commission at or near the homes of the candidates instead of at the Naval Academy as heretofore. The wishes of the department were cordially acquiesced in by the Civil Service Commission, and this new method of examination has been put in operation with successful results."

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Mr. Long says of the National Naval Reserve:

"I have again to call attention to the pressing need of a National naval reserve force from which to draw for sea service immediately upon an outbreak of war. This subject has received attention in previous reports, and recommendations have been made for the enrollment and organization of such a National body, to be under the general direction of the Navy Department and subject to the call of the Chief Executive in times of National emergency.

"The results of the Spanish-American war were such as to assure every one having knowledge of naval matters that steps should at once be taken to meet the one certain and positive requirement which will face the nation upon an outbreak of war—the immediate necessity at that exigent time, if it comes, of a large increase in the men of the navy from an existing reserve—an increase which must, in the main, be made from the seafaring class, who, having acquired the habit of the sea, are at home on the water. There is no better way of insuring such a reserve than by the measure now urged.

"Our pressing need is for such a reserve—a body to go to the front on board ship at once upon the outbreak of war, or when it is imminent.

"Next to this will come the defense of the coast, and for such purpose the Naval Militia will be essential.

"I see reasons for both organizations, and have heretofore done all possible to aid the one now existing—the Naval Militia, and to convince Congress of the necessity for the authorization of the other—the National Naval Reserve."

Referring to ordnance the Secretary states:

"In order to gain greater energy guns have been increased in weight and dimensions until it is believed that they have now reached a point beyond which it is inexpedient to go. Any further increase in their efficiency must be looked for in the use of heavier projectiles, and in the development of powders possessing higher ballistic properties than those now in use.

"New types of five-inch and seven-inch guns have been made and tested with excellent results."

Mr. Long recommends that the statute fixing the pay of the navy be amended by striking out the words "for service rendered during the war with Spain," so as not to retard the promotion of any officer by the advancement of others over him.

The capacity of the armor plants is now about 7,500 tons a year of armor and preparations are being made to increase the output to 10,000 or 12,000 tons a year.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.

With reference to coal the Secretary reports:

"Owing to the unusually large demands made upon our naval vessels, especially in the waters of the Philippines and Northern China, the quantity of coal used during the last year was greater than any year heretofore. While the best American coal was advanced more than 50 per cent. on April 1, 1900, it is gratifying to state that the average cost to the navy during the past year only increased about 13 per cent. over that for the previous year.

"American coal from the Atlantic Coast of the United States has been sent by the bureau to distant ports of the world, notably Yokohama, Japan, and Pichilinque, Bay, Mexico, wherever suitable storage can be obtained for it. In the Philippines American coal is now supplied almost to the entire exclusion of other coal, and when other than American coal from the Atlantic Coast has been supplied to our coal depots at insular and foreign ports it is due to exceptional circumstances making such action necessary.

"The yearly arrangement for the supply of coal to our ships in foreign ports has been continued, with much advantage as to economy and certainty of supply. Fifty-three ports are now covered by it.

"In the transportation of coal it has been impossible in some cases to obtain all the merchant tonnage needed to insure the needed coal supply. This difficulty has been overcome by the employment of navy colliers manned by merchant crews, of which there are now nine in commission."

"The department recommends the consideration of a plan for a general naval rendezvous at some suitable place, to be independent of the navy yard, and, while including commodious barracks for the whole enlisted force, devoted also to the training of enlisted men of the artificer branch of the service. The mechanical element is now one of the most important in the management of our ships; the machinery on shipboard is complicated and sometimes delicate, and then men who run it should not be green hands, but trained to that service. This would make for both economy and efficiency."

Mr. Long also recommends that the name of the League Island Navy Yard be changed to "Philadelphia Navy Yard," and that a change be made in the existing law, in the direction of making the pay of officers of the Army and the Marine Corps on the one hand and officers of the navy on the other the same.

THE DEPARTMENT'S CIVIL SERVICE.

One the subject of the civil service of the department, Mr. Long says:

"The Navy Department bears witness to the utility of the present system of the civil service. It prevents favoritism and makes merit the test of entrance into place and of standing and advance in it, and the result has been a decided increase in efficiency. In some cases where the examinations of the Civil Service Commission, which commission this department has always found most helpful, have not been able to supply the needs of the department, it has been permitted to adopt within itself the methods of that commission, thus recognizing in local application the general principle of what is now an approved reform."

With reference to the Naval Observatory, the Secretary reports:

"Attention is called to the first and very important report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Observatory. I earnestly recommend its recommendations to careful consideration. This board was created by act of Congress in March last. I believe its visitations will be found valuable in making the observatory efficient and in rank with the best institutions of the land. It appears that no other observatory in the world has the expenditure of so much money, but also that its results are not commensurate with those of some other observatories the expenditures of which are less. Its head should of course be the best astronomer, who has proper administrative qualifications, that can be found in the country. It is especially desirable that he should have continuity of tenure, and the observatory has undoubtedly suffered from frequent changes in its Superintendents."

The recommendation of the department as to the increase of the navy follows:

Three first-class battleships.
Two first-class armored cruisers.
Three gunboats, each of about 1,000 tons trial displacement.
Three gunboats, each of about 200 tons trial displacement, for insular service.
Three picket boats, each of about 650 tons trial displacement.
Three steel sailing training ships, each of about 2,000 tons trial displacement.
One collier of about 15,000 tons trial displacement.
Four tugboats.

"The department will submit to Congress in December next, as directed by the last Naval Appropriation bill, a general description of two seagoing battleships and two armored cruisers, according to which the battleships and cruisers above recommended should be built if appropriation is made therefor."

COURT OF INQUIRY WITNESSES TRANSFERRED.

Some of Those Who Testified For and Against Schley Have Had Their Positions Shifted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Some of the witnesses in the Schley inquiry, both for and against Admiral Schley, have received orders transferring them from their present positions. The latest orders relating to any of them were given out to-day.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. M. De Valin, one of the Schley witnesses, who has a berth at Portsmouth, N. H., has been ordered to the Rainbow, which will take him to the Philippines. Lieut. Mark L. Bristol, one of the Judge Advocate's witnesses, has been ordered to the Kearsarge as aid on the personal staff of the Commander in Chief of the North American Squadron. To make room for Mr. Bristol, Lieut. Commander W. A. Marshall, who now holds that place, has been detached and sent home on waiting orders. These three orders have all been made public to-day.

Some days ago Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland was taken from sea duty and placed in charge of the Hydrographic Office. He was also a witness before the court of inquiry, called by the Judge Advocate.

Rear Admiral Evans, it is announced, will be sent to the Asiatic station, and will be in line to succeed the command there. He testified at the court of inquiry.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is slated for the command of the European Squadron at the coronation of King Edward. He was not a witness at the court of inquiry, but furnished much valuable aid to the Judge Advocate through his confidential assistant, Lieut. Ward, who until recently was in the Bureau of Navigation, and who will be one of the Rear Admiral's aides when he goes to Europe.

Dr. De Valin testified about the bravery and coolness of Schley's bearing and denied the recurrence of the Hodgson colloquy. His testimony was mainly interesting, however, because he intimated that the interest of the Navy Department was to prove Admiral Schley guilty of the charges against him. He said that Lieut. Ward had visited him in Portsmouth and tried to get him to say that the Hodgson colloquy occurred in his hearing.

It was Lieut. Bristol who testified that the Brooklyn was 3,000 yards away from the Spanish ships during the battle of Santiago. He gave much testimony on other points injurious to Schley. Mr. Southerland was the officer who testified that he notified one of Schley's vessels of the whereabouts of the Cuban camp and landing place at Cienfuegos, which Schley is alleged to have disregarded.

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The President signed to-day the commission of Herbert Pierce of Massachusetts to be Third Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Pierce is expected to arrive in Washington to-morrow and assume his office.

PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE.

Cabinet Discusses the Best Means of Introducing New Crops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Considerable time at the Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted to consideration of the agricultural situation in the Philippines. From reports received by the War Department it is apparent that the vegetables grown there are "running out," and there is immediate necessity for a general distribution of new seed. Secretary Root told the Cabinet that not enough rice, which is the great staple, was grown now in the islands to supply the demand for local consumption.

Secretary Wilson has decided to send one of the department's experts with a full corps of assistants to the islands to investigate the situation. Upon ascertaining the needs in respect to seed the department will ship to the islands such seed as may be required. It is expected that many things not heretofore grown in the Philippines can be produced there, and especial attention will be directed to the growing of new crops. The seed will be distributed gratis. Although men from the Agricultural Department will do the work, they will be commissioned by the War Department for this purpose.

Manila Chamber Wishes Pacific Cable.

MANILA, Nov. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce has cabled to President Roosevelt urging that the Pacific cable be laid and saying that the main object would be an immense increase of the rubber industry of the Philippines, estimated at $15,000,000.

The Grant Off for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 15.—The transport Grant sailed to-day for Manila with two battalions of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, about 100 recruits and a number of civilian passengers. Col. Mott Hooten is in command of the battalions, which were recruited at Vancouver Barracks. In the detachment are twenty-two officers and 749 men.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS' BANQUET.

Charles M. Schwab Tells Stories and Pledges Aid to a Greater Merchant Marine.

The naval architects and marine engineers, who discussed warships and armor during the day, held a banquet at Delmonico's last evening. Lewis Nixon presided, and about 160 men were present.

Charles M. Schwab, who was one of the guests, was called upon for a speech, and responded with several stories. He said that he had been made aware that he was becoming great the other day in a little town in Pennsylvania, not far from Pittsburg.

"I had my colored driver Bob sitting beside me," Mr. Schwab said, "and was driving through the town. A woman and a little girl, evidently her daughter, were watching us. 'That's Mr. Schwab,' I could not avoid hearing the mother say. 'Which one?' asked the child."

Mr. Schwab in the serious portion of his speech said that the shipbuilders of the country might rely upon it that the steel companies were with them in their effort to build a creditable merchant marine.

"I want to say," Mr. Schwab went on, "that when you are ready to build a great merchant marine you will find that the United States Steel Corporation is ready to compete with the world and that its prices won't be the highest. It is to our interest to aid in the building of ships which will take steel to foreign markets cheaper than they do now."

Job E. Hedges followed Mr. Schwab. His speech was principally humorous. Speeches were also made by Judge Goldfogle and Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey.

RECEPTION TO MR. REDMOND.

Judges and Men of Prominence Greet Him at John D. Crimmins's House.

A reception was given last night by John D. Crimmins at his residence, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, in honor of John E. Redmond, M. P., the leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons. The guests present included W. Bourke Cockran, Recorder Goff, ex-Judge Martin T. McMahon, William R. Grace, Father M. J. Lavelle, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, William McAdoo, Eugene Kelly, Martin J. Keogh, Thomas A. Emmet, Justice O'Gorman, Justice Patterson, Justice Blanchard, Judge Bond, Lewis S. Chanler, Edward Lauterbach, and P. A. O'Farrell.

It was late in the evening when Mr. Redmond was invited to speak. He said, in part:

"When I came here years ago and asked your sympathy, you told us, and quite rightly, to go back and become united among ourselves before appealing to the Irishmen in foreign lands. I took your advice, and now I come to you with the assurance that the Irish people are at last absolutely united, and with this assurance we ask your sympathy and aid in the battle for our rights.

"Now as to the campaign of the Nationalists. Our first aim is to secure for Ireland a system of free representative Government. We have never had any such thing as this. It means the constitutionally expressed will of the majority of the Irish people. The time has nearly arrived when we propose to free Ireland legislatively."

It was stated after the reception as quite likely that some plan of action to be adopted by the Irish-Americans in this city would be agreed upon, and that steps would be taken looking toward furnishing active and substantial assistance to the leaders in the Irish cause in the House of Commons.

AMALGAMATED COPPER SUITS MAY BE COMPROMISED.

Report from Butte, Mont., that Litigants Are About to Reach an Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 15.—A Butte dispatch says: "Recent developments lead many well-informed persons to believe that mining litigation involving $100,000,000 or more, which has kept the Courts of the State busy for many years, will be practically ended before the close of the year. From an inside source, information comes that Heinze has made up his mind to accept the Amalgamated Company's terms for the purchase of his properties. This means that he will not put up the political campaign he was planning for 1902. The story goes that an amicable agreement has been reached by which Mr. Heinze will dispose of all of his copper interests in Butte.

Hitherto the only hitch in the negotiations has been that Mr. Heinze insisted upon being recognized as the President of the Amalgamated. The price offered by the trust was satisfactory, but Mr. Heinze wanted a little more honor. He wanted to be in a position to humiliate some of his old-time political allies as well as his enemies.

Now, with a restricted demand for copper and new complications arising in the copper situation, Heinze is said to be feeling less aggressive. He contemplates, it is asserted, a complete transfer of all his properties in Montana to H. H. Rogers. Mr. Heinze, it is said, was led to accept this course by his political advisers, who are watching affairs very closely throughout the State. Heinze's strength is largely in Silverbow County. Litigation has worked disastrously for Butte mercantile interests. Considerable money has been spent, it is true, in this legal warfare, but during its continuance thousands of men have been thrown out of employment and scores of idle men now crowd the streets in search of work, who might be employed were it not for the unfortunate litigation which has resulted in the closing down of many mines. The recent temporary suspension of work by the Amalgamated also tended largely to bring about a revulsion of feeling in this respect. Heinze's interests here are insignificant, and outside of here they are nothing. With the amalgamated mines closed, Butte could not support 10,000 people. Merchants realize what a fight to a finish between Heinze and the Amalgamated would mean. It might be fun for lawyers, but it would be a death blow to Butte.

WOMAN'S ODD BANK ACCOUNTS.

She Deposited Money in Trust for Two Sons Who, It Is Believed, Never Were Born.

When Margaret Hunter died, in February, 1895, there were found among her papers several bank books representing accounts kept in the names of various persons: Margaret Brown, Margaret Hunter, Margaret Hunter, in trust for son Thomas; Margaret Hunter, in trust for son John, an so on, amounting in all to nine accounts. Three of these were with the Bank for Savings in the City of New York. The latter paid to the decedent's ancillary administrator the amount called for by the book in the name of Margaret Brown, which was Mrs. Hunter's maiden name, but refused to pay the other accounts, which were those in trust for the two sons.

In an action brought by the administrator against the bank, it was shown that these two accounts were opened by Mrs. Hunter personally, and the claim of the administrator was that he was entitled to them because Mrs. Hunter never had any children. The account for the son Thomas was opened on Jan. 3, 1882, when the boy, according to a statement in the book, was nine years of age. Mrs. Hunter stated at the time she opened the account for John, on Aug. 22, 1883, that he was eleven years old.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed a judgment for the plaintiff. Justice McLaughlin, who gives the opinion, says:

"The evidence adduced upon the trial tended to establish that she had lived in the same house in Newark for nearly or quite twenty-eight years, and that at the time of her death she was between seventy-five and eighty years old. Therefore, if she had sons, Thomas and John, and their ages were correctly stated in the books issued by the defendant, and this was the only evidence on that subject, they must have been born within five or six months of each other, about 1872 or 1873, and at a time when she lived in the house where she died. No witnesses were produced who had ever seen these children, or either of them, or in fact, any children belonging to her, and no evidence whatever was offered to the effect that she had ever had children. The fact that none of the deceased's friends or neighbors were produced who had knowledge that she had children, and that sch must have been upward of fifty years of age when they were born, raises a strong presumption that she never had children, and that these names were used by her for a purpose known only to herself."

Justice McLaughlin also calls attention to the fact that Mrs. Hunter frequently declared to her friends and neighbors that she never had any children.

NEW JERSEY BANK ROBBED.

Thieves Used Dynamite and Got $6,000 in Money and as Much in Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., Nov. 15.—The large safe of the First National Bank at this place was blown open early this morning, evidently by professional cracksmen, and $6,000 in cash and as much more in securities were secured. The loss is fully covered by burglar insurance. Oliver H. Brown is President of the bank.

The thieves gained entrance to the bank by forcing open a window in the Directors' room. Then they used dynamite on the safe, blowing off both doors. The tools used to drill the holes in the safe had been stolen from the borough water works earlier in the evening. The thieves cleaned out the safe.

The robbery was discovered at 4 A. M. by Harry Osborne, who lives opposite the bank. Osborne noticed the bank building in darkness, and at once surmised that something was wrong. He aroused Cashier Frederick F. Schock from his bed and together they went to the bank. The thieves left no clue, but fresh wagon tracks show that they went west with their booty.

$150,000 Fire in Cudahy Packing Plant.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—Fire broke out in the canning building of the Cudahy packing establishment to-night and destroyed the building with a large stock of canned meats. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The fire was not got under control for three hours.

MERIT ONLY WILL SECURE PROMOTION IN THE ARMY

Official Declaration Is Issued by the President's Authority.

Officers Frankly Told that They Are Likely to Injure Their Own Chances by Seeking Political Influence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—It was announced at the War Department to-day that the names of the officers to fill the vacancies in the grade of Brigadier General will not be announced until Congress meets, as it is not deemed desirable to make ad interim appointments. In addition to this statement, and in view of the great pressure that has been brought to bear, it has been deemed proper to make the following declaration:

"The Secreary of War and the President have had informal discussions on army matters on several occasions, and it is understood that the President has expressed himself most positively on the use of political and social influence by officers, for the purpose of obtaining changes of stations, leaves of absence, modifications of orders, &c. Of course, it is understood that officers often deem it necessary to have attention called to their cases by political friends for appointments, and especially cases of the young volunteer officers who recently have been appointed.

"It is safe to say, however, that at no period in the history of our Government has the matter of record been used to such good purpose as during the present reorganization of the army, when the greatest possible care has been taken in the selection of persons for appointment in the reorganized army.

"The President has not hesitated to inform Senators and others who have applied to him that no officer will improve his chances by sending his friends to annoy the President in his behalf. On the contrary, the effect which will be produced probably will be directly opposite to that which the candidate hopes for.

"Several Senators and Representatives have had some disappointment because the persons in whom they are interested have not received the appointments and stations applied for by them, but the Administration as a whole is evidently of the opinion that the good sense and judgment of public men will lead them to the same conclusion as that arrived at by the President and Secretary of War, that is, if a system of records be thoroughly established at the War Department showing the progressive work of officers from year to year, it will be far better for the officers and men, as well as public officials, that such a register be made the guide for selections, details, &c., rather than influence.

"The appeals of individuals to their Congressmen for their personal assistance in matters above enumerated necessitates public men giving up a great deal of their time in locating the proper office at which to apply for information and the filing of appeals. This takes them away from their legitimate duties while Congress is in session and also interferes greatly with the public business of the departments. It is fully recognized by public officials that the proper men in the first instance to establish the character of an applicant for office are the Senators and Representatives from their own home, and it is eminently just and proper that their influence should be respected and they should be responsible for the character of the persons recommended for office; but once in the public service, it is only fair to the Administration that, not only army officers, but all other classes of public office-holders should rely upon their own merits and not upon the further use of political influence."

WINTER CRUISE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Will Visit the West Indies and Venezuelan Ports—Speed Trials Scheduled.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Winter cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron, which begins on the 25th of this month, will be a notable one, for the vessels of the squadron will stop at Charleston for four days during the exposition, and visit Cuba, Porto Rico, the Isthmus of Panama, Colombia, Trinidad Island, on the northeast coast of Venezuela, and the Danish West Indies.

After a five days' stay at Havana the squadron will proceed to Matanzas and then to Culebra Island, Porto Rico, arriving at the latter point two days before Christmas. Here the squadron will lie for a full month, and then visit, in turn, Port America, Mayaguez, Samana Bay, and Guantanamo, arriving at Cienfuegos on Feb. 20, 1902.

On Feb. 24 the squadron will weigh anchor and sail almost due south for Colon, arriving there on the 28th. On the 4th of March the vessels will leave for Carthagena for a three days' stay, and then sail to Trinidad, arriving there on March 10, and remaining five days before starting north. After a stop at Martinique the squadron will proceed to St. Thomas and St. John and then to Culebra Island and San Juan, which point they will leave on April 21 for New York.

An important feature of the itinerary made public to-day is the provision for speed trials which will be run by each vessel of the squadron off Barren Island before starting south. This will be a new practice, instituted at the instance of Engineer-in-Chief Melville, and is for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vessels have deteriorated in any respect.

GOLD MEDAL FOR NAVAL HERO.

Lieut. Newcomb Receives Unique Honor for Valor in Spanish War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The only gold medal authorized by Congress for heroic conduct during the war with Spain was forwarded to-day to Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, now located at Patchogue, N. Y., by Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury. During the Spanish war Lieut. Newcomb commanded the revenue cutter Hudson and rescued the officers and crew of the torpedo boat Winslow from a very perilous position off Cardenas, Cuba, while the action of May 11, 1898, was in progress.

Each of the officers under Lieut. Newcomb was awarded a silver medal and each member of his crew a bronze medal. The medal sent Lieut. Newcomb contains about $750 worth of gold, and is ornamented on one side by an engraving of the Goddess of War looking down upon the scene of rescue, and on the other side by a representation of Fame writing the story of the deeds of Lieut. Newcomb and his crew. In forwarding the medal to him, Secretary Taylor said:

"Yours is the proud distinction of being the only commissioned officer of any service to whom Congress awarded a gold medal for heroism in battle during the war with Spain. I take pleasure in presenting to you the medal awarded and in congratulating you upon the recognition thus bestowed by the National Legislature."

MEGAPHONE MESSAGES AT SEA.

Secretary Long Issues an Order Requiring that a Record Be Kept.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Long has issued an order, under date of Nov. 4, intended to prevent, so far as possible, future failures to report megaphone messages. This order requires a smooth signal record book to be carried by all vessels, in which shall be kept a record of all signals of an official nature and all official megaphone or word of mouth messages, this record to be approved daily by the commanding officer. The order reads:

"Upon no condition shall any page of this book be removed or destroyed."

Mrs. Manderson Injured in Runaway.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Manderson, wife of ex-United States Senator Charles F. Manderson, was badly shaken up in a runaway to-day, and Charles A. King, the coachman, received injuries from which he may die. The horses were a spirited pair, which ran fifteen blocks through the centre of the city, and were prevented from crashing into another vehicle and street cars only by the skill of the driver.

The Violet Sachets
MADE BY
Caswell, Massey & Co.
ARE THE MOST
Fragrant
Delicate and
Lasting.
Junction Broadway, 5th Ave. and 25th St.,
576 Fifth Ave.,
355 Columbus Ave.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Commissioner Decides that the Insular Possessions Are Not Exempt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day rendered a decision in which he holds that beer, whisky, and other articles of domestic manufacture subject to internal revenue tax when consumed in the United States, are subject to this tax when shipped to the Philippine Islands. In this sense the Philippines are held to be domestic territory. Under existing laws articles subject to internal revenue tax at home are relieved from the tax when exported to a foreign country, the exporter giving bond when the goods are withdrawn, which is canceled when satisfactory proof is furnished that they actually have been landed in foreign territory.

Under a ruling made some weeks ago by the Commissioner the Philippines have been regarded, for purposes of internal revenue taxation, as foreign territory, and therefore the whisky, beer, cigars, &c., which have been shipped to the islands have been exempted from taxation. Under the present ruling the tax in all cases will be exacted before shipment.

It is expected that exporters will pay the tax under protest, having in mind the "fourten diamond rings case," now pending in the United States Supreme Court, in which a decision is expected at an early date. This case involves the same question which has arisen in the consideration of the internal revenue tax cases, and if the court should hold that the Philippines are foreign territory for customs and internal revenue tax purposes, exporters will be entitled to a refund of the amount of the tax paid.

In response to a letter of inquiry sent to the Treasury Department by a well-known brewing company recently the Treasury Department made the following reply:

The department is in receipt of your letter in which, adverting to a press dispatch to the effect that "Within a week or ten days the Treasury Department will rule that the Philippine Islands are domestic territory," you request to be furnished with the exact wording of the decision and state: "As we understand it, beer shipped into the Philippines from America is subject to a duty of about $4.20 (Mexican) per cask of ten dozen pints. We infer from the dispatch quoted above that this duty will be taken from beer, and that instead beer will be taxed in this country at the rate of $1.60 per barrel of thirty-one gallons."

In reply, I have to inform you that the department does not contemplate making any such ruling as you refer to, the question involved is now pending before the Supreme Court, and cannot be officially determined by any other branch of the Government. At the present time all questions relating to the collection of duties on importations into the Philippines come within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War; the rates are fixed by him, and his agents collect the revenue.

This department is advised that the products of all countries pay the same duties as those assessed upon goods from the United States. Under the customs laws the Treasury Department has been obliged to deny drawback on all articles shipped to the Philippine Islands.

So much of your inquiry as relates to the remission of internal revenue tax on your proposed shipment has been referred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on whom the responsibility attaching to the remission of internal revenue taxes primarily rests.

The Commissioner having given his decision, there is nothing now for exporters to do but to wait for the Supreme Court decision.

WILL STAY AWAY FROM RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

Charles A. Moore, President of the Protective Tariff League, Fears the Free Traders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Charles A. Moore of New York has declared that he will not attend the reciprocity convention. The reason given is that he fears the convention is likely to fall into the hands of free traders, who will commit it to a radical revision of the Dingley tariff.

Mr. Moore's defection is considered very significant. He accompanied the late President McKinley when the latter made his trip to the Pacific Coast, and, whether rightly or not, has been given credit for urging him to advocate reciprocity as he did in his famous Buffalo speech. When the party came back from California Mr. Moore, who is President of the American Protective Tariff League, gave out an interview in which he favored establishing reciprocal trade relations with other countries, and hinted strongly that Mr. McKinley held the same views. The Buffalo speech showed that Moore knew whereof he spoke, and his importance in the tariff discussion was increased accordingly.

It is said some Philadelphia and Pittsburg delegates will also remain away. It is understood that they have grown suspicious that the free traders are to run the convention and adopt a radical programme which will put the various elements by the ears.

D. O. HAYNES'S DISCLAIMER.

Declares He Did Not Say President Would Ignore Tariff Revision in His Message.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—D. O. Haynes of New York, who is in Chicago to-night, said in an interview that the published reports of his remarks last Wednesday evening in St. Paul about President Roosevelt's views on tariff legislation were incorrect. "Of course I did not say that the President gave the positive assurance that he would make no reference to revision of the tariff in his forthcoming message," said Mr. Haynes.

"I called upon President Roosevelt to ask him to make, if possible, a recommendation for a permanent tariff commission. The President stated that he could not include this subject in his message without discussing it with leading members of Congress, and because he would naturally be conservative in the recommendations he makes in his first message. 'But,' he continued, 'I am in sympathy with any movement tending to put the revision of the tariff on a more scientific basis, and I expressed my views on the subject in my address before the Home Market Club in Boston last April.'"

OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY.

Senator Gallinger Wants No Tariff Concessions to Other Countries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who was one of the President's callers to-day, not only opposed a revision of the tariff, but also any tariff concessions to other countries through reciprocity treaties. He is especially hostile to any treaty looking to the reduction of duties on Canadian imports.

"We sell three times as much to Canada as the Dominion sells to us," said he to-day at the White House. "Why should we make concessions? In my opinion there will be no reciprocity treaty with Canada. I was in Toronto recently, and heard Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, say in a speech that Canada was through with sending delegates to Washington looking for trade concessions. He said that if negotiations were to be resumed we would have to take the initiative."

ATTACK ON F. H. MASON.

German Paper Objects to Consul General's View of German Tariff.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Kreuz Zeitung to-day makes a savage attack upon Frank H. Mason, United States Consul General, because in a recent consular report he said the business situation in Germany could not regain its former prosperity as long as the future respecting duties continued uncertain and the danger of foreign reprisals remained.

In Mr. Mason's report the Kreuz Zeitung sees a censure of the German [illegible] ment and answers that duties in Germany are not more uncertain than in the United States and that Germany is only exactly following the example of the United States in raising its duties.

The paper concludes by saying: "Let the United States make and inaugurate a tariff reform favorable to commercial treaties before accusing other countries of endangering trade relations through preparations for tariff legislation."

Mr. Loudenslager on Tariff Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey, the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, was at the White House to-day. He says he has been in Washington for several days trying to ascertain the strength of the sentiment in favor of a revision of the tariff, and thus far he had not, he said, found the existence of any movement worthy of note in that direction.

LAFAYETTE POST'S RECEPTION.

Commander in Chief of the Grand Army Honored.

Lafayette Post, No. 140, last night, in Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, tendered a reception to the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, ex-Judge Torrance of Minneapolis; to Departmental Commander Charles A. Orr of New York, and to National and State officers from Massachusetts, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Gen. A. C. Barnes made the address of welcome.

Ex-Judge Torrance called attention to the fact that five Presidents—Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Arthur, and McKinley—were Grand Army men. He suggested that the most fitting way in which the Grand Army could honor the memory of the late President would be to contribute to the fund with which it is proposed to erect a monument at Canton.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner made a plea for woman suffrage, on the ground that as instructors in citizenship they should have a voice in public affairs. Mr. Skinner deplored the attitude toward public men of journals of a certain type, and declared that McKinley had been "crucified by the cartoons of yellow journalism."

Rabbi Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El spoke briefly.

Others present were: Gen. Sickles, Gen. Horatio C. King, ex-Secretary of State Palmer, Major Bridgman of Squadron A, Col. Jarvis and staff of the Eighth Regiment.

President Roosevelt telegraphed congratulations.

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation a regular feature. The New York Times.—Adv.

CAMMEYER

Men's Haberdashery
Gloves and Stockings
for Everybody

We shall soon be compelled to enlarge these departments. The public is fast appreciating our goods and prices in these lines.

Our patrons tell us that these stocks cannot be equalled for the money at any store in the city.

We invite you also to come and test these assertions. If you find on a trial that this is true, you will be certainly benefited. If not we guarantee you against loss, so you cannot possibly be harmed.

It is not then worth your while to come and see us?

MEN'S HABERDASHERY.

Special lot of Men's Colored Dress Shirts, in a great variety of the newest Fall patterns and colorings, cut full sizes and neatly finished,
Special, 95c

Large assortment of Men's All-Silk Neckwear, in the most up-to-date colorings, in Four-in-Hands, Ascots, Tecks, Imperials, etc.
Special, 45c

Men's fine grade Pique Kid Gloves; also heavy Walking Gloves in the newest Fall Shades.
Special, 95c

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Special lot of Men's extra fine grade Gray Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, in the well-known brand of Medlicotte; regularly sold at 2.75,
Special, 1.75

MEN'S SOCKS.

Men's fine grade imported Natural Wool Socks, double soles, heels and toes, and regular 50c. grade,
Special, 35c

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

Women's fine grade Kid Gloves in light or heavy weights; also Mocha and Pique Suedes, in the newest fall shades.
Special, 95c

Large assortment of Children's and Boys' Heavy Cape Gloves, with spear point backs, in tans and reds; sizes to fit 2 year to 15 year.
Special, 1.00

Large assortment of Boys', Misses' and Women's Golf Gloves in a great variety of colorings.
25c and 50c

Store Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Corner 20th Street.

Hats for the Horse Show
Distinctive Styles.
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.	Derbys	$3.00 & $4.00
199 Broadway, near Dey St.		
290 Broadway, near Duane St.	Alpines	$3.00 & $3.50
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.		
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.	Silk Hats	$5.00 & $6.00
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.	Opera Hats	$6.00 & $8.00

Waltham Watches.

Waltham Watches are the most reliable pocket timepieces made. We carry them in stock, both in silver and gold cases.

Ladies' Waltham Watches
cased in silver . $10.00 to $15.00
cased in gold . $25.00 to $100.00

Gentlemen's Waltham Watches
cased in silver . $10.00 to $30.00
cased in gold . $35.00 to $125.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
56 West 23d St.

Eyeglass Excellence
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals
Pan-American Exposition.
E. B. Meyrowitz
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

M. J. Dady Gets the Havana Contract.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The Municipal Council unanimously voted to-night to award to Michael J. Dady the contract to pave and sewer Havana at his reduced bid of $13,358,000.

GATHMANN GUN FAILS TO DO ITS WORK

Mighty Kruppized Steel Target Uninjured by the Shell.

THE INVENTOR DISAPPOINTED

Mr. Gathmann Declares the Dry Gun Cotton Was Imperfectly Packed and that the Projectile Was Defective.

The Gathmann gun, a piece of ordnance that its inventor, Louis Gathmann, claims is the most destructive engine of war ever constructed, was fired at 2:15 P. M. yesterday at the Government proving grounds on Sandy Hook. A specially constructed target, which was said to be of sufficient strength to represent the resisting force of a modern battleship, received the impact of the projectile. When the smoke that followed the firing of the gun cleared away the target was found to be practically intact.

Immediately following the discharge of the Gathmann gun a twelve-inch army gun was fired at another target, similar to the one that had been struck by the projectile from the Gathmann gun. The shell from the army gun pierced the target and exploded in the interior, wrecking the target.

Yesterday was the third day that the members of the Board of Ordnance and Mr. Gathmann and his friends have been at the Hook awaiting a favorable opportunity to test the destructive powers of the gun. On the two former days a fleet of schooners that had anchored within the line of fire made the test impossible. Yesterday the wind made a favorable change and the schooners got out of the way as quickly as they could. Then the officers in charge prepared for the trial.

When everything was in readiness Lieut. Morton of the Ordnance Department pressed a little electric button. A moment later there was a roar, followed an instant later by the explosion of the shell against the 11½-inch Kruppized steel plate of the target. Pieces of the shell flew in all directions, and it was thought at first that the projectile had destroyed the target. When the smoke lifted, however, the plate of the target, with the exception of a slight indentation where it had been struck by the projectile, was found to be uninjured. The position of the target had been slightly changed by the force of the explosion, but it was hardly noticeable.

After the test, Mr. Gathmann, much disappointed, said that the reason the target had not been destroyed was due to an imperfect fuse and also to the fact that a small quantity of dry gun cotton had not been packed close enough to the wet gun cotton. He said also that the shell fired was an imperfect one, and asserted his belief that the test to-day will be a successful one. On the other hand, the ordnance officers are understood to have declared that the test yesterday was as perfect as it was possible to make it in accordance with the ideas of Mr. Gathmann.

The Gathmann gun used in yesterday's test was an especially built piece of ordnance, six inches larger in bore and several feet longer than any gun at present in use. The target was designed by Rear Admiral Bowles, Chief Constructor of the United States Navy. It is made of plates of Kruppized steel, the hardest steel known, 16 by 17½ feet in size, and 11½ inches thick. Next to these plates are 15 inches of oak timber, then some battleship plates, arranged so as to represent the interior of a battleship, the entire mass being banked by 1,000 tons of sand, which in turn was braced by heavy timbers. This was the target that Mr. Gathmann expected his gun to destroy at one shot. He failed yesterday, but according to the agreement made for the test, he will have a second chance.

At the trial yesterday Gen. Miles, commanding the army, and the other general officers, who were present on the two days previous, when there were no tests were not present. Only the regular officers of the post, the committee appointed for the test, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler were on hand.

The test yesterday was marred, the officers of the committee said, by the failure of the wet gun cotton, the destructive power of the shell that is fired by the Gathmann gun, to detonate. The wet gun cotton was to have been exploded by a small quantity of dry gun cotton. This dry gun cotton did not ignite the wet gun cotton when the shell struck the target. This failure of the gun cotton to act upon the explosive is thought by some to show that the gun is a complete failure.

The witnesses of the test yesterday were a mile away when the gun was fired. As Lieut. Morton touched the electric button there was a puff of smoke as the powder used to drive the projectile out of the gun exploded. There was one more puff of smoke when the dry guncotton exploded on the shell striking the target. As soon as the shell struck the officers and others who had witnessed the shot went by a special train to the target. They found parts of the wet guncotton near by and some portions of the shell. This, with the slight indentation in the target plates, was the only evidence that a gun supposed to be in point of destructiveness the greatest ever built, had been fired. The second test of the gun is expected to take place this morning.

CHILD CRUELLY INJURED.

Italian Said to Have Held Its Arms in Pot of Boiling Tar.

Horrible cruelty was charged against Antonio Ianoni of 141 Mott Street by Mrs. Henrietta Langan of 205 West Twenty-sixth Street, who confronted him in the West Side Police Court yesterday with her seven-year-old son Henry by her side, with his arms bandaged from the finger tips to the elbows and his face white and drawn with agony.

She said that as the child was on his way to school after the noon recess the Italian seized him, and while he screamed and struggled, plunged both his hands deep into a pot of boiling tar which was being used to repair the pavement near the Ninth Avenue corner of their street. Several other children witnessed the act, she said, and when the little fellow's tormentor let him go he ran home shrieking. Policeman Beady of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station arrested Ianoni, who in court denied the story, and said that the children had been teasing him when he chased them, and the little Langan boy tripped and fell into the tar.

Magistrate Brann evidently did not believe him, for he called him "brute" and "savage," and sharply reprimanded the Superintendent of the gang of pavers to which he belonged, who had come to court to plead for him, for threatening Mrs. Langan with arrest if she pressed the complaint. Ianoni was held in $1,500 bail for examination Monday.

FAMILY HAS THE SMALLPOX.

Six Cases Develop in One House at Orange, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 15.—There are now six cases of smallpox in Orange, all in the same house, at 16 Hurlbut Street. Six other persons in the house are under quarantine. Yesterday a seven-months-old girl, the daughter of William Shea, developed smallpox. The child's uncle, William Peterson, had been under treatment for three weeks for a disease which resembled smallpox, and yesterday when the baby was taken sick it was discovered that Peterson's case had been diagnosed wrongly by his physician, and that really he was convalescing from smallpox.

To-day Mrs. Shea, her three-year-old son, and her brother, aged sixteen, and sister, aged thirteen, all had the disease. At a special meeting of the Orange Board of Health to-night measures were adopted to prevent a further spread of the disease.

BOARDED LINER ONLY TO DIE.

Boston Man Who Was to Have Sailed To-day Expires on the Lucania.

Patrick Connolly, fifty-four years old, a salesman, who arrived in this city from Boston yesterday, was taken suddenly ill with asthma on board the steamship Lucania at Pier 51 North River, last night and died a few hours after he was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. He was to have sailed for Europe to-day, and had gone on board the steamship to make sure that the vessel would not sail without him.

He had been in his stateroom but a few minutes when he was taken ill. A policeman was summoned and Connolly was removed to the hospital in a patrol wagon of the Charles Street Station.

TRIED TO KIDNAP GIRL.

Two Men in New Jersey Attempted to Carry Her Off in a Coach, but Her Screams Brought Aid.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 15.—An attempt was made last night to kidnap Miss Emma M. Veale, seventeen years of age, daughter of Charles Veale, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of the New Jersey Traning School for Feeble-Minded Children. Miss Veale to-day is confined to her father's home as a result of her experience.

Mr. Veale lives in a cottage across the street from the institution, where his mail is delivered. It has been customary for Miss Veale to go over after the late mail. She crossed the street as usual last evening and was on her way home. She says she was in the middle of the street when a closed carriage drove up and stopped. There was a man on the box driving, who leaned down and looked at her during the conversation which she held with another man who opened the door of the carriage and stood n the step to talk to her.

This man asked her how they should drive to reach Milliville. Miss Veale directed them and then started on home. As she did so, she says, the man leaped from the coach and grabbed hold of her and tried to drag her into the vehicle. She struggled and tried to scream, but he held his hand over her mouth. The girl is strong and vigorous and finally got her mouth free and screamed. As soon as she did so the man let go of her and she dropped into the street.

The man leaped into the coach and the driver whipped up and drove off. As he did so men ran from the home and the nearby houses to Miss Veale's assistance. She was found almost unconscious in the road. Before she could be calmed enough to talk connectedly the coach had disappeared.

ESCAPED CONVICT CAUGHT.

Norton, Who Got Away from Sing Sing, Captured at Bedford.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Henry Norton, the convict who escaped from Sing Sing Prison Wednesday evening clad in a suit of Warden Johnson's clothes, was captured to-day at Bedford. Norton is now in the custody of the Warden, and will be lodged in prison late to-night.

This morning Norton, wearing the Warden's slouch hat and blue cutaway suit, appeared in Bedford village. Where he had spent the intervening time since his escape is not known. It is believed that he was in hiding in the wooded hills near Bedford.

He sought to buy cartridges for a pretty pearl-handled revolver, which is also the property of Warden Johnson. He had plenty of money both for this purpose and for a hearty breakfast and cigars at the village hotel, as the Warden's vest had contained $7 or $8 in bills in one of its pockets. Before leaving the prison Norton also took care to rifle the purses of several of Mrs. Johnson's women guests.

Norton goes back to close confinement, instead of to the freedom of the Warden's house and grounds, which he had enjoyed as a "trusty" employed in the Warden's kitchen for a long time.

He had posed as a first-term man, and would have been paroled after the first of the year. His escape has disclosed the fact that he has served several terms in the Kings County Penitentiary and the House of Refuge, and has a criminal record of nearly thirty years.

RICH COUNTY SUPPLIES.

Charges of Extravagance in Westchester—Supervisors Provided with the Costliest Conveniences.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Rich supplies have, as usual, been distributed among the thirty-six members of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors by the committee, the articles this year including gold mounted fountain pens of the finest make costing $6 apiece, pocket knives containing scissors, button hooks, and a number of other surprising attachments, each in a fancy case, at $5 apiece, ink erasers at $1 apiece, and any quantity of fine stationary and other elaborate desk equipments.

The supplies have cost the taxpayers many hundreds of dollars, but there is a saving over last year in one item at least, for then the knives cost $8 apiece. In spite of this, however, charges of extravagance have been made by certain persons who say that ordinary steel pens, without any penknives at all, and plain stationary would meet every requirement of the board.

JUSTICE DEPUE RETIRES.

Had Been on Supreme Court Bench of New Jersey for Thirty-five Years.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Chief Justice David A. Depue, after thirty-five years' service on the Supreme Court bench of New Jersey, to-day retired. The Chief Justice is feeble in body, but still vigorous in mind. His opinions are said to be more liberally quoted in legal text books than those of any other Judge.

There was no ceremony whatever connected with the retirement of the eminent jurist. He simply shook hands with the members of the Court of Errors, over which he presided as Chief Justice, and departed for his home, in Newark.

CHILD TERRIBLY WOUNDED.

Careless Hunter Fires a Load of Shot Into Her Shoulder.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Lucy Gordano, living with her parents near Little Falls, was shot while playing in front of her home yesterday by a young man who was getting a shotgun ready for a hunting expedition. The gun was discharged accidentally, and the entire charge struck her in the right shoulder.

The girl was brought to St. Joseph's Hospital here. The hospital surgeons say it is the worst case of gunshot wound they have been called upon to handle in the institution. To give the child a chance for her life it was found necessary to amputate the arm at the shoulder. The operation was performed last night at 8 o'clock. This afternoon the child was conscious and quite lively. The young man who did the shooting has not been arrested.

JOSEPH GOLDMAN CONVICTED.

Was Charged with Being Head of a Band of Burglars.

Joseph Goldman, the commission merchant of Broadway and Canal Street, was convicted yesterday in Part II. of General Sessions of burglary in the third degree. The jury was out but five minutes.

Goldman was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods, the proceeds of a burglary at 47 Howard Street, Sept. 21. By the police it was charged at the time of Goldman's arrest that he directed the operations of a band of five burglars, two of whom were ex-convicts. Goldman was charged with having received from this band the proceeds of many systematic burglaries. Up to the time of his arrest he stood well in the business world.

ESTATE OF N. H. FROST.

Appraisal of the Property of the Meadow Brook Club Member.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 15.—An appraisal of the estate of Newbury H. Frost, the late member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, shows the value of the property to consist of a gross personal estate of $205,403.95. The net personal estate is placed at $52,341.34 and the equity and real estate at $90,000.

Alice H. Van Anden and Louise C. Reed receive one-third of the estate, and the other third is divided equally between Gladys Frost, a niece, and Newbury Frost, a nephew.

Smallpox in Newark Almshouse.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Smallpox has broken out in the Almshouse, and since yesterday six victims have been removed to the Isolation Hospital, which is on an adjoining tract of land. The victims are all old people. It is feared that others in the institution will have the disease.

Gov. Odell's New Aide.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Second Lieut. A. S. Chatfield of the Eighth Regiment, New York City, has been appointed an aide on the staff of Gov. Odell, to succeed Capt. C. H. Ross.

GEORGE L. RIVES TO BE CORPORATION COUNSEL

His Selection Announced by Mayor-Elect Low.

New Official Says His Policy in Making Appointments Will Resemble That Outlined by Mr. Grout.

Mayor-elect Low announced yesterday the appointment of George L. Rives as Corporation Counsel. In making the announcement Mr. Low said:

"It gives me pleasure to announce that the Hon. George L. Rives has accepted my invitation to become Corporation Counsel after Jan. 1. Mr. Rives was President of the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt that made the revision of the charter which goes into effect at the beginning of the year. He is, therefore, exceptionally well equipped for the interpretation of that instrument. He has been for five years a member of the Rapid Transit Commission and his intelligent co-operation is therefore assured for the forwarding of all the interests of the city that come under this head. He has also been from the beginning one of the Trustees of the Public Library.

"Mr. Rives was formerly First Assistant Secretary of State under the Administration of President Grover Cleveland, and it is interesting to recall that in the final ballot of the Fusion Conference Committee, when I was selected as the Fusion candidate for Mayor, votes were divided between Mr. Rives and myself.

"This appointment has been made first of all because questions requiring the discussion of the charter as it affects every office are likely to arise at any moment. Mr. Rives authorizes me to say that any officer already elected, or any officer hereafter appointed, may consult him upon questions of this character, in case of need, at any time between now and Jan. 1."

Mr. Rives was seen after the announcement of his appointment, and talked freely about the policy he would pursue when he takes charge of the Corporation Counsel's office. With regard to appointments he said:

"I shall follow very closely the policy outlined by Mr. Grout with regard to the patronage at his disposal. Those whom I find are competent and able to perform the duties of their office acceptably will be retained. Every new appointment which I make will be made with the sole regard to fitness. I shall make a careful study of the qualifications of every man who is employed in the Corporation Counsel's office on Jan. 1, and any assistant who I find is not a good lawyer will be removed to give place to a man who is fully competent. I believe it was Justice Jerome who said that 'previous condition of servitude would alone stand in the way of reappointment,' and I endorse that sentiment.

"In making appointments I intend to consider a man from every point of view. If a candidate were conspicuously desirable I would certainly appoint him without regard to his politics. I regard the office of Corporation Counsel as a purely professional office, and one into which the qualifications of a man to perform the duties which he will be called upon to perform should be the sole test of his eligibility. I have known the present Corporation Counsel, Mr. Whalen, for years, and feel sure that he will render me cheerful assistance in any investigation I may wish to make into the conduct of the office."

Speaking of the change in the new charter which deprives the Corporation Counsel of a vote in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Mr. Rives said:

"Of course I had no thought of ever becoming Corporation Counsel myself when that action was taken. Personally, I am glad to have my responsibility purely professional. I shall be simply a legal adviser. The city will be my client."

Mr. Rives explained that the reason why the Charter Revision Commission deprived the Corporation Counsel of a vote in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was because the commission believed that only elected officials should be charged with control of the city's disbursements and with questions of policy. Despite his statement that he was glad to be relieved of any responsibility for matters of policy, Mr. Rives expressed some views which might come under that head. When questioned on the subject of excise, he said he considered the present excise law very unsatisfactory. He said also that he was a firm believer in home rule for cities.

"I think," he said, "that New York City should be permitted to make its own local laws."

Asked as to his attitude toward the taxation of street railway companies and other corporations having franchises to operate public utilities, Mr. Rives said:

"If any solvent person owes the city money I think it is the duty of the Corporation Counsel to try to collect it; or if there is a reasonable ground for thinking that any person owes the city money, I think that such person should be proceeded against."

The appointment was tendered to Mr. Rives several days ago, but he only made up his mind to accept it Thursday evening. In order to assume the office under the revised charter, it will be necessary for him to give up his law practice, as far as any litigation is concerned, and close connection with all pending cases in which his firm is interested.

Mr. Rives's appointment was generally well received. His special qualifications for the place were generally admitted. The only unfavorable comment heard was from Republican workers. Some of these seemed to be slightly resentful that Mr. Low had given the best appointment within his gift to a Democrat. In their opinion the Democrats got all they had a right to expect within reason in the make-up of the Fusion ticket.

There is a good deal of patronage connected with the Corporation Counsel's office. The Corporation Counsel has the appointment of about sixty assistants outside of the civil service regulations. He also has the appointment of Commissioners in street opening condemnation proceedings. These Commissionerships are considered good berths, and have heretofore furnished good opportunity for the reward of party workers for whom better places could not be provided.

In view of the fact that Mr. Rives said yesterday that he had heard Theodore Connolly, the chief assistant of the Corporation Counsel, spoken of as a man of brains and sound legal learning, the impression prevails that Mr. Connolly stands a good chance of being retained. The resignation of Col. W. W. Ladd, the defeated candidate for Controller and Mayor Van Wyck's special counsel, is expected. The belief in Fusion circles is that Col. Ladd's place will go to John C. Clark, who was Mr. Low's confidential secretary during the campaign.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, when informed of the appointment of Mr. Rives, said:

"Mr. Low could not have made a better choice. Mr. Rives is a lawyer of eminent ability, and his appointment carries with it the assurance that the best interests of the city will be served."

Mr. Rives's successor on the Rapid Transit Board will be selected by the other members of the commission. A. D. Juilliard, J. Kennedy Tod, and E. R. L. Gould were mentioned for the vacancy.

George Lockhart Rives's office is at 32 Nassau Street, and his residence at 14 West Thirty-eighth Street. He is a member of the firm of Olin & Rives. Mr. Rives was born in New York City, May 1, 1849. He is the son of the late Francis R. Rives, who thirty years ago was a well-known lawyer of this city. He is a grandson of William C. Rives, twice Senator from Virginia and Minister to France. Amelie Rives, the authoress, now the Princess Troubetskoy, is his niece.

Mr. Rives was educated at Columbia College and at Trinity College, Cambridge, England. He is a Trustee of Columbia University and of the New York Public Library, a Director of the Mercantile Trust Company and the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, and a member of the City, Players, Tuxedo, Knickerbocker, New York Yacht, Century, and Down Town Clubs, the Columbia Alumni Association, and the Bar Association. He is married.

STARVATION IN TEXAS.

No Hope of Crops in Zapata County—Famine Threatens All Inhabitants.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 15.—Gov. Sayres received a letter to-day from F. W. Seabury, member of the Legislature, in whose district Zapata County is situated, saying that the people in that county were starving, and that unless immediate relief reached them nearly the entire population would die.

There is no hope of raising any kind of crops there earlier than next April or May. Mr. Seabury says there is scarcely a bit of food on hand, and appeals for outside aid at once.

The Governor immediately sent $500 to Mr. Seabury, and relief supplies will be forwarded to Zapata County at the earliest possible time.

The Crawford Shoe

For Men and Women, $3.50

About a year ago the Crawford Shoe came under new management, a new regime entirely, with increased and modern facilities.

With this equipment we determined to have the Crawford Shoe represent the highest achievement in the art of shoe making. This required time and patience. Our efforts have been ceaseless—the result is the new Crawford Shoes of to-day. That they are appreciated by the public is shown by the constantly growing demand.

Five stores in Greater New York. Another just secured by purchasing the retail shoe business of Edwin C. Burt Co., at 54 W. Twenty-third St. The Burt Shoes will be sold at sweeping price reductions. See announcements in Sunday papers.

At all of our stores are the latest fall and winter styles in a variety unsurpassed by the most fashionable boot makers.

Buy a pair—try them. Guaranteed through and through. Money refunded if unsatisfactory.

New York Stores: Cor. Nassau and Fulton Streets, Manhattan; 150 and 262 West 125th Street, Manhattan; 825 Broadway, near 12th St., Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street, near Smith St., Brooklyn

THE HANCOCK ASHORE IN JAPANESE WATERS

Third United States Transport to Meet Mishap There Recently.

Sheridan and Warren Were the Other Two—The Congressional Party from the Philippines Again Delayed.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Nov. 15.—Still another one of the country's vessels has come to grief off the coast of Japan. The transport Hancock is ashore on the south side of the Straits of Shimonoseki, grounded on a sandy bottom. A German gunboat is assisting her. This is the third time within a month that a United States transport has met with misfortune in Japanese waters.

The Sheridan has been detained at Nagasaki since Oct. 28 by a broken tailshaft. She had on board a number of returning troops and the Congressional party which had been visiting the Philippine Islands. The Warren left Nagasaki on Nov. 3 with the Congressional party, 318 sick and insane soldiers, 72 naval officers and men, and 118 casuals, 23 cabin passengers, and 28 prisoners on board, all of whom had been transferred to her from the Sheridan; but it was announced from Manila on Nov. 5 that the Warren, too, owing to an accident in the Inland Sea, would also have to be docked at Nagasaki.

The Hancock, as was announced from Washington Nov. 6, having then just arrived at Manila, had been coaled and dispatched to Kobe, Japan, where the Warren then was, to take the latter's passengers to San Francisco. Arriving at Nagasaki on Nov. 12, according to a dispatch from Washington, the Hancock was to sail on Wednesday, Nov. 13, with the belated passengers of both the Sheridan and the Warren. This dispatch also said that the Sheridan was out of dry dock, and would be repaired so that she might sail about Nov. 16.

In the Congressional party originally were Senators Bacon of Georgia and Dietrich of Nebraska, and Representatives Mercer of Nebraska, Smith of Illinois, Burleson of Texas, De Armond of Missouri, Driscoll of New York, Gaines of Tennessee, Green of Pennsylvania, and Weeks of Michigan. Senator Dietrich returned to the United States some time ago.

The Straits of Shimonoseki separate Hondo from Kioo-Sioo and connect the Inland Sea with the Sea of Japan. At one point the channel is only a quarter of a mile wide.

The Hancock was formerly the fast ocean liner Arizona of the Guion Line.

Passengers to Return on the Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Orders were cabled from the War Department to-day directing the Quartermaster at Nagasaki to utilize the Sheridan to bring the passengers of the Hancock to the United States. The Sheridan will be ready to sail on the 17th, according to advices received at the department. It is expected that she will bring the Congressional party, the sick, and the important mail now on the Hancock.

Naval Reserve Steamer Hawk Ashore.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 15.—During the heavy northwest gale of last night the United States naval reserve steamer Hawk, anchored inside the breakwater, dragged her anchors and was driven ashore on a sandy bottom. Lines thrown to the vessel by tugs were broken again and again. It is believed the vessel can be pulled off without serious damage when the storm subsides.

NOAH RABY IS BLIND.

Old Man, It Is Said, Will Be 130 Years Old in April.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Noah Raby, who, it is said, will be 130 years old next April, is blind. The old man was attacked with measles last Summer, and lost his sight from its effect.

At the poorhouse in Piscataway Township, where he makes his home, Noah has arranged a long wire to which is attached an iron hook. The wire is stretched from the main building to a post. With this as a guide the centenarian takes a daily walk in the fresh air.

SOUND AS A DOLLAR

That is the result of a course of treatment with Scott's Emulsion. We have special reference to persons with weak lungs and sensitive throats.

Scott's Emulsion does some things better than others. This is one of them. It has a peculiar action on the throat and lungs which gives them strength and makes them tough.

That's how Scott's Emulsion drives out coughs, colds and bronchitis. It keeps them out, too.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

HOBO CLUB'S HOMAGE TO ITS DEAD PRESIDENT

Deputation in Two Coaches Follows Capt. Baker to the Grave.

Half a Hundred Tattered Nomads Impoverish Themselves for This and to Buy Flowers.

Capt. William H. Baker, professional "hobo" and founder and President of the Hobo Club of Mulberry Street, who died Wednesday in the Hudson Street Hospital, was buried yesterday afternoon in the Government plot in Cypress Hill Cemetery, where old soldiers are given free lodging pending the sounding of the last bugle call.

His body was followed to the grave by eight ragged but loyal friends and fellow-members of the Hobo Club, who rode in state in two coaches. This last feature of the funeral had been added voluntarily by the Hobo Club as a fitting tribute to the dead chief, and at an expense that severely taxed the resources of the organization. Half a hundred ragged men, many of whom had slept in doorways during the night before on account of this sacrifice, were the contributors. The funeral took place from the undertaker's chapel of Charles Bacigalupo, at 26½ Mulberry Street, which is directly across the street from the headquarters of the Hobo Club.

The club did its full duty toward its founder and leader. From the very day that the old man was injured fatally by a Third Avenue car, his fellow-hoboes saw that he wanted for nothing. There was little that they could do during his last hours of life, however, for the old man was delirious most of the time. The official efforts of the club to smooth his last hours were summed up in the report made Wednesday night to the members by "Big Slim" Kennedy, the Secretary.

"I went to de hospital to see 'im," said Kennedy, "but I sees right off dere was not much 'at I could do. I slipped him a piece o' money an' tol' 'im to pass it along to de nurse, an' maybe she'd give 'im little extras, but Cap' wus off his nut a little, an' said he didn't want de money. 'Why didn't you bring along them two plug hats I ordered?' he shouted, an' then went on to talk about de comin' Hobo Club dinner. 'All right, Cap,' says I, 'I'll go right out and get de dicers, an' don't you worry.' Den de ol' man closed his lids an' fell into a sleep, and I made a sneak."

And a little later the hobo chief was dead.

At a meeting of the club held Thursday evening, Capt. Niles O'Neil, Vice President of the organization and credited with having once held a commission in the German Army, delivered a eulogy upon the dead President of the club and called for contributions. In all $3 was raised and turned over to a committee composed of "Big Slim" Kennedy and "Square Head" Anderson for the purchase of flowers.

All day yesterday the body of the old soldier lay in its coffin in the queer little Italian chapel that all who so desired might look upon the dead. Death had brushed the seams and marks of the "hobo" from the face of Capt. Baker. He was neatly attired in a black suit, and about his neck was a clean white collar and white silk tie. With his fine high brow and his clear-cut features framed in a snowy beard, he looked like some old statesman asleep. On the lid of the coffin was a metal shield bearing the inscription: "William H. Baker, died Nov. 13, 1901, aged seventy-two years." At the foot of the casket was a pillow of chrysanthemums and roses on which was traced, "Our Chief." These were the three dollars' worth of flowers that impoverished the devoted members of the Hobo Club.

At 2 o'clock the members filed across the street and took a last look at the dead. They filled the little chapel to the door, and with bowed heads listened to the only funeral oration delivered. This was by "Big Slim" Kennedy.

"Boys," said Kennedy, clearing his throat, "here's Cap'n Baker gathered home at last. I don't know as any of youse will dispute me when I say that he was a all-round man"—then, catching his breath, he added—"through an' through."

Then the coffin lid was screwed on while some of the men shuffled out with tears in their eyes.

Then the body was placed in the hearse, while half a hundred ragged men stood with bared heads. The vagrant mind saluted its vagrant brothers, and by its whispered breath drew the little knot of men closer together, but none moved until the procession started.

In the first coach were the pall bearers, "Big Slim" Kennedy, Capt. Niles O'Neil, "Square Head" Anderson, and "Tin Box" Richards. In the second coach were "Holland John," "Jack the Plumber," and "Big John" Kelly.

As the funeral procession started for the Roosevelt Street Ferry Bacigalupo, the undertaker, opened the carriage doors of the mourners and gave each man 25 cents. "For booze," he said, sententiously; "it'll be cold out there."

Ice Trust Argument to be Next Friday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Attorney General Davies and the lawyers representing the American Ice Company have arranged to argue the appeal from the decision of Justice Herrick refusing the company a writ of absolute prohibition in the proceedings instituted against it by the Attorney General before the Appellate Division, Third Department, on Nov. 22. The application for the writ was made in order to get the Court of Appeals to pass upon the immunity section of the Donnelly anti-trust law.

Illustrated Lecture on the Holy Land.

Dwight L. Elmendorf will give an illustrated lecture at Carnegie Lyceum next Tuesday. His subject will be "A Ride Through the Holy Land." This covers a journey he made in April, 1901, from Joppa to the Sea of Galilee. Pictures will be shown of the places he visited, which were: Joppa, Hebron, Bethlehem, Marsaba, Dead Sea, Jordan, Jericho, Jerusalem, Bethel, Sinai, Schechem, Samaria, Jesreel, Nazareth, and Galilee.

THE STEINERTONE PIANOFORTE AND THE CHASE & BAKER PNEUMATIC PIANO PLAYER.

The success of the Steinertone Pianoforte has been phenomenal. During the last twelve months this instrument has made great strides, having entered the studios and houses of musicians, and the demand for this wonderful instrument is on a steady increase.

The new Steinertone Upright, provided with a double repeating Grand Piano action, is the wonder of the age. Its power of tone and its hammer repeating characteristics are unprecedented.

Our prices are moderate while our instruments are the most artistic in the market.

THE CHASE & BAKER PIANO PLAYER:

Our warerooms are daily visited by interested people who want to hear the newly invented Chase & Baker Pneumatic Piano Player. It is the general verdict that this make is far superior to all others in the market. Above all other claims there are some which settle the question of purchase in favor of the Chase & Baker.

The price is $250. The cases of the Chase & Baker are very attractive aside from the mechanical superiority of their construction.

THE STEINERTONE CO., 130 5th Ave., cor. 18th St., N. Y.

CUSTOMS $100 LIMITATION LAW.

C. C. Shayne Attributes to It Much of Present Prosperity of Merchants.

In his annual report to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, just rendered, President C. C. Shayne discusses at length the results on customs revenues of the operation of the one-hundred-dollar limitation law.

Mr. Shayne says that for ten years prior to the enactment of the law $125,000,000 worth of merchandise was imported annually without payment of duty, being brought into the country by tourists "for their personal use." He says that at the present time 1,000 per cent. more is collected in duties on such merchandise than before the one-hundred-dollar limitation law was enacted, while the total annual amount of such imports has decreased from $125,000,000 to $50,000,000. To this reduction Mr. Shayne assigns much of the present prosperity of American merchants.

Among the recommendations of Mr. Shayne's report is one urging the restriction of immigration.

Plan a Pension Organization.

Federal civil service employes connected with the offices of Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, and Appraiser, will meet at the Custom House at 1:30 o'clock to-day to consider the advisability of forming a mutual pension organization, provided the permission of Congress is obtained. A National association with a New York nucleus is planned. Deputy Collector Terry of the Seventh Division will preside at the opening of to-day's meeting.

STARVED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Insane Prisoner in Jersey City Had Refused to Eat Since Nov. 6.

Samuel Kotz of Monroe, Wis., who was found demented in Jersey City on Nov. 6, and who persistently refused to eat, died yesterday at the City Hospital in that city. His young wife, who had been sent for was at his bedside.

He recovered consciousness just before his death. He recognized his wife, but could give no further account of himself than he gave when found at the Erie Railroad Station. This was that he left home to visit the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. From there he came to New York. Of what happened after his arrival here he had no remembrance.

The physicians in charge of Kotz believe he was given "knockout" drops, but this is not likely to be established as Mrs. Kotz will not allow an autopsy to be made. Chief Murphy said last night that he should take no action in the case.

Columbia Alumni to Dine Seth Low.

Seth Low will be the guest of Columbia Alumni at a dinner to be given at Sherry's in his honor on Tuesday, Dec. 10. The invitation was tendered by the Alumni Council to testify to their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Low as President of Columbia. The committee in charge of the dinner will be George G. De Witt, Dr. W. K. Draper, and Howard Van Sinderen, 35 Wall Street, who will act as Secretary and Treasurer. A letter of invitation is to be issued to the alumni.

Reward for Jersey City Policemen.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners last night established the Order of the Bronze Cross, to be given to policemen who distinguish themselves by some act of heroism, which will be all the more creditable if it results in saving a human life either by stopping a runaway horse, by rescuing some one from a burning building, or in any other way. The cross will be of the form known as Maltese. In the centre will be a fac simile of a police shield.

FIGHTING TUNNEL NUISANCE.

Committee That Will Ask the Health Board to Order Electricity Substituted for Steam.

The Park Avenue Property Owners' Association, which took up at a meeting Wednesday night the subject of nuisances connected with the New York Central tunnel in Park Avenue, is already at work. The declared object of the association is to compel the substitution of electricity for steam as the motive power of New York Central trains passing through the tunnel. Its chief purpose is announced to be the preservation of Park Avenue from the present conditions, and still more obnoxious ones which it is said may result from changes in the tunnel now under contemplation by the New York Central.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association held at the law office of Everett P. Wheeler, at 21 State Street, yesterday afternoon, a committee was named to present a petition to the Board of Health on Wednesday, demanding effective action by that department which will be satisfactory to the members of the association. The Board of Health will be asked to rescind its original order of Aug. 20 and to draw up one which will force the substitution of electricity for steam by the New York Central for tunnel trains.

The committee which will present the demands of the association to the Board of Health will consist of Charles J. Barney, Myer S. Isaacs, George Ehret, Charles T. Kissam, Everett P. Wheeler, Clarence B. Smith, Major Charles E. Lydecker, Charles Wehrum, Amory Leland, Thomas E. Crimmins, Otto Horwitz, and others.

After the meeting, Everett P. Wheeler, who is counsel to the association, expressed the opinion that the Board of Health has the power and is likely to take such action in response to the proposed petition as to make unnecessary any appeal to the courts by the association.

TO RELIEVE CROWDED SCHOOLS.

Brooklyn Arranging to Transfer Children to Less Used Buildings.

The special committee of five appointed by the Brooklyn School Board to take charge of the matter of transferring pupils from overcrowded schools to other schools where there is room for them, transporting the pupils free of charge, has received propositions from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for furnishing cars for carrying the children.

Three new schools in the Parkville district, one at Sheepshead Bay, and others in different parts of the borough are to be used to accommodate pupils who are now in part-time classes in the crowded schools. It is expected that by means of this transfer scheme all the pupils will be placed in full-time classes. The plan will be put into operation in January.

New International Cable Directory.

This year's edition of the International Cable Directory, published at 30 Broad Street, is out. It contains the names of about 23,000 corporations, firms, and individuals in the United States, Canada, Europe, and the Far East, together with their business classifications and cable addresses. The book is the only one of its kind published, and is intended to effect a saving of cable tolls when used in connection with the Western Union code.

Gannon's Case May Go to Grand Jury.

It is probable that Police Captain Gannon's case will be again presented to the Grand Jury, as next week an application will be made to Judge Newburger for an order for its resubmittal. District Attorney Philbin had a conference with Capt. Gannon yesterday afternoon. After it was over the District Attorney refused to talk of the conference.

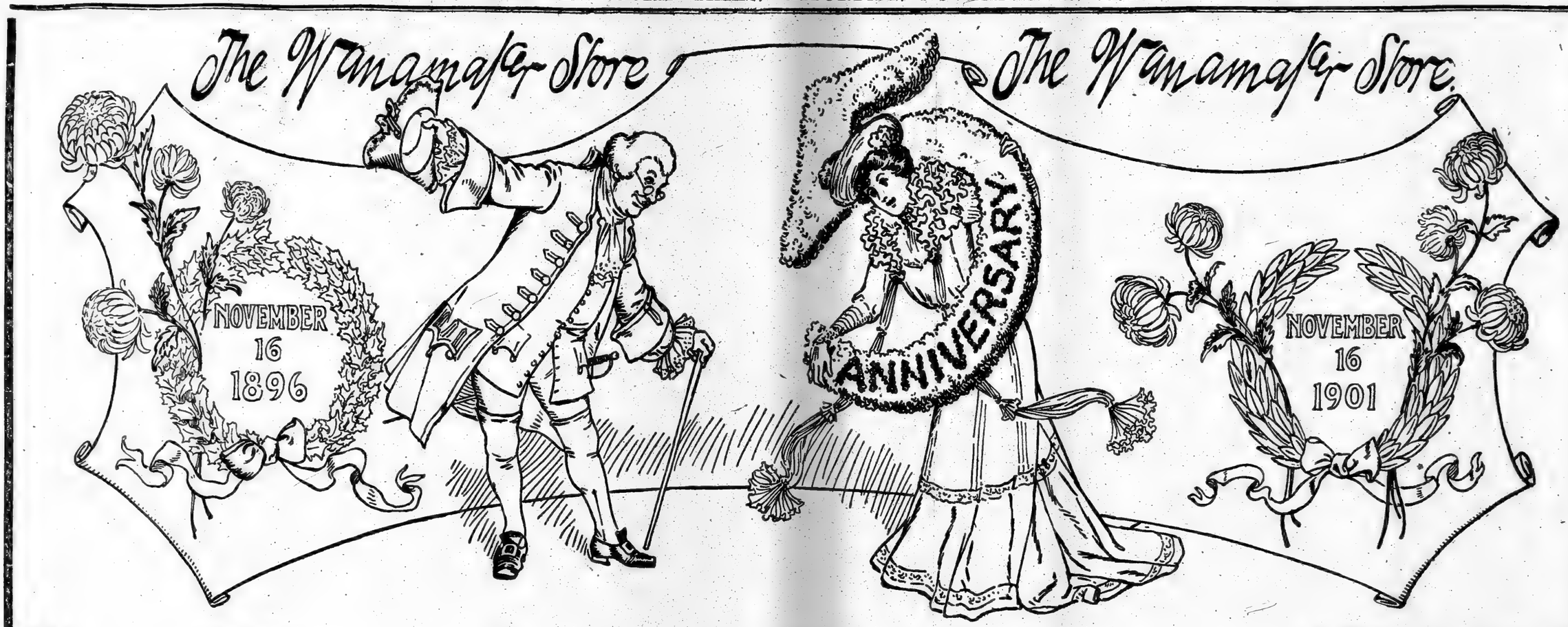

Five Money-Saving Mile-Stones

ON NOVEMBER 16th, 1896, we re-opened the doors of this old A. T. Stewart building to attempt what everybody thought would be a failure. The business world said that Broadway and Tenth street was no longer a possible retail center.

Today we celebrate **Our Fifth Anniversary in New York**

and wish to illustrate the vast retail activity that centers right here in the heart of this Greater City.

The sentiment of our Anniversary may not appeal to you, but the tremendous money-saving which our Anniversary offerings provide should bring thousands upon thousands of people from every corner and suburb of this great city.

The offerings made for today have never been equalled in the aggregate in any store before. The mile-posts arrayed below tell a story in every line, each of which might well deserve for itself a page. Brevity and Intensity mark the announcements of these marvelous Anniversary offerings. You'll not want to miss a sentence that follows below:

Men's $15 Suits, $10

An Anniversary offering pure and simple. Handsome new Winter suits in

1 smartest styles, of blue, black and fancy mixed cheviot; sizes 33 to 46 in. chest measure. Made in the high Wanamaker character—never sold for less than $15, until now. Anniversary price, $10 a Suit. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shirts—60c

Worth $1 and $1.50

Entirely new lot of three thousand seven hundred handsome, newly laundered

2 Madras and Percale Shirts, in more than a hundred different patterns; best of shirt-making, full-length bosoms; detached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18. Splendid $1 and $1.50 values at 60c each. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's $1 Scarfs, 50c

New Scarfs, in the stylish narrow four-in-hand shape, in rich, beautiful colorings—

3 nothing loud—just what refined men will like. Particularly appropriate for holiday gifts Full dollar value at 50c each. B'way & Ninth St.

Men's GLOVES

90c, worth $1.50

Just twelve hundred pairs of men's

4 P X M Sewn Cape Gloves, with English spear-point backs, in rouge, golden oak, russet, Havana and Manila shades. Smart, stylish, handsome gloves of full $1.50 value, at 90c a pair. Broadway.

Men's Half Hose

18c, Worth 25c

Imported fast black cotton half hose—

5 strong and serviceable, with natural colored or unbleached split feet. Excellent 25c values; now 18c a pair; 3 pairs for 50c. Broadway.

Handkerchiefs, 10c

Men's and Women's. Men's hemstitched handkerchiefs that we count excellent value

6 at 16c. Women's hemstitched handkerchiefs, worth 20c to 50c each—all perfect, but only with 1½ inch hems. All now at 10c each. Broadway.

$1 to $1.50 Silks at 65c

Colored peau de soie, satin Duchesse,

7 French poplins, plain Foulards, fancy striped taffetas, striped, warp-printed and brocaded Louisines; good designs and colorings. Newly reduced in price from our regular stock. Were $1, $1.25 and $1.50, till now marked 65c a yard. Rotunda.

SILKS at $1.50

WORTH $2.25 TO $3.50

Fine French Novelty Silks, worth $3.50

8 —Rich warp-printed Brocades in Argentine and Louisine weaves, for fancy waists. Pekin and striped Regence, on glace grounds.

Novelty Silks, worth $3—Pompadour effects; warp-printed and satin striped Taffetas and Louisines.

Fancy Silks, worth $2.25—Dresden Brocades on Gros de Londres grounds, and many other Fancy Silks. All now at $1.50 a yard. Rotunda.

Black Zibeline at 50c

WORTH $1.25

High-lustre Black Zibelines, in three weaves

9 from an English maker and one from an American mill—all are of high character; one plain twilled, the others showing indistinct plaids, 44 inches wide, all black. Sold until now at $1.25. Anniversary price, 50c a yard. Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

75c Stockings at 50c

Women's fine fast black Stockings of cotton,

10 with colored silk side clocks; blue or cardinal lisle thread with colored silk side clocks; fast black, blue or cardinal lisle thread, open-work allover or open-work ankles.

Also 50c Fancy Stockings at 38c, and 25c Fast Black Stockings at 18c a pair; 3 pairs for 50c. Broadway.

CORSETS at $1.25

WORTH $3 to $3.75

Lillian, C. P. and I. C. Corsets; some in

11 straight-front styles; white, tan and black. Sold originally at $3 to $3.75. Now $1.25. Second floor, Tenth street.

EIDERDOWN SACQUES, 35c

Neat Dressing Sacques in solid colors of light

12 blue, pink, or red, with fitted back, full front, ribbon at neck. Entire sacque finished with crocheted zephyr. Regular 50c sacques at 35c. Basement.

$25 Newmarkets, $16.50

The most stylish garments of the season for women. These are new and hand-

13 some; made of heavy Oxford cheviot with fly-front, velvet collar, half-fitted back, felled seams, hip pocket; lined throughout with satin; handsomely tailored. Coats not to be matched under $25; now at $16.50. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Suits at $18

Worth up to $35

Tailor-made Suits of pebble cheviot,

14 in Eton style, trimmed with taffeta, and silk-lined throughout. Others of canvas cloth with tight-fitting Eton jackets; still others of cheviot in blouse style—all silk-lined. $18 a suit. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's SUITS

$13.75. Worth up to $22.50

Handsome Tailor-made Suits, of blue

15 or black wide-wale cheviot, with double-breasted jacket; suits lined throughout with silk. Also suits of blue cheviot, blouse-style, trimmed with peau de soie; flounced skirt, lined with percaline. Worth up to $22.50, at $13.75. Second floor, Broadway.

$7.50 SKIRTS at $5

Smart new Walking Skirts of corduroy

16 velvet; stylish in cut and handsomely tailored; finished with neat stitching. You'll find them not to be matched under $7.50; though offered today at $5 each. Second floor, Broadway.

Persian Lamb Coats at $75

Every woman who has looked for a fur

17 coat this season knows how stiff the prices are, and how extraordinary is today's offering of handsome Persian Lamb Coats at $75. Made of whole skins, with a rich bright lustre. Coats, 22 inches long. Second floor, Broadway.

$12 HATS at $7.50

Fine new lot of stylish Hats, just

18 brought out of our workrooms. No two exactly alike. Full $12 value. Anniversary price, $7.50 each. Second floor, Tenth street.

NECK RUFFS at 75c

Very effective Black Silk Neck Ruffs, in six

19 stylish patterns that sell regularly at $1 and $1.25. Now at 75c each. Broadway.

VEILINGS at 15c

Black or black-and-white Veilings, plain or

20 figured; selling regularly at 25c and 30c. Now 15c a yard. Broadway.

Silk Waists at $3.50

Worth $5 to $6.50

A fine new lot of Women's Waists, of taf-

21 feta or peau de soie; in solid colors, light and dark—large assortment of black waists. Handsome styles in wide variety. $5 and $6.50 values at $3.50 each. Second floor, Tenth street.

FLANNEL WAISTS at $1.75

Worth $2.75 to $4.50

About twenty different styles to choose from.

22 Solid colors, light and dark; as well as black. Also some in fancy stripes and polka-dots. Trimmed in various pretty ways. $2.75 to $4.50 values at $1.75 each. Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Gloves, 90c

Worth $1.50

Seventeen hundred and sixty pairs of suede

23 gloves and twelve hundred pairs of glace kid gloves—best styles, handsomest colorings. The modes, browns and grays are 2-clasp French pique suede, with imperial point embroidery. The whites are 3-clasp overseam French national kid, with Paris point embroidery. All $1.50 value; now at 90c a pair. Tenth street.

Women's SHOES, $1.20, WORTH $2.50.

Kidskin shoes in various styles, that we

24 counted extraordinary value when offered before at $1.60. Now offered at $1.20 a pair.

Also Women's $2 Shoes at 75c—Four hundred and thirty pairs of fine shoes worth $2 and more; but mostly in small sizes or narrow widths. Basement.

$25 Dinner Sets at $12.50

101-piece sets, of best German china;

25 border decoration, with gold edge and gold line, on rims of all pieces. Contain soup tureen and large platters. Excellent $25 value, though sold by us at a previous sale at $18—never less—till now—$12.50 a set. Basement.

$2.50 CHAFING DISHES, $1.50

Excellent Chafing Dishes, holding 2

26 pints, with extra pan for hot water. Pans of copper, nickel-plated; wrought-iron stands painted black. Excellent $2.50 value, now $1.50. Basement.

$7.50 LAMPS at $5

Handsomely Decorated Reception

27 Lamps that originally sold at $12; though they were $7.50 just previous to this event. Half-high shape, with large body and globe; dark grounds richly decorated with roses, orchids, chrysanthemums and snowballs. Now $5 each. Basement.

Pearl Handled Dessert Knives

At $8 a dozen

Pearl handled Medium and Dessert

28 Knives; also pearl handled Knives and Forks, six of each in a box. Finest steel guaranteed. Sold regularly at $15 and $18. Now at $8 a dozen. Cutlery Store, Basement.

Rogers' DESSERT SPOONS

At $1 a dozen

Our former sale price of $1.50 a dozen

29 was counted remarkable; for these are genuine original Rogers' extra plated spoons, in a variety of designs. The dollar price is certainly remarkable. Basement.

Quadruple-Plated Silverware

At $1 a Piece

This is a remarkable offering, indeed!

30 Bonbon dishes, bread trays, marmalade jars, chocolate pots, butter dishes, waiters and other pieces that were marked as high as $2.50 in our recent sale, when values were double. Now all are grouped at $1 each! Basement.

Linen Pillow Cases

75c from $1.25

Of pure linen, hemstitched and hand-

31 embroidered; sizes 22x87 inches. Regularly $1.25. Now 75c each. Fourth avenue.

75c Towels at 50c

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, with

32 handsome colored borders, regularly sold at 75c; now 50c each. Also a lot of $1.25 Towels at 75c each. Fourth avenue.

$1.25 Napkins at 95c.

Fine Bleached Napkins, 19 in. square,

33 that are not matched at $1.25. Now 95c a dozen. Also heavy grass-bleached Drill Napkins, regularly $1.50, at $1.20 a dozen. Fourth avenue.

56c Table Linen, 40c

Grass-bleached German Table Linen, 60

34 inches wide. A heavy, serviceable quality, that we are proud to sell regularly at 56c. Anniversary price, 40c a yard. Also 66-inch Scotch Damask, regularly 70c, now at 56c a yard. Fourth avenue.

DINING CHAIRS—Half Price

At $2, from $4—One hundred golden oak dining chairs;

35 box seat frame, with fine cane seat; shaped legs; square stretchers; banister back with open-work in panel; shaped top; highly polished.

At $4.25, from $8.50—Thirty-three arm chairs to match the above.

At $3, from $6—Eighty-eight golden oak dining-chairs of Colonial design; straight tapered legs; square stretchers; box seat frame; dark green leather slip seat, padded; banister back; highly polished. We have only the exact quantity stated. Fourth floor.

Wicker Rockers

$4, worth $8

75 Wicker Rockers for bedroom or sitting-

36 room; natural shellac finish; medium size; maple frame; cane seat; continuous roll arm and back and around front of seat frame; fancy wicker skirt around seat front; ornamental reed under arms and in back; finest construction and finish. Full $8 value, though sold by us previously at $6. Now $4 each. Fourth floor.

Boys' $6 Suits, $3.85

Two hundred Combination Suits—

37 jacket, vest and two pairs of trousers—fine, new, handsome. Made of plain blue or fancy mixed cheviot. Sizes for 8 to 16 years. Sold regularly at $6. Anniversary price, $3.85 a suit. Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' Middy Suits

$5, Worth $7 to $13.50

More than a hundred handsome

38 Vestee and Middy Suits, in plain cloths, or fancy mixtures; some of velveteen. Sizes for 3 to 7 years. Sold regularly at $7 to $13.50. Now at $5 a suit. Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' $3.75 Waists, $2

Of French flannel, in red, navy blue,

39 green, light blue, pink, tan, gray and white; selling regularly at $3.75; offered now at the Anniversary price of $2 each. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's COATS

At $4.75, from $7.25 to $7.75

About a hundred handsome garments

40 for children of 2, 3 and 4 years; made of smooth and rough cloth, in red, blue and tan, in various pretty styles, selling regularly at $7.25, $7.50 and $7.75; now at $4.75 each. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's SHOES

$1 KIND FOR 50c

Spring heel shoes in a dozen sorts;

41 mostly in sizes 6 to 9; some lots have sizes as large as 2. Some are worth much more than $1. All now 50c a pair.

Also Boys' Shoes worth up to $2, at $1 a pair. Calf and kidskin lace shoes; some with heavy soles and heels; sizes 11 to 13 and 4 to 5. Basement.

10-kt. Gold Rings, $1.50

Women's solid 10-karat Gold Rings

42 set with single stones and fancy combinations Marked in our recent offering at $2 to $2.50, and worth double those prices. All now at the Anniversary price of $1.50 each. Main floor.

LACES at 20c yard

Worth 40c to 75c

Almost endless variety of galons and

43 edgings, in black, white and ecru—all offered now at 20c a yard. Broadway.

Moquette RUGS

MUCH UNDER-PRICE

Two hundred best quality Moquette Rugs

44 in three sizes, at these prices:
36 x 72 in., $2.50, from $3.75. 27 x 54 in. $1.50, from $2.25. 18 x 36 in., 75c, from $1. Third floor.

$36 Portieres, $26

Custom-made Portieres, made in our own

45 workroom; fabrics are handsome Tapestries and Silk Damasks, lined with armures (jute and silk), neatly bound with cords and bindings made to match the colors in goods; were $36 a pair; now $26. Third floor.

Arabian Lace Curtains

At $43.50, from $64

Elegant Curtains in very rich and heavy de-

46 sign. Selected to sell in our regular stock at $64; and never sold for less until today. $20.50 is cut off the price of every pair. $43.50 a pair. Third floor.

Irish Point Curtains

At $5.25, from $7.75

Handsome White Irish Point Curtains that

47 were selling at $7.75 until cut in price for this sale. Now $5.25—a positive saving of $2.50 a pair on an already low valuation. Third floor.

Renaissance Curtains

At $15.50, from $22.50

Beautiful Renaissance Lace Curtains that

48 we were proud to show at $22.50. New styles, bought for this season's selling. The seven-dollar reduction is a distinct Anniversary saving. Always $22.50 until today—$15.50 a pair. Third floor.

MUSIC BOXES

$20, Worth $42.50

The best music boxes made; but since

49 the model has been discontinued, the makers let us have them at half price, because of our power to distribute them quickly, and not affect the market of other dealers, by whom they are sold in other cities. Each box has six tune discs. Extra tune discs are obtainable at any time.

The best Christmas gift that can go into a home for young or old, is one of these superb music boxes. Regular price, $42.50, now $20 each. Toy Annex, south of Ninth street.

25-inch Dolls at $1

The largest doll ever sold at a dollar.

50 Beautiful face, with eyes that go to sleep; curly flaxen hair; full-jointed body; finished with shoes and stockings. Just a hundred and forty-four of these dolls to sell. $1 each. Toy Annex, south of Ninth street.

BELTS at 25c

Metal Belts, worth $1, in various styles

51 of fancy enamel. Black Silk Elastic Belts, worth 50c. An extraordinary collection to choose from at 25c each. Basement.

25c BOOKS at 10c

This is a large collection of good titles in

52 12 mo. Books, printed in good type on good paper. The publisher calls them 50c books. We sell them regularly at 25c. Now 10c each. Book Store, Ninth street.

APRONS at Half Price

Over a thousand Sample Aprons of

53 lawn and cambric in a marvelous variety of patterns; some a bit soiled from being shown but values range up to $4 each. All are handsomely made. Now priced at 40c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25, all worth double, at least. Broadway.

Pinaud's Vegetal, 25c

6-oz. bottles of Pinaud's Muscara Ve-

54 getal, in "violette reine" and "lilas" odors, regularly sold at 60c. The best offering of high-class toilet lotions ever made. 25c a bottle. Tenth street.

Hair Mattresses

$15.50, WORTH $20.

Made up to order, fresh and new; of

55 pure South American horse hair, covering of plain or fancy ticking; full bed size, in one or two parts; weight, 40 pounds. Excellent $20 value, now at $15.50. Also full-size Short Hair Mattresses, plain or fancy ticking; one or two parts; weight, 40 pounds. Regularly $8.80; now $6. Fourth floor.

$3.75 BLANKETS, $2.75

A timely offering, surely. Fine white

56 Blankets, with wool filling on spool cotton warp Size 60x80 inches; weight 4 pounds. $3.75 yesterday; now $2.75 a pair.

Also these same Blankets in larger sizes:
72x84 in., 5½ pounds; were $4.50, now $3.50.
78x86 in., 6½ pounds; were $5, now $4. Third floor.

FAIRY SOAP, 3c Cake

Box of 100 Cakes for $2.75.

Fairbanks' famous soap which every house-

57 keeper knows well, and which sells regularly at 5c a cake. *It floats.* Is equal to any white soap on the market. 100 Boxes to sell at $2.75 a box. Basement. 5,000 Cakes to sell at 3c a cake.

MISSION MILLS BLANKETS

$5.75, from $7.50

Fine Blankets from the best mills in America.

58 All wool warp and filling; size 62x80 in.; weight 4½ pounds. Were $7.50 yesterday; now $5.75 a pair. Same, in size 72x84 in.; 5½ pounds; were $8.50, now $6.75 a pair. Third floor.

CANDY at 15c a Pound

1,000 pounds of Vanilla Marshmallows,

59 regularly 25c; and 1,000 pounds of Chocolate-covered Nougat, our very special value at 20c a pound. Anniversary price, 15c a pound. Basement.

15c to 25c Tooth Brushes at 10c

60 Perfect goods, in many different styles; some fancy handles; all shapes and sizes. Regular 15c to 25c values, now 10c each. Tenth street.

And the story is not near all told. More fine offerings came clamoring for mention after this advertisement was made up. They're on sale. For instance: Girls' Coats, worth $30 to $43; today $25. Women's Suede Gloves at 35c. $5 Pictures at $2.50. Men's $3.50 Patent-leather Shoes at $2.40—included are small lots of very much finer shoes at the same price. Manufacturer's Samples of Razors, worth $1.25 and more, at 75c. Fancy Louisine Ribbons at 10c, worth 15c. Men's and Women's $3.75 Umbrellas at $2.75. Others worth $1.75, today at $1.25. More Silks and Dress Goods. Games.

The Store was never so electrified with sparkling and extraordinary offerings as it is today, for this Fifth Anniversary occasion.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway. Fourth Avenue. Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Good Values in Prince Albert Coats and Vests

Perhaps the rarest offering in Men's Clothing is a good Prince Albert at a moderate price. That is why we take such pleasure in asking you to see these; well cut, smartly tailored Coats and Vests of black unfinished Worsteds, silk lined throughout, at

$15.00

Higher grades at $18, $22 and $25.
The Newest Striped Trousers, $5, $6 and $7.
Tuxedo Coats and Vests, $12.50 and $20.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. — 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY.

CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

Our NO-EXTRA-CHARGE CREDIT System has created a vast amount of interest among men who wish to dress well. Our correspondence and fast increasing business prove this.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above 10th St.

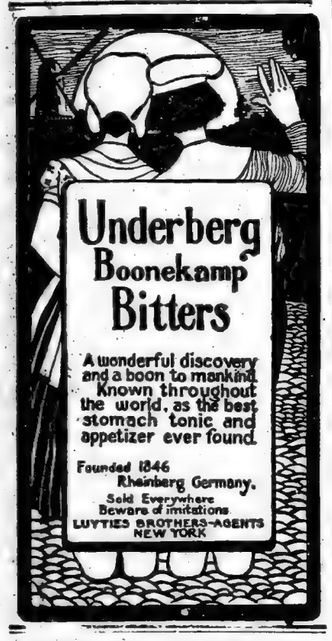

67,000
In service in Manhattan.
Business Rates from $5 a month.
Residence Rates from $4 a month.
New York Telephone Co.
16 Dey St. 111 West 38th St. 215 West 125th St.

Wheatena is the Health Food Cooked in 2 Minutes

Recipes Free
Address
THE HEALTH FOOD CO.
Dept. T. 61 Fifth Ave. New York

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DUSK
& STOOL CO., 10 Howard St., just East of 4th Avenue. Phone 2503 Spring.
DESKS

ANOTHER CHECK UPON GAMBLING IN QUEENS

Judge Moore Calls the Grand Jury's Attention to It.

CONDEMNS COUNTY OFFICIALS

Not Their Duty to Wait for Complaints —Ignorant of Violations of Law Purposely or Negligent Declares the Judge.

County Judge Harrison S. Moore of Queens County called the November Grand Jury before him yesterday and delivered a supplementary charge upon poolrooms and gambling and the duties of public officials. It is now thought that the President of the Borough, Frederick Bowley, will have an opportunity of placing the evidence he has gathered through private detectives before the Grand Jury, and that some of the county and borough officials may be asked to explain why for months poolrooms were conducted openly in various parts of the borough, and why "crap" games were in evidence close to the ferry to Manhattan.

Judge Moore in his charge said:

"Since your convening and retirement on the second day of the term of this court it has been brought to my attention that flagrant violations of the gambling laws in this county prevail, and prevail to an alarming extent. This comes to me through the public press, which particularly first attracted my attention to it. Next it comes to me from complaints of individual citizens of good repute, who complain that these practices prevail in various localities in this county. Violations are said to prevail in Long Island City, Maspeth, and in the town of Newtown to the most serious extent.

"Now, the people of this county, like all other counties, expend large sums of money to equip public officers whose duty it is made by law not to apprehend and punish for violations of the law alone, but to prevent violations of law, and the persons who are the officials and who are employed as watchers of the public peace have no justification for their existence whatever, unless they exercise proper precautions to prevent the violations of the law.

"The apprehension and conviction and punishment of violators of the law are in a sense secondary so far as they are concerned, but it is their duty, their sworn duty, and their lawful duty, to prevent as far as possible violations of the law.

"Now, I might say that it goes without saying that these violations of the law to which I have referred could not possibly exist if these officers were alert and watchful and were discharging their whole duty. It is not enough for them to say that no complaints have been made to them. They are not employed and they do not exist to receive complaints. They exist to avoid the necessity for complaints, and if it becomes necessary for the citizens to seek and ferret out criminal violations of the law and to make complaints, then there is no justification whatever for the continuance in office of people whose duty it is made to prevent violations of law, and they should be held to a strict accountability for the occurrence of these things in the community.

"There are other public officers whose duty it is to apprehend and punish for crime, and I want you to take this matter into consideration, and I want you to make a thorough investigation. You have the power of the county at your use to send for persons and books and papers and everything that is requisite and necessary for you to ascertain whether or not these practices prevail in this county, to the end that you may present to the court by proper presentment the public officers whose duty it is to prevent and suppress these things in case you find that they have been negligetful of their duty.

"Now, it is not enough for public officers to say that no complaint has been made, or that their attention has not been called to it. Public oficers are elected to discharge those very duties. They are not elected, as I said before, to receive complaints, nor appointed to receive complaints. They are put into office to prevent this thing, and if they do not know that it is going on, one of two things must be certain, either that they do not want to know it, or they are not discharging their duty.

"Now, you are to see to it and examine into this matter; each juror comes from a different locality, and you may know the conditions in your own locality, and you may inquire as to other localities. You have to advise you the District Attorney of the county, who will undoubtedly respond to offer you any advice that you may desire. It is his duty to do it, and he will see to it that all subpoenas are served that you may issue to bring proper witnesses before you, that you may make a thorough investigation of this matter.

"Do not let it be said that any offender escapes you who has been derelict in the discharge of his official duty. These practices cannot prevail for any great extent of time in any county where the Grand Jury will see to it, and the courts and the prosecuting officer will see to it that offenders are punished."

GOV. ODELL IN TOWN.

Says William C. Warren Does Not Want State Controllership.

Gov. Odell came down from his home, in Newburg, yesterday to attend a private dinner given last night at the Metropolitan Club. The Governor said that the gentlemen who had arranged for the dinner were not in politics. It was understood that James W. Alexander was the principal in getting up the dinner.

Gov. Odell was accompanied by his Military Secretary, Major H. K. Bird. The Governor took a room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When told of Mr. Rives's appointment as Corporation Counsel he said he had no comment to make. He had only met Mr. Rives once or twice, he said, and then only for a few minutes' talk on charter amendments.

The Governor was informed about the talk of Col. John N. Partridge, the State Superintendent of Public Works, for Police Commissioner, and was asked if he would be willing to spare him.

"It is not a question of my sparing him," he replied. "It is for Col. Partridge to decide whether he wants the office or not."

"It is understood that Col. Partridge has expressed his willingness to seriously consider the acceptance of the appointment if offered to him."

"So I understand."

Gov. Odell was asked if his visit to New York had anything to do with the appointment of a new State Controller. He said it had not. With regard to the rumored candidacy of William C. Warren of Buffalo, the Governor said he had Mr. Warren's assurance that he did not desire the place. Gov. Odell said he had not talked with any one on the excise question. Asked how deeply he was interested in the proposed amendments to the law, he said:

"That is a leading question. I must take refuge in the words of my friend Mr. Shepard and say, 'That's political.'"

OLD COUPLE ASPHYXIATED.

Found Dead in Bed in Union Hill with the Gas Turned On.

Ernest Kunz, sixty-three years old, and Mary Kunz, his wife, fifty-eight years old, were found dead in bed yesterday at their home, 10 Hudson Avenue, Union Hill. Kunz was a carpenter, and he and his wife occupied four rooms on the first floor. The gas in their bedroom was turned on full from the single jet near the bed.

It is believed that the couple had been dead since Sunday, though the odor of gas in the haliway was not noticed until yesterday. It was at first supposed that Kunz had shot his wife, as her breast was covered with blood, but this proved to have been occasioned by a hemorrage of the lungs.

The police believe the old couple, who were sincerely attached to each other, committed suicide, but the tenants in the house believe the deaths were accidental. Mrs. Kunz was Kunz's second wife. By his first wife he had a son and daughter, who are married. The son lives at Palisade Park, but the address of the daughter is unknown. The son was notified. He will take charge of the funeral.

Plan to Improve the Circle.

Father Alexander Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, representing the Municipal Art Society, called on President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday and submitted plans for improvements at the Circle, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The suggestion is that a stone structure of architectural beauty be erected about the statue of Columbus, in the centre of the plaza. Around this building, which is to be used as a transfer station, the tracks of the various street railway lines are to run in a circle.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Specials for Saturday.

The week's end necessities are those to which we give special attention to-day.

Men regard Saturday as their particular outfitting time—mothers bring the children for those special items that through juvenile wear and tear need replenishing—and the feminine shopper in general always deems it the particular occasion for purchases big and little.

We therefore make definite preparations to cope with these individual wants, laying stress on the quality and little price combination.

Sale of Kid Gloves—*All the best grades; fresh, new fall importations from the most famous German and French glove makers; every pair guaranteed to fit perfectly. Women's $1.50 glace and suede gloves, 95c.—two-clasp; made from the finest selected skin; in beautiful shades; embroidered with imperial point backs; all sizes. Men's $1.50 glace gloves, $1—full pique; silk embroidered; have Paris point backs; every pair guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction; smart shades of tan and English red; all sizes. Boys' kid and suede Mocha gloves, 75c.—in tans and grays; regular $1 quality; all sizes.*

Women's Horse Show Neckwear—*Chiffon, liberty silk and net ruffs, 98c. to $33 each; in a great variety of white or black effects. Silk, chiffon, liberty silk and lace neck pieces, 25c. to $5.50 each; in all desirable colors and styles. Modish and filmy neck scarfs, 25c. to $3.50 each; in silk, chiffon, crepe de chine and lace; in all colors and every conceivable style. Ostrich feather boas, $10 to $25 each; all colors and makes.*

$60 Nearseal Coats, $34.75—*Made of fine selected furs; rich, beautiful and soft; closely resemble Alaska seal; stylish in shape; perfect in fit; with large new circular collar and bell-shape cuffs; revers, collar and cuffs are of fine quality mink, beaver, chinchilla, Alaska sable, Persian lamb, sable fox or sable raccoon. Garment lined throughout with Skinner's satin; all sizes from 32 to 44 inches. Last year a garment of this class would be considered a great bargain at $50.*

Women's Smart Shoes, $2.40—*Regular $4 shoes; in 20 different styles; all hand welted and stitched soles; sizes 2½ to 8; widths A to E-E; full made custom effects; do not turn up at the toes; heavy and wide extension soles; rope stitched edges; others trimmed more closely. Very graceful in outline; many with the latest New York heel. Styles—choice ideal kid; the new patent leather that won't break through; black kid skin; box calf with dull kid tops; girls' $1.50 shoes 98c.; boys' $1.50 shoes 98c. All of these are thoroughly reliable. A new pair for a pair that fails to give satisfaction.*

"A Widow and Her Friends," Charles Dana Gibson, $2.95—*This famous artist's latest book of drawings; published at $5. One of the most attractive books for holiday gifts.*

Children's Winter Dresses—Specially Priced—*Here are two very excellent values; one in plain cashmere and fancy mixtures; $2.98; made with velvet yoke and yoke with folds of velvet; gored skirts; sizes 4 to 14 yrs.; of cashmere and checks, $3.98; cashmere dresses with silk yoke; vest front of cashmere trimmed with small brass buttons; wool patterns; check dresses with slashed velvet ruffle around yoke; sizes 6 to 14 yrs.*

Women's Winter Petticoats, $2.69 to $4.98—*Of black silk moreen; made with flare knee flounce; some with side pleatings; others with ruffles.*

CO-RESPONDENT LAYS CHARGES BEFORE A JURY

First Action of the Kind in the Courts of This City.

Mrs. Rae Schultz, Cited in the Rixa Divorce Case, Secures a Verdict In Her Favor.

The first case ever presented to a jury in the New York courts under the new law that went into effect on Sept. 1, 1899, whereby a co-respondent in a divorce suit is allowed to frame issues in the suit and defend the action so far as the issues affect him or her, was tried yesterday before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court, and the co-respondent named was exonerated of all wrongdoing.

The trial grew out of the complicated matrimonial troubles of Dr. Alexander Rixa and his wife, Johanna. Dr. Rixa had brought suit for divorce, and in her answer to the complaint in the suit Mrs. Rixa made counter-charges, in which she named Mrs. Rae Schultz, formerly Miss Rae Wiener, as co-respondent. Dr. Rixa and his wife were married in 1885 and separated two years ago.

Mrs. Schultz, through her counsel, Alexander Rosenthal of 320 Broadway, obtained in the Supreme Court an order providing that the issues in the suit concerning her be framed and tried before a jury. The chief reason which prompted Mrs. Schultz to join issues in the case was that Dr. Rixa had made no defense to the counter-charges of his wife.

The first witness called yesterday in Mrs. Schultz's action was a private detective, who testified that he had shadowed Dr. Rixa and had seen him visit a hotel with Mrs. Schultz, then Miss Rae Wiener, on Jan. 20, 1901. A few other witnesses were called, who failed to corroborate the testimony of the detective.

Lawyer Rosenthal, for Mrs. Schultz, then opened his case, calling a number of witnesses, whose testimony taken together was introduced for the purpose of establishing an alibi. Mrs. Schultz was called to the stand and asked where she had been and what she had done on Jan. 20. She said that she was at home, 822 Lexington Avenue, all day.

"Did Dr. Rixa call there that day?" was asked.

The witness said that the doctor had called in reference to a letter his wife had written. She emphatically denied the charges made against her and said that she had never been near the Grand Union Hotel in her life.

The only question submitted to the jury was the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Schultz, and, after a brief deliberation, it returned to court with a verdict in her favor.

The law under which she was allowed to go into court and introduce evidence before a jury for the purpose of clearing her name of a charge of wrongdoing is described as follows in the amended Section 1,757 of the Code of Civil Procedure:

In an action brought to obtain a divorce on the ground of adultery, the plaintiff or defendant may serve a copy of his pleading on the co-respondent named therein. In any time within twenty days after such service on said co-respondent, he may appear to defend such action, so far as the issues affect such co-respondent. If no such service be made, then at any time before the entry of judgment any co-respondent named in any of the pleadings shall have the right at any time before the entry of judgment, to appear either in person or by attorney, in said action and demand of plaintiff's attorney a copy of the summons and complaint, which must be served within ten days thereafter, and he may appear to defend such action, so far as the issues affect such co-respondent. In case no one of the allegations of adultery controverted by such co-respondent shall be proved, such co-respondent shall be entitled to a bill of costs against the person naming him as co-respondent, which bill of costs shall consist only of the sum now allowed by law as a trial fee, and disbursements, and such co-respondent shall be entitled to have an execution issue for the collection of the same.

John W. Keller Drops Employes.

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller yesterday dropped a number of employes from the rolls in his department. It is understood that such action has been made necessary in order to keep within the appropriation for the year. Dr. William E. Young, resident physician at the Insane Pavilion, Blackwell's Island; Ambulance Driver George Wetherell, and five employes on Randall's Island were removed.

PRIDE LED TO HIS DEATH.

Man Too Poor to Pay a Physician Died Rather than Accept His Services Free.

Too poor to pay a physician and too proud to accept his services without paying for them, Malcolm Van Alstine, about thirty-five years old, of 2,077 Crotona Avenue, was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs in Nassau Street precisely at noon yesterday, as a result of a lack of medical attention, and died almost instantly. He was walking laboriously up the steep incline from Maiden Lane to Liberty Street when the collapse occurred. He rolled from the sidewalk almost under the wheels of a heavy truck, causing a report to spread quickly through the crowd that gathered that he had been run over.

Sergt. Patrick McNally of the Old Slip Police Station, was walking almost abreast of the man, and tried to catch him as he fell. He jumped to the man's assistance, but when he reached him he was dead. The body was taken to the Old Slip Station, where cards showed that Van Alstine, though a clerk, was once a real estate broker. A gold watch and $17 in bills were found in the pockets, and also a rough draft of a letter to a physician whose name did not appear, which read as follows:

"I trust you have not thought me a 'dead beat.' I have had a hard time getting along, and when you asked me for some money on account of my bill, I was ashamed to tell you I was 'broke.'

"Rather than do that, I stopped your treatment, for I could not ask further lenience about the bill.

"The lack of treatment has put me back in my old condition, but now, thank God! I can ask you to take my case again. I inclose $10 on account, for I have now 'got on my feet.'

"I am sure you will cure me, though I am very weak, for lack of medical attention. I thank you for your many kindnesses."

J. NORTON-SMITH ARRESTED.

"Medical School" Manager Charged with Trying to Sell Diploma.

James Norton-Smith, manager of the Central University of Medicine and Science, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretenses. The charge was made by Chief of Police Benjamin F. Murphy and was based on a letter received from Dr. D. H. Harrison of Swanville, Texas, to whom Norton-Smith had sent a letter offering to furnish him a diploma for $10. The false pretense consisted in a representation made in the letter that the Central University was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. It was incorporated two years ago, but in July last complaint was made to the police that Norton-Smith was conducting an illegal business and selling diplomas to any one who was willing to pay his charge of $10. As no one could be found to whom he had sold a diploma he could not be indicted.

Through his counsel he offered to cancel his act of incorporation if the authorities would drop the prosecution. Prosecutor James S. Erwin agreed to this, the certificate was canceled, and Norton-Smith disappeared. Subsequent developments show that he resumed business almost immediately at 285 Grove Street.

When arraigned before the Chief the accused denied that he had written the letter received by Dr. Harrison, but in default of bail he was locked up. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Hoos to-day.

Sudden Death of Jacob Reich.

Jacob Reich, fifty-seven years old, of 113 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was taken ill on a Second Avenue car early last evening and died before medical assistance reached him. He fell just as the car turned into Bible House Square, and was assisted into a near-by store, where he expired. A physician said death was due to apoplexy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Robert A. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 16.

Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to New York City for duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits, to relieve Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Kulp will proceed to San Francisco for duty as Post Surgeon at Angel Island and commanding officer of the company of instruction of the Hospital Corps at that place.

Capt. William H. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Angel Island, to take effect on the arrival of Capt. Kulp, and will then report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Wayne, to relieve Major Edward R. Morris, Surgeon.

Major Morris will proceed to San Francisco for duty at the model camp to be established on Angel Island.

Capt. James B. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, will report to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, Seventh Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, for instructions relating to his examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty at that post until the arrival of his regiment at its station in the United States, when he will join his company.

Capt. Nathan P. Batcheller, Quartermaster, in addition to his temporary duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Sherman, is assigned to duty as assistant to the General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco.

First Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Niagara to relieve Contract Surgeon William C. Lecompte, who will proceed to San Francisco for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Frank H. Whitman, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is transferred to the Second Infantry, Company L.

Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, First Infantry, will proceed to Washington Barracks for surgical treatment.

Second Lieut. Jacob Schick, Eighth Infantry, is assigned to Company D of that regiment, and will join that company at Fort Harrison.

Capt. George W. Cole, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

First Lieut. David Baker, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Slocum, to relieve First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Ashford will proceed to Havana for duty.

Second Lieutenants are assigned to regiments as follows: Frederick J. Herman, to Tenth Cavalry; Robert M. Nolan, Third Cavalry; Robert P. Tate, Twelfth Cavalry; Henry M. Fales, Twenty-first Infantry; John D. Shuman, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Charles S. Tarlton, First Infantry; Morris M. Keck, Twelfth Infantry; Samuel C. Orchard, Third Infantry, and Clyde B. Parker, Sixth Infantry.

These officers will join their respective stations after performing temporary duty as follows: Lieut. Herman, at Fort Thomas; Lieut. Nolan, at Jackson Barracks; Lieuts. Tate and Orchard, at Fort Sam Houston; Lieuts. Fales and Keck, at Fort Porter; Lieuts. Shuman and Tarlton, at Fort Sheridan; Lieut. Parker, at Fort Leavenworth.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, Seventh Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Major William R. Abercrombie, Thirtieth Infantry, (promoted from Captain;) Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Artillery Corps, (promoted from First Lieutenant;) First Lieut. Ralph McCoy, Seventh Infantry, (promoted from Second Lieutenant.)

The following-named officers will report to Col. Coolidge for instructions relating to their examination: Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry, (promoted from First Lieutenant;) First Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, Seventh Infantry, (promoted from Second Lieutenant;) First Lieut. K. Knudson, Seventh Infantry, (promoted from Second Lieutenant;) Second Lieut. William O. Smith, Seventh Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. A. Marshall is detached from the Kearsarge as aide on the personal staff of the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Station, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol is transferred from the Massachusetts to the Kearsarge immediately as aide on the personal staff of the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. M. De Valin is detached from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Hospital Nov. 25, and ordered to the Rainbow Dec. 2.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. G. Evans is ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Hospital Nov. 25 as relief of Passed Assistant Surgeon De Valin.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bell is detached from the Franklin, and ordered to the Norfolk Hospital.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson is detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair Nov. 30, and ordered to duty in connection with the management of the Government naval exhibit at the Charleston Exposition.

Lieut. Commander Franklin J. Schell is transferred from Cavite station to the Princeton.

Lieut. William Braxton is detached from the Manila, invalided, and ordered to Mare Island Hospital.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Ulysses G. Ammen is ordered home by the Doric.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Concord arrived at Acapulco Nov. 14.

The Barney arrived at Southport Nov. 14, sailed Nov. 14 from Southport for Port Royal, and arrived at Port Royal Nov. 15.

The Alex arrived at Genoa Nov. 15.

The Vixen sailed Nov. 15 from Norfolk for Key West.

The Hartford arrived at the New York yard Nov. 15.

The Marietta arrived at Key West Nov. 15.

The Buford Leaves Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The transport Buford, with two battalions of the Twenty-third Infantry, sailed from Gibraltar to-day for New York.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

"The Greatest **Book Bargains** *New York Has Ever Known!"*

What a splendid chance for Sunday-schools, Libraries, Institutions, etc.

Such was the enthusiastic verdict of the thousands who crowded our book counters this week. This offering took New York fairly by storm. Read and you'll understand why:—

No mail orders filled unless accompanied with cash. None sent C. O. D.

10c For Fine CLOTH BOUND BOOKS. Bargains at 25c.

Electrified by the spontaneous and overwhelming response of the past few days, our book buyer secured at one fell swoop 30,000 more books—every one of which will go at 10c. per copy. No such book bargains were ever offered New Yorkers—Americans—or anybody, for that matter. Nearly 250 masterpieces of literature are included—a partial list of which is here given. Every volume is bound in EXTRA cloth—printed on good paper from new type, and under ordinary trade conditions would be considered a splendid 25c. book.

Small 12 mo. size—bound with care in strong SUPER Cloth—printed on calendered paper—the choicest titles literature can boast of—equal in every respect to any line selling to-day at 35c. per copy—to add intensity to the greatest bookselling of the season we say 10c. per copy! Think of the extraordinary claim of the above—which anybody can verify to-day—then look over these titles—but a fraction of the entire list, for we have thousands upon thousands of these books to go at the absurd price of 10c.

SUPERB CLOTH BOUND BOOKS, Value 35c. 10c

Andersen's Fairy Tales.
Kipling's American Notes.
Autocrat of Breakfast Table.
By England's Aid.
Count of Monte Cristo.
Children of the Abbey.
Daniel Deronda.
David Copperfield.
Deerslayer.
Ernest Maltravers.
English Orphans.
First Violin.
Guy Mannering.
Henry Esmond.
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow.
John Halifax.
Kenilworth.
Lamplighter.
Last Days of Pompeii.
Lena Rivers.
Middlemarch.
Mill on the Floss.
Meadow Brook.
Not Like Other Girls.
Old Curiosity Shop.
Only the Governess.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Pillar of Fire.
Pioneers.
Rienzi.
Robinson Crusoe.
Romance of Two Worlds.
Story of an African Farm.
Scottish Chiefs.
Sketch Book.
Tempest and Sunshine.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Thelma.
Under Two Flags.
With Wolfe in Canada.
With Lee in Virginia.
Wormwood.
Abbe Constantin.
Alice in Wonderland.
American Notes.
Auld Licht Idylls.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Bacon's Essays.
Beyond the City.
Book of Golden Deeds.
Bracebridge Hall.
Robert Browning's Poems.
Courtship of Dinah Shadd.
Discourses of Epictetus.
Dreams.
Drummond's Addresses.
Heroes and Hero Worship.
Hiawatha.
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow.
Lays of Scottish Cavaliers.
Laila Rookh.
Lamb's Essays of Elia.
Lays of Ancient Rome.
Light of Asia.
Lucile.
Man in Black.
Mine Own People.
My Lady Nicotine.
Natural Law in Spiritual World.
Past and Present.
Phantom Rickshaw.
Pleasures of Life.
Representative Men.
Sartor Resartus.
Stickit Minister.
St. Mark's Rest.
Study in Scarlet.
Tillyloss Scandal.
Under the Deodars.
Vicar of Wakefield.
Window in Thrums.
Reveries of a Bachelor.
Prince of the House of David.

Webster's Dictionary $1.35

Published to sell for $5

This Dictionary weighs 8 lbs., in Royal Octavo form, contains 1,750 pages, with 1,500 illustrations and 4 magnificent colored plates, and is unquestionably the greatest storehouse of knowledge ever compressed into a single volume.

Special Features of this Massive Dictionary Include:

An Appendix of 10,000 Difficult Words, Pronouncing Vocabularies of Scripture Names, Greek and Latin Proper Names, Modern Geographical Names, Dictionary of Synonyms, Compendium of Biography, Heroes and Heroines of Prose and Poetry, Dictionary of Noms de Plume, Dictionary of Mythology, Dictionary of Musical Terms, Dictionary of Familiar Allusions, Lexicon of Foreign Phrases, Dictionary of Abbreviations, FOUR BEAUTIFULLY COLORED PLATES, Showing in Their Actual Colors the Flags of Various Nations, U. S. Naval Flags, Pilot Signals of Various Nations, Yacht Club Signals and Shoulder Straps for Officers. This Dictionary also contains a frontispiece of Noah Webster, Author's Preface and Memoir of the Author. This great popular edition is brought strictly up-to-date, with an appendix containing all the newest words in the language, such as "Automobile," "Appendicitis," "Christian Science," etc. There is also embodied a new appendix giving the National Census of 1900. The cover, as shown in illustration, is in a beautiful design, with name stamped in gold—the binding is in tan sheep, strong and serviceable, reinforced with patent spring back—it is furnished with patent thumb index, giving ready reference to any word in the volume, and the definitions are the clearest, most comprehensive and concise to be found in any dictionary in the language.

This magnificent work must not be confounded in any way with the cheap, common, trashy books which flood the market under the same name.

PURE TOBACCO NEVER HARMED ANY ONE

Smoke a Good Cigarette

Sovereign

absolutely Pure

5 CENTS FOR 10 CIGARETTES

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO CO.

Nutritive, Sedative, Digestive,

The wonderful tonic properties of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

—The Great Food Drink,

make it invaluable to nursing mothers, feeble children, the aged, infirm and convalescent. It strengthens and produces flesh. Sold by druggists. Prepared by

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers of the Original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser-Standard, Pale-Lager, Export Pale, Black & Tan and Exquisite.

Amusements.

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | QUALITY STREET. QUALITY STREET.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Ave. and 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thursday.
ANNIE RUSSELL | A ROYAL FAMILY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & Broadway. A "Gosht'l Mighty Big Success."—Eve. World. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wednesday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION** THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wednesday.
WM. FAVERSHAM — A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY | Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours. | The Liberty Belles

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Ave. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.
SOTHERN IF I WERE KING. IF I WERE KING.

GARDEN. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Wed. Also Thanksgiving.
SOTHERN. "IF I WERE KING."

PROCTOR'S Big Vaudeville & Comedy. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
23d St. "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Belasco Play
5th Av. "BLUE JEANS" Second Big Week. Grand Vaudeville.
58TH ST. "NANCY & CO." Great DALY Revival
125TH ST. VAUDEVILLE, GRAND GALA STAR WEEK.
SUNDAY AT ALL HOUSES CONCERTS
Biggest and Best Vaudeville in Town.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
"ELIJAH"
SOLOISTS:
LILLI LEHMANN, EVAN WILLIAMS, ISABELLA BOUTON, GWILYM MILES,
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50, $15, at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
This (Sat.) Aftern. at 3 and Tuesday Afternoon, November 19th, at 3
Two Piano Recitals
Bloomfield-Zeisler
Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's & Ditson's. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day, 2.
The Sensation of Two Continents!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE,
Seats Four Weeks Ahead. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. An Outlay of $150,000.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Av.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Public admitted daily except Mondays.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Music.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Tdy. 2:15. Last three weeks.
DAN DALY
"The New Yorkers," supported by Virginia Earl and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15.
ANNA HELD
In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:20. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. Mon., Nov. 25, The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch.

MR. GEORGE RIDDLE,
At the New York School of Expression, West Side Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., Saturday, Nov. 16th, at 11 A. M., Shakespeare's King Lear; Monday, Nov. 18th, at 8:15 P. M., Miscellaneous. Single admission, $1.00. Special rates to schools.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
WARFIELD
in THE AUCTIONEER.

WALLACK'S. Last Mat. To-day. Last Performance To-night.
HACKETT Don Caesar's Return.
Monday, Nov. 18th—COLORADO.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. To-day, 2:15 To-night, 8:15.
FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST DAY
ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Last Mat. T'dy, 2. Ev. 8:15.
NEXT WEEK—"WAY DOWN EAST."

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. at 8:10. Matinée To-day at 2.
THE MESSENGER BOY 3D MONTH.
With JAMES T. POWERS.

KUBELIK | KUBELIK | Carnegie Hall Dec. 2, 8 P. M. and Dec. 7 at 2:15 P. M. SEATS READY

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10 Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

THE DEWEY, E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY. MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

VICTORIA. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Elsie de Wolfe and Her Company in CLYDE FITCH'S THE WAY OF THE WORLD

HARLEM Op. House. Next Week. | J. H. STODDART, "The Bonnie Brier Bush." KING'S CARNIVAL | Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tdy. Extra Mat. Wednesday.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS of NEW ENGLAND FOLKS
"This is the thing we want."—Herald.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 35c. | A Lady of Quality. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 2 SHOW FOR 50c. 30—GREAT ACTS—30

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9.

THEATRE Republic 42d St. just west of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mt. T'dy "A Tremendous Hit." GRACE GEORGE in UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES.

Collegiate Football Game, T'dy, 2:30. Columbia Field, (Polo Grounds.) Cornell vs. Columbia. Adm. $1.00. Res. Seats, $2.

GRAND Last Mat. To-day—Mann-Lipman | Next Week. Are You A Mason?

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. MARIE WAINWRIGHT in EAST LYNNE

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinée to-day, Schiller's "WILHELM TELL." To-night & Mon. Ev. "Die Zte Escadron."

3rd Av. Thea. Mat. To-day. HOWARD & EMERSON'S OWN CO.

RACE QUESTION IN A CHURCH MEETING

Discussed by the Methodist General Missionary Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Nelson Says a Crusade of Hate Prevails in the South, and the Colored Men Need Church Aid.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 15.—The greater part of the third day's session of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church was devoted to the subject of appropriations, but the burning question came up late in the afternoon, when the "negro question" was precipitated by a motion made by Bishop Foss when an application from Alabama Conferences for missionary aid came up. The Bishop's motion was that appropriations for white work in the South (Maryland and Delaware excepted) and the colored work mostly in the South be referred to special committees for consideration.

The Rev. Dr. H. Nelson (colored) secured the floor immediately after the motion had been seconded and made an eloquent plea against the motion. He said the Methodist Episcopal Church was the only church in the South which stands for the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; that there is now a crusade of hate all through the South against the black man and that the colored people down there are looking to the Methodist Episcopal Church North for help.

The Rev. J. F. Goucher of Baltimore said that while he was the friend of the colored man, he could not help but know that it is at this time impossible to successfully conduct mixed schools, colleges, or churches, especially in the South. "It is not the fault of the black man," he said; "it is his misfortune."

Bishops Hampden and Walden and Dr. Buckley spoke against the motion, after which it was laid over until to-morrow. During the debate some of the speakers plainly intimated that the time was coming when the negro would have to retire from the Methodist Church as a co-member with his white brother, and organize a branch of his own.

SISTER FOUGHT TO SAVE HIM.

Young Clerk Wrenched Acid from Her and Died at Her Feet.

Battling furiously with his sister, who would have saved him, John Kelsey, twenty-five years old, killed himself at the home of George E. Hopple, at 251 West Ninety-fifth Street, yesterday by swallowing carbolic acid. He came from Pittsburg, where his aged parents still live, and was the youngest of seven children, of whom Mrs. Hopple was his favorite sister. He was employed in the office of his brother, Albert Kelsey, a stock broker, at 53 Broadway. He lived in Sixth Street, Brooklyn, but went to his sister's home yesterday instead of to the office, going straight to her bedroom. He called her to him, and as she entered drew the fatal bottle from his pocket.

"I'm going to end it all," he said.

"Oh, don't, John," she cried, and, springing at him, seized the phial. They struggled for it, and some of the acid burned her hands severely. Then he jerked it away from her and swallowed what was left. Both fell shrieking to the floor.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Cary of 171 West Ninety-fifth Street arrived in a few minutes, but the young man died as he reached him. Mr. Hopple, who is also a stock broker at 59 Broadway, directly opposite Mr. Kelsey's office, said that his brother-in-law had killed himself in his house through a desire to die in his sister's arms.

TO ABOLISH PASSES.

Railway Ticket Agents Will Have to Pay Fare After Jan. 1.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The Chronicle will say to-morrow:

"After Jan. 1 more than 10,000 ticket agents in the territory west of Chicago will be prohibited from requesting passes for themselves or members of their families over roads other than those on which they are employed.

"It developed to-day that at the recent meeting of the executive officers of Western Roads in Chicago, when the pass question in general was considered, special action regarding ticket agents was taken. In the new agreement for the coming year one of the provisions is that all applications for passes from ticket agents of other roads must be made through the general manager or the general passenger agent or other general officer of the road by which the applicant is employed, or must be indorsed by some one of them.

"A further provision relates that any road issuing transportation to a ticket agent of another line without such application or indorsement by a general officer of the applicant's road will be subject to a fine of $100 for each offense."

LAYS BLAME ON A WOMAN.

When Theodore Thiemer, thirty-five years old, a salesman, of 901 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday charged with grand larceny, he wept and declared that a woman whom he refused to name was the cause of his downfall. The complainant was Henry A. Grote, a grocer, of 723 Wythe Avenue, who charged the prisoner with misappropriating $59.16.

Thiemer has a wife and four children. For many years he was in the employ of the firm of Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers. A few weeks ago the firm discovered discrepancies in his accounts, and he disappeared and went to Chicago. An examination of his accounts showed, it is alleged, that he had misappropriated more than $1,000.

In the early part of the week Thiemer returned to his home, and was arrested late Thursday night.

Thiemer said in court that his wife and children had not derived any benefit from his dishonesty and that his family were going to be dispossessed. He was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

CONVICTS' VICTIM MAY DIE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 15.—J. B. Waldrupe, the Federal prison guard who was shot during the mutiny last week, has taken a turn for the worse, and is now in a critical condition. His death is probable.

Should he die all the convicts will be tried for murder, and, if convicted, may be hanged. Otherwise they can only be tried for mutiny.

Actor Injured by a Stage Cannon.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Charles J. Kennedy, a member of Kathryn Kidder's company, is under the care of a physician at his hotel here as a result of the explosion of a cannon fired in the production of "Molly Pitcher," at the Lyceum Theatre last night. A fragment of the cannon struck him in the side and knocked him unconscious. He will recover.

Beagle Hounds Win Prizes.

BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 15.—Much better sport than yesterday was seen to-day in the beagle hound trials, owing to the improved weather conditions and the light snow that covered the ground. Two classes were run—Class A, for fifteen-inch dogs, in two series, and Class B, for thirteen-inch dogs and bitches, also in two series. Summaries:

Class A.—First, Baronet, owned by Thomas Shallcross of Providence, R. I.; second, Trick, owned by Henry Payne Whitney; third, Lottery, owned by John Caswell of Prides Crossing.

Class B.—First, Treble, Rockridge Kennels; second, Tan, same owner; third, Ida Novice II., same owner.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1901—40th Season—1902.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
SATURDAY, November 16, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist:
JOSEF HOFMANN
Piano.
First appearance in N. Y. this season.
PROGRAM:
Overture. "Euryanthe".....Weber
Prelude, Choral and Fugue.....Bach-Abert
Concerto for Piano, No. 4, D minor.....Rubinstein
BARBAROSSA, Symphonic Poem...S.v. Hausegger
First time in America.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.—Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1. Subscriptions to Eight Afternoon or Eight Evening Concerts: Seats from $5 to $14; Boxes $80 and $100. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

B. Altman & Co.

Have added many new styles (made on improved lasts) to their selections of

WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S
Fine Shoes and Slippers,

the assortment shown comprising the most approved designs.

To-day, Saturday:

Women's Kidskin Buttoned or Laced Boots, per pair, ... $3.75

Women's Patent Leather Buttoned Boots, per pair, ... 3.90

Regularly $5.00

SOMNAMBULIST'S PREDICAMENT.

Had No Clothes On, and Had to Seek Shelter in a Woodshed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 15.—When Mrs. W. H. Kuhlthau, the Postmaster's wife at Milltown, went out to the woodshed this morning she found somebody holding on to the door from the inside. She kept pulling until a voice from inside remonstrated:

"For heavens sake, go away. I haven't got any clothes on. Go home and get me some. I am freezing."

The Postmaster went out to investigate, and found that his brother George, who lives several hundred yards away, through the woods, was the occupant of the woodshed. George is a somnambulist. This was the longest excursion he had ever taken.

YACHT BROKER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

James V. R. Ferris Stricken with Heart Disease in Brooklyn.

James V. R. Ferris, a yacht broker, with offices in the Downing Building, at 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan, was taken suddenly ill with heart disease in front of a bakery at 825 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, as he was strolling toward his rooms at 212A St. Felix Street, in that borough. He fell to the sidewalk and was carried into the bakery, where he died in a few minutes. The body was taken to the Classon Avenue Police Station, where it was identified. His friends were notified.

He had a business in yacht fittings in connection with his brokerage, and a member of years ago was a yacht builder of considerable reputation. He had a large acquaintance among yachtsmen at the time of his death.

Mr. Ferris was sixty-five years old and a bachmelor, and at the time he was seized was returning to his home after visiting his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Champlain, at Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, ribbons; 104 Worth Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Carey, cloaks; 450 Broome Street.

Lowman's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Lowman, furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; D. F. C. Reeves, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; L. Krietmeyer, domestics.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mo.; P. Murray, domestics; 55 White Street.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Supp, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Parker, Ham & Thomas Company, Portland, Me.; J. S. Ham, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; John Porteous, dry goods; 55 White Street.

Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Dale, laces; Hotel Manhattan.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces; 621 Broadway.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; A. L. Clay, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; 55 White Street.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Dry Goods Company Boston; W. M. Rhoads, flannels; 8 Greene Street; Criterion Hotel.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Weiner, silks; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Levis-Zukoski Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, Jacob, Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Katz, A. R., neckwear.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Thomas Janney, Baltimore; Judge Nathaniel Ewing, Uniontown, Penn.; Col. H. L. Boyes, Scranton; E. S. Cramp, Philadelphia; Col. T. L. Livermore, Boston; F. L. Potts, Philadelphia; W. A. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.

CAMBRIDGE—Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada; the Countess of Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Lady Ruby Elliot, and Capt. A. C. Bell, aide-de-camp to Lord Minto, Canada; M. G. Seckendorf, Washington; R. Gault, Montreal; G. C. May, Montreal; A. L. MacTier, Montreal.

HOLLAND—Robert Loring, Boston; F. O. Wellington, Boston; P. L. Bond, Montreal; Dr. Ralston Matthews, Pittsburg.

KENSINGTON—Col. E. J. Loder, United States Army; Admiral F. J. Higginson, United States Navy; Admiral F. Wildes, United States Navy; Admiral D. B. Harmony, United States Navy; Col. C. H. Tenny, United States Army; Capt. C. J. Train, United States Navy.

PLAZA—D. C. Shepard, St. Paul; Horace Cheney, Boston; Charles B. Fuller, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—T. E. Young, Cleveland; J. H. Atwood, Leavenworth, Kan.; T. M. McCullough, Norfolk, Va.; Harrison Guthrie, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. Gulver, Montreal; J. W. Stephens, London; Charles Page, San Francisco; Bert Reese, Chicago.

NAVARRE—Capt. W. Chamberlain, United States Army.

GILSEY—A. H. Egan, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—Edward Jonas, Henderson, Ky.; Edward Tilden, Chicago; James Westwater, Columbus, Ohio.

VICTORIA—J. D. Nichols, Pittsburg; W. Morgan Robbins, Spokane; J. D. Howard, Duluth.

MANHATTAN—Capt. T. P. Cane, United States Marine Corps; F. T. Bowles, United States Navy; Carlos L. d'Elzaguirre, Madrid.

NETHERLAND—Charles McNamee, Baltimore; Howard White, Cleveland; E. L. Bond, Montreal; R. Ripley, Chicago; the Right Rev. Charles C. Grafton, the Bishop of Fond du Lac, Mich.

SAVOY—Calvin Durand, Chicago; J. E. Baird, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—J. W. Todd, Liverpool; George Taylor, M. P., Gananoque, Ont.

GRAND—Paul Jones, Louisville; Col. T. A. Baldwin, United States Army; Col. James M. Moore, United States Army; Dr. M. H. Cramer, Copenhagen; C. D. Palmer, Manila.

ASTOR—Col. George B. Stone, Fort Collins, Col.; H. S. Jordan, Ottawa; Thomas Scott, Cleveland; H. T. Chandler, Cleveland.

EMPIRE—A. J. Johnson, Cincinnati.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—The structures used during the Cotton States Exposition as the Transportation and Electrical Buildings were burned to-day. The loss was $60,000.

YORK, Penn., Nov. 15.—The whip and fly-net factory at Wellsville, owned by the Wellsville Whip Company, was destroyed by fire early to-day, the loss being $100,000, partly insured.

WEST BRANCH, Mich., Nov. 15.—Fire threatened the complete destruction of this village to-day. The flames originated in the West Branch Hotel, which was destroyed. Aided by the high wind, they spread until the Commercial Hotel, Norton's Hotel, the Grand Army of the Republic Hall, two livery stables, two residences, a grocery store, and a photograph gallery had been consumed. The losses, which exceed $20,000, are covered by insurance. The town is now without a hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:30 A. M.—546 Pearl Street; Filer & Bergfield; damage, $3,000.

9 P. M.—3,118 Jerome Avenue; T. Cortello; no damage.

1:15 P. M.—341 First Avenue; Ella Flanigan; damage slight.

4 P. M.—109 South Street; P. E. Willis; damage, $300.

6:30 P. M.—409 West Forty-third Street; Rosa Morton; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—47 John Street; Alais Cohen; damage, $200.

9:10 P. M.—69 Pearl Street; Michael Dunleavy; damage, $100.

9:40 P. M.—482 West Thirty-ninth Street; W. R. Moser; damage, $250.

TO BUILD TWO STEAMSHIPS.

Order for Oil Tank Vessels Placed with a Shooter's Island Firm.

The Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding and Repair Company of Shooters Island, Borough of Richmond, have been awarded a contract by the Standard Oil Company to construct two steel scow, oil tank steamships.

The vessels are to be the most modern in construction of their class, with a cargo capacity of 6,000 tons. Their dimensions will be: Length, 360 feet; width, 50 feet, and depth, 29 feet. They are to be completed in 1902 and will be the first oil-tank steamships to fly the American flag.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cool, wind westerly.

Snow will continue to-day along the lakes, and the mountain districts of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England; elsewhere, except on the Pacific Coast and the plateau region, fair weather will prevail. The temperature will continue low for the season east of the Mississippi, and rise slowly to the westward.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts fresh westerly winds will diminish to-day, becoming light Sunday. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will continue light northwesterly. Diminishing northwesterly winds are indicated for the upper lakes and westerly for the lower lakes.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh west to southwest winds and fair weather to the Grank Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, except Chicago and Milwaukee sections, and on the Pacific Coast from San Francisco northward.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	36	35	40
6 A. M.	36	36	41
9 A. M.	36	38	45
12 M.	39	39	49
4 P. M.	39	39	45
6 P. M.	41	38	43
9 P. M.	34	35	41
12 P. M.	31	35	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....42¾
Weather Bureau.....38
Corresponding date 1900.....38
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....45

The thermometer registered 36 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 40 degrees at 1:15 P. M., and the minimum 35 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., and the same at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:47	Sun sets...4:43	Moon sets...9:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:24	Gov. Isl'd...10:51	H. Gate...12:47
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:58	Gov. Isl'd...11:10	H. Gate...1:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Bellaurla, Argentina, &c.	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Caracas, Porto Rico, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Tampico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Naples and Genoa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Turk's Island, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saint Hugo, Antwerp	.....	.....
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
North Star, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 30 and up to Nov. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. 30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 30 and up to Dec. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close here at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 8.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 23; Shanghai, Oct. 26; Kobe, Oct. 30; and Yokohama, and Tokio, Nov. 1, which arrived at Vancouver on the steamship Empress of China Nov. 13, are due here next Monday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 16.

British Prince, Antwerp, Nov. 2.
Camoens, St. Lucia, Nov. 8.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Nov. 4
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 12.
El Dia, New Orleans, Nov. 11.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 9.
Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 1.
Isola di Procida, Gibraltar, Oct. 29.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 15.
Nassovia, Stettin, Oct. 30.
Santiago, Santiago, Nov. 9.
Scharsfels, Algiers, Nov. 1.
Scotia, Naples, Oct. 28.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 6.

SUNDAY, NOV. 17.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, Nov. 10.
Bohemian, Liverpool, Nov. 7.
Grenada, Port Spain, Nov. 8.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 16.
La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 9.
Minnehaha, London, Nov. 8.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Nov. 7.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.
Ponce, San Juan, Nov. 12.
Maranhense, Para, Nov. 5.
Seguranca, Havana, Nov. 13.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 7.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Nov. 1.
Celtic, Liverpool, Nov. 9.
Comus, New Orleans, Nov. 13.
El Mar, New Orleans, Nov. 13.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 15.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 15.
Zuir, Hamburg, Nov. 3.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Advance, Colon, Nov. 12.
El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 14.
Haverford, Antwerp, Nov. 9.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Nov. 9.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, Nov. 3.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Sabine, Galveston, Nov. 13.
Sheikh, Lisbon, Nov. 3.

Arrived.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Taylor, Rio Janeiro, &c., Oct. 10, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M.

SS Nueces, Hix, Galveston, Nov. 9, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory. Anchored off Stapleton at 12:25 A. M., 16th.

SS Milano, (Ger.,) Scharmberg, Hamburg, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Smythe, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 25, with mdse. to the John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

United States torpedo boat Bainbridge, from Newcastle, Del.

SS City of Washington, Byrne, Tampico, &c., Nov. 8, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Simonson, Progreso, Oct. 3, with hemp to Theband Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Musans, Nuevitas, Nov. 8, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, Nov. 10, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS George W. Clyde, Staples, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

United States training ship Hartford, from Hampton Roads, for repairs.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Petersen, Copenhagen, Oct. 26, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west northwest, strong breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Buenos Aires, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Riera, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Ethelred, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Harry Luckenbach, for Colon.
SS Falk, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Castillian Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Forest Brook, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Maverick, with two barges, from Philadelphia for Boston, &c.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 2:25 A. M., 16th.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 3:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Loch Tay, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Islamhall, (Br.,) Capt. Heppel, from

After Grip Take

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A tonic and nerve food that nourishes and strengthens the debilitated system, restores the appetite and gives restful sleep.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

Tiffany & Co.

Productions by the late Anonin Boullemier

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have this season augmented their collection of this noted artist's productions by the addition of important examples of vases, plaques, cups and saucers, and copper enamels, to which the attention of connoisseurs is respectfully invited.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

Pottery and Glass
Third Floor

Thousands go to Carlsbad

yearly to regain their health. The natural Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is evaporated from the waters of the Springs at Carlsbad, and contains the same curative properties.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is certain in its action, and cures constipation, catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidney complaints.

Be sure to obtain the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, every bottle of which bears the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., N. Y., Sole Agents for the U. S. Beware of imitations.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Warm Underwear and Hosiery Savings now greater than ever.

Heavy Balbriggan, in fancy colors, 49c.
Wool Fleece-lined, 79c.; worth 1.25.
Silk and Wool, 98c.; worth 1.50.

SHIRTS.

1.00 Dress White Shirts at 59c.
1.50 Pleated White Shirts, 98c.
1.50 Pleated Percale Shirts, 98c.
Cashmere Sox (fancy designs), 23c. and 49c.

GLOVES.

Heavy Gray Suedes, 98c.; worth 1.50.
Heavy Cape Walking, 98c.; worth 1.50.
Dogskin Walking, 59c.; worth 1.00.

Antique Bellows

In Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.

Fire Sets and Andirons,

In Brass, Steel, and Black Iron.

Sparkguards Fenders, Coal Scuttles and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

If you want a lasting, sweet and delicate

EAU DE COLOGNE

Ask Any First Class Dealer for

J. M. F. (Johann Maria Farina) Siegert 1709 9-11

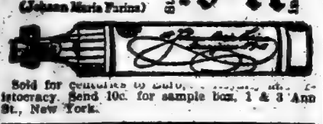

Sold for centuries to Royalty and the Aristocracy. Send 10c. for sample box, 1 & 3 Ann St., New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

These trade-mark crimson lines on every package.

Gluten Grits and **BARLEY CRYSTALS,**

Perfect Breakfast Foods. Purest Health Cereals. FANCY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry. Unlike all other Foods. Ask Grocers. For book of samples, write

CEREAL FOOD MILLS, Waterloo, N. Y., U.S.A.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale and Princeton Play To-day at New Haven.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT

Columbia Will Play Cornell on Polo Grounds—Practice Yesterday Secret with Most of the Teams.

The football game toward which Princeton has exerted her entire season's work to win, and one of the two contests in which Yale is most desirous of scoring a victory, will be played to-day at New Haven between the Blue and the Orange and Black. Another contest of more than ordinary importance to be decided to-day is that between Cornell and Columbia, and these two teams will play to-day at the Polo Grounds, in this city. Carlisle and Pennsylvania will provide the third big contest of the day.

At New Haven the situation on the eve of the championship contest between Yale and Princeton was anomalous. The early hours of the evening disclosed almost none of the enthusiasm generally witnessed on the night before the annual struggle between the two great rivals. This may be accounted for by the fact that very few of the Princeton men had reached New Haven, and things will undoubtedly brighten up when the team from New Jersey reaches there to-day. There was, however, a buoyant tinge about the Yale campus last night, which even the misgivings as to the outcome of the contest because of the withdrawal of Glass, the crack freshman guard, could not down, and crowds of Yale men paraded the streets singing the songs that will be sung on the field to-day.

The ticket speculators are having a sorry time of it. While they have a few good seats, the public sale and the fact that a thousand tickets are on hand to be disposed of to-day by the football managers has lessened their chances of gain. The betting is extremely scarce, and the few wagers posted were insignificant in size, the prevailing odds being 10 to 9 in Yale's favor. The feeling on all sides seemed to find expression in the belief that while the game would prove a hard fought one, the contest would in reality not reach old-time proportions of skill and general excellence.

PRINCETON IN THIS CITY.

The Princeton team left Princeton late yesterday afternoon, and arrived in this city shortly before 10 o'clock last night, making their headquarters while here at the Murray Hill Hotel. Immediately after their arrival the members of the team turned in for the night, denying themselves to all callers. Capt. Pell, however, said that his men were all in fair shape, and hoped to give a good account of themselves in the contest to-day. Every member of the football squad was cheered individually when they left Princeton, and as the train pulled out of the station "Old Nassau" was sung and a "locomotive" given for the team. Accompanying the team were the coaches and Trainer Robinson, while upward of a thousand students will go to New Haven to witness the game.

Columbia's hopes brighten rather than dull as the Cornell game draws nigh. All the cripples are ready to go in the game, although some of them can no longer be designated as such. Weekes seems to be the only man on the eleven now about whom there is any doubt, and he will certainly play at the start. For this contest the students of Columbia have prepared as for no other. All day yesterday the library steps were crowded, each member of the team was given a cheer as well as Coach Sanford, and several new songs were sung. Many of the students wore blue and white caps, and more than 500 of them will be provided with them to-day. The Cornell team arrived in this city yesterday morning, and made their headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel, where Princeton is also stopping. Capt. Warner said that all his regular men would be in the game at the start, but that he doubted the ability of several to remain throughout the struggle. Taussig's ankle is still in poor shape, Capt. Warner's knee bothers him, while Hunt and Brewster have not quite recovered from injuries received. The eleven does not weigh as much as does Columbia, but the men are all confident of victory.

Pennsylvania's students held another mass meeting yesterday afternoon, at which Vice Provost Edgar Smith censured 350 dental students for expressing dissatisfaction at the methods of the Athletic Association. When they were questioned as to the cause of the dissention the students expressed themselves freely as being opposed to the present football management.

All the teams to participate in the big games to-day went through secret practice yesterday, and in most cases only signals were rehearsed. This was the case at New Haven, where one hour and a half was put in at this sort of work. Several substitutions were made in order to change the plan of offense or relieve the 'Varsity men, and every play was carried through with lightning speed. Not a fumble was made during the afternoon, nor was there any nervousness apparent among the men. Princeton's practice was simply a drill on the signals and formations, and the catching of a few punts sent down the field by Dewitt. The teams as finally selected to line up against each other are:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton
Gould	Left end	Davis
Goss	Left tackle	Pell
Olcott	Left guard	Dana
Holt	Centre	Fisher
Hamlin	Right guard	Mills
Hogan	Right tackle	Dewitt
Swan	Right end	Henry
De Saulles	Quarter back	Freeman
Hart	Left half back	Foulke
Chadwick	Right half back	McClave
Weymouth	Full back	Sheffield

THE COLUMBIA PRACTICE.

With the exception of Weekes, every member of Columbia's 'Varsity squad appeared on South Field yesterday. The make-up of the 'Varsity, therefore, had to be shifted, Morley playing in his old position at right half back, while Willard acted at quarter back. The running through of signals consumed the greater part of the practice time, while Morley did some punting. Morley will play quarter back to-day, and should Weekes fail to last the game, he will drop back as a half back, while Willard will go in as quarter. Columbia also practiced last night, running through signals on the gymnasium floor. Cornell practiced yesterday at the Polo Grounds, the players and coaches contenting themselves with signal practice. The elevens will line up as follows:

Columbia.	Positions.	Cornell.
A. Boyesen	Left end	Taussig
Kindgren	Left tackle	Lueder
Lancon	Left guard	Warner
Shaw	Centre	Kent
McLellan	Right guard	Hunt
Bruce	Right tackle	Smith
Van Heuvenberg	Right end	Tydeman
Morley	Quarter back	Brewster
Weekes	Left half back	Purcell
Smith	Right half back	Coffin
Berrien	Full back	Schoelkopp

Harvard had her last practice yesterday before the game with Dartmouth. The work was light, consisting of ten minutes practice in catching punts and fifteen minutes signal work. All the 'Varsity men but Barnard were in the line up, although to-day's team will be composed largely of substitutes. Barnard was simply resting. Campbell bruised his knee in the practice Thursday, and is now limping around, and will not be in the line-up to-day. Kernan's ankle is far from well, and he will stay from the contest together with Blagden, Ristine, and Cutts. The latter three are in good condition, and are only held back because of the great fear of injury in the Crimson camp. The team to-day was again cheered by the student body. The cheers, however, were not given on Soldiers' Field, as Coach Reid would not let the students into the field. Nothing daunted the rooters gathered outside and for twenty minutes sent their songs and cheers floating over the grand stands to the team inside.

New York University will play Rensselaer this afternoon at Berkeley Oval. A good game is expected. Last year the visitors won after a hard battle, but New York is confident of winning to-day. All the regular 'Varsity men are in good shape, the backs, Griffin, Cleverdon, and Trede, having recovered from their injuries received last week. Connelly's goal from the forty-five-yard line in the Trinity game last Saturday has led the coaches to pay special attention to that style of play, and the big tackle will be given a chance to-day to show his ability in that line.

MORRISTOWN, 24; POMPRET, 11.

Special to The New York Times.

POMFRET, Conn., Nov. 15.—The Morristown School football team of Morristown, N. J., defeated the Pomfret School eleven here to-day by the score of 24 to 11. At the end of the first half the score stood 6—6, but in the second half the visitors outplayed the home team at all points, securing three touch-downs to Pomfret's one. Morristown's touch-downs were made by Kobbe, Mackenzie, Weekes, and Behr, Mackenzie kicking all four goals.

Mr. E. F. Bonaventure

Invites inspection to his new importations. The collection for this season, prepared and selected during his annual visit abroad, includes unique

ART OBJECTS

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS AND FOR THE COLLECTOR.

BONAVENTURE'S GALLERIES,
6 WEST 33D STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE WALDORF)
NEW YORK.

AMONG THE BILLIARDISTS.

Professionals Show Up Well and Farley Wins the Amateur Contest.

George Slosson played a grand game of billiards last night at his Broadway academy with the Spanish billiardist, José Ortiz. It was at eighteen-inch balk line, and 400 points were placed as the limit. A large crowd of spectators watched the sport and saw Slosson run out his 400 points in thirty-three innings, while Ortiz only made 174. Slosson showed steady improvement in every department of the game and held the balls splendidly, making two high runs of 60 and 48 respectively. Slosson's average was 12 4-33 and Ortiz's average was 5 14-32. The latter's high runs were 39 and 25. The same men will meet at the same place this evening.

Two games were played at Maurice Daly's billiard rooms. In the evening Maurice Daly defeated the Frenchman, Barutel, 300 points to 182. Daly played his best game of the week, running out in twenty-six innings with an average of 11 14-26 and with high runs of 76, 72, and 30 respectively. Barutel's average was 7 7-25 and his best single run 34. In the afternoon the Frenchman scored the honors in a 250-point game to 221 for Daly. Barutel ran out in thirty-two innings, with an average of 7 26-32, his highest run being 34. Daly made one run of 37.

At Slosson & Wheelock's Forty-second Street academy "Jake" Schaefer and Tom Gallagher had a close game, the former running 300 to 259 for Gallagher. It was a thirty-one inning game, and the averages were very good. The scores follow:

Schaefer—5 0 7 2 20 32 0 6 13 0 10 28 11 0 22 0 24 23 65 4 2 2 5 6 6 31 0 0 3 2 1 32. Total, 300. Average, 9 21-31. High runs, 65, 32, 32, 31.

Gallagher—0 1 2 5 6 3 5 34 19 24 21 5 9 4 14 0 8 18 7 10 1 13 12 2 4 0 1 5 0 0 41. Total, 259. Average, 8 11-31. High runs, 41 24, 21.

The amateur players last night in the Amateur Athletic Union tournament in progress at the Metropolitan Academy, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, were W. H. Farley and J. M. Millette. Farley won in a good game of thirty-eight innings, scoring the limit of 200 points to 112 for Millette. The scores are:

W. H. Farley—0 1 0 1 1 10 14 1 23 0 19 0 0 3 0 3 3 1 0 7 3 0 4 6 12 26 8 0 0 0 5 26 0 1 3 5 12 2. Total, 200; average, 5 10-38; high runs, 26, 23, 19.

J. W. Millette—0 1 10 2 3 3 6 4 1 2 6 4 1 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 1 7 1 5 6 7 5 3 0 10 2 6 1 2 1 5 2. Total, 112; average, 3 1-37; high run, 16.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Dr. Douglas	4	0	H. W. Robinson	2	3
Edwin Presby	3	0	W. H. Farley	1	4
L. A. Servatius	3	1	J. M. Millette	0	5

As an additional attraction, an exhibition 300-point game was played after the amateur match between E. O. Presby and the professional, Leonard Howison. The latter won to 103 for Presby. Mr. Presby, however, showing excellent billiards, but Howison showed his brilliancy by making an average of 12. The scores are:

Leonard Howison—5 0 0 18 1 25 11 39 0 0 13 7 25 4 23 1 0 2 17 0 44 0 47 4 14. Total, 300; average, 12; high runs, 47, 39, 25.

E. O. Presby—0 1 0 4 3 11 2 7 3 4 1 0 17 0 28 15 4 2 0 33 4 13 11 2. Total, 163; average, 6 19-24; high runs, 33, 28, 17.

ROAD HORSES IN FAST BRUSHES.

Speedway Drivers Enjoyed Good Sport on the Lower Stretch.

The damp and heavy roadway on the upper stretch yesterday confined sport on the Speedway to the lower section of the drive, between High Bridge and the macadamized street, but in spite of the limitation a number of fast horses were out, and the spectators who braved the chilly weather saw some interesting tilts. The best brushes of the afternoon were furnished by A. B. Gwathmey's two trotters Tudor Chimes (2:13) and Louise Mac, (2:09¾,) who were tried against each other three heats, and then joined in a fourth with the trotter Kingwood, (2:17¼,) Louise Mac finishing first each time. The winner was driven by Trainer John Howell, while Mr. Gwathmey drove Tudor Chimes. The final made the prettiest race, Louise Mac beating Tudor Chimes without trouble in the earlier brushes. Kingwood, however, gave the mare a good race and finished a close second, Tudor Chimes breaking half way down the stretch.

A new-comer on the road who attracted much attention was the Western mare Nancy Hawkins, with a mark of 2:17¼, who made a successful début by defeating the bay trotter Russel T., 2:18¼, driven by Trainer Flynn in a nip-and-tuck finish. E. E. Smathers's promising green trotter Queen Wilkes, handled by Mr. Smathers, won several notable victories. Zembia, (2:10,) driven by James Murphy of Chicago, was her most formidable opponent. In this tilt Zembia led by a length into the last quarter, when Queen Wilkes began to close the gap slowly but surely, and just nipped her rival at the finish by a nose. Iva Dee, the bay trotting mare, with a record of 2:12½, driven by George Spear, next finished behind Queen Wilkes, and later in the afternoon the green mare led Saratoga Belle (2:21¾) at the finish by a length.

The crowd saw a race of grand circuit interest in the next heat. Queen Wilkes took part against three opponents, Saratoga Belle, Zembia, and Iva Dee. At the first quarter Iva Dee broke while leading and fell behind. The others were trolling neck and neck, each driver urging his horse to top speed. As the three neared the finish the line became irregular and Zembia dropped back beaten. Queen Wilkes and Saratoga Belle fought it out, but the former despite the hard work she had done again was winner by a head.

Dark Secret, the brown trotter, with a mark of 2:27¼, driven by George Coleman, and Iva Dee, 2:12½, had a pretty trial, with the result in doubt almost to the last stride, when Dark Secret lost her feet and finished in second place.

Racing at Southern Exposition.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 15.—A meeting of the Charleston Racing Association, a syndicate of horsemen who have acquired the exclusive racing privileges from the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, was held to-day. The association will offer purses each day amounting to not less than $1,000, and racing will begin on the second day of December and continue daily throughout the continuance of the exposition.

First Principal's Derby Cup.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A. Stedall's First Principal won the Derby Cup, of 2,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, at the Derby November meeting to-day.

Last Lot of Bitter Root Horses.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 15.—Two special trains bearing 232 head of blooded horses raised on the Bitter Root Stock Farm of the late Marcus Daly, left here to-day for New York. The horses will be sold at the Madison Square Garden after the Horse Show. These are the last horses that will be sold from the ranch, all blooded animals having been shipped away.

New Yacht Racing Rules Adopted.

A meeting of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association was held last night at the Hotel Manhattan. The principal object of business was the adoption of the new measurement rules which were adopted last Winter by the Larchmont and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs. These new rules, which present many important features, will go into effect during the next yachting season among all the clubs in the Long Island Association. Those who were present were: C. T. Pierce, Riverside Yacht Club, who presided; E. M. McClellan, Manhasset Bay; C. H. Crane, and Johnstone De Forrest, Seawanhaka; F. R. Jones, C. M. Sims, and C. F. Kirby, Indian Harbor; T. H. McDonald and W. H. Jennings, Bridgeport; R. C. Mitchell, Sachem's Head; C. F. Osborn, and Samuel Lynes, Norwalk; Charles P. Tower, New Rochelle; C. B. Wycoff, Hartford; Harry Stephenson, Knickerbocker; F. G. Sullivan, Harlem, and A. D. Prince, Hempstead Harbor.

"No purer cigarette can be made"

Derby

the new

5 cent Cigarette

Special Size
English Blend

The most acceptable and popular 5 cent cigarette.

5 cents for 10

BENNINGS FAVORITES WIN.

Three Choices on the Washington Track Captured Purses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A fast track and a well-filled card drew to Bennings to-day one of the largest crowds of the week. Three favorites, Barouche, Tyrshena, and Potente, won. In the fifth race, Tyrshena, opening at 15 to 1, was backed off the boards of most of the bookmakers. Jockey H. Cochran for the second time this week was thrown from his horse, but again escaped uninjured. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and fifty yards; purse, $300. Nitrate, 105 pounds, (Wonderly,) 11 to 5, won; Lou Rey, 104, (H. Cochran,) 30 to 1, second; Gray Dally, 99, (Weber,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Astor, All Saints, St. David, and Lizzie A. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; purse, $400. Red Damsel, 105 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1, won; Carroll D., 103, (Creamer,) 40 to 1, second; Misleader, 105, (H. Cochran,) even, third. Time—1:03. Ernest Parham, The Pride of Surrey, Alack, Concertina, Orla, Rose Court, Drop Light, and Susquesunna also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse, $300. Corrillo, 100 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1, won; Biff, 97, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 10, second; Hawk, 100, (Cummings,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:30 3-5. J. A. Warner, Woolgatherer, Land of Clover, Rubens, Certain, Gartee Ban, Sarsaparilla Bark, Bettie B., Testa, Yasodhara, and Mowitka also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse, $400. Barouche, 109 pounds, (Booker,) 6 to 5, won; Flying Buttress, 104, (Shea,) 20 to 1, second; Tenagra, 109, (Redfern,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Cheat 'Em, Carrington, O'Hagen also ran. Dewey threw rider.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and forty yards; purse, $300. Tyrshena, 104 pounds, (Brennan,) 5 to 2, won; Harry McCoun, 104, (Booker,) 5 to 1, second; Fiara, 93, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Imperialist, Handcuff, Scannell, Guatemala, Punctual, Vesuvia, Nanipe, and Elnus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and 100 yards; purse, $400. Potente, 110 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 10, won; Carbuncle, 102, (Wonderly,) even, second; Alfred Vargrave, 92, (Redfern,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Three starters.

Entries for Washington Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Mile and fifty yards. Sailor King, 111 pounds; Tartar, 110; Lancewood and Chewal d'Or, 109 each; Roysterer, Avator, Mynheer, Elsie Skip, and Federalist, 106 each; Piedrich, 102; Carl Kahler and Wunderjrah, 100 each; Cherished and Lady Hayman, 98 each; Surmise, 96; Connie, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Hot, Triton, Anak, and Colonel Bill, 112 pounds each; Missile, Barricade, Geneseo, Chiron, Ter Varre, Somersault, Parasina, Avis, and Lemoyne, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; about two and a half miles. Conover, 155 pounds; Bolsterous, 153; Cousin Jess, 145; Jim McGibben, 148; Baby Bill, 143; G. W. Jenkins, 142; Corrillo, 140; Self Protection, 138; Yellow Jacket, 134; Lady Usula, 133; The Last Chord, 132; Hawk and Roysterer, 130.

FOURTH RACE.—Second District Special; heats of seven furlongs. Shoreham and Knight of Rhodes, 107 pounds each; Red Path and Tankard, 104 each; His Eminence, 100; Courtesy, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Unmasked, 126 pounds; Potente, 124; The Puritan, 122; Red Path, 117; Carbuncle, 116; Prince Richard, 114; Roxane, 111; Lady of the Valley, 107; Alpaca, 105; Royal Sterling, 104; Rabunta, Lord Pepper, and Marothen, 100 each; Handicapper, 97; Himself and Guesswork, 95 each; Jack McGinn, 93.

Hurling and Football at Celtic Park.

At Celtic Park, Long Island City, tomorrow afternoon there will be games of Gaelic hurling and football, for which special individual prizes have been donated for the winning teams by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. The hurling will begin promptly at 2:30 o'clock, the opposing teams being the Young Irelands of New York and the John Dalys of Brooklyn. Immediately after this contest has been decided, the Shamrocks, champions of the State of New Jersey, and the O'Connells, champions of New York, will clash in a Gaelic football match for which they have been training for the last six weeks.

Intercollegiate Basket Ball Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—The annual Fall meeting of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association was held to-night in the Yale gymnasium. The four teams in the association—Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, and Yale—were represented. J. Browne coming from Harvard, G. E. D. Brady from Cornell, A. L. Kinsey from Princeton, and E. R. Whitcomb from Yale. Columbia University applied for membership in the association, but the application was tabled, though the New Yorkers will probably be taken in later, if details can be arranged. The regular basket ball association rules for 1901-02 were accepted, with no changes. A few changes were made in the schedule. The season opens Jan. 18, Yale and Princeton playing at New Haven, and Cornell and Harvard at Princeton. It will close March 15, Cornell playing Princeton at Princeton and Yale and Harvard at Cambridge.

AMERICAN LEAGUE IN ST. LOUIS.

President Johnson Says Everything Is Arranged but a Few Details.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League, who is here with Charles Comiskey, announced to-day that the St. Louis American League team was a certainty for next season.

"We have made almost all arangements to enter St. Louis," said Mr. Johnson, "and have concluded all details with the sole exception of the closing of the deal for a ball park. Mr. Comiskey and myself are in St. Louis for the purpose of settling that matter.

"The St. Louis team is practically made up. Wallace, Heidrick, Burkett, Padden, Powell, and Harper have affixed their signatures to contracts. The talk of their going back to the National League is entirely unfounded."

"Will the Detroit team or such part of it as is needed be brought here?" Mr. Johnson was asked.

"I anticipate that several members of that team will be in the St. Louis team make-up next season," he replied, "though we have signed still other National League players than the St. Louis National League men."

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—Secretary Frank C. Cook of the Detroit Baseball Club denies with great positiveness that any of the members of the Detroit team will be transferred to the St. Louis American League team next season. "Instead of letting any of our players go to another club," he said, "we intend to strengthen the Detroit team by the acquisition of several new men. I am of the opinion that Mr. Johnson was misquoted in stating that any of the Detroit men would be sent to St. Louis."

President Postal of the Washington American League team also expressed the opinion that President Johnson had been misquoted. "It is absurd," said he, "to say that the Detroit team will be robbed to strengthen St. Louis."

HARVARD CREWS IN REGATTA.

First Weld and Third Newell Eights Win in Annual Fall Races.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—Forty yards from the finish in the Fall club regatta of graded crews at Harvard to-day, Philip Adams, who rowed No. 2 in the fourth Weld lost his oar and plunged overboard into the cold and icy waters of the Charles River. The action was well meant, but it proved disastrous. The shell swung round and went sideways and before its occupants could recover themselves they had been passed by the four other crews competing in the race. The races were between the Weld and Newell Clubs. They were rowed over the regular one and seven-eighths mile course, and they resulted in a victory for the first Weld, which had been coached by the professional Wray. The first Newell crew, which finished second, rowed in poor shape, and the boat was very unsteady all the way down the course. The second Weld defeated the second Newell by a good two lengths.

The next race was between the third and fourth crews of each club and the fifth Weld. Although the third Newell won the race the honors did not all go to Yale, as second and third positions were taken by Wray's men. The third Newell had a hard fight for almost the entire distance with the third Weld and won out by a narrow margin. The winning crews rowed as follows:

Third Newell—Stroke, Latchworth; No. 7, Wolcott; No. 6, Switzer; No. 5, Bard; No. 4, Stevens; No. 3, James; No. 2, Dill; bow, Hall; coxswain, Brown. Time—10:06.

First Weld—Stroke, Wolcott; No. 7, Bancroft; No. 6, Francis; No. 5, Colby; No. 4, Hartwell; No. 3, Lindsley; No. 2, Covil; bow, George; coxswain, Kelly. Time—9:49.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Registered by U. S. Patent Office.

In All Forms of Bright's Disease, Uric Acid Diathesis, Rheumatism, Lithaemia, Scarlatina, Typhoid Fever, Etc. Its Disintegrating, Solvent, and Eliminating Power over Renal Calculus, Etc.

Dr. George Ben Johnston, *Richmond, Va., Ex-President Medical Society of Virginia and Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery Medical College of Virginia:* "If I WERE ASKED WHAT MINERAL WATER HAS THE WIDEST RANGE of USEFULNESS, I WOULD UNHESITATINGLY ANSWER BUFFALO LITHIA. It is a most valuable remedy in many obscure and stubborn conditions, which, at best, yield slowly, if at all, to drugs. **In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithaemia, and the like, its beneficial effects are prompt and lasting.**

"Almost any case of **Pyelitis** or **Cystitis will be alleviated by it, and many cured.**

"I have had evidence of the **undoubted Disintegrating, Solvent, and Eliminating powers of this water in RENAL CALCULUS,** and I have known its long continued use **to permanently break up the gravel-forming habit.**

"It is an agent of great value in the treatment of **ALBUMINURIA** of **PREGNANCY,** and is an excellent diuretic in **SCARLATINA and TYPHOID FEVER. In all forms of BRIGHT'S DISEASE, except those hopelessly advanced, its good effects are pronounced.** I believe it has been the means of prolonging many lives in this trouble. I regard it as a fine agent for establishing proper renal function preceding surgical operations, and very useful in the after treatment of operative cases."

Spring No. 1 is both a NERVE and a BLOOD TONIC, and in **PALE, FEEBLE,** and **ANÆMIC SUBJECTS** is to be preferred. In the absence of these symptoms, No. 2 is to be preferred.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

St. George Athletic Club Games.

Five interesting competitions were finished last night in the monthly gymnasium games of the St. George Athletic Club, held in the gymnasium at 207 East Sixteenth Street. C. A. Shindler carried off the individual honors, winning two of the events, the twelve-pound shot put and the potato race. These victories increased his lead in the point series, his record to date being 13. J. Price is second, with 7 points to his credit, and the other leaders are N. Klippel, 5; E. Deyer, 5; R. Curry, 5; L. Holschuh, 4; Seidel, 3; V. Hoyt, 3. The events last night were:

12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by C. A. Shindler, (7 feet,) actual put 30 feet 3 inches; G. Seidel, (6 feet,) second, actual put 36 feet 9 inches; L. Holschuh, (4 feet,) third, actual put 36 feet 4 inches.

Potato Race, Handicap.—Won by C. A. Shindler, (10 feet;) V. Hoyt, (10 feet,) second; N. Klippel, (8 feet,) third. Time—0:23 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. Curry (6 inches,) 5 feet 7 inches; C. A. Shindler, (12 inches, second, 5 feet 6 inches; J. Price, (scratch,) third, 5 feet 10 inches.

Standing Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Price, (1 foot,) actual jump 10 feet 1 inch; L. Holschuh, (1 foot 1½ inches,) second, actual jump 9 feet 10¾ inches; N. Klippel, (1 foot 2 inches,) third, actual jump 9 feet 10 inches.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by E. Deyer, (2 feet 8 inches,) 10 feet 1 inch; N. Klippel, (6 inches,) 9 feet, second; J. Price, (1 foot 3 inches,) 9 feet, third.

Association Football Meeting.

The Manhattan Association Football Club held its annual meeting yesterday at Prospect Park. The Treasurer reported a credit balance and that the club was in a flourishing condition. The election of officers for the ensuing season resulted as follows:

President—T. J. O'Reilly; First Vice President—Thomas Howard; Second Vice President—W. D. Sutherland; Secretary and Treasurer—W. Adam, 58 Pine Street, New York; Captain—W. D. Sutherland; Vice Captain—H. Austin; Executive Committee—T. J. O'Reilly, Thomas Howard, W. D. Sutherland, W. Adam, H. Austin, A. Smedley, and J. W. Smith; Match Committee—W. D. Sutherland, H. Austin, and W. Adam.

The team will play the Staten Island Football Club to-day at Livingston, S. I. The kick-off will be at 2:30 o'clock.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
508 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

"GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP."

A gentleman connected with the new organization of railway interests is reported in our columns as saying: "Some people have made the point that the Government of the United States should take over all the railroads after they had been brought as closely together as possible. We, for our part, would be perfectly willing to turn over to the Government the securities of all the railroads we control on the same terms on which the Government now buys back its own bonds."

Doubtless. The terms on which the Government now buys back its own bonds are practically the terms which the holders are able to command in the market, and into the fixing of these terms, as has often happened, the stress of the demand by the Government itself enters pretty largely. Usually the Government has bought its bonds as a device to relieve the country by the disbursement of unnecessary accumulations in the Treasury, and this at a time when the pressure for relief has not permitted the Government to make very good bargains. Sales made to a purchaser who is under considerable compulsion to buy by sellers who are in a position to some extent to control the supply, are apt to be fairly satisfactory to the sellers. Should such conditions be feasible in the case of the railroads, there is reason to think that the owners would not materially suffer from the transaction.

We infer that the proposition of the gentleman we have quoted was intended rather to show the impracticability of Government ownership of the roads than seriously to discuss such a policy, much less to encourage it. Certainly it is hard to see what the Government, which is only another name for the people of the country, can gain by assuming the ownership of property that it can regulate and tax and, so far as may be required, substantially control whenever it is really decided that such a policy is best. To buy the roads would only increase enormously the responsibilities and the risks and would not add to the advantages for the people. To put the management of property with an investment of over twelve billions and an army of nearly a million of employés into the hands of the party in power in the Federal Government, to make this stupendous power the stake of National elections, would be incredible folly, to which there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the American people will commit themselves. The Government has other and cheaper and safer means of securing the fair and rightful administration of railways which it will gradually develop and employ.

FALSIFICATION OF CITY PAY ROLLS.

The blanks prepared for the monthly pay rolls of the city departments have at the bottom a certificate to which the President or Chief Commissioner has to subscribe. By so subscribing he becomes responsible for the correctness of the pay roll, and on such certification payment is made. If the certification is false it becomes an official misdemeanor of a grave character; and one knowingly and systematically guilty of such falsification, in consequence of which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been disbursed in violation of the law, is subject to prosecution.

The declaration to which we refer certifies to the Controller, among other things, that "the services set forth in said pay roll were necessary for the proper conducting of the lawful business of said department"; that "all civil service regulations applicable to the persons and positions named on this pay roll have been duly complied with," and "that the persons named herein are employed solely in the performance of the appropriate duties of the positions and employments indicated, and have not been assigned to perform duties pertaining to any other title."

In the departments which have been brought under Tammany control every one of these declarations will be found to be diametrically at variance with the facts. Many persons have been named in the department pay rolls whose services were not necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the departments. Some of them were utterly worthless and wholly incompetent to render useful service of any sort. In many instances they have performed no duties at all beyond drawing their salaries. In the case of hundreds the civil service regulations have been systematically and more or less skillfully evaded, by systems of transfers which have changed their titles whenever necessary to keep them out of the reach of examinations which they could not have passed. In the case of other hundreds they have been employed in duties wholly different from those named in the monthly pay rolls—as different, for example, as drawing salary as a helper in the contagious diseases hospital on North Brother Island and doing clerical work in the office of the Health Department in New York.

The fact that the Commissioners who have held office by grace of the Tammany boss or his representatives were compelled to certify falsely to get their pay rolls approved and audited, in no sense palliates their guilt. We are aware that no system of tyranny ever devised was as merciless as that which the machine exercised over its miserable tools and puppets in office. The fact remains, however, that they lent themselves to the frauds required of them to save their own official heads, and having done so they must be prepared to take the consequences. What consequences have been incurred may be learned by consulting the law relative to the duties and obligations of public officers in connection with pay rolls.

GEN. VOYRON'S LETTERS.

It requires some extended observation of German hyperaesthesia to understand the resentment that has been caused in Berlin by the publication of the letters of Gen. VOYRON, commanding the French detachment in China, to Count VON WALDERSEE, the "Commander in Chief of the allied forces." Because, on the surface, the letters are entirely harmless. But an able press looks beneath the surface and finds carefully concealed insults. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten extracts from these apparently harmless letters the pleasing moral that "the French are, and will remain, the hereditary foes of our nation, and the more polished forms which intercourse assumes in periods of tranquillity ought to foster no delusions on this score in the German mind." Another Berlin newspaper goes further and says that when Gen. VOYRON praises the "humanity and justice" of the French troops in China he may well be supposed to be framing an indictment against the German troops, and ably adds that in that case "his letter amounted to an audacious provocation."

What can you do with people like that? Evidently the best thing you can do is to avoid having any common action with them. That is where we have great reason to congratulate ourselves. First, we took our full share in the relief of Peking. When that had been accomplished we hastened to withdraw our troops, which had helped to accomplish it, from the command of the German Commander in Chief of the allied forces. But still the commander of our detachment, Gen. CHAFFEE, lingered long enough to interpose a famous, though still unpublished, letter to the German Commander in Chief, the purport of which letter is understood to have been a protest that the troops which should have had none of the fighting should have done most of the looting. This was the letter which the Commander in Chief of the allied forces returned to the writer "on account of its tone."

Whatever the tone, the facts are clear enough. The Germans, not by their own fault, had nothing whatever to do with the relief of Peking. After the work was done they arrived and took to looting and to slaughtering helpless noncombatants in punitive raids. For this inglorious service we learn from Berlin that a medal has been, or is about to be, issued setting forth that the Germans were "the whole shooting match." On one side of this medal, we are told, the Prussian eagle, surmounted by an imperial crown, is represented as eviscerating, single clawed, the Chinese dragon. Such a "save face" presumes as much upon popular ignorance of what really happened as the imperial Chinese devices for saving the face of the dynasty. But that the German press should resent the letters of a French General for the reason that he did not anticipate and corroborate the official German fable of the campaign in China is still, after all our experience, a novelty and a surprise.

RIVES, VICE WHALEN.

There is no decent citizen of this municipality who will not rejoice in the disappearance from its councils of Mr. WHALEN. There is no educated citizen who will not rejoice that he is supplanted by Mr. RIVES. The Tammany appointments to places of trust under the Municipal Government were, almost without exception, insults to the people of New York. That of Mr. WHALEN was by no means the worst of them. In fact, it was only by lawyers who knew what the place demanded and what sort of equipment Mr. WHALEN brought to it that it was represented as an insult at all. From the point of view of competency, everything was to be said against it. It was as grotesque as the nomination of the same jurist to be a Justice of the Supreme Court, with which it was reported that the boss had promised to console his retirement, a promise which the boss is alleged perfidiously to have broken. Mr. WHALEN has no grievance on that account. On the contrary, he is "in" one assessment, which the other candidates for Judgeships, including the ex-reformatory Mr. DAYTON, are "out." Poetical justice has no protest to enter. Neither has Mr. WHALEN. We are not informed, and do not believe, that he has personally "contaminated his fingers with base bribes." Of course, being a Tammany man, he has traded on his official opportunities. And he has cost the city much money by accepting with joy a retroactive construction of the Prevailing Rate of Wages act which it was his duty to fight, and which was fought in spite of him. He was just a common Tammany Corporation Counsel, with the exception, so far as we know, that he is in no danger of an enforced residence at Ossining.

But what a change from a Whalen to a Rives! Hyperion to a satyr. There was no more reason why Mr. WHALEN should be Corporation Counsel than why any of those whom Mr. PECKHAM has described as "common Tammany rascals" should be appointed, provided he had been admitted to the practice of the law. But Mr. RIVES is precisely the fittest man who could be found in New York for the place. In addition to his general soundness of judgment, he knows at least as much as any other man about each of two subjects of the highest municipal interest and more than any other man about both—the charter and the work of the Rapid Transit Commission. He is quite the best counsel the city can supply, not only for the special duties of his office, but for the general functions of a counsel to the Mayor and the reform administration.

The only surprise that will be felt will be not that the Mayor-elect has offered this place to Mr. RIVES, but that Mr. RIVES has consented to take it. It is very likely that he will have to make some pecuniary sacrifice in order to take it. But we do not see any occasion to express gratitude to him on that account. The assumption that it is a pecuniary sacrifice for a lawyer to accept a legal office that pays him a salary of $15,000 a year is an assumption that he is already in a position where the "cares of bread" are not controlling with him. A lawyer must be a very hardened money grubber who declines the opportunity of public service offered to Mr. RIVES because he cannot afford to serve the public at the price. And we know from the gratuitous service which Mr. RIVES has given to Columbia and to the Public Library that he is not a hardened money grubber. If he were, he would not be fit for the place for which he is so eminently and conspicuously fit. A lawyer who has been for years engaged in profitable practice and who should refuse the opportunity of such public service as the office of Corporation Counsel offers to him upon the ground that a salary of $15,000 would not pay him, might be a very good lawyer, but he would be a very bad citizen.

HOUSING THE ENGLISH POOR.

Those who have watched with interest the development in Great Britain of the idea of practical improvement in the dwelling accommodations for the poor of cities, and have wondered why tenement house reform in this city could not move along the lines of natural development as smoothly as it has seemed to do in London, will learn with regret and disappointment that even there more has been accomplished in the way of talk than of actual accomplishment. Discussions and conferences continue with unabated vigor, but what is actually accomplished does not seem to bear a just relation to the amount of effort expended in creating a wholesome public sentiment in favor of practical dwellings reform. Recently a conference met in Glasgow to discuss the ways and means for providing cheap and comfortable dwellings for those needing them. Delegates were present from most of the important municipalities of the United Kingdom, as well as from the Continental cities, and a most interesting discussion resulted. From this, however, one may draw the conclusion that beyond piling up an immense mass of useful literature in the shape of inquiries and reports, the results of the movement have thus far been comparatively trifling.

The principal difficulty seems to reside in the acquisition of sufficient land in eligible locations for the creation of the new residence neighborhoods with dwellings suitable for the self-respecting poor. Another difficulty seems to be in avoiding a competition between such dwellings when built and the slum property which it is the desire of Municipal Governments to abolish. At the Glasgow conference one speaker discussed this phase of the subject at some length and demanded greater powers for the municipalities, maintaining that they should have the power to call upon the owners of slum property to clear the land, and to obtain certificates of suitability for occupation before they were allowed to offer their premises for rent. This is a suggestion worth considering. Its value would, of course, depend upon how the local laws relating to domestic sanitation were administered, but the principle would seem to be a good one. There is no apparent reason why the owner of a building which he designs for a multiple tenancy should be permitted to offer it for rent if not proper for the purpose. It is a well-known fact that a large proportion of the rented dwellings of large cities are unfit for human occupation, and that to permit them to be occupied involves large annual expenses to the municipality in suppressing and checking the spread of contagion, caring for the destitute sick and burying the pauper dead. It is very difficult for the health authorities to exercise a proper supervision over occupied dwellings, for the reason that slum dwellers rarely complain of unwholesome conditions and usually resent any interference on the part of the sanitary officers with conditions to which they are habituated, however bad. If such premises, when from any cause vacant, could not be offered for rent until certified as suitable for occupation, at least to the extent of freedom from conditions certain to menace health or life, dwellings reform would make tangible and rapid progress.

The Glasgow conference also agreed that to correct in a large way the existing difficulties growing out of the maintenance of slum neighborhoods municipalities must have authority to condemn large tracts of suburban property now held unimproved to await the advance in values certain to come in the future if the owners have patience. Such tracts should be purchasable at fair and equable valuations for municipal purposes in connection with the housing of their poor. This plan may naturally be expected to meet with great opposition in Great Britain, as much too drastic and quite at variance with the traditional idea of the sacredness of property rights. The fact that it has been suggested, however, is significant of a tendency in a direction favorable to results of value from which municipalities in other countries may profit.

THE CENTENARY OF THE EVENING POST.

The present conductors of The Evening Post are entirely justified in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of that paper in a way to call attention to the character and career of the journal. It is a most unusual and important heritage that has come down to them. A century of existence is in itself a remarkable achievement in the history of American journalism; measured by the changes that have taken place, the course which events have traversed, the development of the Nation and its resources, the striking contributions that have been made in this country to the progress of the race, such a lifetime is equivalent to a far longer one in the older parts of the world. The opportunities that have been presented, the duties that have been imposed, are literally unprecedented.

The record of The Post in that long period is highly honorable. It has had a part, and a significant and effective part, in the solution of the many and vital questions that have arisen in the course of the National development, and, from the standpoint of the convictions of THE TIMES, it has with great steadfastness and uncommon earnestness been on the right side of most of these questions. But whether on one side or another, or holding to the function of independent criticism, The Post has rendered to successive generations the service of courage, intellectual vigor, extensive knowledge and rare fidelity to conscience. Its standard has been a high one, and it has been enforced with singular consistency and ability. In the relation that journalism sustains to the wider education of the people, in all that concerns the literary activity and habit of the community, its work has been peculiarly excellent, comprehensive, stimulating, and formative. Probably no daily paper has in the course of so long an experience commanded the co-operation of so many writers of acknowledged and deserved reputation in their respective fields. And this has been true not only of the men of mark who from time to time have been engaged in its editorial direction, but of the succession of subordinate and associate contributors. It may be said to have been the aim of The Post to provide expert opinion on as many subjects as possible, and if expertism in matters of morals and taste has its perils, which The Post has not wholly escaped, there have been wide and varying fields in which its success has been distinct and valuable.

We tender to The Post our congratulations and our sincere wishes for continued prosperity and usefulness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A veteran of the "P. & O." service, commenting in The Shipping World of London on the Admiralty Court's recent decision with regard to the collision between the Oceanic and the coasting steamer Kincora, condenses the long document into the statement that "in a dense fog a horse may as well go at a full gallop over a precipice as to proceed at a three-miles-an-hour pace." And he adds: "In each case the danger is equal, for though the power of stopping is in favor of walking over or into the unseen danger, the full speed of the animal gives him the greater command of swerving to the right or left and so avoiding mishap." The decision, if this is an accurate summary of what it has to say about running through a fog, is evidently an absurd one. The equality of danger mentioned can be admitted only by those who think of nothing except what happens at the foot of the precipice. After the horse has passed the brink, it does, indeed, make little or no difference to him whether he approached it at a gallop or at a walk, but, moving at a walk, however thick the fog, his chances of seeing the brink and escaping the fall altogether would be vastly increased. The idea of an "increased command of swerving" as the result of being in rapid motion is utterly nonsensical as regards horses and hardly less so as regards ships. But when the writer in The Shipping World abandons his figures he talks sound sense. "The public," he says, "would take this matter up if they only knew the narrow escapes that are daily occurring, but which as a matter of fact are never chronicled. The cure for this is to 'stop dead' when the fog is dense, with exceptional clauses, for things happen at sea that no one could think would happen; human foresight here has its limit." Shipowners, with their property well insured, laboriously foster the delusion that it is wise to decrease the duration of danger by running fast through fogs, but they will never deceive those who give the subject intelligent attention.

—Have the local Post Office officials not yet heard that the City of New York is now larger than it used to be, and that its present limits are considerably more extensive than those of the barren little island which was once, according to tradition, sold, and well sold, for a copper kettle? We are moved to ask this question by the experiences which a letter recently sent from this office has evidently been through. The letter was addressed to a person supposed to be in a Southern city. The person happened to be away from home, but a friend into whose hands the letter fell redirected it to a certain number, "Vernon Avenue, New York, N. Y." So back the letter came to the Post Office here, which was entirely proper, but it was not delivered at its new address, as it should have been. Instead, it was returned to this office, marked "No Such Street in New York City." But there is! To be sure, Vernon Avenue is over in what was formerly the City of Brooklyn. That region is now, however, as it has been for some time past, an integral part of New York City, and it does seem as though the Post Office people ought to have remembered that fact. Of course the letter should have been, or at least might have been, directed the second time with greater care than it was, but even with the address it bore not much ingenuity would have been required to get it to its destination. The business of the Post Office Department is not to punish people for making mistakes, whether through carelessness or ignorance, but to deliver letters and other mail matter in all cases when it can be done without an excessive amount of trouble. On the other hand, if the Post Office has determined that all New York City letters must bear a borough name, that fact should be made better known than it is at present.

—Of all the weekly editions of daily papers published in the United States, the weekly edition of our near and good neighbor, The Tribune, undoubtedly exercised for many years the greatest influence upon the thought and action of the country. It was, for a very considerable part of its existence, little less than an American Institution, and, with what we cannot but think was some pretty bad political economy, it carried light and leading on all other subjects to numberless rustic homes that received not much of either from any other source. It gives us, therefore, something of a shock to learn that The Weekly Tribune is no more. Changed conditions, it appears, have necessitated, or suggested, the abolition of the old paper that has been the guide and mentor of more than one generation of Republican farmers and villagers, and the substitution for it of two new papers, one devoted exclusively to agricultural matters, and the other continuing, in enlarged and improved form, the departments—news, literary, scientific, and the like—that gave to the famous weekly its general interest and value. The former is to be called The Tribune Farmer and the latter The Tribune Weekly Review. Whether the old-time triumphs of The Weekly Tribune can thus be renewed is not, of course, to be prophesied with any certainty, by those who have not made a careful and special study of the field, but it is entirely safe to say that high intention and intelligent execution will combine to give the new journals all possible claims for the success which we sincerely wish them.

—Much curiosity will be excited by the Democratic Club's selection of a silver jardinière as the most appropriate present to give Mr. CROKER at this particular time. There must be some significance in the gift—some reason why a silver jardinière assuages the woes of the eclipsed luminary—some relation between it and the past, the present, or the future condition of his darkling satellites. But we confess that to us it is all mystery. We cannot see what Mr. CROKER wants of a silver jardinière, what he is going to do with it, or what he would do with it if he wanted it. This worries us. We like to know things—to understand them—to express opinions as to their moral and other content. Perhaps our ingenious and courageous correspondents can lend a hand in this important matter and provide an elucidation of the puzzling problem of the silver jardinière.

CROWDED BROOKLYN CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It gives me pleasure to note that THE TIMES has a large and growing circulation here. I find the passengers on the Brighton Beach trains appear to take more copies of yours than of any other morning daily, and the count of votes, in this district, indicates that you had a good influence.

Now won't you increase your popularity and give us some help in our efforts to get better service from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company? The evening trains leaving Brooklyn Bridge, especially at 6:05 and 6:20, are badly overcrowded. Of course, this is a "rush" time, but these trains could just as well be run with four cars instead of three except for a desire to make a petty saving in operating expenses. Then, later, say, from 8 o'clock, the general bridge service is reduced to two trains, of only two cars each, and one of those cars reserved for local traffic.

Consequently, most passengers have to wait several minutes on the New York platform, a dreary place, and then crowd into one car, which often has sixty or seventy passengers. This, mind you, at 8 or 9 or 10 o'clock, when there would be business enough for double the number of trains. No wish to serve the public apparent here, just a nasty little way of trying to save money and crowd the people.

Suppose you let one of your young men stand on the New York platform a half hour or so, about 9 o'clock, and note what he sees. And let him take the 6:20 Brighton Beach train some evening and get a few ideas about line bucking and mass plays on tackle. T.

Flatbush, Nov. 14, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Might Do Worse.

Miss Hammer—No, I don't like her at all. She's forever talking about herself.

Miss Slydig—Oh! well, that's better than talking about some one else.—Philadelphia Press.

Had Looked Out for Number One.

"Have you ever done anything to better the condition of any part of the human race?" said the very serious man.

"Of course I have," answered the person with the cold gray eye. "Am I not a part of the human race?"—Washington Star.

The Giddy Whirl.

Walter—Pa, may I go to the show?

Mr. Titephist—Go to the show? Why, only a month ago I took you to the free ball game and on the Fourth o' July you was to a picnic. Do you want to be on the go the hull time?—Chicago News.

The Amateur.

"Yes," said the person who had attended the party. "Miss Keepounder was there, and we had to beg and beg her to play."

"And did she play?"

"Oh, yes. I thought for a time that we would have to beg and beg her to stop."—Baltimore American.

Inconsiderate Father.

"I think papa is just as mean as he can be," asserted the little one with indignation.

"Why?" asked her mother in surprise.

"Oh, he never can tell anything about the changes in the weather," was the reply. "Why doesn't he get the rheumatism, like Lucy Miller's father?"—Chicago Post.

FORT TRYON TOWER.

[Fort Tryon, at One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, overlooking the Hudson River, was the key to the northern defenses of Fort Washington, and its capture by the Hessian troops under Rahl and Knyphausen, Nov. 16, 1776, gave the larger fort and Manhattan Island to the British forces. Parts of the old breastworks are still distinctly visible.]

Again there's a golden haze
O'er the shadow of Hudson glades;
Again are the leaves ablaze
On the breast of the Palisades;
Again from the loft of the wind-swept stair
We watch how the sea-gulls fly
And we drink full draughts of the sparkling air
From the deep blue cup of sky.

Look south where the Ocean rills!
Look east to the dancing Sound!
Look north o'er the swelling hills
And the vales of the Neutral Ground!
From the Mart of the Sea, where the millions toil
To the heights in the farthest ken
There is never a rood of the sacred soil
But was bought with the blood of men.

The red that the woodland shows,—
The swell of the City's hum,—
Seem the garb of advancing foes
And the roll of a phantom drum.
The glimmer that leaps to the parapet
As we glance toward the Northern Town
Is the shimmer of helmet and bayonet
As the Hessian troops march down.

Once more swing the hostile boats
In the eddies of Haarlem Kill,
While the Cross of the Briton floats
O'er the ramparts of Laurel Hill!
And the grass-mantled battlements wake again
To the whirr of the musket ball
And the shout of the Maryland Riflemen
As they close with the hosts of Rahl!

What need that defeat be cloaked!
They lost:—but not theirs the blame
Who fought till their rifles choked
With the reek of the darted flame!
And the meed of their strife in the doubtful wars
Is a boon death alone could buy.
See! the stainless Flag of the Clustered Stars
Rides alone in a peaceful sky!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

SECURITIES COMPANY OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN

No Hill-Harriman Disagreement, Say Those in Authority.

DIRECTORS' TERM OF SERVICE

Active Supervision Over the Policy of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific to be Exercised by the New Company.

The organization of the Northern Securities Company, which had been accomplished in part on Thursday by the election of Directors and of James J. Hill as President, was completed yesterday by the election of the remaining officers and the formation of the Executive Committee. The position of Union Pacific interests was more clearly defined by representatives of the Harriman interests, and the statement was made that all reports of a disagreement over appointments were baseless, as suitable appointments had already been decided upon.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the new company the Executive Committee was chosen, to consist of James J. Hill, as President ex officio, and of John S. Kennedy, George F Baker, D. Willis James, E. H. Harriman, and W. P. Clough. Of these men Messrs. Kennedy and Clough may be classed as representatives of the Hill interests, while Messrs. Baker and James represent the Northern Pacific and Morgan interests, with Mr. Harriman as the representative of the Union Pacific.

The following officers were also elected: Vice President—John S. Kennedy; Second Vice President—George F. Baker; Third Vice President—D. Willis James; Fourth Vice President—W. P. Clough; Secretary and Treasurer—E. T. Nichols; General Counsel—W. P. Clough.

These men are nearly all representatives of Hill interests.

While the names of the Directors were made public on Thursday, the terms for which they were elected were not announced until yesterday. The Directors are divided into three classes, according to their term of service. Those who are to serve one year are James J. Hill, George F. Baker, Daniel S. Lamont, James Stillman, and N. Terhune. Those who will serve two years are Samuel Thorne, George W. Perkins, Jacob H. Schiff, W. P. Clough, and George C. Clark. Those who will serve three years are John S. Kennedy, D. Willis James, E. T. Nichols, Robert Bacon, and E. H. Harriman.

A complete statement containing the terms of the exchange of securities and other details of interest to the general public was to have been given out yesterday afternoon, but owing to a delay in getting this statement ready it will not be made public until to-day.

All reports of a disagreement between Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman over the appointment of a General Traffic Director, which were industriously circulated yesterday, may be set down as absolutely false on the authority of representatives of both interests. It has been definitely decided that Darius Miller, at present Second Vice President and General Traffic Manager of the Great Northern, will be the General Traffic Director for the Northern group of roads, while John C. Stubbs, at present Third Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company, will hold the same position with regard to the southern division of roads. Should either Mr. Miller or Mr. Stubbs for any reason be prevented from serving in these positions two capable men to take their places have already been decided upon.

Regarding the purpose of the new company, it may be stated that it will not be merely a security holding company, but that its Directors and officers will exercise an active supervision over the policies of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. The organization of these two roads will be preserved, but their policy will be dictated by the controlling company. There will be no changes among the officers of the two roads, and Mr. Mellen will continue as President of the Northern Pacific with the express consent and approval of Mr. Hill. President Harris of the Burlington will also continue in office.

The apparent preponderance of the Hill interests in the Northern Securities Company was explained by a representative of the Harriman interests as being without far-reaching significance. It may be stated on excellent authority that the Northern Securities Company only indirectly influences the position of the various interests as regards a voice in the control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. This matter was explained as follows yesterday by one in a position to know all the facts in the case:

"It should be remembered," he said, "that what the Union Pacific first asked for was a one-third interest with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern in the administration of Burlington affairs. What it has received is an absolute half interest in that railroad. This interest is represented on the Board of Directors by one-half their total number, and is guaranteed by an agreement entirely outside and separate from the formation of the Northern Securities Company.

"The interest of the Union Pacific will also be represented by at least one-half the board of the new Burlington Company, which is to lease the old Burlington Road from the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Roads. In this manner, therefore, the Union Pacific would be fully protected even if it should have no interest whatever in the Northern Securities Company."

Regarding the amount which the Union Pacific is supposed to have received for its share of Northern Pacific preferred stock, it was learned yesterday that, while the general public will not receive more than 100 for its shares of Northern Pacific preferred, the Union Pacific interests received their own price for their holdings in consideration of their consenting to the retirement of the stock. As one of the representatives of the Harriman interests stated some time ago that their shares of Northern Pacific preferred could be had for 110, it is presumed in Wall Street that the price they received was somewhere in the neighborhood of that figure. The actual profit made by the Union Pacific out of the entire Northern Pacific transactions can only be guessed at, so it was stated yesterday, as the only basis on which it could be figured would be the price at which these Northern Pacific holdings were acquired and sold.

PAN-AMERICAN CREDITORS.

The Exposition's Affairs to be Settled Without a Receiver.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—On the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Pan-American Exposition Company, the creditors have named committees to act in conjunction with the Executive Committee. The creditors divided themselves into three separate classes, representing the second mortgage bondholders, those interested in construction claims, and claimants for operating expenses. This action is said to practically assure the settling of the affairs of the company without the appointment of a receiver.

In the statement of total liabilities of the company, amounting to $3,326,114, the capital stock was included. In the assets, however, the plant was not included. The total liabilities, not including the capital stock, amount to $1,329,684.50.

Theatrical Manager Bankrupt.

Joseph Oppenheimer, theatrical manager, residing at 148 Bowery, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $10,234 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $3,005 is for borrowed money, $3,850 for printing, $1,200 for costumes, $71 for tights, $200 for shoes, and $1,683 to twenty-five actors and actresses for salaries, 1900-1901. Among them are the Russell sisters, $142; Herbert brothers, $206, Gruett and Gruett, $198; Arlington and Delmore, $146, and Baker and Bennett, $77. Mr. Oppenheimer filed another petition in bankruptcy on Sept. 18, 1900, but went no further with it, and the time has expired. Yesterday's petition includes liabilities of $7,317 which were in the first petition.

Lord Minto in the City.

Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Eileen Elliot, and his staff, are at the Hotel Cambridge, having arrived yesterday. Lady Elliot is on her way to Europe to pursue her studies, and her father came to see her off.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First Public Rehearsal of the Sixtieth Season Yesterday Afternoon.

The first public rehearsal of the sixtieth season of the Philharmonic Society of New York took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme was as follows:

Overture, "Tyrantho".....Wiest
Prelude, Chorale and Fugue.....Bach-Liszt
Concerto in D minor for piano and orchestra.....Rubinstein
Symphonic poem, "Barbarossa"....Siegmund von Hausegger

The solo performer was Mr. Josef Hofmann, pianist.

That the sixtieth season of the Philharmonic Society should open with a programme including a work never before heard in America and by a composer hitherto unknown to the local musical public was something quite out of the historical fashion. The society has at times introduced novelties, but on the whole its course has been marked by a wise conservatism. Its mission has been the repetition of music accepted as classical rather than the making of propaganda for new ideas. It is a noble and beneficent mission, and by faithfully discharging it the members of this historical body have done a splendid work for the spread of musical taste and for the raising of the standard of aesthetic culture.

But with the policy of the organization in becoming more adventurous there need be no quarrel. The Philharmonic is founded on a rock, and it will not suffer from the storms it may encounter in bringing forward such compositions as the symphonic poem "Barbarossa" of Siegmund von Hausegger, which was heard yesterday afternoon for the first time here. This music was first played at Munich under the composer's direction on March 21, 1900, and has since been heard twice in Berlin. The subject which it is intended to illustrate is the sleep of Friedrich Rothbart, the famous German Emperor, who slumbers in the Kyffhauser Mountain in Thuringia, waiting for the day when the ravens no longer circle the peaks. Then he is to issue forth and bring peace and unity to the German people. The poor man is quite unaware of the achievements of Bismarck or the presence of William II.

The composer has divided his work into three movements, the first entitled "The Distress of the People," the second, "The Enchanted Mountain," and the third "The Awakening." The episodes of the legend to which these apply are sufficiently indicated by the titles. The appellation symphonic poem is applied to the work partly because the symphonic form is not followed closely and partly because the work is programme music and employs certain themes throughout for the purpose of carrying on the story. Of these themes the principal one is that which represents Barbarossa. This is a broad, militant, triumphant theme, pealed forth by trombones and tubas, and afterward taken up by the entire brass choir.

There are many other themes. When the work was played last month by the Berlin Philharmonic, Heinrich Reimann wrote a twenty-page analysis of it, and larded it with quotations of themes and fragments of themes. But it is sufficient here to say that the first movement, which depicts the distress of the people, opens with a really noble introduction, which is followed by a vigorous allegro. The second movement is in reality a sort of Titanic dance, with a massive trio, while the third is martial in character, as befitting the heroic deeds to be done by the awakened Emperor.

The composer is a disciple of Richard Strauss. He revels in tremendous mass effects in harmonies of the most excruciating character. Readers of this paper have not now to learn what is here thought of the work of Richard Strauss. Hausegger follows his master closely, yet he has a finer gift of melody, and when he wishes to sing he can sing broadly. But for the most part he appears, like Strauss, to be appalled at the thought of making an ordinary resolution of a suspension or a familiar cadence, and for the sake of avoiding these he writes the most nerve-trying instrumental combinations, filling the air with piercing dissonances, uttered in the most jarring accents of the orchestra.

That he is a past master of orchestral technic is manifest in every measure of his work. That he has a firm grip on form is less certain, yet his composition is by no means unintelligible. Its purpose, indeed, is quite clear. But to ears accustomed to all music up to and including Wagner this composition seems to revel in ugliness. It is not all ugly, but the composer seems in many places to have sought for the uncouth, the weird, the repulsive.

But it is not for the present to pronounce a final verdict on such writing. Twenty-five years ago people were saying these same things about Wagner, whose music now in comparison to that of Richard Strauss seems as transparent and pure as spring water. So let Hausegger and his "Barbarossa" be heard. If such a work is an indication of the general trend of music, it will in time take its place in the general plan of things. If it is, as we suspect, the product of an attempt to force music out of the path of its natural progress, it will be pushed aside and will be forgotten. But this is something that cannot yet be decided.

The work was superbly played by the Philharmonic Society and conducted with inspiring enthusiasm by Emil Paur. Mr. Hofmann was most cordially welcomed, and played the Rubinstein concerto brilliantly, with splendid spirit and color. He was recalled several times, and finally added a barcarole by Rubinstein to the list.

Miss Aileen Brower's Concert.

Miss Aileen Brower, a young American soprano, who has been studying in Paris under the instruction of M. Bouhy, and who was formerly a pupil of Mr. Reinhold Hermann, gave a concert yesterday afternoon in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. She sang a recitative and air from Gluck's "Iphigenie en Tauride," an air from Charpentier's "Louise," and songs by Von Fielitz, Richard Strauss, Victor Harris, and Edward German. She was assisted by Hans Kronold, 'cellist, who played a romance by Becker, a tarantelle by Hansen, and Holiman's fantasia on airs from "Carmen."

Miss Brower is a soprano with an extremely light colored, high voice of small body and rather thin quality. The emission of which is marred by so great a vibrato. She sang her numbers yesterday with good phrasing, which may, of course, have been the result of studying the principal pieces under her teacher. Her intonation was accurate and her enunciation excellent. In the French songs it would have been better if the enunciation had been less clear, for then a strangely incorrect pronunciation of French would have been concealed. It is hardly likely that M. Bouhy taught Miss Brower to pronounce "tour vibre" as if there were an accent on the final e.

The young lady has a voice with which something might be done, but the best that can be said for her now is that she has a great deal to learn, and almost as much to unlearn, including a thoroughly French habit of pinching her tones.

Miss Florence Ranstead's Debut.

In the small concert hall of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon, Miss Florence Ranstead gave a song recital, making her first appearance here. She is another of the new aspirants for vocal honors. Her programme consisted of Nicodé's "Good Night," Franz's "Lotosblume," and "Aus Meinem Grossen Schmerzen," Massenet's "Pensée d'Automne," "Elegie," and "Noel Païen"; Reyer's "Air d'Ilta," Willeby's "Ma Garden Song," Edward Elgar's "On Wave's and "Where Corals Lie," Teresa del Riego's "Red Clover," and Maud Valerie White's "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" and "Let Us Forget."

Miss Ranstead disclosed a voice of limited range and power, but of fair quality. She has evidently been well schooled, and may in time develop into a good concert singer. She is yet young and inexperienced, and has much to learn. It can be said in her favor that her enunciation is good and that she seemed to have taste.

SPECULATORS' LICENSE FEE.

Theatre Managers Oppose the Ordinance Increasing It to $300.

A public hearing was held before the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday on the proposed ordinance to increase the license fee of theatre ticket speculators to $300 and $150 for renewal.

Isadore Cohen, a lawyer representing the Ticket Speculators' Association, said that association was in favor of the higher license fee, as it would protect the members from the competition of irresponsible outsiders and would also protect the public from imposition.

Manager Williams of the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn suggested that a clause should be incorporated in the ordinance that no tickets should be sold by speculators at an advance of more than 25 per cent on the original price.

There were many speakers against the proposed ordinance. Representatives of Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre and of Daly's Theatre and Sire Brothers were among those who opposed it.

SIX BRITISH YEOMEN KILLED BY BOERS

Surrounded While Reconnoitring Near Brakspruit.

Column of Boers, Said to Have Been Under De Wet's Command, Driven Off by Col. Byng's Men, with Eight Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria yesterday, says that a strong patrol of yeomanry, while reconnoitring on Nov. 13 at Brakspruit, near Zeerust, (about 140 miles west of Pretoria,) was surrounded by 300 Boers and lost six men killed and sixteen wounded. Some of the troopers were captured and subsequently released.

The rear guard of Col. Byng's column was attacked near Heilbron, Orange River Colony, on Nov. 14 by 400 Boers, said to have been under the command of Gen. De Wet. After two hours' fighting the Boers retired, leaving eight dead on the field. Of Col. Byng's column Lieut. Hughes and one man were killed, while three officers and nine men were wounded.

Two of Lord Kitchener's monthly reviews, dated Aug. 8 and Sept. 8 respectively, were published in The London Gazette last evening. They are chiefly summaries of wide, sweeping movements through all parts of the disputed territories, with the results as previously reported. An astonishing number of horses was captured, those in August alone numbering 13,570. About 20 per cent. of these were fit for remounts, and others were brood mares and foals.

Though admitting the disappointing results of some of the operations, Lord Kitchener comments on them as follows:

"So long as this rate of progress can be maintained, there can be little doubt of its ultimate effect, even on an enemy to whom no other form of argument seems to appeal."

The reports further say that the system of chains of blockhouses at intervals of a mile, and sometimes less, along the railroads, was being extended. Besides defending the lines, these blockhouses hamper communication between different portions of the Boer forces, and act as barriers against which to drive the enemy.

Lord Kitchener says: "The influence of the Boer leaders and their organized system of intimidation still keep in the field a large number of burghers who, if left to themselves, would be ready to surrender."

The writer favorably mentions several hundred officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

IRISH PROPOSAL TO KRUGER.

Nationalists Said to Have Offered Him a Seat in Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Evening News yesterday said the Irish Nationalists had offered to Mr. Kruger a safe Parliamentary seat in Ireland. They hold, the paper added, that, in consequence of Lord Kitchener's proclamation, Mr. Kruger is de facto a British subject.

THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

British Explanation of the High Rate of Mortality in Them.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The War Office has issued a four-hundred-page Blue Book of the official reports from medical and other officers on the conditions in the concentration camps in South Africa.

The general drift of the report attributes the high mortality in these camps to the dirty habits of the Boers, their ignorance and prejudices, their recourse to quackery, and their suspicious avoidance of the British hospitals and doctors.

Dutch Agreed to Surrender to Boers?

MIDDELBURG, Cape Colony, Oct. 25.—One hundred and eighty district mounted troops, composed largely of Dutchmen, with their arms and horses, surrendered to Smuts's commando on Oct. 18. The District troops fired most of their ammunition at long range, and then refused to fight further. Capt. Thornton, their commander, believes their surrender to have been prearranged.

LETTER FROM MME. TSILKA.

She and Miss Stone Suffering Great Hardships—Mr. Dickinson's Powers.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Lokal Anzeiger to-day publishes a dispatch from Sofia to the effect that the husband of Mme. Tsilka has received a letter from his wife, in which he says Miss Stone and herself are suffering great hardships.

Mme. Tsilka expresses a belief that she and Miss Stone will be released shortly at or in the vicinity of Salonika.

The letter is undated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—It is said at the State Department that Consul General Dickinson has not been authorized to promise exemption from punishment to the brigands who kidnapped Miss Stone as one of the conditions of her ransom. In fact, the United States Government has not authorized any promise whatever that would bind its hands in dealing with this subject in the future, or that would prevent it either from insisting on the punishment of the brigands or from lodging a demand for full indemnity for the money which may be paid as ransom for Miss Stone.

There is no disposition to disavow any of Mr. Dickinson's acts, but the officials here are confident that he has not compromised the case. Because of his diplomatic rank it is left to Spencer Eddy, United States Charge at Constantinople, to make any necessary representations of a diplomatic character, and that he is exercing his functions in this direction is shown in the dispatches published to-day disclosing the character of the representations he has been making to the Bulgarian agent at Constantinople. These representations indicate that the United States is laying the foundation for a claim that Bulgaria is responsible for what has occurred.

Presents Credentials to Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Nov. 15.—Mr. Dickinson, United States Consul General at Constantinople, has handed to the Foreign Minister here his credentials as Diplomatic Agent of the United States to Bulgaria.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Mr. Dickinson was appointed Diplomatic Agent to Bulgaria by President McKinley, but before his credentials could be presented the death of the President occurred. This necessitated new credentials signed by President Roosevelt. They were recently forwarded to Mr. Dickinson.

COLD SNAP IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Severe Frost and Heavy Snowfall—Floods in the North.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The gale has been succeeded by frost and snow of unprecedented severity so early in the season. Ten and fifteen degrees of frost are common, while the snow on the Northern hills is seriously impeding railroad traffic and is causing the rivers to overflow. Hundreds of sheep have been drowned in the meadows.

The lakes in the London parks are covered with ice.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.—The White Star Line steamer Cymric, which arrived here this morning from New York, Nov. 5, reports having encountered terrific adverse gales.

There was prolonged cheering from the passengers of the Cymric when they heard of the election of Seth Low as Mayor of New York.

The Reported Paris Traction Deal.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The President of the Compagnie Générale de Traction professes to know nothing of the story published in the United States to the effect that a group of American capitalists, headed by John D. Rockefeller, has practically secured control of his company.

YALE PROFESSOR HONORED.

Royal Society's Coveted Copley Medal Awarded to Prof. J. Willard Gibbs.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Royal Society's Copley Medal has been awarded to Prof. J. Willard Gibbs of Yale for his contributions to mathematical physics.

Other medalists are W. T. Blanford, W. E. Ayrton, G. D. Liveing, and Prof. Henri Poincaré, (of France.)

The Copley Medal is the most highly prized of all the medals conferred by the Royal Society. It only goes to distinguished savants.

The society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, Buchanan, Sylvester, and Hughes Medals. The Rumford and Darwin Medals are given biennially and the Sylvester Medal triennially. All the others are awarded annually.

Prof. Josiah Willard Gibbs has been Professor of Mathematical Physics at Yale since 1871.

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

London Spectator Thinks the Warning in It Can Refer Only to Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Spectator, commenting upon Senator Lodge's "very important speech" last Saturday night in Boston, says:

"Europe is, in fact, forbidden to acquire even a coaling station in either of the Americas. As Great Britain and France already have possessions in America, this can only refer to Germany alone. The warning is to her, and it will stimulate Emperor William's plans for creating a great fleet."

The Outlook, reviewing the position of the navies of the world, predicts that the United States will yet have a fleet second only to that of Great Britain.

TINNED FOODS GONE BAD.

American Goods in Military Stores at Verdun Deteriorated.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—La Liberte asserts that 2,000,000f. worth of deteriorated American tinned foods has been discovered among the military stores at Verdun.

Gen. André, the Minister of War, has consequently ordered all tinned food among army stores, whether French or American, to be sold, on the ground it would be better to have no stores at all than to depend upon canned provisions which would be found to be bad at the outbreak of a war.

Jamaican Export Tax on Oranges.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 15.—The Government intends to levy a tax of 1 cent on each package of oranges exported. The shipment of immature fruit will shortly be prohibited by law.

SAW MORE THAN 400 METEORS.

Watchers on Long Island Counted Many with the Characteristics of Leonids.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 15.—More than 400 meteors, all having the characteristics of leonids, were seen last night and during the early hours of this morning from the observatory of Charles A. Post. The stream of meteors was observed by Prof. Rees of Columbia University, Mr. Post, Miss Post, and Miss Greenough, who maintained their vigil until daybreak this morning. About twenty camera exposures were taken, and Mr. Post was busy to-day developing the plates. Mr. Post said:

"Most of the meteors were seen after 1 o'clock this morning. Many of the trails were of a minute's duration, and some lasted two or three minutes longer. We counted more than 400 meteors having all the distinct characteristics of leonids. Some were as large as planets of the first magnitude, and were very brilliant.

"Just before daybreak the shower was very heavy, three or four a minute appearing, and this kept up until daylight made them invisible, but we saw enough to satisfy us that there are many left in the computed orbit, no matter what may have happened to the old ball. Of course the appearance of the meteors is a matter of conjecture, and no doubt we saw one of the outside streams. The weather was fair, though the wind was troublesome for the cameras. At times the sky was obscured entirely, but between obscurations the display was magnificent. Just before dawn there were many large fire balls."

METEORS SEEN BY THOUSANDS.

Great Showers of Leonids Recorded in Minnesota and Virginia.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Nov. 15.—Professors and students of Carleton College recorded and charted more than 1,000 meteors last night. The shower began about 11:30 o'clock and continued until sunrise.

All meteors of any importance were recorded upon specially prepared charts. The climax was reached at 5:18:02, when a brilliant meteor of magnitude minus 2 was seen to enter the constellation of Hydra. By accurate determination the trail lasted for 22 seconds.

Several thousand large leonids were seen at Goodsell during the night.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Va., Nov. 15.—Charles P. Olivier of the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia, while watching for the expected shower of leonid meteors, observed 34 between 4:50 o'clock and full daybreak this morning. Until dawn an average of one a minute was seen in spite of adverse atmospheric conditions. This shower was very much greater than that of either of the two preceding years.

WATCHING LEONIDS AT HARVARD.

The Sky Ablaze with Them for a Time—Four Hundred Sighted.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The astronomers at Harvard observed about 400 leonids in the early hours of this morning and took numerous photographs. This planet, earth, must have fallen in with a particularly numerous swarm soon after 4 o'clock, for during a half hour nearly a hundred flashed across the dusky sky.

Many of them were tiny rocketlike wanderers from the depths of space, soon engulfed and extinguished in the atmospheric deeps. But at intervals there came one that shone as brilliantly as Sirius or the fiery torch of Arcturus in the west. They were visible for several seconds, and moved with a greater dignity than their smaller fellows, and their luminous, dusty track lingered long amid the clustered stars. Most of them were of a yellowish hue, but occasionally there was a red or blue shade.

THE NEW STEEL COMBINATION.

Steps Toward Its Formation to be Taken at a Meeting To-day.

Capitalists from this city, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia, some of whom are at present identified with "outside" steel manufacturing interests, and others who have been identified with plants which were absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation, will meet to-day at the Waldorf-Astoria to take steps toward forming the new combination of steel companies.

It was learned last night at the office of the law firm of Blymyer, Hobbs & Stover, 32 Broadway, which is looking after the legal details of the consolidation, that as a result of almost daily conferences held at the office of the firm by those interested the plans had reached a stage where the signing of the articles of incorporation might be looked for in the near future.

The new concern will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of from $50,000,000 and $100,000,000, which, it is understood, will be increased so as to provide for the taking in of new plants.

"The new corporation," said a member of the above law firm, "will not enter the field to fight the United States Steel Corporation. Any statement to that effect which may have appeared is incorrect. Those entering the new concern are doing so simply as a matter of protection—they are, so to speak, getting out of the wet while it is yet time to do so. We hold that there is ample room in our markets for this new combine and those already in the field. In England, where a process of consolidation has been going on in the steel industry similar to the one here, there are four concerns controlling the steel output. There should be room for at least as many here."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As the Winter season approaches plans are being formed for entertainments of all kinds, and each day one takes place. This week-end is very gay for the fashionable world. This afternoon at Meadow Brook Harry W. Bull, acting Master of the Hounds, will give a breakfast to the members of the hunt. It will take place at the club, and it will be followed by a run across country. In town will take place the wedding of Miss Eleanora Simmons, the daughter of Mrs. Washington Connor, and William H. Taylor at the Brick Church. There are a number of out-of-town house parties arranged, including the one to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge (Miss Mary E. Rhodes) will leave New York for Aiken next week. They have taken the Bush house at the latter place for the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ives Plum (Miss Burton) are at the Cambridge, Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, for the Winter, having closed Deer Range, their country place at Islip, L. I.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Louise Freeman, daughter of Frederick A. Freeman and granddaughter of Pliny Freeman, to Eggleston Barnett of Baltimore, a son of Col. Barnett.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox gave a dinner on Thursday evening for their cousin, Miss Mary Seymour Jewett and her fiancé, George Carey of Baltimore, whose engagement was announced a few days ago in this column. Another couple whose engagement was announced recently were among the guests—Miss Mary Remsen Belknap and Dr. Deas Murphy.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster are still in Lakewood, and will not return to open their town house until next week. They have taken, as said before, the house 25 East Sixty-ninth Street—the Elihu Root place.

***

The number of cases of typhoid fever seems to be increasing. Among those lately taken ill with it are Miss Elizabeth Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, and Miss Nathalie Henderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson. Neither of these cases is serious, however.

***

Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn is back in town and is occupying her apartment in Fifty-eighth Street. She is recovering from the injuries received two months ago, when she fell from her bicycle.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, who last Winter occupied the house 30 West Seventieth Street, have taken an apartment at the Glenmore, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, for the season. Mr. Olyphant is to build a handsome country residence in New Jersey, and the family will make it their home, being in town for only three or four months of the year.

***

Miss Mary C. Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, is to be a débutante of this season, and will be introduced at a series of "days at home" and a dance.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Prime of 22 West Fifteenth Street have been entertaining a number of small house parties at their place in the Delaware Water Gap. The guests have been principally of the younger set, the friends of their daughter, Miss Charlotte H. Prime.

***

Miss Helen R. Roosevelt, daughter of James Roosevelt Roosevelt, and who was to have been introduced last season, is to make her début this year at a dinner to be given for her by her father, and which will be followed by a dance.

***

To-morrow afternoon the annual reception and collation given at the Madison Square Garden by the Governors of the Horse Show will take place. This is always an occasion of much jollity for the clubmen of town, and it forms one of the preludes to the Horse Show itself, which opens on Monday.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are among the latest arrivals in town. They are at the Vanderbilt mansion on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and will remain for some time, returning, however, to Newport for Thanksgiving.

***

Among the dates of future entertainments is a coming-out tea for Miss Whitney, the daughter of Mrs. A. R. Whitney, 12 East Thirty-seventh Street, for Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30; a coming-out tea for Miss Floyd, the daughter of Mrs. John Gelston Floyd, 138 East Thirty-seventh Street, on the same date; a dinner for Miss Julia Lorillard Edgar, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, to be given by Mrs. Spottiswood Schenck, 284 Lexington Avenue, on Dec. 10, and a tea by Mrs. Thomas Newbold Saturday, Dec. 7, at 7 East Thirty-fifth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, Sr., will give a reception this afternoon at their residence, 60 West Fifty-first Street, to meet the Rev. Dr. Ernest Milmore Stires and Mrs. Stires. The Rev. Mr. Stires is the rector of St. Thomas's Church.

***

Mrs. S. Carman Harriot, who died in Buffalo two days ago, was a very familiar figure at the Horse Show and at the opera. Mrs. Harriot and her daughters and son always occupied the same box at the show on the north side of the Garden, and always had a box in the first tier of the Metropolitan for Monday evenings. Mrs. Harriot and her family, which consisted of her son, S. Carman Harriot, Miss Harriot, and a married daughter, lived in an old-fashioned house on West Twenty-third Street, where the funeral services will be held.

***

The cable brought the news of the death of the widow of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, who was the inventor of the electric telegraph. Mrs. Morse was a Miss Goodrich and a relative of the Livingston family. She was a deaf-mute, but had learned to articulate through the system of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of whose wife she was an intimate friend. Mrs. Morse died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Franz Rummel, the widow of the pianist. She leaves several sons, one of whom is William Morse, and a daughter, Mrs. Rummel.

***

The announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen Hamlin of Buffalo, N. Y., to William C. Fincke, son of Mrs. James W. Ellsworth of New York. Miss Hamlin was a bridesmaid and Mr. Fincke was the best man at the wedding on Tuesday of Benjamin C. Fincke and Miss Julia Post Brown.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. William Binney, Mr. Thomas Janney, and Miss Jane Whitney closed their cottages to-day.

W. Watts Sherman went to New York to-day to prepare his city residence for occupancy early next week.

George L. Rives of New York has rented his cottage on the south side of Narragansett Avenue, known as Rosevale, to Thomas McKean of Philadelphia for next season. Mr. and Mrs. McKean occupied one of the Pinard cottages during the past season.

John S. Tooker, who went to New York to meet his father, G. Mead Tooker, on the latter's return from Europe, returned to Newport to-day.

Miss Keteltas closed her cottage on Webstar Street to-day and with her brothers went to New York.

Hon. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt have gone to Providence for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Miss Rosa Grosvenor, and E. J. Berwind returned to Newport to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Johnson are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at The Elms.

More Jamestown Land to be Condemned

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 15.—The United States Government, which has already taken several private estates in Jamestown, including the Summer residence of William T. Richards, the artist, for fortification purposes, is contemplating condemning additional property between Fort Wetherell and the latest acquired battery. This land includes the Tilden estate and the Summer residences of B. H. Shoemaker and C. H. Wharton of Philadelphia.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Roosevelt brought her informal Friday afternoon receptions to a close to-day, when she received by appointment some fifty guests in the Blue Parlor. Many of this number were prominent members of official society, others being personal friends of the hostess. Owing to the increase in the size of the receptions, Mrs. Roosevelt has decided to select some other day for seeing her friends. She will give several large public receptions as well.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is to leave Washington to-morrow for a visit of three weeks to her grandmother, Mrs. Lee, of Boston.

Mrs. Audenried, one of the leading resident hostesses, gave a dinner of ten covers at her Vermont Avenue house this evening in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney entertained a party of young people at dinner this evening in honor of Miss Dorothy Rockhill and Joseph Hoppin, whose marriage will be celebrated on Nov. 24. The guests included Misses Eva Palmer and Going of New York, Misses Glover, Ashton, Nott, and Stanton, and the Misses Barney, Mr. Wyndham of the British Embassy, Mr. Routowsky of the Russian Embassy, Mr. Stevens of Japan, and Messrs. De Blidt, John F. Wilkins, Seckendorf, and J. B. Henderson, Jr.

Mr. Stokes to Build at Noroton.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 15.—It is announced here to-day that Anson Phelps Stokes of New York has purchased twelve acres of choice shore-front property at Collender's Point, Noroton, a part of the Collender estate. It is understood that Mr. Stokes will erect a fine Summer residence before next season. The property adjoins that of Edwin T. Trowbridge and of John D. Crimmins, both of New York.

IN THE DOLL SHOPS.

It is the very nicest of the rocking animals in the shops; it is a gray donkey with long ears, and it can bray so nearly like a real live donkey that it startles one. The donkey is saddled and bridled, of course, and after taking him by the bridle and pulling down his head there isn't a boy in town who would not laugh with delight to hear his long bray as he raises it again himself. The donkey only costs $25. He comes from England, where most of his relatives, the rocking horses, grow.

***

There is everything imaginable to delight children in the shops, and one does not have to have a purse full of gold to find the prettiest and most attractive things for the children's Christmas. There are expensive toys like the rocking donkey and many of the little girl dolls' houses, but there are other delightful toys that are so very inexpensive that they are a constant surprise.

***

A large doll's house for the little girl will cost more than the donkey for the boy. One of these, which is a beautiful brick mansion, has a fence outside the front yard, a front door bell which will ring, and windows of glass which will open from the outside in a way which is dangerous when one is thinking of thieves, but altogether delightful in a doll's house where lawbreakers never think of going. This is a most elaborate house, for it has a back as well as a front entrance, eight rooms, all told, and two halls. To get into a doll's house one must enter in a peculiar way, for the doors are only large enough to admit the dolls, and the children as well as the grown-ups who wish to see the inside of the house must open the entire front. In the big brick mansion this is done in sections. One opens first the lower part of the front of the house, which admits to the front hall and two reception rooms on either side of it. Opening the upper part of the house there are two sleeping rooms and an upper hall. To see the kitchen and the servants' room it is necessary to go around to the back of the house and open that in the same way in sections. Then the roof is made in a most convenient fashion and can be raised, a great convenience when one is furnishing and putting up draperies. That is all to be done in this house, for there are only curtains at the windows. But there are fireplaces in the house, and many modern conveniences, and all of this to be had for only $35. It will be a happy little girl into whose stocking Santa Claus tries to get this Christmas present.

***

Quite as nice as the houses are the big shops to be seen. One of these shows a big counter with two glass shelves upon the top of it, and many drawers and shelves on the inside underneath. There are all sorts of things to sell in the little shop, including cooked articles of food, even poached eggs, which seems a little strange even for a delicatessen shop. This is a shop which was made in Germany, and one of the drawers in which the supplies are kept is marked mushrooms, which are not staple articles in American shops. This fine shop will cost $20, but there are others of all sizes and kinds and at all prices, and they are very nearly as nice. There are even nice little stands, that may be street stands, over which umbrellas are raised and where a nice little doll woman sits selling her wares.

***

One miniature dolls' house, miniature from the standpoint of the brick mansion, has only one room, for it is a "bade haus," or bathhouse, and one of the most attractive of dolls' houses. It is furnished nicely. This has a little window at the rear at which is hung a lace curtain, and the most important piece of furniture is a bathtub, in which the doll in the house, who seems to be dressed in pajamas, is apparently about to take a bath. Dolly's clothes are hung around the room and add to the attractiveness of the little bathhouse.

***

All sorts of housewifely things come in toys. There are brass-bound wooden tubs which are so delightful that any little girl with the soul of a woman will spend her time scrubbing in them, an effort at domestic life which the mammas may not appreciate. Some of these tubs are very large and stand upon high stools that the little girl may not be obliged to stoop in washing, and she might almost wash out her own clothes in them.

***

There are delightful racks of wood upon which hang brooms, long and short handled brushes, dust pans, &c. There are dear little step ladders, cunning little watering pots, and a big card has upon it a whole set of kitchen utensils, enough to enable a small cook to get an entire dinner. Many of the utensils are of tin, but some of them are in brass, something which every real housewife has not been able to obtain.

***

Toy sets of dishes are coming now in enameled ware, and are made so attractive that they can hardly be told from china. Some of them are decorated with flowers in colors.

***

Toilet sets also come in this enameled ware, and very pretty they are, as they appear, put up in cases. Many of the sets are so large that a little girl could perform her own ablutions in the small bowl or basin.

***

Pianos are not as expensive in proportion in dolls' furniture as in the furniture of the grown-ups. A piano which Paderewski might admire can be bought for 50 cents.

EDWARD S. STOKES'S WILLS.

W. E. D. Stokes Has Five Days in Which to File Objections to Probate.

The first steps toward straightening out the involved testamentary affairs of Edward S. Stokes were taken in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, when arguments were heard on an order to show cause why W. E. D. Stokes should not be allowed to intervene in the probate of the second will. The argument was the first of several similar arguments which will be made on the part of other persons who have notified the Surrogate that they have interests in the Stokes wills which they will seek to protect.

Two wills made by E. S. Stokes have so far been filed in the Surrogates' office, and another will is said to be in possession of W. E. D. Stokes, which, however, is of an earlier date than either of the others. The latest will on file is dated March 22, 1894, and it is to that will that W. E. D. Stokes objects on the ground that it is not the last will and testament, and was not the free and voluntary act of his cousin. He also asserts that it was not executed in conformity with the law.

Mortimer Flagg, counsel for W. E. D. Stokes, told the court yesterday that Edward S. Stokes had left two heirs, Horace Stokes and Mary J. McNutt, brother and sister, respectively. He said that his client merely desired to come in and protect his interests in the matter.

Mr. Hughes of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, who appears for Mrs. McNutt, said that there was no objection to W. E. D. Stokes entering the contest to the probate of the will if he was so advised.

"We simply desire to avoid any unnecessary delays," said Mr. Hughes. "We can consolidate the cases and proceed with the matter of the probate at once."

Mr. Hughes suggested to the Surrogate a consolidation of the hearings both in the citation case and the intervention. This the Surrogate refused to allow, and adjourned the argument by giving Mr. Flagg five days to file his objections to the probate of the will.

PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS.

Brooklyn Society Asks for Donations to Make the Poor Children Happy.

The first Christmas tidings came yesterday from the Borough of Brooklyn, when the Sittig Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society, one of the largest societies of its kind in Greater New York, issued a call for dolls, toys, "choo-choo" cars, books, mittens, games, and everything else at which hungry eyes bulge wistfully through the show windows of the big department stores about Christmas time. On last Christmas more than 5,000 little children, the very poorest of the poor, were taken in by the society, clothed and fed, and given toys and entertainment to bring to their minds the fact that the Christian world was celebrating a season of rejoicing, and that, for once at least, they belonged to that world.

The Sittig Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society was started about nine years ago by Mrs. Lena Sittig, its original object being to help a few destitute poor in the immediate vicinity of Mrs. Sittig. In time others insisted on joining the movement, and the members of the little band decided to organize into a society. Throughout Brooklyn this society is known for its work at Christmas and the celebration given by the children is one of the most picturesque in that borough. Even the street railway companies have recognized the work of the society and have offered cars free of charge to the poor who come from a distance.

The society will need 3,000 dolls to supply the hosts of little girls that are to be invited. Of these, 1,000 have already been secured and have been turned over to volunteers who offered to dress them. Mrs. Percy Williams of the Clarendon Hotel has donated 500 dolls, and two Brooklyn ladies have offered to dress the entire lot. The society requests the assistance of all those interested in the happiness of the poor on this occasion. Donations, small or large, are thankfully received. The society's rooms are at 300 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Miss Ellen Terry, with Bram Stoker, Sir Henry Irving's manager, and a party of friends occupied a box at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening witnessing for the first time Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's play "Quality Street." The celebrated actress, judging from the applause she generously bestowed, enjoyed the quaint play immensely. It was because Miss Terry has no part in "Louis XI."—which Mr. Irving presented last night at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn—that she was given a chance to view the work of Miss Adams and Mr. Barrie.

The last strains of the overture were being heard. The bell had sounded inside, and the electric bulbs in front of the stage had been turned up. The Garrick Theatre was crowded.

He was one of the belated—one of the annoyers, when you are fortunate enough to be early and seated. He led the way down the aisle as the first scene was disclosed and the dialogue began. With profuse bows he allowed his party to be seated, and then removed his overcoat. Then what a laugh the house enjoyed. Instead of his Tuxedo, or swallow-tail, it was his house coat—a fancy garment adorned with all sorts of Persian figures, he wore. He was graceful about it, acknowledged with a smile that the laugh was on him. Then he donned his overcoat, and kept it on throughout the performance.

More than fifty persons will take part in the performance of "The Helmet of Navarre," in which Charles Dalton will appear at the Criterion Theatre on Monday, Dec. 2.

With the first appearance of cold weather it seems to be the idea of theatre managers that it is necessary to turn on all the warmth which the heating facilities of the different theatres afford. Last night six women were removed from the audiences of different theatres in a fainting condition, while those with stronger nerve force remained to sweiter in the heat. It would seem as if a thorough heating of the theatre in the afternoon would be sufficient at this season of the year.

Monday night next New Yorkers may witness the initial production of "Colorado." The name suggests that Augustus Thomas is responsible for the play. Apropos of the apparent intention of Mr. Thomas to utilize for playwriting purposes the names of all the States was heard the jest yesterday:

"How unlucky it would have been if Thomas had lived a hundred years ago?"

"Why?"

"At that time we had but thirteen States."

Maurice Campbell has arranged for Henrietta Crosman to follow Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Theatre Republic on Feb. 3. The actress will begin her engagement in "Joan o' the Shoals," which is by Mrs. Sutherland, who dramatized Booth Tarkington's story of "Beaucaire" for Mr. Mansfield.

Manager—Why do you know it is a good society play?

Author—Why, it has a hundred epigrams and not one strong scene.

Manager—Good. I'll accept it.

GEN. PALLAVICINI DEAD.

Noted Italian Veteran, Hero of Many Battles, Once Captured Garibaldi.

ROME, Nov. 15.—Gen. Pallavicini, formerly aide de camp to the late King Humbert, died here to-day.

Emilio Pallavicini, Marquis della Priola, for many years a distinguished General in the Italian Army, was born at Ceva, in the Province of Mondovi, Italy, in 1825. He came of a Genoese family and was educated at the College of the Barnabites of Moncalieri After being graduated from that institution, he entered the military academy at Turin.

He fought as a volunteer throughout the Lombardy campaign in 1848-9, and in the latter year was the first to scale the walls of Genoa in the assault led by Mazzini. After the siege he received a medal of honor for conspicuous bravery. In the Italian wars of 1859 and at the battle of San Martino he again distinguished himself.

Some time later, at the assault on Civitella del Tronto, his gallant conduct attracted the attention of the King, who conferred upon him another medal. During the revolution in Calabria he was Colonel of the First Regiment of Light Infantry, and made Garibaldi a prisoner at Aspromonte, for which service he was raised to the rank of Major General.

Though one of the youngest Generals of the army, he was decorated with many medals of honor and the Cross of Saints Maurice-et-Lazare, and became Commander of the Military Order of Savoy. He was wounded many times in battle, and it was said by his brother officers that during the short interims between the wars in which he was a conspicuous figure he fought ten duels. In 1880 he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

End of Deadlock in Schenectady Council

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 15.—The deadlock in the Common Council of this city has finally been broken, the third attempt on the part of the Democratic members of the body, together with the Democratic Mayor, John H. White, proving successful. Just before midnight last night a quorum was secured, with the aid of the police, and the progress of the city's business, which had been interrupted for two weeks because of the strife, was resumed.

Dr. Grehon's Condition.

It was said at Roosevelt Hospital last night that the condition of Dr. A. L. Grehon, the naval medical officer who was stricken with apoplexy on Thursday in the Hotel Bayard, was unchanged. He is very low.

The dyspeptic, despondent, over-worked man will find in DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE a certain health restorer.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Anton Eilers.

Anton Eilers, leather merchant, of 88 Spruce Street, whose home was at 148 Dean Street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in Wiesbaden, Germany, of heart disease, after an illness of several months. He was sixty-eight years old, and came to this country from Germany in 1853. Mr. Eilers plied his trade of tanning for two years up in the Adirondacks, and then he settled in this city, becoming connected with the firm of Weigand & Co. This company was dissolved in 1873, and he obtained an interest in the J. Movius Company. Two years later he founded the firm of Bittel, Tepel & Eilers, from which he retired in 1892 to go into business with Mr. Movius under the name of the Eilers & Movius Leather Company. That concern became the Eilers & Becker Leather Company early in this year. Mr. Eilers was a member of the Germania Club of Brooklyn and of the Odd Fellows.

Avery Titus Brown.

Avery Titus Brown, a lawyer of 16 Exchange Place, who was noted as a specialist in trust estates, died at his home, 23 East Twenty-first Street, Thursday night of pneumonia. He was born in New York sixty-five years ago, and had always lived here, his father having at one time been President of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Brown was for nearly forty years active in the management of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb at Fort Washington Heights. Mrs. Paul Jones, a niece, is his only surviving relative. A sister was the wife of Constant A. Andrews, President of the United States Savings Bank, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN C. ARMSTRONG, at one time Provost Marshal in New York City, and prominent in Masonic circles, is dead at his home in Watertown, N. Y. In the fifties Armstrong ran a stage coach through Arizona and New Mexico.

WILLIAM MCMILLAN, President of the American Car and Foundry Company, died in St. Louis yesterday of pneumonia. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, sixty years ago, and was a brother of United States Senator James McMillan of Michigan.

WILLIAM S. WEIR, ex-President of the Weir Plow Company, died in Monmouth, Ill., aged sixty-six years. He invented the first straddle row cultivator and manufactured it for some years. He was President of the People's National Bank of Monmouth, the State Bank of Alexis, and the Bank of Little York.

MATTHEW BYRNES, a Tammany Hall politician, died suddenly at his home, 48 East Twenty-first Street, Thursday at 10 P. M., of Bright's disease. He was born in this city fifty-two years ago and was the son of Matthew Byrnes, and leaves a son of the same name and a widow, who was an Englishwoman. Funeral services will be held in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in Third Avenue, Monday at 10 A. M.

MRS. ELIZABETH T. DOW DEAD.

She Owned The Waverley Magazine and Was Said to be Worth $3,000,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Elizabeth T. Dow, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of Brookline, is dead. About a week ago she was thrown out of a carriage and sustained injuries which brought on a complication of diseases. She was ninety years old, and owned the Waverley, an apartment house in Charleston, and the Waverley Magazine.

She was reputed to be worth $3,000,000. Early in life she married Moses A. Dow, who was then the sole owner of the magazine. He died in 1886.

S. H. WHEELER DIES SUDDENLY.

Retired Newark Banker Stricken with Apoplexy on the Way to Breakfast.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Stephen Holmes Wheeler, 81 years old, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy at his home, 46 Pennington Street. He was on his way to the dining room for his breakfast when he fell dead in the hall.

Mr. Wheeler was born in New York City in 1820, and in 1832 he came to Newark and engaged in the saddlery business. Subsequently he became a partner of the late Stephen H. Condit. He retired from this firm in 1860, but soon after entered into the banking business, retiring in 1883. He was married to Miss Mary D. Rockafellow of Newark in October, 1843. A widow, two sons, and three daughters survive him.

Dead Aged 83; Blind for 60 Years.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Stephen Reynolds Voorhees died here to-day, aged eighty-three years. He belonged to one of the oldest families in the Mohawk Valley, and was the son of Dr. Samuel Voorhees, a well-known physician. He had been blind for sixty years.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—LANGHORNE.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, at Mirador, Greenwood, Va., by Bishop Gibson, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Nevy, Phyllis, daughter of Chiswell Dabney Langhorne, to Reginald Brooks.

CROSS—DE BARRY.—In Summit, N. J., at Calvary Church, by Dean Groton of Philadelphia, assisted by Dr. Walker Gwynne, rector of the church, Léonie, daughter of Adolphe de Barry, Esq., to George Dillwyn Cross of New York.

CROSS—DE BARY.—In Summit, N. J., Nov. 14, at Calvary Church, by Dean Groton of Philadelphia, assisted by Dr. Walker Gwynne, rector of the Church, Léonie, daughter of Adolphe de

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject: "Shall we have open saloons on Sunday?"

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Despising the Blood"; 7:45 P. M., "The Only Foundation." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th Street.
Rev R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. Young ladies' and young men's classes.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, 104TH ST. AND Broadway. Rev. Richard Hartley, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor 31st St. —The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Pathos of the Cross," and at 7:45 P. M., on "The Story of a Poor Wise Man." Strangers welcome. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square—10:45, Dr. Judson; 7:30, Mr. MacMurray.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway, Corner 34th Street.—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., Bible class, conducted by Dr. W. W. White. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by Dr. Wm. H. Thomson. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.
Morning service, 11 o'clock, in the new church building, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St.—Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, the pastor, will preach at 8 P. M., Sundays, a series of sermons to men. Topics: The Departure, The Famine, The Awakening, and The Return. Men specially invited. Services, as usual, 11 A. M., to which all are invited.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by the rector; at 4 P. M., choral evensong. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.
Orchestral Recital, 7:40 P. M.
The Cecelia Broadford Quartet, with Lacey Baker at the organ will play Abendlied, (Schumann;) Andante, (Tschaikowski;) Vision de Jeanne d'Arc, (Gounod.)
Service, (orchestral accompaniment,) 8 P. M.
Master Albert Hains will sing Mendelssohn's Jerusalem, (from St. Paul.)
Dr. Parks will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Anthem: "To Thee, O Lord," Williams; offertory, "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn. Evening service, 8 P. M. Address by rector. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th St.,
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer; sermon by the rector.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST, 27TH —Service divin le dimanche, a 10½h. du matin; et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM.—Dr. Van De Water preaches at 11 o'clock on "Evolution and Environment," and 7:45 o'clock on "A Busy Day in the Life of Christ."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., below Canal.
Sunday services, 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats Free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-126 WEST 69th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
114 East 47th St., near Lexington Av.
Rev. John Mills Gilbert, Vicar.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All Seats Free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, 8 W. Corner Madison Av. and 75d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Race Problem in America." All welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. in course on studies of Jesus; subject, "The Ethics of Jesus"; Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 8 P. M. (seats free) on "The Yellow Press."

ANDREW AND PHILIP MEETING AT JANE Street Methodist Church, 10:30 every Sabbath morning; half-hour bright service. A cordial welcome. Frank P. Holmes, President.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7th Av. & 14th St.
Rev. Robert Bagnell, 11 and 8. Services every night during week. Illustrated lecture Tuesday on "Rural England," by Dr. Belcher. Prayer meeting Wednesday.
PEOPLE'S POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—Special artists and unique features.

BEEKMAN HILL CHURCH, 321 E. 50TH ST. REV. E. W. CASWELL, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., Near Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—10:45, 7:45, vested choir. Pianola recital (free) Thursday evening next.

DR. WILLIAM McKENDREE DARWOOD, pastor, will preach at 18th St. and 8th Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, morning and evening.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Archey Decatur Ball, Assistant.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North in behalf of N. Y. City Church Extension and Missionary Society.
4 P. M.—Preaching by the assistant pastor. Subject: "The Modern Man and His Religion."
Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; Students' Bible Class, in charge of Mr. Ball, at 10 A. M. Subject: "The Genesis of the Hebrew People."
Mid-week Lecture and Devotional Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue, Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. James Oliver Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject: "The Fatherhood of God," first in a series on "The Lord's Prayer."

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, W. 4th St., near Sixth Ave.,
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30—"One Kind of an Unbeliever."
7:45—"What is Possible to All."
Short Organ Recital after Evening Sermon by Mr. Frank Miller.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Allan MacRossie, Pastor.—Morning service, 10:30; sermon by Rev. C. W. Millard, D. D., Evening service, 7:45. Sermon by the pastor.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D., at 11 A. M., and by Rev. Robert Johns Trevorrow, Assistant pastor, at 8 P. M. Evening subject, "The Imperialism of Christianity."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

AT THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St., the Only free AFTERNOON Organ Recital of the Fall Series, next Tuesday, Nov. 19th, 4 o'clock. William C. Carl, Organist; Charles Schuetze, Harpist. Admission WITHOUT card. Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services Sunday, November 17th,
REV. J. S. RIGGS, D. D.,
of Auburn Seminary,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., at 11 A. M., at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 318 West 57th St., and at 8 P. M., at the Church Chapel, 210 West 57th St., where the improvements are now completed; the Sabbath school will be held at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional service Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., of Chicago will preach on Sunday, Nov. 17th, services commencing at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. The public is cordially invited.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Concern for Souls"; 8 P. M., "Whatsoever Things Are Just"; 7:30 P. M., sermon to the deaf by the pastor. Every Friday evening Union Sunday School teachers' meeting.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Avenue, Corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in Chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

Religious Notices.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Personal Possession of Spiritual Life"; 8 P. M., "The Courage of a Great Commander." Class for Bible study Friday, 8 P. M. Special music.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.; weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Schauffler.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45; by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Ave. and 91st St.
Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening theme: "An Eternal Choice." Special Music by mixed and male quartet.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Case of Felix."
4:30 P. M.—"The Hundredth One."
WELCOME.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Young People's Society, C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, 8 P. M.
COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Macedonian Call."
Evening—"Christ and the Bible."
COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"What Do We Live For."
Evening—"When Hope Is Darkest."
COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening at 8; Dr. Kittredge will preach at both services; the evening sermon especially to young men; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, first of a series of discourses upon "The Foundations of Religion"; the public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. C. F. Patterson will preach; morning subject, "Candidates"; evening service of music; choir will render Gounod's "Gallia." Brief address, "The Proposed Sunday Law."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M.
"Science and Religion—Their Agreements."
The first of a series of seven discourses.
Lecture on "Coriolanus" at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach first in series of sermons to "Young Men and Women," subject, "What Life Is For"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

UNITARIAN LITERATURE sent FREE by Post Office Mission of the Unitarian Church, Yonkers, N. Y. Address Miss Anna L. Bellows, Secretary, 15 Overlook Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Church service, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Subject, "The Secret Place of the Most High."

ADDRESS TO MEN BY FRED. E. TAYLOR; music by the Albertus Shelley Orchestra; Harper D. Smyth will sing at the Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4:15 P. M. Admission free.

A MUSICAL SERVICE, WITH A SHORT service by Dr. Thomas Hughes, in Holy Sepulchre Church, 110 East 74th St., at 8 o'clock Sunday evening.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45; Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches, second address on "Impressions Received Abroad."

CROWDS OF MEN
are being attracted every Sunday afternoon, at 3:45, to the 23d Street Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. 4th Av., to hear Dr. Rufus P. Johnston, pastor of the 5th Av. Baptist Church. His subject tomorrow afternoon will be "THE SOUL'S AWAKENING." Attractive music—W. C. Weeden, tenor soloist; Clarence E. Reynolds, organist. All men welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7TH Av. and 57th St.—11:15, "The Doctor Within." Prologue, "Roosevelt and the Negro Problem."

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, at 11 A. M.—"Mr. Carnegie's Foolish Speech."

INTERNATIONAL UNION CHURCH, East 72d St., Bet. Lexington and 3d Avs. Rev. RICHARD TJADER preaches, 11 and 8. Service in Swedish at 6 P. M.
Everybody welcome. All seats free.

ILLUSTRATED TALK BY WAR CORRESPONDENT.
PETER MacQUEEN, M. A., War Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly, will speak on "Moral Heroism" as shown in the Cuban, Philippine, and Transvaal Wars. Illustrated by stereopticon. Sunday, 4:15, West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St. Singing by large male chorus. Tali Esen Morgan, conductor. Men only.

SPECIAL SERVICE METROPOLITAN LYceum, 313 West 59th St., near the Circle. Mrs. E. G. White of St. Helena, California, and Elder W. C. White, late of Australia; Saturday service, (to-day,) morning, 11 o'clock; afternoon, 3 o'clock. Sunday service to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock; afternoon, 3 o'clock; night, 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday morning exercises at 11:15 at Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday, Nov. 17th, Dr. Felix Adler, Subject: "Changes in the Conception of God," second address in the series. All interested invited.

SPIRITUALISM, SECOND ADVENT, Chimney Hall, 25th St., 6th Av.—Sunday evenings, 8. Christ gives wonderful tests (truths) to all through His personal instrument, MANNA STRATFORD. Select music. 58 West 22d St. Sundays, 3.

SPIRITUALISM.—FIRST ASSOCIATION, TUXedo, Madison Av. and 59th St., Sunday, at 3 and 8; Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF the New York Port Society will be held at Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine Sts., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 17th, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and others, with songs in Swedish, German, Spanish, and English. Everybody welcome.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
8 Grand Circle, 59th St., 8th Av.; lectures Sunday evenings, 7:45; Nov. 17, "God," Donald Nicholson.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, POST 4, 211 East 51st St., Near 3d Av.—Services Sunday at 3 and 7 P. M. Also every evening in week. All kindly invited.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. P. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

THE NEW ASTEROID.

Elliptical Elements Computed from Photograph Taken in Peru Last Summer.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—Prof. Simon Newcomb of Washington and Miss Anna Winlock of Harvard University have computed the elliptical elements of a new asteroid discovered in a photograph of the heavens taken at Arequipa, Peru, on Aug. 14. The photographic plate showed the asteroid as having a declination of minus 60 degrees, or occupying such a position that it had hitherto been unrecorded by astronomers.

The preliminary circular orbit of the asteroid, computed by Miss Winlock, showed its daily motion around the sun to exceed 2,200 seconds, thus showing it nearer the sun than any asteroid previously studied. Prof. Newcomb has found it to have a greater ellipticity than any other known similar body. When discovered, the asteroid was almost at its nearest point to the sun, or about 150,000,000 miles distant from that body. Since then it has been moving rapidly north, and is now within reach of the telescopes of Europe and the United States.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Approaching Election of a Successor to Bishop Littlejohn.

Long Island Clergy Object to Canvassing Work of Friends of Candidates —A Massachusetts Election.

On the initiative of the Rev. Henry T. Scudder of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, many members of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island have signed a paper expressing their disapproval of canvassing work that has been done by the friends of men mentioned as likely successors to the late Bishop Littlejohn, whose place as the head of the diocese is to be filled by the convention in the Garden City Cathedral on next Wednesday. Bishop Potter of this city is to preach the sermon in memory of Bishop Littlejohn at the meeting, and the communion will be administered by Bishop Worthington of Nebraska.

The two candidates for the vacant Bishopric that are most talked about are the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington of Christ Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn. Others mentioned are the Rev. J. A. Vance of St. Michael's, also in Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of Zion and St. Timothy's Church, and the Rev. Dr. C. T. Olmstead of St. Agnes's Chapel, both in this borough.

It is said to be unlikely, however, that any but a Long Island man will be chosen. There is a possibility that the election may fall to the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Holy Trinity, the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving of Christ Church, or the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, all of whom are Brooklyn ministers.

There is to be another election of a Bishop next week—the one at Springfield, Mass., that diocese having been divided recently, so that a new episcopate is formed in the Western part of the state. Two New York rectors are mentioned for the place, the Rev. Drs. David H. Greer and W. M. Grosvenor, but Dr. Greer has already signified his desire not to be a candidate. Others likely to be chosen are the Rev. John C. Brooks of Springfield and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton of Worcester.

The National City Evangelization Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its convention on next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in the old Fleet Street Church, Brooklyn, an additional reception to be given in the New York Avenue Church on the first evening. Wednesday evening is to be devoted to women's work in city evangelization, the exercises closing with consecrations of Deaconesses, Bishop Andrews officiating.

In commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary the Reformed Church of the Heights, Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, will celebrate services on Wednesday next at 8 o'clock P. M.; on Sunday, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 3:30 o'clock P. M. There will be a reception on Monday evening, Nov. 25, in the lecture room of the church.

The Marble Collegiate Church Choral Society has entered on its second season under the leadership of Richard T. Percy, and secular compositions will in future be included in its scope. "The Rose Maiden" cantata is to be given in a few weeks.

The Rev. Dr. John Clark Lewis is to act as assistant pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church for the next few months. He was formerly assistant to Dr. Burrell in the Marble Collegiate Church.

The eighty-third anniversary of the Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in this port is to be held in the Mariners' Church, Madison and Catharine Streets, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Dr. W. H. H. Moore, President of the society, will preside.

A beautiful marble statue of St. Cecilia is to be unveiled in St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third Street, on Sunday, Nov. 24, at the morning mass. Furio Piccirilli, a New York sculptor, made the statue, which is life size. It is the gift of Mrs. Nathalie Jarvis of White Plains.

In the interests of the Colored Men's Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association a fair is being held at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in West Fifty-third Street. It will last through next week. Cleveland H. Dodge is President of the colored men's branch, which was organized more than a year ago, and has a building at 132 West Fifty-third Street. The Rev. C. T. Walker of 129 West Fifty-third Street announces that he will receive subscriptions for a permanent building.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Nov. 24, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—World's Temperance Lesson.—Isaiah, v., 8-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine.—Isaiah, v., 22.

At the time he came before his people with this message Isaiah was a young man, probably between twenty and thirty years of age. We know nothing of his birth, or early years, excepting that he says he was "the son of Amoz," (i., 1.) But we are entirely ignorant as to who, or what, "Amoz" was. It is evident, however, from the whole tenor of what is recorded, that he must have occupied a high social position, and that his son enjoyed the blessing of a careful religious training. This son was also, evidently, a man of earnest, observant, and enthusiastic temperament—one of those rare young men met with sometimes in every age, who are not carried away with the glamour of a prosperous worldliness with which they may be surrounded, but who in the flesh make the people of God their companions, and in spirit walk with God Himself. Cotemporary with Isaiah were the prophets Joel, Amos, Zechariah, Micah, and Hosea, and he held close fellowship with them all. His home was in Jerusalem.

When he entered upon his public ministry as a prophet the kingdom of Judah was just recovering from a season of great prostration. Its armies had been defeated by the King of Israel, the walls of Jerusalem had been broken down, and the Temple itself had been despoiled, because its King, "Amaziah, did turn away from following the Lord." After this defeat Amaziah lived "fifteen years," (Second Chronicles, xxv., 22-28,) but the country did not fairly begin to recover from the shock until after his son, Uzziah, ascended the throne.

He was but a mere boy, sixteen years old at the time, (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 1,) but he was under the influence of Zechariah, the High Priest, "and he sought God in the days of Zechariah, who had understanding in the visions of God, and as long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper." Second Chronicles, xxvi., 5.) His armies were everywhere victorious. Great attention was paid to husbandry and the cultivation of the vine; commerce revived; manufactures flourished; and an era of great prosperity lasted for more than half a century. (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 3.)

THE SEEDS OF DECAY.

This prosperity, however, was largely in things merely material. "Wealth had brought the corrupting influences of luxury with it into the higher classes; military glory had fostered haughty pride in the people as a whole. Public virtue was decaying, and the germs of a fatal degeneracy were visible in all classes alike." (Geikie.) As is generally the case, however, in all of such worldly prosperity, there was no lack of religious devotion. The outward worship of God, and respect for His temple, became fashionable. It was demanded by the conscience of the people, but it had no effect upon their lives. For "the high places were not removed; the people sacrificed, and burnt incense still on the high places." (Second Kings, xv., 4.)

The attendance at the Temple was a mere matter of form, so that God himself said by the mouth of His prophet, "To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto Me? I am full of the burnt offering of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he goats. Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto Me; the new moons, and Sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot; away with it; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting." (i., 11-15.) But religious activity without true spirituality did not cease with the reign of Uzziah. It is as marked in our day, in many cases, as it was in his.

When the young, earnest, spiritually-minded Isaiah looked upon this condition of affairs it filled him with the mingled emotions of sorrow, indignation, and a righteous anger. But he did not lose hope in God. So he came before the children of Israel. But his message was not limited to them. It applies to God's people in all times. In the first thirty-nine chapters of his prophecy he depicts in various ways the relation of man to God. In the remaining chapters he declares the relation of God to man. The keynote of the first section is one of disappointment. "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth; for the Lord hath spoken: I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against Me." (i., 2.) The keynote of the second section is one of hope, "Comfort ye, comfort ye My people, saith your God." (xl., 1.) "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money, and without price." (lv., 1.) The first section tells of sin, and is full of "woes." The second section speaks of grace, and is full of blessings.

THE JUDGMENT PRONOUNCED.

The passage selected for this lesson belongs to the first section. It is introduced by a sacred song full of the most solemn and tender pathos, but in the burning words of one whose lips have been touched by a live coal from off the altar. In it God, the Father, is represented as saying, "Now I will sing to My well-beloved"—or, as the Revised Version has it—"for My well-beloved, a song of My beloved, touching His vineyard." (Verse 1.) It is "a song" which tells of what He and His "beloved" have done for His people; of what should rightfully be the response; and of what would certainly be the judgment. It says (verses 1-7:)

My well-beloved hath a vineyard
In a very fruitful hill:
And He fenced it, and gathered out the stones thereof,
And planted it with the choicest vine,
And built a tower in the midst of it,
And also made a winepress therein.
And He looked that it should bring forth grapes;
And it brought forth wild grapes!

And now, O inhabitants of Jerusalem, and men of Judah,
Judge, I pray you, betwixt Me and My vineyard.
What could have been done more to My vineyard,
That I have not done in it?
Wherefore, when I looked that it should bring forth grapes,
Brought it forth wild grapes?

And now, go to; I will tell you
What I will do to My vineyard;
I will take away the hedge thereof, and it shall be trodden down;
I will lay it waste:
It shall not be pruned, nor digged:
But there shall come up briars and thorns;
I will also command the clouds
That they rain no rain upon it.

For the vineyard of the Lord of hosts is the house of Israel,
And the men of Judah His pleasant plant;
And he looked for judgment, but behold oppression;
For righteousness, but behold a cry.
—Townsend's Old Testament.

Instead of bringing forth the fruits of the Spirit—"love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance"—this well cared for vineyard had brought forth the wild grapes of the flesh—"adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revelings, and such like." Galatians, v., 19-23.) And because it had done this "woe" upon "woe" is pronounced upon it.

Primarily this "song" evidently refers to all that God had done for His people, when, under Moses, He brought them as "a vine out of Eevpt," and "cast out the heathen, and planted it." (Psalms, lxxx., 8.) But beyond that, it just as evidently refers to the original condition of man when he was made "in the image of God." (Genesis, i., 27,) and walked in fellowship with Him in the Garden of Eden. That garden was indeed "planted with the choicest vine." But that vine soon became a degenerate vine—man fell from his high estate, and became a sinner. Then the vine could bring forth nothing but "wild grapes." It was very prolific, but the clusters were all worthless in the sight of the owner, and the vine must be judged by its fruit. (Matthew, vii., 18.) Some of these clusters the prophet holds up before us, and bids us look at their character. Because each one is vile he pronounces a solemn "woe" upon it.

The first to which he calls attention is man's ordinate desire for gain in the things which are merely temporal. This desire leads them to "join house to house—to lay field to field—till there be no place," not that they may be "rich toward God," but "that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth." (V. 8.)

Then he bids us look at those who have an inordinate desire for worldly pleasures. They are sensual, low, and all-absorbing. They "rise up early in the morning that they may follow strong drink; they continue until night till wine inflame them." They have neither time nor inclination to regard "the work of the Lord" or to "consider the operation of His hands." (Verses 11-12.)

PICTURE OF FALLEN MEN.

Having depicted the judgments that shall fall upon such and upon the communities in which they dwell he holds up before us in rapid succession those "that draw iniquity with cords of vanity and sin, as it were, with a cart rope," (verse 18;) those who "call evil good and good evil; that put darkness for light and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter," (verse 20;) those, who, full of self-conceit, "are wise in their own eyes, and prudent in their own sight," (verse 21,) and, finally, those who through long indulgence have sunk so low that they are only known as men "mighty to drink wine; men of strength to mingle strong drink." With a seared conscience and a perverted judgment they "justify the wicked for reward, and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him." (Verses 22-23.)

Such are some of the characteristics of fallen men. In the great mercy of God, however, most of these characteristics have not been permitted to have their full development now and here. But it can be easily seen that every one of them leads to irretrievable woe. In the case of the intemperate this is plainly seen. Probably covetousness, love of pleasure, a perverted mind, and self-conceit would produce just as much sorrow and suffering as follows the inordinate indulgence in strong drink if we could see them in the same perfection of development and multiplied to the same extent.

Intemperance thus stands before us as the black type of all sin. Yea, even more than this, it may be truly said that every open and flagrant sin is simply some form of intemperance. For it is the excessive indulgence for merely personal gratification, of some power, or faculty, or taste, given to men for wise and useful purposes. Take, for instance, the common frailty of envy. As it is ordinarily seen, at first it seems as harmless as "the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright." (Proverbs xxiii., 31.) For it appears to be simply an admiration for something possessed by another. But when indulged in without restraint it soon passes into an inordinate longing for that which the other possesses; then into hatred of him who possesses it, and then into violence to destroy him. This was very painfully seen in the great crime which recently startled our whole country. In the beginning the criminal simply could not see why one man should receive so much more attention than others. In its consummation it sent the bullet on its deadly errand. So it was also in that most horrible crime of all the crimes in the annals of history, when the Son of God by "wicked hands" was put to death. Even Pilate saw that "for envy they had delivered Him." (Matthew xxvii., 18.)

So covetousness is simply the intemperate use of the lawful desire for gain; worldliness, intemperance in social and carnal pursuits and pleasures; pride and self-conceit, overindulgence in appreciation of self; just as drunkenness comes from the unrestrained indulgence of appetite. But in the mercy of God it is only in the last that we see, in any large degree, "the hedges" actually "taken away" and the vine "trodden down." So in it we behold the natural and legitimate effect upon the man himself, and upon society, of all sin when unrestrained by grace.

What then is the remedy? In the case of the intemperate law can put restraints upon the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and so upon the indulgence. Enlightened public opinion may secure the faithful enforcement of law. But law cannot change the man. It can bind him, just as a straitjacket can bind a madman, but neither the law, nor the jacket, can cure disease. What law cannot do, however, love can. It can cure all sin. It has opened a fountain in the blood of the Lamb "which taketh away the sin of the world."

Therefore let us cry mightily unto God as the Psalmist did concerning the vine which was "brought out of Egypt: Return, we beseech Thee, O God of hosts; look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine; and the vineyard which Thy right hand hath planted, and the branch that Thou madest strong for Thyself. It is burned with fire; it is cut down; they perish at the rebuke of Thy countenance. Let Thy hand be upon the man of Thy right hand, upon the son of man whom Thou madest strong for Thyself." (Psalms, lxxx., 14-17.)

For "the Son of Man," whom He hath made strong for Himself, is none other than the Son of God. He is "the true Vine," and grafted into Him even the degenerate vine may yet bring forth good grapes. But He says, "Without Me ye can do nothing." (John, xv., 1-5.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the character and position of Isaiah?

What was the condition of the country when he began his ministry?

How did this condition affect him, and what are the two characteristics of his prophecy?

How is the passage selected for this lesson introduced?

To whom does this "song" refer, and of what special characteristics of fallen man does the prophet speak?

What place in these characteristics does intemperance hold and how is it illustrated?

What is said of law, and love, as cures for intemperance of all kinds?

What, therefore, should be the prayer of God's people?

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES THE BUDGET.

Last Meeting of the Joint Bodies—Mr. Fornes Introduced by Mr. Guggenheimer.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council was accompanied yesterday by Charles V. Fornes, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, at the meeting of the Municipal Assembly to approve the budget for 1902. When the meeting

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RISE IN CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Montreal Stock Brokers Speculate as to Its Cause—What the Road's President Says.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 15.—Why the value of Canadian Pacific stock has risen so much is a question that is interesting financial circles here at present. Rodolphe Forget of L. J. Forget & Co. says in an interview that brokers whom he has interviewed in New York are of the opinion that the stock is being obtained by the Morgan-Hill interests, inasmuch as since May not less than 250,000 shares have been bought in New York and have all disappeared from the Street.

London and Berlin, where the stock is largely held, have been sellers since the movement began.

The advance in price is accounted for by the excellent earning power of the road by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the President. When told that within the past few days Montreal had sold 85,000 shares to New York, he said to-day that it must be a case of buying backward and forward. He scouted the idea that the buying was in the interest of any syndicate which wished to obtain control, saying:

"The advent of better times, the more prosperous condition of the country, the company's own record as a dividend payer have attracted attention to the security, and considerable purchases have, no doubt, been made in the ordinary way, and, so far as I believe, without any ulterior motive as to securing control."

MEXICAN ROAD SECURITIES.

$6,000,000 in the Central Line's Notes Taken by a Syndicate.

E. H. Ferry of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston was in this city yesterday for the purpose of making payment for the securities of the Société Anonyme Belge des Chemino de Fer au Moxique, which company owns the line of the old Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad. This road was in the hands of J. & W. Seligman & Co. and a certain Belgian interest, from whom it was acquired by the Mexican Central Railway Company.

The sale includes the entire bonded debt and capital stock of the Belgian Company. These securities are to be turned over to the National Shawmut Bank, which is heading a syndicate formed to take $6,000,000 5 per cent. short-time notes issued by the Mexican Central Company.

MR. OLYPHANT TO RETIRE.

Considering His Successor as President of the Delaware and Hudson.

Robert Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, proposes, so it was rumored yesterday, to retire from the Presidency of that company, and it is said that the question of his successor has been considered informally. The report, however, could not be confirmed.

Mr. Olyphant is the oldest among the Presidents of the anthracite coal roads. He was injured while stepping off a street car a year ago, and he has never quite recovered from the effects of this accident.

TO EXTEND GOULD INTERESTS.

New Branch Railroad Planned in Louisiana and Arkansas.

An extension of the Gould railroad interests is planned in the Southwest by the construction of a new branch in Louisiana and Arkansas. The road is to be nearly 400 miles long, and is to extend from a point on the Texas and Pacific system to a point opposite Memphis, Tenn., thus making a new route between New Orleans, Memphis, and St. Louis on the west bank of the Mississippi.

The branch is to be known as the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railroad Company.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fidelia Bowlers Defeat Knickerbocker Athletic Club Team in National League Tournament.

In the National Bowling tournament on Starr's National alleys last night the Fidelia bowlers won two of three games from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's team, scoring 1,004 in the third game. Parker won the second game for the Knickerbockers by a score of 234, Wilson and Stafford also making good totals. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

Knickerbocker A. C.			Fidelia B. C.		
Name.	1st.	2d.	Name.	1st.	2d.
Ross	171	169	Timm	181	197
Seymour	206	142	Steffens	187	180
Wilson	182	199	Rothermel	196	175
Parker	180	234	Foege	175	148
Stafford	186	197	Amann	228	180
Total	875	930		976	873

3d.
196
235
173
203
1,004

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 173; Howell, 167; Schultz, 171; Gerdes, 193; Lehrbach, 161. Total, 865.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Dennis, 158; Ohler, 202; Coghlan, 223; Mains, 190; Weingarth, 171. Total, 944.

SECOND GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 187; Howell, 188; Schultz, 187; Gerdes, 177; Lehrbach, 214. Total, 953.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Bonneau, 191; McConnell, 147; Dunn, 167; Rosenberg, 175; Wragge, 171. Total, 851.

THIRD GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Bonneau, 128; McConnell, 117; Dunn, 152; Rosenberg, 173; Wragge, 150. Total, 720.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Dennis, 165; Ohler, 183; Coghlan, 159; Mains, 147; Weingarth, 210. Total, 894.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Enterprise Bowling Club—Schlumbohn, 170; Ficken, 169; Kuehn, 134; Klotz, 173; Kolb, 191. Total, 828.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 142; W. Mulford, 189; G. Coleman, 155; Dumble, 123; R. Coleman, 151. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.—Mohawk Bowling Club—Kirby, 152; Edwards, 172; Smith, 200; Roeschlau, 189; Dohn, 166. Total, 899.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 139; W. Mulford, 162; G. Coleman, 148; Dumble, 207; R. Coleman, 148. Total, 822.

THIRD GAME.—Mohawk Bowling Club—Kirby, 158; Edwards, 171; Smith, 164; Roeschlau, 179; Dohn, 169. Total, 842.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Schlumbohn, 162; Ficken, 196; Kuehn, 145; Klotz, 194; Kolb, 235. Total, 922.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Morris Club Bowling Club—Macdonald, 151; Briggs, 176; O'Neill, 190; Gibson, 158; Tompson, 182. Total, 857.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 153; Klepper, 188; Joost, 151; Fecher, 201; Hermann, 143. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 155; Klepper, 176; Joost, 167; Fecher, 180; Hermann, 158. Total, 836.

Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 167; Dieckman, 176; Huber, 156; Roselle, 184; Darrell, 191. Total, 868.

THIRD GAME.—Morris Club Bowling Club—Macdonald, 213; Briggs, 193; O'Neill, 203; Gibson, 191; Tompson, 188. Total, 968.

Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 142; Dieckman, 162; Huber, 170; Roselle, 191; Darrell, 157. Total, 822.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Ehler's Rapid Transit Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company—Babcock, 153; Simpson, 145; Geiser, 130; Carbonell, 175; Garrison, 167. Total, 779.

Provident Savings Institution—Fagan, 162; Davis, 177; Neal, 155; Wood, 142; Halliday, 136. Total, 772.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company—Babcock, 147; Simpson, 170; Geiser, 147; Carbonell, 167; Garrison, 129. Total, 760.

Fidelity and Casualty Company Team No. 2—Dibble, 147; Day, 175; Reid, 124; Heron, 191; Sheridan, 131. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.—Provident Savings Institution—Fagan, 113; Davis, 151; Neal, 100; Wood, 150; Halliday, 130. Total, 653.

Fidelity and Casualty Company Team No. 2—Dibble, 162; Day, 162; Reid, 127; Heron, 170; Sheridan, 141. Total, 762.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—L. Oppenheim, 163; Schacht, 136; E. Oppenheim, 150; Eckstein, 154; Fishblatt, 187. Total, 790.

Niles Tool Works—Garcia, 219; Brown, 141; Tuohy, 144; Harrison, 123; Rudyard, 186. Total, 812.

SECOND GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—L. Oppenheim, 117; Schacht, 102; E. Oppenheim, 142; Eckstein, 180; Fishblatt, 173. Total, 714.

H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 156; Bleitz, 134; Rumboldt, 222; Schmidt, 132; Tuthill, 149. Total, 793.

THIRD GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 159; Bleitz, 180; Rumboldt, 200; Schmidt, 129; Tuthill, 204. Total, 816.

Niles Tool Works—Garcia, 167; Brown, 124; Tuohy, 133; Harrison, 109; Rudyard, 155. Total, 688.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Bean, 187; Sherwood, 169; Keller, 168; Clingen, 179. Total, 874.

St. George Bowling Club—Gruner, 174; Oliver, 166; Serle, 145; Brown, 128; Von Boickman, 131. Total, 754.

SECOND GAME.—Architects' Bowling Club—P. Doerschel, 170; Heins, 158; Keese, 127; Merge, 138; O. Doerschel, 177. Total, 770.

St. George Bowling Club—Rumpf, 135; Oliver, 140; Von Boickman, 164; Brown, 131; Grunert, 143. Total, 703.

THIRD GAME.—Architects' Bowling Club—P. Doerschel, 138; Heins, 147; Keese, 161; Booth, 160; O. Doerschel, 158. Total, 764.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Bean, 190; Sherwood, 221; Fisher, 144; Clingen, 175; Arnold, 165. Total, 895.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Dauntless Council—Albert, 225; G. Wolf, 168; Brackhold, 164; Wannamacher, 206; P. Wolf, 193. Total, 956.

Bushwick Council—Scharfenburg, 170; Gunderman, 177; Litt, 155; Ridderhoff, 174; Baker, 180. Total, 856.

SECOND GAME.—East New York—A. Kiefer, 178; W. Moore, 161; G. Moore, 150; M. Meyer, 222; C. Kiefer, 158. Total, 867.

Bushwick Council—Scharfenburg, 185; Gunderman, 181; Litt, 132; Ridderhoff, 138; Baker, 185. Total, 821.

THIRD GAME.—East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 174; W. Moore, 205; G. Moore, 157; M. Meyer, 156; C. Kiefer, 162. Total, 851.

Dauntless Council—Albert, 148; G. Wolf, 132; Brackhold, 164; Wannamacher, 180; P. Wolf, 170. Total, 794.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.

Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 220; Granger, 190; Dinsmore, 162; Dickson, 143; Beinert, 156. Total, 871.

Arlington Bowling Club—Oliver, 170; Bertram, 144; Wilkins, 163; Potter, 215; Buek, 159. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Haller, 206; Hulse, 160; Bauer, 169; Allen, 179. Total, 714.

Arlington Bowling Club—Oliver, 161; Bertram, 212; Wilkins, 89; Potter, 192; Buek, 179. Total, 853.

THIRD GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Haller, 177; Hulse, 139; Bauer, 150; O'Neill, 150; Allen, 173. Total, 798.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 168; Granger, 150; Dinsmore, 174; Dickson, 210; Beinert, 149. Total, 860.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Templeton Bowling Club—F. Herberger, 199; Breitenbach, 144; Auer, 214; G. Herberger, 169; Rehm, 196. Total, 912.

Arion Bowling Club—Miller, 165; J. Vagts, 121; Greve, 121; Jacobus, 176; W. Vagts, 168. Total, 751.

SECOND GAME.—Arion Bowling Club—Miller, 206; J. Vagts, 183; Greve, 148; Jacobus, 170; W. Vagts, 135. Total, 842.

Bedford Bowling Club—Constant, 170; Kelly, 221; Hughes, 172; Helitas, 215; Manliken, 181. Total, 959.

THIRD GAME.—Bedford Bowling Club—Constant, 172; Kelly, 125; Hughes, 158; Helitas, 168; Manliken, 183. Total, 808.

Templeton Bowling Club—F. Herberger, 200; Breitenbach, 142; Auer, 157; G. Herberger, 169; Mesle, 177. Total, 845.

Services for W. B. Curtis Memorial.

Final arrangements of the Curtis Memorial Committee for the services to be held next Tuesday at Woodlawn Cemetery were made yesterday at a meeting of the committee in the office of A. G. Mills. The friends of the late athlete who wish to attend the services will leave on the 2:35 P. M. train from the Grand Central Depot. The services at the cemetery will consist in a procession from the vault to the sarcophagus, where the body of the deceased athlete will be permanently laid at rest. This tomb has been erected by the amateur athletes of America as a token of respect to the memory of William B. Curtis. The religious services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, and an address will be delivered by President J. R. Van Wormer of the New York Athletic Club. The honorary pall bearers have been selected as follows: W. E. Van Wyck, Gen. George Moore Smith, Walter K. Collins, A. V. DeGoucaria, Jenning S. Cox, W. G. Schuyler, A. G. Mills, Bartow S. Weeks, August Belmont, James Whitely, Thomas L. Watson, J. R. Van Wormer, Julius F. Harder, Harry E. Buermeyer, J. C. Babcock, Evert Jansen Wendell, Mortimer Bishop, Samuel J. Montgomery, L. Freudenstein, W. Bishop, and J. E. Sullivan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE A. BALLANTINE.—Judgment for $5,423 was entered yesterday against George A. Ballantine in favor of Charlotte M. Tytus for balance due for rent of the house 10 East Seventy-seventh Street from Oct. 21, 1900, to Oct. 21, 1901, at the rate of $7,500 a year. Mr. Ballantine was served with the summons at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

HENRY S. VANDERBILT.—Henry S. Vanderbilt has confessed judgment for $7,860 in favor of the Second National Bank of Washington, D. C., on four notes made by him on Sept. 10, 1899, payable to the bank, which notes were given in renewal of previous notes for principal and interest of an indebtedness arising in 1876 upon a note for about $1,500 discounted for him by the bank. The confession is dated March 9, 1900, but was not filed until yesterday.

MARY M. WOODRUFF.—Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Edwin Clinton Harvey receiver in supplementary proceedings for Mary M. Woodruff of 108 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street on the application of Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., judgment creditors, for $2,325. She was the widow of Jay L. Cook, dry goods merchant of Potsdam, N. Y., who died on Dec. 23, 1899. She carried on the store as administratrix for sixteen months after his death, when she sold it for about $6,000. She received $9,900 in life insurance, which money was, it is said, used in payment of Mr. Cook's business debts.

JAMES H. HAVENS.—James H. Havens, builder, residing at 701 West End Avenue, and also in the lumber business under the style of J. H. Havens & Sons, at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Robert C. Winters. The Sheriff received three executions against Mr. Havens on the 13th inst. for $1,437, but could not levy on the lumber yard because Mr. Havens had sold the entire stock of lumber a few days previously. After the assignment had been made yesterday a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against him by Samuel A. Bennett for $425, William W. Schupner, $217, and Charles R. Demarest, $471. Their claims are on notes made by Mr. Havens, those of Messrs. Bennett and Schupner being on notes to the order of W. R. Creed & Co., and Mr. Demarest's on a note to the order of E. W. Rathbun & Co. The assignment was precipitated by the action of a few creditors, who pressed him for their money, and it was expected that supplementary proceedings would be taken against him. Inability to sell his real estate is the main clause of the assignment. He owns three apartment houses, two on Madison Avenue, near Ninety-fourth Street, and one on West End Avenue, near Ninety-seventh Street. His unsecured liabilities are said to be $50,000 and secured $20,000. The value of the assets is not known.

Out of Town.

J. HOWARD LAUTERMAN.—J. Howard Lauterman, a furniture dealer at Oswego, is bankrupt. His debts are $9,578 and assets small

DOEBLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—John H. Storey of New York was yesterday appointed by Judge Elmer of the Superior Court as temporary receiver of the Doebler Manufacturing Company's hardware plant at Middletown. His bond was fixed at $20,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE SCHMITT.—George Schmitt of 472 Columbus Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,295 and no available assets. He has three claims against three persons, but their value is doubtful. Of the liabilities $4,500 is to Juliette Schmitt for money loaned, and $500 to a decorator. He formerly kept a restaurant.

MARY MULLER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Mary Muller, wholesale dealer in millinery at 8 and 10 Great Jones Street, by the following creditors: C. A. Auffmordt & Co., $1,112; Abegg & Rusch, $278, and Passavant & Co., $747. It was alleged that she committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Oct. 20. Her liabilities are about $25,000.

SARAH WARSAWSKI AND HERMAN DAVIS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Sarah Warsawski and Herman Davis, who compose the firms of Warsawski & Davis and H. Davis & Co., shoe dealers at 1,540 Third Avenue, by the following creditors: Stone & Porter, $106; the Newburyport Shoe Company, $249, and the E. P. Dodge Manufacturing Company, $223. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and on Nov. 6 transferred their stock of shoes to Simon Bron. They have been in business since June, 1892.

THE MOHAWK REALTY COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Mohawk Realty Company, builders, of 56 Pine Street, by the following creditors: Standard Fireproofing Company, $1,750; Kretscher & Co., $3,953; Chicago Clothes Dryer Works, $175; Ernest Horner, $842, and L. H. Mace & Co., $146. It was alleged that the company is insolvent. On July 15 it gave a mortgage on the property 132 and 134 West Forty-seventh Street, for $10,000, to the Rapp & Speidel Iron Works to prefer them, made payments after July 15 on account of various debts, and transferred property to certain creditors. It was also stated that numerous mechanics' liens were filed on the nine-story hotel building at 132 and 134 West Forty-seventh Street, recently erected by the company, on which the mortgages aggregate $161,800, of which $140,000 is to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $11,800 to Anna N. Rogers, and $10,000 to the Rapp & Speidel Iron Works. The company was incorporated in February, 1899, with a capital stock of $10,000, and its first operation was an apartment house, 122 and 134 West Forty-fifth Street. The company got into financial difficulties in August last. Julian H. Pinckney was the President.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 213 failures in the United States during the week, against 191 for the previous week and 227, 199, 229, and 235, for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 52; New England, 36; Southern, 42; Western, 46; Northwestern, 21; Pacific, 11, and Territories 5. Canada had 30, against 35 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted discharges in bankruptcy to Andrew Deyo, who did business as P. A. Deyo & Son, coal dealers at Yonkers, whose liabilities were $391,197, and to Peter Hofsess, manager, of 87 Lexington Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer, whose liabilities were $6,654.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDALAFT, Alexander—Bank of the Metropolis	$489
ARON, Mark—S. J. Adler	985
AUSSENHAUFER, Frank, and George McCrea—People of the State of New York	500
BLAKELY, Dora H.—E. G. Rathbone	159
BALDWIN, George C.—F. H. Leggett and another	10
BOENNEKEN, John—Colonial Brewery	94
BALLANTINE, George A.—C. M. Tytus	5,423
BARKIN, Samuel, and Wolf Weinstein—People of the State of New York	500
BANCKER, Abram—D. E. Wood Butter Company	921
BOMISKY, Charles—A. Aderes and another	102
CROWNINSHIELD, Edward A.—E. Moore, administratrix	134
COLES, William F.—E. Moore, administratrix	81
COSTELLO, Owen, and Edward Smith—L. Lewis and another	285
CHAPMAN, Thomas L.—H. Heath	276
CRONIN, William—A. Finch	1,134
DEGNON-McLEAN CONSTRUCTION Company—C. Shilegi	629
DI GIACOMO, Sebastiano—Associazione Militare Della Gioventu Semplese di Mutuo Soccorso in New York	125
DORCEY, John, and Joseph Hopper—H. Berckman	37
ERDA, Gustave—J. B. Lorge	466
ECKER, Nathan and John—J. Spira and another	178
EDWARD, Whitfield W.—M. D. Cohen	163
ALBANY AND HUDSON RAILWAY and Power Company—A. S. Bull	123
ALBANY AND HUDSON RAILWAY and Power Company—E. C. Bull	123
FITZGERALD, James J.—S. Kuehn	87
FRENCH, Elmer E.—J. E. Nicholl and another	74
GORDIA, Juan G. T.—People of the State of New York	500
GRIFFING, Percival, and Timothy O'Connor—People of the State of New York	500
GODCHAUD, Abram—New York Edison Company	93
HUGHES, Ellen, administratrix—C. P. Rogers, costs	116
HUBER, Theobold—S. Oppenheimer and another	70
HOCHSTIM, Max—J. S. Spira and another	175
HOULROYD, Jennie G.—C. E. Holland	507
HAYES, John, and John Brady—People of the State of New York	100
HOCHAPFEL, Henry, and Gustave Bartel—People of the State of New York	500
HALL, Mamie, and Samuel Cohen—People of the State of New York	300
HAMOWITZ, Abraham F.—E. L. Shaw	454
IRVINE, Allan A.—W. Wom	469
JONES, Maggie, and Samuel Cohen—People of the State of New York	300
KEMBLE, Gouverneur, Jr.—Mutual Bank	27
LUH, Henry, and Charley Wing—E. J. Bong	132
LANS, Adolph—R. Hard and another	1,205
LANS, Adolph—R. Hard and another	1,338
LANS, Adolph—R. Hard and another	1,157
MORRISON, Jacob and Sam—S. Mendel	45
MOONEY, Alexander J.—A. Davey	125
MACAULEY, Margaret—W. S. Baster	186
MEYER, Samuel, and Joseph F. Ries—People of the State of New York	1,000
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. L. Lezinsky	2,789
MANHATTAN SODA WATER COMPANY—N. May and another	108
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Franzone	1,106
MORAN, Timothy, and Emma T. Parker—People of the State of New York	1,500
MARCKS, Louis H.—E. Scantlebury	174
McCALL, Isabel B.—E. L. Gilbert	326
NEW JERSEY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—M. Brown	709
NEW ENGLAND WATER WORKS COMPANY—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	86
ROTHERMEL, Albert H.—N. Wise	975
ROACH, Mary—Obermeyer & Liebmann	688
SNYDER, Oscar—United Electric Light and Power Company	14
SULLIVAN, John—S. Kahans	62
SCHNITZLEIN, Francis—New York Telephone Company	68
SCANNELL, Timothy W.—A. Knockes, administrator	552
SERWEN, Marshall W.—New York Edison Company	107
SELDON, Newton L.—F. P. Smith	119
SOLOMON, Samuel—G. C. Choate	183
SMITH, Morris H.—Western Electric Company	236
THE GEDNEY BUILDING COMPANY—J. Valentine	2,360
THE JOHN J. HAYES MACHINE COMPANY—W. R. Baird	350
THE GARVIN MACHINE COMPANY—C. Gardner	331
VANDERBILT, Henry S.—Second National Bank of Washington, D. C.	7,866
VENETIAN IRON COMPANY—Otis Manufacturing Company	44
VERHAESEN, George—F. Mora	211
WHITING, Charles M.—R. S. Johnstone	138
WARTH, Apollonia, executrix—J. M. Mertens, costs	272
WAINWRIGHT, Annie F. and Arnold F.—G. A. Fournier	92
WOLFSHEIMER, Fred—G. J. Schatz and another	29
WALSH, Thomas J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	607
WALSH, Thomas J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	157
WHITON, Edward M.—M. E. Favor	3,025
YOUNG, William E.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	51
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. Brown, $28.34; M. Byrnes, $32.49; J. Buckley, $34.47; J. Buchannan, $30.40; C. Armentoles, $36.54; M. Byrne, $30.40; F. W. Brockmeyer, $30.40; C. Binger, $38.68; W. Abig, $28.33; J. Brain, $30.40; H. Albrecht, $42.32; D. Alfano, $30.42; J. Byrne, $30.41; P. Butler, $24.20; J. Anzotel, $36.61; G. Busciantio, $36.61; W. M. Brown, $28.33; J. Antonacio, $32.47; F. Brown, $32.47; J. Brich, $32.48; A. Bruno, $32.49; M. Abenante, $32.47.	$28.34;

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

239—The United States, appellant, vs. the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company et al.—Argument continued by J. H. McGowan for the appellees and concluded by Marsden C. Burch for the appellant.

No. 240—William R. Tucker, Vice Consul, &c., petitioner, vs. The United States ex rel. Leopold Alexandroff.—Argument commenced by John F. Lewis for the petitioner.

Call for Monday: 303, 307, 378, 32, 287, 295, 365, 64, 19, and 12.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 674, 604, 271, 383, 389, 408, 412, 418.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Harry Marion Sims, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Walter S. Washington, as ancillary administrator, respondent, vs. Bank for Savings in the City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Magnolia Metal Company, appellant, vs. Walter B. Price, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Henry Kuno, respondent, vs. Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Hector M. Hitchings, as assignee, respondent, vs. Julius Kayser, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

India Rubber Company, appellant, vs. Edward A. Katz and another, respondents.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Andrew Lagutttuta, an infant, appellant, vs. George Chisholm and Robert Wilson, respondents.—As to defendant Chisholm, judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ. (Hatch and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.) As to defendant Wilson, judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ., and Van Brunt, P. J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting, for reversal.)

Margaret Healy, appellant, vs. Catharine Vorndrain, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

In the matter of the application of John P. O'Brien, as testamentary administrator of William M. Rice, deceased, respondent, vs. James A. Baker, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Ingraham and Patterson, JJ. (Patterson, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Thomas J. O'Neill, respondent, vs. Leroy B. Crane, as surviving partner, &c.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Caroline Stissny, as committee, &c., appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion remitted to Special Term to be heard and decided upon the merits. Opinion by Patterson, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

William B. Adley, appellant, vs. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Giuseppe Rubino and another, respondents, vs. Gerardo Mariano, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Company of New York, in re Weil Brothers & Co.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Agnes A. Corbett, respondent, vs. Mary T. Brantingham, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Patterson and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

John T. Hill, respondent, vs. John H. Starin, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Frank Lazarus, respondents, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements, and proceeding dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of Price, McCormick & Co.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the matter of the will of Joseph Miller, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Eversley Childs vs. Albert Comstock and another.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, and upon payment of additional $10, leave given to apply to court below to open default upon such terms as that court may think proper.

In the matter of William Campbell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Adelaide D. Livingston vs. Henry A. Livingston.—Motion denied.

Timothy H. Holden vs. Jacob H. Herb.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and leave granted on payment of an additional $10 to apply to court below to open default upon such additional terms as it thinks proper.

The matter of Schepper & Co.—Motion to dismiss denied. Mem. Per Curiam.

The same.—Motion granted.

In the matter of John Groh, deceased.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Josephine B. Sankey vs. James C. Ketcham.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Charles J. Warren and another vs. Patrick McNaughton.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Edwin C. Grimes vs. Cullen Brothers.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Richard Delafield et al., vs. Allan B. Butler.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Henry I. Dittman and another.—Order modified by limiting its application to the questions relating to the profits earned by the Kentucky Distillery & Warehouse Company, and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. 1897—Felix vs. Devlin.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Albert Gieseler—Milton D. Bachrach.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—John Jerolomon vs. Martin J. Ward—Albert Sanders.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—J. Howard Sweetser et al. vs. Mary M. Woodruff—Edward C. Harvey.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Warner vs. McDermott—Isaac Moss, Gunther vs. De Graffenried—John E. Brodsky.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—In re Cawood—Augustine McMahon. In re Larner—George W. Ellis. Bowdoin vs. Taussig—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—In re Wood—Charles E. Hubbell.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Clark vs. Congress Brewing Company—Nathaniel A. Elsberg.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Thompson vs. Hutchinson—Job E. Hedges.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

SLOAN, THOMAS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS E. SLOAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1901. ESTELLE LOUISE CONE, CHARLES A. CONE, Administrators. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Administrators.
o26-1aw6mS.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—DAVID BLOCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Bloch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 7th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 2d, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 15th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MARTIN CASSIDY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Cassidy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankrupt, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitfon before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 25th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 15th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HATCH & FOOTE, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel B. Hatch, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Hatch & Foote, bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated November 1st, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 2d, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 15th, 1901.

NO. 4,276.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HERSCHEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Herschel of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Jo

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,855,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, Vice President.
R. W. JONES, Jr., Vice President and Cashier.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Asst. Cashier.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, General Counsel.

Established 1833.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - $1,700,000.
182 and 184 Broadway.

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN GOULD,
EDWARD R. THOMAS,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
R. W. JONES, JR.,
HUGH KELLY,
WILLIAM F. CARLTON,
CHARLES E. LEVY,
CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

S. B. Chapin & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CHAPIN & GAYLORD.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
EMPIRE BUILDING—New York
ROOKERY BUILDING—Chicago
MEMBERS: New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO.
STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
41 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague st. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

FINANCIAL.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)

54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.

The $4,300,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.

All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1901.

The transfer books will close in New York on November 13, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Allen, Wood & McGraw,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
DEAL IN
Northern Securities Co. Stock
WHEN ISSUED.
Northern Pacific Convertible 4s
WHEN ISSUED.

New Jersey Zinc Company.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, holds $138,458.00 which is to be invested in bonds of the New Jersey Zinc Company issued under the mortgage of February 1, 1897.

Sealed proposals for the sale of the bonds will be received until 12 o'clock noon of the 16th of December, 1901.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, November 15, 1901.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.

ALL SUCH BONDS WILL CEASE TO DRAW INTEREST FROM AND AFTER SAID DATE.

Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES OF

The Asphalt Company of America:

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the Collateral Gold Certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of investigating the business of the Company and for protecting the interest of certificate-holders.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates are invited to deposit their certificates with the COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 1426 Chestnut Street, in the City of Philadelphia, or with the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901, after which date the Committee shall have the right to fix the terms upon which deposits will be received. Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Companies.

The agreement under which deposits are to be made provides that the Committee, if, as a result of its investigation, it shall find it expedient to formulate or adopt any plan, may do so, but depositors dissenting from such plan may withdraw their securities without expense to themselves on surrender of the deposit certificates.

Copies of the agreement may be had upon application to the Trust Companies.

Dated Philadelphia, November 14th, 1901.

HENRY W. BIDDLE,
RUDOLPH ELLIS,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
HENRY TATNALL.

THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
705 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER & GREEN,
120 Broadway, New York City,
Counsel.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.

GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.

TRUSTEES.

W. B. Ackerman,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey,	Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven,	Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery,	J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan,	Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman,	John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck,	John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons,	W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons,	J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank R. Platt	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Balls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

STOCKHOLDERS' COMMITTEE OF

The American Cotton Oil Company

27 Beaver Street, New York, November 15, 1901.
To Holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.:

Holders of more than a majority of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, having assented to and become parties to the Stockholders' Agreements of July 22 and October 16, 1901, the said Agreements hereby are declared binding and effective.

The Committee, having accorded to foreign Stockholders further opportunity of securing the benefits of the Plan of Agreements until December 2d next, hereby extends, to said date, the like privilege to all Stockholders who have not yet availed of the Agreements.

Forms of the Assent may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee, with whom such Assents must be filed on or before December 2d.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD, Stockholders' Committee.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to the Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 53, 70, 95, 149, 177, 280, 283, 341, 345, 362, 456, 458, 632, 644, 711, 754, 760, 765, 818, 845 857, 983, 1004, 1033, 1047, 1049, 1073, 1087, 1132, 1212, 1219, 1224, 1256, 1260, 1444, 1495, 1462, 1480, 1491, 1503, 1529, 1582, 1583, 1594, 1602, 1676, 1711, 1725, 1735, 1739, 1747, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of January, 1902, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

To the Stockholders of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of the said Company, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Board Room, being the usual place of meeting of the Directors of said Company, on the twelfth floor of the said building, on the 30th day of November, 1901, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the number of directors of the said Corporation from seventeen, the present number, to twenty.

NEW YORK, November 15th, 1901.
E. W. COGGESHALL, President.
HERBERT B. TURNER, Secretary.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company,
Office of the Secretary,
Baltimore, October 16, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday, November 18, 1901, being the third Monday in said month, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon November 2 and remain closed until 10 A. M. November 19, 1901.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

ULSTER & DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the Company, at Rondout, City of Kingston, N. Y., on TUESDAY, December 3d, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at the meeting.—Dated Rondout, N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1901.

H. C. SOOP, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

114 shs. National Broadway Bank.
39 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
8 shs. American Express Co.
$5,000 United States Leather Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds.
$1,000 Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st 4 p. c. L. G. & Skg. fd. Bd., 1918.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
12 shs. New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$115,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Consld. Dock Bds., Regstd. 1928.
225 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
$50,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R'way Co. 6 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
$900 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consol., Series C.
30 shs. Middlesex Banking Co., Middletown, Conn.
25 shs. Booklovers' Library.
20 shs. Peru Steel Ore Co.
85 shs. Colonial Trust Co., (Hypd.)
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co., (Hypd.)
8 1-3 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. Denver & So. Western Ry. Co. Prefd.
13 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
54 shs. German-American Bank.
46 shs. Passaic Print Works common, Passaic, N. J.
100 shs. Union Ferry Co.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$5,000 Standard Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$2,500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
$3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. 2d "B" 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
100 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. City Trust Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
52 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
10 shs. National Surety Co.
400 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
21 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
22 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
6 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
23 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
35 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
15 shs. National City Bank.
172 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
15 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
60 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Pfd.
200 shs. Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. common.
$4,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st 5 p. c. Reg. Bds.
$2,000 Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co. P. M. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1997.

Dividends.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1st, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) and also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. (50 cents per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1901, to Stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at the close of business November 4, 1901. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to Stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Consolidated Gil Companies of California.
San Francisco, Nov. 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable November 25th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of November, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books will close at the North American Trust Co. in New York at 3 P. M., November 20th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. on November 28th, 1901.

HARRISON A. JONES, Secretary.

The Laclede Gas-Light Company.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, 1901.

The Directors of this Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, payable December 16, 1901. On New York stock, at the office of the Company's Fiscal Agents, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City; on the St. Louis stock, at the office of the Company, 411 N. Eleventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

Transfer books close November 27, 1901, and reopen December 17, 1901.

EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company,
New York, November 15, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ON THE COMMON STOCK of the Co. will be paid on Dec. 5, 1901.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Nov. 30, and will reopen at 10 A. M. Dec. 6.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City,
November 14th, 1901.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on and after December 1st, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business November 16th, 1901.

JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 & 39 Liberty St.,
New York, November 7th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices, on Monday, December 2d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Nov. 16th, and reopened on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 3d next.

JOHN M. FORBES, Treasurer.

American Express Company.

A semi-annual dividend of Three ($3.00) Dollars per shares has been declared, payable in New York January 2, 1902, to the shareholders of record at the close of business November 30, 1901; also an extra dividend of One ($1.00) Dollar per share out of the earnings of the company from its investments.

THOS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

New York, November 13, 1901.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable November 30th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from November 21st to November 30th, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Union County Trust Company Formed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Union County Trust Company filed articles of incorporation in the office of County Clerk Howard to-day. The President of the new company, it is said, is Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, who retires from the office of Governor at the close of the year. The capital of the concern is given as $100,000. The incorporators are John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Life Insurance Company and the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark; Leslie D. Ward, Secretary of the Prudential Company; Edward D. Ward, Forest F. Dryden, Ugal H. Marter, Thomas N. McCarter, and Frank Bergen.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

James & Parsons have been appointed agents of the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Charles F. Rankin of Pittsburg has been appointed General Agent of the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati for the State of Pennsylvania.

An advance of fully 50 per cent. in the fire insurance rates on packing and slaughter house risks has been ordered by the Buffalo Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh has reinsured its entire Southern business, all of its risks located in the State of Missouri, and much of its other Western business in the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. The reason for this radical step is said to be that the majority of its risks have been located in the United States and its American underwriting experience has been unsatisfactory from the point of view of profit and loss. The news of this action on the part of the Caledonian attracted the more attention among fire underwriters because it followed so closely after the announcement that the Lion Fire Insurance Company of London had reinsured in the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford its American business, with the exception of its risks in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Hartford, and Boston. Rumors regarding other reinsurance deals toward the end of the year are now in circulation, but lack official confirmation.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 15	663,918
To date this year	239,872,128
Corresponding date last year	104,002,577

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 15	$3,284,500
To date this year	$891,234,720
Corresponding date last year	$436,036,280

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @5 per cent., at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Kan. City South	¾
Am. Car & Fdy	¾	Keok. & Des M.	½
Am. Locomotive	1⅜	Manhattan	1½
Am. Locom. pf	1½	Met. Street Ry	1⅛
Am. Smelting	2¼	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Smelt. pf	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	3	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Anaconda Copper	1	Mo. Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Canada South	1	Pacific Coast	5⅝
Cent. of N. J.	2	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	4⅜
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	3¾
Chi. & Alton	1⅝	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	People's Gas	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	2
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¾
Consol. Gas	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Southern Pacific	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Diamond Match	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Twin City R. T.	3¼
General Electric	2	Union Pacific	½
Hocking Valley	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Hock. Val. pf.	⅛	U. S. Express	1
Int. Power	1	Wis. Central	⅝
Int. Pump pf.	¾		
Iowa Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
B'klyn Union Gas	1½	Pere Marquette	1
Brunswick	½	Pere Marquette pf.	1¼
Chi. I. & L. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Int. Pump	1	Wh. & L. Erie	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. & Dan. 4s	1⅝	Kentucky Cent. 4s	1
Chi. & I. C. 1st	1	Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s	1
C., M. & St. P., Min. Pt. 8s	2¼	N. Y. & Putnam 1st	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 4½s	1	Term. Assn. of St. L. 4½s	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. Inc.	2	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1¼
Cent. of N. J. 5s, r.	2	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s	1	Pere M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1⅝

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There was a complete reversal of speculative sentiment on the Stock Exchange yesterday, due probably to the disclosure early in the day that the liquidation of the day previous had run its course and that the larger banking interests in the Street were inclined to buy rather aggressively, this being particularly true in the case of the local railway shares, notably Metropolitan and Manhattan, which advanced substantially. This complete change—Chicago operators switching about with local professionals and buying at least 75,000 shares—was little consolation to those holders of securities who on the day previous had been forced or frightened into selling their securities, mostly at a loss, apparently in the belief that a serious slump was imminent.

On Thursday the selling was in order to realize profits with the "good news" out; yesterday the buying was in order to take stocks back—needless to say at lower figures—in a full realization of the vastness and significance and far-reaching and beneficial effect of the Northern Pacific settlement. Whatever else Wall Street is, it is not shortsighted; and nowhere better than in the financial district is there fuller appreciation, not alone of the good results to the railroads themselves of the complete harmony now established in the Northwest, but of the benefits that must accrue to the stockholders of the various properties; for maintained and stable rates mean larger revenues, and therefore not improbably better dividends. Hence it is that the leaders of finance declare that, whatever the temporary fluctuations in the market, values must rise materially higher.

As contributing to the better tone yesterday, there was improvement in the money market and a somewhat easier tone. It is a noticeable fact that despite the heavy gold exports this week of over $4,500,000 the banks have gained during the week practically $2,000,000, if yesterday's bond purchases be included. The known interior figures indicate a substantial return flow from the interior, with every indication that next week it will be greater still.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

By far the strongest and most active stocks on the list yesterday were the local railway group, in which there was persistent buying at advancing prices, by leading local banking interests as well as by houses with Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston connections. As a result of this activity, Metropolitan rose over five points on dealings in 62,000 shares, closing at a net gain of 4⅞. Manhattan advanced over two points on dealings in 39,000 shares, with the final figure showing a net gain of 1⅞, while Brooklyn rose 1⅝ points on transactions involving 23,000 shares, closing 1½ up.

To explain the buying, many reasons were advanced, some suggesting a close alliance between Metropolitan and Manhattan, some between Metropolitan and Brooklyn, some between all three, and some between New York Central and Manhattan. Nothing official could be gotten on the subject. The Street declares, however, that important developments in connection, if not with all three systems, at least with Manhattan and Metropolitan, are pending. It is a known fact that for some weeks past there has been steady accumulation of the shares of both of these companies by leading interests in the Street, while Boston has bought largely of Manhattan and Philadelphia largely of Metropolitan. What it all signifies remains to be seen, but that the movement is more than a speculative one is generally agreed.

***

During the day the general balance sheet of Manhattan, as of Sept. 30, was published, showing as follows:

Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $80,662,168; cost of leases, $14,014,000; other permanent investments, real estate, $3,128,485; supplies on hand, $358,627; due by agents of this company, $176; due by others than agents, $7,112; due by companies and individuals, $394,487; cash on hand, $212,032; prepaid insurance, $15,223; loaned on collateral, $5,238,416; Jay Gould suretyship, $300,000; Central Trust Company of New York, trustee, &c., $4,592; sundries, $274,765. Total, $96,607,087.

Liabilities—Consolidated capital stock, $47,999,700; subscriptions to increase capital, $300; funded debt, including $4,000 New York Elevated first 7s, called for redemption, $39,545,000; interest on funded debt, due and accrued, $186,413; Manhattan 4 per cent. bonds, special, $300,000; dividends unpaid, $17,358; coupons due, not presented, $60; due for wages, $91,943; due for supplies, taxes, &c., $552,278; due companies and individuals, $55,053; convertible bond certificates, $2,035; taxes in litigation, $2,803,911; sundries, $86,676; profit and loss, (surplus,) $4,984,360. Total, $96,607,087.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

It was announced in the financial district late yesterday—and it will be news to Wall Street generally, where receivership talk about Chicago Terminal has lately been in evidence—that Lake Shore, Rock Island, and Nickel Plate have just entered into a contract with Chicago Terminal for the use of the property of that company for a year at least, pending the completion of the new Van Buren station in Chicago. This, it is said, will mean more than $1,000,000 increase in the net revenues of the Chicago Terminal property in a year.

It is also declared, though not officially, that plans are under way looking to a deal of importance between the Terminal property and Wisconsin Central.

As a result of this—but not before they had succeeded in dislodging a considerable line of stocks and not a few bonds through the circulation of most unfavorable rumors in respect to the property—those interests in Chicago Terminal which recently have been accumulating the shares of that property at sacrifice prices yesterday apparently abandoned their campaign of depression.

PRESSED STEEL CAR.

Now that the financial district is coming to realize the significance of the change in the control of the Pressed Steel Car Company—ex-President Schoen having disposed of all his holdings and the Steel Trust intending to take the company over—the Pressed Steel stocks are in much better demand for investment purposes. Yesterday the preferred stock rose 2⅝ points on dealings in 2,300 shares, closing at the highest figure of the day, while the common appreciated ⅝ on the transfer of 11,000 shares.

AMERICAN SMELTERS.

Standard Oil brokers were the largest buyers of American Smelting stocks yesterday, and the Street now hears that there is again complete harmony among certain lately contending interests. It is declared, also, that the earnings of the company are showing phenomenal increases.

The assurance of a satisfactory agreement with the lead producers of the country also had stimulating effect on the stocks.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The buying of Chesapeake and Ohio yesterday was by brokers usually active for Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania interests. One reason for the strength of the stock appears in the facts as set out in a Columbus (Ohio) special dispatch published in Wall Street yesterday as follows:

It is now stated that the English syndicate's coming to this country for coal is because of the export tax of 25 cents per ton placed on British coal to preserve English coal for home industries. It is said that the syndicate contemplates shipping 3,000,000 tons per year. Most of the land optioned lies along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

In addition it is a fact that the Chesapeake Company has purchased many coal mines along its line, and will hereafter be both producer and carrier, assuring to itself much larger revenues.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The decided strength of the Reading issues yesterday was on buying credited to the First National Bank interests. While Wall Street gets nothing definite in the matter, the opinion is that some very favorable news respecting the property is shortly to be announced. Incidentally the talk is that the company will make large coal shipments to France.

The rise in Amalgamated Copper was due in large measure to a concerted drive against the large short interest on the stock, and was helped by a report that the mining litigation between the Amalgamated and the Heinze interests will be ended before the close of the year. This report was later declared to be absolutely without foundation.

The continued buying and strength of Consolidated Gas followed the persistence of the report that there is to be a "melon cutting" for the benefit of stockholders.

Union Pacific and St. Paul were given much better support than on the day previous, the buying in both cases being credited to insiders.

The remarkable advances in the Pacific Coast issues—the common rising 5⅝ points and crossing the second preferred, which gained 3, while the first preferred gained 4⅜—were due to purchases by interests identified with the property. There was no news to explain the sharp gains, but many mysterious intimations were heard of coming developments.

A newly formed bull pool advanced the Chicago and Alton issues.

American Locomotive shares were very strong on purchases by Vanderbilt brokers. It is said the company is doing a business at the rate of over $30,000,000 a year.

THE CONSUMPTION OF COPPER.

Wall Street read with much interest yesterday the opinion of John Stanton, a recognized expert, on the copper situation, in which Mr. Stanton expresses himself as follows:

"Copper consumption in 1901 will undoubtedly be the largest on record, probably 20 per cent. larger than in 1900, which would make it 425,000,000 pounds.

"The exports to the end of October foot up 79,000 gross tons, and the total exports for 1901 will not be far from 93,000 gross tons—or 208,000,000 pounds.

"The control of the copper market has passed to this country, and the price of the metal will in future be fixed here."

Mr. Stanton reports the production and exports of copper for October as follows: United States reporting mines 20,498 tons, against 19,045 tons for October, 1900. Outside sources, estimated, 3,600 tons against 3,400 tons a year ago. Foreign reporting mines 8,960 tons, against 7,920 last year. Exports 8,016 tons, against 12,682 last year.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $1,006,000, in spite of gold exports of $4,602,800. The banks received from the interior $4,236,000, and shipped to the interior, $2,781,000, of which $400,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. Gain from interior, $1,455,000. The banks received new gold to the amount of $3,169,400, of which $720,500 was on New York Assay Office checks, $1,983,700 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $465,200 on Seattle Assay Office checks. Treasury payments for bonds purchased amounted to $3,745,400. Gold exports were $4,243,300, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $20,004,200. Loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper, $2,760,900. The gain from the interior, new gold, and bond purchases was $5,869,700, and the loss by gold exports and Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $7,363,700, so the net gain was $1,006,000. It is an interesting coincidence that the gain from the interior and new gold is almost exactly equal to the loss by gold exports.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies this week are even more encouraging than they have recently been, practically all the advices being most favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Favorable features are still largely in the ascendant, and the current of business is running full tide country over. In some directions, indeed, notably in the matter of forwarding of general merchandise, grain, ore, coal, iron, and lumber, complaints of insufficient transportation facilities have become more marked. Illustrative of this are the statistics of receipts or shipments of iron at Western markets, of ore and coal at lake points, and of cotton at the South, the volume of which this year has heavily exceeded previous years. Seasonable weather conditions East, North, and West have expanded retail trade and enlarged reassorting orders from jobbers. Weather conditions at the South have, however, not been entirely favorable, and complaints of slowness of collections, due to the backward cotton crop or the lower prices paid therefor, have been more numerous. A favorable feature as regards this latter situation, however, is the turn for the better in prices, a result primarily of the market having become oversold on the down side, though aided by a smaller movement of cotton to market recently.

Following the active buying by manufacturers some weeks ago at the East has come sustained activity in wool at leading Eastern and Western markets

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following the course of the Stock Exchange market, prices in the outside market yesterday recovered from the low figures of Thursday. The gains were in few cases accompanied by much activity, only a few stocks being dealt in to the extent of 1,000 shares. New interest appeared in certain parts of the list, and some stocks which have been in no way prominent recently figured among the issues showing advances. The copper stocks were dull and irregular, and occupied a much less important position in the market than earlier in the week.

***

NORTHERN SECURITIES were traded in to the extent of about 600 shares. Yesterday's prices were somewhat below those of the previous day, sales being made from 100½ down to 108½, as compared with 110 on Thursday. At the close the bid for the stock recovered to 109.

***

NATIONAL ENAMELING was unusually active and strong. For a long time the transactions in the stock had been very light, and the price had hung around 27, with little variation in either direction. Yesterday buying orders amounting to about 2,500 shares were executed and advanced the price of the stock to 30. It closed at 30 bid, showing a net gain of 3½ points. The preferred stock was dull.

***

AMERICAN CAN common was dealt in to the extent of only 100 shares, this sale being made at 19, an advance of three-quarters of a point. Greater strength and more activity appeared in the preferred stock, which advanced from 64 to 66 on the purchase of about 1,000 shares. It closed at 65½ bid, showing a net gain of 1½ points.

***

UNION COPPER sold from 6½ down to 5¾, and then back to 6. The day's transactions in the stock did not exceed a few thousand shares. The other copper stocks were still less active and rather irregular.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL fours were active to the extent of $75,000 at 78. This represented a gain of 1 point over the closing bid of the previous day. A sale of 100 shares of the common stock was made at 14¼, a fractional advance over Thursday's price.

***

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE was the most active of the bank stocks. Among the transactions in this stock was the sale of 100 shares at 387.

***

INTERNATIONAL SALT sold to the extent of 100 shares at 26. This represented a decline of about 6 points.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	18½	19	18¼	18⅝
American Can pf	65½	66	64	64¾
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	91	94	91	94
Am. Hide & Leather	6	7	5	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	31	32	31	32
American Malt 6s	96	97½	95	96½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13⅜	14	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
*California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	5½	7	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32	30	32
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88⅛	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	108	109	105	108
Compressed Air	10	13	11	13
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	20	25	20	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	104¾	104	104½
Crampe' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14½	15	14½	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	30	40	39	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	83	84
Dominion Securities	87½	88	87¼	87½
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf	..	49	..	49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2¾	2½	2½	2½
Electric Vehicle	2¼	3	2¼	2
Electric Vehicle pf	5	6	5	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	37	40	37	40
General Carriage	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	90½	101	90½	101
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20	21	21½	24
Hall Signal	33	38	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	13¼	13	13½
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs	23½	32	..	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77¼	77¾	77½	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85⅝	86¼	86⅜	86⅝
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf. $17 paid off	7⅛	7⅜	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i.	14	14½	13⅝	14
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i.	36½	38	37	37½
Mex. Nat. 4½s. (new) when issued	101	101½	101	101½
Mex. Nat. 4s. (new) when issued	77¼	78	77	77½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	30	30⅝	26½	27
National Enam. & Stamp pf.	81	87	82	86
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transmit	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	36½	37	29	..
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	70½	..	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	140
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	6	6⅝	6½	7
North. Securities, w. i.	109	109½	100½	110½
Otis Elevator	31	31½	31	31½
Otis Elevator pf	92	94	91	93
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	⅝	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	32	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	78
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Retsof	..	47½	..	47½
Retsof bonds	..	85	90	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101¾	102½	101¾	102½
Safety Car Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	30⅝	31	30½	31
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85½	86	86	85½
Seaboard Air Line	27½	27¾	26½	27
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	51⅝	50	51
Singer Manufacturing	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	..	4½	..	4½
Standard Milling pf	20	21	21	22
Standard Milling bonds	68	70⅜	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J	700	705	708	712
Storage Power	6⅜	7	6½	7
Tennessee Copper	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tidewater Coal	8¾	9½	8½	9½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	5⅞	6¼	6	6¼
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	115	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	91	91½	91	91½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	88½	88⅝	87¾	88½
U. S. Cotton Duck	23	25½	23	25½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	33½	35	33½	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	61	66	60	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	87	82	84
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i.	..	19	..	19
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	78	81	78	81
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	170	173	170	177
White Knob	21½	22½	22½	23
Worthington Pump pf	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240½	250	240½	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R	241	242	241	242
Brooklyn, B. & C. 5s	103½	106	103½	106
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids S. R. pf	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	97½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st	116	116½	119	120
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	30
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	65	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906	108	111	106	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction, bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	20½	22	21	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	91	90	91
Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	7	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	73	70	73
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106¼	107¼	106¼	107¼
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	13	13¼	13	13¼
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	98	99½	80	88½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	104	105	104	105
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72	75	72	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	36	31	36

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Money loaned to-day at the Clearing House at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $23,539,170; balances, $2,020,366.

National banks report a good demand for call money at 4 per cent., and some institutions are asking 4½ per cent. Time money is not offered so freely, though rates are still quoted at 4¼@5 per cent. for six months. In business paper rates range from 4½ to 5 per cent. It is believed a 5 per cent. rate for the best names would bring out considerable money.

The stock market was characterized by fresh buying of Coppers. A continued excellent demand for Shoe Machinery and a 2 per cent. advance for Rutland preferred, to 108, were the only features of the general list. The closing came quiet, but strong.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,362	Atchison	80⅝	79¾	80⅝
149	Atchison pf	101	100	100½
161	Boston Elevated	166	165	165
58	Boston & Maine	192½	192½	192½
100	C. J. R. & S. Y.	159½	159	159½
100	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	132½	132½	132½
460	Mass. Elec.	36⅝	36	36⅝
170	Mass. Elec. pf	94½	94	94½
	6—N. Y., N. H. & H.	213	213	213
26	Old Colony	208	208	208
810	Pere Marquette	88½	88	88
213	Pere Marquette pf	87	86	87
408	Rutland pf	108	106	108
2,520	Union Pacific	106¼	105	106
76	Union Pacific pf	92½	92	92
1	West End	94½	94½	94½

TELEPHONES.

28	Am. Tel. & Tel	157½	157½	157½
210	Cumberland	129½	129½	129½
35	Erie	21½	21¼	21¼
5	New England	134	134	134

MISCELLANEOUS.

1	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	81	81	81
1,252	Am. Sugar	120¼	119	119¼
41	Am. Sugar pf	117	115	115
15	Am. Woolen	17	17	17
33	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78
9	Edison Elec	243	243	243
300	Dom. Iron & Steel	27¼	27	27
100	Gen. Elec	258	258	258
32	Merganthaler	181	181	181
1	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	91	91	91
60	N. E. Gas & Coke	5	4½	4⅝
100	Reece Button Hole	6	6	6
250	United Fruit	90	89	89½
1,113	Un. Shoe Mach	48	47½	48
358	Un. Shoe Mach. pf	29½	29	29½
330	U. S. Steel	43½	43¼	43¾
157	U. S. Steel pf	93½	93	93½
100	Western Union	89¾	89½	89¾

MINING.

200	Adventure	23	22½	23
5,097	Amalgamated	88¼	85⅞	87½
30	Am. Zinc	9	9	9
185	Arcadian	6¾	6¼	6¼
50	Arnold	1¼	1¼	1¼
55	Atlantic	38½	38	38½
83	Baltic	44	44	44
445	Bingham	20⅜	20½	20⅜
200	British Columbia	13	13	13
435	Centennial	17⅜	16½	17⅜
40	Cochiti	4	4	4
255	Cons. Mercur	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Copper Range	61	60	61
80	Daly West	32½	31	31
50	Dom. Coal	47	47	47
100	Elm River	3½	3½	3½
1,650	Guanajuato	6⅞	6½	6⅞
600	Isle Royale	24½	23	24½
1,180	Mass	24½	23⅝	24
175	Mayflower	3⅞	3½	3⅝
85	Mohawk	42	42	42
175	Old Colony	4	4	4
2,280	Old Dominion	28	24⅜	28
340	Osceola	100	99	100
287	Parrott	37½	36	37½
25	Phoenix	5½	5½	5½
11	Quincy	158	157½	157½
25	Rhode Island	3 9-16	3 9-16	3 9-16
665	Santa Fé	5	4	5
550	Trimountain	44½	42	44½
475	Trinity	27	26	27
310	United States	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
1,106	Utah	24	23	23
760	Victoria	7½	6¾	7
	Winona	2½	2½	2½
65	Wolverine	58	57	57

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—New York exchange, 15 cents' premium. Money for call and time loans, 4½ per cent.

Tin Can and Union Traction both showed considerable improvement in the market to-day. Tin Can common advanced to 19 and the preferred to 66. Wasmandorff, who for some time had been a liberal seller of Tin Can, turned buyer to-day, particularly of the preferred, and this, more than anything else, seemed to be responsible for the strength shown. Union Traction common sold at 14¼ and the preferred at 54. The upturn in this stock was due partly to the move made by the management of the company in the tax case and partly to the discovery of intending buyers that there was little stock for sale. Aside from the two issues mentioned, the market was without new feature. Biscuit common was in fair demand around 42½. There were scattering sales of Diamond Match at 137, of West Chicago at 96, and of North Chicago at 190.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last
1,720	American Can	19	18½	18⅝
1,883	American Can pf	66¼	64⅝	65
100	Cent. Union Telephone	40	40	40
270	Chicago Union Traction	14½	13½	14
170	Chi. Union Trac. pf	54	54	54
85	Diamond Match	137	137	137
50	Lake Street Elevated	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
414	Metropolitan Elevated	40	39⅝	40
370	National Biscuit	42½	42½	42½
136	National Biscuit pf	102½	102½	102½
10	National Carbon	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	North Chicago	190	190	190
0	Northwestern El. pf	90	90	90
100	Street's Stable Car	24½	24½	24½
70	West Chicago	96	96	96
$16,000	Northwestern Elev. 4s	96¼	..	..
500	Lake debenture 5s	102⅝	..	..
2,500	Lake debenture 5s	102⅝	..	..

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 15.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,167	American Window Glass	56⅞	55⅜	56⅜
100	Amer. Window Glass pf	90	90	90
225	Pittsburg Brewing	24½	24¼	24¾
237	Mercantile Trust	200	200	200
215	Consolidated Ice	14⅞	14½	14⅞
25	Consolidated Ice pf	36½	36½	36½
100	Consol. Traction pf., rts.	65¼	65¼	65¼
220	Crucible Steel	..	23	23
45	Crucible Steel pf	85	84½	84½
100	National Fireproof, cash.	30¾	30¾	30¾
25	National Fireproof	31	31	31
150	National Fireproof pf	42	42	42
160	Monon. River Coal	13	13	13
17	Exchange Nat. Bank	83½	83½	83½
200	Pittsburg Coal	27¼	27¼	27¼
1,036	Pittsburg Coal pf	92½	92	92
10	Pressed Steel Car	43¾	43⅜	43⅝
11	Pressed Steel Car pf	87	85	87
10	West. Air Brake	173½	173	173½
100	Fayette County Gas	80	80	80
36	Luster Mining	7	7	7
20	South Side Trust	110	110	110
500	P., B. & L. E. R.	35	35	35
100	U. S. Steel pf	43¼	43½	43⅝

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in November showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year:

Northern Pacific	$224,331
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix	614
Total increase 2 roads	$224,945
Increase previously reported	885,732
Total increase 39 roads	$1,110,677
Decrease 6 roads previously reported	38,822
Net increase	$1,071,855

Bank Stock Exempt from Taxation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—In the matter of the People of the State of New York ex rel: William H. Albro and others, against John J. Brown and others, Trustees of the Village of White Plains, Justice Keogh to-day filed an order that "the application to strike the assessments against the relators for the shares of stock standing in their respective names as stockholders of the Central Bank of Westchester County, from the assessment rolls of the taxable property of the Village of White Plains for the year 1901 be and hereby is granted without costs upon the ground that such assessments are illegal."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 15, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
87¼	87¼	39,600	Amalgamated Copper	86	88¼	86	87⅝	+1⅝
27¾	27⅞	2,650	Am. Car & Found. Co.	27	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	1,100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	83½	83⅞	83	83⅝	....
27½	27¾	400	American Cotton Oil	27	27½	27	27	− ⅛
202	203	14	American Express	200	200	200	200	....
43⅝	47	23,450	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	44½	47½	44¼	47	+2¾
98	99	8,980	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97	99	97	99	+1⅞
29½	29¼	25,350	American Locomotive	27½	29½	27½	29⅜	+1⅞
86⅝	86⅞	3,750	Am. Locomotive pf	85¼	86⅞	85	86½	+1½
119⅜	119½	8,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	119	120¼	118⅝	119⅝	− ⅛
115	115½	347	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	113½	115½	115¼	115¼	− ⅛
..	..	100	American Tobacco	138	138	138	138	+3
77	79½	150	American Woolen pf	79¾	79¾	77	78	....
35	35½	2,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	34½	35⅝	34½	35¾	+1
17	17	100	Ann Arbor pf	22½	22½	22	22½	....
80¼	80¾	21,400	At., T. & S. F.	79⅝	80⅞	79¼	80¼	+ ⅛
100⅝	100⅞	4,800	At., T. & S. F. pf	100½	101	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅛
107¼	107⅝	3,900	Baltimore & Ohio	107	107⅜	106¾	107⅛	+ ⅛
94½	95	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
60¾	60¼	24,160	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅞	69⅞	67½	69⅝	+1½
212	215	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	212¾	212¾	212¾	212¾	−1½
11¼	11½	300	Brunswick City	11¼	11½	11	11	− ½
82½	83	200	Canada Southern	82½	83	82½	83	+1
114¾	114½	1,900	Canadian Pacific	114	114⅝	113⅞	114½	+ ⅜
174	175	500	Central R. R. of N. J.	172	174	172	174	+2
46¾	47	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	47	46½	47	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅜	2,150	Chicago & Alton	37	38¼	37	38¼	+1⅛
78½	78¼	220	Chicago & Alton pf	78	78⅜	78	78½	+1
137¾	138½	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	138	138	138	138	....
25¾	25⅞	3,700	Chicago Great West.	25⅞	26	25¾	25¾	− ¼
89½	89½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89½	89½	89½	89½	....
49	50	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	50	50⅜	50	50⅜	....
46⅜	46¾	4,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	46¼	46⅝	45⅞	46½	+ ⅛
73¾	74	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ⅛
170⅜	170¼	18,505	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	169⅝	170⅝	169⅝	170⅝	+1⅛
189	191	115	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190¼	190	190¼	....
147½	148	732	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	146½	147½	146½	147½	+1
20	20¼	700	Chicago Term. Trans.	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
36⅜	37½	1,400	Chi Term. Trans. pf.	36⅜	37¼	36⅜	37¼	+ ⅜
99½	99½	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	98½	99¼	98½	99¼	+1¼
93⅜	94	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	93	93½	92½	92½	....
13⅞	14	300	Colorado Southern	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	....
25¼	26	425	Col. Southern 2d pf	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	....
220½	221	5,100	Consolidated Gas	218½	221	218½	220½	+2¾
116	117	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	+1
171	171½	300	Delaware & Hudson	170½	171¾	170¾	171¾	+1¼
45⅞	46¼	200	Denver & Rio Grande	46	46	46	46	....
94½	95	900	Denver & R. G. pf	94½	95	94½	94⅞	+ ⅜
50	65	100	Den. & Southw.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
..	..	100	Detroit Union Railway	75	75	75	75	....
136	140	100	Diamond Match	137½	137½	137½	137½	+1½
32½	33⅛	200	Dist. of America pf	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅛
20½	21	700	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ⅛
41⅞	42	18,450	Erie	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
72½	72¾	8,020	Erie 1st pf	72½	72¾	72½	72¾	+ ¼
58⅞	59	5,850	Erie 2d pf	58⅝	59⅜	58⅝	59⅜	+ ¼
24	25	22	Ft. Worth. & D. C.	24	24	24	25	....
256½	258	500	General Electric	256½	258	256½	256	+2
42	42	100	Glucose Sugar	42	42	42	42	− ⅛
198⅝	199	3,900	Great Northern pf	198⅝	199½	198½	198⅝	+ ⅛
61	62¼	2,300	Hocking Valley	61	62¼	61	62¼	+2⅛
79	80	1,875	Hocking Valley pf	79	80¼	79	79⅞	+ ⅛
139⅜	140	1,100	Illinois Central	138⅜	139⅞	138⅜	139⅞	+1⅛
..	..	500	Illinois Cent. rts	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	....
20⅛	21¼	100	International Paper	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	....
76½	76⅝	200	Internat. Paper pf	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	....
87	88½	800	Internat. Power Co.	87	88½	87	88½	+1
..	..	200	International Silver	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
41½	41¾	879	Iowa Central	41½	41¾	41	41	+ ⅛
77	77	100	Iowa Central pf	77	77	77	77	....
47	47	100	International Pump	47	47	47	47	−1
87	87	100	Internat. Pump pf	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	100	Kansas City South	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	600	Keokuk & D. M.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1⅛
106⅛	106⅜	7,790	Louisville & Nashville	106⅛	106⅜	105⅝	106¼	+ ⅛
130¼	130⅝	67,300	Manhattan Elevated	130¼	130⅝	128¾	130⅝	+ ⅛
169¼	169⅝	37,750	Met. Street Railway	169¼	169⅝	169¼	169⅝	+ ⅛
22½	22¾	200	Mexican Central	22	22	22	22½	+ ⅛
14	14	1,100	Mexican National ctfs.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	+1⅛
108	109	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis	108	109	108	109	+1⅛
32¼	32⅝	1,200	Minn. S. P. & S. S. M.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+2
85	85⅝	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	....
53	53	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	53	53	53	53	+ ½
101	102¼	6,030	Missouri Pacific	101	102¼	100⅝	102	+1
19⅝	19¾	100	National Lead Co.	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
155½	156¼	425	New York Air Brake	155½	156¼	153½	156	+1
161	162¼	8,200	New York Central	161	162¼	161	162¾	+1⅜
50	50½	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	50	50½	50	50½	+ ½
88	88	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	88	88	88	−1⅛
34	34¾	6,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34	34¾	34	34½	+ ½
57	57¼	1,500

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 1,146 Broadway Sold—Washington Heights Dealings—Other Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. and E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the United States Trust Company, as trustee, for about $135,000, the four-story brick building 1,146 Broadway, adjoining the Victoria Hotel, 20.5 by 81.8 by 24.8 by 91.2.

Charles T. Barney has bought, through John H. Deane and David Stewart, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue. Mr. Barney now controls the entire block front on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets, extending 100 feet in depth on either street.

Lovejoy & Noyes have sold to a client the new modern seven-story elevator apartment houses known as the Kaaterskill South and Kaaterskill North, occupying the entire block front on the westerly side of Hamilton Place, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets. The street frontage on Hamilton Place is about 225 feet.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Andrew J. Connick the so-called Clarkson estate tract of fifty-three lots on Prescott Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the Harlem River ship canal. The property has been bought by the Riggs estate of Washington, which now owns about forty acres in that neighborhood. Mr. Connick acquired the Clarkson estate's holdings only a few weeks ago.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have also sold for Waldo F. Abbey to a client the plot of three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

Harry N. Kohn has sold for Benjamin Van Leeuwen to Sarah E. Davis the five-story brownstone-front apartment house 66 East Eighty-sixth Street, 31.11 by 102.

Maclay & Davies have sold for John Hudson Hall to William F. Havemeyer the two-story brick stable 59 West Forty-fourth Street, 22.6 by 100.5.

Esther A. Wheaton has bought the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Julius Weinstein has sold to A. C. Weingarten the two four-story brick buildings 633 and 635 East Eleventh Street, 50 by 103.3.

Simon Fine has sold for a Mrs. Henrich, for about $30,000, the five-story flat 216 East Twenty-ninth Street.

Henry Rawak has bought and resold the property 58 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Moses S. Simon, as agent, reports that the five-story double flat 274 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has been sold to Mr. Bernstein for $24,250.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Edward D. Kennedy the plot on the east side of Inwood Avenue, 300 feet south of Belmont Street.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg have leased the three upper floors in Jacob D. Butler's new building, 35 Fifth Avenue, for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $180,000.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architects Buchman & Fox for the seven-story building to be erected on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, by the Herald Square Realty Company for Andrew Saks of Washington.

Result at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.1 and irregular, seven-story brick apartment house, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jacob D. Butler.....$282,082

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Carmine and Bleecker Streets, southwest corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 49.11 by 60.9 irregular; Max Wernstein of 190 Bowery, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Broadway, west side, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick store, 202.2 by 196; Herald Square Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $700,000.

No. 137 Hudson Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 28.5 by 70.5; Samuel Well of 222 Lenox Avenue, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Second to Third Avenue, for a one-story frame car shed, 248 by 290; Manhattan Railway Company of 165 Broadway, owner; George H. Fegram of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,034 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; José Fernandez, premises, owner and contractor; cost, $25.

No. 34 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; C. R. Smith, premises, owner; Frank S. Mead of 36 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to a four-story brick hotel; Francis Blessing of 65 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 962 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Matilda Epstein of 213 East Sixty-first Street, owner; William Kurtzer of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 1,248 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Morris Silberstein of 113 East Ninety-first Street, owner; Charles B. Meyers, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 37 Essex Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; Isaac Gillis, premises, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 121 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Ferdinand Ehrhardt, Mount Vernon, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 319 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; William H. Hoyt, premises, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Nov. 15.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 75th St, 51.1x75; William Rumsey, referee, to Charles W. Sloane, (R S $16.75).....$35,350
BATHGATE AV, s e s, 160 ft s w of Bathgate Place, 50x56.6; Robert D. Tape to Regina Tape, (R S 75c).....1
BATHGATE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 50x56.4; Mary A. Crooks to Robert D. Tape, (R S $4).....1
BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of 181st St, runs e 122.2 to w s of Bronx St x s 121.2x s 89.3x w 132.1 to e s of Boston Road x n 205.11; Subway Realty Company to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $22.75).....50,000
BOWERY, 162, w s, 25x100; Selig Citron and another to Isaac Blyn and another, (R S $4.25, mtg $19,000).....36,000
BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.1x99.1x irregular; Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, to Jacob D. Butler, (mtg $271,265, (R S $1.25).....5,000
CENTRAL AV, w s, being s ½ of Jay St, lying on n s of Lots 88 and 122, map of Upper Morrisania, 25x200 to e s of Lafontaine Avenue; Louisa H. Dickinson to Michael Fell, quitclaim.....1
COURTLANDT AV, n w s, Lot 12, map of North Melrose, 143.8x95.5x164.5; William Phelan and others to Martin P. Phelan, quitclaim.....1
COURTLANDT AV, n w s, Lot 12, map of North Melrose, 143.8x95.5x164.5; Alma O'Hara to Martin Phelan, Jr., and another, heirs, quitclaim.....375
COURTLANDT AV, n w s, Lot 12, map of North Melrose, 143.8x95.5x164.5; Margaret M. Reilly and others to Martin Phelan, Jr., and another, heirs, quitclaim.....350
ELIZABETH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Barker Av, 25x100; James F. Clarke to Mary J. Haviland, D. and S.....1
ELIZABETH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Barker Av, 25x100, Ollnville; Jacob P. Clarke to Mary J. Haviland, quitclaim, all title.....1
FLEETWOOD AV, w s, 300 ft s of 173d St, 50x100; Webster D. Haynes to John E. Norellus, (mtg $1,200).....Nom.
FULTON ST, 114, s s, 25.3x82.6x25.3x81.8; Sophia A. S. S. Taylor and others to Joseph Shardlow, (R S $17.75, mtg $36,000).....67,250
FULTON ST, 114, s s, 25.3x82.6x25.3x81.8; Marcia C. Walker to Sophia A. S. S. Taylor and others, quitclaim, all title.....1
JEFFERSON AV, n s, 75 ft e of Burke Av, 25x100; Edenwald Land Company to Michael J. Cain.....1
LAFAYETTE ST, 1,430, s s, 20x81.5x 21.2x88; William Robetzek to Maria A. Palumbo, (mtg $2,500).....1
LOT 101, map of Arden property; Helen D. Taintor, widow, to Ernest F. Eble, (mtg $425).....200
LOT 273, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to George A. Wiebel and wife.....100
LOTS 28, 29, 30, 31, 54, 55, 56, and 57, map No. 2, estate of Charles M. Connolly, 259.10x100; Jane V. Chalfin to Ella G. Kennard, all liens, (R S $3.50)..9,500
LOTS 28, 29, 30, 31, 54, 55, 56, and 57, map No. 2, estate of Charles M. Connolly, 259.10x100; Ella G. Kennard to City Real Estate Company, B. & S. (mtgs $6,000, &c., R S $1,) other considerations and.....100
LOTS 88, 89, 121, and 122, map of Monterey, Upper Morrisania; Louisa H. Dickinson to Michael Fell, (R S $7.75)..100
LOTS 344, 345 and 346, map of McGraw estate; Charles J. Ochsner to Emelie Ochsner, all liens.....1
MADISON AV, 269, e s, 28.5x100; Mary S. Barper to Francis H. Leggett, (R S $22.25, mtg $30,000).....100
MADISON ST, n s, 26.8 ft w of Gouverneur St, 31.7x98.4x irregular; Dora Rosenstein and others to Barnet Levy, 5-22 part and all title, (mtg $36,000).....100
MADISON ST, n s, 26.8 ft w of Gouverneur St, 31.7x98.4x irregular; Rose K. Sperlin to Barnet Levy, 1-22 part and all title, (mtg $36,000).....100
MADISON ST, n s, 26.8 ft w of Gouverneur St, 31.7x98.4x irregular; Lena Brown to Barnet Levy, 1-22 part, all title, (mtg $36,000).....100
MADISON ST, n s, 26.8 ft w of Gouverneur St, 31.7x98.4x irregular; Jennie Kotlowsky and others, by guardian, to Barnet Levy, 4-22 parts, all title.....1,909
MANHATTAN AV, 126, e s, 17x70; William Rayburn to Emma C. Rayburn.....1
MARION AV, 4 and 4½, and 6 Elm St, 185, 187, and 189 Broome St, n w corner Marion St, 27x100x12x100; executors of Henry W. King to James C. Fargo, as President of the American Express Company, ½ part.....1
MELROSE AV, e s, 74.4 ft n of 158th St, runs n 27x e 71x s 29x w 38x n 2x w 33; Elijah C. Keys to Julius Kazemier and another, (R S $2.75).....8,000
PARK AV, e s, 140 ft s of 171st St, 60x150; Julia E. Basse to George A. Macdonald, (R S $4.50, mtg $13,800,) recorded.....1
PRESCOTT AV, n w s, part of Lot 120, map of 80 acres, Part 3, Dyckman estate; Daniel E. Seybel, executor, to Andrew J. Cormick, (R S $3.50).....9,000
PRESCOTT AV, n w s, part of Lot 120, map of 80 acres, Part 3, Dyckman estate; A. J. Cormick to F. B. Riggs, (R S $4.50).....11,500
SOUTH ½ of Lot 63, map of Melrose South; Sidwell S. Randall, executor, to Christian A. Otten and others, quitclaim, all title.....15
SPRING ST, 211, n s, 22.1x72.5x22.2x71.11; Donald F. Ayres to Austin Leake, (mtg $9,500, R S $2).....13,500
STANTON ST, 43 and 45, s e corner of Forsyth St, 190 and 192, runs e 48 x s 70 x e 7 x s 5 x w 55 to Forsyth St x n 75 to Bowery; Samuel Barkin to William Isaacs and another, (mtg $73,000, R S $14.50).....100
ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, 100 ft n of 188th St, 16.8x87.6; John E. Novellus to Louisa Romer, (mtg $2,150).....1
THOMPSON ST, 75 and 77, w s, 28.4x40x irregular; Robert Friedman to Maurizio Defino and another, (mtg $30,000, R S $5.50).....100
1ST AV, e s, 119 ft n of 17th St, 19x94; Howard P. Foster to Andrew F. Murray, (R S $1,) all liens.....1
7TH ST, 195, n s, 20x73.1x21.5x65.3; Regina Wertheimer to Julia Leffmann, B. and S., (R S $1).....1
8TH AV, w s, 49.1 ft n of 27th St, 25x81; Grace H. Van Siclen to George W. Van Siclen.....Nom.
8TH AV, 2,072, e s, 25.3x100; Alfred P. Coburn to Abraham King, (mtg $27,500, R S $4.25).....1
8TH AV, 2,074, e s, 25.3x100; Alfred P. Coburn, to Bernard King, (mtg $27,500, R S $4.25).....1
11TH AV, e s, at centre of block between 57th and 58th Sts, runs e 50x s 25x w 50 to avenue x n 25; Ella M. Sanger to Elsie B. Sanger, (R S $5.25, mtg $8,250).....1
16TH ST, 221 East, 25x92; Clarence S. Wadsworth to Bank of the Metropolis, (R S $36.25).....1
16TH ST, n s, 119.3 ft e of Avenue A, 23.9x92; Ella M. Sanger to Elsie B. Sanger, (R S $5.25).....1
17TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92x irregular; George J. Humphreys to the Equitable Realty Company, (R S $2, mtg $28,000).....1
17TH ST, 346 and 348 East, 44.6x92x—x92; Joseph Rosenberg and another to Jacob Weinstein, (R S $4, mtg $68,000).....1
29TH ST, n s, 144 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100x 28x98.9; 29th St, n s, 184 ft e of 7th Av, 25x113.11x25x111.1; Myra L. Baxter to Nettie C. Hunter, quitclaim, (R S $45,) all liens, rerecorded.....100
30TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 113.11x25x115.6; Henry F. A. Woolf to the Henry F. A. Woolf Company, all title, all liens, (R S 25 cents).....1
31ST ST, n s, 237.1 ft e of Madison Av, 21.5x98.9; Ellen S. Barlow to Ethel J. Norwood, (R S $18.75).....1
36TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 25x s 60x e 20x12.2x e 5x n 47.9; Joseph W. Posthauer to Mary A. Moran, (mtg $11,000, R S $22).....1
57TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Ella M. Sanger to Elsie B. Sanger, (R S $1.75).....1
69TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.5; Auguste Richard to Herman F. Robinson, B. & S., (R S $66.25).....1
69TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.5; Herman F. Robinson to Auguste Richard and wife, B. & S., (R S $66.25).....1
71ST ST, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Leon Lanrowitz and another to Regina Heinseck and another, (R S $1.50,) other considerations and.....100
82D ST, 63 to 69 East, 80x102.2; Thomas Nelson to Daniel B. Freedman, all liens, (R S $68.75).....1
85TH ST, n s, 115.6 ft w of Park Av, 19.6x102.2; Jacob Wolf to August C. Anger, (mtg $17,000, R S $1).....1
87TH ST, 542 East, 18x60.6x—x60.6; Jennie E. Byers to Susan L. Kaulbach, quitclaim.....1
88TH ST, 445 East, 20x100.8; Charles A. Boyce and another, executors, to Ann A. Bonsall, quitclaim.....1
88TH ST, 445 East, 20x100.8; Charles Rickerson to Anna A. Bonsall, quitclaim.....1
93D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Francis V. Strauss to Clara S. Yerger, (R S 75 cents).....1
98TH ST, n s, 147 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.8; Nicholas Mehrhof and others to Ann A. Bonsall, all title, quitclaim.....1
113TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, widened, 50x100.10; Harry B. Davis to Leon A. Leibeskind, (mtg $17,000, R S $4).....26,000
116TH ST, 3 and 5 West, 54x100.11; Joseph M. Philbrick to Solomon Cohn, (R S $23.75).....48,000
119TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 35x 100.11; Louisa W. Knecht to Moses Bachman, (mtg $30,000).....1
119TH ST, 406 West, 18x100.11; Marcus Nathan to Louisa W. Knecht, (mtg $15,000).....1
120TH ST, s s, 331.9 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11; Margaret Mulligan and another to George Herdt and wife, (mtg $6,000, R S 50c).....9,200
121ST ST, 6 West, 20x100.11; Edgar Lockwood to Florence S. Lockwood, B. & S., (R S $16.25).....1
134TH ST, 56 West, 16.10x99.11; Ellen M. Fitzgerald to George H. Mallory, (mtg $6,000, R S $3.75).....10,000
141ST ST, n w corner of Cypress Av, 27x 106; Henry F. A. Woolf to the Henry F. A. Woolf Company, all liens, (R S $1.50).....1
141ST ST, n s, 25.1 ft w of Beekman Av, 25.1x91.8x25x93.5; Henry F. A. Woolf to the Henry F. A. Woolf Company, (R S $1,) all liens.....1
141ST ST, n w corner of Beekman Av, 25x93.5x25x95.8; Henry F. A. Woolf to Henry F. A. Wcolf, all liens, (R S $1.50).....1
148TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of College Av, 25x100; Henry F. A. Wolf to Henry F. A. Wolf Company, all title, (R S 25 cents).....Nom.
164TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x73.6; 164th St, s s, 193 ft e of Prospect Av, 63.11x77x85.8x73.6; Andrew D. Parker to Walter N. Knox, (mtg $20,000, R S $7.25).....11,000
170TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of old line of Franklin Av, 50x169; Margarethe Strese to John Von Bremen, (R S $3.25, mtg $26,000).....Exchange

Recorded Leases.

HENRY ST, 89; the Chebra Chai Odom Anshi Minsk to Solomon Solovinsky, 15 years.....$625
87TH AV, 3390; Thomas Morgan to James Shea, 5 years.....$1,800, 2,000
32D ST, 110 to 114 West; Terrence J. Duffy to the National Electric Imp. Company, 2½ years.....1,800
111TH ST, 63 East; M. McDonough to Matilda Lazarus, 2 years.....510

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACKLEY, J. Edward, to Anna H. Wood; 10th Av, e s, about 82.2 ft n w of 84th St, 6 months, 6 per cent.....$5,000
ALEXANDER, Emanuel, and another to Simon L. Newberger; Jones St, 9, 2 years.....9,000
BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Gustavus Sidenberg; 131st St, s s, 510 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold.....20,000
BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Gustavus Sidenberg; 131st St, 535 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold.....20,000
BARKIN, Samuel, to the Greenwood Cemetery; Stanton St, s e corner of Forsyth St, due Nov. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....73,000
BOSWALD, Julia, by committee, to Lillian Weber; Allen St, 136, 5 years.....13,500
BROWN, David S., to Irving Savings Institution; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 72d St, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....20,000
BYRNE, Mary A. C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, w s, 49.7 ft s of 53d St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....14,000
COHN, Solomon, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 116th St, 3 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....18,000
COHN, Solomon, to Joseph M. Philbrick; 116th St, n s, 61.6 ft w of 5th Av, due Nov. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....20,000
EDDY, Jane B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 40th St, 119 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....22,500
FELL, Michael, to Louisa H. Dickinson; Lots 88, 89, 121, and 122, map of Monterey, Upper Morrisania, 3 years.....11,500
FLEISCHMANN, Julius, and another, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 5th Av, s w corner of 120th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....225,000
FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 82d St, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 4 mortgages, 1 year, 4 per cent, each.....28,000
GALLAGHER, Thomas F., to John F. Steeves; Lots 28 to 30, map of 370 lots known as McGraw estate, prior mortgage, $7,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....631
GOODMAN, Urry, to Emilie J. Murray; Monroe St, 91, due May 1, 1902.....5,000
GRIMMER, Otto, to New York Security and Trust Company; 31st St, s s, 261.6 ft e of 4th Av, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....Exchange
HEINTZ, John C., to Louisa Meade; Fordham Av, n w corner of 183d St, 4 years.....10,000
HUSON, Robert, to Mary A. S. Burns; 116th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, correction of mortgage, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....7,000
ISAACS, William, and another to Samuel Barkin; Stanton St, 43 and 45, s e corner of Forsyth St, 190 and 192, 5 years, 6½ per cent.....19,000
KAULBACH, Edna M., and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 87th St, 542 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....2,200
KAZENNER, Julius, and another, to Elijah C. Keys; Melrose Av, e s, 74.4 ft n of 158th St, 3 years.....6,000
KENNARD, Ella G., to Jane V. Chalfin; Lots 28 to 31 and 54 to 57, map No. 2 of estate of Charles M. Connolly, 3 years.....6,000
KERNAN, George A., to D. C. West; 24th St, n s, 241.8 ft e of 6th Av, 1-3 part, subject to life estate of Marietta Rapetti, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....5,000
KEVENEY, Thomas J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 52d St, n s, 453.6 ft e of 6th Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.....28,000
KNECHT, Louisa W., to Marcus Nathan; 119th St, s s, 143 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500
KNOX, Walter N., to the City Mortgage Company; 164th St, s s, 105 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....15,000
KNOX, Walter N., to Andrew D. Parker; 164th St, s s, 105 ft e of Prospect Av, prior mtg $15,000, due Jan. 27, 1902, 6 per cent.....2,000
KORN, Daniel L., to Thomas S. Willett; 45th St, 438 West, 3 years.....23,000
LEFFMANN, Julius, to the German Savings Bank; 7th St, 105 East, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....5,000
LEWIS, Israel, and others to Joseph F. Stier; 113th St, s s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, due March 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.....21,500
McGARITY, Robert, and wife to Broadway Savings Institution; Kingsbridge Road, e s, 25.6 ft s of 179th St, 1 year..2,000
NORWOOD, Ethel J., to Ellen S. Barlow; 31st St, n s, 237.1 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years.....28,000
PATTEN, Thomas G., and another to Irving Savings Institution; 1st Av, s e corner of 89th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..20,000
PLUMB, Mary A., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 181st St, n s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years.9,000
RAYBURN, Emma C., and another to Elizabeth F. Gregory; Manhattan Av, 126, 3 years.....9,000
ROSEN, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 16th St, 333 and 335 East, prior mtg $50,000, installments, 6 per cent.....10,000
STABLER, Walter, to the Cosmopolitan Realty Company; 39th St, n s, 202 ft e of 5th Av, demand, 6 per cent.....10,000
STRANGE, William C., and wife to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 76th St, 313 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....20,000
TAPE, Regina, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, s e s, 160 ft n w of Bathgate Place, due Dec. 14, 1902.....2,000
VAN SICLEN, Arthur, and another to George W. Van Siclen; 8th Av, 349, prior mtg $32,000, demand, 6 per cent..2,000
VAN SICLEN, Arthur, and another to Otto Gerdau; 8th Av, 349, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....36,000
VAN SICLEN, Arthur, to George W. Van Siclen; all undivided right, title, and interest, as heir and devisee of Sarah J. Van Siclen, to any and all real estate of which Sarah J. Van Siclen died seized, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,800
VAN SICLEN, Arthur, to George W. Van Siclen; all undivided right, title, and interest, as heir and devisee of Sarah J. Van Siclen, to any and all real estate of which Sarah J. Van Siclen died seized, 1 year, 6 per cent.....907
VON BREMEN, John, to Margaretha Strese; 170th St, n s, 100 ft w of Franklin Av, 3 years.....4,000
WEINSTEIN, Jacob, and Joseph Rosenberg and another; 17th St, 346 and 348 East, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....5,000
WIEBEL, George A., and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 273, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.....1,700
WIRTH, Louis, to Charles S. Albert; Prospect Av, e s, 25 ft s of 162d St, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Knatz.....
ANDERSON, James M., trustee, to Clairville E. Benedict, as general guardian.$3,578
BRADLEY, Daniel L., and another to Joseph F. Cullman and another, executors.....42,261
CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Continental Trust Company.....Nom.
EHRICH, Jesse W., to Raphael Lyons...2,095
GUSTHAL, Leopold, to the American Mortgage Company.....16,250
LINDE, Ada V., and another, executors, to Augustus M. Ryon, guardian.....16,000
McGIBBON, Elizabeth M., to the Twelfth Ward Bank.....Nom.
MUETZLER, Moritz, to Bertha Muetzler.1,200
NATHAN, Addison M., executor, to the trustees of Mabel J. Nathan.....Nom.
NEWBERGER, Simon, to Babette Kaufmann and another, executors.....10,000
PROUTY, John G., to the Mount Morris Bank.....8,500
SACHS, Louis, and another to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....250,000
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....50,000
THOMPSON, Morris S., and another, trustees, to Karl M. Wallach.....10,000
THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Lizzie Van Riper.....3,105
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Elizabeth M. McGibbon.....2,000
VAN SICLEN, George W., to Grace C. Hogarth, three assignments.....Nom.
WOLFSOHN, Sydney, to Jacob Hirsh.....Nom.
WRIGHT, Julia S., to Gilbert M. Speir..8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Friday, Nov. 15.

BROOME ST, 249 and 251; Bertha Hellman against Simon Ginsberg, owner; Jackson & Ludzinsky, contractors.....$100
BROOME ST, 249 and 251; Hyman Rubin against Isidor Ginsberg, owner; Jackson & Ludzinsky, contractors.....149
LEXINGTON AV and 107th St, n w corner, 100x214; Peter Foland against William T. Kehoe Amusement Company, owner; Delaney Brothers & Co., contractors.....107
VYSE AV, 1,480; Clark & Co. against Mary Benson, owner; James J. Benson, contractor.....109
1ST AV, 270 and 278; Bertha Hellman against Velland & Roth, owners; Jackson & Ludzinsky, contractors.....113
5TH ST, 306 and 308 East; Goss & Edsall Company vs. Bernard Cohen, owner; Louis Cohen, owner and contractor.....807
17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; William Jungherichen against Zax K. Berlin, owner and contractor.....356
72D ST, 153 and 155 East; Thomas J. McMahon against Atlantic Realty Company, owner and contractor.....300
118TH ST, 16 West; James O'Connell Lime Company against Ida M. Hahn, owner; Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor.....1,353
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
164TH ST and Stebbins Av, s w corner, 63x77; City Mortgage Company with Walter N. Knox.....$15,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 209; Joseph Cohen and another against Wolf Rosenberg; Aug. 7, 1901, canceled.....$184
KING ST, 22 to 30; Bornstein Brothers against Leon Rosenblatt; Sept. 3, 1901..900
WHITLOCK AV, e s, 178.10 ft n of Leggett Av, 50x —; Frederick Hammond against Ellen Quinlan; July 30, 1901..150
26TH ST, 549 to 555 West; John Laura & Co. against John Williams and another; May 31, 1901.....418
34TH ST, n s, 137 ft e of 9th Av, — x —; Munker & Campbell against Adolph Rupp; Aug. 17, 1901.....454
98TH ST, 48 West; William A. Neylan against A. T. Bowen; July 1, 1901.....39

Lis Pendens.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 100.3 ft n of 184th St, 219.6x239.9x irregular; Louis Grauer against Arnold Lustig and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Stroock.
WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 134th St, 40x75, and Willis Av and Southern Boulevard, n e corner, 25x115x irregular; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of New York against Henry A. Gumbleton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.
125TH ST, 9, 25.11 ft n of 107th St, 25x113; Louis Bossert against George A. Lavelle and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Obemier.
3D AV and 9th St, n e corner, 23x70; Alfred S. Brown against John A. Quintard and another, executors, and another, (action to obtain a construction, &c.;) attorney, F. A. McCloskey.
12TH ST, 534 East; Louis Zimmerman against Leo S. Bing and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.
62D ST, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Henry W. Smith against Leon Moses and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Smith.
125TH ST, 524 West; Lester Levy against John Joseph and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elsman & Levy.
126TH ST, n s, 408.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Moss S. Phillips and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.
150TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital against Jane G. Hendrickson, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.
167TH ST, s s, at centre line of Sherman Av, (proposed,) runs w 200 ft to Sheridan Av x s 530 to n s of McClellan St x e 260x n 554 to beginning; Juliet M. Livingston against Emitz B. Von Hesse, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Livingston.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Endicott Land Company of Binghamton; capital, $600,000. Directors—G. E. Green, J. P. E. Clarke, and G. T. Rogers, Binghamton.

Westchester Hat Company of Yonkers; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. E. Bates and F. B. Dalley, New York City; T. J. Mallon, Yonkers.

Arcadia Cut Glass Company of Newark; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. L. B. Tylee, Penn Yan; E. V. Peirson and F. D. Burgess, Newark.

R. and G. Tynewriter Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. R. Heath, C. S. Brown, and C. J. Christensen, New York City.

Murray-Cooke Construction Company of New Brighton, S. I.; capital, $5,000. Directors—P. B. Cooke, New Brighton; W. J. Murray and F. J. E. Carroll, New York City.

Pearson Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—Joseph J. Little and A. W. Little, New York City; John W. Bathgate, London, England.

Standard Registry Company of New York City, to carry on an insurance agency; capital, $1,000. Directors—H. P. Hess, W. E. Sharrott, and James Hess, New York City.

Independent Towing Company of Lancaster, to operate on the great lakes; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. H. McCutcheon, J. J. Boland, and Margaret Lautenslager, Buffalo.

Printers' Roller Washing Machine Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—H. A. Richardson and Samuel Crump, Poughkeepsie; H. H. Richardson, New York City.

Gaylor & Eltapenc Company of Binghamton, to manufacture engines and appliances; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. H. Gaylor, Fred Eltapenc, and A. J. Parsons, Binghamton.

Standard Power Company of New York City, to manufacture machinery for generating power for vehicles; capital, $200,000. Directors—A. F. Swan, T. S. Seeley, and Thomas Howard, New York City.

Chisholm-Davis Company of New York City, to carry on a printing business; capital, $15,000. Directors—Thomas Davis, Jr., Red Bank, N. J.; Kenneth Chisholm and Kenneth Chisholm, Jr., Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—These companies were incorporated here to-day:

The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Traction Company, capital $1,000,000, to construct and operate trolley lines. The incorporators are: Charles M. Bates of Allentown, Penn.; Lewis L. Dunham of Wilmington, Del., and Jilson J. Coleman of Trenton. The incorporators are affiliated with what is known as the Johnson Trolley Syndicate.

The Utah Land Irrigation Company, capital $600,000, to purchase and control the rights of the Mount Nebo Land and Irrigation Company of Utah. The incorporators are D. J. Dudley, John I. Billings, Howard S. Gould, and K. K. McLaren.

The Cape Cruz Company, capital $1,600,000, to grow and deal in sugar. The incorporators are George S. Hobart of Newark, N. J.; R. B. Corbin of Metuchen, N. J.; Clarence F. Walker of Guttenberg, N. J.; Elmer H. Geram of Matawan, N. J., and Le Grande Bowker of Jersey City.

The Eastern Sanitary Street Cleaning Company, capital $1,000,000, to manufacture and deal in street cleaning machinery. The incorporators are Henry L. Shippy, Hiram D. Layman, Florence W. Partpart, Arthur R. Monette, Frederick A. Curtiss, Albert J. Dings, James A. Morrison, Daniel T. Kissam, and Clarence E. Raynor, all of New York City; John C. Anderson of White Plains, N. Y., and Robert S. Beatty of Paterson, N. J.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HELEN D. ADAMS, as sole surviving acting Trustee under the last will and testament of Patrick Dickie, deceased, plaintiff, against NAPHTALI J. PHILLIPS and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon erected and known by the Number two hundred and seventy-seven on a map entitled "Map of a tract of land formerly belonging to Chas. Henry Hall, Esq., deceased, situated at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street distant two hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, running thence westerly along said northerly line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the place

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE NEW YORK
School of Expression.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 100 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
33 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK,
CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.
5th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand; 14 Departments; 100 Typewriters; 30 Teachers; Delightful environments. (Day, evening.)

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 945 West 58th St.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children. Home School, 303 W. 106th St. Day School, 303 W. 102d St. Hours from 9 to 1:15.

KELLS' Shorthand & Typewriting Training School, 143 West 125th St. Individual instruction by experts; (day, evening;) rates moderate. Write or call.

BERGER'S (of Paris) **FRENCH ACADEMY**, 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also **SPANISH**; no payments in advance.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

LITERATURE. FRENCH. ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Eight studies of character reading for business men, under the direction of Miss Jessie A. Fowler, commencing Monday evening, Nov. 4. Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos, 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS Kindergarten in French.
53 West 45th Street.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

Bookkeeping, shorthand, (Munson system;) penmanship, arithmetic; private instruction at appointed hours. Charles Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Teachers' Agencies.

Wanted—Immediately, for first-class boys' school, teacher, (gentleman,) of French and Spanish; also mechanical drawing, with French, Spanish, or English. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American & Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MR. JOHN E WEBSTER,
President of
WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE,
Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer. gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 290 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references Al.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER,
PIANIST.
CARNEGIE HALL.

N. Y. School of Accompanying. Heinrich W. Meyn, Rosella Weiner. Piano Sight Reading. 301-2 Carnegie Hall.

Singers!—Italian language taught by teacher from Rome; purest pronunciation; references. Signor Rollini, 790 6th Av.

Pianists all want In Memoriam, dedicated to Mrs. McKinley; by mail 25 cents. Wallau, 2 Stone St., New York.

Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, teacher of singing, 268 West 43d St., near 8th Av.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21 E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES. (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST. (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.
Dancing and deportment; children and adults. MR. and MRS. LESTER, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Circulars.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

For Sale—At sacrifice, Kentucky-bred combined saddle and driving mare, "Fanny Ferris," chestnut, 15.2; unusually prompt driver and good saddler; has been ridden and driven by a lady; $250. Can be seen at Colorado Stables, 225 West 58th St.

For Sale at a Bargain—Pair of Kentucky-bred horses, sisters, seven and eight years old; light bay; kind and gentle; must sell quick; will take $400.00 cash. Call at William Dailey Livery Stables, No. 106 West 127th St.

Mobile steam runabout for sale; in perfect running condition; absolutely no repairs needed. Address A. F., Post Office Box 535, New York City.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Louis Levy, auctioneer, 880 Broadway, will sell on Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Washington Market, horse, wagon, and harness; also fixtures of stands Nos. 8 and 9, Washington Market. By order of Virginia McMaster, executrix of Robert McMaster, deceased.

D. C. Davis, Auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., all week, bric-a-brac, rugs, 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St. Noon and evening.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 88. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

All breeds of dogs, grown and puppies; also cats, cavies, and trained ferrets always on hand. Fulton Dog Exchange, 58 Fulton St., City. (Basement.)

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—7 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At **$155.00.**
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

THE PIANOTIST
PIANO PLAYER.
Plays Any Piano. Anyone Can Play It. Easily Fitted to Any Piano.
The Only Piano Player Awarded a Medal at the Paris Exposition.

MARK HAMBOURG, the great Pianist, says: "I have heard all the various self-players, and in my opinion the Pianotist is superior to them all. I consider it perfect."

No Pneumatics. No Electricity.
No Clumsy Cabinet. No Laborious Pumping.

PRICE, $175.
Recitals Daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

N. B.—We are offering this coming week bargains in pianos of standard makes fitted with Piano Players. Also a few slightly used Pianolists at reduced figures.

THE ADEK COMPANY,
503 Fifth Ave., N. E. Cor. 42d St.
NEW YORK,
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE ?
We have some exceptional bargains in second-hand and slightly used uprights, including a Steinway, Chickering, Bradbury, and a number of other makes. It will certainly pay you to look them over. Why not send for our catalogue of new styles? Our terms are easy.

NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS PIANOS. New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 2 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St., branch, No. 93 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

SACRIFICE'—Beautiful upright pianos: $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 125th St.

Good Steinway upright, $7 monthly; new pianos rented; rent applied. Wissner, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Upright piano, $85; great value; square for practice, $25; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Valuable upright, almost new; take first offer; chance for dealer, teacher, or private. 120 East 26th St.

Upright Pianos rented from $2 per month up; rents allowed when purchased. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Surrogate Notices.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 82 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix. ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy22-law6m8.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray
Madison Avenue & 92d Street.
Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.
Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
Special Terms for Season or Year.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.
T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Fifth Av. and 18th St.
For the Epicure
the Hotel de Logerot Restaurant is the place par excellence. All good things are there—dainty and delicious.
Table d'Hote, $1.25, 5 to 8:30 P. M. Also a la carte service. Music.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

B-E-R-M-U-D-A
THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS,
THE HAMILTON,
Its Leading Hotel.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet,
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl. 25 Union Sq
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Hotel Logerot 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A1c. all hours.
Hotel Victoria, Service A1c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.
Dun Bld'g, Rest. & Café. {Business Men's Lunch Dinner A1c. B'way & Reade St.
Criterion, Rest. & Gentlemen's Café. B'way & 41st St. A la carte. G. H. Page.
Marlborough, Rathskeller, B'way & 36th. B'kfast & Lch. 50c. Din. & Sup. A1c.
Huber's WILHELMINA, 7 Av. & 116. Tdh. 50c. Oysters, Chops, Lobsters, Birds. A1c. all hrs.
Hecker's 5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Tabls d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.
Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Ye Olde Tavern Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.
Hotel Wallace 5 Av. & 19 St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest. A la Carte
Ardin & Chaberty, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.
The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.
Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
FIRE PROOF.
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
ONLY 18 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
STEAM HEAT AND OPEN FIRES.
200 ROOMS. 82 PRIVATE BATHS. NEW, QUIET, LUXURIOUS, SITUATED IN CENTRE OF THIRTY-ACRE PARK, LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY. GOOD AIR, PURE WATER, FINE DRIVES, EXCELLENT GOLF LINKS, CUISINE, AND SERVICE—THE BEST.
JOSEPH J. LANNIN, PROPRIETOR.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well known beach front hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including hot salt baths in house, etc. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 300 guests. All golf privileges.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

New Holland, Atlantic City. (1st house from Beach.) Kentucky Av.—First-class appointments; well heated; high-class cuisine.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

European Hotels.

Munich. The Continental Hotel.
High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Furniture and Carpets.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

WE WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT FOR $1.00 PER WEEK. JAMES R. KEANE & CO., 1,351 3D AV.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Ames milling machine and forge for sale cheap. G. Linde, 25 John St.

Receivers' Sales.

Louis Levy, auctioneer, office No. 880 Broadway, New York City, will sell to-day at 10 o'clock, at No. 242 West 65th St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, under an order of the Supreme Court of Kings County, and for the account of Charles J. Carroll, as receiver, all the right, title, and interest of the said Charles J. Carroll, as receiver, in a lot of household furniture, consisting of sideboards, armchairs, rockers, washstands, six caneseat chairs, pitchers and bowls, beds and springs, mattresses, tables, carpets, desk, dressers, chairs, &c.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 257 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Wallcases, showcases, counters, office partitions at Glaser's Factory, 741 East 9th St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
$1 DOWN $1 A WEEK
Our New Plan

Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.
S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.
The Great Sporting Goods House.
Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. | 125 W. 125th St.
All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

CASH OR **1.00** WEEKLY
For any make PHONOGRAPH.
Records and Machines; exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER,
148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)

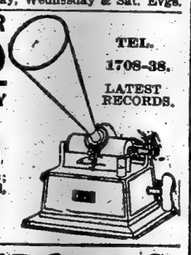

TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY,
1ST FLOOR.
Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE.; Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS.
WE { RENT, SELL, REPAIR, INSPECT
Rentals $3 & $4 Monthly.
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 200 B'WAY, N. Y.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

FACTORY TO POCKET
P. S. — Bartlett-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1870. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

Typewriters on Time.
20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Clothing on Credit.
Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on instalments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 471-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

For Sale—A superb "artist's proof" etched portrait of President Roosevelt, with autograph signature; size, 11x14. For particulars address J. R., Box 358, 1,267 Broadway.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant. McLean Typewriter Co., 285 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

New Brussels carpet, 60c. per yard; Wilton rug, artistic, $25; cherry bookcase, 44 in. x54, $12.00. Call, before 2, 105 East 15th St.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings; tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

One share of $100 capital stock of Clinton Hall Association; state your price. Address Share, Box 1,141 Times, Harlem.

Full-size brass-trimmed iron bed, mattress, and springs; $15.00; cost $30.00. Herdman, 297 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

Several fur robes and coachman's caps can be seen at harness store 1,444 Broadway.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N, 277 Broadway, Room 408.

To Publishers.—Composition Wanted—We have the facilities to handle the composition and make-up of two or more weekly newspapers, or the composition and make-up of books and pamphlets for electrotyping; good work, fair prices, and prompt service. Address Wm. P. Atkin & Co., 22-26 Reade St., New York City.

Wanted $15,000 to $25,000 in a manufacturing business to increase the plant; the business is well established, and can show a good basis of profit; to the right party; this is an exceptional opportunity, and will bear the most rigid examination. X., Box 216 Times Office.

$5,000 to $10,000.—College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with capital to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure a live, profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, P 112 Times.

Wanted—Partner, gentleman or lady, active or silent, with some capital for pleasant, profitable business; one that will be satisfied with 50 per cent. net profit upon capital invested; 60 or 90 days' trial given if desired. R., 1,008, 150 Nassau St.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

A valuable attachment for berths in steamers and sleeping cars; much needed; first-class orders await filling; patent for sale. Address "Reality," O Box 183 Times Office.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—A partner in sale of coach horses; a large stock on hand; good trade; experience not necessary. Address E. L., Box 175 Times, Harlem.

$600 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue, Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Lost and Found.

Black Leather CIGAR CASE, gold monogram W. P. D. crest, crown of heart and wings; suitable reward. 234 Broadway, Room 43.

Lost or stolen from Astor House Nov. 6, mining certificates of New Century Mining and Investment Company of Denver, Col.; of no value except to owner. Return to R. F. H., Astor House, and get $10 reward; no questions asked.

Lost—On Nov. 3, 23d St. station or elevated, 6th Av., breast pin, green and black enamel, with seven opals and diamonds; reward. Mrs. Dela Croix, 269 West 136th St.

Lost—Sunburst brooch, between Cauldwell Av. and 156th St. station. Return to Agnes Murphy, 725 Cauldwell Av.

Lost—Masonic emblem; inscription on back, "Julia to Gus, Dec. 10, 1898;" liberal reward. A. H. Ziegler, 95 Pearl St.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN, (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BENJAMIN ALTMAN, doing business as B. Altman and Company, plaintiff, against EMELINE BARKER, defendant.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorneys, within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward F. O'Dwyer, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the first day of November, 1901, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House thereof, in the Brownstone Building, No. 32 Chambers Street, Manhattan, New York City.
Dated New York, November 1st, 1901.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
n2-law6w8

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,113.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES SAGOR and ARNOLD SAGOR and the copartnership of JAMES SAGOR & BROTHER, Involuntary Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of James Sagor and Arnold Sagor and the copartnership of James Sagor & Brother of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said James Sagor and Arnold Sagor and the copartnership of James Sagor & Brother were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 15th, 1901.

IN THE MATTER OF SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that personal property, machinery, and plant belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Wm. Ford Upson, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, at 23 Prince Street, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1901, at 10:30 A. M. of said day. A general description of the said property is as follows: Hats, Fes, Tam-o'-Shanters, Stra

COURT SET ASIDE VERDICT FOR DAMAGES

Jury Awarded Father $300 for Death of His Child.

Justice O'Gorman Said the Verdict "Is Perverse" and So Low as to "Shock Moral Sense."

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside upon his own motion a verdict for $300 in favor of Julius Willsen, who sued the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $15,000 damages for the death of his five-year-old son Lawrence. Justice O'Gorman, in his decision setting aside the verdict, said that it was inadequate, and the amount of damages awarded was a shock to the moral sense. The action of the court in advising the counsel for the plaintiff to move to set aside the verdict is said to be without precedent in New York courts.

The suit was brought to recover damages for the death of five-year-old Lawrence Willsen, who was killed by being run down by a Lexington Avenue trolley car. The child lived with his father, Julius Willsen, a butcher of 1,495 Lexington Avenue. On April 18 last he was playing with some children in front of his home, and while running across the street slipped and fell across the railroad tracks. The child tried to recover himself and fell again, and before he could regain his feet the second time was run down by the trolley car, and a few days later died of his injuries.

The defense set up by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was that the accident was due to contributory negligence. William McArthur appeared for the boy and George M. Pinney represented the Company.

When the jury brought in its verdict for $300 on Thursday night Justice O'Gorman summoned to him Frederick A. La Roche, the tenth juror. Justice O'Gorman asked the juror if he was in any way connected with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mr. La Roche said that he was not. Questioned further by the court, he admitted that he had sold electrical instruments to the company. The juror said that he had stood out for the defendant, as had two other members of the jury, but that in taking sides with the defendant he acted on his own opinion of the evidence in the case. The Judge then called in other jurors to substantiate Mr. La Roche's statements. During the examination it developed that the verdict was a compromise.

Justice O'Gorman, after his conference with the jurors, suggested to the plaintiff's counsel that a motion for a new trial and a reversal of the verdict be made. Mr. McArthur thereupon made the usual motion. The court said that it would reserve decision, and at the same time requested the jury that had brought in the verdict to be present in court yesterday morning. When court was convened yesterday Justice O'Gorman, addressing counsel for both sides and the jury that had brought in the three-hundred-dollar verdict, read his decision, which was as follows:

"The verdict is for $300, but the funeral expenses and other special damages not contested and conclusively proved, amount to $181, thus leaving a trifle over $100 as the figure placed by the jury as the value of a human life. Sugstantial awards have been made almost uniformly by jurors in actions brought to recover for negligently causing the death of infants.

"The verdict rendered in this case is so grossly inadequate and indefensible it should not be allowed to stand.

"No terms will be imposed as a condition. This is not an ordinary case of inadequate damages. The verdict is perverse and the damages are arbitrarily and capriciously fixed at such a low figure as to shock moral sense. The plaintiff is in no manner responsible for this miscarriage of justice, and to impose costs as a condition of setting the verdict aside and granting a new trial is to emphasize the wrong to which the jury has already subjected him. Granting a new trial under the circumstances cannot be regarded as a matter of favor. The plaintiff is entitled to the relief sought as a matter of right."

Justice O'Gorman then refused defendant's attorneys time to make an appeal and ordered the case to be put on the calendar for trial.

UNION STREET TRACK DISPUTE.

Appellate Court Affirms Decision in Favor of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday affirmed the decision of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in favor of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in the action brought by Frederick Adee, a property owner, to restrain the company from constructing and operating a double track railroad in Union Street. The property owners interested, who have been represented in the suit by Edward M. Grout as counsel, will probably take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Adee, who lives at 816 Union Street, brought his action on the ground that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on the street to the construction and operation of the railroad had not been obtained and recorded. The defendants denied this, and alleged that they had obtained and recorded such consents. On the trial of the action the Special Term decided that the defendants had acquired all of the rights required by the statute, and judgment was entered dismissing the complaint on the merits. The appeal was from this decision.

While awaiting the decision of the court the railroad company has completed the building of the line in Union Street, excepting for about fifty feet of its length in front of the property of Mr. Adee. On this portion of the line only one track has been laid, on the side of the street opposite to Mr. Adee's property. President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that all that was necessary to be done to begin operating cars on the road was to put in switches connecting the completed and uncompleted tracks. Mr. Greatsinger added that the company might run a few cars over the line either to-day or Monday.

Edward M. Grout, discussing the decision of the Appellate Division, said that the case would unquestionably be taken to the Court of Appeals.

"Justice Woodward's action," he said, "merely decides a question of law, and not one of fact. We asserted in the suit brought before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court that these consents were invalidated from the fact that the property owned at the time they were given has since been reconveyed. This does not affect in any sense the injunction granted by Justice Stover restraining the railroad company from laying tracks in front of Mr. Adee's house."

DECISION IN RICE WILL CASE.

Order for the Examination of Executor James A. Baker Affirmed.

The order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, granted at the instance of John F. O'Brien, the temporary administrator in this State of William Marsh Rice, the millionaire, who is alleged to have been murdered by Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, providing for an examination of James A. Baker, who was an intimate friend and also an executor of Mr. Rice's will, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham.

Mr. O'Brien alleged, in his petition, that in order to obtain accurate information in regard to the amount and character of the property of the deceased it was necessary that he should be put in possession of all the books and papers of Mr. Rice; that they were in the possession of Mr. Baker, and that information respecting them could only be had through his examination. Mr. Baker, on the other hand, claimed to be entitled to their possession as temporary administrator appointed by a Texas court.

Justice Ingraham, after referring to the code provisions under which the proceeding was had, concludes as follows:

'His [Baker's] mere possession as a custodian appointed by a court to preserve the property until the final determination as to who should be the personal representatives of the estate, does not either give him a lien upon or special property in any part of the estate of the decedent; and I can see no reason why this custodian should not disclose to the representatives of the deceased in this State, where the decedent resided, all information that he has as to the location and amount of the decedent's property."

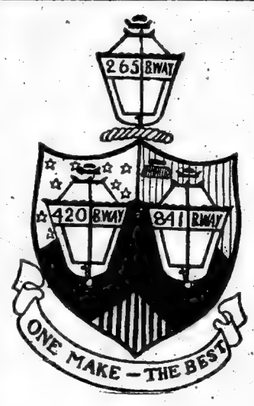

Our Coat of Arms

stands for all that is worthy in Men's and Boys' Apparel.

Our three lamps shine full upon a motto that is at once a standard and a tradition of our House.

You know what it stands for, and who stands behind it.

No scarcity of Men's Long Chesterfield and Yoke Overcoats here, but there will be, at the rate we're "wrapping them up"—$15 to $45.

Our 44-inch Standard Overcoat is enough coat for most men; plenty of them, too—$12 to $40.

Extra Values in Boys' Overcoats To-day.

The whole town copied our Taper Crown Derby.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

Priestley's "Cravenette" Dress Goods

"RAIN WILL NEITHER WET NOR SPOT THEM." (Blacks and Colors) SPONGED, SHRUNK, READY FOR USE.

For coldish days:

A plain double-breasted box overcoat, box collar, buttoned to neck, warm and cosy.

Heavy drab kersey, Oxford and blue cheviot.

Sizes 3 to 8 years; $9 to $12.

A cape to match thrown in to give good measure and extra warmth.

If the plain jacket suit looks too old for your boy and the frills of the younger styles too fussy, split the difference with a Norfolk suit.

Baggy breeches, cloths of lively checks and stripes, plain blues and Oxfords, youthful and comfortable.

$8 to $12.

Everything wearable for the little boy or his big brother.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
568 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

LEGAL NOTES.

IRREGULARITIES WAIVED.—James L. Weeks was in 1857 the owner of an undivided one-half interest in certain real estate. On Sept. 23 of that year a judgment was secured against him, on which execution was issued and returned unsatisfied. Seventeen years later a second execution was issued upon the judgment, under which the Sheriff sold Weeks's interest in the premises to Anna R. Gerding. Weeks was present at the sale and raised no objection then or ever after or before his death in 1880. No Sheriff's certificate of sale was issued to Mrs. Gerding, but she having acquired by grants from other persons the part of the property not owned by Weeks, went into possession of the whole property and has remained in possession ever since. The second execution was also returned unsatisfied, but subsequently an ex parte order was entered providing for an amended return. Later on, the Sheriff being dead, Mrs. Gerding was given a certificate of sale by the Under Sheriff, and also a deed. In an action brought by Mrs. Gerding to determine the title to the property the heirs of Mr. Weeks claimed that their interest had not been cut off, and that they still had the right to redeem. Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the heirs had no better right to redeem than Weeks had at the time of his death, and he, by attending the sale and raising no objection either then or for the six or more years that he lived after the sale, must be deemed to have waived any irregularities, and no one claiming through him can now assert them. "The fact," says Justice McAdam, "that the Sheriff omitted to issue to the purchaser a certificate of sale in nowise invalidated the sale itself or prejudiced the rights of the purchaser. Nor can the purchaser be prejudiced because the Sheriff, after having made the sale, erroneously returned the execution nulla bona. The sale having been validly made, with the knowledge and passive acquiescence of Weeks, the judgment debtor, the right to redeem sprang immediately into existence and the statutory period allowed for redemption began at once to run. Weeks never did redeem or offer to do so, and after the period allowed him to do so had expired, he still being alive, his interest in the property was gone forever, and he consequently had no interest therein at his death, which could descend to the defendants as his heirs. As no interest ever descended to them, they have no standing to question the validity of the subsequent proceedings, under which an amended return was made, and a deed executed and delivered to the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale. If it were necessary to do so, it would probably not be difficult to justify those proceedings. The purchaser could not be permitted to suffer through the failure of the Sheriff to properly fulfill his duties. She had done her part when she purchased the property. It was the Sheriff's business to make a correct return of the execution, to issue the certificate of sale, and to execute and deliver the deed. If he had been living in 1882 he might have been compelled to do so. As he was dead, it properly fell to his Under Sheriff to do what the Sheriff should have done."

***

WHISKY TRUST CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision dismissing an appeal from an order of the Special Term in certain litigation affecting the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company and the Distilling Company of America. Henry I. Dittman and Kalman Haas applied for an order to require Thomas H. Wentworth to answer certain questions in a deposition which is being taken in a New Jersey Chancery suit. The action was brought by Dittman and Haas as holders of shares of the preferred stock of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company for a dissolution of the corporation. The Distilling Company of America, it was alleged, having become the owner of about 90 per cent. of the capital stock of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, as well as of other distilling concerns, manages the business to the detriment of the Kentucky company. Mr. Wentworth is the Secretary of the defendant corporations, and has an office in this city. The court, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, holds that the witness, Wentworth, should have answered the question put to him as to the profits that had been made by the Kentucky company. To refuse on the ground that the books of the company were the best evidence was unavailing. The books of account of the company were mere declarations in its favor, and would not be admissible as against the plaintiffs. As to certain other questions the Appellate Division holds that the court had no authority to order Wentworth to answer them. These were questions which he could not have well answered without consulting books, which were not before the court. Justice Hatch says the court knows of no power to compel the witness to make an outside examination of books and papers not before the court. Even as regards these questions, however, the witness did not apply to the court to modify or vacate the subpoena that had been served upon him. That is the statutory method of securing the protection of an aggrieved witness, and as he did not avail himself of it the appeal is dismissed. The order is modified, however, by limiting its application to questions relating to profits earned by the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, and, as modified, it is affirmed. Justice Patterson concurs in the opinion of Justice Hatch. Justice Laughlin concurs, except as to the witness not having the right to appeal. Justice Ingraham writes a dissenting opinion, in which Presiding Justice Van Brunt concurs. Justice Ingraham points out in his opinion that the witness declared that he could not answer certain questions because he was not a financial expert, and he had nothing to do with the operation of the distilleries. He also says that as the witness could be fined and imprisoned for contempt of court, if he refused to obey the order of the court, it is odd if he has no standing in court to appeal from this order.

***

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONTRACT.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of the lower court in a proceeding brought by William B. Bradley to prevent the letting of a contract for the erection of the Public Library in Bryant Park. The lower court denied a motion to continue a temporary injunction to prevent the letting of the contract to Norcross Brothers for $2,985,706. The plaintiff, Bradley, brought the action as a taxpayer to restrain the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from accepting a bid for the construction of a library, and also to restrain the Commissioner of Parks from executing a contract therefor and the Controller from paying out money on any such contract. The bids were advertised for under the provisions of Chapter 556 of the Laws of 1897, as amended by Chapter 627 of the Laws of 1900. Under the statute, the Department of Public Parks is authorized to erect the public library in Bryant Park, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized to accept the bids which would in its judgment best secure the efficient performance of the work. Justice George L. Ingraham, writing the opinion, holds that it is quite clear that the administrative work relating to the parks in Manhattan and Richmond, including the erection of buildings in any park, is imposed upon the Park Commissioner by the statute of 1897, and not upon the Department of Parks. This disposes of three of the twelve objections to the contract. The objection that the proposals for bids were not published in The City Record for fifteen consecutive days is disposed of by the Justice holding that the law was complied with, The City Record not being published on Sundays, and "consecutive days" meaning consecutive days of publication. As to the objection that the proposals did not specify any particular kind of marble, the court holds that the statute does not require this. The objection that the amount to be paid the successful bidder is in excess of the appropriation is without merit, the court holds. There is no provision in the statute requiring an appropriation to be made before the contract is executed. The difference between the amount of the bonds authorized and the amount of the contract will be furnished by the premium on the bonds. The objection that no power is given by the statute to award any contract is called frivolous.

Look Out

For your future needs as well as your present necessities in Clothing. It is well to make your selection NOW while the Winter's stock is new and sizes are complete.

This list is a short one, but comprehensive:

Prince Albert Coats and Vests	$20 to $40
Trousers	5 to 12
Dress Suits	25 to 50
Business Suits	15 to 35
Overcoats	15 to 60

Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

Everything that man or boy should wear.

THREE GREAT STORES.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of MEN'S STREET GLOVES.

Two hundred dozen full prix seam Cape gloves. Newest shades of red and tan. $1.00 per pair.

Two hundred dozen,—full prix seam Reindeer gloves. Steel and mouse grey. $1.00 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

MISSES' SUITS.

Blouse suits of Venetian Cloth or Serge,—trimmed with stitched satin bands,—Jackets lined with satin. Colors,—blue, brown, red and black. Sizes 14 and 16 years. $15.00.

Children's one-piece dresses,—blue, brown and red, Serge or fancy mixtures,—trimmed with braid and silk. Sizes 6 to 12 years. $5.00 and $7.50.

Children's full length, Military Coats,—made of Kersey Cloth or Cheviot. Colors,—blue, brown and mode. $7.50.

Full length, Tailor-made Corduroy Coats. Colors,—blue, brown, tan and grey. $15.00.

Full length, Cheviot, Norfolk Coats,—with double pleat back and strap belt,—velvet collar and cuffs. Colors,—blue, brown and red. Sizes 6 to 12 years. $10.50.

Twenty-third Street.

Guaranteed

Not To Shrink, OR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. "DERMOPHILE" Underwear, PURE WOOL. At Leading Dry Goods Stores.

"CATCHY NAMES"

furnished for any novelty. Address Catchy Names, Z Box 127, care New York Times.

SCHOOL LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

New Jersey Act Providing a Uniform System of Government Not Valid.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Court of Errors and Appeals this afternoon declared unconstitutional the Stokes school law of 1900, which was passed for the purpose of governing all the school districts of the State. By reason of this decision, the District School Boards throughout the State will go back to the laws that prevailed previous to the passage of the Stokes act.

The decision is far reaching in its effect. The law was a general revision of the school laws of the State, and was passed for the purpose of securing a uniform system of school government in the several school districts.

A NEW X-RAY INVENTION.

Shows the Internal Organs as Plainly as If They Were Exposed to the Naked Eye.

E. W. Caldwell describes in the current Electrical Review, a new apparatus designed for stereoscopic vision by X-rays. It has been developed in the laboratory at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City.

By using two sources of X-rays in the same tube, each eye views independently the shadow, with the result that the picture stands out distinctly, showing all the space relations of the objects viewed.

It is thought that this method will be of the utmost value in surgery, permitting immediate examination of broken bones, &c., as if they were viewed by the eye with their positions accurately indicated, instead of in silhouette effect, as has been the case heretofore.

To Talk on Municipal Reform.

J. J. Murphy of the Citizens' Union will speak on Municipal Reform at the meeting of the Women's Henry George League and Manhattan Single Tax Club to-morrow evening, at 128 East Twenty-eighth Street.

In sudden cases of Croup and other alarming affections of the Throat and Lungs, DOCTOR D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is invaluable. It often proves an elixir of life when death seems very near.—Adv.

James McCreery & Co.

MILLINERY DEP'T. 2d Floor.

Latest Importation of Flowers. A very large stock of blossoms and foilage, exquisitely reproduced. Suitable for millinery or dress trimmings.

Novelty ornaments for the hair.

Velvet and chiffon hats.

Ready-to-wear hats for tailor-made, sporting or morning dress.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

CLOAKS.

Full length coats,—made of black and Oxford grey Cheviot. Sleeves and yoke lined. $12.00 and $15.00.

Tan and Oxford grey Covert cloth or Black Cheviot, half-lined, Newmarket Coats,—and three-quarter length black Cheviot Coats,—lined with Satin. $19.50.

Twenty-third Street.

West 14th St. ESTD 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

THANKSGIVING ECONOMY.

With Thanksgiving guests to be fêted and feasted—and Christmas expenditures looming up on the horizon—our bargains are a boon to every economical hostess.

GOLDEN OAK BEDROOM SUITES . $21.00 (3 pcs., reduced from $28.00).

TAPESTRY CARPETS . . 65 cts. per yd. (reduced from $1.00).

Rich coloring and designs. Bargains in every department—and "Long Credit" reduces even bargain prices.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St. NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

COLLARS TRADE E&W MARK CUFFS SHIRTS THE BEST MADE.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MORRIS CHAIRS

are for "a blink o' rest—a sweet enjoyment." How much real comfort we owe to Wm. Morris. Golden or Flemish oak and mahogany finish frames, $4.00, with backs adjustable to the angle that best suits yours, and with broad, convenient arms—altogether the kind for comfort.

Artistic cushions, (the lasting kind,) tapestry covered, $3.50 per set.

All furniture comforts are fast being picked up at factory prices, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 54 AND 56 WEST 19TH STREET

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Misses' and Children's Garments

Record breaking days are these—such great sales we never before knew in this section..... Everybody is talking about this popular department—everybody who comes, buys—everybody who buys, delightedly tells somebody else..... Here are some more good things sure to be quickly bought and told about:—

Girls' Norfolk Sailor Suits

Wide wale all wool Serge—Brown, Navy, Royal and Garnet—white or self color shield—silk emb'd emblems on sleeve and shield—sleeve stripe—New yoke effect front and back—

6 to 14 years..... 3.98

Would be grand value at Five dollars—These little dresses will be sure to please the most fastidious.

Girls' Three-quarter Coats

Zibeline, Frieze and Heavy Cheviot—seamless Raglan back—box front—

6 to 14 years..... 4.98

Handsome shades of Green, Garnet, Gray, Blue and Auto Red—Collars of velvet in match or contrasting colors.

Misses' Box Coats

Fine Kersey—Castor, Brown, Navy and Claret—full stitched—jaunty fit and shape—half fitted back—silk velvet collars—satin lined throughout—12 to 18 years—

value 8.50..... 5.98

Children's Walking Coats

Fine Cloths in leading colors with round, scallop or square collars—trim'd with applique lace, silk braid, or fur—some with fur heads—handsome effects, also velvet and

Corduroy Coats—2 to 5 yrs..... 5.98

A great variety of Children's Walking Coats in all the popular materials—beautiful styles—1.98 to 24.98.

Great Values for the Boys

Beginning with a manufacturer's stock of DOUBLE BREAST and THREE PIECE VEST SUITS To be sold BELOW MANUFACTURER'S COST.

Double Breast Suits.....7 to 16 years..... 1.98

3 piece Vest Suits.....8 to 16 years..... 2.98

Thibets, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Unfinished Worsteds—neat stipes, checks and plaids in desirable dark colorings; also plain Navy Blue....Would rapidly sell at one to three dollars more per suit, for even then they would still be less than usual for such qualities.

BOYS' OVERCOATS

Oxford Melton—plaid lined—velvet collar—as good style and fit as those sold at double..... 2.98

Oxford and Medium Gray Frieze—Single Breast—Velvet Collar—Short and Long Side Pockets—Turned-up Cuffs—4 to 16 years..... 3.98 to 4.98

With yoke and velvet collar—Side pockets—turned-up cuffs..... 5.98

BOYS' REEFERS

2½ to 16 years..... 2.98..3.98

Kerseys, Melton, Covert, Frieze, Chinchilla | Navy, Oxford, Red | Brown, Tan, Black

Plain or Plaid lining—ulster, notched or velvet collars.

THREE-PIECE SUITS

Short Pants with vest—9 to 16 years...3.98, 4.98, 5.98 and 9.98

Cheviots, Diagonals, Thibets, Worsteds | Navy, Black, Oxford, Fancy shades | Stripes, Checks, Mixtures, Plain tints

Harvard and Military Styles—shaped back, padded shoulders—high cut collarless vests.

NORFOLK SUITS

3 to 14 years..... 2.98..3.98..4.98

Cheviot, Wide Wale, Serge, Broadcloth, Rough Serge | Navy and Royal, Olive, Dark Gray, Golden Brown, Cardinal | Navy with White Stripes, Gray Checks, Gray Stripes, Mixtures

Latest Effects in Yoke and Box Plaits.

SAILOR SUITS

3 to 10 years.....2.98..3.98 to 9.98

Velvet, Serge, Worsted, Cheviot | Navy, Cadet, Royal, Mixtures and Checks | Brown, Garnet, Oxford

set off with silk or mohair braids—single and double shields in contrasting colors.

RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS

2½ to 6 years.....4.98..5.98 to 9.98

Velvet, Broadcloth, Serge, Cheviot, Unf. Worsted | Garnet, Brown, Gray, Black | Royal Blue, Green, Castor, Navy

Single and double shields richly set off with contrasting or self colored braids—some with silk collars and shields.

DOUBLE BREAST SUITS

7 to 16 years.....2.98..3.98 to 9.98

Stripe and Check Cheviots; Navy and Black Thibets and Cheviots; Navy hard twisted Serges and Wide Wales; Cassimere in Plaids, Stripes and Checks; Fancy Worsteds, Plaids and Hairlines; Oxford and Medium Gray Cheviots; Royal Blue and Olive Stripe Cheviots; Unfinished Worsteds in Invisible Plaids. All with Cloth Undercollars—wide lapels—Best Linings. Tailoring and make of highest order.

"FOXY GRANDPA" SUITS

3 to 10 years.....3.98 to 5.98

Serge, Wide Wale, Cheviot, Worsted | Brown, Navy, Garnet, Royal | Vestee, Sailor, Norfolk, Double Breast

Just where "Foxy Grandpa" comes in is the secret—it always pleases when it's known—ask to see them.

Great Reductions in Millinery

Getting ready for the Dolls that will soon require space now occupied by Millinery, therefore

THESE QUICKLY CLEARING PRICES.

	Now.
Ladies' Hats—full trimmed—all shapes—new and handsome—were 6.98	5.00
Those that were 5.00	3.48
Ladies' Ready-to-Wears—20 styles Black and colors—were 1.49 to 3.98	.98
Ladies' Camel's Hair Walking Hats—velvet bound—peacock or coque pompon—best styles; were 2.49	1.98
With Persian Satin and Velvet trim.....were 2.48	1.49
Ladies' Rolling Brim Felt Sailors—with silk and breasts...were 1.24	.49
Feathers, Pompons, Breasts and Birds.....were .29 to .49	9
Marabout and Peacock Pompons.....were .49 to .69	.29
Fancy Pompons—were .98 to 1.39	.69
Ladies' Velvet Hats—Black and colored—dress shapes—were 2.48	1.94
Extra Fine Silk Velvet Hats—full draped—Black only—were 2.69	1.98
Ladies' Camel's Hair Felts—Newest shapes—white or black—Silk, Velvet or Cloth bindings—all colors and Black....were .98	.65
Misses' and Children's velvet and Silk Picture Hats—pleated brims—Tam crowns.....were 2.25	1.49
Novelties in Girls' Stitched Camel's Hair flats, with streamers and large rosettes; also Tam crowns and Rolling Rims; were 3.98	1.98
Stitched Felts and Knockabouts—with and without rosettes and quills.....were .69 to .98	.49

Four Special Saturday Attractions in Ladies' Waists and Dress Skirts

500 Silk Waists

Taffeta and Peau de Soie—black, and evening and day shades—open back or front—pin tucks, hemstitchings, straps or box pleats—also black Satin Waists of finest quality—full tucked—regular prices $4.98 and $5.98..... 3.98

French Flannel Waists

Gray, Green, Rose, Blue, Red and other shades—6 tailor stitched pleats in front—tucked back; were 2.98..... 1.69

Fine Black Dress Skirts

Broadcloth, Venetian and Cheviot Serge, with plain or tucked flare—Tailor stitched or silk bands or graduated folds—all bands and lengths—value 6.50..... 4.99

Ladies' Kersey Box Coats

Castor and Black—notch or high collar—satin lined throughout—all sizes..... 7.98

Finer Cloth Box Coats with and without fur—to $39.98.

Corsets at Half Price and Less

Autumn Clearance Sale of all odd sizes and small lots..... Imported and American, Coutille, Sateen and fancy figured and silk cloth—Black, White, Drab and fancy shades; Straight Fronts, Long Lengths, Short Hips and Girdles.

AT 59 CENTS
Corsets were 1.25 and 1.50
Six styles——sizes 18 to 30

AT 95 CENTS
Corsets were 1.50 to 2.25
Ten styles——sizes 18 to 30

AT 1.19
Corsets were 1.75 to 3.25
Five styles——18 to 30

AT 1.98
Corsets were 3.45 to 3.95
Three styles of a well-known make
Sizes 18 to 30.

Ladies' Gloves

Possessing fit, service and style—a combination not always found even in gloves that sell at a great deal more than the prices quoted:—

Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves—Black, White, Tan, Gray and Brown.. .65

Ladies' Foster Lacing Gloves—Foster emb'd—all shades..... .65

Ladies' 1-clasp Kid Gloves—pique seams—English tan shades..... .98

Ladies' 2-clasp Real Mocha Gloves—new tan and gray shades..... .98

Ladies' 1-clasp Heavy Dogskin Gloves—best quality—prix seams..... 1.49

Fine Petticoats

Black Silk Moreen—deep graduated accordion flounce of Taffeta Silk—a very handsome skirt..... 4.98

Same—Extra Size..... 5.98

Rich Taffeta Silk, black, street shades and light blue and pink for evening wear—deep tucked flounce, ruche finish..... 7.98

Novelties in Elegant Silk Skirts, with and without lace insertings, to $34.98, including the new reversible, making a light or dark skirt of it at will.

Ladies' Neckwear

Saturday Specials include:—

Venetian Lace Collars—Ecru and Arabic—new shapes—value 98 cents..... .79

Liberty Chiffon Neck Ruffs—extra full—long Jabot—Cascade or ruffled ends—Black, also Black-and-White—value 3.25..... 2.39

Twice-around Net Ties—Venise applique ends—white or ecru—value .69..... .49

Full Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—long pleated ends—ruche finish—value 1.25. .98

Toilet Articles At Porular Prices

Coke's Dandruff Cure	.69
Superior Bay Rum	.24
Bradley's Wildwood Violet Water	.49
Oakley's Velvene Talcum	.15
Riker's Face Powder	.17
Lubin's Toilet Powder	.15
Brown's Camphorated Tooth Powder	.17
Pond-lily Cream	.45
Oriental Tooth Paste	.44
"Florodora" Perfume	.69

NOV

1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901. 24 PAGES.

CONTENTS

	Page.
James Russell Lowell. The Authorized Biography in Two Volumes by Mr. Scudder. By ELIZABETH LUTHER CARY	829
Dickens. Reminiscences of His Readings in This Country. By T. C. EVANS	830
Amazon Lands. Baron de Santa-Anna Nery's Work Translated	839
London Letter. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN	852
South Africa. Letters from the Cape Written a Century Ago	850
Our London Cable. Items About Authors and Publishers by E. A. D.	841
Recent Fiction.	
"New Canterbury Tales"	842
"In the Forest"	842
"Mark Everard"	842
"Stratagems and Spoils"	843
"The Making of Jane"	843
"An Oklahoma Romance"	843
"Calumet K"	844
"The House with the Green Shutters"	844
"Tales of Dunstable Weir"	844
"Aphrodite"	845
"Sylvia"	845
"Lassie"	838
"The First Men in the Moon"	845
"A Man of Millions"	844
"The Mulligans"	845
"Old King Cole"	849
Other Latest Books.	
"French Art"	832
"Classification, Theoretical and Practical"	832
"The Teaching of Dante"	832
"A Day with a Tramp and Other Days"	833
"George Whitefield, Field Preacher"	833
"Technology of Petroleum"	834
"Memories of a Musical Life"	834
"Owen Glyndwr"	834
"Stevenson's Attitude to Life"	835
"The Century Classics"	838
"Peter Edes and His Diary"	855
"The Art of Building a Home"	851
Mabie's "William Shakespeare"	850
"The Tower of London"	851
"Anni Fugaces"	851
"The Dead Calypso and Other Poems"	850
"Some Simple Songs"	850
"Avenging the Maine"	835
"Lyrics of Love, of Hearth and Home"	835
"The Poems of Poe"	835
Fine Bookbinding	841
Kate Greenaway	840
"Ephemeral" Writing	840
Professional English	840
Accuracy in Catalogues	840
John Fiske's Unfairness to New York	851
Notes and News	846
Topics of the Week	829
Books and Men	838
Queries	837
From Readers	836
Books Received	848

The New York Times Saturday Review, One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

COINCIDENTALLY or otherwise, simultaneously with the visit of J. E. Redmond, M. P., to this country is the appearance of a volume dealing in a scholarly manner with the subject which he has so much to heart. "Ireland and the Empire," by T. W. Russell, also a member of the House of Commons, is believed to be a disinterested attempt to throw full light upon the wrongs Ireland has suffered during the last hundred years. This, we think, is Mr. Russell's first real book on the subject, although his numerous contributions on the Irish question would fill several volumes. He is a "United Kingdom man," has done much for the cause of temperance in Ireland, has taken an active part in the House of Commons against the home rule movement, and, seven years ago, was the principal promoter of the Land Acts Committee. Apparently he brings to his subject full knowledge and ample experience; still, it is too much to hope that he will please all who are interested in Ireland.

In spite of the four lives of Cardinal Wolsey, written in the last century, to say nothing of his "authoritative" biography by G. Cavendish, written within a century of his death, and in spite of Mr. Froude's historical elucidations concerning him, or possibly because of them, there has always been much doubt as to the actual status of Wolsey's religious views. Was he is a reformer who could not be bribed to become a revolutionist, or was he less than a reformer because he feared to be a revolutionist? Ethelred L. Taunton, whose "History of the Jesuits in England" was recently reviewed in these columns, has attempted to solve the problem, and has presented a work dealing with Wolsey from a strictly ecclesiastical point of view. Mr. Taunton is believed to keep well within the evidence he presents when he argues that had the Pope been more patient, on the one hand, and Henry VIII. less impetuous to contract marriages, on the other, there might have been no breach with Rome at all. Such a conclusion invites almost infinite speculation in regard to the last three centuries and a half of English history.

A profusely illustrated biographical work is "Eugene Field: A Study in Heredity and Contradictions," from the pen of the gentle poet's life-long friend, Mr. Slason Thompson. Aside from the fact that the work presents all interesting chronological data, we are shown how much Field owed to atavism, and that all his poems, even the most trivial, were the varied expression of a personal philosophy which his friend demonstrates and expounds. There is little doubt that this last addition to the already numerous Fieldiana will furnish the key which has so long been desired by many.

The unique preface beginning "Lord, let me never tag a moral to a story nor tell a story without meaning," which Dr. Van Dyke places as the "Foreword" in his latest volume, "The Ruling Passion," is being variously commented on by the London reviewers, and their expressions run through the whole gamut of literary censorum—censorum, in the Latin sense, it should be said. One critic says that it is a most admirable petition, which every aspirant for literary laurels should commit to memory and "repeat reverently" before putting pen to paper. Others are of a similar opinion, and so on, to an attempt at indifference which is more or less pertinently expressed by the Academy: "An admirable petition. But why print it?" As we have seen, other reviewers have answered this query. In the meantime, the preface itself seems destined to take its place as a unique addition to the three great prefaces of literary history.

It might be well to inquire of those captious critics, who are complaining that the personages in Mr. Hewlett's "New Canterbury Tales" do not talk in the style of their period, if modern readers in general would be much the wiser if they did actually speak in the language of Chaucer. However, we are glad that the question has been raised, for similar adverse criticism has recently been heaped upon certain historical novels. Of course, there is little doubt that the author of, say, "When Knighthood Was in Flower" could have made his characters speak in the exact language of the period, but we are quite sure that had he done so his book would have remained to-day a much disputed theme for philologists instead of being the popular romance that it undoubtedly is. The illusion is the thing, and not a mere reproduction. And that is why every schoolboy to-day knows Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," while Jonson's "Sejanus" is little more than a literary curiosity.

Mr. Clement K. Shorter is much disturbed over the transgressions that he finds in the "Dictionary of National Biography." These are particularly marked, he would have us believe, by the sins of omission. He gives full vent to his feelings in the current number of The Tatler. He is surprised and pained that no mention is made of William Fletcher, Lord Byron's valet, while he finds plenty about Fletcher in the recently published volume of Byron letters, but not even the editor of "The Letters" has taken the trouble to find out what became of Fletcher. Then Mr. Shorter fires his shot, which is properly suggestive and enlightening. He has dug it up from a newspaper of 1833. It reads as follows, and, to the littérateur who is also a detective, it seems full of infinite promise:

William Fletcher, the faithful valet of Lord Byron for twenty years, who received the pilgrim's last words at Missolonghi and did not quit his remains until he had seen them deposited in the family vault at Hucknell, now keeps an Italian warehouse in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, and is there celebrated among the nobility for the fine quality of his macaroni.

Two authors this month are presenting books on the inexhaustible subject of Shakespeare. In England W. Carew Hazlitt, more favorably known through his relationship to the eminent essayist than through his own ponderous but well-intentioned studies on the Venetian Republic, seeks to solve several unsolved or hitherto half solved problems in connection with the life and works of the Bard of Avon, while in the United States, Mr. W. H. Fleming presents a work on "Shakespeare's Plots," being a study in dramatic construction. We have not been made acquainted with the problems which Mr. Hazlitt tackles and so cannot discuss them, but if Mr. Fleming has approached his subject from the point of view of modern stagecraft, there can be little doubt that amateur Shakespearean dramatic societies of the future will be greatly indebted to him.

After many years Mr. Howells's charming little volume "Italian Journeys" is being presented in a form that is in proper keeping with its contents. The book, with illustrations by Pennell, has been modeled after the style of the édition de luxe of Henry James's "Little Tour in France," which was so sympathetically received last year. Incidentally, Mr. Howells has thoroughly revised the text and has written a new preface. We all remember with what felicity and charm he has described Venice, Genoa, Naples, Pisa, Como, and other Italian cities, and persons who are acquainted with the peculiar atmosphere of Joseph Pennell's drawings can imagine how the text has now been enhanced. We know of no other artist who is so capable of doing full justice, not only to Mr. Howells but to the Italian landscape, as is Mr. Pennell.

OUR MAGAZINE NUMBER.

One week from to-day THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued as a special number of extra size devoted to the plans made by the editors of magazines for the coming year. This method of dealing with these preparations has in past years been found more satisfactory than the old way of printing from week to week scattered items pertaining to the prospectuses. Readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW have shown how glad they are to see news of periodicals [illegible]

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The Authorized Biography in Two Volumes By Mr. Scudder.

MR. HOWELLS, in his "Personal Retrospect," said of Mr. Lowell: "He did not, indeed, make one impression upon me, but a thousand impressions, which I should seek in vain to embody in a single presentment." Already the public also has had so many personal impressions of Mr. Lowell, gained through his intensely personal works, through his letters, and through the abundant reminiscence of his friends, that it is difficult to realize how entirely empty a space has been left for Mr. Scudder to fill with this more formal biography. We have never yet quite seen Mr. Lowell whole. Nor do we now. But we come nearer to it in having such a body of connected data on which to build our conception of him. We see him surrounded by his environment and developing in orderly sequence—at all events in sequence as orderly as his somewhat vagrant tendencies permitted—from the willfulness and ardor of his early years to the splendid product of his maturity. Mr. Scudder has contented himself with singularly little comment and explanation, and no subject of biography ever needed less, but he has followed the course of Lowell's interests and the apparent workings of his mind so minutely as to bring his many-sided personality into essential harmony.

In the first volume the inevitable impression of Lowell's perverse youth is deepened rather than mitigated. The most inveterate hero-worshipper could hardly find him other than a decidedly trying boy. "Rather flighty and exceedingly youthful" he was in his own opinion, expressed long after, and the unprejudiced reader must add, blithely inconsiderate. Mr. Scudder prints a letter from Dr. Lowell to his son, written as the former was about to sail for Europe, leaving Lowell a young collegian not very well adapted to leading a life of independence. The financial arrangement suggested is not wholly complimentary in its implication, and shows how early the spur was needed for one who in his own words "came into the world with a strong dose of poppy in his veins."

"You know the necessity of economy," writes the father, "and you know that I shall never deny you but from necessity what will afford you pleasure. I shall direct Charles to pay you half a dollar a week. If you are one of the first eight admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa, $1.00 per week as soon as you are admitted. If I find my finances will allow it I shall buy you something abroad. If you graduate one of the first five in your class I shall give you $100 on your graduation. If one of the first ten, $75. If one of the first twelve, $50. If the first or second scholar, $200. If you do not miss any exercises unexcused you shall have Bryant's 'Mythology' or any book of equal value, unless it is one I may specially want. My dear child, I wish you only to be faithful to yourself. You can easily be a fine scholar, and therefore in naming the smallest sum for your weekly expenses I feel no hesitation, as it depends on yourself with very little exertion to secure the second highest sum, and with not more exertion than is perfectly compatible with health and sufficient recreation to secure the largest."

We do not hear just how much or how little Lowell profited by this carefully graded system of rewards, but it was some time after his college days that he began really to be "faithful to himself." His rustication at college and the criticism to which it subjected him did not seriously disturb his faith in his own judgment, but he had his natural boyish grievance against the world for not recognizing the powers that he would not put forth, and he most lustily and literally cursed that unappreciative world. The spirit of revolt against enforced tasks was one that he carried with him far into his middle years. When he first launched himself in the profession of letters he fought shy of making any promises that he might be bound to perform. "I should not like to bind myself to write every week, though I have no doubt that I shall be able to," he says to his first editor, and twenty-five years later he tells a correspondent that he has just declined an offer of four thousand dollars a year to write four pages monthly. It would be a mistake to infer, however, as so many have inferred, and as his own protestations of indolence constantly tempt one to believe, that Lowell's hatred of routine work sprang from pure idleness of temperament. It is true that although he despised debt and was seldom during his earlier years entirely out of it, he could not bring himself to harness his Pegasus ever so lightly for the sake of clearing himself. It is true that he chafed under drudgery of any sort whatsoever, whether it was connected with the editing of The Atlantic Monthly, or with the duties of a professorship at Harvard, or with the details of his work as Minister to Spain and to England. He was not happy, boy or man, without abundant time to play. On the other hand, he was never happy in scamping any work he undertook. As a reviewer he did but spare himself in reviewing White's Shakespeare for The Atlantic, re-

NOV

...minute, he read over Archer every morning of the examination and notes and then laid the book aside, that his impression might settle and clarify before he wrote his criticism. Concerning an article on Woodwood's Dictionary he wrote to Mr. Norton:

You know my unfortunate weakness for doing things not quite superficially. So I have been a week about it—press waiting, devil at my elbow, (I mean the printer's,) every dictionary and vocabulary I own gradually gathering in a semicircle round my chair—and three of the days of twelve solid hours each. And with what result? At most six pages, which not six men will care anything about. And now it is done, I feel as if I had taken hold of the book the wrong way and that I should have devoted myself to his theory more and to particulars less; or, rather, that I ought to have had more space.

Perhaps the most striking impression given by these volumes (and given more emphatically than by the "Letters") is the interplay of the two opposing elements in Lowell's character—swiftness of intuition and sobriety of ultimate judgment. His wit was so quick to strike, his enthusiasm so prompt to take fire, that in his younger days especially one looked for the extreme views that have been the curse of all reforming periods. But even in his younger days he showed potential tolerance and breadth of feeling, a caution in yielding his mind absolutely to any strong impulse. His patriotism was the only emotion to which he gave himself without consideration.

"The connection with The (Anti-Slavery) Standard had not altered Lowell's position in politics," writes his biographer of a time when Lowell was most swayed by the great issues that resulted in the civil war.

It found him an independent and left him so. He was no less a reformer at the end than he was at the beginning. But he was confirmed in his belief that the world must be healed by degrees, and as he was a disbeliever in the short cut to emancipation by way of disunion, so he was at once a firm believer in radical reform, but skeptical of ultimate success through the rooting out of individual evils. He found himself among people who were sure of their panaceas. He himself in the first flush of his restless desire for activity had been disposed, under the influence of the woman he loved, to attack the evil of intemperance by the method of total abstinence, but his zeal was short lived. He appears never to have accepted woman suffrage as the solution of the problem of society, and it is doubtful if at any time he would have given his adhesion to the mode of immediate emancipation if he had been called upon to discuss it. His imagination and his sense of humor both prevented him from being a thick and thin reformer, and he refused to allow his hatred of slavery to be complicated with practical measures for the reform of various other evils which troubled society. It was because he saw in slavery in the United States the arch foe of freedom and the insidious corrupter of National life that he concentrated his reforming energy upon this evil.

As we have said, the love of country amounted to a passion with him, and Mr. Scudder manages to convey its fervor and tenderness without descending to a combat with those critics who have seen opportunity to doubt it in Lowell's liking for the English land and people. His feeling was the feeling natural to the poetic nature. He personified his ideal and loved it, to use his own comparison, as he might a woman. The vision of the Commemoration Ode was the vision most often with him:

O, Beautiful! my Country! ours once more!
Smoothing thy gold of war-disheveled hair
O'er such sweet brows as never other wore.

Upon his foreign missions he never forgot that he was the champion as well as the business agent of the United States. When at his presentation to the King of Spain he was kept waiting twenty minutes beyond the hour appointed for his audience, and his introducer apologized, he replied that it was nothing to him personally, but it should be remembered it was not he but the United States that was kept waiting. An Englishman who was often his host during his official stay in England is quoted as saying:

I like Mr. Lowell. I like to have him here. I keep him as long as I can, and I am always in terror lest somebody shall say something about America that would provoke an explosion.

Max Müller bore like testimony:

Everybody knows, he says, in "Auld Lang Syne," that the salaries paid by America to her diplomatic staff are insufficient, and no one knew it better than he himself. But when the remark was made in his presence that the United States treated its diplomatic representatives stingily he fired up and discoursed most eloquently on the advantages of high thoughts and humble living.

Full as any biography of Lowell must be of public affairs, it is nevertheless deeply impressed upon the reader that he was not in the common sense in the least a man of affairs. He lived a life singularly withdrawn and private. Mr. Scudder recalls the peculiarly impersonal nature of his teaching at Harvard. He gave himself freely, was careless in his exactions, and not only suffered but encouraged encroachments on his unprofessional hours. "At first in Kirkland Street, afterward at Elmwood, he made his students welcome, and the only difference it may be between an hour in University Hall and an hour by the wood fire at Elmwood, was in the wider range of talk. It was here that his students came nearest to him, for it was the men he quickened in the class room who were avid of more just such talk, and sought him in the greater intimacy of his study. Yet, nearer as they came to him as he sat with his pipe in slippered ease, and much as they drew from him it is doubtful if there was ...comparative envelope might flow from Lowell one of his most delightful essays. If some question he sent him happened to catch him at a favorable moment, when he needed only an occasion for the letter that was on tap, so these students, one or more, offered an easy audience, and Lowell, rarely out of the mood for talk, would spin his gossamer or weave his strong fabric for them as well as for any one else, without paying very close heed to them personally." And Mr. Barrett Wendell's story of Lowell's essential indifference to his pupils is quoted. Although Mr. Wendell had been an enthusiastic pupil, and had freely used Lowell's hospitality, he had made so little impression on him that when they met again after no great interval of time, Lowell had quite forgotten his face and had almost forgotten his name. This certainly was not a quality to further the success of a public man. Up to the time he was appointed Minister to Spain, he lived in a small world with a comparatively narrow range of personal associations. He traveled more or less, but the greater part of his time was spent in a small circle of friends who shared his tastes, or among his books. This seclusion and concentration of interests, nevertheless, the non-partisan nature of his political ideas, his familiarity with great literature all played their part in fitting him for the highest type of diplomatic life, and in the opinion of his biographer were largely responsible for the peculiar grace and ease with which he filled the position for which he was in minor details so little prepared. For the personal intercourse with Englismen demanded of him as Minister to the Court of St. James's he was specially adapted for reasons which Mr. Scudder sets forth as follows:

The English more than any other nation have cultivated the dinner table and the social meeting for the purpose of exchanging ideas regarding public affairs. * * * It was natural that Lowell should be in demand on such occasions, and it was inevitable that he should make a remarkable impression. He had the readiness of a practiced writer, and he had above all a spontaneousness of nature which made him one of the best of conversationalists. It was but a slight remove from his lecture room at Harvard or his study at Elmwood to an English dinner table, and the themes on which he was called upon to speak were very familiar to him. Literature, the common elements of English and American life, the distinctiveness of America, these were subjects on which he was at home, and he brought to his speak a manner quiet yet finished by years of practice. Had set orations been his business he would scarcely have made so remarkable an impression as he made by his off-hand speeches.

Naturally much space and attention are given to the seven brilliant years of Lowell's diplomatic service, but in the whole record the experience takes its place as a passing thing, and while it rounds out the effect of public usefulness and effectiveness made by Lowell's continual contribution of discussion and comment on public matters, it does not interrupt or change the impression of him which dominates all other impressions—that he was a scholar, a man of letters, a thinker, averse to great activity, content with moderate tasks and moderate leisure, essentially almost a recluse, peering with interested and acute vision from his study windows, but happiest behind them. The last glimpse of him shows him there with his books around him, entertaining the friends who came to him with witty comments on the peculiarities of his relentless disease, and preparing for death in the most endearing of his many moods. A simple incident of these final days illustrates as well as anything the great kindliness of temper that went with his incisive humor. He liked to watch the squirrels and birds about his home at Elmwood, and during his last illness he had a flat dish with stones in it placed convenient to them in the garden, and connected it with his water pipe, that they might have free use of the improvements to which he was indifferent enough.

ELISABETH LUTHER CARY.

By John Strange Winter.*

Fortunately John Strange Winter's pen is as cheerful as it is prolific. "The Price of a Wife" in Laurence Murgatroyd's case is not an exorbitant one, and the author tells us over and over again that the pretty nurse is worth double the anxiety and treble the money that his father demands the young husband shall pay for her.

Having nursed Laurence through a hunting accident, Marion Brandon finally agrees to marry him privately. This is the beginning of a series of complications leading through old Mr. Murgatroyd's illness and death, and a wicked younger brother's misdoings to a happy ending. We are given a flashlight introduction to Marion's family—none of whom ever appear again—against a background of family reverses in which the heroine plays a heroine's part.

A lovers' quarrel ending in tears and kisses, a will problem satisfactorily worked out through the heir's honesty and his godfather's beneficence, and a case of mistaken identity which makes no effort to mislead are the threadbare incidents of a threadbare plot. The story is trivial, commonplace, and passively innocuous.

*THE PRICE OF A WIFE. By John Strange Winter, Author of "The Career of a Beauty," "The Other Man's Wife," "Aunt Johnnie," "Every Inch a Soldier," "A Magnificent Young Man," "The Truth-Tellers," &c. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 260. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

DICKENS.

An American's Reminiscences of His Readings in This Country.

DICKENS began public readings from his works in 1837. The experiment was found to be, from every point of view, completely successful. Its chief returns were large; his dignity was not compromised, as some of his friends thought it might be; he showed himself a master in his new art, as he had proved himself in his old ones. For the first time in his career the great British public whom he had captivated and enchained for a quarter of a century were enabled to see face to face and listen to the voice of the magician who had for that long period spread his enchantment over them. They flocked to his readings, filling every hall in which he appeared, and it was evident that, apart from his natural fondness for the work, and its other incidental advantages, Dickens had opened a vein of money-making exceeding that which rewarded the efforts of his pen, ample and munificent as the latter had been since the beginning of his literary career.

With my first knowledge that he had begun to give public readings and proposed to continue seriously in that work I determined to invite him to pay a second visit to this country. His first one, twenty years before, ended in anger and resentment on both sides, and this feeling knew little abatement for quite a long term of years. On his part it found expression in the "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit"; he was free in the declaration that he never expected to visit this country again, and was not at all shaken with the patriotic animadversions which pursued him across the Atlantic. He had a few American friends to whom his attachment was close and enduring, but for the great Yankee Nation, the "cream of the airth and flower of human natur," he had in these years no love, and professed none. But as time wore on this feeling on both sides gradually abated. Dickens's great works, appearing one after the other, found here an audience as loving and appreciative as that which welcomed them at home. The "American Notes" were an old story; "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," and the others were new, and it was by the latter that to the existing generation of our compatriots Dickens was known. His name and books were household words all over America, and time, with forgetfulness, going hand in hand with memory, had restored him to the affections of practically all the reading part of the American people.

But I knew that he would require some definite and particular evidences of this before he would consider at all the proposal of a second visit. My immediate conception of the best way to procure this was to communicate with leading men in all parts of the country, except the South, where the lecture business did not thrive, requesting an expression of their opinions as to the reception which Dickens might expect among their several communities. But I would not take this initiative or any step in the matter without consulting friends, and I went first to Mr. Henry J. Raymond, founder and editor of THE TIMES, (a good friend and a ready ally at all times,) and laid the subject before him. He said the notion was a good one, and looked feasible. "Dickens," he said, "would certainly be well received. There is no shadow of doubt about that; but I agree with you that he may require some very particular assurances on this point to induce him to come. The plan you propose to get local opinions bearing on the matter seems to me to be decidedly the right one. Go ahead on this line and I will help you all I can." He said that "Dan Sickles," not yet come to his Generalship and military renown, had just come back from some diplomatic mission to the Central American States and that we had better drive out to his home, somewhere on the North River, near where the Central Park is now, on the following Sunday.

Sickles, he said, was one of the cleverest men he knew; full of resource, always fertile in happy expedients and ready to help; was in Congress and influential there, and could do me no end of good in Washington. We went at the time appointed and found Sickles surrounded by a chattering family of Isthmian monkeys and parrots which he had brought back with him from his equatorial journey, an amusing but ultimately burdensome constituency, hard to keep and harder to give away, as he found out when he tried it, a like lesson coming to me a few years later, when, after tropical journeyings, I returned encumbered with a similar possession.

Sickles took up the matter on which we had come with interest, and promised any form of co-operation which he might be able to render. He was somewhat reserved in his opinion as to the reception which Dickens might expect; thought he had treated us badly, and ought to make some atonement; but on the whole judged that he would be well received. I have already published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the letter setting forth his opinions on this point, and it need not be here repeated. In this as in other matters of after date, I found Sickles, who had been a good friend since I first came to the city when only just beyond the threshold of boyhood, an inestimable ally and coadjutor.

I need not name all the literary or journalistic friends near at hand whom I consulted, but must not omit to mention that when I laid the proposed scheme before Mr. Greeley he seemed rather more enthusiastic about it than I myself was. "There was no obstacle to his coming," he said, ...at other times to the visiting turned him of our people. He was young when he was here before, and not as discreet as he might have been; criticised his entertainers and was rather inclined at times to lecture them; mixed up discussions of international copyright with his responses to addresses of welcome, and all that. He will know better another time. The people will not shake such a loud "to do" over him as they did before, but he will find an equal welcome." Mr. Greeley gave me a letter of this import to show Dickens, and I remember with amusement the puzzled look and comical grimace of that distinguished man as he glanced over it. "Is this Cufic," he said, "or Siamese, or Egyptian?" It was merely the familiar Greeley holograph, a cacography legible enough to those familiar with it, but to such as were not thus instructed as obscure as the Medo-Scythian column on the Rock of Behistun. I had served under Mr. Greeley as proofreader, and could read his writing like print. So I interpreted it to Mr. Dickens, who professed himself in the highest degree pleased and flattered by its welcoming expressions. I must also include a reference to Thurlow Weed, who fully shared the sentiments of Mr. Greeley and was one of the most ardent admirers of Dickens whom I have ever known.

In following years when my nocturnal newspaper article was written I have many a time visited him at midnight in his room at the Astor House, where for a long term of years he directed the Republican politics of the State, with an influence on National affairs as well, and if he was alone he was almost invariably reading Dickens, whose books he knew pretty nearly by heart. When I told him my plans and how far they had progressed he seemed greatly pleased, and said that any aid he could render me should not be wanting. From Albany he writes—it must have been in the active period of the Lincoln campaign and related to one of my after visits to England in pursuance of the same mission:

"My Dear Sir: Mr. Seward is at Auburn, and I shall probably not see him before I go to Washington. But as soon as I do see him I will endeavor to arrange something in connection with your intended visit to Europé. Please accept our thanks for your kind remembrance and attention. The news of last night"—[perhaps that of the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, but this I have no present means of verifying]—"has excited our people greatly. Clergymen are addressing the crowds on State Street. No Sundays in revolutions. Truly yours,

"THURLOW WEED."

Among many others who gave me help and furtherance and through me offered to Dickens their cordial tokens of welcome were George W. Childs, N. P. Willis, and, in particular, Richard Grant White, who with other active and most efficient services procured for me a personal letter of introduction to the novelist from Prof. Felton, President of Harvard University, perhaps, though, that may be saying a trifle too much, the American of all others whom Dickens held in the highest esteem.

With the assistance of this potential group of allies, I had soon accumulated a body of testimony as to the sentiments of the American people toward Mr. Dickens, which I had no doubt the latter would find entirely convincing—a confidence which the event fully justified.

I can remember only a single person in whose bosom the patriotic rage against the novelist—kindled so long before—was still at white heat, and that was President Buchanan, to whose presence I was conducted by the venerable Gouverneur Kemble, who was to spend the evening socially at the White House, with his old friend, the President, and was kind enough to take a young one along with him. Of course I had nothing to ask of that great Magistrate, but when he was informed by Mr. Kemble of my proposed journey and its errand, he expressed the most implacable hostility to Dickens; said he had insulted the country and its people and public men, and that his presence here again would be a public offense which ought not to be tolerated. He was polite enough toward me personally for "Old Buck was a gentleman," as even Mr. Clay once admitted, but it was quite clear that he thought I might be engaged in better business. For a passing note of his appearance, I recall that his venerable and tolerably massive head, crowned with snow white hair, not over thick, slanted to one side rather more than appears in his portraitures, as if in sitting for them he had made an effort to restore it to normal lines with his body; that he wore a very old-fashioned cravat, white, and wound round and round his neck after the manner which prevailed among clergymen during the early years of the century; that his complexion was clear, with a slight tinge of color, and that one of his eyes had an oblique line of vision, making it difficult to discern at any moment what he was really looking at. A New York City Congressman was present during a part of the evening, copiously unfolding some local political grievance. The President listened patiently, and when he had finished said, "What is it then that you want?" "What I want, Mr. President, is revenge." Buchanan then took up the subject at large; showed a far greater familiarity with all its details than the aggrieved Congressman had displayed, and ended by informing him bluntly that he would have nothing to do with any of his schemes of reprisal, and regarded the whole matter as unworthy of his interference or notice.

While this somewhat imposing but not wholly admirable historic figure projects its outlines on my page I may recall that I saw him and heard the speech which was his bid for the Presidency on his return from England, where he had been

1901

Ambassador by President Pierce's appointment. His resignation of that post and return home was happily timed for his political purposes, and his speech was skillfuly attuned to the same end. Later I saw him on the last day of his Administration enter the carriage with Abraham Lincoln at Willard's Hotel, and in fulfillment of my duty as a newspaper correspondent I rode beside them on horseback in a blinding duststorm, on their historic journey to the Capitol. As they emerged from the hotel arm in arm buchanan looked old and haggard and broken; Lincoln, dark and firm, but with a mournful, almost prophetic, expression of countenance—the duststorm presently shrouded them out of sight, with the lesser figures of the procession, and they did not fully emerge till they reached the Capitol, where Lincoln presently delivered his immortal first inaugural address, his predecessor sitting near with unrecorded emotions. This was my last sight of the outgoing President, who conducted the ritual of his retirement with unblemished dignity, nothing in his Administration becoming him like the leaving of it.

A little before midwinter of 1858 I was ready to depart on my mission and sailed in the little steamer Fulton, a small affair compared with the modern ocean greyhounds, having for fellow-voyagers, besides the gallant Gen. Phil Kearny, three Ambassadors, one from Haiti, going to France, carrying thither the full-blown ingratitude of Toussaint l'Ouverture, and two of President Buchanan's appointments, Mr Preston of Kentucky for Spain and J. Glancy Jones of Pennsylvania for Austria. It created no insurrection on board that the white plenipotentiaries would not sit at table with the black one, and the latter took his repasts in his stateroom, eating the accompanying leek with resignation. Gen. Phil Kearny was eloping with the handsome black-eyed daughter of a prominent Federal official, (a fact which was not known to me or anybody else on board till afterward.) I used to walk to and fro with him on the deck, while he told me of the battles, sieges, fortunes he had passed. An empty sleeve was pinned across his breast; the arm which should have been in it was lost in the Mexican war. He was rather a slender, smallish man, but alive to his finger tips with vitality. His eyes had the topaz gleam of the tiger's, with a strange, greenish glint in them which in action, I have been told, kindled into diabolic fire; that he galloped up and down his lines trailing a stream of curses behind him like

> The roar of some pained desert lion,
> Which all day had trailed the hunter's javelin
> in his side.

As a soldier he was of the type of Ney and Murat; would have led the Cuirassiers at Waterloo as gallantly as Milhaud himself, and perhaps across instead of into the sunken road of Ohain.

Less than four years later I climbed on the roof of a building in Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, summoned by the opening cannonade of Chantilly mingling itself with the heavier boom of a thunderstorm blackening the west as the day descended, and both continued till after nightfall. In these hours Kearny was shot dead while making a reconnaissance alone, and curiously enough, for one of the bravest men of his own or any generation, shot in the back. Hail and farewell, gallant figure; spark of vehement life too early blown from flame to ashes! As thy spirit rose from its earthly wrappings, left on the night-shadowed Chantilly field, I can picture it as taking transient command of heaven's artillery, and out of the blackened arch carrying on the battle from the material ranks of which the hero it invested had been so untimely retired. T. C. EVANS.

John Fiske's Unfairness to New York.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Such demonstrations as the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Fort Washington and the erection of a beautiful and unique memorial to mark the site of the nobly-defended work are evidences of New York's awakening to its historic treasurres and of a wide-spreading sentiment of civic pride and patriotic appreciation of local landmarks. The same spirit was manifested in the effort that saved the Jumel Mansion and in the appeal to preserve Fraunces's Tavern.

New York is not only taking a deeper interest in its priceless possessions of Revolutionary origin, but is naturally studying with keener insights the literature that deals with the Revolution. In this pursuit it is often surprised and pained at the unfair portrayal of the part it played in the early stages of the great struggle, and nowhere, it is safe to say, is this unfairness more strikingly exhibited than in John Fiske's "American Revolution."

The reader approaches this work with a certain pleasurable anticipation. The dedication is to one whose "rare foresight and public spirit . . . saved from destruction one of the noblest historic buildings in America, (the Old South Meeting House of Boston,) and made it a centre for the teaching of American history and the principles of good citizenship."

The preface includes a special acknowledgment of obligation to a New York man, concluding with the words: "From Dr. Emmet's wealth [referring to his historical collections] I have taken far less than he would gladly have bestowed upon me, for the plan of my book had a limit, while to his generosity there was none."

or purpose. John Fiske was not only a brilliant writer, but a great scholar, and it goes without saying that he knew his subject thoroughly. When, therefore, he slights New York we are not only surprised but aggrieved.

The first hundred pages of the work comprise a highly interesting and philosophical exposition of the events and personalities connected with the period immediately preceding the actual outbreak of the Revolutionary spirit, and it is here that we discover the biased views of the author. His description of the "Boston massacre" is graphically done, and the admission is properly made that the people began the affair by annoying the soldiers. Several pages are then devoted to the splendid manner in which the people of Boston behaved under the trying circumstances, no attempt being made "to wreak a paltry vengeance" on the soldiers. We are quite ready to subscribe to all the worthy sentiments suggested by the occasion, and to feel a thrill of pride in the decorous conduct of the Bostonians. But how about New York and its "massacre"?

Mr. Fiske does not so much as mention the "Battle of Golden Hill," which occurred three months before the King Street affair, which was brought about by the endeavors of the citizens of New York to protect their liberty pole against the unprovoked attacks of the troops, which, as a matter of fact, caused the shedding of the "first blood in the War of the Revolution," and after which the people behaved in as praiseworthy a manner as their fellow-sufferers of Boston.

In speaking of the celebrated tea party Mr. Fiske remarks: "For the quiet sublimity of reasonable but dauntless moral purpose, the heroic annals of Greece and Rome can show us no greater scene than that which the Old South Meeting House witnessed on the day when the tea was destroyed." We read also that Boston's act was greeted with public rejoicing throughout the thirteen colonies; that Charleston and Philadelphia rejected the tea consigned to them, but we fail to find a solitary reference to the heroic and equally quiet and orderly way in which New York handled the tea forwarded at the same time to this port. Surely these are two most curious omissions in a history of the American Revolution, especially in one that finds room for so much praise in describing similar incidents within the limits of the town of Boston.

But the most striking example of unfairness, a positive expression, in fact, of something very much akin to prejudice, appears in these sentences:

> The policy of non-importation had pressed with special severity upon the commerce of New York, and the planters of Virginia and the farmers of Massachusetts were growing rich at the expense of their neighbors. In July the New York merchants broke the non-importation agreement, and sent orders to England for all sorts of merchandise except tea. * * * The wrath of the other colonies was intense. At the Boston town meeting the letter of the New York merchants was torn in pieces."

The facts, as clearly explained by Bancroft, were (Vol. III., Page 386) that "New York alone had been true to its engagements, and its imports had fallen off more than five parts in six," while New England and Pennsylvania had imported nearly one-half as much as usual, and Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia had all increased their importations. It was under these circumstances, after growing impatient of a system of renunciation which was so unequally kept," that New York openly withdrew from a compact which the other colonies had been secretly breaking.

After an instance of this kind we need not be surprised to find the brilliant little victory of Harlem Heights referred to merely as an attempt on the part of the British to break through the American lines, which failed, the attack being repulsed. Of Knowlton and Leitch not a word; of Nathan Hale the single remark that he was hanged as a spy. ALBERT ULMANN.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

The CAVALIER

By George W. Cable

Illustrated by Christy.

40th 1,000.

THE SPECTATOR (London) says:

"WE must specially mention the character of Charlotte Oliver, drawn with remarkable delicacy and insight."

$1.50.

All Booksellers or CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SCRIBNERS

Masques of Cupid

By EVANGELINE WILBOUR BLASHFIELD

I. A Surprise Party. II. The Lesser Evil. III. The Honor of the Créquy. IV. In Cleon's Garden.

A Really Exquisite Book, Out To-day.

FOUR short comedies illustrated with 35 delicate and decorative drawings by EDWIN HOWLAND BLASHFIELD

$3.50 net (postage 26 cents)

French Art

Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture

By W. C. BROWNELL

New and Enlarged Edition, reset in larger type, with 48 illustrations.

THE author has added a chapter on the work of the sculptor Rodin, making a measurably complete and abundantly illustrated record of French plastic art from the time of the Renaissance to the present.

A VALUABLE WORK

$3.75 net (postage 20 cents)

LITERATURE (London) says:

"MR. GRAHAM BALFOUR'S life of his famous cousin is more than adequate, if one may say so; it is a dignified, scholarly, frank, and at the same time very loving piece of work, which is wholly worthy of its subject."

The Life of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

IN TWO VOLUMES.

$4.00 net (postage 30 cents)

The SPECTATOR (London) says:

"THE latter half of Mr. Balfour's second volume will always be indispensable to any judgment of Stevenson, for Mr. Balfour was closely associated with, and has excellently described, the man in what was almost a different incarnation."

Victorian Prose Masters

By W. C. BROWNELL

Author of "French Art," etc.

The New York Times Saturday Review says: "Criticism has seldom been more intimately searching, less aloof and unwarmed by personality. . . . Reason reformed by emotion, expressed in beauty, elevated by moral earnestness, lightened by humor—this is the ideal that gradually grows in the reader's imagination."

$2.50 net (postage 13 cents)

The French Revolution and Religious Reform

By WILLIAM M. SLOANE

Author of "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," etc.

A NEW VIEW OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

"PROFESSOR SLOANE'S sound judgment, his remarkable detective powers, keen insight and trenchy vigorous style well qualify him for the work in which he is so happily successful."—Boston Transcript.

$2.00 net (postage 16 cents)

Essays and Addresses

By AUGUSTINE BIRRELL

"THE subjects, however, are not dry, and the essays are full of interest."

$1.00 net (postage 11 cents)

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

PUBLISH THIS DAY

ITALIAN JOURNEYS

By W. D. HOWELLS. *Holiday Edition.* With Illustrations by JOSEPH PENNELL. In holiday binding. Crown 8vo, $3.00 (postpaid). De Luxe edition of 300 numbered copies, $5.00 *net*.

An enlarged edition of a charming book, with about seventy uncommonly artistic illustrations.

AMERICAN TRAITS

From the Point of View of a German. By HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, Professor of Psychology in Harvard University, and author of "Psychology and Life." Large crown 8vo, $1.60 *net*; postage 13 cents.

A series of brilliant contrasts of social and political life, character and scholarship in Germany and America, from a German point of view. Prof. Münsterberg's tone is light and entertaining and reflects his keen, original personality.

MARGARET WARRENER

By ALICE BROWN, author of "King's End," "Meadow Grass," etc. Crown 8vo, $1.50 (postpaid.)

Some members of Boston artistic life are leading characters in Miss Brown's new story, and those who have enjoyed the strength and insight of her earlier stories will welcome this larger achievement with its proof of increased power and its singular literary charm.

THE FIELD OF ETHICS

By GEORGE H. PALMER, Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. 12mo, $1.10 *net*; postage 11 cents.

The object of this luminous and attractive volume is to determine the place of of ethics in a rational scheme of life, to distinguish it from other provinces of knowledge, and to consider what kind of beings the subjects of its study must be.

SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND CHARACTER

By LE BARON R. BRIGGS, Dean of Harvard College. 16mo, $1.00 *net*; postage 10 cents.

Notable essays on Education, which present in a style uncommonly simple and clear the rich results of large experience both as a teacher and as a disciplinarian.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

A Short History. By JAMES K. HOSMER, author of "Samuel Adams," "Young Sir Henry Vane," etc. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.20 *net*; postage 12 cents.

A most valuable and interesting book on the great valley, its occupation successively by Indians, Spaniards, French, English and Americans; the famous men who have acted brilliant parts there, and the enormous industries and commercial interests of the valley to-day.

Sold by all Booksellers

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON

85 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NOV

AGUINALDO

By EDWIN WILDMAN

Sixteen Illustrations. Price, *net*, $1.20. Postpaid, $1.35

Hon. JOHN BARRETT,
Former United States Minister to Siam, says:

"AGUINALDO," by Edwin Wildman, is not only an interesting and accurate picture of Aguinaldo, but an absorbing and truthful record of the events in which he was the central figure. It fills a place in the history of America's relations with the Philippines which hitherto has been treated in a superficial and prejudiced way. The fact that Mr. Wildman writes from extended experience in the Philippines, and personal acquaintance with Aguinaldo and his leaders, gives it a unique historical value."

JAMES CREELMAN,
the famous Special Correspondent, says:

"EDWIN Wildman has written the one straightforward story of the thrilling struggle for independence in the Philippines, with its plots, treacheries, and heroisms. It gives the American people for the first time a clear view of the strange Asiatic race they have conquered. It is the book we have been waiting for,—written without fear or malice."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

LILIAN WHITING'S NEW BOOK

The World Beautiful in Books

Similar in treatment to the volumes of "The World Beautiful." A book in which the author seeks to bring within the easy grasp much of that which is highest in thought and perfect in beauty in literature.

16mo, cloth, $1 net; $1.08 postpaid; decorated $1.25 net; $1.34 postpaid.

MISS WHITING'S OTHER BOOKS

The Spiritual Significance

The World Beautiful
First, Second and Third Series

After Her Death

From Dreamland Sent
16mo, Cloth, $1.00; gilt, $1.25, postpaid

Kate Field:
A Record
Crown, 8vo. $2.00

A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning
16mo, $1.25, postpaid

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

LITTLE MEN

LOUISA M. ALCOTT'S FAMOUS STORY. With 15 full page pictures by REGINALD B. BIRCH. Crown 8vo, decorated, $2.00, postpaid.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, 254 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

LATEST BOOKS.

Mr. Brownell's "French Art."*

After a ten-years' test Mr. Brownell's book on French art reappears in a form suitable to work destined to survive. It is neat, printed on handsome paper, enriched by forty-eight illustrations, and has one new chapter on "Rodin and the Institute," all that the development of French art within the decade requires, the author thinks, in addition to what was written ten years ago.

If the last decade of the nineteenth century has not indeed been prolific in new forms of French art, it has certainly been sufficiently prolific in art criticism, and in returning to Mr. Brownell's profound and sincere interpretations, we realise the relief of his repose, his catholic view, his adequate grasp. There is among us no critic who gives such an impression of serenity and restraint in expression, of power and individuality in thought. And this result one conceives to have been attained by a conscious sacrifice of a quality highly valued by those whose preferences and prejudices are not lightly to be set aside, the quality of simplicity, or, to use a word somewhat more exact, of singleness of expression. Few writers are, more than he, capable of direct, uncomplicated phrases. A definite habit of mind, a firm conception of the subject chosen, a singularly trenchant and vivid use of words, all these contribute to ease in producing an uncompromising impression, and make it impossible for him to produce an impression that is either vague or feeble. Mr. Brownell's concern, however, is to break the bonds of temperament and personal appreciation, and give the intelligence free and ample range over the field discussed. He has himself set forth his creed:

> The instinct of simplification is an intelligent and sound one. Its satisfaction is a necessary preliminary to efficient action of any kind, and, indeed, the basis of all fruitful philosophy. But in criticism this instinct can only be satisfied intelligently and soundly by a consideration of everything appealing to consideration, and not at all by heated and willful, or superior and supercilious exclusions. Catholicity of appreciation is the secret of critical felicity. To follow the line of least resistance, not to take into account those elements of a problem, those characteristics of a subject, to which, superficially and at first thought, one is insensitive, is to dispense one's self from a great deal of particularly disagreeable industry, but the result is only transitorily agreeable to the sincere intelligence. It is in criticism, I think, though no doubt in criticism alone, preferable to lose one's self in a maze of perplexity—distressing as this is to the critic who appreciates the indispensability of clairvoyance in criticism—rather than to reach swiftly and simply a conclusion which candor would have foreseen as the inevitable and unjudicial result of following one's own likes and whims, and one's contentment with which must be allowed with a haunting sense of insecurity. In criticism it is perhaps better to keep balancing counter-considerations than to determine brutally by excluding a whole set of them because of the difficulty of assigning them their true weight. In this way, at least, one preserves the attitude of poise, and poise is perhaps the one essential element of criticism. In a word, that catholicity of sensitiveness which may be called mere impressionism, behind which there is no body of doctrine at all, is more truly critical than intolerant depreciation or unreflecting enthusiasm. "The main thing to do," says Mr. Arnold, in a significant passage, "is to get one's self out of the way and let humanity judge."

Since "French Art" first was published Mr. Brownell has practiced consistently the art of "getting himself out of the way" in his critical work, and with the result of stimulating his readers to an amount of personal intellectual effort not surely without great advantage—the greatest advantage to those who delight in forming their own generalisations from facts quarried by others. The opposite type of mind, however, the type that asks for the completed result in criticism as in more purely creative work is inclined to take exception to the continual "balancing of counter-considerations," and for this reason we have quoted at length the author's admirable argument in support of his own theory of criticism, to which, as we have said, he has held more and more closely. The reader who has followed his course among artists and writers sympathetic and unsympathetic to him seems to see him as Rodin pictured himself in a passage quoted in the new chapter on "Rodin and the Institute." "It has often happened to me before certain models," says the sculptor of the New Movement, "to stop short in disappointment. At the first glance they did not please me. Yet after making a conscious effort, I perceived in the course of my work that there was an element of unperceived beauty in these beings that I despised."

The capacity to despise, restrained and guided and mellowed, gives unfailing vitality and vigor to Mr. Brownell's pages, his persistent effort toward seeing in his model all that is visible to the mental vision makes him a critic to whose order very few attain.

The new chapter on Rodin contains no contradiction of the earlier point of view. It closes as the earlier chapter on "The New Movement in Sculpture" closes, with a plea for recognition of the immense service of the Institute in aesthetic education.

Indeed, one is forced to remember, whatever one's conclusions as to either theory or practice, that the moral which further consideration of Rodin really enforces is that which I have already drawn. His is as strongly characterised and artistic an individuality, as puissant a personality, as one can conceive. Yet he was developed, as our modern phrase is, in an environment that is the most strictly and narrowly academic that has ever been known. He constitutes an a posteriori demonstration of the value of an academy, of which the central idea is to bring students into contact with the best that has been done in the past. Such an academy brings art into such prominence and popularity that it becomes a common, a recognised, and a prized pursuit. How shall the few be chosen unless the many are called?

*"FRENCH ART: CLASSIC AND CONTEMPORARY PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. By W. C. Brownell. New and enlarged edition with forty-eight illustrations. Pp. 328. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Science and Art of Library Building.*

Few library institute, although many of them may have canvassed at the outset with which they have received the books called for, probably comprehend the intricate system of classification which enables them not only to find the number of the book they are in search of in the shortest possible time, but also makes it possible for the librarian to place his hand directly upon the book. The system of arranging a library's catalogue and the books upon the shelves is called "classification," and what a broad and intricate subject this is may be judged by a little volume bearing that term as title and written by Mr. Ernest Cushing Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University. "Classification: Theoretical and Practical," includes the lectures delivered before the New York State Library School Association Alumni, 1900-1901.

It might be an easy enough matter if every person who entered a library were to call for one book, and not call for another until that one should be returned, as is the case with popular circulating libraries, but where there is a great reference library, provision must be made not only for those who would consult a number of books upon the same or kindred subjects, but for those who are privileged to do their own selection among the shelves themselves. Hence the classification both in the catalogue and the shelves calls for something more than mere alphabetically arranged lists of titles and authors' names. Besides, an arrangement which might please one searcher would be inconvenient for another. The library must be able to place its information at the disposal of the man who, for example, desires to study one phase of sociology in a certain country, as well as at the disposal of the man who may wish to examine the subject in general or in the abstract. By combining several systems and paying special attention to the nature in which the demands are presented an ideal system of cataloguing might, of course, be arrived at, but obstacles at once appear the moment an attempt is made to apply the same system to the shelving of the books, particularly where the room is limited, the books are of various sizes and there are few duplicates.

Mr. Richardson thoroughly discusses the subject in a logical and scientific way, and in a manner that can hardly fail to inspire the average librarian with new ideas. At the same time, the general reader has a new field opened before him in which he can, at least, gain some idea of the toil, patience, and thought expended in making the treasures of great book collections available for him in the most convenient way possible. He will learn, too, that the profession of librarian, as to-day practiced, requires something more than a knowledge of books and a long memory, and that in the ideal librarian are blended high intellectual qualities, scientific as well as artistic. And "classification" is only one of the many departments of the librarian's work, just as "contracts" is one of the departments of the lawyer's course of study.

The Teaching of Dante.*

Considering Dante's subject matter, it is difficult for a criticism of his entire work to be otherwise than religious; but his politics, his personal references, Beatrice, and queries as to his affections, occupy so much space in the minds of many critics that it is agreeable to find one to whom only the deepest and highest things in the poet's word seem of much value. Such a one is the Rev. Charles Allen Dinsmore, whose "The Teachings of Dante" might very well be entitled "A Presentation to Dante," so searching and clear is the light that it throws upon the leader of thought, the expounder of religious truth. Mr. Dinsmore may be understood by a reader unacquainted with his subjects, but would be most serviceable to one who had just accomplished that first reading of the poet, which few have the strength of will to make otherwise than hasty, so great is the purely superficial attraction even in a mediocre translation. Other reading seems poor and trifling after the Florentine. Mr. Dinsmore expounds the reason. Somewhere in Ruskin there is a passage in which he pours his best and bitterest scorn upon those who prefer the housemaids in literature, those who when they might behold the heavens and the earth and the glory of them prefer rather to go and talk with the cook. Mr. Dinsmore shows them what it is which they neglect. He quotes from one of Lowell's unpublished college lectures in which he told his students that the "Divina Commedia" had "lured him into what little learning" he possessed, and enumerated some of the questions which Dante had set before him.

Very little of the book is given to the outward life of Dante, or to his place in history. "The Burden of the Message" is also brief, in comparison with its scope, but "The Vision of Sin" has more of the "awakening" quality than a volume of sermons, and "The Quest of Liberty" is

*CLASSIFICATION: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL. By Ernest Cushing Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

*THE TEACHING OF DANTE. By Charles Allen Dinsmore, 8vo. Pp. xi.-321. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

both homily and terse political treatise. "The Ascent to God," although the critic does not always find himself in perfect sympathy with his author, is longer than any of the other parts into which the book is divided, and closes with an illustration of no small force.

The book has been written slowly, and its form has been variously modified, the substance of some of its papers having appeared in The Atlantic Monthly and elicited from Prof. Norton a wish that they should be gathered in a book. He has read the proofs of the present volume while revising his own translation, and his commendation is sufficient guarantee of its accuracy. By way of frontispiece the book has Rossetti's portrait of Dante, the drooping, thoughtful head which at first sight seems too humble until one remembers that only intense pride can be utterly withdrawn from the outer world, perfectly indifferent to its easy praise and easier blame.

New Studies in Work.*

Of the permanent value of Mr. Wyckoff's self-sacrificing study of the laborer and the labor problem there are a variety of opinions. His own frank admission is that "scarcely a generalisation with the least claim to value can be drawn from my superficial contact with the world of labor in America," leads to the query whether his study has been a mere quixotic windmill encounter, ending in confessed failure.

It seems at first a small thing for a cultivated man to risk so much for, if it was only to tell us that here the labor market is glutted and there employment goes begging, that the laborer finds the conditions hardest in the congested centres, or that he who is willing and able to work will generally find work to do. We need no Columbus with a costly equipment of mental training and fresh enthusiasm to find these facts for us. The statisticians present it all, year by year, in tabulated form and with greater accuracy than any single observer can hope to attain.

But to study the man of the mass, not from above, but upon his own ground and from his own standpoint, is worth doing, for even more important than the knowledge of how the other half lives is a comprehension of the fact that it lives at all; that its thoughts, aspirations, and perceptions, even when most colored by environment, are not widely different from those of the most favored of the human race.

It is with a little squeamishness that we first find our author cheek by jowl with a tramp and evidently enjoying the contact, but before we have done with him our hearts have warmed to him. If Mr. Wyckoff had invented him, we might acknowledge the skill but still deprecate the subject of it; but in the belief that he did not make, but found him, and that he was not sui generis, but typical, we base a deeper interest.

From the manufacturer and the prosperous farmer to the Celtic section hand who was his mate on the Union Pacific Railroad, the traveler found (what he possibly suspected before he set out) that men are brothers in a sense at once more definite and comprehensive than most of us are willing to admit. If you read these studies in the spirit in which they were written, you will find no allowance for "superior clay." They cut clean to the bedrock of human nature, which is not such a common feat that we can afford to overlook it.

"With the Iowa Farmers" suggests repetition more than any of the sketches, though it has perhaps the greatest value from an economic standpoint; but the days with "A Burro Puncher" are delightfully fresh, and equal in literary workmanship to the best sketches of the kind that have appeared in recent years.

George Whitefield.*

Mr. Gledstone issued in 1871 a much longer and fuller biography of the great field preacher, which has long been out of print. The attention it attracted, and the increasing demand for a life which should be full, but without too great detail, has led to the preparation of the present volume, the main idea of both works being, Mr. Gledstone says:

To reveal a great heart, stirred with the purest emotion, ever desiring absolute perfection in goodness, and unintermittingly seeking it, resolved to leave nothing undone by which others might become partakers with itself of the great salvation, and, impatient of all impediments, whether ecclesiastical or social, that threatened the consummation of its hopes.

The points Mr. Gledstone particularly desires to make in the present life are six in number: First, the great extent of Whitefield's labors, the work of a single month being shown by the following brief sentence: "He preached to 10,000 persons every day for twenty-eight days." Secondly, that Whitefield was in advance of his time in the adoption of new methods of doing good, such as field preaching, the employment of laymen as preachers, the organization of Welsh converts into a General Association of Methodists, and in the preparation of a hymn book for his congregations. Thirdly that Whitefield's life is a fine example of the relation of evangelistic to pastoral work. In many cases he preached wholly uninvited, and his efforts on the race course, in the field, or in the market place, left behind potent influences, the final results of which were gathered by settled pastors. Fourthly, Mr. Gledstone wishes to prove that the ethical value of Whitefield's work was individualistic, its social and political importance showing later. While neither a "constructive theologian" nor the founder of a sect, Whitefield's influence was far stronger. "He was the means of calling multitudes from death unto life," who later on formed themselves into churches and societies as seemed wisest for them. Lastly, Mr. Gledstone wishes to make clear to his readers the secret of Whitefield's great and enduring power over his hearers.

In Whitefield's twentieth year, after his "soul had longed for above a twelvemonth to be acquainted with them," he joined the Methodists. At this time, about 1735, the sect numbered fifteen people, nicknamed the "Holy Club." The first Methodists were John and Charles Wesley, Mr. Morgan, commoner of Christ Church, and Mr. Kirkham of Merton College. The name Methodist—living by method or rule—was given them about 1830, while John was in Lincolnshire assisting his father, the rector of Epworth.

Wesley and his associates were marked men. Their austerities, their devoutness, and their charitable labors among the poor attracted general attention; and on their way to St. Mary's every week to receive the sacrament they had to pass through a crowd of ridiculing students congregated to insult them. The sight of this shameful insolence awakened his sympathy, moved his courage, and prepared him to take up his cross. He often saw the persecution endured by the few, and never without wishing to follow their brave example.

A lifelong friendship was formed between Whitefield and Charles Wesley in their Oxford days. The latter "both helped and hindered" him. The books loaned him being a great assistance to Whitefield, but Wesley's example leading him toward "Quietism." After a long period of mental disturbance, brought about through his experiences of "salvation by works" and the doctrine of quietism, Whitefield found a middle ground, combining the best features of both doctrines.

He was careful to go whither the spirit might lead him, and hence his career was free from the deformities of a forced asceticism and the vagaries of a wild spiritualism. Not that he did not sternly, sometimes almost cruelly, deny his body rest and comfort, and urge it on to work; not that he was without experiences of spiritual things so rapturous, so excited, so absorbing, that compared with them, the feelings and devotional exercises of most saints appear tame and flat; but there was health there was naturalness in it all. His abounding labors, his weariness and painfulness were always for the salvation of others, never for his own; his agonies of soul were like those which the apostle declared that he felt for his brethren—a "travailing in birth until Christ should be formed in their hearts."

In 1736 Whitefield was ordained deacon and commenced preaching; the homes of the poor and the jails of Oxford and Gloucester making a fine training school for the future leader. Although he had good curacies offered him at home, letters from the Wesleys at once attracted him to a more difficult sphere of labor—Georgia. John Wesley wrote him from there of the great need for assistance, the harvest being great and the laborers few, and adding: "What if thou art the man, Mr. Whitefield!"

The book follows Whitefield's career through his Georgia days, he having been appointed chaplain to the Georgian colony. From this time on, indeed, Whitefield's life, although not without its triumphs, was one long struggle. He went through many difficult experiences in Georgia, which were to be succeeded by equally hard times at home. Quarrels with Wesley were followed by a break. All churches were closed against him, so that field preaching was his only resource. The book follows both the public and private events in a life crowded full of incidents, although it ended early, in September, 1770, when Whitefield was only fifty-six years of age, but after thirty-four years of hard work in his chosen field.

Mr. Gledstone closes with a careful summary of Whitefield's work and its results, which can scarcely fail to be found of interest by all readers, so great and widely extended was the field covered and the influences exerted.

Petroleum.*

This book by the well-known scientists and engineers, MM. Neuburger and Noalhat, and translated by Prof. McIntosh, late Lecturer on Geology and Mineralogy, People's Palace, London, is a wonderful work. The general reader knows little about the history, geography, and geology of the great oil fields of the world. Some may say that the general reader does not care to know anything about them. Still, the history and development of one of the greatest industries in the world should have an interest for all who would keep abreast of the world's activity.

Nor is it the mere statistics, the annual product of France or Russia, or the United States, that is the chief interest of this book. While in no sense popular, in the general acceptance of the term, the authors of "The Technology of Petroleum," have brought to their work pens not devoid of the power of graphic description so that the very tables of figures which form their basis of comment, from time to time, seem eloquent. Almost everybody in this country is familiar with the scenes of the oil country in Pennsylvania, but even New Yorkers will be surprised at a picture reproduced from a photograph called "Crude Oil Reservoirs near New York," in which are shown many acres of wharfage covered

*A DAY WITH A TRAMP AND OTHER DAYS. By Walter A. Wyckoff, Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Princeton University, author of "The Workers." Small 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 193. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

*GEORGE WHITEFIELD: FIELD PREACHER. By James Patterson Gledstone. Frontispiece and Illustrations. Pp. 384. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.

*TECHNOLOGY OF PETROLEUM: THE OIL FIELDS OF THE WORLD. By Henry Neuburger and Henri Noalhat. With 183 illustrations and 26 plates. Translated from the French by John Geddes McIntosh. Large octavo. Pp. 634. London: Scott, Greenwood & Co. $12.

(Continued on Page 834.)

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY'S
LATEST BOOKS

Miscellaneous Books.

The Making of an American
An Autobiography
By JACOB A. RIIS,
Author of "How the Other Half Lives," etc. Profusely illustrated.
Cloth, 8vo, $2.00 *net*. Postage 25 cents.
He tells the romance of his early struggle as graphically as he pictured in his first famous book the lives of "The Other Half."

Mexico as I Saw It
By Mrs. ALEC TWEEDIE,
Author of "Through Finland in Carts," etc. With water-color sketches by the writer and over 100 other illustrations.
Cloth, gilt top, $5 *net*.
Mrs. Tweedie was present at the latest Aztec excavations, which resulted in one of the richest finds ever made in Mexico. She was the guest of President Diaz, of whom she has much to say, while her experiences in traveling ranged from riding with an escort of soldiers in out-of-the-way places to being conveyed in the height of comfort as a magnate's guest in a private car.

French Furniture and Decoration of the Eighteenth Century
By LADY DILKE,
Author of "The Renaissance in France," "French Painters of the Eighteenth Century," etc. Illustrated with about 65 gravures and half tones.
Cloth, 8vo, $10.00.
The third portion of Lady Dilke's work on French Art in the 18th Century. Pieces in private collections in Paris and England, as well as the Garde-Meuble-National, and over twenty of the finest in the Wallace collection at Hertford House have been reproduced.

Old Time Gardens
A Book o' the Sweet of the Year
Newly set forth by ALICE MORSE EARLE, author of "Home Life in Colonial Days," "Stage-Coach and Tavern Days," etc. Profusely illustrated from photographs collected by the author. *Just Ready.*
Cloth, crown 8vo, $2.50 *net*.
A very attractive book, with its many interesting pictures, fair typography and quaint binding; a delightful excursion into the lore of flowers and gardens.
Limited Edition de Luxe, of 350 copies on large paper with many photogravure plates, and handsomely bound. 8vo, $20.00 net.

William Shakespeare:
Poet, Dramatist, and Man
By HAMILTON W. MABIE,
Author of "Under the Trees," "My Study Fire," etc. With 8 full-page and 100 text illustrations. Cloth, 12mo, $2.00 *net*. Postage 20 cents.
New and cheaper edition.

George Washington
A Biography
By NORMAN HAPGOOD,
Author of "Abraham Lincoln: The Man of the People," etc. Illustrated with a frontispiece in photogravure, interesting portraits and facsimiles. Half leather, gilt top, crown, 8vo, $1.75 *net*. Postage 12 cents.
Also in box uniform with "Abraham Lincoln: The Man of the People."
Mr. Hapgood has tried to put into a volume of handy size a life of the first President which shall pay an attention to his human side in due proportion to that of his already well-known political life.

The Isle of the Shamrock
By CLIFTON JOHNSON,
Author of "Along French Byways," "Among English Hedgerows" etc. Illustrated from photographs by the author. Crown 8vo, $2.00 *net*. Postage 15 cents.
The rustic life of Ireland from the Lakes of Killarney to the wild crags of the Giant's Causeway, as seen by a strolling artist.

George Washington
And Other American Addresses
By FREDERIC HARRISON, M.A.,
Hon. Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford; President of the English Historical Society, etc.
Cloth, crown 8vo, $1.75 *net*.
Postage 13 cents.
The Addresses delivered in Chicago, New York, Boston, and at various universities early in 1901.

The Life and Letters of John Richard Green
By LESLIE STEPHEN,
Author of "A History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," "Life of Henry Fawcett," etc. Sometime editor of "The Dictionary of National Biography." Cloth, 8vo, $4.00 *net*. Postage 20 cents.
"The letters in this delightful volume date from his Oxford days to a short time before his death. They are unaffected, thoughtful, playful, often picturesque, full of tenderness to his ardent interest in the human side of things. . . . We heartily commend these fascinating pages to the reader."—New York Tribune.

New Novels.

God Wills It:
A Tale of the First Crusade
By WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,
Author of "A Friend of Cæsar." Illustrated by Louis Betts.
Cloth, $1.50.
The adventures of a young Norman cavalier and Crusader, whose bride, a Byzantine Princess, was stolen from him in Syria, and regained romantically at the siege of Jerusalem.
Full of striking contrasts, a strong and brilliant story of western feudalism, chivalry, and devotion, of Oriental gold and glitter, and of a fanaticism both Christian and Moslem.

The Real World
By ROBERT HERRICK,
Author of "The Gospel of Freedom," "The Web of Life," etc. Cloth, $1.50.
The chief woman in this new novel by Mr. Herrick is the daughter of an Ohio manufacturer, and the plot is developed through the story of a young man's life. The underlying idea is eternally old: that the world does not exist until created afresh for each person.

Marietta:
A Maid of Venice
By F. MARION CRAWFORD,
Author of "Saracinesca," "In the Palace of the King," etc. Cloth, $1.50.
"A love story and one of the best he has ever produced . . . picturesque and exciting. It is all delightful."—New York Tribune.

Calumet "K"
By MERWIN-WEBSTER,
Authors of "The Short Line War," "The Banker and the Bear."
Cloth, $1.50.
"A novel with several elements of rather unusual interest. As a tale it is swift, simple, and absorbing, and one does not willingly put it down till it is finished."—Commercial Advertiser, New York.
"An inspiration to success."—Republic, St. Louis.

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife
Recorded by the Gardener
Crown 8vo. With eight photogravur illustrations. Cloth, $1.50.
A charming story of New England country life, of broad interests and sympathetic humor.
"Delightfully sketchy and chatty, thoroughly feminine and entrancing."—Providence Journal.

New Canterbury Tales
By MAURICE HEWLETT,
Author of "The Forest Lovers," "Richard Yea and Nay," etc.
Cloth, $1.50.
The Athenæum, London, writes of Mr. Hewlett as "the prince of literary story tellers."

The New Americans
By ALFRED HODDER,
Author of "The Adversaries of the Sceptic," etc. Cloth, $1.50.
The story turns on the characteristic clashing of the new generation of Americans with their elders, both in thought and act.
"Woman is handled fearlessly but with gloves. . . . Evidently by a very acute thinker."—Commercial Advertiser.

The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York.

NOV

Every page of every issue of THE DELINEATOR gives out its fund of practical help.

There's nothing in Dress, from millinery to footwear, that is not told of *first* in The Delineator.

There's nothing in Home-fixing, from attic to cellar, that is not described clearly and practically in The Delineator.

There's many an hour's helpful instruction in dainty needlework, eveningsful of absorbing fiction by the great writers—dinners and luncheons, scores of them (The Delineator has been a necessity in the kitchen as in every other room in the house since your grandmother's time).

The Delineator is the *most used* of all the magazines. More than 650,000 homes own it each month.

A year of its numbers forms a complete library of reference for woman—a working cyclopedia embracing every department of her life—revised and brought down to date with each issue.

There's more of good things in The Delineator for 1902 than we can even hint of here. It should have first place on your list of magazines for Christmas—and after! Its worth is far above its cost. As a present to some friend, nothing that you could give would be more appreciated, and it will be a reminder of yourself every month of the year 1902. And we will send word to your friend that it comes from you. Please use the blank below:

(Fill out blank below—tear off at dotted line, and send with $1.00 to-day.)

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., 17 W. 13th St., New York.

*Herewith please find $1.00 for a year's subscription to THE DELINEATOR, beginning with the month of*_____

*NAME*_____

*Local Address*_____

*Post Office*_____ *State*_____

MAX ADELER'S
NEW BOOK
CAPTAIN BLUITT
NOW READY

By CHARLES HEBER CLARK (MAX ADELER), Author of "OUT OF THE HURLY-BURLY," etc. 12mo, cloth extra, illustrated, $1.50.

"Persons with long memories and delicate sense of humor will be delighted by the announcement of a novel by 'Max Adeler' (Charles Heber Clark). The author is almost the only humorist of twenty years ago whose books are still in large demand, and he is the only humorist of that period who has for twenty years refused to be funny—in print. 'Captain Bluitt' is a delightful compound of wit, wisdom, sentiment and sense."

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

HENRY T. COATES & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

(Continued from Page 1181.)

with oil tanks, while pictures of the oil fields in France, Russia, and Italy display something which is not usually found hanging on the walls of an art gallery, although that something is not entirely devoid of artistic inspiration.

It is significant to read in the preface that the reason why France has not made the most of the oil wells within her territory is because she has lacked information on the subject. "Even in the French scientific world, in default of French documents, the same ignorance prevailed. A revival of our industrial activity would bring prosperity and fortune into regions abandoned to foreign initiative; it would bring back millions to the country."

The authors deal with their subject exhaustively beginning with a definition of the world "petroleum," which they follow with a history of the use of the oil in the arts and as fuel; they then treat of the various petroleum fields of the world, giving descriptions of the local geological formations, and the means by which the oil is brought to the surface. The scentific investigator will find the work valuable as a reference book, for the present condition of the world's oil industry is fully shown, together with the news of discoveries of new fields, and the latest improvements in machinery, all of which is carefully indexed in the back of the volume.

William Mason's Recollections.*

Dr. William Mason of New York is regarded by many as the father of the musical profession in the United States, though there are some older musicians than he. But he has a patriarchal manner, and he has memories of every one. He is a son of Lowell Mason, who was a pioneer in American music. Dr. Mason was born in Boston in 1829, and his eminence as a pianist and a teacher extends over fifty years. It is quite time that he put into permanent form his memories. His acquaintance with great personages in the world of music has been large, and he has many interesting things to tell about them. Meyerbeer, Schumann, Moscheles, Wagner, Liszt, Rubinstein, von Bülow, Joachim, Paderewski, and others of prominence in the history of music are familiarly talked about in this volume, for all of them were known to Dr. Mason at different times in his career.

Of Liszt he was a pupil, and his reminiscences of that great pianist are most interesting, while what he has to say about the man as a teacher is instructive. The Rubinstein anecdotes, too, have a charming touch of personal intimacy and bring us nearer to that uncommonly gifted personality. Wagner is set forth clearly, and the author's reminiscence of him is one of the most attractive passages in the entire book. When Dr. Mason was leaving the composer of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," the latter handed him a theme written on a staff made by his own hand, bidding the young pianist if he ever heard anything like that to remember him. It afterward turned out that this theme was the familiar "dragon" motive from the "Ring" dramas, but in the form in which it appears only in the second act of "Siegfried." At the time when the composer gave it to Dr. Mason the drama was yet unknown to the world.

The book is copiously illustrated with portraits and fac similes of autographs and music from Dr. Mason's valuable album. These lifelike reproductions of the musical manuscript of great composers will deeply interest the student of the melodious art. Altogether this volume should prove to be one of the most welcome additions recently made to musical literature.

Owen Glyndwr and Welsh Independence.*

There could hardly be a more satisfactory example than this account of the great Glyndwr of what a popular history dealing with an obscure period and a little-known people should be. Recognising the fact that to most of his readers the history of Wales is practically a blank, the author starts in with a brief survey of the nine centuries which, "ending with Glyndwr's rising, constitute roughly in a political and military sense the era of Welsh nationality." Packed as these seventy or eighty preliminary pages necessarily are, the narrative is spirited and clear, and by no means requires the apologies made for it. Glyndwr himself, as Mr. Bradley presents him, is, of course, a very different person from the boastful, blustering Welshman familiar to readers of Shakespeare. Judged by the standards of his time, he is an educated and polished gentleman, accustomed to the manners of the Court as well as of the camp; a law student when to be one implied good birth, wealth, and good breeding; a family man of profuse and cordial hospitality and great personal charm. His wife was an "eminent woman of a knightly family, honorable, beneficent, noble"; his children were many, "a beautiful nest of chieftains"; upon his estate was a guest house, with eight apartments; his cook was renowned, his table groaned with plenty. Thus he lived until he was forty and over, when he raised his standard, the ancient red dragon of Wales upon a white ground, against Henry IV., inaugurating the most organized political movement of the century, and who may have been picturesquely and erroneously termed the "ragged barefoots" by careless historians, and the sympathetic bards, who saw in him the fulfillment of old prophecies and the promise of splendid deeds.

In tracing his martial career Mr. Bradley takes pains to emphasize points at which Shakespeare's account is inaccurate, for the benefit of the rather large public which gets its history chiefly out of drama and fiction. Henry Percy is given the dignity of his actual years, Henry of Monmouth is restored to his true character of a stern and valiant soldier, as far as possible removed from the dissipated trifler and brawler of the play; the tripartite alliance is thrust into its proper historical place some years after Shrewsbury. No loss of vitality ensues, however, from this destructive criticism. The reconstructed figure of Glyndwr amid the environment suggested by authentic sources of information is intensely human and alive. The author's style, simple and straightforward as it is, is remarkably well adapted to bringing before the mind the aspect of the scene described and the salient characteristics of the actors. The list of works consulted as given in the preface is only a partial one, but it is quite sufficient to give an idea of the serious spirit in which the book has been undertaken. The supplementary chapter rounds out the reader's impression with a bird's-eye view of Welsh development through the five centuries that have passed since Glyndwr's uprising, and in the appendix the vast and fascinating subject of the bards is suggestively touched upon.

"Stevenson Attitude to Life."*

In an attractively made little volume, bound uniformly with the Thistle Edition of Stevenson's works, will be found an essay on "Stevenson's Attitude to Life, with Readings from His Essays and Letters," by John Franklin Genung. Prof. Genung prepared his book in lecture form for delivery at Amherst, where the attention it awakened led him to issue it in book form. He has published it entirely unrevised and as delivered to his students.

What was first read aloud by the author he now gives to those who care for the theme opportunity to read for themselves. And if you like the sound of his voice, some fit audience may like to hear how the deep music of life reverberates from one of the sanest minds, one of the bravest hearts, of the century just past, the purpose of this little volume will be fulfilled.

Prof. Genung says that any deliberate study of Stevenson's attitude toward life is in itself a contradiction of the latter's philosophy and ethics. Any formulated attitude toward life would have seemed to Stevenson too self-conscious, too suggestive of attitudinizing, too introspective. The latter's life, however, as well as all he has said and written, should go far toward teaching us: "To approach life with fearless confidence that it means intensely and means good; to bear full weight upon it, never letting encroaching doubts or disillusions chill the youthful spirit in which the soul first welcomes the world." Stevenson's life, from beginning to end, even more than his writings, has taught and ennobled this gospel to a remarkable degree. From an ethical standpoint, the saneness and beauty of Stevenson's writings far overbalance the perfection of their literary form.

In this direction lies the value of Prof. Genung's book. From beginning to end his aim has been to point out, both from Stevenson's life and his writings, the nobility of his gospel and the faithfulness with which his life work was accomplished.

Almost from his earliest years he lived face to face with death. Yet not in defiance, but with unflagging buoyancy and courage, wrought as he could snatch respite from disease, to fulfill what one may truly call his message to the world. To work thus was his animating principle, his life creed, and this very triumph of spirit was his greatest message.

Prof. Genung illustrates his position by copious extracts from Stevenson's published writings, including his letters, beginning with his earliest essays. "Aes Triplex," for instance, will be found singularly prophetic, not only of the manner in which Stevenson's future life was to be faced, but also of its ending, and of the impression his courageous acceptance of illness and consequent exile was to make upon the world. Prof. Genung says:

That life is a thing to be lived, not brooded over; that the net result of it, as its problems are met, should bring joy and confidence, not introspection and fear—this is the medicine that Stevenson would apply to the spiritual fatigue of his time. For a man so to do is to be master of himself, and his station and his fate; it is venturing to take the beauty and the promise of the present as true and as hiding no treachery for the time or eternity to come.

The prayers written for family use at Vailima show Stevenson's courageous attitude toward life as perhaps nothing else has better done. Prof. Genung quotes liberally from them:

Give us courage and gayety and the quiet mind. * * * Grant us courage to endure lesser ills unshaken and to accept death, loss, and disappointment as if they were straws upon the tide of life. * * * Call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts—eager to labor—eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion—and if the day be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it.

Prof. Genung's book is as attractive in its appearance as in its text, and should find a place on every Stevenson shelf. The work of the Merrymount Press, it is printed in good type, set solid, on a yellowish, warm-tinted paper, the whole making a most attractive page. The running titles are in red and are placed at the top of the

*MEMORIES OF A MUSICAL LIFE. By William Mason. Pp. 308. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

*OWEN GLYNDWR AND THE LAST STRUGGLE FOR WELSH INDEPENDENCE. With a Brief Sketch of Welsh History. By Arthur Granville Bradley. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-357. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

*"STEVENSON'S ATTITUDE TO LIFE: WITH READINGS FROM HIS ESSAYS AND LETTERS." By John Franklin Genung. Pp. 44. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1901. 60 cents.

outside margin. Good initials in red and rubricated preface and title page, all add very materially in producing a good specimen of the fine typography to be found at the present day in ordinary commercial issues. The present book is all the more noteworthy because issued at a remarkably low price.

The Century Classics.*

Four new books have been added to the Century Classics—"Franklin's Autobiography," Kingsley's "Hypatia," Poe's "Tales," and "Sesame and Lilies" and "A Crown of Wild Olive," by John Ruskin. Suffice to repeat at this day that these volumes, which are presented with valuable introductions and in durable, stamped green cloth bindings, and printed from clear type upon heavy English-made paper, are intended to combine both cheapness of price with appropriate literary form.

As in the case with the former volumes of this series, the second quality includes two features which are particularly worthy of note—the frontispiece portraits and the introductions. The portraits have been selected by a committee of literary gentlemen, and in each case are believed to be the best likenesses in existence. That of Franklin is a half-tone reproduction of the last portrait known to have been made from life by Charles Willson Peale. Kingsley is shown in a front and a side view through reproductions of photographs made by Elliott & Fry. The Poe picture is a copy of a daguerreotype owned by the Players Club, New York, while the Ruskin portrait is from a sketch by himself, originally published in "The Life and Work of John Ruskin," by W. G. Collingwood.

With the exception of the introduction to the Ruskin volume, which is the famous preface written by the great art critic himself in 1871, each introduction, which is partly critical and partly biographical, is the work of a gentleman who has already been identified with his subject. This is particularly true of the introduction to the Poe volume, which is the work of Mr. Mabie. Prof. Wilson, who writes about Franklin, seems to have struck the keynote of his subject when he shows that neither extensive knowledge nor inventive genius nor careful judgment was the chief attribute of this great American, but rather a delicately balanced mentality, which enabled him to use his natural gifts and acquirements in an ideal way. And it should be added that the text of "The Autobiography" is that of the original manuscript discovered by Mr. John Bigelow. Prefixed to the original preface to "Hypatia," is a tribute to Charles Kingsley as a man and author from the pen of Mr. Gosse. The latter, scholar that he is, is not blind to the "anachronisms, trivialities, wearisomeness in the texture of 'Hypatia,' but it is still, when all is confessed, a splendid and an invigorating tale."

It will thus be seen that many excellent elements go to make up the Century Classics, and we know of no series which should so strongly appeal to the average lover of good, well-made books and to the would-be creators of modest yet appropriate private libraries.

The Art of Building a Home.*

Under the title of "The Art of Building a Home" Mr. Barry Parker and Mr. Raymond Unwin have collated, with interesting and appropriate illustrations, a number of popular lectures and contributions to British architectural journals, so arranged as to form a consecutive series of chapters relating especially to small and economical middle-class houses. Judging the authors by their work, we assume that they are conscientious and earnest young men of sound practical judgment, very little, if any, warped by the fad of aestheticism as expounded by those who were set in motion by the Eastlake movement in a direction almost exactly opposite to that in which Eastlake's crusade for honesty in construction really tended. The spirit in which the subject is approached by Messrs. Parker and Unwin may be judged from the following, which we have pleasure in quoting:

> Understanding something of the true meaning of art, we may set about realizing it, at least within the homes which are so much within our control. Let us have in our houses rooms where there shall be space to carry on the business of life freely and with pleasure, with furniture made for use, rooms where a drop of water spilled is not fatal, where the life of a child is not made a burden to it by unnecessary restraint, plain, simple, and ungarnished, if necessary, but honest. Let us have such ornament as we do have really beautiful and wrought by hand, carving, wrought metal, embroidery, painting—something which has given pleasure to the producer to create, and which shows this in every line—the only possible work of art. Let us call in the artist, bid him leave his easel pictures, and paint on our walls and over the chimney corner landscapes and scenes which shall bring life and light into the room; which shall speak of nature, purity, and truth, shall become part of the room, of the walls on which they are painted, and of the lives of us who live beside them; paintings which our children shall grow up to love, and shall connect with scenes of home with that vividness of the memory of childhood which no time can efface. Then, if necessary, let the rest of the walls go untouched, in all the rich variety of color and tone, of light and shade, of the naked brick work. Let the floor go uncarpeted and the wood unpainted, that we may have time to think and money with which to educate our children to think also. Let us have rooms which, once decorated, are always decorated; rooms fit to be homes in the fullest poetry of the name; in which no artificiality need momentarily force us to feel shame for things of which we know there is nothing to be ashamed; rooms which can form backgrounds, fitting and dignified, at the time and in our memories, for all those little scenes, those acts of kindness and small duty, as well as the scenes of deep emotion and trial, which make up the drama of our lives at home.

This is sound and intelligent, and at once puts the authors on good terms with the intelligent and thoughtful reader.

The literary style of the work is charming, if at times suggesting the lecture platform rather than the essay. Shorter sentences would make the matter somewhat clearer and perhaps more forcible, but we are not disposed to judge the authors by quite the same standards which would be properly applicable to professional writers. Subjects have the habit of presenting themselves to their minds in polyphase aspects, which accounts for a somewhat too liberal use of colons and semicolons. However, they are never dull or tedious, and the chapters scintillate with bright thoughts cleverly expressed. On every page one finds such suggestive thoughts as these: "The meanest things of life are most easily expressed." "All great truths must be presented in a form in which those who are capable of realizing them can find them, and each can take away what he can comprehend." "No good work in the field of art was ever done in a hurry. It may be done quickly, with the utmost energy. This will probably only give it vitality, but all outside pressure means death to art." "A very fruitful cause of failure is the effort to be original. Originality has no value other than a purely commercial one, unless the original thing has advantages over the commonplace." "A perfectly frank recognition of construction and an honest compliance with its demands is absolutely essential in all good design." "This polished mahogany life of ours, with stucco trimmings and jerry joints, presented for view to our visitors and acquaintances in the front room, is not, I believe, what many of us really want."

These are typical bits of quaint wisdom with which the book abounds, and we regret that we cannot make room for more of them. They are not startling, but they are wholesome and refreshing.

The work is divided into chapters on small middle-class houses, on art in design and decoration, on furniture, and kindred subjects. Its interest and value is increased by sixty-eight plates of plans, line drawings, wash drawings, and photographs. The home seeker and the architect will find it full of useful and charming suggestion.

Poe's Verse.*

Mr. Arthur H. Hahlo and Mr. George S. Hellman, constituting the Laurentian Press of this city, have just issued the collected poems of Poe as the second volume in the series which they have instituted. "Tamerlane," "Al Aaraaf," and "Politian," Poe's longer poems, have been omitted as "historical deadwood whose removal allows freer flow to the dark, melodious streams of Poe's verse."

The text followed is that which has been approved by Mr. Stedman and Mr. Woodberry, which of course leaves little to be desired in respect to version. The most striking feature, however, easily lies in the typography, which is notable. The printing of the familiar verses has been particularly well done in Caslon old style, with full, symbolic title-page drawing by C. Cattapani, an Italian nobleman. The binding is in a rather trying crinkled royal purple, with French vellum boards. Each copy has a separate wrapper and slip case.

This is a volume created for the book collector and the bibliophile, the very handling of which is bound to give pleasure. The smallest detail of bookmaking in the best sense has been watched over with discrimination. Not only the printer but the papermaker and binder have been under the supervision of a master hand. We have here a book that rises above the recent average even of the special achievements in similar fields.

Lyrics by Mrs. Sangster.*

Mrs. Sangster has put forth another volume of songs, most of which will find places in the hearts of those readers who prefer the quiet intimacy of personal lyrics to the powerful glow of more brilliant works. Mrs. Sangster disclaims all pretensions to loftiness of conception. She professes to aim only at touching her readers with poems relating to the home, the fireside, and the altar. In lyrics of this kind she is more than ordinarily successful. She writes in a plain and straightforward style, and deals with homely topics. There is a gentle, womanly sympathy in all her verses, and occasional touches of finer fancy. But one is pleased in these poems not so much by high literary qualities as by the revelation of a sweet and kindly personality. The volume is beautifully printed and will make a pretty Christmas offering.

---

*AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Introduction by Prof. Woodrow Wilson. Frontispiece portrait. 12mo. Pp. 300.

*HYPATIA. By Charles Kingsley. Introduction to Edmund Gosse. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. 376 and 438. Frontispiece portraits.

*TALES BY EDGAR ALLAN POE. Introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. 12mo. Pp. 500. Frontispiece Portrait.

*SESAME AND LILIES AND A CROWN OF WILD OLIVE. By John Ruskin. 12mo. Pp. 288. Frontispiece portrait by the author. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 per vol.

*THE ART OF BUILDING A HOME. A Series of Lectures by Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin. Illustrated. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1901. $3.75.

*THE POEMS OF EDGAR ALLEN POE. 8vo. Pp. 135. Uncut. 35 copies, numbered 1-35, On Japan Vellum. Price, $15 net. 260 copies, numbered 36-295, on hand-made, deckle-edged paper specially manufactured for this book. Price, $7.50 net. New York: The Laurentian Press.

*LYRICS OF LOVE, OF HEARTH AND HOME. By Margaret E. Sangster. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

ON

THE GREAT HIGHWAY

By JAMES CREELMAN

JULIAN HAWTHORNE says:

"It is memorable both as literature and as contemporary history. Nothing else in the same line so authoritative, so pertinent, so vivid, and so fascinating, has been published within my knowledge. The author, with extraordinary gifts, has taken advantage of exceptional opportunities, and the result is a book that should have an unprecedented popularity."

Price, net $1.20, postpaid $1.35

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY - - BOSTON

IT IS TIME TO CHOOSE YOUR MAGAZINE FOR 1902

YOU SHOULD TAKE

SCRIBNER'S

FOR EVERY ONE WILL BE TALKING OF ITS CONTENTS

It will be richer than ever in the stories, illustrations, special articles, and special color features that have made Scribner's the best magazine, and it will have two great illustrated serial stories by

F. HOPKINSON SMITH and RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

Also why America leads the world in trade, being a vitally important series of illustrated articles especially for Scribner's Magazine by FRANK A. VANDERLIP, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and entitled

The "AMERICAN COMMERCIAL INVASION" OF EUROPE.

Subscription Price $3.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy.

Send for the 24-page illustrated prospectus for 1902, giving full contents. It will be sent to any address, free of charge.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York

FROM READERS.

A Few Mixed Metaphors About Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In view of the fact that THE SATURDAY REVIEW has sometimes noted in its columns egregious examples of mixed metaphor in contributions to English reviews of high standing (and standards) I submit the following. The quotations are from an article entitled "New Light on Shakespeare," copied from The National Review in the Sept. 28 issue of Littell's Living Age. Two consecutive pages furnish these large samples;

"If we pare away from the beautiful soufflé generally given to us as Shakespearean biography all statements that rest on the idea that because he was the author of the plays, so and so must have been the case, there really remains nothing beyond the bald facts above recounted to explain the genesis of the plays that began to appear immediately after Shakespeare's arrival in town."

"Every fact we know of him adds to the mountain of improbability—which grows beneath our hands as we study the whole subject."

"The familiarity which the plays show with court life is, of course, an argument which leaps to the eyes in favor of their being written by some one mixing in that world."

Of course after "paring a soufflé" any mixture is an anti-climax, but they are all sufficiently funny. SARAH J. BURKE.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

Dr. Chivers's High-Sounding Verse

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Attention has recently been called by Andrew Lang to Dr. Chivers, the eccentric poet who died in Decatur, Ga., in 1858 and whose verse, it has been asserted from time to time, suggested to Poe the peculiar nomenclature and rhythm which the latter made so effective. Whatever may be thought of the contention, a certain interest attaches to the work of Dr. Chivers merely from its collocations of unusual and high-sounding words. The lines which Bayard Taylor thought so delectable have once or twice been quoted in the periodicals:

Many mellow Cydonian suckets,
Sweet apples, ambrosial, divine,
From the ruby-rimmed, beryline buckets,
Star-gemmed, lily-shaped, hyaline;
Like the sweet golden goblet found growing
On the wild emerald cucumber tree,
Rich, brilliant, like chrysoprase glowing,
Was my beautiful Rosalie Lee.

But the following from the doctor's Fourth of July rhapsody, "The Heroes of Freedom," read in Washington, Ga., in 1856, are as extraordinary:

Blow the Clarion of Victory, loud Hero-Horn-Jallar,
Great Heimdall, the golden-lipped waker of Gods!
Gather all the great souls in the Halls of Valhalla,
Baldar waits now to crown them in Odin's abodes!
Blow the Paean of Glory for the Heroes of Freedom
Till they rise, all redeemed, to their Halcyon abodes;
Wake the nations from sleep—all the ransomed now lead home,
With thy thunder-trump blazon, great waker of Gods!
Hark! the Beautiful Baldar God's Teiyn is sounding—
Heaven's apples now fall from Iduna's sweet tree—
Theobroma, with life everlasting abounding,
For the souls of the Beautiful, the souls of the Free.

Hark! the Asar-Cock crows, filling Gimle with thunder,
Answering Heimdall's great Horn, blowing loud for the brave;
While from Hela they march, singing, full of sweet wonder,
Up to Valhalla's Halls, shouting, Wave, Banners, Wave!
Up to beautiful Baldar from the infinite Nadir,
Chanting Odin's sweet Runes, by three Normir upborne,
Soar Eternity's Heroes where Almighty Alfader
Sits crowned in Bethshimmin on the Mountains of Morn.
Now like clouds of sweet fragrance from Altars uprising,
Wreathing Nosegays of Eden's bliss wide as the sea,
Floats the incense of song, all their comates surprising
With the joys of the Beautiful, the joys of the Free.

In the same "Paean" he makes a prophecy concerning Cuba, which, he says, is coveted by both England and France:

Then the Queen of the Antilles, the Island of Cuba
They covet the most as the Gem of the Sea;
But the hand that shall wear on its finger this Ruby
Is the hand of the Beautiful, the hand of the Free.

MARY APPLEWHITE BACON.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11, 1901.

The Lady from Philadelphia.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to correct an error in a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Mrs. Gillespie was not the original of "The Lady from Philadelphia," but it was Mrs. Susan I. Lesley, author of "Recollections of My Mother" and wife of Prof. J. P. Lesley, formerly of Philadelphia. I. C.

Northampton, Nov. 13, 1901.

The Vardel Collection.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I cannot see why American book lovers should be specially interested in a collection relating to a Dutch poet, while the suggestion of bringing it here is not very creditable to the patriotism of the Netherlanders. Though an omnivorous reader I confess an ignorance of this great poet, and even to have missed noting the widespread interest aroused two years ago by the publication of a translation of his "Lucifer." I would like to have a little evidence offered for the charge of plagiarism made against Milton. Chambers's Encyclopedia, I notice, refers to Gosse's essay as constructing a "preposterous case of borrowing." I have not at hand means of comparing dates of publication, as Vardel does not seem important enough in general literature, probably because of his provincial (if I may so express it) language, to appear in Brunet or the bibliographies. As to Roger Williams, he could hardly have been with the Pilgrim fathers in Leyden, as they left there in 1620, when he was about entering Charterhouse School, London. Nor does there seem any opportunity for him to teach Milton Dutch, Williams sailing from Bristol for America in 1630 and Milton, after leaving the university, residing at his father's house at Horton, in Buckinghamshire, until his mother's death in 1637. It is very easy to write, "it has been proved so and so," but it is quite another thing to exhibit the evidence in a convincing shape. Your Dutch correspondent I fear can hardly substantiate his extensive claim. L. B. THOMAS.

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1901.

Fitz-Greene Halleck's Sanity and Financial Condition.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have every reason to say that the statement made by R. H. S., as published in The New York Weekly Dispatch of April 16, 1848, and republished in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on Oct. 26, and commented upon by C. E. S., is utterly false. The statements made by R. H. S. were, briefly, that Mr. Halleck was in a madhouse, Bloomingdale Asylum; that he was "reputed to be worth some $40,000 or $50,000" and a bachelor. Yes, he was a bachelor; but neither his poetical nor his clerical duties while in the service of John Jacob Astor, as an employe, could have been sufficiently onerous to have disturbed his normal mentality to any noticeable degree approximating to madness. His temperament was equable; he was genial and gentle in manner and conversation, and not at all given to madness. I once ventured to say that he was not doing justice to his personal friends and admirers. His reply to my pleadings was to the effect that there was no incentive to write any more, as the pecuniary results were exceedingly limited. "But," he added, "my sufficient compensation for what I have written consists of your blue ribbon prize and the compliments of other friends." These remarks may appear to be irrelevant as to the issue in question, but they lead up to the points to be made. I agree with C. E. S. when he says: "I have never seen any allusion to such a fact (Halleck's madness) as stated in any life of Halleck or in the hundreds of newspapers of approximate date that have come my way."

The assertion that Fitz-Greene Halleck was ever possessed of the very large sum (in his day) of "some forty or fifty thousand dollars" is perfectly absurd. There were no millionaires to mention as far back as 1849 in old New York. Indeed, men at that time, if worth $10,000, were classed among the wealthy. They were called the "upper ten thousand," but not in the sense of the uppers of to-day in the new and Greater New York. Had he been so wealthy surely he would not have taken a position so lowly and unremunerative as the one he occupied in the office of the Astor estate. This, it appears to me, is a common sense view of the case, and goes far to refute the statement of "R. H. S."

There is still further proof in the fact that Mr. Astor left in his will a slender independency to the poet, which he would not have done had he any thought that Halleck had so large a sum as to make him independent and comfortable the rest of his days, with only his personal expenses to provide for. W. S. TISDALE.

Rutherford, N. J., Nov. 12, 1901.

Ex-Minister Benjamin and Turkey.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I trust that none of the readers of THE REVIEW was tempted to omit careful perusal of Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin's informing article on Dr. Dwight's "Constantinople and Its Problems" in your issue of Nov. 2. Mr. Benjamin knows much regarding many subjects. * * * His record in Persia was an enviable one, and but for his own disinclination the country would in all probability still be served by him. The son of a missionary and born in Asia Minor, Mr. Benjamin early began the study of the congeries of problems known as the Eastern Question, that Europe has been puzzling over for more than a century without arriving within hailing distance of any satisfactory conclusion. * * *

From the transatlantic point of view the "unspeakable" Turk is sunk in the depths of degradation, being the victim of his own vices. As to government, he is ruled quite as well as he deserves to be by the tyrant in the Yildiz Kiosk, who, when he is not trembling over some reported plot, is fawning upon the representatives of the foreign powers. Indeed, misled by the venerable Noah, I question whether ninety-nine out of a hundred of my fellow-countrymen know how to pronounce Sultan and harem—the two words that represent to them the salient features of the Ottoman Empire.

To one thus ignorant, the incidents of the Turco-Russian war, among them the heroic defense of Plevna for three months in 1877 by Osman Pasha, after he had beaten the enemy in several engagements, in which the Turks proved themselves in no respect inferior to the best fighters in Europe, must have come with the effect of an electric shock.

It is owing to this prevailing ignorance that I trust that Dr. Dwight's book, and Mr. Benjamin's discriminating comments thereon, may be read widely. As a result of such perusal the typical American will learn with amazement that as long ago as 1847 a new system of education was introduced in the Sultan's domain and that it now includes schools not only for elementary instruction, but for training in the more advanced branches, and colleges devoted to the classics, civil service, the law, commerce, the merchant marine, arts and architecture, engineering, medicine, agriculture, and naval and military science. It will also astonish him to be informed that the Osmanli has been more liberal in his treatment of those of other creeds than many of his more civilized neighbors in Western Europe, and that the uplifting of the people, thanks to this policy, is going forward as rapidly as the exigencies of the peculiar Government and the other circumstances of the case will admit.

It is cheering, in conclusion, to note that so competent and acute an observer as Mr. Benjamin is able to predict a happy future for the land that gave him birth. In his opinion "the mighty influences of progress," the seed of which the missionaries have been able to sow in both European and Asiatic Turkey, will result either in the regeneration of the empire or the creation of "a great buffer confederation" that shall oppose the Southern advance of the Northern Bear. Should, however, the latter prove too powerful the same influences are still destined to give to the denizen of "the colossal Muscovite dominion" that will then be created higher advantages than those he now enjoys.

J. HENRY HAGER.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1901.

Hamilton Mabie on Edwin Markham.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The high praise which you justly give to Mr. Edwin Markham's "Lincoln and Other Poems" in your recent review of that book reminds me of something in the same strain that some of us had the good fortune, a few evenings ago, to hear at Mr. Hamilton Mabie's lecture on modern American poetry before the Brooklyn Institute.

Mr. Mabie, since he took the heart of the world by his lecture on Poe, stands as one of the foremost critics of the time, and his word, of course, carried weight with all of us.

In his lecture Mr. Mabie gave luminous reviews of the leading singers of the American choir. He spoke at some length of Mr. Markham's work, saying in substance that this poet's distinguished place in literature, paradoxical as it may seem, has been eclipsed by his tremendous popularity; that Mr. Markham had suffered the misfortune of becoming popular at once through a single poem, "The Man with the Hoe." This fact, he said, had tended to make certain conservative persons distrust the lasting quality of Mr. Markham's fame. But, he argued, Mr. Markham goes right on winning his way, despite this handicap, well nigh every piece of work that he puts forth going to advance his position in the world of letters.

Mr. Markham, he declared, stands in the front rank of American poets to-day, his work being distinguished above that of his fellow-writers by the virility of his themes, and the incisiveness of his manner.

Mr. Mabie closed by reading with charming effect from Mr. Markham's new book that delightful little poem, "The Builders," giving this as one instance of Mr. Markham's high, pure, lyric note.

HARIET MILES WILLEY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1901.

George Cary Eggleston's Fish Boom.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a very pleasing article about his brother Edward, published in your issue of to-day, Mr. George Cary Eggleston very properly observes that he feels under no obligation whatever to apologize for having written it. Of course not; no one will question his taste in the matter. But—and I hate to differ with my friend George—he does owe the most ample apology to the whole kingdom of fishes for his reckless eulogy of the tamest of the tame, called perch. He calls it "the gamest of game fishes," and alludes to the exciting "play of rod and reel and line" in landing the perch, just as if it were some big fighting bass, or trout, or salmon, up to all the tricks of the gamiest and cunningest.

Now, Mr. Editor, I make no pretensions to sportsmanship, but I assure you I have caught these pretty perch by the ton, and I can't recall one instance when any play of rod or reel or line was necessary. I simply had to drop my baited hooks into the water and haul in the "gamiest of the game" without difficulty. There was no expenditure either of muscular force or gray matter. Even in the case of a "perch weighing more than a pound" there was precious little evidence of the fighting quality at the hook end of my line.

What does George Cary Eggleston mean then by such sweeping praise for the acanthopterygious inhabitants of the lake about Joshua's Rock and Dunham Bay? Does he want to boom the place by representing Lake George perch as of bellicose quality unknown in the same family of fish found in other fresh waters? It won't fool me at least. I won't buy an acre of lake front there in consequence, for I have angled in its waters and know well what a miserable apology for a fish is the perch even when "weighing more than a pound."

It is always possible, of course, that George Cary "put the cart before the horse" inadvertently—such things happen occasionally—and that he really intended the eulogy for the bass and not the perch. He is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. But if there was no such mistake I shall have to strike him from my list of sportsmen, to which I understand he claims to belong.

As an act of simple justice to the bass, as well as the trout and the salmon, I ask you, Mr. Editor of my favorite SATURDAY REVIEW, to publish this protest against the Eggleston perch boom.

THOMAS B. CONNERY.

New York, Nov. 9, 1901.

The Author of "The Benefactress."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Has any one offered a suggestion that the author of "The Benefactress" and its predecessors is Mrs. Richmond Thackeray Ritchie, Thackeray's eldest daughter? The style and the method of treatment of "The Benefactress" strongly resemble those pursued in the short stories published under the title "Bluebeard's Keys" and also in "The Village on the Cliff," and the atmosphere of the two books is the same. It will be remembered that Mrs. Ritchie's first heroine was an Elizabeth, and if this guess be wildly erring it will not be made in vain if it remind any Thackeray lover of the letter in which the novelist spoke so modestly and tenderly of his daughter's book in its very earliest days.

ABERCROMBIE.

Boston, Nov. 11, 1901.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S new novel

THE CRISIS

is still the best selling book in the United States, and perhaps in the world. For one reason, it is the best story and the most exquisitely told, and for another it gives us that interpretation of American history that we so much need, and that inner light on the life of our great men which no one now would be without.

Recognizing the fact that the book is destined to increase its popularity from now on, the publishers are putting on the market a special holiday edition with a portrait of the author, never before published, and reproduced in photogravure. And this edition will be sold at the same price as the other, viz., $1.50 *net*, by the booksellers.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL, author of "Richard Carvel," "The Celebrity," etc.
With Illustrations by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY. 12mo, cloth.
Holiday Edition, with portrait, in a special box, $1.50 *net*.

"A book that presents the great crisis in our national life with splendid power and with a sympathy, a sincerity, and a patriotism that are inspiring." *The Tribune*, Chicago.

"A book every American should know, for it teaches him anew to revere the memory of the men to whom this nation owes its continued existence." *The Mail and Express*, New York.

The Benefactress

is another new novel which is worth reading. It is perhaps the only work of fiction of real humor published during the past year. Cloth, $1.50

"If you have the taste to know what real entertainment is you will find it here."—THE SUN, New York.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

1901

QUERIES.

"R. A. M.," 322 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Please print a sketch of the life of J. J. Roche, editor of The Pilot, and tell me where I can get his books."

James Jeffrey Roche was born at Mount Millick, Queen's County, Ireland, May 31, 1847. While an infant he was taken to Prince Edward Island. He studied at St. Dunstan's College there, and then, removing to Boston in 1866, he engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1883 he became assistant editor of The Pilot, and in 1890 he succeeded the late John Boyle O'Reilly as editor. A list of his books is as follows: "Ballads of Blue Water and Other Poems," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25;) "Her Majesty the King," (R. G. Badger & Co., Boston, $1.25;) "Vase and Other Bric-a-Brac," (Badger, $1.25,) and "Byways of War," (revised edition of "Story of the Filibusters," Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, $1.50.)

CONVERSE CLEAVES, 2130 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "The nonsense lines asked for by 'A Reader,' Cottage Hill, Easton, Penn., have an interesting origin. They were composed by Samuel Foote, (1722-1777,) the English comedian and dramatist, famous in the days of Dr. Johnson and Garrick for his marvelous powers of mimicry and colloquial wit. They were written to test the memorizing faculty of Charles Macklin, a distinguished Irish actor and dramatist, who said he had brought his memory to such perfection he could repeat anything after a single reading. The following is a literal transcript of Foote's jargon, taken from The Masterly Review, (English,) Volume XCV., Pages 516, 517, (1864):

"'So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple pie; and at the same time a great she bear, coming up the street, pops its head into the shop. "What! No soap?" So he died, and she very imprudently married the barber; and there were present the Pickaninnies and the Joblillies and the Garyulies, and the Grand Panjandrum himself with the little round button at the top, and they all fell to playing the game of catch as catch can, till the gunpowder ran out at the heel of their boots.'"

We are indebted to many friends for answers to this question, as well as the queries of F. Grady and C. Lanning.

"L. A.," Stamford, Conn.: "What was Miss Wilkins's first book, and where can I get it?"

Her first book bears the title of "The Adventures of Ann," and appeared in Boston in 1886. It is not in print under that title, but we believe it is identical with "In Colonial Times," (Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston, 50 cents.)

Mrs. MARY C. MORFORD, 16 Charles Street, New York City: "I take pleasure in being able to answer the inquiry made in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 2, by C. Lanning, 553 Manhattan Avenue, New York City, as to the authorship of a poem beginning with the lines:

"'Pity the sorrows of a poor old man
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door.'

"It was written about 1798 by Thomas Moss, (1740-1808.) He was a minister of Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, England, and in 1796 published anonymously a collection of miscellaneous poems. This poem appeared among them as 'The Beggar.' It has been sometimes called 'The Beggar's Petition.' It is given in Bryant's 'Library of Poetry and Song,' &c. It is quite long, containing forty-four lines in eleven stanzas, but if your correspondent will send me a stamped envelope I will be glad to send him a copy of the verses which have been familiar to me since my childhood."

JEAN TAYLOR, New York City: "Will you be kind enough to print in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the two poems recited by E. H. Sothern in 'If I Were King'; also the poem recited by Miss Sheldon in the same play?"

Our correspondent will probably obtain information as to the poems in question by writing to the author, Mr. McCarthy. THE REVIEW cannot print the verses.

"C. C.," Philadelphia, Penn.: "Your correspondent, F. Grady, 15 Park Row, New York City, who inquires for the author of 'Spokes in the River Time,' is informed that the verses were written by the late Benjamin Franklin Taylor, LL. D., (1822-1887,) journalist and poet, a native of Lowville, N. Y., and for sixteen years editor of The Chicago Evening Journal. He was a son of the educator, Stephen W. Taylor, LL. D., who became President of Madison University, New York. There was an edition of his complete poetical works published in Chicago in 1887, (Scott, Foresman & Co., 378 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, $1.50.) The poem can also be found in a volume of 'Prose and Poetical Selections,' edited by the late Rev. C. E. Tiffany, D. D., a Methodist clergyman, and published in Chicago by C. W. Stanton & Co. The poem is called 'The Isle of the Long Ago.'"

A copy of the poem, furnished by W. L. Telford, Gainesville, Ga., has been forwarded to Mr. Grady.

VIVA C. DOAN, 210 West Eighty-eighth Street, New York City: "In answer to the request made by 'L. A. M.,' Detroit, Mich., I would say that he can find a very complete sketch and also portrait of Lieut. Derby, 'John Phoenix,' the humorist, in Ella Sterling Cummins's 'Story of the Files; a Review of Californian Writers and Literature.'"

Mrs. MARY BLAKESLEE STOWELL, 6 Le Ray Street, Potsdam, N. Y.: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 9 I find an inquiry concerning the rhymed story, 'Little Dame Crump,' from Mrs. Sarah E. Wilcox, 38 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York City. I have also taken an extract from it to my nursery days and have often repeated it to my own children and to others, as I would it was still here and it to the busy who asked for it for her little ones. Her memory really would be very dear to me for my nursery days, but that I rejoiced some years from the publication of my favorite days, when the original book containing it was given to my baby hands."

"Will you, please tell a supplicant where this can be found and by whom it was written:

"'But oh for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!'

Subscriber will find this quotation in Tennyson's "Break, Break, Break."

AMELIA EMMELUTH, Honolulu, Hawaii: "Could you please inform me who are the publishers of Bourget's 'La Parisienne,' or where can the book be obtained? I have asked at the various book stores in this town, but they know no such book."

Brentano's, Union Square, New York City, will send you the book postpaid, for 95 cents.

GEORGE G. CHAMPLAIN, New York State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.: "A correspondent has written that Brig. Gen. J. McCallum was the author of the poem called 'The Water Mill.' I enclose the following from an autograph letter of Sarah Doudney, now in my collection, which may throw some light upon its origin: 'I was born in the vicinity of Portsmouth, but went away in my early girlhood to live in a remote village among the most picturesque scenery of Hampshire. There I remained for many years, and wrote 'Truth (The Lesson of the Water Mill)' when I was (I think) about fifteen or sixteen. It is a curious fact that when I wrote it I had never seen a water-mill! One day I was shown some drawings in my room, picturing scenes in which I was interested, and among them was a water-mill. I was delighted with it, and said I should like to see one. Not long after I was taken to see one, and was much pleased with it. I remember that I wrote the poem in the parlor of my father's house, and that I wrote it with a quill pen. I was very young at the time, and had written a good deal of poetry before that, but I think it was the first poem that I ever sent to a publication.'"

"C. E. D.," 304 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York City: "I would like to learn the name of the author of a short poem entitled 'Manola.' I always supposed it to have been written by either Phoebe or Alice Cary, but not being able to find it in any edition of their works, conclude I must have been mistaken. I give a few lines of the poem:

"'In the doorway Manuela, in the sheeny April morn,
Southward looks along the valley over leagues of gleaming corn,
Where the mountain's misty rampart like a wall of Eden towers,
And the isles of oak are sleeping on a painted sea of flowers.'"

"A. V. H.," 117 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "In looking over some old scrap book I wrote the verses. They required but little polishing, when, years later, I sent them to The Churchman's Family Magazine. It was not until Mr. Irving Bishop came to England and raised a stir about the authorship that I knew my "Water Mill" was popular in America,'"

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW had given the name of Sarah Doudney as the author some time before the poem was credited to McCullum. We are indebted, however, for the new facts extracted from Miss Doudney's autograph account of the writing of the poem.

"K. L. E.," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me how a letter should be addressed to reach Clara Morris?"

Address her in care of McClure, Phillips & Co., her publishers, New York City.

Appeals to Readers.

DAVID S. COPELAND, Verona, N. J.: "Who wrote these lines:

'May this book continue in motion,
Its pages each day be unfurled,
'Till a mole has tunneled the ocean,
Or a spider has cabled the world'?"

LUCIAN HUNT, Gorham, Me.: "I wish to obtain a copy of 'Latin Hymns,' formerly published by the Harpers, but now out of print. Any person having one to dispose of will oblige me by writing."

GEORGE H. FOSTER, 1,425 Broadway, New York City: "Who was the author of this poem, and where can it be obtained? I think the title is 'Inconstant':

'Inconstant? Oh, my God,
Inconstant? When every thought of thee
Sends all my blood back in my heart
In thrills of ecstasy.
* * * * * * *
Inconstant? When to sleep
And dream that thou art near me
Is to know so much of heaven
I weep when earth and morning must return.'"

G. STAUM, 105 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.: "Dickens, writing an article on 'Murderers' in 1856, (included by Kitton in his collection of Dickens's fugitive and forgotten contributions to periodicals, called by the compiler 'Old Lamps for New,') has much to say about one 'Palmer, the Rugely Poisoner.' Can any one tell the number of murders brought home to him and the story of his fate? To comprehend all Dickens's expressions it is necessary to know the nature and extent of the deeds he is handling."

EDWARD C. McFARLAN, 21 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.: "Will some reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW be so kind as to inform me where I can procure a copy of a book entitled, 'Love of Country'? It was published about 1850 in Boston and treated, I think, of the life of Sobieski, the Polish General."

"SHAMUS O'BRIEN," 286 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.: "Where can I obtain the verses entitled 'Shamus O'Brien,' and beginning thus: 'Twas after the war, in the year ninety-eight.' The piece is a story of the Irish rebellion of that year."

GEORGE A. FAY, 20 Colony Street, Meriden, Conn.: "Can any of your readers identify the three following extracts, and tell me where the entire poems can be found:

"'Around the fire one wintry night
A farmer's rosy children sat,
* * * * * * *

"'Cold, cold blows the wind across the moor,
The sleet drives blasting in the wind;
Yon lofticene mountains lie before
A dreary, treeless waste behind.'

"'As through the churchyard's lone retreat by meditation led,
I walked with slow and cautious feet among the sleeping dead.'

"'Spring a rainbow promise bears,
Summer decks the blooming plain,
Autumn sings amidst its cares,
Gulding horns its loaded wain.

"'Winter with its snowy vest,
Revels in its splendid spoil,
Lulls the weary earth to rest,
And blesses man for future toil.'"

"C. E. D." 304 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York City: "I would like to learn the name of the author of a short poem entitled 'Manola.' I always supposed it to have been written by either Phoebe or Alice Cary, but not being able to find it in any edition of their works, conclude I must have been mistaken. I give a few lines of the poem:

"'In the doorway Manuela, in the sheeny April morn,
Southward looks along the valley over leagues of gleaming corn,
Where the mountain's misty rampart like a wall of Eden towers,
And the isles of oak are sleeping on a painted sea of flowers.'"

"A. V. H.," 117 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "In looking over some old scrapbooks of a Frenchman's publisher (Jauret, Paris, 1856,) I came across the following:

"'Variétés historiques et littéraires, recueil de pièces volantes, rares et curieuses en prose et en vers avec des notes par M. Edouard Fournier. Tomes I.-IV.'

"No. 21 of this series bears the title 'Combat de Cyrano de Bergerac avec le Singe de Brioché au bout du Pont-Neuf.' Thinking some of your readers might be interested in this addition to the Cyrano bibliography, (which is new to me,) I send it herewith. I should be glad to hear some account of the pamphlet if it can be found in any of our libraries. The title seems characteristic of the admirable Cyrano as interpreted by Rostand."

G. A. ALLEN, Woburn, Mass.: "In one of Mark Twain's works he gives an amusing account of a man's beginning to keep a diary. At first (the opening of the year) the entries are very minute, but they gradually diminish in length till they finally get down to nothing. In which of Twain's works is the account?"

W. H. GORBLINE, Jr., 394 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.: "I am quite anxious to locate a poem by Richard Mansfield, called 'The Woman Who Went to Hell,' but have been unable to find it."

MIRA BURR EDSON, Locust Grove, Kent County, Md.: "Who is the author of these lines to 'The Rubaiyat?'

'Deem not this book a creed; 'tis but the cry
Of one who fears not death, yet would not die,
Who at the table feigning, with sorry jest,
To love the wine, &c.'"

A. H. ROSS, 456 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.: "I would like information through your columns where I can find the poem in which occur the words 'Though the fields were as green and the moon shone as bright, yet it was not my own native land.' Also the song in which occur the words 'There's the white for the pure, and the blue for the true, like the promise of God that we see, and we culled from the garden of heaven's deep blue the stars of our bright fleur de lis.'"

Can Any Reader Tell?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Please and let me know by return maile if thar is a book in Print cold 6 & 7 Book of Mosses that was Printed in the Year of 1894 and if not Please and let me know Houe wose the Printer of it in those Years and wot tha sold for

Ill Reym You
H.

We regret to say that our sources of information do not give any clue to this book, unless reference is made to parts of the Old Testament. Our correspondent's full name and address are omitted for obvious reasons.

"THE BEST THING of its sort I've seen since Gulliver's Travels." — Captain JOSHUA SLOCUM, author of "Sailing Alone Around the World."

The GREAT WHITE WAY

A Record of an Unusual Voyage of Discovery and Some Romantic Love Affairs amid Strange Surroundings, by ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE, author of "The Van Dwellers."
Fully Illustrated, Cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

Sold Everywhere — J. F. TAYLOR & CO., New York.

What Happened to Wigglesworth

What Happened to Wigglesworth

By W. O. FULLER

Humor that is wholesome and healthy. A laugh in every minute. One of the few books that is really funny.

Mr. Wigglesworth's adventures are so typical of certain husbands that you seem to have met him before.

Destined to become one of the humorous classics.

The publishers have clothed it in strikingly handsome shape. Typographically it is worthy the heartiest appreciation of the modern exacting critic, with the illustrations adequately clear and well-toned. The binding is artistically rich and tasteful.

PRICE, $1.50

$100 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY.

The publishers offer a prize of One Hundred Dollars in gold for the best reason why every married man should read "What Happened to Wigglesworth."

Anybody may win this prize, which will be awarded on New Year's Day, 1902. Full particulars given with each book.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. HOLIDAY BINDING.

HENRY A. DICKERMAN & SON, Publishers, BOSTON, MASS.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S New Novel

THE CRISIS

is not only "easily the novel of the year" and the most exquisitely told story of its period, but so vivid and varied an interpretation of the lives of our great war-time leaders and of the most vital time in American history that it should be a stimulant to the many who do not appear to value privileges bought at the cost of so much suffering.

In recognition of the fact that the book—still the best selling book in the United States, perhaps in the world—is certain of an increasing popularity from now on, the publishers are bringing out a special holiday edition, with a portrait of the author, never before published, reproduced in photogravure. This edition will be sold at the same price as the other, viz., $1.50 net, by the booksellers.

"THE CRISIS is no ordinary book. It has vitalized the forces that have made history."—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville.

"THE CRISIS is a book every American should know."—*Mail and Express*, N. Y.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL, author of "Richard Carvel," "The Celebrity," etc. Illustrated by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY. Uniform with "Richard Carvel."
Holiday Edition, with a new portrait. IN A SPECIAL BOX.
Cloth, gilt top, $1.50 net.

"'THE CRISIS' . . . . a better, stronger book than 'Richard Carvel.' . . . It is likely to play a useful part in the reaction from stories of doublet and hose to those of earnest, progressive, modern American life."—*Commercial Advertiser*, New York.

The Benefactress

is another new fiction which is worth reading of such fiction published during the past year. It is perhaps the only work of fiction Cloth, 12mo. $1.50.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS AND MEN.

Edmund Clarence Stedman. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation a most attractive little volume containing "Mater Coronata," the poem composed and recited by Mr. Stedman at the bicentennial celebration of Yale University on the 23d of last October. It is a small 8vo book, printed and bound in a distinctive manner, and in perfect keeping with its contents. The stately verse, which critics have deemed entirely worthy of its author and of the memorable occasion, which it is, in its own particular form, destined to perpetuate, may thus be welcomed as an appropriate souvenir or as an addition to American poetry.

Dr. Babcock's Book. The long promised volume of selections from the spoken and written words of the late Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, who met a tragic death abroad last Spring, has just come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The selections were made by Mrs. Babcock and Miss Sanford, and include, together with some of Dr. Babcock's writings, certain utterances taken down from time to time by members of the congregation, while practically all of his poems are presented. Here is an extract from the preface:

> Many of those who looked to Dr. Babcock for help and inspiration have asked that some of his words might be put into permanent form: this book is the simple outgrowth of that request. The sources from which selection could be made are few—Dr. Babcock's sermons were preached from full, but intricate, notes, which no one else could develop, and he had written no book. The verses which were written in moments of leisure are added, and the resulting book is printed in loving memory of one who lived what he thought.

The Bibliographer. Believing there is a demand for a periodical devoted largely to scientific bibliography and to news of interest to book collectors, Dodd, Mead & Co. have decided to carry out a long-cherished scheme of issuing such a journal. They will begin its publication early next year, under the title of The Bibliographer. As the only trustworthy description of a book, title page, or manuscript is a photographic fac simile of it, such fac similes will be freely used. In an early number it is planned to begin the issue of fac similes of rare books, thus providing subscribers with reproductions of books so rare that few can ever see them, much less own them, and so important that they are a necessity to every student of history, literature, and art. Many well-known collectors and students of bibliography will be contributors to its columns. Each number will contain an epitome of the various bibliographical journals of England and Continental Europe. Advance news of some of the best book clubs, such as the Grolier Club, the Caxton Club, and the Rowfant Club, will be one of the features. There will be a department of notes and queries, accurate collations of rare books, and a series of bibliographies will appear from month to month. The magazine will be printed on a fine quality of paper and will be freely illustrated. It is the intention to issue The Bibliographer only nine months in the year, omitting its publication for the months of July, August, and September. The subscription price will be $5 per year.

Charles Francis Adams in New York. The New York Historical Society will be ninety-seven years old next Tuesday, and the occasion will be commemorated by a meeting of members in the society's hall, 170 Second Avenue, corner of Eleventh Street. The anniversary address will be delivered by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His subject will be "Before and After the Treaty of Washington, the American Civil War and the War in the Transvaal." The additions to the society's library during the past month were 140 volumes of general history, 158 volumes of local history, 45 volumes of biography, 23 genealogies, 6 volumes and 207 numbers of old newspapers, 193 miscellaneous volumes, 465 pamphlets, 19 broadsides, 7 maps, and 2 volumes of manuscripts. Gen. James Grant Wilson will read the paper at the December meeting. He will give a biographical sketch of John Pintard, one of New York's old-time merchants and whose interest in American history led him to be one of the prime movers in organizing the New York Historical Society.

Literary Activity at Columbia. As indicative of the literary activity at Columbia University during the last few weeks it may be noted that the following volumes have appeared from members of the Faculty: "The Civil War and the Constitution," by Prof. John W. Burgess, two volumes; "Parts of Speech," by Prof. Brander Matthews; "Inductive Sociology," by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings; "Report upon the Spiritistic Phenomena Observed in Connection with Mrs. Piper," by Prof. J. H. Hyslop; "Source Book of the History of Education," by Prof. Paul Monroe; "The Control of Trusts," by Prof. John B. Clark.

Brief Personals. The story of a Russian romance is told in a book which the Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovich has been editing. He is a great collector of Russian miniatures connected with the Emperors Paul and Alexander I.—1796-1825. The present book is devoted largely to the lives of the Princesses Dolgorouky, who distinguished themselves during the earlier part of Czar Alexander's reign. One of them, Prince Michael, was in love with the Emperor's young sister, who reciprocated his affection. Their love affair prospered so far that the Czar was on the point of allowing them to marry, when news arrived that Prince Michael had been killed in the war with Sweden.

***Paul du Chaillu, the well-known adventurer and writer, is now engaged in a new exploration—the Russian language. According to the latest advices from St. Petersburg, he has penetrated into the very syntax of this extraordinary wilderness, and is grappling, with gratifying success, with the troubles attendant upon such an environment. In short, M. du Chaillu is becoming quite proficient in the Russian language, and, it is said, is making great progress with his coming work on Russia.

***S. R. Crockett writes to his publishers concerning his latest novel, "The Firebrand": "For the purposes of 'The Firebrand' I lived romantically among the ex-brigands, actual smugglers, and other fine fellows in the utmost Pyrenees and Sierras of Moncayo." The scene of the book is laid in Spain, but the hero is a young Scotchman who plays a dashing part in a Carlist plot. Soldiers, monks, brigands, and fair señoritas figure in the story, which is one of the author's best.

***Liberty H. Bailey, editor of the new magazine, Country Life in America, issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., does his work literally in the country. In the region of Ithaca, N. Y., where Cornell University has laid out its farms for the advancement of agriculture, Mr. Bailey and his assistants edit the magazine in a building fitted up for that purpose. Mr. Bailey has been Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University since 1888. His books and published writings deal with subjects from rural economics and garden-craft to the making of pleasant country homes and the evolution of plants. A remarkable feature of his editorial office is that it might produce the large magazine with no outside assistance were it not advisable to make it of the varied talent of the entire country.

***On the very spot where the English Opera House in Indianapolis, in which Miss Virginia Harned made her appearance as Alice of Old Vincennes, once stood the old homestead where William H. English wrote "The Conquest of the Northwest," from which book Maurice Thompson, in an acknowledgment in his novel, says he secured his historical setting for his story, "Alice of Old Vincennes."

***The Indian Exhibit at the Webster Free Library, which is open until Nov. 30, is said to be very interesting. This collection is designed to give the boys and girls of the public schools a clearer conception of the American Indians and their manner of living than is usually obtained from books. Among the curios exhibited are Indian costumes, weapons, baskets, pottery, pictures, games, canoe models, &c. It is open afternoons and evenings, and is held in the Reference Room of the library.

***The following from Björnsjerne Björnson, the great Norwegian poet, novelist, and dramatist, will be of interest to the many readers of the English translation of Selma Lagerlöf's "From a Swedish Homestead," which was published in this country last Spring. Björnson writes: "Of all the authors of the present day Selma Lagerlöf is the most dear to me. Her books are a great saga of human love, adorned with the richest wonders of imagination, and at the same time they are so pure—pure as the freshly fallen snow."

***Justin Huntly McCarthy has been for some years constructing a romantic novel founded on the career of François Villon. Contrary to the general rule, Mr. McCarthy has dramatised his story before publishing it, and Mr. E. H. Sothern, in producing it, has scored one of his most pronounced successes. "If I Were King," the title of the new novel, will be published within a short time by R. H. Russell in a most attractive setting. In it will be found attractive drawings in color and pictures of Mr. Sothern and his company in the principal rôles. Mr. McCarthy has presented an interesting picture of the life and time of François Villon, full of thrilling adventure and dramatic episodes and interwoven with a charming love story.

***Among the works of a writer of fiction there is usually to be found one particular story, not autobiographical, which is the most intimate and nearest story to his own life. Such a story is said to be Hopkinson Smith's "Fortunes of Oliver Horn," which begins serially in the November Scribner's. It is Mr. Smith's greatest and most ambitious story, and brings the reader in close touch with the author and makes him feel the reality of the scenes and characters.

***Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, whose latest romance, "The House Divided," is being published by Harper & Brothers, is the son of a British clergyman. He was born in 1863 at Melbourne, Australia, and came to England at the age of twenty-two. Two years later he went into journalism, and was at one time editor of Black and White and The Pall Mall Gazette. He is the author of a number of well-read novels, among them being "Chloris of the Island," "The Adventurers," "Galloping Dick," "The Rebel," and "The Princess Xenia," all of which have gained for Mr. Watson many appreciative readers. His last book above mentioned is a brisk romance of the days of George II.

***A member of the present Italian Cabinet, in speaking of "The Eternal City," says: "After Mr. Hall Caine's explanations, and especially taking them in conjunction with a preface of 'The Eternal City,' translated into Italian, I think that no book would be so directly interesting to Romans. 'Quo Vadis' deals with the past too much to affect present conditions. 'The Eternal City,' although a book of the future, is near enough to rouse strong emotions. David Rossi is certainly a striking picture of our great Mazzini, and, although I think the portrait of the King is unfortunate, it seems to me patent that Mr. Caine had no intention of conveying the idea that his King and ours were one and the same man. 'The Eternal City,'" concluded the Minister, "should be an encouragement to enthusiasts and reformers all the world over. Christ preached non-resistance, and David Rossi proves that it will prevail in the end."

Peter Edes, the Pioneer Printer.*

What has been done with Peter Edes, a famous New England printer of revolutionary days, it is hoped will shortly be done with others of his contemporaries who were both writing and making books in this country when Englishmen were still inquiring: "Who reads an American book?" The first publication of the "De Burians of Bangor"—a club of gentlemen interested in books and the history of American literature—has been devoted to Peter Edes, who as a printer might have retired with a comfortable fortune had he not been a patriot as well. The volume, which is called "Peter Edes and His Diary—1775," is certainly a credit to artistic bookmaking typography, illustrating, and binding. It is beautifully printed on heavy laid paper, rubricated title page and chapter headings, wide margins, and uncut edges.

The biography of Mr. Edes which opens the volume occupies over eighty pages, and is the first full biography of this pioneer printer in Maine that has ever been published. It embraces several original letters and contains a history of the Edes press and its publications.

As illustrating the subject of the book and adding to its value there are included several important historical papers. They embrace the statement of John Leach regarding his property in Boston destroyed by the British in 1775; an account of the Boston Association of Booksellers, 1794, with an important document never before published; a history of the Boston newspapers of 1797, and a history of the rejection of British tea by the inhabitants of Boston, 1770-5.

The volume is illustrated by twenty-three plates, including fac similes of newspaper headings and advertisements, original documents and letters, portraits, title pages, autographs, &c. The book is one of 176 pages, bound with muslin back, cartridge paper sides, paper title. It may be said regarding the biography of Peter Edes and the historic matters it contains that it is a worthy contribution to the local and typographic history of the State.

*PETER EDES AND HIS DIARY, 1775. Square 8vo. Pp. 160. Bangor: The De Burians.

Sad but Good.*

That the time makes the author is seldom better illustrated than in the pages of "Lassie," as the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission" entitles her annual story. Her former books have been either wholly humorous or of humor so compounded with sadness as to leave the reader only agreeably inclined to sorrow, but "Lassie" is sad with but slight compromise, and it is not difficult to trace its sadness to the Boer war, although the contest plays only a negative part in the story.

Lassie is a nurse, and has volunteered for South African service, when her mother dies, and she feels compelled to withdraw her name, and try to make a home for her thoroughly good-for-nothing drunken father, who resists her endeavors to reform him, refuses to aid her in cleaning the cottage, dirty as only an English village cottage can be; pilfers her little savings, and disgusts the young doctor who comes to visit her, thinking himself in love. Worn out, the poor child dies on the very day when her hospital companion, who never would have seen South Africa but for her persuasion, returns, wearing the royal medal, betrothed to the young doctor, and comes just in time to fight a typhoid epidemic and sanitate the village; in short, to fulfill all poor Lassie's dreams, while Lassie lies in her grave dreamless. It is not this author's way to leave the story in this cynical fashion, as a "realist" might, or even an agnostic filled with pity for his heroine's fate.

Now, it is the weakness of booksellers to place books by the author of "Lassie" among "juveniles," and no warning from any number of reviewers will convince them that their proper place is elsewhere. So let any one who would fain be sad as night, like the young gentlemen whom Prince Arthur knew in France; seek among jolly books about happy children and brilliant young soldiers, fairies, talking beasts, and pussy cats. "Lassie" will injure no gentle girl or high-hearted boy, but it is meant for their elders.

*LASSIE. By the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission." 16mo. Pp. 155. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S new novel

THE CRISIS

Is still the best selling book in the United States, perhaps in the world, and with the most widely distributed sale. For one reason, the exquisitely told story is a picture of the most thrilling and critical period of American history, in which each side is presented with greater fulness and fairness, and in better proportion, than in any other civil war novel. Mr. CHURCHILL places before us the living men of the great struggle, writes as if he had known them personally and felt intensely the political bitterness, the burning patriotism of both parties.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL

Author of "Richard Carvel," "The Celebrity," etc. Illustrated by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY. Cloth, 12mo, gilt top.

Holiday Edition, with a new portrait, in a special box, $1.50 net.

Recognizing that so representative an American story must increase in popularity from now on, the publishers are putting out a special holiday edition—with a portrait of the author never before published and reproduced in photogravure. And this edition will be sold at the same price as the other, namely $1.50 net, by the booksellers.

"It has remained for Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL to transmit to the pages of a book the strenuous spirit of the time; the tenseness, the excitement, the suspense, the patriotism and the conflicting passions. . . . No one can read the romance without feeling all of these emotions."—TOLEDO BLADE.

The Benefactress

is another new novel which is worth reading. It is perhaps the only work of fiction of real humor published during the past year. Cloth, $1.50

"If you have the taste to know what real entertainment is you will find it here."—THE SUN, New York.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NOV

AMAZON LANDS.

Baron de Santa-Anna Nery's Esteemed Work Translated.

BARON DE SANTA-ANNA NERY, the author of this work, which was first published in Paris in 1884, and lately reissued in France in a second edition, contributes an interesting preface to the present volume, in which he says:

While much has been written as to "the King of the rivers of the world and the Queen of the provinces of Brazil," yet to adequately describe this enchanted land one must not only have known it thoroughly, but have been absent from it for some years. For a man to describe and sing the praises of his country he must penetrate to the very depths of his being and probe, as it were, to his very soul. And when our destiny has removed us far from the land of our birth, with what vividness do we not recall across great intervals of time and space the places and people associated with our childhood! With what powerful emotion do we not feel the need of reproducing the scenes of the past and the beauteous vision of days gone by. * * * Travelers who simply journey across a country have not these advantages. They remain cold or one-sided. If they write with enthusiasm it is imaginary rather than heartfelt. They then misrepresent facts either by diminishing or by enlarging them beyond measure. * * * The savant only registers certain peculiarities of the fauna or the flora; the geographer records topographical details; the merchant attends but to the phenomena relative to production; the man of letters contents himself with exploring the picturesque for the benefit of his descriptions. None of them study the country in its entirety and its harmonious unity.

Baron Nery's book was written from the latter standpoint, and as the best way of making known to Europe the resources and beauty of his country, which had officially intrusted him with this mission. The first edition was soon exhausted. Now, after a lapse of fifteen years, the Baron has found it necessary to practically rewrite his volume, so many and such important events having thoroughly modified both the political and financial aspects of his country.

In 1889 the present republic took the place of the empire which had existed in Brazil for sixty-seven years, the new method of government transforming the old provinces into autonomic States, possessing self-administration and the power to dispose of their own revenues, instead of supporting a central power at Rio Janeiro. Owing to the advantages of such federation, the State of the Amazon has been able to so develop its foreign trade as to hold the most important position among the twenty States of the Brazilian Union. At the time of the first appearance of his book, the Baron says the Province of the Amazon had but a single line of steamers, communicating with Europe but once a month. Foreign explorers started for this land "as though they were going to discover it for the first time." To-day the State of the Amazon has learned to direct her own affairs, has four lines of steamers, affording frequent communication with Europe and with North America, and is only a twenty days' journey from Havre. The State has two striking peculiarities—that of being entirely free from debt, and, to mention a single resource, a production of india rubber representing $75 per person.

While the Renaissance movement was largely shown by the revival of learning and in the strides made in early printing in Italy, France, Spain, and Germany, Portugal devoted her energies toward exploration and the discovery and colonization of new lands. Pinzon, a Spaniard, and one of the former companions of Christopher Columbus, began the exploration of a large and wholly unknown country. By the 26th of January, 1500, he had investigated all the northern coast of the present Brazil and discovered the mouth of the great river afterward called the Amazon. Three months later a Portuguese, Cabral, sailing for India, was driven by the winds to the shores of Brazil, then thought to be an island, the country being taken possession of by Cabral in the name of the Portuguese Government. So thoroughly had the desire for the exploration and conquest of new lands taken possession of the world, and so rich did this prize appear, that recourse was had to the Pope, who issued a celebrated bull determining the boundary line between the South American possessions of Spain and Portugal. Had this line been respected, but a small portion of Brazil would have belonged to Portugal. The line, however, was gradually pushed further west, until in 1859, with the Pontifical sanction, a large portion of Brazil passed into the hands of the Portuguese. Portugal, however, was too keenly interested in both Asia and Africa to devote proper attention to her new territory.

A long introduction recounts briefly but forcibly the early history of these South American provinces, the policy of Portugal having been to discourage, if not actually to forbid, the cultivation or importation of anything Brazilian that could be grown in or procured from her other colonies. Brazil was carefully excluded from all contact with civilization; the country being inclosed within veritable Chinese walls. Indeed, as late as the end of the eighteenth century an innocent philosophical association was founded at Rio, which was at once put down by the Viceroy, Count de Rolindo, who had its principal members arrested and tried. At another time the Portuguese Governor, d'Audrada, authorized the establishment of a printing press in Rio, only to have such permission withdrawn as soon as the news reached Lisbon, to the discouragement of future attempts. It was not until 1808, when the Regent of Portugal, Dom Joao, had established himself in Brazil, that printing was allowed in Rio de Janeiro, although even then only one small newspaper, containing simply official matter and scraps of foreign news—all of which was subjected to careful scrutiny—was allowed to be published twice a week. Even in 1821, just before Brazilian independence, there were but three newspapers published in the entire colony.

Baron Nery traces the coming of other races, who made frequent and futile attempts at conquering this rich country, all frustrated by the faithfulness of the native tribes. As Portugal began to lose her other colonies she paid more and more attention to Brazil. She gradually allowed the cultivation of spices and plants which were formerly confined strictly to her colonies in Asia; soon cotton, sugarcane, and dyewoods began to be exported from Brazil. Gold had been discovered as early as 1693, and diamond mines found in 1727.

It seems hard to realize that the course of events in France could strongly influence the fortunes of this far-off colony. Yet so it was, for Portugal had hesitated so long between an alliance with England and one with Napoleon that on the 27th of October, 1807, France and Spain signed a treaty against her, and sent Gen. Junot to occupy the latter's territory. Dom Joas, who had been Regent since 1794, became thoroughly frightened, and with his family, the Court, the high officials, and the wealthiest of the people, fled to Brazil, Rio Janeiro becoming the centre of his Government. Thirteen years later Dom Joas returned to Portugal, leaving his eldest son in Brazil as Regent. The Portuguese Cortes did not understand how thoroughly Brazil had changed, and attempted to reduce her South American possessions to their former state of dependence, urging the Prince Regent to return to Europe. But in February, 1822, the latter embraced the cause of the people among whom he had grown up, the independence of Brazil being then proclaimed. The country, both as empire and republic, has since gained steadily in importance. Baron Nery takes much pains to sum up clearly the difference between the Brazil of 1822 and the country of to-day, not only noting the changes in government, but also in agricultural methods, population, exports, financial standing, and the development of transit facilities both by land and sea.

Baron Nery's method has been first to minutely describe the nature of the country, its configuration, and exact geographical position, as well as the best ways to reach this State of the Amazon. The latter is nearly four times as large as France, and constitutes more than a fifth of the entire extent of Brazil. Its position—bounded on the north by British Guiana, Venezuela, and Colombia, on the south by Bolivia and the Brazilian State of Matto-Grosso, on the east by the Brazilian State of Para and Dutch Guiana, and on the west by the republics of Ecuador and Peru—makes the State of the Amazon a natural centre of communication between the whole of Brazil and a large portion of the neo-Spanish States of South America. In fact, Baron Nery claims that this favored region needs only to attract the commerce and industry of the world to become what the ancients believed it to be, "El Dorado—where gold flows in streams."

Baron Nery's descriptions of the resources, natural and cultivated, of this favored region, its flora and fauna, are most interesting. Its textile fabrics are as numerous as are its spices and aromatics. Its people, its political history, and the means of livelihood Amazon affords are fully touched upon, as are its imports and exports. The native tribes, folk lore, and religion are also clearly described. In fact, the book contains all sorts of valuable data for the merchant or prospective settler, as well as explaining a little-known country to readers in general. The voyage thither, which now takes twenty days, will be made in ten, when larger steamers, making shorter stops, are employed. Baron Nery's volume makes every effort to call special attention, both through illustrations and text, to his country, which offers to the commerce and industry of the world:

The most valuable and useful raw materials, gums, resins, balsams, essences, thickened saps, (the most important being india rubber,) aromatics, textile fabrics, dyeing and tanning materials, vegetable oils, medicinal substances, wood for building and cabinet making, furs, feathers, vegetable ivory, and many others. For years to come we shall be able to receive in exchange corn, tinned provisions, wine, beer, brandy, liqueurs, butter, cheese, salt, pastes, cloths, linen, arms, agricultural implements, furniture, machines, works of art, and, in fact, all articles manufactured in Europe that do not find sufficient outlets elsewhere. The Amazon, therefore, merits a little consideration on this side of the ocean, where one is not accustomed to have business relations with a State whose population produces no less than $75 per head, and which has no debt.

"Minette," a story of the First Crusade, by George F. Cram, is being published by John W. Iliff & Co. of Chicago. Although for thirty years a prominent publisher, Mr. Cram's name appears for the first time on the title-page of a book as author. The story deals with the history from the time of the first important struggle to the capture of the Holy City from the Saracens, at the very close of the eleventh century. The two characters most prominent in the story are Guilbert, the villain of the plot, and Minette, the heroine, who is supposed to combine in her character and person the charm of a loving woman with the courage and endurance of a martyr, and who is united with her knightly lover in death, instead of a happy return with him to France, as the reader hopes.

The third and concluding volume has just been issued of the new (third) edition of Justice David McAdam's work on "Landlord and Tenant." This particular volume is devoted wholly to the subject of Summary Proceedings as carried on under the laws of this State. A separate index is given to the matter contained in this volume, making the book complete in itself. This enables the lawyer or real estate man, who is interested in summary proceedings only, to purchase this one volume without acquiring the others. The work is the standard one on this subject. The present edition is brought down to date, containing the provisions of the law as modified by the Legislature of 1901 with regard to poolrooms, &c. The annotations are extremely copious and well digested and arranged. A complete set of Forms is a valuable feature of the volume.

"Casting of Nets," by Richard Bagot, is published by John Lane. Canon Scott-Holland in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, called it "a work of exceptional brilliancy." This house also announces the publication of the Rev. Ethelred L. Taunton's "Thomas Wolsey: Legate and Reformer." The work shows the great Cardinal as a Churchman.

My Lady Peggy Goes to Town

BY FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS.

The Daintiest and Most Delightful Book of the Season.

"As merry a tale as ever took up abode between the covers of a book is 'My Lady Peggy Goes to Town,' and as fresh and fragrant as a June rose garden."—*N. Y. Press.*

"To make a comparison would be to rank 'My Lady Peggy' with 'Monsieur Beaucaire' in points of attraction, and to applaud as heartily as that delicate romance, this picture of the days 'When patches nestled o'er sweet lips at chocolate times.'"—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Price, $1.25, Net. Postage, 12c.

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO., PUBLISHERS.

An American romance, by an American woman, and the story of an American King, that's why the critics name

LAZARRE

The Best Novel of the Year.

Of all the novels of the year "Lazarre, the Story of an American King," has the most engaging subject.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Mary Hastwell Catherwood's new romance, Lazarre, in the quality of recreating time and place, surpasses any romance that has yet been written by an American author.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A woman has written "the novel of the year" and it's "Lazarre." This time it is a book which swings into popularity because of its literary merit.—*Baltimore American.*

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, NOV. 16, 1901.—24 PAGES.

KATE GREENAWAY.

Kate Greenaway, whose death was announced a week ago, was so long and so violently the fashion that the public has fallen into the habit of thinking less about her art than about the effect it produced; less about what she did than about what other people did in imitation of her. We remember Kate Greenaway capes and Kate Greenaway caps and little dresses that flopped "picturesquely" against the young ankles of their wearers, and we may perhaps reflect that our children have never been quite so hideously dressed as of old, since she brought to our notice the simple, not inappropriate garb of the little English children of the lower middle class during the seventies.

For this was really what she did. Her work has in it the least possible element of imagination. She began as a schoolgirl making sketches of her companions, and her father, who was himself a wood engraver of no mean quality, took infinite interest in her tendencies toward art. After she had studied at Heatherley's and later at South Kensington, she still pursued her early habit of going to the schools for her models and also to the charity festivals, and especially to those of the charity children held in St. Paul's Cathedral, where she could see all varieties of city and country waifs.

At about the time Mr. Walter Crane reached the height of his popularity with the gorgeously illustrated "toy-books," showing the influence the work of Rossetti, F. Sandys, and Sir Frederick Leighton had had upon him as it passed through the hands of his master, W. J. Linton, Kate Greenaway struck a balance in the reform of art for children by adapting nature as simply and literally as possible to her modest needs. Mr. Crane made pictures for the children and Miss Greenaway made pictures of them. And true to the egoistic instinct of the human race they seemed to like the latter the better of the two.

Mr. Ruskin liked her work partly undoubtedly because it was good and showed individuality, but most enthusiastically because it did not glorify the products of nineteenth century ingenuity. Her little children play in pleasant fields, and look "old-fashioned" and unconscious, and her work has always the savor of simplicity. "There are no railroads in it to carry the children away with, are there?" he says. "No tunnel or pit-mouths to swallow them up, no league-long viaducts, no blinkered iron bridges—there are only winding brooks, wooden foot-bridges, and grassy hills, without any holes in them! Again, there are no parks, no gentlemen's seats with attached stables and offices, no rows of model lodging houses! no charitable institutions! It seems as if none of these things which the English mind now rages after possess any attraction whatever for this unimpressionable person. She is a graceful 'Gallio-Gallis gratia plena,' and cares for none of these things."

In spite of the fact that she so much loved reality and studied persistently from life, her pictures never produced much illusion. In one of John Tenniel's grotesque drawings for "Alice in Wonderland" there is more appearance of life than in all the multitudinous little figures of "Under the Window." She worked with a definite outline and her color was put in in pure wash. The effect was always decorative, pleasing, and delicate. It was a small glass indeed that she called her own, but she drank from no other, and her influence was more considerable than her accomplishment. Mr. Chesnau has marveled that the same nation which rapturously applauded "the Gospel for Young Men" of the coarse Baron William Hoggarth could receive with such delight the "gentle smile of Kate Greenaway," but one is no more characteristically English than the other. It is the most engaging side of English childhood that Kate Greenaway has shown us. It has long been lovely in literature, but not so long in art.

ACCURACY IN CATALOGUES.

To those who have anything to do with books of importance and value, accurate cataloguing is an indispensable thing. It is not so rare to-day as it was half a century ago. The influence of Stevens, Phlies, Sabin, and other distinguished bibliographers has been widely felt.

The late Bernard Quaritch, in allowing Michael Kerney to use his unequaled knowledge of books and manuscripts as he thought best, revolutionized the modern rare book catalogue. Kerney's catalogues were something more than mere book lists; they had a dignity peculiarly their own. Kerney is gone now, but the modern bookseller's catalogue, with its exact descriptions and wealth of detail, is traceable to him. His labors inspired it.

The catalogue of the bookseller is better and more trustworthy nowadays, but the book auction catalogue is too often as untrustworthy as it ever was. In many instances during an auction season the collector and rare book dealer examine catalogues and say: "That is the book I want, but can I trust the description?" The result is a weary journey to the auction room and an inspection of the rarity in question. If the catalogue description is accurate, well and good; if the catalogue has neglected, however, to mention certain defects that strongly affected the book's value, then the old distrust of cataloguing is increased.

This is an unnatural condition of things. Cataloguing should be so learned and exact that the collector and dealer could bid on an item without looking at it. An establishment of this kind should have a man in charge of the cataloguing staff whose knowledge is such that no imperfect book could be offered for sale without its defects being pointed out. His authority should be so great that no books consigned for sale could be catalogued by the owner in a false and misleading manner. In a word, cataloguing should be accurate.

"EPHEMERIAL" WRITING.

By the time it is completed the series of "Real Conversations" which William Archer is contributing month by month to an American and an English magazine will include expressions of opinion on nearly all the possible problems of contemporary literature. Its index will suggest topics enough to keep a diligent essay writer going for a twelvemonth. The current installment, an interview with Prof. Masson, deals for example with the possibility of teaching English literature, changes in the vocabulary of the English language, dialect, the quality of present day writers as compared with those of fifty years ago, personal paragraphs in the literary papers, the modern author's lack of solitudes, and the influence of the doctrine of evolution upon literary production. In some cases there is scarcely more than a nod and a wink and we pass on to the next subject, but the most casual reference in the course of this moving panorama generally suggests an idea that deserves to be pondered.

Thus the latest interview contains, in addition to the catalogue just recorded, a significant query as to what journalism really is. Prof. Masson blames the daily papers for drawing off talent which in former periods would have gone into literature. To-day, he complains, few have the means, the character, or the patience to devote themselves to graving in bronze when jottings in wax are so much more in demand. Mr. Archer agrees, but contends that journalism should be interpreted to include the great majority of the books "bound and lettered on the back" that jostle one another on the library counters. In nine cases out of ten they are put forth with no design or hope of attaining a longer life than that of a monthly review.

There is, indeed, good reason for revising the customary application of the word "ephemeral," which has commonly is determined by considerations of price and binding. Of two writers, one publishes a popular novel. Its circulation runs quickly into the hundreds of thousands, but within six months its heroes and heroines rest in oblivion as deep as that which covers the Kings of ancient Assyria. His neighbor contributes to a daily or weekly paper a thoughtful discussion of some educational or social problem. Not a few readers cut it out and file it for future reference or paste some of its most salient passages into their scrapbooks. Five years later the theory advocated in this article is reproduced in the debates of a women's club in Colorado or in the speeches of a municipal campaign in Iowa. Which of the twain is really the "ephemeral" writer?

Two concurrent processes have led to the confusion of standards which is to be seen in the general disparagement of papers in comparison with bound volumes. On the one hand, we must note the broadening of the "journal" from a mere record of the news of the day to a medium for the publication of the reflections of skilled observers upon every topic in which the world is interested. On the other hand, the cheapening of the mechanical side of the production of books and the multiplication of facilities for their distribution have made it easy and profitable to publish volumes which are not expected or intended to attain longevity. But in spite of this change in conditions the average man finds it hard to get rid of the lingering superstition that the greater dignity of large type, wide margins, and cloth backs must necessarily imply the greater worth and permanence of the thoughts therein expressed. He forgets that, even as long ago as the days of Addison, there appeared in "ephemeral" form writing that has made for itself a distinguished place among abiding literature.

PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH.

A good deal of undeserved ridicule is heaped upon school pupils who produce specimens of quaint and curious English. They are less guilty than misguided, for the teaching of all that appertains to a knowledge of the English tongue is yearly becoming more extraordinary. To those whose trade it is to use words daily, with serious consideration of their meanings and their relations to one another, the promulgations of some college lecturers and the methods of some high school teachers are more wonderful than the undiscovered deeds of Otto III. of Germany.

Here and there a professor or a teacher expounds the art of writing and speaking the English language practically, as one who sees the methods of the great writers and studies their fundamental rules. But an hour's talk with a dozen schoolboys and schoolgirls and the perusal of two or three of the extraordinary books of the college professors will convince almost any one that most of the teachers of the English branches are trivial dilettantes or plain amateurs.

It is only a few days since a college professor published a book in which he argued for the admission as correct speech of every usage of the colloquial talk of the time. His theory of literary English was that it had no limitations and no defined level. It ought to be said that this same professor is particularly careful not to practice what he preaches, for he writes English of which the elegance and the scholarship have long commanded the praise of his critics.

Another professor not long ago entertained and instructed his classes by reviewing such works as Keats's "Ode on a Grecian Urn," pointing out the "faults" in them and showing how they should be rewritten. And it is this sort of teaching which is too common in the lower schools. The text books now in use require too much criticism on the part of the pupils. The young minds are asked to pick Browning and Shelley and others—even Shakespeare—to pieces to show what? Their transgressions of the rules of Smith's "Grammar," or Brown's "Rhetoric"?

When Prof. A. or B. undertakes to help us by declaring that there is not any grammar and that "everything goes," we are forced to answer that there are customs of good society in speech as well as in manners, and that everything did not go with Shakespeare, nor with De Quincey, nor with Charles Lamb, nor with Robert Louis Stevenson. But nevertheless we cannot have these gentlemen measured by the verules of the scholiasts. The makers of text books must get their rules from the practice of the great writers, and the teachers must stop correcting the composition of the masters. We make bold to say that otherwise the schools would better hire a few professional writers to teach English and deliver the innocents from the hands of the amateurs.

The Battle of Fort Washington.

To-day being the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the so-called battle of Fort Washington, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with the co-operation of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, will dedicate a memorial given by James Gordon Bennett to mark the site of Fort Washington, which, as every New Yorker should know, stood on what is now Fort Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

At 11 A. M. there will be a memorial service in the Holyrood Protestant Episcopal Church, (the Rev. C. M. Murray, rector,) at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Broadway, (formerly called King's Bridge Road,) opposite the site of the old Blue Bell Tavern.

At 2 P. M. the dedicatory exercises will take place within the limits of the old Fort Washington, on the western side of Fort Washington Avenue, between the lines of One Hundred and Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Streets. At that hour United States troops from Governor's Island, a detail from the Washington Continental Guard, and the Color Guard of the Sons of the American Revolution will arrive at the fort over a portion of the route followed by the American troops when they reoccupied the fort on Evacuation Day, 1783. Simultaneously the American flag will be raised within the fort limits by Christopher R. Forbes, whose ancestor climbed the flagstaff, removed the British flag, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes at the Battery, in New York City, on Evacuation Day, the memorial will be unveiled, and an artillery salute will be fired by Capt. Louis Wendel's battery, N. G. N. Y. The literary exercises will immediately follow, and at their close there will be a reunion of descendants of the defenders of Fort Washington.

Sale of Dr. Purple's Portraits.

The sale of the collection of engraved American portraits gathered by the late Dr. Samuel S. Purple of New York will doubtless prove a notable one, containing, as it does, a large number of rare Revolutionary portraits and Washingtons, now so difficult to procure. The collection consists of 10,000 engraved portraits and includes nearly 30 original St. Memins, together with a number of the portraits engraved by Norman. The Washingtons will form an important feature of the sale, some excessively rare ones being among them. There are collections of Franklin, Lafayette, Columbus, old New York characters, military and naval heroes, statesmen, authors, &c.—one of the most important sales of engraved portraits held in New York for years. The first portion of the collection will be sold at John Anderson, Jr.'s, auction rooms, 20 West Thirtieth Street, on the evenings of Nov. 20, 21, and 22.

Germany of To-day. A book of interesting facts by a well-known fact gatherer is Ray Stannard Baker's "Seen in Germany," announced by McClure, Phillips & Co. He treats a host of subjects suggested by a close observation of Germany's military and civil life. Starting out with a comprehensive chapter on "Common Things," the author writes in a brisk narrative style of the Kaiser, the German soldier and workingman, the typical German professor, scientific and industrial institutions, educational ideas in Germany, with a glimpse of student life, and, in a final chapter, of the country's prosperity and her problems. The work contains fifty-six illustrations, consisting of reproductions from photographs and from sketches by George Varian. "The whole cab service of Germany is regulated in a way to make the American envious of German institutions," writes Mr. Baker. "In most cities a large proportion of the cabs are provided with 'taxameters'—little dials placed in front of the seat, and so arranged that they indicate just how much the passenger owes at any given time. For instance, when you take a cab in Berlin the indicator shows a charge of 50 pfennigs (twelve cents) as soon as you take your seat, and as you drive the figures change, 10 pfennigs at a time, and when you are ready to stop you pay the sum indicated by the dial, no more, no less. Thus there is no chance for extortion on the part of the cabman, and no disagreement as to charges, a feature of disagreeable prominence in London and Paris. And it may be said, in passing, that the charges are generally very low, compared with those in American cities."

"The Princess of the Purple Palace," by William Murray Graydon, is published by McClure, Phillips & Co. This is the story of the siege of Peking by the Boxers during the Summer of 1900. It is a book for boys and girls, telling of the adventures of two American lads in their attempt to rescue from the Boxers a little Chinese Princess.

NOV

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(Via French Telegraph and Cable Company.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Paget Toynbee's volume of Dante studies and researches, announced by Methuen for this Autumn, will not appear until after Christmas. A revised edition of his "Life of Dante" is in press. Mr. Toynbee is to-day perhaps one of the most daring Dante scholars in England, for he is relentless in smashing the sentimental legends and traditions which have for centuries been regarded as a requisite part of the Florentine's life and works and character. More than this, he is a careful student of scholastic philosophy—only by a thorough knowledge of which can the real Dante be approached. Besides having written several valuable commentaries in English on the different subjects included in Dante study, he is a well-known contributor to Romania, Gionale, Storico della Letteratura Italiana.

Apropos of Dante, I have just learned that the English Dante Society has decided to form a Dante library, and is now looking for a permanent site. The Trustees are Mr. Alfred Austin, Dr. Richard Garnett, and Thomas Hodgkin. It may be remembered that the suggestion of this library was first made last June by Ambassador Choate at a meeting of the Dante Society. The idea was received with enthusiasm, for both the Bodleian Library at Oxford and that of the British Museum were overcrowded.

***

G. A. Henty, famous as the author of the Henty Books, is now seventy years of age, but he is still hale and hearty and talks of his English and American lecturing tour with some enthusiasm. The boys of both countries will surely flock to hear him. He has published three new boys' books within the year. It should not be forgotten, however, that Mr. Henty gives his attention occasionally to writing novels for "grown-ups," and that some of these stories have not lacked admirers is shown by the reception accorded "The Queen's Cup," which was published last year in both England and America.

***

D. Appleton & Co. are to publish in America a new volume which has had considerable success here under the title of "The Tbacca Queen," the author of which is Theodora Wilson-Wilson. This is her first novel, although she has written other books. The scene is laid in the Westmoorland Lake country.

***

The book trade has been unaccountably slack here recently, and it is said that there is great overproduction, especially in novels, while the most expert traveling salesmen report very poor business. The booksellers of Edinburgh and other important towns have banded together in an agreement not to buy books unless compelled to do so by direct public demand.

***

W. E. Henley, the well-known critic and biographer, has settled in London for the Winter. He is in good health and hard at work with all his old vigor.

***

The Oxford Convocation has accepted the bequest of £1,000 from the widow of Matthew Arnold, founding an annual prize for an essay on some subject relating to English literature.

***

Sir Walter Besant's posthumous autobiography, which is short and sketchy, will shortly be published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. with an introduction by Dr. Squire Sprigge.

***

The Rev. James Drummond's biography of James Martineau, which consists, to a large extent, of his own letters, will be published next Spring. Prof. Upton's estimate of Martineau, which it was intended to incorporate in the volume, will probably be presented separately.

***

The publication of a connected narrative of the Prince of Wales's voyage around the world in the Ophir is favored by the King. The Prince and Princess of Wales are to contribute part of the narrative, and the illustrations will comprise photographs taken by themselves. There are to be two editions, one expensive and the other popular.

***

Messrs. Methuen announce a volume of miscellanies by Marie Corelli, which will include poems, stories, dialogues, and allegories.

***

"The Pill of Lord Paddocksles," a novel announced by Mr. Heinemann, pictures London political society, in which actual living personages are thinly disguised.

***

Sir Edward Hertslet's recollections of the old Foreign Office, which is announced by Mr. Murray, comprises diplomatic memories of half a century.

***

Among the noteworthy literary transumes, (first edition,) and first editions of "Ivanhoe," "Woodstock," and "Gulliver's Travels."

***

Frederick Warne, who has just died, was for many years a notable figure in London publishing circles. He brought out the first cheap edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in England and Wood's "Natural History," and founded the cheap Chandos Classics and Nuttall's Dictionary, all of which were immensely profitable.

E. A. D.

Fine Bindings at Scribner's.

The display of extra bindings in Charles Scribner's Sons' annual exhibition this year is more comprehensive than ever before attempted by the house. Typical examples from thirteen countries appear. Many of the European and a few of the American binders are seen for the first time in this country. The exhibition is otherwise a notable one.

One of the most interesting volumes shown is numbered 40 in the catalogue, and is a binding done by Padeloup. The binding medium is full crushed crimson levant morocco, characteristically tooled in gold. The general interest centres in the bindings that come from Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Scotland, Sweden, and Switzerland, because the binders that have sent examples of their work from these countries have struck a new note, and those of us who are interested in the craft of binding can see that the field has not all been plowed.

There are three examples of the binding of Jacob Baden of Copenhagen, Denmark. No. 3 is bound in dark blue crushed levant morocco, with a most pleasing decorative motif that is reproduced and repeated again and again on the watered silk fly. The book edges are gauffred. No. 4 is a copy of Eddas bound in full gray crushed levant morocco, with a conventionalized ash tree of Norse mythology, whose crown spreads over the world, with an eagle and four stags in the branches; swans are sailing in the holy spring, a serpent is gnawing at the roots, &c., and all is shown in mosaic, with polychrome colors. No. 5, Velasques, is another of Baden's bindings. Blue, black, and white morocccos are used as inlays, while the ground leather is Chinese yellow. The edges are gauffred. All three of these bindings are most charming in execution, and are also singularly free from conventional treatment.

Anker Kyster is one of Baden's contemporaries and brother workmen. His Omar Khayyam has been bound in full crushed dark green levant morocco, with runic design of inlaid morocco consisting of light green and purple morocco, doublure of watered silk, with inlaid design around border, with delicate gold tooling, &c. The color effect is beautiful and the edges are gauffred. One delightful example of modern embroidery binding is given place. The sonnets of Elizabeth Barrett Browning are so bound, and the binding serves to recall the beautiful seventeenth century bindings of this kind. Two volumes in reproduction of the fifteenth century bindings from the Doge's palace at Venice, painted in brilliant colors on mother of pearl panels, surmounted by wooden paneling, also painted, are novelties this year.

Some bindings by Fasakerly attracted much attention. One from him is blind-tooled. Another is in mosaic treatment. A third is in cuir ciselo decoration, introducing a symbolic figure. All three of these are ornamented with exquisite miniatures painted upon the edges of the books. Several of the bindings of Miss Prideaux appear. She is particularly notable for her achievements as a woman binder, and her work may be profitably studied by the feminine binding contingent. Miss K. Adams has perhaps been influenced by her. At any rate the work of Miss Adams has some points in common with that of Miss Prideaux's. A large number of books bound by Zaehnsdorf were fully up to his previous work that has been shown here. There were also many superb and recently executed bindings from the Doves Bindery, former specimens of which have been features in several of the past exhibitions.

In the French section there were many old favorites and some new ones. The present exhibition is decidedly indicative of the fact that the French binders have by no means lost their cunning, but are rather easily maintaining the lead that they secured so long ago. A book from the library of Louis XIV. and ornamented with his armorial bearings as a super libros, and one originally owned by J. A. de Thou, are interesting exhibits in the present exhibition.

The new American binders who appeared are Miss Geary, Plimpton, Schleuning & Adams, Miss Upton, and Miss Warren. The two bindings by Mr. Adams of Schleuning & Adams were more than ordinarily interesting, since his work is a revival of the old Viennese inlay binding. His joints in spite of the difficulties that must be overcome to obtain the secured results are absolutely perfect, and merit the most careful study of connoisseurs. Otto Zahn, Miss Mary Bulkley, The Club Bindery, Miss Emily Preston, now resident in New York City; Stikeman, and E. J. Pfister are all represented by bindings that are deserving of more extended notice than space permits. The exhibition opened on Nov. 12, and will continue until the 20th inst.

The Fate of Theodosia Burr.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The tale of an Aaron Burr mystery again gravely appears in the supplemental tale of the Theodosia Burr Alston mystery. Both tales are rich in rumor but seemingly lacking in authenticated fact.

It is noticeable that the author of the recent novel, "Blennerhassett," in dealing with the fate of Theodosia, drifts with the current of popular belief, which for many years has set strongly toward the theory that the tragedy which plays so conspicuous a part in the romance of American history was the work of wreckers—"pirates," he calls them; "bankers," as the Carolina coast folk knew them. It is to be noted that "the foundering of the Patriot in a storm off Cape Hatteras" was but the convenient conclusion of that time, in the absence of all other evidence. That consummation was simply "taken for granted" and passed current for nearly half a century, unchallenged on the one hand and unsupported on the other; there was never a glimmer of proof behind it. The occasional sparks of actual disclosure (from Burr's despair to this romance of "Blennerhassett") have shown the way to a different conclusion.

We know that Burr was warned by many good people of the Carolina coast, denizens of the country near the "banks," that the Patriot had fallen a prey to wreckers, the amphibious pirates of those waters. We know that Burr, with characteristic fatalism, refused to consider the omen, and that even Parton, in the absence of that knowledge which has since taken form and voice in a succession of recorded facts, repudiated the insistent story of certain newspapers in Burr's time as "groundless and fanciful."

When Dr. Palmer's striking poem of "Theodosia Burr," as we find it in the little volume of ballads and lyrics entitled "For Charlie's Sake," first appeared in The Century Magazine in 1895 it was preceded by an explanatory note which constituted its "argument." According to Dr. Palmer's contention, "the circumstantial evidence seems conclusive that the Patriot fell into the hands of 'bankers.' These were wreckers and pirates who infested the long sandy bars that fence the coast outside of Currituck, Albemarle, and Pamlico Sounds and stretch as far south as Cape Lookout. It was their practice on stormy nights to decoy passing craft by means of a lantern swinging from the neck of an old nag which they led up and down the beach. Thus vessels were stranded off Kitty Hawk and Nag's Head and plundered, after the crews and passengers had been slain with hangers or compelled to 'walk the plank.'"

I have learned from Dr. Palmer that the banding and the treacherous and murderous practice of these "bankers" were well known along the coast, from the Chesapeake capes to Hatteras, in the first quarter of the century, and that as late as 1847 in Accomac and Northampton Counties, on the eastern shore of Virginia, two old men, retired mariners, were pointed out to him as former "bankers" and wreckers, (1812-14;) they were regarded askance and with a certain unneighborly mystery.

A well-known and highly respected physician of North Carolina, Dr. Poole, (whose narrative was published,) found in a cabin near the coast a woman, old, ignorant, and superstitious, whom he attended in a protracted illness. She was the widow first of one and then of another "banker." On the wall of her cabin hung an oil painting, unframed, the well-executed portrait of a lady whose resemblance to an authentic portrait of Theodosia Burr impressed Dr. Poole and brought him again and again to curious study of it. To his question "How did she come by it?" the woman explained that when she was yet but a slip of a girl and was sweethearting with a young "banker" he brought her that picture, a lady's silk dress, and an ornament of wax flowers, such as at that time were found in many homes of "the quality" as a decoration for the mantelpiece. Her lover explained (and she believed his story) that he had found them on a pilot boat "abandoned and drifting, not a soul on board, and everything remaining as the people had left it." His mates stripped the vessel and he had chosen these things for his share to give to her. "It was the time of the war with the English," she said.

The picture passed into the possession of Dr. Poole. Photographs of it were submitted to the scrutiny of surviving members of the Burr and Edwards connection, by several of whom it was identified as a portrait of Theodosia.

This story, as related by Dr. Poole, who by all who knew him would be accepted as a judicious and trustworthy chronicler, seems to be a striking reflection of the picture presented in the poem.

ARTHUR C. MACK.

New York, Nov. 6, 1901.

Fairies—Modern and American.*

This little volume of fairy stories and illustrations is typically American. In that it is fully worthy of its title. The stories which relate the adventures of little girls and boys of to-day in the land of the mysterious and among fantastic surroundings, have also an underlying current of irony which will not be lost upon adult readers. In the story of "The Box of Robbers," which has for juvenile readers the moral, "Mind your own business," there is a decided hit in the dialogue:

"Even in Chicago there must be people to rob," mocked Victor.

"I think they have all been robbed," said Martha.

"Then we can rob the robbers," suggested Ben.

Other tales have some elements which are equally fresh and enlivening, while the titles of all are suggestive—"The Magic Bon Bons," "The Wonderful Pump," "The Girl Who Owns a Bear," "The Glass Dog," and "The Dummy That Lived." The last tale is the story of a wax lady who stood all day in a department store attired in a gown imported from Paris, "former price $30, reduced to $29.98." One day she eloped, taking with her a $4.23 hat, a $2.19 parasol and a 76-cent pair of gloves and then—.

Altogether "American Fairy Tales" is an attractive and artistic book, and the admirable line drawings by Ike Morgan, Harry Kennedy, and N. P. Hall add much to its interest, while the decorative borders by Ralph Fletcher Seymour will serve well to maintain suspense and enhance curiosity in youthful minds. Unlike many juveniles the book is neither a folio nor a quarto, but is a convenient small octavo, which has an added usefulness because it can be easily handled by the little ones.

*AMERICAN FAIRY TALES. By L. Frank Baum. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 241. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Co. [illegible]

Pre-Raphaelites.*

The first edition of this book was published in 1899, and was a large quarto volume with ninety-one illustrations.

The present edition is reduced in size and price, but additions have been made to the text and the number of the illustrations has been increased to 108.

The book in its new form is a very desirable little volume, on account of the range of the information it offers through pictures and text. The reproductions are not very good in some cases, as that of the first version of "The Beloved," by Rossetti, and the "Lady Lilith," by the same author—they are very bad. Nevertheless, a better idea of the interplay of influence among the painters of this characteristic and impressive phase of British art is given by them than at present can be obtained in any other way by the general public. And the general public is the public to which that art with its moral and emotional appeal, its story-telling element, its picturesque history, is now emphatically addressed.

The letter press, it may be said for the benefit of those who have not seen the earlier edition, makes little attempt at criticism, but is a straightforward account of names and works, with fair enough discrimination as to the distinctive qualities of the different artists. It will serve as a time-saver to those students who wish to direct their study in an orderly and intelligent fashion, and it will impose no prejudices upon them. If they do not go beyond it their information concerning Pre-Raphaelite art will be distinguished by peculiar lacunae, but, of course, if they have not the impulse to go beyond it this will not be material.

"The American Federal State" is a textbook in civics by Roscoe Lewis Ashley, just published by The Macmillan Company. Two striking features of the work will be the full treatment of American politics and the great question of American industrial history. The same concern announces for immediate publication the "Elf Errant," a fairy tale, by Moira O'Neill. This is the story of an English fairy's adventures among the elfs of Ireland.

*THE ENGLISH PRE-RAPHAELITE PAINTERS: THEIR ASSOCIATES AND SUCCESSORS. By Percy Bate. Cloth, 8vo. Illustrated. Pages 124. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1901. Price, $3.

THE TEMPLE DICKENS.

Dickens has appeared in many different editions but never before in one so dainty in every respect as The Temple Edition made by J. M. Dent & Co. of London.

Mr Hamilton W. Mabie of "The Outlook" said to us in a letter: "I have fallen in love with the edition of Dickens which you are making and I shall have to have it." And this but voices the feeling of the people generally who own this edition.

There are four chief reasons why this is so, as follows:

First—The volumes fit your pocket and can be carried always with you.

Second—They fit your hand and are so light that it is no effort to hold one.

Third—The binding is in full limp lamb skin, which wears like iron and retains its lustre.

Fourth—There are 40 full-page illustrations, in color reproductions of special water color drawings.

But greater even than these reasons is the delightful "feel" of the flexible volume. The limited edition is almost exhausted, but the price is still held at a remarkably low figure.

On receipt of this coupon we will send you full particulars as to price, terms and numbers yet available.

Please send me full particulars as to The Temple Dickens.

Name.....

Address.....

T.15.10.01

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

D'RI AND I

125th Thousand — Price, $1.50

By IRVING BACHELLER *Author of* EBEN HOLDEN

Hon. JOHN HAY
(Secretary of State) says:
"It is a most vivid and engrossing story, worth telling and well told."

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR
(U. S. Senator) says:
"I have read it with great pleasure and approval. Your pictures of the Yankee countrymen of the elder generation have nothing of exaggeration or caricature in them. I was born and bred among such people in old Concord."

Rev. T. DeWITT TALMAGE says
"'D'ri and I' is a rare book, in style vivid, in thought elevated. Its influence will be healthful.
"I wish every young man and woman might read it for the lesson of its love motive. It makes you see clearly the difference between true and false love: you feel the peril of the one, the beauty of the other. All who are approaching that supreme moment upon which a word may change their destiny for good or evil, may get wisdom out of this book."

NEW YORK TIMES says:
SATURDAY REVIEW
"D'ri, a mighty hunter, has the same dry humor as Uncle Eb. He fights magnificently on the Lawrence, and both he and Ramon were among the wounded when Perry went to the Niagara. Mr. Bacheller describes the scene, the furious courage of the men, so weak with wounds that they wept, yet cheering and shouting in a delirium of patriotism, and the passage settles once for all the question as to whether or not he can produce true literature."

EBEN HOLDEN

265 THOUSAND

Price, $1.50

Rev. J. M. PULLMAN says:
"The tide has turned against the so-called realistic fiction. We celebrate the success of a sound and wholesome idealism, glorifying common life. After the long reign of morbid studies of the morbidities of humanity the success of 'Eben Holden' shows the hunger of the people for a bright, clean, sympathetic story that ends well and leaves a good taste in the mouth."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

NEW SIZE — Type Same Size in Both — OLD SIZE

Which Size Volume Appeals to You?

Nelson's India Paper is used in the "new size." It is the thinnest printing paper in the world, and makes possible the beautiful **pocket size** volumes of the

New Century Library

Book users in England and America are greatly attracted by this edition, in which are published the works of the great novelists,

Dickens—Thackeray—Scott

Each novel is complete in a single volume, size 4½ x 6½ inches, and not thicker than an ordinary magazine, yet contains from 556 to 1000 pages.

The type is as clear and as easily read as that you are now reading.

These volumes are as handsome as they are convenient and make a choice library set. Thackeray's Works, 14 volumes; Dickens' Works, 17 volumes; Scott's Works, 25 volumes.

Handsomely bound in the following styles: Cloth, gilt top, $1.00 a volume; Leather Limp, gilt top, $1.25 a volume; Leather Boards, gilt edges, $1.50 a volume. Also sets in cases in special bindings. For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by publishers. Descriptive lists on application to

THOS. NELSON & SONS, Publishers, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y.

CALEB WRIGHT

By JOHN HABBERTON *Price $1.50*

Author of HELEN'S BABIES

PHILADELPHIA TIMES SAYS:
"Caleb Wright is an admirable and most interesting figure. Full of shrewd philosophy and homely common sense, he is a congener of David Harum and Eben Holden, and, truth to tell, suffers little by the comparison."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY - - BOSTON

NOV

RECENT FICTION.

Mr. Hewlett's "New Canterbury Tales."

Mr. Hewlett anticipates a not very imminent charge or presumption on the part of his critics. "Pray do not suppose," he says in his preface, "that Chaucer's were the only pilgrims to woo the Canterbury way with stories, nor that theirs was the only road by which to seek the head of Thomas. His people may have set the fashion, and himself a tantalising standard of attainment, but that is a poor-hearted chronicler who withholds from a tale because some other has told one well." It is not Chaucer with whom Mr. Hewlett has to fear comparisons in these little tales of adventurous love treading a fifteenth century road. It is with himself in "The Forest Flowers," which, despite its affectations and unnecessary vulgarities of taste was a work of large qualities, and with William Morris, whose mediaeval stories are the natural expression of his peculiar mind at once so retrogressive and so progressive, and whose mediaevalism is the warp and not the weft of his elaborate web of interests. Even in these latter tales we feel the profound truth of what Morris himself says in one of the admirable papers read before the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

I have to attempt the task of showing you that this impossibility of reproduction is not accidental, but is essential to the conditions of life at the present day; that it is caused by the results of all past history, and not by a passing taste or fashion of the time, and that consequently no man, and no body of men, however learned they may be in ancient art, whatever skill in design or love of beauty they may have, can persuade or bribe or force our workmen of to-day to do their work in the same way as the workmen of King Edward I. did theirs.

Neither, we believe, can they persuade or bribe or force themselves to work as the contemporaries of Chaucer worked. When they try as Morris tried in such books as "The Sundering Flood," and as Mr. Hewlett tries in these "Canterbury Tales," the result is too plainly a grafting of modern sentiment upon mediaeval tradition. Both lose vitality, no matter how neatly the union is effected, the affinity between stock and scion not being sufficiently close.

We have to thank Mr. Hewlett, however, for his restraint in the use of obsolete words. His story gains, not loses, by the ease with which the reader unversed in Middle English forms of speech may read it. And in most cases it is a story ingeniously contrived and with a certain amount of a certain kind of human nature in it—a kind which perhaps would not be so kindly tolerated if the setting were modern and the characters named and costumed like ourselves.

Maximilian Foster's Tales of Wood Life.*

The large number of outdoor books that are appearing at the present time are of too much value, and are too sincerely received, to be called a fad. It should rather be taken as an awakened enthusiasm on the public's part to hear, from those familiar with the wonders existing and the dramas enacted in the woods. Mr. Maximilian Foster adds to this interesting departure a noble book—"In the Forest." These are animal stories of our northern country mostly. In each comes the inevitable man, always fear, and at the end of the trails—death. Mr. Foster is not an outsider who has carefully observed animals' habits and haunts; he seems to have followed each trail, not only after the hunted, but also with the hunted. He understands each emotion, manoeuvre, and characteristic of caribou, deer, moose, coyote, or wild turkey, as the hero or heroine may be. The reader soon learns to expect in each story a biography of a hunted creature. Hunted not always by man, alas! Fear becomes the animals' first nature, timidity the second, not through man with his mysterious harmfulness, alone, but through each other wood creature. "Timidity," says the author, "is the first great lesson of life for the creatures of the woodland, where eternal vigilance is the only hope of existence, and suspicion the only reasonable impulse."

The first story in the book is one in which the advent of man is only at the end of the trail, when he ends the triumph of "The Conqueror" in the awful struggle for mastery over the herd of caribou—with his flame. In "Terror—The Story of a Deer's Life," it is the encounter with dogs that gives the deer its first nature, and its name. We follow it through every phase of its career, until, after overcoming all rivals, and in the triumph of killing his oldest enemy, the dog, we hear a rifle crack—and Terror's career is ended. It is "Legs—The Story of a Coyote," that should make this collection permanently popular. "Legs was a transplanted theory"—transplanted from west of the Little Missouri, to test the speed of Tennessee hounds. His biography is humorously given, yet with quite a little pathos blended. We cheerfully follow him from hilltop to den-box, countenance his tragic encounters with Molly Cottontails, enjoy his minuets in the sand gully whereby he throws his pursuers off the scent, and watch with held breath his last run, at length to see him buried under by the pack—which closes the story of the exiled coyote, "a rowdy, fuzzy realism of meanness and greed, fun-loving, and with a voice several octaves higher than any harmony pleasing to the human ear." Then follow more moose stories, with man—Canadian French and Indian, skilled hunters, in prominence. After encounters with them the animals learn protection from experience rather than instinct. Learning also to match their cleverness against bark horns and paddle splashes.

"The Dungarvan Whooper" is not an animal story, but still a forest one, with some typical Canadian forestmen for personae. It is amusing, and, though somewhat of a digression from the regular trend of the stories, is not inappropriate. "On the Snow," and "The Survivors"—a story of the National Park—are also interesting digressions. "At the End of the Trail" both pursued and pursuer find a mutual victory—and death.

Mr. Foster has a fascinating expression, and even when hot upon the trail we linger over the descriptions of the big barron of the Mamosickle, the headwaters of the Sisson Branch, and the woodland on the trail. The illustrations are in perfect sympathy with the text, and assist not a little in bringing the imagination of the reader and the facts with the author together.

"Mark Everard."*

There is certainly no lack of incident in a story which begins with the attempted abduction of the Queen, caps an intrigue of the Duke of Monmouth with an intrigue of the Earl of Cadwaller, fixes its "middle distance" in a midnight attack upon a defenseless girl, an escape by a secret panel through a secret passage, a bloody fight and a still bloodier duel, and draws the whole through a perspective of Charles II.'s gallantries. There is plenty of action, too, as well as incident, and if the plot is a trifle involved, and nothing made quite clear in the end except the transcendental virtues of Mark Everard, Virginia Heron, and Toby, and the trebly dyed iniquities of Cadwaller and Julius, we could scarcely expect anything else when we remember under the tortuous shadow of what throne the plot lurks.

The story opens with an interview between Charles II., the Duke of Monmouth, and Mark Everard—the last a soldier of fortune, who is employed by the King to prevent the abduction of the Queen on her way to Whitehall from a Maypole dance. The rescue of the Queen leads to the arrest of Sir Alfred Heron and his daughter, Virginia, to the development of plot and subplot with Monmouth, Cadwaller, Sir Charles Rawley, Mark Everard, and Toby pulling at crossing threads and tying them into knots which seem inextricable, but which are in rapid succession cut asunder in true Gordian fashion by Mark, the hero and teller of the story. His dexterity is equaled only by his courage and endurance, and his effrontery exceeds the three, and, at times, as in his last interview with the King, the possibilities of credence and breeding. Fortunately the fair Virginia admires all alike. Everard's two weeks at Heron Hall make an easy way for a pretty love story, which, taking root under a lurid sky, comes to full blossom under sunshine as bright as all true lovers deserve.

"Mark Everard" moves rapidly through moving scenes, and reaches its climax in a chapter which is a veritable chamber of horrors offset by the sort of conclusion that makes "happy ever after" everybody who deserves to be. It is essentially a book of the day, and for the day, as far as the demand for historical novels goes, and though the plot is clumsily managed here and there—holds the interest in spite of a diffuse and awkward diction and the incompetency of the actors to rise to what Mark Everard tells us they are. There is no attempt at local color, or atmosphere, and the centre of interest is never Charles or Monmouth; never anybody, in fact, except Mark and Virginia, or, to be strictly accurate, the incidents of which they form a part.

Miss Seawell's New Book.*

"Papa Bouchard," the latest book by Miss Molly Elliot Seawell, is full of the sprightliness which marked the "Romance of Marsac," whose influence is felt in the apartments engaged by Monsieur Paul Bouchard in the Champs Elysées, where a demoralizing legacy is left by the last tenant, "that jolly young journalist named Marsac." Papa Bouchard, the hero of this vivacious little tale, is an elderly gentleman, who, through sisterly subjection, has never sown the wild oats, the seeds of which lay dormant in his venerable breast. So, after an amusing skirmish in the Rue Clarisse with her sister, Mlle. Bouchard, he starts out to his late, and be it said, mild sowing. In the course of time and irresistibly funny situations, he reaps a rich harvest of novel sensations, bewilderments, and unintentional complications. Papa Bouchard is not alone in his emancipation, for accompanying him is his trusted man servant, Pierre. At this time Mademoiselle's parrot, Pierrot, also takes his leave, later to meet Papa Bouchard under circumstances very uncomfortable to the latter.

To add to the excitement of leaving the Rue Clarisse come compromising interviews with his pretty spendthrift niece, for whom he is guardian, and her husband. Out of secretly aiding each financially, and accepting as security from each a paste and a genuine diamond necklace, supposed to be the same, is evolved the plot. Thus

*NEW CANTERBURY TALES. By Maurice Hewlett. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 262. New York: The Macmillan Compay. 1901.

*IN THE FOREST. Tales of Wood Life. By Maximilian Foster. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-318. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

*MARK EVERARD. By Knox Magee, author of "With Ring of Shield." In one volume. Pp. 421. 12mo. Cloth. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

*PAPA BOUCHARD. By Molly Elliot Seawell. With illustrations by William Glackens. Pp. 281. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

is Monsieur Bouchard made the unwilling and dismayed hero of scenes highly exhilarating to the reader. A clever little adventuress further complicates the state of affairs by carrying off from Papa Bouchard's table one of the diamond necklaces. In the pursuit of this he makes his first appearance at the theatre and restaurant of the Pigeon House in a suburb of Paris. Here is stationed his soldier nephew-in-law. Papa Bouchard experiences many things at this place, especially a meeting with his sister's parrot, who recognizes him. Leontine, the niece, is here enlightened as to the manner in which her husband amuses himself during his exile from her. It is in his room that they all meet, as do the personae in a comedy, for the dénouement; Papa Bouchard, Leontine, her husband, the timid little widow with the necklace, certain members of the Pigeon House Theatre, and lastly, Mlle. Bouchard, and the parrot. A general disentanglement and a general dispersion follow. But Papa Bouchard does not return with his sister to the Rue Clarisse. Freedom has proved too sweet. So we leave him declaring his intention to lead "a very gay life," and the curtain falls on the three who inspired this mirthful story, Monsieur Bouchard, Pierre, and Pierrot on Pierre's shoulder, singing "We won't go back to the Rue Clarisse! We're free! We're free! Gay dogs are we!"

This story adds to the list of the authoress a very clever book; a bright bit of comedy, rapid in movement, with the atmosphere of Paris to give it lightness of local color, and with that city as a background most consistent with the liveliness of plot. In it there are numerous farcical possibilities for the dramatist. The illustrations by William Glackens are inimitable, and are truly one with the text. It is a story to read at a sitting, alone or aloud, and to be long remembered with merriment.

Mr. White's Stories of Love and Politics.*

The impression of force and insight made by Mr. White's stories as they appeared at intervals in the magazines is not weakened by considering them as a whole. They bear remarkably well the test of one uninterrupted reading; partly, perhaps, because the same motive and the same persons reappear in different aspects and in different relations in almost every story. Sidelights and glimpses behind the curtain are interesting when they reveal nothing more than a charlatan stripped of pose and grimace or the wiped-out smile and aching feet of the ballet dancer. When these lights reveal, as familiar and accepted, aspects of current questions and agitating principles unsuspected by us; and when these relations are tempting, sundering, binding, the woman who lunched with us yesterday, or the man who may dine with us to-morrow, the interest becomes personal and active. The charlatan and ballet dancer are incidents of the day or evening; our friends and enemies are our condition and habit of life. And it is of these Mr. White writes.

The dominant motive of every story is greed of power—power of money or power of position. It tips the balance against the higher passions and impulses of the human soul even in the moment of aspiration, and of resistance that seems final.

Joab Barton's degradation of the last offices to his only son barks at the heels of the fine act of charity with which he shall perpetuate the boy's memory, and a widening and uplifting perception of the good in his son's life is caught up in the dirty bargain in which he trades his wife's peace for votes to pass his dishonest Franchise bill. The demoralizing elements of the commercial struggle for supremacy are not the less emphasized because it is the love of fight, of victory, not the love of money, that drags and spurs Barton as it has dragged and spurred him all his life, nor is his grief for his son less poignant because it comes from a heart attuned to selfishness and fraud.

The newspaper clipping with which "A Victory for the People" sums up the significance of John Gardiner, "The Truly Good's," appointment to the unexpired term of Senator, is the only outward and visible sign of a struggle between political expediency and a woman's conscience; and "A Triumph's Evidence" the logical outcome of a woman's delicately balanced moral ideals when brought up against her lack of civic moral sense. We like Harvey Bolton so well that we are sorry to think we may meet him at any crossing, and sure if we do that we shall invite him to dinner or put him up at the club. Henry Myton's success is a tragedy out of which he will never rise, and in which he will live forever misunderstood by the woman to whom he owes the highest day of his life and the irreparable loss of his civic ideals and wholeness of integrity.

"The Mercy of Death" is a calm, relentless evolution of the humble farmer boy through the public school teacher and County Superintendent to the State legislator into the National Congressman. From overlooking the irregularities of the ballot in a doubtful county, and the shock of the insincerity, the corruption, the "pulling and hauling for place and power" which he saw during his first term in Congress, Wharton makes a rapid and easy transit to accepted deals and jobs, and sly, legalized official steals. Mr. White sums up the beginning of the end which precedes his election as Senator in one pithy sentence, "the women lobbyists, who provoked Wharton's disgust as a young Congressman, ceased to interest him at all in his fifth term."

This cheat and swindler, "The Tribune of the People," who despises the "effete East" and holds the Harvard man in contempt, brings out every line in the very able presentation of another "Man of the People," Dan Gregg, the hero and victim of the Farmers' Alliance, and of his own shallow, lop-sided, magnetic personality. Having failed at everything, Gregg wins recognition from the new party as the antitype of the money power, and holds it for one brief term through his magnetism, genuine faith in himself, and colossal egotism. During his term as Governor, through sheer inattention to anything except Dan Gregg and Dan Gregg's speeches and principles (?), he sows a thicker crop of the abuses his party has been fighting, and retires at last into the insignificance from which nothing else than a hypnotic craze could have borne him.

The "Lamentable Comedy" in which he plays the leading rôle, is an interesting analysis of the Farmers' Alliance movement from its incipiency to its death, and is as strong in atmosphere, local color, and portraiture as the other stories, whether they deal with life in Washington or the West.

"Stratagems and Spoils" stands for realism, but for realism seen through eyes lighted by national and personal ideals. Unreserved agreement with Mr. White's premises and conclusions is another matter.

"The Making of Jane."*

Sarah Barnwell Elliott has already shown herself a conscientious and indefatigable worker, with feeling for the deeper issues of life, and a sympathy for the man who fails, which does not darken her vision of his errors and follies.

"The Making of Jane" shows the same qualities that have marked her other stories, and will give pleasure to those interested in a long and patient study of how a child, adopted from poverty into wealth, finds the self she has lost through a voluntary return to poverty and self-dependence. The lonely little girl who wiped her eyes on her sleeve is less pathetic than the "result of superior training" under the hands of a heartless, artificial woman, who declares that she has never really lived until the man she fancies her lover assures her that all that she has lacked during years of spotless propriety is the opportunity to be bad, and straightway offers it to her. Henry Saunders, her husband, and Laurence Creswick, the young millionaire, are pleasant and possible realities, but Mark Witting and Jane stand at opposite ends of an imaginary pole. That a girl of high and disciplined character and unusual intelligence should fall an easy and continued dupe to a man whose very villainies are unimpressive, and whose neglect of her scarcely falls short of the insulting, who, in short, is not a gentleman, is hard to believe in this day and generation. Nor can the relations between Jane and her dearly beloved parents come well within the bounds of credibility. There is a lack of delicacy in the ease with which Marion Ormonde slips into engagements with first one and then the other of her sister's discarded lovers, and a baseness over the culmination of Mark Witting's second engagement. Mrs. Saunders herself is out of perspective—a halting effort to show forth the power and evils of individualism.

The Southern atmosphere is touched in by one who breathes and loves it, and there is something fine in the justice with which the author allows Mark Witting to use his legacy to regain what is left of his self-respect, and leaves him on the threshold of a sincere and hard-working life when we have more than a lurking consciousness that she doubts both.

"The Making of Jane" is a study in temperaments, and one which deserves respect for its purity and delicacy of tone, and the sincerity with which it is made.

A Story from a New Territory.*

In James L. Ford's "Literary Shop" he tells of a mythical barbed-wire fence which used to separate the slums of New York from the sections suitable as scenes for fiction. That fence is down now, and the whole city has been thrown open to the novelist. But New York is not the only place where new territory has been thrown open. In Oklahoma, for instance, there were probably fiction writers who "made the run" with the other settlers, or at least followed quickly after them, for Mrs. Helen Churchill Candee has written a novel of Oklahoma life in the year just after the run, when claim contests were numerous and bitter.

Mrs. Candee has not put new wine into old bottles, but the reverse; her scene and coloring are new, her plot of a familiar, long-approved vintage. We never tire of the hero who loves and wins his enemy's daughter, and, fortunately, there are new writers enough to keep him always before the public, in new clothes, pressing his suit in new lands, with new adventures, and doing his best to convince us that love is the real thing. In this case the story moves by means of a wealth of happenings.

*"THE MAKING OF JANE." A Novel. By Sarah Barnwell Elliott, author of "Jerry," "The Durkett Spirit," "An Incident and Other Happenings," &c. In one volume. 12mo, pp. 422. 12mo, cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. $1.50.

*"AN OKLAHOMA ROMANCE." By Helen Churchill Candee. 12mo, pp. [illegible]. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

*"STRATAGEMS AND SPOILS." Stories of Love and Politics. By William Allen White, author of "The Court of Boyville," "The Real Issue," "A Certain Rich Man," &c. 12mo, cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. 1901.

(Continued on Page 845)

"A POWERFUL NOVEL. . . . A portrait true in every lineament. The style of the story is strong, terse, picturesque. The tale is not only original and dramatic, but it is extremely well told. It touches upon the stirring events of the civil war in a frontier country, and one is made to comprehend the widely divergent points of view of the North and South. Much light is thrown upon the mistaken notions in regard to the North with which the South entered into the war. Mr. Lloyd has given us a fine piece of literary workmanship, and has made a valuable contribution to the study of human nature; his local color is perfect, and his sentiments elevated."

—*N. Y. Times.*

Warwick of the Knobs
By John Uri Lloyd Illustrated, $1.50

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

70 Illustrations by Joseph Pennell

Large Paper Illustrated Edition of
Italian Journeys
By William Dean Howells

A New Preface by Mr. Howells

The Text
In this volume of uncommonly clear-sighted, observing, sympathetic appreciation and humorous representation nothing seems to have escaped Mr. Howells's eye or his pen which would render his brief accounts of these journeys, taken in the morning of his life, valuable and entertaining. For this edition the work has been newly revised and a new preface written.

The Illustrations
The artistic features consists of seventy illustrations, many of them full-page, drawn by Mr. Joseph Pennell, who has just made the journeys Mr. Howells made earlier, and from the vast number of scenes, views of cathedrals and of other picturesque buildings, chosen those which would best illustrate the book.

The Manufacture
The Riverside Press presents this book beautifully printed in two colors on fine antique paper, uncut, and handsomely bound, the illustrations being on India paper carefully mounted.

Circular showing size of page, quality of paper and style of type, sent on request

300 Numbered Copies

Price $5.00 the copy. Sent Postpaid.
Houghton, Mifflin & Company
Boston and New York

The Riverside Press

THE
KIDNAPPED MILLIONAIRES
By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS Price $1.50

BROOKLYN EAGLE SAYS
"Of the five hundred novels recently published we shall unhesitatingly recommend 'The Kidnapped Millionaires.' Its only fault is that it compels you to finish it at a sitting."

BALTIMORE SUN SAYS
"We welcome this splendid effort. 'The Kidnapped Millionaires' is one of the most absorbing books that has appeared in years."

BOSTON JOURNAL SAYS
"A brilliant story, executed with something very like the rare quality of genius. It is unique. It is exhilarating in its originality."

[illegible] BOSTON

TRISTRAM OF BLENT

"A powerful novel by one of the great masters in literature."—Boston Times.

"Another Zenda story in all that makes ANTHONY HOPE enjoyable reading."

—The Bookman.

"A rare delight for the novel reader, more satisfactory than 'The Prisoner of Zenda.'"

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

IN ITS 5TH EDITION. *PRICE, $1.50.*

NOTE.

We have in preparation the 3RD EDITION of THE WESTERNERS by Stewart Edward White. This story of the Black Hills is claiming its place among the best portrayals of frontier life. "It is one of the strongest American novels of the year," says The Philadelphia Inquirer. Price, $1.50.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., NEW YORK.

R. H. Russell's Publications

A Widow and Her Friends

CHARLES DANA GIBSON'S new book. A pictorial history of a fascinating young widow in Mr. Gibson's skillful style.

Price $5.00.

The Dolly Dialogues

A handsome edition-de-luxe of ANTHONY HOPE'S delightful Dialogues, with a number of new ones. Beautifully illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy.

Price $2.50.

THE NEW LIFE

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI'S translation and pictures. Pronounced the most beautiful book of the season. Fifteen large carbon reproductions.

Price $3.75.

THE OLD FARM

By RUDOLF EICKEMEYER, Jr. Charming pictures of scenes around an old farm.

Price $2.00.

The Merry-Go-Round

By CAROLYN WELLS. Charming verses, spirited satires and amusing parodies. Illustrated with clever drawings by Peter Newell and F. Y. Cory.

Price $1.50.

THE HEROES

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S version of the Greek Fairy Tales, with sixty brilliant drawings in color by M. H. Squire and E. Mars.

Price $2.50.

A Beautiful Catalogue with over 200 pictures by the majority of the best artists of America sent free.

R. H. RUSSELL, 3 West 29th St., New York

NOV

Truth Dexter

Ever since the publication of the remarkably successful novel "TRUTH DEXTER," those who have read it, and some of those who have yet to read it, have been asking

"Who is the Author?"

Whether Sidney McCall wrote "TRUTH DEXTER" or not, it is a delightful book in every way. The story is a novel of our own times, of North and of South, of nature and society, bright, clever, entertaining, and Truth herself is one of the most lovely heroines in fiction.

You Should Read "Truth Dexter"

40th Thousand in Press

Published by

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY.

and for sale wherever books are bought.

RECENT FICTION.

(Continued from Page 668.)

It is not sensational, yet it contains a murder, the chase of an outlaw, his death, the destruction of a town by wind, the shooting of a man in the dark, and a destructive flood, besides many minor episodes. In fact, incidents unravel so that the murder, which one supposes is to have some serious bearing on subsequent events, proves to be of the slightest importance, a mere bit of machinery for the introduction of a new character, and it is dismissed with a passing reference later on. A murder seems a large appliance to be brought in so casually; one feels somewhat as if he had seen a man take down his rifle to shoot a mosquito, but the very carelessness with which it is dismissed is characteristic of a new country.

The story, although pleasantly told and so full of the tireless action of the West, is not the best part of the book, however, for Mrs. Candee has the gift of making a scene glow before the eyes in the simplest way, and with few words. In description her touch is fresh and unerring. In character drawing one often feels that she has only half penetrated the maze of human motives, only half divined what people would say and do at given times. In narrative she sometimes drops into queer affectations of simplicity, such as "the girl came not," or into high-flown statements such as "Passion possessed his soul and dragged it from the heights near heaven, where it had soared a while before, to the gates of hell, and there left it writhing." But when she talks of horseback riding, or gives glimpses of "Little Africa," or of the town of "Lorraine" or the country around it, she is always felicitous. On the whole her book is not unlike the new territory of which she writes. It is disappointing in some details, but full of romance and of vivid glimpses of life and landscape.

A Man of Millions.*

The first chapter would lead us to suppose "A Man of Millions" a story for boys; the second indicates that the man himself is a melodramatic, unstable fellow, and the succeeding chapters straightway wipe out both impressions. The boys reappear only twice—parenthetically, as it were—and the flourish of trumpets with which Dicky Wells, a most life-like, attractive creature, inaugurates the "League of Blood" falls flat upon a headlong flight from the old toolhouse in which the league leaves the knife that plays as important a part in the climax as Dicky himself. Percival Colthurst develops most inconsistently into a man of brains and character whose shrewdness in unmasking the villains of the story is only equaled by his generosity to the man who has betrayed and the woman who has failed him. South African diamond mines, robbery, murder, and a South American concession are worked up into a very readable story, which an unhappy love affair does not prevent ending happily.

But why does the author summarily drop the vicar when he has really interested us in him? And who did commit the murder? And what became of Ah Sin, and Paradol, and that friendship which promises to be one of the leading motives of the story? They vanish alike into thin air. Fortunately, Percival, Dr. French, Dick, and Patty remain with us—things of the flesh righteously and substantially happy.

The book is disfigured by typographical errors.

A Romance of Spirited Facts.*

Now that Kipling and lesser but perhaps even more statistical writers have removed the stigma from the strenuous life of the modern working world, we are prepared for romances about anything, from the building of a locomotive to the machinations of a trust, but Gellette Burgess had up to now held a monopoly of elevators as literary material. Now Messrs. Merwin-Webster file a more serious claim. Their new book, "Calumet 'K'" is as brave a little story of hard work and sleepless responsibility and unflagging enthusiasm as any one wishes to read. It rings with hammers and a less easily defined but as pervasive ring of truth and purpose and high spirits, and is altogether such a book as makes one feel that if one were its publisher one would get the authors to write another right away, under the same pressure, if necessary, as young Bannon found most inspiring.

Bannon is the engineer who is called to Chicago to superintend the building of the great grain elevator, "Calumet 'K,'" in anticipation of an overflow of wheat on the market, caused by a famous "deal." The elevator has been dragging along under the management of a big-hearted, simple-minded fellow named Peterson, who works like a dog among the men and has no idea what the contracts with the railroad are, and who does a day laborer's work on the hoist instead of attending to the correspondence in the office. An apparently accidental difficulty with a little railroad that cannot supply cars for the lumber from somewhere in Michigan is the first intimation of a stubborn fight against which Bannon builds his elevator and has it ready on contract time, although a group of financiers who are fighting in Chicago direct their entire resources to thwarting him.

Not a character appears, even for a moment, without having a distinct impression of his personality, and the diversions, with which even unimportant people are made alive is shown by the existence of Fred Brown, a person who never comes into the story in person, but sits in the main office of the contractors and chafes the unhappy elevator builders.

How Bannon, who is always longing for a vacation, and then forgets about his own wedding journey in the joyful prospect of a still more difficult piece of work, manages to outwit railroads, avert a strike, dispose of a dishonest delegate, marry the right girl, and earn the adoration of men whom he has been working night and day, and complete the elevator at the time it is promised, in spite of the absolute impossibility to get the very lumber down to Chicago for the building, makes too good a story to spoil by quoting from it in patches. It is the sort of story that everybody loves to read and turns from with a wholesome energy of spirits caught from Bannon—for enthusiasm is as infectious as depression, if not more so—and with a hearty feeling that this is a good sort of world, even with all sorts of people in it, since there are still some few of the right sort.

The Other Side of "Thrums."*

If Mr. George Douglas had meant to offset all that Barrie has written to make us love a Scottish village, he could not have conjured up a more unpleasant book than "The House with the Green Shutters." One is almost tempted to accuse him of some such motive; it seems so unnecessary that a book of its nature should be without a redeeming character. For the people who move through it, with the exception of the tragic family behind the green shutters, are distinctly Barrie's own people, distorted and unlovable with their petty meanness, meddlesomeness and biting tongues. The familiar Scotch phrases, the familiar figures of Posty, the mole catcher, and the dominie have all been transformed, and we are not grateful to Mr. Douglas for tampering with our illusions, even if, as Stevenson accused him in the happy ending of "The Little Minister," Barrie has not quite given us the truth about them.

It is the story of a heavy, brutish man with a pride which Providence strives in vain to humble by the chastening discipline of a slatternly wife, a sickly daughter, and a son whose educational advantages never lead him beyond an aboriginal taste for whisky and a nice discrimination in quick-acting poison. This is the household behind the green shutters. The weak mother's passionate devotion to her shiftless son inspires less sympathy than the picture of the father feeding his daughter's rabbits when she is ill. The grim, stolid figure of the older Gourlay is unpleasantly real. If the book were less definitely the work of an able writer, it could be passed by with the brief comment that, save as an exposition of how evil and depressing a Scotch town can be made through the prism of an unsympathetic temperament, it deserves no consideration. But unfortunately, it is literature, and regarded as such it adds something to the already large store of Scottish fiction.

The younger Gourlay kills his father, who has been taunting him from the top of the ladder; kills him with a blow from a heavy poker. The mother thrusts the tell-tale poker into the fire when the neighbors come in, and they are led to believe that Gourlay fell from the top of the ladder and killed himself by hitting his head against the fender. The son takes more than ever to drink to drive away the horror of his father's eyes, which haunt him with glowering ferocity, and drink itself failing him, takes poison. The two women—the girl, who is dying of consumption, and the mother of a cancer caused by a blow from her husband years before—follow the son's example rather than become a charge to the town, for Gourlay dies bankrupt. It is Posty, coming in with the letters, who finds them all three dead together.

It is difficult to see what those terror and horror stricken women had to do with the thirteenth chapter of the First Corinthians, which they read before they kill themselves, but of a truth it would seem as if Mr. Douglas had built literally upon the text, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

"Dunstable Weir."*

Probably no one has ever denied Miss Gwendolen Keats's statement that "life is life," but many people must have disagreed with her first translation of life into fiction. It is a relief, therefore, to find the gray glimmering of a more cheerful view of things in her latest volume, "Dunstable Weir." This collection is not quite what it should be, for the two first stories, "Benjamin Parrot's Fancy," and "The Hall and He," so far outrank the others in importance that one wishes she had waited to equal them before bringing out the book. Moreover, Miss Keats, or "Zack" as she prefers to sign herself, cannot yet be said to give a very full representation of life, for the dry humor which pervades her work is almost as near akin to sadness as to mirth—while in real life, no matter how bitter, there is always some whole-hearted enjoyment. Not one of her stories gives a picture of happiness, but in this volume there is one which describes an undaunted, and consequently, in the best sense, a successful courage. The "Lad," in "The

*A MAN OF MILLIONS. By S. R. Keightley, author of "The Crimson Sign," "The Silver Cross," &c. Pp. 336. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1901. $1.50.

*CALUMET "K." By Merwin-Webster, authors of "The Short Line War." With many illustrations by Harry C. Edwards. Pp. 343. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

*THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS. By George Douglas. Pp. 329. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

*TALES OF DUNSTABLE WEIR. By Zack. Pp. 259. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Hall and He," is the illegitimate offshoot of a proud old family. He is brought up by simple working people who live in sight of the Hall, and before he is grown he learns that the old Squire is his grandfather, little Miss Bet is his cousin, and Miss Elizabeth, who sends for him when she is dying, is his mother. Neither the Squire nor Miss Bet have the slightest suspicion of his relationship; he loves Miss Bet, with whom he played when a child, and determines to make himself her equal. The tale of his efforts is long, told as it is in the discursive, colloquial style of his foster brother, but the end of them all is the same. He goes away to get work and can find nothing to do but hod-carrying. He goes to Australia for gold and comes back poorer than before; he has no talents, no education, no one to help him, nothing but his courage and the sympathy and understanding of his foster mother. Finally Miss Bet, who has taken no small interest in him and has learned who he is, engages herself to a rich young neighbor, and the lad's foster mother dies. But after the mother's death, Miss Bet comes to tell him not to lose courage. She asks his plans, and he answers, "I reckon if I live honest it's about the size o' me." And then, after he tells her that he is going away never to come back—

"Something in the words touched the speech in her. 'You mustn't go like that,' she burst out, passionful, 'wi' no one to help, no one to care whether you succeed or fail.'

"'I haint bound up in no terrible big need this time,' he said.

"'But you must be,' she insisted. 'Your need must be just as big, bigger. I used to think you had no right to big needs, but now'—she stopped quat—'I think differently.'

"The lad smiled to hisself like. 'You and mother be most one in that,' he answered. 'The mother I buried to-day, the mother that tended me that mortal untiring. 'Tis her son I be, and 'tis in her footsteps I'll follow, God helping.'

"She kained at him 'mazing full o' thought. 'I'm glad your blood and mine be the same,' she said."

Add to this the fact that in "Benjamin Parrot's Fancy" a despicable man finally triumphs over a great temptation, and hope grows stronger that "Zack" will finally have her literary eyesight opened to some of the bright squares in this chequered board, on which we are not obliged to keep to the same color all the time.

The Lady or the Goddess?*

Given a wonderful statue which, without the conscious intention of the sculptor, closely resembles a girl of whose photograph the sculptor has had one glimpse, whose voice he has once heard; and given all Rome, whispering that the girl has been the model for the statue, what shall the sculptor do? That is the question of Mr. Franklin Kent Gifford's "Aphrodite," and the longer one muses upon it, the more difficult becomes the decision. Shall he destroy the statue and thus remove the semblance of the girl from eyes profane? Shall he marry her, and thus put himself in a position to meet the scandal with frank denial and resentment? Which will be best for her, the delicate flower bowed and half blighted by the breath of calumny? Which shall he prefer—the marble goddess or the breathing lady, his fame or his love?

The question is complicated by jealousy of an uncommon species, and by gratitude much more profound than is often seen, and also by the malice of a woman scorned and a man rejected, and the reader who begins by fancying that he has a rather simple tale before him is almost as sorely puzzled as the sculptor. The solution of the problem has no bearing upon the merit of the story, which lies in the skilful prolongation of the reader's perplexity, and it would be flagrantly unjust to the author to bestow a single hint upon the reader. He should treat the book as he would have treated "The Lady or the Tiger?" had he only known that it was a riddle and not a story, watching every hint, remembering every suggestion, vigilantly intent upon any self-betrayal of the author's design, and if possible vigorously discussing each stage of the little drama with some other person.

The book has some defects of style; the author's hand is not always sure, especially when he would be cynical, but its ingenuity is undeniable, and will appeal to all except those superior beings who scorn all riddles from the Sphinx's to this, the newest offered, "The goddess or the Lady?"

Story of an American Countess*

Miss Evalyn Emerson is a new author, and her novel, "Sylvia," has no connection with the twelve portraits presented with it, except in its statement that the heroine is the most "beautiful woman in Europe," and the intention of the artists to present a face worthy of the name. As the gallery includes three Gibsonian dames, two Teutonic damsels; a French lady who might be Mme. de Rochefoucault Doudeauville, but is not; a haggard person who has come to forty years; a Greek goddess, apparently a cousin of Miss Mary Anderson; a violinist of no slight muscular development; two mischievous, provoking American maids, and a steel engraving lady, it is evident that there is no small diversity in the taste of the artists, and that those who join in the guessing contest to which the public is tempted by a prize of $500 will not have to make nice distinctions in preparing their lists arranged in the order of the comparative loveliness of the pictures. The story is another matter.

Written with great care, much too plainly evident, "Sylvia" is hardly less deficient in literary quality than the "composition" of a high school girl. Its uniform stiffness is amazing, and its lack of all the devices by which the skillful writer lightens his dialogue, heightens his descriptive passages, and vivifies his characters is Arcadian. Citation is more forcible than assertion. A recently bereaved widower tells the hero of his loss. He responds:

"Oh, I am so very, very sorry. How dreadfully hard it must be. You have my deep sympathy."

There are pages of conversation in this style:

"'I would (sic) like nothing better,' said Philip; 'shall we go down by the shore.'

"Yes," answered Sylvia. A sensitive reader feels impelled to spell out the syllables, primary school fashion. The scheme is good, the hero's intentions are heroic, but both are made ineffective by this curious rigidity of phrasing. In the closing chapter it relaxes for the space of two pages, which, as far as art is concerned, are worth more than all that precede them, and show that when the author has mastered the rudiments of her craft she may be expected to produce an excellent novel. Industry and conscientiousness go far in time, and she has both. She is fortunate in being introduced at once to a large number of readers, for competitions for prizes of reasonable magnitude are always lively, and without doubt several hundred ladies have already in imagination bestowed the sum offered by the publishers upon their favorite orphan asylum or milliner.

By H. G. Wells.*

Mr. Wells is an author whose mind is seldom limited by possibilities. He is careful of his scientific basis, is respectful of accurate detail, and is ready then to have great fun with his idea. As is usually the case with writers whose fancy takes a scientific bent—always excepting the remarkable Verne—his imaginations are not quite so exciting to his readers as they are meant to be. For one thing few of his readers know just how closely he is skirting the domain of reasonable inference. What doubtless seems to him a jubilant excursion of the mind into a region yet unexplored, but teeming with suggestions and hypotheses encouraged by conservative scientists and accepted by the bolder ones, will seem to the public who read Mr. Wells's books for the story in them merely the narration of a long and sometimes tedious dream. To occupy one's self with what may be known when we are dead and the earth goes on is not commonly a profitable occupation, and it must be confessed that Mr. Wells has somewhat overworked himself in following it. Nevertheless his recent book is bound to impress upon the reader a vivid picture of certain scientifically ascertained conditions that will not easily be obliterated. The earthmen, reduced to one-sixth of their earthly weight, and released from the greater gravitational force of their own planet, leaping over that vast, furrowed surface under the glare of the long, lunar day, and excited to frenzy by finding the bold inductions of earthly astronomers justified in their amazing experience, are in a way stimulating to even a sluggish imagination.

Unfortunately Mr. Wells has not the knack of sufficiently balancing the unearthly by the earthly in his speculative romances. A little more of the human touch which he knows so well how to give, a little more purely terrestial personality in his characters, and we should not experience the disconcerting sense of being entirely cut off from ourselves—these supremely interesting selves from whom we never like to part too long.

The Elite of the Sixth Ward.*

Between Pierce Egan and Edward Harrigan there may be an interval of some eighty years. It was in London about 1820 that the famous Dick Wildfire carries out the action, and it is Dan Mulligan who whoops it up in the New York of to-day. "The Mulligans" is devoted to the actions of certain Irish and Germans, all fairly good fellows, who attend picnics, chowder parties, and balls, and there are accurately drawn pictures of barrooms, barbers' shops, corner groceries, policy shops, and other popular resorts. Unquestionably Mr. Harrigan is master of the peculiar argot of the Sixth Ward, and his philological studies are of decided interest. The author informs us that the argot of the rough class has changed. "Say, sis, git up an' dance wid me," is now formulated into "It's me guri. Please being so kind if youse will to chuck a spell at her." That change of speech, Mr. Harrigan thinks is due to the foreign population. The children of the people can give points to the ablest of London costermongers. In the slang of the older New York "dese" and "dat" were common. To-day Mr. Harrigan believes that there is lack of force, dash, and ring in the talk of the rough element in our city.

We are all familiar with the patriotic acts of the Mulligan and the Skidmore Guards, and the many queer things they do. Mrs. Cordelia Mulligan's trip abroad and how she comes home arrayed in all the splendors of a Parisian rig Mr. Harrigan amusingly describes. All the fun is good-humored and the situations particularly comical. There is plenty to laugh at in the many sketches, but everything is conceived in a good-natured and honest way.

*APHRODITE. By Franklin Kent Gifford. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 304. Publication Office: Bank Mayor's Co., Ala.

*SYLVIA AND THE COUNTESS OF AMERICA. By Evalyn Emerson. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 304. Publication Office: Bank Mayor's Co., Ala.

*THE FIRST MEN IN THE MOON. By H. G. Wells. With seven pictures by F. C. Gould. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 329. Publication Office: Bank Mayor's Co., Ala.

*THE MULLIGANS. By Edward Harrigan. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 304. Publication Office: Bank Mayor's Co., Ala.

THE LAST OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS

A COMEDY ROMANCE

By Herman K. Viele

Author of

The Inn of the Silver Moon

Miss Gilder says:

Such a breezy style, such genuine fun, I have not found between covers of a book for many a day

$1.50

At All Bookstores

HERBERT S. STONE & COMPANY

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

A ROMANCE FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND THE YEAR.

The Man Who Knew Better

By TOM GALLON

Author of "Tatterley," etc.

Illustrated by GORDON BROWNE.

8vo. Cloth, $1.50

Mr. Gallon has written a story which shows the meaning of the Christmas spirit in its broadest sense. Sympathetic quality; genuine sentiment; fine humor.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Poetical Masterpiece Arranged for Daily Reading.

A Year Book of Famous Lyrics

by

FREDERICK LAWRENCE KNOWLES

12mo Cloth, $1.50

Illustrated with full-page Portraits

PUBLISHED BY

DANA ESTES & COMPANY

NOV

NOTES AND NEWS.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS has completed a new novel-ette, which is said to mark his entrance into a new field of fiction. The book, which will bear the title of "In the Fog," will be presented by H. Russell. It is a detective tale, treated in a burlesque spirit, and filled with thrilling adventures and mysteries that would puzzle, it is said, even the astute Sherlock Holmes. Without doubt this will be one of the author's most attractive books, for it is to be illustrated with pictures in color by Frederick Dorr Steele and Thomas Mitchell Pierce.

"The Nicaragua Canal," by William R. Simmons, is meeting with renewed demand at Harper & Brothers, doubtless on account of the revival of interest in the Nicaragua Canal project incident to the preparation of the proposed treaty with England, which will abrogate the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Simmons's book is full of pictures and information concerning the canal, the country, and the people of that little known Central American Republic.

"Chevrons," just published by J. B. Lippincott Company, is a novel of West Point life from a social point of view, by B. H. L., initials which are said to conceal the name of one of Philadelphia's débutantes. It is the author's first book, and, as such, it is said to promise much in the delineation of character and in the conception of romantic situations, which pique the interest and are believed to be true to West Point life.

A new handbook of architecture, being "The Story of the Art of Building," by P. L. Waterhouse, which D. Appleton & Co. are about to publish, is an attempt to present a concise but discriminating outline history of architecture from its primitive beginnings to the American "sky-scrapers." The book is also published in England, where it lacks the chapter of the "sky-scraper," and is called "The Story of Architecture." The American edition bears a different name, as D. Appleton & Co. have already brought out C. T. Matheus's book under the English title.

"Masques of Cupid," by Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield, with drawings by Edwin Howland Blashfield, is being published this week by Charles Scribner's Sons. The comedies included, which have their subjects taken respectively from modern, mediæval, and antique life and presented according to the various treatments called for by the themes, are entitled "A Surprise Party," "The Lesser Evil," "The Honor of the Crequy," and "In Cloesn's Garden." Thirty-five full-page pencil drawings of an interesting type illustrate the text.

"Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression," by Theodore E. Burton, Chairman of the River and Harbor Commission, will be published in January, 1902, by D. Appleton & Co. This work combines theory, criticism, and statistical fact. In the theoretical part the author exposes some fallacies as to financial crises and panics, and offers a positive theory that is said to be reasonable and tenable. One notable point is the close association of rapid industrial progress with panics. Where industrial development is greatest there is the largest likelihood of crises, according to the author, but he notes the great advance in recent years in the adoption of preventives of crises.

"Severance: a Novel," by Thomas Cobb, just published by John Lane, is one of those "staged" novels which are characteristic of Mr. Cobb. It is said that there is no "purpose" here, no preaching, no professional machinery of any kind. It is just a light, entertaining comedy played with wit and charm.

"John Chinaman," by E. H. Parker, will be published shortly by E. P. Dutton & Co. This volume consists of a series of anecdotes derived from the writer's own personal experience in China and illustrating the character and customs of the Chinese in their social, political, religious, and commercial dealings among themselves and with other nationalities. The same house also publishes "Ireland and the Empire," by T. W. Russell, a review of Irish affairs during the last century. The author is a member of the House of Commons and an authority on the subject. He is a "United Kingdom man," but at the same time fully aware of the present difficulties.

"A Calendar of Old New York," which has been arranged by Charles Hemstreet and published by A. Wessells Company, is the story of the old city. The calendar pictures New York when it was 200 years younger than it is now, and shows the gradual growth of the metropolis. It presents ancient churches, old houses, and quaint streets, around which hover the romance of early Manhattan. And side by side with what has been in the past are pictured the same streets and scenes of today, showing the contrast between the old and the new.

Miss Anna C. Brackett's volume, "The Technique of Rest," which was published by Harper & Brothers, is about to appear at Paris in a French translation by Miss Sabine Haffner, to be entitled "L'Art du Repos."

"The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum," by Wallace Irwin, is to be published soon by Elder & Shepard of San Francisco. In these the author has written a sonnet cycle setting forth the tender plaint of a love-lorn butcher's apprentice giving voice to his passion and despair. Mr. Irwin has originated a literary curiosity and has incidentally taken a bold step into the field of slang. He takes the sonnet, with the expressions that Ade might glory in, from a humorist's point of view. The book is introduced by a defense of slang and its uses by Gelett Burgess.

"The Washingtonians," by Pauline Bradford Mackie, is being published by L. C. Page & Co. This is a novel dealing with Washington official society in the early sixties. The plot is based on the career of a brilliant and well-known woman, who was at that time a power in "court" circles. The catastrophe which forms the

...ambition, which was to make her father President. This firm is also publishing "The Story of a Young Man: A Life of Christ," by Clifford Howard Armory [illegible], in the "Pansy" series. "Do We All Believe this differs from all other works of the kind, Mrs. [illegible] approaches this personage exactly as he would any other historic character, and asks: What were the immediate steps in His career? Jesus of Nazareth at His appearance when a child, a youth, a young man leading between the commencement of a mighty mission, is the subject of the story." It is illustrated with eighteen beautiful drawings by W. L. Taylor and other artists.

The George M. Hill Company of Chicago is publishing "The Songs of Father Goose," by L. Frank Baum; "The Animal Alphabet," by Henry Morrow Hyde, and "The Army Alphabet" and "The Navy Alphabet," by L. Frank Baum. These books are illustrated by W. W. Denslow, Harry Kennedy, and others.

"The True Story of Captain John Smith," by Katherine Pearson Woods, will be published shortly by Doubleday, Page & Co., with a valuable and interesting array of maps, portraits, fac similes, &c. The material of the work is drawn from historical sources on both sides of the Atlantic, and new facts of importance have been brought to light; thus the author has constructed the biography of the foremost explorer and adventurer of what is perhaps the most adventurous era of human history.

"In Spite of All," a new novel by Edna Lyall, is being published by Longmans, Green & Co. The principal action of the story takes place between 1640 and 1648, while England was the scene of civil war. These were stormy days, and they afford the author much opportunity for thrilling situation and suspense. Some of the scenes and characters are historical.

The Bohemian for November offers as its leading story "The United States Patent Office Disturbance," by Erskine M. Hamilton, an amusing mystery sketch in which several prominent officials at Washington play an active part. "The Sultan's Cigarettes," by Maurice Baldwin, is a story of "My Lady Nicotine" style. Among other contributions are "Her Amulet," by Ida Mansfield Wilson; "The Song of the Sea," by Everit Bogert Terhune, and "A Futile Endeavor," by Landis Ayr.

Henry Holt & Co. have recently put Prof. Oscar Kuhn's "German and Swiss Settlements in Colonial Pennsylvania" to press for the second time. The same house will issue at once the twenty-eighth volume of their "English Readings," being Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," edited by Dr. Robert K. Root of Yale. These publishers further announce the publication of their ninth volume of Schiller, and also of Goethe, shortly, and at about the same time, the two books being "Die Braut von Messina," edited by Prof. A. H. Palmer of Yale, whose able editing of Schiller's "Tell" has been much praised, and Goethe's "Reinecke Fuchs," edited by Edna B. Holman. The latter book will be illustrated.

"The Government of Our Dependencies: A Study of Our Theory, Our Practice, and Our Present Obligations," by Alpheus H. Snow, will be brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons in December. This book deals with the legal aspect of our present position in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The attitude of the framers of the Constitution is considered, and attention is directed to the clause proposed by Gouverneur Morris, relating to dependencies separated by distance or diversity of race. Mr. Snow is fully able to write with comprehension, being a keen lawyer, and having traveled much and pursued his researches abroad, digesting Continental views before arranging the material for this volume.

A sumptuous edition of Thomas Stanley's translation of "The Odes of Anacreon," edited with an introduction by A. H. Bullen, the editor of the well-known "Musa Proterca," is being published by the New Amsterdam Book Company. This volume will be elaborately illustrated, like the edition of the "Rubaiyat" published last Spring by the same house. The illustrations are superb photogravures from drawings by J. R. Weguelin, and the text is printed from a special font of type.

"The Fortunes of Christina McNab" is by S. Macnaughtan, a new writer to be introduced by D. Appleton & Co. This story of Christina should make friends for Miss Macnaughtan, who has the gift of a humor that is spontaneous. The love story which she tells is said to be novel in its development and singularly sympathetic in the characterization of those who take the leading parts. She has tried to write a book which is full of human interest.

The English sales of Gilbert Parker's new novel, published by Heinemann, in London, under the title of "The Right of Way: Being the Story of Charley Steele and Another," are reported as being very large, despite the "plethora of novels" of which a correspondent of The London Daily Mail complained a short time ago, and who said that in London recently "no fewer than ninety new novels were on the market in one day." This statement was investigated, and the representative of The London Publishers' Circular could nowhere find that more than fifteen new novels had been offered in one day, of which some were only new editions.

Mr. Wells's new theory that in order to write with freshness and power an author should first utterly ruin his digestion may have been put forth as sarcasm or it may have been based on the writings of Carlyle and Ruskin. There may be some degree of truth in it. Nobody can deny that the man with a perfectly healthy stomach is apt to write commonplace. Not to instance living authors, there were Trollope and Sir Walter Besant, neither of whom probably ever knew what indigestion was. The stomach is, in Mr. Wells's opinion, at war with the brain. This is at variance with the old proverb concerning a healthy mind in a healthy body, but it is akin to Lombroso's theory that genius is a disease of the brain.

Mr. Kipling is still in England and has just been re-elected President of the Rottingdean Rifle Club. Since his return from South Africa Mr. Kipling has done his utmost to foster rifle shooting in England and practices at the butts with unflagging ardor. It seems strange to an American that the average Englishman does not know how to fire a rifle, whereas the American boy, unless he happens to be confined strictly to a large city, knows all about rifles by the time he is fourteen. One thing is very certain, that the conditions of modern warfare will oblige Englishmen to learn rifle shooting.

The November issue of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, being the quarter-century number of the periodical, well emphasizes the progress that has been made in popular magazine work in the last twenty-five years. The magazine which Frank Leslie put forth in 1876, with its stiff woodcuts, seemed attractive enough at the time, in spite of its large octavo pages, but beside it the number for November shows a strange contrast. The change from the rough woodcuts made from blocks cut in squares, so that the work of engraving might be divided among several hands, to the reproductions of black-and-white drawings or photographs, or even in colors, has fully kept pace with the revolution that has been going on in the nature of the matter published, which has been a constant development along literary and serious lines. Among the articles in the November number is a paper by Nansen, the opening chapters of a new novel by Maurice Hewlett, a story by Charles G. D. Roberts, and many other features which will be found entertaining and instructive.

"One Hundred and One Sandwiches," compiled by Mary E. Southworth, and published by D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard of San Francisco, is the title of an appropriately printed long, paper-bound volume presenting receipts for sandwiches, alpha-

Books Worth Reading

Just Published

HELD TO RANSOM.

A STORY OF SPANISH BRIGANDS. By E. B. Forester, author of "The Spanish Cousin," "A Settler's Story," etc. Illustrated by Archibald Webb. Crown 8vo, bevelled boards, cloth extra gilt top $1.75

Adventure All!

A TALE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS IN WAR TIME. By K. M. Eady, author of "A Goodly Heritage," etc. Post 8vo, cloth extra. Illustrated. $1.00

The Cape and Its Story:

OR, THE STRUGGLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA. By M Douglas, author of "Breaking the Record," "In Lionland," etc. With colored illustrations. Post 8vo, cloth extra. $1.00

MADAMSCOURT;

OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A FUGITIVE PRINCESS. A New Story for Girls. By H. May Poynter, author of "A Merry Heart," "Scarlet Town," etc. Illustrated by R. Farquhar. Post 8vo, cloth extra. 80c

FOR THE FAITH.

A STORY OF THE REFORMATION TIME IN ENGLAND. By E. Everett-Green, author of "The Heir of Hascombe Hall," "French and English," etc. Illustrated by W. H. Margetson. Post 8vo, cloth extra, $1.25

HEADS OR TAILS.

THE STORY OF A FRIENDSHIP. By Harold Avery, author of "Mobsley's Mohicans," "The Dormitory Flag," etc. With Seven Illustrations. Cloth, 8vo, $1.50

A bright, healthy, and humorous story of schoolboy friendship.

A Book About LONGFELLOW.

By J. M. McIlwraith. ("Jean Forsyth.") Uniform with "A Book about Shakespeare." With numerous illustrations. 8vo, cloth extra, 80c.

A delightful book about one of the most attractive lives of the century. The poet and his circle of friends form a fine subject of profitable and enjoyable study.

IN FAIR GRANADA.

A NEW HISTORICAL TALE. By E. Everett-Green, author of "After Worcester," "A Gordon Highlander," etc. With Colored Illustrations by Walter Grieve. Crown 8vo, beveled boards, cloth extra, gilt top, $1.50

RHODA.

A TALE FOR GIRLS. By E. L. Haverfield, author of "Our Vow," "Blind Loyalty," etc. Post 8vo, cloth extra. Illustrated. $1.00

The adventures of five girls, who, having lived in luxury all their lives, suddenly find themselves plunged into comparative poverty by the death of their father.

SCOUTING FOR BULLER.

A STORY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. By Herbert Hayens, author of "A Fighter in Greece," "A Captain of Irregulars," etc. With colored illustrations. Post 8vo, cloth extra, $1.25

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, Pub's, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y.

"TWO WORKS OF THE HIGHEST RANK."

DR. ARTHUR H. SMITH'S LIFE WORK,

CHINA IN CONVULSION

THE ORIGIN; THE OUTBREAK; THE CLIMAX; THE AFTERMATH.

Over 100 illustrations and maps. 2 vols., $5.00 *net*, carriage extra.

DR. W. A. P. MARTIN on the Intellect of China,

THE LORE OF CATHAY

In Five Parts: Arts and Sciences, Literature, Philosophy and Religion, Education, History.

Illustrated, $2.50 *net* (postage 20c.).

AN APPRECIATION FROM "THE OUTLOOK," Nov. 16th, 1901

"A single firm rarely publishes within a month two first-class books on any one subject. On that of China, however, we have just received from one firm two works of the highest rank. Their authors are not only singularly acute observers, they are also discriminating judges; have spent many years in China, and been on intimate terms with some of the most prominent personages.

"Dr. Arthur H. Smith deals with a recent period of intense political activity. President W. A. P. Martin with the Empire's intellectual Life. Dr. Smith's vision is exact; his pictures are sketched with an apparently unerring touch and are colored to a perfectly proper key. This is no news to the readers of 'Chinese Characteristics' and 'Village Life in China.' Dr. Martin's is perhaps the more scholarly achievement, and is an essential complement to his 'Cycle of Cathay.' Both are in large, clear print, with many and excellent illustrations and maps, inserted so as actually to illustrate the text, not merely to adorn it."

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers.

betically arranged from "Anchovy" to "Veddette" and "Wigwam," in which finally you are asked "to rub the yokes of three hard-boiled eggs into a smooth paste, mix in very slowly a tablespoonful of salad oil, stirring with a fork all the time; then add a little mustard, cayenne and salt, with a tablespoonful of vinegar and a cup of grated cheese."

***

"The Care of Estates," by Mr. Frederick Trevor Hill, author of the collection of legal stories, "The Case and Exceptions," is being published by Baker, Voorhis & Co. This new work is a volume on Executors, Administrators, Trustees, and Guardians.

***

The publication during the coming year of the series of "Ancient Records," edited by President William R. Harper, is announced by the University of Chicago Press. The work will be divided into three parts: "Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia," edited by Prof. Robert Francis Harper; "Ancient Records of Egypt," edited by Assistant Prof. James Henry Breasted, and "Ancient Records of Palestine," edited by President William Rainey Harper of the University of Chicago.

***

"Elements of French Prose Composition," by Dr. J. H. Cameron of the University of Toronto, is announced for immediate publication by Henry Holt & Co. The special features of this work is the material relating to France, and especially to Paris, and the inclusion of the new rules of syntax lately promulgated by the French Government.

***

Among the features in the Christmas number of Scribner's Magazine will be an elaborate colored cover by Maxfield Parrish, and a frontispiece in color by the same artist; drawings by Castaigne and Jessie Wilcox Smith, reproduced in their original colors, and snow scenes in the Adirondacks, by Guerin; Thomas Nelson Page will revive in this number his memories of an old-time Sunday in Virginia, as it was in his boyhood; a short story of Venice will be contributed by Arthur Cosslett Smith, author of the volume of short stories "The Monk and the Dancer;" Eleanor Stuart, author of "Stone Pastures," tells in the coming number a most amusing tale of provincial life in France.

***

E. P. Dutton & Co. have ready for publication the fourth and concluding volume of the series of "Dutch Painters of the Nineteenth Century," in a limited edition. The large sums that have recently been paid for paintings by the modern Dutch artists show the growing appreciation of this school.

***

"The Goose-Quill" is the title of Chicago's latest magazine, resembling somewhat the Chap Book, and edited by John Cowley-Brown. Among the articles in the "Goose-Quill" are Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol," and Swinburne's "Before a Crucifix," a poem not included in his "Collected Works."

***

Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. announce for January, 1902, a new "Classical and Historical Atlas." It will consist of thirty maps, and will be sold at a reduced rate.

***

A. E. Mason's new romance, "Clementina," has to do with the early part of the eighteenth century, when James Stuart was still a young man and in love with the charming Princess Sobieski. The story opens with Charles Wogan coming upon a traveling carriage on the road to Bologna, whither he is bound with the Pope's procuration for the marriage of the Pretender with the Princess. The occupant turns out to be the Lady Featherstone, who has been sent from England to prevent this marriage. Wogan, as a postilion, drives Lady Featherstone to Bologna. On his arrival there he learns of the arrest of the Princess, and he obtains permission from James Stuart to rescue her. Now, in order to accomplish this he battled his wits against those of the scheming Lady Featherstone; how the Princess fell in love with her champion; how Wogan thwarted the schemes of his adversaries and how he married his Princess—all this is told in a spirited way that holds the reader a captive until the end. Frederick A. Stokes Company are the publishers of "Clementina."

***

"Early Renaissance Architecture in England," by J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A., is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book is described by its sub-title as "A historical and descriptive account of the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean periods, 1500-1625." It contains 37 colortype and other plates, and 230 text illustrations. "This book," says the author, "takes the form of a handbook in which the endeavor is made to trace in systematic manner the development of style from the close of the Gothic period down to the advent of Inigo Jones."

***

"Russian Political Institutions," by Maxime Kovalevsky, is announced for publication in December, by the Chicago University Press. The work is a sketch of Russian political institutions, past and present, and is based on a series of lectures delivered at the University of Chicago during the Summer of 1901, the account taking up the early history of the Russian nation, and tracing the development of the political institutions from the earliest periods to the present time. The volume will contain about 350 pages.

***

"Esoteric Christianity; or, The Lesser Mysteries," by Annie Besant, will be published shortly by John Lane. It is stated that "all who hold that every sincere seeker after Truth and Knowledge should be met in his open field of argument, should make time to read Mrs. Besant's book for themselves that they may [illegible] and [illegible]

a German reader for beginners, and the central idea of the book is to introduce the facts, ideas, and sentiment of German life.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Among the books issued during the past week by the J. B. Lippincott Company is one bearing the title "Chevrons," which is signed merely with the initials "D. H. L." The story is a pleasing one of love in general and West Point love in particular, but interest here has centred in it particularly because of the announcement that it is the first work of a Philadelphia girl who has only this year made her début into the exclusive society which is able to live between Chestnut and Pine Streets.

"Glass and Gold," by J. O. G. Duffy, which has been on sale for a fortnight only, not only is selling well, but its dramatic rights have already been taken by Liebler & Co. The author, who has served for years as dramatic critic on one of the leading papers here, will probably himself dramatise his story. Not long ago Mr. Duffy received from Archdeacon Brady a letter commending his novel. Mr. Duffy is at work on another book, but nothing more definite is to be said of it than that it will be fiction. During the recent campaign here Mr. Duffy appeared several times as an orator for the Fusionist forces, invariably making a hit with his wit and epigram.

A life of Lope de Vega is soon to come from Prof. Hugo Rennert of this city, who is reputed abroad as well as at home to be the foremost American scholar in the domain of Spanish literature. The authority of this, his third work on the subject, will be further enforced by contributions from leading Spanish scholars all the world over.

Another new volume soon to be expected will come from the presses of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. before the first of another year, having been born in Columbia, Penn. Lloyd Mifflin, the sonneteer of "At the Gates of Song," has added another to the volumes of verse which already bear his name, which is already on the presses. The title has not yet definitely been decided upon.

The Ladies' Home Journal announces for early publication three articles of somewhat more than usual interest. Cardinal Gibbons, under the title of "The Restless Woman," will give his views, personal rather than official, on a subject which has of late been somewhat monopolized by his Excellency Wu Ting-Fang. The latter gentleman will contribute the second of the three articles referred to, writing on this same subject, and Mr. Kipling is to enlighten his ever-ready public on how to bring up a baby lion on a bottle. We have it on the author's own authority that he has done just that and successfully.

The December issue of Mr. Bok's monthly is authority for the statement that Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar" has in various ways realized about $485,000 for the families of British soldiers who have fought in South Africa. If this be true, it figures down to something more than $10,000 a line, or approximately $1,000 a word, which may safely be said to establish a new record.

Lippincott's Magazine for November contains another story by Mrs. J. K. Hudson, who has already made a considerable name for herself with her writings on Mormonism. Mrs. Hudson is the wife of the General of that name now residing at Topeka, where he is engaged in journalistic work. She has herself written many stories of the West and old Mexico, which so far have been better known in that part of the world than this, though she is now rapidly gaining very considerable recognition here. It must be somewhat pleasing to Mrs. Hudson to have won her way in the East through the medium of Lippincott's, as she is directly descended from a family of Pennsylvania Quakers. Her whole life has been closely identified with the West, which she has described as "a glowing page on which every man must make his own mark, without any quotations from his ancestors."

J. B. Lippincott & Co. will issue the first of next week another volume to add to the growing literature of American colleges, though somewhat out of the ordinary. Under the title "Stories of the Colleges" nine short stories have been gotten together, representing the most prominent of the universities here. In each case the author is not only an alumnus of the college of which he writes, but holds a recognized position in the world of letters. Owen Wister writes of Harvard, Richard Holbrook of Yale, Capt. Charles King of West Point, and Cyrus Townsend Brady of Annapolis. Burton E. Stevenson, whose "At Odds with the Regent" has proved one of the successful books of the past few months, tells the Princeton story, and F. Churchill Williams, whose "J. Devlin—Boss" has in a few short weeks won the unqualified praise of such men as "Bob" Evans, Senators Hanna and Daniel, Seth Low, and Governors galore, writes of the University of Pennsylvania. Cornell and Chicago Universities have been put into the hands of James Oliver Curwood and J. Walter Linn.

NEW BOOKS

Historic Towns of the Western States

Edited by LYMAN P. POWELL. 8vo, about 200 illustrations, net, $3.00 (by mail, $3.25). Uniform with "Historic Towns of New England," "Historic Towns of the Middle States," "Historic Towns of the Southern States." The set in four volumes.

This is the concluding volume of a series which no patriotic American should fail to read. The well-merited popularity of the series should be greatly increased by the spirited description of the well-nigh incredible development of the West.

Commercial Trusts

The Growth and Rights of Aggregated Capital. An Argument delivered before the Industrial Commission at Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1899, by JOHN R. DOS PASSOS, of the New York Bar, author of "Stock Brokers and Stock Exchanges," "The Interstate Commerce Act," etc. 12°, net, $1, (by mail, $1.10).

Mr. Dos Passos is probably as familiar with the legal aspect of the trust question as any other single individual. His testimony before the Industrial Commission was regarded as of importance by economists all over the world. In book form the material is indexed and arranged so as to be convenient for immediate reference.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK and LONDON.

By Anna Katharine Green

Author of "The Leavenworth Case," "Marked Personal," and the most popular series of detective stories written in America.

One of My Sons

This book is pronounced its author's strongest work. It is illustrated by LOUIS BETTS. Price $1.50.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York and London

A Publishers' Book Store

AT

89 CHAMBERS STREET

NEAR BROADWAY

FROM MANUFACTURER DIRECT TO BUYER

For Sale on the Installment Plan or for Cash

SPECIAL HOLIDAY EDITIONS

of the works of the greatest authors of the world. Profusely illustrated. Embracing the Complete Works of

CARLYLE	COOPER	ELIOT
DICKENS	RUSKIN	SCOTT
THACKERAY	FIELDING	GOETHE
IRVING	SCHILLER	

LOOK FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

December Number — THE SMART SET — A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS — Out To-day.

Large Advance Sales

OF

The ORDEAL *of*

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

(Nov. 13th---Nov. 20th)

FINE BOOK-BINDINGS.

Beautiful and Unique Bindings from the workshops of the best modern binders, including designs of remarkable originality and versatility combined with great beauty and richness.

A special feature is the representation of specimens of the work of many of the countries of Europe.

These examples include choice books bound in

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
England
France
Germany
Ireland
Italy
Norway
Scotland
Sweden
Switzerland
and the United States

All the books in this collection are for sale, to be delivered after the close of the Exhibition.

Charles Scribner's Sons,
153-157 Fifth Avenue.

NOV

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF OPERA. Giving an Account of the Rise and Progress of the Different Schools with a Description of the Master Work in Each. By Arthur Elson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 382. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

ROB ROY MACGREGOR. Highland Chief and Outlaw. By Dr. Gordon-Stables. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 304. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

GIOVANNI SEGANTINI. By L. Villari. The Story of His Life. Together with Seventy-five Reproductions of His Pictures in Half-tone and Photogravure. Folio. Pp. 207. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

THE SOVERANE HERBE. A History of Tobacco. By W. A. Penn. 8vo. Pp. vi.-324. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE STORY OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE. Its History and Position. By Charles Duguid. 12mo. Pp. x.-405. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

A VANISHED ARCADIA. Being Some Account of the Jesuits in Paraguay, 1607 to 1767. By R. B. Cunninghame Graham. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-294. With a Map. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND MODERN FRENCH SOCIALISM. A Comparative Study of Principles and Doctrines. By Jessica Piezotto. 12mo. Pp. xv.-402. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

VICTORIAN PROSE MASTERS. By W. C. Brownell. 8vo. Pp. viii.-288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

SOURCE BOOK OF THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION FOR THE GREEK AND ROMAN PERIOD. By Paul Monroe. 8vo. Pp. xii.-515. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

POETS OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION. By William Archer. With Thirty-three Full-page Portraits from Woodcuts by Robert Bryden. Octavo. Pp. viii.-565-10. New York: John Lane.

CHINA IN CONVULSION. By Arthur H. Smith. In two volumes. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. (about) 770. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $5 per set.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF JOHN RUSKIN. Compiled by M. Ethel Jameson. 12mo. Pp. viii.-154. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. Copyrighted by M. Ethel Jameson, 117 Seldon Av., Detroit, Mich.

AMONG THE GREAT MASTERS OF ORATORY. Scenes in the Lives of Famous Orators. By Walter Rowlands. Illustrated 12mo. Pp. 288. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. A Historical Study. By Louis Houck. 16mo. Pp. 95. St. Louis, Mo.: Philip Roeder's Book Store.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. A Biography. By Horace E. Scudder. With Portrait and Illustrations. Two volumes. Riverside Edition. 12mo. Pp. (about) xi.-455 per volume. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 vols. $3.50.

BISHOP BUTLER. His Life and Writings. By the Rev. W. A. Spooner. 12mo. Pp. x.-262. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

DUTCH PAINTERS OF THE XIXTH CENTURY. With Biographical Notices. Edited by Max Rooses. Translated by F. Knowles. Six Etchings by Ph. Zilcken. Six Photogravure Plates and 200 Other Illustrations. Large folio. Pp. viii.-244. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $12.

MARY RICH, COUNTESS OF WARWICK. (1625-1678.) By Mary E. Palgrave. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-253. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

IN THE DAYS OF AUDUBON. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-236. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.20.

FRENCH FURNITURE AND DECORATION IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Lady Dilke. Folio. Pp. xix.-200. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MILLIONAIRES AND KINGS OF ENTERPRISE. The Marvelous Careers of Some Americans who by Pluck, Foresight, and Energy Have Made Themselves Masters in the Fields of Industry and Finance. By James Burnley. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. ix.-310. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

MUHAMMAD AND HIS POWER. By P. De Lacy Johnstone. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-238. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE EARLIER RENAISSANCE. By George Saintsbury. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-423. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. With a Working Bibliography. By Albert Bushnell Hart. 12mo. Pp. xi.-306. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BALDWIN'S CONQUEST OF THE OLD NORTHWEST. By James Baldwin. Illustrated. Pp. 256. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

V. R. I. QUEEN VICTORIA. HER LIFE AND EMPIRE. By the Marquis of Lorne. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-378. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN ART. Translated from the French of Armand Dayot. By H. Twitchell. Two volumes. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $4 per set.

LITTLE PILGRIMAGES AMONG THE WOMEN WHO HAVE WRITTEN FAMOUS BOOKS. By E. F. Harkins and C. H. L. Johnston. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 343. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 75 cents.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, PIONEER, RANGER, AND MAJOR GENERAL. 1718-1790. By William Farrand Livingston. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-442. American Men of Energy Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

CHRONICLES OF THE HOUSE OF BORGIA. By Frederick Baron Corvo. 8vo. Pp. xxi.-375. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE ZINCALI; or, An Account of the Gypsies of Spain, with an Original Collection of their Songs and Poetry, and a Copious Dictionary of their Language. By George Borrow. 18mo. Pp. xxi.-492. New York: John Lane.

Poetry and Essays.

CULTURE AND RESTRAINT. By Hugh Black. 8vo. Pp. 350. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

FAME AND FICTION. An Inquiry Into Certain Popularities. By E. A. Bennett. 12mo. Pp. 265. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

AN ENGLISH COMMENTARY ON DANTE'S DIVINA COMMEDIA. By the Rev. H. F. Tozer. 12mo. Pp. vi.-626. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

HEROINES OF FICTION. By William Dean Howells. In two volumes. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. about v.-330 per volume. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.75.

THE LIBRARY OF LITERARY CRITICISM OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS. Volume II. 1633-1723. Edited by Charles Wells Moulton. 8vo. Pp. 768. Buffalo: The Moulton Publishing Company.

GOD AND THE SOUL. A Poem. By John L. Spalding. 16mo. Pp. 256. New York: The Grafton Press.

ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By Augustine Birrell. 16mo. Pp. viii.-290. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE CATHEDRAL, AND OTHER POEMS. By Martha Gilbert Dickinson. Pp. x.-140. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

FRENCH ART. Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture. By W. C. Brownell. Folio. Pp. 229. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

A YEAR BOOK OF FAMOUS LYRICS. By Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Small 12mo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

BLUE GRASS BALLADS AND OTHER VERSES. By William Lightfoot Visscher. 12mo. Pp. 219. New York: H. M. Caldwell Company.

TOBACCO IN SONG AND STORY. By John Bain, Jr. 18mo. Pp. v.-144. New York: and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company.

THE TRAGEDY OF CHIEF PONTIAC. The Seventh Caesar, with the Tragic Fate of Caius Lucullus; and the Unhappy Circumstances of His Accusation Against the Empress Livia. By Achim Tchoilja. Folio. Pp. 121. New York: Ravenwood & Rutland. Paper, $2.

PEBBLES AND PEARLS. A Collection of Poems in Patchwork. By Cicely Kenealy. 12mo. Pp. 198. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company. $1.50.

SONGS OF INNOCENCE. By William Blake. With Illustrations. By Corrine Medole. 18mo. Pp. 62. New York: John Lane.

A BENEDICTION AND OTHER VERSES. By Leila R. Ramsdell. 16mo. Pp. 96. Published by Edwin S. Gorham.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES. By Mrs. Jameson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-379. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

THE EVOLUTION OF BIBLE STORIES. By the late Henry Drummond. 12mo. Pp. 56. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. 50 cents.

THE WORLD AND THE INDIVIDUAL. Gifford Lectures Delivered Before the University of Aberdeen. Second series. Nature, Man, and the Moral Law. By Josiah Royce. 12mo. Pp. xx.-480. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

THOUGHTS FOR EVERYDAY LIVING. From the Spoken and Written Words of Maltbie Davenport Babcock. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-192. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

MODERN ELOQUENCE. Occasional Addresses. Vols. VI., VIII., IX., X. Edited by Thomas B. Reed. 8vo. Philadelphia: John D. Morris & Co.

THE WORLD BEAUTIFUL IN BOOKS. By Lilian Whiting. 12mo. Pp. 414. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

Travel and Inscription.

THE WESSEX OF THOMAS HARDY. Written by Bertram C. A. Windle. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-332. New York: John Lane. $6.

NEW TALES OF OLD ROME. By Rodolfo Lanciani. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. xii.-340. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6.

ARCHITECTURE IN ITALY. From the time of Constantine to the Dawn of the Renaissance. By Charles A. Cummings. 300 Illustrations. 2 vols. Octavo. Pp. xix-314 per vol. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7.50 net per set.

BACON'S ONE SEMAINE A PARIS. By Edwin P. Bacon. 12mo. 138 pages. With map and illustrations. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

OTHER FAMOUS HOMES OF GREAT BRITAIN. Edited by A. H. Malan. Illustrated. Octavo. Pp. 352. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.50.

CAIRO OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 348. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Tourists' edition, 50 cents.

New Editions.

LITTLE MEN. Life at Plumfield with Jo's Boys. By Louisa M. Alcott. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 381. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

VANITY FAIR. By William Makepeace Thackeray. In 3 vols. Edited by Walter Jerrold. Illustrated by Charles E. Brock. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

CASA GUIDI WINDOWS. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. With Introduction by A. Mary F. Robinson. 16mo. Pp. xvi.-88. New York: John Lane. 75 cents.

CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION. Newly Revised. With Several Prefaces and an Essay on Prizefighting. Also, The Admirable Bashville; or, Constance Rewarded. By George Bernard Shaw. 12mo. Pp. xxvi.-376. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

WINSOME WOMANHOOD. By Margaret E. Sangster. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 260. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.50.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH. A Tale of the Middle Ages. By Charles Reade. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 489. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company.

THE SEVEN CARDINAL SINS. By Eugene Sue. Indolence, Envy, Pride, Luxury, Gluttony, Avarice, Anger. 5 vols. 8vo. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company. $10 per set.

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSE. By Robert Louis Stevenson. The Edition Series. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-100. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell & Co. 50 cents.

GOLDEN THOUGHTS. By Archbishop Fenelon. 24mo. Pp. xvi.-164. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company. 75 cents.

WIT AND WISDOM. By Sidney Smith. 24mo. Pp. xii.-177. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company. $1.25.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL. By Charles Dickens. 24mo. Pp. 160. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company. 75 cents.

BOB, SON OF BATTLE. By Alfred Ollivant. Photographically Illustrated by A. Radclyffe Dugmore. 12mo. Pp. viii.-364. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Charles and Mary Lamb. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 318. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

A CATHEDRAL COURTSHIP. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Illustrated by C. E. Brock. 12mo. Pp. viii.-104. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE BLESSED DAMOZEL. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. A Reprint of the Original Text Taken from the Germ, (1856,) and Including All Variants from The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, (1856,) Poems, (1870,) and the Collected Works, (1885.) Square 4to. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.50.

FROM THE HILLS OF DREAM. Threnodies and Other Poems by Fiona Macleod. Old World Series. Pp. xvi.-150. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.

THE BROCADE SERIES. 6 vols. Boxed. 24mo. "Francois Villon," "A Lady of Sorrow," "In Umbria," "Chapel Master Kreisler," "Saint Guido," and "Queen Mary's Child Garden." Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. 75 cents per vol. $4.50 per set.

SONGS BEFORE SUNRISE. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. 8vo. Pp. viii.-262. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $5.

MIMES. With Prologue and Epilogue. By Marcel Schwab. Done into English by A. Lenalie. 12mo. Pp. xxviii.-97. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.50.

POLONIUS. A Collection of Wise Saws and Modern Instances by Edward Fitzgerald. 12mo. Pp. xxx.-110. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher & Co. $2.

THE LIFE OF BENVENUTO CELLINI. Translated by John Addington Symonds. Vol. II. Folio. Pp. clxxxviii. New York: John Lane.

LOVE POEMS OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, BURNS, AND LANDOR. 3 vols. 24mo. New York: John Lane.

CINQ MARS, OR CONSPIRACY UNDER LOUIS XIII. By Alfred de Vigny. Translated by William Hazlitt. 12mo. Pp. xxvii.-290. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Out-of-Door Books.

PICTURES FROM FOREST AND STREAM. A Series of Pictures of Nature and Sport in America. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. $2.

MY ANGLING FRIENDS. A Second Series of "Men I Have Fished With." By Fred Mather. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. $2.

THE BOOK OF SPORTS. Edited by William Patten. Large Folio. Illustrated. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. Edition de luxe. $25.

BEASTS OF THE FIELD AND FOWLS OF THE AIR. By William J. Long. 2 vols. 12mo. Pp. about viii.-310 per vol. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.

DRAGONS OF THE AIR. An Account of Extinct Flying Reptiles. By H. G. Seeley. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-238. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40 net.

LIVES OF THE HUNTED. Containing a True Account of the Doings of Five Quadrupeds and Three Birds, and in Elucidation of the Same Over 200 Drawings. By Ernest Seton-Thomas. 12mo. Pp. 351. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

ANIMALS. A Popular Natural History of Wild Beasts. By Wallace Rice. Folio. Pp. xxii.-313. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

One of the daintiest books that ever came to our table.—N. Y. WORLD.

When Blades Are Out *and* Love's Afield

A vivid novel of love-making and gallant deeds.

By CYRUS T. BRADY
ILLUSTRATED

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

E.P.D.&Co.

Giovanni Segantini,
Italy's Most Famous Modern Artist.

A History of His Life and Times, together with 76 reproductions of his pictures in half-tone and photogravure. By L. VILLARI. Large 8vo, $6.00 *net*.

"A very sympathetic study of the most distinct artistic personality, in painting, which the Italy of our times has produced."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Chronicles of the House of Borgia,

By FREDERIC BARON CORVO. Large 8vo, with eleven full-page illustrations in photogravure, $6.00 *net*.

The aim of this work has been "to display the Borgia alive and picturesque and unconventional, as indeed they were." The book is full of the spirit of this period whose importance on history cannot be overestimated. The renaissance of letters and the arts, the invention of printing, the discovery of a world, all depend on this epoch.

Travels Round Our Village,
A Berkshire Book.

By ELEANOR G. HAYDEN. Illustrated by L. LESLIE BROOKE. 8vo, 322 pages. Cloth, gilt top. $2.50 *net*.

"Faithful sketches of peasant character, touched with irresistible pathos, but relieved with the kindliest humor. * * * Commending it without reserve to the perusal of our readers."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sacharissa,
Some Account of Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland. Her Family and Friends. 1617-1684.

By JULIA CARTRIGHT, (Mrs. Henry Ady.) 8vo. 326 pages. Illustrated, cloth. $2.50 *net*.

"The name of Sacharissa lives for all time in Waller's verse. The lyrics written in her praise sufficed to make the bard supreme among the singers of his age. Waller's Sacharissa is the type of all that was fair and excellent in the womanhood of the 17th century. But Sacharissa is more for us than a mere dream of beauty and goodness. She has a very attractive and interesting personality of her own."—*Private.*

Our Catalogue of Calendars and Gift Books sent free on application.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
31 West 23d Street, - - - New York.

The International STUDIO
An Illustrated Magazine of Arts and Crafts

Subscription, 35 cents per month $3.50 per year

Three Months' Trial Subscription, $1.00

IT is the aim of "The International Studio" to treat of every Art and Craft—Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Ceramics, Metal, Glass, Furniture, Decoration, Design, Bookbinding, Needlework, Gardening, etc. Color supplements and every species of black-and-white reproduction appear in each number. In fact this magazine authoritatively presents to the reader the progress of the Arts and Crafts.

JOHN LANE, *The Bodley Head*
67 Fifth Avenue, New York

"A Remarkable Novel of New York Society."

OUR LADY VANITY

By Ellen Olney Kirk.

"The author has given to a certain social set not so much novel attributes as treatment, and has managed it with a great deal of skill."—*Times Saturday Review*, New York.

"Cleverly contrived and admirably executed."—*The Interior*, Chicago.

"At once clever and strong."—*Baltimore Sun.*

"An air of gentle breeding adds to the value of the book, which is lightened by a touch of genuine humor and an occasional bit of telling satire."—*Mail and Express*, New York.

For sale at all Bookstores, $1.50.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

New English Books **Reduced in Price**

We have just received one of the largest shipments of new and standard English Books ever brought into this country—they were bought for cash, to close out lots, at practically our own prices. A list of them has just been prepared and a copy will be mailed to you free if you will send us your address. You cannot afford to neglect doing so.

CHARLES E. LAURIAT CO.,
301 Washington St., opp. "Old South"
BOSTON.

1901

What $1.75 Will Do.

If you send $1.75 now as a new subscription for The Youth's Companion for 1902, it will entitle you to all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1901.

FREE.

It will entitle you to the Double Numbers for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's,

FREE.

It will entitle you to The Youth's Companion Calendar for 1902—in twelve colors and gold—

FREE.

It will entitle you to the 52 issues of The Companion for 1902—a library of the best reading, including the features noted below.

Send this slip or the name of this publication with your $1.75.

J 331

250 Good Stories—

50 Special Articles—

Weekly Editorial Review—

Children's Page—

Weekly Article on the Care of the Health—

Notes on Current Events and Nature and Science—

Anecdotes and Miscellany—

will fill the pages of The Youth's Companion during 1902.

Illustrated Announcement for 1902 and Sample Copies of the paper sent Free.

The Youth's Companion,
Boston, Mass.

THE ORIGINAL CHILD'S BOOK

KIDS OF MANY COLORS

By GRACE DUFFIE BOYLAN and IKE MORGAN.

Pictures in Colors, Delightful Verses, Lullabys, Slumber-Songs, Plays of all Nations, Games, Costumes, Customs, etc. Square 8vo, Bound in Cloth, with Binding in Four Colors. Price, $1.50

JAMESON-MORGAN CO.
PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

WE beg to call attention to our collection of privately printed books for BOOK LOVERS, representing the

Kelmscott, Essex, Vale, and Roycroft

Presses, as well as other privately printed and limited

THE SHOW DOG: Being a Book Devoted to Describing the Cardinal Virtues and Objectional Features, &c. By H. W. Huntington. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 212. Providence, R. I.: Printed for the Author by the Remington Printing Company.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS. By John Muir. 12mo. Pp. 365. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

THE LIFE OF AN ELEPHANT. By the Author of "The Life of a Bear." Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 228. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $1.25.

THE LIFE OF A BEAR: His Birth, Education, and Adventures. By the Author of "The Life of An Elephant." Illustrated. New Edition. 12mo. Pp. 228. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $1.25.

OUR DEVOTED FRIEND THE DOG. By Sarah K. Bolton. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 444. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Fiction.

THE AWARD OF JUSTICE; OR, TOLD IN THE ROCKIES. A Pen Picture of the West. By A. Maynard Barbour. 12mo. Pp. 335. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

ISLAND PATTY. Mary E. Q. Brush. 12mo. Illustrations. Pp. 96. New York: American Tract Society. 35 cents.

A RIBBON OF IRON. By Annette M. B. Meakin. 12mo. Pp. 318. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

THE GATHERING OF BROTHER HILARIUS. By Michael Fairless. 12mo. Pp. viii.-171. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

SHIPMATES. By Morgan Robertson. 12mo. Pp. vii.-347. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE LITTLE CLOWN. By Thomas Cobb. 32mo. Pp. 150. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

UNDER THE BLACK RAVEN: OR, SACA, THE KING FROM OUT OF THE SEA. By Paul Creswick. 12mo. Pp. 302. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE HEARTS OF MEN. By H. Fielding. 8vo. Pp. viii.-324. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE OLD KNOWLEDGE. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. Pp. 292. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

DOROTHY FOX. By Louisa Parr. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 374. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

MISS BOUVERIE. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 323. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.20.

OLD INDIAN LEGENDS. Edited by Zitkala-Sa. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-165. Boston: Ginn & Co.

OVER THE PLUM PUDDING. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-244. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.15.

THE HOUSE DIVIDED. A Novel. By H. B. Marriott Watson. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER. A Novel. By Basil King. 12mo. Pp. 425. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE PROPHET OF BERKELEY SQUARE. By Robert Hichens. 12mo. Pp. iv.-333. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

ANGEL. A Sketch in India Ink. By B. M. Croker. 12mo. Pp. viii.-376. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A JAPANESE MISCELLANY. By Lafcadio Hearn. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 208. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.00.

MARIETTA. A Maid of Venice. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo. Pp. 458. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE FALL OF THE CURTAIN. By Harold Begbie. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 410. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

A ROMANCE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. By Annie K. Holt. Small 4to. (Pamphlet.)

CLEMENTINA. By A. E. W. Mason. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-365. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

MOLLIE'S PRINCE. A Novel. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo. Pp. 318. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents. (Paper.)

IN BATTERY PARK. By Albert Rapp. 12mo. Pp. 23. New York: Henry Malkan. (Paper.)

MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN. By Frances Aymar Mathews. 12mo. Pp. 332. Illustrated. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

WIFE OR MAID? By Douglas Flattery. 12mo. Pp. 218. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

A LITTLE GIRL IN OLD NEW ORLEANS. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo. Pp. 325. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

A SHERBURNE INHERITANCE. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo. Pp. 363. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 90 cents.

THE TRAITOR'S WAY. By S. Levett-Yeats. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 330. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

NORSE STORIES. Retold from the Eddas. By Hamilton Wright Mable. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 250. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.80.

LIGHT FREIGHTS. By W. W. Jacobs. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 318. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A MAN OF MILLIONS. By S. R. Keightly. 12mo. Pp. 336. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE PICKLE WHEEL. A Tale of Elizabethan London. By Henry Stephenson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 350. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

APHRODITE. The Romance of a Sculptor's Masterpiece. By Franklin Kent Gifford. Frontispiece by Edwin Blashfield. 12mo. Pp. 351. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE BLACK PINE. A Romance of Massachusetts Bay Colony. By A. G. Plympton. 12mo. Pp. 349. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

TOOTHSOME TALES TOLD IN SLANG. By Bally Burgundy. 18mo. Pp. 127. New York: Street & Smith.

THE KING'S RING. Being a Romance of the Days of Gustavus Adolphus and the Thirty Years' War. Translated from the Swedish of Zacharias Topelius. By Rebekah Chrystall and Herbert Arnold. 12mo. Pp. 324. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A DAUGHTER OF THE HUGUENOTS. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 332. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR. By Archibald McCowan. 12mo. Pp. 192. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

FROM DEATH TO LIFE. By Harry Mainwaring. 12mo. Pp. 232. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

ELDER SECKLESS'S RULE. By J. A. Bolles. 12mo. Pp. 68. New York: The Abbey Press. 75 cents.

UNCLE PHIL. A Novel. By Mrs. John M. Clay. 12mo. Pp. 271. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

GLASS AND GOLD. A Novel. By James O. G. Darby. 12mo. Pp. 275. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

WALL STREET STORIES. By Edwin Lefevre. 12mo. Pp. 297. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

AS THEY YOKE IN PERIL. A Story By Herbert and Eleanor M. Stone Clement. 12mo. Pp. 181. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

MY HEAD ALONE. A Story. By J. S. Fletcher. 12mo. Pp. 314. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER SOLDIER. By William Todd. 12mo. Pp. 317. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

OLD TIMES IN DIXIE LAND. A Southern Matron's Memories. By Caroline E. Merrick. 12mo. Pp. 241. New York: The Grafton Press.

THE LOVE LETTERS OF AN IRISHWOMAN. By F. C. Voorhies. 12mo. Pp. 32. Boston: The Mutual Book Company.

STRATAGEMS AND SPOILS. Stories of Love and Politics. By William Allen White. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE MAKING OF JANE. A Novel. By Sarah B. Elliott. 12mo. Pp. 432. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

BECAUSE OF CONSCIENCE. Being a Novel Relating to the Adventures of Certain Huguenots in Old New York. By Amy E. Blanchard. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 358. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THE SHOES OF FORTUNE. By Neil Munro. 12mo. Pp. vii.-339. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE MARCH OF THE WHITE GUARD. By Gilbert Parker. 16mo. Pp. 153. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 50 cents.

MARK EVERARD. A Romance. By Knox Magee. 12mo. Pp. 422. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

PATHS TO POWER. By Floyd B. Wilson. 16mo. Pp. 229. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

BY THE WATERS OF SICILY. By Norma Lorimer. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.75.

THE ROMANCE OF THE RED STAR. A Biography of the Earth. 8vo. Pp. 572. Denver, Col.: Published by Denver Fraternity of Emethachavail.

CHEVRONS. A Story of West Point. By R. H. L. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 266. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

A HERMIT OF CONNEL and Other Poems. By George Santayana. 8vo. Pp. 231. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE IMP AND THE ANGEL. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. 12mo. Pp. 168. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.10.

SEVERANCE. A Novel. By Thomas Cobb. 8vo. Pp. 314. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

A PARFIT GENTIL KNIGHT. By Charlton Andrews. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-414. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

RICHARD RAUGHN. By Benjamin F. Cobb. 12mo. Pp. 338. Illustrated. Chicago and New York: The Henneberry Company. $1.50.

BUT THY LOVE AND THY GRACE. By Francis J. Finn. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 138. New York: Benziger Brothers.

HER FATHER'S DAUGHTER. A Novel. By Katharine Tynan Hinkson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 160. New York: Benziger Brothers.

BEFORE THE DAWN. A Story of Russian Life. By Pimenoff-Noble. 12mo. Pp. 400. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

BEHOLD THE MAN. Being a Novel Dealing with the Dual Personalities of the Peasants Who Appear in the Sacred Performance at Oberammergau. 16mo. Pp. vi.-106. By Channing Pollock. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

A MODERN ANTAEUS. By the author of "An English Woman's Love Letters." 12mo. Pp. 517. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE SNARES OF THE WORLD. By Hamilton Aidé. 12mo. Pp. viii.-414. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE MOST FAMOUS LOBA. A Romance. By Nellie K. Blissett. 12mo. Pp. ix.-325. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE APOSTLES OF THE SOUTHWEST. By Frank T. Bullen. 12mo. Pp. x.-354. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE ALIEN. By F. F. Montrésor. 12mo. Pp. viii.-379. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

ST. NAZARIUS. By A. C. Farquharson. 12mo. Pp. viii.-308. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE USURPER. By W. J. Locke. 12mo. Pp. 356. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

WHAT HAPPENED TO WIGGLESWORTH. By W. O. Fuller. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 358. Boston: Henry A. Dickerman & Son.

ORLOFF AND HIS WIFE. Tales of the Barefoot Brigade. By Maxim Gorky. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. 12mo. Pp. 405. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE DESTINY OF DORIS. A Travel Story of Three Continents. By Julius Chambers. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 337. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.50.

WHERE THE SUGAR MAPLE GROWS. Idylls of a Canadian Village. By Adeline M. Teskey. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

CAPTAIN BLUITT. A Tale of Old Turkey. By Charles Heber Clark. (Max Adeler.) 12mo. Pp. ix.-463. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.50. (Two copies.)

LAURIEL. The Love Letters of an American Girl. Edited by A. H. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. v.-301. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE MARGATE MYSTERY. By Burford Delannoy. 12mo. Pp. 310. New York: Brentano's.

IN GREAT WATERS. Four Stories. By Thomas A. Janvier. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 223. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE BALLET DANCER AND ON GUARD. By Matilde Serao. 12mo. Pp. 266. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE PORTION OF LABOR. By Mary E. Wilkins. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 562. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

BITTER FRUIT. By Mrs. Lovett Cameron. 12mo. Pp. vi.-315. New York: Brentano's.

ANTONY AND HERO AND PUSHING FOR FAME. By Summis. 12mo. Pp. x.-61. New Haven, Conn.: F. Simon.

HELD FOR ORDERS. Being Stories of Railroad Life. By Frank H. Spearman. 12mo. Pp. viii.-378. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

A CALENDAR OF OLD NEW YORK. Arranged by Charles Hemstreet, Author of "Nooks and Corners of Old New York." With an Introductory Note. Folio. New York: A. Wessels Company.

OUTS HAVINGS OF CHILDHOOD. A Collection of Humorous Anecdotes and Bits of Talk of American Children. 12mo. Pp. 76. M. Scranton: Attic Publishing Company.

THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS. An Argument in Favor of Curbing the Power of Monopoly by a National Method. By John Bates Clark and John Cummings. Pp. x.-98. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Documents Relative to its Origin and History, 1835-1887. Compiled and Edited by William Rogers Rhees. 8vo. In 2 vols. Vol. I. 1835-1887. Twenty-fourth Congress to Forty-ninth Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office.

ANDREA MANTEGNA. By Paul Kristeller. Large folio. 39 Plates and 168 Text Illustrations. English Edition. Edited by S. Arthur Strong. Pp. xxxii.-311. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE COMPOSITE MAN. As Comprehended in Fourteen Anatomical Representations. By E. H. Pratt. Second Edition. 8vo. Pp. 139. Illustrated. Chicago.

DOCTRINE AND DISCIPLINE. By Charles H. Anderson. 18mo. Pp. x.-276. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE CURSE OF EDUCATION. By Harold B. Smith. 18mo. Pp. vi.-144. New York: B. F. Buck & Co.

MODERN CHURCH WORK ABROAD. A Study of Methods and Institutions. By Frank Mason North. 12mo. Pp. 176. New York: Eaton & Mains.

THE OPEN DOOR. THE PRESENT AGE. By Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall. 12mo. Pp. 176. New York: Eaton & Mains.

NEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Three artistic Christmas Presents and a great novel.

From now on till Christmas you will probably hear a great deal about a group of three artistic Holiday books. The first is

"Alice in Wonderland,"

(with pictures by Peter Newell).

The humor and delightful whimsicality of these drawings could have been conceived by no other living artist. They are unique. In all there are forty of these drawings—full pages in tint—by Peter Newell in addition to decorative borders in color on every page. This new "Alice" is not only a beautiful book—it is a work of art. Everybody must have the new "Alice."

* * * *

Another Christmas present you must know about is

"Heroines of Fiction,"

by W. D. Howells. One is always sure of paying a compliment by giving anything Mr. Howells writes. The present volumes tell all about the world's great novelists and their "heroines." There are seventy illustrations by the best artists, including Christy, Sterner, Keller, Tobin and Hutt. It is a great literary treat for Christmas.

* * * *

The third art book of the group is

"A Japanese Nightingale,"

by Onoto Watanna. Somebody has said that here author and artist have produced a "work of art as thoroughly imbued with the Japanese spirit as a bit of old Satsuma." It is a love story of Japan. The author is a young writer from Japan and the pictures—color borders on every page and full page color drawings—are by the well known Japanese artist Genjiro Yeto. It is an ideal gift.

* * * *

The novel to be mentioned this week is

"The House of De Mailly."

It is by Margaret Horton Potter It is a story of love, hate, intrigue in Louis XV.'s time. A most delightful love story in the midst of one of the most corrupt courts ever known.

* * * *

Alice in Wonderland (In box), $3.00 net.
Heroines of Fiction, 2 vols. (In box), 3.75 net.
A Japanese Nightingale (In box), 2.00 net.
The House of De Mailly, 1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

Wilson, Humphrey, Nichols & Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, invite the attention of [illegible] to their [illegible] Academy and importation of the [illegible]

A SHAKESPEAREAN CLASSIC

FREE

If you do not own a complete Shakespeare, or if you own a complete set and the Notes are not sufficiently full and clear, if there are no satisfactory Glossaries, no Critical Comments, or no Helps to the study of the plays, send us your name and address and six cents in stamps to pay postage, and we will forward to you an elegantly printed copy of

"Shakespeare, the Man"

by Walter Bagehot. This essay is sold by other publishers at 50 cents a copy. With it we will send a fine photogravure plate of Shakespeare and a colored chromatic plate representing a scene from one of the plays, and hints regarding the study of the plays. We make this offer to enable us to give you some information regarding the best Shakespeare ever published, and it is made only to reliable men and women. Send name and address and six cents in stamps to pay postage. Mention THE NEW YORK TIMES when writing.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY (Dept. E.)
78 Fifth Avenue New York

Bangs & Co.,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, Nov. 18, and following days, at 3 o'Clock each day.
A PRIVATE LIBRARY,
with additions from other sources.
Standard, Elegant and Rare Books,
comprising many works of the Reputable Authors in Special Editions, and Illustrated Books about Binding and Books in Noteworthy Bindings; Dramatic Literature, including Shakespeareana; GROLIER CLUB PUBLICATIONS; Kelmscott Press Books and Essex House Press Books; New York Books and a few others belonging to Americana.
Scarce Volumes illustrated by Cruikshank, Rowlandson, and Leech; A "Sette of Odde Volumes," A Large Number of Galleries of Pictures, Engravings, and Etchings.
Also a lot of Water-Color Drawings in Mats for Framing, and Engravings and Etchings unbound; also a few Good Autograph Letters, Papers, etc., etc.
Sales of Books Every Afternoon except Saturday.

"WEEKLY HINTS ON BRIDGE"
"Seen for a Week Never Forgotten"
A Calendar for 1902,
BY
CHARLES S. STREET,
being a Calendar containing weekly hints on Bridge Whist.
PRICE $1.50.
IN PREPARATION, "BRIDGE UP TO DATE," BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
ROBERTS BROS. Publishers
12 East 42nd St., New York.

FREE Holiday Catalogue of BOOKS
Of All Leading Publishers at Big Discount.
We retail at wholesale prices. If you enclose 10 cents we will send with catalogue a new 128-page book "In Praise of Books," by Emerson and 50 other authors, telling what to read, etc. Write to-day to Dept. 23.
PARKER BOOK CO., 296 Broadway, N. Y.

ROYCROFT BOOKS
FOR SALE.
Sonnets from the Portuguese, Song of Songs, Shakespeare's Sonnets, Deserted Village, Hand and Brain, and many others.
Write for prices.
KENNETH B. ELLIMAN,
419 West 118th St., New York.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
NOW AT 5-7 & 9 UNION SQUARE
BETWEEN
14TH AND 15TH STREETS

POULTRY PAPER, Illust'd, 32 pages, 25 cts. per year. 4 months' trial 10 cts. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cts. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

I will typewrite manuscript for authors at 5c. per folio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Experienced, X, Box 211 Times.

Typewriting Manuscripts a Specialty.
MISS L. E. SMITH,
1,201 Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Letters from the Cape Written a Century Ago.*

It is some time since anything so brilliant as these letters has been unearthed from the archives of the letter-writing age. Lady Anne Barnard is remembered as the author of "Auld Robin Gray." She was also the wife of the first Secretary of Cape Colony, and the very intimate friend of Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, then Secretary of State at home, whose attention to the affairs of the Cape and estimate of its importance was not at that time (the last years of the eighteenth century) common, and to whom Lady Anne's husband owed his position.

Lady Anne herself was charged by him with reporting conditions in South Africa as fully as possible, and also with conciliating the Dutch to the best of her ability, and these letters are the ones written in fulfillment of this agreeable duty. Her zeal was probably not lessened by her relations with he correspondent, although these, according to the editor of the letters, were not of a kind to stimulate an ordinary woman's friendliness. Apparently she had been deeply in love with Lord Melville, who—unexpectedly—married some one else. The unappreciated lady seems to have been successful in concealing her feeling from her acquaintances and married a Mr. Barnard, fifteen years her junior and greatly in need of her influence to further his prospects. That this influence was potent is proved by his appointment to the post of Secretary, "the prettiest appointment in the world for any young fellow," in the opinion of Dundas. A passage quoted from one of Lady Anne's letters to Dundas appealing for an appointment for her husband justifies the inference that if the good lady were not positively jilted she at least had suffered disappointment, and was disposed to turn it to legitimate advantage, still retaining the utmost warmth of feeling toward him by whom it was inflicted. She writes:

I throw myself on you with earnestness and hope. You owe me some happiness, in truth you do. Pay me by making me the means of serving a man who has rebuilt in a considerable degree what has tumbled to its foundation, who makes my happiness his study, and whose prospects in this country [Ireland] have been given up for me.

Again she writes:

I have explained myself fully to you, and refer to our conversation once again to implore you to ask your own heart whether you ought not to feel yourself doubly bound to make my situation comfortable, more than you are bound to any other woman in this world. To a man like you, generous as well as just, how many motives are there not in the strong, though defeated, regards which have subsisted between us, for you to take my husband by the hand, and make me, through him, as happy as you can? To pay me all you have owed, and still owe me, you never can. But what you can you should do, and you have got before you the pleasure of obliging me.

Lord Melville was not so prompt as might be in grasping this pleasure, but the appointment once offered and accepted, and Lady Anne duly installed as the first lady in the colony, (the wife of the Governor not having followed her husband there,) she rewarded him by the sprightliest and most intelligent accounts of her environment and daily life, written in a spirit of irreproachable amiability and affectionate confidence. The habits of the Dutch, the price of food and labor, the dress of the ladies, the climate, the scenery, the incidents of expeditions into the country, the desirability of keeping the Cape as a British possession, the aspect of the Hottentots, her opinions of the wisdom or folly of persons in power—all this was yarn for her spinning. She obeyed, also, her friend's instruction to conciliate the Dutch with considerable success, beginning with "a most capital party," to which many of the disaffected were invited, together with friends of the Government. Her description of it is as follows:

"It is true, some of the Dutch fathers of families were sulky and staid at home, being lukewarm, I suspect, to the English Government; but the mothers and daughters came, and to plow with heifers has always been reckoned a good means to improve reluctant soil. By-and-by I shall get the fathers, you will see. I had a fiddle or two and bit of supper after; all went most friendly. The hop gave me also the opportunity of obliging the juvenile part of the army and navy, who, as I have told you, have been kept much in the background by their commanding officers. The invitations were conveyed through the medium of the Colonels of the army and Captains of the navy to the subaltern officers, and thus all of them who were best behaved and most gentlemanlike were sent, and I think enjoyed themselves thoroughly, flirting a good deal with the Dutch ladies, who did not seem to share their fathers' dislike of English officers. I shall have a similar party on the first Thursday of every month, as I have already told you, but cannot have public days oftener, as everything is so very, very dear that I should be ruined. You will easily believe this, my dear friend, when I tell you that among other things my thirsty guests drank me up five dozen of porter, a little stock of which I had brought with me, but not enough to stand many such attacks. As to supper, three or four hams, some dozens of fowls and ducks, venison, and other game vanished in the twinkling of an eye, along with pastry of all sorts, for supper is a great meal here. I was able, however, to carry out the lighting on a more economical plan than at home. Our lamps, which were numerous, were lighted, and well lighted, with the tails of the sheep whose saddles we were eating. About these saddles of mutton, it occurred to me before leaving England that it might be useful to carry with me to Africa a map of a sheep and an ox, as I thought it likely that the Dutch butchers might cut their meat up awkwardly. I was not mistaken; my maps have been of great assistance to me here."

Lady Anne's animated persistence in a conciliatory policy was not confined to her public life. A woman of many friends, she kept them by her deference and attentions as much, apparently, as by her charm. Among them were Pitt, Burke, Sheridan, Windham, Sir Walter Scott, and the Prince Regent. Nor was she ever indifferent to the affection of the husband chosen without too great discretion:

"Contented and happy in my domestic life, under circumstances rather singular and not fairly ascertained, should I risk the future comfort of my advancing years for any other duty or gratification to myself by letting him find out that he can be happy without me, which at present he does not believe?" she naïvely writes to her friend in urging a request for leave of absence for Barnard that he might visit his parents, she to accompany him, that he may not find out how to "be happy without her." It is seldom that one finds satisfaction so various in letters of this semi-public nature. A woman of literary gifts, social charm, strong affections, and acute perceptions is writing to a statesman, a patron, and a friend ardently beloved on a subject of national interest enlivened by the most intimate personal details. Nothing could be more readable than the result.

Another Negro Poet.*

Since the success of Paul Laurence Dunbar has become distinctive and generally admitted, others of his race have not hesitated to place their efforts in verse before the public. In most cases, however, the verses thus put forth have been marred by an elementary point of view and by the lack of a knowledge of prosody which has hardly been replaced by the natural gift of versification, except in pure and simple negro lyrics. Then, too, the themes usually chosen have been so ambitious that neither the imagination nor the style of the poet has been able to sustain them. All these qualities are more or less noticeable in the two volumes of verse which we have received from James E. McGirt of North Carolina. But it should be noted that Mr. McGirt's last volume shows a commendable advance over his first.

The chief fault that we notice in such poems as "Avenging the Maine," "The Memory of Maceo," "The Stars and Stripes Shall Never Trail the Dust," &c., is that the poet is more deeply moved than he has the power to move his readers, and the result is that no illusion is produced. For example, "The Maine," which begins something after the Homeric measure—

Sing, O Muse! the avenging of the Maine,
The Direful woes, the fate of Spain—

soon settles down to unemotional prose in such lines as:

The news was sent by swiftest speed,
Announcing Spain's most cruel deed.
So great the grief and wrath it brought,
To hear the deed the Spaniards wrought,
O'er the world a clamor rose,
And all the world the clamor knows,

and so on. But it would be unfair to judge Mr. McGirt's work by such effusions as these, when there is much that he does well in his little volumes. The final quatrain of "Experience" is not without poetry or imagination:

But when my bleeding feet came to the end,
And I was bound and scourged by cruel fate;
Alas, I cried, pray let me start again.
It was too late.

Neither are many pleasant jingles about nature, which are musical and full of the plantation atmosphere. Here are a couple of stanzas from "Winter":

Pumpkins getting yellow,
Persimmons getting ripe.
Opossum 'gin to fatten,
And quails begin to pipe.

Bird dog in the broom sage,
Hunter's got his gun,
Erastus with old Traylor—
Opossum 'd better run.

Mr. McGirt is discriminating in his use of dialect, as may be shown by a comparison of the above lines with a few taken from a song about a negro who suddenly became wealthy through finding a pocketbook:

Dis black nigah am welthy, boys, at last;
U otter see de razein ob de hat whin I pass;
Dis black nigah don't seem so funny.
Since dey's found he's got de money,
'N dem same old nigahs am glad now ter call me boss.

In short, in his own field of simple themes of local color Mr. McGirt lacks neither melody nor vision. As we have said, his more serious verse shows marked improvement, and by reading how really great poets turn subjects similar to his most ambitious themes, we have no doubt that he will, in time, gain something of that power of self-criticism which now he seems to lack when he would take a flight out of the particular environment in which he is able to give really excellent expression.

England's Most Ancient Monument.*

Possibly no structure in the world is so filled with the memories of great historical events as the Tower of London. Here Princes, Kings, and Queens have been imprisoned; traitors and witches tortured; while the best and the worst blood of England has commingled upon its stone pavements. The Bayard Tower, the Traitors' Gate, the Bloody Tower have all played their part in the making of English history in the Middle Ages. And although it may not be absolutely true that Caesar himself laid the first stones of its foundation, there is little doubt that for many centuries before the Conquest an important structure stood upon its site. The issue of Mr. Dixon's monumental work on the subject in a form which, on account of its valuable illustrations and excellent letterpress will particularly appeal to the lovers of historical works appropriately made, forms a worthy item among the useful gift books of the season.

Mr. Dixon has been writing on the Tower of London for the last fifty years. He saw great possibilities of much personal light being thrown upon English history through an intimate study of the great prison pile, and several years ago he obtained from Queen Victoria permission to search the Tower records with the result that he has given in two volumes a narrative that embraces about all that human knowledge can hope to obtain in regard to the Tower of London. Generally speaking, he has left nothing unsaid, for together with the actual authenticated history, he has paid full attention to the legends and traditions of the place, and has treated all from the point of view of a cautious student.

Poems from Harvard's Recent Coach.*

A charming book of verses entitled "Anni Fugaces," has come from the pen of no less a personage than our old friend, R. C. Lehmann. Mr. Lehmann is not our old friend in literature, for this seems to be a début in that field, but he has been with us in the world of athletics, and we are not likely soon to forget him. He came to coach the Harvard crew in the mysteries of the English stroke, as practised at the University of Cambridge, and though Harvard was defeated, she no doubt learned something.

Mr. Lehmann was lately the managing editor of a London newspaper, but he probably did not there acquire a love for the muses. It is to his university days that we must turn to seek the source of his inspiration. His smoothest lines, his sweetest fancies are associated with the days of his study and his sport. He relives in verse the rowing race and the football match, and in doing so he sends forth some of the brightest and most swinging college verse of recent years. There is a fine rhythm and a Macaulayan vigor in the poem entitled "Io Triumphe," describing a Cambridge victory at football. It begins thus:

Oh, woe is me for Oxford! her gallants issued forth;
From east and west her friends poured out, from south they came, and north;
Their faces gleamed with triumph, their buttonholes were gay
With many a dark blue ribbon, and many a violet spray;
And oh, their speech was lightsome, as on their way they sped,
"Will our men beat the Cambridge lot? They'll do it on their head."

There are good lines, too, in the poem

*ANNI FUGACES: A Book of Verses with Cambridge Interludes, by R. C. Lehmann. 12mo. Pp. 136. London: John Lane.

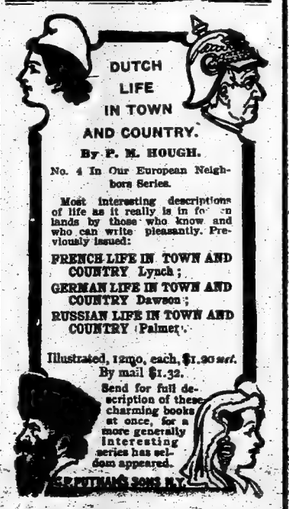

An Exhibition of BOOK BINDINGS by the most famous French, English & American BINDERS at SCRIBNERS 153 Fifth Avenue

*SOME SIMPLE SONGS. By James E. McGirt. Square 12mo. Pp. 72. Illustrated. Published by the author. Greensborough, N. C.

*AVENGING THE MAINE, AND OTHER POEMS. By James E. McGirt. Square 12mo. Pp. 120. Published by the author. Greensborough, N. C.

*THE TOWER OF LONDON. By W. Hepworth Dixon. New holiday library edition. Illustrated with numerous reproductions from rare portraits and famous paintings. 2 vols. 8vo. Cloth, gilt top. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Per set, $4; half calf, per set, $7.50.

*SOUTH AFRICA A CENTURY AGO. Letters Written from the Cape of Good Hope (1797-1801.) By Lady Anne Barnard. Edited with a Memoir and Brief Notes, by W. H. Wilkins, M. A., F. S. A. With a Portrait. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 316. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Henry Holt & Co.,

29 W. 23d St., New York.

HAVE READY:

THYRA

A Romance of the Polar Pit
By ROBERT AMES BENNET.
Illustrations by R. A. BLUMENSCHEIN.
12mo, $1.50.

The extraordinary adventures of some explorers, who find in a great depression of the earth near the Pole, still surviving in the earlier climate, many animals known hitherto only to paleontologists. They also become dwellers with the hardy descendants of a lost expedition of Scandinavians of many centuries ago. Romances ensues. The author very cleverly maintains an atmosphere of danger and suspense.

SHOULDER STRAPS AND SUN BONNETS

By EDITH ELMER WOOD. 12mo, $1.50.

Stories of naval officers and civilians, which the author has contributed to the leading periodicals. The first tale is laid in the Philippines to-day.

THE WOOING OF SHEILA

By GRACE RHYS. 12mo, $1.50.

With the theme, "There is no living creature so cruel to sinners as a sinless young maid," Mrs. Rhys has made Sheila as difficult to woo as is her native soil to till.

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM—XIX. CENTURY

By PROF. HENRY A. BEERS.

Uniform with his "English Romanticism—XVIII. Century." 12mo. Gilt top. $1.75 net. (postage 10c.)

A NEW VOLUME OF CHAMPLIN'S YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA

Literature and Art. Illustrated, 8vo, $2.50.

AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY

To the Death of Lincoln. Popularly Told.
By VIOLA A. CONKLIN.
12mo. $1.50. Ed. net.

Christmas Catalogue

Send postal for our
Handsome Illustrated Catalogue of Holiday Books,
32 pages

From it you can select the most satisfactory Xmas gifts, suited to every age and taste.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York

McBride's

new list of Fall and Holiday books will be ready in a few days—send for it.

71 BROADWAY. Telephone 1690 Cort.

RARE BOOKS

RECENTLY PURCHASED IN ENGLAND BY
EDWIN A. DENHAM.
Catalogue on Application.
28 WEST 33D STREET,
NEW YORK.

LOUIS BECKE'S LATEST WORK

BY ROCK AND POOL:
ON AN AUSTRAL SHORE.
Similar to the popular "Pacific Tales" written by the same author.
Green silk cloth, 1.50.
New Amsterdam Book Company.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.
Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.

P. E. GRANT, Books,
28 West 42d St. - - - - New York
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

20 Illustrations. 711 Marginal References. 4 Pages Index.

NIBLO'S COMPLETE PALMIST.
A. Maciaf & Co. Publishers. N. Y. City, N. Y.

Price, 1.50. For sale by all Booksellers

NEW WORK BY MR. ANDREW LANG

The Mystery of Mary Stuart

With 6 Photogravure Plates and 19 other illustrations. 8vo, pp. xxii.-452, $5.00 net. By mail, $5.22.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., N. Y.

MALKAN Book Store for Everybody

CUT PRICE BOOKMAN. HANOVER SQ. No. 1 WILLIAM ST. and 67 STONE ST. TEL. 5211 Broad.

Mail Orders a Specialty
Special Discounts to Libraries.

"The Principles of Knowledge, with Remarks on the Nature of Reality." By Rev. J. E. Calder, Author of "The Perception of Space and Matter." Vol. I, 8vo, pp. 352. $3.50 postpaid. A [illegible] of the principles of knowledge, and a defense of the primary positions of Realism. Royal [illegible]

For Sale—Complete set of Harper's Magazine [illegible]

called "The Oarsman's Farewell to His Oar," as witness this stanza:

Many oars have I had—lo! these cups are a token—
Since first a raw freshman I splashed in a crew;
Their shafts may be warped and their blades may be broken,
But their stanchness lived on to be centred in you.
Lo! all these old oars that I lost with or won with
Return to remind me of failure or fame.
The traditions are yours of those blades I have done with;
The wood may have changed, but the soul is the same.

College men will enjoy these poems, especially men at colleges where rowing is practised. Mr. Lehmann writes smoothly, musically, and with a good deal of infectious enthusiasm. He is not a great poet, but he is an engaging one.

Mr. Mabie's Shakespeare.*

When a year ago Hamilton W. Mabie's "William Shakespeare" first made its appearance in an elaborate edition, certain self-asserted critics could not refrain from parsing it by with words the purport of which was: "But why should one read Mabie when there is Shakespeare?" In fact, as Mr. Mabie disclaimed all attempt to deal with the Avon poet from the point of view of a Shakespearean student of the analytical, there seemed to Shakespearean philologists and prosodists little reason why the volume should be exploited. They were mistaken. Mr. Mabie is a man who has read a certain number of books, on Shakespeare as well as on other subjects. He has lived in Shakespeare's country. He is as familiar with Shakespeare's texts as one might expect a well-rounded man of letters to be. And, while he might be able to add little to Shakespearean scholarship per se, his simple impressions seem to us to have been worth while. The large demands for his book, even in its original elaborate setting, show that there are others of the same opinion.

Mr. Mabie's book bears the same relation to "the poet, dramatist, and man" that a painted portrait of Shakespeare would bear to the original if conceived and executed by a contemporary artist, while the analogy is made stronger if we attempt to imagine what a photograph of Shakespeare might have been like, and then place it in juxtaposition to the work of modern analytical criticism. In other words, Mr. Mabie has attempted to reproduce by dint of visualization a literary picture of what Shakespeare was and what his surroundings were. To be sure, he gives us something about the literary predecessors of the great poet, the social and political conditions of his time, and the circumstances in which the immortal works were produced, but all this is employed as a setting for the picture, which, like a portrait by a painter, is as interesting as showing the personality of the artist as it is because it reveals the character of the model. A graphic interest in Mr. Mabie's work is added by a fine collection of Shakespearean illustrations, which includes not only reproductions of old prints, documents, and paintings, but also views of the Shakespeare country as it is to-day. After spending much time with scholarly annotated texts, we know of nothing which will so revive a vivid and human interest in Shakespeare as a perusal of Mr. Mabie's book. It is like reading Shakespeare's own play of "Julius Caesar," after Mr. Froude's learned exposition of the same subject.

Mr. Robertson's Poems.*

Louis Alexander Robertson is the name of a young poet who has just risen to notice on the Western coast. His book, "The Dead Calypso and Other Poems," has already called forth praise from the critics of San Francisco. This praise is deserved, for, while Mr. Robertson will not at once claim a place among the prominent singers of this country, he takes a comfortable position among the minor poets. By birth he is a Canadian, but since 1882 he has lived in San Francisco, and his poems show a strong feeling for the beauties of the Pacific Coast. The poem from which the volume takes its title is a most musical piece of blank verse. It is true that the device of alliteration seems to be overworked at first sight, but the poet is evidently aiming at an effect used extensively by the earliest writers of Anglo-Saxon verse, that found in the staff-rhyme. The melody of the verse is as notable as the warmth of its fancy. The poem begins thus:

Where be thy witcheries now, woman of wonderful beauty,
Priestess of profligate love, passionless, pallid, and still?
Sweet was the soul-searing cult taught by thy liberal kisses,
Sweeter the chalice of love formed by thy sensuous mouth,
Ripe as the rapturing grape, rich as the rose in its redness,
But unto them that did drink fatal as waters of death.
Left unto thee are the dregs, bitter and biting as wormwood,
Pressing the blood in thy veins, leaving thee rigid and cold.

Strange that those lewd lava lips, once so alluring and mocking,
Wear such an innocent smile, chaste as a maiden's in sleep!
Nay, but they wither and change, livid they seem unto blindness,
Shrunk in their serf, stilled white, as when the tropical sun,
Pricking the life of the grape, leaves it abandoned and shriveled,
Dimpled on its own vine, swinging like fetus forgot.

A metrical paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer shows a devotional feeling, and "The Lotos" displays genuine imagination. On the whole this little volume discloses the possession of real poetic gifts and a considerable mastery of the technic of verse.

Two Books of Fairy Stories.*

With the improvement of the mechanical arts connected with book-building, in no department have the results been more conspicuous than in the presentation of juvenile story books. Mere illustration has become artistic picturing, and it is no longer deemed sufficient that a picture should merely indicate a certain scene in a story, but that it should also appeal to the youthful imagination as a work of artistic merit, thereby not only amusing the reader but improving his taste as well and cultivating in his mind a desire for that which is a beautiful as well as an intelligent expression of an idea. The fairy story is particularly adapted to take full advantage of the development of the illustrator's art. We have two volumes now before us which would have filled with wonder and amazement the children of a generation or so ago. One is "The Reign of King Cole," edited by J. M. Gibbon, with illustrations in color and in pen and ink by Charles Robinson, and the other is "The Violet Fairy Book," edited by Andrew Lang and illustrated, in a manner similar to the first, by H. J. Ford.

In the former we find many of the old favorites retold, after the manner of "The Arabian Nights," at the Court of Old King Cole. The originals may be found in such widely differing sources as Grimm, Hans Andersen, Keightley, Dean Swift, and even the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" itself. Mr. Lang's book is somewhat similar in not being new, but it is doubtful if English-reading children have before heard the tales he presents. They are fresh translations principally from Scandinavian sources; although some are from the Egyption hierogiyphics and from the Roumanian. While all are written in the simplest of Saxon English, they have a literary quality which is a protection as well as an inspiration for youthful readers.

A "Variorum and Definitive Edition" of the verse and prose works of Edward FitzGerald is announced by Doubleday, Page & Co. This work will be an elaborate affair in seven large volumes, with a biography and personal and literary notes by George Bentham and a preface by Edmund Gosse. This house will also issue soon in special holiday editions Harold MacGrath's novel, "The Arms and the Woman," and "The Black Tortoise," Frederick Viller's detective story.

Longmans, Green & Co. are preparing, under the editorship of the Rev. Arthur W. Robinson, a series of "Handbooks for the Clergy." The purpose of the writers will be to present in a clear and attractive way the responsibilities and opportunities of the clergy of to-day. The contributors to this work will include Dr. Bright, Canon Mason, Canon Robinson, Dean Strong, and Dr. Montgomery, all of England.

The two essays on "Friendship," by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Marcus Tullius Cicero, will be published soon by A. Wessels Company. The same firm are publishing a unique specimen of book-making called "Pre-Raphaelite Ballads," by William Morris, which will be illustrated by H. M. O'Neill.

"Wild Violets: Pastoral Poems," by Henry Jerome Stockard, is a [illegible]

To Booksellers

The first edition of "PINES OF LORY," by J. A. MITCHELL, is exhausted. The second edition will be ready November 21st. Orders will be filled in the order of their receipt.

LIFE PUBLISHING COMPANY

$250

Will be given for writing

500 Words

That is half a dollar a word—entirely novel in an unexcelled prize competition.

Send to THE ABBEY PRESS, of 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City, the publishers of the book, for free particulars.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE

By MARION BEVERIDGE LEE.

A powerful story of singular interest and rare dramatic charm.

Cloth, 12mo, Daintily Produced, $1.25.

May be ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent post-paid for the price by the publishers.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS.

THE SECRET ORCHARD

By AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE
12mo, Cloth. $1.50.
FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.

"The Mosher Books"

EACH year sees a few exquisite additions to "The Mosher Books," and the present season is no exception to the rule. It is by their quality and not from quantity that these publications stand at the head of American book-making.

A complete DESCRIPTIVE LIST of 68 pages, choicely printed in red and black, is now ready, and will be sent postpaid to any address on application.

THOMAS B. MOSHER
PORTLAND, MAINE

E. F. BONAVENTURE,

6 West Thirty-third Street
(OPPOSITE THE WALDORF.)

IN PRESS,
CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITION OF ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING.

BOOKS FOR BOOK BUYERS.

My Catalogue, No. 16, (just issued, containing 1,050 numbers,) especially strong in AMERICANA and ECONOMICS, will be sent on application. HARRY FALKENAU, 167 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

A WORK OF TIMELY INTEREST.
THE COLOMBIAN AND VENEZUELAN REPUBLICS.
By WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS,
Late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela.
With three colored maps and ten full-page illustrations. 8vo. Price, $3.50.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

Authors Seeking a Publisher

Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by an established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment. Address "BOOKS," 141 Herald Sq. Bldg., New York.

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state name. Baker's Great Bookstore, Birmingham, England.

Heinsdale & Bowers, New York. **MEMORIAL WINDOWS.**

FOR SALE—Vols. I. to XII., Gilbert's Popular Science, in fine condition, at best cash offer. Address, Room 7, 1 Nassau St., N. Y.

NOV

1901

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—There is a revelation in the new Life of Stevenson which is extremely interesting. It is Mr. Lloyd Osbourne's explanation of the method and extent of his collaboration with Stevenson. The title page of "The Wrecker" asserted that it was written by Stevenson and Osbourne, and its readers have often wondered precisely what was the younger man's part in the book. Whatever it may have been, it was naturally assumed that whatever was superlatively good must have been the work of Stevenson. The two characters of the story that were incontestably the most striking creations were Nares and Pinkerton. These, we all agreed, were the work of a master, and no one but Stevenson could have painted them. Then, perhaps, the finest bit of description in the whole book was the storm at sea. Here again we recognized a master piece of Stevenson's. But now comes Mr. Osbourne and tells us that "Nares was mine, and Pinkerton to a great degree; and Capt. Brown was mine throughout." Also Mr. Osbourne says that he wrote the storm at sea. That is to say, the most of what we have hitherto regarded as some of Stevenson's best work was in reality the work of Mr. Osbourne.

This will come as a complete surprise to Stevensonians. We all knew that Mr. Osbourne was a very clever writer. His recent book of stories was quite sufficient to prove that. Then again we knew that he had received such a training in story-writing as no other man, with the possible exception of Guy De Maupassant, ever had. But we never dreamed that the best parts of "The Wrecker" were his.

Mr. Osbourne's revelation imposes a heavy duty upon him. Henceforth he must live up to the work that he has done in "The Wrecker." We shall expect great things of the man who wrote pages and chapters of which Stevenson might well have been proud. No one should feel the slightest disappointment in learning that Stevenson did not write what we supposed he had written. Rather should we feel delighted that, although Stevenson's pen is at rest forever, he has left behind him no unworthy successor. We have every right to expect that Mr. Osbourne will in time give us books that will be a lasting delight. He will not be the real Stevenson, but he will in some measure replace him.

Perhaps the most unsatisfactory part of "The Wrecker" was the account of the murders on the Flying Scud. It was an essential part of the story that we should sympathize with Carthew, and it was book, was also the work of Mr. Osbourne. Since we are to give him the credit for the best things in the book it is only fair that he should bear the responsibility for the worst part of it. Of course, the murders had to be committed, for they were an essential part of the plot; but all the same they jarred on the readers, and they were wholly irreconcilable with the character of Carthew.

***

Mr. Meredith was prophetic when he wrote of "Lord Ormont." The parallel between "Lord Ormont" and Sir Redvers Buller is curiously exact, so far as the military careers of the two are concerned. Our sympathies went with "Lord Ormont," although we recognized that he had brought his misfortune upon himself, and nearly all Englishmen have precisely the same feeling in regard to Buller. Had Mr. Meredith lived some centuries ago he might easily have gone into business as a prophet on the strength of his prophetic vision of the fate of Sir Redvers Buller. The closeness of the fulfillment of his unintentional prophecy should be a warning to him to make no more unnecessary prophecies. He will probably be regarded with some distrust in the army, and if he does write of any more Generals who come to grief his books will be placed on a special index expurgatorius at the War Office.

***

The limitations of the English language seem to trouble many people. We are now undergoing a correspondence in several of the papers in regard to the necessity of new pronouns which would be applicable to both sexes alike. The suggestions which have been made as to the proposed pronouns are wonderful and not a little alarming. Fancy such a pronoun as "Heeshe," which should stand for either sex. This is not by any means the worst of the newly invented pronouns, and most people will think it better to stick to the "him" and "her," which we now have, rather than to fly to the barbarous "heeshes" that the improvers of the language would thrust upon us.

***

Mr. Lang's new life of Mary Stuart is neither a defense nor an accusation of the beautiful Queen. Mr. Lang balances the evidence for and against her, but does not come to any final decision, and leaves the case very much where it was before he wrote his very readable volume. Beauty is certainly a far more desirable quality for a Queen who is to live in history than is morality. Had Mary Stuart been as ugly as Elizabeth, nobody would for a moment doubt that she was guilty of all the crimes that have been charged against her. Because she had beauty we are all anxious to believe that she was a sort of suffering saint. Possibly she was, but in any event Calvinistic prejudices, try to acquit her of murder and adultery merely because of the length of her nose, and the color of her eyes, and the shape of her mouth. Who, after studying the history of Mary, Queen of Scots, can deny that the world is ruled by sentiment instead or reason?

***

Mr. Bernard Shaw's preface to the new edition of "Cashel Byron's Profession" is most amusing. Of course it is to a large extent nonsense, since it was written by Mr. Shaw, but then Mr. Shaw's nonsense is usually far more delightful than other men's sense. He professes to be exceedingly grateful that the book failed when it was originally published, and assigns as his reason that had it not failed, he would have been a successful novelist at an early age. Whether it were better to be a successful novelist in youth, or an unsuccessful Socialist later on in life, is a question which Mr. Shaw will answer in his own way. For my part, I would far rather be the author of Mr. Shaw's clever novel than of the Socialistic rubbish that he has written since he gave up novel writing.

***

Matilda Serao's new romance, "La Ballerina" is like all her work, exceedingly clever, and decidedly depressing. I ought to say that it is just possible that the book may not be, as I think it is, her very latest. Even in Italy it is almost impossible to buy a complete set of Signora Serao's books, and there is more than one which I have never been able to find. Still, whether "La Ballerina" is or is not the last book that she has written, it is in some respects a wonderful book, and shows the author at her best.

The Royal Commissioner who was sent to Naples to investigate the corruption which is so extensive in the Neapolitan Municipal Government, has just made his report, and in it he accuses Signora Serao as having taken bribes to secure offices for certain persons. As the wife of a prominent Neapolitan journalist, Signora Serao may be supposed to have some influence in the dispensing of patronage, but when the accusation against her is sifted down it comes merely to this, that she is accused of having received in all 200 francs by the sale of her political influence. It seems to me that the story refutes itself, and does not need the indignant denial which Signora Serao has given to it. Her writings are now translated into nearly all the European languages, and her reputation, together with the sales of her books, has made great progress during the last three years. It does not seem probable that a woman in her position would engage in illicit trading in offices for the ridiculous sum of 200 francs. If the report had accused her of having made 50,000 francs by the sale of her influence, the accusation would have not have been preposterous, but to accuse her of having placed a value of only 200 francs on her influence is very much like

"Taken by Assault" is the title of Mr. Morley Roberts's new novel. It deals with the South African war, and is in all respects a thoroughly good story. It is interesting to note the marked improvement in Mr. Roberts's work since he made his first noteworthy hit some three years ago. He had written several novels which had good stuff in them, but which had never gone into more than one edition. As soon as he wrote a book which was a conspicuous success, he began to do work far better than any he had ever done before. The moral of which seems to be that in order to make a good novelist of one's self, one should first write a book which goes into half a dozen editions.

Mr. Roberts came to London eight or nine years ago, out of the mystery of the far West and the Southern seas. He had been everything that an adventurous young man with the sinews of a Sandow could be. In those days he was a picture of manly strength, and the look in his eyes was that of a man who had looked death in the face so many times that he had lost all fear of it. In those eight or nine years Mr. Roberts has won his way as a writer. I wonder how he likes it, compared with the life that he knew before he put aside red shirts and his hands grew soft. His is a very interesting personality, and we shall hear a good deal more of him before he quits writing and suddenly yields to the passion for adventure which drove him before it for so many of the best years of his life.

***

"Huan and Mee" is the punning pseudonym of two sisters who are particularly English, and not in the least Chinese. Their joint novel, "Wheels Within Wheels," is a story of Russian Nihilists, which, I fancied when I opened it, was going to be painfully tiresome. For, if there is any topic that is more tiresome than the topic of Russian underground politics I do not know what it is. But, to my pleasant disappointment, "Wheels Within Wheels" proved to be a rattling good story—if I may be pardoned the use of that expressive slang. It has a plot which is ingenious and entirely new, and the story is told with unflagging vivacity. It is pretty sure to be a popular book, for even if it were dull, the love for Russian Nihilists is still strong within the breasts of a large number of novel readers.

***

Mr. H. G. Wells's "Anticipations" are to be published almost immediately in a volume. Scientific prophecy is certainly safer than prophecy of the ordinary kind, and there is little doubt that Mr. Wells will live to see some of his prophecies fulfilled. I don't in the least believe what he says about the future of European languages, for there isn't one of them that is within leagues of perfection, and if mankind is to make as rapid progress in all things as it has made during the last century, the need of a new and simple international language will be imperative. But most of Mr. Wells's prophecies that have so far appeared in the magazines will very probably meet with literal fulfillment. Whether future generations will have the right to be congratulated thereupon is another question.

W. L. ALDEN.

"IT SHOWS THE WORK OF A MASTER'S HAND."

THE PORTION OF LABOR

By Mary E. Wilkins

The Brooklyn Eagle says: "One of those very rare books one is almost afraid to praise—a beautiful story."

The Chicago Post says: "Not a line is wasted. Her book is strong because of the vital quality of life and the intensely human characters she has put into it."

ILLUSTRATED. $1.50.

The Philadelphia Item says: "Each page of this novel invites one to a further reading."

Flood-Tide

By Mrs. S. P. McL. Greene

A Story of Life Among the Fisher Folk of the Maine Coast. The Churchman says: "Mrs. Greene is inimitable. 'Flood-Tide' is a worthy successor to 'Vesty of the Basins'"

By the author of "Vesty of the Basins."

$1.50.

THE GREAT NOVEL

The RIGHT of WAY

By GILBERT PARKER

Illustrated, $1.50.

Cardigan

By Robert W. Chambers

A stirring historical novel of the period just before the Revolution and culminating in the fight at Lexington. By far Mr. Chambers's best work.

Illustrated

$1.50

A TIMELY AND STRIKING STUDY OF THE DIVORCE PROBLEM.

Let Not Man Put Asunder

By BASIL KING.

The Mail and Express says: "A novel worthy of the notice of all thinking and observing Americans. Its qualities as a story are deepened by its meaning as a study of temperament and changing social conditions."

$1.50.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,181. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1901.—24 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM LONDON

Will Edward VII. Be Crowned Before the War Is Done?

BRITISH PRO-BOERS REBUKED

Lord Rosebery Expected to Open a New Political Epoch.

Official Explanation of Mortality in Concentration Camps Contrasted with Superstition at Home—The Irish Education Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901. (Via French Telegraph Cable Company.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—If it be true, as asserted this week, that King Edward refuses to be crowned until the war is over there may be a great disappointment in store for the shopkeepers of London, for the war is no nearer a finish now, according to all surface indications, than it was a year ago. To be sure, there is a somewhat better feeling and a temporary disposition at least to take a sanguine view. I do not refer particularly to the Stock Exchange, which at the present moment is certainly no index of public feeling, for there was absolutely no excuse for its anticipations this week of early peace, but to the general discrediting of the pro-Boer utterances and the less hostile tone toward the Government in the Liberal press.

A notable article in a Government organ urging certain discontented statesmen to cease airing their opinions as being antagonistic to the Government's policy until after the hostilities were finished has been received with remarkable suavity by some of the fiercest anti-Ministerial organs. In the political situation there has been no change, and Lord Rosebery's forthcoming speech, now down for the middle of next month, still seems to be looked forward to as the beginning of a new political epoch, although what he can say that has not already been said, nobody can tell. His recent call upon the business men of the country to undertake the management of the Government is rightly regarded as a mere joke, or, as Lord Rosebery himself expressed it, a parable, which in politics must be the same thing. The English Cabinet is theoretically made up of business men trained to the business of government.

***

HERE DOCTORS—BOER AND BRITISH.

To-day's voluminous report on the condition of affairs in the concentration camps, while by no means serving as a reply to the charges made against the Government by the pro-Boers, who regard the war itself as a political crime and every act of it as criminal, shows conclusively why Boer children often die in such great numbers. The stories of the ignorance and carelessness of mothers, the neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions, and the belief in impossible and native remedies, would seem more shocking if there were less ignorance and superstition at home. This very week the Apothecaries' Society, a licensed medical body, lost a case against an herb doctor, who sold medicines, so called, which caused the death of a child, but who was protected by the court on the strength of an ancient law passed at the time of Henry VIII., giving herb doctors a special privilege.

***

HIGHER EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The evidence taken by the royal commission to examine the conditions of university education in Ireland is completed and published; it confirms the report that the Catholics, who comprise 74 per cent. of the population of Ireland, as a body reject the system of higher education now in existence in Ireland. If they were free to follow their own inclinations in spending money of their own, there is no doubt that they would prefer a Catholic denominational university, but they are intelligent enough to see that in England, where their endowment must be sought, the tendency is to free universities from denominational influence as far as possible. A modern, well-equipped university, wherein Catholics could secure a scientific and literary education under conditions not hurtful to their faith, would therefore be welcomed by the majority, although the minority is inclined to hold out for a Catholic denominational establishment.

In England, as well as in Ireland, Catholics have their grievances, and the Romanist members of the Liverpool School Board lately made an ineffectual effort to keep out of the free schools a set of readers in which the statement is made that the Pope ordered Luther burned at the stake. The statement seems open to doubt, inasmuch as Luther kept out of the way of the Pope and the hierarchy, making the execution of the order impossible. In spite, however, of the probably bad history and the support of the Catholic objections by the Nonconformists on the board, the reading books were accepted.

***

THE LONDON FOG.

After a week of many varieties of weather, including even an hour or so of partial sunlight, the fog has settled down on London again, with the promise of staying another four or five days. Thus far in November we have had sunlight in homeopathic doses of only two days; the others have been given over to storm clouds or the fog. Curious tales are being told of highway robbery in these fogs, of women being relieved of their furs and jewelry with the impossibility of help from the police or of ever identifying their assailants.

E. A. DITHMAR.

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation a regular feature. The New York Times.—Adv.

CONTINENTAL TOPICS.

For a French Catholic Church—Movement to Civilianize German and French Officers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—One outcome of the recent anti-monastic legislation in France seems to be the revival of Nationalism, or, as it is called, "Gallicanism," among a certain section of the French priesthood, who were largely and ably represented at the recent Catholic congress at Lille. These priests, including Abbé Lemire, Abbé Garnier, editor of Le Peuple Français; Abbé Geyraud, and, it is whispered, Archbishop Servonnet of Bourges, are all perfectly orthodox, but they believe that the French Church would wax stronger and more potent if removed from the direct rule of the Vatican.

The killing of Lieut. Blaskowitz has developed into a burning topic in Germany, where the whole question of the code of honor and of the survival of the duel is being hotly discussed among all classes. The proposition to enable the relatives of the man killed in the duel legally to obtain damages from his slayer is widely favored.

Apart from this particular case, the real facts of which are said to have been distorted, it is a good thing to have German army officers, who are the most insolent and ill-mannered fellows in the world, subjected to a searching public inquiry as to their manners and morals.

There is a growing tendency, even in France, to subject the army to the same rules of life which apply to civilians. This is shown in the purely nominal penalty inflicted in court on the writers of certain criticisms of army life, uncommonly bold and severe but generally believed to be true, which have lately been printed in a provincial newspaper.

TO ABOLISH JACKSON CITY.

Washington Suburb of Unenviable Fame Will Be Wiped Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Jackson City is about to be abolished. This is the famous suburb which served as an outlet of the "tough" or "sporty" element in Washington. It is just across the long bridge in Virginia, and hence out of the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Every effort has been made to suppress it, but in vain, and it has been the nightly scene of the most unrestrained lawlessness, disorder, and crime.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has bought up the land on which the vicious resorts of Jackson City stand, and these places will be torn down to make room for the new bridge across the river. When the owners found that there was a demand for their property they advanced the price, and for some of these resorts the Pennsylvania Railroad paid enormous sums. The company intends to wipe out Jackson City.

ST. LOUIS FAIR WORK BEGINS THANKSGIVING DAY.

First Shovelful of Earth to be Turned by Treasurer Thompson—Ex-Gov. Francis Will Use a Plow.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The World's Fair management have practically selected Thanksgiving Day—Nov. 28—as the day for breaking ground on the World's Fair site in Forest Park. They have under consideration two propositions for taking continuous pictures of the ceremonies, one from the Ayerscope Company and the other from the American Mutoscope Company.

Thanksgiving Day has been selected because it is a holiday and thousands of people who would otherwise be denied the pleasure of witnessing the ceremonies will be afforded an opportunity to participate in it. As a continuous picture of the event will be shown all over the country, those having the programme of the ceremonies in charge are directing their efforts to make this event as impressive as possible. The first shovelful of dirt, it is said, will be turned by Treasurer Thompson with a long-handled wooden shovel unearthed in San Francois County some years ago, and the President, ex-Gov. Francis, will for the time being become a plowman.

He will hold the handles of an immense plow drawn by six or eight large draught horses.

TO INTEREST NEW ENGLAND.

Eastern Governors Invited to Meet World's Fair Officials.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—For the purpose of interesting New England in the World's Fair, it has been proposed to invite the Governors of those States to meet a delegation of Louisiana Purchase officials in Boston. A telegram to Gov. John F. Hill of Maine, asking him as to the advisability of such a conference, has been answered in the affirmative.

Isaac S. Taylor, director of the works of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, has received from J. Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the United States Government building, the sketch plans for the structure he is designing to house the exhibits of the Government departments. An appropriation of $250,000 made by Congress for the structure is already available. The building has been projected at 400 by 250 feet, but an effort will be made to increase the dimensions.

BIBLE CLASS FOR THE ELITE.

Unique Revival of Religion on the North Side, Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Prominent women on the North Side, especially along the Lake Shore Drive, Bellevue Place, Astor Street, and North State Street, are experiencing a revival of religion, which has resulted in the establishment of a "Bible class for the elite," with William R. Newall, Assistant Superintendent of the Moody Bible Institute, for a teacher.

This class meets at 11 A. M. every Saturday for six weeks, including this morning, at the hall of the Lincoln Cycling Club, 394 Dearborn Avenue. There were present to-day about fifty women, who represented, in the aggregate possibly $50,000,000. Such smart turnouts, such stylish hats and rare feathers, such tailor-made suits and elegant gowns have not been seen at a Bible class before for years. The women positively refused to have the class given any sort of newspaper publicity.

Pinehurst, Charleston, Augusta and Florida.
Via Penna. R. R. & Southern Rwy. Magnificent service. Fast express leaves New York 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORDS

World's Figures by Fournier on the Coney Island Boulevard.

MILE STRAIGHTAWAY IN 0:51 4-5

Keene and Bostwick Also Do Less than a Minute—Great Crowds Line the Avenue.

New world's records were made yesterday in the mile straightaway races arranged by the Long Island Automobile Club on the Coney Island Boulevard. Henri Fournier, the French champion, carried off the record-holding honors of the day, making a mile with his forty horse power foreign machine in the unprecedented time of 51 4-5 seconds. That was done in his second trial, his first attempt being 52 seconds. Foxhall P. Keene did the best of the purely amateur chauffeurs, making a fast mile in 54 2-5 seconds, and, although beaten by the nervy Frenchman, he had the satisfaction of beating Albert C. Bostwick, who, after two trials, could not do better than 56 2-5 seconds. These three were the only men who cut under one minute, and as the former official record for a mile was 1:06 2-5, held by Alexander Winton and made on a circular track, it will be seen how badly the figures were shattered by the leading racers in the automobile world yesterday.

Another fact which went to make the day and its records memorable is that it is the first time since Charley Murphy made his nerve-breaking bicycle run on a planked road behind a Long Island Railroad locomotive at Maywood, L. I., on June 30, 1898, doing the mile by that novel manner in 57 4-5 seconds, that any machine off of rails has made a mile under any conditions whatsoever in less than 60 seconds. This statement, of course, does not take cognizance of the alleged records said to have been made by Vanderbilt and Keene near Westbury of 58 and 59 seconds with fractions, respectively. There was nothing official about these records, and they have never been accepted as authoritative. The figures made yesterday were timed carefully by skillful timers, who have officiated in scores of races. The track was admirably polished, each machine ran alone, and the Long Island Automobile Club vouches for the fact that the mile was carefully surveyed and will bear any test of investigation.

THE TRIALS BADLY MANAGED.

Perhaps no club or organization was ever the means of causing such admirable world's records to be established, and yet received such scant praise for the part it played in the affair as fell to the lot of the Long Island Automobile Club. Where the police arrangements were in evidence, in the perfect policing of the Boulevard, the straight path that was always presented for the flying motors in spite of the impatience of 50,000 persons who would occasionally surge over the forbidden line, everything was perfect. It was an object lesson in itself to witness the mile stretch of the Coney Island Boulevard absolutely given up for the racers, not a private equipage being allowed on that particular stretch between King's Highway and Bishop's Hotel all the afternoon. The club is under great obligations to the horse-loving community of Brooklyn in not putting objections in the way of holding its meet. Therefore, it was the more surprising when the utter lack of management on the part of the Long Island automobilists was discovered. In plain words, it displayed no management. The races were to have started at 1 o'clock, but interminable delays postponed the event for two hours. The signal service men, secured by the club to click off the times of start and finish at various points along the line, needed two hours to get the wires in working order, and then the system failed so many times that more than one machine came through to the finish without the possibility of getting any time.

There were also long delays in getting the machines off, ten and fifteen minutes often intervening, and finally, as the shades of night fell over the crowded Boulevard and a number of automobiles came down with their lamps lighted, Police Captain McNamara, who had charge of the police arrangements, raised his voice in protest against the safety of the affair in trying to run any more vehicles through, for the impatient crowds were breaking up and crossing the avenue by scores. Whether his words had any effect or not, it was noticed that a few moments later the signal service men announced that word had come that the races were over. Even then some had not gone through that were ready to start, and the championship event was called off, probably indefinitely, although the cup will probably be awarded to Fournier, as his record was the best of the day, and it is practically a certainty that no one present could beat him.

There were seven classes in all. Robert Atkinson of Baltimore won the motor cycle race in 1:35, being the only competitor. Champion, the Frenchman, who recently made the motor cycle record of 1:12 2-5 was entered, but did not compete. The motor tricycle class had two contestants, but no one knew the winner, because the system of timing gave out in their cases and no one ever knew what they did. They were Kenneth A. Skinner and an employe of the De Dion-Bouton machines. Only one competitor came through in the small gasolene vehicle class. He was Jacques Longuez, and did the mile in 1:27 3-5. The next gasolene class, vehicles from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds' weight, brought out three contestants of seven entered, but the time was poor, Percy Owen doing the best in 1:53 3-5.

The first class that really attracted any particular attention was the steam vehicle class. Samuel T. Davis succeeded in his specially built racing steam carriage in making a new world's record for motors of that description. His vehicle was of four-and-a-half horse power, but supplied with double boilers with double water capacity, and he came down the stretch in fine style, crossing the line in 1:15 and easily winning the prize, as the next best time was 1:33 1-5, made by Thomas G. Dewitt. The best previous record was 1:39, made on a track by Thomas E. Giffin in Chicago.

ONLY ONE IN ELECTRIC CLASS.

A. L. Riker was the only competitor in electric vehicle class. He brought down a skeleton carriage, everything having been taken off, leaving the bare frame, and on the low flat surface between the wheels Riker sat, while behind him he had a man who literally hung on to the machine as it came tearing along the drive and raising vast clouds of dust. His was the first of the big vehicles to come down the road, and paved the way for the sensations which were to follow. Every one knew when Riker flew by that he was going at a terrific rate of speed, but when the time of 1:08 was announced, there was some disappointment. Riker evidently felt that he had done as well as possible, for he did not avail himself of the opportunity of making a second attempt.

Not long after Riker, came Fournier, Keene, and Bostwick. Bostwick was the first of the big racers to loom in view. There was a desperate craning of necks when the shout went up, "Here comes a big one, look out."

A dark speck far up the smooth road and a cloud of dust in the rear were all that could be seen, but in a twinkling it came nearer, and soon dashed past the finishing point, making a hideous din and leaving such quantities of dust in its wake that it was almost impossible to see any distance ahead for fully a minute. He was going at such a fearful rate that it was impossible to stop until he had ran down the avenue for over four blocks. Two blocks below the finishing line a light buggy was calmly driven across the road just as Bostwick was at the height of his speed. A shout of horror went up from the throng for an accident seemed inevitable, and it was horrible to think what would be the consequences if Bostwick's 2,100 pounds of steel and iron, driven at the speed of the wind, should strike anything. The driver of the carriage evidently appreciated his danger, which was brought about by his own carelessness, and Bostwick quickly swerved off, but the buggy got over just as he reached the spot and was soon lost to view down the road. When he came back, the crowd cheered him to the echo, and the urchins who climbed in the tree branches for a grandstand view, yelled themselves hoarse. Bostwick was the only one of the big racers, except Riker, to use an American-made machine, but he had it stripped of everything superfluous, only leaving one little seat, and every portion of the machinery was exposed to view.

Foxhall Keene was the next to come flying down, and the bicycle experts judged that he was going even faster than Bostwick. When the time, as taken from the announcement of the start, was made, it was found to give Keene 1:21 4-5, which was ridiculous, as he said he had no accident on the way, and he was asked to try again. Before he started back, another loud shout went up and in a few seconds the Frenchman, Fournier, went whizzing by like a veritable demon, and raising more dust than any of his predecessors. His French machine was also of forty-horse power, and the entire top had been taken off except one small seat. The record-breaking time of 52 seconds was announced, and tremendous cheers went up as the French champion came back. "That's not fast enough, I'll do better," was his laconic comment with a shrug of the shoulders, and back he went for another go. He succeeded in clipping one-fifth of a second from his first time, and Keefe on his next trial did what was more like his time, 54 2-5 seconds. Bostwick also had another trial, but this time he fell behind his former record, making but 60 3-5 seconds.

The only other competitors in the heavy gasoline class with vehicles weighing over 2,000 pounds, were L. Charley, who rode the thirty-five-horse-power machine of Harry Payne Whitney, and did 1:08. His was the only vehicle in this class that did not throw off as much as possible from the seating arrangements. J. Wesley Blair, with a sixteen-horse-power vehicle, did 1:43.

The summary by classes is:

MOTOR BICYCLES.

Name.	Horse Power.	Time.
Robert Atkinson	4	1:35 ..

MOTOR TRICYCLES.

De Dion Bouton	8	No time.
Kenneth A. Skinner	11	No time.

GASOLINE, UNDER 1,000 POUNDS.

Jacques Longuez	10	1:27 3-5 1:27 4-5

GASOLINE, 1,000 TO 2,000 POUNDS.

Lloyd Warren	12	No time.
Percy Owen	12	1:53 3-5 1:59 2-5
C. F. Stralem	7	1:57 2-5 ..

GASOLINE, OVER 2,000 POUNDS.

Foxhall P. Keene	40	1:21 4-5 0:54 2-5
Albert C. Bostwick	40	0:56 2-5 1:00 3-5
Henri Fournier	40	0:52 0:51 4-5
L. Charley	35	1:08 1:08 4-5
J. Wesley Blair	16	1:43 ..

STEAM.

Thomas D. De Witt	4½	1:33 1-5 ..
G. M. Fiske	4½	No time.
S. T. Davis, Jr.	4½	1:15 1:16 3-5
B. L. Wright	4	1:56 4-5 ..
Lawrence Abraham	4½	No time.
W. J. Stewart	3½	1:57 1-5 ..

ELECTRIC.

A. L. Riker		1:08 ..

Preceding the races there was an automobile parade, starting from the Park Plaza and going through Prospect Park down the Boulevard and back. A reviewing stand was erected in the Boulevard to witness the line. There was no attempt at decoration, and about one hundred vehicles were in line. The first twenty preserved some order and regularity, but in other respects it was somewhat ragged. It was led by President L. R. Adams of the Long Island Automobile Club, and many members of the Automobile Club of America went over from this city to participate. Some excitement was caused by W. R. Warren's gasolene vehicle getting on fire, due to the gasolene escaping into the pan under the machine. Edwin Gould, who was behind him with a party of friends, jumped out and went to his assistance and put out the flames. A horse driven by Joseph May of 480 Bedford Avenue became frightened at the puffing of an automobile during the races and ran away, dashing into the Boulevard, wrecking the carriage and knocking down Mrs. H. S. Steinberger of Avenue G and New York Avenue, Flatbush, breaking her leg. Mr. May and his companion, Irving R. Ledder of 177 West Ninety-third Street, were thrown out but escaped with scratches. The horse was caught after it ran a quarter of a mile by Mounted Policeman William Cullen.

HEINZE WINS A POINT IN COPPER LITIGATION.

Secretary of State of Delaware Cannot Produce Official Documents in New York Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 16.—A move in the big copper war in the New York Courts was blocked to-day by the decision of Chancellor Nicholson that Secretary of State Caleb R. Layton cannot take to New York with him the certificate of the Delaware Surety (Heinze) Company made under oath to the effect that the paid in capital stock of the company is $1,000,000.

A criminal prosecution had been brought against President Martin and Secretary Bethusen in the New York courts, charging them with perjury in swearing to the payment of the capital stock. Secretary of State Layton was subpoenaed to appear in the New York court with the certificate as evidence. As he was about to board the train he was stopped by a temporary restraining order secured by the Delaware Surety Company. The decision of the Chancellor to-day makes this order permanent. In his decision the Chancellor says:

"Neither the counsel in the case nor myself has been able to find, notwithstanding the most diligent search, any case where it appears that either a State or county officer had ever attempted to take out of the jurisdiction of a State an original paper properly filed in any court or public office therein. If he (the Secretary of State) should take such certificate out of the State of Delaware the moment he enters within the jurisdiction of any other State he may be compelled, by a writ of subpoena duces tecum, to produce it before any competent tribunal in such State. Thus the very act of entering upon the soil of another State with the said certificate in his possession would necessarily put it out of his power to retain it in his custody and control."

From Chancellor Nicholson's opinion it would seem that the Amalgamated Copper people would fail to convict the Delaware Surety Company officials of perjury and that the company's bond would accordingly have to be accepted by the State of Montana when offered again by the Heinze interest to permit their operation of the Pennsylvania Copper mine.

SENT TO PRISON FOR CHARITY.

Washington Judge Sentences Negro Cripple Who Has No Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Samuel Honesty, a crippled negro, was arraigned in the Police Court to-day by Sergt. Conlon, who explained that he had arrested his prisoner as a matter of charity, because he had no home. Honesty pleaded with Judge Kimball to be sent up.

"How long a time do you want?" asked the Judge.

"About thirty days," replied Honesty.

"That will put you out just before Christmas, in cold weather."

"Then please make it a longer term!"

The Judge gave him two months. Another colored man, Henry Williams, made the same request, but as he was able-bodied and the police testified that he was drunk last night, he was discharged.

The New Willard, Washington, D. C.
NOW OPEN. EUROPEAN PLAN, FIREPROOF. F. S. Hight, Manager, formerly of Waldorf-Astoria.—Adv.

A real revelation. The Carmel Wines and the Carmel Cognacs. Imported from Palestine. Gold medal Paris, 1900. Highly delicious. Absolutely pure. Prices moderate. For catalogue ask your dealer, or Carmel Wine Co., N. Y. City.—Adv.

FOOTPADS TAKE $1,000 ON A CROWDED CAR

Detective Retakes It at the Point of the Pistol.

ONE PRISONER HIS REWARD

He Is Robbed of the Money on the Way to the Station House—The Victim of the Highwaymen Had Been Tracked to His Bank.

One of the most daring attempts at highway robbery ever made in the upper part of the city occurred yesterday morning, when at 11 o'clock three men attacked George W. Reinhardt, a wealthy feed dealer, living at 1,846 Franklin Avenue, in a crowded Third Avenue trolley car at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and relieved him of $1,000 in bills which he had just drawn from the Twenty-third Ward Bank to pay his employes.

Detective Courtney of the Alexander Avenue Station had suspected something of the kind was about to happen, and leaped upon the thieves, snatching the money from the man who held it and arresting the man. With drawn revolver he tried to stop the other two, but panic reigned in the car, and he dared not shoot. The men leaped into the crowded avenue and disappeared, though the detective stood on the front platform shouting to them to halt or be shot and vainly waiting for a moment when he could fire without danger of killing some innocent passer by.

The excitement over, Courtney took his prisoner to the station house, but the money the detective thought he had safe in his own pocket was not there. He feared it had been lost in the street, but when the prisoner was searched it was found in one of his inside vest pockets. The man had restolen it from the detective on the way to the police station, in the hope that he might be able to escape from him.

Reinhardt had drawn the money from the bank at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street as Courtney happened to pass outside. Courtney at that moment noticed two of the robbers peering into the bank windows, and saw them make signs to some one inside. This was a suspicious circumstance in his eyes, and he slipped into the bank, the men being so intent on their plot that they paid no attention to him. In the line was the third robber, quite near to Reinhardt. He had what appeared to be a pass book with bills in it in his hand.

Reinhardt got his money and put it in his pocket and went out. Immediately the stranger went after him, and so did Courtney. He followed close and overheard some of the things the man who had been in the bank said to his comrades.

"He's got it in his inside coat pocket," was one fragment which quickened Courtney's attention. Reinhardt, the three thieves and Courtney boarded the car. It reached One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, when one of the men arose and started apparently to put on his overcoat. Instead of doing so he threw it into Reinhardt's face. At the moment another conspirator jostled against him as if he had stumbled.

There was a sharp scuffle, and one of the three put his hand into Reinhardt's clothing and abstracted the $1,000. Courtney jumped upon the man, wrenched the money from him and seized him. The others dashed for the front platform. Reinhardt grabbed the robber and the detective, still keeping his grip on the prisoner, pushed through the crowd of shouting and excited passengers and stood there with his useless pistol in hand until the flying thieves disappeared down One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, his consolation being that he had the most important prisoner in the man who had taken the money.

Reinhardt and the detective took the man then to the police station. The merchant's face fell when Courtney went through pocket after pocket of his clothes without finding the money which he had seen him put away. His joy, however, hardly exceeded his astonishment when the full amount, rolled as tightly as it could be, was pulled from the pocket of the prisoner, at whom the policemen in the room now gazed with something like admiration.

The man said he was Robert Long, twenty-two years old, of 803 Amsterdam Avenue. The police say that this name and address are fictitious, and that the prisoner's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery under the name of "Kid" Carter, with a long criminal record appended. They also say that he is implicated in a number of recent bold robberies.

They also say that he is the man who on a One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street crosstown car engaged the conductor who didn't believe he could be robbed in a conversation, during which he took every cent in his possession and on leaving the car returned it to him with a brief lecture on the sorrows that may arise from overconfidence.

PREPARED FOR TRAIN ROBBERS.

Railroad Officials Put Guard in Coaches, but Thieves Did Not Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 16.—Officials of the Union Pacific Railroad and Pacific Express Company were advised last night that an attempt would be made to hold up and rob one of the fast trains on the Overland somewhere between Rawlins and Green River. Extra guards were at once placed on all trains and the officers armed with short revolving shotguns loaded with buckshot.

Night before last a bunch of forty horses were stolen in the vicinity of Bitter Creek, and as a number of suspicious-looking men have been seen there during the past few days, it is believed the attempt to hold up a train was to be made near there.

MAUSOLEUM TO COST $22,500.

Mrs. Charles Hyde Will Erect It at Plainfield, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 16.—Charles Hyde, late President of the City National Bank in this city, who died last June, is to rest beneath a magnificent mausoleum that is to cost $22,500. A few days ago Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, his widow, contracted with Shepway & Brother of New York to erect an imposing mausoleum to be constructed of marble and granite, to be built in Hillside Cemetery at once. This will without doubt be one of the handsomest and most costly structures of the kind in the State, excepting, possibly, the magnificum for the late Vice President Hobart, now building at Paterson.

After Mr. Hyde's death the estate was formed into a corporation, which has since had charge of the affairs of the late millionaire. Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, the widow, will, however, have full supervision as to the construction of the mausoleum, which is to be built after her ideas.

To Make Steel Rails in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.—It was announced to-day that the steel rail mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which has been under construction at Ensley several months, and which will be an adjunct of the steel plant of the company at that place, is now practically completed and that, with the adoption of a few finishing touches, it will commence the manufacture of steel rails by Jan. 1. These will be the first steel rails for trunk lines of railway ever made in the South. The mill will also make structural steel shapes.

New York to New Orleans and Return.
Tickets now on sale via P. R. R. and Southern Rwy. Standard Line. Only route operating through Dining and Sleeping car service. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

GONE WITH RECEIPTS OF FOOTBALL GAME.

Ticket Seller Took About $1,000—Disappeared While the Struggle Between Cornell and Columbia Was at Its Height.

At a few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the excitement attending the second half of the Cornell-Columbia football game at the Polo Grounds was at its height, Albert Mendoza, who had charge of the sale of tickets at the Eighth Avenue entrance, put on his hat and overcoat and stepped out of the box office, closing and locking its door behind him and disappeared.

During a lull in the game a few minutes later an attendant stationed near by noticed that there was no one in the box office. He gave an alarm and the door of the office was broken in. It was found that the cash drawer, which should have contained about $1,000 realized from the sale of tickets to the game, was empty. Then another attendant announced that he had seen Mendoza hastening toward the elevated station at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. He said that he asked the ticket seller where he was going, and Mendoza replied as he hurried on: "I'm cold, and want a drink. I'll be back in a minute."

For a few moments excitement reigned around the Eighth Avenue entrance. Then the police on the grounds were notified. Word was sent to the police station at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and telegraphed to headquarters. Capt. Titus sent out a general alarm from the Detective Bureau and detailed Detectives Mulcore and Ryan on the case. Detective McGinnity and several plain clothes men were sent out from the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. But Mendoza had evidently made the most of his fifteen minutes' start, and had not been apprehended up to a late hour last night.

Mendoza had been employed by the National Exhibition Company, which controls the Polo Grounds, at different times during the last two years. He was regarded as trustworthy and had never before been accused of any financial shortage or dishonesty. He is a Spaniard of swarthy complexion, about forty-five years of age. Up to last Monday, when it is said he was discharged, he had been employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He lives in a pretty little flat at 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, where he has a wife and five young children. The police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station say that Mendoza had gambled a great deal lately and that he is heavily in debt.

Detective McGinnity went to Mendoza's home shortly before 6 o'clock. As he neared the door a little dark-eyed girl opened it with the cry, "Here comes papa! Here comes papa!" Mendoza's young wife was standing smiling in the doorway evidently to welcome her husband home, and Mendoza's supper was awaiting him, steaming on the table. Detectives watched his flat last night believing that the fugitive ticket seller will endeavor to communicate with his family.

MRS. BRADLEY MARTIN BUYS A COSTLY TIARA.

Pays £250,000 for Ornament to Wear at the King's Coronation.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Preparations for King Edward's coronation are already taking definite and costly shape. Mrs. Bradley Martin is having a tiara made in Paris, it is reported, at a cost of £250,000. It is a replica of the diadem which shone on the head of Empress Josephine.

Queen Alexandra, not to be outdone by the resident Americans, is having the Koh-i-noor diamond set in her new crown. The inclusion of this stone will make her crown the most valuable in the world, a distinction now held by the King of Portugal. Peeresses are trying to outvie each other in the brilliancy of their tiaras. Lady Kilmorey, one of the most beautiful women in London, the wife of the Earl of Kilmorey, who was a boyhood intimate friend of the King; Lady Londonderry, the Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duchess of Portland are all said to be spending vast sums in order to celebrate the coronation by a display of jewels worthy of the occasion.

It is reported that King Edward at the coronation will confer the semi-royal title of Duke of Inverness on the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of his Majesty.

TO BUY AMERICAN SLEEPERS.

M. Negelmackers of Paris Will Ship Them to Russia in Sections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Among the President's visitors to-day was Rene Negelmackers of Paris, Assistant General Manager of the European Sleeping Car Company. He is in America to arrange a contract for the building of sleeping cars to run on the Russian railroad from Moscow to Port Arthur. His reason for having this done in America is that the cars can be built more quickly here than elsewhere. They are to be shipped to Moscow in sections, and put together there.

Mr. Nagelmackers said that in a very short time a traveler will be able to go from Moscow to Peking in about a fortnight without changing cars. Eventually the trip will be cut down to twelve days.

NEW YORK MAN A FUGITIVE.

E. M. Levy Escapes from Police Station in Toledo, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 16.—E. M. Levy of New York City, who was being held on suspicion at the Central Police Station, pending an investigation into his dealings with the Commercial Savings Bank of Toledo, made his escape this morning, and all efforts to locate him have proved futile. He was detained at Police Headquarters at the request of the officers of the bank, who suspected him of obtaining money from that institution under false pretense.

About two weeks ago Levy presented a draft for $25 on a Cleveland house, for which he once worked. The bank, having cashed other drafts for him on the same house, and knowing that its paper was good, accommodated him, but when the last draft was sent to Cleveland for collection it was not honored, the firm claiming that Levy had no authority to present their paper, as he was no longer in their employ. Attorney Tyler called at the station this morning, and after a long conversation with Levy, he informed the police that the prisoner had agreed to settle with the bank.

The two men left the station. Levy told the lawyer that he had a friend in the city who would help him out of the trouble. When they reached Adams Street, Levy stepped into a store, saying to Tyler that he would telephone to the friend for money. Tyler waited on the outside of the store, and when his client did not return, went inside and discovered that his man had left the store by the rear entrance. He ran to the police station and notified the officers of the escape. The police are searching, but it seems quite probable that Mr. Levy is many miles from Toledo by this time.

Railroad Raises Salaries.

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 16.—The Louisville and Nashville authorities have announced that beginning Dec. 1 the wages of all mechanics in the shops here will be advanced 10 per cent.

Texas, Mexico & California.
P. R. R., Southern Rwy., A. & W. P., W. of A. L. & N., and So. Pacific, the connection from New York of the SUNSET LIMITED. New York offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

YALE FOOTBALL TEAM SHUT OUT PRINCETON

Sons of Eli Outplayed "Tigers" in a Straight Game by 12 to 0.

CONDITION AND TACTICS WON

Contest Was Fairly Fought, with Advantage Always for Victors Save in Last Rally by Princeton.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 16.—The annual football game between the 'Varsity teams of Yale and Princeton was played to-day under ideal conditions on Yale Field, and was won by Yale by a score of 12 to 0. These figures, according to the views of experts who witnessed the game, represent accurately the superiority of the sons of Eli over the Tigers of Old Nassau.

Aside from the general excellence of the Yale team, the feature of the play was to be found in the entire absence of unfair tactics. Probably no game has ever been played on the Yale Field where there was less roughing, slugging, and off side play. Through the game, lasting nearly two hours, including the intermission and the time taken out by delays resulting from injuries, but two penalties were imposed, the rival teams being equally guilty.

In the first half Princeton was the offender, and Yale was awarded ten yards of distance. In the second half Yale's anxiety cost her the same distance and honors were even. On two occasions players were warned by the umpire for tactics unnecessarily rough, but on these occasions, as in the instances of off side play, the dishonors were even, and Princeton and Yale were alike guilty, each offending once.

YALE TEAM WON ON MERIT.

There was nothing spectacular in the contest. The game was won by Yale as a result of the simplest kind of old-fashioned football, rendered effective by entire consistency in team play, and a physical condition which enabled the sons of Eli to "last" through a gruelling contest. Princeton, on the other hand, displayed a tendency to go to pieces at times, and throughout the game her men required frequent nursing. Yale played straight through the seventy minutes of actual time with a single change, when Capt. Kunzig of the Varsity boat crew took the place of Goss at left tackle. Princeton found it necessary to call upon seven substitutes, and the introduction of this half dozen of fresh men enabled her to make a superb finish of a contest which had been altogether up hill.

Yale's goal line was never endangered. Indeed, the players from Old Nassau never reached a point nearer Yale's goal than the thirty-yard line. Yale scored two touchdowns, one in each half, and each of these scores was converted cleverly into goals by Olcott.

VICTORS' SUPERB TACTICS.

The touch-downs earned by Yale came as the reward of a superbly developed system of line plunging, in which the famous tackles' back formations, in all their variations, netted the greatest gains. Yale's backs, assisted by as sprightly a set of forwards as could be asked for, found holes in the Princeton line which enabled them to make consistent gains when once they found their pace, and touch-downs were inevitable with the magnificent team work displayed by Yale when the occasion demanded it.

Yale's first touch-down was made after fifteen minutes of play. A fumble by Princeton at the centre of the field gave Yale her chance and, seizing the ball on Princeton's twenty-yard line, the Yalensians in ten plays forced the ball over for the first score. The rest of the first half witnessed many exchanges of kicks. In this department of the game little De Saulles, the Yale quarter-back, surprised his admirers by holding his own fairly well with the much vaunted De Witt. Yale required but twenty minutes of play in the second half to score the second and last touch-down of the game. This score, like its predecessor, came as a result of straight football, made possible by great strength and superior team play.

Honors were evenly divided as to kicking, De Saulles holding his own amaz

ways favoring Yale at an average of 10 to 9 against Princeton.

THE CONTEST IN DETAIL.

Both teams were late in coming on the field, so that it was not till 2.20 o'clock that the two Captains met and Umpire Wrightington tossed the coin for the choice of sides. Capt. Pell called the turn and chose the north end of the field, the wind at the time blowing diagonally across the gridiron from the northwest. Olcott kicked off for Yale, but the kick was a poor one, the ball going barely 15 yards. Princeton gained a couple of yards on the run back, and then De Witt kicked to Yale's 42-yard line.

On the first down for Yale little Hart, behind fine interference, circled Princeton's left end for one of the few sensational runs of the day, covering 20 yards before he was thrown. Two more downs brought the ball to Princeton's 41-yard line, and as Capt. Pell was off side on the next down Yale received 10 yards. Then Chadwick dove through the centre for 7 yards, and Hart was pulled along for 5 yards further, until the ball landed on Princeton's 18-yard line. Here occurred the first fumble of the day, Yale dropping the ball and a Princeton man immediately falling on it.

Princeton tried a fake kick on the first down for a gain of 2 yards, and then another end run for no gain at all, and again De Witt kicked, this time to the centre of the field. But little De Saulles made a fine catch and scampered back for 25 yards. In the subsequent downs Princeton held finely and Yale was forced to kick to Sheffield on the Tiger's 2-yard line. The ball was run back 10 yards, and again De Witt kicked to the middle of the field, where this time De Saulles fumbled, but Hart was fortunately on hand and dropped on it. Yale then began a series of line plays, and succeeded in landing the ball on Princeton's 33-yard line, where it went to the Tigers for holding by the Yale line.

Princeton tried Yale's left end, with but slight gain, and once more De Witt kicked to Yale's forty-yard line. This time there was no running back, for the Princeton ends were down the field long before the ball, and nailed De Saulles. Yale tried two downs with no gain and then kicked to Princeton's forty-yard line, where McClave ran it back twelve yards. On the first down Princeton made a miserable fumble, and in the mix-up the ball shot out toward the Tigers' goal, with Swan, the Yale end, right after it. He kicked it along, and managed to fall on it on Princeton's sixteen-yard line.

YALE'S FIRST GOAL.

It took ten rushes for Yale to finally push the ball over for the first touch-down, so stubbornly did Princeton fight every inch of the way to their goal line. Weymouth carried it over, and Olcott kicked the goal, making the score 6 to 0 in Yale's favor.

On the kick-off the ball rolled over Yale's line, and on being brought out to the twenty-five-yard line, De Saulles sent it down to Princeton's forty-five-yard line, where it was run back fifteen yards. De Witt kicked immediately to Yale's ten-yard line, and Yale being unable to gain the kick, the ball was returned on the first down. Here Princeton did the only line gaining in the first half, rushing the ball fourteen yards, where they lost it on downs. Both teams then exchanged kicks twice, until Yale got the ball on her forty-yard line, and managed to push it to the middle of the field, where Princeton got it on downs. Another kick by De Witt and a few rushes by Yale brought the ball into the middle of the field, where time was called for the first half.

The students spent the intermission in a grand concert. The officials called the teams out promptly. De Witt kicked off for Princeton and De Saulles ran it back twelve yards to the twenty-seven-yard line. Chadwick then made seven yards through the centre, and the ball was on Yale's thirty-five-yard line. On the next down Yale got the jump on the Tigers, boxing up Princeton's right end so neatly that Weymouth went around for forty yards, the longest run of the day, landing the ball on Princeton's thirty-five-yard line. Here the Tigers rallied so that De Saulles was obliged to try a goal from the field, which was blocked, and Princeton got the ball on their own fifty-yard line. Three downs netted a scant four yards. De Witt kicked to Yale's twenty-seven-yard line, where the fleet Princeton ends nailed the runner. Another kick by Yale was badly fumbled by Foulke, and Yale got the ball on Princeton's thirty-five-yard line. Four rushes carried it to the twenty-five-yard line, where De Saulles made another try for goal. The ball went wide, and, owing to the eagerness of some of the Yale ends, Princeton received ten yards for interference. De Witt kicked from the twenty-yard line to Yale's forty-five-yard line, from which Chadwick ran it back by fine dodging work over twenty yards.

FINAL SCORE IN THE GAME.

Once more Yale tried Princeton's line, but could only advance it eight yards, and De Saulles made his third try for the goal from the thirty-six-yard line. The kick was short, but the Princeton full back was nailed on his five-yard line, from which point De Witt immediately kicked. De Saulles ran the ball back ten yards from the forty-five-yard line, and after a couple of downs made his fourth attempt at the Princeton goal. This also failed, and Princeton again kicked to her own forty-five-yard line. Here the Yale team put on more steam, and ten fierce rushes, mostly through the centre, together with fine hurdling by Weymouth, carried the ball to Princeton's seven-yard line, and a touch-down seemed inevitable. But one of the Yale backs let the ball slide through his fingers, and Princeton's goal was safe for the time being.

Again De Witt kicked, but this time it was neatly blocked by one of the Tigers so that Davis fell on the ball on the twenty-yard line. De Witt managed to get only thirty yards on the next kick and De Saulles, catching it on the fifty-yard line, made a beautiful run of twenty-five yards, dodging over half the Princeton team. With the ball on Princeton's twenty-five-yard line, Yale began another series of rushes for a score, and nine plays carried the ball over for the second and last touch-down of the game, little Hart getting the honor. Olcott kicked an easy goal and the score was Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.

For the next ten minutes there was a series of kicks by both sides with no gain by either until little Poe, who had taken Freeman's place as Princeton's quarter back, caught the ball on Princeton's forty-yard line and by a beautiful dodging run scooted it back twenty-seven yards, which threw the Orange and Black into ecstasies. De Witt's kick, however, which immediately followed was blocked so that Princeton lost all the ground gained by Poe's run and more, for Yale's next kick sent it back to the Tiger's twenty-four-yard line.

PRINCETON'S GALLANT RALLY.

Here came the final rally of the day, and Princeton showed some of the brilliant work which other Tiger teams have displayed with defeat staring them in the face. Yale's left tackle was found particularly vulnerable, and Capt. Pell tore through that end of the line for repeated gains. Eleven rushes by Princeton carried the ball fifty-eight yards straight down the field to Yale's thirty-yard line, one of these rushes by Pell being over thirty yards. The Princeton crowd now began to shout for a touch-down, but a miserable fumble dashed their hopes, and Yale getting the ball, De Saulles quickly sent it back into the Tigers' territory. With only a few minutes of play left, Princeton again began rushing and managed to land the ball in the middle of the field when time was called and the game was over.

A summary of the game showed Yale to be far superior to Princeton in rushing and only slightly weaker in the kicking department. In the whole game Yale rushed seventy-eight times for 299 yards and kicked twelve times for 413 yards. On the other hand Princeton rushed thirty-two times for 108 yards and kicked fifteen times for 507 yards. Yale ran back Princeton's kicks for 102 yards, while Princeton ran back Yale's kicks for ninety-one yards. Yale made twenty-one first downs and Princeton seven.

Yale made only one change during the entire game, Kunzig going in for Goss in the second half, just after the second touch-down was made. On the other hand Princeton began to send in her substitutes in the very first half. Short taking Dana's place at right guard, after twenty-five minutes of play. In the second half six Princeton men took the places of their worn out fellow-players. First McClave went out, Stevens taking his place. Then Pearson went in for Foulke at left half back. Mills was the next to succumb to the fierce onslaught of the Yale line, Butkiewicz going in at left guard. Then Roper supplanted Henry and McCord went in for Sheffield at full back, while fifteen minutes before the game ended little Gresham Poe, one of the famous Poe family, was substituted for Freeman at quarter back. There were one or two of Yale's men who showed signs of exhaustion along toward the end, but they managed to hold out. The summary:

Yale.	12.	Position.	Princeton.	0.
Gould		Left end		Davis
Goss, Kunzing		Left tackle		Pell
Olcott		Left guard		Dana, Short
Holt		Centre		Fisher
Hamlin		Right guard		Mills, Butkiewicz
Hogan		Right tackle		De Witt
Swan		Right end		Henry, Roper
De Saulles		Quarterback		Freeman, Poe
Hart		Left half back		Foulke, Pierson
Chadwick		Right half back		McClave, Stevens
Weymouth		Full back		Sheffield, McCord

Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Lehigh. Referee—Edgar R. Wrightington, Harvard. Linesmen—Yale, Talcott B. Hull; Princeton, C. J. Smith. Timer—J. A. Minds, Pennsylvania. Touch-downs—Weymouth and Hart, Yale. Goals—Olcott, 2. Total score—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0. Time—35-minute halves.

MAYOR-ELECT LOW BACK FROM WASHINGTON

Had a Long Interview with President Roosevelt.

Will Not Talk About Police Commissionership—Col. Partridge Says It Has Not Been Offered to Him.

Mayor-elect Seth Low returned to the city from Washington last evening. Mr. Low went to Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt and spent Friday night at the White House. When seen last night at his residence, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, Mr. Low said there was really very little to say about his visit to the President.

"I spent a very agreeable time," he said. "The President and I had a long talk last evening, and the subjects we discussed ranged from ancient history to current events. But there is nothing to make public about it. This morning I called upon Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, and Secretary Long, with all of whom I am personally acquainted, to pay my respects. I then took the train for home."

Mr. Low was informed that in an evening paper there appeared an interview with him in which the question was asked him when he would appoint Col. John N. Partridge Police Commissioner, to which he was quoted as replying, "Very soon." He was asked if this was correct. Mr. Low smiled and said:

"That interview is certainly the product of a very highly developed imagination. I never made any such statement."

Mr. Low was then asked the plain question whether he would appoint Col. Partridge Police Commissioner. He replied that he could not answer that.

Speaking on the subject of his appointments generally, Mr. Low said he had not yet made up his mind whether he would announce them as he decided upon them, or whether he would wait until he was ready to make public the whole list before announcing any. Mr. Low said he had noticed with great gratification that his appointment of George L. Rives as Corporation Counsel had met with general commendation. He expressed the hope that all his appointments would give equal satisfaction.

Col. Partridge came down from Albany yesterday to spend Sunday with his family at 829 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. When asked if he had been tendered the appointment as Police Commissioner by Mayor-elect Low, Col. Partridge shook his head and said:

"No; I have received no offer of such an appointment since Mr. Low tendered me a similar place eighteen years ago."

"Have you seen Mr. Low since election?"

"I have not seen Mr. Low in nearly three years."

"Do you expect to see Mr. Low before you return to Albany?"

"I have no expectation of seeing Mr. Low. I shall go back to Albany to-morrow."

Asked regarding Gov. Odell's recent statement strongly indicating that Col. Partridge would be named as Police Commissioner by Mayor-elect Low, he said:

"It is very pleasant to have such things said but I do not know what talk the Governor and Mr. Low have had."

"If appointed, what policy would you pursue with an eye to putting a stop to and preventing blackmail in the Police Department?" was asked.

"I don't think I could discuss that matter with propriety just now," answered Col. Partridge. "As Mr. Shepard said during the campaign, the question touches on politics."

"Have you any doubt that such evils could be rooted out of the Police Department?"

"I believe that such evils in any department of the public service, including the Police Department, can be corrected by a wise and vigorous administrative policy."

Mr. Low has had no fewer that fifty applications for appointment as Police Commissioner, according to his acting secretary, William J. Moran. The fact that so many applications have been made for this place, which is the place Mr. Low is expected to exercise the most care in filling, affords a suggestion of the number of applications made to Mr. Low for the various offices within his gift. In the first few days following his election a large number of seekers after minor places under the new administration flocked into Mr. Low's headquarters at 10 West Twenty-third Street. When Mr. Moran informed them that Mr. Low would not fill any of the subordinate places but would leave that duty to the men whom he selected for heads of the various departments they went away. Many of them, however, merely stepped across to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and made out applications for Commissionerships which they filed with Mr. Moran.

George L. Rives, whom Mr. Low has selected as Corporation Counsel, reached his office shortly after noon yesterday, and tearing out of one of the city publications the names of the men now employed in the Corporation Counsel's office with their salaries, went away again. Mr. Rives said he had not yet made up his mind upon any selections for assistants in his office.

"As soon as I do make up my mind upon any appointments," said Mr. Rives, "I will at once announce them, as I think the public ought to know about them."

Jacob A. Cantor, the President-elect of the Borough, said that he had no announcement of apointments to make at present. He expected to decide upon a Commissioner of Public Works and a Commissioner of Public Buildings within the next two weeks, and would probably be able to announce all his appointments between Dec. 1 and 10.

William Leary, who was at the head of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican County Committee, returned yesterday from Washington, where he has been resting. Mr. Leary's name is being mentioned in connection with the appointment of Park Commissioner. Mr. Leary was Secretary of the Park Board under the Strong administration.

Harry Ralston, who for years has been Col. Michael J. Dady's personal representative, and who is now acting in his place as a member of the Kings County Republican organization during Col. Dady's absence in Havana, is being put forward as a successor to Bernard J. York as Deputy Police Commissioner for Brooklyn. Mr. Ralston was at the headquarters of the State Republican Committee in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He says he has been promised the support of the Brooklyn Republican organization, and has been assured by Col. Dunn, Chairman of the State Committee, that the State Committee will favor him. During the last session of the Legislature Mr. Ralston was much in Albany in Col. Dady's interests, and established very friendly relations with Col. Partridge.

The names of John P. Faure and Homer Folkes are both prominently mentioned for Charity Commissioner. Mr. Folkes is ex-Alderman of the Twenty-seventh District. Mr. Faure was Charity Commissioner under Mayor Strong's administration.

Twenty-ninth District to Celebrate.

The Twenty-ninth Assembly District Republican organization of which Alexander T. Mason is the leader, yesterday decided to give a banquet at the Hotel Savoy on Jan. 4 to celebrate the election of Mr. Low and the election of the Republican district candidates. All the Republican district leaders will be invited.

THROWN FROM HIS TOY WAGON.

Boy's Skull Fractured in Peculiar Accident and He May Die.

John Wright twelve years old, who lives at 301 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, is lying in the J. Hood Wright Hospital with a fractured skull and contusions about the face. His condition is so critical that the surgeons say he will die.

Last evening his father sent him to a grocery store on Columbus Avenue for a dozen eggs and a pound of butter. The lad took his toy wagon, made from a soap box, and started on the errand. He went to the grocery store, got his orders, and started home.

On One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, young Wright sat on the edge of his box wagon, in which were the butter and eggs, and started to wheel down the sidewalk. In the middle of the block he lost control of the steering gear and the wagon turned into the roadway, throwing him out on his head. His head struck the pavement and he was rendered unconscious. Policeman Nelson of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station called an ambulance and the lad was removed to the hospital.

Salisbury (Conn.) Farmer Missing.

SALISBURY, Conn., Nov. 16.—Frank W. Holmes, aged fifty-eight, a well-to-do farmer in Chapinville, who left his home here on the morning of Nov. 1 to visit the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, is missing. He had a large sum of money in his possession when he went away, and it is feared that he is the victim of foul play.

FIGHT OVER A WOMAN CRIMINAL IN TOLEDO.

Anna Evans, Wanted in Boston for Picking Pockets, Taken Away from Detectives by Ohio Sheriff.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Nov. 16.—Officers representing three States—Ohio, Michigan, and Massachusetts—clashed at the Union Station today and engaged in a brisk struggle for the possession of a woman prisoner, who has attained considerable fame. The woman in the case is a pickpocket, Anna Evans, alias Tessie Hamilton, alias Miss Graham. She has figured conspicuously in the courts of Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Michigan, and the little drama was to-day transferred to the Ohio courts. Detective Sergeant Brooks of the Detroit Police Department and Detective Alfred N. Douglass of the Boston Police Department had Miss Evans in custody, and were taking her to Boston to answer to a charge.

They came in here over the Lake Shore, expecting to connect with a through eastbound train, but were met at the station by Deputy Sheriff Hurlbut, armed with a warrant issued by the Probate Court for Miss Evans's arrest. The Deputy Sheriff boarded the incoming Detroit train in the Lake Shore yards. The woman was pointed out to him, and as she stepped from the train under escort of the detectives, he placed her under arrest. Then a lively scene took place, and was witnessed by several hundred railway employes and passengers.

The detectives protested that the woman was their prisoner, and should be permitted to remain in their custody. The Deputy Sheriff refused to recognize the authority of the detectives, declaring that the Lucas County Probate Court's jurisdiction in this Ohio territory was paramount. Detective Brooks made a feint to strike Deputy Hurlbut, the latter says, and his feint was answered by Hurlbut assuming a defensive attitude and warning the Michigan officer to desist or it might be necessary for the Ohio officer to use his revolver.

Then Deputy Hurlbut's left arm encircled the woman's waist, and with his clenched right hand waving for a free passage through the crowd, the pair started out of the Lake Shore yards. The detective caught hold of the woman's free arm, and a pulling match followed. Brooks and Douglass refused to surrender the woman. The controversy continued, both sides making dire threats, until the east-bound train had come and gone, and then all parties in the dispute came down to the Court House.

The case was presented to Judge Millard, who deferred the hearing until Monday morning, as he was occupied with other matters. Meantime the woman was ordered locked up in the county jail. The detectives jealously guarded their prisoner, and followed Deputy Dumar over to the jail to make sure that she was locked up.

The pickpocket's champion is J. I. Rice of Milwaukee, who secured her release in that city on a three-thousand-dollar bond. A perfect horde of local thieves was at the Union Station to witness the local Sheriff seize the prisoner, who was given over to Detective Douglass by Gov. Bliss of Michigan only after the Supreme Court of Michigan had sustained the extradition proceedings. The female pickpocket's friends are using every means to block the officers. The sympathy of local officials is now with the Boston officer. Three law firms have been engaged by the pickpocket's friends to contest the case and secure her release by habeas corpus proceedings.

YALE DORMITORY BURNED.

Destroyed During the Football Game, Causing Great Excitement—Students' Narrow Escape—Loss, $105,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—In the midst of the Princeton game this noon fire broke out in the Hutchinson student dormitory, and in three hours had destroyed the interior of the handsome six-story structure, entailing a loss of $75,000, uninsured, on the building and over $30,000 in personal effects of the 200 student roomers.

The Hutchinson is the largest and most costly private dormitory in the college, and stands on the corner of College and Crown Streets. When the fire broke out at 11:45 this morning, there were some 200 Princeton and Yale guests in the various rooms, who escaped by the stair cases and elevator.

The fire started on the fourth floor, and in five minutes was under such headway that when the department arrived it was past control.

In an incredibly short time the entire structure, comprising seventy suites of handsomely furnished college rooms, was ablaze.

When the firemen arrived, a Yale student, Eugene Hale Winslow of Swanxsutawney, Penn., appeared in the window of a sixth-story apartment, and yelled for help. The room behind him was ablaze, and he hung to the window frame by his fingers, enveloped in thick smoke. The firemen were slow in getting to him. Their scaling ladders failed, and it took ten minutes to elevate the aerial truck. Winslow was exhausted nearly, but the crowd yelled to him to hold to his narrow sill. He managed barely to catch the ladder, and then slid to the ground, where he was caught in an unconscious condition. He had recovered from the shock late this evening.

When it was seen that the building was doomed the student roomers rushed in to save their effects and rained chairs, books, pictures, rugs, and brass bedsteads on the pavement. Some daring trips were made by men to the blazing upper stories after valuable personal belongings, and Princeton men in the crowd helped saved things.

Thomas Thatcher of New York, among a hundred others, was vigorous in doing fireman duty. The only injury was sustained by J. F. Cullman, Sr., who was visiting his son in one of the rooms, and who escaped by jumping to a near-by roof, spraining his ankle. To-night the dormitory is a ruin. The Hutchinson was occupied mainly by well-to-do students, whose loss will be very great.

JAMES S. WIGHT TO SETTLE.

His Friends Arrange to Pay Over $9,400 to the Perth Amboy Loan Association.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 16.—At a conference to-day between friends of James S. Wight and the Perth Amboy Mutual Loan, Homestead and Building Association, the former arranged to pay over the sum of $9,400, which is alleged to be due the association from Mr. Wight, the former Secretary. The troubles of the association began in 1899, when George S. Valentine, its Treasurer, wrecked the Middlesex County Bank, of which he was cashier.

An investigation showed that he was short in his accounts with the association, and further investigation revealed other discrepancies. Mr. Wight was Secretary and counsel. He was held responsible for the shortage, which amounted to $9,400. When he did not pay over the money, he was indicted on a charge of embezzlement and a civil suit was brought against him for the money.

While Mr. Wight has always denied taking the money, he has admitted his responsibility for the alleged shortage. William A. Spencer, solicitor for the loan association, said yesterday that everything had been satisfactorily arranged, and he expected to see Mr. Wight cleared of the criminal charge for which he was indicted.

It is understood that the three friends who came to Mr. Wight's assistance and put up the money to cover the shortage are J. C. McCoy, general manager of the Raritan Copper Works; Freeholder George Haney, and ex-Sheriff Patrick Convery. Mr. Wight made a general assignment of his property to cover the amount advanced by these gentlemen. One of Mr. Wight's chief interests is in The Perth Amboy Chronicle. He has not been called to plead as yet to the indictment for embezzlement found against him by the last Grand Jury. He is under a $2,000 bond. Prosecutor Voorhees has fixed no date for his trial. Mr. Wight is City Attorney of Perth Amboy.

NEWARK'S NEW CITY HALL.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 16.—The commission appointed to select designs for a new City Hall to-day accepted the plans of John H. & Wilson C. Ely of this city. Associated with this firm are Mobray & Offinger of New York. Fifty-seven sets of plans were originally submitted, but all were rejected because the architects had not fully complied with the prescribed conditions. From the list, however, five firms were requested to submit new plans.

The City Hall will be four stories high. The basement will be of granite and the rest marble. It will set back forty feet from Broad Street, between Green and Franklin Streets, and will have a frontage of 240 feet. It will be 140 feet deep, and there will be thirty feet space between it and Green Street and Franklin Street.

HUSBAND DIED 20 MINUTES AFTER WIFE

Expired of Grief While Hurrying for an Undertaker.

He Fell in the Street and Was Taken to the Morgue, Where Later He Was Identified.

Mrs. Saelma Haebe, seventy-four years old, died yesterday at her home, 335 South Third Street, Williamsburg, and twenty minutes later her husband expired. The death of both came suddenly. It had always been their wish that when death claimed one, it would claim the other, and their request was granted.

Mr. Haebe was the same age as his wife, and for many years lived at 335 South Third Street. Haebe, who was a fresco artist, and in good circumstances, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, while his wife was a native of the Black Forest.

Both came to this country more than fifty years ago, and were married forty-five years ago. During all those years it is said the aged couple had never quarreled. Their happiness caused comment among their neighbors, who would often be heard to say, "The Haebes are the happiest couple in all Williamsburg." Four children blessed their union. They were two sons and two daughters, Ferdinand, Frederick, Bertha, and Albertina. Although both were practically incapacitated from hard work on account of their age, neither had ever been ill enough to need a doctor.

While Mrs. Haebe was peeling potatoes yesterday before noon, she complained of feeling ill and went to the yard for an airing. When her daughter Albertina went to the yard the old lady was seemingly getting worse, and she helped her back into the house. A call was sent for Dr. Koebler, who lives in the neighborhood, but Mrs. Haebe was dead upon his arrival. Heart disease had caused her death.

When Haebe learned that his wife was dead his grief was pitiful to witness. Bending over the body he kissed her cheeks and cried out: "My darling, I feel as if I shall soon be with you!" The old man then with tears trickling down his cheeks put on his hat and coat and left the house to go to Undertaker Henry May's, at 43 Maujer Street, to have him prepare the body of his wife for burial. He had proceeded only two blocks when death from grief overtook him in front of 392 South Second Street. The body was found by a policeman and removed to the Bedford Avenue Station, where it was later removed to the morgue unidentified.

When the old man failed to return after several hours' waiting the sons became alarmed and started out to look for him. They went to the police station and learned that a man answering his description had been found dead in the street and taken to the Morgue.

The sons hurried to the Morgue and identified the body as that of their father. Undertaker May was sent to the Morgue to claim the body, which was brought to the home and is laid out in the parlor by the side of Mrs. Haebe. The burial will take place on Tuesday in Lutheran Cemetery.

MORE METEORIC SHOWERS.

One Thousand Seen from Los Angeles, and More than 200 from Phoenix.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 16.—Leonids were seen in great numbers here just before daybreak, the showers of them having been almost continuous since 1 o'clock. One watcher counted 385 between 4 and 5 o'clock, while the total number seen is estimated at a thousand. Some of the meteors were very beautiful, leaving brilliant trails of green and red. One hundred meteors were counted between 4:04 and 4:20 o'clock.

The following description of the shower, as seen from Mount Lowe, is furnished by Edgar L. Larkin, Director of the Mount Lowe Observatory:

"The first meteor was seen at 11:55 o'clock, and during the five minutes to midnight four were seen, and 653 from midnight to 5:40 o'clock Friday morning. They all seemed to emerge from within the cycle of the zodiacal constellation Leo. None was actually seen to come out of it, but their bright tracks prolonged backward would converge there. Many were of great brilliancy—many times brighter than Venus. They were all white but thirteen, which were white, tinged with red, and two were quite red. About half left long luminous streaks, which remained from half a minute to the usual length of twenty-four minutes.

"Meteor No. 229 was perhaps the brightest that passed the zenith. It was remarkable in brilliancy and width of trail. Its solid positions were dissipated with cosmic dust by friction against the air, and therefore did not explode. The meteor vanished into the trail midway between Orion and Taurus. The disruption of the glowing stream was at the star P. Oronis. The detached mass moved to Aldebaran eight degrees, where it became faint, and disappeared in the brilliancy of the first magnitude."

PHOENIX, Arizona, Nov. 16.—A meteoric shower of great brilliancy and considerable length occurred here early this morning. The shower continued half an hour, and during that time more than 200 meteors were counted.

Saw a Shower of Meteors.

The Morgan Liner El Dia, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans, passed through what her Captain describes as a shower of meteors Friday while in the Gulf Stream about 105 miles southwest of Hatteras Lightship. Capt. Quick said that the shower took place between 4:30 and 6 o'clock in the morning, and was an awe-inspiring sight while it lasted. First there was a flash of a falling meteor from the east to northwest by north. This was followed by other meteors in quick succession, which increased so rapidly in number that it soon seemed as if all the stars in the heavens were falling.

BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS'S GIFT.

Handsome Silver Service Presented by Senator Mason in Behalf of the People of Illinois.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 16.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett, representing the navy, accepted the gift of a silver service for the battleship Illinois to-day in the presence of a large crowd.

Among those present were Col. Thomas Keefe, Senator and Mrs. William E. Mason, Miss Mason, William Penn Nixon, Collector of the Port at Chicago; F. W. Peck, Gen. G. H. Palmer, ex-Congressman George E. Adams, W. D. Boyce, John H. Clarke, John Shortall, Gen. H. H. Thomas, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Peck, Miss Peck, Walter Wellman, Judge Jesse Holden, C. C. Wells, Prof. W. S. Stratton, Roy Patterson, L. W. Busbey, Gilson Gardner, William E. Butterworth, T. H. Turlbush, Senator and Mrs. Thurston of Nebraska, and Rear Admiral Cotton of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Senator Mason presented the service to the ship on the part of the people of Illinois. Capt. Converse, commanding officer of the Illinois, accepted the gift on behalf of the battleship after Mr. Hackett had spoken.

The silver set presented to the battleship contains ten pieces, handsomely engraved and lined with solid gold. It is valued at $10,000. There is a large and a small punch bowl, two candelabra with six branches and central stem, one ornamented fruit dish, two epicurean dishes, a large centrepiece, a small fruit dish, and a ladle. The crest of Illinois occupies a conspicuous position on each piece, and an ear of corn, the emblem of the State, is also used.

Run Down While Escorted by Policeman

While Mrs. Robert F. Nathan of 12 West Seventy-fourth Street was crossing Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, under the escort of Policeman Bossard of the Broadway Squad, she was knocked down by a horse attached to a cab driven by Peter Cater of 118 East Forty-fourth Street, and badly bruised. She refused to make a complaint against the driver, and after she had been attended to in a drug store returned home in a cab.

CHARGED WITH TRYING TO PASS NOTES FOR $103,000

Capt. Titus Arrests Man Said to be O. B. Wheeler, Jr.

Supposed Fraudulent Paper Found on Him Purporting to be Signed by Potter Palmer and Others.

Capt. Titus yesterday caused the arrest of a man who says that he is Azner B. Wheeler, but who the detectives say is O. B. Wheeler, Jr., on a charge of having attempted to negotiate worthless notes with Wall Street and other brokers. The notes which were found upon the man after his arrest, and those which he was alleged to have tried to pass, aggregate about $103,000 in value. All the notes were dated in Chicago, and are made payable to N. M. Duffy. They are typewritten, with the exception of the signatures. They are twice indorsed, first by N. M. Duffy and secondly by O. B. Wheeler, Jr.

The prisoner is good looking and well dressed. He gave his age as fifty, and does not look so old. He wears a Van Dyck beard.

Capt. Titus, after he had arrested him, gave out a statement regarding his prisoner. He said that the notes which Wheeler had been discovered trying to negotiate were all drawn for six months. One, he said, was for $34,700, dated Oct. 18, 1901, bearing the name of Potter Palmer; one for $14,350, dated Oct. 14, 1901, bearing the name of D. V. Porrington, President and Treasurer of the Porrington Paving and Brick Company; one for $15,700, dated Oct. 20, bearing the name of Patton & Fields, and one for $18,050, dated Oct. 21, 1901, and bearing the name of De V. Porrington as an individual. These are only some of the notes Capt. Titus said which he had discovered Wheeler had been trying to negotiate.

Titus said that Wheeler had first appeared in Wall Street about three weeks ago, with the notes in his possession. He tried to turn the notes into cash, Titus said, and told the bankers and brokers that he needed the money for the extension of brick yards in Kreischerville, S. I., and to pay off certain small stockholders who were dissatisfied with their holding. Providing he cashed the notes, he said, he could fill large orders that would net him $138,000 profit. He offered as security the plant of the Richmond Brick and Tile Company, at Kreischerville, S. I., and also agreed to take out $100,000 insurance on his life.

After Capt. Titus had arrested the man he kept the wire hot for a while between this city and Chicago in order to ascertain if he could prove the validity of the notes. Dr. V. Purrington wired back that he had never signed or issued such a note as Wheeler was trying to dispose of. Potter Palmer was not in Chicago when the Captain's message reached there.

Wheeler told Capt. Titus that N. M. Duffy, whose name appears on the back of the notes, lives in Chicago, and was his salesman, and that if the notes were fictitious it was his fault. The Chicago police, replying, said that the name of N. M. Duffy was not in the Chicago Directory.

When Wheeler was searched at headquarters a letter, purporting to be signed by N. M. Burns, was found in his pocket. On one side of this letter the name "H. M. Duffy, 1,642 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.," was imprinted with a rubber stamp. The letter states that certain notes which Wheeler had in his possession were only to be used as collateral.

Lawyer Henry J. McCormick of the firm of Jones & McCormick of 135 Broadway, said this in regard to Wheeler last night:

"I have been retained as Wheeler's counsel. He lives in Ninety-sixth Street and has a splendid family. He has not been feeling well recently, and four physicians will be in the Centre Street Police Court in the morning to testify to the fact that he has not been fully responsible for his acts recently."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Northern Securities Circular to be Issued To-morrow—Mr. Hill's Position.

There were no further announcements yesterday regarding the organization of the Northern Securities Company or about other details of the financial peace treaty. The circular to the general public, which, it was expected, would be issued yesterday, was delayed and will not be made public until to-morow. It is known, however, that it will not contain any further general details, but will deal mainly with the technical terms for the exchange of the various securities.

The organization of the new Burlington Company was to have taken place yesterday, but no announcement of the result reached Wall Street.

There was an inclination among certain circles in Wall Street to consider the domination of the Securities Company by Mr. Hill as a substantial victory for him. In this respect a friend of the Kuhn, Loeb interests said that the organization of that company was not a matter in which they were deeply interested. "Kuhn, Loeb & Co.," he said, "consider the election of Mr. Harriman and other representatives of their interests as a very nice compliment, but otherwise their demands are entirely satisfied with the one-half control of the Burlington system, which, after all, is the main point around which revolved the struggle of last May and the subsequent events."

According to a statement of a Union Pacific representative, the immediate material result of the peace agreement will be absolutely stable rates and increased earnings for all the roads interested.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXTENSION.

Control of the Kingston and Pembroke Road Secured.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has acquired control of the Kingston and Pembroke, a small road in Ontario County, of about 112 miles, including branches. B. W. Folger, who has been general manager of the road since it was opened, in 1871, has resigned, and Charles W. Spencer, General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Canadian Pacific, has been elected to succeed him. C. F. Gildersleeve, who has been President of the road since its inception, has been succeeded by H. Folger.

The Kingston and Pembroke owns valuable terminal rights in the City of Kingston, and along the waterfront it has sixty acres of dockage. It also owns terminal facilities at other points. The road was reorganized in 1899.

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDING BOOM.

The locomotive building companies are reported to be enjoying the greatest boom in their history. All the leading roads are short of locomotives, and the several construction companies are all working overtime getting out orders.

The American Locomotive Company, of which ex-President Callaway of the New York Central Rroad is the executive head, reports having received orders amounting to $3,900,000 during the week ended yesterday. The New York, New Haven and Hartford has ordered thirty locomotives, the Chicago Great Western forty-five, the Chicago and Northwestern twenty-five, the Great Northern twenty-five, and the Atchison twenty.

Local officials of the company confirm reports that plans are under way for an extension of the plants at Schenectady and Dunkirk.

New Railroad for Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 16.—The Paducah, Cairo and Northwestern Railroad Company to-day filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk. The incorporators are E. W. Smith, B. H. Scott, Joseph L. Friedman, S. T. Payne, George O. Hart, George C. Wallace, and Lloyd Bloomfield, all of Paducah. The capitalization is $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $750,000. Debt can be accrued to the amount of $1,000,000. The company purposes to build a line from Paducah through the counties of McCracken and Ballard to East Cairo, Ky., a distance of thirty-three miles. Work on the new road is to begin about Jan. 1.

Brief Railroad Items.

An official denial was made yesterday of the report that Robert M. Olyphant would resign the Presidency of the Delaware and Hudson Company at an early date.

A report from Philadelphia was circulated in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé is about to acquire the control of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf. While general credence was given to this report, it was impossible to secure any confirmation of it.

John M. Daly of this city has been appointed general manager of the Cape Breton Railway, with headquarters at Hawkesbury. Mr. Daly was formerly Superintendent of Transportation of the Lackawanna and later of the Illinois Central Road.

The new time table of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the Winter season shows a few changes in the time of trains for Chicago and Pittsburg. The 4:30 A. M. train for Chicago has been taken off and the trains for Chicago, Columbus, Pittsburg, and Cleveland now leave at 1 A. M. instead of half an hou later.

BREWERS CONFER WITH TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Willing to Confess Judgment in Anti-Trust Suits—Pabst Not Represented.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 16.—Attorneys representing the Anheuser-Busch and the Lemps Brewing Companies of St. Louis, the American Brewing Company and the Houston Ice and Brewing Company of Houston, the San Antonio Brewing Company and the Lone Star Brewing Company of San Antonio, and the Galveston Brewing Company of Galveston, to-day held a conference with Attorney General Bell, with a view of securing a settlement of the cases pending against the corporations named for alleged violation of the anti-trust law, without going to trial. It is proposed to confess judgment in each of the cases, but no definite understanding was reached as to the amount of the judgments.

The State is suing each company for penalties aggregating more than three millions of dollars. It was also stated to-day that similar suits are being prepared by Attorney General Bell to be instituted against the Texas Brewing Company of Fort Worth and the Dallas Brewing Company of Dallas. The Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, which has a similar suit on its hands, was not represented at to-day's conference.

FATAL COLLISION IN ILLINOIS.

Eastbound Great Western Limited and Milk Train Crash—A Little Girl Killed.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 16.—A little girl was killed and several men seriously injured this morning in a collision between the Chicago Great Western Railroad's eastbound limited and a Sycamore milk train. The accident happened at Marshall's Crossing, four miles west of St. Charles. Rose Rout, aged thirteen, of Sycamore, was the girl who was killed; the lower part of her body was burned to a cinder in one of the milk train's cars that caught fire from the limited train's engine.

A Chicago traveling man named Murphy was injured, probably fatally. Simon Chaffee of Wasco, Ill., and the engineer of the train were seriously hurt, several others sustaining slight injuries.

The limited was running at fifty miles an hour

SENATOR J. C. BURROWS TALKS OF TAX REDUCTION

In His Judgment Tariff Schedules Will Not Be Changed.

Favors Reciprocity in So Far as It Does Not Menace Any Home Industry—Trust Legislation Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—When asked about the work before the Fifty-seventh Congress at its opening session, Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan said to-day:

"We will have to take account of our revenues, and the amount of National capital which is available for appropriation. When this is done we will have to estimate whether this is too much for our needs, and if so, cut down the revenue. If such action as this should be decided upon I think the place to take off the burden would be from the war tax provision. In my judgment, in any rearrangement of the income of the Government the tariff schedules will not be disturbed.

"In any estimate of the amount of money needed for legitimate expenses the work to be done will have to be considered. I think it is safe to say that in these expenditures must be reckoned the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the laying of a Pacific cable. These, and especially the canal, are matters of great National concern, and will necessarily involve a considerable outlay of money. I see no reason now, if we are ever going to build a canal across the isthmus, why we should not make provision for the preparatory work at the approaching session of Congress. There is no doubt in my mind that we are going to build this canal, and the sooner the work is entered upon the better."

"It is certainly not to be thought of that Hawaii and the Philippines and our outlying possessions shall remain virtually isolated from us. We not only need, but must have a Pacific cable. Communication between the United States proper and these isolated possessions is a matter both of commercial and military necessity, and the work of constructing a cable ought not to be delayed a day. As to reciprocity, the Republican Party has always favored reciprocity arrangements that will admit to American markets products which we do not and can not produce here in exchange for free foreign markets for our own productions. If such trade arrangements can be embodied into treaties I have no doubt that they would be ratified and would receive the general approval of the country. But any trade arrangement with any country on earth wherein we propose to cripple our own industries or any one of them would be depriving our labor of employment in the interest of foreign labor and industry and would hardly receive the approving judgment of either the American people or the dominant party in the Senate."

In answer to a question as to whether he considered any of the pending reciprocity treaties as being in the last-named class, the Senator replied:

"Any trade arrangement, either pending or contemplated, which does violence to the established principles of the Republican Party in this regard, will not receive favorable action."

Senator Burrows was also sure that something would be done about trusts, but was not prepared to say on what lines. He held, however, that all trusts should be treated alike.

ASPHALT BEDS ARE FOUND IN MICHIGAN.

The Product Said to Equal That of Trinidad, and Worth $20 a Barrel—Found Near Rapid River.

Special to The New York Times.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 16.—Experts employed by the Michigan Oil and Improvement Company, which has been prospecting near Rapid River at the head of Little Bay de Noquet, in this county, have discovered beds of good live asphalt, the quality of which is said to be equal to the famous Trinidad product.

The first of the asphalt beds was found by C. C. Phelps of Green Bay, and an analysis by Prof. F. Ruschaupt of Milwaukee, a mineralogist of National renown, shows it to be composed of forty parts of lubricating oil of excellent quality and sixty parts of pure asphaltum. Prof. Ruschaupt estimates the product to be worth $20 a barrel.

The Michigan Oil and Improvement Company was organized a month ago by Wisconsin capitalists of Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Marinette. Its officers are: President—F. C. Eschwelin; Vice President—Henry Barkhausen; Secretary and Treasurer—C. C. Phelps. When the company commenced operations it had leases on 5,000 acres of land, and was after oil only, not dreaming that any asphalt was there.

Deposits of lubricating oil were well known to farmers residing in that vicinity, many of them having used it as a substitute for axle grease. In speaking of the discovery, M. J. Kelly of Milwaukee said: "I have found the asphalt beneath Rapid River in a layer six inches thick, and it has accumulated in numerous fissures in the rock on the surface of the surrounding land."

FIVE VICTIMS OF LOCKJAW.

Roll of the Dead in Camden of Those Seized with Tetanus After Vaccination.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 16.—Out of seven victims of lockjaw following vaccination in Camden, five have died. The fifth victim, Lillian Carty, sixteen years old, of 742 Berkley Street, died early this morning.

William Brower, the boy at 217 North Front Street, who has been ill from the disease for nearly two weeks, appears to be getting better, but is still in a critical condition.

The seventh victim was found to-day in the person of Mamie Winters, a girl of seven, of 746 Mount Vernon Street. Her condition is serious.

It is alleged that in every case where death has ensued the virus used in vaccination was the sort that is sold in hermetically sealed tubes, and it is said further that no evil results have followed the use of the dry vaccine points. Many physicians argue that the deaths were due to carelessness, possibly exposure of the vaccination wounds to cold.

BIG DRY DOCK NOT LAUNCHED.

It Plunged Into the Mud and Stuck There.

The attempt to launch the big dry dock which has been built for the Burlee Dry Dock Company of Port Richmond yesterday was a failure. The dry dock was started down the ways successfully, but when it was almost clear, the two ways on the right side collapsed, and the big structure plunged into the mud and stuck there. The rear part remained on the ways.

Two powerful Lehigh tugs tried to pull the drydock out of the mud, but could not budge it. Then the big tug of the Burlee Company made an attempt to free the structure, but it could not be moved. A couple of stout hawsers were broken in these attempts, and then efforts to float it were abandoned for the time being.

MAILBOAT MISSING.

The Violet, Expected at Beaufort, N. C., Overdue Since Wednesday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16.—A News and Observer special from Beaufort, N. C., says:

"Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the Government mailboat Violet. She is overdue since Wednesday, and this morning the Kitty Watts, her companion, went down the Sound in search of her. The first half of the week the winds on the coast near Ocracoke blew almost a gale, making a heavy sea. Usually when this condition exists the mailboats do not venture beyond the Sound, and it is hoped this precaution was taken, and that the Violet is safely harbored."

PUNISHED FOR HIS JOY OVER ASSASSIN'S ACT.

Lawyer Buderus, Who Said He Was Glad, Is Disbarred from Practice in the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Secretary Hitchcock has disbarred William C. Buderus, an attorney of Sturgis, S. D., from practicing before the Interior Department, because of criticisms said to have been made by the latter on the late President McKinley. The Secretary explains in a letter to the man the reason for the disbarment. He says:

"Under date of Oct. 11, 1901, copies of certain papers on file in the department were forwarded to you wherein you were charged with having expressed your satisfaction and gratification at the recent National calamity resulting in the death of our late President, William McKinley, at a time when the whole country was plunged in grief and was deploring the dastardly and inhumanly murderous attack on the President, by making use of the following language:

"'I am glad of it, and I hope he will die, as there will be one more tyrant less.'

"You were at the same time cited to show cause within thirty days from that date why you should not be disbarred from practice by reason of your language as above set forth.

"In reply you do not deny using such language substantially as charged, but contend that a different construction might be placed on the same, if the witnesses thereto were subjected to cross-examination, alleging that the remarks used by you were due to thoughtlessness and excitability, and immediately regretted; moreover, that you have already suffered sufficiently through local influences, all of which should be considered in extenuation of your offense.

"This explanation is not satisfactory and cannot be accepted in mitigation or in condonation of the cruel language used by you on the occasion in question, and no good reason is advanced why a prohibitory order should not be issued in your case.

"In view of your reprehensible conduct in the premises, it is ordered that you no longer be recognized as attorney or agent in the prosecution of any claim or other matter before the department or any of its bureaus."

DISBARRED LAWYER SUES.

Tennessee ex-Judge Wants Damages from the Chancellor and Adverse Witnesses.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The disbarment of ex-Judge B. E. Webb of the Fifth Circuit on the charge of unprofessional conduct in the contest of a will case has resulted in the filing of two damage suits of $50,000 each by the ex-Judge.

One of the suits is against Chancellor T. J. Fisher, who struck the name of ex-Judge Webb from the rolls, and the defendants in the other are several witnesses who appeared against him in the disbarment proceeding. He has appealed to the Supreme Court.

MUST EAT HIS STRAW HAT.

Kentuckian Agreed to Do It If Republican Ticket Lost—It Will Be Served in Courses.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Thomas P. Watts, sanitary plumber, is in for a rare treat and must eat his last season's straw hat. He is game and says he will do it. A hot political debate resulted in the following agreement:

Sept. 25, 1901.—I, Thomas Watts, am at present wearing a straw hat which I propose to eat if the Republican ticket is not elected this Fall.

THOMAS P. WATTS.

Witnesses—GEORGE W. HINSLER, HERMAN V. COHEN.

Mr. Hinsler is proprietor of the English kitchen and Mr. Cohen is advertising manager of the Anzeiger. The Republican ticket was unsuccessful, and Mr. Watts is being held to his wager. A banquet is being arranged at the English kitchen next week, for which Mr. Watts must pay, and the menu will be as follows:

Soup.
Old straw.
Entrees.
Fricasee of straw.
Ragout of straw.
Straw hash.
Salad.
Straw with pitchfork dressing.
Dessert.
Straw pudding with old braid sauce.
Sulphuretted water.

Mr. Watts is game and says he will eat the hat.

EXPLOSION ROUTS TENANTS.

An Accident in a Big East Side Tenement Cellar Causes Serious Panic.

The tenants occupying the six-story tenement at 26 Jefferson Street were thrown into a panic at midnight by an explosion of gas in the cellar.

Men, women, and children ran down into the street and stood, thinly clad, in the cold. Many of the women grew hysterical, and could not be controlled. About fifty persons, who occupied the tenement house, were congregated together in the street, all of them excited. Some of them were women with children in their arms.

Henry Frichnoth lives on the first floor with his wife and seven children. Frichnoth had great difficulty in getting out of the house, as the children were panic stricken and huddled together in a room, refusing to come out. Frichnoth finally had to make four trips into the house to fetch the children out, while his wife was standing in the street crying.

Patrolman Johnson of the Madison Street Station turned in the alarm and then ran back to the house. Most of the tenants had been awakened by the explosion which made a terrific noise, and the policeman had a hard time trying to calm them.

When the firemen arrived they found that the main gas pipe to the meter in the cellar had become detached and a jet directly under the meter had ignited the gas and caused the explosion. Pieces of the meter were found lying in all parts of the cellar and the front windows were blown out. The damage amounted to about $100.

TO RAZE MILES OF FENCE.

It Is of Stone, and Is Around 88,000 Acres of Government Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has denied the application of Jesse D. Carr for an order restraining the United States Marshal in Oregon from tearing down a stone fence around what is known as the Clear Lake Ranch, on the Oregon and California boundary.

The ranch comprises 88,000 acres, and the fence which surrounds it is forty-four miles in length. The Interior Department and the United States Circuit Court previously have ruled that the land is part of the public domain, and the Marshal will at once destroy the fence.

EAST SIDE WORKERS' DINNER.

In Honor of Mr. Greenbaum's Election—A Non-Partisan Movement.

At a dinner which is to be tendered to the east side workers in the recent Fusion campaign, in honor of the election of Samuel Greenbaum to the Supreme Court bench, on Monday evening, in Seminole Hall, at 414 Grand Street, a plan for the formation of an east side non-partisan organization, with branches in each of the Assembly Districts in the city, is to be suggested. The organization as now spoken of is to be conducted in the interest of civic enlightenment and good government.

Marcus M. Marks is to preside at the dinner. Justice-elect Greenbaum, Jacob H. Schiff, Isidor Straus, Miss Lillian D. Wald, and Dr. David Blaustein are expected to be present.

Proposed Change of City College Site.

At a meeting of the City College Club last evening the proposed change of site of the City College from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets and St. Nicholas Terrace, to one between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets and Convent and Amsterdam Avenues, was discussed. President Shack of the Alumni Association spoke in opposition to the change. In this view he was supported by Alexander P. Ketchum, President of the club. The members finally decided to urge the Board of Trustees not to permit any change.

Died of Epilesy in a Bathtub.

ALTOONA, Penn., Nov. 16.—John M. Wilson, when about to take a bath this morning, was seized with an epileptic convulsion and plunged headforemost into the tub. Half an hour later, when his wife found him, he was lying face downward in six inches of water dead.

GATHMANN GUN TESTS END IN A FAILURE

Gen. Wheeler Says the Inventor Proved One Contention.

Five Hundred Pounds of Gun Cotton Fired Without Injuring the Weapon—Army Gun and Its Secret Explosive Complete Successes.

The eighteen-inch Gathmann gun was tested at Sandy Hook again yesterday. Two shots were fired at the target used on the previous day, and, though this target was somewhat battered, it was not injured to any serious extent, and the test, as on the first trial, was pronounced very unsatisfactory.

The Gathmanns, however, averred that they considered the trial a vindication of the massive piece of ordnance bearing their name, and said it demonstrated the effectiveness of the aerial torpedo that is fired from the gun. Emil Gathmann, the son of the inventor, came up to the city on the Government boat Ordnance. When seen he said:

"The gun knocked the target to pieces, and we consider the test eminently satisfactory. It was our last chance at the proving grounds, and we think the gun is what we claimed it was."

The preparations for the test were the same as on Friday, Lieut. Morton of the Ordnance Department pressing the little electric button that exploded the powder in the gun and sent the huge projectile of 1,860 pounds weight speeding away in the direction of Rear Admiral Bowles's specially constructed target.

When the first shot was fired it struck the target on the left side, driving the plate backward at one end several feet. In the cofferdam back of the target, which is made to represent the interior of a battleship, the plating buckled as a result of the terrific force of the impact of the shell against the outside. This first shot was fired with a charge of 250 pounds of powder, and the screen which the projectile pierced, showed that the striking velocity of the shot was 1,650 feet a second.

At the second and last shot, which was the third of the series, the powder charge in the gun was increased to 310 pounds, and the screen showed that the velocity of the projectile this time was 1,980 feet to the second. When the electric button was pressed by Lieut. Morton in the bomb proof cave 500 feet away from the gun there was an instantaneous explosion, followed by the bursting of the torpedo against the metal facing of the target. When the officers got to the target after this shot they found that, though the shell had struck the target on the right hand side, it had cracked the plate on the opposite side, the crack going through the centre of the indentation made by the impact of the first shot.

Though the target had been thus damaged, the ordnance officers let it be understood that they considered that the tests yesterday as on the day previous demonstrated that the Gathmann gun so far as its effectiveness was concerned was a failure. They would not talk for publication, not caring to say anything until their official report is made to Washington, and its contents given out by the department there.

While considering the Gathmann gun a failure, however, the ordnance officers were enthusiastic in their indorsement of the effectiveness of the shell from the army twelve-inch gun on Friday. They consider the secret explosive within the shell fired by that gun one of the most destructive compositions ever invented. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was one of the most enthusiastic of the officers in his praise of the twelve-inch gun. Yesterday morning he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. When asked for his opinion of the test at the Hook on Friday he said:

"The test proved that the United States Government, in its possession of the secret of the shell fired by the twelve-inch gun, possesses a secret power that can sink any vessel afloat. It is an absolutely perfect success and the premier of any explosive in existence. Its effectiveness depends only on one thing, and that is it must hit the mark. That done it is all over.

"On the other hand, the test of the Gathmann gun proved one of the contentions of its inventor. Mr. Gathmann claimed that he could fire 500 pounds of gun cotton from a gun without injuring the gun. He proved that he could do that.

"Secondly, he contended that the projectile from his gun would destroy anything with which it came in contact. He failed to do that yesterday. I am not going to the Hook to-day, I am sorry to say, so I won't be able to say whether his last contention is wrong until I hear about the test to-day. However, Gathmann has my best wishes for his success."

There will be further tests this week with the twelve-inch gun at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook.

REPORT OF MAJOR BABBITT.

War Department Experts Pleased with the Work of the 12-Inch Army Gun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The only official report so far received at the War Department of the result of yesterday's test of the Gathmann gun at Sandy Hook is comprised in the following brief telegram to Gen. Buffington, the Chief of Ordnance, from Major Babbitt, the senior officer representing that department at Sandy Hook:

"The first Gathmann shell exploded on the surface of the plate without material effect. But the 12-inch shot penetrated the plate and completely wrecked the structure in the rear."

The ordnance officers and the artillery experts at the War Department are pleased with the excellent work of the army 12-inch rifle referred to in the above telegraphic report. Col. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, said the test proved that it was practicable to drive a 12-inch shell through the side of an ironclad and to explode it with precision in the interior. The ship does not float, he said, that could withstand the effects of such an explosion in her interior. It certainly would paralyze all the sailors it did not kill, and put the ship out of action.

Major Smith, one of the ordnance experts, declared that this was the first time in the history of ordnance that an explosive shell had been put through an eleven-inch plate of this quality.

It was a striking demonstration of the proof of the claims of the Ordnance Department that it had developed the best high explosive and fuse in the world. The department now possesses two explosives of this character, with one of which the shell fired from the new rifle yesterday was loaded. The fuse was developed by Capt. Dunn at the Frankfort Arsenal.

DEATH OF HENRY BURR.

Was One Time Superintendent of the Society for Prevention of Crime.

Henry Burr, who was up to last May Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is the head, died at his home, 14 West One Hundred and Third Street, yesterday from a complication of diseases in which a brain trouble was the principal factor, though his death was due in a measure to overwork.

Mr. Burr was born forty-eight years ago in Bridgeport, Conn., and as a young man was in the carriage business with his father in his native city, when he came to this city and was connected with the Parkhurst Society for eight years. He had been sick ever since he laid down that work, but he was confined to his bed for only two weeks prior to his death. He leaves a wife, one son, and a grandchild. Funeral services will be held at his late home to-morrow night, and the interment will be in Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday.

President Gives a Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Secretary to the President and Mrs. Cortelyou, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Miss Roosevelt, and Mr. Murchie. The dinner was served in the family dining room, which was decorated with pink chrysanthemums.

MR. CHOATE ARRAIGNED BEFORE THE LOTOS CLUB

Pleads Guilty to Intense Joy at Being Home Again.

Mr. Carnegie Testifies to New York's Good Government—Senator Depew, ex-Speaker Reed, and Mark Twain Also Heard.

"The Lotos Club vs. Joseph H. Choate," was the formal looking document, wrapped in a legal blue cover and tied with a legal red string that stared the American Ambassador to England in the face when he took his place as the guest of honor at the Lotos Club dinner last night. It was the menu. Copies of it were beside the plates of the members of the club, and their guests gathered to meet Mr. Choate. It read: "Dinner to the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James, by the Lotos Club, New York." Then followed the list of good things constituting the repast, the date of the dinner, a great read seal, and the names of the "witnesses."

In the absence of Judge Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, Capt. William Henry White, Vice President, presided. About him were Thomas B. Reed, Justice Wallace, William B. Hornblower, Major H. B. Bird, Judge Patterson, W. E. Dodge, Maurice E. Jessup, Henry E. Howland, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel L. Clemens, and Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie gave testimony to the effect that New York, despite its government in the past, is one of the best governed cities in the world. Mr. Choate declared that New York amazed him on his return by its remarkable development, and said that he would have kissed the American soil gladly if it had not been that it was an unclean New York pavement. Throughout his address he was constantly interrupted by cheers and laughter.

He had just begun to speak when Mr. Clemens arrived. Chester S. Lord started with the humorist to take him to his seat, but Mr. Clemens objected. He said:

"I am very old, and I am very wise, and I hate an ante-climax. Joe is doing very well. He has them laughing. If I should buck in now they might take me for a Princeton tiger beaten or a Tammany tiger beaten, and I am very old and I am very wise. Joe would have a right to fire a plate at me if I should come in now. I will stay here and add to the applause, for I am very old and very wise."

Mr. Clemens waited for the conclusion of Mr. Choate's remarks in the outer hall with the club members who had no seats and the servants who stood listening to the speaker.

When Mr. Clemens joined those seated at the guests' table he leaned over and told Mr. Reed to beware. He said: "I am very old, and I am very wise, and I have more hair on my head than you have, Thomas. I warn you to make your talk short." The ex-Speaker told Mr. Clemens a story very short and evidently very much to the point, for they laughed together, and then Mr. Clemens, very old and very wise, advised him against laughing for fear of growing too fat.

Upon rising to introduce the guest of the evening, Capt. White said he desired to emphasize the purpose for which the Lotos Club had been formed, and which it had always steadily pursued—the maintenance of good-fellowship. Mr. Choate, said he, was primarily "a good fellow" in the best sense of the term, and the Lotos Club welcomed him to its house as one of the representatives of intellect whom it was its custom to honor at a special dinner.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE'S SPEECH.

"This reception is an evidence that three years of absence has not cooled the attachment which I had spent forty years acquiring among you. [Applause.] Now, I am not here to discuss any public questions. Reticence is imposed upon me as the first law of my being, and for the last three years I have been afflicted with political lockjaw. [Laughter.] When I recover from that infirmity I shall return to those subjects which in former years I did so love to discuss."

Mr. Choate stated that upon landing at the dock here reporters in large numbers sought to learn the object of his visit, and that he would now disclose it for the first time.

"I came," said he, "because I was a little, or rather, because I was not a little homesick. I wanted to breathe once more a little American air. I wanted none of your second-hand, breathed-over stuff, but American air fresh every morning from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. I wanted to revel in a little American sunshine. [Laughter.] Why, there is more real, pure, honest sunshine in one bright October day in Stockbridge or New York than in a whole Winter of London. Perhaps you have read about what I have escaped, that great national institution, the London fog, which has clothed the British Islands in a pall of sorrow ever since I left. [Laughter.]

"Then I wanted once more to touch foot upon American soil, the real thing, not the fictitious article which Americans in London come to put foot upon in my house as a temporary ambush, but the real mother earth from which we all sprung and to which we shall return. I believe it was Brutus who, when the oracle said that he should rule at Rome who should first kiss his mother, pretended to be stupid and kissed the earth, which is the mother of us all. Now I should like to try that experiment, but not upon the pavements of New York, especially now that I see they have been discharging 700 sweepers. But if you give me chance in my native State of Massachusetts somewhere on the rocky coast of Essex or in the granite hills of Berkshire, I really believe I could drink in a fresh draught of inspiration from kissing the soil of my native land.

"I need not tell you what I have been doing abroad. I have enjoyed a great deal there. Many of you know by personal experience the generosity and the freedom of English hospitality. I am not sure that any one who has not been there during the last three years can fully realize what a steadfast purpose our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic have to maintain the friendship that happily exists between the two countries. I may not discuss any of those questions which affect the relations of the two countries, but I believe from what I know of the people of both that any questions that arise will be harmoniously, amicably, and honestly adjusted. [Applause.]

"But I can tell you in one way how my three years of absence have affected me by giving you my impressions of this great city of my adoption when I returned. Let me say that I do not believe that any intelligent American can remain so long abroad as I have been without gathering month by month and year by year increased and intensified love and affection for the land of his birth and increasing admiration for our Government and our institutions. [Applause.]

"Let me say a word seriously on that subject from the bottom of my heart. I suppose that at that distance we get a different and perhaps a better perspective than those who remain at home, and for one I am more and more convinced, for it is absolutely clear without any possibility of doubt, that the cardinal principle that underlies our Government, our laws, and our policy may more, the absolute civil and political equality of all citizens by the right of universal suffrage, is the secret of America's greatness. [Applause.] By that generous and comprehensive system of general education which qualifies every citizen not only to pursue his calling but to exercise the elective franchise it puts America on the magnificent plane that she occupies to-day. Again I say that it passes my comprehension how any intelligent and observant citizen can go abroad and remain abroad without returning a greater admirer, a warmer lover, a more devoted friend, and champion of his own country than he was before. [Applause.]

"Now, what shall I say about New York? It seems to me to-day that New York is just beginning its progress. [Applause.] In the last three years it has developed more signs of growth, power, and influence than in any decade that preceded it. As I drove from the ship subterranean explosions were heard in all directions, indicating a war of the elements below the surface, sulphurous streams were emitted every few rods, and everything indicated that Titans were at work. It seems to me that I arrived at a moment of great upheavals, material, financial, political.

"In regard to politics we know nothing in the diplomatic world. So far as I am concerned, I shall not say a word about it, but let me say this one word, and that is one encouraging sign to men of all ways of thinking, I do not care who they are or what they are, and that is when the entire manhood of the city turns out and joins hands in the contest, no matter how each particular man votes, you may be sure that the majority of the whole vote can always be trusted to take care of the interests of the city. [Applause.] Now, if that is politics or treason to the rules prescribed to me in my official capacity, why make the most of it." [Laughter and applause.]

When Andrew Carnegie arose as the next speaker, there was loud cheering throughout the two big dining rooms.

"I never return," said he, "without being more and more impressed by the speed at which this country is advancing, by the advantages it has over all other lands, especially in those great fundamental principles to which our Ambassador has referred, the equality of the citizen and universal suffrage. [Applause.]

"A man asked me in Southampton: 'Mr. Carnegie, we want to know in England how you can give so much to a city so corrupt, so vile, so detestable as New York.'

"I said: 'My friend, in many respects New York is the best-governed city in the world. [Applause.] Look at your London, buying its water to-day from private monopolies, the shares of which were £1 and are now £2,100, furnishing only 30 gallons a day to the people, where the City of New York furnishes 100 gallons a day to every one. You cannot get any more breathing spots in London, while New York has got 4,000 acres in the Bronx Park, more than all the parks in London, and 2,400 acres in Pelham Park.'

"Now, it takes a head to manage New York like that. [Great applause.] I do not care which party is in power, the great progress of New York is not to be impeded by any party." [Great applause.]

Mr. Carnegie then referred to the eminent men who had acted on behalf of the United States at the Court of St. James, among whom he said Mr. Choate was not the least. Their services had been so conspicuously successful that he said they refuted the argument that the United States ought to have a school for training diplomats.

"Much of the credit," said Mr. Carnegie, "is, I believe, due to Mr. Choate, for the very satisfactory settlement of all the differences between the old country and the new."

MR. REED ON MR. CHOATE'S DUTIES.

Chairman White created much amusement by introducing the next speaker as "not merely a sovereign, for, gentlemen, he is a Czar—Thomas B. Reed."

"I suppose," said Mr. Reed, "that I have been called upon to-night because I am really the only person that can exactly express the state of mind that we all have with regard to Mr. Choate. I suppose that I alone understand the severe duties that devolve upon him 'near the Court of St. James,' [Laughter.] He is the only diplomat in the service of the United States that is required to learn the language of the country to which he is accredited. [Laughter.] And it is a most dreadful and laborious task, because the patois which he brought from Scotland would be a delusion and a snare instead of an aid and assistance.

"He is therefore obliged at the very beginning to learn the language, otherwise he would be roaming round in the railroad stations trying to buy a ticket when he ought to be at the booking office and otherwise miscellaneously behaving himself, for I understand in that country an annual ass and a statesman are not necessarily companions. [Laughter.] He has got to understand that a man in order to be clever has got to be intellectual; he also has to learn certain phrases and formulas of speech. He has to mention that we have a common Shakespeare, though why he should be common when everybody finds him uncommon, I never could understand. But he must not speak of a common Joseph Miller. He has to invent methods of making the English understand some portion of the fun which underlies the whole American character. In every relation of life he has to conform himself to the customs and fashions of the inhabitants, and that presents some points of difficulty.

"I do not think you realize and appreciate the difference in the language of the two countries by single suggestions. I had an opportunity to see it in full force the first time I went to the United States Embassy, or Legation, as it was then, in London, where I heard a gentleman in pure English rating a book agent, and upsetting me completely. I felt that the Ambassador had this man here for the purpose of giving every American a plunge into the well of English pure and undefiled. [Laughter.]

"A great deal has been said about our relations with England. There has been no country on the face of the earth for which we have felt all our lives the tenderness we feel for England. [Applause.] Nobody expressed it better than Hawthorne when he gave the title to his book of 'The Old Home.' We have always had that feeling toward Great Britain; we have always shown it, if in no other way, by the character of the men we have sent there to represent us. We began by sending a man who was afterward second President of the United States, and we have sent men of such fame and distinction that there is no Federal appointment in the United States that can by any possibility compare with it—we have sent poets, orators, Presidents, men of the highest distinction. It has been one continuous testimonial of our regard and affection for the mother country. [Applause.]

"And if at last they understand us I am glad of it, not because I want our people to conform to them, but because I want them to conform to the sentiments and views of our people. I hope the doctrine which the Ambassador has promulgated, universal suffrage and liberty, will prevail not only through this country (and in some parts of it it does not now prevail) but all over the world. [Applause.] I do not think we need to say anything in praise of ourselves. It is not necessary, because our work sings our praises."

MARK TWAIN'S ANECDOTE.

Mark Twain, who was next introduced, said:

"Mr. Carnegie has told you that on the other side they consider it necessary to train men for the Diplomatic Service. He has also suggested that we don't find it necessary on this side, but can turn out ready-made ones whenever we need them. And this reminds me of an anecdote. You've all heard it, of course. The greatness of this country rests on two anecdotes. The first is that of George Washington and the little hatchet story he told his father. From that arose the characteristic of true speaking which is the great characteristic of this Nation to-day. The other relates to the prosperity of our country.

"A firm of lawyers—we'll say Mr. Choate was one of the members of the firm, the other partner being a Hebrew, Mr. Choate's correspondent—were talking one day over the amount they would charge a client for their services. This is what they call it. [Laughter.] The Hebrew drew up a bill for $500 and Mr. Choate said: 'You'd better let me attend to that.' And the next day Mr. Choate handed him a check for $5,000, saying, 'That's your share of the loot.' Then this humble Hebrew gentleman in admiration said: 'Almost thou persuadest me to become a Christian.' [Laughter.] And the world said: 'This is a rising man. [Laughter.] We must save him from the law. He should be a diplomat.'

"The world looked beneath this anecdote and reasoned that a man who could thus take care of his private interests could well look after the commercial interests [laughter] of a growing country of 70,000,000. Mr. Choate has carried these qualities to England with him. Why, railroad iron is so cheap there now that even the poorest families can have plenty of it. [Laughter.] He has, as Mr. Carnegie said, worked like a mole underground. Since he has been there—only three years—American commerce has increased tenfold—or whatever it has increased—and he has depressed the commerce of England in the same ratio. He has applied that fundamental principle of diplomacy, give and take—give one and take ten—and he is still applying it." [Laughter.]

Justice Patterson was called upon after Mr. Clemens sat down.

He related an anecdote of Mr. Choate and certain Justices of the Supreme Court before whom Mr. Choate was trying a case. The Justices were heavily interested in certain stock speculations in Wall Street. While Mr. Choate was making his argument the Justices were being handed slips of ticker tape on which were the stock quotations. The bears were having things their own way. The Justices didn't appear to be following Mr. Choate very closely. This lack of attention apparently irritated the distinguished lawyer no little. He concluded his argument rather abruptly with the remark that he knew it was very hard to follow any legal argument with a market going to pieces. [Laughter.]

After a toast had been drunk standing to Gov. Odell, who was absent, Major Burke of the Governor's staff, in a brief speech, conveyed to Mr. Choate on behalf of Gov. Odell the highest esteem of the State's Chief Executive, as well as that of all the people of the Empire State.

JOKES OF SENATOR DEPEW.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who had stolen to the rear unseen by most of the guests, was now perceived by the Chairman and called upon for a talk.

"The reason Choate was never President," said the Senator, "was not due to his humor or his exercise of it. It was because he just always would kick—it's only once in a while a Rough Rider gets to be President. Choate always could remove a piece of cuticle, hang it on the fence, and proceed to do things to it better than any man I ever knew. It's the prevailing idea that to be an Ambassador is one of the most charming things imaginable. That's a mistake.

"The Ambassadors at the Court of St. James, with the exception of the American Ambassador have a very poor time of it. England expects that the American Ambassador shall be able to excel any of them at making a speech. At all of the occasions—cornerstone layings and things—none of the other Ambassadors is asked to make a speech. The Ambassadors couldn't. The ruler of whatever country they represented would regard such a request as an infringement of his dignity. The English people, too, will stand more from an American Ambassador than from anybody else. If they wouldn't, Choate would have been sent home after the first year." [Laughter.]

Senator Depew then told a story on Mr. Choate which caused the assemblage to roar with laughter. The occasion he referred to was a dinner given in this city some years ago to the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, and head of the Clan Gordon. The Earl attended in full regalia, "the wearing of which," said the Senator, "consists in leaving off some articles of dress we deem quite essential.

"At the dinner," he continued, "I sat on the Earl's right. Choate was next me. Just after the Earl seated himself, Choate whispered to me: 'Chauncey, are Aberdeen's legs really bare?' I raised the tablecloth cautiously and gave that scratch that all Scotchmen appreciate. [Laughter] and said: 'Yes, Joe, they are.' When Choate got up to speak, he said: 'Gentlemen, my invitation did not convey to me the information that the Earl of Aberdeen was to be here to-night in full regalia. If I had known it I would have left my trousers at home.' [Laughter.]

"Well, you never saw a madder crowd of Scotchmen. They thought it a reflection on the national costume of the Earl, who had done the diners the honor to appear in it. Well, four years have passed since then and now the Earl regards that as a joke [laughter] and tells it at least once a day, 365 days in the year."

The Senator closed with a glowing tribute to Mr. Choate's performance of his duties as Ambassador.

William B. Hornblower followed. In a brief speech he referred to the election. Apropos of Croker and Devery he related the anecdote of the Congressman who failed of election on account of a bill which proved unpopular. To him a friend said: 'Didn't you know that bill would prove a boomerang?'

"'Yes,' was the reply, 'but I didn't know I was such a d——n good shot.' Croker, said Mr. Hornblower, might have known Devery was a boomerang, but that he could now say that he didn't know before that he (Croker) was such a d——n good shot.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, who followed, regretted that since Mr. Choate's departure his hosts of after-dinner friends had been compelled to listen to the echoing tinkle of British laughter at some thousands of miles distance, and to read in the morning papers, "the ghosts of last night's chestnuts, staled by the morning air and moldered by passage under the seas."

Mr. Howland added another to the collection of Choate anecdotes the dinner brought forth.

"At a certain drawing room in London," said he, "a guest approached Mr. Choate, who was in the conventional dress of the English waiter, and said, 'Call me a cab.' 'All right,' said Mr. Choate, 'if you wish it. You're a cab.'" [Laughter.]

In response to Chairman White's suggestion that he might if he wished say something "in rebuttal," Mr. Choate remarked:

"I admire the inventive faculties of many of your speakers. I have forgotten—if they ever happened—many of the anecdotes. But they were happily told, and I shall always remember this reception as the most cordial accorded me upon my return to my native land."

Sybil Sanderson Sings in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Sybil Sanderson of the Grau Opera Company made her professional appearance in this, her native city, to-night, singing the leading role in "Manon." The event was made a society affair, and the Grand Opera House held one of the largest crowds in its history. Miss Sanderson, who was in excellent voice, received a tremendous ovation.

Boy Killed by Eighth Avenue Car.

While playing "tag" on Eighth Avenue last night, with some comrades, Harry Carney, a colored lad, five years old, who lived at 327 West Fortieth Street, ran in front of a north-bound electric car and was mangled to death under the wheels. James Thompson, the motorman, was arrested and locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

THE BEAUTIFUL CUPID TOILET SET.
24 DESIGNS.
THE MAUSER MFG. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
15th St., Bet. Broadway & Fifth Av. NEW YORK

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21-22 Sts.
The largest Hair Goods establishment in the world. In it ladies will find a wide selection of only the choicest goods in all colors, and of the finest workmanship.
WIGS and TOUPEES for ladies and gentlemen, when made by me are masterpieces in every respect.
LOVER'S KNOT
My latest novelty will be found of the greatest desirability for every lady who wishes to dress her hair becomingly.
HAIR ORNAMENTS.—Largest collections of exclusive and beautiful designs in Tortoise and Amber Shell, plain and exquisitely carved and special designs in fancy effects, also English Cut Jet, and a fine assortment of the celebrated "Rose of Japan."
HAIR DRESSING and HAIR COLORING, French Undulation, Shampooing, Scalp and Hair Treatment expertly attended to by my large and experienced corps of men and women assistants. All utensils antiseptically treated.
No Branch Stores. No Agents.

W. H. HALL.
Exceptional Offering in Suits, Coats and Skirts To-morrow.
Ladies' 27 and 42 inch Coats,
made of the best American kersey, in black, tan and castor, with half fitted back. Some have storm collars and revers, others just plain velvet collars. These coats are worth $15.00 and $16.50. Special for Monday,
10.98
Ladies' Handsome Man-Tailored Suits,
made of fine pebble and camel's hair cheviot, in black, blue, brown, gray, light and dark Oxfords. Jackets made Eton, Norfolk or blouse shape. Some fancily trimmed, others perfectly

EVENING POST CENTENNIAL

Anniversary Commemorated with a Jubilee Edition.

Complimentary Luncheon Tendered to Management and Staff by Prominent New Yorkers.

The Evening Post commemorated yesterday its one hundredth anniversary by issuing a jubilee edition and entertaining its entire staff of 190 persons at a dinner at the Hardware Club, at which the souvenir was a special Birthday Extra. The offices of the newspaper, at Fulton Street and Broadway, were decorated with evergreens, flags, and drapings, and these were at night illuminated with electricity in golden bulbs. The Post's centennial was cordially recognized and fêted by New York citizens of prominence in a complimentary luncheon in the library dining room of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The invitation was addressed by the hosts through Wendell Phillips Garrison, secretary of The Evening Post and Nation, to the Trustees of The Evening Post for its management, editorial staff, and officers. It said in part:

"We think that in view of the record of The Evening Post it is fitting that there should be some reciprocal action on the part of the community in recognition of so interesting an event."

The Post's issue yesterday was worthy of the anniversary it celebrated. With its three regular Saturday sections were a facsimile of the first issue of the paper, Nov. 16, 1801, and an illustrated magazine with a colored cover. The facsimile was true to typographical details of a century ago. The magazine, in respect of paper and printers' art, was an edition de luxe abundantly illustrated with portraits of all who have in a marked degree shaped the newspaper's course and contributed to its reputation and prosperity. With these were some capital Old New York sketches. The reading matter comprised a brief history of the first half century of The Evening Post by William Cullen Bryant and contributions and reminiscences by Parke Godwin, John Bigelow, Carl Schurz, Horace White, William A. Linn, John Ranken Towse, Clarence Deming, and Francis A. Leupp, besides several excellent sketches of New York life and customs in 1801, its mercantile life, social features, traveling facilities, public amusements, buildings, and markets of the beginning of the last century. The entire issue was at 3 cents, but in the early afternoon the street newspaper venders were selling them "like hot cakes" at 15 cents. An extra edition of the anniversary issue will be ready in a few days.

Congratulations and praise poured in on the management of the newspaper yesterday. Among the "birthday letters" received were those of John Hay, Secretary of State; John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; Edmund C. Stedman, John G. Carlisle, Richard Watson Gilder, Charles Francis Adams, Moncure D. Conway, Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University; Andrew D. White, United States Minister to Germany, and St. Clair McKelway. The Post also printed comments from a couple of its "loving friends," Percival E. Nagle, Street Cleaning Commissioner, and Henry W. Unger, the defeated Tammany candidate for District Attorney. Both complained that they had been assailed by The Post, but bore tribute to its courage and high aims.

HOSTS AT THE LUNCHEON.

At the luncheon at the Equitable Building the hosts were:

Abram S. Hewitt,	Morris K. Jesup,
John G. Carlisle,	Frank J. Mather,
Charles S. Fairchild,	Hamilton W. Mabie,
John A. Stewart,	George H. Putnam,
Levi P. Morton,	James H. Hyde,
Daniel S. Lamont,	E. M. Grout,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Andrew Carnegie,	Robert A. Grannis,
James J. Hill,	F. D. Tappen,
William B. Hornblower,	Frederic Cromwell,
Wager Swayne,	James McKeen,
Stewart L. Woodford,	S. D. Babcock,
John S. Kennedy,	Samuel Thorne,
William E. Dodge,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Francis L. Stetson,	Alexander E. Orr,
James W. Alexander,	James H. Canfield,
D. O. Mills,	James Grant Wilson,
Robert C. Ogden,	Gustav Pollak,
John E. Parsons,	Charles S. Smith,
John A. McCall,	Nelson Taylor,
William J. Curtis,	George A. Plimpton,
George G. Williams,	James C. Carter,
James Speyer,	Robert Bridges,
Richard A. McCurdy,	Charles A. Schieren,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	J. Amory Haskell,
Wheeler H. Peckham,	Hector H. Tyndale,
Franklin H. Giddings,	Frank H. Dodd,
Oakleigh Thorne,	Everett P. Wheeler,
Edward L. Burlingame,	Russell Sturgis,
William Nelson Cromwell,	J. S. Billings,
A. B. Hepburn,	Edward Cooper,
Charles H. Raymond,	Anson Phelps Stokes,
George F. Crane,	William W. Appleton,
John B. Moore,	Gage E. Tarbell,
James T. Woodward,	William H. McIntyre,
George W. Young,	Vernon H. Brown,
John C. Brown,	Fabian Franklin,
Charles Scribner,	Richard W. Gilder,
John J. McCook,	Frederick F. Cook,
Edmund C. Stedman,	Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
R. R. Bowker,	Edward Winslow,
Parke Godwin,	James G. Hague,
Carl Schurz,	The Rev. Dr. John Chadwick,
George L. Rives,	Austen G. Fox,
John De W. Warner,	Frederick W. Holls.

The guests of honor were nineteen representatives of the editorial and business departments of The Post. They were: Horace White, W. P. Garrison, Charles A. Spofford, Harold G. Villard, Oswald G. Villard, Edward P. Clark, Rollo Ogden, F. J. Mather, Jr., H. Parker Willis, Hammond Lamont, Payson Cale, W. J. Boies, Henry T. Finch, Arthur T. J. Crandall, Franklin Clarkin, J. T. Newcomb, Francis E. Leupp, P. G. Hubert, Jr., and Lawrence Godkin. The invited guests were: Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Adolph S. Ochs, St. Clair McKelway, Edward Cary, President Patton of Princeton, President Schurman of Cornell, ex-President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, the Rev. John R. Chadwick, the Hon. John Bigelow, J. W. Dodsworth, W. A. Linn, Philip McK. Garrison, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, and James B. Reynolds.

Abram S. Hewitt presided. At his left were W. P. Garrison, Carl Schurz, Archbishop Corrigan, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Those on his right were Horace White, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph C. Hendrix, and E. L. Godwin. A blessing was asked by the Archbishop. Speech-making began at 3 P. M. after twoscore women, who brought a large bouquet of white chrysanthemums, had been seated between the two long tables. Mr. Hewitt referred to them by saying "the gates of heaven have been opened to allow the angels to come in." In a hearty address of tribute and congratulation he said that when he was asked to sign the invitation to the luncheon he felt as if a patent of nobility had been conferred on him. He said later on that every one present had received friendly chastisement at the hands of The Post—"whom The Post loveth it chasteneth." [Laughter.] He concluded by saying:

"I give you the toast, congratulations to The Evening Post on its vigorous majority at the age of 100, support it in every good work it may undertake, in the assurance that it will continue to be in the future as in the past the bulwark of liberty, truth, right, and justice."

Horace White, editor of The Evening Post, replied happily to the toast and spoke of the salient features of his newspaper's policy. He said that independent citizenship might exist without an independent press, but its growth would be precarious without its daily stimulus.

SPEECHES BY OTHER CONVIVES.

St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, said in an address:

"The newspaper is the monitor, the mirror, the microcosm of its century, of its half century, of its quarter century, of its decade, of its lustrum, of its year, of its month, of its day, of its hour. That is why world, Church, science, art, business, education, philanthropy, culture, that is why life net, being more and meaning more now than they were and meant before, the newspaper reflecting them all, ministering to them all, and itself ministering to all in turn, is better, broader, stronger now than it was before. That is why old is young and age is youth, and a century is an evidence not of senility, but of lusty juvenescence in journalism. For that reason the sixty-one years young Eagle salutes the one hundred years young Evening Post, and wishes to it innumerable renewals of an everlasting life."

Carl Schurz here took the seat of Mr. Hewitt, and introduced Wendell P. Garrison, who eulogized the administration of Mr. Godkin. James C. Carter and O. G. Villard spoke, and Andrew Carnegie was introduced by Mr. Schurz as "a gentleman who has already made himself a benefactor of the age, and, I may add, the chief librarian of the universe."

Mr. Carnegie, after a cordial eulogy to the soldiers of the pen of The Post, said:

"There are, broadly, two classes of newspapers. The London Times represents one which plays the part of a political barometer, and, whatever Government is in power, as long as it has overwhelming popular opinion behind it, we see The Times is powerful organ. Its name describes it. The other class aims to form and lead, and not to follow lead, and not to follow public opinion, to lead it and to keep it in the path which carries man upward, preaching always that righteousness alone exalteth the nation. We all have reason to know to which class belongs the great organ of public opinion, which we are met to honor. It has been and it is, and we fondly trust always will be, to us and to all the country, not a barometer, but a compass, pointing steadily to the true path, which leads to the shining star of higher civilization—to an improved human society."

Archbishop Corrigan, in a short address, said:

"The daily press not only gives us the history of the world day after day; but also supplies us with the lines of thought that are ready for instant use. The press has an immense temptation, sometimes yielded to, of using the immense power it has for evil purposes when the invitation presents itself, and it presents itself in the most attractive manner, and sometimes it will listen to sordid voices of men or sensationalism instead of having higher and worthier purposes. And it is very much to the credit of The Evening Post that during all of its existence it has ever taken the highest and most worthy position in journalism, and I, at the close of its century, join most cordially in all that has been said this afternoon in its favor."

Other speakers were President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University and President F. L. Patton of Princeton University.

The sending of the following cable message to E. L. Godkin, who is in England, met with unanimous approval:

"Representatives of diverse and important interests of the country assembled to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of The Evening Post send cordial greetings of respect and friendship."

At the instance of W. C. Brownell, a resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Hewitt "for his kindly and genial expression of the sentiments and feelings represented by this testimonial."

RIOTING IN DUBLIN.

Nationalist Faction Storm Unionist Headquarters and Demolish Windows.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—Rioting between the Horace Plunkett and Arthur Lynch factions, as a result of the Parliamentary contest in Galway, was renewed last night. The Lynchites stormed the Unionist headquarters, and further demolished the doors and windows. Numbers of persons were injured, and several heads were split.

Col. Lynch has not yet appeared on the scene, and is not expected. The Nationalists assert that if the Colonel is elected he will be "smuggled" inside the House of Commons to take the oath, and then "face the music," if accused of treason for fighting in behalf of the Boers.

John Dillon is actively campaigning against Mr. Plunkett. His object, it is alleged, being to cause Mr. Plunkett's retirement from the Vice Presidency of the Irish Agriculture and Industries Department, which will probably follow his defeat.

Mr. Dillon's attitude is in a line with his denunciation of John Redmond because the latter so warmly supported Mr. Plunkett's projects, for the regeneration of agriculture in Ireland, on the Parliamentary committee whose labors resulted in the formation of the new department.

Four hundred extra policemen were drafted to Galway to-day, and are now patrolling the streets. A large force of police is held at the Court House, in readiness for eventualities.

BRITAIN AND MOSQUITO COAST.

Foreign Office Displays Little Interest in the Matter.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The negotiations between the Governments of Great Britain and Nicaragua with regard to the Mosquito Coast have been very voluminous, but it is now believed that Nicaragua can provide a satisfactory guarantee for the protection of the natives and enable Great Britain to rid herself of a responsibility which brings with it no advantage.

The question of a suitable guarantee has been chiefly responsible for the prolongation of the matter, Lord Lansdowne, British Foreign Secretary, insisting that the Indians must be adequately protected. Beyond this point the Foreign Office displays little interest in the matter, believing that Great Britain's rights on the Mosquito Coast are quite valueless, and no quid pro quo is being sought from Nicaragua.

ENGLAND'S ABNORMAL WEATHER.

From Twelve to Twenty Degrees of Frost—Skating in the Kingdom.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—From 12 to 20 degrees of frost, unprecedented at this time of the year, and a dense fog in most parts of the country are winding up a week notable for its abnormal weather, and are adding to the long list of casualties occasioned by the recent gales. Railroad traffic in and around London is seriously impeded, while train collisions are reported from various points. The most serious of these was on the London, Chatham and Dover line, when seventeen persons were injured.

All traffic on the River Thames is at a standstill, and several accidents preceded the stoppage. The fog in South London is so dense that road traffic is almost impracticable. Omnibus passengers have been forced to leave the vehicles and walk.

Notwithstanding the density of the fog, the Automobile Club turned out in force for its annual spin to-day. Hundreds of cars participated in the display, and gingerly felt their way through the darkness.

The Channel steamers are greatly delayed by fog. There was skating to-day in some parts of the kingdom.

THE BRITISH SUGAR TAX.

Rumor that an Additional Halfpenny a Pound May Be Levied.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A stir has been created by the rumor that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Chancellor of the Exchequer) would impose another tax of a halfpenny per pound on sugar, although inquiries have resulted in discrediting the probability of any such action. It is an unwritten rule of the Treasury that no industry shall be tampered with two years running, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not likely to break through hard and fast traditions, however hard pushed he may be for funds to carry on the war.

Nevertheless, the rumor has brought to light a curious condition of affairs which would certainly favor the Government should it decide to take such a step, despite the tax imposed in the last budget. The British consumer is now buying sugar more cheaply than before the tax was imposed. This is due chiefly to the surplus supply, and also to wholesale price cutting by Germany, whose sugar trust is causing the British trade the keenest apprehension. The action of these German firms will form one of the principal topics of the sugar conference, which is to meet in Brussels Dec. 14.

Though the United States Government has not been invited to send a delegate to the conference, it is learned that it could easily be represented if it so desired, and one of the leading authorities on sugar in England is now endeavoring to secure the attendance of an American delegate at the meeting in Brussels.

Until after the conference, it can be definitely stated, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will not take any action, and even then it is improbable that he will run the risk of further disintegrating business, which, on all sides, it is declared, would be in a sorrowful plight.

Replying to a correspondent, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the coal tax would be continued next year, but intimated that it would not be increased. This will take a load off the minds of British coal mine owners, who have been especially exercised over the inroads American coal has made on the Continent.

Franco-Chilean Guano Indemnity.

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 16.—The Court of Arbitration in the Franco-Chilean guano dispute has decided that the indemnity, £558,565, shall be distributed as follows: To the United States Guano Company, which was consignee; to Dreyfus Frères of Paris, to the Peruvian Corporation, and to the Pacific Finance and Commercial Company. The claims of five other parties are disallowed.

Queen of Holland Better.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 16.—The Queen Mother, coming to-day from the bedside of Queen Wilhelmina, who is reported to have been suffering from premature confinement, said the royal patient was better.

WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

But Holland Does Not Forget Its Ties of Kinship in South Africa.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 16.—The Government, during the course of a communication to the Chamber, dealing with the Foreign Office estimates, reiterated to-day its desire, for the time being, to maintain its policy of neutrality in connection with the South African question, and said:

"But, while we should scrupulously observe the obligations of international law, no one would suggest that the ties of consanguinity of race existing between the Dutch and the South African States should be forgotten. The Government, therefore, will always remain on the alert to seize an opportunity for the restoration of peace."

THE NEW ISTHMIAN CANAL TREATY READY.

Signatures Only Needed So Far as the British Government Is Concerned—Lord Pauncefote's Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—So far as the British Government is concerned, all that remains to be done in connection with the Isthmian Canal is for Lord Pauncefote and Secretary of State Hay to affix their signatures to the new treaty. Such minor suggestions as ensued after the British Ambassador's arrival at Washington have all been disposed of, and the Foreign Office awaits news of the signing of the convention, though it has not received any intimation as to when this is likely to occur.

No draft of the treaty has been cabled here, for the very good reason that the text of the document is safely locked away in the Foreign Office files, where it has been since prior to Lord Pauncefote's departure from this country. The Ambassador was empowered to sign on behalf of Great Britain the first day he arrived in the United States if such a course seemed to him advisable. He is acting with full power, and the officials presume that he is only awaiting the convenience of the State Department at Washington.

GERMAN TARIFF DISCUSSION.

Bundesrath's Action Offends the Agrarian League—Opinions Divided.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Views differ regarding the effect of the Bundesrath's action on the Tariff bill. Friends of the measure assert that the prospects of its adoption, substantially in its present form, by the Reichstag, have greatly improved, and even its opponents do not disguise their disappointment over the Bundesrath's acquiescence. The Centrist press demands its speedy passage, and admits that the longer the debates last the more difficult will be the adoption of the measure.

Nevertheless, a long and heated discussion is certain. Even obstruction tactics are hinted at by the Radicals and Socialists. The Agrarian League pronounces the bill to be absolutely unacceptable, and says that the Agrarians are profoundly disappointed at the Bundesrath's action. The League urges ruthless opposition to the measure in the Reichstag, and is sending circulars to its local branches, setting forth that all increases in industrial duties must be rejected unless the full Agrarian demands are conceded.

BRIGANDS LOWER DEMANDS.

Miss Stone's Captors Willing to Take 20,000 Turkish Pounds, Perhaps 15,000—They Call Themselves Patriots.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 16.—The brigands who captured Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka have reduced the amount of ransom they demand to 20,000 Turkish pounds. Coincident with this intelligence comes the information that the leaders of the band, if convinced that this is more than Mr. Dickinson will give, will accept 15,000 Turkish pounds. Even this sum is greatly beyond the cash at Mr. Dickinson's disposal. Therefore, unless the captors further abate their demands, there is no hope of an immediate settlement.

An agent who is in touch with the brigands reports that they recognize they made a mistake in kidnapping Miss Stone. They would, however, consider it worse than a blunder to release her without an adequate ransom. There is no longer any fear regarding the bandits' intentions toward the captives. They declare that they are not robbers, but patriots performing an obnoxious task in the interests of a holy cause. The majority of the kidnappers are peasants and farmers, directed by a secret committee to execute its decisions.

WOMEN POLITICIANS IN PARIS.

League Formed to Frown on Non-Voting Men and to Proclaim Liberty of Conscience.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Women of the French capital have initiated a movement which is expected to influence future elections. Their watchword is "Defense of Property, the Fatherland, and Liberty," and they propose to support, by influence and money, candidates who will uphold their platform. A committee has been formed under the leadership of the wife of Admiral de Cuverville, and recruiting is actively proceeding.

The women distinctly disclaim any championship of feminism, or that they are seeking to obtain "impossible liberties or ridiculous equalities." They will devote special attention to men of the better class who do not take the trouble to vote and contemplate excluding from their drawing rooms all who are unable to prove that they have exercised the right of franchise. A proclamation of the new league, which is now being circulated, rejects Socialism and internalism, demands recognition of the right of French mothers to choose the teachers of their children, and closes with a reference to recent legislation, as follows:

"We desire that all consciences may be free on French soil. Functionaries and priests, monks, and nuns also have consciences, and we demand liberty for them."

MISS WACKERMAN'S CONDITION.

American Found Wandering in London Now in Workhouse.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Miss Helen Vanderbilt Wackerman of New York, who was taken to St. Giles's Infirmary Wednesday as a wandering lunatic, and was there privately examined by a Justice of the Peace, is spending her days within the walls of the workhouse, in one of the grimiest parts of London. She is an inmate of the insane ward, where her companions, with one exception, are decrepit old women, suffering from senile dementia.

This exception is a wealthy, well-connected English woman, who was brought in the day after Miss Wackerman's arrival, suffering from a somewhat similar complaint, which in Miss Wackerman's case is diagnosed as melancholia. The newcomer had several hundred pounds on her person when arrested. She will be handed over to her relatives.

Miss Wackerman will remain in the care of the authorities until Nov. 28, by which time it is hoped some of her relatives will have reached London. She is receiving every attention from an experienced doctor and nurse, who have secured good results in similar cases. They believe Miss Wackerman's ailment to be of long standing, but capable of much improvement if not of cure. The United States Consulate is now watching over Miss Wackerman's interests.

Viennese Students in Sectarian Fight.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—After a fierce fight the Lutheran students drove the Roman Catholic students out of the Great Hall of the university to-day. The authorities of the institution brought the Catholics back to the hall, but the latter were again driven out, and the fighting between the students continued outside the building.

Holland's New Tariff.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 16.—The Finance Minister declared to-day that while he was hopeful that the proposed new tariff bill would greatly benefit the Netherlands Treasury and promote prosperity, it will not in any way resemble the protectionist measure about to be enacted by Germany.

Steamship Ionian's Successful Trial.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—The agents of the Allan Line have received a cable message announcing that the new twin screw steamship Ionian, of 9,000 tons, had a successful trial trip from Belfast to Liverpool, averaging 14½ knots.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN GERMAN STEAMSHIPS.

Denial that a New York Insurance Company Has Acquired a Large Interest.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Considerable mystery prevails here regarding the meeting of the Directors of ocean steamship companies at the Hotel Bristol yesterday evening. The meeting was apparently suddenly called, since Herr Ballin, Director of the Hamburg-American Line, and Herr Plathe, President of the North German Lloyd Line, came first, were received by the Emperor, and then the other Directors and Secretaries were summoned. A representative of the Government also attended the meeting.

The Kleines Journal says the ocean companies' Directors have held conferences and discussed ways and means of preventing the increasing American influence over German lines. The paper adds that New York capitalists have purchased several million marks of shares in the Hamburg-American Line during the last few weeks, but the excitement by the reported purchase by a New York life insurance company of over 5,000,000 marks of the North German Lloyd Company's obligations the Kleines Journal considers unjustified, since this purchase does not affect the shares.

The Tageblatt to-day prints an official denial from the North German Lloyd Company that this company has sold obligations to the New York insurance company. Herr Ballin left Berlin this afternoon.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING UNABATED IN GERMANY.

Numerous Meetings Held Throughout the Empire Last Week.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Numerous anti-Chamberlain meetings were held throughout Germany this week, and there are no signs of an abatement of the movement. A number of the meetings adopted resolutions which were forwarded to the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow. A direct semi-official utterance on the subject is still lacking, but a number of the country weeklies, which generally reflect the views of the local officials, print, simultaneously, an article considered to have been inspired from Berlin, in which the people are warned against carrying too far the feeling of indignation against Mr. Chamberlain and allowing it to assume the form of general, political hostility to Great Britain. The writer of the article rejects the demand that the German Government enter a protest in London against the utterances of the Colonial Secretary and ask for satisfaction, as this would overshoot the mark. The article concludes with saying that public opinion in France passed over the matter with light ridicule, and asserts that the French would rejoice if all Germany, with the Chancellor at the head, "ran foul of the English bully's weapon."

More significant is the circular which the Executive Committees of the German Veterans' Union and Prussian National Veterans' Union have, as already cabled, issued, deprecating the anti-Chamberlain demonstrations and requesting the veterans to avoid taking part in the movement.

BRITISH CABINET AWAKES.

Its Unexpected Energy at This Time Elicits a Compliment.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Cabinet appears to have awakened from its lethargy with such unexpected energy as to elicit from The Pall Mall Gazette the following comment: "This strict application to business is highly to be commended and will be generally appreciated."

This unintentional admission of the Cabinet's previous laziness has caused the announcement that the various committees of the Cabinet, sitting this week, will formulate proposals for the reform of procedure in the House of Commons. These proposals will be considered by the full Cabinet next week. It is pretty generally admitted that there is crying need of such a step, as domestic legislation is almost hopelessly blocked. Parliament, it is expected, will reassemble Jan. 23.

ROYAL COUPLE INCOMPATIBLE.

Reason for Disagreement Between Two of Queen Victoria's Grandchildren.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—In regard to the approaching action for divorce between the Grand Duchess of Hesse and the Grand Duke, grandchildren of Queen Victoria, The Cologne Gazette says it learns authoritatively that no third party is involved, explains that the disagreement is owing to the incompatibility of their temperaments and tastes, and intimates that the lack of a male heir also has a bearing on the case.

The paper further says that the Czar's recently projected visit to Darmstadt was omitted because of the marital troubles of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse.

NEW STEEL COMBINATION TALK.

No Meeting Held at the Waldorf—Views of the Trust's Counsel.

While there was no conference at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday of representatives of firms said to be engaged in the formation of an independent iron and steel corporation, yet persons engaged in the business declared such an organization was well under way. As near as could be learned the new movement originates with the Lackawanna interests, which have been purchasing many blast furnaces and ore deposits in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Max Pam, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, ridiculed the idea that the formation of a new company of any moment was contemplated.

Many persons engaged in the iron and steel business are in the city, and while some of these are in no way connected with the United States Steel Corporation, none knew anything of the contemplated company.

British Naval Construction Plan.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The new programme for naval construction is engaging the attention of the British Admiralty. While some provision is expected for adding to the cruiser fleet, the new construction estimates will probably be curtailed, owing to the war expenditure, and attention will be largely devoted to clearing off the arrears of construction, now aggregating in the neighborhood of twenty warships, money for which has already been voted. It is hoped that the arrears will be cleared off by the end of 1903.

Low Price for a Sargent Painting.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—An oil painting by John Singer Sargent was sold at auction Friday and fetched the extraordinarily low price of three and a half guineas. This drop from the hundreds of guineas which have usually been secured for the American painter's works is somewhat explained by the fact that the picture was executed twenty years ago, and that it was not advertised. However, it is excellently done and will doubtless be resold at a large profit by the lucky buyer.

The Unemployed in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—All signs indicate that there will be much suffering among the working classes in Germany this Winter. The authorities of this city estimate that there are 35,000 unemployed persons in Berlin, and from all sections of the country come reports of people seeking work. Statistics show that two persons inquired for every vacant job in October, and the number of unemployed has increased since then, several iron furnaces and other establishments having recently discharged men.

King Christian to Seek Health.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—King Christian intends to leave Denmark for the coming Winter, as he is unable to endure the severe climate which prevails in the kingdom during that season. He will leave here next week with the Dowager Empress of Russia to visit the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at Gmunden, Austria. From there King Christian will probably go to Livadia, Greece.

Connecticut Farmers on a Milk Strike.

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Nov. 16.—Practically all the supply of milk usually furnished by Eastern Connecticut farmers for consumption in Providence, R. I., was cut off this morning by the refusal of the farmers to continue selling to the Providence wholesale dealers at 31 cents a can. The farmers demand 36 cents a can on account of the rise in the price of grain. This morning only sixty cans were shipped from Eastern Connecticut. Usually about 1,000 cans have been sent to Providence each day.

NEW ART BUILDING PLANS

$1,500,000 to be Expended in Its Construction.

Committee of the Fine Arts Federation Suggests an Incorporated Society to Manage It.

Groavenor Atterbury, Secretary of the United Fine Arts Building Committee, yesterday afternoon gave out a report of the Friday night meeting of the Executive Committee of the fine arts federation of New York. The meeting was held in the Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, and was composed of members of the various art associations of the city. Frederick C. Crowinshield of the Mural Painters' Society, was the Chairman for the evening.

In regard to the site for the new building, which is to be a home for contemporaneous art, it was agreed that for the structure to be available for its purpose it should be situated within the district bounded by Twenty-third and Sixty-first Streets and Sixth and Third Avenues, and that its front should be upon Fifth or Madison Avenue, or upon an open square. The committee decided that the site should contain not less than 40,000 square feet.

It was also agreed that proper legislation should be obtained to secure exemption from taxation, and some reasonable guarantee provided toward maintenance of the property either by endowment or by municipal appropriation. In regard to the administration of the building it was thought best that the management should be vested in an incorporated society, with a Board of Trustees, to be founded as soon as occasion may require. It was voted that the cost of the building should be $1,500,000.

The report of the Executive Committee will be handed to the General Committee at a meeting to be held on Friday next at the Arts Club at 8:30 P. M.

At the meeting Friday night the following were present: Frederick Dielman of the National Academy of Design, Robert W. Gibson of the Architects' League of New York, John De Witt Warner of the Municipal Art Society, D. Maitland Armstrong of the Society of American Artists, J. G. Brown of the American Water Color Society, S. B. P. Trowbridge of the Society Beaux Arts Architects, William B. Faxon of the American Fine Arts Society, and Mr. Atterbury.

FIREMEN HURT AT ROCHESTER.

Were Fighting a Hot Fire in a Stove Polish Factory.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The upper three stories of the five-story brick factory of the American Chemical Company on Jay Street were damaged by fire to-day. The company manufactures stove polish, and the inflammable nature of the ingredients used made the fire one of the hottest the department has had to contend with for some time.

The employes, consisting of many women and girls, were out of the building at dinner when the fire was discovered. The loss is estimated at $10,000, covered by insurance.

Charles Zimber of Truck No. 1 was injured by flying glass. Another fireman was overcome by smoke, but recovered.

C. T. BARNEY'S HOUSE BURNED.

Country Residence at Southampton, L. I., Destroyed—Family Fled for Life—Loss, $250,000.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Nov. 16.—"Windy Barn," the beautiful country residence here of Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, with all its contents, including rare bric-à-brac and paintings of great value, by European artists, was totally destroyed by fire last night. It was still occupied, as it is the custom of the family to remain here until late in November.

The flames spread with such rapidity that Mr. Barney and his household were forced to flee for their lives in scant attire, losing all their clothing and personal effects, and it is said that much fine jewelry is in the ruins of the house, of which this morning nothing remains but three tall chimneys, rising like monumental shafts from a tangle of warped iron girders and piping and a mass of débris in the cellar. The loss is estimated at $250,000, partly covered by insurance.

The fire started in the billiard room in the northeast corner of the house, supposedly from a defective flue. It is said to have been first seen by Miss Helen Barney, who before seeking her own safety, ran through the doomed building arousing her parents, her sister Catharine Barney, her brother J. W. Barney, and the servants sleeping in the house. The entire family was at home with the exception of A. W. Barney, another son.

As they rushed from the house the fire rose and grew to a tremendous blaze, illuminating the beach and ocean for miles around. The building stood on the beach far from the fire company's quarters, and it was long before the firemen received the alarm. When they reached the Barney place the entire structure was wrapped in roaring flames. Immense showers of sparks and embers were carried across the lake and for a time the new residence of Henry A. Robbins was seriously threatened, and a line of hose was stretched to it ready for instant use. The Barneys and their servants were cared for at a neighbor's home for the rest of the night, and the first thing this morning Mr. Barney telephoned to their friends in New York of the destruction of their home and the safety of all who were in it.

"Windy Barn" was one of the finest residences on the Long Island Coast, and was the first Summer home to be built at Southampton. It was erected by William S. Hoyt nearly thirty years ago, and Mr. Barney, since he purchased the property, had greatly enlarged it, a grand ballroom having been added but two years ago. The house, as remodeled, was two stories and a half high, and contained about thirty rooms. The family were preparing to move to their city home, at 101 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, and that house is in the hands of the workmen, who are preparing it for Winter occupancy. For this reason Mr. Barney had recently transferred many valuable belongings from that house to the country home, considerably swelling the loss by the fire.

TAR CAUSED COSTLY FIRE.

Explosion of a Barrel Results in a Loss of $150,000 in Kansas.

NEWTON, Kan., Nov. 16.—A fire which started in the Newton lumber yard to-day did $150,000 damage. The fire was caused by the explosion said to be due to spontaneous combustion, of a barrel of tar.

J. Stine, an employe, was injured badly by the explosion, and probably will die. The principal losses are the Newton lumber yard and the Phillips Building, occupied as a furniture store.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother May Die from Burns Received at Vernon, Ill., While Trying to Save Them.

VERNON, Ill., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Charles Bass to-day left her two small children locked in the house while she went to a neighbor's.

The house burned and the children perished. Mrs. Bass rushed to the house, and in attempting to save her children received burns from which she will die.

Colored Janitor Smothered.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Nov. 16.—Fire to-day damaged the Printz Block and the stock of the tenants to the extent of $50,000. Edward Henderson, the colored janitor, who slept in the basement, was suffocated.

New Hampshire Almshouse Burned.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16.—What is supposed to have been an incendiary fire started in a dark closet in the attic of the main building of the Merrimack County Almshouse at North Boscawen to-day. The building was destroyed. The 135 inmates were rescued. The loss was $30,000, and is covered by insurance.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street, West.

Ladies' Fine Suits---A Final Clearing Sale

VELVET AND CORDUROY SUITS, handsomely trimmed, superior workmanship, lined throughout with taffeta silk, colors blue, black or brown, were $65.00, for Monday 39.75

FANCY TAILOR-MADE SUITS of this season's choicest fabrics, various styles and colors, trimmed with satin and velvet, some silk lined throughout, were $32.00 to $45.00, for Monday . . . 21.75

Ladies' Jackets---Big Values.

JACKETS of superior quality Velour, blouse, fly-front or double breasted jacket effects, heavy satin lining, reg. $27.75; for Monday 21.50

JACKETS of best quality Martinique, 25 to 30 inches long, lined with Skinner's satin, reg. $16.75; for Monday . . . 9.95

Millinery—Below Cost.

UNTRIMMED—FUR FELT AND CAMEL'S HAIR HATS, all fashionable shapes in every desirable color, reg. 98 cents, for Monday 39c

BLACK SILK VELVET DRAPED HATS made of extra quality velvet in a large variety of new shapes, selling on Sixth avenue for 4.00, here on Monday 1.98

READY-TO-WEAR—STITCHED CAMEL'S HAIR HATS, broad brim Sailor or Alpine effects, trimmed with velvet bands, quills and feather pompons, all colors, reg. 1.48, for Monday 69c

A MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLE LINE OF HIGH GRADE READY-TO-WEAR HATS, equal qualities and styles now selling elsewhere for 1.69, 1.98 and 2.98, here on Monday 98c

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER PLUMES—An unusual opportunity, 11 ins. long, reg. 1.25, Monday 75c. 13 ins. long, reg. 1.75, Monday 98c

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER PLUMES, Amazon styles, for large black velvet hats. 15 ins. long, reg. 1.98, Monday . . . . . 98c | 18 ins. long, reg. 2.98, Monday 1.98

Reliable Furs.

Latest fashions and exceptionally modest prices on every article in our well-selected stock—these items from the lower-priced sorts:

NECK SCARFS of Stone Marten Opossum, Skunk Opossum or Sable Opossum, or Nutria, with six full tails 3.95

MUFFS of Stone Marten Opossum, Skunk Opossum or Sable Opossum, full size 3.50

GO-CART ROBES of sheepskin, with pocket 2.85

A Big Sacrifice in Dress Goods.

Part of space needed at once for Holiday Goods—hence these enormous price-reductions to effect instant disposal:

COLORED ALL WOOL FRENCH HENRIETTA in all the street and evening shades, reg. 59c. per yd. . . . 42c

COLORED PURE WORSTED STORM-PROOF SERGE in all colors, 46 ins. wide, reg. 69c. per yd. 49c

COLORED ALL WOOL HOMESPUN SUITINGS, an extra heavy quality, 52 ins. wide, reg. 89c. per yd. 59c

BLACK ALL WOOL FRENCH HENRIETTA, a superior quality and silk finish, 46 ins. wide, reg. 89c. per yd. . . . 69c

BLACK ALL WOOL PEBBLE CHEVIOT, a superior quality, 50 ins. wide, reg. 1.10 per yd. 75c

BLACK ALL WOOL FRENCH VENETIAN CLOTHS, an especially good quality, 52 ins. wide, reg. 1.59 per yd. . . 1.10

Specials in Silk Department.

BLACK PURE SILK FIGURED TAFFETAS, a soft finish and extra quality, 24 inches wide, reg. 85c. per yard 59c

BLACK HEMSTITCHED TAFFETAS in various styles, 21 ins. wide, reg. 1.10 per yard 79c

COLORED PURE SILK FLANNEL TAFFETAS, in all shades, warranted to wash and wear, 24 ins. wide, reg. 1.25 yard 89c

COLORED PRINTED WARP LOUISINE in Persian effects, a superior quality, 21 ins. wide, reg. 1.50 yard 98c

Agents for New York of the Famous Shoe for Women

"Queen Quality"

Comfort, service and beauty in every pair—all styles here, from the daintiest dress creation to the most substantial street boot—all at one price 3.00

125th Street, West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

ESTABLISHED

NO REVOLT AGAINST MR. BIDWELL'S REMOVAL

Senator Platt and Gov. Odell Say They Are Satisfied.

The Senator Declares that President Roosevelt Consulted Him About Mr. Stranahan's Appointment—Other Leaders Resentful.

Senator Platt and Gov. Odell took breakfast together yesterday. When the Governor was seen later and asked what he thought about Senator Stranahan's selection to succeed George R. Bidwell, Collector of the Port, he said:

"The action of President Roosevelt in this matter is entirely satisfactory to me. In fact, anything that the President may do with regard to Federal appointments in New York will be satisfactory to me. I regard the Federal appointments as entirely outside of my province. Senator Stranahan is a splendid man and will make a fine executive officer."

Senator Platt when asked what he thought about the appointment, said:

"The President's decision to appoint Senator Stranahan Collector of the Port is perfectly agreeable to me, and I am confident that it will be equally acceptable to Senator Depew. The President consulted me on the subject before he reached his conclusion. There will be no dispute or disagreement such as this important Federal appointment has sometimes caused in the past.

"The reappointment of Mr. Bidwell by President McKinley was a recess appointment. Congress was not in session and so Mr. Bidwell's nomination has never reached the Senate. Therefore it will not be necessary for President Roosevelt to reverse the action of President McKinley. President Roosevelt will merely send in the name of Mr. Stranahan to the Senate, and on the motion of the Senators from New York the nomination will be confirmed."

Speaking of Mr. Bidwell Senator Platt said he had made the best Collector of the Port in the city's history. The fact that President McKinley had reappointed Mr. Bidwell was sufficient, he said, to indicate the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Bidwell had discharged the duties of his office.

Senator Platt was asked whether he had been consulted about the Appraisership, from which office it has been understood that Wilbur F. Wakeman was to be removed to give way to Col. George R. Whitehead.

"Yes, I was consulted about that also," said the Senator. "The official announcement of the selection of Col. Whitehead for this office must come from Washington. But I may say that the appointment has been decided upon and that it will receive my approval."

Collector Bidwell refused to see reporters who called at his office yesterday to ask him if he had anything to say with regard to the report from Washington that his removal was caused by personal charges that had been preferred against him after his official conduct had been shown to be satisfactory in every respect. Mr. Bidwell's Secretary handed to the reporters the following typewritten statement:

"I have no information other than what I have read in the newspapers in regard to the matter, and I cannot discuss it in any way."

Appraiser Wakeman is not disturbed over his prospective removal and has no fault to find. He said yesterday that he had done his full duty and his record was clear, but if the President wanted another man it was all right.

Senator Stranahan will not take charge of the Collector's office until April 1, which means that he will preside over the Cities Committee in the Senate during the coming session of the Legislature.

There is some resentment in Republican circles that President Roosevelt should have filled the two most important offices within his gift for New York City with non-residents. Col. Whitehead, who is now in Porto Rico, like Senator Stranahan comes from the northern part of the State. He is a resident of Suspension Bridge, Niagara County. While there have been many precedents for giving one of these offices to an up-State man politicians who were consulted at the Fifth Avenue last night could not recall when both places had been given to men who lived outside of the City of New York.

SENATOR STRANAHAN TALKS.

Admits that He Is to be Made Collector, and Says He Has Given No Pledges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—State Senator N. H. Stranahan of Oswego, N. Y., after his call upon the President, to-day made the following statement:

"President Roosevelt this morning tendered to me the office of Collector of the Port of New York, with the understanding that I shall assume its duties April 1 next. Such an arrangement will permit me to do my Winter's work at Albany. I am especially anxious to finish my term as Senator in justice to my constituency and also in the hope that, as Chairman of the Committee on Cities, I may be able to aid the administration of Mayor Low and assist the policies of Gov. Odell.

"The revised charter will undoubtedly require attention from the Legislature, and my work in connection with that has familiarized me with the subject.

"The office of Collector comes to me absolutely unsolicited, and, I may say, with the cordial concurrence of the President and Senator Platt. The Senator undoubtedly desired the reappointment of Mr. Bidwell, but if this was not to be done he is entirely satisfied with me. No suggestions as to my policy in the office have been made to me or condition coupled with the appointment, except that I give the best possible administration in my power, in the belief that in faithful public service is to be found the greatest advantage to one's party."

During the afternoon Mr. Stranahan called upon the members of the Civil Service Commission and had an extended interview with them. While no details of the conference were given out, the members of the commission expressed themselves after the close of the conference as of the opinion that the civil service law would be enforced strictly in the office of Collector of Customs for New York after Mr. Stranahan takes his position at the head of that office.

IMPORTERS SUE FOR DUTY ON SUGAR FROM ILOILO.

They Claim that Philippine Islands Are Included in American Territory—Collector Bidwell Defendant.

Great importance attaches to a suit just commenced in the United States Circuit Court against Collector Bidwell by Coudert Brothers as counsel for Warner, Barnes & Co., Limited, of London, to recover $128,520 paid under protest on a cargo of sugar brought into this port on the steamship Dunottar from Iloilo, Island of Panay, in the Philippines, whence the vessel sailed on Aug. 3.

The cargo was held for duty by the Collector on the ground that it was brought from a foreign country, while the owners claim that Panay is American territory, and that the collection of duty was, therefore, contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

The suit is in a way a test case to determine the right to impose duty on goods brought from any of the colonial possessions under the control of this Government, and will, it is stated, be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. As many other importers have paid duty under protest on similar cargoes, the amount involved in the final decision is many times that named in the present action.

MR. GIBBS SEES TROUBLE IN THE EXCISE QUESTION.

John A. Sleicher Says Radical Changes in Liquor Legislation Will Help Prohibitionists.

Ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs says he was misunderstood by the reporters on Friday. He declares that his reference to possible difficulties between New York and up-State Republicans referred to the excise question, and not to the displacement of George R. Bidwell as Collector of the Port to make room for Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego. Mr. Gibbs asserts that he knew of the intended change ten days ago, and that he is satisfied with the selection of Mr. Stranahan.

In connection with the excise question, John A. Sleicher said yesterday:

"I don't know what will be done, but it is a fact that until very recently the prohibition and Church people in this State practically held the balance of power. The Republican organization realizes this fact. If any radical changes are attempted governing the traffic in liquor, it will not be long before you see a rehabilitation of the Prohibition Party, and it will be very costly to the Republican organization under certain conditions."

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE IMMIGRANTS.

The Commissioner General's Report Shows that the General Character of Alien Settlers Is Improving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Commissioner General Powderly of the Immigration Bureau shows in his annual report, just issued, that the total steerage arrivals in the United States during the year have been 487,918, an increase over the preceding year of 39,346, or approximately 9 per cent. Of this increase 2,020 came through Canada, and the remainder through ports of this country. There were 74,950 alien passengers who came in the cabin, making a total for the year of 562,868.

The ratio of increase of Italian immigrants, as compared with those from the same country last year, is approximately 36 per cent., or more than three-fold the ratio of increase from all Europe, and the increases numerically from all other countries of Europe aggregate scarcely one-fourth of that from Italy.

The total steerage immigration consisted of 331,035 males and 156,863 females. There were 62,502 persons under fourteen years, 396,516 from fourteen to forty-five, and 28,840 of forty-five and over. It is shown that 117,587 were unable to read or write, 3,058 could read but not write, 294,860 brought with them less than $30 each, and 56,312 had more than $30 apiece.

During the year 363 were returned to their respective countries, having become public charges within one year after landing. The number refused a landing was 3,516, as against 4,246 in last year.

It is shown in the report that the character of immigration was decidedly superior to that of last year, the rejections being 730 less, although the arrivals were 39,346 more. The principal countries from which the steerage arrivals for the year came are given as follows: Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, 135,996; Austria-Hungary, 113,390; Russian Empire and Finland, 85,257; Ireland, 30,561; Sweden, 23,331; German Empire, 21,651; Norway, 12,248, and England, 12,214.

More of the immigrants, it is stated, were destined to Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland than to any other States. The bureau reiterates the views expressed in its last annual report as to the necessity of amending the laws in relation to the punishment of persons who induce aliens to come to the United States to engage in labor or service of any kind. In discussing the general subject of immigration, the Commissioner General says:

"To deal with the problem successfully it seems indispensable to remove as far as possible those conditions which conflict with the incorporation of the alien element into the social system of the country, so that by actual experience the former may learn as soon as possible that the basis and foundation of the American polity is a respect and affection for and a willing obedience to the laws and customs of the land, because the maintenance of those laws is the best safeguard of individual liberty. It is therefore recommended that Congress enact suitable legislation—either with or, if necessary, without the co-operation of the States—for the purpose of distributing the alien population with some reference to the industrial law of supply and demand."

SENATORS SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Idaho's Members Discuss Legislation in Which the West Is Interested.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Senators Dubois and Heitfeld of Idaho were among the President's callers to-day. While the Senators called principally to pay their respects to the President, they discussed incidentally legislation in which the West particularly is interested.

President Roosevelt laughingly recalled an incident of the last inauguration when, he, as Vice President in the Chair, and Senator Heitfeld were the only two persons in the Senate chamber. They conclued the business of the day and on motion of the Idaho Senator adjourned. The President also recalled the fact that Senator Dubois is a graduate of Yale and expressed pleasure that so many Yale men were in Congress.

Senator Dubois replied that while he was a Yale man, he was a Democrat, and had not called to ask political favors of the President.

After the call both Senators expressed themselves as satisfied with the President's views on legislation for the West.

"The President remarked," said Senator Dubois, "that he was a Western man himself, and I guess that is right."

Senator Dubois, who returns to the Senate after an absence of four years, is as stanch a Democrat now as he was a vigorous Republican when he was elected the first time. During his first term he was a member of the Republican Steering Committee and Secretary of the Republican Caucus, and because of his experience he is being urged by his Democratic associates for a position on the Democratic Steering Committee.

MR. PEIRCE SWORN IN.

New Third Assistant Secretary of State Now in Charge of His Division.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Mr. Herbert H. D. Peirce, the newly appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, appeared at the State Department to-day. He was received cordially by Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretaries Hill and Adee. The oath of office was administered to him, and after receiving in his office the heads of the various bureaus of the Department of State, Mr. Peirce entered at once upon the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Peirce for several years has been Secretary to the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg, and only recently returned to his home at Cambridge, Mass., whence he came to Washington.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Negotiations for Cession to This Government Transferred to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The negotiations between the Governments of the United States and Denmark relative to the cession to the United States of the Danish West Indies have been transferred to Washington. The negotiations were initiated by Mr. Swenson, United States Minister to Copenhagen, about three years ago, and later on Mr. White, Secretary of Embassy at London, took up the work in behalf of the United States.

The transfer to Washington was brought about through the desire of the Danish Government to place its interests in the matter in the hands of Mr. Constantin Brun, Danish Minister at this capital. He spent some time at Copenhagen last Summer, and returned to Washington recently, thoroughly prepared to carry forward the negotiations directly with Secretary Hay. It is learned that within the last few days there has been increased activity in the negotiations and that sensible progress has been made toward the completion of a treaty of cession.

Mr. Hay to Attend Banquet Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Secretary Hay is to attend the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday evening. He will respond to a toast in a manner which is expected to be enlightening as to some of the most interesting phases of the foreign policy of the United States.

The Schley Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Schley court of inquiry held but one session to-day, as was the custom during the Saturdays while the court was in open session, and an adjournment was taken at 12:30 for the day. It is thought that the court will strive diligently to finish its work in the short time before Congress convenes.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.

They Will Be on the Classified List Soon, It Is Said in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—President Roosevelt recently expressed a desire that all rural free delivery carriers should be placed in the classified service. The Civil Service Commissioners accordingly took the matter up and are preparing to include the rural free delivery service in the classified list. The commission held a long conference to-day with A. W. Machen, chief of the Free Delivery Division, in regard to the matter, and discussed various plans for bringing about the change.

There are now about 6,000 rural free delivery carriers. The system has grown from a small beginning to large proportions within the past few years, and, as it was not included in the classified service at the beginning of its existence, appointments have been made without reference to the requirements of the civil service law.

While no positive conclusion was reached at the conference, it was stated that the extension of the civil service requirements to the rural free delivery would certainly be brought about. There are still many details to be worked out, but it was the opinion of all concerned that an order would soon be formulated in this direction. Some difficulty has been experienced in determining what examination the rural carriers should be subjected to, and it is understood that an arrangement has been reached whereby a very simple test will be arranged for them.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT.

An Unusually Large Number Pay Their Respects at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President had an unusually large number of visitors to-day, many of them calling simply to pay their respects. The Isthmian Canal Commission, headed by Admiral Walker, called in a body at 11 o'clock and informed the President that its report was practically completed and would be ready for presentation some time during next week.

The German Ambassador, who has returned from his Summer vacation, made a formal call on the President. He was received in the blue parlor. Joseph Jefferson, the actor, now filling an engagement here, also called and shook hands with the President, to whom he suggested that hereafter the people ought to elect two Presidents, one to shake hands with callers and the other to attend to the affairs of the Nation.

NEGROES WANT BEST MEN.

Dr. Albert Tells the President that Even If a Democrat They'll Not Object.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President is still getting the views of educated Southern negroes about the needs and sentiments of their race. To-day he got the views of Dr. E. A. P. Albert of Louisiana, who represented New Orleans at the late Ecumenical Conference in London.

Dr. Albert's view is that the best classes of people in the South want men chosen for office without regard to party lines. He assured the President that the negroes would not complain if white Democrats were chosen for office, provided they were better fitted for the place than the men put forward by the Republicans.

TRANSPORT HANCOCK AFLOAT.

Will Proceed to Kobe at Once and Bring Home Congressional Party.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Nov. 16.—The United States transport Hancock, which was yesterday reported ashore on the south side of the Straits of Shimonoseki, has been floated and is proceeding to Kobe.

When the transport Hancock grounded she was on her way to Kobe to embark and bring back to San Francisco the passengers of the transports Sheridan and Warren, who were belated in Japan owing to accidents to their respective steamers in Japanese waters. The Sheridan's passengers included the Congressional party which had been visiting the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Quartermaster General of the army has received the following:

NAGASAKI, Nov. 16.—Hancock grounded sandbar entrance inland sea. Was floated high tide to-day, uninjured. Will go to relief of Warren at once. BAXTER.

The last sentence means that the Hancock will poin the Warren at Kobe, and take her passengers, including the Congressional party, and bring them to the United States.

MORE TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

The Twenty-seventh Infantry to Sail at an Early Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Orders have been issued by the War Department directing the Twenty-seventh Infantry to sail for the Philippines as soon as transportation can be provided. Two battalions of the regiment are now at the Plattsburg barracks, New York, and the other at Fort McPherson, Georgia. The regiment probably will proceed to Manila via New York and the Suez Canal.

A battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry now in Colorado has been ordered to Fort McPherson, where the other two battalions now on route home from the Philippines will be sent on arrival.

Old Philadelphia Mint for Sale.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued an advertisement offering for sale to the highest bidder, on Dec. 19, 1901, at 1 P. M. in front of the premises, the old mint building and grounds in Philadelphia. An upset price of $2,000,000 is fixed, and $150,000 is required to qualify a bid. The balance is to be paid in cash on delivery of the deeds.

CHICAGO ACCOUNTS LOST.

Ledgers for Period from 1876 to 1884 Missing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The Finance Committee of the City Council has learned that the city's ledgers, covering its accounts from 1876 to 1884, are missing. This was discovered in an investigation of the sinking fund accounts, in which a discrepancy of more than $2,100,000 was recently announced. It is claimed that previous administrations have borrowed from this fund for other corporate purposes, and that no return of the diverted amounts has been made. There is no record, according to City Controller, to show to what purposes these loans were applied during the eight years.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry, and Capt. Frank B. McKenna, Twenty-eighth Infantry, are detailed as member and Recorder, respectively, of the examining board convened at Chicago, vice Major William H. Miller, Quartermaster, and Capt. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry, aide de camp, relieved.

Second Lieut. George C. Shaw, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer for duty with recruits.

The retirement from active service Nov. 15 of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, by operation of law, is announced.

Capt. Harry A. Eberle, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands on the transport Crook, to sail from New York City, Dec. 1.

Major Benjamin C. Lockwood, Twenty-first Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Lieut. Col. Harry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, relieved.

First Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, Eighth Cavalry, is transferred to the Seventh Cavalry.

Navy.

Surgeon L. L. von Wedekind is ordered to the Cincinnati Dec. 2.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Sterling sailed yesterday from Boston for Lambert's Point.

The Monadnock arrived at Hongkong from Canton to-day.

The Hannibal arrived at Boston to-day.

The Stockton arrived at Port Royal to-day.

The Mohican sailed to-day from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay.

The Cushing was placed in reserve on the 14th inst. at Norfolk.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Remarkable Exposition and Sale of

Choice New Silverware and Keen-Edged Cutlery.

A Brilliant Main Aisle Display.

A great event! A sale to be proud of. One that will interest thousands. Who doesn't admire the rich charms, lustrous satiny surfaces and exquisite designs of brilliant silverware?

Every piece is absolutely new. Every piece was selected with utmost care. Designs are superb; every stamp is a positive guarantee of quality.

Prices are ¼, ⅓ to ½ less than what is regularly asked for such fine merchandise.

Only the most standard makes. The best in the world by reason of the excellence of the materials and the superiority of the workmanship. Many innovations in the manufacture of silver-plated ware not heretofore shown in a sale of this scope and character.

A Vivid Appeal to the Refined and Artistic

temperament, as well as to the most economical promptings. Just the sort of sale that the thrifty housewife hails eagerly before Thanksgiving.

And most acceptable, too, because it offers so much in the way of that which is most appropriate for anniversaries, weddings and Christmas gifts.

Stewards of hotels, clubs, restaurants, vessels, private residences, etc., will find it to their particular advantage to share in the marked benefits of this important sale.

The entire Main Aisle Monday will be given over to the display of Silverware and Cutlery.

LOT 1—QUADRUPLE PLATED SALAD BOWLS, CIGAR JARS, CUPS, CREAMER, SPOON HOLDERS, NUT PICK SETS, CLARET PITCHERS, worth up to $1.25, 50c

LOT 2—BREAD TRAYS, BUTTER DISHES, CRUMB TRAY AND SCRAPER, CANDLE STICKS, CREAM PITCHER, SUGAR BOWLS, SPOON HOLDERS, SYRUP PITCHERS WITH TRAY, CHILD'S CUP, FERN DISHES, SALAD BOWLS and CHOCOLATE POTS; choice of the lot 98c

LOT 3—QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA OR COFFEE POTS, SALAD BOWLS, CAKE BASKETS, CRUMB TRAY AND SCRAPER, BREAD TRAY, BUTTER DISHES, CANDLE STICKS, 10-inch SERVING TRAY, WATER PITCHERS, LOVING CUPS AND CHOCOLATE POTS; worth up to $3.00, 1.50

LOT 4—QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA SETS of 4 pieces and 5 pieces, handsomely engraved or highly burnished, 2.95, 4.50, 8.50, 10.75 and upward to 40.00

LOT 5—QUADRUPLE PLATED CANDELABRA, 3, 4, 5 light, 2.75, 3.25, 3.95 and others up to 12.00

LOT 6—QUADRUPLE PLATED BAKING DISHES, 1.95

QUADRUPLE PLATED ICE WATER PITCHERS, 2.25

QUADRUPLE PLATED SOUP TOUREEN, 2.95

QUADRUPLE PLATED FRUIT BOWLS, 4.95

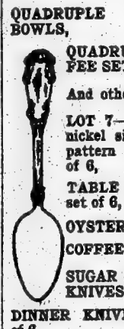

QUADRUPLE PLATED COFFEE SETS, 6.25

And others up to 18.00

LOT 7—Rogers A1 plate on nickel silver, plain and fancy pattern TEASPOONS, set of 6, 45

TABLE SPOONS or FORKS, set of 6, 90

OYSTER FORKS, set of 6, 75

COFFEE SPOONS, set of 6, 55

SUGAR SPOONS and BUTTER KNIVES, each, 25

DINNER KNIVES, triple plate, set of 6, 1.05

SOUP LADLES, 1.25

GRAVY LADLES, 50

Sterling Silver Hollow Ware and Flat Ware. Selection from the best manufacturers.

Sterling silver TEASPOONS, TABLESPOONS and FORKS, at prices from $3.25 to 13.50

Sterling TEA SETS from $48.00 to 155.00

TABLE CUTLERY SPECIALS.

CARVING SET, knife, fork and steel, best quality of steel, with mother-of-pearl handles, 4.95

CARVING SET, knife, fork and steel, made by Landers, Frary and Clark, American cutlery; antique celluloid handles; regularly worth $6.75, 3.75

CARVING SET, knife, fork and steel, stag handles, with fancy sterling silver ferrule and good quality steel; bought to sell at $4.50, 2.25

CARVING KNIFE AND FORK; handsomely finished with stag handles and 9-inch curved blade; worth $3.00, 1.50

CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, celluloid or stag handles, extra quality steel, manufactured by Landers, Frary & Clark; regularly worth $2.50, 1.25

HARD RUBBER HANDLE CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, fine quality steel, made by Landers, Frary & Clark, and worth $2.00; this sale, 95

CARVING KNIFE AND FORK, Bridgeport steel, genuine stag handles and German silver ferrule; worth $1.50, 75

BREAKFAST OR GAME CARVER AND FORK, made by the Putnam Cutlery Co., fine quality steel, with stag handles, 50

DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS, white celluloid handles and fine quality steel, per set of 6 knives and 6 forks, 2.50

DINNER KNIVES, white celluloid handles, fancy ferrule and good quality steel, made by Landers, Frary & Clark, set of 6, 1.05

PEARL HANDLE DINNER KNIVES, fancy sterling silver ferrule and silver plated blades; worth $5.00, set of 6, 3.00

FRUIT KNIVES, white celluloid handles, silver plated blades and fancy ferrule; worth $2.25, set of 6 in box, 1.15

PEARL HANDLE FRUIT KNIVES, sterling silver ferrule and silver plated blades; worth $4.00, per set of 6, 1.95

Main Floor, Front.

World's Greatest Pure Food Mart

Another Extraordinary List for Monday.

Every item herewith specified is distinctly special, and each will quickly claim its share of public attention.

The Grocery is growing more popular every day; business continues to increase wonderfully. It's logical, however. Qualities are absolutely the purest obtainable; prices are always conspicuously moderate. In fact, as low as such fine grades can be sold at.

HAMS: Armour's special mild sugar cured hams, lb., 12

FLOUR: Siegel-Cooper Co.'s best XXXX Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour, bbl., $4.50; 1-8 sack, 58

CORN: Fancy State Cream Sugar Corn, can, 7

PEAS: Hazel new packed Peas, crop 1901, uniform in size and possessing the natural sweetness and tenderness of the fresh garden Peas; special, extra sifted, can, 14c.; early June, can, 12c.; Marrowfat, can, 10

PORK: Roasts of Fancy Jersey Pork, lb., 10

LAMB: Short Forequarter Canada Spring Lamb, lb., 6

GOLD DUST OR HAZEL WASHING POWDER, 4-lb. pkge., 15

TOMATOES: Fancy cold packed red ripe Tomatoes, can, 10

MILK: Gail Borden's "Eagle" Condensed Milk, can, 12½

SOAP: Armour's Laundry Soap, doz. cakes, 22c.; cake, 2

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S IMPORTED PICKLES, bot., 17

ASPARAGUS: Fancy white tender California Asparagus, can, 25

COFFEE: "Popular Blend" Mocha and Java, rich full body, delicious aroma, 10 lbs., $2.40; lb., 25

"BREAKFAST BLEND" mild, even bodied Coffee; delicate aromatic quality; 4 lbs., 50

ORANGES: Sweet Florida Oranges; doz., 20

MACKEREL: Fat, juicy No. 1 Shore Mackerel (no heads, no tails); 10-lb. pail, 1.20

TAPIOCA: New Pearl or Flake Tapioca; 5 lbs., 23

CODFISH: "Hazel" Fancy Codfish Middles; lb., 10

SALMON: "Hazel" fancy Columbia River Salmon; lb. cans, 16

SARDINES: Falstaff's Imported Boneless Sardines, halves; can, 17

BUTTER: 5-lb. crock choice Elgin Creamery Butter, 1.24

COCOA: Absolutely pure bulk Cocoa; lb., 25

NUTS: Special importation, fancy new Mixed Nuts, crop 1901; lb., 15

PEEL: Fancy New Citron, Orange or Lemon Peel; lb., 15

RAISINS: New California Loose Muscatel Raisins; lb., 9

CURRANTS: New Imported Loose Algeria Cleaned Currants; lb., 9

SAUSAGE: Fancy Eureka Cevelat Sausage; lb., 12

PLUM PUDDING: "Hazel" Plum Pudding; made from the best ingredients; 1 can enough for six people; can, 18

SOUP: Royal Catering Co.'s Condensed Soup; doz., 70c.; can, 6

PINEAPPLE: "Empress" new season's Singapore Chunk Pineapples; doz., $1.50; can, 13

PEACHES: "Holly" Yellow Peaches or "Oregon" Bartlett Pears, choice California preserved fruit; doz., $2.00; can, 17

STRAWBERRIES: "Victory" brand choice dessert Cream Strawberries; doz., $1.05; can, 9

TEA: Just received, new chop, choice pickings Green and Black Teas; will blend to suit purchaser; rich full aroma, good cup qualities; for this sale, 10 lbs., $3.00; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb., 38

PICKLES: American "Crown" brand Gherkins, Chow-Chow, Onions or Mixed Pickles; qts., 13c.; pts., 9

CRACKERS: Nic Nacs, Ginger Snaps or Sugar Cakes; lb., 5

BAKING POWDER: "Hazel" pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder; lb., 29c.; ½ lb., 15

SPICES: Absolutely pure, thoroughly cleaned, Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Allspices, whole or ground; lb., 18

EXTRACTS: Milford double concentrated Extracts, full pound bottles; Vanilla, 65c.; Lemon, 50

BOSTON BAKED BEANS: Plain or in tomato sauce; 3-lb. can, doz., 90c.; can, 8

OLIVES: Small Spanish Queen Olives, including jar, 25

SALAD OIL: Full quart bottle, double refined domestic Salad Oil; sold by many as imported; bot., 19

PRUNES: Choice meaty Santa Clara Prunes; 10 lbs., 49

RICE: Fancy Carolina Flint Head Rice; 4 lbs., 25

OATS: Ceres Rolled White Oats, very nutritious and wholesome; 5-lb pkg., 19

(Fourth floor.)

Fine China and Dinner Ware.

Exceptionally Strong Price Inducements.

Our Dinner Ware Department has a perfect selection of "open stock" patterns in Austrian china, French china, English and American porcelain of the newest shapes and decorations, of which we have the sole control in the City of New York. Their equal could not be duplicated by anything like the prices we ask. We can make up sets of any combination of pieces and replace breakage at any time, enabling you to always have a perfect set.

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SET, 100 pieces, thin porcelain, richly decorated in natural colors, and gold traced; regularly $10.00; special, 6.50

DINNER SET, 112 pieces, same as above; regularly $13.00; special, 7.50

DINNER SET, 100 pieces, fine thin English porcelain, very handsomely decorated, flow blue border pattern; regularly $21.00; special, 15.00

DINNER SET, 100 pieces, fine thin Austrian china, new Haviland shape, richly decorated, gold traced; regularly $18.00; special, 13.50

DINNER SET, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, large 16-inch platter, artistically decorated; regularly $25.00; special, 16.50

TEA SET, 56 pieces, finest Austrian china, nicely decorated; regularly $7.00; special, 4.90

FINE CHINA.

ICE CREAM SET, 13 pieces, finest Austrian china, very rich light pink decoration; regularly $4.50; special, 3.25

ICE CREAM SET, 13 pieces, large platter and 12 saucers, fine Austrian china, handsome decoration with rich lustre border; regularly $7.00; special, 4.25

ICE CREAM SET, French Limoges china, rich Dresden decoration, fancy shapes; regularly $10.00; special, 7.50

FISH SET, large platter, 12 plates and gravy-boat, artistically decorated and gold traced; regularly $8.00; special 5.00

FISH SET, large platter, 12 plates and gravy-boat, decorated with richly-tinted edges; regularly $11.00, special, 7.50

TURKEY DISHES, made especially for serving turkeys, finest English porcelain, decorated with a life-size gobbler in rich color effects; 22x18 inches, $3.85; 24x19 inches, 4.85

CARBORETTES OR FANCY SALAD DISHES, very richly decorated, gold traced; regularly $1.25 to $2; special, 1.00

PUDDING SETS, 3 pieces, richly decorated; regularly sold at $1.50; special, 1.00

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, SALAD BOWLS, CELERY TRAYS; Austrian china, handsomely decorated; regularly 35c.; special, 18

CHOCOLATE POTS AND CRACKER JARS, fine Austrian china, nicely decorated; regularly $1.00; special, 50

CUPS AND SAUCERS AND PLATES of all sizes, finest English porcelain, rich flow blue decoration; regularly 20c.; special, 9

Basement.

Bedding at Low Prices.

All our Blankets are made of cleanest wool.

All our Comforters are made especially for us.

All our Pillows are filled with purified feathers.

All our Sheets, Pillow-Cases and Bolster Slips are made of strong Muslin.

And the Prices are Exactly Right.

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

These Blankets are extra large size (12-4), fluffy, warm and not burdensome, worth regularly $6.95 a pair: special price, 5.45

EXTRA FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

Best California Wool, large 11-4 sizes for double beds, choice pink, blue or red borders, genuine $12.00 a pair Blankets; special price, 8.95

PART WOOL BLANKETS.

10-4 size, worth $2.35 pair; special price Monday, 1.95

11-4 size, worth $4.00 pair; special price Monday, 3.65

11-4 size, gray, worth $5.00 pair; special price Monday, 3.50

COTTON BLANKETS.

11-4 size; white or gray Blankets; worth $1.39 pair, 1.19

11-4 size; white or gray Blankets; worth $1.25 pair, 95

10-4 size; white or gray Blankets; worth 95c. pair, 79

10-4 size; white or gray Blankets; worth 55c. pair, 44

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

Extra heavy ready for use Sheets cheap. For single size beds, elsewhere 35c.; here, 29

For 3-4 size beds, elsewhere 45c.; here, 39

For medium size beds, elsewhere 54c.; here, 45

Pillow Cases, either hemstitched or plain sewed borders; elsewhere 12 1-2c.; here, 9

(Third floor, Front.)

High-Grade Sewing Machines at 12.95.

Our machines are in thousands of homes in this city—been selling the best machine values for five years, and to-day the business is better than ever before. Would this be so if our machines did not give satisfaction? We guarantee every machine for five years from date of purchase and give free instruction as to use and care.

The machine we offer for to-morrow is an improvement on the latest make of the celebrated Singer Machine; has a self-threading shuttle, automatic tension and all the improved attachments. The woodwork is of polished oak, and each machine is fitted with three drawers. 12.95

THE SAME MACHINE, with 5 drawers and drop-head, giving it the appearance of a table when closed, at 15.75

(Third floor, Centre.)

Grilles at ½ Prices.

All new designs in spindle and turned work, some with scroll effects, others plain; the lengths are 5, 6 and 7 ft., in all widths, such as 6 in., 9 in., 12 in., 15 in., 18 in.; woods are solid oak, imitation mahogany or unfinished; not all sizes in each style—so don't be disappointed if you are late. Prices are as follows: Per length, 3.50, 2.50, 1.75, 1.40, and 98c.

(Third floor.)

Dress and Waist Fabrics.

All the new styles and colors warmly sanctioned and petted by fashion.

An assortment that will not fail to please the most exacting and discriminating customer.

Some particularly felicitous offerings in Waist Fabrics.

HENRIETTAS.

In all the new street and evening shades; per yard, 35c., 49c., 75c., 85c. and 98c.

BROADCLOTHS.

52 inches wide, in grays, tans, castor, cream, reds, blues, browns, cadet, pink, helio, reseda, olive and myrtle; per yard, 95c., 1.10, 1.35, 1.50 and 1.75.

OXFORD MELTONS.

54 inches wide, now in great demand for Raglans, Skirts and Jackets; per yard, 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75.

SERGES.

The latest outdoor shades, in blues, browns and castors; per yard, 49c., 75c. and 98c.

PRUNELLAS.

High satin finish, popular shades, recent importations; per yard, 85c., 98c. and 1.25.

WAIST FABRICS.

Very newest effects in Parisian stripes, plaited effects, tucked Henriettas and striped Albatross; per yard, 25c., 45c., 65c., 75c., 98c., and 1.25

WAIST LENGTHS.

Beautiful embroidered designs on fine French Henrietta; each length contains a full waist pattern; per length, 3.95

CREPE DE CHINE.

Silk and wool, 38 inches wide, in cream, black, grays, blues, reds, tans and greens; actual value $1.25 per yard; special, 59

ALBATROSS.

All-wool, 38 inches wide, in all the newest shades; per yard, 38

SCOTCH SUITINGS.

All wool, 38 inches wide, in grays, browns and greens; per yard, 35

OXFORD SKIRTING.

Extra heavy, a fabric that requires no lining, 29

BLACK MELTON.

54 inches wide, heavy weight, for jackets and skirts; per yard, 1.25

BLACK ZIBELINE.

50 inches wide; fine French fabric; value $1.00; per yard, 65

GRANITE CLOTH.

Jet black all-wool Granite Cloth; heavy weight; 50 inches wide; value $1.25; per yard, 98

CHEVIOT SERGE.

All wool, sponged and shrunk, Jet Black; value 65c.; per yard, 49

(Main Floor.)

Portieres and Couch Covers.

600 PAIRS FINE MERCERIZED PORTIERES at less than half price. These are lustrous, reversible goods, heavy quality, corded edges or heavy tassel fringes; regularly $8.50 to $15; Monday's special prices, per pair, $3.85, $4.85 and 3.95

COUCH COVERS—An inkling of the many others which space does not permit mention.

ORIENTAL TAPESTRY COVERS, choice of Kelim rug design or Persian striped effects; heavy tassel fringe all around; $4.00 value, 1.90

TURKISH COVERS, 60 inches wide, richly fringed, reverse perfectly, value $5.90, 3.60

(Third Floor.)

Lace Curtains.

The Sale of Nottinghams Continues Briskly.

About 8,000 pairs remain of the lot of 15,000 placed on sale several days ago. Many of the choicest patterns are still left.

It will be to your distinct advantage to come here to-morrow.

The designs are all new and handsome, consisting of the very best Scotch, Saxony, Nottingham, Guipure and Fish Net effects.

Here are the prices—

$3.95, $3.50, $2.95, $2.75, $2.25, $1.75, $1.25, 98c. and 89c. per pair.

Worth fully 1-2 to 2-3 more.

(Third Floor.)

1,000 Umbrellas, Special, each at 75c

Extra quality English HELVETIA UMBRELLAS, fitted with steel rods, paragon frames, taffeta cases and tassels; 26 and 28-inch sizes; pretty and serviceable handles, of latest shapes in horn, Dresden, fancy and plain natural woods for women; horn, silver trimmed and plain natural wood for men, 75

(Main Floor.)

Enamelled Bedsteads.

Wonderfully Low Prices.

Rushing things in the Furniture Department.

Pushing for all the room we can get for Christmas displays. Hence, vigorous price-reductions in many lines.

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD; exquisitely designed, very heavy; high head, heavy filling, extension foot, shaped brass top rails, brass scrolls and rosettes, gold chills; 4 ft. 6 in.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
608 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.13
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES, WITH 20-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT AND Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

THE RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

A very important convention of business men will meet in Washington on Tuesday. It is called by the American Manufacturers' Association, the largest and most representative organization of manufacturers in the country. Its object is to discuss and to formulate views with reference to the promotion of foreign trade by means of reciprocity and to the form that reciprocity should take. The convention is not to be a mere conference. It is arranged in a careful and systematic manner to secure an authoritative and effective expression of the deliberate opinion of the class concerned. It will be made up of delegates, each having one vote. Discussion will be general, and speeches will be limited to one of ten minutes for each member, except with the permission of the convention. A large attendance is expected. It will be seen that the convention will be quite different from those miscellaneous gatherings that from time to time assemble at Washington during the session of Congress for the purpose of affecting the action of that body or of agitating some question interesting chiefly to the members of the gathering.

It would doubtless be easy to exaggerate the probability of this convention arriving at definite conclusions as to the policy that should be pursued in regard to the tariff and foreign trade. The subject is not only a complex one, but the interests involved are many and to some extent conflicting. But there are certain plain facts underlying the call for the convention that are in themselves important and significant. One is that the point of view of the manufacturers is distinctly changed. A few years ago they were looking solely to the home market, and regarded foreigners only as possible competitors in that market, from whom they desired to be protected. Now they are looking to foreign markets, and though they are not all convinced that the home market is secure beyond the need of protection, a good many of them are, and the feeling is spreading that at least there is room for diminishing the degree of protection. The second fact is that there is a growing feeling among manufacturers that export trade cannot be extended without a relative extension of import trade; that commerce cannot consist altogether of selling without some buying. The question that will present itself to the convention will be how far the foreign markets can be opened to our exports of manufactures without exciting opposition to the measures for that purpose from those who still think that protection is needed for the home market.

The solution for this problem which is most in favor is reciprocity through treaties. On the face of it it seems promising. Perhaps at the present time it is the most promising that can be suggested. Any one that has examined it in detail will concede that it involves some pretty tough difficulties, but that intelligently applied it is capable of effecting a good deal. The first difficulty that arises is due to the fact that a treaty naturally deals with specific commodities from a particular country and awakens immediately the opposition of the trades directly affected, while the general advantage of the consumer and of other branches of manufactures is not strong enough to overcome this opposition. The second difficulty is that the countries to which we now sell the most are not necessarily or generally those from which we can buy with the greatest benefit, and that a mutual arrangement with them is therefore less easy. It is worth noting that these two difficulties exist in less degree with reference to the Dominion of Canada than in any other case, and that a workable reciprocity treaty embracing the interchanges with that country ought to be more feasible and more profitable than with almost any other.

The chief significance of this movement lies, in our opinion, in the fact which we have noted—that the point of view of our manufacturers has changed. We are convinced that it will change more and more as the resources and energies of the country are developed, organized, and made effective. As we become stronger, through the immense influence of the vast volume of perfectly free exchange within our own wide borders, we shall feel not only that we can command the home markets, but that they will not really satisfy us. More and more we shall realize that tariffs beyond the needs of revenue are obstacles to commerce, and we shall be ready for their gradual removal. That was the logic of Mr. McKINLEY'S last utterance. Long before him Mr. BLAINE had seen the same truth, and fought desperately, though in vain, to bring his party to see it. It is the truth that lies at the bottom of the reciprocity convention of Tuesday, and ultimately it must prevail.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Of course, nobody will pretend that the appointment of Mr. STRANAHAN to succeed Mr. BIDWELL as Collector of the Port is in the least "ideal." On the contrary, it is evidently a matter of the most "practical politics." The President has taken the candidate for the place of the Republican organization in this State, having first ascertained that there was nothing personally objectionable about the candidate. This was very likely the same process by which the retiring Collector was appointed. But it is very different from the ideal process, of which we were yesterday commenting as a recent example, also here in New York, but under the Municipal and not the National Government. If a board of competent and disinterested examiners had been asked to name a Corporation Counsel, having in view only administrative efficiency, Mr. RIVES is very likely the man they would have chosen. He would have been sure of being among the first three or four to be named by any such method of selection. If such a board had been called together to name a candidate for the Collectorship, having only official efficiency in view, it is inconceivable that they would have named Mr. STRANAHAN first, or second, or hundredth. Obviously, his appointment comes to him as a reward for services not at all in the line of the duties of his new office. Which is to say that it is purely a political appointment, a political appointment plus personal respectability. We have no notion of blaming the President. A President "with a Congress on his hands" is not doing his best to make his Administration a success, is not consulting his own "administrative efficiency," if he does not go to the limit of what is permissible in conciliating his Congress. But, meanwhile, this appointment is one in respect to which it is impossible that any human being, except the appointee, should feel any enthusiasm. It is the kind of appointment which cannot be praised, but which we may reasonably hope we shall not hereafter be required to condemn.

In one thing it may be hoped that the new Collector will effect a reform, and that is in the manner in which the examination of the baggage of incoming passengers is conducted. Doubtless it is the law that is ultimately to blame. The law presumes that every incoming tourist or returning American is bent upon evading the revenue laws, and that any personal effects he may bring in with him, though they may show the marks of long use, and though they may be of European origin, and, in their materials, have already once paid tribute to the Treasury of the United States, shall pay tribute, if not revenue. It behooves the departing American to have official stock taken of his old clothes. The law is the most brutal and barbarous manifestation of Dingleyism, and the most brutal and barbarous enforcement of it imaginable is undoubtedly quite consonant with the spirit of it, as well as with the letter. But the complaints of the enforcement of it in spirit have so increased in number and intensity as to warrant the belief that the enforcement of it of late has become even unnecessarily offensive. Of course, it is the duty of Congress to modify the law, and the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend the modification, so that the arriving foreigner may not be made to feel when he comes to New York that he has fallen upon a savage tribe and been given over to pillage. But that impression of the arriving foreigner seems to be extensively shared by the returning native. And much of it seems to be due to the superfluous and wanton brutality with which the law is enforced at the Port of New York.

THE CROP SHORTAGE.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle compiles statistics showing that the shortage of this year's harvests is somewhat greater in the aggregate than was at first supposed. The most trustworthy returns now available indicate that the total of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye falls about 700,000,000 bushels below the total for 1900. In wheat the gain has been about 200,000,000 and in barley about 12,000,000 bushels. Corn, on the other hand, shows a falling off of enough to account for the entire shortage in the grain harvest.

Another shortage is to be faced which will probably be more felt than in the case of grain, since it cannot be made good for the next year from stock in store. Potatoes are short, and will be relatively costly until another crop is harvested. The Department of Agriculture reports the average yield of potatoes at 59.9 bushels per acre, against 80.8 in 1900 and 78.7 as the average for ten years. The total of the potato crop will not be available until the end of the year, but it is well known that the increase in the potato acreage will not make up for the lessened yield per acre. The cause for the potato shortage is the same as in the case of corn—an unusually severe and protracted drought at a critical time in the crop year. Wheat is the only great agricultural staple which has not suffered from this cause.

It is extremely fortunate that these conditions are not coincident, as in 1894, with general trade depression. As it is, the effect upon the transportation interests of the country is not likely to be felt seriously. The existing car shortage shows how seriously the railroads are taxed to effect the transfers demanded by the condition of business and manufacturing activity now existing. To a great extent the grain shortage will be made up from the reserves, and with good harvests in 1902 the disappointments of the year from the standpoint of the farmers will not be long remembered. The celebration of our National Thanksgiving season should not be impaired for this reason. Measured by general results all along the line, the year has been the most prosperous in our industrial history.

SECULARIZING EDUCATION.

Our London correspondent gives us in his cable letter a glimpse of the conditions surrounding university education in Ireland which is at once amusing and instructive. The chronic grievance of the Irish and the chronic resistance of the English upon this subject are alike unintelligible to an American. The Irish complain that they have no first-rate place of education to which they can resort as Catholics. The more enlightened Englishmen, like the late MATTHEW ARNOLD, propose to silence this complaint by the endowment on the part of the Government of a Catholic university in Ireland, just as there are already endowed by the Government, or somehow state aided, if we understand aright, the great Anglican universities and the quasi-Unitarian university in England, and the Presbyterian universities in Scotland.

But to the plea of such enlightened Englishmen is opposed the rejoinder that the British Nonconformists will never consent to vote money to the support of a Roman Catholic institution. Never will the Liberal Party, whether Gladstonian or Unionist, consent to add more power to the elbow of the Pope of Rome. And, of course, it is from the Liberal Party alone that hope can come. The Tory Party does not approve of education at all, excepting only "the education of a gentleman." For the common people it requires, in the words of its catechism, only that they should do their duty in that station of life to which it has pleased GOD to call them, and that they should "order themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters." It is true that Lord SALISBURY would approve a bill for a Catholic university in Ireland, or for a Mohammedan university in the heart of England, if he were convinced that it would save trouble. But he is quite aware that the Liberal Unionists would forsake him upon one of these propositions as surely as upon the other.

What is to be done? It seems that the thing to be done is to follow the American example. That means completely to secularize public, or state-aided, education. That would mean a public school system which should not inculcate any religious teaching distasteful to any considerable body of taxpayers, but which still might be Anglican in England, Presbyterian in Scotland, Methodist in Wales, and Catholic in Ireland. Still better, it would mean a strictly secular system of common schools. And, as to higher education, the endowments of Oxford and Cambridge and Dublin and the rest being held sacred, it would be left for rich and convinced laymen of every creed to provide for university education according to that creed. At least, that is the American way, and American industrial education, at least, has during these late months been eliciting signs and sighs of envious approval from patriotic Britons.

EVOLUTION IN AUTOMOBILES.

The observer with no especial interest in the automobile, and not a partisan of one or another variety, genus, or species—whichever is the proper term—who simply looks on and watches the results reached by richer people who are spending much money in the encouragement of invention and experiment connected with motor vehicles, has probably noticed that the horseless carriage is gradually assuming a form peculiarly and distinctively its own. This is as it should be. The earlier forms were made in imitation of types of carriages intended to be drawn by horses, and which in the public mind were associated with horses. The addition of the mechanism of auto propulsion, impossible of concealment, made them look deformed and deprived them of every element of grace and beauty in the arrangement of their running gear. They were simply misshapen and ugly carriages, and no amount of decoration in the superstructure made them anything else or distracted attention from structural features suggestive of elephantiasis in their lower members.

The reaction from this tendency to follow established patterns was first expressed in a sacrifice of beauty to utility so complete that the result was indescribably ugly. They looked more like freak locomotives than like road vehicles for pleasure purposes. It was, however, a movement in the right direction, and may be compared to the Eastlake movement, which aimed to re-establish honesty in construction and legitimacy in the structural employment of materials. It did not take long, however, for the thoughtful to discover that EASTLAKE'S protest against the use of wood in any form other than one in which the grain remained straight was fallacious. The bent-wood furniture was just as honest as the Chippendale, and much better adapted to modern requirements. It represented the best possible constructive use of the material and gave the maximum of strength without clumsiness or excess of weight. Similarly, in the motor vehicle, the fact is being learned that the highest attainable standard of utility is not inconsistent with shapeliness and the grace which always belongs to appropriateness. It is primarily a motor mechanism. Any attempt to conceal or subordinate this fact spoils the design. It must also have as a superstructure a comfortable and capacious body for the accommodation of the passengers. In this respect it may with advantage resemble the horse-drawn vehicle, since the requirements of comfort are substantially the same in one class of vehicles as in another. On these lines we are gradually approaching a standard of automobile design which will be satisfactory. If we have not reached it yet we have at least made gratifying progress toward its attainment.

The question of motive power has not yet reached a definite decision. Every form of engine has its partisans, even those which from the point of view of the average traveler are distinctly objectionable and dangerous. What changes will be brought about by the Edison storage battery cannot be predicted with confidence. Most users of motor vehicles would greatly prefer electrical propulsion if the right kind of a storage battery can be made available. The forms of battery hitherto available have been much too heavy and suffered too much deterioration from jar and shock, besides costing too much initially and for recharging. When the form of storage battery which is as nearly as possible what every kind now in use is not shall be made available, we imagine that the horseless carriage will come much more generally into use as a pleasure vehicle than it can be expected to do with gasoline or steam motors.

The employment of motor vehicles for business purposes in place of trucks drawn by horses will come about in time for economic reasons. Horses and wagons take up altogether too much room. What a locomotive truck can do in ten feet a truck drawn by horses requires twenty feet to do. Dispensing with horses will consequently double the capacity of our present congested streets. This is of first importance. Another advantage will be found in the greater ease and lessened cost of keeping our streets clean and well paved. The efficiency of the horse consists in his willingness at times to exert himself to do what should not be asked of him by a considerate driver, and this he accomplishes only by digging his toe calks into the roadway and pulling to the maximum of his strength. Such efforts are destructive of street pavements, and entail an annual cost for repairs which is not in any way compensated to the community. The evolution of the business vehicle has already given us perfectly satisfactory types, and their rapid multiplication in large cities is indicative of progress. In this case the problem is much simpler than in the case of the pleasure carriage, since utility is the beginning and end of the designer's effort, and where this limitation is strictly observed beauty and use are commonly found to go hand in hand. The ornaments of the business vehicle are incidents of a decorated construction; those of the pleasure vehicle are as yet mostly in the classification of constructed decoration.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Hon. Robert S. Rantoul has accepted a citizens' nomination for Mayor of Salem, Mass. The municipal election will be held in December.

* * *

The election law in New Orleans requires that any man who is now of age or will come of age prior to Jan. 1 next must pay a poll tax for the present year and the next year to be eligible to vote at the city election in November, 1903.

* * *

Railroad officials at Salt Lake City, Utah, say that not less than 40,000 tourists visited that city during the five months ending Oct. 31 last, and they estimate that at least $400,000 was spent there by them during their stay.

* * *

A lot of Philadelphia's Councilmen—twenty-six of them, to be exact—are to accompany the Liberty Bell on its visit to the Charleston Exposition, all at the expense of the City of Brotherly Love. The bell can be trusted not to wander away while guarded by this crowd of Councilmen.

* * *

Mr. Theodore Schroeder of Madison has loaned to the Wisconsin State Historical Society a collection of 25,000 books, pamphlets, and newspapers relating to Mormonism which he gathered while a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah. A separate room has been set aside for the collection.

* * *

For the fourth time Mr. Joseph G. Darlington has been nominated for President of the Union League of Philadelphia, this being, as The Ledger says, an unusual distinction and one richly deserved by the recipient because of past services and as a public-spirited citizen.

* * *

John C. Strunk of Strousburg, Penn., ninety-three years of age, failed to vote at the late election for the first time since he became of age, and then only because his son was unable to drive with him on election day to the polling place, which is fourteen miles from his home.

* * *

Gov. Durbin of Indiana is reported as saying that he will not reply to the letter of Gov. Beckham of Kentucky relative to his refusal to extradite ex-Gov. Taylor. "The incident, so far as I am concerned," Gov. Durbin is quoted as saying, "is closed forever. As far as the letter of Gov. Beckham is concerned, the more people who read it the better satisfied I will be."

* * *

A committee appointed by the Legislature of Rhode Island to consider the advisability of establishing a State sanatorium for the treatment of consumptives by the open-air method, has made a report in its favor. Last year 850 persons died of consumption in the State, and in the past ten years there has been an average of 779 deaths annually from the disease.

* * *

Strangers are already flocking into Charleston, S. C., in anticipation of the opening of the exposition there, and in view of possible contingencies the police force of the city was increased last week by the addition of ten men. A new ordinance forbids hackmen to charge more than 50 cents per passenger between any station and any point in the city, or more than $1 per hour for any vehicle, without regard to the number of passengers.

* * *

The Animal Rescue League of Boston has been in existence but three years. The good work it has since done has been thus summarized by Mrs. Hunting Smith, its President: "From the 110 members with which we started we have reached over 1,300, and from being called upon to care for 2,595 animals in the first year of our work we have cared for 5,039 in six months." Mrs. Smith said that she hoped for the establishment of a home of rest for horses similar to that which has been successful in Acton, England, where overworked horses can occasionally go for green grass and an outing, and where they can spend their declining years in comfort. She said she had already been offered $3,000 for the work by a lover of horses. The league's motto is, "Kindness uplifts the world."

* * *

In nineteen months past ninety-three National banks have been organized in the State of Texas. "There was a time in Texas," comments The Galveston News, "when the people did not believe that rice would grow and insisted that National banks were detrimental. From the way they have been planting rice and establishing banks it would look as if they had recovered from both delusions."

* * *

A table made from historic woods and exhibited in the Woman's Building at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, as the gift of the women of Dauphin County, Penn., has just been presented to the Keystone State, and will be placed in the rooms of Gov. Stone at the Executive Building, in Harrisburg, until the State's Museum is opened in the new Capitol. The hand carving on the table is skillfully done and the mosaic design of the top is inlaid in woods from many historic places.

* * *

Col. Henry Schmulbach, whom The Wheeling Intelligencer characterizes as "a prominent and influential business man, who has the right with others in his party to covet any political honor within the gift of the people he may set his heart on," has publicly announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from West Virginia, as the successor of the Hon. Nathan B. Scott, Republican, whose term will not end until 1905.

AN ANGLO-CATHOLIC'S REPLY TO "PROTESTANT."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Protestant" asserts the Protestant character of the Church of England. That Church can only be called Protestant in the sense that she is "non-Roman." She is in no sense committed to the religious opinions and principles of the reformation movement on the Continent in the sixteenth century, either in its Lutheran, Zwinglian, or Calvinistic forms. She appeals for the interpretation of her formularies to the witness of the Church Universal, (Catholic.) The Russian Church is not Roman, and yet is intensely Catholic. The Anglican Church claims as conditions of Catholicity: 1. The Nicene faith; 2. The Apostolic ministry; 3. The seven sacraments; 4. The sacrifice of the altar.

Neither the Anglican nor the American Church is Protestant in the sense of to-day, (as meaning non-Catholic,) for in their character, their history, and their teaching, they are unlike the sectarian bodies which make up the Protestant world. As regards Article XXII., the doctrine objected to is the "Romish doctrine." Not every doctrine on these matters is condemned, only the "Romish." And, further, by the "Romish doctrine" is not meant the Tridentine, (statement,) because this article was drawn up before the decree of the Council of Trent. What is opposed is the received doctrine of the day, or the doctrine of the Roman schools.

The Church of England is not responsible for the coronation oath or anything done by Parliament. A. W. C.

Bergen Point, N. J., Nov. 14, 1901.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under your issue of Wednesday, Nov. 13, is a long article headed, "Washington's Cousin in the Almshouse," and it further gives the name of "Mrs. Alice Washington Fairchild, referred to as being the daughter of Lawrence Washington, son of John Augustine Washington, who inherited Mount Vernon." Just here is a flagrant error; the Lawrence Washington here described is a man not yet fifty years old, while Mrs. Fairchild is about sixty-five years old. The claim is also made for her that she is "a third cousin once removed of Gen. Washington." And, again, that she is a "direct descendant or his brother, John Augustine Washington." In one and the same article are thus two distinct claims, contradicting each other, but vouched for by one who says she has verified the claim.

Having shown the impossibility of her descent from the Lawrence Washington designated, I wish to go a step further and say that of the owners of Mount Vernon the following table, taken from the Washington wills, will prove that the Lawrence she claims descent from did not exist in the lines designated.

The following were the Washingtons who owned Mount Vernon:

First—Augustine, (father of the General,) who left it to his son, Major Lawrence Washington.

Second—Major Lawrence Washington, (elder half-brother of the General,) after the death of his only (minor) child, left it to George Washington.

Third—Gen. George Washington, having no children, left it by will to Judge Bushrod Washington, a son of his brother, John Augustine Washington, (deceased.)

Fourth—Judge Bushrod Washington, being childless, willed it to his nephew, John Augustine (son of Corbin) Washington.

Fifth—John Augustine willed it to his son, John Augustine, who was the last of the Washingtons to own Mount Vernon.

And not one of these had a son Lawrence, with the exception of the gentleman cited as now living, and some twenty years the junior of Mrs. Fairchild! Will the parties, Mrs Walter Lester Carr and Mrs. Theodore Harris, who say they have verified the claims of Mrs. Fairchild, kindly give to the public the exact genealogy, and cite the authority for the same?

WASHINGTON.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 1901.

Mrs. Fairchild's Kinship to Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you speak of Mrs. Alice Washington Fairchild as "third cousin once removed of George Washington." I beg to differ with you as to the definition of the word cousin. In the Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary it says: "A first cousin once removed is the child of one's first cousin; a first cousin twice removed is the grandchild of one's first cousin; a second cousin once removed is the child of one's second cousin, &c." Also: "Grandniece, a granddaughter of one's brother or sister."

Inasmuch as Mrs. Fairchild is a great-great-great-great-granddaughter of John Augustine Washington, Gen. Washington's half-brother, it naturally follows that she is half-great-great-great-great-grandniece of our first President. Am I not correct?

GEORGE D. R. HUBBARD.

Brooklyn, Nov. 14, 1901.

MR. CHESEBROUGH AND RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report in to-day's TIMES of the meeting yesterday of the Rapid Transit Company you put me in the position of appearing in opposition to the proposed extension of the system. Such, however, is not the case, as I am heartily in favor of the extension to the South Ferry, and thence under the river to Brooklyn.

In order that your readers may understand my protest I inclose herein a copy of my letter to the committee, which explains itself. ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

New York, Nov. 13, 1901.

Theron G. Strong, Esq., Chairman Rapid Transit Committee, City:

Dear Sir: I wish to protest to your committee against the adoption of the route as now laid out on State Street, fronting the Battery Park and Chesebrough Buildings, for the proposed extension of the rapid transit system. My objections are that there is no need, from an engineering point of view, nor from any other, to build the tunnel under this part of State Street, and within fifteen feet of my buildings, as the present line now shows. By changing the line from thirty to forty feet further to the west it will pass under the edge of Battery Park, where there are no obstacles whatever to be met, the foundations of no buildings to protect, and neither gas, sewer, nor water pipes to encounter, nor taking care of the present surface railway on State Street. By making this slight change in the route a very large amount of money will be saved to the city.

The sole objection to this change is the sentimental one of going under the edge of the park. As a matter of fact, very many less trees will be injured by this route than by the one as now laid down. The footings of the Battery Park and Chesebrough Buildings on State Street are only 12½ feet below the curb line, and it will be a very costly matter to protect them against some settlement. If it were a necessary line I would make no protest, but, in my judgment, it is entirely unnecessary, and I believe that, after a personal examination by your committee, you will come to the same conclusion, viz., that it is unnecessary to lay out the line close to these buildings. It would seem to me that your committee are as well qualified to judge and to act on this question as you would be after hearing experts on the subject.

If you desire expert testimony to show that the line under the edge of Battery Park can be built cheaper and with less danger and difficulty than on State Street I shall be prepared to furnish you with it on notice that it is required, but it would seem that you are entirely able, as a committee, to decide this matter for yourselves, and the question of route is one of the important matters you were appointed to determine, as well as the main question as to the building of the extension. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH.

AGAINST PIGEON SHOOTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the more important work—the election of the Fusion ticket—is completed, it is earnestly hoped that you will continue the excellent work you did last year in the fight against pigeon shooting. The recent election shows that continual effort against those things which are wrong in principle and opposed to the higher ideas of real men can be overcome, therefore continue the work, gather the opinion of those who know the details of the disgusting practice of pigeon slaughter, conducted in the name of sport; educate those who do not, and the inevitable result of the force of public opinion will be felt by those legislators who for reasons which they failed to set forth voted to defeat the bill introduced last Winter prohibiting pigeon shooting in this State.

The season has begun—election day opened the doors of several of the clubs that foster the elevating pastime of making suffering, wounded birds the adjunct of gambling, through means of pools invariably formed by the "sportsmen," the "pot" being divided by the first two or three who are more expert.

Start the good work by advocating an organized effort by which the subject will be brought to the attention of the legislators in a manner that will show them that the wishes of decent citizens, who desire to end the cruel practice which has been described so often in your columns, are greater than the wishes of the dealers in guns and supplies, who last session vigorously and successfully opposed the passage of Senator Slater's bill, which sought to make pigeon shooting against the law.

New York, Nov. 11, 1901. H. M. E.

OPPOSES ADMISSION OF CHINESE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We shall soon without doubt be regaled with gymnastic logic from that section of press and pulpit controlled by gentlemen whose income is largely affected by the rise and fall of the wages of labor. The Chinese exclusion question is up for discussion! It will be discovered that this country is the haven of refuge for the oppressed of all nations, and that it is our Christian duty to welcome them with open arms, &c. Christian theories will, in short, in this instance square with bank accounts.

The curious feature of these arguments is that in the abstract they are true. It is nevertheless certain that if the tide of Chinese immigrant labor be admitted, the inhuman conditions to which mine laborers (not to speak of other labor) are now subjected will be intensified; that labor organizations will be disrupted, and that anarchy and bloodshed will quickly ensue. The foreign hordes will of course receive the protection of the State militia, and the dividend rate will rise and the poor man's taxes increase.

In this case principles Christian in the abstract would result in increased oppression to labor in this country. The reason is not far to seek. The National resources to which elementary labor must apply itself are manipulated so as to yield the largest net returns to those who hold controlling ownership. The fewer the mines worked the greater the number of miners competing for the privilege of working and the smaller the wage they will receive. The smaller the output the tighter the market, the higher the price to the consumer, and the larger the dividend or the greater the volume of water, (fictitious stock.) And the same arguments apply more or less directly to every industry, for every industry uses land or the products of land.

Were these evil conditions abolished and the shrewd manipulator prevented from interposing himself between man's wants and the bounties of nature, the application of Christian principles would be rendered practicable. Were land assessed for taxation according to its unimproved value and the whole rental value so taken, we could open our ports to the labor of the whole world, so vast are the natural resources of this country.

HENRY H. LAW.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

Contagious Disease in Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to add my gratitude to that of innumerable other residents of Brooklyn for your just and timely comments on the action of the Board of Health on the question of disinfecting the classrooms of the public schools where contagious disease has been known not only to exist, but to repeat itself. It would seem as though there should be some remedy for the apparent negligence or ignorance of the employes or officials of this "Board of Health," otherwise the rising generation is likely to be consigned to ignorance or die in the effort to gain a rudimentary knowledge of the "three R's."

The school in Hancock Street is not alone in the lamentable conditions criticised; School No. 44, at Throop and Putnam Avenues, is a close follower. Notwithstanding the fact that the representatives of the Board of Health supposedly lend the light of their countenance (or sulphur) toward cleansing the infected rooms, diphtheria and pneumonia are frequent visitors, particularly in the rooms situated below the street or grade level. Why does the Board of Health permit the use of these low, moist rooms for classes?

JEFFERSON AVENUE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1901.

"UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES" AGAIN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted with interest the protest in Thursday's paper against the play, "Under Southern Skies," and Miss Parker's defence of the same in to-day's issue. Being a Southerner I most certainly think the author of the play would be wise to eliminate everything in reference to the race question

With all due respect to the lady, I feel called upon to say that as a Northerner, probably a New Englander, she would naturally have only a superficial knowledge of the social conditions existing in the South, hence there arises in her play this serious mistake which has proved so objectionable.

One must live in a country to understand its people.

There are many Southerners in New York, not only as a permanent population, but as a floating one, and the title of the play in question would very naturally attract them, but the majority will not now care to witness anything which is in any way insulting to the South. It would be far better if such subjects were not touched upon in plays or books, inasmuch as they only serve to irritate and foster sectional feeling.

Since we all really wish a united country, it would be undoubtedly better if Northern people would desist in bringing up the old and time-worn racial question about which they are practically ignorant.

I agree with the writer of Thursday's issue most heartily, and also believe, after reading Miss Parker's communication, that she is sincere in her wish to eradicate that which is objectionable in the play.

ALICE HALE SNEAD.

New York, Nov. 15, 1901.

AGREES WITH AUTHOR OF "UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 15th, Lottie Blair Parker defends her story, "Under Southern Skies," assuming that there is nothing inconsistent in her plot, which presupposes a taint of negro blood in the heroine. She is correct. Such a suspicion might be assumed reasonably vague, uncertain, and indefinite, but still natural. Human nature is always human nature, anywhere in the world, and the old-time lawmakers in the South knew it, and used the knowledge as wisely as they could from their point of view.

A study of the old laws of many Southern States will prove this. If one will peruse the earlier laws of Louisiana, for example, he will find that, at first, the statutes provided that any child of a person born with a certain portion of negro blood in his veins was by birth a slave, as well as one born of pure African descent. Later, he will find that the laws provided that any person born of a white father and a black, or partly black, mother was born a slave. Later yet, he will observe that any person born of parents, either male or female, having negro blood in their veins, was born a slave. And after this, that the laws provided that any person having any negro blood at all was made a slave at birth. There is evidence, in the third and fourth provisions of these laws, of a desire on the part of the lawmakers to recognize the possibility and the danger of just such a condition as that assumed by Miss Parker in her story, and it is not unreasonable to believe that there were cases which called for the enactment of these laws. Nothing could be more natural or honorable than for a man who knew that the daughter whom he loved was the child of a negro-tainted mother whom he also loved, to conceal the fact, in the hope of obliterating forever the race taint that must certainly destroy her.

When one remembers how proudly fond of their children many men are, and also remembers how beautiful many of the negro-tainted women of the South have been, it would be strange indeed if there had never been a man whose love for a certain woman had not been strong enough to cause him to forget the special prejudice of his people, and to fill him with a desire to free the particular woman of his choice from the curse that would be worse for him to contemplate than her death.

It is the special exception that nature causes to be made to the rules established by fallible men that gives the touch of romance and nobility to what would otherwise be a wholly hideous enforcement of rigid brutal laws.

To assume that there never was a Southern man who loved a Southern woman with an undiscoverable trace of negro blood in her veins is to assume the attitude of school-girl nonsense and cheap sentiment. The men know better. "Love laughs at locksmiths," and it often laughs at law. There have been cases of men who wished they could marry their slaves, but public knowledge prevented. Suppose there was no public knowledge of the particular case? Would the man then hesitate? And, having won his heart's desire, would he not make it his business to keep the secret? Would he be a man if he did not?

FREDERIC W. PANGBORN.

New York, Nov. 15, 1901.

FOR THE RECLAMATION OF CITY HALL PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is forty years this month since I first saw New York. I came down the river on the Francis Skiddy, the only steamboat that I ever saw with four pipes. The boat landed at the foot of Cedar Street, and I went straight up from the river. I had not the slightest doubt about Broadway when I reached it, as I identified it at once by the unceasing crowd of omnibuses. The crowding of them was worse just above Fulton Street, as many turned down to Fulton Ferry. We have little idea now how difficult it was to cross Broadway in those days.

I found a room at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Beekman Street and Park Row. It was a prosperous, cheap hotel on the European plan. The dining room, or restaurant, was in the basement. The tables were mostly around by the walls between the windows, and the waiters were Irish girls. Every other table had a big looking glass against the wall, and my father had advised me when dining there to always take a looking-glass table, as I would be sure to get more attention than at the others.

In the night I heard the solemn boom of the City Hall bell striking the fire-alarm signals. There is no bell to be heard in the city now to compare with that, unless my memory deceives me. I happened to strike New York just at the time when the specie had all disappeared and before the shinplasters came in, and when nothing but postage stamps were in use for change. One of the most pitiable sights of my life was that of a street car conductor handling those sticky stamps on a day of heavy rain.

The City Hall Park, where the Post Office now stands, had then a high iron fence around it, and inside this fence was a rough barracks for the accommodation of soldiers passing through the city on the way to the front. At the precise time of which I speak there was a Boston regiment there, led by Col. Chickering, and when I went to Barnum's Museum, where the St. Paul Building is now, I heard a singer bring in the Colonel's name in an improvised song.

There was no Post Office, no Mail Street, and no Court House then in the City Hall Park. I constantly think what a mistake, what a shame, it was to give up all that open space. We know a little more of the value of our park areas now, and it is safe to say that if we again had what we so thoughtlessly relinquished, we would know enough to hang on to it. The thing to do now is to move strenuously toward its reclamation. The two buildings are cumberers of the ground. Neither of them is of practical value, they do not serve their purposes with any approach to satisfaction, and the sooner they are wiped off the face of Manhattan the better. With the rapid increase in the number of tall buildings and the development of the rapid transit system, the need of the open space increases, and it would seem to be almost certain that the City Hall Park will eventually be restored to its original dimensions. No better time can be found than now for taking the matter up. We are none of us ignorant of the difficulties in the way or of the vast expense involved, but the thing is not impossible, and it would surely pay.

TECUMSEH SWIFT.

New York, Nov. 15, 1901.

An Appreciative Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

* * * I was going to tell you how much I admired the birthday number, and that I had been almost a daily reader for seventeen years, but when I saw the number of letters from people who had read it for thirty, forty, or fifty years, I was disheartened and concluded I would wait now till 1951. Really, it tends to lengthen life to read so good a paper, and I tell the children who are struggling with their "grammar books" that if they will carefully read the editorials in THE TIMES they will have a model of English that will furnish every necessary requirement. And as to something more important than grammar—eternal striving for "something better" and not being happy till you get it—THE TIMES has a record that places it at the very top of the whole American press. May your shadow never grow less! F. J. R.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Dramatic.

The Manager—Another week like this and we'll be stranded.

The Star—That is, if we don't have a short run we'll have a long walk.—Indianapolis News.

A Neighbor's Grief.

Mr. Stutson—They tell me, Neighbor Harris's cat is dead.

Mrs. Stutson—Oh, I'm so sorry! It used to take up Fido's time so pleasantly barking at her."—Boston Transcript.

The Price.

A man is in town telling for 5 cents how you may live to be 1,000 years old. We don't want to live 1,000 years. Two hundred years is long enough for us; he ought to sell that information for a cent.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Too Many Letters.

"No," said the cheerful man, "a man can't be too careful about writing letters."

"That's right," replied the nervous individual; "I wrote three once that have kept me in hot water ever since."

"Ah! love letters, I suppose. Breach of—"

"No. Sir; 'I. O. U.'"—Catholic Standard and Times.

REST SOMETIME.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

The torrent rushes with frenzied might
To rest on the quiet plain;
The avalanche roars in its downward flight,
Then a century sleeps again.

The eagle that sweeps with a tireless wing
O'er the dome of a brassy sky,
At last must droop to the pines that cling
To the crest of the mountain high.

The life we live and the race we run,
The sorrow and doubts that rend,
Some day—the victory lost or won—
Will come to a quiet end;

For mad the torrent and strong the wing,
And fearful the headlong flight,
Yet Time the end of the day will bring,
And after the day—the night.

NEW ART SHOWS OF INTEREST IN LONDON

Exhibition of Portraits of Monarchs and Consorts Promised.

Preparing for the Christmas Productions at the Theatres — Bergerat's "La Pompadour" Will Be Seen in the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The centre of the town is full of new art shows, some of unusual interest, such as the Gainsborough Exhibition and the choice selection of portraits by Raeburn, a small part of last Summer's show in Edinburgh, where sixty odd portraits by the Scotch master were shown in one room of the Greek temple on Princes Street.

The New Gallery promises this Winter an exhibition of portraits of the monarchs of England and their consorts. It is said that from Henry VIII. onward the collection will be complete, but, of course, there must be many gaps in earlier ages.

Col. Mapleson's death was scantily noticed, and yet opera in England never had greater glory than in those days of the feud between Mapleson and Gye with all its attendant humbug. After all, those were the palmy days of the sensationally great singers, who constitute all London really cares for in opera.

George Alexander begins his Winter term in St. James's Theatre about Christmas with a revival of "The Wilderness," but Stephen Phillips's "Paola and Francesca" is to be brought forward early in January at about the same time. Beerbohm Tree also produces at Her Majesty's Theatre the same poet's "Ulysses," for which elaborate preparation are making.

Emile Bergerat's newest pseudo-historical play at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris, is called "La Pompadour"; it is bound to cross the Atlantic. It tells again the story set forth in the German drama known on our stage as "Narcisse," with additional incidents and a fine show of historical pageantry. Jane Hading, who acts the title rôle, is just in her element in plays of this kind.

M. Bisson's latest farce contains no new features, but it goes well at the Palais Royal, where the comic view of marital infidelity ever prevails. It is called "Le Bon Moyen."

M. Antoine's experiment of giving a private reading at his theatre of the interdicted play "Les Avaries," which turned out to be a public performance, served both to advertise the theatre and to justify the censorship, for one of the most urban critics admits that "Les Avaries" is only fit for a hospital.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—All the old favorites at the London theatres are doing phenomenal business. "San Toy," at Daly's Theatre, promises to reach its one thousanth performance. William Gillette keeps the Lyceum Theatre packed with "Sherlock Holmes," and "The Last of the Dandies," at Her Majesty's Theatre, is equally popular. The American productions, "Are You a Mason?" at the Shaftesbury Theatre; "When We Were Twenty-one," at the Comedy Theatre, and "Kitty Grey," at the Apollo Theatre, are not a bit behind their English rivals. A burlesque, "Sheer Luck Jones," at Terry's Theatre, is reaping a harvest by the reflected interest exhibited by the British public in the American actor. "The Night of the Party," at the Avenue Theatre, will be taken off tonight, after a successful run.

In three weeks "The Second in Command" will be withdrawn from the Haymarket Theatre to make way for Sydney Grundy's comedy, "Porkies and Perils," while "The Undercurrent," at the Criterion Theatre, may shortly be succeeded by a revival of "The Crusaders."

Sousa is scoring a great success in the Provinces. He is admittedly far away the most interesting figure in music in this country. Appreciation of the fact is evidenced by record audiences. There are already large bookings for his fortnight of popular concerts in London, commencing Nov. 25.

Another American, Denis O'Sullivan, is the recipient of unstinted praise from the critics and the public. His Irish song recital Nov. 11 roused the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm seldom seen in a concert room.

ALL THE HOTELS CROWDED.

Horse Show Probably Brings Many Visitors, and General Business Brings More.

Never in the history of the city were the hotels so crowded as now. Many have attributed this condition to the fact that the Horse Show will attract thousands to New York this week. Local bonifaces dispute this proposition and assert that it is nothing but the general run of business, which has been steadily increasing for years.

"Never saw anything like it," said Mr. Jagoe at the Holland House. "We can't begin to accommodate our would-be patrons. The house is filled, and for a month we have made no attempt to provide for ordinary transients, because we could not do it. We did make arrangements for the overflow at other hotels, but that space was soon taken and we are aghast."

One of the managers at the Waldorf-Astoria remarked yesterday:

"I am no novice in the hotel business, but this beats me. We have been turning people away for weeks, but for the past few days we have been by the heels. We made arrangements for the overflow at the Herald Square, Earlington, and other hotels, but the landlords of those places have notified us that they can't accommodate their own people. So there it is. Of course the coming Horse Show has something to do with the crush, but it is only a drop in the bucket. The people have money and are coming to New York to spend it. They have been coming and will come, Horse Show or no Horse Show. To my mind the rush of people simply proves the country is prosperous and that the people have money to spend. There may be a falling off, but I don't expect it for some time to come."

At every prominent hotel there is a similar condition. An examination of the registers at the Fifth Avenue, Bartholdi, Albemarle, Hoffman, Victoria, Sturtevant, Gilsey, Earlington, Grand, Imperial, Herald Square, Navarre, Marlborough, Normandie, Vendome, Criterion, Rossmore, Cadillac, Manhattan, Murray Hill, Cambridge, Grand Union, Savoy, Netherland, Plaza, Majestic, and others shows a similar state of facts. Commercial men here to buy Winter and Spring goods, who did not telegraph ahead have to content themselves with quarters in apartment houses or third-class hotels or go to Brooklyn or Jersey City.

Many of the hotels are decorating elaborately for the Horse Show. It was said last night that about every first-class family hotel and apartment house in Fifth Avenue, Central Park West, and other fashionable localities has had to use cots.

Miss Gould Visits Ellis Island.

Miss Helen Gould was a visitor on Ellis Island yesterday morning. She went to the Barge Office in an automobile, and from there took the Government ferryboat John G. Carlisle for the island. Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney escorted her through the buildings and explained to her the workings of the various departments of the bureau.

Society at Home and Abroad

With the Horse Show, which begins tomorrow, and which has every promise of brilliant success, the season—with a very big S—in New York is supposed to be launched. A few years ago this was true, but conditions have changed, and the show has been likened some several Winters to a prelude, after which there is a slight pause before the rising of the curtain. The New York calendar is easy to arrange. The feasts and festivals are not movable, and every Saint's day, so to speak, is as fixed as Christmas or the Fourth of July. After the Horse Show comes Thanksgiving, which varies but a day or so, and this is followed by the first teas, the first meetings of the dancing classes, and the Assembly—now reduced to one instead of two dances—the second week in December. Mrs. Astor will probably have her ball on the first Monday in January, a date which she has kept, with but one exception, for some years, and she sails for Europe about the middle of February. The end of January gives the Gerrys' reception and the cotillion at Mrs. Ogden Mills's. The opera is a bit later than in former years, and the season is shorter.

***

For the Horse Show have come into town numerous well-known people from other cities. Many of the fashionables will either go to hotels or put up at their own houses for the week, but these town residences will not be opened until after Thanksgiving. The beau monde, these days, has establishments complete in every detail in town and country, and it goes from one to the other, as the impulse of the moment directs. The Autumn has been delightful beyond measure. It has gradually grown colder day by day, and at Lenox and other more northern resorts, there is much hope for an old-fashioned snowstorm at Thanksgiving. It is almost full Winter now, and, as the poet says, the Autumn's gaudy livery has been snatched and despoiled by the robber winds. The few rainy days have interfered but little with the drag hunts in Westchester, at Meadow Brook, and Goshen. Yesterday took place Harry Bull's hunt breakfast at the Meadow Brook Club. It was a very merry gathering, and among those who were present were Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Rawlins L. Cottenet, Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and others. All along the island to-day are house parties, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting have one at their place near Islip, William K. Vanderbilt is entertaining at Idle Hour, and William C. Whitney has a large party at his place near Westbury. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor have a party in Westchester, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are entertaining at Ophir Hall, near White Plains.

***

In looking over against the names of those who are boxholders at the Horse Show this season, besides that of Vanderbilt, represented, as already stated, by Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, many of the old names of other years are found. Three boxes, Nos. 15, 33, and 60, are put down to Mr. Blank, the "John Doe" of society. One of these, however, is said to have been purchased by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and another by the Clarence Mackays. William C. Whitney retains his box, which is one of the most available in the Garden. Mr. Whitney will entertain during the week, and Mrs. George Keppel and Miss Randolph will be among the attractive women who will be with him. Miss Randolph is his step-daughter, and is to make her début this Autumn. In "E," which has always been a very conspicuous part of the house, and right below the row on which Mr. Whitney's box is situated, are Charles W. Morse, the "iceman," and two adjoining boxes in the name of Dr. Joseph B. Vandergrift. F. A. Schermerhorn has had Box 42 for many Horse Shows. He always entertains large parties of guests, among whom are many of the representatives of the older New York set, who always were in society. Cornelius Fellowes has had No. 44, and still retains it. William H. Taller will have No. 52, and in this box will be Mr. and Mrs. Lee Taller, who have been this Summer at Richfield Springs.

***

In Box No. 31, on the other side of the house, will be Samuel Newhouse, the American copper millionaire, who will live now a greater part of the year in this country instead of in London. Mrs. Newhouse was to have come over for the Show, and may be here during the week. She is a very pretty woman, who has had quite a successful social career. Mr. Newhouse is a great friend of George Keppel, and was one of the hosts of the English contingent when it was here during the international yacht races. On the same side of the house will be the Philadelphia and Western contingents. A bit beyond, John G. Heckshser keeps his old box, and its neighbor, held by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will be the headquarters of the Meadow Brook set. J. Stevens Ulman, who married Miss Barclay, has No. 63, and Frederick Edey has No. 26. Mr. Edey married Miss Otis, and this is the first time in several years that they have had a box. The Gerrys have their old Box No. 11. James Henry Smith has the same box he had last year, and Mrs. Joseph Stickney and Mrs. George Crocker will not change their location.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., are to be at the Horse Show this week. Mr. Morgan has been in from Boston for several days. His father-in-law, E. S. Grew, will have a box. Among the other Boston people who will be present will be Mrs. Quincy Thorndyke and Miss Thorndyke, Mrs. George Lee Peabody, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Longfellow. Gen. Russell A. Alger is expected from Detroit, and John W. Gates will be among the representatives from Chicago, which has just closed a horse show of its own. Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkell of Cincinnati will be at the Show. From Baltimore will come Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss May Brown, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, and Mr. Poultney, and from Philadelphia Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, and W. L. Elkins, Jr., as well as the Wideners and Col. Morrell.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have returned to New York. They have left Biltmore for the Winter and are located in the Vanderbilt town house, 640 Fifth Avenue. This will be the first Winter which Mrs. Vanderbilt has spent here since her marriage. The house has been entirely remodeled and redecorated, and some very beautiful entertainments will be given there this Winter. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, will also be in New York this Winter. She has taken a house for the season.

***

Mr. Whitney and his party will return to New York for Sunday, and Mr. Whitney gives a dinner this evening for the Earl of Albemarle and Mr. George Keppel. Mr. Keppel continues to improve.

***

It is seldom that New York has three Earls stopping in town at the same time. The Earl and Countess of Minto were in New York yesterday. They had come on from Canada with their daughter, who, with her governess, sailed for England on the Atlantic Transport Line. The Earl of Tankerville arrived on Friday from Liverpoon on the Ivernia. He is an elderly man and lives at Chillingham Castle, in Northumberland. He is a connection by marriage of the present Duke of Manchester. The third is the Earl of Albemarle.

***

Among those who arrived on the St. Paul from Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday were Clement A. Griscom and Clement A. Griscom, Jr., Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Egerton L. Winthrop, who have been at the wedding of Miss Bronson and Lloyd Carpenter Griscom; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perry, who have been travelling in Southern Europe; W. A. Duer and Mr. and Mrs. J. Roosevelt Shanley.

***

On Thanksgiving Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg will give a breakfast to the Meadow Brook Hunt, and the steeplechase has also been arranged for that date. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor are coming in for the Horse Show, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills will also be in New York for the week, but Thanksgiving will see them again in the country. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly will stay out at Florham until nearly January, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will not be in permanently until December.

***

However, the cards are already beginning to come in for débutantes' teas and receptions. Mrs. Thomas Newbold Edgar will give a tea for her daughter on Dec. 7, and Miss Floyd, the daughter of Mrs. John Gelston Floyd, will make her début on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30. Miss Whitney, the daughter of Mrs. A. R. Whitney, will make her bow on the same afternoon at her mother's residence, 12 East Thirty-seventh Street.

***

Among those who have returned to New York for the Winter during the past week have been Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and Miss Vanderbilt, who are at the Vanderbilt mansion, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson are at 100 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren have also come to town, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will be at their Madison Avenue house for the week.

***

The Brooks-Langhorne wedding party reached New York late Friday evening. It was a very jolly crowd that went to Virginia and it was a typical Virginia wedding which it enjoyed. There was much that was novel, and the Langhornes have to be thanked for giving to some of the smart set something a bit out of the stereotyped conventional order. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks will be at the Horse Show during the latter part of the week.

***

The Philadelphia and Baltimore contingent has engaged rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria for the show, and the Boston and Chicago people are quartered at the Holland House. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will be in town to open their new home for the week, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse are already settled as their next-door neighbors. As already announced in this column, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener have taken a house at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and will entertain there during the show and through the Winter.

***

The coming week will bring several weddings. On Monday afternoon in the Brick Presbyterian Church, on Fifth Avenue, Miss Edna Phelps Gregory, daughter of Mrs. George Foster Gregory, is to be married to Everett Lake Crawford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Crawford, at 3:30 o'clock. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the Renaissance, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Miss Gregory will have Miss Fanny Hoagland, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Hoagland, as her maid of honor, and Mr. Crawford will have his brother, Harden Lake Crawford, as his best man. The ushers are to be Frank T. Linen, Drexel Godfrey, Witherbee Black, De Witt Hutchins, Edgar Clausen, and John Pierson, all classmates of his at Princeton.

***

Miss Edith Slater Mills and W. Wilson Drake are to be married at noon on Wednesday in Trinity Chapel, on West Twenty-fifth Street, by the Rev. William Vibbert, rector of the chapel, assisted by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend of All Angels'. Miss Mills is the daughter of Mrs. Abraham Mills, who was Miss Ella W. Townsend. Mr. Drake is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Drake, (Miss Mary E. Wilson.) The maid of honor will be Miss Amy Hawxhurst Mills, a sister of the bride-to-be, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Marion Armstrong, daughter of D. Maitland Armstrong and a sister of Edward Maitland Armstrong; Miss Charlotte H. Prime, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Prime; Miss Gertrude Pell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walden Pell, and Miss Lillian G. Tyler. Mr. Drake's best man will be Arthur Herbert Hagemeyer, and the ushers he has selected are Howard Crosby Brokaw, S. Sherwood Day, Chester B. Derr, Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, Charles Cochran Hayne, and Horatio Whitridge Turnbull. A small reception for the relatives and bridal party only will be held at the residence of the bride's mother, 116 East Twenty-ninth Street.

***

Miss Lillian Coles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oliver Coles, (Miss Helen B. Brown,) and Samuel Owen Edmonds are to be married on Thursday in St. Mark's Church by the Rev. Loring W. Batten. Miss Gertrude Schermerhorn Coles is to be her sister's attendant. Charles A. Morse, Jr., is to be Mr. Edmonds's best man, and J. Harvey Connell, Howard Owen Edmonds, Frank Jenks, and Grafton B. Dorsey are to be the ushers. Mr. Edmonds is a son of Major Howard Edmonds of Washington, and Miss Coles is a granddaughter of the late Lewis B. Brown and a cousin of Mrs. Bart Jacob.

***

Among the débutantes of the Winter will be Miss Robbins, the daughter of Mrs. Price Collier by a first marriage and the niece of Herbert Robbins and Mrs. Perry Belmont. Miss Robbins will be introduced into society by her mother on Friday, Dec. 6, at a tea at 13 West Sixteenth Street, which house Mr. and Mrs. Collier have taken for the Winter. Miss Jessie Lynch, the second daughter of Mrs. Peter W. Lynch, who was also a Miss Robbins, will make her début this Winter. Mrs. Lynch has taken a house at 249 Madison Avenue for the Winter.

***

Among the débutantes at Morristown will be Miss Letchford, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Letchford, (Mrs. Letchford was a Miss Palmer;) Miss Adams, Miss Emily Carter, Miss Dorothy Carter, and Miss Hurlbut. The first Assembly will take place on Thanksgiving Eve, and the Morris County Club will close on Nov. 30.

***

New Haven was the Mecca yesterday of many of the younger set, who went to the football game. Quite a number of Philadelphia people passed through town for the same purpose. At Goshen there was a drag hunt. The following dates have been arranged for Horse Show week: On Tuesday the meet will be at Roslyn for the Meadow Brook hunt, and on Thursday the same club will meet at Bull's Head. The Orange County Hunt meets on the 20th, and on Tuesday morning the Westchester Hunt will meet at Tom Paine's monument, and again on Thursday at Rosedale.

***

Miss Margaret Wister and Miss Letitia Wright have been débutantes of the week at Germantown, near Philadelphia. A small dance was given for them by Mr. and Mrs. William Rotch Wister at their country place, Wister, on Wister Street. The Wisters first brought to this country the beautiful Japanese creeper which has been named Wisteria in their honor. This was done by an ancestor nearly a century ago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Spencer have arrived at 11 West Sixteenth Street from their place in England, Trewsbury House, near Cirencester, for the wedding of Mr. Spencer's sister, and are to be in New York about six weeks, when they expect to return to England for the hunting season.

***

The marriage of Miss Sophie Edwards Spencer to Dr. Donald M. Cammann is to take place on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at Grace Church Chantry. Miss Spencer is the daughter of the late Harvey Spencer of this city, and her mother was the eldest daughter of Alfred Edwards, a well-known resident of New York and the great grandson of Jonathan Edwards.

Dr. Donald M. Cammann is a son of the late George P. Cammann, M. D., of this city, and a grandson of Jacob Lorillard.

Miss Spencer will be married from the residence of her brother, Mr. Edwards Spencer, 11 West Sixteenth Street. There will be no reception after the ceremony, but a small breakfast for the immediate families.

***

Announcements of teas for débutantes are being made in quick succession. Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, who has recently returned from Europe with her family, will give a tea to introduce her third and younger daughter, Miss Grace M. Quackenbush, on Friday, Nov. 29, at her residence, 142 West Fifty-seventh Street.

***

The Five Cotillions are to dance at Sherry's on Mondays, Dec. 16 and 30, Fridays, Jan. 17 and 31, and Monday, March 31. This year's patronesses are to be Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. Payson Merrill, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, Mrs. Charles Finney Cox, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Walter Cook, and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson. There is an effort this year to keep the class down to 100 members—forty girls and sixty men. A tea is to be given for the class at Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler's early in January.

***

An entertainment to be given at the Astoria during the afternoon and evening of Dec. 18 in aid of the Building Fund of the Stony Wold Sanitarium. It is the outgrowth of the fête which Miss Leary planned to give in aid of the same charity in Newport last Summer, and which was postponed on account of the President's assassination. The New York affair will be called "A Christmas Carnival," and will be a reproduction of a similar one given in Newport in 1781 in honor of Washington's visit to Rochambeau, whose headquarters were then in Newport. This place was then as now the Summer resort of the ultra-fashionable, and large entertainments were given there in honor of the Commanding General. There were regattas and mock tournaments, where the knights of the "Burning Mountain" and the "Blended Rose" contended for the favor of the "Queen of Beauty," followed in the evening by the grand ball and fireworks. The members of the ten auxiliaries of Stony Wold Sanitarium are working with Miss Leary to make this "Christmas Carnival" a successful affair, and they hope by their united efforts to raise a very large sum for the building of the sanitarium. This charity, which has for its object the care of women and children in the incipient stages of tuberculosis, is widely known. A "Cinderella Matinée," in which fifty or sixty children will take part, will be given in the afternoon, and in the evening there will be several picturesque costume dances, followed by informal dancing. The sale of all kinds of fancy articles, toys, dolls, pillows, bags, baskets, books, stationery, college articles and everything suitable for Christmas presents, will continue during the afternoon and evening at reasonable prices. A Christmas tree and a real Santa Claus will please the children. Those interested in this matter should address Miss Florence V. Doane, in care of Miss Leary, 3 Fifth Avenue. A large meeting of the Presidents of auxiliaries was held yesterday at Mrs. George F. Shrady's to discuss and arrange all the details. Among those present were Miss Leary, Chairman; Mrs. Shrady, Mrs. James E. Newcomb, Mrs. William A. Cauldwell, Mrs. Robert M. Bull, Mrs. Francis K. Hunter, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Mrs. F. J. Swinburne, Mrs. Julius Hubbell Seymour, Mrs. George Stedman, Mrs. Edward D. Jones, and Mrs. C. G. Kerley.

***

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Agnew, a daughter of the late John T. Agnew, and E. Howard Martin, formerly of the American Legation at Peking, China, is to be celebrated on Friday, in the Old First Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, Dec. 4.

***

Among the engagements announced during the week were those of Miss H. Augusta Robbins to Robert Peabody Barry, Jr., of New York. Miss Robbins is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolcott Robbins and Mr. Barry is a son of Major R. P. Barry of Warrenton, Va.

Another engagement is that of Miss Mary Seymour Jewett, daughter of the Rev. Edward Hurst Jewett of the General Theological Seminary, and George Carey of Baltimore.

***

Still another engagement is that of Miss Helen Hamlin of Buffalo, N. Y., to William C. Fincke, son of Mrs. James W. Ellsworth of New York, and brother of Benjamin C. Fincke, whose marriage to Miss Julia Post Brown was celebrated on Tuesday. Miss Hamlin being a bridesmaid and Mr. Fincke the best man.

***

Rain, fog, and wind were not delightful conditions for a gay week in London. People are coming back slowly from Scotland and others are going to the Continent. There is very little news of much interest to Americans just now in the British metropolis. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are to return to London shortly. They are still at Balmacaen. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have been at Blenheim, William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor at Cliveden, and Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, is now in London. Mrs. Arthur Paget is at Biarritz, and Mrs. John Mackay is in Paris. The Marlborough House, on Curzon Street, goes on very slowly, indeed. Mrs. Frederick Bronson and Egerton L. Winthrop sailed in the beginning of the week for New York.

***

Among minor items, Mrs. Padelford, who was Miss Grant, and a sister of the Countess of Essex, has taken the Caryll Craven house in London. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie Haig have returned from the country. Cora, Lady Strafford, has taken Lord Bristol's House, 6 St. James's Square, on a long lease, but does not move into it until Spring. Mme. von Andre is at 81 Piccadilly for the present.

***

Cairo is to be the fashionable resort in the far South and the Orient this Winter. The London contingent are flocking there. Cannes will be next in popularity. Mrs. Mackay, who when in Paris was quite ill for a time with bronchitis, is going to Rome with her daughter, the Princess Colonna, and then to Monte Carlo. Mrs. Marion Crawford remains at Sorrento and Mrs. Hughes Hallet is yet at Dinard.

***

Mrs. John Sherwood has been having a gay time in Paris, where teas have been given in her honor by Mrs. George B. McClellan and other fashionable women in the American colony there. Sebastian Schlesinger has also been entertaining at musicales. Mrs. Frances Isabel Morris was in Paris last week.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Garland, who were married on Oct. 1, have returned from their bridal trip, and are at 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, where they will receive their friends on Tuesday afternoon next.

Miss Lillie d'Angelo Bergh has issued invitations for four "Studio Talks" at the Albany, Broadway, corner Fifty-second Street, on Monday afternoons, Nov. 18, 25, Dec. 2, and on Thursday, Nov. 21. Each Studio Talk will be followed by a musical and reception.

The marriage of Miss Rose Popper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Popper, to Louis Hymes, both of New York City, took place on Nov. 13 in the Temple Adath Israel, of the Bronx. The Rev. S. Kopstein and the Rev. M. Rosenzweig performed the ceremony. The ushers were Samuel Popper, Abe Hymes, and Adolph Lippe. The best man was Moses L. Hymes and the flower girls were Miss Jessie Popper and Miss Beatrice Lippe. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Helen Montgomery Owen, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Owen of Jersey City, to Mr. Albert Phoenix Chase, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., which will take place in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church Tuesday evening, Nov. 26. The ceremony will be performed by Dr. Owen, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles X. Hutchinson of Paterson. The wedding will be one of the largest Jersey City has known for years.

The first whist meeting of the National Society of New England Women will be held at Delmonico's on Monday afternoon, at 2:30. Guests may obtain tickets from any member of the committee. This committee has arranged four whist meetings for the coming season: Monday, Nov. 18; Tuesday, Jan. 7; Thursday, Feb. 6, and Friday, April 4. Mrs. John Foulke Zebley, the Chairman, has for her associates Mrs. Eugene Clark, Mrs. William A. Champion, Mrs. Joseph A. Cozzino, Mrs. A. W. Cruikshank, Mrs. Frank Curtiss, Mrs. A. S. Emley, Mrs. Edwin Fowler, Mrs. H. L. C. Gargan, Mrs. Alice Maddock, Mrs. Allen T. Nye, Mrs. Cyrus B. Peets, Mrs. M. F. McQueeny, Mrs. G. B. Woodward, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth.

The membership of the Sin-Som Club has been cut down from sixty to thirty, owing to the difficulty of securing that number of seats together at the theatres. Invitations have been sent out for Tuesdays, Dec. 17 and 31 and Jan. 14 and 21. The patronesses are Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, and Mrs. John W. Boothby. After the play the party will be taken in stages to Delmonico's, and supper will be served, to be followed by dancing. The management will assign partners for the theatre and change partners for supper. The club has been in existence for five or six years.

The marriage of Miss Maysie Marguerite Bruce, daughter of Mrs. James D. Bruce, and Mr. William Briggs Cragin, Jr., will take place Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 4 o'clock, at the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and Broadway. The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey will officiate. Miss Mabel Warner will be maid of honor and Miss Bessie Bruce, sister of the bride, will be flower girl. There will be no bridesmaids. Mr. James M. Donald, the bride's uncle, will give her away. Mr. Robert Knight Potter will act as best man, and the ushers will be Arthur Sterling Cragin and Herbert Ellsworth Cragin, brothers of the bridegroom; Clinton Randolph Griffin, William Carpenter Hynard, Charles Aubrey Slosson, and Walter H. Mote. A large reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride, 47 West Seventy-sixth Street.

LAKEWOOD'S MANY VISITORS.

New Yorkers Flocking to the New Jersey Resort for the Opening of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Nov. 16.—New Yorkers are flocking to this resort much earlier than usual, and in much larger numbers. The Lakewood Hotel opened its doors last Thursday, and is fast filling up. The correspondence which Manager James N. Berry has had during the last week promises a house full of guests by Thanksgiving. Decorators and upholsterers have been at work in the hotel all Summer, and they have accomplished a complete transformation of the interior. All the suites have been redecorated in a most tasteful manner, and many new baths have been added.

Thanksgiving will mark the opening of the social season. The cottagers are getting settled rapidly, and the coming week will see this portion of the Lakewood colony in shape to give some attention to social matters. There are more cottagers here now than there ever were before; in fact all the cottages are filled and there are no more to be had.

The golfers who are to take part in the Thanksgiving tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club will begin to arrive next week for practice play. There will be as strong a field of players in this tournament as there was in the amateur championship games. Among the well-known players who will be here are Travis, Douglass, Watson, Hamilton, and Livingston. In preparation for the tournament the club has made changes in the links, adding 159 yards to the course and throwing up three or four new bunkers. The club has put up four cups for prizes. The Golf Club of Lakewood Cup will be given for the best score in the preliminary medal round of eighteen holes. A cup will be given for the best gross score in the handicap games, and two cups will be given for second and third scores in the preliminary round.

The announcement was made yesterday that the Country Club of Lakewood has secured "Jack" Venters of the Shinnecock Hills links as an instructor for the club. He holds the St. Andrew's professional medal for 1893.

Lakewood horse folk are awaiting with much eagerness the completion of the new speedway, which has been laid out in the heart of the pines for a distance of a mile and a quarter. It is the confident opinion of horsemen who have seen the driveway that when it is completed it will be the finest thing of the sort to be found anywhere outside of New York City. It is expected that half of it will be completed by Thanksgiving, so that it can be formally opened. A top dressing of loam is being placed on the road now.

The drives around Lakewood are famous. The lake drive, for one, is a fine boulevard, where may be seen daily equipages and specimens of horseflesh that will vie with any to be seen on Fifth Avenue. W. H. Busteed of New York is among the early arrivals of horsemen. He has brought three horses here and quartered them in the Lakewood Hotel stables. Mr. Busteed is staying at the Lakewood Hotel with his wife and a party of friends.

Lakewood has come to be such a favorite wintering place for horsemen that the residents have been stimulated to extra efforts in the way of road improvement. George J. Gould, who has done so much for this place, has taken the initiative, and the Freeholders of Ocean County have ably seconded his efforts. Work is shortly to be begun on the improvement of a road to Point Pleasant on the Atlantic Coast. For the greater part of the distance of ten miles from Lakewood to Point Pleasant the road passes through the belt of pines. The improvements to be made on this thoroughfare are to cost $30,000, and Mr. Gould has offered to pay one-fourth the entire expense. Mr. Gould is much interested in the project for the construction of a State road from Long Branch to Atlantic City. This road if built will pass through Lakewood.

The Vestrymen of All Saints' Memorial Church of Lakewood have offered the rectorship to the Rev. Edward E. Mathews, assistant rector of St. James's Church, New York. The pulpit has been under supply since the sudden death of the Rev. D. L. Schwartz on the golf links of the Country Club more than a year ago.

The J. Howard Richardson Symphony Orchestra of Boston will give morning and evening concerts at the Lakewood Hotel this season. These concerts are an enjoyable feature of the daily life at this hotel and are attended by large audiences. The Sunday evening concerts are especially enjoyable.

Among the New Yorkers who have booked rooms at the Lakewood are Mr. and Mrs. Max M. Mayer and family, Oscar Schirmer, L. Vaughan Blake, E. B. Brady, John S. Olmstead, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Barrett, Harry L. Vail, and William Gibson, Jr. From Philadelphia, F. J. Clark, Mrs. A. N. Maddeck, J. N. Hartpence, and A. W. Heffman have registered, and from Chicago are Hugo Paur and the Misses Paur.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16.—The deed of the Chalet, which was reported sold to Clarence W. Dolan, was filed to-day in the City Hall. It is made out to Thomas Dolan and the price named is $60,000.

Mrs. Harold Brown has offered to provide for three years funds for the maintenance of an assistant for Emmanuel Church. The offer has been accepted, and the assistant will be appointed as soon as one can be secured. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown is building a stone memorial church for Emmanuel Parish.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel expect to close their cottage here Monday.

Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman have gone to New York for a visit.

Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell and her daughter went to Boston to-day for a brief visit.

J. M. Ives of New York has rejoined his family here at the Griswold place.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mrs. Frederick Neilson closed their cottage to-day and went to New York for the Winter.

United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. Wetmore have closed their cottage and gone to Washington for the Winter.

TO REMODEL SPRAGUE HOME.

Widow of Congressman to Spend $150,000 on the House.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—Mrs. C. F. Sprague, widow of the Congressman, expects to spend $150,000 in remodeling, improving, and enlarging her country house, in Brookline. A feature of the extension to the mansion will be a magnificent ballroom ornamented with rare works and carving.

The ideas of Mr. Sprague as expressed before his removal to the insane asylum, will be followed. A passenger elevator running in an imitation chimney, will be among the novelties.

LORD MINTO STARTS FOR HOME.

His Daughter Goes to England to Pursue Her Studies.

Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, accompanied by his wife and staff, yesterday left this city for Ottawa on the private car Victoria.

Lady Eileen Elliot, eldest daughter of Lord Minto, started for England yesterday on the Atlantic transport Company's steamship Marquette. She goes abroad to pursue her studies, and is accompanied by Miss Grenfell of the Government House, Ottawa.

The Benefit for St. Peter's Union.

Euchre games, beginning at 9 o'clock, and a concert and reception being part of the entertainment for the benefit of St. Peter's Union, will be given to-morrow evening at the Grand Central Palace. The Committee of Arrangements estimates that 8,000 players will be at the tables, under orders from the manager of the games and a number of lady Captains. Valuable prizes have been given, including a photograph frame from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, several gold watches, also diamond rings, and silverware, bric-à-brac, toilet articles, and desk fittings and works of art.

With the most insidious forms of disease—it is not wise to trifle. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy.—Adv.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Taylor—Simmons.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, the wedding of William Hickok Taylor and Miss Eleanora Simmons, daughter of Mrs. Washington E. Connor, was celebrated. The Rev. Henry Van Dyke officiated. The bride was gowned in cream-white satin, with a long and full round train, and her tulle veil came nearly to the end of the train, and also over her face as she walked up the nave of the church on the arm of her stepfather, Mr. Connor. There were sprays of orange blossoms in her hair and on the bodice, which had a yoke and sleeves of point lace.

The maid of honor and only attendant of the bride was her sister, Miss Louise Simmons, who was in pink chiffon laid in fine tucks and who wore a picture hat of black trimmed with black plumes, and carried pink roses. David Taylor was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Edwin Gould, George Taylor, Hammond Odell, Herbert Taylor, Chester Simmons, and Arthur Taylor. The wedding was followed by a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Connor on Madison Avenue.

Among the guests invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Walton, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Jessie Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mrs. Chester Simmons, Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. John Slade, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Dr. Shrady, Fr

FAVORABLE OUTLOOK FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Steady Progress Recorded on All the Sections.

Discussion Over the Plans for the Brooklyn Tunnel—Details of the Daily Traffic.

Now that excavations have been made in a great majority of the blocks through which the rapid transit subway is to pass, not many new discoveries of underground curiosities or unexpected complications are to be chronicled. The engineers are well acquainted by this time with "what they are up against." Every move to be made between now and the time of the tunnel's completion, which is scheduled to be at the end of the year 1903, is calculated to a nicety, and the outlook is that the programme will be carried out without hindrance. Steady progress on all the sections is being recorded month by month.

***

The Broadway division of the tunnel work that is being done by tearing up the streets from the surface gives a fair example of how the whole venture is getting along. Between Forty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets only twenty-one of the eighty-three blocks have not been disturbed by pick or drill. Two of the eighty-three are entirely finished to the full four-track width, in addition to the big station at the Circle. One other block is finished for half the width of the street. Sixteen are nearly completed in full, and four more almost finished half way across, while ten have been excavated to grade level, without having any steel work in as yet, and twenty-nine have been considerably torn to pieces, some of them showing wide ditches almost down to grade, and the rest having been devastated of their pavements.

***

But for a hollow, rumbling sound as the cars pass over it, one would never know that the whole sub-surface area of the Circle had been scooped out, unless a peep into the cavernous excavation of the station were taken from the upper end at Sixtieth Street. The platforms from which underground travelers will enter their trains less than three years hence are there, looking just as they will when electric trains begin to stop beside them. Most of the walls of the station are already covered with light-colored, ornamental tiling. The new supports of the Columbus statue, replacing the old foundations that had to be gotten out of the way, are concealed once more. If the tracks were laid in the passages between platforms and the ticket agent's booth, and several other little finishing touches were in place, the visitor might think for the time being that he was really waiting for a train to take him to Spuyten Duyvil Creek or Bronx Park, or Brooklyn.

***

For lack of anything new along the line of the tunnel in this borough, interest in circles where the subway is discussed has turned of late to the planned Brooklyn tunnel, which includes the extension down Broadway to Bowling Green and the spur to South Ferry. Testimony collected by the special commission appointed by the Supreme Court to look into the new plan has resulted in the making public of some interesting facts. Mr. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission; Mr. Parsons, the Chief Engineer, and others versed in the matter have been called to the stand to tell what they could about the proposed tubular double-track course under the East River, the kinds of cars to be used, the speed to be acquired, the number of passengers to be accommodated, and the general scheme of the new line as adopted by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. If the special commission reports that the scheme is a good one and that property holders along the line are satisfied, then the municipal authorities will have their turn at deciding on the matter.

***

The special commission, with three members from this borough and the same number from Brooklyn, is simply to say whether the present plan is the right one. Their authority does not extend to altering the plan so as to provide for a four-track road, but yet, as was suggested by one of the members the other day, they may recommend the laying aside of the two-track scheme "on the ground that no less than four tracks will be adequate for the traffic." As to the cost of the extension, including the spur to South Ferry, Mr. Parsons has testified that it will be about $8,000,000, and that its building will require three years. He was instructed unofficially by the Controller and Mayor, both Rapid Transit Commissioners ex officio, to make his calculations on the basis of $10,000,000 as a maximum figure. The final appropriation will have to be made in the usual way by the city authorities.

***

Various property owners and interested taxpayers have appeared before the special commission. John De Witt Warner is present at the hearings regularly. Mr. Boardman of counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission also questions the witnesses, as do lawyers representing clients who have property along the route. One of the leading questions at issue is how much of the Brooklyn traffic will be diverted from the bridge by the tunnel. Mr. Orr testified last week that one-third of this would be taken away. He said that he had been informed by officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that 1,000 persons a minute traveled across the bridge during the busiest forty-five minutes of the afternoon. Mr. Parsons had already said at a previous hearing that the cars to be used in the tunnel under the river would carry 100 persons each, crowded, and that 480 cars could be run in an hour. In short, 48,000 passengers can be carried through the tubular tunnel in an hour, while 45,000 are carried across the bridge in three-quarters of an hour. A debatable question, say those that know, is whether or not 48,000 passengers an hour is enough for the tunnel to carry, and some contend that there is need of a four-track road.

***

In order to have the four-track tunnel down Broadway and to Brooklyn the sum of $10,000,000 will have to be far exceeded and altogether new plans drawn. All the steps taken up to date to have the present plan finally adopted will have to be gone over again. As to the route, there is apparently no controversy. Mr. Warner has told the special commission plainly that those he represents, who are "citizens interested in seeing that adequate facilities are provided," want a four-track plan put through, and so it seems that he will try to show the present plan inadequate. The special commission's meetings take place weekly, alternately in Brooklyn and over here. They are public. The chances are that several weeks more will pass before their decision is rendered.

***

Mr. Parsons described the present plan fully in his testimony. The subway for Manhattan and the Bronx has its down-town end at Ann Street and Broadway, the last down-town station being on the City Hall loop, and the distance down Park Row being planned for switching tracks until it is connected with the Broadway and Brooklyn extension. This latter, after going under Broadway to Bowling Green, is to be divided into two branches. The first is the spur to South Ferry. The second, turning eastward, emerges into the two steel tubes that will go under the river. Each tube is to be fifteen feet in diameter. They will be damp-proof, and that fact, say the engineers, means the solution of half the problem of ventilation. Being damp-proof, they will be ventilated, if the theories are correct, by the movement of the trains, but if such should not prove to be the case it will be easy to provide artificial air-furnishing machinery. The cars will be eight feet wide. As stated, they will hold 100 people crowded together, but they will seat comfortably only forty-eight.

***

Stations on the new line are planned for Fulton and Wall Streets, Bowling Green, and South Ferry in this borough, and for the Borough Hall, Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, and Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, in Brooklyn. Passengers from Brooklyn for South Ferry will have to change cars at Bowling Green. After the tracks emerge from the two tubes on the other side of the river they will go under Joralemon Street to the Borough Hall, and thence up Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, thence out to Atlantic Avenue. In some future time it is planned to connect them with a line to South Brooklyn. The traveling time from Ann Street and Broadway, on this side, to the Atlantic Avenue terminal, in Brooklyn, will be, it is estimated, between eight and ten minutes. One-minute intervals between trains is considered safe by Mr. Parsons.

TRAMPS ATTACK TRAIN CREW.

Board a Freight at Spooner, Wis., and Use Knives on the Conductor and His Men.

SPOONER, Wis., Nov. 16.—Conductor H. C. Schultze and his entire crew of a freight train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway were attacked at Superior Junction last night by a gang of tramps. Schultze received probably fatal knife wounds. Brakeman Ferguson was stabbed in the arm and is in a critical condition from loss of blood. The five other members of the crew were also wounded. Two of the assailants were injured and arrested.

The tramps boarded the freight at the station and demanded that they be allowed to ride. The conductor ordered them off the train and instructed his crew to see that none of them stole rides. The train was started, and upon the refusal of the tramps to get off, a general fight ensued.

SECRET OF A ROBBERY OUT.

Police of Brooklyn for Eleven Days Kept Undisclosed the Rich Haul of Burglars.

The news of a burglary in a fashionable section of Brooklyn, which had been carefully suppressed by the police for eleven days, leaked out yesterday. The house which was robbed was the residence of George G. Stephenson, at 199 Jefferson Avenue. Mr. Stephenson and his family have been for some months at their country place, in Dutchess County, and their town house has been closed.

On the night of Nov. 5 a watchman whose duty it was to look after the house discovered that it had been entered by thieves. The police of the Gates Avenue Station made an investigation, and found that the burglars had ransacked the house from top to bottom. They had apparently been frightened away while at work, as they had left behind them, packed ready for removal, several thousand dollars' worth of plunder.

The watchman communicated the fact of the robbery to the family, but they did not return from the country until yesterday. Then it was learned that the burglars had carried off jewelry and silverware worth about $1,000.

DYNAMITE WRECKS TRAIN.

Southwestern Express of the Northern Central Derailed Near York, Penn. —Wreckers at Large.

YORK, Penn., Nov. 16.—While running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, the Southwestern express of the Northern Central Railway, due in this city at 10:44 P. M., was wrecked last night by a charge of dynamite placed under the track near the Black Bridge, a short distance north of York. The passengers were severely shocked, but all escaped injury. A piece of rail two and a half feet long was blown out of the track, and three coaches were derailed and drawn over the ties for 200 feet.

Four Pullman cars, a day coach, a combination car, and an express car composed the train. The spot where the wreck occurred is surrounded by high hills on one side and the Codorus Creek on the other, and is one of the loneliest places between Harrisburg and Baltimore. It is believed that the object of the wreckers was robbery. The police officials advance the theory that the robbers had set the dynamite for the Buffalo express, which is said to carry considerable money, but for some unaccountable reason that train passed over the charge without exploding it.

The York wrecking crew was called out, and, after a delay of several hours, put the track in order. At the place where the explosion occurred a hole was blown in the roadbed large enough to bury a man. The edges of the broken rail were cut off almost as clean as if done by shears. The explosion took place under the day coach, which was four cars behind the engine.

A force of York detectives was ordered to search for the wreckers, and men were also sent from Philadelphia and Harrisburg. There is little expectation, however, that the dynamiters will be captured, as it is believed that they made their way to one of the large cities before daylight.

The wrecked train is the one which left Washington at 7:45 o'clock last night and was due in Pittsburg at 7:15 this morning.

NEW GUN-REPAIRING MACHINE.

Being Used on Two Big Cannon of the Battleship Alabama.

Engineer Burnett, an expert machinist of the Navy Department at Washington, yesterday began at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the work of repairing the two thirteen-inch guns in the forward turret of the battleship Alabama, which were damaged in target practice.

An entirely new machine is being used in the work of repairing the big guns. It is a shaft the length of the gun, with a cylinder head, which carries a screw propeller operated by electricity. The machine is to be used in reboring the guns. The scheme of its operation is to slowly force the propellerlike arrangement into the gun and the revolving portion will wear down the imperfections and false grooves caused by the bursting of shells in the guns.

SUICIDE IN A CAB.

Man Bound for Europe Shot Himself While Driving in Central Park.

Rudolph Ganrowski, a German, whose address could not be ascertained, was being driven in a cab through Central Park yesterday morning, and when on the East Driveway near the Casino, drew a revolver, shoved the muzzle into his mouth and pulled the trigger, killing himself instantly.

About 10 o'clock Cabman William W. Mahon, who has his stand at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, was hired by Ganrowski to drive him to the Battery. There the stranger walked about the seawall and presently returned to converse with the cabman. He said that he was to leave for Germany in the afternoon, and produced tickets for the Hamburg-American liner Phoenicia. He explained also that he had served in the United States Army, and showed his discharge papers. Then he thought he would like a drive in the Park. On the way up town he ordered the driver to stop at a pawn shop. It is here that he is supposed to have bought the revolver.

When searched letters were found giving a clue to the man's identity. The body was taken to the Arsenal in Central Park and later to the Morgue.

RESTAURANTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Dr. Rainsford Thinks that They Should Be Run by the City.

The subject of municipal restaurants for the working people in this city, which was discussed at great length in the papers and at meetings ten or twelve years ago, was revived last week. It was said yesterday that an agitation will be started to get the city to make the experiment of running these restaurants in the belief that while they would be a benefit to the working people they would be a source of revenue rather than loss to the city.

Among those who took an active part in the agitation for municipal restaurants when the subject was first discussed was the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, who still believes in the idea. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford when seen yesterday said he had no doubt that in the nature of things municipal restaurants would come. He was willing to help along any agitation which would be started to get the city to adopt the plan.

"I am glad the matter has been revived," he continued. "Twelve years ago I brought the subject of municipal restaurants before the public, believing firmly that they would be a boon for the people and a benefit to the city. I believe so yet, and I believe it will only be a question of time when the city will have them. I am as firmly convinced as that I am alive that they would be a paying speculation for the city, and as to the benefit they would be to a vast number of honest working people of slender means who would be able to get wholesome, clean food at prices they could afford."

Fire Captain Edward Scott Retired.

Capt. Edward Scott of Engine 7 was retired yesterday on his own application. He had been in the Fire Department for thirty-one years. He was made an Assistant Foreman in 1890 and Captain in 1893.

BANK TELLER ARRESTED

District Attorney Acts in the Case of George Zollinhofer.

Prisoner Held Without Bail Until Tuesday—How the Williamsburg Savings Bank Was Swindled.

George Zollinhofer, the defaulting receiving teller of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, whose confession a week ago implicated the late Harry E. Corbett, a paying teller, in the embezzlement of $80,000 of the bank's funds, was arrested at noon yesterday by Inspector Druhan of the Brooklyn police force, at the suggestion of the District Attorney's Office, when it was seen that neither the bank officials nor the surety companies had taken action to prevent the self-confessed defaulter from becoming a fugitive. Zollinhofer was taken into custody while he was at work on the books in the basement of the bank, assisting the expert accountant. He took his arrest coolly, and when arraigned before Magistrate O'Reilly, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, pleaded, through his lawyer, Albert G. McDonald, not guilty to a charge of grand larceny.

The complainant was Victor A. Leverson, a clerk in the bank, living at 141 Penn Street. The complaint upon which the prisoner was arraigned charges that on June 14, 1901, he stole $1,000 from the bank, according to his confession. When Zollinhofer was brought into court, District Attorney Clarke was awaiting him. After the plea of not guilty had been entered Magistrate O'Reilly adjourned the case until Tuesday next. Lawyer McDonald asked that bail be fixed, and Magistrate O'Reilly placed it at $5,000. This did not meet with the approval of District Attorney Clarke, who said that if the bail was furnished he would at once make application to have the amount increased, as he insisted that the prisoner should stay in jail until Tuesday.

"If the prisoner's friends, after that date, wish to come forward and bail him, I will have no objection," said the District Attorney.

Lawyer McDonald replied that if that was the desire of the District Attorney's Office he would make no effort to secure bail until after Tuesday. Zollinhofer was then taken to Police Headquarters by Inspector Druhan and Detective Duffy, and later to Raymond Street Jail, where he was placed in a cell. When he is rearraigned on Tuesday it is expected that additional charges of grand larceny will be made, as well as charges of forgery.

Zollinhofer's arrest was a surprise to both the bank officials and the surety companies. Whether they intended to take the prisoner into custody after the examination of the books had been completed is not known. The surety companies, however, had him under surveillance.

The steps taken by District Attorney Clarke were decided upon after he reached his office yesterday morning. The District Attorney and Inspector Druhan met in the Lee Avenue Police Court about 11 o'clock, where Mr. Clarke secured several blank summons and proceeded to the bank with them. It was Mr. Clarke's intention to serve one of the summons on President Meserole of the bank, to have him go to court and make a complaint against the defaulting paying teller. Gen. Meserole asked to be excused, and Clerk Leverson was served with a summons instead. Leverson went to the court and, after Zollinhofer had been taken into custody, the complaint upon which the prisoner was held was drawn up and sworn to by Leverson.

It was expected that after the publication of the defalcation there would be a run on the bank yesterday morning, and several policemen from the Bedford Avenue Station were sent to the bank, while the officials prepared for an emergency, but only the regular Saturday depositors put in an appearance.

It appears that the confession of Zollinhofer was brought about by Cashier Burns asking the prisoner to help him go over the books of Corbett after the latter's death. Zollinhofer objected to this, and when asked the reason, replied: "I don't want to go over the books, Mr. Burns. If an examination is made you will find that they have been falsified." Zollinhofer then confessed to the thievings that had been going on for two years, and the loss of the money in bad speculation.

It was said yesterday that a few years ago Zollinhofer inherited considerable money by the death of a relative, and that in 1898, through the persuasion of a brokerage firm, bought 1,800 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock on a 10 per cent. margin. The stock rose and Zollinhofer made good profit. When Roswell P. Flower died the stock fell twenty points in twenty-four hours. To protect his margin it was necessary to get a large amount of money at once. Failing to borrow it, he took Corbett into his confidence and succeeded in persuading him that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was sure to recover its losses. The largest part of the money taken from the bank was appropriated at that time.

The method employed by the two men was very ingenious. The nature of the deposits in the bank is different from that of most others. There are a great many depositors of the uneducated class, who have by thrift saved considerable sums of money. They have never learned to read and write, and, according to the usual custom, made deposits under their name, but signed the record with a cross, the receiving teller writing their names for them. Both Corbett and Zollinhofer had access to these records. They knew from their long relations with the bank which of these accounts were inactive, and it was only upon inactive accounts that they operated. After finding the account of a man who had drawn out no money for several years, Corbett would draft, signing the depositor's name, and making his mark, as customary. In this way there was no suspicion regarding the signature upon the draft. Zollinhofer would then cash the draft and enter it upon the regular cash accounts of the day. These accounts would be regularly balanced and placed on record.

It seems, further, that both men had access to the semi-annual computation of interest, which is recorded in the pass books of the depositors. Having kept a strict account of all of the drafts which they had made, they were able to compute the interest in accordance with the amounts which would have been on deposit to the creditors if their accounts had not been tampered with.

F. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, is in the city. Seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday he said concerning the Williamsburg Savings Bank: "The depositors have nothing to fear. The institution is one of the most stable in the country. Not only that, the bank is secured by bonds with good companies for any defalcations on the part of its employes."

OTTAWA'S MAYOR DISQUALIFIED.

He Bought Liquor in Prohibited Hours, Paid a Fine, and Lost His Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 16.—Mayor W. D. Morris pleaded guilty in the police court to-day to a charge of buying liquor during prohibited hours. He was fined $5 and $2 costs, and told the court that he accepted the disqualification which the conviction involved.

He is no longer Mayor of the capital, and is disqualified for two years.

LAKE VESSEL BURNED.

Steamboat Elfinmere Destroyed When About to Sail for Green Bay, Wis.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 16.—Just as she was about to sail to-day the steamboat Elfinmere was burned to the water's edge, the fire having started from an explosion of a lamp in the engine room. After an ineffectual attempt to extinguish the flames the crew abandoned the boat, which was finally beached in the harbor. Engineer Dibble was seriously burned.

The Elfinmere was owned by Chesley Wheeler of Bay City, Mich., and was worth $37,500. It is said that she was fully insured.

Justice Marean Against Grade Crossings

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Supreme Court Justice Marean to-day made an order on the application of the President and Trustees of the village of Hastings-on-Hudson that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company place gates on the Washington Avenue crossing. This is a very dangerous place, and many lives have been lost there. The company had a flagman at the crossing until he, too, was killed. "There should be no grade crossings," said the Judge. "Too many people are getting killed at grade crossings."

B. Altman & Co.

5,000 Yards

Princess and Royal Wool Crêpe

(Imported),

in Street and Evening shades,

42 inches wide,

To-morrow—Monday, . . per yard, 68c.

10,000 Yards

Chantilly Galoons & Incrustations

(Black or Cream),

Value 45c. to $4.85 per yard,

To-morrow—Monday, at

29c., 58c., 90c., $1.25, 1.68 & 1.95 per yard.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

MR. RIVES EXPLAINS CHARTER PROVISIONS

Aldermanic Board's Powers Like Those of the British Commons.

The Speaker Deplores the Mayor's Short Term—Commends the Work of the Present Board of Estimate.

George L. Rives, the incoming Corporation Counsel, spoke yesterday morning before the members of the League for Political Education at 23 West Forty-fourth Street on "The Revised Charter of New York City." Mr. Rives was Chairman of the Charter Revision Committee. When the hour for the lecture, 11 o'clock, arrived, there were 250 members of the league present. Mr. Rives was introduced by George Haven Putnam, and his explanations of the municipal system of government as it will exist after Jan. 1 were listened to with interest.

"The powers of the Mayor," said Mr. Rives, "can hardly be overestimated. The Revision Commission recommended that the term of the Mayor's office should be four years, as it is at present. You will remember that it was four years ago that Mayor Van Wyck was elected. The Legislature saw fit, however, to cut down that term to two years. I regret exceedingly that the term of office has been cut down, and I am sure that the majority of the voters regret it, and that the majority of the members of the Legislature which passed the act regret it also. In two years no man can accomplish any real constructive work."

Mr. Rives compared the New York Board of Aldermen with the British House of Commons, saying that in some respects their powers were similar.

"The powers of the Board of Aldermen," said he, "are peculiar and are modeled on the powers of the House of Commons in England, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment representing the British Cabinet. The theory of the British Government is that the Cabinet represents the King, and they ask for so much money for the King to carry on his government, just as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which might be called the Mayor's Cabinet, asks for so much money for the conduct of municipal affairs, and then neither the House of Commons nor the Board of Aldermen can give the government any more money than is asked for."

Mr. Rives said that as a whole the work of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had been in previous years exceedingly well done. Asked afterward if he meant that statement to apply to the present board, he said he did.

In conclusion Mr. Rives remarked that under the old charter there had been many opportunities for municipal mismanagement.

"Clive," said he, "when asked about his career in India, spoke of being taken into a storehouse of jewels and gold, and said he had helped himself deliberately, but he added: 'Gentlemen, I stand amazed at my own moderation.' It may be that some of the city officials who will go into innocuous retirement of perhaps a permanent nature on Jan. 1 may be able to say the same thing."

NO MISSION TO GEN. REYES.

A Denial of the Report that Colombian Liberals Want to Treat with Him.

A. J. Restrepo, the Diplomatic Agent of the Colombian Liberal Party, denied yesterday the statement published on Friday that Gen. Garces, who is second in command of the revolutionary forces, had sent a commission to see Gen. Reyes of Colombia, now in Mexico, to advise him that he is wanted at home.

The Diplomatic Agent said in regard to the statement:

"As representative of the Colombian Liberal Party in this country, and being in constant communication with the director of the war and with all and every one of the commanders in the field, I declare that it is absolutely inexact that the party I represent has sent any Commissioners to see Gen. Reyes. Should there be any advances in order to put a stop to the civil war in Colombia, these advances will have to be made by Gen. Reyes himself or by his supporters. The Liberal Party has nothing to propose to Gen. Reyes. Consequently, it is his place to make the advances and to give sufficient pledge to the revolutionists.

"It is only Gen. Vargas Santos, director of the war; Gen. Uribe Uribe, and all the other commanders in the field who can accept proposals and give pledges in the name of the Liberal Party.

"It is true that Dr. Garces has left for Mexico, but only in pursuance of his own private business."

CHICAGO JOURNALISTS JAILED.

But They Get Out on Habeas Corpus Writ After Forty Minutes' Confinement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Judge Haney passed sentence to-day on Andrew M. Lawronce, managing editor, and H. S. Canfield, reporter, of W. R. Hearst's Chicago American for contempt of court and committed them to forty and thirty days' imprisonment respectively in the county jail.

An effort was made by the attorneys for the defendants to secure a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Dunne before the men were actually lodged in jail, but without success. Both prisoners were taken to the jail. Later, on a petition drawn up in behalf of Lawrence and Canfield, Judge Dunne issued a habeas corpus order commanding the Sheriff to bring them before his court.

They were confined only forty minutes, and then Judge Dunne released them on bonds of $3,000 each, pending the hearing of the petition for the writ of habeas corpus on Nov. 25.

Justice Dykman Ill Again.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Supreme Court Justice Dykman is ill again, and in consequence Justice J. S. Marean was in Special Term to-day and heard motions.

RESCUE OF CHILDREN FROM CONTAMINATION

Many Saved from Commitment to Public Institutions.

Charity Organization Society's Committee Reports that the Society Now Cares for 350 Families Having 800 Little Ones.

The Committee on Dependent Children, organized by the Charity Organization Society, publishes a full report on its operations. Its existence came of proposed legislation aimed at protecting those of tender age from taint through commitment to institutions by association with other children depraved before commitment.

The proposition in the bills introduced at Albany was that New York City, instead of supporting children in private institutions, should pay the cost of support to parents, and thus foster the home sentiment and prevent the evils which come of institutional life. The Charity Organization Society opposed the plan as a return to public outdoor relief. The experimental stage of the work of the committee was from July 1, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1899, since when it has been permanent, and the results have been satisfactory and encouraging to a degree.

The report praises Commissioner John W. Keller of the Department of Public Charities as public spirited and intelligent in allowing the society every facility for its work in this field. The work, it says, would have been impossible except for the rule of the State Board of Charities that the Department of Charities must accept as a public charge each child committed to a charitable institution before such institution can receive payment for its support from the city. The society was, therefore, able to learn the facts in relation to all applications for the commitment of children at public expense, and able to select cases where children could properly be kept at home. In such cases the society offered to take charge of the family, rendering a commitment unnecessary.

In the six months of the experimental stage, 92 families were investigated, involving the commitment of 172 children, and 68 children of 37 families were saved from commitment. The method of the work is for a representative of the society to call daily at the Bureau of Dependent Children, in the Charities Department, and inform himself of all applications for commitment. The families are visited, and instances where, because of favorable home conditions and good character of the parents or parent, the family can be kept together and the commitment prevented, the Committee on Dependent Children intervenes with help of the character suited to the case. This aid may be from the Provident Relief Fund, newspaper appeal, the stimulation of generosity on the part of relatives, church influences, or other sources.

At the present time there are under the care of the society about 350 families, having 800 children who would have been accepted as public charges but for the intervention of the society. The committee has the assistance of chosen District Committees. A condensed statistical report presenting its initial relation to the applicants for commitment show, for the year ended June 30, 1901: Commitment avoided, through City Magistrates, of 93 children of 37 families, and, through the Charities Department, of 553 children of 238 families. There were 407 children of 192 families through City Magistrates and 720 children through the Charities Department committed to institutions. Papers of commitment were not called for in the cases of 137 children of 77 families, and Magistrates disapproved of commitments—only cases of destitution—for 501 children of 239 families.

In this year, therefore, 1,144 applications involving the commitment of 2,411 children were considered, and 275 commitments involving 646 children were avoided because of aid secured by the society. All applications for the commitment of children by the courts were investigated for and considered by the committee, while the committee considers only such of the applications to the Charities Department as are approved for commitment. The amount of relief obtained during the year ended June 30, 1901, to supplement family incomes, was $4,198, exclusive of aid given directly by co-operating societies and individuals.

The report presents a large selection of typical cases considered favorably by the committee.

BRAVE GUARD DIES OF WOUNDS.

J. B. Waldrupe of the Leavenworth Prison Expires—Murder Charge Against Mutineers.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 16.—J. B. Waldrupe, a guard at the Fort Leavenworth prison, who was shot during the mutiny at that institution on Nov. 7, died to-day of his wounds. The mutineers who survive now become liable to a charge of murder. Waldrupe was born in Greenback, Tenn., in 1876. He served in Cuba during the Spanish war, in the United State Volunteer Signal Corps, later becoming a guard at the prison. During the mutiny Waldrupe was stationed in a tower on the stockade.

In a fight that ensued he was shot in the hip. He fell to the floor, but raised himself and fired into the crowd, killing Quinn Fort, one of the ringleaders. A moment later Waldrupe, while in the act of firing again, was struck between the eyes with a pistol bullet.

Then several convicts entered the tower to secure weapons. Waldrupe, although mortally wounded, clubbed the first man down with his rifle, and then fell exhausted. He was later rescued by other guards.

To Reargue the Stokes Law.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Gov. Voorhees and Attorney General Gray had a conference to-day the result of which is that the latter will apply to the Court of Errors on Tuesday for a reargument on the Stokes school law, which was declared unconstitutional yesterday.

B. Altman & Co.

Are displaying an extensive assortment of Fabrics for Hangings, Wall and Furniture Coverings, in all the prevalent styles, including a number of designs in Art Nouveau.

Lace Curtains, Sash Curtains, Stores Bonne-Femme, Bed Sets, etc., of Point Arabe, Renaissance, Brussels and other laces, containing many new and exclusive designs.

For Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 18th and 19th:

300 Pairs Fine Lace Curtains,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Point Arabe Lace Curtains, . $42.00 to 85.00
Point Arabe Sash Curtains, ... 5.90

also

Irish Point Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, extra wide, $9.75, 12.50
Renaissance Lace Curtains, . . 11.50

And a number of styles of Portieres at much less than former prices.

Fine Persian Rugs

containing choice specimens of Kirmanshah, Tebriz, Iran, Serape and other well known makes.

East India and Turkish Rugs.

Exclusive designs and delicate colors—Rose, Cream, Blue, Pink and Green grounds in the most desirable sizes at very moderate prices.

Also an assortment of the best qualities of Domestic Rugs in attractive and artistic designs.

An inspection is invited of the recently improved

Fasso Corset Models,

embodying in the variety of forms, all the essential features necessary to a perfect fitting corset.

The prices ranging from $5.90, $6.75, $7.25, $9.75, 12.50 and upward.

Art Objects and Bric-a-Brac.

Superb collection of Works of Art in Marble, Bronze, Carved Ivories, etc.

For Monday, November 18th, a number of

Clock Sets, consisting of Clock and Candelabra, $20.00
Limoges Porcelain Plaques, $3.50 and 6.00
Porcelain Plaques, Florentine frames, $1.65 and 5.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

YOU WANT THE BEST

WE ARE MAKERS OF

FURNITURE PARLOR AND LIBRARY, SINCE 1859.

THE LARGEST VARIETY. THE MOST EXQUISITE DESIGNS. AT WHOLESALE PRICES TO YOU.

WE WILL SELL AT FACTORY PRICES AND

GIVE YOU THE RETAILERS' PROFIT.

OUR LABEL IS A GUARANTEE OF

QUALITY AND DURABILITY.

Call and inspect the largest and most beautiful line of furniture, taken from every period of furniture design that has heretofore never been shown to the public—but to the TRADE ONLY.

NO SHOPWORN, FADED OR MARRED GOODS. EVERY PIECE DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOUR HOME.

SCHRENKEISEN CO.,

23-25-27-29 ELIZABETH ST., COR. CANAL ST.

NOTE—Take Broadway car to Canal Street, 6 blocks east to Elizabeth Street, or Fourth Avenue car to Canal Street, 4 blocks east to Elizabeth; Third Avenue L or Surface cars to Canal Street, one block west.

$50,000 NEEDED FOR CHARITY.

Appeal of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, through its President, R. Fulton Cutting, appeals to the public for $50,000, to be contributed in sums of any amount, which is needed for the year's work. It is dependent upon such donations as it receives from the public to carry on its labors. It is now in its fifty-ninth year.

During the fiscal year just ended 3,056 families and 1,118 homeless men and women were aided by the financial resources of which it was the almoner, while many more profited through the efforts of its corps of trained and experienced workers. The general purposes of the association include the work of the Department of Relief, Hartley House, and the People's Baths. Reference tickets are issued to contributors by means of which prompt investigation of all cases is insured, suffering alleviated, and fraud exposed.

Checks may be made payable to the association or to Robert Shaw-Minturn, the Treasurer, and sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street, the United Charities Building.

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

"An instrument of the very first rank."
—M. MOSZKOWSKI.

Warerooms,
305 WEST 18th STREET.
Near Fifth Avenue.

AVOID HOSE TORTURE.

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any suspender, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 1000—18th.

THIS IS SOCIETY'S HORSE SHOW WEEK

Indications Are that the Exhibition Will Be a Success.

There Are 1,434 Entries, or About 200 More Than at Any Previous Event of a Similar Nature.

Madison Square Garden presented a lively appearance yesterday. All was bustle and confusion resulting from the arrangements preliminary to the National Horse Show Association exhibition, which opens to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock and will continue until midnight Saturday.

One hundred carpenters were put at work yesterday morning, and were busy all day taking up the floor of the arena and building stalls in the basement for the reception of horses entered for exhibition. Many workmen were also busily engaged putting in the special decorations such as befit an affair like the annual Horse Show.

The show ring will take up all the arena with the exception of fifteen feet around the outside and will be inclosed by a breat high fence. After the boards of the arena are taken up the space to be used as a show ring will be first covered by fresh sand and later by packed tan bark, which in turn will be covered by three inches of loose tan bark. During the week the covering of loose tan bark will be daily renewed.

Frank Clark, the Superintendent of the Coney Island Jockey Club's track at Sheepshead Bay and the track at Saratoga, acts in a managerial capacity for the Horse Show Association, and was busy yesterday directing a host of men armed with saws and hammers. Mr. Clark expects to have the stalls completed before devoting any serious attention to other work. These will be finished by to-night, when the entries from New York, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States will be safely lodged in them. The Canadian, Southern, and Western entries are not expected until later.

Officials of the association predict that the present show will be the most notable, brilliant, and interesting of any ever held. The total number of entries for the present show is 1,434, about 200 more than at any previous horse show. All the old exhibitors are represented, while fifty new ones have entered the lists this year. Of this number a few are traders who exhibit for advertising privileges, while the greater part are society people of this city, Boston, and Baltimore, who are attracted by the glamour of the big event, and wish to be active participants in it. The thoroughbred classes this year will be especially noteworthy.

Of course the thoughts of society folk will turn this week to Madison Square Garden, where fashion and the horse will be brilliantly on show. The present event will be the seventeenth annual exhibit, and during its history the Horse Show has steadily advanced in favor until the week has grown to be a notable one for many people throughout the entire country.

One of the favorite features of the show will be an exciting competition between expert drivers of four-in-hands to the up-to-date fashionable drag or coach. Two professional whips will represent the French and English methods of handling the ribbons, and with them will compete some of the most skillful of American reinsmen. There will be a largely increased exhibit in the stylish harness department, such as large tandem and coaching classes with high steppers to gigs and carts without number.

An interesting feature of this year's show will be the unusual number of amateurs new to the arena who will appear driving their own horses not only in the competition for the Waldorf-Astoria Gig Horse Challenge Cup, but in the ordinary harness and saddle classes. For the Waldorf-Astoria prize there are twice as many entries as last year. The event is scheduled for 9:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, and the total value of the competing horses will be close to $1,000,000.

In the trotting (driving) classes there will be lots of competition this year, but in the trotting (breeding) classes the entries are very light. Hackney breeders seem to have returned to the show this year in a renewed spirit of competition, and the exhibition of hackneys promises to eclipse any in the history of the Horse Show.

The decorations of the Garden will be of the usual simple kind. A succession of black and orange streamers will radiate from a central rosette in various directions almost entirely covering the ceiling. The boxes will be draped with broad bands of orange and black bunting gathered in graceful festoons by orange and black rosettes.

Despite the growth of the automobiles of various types in favor, the horse seems likely to rule New York during this week more completely than at any previous Horse Show. With the annual luncheon to-day the event will be fairly started in its social aspect, to continue in a blaze of brilliance throughout the next six days.

ABSENT TREASURER'S BOOKS.

New Brunswick Benefit Organizations' Officers Will Open Durham's Safe —No Trace of Him.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 16.—Officers of Relief Council, American Mechanics, are still trying to locate William R. Durham, the absent Treasurer of the council. Durham left town on Wednesday, and it is thought in some quarters that his departure was due to the fact that at a meeting of the council to be held Thursday night an examination of his accounts was to be made.

The members of the Executive Committee visited the banks of the city to-day to learn just how many checks of the council had been cashed and how much of the funds of the council was on deposit. Nothing definite can be learned, however, until Durham's books are obtained. These are locked up in his safe at his place of business. Steps were taken to-day to get a court order authorizing the Trustees of the council to enter the building and open the safe.

Durham was also Financial Secretary of Friendship Lodge, Knights of Pythias. On several occasions he received cash from the Executive Committee, with instructions to deposit it and mail benefit checks to out-of-town members. Some of these checks have not been received, it is stated, and the officers of the lodge are investigating, in the belief that Durham's accounts with this organization are short.

Durham's friends say that unfortunate contracts involved him so seriously as to lead to his present difficulties.

Mr. Durham has been prominent in Church circles and in secret organizations. All that is known about his movements after he left home on Wednesday, telling his wife that he was going to his shop, is that he bought a ticket for Newark at the George Street station. He is forty-five years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs about 140 pounds.

PROGRESS IN VERMONT.

Census Shows Manufacturing Products Have Increased Sevenfold Since 1850.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Census Bureau to-day made public the result of its investigations during the census year 1900 into the conditions of the manufacturing interests of the State of Vermont. The statement compares the conditions of that year with those of each previous census year back to 1850.

It shows that in 1900 the manufacturing products of the State amounted in value to $57,646,715, compared with a value of $38,340,068 for 1890, and with $8,570,920 for 1850. In 1900 the number of establishments devoted to manufacturing was 4,071. They employed a capital of $48,547,904. Their salaried officials numbered 1,772, and they employed an average of 29,445 wage earners. The salaries paid amounted for the year to $1,620,876, and the wages to $12,237,684. The cost of materials used was $29,382,744.

The leading manufactured product of the State in 1900, as 1890, was lumber and timber products, but there was a falling off in this interest during the decade between the two censuses. The value of the lumber products in 1900 was $6,131,906, as compared with a value of $6,958,674 for 1890. The second industry in point of value of products was cheese, butter, and other dairy products, which showed a great growth from 1890 to 1900. In 1890 these products were valued at $1,602,641; in 1900 the values had increased to $5,656,265.

MRS. FIEROE SUED BY FORMER SERVANT.

Counsel for the Girl Cannot Serve the Defendant—An Astrologer's Prediction Caused the Action of the Plaintiff.

For several weeks past counsel for Annie Meyer of 200 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, the complainant in a criminal action against Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Fieroe, who was a well-known society woman of Cincinnati and who in the last year, it is said, has spent a fortune in Wall Street, have been unable to serve papers on her in a civil action in the Supreme Court for conversion.

Mrs. Fieroe is under indictment and is at liberty under $1,000 bail, charged with defrauding her former servant, Annie Meyer, out of $1,100, money which she had accumulated while in the defendant's employ. When the girl worked for Mrs. Fieroe her employer lived in Cincinnati and maintained a fine establishment. The girl remained with the defendant seven years and received liberal wages, which enabled her to save in all $1,600, with which she purchased twenty-five shares of stock of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company.

A year ago Mrs. Fieroe left Cincinnati and went to Plainfield, N. J., to live. According to the girl, R. Momand, President of the Momand Electric Light Company, and several acquaintances of Mrs. Fieroe after she came East, she spent a great deal of her time in Wall Street, and in the climax of the bull movement of last Spring lost thousands of dollars.

The complainant in her affidavit tells the following story:

After Mrs. Fieroe had lived in Plainfield several months, learning that Miss Meyer had the shares of stock of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, she persuaded the girl to sell it. Mrs. Fieroe told her, she avers, that if she sold the securities she would invest the money for her so that it would pay her much greater interest. The defendant then took the complainant to the office of the Momand Light Company and told her to wait there, and that she would return with a check. When she returned she endeavored to persuade Miss Meyer to invest her money in stock of the Momand Light Company, but she refused.

The defendant did not give the girl her money on that day, but about a month later she gave her $500 on account.

The girl made repeated demands for the balance, and her former mistress always put her off, she says. One day Miss Meyer, according to her complaint in the civil suit, went to an astrologist to consult him concerning a love affair. As she was about to leave the man's office he called her back and said:

"Somebody owes you money, and you will never get it."

The girl then became frightened and went to Lawyer George Simpson, who secured Mrs. Fieroe's arrest and the indictment for grand larceny was found against her by the Grand Jury. She was arraigned in General Sessions and placed under bail.

The girl stated to her lawyer that she had saved the money with which she bought the stock for the purpose of bringing her cousin from Germany. After becoming his wife, she intended to set him up in business.

ENGLAND IN THE FAR EAST.

Loss of Prestige in China Owing to the Boer War.

"The position of England in the Far East," said the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Nevin, "is very different to-day from what it was. Six years ago, when I was in Japan, there was no one quite so respectfully regarded as the British Ambassador. Now the representative of England in China or Japan occupies the unenviable position of a man whose word hardly counts. In Japan the important countries are Russia, America, and Germany; in China they are Japan, Russia, and the United States, with France a weak fourth. I was amazed at the change."

Dr. Nevin has just returned from the congress of the Episcopal Church at San Francisco, whither he journeyed from Rome over Moscow, Irkutsch, the Amur, and Peking. His position as rector of the American Church at Rome brings him in contact with diplomats of all countries, and his old record as a soldier in our civil war and reputation as a Nimrod in Africa and our Western States add to the number of his acquaintances. With old friendships and new letters, he passed from city to city halfway round the globe, seeing and hearing many things which the less-favored tourist would be sure to miss.

"What reason would you give for the loss of prestige by the British in China and Japan?" he was asked.

"That unfortunate war with the Boers in South Africa," he replied. "Living so long in Rome, it is easy to see that we have made many English friends, and, having traveled in South Africa, I made many more at what has since become the seat of war. I think I am impartial, and if I had any leaning it would be toward Great Britain. But I can only repeat what I have said so often, that the war was a huge mistake, to call it by no worse a name, which can only be rectified by stopping it at any cost before further bloodshed. England has often been in the wrong; often acknowledged it, and in manly fashion made peace."

"How does the loss of British influence in Eastern Asia show itself?" he was asked.

"Naturally it appears strongest in the talk of Russian Governors and high officials, but at Peking and Tokio it is easier to feel than exactly put one's finger on the change. I can only say that Great Britain appears no longer to be considered a power which must be reckoned with. It is curious, but although the Germans are far more disliked than the English, yet, notwithstanding, they have more influence. The 'punitive expeditions' sent out by Count von Waldersee, when he arrived too late for the war and tried to give the impression by these raids upon innocent people that there was 'something doing,' have created horror in China, where horrors have never been lacking. The Chinese can understand the Russian's insatiable lust for territory. From much the same point of the compass numberless swarms of barbarians arrived in other centuries to devastate and dominate parts of China; so that the history of the Celestial Empire cannot fail to show some record of them. They appreciate the attitude of Japan also, however they may dislike it. England they recognize as the land of traders, ruthless in forcing on them things they do not want, but making some amends by supplying them with administrators. What they cannot conceive is the attitude of the Germans, even admitting a natural feeling of indignation on their part at the murder of an envoy. They do not see why the negotiations for condoning that murder should have been complicated and delayed by these raids of German troops, accompanied as they were by murder, rape, arson, and looting, perpetrated on defenseless people who were just as much afraid of Boxers or other brigands as any one else. Yes, the Germans have made themselves thoroughly detested in China."

"Speaking as an old soldier," Dr. Nevin was asked, "what impression was made in China by the different troops of the allies?"

The doctor laughed. "Well, of course, people of each nation said that their soldiers were the bravest, the best set up, and absolutely guiltless of looting and other forms of rapine. But I noticed one thing. The second place after his own soldiers was allowed by each speaker to the Japanese! The Japs were always second! Funny, wasn't it? Perhaps that means that if a vote were taken the little Japs would occupy the first rank. Ah, there are great changes in people's estimates since that war!"

"For instance?"

"Well, take the French soldiers. They seem to have been the slovenliest, dirtiest of all the allies. And I can remember the spick-and-span troops of Napoleon III. The German soldiers are thought good within very narrow lines, doing well certain things they have learned, and all at sea if thrown on their own resources. Our troops looked slouchy beside the Germans and those picturesque, well-put-up, well-groomed East Indians under British officers. But for intelligent discipline and general 'get-there,' for 'Christian' kindliness, and decency to the populace, the American troops were close favirtes with the Japanese. And that makes me think of what the officials on the Amur said about those same Japs.'

"Thought them pretty light weights, eh?"

"Light weights?—well, no. It is my firm belief that the Russians generally are more afraid of the Japanese troops than those of any other nation. Odd, isn't it? Two high officials in Siberia told me that they would rather fight France and England together than Japan alone. That sounds exaggerated, does it not? But it gives the note in Russian circles just now. Apparently the clever diplomacy of the Japanese is backed by an army which daunts even the Russian bear. That astute animal fears the possibility that Japan should take the lead of the Chinese and interrupt him at his little pastime of swallowing Manchuria."

"But the cable has been saying that the Russians intend to withdraw from Manchuria; they say they have all they want north of the Amur."

"Ah," said Dr. Nevin dryly. "They say a good many things, the Russians. But they are building a railway straight through Manchuria from the sharp northward bend of the Amur to the sea; that does not look like retiring from Manchuria. Perhaps they intend to make China a present of that railway. H'm, perhaps that's it. Nice people, the Russians. Never knew such hospitality as I experienced in those lonely Siberian towns. But this is a pitch of altruism I had scarcely expected.

"The only thing that would even faintly suggest such an idea," he continued more seriously, "is the remark made by one of the Governors of a Siberian province to whom I had letters. He thought that it might be awkward to hold Manchuria, owing not at all to the objections made by Japan or England, but to the difficulty in keeping back the Chinese from the South who might emigrate to Manchuria in countless throngs as soon as a firm, fairly decent Government was assured under Russian control. Now the Amur could offer a definite frontier across which they could not come."

"In other words, he feared the German Kaiser's Yellow Peril?"

"Exactly. He feared a peaceful Yellow Peril, however, the peril that has loomed so large in California that our own country has been forced into the untenable position of claiming to be China's friend, yet barring the Chinaman out. My Siberian Governor knew a thing or two. He knew, for instance, that the Chinese cross the Pacific and manage to get into the United States despite the law. So he argued that an enormous population to the southward, harassed by their own bad Government, would find means to get within the Russian lines if there were no broad river to cross, no matter how many Cossacks patrolled the border. That is the nearest that I ever heard a Russian approach to the bare idea of retiring from Manchuria."

"The Chinese, then, in the opinion of this Governor, are too tough to be assimilated?"

"That's it! And yet what a marvelous people they are for absorbing different nationalities! No one who has not made the Siberian trip can appreciate what is going on in this way. Take the Khirghiz, for instance. These former nomads used to burn their butter as fuel; now they load trains full of butter for the London market, where they compete with the Danes and Irish. The English especially hardly realize what is going on. On the other hand, I saw the statement gravely made in a famous London paper, and in an injured tone, too, that the Russians were settling Cossack posts every fifty miles along the Amur! About fifty years ago they were doing that. Our British cousins are sometimes caught napping. The Russification of the various peoples along the line of her railways is going on steadily. Nomads are becoming as firmly settled as any people who move their flocks but once a year on account of pasturage. And the railway, being able to take their produce, lures them from old paths in many other ways. Thus the women no longer devote days and nights to the slow weaving of rugs and carpets. With the money their butter and eggs and crops bring in they can buy more cheaply the machine-made article from Germany or France or England. So fine old rugs are being snapped up, and the supply of the right sort, made slowly of the right wool, dyed with vegetable, not with mineral, dyes, is drying up, to the great consternation of the hucksters who collect rugs for Paris, London, and New York.

"Did you see Li-Hung when you were in Peking?"

"No. But an odd thing happened and yet a thing curiously characteristic for the Chinese, whilst I was there. The day before the protocol was to be signed and the diplomats were drawing long breaths of relief to think all was finished and some of them at least might get away, I was dining at the British Legation when a message came from Li-Hung-Chang that he wished the protocol signed somewhere else than at the legation agreed upon. It seems that owing to the fact that the Spanish Minister was Doyen of the diplomatic corps the protocol was to be signed there. This was etiquette; this followed the precedents.

"Now, the Chinese are great sticklers for etiquette, but their ideas on many matters, as you know, are widely different from ours. It appeared that the reason why Li-Hung wanted it signed elsewhere was the fact that Spain is a minor power. He did not wish to go to the embassy of a minor power, but to one of the leading powers."

"That must have been mortifying to poor Spain."

"Oh, it did not work. The German and British Ambassadors told him it could not be altered, but to 'save his face' he might sign it where he chose, after the other parties had affixed their signatures to the paper at the Spanish Embassy."

"What did he do?"

"Very sensibly he changed his mind and proceeded the next day in grand state to the Spanish Embassy. Li-Hung was a thorough Chinese, but by no means a bad sort of Chinese, take him all in all. The episode throws light on what I was saying just now as to the status of Great Britain. The Chinese are very sensitive to the relative power and importance of different countries, although to their own people they profess to lump all foreigners together as one herd of barbarians.

"Li Hung, at any rate, did not try to stultify himself in this way, but wished to improve his people, and always did his best to take advantage of the jealousy of one nation for the other."

"And how were you impressed by Siberia and the Russian military?"

"Very favorably," answered the doctor. "Perhaps I was influenced by the great hospitality I received, but it seemed to me that the Russians were excellent colonizers and bound to improve every country they occupy. They make no difference between Prince and peasant when a people is once part of their nation, once Russian."

"What about that wholesale drowning of Chinese in the Amur?"

"I made inquiries at that town and learned as follows: The Boxers were approaching from the south, that was certain. The Chinese in the town were about as many as the Russian garrison, say, five or six thousand. To the north, in Mongolia, are gold mines where fifty or sixty thousand Chinese are at work. The Russians got it in their heads that the Chinese from the gold mines were marching south to co-operate with the Boxers in Manchuria, approaching northward, and the Chinese in the town were in communication with both bodies. So, acting as they thought, in self-defense, they drove the entire Chinese population of the town into the river. Personally, I doubt whether there was any danger. I don't believe the miners dreamed of coming down. But I believe the Russians felt sure of it. It was horrible. You see what the English are doing in South Africa, what we are doing in the Philippines. That is the worst of it. England and America used to stand for something higher, more Christian than most other nations. Where are we now?

"In the pillory of history."

WANT THE DREW FOR A HOTEL.

Plan of Prospective Purchasers of the Old Steamboat.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 16.—A syndicate of New York men is trying to buy the old Hudson River steamboat the Drew, for the purpose of converting her into a hotel. The Drew was brought here several months ago to be broken up, as the owners decided that it would cost too much to make repairs.

The work of the wreckers had not gone far when it was suspended, pending negotiations for the sale of the hulk. If the steamboat is sold she will be repaired, towed to some resort on Long Island Sound, and used as a hotel during the Summer months.

NEW JERSEY'S THANKSGIVING.

Gov. Voorhees, in His Proclamation, Refers to the Nation's Sorrow.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Gov. Voorhees to-day issued the usual Thanksgiving proclamation, in part as follows:

"The Nation will not soon forget the year which draws near to its close. Its sorrow for its fallen leader will linger long.

"Yet it has cause to remember the goodness of Him in whose hands is the ordering of all events. Its people have known peace and prosperity. Reward beyond compare has crowned their labors. Grim want and lurking pestilence have been far from them. Their love of country has been renewed, and as they cross the threshold of the century just begun they have cause to hope that He will not suffer liberty, justice, and charity to perish in the land."

Why Fewer Theological Students.

From The Boston Watchman.

If the present number of students in our theological seminaries is rather smaller than at some previous times, due account should be taken of the fact that almost all the seminaries within the last few years have greatly raised their requirements for admission, and testimony reaches us from many quarters that never before have the students been of so high grade.

FORT WASHINGTON MEMORIAL DEDICATED

Many Persons Witness the Religious and Military Exercises.

A Parade Takes Place of United States Regulars and Soldiers in Continental Uniforms—The Speeches.

The dedication of the memorial which marks the site of Fort Washington, which was constructed by the Continental troops in the Summer of 1776, and which was taken by the British after a heroic defense on Nov. 16, 1776, took place yesterday, with appropriate religious and military exercises. The tablet which marks the historic spot was erected through the generosity of James Gordon Bennett. The Empire State Society of the Sons of the Revolution originated the plan to erect the tablet, but when that society broached the project of building a memorial on the historic spot, which was on Mr. Bennett's property, the editor suggested that the size be increased from that which was spoken of, and that he would be responsible for the cost.

The exercises of the day were begun with a service in the Holyrood Church, "The Little Church at the Old Fort," which is located at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Broadway, the latter thoroughfare being known as the King's Bridge Road at the time when the incidents occurred which were being called back to memory yesterday. There were reminders of Revolutionary days about the church. At the door two sentinels stood guard, clad in Continental army uniforms, and all the decorations in the interior of the church were in the colors of blue, buff, and white. On the walls of the church hung small shields with the names of many of those upon them whose bodies were picked up not far away from the church site after the vain but heroic endeavor of 3,000 Americans to defend the fort against a trained body of 9,000, about the same hour, on Nov. 16, 1776. In a little room adjoining the church, the guild room, were displayed other reminders of that memorable day, in the form of pistols, swords, cutlasses, bullets, &c. The patriotic significance of the service was very manifest.

It was the Rev. Morton Murray who presided over the service, but Canon John Knowles of Trinity Parish preached the sermon. Canon Knowles expatiated upon the character of Washington. Washington, he said, had striven always to keep alive in his breast conscience, and that had resulted in his great achievements and in his unblemished record.

The group of worshippers scarce had time to get a little luncheon when the civic exercises of the day were begun by a parade. It started at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and moved in a circuitous way to the location where the Bennett memorial was still hidden behind a huge flag. There were in the parade a platoon of police, Dr. E. V. D. Gazzam, the Marshal, and his aides; the Eighth United States Artillery Band, three companies of United States Coast Artillery, Wendell's Battery, N. G. N. Y.; the colors of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; a detail of the color guard from the Washington Continental Guard of New York, field and staff officers of the First Regiment of Minute Men of Washington, D. C.; members of the Sons of the American Revolution, the band from the New York Juvenile Asylum, and the boys of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The Continental Guard of New York and the Minute Men of Washington were in the uniforms of the Continental Army.

The site where the memorial has been erected was registered by the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society. It is situated very near the location of the Bennett residence, on the highest elevation of Manhattan Island, on the western side of Fort Washington, and against a bluff of rock on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. The location was reached by the parade a little before 2 o'clock. A crowd of perhaps a thousand persons had preceded the paraders. No time was lost in beginning the dedicatory exercises, a cannon giving the National salute while the flag was being raised, just is it was on the day of the triumphal entry of the Continental Army, and with the hands of Christopher R. Forbes, a lineal descendant of John Van Arsdale, who raised it in 1783.

When the first strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the Eighth United States Artillery Band was heard, the veiling flag was pulled from the memorial tablet. The tablet is about 10 feet high. It consists of a wayside seat and step, flanked by two pilasters. It is surmounted with a cannon. On the tablet is the inscription, which has previously been published.

After a brief dedicatory prayer by Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D. D., Chaplain of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., President Walter Seth Logan of the Empire State Society, stated the circumstances under which the tablet had been erected, and said that not only the society with which he was connected, but also the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society deserved some of the credit of erecting it.

He introduced Randolph Guggenheimer, the President of the Municipal Council, who said:

"This is a day of historic retrospect. The memorial which marks the site of Fort Washington and records in imperishable letters the superb patriotism of the Revolutionary fathers, will, through all the future years, inspire Americans with loyalty to the old flag. The work accomplished by the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in identifying the places in which the founders of this Republic ventured their lives in their immortal struggle for freedom is from a patriotic standpoint beyond all value.

"Americans who are proud of the heroism of their ancestors owe a deep debt of gratitude to these societies, and, in this special instance, to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who has presented the memorial which will be dedicated to-day to mark the site of Fort Washington. Incidents such as these prove that patriotism is not dead, but that it still lives in the hearts and intellects of the American people, whose sincerest aspiration to-day is that they will be able to hand down to their children the heritage which they received intact and unstained from the hands of the Revolutionary fathers."

When the exercises at the tablet had been concluded the crowd was invited to a tent which had been erected for the further speeches, and there the following men spoke: Lawyer John D. Townsend, unofficially representing Mr. Bennett, for, as he confessed, he did not have the consent of his client; Walter Seth Logan, Andrew H. Green, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; Azariah Hall Sawyer, and Hiram Roswell Steele. Dr. P. Brynberg Porter read a poem appropriate to the occasion.

The speeches were nearly all historic in character, and reviewed the incidents of the capture of Fort Washington by the British and the subsequent repossession by the Continental army.

GAME LAWS VIOLATED.

Difficulty in Securing Enforcement of Pennsylvania Statutes.

From The Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot.

"One of our constables last week had $88.44 as his profit for one Sunday's work in arresting violaters of the game laws, and what he did could be readily duplicated by other constables, if they were only willing to keep their eyes open and do a little hustling."

The speaker was Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, Secretary of the State Game Commission.

"The game laws are being openly violated, not in isolated cases, but by the wholesale," continued Dr. Kalbfus. "Game is being carried out of the State, and the non-resident gun tax is flagrantly avoided. The act of 1899 made all constables, ex officio fire, game, an fish wardens. They have the power to arrest without a warrant, to search a man's baggage and person wherever they meet him, and have jurisdiction over the entire county. By the act of 1897, the constable received half of the fine imposed. The act of 1899 has added to this perquisite $10 extra for each successful prosecution of a game law violator. If the party is found guilty and does not pay any fine, but goes to jail, even in this case the constable would get the $10, and that is paid half by the county and half by the State.

"The trouble is that these constables are afraid to do their duty, as in many cases they would have to arrest the very men who vote them into office. Some of the letters I receive from the constables are rather amusing. One of these worthies wrote: 'I found a gentleman violating the gun tax law. When I spoke to him he became very indignant, in fact downright angry, so I decided that it was best to let him continue his shooting, and acted accordingly.'"

SIBERIAN PENINSULA TO BE THROWN OPEN

Russian Officers Have Completed Examination of Its Resources.

Effort to be Made to Develop Its Mineral Lands—Miners of Any Nation Can Stake Out Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 16.—All of the Siberian peninsula extending into Bering sea and the Arctic east of the one hundred and eightieth meridian, comprising about 67,800 square miles of territory, equal in area to Washington State, will be thrown open for public mining operations next Spring. This information is given by Capt. N. L. Johnson of the schooner General Siglin, which returned last week from Nome. He learned the news from Count Podhorski and Commissioner Evanhoff, appointed by the Russian Government to visit the district and report on its topography, general characteristics, rivers, mountains, &c. They chartered the Siglin to make the voyage from Nome to the Siberian coast and to Capt. Johnson they divulged the nature of their mission.

The Russian officials completed their trip, secured the necessary data and general information, and are now on their way to St. Petersburg. They returned from Siberia on the Siglin to Nome and from there came to Puget Sound. Count Podhorski left the same evening for San Francisco, going thence to Japan and Vladivostock, where he will take the Trans-Siberian line for St. Petersburg. Commissioner Evanhoff goes first to New York City and then across the Atlantic.

The Siglin was under charter to the Russian party for twenty-seven days. During that time she flew the Russian flag, and was temporarily under the protection of that country. After reaching the Siberian Coast the Commissioners made but a few stops longer than a day. The main point was to get a general idea of the formation of the country along the coast, and this they did as fully as possible.

The Commissioners had the crude Government maps of the country for guides, and as they proceeded along the coast the general contour of the land and its most striking characteristics were noted for future reference. The few large rivers were followed up from their mouths, until it could be ascertained whether they were navigable for any distance. The depth of the water and the probable distance to which boats or small steamers could ascend the streams was noted.

The stretch of coast visited extended from Cape North, on the north side of the peninsula, a distance of 375 miles, to Russian Spit, on the south; thence to Plover Bay, a distance of 180 miles, and from Plover Bay to the one hundred and eightieth meridian, which was found to lie about fifty miles west of Holy Cross Bay. The total length of the voyage was 765 miles.

The distance between the south and north sides of the peninsula, following the one hundred and eightieth meridian, is estimated roughly at 300 miles. For lack of time the Commissioners could not make the overland journey. A corps of surveyors will accomplish that object as soon as the season opens next Spring, and will mark the one hundred and eightieth meridian line as the western boundary of the opened country by setting up posts or pyramids of rocks.

From the information gathered on the voyage Capt. Johnson of the Siglin asserts that the Russian Government will issue a proclamation, probably in April, 1902, announcing that all of the peninsula east of the one hundred and eightieth meridian is open for placer, quartz, coal, and other mineral locations, under restrictions similar to those in effect in American districts. Russian Commissioners will be sent out, and all recording will be under the Russian laws. Americans will be allowed to locate claims without denying their citizenship, and other foreigners will meet with the same conditions.

Owing to the restrictions which have heretofore closed the Siberian peninsula to mining, but little is known concerning the country, as far as mineral resources are concerned. Several prospectors have ventured a few miles inland from the coast in different places, and others have proceeded for a few miles up the few rivers which are navigable, but they have made nothing like a thorough investigation of the district. A few prospectors who say they have penetrated back from the coast have stated frequently that there were just as good mining districts in Eastern Siberia as in the Seward Peninsula, extending northward from Alaska, in which Nome is situated. It is acknowledged that the opening of the vast district will result in a big rush of prospectors from the States and from the American districts in Alaska, and, if good pay districts are found, the establishment of important mining centres will follow.

It is believed that the proposed action of the Russian Government is due to a desire to bring about a swift development of Siberia's mineral resources in a manner similar to the development of Alaska now in progress. Following Capt. Johnson's announcement, a number of Puget Sound mining men already are preparing to obtain concessions in Eastern Siberia. William B. Connell, Secretary of the Cape Nome Gold Mining Company, has gone to San Francisco, where he will start on a trip which will take him and other members of the corporation to St. Petersburg and later to Siberia, where they will develop large placer properties. His associates are ex-Gov. McGraw, T. R. Norrison, and Col. Williams. They will go from San Francisco to St. Petersburg by way of Yokohama and the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Weary of It.

A good many busy people are beginning to wish that the expression "Go way back and sit down," would practice what it preaches.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

"77"

PREVENTS AND BREAKS UP

GRIP

(From N. Y. Sun.)

A New Form of Grip Epidemic.

Within the last week the physicians of this city have made the discovery that Grip in a strange form is epidemic. The attack is accompanied by pains in the muscles, particularly of the arms and shoulders, which suggest the twinges of rheumatism. Vague sensations in the chest of a very uncomfortable description induce a "gone" and forlorn frame of mind. There is a sharp cough, but the most distressing features of ordinary Grip are lacking.

The prompt use of Dr. Humphreys' Specific SEVENTY-SEVEN ("77") will break up the worst attack of Grip and Colds.

At all Druggists 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. DOCTOR'S BOOK MAILED FREE. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

PIANO BUYERS

Will be interested in this week's opportunities at

WEBER

PIANO WAREROOMS,

Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th St.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

Furriers and Importers.

Headquarters for

Imperial Russian Sables.

Telephone—3316 16th St.

Horse Show Visitors

will be interested in our special display of furs and fur-trimmed garments, including the fashionable broadtail long coats, sealskin and sable carriage coats—our exclusive designs. Evening wraps and coats in fashion's prevailing tints—fur trimmed, embroidered, and lace effects. We have the new block muffs in all furs and the fashionable long boas in Russian sable, silver fox, and bear.

37 Union Square, Between 16th and 17th Sts.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing.

If you stop to think how much genuine satisfaction most boys take in being smartly dressed;

And what a tendency towards proper self-respect the right kind of clothes has upon the formation of character,

You would, from these considerations alone, be pretty sure in buying, to go where everyone admits Boys' Clothing is invariably at its very best, especially as the cost is no higher.

What we have said applies to boys of all ages, but with special force to those approaching manhood. For the more critical the wearer, the greater his satisfaction with the snap and smartness of our goods.

60-62 West 23d Street.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES' FEDERATION OPPOSED

Archbishops Agree with Cardinal Gibbons in Adverse Views.

The Cardinal Fears the Result of a Political Organization in the Church—The Great Cincinnati Convention.

Of the subjects to be dealt with by the Catholic Archbishops at their meeting this week in Baltimore, that of widest interest to Catholics throughout the country is undoubtedly the question of the Federation of the Catholic Societies of America.

This project, the most notable exponent of which is Bishop McFaul, has for over a year been a topic of keen debate. Many prominent Catholic laymen of the country have been eager for its speedy accomplishment. The more influential of the clergy, however, have heretofore maintained an attitude of strict reserve on the point. The matter is now reaching a climax.

On Dec. 10 a convention of representatives of the leading Catholic societies of the United States is to open at Cincinnati. Over 2,000 delegates are to be present. The motive of this convention is the effective organization of the projected federation, the election of its officers, and the formulation of the rules and regulations that are to govern it.

But between now and the date of the convention comes the meeting of the Archbishops, and it is declared to be a practical certainty that the latter will issue a clear and unmistakable expression of their sentiment on the subject. There is weighty reason to believe that they will frankly oppose the project.

Cardinal Gibbons has in private freely declared himself as entirely against this federation. He holds that a general federation of American Catholics for any other than purely religious purposes would at the present hour be more detrimental than useful to the cause of the Catholic Church in this country. The Catholic Church is vigorously opposed to secret societies of all kinds, and here would be an organization which its critics might rank in the same class with the great secret societies. Cardinal Gibbons has always maintained that the good Catholic must not only be, but also have the appearance of being, a good citizen. He accordingly admits his dread of an organization which, under the title of Catholic is avowedly for mundane and political purposes, and he further fears that a great political organization within the Catholic Church would be a dangerous instrument in the hands of men responsible to no heidarchical superior. The Catholic Archbishops are practically at one with Cardinal Gibbons in the matter.

An authoritative declaration on the subject has just appeared among the editorial notes in The Catholic World Magazine. The following are its more conspicuous paragraphs:

"There might have been some shadow of a reason (for the federation of Catholic societies) under previous administrations, but there will be absolutely none under the present administration. President Roosevelt is determined to give Catholics all that they reasonably ask, and there will be nothing denied them that belongs to their rights. This fact of itself takes away the reason for the existence of a National body to redress grievances.

"Are there not many local grievances to be redressed? Yes; but there is no need of a national organization to right local wrongs.

"Moreover, the Catholics of the country do not want to stand before their fellow-citizens with a running sore to be healed or a grievance to be redressed. We desire rather to unite with all the people of the country and to do our share in securing its ends. We are heart and soul American, and thoroughly in accord with the best sentiments of the American Government, and sympathetic with the highest aspirations of the American people. The time may come when it will be necessary for us to unite in a Catholic party as the Catholic people did in Germany, but the time is not now. Nor is it wise to hasten the necessity of such a state of affairs."

TRAMP FLOURISHED REVOLVER.

Threatened to Shoot a Hospitable Farmer Who Had Fed Him.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Kuhl, who live on a big farm near North Branch station, had a thrilling experience with an aggressive tramp last night. The shivering wanderer asked for his supper, explaining that he had had nothing to eat since morning. Mr. Kuhl invited him in, and Mrs. Kuhl prepared a warm meal. After eating he asked if there was a place for him to sleep for the night. When Mr. Kuhl said he would take him to the barn the stranger displayed a revolver and shrieked: "I'll sleep in your house!" The tramp pointed the weapon at Mr. Kuhl and commanded him to sit down. Mrs. Kuhl slipped out of the house and across the field to a neighbor's.

A hired man was sent to Raritan for constables. They overpowered the tramp before he had a chance to escape. The man refused to give his name or say anything about himself. It is believed he is an escaped lunatic from Morris Plains, although he appeared sane. In his pockets were two razors, a big pocket knife, and some soap. He was lodged in jail.

STECK

REAL MERIT, SUPERIOR TONE QUALITY, CORRECT DESIGN, ELEGANT FINISH AND WORKMANSHIP, that makes possible an ASTOUNDING DURABILITY, these have been and are to day main factors in making the

STECK PIANO

THE FAMOUS PIANO IT IS

PIANOS

Warerooms No. 136 Fifth Ave.

Quits a stock of slightly used Steck and other Pianos, in thorough order, at reduced prices

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,

238 Fifth Av. Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

A MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

ANTIQUES

FORMED BY

Andrew J. Costello, Esq.,

of PINE GROVE, PENN.

During a period extending over 25 years, INCLUDING UNUSUAL

EXAMPLES OF GENUINE BALL AND CLAW-FOOT COLONIAL, CHIPPENDALE

THREE MEN AND A DOG PICKED UP AT SEA

Brought to This City by the Ocean Liner Peninsular.

They Had Lived for Five Days on Raw Tomatoes, and Drank Molasses and Vinegar.

Three men and a dog that had been picked up at sea half famished, floating about in a turbulent sea, in a waterlogged craft of eighty-nine tons, were brought to this city by the Portuguese liner Peninsular yesterday. The men composed the crew of the little two-masted schooner Western Ear of Rockland, Me., and when sighted by the Peninsular had been for five days subsisting on raw tomatoes, molasses, and vinegar, the last two articles having been utilized to quench their thirst, which at times was almost unbearable.

It was about 10 o'clock Thursday morning that Capt. Bettancourt of the Peninsular, through his glass, made out to his lee the little sailing vessel. A signal of distress was flying from one of her masts, and the Captain immediately issued the order that turned his vessel out of her regular course and headed her for the vessel in distress. Coming up in hailing distance he saw that she was the Western Ear and that she had three men on board.

A high sea was rolling at the time, and the launching of the lifeboat and its subsequent manipulation in the turbulent waters was a very hazardous undertaking The skipper called his men on deck, explained the situation to them, and then called for volunteers to man the lifeboat. There was an instant compliance from all hands, and the Captain selected five men and placed Second Officer Jacintho da Canto Botello in command of them. The boat was launched successfully, and the men were soon rowing in the direction of the schooner. The boat could not get near enough to the craft for the men to climb in, and they were told that they would have to jump and let the sailors from the Peninsular pull them out of the water.

Louis Stanton of Rockland, Me., was the Captain of the schooner, and he told Botello that he could not swim. Botello told him he was sorry, but to jump anyway, and they would pull him aboard in some way or other. The skipper did as he was told and jumped into the ocean. He floundered around as best he could until the boat got to him and pulled him out of the water. The other men in the schooner—Arthur Whey and William Landry—could swim, and they were soon inside the boat and safe, after they made their leap into the icy water.

Just before Landry jumped he told the life crew that he would prefer that the dog be the next one saved. The crew consented, and Landry got a pillow case and tied the dog, whose name was "Nigger," up into it and threw the bundle into the boat. "Nigger" was the only living thing on the Western Ear that did not get wet during the rescue. The dog is a cross between a black and tan and a hound, and despite his lowly birth is an unusually bright dog. He is now the property of Capt. Bettancourt of the Peninsular, to whom he was given by the rescued seamen.

When the lifeboat with the rescued men got back to the Peninsular's side, the big ship was rolling so heavily that it was impossible for the men to get close enough to be hauled on board. Finally they had to jump from the bow of the lifeboat to the side ladder hanging from the Peninsular's side and climb up that way. The lifeboat was wrecked before it could be pulled on board.

Once on board the Peninsular the men were soon provided with warm clothing. When they had thawed out Capt. Stanton told their story:

"It was last Sunday when we were off Cape Cod that we ran into a west-northwest gale," said he, "and were driven before it. The band of the formast head parted and the foresail came down by the run, but it was quickly secured. Before we could mend the mainhead the mainsail was double reefed, but the gale was so heavy that we were compelled to lower it and scud before the wind under a jib. We ran this way for a day. On the 11th, the following day, a tremendous sea swept over us, carried away our lifeboat and washed overboard the casks containing our drinking water.

"The 12th the wind hauled southwest, and we were able to shape our course back toward the coast. We had sighted Cape Cod Light, and were beginning to think ourselves safe, when the wind shifted to the northwest, and another heavy gale began to blow. Our rudder was carried away, and the jibstay started. We made several attempts to rig up a jury rudder with spars, but all the attempts were failures. We continued after this to drift about until the Peninsular came along and saved us."

The Western Ear was the English schooner A. Gibson until she was wrecked on the western ear of the Isle of Haut, on the Maine coast, when she was floated and sold to C. E. Bicknall of Rockland, Me., who rebuilt her, and renamed her Western Ear, in honor of the place on which she had been wrecked. When wrecked previously the Western Ear was laden with 136,000 feet of spruce and pine lumber and shingles consigned to James Merchie of Calais, Me.

CELTIC RESCUES FOUR MEN.

Their Schooner Was Water-Logged and They Had Little Food and Water.

The White Star liner Celtic, from Liverpool, got in last night, and like the Peninsular, that had preceded her into port by several hours, reported that she had rescued during the voyage, the crew of an American vessel. The rescued men were four in number, and constituted the crew of the schooner A. M. McNichol, which they abandoned in a water logged condition on Friday when they were picked up by the Celtic. The rescue happened about 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

The skipper of the schooner was named Sanborn, and when he was hailed by Capt. Lindsay of the Celtic he informed that officer that he only had one and a half gallons of drinking water left, and that his supply of food consisted of a few pounds of flour. He asked Capt. Lindsay to take him and his men off. Capt. Lindsay consented, and a life crew from the Celtic, in charge of Third Officer Hume, soon had the men off of their rickety craft and on board the Celtic.

On the Celtic, Capt. Sanborn said that he had sailed from Newport on the 6th, in ballast, for Bangor, Me. On the 9th he put into Hyannis, Mass., sailing again for Bangor the following day. They had hardly lost sight of the shore line off Hyannis when they ran into a heavy northwester, which drove the little vessel out to sea, breaking the tiller and rendering her unmanageable. The winds, which each day increased in fury, were accompanied by the inevitable high seas, and the vessel was at the mercy of the storm until Thursday, when she was sighted by the Celtic.

The skipper said that he had sighted eight steamships while he was being tossed about by the heavy seas, but that none of them paid any attention to his signals of distress. Early Friday morning, he said, a large passenger steamship had passed close to him. Torches and red lights were burned on the schooner to attract the attention of the liner, but she passed by without heeding the signals of distress.

Capt. Sanborn is about twenty-one years of age, and succeeded his father as skipper of the craft. Capt. Sanborn, Sr., committed suicide about a year ago by jumping overboard from the McNichol. The McNichol was a vessel of 104 tons, and was built at East Machias, Me., in 1884.

CREW FIGHTS STORM 38 HOURS.

Men on the Lake Collier John Rugee Exhausted on Reaching Charlotte.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 16.—After a life-and-death fight against snow, ice, wind, and waves for over thirty-eight hours, the crew of the big steam collier John Rugee made the harbor at Charlotte last night, each man worn out from work and exposure. For twenty-four hours the crew could see the harbor lights' faint rays through the clouds of snow and spray, but could gain not one foot toward them.

The John Rugee, a screw propeller, valued at $90,000, carrying a crew of thirty-eight men, left Cape Vincent on Wednesday morning for Charlotte. The gale soon struck her, and steadily increased in fury, until the ice and snow hung heavily on her rigging and the decks were washed incessantly by the mountains of water. The engine rooms were flooded and the fires were nearly put out, but by hard work on the part of the crew at the pumps the vessel kept from filling until the storm had abated to such an extent as to permit them to enter the harbor.

FOG BAFFLES THE UMBRIA.

Cunarder, from New York, Could Not Put In at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, Capt. Dutton, from New York Nov. 9, was unable to put in here to-day, owing to the dense fog, and proceeded for Liverpool.

NO PANIC IN JAPAN.

Japanese Minister Says the Country Has Enjoyed a Year of Unexampled Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Japanese Minister has just received telegraphic advices from his Government which show that statements recently published concerning a financial panic in Japan are unfounded. There have been some fluctuations in the stock market, but nothing of an alarming nature, and the publication of the Government's new financial scheme has checked effectually the downward movement. The market is now buoyant, Government securities being quoted at higher rates than for some time past.

The new scheme contemplates the provision of capital for the extension of railways and telegraphs, which are yielding a net profit of 7 per cent., by the sale of bonds to the postal savings banks, the utilization of surplus revenues from the railroads and telegraphs, and the sale from time to time of such quantities of bonds as can be absorbed easily by the domestic market.

The country has enjoyed one of the most prosperous years in its history. The rice and silk crops have been large and there is a steady influx of gold as a resultant from prosperous trade. It is a mistake, the Japanese Minister further states, to attribute the alleged financial panic to the failure of a Japanese loan in this country.

There has been no such failure for the reason that there has been no negotiation looking to a loan beyond inquiries as to financial conditions here in the event the Japanese Government desired to dispose of some of its bonds to meet temporary necessities caused by the unforeseen expenses of the expedition to China.

The result of the inquiry was unfavorable only in so far as it developed the existence of a certain stringency here and in England, due, the Minister says, to causes entirely disconnected from any question of Japanese credit.

The prosecution of public works temporarily placed in abeyance by the diversion of funds to defray the cost of the expedition to China has now been provided for sufficiently, and should any further capital from abroad be hereafter desired the Minister is satisfied that his Government can afford to wait until the conditions are such that it can be obtained upon favorable terms.

SOLD HIS BABY FOR $1.

Woman Who Bought It from Father Who Abandoned It Wouldn't Sell the Child for a Million.

In the Brooklyn Register's office to-morrow there will be filed a bill of sale for a baby, in which Gertie Katz, the eighteen-month-old daughter of Louis Katz, will be transferred by her father to Mrs. Rebecca Lowenwirth of 9 Whipple Street, for the consideration of $1.

The little one's mother died when she was but three weeks old and the father then disappeared.

The family up to that time lived at 16 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, and the neighbors took turns in caring for the orphaned child, none being more anxious to have her turn come around than Mrs. Lowenwirth, who lived at No. 74, next door to the scene of this domestic tragedy. Mrs. Lowenwirth is the wife of an actor now traveling with a road company, and her heart so warmed to the helpless child that she came to care for her all the time and look upon her as her own.

When she moved to her present home she took the little one with her, and was living happily in the belief that all was settled when Katz, the father, who has since remarried and is living in Paterson, reappeared, looking for his baby, which he wanted to take to his new home and bring up. Mrs. Lowenwirth was so anxious to keep her that Katz finally offered to sell the little one to her. In the instrument mentioned he agrees to surrender all claim to the child and also promises, all for the ostensible consideration of $1, to keep away from Mrs. Lowenwirth and not to molest her in any way.

Mrs. Lowenwirth was happy when seen at her home last night, with the baby on her lap. She is alone so much she said, that the little girl is great company for her. "I bought her for a single dollar," she said, "but I wouldn't sell her for a million."

The document was duly executed and sworn to before a notary on Nov. 7.

NEW TROUT HATCHERIES.

Fish Commission Leases Lakes in Colorado to Use in Propagating the Species.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Fish Commission has leased for a term of three and a half years the lakes and other property belonging to William Radcliffe on the Grand Mesa in Colorado, with the purpose in view of establishing an auxiliary station for the hatching and collection of trout for distribution in the Rocky Mountain region.

Mr. Radcliffe is an Englishman who some years ago came into possession of a large tract of elevated table land in that section on which were a number of natural lakes. He converted these lakes into a fish reserve, and last Spring one of his guards killed a man who, it was alleged, was trespassing upon Mr. Radcliffe's property. The killing led to very bitter feeling on the part of persons residing in that vicinity, and as a consequence Mr. Radcliffe was forbidden to enter the country, and his buildings and other improvements were destroyed. He has made an unsuccessful effort to have the Government of the United States, and also the British Government, protect him in the occupancy and control of his property. By his lease to the Fish Commission he will secure the protection of the lakes, although the business done will not be conducted by him.

SAW HIS WIFE MARRIED.

How John Powliski's Search for the Fugitive Mrs. Powliski Ended.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 16.—John Powliski, an Austrian, told a strange story when he applied to-day for a warrant for the arrest of his wife on a charge of bigamy.

Powliski lives in Philadelphia. He spent the last two weeks in this city seeking his wife, who, he alleged, had run away from his home. He found her last Sunday, the centre of more than seventy-five compatriots, who had been invited to her wedding, at Ferry and Jackson Streets, just as the words uniting her and Michael Lanko were pronounced. Powliski protested against the ceremony and refused to leave. He was thrown out by the guests, who thought he was demented.

Powliski and the woman, whose maiden name was Katarzina Poliwsky, were married in London nine years ago. They came to this country and settled in Philadelphia, where they lived until three weeks ago, when, the complainant said, his wife left him without even saying where she was going.

He received word that Mrs. Powliski could be found in Newark. Hither he came, and Sunday night he met an old friend, who informed him that he was bound for a wedding feast. This friend assured Powliski that he would meet numerous boyhood friends there, and asked him to go with him. Powliski gladly accepted the invitation.

A warrant was issued for his wife's arrest. Michael Lando said the woman had told him that she was a widow and had produced several friends to substantiate her statement.

$65,000 for Mercer University, Ga.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 16.—Mercer University's Faculty announced to-day that they have the $50,000 endowment required to be raised as a condition under which John D. Rockefeller is to donate $15,000 to the institution through the American Baptist Educational Society. The university has $40,000 of its part of the fund in cash and the other $10,000 is in pledges.

BLOW AT TAMMANY'S POWER IN CONGRESS

Fusion May Wrest Seats from Cummings, Sulzer, and McClellan.

Republicans Will Give a Straight Fight to Jacob Ruppert—Leaders in the City Campaign at Work Upon the Plan.

The Democratic members of Congress from New York City would have found much of interest in a map which was being prepared yesterday under the direction of certain of the Fusion leaders in the recent campaign. The map in question was designed to show the Fusion vote in the election districts composing the various Congressional districts of Greater New York. The task of computing the Fusion and Democratic vote by Congressional districts is one of much labor and will probably take some days to complete.

It can be stated as a fact that the Fusion forces do not intend to rest satisfied for two years with the sweeping victory won in the city election. Already some of the leaders of the movement which gave to Tammany the hardest blow in its history are figuring on conquests in the Congressional field.

It was strongly hinted yesterday that the suggestion of a fusion movement to secure a higher class of representation in Congress from New York City was the result of the interviews which Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and Mayor-elect Low have recently had with President Roosevelt.

Up to the present the plans for redeeming some of the Congressional districts from the control of Tammany are purely tentative. It is recognized that there will be greater difficulties in the way of bringing about a fusion which will produce this result than there were in the way of effecting a fusion for the city campaign. But while the obstacles in the way of such a movement are realized to be formidable, they are by no means considered insurmountable.

Probably the most serious difficulty in the way of the movement which is now projected is the fact that the Citizens' Union is pledged to absolute non-interference in State and National campaigns. A complete formal fusion, such as existed in the recent municipal campaign, is, therefore, not possible. But no such Constitutional inhibition restricts the Greater New York Democracy, the German Reform Union, and other organizations which worked with the Republicans for Mr. Low's election and the election of his associates on the Fusion ticket.

An alliance, therefore, which would bring about the political downfall of several of the Tammany leaders in Congress is considered feasible. The gold standard is said to be a sympathetic bond of interest between the Republican organization, the Greater New York Democracy, and the German-Americans.

The Democratic members of Congress whose defeat is especially contemplated in the movement which has already been started, are Amos J. Cummings of the Tenth District, William Sulzer of the Eleventh District, and George B. McClellan of the Twelfth District.

Another member, whose defeat could, it is believed, be easily accomplished by the Fusion contemplated is Jacob Ruppert of the Fifteenth District. But it was said by those from whom the information about the movement was obtained that possibly Mr. Ruppert would have the chance of a straight fight for reasons which had to do with the recent municipal campaign. Messrs. Cummings, Sulzer, and McClellan took a very active part in the Tammany campaign. Mr. Ruppert did not.

Mr. Cummings's district, the Tenth, is composed of the Ninth and Eleventh, and parts of the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts. At the last election he received 20,535 votes, against 12,886 for John Glass, the Republican candidate.

The Ninth Assembly District is the district in which John C. Sheehan, the leader of the Greater New York Democracy, resides. The Greater New York organization cast more than enough votes in the Assembly Districts composing the Tenth Congressional District to overcome Mr. Cummings's majority. As a straight Republican candidate would stand no chance in this district, the plan is said to be to have the Greater New York Democracy put up a candidate who will commend himself to the Republican voters, the Republicans not nominating a candidate.

Congressman Sulzer's district, the Eleventh, is made up of the Fourteenth and parts of the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts. At the last election Mr. Sulzer received 14,055 votes as against 8,976 votes cast for Charles Schwick, his Republican opponent. As this district is a district in which there is a large foreign-born population, the German-American Reform Union may be allowed to name the candidate to make the contest against Mr. Sulzer.

Congressman McClellan's district, the Twelfth, is made up of the Twentieth and parts of the Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts. At the last election Mr. McClellan received 15,177 votes, as against 10,736 cast for Herbert Parsons, the Republican candidate. It is believed that his district can be redeemed by the Fusion of Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats, the number of whom is expected to grow between now and the election of next year.

Mr. Ruppert, the representative from the Fifteenth District, was elected by a plurality of less than 2,000, and for this reason, and the consideration which has been above indicated, it is thought that the Republicans would insist on giving him a straight fight. Similar considerations will, it is said, dictate a straight fight in the Seventh District, in which Thomas J. Creamer won last year against Richard Van Cott by a small margin.

Fusion is also said to be contemplated in the Second District of Brooklyn, which is at present represented by John J. Fitzgerald, a Democrat; the Fifth District of Brooklyn, represented by Frank C. Wilson, a Democrat, and the Sixth District of Brooklyn, represented by George H. Lindsay, a Democrat.

If the scheme under consideration can be worked out, the prospects are, it is confidently declared, that Messrs. Cummings, McClellan, and Sulzer will have the fight of their lives to hold their seats.

THOMAS HUNTER ASSOCIATION.

Annual Banquet in Honor of the Old Principal of Grammar School 35.

The fifth annual dinner of the Thomas Hunter Association of Grammar School 35 took place last night in the main banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy. More than 200 members belonging to the association assembled to do honor to their old Principal, Thomas Hunter. Mr. Hunter sat on the right of President Putzel, and gray-haired under the weight of the proverbial three score years and ten, he addressed the men before him, calling them "his boys" the same as in the days of old.

Among those present were Jacob Cantor, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, and Samuel Greenbaum, Justice-elect of the Supreme Court. Letters of regret were read from Seth Low and Chauncey M. Depew.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

It will be warmer to-day in the slope region, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the western upper lake region, and the West Gulf States, and warmer Monday in the lower lake and eastern upper lake region and Ohio Valley. It will be colder Monday in the extreme Northwest.

On the Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh west to northwest; on the Gulf coast variable; on the upper lakes light to fresh northerly, becoming variable, and on the lower lakes fresh west to north. Storm warnings are continued on the Washington and Oregon coasts, except at Bellingham Bay. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
3 A. M.	29	33	40	
6 A. M.	29	34	40	
9 A. M.	31	36	44	
12 M.	35	42	48	
3 P. M.	38	43	48	
6 P. M.	36	40	45	
9 P. M.	34	38	43	
12 P. M.	33	37	40	

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43½
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1900	33
Corresponding date for last 25 years	44

The thermometer registered 34 degrees at 8 A. M. and 39 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 45 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 33 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SAYS ROBBER GAGGED HER.

Mrs. Smith Declares that a Pretended Piano Agent Robbed Her Flat.

The Brooklyn police are investigating what they regard as a remarkable story of robbery told by Mrs. George W. Smith of 104 Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. Mrs. Smith declares that on Wednesday last she was bound and gagged by a thief, who had visited her apartments on the pretense that he had been sent to inspect her piano. He then ransacked the rooms.

Mrs. Smith recently purchased a piano. On Tuesday last a man called at her home and said that he had been sent by the dealer to learn whether the piano had proved satisfactory. On this occasion Mr. Smith was at home and went to the door to talk to the stranger. On Wednesday afternoon, while Mrs. Smith was at home alone, the man again called at the house. As Mrs. Smith was talking to the man at the door the fellow seized hold of her apron, and, throwing it over her head, pushed her back against the wall while he sprang inside and closed the door behind him.

Mrs. Smith had been suffering from nervousness for some time, and the shock caused her to faint. While she was in this condition the thief bound and gagged her. He then leisurely ransacked the rooms. He secured $70 in cash and some jewelry, and walked out, leaving the door leading into the hall partly open.

When Mrs. Smith recovered she managed to crawl into the hall and slide down two flights of stairs to the first floor, where she attracted the attention of the janitress, who unbound her and cared for her until her husband returned.

The man who called at the Smith apartments is said to have been seen a number of times in the neighborhood. The police have not yet been able to locate him.

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD HIGHWAYMEN.

Five of Them Set Upon Two Boys and Rob Them.

While walking through Canal Street last night in company with his nine-year-old brother, Aaron Friedman, seventeen years old, of 21 Allen Street, was held up and robbed by five boys, each one of whom was about twelve years old. Friedman and his brother were walking east, and had reached West Broadway when suddenly the five boys jumped out of a doorway and confronted Friedman. One of them, Friedman alleges, went behind him and struck him on the head with a stick, stunning him. One of the other boys then reached into his vest pocket and took out a one-dollar bill.

A citizen who was passing interfered at this point, but the boys, who were not frightened by him, turned around and began to attack the man. Patrolman Keane of the Leonard Street Station was called to by the man and he managed to capture one of the boys.

At the station house the prisoner gave his name as George Smith, twelve years old, of 22 Macdougal Street. Friedman said that Smith is the boy that struck him with the stick. The other four boys escaped. Friedman is very small for his age, and Smith, although five years younger, is much taller.

The man who interfered in time to save Friedman from a severe beating refused to go to the station house. Smith was taken to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

CHICAGO GERMANS INDIGNANT.

Deny Statement of Joseph Chamberlain and Protest Against Brutal Warfare.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A committee representing eighteen German military societies and former German soldiers in Chicago, to the number of 5,000, has passed resolutions condemning certain statements made by Joseph Chamberlain, British Minister for the Colonies.

The statements to which the Germans object are those Mr. Chamberlain made that the Germans conducted a brutal warfare in France in 1870-71. This they deny, and with the denial they protest against the manner of fighting England has adopted in South Africa. The resolutions are signed by H. Hochmeister, George O. von Massow, William Forst, August E. Schermann, and Joseph Traub.

Torpedo Boat Goldsborough Injured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Navy Department is informed that the torpedo boat Goldsborough, built by Wolff & Zwicker of Portland, Oregon, was badly damaged at Seattle yesterday, and will require considerable repairs. It appears that the vessel had gone out to sea for an official trial, and was compelled to abandon the trip because of thick, foggy weather. Owing to the fog she lost her bearings and run her nose into the pier with disastrous results.

Student Riots in Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—A violent demonstration against the Ministry was made here by students to-day. The disturbance was quelled by the police, but not until street cars had been stoned, shop windows smashed, and many pedestrians injured. The students have appointed a rendezvous for to-morrow, when a renewal of the disorder is expected.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—F. H. Buhl, Sharon, Penn.; Caleb Chase, Boston; E. D. Jordan, Boston.

HOLLAND.—F. H. Kingham, London; Judge John G. A. Leishman, Pittsburg; W. E. Hall, Philadelphia; G. G. Lockwood, Boston; T. McKee Graham, Pittsburg; Rodman Paul Snelling, Boston; E. K. Reath, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE.—F. C. Stevens, Washington.

GRAND.—W. E. Brearley, London; Eben L. Coe, Cleveland; Capt. Z. B. Vance, United States Army; Barton Meyers, Norfolk.

MURRAY HILL.—R. S. Pierce, Cleveland; H. T. Chandler, Cleveland; E. S. Perkins, Manchester, England; Calvin Bullock, Denver; George Moffatt, Montreal.

IMPERIAL.—Otto Braden, London; J. A. Cummings, London; J. W. King, Montreal; W. Irvine Keyes, Baltimore.

EARLINGTON.—E. d'Escandon, London; J. d'Goyena, London; W. C. Huston, Louisville; William H. Palmer, Richmond.

VICTORIA.—E. J. Turner, Washington; M. B. Lane, Savanah; Thomas Dean, Indianapolis.

GILSEY.—E. G. Richmond, Chattanooga; Victor O. Bryce, Exmouth, England.

HOFFMAN.—J. Walter Allison, Halifax; William Rich, London; Todd C. Woodworth, San Francisco; Graham L. Mulligan, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Daniel C. Ripley, Chicago; J. M. Foster, Montreal; W. H. Montgomery, New Zealand; Alfred Davy, London; Howard W. Berry, Melbourne; Senator John D. Mitchell, Oregon; Dr. B. L. Wright, United States Navy; H. Mott-Smith, Honolulu; H. H. Rickards, Sydney, N. S. W.; H. Havelock Stephens, London.

ALBEMARLE. — John R. Bland, Baltimore; William Thompson, London; H. V. Esmond, London.

ASTOR.—William McLaren, Montana; J. T. Knowles, London; Joan Straato, The Hague; Fabian Franklin, Baltimore; Dr. R. S. Blakeman, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN.—G. C. Rand, London; Lew Cooper, Indianapolis; S. B. Fair, Chicago; T. F. Savard, Delaware.

PLAZA.—M. Jurow, Costa Rica; Arthur Pierce, Washington; Mrs. S. Hague, London.

GRAND UNION.—Booker T. Washington, Tuskeegee, Ala.

SAVOY.—J. Clancy, Louisville; Leopold Sutro, London; E. Wells, St. Louis; E. Woods, Pittsburg; George Eaton, Covington, Ky.

NETHERLAND. — Ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg, Ohio; C. C. Springer, Boston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:50 A. M.—307 East Eighty-third Street; Henry Tenuty; damage, $500.

2:00 A. M.—1,752 Park Avenue; Mary Bartels; damage slight.

2:00 A. M.—905 West End Avenue; George W. Cummings; damage, $50.

5 A. M.—2,924 Eighth Avenue; Henry Walsh; damage, $800.

6:20 A. M.—519 West Thirtieth Street; E. Z. Parker; damage, $50.

1:05 P. M.—442 East Houston Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

2:35 P. M.—306 West Thirty-eighth Street; William Wise; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—144 Monroe Street; Joe Goldstern; damage, $25.

5:30 P. M.—512 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

6 P. M.—31 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; C. J. Gobel; damage, $50.

6:45 P. M.—171 Norfolk Street; Max Zahn; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—2,174 Fifth Avenue; John Boam; damage, $25.

7:35 P. M.—1,012 Park Avenue; Mr. McClusky; no damage.

10:10 P. M.—222 West Thirteenth Street; Jessie Wilson; damage, $10.

11:05 P. M.—101 West Sixty-sixth Street; John Adler; damage, $250.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALBANY, Ga., Nov. 16.—Fire has destroyed the large warehouse of A. W. Huse & Co. and 2,600 bales of cotton. Loss, $125,000.

BABY MINE FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

Eight of the Dead Miners at Pocahontas Buried and Three More Bodies Recovered.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., Nov. 16.—The reports from Baby Mine at Pocahontas to-night are that the fire has been extinguished, three streams of water having been poured into the burning mine since last evening. Lines of hose were run far into the interior of the shaft through air passages.

Since early this morning three more bodies have been taken out, all badly charred. They have not been identified, and probably are the bodies of Hungarians, new employes at the mine. Walter H. O'Malley, Superintendent of the Baby Mine, claims that no more bodies are within, but a number of miners say at least eight more are in the shaft. It is possible that if they were within when the explosion occurred, they were covered beneath tons of falling slate, and their bodies never will be recovered.

The list of bodies already recovered numbers twelve, and two or three of the injured will die. Eight were buried to-day in the same cemetery where nearly 200 miners were buried who were killed in the same mine about fifteen years ago.

CHINESE MUST STAY OUT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In the cases of eighty or more Chinamen, who recently arrived at San Francisco en route to Mexico, and who were refused permission to proceed by the immigration authorities at San Francisco on the ground that their ultimate purpose was to cross the Mexican frontier into the United States, the Department will instruct the Collector that the Solicitor of the Treasury has held there is no appeal to the department in such cases, and therefore his adverse action will stand.

The matter was referred to the Attorney General, who declines to give an opinion, on the ground that the cases are now before the courts. The department has taken a firm stand against permitting Chinamen to cross the United States into Mexico, as investigation has disclosed the fact that nearly all of them recross the border into this country.

The long border line makes it almost impossible to patrol the territory so as to prevent this, and the officials propose to see what virtue there may be in refusing the Orientals permission to land on American soil for any purpose whatever.

ARRIVALS ON THE CELTIC.

T. W. Ratsey to Have a Sailmaking Plant Here—Other Passengers.

The Celtic, which arrived in this port last evening, had on board T. W. Ratsey and Mr. Lapthorn of the English firm of sailmakers. They intend to start a sailmaking plant in the United States, and will in all probability locate at City Island.

Among the other passengers were Russell Alger, Jr., and Mrs. Alger, the Rev. John Connelly, Sir K. W. Cumming, Col. G. C. Kitson, Theodore Marbury and family, Dr. Robert McGregor, the Right Hon. Earl of Norbury, and Joseph Pulitzer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:48	Sun sets...4:42	Moon sets..10:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:08	Gov. Isl'd..11:37	H. Gate....1:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:50	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Comanchs, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples.	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
North Star, Portland, Me.		6:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellaura, Argentina, &c.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Alamo, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hiuperia, Fortune Island	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	8:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

Daggy, Yucatan via Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Bahamas, Santiago, &c.	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. §10 and up to Nov. §30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. §30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. §30 and up to Dec. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close here at 6:30 P. M. Dec. §8.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 23; Shanghai, Oct. 26; Kobe, Oct. 30, and Yokohama, and Tokio, Nov. 1, which arrived at Vancouver on the steamship Empress of China Nov. 18, are due here to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 17.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, Nov. 10.
Bohemian, Liverpool, Nov. 7.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Nov. 4.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 16.
Isola di Procida, Gibraltar, Oct. 29.
La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 9.
Minnehaha, London, Nov. 8.
Nassovia, Stettin, Oct. 30.
Nomadic, Li

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Columbia Outplayed by Cornell on the Polo Grounds.

MICHIGAN BEAT CHICAGO

Harvard's Substitutes Too Strong for Dartmouth — Pennsylvania Just Managed to Defeat the Indians.

With her players much the worse for wear, her football aspirations trampled upon, the Columbia team finished the game with Cornell yesterday on the Polo Grounds, having been beaten by a score of 24 to 0. The teams appeared to be evenly matched in the first half, and Cornell's touchdown in this half was the result of a long run by Schoellkopf, who, when tackled, fumbled the ball. Brewster picked it up and ran five yards more with it, only to be downed by Van Hoevenberg on the five-yard line. Here Columbia made a most stubborn defense, and in the three downs Cornell just got the ball over the goal line, although Columbia vigorously disputed this fact.

Cornell contented herself, however, with playing a kicking game all during the first half, and Brewster sometimes punted before an attempt was made to gain through the line. Several of his punts were really spectacular, and one of them traveled seventy-five yards before a Columbia man fell on the ball. Morley's punts, too, were rather effective, and in several exchanges he had a yard or so the better of it.

In the second half the Columbia players were totally unable to withstand the concerted action of the Cornell eleven, and each and every man on the team was forced at one time or another to yield ground. The most consistent ground gainer was Schoellkopf, the Cornell full back, and on several occasions he awakened enthusiasm with splendid runs between the left tackle and left end of Columbia. It remained for Brewster, however, to make the sensational play of the game, and his run of ninety-five yards for a touchdown followed by Coffin's goal, practically finished the contest. He got the ball on a punt of Morley's, and jumping behind his interference, was well on his way before any Columbia player got near him. The first of these were thrown aside by the interferers, and then an effort was made to force him out of bounds at the fifty-yard line. This also resulted in failure, and Brewster, circling, eluded Willard, the last man in his way, and ran down the field for the touch-down. Columbia claimed he went out of bounds, but this was not allowed.

WEEKES GREATLY MISSED.

The services of Harold Weekes, the great left half-back of Columbia, were greatly missed by that team yesterday. Back of the line he is a sure catch of a punt, and an almost certain tackler. Twice touchdowns were made from runs which Weekes would have at least stopped, but Willard, crippled by playing in the first half, was utterly unable to reach the runners. For three years Weekes has played in every big game, and yesterday was the first one he missed. He watched the contest from the side lines, after limping out on the field. Willard ran his team well on the offense, however.

The crowd was the largest that has been at the Polo Grounds to witness a football game this year, and several of Columbia's graduate classes had the stand prettily decorated with the blue and white of their college, a class flag waving in front. Most of the cheering and singing came from the end stands, the Cornell being at the north and Columbia at the south. The blue and white caps worn by many of the Columbia students showed up strongly, and the cheering and singing was the best this year. Cornell's yell was very much in evidence, and a cross-fire cheer from the grand stand to the north stand was given with telling effect. When Bruce was injured, a cheer was accorded him by Cornell, when he resumed playing.

After the game the Cornell students marched around the field waving their red and white flags and cheering lustily. Twice they circled the field, and then, ten abreast, they marched down to the dressing room of the team, where individual cheers were given for each member of the eleven. Here, too, a crowd of Columbia rooters gathered, and they added to the enthusiasm by giving the Columbia cheer for Cornell. This was kept up for some time, and the police were finally compelled to drive the crowd out of the grounds.

The day was almost ideal for football and served to put forth the best efforts of the players, while the northwest wind which blew across the field from the heights in back was not too cold for the spectators. All of Columbia's cripples managed to last out the game, although Berrien and Kindgen did not seem to play the game they are capable of. Willard was very much battered up during the contest and finished the game in poor shape. Shoellkopf was the only Cornell man to leave the game, and he played practically during the entire contest, Cornev taking his place in the last few minutes of play.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

When the game started Columbia had the north goal and Cornell the south goal to defend. Bruce kicked off and Coffin caught the ball on the 5-yard line. Before he was down he advanced the ball 20 yards. Coffin was the first man to buck against the Columbia line. No gain resulted, however, and the ball was given to Schoellkopf, who gained 10 yards. Purcell advanced the ball 2 yards, while Schoellkopf added 5 more to it. A plunge into the line netted Coffin a yard or so. He tried again, bringing the ball to the centre of the field. After Schoellkopf's failure to gain, Coffin made 5 yards. On the next play Columbia was given 5 yards for off side play, and failed to gain, and the ball was once more in the centre of the field. Here Schoellkopf failed to gain. Brewster punted 40 yards to Berrien, who fumbled, but recovered the ball.

Smith pushed Lueder aside for three yards, and followed it with two yards more. Berrien then went through the centre for two yards. Failing to gain on the next play, Morley punted to Brewster at the centre of the field, whom Algy Bovesen and Van Hoevenberg both tackled. For this interference with a fair catch Columbia was penalized fifteen yards and Cornell was allowed a place kick for goal from the forty-yard line. The ball did not travel the necessary distance, and Van Hoevenberg gathered it up on the fifteen-yard line and ran back with it ten yards. Smith failed to gain, while Morley made but two yards. Morley punted to the centre of the field, where Brewster was tackled by Algy Boyesen. After advancing the ball five yards Cornell fumbled, and the ball went to Columbia. Berrien plunged into the centre for four yards. No gain resulting on the next play, Morley punted out of bounds on Cornell's thirty-five-yard line. Brewster immediately punted to Columbia's fifty-yard line, where Warner tackled Berrien just as he made the catch. For the interference Columbia was given ten yards and a free kick. Morley punting to Coffin on the fifteen-yard line.

On a delayed pass Purcell failed to gain. Cornell then fumbled, Columbia getting the ball on the twenty-yard line. Brute made a yard. Kindgen was then called in back of the line. He was not used, and Smith made a yard on the fake. Morley gained but two on the next try, and the ball went to Cornell on down. Cornell's first try netted nothing, and Brewster dropped back as if to punt. Instead of doing this, however, a double pass was attempted, and Algy Boyesen downed the runner for a loss. This compelled Brewster to punt, Willard catching the ball on the forty-yard line. Morley imitated Weekes's hurdle play and made ten yards, and followed it with five more through Smith. Smith then pushed Lueder aside for two yards, and Berrien brought the ball three yards nearer the Cornell goal line. Smith now broke through the line for ten yards, but failed to gain on a second attempt. A plunge at the centre by Berrien and a hurdle by Smith brought the ball to Cornell's ten-yard line, where it was lost on a fumble.

CORNELL'S FIRST TOUCH-DOWN.

Brewster punted from near his own goal line, and the ball sailed through the air a distance of over sixty yards, and then bounded along the ground, Berrien with two Cornell players in hot pursuit of it. Until he was absolutely sure of it, Berrien made no attempt to fall on the ball. This he did on his own thirty-yard line. Smith was shoved two yards through tackle, and Berrien made a similar gain. Morley then punted to Brewster on Cornell's thirty-yard line, and the latter following splendid interference carried the ball to the centre of the field. As he was downed he fumbled the ball, but Tydeman recovered it. An end play netted Purcell ten yards. Another try netted another. Schoellkopf then broke through the line at tackle. With Berrien the only man in his way, he started for Columbia's goal line. He tried to dodge Berrien, but the latter managed to throw him. As he fell he dropped the ball, and Brewster, running behind, picked it up. He was closely followed by Van Hovenberg, who, with a flying tackle, brought his man down on the five-yard line. Purcell made three yards, and Schoellkopf added another. Hunt was called back of the line to make the touch-down. This he just barely managed to do, and Columbia disputed the play, but was not upheld. Coffin kicked the goal.

Once more Bruce kicked off to Brewster, who was downed by Morley on the fifteen-yard line, after a run of five yards. Brewster punted to the forty-five-yard line, and Willard, who caught the ball, was immediately downed. Morley failed to gain, but Berrien forced back the centre for four yards, and followed with another gain of one yard at the same point. Here Willard was hurt, and time had to be taken out. He resumed playing, however. Morley made two yards, and Willard was once more laid out. The centre yielded three yards on Berrien's plunge, and Smith pushed the left tackle aside for two yards. His next effort was a failure, but Berrien went through the centre for the necessary distance. Warner broke through on the next play, and Smith was downed for a loss. A fake tackle play netted Smith four yards. Morley punted right into the mass of players, and the ball bounded along until it reached Cornell's fifteen-yard line. Cornell's first attempt resulted in a failure to gain, and then Coffin made three yards. Brewster punted to Berrien at the centre of the field. Smith hurdled for five yards, and the half was over with the ball on Cornell's fifty-yard line.

PLAY IN THE SECOND HALF.

In the time between the halves no change was made in either team. This time Cornell kicked off, and Coffin, who did the trick, booted the ball far over the goal line It was brought out to the twenty-yard line, from which place Morley punted to the forty-five-yard line. Brewster returned the punt, Cornell losing five yards on the exchange. As if to punt, Morley dropped back. He ran with the ball instead, however, and gained a yard. Smith fumbled and Morley fell on the ball for a loss of two yards. This necessitated a punt, and Morley sent the ball to the centre of the field, and Brewster, who caught the ball, was thrown back a yard or so by Algy Boyeson. Purcell failed to gain and Brewster fumbled, Morley falling on the ball. Morley gained two yards and Berrien hit the centre for one. A punt of Morley's sent the ball to the fifteen-yard line. Purcell fumbled, but Brewster recovered the ball. Purcell, aided by good interference, circled Columbia's left end for twenty yards.

Schoellkopf pushed the centre aside for three yards, Coffin added three yards, and Purcell gained three yards more. A fumble followed, and Tyderman once more recovered the ball. With consistent gains the ball was brought to the centre of the field. Schoellkopf was here given the ball, and breaking through the line between left tackle and end he eluded Willard, who was now playing full back on defense, and planted the ball between the goal posts. Van Hoevenberg tried hard to catch him, but did not start in time. Coffin kicked the easy goal.

Bruce punted to Brewster at the ten-yard line and the latter ran the ball back fifteen yards. Schoellkopf made five more and a delayed pass netted another. Schoellkopf's plunge at the centre yielded a yard. On the thirty-five-yard line Cornell could not gain, and the ball went to Columbia. Berrien tried the centre twice and found it unyielding. Morley was thus forced to kick, but Schoellkopf and Coffin blocked the punt. They were offside, however, and Columbia retained the ball. Smith failed to gain and Morley punted to the ten-yard line, where the ball went out of bounds. Brewster returned the punt and Morley muffed it, Warner falling on the ball on Cornell's thirty-five-yard line. Purcell made five yards, and then Schoellkopf broke through left end and tackle, with Willard the only man in his path. He eluded Willard, but Van Hoevenberg, the foremost of his pursuers, outran him, and with a splendid tackle brought him down on Columbia's twenty-yard line. Two short gains were made, and then Coffin brought the ball to the ten-yard line. The guards back was then tried, and Warner in two attempts had the ball on Columbia's three-yard line. Purcell carried it over for the third touch-down, right near the side line. Brewster punted out and Coffin kicked the goal.

Bruce kicked off and Morley downed Brewster on the twenty-yard line. Brewster returned the punt to Cornell's fifty-yard line. In the two downs Columbia failed to gain and Morley punted to Brewster. Eluding Van Hoevenberg and Algy Boyesen, he made a wide circle toward the left. At the fifty-yard line he turned in and ran straight down the field for a touch-down. It was a run of ninety-five yards, but several Columbia players claimed that he had gone outside the gridiron at the fifty-yard line. The game ended immediately after Coffin kicked the goal.

Cornell, 24.	Position.	Columbia, 0.
Taussig	Left end	A. Boyeson
Lueder	Left tackle	Kindgen
Warner	Left guard	Lancon
Kent	Centre	Shaw
Hunt	Right guard	McLellan
Smith	Right tackle	Bruce
Tydeman	Right end	Van Hoevenberg
Brewster	Quarter back	Willard
Purcell	Left half back	Smith
Coffin	Right half back	Morley
Schoellkopf	Full back	Berrien

Referee—Hugh Janewey, Princeton. Umpire—J. Upton, Harvard. Touch-downs—Hunt, Schoellkopf, Purcell, and Brewster. Goals from touch-downs—Coffin, 4. Time of game—Thirty-five-minute halves.

MICHIGAN, 22; CHICAGO, 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 16.—On Regents' Field this afternoon, before one of the largest crowds that ever attended a football game here, the University of Michigan defeated the University of Chicago by the score of 22 to 0. Two touch-downs were made by Michigan in each half, and the game ended with the ball in Michigan's possession on Chicago's three-yard line. Most of Michigan's ground gaining was done through the Chicago line. The Maroon ends were very effective, and little ground was gained by Michigan with end runs. The ball was on Michigan's territory in possession of Chicago, only once during the game. The Maroons made their distance on downs but twice, and usually punted when the ball was in their possession. There was considerable fumbling by both teams. Line up:

Chicago, 0.	Positions.	Michigan, 22.
Speik	Left end	Redden
Flannagan	Left tackle	White
Knapp	Left guard	McGugan
Ellsworth	Centre	Gregory
Reidal	Right guard	Wilson
Kennedy	Right tackle	Shorts
Baird, McNab	Right end	Herrnston
Garrey	Quarter back	Weeks
Maxwell	Left half back	Heston
Jeneson, Horton	Right half back	Sweeley
Sterns	Full back	Snow

Touch-downs—Snow, White, 2; Shorts. Umpire—Mr. Ingles. Referee—Mr. Hayner. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

HARVARD, '05, 35; YALE, '05, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—The Harvard freshmen football players surprised their most loyal supporters this afternoon by taking the Yale freshmen into camp by a score of 35 to 6. As the score indicates, the game was very one-sided and an easy victory for the Crimson youngsters. The Eli team was unable to stop the onslaught of the Crimson backs, only twice holding them for downs. Only a very few times did the boys in blue make their first down.

Every known football rule was broken by the two teams. There were "scraps," free fights, and off-side plays, and personal differences were continually being settled out in the open. Never has there been such a game at Cambridge for "slugging" and dirty playing.

Yale's only touch-down was made in the middle of the first half, when Harvard had already scored twice. Hinkle got the ball on a pretty thirty-five-yard run, and breaking away from the entire bunch, carried the ball over the line.

Harvard had a much better team than any one had looked for. It was bigger than Yale's and there was more team play. Mills, the right tackle, was the mainstay of the eleven. Capt. Leatherbee, at full back, put up a good game, and Randall, who took Sard's place in the latter part of the second half, showed himself to be a wonder, and gives as much promise as Mills of being a 'Varsity man next year.

Glass, the big Yale freshman, did not play, after all. He did not even come to Cambridge. Hinkle, the left half, was the star of the Eli eleven. Line-up:

Harvard, '05, 35.	Positions.	Yale, '05, 6.
Gately	Left end	Neal
Overton	Left tackle	Bissel
Kidder	Left guard	Weekes
Derby	Centre	Turner
Chase	Right guard	Better
Mills	Right tackle	Coonley
Crocker	Right end	McClintock
Elkins	Quarter back	Tilney
Sard, Randall	Left half back	Hinkle
Hurley	Right half back	Farmer, Preston
Leatherbee	Full back	White, Owsley

Touch-downs—Mills, 3; Randall, Hurley, Hinkle. Goals from touch-downs—Kidder, 5; Tilney. Goal from field—Kidder. Referee—Mr. De Mook, Western Reserve. Umpire—Mr. Dadmun of Harvard. Timekeeper—John Graham. Linesmen—Messrs. Edson of Harvard and Hughes of Yale. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes each.

HARVARD, 24; DARTMOUTH, 12.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—Harvard played a team of substitutes against Dartmouth's football team to-day and won by the score of 24 to 12. Both the visitors' scores were made as the result of blocked kicks, the ball in each instance being picked up by a Dartmouth man and carried over the goal line. Harvard on her part crossed the visitors' line four times, and added to her score by a drop kick from field. This was made by Leo Daly in the second half. Daly is a cousin of ex-Captain Charlie Daly of this year's West Point team, and to-day was his first appearance in a game with Harvard's eleven. The ball was on the twenty-five-yard line when he sent it sailing straight between the goal posts on a beautiful drop kick.

Besides Daly's kick, the features of the game were a sixty-five-yard run by Barnard and the magnificent playing of Graydon. Graydon was in every play, hurdling and running in sensational style. He made several sharp runs of twenty yards, and once broke around left end for a splendid gain of forty-five yards. Putnam also ran back punts in beautiful style in the first half, and Bowditch at end did some of the best tackling that has been seen this year. Harvard played very clean football and did not fumble once. Toward the last of the game her back field was composed entirely of subs, and her three centre men were the only regulars in the line-up. For this reason Dartmouth's scores were not discouraging. The game as a whole was fast and sharp and one of the best to watch that has been played this year. Line-up:

Harvard, 24.	Position.	Dartmouth, 12.
Motley, Clark	Left end	Farmer, Bullard, Lillard
Wright, Jones	Left tackle	Place
Lee	Left guard	Pratt, Gilman
Sargent	Centre	Smith, Riley
Barnard	Right guard	D. Brown
Lawrence	Right tackle	Griffin
Bowditch, Matthews	Right end	O'Connor
Marshall, Daly	Quarter back	Witham, Belknap
Putnam, Derby	Left half back	Patterson, R. Brown
Devons, Jones	Right half back	Vaughan
Graydon, McGrew	Full back	Morse, Kibbs

Umpire—Mr. Jennings. Referee—Mr. Deland. Linesmen—Messrs. Baldwin of Harvard and Randall of Dartmouth. Timekeeper—Mr. Wood. Touch-downs—Wright Lawrence, Graydon, (2,) Morse, R. Brown. Goal from field—Leo Daly. Goals from Touch-downs—Griffin, (2,) Lawrence, (2.) Halves—30 minutes and 25 minutes.

PENN., 16; INDIANS, 14.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 16.—It was only by the close score of 16 to 14 that Pennsylvania secured a victory over the Carlisle Indians this afternoon, and the result was due not so much to the Quakers' playing as to the fumbling by the Indians, the ready with of Reynolds, and the pugnaciousness of Mitchell. Only one touch-down of the Red and Blue was earned. The other two were practically gifts. It was dark before the game was over, a succession of wrangles with the officials being the main reason, yet the final result in no wise reflects credit on Woodruff's men, who during the first half played wretchedly. They improved in the last half of the game, while the Indians went from bad to worse. There was one spectacular feature that thrilled the 6,000 spectators. That was when Johnson, muffing a punt on the Indians' fifty-yard line, recovered the ball and ran through the whole Pennsylvania team for a touch-down. He made another similar run on a delayed pass, but was called back, as the referee's whistle had blown for Mitchell being off-side. Gardiner, Teas, Reynolds, and Davidson played well for the Quakers, and the real stars of the Indian team were Wheelock, Phillips, Yarlett, and Beaver. These men seldom failed to gain when given the ball. Line-up:

Pennsylvania, 16.	Positions.	Indians, 14.
Thomas, Ludes, Nelson	Left end	Coleman
Piekarski, Mitchell	Left tackle	Wheelock
Bennett	Left guard	Phillips
McCabe	Centre	Chesaw
Teas	Right guard	White
Baird	Right tackle	Dilion
Gardiner	Right end	Hare
Howard	Quarter back	Johnson
Reynolds	Left half back	Beaver, Palmer
Snook	Right half back	Yarlett, Saul
Davidson	Full back	Williams

Touch-downs—Snook, Davidson, Teas, Wheelock, Johnson. Goals from touch-downs—Davidson, Wheelock, 2. Safety—Reynolds. Referee—Paul Mills, Yale. Umpire—A. E. Whiting, Cornell. Timekeepers—Messrs. Stauffer, Pennsylvania, and Thompson, Carlisle. Linesmen—Messrs. Kelly, Pennsylvania, and Bender, Carlisle. Time—Thirty-five minute halves.

N. Y. U., 46; RENSSELAER, 5.

The football team of New York University on Ohio Field yesterday defeated the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute eleven by a score of 46 to 5, in a one-sided and rather tame game. The first half was a practical walk-over for New York University, 29 points being rolled up. The first touch-down was made in four minutes, others being made at about similar intervals through the period. Just before the half closed, Rensselaer made a rally and managed to score one touch-down, the call of time finding the score 29 to 5.

In the second half, New York had matters all her own way, though Rensselaer made a gallant effort to brace. The plays by New York were long and sweeping, chiefly through the centre and tackles, and seventeen points were added for New York, while Rensselaer failed to score in this half. The line-up:

N. Y. U., 46.	Position.	Rensselaer, 5.
Garvin	Left end	Bonney
Conneley	Left tackle	Young
Lane, Coe	Left guard	Hein
Friedburg	Centre	Coyne
Carsten	Right guard	Adams
Reilley	Right tackle	Worth
Lippincott, Weinberger	Right end	Pitts
Blunt	Quarter back	Ferguson
Cleverdon	Left half back	Mayer
Tuthill	Right half back	Smith
Griffin, Tredo	Full back	Greenfield

Touchdowns—Tuthill, Cleverdon, (2,) Tredo, Lane, Reilley, (2,) Young. Goals—Connelley, 5. Umpire—Cann. Referee—Ward. Timekeepers—Braynard and Hendee. Linesmen—Judd and Sutten. Time of halves—25 and 20 minutes.

GEORGETOWN, 17; VIRGINIA, 16.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Over 6,000 people to-day saw Georgetown defeat the University of Virginia in one of the most exciting games of football ever played on the local grounds. Georgetown seemed outclassed at the end of the first half, when the score stood 11 to 0 in favor of Virginia. In the second half, however, they rallied. With only forty-five seconds to play and the score 16 to 12 against them, the Georgetown boys, in a magnificent rush, carried the ball over the line for a touchdown. They won the game by one point, as the try for a goal failed.

BROWN, 24; UNION, 5.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16.—The Brown University football team won from Union College to-day by a score of 24 to 5. Brown outclassed her opponents in offensive play, except in the first part of the second half, when the New Yorkers braced and sent their backs and ends down the field for eight and ten yard gains until Capt. Mallory went over for a touch-down. He failed to kick a goal. At no other time during the game was the Brown goal in danger. There was a lack of individual spirit and snap which characterized the work of the Brown team in the Lafayette game a week ago.

TUFTS, 12; WORCESTER, 0.

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Tufts defeated Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Tufts Oval this afternoon, 12 to 0. The game was hard and fast, and in the first half was close. In the second half Tufts had it her own way, and the Polytechnic was unable to gain its distance in a single instance.

WILLIAMS, 21; AMHERST, 5.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 16.—Williams won the tricollegiate championship this afternoon from Amherst, 21 to 5. Last week Williams defeated Wesleyan. The students to-night held a big celebration.

MANHATTAN, 5; LAUREATE B. C., 5.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Manhattan College football eleven of New York City and the team of the Laureate Boat Club played an exciting game here to-day, resulting in a tie, each side scoring 5.

ALL COLLEGIATES, 6; ORANGE, 0.

ORANGE, Nov. 16.—The All-Collegiates of Philadelphia, sometimes known as the Pennsylvania Y. M. C. A. team, defeated the Orange Athletic Club football team to-day by a score of 6 to 0. Capt. Mohor of Orange was unable to play owing to a lame knee. Several Orange players did not play because of injuries received in the Yale game at New Haven last week.

NEBRASKA, 29; KANSAS, 5.

LINCOLN, Nov. 16.—By defeating Kansas to-day, 29 to 5, Nebraska retains the championship of the Western Intercollegiate Football Association. Five minutes of play made it plain that Kansas was outclassed, and though her men put up a plucky, at times brilliant, defense, they were unable to withstand the heavy rushes of the Nebraska players. The ball was nearly all the time in Kansas' territory.

Annapolis, 17; W. and J., 11.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 16.—One of the most interesting games of the season was played here this afternoon when the navel cadets defeated the football team of Washington and Jefferson College by a score of 17 to 11. The first half was marked by good defensive work on the part of the visitors, and the navy scored a goal and a touch-down only after the Pennsylvanians had made two fumbles on kicks and lost the ball. The first part of the second half was a walkover for Washington and Jefferson, and they scored a touch-down, goal, and field goal in the first ten minutes. At this point Nicolls went into the game, and in the remaining fifteen minutes the navy played their opponents off their feet and scored two touch-downs, from one of which a goal was kicked.

Football on Jasper Oval.

The Madison Field Club and Chelsea Athletic Club play football to-day on Jasper Oval. Both teams are in good condition. The Madisons are the heavier, but the Chelseas are a speedy aggregation.

Snow Prevents Football Game.

CLINTON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Hamilton-Rochester football game was declared off. There were eighteen inches of snow on the field.

Scores of Other Games.

At New Brunswick.—Rutgers Prep., 29; Erasmus Hall second, 6.
At Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin, 18; Minnesota, 0.
At Williamsport.—State College, 40; Lehigh, 0.
At Raleigh, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 30; Agricultural and Mechanical College, 0.
At Wilmington, Del.—St. John's College, 33; Delaware College, 5.
At Watertown.—Watertown, 10; Hobart, 0.
At Middletown.—Wesleyan, 11; Trinity, 0.
At Pittsburg.—Homestead, 48; Lafayette, 0.
At Buffalo.—Syracuse High School, 18; Marten Park High School, 10.
At Nashville.—Vanderbilt University, 0; Suwanee, 0.
At Brunswick, Me.—University of Maine, 22; Bowdoin, 5.
At Iowa City.—Iowa, 17; Grinnell, 11.
At South Bend.—Notre Dame, 18; Indiana, 5.
At Evanston.—Northwestern University, 11; Beloit, 11.

STANDING OF FOOTBALL TEAMS.

The football season has almost reached its close, but two games of real importance in the world of the gridiron now remaining to be played. These are the meeting of Harvard and Yale, one of the chief events of the year, and the struggle for supremacy between the elevens of West Point and Annapolis, a contest that will furnish the great sporting feature of the season for the army and navy.

The features in football yesterday were the Yale-Princeton and the Cornell-Columbia games, neither, however, furnishing a result in the nature of a surprise. Yale's victory over Princeton, however, points to such improvement in the eleven of "Old Eli" as to give great promise for a close and well-fought struggle when Yale and Harvard meet, these two teams having proved themselves unquestionably the strongest of the year.

Cornell's sweeping triumph over Columbia showed conclusively that this season Ithaca has sent out one of the best teams in the field, and Cornell already has begun to plume herself on having won her way into the mythical "Big Four." Columbia on the other hand has dropped so many notches that she safely can accept the companionship of Pennsylvania, at the bottom of the list of the great universities. The records of the college football teams to date follow:

HARVARD.		YALE.	
16—Williams	0	23—Trinity	0
12—Bowdoin	0	6—Amherst	0
16—Bates	6	29—Tufts	5
11—Amherst	0	24—Wesleyan	0
18—Columbia	0	24—Annapolis	0
16—Wesleyan	0	45—Bowdoin	0
6—West Point	0	22—Penn. State	0
29—Carlisle	0	21—Bates	0
48—Brown	0	10—Columbia	5
33—Pennsylvania	6	5—West Point	5
27—Dartmouth	12	35—Orange A. C.	0
		12—Princeton	0
233	24	256	15
PRINCETON.		CORNELL.	
35—Villa Nova	0	17—Colgate	0
47—Haverford	0	50—Rochester	0
23—New York Univ.	0	6—Bucknell	0
35—Lehigh	0	39—Hamilton	0
23—Dickinson	0	17—Carlisle	0
35—Brown	0	29—Oberlin	0
29—Orange A. C.	0	6—Princeton	8
6—Lafayette	0	30—Lehigh	0
8—Cornell	6	24—Columbia	0
6—West Point	5		
0—Yale	16		
247	24	242	8
PENNSYLVANIA.		COLUMBIA.	
28—Lehigh	0	0—Buffalo	5
6—F. and M.	0	27—Rutgers	0
22—State	0	5—Williams	0
28—Swarthmore	0	0—Harvard	18
26—Brown	0	12—Hamilton	0
20—Virginia	5	5—Yale	10
6—Bucknell	0	29—Haverford	6
5—Annapolis	6	11—Pennsylvania	0
22—Gettysburg	0	18—Georgetown	0
11—Chicago	0	5—Syracuse	11
0—Columbia	11	0—Cornell	24
6—Harvard	23		
16—Carlisle	14		
197	75	112	74
LAFAYETTE.		CARLISLE.	
40—Ursinus	0	28—Lebanon Valley	0
42—Susquehanna	5	19—Gallaudet	6
5—Syracuse	6	5—Gettysburg	6
16—Manhattan	6	16—Dickinson	11
17—Orange A. C.	0	6—Bucknell	5
0—Princeton	0	20—Haverford	5
29—Lehigh	0	0—Cornell	17
0—Philadelphia	23	0—Harvard	29
11—Brown	6	0—Michigan	22
0—Homestead A. C.	48	5—Annapolis	16
		14—Pennsylvania	16
100	94	122	128
PENN. STATE.		SYRACUSE.	
17—Susquehanna	0	26—Troy Polytechnic	0
27—Western Penn.	0	20—Brown	0
6—Pennsylvania	22	0—Lafayette	5
0—Yale	22	27—Clarkson	0
11—Annapolis	6	28—Amherst	17
0—Homestead A. C.	39	11—Columbia	5
40—Lehigh	0		
101	90	112	27
WEST POINT.		ANNAPOLIS.	
20—Franklin & M.	0	0—Georgetown	0
17—Trinity	0	28—St. John's	2
0—Harvard	6	0—Yale	24
16—Williams	0	18—Lehigh	0
5—Yale	6	6—Pennsylvania	5
6—Princeton	6	0—Penn. State	11
		16—Indians	5
		12—Dickinson	6
		17—W. & Jefferson	11
63	17	103	64
N. Y. UNIVERSITY.		MANHATTAN.	
16—St. Paul's School	0	11—Rutgers	6
0—Princeton	23	5—Brown	6
40—St. Stephen's	0	6—Lafayette	10
16—Rutgers	0	28—Rensselaer	5
0—Bellevue	11	61—St. John's, (Brooklyn)	0
5—Trinity	16	0—Tufts	5
48—Rensselaer	5	5—Laureate B. C.	5
123	55	116	37

BENNINGS HORSES SCRATCHED.

Knight of Rhodes, at Prohibitive Odds, Was the Only Winning Favorite.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Scratches in the Second District Special reduced the field to three starters at the Bennings track to-day. In this race Knight of Rhodes, at the prohibitive price of 1 to 10 in the first heat and 1 to 10 in the second heat, proved the only winning favorite of the day, second choices winning three of the four other races. The steeplechase proved an exciting event from the start, and was won by Cousin Jess in a driving finish from Jim McGibben. Weather cloudy. Track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and fifty yards; purse, $400. Mynheer, 106 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 2, won; Cherished, 98, (L. Smith,) 5 to 1, second; Surmise, 96, (Shea, 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Sailor King, Sandwood, Cheval d'Or, Avator, Elsie Skip, Peidrich, Carl Kahler, Lady Hayman, and Connie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Anak, 112 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2, won; Colonel Bill, 112, (Redfern,) 11 to 20, second; Missile, 112, (H. Michaels,) 60 to 1, third. Time 1:09 1-5. Hot, Troton, Barricade, Chiron, Tea Vara, Parisina, and Lemoyne also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, about two miles and a half; purse, $400. Cousin Jess, 145 pounds, (Mara,) 10 to 1, won; Jim Magibben, 148, (Barry,) 5 to 2, second; Self Protection, 138, (Heider,) 10 to 1, third. Time—5:08. Boisterous, Baby Bill, Yellow Jacket, and Hawk also ran. George W. Jenkins and The Lost Chord fell. Connover threw his rider.

FOURTH RACE.—Second District Special, heat race; purse, $700. Knight of Rhodes, 107 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 1 to 20, won; Curtsey, 97, (Redfern,) 10 to 1, second. Tankard also ran, but was distanced. Second Heat—Knight of Rhodes, 1 to 10, won; Curtsey, 7 to 1, second. Two starters. Time—First heat, 1:29; second heat, 1:35 1-5.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse, $400. Unmasked, 126 pounds, (Wonderly,) 9 to 2, won; The Puritan, 122, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1, second; Roxane, 111, (Redfern,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:28 3-5. Red Path, Prince Richard, Lady of the Valley, Alpaca, Royal Sterling, Marothen, and Handicaper also ran.

knee. Several Orange players did not play because of injuries received in the Yale game at New Haven last week.

NEBRASKA, 29; KANSAS, 5.

LINCOLN, Nov. 16.—By defeating Kansas to-day, 29 to 5, Nebraska retains the championship of the Western Intercollegiate Football Association. Five minutes of play made it plain that Kansas was outclassed, and though her men put up a plucky, at times brilliant, defense, they were unable to withstand the heavy rushes of the Nebraska players. The ball was nearly all the time in Kansas' territory.

Annapolis, 17; W. and J., 11.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 16.—One of the most interesting games of the season was played here this afternoon when the navel cadets defeated the football team of Washington and Jefferson College by a score of 17 to 11. The first half was marked by good defensive work on the part of the visitors, and the navy scored a goal and a touch-down only after the Pennsylvanians had made two fumbles on kicks and lost the ball. The first part of the second half was a walkover for Washington and Jefferson, and they scored a touch-down, goal, and field goal in the first ten minutes. At this point Nicolls went into the game, and in the remaining fifteen minutes the navy played their opponents off their feet and scored two touch-downs, from one of which a goal was kicked.

Football on Jasper Oval.

The Madison Field Club and Chelsea Athletic Club play football to-day on Jasper Oval. Both teams are in good condition. The Madisons are the heavier, but the Chelseas are a speedy aggregation.

Snow Prevents Football Game.

CLINTON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Hamilton-Rochester football game was declared off. There were eighteen inches of snow on the field.

Scores of Other Games.

At New Brunswick.—Rutgers Prep., 29; Erasmus Hall second, 6.
At Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin, 18; Minnesota, 0.
At Williamsport.—State College, 40; Lehigh, 0.
At Raleigh, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 30; Agricultural and Mechanical College, 0.
At Wilmington, Del.—St. John's College, 33; Delaware College, 5.
At Watertown.—Watertown, 10; Hobart, 0.
At Middletown.—Wesleyan, 11; Trinity, 0.
At Pittsburg.—Homestead, 48; Lafayette, 0.
At Buffalo.—Syracuse High School, 18; Marten Park High School, 10.
At Nashville.—Vanderbilt University, 0; Suwanee, 0.
At Brunswick, Me.—University of Maine, 22; Bowdoin, 5.
At Iowa City.—Iowa, 17; Grinnell, 11.
At South Bend.—Notre Dame, 18; Indiana, 5.
At Evanston.—Northwestern University, 11; Beloit, 11.

STANDING OF FOOTBALL TEAMS.

The football season has almost reached its close, but two games of real importance in the world of the gridiron now remaining to be played. These are the meeting of Harvard and Yale, one of the chief events of the year, and the struggle for supremacy between the elevens of West Point and Annapolis, a contest that will furnish the great sporting feature of the season for the army and navy.

The features in football yesterday were the Yale-Princeton and the Cornell-Columbia games, neither, however, furnishing a result in the nature of a surprise. Yale's victory over Princeton, however, points to such improvement in the eleven of "Old Eli" as to give great promise for a close and well-fought struggle when Yale and Harvard meet, these two teams having proved themselves un

RHINELANDER ESTATE PARTITION SUIT

Trustees Institute Friendly Proceedings in the Supreme Court.

Real Property Valued at Many Millions and a Pew in St. Paul's Chapel Involved.

An action was commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday for the partition of the Rhinelander estate, which comprises property in different parts of the Borough of Manhattan, valued at many millions. The suit is of a friendly nature, and is brought by William R. Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, and Thomas J. Oakley Rhinelander, as trustees under a deed of trust executed on March 28, 1891, by William Rhinelander, Matilda O. Rhinelander, his wife; Mary R. Stewart, and Serena Rhinelander, against William Rhinelander and Lispenard Stewart as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of William C. Rhinelander, and against themselves, as executors and trustees under the will of Julia Rhinelander, and twenty-five other defendants.

The property to be partitioned is situated at Twelfth Street and Sixth Avenue, Washington Square and Fifth Avenue, Clinton Place and Fifth Avenue, Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, 130 Broadway, Washington Street and Park Place, Broadway, near Broome Street; Rose and Duane Streets, Eleventh Street and Sixth Avenue, Thirteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, near Seventh Avenue; Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, Eighty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, Ninetieth Street and Lexington Avenue, Eighty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, Eighty-seventh Street, near Second Avenue; One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, near Second Avenue; One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Manhattan Avenue; Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, and Pew No. 102 in St. Paul's Chapel. There is also some leasehold property in Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue.

William C. Rhinelander died on June 20, 1878, leaving surviving him as his only heirs and next of kin his children, William Rhinelander, Mary R. Stewart, Julia Rhinelander, and Serena Rhinelander. His will was probated on July 9, 1878.

Julia Rhinelander, one of the beneficiaries of his will, died on Oct. 11, 1890, leaving surviving her as her heirs her brother and two sisters. She attempted in her will to exercise a power of appointment as to her share in her father's estate, but the will was declared void by the court, and her share in the property passed to her brother and sisters.

The deed of trust executed by William Rhinelander and his wife, Mary R. Stewart, and Serena Rhinelander, was made in March, 1891, and conveyed to the plaintiffs an equal fourth part of the residuary estate devised by William C. Rhinelander in his will.

Mary R. Stewart died on Oct. 7, 1893, leaving three children, W. R. Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, and Mary S. Witherbee, and her will was admitted to probate on Nov. 2, 1893. All the other tenants are relatives of those named.

The plaintiffs ask for a judgment declaring and determining the rights of all the persons interested in the estate, and a partition made of the property, and if such partition cannot be made, for permission to sell the estate and divide the assets between the parties entitled thereto.

MUST SIGNAL TO STOP CARS.

Justice Ingraham Says that Conductors Cannot Collect Fares and Watch Passengers at Same Time.

Harry Marion Sims, while a passenger on one of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's open cars on Broadway, got up to alight while the car was slowing down at the Forty-second Street crossing. He stepped down on the running board, and as the car did not stop entirely, he whistled to the conductor, who turned his head, but did not stop the car. The car was suddenly jerked forward, and Sims thrown off and injured.

In a suit by the injured man against the railway company, the negligence charged in the complaint appeared to consist in the sudden jerk of the car by which the plaintiff was thrown to the ground. It was not alleged that the car had slowed down in response to any signal to stop. Therefore, the only employe of the defendant who was apprised of the plaintiff's intention to alight was the conductor, who had no control over the motive power of the car. A dismissal of the complaint on the opening statement of the counsel for the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Appellate Division.

Justice Ingraham, for the court, after reviewing the statement of counsel and a colloquy between him and the trial Justice, says: "I cannot see that the action of the conductor could have in any way contributed to the accident. The plaintiff assumed that the car was about to stop, and that notice to the conductor to stop the car was not necessary to enable him to alight in safety, and he assumed that, because the car usually stopped at Broadway and Forty-second Street to let the passengers off, and that the car apparently slowed up in crossing the street; but it is not alleged that these cars are in the habit of stopping upon this crossing, except where passengers have indicated their intention of alighting. I think that before an agent of the defendant can be said to be negligent in not stopping a car at a crossing, the passenger must in some way indicate to the agent that he wishes to stop.

"The only charge that the plaintiff makes against him is that he was collecting fares and had his head turned away from the plaintiff when the plaintiff stepped down on the step, but I cannot see that this action of the conductor would justify an inference of negligence, he being at the time, as far as appears, engaged in the performance of his duty collecting fares, and he could not at the same time collect fares and watch the plaintiff and the other passengers of the car. It was the plaintiff's duty if he wished to alight to indicate that wish either to the conductor or to the gripman. In the absence of such indication it cannot be said that the conductor was negligent because for a moment he looked away from where the plaintiff was sitting in order to perform his duty of collecting fares."

MINISTER LEISHMAN HERE.

He Says He Takes No Pessimistic View of the Future of the Turkish Empire.

John G. A. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey, is at the Holland House. He is here on his annual vacation. Prior to going to Constantinople Mr. Leishman was this country's representative in Switzerland. When approached by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday he said:

"I should be very glad to answer any questions you might put, but it is a duty I owe to myself and to the authorities at Washington not to discuss political subjects. The State Department at Washington is run on very liberal views, and there can be found all that is necessary to be said concerning the abduction of Miss Stone, the missionary; France's troubles with Turkey, and the settlements, alleged or otherwise, of any difficulties this Government may have with the Porte. Really, I am only here on my annual vacation.

"Business conditions in Turkey are quite satisfactory, and I do not take a pessimistic view of the future of that empire. I shall remain in New York for a few days, and after a brief stay in Washington will renew acquaintances at my home in Pittsburg. I was in London on my way here, and you ought to have seen the fog. Never saw anything like it, and don't want to again."

Mr. Leishman referred to the railroad facilities in Europe, and said those in Russia were rapidly approaching the American idea. The roads in Turkey, he said, are mainly controlled by Germans, and are much better than the outside world is generally disposed to believe.

While Mr. Leishman would not say so for publication, his remarks indicated that Turkey had not yet reached such a satisfactory point of settlement with the United States as to permit of the construction of Turkish cruisers in this country.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR A DOG.

Appellate Division Reverses a Decision Dismissing a Suit for Damages Owing to the Animal's Attack.

Joseph Laguttuta, a truckman, who kept his truck and horses at a livery and boarding stable maintained by Robert Wilson, on premises in East Eleventh Street owned by George E. Chisolm, sent his nine-year-old son, Andrew, with his driver, who did not speak English, to act as interpreter in getting the team and truck. While waiting in the yard used for storage of trucks for the driver to bring the horses from the stable, the boy was attacked by a watch dog belonging to Wilson, who was usually kept chained in the daytime, and severely injured.

A suit brought by the boy's father as guardian against Chisolm and Wilson for $10,000 damages was dismissed on the trial, but the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday directed a reversal as to Wilson, while holding that the verdict in favor of Chisolm was correct. It appeared that Wilson, who had entire charge of the premises, after deducting a percentage of the receipts for rent of the stalls for horses and the yard for trucks, paid the balance to Chisolm as compensation for the use of the premises. There was no evidence that Chisolm had any knowledge that the dog was on the premises. There was evidence to show that the dog had previously bitten a boy, of which Wilson had notice. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds there was sufficient evidence to justify the jury in finding that Wilson had knowledge that this dog was a dangerous animal, and that therefore the direction of a judgment in Wilson's favor was wrong; and that the question of his liability for the injury inflicted was one for the jury. As the dog did not belong to Chisolm and he had nothing to do with maintaining it upon the premises he was not responsible for any injury the dog might cause.

Justice Hatch gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Patterson, holding that upon the evidence the jury would have been authorized to find that Wilson was a mere agent of Chisolm to rent the premises to persons for stabling accommodations, collect the rents, and pay them over, and that in fact the relation of landlord and tenant did not exist between these parties; and, if they did so find, it would follow that Wilson's possession of the property was the possession of Chisolm. Justice Hatch therefore holds that the plaintiff had made a case entitling him to go to the jury as to the liability of both Wilson and Chisolm.

LEGAL NOTES.

DANGEROUS PITFALL NEAR A SIDEWALK.—The dismissal of the complaint in a suit brought by Margaret Healy against Catherine Vorndrain to recover damages for defendant's negligence in leaving unguarded a hole or excavation on her premises, contiguous to the street, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. The complaint alleged defendant's failure to so fence her land on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street that a crib covering a hole or excavation was such as to entice young children from the street. Mrs. Healy fell into the hole while attempting to remove a young child from a dangerous position on the crib. Justice Hatch, who gives the court's opinion, says the questions of defendant's negligence and the plaintiff's contributory negligence were questions of fact which should have been submitted to the jury.

"When an owner," says Justice Hatch, "makes an excavation on his own land so near to the highway as to render travel thereon dangerous, and fails to guard it, he is chargeable with negligence by a person sustaining injury therefrom, in the absence of negligence on the part of the party injured, contributing thereto. The defendant, under such circumstances, is in no measure relieved by the fact that in making use of his property and maintaining a hole he has invaded the sidewalk and to some extent destroyed it. The particular act here complained of, and the one on account of which the plaintiff sustained injury, was the existence of a hole into which the plaintiff fell. That hole was maintained by the defendant, and the jury was authorized to predicate negligence thereon if the plaintiff was without fault. It is of small consequence whether the plaintiff was right or wrong in supposing that the child she went to rescue was in danger. She had the right so to suppose, and in turning aside to secure it was not engaged in an act which can be characterized as negligence as matter of law. She had the right to assume that the sidewalk was safe, and also to assume that the defendant maintained no pitfall in immediate proximity to the walk; and in the absence of knowledge or warning of the existence of the hole, her act would not, necessarily constitute contributory negligence." Justices Ingraham and Laughlin dissented.

* * *

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.—On the trial of a suit brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by Albert E. Stiasny, the latter was unable to testify because of his incompetency as a lunatic. A verdict in favor of the defendant was on appeal affirmed. Since then Mr. Stiasny has been restored to sanity. An application made by his committee for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence—that is, the testimony which Mr. Stiasny could now give—was denied at Special Term of the Supreme Court on the preliminary objection that the record presented as the foundation of the motion was insufficient, in that it did not comply with the requirements of the Code providing that when a party intends to move for a new trial he must make a case containing so much of the evidence as is material to the questions to be raised.

The plaintiff, it appeared, presented a bill of exceptions, and the question was whether what was called a bill of exceptions is a case within the meaning of the Code. Both parties to the action, however, treated the record as a case and exceptions, and stipulated that the record was a true copy of the case and exceptions on appeal. Justice Patterson, for the Appellate Division on appeal, says that what is a case under Section 997 of the Code was considered in Hubbard vs. Chapman, (28 App. Div. 577.) in which it was held that a case for which provision is made in the Code embraces a bill of exceptions. Following that authority, Justice Patterson adds, it must be held that the record was sufficient as a case to authorize the Special Term to entertain and pass upon the motion. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissents.

WILLIAM BROISTEDT'S WILL.

Appellate Division Affirms the Decision of the Lower Court.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the suit brought by Caroline Quade against Peter Bertsch, as trustee under the will of William Broistedt, to declare certain portion of the will invalid. Mr. Broistedt left an estate worth about $500,000. The action of Caroline Quade was instituted on the ground that certain portions of the will illegally suspended the ownership of personal property.

Justice Jenks, who writes the opinion for the Appellate Court, says that the testator's intent is that the gifts to the descendants were not suspended, but vested upon the death of the widow, and that the time of payment is but postponed. The judgment of the Special Term in favor of the defendant is affirmed.

John Delmar's Will Sustained.

The appeal taken by Bridget and Mary Delmar from a decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the will of their brother, the late ex-Judge John Delmar of Brooklyn, has been dismissed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Mr. Delmar left the bulk of his large estate to his widow. He bequeathed to his two sisters $15,000 and two houses. The sisters were dissatisfied with this and brought an action to have the will set aside.

The State's Incorporation Tax Receipts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The first month of the fiscal year in this State shows a good increase in receipts from the tax on the organization of new corporations. In October of this year there were 245 new companies incorporated, as compared with 150 in October of 1900, and 18 companies increased the amount of their capital stock, as compared with 11 last year. The receipts this year under the reduced organization tax were $20,273, as against $15,632 last year.

Horner's Furniture.

Visitors to the Horse Show from distant points are cordially invited to call and examine our incomparable stock of Furniture, occupying eight spacious floors. Represents the productions of the best makers, and includes designs and Novelties not to be found elsewhere.

All at Convincingly Moderate Prices marked in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d St. (Adjoining Eden Musee.)

ROBERT F. BIXBY LEFT LEGACIES OF $230,000

His Executors Must Mortgage His Real Estate to Raise It.

This Includes Union League Club, Casino, and Fifth Avenue Property Valued at More than $1,000,000.

George Freifeld and Ambrose S. Murray, executors and trustees of the estate of the late millionaire, Robert F. Bixby, who died on Oct. 16, 1900, after an exhaustive examination of the affairs of the estate, have discovered that his personal property is entirely insufficient to provide for the payment of the legacies that he made in his will, and have brought an action in the Supreme Court for the purpose of obtaining a loan on his real estate. These legacies, which aggregate $230,000, are chargeable upon the real property of the estate, but it has been decided that it would not be advisable to sell any of the real estate, but to raise the money by giving a mortgage as security.

Negotiations have been entered into to raise the mortgage upon the following properties: The Union League Club, which is valued at $750,000; the Casino at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, which is valued at between $500,000 and $600,000, and 461 Fifth Avenue, estimated to be worth $275,000. Mr. Bixby had a half interest in all this property bequeathed to him under the will of his father, John M. Bixby, who died on Nov. 21, 1876.

Under the will of John M. Bixby, one-half of his fortune went to his son, Robert F. Bixby, and the other half was left in trust for the benefit of his daughter, Grace S. Bixby, who was married to Count Casimir I. Mankowski of England, and they have two children, both boys. The Countess, who has been ill for several years, has been adjudged incompetent to take care of her property, from which she derives a large income. Her husband, Count Mankowski, who lives at Sele House, Rochester, England, has been appointed committee of her person and estate. She is now an inmate of Featherstone Hall, Southall, Middlesex, England.

Robert F. Bixby, in the will filed for probate shortly after his death, in October, 1900, bequeathed legacies aggregating $250,000 to friends and relatives. He left an estate estimated at more than a million dollars. He was a bachelor. He had been ill for several years before his death, and resided at the house of Mrs. Lena Gordon, to whom he left $100,000 in consideration of the care and attention she had given him during his long illness. He left another bequest of $100,000 to his friend, George Freifeld, whom he appointed one of his executors. He made a few other small bequests aggregating $30,000. The residue of his estate he left in trust to his sister, the Countess Mankowski, for life, and upon her death the principal is to go to her children.

The personal property left by Mr. Bixby does not amount to more than $15,000, and because some debts which have to be paid and the cost of the administration of the estate, which will be considerable, the interest in the real estate would either have to be sold or mortgaged in order that the large legacies may be paid. Count Mankowski and his sons have objected to the sale of the realty, as they consider that such a step would result in a loss to the estate, in view of the interest of the Countess Mankowski in it.

The Union League Club has a lease of the corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $25,000, while the lease of the Casino is for five at a yearly rental of $22,500 to Samuel S. and Lee Shubert. Under the lease for the Casino property executed in 1891 Robert F. Bixby was called upon to pay next May $50,000 as the price of the building that stands there.

ROBINSON WILL SUIT ENDED.

After Being Out for Days, Pennsylvania Jury Found Testatrix Had Been Influenced Unduly.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The sealed verdict of the jury, rendered last night, in the contest over the will of Mrs. Letitia Robinson, was opened to-day by Judge Johnson in the Delaware County Court at Media, Penn. The jury found that the will should be broken, on the ground of undue influence.

The jury retired last Monday afternoon and twice came into court with the announcement that they could not agree, but were each time sent back by Judge Johnson, who informed them that all the evidence available had been adduced. The contest continued over a period of forty days and much sensational testimony was given.

Letitia Robinson, the eighty-year-old mother of United States Marshal and ex-Congressman John B. Robinson, died last November, leaving an estate valued at $800,000 to John P. Robinson, her only surviving son, with whom she had lived for many years.

A caveat was filed against the probating of the will in the names of Anna and Gerald O. H. Robinson of Cleveland, children of Eccles Robinson, a younger son of the testatrix, who died in 1890. The contest was made on the ground of undue influence and irregularity in the execution of the will. Eccles Robinson was divorced from his wife when their children were twelve and fourteen years of age, and witnesses stated that after the separation he never recognized them in any way.

An attempt was made by the contestants to show that the signature of Letitia Robinson was not genuine, and Dr. Persifor Frazer, the handwriting expert, testified that the signature on the will differed in essential particulars from other signatures of the testatrix.

The jury found that the signature of Letitia Robinson attached to the will was genuine; that the will was executed properly by the testatrix; that Letitia Robinson was of sound mind when the testament was signed, but that she affixed her signature to the document because of undue influence exerted by John B. Robinson.

Counsel for Mr. Robinson immediately gave notice of an appeal, and the Marshal, after the verdict had been rendered, announced that the case would be taken before the Supreme Court.

Frail, fretful, sickly children can almost always be restored to health with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE; it destroys the parasites of disease and builds up the system.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

are now exhibiting a very choice collection of

Women's Costumes

in the latest models and most desirable materials, also a complete line of

Pedestrian and Golf Suits

And will place on sale to-morrow

Tailor-made Suits

of Black and Blue Cheviots, Eton Style, (interlined) lined throughout with silk. Real value $37.00 — $27.50

Of Hopsacking, with Eton Coat, interlined, entire suit trimmed with braid, Panne Velvet Vest, silk lined throughout. Real value $40.00 — $30.00

In addition to their very extensive collection of high-class

Fur Garments and Furs

they will offer again to-morrow, a limited number of

Persian Lamb Coats, extra quality, $95.00

With Blended Baum Marten or Chinchilla Collar and Revers, $135.00

Boas Alaska Sable 2 yds. long $14.75 — **Muffs** Alaska Sable or Mink, $12.50

of Black Lynx or Bear 2¼ yds. long $25.00 — of Black Lynx or Bear $16.75

Especial attention is directed to later importations of

French Hand-made Lingerie

in Exclusive and Original Models, consisting of

Liseuses, Negliges & Matinees of silk, flannel, crepon & lawn;
Night Robes, Petticoats, Chemises,
Corset Covers and Pantalons

of Linen, Batiste and Nainsook, trimmed with Hand Embroideries, Real Valenciennes & Torchon, Point de Paris, Point d'Esprit & Crochet Laces

And in addition Monday

a large collection of the most desirable and highest-class garments,

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Chemises, at $2.98, 3.75, 4.50
Pantalons, " $2.75, 3.50, 4.25
Night Robes, " $3.75, 4.50, 5.95
Corset Covers, " $2.50, 3.25, 4.50
Flannel House Sacques, " $1.95, 2.98, 3.75

Girls' & Misses' Wear

Girls' Three-quarter Coats of navy blue or red cheviots, embroidered emblem on sleeve, or English Kerseys, with tailor strappings, all colors satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs. Value $13.50 — $8.90

Misses' Paletots, 14 to 18 yrs., of Kerseys, Oxford or Black Cheviots, satin lined. Value $21.50 — $16.95

Misses' Ulsters, 14 to 18 yrs., of English Kerseys or Oxford Cheviots. Value $26.50 — $19.75

Misses' Walking Suits of Oxford, Blue, Black or Green heavy Camel's Hair (Priestley's Cravenette Cloth), 14 to 18 yrs. Value $20.00 — $15.00

A collection of **Misses' Tailor-made Suits** of Broadcloths, Venetians and Cheviots, 14 to 18 yrs. Heretofore, $21.50 to $26.75 — $16.50

Silk Departments

a special offering of

3200 Yds Silk Louisines in the most desirable colors at 58c

2100 Yds Black Satin Duchesse " 75c

Women's Neckwear

Chiffon, Liberty and Net Boas and Ruffs with Muffs to match, in light evening shades and black.

Irish Point and Filet Lace Collars, Reveres and Fichus
Fancy Stocks, Collarettes and Blouses.

Also the following Special Values

Silk and Dotted Velvet Stocks, with Tie 48c

Liberty Silk Ruffs, with long ends at $1.75

Extra full Liberty Ruffs, shawl end, trimmed with ribbons, $2.85

Silk Umbrellas

At One-third Less Than Usual Prices

Men's & Women's { 26 and 28 in. heavy twilled silk, with choice handles, $2.95, 3.75 ; 26 and 28 in. extra quality Silk, with unique and novel handles, $4.95

Exclusive Novelties in Sterling Silver, Inlaid Woods, Dutch Silver and Art Nouveau Designs in
CANE & UMBRELLA HANDLES

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets

Special Inducements

Curtains
Tambour Muslin Pr. $2.50, 3.00, 3.50
Marie Antoinette Pr. $7.25, 9.00, 11.50
Point Arabe Pr. $7.50, 10.00, 13.50
Renaissance Pr. $8.50, 14.50, 19.50

Bed Sets
Renaissance $14.50, 25.00, 45.00
Marie Antoinette $22.50, 24.50, 27.50

Upholstery Departments

Repp and Armure Curtains, bordered, Pr. $6.50
Oriental Tapestry Curtains, " $9.50
French Tapestry Panel Curtains, " $13.00
Embroidered Velour Curtains, " $19.50
Damasks, Armures and Tapestries, 50 in. wide, for hangings, yd. $1.95, 2.95

Special Designs and Estimates Submitted for Draperies
King's Best Scotch Holland Shades Made to Order

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Among the many Opportunities offered this week we quote a few items as follows, viz.:—

Jackets and Raglans.

A handsome Jacket in black Cheviot, double breasted and fly front, plain and with velvet collar, $15.00 value, **$10.98**

Jackets in Cheviot and Oxford, double breasted, with storm collar, satin lined, $17.00 value, for - - **$13.50**

Raglans in Oxfords, semi-fitting, at **$10.00, $13.50** and **$15.00** each

Golf Capes in a variety of colors, at **$5.75, $6.95** and **$8.95** each

Silk and French Flannel Waists.

A line of French Flannel Waists, stitched in yoke effects, trimmed with black embroidered rings, excellent value at **$3.25**

Colored Peau de Soie Waists, regularly sold at $6.50, **$5.25**

Silk Petticoats.

An attractive line of changeable and Black Silk Petticoats, actual value $6.50, at - - - - - **$4.98**

Art Needlework Department

Has been greatly enlarged, showing an immense assortment of up-to-date novelties in Cushion Tops.

Stamped Cushion Tops, from - **25c.** to **$1.00** each

Art Drapery Silks in dainty and Oriental designs and colorings, from - - - - **48c.** to **98c.** yd.

(New cords, pompon tassels, fringes, etc. to match.)

Work Baskets, lined and unlined; Scrap Baskets in great variety.

Special Glove Opportunity.

1500 pairs Ladies' fine pure wool knit Gloves, kid fitting, made with fashioned fingers; in tan, mode, brown, red, grey, black and white, 75c. quality, at - - **50c.** pair

Ladies' 2-clasp French Kid Gloves in tan, red, grey, brown, black and white, with 1 row black and self-embroidered, worth $1.00, special - - - - **65c.**

Men's 1-clasp Deerskin Gloves without seam, gusset thumb, in tan and French grey, $1.75 quality, at **$1.50** pair

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Fall and Winter Wraps and Furs.

Ladies' Imported three-quarter and Long Cloaks, Fur lined and trimmed.

Evening and Carriage Wraps, Rich Silk or Satin lined.

Suits.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits.

Black or Colored Zibeline or Cheviot, Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.

$32.00.

Broadway & 19th Street.

CARPETS

WE WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, NOV. 18,
Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Consisting of odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the various grades,
AT REMNANT PRICES.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!
200 PIECES WILTON VELVETS, " AXMINSTER, " BODY BRUSSELS, " PLAIN FILLINGS
AT PRICES THAT WILL INSURE IMMEDIATE SALE.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Oriental Runners & New Hartford Hall Strips.
Also New Hartford, Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs (IN LARGE CARPET SIZES).

All at About One-Half Price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Dep't Great values this week in Library Furniture, Leather Couches and Chairs, also Brass Beds, Curtains and Upholstery Goods.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THANKSGIVING SHRINES TO VISIT.

Thanksgiving jollity depends greatly on artistic and cheery surroundings. Our beauty-filled floors are inspirations for those who wish to make the jollity certain.

Sideboards, from $15.00, with large drawers for linen and small velvet-lined ones for silver. Others, with exquisitely decorative little cupboards and crannies—for choice bits "wisely kept for show." Wonderfully decorative and pleasing China Cabinets, $14.00. Chairs are just as charming, $2.75, leather seat. Chippendale designs in mahogany—Sideboard, $30.00; Extension Table, $19.00; Side Table, $10.50; Chairs, $3.50.

Think what you need for Thanksgiving, and, for economy's sake, promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 and 47 WEST 23rd ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The Special Magazine Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued Saturday, November 23d. It will contain many special features. Among them will be a series of articles outlining the plans made by the editors of the magazine for the coming year. It is believed that the readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW appreciate seeing this class of the day's literary news all brought together in one place on one day and in a single publication. To be sure of getting a copy of this publication, order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

Lace Dept.

High Class Laces, consisting of real and imitation Irish Crochet, Filet, Italienne, Point de Gene and Duchesse, Galons, Insertions, Edgings and All-overs; also complete assortments of real Lace Berthas in Point, Duchesse and Old Venice.

Important Values for Monday.

5,000 yards Laces, Galons, All-overs and Dress Trimmings, Black and White Persian, Jewelled, Spangled Silk and Lace Appliqué Bands, Edgings, All-overs, Etc.; prices to clear at once, 15c. to $1.50 per yd., less than ½ actual value.

Sample Robes at unusual prices.

The collection comprises a large variety of High Novelties in white and cream lace and spangled effects in the latest accepted styles, $10.95 to $135.00.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway & 20th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

Sunday
November 17, 1901

Daily. 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday. 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING SALE OF CHINA AND GLASS.

For the Thanksgiving Season of 1901 we have made unusual preparations. Many new patterns of dinner ware have been added to our already large stock, and these are now offered for your inspection. Prices as usual always

"¼ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE!"

In many instances the reduction is even more, as in several examples noted below. Read on:

STERLING MOUNTED CLARET JUG. Cut glass, sterling silver mounted jug. Prism and bead cutting, hand chased mountings, one quart, special price, **$6.75**

FINEST ELITE LIMOGES CHINA. Border decoration of clusters of daisies in light blue and pink, connected by sprays of sage green leaves, clouded burnished gold handles. This is an open stock pattern from which any number of pieces can be selected. 100 piece dinner set complete, **$30.00**

ELITE LIMOGES CHINA SET. Bolder decoration of violets in natural color, with sage green leaves. Handles burnished gold, stippled gold edges. Any number of pieces desired can be purchased. 100 piece dinner set complete, **$46.00**

L. BERNARDAUD LIMOGES CHINA. Border decoration of large roses in pink and yellow, with sage green leaves; handles clouded gold, with edge of sage green. Any number of pieces desired can be purchased. 100 piece dinner set complete, **$46.50**

ENGLISH DINNER WARE. The space which we shall devote to the exhibit and sale of rich English dinner ware has been doubled and many new patterns have been received and are now ready for your inspection. We mention a few which are examples of many others.

ENGLISH WEDGWOOD. English Wedgwood dinner set, gold lace inside. Edges burnished gold; handle sunray effect, cream border, with etched gold. Any number of pieces desired may be purchased. 100 piece dinner set complete, **$215.00**

GOLD GLASS. We have also been saving for this sale a large special purchase of rich cut and gold glass. This entire lot has just been received from our storehouse and will be ready for sale on Monday morning.

Gold glass bon-bons, ordinary price $2.00, special price, **$1.00** each.

Gold glass fruit, salad or berry bowls, divided into three lots, at **$2, $3, and $4** each. Regular value double.

CUT GLASS BARGAINS. We have for the Thanksgiving sale several bargains in rich Cut Glass, some as follows:

CELERY TRAYS. Celery tray, full size, rich cut scalloped edge, special price, **$3.00** each.

CUT GLASS SALAD BOWL. Very richly cut salad bowl, 8 inches across, special price, **$3.00**

FLOWER VASES. We direct your attention to an entirely new shape in rich cut glass flower vases, very much lower than the ordinary shape and very ornamental for centre table decoration, prices from **$12 to $22.50**

FINEST LIMOGES CHINA. Encrusted gold, acid etched border, with fine gold lace inside, solid burnished gold handles. Any number of pieces desired can be purchased. 100 piece dinner set complete, **$178.90**

CAULDON DINNER SET. Cream body with heavy acid etched border with gold lace inside border. Handles gold traced. Any number of pieces desired may be purchased. 100 piece dinner set complete, **$297.40**

WEDGWOOD DINNER SET. Blue festoon border with gold. Sun ray gold handles with burnished gold edges. Any number of pieces desired can be purchased. 100 piece dinner set complete, **$180.75**

CUT GLASS PUNCH BOWL. We have an unusually interesting collection of rich cut glass punch bowls. We direct your attention to one special pattern which is probably as rich and fine a piece of cut glass as has ever been exhibited. This large, full size punch bowl on foot, price, **$150.00**

CUT GLASS SETS. For the Thanksgiving table we offer a special bargain in rich cut glass sets, consisting of

12 Goblets — 12 Sherries
12 Saucer champagnes — 12 Cordials
12 Round Bowl clarets
Set Complete..... **$88.00**

We have less expensive sets if you wish.

Those wishing to anticipate their holiday purchases can have goods held for delivery at any time.

51, 53, 55 WEST 21ST STREET.
50, 52, 54 " 22ND "

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

Le Boutillier Brothers

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Wool or Merino Vests, white and natural gray, high neck and short sleeves, Value $1.00 — **75c.**

Women's Swiss Ribbed Merino Vests, white or natural gray, high neck, long sleeves, Value $1.25 — **85c.**

Women's Swiss Ribbed heavy Merino Combination Suits, white or gray, all sizes, Value $3.75 — **$2.50**

Women's Stuttgarter Sanitary Wool Drawers, white or gray, small sizes only; and extra large sizes in Vests, Values $2.50 and $3.50 — **$1.25**

Men's Normal Sanitary Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, large sizes only, Values $2.50 and $3.50 — **$1.50**

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Bon Ami

Cleans and removes that unwholesome odor from refrigerators or sinks. Polishes the nickel on stoves, plumbing, etc., or the copper on boilers.

48 Years in Fulton Street.

WE KEEP UP OUR WELL-KNOWN QUALITY, AND HAVE MADE MANY ADDITIONS.

ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS OF

WINES & LIQUORS

IMPORTED IN WOOD AND GLASS.

FOR THANKSGIVING, (an American Holiday,) the proper Champagne is made by the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.; the best grade is the H. B. K. Yellow Label; a true Champagne, sells at less than half the price of the imported.

H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton St., also B'way & 27th St.,

sole bottlers of OLD CROW RYE, and sole importers of Bonnie Brier Bush and Souvenir, straight Scotch Whiskies.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Sixth Ave.

Thud of hoofs upon a tan-bark'd arena—galaxy of fashion around and above. To those who look down upon Madison Square Garden's pageant—"horsey," fin de siecle, smart—dame or demoiselle—our royally rich millinery and dress creations give the right touch of exquisite garbing.

The Accepted Millinery

Brought out with special purpose for the event that commands American Society's presence.

Trimmed Hats and Toques.

Latest styles, newest effects of Dress and Evening Hats and Toques. Imported and made expressly to meet the present large demand—all marked at extremely interesting prices.

Also large collection of Misses' Dress Hats.

(Trimmed Hat Department, Second Floor.)

Flowers.

New flowers—for Evening Hats, Dress Garnitures, etc.

Special Values in Untrimmed Hats.

2,000 dozen Untrimmed Hats in large variety of styles, both plain felt and camel's hair effects, dress shapes, short back sailors, etc., value 75c. to $1.35 each, at..... **48c**

Novelties in Head Dress Pieces.

Complete assortment of Ostrich Plumes in black, white and light shades.

Latest styles of Untrimmed Velvet Hats and Toques in evening shades—all draped and prepared for simple trimming.

350 dozen Fine Untrimmed Hats in newest homespun effects, at **98c** each.

200 dozen Black Silk Velvet Hats and Toques, all new desirable styles, all draped and ready for trimming, at **2.48** each.

High-Class Novelties in Long Wraps for street, carriage and evening wear, of silk, cloth and velvet; also three-quarter length Wraps.

Fur-Trimmed Long Coat, medium weight kersey, colors black and castor, lined throughout with satin; full collar and revers of Persian lamb on black, castor has beaver collar and revers; $50 coat for..... **37.50**

Kersey Long Coats, in tan or black; extra fine grade of high-finish kersey, semi or loose fitting, lined with satin to waist, men tailored, for..... **18.00**

Oxford Long Coats, fine wool material, heavy weight, semi or loose fitting; lined to waist with satin; $18 value for **12.75**

Tailor-Made Suit of black cheviot, lined throughout with taffeta silk; drop skirt, coat fancy Eton effect; satin trimmed; a smart and practical suit; $28.50 value..... **22.50**

Walking Suit of fine grade Oxford material, or black and blue hairline cheviot; Eton coats; skirts gored and flounce effects; beautifully tailored; $22.50 value..... **15.00**

Dress Skirts of black cheviot; plain flounce effect, or trimmed with taffeta bands; perfect hanging skirt for.. **7.75**

Walking Skirts of Oxford and hairline stripe materials, finely tailored... **5.00**

Tailor-Made Jacket of black kersey, double breasted; satin lined; cloth cuffs; length 27 inches; special..... **8.50**

Tailor-Made Jackets of kerseys, cheviot and Oxford materials, 20 to 27 inch lengths, satin lined, perfect fitting, for..... **12.00**

Tailor-Made Jacket, short and jaunty, satin lined, in kersey and Oxford; new style, with cloth cuffs; $18.00 value for..... **14.75**

Velours, plain and fur trimmed; also handsome three-quarter-length Coats.

Evening Wraps, in light shades,

13.75 19.75 27.50

"Judic" Corsets.

Many and many a well gowned mondaine owes her symmetrical grace and carriage to that best of all Dress foundations—"Judic" Corsets. The superiorities of all past models meet and are improved in the new "Sylphide," whose perfect proportions and glove-fit permit present-day costumes to mould and set as never before.

Model Waists.

It is a white season, as coats and furs thrown back so often reveal. A charming mode—becoming to women of all ages and types. And regally met in this nonpareil collection.

An offering of Imported Models..... **25.00**

Prettiest Crepe de Chine and Lace Appliqued Peau de Soie Waists—some new effects..... **12.50**

Peau de Soie and Peau de Cygne Waists..... **4.98**

Model French Flannel Waists, tailormade..... **3.98**

French Flannel Waists, open front and button back, all over tucks.. **1.98**

Misses' Dept.

Misses' Jackets in kersey and cheviot cloth, satin lined throughout, short fitted or half fitting box back, velvet collar, colors and black..... **9.75**

Children's Long Coats of fine kersey cloth with triple cape, colors and black, 6 to 14 years; value $12.75.... **9.50**

Boas---the Best and Most Chic,

Of fancy effects, for evening wear, and (the more practical kinds) in liberty, taffeta and ribbon, all lengths—

In liberty and gauze ribbon..... **4.50**

In liberty and nets..... **5.95**

Lace Collars, Venise, Renaissance, Arab, Russian, Brabant, Etamine, Applique and combination Batiste and Venise; best shapes—two strong values..... **95c** and **1.95**

Paillette de Soie Stocks, hand beaded all colors, special at..... **1.48**

Laces.

Irregular Lace Galons, in Venise, Imitation Arab, Batiste, in Medallion and Rose and Leaf designs, light and dark butter shades, value $1.10 yd., at..... **89c**

Irregular Lace Galons, in Venise, Venise and Net and Venise and Eatiste Combinations, in Ecru and Butter Shades, Garland and Applique designs that can be separated, value 75c. per yd., at..... **55c**

All-Silk, Black Point d'Esprit Net, Black La Tosca, plain and dotted, Black and White Dotted and Figured Nets, 45 in. wide, suitable for plaitings, boas, entire dresses, waists, etc., value $1.10 yd., at... **89c**

Petticoats.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, made with accordion plaited ruffle; also silk under ruffle; pretty colors, 28 different shades; also black..... **4.95**

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, with wide accordion plaited flounce and hemstitched ruffle, black and colors..... **6.75**

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, with graduated accordion plaited flounce, finished with narrow ruffle with ruching top and bottom; black and high colors, including evening shades..... **8.75**

The Season's Silk Sensation.

What An Informal Stock-Taking Showed.

Anxious to miss no style that has even a momentary vogue, we placed orders that aggregated, in yards and dollars, one of the largest collections in the retail market. Winter has fairly set in. The stock is superabundant. Prudently then, we institute a sweeping sale—and show scant ceremony to prices.

Novelty Silks in fancy weaves and colorings of all kinds, from many sources, for all dress purposes, sell thus 79c. to 1.00 Silks, AT **48c**

Black Taffeta,

36 inches wide, high lustre, excellent quality, and recommended for wear; our regular goods; actual value $1.25, at **85c**

Underwear.

Night Gowns of outing flannel, Hubbard yoke, pretty pink and blue stripe material, deep hem, ample length and width..... **65c**

Night Gowns of outing flannel, yoke neck, and sleeves trimmed with wash ribbon; also solid colors, pink and blue..... **95c**

Night Gowns of outing flannel, made with Bretelles over shoulder, lace trimmed, pink and blue..... **1.25**

Night Gowns of outing flannel, made with square neck, yoke of solid colors, with silk embroidery..... **1.69**

Underskirts of outing flannel, solid colors, pink and blue, made with scalloped flounce, silk embroidered..... **59c**

Underskirts of outing flannel solid colors, pink and blue, some lace trimmed, others silk embroidered **75c**

Colored Taffetas,

including blacks and a full range of colors, at, per yard..... **47c**

Lace Curtains.

Fine Renaissance Lace Curtains, in exceptionally attractive designs, splendid values, actual value $10.50, at.... **7.95**

Stores Bonne Femmes, dainty and exquisite in texture and style, in entirely new effects, value $13.50; per window **9.95**

Gobelin Furniture Tapestries, in a choice range of colorings, worth $2.25, at..... **1.55**

Silk Armures, best grade, pleasing line of colors, worth $2.25, at..... **1.15**

Mercerized Silk Portieres, trimmed with handsome fringe top and bottom, value $6.50..... **4.75**

Bagdad Tapestry Couch Covers, new Eastern designs, actual value $4.00, at..... **2.45**

Silk Lambrequins, in new styles and colorings, manufactured to sell at $5.00, for this sale..... **2.95**

Peau de Soie.

Black only, excellent quality, recommended for wear, at, per yard.... **62c**

Combination Brass Bed Offer.

A Bow-Foot Brass Bed, 1⅝ in. pillars, with large husks, mounts and vases, ornamented filling both head and foot; best lacquer, regular $27.50 value;

A Sanitary Cotton Mattress, layer made, in one or two parts, choice of best tickings, regular $13.50 value;

A Best Upholstered Box Spring, in fancy tick to match mattress, regular $9.95 value; combination complete..... **39.75**

Best Quality Wilton Rugs, size 9 ft. by 12 ft., value $35.00, at **27.50**

Horse Show to Thanksgiving---A Short Step.

One week, the pomp and blare of society's function—revel of color, life and action. The next—reunion, the quiet family gathering, simple pleasures at home and fireside. If our ability to serve the first is great, what can be said of our all-embracing Thanksgiving supplies?

Decorative Linens.

From stocks that range from tiny serviette to elaborate centre piece—the crowning table glory—and all lace and linen and lace trimmed doylies, squares and scarfs.

20 inch Centre Pieces . . . . . 85c. and 1.48
24 inch Centre Pieces . . . . . 1.68 and 1.98
20 x 42 inch Scarfs . . . . . 2.25 and 2.98
20 x 54 inch Scarfs . . . . . 2.98 and 3.50

Time treads lightly from Thanksgiving to Christmas. Many find five weeks little enough for all the figuring and picking. Decorative Linens make admirable gifts—and no telling when prices can be as to-morrow's.

Household Linens.

Double Damask Table Cloths.

2 x 2 yards, value $3.25, each 2.25
2 x 2½ yards, value $3.75; each 2.75
2 x 3 yards, value $4.25; each 3.25

Napkins to Match.

Breakfast size, regularly $2.98; dozen 2.25
Dinner size, regularly $4.25; dozen 3.25

Table Damask.

Bleached Satin Damask, 66 inches wide, regularly 70 ; yard . 59c
Bleached Double Satin Damask, 72 in. wide, regular $1.25; yd. 1.00

Table Napkins.

24 inches square, value $1.85; dozen 1.50
14 inches square, value $2.98; dozen 2.35

Hemstitched Scarfs.

50 dozen Hemstitched Damask Scarfs, 18x54 in., value $1.00; ea. 75c

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

THANKSGIVING NEEDS

For Table
For Home Decorations
For Wear

When a Special Occasion causes Special Demand, it is our custom to prepare for it, not only with extra large assortments, but with such attractive values that our Small Profit Prices are impressed with renewed emphasis upon every visitor to our stores.

Read and See How we meet the occasion in Fine Table Linens

TABLE DAMASKS

Scotch, Irish, and German Table Linens—Full and Half Bleach—newest flower, fruit and figure designs—special as follows:

Full Bleach Satin Damask and Half Bleach German—90 inch—value .50.. .39
Heavy Scotch Damasks—72 inch—6 patterns; value .79..... .59
Heavy Satin Double Damasks—Irish and Scotch—70 inch..... .89
Very Handsome Satin Double Damasks—effective designs—72 inch; value 1.25..1.09

ALL LINEN NAPKINS

Patterns to match very nearly like above Damasks:

22 inch—value 1.75 dozen.....1.48
20 inch—value 1.60 dozen.....1.34
18 inch—value 1.29 dozen..... .98
24 inch—value 2.75 dozen.....2.39
Half dozens at Half the dozen prices.

HANDSOME LINEN PATTERN SETS

Pure Irish Linen—Extra Satin finish—choicest designs—each set consists of a cloth and a dozen napkins:—

SPECIAL SET NO. 1
2 yard Cloth—20 inch Napkins..... 3.79
SPECIAL SET NO. 2
2½ yard Cloth—20 inch Napkins..... 4.19
SPECIAL SET NO. 3
3 yard Cloth—20 inch Napkins..... 4.79
EXTRA FINE PATTERN SETS
11.49 were.... 16.00 | 15.98 were....20.00

Read and See How we meet the occasion in Silverware and Cutlery

ROGERS SILVER PLATED

Tea Spoons——½ doz., .49
Table Spoons——½ doz., .98
Table Forks——½ doz., .98
A1 Tea Spoons——½ doz., .69
A1 Table Spoons——½ doz., 1.25
A1 Table Forks——½ doz., 1.25
Gravy Ladles ..... .49

Rogers triple plate Teaspoons—were 1.49 half dozen..... .98
Rogers triple plate Tablespoons and Forks—were 3.24 ½ dozen..... 2.19
Cracker Jars, Bread Trays, Milk Holders, Syrup Pitchers, Soup Ladles, and Children's Cups—newest designs—worth .98 to 1.25.... .79

FINE STEEL CARVING SETS

2-piece—9-inch Spanish blade—stag handles—value $2.00..... 1.69
2-piece—9-inch blade—stag handles—sterling ferrule—value $2.25..... 1.89
Beefsteak Carver and Fork—8-inch blade—stag handle—value $1.19..... .79
Game Carver and Fork—stag tipped handles—value $1.25..... .98
3-piece Carving Sets—ivory finish handles—sterling silver mounted.... 4.49
3-piece Carving Sets—cimeter blade—extra fine steel—sterling trimmed stag handles—value $7.50..... 5.98
Finer Carving Sets to $9.98.

KNIVES BY HALF DOZENS

Best quality steel—White bone handles—value 1.25 half dozen..... .98
Celluloid Handles—
Dinner——value $2.00 half doz..1.79
Dinner——value 2.19 half doz..1.65
Breakfast——value 1.50 half doz..1.38
Tea——value 1.50 half doz..1.29
Rubber Handles—
Dinner——value 1.60 half doz..1.39
Forks to Match Above at Same Prices.

Read and See How we meet the occasion in Home Decorations

RICH LACE CURTAINS

Three great offerings.

300 pair Irish Point and Arabian Curtains—novelty designs, on extra quality bobinet—wide borders..... 5.98

Point De Paris, Irish Point and Arabian Curtains—heavy floss work and heavy cord designs—with and without detached borders—34 styles—value $10 to $12..... 7.98

Magnificent Irish Point, Point Arabe, Novelty Satin Border Applique, and Point De Paris Curtains—finest qualities and elaborate designs—actual values $15 to $20.... 9.98

Finer qualities in all varieties of lace, to $39.98.

LACE BED SETS

Irish Point—for single or three-quarter beds—panel or all over designs, also Real Antiques in full double bed size..... 4.98

Handsome Irish Point Sets—elaborate designs on extra heavy net—full double bed size..... 7.98

French Net Sets—full size—the very latest for metal beds—hand made Renaissance centre and border—festoon valance with Renaissance edge—bolster or pillow shams.....13.98

Still Finer Bed Sets—Arabian, Renaissance, and others to $30.00.

FINE IMPORTED DRAPERIES

French goods—we will make an absurd price to clear the balance of our great purchase of the Importer's Stock—Goods worth $1.00 to $2.50.

To clear quickly..... .49

Lot comprises Wool Damasks, Reversible Brocades, Green and Gold Silk Damasks, Oriental Tapestries and Heraldic Novelties—all imported.

FANCY MANTEL LAMBREQUINS

Plain and Stripe Silk, Satin Damask and Velour—heavy knot fringe—full size..... 3.98

Japanese Silk—gilt and floss emb'd—extra heavy fringe—all colors—value 7.98..... 5.98

Finer Lambrequins to $14.98.

REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY CUSHIONS

Floral and Oriental effects—value 1.25 to 1.49..... .98

FIG'D SATIN PILLOWS

Plain silk or satin ruffle—new colorings—were 3.98..... 2.98

Finer Cushions to $14.98.

Read and See How we meet the occasion in Ready-made Garments

LADIES' RAGLANS AND BOX COATS

Ladies' Kersey Box Coats—Castor and Black—satin lined..... 8.98
Fine Kersey Three-quarter Coats—double breast—deep sailor or notch collar—stitched panne velvet trim—satin lined—value $25.00.....19.98
Oxford Raglans—half fitted—yoke back and front—velvet collar.....13.98
Fine Kersey Raglans—semi-fitted—stitched yoke front and back.....18.98

VELOUR AND SILK GARMENTS

These Prices are "Special."

Silk Velour Blouse Etons—richly braided—new standing collar—satin lined—value 27.98.....23.98
Fine "Lisreine" Velour Box Coats—full Persian Lamb Collar and Revers—richly lined—value 40.00....33.98
Full length Velour Raglans—Persian Lamb Collar and Revers—satin lined—value 47.00.....39.98
Black Peau de Soie Raglans—flounce skirt—double shoulder capes—large flare sleeves—light and dark liberty satin linings—value 40.00...28.98

FUR CAPES AND JACKETS

Jaunty Near Seal Jackets—high collar and revers—value $35.00.....27.98
With Collar Revers, Cuffs and Facings of Mink—richly lined—value $50.00.....39.98
Near Seal Capes—extra long—Storm Collar—heavy satin linings—value 35.00.....24.98

RICH BLACK VELVET SUITS

Taffeta Silk lined throughout—flare flounce skirt—stitched Peau de Soie bands—natty Eton Jacket—trim'd to match—value 35.00.....26.98

CHILDREN'S VELVET COATS

Black and Navy—box style—white, pink and light blue Taffeta Silk Collars, stitched velvet edge and lace—lined and interlined—value 12.98..... 8.98
Finer Coats—Velvet, Satin, and Cloth, to $25.00.

CHILDREN'S VELVET BONNETS

Full puffed crown—flare poke—double chiffon ruches in contrasting colors—handsome ribbon bows and ties—newest colors to match coats—value 4.25..... 2.98
Finer Bonnets to $7.98.

SHORT WHITE COATS

All Wool Bedford Cord—square, pointed or circular Collars and Capes—fancy ribbons, cords or braid trim—value 5.50..... 3.98
Finer Coats to $15.98.

FINE SUITS FOR BOYS

Double Breast—7 to 16 years.
3-Piece—Vest—9 to 16 years.
Sailor Suits—3 to 10 years.

4.98 and 5.9

No competitor or the most exclusive specialist can offer better styles. But there must be some reason set forth to account for the much higher prices they ask, and so stress is usually laid upon "superior styles" or "superior workmanship."

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

Investigate and minutely inspect outside and inside of any suit we show at above prices—If you don't admit that they are everything that could be desired for dressiest occasions, it is because you are one of those who fear to trust your own judgment, and determine quality only by the price!

Elegant Collection of Ladies' High-Class Trimmed Hats

$10.00.....$12.00.....$18.00

Rich, Beautiful, Stylish, full value for money—

Ostrich Feather Boas

The most perfect Boas in the market—Extra long fine flues, best, finest grade....Our prices are lower by 30 to 40 per cent. than same qualities are elsewhere sold.

	Elsewhere.	Here.
1½ yards long	$20 to $25	17.98
2 yards long	$22 to $27	19.98
2½ yards long	$34 to $39	29.98
3 yards long	$55 to $65	49.98

Read and See How we meet demand for Evening and Street Gloves

Ladies' Suede Gloves—lemon, sea green, light blue, pink and white—12 and 16 button..... .98
White Suede—extra quality—8 to 16 button..... 1.49
White and Black French Suede—8 to 16 button..... 1.79
Still finer Suedes—Black and White—16 to 20 button—2.29 to 3.29.

Ladies' White Gauntlet Gloves—Finest French kid—fancy col'd cuff—novelty edge; elsewhere 3.25.. 2.49
The latest Parisian fad for theatre and evening wear.

Ladies' Glace Kid—two clasp—gray, tan, red, brown, mode, white and black—excellent for shopping and general wear..... .69
Ladies' Dogskin, Mocha, Suede and Kid—one and two clasp—Pique and overseam—all colors and sizes: correct style and excellent fit..... .98
At above price—98 cents—we aim to give the best glove value possible for the price, and we think we have succeeded, judging from great quantities sold and laudatory comments of those who buy.

Men's Kid Gloves—Dogskin and Mocha—two clasp—White, Black, Gray, Tan ..... .98
Finer Dogskin and Mocha—all sizes—new shades.....1.29 and 1.49

Night Dresses

Fancy Stripe Flannelette—Extra heavy fleece—dainty colorings—silk scallop sleeves and collar—also tucked or inlaid yokes and new collarless effects ..... .98
Finer Flannelette Gowns to 2.69, which includes the latest novelties in collarless styles, with silk frogs or fancy neck finish of ribbon run inserting.

Letters from Readers on Various Timely Topics

AS TO ARMY MATTERS.

DEFENSE OF THE CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to reply to some of the questions which "H. D. C." asks in his letter, printed in THE TIMES of the 6th inst., in regard to the canteen.

The first question concerning the competency of officers to testify regarding the canteen contains the implied assertion that they are not, because many of them are "addicted to drink."

Such an assertion is insulting to a body of men of high honor and integrity, men who have the best interests of their service at heart, and whose intelligence compares favorably with that of any other class of men, "reputable outside clergymen" included. The number of army officers nowadays, who drink to excess is very small, and there are many who do not drink alcoholic liquors at all. If, in civil life, the testimony of men who drink, especially of those who drink moderately, were to be thrown out in the courts, and if their statements in the ordinary affairs of life were not to be believed, things would come to a pretty pass.

Moreover, there are many reputable clergymen who drink. Also many of the chaplains have been heard from, and I venture to assert that the majority of them, who know the facts, are in favor of the canteen.

"H. D. C." should remember that comparatively very few "reputable outside clergymen" have expressed an opinion as to the canteen, and that the army officers are the ones who are mainly interested in and responsible for the welfare of the soldier.

As to the statement that whisky or any alcoholic beverages stronger than beer or light wines have been on sale at the army canteen, I can state, being personally acquainted with the conduct of canteens from their establishment, that such is not the case, and that any statement or supposed statement of discharged soldiers to the contrary is false. If a soldier has obtained whisky at a canteen it was not sold to him by the canteen, but by some employe surreptitiously, and is distinctly contrary to orders.

"H. D. C." would seem to believe that being "addicted to drink" is always harmful and disgraceful. This is absurd. It is not the use of alcoholics that is harmful, it is the abuse.

"H. D. C." would make each army post a prison, I infer, for if soldiers are allowed to leave the post at all, it would be futile to prohibit them from going where they please.

In either alternative there would be an interference with the personal liberty of the soldier, who is also a citizen, which would be nothing short of unconstitutional, and it would be impossible to get men to enlist to undergo such prison discipline.

Finally, "H. D. C." and others who reason similarly seem to fail to see the harm they would do if they could force upon the community an ideal state of affairs such as agrees with their theories of what ought to be, instead of recognizing the actual state of affairs and making the best of it.

It was by forcing upon the City of New York (whether rightly or wrongly does not matter in this connection) a condition of affairs repugnant to the ordinary man of the world, that the former reform administration made it possible for Tammany to again come into power, and if methods of repression and interference with personal liberty are adopted by the officials about to administer the affairs of the city, I venture to predict that the people will again put Tammany in control, cornual as the organization is. REGULAR.

New York, Nov. 11, 1901.

"SELECTION IN THE ARMY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial, "Selection in the Army," in this morning's paper with great interest. It is a dangerous practice under any form of government to place a junior over a senior in the army, especially so under our democratic form of government. You state the principle that ought to obtain when you say that "it is quite evident that seniority, so far as it implies experience, is a factor in the element of merit by which selection should be made."

There is nothing so meritorious in the records of the younger officers of our army that would justify their selection as Generals over their seniors. Certainly it would not be just had Gen. Wikoff lived to place a junior over him, a splendid soldier, who had his eye shot out in the civil war, and was killed while leading his brigade at Santiago. There are men just as deserving on the active list of the army to-day whom young officers are trying to jump. I have in mind an officer in the Colonel's grade, who has served in the army efficiently for over forty years. He went through the civil war, through several Indian campaigns, led his company up San Juan Hill, commanded his regiment as a Major in the Philippines, was seriously wounded at Tien-Tsin, and was recommended for a medal of honor for gallantry. Would it be right to jump him by a junior?

This is only one case of the old and experienced officers. There are a number of such officers on the active list to-day, hearty and capable. The officer referred to above when he led his company as a Captain had forty years' service to his credit.

READER.

New York, Nov. 15, 1901.

A SOLDIER TELLS OF GOOD THE CANTEEN DID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in the attitude of THE TIMES toward the canteen question. Perhaps a few remarks from one who has served many years in the army and has had charge of the canteen or post exchange, may be of interest to those who have followed the discussion.

I think it a great mistake for the friends of the canteen to rush into print with assertions that the abolition of the canteen has increased drunkenness and other breeches of discipline in the army. Even if the statistics should show such an increase, (I have no means of verifying such a statement,) I think it would be impossible to prove that it is due to the abolition of the canteen. Under any circumstances it is too soon to tell exactly what the effect on discipline will be, because of the great change in the personnel of the army due to the Spanish war, the Philippine outbreak, and more especially the large increase in numbers.

When the canteen was inaugurated the army was small, stationed at isolated posts, and filled with old soldiers, whose characters were formed. Each post had its post trader, the successor to the army sutler, and all old officers know the scenes that were enacted at these stores during the few days immediately following pay day. It was to mitigate these evils that the canteen was started, and it was so successful in every respect that it was soon recognized as a Government institution, the name changed to post exchange, and post traders disappeared.

The exchange grew in usefulness and improved in character, and, where a proper building could be obtained, it became a veritable club for the enlisted men. Unfortunately "the powers that be" never recognized the necessity of the exchange sufficiently to provide suitable buildings, therefore temporary quarters of insufficient capacity and lacking in comfort were constructed from the proceeds of the exchange. In the exchange of which I was "in charge" we had rooms for billiards, lunch counter, and store, all in separate parts of the building. There were two rooms for beer, one for the exclusive use of non-commissioned officers, the other for the privates. The lunch room sold "soft drinks" only, contained reading matter and a long table provided with writing materials. Of course there were many exchanges in which one room served for all purposes. At first soldiers were detailed—at their own request only—as storekeepers, serving beer, preparing lunches, &c., but later the employment of soldiers was forbidden and civilians were engaged. The commercial department catered to the wants of the soldiers and sold everything as low as possible and pay the necessary expenses of the institution. Beer and tobacco were not sold cheaper, as there was no desire to increase the consumption, and the profits of these two items constituted the dividends distributed among the various organizations interested, and which were used to improve the soldiers' fare, purchase athletic appliances, &c.

It was all found to work more satisfactorily than anything that had preceded it, and neither officers nor enlisted men could understand why it should be interfered with. Of course there would be some drunkenness in a garrison. Take 100 men, chosen haphazard from any trade or profession, not excepting the ministry, and there will be some black sheep among them, and in the classes from which our army is recruited it is not remarkable that there should by from one to half a dozen incorrigibles in each company. Canteen or no canteen, these men are going to get drunk when the occasion offers. This occasion is usually "pay day," when men, who have seldom had more than a few dollars spending money at their disposal before enlisting, suddenly find themselves possessors of from $12 to $15, and no "rainy days" in sight. Now, take a garrison of six companies, and five men of each company out on a spree in uniform. These thirty men would attract more attention and invoke more comment than the six hundred odd who are sober and well behaved, and this will happen until the millennium.

Many of our young men have enlisted from pure patriotism, love of adventure, or a desire to travel. Some are disappointed in the life of a soldier, tire of the monotony of a garrison, get homesick, or from numerous other causes desert. This will always happen. Yet it is not fair to ascribe drunkenness and desertion to the abolition of the canteen any more than it is fair to charge the canteen with being a promoter of drunkenness and desertion. The time has not yet come when the real harm of breaking up canteens will be appreciated. The old regiments have accumulated large company funds, and the increased "savings" from the ration due to enlarged companies will enable this to last for several years. When it disappears and there is a necessary contraction in quantity and variety of the food, then the real discontent will follow, for the stomach is the barometer of a soldier's content.

But as before stated, the change in personnel will be so great and yet so gradual that it is extremely doubtful if there is any absolute change in the soldier due to the abolition of the canteen. It is undoubtedly true that some soldiers vented their displeasure at the recent action of Congress by behaving as badly as possible, but this will soon wear off and they will return to their normal state.

The harm done is in the morale. Soldiers are men, 90 per cent. intelligent, self-respecting and gentlemanly. To be treated as children or criminals; to be deprived of personal liberty, grates on them, and they resent it. They cannot see why people who never display interest in them per se, should go out of their way to interfere with their comfort; why persons ignorant of the army and more than ignorant of the true meaning of temperance, should be so intemperate as to abuse them, their officers, and their institutions, and give nothing in return. The officers know that the canteen was a good thing in a garrison and that they could regulate the drinking therein. When "H. D. C." says that whisky and other liquors can be obtained in the canteen he either displays his ignorance or has allowed himself to be made the victim of an ex-soldier who dares not show his "discharge."

Many say the ration should be so fixed that it will provide for the soldier all that is obtained from the dividends of the canteen. If they will stop to consider the difficulties of transporting and preserving fresh vegetables, fruits, milk, and other luxuries, as much appreciated by the soldier as by members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, they will know how senseless the demand. The matter finally resolves itself into this fact—that it is best for people to attend to their own business and allow the same privilege to others. IMPARTIAL.

New York, Nov. 15, 1901.

CITY POLITICS.

FAVORS THE NOMINATING PRIMARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The election being over, and one of the "bosses" having been overthrown, the people are beginning already to wonder if it is only to enthrone another, or whether the first has only gone into temporary retirement. In considering how it might be possible to be permanently rid of the political "boss," the writer has come to the conclusion that there is but one sure way, and that way the establishment of the nominating primary. It has been said that this system is not feasible for large cities; but it does not appear that it would be any more difficult to conduct a nominating primary election than it is to hold a primary under the present law.

How many voters actually had any voice as to who should be the candidates of either of the great parties in the recent election? Probably twenty or thirty in an election district, if so many. The citizens, almost with one voice, wanted a certain man as the Mayoralty candidate, and did not seem to care which party nominated him. But the two bosses said, "No," and the people had no opportunity to register their choice. Under a properly conducted nominating primary system the voters would name the candidates of their respective parties, and there would be no place for the political "boss."

If there be any who doubt the efficacy of the proposed system, it can be demonstrated, and examples can be presented.

L. W. SWAIN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1901.

POST-ELECTION ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most encouraging signs of the post-election period is the appearance even at this early day of a real vital issue, for which the people of this city can unite, irrespective of party lines. I refer to the proposition to do away with the "Raines law hotel" disgrace and promulgate in place thereof a sensible system of Sunday opening. Not the least encouraging part of it all is the opposition that it evokes—the threat that the Republican machine will make it a State issue and come down to the city line with 250,000 majority against the proposition.

Good! Here we have the question of home rule—local self-government—propounded in the plainest and most distinct terms. New York City, having nearly a majority of the State's population and providing more than one-half the State's revenue, wants to make for herself a clean excise law that can be enforced, a law that will not compel decent liquor dealers to become, against their will, harborers of vice and immorality, that will enable her heterogeneous population to enjoy their liberty according to their consciences, and to this aspiration the Republican up-State organization says: "No. You shall not have this small measure of self-government. You must take our excise law—the excise law of the rural districts—whether it makes for immorality among you or not, whether it invites lawbreakers or not—you must take it."

Nothing can be clearer than this issue. The people of this city can safely take it up and fight on it. But in so doing they should not lose sight of the fact that this opposition to their reasonable desires is possibly because of a deeply seated evil—one of the most serious ills that can affect a free people. The real issue is not the Raines law; no, nor home rule, although on this last all of us, Democrats, independents, and Republicans, can and should line up shoulder to shoulder. The real evil lies in legislation without representation. New York City is disfranchised in more than one-fourth of her population. Were she given her just proportion of legislative representation her proper wishes might not be thus impudently derided. A glance at the figures will show how this is.

Given a State population of 6,700,000, and a population in Greater New York of 3,300,000, (these figures are as nearly accurate as may be,) the voters of the city should have 75 of the 150 Assembly seats, while the actual fact is that they have only 60! Here are 15 votes in the lower house taken from us. To make matters worse, so unfairly was the city "gerrymandered" at the last apportionment, that the voting strength of the Assembly districts ranges from 4,425 in the First to 23,475 in the Thirty-fifth, with other districts like the Twenty-first having 16,578 and the Thirty-first 16,677. In other words, a voter in the First District exercises something like five times more legislative power than the voter in the Thirty-fifth!

Such conditions lie at the root of the Raines law evil and of many others; in fact, at the root of almost all our local troubles. The last apportionment was a political crime, made possible by the preponderance of Republican legislative votes returned in rebuke of the Maynard scandal. Maynard cost more than the loss of local power to the Democracy in the election of Mayor Strong. He cost the fearful, staggering price of the disfranchisement of one-fourth of the voters of the Greater City of New York for ten years—nothing less!

In a few years we will have a new apportionment. Let our citizens of both parties and all factions unite in resolute preparation for a struggle for restoration of political rights—the only rights our forebears fought for in 1776—the right of every man to equal and fair representation in the lawmaking body. Then we shall rest at ease, confident that such iniquities as the Raines law cannot be laid upon us.

GEORGE TRIMBLE DAVIDSON.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

AGAINST POWERS THAT PREY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "A. T. T." awakens pleasant recollections about how Mr. Platt saved his face. During the recent canvass for the Fusion ticket I was asked by a person in the audience how I could work with Platt and his tools, whom we had previously denounced as the aiders and abetors of Crokerism and Whitney and the traction interests. In my reply I stated that not the Fusionists had eaten their words, but that Platt and his district leaders had become afraid to do again what they had done in 1897; that Tammany had not divided up with Platt and his crew, and that there was no difference between the morality of Van Cott or Barney Martin, and that to defeat Tammany it was just to use the Platt machine, if its members were really repentant for their actions of four years ago.

The figures show that Tammany has again tried to carry out a deal, but that Low and Jerome pulled the whole ticket through. The consequences of the attack on the presiding genius of the Republican Party were most disastrous and lamentably blurred for me personally. My Democratic friends among the third party asked me to speak again in the same vein, but the local authorities forbade it. They were afraid of the consequences of any attack on the allies of the Fusion ticket.

Now that we have defeated Tammany, by the aid of decent Democrats and honest Republicans, let us not hand over the fruits of victory to the very forces which four years ago defeated Low, and which for four years have not paid a fair share of their taxes nor paid any franchise taxes, nor paid for the franchise of the large ducts they laid along the tracks, and in general profited by Tammany's misrule. Does any one forget that Mr. Whitney came out for Mr. Shepard on the day after the Platt-Whitney Mayor, Van Wyck, the urbane, had permitted the Elm Street franchise grab to pass? And now, not content with the control of the Borough Presidency, the same interest that defeated Low four years ago wants Mr. Coleman as Commissioner. This is how Platt is to save his face:

"Low is unfortunately elected; but no damage has as yet been done if we can but obtain the proper Tax Commissioners. No one who voted for Bryan or a third ticket, or who opposed Ramapo and did not favor the Astoria gas grab, or who is not in favor of the Platt dynasty in all its ramifications and alliances can ever hope for recognition."

As a preliminary step let us advise the powers that prey to first muzzle papers like THE TIMES, and then have as Tax Commissioners persons in the pay of the insurance and trust companies, and thus continue the present conditions. J. M. G.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

IN DEFENSE OF MR. DEVERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was present at the police trials yesterday, and to-day read the story of them published in at least four daily papers, and was surprised to see that there was no correct report of the conditions relative to the dismissing by Devery of the debt complaints referred to in the trials. In each case there had been a judgment obtained against the policeman complained of, and in each case, too, the accused policeman, in answer to a question from Devery, admitted that he owed the debt.

Devery fined each man as his case came up, told him the fine would be remitted when the debt was paid, and was proceeding in that way until one of the accused policemen produced a witness, a man who said he had been hired by the Taylor Company for the special purpose of giving away policemen to get business, and that the understanding and agreement between him, as the representative of the firm, and the policemen, was that the latter were to pay at least $5 per month on their accounts. This salesman left the firm, and immediately afterward the firm brought suit against many of the policemen, the thirty up for trial being among the number. It was developed on the trial that, in several cases, the accused policeman had tendered the firm part of the accounts owed, but the firm refused to accept anything less than the full amount. At hearing this, Devery, justly, to my mind, dismissed the cases against the policemen on the ground that the firm had not lived up to its agreement with the men.

If any one other than Devery had been the judge, I wonder if the reports of the incident referred to would contain more truth than they did, and be more fair than they were. FAIR PLAY.

THE CENTRAL TUNNEL.

COMPRESSED AIR LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Electric locomotives to propel trains through the Park Avenue tunnel would provide the best and most economical remedy for existing evils, disposing at once of the question of ventilation, eliminating the noise from the exhaust of powerful steam locomotives, and materially diminishing the vibration due to passing trains. The question for to-day, however, is how best to mitigate the present conditions pending the ultimate realization of the ideal plan, which, to my mind, will comprise an underground loop below the present tracks connecting directly with the rapid transit railway, to be used for suburban trains, and a third set of tracks above the present ones to connect with the elevated railway.

Some weeks ago I proposed that compressed-air locomotives be substituted for steam, and connected to all suburban trains before entering the tunnel, the compressed-air locomotives to draw the trains through the tunnel into the present station. This would avoid any difficulty on account of the complexity of the switches in the yard. It would also greatly diminish the amount of gases discharged into the tunnel, substituting the pure-air exhaust therefor, which air would very largely neutralize what gases were discharged in the tunnel by the comparatively few express trains passing through under steam. Furthermore, I propose to supply a quantity of compressed air inside each car as it passes through the tunnel, so that there would be fresh air escaping from the cars outward instead of sulphurous gases forcing their way inward. This air should be distributed near the heating pipes, so that it would be warmed when necessary, and at other times, especially in Summer, would cool the sunstruck cars.

A few old locomotives could readily be altered to serve the purpose by subdividing the boilers so as to hold several charges of air. An air-compressing plant being already in use on the ground, the arrangement could be put into operation very readily, and at comparatively small cost, with the result of ventilating the cars from the inside and of liberating in the tunnel large quantities of fresh air, which would dilute and drive out the gases from the reduced number of steam engines remaining in use. FRANKLAND JANNUS.

New York, Nov. 15, 1901.

APPROVES FIGHT AGAINST NEW YORK CENTRAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might I suggest through your hospitable columns that the Park Avenue Property Owners' League enlarge the scope and purposes of the association so as to include the commuters who by thousands are victimized by the obstinacy, indifference, and greed of the New York Central Railroad Company? We should not be deceived into believing that the tunnel changes under way are anything more than a sop to the outraged public opinion which during the past Summer has become so clamorous that even this complacent corporation could no longer ignore the rumblings of indignation from its long-suffering patrons.

The traveling public, I venture to predict, will be better off in the end if the present move of Park Avenue property owners shall put an end to the half-way measures which the Central Railroad is pushing with such a show of zeal and industry. We can surely wait a little longer for the radical reforms that will certainly be exacted from this company by the concerted efforts of those whom it has for so many years defied and maltreated.

Their offensive and disease-breeding locomotives should be once for all condemned and exiled from Park Avenue. The campaign against the "Tunnel Nuisance" should be kept up by press and people, as it has been waged against Tammany, until this long-established and odious evil is relegated to the limbo of demolished public wrongs and abuses. J. C. E.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

VICTIMS OF THE TUNNEL NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a few words regarding the Fourth Avenue tunnel nuisance. There are exactly 8,729 houses affected by it, inhabited by 93,586 human beings. Some of these get noise, smoke, gas, and vibration; some noise and vibration, to say nothing about the loss in rental values and necessarily taxable values.

In the house adjoining where I live the parlor ceiling came down last week, directly caused by the vibration, and investigation among my neighbors showed that similar damage was of common occurrence. Some say they feel whenever a heavy train passes as though an earthquake was putting in its fine work, and the railroad company stands idly by and asks, "What are you going to do about it?"

Now, I claim the time has come when New York should assert itself, when the proper authorities should undertake to do their duty and enforce the laws governing the health and happiness of the community. I am satisfied that even a soulless corporation will recognize that it is advantageous for itself as well as the public to join in making such changes as the growth of the city demands.

The railroad company, unless blind to its own interest, must recognize that sooner or later the main station must be above the Harlem River. The tunnel should then be put in proper shape to make it one of the main lines of rapid transit, and here I venture to say that there would be no more profitable local rapid transit line in the world than it would prove if properly altered and equipped, as you have so vigorously advocated, with electricity. This can undoubtedly be done at a compartively small outlay.

To sum up: First, the tunnel used for its present purposes is a nuisance, a menace to health, and is destructive.

Second, it should be abandoned for the use of general train service and devoted exclusively to local rapid transit.

Surely there must be some enterprising spirits in the Directorate, some statesman who can and does appreciate the growth and necessities of this city to be the greatest in the world, and who has a spark of pride in its development and destiny.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901. B. NATHAN.

Solution of the Tunnel Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to suggest as a solution of the Park Avenue tunnel nuisance as follows:

Let the city purchase for use of the rapid transit system the property of the railroad from Forty-second Street to northern terminus of railroad tunnel, including the Forty-second Street Station, say, for $5,000,000. This would enable the railroad to purchase land and erect a new station.

The rapid transit railroad would cafry by electric motive power all the passenger business without annoyance and with perfect convenience to every one, and the cost of this road would be no more than the rapid transit will expend for the same distance.

The present station would make a splendid post office, and could be sold at a fair figure for this purpose, with fine facilities for the transportation of mail. C. D.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

SUNDAY SALOONS.

THE OPEN SALOON ON SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It strikes me as strange to see the names of certain well-known Christian ministers attached to paragraphs in the papers recommending an open saloon for certain hours on the Christian day of rest. These gentlemen know, possibly, better than I do, that the weekly day of rest is of divine origin. There is no other way to account for its existence. Notice that I use the term—"weekly day of rest"—to shut out any quibbling about the "day." Our Christian laws recognize the Sunday as the weekly day of rest. That ought to settle the question of "day" for every law-abiding citizen.

The original commandment to keep holy the Sabbath day—the "rest" day—stands in the same list as the other nine commandments: "Thou shalt not kill." "Thou shalt not commit adultery," "Thou shalt not steal," &c. It would be strange to hear a Christian minister recommending a slight relaxation of the law in regard to murder, or to adultery, or to theft, giving as a reason that the foreign population of our city had been used to certain indulgences in the way of murdering, or of loose living, and of pilfering!

One may say that this is too extreme a view of the matter. Not at all. Opening the saloon for only a few hours on the day of rest means much, even if only to the thousands of bartenders and others to whom this would mean a legal complete destruction of the day of rest to them, as far as they are concerned. It may be said that it is even now a destroyed "rest" day to them, inasmuch as the saloon is now virtually open on Sundays. Just so, but not so legally. To make it a destroyed "rest" day, legally, transfers much, if not all, of the responsibility.

I had a five years' experience of living in a saloon as a lodger. It was in a country where the law allowed the saloon to do business during certain hours on Sundays. I was then a young fellow, just entering into business life. I am now within a year of fifty. I thank God for the way He hedged around me during those five years in a saloon. I know the smell of the drink, but not a drop entered between my lips, and (with the exception of the communion wine) to this day I cannot tell what an intoxicant tastes like.

I might have educated myself to the use of drink as a beverage, as thousands of men and women have done, and, in that case, I might, at this moment, be writing that I considered it a necessity, and regarded it a great hardship that I was not allowed free access to it (as the rich have) on Sundays as well as on week days. I am proud to know that it is not a necessity to me.

Though I have had a college education, I have chosen always to earn my bread in the divinely appointed way—by the sweat of my face—honest and honorable toil. My education is a source of profit and pleasure to me, and my physical exertions, and my trust in God, preserve body, soul and spirit in a healthy condition. Experience of many years convinces me that I can suffer heat and cold, and endure long hours of toil better than those who are used to intoxicating beverages and drinks.

To return to my saloon-life experiences: This is how it worked: The Saturday night ended at 12. The bar was then locked, and the front door closed. The folk that were still inside were notified to drain their glasses and to get out. Unless the lights were out ten minutes past midnight the policeman on that beat would knock and call attention to the fact.

I think that the bar next opened at 8 Sunday morning and soreheads and the like would begin to drop in. At 10 o'clock the bar was again (supposed to be) closed, and the policeman on the beat would go round from saloon to saloon, would enter and walk right into the drinking room, with both eyes closed, if he suspected that any one was there, would then exclaim, (truthfully,) "I don't see any one," and walk out. Possibly there would be from six to eight people there, but the policeman could swear that he entered, according to the requirements of the law, and did not see any persons there.

The policeman would have the run of the bars on his beat, and would get a drink of anything he wished, and whenever he wished, free of cost. At certain times, such as Christmas and Easter, a sum of money was also placed in his hand. Once the Sunday inspection was over, there was no more fear of the policeman's visit for that Sunday, and thus the "granting of an ell became the taking of a yard;" that is to say, the few hours allowed by the law were taken as liberty to remain open, practically, all day.

Believe me, he who enters into the saloon business does so with a seared conscience. The object is to make money, and such is the demoralizing influence of this peculiar business that soon the saloon keeper has no regard for God or man, for the Sabbath or for the law. The saloon keeper that violates the law now will violate it still, even when allowed to open legally for certain hours. It will be then just as now—open all day Sunday—only, some of the blood of the innocents will then come on the heads of the ministers that are now actually recommending a relaxation which, in other words, is making human law conflict with God's law. No true Christian minister will recommend an open business of any sort on the day of rest—certainly no business of so demoralizing a tendency as that of the saloon. JEAN SAUNDERS.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

OBJECTS TO SUNDAY SALOONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe what you say this morning in reply to your correspondent on the subject of Sunday liquor selling, but, in common with a vast number of readers, regret profoundly the position you have taken in connection with liquor traffic. It will be indorsed most enthusiastically by those who have condemned Tammany for Sunday violations, but now that Tammany is to be out of it, justify Tammany by alleging that the enforcement of the Raines law is impossible.

I began my public life in New York in 1863, as editor of The Christian Times. I have been an attentive student of "reform" ever since, finding that, whenever a hungry "reformer" gets into power he suddenly finds insuperable obstacles in the way of the enforcement of law, to escape which he is ready to license the evil he formerly condemned. It seems to me a serious thing that a journal with the standing and influence of THE TIMES should favor this policy; and that when the people are spending one thousand millions of dollars annually for drink you should favor a scheme to increase the frightful bill, and present on Sunday extra temptation for unemployed young men! That this plan is designed to diminish the evil may be told to the marines. An open saloon at 12 means an open saloon all day; but, whether a day or an hour, an open saloon is no more commendable than a leaky sewer.

This policy of an open saloon is the more dangerous because it stands connected with the plan for an open house of ill-fame, which "reformers" already advocate, as they did when Mayor Strong began his weak campaign.

The situation is serious, and before the two years are ended we may need a new reform to down the "reformer."

B. F. DE COSTA.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

THE CHURCH AND THE SALOON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that your columns are open for opinions on various subjects. You publish in Monday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES an article on the Sunday saloon question. I believe in absolute personal freedom; besides this, I am a temperance man. This temperance question must be presented in entirely new form, else people will not read of it. All the old theories have proved fruitless, while intemperance is running riot in every part of the Christian earth.

I would suggest that the saloons be restricted to selling the vilest kinds of drinks, (of all kinds.) Make it a felony to be found selling good whisky, beer, or ale. Then arrange with the churches to keep the finest and best of all liquors on sale, each and every Sunday, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Have this traffic overseen by proper persons, and restrict drinking to one drink in the forenoon and one in the afternoon for each person. Have no dark corners for drinking. Make every person who drinks do so in the presence of all the congregation.

In olden times the Kings ordained what class of goods could be handled by tradespeople, and so can we now. The churches stand by and offer absolutely nothing to attract the saloon patron. Let the churches offer a better thing than the saloons and control the drink question absolutely, then cut and trim the evil as they will. If the churches are sincere, it must pain them to see every man who now drinks on the Lord's day commit a double crime—one moral, the other political. Gen. Grant once said that the best way to get an obnoxious law repealed was to rigidly enforce it. Just so. Let the churches go into the liquor traffic for a while, then people and the lawmakers will make short work of the saloon element.

This is seriously written, and commended to the clergy for consideration. Some may say that God's holy houses cannot undertake such a traffic, as the revenue arising would not be good money on which to support the Church of God. Let the reverend gentlemen remember that the great English Church, presided over by his Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, receives revenue from 160 rumshops every week. The glebe lands of London contain 100 low rumshops; these lands belong to the Church of England, which collects rent every Monday from its hundreds of tenants.

Would it not be better for the churches of America to get possession of this monster, then destroy it fang by fang, instead of standing at a distance and shouting "Down with the reptile"?

DR. PAUL EDWARDS.

New York, Nov. 13, 1901.

THE SUNDAY SALOON PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposal to open the saloons during certain hours Sundays for the sale of the lighter alcoholic drinks such as beer and claret, which is indorsed by THE TIMES and by all level-headed and liberal-minded people generally, is an interesting proposition. It has more than one side, this proposition; more, even, than two. Is it quite certain that those concerned in the proposed reform have examined it from all sides? Has Bishop Potter, for instance, the weight and worth and dignity of whose public efforts in behalf of municipal decency are greater than those of anybody else, done so? In the event that a law for the partial opening of the saloons be placed on the statute book it will be a good thing as far as it goes—will be meant as a good thing, that is. But the result which the framers of such a measure may hope for will, I think, never be reached.

To open the saloons after church hours Sundays and close them a few hours subsequently during the early evening—if that be what is intended—will never meet the requirements of the case. Either they should be permitted to open all the rest of the day after church hours, or else not permitted to open at all. If you ask a man to have a drink you don't dictate to him the kind of drink he is to have. You let him order what he pleases. If you don't he will very properly resent it and will shun you thereafter, and so will everybody else. If the State steps in and says to the same man on a week day, "You may drink what you like in the way of light wines between 2 and 7, but then you will have to stop and get out," he will resent it. If the State says the same thing to him Sundays he will resent that also, and what is more, resent it successfully. If a man wants a drink, or two drinks, or three drinks, Sunday or any other day, at any hour, in a quiet, orderly way, he says he has a right to have them, and he will have them in this big town, whether the law allows him or not. All such men whom I have ever heard express themselves on the subject have, however, a decent respect for the opinions of those who say that saloons should be closed tight during church hours. They do not say that this should be done as a matter of right, but in pursuance purely of that policy of give and take in non-essentials which is the essence and security of peace and order everywhere.

In Great Britain and Ireland the hours are, I believe, from 2 to 7 in the large cities. When the saloons are closed there, though, they are closed. There is no doubt at all about that. When the saloons are closed here, though, they are not closed. And there is no doubt at all about that, either. Now if they aren't closed here under the present law, although supposed to be, how on earth do you imagine they can be kept closed under the proposed law after the hours of grace during which they are permitted to remain open?

Depend upon it, it can't be done, and the saloon keepers won't do it, and the drinking public won't help them do it. On the contrary, they will thwart the enforcement of the law as much as they can—as much as they do the present law. And they will thwart it successfully as they do now. What, then, would be the net result of such a law? Simply that the rights of those who want to drink would be acknowledged for a certain time each Sunday, and when the hour came to shut up shop—7 o'clock or so, I suppose—the anger and resentment of the crowds would be at once made manifest. "If we have a right to be here from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.," they would say, "why not from 2 P. M. to 1 A. M. same as on week days? Rich men don't close their clubs at 7. Aren't we entitled to our rights as well as they? If we have a right to take a glass of beer or a glass of whisky at a quarter to 7 Sunday evening why should that right be abridged at a quarter past 7? We can understand why it should be abridged at an hour after midnight, as it is at present on week days, or even at midnight, because everybody is tired at that time and wants to go to bed. But who wants to go to bed at 7 o'clock Sunday evening?" How are the advocates of a "more liberal" Sunday law going to answer that?

"We can no longer fence or skirmish with this question; we must come to close quarters with it; we must go to the root of it." This was the opening sentence of Gladstone's great speech in introducing his famous Home Rule bill. He went to the root of the question by passing a bill in the Commons to give Ireland what she was entitled to; and forthwith every reactionary in the British Empire, every "jabbering ghost of feudalism" who wore a coronet, poured into the House of Lords from the four corners of the world, defamed Gladstone, and then maimed and killed his measure. There has been chronic rebellion in Ireland since, just as there was before, worse probably than there was before.

There is at present chronic rebellion in New York over the oppressive liquor tax law. This rebellion, presumably just and right, will be extended, not subdued, by the proposed reform. People say they have a right to drink Sundays at any hour they see fit. The proposed law would make of this right a privilege. The proposed law doesn't "come to close quarters" with the question at all, doesn't "go to the root of it." And there is no hope that for years to come at all events anybody will be found bold enough to go to the root of it after the manner I've suggested. So that those citizens whom a proper solution of this question stirs most strongly are really "between the devil and the deep sea." Their main object, I fancy, in passing a "more liberal" Sunday law is not that they consider in their hearts that citizens are entitled to have their drinks Sundays. Not a bit of it. It is because they think that it will be less scandalous to have them drink certain hours Sundays with the sanction of the law than all hours Sundays in spite of it. So that under the new régime people drinking Sundays before 2 o'clock—and they'll do it just as they do it now, you may depend—will be drinking "ag'in" the law; after 2 "wid" the law, and after 7 "ag'in id" again.

It will be a hybrid arrangement assuredly. "I'd rather not live in France," said one. "Why?" queried his companion. "Because the death rate," he said, "is so much higher than the birth rate that a man stands twice the chance of dying that he does of being born!" With some change in circumstance and location the same man will explain that he quitted the city and settled down in New Jersey because New York now, despite the defeat of Tammany, is a more insecure place than ever before, as a man stands twice the chance of getting drunk Sundays as of remaining sober!

Allow the law either to remain as it is or else close the saloons from 2 to 7 or 6; then from 7 to 9; and, finally, from 1 A. M. to 5 A. M. as at present. If this be not done the cleverest law on the subject that human ingenuity can devise—so long as the population of New York remains as at present constituted—will be generally and successfully disobeyed. You cannot attain the results in this department of municipal affairs that are attained in the English, Irish, and Scotch cities, so long as our population maintains its present heterogeneous character, no more than you can have complete rapid transit with a seat for everybody, no matter how many underground or overground railroads you construct, so long as the conformation of Manhattan Island remains what it is.

J. M. WALL.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

A SALOON OPEN ON SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sunday, Nov. 10, 1901, the writer visited such a saloon twice—afternoon and in the early evening. Possibly it was a "sandwich" hotel. He did not visit it as a city official or as a missionary. He simply went in. He went in the side door because the front doors were fastened. If you ask for the location of the saloon you may think of Chatham Square, the Bowery, and Pell Street. The large barroom was filled with men, and the men were "filled" with sandwiches and what they represented. All were talking and were very emphatic in their utterances, using with wonderful ease the barroom dialect. They were very hilarious. Probably they were celebrating the result of the election of the previous Tuesday. My attention was specially called to a young man, eighteen or twenty years of age, who had apparently eaten several sandwiches. He was greately exercised about Jerome and Seth Low. He hoped they would die on the day they began their office work.

In a small room opening into the barroom were several women, "ladies," sitting around a table well furnished with glasses filled with "colored" water. They were moderately social, enjoying doubtless the conversation of the adjacent room.

I saw no policemen outside. Later in the evening I attended Mariners' (mission) Church to hear one of the best-known preachers in the city. Two policemen were on guard on the steps, and yet the congregation was not much larger than the one in the saloon.

Shall we authorize by statute law the opening of saloons on Sunday, and thus give legal sanction to scenes like the one described above? Some who have just been elected to high official positions, and others who have been active in the "reform" movement, seem to favor such opening. One of the leading arguments may be stated in this way: If the lawmakers close the front doors of saloons on Sunday, the lawbreakers will open the "side" doors, therefore legalize the opening of the front doors. Men will steal, despite all the laws against stealing, therefore legalize stealing. Take the position of the ancient Spartans, that it is right to steal, providing it is done so adroitly as not to be found out.

There is another very potent argument: Men who have acquired a vitiated appetite for strong drink, get thirsty on Sunday as well as on a week day, therefore give no heed to the "higher law" so powerfully upheld by one of our noblest statesmen in the past, William H. Seward, trample upon every Christian and moral sentiment so dear to the hearts of many American citizens, and give encouragement and make concessions to that which is demoralizing and debasing. We are a cosmopolitan city, therefore we must put the laws and customs of all nations in a vast hopper and grind out a cosmopolitan code, so that every man can practically live in his own country under the American flag. Better, in my humble judgment, to Americanize the foreigner than to foreignize (coining a word) the American. CLERGYMAN.

New York, Nov. 14, 1901.

THINKS SUNDAY SALOONS WILL INCREASE CRIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To open saloons or not to open them on Sunday, that's the tremendous question agitating this great metropolis just now. To drink or not to drink at a saloon bar, the prodigious question. Who demand this opening? Is it those whose insatiable thirst cannot be satisfied on Saturday evening and Monday morning, who wait very contentedly twenty-four hours for everything else for self and family, but whose grog they can't take home or drink elsewhere, but must have saloon doors wide open for their thirsty accommodation?

Listen to the arguments put forth to sustain this demand. Is it that an open saloon will diminish the number of crimes, especially crimes of violence? Is it that the open saloon will elevate the moral tone of the community? Is it that the open Sunday saloon will make better citizens of us all, and, therefore, is something that the highest and purest patriotism should insist on? Is the open Sunday saloon the place, the favorite place where the best citizens most do congregate, and where "the feast of reason

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Colorado" the Only New Play Announced for This Week.

Augustus Thomas's New American Drama Will Be Brought Out at Wallack's—Many Concert Programmes.

The only theatrical offering of importance the coming week will be to-morrow night at Wallack's Theatre, when Augustus Thomas's latest play, "Colorado," will have its first presentation on any stage. The scenes of the play are laid in the Rocky Mountains, the first showing a cabin in the gap on the trail of the Happy Strike Mine, which is owned by Frank Austin, who is in love with Kitty Doyle, the daughter of his foreman. Doyle moves to Colorado from the East on account of his wife's illness, and with what little money he has buys 50,000 acres of land supposed to be worthless. Kitty Doyle is a blending of the wild and gentle qualities which the nature of the section and the early home influences of the East have produced. She is an expert both in the saddle and with the rifle.

There come to the Doyle cabin two men, one a gambler named Staples and a military Colonel known as Kincaid. Staples formerly owned the land now in possession of Doyle. The men are trying to regain the property, having heard of the Happy Strike Mine. Kitty shows her skill with the rifle, shoots a hole through an envelope containing a letter addressed to the Colonel, the perforation having later an important bearing on the denouement of the story.

Col. Kincaid finds that Austin is a deserter from the United States Army and an escaped convict from a military prison. With this knowledge Austin is compelled to relinquish two-thirds of his interest in the "Happy Strike." The blackmailers then proceed to freeze him out. Doyle suspects his wife with being too friendly with Col. Kincaid, and he resolves to destroy the mine, and invites the Colonel, who is accompanied by Mrs. Doyle and Kitty, to make a descent in the mine shaft of 600 feet. He plans the entire destruction of the mine while they are in the cage coming up through the shaft. Austin prevents the wholesale murder, and they escape but a moment before the mine is flooded and ruined.

The last act shows the Palace Hotel at Austin, Col. Virtue and right finally triumph with the aid of the pistol. Doyle is shot during an altercation, and Col. Kincaid also dies at the hands of Staples. Austin regains his property. Following is the cast:

Frank Austin	John W. Albaugh, Jr.
Kitty Doyle	Violet Rand
Mrs. Doyle	Maude Hoffman
Nancy Morgan	Jean Newcombe
Tom Doyle	Wilton Lackaye
Bill Miller	H. L. Hall
Mickey Ryan	Louis Eagan
Llewellan Jones	Frank Donovan
Domino, a Mexican	William H. James
John Morgan	Horace Lewis
Colonel Kincaid	J. M. Colville
Ned Staples	Francis Carlisle
Sullivan	Herbert Pollard
Mrs. Sally Morgan	Rose Cooke
Mrs. Kincaid	Christine Blessing
Burns	Frederick Morris
Russell	Clement Kirby
Leader	Hern Collins
Davidge	Frank Kembley
Epstein	William T. Simpson
Rothe	Lawrence Sheehan
Sloan	Francis Conlan
Minister	Morris Frank
Surgeon	Harry Gibson
Police Captain	David Higgins
Bellboy	Thomas Lambson

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—On Tuesday Manager Conried will present Dumas and D'Artois's play "The Clemenceau Case," Alexander Rottman appearing as "Pierre," and Hedwig Von Ostermann as "Isabella." The play will be repeated on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, while on Thursday Sudermann's "Honor" will be revived. To-morrow night "The Third Squadron" will be repeated. At Saturday's matinée "The Ironmaster" will again be performed.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"New England Folks" will begin its second month to-morrow.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew is in the third month of his success, "The Second In Command."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Maude Adams is drawing large audiences. She has scored another triumph in "Quality Street."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Annie Russell will be seen in "A Royal Family" until Dec. 3.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham will bring his New York engagement to a close on Nov. 30. Upon his return to New York next season he will be seen in a new play by Justin Huntly McCarthy.

SAVOY THEATRE.—The popularity of "Eben Holden" has made uncertain the date on which Henry Miller will be seen here in "D'Arcy of the Guards."

GARDEN THEATRE:—Owing to out-of town engagements which cannot be canceled, E. H. Sothern will remain but two weeks longer in "If I Were King."

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield continues in "The Auctioneer."

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" is starting on the second year of its run without any apparent diminution in popularity. There will be a concert to-night.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—Grace George will continue for several months in "Under Southern Skies."

MONTAUK THEATRE, (Brooklyn)—Julia Marlowe will begin a week's engagement in "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The original Lilliputians will hold the boards for a week in the farce, "The Merry Tramps."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The King's Carsival," including all the principals in the New York Theatre cast, will begin a week's engagement.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—"A Lady of Quality" will be the regular week's revival.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly and "The New Yorkers" will be seen for two weeks longer.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Dancing Girl," by Henry Arthur Jones, and played here by E. H. Sothern, will be produced the coming week by the Murray Hill Stock Company.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—There will be but seven more performances of "Miranda of the Balcony" at the Manhattan Theatre. Mrs. Fiske's new play, "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," will receive its first presentation on Monday, Nov. 25.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Are You a Mason?" comes here to-morrow night for a week's engagement.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Clyde Fitch's "The Way of the World," with Elsie de Wolfe and her company, is drawing large and fashionable audiences.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Power of Truth," a melodrama with scenes laid in Indiana, will be the week's attraction.

WEBER & FIELDS.—"Hoity-Toity" and the burlesque, "A Message From Mars," continue as the laugh producers.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles," with its convulsing dormitory scene, and Augusta Glose as the "pink pajama girl," remains popular.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey is still crowding this theatre with the performance of "A Message From Mars."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" will come to the big down-town playhouse for another elaborate production.

CASINO.—Anna Held in the "Little Duchess" continues to draw well.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy" has many new features and specialties.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The beautiful scenic spectacle, "The Sleeping Beauty and The Beast," starts upon its third week.

AT THE VAUDEVILLES.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre "Madame Butterfly" will head the bill. "Blue Jeans" will move up town to the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. The farce "My Friend from India" will be seen at the Fifth Avenue, while at the Twenty-third Street another farce will be presented—"What Happened to Jones." There will be afternoon and evening concerts at all the Proctor theatres to-day.

EDEN MUSEE.—Two new wax figures placed on exhibition are attracting as much attention as the Kings and Queens of the world. One represents Mayor-elect Seth Low and the other the newly elected District Attorney, William Travers Jerome. New moving pictures will be shown hourly in the Winter Garden, and there will be afternoon and evening concerts.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Cinquevalli begins his last week in New York City. Other attractions on next week's bill are Keith's Living Art Studies, May Edouin and Fred Edwards, La Mar and Gabriel, Three Fortuni Brothers, Hamilton Hill, La Velle Trio, Sam J. Adams, Radford and Winchester, Russell and Tillyne, Von Kamp, magician; Three Brooklyns, and many others. Continuous performance.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—One of the features of a big bill provided for the patrons of next week are The Regorells, iron-jawed wonders; a band of Arabian acrobats, Zylanto, a lady magician; Hash Hash, the whirling Dervish, and Tony Castelaine, a trick cyclist. In the theatre a big bill has been prepared, headed by J. M. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A strong vaudeville bill is offered for the coming week. Wills and Hassan and Caito's dogs and cats are on the programme for the usual Sunday afternoon and evening concerts.

A VIRTUOSO RECITAL.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler Plays at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, the most distinguished of American women players of the piano forte, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. There was a large audience, a fact which needs to be mentioned, because it is not the rule at piano recitals, and an abundance of applause, which is not at all usual where music is performed by a soloist. Let it be recorded that on this occasion the applause was almost always deserved. The programme was one designed to exhibit Mrs. Zeisler's powers as a virtuoso pure and simple rather than as an exponent of the highest and deepest things in music, yet there was opportunity for her to show her musicianship and her stature as an artist in the performance of the great sonata of Beethoven, Opus 111, which was the second number on the programme.

In this Mrs. Zeisler's nervous organization, which is, after all is said, the substantial basis of her extraordinary fascination as a player, served her but unkindly in the first movement, wherein it led her to lay on the dynamics with some extravagance, to the detriment of the breadth of Beethoven's thought. It might have resulted in a more beautiful, if less passionate, interpretation if the pianist had shown more continence in this movement. But the second movement, the wonderful theme and variations, was performed in a manner to call for nothing but admiration and gratitude. It seemed as if here at last the player had mastered herself, for she read the movement with profound feeling, with technical beauty, and with a beautiful, artistic poise. It was piano playing of the highest order, and sustained the reputation of this artist.

Before the sonata, Mrs. Zeisler played the familiar Saint-Saëns caprice on Gluck's "Alceste" ballet music with charming crispness and clarity. Her other numbers were Schuett's "Thème Varié et Fugato" and valse "A la bien Aimée," a nocturne, étude, and polonaise by Chopin, an étude by Leschititzky, Moszkowsky's "Gondoliera" and "Impatience," the Rubinstein "Etude on False Notes," and the Strauss-Tausig waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal." After the recital in answer to enthusiastic recalls she added to her list the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire" and a Chopin valse.

Those who are familiar with the literature of the piano will see that this was a virtuoso programme. Let it be recorded, then, that the pianist played most brilliantly. Mrs. Zeisler has striven hard to acquire power, in which, by reason of her physical frailness, she is naturally lacking, and in doing so she has not increased the beauty of her tone in forte passages. The simple truth is that at times she pounds, especially in the bass. But in spite of faults, Mrs. Zeisler is a pianist of tremendous technic, of intense temperament, of dazzling style. She can amaze an audience with such startling rapidity of crisp staccato utterance as she showed yesterday in the "Butterfly" étude of Chopin, and with such delightful singing tone as she produced from the instrument in the cantabile of the nocturne. She will never fail to delight the general public, which is hungry at all times for displays of virtuosity. But Mrs. Zeisler can play poetically, too, at times, and when she does she rises to heights not passed by any other woman player now before the public.

Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler's Recital.

The programme of Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler's second recital, Mendelssohn Hall, Tuesday, at 3 P. M., is this:

Papillons, Opus 2	Schumann
Variations Sérieuses, Opus 54	Mendelssohn
Wedding March and Dance of the Elves	Mendelssohn
Rhapsodie, Opus 79, No. 2	Brahms
Ballade, Opus 23	Chopin
Berceuse, Opus 57	Chopin
Scherzo, Opus 20	Chopin
Hexentanz, Opus 17	MacDowell
Etude, (Prélude,) Opus 62, No. 3	Saint-Saens
On the Mountains	Grieg
Norwegischer Brautzug im Voruberziehen	Grieg
Caprice Espagnol, Opus 37	Moszkowski

Josef Hofmann's Concerts.

Mr. Josef Hofmann, the distinguished pianist, will give two recitals at Carnegie Hall on Saturday, Nov. 23, and Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. The programmes are as follows:

FIRST RECITAL.

Variations, F minor	Haydn
Sonate, E flat major, Op. 31	Beethoven
Impromptu, G major	Schubert
Soiree De Vienne, D major	Schubert
Fantasie, C major	Schumann
Scherzo, B minor	Chopin
Prelude, No. 25	Chopin
Valse, A flat	Liszt
Gnomenreigen	Liszt
Jongleur	Moszkowski
Rhapsodie, No. 2	Liszt

SECOND RECITAL.

Variations	Handel-Brahms
Rondo, G major	Beethoven
Scherzo a Cappriccio	Mendelssohn
Nachtstuck	Schumann
Islamey, Oriental Fantasie	Balakiref
Ballade, A flat major	Chopin
Two Polish Songs, G flat major and G major	Chopin
Liebestraum	Liszt
Valse, Mephisto	Liszt

Gregory Hast's Recital.

Gregory Hast, an English tenor, will make his first appearance in this country to-morrow afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall at 3 o'clock. His programme:

"Es hing der Reif"	Brahms
"Die Mainacht"	Brahms
"Lockruf"	Ruckauf
"Ein Ton"	Cornelius
"The Self-banished," (Old English)	Dr. Blow
"Ma Mie, (Old French)	Arranged by A. L.
"How Deep the Slumbers of the Floods," (Carl Lowe)	Arranged by A. L.
"Ich wandelte unter der Baumen"	Schumann
"Minnelied"	Brahms
"Gone," "The Letter," (from Tennyson's "Songs of the Wrens")	Sullivan, 1870
"Le Baiser"	Goring Thomas
"Phillis Has Such Charming Graces," (Old English,) Anthony Young, 1625	Arranged by Lane Wilson
"Rose Kissed Me To-day"	Dan Young
"Ye People Rend Your Hearts," "If With All Your Hearts"	Mendelssohn
"She Is a Maid of Artless Grace"	S. Coleridge Taylor
"Immortal Love"	Arthur Neyin
"O Were My Love Yon Lilac Fair"	Arthur Somerwell
"The Sands o' Dee"	Frederick Clay
"Roses in the Garden"	Norman O'Neill
"To Mary"	Maude Valerie White

Notes of Musical Doings.

The news has just reached this country that at the first Philharmonic Concert in Berlin, Ysaye, who was to have been the soloist, was suddenly taken ill, after he had played the first movement of the Beethoven concerto, and was compelled to retire from the stage. After a few minutes' wait it was announced that he would be unable to continue. Kreisler, who, with a party of friends, was in the audience, was prevailed upon to play the other two parts. This he did, scoring an enormous success. That day Kreisler had only arrived in Berlin from Russia, where he had been concertizing for the previous six weeks.

Miss Esther Palliser, who has established a reputation as a concert and oratorio singer in England, has arrived in this country, and will remain here during the entire season. She will be heard in this city at an early date.

The first of Mr. Frank Damrosch's concerts for young people will take place at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 30.

The Women's String Orchestra will this season again give a series of three concerts under the direction of Mr. Carl V. Lachmund, (at Mendelssohn Hall,) the dates being Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, Tuesday, (a Lenten matinée,) Feb. 18, and Wednesday evening, April 9.

Mr. M. Vittorio Carpi, baritone, will make his reappearance in New York at a concert given by him at Mendelssohn Hall Friday evening, Nov. 29, when he will be assisted by Miss Winnie Titus and Mr. Emil Levy.

ON THE LONDON STAGES

Mrs. Campbell at the Height of Her Popularity.

Speculation as to the Reception She Will Receive in New York—Weedon Grossmith's Forthcoming Visit.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—On the eve of the departure of Mrs. Patrick Campbell for the United States her admirers, who comprise probably the larger proportion of Londoners who frequent the higher-priced theatres, and many Americans and other foreigners who know the contemporary stage well, find themselves wondering what sort of a reception she will have. Mrs. Campbell, from the very beginning of her artistic career, has been subjected to a great deal of adverse and piffling criticism. She is not a particularly amiable person or a capable self-advertiser.

There was no doubt here of the triumph of cheerful and amusing Mr. Hawtrey, who pleases everybody. Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal are actresses always reasonably sure of the applause of the majority. The one, at her best, has been accepted for a generation as the very embodiment of grace, while the charm of her voice and the beauty of her countenance, (a kind of beauty which irresistibly suggests the poetry of Tennyson and the painting of Millais,) were always perfectly potent with the general public. Mrs. Kendal is the most thoroughly trained, most technically accomplished, English actress of her era, and her ideals have always been directly in the range of public comprehension.

But the grace, the vocal charm, the technique of Mrs. Campbell, and the imaginative quality of her acting are vastly different matters. They exist, you may be sure; they captivate many, but, like poor Phoebe's beauty, they may not be for all markets. When she permits herself the luxury of consulting her own taste rather than that of the public, to which every public performer must directly cater most of the time or starve, she chooses for production a weird poem of Maeterlinck and lends to its vagueness a tragic and pathetic charm which is not easily described and which is scarcely comprehended by the ordinary London theatregoer in search of joyous or soothing diversion after dinner, or she trifles gravely with a sombre, philosophic thing by Bjornson.

There is an enormous crowd which helps support the London stage, however, which rarely dines and never sumptuously before going to the play. I refer to the habitués of the pit, who stand for hours at the door waiting for a chance to secure good seats on the rows of benches back of the high-priced stalls, who must have a stronger love for the acted drama than many of the folks who arrive after the performance has begun, in gorgeous attire, and get settled into the high-priced seats slowly with much ado.

The frequenters of the pit put up with much discomfort to see plays, and the plays they approve of are the ones that live longest. The pitites are proverbially critical, and are certainly not to be accused of making the playhouse a mere rendezvous for social gossip and the exhibition of showy raiment. They are less demonstrative than the gallery crowd, and rarely join in the needlessly cruel baiting of an unlucky author or actor-manager on a first night. But their approval counts for more than that of any other class of playgoers in London, and, so far as I have been able to judge, Mrs. Campbell has received it.

In her recent revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," the play of all others most closely associated with her fame, and the one in which she secured her first notable success, Mrs. Campbell has acted night after night to a crowded pit, and this is a good omen. Having seen her previously in "Mrs. Ebbsmith" and Echegaray's "Mariana," while I cannot say her acting in "Mrs. Tanqueray" disappointed me, yet I was conscious of missing the sensation of novelty that helped Pinero's smart and powerful play so much in its first long run. Paula Tanqueray is assuredly the "best part" in Mrs. Campbell's repertory, the most grateful to the actress, the one exhibiting most clearly the range of her power and the quality of her talent. But her portrayal of Paula will always appeal most strongly to those persons who have never seen the actress in another rôle. She was all but unknown when she fairly took London by storm as Pinero's modernized and cruelly environed Thais. Still I should warmly recommend all persons who want to see everything theatrical that is worthy not to miss Mrs. Campbell in all her plays. She is a personage, and she is also an artist.

Some may be impressed more than others by her dark and sombre beauty; a few may even deny her possession of beauty. Her lustrous eyes, now fateful, now appealing, may still not thrill and appeal to all. Her sometimes monotonous, measured delivery may strike the multitude as inartistic, but it is a fault of some of their most cherished idols.

Her Botticelli back, her pre-Raphaelite poses, the occasional unconventionality of her attire may not be admired by all. But she will surely have a supply of new clothes for her New York tour, being a practical woman who knows for how much clothes count on the New York stage—for more than on any other stage in the world.

Mrs. Campbell may be safely welcomed by large-minded, unprejudiced playgoers as a woman of talent, an actress of power, an artist who is at least relatively great in these days of artistic littleness. She has ambition, sensibility, a contempt for outworn traditions, and as little regard for flattery and puffery as ever a woman had.

There is some talk here of an early professional visit to New York of Weedon Grossmith with the comic piece, written by himself, in which he has been acting here at the Avenue Theatre since last Spring. Grossmith, who is the younger brother of the famous original Sir Joseph Porter of "Pinafore," must be well remembered by some mature playgoers in New York as the preposterous Lord Arthur Somerset of "The Pantomime Rehearsal," when Rosina Vokes first produced that sketch at the Standard Theatre, and as the meek husband of the heroine in "The Schoolmistress," by Pinero.

He is an actor as well as a humorist, and in his new play he impersonates the Scapin and Mascarille (the Davus of Plautus, if you will,) the "lying valet" of Garrick, transformed into a sharp, mean little cockney of the present hour. The impersonation is exact and typical, not overdone, though the farce, called "The Night of the Party," is utterly extravagant and of a purely conventional pattern.

The best of the three acts is the last, in which Mr. Grossmith as diverting Crosbie holds the stage nearly all the time, lying, swindling friend and foe alike, pocketing bribe and booty with equanimity, and bearing always the servile air, the imperturbable good humor, the conscienceless audacity of his type. This is notably good comic acting. Whether there is enough of it, and whether or not the piece is worth taking across the ocean, are other matters.

E. A. D.

Mr. Franko's Concerts of Old Music.

Few people realize the difficulties which have to be overcome by Mr. Sam Franko before he can arrange the concerts which are rendered so smoothly at the Lyceum Theatre. For example, Mr. Franko determined to play the overture to "Oedipe a Colone," by Sacchini, an Italian composer who died in 1786. The music could not be obtained in America, so Europe was scoured in vain, as the overture had never been published for concert performance. The only course open was to copy it from the score preserved in the Lenox Library, which was done.

The overture is for the greater part a bright and spirited piece, with a cantabile second portion of a mournful cast, in which a little figure suggestive of sobbing is made to play a prominent part.

Mr. Franko has been called the "musical Schliemann," and the treasures which he has unearthed seem to justify the appellation. The first of his interesting concerts this season will be given Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 3:30, at the Lyceum Theatre, when Mrs. Morris Black will sing an interesting aria from a forgotten opera written some centuries ago.

Oratorio Society of New York.

The programme for the twenty-ninth season of the Oratorio Society will consist of one afternoon concert and three evening concerts, for which the respective programmes will be: Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock, "Elijah"; Friday afternoon, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock, "Messiah"; Saturday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock, "Messiah"; Tuesday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock, Robert Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri."

The conductor will be Mr. Frank Damrosch, the orchestra composed of the best musicians, and the chorus, the excellent body of singers forming the membership of the society. The soloists engaged for the first concert are Mme. Lilli Lehmann, Miss Isabella Bouton, Mr. H. Evan Williams, and Mr. Gwilym Miles.

Lilli Lehmann to Sing Again.

The third, and in all probability the last, song recital in which Mme. Lilli Lehmann will be heard in New York this season will take place at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26. The programme in which Mme. Lehmann will be heard on this occasion is by far the most attractive of the three, including as it does songs by Wagner, Bungert, Herman, and Brahms. The programme in full is as follows: Wagner, "Der Engel," "Stehe Still," "Im Treibhaus," "Schmerzen," "Traume"; Bungert, "Bei der Trosterin," "Sein Weib," "Loreley," "In der Rosenlaube"; Herman, "Golgotha," "Stillet die Wipfel"; Brahms, "Ein Wanderer," "Feldeinsamkeit," "Liebestreu," "Es weht um mich Narzissenduft."

Miss Anna Jewell's Concert.

Miss Anna Jewell, pianist, will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening, assisted by Paul Kefer, 'cellist, and Eugene Bernstein, at the second piano. She will play Liszt's concerto in E flat, with Mr. Bernstein's assistance, and also a toccata and fugue of Bach, Schutt's "Etude Mignonne," "Convent," and "Serenata," a prelude and étude by Chopin, a barcarole by Rubinstein, and Schytte's "Hanover Steppen." Mr. Kefer will play an elegy by Massenet, Gounod's "Sur le lac," and a tarantelle by Victor Herbert.

Miss Esther Fee's Debut.

Miss Esther Fée, violinist, will make her début at Carnegie Hall to-morrow night, assisted by Leopold Winkler, pianist, and the Paur Symphony Orchestra. The programme is as follows:

Overture to "Genoveva"	R. Schumann
Concerto, G minor, Op. 26	Max Bruch
Symphonic poem, "Vltava"	B. Smetana
Concerto, E flat	F. Liszt
Slavic dance	E. Dvorak
Souvenir de Haydn	F. Leonard

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... MANAGER
12TH WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
SECOND IN COMMAND
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Mr. Drew scores a big hit."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
217TH TO 225TH N. Y. PERFORMANCE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
—LAST 2 WEEKS—
of the great success,
A ROYAL FAMILY
by R. Marshall, author "Second in Command," &c.
TUESDAY, DEC. 3,
Charles Frohman will present Miss Russell in a new and original play by Clyde Fitch, entitled
THE GIRL AND THE JUDGE.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. Broadway.
Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... MANAGER
7TH WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
"Greatest success."—Herald.
"Success assured."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CHARLES HAWTREY
in Richard Ganthony's Comedy Success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS
"Everybody will see 'A Message from Mars,' and will like it."—Tribune.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27TH ST. AND MADISON AV.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
MR.
E. H. SOTHERN
(MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN)
IF I WERE KING
By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Dec. 2—Virginia Harned in Alice of Old Vincennes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. At 8:30.
B'way & 24th St. Mat. 2:15.
Charles Frohman, Mgr.
7TH GREAT WEEK.
75TH TIME DEC. 2.
HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
KLAW & ERLANGER TROUBADOURS.
Presenting Harry B. Smith's Musical Comedy,
THE LIBERTY BELLES
CAST—Etta Butler, Sandol Milliken, Harry Davenport, John Slavin, Harry Clifoil, J. C. Marlowe, Augusta Glose, and 40 others.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
COMMENCING
TO-MORROW NIGHT
AND ALL WEEK.
MATINEES
WED.
&
SAT.
MESSRS. SIRE BROTHERS PRESENT
THE KING'S CARNIVAL
With the same All-Star Cast,
200 PEOPLE,
that made the run at the New York Theatre and won encomiums from the New York and Boston Press and Public.
A FEW IN THE CAST:
Marie Dressler, Mabelle Gillman, Laura Burt, June McCree, Frank Doane, Edgar Falstead, Charles Prince, Gertrude Leurs, Georgie Kelly, Dan McAvoy, Louis Harrison, Amelia Summerville, Emma Carus, Marion Winchester, John Ford, Nina Farrington, Eleanor Campbell, Lillie Brink, Nov. 25th, Capt. Jinks with Ethel Barrymore.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St.
SIRE BROS. ..... Mgrs.
Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. Only.
The Blue Ribbon Attraction of the Season.
ANNA HELD
IN F. ZIEGFELD, JR.'S, $50,000 PRODUCTION OF DE KOVEN & SMITH'S
THE LITTLE DUCHESS,
The Musical Success of the Century.
CHARLES A. BIGELOW & Great STAR CAST.
Handsomest Chorus in Existence.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
MATS. SATURDAY & THANKSGIVING DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
2D WEEK.
Seats for Miss Adams's engagement, which will continue for SEVEN WEEKS longer, can now be secured.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
In J. M. Barrie's Unique Comedy,
Quality Street,
By the Author of "The Little Minister."
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S BROADWAY and 30th St.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
For the first time on any stage,
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' NEW PLAY,
COLORADO
WITH THE FOLLOWING CAST:
Wilton Lackaye, Francis Carlisle, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., J. M. Colville, H. L. Hall, Louis Egan, Horace Lewis, Frank Donovan, Herbert Pollard, Frank Kembley, Clement Kirby, Hern Collins, W. T. Simpson, L. Sheehan, Frederick Morris, Harry Gibson, David Higgins, Maude Hoffman, Violet Rand, Jean Newcombe, Rose Cooke, Christine Blessing, and others.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
Evgs. at 8:30.
3D MONTH—LAST 2 WEEKS.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
A ROMANTIC TRIUMPH THAT HAS OUTLIVED ALL OTHERS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
In a new play, adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"Faversham was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—World.
"AN EASY VICTORY."—EV'G SUN.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MONDAY, DEC. 2, W. M. Greet Will Present
An adaptation of Bertha Runkel's romantic novel,
THE HELMET OF NAVARRE,
WITH
CHARLES DALTON.
Seats ready Nov. 27.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th st. and Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... MANAGER
4TH JAMMED JOLLY WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
"A Gosh! I'mighty Big Success."
—Ev'g World.
"Delightful."—Herald. "Success."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
E. E. Rose's dramatization of Irving Bacheller's great novel,
EBEN HOLDEN
"It should keep the Savoy crowded for months as 'David Harum' did the Garrick."—Eve. World.
"Really charming."—Eve. Sun.
THE LAUGHING PLAY OF THE YEAR.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM
Troupe of Genuine Arabian Acrobats
In Tricks both Marvelous and Astonishing.
THE MARSHALLS, Hypnotic Wonders; Tony Castelane, Trick Cyclist; The Regorells, Iron-Jawed Couple; Zylanto, Lady Magician; Hash-Hash, Whirling Dervish; Allan's Punch and Judy, 20 other Great Features.
THEATRE. J. M. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.
Globe Comedy Four, Ada Jones, The Arlingtons, Madge Price, Fred Roberts, Rich & Hart, Edison Pictures. Two Big Companies. Sacred Concert Sunday, 10c.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St.
Eve'gs at 8:20.
Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:15.
3D MONTH OF THE WHIRLWIND SUCCESS
WARFIELD
in Lee Arthur & Chas. Klein's Character Comedy,
—THE AUCTIONEER—
Direction of DAVID BELASCO.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, (35th St. & B'way. {Management Sam. S. Shubert.
MR. DAN DALY with Miss Virginia Earl.
LAST FORTNIGHT
LAST 5 MATINEES.
50th Time. SOUVENIRS Tuesday, Nov. 26.
Special Matinée THANKSGIVING.
And the Geo. W. Lederer Company.
THE NEW YORKERS.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
4TH YEAR Henry Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c EVERYBODY
PRICES EVENING 25—35—50
BY HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
THE DANCING GIRL.
WEEK OF NOVEMBER 25.
OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8 Wed. & Sat. Mats. 2
THE TALK OF ALL NEW YORK.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF DRURY LANE SPECTACLE
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
THE SEASONS! all the Splendors of the year in 15 minutes.
THE FLYING GRIGOLATIS!
THE 500 CRYSTAL PALACE!
500 PEOPLE.
Seats Selling 4 Weeks Ahead.

Manhattan Theatre B'way
Evenings at 8:20. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
—LAST WEEK.—
57TH TO 63D PERFORMANCE.
MRS FISKE
in the Play by Anne Crawford Flexner (Founded on the Novel by A. E. W. Mason),
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
"A conspicuous success."—Ev'g Sun.
MONDAY, NOV. 25, First Appearance of
MRS FISKE
in a New and Original Drama,
THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH.
By Mrs. BURTON HARRISON.
Sale Will Open To-morrow Morning at 9 o'Clock.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10. Mats. & New Burlesque of HOITY TOITY & 30th. Tues. & Sat. A Message from Mars
GENERAL ADMISSION ..... 50c.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES

23RD NEAR 6TH AVE. ST.
Low Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c
SUNDAY CONCERT
Wayne & Caldwell Mr. & Mrs. Barry, A. O. Duncan, 25—Others—25
CONTINUOUS. 1:30 TO 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW: "What Happened To Jones."
Continuous Vaudeville.

5TH AVE. B'WAY & 28TH ST.
B'way's only Popular Prices, 25c, 50c.
SUNDAY CONCERT
Gardner & Madden C. H. O. Orphan Boys' Band. 25—Others—25
CONTINUOUS. 2 TO 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW: "MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."
Continuous Vaudeville.

58TH NEAR ST. Third Ave.
ONLY 15 & 25c. Aft. 15, 25, 50c. Ev.
SUNDAY CONCERT
Louis A. Simon & Co., Billy S. Clifford, Carrie Graham, 25—Others—25
CONTINUOUS. 2 TO 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW: "BLUE JEANS."
And Best Vaudeville.

125TH NEAR ST. Lex Ave.
Prices 15 & 25c. Aft. 15, 25, 50c. Ev.
SUNDAY CONCERT
Canfield & Carleton, Florens Troupe, Reata Winfield, 25—Others—25
CONTINUOUS. 2 TO 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW: Mme. BUTTERFLY
BEAUTIFUL BELASCO PRODUCTION.
With Big Vaudeville

CARNEGIE HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS
Saturday afternoon, November 23 at 3.
Wednesday afternoon, November 27 at 3.
JOSEF
HOFMANN
Reserved seats 75c. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's and Carnegie Hall Box Office.
Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN

KEITH'S
Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
Positively Last Week of CINQUEVALLI, New York's Sensation.
Phenomenal Success of LIVING ART STUDIES. B. F. Keith's New Production.
MAY EDOUIN & FRED EDWARDS. BIOGRAPH.
LA MAR & GABRIEL. 30—BIG ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. & 50c.

Admission 25c. Sundays.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL, GROUPS AND FIGURES.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA AND VOCAL SOLOISTS.
REALISTIC LIFE-LIKE GROUP.
CZ

TURF LEADERS OF 1901

William C. Whitney Heads the List with $108,440 Won.

J. E. MADDEN A CLOSE SECOND

J. R. and F. P. Keene, Frank Farrell, G. B. Morris, the Pepper Stable, and C. H. Mackay Are Next in Order.

It was a foregone conclusion when the racing year was half over that either William C. Whitney or John E. Madden would lead the list of winning owners on the American turf. The end of the season found these two turfmen so far in advance of all others that the winnings of the two combined about equaled the combined winnings of the next five stables on the list of winners in 1901. Between the Whitney and Madden stables, however, the race for the leadership has been close from first to last, and the outcome was one that would justify description as a head-and-head finish. How close this contest was is made evident by the fact that but for the transfer of Blue Girl from the Madden barn to the Whitney stable, Madden would have been first on the list by a safe margin of more than $20,000, whereas, by the transfer, the Whitney stable took the lead by a little less than $6,000, that stable having earned $108,440, against $102,855 for Madden.

The combined racing stable of James R. and Foxhall P. Keene, trained as one establishment, is third on the list, with $54,136 won. Frank Farrell, the Tammany politician, is fourth, with a total of $49,065; the fifth is Green B. Morris, with $45,735; the sixth is the Pepper stable, with $41,080; the seventh is Clarence H. Mackay, with $40,800; the eighth is J. B. Haggin, with $31,045; the ninth is W. H. Sealey, with $28,665, and the tenth Richard T. Wilson, Jr., with $27,920.

THE TEN TURF LEADERS.

Of these ten leaders among the turfmen of America, Mr. Whitney was at the head of the list of winning owners in 1900, though that was his first year on the turf racing in his own name. Mackay and Sealey are new to racing, and Messrs. Wilson and Farrell, for the first time in this list, have achieved the prominence of being among the leaders. Mr. Haggin only returned to active racing last year after a long retirement, while Green B. Morris figures as one of the great winners for the first time in many years.

The leading stable, that of Mr. Whitney, deservedly won that place, for the establishment is the largest and most expensive on the American turf. Mr. Whitney started the season with forty-five horses in training in his American stable, the establishment finishing the year with fifty horses in training aside from the large collection of yearlings that will replenish the stable next season.

STABLES NEW TO PROMINENCE.

The Farrell stable only sprung into prominence after the season was well developed, the owner, who raced on a moderate scale in 1900, buying the best of the horses sold out of the stable of Charles Fleischmann's Sons and earning his prominence on the turf with these. Green B. Morris won all that has been placed to the credit of his stable with horses that he trained from the time that the racing year in New York opened.

Clarence H. Mackay practically began his turf career with the season of 1901, though his colors were introduced to the racing public the Fall before, when his horse Banastar ran and won a single race just before the turf year of 1900 ended. Mr. Mackay's success has been brilliant and gratifying, though his most important victories were won with horses that he purchased after they had been developed by other owners. The achievements of the ten leading stables here mentioned, giving the winnings only of horses for the time that they actually ran for the establishments to which their earnings are credited, are as follows:

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Horse and Age.	First.	Second.	Third.	Amount Won.
Goldsmith, 2	3	3	2	$37,850
Blue Girl, 2	1	..	..	24,455
King Hanover, 2	3	0	1	14,690
Morningside, 3	4	5	1	5,640
Star Bright, 4	3	1	2	5,445
Nasturtium, 2	1	0	0	3,850
Endurance by Right, 2	1	0	0	3,500
Paul Clifford, 3	2	5	5	3,025
Pretorius, 2	1	0	1	2,570
Rowdy, 3	2	3	1	2,090
Black Dick, 3	2	0	1	1,610
Collegian, 3	1	2	1	925
Rose of May, 2	1	1	1	860
Lady Godiva, 2	1	0	4	700
Yankee, 2	0	1	0	500
Metalbert, 2	0	0	1	75
Gunfire, 2	0	0	1	75
Total				$108,440

JOHN E. MADDEN.

Blue Girl, 2	4	3	0	$40,130
Yankee, 2	3	1	0	39,130
Fly Wheel, 2	1	0	2	4,125
Pentecost, 2	3	0	1	3,120
Gunfire, 2	2	1	2	3,100
Peninsula, 2	2	3	5	2,030
Nitrate, 3	3	1	3	1,530
Lanceman, 3	2	0	4	1,515
Wayward Boy, 3	2	0	0	1,110
Laodice, 2	2	2	2	1,105
City Bank, 2	1	1	1	965
Bobs, 3	1	1	2	850
Lady Sterling, 2	1	1	1	805
Valleda, 2	1	1	0	695
Ivory Bells, 2	1	0	2	670
Lucent, 3	1	1	1	650
Total				$102,855

JAMES R. AND FOXHALL P. KEENE.

Commando, 3	2	1	0	$17,411
Toddy, 4	1	2	1	9,285
Conroy, 3	2	0	0	9,160
Voter, aged	3	1	0	5,700
Outlander, 3	5	3	1	3,635
Prophetic, 2	3	2	1	2,955
Unmasked, 4	1	4	2	1,885
Spry, 2	2	2	2	1,050
All Saints, 3	1	2	1	850
Port Royal, 2	1	0	3	685
Delagoa, 2	1	0	0	650
Meditation, 2	1	1	1	640
*Early Eve	0	0	0	250
Total				$54,136

*Won in place money.

FRANK FARRELL.

Blues, 3	6	2	1	$15,600
The Musketeer, 3	7	4	1	10,100
Bonnibert, 3	2	2	1	9,315
Dolando, aged	5	7	7	4,350
Five Nations, 2	3	2	0	3,900
Col. Padden, 3	2	0	1	2,500
O'Hagen, 2	3	0	2	1,750
Katherine C., 2	1	0	1	780
Dark Secret, 2	1	3	0	770
Total				$49,065

GREEN B. MORRIS.

Cunard, 2	1	0	0	$11,155
Watercure, 4	4	3	1	7,630
Sombrero, 2	2	4	4	5,600
Janice, 3	3	4	4	4,900
Bedeck, 3	4	2	2	3,100
Golden Cottage, 2	1	3	2	2,725
Autolight, 3	2	1	2	2,375
Homestead, 2	1	0	1	2,230
Gold Spinner, 3	2	1	0	1,585
Juvenal, 2	1	3	2	1,125
Pupil, 4	1	1	1	965
Chirrup, 2	1	0	2	450
Total				$45,735

THE PEPPER STABLE.

Whiskey King, 2	3	6	3	$14,305
Dixieline, 2	3	2	4	7,320
Baron Pepper, 3	1	1	1	6,825
King Pepper, 3	4	4	2	4,280
Roxane, 4	5	2	0	3,790
Par Excellence, 2	2	2	2	3,175
Lord Pepper, 3	1	2	0	775
Joymaker, 2	1	0	0	600
Total				$41,080

CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

Heno, 2	2	1	0	$20,300
Banastar, 5	2	0	0	8,020
Gay Boy, 2	4	3	5	4,070
Seminole, 3	1	5	1	1,230
Brunswick, 2	1	1	1	830
*Kamara, 4; Grand Opera, 2, and His Eminence, 3	0	0	0	770
Total				$40,800

*Did not win races but earned $770 in place money.

J. B. HAGGIN.

Watercolor, 3	6	1	2	$26,330
Sweet Lavender, 3	1	1	1	1,275
Elegy, 3	1	2	2	870
Champagne, 2	1	0	1	650
Bigotry, 2	1	1	0	640
Bon Mot, 2	1	0	0	600
Stranger, 2	1	0	0	490
*Phosphor, 2; Royal Sue, 2, and Sharpshooter	0	0	0	190
Total				$31,045

*Earned $190 in place money but did not win.

W. H. SEALEY.

Rockton, 4	2	3	0	$12,850
Chuctanunda, 3	5	4	4	6,500
Rockwater, 2	2	2	3	3,665
Caughnawaga, 2	1	3	4	2,460
Tribe Hill, 2	2	4	2	1,495
Scotch Bush, 3	1	3	1	980
*Rocky, 2	0	0	0	305
Total				$28,255

*Earned $305 in place money.

R. T. WILSON, JR.

The Parader, 3	5	1	2	$25,585
Lady of the Valley, 3	1	3	1	1,835
*La Valliere, 3; Wooden, 2; Highlander, 2, and Rosecourt	0	0	0	500
Total				$27,920

*Earned $500 in place money.

Other stables well up on the list, with the number of races and total amounts won, were as follows:

August Belmont, 15 races and $25,520; the Osceola Stable, (T. L. Watts,) 5 races and $24,750; A. Featherstone, 13 races and $23,980; W. C. Daly, 25 races and $22,351; A. H. and D. H. Morris, 9 races and $23,765; the Goughacres Stable, (B. F. Clyde,) 18 races and $21,000; J. F. Schorr, (in the East,) 15 races and $20,550; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., 21 races and $19,900; Charles Littlefield, Jr., 13 races and $17,085; W. C. Rollins, 10 races and $17,650; F. C. McLewee & Co., 4 races and $17,585; L. V. Bell and J. C. McCormick, 12 races and $16,970; J. J. McCafferty, 17 races and $15,645; Mr. Chamblett, (R. C. Hooper,) 4 races and $15,645; G. Walbaum, 4 races and $15,145, and William Lakeland, 16 races and $15,130.

SPEEDWAY TEAMS BRUSHED.

Fast Work by Noted Harness Pairs Made Good Sport.

Saturday is usually a quiet day on the Harlem River Speedway, but yesterday was an exception to the rule. For a couple of hours before sunset there was some lively sport between trotters and pacers with fast marks, Page, 2:09¾, driven by Dr. Moore, trotted two fast heats with Swift, 2:15¾, driven by J. F. Cockerill, Page winning the first by a nose after a hard race, and the second by a length.

J. P. Baiter's new pacer, Helen D., was out for a little exercise, and in a warming up brush was defeated by the pacer Firegilt, also owned by Mr. Baiter and handled by a trainer.

Two of the best brushes of the afternoon were between the two pacers Bell Boy, 2:07¼, driven by E. E. Smathers, and Amokin, 2:11¼, driven by George Spear. On the start, which was a poor one, Amokin took the lead and set a clip that caused Bell Boy to step his best to save himself from being distanced. Nearing the head of the stretch Amokin showed signs of weakening, while Bell Boy came on as strong and steady as ever, rapidly closing up the gap until the pair were on even terms. Within fifty yards of the finish Trainer Spear succeeded in rallying Amokin, but Bell Boy was coming too fast, and won by a head. The second heat was a repetition of the first, except that the start was fairly even, and Amokin finished stronger, although half a length behind.

There was an unusually large number of teams on the road, noticeable among them being the late H. O. Armour's pair, composed of the crack trotters Bancroft and Downey. After several warming jogs their trainer stepped them a quarter in 0:34¼, with two men in the rig, which is remarkable considering the heavy condition of the road and the weight the team pulled. Later in the afternoon Louis Kahn's handsome pacing team, Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¾, and George Wallace, 2:17¼, covered the same distance in a few seconds slower time.

The trotter Teddy Look, (2:20¼,) driven by H. L. Stout, and the pacer Lucie, (2:18¼,) handled by Isaac A. Hopper's trainer, had two close heats, and broke even. Teddy Look won the first by a half length, and Lucie the second by an open length. There is every prospect of some excellent sport on the road this morning, as The Monk, (2:08½,) owned by Frederick Gerken, and the roan pacer Moth Miller, (2:07,) owned by Dr. David Randell, will be ready to meet all comers. Moth Miller is also scheduled for a race with the pacer Blizzard, (2:09½,) owned by Mr. Freeman.

NEW 2:10 HARNESS HORSES.

Eleven Trotters and Thirty-nine Pacers Added to the List of Fast Performers.

The light harness racing season of 1901 was prolific of new fast performances and reductions of records by horses that before had achieved low marks. To the 2:10 list there were added eleven trotters and thirty-nine pacers, while four trotters and twenty-seven pacers which at the close of the season of 1900 had places on the roll of honor, improved on their former marks. A list of these additions to the list, and the record of lowered marks follows:

NEW TROTTERS.

Chain Shot, b. g., by Red Heart, 2:19, dam Pique, by Kentucky Wilkes.....2:06½
Dolly Dillon, b. m., by Sidney Dillon-Dolly, by Electioneer.....2:07
Onward Silver, ch. h., by Onward, 2:25¼, dam Sylvan Maid, by Aberdeen.....2:08
Janice, b. m., by William Harold, 2:13½, dam Fanella, by Fallis.....2:08¼
Eleata, blk. m., by Dexter Prince-Eiden, 2:19½, by Nephew.....2:08¾
May Allen, ch. m., by Que Allen, 2:09¾, dam Prudie Allen by Clark Chief, Jr.....2:09¼
All Right, b. g., by Enright, 2:18¼, dam Fanny T., 2:28½, by Montgomery.....2:09¼
Captor, br. g., by Electric Bel-Eula Lee, 2:29½, by Gen. Thomas.....2:09¼
Dolly Bidwell, blk. m., by Inglewood, dam by John Burdine.....2:09¾
Cornelia Belle, b. m., by Onward, 2:25¼, dam Bel Onward, 2:13¾, by St. Bel.....2:10
Dr. Book, b. g., by McKinney, 2:11¼, dam Leonor, 2:24, by Dashwood.....2:10

REDUCED RECORDS.

Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor, 2:17½, dam Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, 2:04 to 2:02¼
Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King-Claribel, by Hamlin's Almont.....2:07 to 2:06½
Boralma, ch. g., by Boreal-Earlma, by Earl.....2:08 to 2:07
Toggles, br. g., by Strathway, 2:19, dam Fly by Pasha.....2:09¼ to 2:08½

NEW PACERS.

Dan Patch, b. h., by Joe Patchen, 2:01½, dam Zelica, by Wilkesberry.....2:04½
Audubon Boy, ch. h., by J. J. Audubon, 2:19, dam Flaxey, by Bourbon Wilkes.....2:06
Main Bells, b. m., by Bow Bells, 2:11¾, dam Rosy Morn, by Alcantara.....2:06½
Shadow Chimes, b. h., by Chimes, dam Charmier, by Mambrino King.....2:06¾
Martha Marshall, b. m., by Grand Marshall, dam by Ashland Clay.....2:07¼
Captain Bruno, blk. h., by Wildrino, 2:19¾, dam Columbine, by Red Chief.....2:07¼
Carmine, b. g., by Symboleer, 2:09½, dam Dauntless Bess, 2:21¾, by Dock.....2:07¼
Frazier, ch. g., by Sphinx, 2:20¼, dam by Louis Napoleon.....2:07½
Chestnut, ch. g., by Glenarm, Jr.; dam by Rescue.....2:07½
Council Chimes, blk. h., by Chimes, dam Tilly Green; 2:27, by Mambrino King.....2:07¼
Dan R., by Tasco, Jr., dam by Colonel Hunt.....2:08¼
Killy K., r. g., by Oneida.....2:08¼
Fred the Kid, b. h., by Kassell, 2:09¼, dam Annie Weiser, by Bud Weiser.....2:08¼
My Choice, ch. g., by Nuttingham, dam Mag, breeding unknown.....2:09¼
Cumbria Maid, b. m., by Hal Dillard, 2:09¾, dam by Allie Wilkes.....2:08¼
New Richmond, gr. h., by Brown Hal, 2:12½, dam Jewess, by A. W. Richmond.....2:08½
Captain Sphinx, b. g., by Sphinx, 2:20¼, dam Lou Gift, by Mambrino Gift.....2:08¼
Tom Nolan, b. g., by General Hancock, dam by Belmont.....2:08¾
Carnot, blk. h., by Lochinvar, 2:18¼, dam by Brown Hal.....2:08¾
Sandy P., b. g., by Fortune Hunter, dam Flora P., by Ohio Boy.....2:08¾
Sir Albert S., ch. g., by Diablo, 2:09½, dam by Durfee.....2:08¾
Major Marshall, b. h., by Billy Wilkes, 2:20½, dam Benny Snyder, by Mambrino Abdallah.....2:08¾
Dark Wilkes, b. g., by Dark Night, dam by Wilkes Boy.....2:09
Carlo Mc, br. m., by Brown Duke, 2:20½, dam Reina, by McGregor Chief.....2:09¼
Balmy L., br. m., by Bamboo, 2:20½, dam Certainty, by Worley's Hambletonian.....2:09¼
Diavolo, br. g., by King Turner, dam Daisy P., by Son of Eclair.....2:09¼
Kassell, b. h., by Dunton Wilkes, dam Vivandiere, by Blue Bull.....2:09¼
Cinch, ch. g., by Alcantara, 2:23, dam Lady Sheridan, 2:15¼, by Confidence.....2:09¼
Lockheart, ch. g., by Venture, 2:09½.....2:09¼
Mirah, b. m., by Guy Princeton, 2:28¼.....2:09¼
C. F. W., blk. h., by Roscoe, dam Icicle Maid, 2:23½, by Icicle.....2:09¼
Don Riley, b. g., by Caneland Wilkes, 2:12½, dam by Beecher.....2:09¼
Terrase Queen, b. m., by Velpeau, 2:29½, dam Lady Randall, by Mambrino Swigert.....2:09¼
Star Pugh, ch. g., by Tom Pugh, 2:30, dam Maggie Casey, by Charles Casey.....2:09½
Dick Turpin, br. g., by Dictator Wilkes, dam Cora Smith, by Prince Orloff.....2:09½
Major Mason, b. g., by Onward, 2:25¼, dam Rachel Russell, by Woodford Mambrino.....2:09¾
Doctor Monical, b. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, 2:19¼, dam Me Too, by C. F. Clay.....2:09¾
Helen D., b. m., by Crafty, 2:09½, dam Maggie McDowell, 2:21¼, by Sidney.....2:09¾
Emma M., b. m., by Cecilian Prince, 2:30, dam Hambrino Maid, by Hambrino.....2:09¾

REDUCED RECORDS.

Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince, dam Till, breeding unknown.....202 to 2:00¾
Little Boy, b. g., by Kenton, dam Jenny, by Longfellow.....2:06¼ to 2:01½
Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, 2:22¼, dam Haggin Mare.....2:02½ to 2:01¾
Coney, blk. g., by McKinney, 2:11¼, dam Grace Kaiser, by Kaiser.....2:02¾ to 2:02
Harold H., b. g., by Roadmaster, dam Little Belle, by Brown Dick.....2:11¾ to 2:04
Mazette, b. m., by Tennessee Wilkes, 2:27, dam Marcola, by McEwen.....2:07½ to 2:04½
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine, 2:12¾, dam Flaxey, by Bourbon Wilkes, 2:05 to.....2:04¾
Edith W., b. m., by Sen. Lomond, Jr., dam Mountain Maid, by Martinet, 2:06¼ to.....2:05
Sir Alcantara, ch. h., by Alcantara, 2:23, dam Cinderella, by Abdallah Prince, 2:09¼ to.....2:05¼
Darkel, b. m., by Alcander, 2:20¼, dam Topsy, by Ethan Allen, 474.....2:07½ to 2:05½
Little Squaw, blk. m., by Kewanee Boy, dam Pet, by Walter.....2:09¾ to 2:06
Will Leyburn, blk. g., by Wilton, 2:09¼, dam Criterion, 2:30, by Crittenden, 2:07¾, to.....2:06
George, b. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, dam Pet, by Rattling Jim.....2:08½ to 2:06¼
Charley Hayt, b. h., by Allerton, 2:09¼, dam Highlawn Maid, by Alcantara.....2:07¾ to 2:06½
Sidney Pointer, b. h., by Star Pointer, 1:59¼, dam Cleopatra, by Vespian.....2:08¾ to 2:06½
Bernice, br. m., by Bobby Burns, 2:19½, dam Daisy, by Barberino.....2:08½ to 2:07¼
The Bishop, b. g., by Argot Wilkes, 2:14¾, dam Cactus, by Cuyler.....2:09¾ to 2:07¼
Lottie Smart, ch. m., by Roswell, dam Sabrina, by Ogallalla.....2:09¼ to 2:08
Stacker Taylor, b. h., by Captain Cook, dam Etta Wilkes, by Denver Wilkes.....2:09½ to 2:08¼
Ione, br. m., by Moody, 2:18½, dam Nelly Burns, by Pepper.....2:09½ to 2:08½
Sphinx S., ch. g., by Sphinx, 2:20½, dam Winnie S., by Passacas.....2:09½ to 2:08½
Hontas Crook, ch. h., by Bud Crook, dam Polka, by Pocahontas Boy.....2:09 to 2:07½
Tom Nolan, b. g., by General Hancock, dam Nig, by Mambrino Patchen.2:09¼ to 2:08¾
Fred S. Wedgewood, ro. h., by Fred S. Wilkes, 2:15, dam Nocturne, by Wedgewood.....2:09½ to 2:08¾
Sally Hook, b. m., by Dr. Sparks, 2:12¼, dam Madge, by Walsingham.....2:09¼ to 2:09

CANADA CUP RACE PLANS.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Yacht Club Announces Conditions for Seawanhaka Challenge Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 16.—The Bridgeport Yacht Club, of Black Rock Harbor, acting on the acceptance by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal, Canada, of the challenge for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup for small yachts, has issued a circular announcing the conditions that are to govern the challenge race and the trials for the selection of a representative yacht for the cup event.

As the race will be an international contest, the Bridgeport Club hopes to interest other yacht clubs of the United States in the effort to regain the cup, and with this end in view proposes to hold open trial races for the choice of a challenger in order that the fastest American boat may be sent to Canada for the trophy next year. All clubs therefore are invited to enter boats, and arrangements have been made to provide suitable prizes for winners in the trial races, and a trophy for the yacht selected as the challenger.

These trial races are to be held on the Black Rock course on June 30 and July 1, 2, and 3 of next year, the races to be alternately over a triangular course and to windward and leeward and return, the legs of the triangle to be one and one-third nautical miles, and the windward and leeward courses to be two nautical miles.

The special conditions to govern the trials provide that the yacht selected to represent the club shall be the one which in the judgment of the regatta committee shall be the best adapted therefor, and not necessarily the winner of a majority of the trial races. The committee will exclude from competition any yacht possessing peculiar or "freak" features, which in their judgment are objectionable and unfair. Additional races may be ordered by the committee between such contestants as they may select. The owner of each yacht entering for the trial races must on or before June 28 furnish to the Chairman of the committee the racing measurement of his yacht certified by the measurer of the Bridgeport Club. In the event of any race being postponed or ordered resailed it will be sailed at as early a date as may be practicable.

All entries for the trial races must be made by the clubs to which the owners of the respective yachts entered belong. Clubs intending to make entries are to notify the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, and will be furnished with printed or written blanks upon or in accordance with which entries must be made, and full instructions relative to the match, and, at the request and upon the responsibility of any club entering a yacht to compete in the trial races, all the privileges of the clubhouse at Black Rock will be extended to the owners and amateur crew of the yacht so entered during the period occupied by the races, upon the same terms as to members of the club.

Last Horse Show of the Season.

The last horse show of the season and a most important one, both socially and otherwise, will be that which will take place at the Riding and Driving Club, Orange, N. J., during the evenings of Nov. 28, 29, and 30. A special feature will be a matinée during the last day of the exhibition. The committee in charge of affairs is presided over by Ira A. Kip, Jr.

The classes have been arranged to suit all comers; every type of the equine will have an opportunity for laurels, and while perhaps competition may be strong, yet the greater the competition the more appreciated. The Riding and Driving Club building is admirably adopted for such an exhibition, and with the full belief that every class will be well filled the attendance as usual should be large. Entries close on Thursday next, the 21st inst., and full information, blanks, &c., may be obtained from S. W. Baldwin, Secretary Riding and Driving Club, Orange, N. J.

Amateur Hockey League Officers.

The Amateur Hockey League of America at a meeting held at the New York Athletic Club last week elected these officers for the year: President—Bartow S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club; Vice President—W. A. De Witt, St. Nicholas Skating Club; Secretary and Treasurer—Howard Drakeley, Crescent Athletic Club. The clubs represented at the meeting were the New York Athletic Club, Hockey Club of New York, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and Crescent Athletic Club.

The Brooklyn Skating Club, one of the teams in last year's league, resigned from the association. The Quaker City Hockey Club, while not represented at the meeting, will take part in the season's schedule.

The committee on arranging the schedule will decide on the scheme of games for this season some time this week.

Stallings Out of Detroit Baseball.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—George T. Stallings's equitable interest in the Detroit Baseball Club was purchased to-day by the club's new owners at a price satisfactory to him. No figures were given out. It is expected that the small block of stock owned by John Fitzpatrick of this city will also be purchased by Messrs. Angus, Doyle, Cook, and McNamara, who will then become equal partners in the club.

Frank Dwyer, the former Cincinnati pitcher and umpire, after a conference with the new management of the Detroit Baseball Club, signed a contract as playing manager of the club, and he at once began his work of organizing the club by signing Jimmie Barrett as one of the outfielders.

Cleveland's New First Baseman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The Cleveland Baseball Club has signed Ossie Schreckengost of Boston to play first base for the season of 1902. George La Chance, who has been first baseman for Cleveland, goes to Boston in the same position.

Yacht Constitution at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16.—The tug Aries, with the ninety-footer Constitution in tow, arrived from Bristol this morning. The Constitution anchored in Brenton's Cove, awaiting better weather before towing to New London.

CLOSE GOLF AT LAKEWOOD

George Low Defeats Norton in a Thirty-six-Hole Game.

WINNER GETS $100 PURSE

Local Links Kept Lively by Many Contests—Colby and Bowne Win Club Championships.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 16.—A thirty-six-hole professional match between George Low, professional of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and Willie Norton of the home club, practically opened the links of the Lakewood Golf Club to-day for the coming season. A large number of members were out to witness the sport, for both men are playing at the top of their game, Norton having kept in constant practice during the Summer at Deal, where he had charge of the links, while Low has played two matches with Alec Smith, the professional of the Nassau Country Club within the past month, each winning a match. The match was for a purse of $100.

The contest was unusually close, and the winner was in doubt even at the finish of the thirty-six-hole round. Honors were all square on the last green. Low had succeeded in getting the narrow lead of one hole at the close of the first eighteen-hole round, but it had been secured by the hardest kind of work. He finished the eighteen holes in 89 strokes, to 90 for Norton. Beginning the afternoon round, the first nine holes were played very evenly.

All but two were halved and those Norton won, which gave him the lead of one on the twenty-seventh green. A grand 3 by Low to 5 for Norton on the next hole tied the match again, and the Dyker Meadow "pro" managed to keep a little in the lead, being one up on the thirty-fifth green. A poor approach cost him what seemed surely his match, for Norton won the last hole, finishing in a tie.

It was decided to play off by three extra holes. The first went to Low in 4, Norton sending his ball from the drive into the rough. The next was halved. Norton ran down a pretty forty-foot put from the edge of the green for the third hole and Low had one of eight feet to halve. He did it, to the delight of the crowd and won the hotly contested match by the narrow margin of one hole. It was a match characterized by excellent golf, and the spectators who followed the play felt well repaid for their double tramp over the long course. The scores are:

George Low, Dyker Meadow—

Out	6	4	4	5	6	5	5	4	—45	
In	4	5	5	5	5	7	6	3	5—44	89
Out	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	5	4—43	
In	3	3	4	4	6	6	4	4	6—40	83
Total										172

Willie Norton, Lakewood—

Out	6	3	5	5	6	5	5	6	4—45	
In	3	4	5	7	6	5	5	4	6—45	90
Out	4	4	5	5	6	4	5	4	4—41	
In	5	5	3	4	7	6	3	5	5—43	84
Total										174

Extra holes—Low, 4, 3, 4; Norton, 5, 3, 4.

Foursome Golf at Dyker Meadow.

A men's foursome tournament called forth a large delegation of players to the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, yesterday. The prizes were offered by J. Duncan Dithridge and Henry Crossley, and the conditions were that the first eight pairs should qualify to continue at match play on succeeding Saturdays. The game yesterday was eighteen holes, medal play, all playing from scratch. Those who finished were: A. R. Fish and W. F. Richards, 90; J. M. Byers and John C. Powers, 91; Daniel Chauncey and J. W. McBride, 94; S. F. Baldwin and J. H. Merritt, 95; F. K. Probasco and F. J. Phillips, 99; William M. Jarvie and J. Williamson, 99; Crowell Hadden and F. B. Beckwith, 100; H. T. Walden and Marvin T. Lyons, 102; George H. Barnes and Adolph E. Smylie, 108; F. H. Lovell and Charles Grant, 110; Thomas A. Eddy and Edward L. Kalbfleish, 118.

Those who qualified and the order in which they have been drawn for match play is as follows: Hadden and Beckwith vs. Probasco and Phillips, Jarvie and Williamson vs. Baldwin and Merritt, Powers and Byers vs. Fish and Richards, Chauncey and McBride vs. Walden and Lyons.

Colby Now a Golf Champion.

Howard A. Colby won a well-earned golf championship when he captured the leading honors of the Montclair Golf Club by defeating the New Jersey champion, Allan Kennaday, by one hole in a thirty-eight-hole match. The final round was thirty-six holes, but so evenly did the opponents play that on the last green the game was tied. It then took two extra holes to settle the contest. Colby will hold the club championship for the coming year. The match is the closest for a big trophy that has ever been played on the Montclair links. The consolation cup was won by J. M. Ward, the former New York baseball Captain, who defeated J. S. Aborn by 4 up and 3 to play. The third cup was taken by D. R. Chapman, who beat J. H. Caldwell by 2 up and 1 to play. The fourth cup was won by F. L. Byer, who beat Kirk Brown by 14 up and 12 to play. All of the matches were thirty-six holes. These events close the big club competitions for the year with the exception of the Thanksgiving Day games.

Golf on the Public Links.

There were interesting contests yesterday on the links of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club by the members who qualified one week ago for the club championship and the Morosini Cup. The sixteen eligibles lined up for the first match play round and the results were: E. J. Slosson beat C. W. Upham, 3 up and 2 to play; P. F. Gilmartin beat Stewart Slosson, by default; George Dorland beat Richard Godwin, 4 up and 3 to play; C. W. Inslee beat John Pepper, 2 up; William Freeland beat Charles Sawyer, 3 up and 2 to play; Dr. E. M. Mendel beat T. P. Lawson, 3 up and 2 to play; Gilman P. Tiffany beat A. J. Atkin, 4 up and 3 to play; H. E. Brown beat E. J. Welling, 3 up and 2 to play. The women finished their semi-final round for the championship. Mrs. Lefferts beat Miss Eckert by one hole and Miss Higgins beat Mrs. Higgins by two holes. They will finish the event on Saturday, and the men will finish their second round by Thursday.

Gilman P. Tiffany, who is a Columbia freshman, won the special cup that has been in competition over a month, after a close match with E. J. Slosson, beating the latter by one hole in a thirty-six-hole game.

New Mixed Foursome Record.

George Fox Tiffany and Miss Ruth Badgeley made a new mixed foursome record yesterday for the Westchester Golf Club course—92 strokes—beating the previous record of 96 strokes, held by W. H. Sands and Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Westchester Country Club. Tiffany and Miss Badgeley made their score in the match-play rounds for the mixed foursome tournament prizes. They will meet Miss Compton and T. C. Ennever next Saturday in the final contest. The new record is:

Miss Badgeley and G. Fox Tiffany—										
Out	6	7	4	6	6	5	5	4	5—50	
In	4	5	5	6	3	4	5	4	4—42	92

The results of the rounds finished were:

First Round—Mr. and Mrs. Garland beat Miss Waswall and C. D. Compton by 2 up; Miss Badgeley and G. Fox Tiffany beat Mr. and Mrs. Judd by 7 up and 5 to play; Mr. and Mrs. Dean won by default from Mr. and Mrs. Boyce; Miss Compton and T. C. Ennever beat Miss Mortimer and Mr. Foote by 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Finals—Miss Badgeley and G. Fox Tiffany beat Mr. and Mrs. Garland by 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Compton and T. C. Ennever beat Mr. and Mrs. Dean by 5 up and 4 to play.

In the first round of the Consolation Cups Miss Tiffany and R. L. Redfield finished their match, beating Miss Slosson and Mr. Van Loon by 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Finals—Miss Tiffany and R. L. Redfield beat Dr. and Mrs. Savage by 4 up and 2 to play; Miss Berdi and Mr. Lydon beat Miss Maurlat and Mr. Brooks by 2 up and 1 to play.

New Jersey Advertisements.

Among the most charming features of the Horse Show this week will be the many pretty and stylish "HAHNE" Gowns. It would be hard to find a bevy of maidenly (and matronly) grace and beauty at any public function without a "Hahne" costume.

Pollard English Oak Dining Room Furniture.

Nothing shown in dining room furniture for many years has attracted the attention and admiration created by the Pollard English Oak. It is a rare wood, as regards quantity, and, despite its English origin, is grown exclusively in France. It is left for America, as in all the best things manufactured, to fashion it into domestic usefulness. The grain is a wonderfully interesting study to the smallest detail. It curves and twists into all sorts of fantastical shapes, and in the radius of even a few inches many kaleidoscopic effects are seen. Its imitation defies art.

As this Pollard English Oak Furniture gets warmly into household service the weird grain designs become more clearly defined. There are but six of

ANNUAL MEETING OF A.A.U.

Topics of Athletic Importance to be Discussed To-morrow.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS TO COME IN

Pacific Association Ambitious for More Territory—List of Delegates Who Will Assemble.

Athletics in the Hawaiian Islands are going to be fostered by the Amateur Athletic Union, and one of the interesting features of the annual meeting of the National athletic body to-morrow will be the granting of that distant territory of the United States to the Pacific Coast Athletic Association. The officials of the latter association have asked that the Hawaiian Islands be given into their keeping for athletic development, and as several officials of the larger body believe that the field is a promising one for future games, records, and possibly suspensions, it will probably be granted. At the same time the ambitions of the Pacific Association have been further expressed by requesting that it be allowed to absorb the Northwest Association, and this, too, has seemed good in the eyes of the powers that control the amateur athletic destinies of the greater portion of America, and it will probably be allowed. James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, gave his sanction for these changes yesterday, saying that they would be beneficial to athletics in the far West, and that they would probably go through the meeting without opposition.

The meeting will be called to order to-morrow morning in the Astor House, President E. E. Babb of the New England Association will preside. His association recently refused to return him as a delegate to the present meeting, but the trouble was patched up at another meeting, and he will be a fullfledged delegate, for it would be rather an anomalous position for the President of the National athletic body not to be vested with the powers of a delegate by his own association. President Babb does not desire a re-election, and the new President will undoubtedly be Walter H. Liginger of Milwaukee and President of the Central Athletic Association. He is popular with the Western athletes, is well posted on all topics of amateur athletic management, and no opposition has been manifested to his election. He will practically have the entire support of the Eastern delegation as well.

Although each association is compelled by the constitution to elect six delegates to the annual meeting, it is not necessary that all should be present, as proxies may be delegated. President Liginger of the Central Association may be the only one present from his locality, although the full number has been selected. Besides E. E. Babb from the New England Association, the other delegates who are expected surely to be at the meeting are W. F. Winston, W. Dumbrinsky, and T. F. Riley. The only representative from the Atlantic Association will probably be Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson of Baltimore. President Karst of St. Louis and the Western Amateur Association is expected to represent his district in person. The Southern, Pacific, and Canadian Associations have all qualified, but personal representatives from those sections are doubtful. They will be well looked after by proxies, however. The Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which is an affiliated body, will be represented by Charles H. Mapes. Other affiliated bodies, with their representatives, will be: Young Men's Christian Association, Dr. Luther Gulick; Military League, John J. Dixon of this city; North American Gymnastic Union, John Steil of Brooklyn.

THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATES.

The Metropolitan Association will be represented by the full number of six delegates. They will be Bartow S. Weeks, F. W. Rubien, James E. Sullivan, Thomas Nevins, Charles Reuss, and H. Obertubussing. Four of the five delegates at large will be from this district. They are A. G. Mills, Julius F. Harder, C. C. Hughes, Gustavus T. Kirby, and Joseph B. Maccabe, the latter from Boston.

The reading and discussion of the annual reports will occupy a great deal of time. There are many applications for reinstatement to the amateur ranks, and these will all take time to determine. The case of Harry Gill, who competed in the Amateur Athletic championships under protest, has been practically disposed of, as it has been proved that he did accept money as a coach for a Western college team. He is from Toronto, and the matter was investigated by the Central Association. The case of Dr. George McK. Hall of the Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association may come up in the meeting in the nature of a request for information by the Central Association, which now has the matter in charge. Dr. Hall won the pole vault in the last Canadian meet, and was protested on the ground of professionalism, being charged with having competed in Syracuse and Canada for money. The Central Association has not yet disposed of the case, but it will do so after the annual meeting.

The reforms passed in resolutions at the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association will be among the important features of new business. These changes, if approved, will affect all the associations equally with the local body. They call for individual club representation on the local Boards of Managers, the election of the official handicapper in each district by a vote of the entire number of delegates to the annual meeting, and the request for a new and more perfect amateur definition. The last point will come before the meeting in the nature of a resolution requesting that the subject be referred to the Legislation Committee with instructions to bring in an amateur definition at the next meeting. The request came too late, under the provisions of the constitution, to frame a rule at the present meeting. The Legislation Committee now consists of Bartow S. Weeks and A. G. Mills, but it may be changed for next year. Mr. Weeks, however, will undoubtedly be retained.

COLUMBIA GOLFERS WIN.

Apawamis Team Beaten by Six Holes—Glenny Ahead for the Championship.

Columbia athletes had some consolation yesterday from the fact that if losers in football they were winners at golf. The Varsity golf team went to the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye and beat a team of eight members from the latter club by 14 holes to 8. The chief features were the defeat of Malcolm Graham, the Apawamis champion, by W. L. Glenny by 3 holes, and the defeat of Maturin Ballou of the Apawamis team by 1 hole by Stephen P. Nash. The players and scores are:

APAWAMIS.	Holes.	COLUMBIA.	Holes.
Malcolm Graham	0	W. L. Glenny	3
Maturin Ballou	0	S. P. Nash	1
Frank A. Moore	0	J. G. Jackson	4
F. F. Wheeler	3	J. A. Edwards	0
H. A. Sherman	0	John G. Bates	3
J. A. Peck	2	O. E. Stevens	0
S. Ford	3	S. M. Burrell	0
H. Morse	0	L. Rhodes, Jr.	3
Total	8	Total	14

The first eighteen holes of the final round of thirty-six holes for the championship of Columbia were played between W. L. Glenny and J. A. Edwards, and the former finished 3 up. The remaining eighteen holes will be played on Wednesday at Fox Hills.

TRIALS OF BEAGLES ENDED.

Woman Owner Handled Her Dog and Won a Prize.

BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 16.—The trials of beagles were ended to-day with good sport, although the wind was contrary. The incident of the day was the presence of Mrs. George E. Turner of Somerville, who handled Notes. It is said by many that Mrs. Turner was the first woman to attend a meet, and run her dog. The class to-day was for Derby beagles, whelped since Jan. 1, 1900. The winners were Songster of Rockridge Kennels, Chubby, owned by Thomas Shallcross of Providence; Johnny, owned by J. T. Flannelly of Boston, and Notes, owned by Mrs. Turner. The packs were next run, the Roundplains beagles defeating the Rockridge pack. The special prizes were awarded as follows: For the best driver, Treble, Rockridge Kennels; for best voice, Luke, and for best tracker, Baronet.

Honors Divided for Golf Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 16.—In the play at the Hillside tennis and golf grounds to-day for the Golf Committee Cup, Robert Abbott divided the honors with E. T. Barrows. The latter had a handicap of 18, while Mr. Abbott had but 3. Summary:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Robert Abbott	81	3	78
E. T. Barrows	96	18	78
F. C. Ard	88	5	83
B. Van B. Hedges	90	6	84
C. A. Stover	111	27	84
F. A. Clark	100	14	86
E. T. Newkirk	106	20	86
L. C. Ryce	112	25	87

Bowns Wins Golf Championship.

H. S. Bowns won the golf championship of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday by defeating Charles C. Mason in the final round on the links of the club, near Bay Ridge. Bowns beat Mason by 3 up and 2 to play. In the semi-final round the results were: Charles C. Mason beat R. G. Langdon by default and H. S. Bowns beat James Rhett by 1 up. This tournament practically finishes the series of competitions for the year on the Crescent Club links, although a club handicap will be arranged for Thanksgiving Day.

Golfers at St. Andrew's.

John C. Ten Eyck won the eighth monthly handicap of the St. Andrew's Golf Club played yesterday on the club links, near Chauncey, Westchester County. His net score was 78 and his gross score of 87 was also the lowest of the day. The players who turned in cards were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
John C. Ten Eyck	87	9	78
W. H. Ulrich	95	12	83
J. Metcalf Thomas	96	10	86
F. W. Menzies	88	0	88
A. S. Bownell	102	14	88
A. G. Fox	104	15	89

PENN'S CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

ITHACA, Nov. 16.—Pennsylvania's cross-country team won an easy victory over the Cornell runners at Percy Field this afternoon. The Ithacans were not in the best of condition, and were badly tired at the finish. The Pennsylvania runners crossed the line in good form.

Bowen and Baillie did the best work for the visitors, finishing first and second, while Pollard and Trott of Cornell came in a minute behind them. Russell, Stewart, and Handon won for Pennsylvania the fifth, sixth, and eighth places, respectively. The other positions went to Foster and Smith of Cornell. The time was 27:06 over the four-and-a-half-mile Renwick course.

The Horse Show Rider and Driver.

The Rider and Driver has issued a special "New York and Chicago Horse Show and Historical Carriage" number of The Rider and Driver prepared in anticipation of the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. There are 100 pages in this number, with a cover in colors representing "A London Conveyancer." A notable feature is the "Evolution of the Vehicle," tracing its progress from the remotest past to the present time.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Smaller Than the Regular Baby Grand.

Mr. Wissner has conformed to the most economic ideas of space, as propounded by the architects of modern apartments, by the introduction of the new

WISSNER

Colibri Grand.

A petite Grand Piano, to suit the smallest parlor or boudoir. These

PIANOS

rival in sonority, purity and resonance the large Grands, at the same time presenting a most pleasing and genteel appearance.

Along with the saving in space comes a saving in price, a feature which makes it none the less appreciable.

Satisfactory System of Payments.

A variety of slightly used Pianos, of our own and other reputable makers, at liberal reductions.

New Pianos to Rent.

BROOKLYN, Cor. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.
JERSEY CITY, 29 Newark Ave.
NEW YORK. 25 East 14th St.
NEWARK, 603 Broad St.
Open Evenings.

OPEN EVENINGS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY.
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Sterling Piano

is a reliable piano, a safe investment, and trustworthy to a degree of certainty that inspires confidence. Manufactured and sold by a house of 41 years of the highest financial and commercial standing. Our guarantee means absolute protection and satisfaction.

Art in Piano Manufacture.

The perfect piano of to day is the result of many years of labor, experience and experiment. Good pianos are not accidents, they are planned by mechanical artists of ability, and every detail is worked out and executed by skilled mechanics of long experience.

Sterling Reputation.

Sterling reputation is best illustrated by the generous and constantly increasing demand of the musical public. In 1860 we manufactured about 50 instruments, last year we made and sold more than 8,000. This we consider strong evidence of Sterling quality and popularity.

Place your faith and put your dollars in a piano of known reliability and tested worth.

Our Methods of Selling.

All prices are marked in plain figures and as low as the quality of our pianos will permit. Our three-year-payment plan enables those who so desire to purchase on monthly payments at the marked price. No advance even though you have a piano to exchange.

Huntington and Mendelssohn Pianos.

We make them and know their true worth. They are artistic in design, faultless in construction, and possess a pure tone of great volume, in fact, they are built for long years of constant use and retain their sweet singing tone as long as any piano made; are superior in many ways to most "so called" high grade pianos. Prices are moderate.

Pianos for Rent.

We rent only new high class instruments. Our rental prices are exceedingly low. There are other advantages about renting here which you ought to know.

Some Desirable Bargains,

too varied to enter in lengthy detail. There are a few new Pianos of last season's design, beautiful instruments in every way. Some concert used Uprights of rich tone, a few returned rentals and about 15 Uprights, which came to us in exchange for our own make. We reconstructed and refinished them and guarantee them for five years. All marked at quick selling prices. **Some good used Uprights for $125, $140 to $175. 7 NEW UPRIGHTS, discontinued styles, for $150, $160 to $200.**

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire Building, four floors),
536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. Look for the name STERLING.

F. D. Matthews Sons

DRESS GOODS. "Here Are Offerings to the Point."

HOMESPUNS.
50 inch all wool Homespuns, actual value 50c. yd. 29c

MANNISH SUITINGS.
50 inch, instead of $1.10, yd. 75c
52 inch, instead of $1.25, yd. 98c

BLACK ASTRACHAN.
50 inch English Astrachan, at, yd. $1.25
50 inch Astrachan Cloth,, yd. ..... $1.69 and $1.89

SEAL PLUSH.
36 inch Seal Plush, yd. $1.75
50 inch Seal Plush, yd. $2.75 and $3.75

OXFORD MIXTURES.
52 to 54 inch heavy weight Oxford Mixtures, for short skirts and tailor made suits, yd. 98c., $1.19, $1.25, $1.39, $1.49, $1.59 and $1.75

CANVAS CHEVIOTS.
48 inch extra quality Canvas Cheviots, in blues, castors, and tans, value $1.65, per yard $1.35

CHEVIOT SERGES.
50 inch fine all wool Cheviot Serges, yd. 75c., 98c. and $1.25
45 inch all wool steam sponged and shrunk, yard 59c
40 inch all wool steam sponged and shrunk, yard 49c

WHIPCORDS.
88 pieces Colored Whipcords, in full line of Fall colorings, instead of 50c., yd. 35c

VENETIAN CLOTH.
50 inch all wool Colored Venetian, instead of 75c., yd. 59c

LADIES' CLOTH.
50 inch all wool Ladies' Cloth, for waists and house gowns, yd. 49c

CLOTHS AND WOOLENS.
54 inch Beaver Cloth, for jackets, in brown, blue, castor, tan, red, and black, good value at 1.60, yd. $1.39
54 inch Colored Beaver and Kersey Cloth, yd., $1.59 and $2.45
54 inch extra fine Kersey Cloth, yd. $2.25 and $2.75
54 inch navy blue and black Beaver and Kersey Cloths, yd. ..... $1.39, $1.59, $1.69, $1.98, $2.19 and $2.75

BLACK GOODS.
40 in. all wool Rippling Cloth, per yd. 50c
44 in. fancy weaves, worth 79c., per yd. 50c
50 in. all wool Homespun, per yard 39c
42 to 50 in. Cheviot, steamed, sponged and shrunk, per yard ..... 50c. to $1.50
50 in. Venetian Cloth, all wool, per yd. 69c

SILKS. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE BEAUTIFUL AND CORRECT STYLES FOR COSTUMES AND WAISTS.

BLACK LOUISINES.
21 inch, superior makes, perfect in finish, a yard ..... 69c., 78c., 89c. and $1.25

PEAU DE CYGNE.
22 inch black Peau de Cygne, value $1.25, a yard 98c

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE.
20 and 24 inch all silk Satin Duchesse; best makes; a yard 50c., 79c., 98c., $1.19

LIBERTY SATINS.
27 inch, a yard ..... 79c. and 89c

COLORED SATINS.
19 to 24 inch colored Satin for fancy work, a yard ..... 39c. and 59c

BLACK SATIN LININGS.
20 to 36 inch, a yard ..... 49c., 59c., 69c., 89c., $1.00 and $1.10

Black Peau de Soie—2 Specials.
22 inch, a yard ..... 79c. and 98c

JAPANESE WASH SILKS.
200 pieces 23 inch colored wash Silks in all the dainty shades; suitable for fancy work for the holidays; a yard 39c
27 inch colored wash Silks, a yard 49c

BLACK TAFFETA—2 Big Values.
22 inch, wear guaranteed; positively worth 79c.; a yard 59c
36 inch; actual value, $1.10; a yard .. 89c

VELVETS.
Imported Corduroy Velvets, value 98c., a yard 69c
Imported black Velvets, a yard 49c., 59c
Imported black silk face Velvets for trimmings, waists and coats, a yard .. $1.00 to $3.00

BLACK ENGLISH VELVETEENS.
Suitable for costumes and children's coats, 24 inch, a yard 50c., 69c., 75c., $1.00
27 inch, a yard $1.48

COLORED VELVETEENS.
22 to 24 inch colored Velveteens in a large range of colors, a yard ..... 39c. and 75c

THANKSGIVING LINENS OF MERIT.

LINENS THAT WEAR WELL and LAUNDER WELL are a joy to the economical housewife. We are offering special inducements to buyers of Linens during the month in anticipation of Thanksgiving.

Pure linen cream Damask, 64 in. wide, big variety of choice designs to choose from, at, per yard 50c
Pure linen cream Damask, extra heavy, beautiful patterns, many with open borders, 69 in. wide, at, per yard 69c
Pure linen bleached satin Damask, 68 in. wide, a dozen handsome new designs; would be good value at 75c., at, per yard 62½c
Pure linen dice pattern Napkins, ⅝ size, all ready hemmed, 15c. each, or, per dozen $1.75
Fringed Doilies, all linen, 16 in. square, each 5c
Bleached satin damask Pattern Cloths, with Napkins to match, 8-10 size, for the set, $5.50; 8-12 size, for the set $6.00
Lunch Sets, 8-10 Cloth, with one doz. Doilies to match, either all white, red or blue borders, for the set $2.00
John S. Brown & Sons' pure linen, 22x22 in., Napkins, per dozen $3.00
Lunch Sets, variety of borders, some with knotted fringes, Cloths with Napkins to match, actual value $5.25, for the set $3.75
One case plaid Glass Toweling, 22 in. wide, per yard 7c

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Carpets, Furniture and Upholsterings

A Splendid Sale of Homefurnishings.

Right through this great Homefurnishing Store which takes up the third floors of East and Central Buildings, the fourth floor of the Central Building, and most of the West Building, fourth floor, there is broad gathering of fine stocks—Brooklyn has no other such Store of Carpets, Furniture and Upholsterings. And all through these stocks there is unique chance to save to-morrow. Whatever you need, bring it here with certainty of satisfaction and price saving.

An Unparalled Offering of Carpets.

60c., 75c. and 85c. Tapestry Brussels at 44c., 54c. and 64c.
A full line of Tapestry Brussels Carpets, the best and most serviceable moderate priced Carpet made. All the bsst makers are represented. A splendid assortment of 50 patterns to choose from; suitable for any part of the house.

$1.35, $1.45 and $1.65 Bigelow Axminsters, Savonneries and Wilton Velvets at 95c., $1.10 and $1.25.
The celebrated Bigelow Axminsters, Savonneries and Wilton Velvets, in a beautiful and exquisite assortment of handsome patterns; suitable for any part of the house.

Rugs Underpriced.
A large new lot of the celebrated Smith Moquette and Axminster Rugs, all new goods, patterns and colorings; both Oriental and floral. There are 1,600 of the first three sizes and 150 of the last two.
18 x 36 inch, generally $1.25, our regular price $1.10, at 90c
27 x 62 inch, generally $2.75, our regular price $2.50, at $1.95
36 x 72 inch, generally $4.00, our regular price $3.75, at $3.00
8 ft. 3 x 10½ feet, generally $20.00, our regular price $19.00, at $16.50
9 x 12 feet, generally $25.00, our regular price $22.75, at $19.25
500 of the best grade of all wool reversible Smyrna Rugs, all this season's goods, new and clean. Opened and put in stock on Saturday; the lowest prices ever quoted for them:
18x36 inch, our regular price $1.15, at 85c
21x36 inch, our regular price $1.75, at .. $1.23
26x54 inch, our regular price $2.50, at .. $1.75
30x60 inch, our regular price $3.00, at .. $2.15
36x72 inch, our regular price $4.45, at .. $3.25
48x78 inch, our regular price $7.45, at .. $5.25
30x33 inch, our regular price $1.95, at .. $1.35
36x40 inch, our regular price $2.65, at .. $1.85
48x54 inch, our regular price $4.85, at .. $3.65
125 reversible Brussels Rugs, newly arrived, 15 choice designs and colorings, Oriental and soft two toned effects.
6x9 feet, our regular price $5.25, at $4.50
7½x9 feet, our regular price $5.75, at .. $5.75
9x10½ feet, our regular price $9.50, at .. $8.00
9x12 feet, our regular price $10.75, at .. $9.00
9x13½ feet, our regular price $12.00, at $10.00
Third floor, East Building.

Furniture at Very Little Prices.

Gilt Chairs.
Gilt reception Chairs, damask seat, regularly $3.50, at $2.65
Gilt reception Chairs, damask seat, regularly $4.75, at $3.50
Gilt reception Chairs, damask tufted seat, regularly $5.75, at $4.25
Gilt reception Chairs, damask tufted seat, regularly $9.00, at $6.75

Sideboards.
Golden oak, with French bevel mirror; regularly $14.00, $16.00, $18.00, $28.00 and $29.00, at $9.75, $12.00, $13.50, $21.00, $22.00

Morris Chairs.
Mahogany finish frames, with reversible velour cushions; regularly $8.75, at $6.25
Mahogany finish frames, with tapestry upholstered seat and back attached; regularly $15.75, at $10.50

Odd Parlor Chairs.
Mahogany finish frames, upholstered with satin damask, some are but one of a kind, regularly $4.35, $6.00, $10.00, $12.50, $11.00 and $16.00, at $3.35, $4.50, $7.00, $8.00, $8.25 and $10.25

Bedding.
Mattresses, combination of excelsior and white cotton, made under layer process; surrounding top, bottom and sides with cotton, good grade of fancy ticking, full size, regularly $4.50, at $3.50
All cotton Mattress, full size, regularly $6.75, at $5.50
Mixed hair Mattress, full size, regularly $10.50, at $7.75
South American horse hair Mattress, full size, regularly $20.00, at $15.00
Pure gray drawings horse hair Mattress, full size, regularly $22.00, at $18.00
Super extra white horse hair Mattress, full size, regularly $30.00, at $24.00
Fourth floor, Central Building.

Special Values in New Upholsterings.

Lace Curtains.
1,000 pairs of white Nottingham Curtains, handsome and effective designs, full width, 3½ yards long, and fully one-third less than the regular prices, at $1.20, $1.30, $1.45, $1.70, $1.89 and ..... $2.00 a pair
Irish Point Curtains, handsome, effective patterns, made on the best Swiss net, much under value at $4.19, $5.35, $7.95, $8.95 and ..... $10.50 a pair
Renaissance Curtains, new and effective patterns on heavy bobbinet; wide range of designs in either insertion or edge effects. All much under regular prices, at $4.19, $5.29, $9.00, $12.50 and $16.95

Portieres and Tapestries.
Portieres, handsome rep weave, good color combinations, of red, green, olive and blue, value $5.50 a pair, at $4.45
Oriental tapestry Couch Covers, fine color effects, value $6.25 each, at $5.00
Bagdad tapestry Couch Covers, handsome patterns, fringed, full width and 50 inches wide, value $2.25 each, at $1.75
Table Covers, Armure weave, in red, green and rose, 8-4 size, value $3.25 each, at $2.19
Heavy tapestry Table Covers, Oriental and verdure patterns, 8-4 size, underpriced at ..... $3.49 each
Third floor, front, Central Building.

Black Dress Stuffs . . Bargains.

Skirt and suit lengths—less than the splendid fabrics cost to make.

It is a clearance in one sense—we have cut these pieces into right lengths for skirts and full costumes, and priced them under cost to hurry them into usefulness. But there is splendid collection of black Dress Stuffs here for choice—if you plan a gift of the sort there will be no other chance so good before Christmas.

At $1.25 a yard—worth $2.00 to $3.00. Suit and skirt lengths of black high class Novelties and Crepons that were made to sell at the higher prices. Nothing prettier or richer anywhere.

At 58c. a yard—worth $1.00. Skirt and suit lengths of imported black figured Novelties, especially desirable for holiday needs. They will go speedily at the little pricing.

Main aisle table.

And This Black Cheviot Offering.
Two thousand yards of full 50-inch black Cheviot in the correct rough finish; absolutely all worsted and splendid weight and quality. The lowest we have known it is 85c. a yard—it costs $1.00 a yard in most places. Here to-morrow at 59c. a yard.
Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Umbrellas . . Three Bargains.

Going to give an Umbrella to some one this Christmas? Need one for your own use? There is some of the best Umbrella news we ever had to tell to-day. Pure silk covered Umbrellas for men and women are bargains with

A Year's Guarantee—Half Priced.

A trade twist—and prompt grasping of the opportunity has brought a chance here that is better than anything we remember.

Men's $2.50 Silk Umbrellas, $1.00.
500 pure silk, close rolling Umbrellas, with cases to match; handles of natural wood in different shapes.

Women's $3.00 Umbrellas, $1.45.
400 pure silk Umbrellas, with cases to match; colors, black, navy, garnet, plum and dark green; handles, Dresden, horn, silver trimmed, natural wood, etc.

Men's & Women's $4.75 Umbrellas, $2.38.
385 pure silk Umbrellas with cases to match. Handles for women are gun metal, tortoise shell, horn with silver trimming, ivory, long pearl; for men, a choice line of Cape Horn, gun metal, ivory and stag horn.
Main floor, front, Central Building.

China . . Open Stock Patterns.

Unusual Interest in the China Store.

Open stock means that you can buy any number of pieces you desire to meet your needs, and that you can replace them at any time. We have full fifty open stock Dinnerware patterns for choice that are handsome and likeable and moderately priced. Our Carlsbad China pattern—a pink rosebud border decoration—is especially small priced to-morrow.

Dinner Plates, full size ..... $2.87 doz
Breakfast Plates, full size ..... $2.50 doz
Tea Plates, full size ..... $2.25 doz
Soup Plates, full size ..... $2.50 doz
Preserve Plates, full size ..... $1.25 doz
Butter Plates ..... 65c. doz
Bread and Butter Plates ..... $1.59 doz
Meat Dishes, large size ..... $1.79 each
Meat Dishes, next size ..... $1.50 each
Meat Dishes, next size ..... $1.10 each
Meat Dishes, next size ..... 75c. each
Meat Dishes, next size ..... 50c. each
Soup Tureens ..... $2.25 each
Sauce Tureens ..... $1.50 each
Gravy Boats ..... $1.15 each
Pickle Dishes ..... 39c. each
Covered Vegetable Dishes, oval .. $1.33 each
Covered Vegetable Dishes, round .. $1.33 each
Uncovered Vegetable Dishes ..... 59c. each
Salad Bowls ..... 59c. each
Comports ..... 79c. each
Covered Butter Dishes, with drainer 79c. each
After Dinner Coffees and Saucers .. $2.50 doz
Tea Cups and Saucers ..... $3.25 doz
Extra size Tea Cups and Saucers .. $3.50 doz
Teapots ..... $1.19 each
Sugar Bowls ..... 89c. each
Cream Pitchers ..... 50c. each

Also These China Specials. Haviland china Dinner Sets, 101 pieces $18.97
Haviland china Dinner sets, 113 pieces $23.90
Carlsbad china Dinner Sets, 102 pieces $14.97
Carlsbad china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces $17.49
Carlsbad china Dinner Sets, 125 pieces $25.49
Our own Limoges Dinner Sets, the richest pattern imported and prices from a fourth to half less than regular for the same quality ..... $29.50 to $250.00 a set
Tea Sets of French and German decorated china ..... $4.75 to $18.50
Crockery, English and American pottery Dinner sets, very low priced. Neat printed Dinner Sets of 100 pieces at $6.49 and up to $20.00
French and German fireproof Ware in cooking utensils. Shirred Egg Dishes, 25c. and upward; Custard Baking Cups, 7c. and up; covered Casseroles, 33c. and upward; Egg Broilers ..... 9c. and up

Jardinieres and Pedestals. Majolica Jardinieres ..... 25c. to $10.00
Fern Dishes with lining ..... 49c. and up
China Cuspidors ..... 19c. to $3.00
Umbrella Jars ..... $1.98 to $15.50 each

Fireproof Ware. Yellow fireproof Baking Dishes in large variety.
Tea Pots, Sugars and Cream Jugs sold in sets or separately, at very low prices.

Imitation Cut Glass. Olive or Bonbon Dishes, with handles, 8c; Jelly or Cranberry Comports, 10c.; large engraved 2 qt. Jugs, 49c.; Claret Glasses, handsomely etched, 5c.; Flower Vases 9c
Fine imported Punch, Wine or Liquor Sets, 98c to $25.00

Rich Cut Glass. Large Cranberry Bowls, value $9.00, at $4.25
Nut Bowls, rich cutting, at $3.25
Celery Trays ..... $2.97 and up
Spoon Holders $2.89
Cut Water Tumblers 19c
Salt and Pepper Jars, with sterling tops 59c

Clocks, Lamps and Bric-a-Brac. 50 Clock Sets with Candelabra to match, rich gilt finish and best 8 day movements, with cathedral gong strike ..... $7.50 a set
Gilt Novelty Clocks, Cupid designs; our regular price $3.98, at $2.98
Brick-a-Brac—less than half regular price:
Vases, regularly 85c., at ..... 33c. each
Vases, regularly 98c., at ..... 43c. each
Vases, regularly $1.98, at ..... 98c. each
Vases, regularly $2.69, at ..... $1.33 each
Vases, regularly $2.75, at ..... $1.83 each
Vases, regularly $3.25, at ..... $1.68 each
The new Metal Lamps, in copper, wrought iron finish, in two sizes, at $1.98 and $3.98
Metal Lamps, in every style of finish, from $1.98 to $60.00
Decorated Porcelain Lamps and Globes to match; best burners, large and handsome shapes $2.39
Gas Globes—large variety of patterns, at 9c

Thanksgiving Dinner Needs. Everything is here—some specially designed Turkey Platters are most interesting, and prices are lowest anywhere.
Court and Basement, West Building.

Pillows and Scarfs

In the Art Embroidery Store.

Pretty things—luxuries, perhaps. Yet it is these pretty things that make a home cozy and comfortable and such prices as the Art Embroidery Store offers now make them little priced luxuries.

Stamped and lithographed Pillow Squares, 49c
Tapestry Pillow Squares, in a large variety of designs, from ..... 39c. to 85c
Stamped Table Covers 49c
The "Gibson" Pillow Squares and embroidered Ruffles to match; Squares, 50c.; Ruffles $1.00
Mercerized Sofa Pillow Cords, with rosette and tassel corner ornaments 29c
Imitation Irish Point Scarfs, 20x54, from 69c. to $1.35
Imitation Irish Point Shams, 69c. and 85c
All lace Renaissance Scarfs, 20x54, $2.49 and $2.98
Net applique Scarfs, 20x54, from 89c. to $1.45
Net applique Shams, from, 80c. to $1.45
The new Empire Scarfs, 20x54, from 85c. to $1.65
The new Empire Shams, from 85c. to $1.65
Second floor, West Building.

Very Good Baby Wear

Very Little Priced.

There is satisfaction in providing so much stylish and sensible and comfortable clothing for little people—we think it is starting them right. Brooklyn mothers know this Baby Store without telling—yet they will be interested in to-day's exceptional news.

Short Coats of ripple wool eiderdown, deep sailor collar prettily trimmed with fancy ribbon and braid, in tan, red, pink, blue and white; sizes, 6 months to 3 years $1.98
Cloth Coats, with double cape effects, trimmed with braid and ribbon, several styles, in all colors; sizes, 1 to 4 years, $4.98
Velveteen Coats, box back, circular collar, trimmed with fancy silk braid with leather belt, in royal and black; sizes, 1 to 4 years $7.98
Caps of bengaline silk, with full lace and ribbonized pompon, all sizes; value 75c., at 48c
Aprons of lawn, waist effects, with ruffles over shoulders and embroidery beading; sizes 2 to 12 years 29c
Aprons in a large variety of styles, waist and empire effects, hemstitched and embroidery ruffles and insertion; sizes 2 to 12 years 48c
Flannelette Gowns, Mother Hubbard yoke, trimmed with braid, in pink and blue stripes; sizes 2 to 12 years 48c
Second floor, front, East Building.

Hosiery Small Priced.

Most people buy these Stockings by the half dozen or dozen pairs—there were never savings more worth while. They are good Stockings from Germany meant for Hard Winter service. Here is the way we have priced them:

Women's Hosiery.
Fast black cotton Stockings, with double soles, heels and toes 19c
Fast black cashmere Stockings, with double soles, heels and toes 24c

Children's Hosiery.
Fast black, ribbed, cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes, a good, heavy weight, durable Stocking 9c
Fast black, ribbed, cashmere Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes 19c
Main floor, front, Central Building.

Men's Hosiery.
Fast black cotton Socks, with double soles, heels and toes 9c
Merino Socks, in tan shades, with double soles, heels and toes 19c
Main floor, front, East Building.

Black Gloss Silk.

A 14c. Lining at 9c. a Yard.

The last lot of black Gloss Silk Lining we had went in a jiffy. Here is more at the same bargain price.

A rich, glossy black Skirt Lining that is durable and desirable and that costs generally 14c. a yard. Just in time for dressmaking needs to-morrow at 9c. a yard.
Main floor, rear, Central Building.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,655,249.07. Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 A 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,208 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {New York Produce Exchange / Consolidated Stock Exchange} Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
84 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND
INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

C. H. Van Puren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: {Consolidated Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2383 CORT.

Frederick F. Marquand
36-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

BRANCH OFFICE
CHAMBERS ST. & WEST BROADWAY,
(Gerken Building.)
We take pleasure in announcing the opening of our New Branch office in the Gerken Building, Corner of Chambers St. and West Broadway, where the investment and speculative public will find equal facilities to those of our Main Office for the satisfactory transaction of their business in
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Our other city offices are located:
BAUDOINE BUILDING: S. W. COR. 28TH ST. & BROADWAY.
HARLEM OFFICE: 147 WEST 125TH ST.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Established 1880. Main Office, 33 B'way, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.}
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire st. Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.; 640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 50TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

W. E. WOODEND and COMPANY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
35 Broadway, New York. TELEPHONE 2100 and 2110 BROAD.
Dealers in High Grade Investment Securities.
Money loaned on Listed Securities. Deposits received subject to check, and interest allowed on daily balances. Orders solicited for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton for cash or on margin.
Correspondence solicited.
SPECIAL LETTER ON
READING.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

George A. Treadwell Mining Company

27 William Street, New York.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - - - - - $3,000,000

300,000 Shares—Par Value $10 a Share.

Seventy-five Thousand Shares of this Stock are in the Treasury.

OFFICERS:

GEORGE A. TREADWELL, President.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.
ERWIN D. TREADWELL, Manager and Superintendent.
WALTER S. LOGAN, Treasurer and Counsel.

OWNER OF THE

Cliff, Brookshire, Badger, Pastime, Crystal and Crystal Placer, Agua Fria, Wallace and Iron Queen groups of mines,
—ALTOGETHER 1479 91-100 ACRES—
lying between and around the United Verde mine and Equator Hill, the two properties of Senator Clark, on the celebrated Verde Copper Belt, in the Verde Mining District, Arizona.

The properties of this company constitute the largest area of selected mining property in the United States, with the exception of the properties of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Professor Treadwell has devoted twenty years of his life to acquiring these properties and putting them into one organization, to which he has given his name.

Professor Treadwell—as a miner and mineralogist—has led a life of uninterrupted success. No mine that he has ever endorsed has proved a failure. No dollar that was ever invested in a mining enterprise on his recommendation has been lost. The George A. Treadwell Company is the consummation of his life's work and the final achievement of a splendid career.

Sixteen years ago he recommended the stock of the United Verde Copper Company to his friends, who bought it at $1 a share. It is now selling at $300 a share and pays a dollar and a half a month in dividends.

Two years ago he recommended the stock of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, which his friends bought at $5 a share. It has already paid two dividends, sells for $25 a share, and ought to be worth, he thinks, $100 a share.

One year ago he recommended the stock of the San Luis Mining Company, which was bought by his friends at $10 a share, now sells for $25, and pays its first dividend early in its second year.

Other properties for which he has stood sponsor have had a scarcely less degree of success.

He now recommends the stock of the George A. Treadwell Company to his friends and assures them that he expects it to prove to be quite as profitable an investment as the others he has recommended.

The United Verde Copper Company covers less than two hundred acres of surface area. The properties of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company, on the same belt, and between and around the United Verde Mine and Equator Hill, cover more than fourteen hundred acres. The properties of the San Luis Mining Company, surpassingly rich though they be, cover only two hundred and fifty acres. The properties of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company cover a larger surface area than those of the George A. Treadwell Company, but in view of the fact that the George A. Treadwell properties are in the United States, where the vein can be followed wherever it leads outside the vertical side boundaries, while in Mexico the side lines as well as the end lines of the claim are vertical, the George A. Treadwell Company covers the larger mining area.

The developments on the property of the George A. Treadwell Company are better and more favorable than they were on the United Verde when Professor Treadwell recommended it to his friends sixteen years ago, or on the Greene Consolidated when he recommended it two years ago, or on the San Luis when he recommended it one year ago.

The capitalization of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company is exceedingly conservative. It is only one-half that of the Greene Consolidated, although its present showing is better than the showing of the Greene Consolidated was when it sold at or below par. It is the same as the conservatively managed United Verde, although the extent of its area is so much greater, and, taking into view the prices at which the stocks are now selling, it is lower even than the San Luis, with its extremely low capitalization and the extreme conservatism of its organization.

The people who are glad that they followed Professor Treadwell's judgment on former occasions, or who are sorry they did not, are now invited to subscribe to the mining enterprise to which he has devoted more of his life's work and more of his professional abilities than to any other work of his lifetime.

Ten thousand of the seventy-five thousand shares of the Treasury stock of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company are for sale at $7.50 per share. As soon as these are sold, the price will be raised.

Make checks payable to the order of Myra B. Martin, Secretary, and forward them to 27 William Street, New York.

GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY,
27 William Street, New York.

$9,000,000

Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.

PRIOR LIEN 3½ PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal due July 1st, 1925; Interest Payable Semi-Annually, January 1st and July 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, FREE OF ALL TAXES.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, exchangeable for plain Registered Certificates.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK, Trustee.

Total amount outstanding, $9,000,000, with provision for the issue after January 1, 1902, of $1,000,000 additional bonds, at the rate of not more than $250,000 in any one year, and then only for additions, improvements, and betterments to the property, under restrictions provided in the mortgage.

OF THIS ISSUE, ABOUT ONE-HALF HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED WITH INVESTORS, and the undersigned now offer the balance at 90½ and accrued interest to date of payment, at which price they yield about 4¼%.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, November 20, 1901, and closed at 3 P. M., or earlier, on the same day.

The right is reserved to reject any applications and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment on allotments and delivery of the bonds to be made on Monday, November 25, 1901.

All of the securities of the Company are listed at the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of the mortgage and circulars containing a letter of Mr. Benjamin Norton, President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, which gives full details in regard to the line and its earnings, may be obtained at the offices of either of the undersigned. From his statements it will be seen that the total annual interest charge on the above outstanding bonds is $315,000, and that for the year ended June 30, 1901, the net income applicable to payment of interest amounted to $592,555.90, (after $74,620.23 had been set aside for renewal funds and charged to operating expenses.) For the first three months of the current fiscal year the Company reports net earnings of $208,351.46, being an increase of $65,514.22 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Vermilye & Co., 16 and 18 Nassau St., New York.
Hallgarten & Co., 26 and 28 Broad St., New York.
13 Congress St., Boston.

THE MINE SECURITIES CORPORATION

Mills Building, 35 Wall and 15 Broad Streets, New York.

Authorized Capital $2,500,000. **Issued $1,300,000.**

WILL MAKE EXPERT EXAMINATIONS OF IRON, COAL, COPPER, AND PRECIOUS METAL MINES FOR

Financial Institutions and Investors.

Reporting on ore in sight, assay values, best method of treatment of complex ores. Expert examination of books of account.

Will also act as New York Transfer and Fiscal Agents for Mining Corporations of undoubted responsibility.

THOMAS J. HURLEY, President.
WILLIAM H. BURGER, Vice-President.
GEORGE J. SCHERMERHORN, Treasurer.
CHARLES P. PERIN, Consulting Engineer.
THEODORE E. LEEDS, General Counsel.
W. HAROLD COCKCROFT, Secretary.

Allen, Wood & McGraw,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
DEAL IN
Northern Securities Co. Stock
WHEN ISSUED.
Northern Pacific Convertible 4s
WHEN ISSUED.

CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING FOTOGRAFS
Mailed Free. Consumers Mining Co. Chronicle Bldg. San Francisco, Cal. This Co. has paid $9 monthly dividends. Offers treasury stock to equip valuable properties.

National Citizens' Bank
Mechanics' & Trad. Bank
Bank of the State of N.Y.
DEALT IN BY
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. No. 1904—Cortlandt.

WANTED—In January, $35,000 on first mortgage at 4%, payable quarterly. No commission. Property centrally located in New Haven. Address Drawer G, New Haven, Conn.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Offering of Treasury Stock

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPLETING FINAL PAYMENTS ON MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AT PICACHO, CALIFORNIA.

(Builders Colorado Iron Works, Denver),

AND ON FIVE MILES OF RAILROAD BEING BUILT FROM THE MINES TO THE MILL.

THE CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.

offers balance of 15,000 shares of Treasury Stock at par—

$5.00 Per Share Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

The stock is a first lien upon all property of the company—there are no preferred shares or bonds.

The company owns the entire Picacho group of mines, the largest low-grade gold properties in the United States, together with mill site and land on the Colorado River.

There is blocked out ready to be mined and milled over 14,000,000 tons of ore. Expert mining engineers place the value of the ore at over $3.50 per ton and cost of treating same less than $1.00 per ton. Wade & Wade, Assayers, Los Angeles, California, in making final mill tests, September, 1901, on average samples of ore from all workings, certify to cyanide extraction of 94½% in gold, after 48 hours' treatment. This is a remarkable recovery and shows that the ore is the best in the country for cyaniding.

THE COLORADO IRON WORKS CO. IS BUILDING A MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT OF A GUARANTEED DAILY CAPACITY OF 1,000 TONS. THIS PLANT IS TO BE IN FULL OPERATION BY MARCH 1ST, 1902, AND WILL BE THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The company is constructing 5 miles of railroad with sidings from the mines to the mill on the Colorado River, to be completed by January, 1902, and has purchased all materials and rolling stock for the same.

WITH THE ABOVE PLANT IN OPERATION THE MONTHLY NET PROFIT SHOULD BE OVER $65,000, RE[illegible]G IN DIVIDENDS 15% UPON THE ENTIRE CAPITAL. THIS IS A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE, BASED UPON THE LOWEST GRADE OF ORE.

The management of the company is in the hands of experienced mining and business men, who firmly believe that the California King Gold Mines Co owns one of the most valuable gold properties in the United States, with ore reserves practically inexhaustible and that the dividend returns from the start of the plant will be large and continuous, and unhesitatingly recommend the purchase of this stock as a profitable investment for large and small capital.

DIRECTORS:

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES, Gold Hill, Nev.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Pres. Quaker City Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Philadelphia.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Brooklyn, Pres. Hamilton Trust Co.
ASHLEY W. COLE, Brooklyn, Chairman State R. R. Commissioners.
SENATOR R. F. PETTIGREW, Sioux Falls, S. D.
STILSON HUTCHINS, Washington, D. C., publisher and mine owner.
S. W. DORSEY, New York.
WILLARD TELLER, Attorney, Denver, Col.
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR., Binghamton, N. Y., Director Binghamton Trust Co.

Application will be made to list the stock on the Boston Exchange when the issue is subscribed.

FOR STOCKHOLDERS' REPORT AND FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS
CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES CO.,
32 Broadway, New York.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

The deposit of over 97% of the outstanding Second Mortgage 6% Series "A" Bonds, Second Mortgage 6% Series "B" Bonds, 6% Income Mortgage Bonds, and over 86% of the Stock (Trust Certificates) under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated October 8, 1901, being assured, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is DECLARED OPERATIVE.

The time for further deposits of Bonds and Stock of the Company without charge has been extended to, and including, NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said Bonds and Stock will be accepted only upon a cash payment of two per cent. on the par value of Bonds, and a cash payment of $2 per Share of Stock deposited.

Holders of Prior Lien Bonds not yet deposited are no longer entitled to the bonus of $15.00 per Bond mentioned in the Plan, and their attention is called to the notice of the Mexican National Construction Company, in accordance with which the Prior Lien Bonds will cease to draw interest on June 1st, 1902, on which date they will become payable.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Maguiac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.

All such Bonds will cease to draw interest from and after said date.

Mexican National Construction Company.
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.
DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

SOLID INVESTMENT!!
PURCHASE STOCK NOW IN TH.
American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co.
THE PARENT COMPANY
and secure the 25 PER CENT. SCRIP DIVIDEND of November 15th, derived from the Pacific Operating Sub-Company's stock, now in our treasury.
This Company has U. S. Patent 350,299, being the ART or BASIC PATENT for transmission of Electrical Communication without wires, issued October 5, 1886, and has eleven other wireless patents.
A limited amount of stock is now offered for public subscription (par value $10 FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE at
$8.00 PER SHARE,
PRICE WILL BE ADVANCED SHORTLY.
PROMPT SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE THE APPORTIONMENT SCRIP DIVIDENDS of 25 per cent., each, declared by the Company May 7, May 25, June 19, July 10, Oct. 31, and Nov. 15th of the New England, Federal, Northwestern, Atlantic, Continental, and Pacific Sub-Companies, who have placed 25 per cent. of their capital stock into the Parent Company's treasury to be divided among its stockholders as 25 per cent. scrip dividend.
Make all subscriptions payable by check, draft, express, or money order, registered letter, etc., to the order of the Company.
AMERICAN WIRELESS TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
1345 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Remember—This is the Parent Co

"CAPITAL"
Capital wanted by an established export concern, with a paid-in capital of about $50,000, doing a business of $750,000 annually, earning 10% on its paid-in capital; investors of $20,000 to $50,000 can obtain a salaried position with the company, which can extend its business largely by obtaining additional capital; can submit statement by well-known public accountant. Address L., Box 137 Times Office.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

8% GOLD BONDS,
secured by first mortgage, registered with Trust Company, on several thousand acres oil lands, in fee simple and leases, with large number producing wells. (production sold to Standard Oil Co.,) and all necessary tanking and machinery. Development work progressing continually. New Amsterdam Oil Co., 300 Broadway.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. L. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

AN IDEAL LOCATION FOR THE CITY office of an out-of-town concern; steam heat and elevator service; location the most conspicuous corner on Broadway, DE YOUNGS, Broadway and 17th St., Union Square.

$50,000 wanted at 6 per cent.; grand Broadway corner buildings and valuable bond. Owner, James Picton, 1,265 Broadway.

CUSTOMS EMPLOYES ORGANIZE.

At a meeting of Custom House employes yesterday the Civil Service Organization of the Port of New York was formed. Each of the thirty-five divisions of the customs service was represented, and after a long discussion it was decided that the divisions should elect delegates to a central body, which will hold its first meeting next Saturday at the Barge Office.

The new organization is being formed as a New York chapter of the association at Washington, and is intended to provide for a system of pensions for employes who are incapacitated by ill-health and those who have been in the Government service for a long term of years.

A petition will be submitted to Congress for permission to maintain the organization, and it is stated that no financial aid will be asked from the Government. The funds will be collected by a general system of small but regular contributions.

New Cable Line to England.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday issued a notice stating that the cable steamship Faraday sailed Friday from Waterville, Ireland, laying a cable to Fayal, Azores, for the company. This will complete the fourth line of this company between the United States and England.

German-Cuban Steamship Line.

BREMEN, Nov. 16.—The North German Lloyd steamer Stolberg, Capt. Burosse, which sails from this port to-day, initiates a new service to Cuba. She takes a full cargo for Havana, and touches at Corunna and Villagarcia, Spain, to pick up passengers.

Northern Pacific Railway Company
Retirement of Preferred Stock.
To the Holders of Preferred Stock of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice hereby is given that in exercise of the power reserved by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and specifically declared in every outstanding stock certificate, the Company has duly determined to retire the preferred stock, and the same will be retired, in whole, at par, upon the first day of January, 1902. Accordingly each and every holder of preferred stock is notified to present and to surrender his certificate for such preferred stock at the office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on and after the first day of January, 1902, and upon such surrender to receive payment in cash of the par amount thereof.

For the purpose of such retirement, the transfer books of the Northern Pacific Railway Company will close at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, December 10, 1901, and the transfer books of the common stock will reopen Thursday, January 2, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated November 13, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 16	428,071
To date this year	240,300,702
Corresponding date last year	104,913,588

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 16	$1,512,500
To date this year	$332,733,220
Corresponding date last year	$438,863,700

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf	½	Int. Power	1½
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Int. Pump pf	1
Am. C. & F. pf	⅝	Long Island	2½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Express	2	Mo., K. & T. pf	¾
Am. Linseed pf	2	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Locomotive	1¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	¾
Am. Locom. pf	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
At., T. & S. F.	1	Nort. & West. pf	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	North American	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	½	Peoria & East.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	Reading	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 1st pf	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Reading 2d pf	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	¾	Rutland pf	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	St. Law. & Ad.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf	½	St. L. & S. F.	1
Cont. Tobacco pf	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Del., L. & W.	7½	Texas & Pacific	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	Twin City R. T.	2½
Erie	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf	⅝	Wheel. & L. Erie	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Ice	½	Met. St. Ry.	1⅝
Am. Smelting pf	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Pacific Coast	2½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1½
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	People's Gas	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Rep. Steel pf	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	2⅝	Ore. Short Line 6s	1
Den. & S. W. s. f. 5s	1¼	Peo. & East., inc.	1
Kan. City So. 3s	1		

Bonds Declined.

E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Notwithstanding some irregular price movements here and there, decided strength, almost general to the list, developed in yesterday's stock market under the lead of the Readings, the local railway shares, American Locomotive issues, and certain of the Western railroad stocks. The buying was by the same interests who were conspicuous as purchasers on Thursday's decline, and again on Friday, being made up of leading local banking houses and a number of the larger Western operators. The purchases were declared to reflect not only the improved feeling growing out of the Northern Pacific settlement, but also the belief that the local money market has passed the critical stage.

As bearing out the view on the money market, it is worth recording that yesterday's bank statement showed not only an increase in surplus reserves, but also an actual gain of cash. This exhibit in the face of the gold exports of approximately $5,000,000 during the week was in the Street regarded as most gratifying and as indicating beyond doubt that money is returning from the interior in considerable volume.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The shares of the local railway companies continued in good demand yesterday, and held comparatively steady in spite of profit taking, with especial inquiry for Metropolitan and Manhattan. As on the day previous, there was no specific news on the stocks, but it now seems to be an understood fact that Metropolitan is to issue $10,000,000 new stock and that stockholders will be given valuable rights.

In relation to Manhattan the talk is that when the system becomes electrically operated, operating expenses will be very materially reduced, and net revenues increased accordingly. One authority in the Street ventures the prediction that a year hence Manhattan will be on a 6 per cent. dividend basis.

THE BUYING OF READING.

The remarkable advances in the Reading securities yesterday were the market feature, the issues advancing sharply and closing with material net gains.

In explanation of the gains various reports were put out. One told that the company is planning extensive shipments of coal to France; another that a dividend on the second preferred is shortly to be declared; while a third had it that the buying is for the purposes of control.

No official confirmation of any of these reports can be gotten, except that some shipments to France have been arranged.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

The strength of the shares of American Locomotive yesterday was a conspicuous feature of the market, on buying declared to be for the Vanderbilt interests in the property. The company is now doing a business said to be at the rate of $30,000,000 a year, and it is declared that there is every assurance that this will be increased still further next year.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The Street is very much mystified as to the source of the persistent selling of Western Union. Some of the stock recently delivered has been in the name of A. H. Combs & Co., and is credited to Russell Sage. Mr. Sage, however, denies that he is selling. Connor brokers have been among the principal buyers.

As was natural under the circumstances, in view of the new contract entered into with Chicago Terminal by Lake Shore, Rock Island, and Nickel Plate, the shares of Chicago Terminal were strong yesterday, advancing on what was said to be inside buying. The bonds were exceptionally strong.

Pool operations were in evidence in Atchison, and were aided by official statements that the earnings of the company continue phenomenally large.

St. Paul and Union Pacific were comparatively neglected and moved within relatively narrow limits. It was said on the one hand that Standard Oil interests are accumulating both stocks, and, on the other, that they are selling. As a matter of fact, it looks as if for the time those interests were doing little in the issues one way or the other.

In reference to the apparent determined effort to keep Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio under pressure, the Street hears that this is for the purpose of allowing absorption by large interests, preliminary to an important announcement.

Pressed Steel Car issues were again in demand. The buying is credited to interests connected with the company as well as with the Steel Trust.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY.

Further progress was made yesterday in the plans to rearrange the affairs of the Electric Vehicle Company. The holders of the bonds of the company have decided to accept a modified form of the present mortgage upon the company's property, and it is said a new bond will shortly replace the one at present outstanding.

One of the results of this change, it is said, will be to release from the burden of the mortgage a considerable amount of property, real estate and other. It is stated that the value of the assets thus released to the stockholders is approximately $1,000,000, included in which is $135,000 in cash. It is believed the readjustment contemplated will permit the Electric Vehicle Company to carry on its business to better advantage, thus increasing the equity of the stockholders.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Money was in fair inquiry to-day and discounts had an easier tendency, on the firmness of foreign exchanges and the scarcity of bills. Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and the attendance was poor. Transactions were restricted, the fog proving a hindrance. First-class securities were steady. Following New York, Americans opened with a fractional advance and closed quiet and featureless. Kafirs were harder, but inactive.

Consols for money, 91⅛; Consols for account, 91 15-16; Anaconda, 7⅛; Atchison, 82⅝; Atchison preferred, 103¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 110¼; Canadian Pacific, 118¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48¾; Chicago Great Western, 28¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 175½; Denver and Rio Grande, 47; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97; Erie, 43⅜; Erie first preferred, 74⅝; Erie second preferred, 60½; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 109; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 53⅛; New York Central, 167; Norfolk and Western, 58⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Northern Pacific preferred, 103¾; Ontario and Western, 35½; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 93⅝; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 29¼; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 92½; Southern Pacific, 62¾; Union Pacific, 109¼; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 44¾; United States Steel preferred, 95¼; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 38½.

Spanish fours, 69¾; Rand Mines, 10. De Beers, 28⅝.

Bar silver, 26½d per ounce.

Money, 2@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.10; Madrid, 42.57; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.57½.

Bullion to the amount of £10,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England today for shipment to South Africa.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened irregular, but, later, improved. Russians were in active demand. Spanish fours were in great favor on a better report regarding Premier Sagasta's health, and a slight impovement in exchange. Tractions were firm. Rio Tintos gained substantially on bear covering. The whole list was generally supported at the finish.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 77½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for the account.

Spanish fours, 70.50.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 15-16 per cent.

***

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. The feature was the buoyancy of banks and mines. The latter were favorably influenced by the reported strike in the Anzin district of France. Canadian Pacifics were active on New York support.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

***

MADRID, Nov. 16.—Gold was quoted to-day at 42.55.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Money at the Clearing House to-day loaned at 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 and 6 cents discount. Exchanges, $28,309,382; balances, $2,556,643. Call money is still loaning at from 4 to 4½ per cent. Time money is held a trifle more firmly at from 4½ to 5 per cent., according to collateral, and good business paper is taken at 4½ per cent., although some loans are being made as high as 5 per cent. The stock market showed an excellent undertone, with prices, while often irregular, strongly held. New England Gas and Coke securities were the feature. Buying came from very strong people, and its price was quickly lifted to 8, as against 4⅜, its last quotation on Friday. At the same time the 5s were advanced to 61½, a gain of 8½ points over Friday's closing figure. Both, however, receded under pressure, which was believed to come from Lawson quarters, during the last fifteen minutes, and the final quotation on the stock was 7, while the 5s fell to 60. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
131	Atchison	81	81	81
305	Atchison pf.	101⅝	100⅞	101
90	Atchison scrip	102¼	102¼	102¼
55	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
101	Boston Elevated	165	165	165
50	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
20	C. J. R. & S. Y.	150½	150½	150½
110	Mass. Electric	36¼	36¼	36¼
72	Mass. pf.	94½	94	94
31	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213¾	213¾	213¾
1	Old Colony	206	206	206
100	Pere Marquette	89½	89	89½
716	Rutland pf.	110	108½	110
1,230	Union Pacific	106⅝	106	106¼
2	Union Pacific pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
10	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

60	Am. Tel. & Tel.	157½	157	157½
35	Erie	21½	21	21
250	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
167	Am. Sugar	120½	118	118
46	Am. Sugar pf.	116	115¾	115¾
200	Am. Woolen	16¾	16¾	16¾
15	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
100	Hocking Coal	14¼	14¼	14¼
2,565	N. E. Gas & Coke	8	6¾	7
5	Pullman	220	219½	219½
250	United Fruit	89¼	89	89½
625	United Shoe Machine	48	47¾	47¾
121	United Shoe Mach. pf.	39	39	39
100	U. S. Leather	11¾	11¾	11¾
90	U. S. Steel	43¾	42¾	42¾
54	U. S. Steel pf.	98¼	92¾	96

MINING.

60	Adventure	23¼	22	23¼
2,209	Amalgamated	88¾	87¾	87¾
220	Atlantic	38	38	38
100	Bingham	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Bonanza	11	11	11
7	Calumet & Hecla	660	655	660
115	Centennial	17¾	17½	17½
150	Cons. Mercur	1¾	1¾

of Reading were absorbed in the first hour, and for the week 140,000 shares were dealt in. Following the rise in the Readings Lehigh Valley moved up steadily and closed with one-half of a point gain. Philadelphia Company was stronger and American railways rose ¼, but Choctaw ignored the sensational rise in the common, declining ¾. Consolidated Lake Superior was in demand at 23, and Union Traction reached 31. It commanded that figure just before the franchise scare.

Money has remained firm throughout the week with evidences that rates may harden shortly. Call money has been made as per cent., though loans have been made as low as 4½ and as high as 6 per cent. Time money has remained firm at 4½ per cent. Commercial paper is quoted from 4¾ to 5½ with but a comparatively small amount of business transacted. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
90..	American Railways	44	44	44
20..	Bell Telephone	174½	174½	174½
250..	Cambria Steel	26¼	26¼	26¼
3,135..	Choctaw tr. ctfs	82⅝	80	80½
810..	Choctaw pf. ctfs	57	56¼	56½
210..	Cons. L. Superior	2½	23	23
117..	Cons. L. Superior pf	69	68½	69
50..	Diamond Steel	2	2	2
200..	Diamond State Steel pf.	6	6	6
350..	Elec. Co. of America	6⅝	6½	6½
2,490..	Lehigh Valley	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞
4..	Lehigh Nav	71¼	71¼	71¼
10..	Insurance of N. A	24½	24½	24½
10..	Marsden Co	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
965..	Nat. Asphalt	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
3,102..	Nat. Asphalt pf	4¼	4	4
50..	Palmetto Co	¼	¼	¼
100..	Penna. Steel pf	85	85	85
900..	Phila. Elec	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
408..	Penna	73¾	73	73
600..	Phila. & Erie	44	43⅞	43⅞
100..	Pressed Steel Car	44½	44⅛	44⅛
9,855..	Reading Time ctfs	24⅛	23¼	24 1-16
2,107..	R. 1st. pf. T. ctfs.	39⅞	39 5-16	39 16-16
8,395..	Read. 2d pf., T. ctfs.	29 3-16	28¼	29
1,300..	Tidewater Steel	9¼	9	9¼
330..	Union Traction	31	30¼	30⅝
640..	U. S. S. common	43¾	43⅜	43⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—New York exchange was at 15 cents' premium to-day. Money for call and time loans 4½ per cent. On the local Exchange the volume of business transacted was light and prices practically unchanged. The tone for all of the leaders was steady. Tin Can common sold at and the preferred at 65. Several odd lots of Carbon were traded in at 19 to 20 for the common and 83 to 84 for the preferred. Aside from these two stocks there was scarcely any business. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
825..	American Can	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛
525..	American Can pf	65¾	65	65
5..	American Radiator pf	116	116	116
50..	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝
100..	Metropolitan Elevated	40	40	40
30..	National Biscuit	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝
10..	National Biscuit pf	103	103	103
70..	National Carbon	20	19	20
22..	National Carbon pf	83	83	83
68..	Northwestern Elev	39¾	39½	39¾
18..	Northwestern Elev. pf	90	90	90

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 16.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
810..	Window Glass	56½	56	56
20..	American Glass pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
670..	River Coal	13¾	13	13⅞
110..	River Coal pf	46	46	46
555..	Pittsburg Coal	27⅜	27¼	
660..	Pittsburg Coal pf	92¼	92	92½
300..	Cons. Traction pf. t. r	85⅛	83¾	
200..	Crucible Steel	22¾	22¾	22¾
95..	Crucible Steel pf	85	84⅞	85
100..	U. S. Steel	43¼	43¼	43½
125..	U. S. Steel pf	93	93	93
20..	Electric 2d pf	70¼	70¼	70¼
50..	Cons. Ice	15	15	15
100..	Pittsburg Brewing	24¾	24¾	24½
10..	West. Air Brake	174	174	174
25..	Nat. Fire Proofing pf	42	42	42
38..	Steel Car pf	87½	87	87½
200..	Bessemer Railroad	35¾	35¾	35¾

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Nov. 16	$1,704,438,589	$75,605,812
*Nov. 9	1,325,407,907	69,098,440
Nov. 2	1,856,813,915	71,937,108
Oct. 26	1,298,080,364	67,478,587
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,923	66,346,135
Sept. 28	1,314,026,206	64,377,911
Sept. 21	1,222,580,571	53,880,116
Sept. 14	1,376,846,725	79,030,703
*Sept. 7	997,339,081	60,308,405
Aug. 31	1,125,883,496	53,713,614
Aug. 24	964,503,079	46,990,048
Aug. 17	1,062,905,992	54,914,856
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,610,022
Aug. 3	1,183,155,610	78,874,142
July 27	1,251,520,071	67,322,832
July 20	1,582,096,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,591,146,456	66,568,815
*July 6	1,135,099,389	64,705,689
June 29	1,515,857,123	68,723,639
June 22	1,637,368,355	74,063,762
June 15	1,537,329,885	92,939,165
June 8	1,849,334,388	87,835,090
*June 1	1,171,423,195	61,910,345
May 25	1,491,315,091	67,625,939
May 18	2,189,416,850	92,319,150
May 11	2,853,085,385	103,949,700
May 4	2,464,025,093	77,882,423
April 27	2,187,473,597	84,366,731
April 20	2,104,562,893	75,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,459	70,964,457
April 6	1,687,724,457	60,986,377
March 30	1,610,110,905	58,422,432
March 23	1,746,810,777	65,282,000
March 16	1,444,714,961	61,679,437
March 9	1,537,967,906	83,907,024
March 2	1,392,316,767	64,934,502
*Feb. 23	1,230,760,794	65,595,708
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,147,892
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,728,962
Feb. 2	1,490,597,395	63,385,893
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,620
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,361,190
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	97,908,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,838
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,989	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891

*Five days.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅛d per ounce and in New York at 56¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 45c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .24, 200 Breece at 1.00, 2,000 Comstock bonds at .06, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75, 1,000 Fanny Rawlings at .19@.10, 200 Portland at 2.90, and 300 Syndicate at .07.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,600	2,600	2,600
1st week Nov	$248,075	$231,227	
From July 1	4,012,133	3,687,346	
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	950	950	950
2d week Nov	110,000	94,525	$110,528
From July 1	2,324,916	2,060,392	2,392,074
BELLEFONTE CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	5,590	3,503	3,689
Oper. expenses	3,531	2,228	2,080
Net earnings	2,058	1,274	1,009
Gross, 10 months	42,256	36,389	36,296
Net, 10 months	14,282	12,253	6,576
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for September—			
Gross earnings	1,483,101	1,320,661	1,323,477
Exp. and taxes	937,225	816,742	785,289
Net earnings	525,876	508,919	538,188
Int. on bds. and rentals	304,276	289,303	287,072
Surplus	221,600	219,616	251,116
Gross, 3 months	4,100,771	3,412,138	3,398,023
Exp. and taxes	2,944,010	2,350,905	2,212,603
Net earnings	1,156,761	1,061,231	1,083,420
Int. on bds. and rt	911,704	867,893	860,639
Surplus, 3 months	245,057	193,338	222,781
NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH for the quarter ended Sept. 30—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	229,017	224,595	4,422
Oper. expenses	78,767	88,318	*9,551
Net earnings	150,250	136,277	13,973
Total income	150,430	136,277	14,153
Fixed charges	17,030	17,914	*884
Surplus	133,400	118,363	15,037

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA CO. OF PITTSBURG and affiliated corporations for October—			
Gross earnings	223,014	167,250	55,755
Op. expenses	158,874	135,469	21,405
Net earnings	66,140	31,790	34,350
Other income	21,210	13,820	7,390
Total income	87,350	45,610	41,740
Div. and interest	58,384	44,531	11,853
Surplus	30,906	1,079	29,887
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings	2,458,771	1,990,906	461,803
Op. expenses	1,488,454	1,185,962	304,492
Net earnings	970,317	812,946	157,371
Other income	507,425	346,090	160,435
Total income	1,477,742	1,159,936	317,806
Div. and interest	555,654	549,289	38,372
Surplus	892,088	610,654	281,434
TEXAS CENTRAL for September—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	50,293	52,116	38,339
Exp. and taxes	48,504	30,443	16,961
Net earnings	1,789	21,672	16,378
Gross, 3 months	130,702	113,562	
Net, 3 months	15,089	31,754	
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for September—			
Gross earnings	464,710	432,570	448,823
Op. expenses	389,750	289,075	277,942
Net earnings	74,960	142,895	170,881
Gross, 3 months	1,304,078	1,105,892	1,124,249
Op. expenses	1,121,284	839,325	785,991
Net, 3 months	182,794	266,567	338,261
WILLIAMSPORT & NORTH BRANCH for September—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	12,497	10,251	2,245
Exp. and taxes	7,584	7,686	*163
Net earnings	4,963	2,552	2,408
Fixed charges	2,291	2,500	*208
Surplus	2,670	52	2,617

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were not very large, but trading was fairly well diversified, and the market showed some signs of improvement. A few sharp advances resulted from the day's operations, and scattered throughout the list were a number of smaller gains. The few stocks that declined were considerably outnumbered by those that advanced. It appeared that the market had been improved, rather than otherwise, by the reaction of the past two days, following the general advances that had occurred in prices.

* * *

NORTHERN SECURITIES were again traded in to the extent of about 500 shares. Although the transactions were no larger than those of Thursday and Friday, the effect on the price was much more marked. The purchases made yesterday resulted in an advance of 3 points to 112, and the stock closed at 112 bid.

* * *

AMERICAN MALTING 6s, which have shown steady improvement since the publication of the annual report, advanced still further. They sold up to 97½ and closed at 97½ bid.

* * *

UNION COPPER reacted further during the early part of the morning, but before the close recovered substantially, and ended the day with a net gain of a quarter of a point, as compared with Friday's close. Sales were made as high as 6¼, and the stock was 6½ bid when trading ended.

* * *

HACKENSACK MEADOWS was dealt in for the first time. Transactions aggregating 800 shares were made between 36 and 38, and the stock closed at 37½ bid.

* * *

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE 5s showed much strength. They advanced to 60 bid, a gain of about 7 points over the last reported sale. The stock was also the firmer.

* * *

STORAGE POWER was dealt in to the extent of 1,500 shares, between 7¼ and 8. It closed at 8 bid, showing a net gain of 1¼ points.

* * *

NATIONAL ENAMELING common reacted 1 point after the sharp advance of Friday. It closed at 29 bid, as compared with 30 bid the previous day. There is no change in the preferred stock.

* * *

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold as low as 6, and closed at 5¾ bid.

* * *

EASTERN STEAMSHIP was traded in at 43, and closed at 43 bid.

* * *

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	56	53½	56
American Can	18½	19	18½	19
American Can pf	64¾	65¼	65½	66
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6	7	6	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	31	32	31	32
American Malt 6s	97½	98¼	96	97½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13⅜	14	13⅜	14
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6¾	5½	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	31	32½	30	32
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. 1st pf.	98¾	99¼	98	99
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	10	13	10	13
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	20	25	20	25
Continental Tobacco deb	104	104½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i	14¼	15	14¼	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39	40	39	84
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	83	84
Dominion Securities	87½	88	87½	88
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf				49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2½	2½	2½
Electric Vehicle	2¾	3	2¾	3
Electric Vehicle pf	5	6	5	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	37	40	37	40
General Carriage	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	99½	101	99½	101
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20	20½	20	21
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	13½	13	13½
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hocking Valley	62½	63	62½	63
Hocking Valley pf	80	80½	79⅞	79⅞
Illinois Central	139½	139¾	139½	139¾
Illinois Central rts	⅞	8	⅞	⅞
Internat. Paper pf	70½	76½	70½	76½
Internat. Power Co	88¾	91	88¾	90
International Pump	47¼	48	47¼	48
Internat. Pump pf	88	91	88	91
Kekuk & D. M.	17½	17¾	17½	17½
Long Island	71½	73	71	73
Louisville & Nashville	107	107⅜	106¾	106¾
Manhattan Elevated	130½	130¾	129	129½
Met. Street Railway	169½	169¾	167¾	167¾
Mex. Nat. ctfs. of dep	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
Minn. & St. Louis	109	109½	109	109
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	32⅝	32¾	32½	32½
M., S. P. & S. M. pf	85	86	85	86
M., Kan. & Texas	53¾	53¾	53½	53⅝
M., Kan. & Texas pf	102¾	103	102½	102⅝
Missouri Pacific	102⅝	102¾	102½	102⅝
National Biscuit Co	42⅞	43	42⅞	42⅞
New York Air Brake	156	156½	156	156½
New York Central	163	163	162⅜	162⅝
N. Y., Chi. & St. L	50	50	50	50
N. Y., N. H. & H	213¾	213¾	213¾	213¾
N. Y., Ont. & West	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35¼
Norfolk & Western	57⅛	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
Norfolk & West. pf	91¼	91½	91¼	91½
North American	94½	94¾	94½	94½
Northern Pacific pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼
Pacific Coast	70½	70¾	68	68
Pacific Coast 2d pf	74½	74½	72	72
Pacific Mail	48	48¼	48	48¼
Pennsylvania R. R	146	146½	145¾	146¼
People's Gas, Chi	104	102¾	103	103
Peoria & Eastern	42	42	42	42
Père Marquette	88	88	88	88
Pressed Steel Car	44⅝	44¾	44¼	44¼
Pressed Steel Car pf	87⅞	88	87½	87½
Pullman Company	219¾	220	219¾	219¾
Reading	46½	48¼	46½	48¼
Reading 1st pf	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼
Reading 2d pf	57¼	58¼	57	58
Republic Iron & Steel	16	16	15¾	15¾
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
Rubber Goods	26⅜	27⅜	26	27
Rutland pf	109	109	109	100
St. L. & Adirondack	128	128⅝	125	125
St. Louis & San Fran.	51⅞	52	51⅞	52
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	81½	81⅞	81½	81½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	70¼	70¾	70¼	70⅞
St. Louis Southw. pf	60½	60¾	60¼	60¼
Southern Pacific	61⅞	61¾	61	61⅞
Southern Railway	33½	34	33¼	33⅞
Southern Railway pf	90½	90¾	90¼	90¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	63½	63½	63½	63¾
Texas Pacific	41	41⅜	41	41¼
Twin City R. T	105¼	106	105¼	107¼
Union Pacific	103¼	103¾	106	106½
Union Pacific pf	92¼	92½	92	92
United States Express	94	96	94	94
United States Leather	12½	12¾	11¾	11¾
U. S. Leather pf	81⅞	82	81⅞	81⅞
United States Steel	43½	43¾	43¼	43⅞
U. S. Steel pf	92⅞	93	92¾	93
Wabash	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Western Union Tel	90½	90¾	89⅞	90⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie	19½	19¾	19¾	19¾
Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	31	31¼	31	31¼
Wisconsin Central	22	22	21¾	21⅞
Sales	428,071			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

La con 4s
2,000.....107

Albany & Sus 6s, registered
6,000.....109½

Am Hide & L 6s
2,000.....93

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
6,000.....103

Adjustment 4s
10,000.....93½
1,000.....93¾
18,000.....93⅞
Stamped
11,000.....93½
20,000.....93⅝
14,000.....93½

Balt & Ohio gold 4s
2,000.....103⅝
1,000.....103¾
Conv deb 4s
20,000\$20F.....107½
10,000.....107¾
10,000.....108

Prior lien 3½s
1,000.....90½

S'w'n Div 3½s
15,000.....91

Beech Creek 4s
16,000.....106⅜

Chi Term Tran 4s
3,000.....91⅜
1,000.....91½
16,000.....91

Col & South 1st 4s
4,000.....88½
16,000.....88¾

Consol Tob 4s
6,000.....64⅞
1,000.....64½
1,000.....64¾

Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s
5,000.....33⅜
10,000.....33½
1,000.....34

Denver & S'w'n gen 5s
2,000.....94½

East Tenn V & G con 1st 5s
4,000.....118

Ellz, L & Big S 5s
10,000.....101½

Erie 1st gen 4s
100,000.....89
11,000.....89⅛
15,000.....89
2,000.....89⅛
8,000.....89

Erie 1st con 4s
10,000.....99⅞

Erie, Penn. col tr 4s
8,000.....94½
50,000.....94⅝
10,000.....94¾

Ft Worth & D C 1st
2,000.....107¾

Inter Paper 6s
7,000.....109

Kan City South 3s
5,000.....69
20,000.....69½
5,000.....70

Lo & N gen 6s
3,000.....121

Manhattan con 4s
23,000.....104

Mex Cent 1st inc
1,000.....30⅝

Mex Cent 2d inc
4,000.....20½
Total sales.....$1,512,500

Mex Cent con 4s
5,000.....82¾
1,000.....82½

Mex Nat 2d inc, A
5,000.....97

Mex Nat 2d inc, B
5,000.....32½

Moh & Mal inc
50,000.....109¾

Mo Pac trust 5s
4,000.....105½

Nash, C & St L 1st
2,000.....129

N Y Cent & Hud River 1st 7s
1,000.....105⅞

L S col 3½s
4,000.....97

N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
2,000.....97½
2,000.....97⅛
6,000.....97½

N Y, O & W ref 4s
10,000.....104

Norf & W con 4s
3,000.....102¾
10,000.....102⅞

North Pac 4s
3,000.....105⅛

North Pac gen 3s
15,000.....72¾

Ore S L 1st 6s
1,000.....129

Ore Sh L 1st con 5s
500.....119

Ore R & N con 4s
2,000.....103½

Peoria & E 1st 4s
5,000.....98¼

Peoria & E inc 4s
5,000.....76½

Reading gen 4s
4,000.....99¼
11,000.....99⅜
11,000.....99½
1,000.....99¾

Rio Gr West 1st
5,000.....101⅞

St L & San F R R refunding 4s
5,000.....97⅞
10,000.....98

St L S'w'n 2d
7,000.....80½
3,000.....80¾
15,000.....80¼
60,000.....80¼

St Paul, M & M Mont ext 4s
2,000.....106½

San A & A P 4s
1,000.....88½
1,000.....88⅝

So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped
10,000.....109

South Pac 4s
1,000.....94½
1,000.....94¾

Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000.....120½
6,000.....120⅝

Southern Ry, St L Div 4s
2,000.....100½

Third Av con 4s
27,000.....101⅛

Union Pac 1st 4s
56,000.....106

Union Pac conv 4s
5,000.....103⅛
75,000.....103⅝
40,000.....103¾
1,000.....103¾
10,000.....103⅞
2,000.....103⅞
75,000.....103¾
35,000.....103⅞
13,000.....103⅞
50,000.....103⅞
35,000.....103⅝
50,000.....103⅝

Wabash deb B
5,000.....60¼
5,000.....60
20,000.....60¼
5,000.....60

West Shore 4s, reg
33,000.....113

Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000.....88¾

Sales.....428,071

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 16, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
87½	87⅝	24,800	Amalgamated Copper	88	88½	87⅝	87⅝	+ ¼
12	15	100	American Bicycle pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
28½	28¼	1,700	Am. Car & Found. Co	28	28	28	28¼	+ ⅛
83¾	84	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	84	84	83½	83½	+ ⅛
27¼	28	100	American Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
85	86	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	86	86	86	86	−1
205	206	425	American Express	203	205	203	205	+2
26¾	27½	200	American Ice Co	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
47	50½	300	American Linseed pf	48½	48½	48¼	48½	+2
30⅞	31	36,300	American Locomotive	29⅝	31½	29⅝	31⅛	+1⅝
88	88¼	6,200	Am. Locomotive pf	86½	88	86½	88	+1½
47	47⅜	5,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	47½	47⅜	46¾	47	
98	99	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98¼	98¼	98	98	−1
84¼	86	200	American Snuff pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	
119½	119½	3,100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	120½	120½	119⅝	119⅝	− ⅛
115½	116	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
35	35½	2,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	35½	35½	35⅛	35⅛	− ⅛
81⅛	81½	8,400	At., T. & S. F	80¾	81⅝	80¾	81½	+1
101⅛	101¼	3,500	At., T. & S. F. pf	101	101⅜	101	101¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	108	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio	10⅞	108	10⅞	108	+ ⅛
68½	68⅝	15,160	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	69⅜	70½	68½	68⅝	− ⅛
83	84	200	Canada Southern	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ¼
114⅞	115	1,800	Canadian Pacific	115	115	114⅞	115	+ ¼
174½	175	100	Central R. R. of N. J	174½	174½	174½	174½	+ ½
47	47¼	3,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅛	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
38	38¼	1,900	Chicago & Alton	38¼	38¾	38⅛	38¼	
137¾	139	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	138	138	138	138	
25¾	26	1,900	Chi. Gt. Western	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾	
89¼	89½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	− ¼
47⅛	47¼	2,735	Chi., Ind. & Louis	47	47¼	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
73½	74	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	74	74	74	74	− ⅛
170⅜	170¼	8,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	170⅜	170⅜	169⅝	170¼	− ⅛
148	148½	900	Chi., R. I. & Pac	147⅝	148	147⅝	148	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans	20½	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ⅛
37½	38	2,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38	38¼	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅛
98⅜	99¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ¼
93¼	93½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
14	14½	600	Colorado Southern	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
26	26½	900	Col. Southern 2d pf	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
220½	220¾	1,159	Consolidated Gas	220	221	220	220¾	− ¼
117½	119	500	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	117	118	117	118	+1
172	173	500	Delaware & Hudson	172	172½	172	172½	+1⅜
239	240	1,500	Del., Lack. & West	237	239½	237	239½	+1½
45½	46	200	Denver & Rio Grande	45½	45½	45½	45½	− ½
94⅝	95	500	Denver & R. G. pf	95	95	94¾	94¾	− ¼
50	60	100	Denver & Southw	50½	50½	50½	50½	− ¼
40	41	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	40	40½	40	40½	+ ½
32½	33	200	Dist. of America pf	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
11⅜	11¾	300	Dul., S. S. & At	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
42⅜	42⅞	17,600	Erie	42⅛	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	+ ⅛
73	73⅛	7,650	Erie 1st pf	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73⅛	+ ⅛
60	60¼	2,500	Erie 2d pf	59¾	60¼	59¾	60	+ ⅛
59	59½	100	Evans. & T. H.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
98	102½	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	100	100	100	100	
198⅞	199	1,000	Great Northern pf	198⅝	199	198½	199	+ ¼
62½	63	600	Hocking Valley	62½	62½	62½	62½	
80	80¼	200	Hocking Valley pf	80	80	79⅞	79⅞	
139½	139¾	300	Illinois Central	139½	139½	139½	139½	+ ⅛
⅞	8	300	Illinois Central rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
76½	76⅝	100	Internat. Paper pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
89¾	91	1,500	Internat. Power Co	89¾	90	88¾	90	+1½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing Along Broader Lines Gives Promise of Active Market.

Large Purchases Near Long Acre Square —660 Sixth Avenue Sold—Auction Offerings for This Week.

Of greatly increased volume and much less restricted in its character, last week's business was by far the most satisfactory of the Fall season. After a considerable period, in which occasional sales of high-valued dwellings afforded practically the only features, a list of transactions, affecting properties on lower Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and in the Long Acre Square section, certainly indicates that the market is in a fair way to realize during the Winter and Spring many of the hopes and promises which have been so freely expressed for it.

An increased interest in business properties was perhaps the most encouraging sign in the dealings of the last few days. Henry Corn's purchase of 476 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, as the site for a new twelve-story building, is a direct reflection of the increased demand for loft space in a neighborhood which until recently has not held out great inducements to builders. The resale of the old Turnure property, on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, by the City Real Property Investing Company is also the forerunner of a new building, which will doubtless be partially mercantile in character. At Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street Frederick Ayer "rounded out" his holdings by buying 1,146 Broadway, although no immediate improvement of the plot is contemplated.

One of the most interesting operations yet reported from the Long Acre Square section is that of Potter & Brother's purchases on Forty-seventh Street, which are mentioned in more detail below. With all the buying by realty companies and capitalists in that neighborhood, an entertaining bit of gossip has been going the rounds, revealing perhaps the shrewdest operator in all the recent Long Acre Square movement. It might spoil his plans to disclose his identity, but suffice it to say that he is one of the old-time residents thereabout, who is not and never has been classed as a real estate trader, but who knew every inch of the ground and who scented the Long Acre boom from afar. He went right to work, picking up a house here and there at bedrock figures, and up to date in his own quiet way he has handled about fifteen twenty and twenty-five foot lots in that neighborhood, reselling with a profit of $5,000 to $10,000 in each instance.

The transferring of the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street to Charles Buek indicates that the section immediately north of Madison Square has lost none of its attractiveness in the eyes of apartment house builders, and that it is destined to share popularity in this respect with the streets in the forties between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

In the week's sales of dwellings that of the Burden house, 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, to James A. Galley is pre-eminent, although a continued demand for houses of moderate value in the upper Riverside section appeared in the purchases of two of Robert Wallace's new houses on One Hundred and First Street.

Of widespread interest to the real estate market is the prospect that a large part of the holdings of the Rhinelander estate in this city will be offered at auction in the near future. Legal proceedings to this end were instituted yesterday, and are referred to in more detail in another column.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Potter & Brother have bought from the various owners 129 and 131 West Forty-seventh Street, 40 by 100.5; also, 145 and 147 West Forty-seventh Street, 40 by 100.5; also, 155, 157, and 159 West Forty-seventh Street, 60 by 100.5. Plans are now in course of preparation for apartment houses on these three sites. On the two smaller plots eight-story structures will be built, and on the 60 by 100 parcel, nearest to Long Acre Square, the new building will be twelve stories in height.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for Virginia Crooke Gourd of Paris the five-story brick building 999 Sixth Avenue, east side, 46.8 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, 22 by 85.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has sold the bachelor apartment house 240 West Forty-third Street, to Clarence E. Anderson, through Broker A. Schafer.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for D. B. Freedman to Charles Fitzgerald the four-story dwelling 131 West Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.

James A. Galley, First Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, is the buyer of the Burden residence, 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, sold recently by S. Osgood Pell.

Martin & Brother have sold 274 Greenwich Street, near Warren Street, 17 by 84, to an investor who will erect a warehouse on the lot.

Frederick Ayer of Boston is the buyer of 1,146 Broadway. The parcel adjoins Mr. Ayer's previous holdings at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for George H. Foster, 201 and 203 Worth Street, old buildings on plot 61.9 by 18.7, to the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, owners of adjoining property.

Solomon L. Kaye has sold to Mark J. Barrett, 375 to 379 Water Street, southwest corner of Oliver Street, running through to 191 and 193 South Street. The property has frontages of 66.8 feet on South Street, 91.8 feet on Water Street, and 80 feet on Oliver Street.

Charles Brendon & Co. have sold, through Barry & McLaughlin, for about $80,000, the five-story American-basement dwelling, recently completed at 32 East Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100.5.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for F. W. Alexander to Joseph A. Jerger the four-story brick and stone dwelling 42 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17.6 by 100.

S. H. Stone has sold to Samuel G. Bayne the plot 100 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway. Mr. Stone bought these lots at the Toplitz estate sale last month for $11,550 each. Mr. Bayne bought five adjoining lots at the same price.

George W. Meyer has sold the five-story brick flat 207 West Fortieth Street to Julia E. Simpson, who has resold it to Frank E. Richardson.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Andrew J. Connick ten lots on the north and south sides of Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, east of Ninth Avenue. Mr. Connick has also purchased, through the same brokers, the entire block front on the east side of Columbus Avenue, between Two Hundred and Sixth and Two Hundred and Seventh Streets, 200 by 100.

John H. Deane has sold for a client to William P. Slocovitch, the lot on the east side of Tenth Avenue, 75 feet south of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to Thomas Diamond the lot on the south side of Eightieth Street 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

Brettell & Jackman have sold, in conjunction with F. Kramer, the five-story brownstone-front flat 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 27 by 90 by 100; also, the flat and store property 2,390 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

William J. Collins, until recently with L. J. Phillips & Co., has formed a partnership with Samuel S. and J. Eaton Jessup, under the firm name of Jessup, Collins & Jessup. E. Fellman, who also was formerly with Phillips & Co., is now connected with J. Romaine Brown & Co.

The Auction Room.

The sale of the Colonial Brewery property on Eighth Avenue, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, attracted many operators, who were eager bidders for the various separate parcels. The amount of the incumbrances, however, as well as the conditions under which the offering was made, practically precluded any chance for a purchase by disinterested parties. As had been expected, the property was sold as an entirety to a representative of a majority of the bondholders, but it was none the less gratifying to notice so general an interest on the part of operators in the lower west side section. With the offering of the West estate properties on Thursday, an opportunity will be afforded to bid on properties in the same neighborhood, on Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-seventh and West Thirty-sixth Streets. Another parcel in the West estate's holdings which is located in a district of considerable recent activity is 343 and 345 West Fifty-ninth Street.

In spite of the supposedly unfavorable influence of the New Tenement House law upon east side property, several parcels on East Broadway and Houston Street sold week there are announced the sales of 333 on Thursday by Richard V. Harnett & Co., developed satisfactory prices. For this and 335 Rivington Street on Tuesday, and of 155 and 157 Attorney Street on Thursday.

A glance through the schedule for the next few days shows several desirably situated offerings. The dwelling, 525 Madison Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street, will be sold by Peter F. Meyer on Tuesday. On the following day Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly will put up eleven lots belonging to the Libbey estate, on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, beginning 100 feet west of Third Avenue. Among Wednesday's other voluntary offerings are 440 Washington Street, 3 West Eighty-fourth Street, and 438 West Thirty-seventh Street.

A unique parcel is that announced for sale on Thursday by Auctioneer Ryan, consisting of the small triangular block bounded by Columbus Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Hancock Place.

There were recorded last week 212 mortgages for $2,948,350, of which 72, for $750,965, were at 5 per cent.; 81, for $811,363, were at more, and 59, for $1,286,022, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 264 mortgages for $3,054,182, of which 92, for $764,942, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $116,340, were at more, and 55, for $1,172,900, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 53 and 55 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 74 feet east of Madison Avenue, 71 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling on 53, six-story brick flat on 55. Due on judgment, $8,231; subject to another mortgage for $94,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, Cambreling Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Bayard Street, 100 by 159, vacant; Bainbridge, or Marion Avenue, east side, 38.5 feet south of Sanford Street, 31.10 by 95.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $8,869; on the latter, $6,479.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maunsell B. Field, referee, 306 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 119.3 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,930.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 159 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 219 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 86.8 by 15.2 by 86, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,782.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, 2,370 First Avenue, east side, 39.9 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 22 by 58.2 by 31.2 by 37, four-story brick and stone building, with store. Due on judgment, $8,653.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, 88 Grove Street, southeast side, between Waverley and Washington Places, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., administrator's sale, 525 Madison Avenue, east side, 60.5 feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., administrator's sale, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, nine lots, each 25 by 100.11, and one lot, 15 by 100.11.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 333 and 335 Rivington Street, south side, 24.1 feet west of Mangin Street, each 25 by 75, two six-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, 460 Washington Street, west side, 50 feet north of Watts Street, 25 by 99.6 by 24.10 by 99.6, three-story brick tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 437 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 214.10 feet west of Avenue A, 20.10 by 102.2, three-story brick and stone stable.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 5 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 119 feet west of Central Park West, 18.6 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 438 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 113 Trinity Avenue, west side, 150.4 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 24.8 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 469 West Thirty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Tenth Avenue, 20.10 by 74.1, four-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $24,617.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 348 West Forty-first Street, south side, 75 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,855; subject to other mortgages for $25,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, R. D. Hatch, referee, 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 229 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $17,933.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 11 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 570.6 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 26.2 by 98.9, eight-story brick building; 24 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 365 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, nine-story brick building. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $31,020; on the latter, $28,031.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 137 West Eighty-second Street, north side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 70.2 by 17.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,748.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 155 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 23.6 by 92, three-story brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 97 East One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 25 by 75.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,070.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 202 West Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 98 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 26 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,985; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 124 Bleecker Street, southeast corner of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,965; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, 1,831 Crotona Avenue, west side, 181.6 feet south of Woodruff Avenue, 18.6 by 100, three-story frame flat; Decatur Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of Scott Avenue, 25 by 110, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $5,133; on the latter, $4,427.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George P. Breckenridge, referee, Lots 15, 16, and 17 on the map of Clason's Point, lying north of the Clason's Point Road, and containing thirteen, twelve, and five acres, respectively. Due on judgment, $12,824.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 214 and 216 Seventh Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-second Street, each 24.8 by 100, two five-story brick flats with stores; 145 and 147 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 223.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.6 by 19.1, respectively, by 98.9, two three-story brick dwellings; 520 and 522 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 19.5 by 98.9, two four-story brick tenements; 343 and 345 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 18 by 98.9, two three-story frame dwellings, with stores and two three-story brick buildings at the rear; 344 and 346 West Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats; 114 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 132.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 17.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 136 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 327.5 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 26 by 104.10, five-story brownstone-front double flat.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, Columbus Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Hancock Place, the block, 36.10 by 70.11 by 70.1, vacant; 334 and 336 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 250 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.5, two two-story frame dwellings.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 745 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 51.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 93.5 by 21.9 by 88.10, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,852.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Murphy, referee, 62 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 224.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 22 by 100.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,432; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Justus A. B. Cowles, referee, 119 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $23,525.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johns, referee, 155 and 157 Attorney Street, west side, 200 feet south of Houston Street, 22 and 28, respectively, by 100, two six-story brick tenements, with five-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, on 155, $20,555; on 157, $28,034.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 271 East Seventy-eighth Street, and 1,501 to 1,507 Second Avenue, being the northwest corner, 41.8 by 82.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,076; subject to other mortgages for $45,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 1,467 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,532.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, T. C. O'Sullivan, referee, 56 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 246 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 160 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 97.6 by 20 by 96.6, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,207.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 122 Bank Street, south side, 241.11 feet west of Greenwich Street, 25 by 95, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick building at the rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Cohn, referee, 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 438 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,560.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 33 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,087.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 236 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 310 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Fansher H. Underhill on April 8, 1901.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Summit Avenue, west side, 761.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame church, 21 by 63.6; Archdeaconary of the City of New York, 119 West Twenty-third Street, owner; W. H. Day of 67 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Cedar Avenue, west side, 333.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh-seventh Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 16 by 41; P. Dongan of 417 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Marshall R. Grimes of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

Main Street, east side, 275 feet south of Bridge Street, for a one-story frame shed, 15 by 30; Nathan Bell, City Island, owner; George S. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $200.

Houston, Lewis, East Third, and Manhattan Streets, the block, for a five-story brick school, 105 by 213.6; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, architect; cost, $300,000.

Alterations.

No. 119 West Forty-second Street, to a three-story brick studio with store; W. C. Ward of 318 West Ninety-first Street, owner; Charles Brendon of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 220 East Fifty-first Street, to a brick factory; Adolph Bowsky of 254 East Forty-ninth Street, owner; Alfred Zucker, Jr., of 32 Waverley Place, architect; cost, $250.

Grand and Suffolk Streets, southwest corner, to a five-story tenement with store; August C. Anger of 248 West Twentieth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 64 Washington Square South, to a four-story brick studio; John B. Ireland of 15 East Forty-seventh Street, owner; Stockton B. Colt of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $216.

No. 250 Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; A. K. Ely of 103 Gold Street, owner; D. M. B. Sturgis of 102 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $80.

No. 1,436 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick sign; Louis Berger, premises, owner; Arthur Noblett of 4 Murray Street, architect; cost, $75.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, to a three-story frame sign; John Hinners, premises, owner; Arthur Noblett, architect; cost, $75.

No. 149 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick sign; Frank Ruggiero, premises, owner; Arthur Noblett, architect; cost, $75.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, to a one-story brick sign; R. D. Leach, premises, owner; Arthur Noblett, architect; cost, $75.

No. 141 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a seven-story brick store, with lofts; Eliza Cromwell, premises, owner; Louis Berger & Co. of 300 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Nov. 16.

ALLEN ST, 125 and 127, w s, 50x87.6: Jacob Fischel to Samuel Fleck, Jr., (mtg $26,500, R S $10) $100

HUDSON ST, 541, w s, 18.10x87.11x17.9x 72.6, with strip on south; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to William H. Sage, executor, (R S $4.50) 11,500

LEROY ST, 47, 25x90; Hattie Bressant to Eva Ettlinger, (mtg $26,000, R S 2.50) 1

LUDLOW ST, 17, w s, 25x88.5; Lillie Levy to Max Cohen and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $23,500) 1

PROSPECT AV, 601, w s, 20x100; Walter F. Seaman to Helen W. De Ronde, (mtg $8,750) 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,382, e s, 18.9x100; William Engfer to Charles Engfer, (mtg $3,500,) all liens 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, present line, 168.6 ft n of 165th St, 25x200; Charles Forster to Margaret F. Nebel, (mtg $9,500) 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 33.11x100; Charles H. Machin, referee, to Theresa Goldsmith, (mtg $60,000, R S $2.25) 7,000

20TH ST, 159 and 161 West, 40x98.9x28x100; 29th St, 157 West, 25x113.11x25x111.1; Frederic W. Hunter to Myra L. Baxter, all title, all liens, (R S $45) 1

49TH ST, s s, 488.6 ft w of 10th Av, 6.6x100.2x36.7x100.5; Mary E. Ogilby to Frederick W. Sherman, (mtg $8,000) 1

60TH ST, 249 West, 25x100.5; Delia C. Winslow to Frederick K. Winslow, (mtg $8,000) 1

82D ST, 319 West, 20x102.2; Henry Parsons to Charlotte P. Milmine, (R S $30). 1

91ST ST, n s, 130 ft e of 5th Av, 17.2x100.8; William D. Sloane to Andrew Carnegie, (R S $16) 1

91ST ST, n s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 17.2x100.8; Andrew Carnegie to William D. Sloane, (R S $16) 1

91ST ST, n s, 247.2 ft e of 5th Av, 38x100.8; Andrew Carnegie to William D. Sloane, (R S $50) 1

118TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Mary Brandt to Dimock & Fink Company, (mtg $28,000) 1

130TH ST, n s, 134.2 ft e of Lenox Av, 0.4x99.11; Mary F. Dillon to Frederick W. Sauer and others, all title, quitclaim 1

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; John H. Keller and others, special, to George W. Robinson, all liens 1

124—Adams vs. Met. St. Railway. 1

125—Shadbolt vs. Libby. 1

129—Cantor vs. Met. St. Railway. 1

130—Gould vs. same. 1

131—Lehman vs. same. 1

132—Prendergast vs. Peoples R. R. Co. 1

Recorded Leases.

MADISON AV, 152; Max Forman and another to Philip Shimberg, 3 years.... $3,562

WEST BROADWAY, 268, and 6 York St; Edward L. Snyder to Jonas Anspacher and another, 5 years..... 1,450

8TH AV, 701, and 301 West 44th St; James L. Van Alen to Frank Goodman, 10 years 3,800

54TH ST, 138 and 140 West; Seamen Lichtenstein to John Doyle and another, 5 7-12 years..... 2,300 to 5,000

112TH ST, 335 East; Antonio Meifi and another to Giuseppe Rasulo, 5 years.... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

DAVISON, Wellington, and wife to Margaret Knox; Hughes Av, e s, 250 ft s of 183d St, demand, 6 per cent..... $1,000

DE CASTANO, Isabelle R., or Isabel R., to Nettie Simons; 62d St, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 2,455

EDEN, John H., to the Franklin Society for Home Buildings and Savings; Balcom Av, e s, between Lattings and Marrin Sts; Balcom Av, w s, between Latting and Marrin Sts, being lots 376 to 378, 434 and 435, map of 368 lots, part of Seton homestead, installments, 6 per cent. 2,700

FLECK, Samuel, Jr., to Jacob Fischel; Allen St, w s, 200 ft s of Rivington St, two mortgages, due May 15, 1902, 6 per cent, each 3,500

GLOISTEIN, August J., to Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited; 42d St, 157 and 159, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 6,000

GLOISTEIN, August J., to Charles Beckmar; 42d St, 157 and 159, leasehold; prior mortgage $6,000, installments, secures note 4,000

JONES, Henry E., to Archibald A. McGlashan, as guardian; 53d St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

LEVY, Morris, to American Woolen Company; Pelham St, 3, 4, 5, and 6; Pike St, 47 to 51, secures contract 1

RICHLAND, Henry S., to Morris Valentine; 112th St, 31 West, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

SCHANBACHER, George, to John Schapport; 44th St, 316 East, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,250

SEABURY, Samuel, to Robert H. Jacobs; 145th St, 410 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,500

VON BREMEN, John, to Henry von Bremen; 170th St, n s, 100 ft w of Franklin Av, old lins, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,400

WOOLF, Eugene T., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Stebbins Av, e s, 378.9 ft n of Westchester Av, due ——, 6 per cent 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARKIN, Samuel, to Hyman Adelstain and another ..... Nom

HUSTON, William R., and another, trustees, to Annie R. Hutton..... $15,000

ROBERTSON, James H., to Ida M. W. Lentilhon, as trustee 900

SIDENBERG, Gustavus, and others, executors, to Simson Wolf ..... Nom

WICKERSHAM, George W., trustee, to William R. Hutton and another, trustees. Nom

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,301 to 1,305; 442 to 446 West 124th St; Flanagan Brothers against Teichman & Potter Company, owners and contractors..... $1,364

EAST BROADWAY, 32; Mount Holly Brick and Clay Company against Selig Falk, owner; Foot & Katz, contractors 148

LEXINGTON AV, 1,121 to 1,127; Henry A. Von Dietsch against George H. and Mary B. Groth, owners and contractors. 319

MULBERRY ST, 40; Felix Ferago against Pasquale Pantano, owner; D. Madro & Sons, contractors 650

5TH ST, 306 and 308 East; Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company against Bernard Cohen and another, owners; Louis Cohen, owner and contractors..... 821

28TH ST, 331 West; Andrew Roberts against Laura A. Quackenbos, owner; John Utz, contractor 365

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Cosmopolitan Range Company against Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 474

55TH ST, 106 West; Andrew Roberts against Ashbel H. Barney, owner; John Utz, contractor 57

66TH ST, n s, — ft w of Central Park West, 200x100.5, and 67th St, — ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.5; Andrew Roberts against Durland Company, owner; John Ultz, contractor..... 841

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Thomas J. Smith against A. A. Voorhees, owner and contractor.. 7,671

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 449.4 ft n of Westchester Av; —x—; James A. & E. T. Woolf against Harris Shanker and another, Sept. 9, 1901..... $1,081

54TH ST, 26 East; Belmont Iron Works against Cecelia F. Barrows, Oct. 25, 1901 185

133D ST, s s, between Lenox and 7th Avs, 75x100; Toch Brothers against Hogenauer & Wesslan and another, Nov. 14, 1901 240

Lis Pendens.

RETREAT AV, s s, 50 ft e of Henry St, 50x100; Cecelia Stripling against Mary Schnebel and another, (partition;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

ROBBINS AV, s s, 100 ft s w of Pontiac St x s e 105 x s w .5x s e 70x s w 70x n w 50x n e 25x n w 105x n e 50, to beginning; John J. Barrett against Eva K. Bopp, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

12TH ST, n s, 74 ft w of 6th Av, 88.2x103.3; 12th St, s s, 77 ft w of 6th Av, 88.6x103.3; 7th Av, s w corner of 12th St, x w 212.6 to Greenwich Av x s e 263.10 to intersection to Greenwich Av and 7th Av, x n 156.2 to beginning; 12th St, s w corner of 6th Av, 77x103.3; 12th St, n w corner of 6th Av, 71x181.6 x irregular; Washington Square North, n w corner of 5th Av, 47.3x226.8x irregular; 5th Av, s w corner of Clinton Place or 8th St, 35x125; 7th Av, n w corner of 15th St, 33.7x57.4x irregular; Broadway, 130; Park Place, 87.6x91; Rose St, s w corner of Duane St, 85.6x150.8x irregular; Broadway, 477 and 479; 11th St, s s, 56.10 ft w of 6th Av, x w 243.1x s 159.7x e 123.4x n e 199.7 to beginning; 6th Av, n w corner of 18th St, 51.10x105x irregular; 7th Av, n w corner of 12th St, x n 206.6 to 13th St, x w 100x s 206.6x e 100; 14th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 100x125; 6th Av, s e corner of 20th St, 115.7x167.4x irregular; 88th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 100x100.8; 90th St, s e corner of Lexington Av, 120x100.8; 89th St, n w corner of Lexington Av, 81x100.8; 86th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 165x100.8; 87th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.8; 86th St, n w corner of 2d Av, x n 201.5 to 87th St, x w 100x s 100.8x25x s 100.8x e 125; 114th St, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; 86th St, s w corner of 2d Av, 100x102.2; 104th St, n s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; 13th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20x103.3; 87th St, s s, 440 ft w of Central Park West, 26x100; 14th St, n e corner of 7th Av, 125x48.5x irregular; 86th St, n e corner of 2d Av, 100x23.8; William R. Stewart and another, trustees, &c., against William Rhinelander and another, (amended partition;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

34TH ST, 32 West; Ellen T. Martin against Isaac Walker and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. Bradshaw.

90TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; William D. James against William F. Roden and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland & Murray.

114TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.11; John Goodwin against Carrie S. Kennedy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Davidson.

123D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, 16x100.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Jacques A. Carpenter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

125TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; 126th St, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; United States Trust Company of New York against Emma L. Toplitz, administrator and individually, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

148TH ST, n s, 152 ft w of Morris Av, 24x106.6; Ella W. Mills, executrix, and another, against Vincent Bonagus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

148TH ST, n s, 176 ft w of Morris Av, 24x106.6; Ella W. Mills, executrix, and another, against Vincent Bonagus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

187TH ST, s s, 184.4 ft e of Washington Av, 16.8x100; Katharine Van Valin against Harriett E. Burger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

187TH ST, s s, 167.8 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; Rachel A. Elting against Harriett E. Burger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Nov. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Townsend, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

20—Shovah vs. Steamboat McDonald.
4—Dodge vs. Dickson Mfg. Co.
29—Int. St. Ry. Co. vs. Jacobi.
30—Merritt & Chapman Co. vs. Chubb.
31—Parramore vs. Taylor.
33—In re Meyer & Dickinson.
34—Fider vs. Stewart, Hower & May Co.
35—Bibber White Co. vs. White River Co.
36—Am. Ordnance Co. vs. Driggs Elabury Co.
37—Guaranty & Trust Co. vs. Geotrian. Motion calendar.
1—Wisheraw vs. Carnegie Steel Co.
2—Olmiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Derbohlow.
3—Craig vs. SS. Victoria.
4—Sharah vs. SS. McDonald.
5—Bibber vs. White.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury cases. Day calendar.

91—Pfeiffer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
9—Smith vs. Harrington.
106—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
112—Giacinto vs. Cortwright.
114—Blumenthal vs. C. R. R. of N. J.
389—Daniel vs. Goodyear Shoe Co.
123—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
124—Adams vs. Met. St. Railway.
125—Shadbolt vs. Libby.
129—Cantor vs. Met. St. Railway.
130—Gould vs. same.
131—Lehman vs. same.
132—Prendergast vs. Peoples R. R. Co.
133—Griffin vs. Sprague Elec. Co.
134—Belprat vs. Bennett
135—Frank vs. Guggenheimer.
136—Wood vs. Niagara Falls Paper Co.
139—Black vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
140—Sprague vs. same.
143—Widrewitz vs. Grant.
144—Donaldson vs. Stahlbrodt.
147—Crone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—Ogden for Hudson River Stone Supply Co. vs. Malloy.
118—Reynolds vs. Parsons.
119—Achter vs. same.
120—Fayerweather vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy. Motions.

4218—I. & M

Window for Cruden, of the Concordance

From The London Telegraph.

Cruden, whose Concordance of the Bible is a household book, passed a checkered and troublous life in London and its neighborhood, but he has now the honor of a stained glass window in St. Saviour's Collegiate Church, Southwark. Like many other Scotchmen, Cruden came to the metropolis in search of fortune, but he, unfortunately, became subject to fits of insanity, which got him into infinite trouble and several madhouses. Notwithstanding these drawbacks he was a diligent reader of the Scripture, as his Concordance testifies, and the work speedily became so popular that George III. accepted a copy of the second edition from the compiler's own hands. Cruden died suddenly while on his knees praying, in his lodgings at Camden-passage, Islington, and was buried in Southwark. The window, presented by Mr. W. H. Francis, and designed by Mr. C. E. Kempe, is a beautiful work of art, and worthily perpetuates the memory of a man whose life was of some use to students. The unveiling ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Southwark.

Stevenson's Neglected Grave.

From The New Zealand Times.

A visit to the grave of R. L. Stevenson would disappoint many people. While some time back visits to this famous hill were most frequent, the limit must now be six persons yearly. And no wonder! The place is quite overgrown with weeds, and perhaps will some day be hard to discover.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
to close the estate of Mary Johnson, deceased,
1665, 1667, 1669 Lexington Ave.,
NEAR 105TH ST.
3 three-story base. and cellar Brownstone Dwellings, size of each 15.10x55, size of plot 47.6x55.
42, 44 East 129th St.,
Five-story and cellar brick and brownstone double Apartment, 9 rooms and bath to each apartment; hardwood trim, etc.; size of lot 37.6x99.11.
2013 Madison Ave.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 128TH ST.
Three-story basement and cellar brownstone Dwelling; size of lot, 20x85.
198 Madison St.,
Five-story and cellar brick Tenement with two stores; size of lot, 25.0¼x100.2x25.11¾x100.2¾.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company free of charge to purchasers.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, attorneys for estate, 120 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
333, 335 Rivington St.,
near Mangin St.
Two six-story brick Tenements, with stores; size of lot, 20x75 each.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
460 WASHINGTON STREET,
NEAR WATTS.
3-story and basement brick front and rear tenement, size 25x100.
Maps at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
By order of ESTELLA WEST and O. DE G. VANDERBILT, Executors of the estate of JAMES O. WEST, deceased,
214 AND 216 7TH AVE.,
Between 22d and 23d Sts.
Two 5-story-and-cellar brick flats, with stores; size of each, 24.8x100.
145 AND 147 WEST 27TH ST.,
Between 6th and 7th Avs.,
Two 3-story-and-basement brick buildings; size of No. 145, 22.0x98.9x23.7x98.9; size of No. 147, 19x98.5.
520 & 522 WEST 27TH ST.,
Between 10th and 11th Avs.
Two 4-story brick tenements; size of each, 19.8½x98.9.
343 & 345 WEST 36TH ST.,
Between 8th and 9th Avs.
Two three-story-and-basement frame dwellings, with stores, rear building; size of each, 18x98.9.
344 & 346 WEST 59TH ST.,
Between 8th and 9th Avs.
Two 5-story-and-basement brick and stone flats; size of each, 25x100.5.
114 EAST 64TH ST.,
Between Park and Lexington Avs.
Four-story, high-stoop, basement and cellar, brownstone dwelling; size, 17.6x100.5.
136 WEST 103D ST.,
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Five-story brick and stone double flat; size, 26x104.10.
REED & REED, Esqs., Att'ys, 280 Broadway.
Book maps and all particulars at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, NOV. 21ST, 1901,
COLUMBUS AVE., 124TH ST. & HANCOCK PL.
Valuable vacant triangle, bounded by the above streets; size, 79.11½x79.11¾x36.10.
334 AND 336 W. 53D ST.,
Between 8th and 9th Avs.
Valuable plot, with two-story frame buildings thereon; size, 40x100.5.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attys, 31 Nassau St., City.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, November 27, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEES' SALE
To close the Estate of
THOMAS HUNT, Dec'd,
of the valuable property
53 to 57 PARK PLACE,
N. E. COR. WEST BROADWAY.
5-sty. building, 75 ft. x 75 ft. 2 in.
Maps and further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Bergen & Dykman, 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, or 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, Attorneys for Trustees, or from the Auctioneer, 60 Cedar Street, N. Y. City. (8832)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
5 WEST 84TH ST.
4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling and butler's pantry extension, containing all improvements, and lot. Size 18.6x about 99x102.2 feet.
By order of Robert C. Embree, Esq., Executor of the Estate of Patrick Fenning, Dec'd.
113 TRINITY AVENUE.
3-story frame dwelling about 18x40 feet, and lot 24.7½x100 feet.
LAWRENCE M. EMBREE, Esq., Att'y, 135 B'way.
438 WEST 37TH ST.
6-story brick flat with a store and lot. Size 25x about 63x98.9 feet.
BENJAMIN M. FOWLER, Esq., Attorney, 56 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Maps at Auctioneer's, 73 Liberty St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE to close Estate of Phillipina Prass, dec'd, TUESDAY, NOV. 26TH, NOON, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
2533 Third Ave., near 138th St.,
west side, about 82½ ft. south of 138th St.; building and plot about 82x100; opposite junction of several trolley lines and near Rapid Transit Stations. Maps and particulars with Goodwin, Thompson & Vanderpool, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Wall St., and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, November 19, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry extension and lot,
No. 525 Madison Avenue
between 53d & 54th Streets.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, November 26, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, ESQ., REFEREE,
5-story stone and iron building, with stores, lofts, and lot,
No. 182 William Street,
NORTHEAST CORNER SPRUCE ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
3-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, with lot,
NO. 2117 5TH AVENUE,
between 129th and 130th Streets.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
Will Sell at Public Auction,
Wednesday, Dec. 11th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
PARTITION SALE,
the choice plot known as
The Ocean House Property
Adjoining the Casino on Bellevue Ave.,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
containing about 200,000 square feet,
Also the key lot,
15 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK CITY,
adjoining the Broadway front; size 25.6x120.
For maps and further particulars apply to Auctioneers', 158 B'way, N. Y. City. Tel., 1711 Cort.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
Will Sell at Public Auction,
on TUESDAY, Dec. 3d, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,
PARTITION SALE,
the choice lots located on
Sedgewick Avenue,
Lawrence Av., Graham Square,
Opposite Speedway,
NEAR 165TH ST. BRIDGE.
Also,
East 234th and 235th Sts.
For maps and further particulars apply to Auctioneers, 158 B'way, N. Y. City. Tel., 1711 Cort.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell at public auction TUESDAY, November 26th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
No. 550 EAST 150TH STREET,
a two-story base. and attic frame dwlg., 16.4x100. For terms and particulars apply to Auct's, 158 B'way, N. Y. City. Telephone 1711 Cort.
LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1901,
At 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY
S. W. Cor. 3d Ave. and 13th St.,
BROOKLYN.
Plot 518 by 100 feet, with the 5-story brick factory and 1-story brick engine and boiler room thereon.
ALSO
No. 467 West 34th Street, N. Y.,
3-story brick house,
AND
The 3-story brownstone-front dwelling, with lease of lot,
No. 361 West 55th Street, N. Y.
Maps, &c., of FREDERICK W. HOLLS, ESQ., Attorney, No. 120 Broadway, or of the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street.

To Let for Business Purposes.

THE SLATER BUILDINGS,
42d St. West, at 5th Ave.
ONLY THREE OFFICES TO RENT.
Rents include steam heat, Gas, Light, Electric Elevator, services of Janitor and Janitress.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

ATTRACTIVE BUILDING.
Long Lease. Low Rent.
42 AND 44 BOND ST.
Steam Power and Electric Plant.
M. B. BAER, (Owner), 15 Cortlandt St.

JACKSON BUILDING,
UNION SQUARE NORTH,
31 EAST 17TH ST., ADJOINING BROADWAY.
Elevators and entrances from both streets.
Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
New building, Madison Av., cor. 26th St.
Large rooms; splendid light; high ceilings; prominent location; moderate rents; suitable for lawyer, architect, dentist, business college, dressmaking. DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

CORNER STORE,
427 GREENWICH ST., CORNER LAIGHT ST.
Good location for delicatessen or grocery store; rent very low.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

GOOD CHANCE FOR LADIES' TAILOR.
60th St., 167 East; large parlor store, elegantly fitted; plate glass front; just vacated; business established; rent, $40. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

FREE TO DEC. 1ST.
9th Av., 359.—A floor, suitable for business or living purposes; only $15. Apply on premises, or agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

Store, 708 Broadway, (Waverley Place.)—38,693 square feet; see Clothiers' Gazette; possession February; rent, 50 cents square foot. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Attractive corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 18th St.; $12 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Parlor floor store, 10 East 16th St., 25x85x100, to May 1; possession Dec. 1; rent, $675. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Attractive floor, 5th Av., corner near 34th, 25x150; latest improvements; reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Unusual Opportunity.—Large building, 23d St., south side, near Stern's; rent reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive building, 5th Av., west side, near 34th; full width; rent reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive large first floor store, 133 East 34th, corner Lexington; rent, $125.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000 that will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Furnished parlor, front basement, (no caterers;) also suite suitable for physician; dentist; private business. 55 West 17th St. Telephone.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets.
LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

Spruce St., 16, near City Hall.—To lease, store, 25x100; basement and sub-basement, first and third lofts. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Furnished parlor; front basement; (no caterers;) also suite suitable physician, dentist, private business. 55 West 17th St. Telephone.

To Rent.—Two choice corner stores, suitable for liquor business. Frederick Aldhous & Co., 2,322 7th Av.

Two light lofts, with power, heat, and elevator, to let; low rents. Apply at 80 Cliff St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A Solid REAL ESTATE Investment
In the popular West Side section of Manhattan Island. Famous for its rapid and substantial growth. A magnificent corner dwelling apartment paying over 6 per cent. net. Constantly improving. Opposite Central Park. Sure as Government Bonds. Might entertain property in other good city or town for part of equity of $400,000. Particulars sent to bona fide investors upon application.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Near 80th St. 412 Columbus Ave.

AUTOMOBILE STABLES FOR SALE.
Plans have just been drawn for five new private automobile stables, containing all the equipments and improvements necessary for the charging with electricity, tanks for gasoline, wash decks, workshops, etc., on the ground floor.
2d floor contains private dining room, billiard room, bedroom, bathroom, shower bath, kitchen, etc.
3d floor contains living rooms for chauffeur.
Price, $25,000 each.
Plans may be seen at the office of WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Unusually attractive Modern House
In the Forties, near 5th Ave.
Nearly 22 feet wide; handsomely decorated and fixtured. Seen by appointment only.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.

A 25-FOOT NEW
AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,
$40,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., 81st St.

CHOICE RIVERSIDE HOME.
AN ATTRACTIVE
5-story American basement
Dwelling in the 80's.
AT A BARGAIN.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., 81st St.

AN OPPORTUNITY
to buy cheap, 3 two-family flat houses near office, each 25x85x102; well rented; price for all, $67,500, mtg., $36,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents $6,782 actual; we can show buyer good profit; get full particulars.
H. C. SENIOR & CO.,
1,934 Broadway, at 65th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Plot of twelve lots on Broadway, below 170th St., at $65,000, if sold within fifteen days. This is a bargain.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
509 Fifth Av., near 42d St.

Bargain. **122 West 95th St.**
3-story; two open plumbing bathrooms; parquet floors; open for inspection.
OWNER.

Will rent for business a three-story and basement brownstone house, 11 rooms and bath; lot 16.2x100.11; house can be remodeled to suit most any line of business at very little cost; location central; the street runs direct from East to North River, and is 100 feet east of the 110th St. H. R. R. station. Owner, on premises, 120 East 110th St., or 55 West 111th St.

FOR INVESTMENT.
FACTORY PROPERTY, 75x100,
PAYING OVER 18%
ON EQUITY. BARGAIN.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 705—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

LONG ACRE SQUARE.
For sale, and part of 100 feet in 44th Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenue, with or without builder's loan.
JAMES L. LIBBY,
'Phone 1,297 Cort. 7 Pine Street.

A.—JEROME AVE.
About 50 lots at Macomb's Dam Bridge and Park; high, healthy ground; 19-room mansion, with all improvements; will sacrifice to close partnership. Will divide in large plots. Owner, 69 West 105th St.

ELEGANT
PRIVATE DWELLING,
under completion, Washington Heights, for sale; will consider exchange mortgages, $12,800 at 4½ per cent. Owner on premises.
140TH ST., EAST AMSTERDAM AVE.

A first-class investment to settle estate; will sell four-story building, 50x100, centrally located; leased for four years at good rental; business block; price asking $130,000; mortgage, $75,000; principals only. Owner, Box 357, 1,267 Broadway.

43D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A 25-foot 5-story 4-family tenement; rent, $1,700; must sell to close estate; mortgage, $10,000; price, $15,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

Dentist's Opportunity.—Fine four-story residence in Seventies, lately occupied by prominent dentist, now deceased; $31,000; will leave $20,000 4 per cent. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St. (Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

Exceptional Opportunity.—Party suddenly compelled to live abroad will sell beautiful remodeled house on 12th, near 5th Av., for $25,000 quick! Terms to suit! Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

12 EAST 30TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.
New seven-story business building.
Will be sold below value.
MORRIS B. BRONNER, Owner, on premises.

Murray Hill, Corner Lexington Av.—Remodeled private house; leased October, 1902; pays 6% net! Fine future! Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $17,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double tenement, East 26th St.; asking $24,500; rents, $2,945.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have several private houses, near 5th Av., above 34th St.; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Over 3,200 square feet, 31st St., near 5th Av.; $30,000; offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive four-story English basement, 4 East 37th; perfect order; rent, $4,250.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

We have desirable investment properties on Broadway and 5th Av., guaranteed tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $2,000 cash required; five-story double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Longacre Square.—We have most desirable plots in this section; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, West 51st St.; asking $21,000; rents, $2,624.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive; near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have extra large corner plots on 5th Av., below 59th; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

59th St., West.—Five-story modern double tenement; rents, $1,747; asking $14,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale or To Let.—Large mansion and stable, Washington Heights; six acres; suitable for institution. Room 703, 95 Liberty St.

A fine 8th Av. corner, between 125th and 135th Sts.; 50x100; will pay 12% on investment. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

Three-story brick dwelling, near Lexington Av., this vicinity; open plumbing, &c.; $9,500. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

Sacrifice—Single flat, 19.8x100.8½, in the nineties, near Lexington. Particulars from Davis, Lexington, corner 93d.

46TH STREET, between 5th and 6th; 20x100; price, $48,000. Nichols & Lummis, 1 East 34th.

Bronx.

$100 Cash.—Elegant detached new house; Bedford Park; full lot; sewer, &c.; modern improvements; $36 monthly covers interest and principal. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Bargain.—Desirable plot, 168x100, Fulton Av., near Wendover; $8,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Excellent plot, Brook Av., corner 171st; 100x39; $9,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx, $4,000, sacrifice, 3-family house; DIRT CHEAP; avenue property, all rented.
Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th.

Sacrifice.—Triple flat, 135th St., near Brook Av.; asking $15,750; rent, $1,920.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Desirable lot, corner Washington Av. and 171st St.; $8,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Will sacrifice to prevent foreclosure new detached cottage; all improvements, 174th St. Boschker, 1,941 Tremont Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronx.

Lots near Westchester Av., $450 upward; maps mailed; titles guaranteed; $50 down. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

A private house, East 82d St.; rents $1,000; price $10,000; for income. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FINEST & BEST
Location in Brooklyn. The finest and best houses in Brooklyn. If you are desirous of purchasing a home, one that is complete in the minutest detail—one that will suit the most fastidious, inspect what I offer before purchasing elsewhere.
On Sterling Place, between Washington and Underhill Avs., finished with the choicest hardwoods, model all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park; the highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.
Open daily and Sunday, including Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, until 9:30.
Wm. H. Reynolds, Builder, On Premises.

14 BEAUTIFUL DETACHED HOMES,
in the most attractive section of Flatbush, Brooklyn. Perfect in constructive detail. Some completed—Three sold.
$8500 to $14000
Short-time plan of easy payments.
BEVERLY SQUARE, EAST.
BEVERLY SQUARE, WEST.
FLATBUSH.
Special inducements on sales made before THANKSGIVING DAY.
Take any Flatbush car at Bridge to Beverly Road.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
297 E. 16th St., Brooklyn, (on property;)
60 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

IF YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE FIRST CLASS, UP TO DATE,
ONE FAMILY HOUSES
IN FLATBUSH,
CALL ON
HERBERT C. LEAKE,
Corner Nostrand and Church Avs.,
and he will show you the best and cheapest houses in the city for $4,000.

GREENE AVE.,
between Lewis and Stuyvesant Avs.
There is always a demand for houses on this block, because of its respectability.
PRICE $6,185.
2½-story-and-basement brownstone, 11-room house; occupied by owner, who has recently expended $250 on improvements; no flat on the block; asphalted street.
FRED. M. SMITH,
189 Montague St. Telephone, 3,049 Main.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.
PLAZA ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AV.
3-story and basement white lime residence, replete with every convenience, overlooking beautiful Prospect Park, the Museum of Art, the Soldiers' Monument, and Electric Fountain, is offered at moderate price. Do not fail to inspect this up-to-date dwelling. Chas. G. Peterson, on premises.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN.
PLOT, 545 FEET FRONT, (OR LESS;) FINEST RESIDENCE STREET IN BROOKLYN; FULLY IMPROVED; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION; VERY LOW PRICE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JOHN L. BICKFORD, 1,134 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN. TELEPHONE.

Good Investment.—New three-story double apartment house; brick and brownstone front; six families; all modern improvements, steam heat, hot water service; rents, $1,872 per annum; price bargain. Inquire of Janitor, 820 Marcy Av., or owner, 793 Monroe St.

$1,000 CASH REQUIRED.
Two houses left out of twenty; 2-story and basement stone-front houses, one family; up to date; tile bath; open plumbing; 616, 620 Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, builder.

SPECIAL FOR A BUTCHER.
New corner store property; 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood; Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, builder.

Modern Queen Anne house, all improvements; best location in Borough Park; can be bought exceptionally cheap, on easy terms.
Apply to BOROUGH PARK OFFICE, 49th St., 12th Av., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Immediate Possession.—$2,100 buys 1,835 Dean St., near Buffalo Av.; 9 rooms, high stoop, two sets improvements, desirable surroundings; last house now unsold; open.

$4,500 cash; price, $15,500; rents, $1,569; magnificent 4-story stone store property; superb condition; superior location; excellent investment. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—$4,000, $500 cash, balance same as rent; 9-room Queen Anne house, all improvements. For particulars, Chas. Rosenthal, Avenue F, corner Flatbush Av.

Bargain!—Two-story two-family house; $200 cash. John Perry & Co., 873 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

500 ACRES at Quogue; $5 acre; must be sold in one parcel; $1,000 cash; balance mortgage.
95 ACRES at Little Neck; near depot; $23,000; only $2,000 cash; balance release mortgage.
AT FREEPORT; new house; 9 rooms, all improvements; electric lights; plot 60x160; best section; 3 minutes from depot; 55 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; 24 trains daily; commutation, 20 cents per day; $2,900; $1,000 cash.
MODERN COLONIAL HOUSE; is 80x22 ft.; hall is 22 ft. square; 20 rooms; 3 baths; all improvements; 15 acres lawn, grove and garden, and a fine bathing beach and bathhouse on Port Jefferson Harbor; stable and coachman's room; price $35,000; $10,000 cash; balance at 5%; cost $50,000.
8-ACRE FARM; one mile Freeport depot; fine 8-room, nearly new, house and outbuildings; one of best market gardening farms on Long Island; $4,000; half cash.
1,000 OTHERS from $1,000 to $50,000. If you are looking for Long Island property call on me.
CHARLES S. POWELL,
181 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Magnificent new residence, between Sound and harbor; plot extends far into harbor; barn, well; bargain; other properties; trolley building. Write Codling, Northport, L. I.

All wanting water-front property, country seats, or farms, north shore Long Island, call on Chas. D. Smith, 116 Nassau St., New York.

Very cheap for quick sale; lot 50x100 feet, main avenue, near depot; select; overlooks park; water supply. Postmaster, Floral Park, L. I.

298 acres, Eastport, $5.50; 227 acres Deer Park, $7.23 acre. Particulars, William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bargain.—$3,800; hour out, Erie; farm, 33 acres; beautiful location, overlooking Ramapo Valley; unobstructed view many miles; dwelling, 12 rooms; outbuildings; all good order; abundance fruit and shade trees; two springs; hennery; 10 minutes' walk Mahwah Depot; healthiest and cheapest place in Bergen County. Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 82x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $6,000; $800 down, $30 per month. W. H. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Factories built to suit any requirements in most desirable Manhattan localities at moderate rentals or on long leases; a variety of plots, from two to twenty lots, and water and dock front if desired; full particulars to parties giving localities desired; brokers protected. Room 712, Bennett Building, Fulton and Nassau Sts.

Mortgage Loans.—Greater New York, Jersey, various States; lowest rates; established 1830. Hanover Company, 346 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attractive modern residences and country seats near Manhattan, (Sound or Hudson;) values $5,000 to $100,000; homeseekers positively assured reasonable expectations satisfied, (purchase or exchange;) fine assortment photographs. George B. Dowling, 180 Broadway.

Bronxville, 28 Minutes from 42d St.—Cheap lots at station; city improvements paid; no assessments; fare, 5c; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 110th St.

Queens Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FROM $2,000 **PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS** TO $3,075
ENCOURAGED BY
Low Prices and Short-Time Payments
TO OWN THEIR OWN HOMES.
WALKING DISTANCE FROM FERRIES.
Car Fares Saved Helps Pay for Home
WRITE IF YOU CAN'T CALL.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
New York Land and Warehouse Company,
167 JACKSON AVENUE,
Long Island City. 34th St. or James Slip Ferries

Genuine Bargain at Flushing.—10 rooms; improvements; good location; only $3,000; $200 cash. Hamilton, owner, Corona.

At Flushing.—New 10-room cottage; gas, electric light, open plumbing, filled walls, $6,500. Easy terms; rent, $50. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Richmond Real Estate for Sale.

Trustee desiring to close estate offers quick buyer for $12,000 fine 54 acres country seat, with 10-room residence, stable, outbuildings, orchard, &c., on Richmond Turnpike, Borough of Richmond; 10 minutes' walk from Midland trolley, corner Jewett Av.; high location; fine view; one hour from Battery; 10c. fare. For particulars apply A. O. Martin, Trustee, on premises, or Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

70-acre farm, two and one-half miles from Claremont's business section; house recently remodeled; machine mowing, fruit, sugar orchard, running water, mostly wall fences; price $650; part cash.
150-acre farm; good buildings; cut 40 tons of hay; machine mowing; hang 2,000 buckets in sugar orchard; lots of fruit; good wall fences; ten miles from Claremont, N. H.; to settle an estate; price cut to $1,200; easy terms. Julius C. Timson, Claremont, N. H. Send for real estate catalogue.

For Sale—Gentleman's attractive country seat, new Colonial villa, twelve rooms, all the latest improvements; open plumbing, hardwood floors, large verandas; extensive view; new stable and carriage room; hennery stocked; thirty acres of land, all under cultivation; brings handsome income; running brook; all kinds of fruit; five minutes to depot, ten to the open sound, and one hour from New York; must be seen; great bargain. Th. Euphrat, Rowayton, Conn.

Farm, 340 acres, between Summit and Bernardsville, N. J., near station, very cheap; also water front on East River and several speculative tracts in Long Island City; also tract on Fort Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn. W. B. Hogan, 135 Broadway.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Buyers send for catalogue. Sellers send description and price of your property for our terms. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

For Sale.—Cheap, 15-acre farm, brick house, 10 rooms, two barns; fine apple orchard, in prime; good land; high and dry; fine view of Winsted on trolley line; good truck and poultry farm. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Adirondack Camp, on most exclusive, popular lake; will sacrifice now to raise cash; handsomely equipped with furniture, boats; several acres. Perfection, O Box 120 Times Office.

Cut This Out.—90 acres, with barn; cultivated soil; boarding house locality; near condensary and hat factory employing 300; at Wallkill, N. Y.; cheap. Christie, 227 West 131st St.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Florida Hotel—sanitarium—for sale; 60 guests' rooms, furnished; all conveniences; midst pine forest; choice location for sanitarium. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty St.

Two farms for sale near Saratoga Lake; brick and frame dwellings; plenty outbuildings. Address O. V. Howland, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A Farm Catalogue Free.—Dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED—4-STORY DWELLING BELOW 59th, with equity of about $20,000, in exchange for modern house with grounds and stable on Staten Island, near ferry, valued at $20,000, free and clear.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., New York.

We have many calls for
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS
and request owners to send us particulars of vacant property.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 705—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Important for Owners.—Papering room walls, $1.75; kalsomining, $1; painting, $1.25; plastering, tinsmithing, and plumbing done reasonable. The N. Y. Cont. & Building Co., 113 6th Av.

Send particulars of your farm or hotel if you desire to sell or exchange for well-paying New York properties. W. Whewell, 686 Tremont Av.

Wanted—Properties, 5th Av. and Broadway, between 23d and 59th; Western investors.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention, Investors! Want to discount $3,000 second mortgage for $2,500 cash; excellent security. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Free and clear Long Island farms for improved city property. William Martin,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY AS MAN AND FRIEND

Personal Reminiscences of William S. Hawk of This City.

Much-Valued Neighbor at His Home in Canton, Ohio, Talks Interestingly of His Life and Character.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Looking back upon the days I spent in Canton, the week before I accompanied President McKinley and party to Buffalo, it now seems as if, upon that last visit to my old home, I saw more of him than upon previous visits of late years. No grave questions were awaiting his solution; his wife's life had been spared, and the President looked forward with much pleasure to the trip to Buffalo, realizing it was to afford the last chance for recreation before his return to the White House. He seemed to be free from care, in good health, and buoyant spirits. Every morning I walked up to his house, where I frequently found him strolling about his place, talking with the gardener, or having a pleasant word with some of his neighbors as they passed on their way down town.

One morning we stood looking at the last changes he made in his house. Turning to me with a look of satisfaction he said: "I don't suppose you can possibly appreciate how much it means to me to have a home of my own. We have had to live away so much, it is a great pleasure to have a place in the world we can call our own. This house just suits us. There is all the room we require, and enough to spare when we have our friends with us. I like my library. When I finish my term and get all my books here, I shal make it my office. I shall never have an office down town."

Driving over the country roads, of which the President was fond, he and Mrs. McKinley said: "Don't you think the cemetery has been beautifully improved?" "Yes," I replied; "it is one of the prettiest spots I know of. I am having a monument built for my home lot." "We will have to see about our monument one of these days," he said, "but I dislike to discuss the subject with Mrs. McKinley." Turning to her, I said: "Mr. President, your wife is too sensible not to consider the matter, which ought to be decided while both of you can select a monument." She said, "I know why the Major should feel so about it, he knews I always agree with him upon every subject." The President said, "I shall be glad to see your monument. My idea of a monument for our lot is something low, massive, and imposing, without being conspicuous; nothing pretentious."

Little did we imagine that bright, beautiful September morning, driving beside the peaceful valleys and rolling wheat fields of "Mollie Stark," that within ten days I would stand beside his flag-covered casket in the reception room of his home, sadly awaiting the funeral march to the tomb in Westlawn.

BURCHARD INCIDENT AVOIDED.

One morning I went up to see the President, and he was occupied in his library. He sat at his desk, over which hangs one of the many pictures of Lincoln he was fond of having about him. The door was ajar. I knocked, saying, "Mr. President, good morning. Is this the White House?" Without looking up, he replied, "Yes, Senator, come in. What can I do for you?"

I recall a little incident he told me that occurred during the famous campaign of 1896. One day a large delegation was about to call upon him, and the Chairman who had been selected to address him evidently thought this was to be the opportunity of his life; but he had prepared a speech that might have cost votes. The President usually looked over these speeches to be made to him, fearing something might be said which the newspapers would take up. "It isn't what I am to say that worries me. It's what the other fellow may say to me I'm looking out for."

He took the Chairman of the delegation into the little dining room and began reading his speech. As he read, the cold chills ran over him. He said: "My friend, you have come here to help our cause, I take it." "Yes, Sir, I have." "Then you must never say what you have written here." "All right; I won't say that; I'll change it." "Oh, no, that won't do. Take this pen and erase it now, so if you were to fall down in the yard or lose your paper no one could possibly make out what you wrote.

That week in Canton, just before the Buffalo trip, the President and Mrs. McKinley gave a small dinner in my honor. It was the last entertainment given in their home. Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, of whom the McKinleys were very fond; the Hon. and Mrs. R. S. Shields, and Postmaster George B. Frease and Mrs. Frease were there. The President had some of the young people of Canton at his home upon almost all occasions; he invited young and old together. He related at the table one of the many touching incidents of their return trip from the Pacific Coast. Early one morning the train stopped for water at a little place in Nevada. There were only the station, water tank, and a few shanties. The President, as was his custom, was up before the other members of the party. Stepping out upon the rear platform of his car he found a group of small children, flags in hand, waiting to cheer him. A young lad approaching him, said: "Be you the President?" "Yes, I'm the President. Good morning. How do you do?" "Is Mrs. President with you?" "Yes, but I regret she is ill." "Oh, that's too bad. Then we musn't holler, must we?" The President said, "Mrs. McKinley is there where those shades are drawn." The small group walked silently to the windows and stood there quietly waving their little flags as the train resumed its journey eastward across the continent.

HIS AFFABILITY AND GOOD NATURE.

His cordial good nature, affability, and easy manner made every one he came in contact with feel at home. My mother met a plain-looking woman in front of our house one day while I was there, who had two small boys with her. Evidently she had just come from the McKinley house, which is only a few doors above ours. Her face was so radiantly happy my mother asked if she had seen the President. "Yes," she said, "I brought my boys to Canton to see him. I didn't want to go in, but the boys wouldn't go without me, so I had to go with them." "Well, was he nice to you?" "Nice! I should say he was! Why, when I got in I wasn't a bit nervous. Say, he's just as common as us folks is, ain't he?"

My mother gave a little musicale for the President and Mrs. McKinley while I was at home. It was the first time they had been out together since Mrs. McKinley's illness—the last, as it happened, they ever went out in Canton. Four charming young ladies, Cantonians, with unusually fine voices, entertained us delightfully. The President was particularly pleased and frequently asked me "if I wasn't proud of our home talent." After a while, he whispered: "Won't you request Miss Huntington to sing 'Louisiana Lou'?" I did so, and announced: "A special request has been made for 'Louisiana Lou.' It is not necessary to say who made the request; you can all guess it."

As Mrs. McKinley was not strong, the President feared she might remain longer that evening than her strength would permit. So they said "good evening," the rolling chair Mrs. McKinley had purchased in San Francisco was wheeled to the porte cochere, and the President assisted her to get in. Secretary Cortelyou started to push the chair, I walking beside it, when the President said: "I think I can wheel you, Ida, if some of you will point out any of the rough places in the sidewalk." How often through life had this faithful consort smoothed out the rough places for his wife and cared for her as tenderly as if she were a child!

ANXIETY ABOUT THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

One visit to the White House I remember particularly was just before the Spanish-American war. After dinner I sat with the President in the end of the corridor (where he frequently sat after dinner while smoking a cigar with any of his friends who chanced to be there). I noticed he looked unusually pale, careworn, and anxious. I said, "Mr. President, you are working too hard. I fear you have passed through a great deal that has been trying." "Yes," he said, "and we are all passing through a most anxious time. God knows when and how it will end. I will say for your ear (it must not be mentioned) I have now in my pocket the report that is to be submitted to Congress in regard to the Maine. It shows conclusively that the vessel was blown up from without. I fear we cannot hold Congress when it is known, and I fear it will inflame the people. It means that we must all do what we can to avert war or defer it, if it must come. We are not prepared for war."

I joined the President and his party upon his visit to the Pan-American on President's Day. How anxious he was that his going should be the means of increasing interest in the Exposition. He said he "hoped it would be a big day and swell the gate receipts." Sitting just behind him, beside Mrs. McKinley, upon the stand from which he delivered his grand address, which had he known it was to be his valedictory could not have been better chosen, I remarked that I never saw him when he looked so well or appeared better. He was in good voice, his delivery was clear, and he could be heard by many in the vast assembly. It was a gala day—the country prosperous; we were at peace with all the world; no cloud darkened the horizon.

The sight in the Stadium when the President reviewed the troops was very imposing. I shall never forget it. As he stepped off, hat in hand, bareheaded under the hot September sun, to the march of the Marine Band, he presented a soldierly appearance. He stepped so elastically and so rapidly that I heard the people exclaim, "Look at him walk, will you? Just see him go!"

Friday morning the party assembled early at the Milburn house. I went out from the Niagara Hotel with Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, who were staying there. We were to visit the Falls by special train. This, as it proved, was the last journey our dear President was ever to make, the last until the very day he began that journey "from which no traveler returns."

THE MORNING AT NIAGARA FALLS

It was a merry party that boarded "the special" bound for a day's pleasure. It was, as the President said, to be "the restful day of his visit." How many incidents of that last day are indelibly engraved upon my mind! When we changed from the railroad to the gorge road to Lewiston the President was waiting for Mrs. McKinley to start. He paced up and down the car humming "Auld Lang Syne." Somehow, as I watched him, he impressed me as being in more of a reflective mood than usual; he seemed quieter and his clear eyes had a far-away expression. I never knew him to be more attentive or thoughtful for Mrs. McKinley than that day.

Near Lewiston, a gray-haired man came forward and shook the President's hand, saying: "I've shaken hands with Webster and Clay, and now the greatest honor I have is shaking yours." As the car pulled out, he stood with a few old men on the platform and cried: "Three cheers for McKinley!" The President turned smilingly to Mr. Milburn, saying: "The quantity isn't great, Milburn, but the quality is good." A little girl handed the President a bunch of pansies, which he carried a while and then gave to me. "Pansies for thoughts." Just a simple little bunch of flowers tied with black thread. I wonder if the little child knows her's were the last flowers ever handed our President. I have one of them now laid carefully away, the one I wore in my coat.

Passing along the wonderful gorge, the President repeated a poem to Mr. Milburn and me. I wish I could recall it. It was religious and appropriate to the thoughts he later gave expression to: "How grand this is! God has created this sublime scenery, and man, with his wonderful inventive genius, has constructed a railroad in the midst of it, enabling us all to see it so comfortably."

Returning to the Falls, we had luncheon at the International. Mrs. McKinley lunched in her parlor, as the President did not wish her to overexert herself. We sat at a round table, Secretary Wilson on the President's right, Mr. Milburn on his left, I facing him, between Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey. Miss Wilson, Miss Barber, and Miss Duncan were of the party. This was the last meal the President ate before he was shot. He left the table before we did, going in to see how Mrs. McKinley was getting on. On our way to the train we drove to the plant of the Niagara Falls Power Company, which the President inspected in detail. Having a few minutes to spare, we stopped in the office of the company, where we were requested to leave our signatures in the visitors' book. There, at the top of the page, the President wrote his last signature, "William McKinley."

THE RETURN TO THE EXPOSITION.

Arriving at the station in the grounds, the President saw Mrs. McKinley into her carriage. She was to return to the Milburn house with Dr. Rixey and her maid. He handed her her smelling bottle, saying: "Good afternoon, Mrs. McKinley, I hope you will enjoy your ride. Good bye." Thus they parted, to meet again in the room where he was carried to die and where they parted for the last time.

The President, with Mr. Milburn, took a carriage for the Temple of Music. As he drove away I shook his hand and he said, "good-bye, good-bye," waved his hand and he was off,—alas, to meet his doom! I never saw him again until after I heard the dreadful news at the hotel, where I had just arrived with Secretary Wilson, and then I saw him in the Emergency Hospital. I shall never forget, when the ambulance reached the Milburn house bearing its precious load, seeing the prostrate body of my dear friend borne in upon a stretcher, nor shall I ever cease to hear his agonizing groans as he was carried up the stairs. Having just left him so well and happy, it seemed like a horrible dream. I could not realize the dear man was cruelly wounded by a dastardly assassin. He was so brave, so hopeful, and made such a grand fight for his life, it seemed he must recover. And so we all hoped and prayed. * * *

William McKinley was a religious man. He lived his religion. He was tolerant; he never paraded it or talked it. He respected every one's opinion and belief. He believed in the guidance of Divine Providence. He was as simple as a child, full of hope, full of trust. He "walked with God." If ever man did. The first question he always asked himself was, "Is it right?" He was guided by a sense of right, and he was as clean and true a man as ever lived. No one ever spent any time in his society without feeling his influence for good. What he accomplished he accomplished by gentle methods. He was kindly, but he was determined and strong when he believed he was in the right. If asked what I considered William McKinley's greatest characteristic trait, the secret of his influence and power, I would say unhesitatingly—self-possession. I have known him during the most trying and exciting experiences; I have been close to him since my boyhood. I have known many public men and have known some of them well. I never knew one so thoroughly master of himself, who had himself so perfectly in hand, was so self-controlled under all circumstances, as our late President.

SAY THE CAT IS INSANE.

Its Little Mistress Killed, It Climbed Into a Tree and Refuses to be Rescued.

For two days numberless boys have been trying to dislodge a cat that has taken refuge in the top of a big poplar tree in the yard of 249 Pine Street, Jersey City. There is a tinge of romance about the affair, because the cat was the pet of Elizabeth S. Hoffman, three years old, who lived in the house, and who fell from a third-story window with the cat in her arms a week ago. The child was killed, but the cat escaped unhurt.

The dead girl's playmates say the cat became insane from grief and climbed into the tree with the intention of starving itself to death. The boys of the neighborhood laugh at the idea of a cat becoming insane or trying to starve itself.

"It couldn't," said one boy, "because a cat's got nine lives, and it would have to starve about nine months before it would die."

He and other boys have pelted the cat with stones, and one or two have even tried to bring it down with Flaubert rifles, but all to no purpose. One boy, more venturesome than the rest, climbed the tree to rescue the animal, but it refused his overtures and spit at him and scratched him until he was glad to beat a retreat. He nearly fell in his haste to get down, and since then the cat has been undisturbed except by stones that are hurled at it occasionally by the boys who have become disgusted with a cat that refuses to be rescued.

The cat was still up the tree last night. The police were appealed to, but they said that as the cat had badly scratched the boy who went to its aid they would have nothing to do with it.

EXPRESS MESSENGER ARRESTED.

Charged with Complicity in Robbing the United States Company.

John Hanlin, twenty-four years old, of 239 Monmouth Street, Jersey City, and Frederick Leland, twenty-nine years old, of 228 Montgomery Street, employed by the United States Express Company as messengers on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, were arrested yesterday charged with complicity with Samuel Gleason of this city, who was arrested at Rochester, N. Y., on Friday for robbing the company.

Hanlin admitted that he had stolen a package containing sixteen watch cases. Some of these, he said, he had sold and others he had given to Gleason to dispose of. Leland denied all knowledge of that or any other robbery.

As the thefts were all committed in Pennsylvania, so far as can be ascertained, the accused men were committed to await extradition. The company claims to have been subjected to various robberies of goods in transit, the aggregate amount being about $2,000.

MERCHANT CALLED TO COURT.

He Is Charged with Failing to Make Any Return for 1,000 Bags of Coffee.

Charged with failing to make any return for 1,000 bags of coffee which had been consigned to him, T. P. Jones of 238 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, who was the senior partner in the recently failed firm of T. P. Jones & Co., coffee merchants at 123 Front Street, appeared in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning upon a summons obtained by J. Lawrence McKeever, New York representative of the London and Brazilian Bank, at 71 Wall Street. Assistant District Attorney Moses Herrman prosecuted the case, Mr. Jones being represented by Abram I. Elkus.

Jones did business with several Brazilian plantations, the bank acting as their fiscal agent. The coffee which arrived on Oct. 2 on the steamer Romney was turned over to Jones, who held it till Oct. 19, when he sold it for about $4,000. Ten days later his firm failed, being caught short in a bull market, and it was said that Mr. Jones lost his entire fortune of $400,000, all of which he had himself accumulated.

The Phoenix National Bank where the Brazilian money was deposited immediately seized it to apply to a note against Jones which they held. The London and Brazilian Bank allege that under their agreement with Jones the coffee would have been settled for before the failure of the firm and that this was not done because the firm knew they were about to fail and intended to defraud the London and Brazilian Bank.

The Jones firm assigned to C. R. Swaney, a clerk in the London and Brazilian Bank's local branch, and the counsel for that concern said that the bank had found its long association with Jones profitable and that it only undertook to prosecute him criminally in order to protect its Brazilian correspondents. Magistrate Cornell put Jones under $1,000 bail for further examination on Dec. 3, and said he wished the involved details of the case to be simplified as much as possible when the case next came up.

MRS. COLER WAS IN DANGER.

Her Husband Not Riding When His Horse Was Killed.

Despite published reports Controller Coler was not in his carriage when a trolley car struck and killed one of his horses at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Friday evening. The carriage was occupied by Mrs. Coler and a woman friend, and the team was driven by the family coachman.

Mrs. Coler was a little startled, but neither she nor her friend was hurt, and neither is suffering any ill-effects from the shock.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARY MULLER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Samuel Strasburger temporary receiver of the assets of Mary Muller, wholesale dealer in millinery goods at 8 and 10 Great Jones Street, on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch for creditors. The liabilities are $30,000 and assets $7,000.

JOSEPH STOLL AND HOMER J. BEAUDET.—Deficiency judgment for $11,143 was docketed yesterday against Joseph A. Stoll and Homer J. Beaudet in favor of Jacob D. Butler, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street. The property was sold subject to prior mortgages and taxes amounting to $277,982.

MARIO LIEBMAN.—Mario Liebman, doing business as Mario Liebman & Co., export and commission merchants at 15 Whitehall Street, has made an assignment to Philip Segaller. Mr. Liebman has been in business since 1881; from 1882 to 1885 he was of the firm of Liebman & Butler; was afterward alone until April, 1895, when Clarence H. Lippmann became a partner; the latter died on April 15, 1899, since which time Mr. Liebman has carried on the business alone under the old firm style. He exported American products to Austria and Italy, and evaporated apples to Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and imported glycerine and products of Southern Europe. In January last he claimed to have a capital of $40,000. Lippman & Ruck, his attorneys, said that the assignment was caused by bad debts on account of failures of firms abroad and losses on two contracts here. It is impossible to state what the liabilities are until the contracts in Europe are closed, on which contracts there will be losses. The assets will be small.

Out of Town.

ORR & Co.—The large paper manufacturers, Orr Co., of Troy, N. Y., yesterday went into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are $401,000 and the assets $321,-425.94. Internal dissensions are the cause of the failure.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN SPREY.—Benjamin Sprey, residing at 125 East Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $831 and no assets. The debts were contracted this year in the fur business.

HENRY R. TOBIAS.—Henry R. Tobias, clerk, of 317 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,070 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Lexington, Oklahoma, in 1899.

JOHN AND HENRY SIEGMANN.—John and Henry Siegmann, composing the firm of J. Siegmann & Co., grocers at 698 Tremont Avenue, 994 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Union Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,933 and nominal assets of $4,450, consisting of stock, $3,000; fixtures, $1,100; horses and wagons, $350. Among the creditors are William A. Leggett & Co., $2,547, and Thomas J. Lipton, $9, for teas. They have been in business since April 1, 1900, at various locations.

FREDERICK JACKSON AND LEO LUDZINSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick Jackson and Leo Ludzinsky, who compose the firm of Jackson & Ludzinsky, contracting plumbers of 31 Attorney Street, by the following creditors: Malbin & Kammerman, $1,229; Samuel Greenstein, $69, and Newmark & Jaffe, $280. It was alleged that between Nov. 5 and 12, while insolvent they transferred and concealed merchandise to the value of $1,000. They were both journeymen plumbers, and formed this firm in September, 1898. They did considerable business on the east side, and recently several mechanics' liens were filed against them.

Against a Hamburg Banking Firm.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $3,368 against Cohen & Haurwitz, bankers, of Hamburg, Germany, which was obtained by Henry Wollman for Frank J. Murphy on an assigned claim of J. S. Bache & Co., stock brokers, for balance due on account of purchases of wheat. It was obtained on the ground of non-residence.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, Baer—G. W. Smith and another	$29
BEADETT, Homer J.—J. D. Butler	11,143
BERLINER, Arthur—A. Platky and another	152
BERGER, Isidor, Aaron Goldenberg, Charlotte Goldenberg, and Morris H. Martinband—People of the State of New York	1,000
BECKLER, Henry—Ohio Strawboard Company	594
BRADY, Edward B.—Mount Morris Bank, costs	115
CLASON, Augustus—G. E. Lott	370
DUKOF, Harry—E. Berland	76
ENGFER, William, and Giuseppe Palermo—People of the State of New York	1,000
GLEASON, John—J. McDermott and another	445
GROSS, Hirsh—I. Lenthal	175
GEORGE, Conrad — Crandall & Godley Company	168
GEER, Henry H.—D. E. Nicholson	112
HELLWIG, Michael—L. F. Therasson	70
HARRIS, Morris S.—W. P. Baker Company	15
HOFFMAN, Meyer and Isidor E.—A. Zulrinsky, costs	92
HENCHEN, Henry—P. Walsh	2,002
INMAN, Louis—W. S. Leith	217
JACOB, George—Consolidated Ice Company	87
KOMP, Frederick—J. I. Raymond, President, costs	552
KAPLAN, Samuel M.—M. Peres Company	174
LA GRANGER, George C.—C. E. Pasco, individually and as attorney	222
LIPSET, Morris J., Michael A. Levittan, and Nathan Hatoff—J. H. Caan	2,292
MARTIN, Charles—Julius Kessler & Co.	132
MAXWELL, William H., as Superintendent—W. J. Goldey, costs	80
McCOY, Roger S.—L. Milsner	15
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Halperin, by guardian	351
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. P. Hedges	1,926
ROGERS, Tillie—Julius Kessler & Co.	125
RUPPERT, Jacob—T. McGarry, by guardian	625
ROSENFIELD, David G.—Burril Brothers Company	23
SHEERAN, John T.—E. Calman and another	125
SCHOCH, Charles H.—W. H. Sage, executor	5,784
SCHUSTCCK, William, guardian—S. B. Brooks, costs	26
THOMPSON, Charles—L. Milsner	33
TUBBIOLO, Salvatore and Ross—S. Di Salvo	500

Excursions.

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—Al Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GOING TO EGYPT?

Modern Egypt, as found in Cairo and on the Nile, presents a picture unique in every respect. The most brilliant days of the Pharaohs never approached the present in brilliance of conditions, cosmopolitan interest, historical surroundings, and intellectual charm, all the world contributing each Winter very largely to the result. A visit cannot fail to be beneficial and need not be too expensive. As to the "How and the Wherewithal" required, a postcard or call at any of our offices will promptly produce the information.

The supply of dahabeahs and small steamers for special private parties is very limited. The regular steamers sail four times per week from Cairo.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Downtown: 261 Broadway, N.Y.
Uptown: 1185 Broadway, N.Y.

Mediterranean Express Service.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS. Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

*F. Bismarck	Nov. 23	†Lahn	Dec. 14
*Trave	Nov. 30	†Hohenzollern	Dec. 28
†Aller	Dec. 7, 2 PM	*F. Bismarck	Jan. 4
*Columbia	Dec. 10	†Kaiserin Jan. 11, 11 AM	

For Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Sailings at 10 A. M.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM		Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon	
Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM		Kaiser, Jan. 21, 10 AM	
Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM		Kronprinz, Feb. 4, noon	

Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN

K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM		Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM	
Bremen	Dec. 5, noon	K. Luise	Jan. 2, 10 AM

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

DEUTSCHLAND	Dec. 12, 7 AM		

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Waldersee, Jan. 11, 6 AM		Penn's, Dec. 14, 7 AM	
Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM		Pretoria, Dec. 21, 1 PM	
Waldersee	Nov. 30, 8 AM	Phoenicia, Dec. 28, 7 AM	
*Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM		Patricia, Jan. 4, 1 PM	

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul	Nov. 20, 10 AM	St. Paul	Dec. 11, 10 AM
Haverford	Nov. 27, noon	St. Louis	Dec. 18, 10 AM
Phila	Dec. 4, 10 AM	Phila	Dec. 25, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Vaderland	Nov. 20, noon	*Zeeland	Dec. 4, noon
Haverford	Nov. 27, noon	Friesland	Dec. 11, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA	Nov. 23, 8 P. M.
MENOMINEE	Nov. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Dec. 7, 1:30 P. M.
MANITOU	Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
MESABA	Dec. 21, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.	
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons	STATENDAM
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	RYNDAM
Twin-Screw S. S. 15,000 tons	POTSDAM
Saturday, Dec. 7, 10 A. M.	

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino—Nov. 19 | Nord America...Dec. 17
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

China	Nov. 23	Nippon Maru	Dec. 11
Doric	Dec. 3	Peru	Dec. 19

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF CHINA	Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA	Dec. 30, Mch. 24, May 26
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Jan. 27, Apr. 14, June 16

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MOANA	Nov. 15	MIOWERA	Dec. 13

For rates apply 358 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 5 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55 pm.	* 1:00 pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve	$12:55 pm.	§ 1:00 pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve	† 1:25 pm.	† 1:30 pm. Diner
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55 pm.	* 7:00 pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 9:55 am.	*10:00 am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55 pm.	* 7:00 pm. Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55 pm.	† 1:00 pm. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto	† 7:55 am.	† 8:00 am. Buffet
Washington, Balto	* 9:55 am.	*10:00 am. Diner
Washington, Balto	*11:25 am.	*11:30 am. Diner
Washington, Balto	*12:55 pm.	* 1:00 pm. Diner
Washington, Balto	† 1:25 pm.	† 1:30 pm. Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:55 pm.	* 3:40 pm. Diner
Washington, Balto	* 4:55 pm.	* 5:00 pm. Diner
Washington, Balto	* 6:55 pm.	* 7:00 pm. Buffet
Washington, Balto	*12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square, W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Daily Desb. St. 2.0 a. m. Sun. W. Barre only. Sun. changes: 6 12:25, d12.45, e7.45, s7.35, s8.10, x8.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local, Sleeper only		†y2.10 AM
Easton Local	*s6.55 AM	*8.30 AM
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Local	*s7.40 AM	*e7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLUE DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 NT
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*s6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 343, 1,305 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 75 Union Square W. cor. 125 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 89 Broadway, J., and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 9:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

$1 Our New Plan $1

DOWN A WEEK

Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.

S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.

The Great Sporting Goods House.

Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 W. 125th St.

All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

CASH OR 1.00 WEEKLY

TEL. 1708-38. LATEST RECORDS.

For any make PHONOGRAPH

Records and Machines; exchanged and repaired.

O. HACKER, 148 E. 58th St. (Open Evenings.)

EQUITABLE CREDIT Co.

171 BOWERY, 1ST FLOOR.

Clothing and cloaks on easy weekly payments. Strictly confidential. Open evgs. Call or write

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,

New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.

ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.

LENOX CLOTHING CO.

2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.

Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.

Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit

New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITER ALL MAKE RENTED and OLD. Your Want is Best Supplied AT THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS. Rented $3 & $4 per month.

And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.

$1 WEEKLY.

LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS. Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS. Will send representative if desired. American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator. Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

FACTORY TO POCKET

U. S. Hartford-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

Typewriters on Time.

20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO. 171 BOWERY

Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

Clothing on Credit.

Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on instalments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward. All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, scales, letter presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

New Brussels carpet, 60c. per yard; Wilton rug, artistic, $25; cherry bookcase, 44 in. x54, $12.00. Call, before 2, 105 East 15th St.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH; EXPERIENCED buyers sent everywhere; catalogue free. GEORGE D. SMITH, 4 East 42d.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Bar and back bar, oak, complete; little used; will sell reasonable. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Wallcases, showcases, counters, office partitions at Glaser's Factory, 741 East 9th St.

A.—A.—India camel's shawl for cash; $600 receipt shown. Address Shawl, 283 West 125th St.

Piano.—Upright piano for sale, cheap; almost new. Call at 157 West 98th St. Mrs. Conly.

For Sale—3 fox terrier pups and 2 fox terrier bitches. I. Hettel, 148 West 17th St.

250 school desks for sale very cheap to save storing. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CLARA POOLE-KING,

Prima Donna Contralto. Vocal Instruction, (de Reszke method,) lately returned to New York after a lengthy sojourn in England, etc. Studio 1 West Sixty-eighth St.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OPERA

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 23 WEST 44TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. WM. G. STEWART, DIRECTOR. LAIRD EASTON, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

The Grand Conservatory of Music,

THE FOREMOST OF MUSIC SCHOOLS, 356 WEST 57TH ST., 23 YEARS ON 23D ST.

Superior instruction in all branches of music; confers degrees by special act of the Legislature; open day and evening. DR. E. EBERHARD, President.

MR. JOHN E WEBSTER, President of WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 299 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

THE ORIGINAL "TREND OF TIME" CYCLE QUARTET.

ETHEL CRANE, MARGUERITE HALL, MACKENZIE GORDON, HARRY GIRARD, VICTOR HARRIS, Conductor. Address W. O. Wolfe, 217 W. 44th St., New York.

S. C. BENNETT, VOCAL INSTRUCTION, 836 CARNEGIE HALL.

Method unexcelled for developing purity of tone and breath control. Send for booklet, "Educational Principles in Voice Production."

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

305 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. & Mrs. John Dennis Mehan.

VOICE PRODUCTION. CARNEGIE HALL. (SUITE SEVENTY.)

C. B. HAWLEY,

VOCAL INSTRUCTION. Studio, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

PERRY AVERILL.

BARITONE, CONCERT, OPERA, & ORATORIO vocal instruction. Studio, 220 West 59th Street. Telephone 1097 Columbus, New York City.

21 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.; FRENCH-AM. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC; UNDER NEW LAW; DIPLOMAS GIVEN; GERMAN AND ITALIAN METHODS; PRICE REASONABLE; MUSIC FREE.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references A1.

W. A. HUDSON,

SCIENTIFIC VOICE TRAINING. ART OF BREATHING. 489 FIFTH AV.

LEGRAND HOWLAND

VOCAL AND OPERA, MISE-EN-SCENE, ETC. 98 5TH AV.

ARTHUR D. WOODRUFF,

VOICE CULTURE. 136 FIFTH AVE.

EMIL PFAFF.

Piano, organ, and harmony instruction; German method; terms reasonable; afternoons 1 to 5. 108 East 23d St.

KALTENBORN STRING QUARTET.

TERMS AND DATES. 80 W. 82D ST.

MISS HARRIET WARE

PIANO INSTRUCTION. 4 West 92d St.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER, PIANIST. CARNEGIE HALL.

MARGARET GOETZ, Mezzo Contralto. Concerts, private lessons, coaching. 206 West 86th St.

CHARLES KAISER, VOCAL INSTRUCTION. N. Y. Conservatory, E. 17th St.

N. Y. School of Accompanying. Heinrich W. Meyn, Rosetta Weiner. Piano Sight Reading. 301-2 Carnegie Hall.

PROF. MEININGER, teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar, and zither; best methods; competent, thorough. 143 East 4th St.

Singers!—Italian language taught by teacher from Rome; purest pronunciation; references. Signor Rollini, 790 6th Av.

Vienna Conservatory of Music, for all instruments, 65 2d Av.; terms $4 up quarterly; transposition and harmony free.

Pianists all want In Memoriam, dedicated to Mrs. McKinley; by mail 25 cents. Wallau, 2 Stone St., New York.

Violin instruction from the beginning to the highest perfection. Prof. Siegfried Mosson, 138 2d St.

Piano and vocal lessons, 50 and 75 cts. Prof. WALTER E. HOFFMAN, 229 W. Houston St.

Gioja Brunswig, music teacher, for ladies and children, 453 West 22d St.

A young lady pianist will accept pupils; 50c. lesson. Miss Moch, 235 West 142d St.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

DANCING SCHOOL. COLUMBIA COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

H. FLETCHER RIVERS'S. 444, 446 Amsterdam Av., (81st St.;) children Wednesdays, Saturdays; adults, Tuesdays, Fridays; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E.17th St., bet.5thAv.& B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Dancing and deportment; children and adults. MR. and MRS. LESTER, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Circulars.

Lost and Found.

Lost or stolen from Astor House Nov. 6, mining certificates of New Century Mining and Investment Company of Denver, Col.; of no value except to owner. Return to R. F. H., Astor House, and get $10 reward; no questions asked.

Lost.—Pet Angora Maltese kitten; last Monday; 10th Av., 22d St.; good reward. 462 West 22d St.

Lost—Masonic emblem; inscription on back, "Julia to Gus, Dec. 10, 1898;" liberal reward. A. H. Ziegler, 95 Pearl St.

Patents.

Thomas Drew Stetson, 23 Murray St., patent solicitor and expert; established 1856. Telephone 2128 Cortlandt.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

LINDEMAN & SON'S PIANOS

ESTABLISHED 1836.

contain all the attributes of the highest standard of piano construction.

A lot of fine second-hand pianos will be sold at bargains this week. No reasonable offer refused. Don't wait, call and obtain first choice.

548-550 WEST 23D ST.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS. Special bargains in slightly used Pianos. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

WHICH IS BEST?

To invest your money in a good piano or in one that is cheaply made? Send for our catalogue, it gives full information how a first-class piano is constructed. We have some special bargains this week in uprights. Do not fail to have us quote you prices and terms on them.

NEEDHAM,

Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE 741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.

For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms. JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.

Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

CONNOR PIANOS

HIGH GRADE. MEDIUM PRICES.

Easy terms. Renting; exchanging. Catalogue mailed free. 4 E. 42d St.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased. WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

REMOVAL SALE—CONNOR PIANOS.

Entire stock at reduced prices; renting, exchanging, repairing; catalogue mailed free. Open evenings, 4 East 42d.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 108 East 14th St., branch, No. 93 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

SACRIFICE!—Beautiful upright pianos! $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 125th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; unexcelled in tone and durability; Steinway bargain. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.; open evenings.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ (practically new) for sale; one-quarter value. Particulars, 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Few Elegant Upright Pianos, first-class, durable; great sacrifice; cash, installments, exchange. Stadle, 270 Willis Av., 139th.

For Sale—Wilcox & White Symphony; fine condition; bargain. Address R 1,125, Times, Harlem.

Valuable upright, almost new; take first offer; chance for dealer, teacher, or private. 120 East 26th St.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano, $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

R. V. Hurd, late with William Moir, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged, or remodeled. 126 West 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

LINDO BROS., 1,127 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—A.—WANTED.

Two ladies having a delightful house near 34th St., wish a third to join them, who will pay for the privileges of a refined home; references required. Address X., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

1.—An elegantly furnished second floor and other rooms, sunny exposure, with board; references exchanged. 23 West 50th St.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

12th St., 225 East.—Second story sunny room, all conveniences; good table; moderate terms.

14th St., 324 West.—Elegant large rooms; refined house; conveniences; excellent board; reasonable; table boarders accommodated.

16th St., 142 East.—Neatly furnished back parlor; also large room, second and third floors; exceptional board.

16th St., 116 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms, with board; also table board.

19th St., 109 East.—Desirable large front room; southern exposure; ample closets; running water; parlor dining.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Well-furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

30 WEST 32D ST.

Desirable suites and single rooms; house thoroughly renovated; refurnished; table board at reasonable rates; new management.

44th St., 213 West.—Private family; choice rooms, en suite or single; excellent board; reasonable; references exchanged.

44th St., 109 West.—Furnished room, with bath, for gentlemen.

46th St., 136 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Sunny small front room; extra large closet; reference.

49th St., 146 West.—Pleasant, sunny rooms; running water; table board.

70th St., 319 West.—Well-furnished room, with good board for one, from $7 up; for two, from $10 up; new high-class house.

75TH ST., 20 WEST.

Second floor, front room; table board; references exchanged.

89th St., 76 West.—Excellent large heated rooms, bath; first-class table; every convenience. Warine.

98th St., 122 West.—Handsome front room, with excellent board; closets, water; $10; $13 for two.

123d St., 110 West.—Large, fine room; refined house; reference exchanged. Telephone, 2,766B Harlem.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegant, well-heated furnished rooms, with board; hot and cold water.

126th St., 128 West.—Large sunny room, newly furnished; heat, running water; excellent table; splendid location.

128th, 149 West.—Large and medium sized rooms, with board; table boarders; reference.

127th St., 45 West.—Elegant second floor, entire or singly; excellent board; Jewish family; table board.

127th St., 55 West.—Large, well-furnished room; also hall room; American family; references.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; American family.

128th St., 126 W.—Large and small sunny rooms; well heated; all conveniences; excellent table; quiet locality.

128th St., 16 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; first-class board; suitable for two.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-story room; also front hall room; with board; references.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large, second and third-floor rooms, suitable for two; strictly private house; board optional.

135th St., 232 West.—Back parlor and first floor front room, with board; table board; references.

135th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Family can accommodate one or two adults; near village; homelike; moderate. Box 183, New Paltz, N. Y.

Front and back parlors; steam heat; all conveniences; board optional; quiet locality. 44 W. 117th St.

Manhattan Av., 531, at 122d St.—Large, elegant front room; superior table; private house.

Wanted—Child to board. A. A. S., Tottenville, S. I.

Board Wanted.

Young man wishes board and room in private Jewish family; west side, above 90th St.; best of references given and required. Full particulars address to S. S., 981 Amsterdam Av.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Country home and sport; hunting and quail shooting; circulars and references. Randolph, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

Country Board Wanted.

Photographer wants board, country, where lives boy, state age, who can pose occasionally. Welton, Box 121 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

I.—Desirable square room, all conveniences; private family; board optional; references. 109 East 24th St.

1.—DOCTOR OR DENTIST'S OFFICE.—Back parlor; private house; 337 West 57th St.

10th St., 40 East.—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms; suitable three gentlemen; also front parlor, with piano.

12th St., 17 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; absolutely clean; good beds; pleasant home. Frear.

12th St., West.—Large, heated room; gentlemen only; private family; use of bath. "Comfort," 153 6th Av.

12th St., 18 East, Near 5th Av.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; suitable for light business purposes.

18th St., 137 East.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms, heated, running water, $4 to $6; references.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant sunny room for one or two gentlemen; every convenience; quiet home; references.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished large square room, with hallroom connecting if desirable; improvements.

22d St., 459 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; heated; new carpets; all conveniences; $1.50, $3, $4, $5.

22d St., 437 West.—Large front room, suitable for 2 ladies or gentlemen; well-kept house.

40th St., 12 West.—Second floor suite, with private bath; southern exposure; also small rooms; gentlemen only.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, sunny, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; breakfast if desired; references.

45th St., 28 West.—Two large newly furnished rooms; heat, hot and cold water, bath; gentlemen only; private family; references.

46th St., 15 West.—Rooms, with private bath, or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen only.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful back parlor for doctor; hot, cold water; also connecting room; reasonable; references.

52d St., 244 West.—Doctor's office; superior back parlor; running water; board optional; terms moderate.

55th St., 256 West.—Furnished parlor and bedroom; gentleman or couple; improvements; private family; first floor. Maguire.

58th St., 5th and 6th Avs.—Private family; two large rooms; gentlemen only; reference. L, M., Box 158 Times Office.

64th St., 128 West.—Handsomely furnished, well-heated rooms; elegant parlor floor, suitable for doctor; moderate; central.

65th St., 164 West.—Large, handsomely furnished, heated room; dressing room, and bath; running water; private house; owner; suitable two gentlemen or couple; $7.

86th St., 317 West.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room; top floor; bath adjoining; breakfast optional; $4.

87th St., 251 West, Corner Boulevard.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, for persons desiring refined surroundings in first-class apartment; gentlemen, couple. Rutter.

88th St., 72 West.—Cosily furnished parlors and bedrooms; also hall rooms; all conveniences. Harrmann.

92d St., 102 West.—Two large connecting front rooms; bath adjoining; block from "L"; fine neighborhood. McKallor.

96th St., 113 West.—Light, neatly furnished room, steam heat, bath, gas; one flight, west. Christman.

98th St., 170 West.—Pleasant sunny parlor and connecting bedroom, suitable couple or gentlemen; modern apartment; board optional. Stillwell.

101st St., Near Drive.—Very comfortable room, suitable gentlemen; corner apartment; elevator; telephone; private family. Woods, 230 West 101st.

103d St., 91 West.—A bright, cheery single room; steam heat; bath; near "L"; $3.50. Siemens.

113th St., 322 West.—Nicely furnished room, in private family; conveniences; references.

123d St., 248 West.—Large, handsomely furnished room, heated; private family; references.

126th St., 37 West, Near Lenox Av.—Newly-furnished rooms; private house; conveniences; American family; references.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

129th St., 16 East.—To rent, large front room; private family; gentlemen.

132d St., 143 West.—Large and hall room; all conveniences; board optional; private family; moderate; references.

133d St., 256 West.—Pleasant room; southern exposure; conveniences; near L and electric cars; private family; reasonable.

134th St., 231 West.—Two nicely furnished front rooms; steam-heated; bath; southern exposure; convenient location; 1 flight. Davis's bell.

Lexington Av., 120, Corner 28th St.—Large, second-floor front and adjoining room; handsomely furnished.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St. —FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

St. Ann's Av, 131, (134th.)—Front, back parlor, first floor; suitable 2 or 3; board optional; moderate. Martin.

Unfurnished Rooms.

187th St., 50 Edgecombe Av.—3d floor, (salon;) new private house; all conveniences; suitable for two adults; light housekeeping; rent very reasonable; well located.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.80 per line for 30 times.

If you want to learn FRENCH, GERMAN, and SPANISH better, quicker, cheaper, and easier, the International College of Languages has a course prepared by the GREATEST LIVING LINGUIST, supplemented by the criticism of carefully selected scholars in each language. Added to which they have adapted the Graphophone to the end that the student can CONDUCT HIS STUDIES AT TIMES AND PLACES MOST CONVENIENT TO HIMSELF, GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT, PHONETICALLY PERFECT, particulars free. INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 13 Park Row, New York City.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.

REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

THE NEW YORK School of Expression.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

Berger's (of Paris) French Academy, 106-108 East 23d, New York.

French instruction. Free trial. Two hours' class, conversation, 50c. Pupils pay at each lesson; should NEVER bind themselves for any term, to avoid trickery, poor teaching, the unforeseen, and humbug advertising. Translations. Also SPANISH. First-rate native teachers. Circular and story "Mêlle" sent free on demand

PACKARD Commercial School 4th Year.

4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. Phone 101—18.

ENTER AT ANY TIME.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK,

CARNEGIE HALL. TEACHER OF ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

STENOGRAPHY,

typewriting, telegraphy, bookkeeping, English, Spanish stenography; speed class, $1 per month; day and evening. THE PAINE UPTOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1,931 Broadway, corner 65th.

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department reopens Oct. 9.

Eight studies of character reading for business men, under the direction of Miss Jessie A. Fowler, commencing Monday evening, Nov. 4. Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

Pyrography Instruction on wood and leather burning. Outfits and wooden articles in black. Rose Decoration Co., 159 W. 23d St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS Kindergarten in French, 53 West 46th Street.

FRENCH, SPANISH, German, Italian.—Prof. Pellerin, (director,) 126 West 33d St., New York; 77 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Teachers' Agencies.

The E. Miriam Corriers Agency, 150 5th Av., New York City, makes a specialty of conscientiously furnishing to parents full information of good schools; professors, tutors, and governesses supplied. Established 1880.

Religious Notices.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday service at 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "Self-Made People."

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW, JUNIOR Chapters.—Rev. William H. Owen, Jr., will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th Av., corner 39th St., to boys this (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock; third anniversary of St. Chrysostom's Chapter.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Race Problem in America." All welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday morning exercises at 11:15 at Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av. Sunday, Nov. 17: Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "Changes in the Conception of God"; second address in the series. All interested are invited.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estates, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.

Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers. Evening classes.

FRENCH MILLINERY.

Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks frae for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 5 W. 14th St.

Governesses, American, German; musical traveling companion; housekeeper, (Florida;) governess, (Catholic;) lady manager, (small hotel;) teacher wanted immediately. Miss Hopkins, Lincoln Building, 1 Union Square.

Home work; good pay; no canvassing; materials furnished; send stamped envelope. Mercury Thread Guide Co., Toms River, N. J.

Neckwear.—Experienced puff, teck, four-in-hands, and muffler makers wanted; best prices. Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 737 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Agents.—Sample sent free; Labaree, the perfumer, sells direct from his laboratory to agents; one pint, (16 ozs.,) pink carnation Natura flower perfume, $2.75, sells for $8; your profit, $5.25; Christmas goods. Write quickly for full particulars, "Labaree," 129 Main St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Any gentleman desiring a position who has large acquaintance and can give bond and good references should apply immediately to George J. Wight, Manager The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 71 Broadway.

Agents Wanted—Sell gents' solid gold filled watches; handsomely engraved; guaranteed 10 years; sample, $5.98; write for 72-page catalogue of jewelry, cutlery, watches, &c. Equitable Mfg. Co., 62-66 West Broadway, New York.

Agents can start independent business by selling teas and coffees; $

COAL SHOVELER WHO BECAME A MAYOR

A Talk with the New Chief Executive of Bridgeport, Conn.

"WATCH DOG" OF TREASURY

His Ideas on Municipal Administration, Labor Unions, and the New York Election—The Man and His Home.

When an overwhelming majority of the voters of a city of 75,000 inhabitants decide that for two years they wish to have as the chief executive officer of their municipality an untutored laboring man, there must be something about that particular individual which makes him stand out from the usual order of men. This is what the City of Bridgeport, Conn., has done in the election of Denis Mulvihill to its Mayoralty. The characteristic of Denis Mulvihill which stands out notably is his rugged, unflinching, persistent, determined, and, it may be said, cold-blooded honesty.

It is no labor agitator that has been chosen to preside over the destinies of Bridgeport. In fact, he was by no means a "labor candidate," as such candidates go. He stood for one distinctive idea in municipal government—the idea of scrupulous economy in all phases of the City Government, and upon that platform solely he was elected. He had stood in the City Council as an Alderman for four years and a half, and had objected with what seemed unpopular energy to many apparently harmless proposals of both his own party and his political opponents. The plans to which he usually made objection were those involving the expenditure of money. His objection usually took the form of a demand that the project be fully elucidated, and this complete elucidation frequently killed the schemes by very natural retroactive influences.

Denis Mulvihill was inaugurated on Monday last. He had been elected on the previous Tuesday, and only nominated on the Monday of the week before. He was the candidate of the Democrats, although his adherents say that in the great total he polled in opposition to the then Republican Mayor, Hugh Stirling, there were some 2,000 Republican votes. Four days prior to the election, Mulvihill resigned from his position as stoker for the engines of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Factory. At that position he had labored for nearly thirty years, and when he left was receiving wages of $14 a week. As Mayor he receives a salary of $3,000 a year.

Mulvihill's first entry into politics was as a candidate for the Bridgeport Board of Aldermen four years and a half ago. He was elected as a Democrat, but his principal fame in the Council was due to his faithful adherence to the administration of the Republican Mayor, Thomas P. Taylor.

"But," said Mulvihill, a few days ago in explaining his views on city government to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "Mayor Taylor brought no politics with him into the City Hall, and neither did I. That was the reason we stood together. He was honest."

This administration lasted for two years, but then Mayor Stirling came, and immediately Mulvihill became an obstructionist of the most pronounced type. He opposed nearly everything that Mayor Stirling or his friends proposed.

"My particular objections," said Mulvihill, "were to little junketing trips which members of the Council were all the time proposing—trips to investigate what some other city was doing. I didn't see any use of these little excursions at the city's expense, and the people backed me up."

Then came the Mayoralty campaign. Republicans pooh-poohed the idea of Mulvihill's election. Many of them refused absolutely to take it seriously. The candidate made no speeches. Knowing him to be a poor man, a large number of friends sent him checks to aid him in his campaign, these aggregating about $1,700. Mulvihill kept the checks until after election, then returned every one of them, saying he was able to pay his own bills. His schedule of expenses filed after the election showed that he had expended $470 in being elected.

HOW HE VIEWS HIS ELECTION.

Two days after his inauguration, surrounded by quantities of congratulatory letters which he had been unable to get time to read, besieged by friends who wanted to wish him well, Mulvihill sat in his office in the Bridgeport City Hall and said to THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"I am not overcome by the importance of myself in this job. My head ain't swelled by it at all. But," and the speaker's eyelashes contracted and his face assumed a most serious tension, "what I feel most is the great responsibility of the work."

Mulvihill is an Irishman. There is absolutely no doubt about that. He looks it and he talks it. He was born in one of the southern counties of Ireland just fifty-eight years ago. His father was a machinist, and his father gave the son the advantages of the meagre school facilities available. The son aided the father in his work until he was over twenty years old, and then, like many other ambitious Irish boys of the time, he set sail for America.

At first the young immigrant was a day laborer in Massachusetts. In 1871 he came to Bridgeport, got a job as a stoker at the Wheeler & Wilson establishment, and there he had remained until just before the election. During all of that time he had worked fourteen hours a day, getting up to start the fires at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, and stopping work at 6 in the evening. During many of those years he worked for $1.50 a day.

That same laboring man feels just as proud of his old work as he does of his present place in the Mayor's chair. He is still as simple, as unpretentious, as outspoken, and as earnest as ever. He says that when his term as Mayor is over he will not return to his work as a stoker, but this only for the reason that he is getting old, and feels that his time is coming to retire from active labor.

Mulvihill's Irish brogue is irresistible. He has a philosophy of life distinctly his own, which he expresses in his own Irish way. It is an unacademic philosophy. "I have never read any books," he said. "All my reading has been of the newspapers. I have read them closely for thirty years. But I have associated with men, and I think I can size up my man pretty well."

Bridgeport's Mayor is no sentimentalist. A fact is a very important thing to him, while a theory is very doubtful. He expresses his own ideas straight out from the shoulder, and he wants equal straightforwardness in return. He does not think, he says, that many things are done in this world from unselfish motives, and that, said as it may be, most men's principal object of concern is their pockets. He put this idea into practice when he was Alderman, and they dubbed him "the watch dog of the Treasury." He is very proud of that title.

"I think the greatest burden upon cities," he said, "is the creation of unnecessary offices for political favorites who do not want to work for their living."

Mulvihill is a splendid example of physical manhood. He stands about five feet eleven, and weighs some two hundred pounds. His face is clean shaven, and this fact enables him to display a strikingly tenacious jaw and lips that compress closely. Determination is written upon his countenance unmistakably.

His dress is plain but neat. "I believe a man should always be neatly dressed," he expressed it. "Even when I worked in the factory I always dressed just as you see me now. I believe that a man should live economically, but that certain necessaries of life he should not try to secure cheap."

Then he displayed a splendid gold watch, with a hunting case, to which was attached a heavy gold chain. This he exhibited with a pride resembling that a little girl shows over her best doll.

"I have had that watch for nineteen years," he said, "and it doesn't vary a minute a year. That chain is also of the very finest. It is worth fully $60."

These treasures, he explained, were purchased with some of his earliest savings.

HIS FAMILY AND HOME.

About the same time that he bought the watch he took unto himself a wife—a Bridgeport woman from the working classes. Three children have come to their home, the oldest of whom is now a boy of seventeen.

"All of my children are in the schools," said Mulvihill. "I want to give them a good education, and then if they don't do well in life it won't be my fault. My daughter is doing splendidly. She speaks French as well as you speak English. My youngest son is also a bright, ambitious boy, and I think I will send him to college. The oldest boy is dull and lazy. I don't know what he will do."

This frankness of Mulvihill concerning his own family is displayed in all that he does and says. He believes, he says, in living entirely "in the open." He and his little family live together on the second floor of a tenement house in the factory section of the town. There are four flats in the building, all of them plain and unpretentious. Mulvihill owns the building. He is also possessed of two other pieces of real estate, which he says net him an income of about $70 a month. These he has purchased entirely from his savings as a stoker.

"There is one thing I believe in very strongly," he remarked, "and that is that a man should have the very best food he can procure."

In spite of his frugality and carefulness of living, Mulvihill says he does not believe in life insurance. "I took that matter up about twenty years ago," he explained, "and I decided that I would have none of it. But I believe in property insurance, and I keep that up very carefully."

Mulvihill said that by "property insurance" he meant fire insurance. His views on life insurance, he said, were one of his peculiarities, but that his views on the subject were settled. "If I can't save enough," he observed, "to keep my family from need after I am gone—well, I suppose they will have to shift for themselves."

On the subject of municipal government Bridgeport's Mayor has no theories or dreams to realize. His ideas are extremely practical. The reporter put the question to him directly, "What do you propose to do as Mayor? What is the chief plan that you will attempt to work out?"

Mulvihill thought for a moment, and then said slowly and meaningly: "Well, the Board of Aldermen hasn't organized yet. There are a dozen committees that must be appointed before any work can be mapped out. But my own principal business will be to see to it that there are no unnecessary offices kept up. If I can find any that are not absolutely essential I will cut them off."

"What do you believe should be the chief end of municipal government—to do as much or as little governing as possible?"

"I think the city should keep out of things just as much as possible. A city should keep its streets clean, make its police and firemen active, and keep the records. I don't know that it should do much else. I think the idea of municipal ownership of gas works, water works, electric lights, and street railways is a good one, but the trouble is that politics would creep in, and political leaders would be wanting to secure offices for men who had no right to them. If I could be assured that there would be no politics in the management of these things I would be in favor of the city managing them. I believe that would be the most economical scheme. But I can't see how politics could be kept out."

The budget of Bridgeport amounts to about $800,000, and Mayor Mulvihill says he intends to watch the expenditure of every cent of that money.

"I do not believe in agitation," he said. "I think men should be very careful of all they say and do. I take no stock in labor agitators. What the laboring man needs to do more than anything else is to leave liquor alone. That is what keeps laboring men poor—they drink too much. When I know that a man makes only a dollar and a half a day and see him in a saloon, I think he is the biggest idiot I can think of."

Mulvihill says he does not object to drinking in moderation. "I have drunk my glass of beer at dinner every day for many years, especially when I used to come home from the furnace hot and tired," he explained. "It is rather strange, however, that since I left the factory, I have not touched a drop of beer. I have had no appetite for it at all. The hot work of the furnace was all that seemed to make me want it. If workingmen would drink in moderation, it wouldn't hurt them, but the trouble is that most of them do not know when they have had enough."

DOESN'T BELIEVE IN LABOR UNIONS.

This particular laboring man is a member of no organization of any kind except the Catholic Church and the Democratic organization of his district. "I do not believe in labor unions," he said, "because they are not unions. If the members of them really stuck together they would be a good thing, but laborers will not do that. The most good that the majority of labor unions do is to stir up agitation and cause unnecessary trouble."

In National as in municipal politics, Mulvihill is a Democrat. He voted for Bryan in both 1896 and 1900.

"I think Bryan is one of the greatest men we have ever had in this country," he said, "as well as one of the most honest. Some parts of his platform I did not take much stock in, but his idea that the circulating medium should be enlarged I agreed with fully. I don't care how you go about enlarging the circulating medium; I think it should be done. The more money there is in circulation the better it is for every one. I also agreed with Bryan on trusts. I think they are bad things. I don't see how they can be stopped, but they are bad, just the same."

Mulvihill did not become so engrossed in his own campaign that he could not look at the New York City campaign with great interest. The clearness and precision of his views on political topics were emphasized by his views on the New York situation. He said:

"I have watched New York affairs with considerable interest. I was very much interested in the Lexow investigation. I thought when the reformers went in after that that they would improve matters very much, but they didn't seem to do it. Then it locked like they were going to have investigations frequently just for political effect. I do not believe in that. I thought the Mazet investigation was unnecessary. I don't see what was to be gained in the last campaign by turning the Democratic machine out and putting the Republican one in. I don't take any stock in the idea that Mr. Low's crowd was non-partisan. They were Republican at heart, and they might as well have said so. If, however, they can bring about any real reforms, they ought to be kept in office."

"What do you think of Richard Croker?" was asked.

"Well, I have watched Croker for many years, and he has puzzled me. I have never seen but one place where I could put my hand on the fact that he got any money from politics. That came out in the Lexow investigation, when it was shown that Hugh J. Grant soon after being elected Mayor gave to Croker's daughter a present of several thousand dollars. But Grant was the little girl's godfather, and there is no satisfactory evidence that the gift was not an honest one. This was the only time that I could ever trace any money as having gone into Croker's hands from politics. Yet he is a rich man. I don't see how he got all his money. It is a mystery to me."

Mulvihill's predecessor as Mayor was in his office about one hour a day on an average. The present incumbent has announced that he will be on duty all during every week day, and ready to receive all callers and attend to anything that concerns the city's interests. It is understood that his principal adviser will be ex-Mayor Taylor, whose administration Mulvihill supported so loyally as an Alderman.

There is considerable speculation in Bridgeport as to what the new Mayor will do with certain officials who have been understood to be holding their jobs on the strength of "political pull." The public confidence is pretty thoroughly established that Mulvihill will do nothing of which the city will be ashamed during his two years of office, but that he will do much to please those who are anxious to see an economical administration.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Relief to 10,650 Applicants Furnished at a Cost of $13,032.66.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for October is thus summarized, these statistics being taken from the reports of the various committees and from the books of the society. The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month reached 3,195, representing about 10,650 individuals. Of these 2,411 applied in the Bureau of Relief and 784 in the Employment Bureau, of whom 537 were given employment. Of those who applied in the Bureau of Relief, 317 were here for the first time.

After careful examination relief was refused to 194 cases. Regular monthly allowances were given to 400 cases not included in the number of applications here given; 92 persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe; 2,707 garments, 727 pairs of shoes, and 128 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; 114 garments were made in the workroom and 425 garments were repaired.

Forty-nine nights' lodging and 116 meals were furnished to homeless men and women; 5 bundles of clothing, consisting of 105 pieces, were distributed to mothers and infants; 330 visits were paid to 26 cases by the nurses; 26 persons were supplied with nourishing food; 80 bottles of wine and liquor, 15 bottles of maltine, and 12 bottles of cod liver oil were distributed; also 602 orders for groceries, 629 orders for meat, and 24 orders for surgical appliances. The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $13,032.66.

PROMINENT LEGISLATORS WHO WILL BE MISSING

Well-Known Assemblymen Who Have Been Defeated.

Julius Harburger One of the Foremost Ones—Peculiar Thing That Defeated Robert J. Fish.

Many prominent individualities which commanded attention in the Legislature of 1901 will be missing from the Legislature which meets on Jan. 1.

Foremost among those who will be missed will be Julius Harburger, the representative in last year's Assembly from the Tenth New York District. Monday nights will probably be dull without Harburger "to stir up the animals," to use the designation which was usually given to his Monday night efforts. Mr. Harburger never let a Monday night of the session pass without making a speech to some resolution which he had introduced, the general purport of which was to arraign the Republican Party for the misdeeds of which he considered it guilty. There is always a big audience at the Monday night sessions of the Legislature, and Mr. Harburger obtained attention which he was unable to command at the ordinary sessions.

He never was able to arouse much interest on the part of his Republican colleagues over the misdoings of their party, as he saw them. They always read papers or diverted their attention in some other way until Mr. Harburger rung off. But Monday night was a field night for Mr. Harburger. The audiences which packed the Assembly chamber listened to his philippics against Senator Platt and the Republican organization with amusement and delight, and when Mr. Harburger went so far in his denunciation that Speaker Nixon was compelled to call him to order, which occurred about every third Monday, the performance was voted thoroughly enjoyable.

Mr. Harburger was Tammany's stanch defender. He never missed an opportunity to portray in gaudy colors the beneficence of his organization. It was remarkable that despite Harburger's terrible assaults on the Republican machine, the Republican members, including Speaker Nixon, all had a personal liking for him. He was one of the Tammany men whose personal honesty was never questioned.

WHY FISH WAS DEFEATED.

Robert J. Fish of Oneida, who has been in the Assembly for many years, and who was one of its notable personages, was not returned for a reason which illustrates the difficulties which beset the path of a politician. Mr. Fish was the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, and a man of influence in the Assembly. It was through the more than ordinary influence which he commanded that he was enabled to have passed a bill creating Oneida a city. This was a bill which the people of Oneida very much wanted, and they were delighted when Mr. Fish secured its passage and the Governor signed it.

But this very bill, which won him the congratulations of his townsmen, proved to be his political undoing. Under the annihilation of its new dignity Oneida decided that it ought to wield more influence in county affairs than it had formerly exercised. Oneida as a town had been allowed nine delegates in the County Convention. The City of Oneida thought about twenty-seven delegates would be the least number which would be consistent with its new importance. When the County Convention met a plea for that number of delegates was put in. The country delegates arose in their wrath. The demand of the City of Oneida, they said, clearly indicated the intention of that metropolis to dominate Madison County. The question was whether the city was to rule the county. Upon that question all the delegates which did not come from the metropolis of Oneida were united. The claim of Oneida was pronounced preposterious.

As a compromise the delegation from Oneida announced that it would waive its just claim for twenty-seven delegates and would be satisfied with eighteen, or just twice the number which it had been allowed in former conventions. This the Oneida delegates said was the limit of concession which the dignity of the City of Oneida would permit them to make. The resolution giving Oneida eighteen delegates was promptly laid upon the table. But although Oneida did not gain an increase in its representation in the County Convention it did gain one or two supervisors to the county's loss—that is, to the loss of that part of the county which does not lie in and about Oneida.

This made the countrymen mad and they took out their revenge on Mr. Fish. He was defeated for renomination on the ground that he was a city man. The nomination went to Avery M. Hoadley. Mr. Fish naturally felt sore that his conspicuous service to Oneida should deprive him of a renomination and there was some talk about his coming out as an independent candidate. The story was circulated also that the Republican State Committee was so aggrieved at the action of Madison County in turning Mr. Fish down that it would accord no support to his successful rival, Mr. Hoadley.

Hugh Parker, the editor of The Oneida Post, wrote to Chairman Dunn about this report and received Col. Dunn's prompt denial. Col. Dunn said the State Committee earnestly desired the election of Mr. Hoadley. Col. Dunn's letter was printed under a "scare" head in The Oneida Post and Mr. Hoadley pulled through. But the end of the rivalry between the County of Madison and the City of Oneida is said to be not yet.

GHERARDI DAVIS'S TWIN.

Alford W. Cooley of Westchester, who was known as Gherardi Davis's legislative twin, from the fact that they were much together and nearly always voted the same way on whatever proposition came up, will be another of the notables to be missed. Mr. Cooley was noted as the neatest man in the Legislature. He was boyish in appearance, but was always given attention when he spoke, as he had the faculty of making his points clearly.

Hyatt C. Hatch of Steuben County, the author of the curfew bill in this year's Legislature, and who was also the sponsor for several bills which aroused the interest of the Corporation Counsel of New York City, was among those whose abilities were not appreciated by his constituency. He was called in by his County Convention. Mr. Hatch was the Chairman of the Committee on Revision.

The declination of Dr. Nelson W. Henry to compete for a renomination in the Fifth District of New York will leave a vacancy in the Chairmanship of the Committee on Public Health, over which Dr. Henry has presided for several sessions. Dr. Henry's committee achieved distinction last Winter through the hearings which it gave on the Christian Science bill. These hearings were the largest held during the session. At every hearing the Assembly Chamber was crowded by the advocates and the opponents of the bill. Dr. Henry was a man of striking figure, of genial personality, and was extremely popular among his associates.

Another New Yorker who will be missed is Samuel F. Hyman of the Thirtieth Assembly District of New York. Mr. Hyman shared the honors with Mr. Harburger in arraigning the Republican Party and defending the Democratic organization. He sometimes allowed himself to arise to a high pitch of indignation, and two years ago he was called before the bar of the House to apologize for his unparliamentary utterances. During last Winter's session he was more restrained.

Sandford W. Smith, or "Sandy" Smith, as he was known to all of his associates, has gone up higher. He has been elected County Judge of Columbia County. Mr. Smith was one of the characters that attracted attention in the Assembly. He was the smallest man in the House, but what he lacked in size he made up in energy. He was noted as an indomitable worker. He was one of the most successful men on the Republican side in passing bills. His most notable achievement during last Winter's session was the passage of the bill locating the Firemen's Home at Hudson. This fact is said to have been the chief factor in bringing about his nomination for County Judge. He was one of its best talkers and fighters in the Assembly, and he wielded a strong influence not only in the Assembly, but also in the Senate.

Merton E. Lewis of the First District of Monroe County will be lost to the Assembly, but not to Albany. He has been elected Senator from the Forty-third Senatorial District to succeed the late Cornelius R. Parsons. Mr. Lewis was the Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, one of the important committees of the Assembly. He was considered the foremost expert in the Assembly on all questions relating to taxation and in the hearings upon Gov. Odell's tax bills before the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, he played a prominent part.

JUDGE WAUHOPE LYNN'S BILL.

Judge Wauhope Lynn of the Third New York District is another striking personality of last Winter's Legislature who will be missed from the Legislature, which meets on Jan. 1. The Judge is a man of Herculean frame, and his megaphone voice led to his receiving the soubriquet of "War Whoop." Whenever the Judge sounded his tocsin he commanded attention. His speeches were peculiar. The Judge prided himself on being a philosopher, and all of his addresses to the Assembly were in a philosophic vein. Notwithstanding this peculiarity, the Judge was never considered so impracticable that he did not know the difference between a hawk and a hand saw.

The bill of his paternity which caused most comment during last Winter's session was his large-type bill. The Judge claimed that the small type used in the papers and in cheap publications generally was ruining the eyes of the people, and in proof of his contention dramatically pointed out the many members of the Assembly who were wearing glasses. It may or may not have been defective vision that caused it, but anyway the Judge's bill was "pied."

A. J. Rodenbeck, who was the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and who was one of the forcible men on the Republican side of the Chamber, has been elected Mayor of Rochester.

Timothy P. Sullivan, "Little Tim," as he is called to distinguish him from his cousin, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, will be a loss to the Democratic side. "Little Tim" is nothing of an orator, but he is remarkably apt at seeing a political advantage and scoring, and because of this talent he was enabled to bring frequent advantage to his side. He has been translated to the Board of Aldermen of this city, where it is considered, he will have a wider field for the exercise of his special talent.

Calvin Van Name of Richmond, the author of most of the ferry bills introduced in the Legislature last Winter, was among the defeated. Mr. Van Name worked zealously last Winter to have legislation passed which would do away with the tubs which ply between New York and Staten Island, but his efforts were not rewarded with success.

Eugene Vacheron of Queens was renominated without opposition, but was beaten at the polls.

Hal Bell, the sponsor for the Christian Science bill, failed to secure a renomination.

SPECTRUM OF LIGHTNING IS PHOTOGRAPHED

Successful Experiment Made at the Harvard Observatory Last Summer.

Prof. E. C. Pickering Makes an Important Announcement in a Circular Just Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—The first successful experiments in photographing the spectrum of lightning—the divisions of color which combine to produce the white glare of the lightning flash and offer the physicist his opportunity to analyze the elements that compose it—is announced in a circular sent out to-day by Prof. E. C. Pickering, the director of the Harvard Observatory.

The photographs were obtained at the observatory last Summer, with the same apparatus that is used in photographing the spectra of the stars, consisting of a big eight-inch or eleven-inch telescope with a camera at one end and a prism at the other, the latter being placed in front of the objective lens so as to break up the object photographed into parallel bands of color, which are seen in the photograph by differences in degree of black and white. The effect will be familiar to any one who recalls the colored border produced by the pendent glass prisms on old-fashioned lamps. Photographic spectra, however, range only from yellow to blue, the extreme colors, violet at one end and red at the other, as seen in the rainbow, which is the spectrum of the sun, being impossible to record by the camera.

The scientific value of these spectra arises from the fact that the various elements of the atmosphere, as well as the various elements of solid bodies under the influence of intense heat, give off different colors, by which they can be differentiated. The element of hydrogen, which is found in the spectra of nearly all stars, produces a series of well-marked lines quite different from those made by the element of iron, for example, found in some, but not all, stellar spectra. The photograph of a star spectrum is not so much a photograph of the star as of the luminous vapor immediately surrounding it, from which it is possible to deduce the constitution of the burning mass of the star itself.

The successful photographing of the spectrum of lightning is an achievement that opens a new field of comparative study. The photographs secured—three of them taken in July by Mr. J. H. Freese of Harvard, and one by the same observer in September—include several flashes and naturally suggested immediate comparison with the stars. These comparisons are given at length in Prof. Pickering's circular. Briefly it may be said that the hydrogen lines are found to be very much like those shown by the spectra of "new" stars, such, for example, as Nova Persei, the discovery of which by the Edinburgh astronomer, Dr. Anderson, is still fresh in the public mind. The chief difference is that the spectrum of Nova Persei shows dark lines, proving the presence of a solid body, while the lines of the spectrum of lightning, which is simply a flash in the sky, are all bright. Another interesting comparison shows that the hydrogen lines of a lightning flash that illuminated the whole heavens correspond almost exactly with those of a little quarter of an inch flash of lightning produced artificially in a tube or in the open air.

Photographing star spectra is, of course, nothing new at the Harvard Observatory, where stellar photography has been more fully developed, perhaps, than anywhere else, so that it may seem strange at first glance that the Harvard photographic telescopes should not have been earlier utilized in the study of lightning. The main difficulty lies in the fact that lightning is almost always accompanied by rain and that the rain interferes with the use of the telescope. Last Summer, however, there were several opportune "dry showers"—clouds and lightning without rain—a condition which made it possible to secure the much desired pictures.

The process by which the lightning spectrum has thus been finally captured, as described by Mr. King of the Observatory, who directed the work, is not unlike that of taking a snapshot with a pocket camera, with the important exception that the apparatus is larger than the photographer. When the stars are photographed, this apparatus, sometimes weighing several tons, moves by clockwork, following the movement of the celestial bodies. The rate of speed, however, is a very small fraction faster than that of the star itself, in order that the star may "trail" somewhat in the photograph, thus producing a spectrum in which the colors are "spread out" more conveniently than if the star were secured in a seemingly stationary position.

Lightning is an obviously different matter. Where the flash will come can only be guessed at, and the instrument is controlled, therefore, not by clockwork and electrical attachments, but by the hand of the operator. The flash itself, once it comes in the field of the telescope, is an automatic, or natural, flash light.

The situation, however, is further complicated by the fact that the prism refracts the lightning—that is to say, the lightning enters and leaves the prism at an angle—and the telescope must be aimed not at the flash, but a certain number of degrees, according to the prism in use, to one side of it. There is, of course, no possibility of a time exposure, and the success of the photograph depends upon the good luck as well as the good judgment of the man behind the telescope.

TO AID A SCHOLARSHIP.

"Historical Day and Evening of the N. Y. C. C. D. A. R.," the latter being translated meaning New York City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, are to be celebrated at Sherry's on Saturday, Nov. 30. This is to be a grand entertainment for the benefit of the Chapter's scholarship at Barnard College. There will be a lecture in the afternoon upon "Colonial Days in New England and in the South," by Louis H. Cornish, and a big pageant in the evening in which historical scenes will be given, with members of the organization in historical dress, including genuine Indian costumes. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, First Regent of the Chapter, will appear as the mother of Washington, and Mrs. Donald McLean, the present Regent, other officers, and members will be in costume. Following the pageant a minuet will be danced by a number of young people of the society with their friends, and Margaret Hall will give a cycle of song.

Afternoon tea is to be served at the close of the lecture in the afternoon, and a collation after the evening's entertainment. Tickets include refreshments. Single tickets admitting to both afternoon and evening entertainments are to be sold, and a double ticket to admit two people for less than two separate tickets. They are to be obtained of members of the Chapter and at Sherry's.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Looking Forward---Thanksgiving

The curtain is already rising on Thanksgiving, which is the gateway, as it were, to the holidays and Christmas. This store's march of progress has been something phenomenal, even in a year—energy has been put to the straining point to serve you best of all—the earth has been girdled that you may want for nothing—economies have multiplied, so that hardly a luxury exists that isn't within the grasp of any one. It is this store's way. And Loeser's is a safe store—it takes the risks—whether we are satisfied with a transaction or not, you who buy here must be. To-morrow opens the week before Thanksgiving with one of the most forceful collections of low-priced opportune merchandise ever offered in Brooklyn—it will be the forerunner of a great holiday business, which, because it is Loeser's, we must do better than ever before.

Women's Costumes & Tailor-made Suits

An Offer of Extraordinary Moment.

$21.00 and $39.00 for Garments Really Worth $45.00 to $110.00.

It reads almost like fiction—it would be called over-exaggeration outside of Loeser's—but it is really fact—those who profited by last Monday's sale will know it's true, for the offer is similar, but as wonderful as it may seem, it is even better than last Monday—you can't expect too much—come with "big expectation." You'll not be disappointed.

Just 100 gowns, elegant creations, many exact duplicates of our best Parisian modistes. Amongst the materials used in the costumes are crepe cloth, Henrietta Etamine, camel's hair cloth homespuns and cheviots. Many of these suits are in light, delicate shades, such as tan, light blue, modes, pinks, etc., particularly appropriate for the coming horse show and other evening functions.

The tailor made gowns include broadcloth, Venetians, homespuns, Tweeds and mixtures. Sizes principally 34, 36, 38 bust measure, with but a limited quantity of larger sizes.

This is one of the greatest offerings ever made. Suits made to sell all the way from $45.00 to $110.00, are to be sold Monday at $21.00 and $39.00 each.

Peerless Offer of New Fancy Silks.

79c. for Goods We Have in Stock at $1.25 & $1.35.

Undoubtedly for the public the best transaction we have ever made. 7,000 yds. The entire balance of stock of novelty silks of the foremost maker of these goods. They came to us most unexpectedly, as we have but recently opened many of them in our regular stock at $1.25 and $1.35 a yard. When we say that we consider this our best silk offer it means a great deal, as we have made all the best silk sales in Brooklyn.

79c. for $1.25 Colored Crepe de Chine.

This is the finest lot of colored Crepe de Chines ever offered at the price, and the shades are as follows: White, pink, ciel, maize, nile, old rose, silver, tan, reseda, cardinal, navy and black.

69c. for $1.25 Black Silk Face Velvets.

This special bargain in black velvets has been brought about by numerous inquirers for a good black velvet at a reasonable price.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Another Windfall of Unheard of Prices.

Second Floor, New Building.

Brooklyn has come to expect more of Loeser's than any one else. She knows what innovation we constantly make in the dress goods business. She will not be surprised at this better-than-ever offer. It is the strangers in the city that will wonder—and be delightfully surprised. Read these facts:

69c. for $1.25 Black Eolienne

Silk and wool eolienne, 44 inches wide, beautiful shades of castor, Royal, navy, light blue, garnet, reseda, cream, rose, brown and black; a lustrous, clinging fabric without a peer, for house, carriage and evening gowns, subject to a few slight manufacturer's imperfections, which will not affect the wear or appearance; 69c. instead of $1.25.

43c. for 85c. Imported Mixtures.

Imported all-wool, finely woven, smooth covert chevron, 42 and 44 inches in width; a decided or an indistinct weave to choose from; colors are gray, French, Russian and navy blues, reseda, myrtle, golden, garnet and helio; never sold for less than 85c. yard, here to-morrow at 43c. yard.

49c. for $1.00 Imported Diagonal.

44-inch imported two-toned diagonal, bright attractive finish, splendid assortment of the best colorings at 49c., heretofore $1.00 yard.

49c. for $1.00 Velour.

2,000 yards imported velours, mixed effect with cord running through the cloth; the colors are garnet, navy, green, golden, myrtle, havana, etc.; was considered good value at $1.00, our price 49c.

59c. for $1.00 Black Basket Cheviot.

48-inch black, all-wool, heavy basket cheviot; durable, and one of the favorites for skirts and full costumes.

59c. & 75c. for $1.25 & $1.50 Black Novelties.

2,200 yards silk, figured and mohair, fancy, black dress fabrics; brilliant, lustrous goods in a large variety of the very newest designs, at 59c. and 75c. instead of $1.25 and $1.50 yard.

Forehanded China Readiness.

Thanksgiving and Then Christmas.

The bric-a-bac and china store is now replete with fine artistic wares for wedding presents and holiday gifts, richly decorated Sevres and Royal Vienna vases, attractive subjects in marble, and bronze, marble, onyx and Oriental pedestals, choice cabinet pieces of famous wares, Royal Worcester, Royal Bonn, Royal Vienna, Coalport, Doulton, Louwelsa, Teplitz, Japanese and Chinese ceramics, Cloisonne, carved ivory, bronze and gold figurines, paintings on porcelain in Florentine frames, miniatures on porcelain, copper enamels, artistic tables of onyx and brass, and carved teakwood, French clocks, gilt and porcelain; antique bronze and fine pottery lamps, decorated china tea, dinner, fish, game, ice cream and chocolate sets, cut glass decanters, bowls, lamps, vases, claret jugs, punch bowls, trays, etc., in almost bewilde ring, though fascinating, magnitude.

Bric-a-Brac.

AUSTRIAN VASES—Handsome pieces of fine pottery for mantel, cabinet or table; artistic color treatment, pretty floral effects—some of them Royal Worcester. Style from 5 inches to 14 inches in height.

29c. regular 50c.
50c. " $1.00
98c. " $2.00
$1.50 " $3.00
$1.98 " $4.00
$2.98 " $6.00

AUSTRIAN RUSTIC FAIENCE POTTERY—Vases with flowers and twining vines and leaves in relief on richly blended color grounds, tastefully trimmed with gold, lightly priced from 25c. to $2.00.

BISQUE FIGURES—An endless variety of graceful subjects, exquisitely tinted and tastefully trimmed with gold, 25c., 50c., 98c., $1.25.

STATUETTES AND GROUPS—Reproductions of sculptured marble masterpieces in a white Austrian bisque, perfectly poised, on bases of pale greenish gray or blue. Wedgwood effects—small subjects, suitable for desk, cabinet or table, lightly priced from 50c. to $1.50.

AUSTRIAN CAMEO WARE—A table filled with a variety of useful articles, very handsome pieces, in the Wedgwood style—white cameo figures on greenish gray or blue grounds, cracker jars, candlesticks, bonbon boxes, card boxes, pin boxes, plaques, etc.

Alluring Cut Glass.

Fruit or salad bowls—
$3.98 instead of $5.00
$5.00 " " $7.50
$5.98 " " $10.00
$8.00 " " $12.00
Celery trays—
$3.75 instead of $5.00
Spoonholders—
$2.50 instead of $3.50
$3.00 " " $4.50
Water bottles—
$4.50 instead of $6.00
$6.00 " " $9.00
$9.00 " " $13.00
Butter ball trays—
$2.75 instead of $4.00

Light on Lamps.

Decorated lamps, with globes to match. These are the best made lamps that the market affords; best centre draft burners, gold-plated, metal trimmings. The prices are one-third under their regular market value.

AT $2.98—Reading lamp, with shade to match; assorted floral decorations in pink tinted grounds.
AT $3.50—Parlor table lamp, low shape globe to match; handsome floral decorations in a variety of tinted grounds.
AT $3.98—Parlor table or banquet lamp, globe to match; handsome floral decoration in pink or blue tinted grounds.
AT $4.98—Low shaped table lamp, broad base globe to match; finely executed handwork floral decoration in solid, ruby or pink tinted grounds, or on ground of blended tints.
AT $5.98—Tall table lamp, fancy melon shaped bowl, pretty floral decoration in green or pink, tinted grounds, globe to match.
AT $10.75—Fine parlor or banquet lamp, very handsome floral decoration in panelled effects, globe to match.

Jardinieres.

Fine imported English pottery jardinieres, two tone color effects, pretty embossed shell pattern:

50c. instead of 75c.
75c. " " $1.25
$1.00 " " $1.50
$1.50 " " $2.25

Ornamental pottery jardinieres; large, bold, effective, floral decoration on shaded grounds of pink or green, graceful shapes, gold trimmed.

$1.00 instead of $1.50
$1.65 " " $2.50
$2.45 " " $3.50
$3.35 " " $5.00

Jardinieres, with pedestals to match, rich blended color effects, new shapes, neat embossing:

$2.50, regular $4.00
$3.50, " $5.25
$5.50, " $8.00
$6.50, " $9.75
$8.00, " $12.00

Umbrella Jars.

Louwelsa pottery umbrella jars, Rookwood style, rich blending color effects, artistic floral decorations; handsome pieces of pottery:

$10.00 instead of $20.00
$12.50 " " $25.00
$15.00 " " $30.00

UMBRELLA JARS, handsome glazed pottery, rich color effects, fine Japanese Moriage, Japanese Tokenabe and Japanese Owari, Rich, royal Bonn. Handsome vitrified China jars with artistic floral decorations in natural colorings, in a variety of shapes and designs, ranging in price from $2.50 to $25.00.

Turkey Platters

AT $3.00—Fine English Porcelain turkey platters, extreme length 19 inches, decorated with turkey in center and pretty scroll border pattern in a pleasing shade of green or blue.

TURKEY PLATTERS.—Fine English porcelain, from 19 to 23 inches, in a variety of color treatments, all with turkey in center. Lightly priced from $4.50 to $12.00.

Punch Bowls

AT 75c., INSTEAD OF 98c—Fine porcelain punch bowl, 11-inch, neat floral decoration in natural colors.

PUNCH BOWLS.—Decorated with handsome all-over designs, Doulton style in blue best porcelain:

11-inch, $3.00
13 " $3.75
15 " $5.50
17 " $8.50

AT $7.00.—Fine French China punch bowl, 14-inch size, bold floral decoration, in natural colors, fancy edge, gold trimmed.

At $12.75.—Elegant French China punch bowl, exquisite decorations of orchids on shaded dark green ground, lavishly tinted with gold.

AT 98c.—Pressed glass punch bowl, 14-inch, neat pattern. Punch cups to match, 75c. per dozen.

AT $2.00—Pressed glass punch bowl, 14-inches, new pattern. Punch cups to match, 60c. per dozen.

AT $2.50.—Pressed glass punch bowl on foot, graceful shapes, neat patterns. Punch cups to match, 75c. per dozen.

PUNCH BOWLS.—Cut glass, deep, rich cutting, in a variety of new patterns, $18.00, $19.00, $27.00, $29.00, $30.00 and up to $65.00.

Dinner Sets

AT $5.98, INSTEAD OF $9.00.—Good porcelain dinner sets, pretty floral festoon decoration in a pleasing shade of blue, 100 pieces.

AT $10.00, INSTEAD OF $15.00.—Good porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, including so

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1901. 20 PAGES.

NOV 1901

THE MAN IN THE STREET

ANDREW CARNEGIE a short time ago was in conversation with a friend who was inclined to be very complimentary. He told Mr. Carnegie what a splendid gift his library was to Edinburgh and so much more needed than any other charity in the city, as the statistics showed that for a great many years there had not been one death by starvation there.

"That," answered Mr. Carnegie, "does not arise from the number of charities in Edinburgh, but from the impossibility of starving a Scotchman."

◆ ◆ ◆

Here is a story of Mr. Carnegie, told by a man who came over on the same steamer with him a short time ago:

"When they had that inevitable concert in mid-ocean," he said, "Mr. Carnegie acted as master of ceremonies. Miss Olga Nethersole was on board, but as she was not able to assist at the entertainment she sent a polite little note, with a contribution to the benefit fund. Mr. Carnegie announced 'Miss Nestlerode's' munificence. A little later a second note, sent doubtless to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that Miss Nethersole was not a pudding, arrived with a second contribution. Mr. Carnegie read the note aloud, and then, being in high good humor, proceeded to make some of what were intended to be appropriate remarks.

"'Miss Nestlerode has done two good deeds this evening,' he said, 'and if she will just send us another contribution now she will be like the man in a story I once heard, who came into his office one day and told his partner that he was very happy because he had done three goods deeds that morning. In the first place I met a poor woman who was weeping bitterly because she had lost the four dollars with which she had intended to pay for the baptism of her baby. I gave her a ten-dollar bill, telling her to have the child baptized and give me the change as I came from my club. Charity was one good deed. Saving the child's soul from purgatory was the second.'

"'And what was the third?' asked the partner.

"'Oh, the third was that I got six good dollars for my green-goods ten.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

The Rev. Dr. Poindexter S. Henson of Chicago, who has been called to the pastorate of the Hanson Place Baptist Church in Brooklyn, is well known as a Chautauqua lecturer.

One Summer day when he was lecturing he was introduced by Bishop Vincent. "We are to have a lecture this evening on Fools," said Bishop Vincent, "by one—"

And then the Bishop paused. The audience roared. When the laughter had subsided the Bishop continued,

"—of the wisest men in America."

Dr. Henson arose immediately and said: "I am not half so big a fool as Bishop Vincent—"

And then there was another whoop from the audience. When the laughter again quieted down Dr. Henson continued,

"—would have you think."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Unlike each other," said Oliver Herford about two acquaintances of his; "unlike each other! Well, I should say they are. Why, they have no more tastes in common than if they were brothers."

◆ ◆ ◆

"What would you call 'adding insult to injury'?" some one asked Julius M. Mayer, the head of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee.

"The best illustration I once saw," he replied, "occurred in my election district the day of the primaries. A friend of mine wanted to scratch the ticket. He took his ballot and asked a stranger near the booth to loan him a lead pencil and show him how to vote against one name. The stranger did so. My friend cut out one name and returned the pencil with thanks.

"It happened that the man who had loaned it was the man whose name had been cut out."

◆ ◆ ◆

Capt. F. Norton Goddard was seated in the amen corner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel talking with a friend when an Irishman carrying a transfer book walked up to the desk. Capt. Goddard sighted him and called him by name. The Irishman came over and the Captain shook hands with him, saying he was glad to see him.

"Thankye, Captain, thankye," said the old fellow. "Sure it's bad luck I had on election day, Captain."

"What was that?" asked the Captain, sympathetically.

"Sure I lost my little boy."

"I am very sorry."

"Yes; it was too bad. He was such a fine little fellow."

"How old was he?"

"Just nine months. But he was that big and strong you'd think he was a year and a half. And eat! He'd eat anything."

"What was the cause of his death?"

"Sure, that was the strange part of it. He died of stomach trouble."

◆ ◆ ◆

A member of the firm of Ginn & Co., publishers, recently passed through Chicago on his way to a Winter home in California. He stopped long enough to see a little of Chicago and to make this comment:

"Everything here seems to be dirty," he said, "except the old mahogany, and that is clean and new."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, lost a lecture fee of $200 on Monday night last, and a large audience which had assembled to hear the distinguished Brooklyn divine was disappointed. Dr. Hillis was to have lectured at Norwich, N. Y. The country people for miles around drove in through the rain and mud, but Dr. Hillis did not appear.

One of the committee in charge of the lecture had sent the Brooklyn pastor an ancient time table, and when he reached the station he found that the train he was to take had been discontinued.

◆ ◆ ◆

J. Pierpont Morgan received, on the morning the big railroad consolidation was effected, a mounted bear's tooth from a friend who had been shooting in Canada. As he looked at it he said:

"I wonder if it is prophetic."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Mark Twain is a genuine bohemian in his tastes," said Col. A. C. Paine, the millionaire paper manufacturer.

"Ex-Speaker Reed, Mr. Clemens, myself, and several others passed two enjoyable weeks on board Henry Rogers's yacht in Maine and Nova Scotia waters in September last.

"On board the yacht were hundreds of the best Havana cigars, but Mr. Clemens refused to smoke them. But when we landed at Yarmouth he went up to a country store and bought a lot of cheap Mexican cigars resembling Pittsburg stogies. They were rank and strong as an old pipe, but the humorist puffed them with the ardor of an Irish jaunting-car driver."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Most expensive stuff I ever bought in my life when the quality is considered," remarked John W. Dwight, Chairman Dunn's predecessor on the Republican State Committee, as he pointed to a wagon loaded with rags and old paper passing Broadway, near Twenty-third Street, yesterday.

"Business necessitated my having an office in Elmira as well as at my home in Dryden and here. I changed my quarters in Elmira and one set of books of an estate of which I am trustee was carried from the old to the new office in a waste paper basket. The latter was placed on top of a desk. I called out of town for a few days, I looked for that particular set of books on my return. Couldn't find one of them. Investigation disclosed that the janitor had disposed of them to a rag man.

"Worth nothing to the ordinary man, they meant much to me. I engaged detectives and learned that the books formed a part of two carloads of old paper that had been shipped to Skaneateles. My men reached the latter place before the cars were unloaded, and of the seventy-two big bags in the two cars my books were in the last three sacks. Cost me nearly $400, and, later, I found my clerk had a duplicate set.

"I never look at a wagon load of paper and rags that I don't sigh and use emphatic language."

◆ ◆ ◆

"We have an expression in South Africa which I find nobody understands over here," said Capt. McFadyen, an officer of the Cape Colony scouts, who has recently come to America with his wife, Miss Irene Ashby, the lecturer on labor topics.

"We have a way of calling a man who is tricky in his dealings, 'slim.' We speak of the 'slimness' of the South African native, for example. He is always trying to get the better of you in a bargain. He is very ingenuous about it, and once you know his ways, is not at all difficult to deal with. If you have something you want to sell for two shillings you must begin by asking him four for it, and, when he has beaten you down to two, he will be quite satisfied, even if the thing is worth only a shilling. He will always trick you if he can.

"We call that being 'slim.' Over here, I think, you say 'slick' or 'smooth,' but as the expression is meant to describe a quality which often enables a man to get out of a tight place, I think 'slim' is quite as good a word as 'slick.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Ex-Congressman "Ben" Cable of Illinois recently told this story of a titled Englishman, who spoke at a dinner party, of a tiger he had killed in India. It measured, he said, twenty-four feet from nose to tail-tip. Everybody gasped a little, but nobody ventured to express lack of faith in the accuracy of his memory for figures. However there was an old Scotchman present, who proceeded to cap "my lord's" tiger tale with a fish story. He said he had once caught a fish which was so heavy he could not land it. He had to call on six of his friends to help him bring it to the shore.

"It was a skate," he said, "and it covered two acres."

The tiger-hunting nobleman glared at the unmoved Scot for a moment, and then left the table in a rage. The host flew after him, and returned much disturbed.

"Sir," he said sternly to the Scot, "you have insulted my lord, and I beg you to apologize."

"I dinna insoolt him," declared the Scot.

"Yes, you did," persisted the host. "That two-acre fish story of yours was a gross reflection on him—an insult. You must apologize."

"Weel," said the Scot, "just you go back to the injured gentleman and tell him that if he will tak' ten feet off that tiger's tail I'll see what I can do with the feesh."

◆ ◆ ◆

"King Oscar of Sweden is the most democratic man in the world," says Frits Morris, who has just returned from a trip in Northern Europe. "While we were at Marstrand, a fashionable bathing place on the coast of Sweden, King Oscar came on board the Hamburg-American yacht, the Prinzessin Victoria Luis, to inspect her. He greeted the passengers, seventy-five of whom were Americans, in the most cordial manner, and breakfasted informally with the officers and passengers.

"Later in the day, with some ladies, my wife and boy and an Englishman, we took a sail out to the King's yacht, the Drott. Permission to look her over was at once granted. While aft we came upon the King, talking to two of his Ministers. He immediately rose and greeted the ladies.

"Telling his Ministers he would join them later he took us around the Drott and down to the saloon, where he showed us his pictures and curios. He expressed regret that he could not show us a ship as fine as ours, but said it was a good enough boat for an old man, who had spent twenty-two happy Summers on her.

"'Mr. Morris,' he said to me, 'we don't see many of your countrymen in these parts.'

"'But we see a great many of yours in our country, Your Majesty,' I answered.

"'I hope they make good citizens,' he said, and I told him of their thrift, prosperity, and prominence in America. He seemed much pleased.

"The Englishman with us had a frightful Cockney accent. He addressed the King in the language of courts, as the French still call their mother-tongue. With some difficulty he said:

"'Monsieur Votre Majestie, avant dix ans j'avais l'honneur de vous recontre—'

"Here the King put his hand on the Englishman's shoulder and said:

"'But you are an Englishman, why don't you talk to me in your own language? I understand it very well indeed.'

"Before our ship sailed in the evening King Oscar ordered five war ships and four torpedo boats to circle about us and salute the flags of the different countries represented among our passengers. Not one was forgotten."

◆ ◆ ◆

A near friend of Mr. McKinley's recalls this incident of his Western trip. During one of the semi-impromptu ovations at a small railway station a golden-haired mite of some seven Summers edged her way through the crowd and close up to the tracks as the big man on the car platform ceased speaking.

"Do you like my new sash, Misser McKinley?" she called in a sweet, shrill treble as the cheering died away.

"Indeed, I do," replied the President with a smile, stooping down to her as she turned about to give him the full benefit of the huge bow. "Why, I never had such a beautiful blue sash in all my life."

And the owner's face beamed ecstatically up at him as the train moved on again.

◆ ◆ ◆

When Archbishop Ireland, who was one of the distinguished visitors at the Yale Bicentennial Celebration last month, sent a certain telegram to the Yale Celebration Committee before his arrival he probably did not expect that it would prove as troublesome as, in fact, it did. The Archbishop, who was to receive a degree, was expected to arrive at New Haven on Monday.

On Sunday afternoon a telegram was received from him which read: "Kindly procure Archbishop's robe for me. Inconvenient to bring one." For a few minutes the recipients of this request were sadly puzzled. There was not an Archbishop's robe in New Haven. An Archbishop's robe is a thing you can not buy at every dry goods store. However a messenger was sent to Hartford, where the desired garment was secured from the ecclesiastical dignitaries there. It awaited Archbishop Ireland on his arrival, but it is doubtful if he knew how much trouble it took to get it.

◆ ◆ ◆

A mixed party of Northerners and Southerners were making their way southward the other day in a private car. When the train arrived at Richmond one of the party, who wore the button of the Loyal Legion, remarked:

"Four hours from Washington. Astonishing how the facilities of travel have been improved in this country within the last generation. I can remember when it took me four years to make that trip."

◆ ◆ ◆

Abraham Gruber tells the story of a political district leader who visited a house on the east side and asked if one of the residents who had not registered was born in this country.

"No, he vas in dis country but a shoed dime," was the reply of a German woman who came to the door.

"Is he naturalized?" asked the enumerator.

"Vat you mean," answered the woman, "tink you he god glass eyes!"

◆ ◆ ◆

"Prof. Richard Mayo Smith's fatal accident," said Mr. Green of the Lenox Library, "reminds me of the extra work his change of name caused in nearly every library in the country. All his early works were published by Richard 'Mayo-Smith' and were so cataloged under M.

"Then he suddenly brought out a new work as Richard M. Smith, and every card in every library had to be changed from the M's to the S's. When you reflect that there were on an average eight cards for each book, at least, in ordinary libraries, while the Astor, New York State, Boston Public, Congressional and their like might have fifteen or more for most of his books, you can see why the library assistants felt no extraordinary joy at the change."

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. E. A. Alderman, President of Tulane University, who spoke a few night ago at a dinner given by Robert C. Ogden to those interested in the spread of education in the South, related an incident of a man who fell off the High Bridge in Kentucky, who prayed as he was falling.

"Oh, Lord, have mercy upon me, and have it quick."

◆ ◆ ◆

The late Eugene Stanislas Kostzka de Mitkiewicz used to tell a story of the cynicism of Li-Hung-Chang. Mitkiewicz, a professional "promoter," spent some of the best years of his life in an unsuccessful attempt to engineer the establishment of a great Chino-American bank. Millions were involved, and it was necessary to secure the favor of Earl Li. Mitkiewicz obtained an interview with him, and explained his scheme. The Chinaman listened gravely.

"It is a philanthropic plan, is it not?" he said at length. "You desire by means of this bank to bring about moral and social reforms in my country, I suppose. You wish to civilise us, to save our souls."

"We wish to do nothing of the kind," answered the adventurer. "This is simply and solely a commercial enterprise. We don't care a rap for your morals, and I may say for myself, personally, that it is a matter of supreme indifference to me whether any of your souls are saved or not."

Li's almond eyes twinkled.

"Ah," he said, "you are not like other Europeans who come to China. They are all interested in our moral well being. You say you want merely to make money. It is strange. I have heard of such men before, but till now I have never met a European who had not the spiritual good of China at heart."

◆ ◆ ◆

William Rockefeller attended the meeting where the consolidation of the Western railroads was arranged. While he was waiting for the elevator a man who was hurrying out ran against him roughly. Mr. Rockefeller said something to the man, who is a messenger for a bucket shop. With a scowl he turned to Mr. Rockefeller and said:

"Why don't you look where you are going once in a while?" and went out with a very injured air.

◆ ◆ ◆

At the dinner given by the City Club to the Fusion candidates in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden on Thursday night Wheeler H. Peckham was engaged in a conversation with the man next to him about amalgamation and fusion. A particularly delicious-looking pattie had been placed in front of him, when by some accident a glass of wine was tipped, spilling most of the contents on the pattie. Mr. Peckham looked at the confection ruefully.

"While I am in favor of fusion and amalgamation generally," he said, "I can't indorse it in this case."

◆ ◆ ◆

Brevet Col. Charles W. C. McCoy of Virginia and the Confederate Army in the civil war, but now in peaceful seclusion at his home in Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, says he has the largest individual collection of family Bibles in the world. Four-

and each is full of history concerning the McCoys.

But the Colonel is not proud of these possessions; in fact, he detests them. He does not dare to sell, give, or throw the volumes away, so he has them piled, pyramid fashion, in a dark corner of the parlor in his home.

"Where did you get them all?" was asked.

"Every one of 'em was willed to me, and every one of 'em came by express; yes, and C. O. D., too, hang it! See that big book on the bottom of that pile? Well, that came from somewhere in Texas, and the charges on it amounted to $3.35. Why, Sir, it's terrible the way my dying relatives treat me."

"Do you always get Bibles?"

"Never inherited anything else in my life and don't expect to. All my folks know I don't need money, but they also know I am entitled to expect something from them when they slip off on the Styx. They never think of cash or collateral, but their first thought is the family Bible, and by common consent they say with their dying breath: 'Give that to the Colonel.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

William Watson was made a Police Magistrate in Brooklyn by the recent election. While occupying a similar position in East New York an Irishman was brought before him, charged by his wife with intemperance and brutality.

"If he only went to church, yer Honor," said the complainant, "I think 'twould cure him of his bad ways."

"All right, Mary," said Judge Watson, "your husband is sentenced to attend church for thirty consecutive Sundays. If he fails to serve out his sentence I'll send him to a place where there is less morality and more work."

◆ ◆ ◆

Nugent Robinson, as chirpy and gay as ever, just returned from a long absence abroad, frequents in the morning a certain club that, since the secession to the Manhattan Club of its frequenting members, is, much to his disgust, deserted, for he always has a story to tell.

While ruminating in lonely splendor the other morning he called an attendant and observed very seriously:

"My ancester, Robinson Crusoe, discovered footprints on the island and knew consequently there was another living being in his vicinity. By the grace of Mullvany, I see footprints there on the matting—too fresh to be mine own—stale enough to be pre-Adamite. Tell me quick, is there another soul in this house—a member I mean—for I am weary of this solitude."

◆ ◆ ◆

It is seldom that classic notoriety is recovered from obscurity in the manner that befell Mr. W. Caryl Ely, President of the International Traction Company. That gentleman was no more than one of the "mutable many" on Buffalo Day who experienced difficulty in gaining access to the Exposition grounds to see the football game between the Cornell and Indian teams. But in his case an attempt to "rush things" at the gate met with the strenuous and muscular opposition of one Patrick S. Sullivan, a guardsman of the sacred precincts. As a result Mr. Ely made a complaint to Commandant Bryne, who instituted inquiries.

One of the results of the investigation was that the fact was brought to light that Mr. Ely and Charles S. Francis, formerly editor of The Troy Times, and now Minister to Greece, were the authors—in collaboration—of the historic "Cornell, I yell, yell, yell, Cornell."

"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Ely, "Charlie Francis and I made it up one day going down the lake."

◆ ◆ ◆

Police Captain James K. Price was a visitor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday, and many congratulated him on his apparent robust health.

"Puts me in mind of something that occurred this morning," remarked the Captain. "I met a friend; we were boys together. After shaking my hand heartily he closely inspected me and said:

"'Jim, you and I are about of an age. But look at me. I have to use a cane and am feeble. Tell me what you do to keep so robust?'

"'I spend all my leisure time in Tremont in an undertaker's shop,' I answered. 'He gives me daily two glasses of embalming fluid and assures me it will preserve anybody.'

"He didn't catch on, but after a few moments' thought he added:

"'By gad, Jim, I'll try it.'

"So if you hear of a men whose first name is George dying suddenly in an undertaker's shop, charge it up to me."

◆ ◆ ◆

Gunther K. Ackerman is as bald as a dish pan, notwithstanding the fact that he is yet a comparatively young man.

He is Secretary to Park Commissioner Moebus of Bronx Borough, and when asked by the latter a few days ago as to the cause of his premature baldness, Secretary Ackerman replied:

"When I was on The Star, in John Kelly's time, the politicians who used to call at the office were accustomed to spinning me around on my head for drinks."

◆ ◆ ◆

James J. Hill was going into 49 Wall Street on Wednesday to attend a meeting of the men who arranged the settlement of the Northern Pacific Railroad trouble. A porter was coming out of the building with some office furniture and a huge calendar, on which the date Nov. 13 was printed in big red letters. When Mr. Hill's eyes fell on the calendar he looked at it with more than casual notice, then stepped aside to get out of the way. As he resumed his

"I'm glad to-day isn't Friday also."

◆ ◆ ◆

Frank Munsey, the [illegible], met an acquaintance who asked him to explain the difference between the men who call themselves "journalists" and the men who insist on being known simply as "newspaper men."

"The difference is this," replied Mr. Munsey, "a newspaper man spends most of his time in getting things printed about people and news, and a journalist spends most of his time in getting things printed about himself."

◆ ◆ ◆

Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Commissioner of Manhattan, and who was formerly a newspaper man, is a Chesterfield in his manners. A few days ago, while walking through the menagerie in Central Park, he heard his name loudly called.

"That must be Commissioner Clausen," said he to the friend who accompanied him. I'll hurry across to the office."

As he started, his name was called again. Then he realized that it was a big green parrot that had summoned him.

◆ ◆ ◆

Henry Hall, Washington correspondent of The Pittsburg Times, was sent one time by his paper to report a family feud in Kentucky. He had heard of some of the dangers attached to persons who in any way became connected with such a feud, and he hoped to maintain an unprejudiced and non-partisan attitude.

He arrived at a small hotel in a country town and, being travel stained, his first request was for a bath. A boy was sent to show him the bath. He disappeared and came back in a little while with some soft soap, towel, a shovel, and a pick axe. Hall expressed some surprise, but the boy explained:

"The creek's run dry and you'll have to dam it up if you take a bath."

◆ ◆ ◆

William L. Utley, Democrat, ran for Assembly in a Republican district in Albany County at the recent election. It happened to be a Regublican day in Albany County, and consequently Mr. Utley went down with the other candidates of his party. He was very much disappointed over the result, but this did not hinder him from injecting a little humor into his certificate of expenses, which is filed in the Albany County Clerk's office in these words:

"Paid for drinks, cigars, ice water, hotel and livery bills, railroad fare and other incidentals, about $120. Debts incurred by reason of canvass, about $80—assets, none. Campaign wind valued at 10 cents per breath, about $500. Promise to pay equal to the amount of indebtedness. No record kept as to campaign lies, prophesies, &c., &c. At time of this affidavit still a Democrat."

◆ ◆ ◆

Among the signs of the times in Brooklyn is the reappearance on the head of former Deputy Chief (now Inspector) of Police P. H. McLaughlin of his celebrated "plug hat." In days not far agone, when William S. Devery, as Chief of Police, was in the full flush of his power, he was excited to picturesque wrath by this same shining tile and moved to observe, "touchin' on and appertainin' to" it, that all McLaughlin did was to "strut around with that plug hat stuck on the back of his head." Those were days in the department when the rage of Devery was a thing feared, and McLaughlin's "plug hat" went into retirement. But the gray days of this November have brought a change in the prospects of Devery which has been followed by other changes with regard to him. And so it is that the glossy tile of McLaughlin is once more to be seen reflecting the rays of the sun on Fulton Street, defiant, triumphant.

◆ ◆ ◆

H. McK. Twombly is a decided, energetic man, who walks quickly, talks quickly, and settles business matters with precision and dispatch. When he attended the meeting of the railroad magnates who made the big combine he sauntered into the ante-room with a leisurely air. A friend who was present said to him:

"It must be all over but the signing, Twombly, since you are not in a hurry."

Mr. Twombly, with a little twinkle in his eye, replied:

"On the contrary, I think it will only be beginning with the signing." Then he stepped up a little more briskly.

◆ ◆ ◆

Two anti-Tammany men were discussing Mayor-elect Low and his appointments.

"Did you ever know that Mayor Strong's first difference with the regular Republican organization was the result of an unfortunate kick?" asked one.

"A political kick?" said the other by way of reply.

"No, by a real sure enough kick," said the first. "It happened in this way. Two Republicans were sent to the Mayor to make recommendations for Commissioner of Public Works and Commissioner of the Fire Department. One of them was the late Jacob M. Patterson. With another he went over the programme in advance and it was agreed just what arguments should be put forth by them respectively. They knew that the Mayor was not familiar with the details of local politics.

"They presented their case with elaborate and plausible arguments. At length it seemed to Judge Patterson that a little too much was being said and with the idea of closing the conversation he kicked at his companion gently a couple of times under the table. It happened, however, that instead of striking the foot he intended he landed on Mayor Strong's sore toe. He knew in an instant that something was in the wind, drew himself up and brought

[illegible] he appointed two men of his own selection and the trouble began."

◆ ◆ ◆

Danforth H. Ainsworth, the Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is one of the Republican leaders of Oswego County. During the recent campaign he read every morning at breakfast a newspaper which advised its readers to "vote under the star." This legend became so familiar to him that when he went to the polls on election day he very nearly followed out its injunction.

He procured a ballot, and, going into the booth, actually put his cross under the star. His mistake never dawned upon him until he was in the act of handing his ballot to the inspector of election.

"Hold on," he said involuntarily; "I think I have made a mistake."

He returned to the booth and discovered that he had indeed made a mistake. He procured a new ballot and "voted right," as he afterward expressed it.

◆ ◆ ◆

One of William Ordway Partridge's treasures is an autograph copy of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." A party of Boston friends, including a midget of some six or seven Summers, called at his studio lately, and, while the grown-ups eh'd and ah'd, the yellow-haired youngster amused herself as best she might. By some evil chance she happened upon a stub of indelible crayon, and later the crabbed autograph on the fly leaf of the treasured volume. She had lately taken her first lessons in vertical chirography, and, overjoyed at the opportunity to show her skill, she at once set out "straightening up the letters."

"They's better now," she lisped, trotting over with the book to the group under the skylight. But the things not loud but deep, which naturally suggest themselves at times like that, this time revealed themselves only in a little accentuation of the sculptor's wonted smiling courtesy.

◆ ◆ ◆

There is a probability that the excellent representation of a game cock that has so long graced the floor immediately under the swinging clock in the main corridor of the Hoffman House will soon be removed. Being the emblem of the Greater New York Democracy its presence is decidedly distasteful to the many Tammany Hall Democrats who visit the hotel. Especially has this been the case since election results became known.

One evening last week ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan and Jacob A. Cantor, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, were conversing in the lobby, standing on either side of the rooster, when a gentleman talking with Assemblyman Charles S. Adler noticed a decided scowl on the face of a prominent Tammany Hall official. He called the Assemblyman's attention to it, with the remark:

"Seems to be ill feeling there?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Adler; "he's not sore on Sheehan and Cantor, but that picture of the rooster recalls unpleasant memories."

◆ ◆ ◆

A middle-aged woman slow of gait and weary of countenance recently invaded the office in the Charities Building of Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, President of the Evangelical Alliance, the Phil-African League, and numerous other associations for the betterment of life. She came petitioning a contribution to some sister society. The Secretary gave her a seat in the outer room, leaving the door slightly ajar as he stepped into the inner office. To this the caller's back was turned, and she evidently failed to notice a small ornamental mirror which happened to be at such an angle that the doctor at his desk had a full view of her face as reflected in it. This, as he glanced up on the Secretary's entrance, was contorted with the most dreadful grimaces, one following another without intermission. Fascinated by this unusual spectacle the doctor approached his visitant, who, hearing his step, turned him a rather pleasing face suffused with a soft color that was very becoming. For once plain human curiosity overcame adamantine reserve, and the doctor ventured an inquiry. Genuinely confused his caller at last confessed that when tired she grew very pale, and had found by sad experience that an anaemic looking woman was never a welcome visitor, whereas a good color almost always gained at least an audience. She had nearly rubbed the skin off her face before she found that "making faces" answered the same purpose. The doctor was so impressed that he doubled his subscription on the spot.

◆ ◆ ◆

"You have heard of the land of the midnight sun of Northern Europe, where farm work is done almost without rest during that part of the year when there is no sunset, haven't you?" asked W. J. Loughridge in the lobby of the Waldorf one evening last week.

"Well, in the oil fields of Southeastern Kentucky the farmers are just now doing as much. About two weeks ago a tremendous flow of gas was accidentally set on fire and some of the farmers, pressed for time, took advantage of the light to plow their fields by gas light.

"The gas light comes from the Marsh farm on Beaver Creek, in Wayne County. The pressure is so great that the flame does not touch the earth at all, but looks as if hung in mid-air. The flame, reaching about two hundred feet in air, with a breadth of perhaps twenty feet, makes a magnificent spectacle.

"I first saw it by night. I was riding on horseback up the ridge which separated me from the light, and, hearing the awful roar made by the escaping gas, I thought it was the alarm of a sudden storm. As I reached the top of the ridge the light of the valley, broke upon me. Already impressed with the wild mountain scenery, it struck me as the most startling and grandest sight I had ever witnessed."

◆ ◆ ◆

There are a number of regular visitors at the Brooklyn Navy Yard who give a great deal of unsolicited advice to officials there as to how to run their end of the Navy Department. The pet subject for criticism with these self-constituted advisers is the use of the cruiser Columbia as a receiving ship in place of the old frigate Vermont.

"It's a shame to use one of the fastest boats in the navy for such a purpose," they declare.

When this criticism is voiced to Rear Admiral Barker, the Commandant of the yard, he says quietly and a trifle wearily:

"Oh, don't let that worry you; the Columbia is now faster than ever she was."

The critic takes a look at the stout hawsers holding the ship in her berth and slinks away toward the yard gate.

◆ ◆ ◆

John Dunn has charge of the wrestling bouts which are a part of the nightly entertainment at a theatre in the Bowery. The wrestler who meets all comers is Michael Pardello. The proprietor of a theatre in a country town called on Pardello the other day. He wished to secure the wrestler as an attraction.

"How much you pay, eh?" asked Pardello.

"Well," was the reply, "I'll play you for a purse or a percentage of the receipts."

"How big-a house? How many peep?"

"Oh, thousands. When we had Henry Irving we turned 500 away."

"He beeg-a man. You tell Henry Irv I wrestle heem two fall-a. De winna take all de mon."

Dunn says the final arrangements have not been made.

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Hugh Graham, the proprietor of The Montreal Star, was in New York on the day of election. Sir Hugh was much interested in seeing what the enthusiasm over a big election in New York was like. In giving his impressions later he said:

"I witnessed the great enthusiasm which greeted the return to Canada of Strathcona's Horse from South Africa, and I thought that was about the limit to which men could go in showing their exultation. Many members of the Horse were carried on the shoulders of men and the cheering was loud and continuous. But the scenes here when the returns showed a victory for the Fusion forces exceeded the powers of imagination. Just think of well-dressed women parading the street and tooting horns in the faces of every one they pass! No wonder the Americans succeed. How could a people capable of such enthusiasm fail to do so?"

◆ ◆ ◆

"Uncle George" Middleton, the gray-haired night watchman in the Post Office, was once a wealthy resident and prominent politician of Brooklyn.

When asked lately why he had sought such a position as he now holds he happily replied:

"It cost me too much to be popular and now I am snickering in my sleeve at the young ones, who are squandering their fortunes in seeking honors which are as hollow as a putty blower."

◆ ◆ ◆

L. G. Mercer, a theatrical manager at present with "Quo Vadis," told a story at the Grand the other day of a hotel experience which he had some years ago at Streator, Ill.

"There was only one hotel in the town and I either had to stop there or camp out. It was night when I registered. In assigning me a room the proprietor warned me that his service was not very good. I discovered that he was truthful.

"My room was a double one on the top floor. Tired, I was soon fast asleep.

"About 10 o'clock I was awakened by rain drops falling on my face. Thinking it might be only a small leak, I moved to the other side of the bed. It, too, was wet. I rang for the porter and asked for a dry room. He said it was no use, that all leaked.

"'Try the other bed,' he added; 'if that, too, is wet ring and I'll bring you an umbrella.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Gen. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America told a story at the annual meeting of his organization last week of a Methodist prayer meeting held on the east side during the Mayoralty campaign. In the midst of a prayer, he related, one pious brother said:

"Oh, Lord, we pray Thee that the Democratic Party may hang together in the coming election."

"Amen, answer prayer, Lord," put in a Republican who was near.

"But I do not mean it as the Republican brother means it, Lord. I pray that we may hang together in concord and accord," continued the Democrat.

"Amen, Lord," again said the Republican. "Any 'cord, so long as they hang."

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator Depew's friends are telling of a recent jest which they assert the Senator made at the expense of Bishop Potter. According to the tale, the Senator met the Bishop at a dinner given by a common friend.

"Ah! Bishop," said the Senator in one of the lulls in the dinner conversation, "they tell me you are writing a new book."

"Do they?" said the Bishop. "And what might its name be, if I may be so bold as to inquire?"

"They say," replied the Senator gravely, "that you are going to call it 'Powers That Pray.'"

NOV

Eccentricities of the New Cookery

Perfumed Sandwiches, Tinted Strawberries, Flavored Eggs.

HERBERT SPENCER'S theory of wave-like ups and downs in the history of nations and their literature applies to many other things. Families start in obscurity and cheerful poverty, rise gradually to wealth, luxury, and ostentatious extravagance; too often the third generation sinks into the effeminate, worthless, leisure class and soon disappears.

Literature, as we all know, has its continuous waves of rise, growth, brilliant culmination, artificiality, and decline. In England and America the last phase is now being illustrated.

The artificial schools in literature have always been curious and absurd. Just recall the stilted, intricate effusions of the metaphysical Donne and his followers. Even the strong and satiric Dryden, when young, fell into this fashion. Molière ridiculed this affected, verbose, involved style in France.

A volume might be written on the artificial in courtship, fashions, chirography, manners, conversation, house decorations, art in general, and the impressionists in particular.

All that can be endured as not influencing our health and lives. But when this blight, this idiocy, falls on food and the way it should be prepared and served; it is truly deplorable and some one should protest.

I do not refer to mythological pastry, where a history and deep meaning can be read in gingerbread horses, pretzels, pan-cakes, and rolls.

"The intricacies of Elizabethan cookery are amazing, but they are at a comfortable distance. The Roman banquets where they served a dish composed of the brains of 500 peacocks or the tongues of 500 nightingales were more remarkable for costliness than for taste, and we can hardly realize such extravagance. About 1610 one of the triumphs of cookery was the construction of a ship of confectionery, with guns charged with actual powder, and a castle of pies, containing live frogs and birds. Savarin, who believed there could be octaves of tastes as well as of tones, left several wise maxims anent his art as "the destiny of men and nations depends on the manner in which they nourish themselves. The discovery of a new dish does more for the happiness of the human race than the discovery of a star."

Louis XIV. said: "The art of cooking cannot be learned out of a book any more than the art of swimming or the art of painting."

I had one dinner at a farmer's, where a savory stew was set in a large tin pan in the centre of the table, from which all helped themselves; akin to the single dish hollowed out in the middle of the table from which an entire family fed, using fingers for forks, in the early days of France.

Now, if you were obliged to choose, which would you prefer for a satisfying meal, that savory stew on the farmer's table or a chocolate lunch given by some city girl who had taken one term of lessons at a cooking school?

Fancy a chocolate-tinted soup and every course leaning to that shade! Fancy chestnuts dipped in chocolate and then covered with whipped cream!

This is not my imagining, but an actual menu. My attention was first called to the artificial in this direction when I traveled a weary way one hot day by boat and car to attend a lunch given by a young and ambitious housekeeper. I was tired and unusually hungry and waited impatiently for a summons to the dining room.

A clergyman, whom I had often entertained, was also one of the guests, a big brother with a bigger appetite, for whom I used to provide an immense supply of good things, and every dish and platter was empty at the finish.

It was a stand-up affair, and we soon found that the small or dainty amount that had been vouchsafed was carefully tied up so as to be most ungetatable. The two-inch-square sandwiches of thin bread with a bit of lettuce and a mite of mayonnaise dressing, were fastened with baby blue ribbon. The minute cracker sandwich, with its morsel of cheese, was shut in by narrow pink.

To see that clergyman take a puzzled survey of his prospective meal, (he had been visiting invalid parishioners all the morning,) evidently in doubt whether to act the modern Alexander with his Gordian knot, and apply his penknife to its peculiar environment or swallow it entire, ribbons and all, was a queer picture not soon forgotten. One merry friend said afterward that she expected to see the ends of blue ribbon under his impressive mustache.

The recipes now given by experts are often so elaborate and complex as to be impossible or repulsive to the ordinary mind, to say nothing of the stomach. I read one to a sensible man who was selling berries at the door, and he declared that he would not dare give such a mess to his horse.

Sandwiches are now perfumed by placing them in a potpourri jar of rose leaves or violets. Strawberries are spoiled by putting them in a nest of lettuce leaves, adding a French dressing and covering with cream.

Olive oil is poured over strawberries and oranges, and we are advised to improve the appearance of grapefruit by "pinking" the top edge and cutting slits in the centre, drawing ribbon through, "making an effective bow of the ends."

Ribbons and food do not harmonize, and the use of ribbons either shows that the culinary leaders are at their wits' ends to find some startling novelty or that they are not truly artistic.

In a recent magazine forty methods are given for cooking potatoes, and as many for eggs. How much more appetizing is a plain baked potato, white and mealy within and clean and crisp as to skin, than the same tuber excavated, its contents creamed and highly seasoned and returned, the cut, of course, hidden by narrow ribbon.

Eggs are similarly spoiled. Poultry is now boned and mashed, spiced and sauced till it is hardly recognizable. We are urged to embark on such difficult and foolish enterprises as luncheons with a one-color scheme—yellow, pink, or green.

But yesterday I read four columns of directions for a "June luncheon," where reed birds roasted, and sweet corn creams, and fresh raspberry conserve were considered contemporaries of strawberries and clover blossoms. It was a "clover" luncheon—pink and green on a shining background. There must be a round table of mahogany; in the centre, a form shaped like a four-leaved clover, thickly studded with pink clover, the whole outlined with a fringe of green, the doilies interlaced strips of Japanese linen in pale green. At either end of the centrepiece small plates wreathed with clover blooms, holding small clover-leaf-shaped cakes masked with green icing. There were bonbons, fresh raspberries, tinted pink and placed on leaf-shaped plates of green glass flecked with silver. At each place was to be "a dainty wreath of pink clover blossom relieved with sprays of greenery, used as a floral bracelet."

You must have Ravigotte butter, with "chervil," olives in "aspic," a salad of nuts, with pink mayonnaise, in greenpepper cases, and "Mint Parfait." I confess that I don't care for pink-edged lace paper mats and julep straws tied with narrow ribbons of green and pink.

I believe that aspic is stock. As for Chervil, it can only be found in the dictionary, a European garden herb.

This highly decorated manner of serving food belongs to a decadent period. "O, the vanity, humbug, and affectation of rose-dyed purées, and miniature geese floating in a pond of green aspic jelly!" exclaims one honest writer.

I notice that when city friends visit me they heartily enjoy the most simple food, and plead for it. Let us realize that the discovery of a new dish may not be as desirable as the skillful preparation of more simple, old-fashioned standbys, and have sufficient independence not to indorse the tedious rigmarole of the artificial school of cookery.

KATE SANBORN.

QUAINT LONDON NOOKS THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

AMERICANS make some curious discoveries in London, often unearthing things of interest and importance that the Londoners themselves had not been aware of.

The American Embassy at 123 Victoria Street a short time ago received from the Secretary of State at Washington a request to wipe out an indignity put upon the fame of our National heroes. Some tourists from a Western State, in nosing about London's nooks and crannies, discovered in a dark corner of the Soane Museum a glass case containing a human skull. Over it was a placard on which appeared: "This is the skull of Paul Jones, the pirate!" Now, the ordinary Englishman may never have heard of Paul Jones, but, at the time he flourished, he was commonly called a pirate, and the placard had been there for generations. Indignant at this outrage, the American tourist returned to Oshkosh and opened communication with his Senator. The latter saw the Secretary of State. The Senator was anxious to oblige his constituent, and the Secretary of State wished to oblige the Senator, so the huge mechanism of our Diplomatic Service was set in motion, and our Ambassador at the Court of St. James's had a new and unexpected task on hand.

Now, diplomacy works in devious ways. Even a trifling incident like this has been known to cause international complications when not handled with skill. Fortunately Mr. Hodgson, an old diplomatic servant, has handled all sorts of queer jobs and smoothed out the relations between Great Britain and the United States in more ways than one. Ignoring the Foreign Office, and quietly proceeding in a cab to the museum in question, he spotted the placard, convinced the man in charge that it was a bad historical mistake, and for a tip of a shilling induced him to remove the obnoxious words. And thus at an expense of about half a dollar another possible jar in international relations was avoided!

***

There is one place in London, and only one, where the ancient custom of keeping a watchman to call out the hours is still maintained. This is at New Inn, which, in spite of its name, is one of the oldest inns of court. The servants there are quite proud of the age of the place, and it was one of them who said one day:

"Why, Sir, this inn was here in the time of Charles I."

After a long pause, to allow this stunning fact to percolate through the brain of the hearer, he extended his arm, and added with emphasis:

"And it was here in the time of Charles II.!"

Some vague notion of the disturbances which intervened between the two reigns had probably been floating through the man's mind, but how an existing institution could possibly have dated from the reign of Charles I. without coming down through the reign of Charles II. he failed to explain.

Beginning at the stroke of 10 o'clock every night, the watchman in the yard of New Inn "calls the hour" in a stentorian but musical voice:

"Ten o'clock—and all's well!"

The words are heard in the adjoining chambers and offices. Tenants in Clement's Inn, whose rooms look into the pretty yard and garden of New Inn, may hear these words every hour through the night if awake. In Summer time, when their windows are open, they listen for the calling of the hour, as the hands of the clock show it to be imminent, and it is always a pleasing reminder of the days before clocks and watches were in common use and before policemen were invented.

***

Richard Croker's "town house in London," which figured so conspicuously but somewhat vaguely in speeches during the municipal campaign, is one of the curiosities which a visitor to the British metropolis would take a long time to find, for the simple reason that it does not exist.

When Richard Croker comes to London, he is either to be found occupying one of the rooms of his old friend Nagle in Panton Street, Haymarket, or as a guest at the Walsingham House Hotel, Piccadilly. At one time he did rent a small house in London, but found it more convenient to make his permanent headquarters at his house in Wantage, and to stop at a hotel or lodging house when he made his infrequent trips to London. Occasionally he may be seen wandering through the big corridors of the Hotel Cecil. Mr. Croker has been seen to drop in at Simpson's in the Strand and there eat his saddle of mutton or "cut off the joint," like the rest of them, at this two-and-sixpenny dinner.

***

Simpson's, by the way, is one of the curiosities of London which never fails to attract American visitors to the British metropolis. All of the ponderous spoons, forks, tankards, and dish covers there are of old sterling silver, with the hall mark prominently stamped upon them. One side of the room is divided up into queer little compartments for the diners, and the waiters, who have been there anywhere from ten to forty years, are familiar with old patrons of the place.

But the most curious feature of a dinner at Simpson's is to see the carver wheel the joint of roasted meat up to the table upon a movable stand with a burning lamp under it. The heavy solid silver dish cover is removed, the white-aproned carver dramatically sharpens his knife on the steel, and the old patron critically examines the joint of meat to select the exact piece which he would like to have cut off. If the joint is too well done, he is informed that a fresh one is "coming on in ten minutes, Sir, and would you mind waiting?"

Down below a dozen or more joints of mutton and beef are roasting before a huge coal fire, being turned by an ancient "smoke-jack" worked by a wheel up the chimney. These are "timed" so as to be ready for the carver at regular intervals, the last one "coming on" about 8:30. The dinner at Simpson's ends at 9, and consists practically of only two dishes, roast saddle of mutton and roast beef, with an occasional diversion in the direction of a lark pie. Though the whole institution is typically English, there is a restaurant in Paris where the same custom of wheeling the roasted joint up to the table of the diner prevails, and here you are gravely informed that "it is an old French custom."

***

It was an American poking into the nooks and crannies of London who discovered the stuffed body of Jeremy Bentham in a medical museum in Gower Street. It was the queer fancy of this worthy to be skinned and stuffed after his death, completely dressed in his favorite suit of clothes, and seated in his favorite chair. And now he is to be seen under a glass case, "looking as natural as he did in life," as the visitor is gravely informed when shown this extraordinary exhibit.

***

The fine hotels which have grown up in London during the last fifteen years are altogether the result of "the American invasion." Previous to that time the greatest city in the world had about the worst hotel facilities it would be possible to find. The English were content, when visiting London, to stop at what was called "a family hotel," which consisted of a large lodging house run by an ex-butler or retired family servant, with miserable cooking, high charges, and indifferent attention.

Mark Twain was one of the first to "roast" these institutions. All the American visitors complained. When the Langham was built the Americans flocked there at once, because it had modern conveniences and made pretenses of being up to date. It was a huge financial success, and then the Grand Hotel was built. This institution likewise made all kinds of money, and so the Victoria was rushed up across the street, followed shortly by the Metropole. All of these new hotels continued to make money, and so the Cecil was built, and this in turn was followed by the Carlton. And now other and finer hotels are projected for London, and the English people are learning that it is possible to enjoy in their own land hotel facilities as good as any in America, France, or Switzerland.

***

It is hoped that somebody will publish the diary kept for thirty years by the late George Herrick, who during all the time was the storm centre of gossip in the permanent and floating American colonies in London.

Graduating from college as valedictorian of the class of which Secretary of State Hay was a member, he went to London in a diplomatic capacity with Reverdy Johnson, and became so infatuated with the place that he never came back. After his diplomatic labors ceased, Mr. Herrick having an income from American property sufficient for his needs, he devoted himself to studying cosmopolitan life, adding to his knowledge of London's historical places, and acquiring information which would be useful to his friends from across the water.

He knew everything going on in the American colony, and was frequently sent for by the Ambassador and Consul General to keep them posted, and he had an army of friends whom he delighted to take about the great city.

It was his invariable custom to return home early in the evening and go to bed. He would arise about 5 o'clock, take a stroll through Covent Garden, return and cook his own breakfast, and then spend a couple of hours writing in a diary his thoughts, wanderings, and the information acquired the previous day. Then he would saunter to whatever hostelry was frequented at that particular time by the permanent American residents, and gather in the news of the day, perhaps making new acquaintances, for whom he was always eager. His death will be a sad loss to American journalists living in London, to whom his vast store of knowledge and unfailing courtesy were invaluable.

Berlin Strongly Forbids.

AN American woman who is visiting Germany with her husband writes as follows from Berlin:

"Well, about Berlin; it's all right, this capital of the empire, but let us be glad that we don't have to live here. Germany is like a great big reformatory, and it is only because these people know nothing better that they stand their barbed-wire methods of being kept straight.

"'Streng Verboten' is the shibboleth of the land, and after one gets over being rasped and harrowed by it, he can laugh and set to work to wonder at the docility of a great nation allowing themselves to be directed and managed in all the small concerns of life. There seems not the slightest disposition on the part of man, woman, or child to transgress a single one of the innumerable things that are 'strongly forbidden.' It is marvelous and in a way most admirable. I presume it is an outcome of the soldier influence which every household must come under.

"Then, too, the people are not great travelers, and, when they take a vacation, they go to Italy or Switzerland, where the conditions are not so desirable as the ones they left, and they get home thankful and proud of their own police regulations. These tell them how to be good, law-abiding citizens, and which road to walk up, and how to let their shop curtains down, so as not to display an inch of anything during church hours, and how to avoid draughts in the street cars, but not to go in out of the rain if they are in a beer garden. You are arrested for doing any one of a thousand absurd little things and you must go with the officer. The Judge puts you through a polite course of sprouts as to your name, where you were born, and when and what for. Then you are allowed to depart, and in proper season you receive a bill informing you how many marks' worth you have sinned against the great and only Government on earth. I fancy it is the wayward outlander who fills the public treasury, for the natives know what they must not do and don't do it.

"'It was a huge mistake in not locating the Garden of Eden in Germany. If it had been done and one of the nice young officers installed, with his sword dangling at his heels, and a 'streng verboten' notice tacked on the fateful apple tree, posterity would have been the winner and Mr. Snake would have spared himself the bad reputation he has carried about with him all these generations. So you see I entertain myself with these speculations, and who knows but that I am gaining a liberal education, as all foreign travelers are supposed to do? * * *

"Now, I have written you a tremendously long letter, and if I do not stop the policeman will be around with a new notice, 'It is strongly forbidden to bore your friends to death.'"

Criticism and Enthusiasm in Musical Opinion

SOME wise student of music once said that no other art had so many devotees who knew so little about the object of their worship. There is at least an element of truth in this utterance, though there is doubtless a shade of exaggeration. But to realize how many persons with a natural inclination toward the enjoyment of music are still groping blindly after some substantial reason for their enjoyment, who are, in a word, in the dark as to what they should look for in music and its performance, one has only to go to the numerous recitals with which a musical season begins. Singers and pianists come forward in numbers exciting to the young worshippers at the shrine of music, appalling to the professional critic, who sees before him the performance of duties never light and in most of these cases disagreeable. Every one of these singers and pianists, the great, as a matter of course, the little none the less surely, is surrounded by a circle of friends, whose chief aim in life seems, for the time being, to be to convince the performer that he or she is the most gifted and accomplished that man has yet seen, and that any person who says anything to the contrary is, if an amateur concertgoer, a fool; if a critic, a scoundrel.

Meanwhile the critic is besieged with requests to hear in private this singer or that pianist, and if he refuses, as he always should, he is called ugly names. Let it be said in passing that the entire duty of a newspaper critic is to report upon the public work of public performers. All attempts to induce him to meet and hear in private such performers are unwise, and in nine cases out of ten are dishonest, being based upon the hope that he will prove not unsusceptible to the personal influence or charm of the performer, and will thereafter write what he does not really believe.

But passing over all this preliminary stage of the illness, let us come to the climax. Persuaded by the gushing friends that she ought to give a recital, the young pianist or singer engages a musical manager, and forthwith learns her first lesson. This is, that giving recitals is not without money and without price. It is not at all uncommon for a young woman who wishes to sing for an hour and a half of an afternoon in a small hall to find that before the wheels can be set moving at all she must part with about $1,000. After the concert she will discover that the receipts through the sale of tickets have amounted to $7.50 or thereabout. The audience was almost wholly composed of the devoted friends and their friends and their friends' friends.

Then the young woman goes through with her programme, the friends applaud vigorously and sincerely, for they do really think she is a wonder, flowers are sent to the stage, and for a brief, mad hour, the world is paradise. The next day the young woman buys all the papers, and, to her intense amazement, she finds that she is treated as a most ordinary incident in the progress of the world; that faults of which she never heard, except from her teacher, are pointed out, and that her limitations are described in a very plain style.

But the friends come to tell her of her success, and to explain to her that this critic does not know anything about piano playing, and that one is in the pay of the manufacturers of a piano which she did not play, and that a third is in receipt of a regular salary for praising Paderewski, and that the world pays no attention to such fellows. And the last clause contains some truth.

But what happens? The young woman retires to obscurity. No manager comes to invite her to give another recital at his expense, not here. The representatives of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Society do not hasten to ask her what her terms will be for appearing as a soloist at their concerts. In fact, in 999 cases out of every 1,000 nothing at all happens. The young pianist or singer is just where she was before she gave the concert.

Now, were all those friends traitors? Not at all. They were all honest. They really believed that the young performer was something above the ordinary level. They filled her ears with praises which they meant. The plain truth is that they did not know the difference between their young friend and a great artist, simply because they had never acquired any sound basis of musical judgment. And for this the young performer must suffer. Who sends prosaic girls, with temperaments like unto that of Cape Cod oysters, to Europe to study piano and violin playing? Who sends girls with voices no better than those of the Castle Square chorus to France to study singing? Friends, ecstatic, emotional, enthusiastic friends. Once in a while these friends do a good thing. Once in a while they help some poor, struggling talent to develop. But in many more cases they spend their money in trying to get blood out of a stone.

Such are the thoughts which course through the mind of a chronicler of musical incidents at the beginning of a busy season. And with them goes a great pity for the poor creatures who have elected to waste their lives upon piano playing. The man who learns to blow a bassoon or an oboe may never rise to distinction, may never even appear at a Summer resort as a soloist; but he has adopted a calling which will insure him a living and even enable him to support a family. But the young woman who starts out in life as a pianist has only one of two chances, great success or utter failure. She must either be good enough to be a soloist at important concerts, or she must be nothing at all. Yes, she can teach. She can drag her life out in a weary daily round of drudgery, struggling to plant in other minds the rudiments of an art which has brought to her nothing but the bitterness of a life's failure.

The singer is a little better off. Not every one can be a Sembrich, to be sure, but even a Bauermeister or a Van Cauteran can earn a living. And if one has not a great voice, one can sing in a church or in small concerts and still live. But the pianist and the woman violinist have no place except at the top. If they cannot reach that, they must sink out of sight. And sinking out of sight is entering a life of endless torture to one who started with hopes of distinction.

Long and prayerful meditation should precede any decision to send a girl abroad to study the piano. And then—no matter whether she shows amazing facility of finger and at the age of twelve can play all Bach's fugues and Liszt's rhapsodies, no matter whether she loves piano playing so much that she cannot be kept away from the instrument—unless she shows unmistakable evidences of the possession of temperament, she should be kept at home. There is no great music without temperament, and all piano playing devoid of this is but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

***

A frequent and respected correspondent asks why it is that people speak of "music and art." Some of her young friends who are engaged in the study of painting, she notes, complain that musicians do not take any interest in art, while artists go to the opera and are "charmed, carried away," &c. Our correspondent might have answered out of hand; if it had occurred to her, that painters are obliged to go somewhere to get their ideas, while musicians are forced to get theirs entirely from within. That is to say that music is the one art which has no pattern in nature. None of the simple chord of the tonic triad is wholly and absolutely the invention of man. The musical scale is the invention of man. Melody is the invention of man, and so is harmony. To sum up the matter, man invented the very elements out of which music is made. There was nothing to furnish him with them.

The painter's first inspiration must have been the desire to catch and imprison some passing mood of nature or to immortalize the face of a beloved one. In either case he copied something which already existed. He subsequently rose to the level of creative art, but his elements all existed and still do exist in nature. He finds his model in the human face or form, the sea, the mountain. The musician, on the contrary, can carry on the practice of his entire art without ever noting the existence of the external world. To him more than to any other artist is the command directed, "Look into thy soul and write." For that reason he does become centred in his own pursuit, and he does not take sufficient cognisance of the other arts. This is bad for the musician, and the painter is right when he demands that the musician shall take at least as much interest in painting as he takes in music.

But, of course, the painter, usually ignorant of the real meaning and aim of musical art, vastly overrates his own interest in music. To go to the opera and be carried away is not at all a proof of the possession of an intelligent interest in music. There are too many other elements of interest besides the music in the opera. If the painter desires to test his curiosity about music, let him go and listen to the performance of a symphony by Beethoven, or a quartet by Brahms. When he is capable of appreciating such works, he will have reached the attitude toward music which he wishes the musician to assume toward painting.

As for the employment of the word "art" as signifying only painting, that is at best only an inaccuracy of speech. Every intelligent painter knows that the making of pictures is only a branch of art, and that the making of Gobelin tapestries has a perfect right to inclusion under the general title. So, assuredly, have all music and all literature. There are some who argue, and not without ground, that because music is wholly the invention of man, even in its primary elements, it is the greatest of all the arts. Furthermore, the universality of its language goes far toward establishing this same claim for it. But that is a matter which need not be discussed. The painter should remember that Bach was just as truly an artist as Michael Angelo was, and that neither of them can be called artist to the exclusion of Shakespeare from a right to that title.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Observations of the Theatregoer

IT MIGHT be interesting to have expert opinion from architects on the scene used for three acts of "Quality Street" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The picture shown is "the blue and white room in the house of Miss Susan and Miss Phoebe Throssel." The artist has designed a scene calculated to please the eye greatly; the coloring is subdued, and big mantelpiece and open fireplace add frank, cheerful touches. The furniture used is of the kind to set the heart of a collector throbbing.

But "the blue and white room" is obviously in the front of the Throssel home, since passers-by in Quality Street are seen through the great window that extends almost the entire width of the set. Also, it is apparent that this room occupies the middle portion of the house, since the characters make frequent exits into supposed adjoining rooms on either side of the stage.

The room as shown on the Knickerbocker stage is no less than thirty feet broad. Now, allowing that the living rooms on the sides are each only eight feet broad—veritable boarding house hallrooms—it would indicate that the house of the modest Throssel sisters has a frontage fully equal to two New York city lots. But then it is possible that ground is not high in mythical Quality Street.

It used to be the boast of a man who for a number of years provided the scenes for one of the leading theatres that he never put on a room that could not be adapted to a modern residence. Apart from that possible virtue, his scenes had nothing to commend them, and, after all, it may be just as well for the scene builder to forget practicability if the result is as pleasing as is this paradoxical room in Quality Street.

The humorous effect of the elders in "The Little Minister" who peered through the windows has led to a repetition of a similar incident in this new Barrie play.

The back drop is painted to represent the homes of the opposite side of the street neighbors of the Throssels. The novelty in this drop is that the windows are practical—that is, they slide up and down, just like "real windows." So in the final scene, when the soldier lover kisses the maiden lady who has never before enjoyed that sensation, the shocked faces of the prying neighbors at the windows across the way accentuate the note of comedy.

That elusive, indefinable quality in dramatic performance, which for want of a better term is referred to as atmosphere, is emphasized in the same play not only by the scenic investure which is a reflection of the Napoleonic period, but by language which is as quaint and old-fashioned as the bombazine gowns the people wear.

Falling upon unfamiliar ears, such expressions as "Do you opinion" for "Do you think" and "May I solicit" for "May I ask" sound strange. But they add no little to the "far-awayness" of the whole.

And while upon this subject, it may be added that in the new play at the Theatre Republic, "Under Southern Skies," there has been rather more than usual success in conveying the impression of old days in the land of balmy and sweet-scented airs. The pictures are admirably painted and the dress and speech and action of the characters are in harmony with them.

Especially pleasing is the scene in the second act, with a Hallowe'en party in progress. Stately dances are gone through with, the people on the stage carrying jack-o'-lanterns which produce a weird illumination.

One of the young Southerners begins to play a banjo. A moment after a little kinky head appears at a window, then other pickaninnies slowly assemble; finally the colony of the cabins is grouped naturally about the doors, and in the songs that follow provides the chorus.

The entire incident is handled with expertness and one does not feel, as so often in such cases, that it has been "dragged in by the heels."

When J. H. Bradbury, who plays the hare-lipped man in "Eben Holden," was a student at Tufts College he was fond of indulging in practical jokes. But a roommate turned the tables on the joker on one occasion.

Several very swell young women had come over, and Bradbury, dressed in his best and wearing a new pair of light gray trousers that he had bought for the occasion, was showing them about the grounds. One of the students approached, and in a stage whisper, quite audible to the young women, blurted out:

"Say, Bradbury, Jones says if you don't come back to the room and take off his pants, he'll have to stay in all day."

The girls shrieked with laughter, and Bradbury made a wild break for the student, who was fast disappearing across the lawn.

Up at the Murray Hill Theatre last week the revival of "East Lynne" provided an admirable object lesson as to the advances time, despite all carping to the contrary. It is difficult nowadays to understand to what this old play was indebted for its long prosperity, unless it may be ascribed to the exceptional acting ability of those who were associated with its earlier presentations. Viewed from modern standpoints, it is not only an elementary affair, but it is stupid and dull as well.

Marie Wainwright, an actress who enjoyed much favor in Shakespearean rôles at one time, still retains ability that might be more than ordinarily interesting, but in the part of the misguided wife and repentant mother her efforts went for little. And the part of Sir Francis Levisson, beloved of old actors, is one that must have required more than ordinary unction of personality to have become such a standard rôle of its kind.

The gradual disappearance of the theatre orchestra from view marks the passing of another old-time institution, and if the fashion continues, as in all probability it will, the time is not far off when the musicians in all of the theatres will be entirely hidden from view.

In the Theatre Republic Oscar Hammerstein has tucked the orchestra away back in a sort of semi-illuminated pigeon cote of a place above the proscenium. In the Garrick Theatre Charles Frohman has hidden the orchestra entirely. The orchestra occupies space directly under the footlights of the stage. In the Empire Theatre the orchestra has disappeared, but the leader still remains, sitting in front of an organ.

It was thought at first that there might be some trouble in handling the cues in the dialogue of the play, so that the orchestra leader would be able to regulate the music for them whenever needed. The electrician solved this problem, and a cluster of various-colored globes under the leader's music stand indicates just what music is needed.

And while the musician is disappearing in New York he is being brought forward to an extent in Paris. At the Vaudeville the idea of music between the acts has been tried recently. It has not met with much favor. Possibly the French people feel that it is a reflection on their conversational powers. At any rate, they have resented this foreign innovation.

Sir Henry Irving, while filling his Brooklyn engagement, makes his home at the Hotel Margaret on Columbia Heights, and it is his custom every pleasant afternoon to drive in Prospect Park.

Tuesday afternoon the driver came with the usual vehicle, a closed carriage, and set out ignorant of the fact that the spare, silk-hatted old gentleman who had climbed in was the distinguished actor.

In what seemed to be a very short time for an afternoon outing the carriage returned, and cabby came into the office looking much concerned. With the air of one imparting grave news, and, jerking his thumb over his shoulder in the direction whither Sir Henry had disappeared, he said to the clerk:

"The old lad is dotty. Shortly after we got into the Park I heard a groaning inside, then I caught the words—'Hates any man the thing he would not kill'—at that I drove out and brought him back as quickly as possible. He was a kind-lookin' old gent, too, but I didn't like that kind of talk!"

When the opening of "Colorado" was announced, a newspaper in Denver wired its New York representative to see Augustus Thomas, to learn what he knew of Colorado, anyway. The purpose was to learn if Thomas had written his play from the viewpoint of a man who never gets west of Broadway, or whether he really knows something about the State. The instructions were, if the playwright did not have local facts and color, to have all kinds of fun with him in a story for the Sunday paper. Now, as it turns out, Thomas spent three weeks working in a mine near Denver and remained altogether a couple of months in Colodado incog; not only that, but he had contributed several stories to the same newspaper, which were printed over a pen-name, without the editor's ever having discovered who the real author was. So it turns out that instead of having its little joke on Mr. Thomas, the paper will devote an illustrated page to a description of the new play, and the fact that the playwright was a contributor to the same paper will be properly displayed.

While Ethel Barrymore is sighing for "Captain Jinks" in Cincinnati this week, Virginia Harned will appear in Boston in "Alice of Old Vincennes," Mary Mannering will divide the week between Syracuse and Buffalo, and Blanche Walsh will be in St. Paul. Julia Marlowe is to play in Brooklyn. Washington theatregoers will have an opportunity to pass judgment on Richard Mansfield's "Beaucaire," while Joseph Jefferson will present familiar rôles in Baltimore. William H. Crane is booked in Chicago.

A. K.

Her Many Birthdays.

Rudolph (after he has squared himself)—You can believe me, Uncle; I really mean to begin life anew.

Uncle—Well, according to my count, that will be the eighth time that you have begun to live.

Hiding Himself.

Friend—But why did you publish your poems under the name of Smith?

Poet—Just think how many good people will fall under suspicion.

NOV

MASTER OF THE SEWSAN E. NASH

Silas Larrabee coming to New York on a Coasting Schooner.

OGUNQUIT was pale with excitement yesterday as the news ran about that Silas Larrabee was going to New York.

"How's he goin'?" everybody asked.

"On the Sewsan E. Nash," was the reply.

I had the news from Mr. Larrabee's own lips. He shouted at me as I was passing his place this morning, and when he had attracted my attention, beckoned me in.

"Can't git that miser'ble thing to shet up," he said, pointing to a cowskin trunk in the corner of the kitchen.

"No wonder," said I, "there's the toe of a rubber boot sticking out over on that corner."

Mr. Larrabee jammed the protruding toe into the trunk, closed the lid, and turned the lock.

"What's that look like?" he demanded, as he kicked the trunk under the table.

"Looks as though you were about to start on a journey, Mr. Larrabee," I suggested.

"So I be," said he. "Goin' to New York on the Sewsan E. Nash. Capt. Rufus Hatch, the feller that owns the Nash, fell off his hoss yesterday and broke his collar bone in two places. Fust thing he done when he found he'd fractur'd himself was to send for me.

"'Silas,' says he, 'what be I goin' to do? There's the Sewsan E. Nash loaded and ready to sail. I was goin' to start day after to-morrer. Doctor says now I can't go to sea agin for three weeks and mebbe four. What's goin' to become of them potaters and apples and other things that freezes and rots on pootty durn small provercation? If that 'ere cargo spiles on me I'm a ruined man. Confound that 'ere good-for-nothin', knock-kneed, gangle-jointed, tangle-footed crowbait of mine! Stubbed her toe on a rock about half the size of a cranberry bean, flopped down on her manner bones, and sent me flyin' clear over her head. Pootty bad case, ain't it, Silas?'

"'Rufus,' says I, 'it's been thirty year since I follered the sea, but I can sail a schooner all right. Would you like me to take the Nash down to New York for ye?'

"'Would I?' says he. 'That's jest what I got ye here for, Silas; but I sorter hated to ask ye. Sure you'd jest as soon go as not?'

"'Don't worry about that,' says I.

"Yes, I'm goin' to New York," Mr. Larrabee went on. "Start at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

"Look here," said he, placing his hands on my shoulders and turning his powerful eyes on my face as if to catch my answer before I could utter it, "come along with me. The Sewsan E. Nash is a pootty comf'able boat."

"Rather old, isn't she?"

"Oh, yes, she's old enough. Rufe Hatch says she's a half-sister to Noah's Ark. She's the dean of the coastin' trade all right. So fur's I know, they ain't nothin' older that plows the blue waters of the ocean. But old as she is, she's jest as young as she used to be, when it comes down to seagoin' qualerties. She can't sail none, and she never could, but she can stay on top of the water as good as any vessel you ever see. You can't think the Sewsan E. Nash.

"Wust thing about her is, she's ratty. Rufe says I've got to look out or the rats will git away with the cargo.

"'It wouldn't do no harm, Silas,' says he, 'to have a few more cats on board. Have you can bring a few from the woodpile. Tell 'em you'll treat 'em back all right.'

"That's the most thing I've got to do last night at the home of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Silas Larrabee. Seldom, if ever, has such a tribute been paid to a resident in this community as was paid to Mr. Larrabee when his friends assembled to wish him 'bon voyage' on the eve of his departure for New York. We re-echo the wish. May favoring breezes stretch the sails of the Susan E. Nash and send her bounding o'er the waves on a record-breaking trip to her destination."

"Jerusalum!" exclaimed Mr. Larrabee when he read this paragraph. "I'd like a picture of the Sewsan E. Nash, with her sails all stretched, boundin' o'er the waves and makin' a record-breakin' voyage to her destination or anywheres else.

"The feller's all right, though, in sayin' the reception was a pooty big thing for Ogunquit. Guess they wasn't nobody staid to home that was able to git over to my place. Countin' big and little, old and young, they must have been toler'ble close to three hundred of 'em. All of 'em was my friends, too. That was the best part of it. They's a powerful lot of comfort in a man's knowin' they ain't a soul in the town he lives in that's got much of anything agin him."

It is hardly necessary to say Mr. Larrabee did not have in mind any such big affair as a reception with 300 guests when he arranged for an evening at home in which to say good-bye to his friends. It was Barick Marston, Mr. Larrabee's life-long friend, who waked up the town and marched it to Mr. Larrabee's home.

It was after 8 o'clock when he got there with what he called his "rigiment." We had been wondering for half an hour why nobody had come in response to Mr. Larrabee's request. Suddenly the front door was flung open, and down the wide hall all Ogunquit paraded, singing:

For 'tis a jolly good fellow,
For 'tis a jolly good fellow,
For 'tis a jolly good fellow,
As nobody will deny.

The house was full in an instant.

"Be you surprised, Mr. Larrabee?" demanded Mrs. Barick Marston, who was the first of the invaders to enter the room where Mr. Larrabee was.

"Yes," said Mr. Larrabee. "I'm as much surprised as Barick was when the nuss come to him and said, 'Barick, your wife has presented you with the beautifulest pair of twins that ever came into the world.' You recollect what Barick said, don't ye?"

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Marston, smiling archly and winking at her husband, who by this time had joined her. "Barick says to the nuss: 'Elizy,' says he, 'tell Mrs. Marston her conduct has surprised me more'n anything she ever done before in all her life, but I ain't findin' no fault. Them twins is jest as welcome as if they wasn't but one of 'em.'

"That's the way I feel to-night," said Mr. Larrabee. "Your conduct has surprised me more'n anything that has been done in Ogunquit since the war, but I ain't findin' no fault. You're welcome, the whole lot of ye. I'm sorter obliged to ye all for comin'. If I'd knowed, though, so many was comin' I'd have had an addition built on to the old house."

"What's the matter with the barn?" cried Chas. Dawson's youngest son, pretending to be hurt. "Can't we go and shake, Mr. Larrabee?"

"Of course you can, Tilly," Mr. Larrabee replied, and in a moment the floor was covered with dancing couples, and the old house rang with the merriment of the younger folk.

It was after 2 o'clock when the last guest left the house. Mr. Larrabee and Barick Marston sat up and talked over old times, and it ain't much doubt in my mind that the joy that's warmin' Silas Larrabee's heart is recorded pootty faithful on his classereal features.

"I seen a play up to Dover a couple years ago. They was a man in it that used to git madder'n a wet hen because his wife always looked chockful of sorrer.

"'Ain't you happy?' he'd holler at her.

"'Yes,' she'd say.

"'Well, smile, then,' he'd shout to her, same time lookin' as though he'd like to chuck her out of the winder.

"Hope I ain't like that 'ere woman. Be I smilin' enough to suit ye?"

"You look as happy as a big sunflower, Mr. Larrabee," shouted the schoolmaster, and a cheer of indorsement followed.

"Well, if I'm smilin' and happy, you know the reason why. Ogunquit has been good to me to-night—good to me—yes, very, very good to me."

There was a pause just here, and before Mr. Larrabee resumed his remarks two great tears burst from his eyes and rolled down the two sides of his nose.

"They's diamonds on your nose, Mr. Larrabee," one of the young women called out as the light of the lantern swinging aloft fell upon the watery spheres.

"Yes," answered Mr. Larrabee, "they're part pay to my friends for their goodness to me. Smiles and tears, both to once, brother and sister like the Marston twins. And now that I've thanked you two ways I'm goin' to git off this 'ere table cloth. No knowin' what I'd do if I should stay up here any longer."

It didn't take long to clear away the supper things, and then the dance was resumed. It was 12 o'clock by Barick Marston's watch when the party broke up.

"You'll have to let the cows sleep a little later'n usual to-morrer mornin'," Mr. Marston remarked as he shook hands with his old friend, Silas, and bade him good-night.

"Wonder what the cows thought of the party, paw," said one of the Marston twins as the family moved away.

"Cows don't know enough to think, Euphemy," Mr. Marston answered in the most matter-of-fact way.

"Paw ain't much for jokes, is he maw?" whispered Euphemy to her mother.

Euphemy didn't attribute to the right cause her father's failure to respond to her pleasantry in kind. The fact was she interrupted her father just as he was about to say something to me.

"Silas was consider'ble surprised, wasn't he?" remarked Mr. Marston as soon as he had silenced his daughter.

"Well, I want to tell you we've got another surprise for him. He was 'round to-day borryin' cats. He borried half a dozen that's goin' to be delivered aboard the schooner to-morrer forenoon.

"But he's borried about forty more that he don't know nothin' about. They'll be delivered aboard the schooner to-morrer forenoon, too, but we don't intend to have Silas to ketch on to it till he's been out to sea over night.

"Day after to-morrer mornin' them cats will be set free—one at a time—and you'll see 'em come rushin' up on deck. Geewhis! but wouldn't I like to ketch sight of Silas then. Countin' them that's on the Nash now and the six he borried intentional and the forty he borried without knowin' he was doin' of it, they's goin' to be quite a big maryne cat party out there on the ocean. Gee whis! but I'd like to be there when them cats holds their mass meetin' on the Sewsan E. Nash. Better take your camery along and make a picture of it, with Silas watchin' it off the poop-deck."

"What'll Mr. Larrabee do with all those cats, Mr. Marston?" I asked.

"Geenycriny, how do I know?" responded Mr. Marston. "That's wuss'n a problem in compound interest."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Nov. 12.

PERENNIAL SOCIALISTIC CAMPAIGN.

WITH the blare of bands and the blaze of fireworks, which died out at election time, the two old parties practically abandoned, until the next campaign, organized efforts to spread their political gospel. This is not true of the earnest believers in a co-operative Commonwealth, who make up the Socialist Labor and Social Democratic Parties.

To a great extent the Socialists carry on their active campaign the year round. Political meetings are held by them in every month of the twelve. When election time comes round that they have not spread their propaganda in vain is shown by their increased vote.

During the weeks preceding an election the Socialists are, of course, more active than at any other time in the year. Then they hold big indoor meetings, some of which are attended by 5,000 or more people, and hundreds of outdoor meetings. Inspired by their devotion to an idea they nominate complete tickets and strive just as hard for votes as though their tickets had hope of immediate success. The Socialists only smile at those who tell them they are "throwing their votes away."

"Wait and see," is their answer to this accusation, and they keep on working like beavers for converts to the idea of destroying the competitive system and establishing in its place a worldwide co-operative Commonwealth.

The campaigning of the Socialists goes on without attracting notice by residents of New York. Their methods are matters of history, and given here because numbers of the [illegible] Party, Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the Socialist Labor Party, William P. Dewey, Justice Jerome, John Mitchel, Thomas V. Cooke, and a number of society women were all bitterly denounced [illegible] in Boston in the interests [illegible] Socialists are no respecters of persons. Any

printer, a tailor, a bookbinder, or a machinist. Invariably the Socialist is a man or woman who devotes a goodly part of life to study, reading, and thought. In an argument the average New Yorker is more than likely to be worsted by his Socialist neighbor if an economic or political discussion arises between them.

When hundreds or thousands of people of this sort meet the sum total is unlike the ordinary political gathering. There is no booming or undignified shouting. One man who at a big Socialist labor meeting during the campaign shouted: "What's the matter with Keinard?" was frowned down by those around him and was in danger for a time of being ejected from the hall. It was not that the audience lacked in enthusiasm for its Mayoralty candidate, Mr. Keinard, but this particular manner of expressing enthusiasm was regarded as undignified.

Oratory which extols Socialist leaders predicts the coming triumph of Socialism or eulogizes Socialist doctrines often stirs thunders of deep but dignified applause. The denunciation of a traitor to the cause of Socialism or its enemies is always likely to stir a storm of hisses.

For their political opponents and for all whom they regard as part or parcel of the "capitalist class" the Socialists are unsparing in terms of denunciation. At a single meeting of the Socialist-Labor Party held a short time ago the Anarchists, the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the labor unions, Tweed, leaders were described as "fakir fakirs." Tammany Hall, the Citizens' Union, Randall Dodge, Remy [illegible] Shepard, [illegible] Robert M. Sheppard, [illegible] Lexow, William P. Dewey, Justice Jerome, John Mitchel, Thomas V. Cooke, and a number of society women were all bitterly denounced [illegible] in Boston in the interests [illegible] Socialists are no respecters of persons. Any

LITTLE STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Why Gamblers "Fell Out."

THE sporting men are whispering a story of tragic interest which occurred recently (to use the expression) "in their midst."

Two associates engaged a man at cards and won some $1,800 from him. He would not pay, but promised to do so in a few days. This offer was satisfactory and accepted, as the man was known "as good."

A few days after, walking up town for the purpose, he met one of them and handed him the money, passing on and meeting the other a few blocks away. He informed this one that he had just paid the other, and the gambler left in search of his associate to obtain his division of the money, which he happened to be badly in need of just at the moment.

Finding his associate, he was astonished, by a stout denial on the man's part that there had been a settlement. Doubting his associate's statement, the gambler determined to "do" him before he would "do" himself. He procured a bottle of whisky tinctured with knock-out drops, induced his associate to accompany him to his room in a well-known sporting hotel on the plea of discussing a proposition with him. As soon as the drugged whisky had done its work he searched his insensible companion and found the sum paid him secreted in an inside vest pocket. The gambler then hid the money under the carpet, seated himself in a chair near by, and began reading the daily paper.

When the victim recovered and discovered his loss he promptly charged the other with the robbery, admitting the payment, to account for his having the money. Thereupon the other drew a revolver and compelled his associate to lead the way down stairs to the barroom, where there was the usual number of sports gathered at the counter. In a few not very choice but very forcible words he denounced the offender to his acquaintances and then ordered him away, vowing that if he found him in the city after twenty-four hours he would shoot him down like a cur.

As he had a record for keeping his word, the other decided not to test him and left the city for parts unknown—and his share of the money has been or will be paid out by the possessor to a fund the sporting men maintain for the support of the antiquated and unfortunate of their number.

A Wall Street Curiosity.

WHEN joint owners of real estate wish to effect a division of their holdings the property usually is sold, each owner taking his respective share of the proceeds. But down on Wall Street a lot is being partitioned much after the manner in which two boys would "whack up" a piece of pie or a cent's worth of candy.

No. 56 Wall Street adjoins the Central Trust Company Building, is owned by George Peabody Wetmore, and 60 Wall Street by Mrs. Edith C. Iselin. The building in between these two, No. 58, is the property of Mr. Wetmore and Mrs. Iselin jointly.

Some time ago Mr. Wetmore decided that his building might yield better returns if it were overhauled and a more attractive front put in. It also occurred to him how much better his remodeled structure would look with a frontage of thirty-seven feet instead of twenty-five. He owned a half-interest in the adjoining lot, and why should he not have it? Mrs. Iselin offered no objection, and passers-by on Wall Street recently have been somewhat mystified by the building of a substantial brick wall along what seemed to be the centre of a lot.

The new wall when completed will be the easterly side of Mr. Wetmore's new building. Mrs. Iselin now has a vacant lot about twelve feet wide on her hands—a pretty valuable piece of ground to be idle in such a location, but hardly available for any purpose unless she shall decide to remodel her building and take in the half lot just as Mr. Wetmore is doing.

A Mystery in Men's Dress.

"WHY are the sleeves of the new Raglan overcoats so long that they reach the tips of the fingers, and are then turned up, leaving the hands free?"

The tailor was evidently surprised when asked the question.

"I really don't know," he finally answered. "To tell the truth, it never occurred to me that there ought to be a reason other than this, that it is the way this Lord Raglan, who has given the garment its name, wears it."

"And it never occurred to you either to ask why you make imitation cuffs on almost all the coats you make?"

"No; but it seems now as if the explanation of the Raglan and the false cuffs must be the same. The real cuffs, which are revived in the Raglan, were the regular wear for soldiers in cold weather in the days when gloves—handshoes, as the literal Germans call them—were either unknown or too expensive for the use of any but the very rich. These cuffs were turned down over the hands when the soldier was exposed to the sharp blasts of outdoors and turned up when he went indoors. It was a sensible and useful arrangement then, of course.

"When they passed away, the imitative tailors kept on producing the long sleeves that yielded the cuffs; but finally they gave way to the progress of events sufficiently to content themselves with merely sewing a piece of braid or doing some heavy stitching around the sleeves where the turned-up cuffs would terminate.

"It isn't fair," said the tailor, "to hold our guild entirely responsible for the perpetuation of the notion of the cuff, even if it is an absurdity in these days. It is mighty hard to bring about a change in the fashion of men's clothes, otherwise the chimneypot hat, not to mention the claw-hammer coat, would have disappeared long ago. Men won't stand for any great deviation in their dress from one year's end to the other, even if women will.

"Men are really much more conservative than women in all things. With the cuff established as an appanage of a coat, it would have required the courage of ten revolutionists to leave it, or the symbol of it, off, and we have the old adage to prove that a tailor is but the ninth part of an ordinary man.

"And it occurs to me," resumed the tailor after a pause, "that there must be some further use now for the cuffs on overcoats, or they would not have been revived. Probably this man Raglan found that turning them down over the hands in very cold weather added to his comfort, even if he did wear gloves."

Perhaps he did; but it is dollars to doughnuts that not one tailor out of the thousands who have revived the cuff has ever even thought of the utilitarian excuse for it.

A Thick Fog.

"I HAVE met a great many liars in my time," said Pilot Josh Lane the other day, "but John Lundy, a Rockaway oysterman, is far and away king of them all. It doesn't make any difference what you tell John in the way of a fairy tale, he will always go you one better. You may depend upon him, for he never fails.

"Two or three weeks ago I met John in a saloon in Long Island City. We got to talking about fogs, and I tried to impress him with the thickness of the fogs in London. I told him how people, standing on a street corner in London, could not see the lighted lamp on the post beside them; how people, after leaving their own doorstep, could not find their way back home, until the fog had lifted, and a dozen other stories all greatly embellished. But it was no use—I could not even faze him. This was the return I got:

"'Sonny, fogs may be pretty thick in that town, but they ain't half so bad as I've seen right here on Long Island. I remember once, 'bout ten years ago, when I was shinglin' the upright part of my house, a fog rolled in from the East fit to put a man's eyes out. I didn't take much notice of it at first, but kept on nailin' down shingles, an', by and by, it lightened up some, and what do you think I'd been doin', Sonny? I was a half a mile away from the house, and the shingles was lyin' on the field all the way back. That blamed fog was so thick I'd been nailin' shingles on it and didn't know it. And that ain't the worst fog I've seen, neither."

He Knew His Bees.

"DID you ever hear of a man who could recognise a bee from the other members of its swarm?" asked Col. J. E. Showalter while talking to a group of horsemen in the Hoffman House lobby a few evenings ago.

"Oh, you needn't give me the laugh; it's so. I've done it.

"Of course it isn't every one who can do it—just as there are few artists that can catch the expression of a horse and put it on canvas. It's on the same principle that some shepherds know every sheep in a flock of two or three thousand.

"When I was a young man I went West from Kentucky to locate. I was charmed with the beauty of Southern California and settled for a year or two at San Diego. I found that I would starve there if I tried to practice law, so I turned to almost the only thing at which one could make a living then in that section, and went on a bee ranch.

"There you go again! Because you never heard of anything but horses you imagine a bee ranch doesn't exist. Well, it does. That whole section is practically covered with a white sage, the bloom of which makes perhaps the best honey in the world. Consequently the country has been divided into great bee ranches and the production of honey became quite an industry. Some of the best pure white honey on the New York market to-day comes from San Diego. In the course of the development of the industry it was found that the black bee, from near the River Po, in Italy, was the best suited for their purpose. Well, I worked for about a year on a bee ranch and became so familiar with the bees that I learned to distinguish them from each other."

After Many Years.

VERY curious was the scene enacted in a popular up-town table d'hôte restaurant one evening recently. A middle-aged gentleman of distinguished appearance entered and found a seat at the only vacant small table.

He had scarcely been seated before almost his exact counterpart in facial appearance entered and was ushered to the seat opposite him—the only unoccupied seat. Each naturally looked at the other, and was struck by the wonderful resemblance.

It was evident that they were strangers.

Their respective orders served, the onlookers were amused to find them taking furtive glances at each other with wonderment and bewilderment depicted on their features.

Finally, probably encouraged by the wine, one of them ventured to say to the other that his name was —— and that the family resemblance of the other was most striking.

"I had a twin brother," he said, "but he was lost in his infancy in going from England to Australia."

"No, he was not lost," was the reply. "He was rescued by a passing ship and taken to Melbourne and reared by the man who had picked him up out of the sea as his son. Recently on his death, I learned the secret of my life and I am now on my way to England to hunt up my family."

A hasty comparison of dates recalled the fact that the two were twins—hence their wonderful family resemblance—reunited by a singular circumstance after separation since early youth.

Missed the Gold Brick Man.

AN old-time agriculturist from Wisconsin came to this city the other day wearing the whiskers and carrying the typical umbrella of the farmer in the funny paper. He stopped at a Greenwich Street hotel, where he had staid once before when he was on his way to the gold diggings of California. He went to bed at dark because he was afraid to go out on the street. Next morning he started to see the town. He was going past Washington Market, when a tradesman stepped out and hailed him.

"You're from the West, aren't you?" said the man, who wore a white apron and was so plainly in business that the farmer was not afraid of him.

"Yes, Sir."

"You're a farmer?"

"Yes, Sir."

"I want to get into touch with some one out there who can send me a lot of good creamery butter. Are you the man?"

"No, Sir; but I've got a friend who is."

Then the tradesman asked more questions. The farmer went into the market. A poultry man wanted to know about Western fowls, the cause of the scarcity, the probable price, and the like. When the farmer left he had been in the market more than an hour, and knew by his common sense that he had conferred a favor on the marketmen. He was pleased accordingly.

Later on he went into a railroad office to see about taking a new route home. The railroad was one which has recently opened through service to the West, and an Assistant General Passenger Agent wanted to ask questions about the line generally taken by Wisconsin men for the East, and whether they would be likely to take a different line if certain changes were made. He also wanted to know about the crops and probable shipments. He found the farmer so interesting that he asked him out to lunch.

When the agriculturist returned to the hotel that evening he asked about the theatres, and said to the clerk:

"I thought everybody in town was layin' for me to rob me, but it looks jest as though they was waitin' for me to come down an' tell 'em what they was wantin' to know about Wisconsin. The town's been good enough to me in the daytime, an' I guess I'll chance it at night."

Steam-Roller Men as Cauffeurs.

"WE'VE lost a good many of our best steam-roller engineers since the motor vehicle craze began," said a foreman employed by an asphalt paving concern.

"They've gone to work driving the new-fangled machines. People who can afford them can pay a chauffeur a good deal more money than the company can give their steam-roller men, and the work is a sight cleaner and easier.

"You might not think they'd make particularly good drivers, but those I know who've gone into the business are doing well.

"In the first place, they're practical steam engineers and good mechanics, and, although it might not look that way, it takes a sight more skill to wriggle a clumsy steam roller backward and forward over patches of asphalt than it does to pilot a motor vehicle through the worst jam on Broadway."

Union Club's Unique Rug.

AN Oriental rug, the like of which has never been made before, is about to be manufactured for the Union Club in this city, in whose new clubhouse it will form an interesting and luxurious floor covering.

This rug will be unique, not because it is to be specially woven for a certain room after a special design, but because the design is to consist of the names of the members of the club in Persian characters.

It pleases members of the Union Club to know that they can walk about on their own names and hand those names down to a more or less remote posterity, according to the care with which the rug is to be preserved. Of course, there are very few members of the Union Club who can read Persian. Most of them forgot it after leaving school, if they ever learned it. So that when the said rug arrives from Persia, where it is to be produced, members will have a good deal of difficulty in picking out their names from the mass. The committee, likewise, is trusting to the integrity of the Persian gentlemen who have the rug in hand to see to it that the queer figures they are producing in the design are in fact the names of the members and not one of those flowery pipe dreams of the Omar Khayyam order so frequently incorporated in a carpet.

Nobody, for instance, knows what "Smith" would look like in Persian, and when it comes to "William Travers Jerome," whose name is on the list, the net output of the designer is expected to be indeed weird, because there is no such name as Travers or Jerome in Persia, and the written language is not altogether phonetic.

One member of the club claimed recently to be able to read Persian, but when he proceeded to "translate" a Persian document that he was holding upside-down his fellow-members lost confidence in him. A carefully prepared diagram giving the name of each member of the club, together with the same in Persian characters, is expected to accompany the rug when it arrives in this country. With the aid of this document members will be able to find themselves among the hieroglyphics, and thus each will know where is is "at." Even then, however, there being no Persian members of the club, there will be no way of proving the fact. A few moral utterances from the Koran will be thrown in for good luck.

New Stories of the Law.

A LAWYER of some distinction, who began practice in a small New England town, says his first client required a deed covering certains parcels of land sold to a neighbor. The deed was drawn in due form, and after its execution the client demanded his bill. It was $2. This amount was objected to as a most exorbitant sum for the service rendered.

"I told him," says the lawyer, "that to enable me to draw the deed I studied two years in the Lancaster Academy, and this cost me $200; then I spent four years in Dartmouth College, which cost me $250 a year more, and then I went to the Harvard Law School for another year at a cost of $500.

"'So you see, Mr. Hines, that to get the necessary education to do this work I had to pay out $1,700, and yet you think my charge of $2 is a large one.'

"The man looked at me for a moment in amazement and then exclaimed: 'Gosh! What a darned fool you must have been before they begun on you!'" * * *

From the same source comes the story of a lawyer who was said in his day to have drawn more wills than any one else in his county. Upon the death of a respected citizen there was much speculation as to the value of his property. The village gossip undertook to find out the facts. Calling upon Mr. Heywood—the lawyer referred to—he remarked:

"Well, I suppose you made Mr. Blank's will?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"Well, then," continued the gossip, "you probably know about how much he left. Would you mind telling me?"

"Oh, no," said Mr. Heywood, in his slow way. "He left every cent that he had."

No Demand for Snow Shovels.

THE shopkeeper on the corner said the other day: "This pleasant Fall and the mild Winters we have with occasional severe spells of cold and never a certainty as to what the weather will be, are well enough for the general run of people, but it is hard for the dealers in supplies. We must have seasonable goods, we don't want to lay in a stock of things which will eat up the profit lying idle, and it is pretty hard to know what to do.

"Three years ago we had a Winter with cold and snow. Every one wanted a snow shovel, and there were very few to be found. The retail dealers soon sold out, and the wholesale people had no supply from which to draw upon. It was one of those cases of being unprepared to meet the public demand. But you may be sure none of us would be caught napping a second time in regard to the same article, and the next year every dealer laid in a good stock of snow shovels.

"That was all the good it did. It did not snow that Winter, and it did not snow the following. Now we are having Summer weather, and no one knows what the future will bring forth. Certainly the prophets of the Weather Bureau do not or they might help us out. Snow shovels are bulky to store, and those we bought after the last snowy Winter have lain idle for so long that it will be but little satisfaction to sell them if we should chance to have a snowy season this year."

What He Declared.

An irascible German who recently landed in this city was much irritated by the Customs Inspectors. After he made his declaration he was charged duty on $50 worth of trinkets. He protested that he had no trinkets, and when shown his declaration blurted out:

"Ach! Trinks! Dot Inspector, what you calls him, ask me what I buy abroad, and he put down so much dot I told him I spent $50 for drinks, but I haven't got them now."

1901

Humor of Advertising

IT is a queer place to look for humor, the advertising columns of a newspaper, and one that at first glance would seem a barren field; yet a close inspection of these columns, both in the papers of other days and in those of our own, really affords a rich harvest of amusing expression and thought. In many cases, particularly in the advertisements of our day, the humor is conscious, something striven for; in other cases the charm of the advertisement lies in its quaint or faulty wording, or in its unusual meaning to our eyes. The majority of such cases is found, of course, in the advertisement columns of the old papers of England and our own country.

A very good example of conscious humor, with a touch of sarcasm in it, is found in the issue of March 1, 1681, of The Mercurie, a paper that had turned its coat with the Restoration.

"A most ingenious monkey, who can both write, read, and speak as good sense as his masters, nursed in the kitchen of the late Commonwealth, and when they broke up housekeeping entertained by Noi Protector, may be seen to do all his tricks over again every Wednesday."

A common class of humor is the sarcastic request to return goods stolen, generally "by mistake," and in these the columns of all ages are rich. Here are some examples from The London Gazette, printed in issues between the years 1702 and 1752:

"Missed on Monday night, a large hanging coat of Irish frieze supposed to be taken away (through mistake) by a gentleman in a fair champagne wig and light clothes. If he will please to remember where he took it to and return it, it will be kindly received."

"If the gentleman who took eight £5 bills out of another gentleman's pocket in the library last Tuesday has made any money out of them, would kindly return the original capital to ——"

"If the man who stole the Bull Terrier from my house on Sunday will call, he can have the pedigree, which is useless to me."

Something of the same spirit animates Mr. Ezra Griswold, who advertises in The Connecticut Courant of date Aug. 4, 1709:

"The subscriber wishes to notify his old-time honorable customers, who practice stealing, and destroying his fruit every year, that his watermelons are now almost ripe; and, if they do not as usual destroy the fruit and vines immediately, they will get entirely ripe; and then somebody or other will be the better for them, which will be a grievous mortification to those manly gentlemen."

Here are two examples called forth by the joy of two estimable gentlemen over the departure of their "household plagues." The first is from a Dublin paper of 1763, and the second from The Essex Gazette, (American,) Sept. 17, 1771:

"Run away from Patrick M'Dullagh.

"Whereas my wife Bridget has again walked away with herself and left me with her four small children and her poor, old blind mother, and, I hear, has taken up with Jim Guigan, the lame fiddler—the same that was put in the stocks last Easter for stealing Barday Doody's gamecock—this is to give notice that I will not pay for bite or sup on her or his account to man or mortal, and that she had better never show the mark of her ten toes near my home again.

"N. B.—Jim had better kape out o' me sight."

Mr. Josiah Woodbury is even more thankful and resigned.

"Beverley, Sept. 17, 1771.—Ran away from Josiah Woodbury, cooper, his house plague for seven long years, Masury Old Moll, alias Trial of Vengeance. He that lost her will never seek her; he that shall keep her I will give two bushel of beans. I forwarn all persons in town or country from trusting said Trial of Vengeance. I have hove all the old shoes I can find, for joy, and all my neighbors rejoice with me. A good ridance of bad ware! Amen."

Here is one from the pen of Steele, at that time editor of the celebrated Tatler.

"I certify that John Partridge was not only dead on July 28, 1708, but continues so to this time.

"Beware of counterfeits, for such are abroad!"

An invitation to a wedding, published as an advertisement in The Cumberland Pacquet, 1788, reads as follows:

"Suspend for one day your cares and
your labours,
And come to our wedding, kind friends and
good neighbours."

Of advertisements published in all seriousness there are very many which mirror customs and thoughts different from our own. Such are many of the stilted and laborious notices to be found in the London papers of the eighteenth century, and even of the nineteenth. Take for instance a card addressed by the purveyor of a certain ointment to the ladies of London, in 1827:

"The subscriber's opinion of the female mind and character is too far exalted to suppose for a moment that the ladies of the city and elsewhere, to whom this card is addressed, can be cajoled or flattered to patronize him; but wishes to address himself to their good sense only."

This one, from The Times, is droll:

"Miss urgent—Will some kind friend give a pony to elderly, heart-disabled, poor, rural incumbent, scattered population, large parish, very large family? Also, will any one subscribe toward a bicycle for his seriously rheumatic daughter?"

In The Intelligencer, March 14, 1684, in the reign of Charles II., this appeared:

"His Sacred Majesty, having declared it to be his Royal will and purpose to continue the healing of his people for the Evil, during the month of March, and then to give over till Michaelmas next, I am commanded to give notice thereof, that the people may not come up to town in the Interim and be disappointed."

In The Tatler, Steele invited the ladies to pour all the slander they wished into the editorial ear.

"Any ladies who have any particular stories of their acquaintance which they wish privately to make public may send 'em by penny post to Isaac Bickerstaff — —."

Of the class of notices that excite the risibilities of the reader through curious or incorrect phrasing, a few examples are quoted here.

An advertiser in The Gentleman's Magazine asks a rather difficult question:

"Any one giving information about the residence of William Griffith, deceased, will be rewarded."

Houghton's collection, 1693, has this doubtful statement:

"I know of several curious women that would wait on ladies, to do housekeeping."

Steele, in The Tatler, published in his "Lost" column:

"A cameo brooch, representing Venus and Adonis on the Drumcondra Road, about 10 o'clock Tuesday." A comma omitted did the damage that time, but in the same issue appears a call for "a green lady's parasol"!

What shall we say of a Salem, Mass., lady who advertises that she is ready and willing "to take a lady or gentleman for breakfast or tea"?

In The London Times, 1826, the editor called for "a respectable gentleman of good character, capable of teaching the classics as far as Homer and Virgil." A few days later the paper published a reply, which may or may not have been the product of the fertile brain of one of the numerous wits of the time. The spelling of it seems to mark it genuine, and it was so considered by the editor.

"Sir—With reference to an advertisement which were inserted in The Times newspaper a few days ago, respecting a school assistant, I beg to state that I should be happy to fill that situation, but as most of my friends reside in London, and not knowing how far Homer and Virgil are from there, I beg to state that I should not like to teach the classics farther than Hammersmith or Turnham Green. Waiting your reply, I am, Sir, etc.,

"JOHN SPARKS."

A peculiar advertisement, not so mirth-provoking as interesting, appears in The Flying Post, 1694:

"If any gentleman has a mind to oblige his country friend with an account of Public affairs he may have it for twopence of J. Salusbury, on a sheet of fine paper; half of it being blank he may thereon write his own private business."

Touchin' on and Appertainin' to "Spiggety."

THERE was a drumhead court-martial in the guardhouse on Governors Island the other day and as a result one of the brightest mascots in the regular army was ordered expelled from the island.

"Spiggety," the white-haired Porto Rican dog, was the prisoner, and the court-martial that heard his case banished him to Sandy Hook. Sergt. Wiltse, who is stationed at the Hook, was told to look after Spiggety and to see that he did not suffer for want of a warm bed or things good to eat in his new home.

"Here's how it all came about," said a private in the guardroom. "You know this outfit, like all others in the regular establishment, has certain rules and regulations to measure up to, and if you don't do it something's going to drop. There ain't no doubt but the fall that's a-comin' to you will be a good one. Now, all outfits have dogs and cats and every other kind of pets. Spiggety was one of the kind we liked, and there wasn't a man in the company, or on the island for that matter, who wouldn't have considered it a personal matter if anybody hurt that little white-haired dog that we got in San Juan when we was on duty in Porto Rico.

"You have been on this island before, of course, and you have no doubt seen all these squirrels over here that are in the habit of kicking up dust and eating nuts in front o' Gen. Brooke's house. Now, some of them squirrels has been here ever since the trouble with Mexico, away back in the forties, they say, and they have privileges that no other bushy-tailed animals on the face of this earth have.

"They are the owners of the trees, have the right to pass an officer without saluting, don't do guard duty, and go to bed or get up whenever they want to. So you see that when it comes to comparin' 'em with a common soldier the fellow who wears clothes ain't in it.

"Well, to come right down to the point where Spiggety figures in this transaction and where them pesky, good-for-nothin' bushy-tailed varmints figures, too, I'll say that for some reason which none of us on the island has been able to find out Spiggety declared war on the squirrels.

"How it all come about we have been tryin' to figure out, and we have come to the conclusion that Spiggety, bein' a dog so much smarter than any other dog that ever lived, decided that the life them squirrels was leading was a lazy, good-for-nothin' one, and made up his mind to put an end to the nuisance.

"The first time anybody noticed anything wrong was one day when a Corporal reported that he failed to see any squirrels playing around on the ground. They were all up in the trees, he said, and looked as if they were scared mighty near to death.

"About this time somebody called Spiggety, who was walking post, so to speak, in front of the General's house. Spiggety came as soon as he was called and was soon doin' tricks in the guardroom for the boys.

"In a little while another Corporal come in and we asked him if he noticed any squirrels in front of Gen. Brooke's house. He said he had, and we all went out and looked, and sure enough, there was the whole bunch gallivantin' around in the grass and on the sidewalks. When we went out to look Spiggety went, too, and that's how we found out where all the trouble was.

"No sooner did them squirrels see him than up the trees they scampered as fast as they could go. Spiggety ran after 'em and commenced to bark at 'em up in the trees. Then we saw Spiggety's finish unless we could find some way to keep him away from the squirrels.

"Well, the short of it all is that try as we might, we couldn't keep Spiggety away from the squirrels, and finally some of the people away up in 'G' found it out and we was told that Spiggety would have to go if he didn't leave them squirrels alone. Finally the order come for us to send him away unless he stopped his war business on them bushy-tailed pets.

"Seeing it was up to us, a kind of court of inquiry, like the one that's just finished in Washington, was called together to decide on Spiggety's fate. Sergt. Way, Supervisor of Castle Williams, was made President, and Sergt. Conine and Corp. Healy were made his side partners. They heard all the phases of the case, listened to the wrangling of the would-be lawyers, and then gave a fond look at our mascot and went into executive session to decide on a verdict.

"In about twenty minutes they came out and said that after a careful digesting of all the evidence they had decided that it was best for Spiggety that he be sent away, and named Sandy Hook as the place selected for him to go, and Sergt. Wiltse, who is a fine fellow, as the man who was to be his guardian. Spiggety sailed away on the General Meigs the next day, and if ever a dog on the face of this green earth got a send-off that ain't got a parallel in the history of the establishment, Spiggety was that dog."

If Electricity Failed.

"DID you ever stop to think," asked the man who is always "thinking," "how dependent people are on modern inventions? We just press the button and expect something else to do the rest, and if the something else failed, we would be lost.

"There's electricity, for instance. We don't even know what it is yet. Thirty years ago it hadn't begun to be used, except in an experimental sort of way by the scientists. Now there's scarcely anything we do that we don't call in electricity to help us.

"Just think what would happen here in New York if 'electricity' should suddenly go out of business some fine day. Don't need to bother about how that might happen, because I don't suppose it's likely that it will happen. But suppose that it should; that there should be some atmospheric disturbance, brought on perhaps by our old friend Bela's comet getting too close, or by some other disposition of the planets that might upset the atmospheric phenomena—where would we be?"

The listener not being disposed to venture a prophecy, based on the hypothesis thus presented, the "wonderer" proceeded:

"The whole city would be thrown into a state of panic. Lights would go out, and basements and inside rooms where electricity is used for illuminating would be in darkness. The inmates would pour forth into the streets, where no longer trolley or other electric cars would be moving, and which would soon be seething with their congested human traffic.

"Fancy what that would mean! The elevated roads are hardly now able to handle the city's travel, and the few horse cars and the twenty thousand or so of vehicles would help but little in the emergency. They might, it is true, do something in Manhattan, but what would be the plight of Brooklyn, where the trolley cars are universal?

"Then the telegraph and the telephones would be silent, and nobody would know what was taking place anywhere out of the world or in the rest of the city. That didn't seem to bar this people expected nothing else, but it would mightily upset matters now.

"There would be a panic, of the changes such as no block system ever yet looked. Hysteria and speculation would rule. Above in a word, Gotham, and the other cities would give no hint of what they ought to do or what the rest of the world was doing.

"Fires might break out in every part of the great city, and still the alarm sounders in the stations would emit no warning alarm. Incipient blazes might grow into mighty conflagrations, and only a faint stream or two from some nearby hydrant would play upon their leaping flames."

The "thinking" man paused a moment, as though in awesome contemplation of the diresome happenings. Then he resumed, in somewhat different vein:

"And the beastly inconvenience of it! The man with the office at the top of the twenty-story building would be taking more strenuous exercise, climbing up and down, instead of riding in an elevator, than he had contemplated since graduating from the football field. Even a Mayoralty candidate getting up at 7 A. M. and swinging Indian clubs and dumbbells and then walking over Brooklyn Bridge would not be in it with him.

"And the fellow who had been up late the night before and had a headache, and pushed the button for a —well, a pitcher of cold water—would get no response to the ring that didn't ring, and would have to dress without it."

There was a note of sadness in the voice of the "thinking" man, and just to make sure that the button had not reached that stage yet, he reached across the café table and pressed it.

American Grapes and Wines.

"IT will surprise most people, I am sure, to know that there are invested in vineyards and wine cellars in the United States not less than $170,000,000," said a dealer in American wines. "There are at least 400,000 acres of land in this country planted to vineyards, of which perhaps 250,000 acres are in California alone. Of that area, between 30,000 and 40,000 acres are in raisin grapes. California alone grows the raisin grape. Of the California grapes, seven-eighths go to the wine press, while of the grapes grown in all the rest of the Union, three-fourths are marketed for table use. The raisin-growing counties of California, four in number, will cure 2,000,000 boxes of raisins this year, which will be worth all of $3,000,000.

"The grapes grown in California for raisins are the Muscat of Alexandria and the Muscat del Gardo Blanco. Besides raisins, these counties produce most of the sherry and sweet wines that come from California.

"What may be called the dry wine belt of California is in the Counties of Napa, Sonoma, Santa Clara, Almeda, and one or two adjacent counties, covering an area of fifty miles north, east, and south of San Francisco. Good dry wines are also made in some of the counties in the Sacramento Valley.

"The grapes grown in California to-day include every variety that have made the vineyards of Europe famous, including the Cabernet, Sauvignon, Carbanet, Franc, Malbeck, Tarnat, Meriot, and St. Laurent grapes from the Bordeaux districts of France; Martaros grapes from the Island of Palos, Semillons and Sauvignons from Sauterne, Pinot and Petit Sirrah grapes from the Burgundy districts, Johannesbergers, Traminers, and Franken Rieslings from the storied Rhine, Chasselas grapes from Alsace-Lorraine, and the rich Bergers from Moselle. It is from these numerous varieties of grapes that the wines of California are pressed.

"The famous Chailosa and Folie Blanche cognac grapes are also largely grown, the wine from them being made into brandy. Then there are the rich Spanish Muscats and the favorite Hungarian table grape, the Flaming Tokay. In no other vine region in the world are all these splendid grapes found growing side by side. But it is a fact that with all their royal lineage these famous vineyards would be of no account at all if virility were not given them by grafting upon varieties of our native wild grape, which alone resists that deadly enemy of the foreign grape vines, the phylloxera, and which transmit their resistant quality to the alien vine.

"While California is known as the home of American wines, it is a fact that the State is not a successful champagne producer. California alone produces more than one-half of the entire still wine output of the country, the wineries being numbered by the thousands, but there are but two champagne cellars in the State, and their output is small. New York State manufactures three-quarters of all the American champagne of the country, about 75,000 cases, and should American champagne take the place of the imported, it will not be to California that we must look for it, but to New York, Ohio, and Missouri. And it will be made, as it is now, after the French method, but out of genuine native American grapes."

Benevolence Its Own Reward.

"Hear about old Goodboy's adventure last night?"

"Nope; caught in the act of performing a virtue, as usual, I suppose."

"Not quite. Adventure of charity. Met a young man he knew. Young man had dined not wisely but too well. Said to young man: 'Come 'long, old chap, I'll see you home all right.' Young man came and Goodboy brought him to the house, leaned him against the doorpost, rang the bell and descended. Didn't get half way down stairs when he heard a shrill woman's voice and the young man coming after him. Young man came quick and head first. Was almost sober when he reached the sidewalk. 'What'd you do?' I don't live there—I moved last week, he sobbed. And Goodboy sat like on the curb opposite waiting to see what would happen to the man that did live there."

When Domestic Peace Hung in the Balance.

IN certain households in New York there are special subjects whose discussion is under a boycott.

"There is just one thing that we never talk about at our house," said the young man who smokes, "and that is pets. There was a time when Edith and I were fond of pets. Before we were married, and for some three months thereafter, we had pets of our own. She had a parrot and I had a squirrel.

"The first time I saw Edith she was caressing the parrot. I fell in love with her at first sight, but I did not fall in love with the parrot. On the contrary, I hated him. He was a noble bird, too, according to her way of thinking, and he rejoiced in the euphonious name of Ebenezer.

"No sooner had we been introduced than Edith perched Ebenezer aloft on her forefinger for me to admire him. I admired the forefinger, but not Ebenezer. I knew better, however, than to say so, and when she asked me if his plumage was not the most brilliant I had ever seen I unhesitatingly perjured myself by swearing that it was.

"'I have had Ebenezer for five years,' said Edith. 'You cannot imagine how much company he is for me, living around, as I do, in boarding houses and hotels. I love him dearly.'

"Under my breath I murmured something about 'happy Ebenezer,' and then I told her all about my squirrel. 'I am devoted to him,' I said, 'hence can appreciate your affection for Ebenezer. My pet's name is Alexander the Great, but I call him Zan for short.'

"'How interesting,' said Edith, after I had described a few of the clever tricks Zan was in the habit of performing for my delectation. 'I should like very much to see Alexander.'

"'And so you shall,' said I. 'I will bring him around to your house to-morrow, if you like.'

"During our courtship both Ebenezer and Alexander were much in evidence. Naturally, Ebenezer was most conspicuous, for while it was hardly practicable for me to take Alexander along every time I called on my fiancée, Ebenezer, being already on the ground, was generally present at these meetings, and helped the conversation along with the snatches of choice songs that constituted his vocabulary.

"This gave me plenty of opportunity to cultivate my natural animosity toward Ebenezer, and so well to the purpose did I employ each occasion that by the time our wedding came around I was fairly aflame with hatred for the little wretch. I practiced deceit all the while, however, and so skillfully did I dissimulate my true feelings that Edith frequently commented on my affection for Ebenezer, which, she declared, was little short of her own love for him.

"'When we go to housekeeping,' she said, 'we will have a special little cozy corner fitted up for him, and another for Alexander, and life in our flat will be too sweet for anything.'

"I wisely forebore to cast a prematrimonial shadow over this blissful arrangement, but after we had been married about three months my aversion for Ebenezer became simply unendurable, and I made up my mind that either he or I had to get out.

"Naturally, I preferred that he should go, and I cast about for means of ridding our home of my arch enemy. I attempted, first, to accomplish this end by way of gentle diplomacy, but Edith stubbornly refused to concur in my delicately expressed opinion that Ebenezer was a luxury that might well be dispensed with.

"'I am surprised at you, Albert,' she said. 'I don't know what has come over you of late in regard to Ebenezer. You used to be so fond of him, and now you've turned against him all of a sudden and want to break his heart by sending him away among strangers. Supposing I should suggest such treatment of Alexander? What would you think of that? I'm sure I have just as good cause to raise a row about him as you have about Ebenezer.'

"Edith's words struck me with amazement. 'Raise a row about Zan?' I said. 'Why, what on earth has he done? What can you find fault with him about? He is the most inoffensive little creature in existence.'

"'So is Ebenezer,' she said, warmly. 'If I have no cause for complaint, neither have you.'

"I refrained from further argument of the question, but my purpose had not been altered and I straightway decided that as fair means had failed to remove my hated rival, I should not hesitate to employ drastic measures to further my dire intent. On the morning after resolving on this murderous course Edith announced her intention of going over to Newark to spend the day. In her absence I saw my opportunity to dispose of Ebenezer.

"About 11 o'clock I went home on vengeance bent. No sooner had I assured myself that Edith and the maid were both out than Ebenezer, who, instead of being confined to his particular 'cozy corner' was allowed the freedom of the whole flat, came wabbling into the kitchen where I then stood, squawking some taunting epithet which he seemed to find particularly appropriate when addressing me.

"He strutted across the room croaking out the appellation with exceeding rancor, but he never strutted or croaked again. Before he reached the back window my fingers had closed round his windpipe with a vindictive grip and in five minutes Ebenezer had given up the ghost.

"Like all other murderers, no sooner had I executed my victim than I began to conjecture as to the safest means of disposing of the corpse. Knowing that it would be impossible to bury, cremate, or otherwise conceal Ebenezer's body in the neighborhood of the house, I put him in a small brown leather traveling bag and started down town with him, intending to dump him into some ash barrel or garbage box on the way. I was exceedingly nervous when I left the flat, and looked fearfully around, expecting to be taken red-handed at any minute. I soon saw that this presentiment was not unfounded, for I had proceeded but a short distance down the street when I was overtaken by Edith's cousin Jim.

"'Hello, Stuart,' he said, 'where are you bound for with that bag? Going out of town?'

"'Yes,' said I, glibly, 'I've got to go over to Trenton this afternoon on business. I thought I'd take my grip along in case I should be delayed.'

"I hoped Jim would leave me then, but he didn't. He tagged along at my heels all the way down town and followed me up to the office, where he sat mooning round till lunch time, when he blandly volunteered to share my noonday snack. As the day advanced and Jim still clung to me like a leech my nervousness increased. As the only way to disengage myself from him, I really did buy a ticket to Trenton, hoping that the lowlands of Jersey might prove a convenient tomb for Ebenezer.

"The train I traveled in was a popular one, and every seat was occupied. I stumbled through the whole length of the train, bumping elbows of irate passengers with the grip wherein reposed my vanquished foe. Finally a lady who had been thumped with exceeding vigor looked up with an impatient exclamation. I dropped the bag, Ebenezer and all, at her feet.

"'Great Scott, Edith,' I said, 'what do you mean by starting over to Newark at this time of the day?'

"Edith moved over and made room for me beside her. 'I intended to go early this morning,' she said, 'but I went up to the dressmaker's with Cousin Mollie, and they kept me so long that I just couldn't get started any sooner. I thought I'd better run over for a few minutes, however, even if it is late, because I had promised to come. But where are you going?' she asked, with such interest.

"'Oh,' said I, 'I'm just running over to Trenton on business.'

"She eyed my grip suspiciously. 'Were you up at the flat before you started?' she asked.

"'Yes,' said I, carelessly, 'for a minute or two. I had to run up and pack a few things in case I should be detained.'

"'Was Maggie at home?' she asked.

"'No,' said I.

"Edith started. 'Ebenezer was there, wasn't he?' she asked.

"'Oh, yes,' I returned, 'he was there, and I suppose Alexander, although, come to think of it, I didn't see him. I was so busy that I didn't take time to look him up.'

"'But you saw Ebenezer, didn't you?' she persisted.

"'Oh, yes,' I said, 'I saw him.'

"'And how did he look?' she said. 'Was he all right? Do you know, I was thinking of him just as you came in? I don't know whether I am getting superstitious or not, but somehow I seemed to hear his sweet voice calling me as if he were in distress, and I felt as if I must go straight home and cuddle him up in my arms and make sure that there is nothing the matter with him. You are sure that he is quite well?'

"Up to that moment I had slightly regretted yielding to my homicidal instincts, but Edith's reference to the cuddling and petting which had been a part of my daily torture for so many months refired my veins with jealous hatred, and I clutched the handle of my traveling bag in grim triumph. This gesture was unfortunate, inasmuch as it gave Edith a new idea.

"'Oh, by the way,' she said, 'is your grip full? Here's a roll of silk samples I'm taking over to Dora. I do wish you'd put it in your grip till we get to Newark. It is so inconvenient to carry an extra bundle.'

"I shoved my traveling bag out of reach with my foot. 'I couldn't possibly get that bundle in there,' I said.

"'Try,' she insisted. 'You men don't know how to utilize space. You have such a funny way of packing things that you don't get half the things in a grip that it is capable of holding. Open your valise, please, I'll warrant I can make room for half a dozen bundles the size of this.'

"'I'm quite sure you can't,' I protested.

"'You must let me try, anyway,' she pouted. 'I never saw you act so funny. A body would think you had been up to mischief of some kind and had something in that bag you didn't want me to see.'

"'Nonsense,' I said faintly. Then I tried to change the subject, but Edith would not have it so.

"'Tell me more about Ebenezer,' she said. 'Tell me just how he looked. What was he doing the last time you saw him?'

"'Crowing,' I said, 'and flapping his wings.'

"'The dear,' she sighed. 'He'll be terribly lonesome to-day, being there in the flat all by himself.'

"'Oh,' I said, consolingly, 'he'll have Alexander to fall back on. He can commune with him.'

"Edith flushed and spread out her skirts uneasily. This movement attracted my attention, and I noticed then for the first time that she, too, carried a traveling bag. This bag was exactly like mine in size, color, and material. Impulsively I picked it up. 'Why don't you put your bundle in here?' I asked. 'You certainly have as much room as I have.'

"'Oh, no, I haven't,' she said, nervously. 'But never mind. It doesn't matter now. We're almost to Newark.'

"We exchanged a few remarks as to the time each expected to get home, and, after dividing umbrellas, grips, and newspapers we separated. Having had one severe turn in the encounter with my wife, I determined to take no further chances on discovery but to get off at the next station and there consign Ebenezer to the tomb.

"I walked out into the country for a considerable distance before finding a spot sufficiently secluded for sepulture. Finally I stopped and opened the grip. With the first glance at its contents I let out a howl that made the farmlands ring, for lying insensible before me I saw—not Ebenezer, but Alexander the Great.

"The situation was easily understood. Alexander had tormented Edith's soul even as Ebenezer had tormented mine, and like me she had slain her foe. That we should meet when out to dispose of our victims and in our excitement unwittingly exchange the evidence of our crime, thus revealing to each the other's perfidy, was a trick of fate with which neither of us would dare to quarrel, since both were equally culpable.

"Edith got home ahead of me. The brown traveling bag—my traveling bag—was sitting on the floor in the hall, and Edith was lying on the parlor couch, weeping softly. She heard my step and, without raising her head, she said:

"'Oh, Albert, such a terrible thing has happened. Ebenezer is gone.'

"'Gone?' I echoed.

"'Yes,' said she, 'and Alexander the Great, too.'

"By that time I had found my cue. 'Great heavens! this is awful,' I said. 'What has become of them? Was it thieves?'

"She gulped audibly. 'Yes,' she said, 'I guess that it was—thieves.'

"And from that day to this we have never had a word of mutual explanations or recriminations. On every other subject we are two souls with but a single thought, but just let anybody mention pets of any description and instantly we are twain."

HOW THE BIRDS FLY.

BIRD lovers and bird students divide themselves into special classes, just as do doctors and lawyers. Some devote their time to studying the eggs alone, and to them that bird is only worth knowing which produces the prettiest eggs; others study the plumage and see beauty in the dark dirty brown streaks of the sparrow. Of this class was Henry David Thoreau, who thought "the blue bird carries the sky upon its back," and who said of the tanager that it "flies through the green foliage as if it would ignite the leaves."

Others love them for their nests, and see even in the ugly roughly constructed crow's nest architectural beauties, while still others love them for their songs—and these are in the majority—and like Cowper they find music sweeter than any that man ever produced in the harsh

—cawing rooks, and kites that swim sublime
In still repeated circles, screaming loud,
The jay, the pie, and ev'n the boding owl.

There are still others who find in the flight of the birds much to give them pleasure. These see much to admire in the manner in which this bird or that handles his wing, its manner of darting, skimming, sweeping, or sailing through space. Among these was Walt Whitman, who tells how he listened to the flight of birds as they migrated in the night:

"In the silence, shadow, and delicious odor of the hour, (the natural perfume belonging to the night alone,) I thought it rare music. You could hear the characteristic motion—once or twice 'the rush of mighty wings,' but often a velvety rustle, long drawn out—sometimes quite near—with continual calls and chirps, and some song notes."

And it is for those interested in birds but who have never studied the way birds fly that this is written.

Every bird possesses a different style of propelling itself through the air. If one will observe closely one can soon learn to know a bird by this even when too far away to see how it is formed or plumed. Of course in some instances, as with the sparrow family, of which there are in the United States at least sixty common varieties, this is impossible, for many of them fly in much the same way. It is hard to tell the difference at a distance, also, between the jerky flight of the sparrow and the cedar bird. The one help is that the last named generally fly in flocks.

The crow and the black bird fly much alike, but there is a certain air of laborin the flight of the crow that distinguishes it from the faster and easier winging of the black bird. The swallow does not fly; he sweeps through the air in erratic circular flights, catching bugs and flies on the wing, and even nipping twigs from the trees, as he passes, with which to build his nests. He is never still.

The humming bird darts; one sees a flash of green and scarlet that is almost quicker than sight, and unless one has seen it before one is not certain that it was anything more than a trick of the imagination. Few persons are aware how fast these little fellows fly.

In a tree covered with columbine a pair of ruby-throated humming birds made their home, returning to the same nest for years. It was noticed that these birds every evening returned from the same direction. They were traced to the garden of a woman who lived six miles away, as the crow flies. Her garden was a mass of honeysuckle, tube roses, and other sweet flowers. These birds went there every day and sipped the honey from the flowers and sweetened water from a cup provided by the gardener. The male bird was very peculiarly marked, so that there was no mistaking him. Through the very centre of his ruby feathers a black bar ran.

It was decided to see how fast these birds could fly, so the writer went to the garden and his brother remained beneath the tree to watch for the return of the pair. At 7:02 they left the cup from which they had been sipping and started in a bee line toward their home. At 7:04:45 they darted into their nest, traveling the six miles, which was afterward measured with a surveyor's chain, in two minutes and forty-five seconds. They flew at the rate of 130 miles an hour.

Everybody has watched pigeons fly, yet few know what wonderful power of flight they have, and with what great speed the homing pigeon flies. There is on record a case where a homing pigeon flew 1,900 yards in one minute, and on July 4, 1896, a pigeon of this breed flew from Gainesville, Ga., to Philadelphia, a distance of 614.16 miles in thirteen hours and two minutes. Audubon says that the wild pigeon will average sixty miles an hour for days. Few persons have the opportunity of seeing the flight of the wild goose, but once seen its flight is never forgotten. With their long necks extended straight out they sail along in a way that is strictly business-like. If they are close to the ground the swish of their wings remind one of nothing so much as the hiss of steam from an exhaust pipe. These birds have been known to fly 500 miles in a single night.

An Englishman a short time ago made a test of the speed of a blue heron. The heron is peculiar in flight. His neck is long and his head is carried straight out in front, while his long legs extend stiffly out behind. The bird was tame, and fed in the waters of his preserve and in neighboring streams. He was such an enormous fellow and was so prettily marked that the whole country knew him, and he was never molested even when trespassing in the trout streams of a neighbor. The bird was taken fifteen miles from home, and when it was released a gun was fired giving it a great fright. It went to work with a will, and flew straight for its usual haunts. It made the distance in six and a half minutes.

All eagles and hawks fly for pleasure. They soar far up into the sky, descending and rising in graceful spirals. When they sight their quarry they dart down with wings close to their bodies for a strike. They have great speed, and a sparrow hawk has been known to fly for miles beside a Michigan Central train, traveling at sixty miles an hour. It would dart ahead, then drop behind, and then, with the greatest ease, as if to show how much faster it was, the bird would pass the flying train as if it were standing still.

Bobolinks rear their young on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, and then go to Cuba to spend the Winter. To do this twice a year they fly 2,000 miles, with one stretch of 200 miles over water when they cannot light to rest. Some of them even continue on to Porto Rico. The little redstart, which opens and closes its fan-shaped tail as it flits from tree to tree, in a curious and interesting way, can be told by this habit at a distance. It also makes a 3,000-mile excursion twice a year to and from the United States and the West Indies. The humming bird, of which mention has been made, is a migratory bird, though it sometimes spends the Winter in Florida. It also makes visits to Cuba, and it sometimes makes flights that extend over 2,000 miles. It is wonderful to think how a little fellow like this with a stomach no bigger than a pea, can, with the fuel supplied by two or three caterpillars, a moth, or a fly, can propel itself through the air a whole night faster than the fastest train and maintain a body temperature of 104 degrees. This is indeed the limit of the saving of fuel and the conservation of energy.

To understand just how wonderful the great speed of birds is it is only necessary to make a few comparisons with railroad trains, the speed of which is known, and with the speed of other animals and with fishes. For instance the fastest mile ever run by a horse was in 1:35½. The fastest mile by an engine was 0:32, made by No. 999 of the New York Central Road in 1893. The fastest time by a dog was in a race at Buffalo, in which Drake Carter ran 200 yards in 0:11½, which is a mile in 1:41. Experiments have shown that a salmon can swim a mile in less than two minutes. Last comes man. The fastest mile ever run by man was run by W. G. George in England. He covered the distance in 4:12⅘. When these figures are compared with the speed of the bird they show how wonderfully fast the feathered tribe is.

Accurate to the Minute.

Tom—So you fell in love with that little Gaffney girl?

Prof. Emile (Professor of Mathematics)—Yes, on the night of July 10, 8:54 P. M.

1901

IN GOWNS AND WIGS OLD JUDGES SOUGHT OFFENDERS

HAD those persons who consider that Justice Jerome established a precedent by prosecuting the anti-vice crusade in person and bringing his judicial presence to bear wherever there was necessity to urge the true law, inspected the records of the General Quarter Sessions Court of old New York, they would have found that there was full precedent for his action. This precedent lies, not in the action of any one judicial officer, but of many. Sometimes the Judges of that ancient court went forth individually to urge the fulfillment of the law; at other times they went in pairs, and, on not rare occasions, the full bench, in judicial regalia, left the City Hall, where they held court, and proceeded to administer justice wherever the occasion demanded.

When the General Quarter Sessions Court was first organized in 1694 it was presided over by a board of Esquire Justices, consisting of six prominent men, duly chosen for their knowledge of the law and things judicial. Court was held in the City Hall, which in the days of the colony stood where the Custom House stands to-day. This building, which, facing the setting sun, had a large courtyard before it, was surrounded by ancient shade trees, and was a rendezvous for the idle and unemployed. The court was conducted with all the pomp and ceremony of an English criminal tribunal under the old common law, and had its King's Counsel and Attorney General, according to the customs of the times, gowns, wigs, and all.

The first case on record when the Justices of the General Quarter Sessions Court went out from their bench in the City Hall in their judicial gowns and wigs was in the case of Penelope Atkins, in the year 1695. Penelope Atkins was a lone widow, who lived in what was then called a fine mansion, situated near the present site of the Post Office. The widow, as far as can be learned from the records, was much inclined to lawsuits, and, when not defendant in an action for slander, was plaintiff in an action for trespass.

In the case in point P. Atkins had become involved in a chancery action over one of her houses. In this action quit claim deeds and various other legal documents figured. The only other party to this action, who is mentioned in the records by name, was one Hendrick Fransa.

The Widow Atkins bustled into the City Hall one day just as the court was on its last nap of the daily session. She came in, one chronicle tells us, "with considerable flurry and bluster," and announced to the rudely awakened bench that Hendrick Fransa had, by force of arms, ejected her from one of her houses, and in conjunction with several other men kept her from returning. She declared further that Fransa had also menaced her with a naked sword, at which, deeply shocked and grieved, she fainted."

The court, thoroughly aroused by the recital of these indignities, in one voice, called loudly for the Sheriff, but learned that that officer was busily engaged in mending the locks of the jail at a considerable distance from the City Hall. A few days before, the records state, the Sheriff had received an appropriation of £6 for the purpose. The Judges thereupon put their heads together, and, deciding that the cause was one that demanded urgent action, fared forth in a body under the guidance of the Widow Atkins.

The spectacle of a half dozen Justices, gowned and wigged, proceeding through the public thoroughfares of New York, would at the present day undoubtedly attract considerable attention, but in those primitive days it only aroused the curiosity of a few urchins and an occasional lounger.

When the full bench of the General Quarter Sessions Court reached the house of Penelope Atkins from which she had been so unceremoniously ejected by "force and arms, &c.," they found the doors barricaded and the shutters fast closed. The presiding Justice, in a voice "loud with the dignity of the law," demanded that the usurpers abdicate in pain of many punishments, a list of which he recited in a "full and awful voice." The usurpers, however, who were unable to see the presences before them, suggested to the Judges that they seek a residence in the lowest possible depth known to the imagination. Further than that, the records say, these trespassers roared defiance at the court through a keyhole and indulged in witticisms each fragment of which was a contempt of court, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and in cases of extreme insolence even severer punishment.

The Justices, boiling over with wrath, immediately pronounced the usurpers in contempt of court in the worst possible manner and vowed all manner of magisterial vengeance, at the same time dispatching messengers post haste to summon the constabulary and the Sheriff, provided he had succeeded in making the jail secure.

The constabulary arrived on the scene hot-footed and, under the direction of the court, made a strenuous assault upon the doors and various other entrances to the house, which finally succumbed to their efforts, but when they entered the disputed dwelling they found that the defenders had fled. Headed by the court, the constabulary searched the house from garret to cellar, but without result. The bench then returned to the City Hall, and after issuing warrants for all offenders adjourned court for the day.

On the following day Hendrick Fransa surrendered himself to the mercy of the court and pleaded eloquently for leniency. He was fined forty shillings, (no mean sum in those days for a man in ordinary circumstances,) rebuked by the bench individually, and required to give his word and bond that thereafter he would not enter into a tenement or property of Penelope Atkins under pain of punishment severe and various and the penalty of a heavy fine.

As an example of the manner of dispensing justice in those early days the following is a characteristic example:

"August the twenty-ninth, 1694.

"William Merrett, Esq., Mayor of the City of New York, of his own knowledge, informed this court that last night about 9 o'clock several negro slaves were making a great noise and disturbance in the street near his dwelling house and were uttering several oaths and execrations, whereupon the said Mayor went out and ordered them to disperse and go home to their several habitations, which they refused to do, and thereupon he offered to strike some of them and take them into custody, upon which a negro slave named Prince assaulted the said Mayor upon the face, but some persons coming to the Mayor's assistance foiled the said negro named Prince, and he was committed to gaol, and upon our examination of the facts and the pernicious evil example thereof, we do order that the said negro slave named Prince be, by the public whippe, forthwith carried to the public whipping post of this city and there to be stripped naked from the middle upward and then and there be tyed to the tail of a cart, and being so stripped and tyed, shall be drawn around this city, within its fortifications, until he return to the said whipping post, and at the corner of every street shall receive eleven lashes upon the body for the said misdemeanor."

After the negro slave Prince had been dealt with after the above manner his master was haled to court and instructed to pay the cost of the ceremonies, which included undertaker's charges.

AMONG STRANGE PEOPLE OF SAVAGE LANDS.

STRANGE and curious are some of the habits of the newly-Christianized natives of New Britain and New Ireland, who have recently been visited by a New Yorker, the Rev. John H. Denison, pastor of the Church of the Sea and Land, at Market and Henry Streets. Mr. Denison says the islands, which are a port of call for regular steamers running between Sydney and Singapore, now contain 13,000 churchgoers. They were formerly cannibals.

The missionary work there is under two white men, Feldman and Chambers, whose twelve assistants are Fijians and Samoans.

Asked to tell something about the people and their methods of life, Mr. Denison said:

"I got up one day and went down to the school at 6:30 with Mr. Chambers. There were about forty neat-looking young men dressed in shirts and lava-lavas. The latter garment consists simply of a cloth around the loins.

"They took their seats as we sat down, the old Fijian teacher sitting on the floor in front. He is as fine featured a man as you would find among New York business men, and probably as good a Christian. After a hymn, which they sang with appalling vigor, Mr. Chambers gave them some dictation to write on their slates.

"Quite a large number had it perfect, but there were some who seemed incapable of ever attaining accuracy, although they have been in the school for years. Then he gave them examples in multiplication and division, and afterward questioned them in geography—of which they knew more than I did about the Eastern Hemisphere.

"After breakfast Mr. Chambers's boat was manned by some of his boys, and we started out sailing. A group of canoes put out from the opposite shore, and in one we saw one of the duk-duks, a mysterious secret society, to which most of the men belong. They wear a hideous pointed mask, with huge goggle eyes and a bell-shaped garment, thatched with leaves, that hangs from the shoulders to the knees. They pretend to be monstrous man-eating birds.

"The man's legs showed beneath the dress of leaves. He gave a series of shrill cries in imitation of a bird, and immediately from all the surrounding shore a great shouting and gabbling arose. To meet this particular duk-duk used to be sure death to any woman.

"Mr. Chambers explained that these duk-duks were on their way to the place where the little shells are found to make 'dewarra,' or shell money. The New Britain 'dewarra' is only found on a little island near the west coast. The Kabakeda men go for it during the six months when the wind is favorable. When Mr. Chambers visited that section he would have as many as 500 of his men away at one time on one of these money-gathering expeditions, which was a rather serious interruption to his school, as they sometimes staid for months.

"There is only one tide a day in that part of the world," said Mr. Denison. "We had to take to the oars presently, and in a couple of hours after skirting along the beautiful island shores, we put in to a shining beach on the main Duke of York Island. Mr. Chambers had sent word that we were coming, and two fine-looking Fijian teachers, Aquila and Zaccheus, were waiting to meet us. They waded out, and, taking us on their shoulders, carried us ashore.

"The people came up from every side to shake our hands—old warriors who had laid down their arms and are growing gray in the 'lotu.' We went to Aquila's house, a fine building, fifty feet long, and as neat as a pin, with fresh clean mats on which we stretched ourselves after saluting two nice-looking women and a number of pretty children, who were dressed in their gayest prints, according to the latest style—a sleeveless waist and a cloth about the loins. A collation was prepared—two nice fowls, sweet potatoes, and yams of the purest quality, besides some very nice soup.

"While we were eating a large concourse was gathering, some with spears, some with axes. As soon as we had finished, the teacher said that they wanted to make me a present and asked me to come out in front of the house. I went out and stood there on the raised ground. One by one the people came forward, bowed low, and laid some gift at my feet.

"I got Mr. Chambers to express to them some of the appreciation I felt, for I knew they were very poor people, and that the great heap of yams, cocoanuts, and other presents meant a great deal to them. I asked them to take back the food, which was the most valuable to them, and to feast upon it in my honor. I kept only the other gifts.

"We soon came down to Zaccheus's house, with the little church adjacent, on that side of the island where we had first landed. Here we found the people gathered, with presents. They would have felt much injured not to be allowed to do as well as Aquila's people, so I stood up, received their gifts, and made them a little speech—through Mr. Chambers.

"We got into the boat and were starting for home, when Aquila and Zaccheus suggested that Semi, another Fijian teacher, would feel much injured if we did not stop to see him. So off we went to Semi's. We found that his people had also assembled with presents, but had given us up, and had dispersed—all but the grizzled old chief, who sat on the beach among a few retainers, and held out his wrinkled hand in welcome. Semi had a very nice house, and his wife, an unusually nice-looking Fijian, had prepared a most luscious, fat fowl, cooked to a turn, which we devoured."

Keeping Tab on Pawnbrokers.

PERHAPS the person who happens to be temporarily "hard up"—and who isn't sometimes?—even Senator Hanna had to borrow 5 cents car fare the other day because he didn't happen to have any money with him—and who goes into a pawnshop, glides into one of the stalls, and "soaks" his watch, for a day, or perhaps two, fancies that nobody will know anything about it.

The person will be wrong. There has been a great deal more to it than that. His name and address will have been reported to Police Headquarters and registered there, together with the number of his watch, and all this will be on record in black and white, not only for the present generation, but for posterity.

Incidentally, it will probably surprise the general reader to learn how many watches are pawned in New York in the course of a year. As a matter of record, there are considerably more than 1,000,000 watches entered in pawn at the various licensed shops in this city in the course of a twelvemonth.

Of course, these are not 1,000,000 different watches, for a good many of them are realized upon and taken out several times. The number pawned, too, varies from month to month, but on an average there are quite fully 100,000 different entries monthly for pawned watches, reported to Police Headquarters, and there filed away for future reference.

The reason for the entry of the watches, with their numbers and the names and addresses of their owners, is that a means may be provided for the tracing and recovery of articles that have been either stolen from or lost by their original owners. Every morning each pawnbroker in the city goes to the nearest police station, and there reports his pledges of the day before.

In the case of watches—and the same rule applies to typewriters and bicycles—the last three numbers of the article are written down on a card, which is filed away. The complete number is also entered, but only the last three figures count in the filing away process. If the number of the watch, for instance, is 265,784, the card will be put in the 784 box.

Here is an illustration of the working of the system. Suppose it is reported to Police Headquarters that a watch, the last three numbers of which are 784, has been pawned. This report is put in the box with all the 784 cards. The next day the report may be received that a watch numbered 265,784 has been pawned. Box No. 784 is looked into, and if the stolen watch is numbered 265,784, all there is to be done is to go and get it.

A Dutch Treat.

"DUTCH treats" had cropped up as the subject of conversation, and somebody remarked that he thought the system a good one.

"I see that the 'Dutch treat' is coming into fashion," he said. "Seems to me that there is a good deal in its favor. Really, there's no reason why each man shouldn't pay for his own drink, just as well as he pays for his own shave and haircut."

"Well, I guess you're right," said another of the group. "It's all a matter of custom. I've seen Dutchmen and Germans and Frenchmen in Europe sitting at the little café tables for hours, talking and enjoying themselves, and each paying for what he has had, as a matter of course. I suppose they would think it as queer to offer to pay for each other's drinks as to buy handkerchiefs and pocket knives and postage stamps for one another. I say, [to the waiter] one beer, please."

Then the Brooklyn man spoke up. This is the story he told, though before starting he countermanded the one beer order and made it four:

"Well," he said, "you fellows can theorize as much as you please, but you don't know the Dutch treat.

"I had a young fellow from Holland staying at our place for a couple of weeks lately. His folks were wealthy grain importers of Amsterdam, and he came over here to spend a year learning American methods in the grain business. He brought a letter of introduction to me from a mutual acquaintance in London, and looked me up the day of his arrival. He had gone to the Holland House, but spoke of the lonesomeness of hotel life, especially for one not very conversant with English. As he expected to be only a couple of weeks in New York, before going to Kansas City, and as he seemed a most agreeable person, I invited him to come and make himself at home with us while here.

"He accepted, and came the next day. He showed himself to be refined and educated, and evidently had always been accustomed to having plenty of money. Breakfast was the only meal he took at the house, his lunches and dinners being taken in the city, and I know that for the latter he always paid $2 or $3, including wine.

"Several times we met in town and had a drink together. When it was I who invited him I paid for both, but when the suggestion came from him he never volunteered to pay but for his own drink, which was generally beer. Knowing the Dutch characteristics I only laughed at this as a joke.

"But one evening I had made arrangements for a little theatre party for my wife, my Dutch friend, and myself. I had secured seats and bought the tickets when, at the last moment, business made it impossible for me to go. So I turned the tickets over to the Hollander, and he and my wife went.

"After the theatre he remarked that he would like a glass of beer, and asked my wife if she would care for one. Supposing that that might be the Amsterdam way of asking if she cared for a little supper my wife replied that she didn't mind, and they went to an adjoining café. I don't remember just what she ordered—something light that amounted to 80 cents all told, and the man from Amsterdam paid for it.

"The next day my friend mentioned to me that I owed him $1, as he had bought supper for my wife the evening before and paid her car fare both ways from the theatre.

"I didn't mention the little incident to my wife, as I wasn't quite sure what remark she might not make regarding my selection of an acquaintance who would accept half a hundred dollars' worth of free hospitality and then make his hostess pay for her own supper. But a few days after my guest had gone she said, casually, one evening:

"'George, what kind of a man was that you had here from Amsterdam?'

"'Why, my dear?' I asked.

"'Oh, nothing, George,' she said, 'only I can't help thinking it so queer. Do you know he had some laundry sent out with yours, and when he gave me the money to pay the bill he said he had deducted 3 cents for candy he bought for Alice. Alice asked him to get her some candy one morning, he said, and he had paid 3 cents for it.'"

The man from Brooklyn ordered four more beers, and nobody offered to help him pay for them.

Sixkiller's Arm a Deadly Weapon.

"ANOTHER man has been killed by a blow of the fist, which suggests the thought that at times the naked fist of a man, given proper impetus by a well-developed biceps, is an exceedingly dangerous and destructive instrument," said R. H. Kilgore, who for many years lived at Vinita, in the Cherokee Nation.

"It recalls a bit of history, local to the Indian Territory," he continued. "Not far from the Arkansas line there lived a half-breed who went by the name of John Sixkiller. He was a bad man, but not bad in the ordinary Southwestern way; that is to say, he was not a 'gun fighter,' although he enjoyed a general mix-up immensely, and until the Cherokee Council intervened he indulged in many such affrays.

"After three men whom he had 'laid out' had died of their injuries the Council (tribal Legislature) met and passed an act declaring that 'John Sixkiller's right arm is a deadly weapon,' and that 'he is forbidden to use it against an adversary except to protect himself from death or great bodily injury.'

THE BLACK NORTH

A SOCIAL STUDY.

First of a Series by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Atlanta University

NEW YORK CITY

THE negro problem is not the sole property of the South. To be sure, it is there most complicated and pressing. Yet north of Mason and Dixon's line there live to-day three-quarters of a million men of negro lineage. Nearly 400,000 of these live in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and it is this population that I wish especially to study in a series of papers.

The growth of this body of negroes has been rapid since the war. There were 150,000 in 1860, 225,000 in 1880, and about 385,000 to-day. It is usually assumed that this group of persons has not formed to any extent a "problem" in the North, that during a century of freedom they have had an assured social status and the same chance for rise and development as the native white American, or at least as the foreign immigrant.

This is not true. It can be safely asserted that since early Colonial times the North has had a distinct race problem. Every one of these States had slaves, and at the beginning of Washington's Administration there were 40,000 black slaves and 17,000 black freemen in this section. The economic failure of slavery as an investment here gave the better conscience of Puritan and Quaker a chance to be heard, and processes of gradual emancipation were begun early in the nineteenth century.

Some of the slaves were sold South and eagerly welcomed there. Most of them staid in the North and became a free negro population.

They were not, however, really free. Socially they were ostracised. Strict laws were enacted against intermarriage. They were granted rights of suffrage with some limitations, but these limitations were either increased or the right summarily denied afterward.

North as well as South the negroes have emerged from slavery into a serfdom of poverty and restricted rights. Their history since has been the history of the gradual but by no means complete breaking down of remaining barriers.

To-day there are many contrasts between Northern and Southern negroes. Three-fourths of the Southern negroes live in the country districts. Nine-tenths of the Northern negroes live in cities and towns. The Southern negroes were in nearly all cases born South and of slave parentage.

About a third of the Northern negroes were born North, partly of free negro parentage, while the rest are Southern immigrants. Thus in the North there is a sharper division of the negroes into classes and a greater difference in attainment and training than one finds in the South.

From the beginning the Northern slaves lived in towns more generally than the Southern slaves, being used largely as house servants and artisans. As town life increased, the urban negro population increased. Here and there little villages of free negroes were to be found in the country districts of the North tilling the soil, but the competition of the great West soon sent them to town along with their white brothers, and now only here and there is there a negro family left in the country districts and villages of New England and of the Middle States.

From the earliest settlement of Manhattan, when the Dutch West India Company was pledging itself to furnish the new settlers with plenty of negroes, down to 1900, when the greater city contained 60,000 black folk, New York has had a negro problem. This problem has greatly changed from time to time. Two centuries ago it was a question of obtaining "hands" to labor. Then came questions of curbing barbarians and baptizing heathen. Long before the nineteenth century citizens were puzzled about the education of negroes, and then came negro riots and negro crime and the baffling windings of the color line.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century there were 1,500 negroes in New York City. They were house servants and laborers, and often were hired out by their masters, taking their stand for this purpose at the foot of Wall Street. By the middle of the century the population had doubled, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century it was about 9,000, five-sixths of whom were free by the act of gradual emancipation.

In 1840 the population was over 16,000, but it fell off to 12,500 in 1860 on account of the competition of foreign workmen and race riots. Since the war it has increased rapidly to 20,000 in 1880 and to 36,000 on Manhattan Island in 1900. The annexed districts raise this total to 60,666 for the whole city.

The distribution of this population presents many curious features. Conceive a large rectangle through which Seventh Avenue runs lengthwise. Let this be bounded on the south by a line near Sixteenth Street and on the north by Sixty-four or Sixty-fifth Street. On the east let the boundary be a wavering line between Fourth and Seventh Avenues and on the west the river.

In this quadrangle live over 20,000 negroes, a third of the total population. Ten thousand others live around the north end of the Park and further north, while 18,000 live in Brooklyn. The remaining 10,000 are scattered here and there in other parts of the city.

The migration of the black population to its present abode in New York has followed the growth of the city. Early in the eighteenth century the negroes lived and congregated in the hovels along the wharves and of course in the families of the masters. The centre of black population then moved slowly north, principally on the east side, until it reached Mulberry Street, about 1820. Crossing Broadway, a generation later the negroes clustered about Sullivan and Thompson Streets until after the war, when they moved northward along Seventh Avenue.

From 1870 to 1880 the population was more and more crowded and congested in the negro districts between Twenty-sixth and Sixty-third Streets. Since then there has been considerable dispersion to Brooklyn and the Harlem districts, although the old centres are still full.

The migration to Brooklyn began about 1820 and received its great impetus from the refugees at the time of the draft riots. In 1870 there were 5,000 negroes in Brooklyn. Since then the population has increased very rapidly, and it has consisted largely of the better class of negroes in search of homes and seeking to escape the contamination of the Tenderloin.

In 1890 the Brooklyn negroes had settled chiefly in the Eleventh, Twentieth, and Seventh Wards. Since then they have increased in those wards and have moved to the east in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards and in the vicinity of Coney Island.

Let us now examine any peculiarities in the colored population of Greater New York. The first noticeable fact is the excess of women. In Philadelphia the women exceed the men six to five. In New York the excess is still larger—five to four—and this means that here even more than in Philadelphia the demand for negro housemaids is unbalanced by a corresponding demand for negro men.

This disproportion acts disastrously to-day on the women and the men. The excess of young people from eighteen to thirty years of age points again to large and rapid immigration. The Wilmington riot alone sent North thousands of emigrants, and as the black masses of the South awaken or as they are disturbed by violence this migration will continue and perhaps increase.

The North, therefore, and especially great cities like New York, has much more than an academic interest in the Southern negro problem. Unless the race conflict there is so adjusted as to leave the negroes a contented, industrious people, they are going to migrate here and there. And into the large cities will pour in increasing numbers the competent and the incompetent, the industrious and the lazy, the law abiding and the criminal.

Moreover, the conditions under which these new immigrants are now received are of such a nature that very frequently the good are made bad and the bad made professional criminals. One has but to read Dunbar's "Sport of the Gods" to get an idea of the temptations that surround the young immigrant. In the most thickly settled negro portion of the Nineteenth Assembly District, where 5,000 negroes live, the parents of half of the heads of families were country bred. Among these families the strain of city life is immediately seen when we find that 24 per cent. of the mothers are widows—a percentage only exceeded by the Irish, and far above the Americans. (16.3.)

In these figures lie untold tales of struggle, self-denial, despair, and crime. In the country districts of the South, as in all rural regions, early marriage and large families are the rule. These young immigrants to New York cannot afford to marry early. Two-thirds of the young men twenty to twenty-four years of age are unmarried, and five-eighths of the young women.

When they do marry it is a hard struggle to earn a living. As a race the negroes are not lazy. The canvass of the Federation of Churches in typical New York tenement districts has shown that while nearly 90 per cent. of the black men were wage earners, only 92 per cent. of the Americans and 90 per cent. of the Germans were at work.

At the same time the work of the negroes was least remunerative, they receiving a third less per week than the other nationalities. Nor can the disabilities of the negroes be laid altogether at the door of ignorance. Probably they are even less acquainted with city life and organized industry than most of the foreign laborers. In illiteracy, however, negroes and foreigners are about equal—five-sixths being able to read and write.

The crucial question, then, is: What does the black immigrant find to do? Some persons deem the answer to this question unnecessary to a real understanding of the negro. They say either that the case of the negro is that of the replacing of a poor workman by better ones in the natural competition of trade or that a mass of people like the American negroes ought to furnish employment for themselves without asking others for work.

There is just enough truth in such superficial statements to make them peculiarly misleading and unfair. Before the civil war the negro was certainly as efficient a workman as the raw immigrant from Ireland or Germany. But whereas the Irishmen found economic opportunity wide and daily growing wider, the negro found public opinion determined to "keep him in his place."

As early as 1824 Lafayette, on his second visit to New York, remarked "with astonishment the aggravation of the prejudice against the blacks," and stated that in the Revolutionary War "the black and white soldiers messed together without hesitation." In 1809 a well-to-do negro was refused a license as drayman in New York City, and mob violence was frequent against black men who pushed forward beyond their customary sphere.

Nor could the negro resent this by his vote. The Constitution of 1777 had given him full rights of suffrage, but in 1821 the ballot, so far as blacks were concerned, was restricted to holders of $250 worth of realty—a restriction which lasted until the war, in spite of efforts to change it, and which restricted black laborers but left white laborers with full rights of suffrage.

So, too, the draft riots of 1863 were far more than passing ebullitions of wrath and violence, but were used as a means of excluding negroes all over the city from lines of work in which they had long been employed. The relief committee pleaded in vain to have various positions restored to negroes. In numerous cases the exclusion was permanent and remains so to this day.

Thus the candid observer easily sees that the negro's economic position in New York has not been determined simply by efficiency in open competition, but that race prejudice has played a large and decisive part. Probably in free competition ex-slaves would have suffered some disadvantages in entering mechanical industries. When race feeling was added to this they were almost totally excluded.

Again, it is impossible for a group of men to maintain and employ itself while in open competition with a larger and stronger group. Only by co-operation with the industrial organization of the Nation can negroes earn a living. And this co-operation is difficult to effect. One can easily trace the struggle in a city like New York. Seventy-four per cent. of the working negro population are common laborers and servants.

From this dead level they have striven long to rise. In this striving they have made many mistakes, have had some failures and some successes. They voluntarily withdrew from bootblacking, barbering, table waiting, and menial service whenever they thought they saw a chance to climb higher, and their places were quickly filled by foreign whites.

Some of the negroes succeeded in their efforts to rise, some did not. Thus every obstacle placed in the way of their progress meant increased competition at the bottom. Twenty-six per cent. of the negroes have risen to a degree and gained a firmer economic foothold. Twelve per cent. of these have gone but a step higher; these are the porters, packers, messengers, draymen, and the like—a select class of laborers, often well paid and more independent than the old class of upper house servants before the war, to which they in some respects correspond.

Some of this class occupy responsible positions, others have some capital invested, and nearly all have good homes.

Ten per cent. of the colored people are skilled laborers—cigarmakers, barbers, tailors and dressmakers, builders, stationary engineers, &c. Five and one-half per cent. are in business enterprises of various sorts. The negroes have something over a million and a half dollars invested in small business enterprises, chiefly real estate, the catering business, undertaking, drug stores, hotels and restaurants, express teaming, &c. In the sixty-nine leading establishments $800,000 is invested—$13,000 in sums from $500 to $1,000 and $200,000 in sums from $1,000 to $25,000.

Forty-four of the sixty-nine businesses were established since 1885, and seventeen others since the war. Co-operative holders of real estate—i. e., hall associations, building and loan associations, and one large church, which has considerable sums in productive real estate—have over half a million dollars invested. Five leading caterers have $30,000, seven undertakers have $32,000, two saloons have over $50,000, and four small machine shops have $27,500 invested.

These are the most promising enterprises in which New York negroes have embarked. Serious obstacles are encountered. Great ingenuity is often required in finding gaps in business service where the man of small capital may use his skill or experience.

One negro has organized the cleaning of houses to a remarkable extent and has an establishment representing at least $20,000 of invested capital, some ten or twelve employes, and a large circle of clients.

Again, it is very difficult for negroes to get experience and training in modern business methods. Young colored men can seldom get positions above menial grade, and the training of the older men unfits them for competitive business. Then always the uncertain but ever present factor of racial prejudice is present to hinder or at least make more difficult the advance of the colored merchant or business man in new or unaccustomed lines.

In clerical and professional work there are about ten negro lawyers in New York, twenty physicans, and at least ninety in the civil service as clerks, mail carriers, public school teachers, and the like. The competitive civil service has proved a great boon to young aspiring negroes, and they are being attracted to it in increasing numbers. Already in the public schools there are one Principal, two special teachers, and about thirty-five classroom teachers of negro blood. So far no complaint of the work and very little objection to their presence have been heard.

In some such way as this black New York seeks to earn its daily bread, and it remains for us to ask of the homes and the public institutions just what kind of success these efforts are having.

Flashes of Bowery Wit.

ALONG the Bowery are dozens of windows where are displayed unredeemed pledges, trinkets or valuables that have strayed from all quarters into these eddies of commerce. Sometimes a melancholy interest attaches to these things, but the pawnbroker is a foe to melancholy. Therefore he puts humorous placards upon his wares, to catch the eye and evoke a smile, for a good-humored man is a better customer than a gloomy one.

One window displays a cobwebbed skull bearing a placard that says:

> There are 1,000 skulls in existence said to be Oliver Cromwell's.
>
> This is not one of them.
>
> We never misrepresent.

Further along a skull is displayed which is said to have belonged to "Pliny, whose body was entirely consumed in Vesuvius."

A large legbone is advertised as "Good enough to do for you if ever yours is broken."

Watches give the Bowery humorist a splendid field. One of them bears a ticket bidding the passer "Buy me if you haven't time." Another confesses that "Slow horses did this—made him pawn me for $35."

One watch asks, boldly, "Don't you like my face?" while another, closed, says, "I am ashamed to be here; take me away!"

A pretentious notice points out that "This watch has three hands, and the third is the second hand!" A stop watch is said to have been used in "timing the Great Human Race."

On a bottle of snakes is hung this solemn warning, "Don't look at me, if drunk, for you will certainly see things." Another bottle of the same kind is labeled, "Scar an bitem Sortes, Grounduscrawlus."

A dealer whose frankness and disinterested honesty are attractive advertises, "Guns that will shoot and guns that won't," and puts a notice on one of them that confesses, "This is not much good as a gun, but it is 125 years old." Another gun is recommended as "an excellent gun for killing time," and truly it looks all of that. It is a muzzle loader with a match pan. One placard declares that "This is not Aaron Burr's rifle; it is mine, but you can have it for $1."

A dealer declares his honesty thus, "This looks like a thousand-dollar bill, but I made it myself; I never misrepresent," but he casts discredit on the statement by displaying some apple seeds which he declares "belonged to the notorious apple that got Eve into trouble."

A Military Education.

THE old West Pointer said to the lady who sat beside him at the recent football game between Princeton and the soldiers, "you will observe how strong are the habits inculcated by a military training."

The game was just about to begin. Each eleven was drawn up on its own side of the field awaiting the sound of the referee's whistle. The pigskin was placed on the line that divided the gridiron into halves in place for the kick-off. A silence fell upon the spectators as the referee raised his hand and shouted:

"Are you ready, Princeton?"

In reply from the Princeton Captain came something that sounded very much like:

"Yep."

"Are you ready, West Point?"

"We are ready, Sir," returned the West Point Captain, politely.

"I told you so," said the old West Pointer, smiling grimly. "The training of which this little incident is but a faint index begins in the days of the much-pitied plebe. The system has been elaborated since my day. Last Summer I went up to Peekskill where the cadets were in camp, and early one morning I was wandering through a company street when an upper classman stuck his head out of a tent and inquired in a stentorian voice:

"'Who is the woodenest plebe in this company?' The next moment every plebe in the street stuck his head out between the tent flaps and responded gravely:

"'I am, Sir.'

"They don't dare to order the plebes to black their boots any more since the Congressional investigation, but they accomplish the same result quite as effectually. The upper classmen will deposit a pair of soiled boots in front of a plebe, look him over with a fierce glance and inquire:

"'Do you see those boots, Sir?' and the plebe will answer:

"'Yes, Sir.'

"Very well, Sir,' says the upper classman with great stress on the first word, and, with another threatening glare, he departs. The boots are always cleaned, too."

Rough on the Lawyer.

"That's funny," said the man standing in front of the tombstone, reading the inscription and scratching his head.

"What's funny?" asked his friend.

"Why, can't you read? 'David Davis—Here Lies a Lawyer and an Honest Man.'"

"Well?"

"If Davis was the lawyer, what was the name of the honest chap?"

The Proper Thing, of Course!

Decorator (to Mr. Porkenham, who is having his new house decorated)—And now how would you like the bathroom done, Sir?

Porkenham (superiorly)—Why, in water colors, of course.

1901

Philanthropy in the Churches

By M. J. McKenna, Author of "Our Brethren of the Tenements and the Ghetto."

CONSCIENTIOUS contributors to funds for the support of parish houses where the philanthropic work of the large churches is carried on show an intelligent interest in the moral training of the children who flock to these houses, by studying the individuality of each child in their circle of acquaintance, and by listening patiently to its criticisms and its complaints. The purpose of this research is to learn what the needs of the children are and to ascertain if the workers whose wages are paid out of these funds are competent to fill their positions, if they are agreeable to the children, and whether the methods of conducting the work are efficient for the purpose for which this system of philanthropic work was established. Correct answers to these questions are of great importance, but they are hard to get, for the constituency of a parish house is politic, and blarney may be interpreted to mean praise and gratitude.

Where a large number meet together their religions are mixed, and the parents of the children hold every contributor to the funds personally responsible for the attempts made by parish workers to induce the children in the different classes to attend the services in the chapel, while many good-natured contributors have never seen these workers, and they would be horrified if they were told that such attempts had been made. There are times when blarney is replaced by an exaggerated expression of the public sentiment of the masses, and one who will note how the parents of such children vote at every election, and how ready the mob is to destroy the property of a philanthropic capitalist, will understand their conception of the form of punishment that should be inflicted upon men or women who encourage what is commonly called sheep stealing.

Another reason for questioning the need of parish work and noting the measure of its usefulness is the magnitude of the sums that are expended by many agencies for work in the same lines, and the fact that one person may be benefited by several agencies. By such benefit I do not mean what is generally known as relief work, for few of the churches give relief to any considerable extent. Some of them give temporary relief to parishioners in time of trouble, but chronic cases and new applicants are referred to the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. I mean the industrial classes that are the drawing card in most parish houses, and the promoters of these classes claim that the instruction given there is a material benefit to the children.

Where parish houses are run without demands upon the people for large sums of money, no criticisms should be made nor suggestions offered, for the women who volunteer their services generally aim high, and the results of their work often deserve the praise they receive. Where the Directors of parish house work are responsible for the judicious expenditure of large sums of money criticisms and suggestions should be received and considered and the managers of the work should be experienced educators with a knowledge of the wishes of their employers, and being, as well, in close touch with other workers in their line. This last qualification would give them a knowledge of what has already been done for the children and would do away with attempts to duplicate the work of the public schools and relieve the contributors of the burden of paying two or three times for work that need be paid for but once. Duplication of work opens a way for the children to compare methods and criticise, and their criticisms are, not always favorable to the parish houses. One of the results is a bitter feeling toward the privileged classes on account of their supposed want of sympathy for the poor, and the mistakes of inferior instructors widens the space that separates the classes.

The majority among the privileged classes do not deserve this, for they certainly do not look upon the poor as creatures of a lower order, and consequently in need of reformatory work. They know that parents who must work every day in the week cannot have the leisure to acquire a knowledge of what is necessary to equip their children for intelligent action in the future, and they contribute from their abundance to provide trained instructors, who may cooperate with the parents and relieve them of this portion of their duty to their children. The primary reason is to secure for the children an all around development of the educational and industrial faculties, which should be the foundation for the education of all Americans. Money to provide opportunities for giving the children pleasure or to open classes in the arts that help to refine them is always forthcoming.

The Board of Education is responsible for the expenditure of a great many millions of dollars every year, and it promises to provide for every child an opportunity to get an education that will enable it to fill any position that a youth of the average age of the grammar school graduates would be trusted to fill. One who will note the number of subjects in the curriculum of the board and examine the results of its work will be convinced that it fulfills its promise. There is no subject that could be adapted for use in the mental development of children of school age that has not already been put in the curriculum, and the necessity for compulsory examinations makes the parochial schools follow closely the methods of the board. The necessity for formative work in the parish house lies, therefore, in work that will be supplementary to the work of the schools, and the need of this work is evident to all who are interested in boys from fourteen to twenty years of age and who work during the day. Many of these ask for instruction that cannot be got in the evening schools, under the Board of Education.

An educator who is qualified to speak on the subject regrets the fact that there is no school in New York City like what is known in Germany as the Continuation School. The continuation school is neither a manual training nor a trade school. In the manual training department of the public schools the faculties of the children are developed along educational lines, and in the trade schools something like police discipline must be maintained to secure satisfactory work. An evening trade school would be beneficial only to such boys as were actively engaged during the day as helpers or apprentices in the trades they wished to study.

When the boys leave the grammar school they are full of information about all subjects, but they are without the means to make practical use of much of it. They know why tools are useful, but they have not acquired any skill in handling them, and instruction in general industrial work should be continued for some time. The most beneficial classes would be modeling, mechanical drawing, and general shop work. In the shop work the instructor would be able to judge if the boys were fit for the study of any particular trade, and he could place them accordingly. The need of skill is apparent to any housekeeper who is obliged to have repairs made, and a provision for the facilities for acquiring it would benefit the employers as well as the wage earners.

Dream Acquaintances.

NEARLY every one present had formed a greater or less number of "dream acquaintances" of people whom they had never seen in life and never heard of, yet who for years figured more or less frequently in their dreams, and always with the same characteristics, preserving a clearly defined identity.

The fact led to a suggestion that a good many of the noted characters of fiction might have been in their inception the "dream acquaintances" of their novelist authors. But as nobody present happened to be a novelist, nothing authoritative could be put forward on that score.

"There is one crusty old chap," said one of the group, "whom I have known, in a dream way, for a great many years. I always dream of him when I happen to have been particularly engrossed in business matters which have either not been progressing very favorably or, at any rate, have caused me a good deal of bother.

"This fellow seems to be the personification, as it were, of this bother, for he is always working against me and getting the best of it. I feel as if I know him as well as most of my business acquaintances in the city who actually do exist. Yet he bears no resemblance whatever to any of them, or to any person whom I have ever met.

"There are other 'dream acquaintances' who appear less frequently, and who, consequently, do not preserve as distinct an identity in my mind. Yet I always recognise them whenever they put in their appearance, although I do not know of ever having actually met people who resemble them."

Several others had very similar experiences, and not a person present could say that he had not in his dreams recognised seeming characters he had encountered before in a similar way, yet with whom he was in reality entirely unacquainted.

One member of the group, who was noted for his exemplary mode of life and strictly model demeanor at all times, startled his hearers by the admission that his best-known "dream acquaintance" was a strikingly beautiful woman, whose counterpart in life he had never met, and who seemed to exercise a disinterested supervision over him. She was considerably beyond his years in life, and seemed to act as a sort of elderly sister.

"And yet, do you know," he said, "I always seem to feel that it isn't just the right thing for me to sit and talk with her, or go out for a drive, as we sometimes do, without my wife knowing about it. That is the one unpleasant feature that mars the whole apparition, for I'm always uncomfortable lest my wife should happen along, and it keeps me on tenterhooks until I wake up."

WHEN NATURE PAINTS IN RICHEST HUES

TO the lovers of the beautiful for its own sake there is no season of the year in which the city parks afford such a rich harvest of delights as in the Autumn, that season called by the sinister name of "Fall." It is true that it is the beginning of death, the last "flurry" of the dying Summer, so to speak, and, perhaps, it is for this reason that its beauty does not appear to men as does the beauty of the dawning Spring. Be that as it may, the months of October and November possess in New York a dower of brilliant color and rich shade that is altogether their own.

It has been said that Central Park stands alone among the parks of the world in the number and variety of its trees and shrubs. Forest growths from Africa, Asia, and South America flourish beside the native-born trees. The mangrove of Florida beside the Norway pine; the Japanese cherry beside the hardy maple. It stands to reason, and is abundantly borne out by fact, that no place in the world, then, would afford such variety of foliage, such different shades of color, so long-continued a pageant of beauty as Central Park in Autumn.

To a stranger, unaccustomed to the gaudy display of the season, it comes as a revelation. He has learned the scenic possibilities of Adirondack woods, perhaps, and Rocky Mountain forests, where the colossal grandeur of the pines left him silent and amazed; he has stood in bewilderment amid the cañons of the Yellowstone—but here is something totally different in its nature. In just the same way that the glory of the electric tower differed from the tender softness of the moon's pale light, so differs the splendor of the Autumn park from the light variety of the Summer woods. It is more intense, more striking; more breath-taking, though it never could take the place of the other throughout the year. He looks upon the scene much as he would gaze upon a storm done by Turner, fascinated, impressed—but quite sure in his soul that it would never do to be forever so surrounded.

These months are a grand finale in brilliant red and orange and yellow, months prodigal of color and of shade, spendthrifts of beauty who exhaust the store before December comes, and leaves that month but slim resource of grace to draw upon. October paints in yellow, limning the beech leaves in a pale buff shade that is to be their portion till their fall; staining the locust and the birch leaves yellow, dabbing the park promiscuously with her favorite color. Her sister month elaborates upon the work, making a fantasy of shades upon the forest palette. Here in the maple grove she throws her richest shades, each separate leaf a masterpiece in blended yellow, red, orange, and brown; another maple tree she stains in scarlet tints, and the silver birds she leaves a study in scarlet and pale green. Nor is it to the maples alone she devotes her prodigal art. Upon the sassafras she daubs a delicate orange tint; upon the Japanese maple a dull, deep bronze; upon the cherry of the same country a rich purple red; upon the oak a touch of yellow or of brown. Through all the woods she goes, splashing her colors upon all and sundry, yet, men say, giving each tree the self-same color every year. Thus, if a maple last Fall was painted in red and gold and dun, this Autumn too will find the same shades on the tree. Why this is no man can say, for no man knows whence Nature draws the pigments that she uses.

It was Thomson who sang in his "Seasons":

See the fading many-colored woods,
Shade deepening over shade, the country round
Imbrown, crowded umbrage, dark and dun,
Of every hue from wan declining green
To sooty dark.

But Autumn in our parks has other parts to play than that of being a mere panoramic display of brilliant colors, a mere kaleidoscope of changing shades. Autumn is Winter's almoner, a layer-up of stores, a thrifty soul preparing for the coming of a crabbed season. Full well the squirrels know that; the frisky red fellows who skip from branch to branch above you, and the great gray ones who skip along the ground. Some instinct tells them to prepare to meet hard times, and they straightway prepare. Great stores of beechnuts, walnuts, hickory nuts, roots, tender limbs, and other succulent viands are stored away in some secret recess not far from the cavity or nest that is to shelter the squirrels themselves from Winter's tedious frost. If the Winter is going to be hard and long the greater will be their supply; if it is to be short and open a scantier hoard suffices. So much of the mind of God dwells in the instinct of His creatures. Readers of Virgil will remember that he makes this instinct of the beasts his great argument to prove that all living creatures, man included, are but a part of God himself. That is theosophy, broadly stated.

The birds too, some of them are busy getting ready for various things. Some of them are packing up, as it were, for a journey southward, where they may sing in the orange groves all Winter time; others are mere transient visitors, called in upon their southward trip; others again are laying up store and expressing their determination to stay where they are and twitting their neighbors, perhaps, upon their tenderness and delicacy. Such are the woodpeckers, the chickadee, some sparrows, the jays, and the brilliant cardinal, who seems so proud these days when the trees have come to follow his fashion and wear a brilliant flaming hue.

Autumn has, however much the optimist may quibble, a certain touch of melancholy; to some minds much of melancholy. Such a one was Bryant, whose "Melancholy Days Are Come" is a household poem in America, albeit it does not do full justice to the season. A man within whose heart dwells ever an abiding sorrow for some dead far away well find sublime utterance upon the glory of the Autumn woods, whispering in the wind that "rustles from the mournful groves, sighing in the call of the belated plover." Such a one as Shelley or Byron, looking back upon a youth ill-spent and passing from him fast, may well sing of the "sere and yellow leaf." To these and such as these the Autumn indeed possesses a beauty wild and sad; but the better balanced mind and the artistic temperament of a Thomson sees its beauty first and perhaps forgets to fully ponder the tragic side of it. Herein, men say, is a certain wisdom, the wisdom of the optimist.

Even in very late Autumn and throughout the Winter Central Park has color of its own. When the color scheme of the foliage has been wrought to full perfection, and the leaves have fallen and lie in ridges in the little valleys, or are piled in great heaps by the gardeners, there still remain the sombre green of the firs and pines, standing amid the gaunt and leafless groves. Nor is this all. The sumac tree has its masses of dark red fruit, the haw its apples. There springs the gleaming white stem of the canoe birch, the bright yellow of the yellow birch, the dusk red of the red birch, the deep rose of the dogwood bole, the black smooth stem of the dusky birch, the delicate green of the sassafras, adding, amid the snows of Winter, touches of varied color to the landscape.

Quaint Turkish Folk-Lore.

MUCH in the same way American mothers put their babies to sleep with fairy tales the Turkish women whisper to their children queer stories of the wonderful doings of Nasr-ed-din Hojah, the sights Mohammed saw in the Seven Heavens, and other equally curious and interesting legends of a like nature.

Of all the legendary characters in Turkish lore, the most interesting by far is the Hojah, or professor, who was so absent-minded that he always replied to his wife's question when he came at night: "Nasr-ed-din inshallah," (It is I, Nasr-ed-din, if God is willing.) Perhaps the best of the stories told of him are the following three brief accounts of how he killed his shirt, the affair of the saucepans, and how he caused the riot.

The first of these relates the old fellow's wealth, and his fear of robbers. One night quite late he was aroused by his wife, who told him there was a burglar in the courtyard. Hojah immediately jumped out of bed, seized his bow and arrows, and prepared to do battle with his spoiler. Going to the window, he looked into the court below, where he saw distinctly the flutter of a white burnoose, whereupon, taking careful and deadly aim, he shot the object, piercing it through. Fitting another arrow to the string as he went, the valiant one rushed down into the courtyard and found—his own shirt, hung upon a rosetree by himself to dry. Filled with praise at the tender and preserving goodness of Allah, Nasr-ed-din fell upon his knees and offered up a prayer of fervent thanksgiving, praising God that he was not in his shirt when he shot it!

A story more keenly appreciated by the Turkish children is that of the saucepans, because it appeals more directly to their natures. The legend runs that the Hojah, wishing to prepare an unusually fine dinner, stepped across the street to the house of his friend Ismail Hussain, and borrowed a "tenjereh," or saucepan. A few days later that implement was returned, bearing within itself a smaller pan of the same sort.

"What is this?" cried Ismail, when he saw the "young tenjereh." "I only loaned you one!"

"I know it," replied Nasr-ed-din, "but the young (one) was born while I had the old. Take them and be thankful."

Now, Ismail was a simple man, so he took the "young tenjereh" with its mother, and praised Allah. A few weeks later the Hojah again borrowed the pans, Ismail lending them gladly, seeing three in the future. Weeks passed into months, but no pans were forthcoming, so, meeting his friend one day, Ismail said:

"You bearded rascal, what have you done with my lovely tenjereh and her young? Do you intend to steal them?"

"God forbid!" answered the old fox, devoutly. "I can neither steal them nor return them. They both died last week!"

Whereupon both men wept sore, says the legend.

Third, and most popular of all, is the tale of how the worthy man caused a riot of no small proportion, to say nothing of getting his own thick skull well cracked for his pains. As told by the Turks, the story takes probably thirty to forty minutes to relate, so that it is much too long to give here in full. Suffice is it to say that the professor, chancing to bump into a stalwart fellow on the street, is beaten and made to say:

"Beg your pardon." Down the street he goes again, crying in his usual absent way she thing he has last heard, when a digit of glass in a window near him is suddenly smashed. The proprietor, rushing out and hearing Nasr-ed din saying "Beg your pardon," becomes furious and drags him to a cadi, the tale repeating itself ad infinitum.

To the acute Western mind, jaded with the incessant flow of wit and humor from the daily and comic papers, these simple tales may not appear as being out of the ordinary, or even equal to the average. The fact remains, however, that they are classics in the land of the Golden Horn, and probably there is not an Ottoman Turk in the empire who does not know and love them all.

GOWNS WORN BY BRIDES AND OTHERS

THE gown worn by Miss Grace Gurnee Scott, now Mrs. George Rathbone Dyer, at her wedding a fortnight ago was noticeably elegant and simple. The satin used was of the heaviest, its tint was creamy, and the lace that formed the deep flounce running around the foot of the skirt and train was of exquisitely beautiful old point. The bodice was of the satin, and so were the long coat sleeves. There was on the plain and otherwise severe bodice a bertha-like frill of the lace. A flat bias fold of the satin formed the belt of the costume. The skirt was fitted smoothly at the hip by darts. The veil, also of rare point, was caught in diadem fashion at the front with orange blossoms, and floated to the extreme end of the train.

***

The frock of Miss Evelyn Scott, who was the maid of honor at the Dyer-Scott nuptials, was a notable one. The skirt, which touched all around, but did not trail, was of accordion-plated white chiffon over white silk. Four inches from the bottom ran a ruche of white chiffon two inches wide and stitched through the centre. This ruche was formed of innumerable layers of chiffon, each one narrower than the others, until the centre one was not an inch wide. One of the Louis coats was worn, the most novel yet seen. It was made of white satin brocaded in crescent-shaped designs, the crescents being turned in every possible direction, some crossing other crescents, and some alone. The back of the bodice portion of the coat had a cord running down the centre, and the satin was cut in "French-back" fashion and gathered the merest trifle where it joined the cord, thus causing the back to wrinkle a wee bit. This effect continued to just below the waist line, from which hung two long round-ended sash-like pieces, perhaps eight inches wide. These, too, were wrinkled a trifle at the top, and between them ran crossing straps of lace thrust through small round rhinestone buckles. These sashes or coat tails were edged with a line of tiny silver spangles. In front the top of the coat was cut away, the edges finished with lace, to show a high vest of tucked white silk. The tucks ran on the bias, were narrow, and formed a downward turning V. The stock was of tucks and point lace. The sleeves were small and wrinkled at the shoulder. Some six inches below the shoulder seams a small cord was inserted, and from this scant puffs ran down to a point three or four inches below the elbows, where another cord was inserted, and below which there was another band of the satin finished by a frill of plaited white chiffon. The hat topping this beautiful costume was formed of white tulle. The crown was covered with it in tiny folds and frills, and the double brim also, while between the edges ran a wreath of white gardenias.

***

The frocks of the Misses Belle and Lucy Gurnee, Miss Virginia Gammell of Providence, and Miss Daisy Greer, who were bridesmaids of Miss Scott, were precisely like that of the maid of honor in cut and finish, save that their accordion-plaited skirts were of delicate blue chiffon and their coats of blue Louisine silk, with hats of blue tulle.

***

Mrs. James Speyer wore at the wedding a charming costume of thin dark-blue cloth. The skirt showed a novel arrangement of tucking. The upper portion of the skirt described a tunic, coming well toward the floor in front and running high in the back. The edge was laid in three one-inch tucks that overlapped the merest trifle. Below these there were, in the back, two circular flounces, each one having its top laid in groups of tiny vertical tucks, a half inch or more apart, and each finished with narrow horizontal tucks.

The bodice and sleeves were also laid in narrow tucks at some distance apart. There was a vest of creamy white lace over white silk, with narrow lace-covered revers, and the stock of lace and silk had touches of palest blue baby ribbon. Her large flat toque was formed of glossy frost-tinted rose foliage, showing at the left side on the top soft chous of liberty satin ribbon in rose color, red, mauve, and dull shades, and looking like rich Autumnal roses. She also carried a large rather flat muff made of the same sort of leaves and showing the same effect in chous.

***

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay wore a frock of palest gray, of some soft, clinging material, with embroidery of a darker gray beginning about two inches from the edge of the skirt and fully eight inches wide. This embroidery ran around the skirt and up the centre front to the waist. The bodice was of pale gray, in Eton coat effect, blousing well, and with full Paquin sleeves, the latter having unusually large sagging puffs between elbows and wrists. Her large round flat toque was worn slightly to one side. Hanging over the hair at the right side and in the back was a fall of rich white lace. Mrs. Mackay looked extremely handsome and unusually well.

***

Miss Mary Gurnee was in one of the most beautiful costumes seen. The skirt was plain and of pale, dull green silky stuff, straight, sweeping, and plain. She wore also a tight-fitting French coat of the same shade of green, but of a heavy velvety material. This had fleur de lis in white, say, an inch in length, scattered over it at intervals of every four inches. This coat had deep flaring cuffs, wide pocket lids, and a postillion back of the material. A large velvet picture hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes, and matching the green of coat and skirt, topped the gown.

***

The Misses Helena and Evelyn Parsons were in olive green and black respectively. Miss Parsons's gown was an agreeable change from the almost universal Eton and bolero effects. Its bodice was tight-fitting, and ended at the waist line. It was formed of alternate strips of the same width of black broadcloth—especially satiny in finish—and rows of black rosette-like silk medallions joined at their edges. These medallions and strips tapered from the neck and shoulder seams into the belt, which was also of medallions. The skirt was trimmed to match. It fitted smoothly around the hips, where there was a yoke effect in the black silk braid. The sleeves were also close-fitting, and were trimmed at the tops with the black silk braid. A large black hat was worn. Miss Evelyn Parsons's frock was of rough greenish mixed cheviot. The coat was plain and fitted tightly, its skirt extending perhaps four inches below the waist. All the seams had three cordlike ribs in the strappings. The skirt was also finished in the same fashion. A hat to match, rather large and set a bit off the face, was worn.

***

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, who had been married the previous day, was at the Dyer-Scott wedding in a costume of white cloth. The skirt showed a Parisian touch in tucks. The effect of panels eighteen inches in depth and six inches across in cordlike tucks a quarter of an inch apart and running to battlement points at the top, appeared at the skirt's lower portion. These panels were their own width apart, and just above them, or, rather, above the plain spaces between them, tucked squares about six inches across, the tucks forming hollow squares, were a quarter of an inch apart. The skirt was tucked to fit at the top and the little coat of white cloth bloused in front, closing apparently under the arms. The back was tucked in two clusters of up-turning points, separated by a four-inch plain space, and ran down under the arms and horizontally across the front. There were appliques of white lace on the jacket. The stock was of lace over cloth, and outlined on it in points were narrow bands of pale-blue velvet ribbon, caught with turquoise, and this velvet ribbon was also applied on the bodice just below the stock. The hat worn was of white lace, with a dash of turquoise blue velvet and also of black.

***

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who is still in mourning for her mother-in-law, was recently seen wearing a beautiful black frock. It was a dull black and the skirt had several extremely wide tucks, or folds simulating tucks, applied to heavy black net. This arrangement of tucks on net formed a deep circular flounce. Up the sides ran one-inch tucks, probably an inch apart, from belt to flounce. The bodice, tight fitting and apparently of tucks of cloth applied to net, had at the left side a row of fluffy black chiffon chous, and the sleeves had puffs of black net above the wristbands. She wore an oval-shaped hat, rather flat, and of medium size, the crown surrounded by bunches of small, black grapes. Around her neck, the ends looped up at the bust line, was a chain of black onyx balls, the balls being each at least half an inch in diameter. Mrs. Harriman also wore a handsome set of black fox furs, an immense muff, barrel-shaped, while the neck piece had a distinctive style of its own, and was suggestive of two neck pieces joined together. It consisted of two flat pieces of the fox fur, with tails and legs at the end of each of the two back and the two front tabs. These tabs extended below the waist in both front and back, and in the back at the top where the V-shaped opening for the head began there were two fox heads. The furs over the shoulders extended to the sleeves.

***

A black costume of Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart was a soft dull stuff, and the back of the skirt was tucked very full, the tucks being very narrow. The bodice made of plain black cloth, and was smooth and bloused, and wrinkled a bit all over. She wore a round, black hat trimmed with a black bow laid across a little to the left of the front, and two black quills were stuck through the crown. She wore a full ruche-boa of net, with long ends.

***

Mrs. Charles Marshall wore recently a charming frock of black brightened with bits of vivid scarlet. The skirt fell in at the feet in a peculiarly clinging fashion, and was laid in a double box plait down the back. There was a narrow, black belt of the material running straight around the waist line. The jacket curved up slightly in the back, just enough to clear the belt, and was smooth fitting, and showed a welcome absence of tucking or any sort. In front the jacket clored in two curved lines, the one side lapping slightly over the other, and parting at top and bottom in rounding points. This jacket was edged all around by what seemed to be a band of black silk braid an inch in width, bordered on each edge by a quarter-inch band of silvery white braid, while around the neck and outlining what might be called a round yoke, were several bands of the silver-edged braid, the centre one showing a three-quarter-inch band of scarlet through its centre. The sleeves were coat-shaped, and had flaring turned cuffs some six inches deep. These were also rounded and were finished on each edge with the silver and black combination, a strip of which ran through and around the centre of each cuffs, the middle one being threaded by a band of scarlet. Mrs. Marshall's hat was a modified tricorne—really a cross between a boat-shape and the old tricorne—and was of some soft furry gray stuff. The point in front was rounded, and along the sides ran soft brownish gray ostrich plumes that concealed the points in the back, but were not of great length. Directly across the front, fastened to the crown, and extending out a trifle beyond the turned-up brim, was a folded loop of scarlet velvet, held in place by the oval buckle through which it passed.

***

Mrs. William V. B. Hoffman wore while lunching at Sherry's a pretty black broadcloth costume. The skirt swept the floor a bit only, and the back was laid in inverted plaits. On each side of the centre the skirt was slashed up to show inserts of white silk. There were three of these slashes on each side. They were not over three-quarters of an inch wide at the bottom and ran to a sharp point about two feet from the skirt's hem. Each narrow slip of white silk was edged with a fine line of black braid. These slashes were not over seven inches apart. The Eton coat came to the belt line and fitted snugly. It was slashed to match the skirt, the slashes running a little over half way up the body and ending so as to describe a graceful arch across the back. The front opened to show a blouse bodice of applique lace over white chiffon, and had two small revers of the white silk edged with black cord. The sleeves were coat-shaped, and were slashed from shoulder to wrist through the middle of the upper portion, through which the white silk showed. There were also two short slashes—one on each side of the long insertion. Mrs. Hoffman wore a small, round toque of black velvet, laid in loose folds, and at the left a feathery black aigrette was placed.

***

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay wore at a recent dinner a picture dress of white corded silk, with exquisite decorations in chenille roses and applique lace. It was a Princesse gown, and from the waist down the front of it was covered with applique lace and roses with chenille petals. These petals were raised and shaded from pure white at the outer edges to the most delicate blush pink in the centre. The bodice portion had a pouching front, also covered with lace and chenille roses. It was high-necked with a lace stock, and pearls were the only jewels worn. The elbow sleeves were finished in scallops formed of large roses. Her wrap was a deep cape, also of white corded silk, with a high collar. Both collar and cape were edged with the lace and chenille roses. At the bottom of the cape, as at the bottom of the gown, there were full flounces of plaited chiffon, veiled with lace. Mrs. Mackay's hat was a large one of white tulle ruchings—a picture hat—and masses of pale pink roses were crushed against the left and upturning brim.

***

Miss Delia Gurnee wore at the wedding of her niece a superb costume of mauve panne velvet. The mauve was of that shade that suggests the heart of a pink rose when the petals are about to fall, the purplish tint showing at the heart. The surface had a silvery sheen. The trailing skirt had just above its hem a six-inch band of point lace, and at the lower edge of this lace ran a narrow strip of Alaska sable. This lace and fur decoration extended from the hem on the left side to the waist line. The Postillion coat had its narrow ends trimmed with lace and fur, and the same trimmings appeared again at the coat's front and on the close sleeves. Miss Gurnee's small oval toque was of mauve panne velvet, bordered with sable, and the crown was formed entirely of small mauve chrysanthemums.

***

Miss Edgar was seen at the Fincke-Brown wedding in what might, with truth, be termed a "dream of a gown." There was an exquisite effect produced in the combination of applique lace with insertions of chiffon painted in violets, the hat of shaded purple violets, and the corsage bouquet of white violets surrounded with purple ones. The frock itself was of white, tinted with cream, silked corded almost invisibly. The back was laid in deep inverted plaits, and a wide flounce of lace over chiffon finished its lower edge. The bodice had a deep bolero of the lace that extended out in caps over the sleeves, and in the centre of the back and above each shoulder were oval medallions of white chiffon, on which were painted, in most delicate hues, violets and their leaves. Below the bolero and forming the belt were three bands of inch-wide mauve velvet ribbon, caught in the back with buttons of amethyst set in silver. At the left front there was a large, rather flat corsage bouquet of violets in white and purple, the latter forming a frame for the white blossoms. The hat that topped this frock was of medium size, with a decided brim, that rolled on the left. It was formed almost entirely of violets in shades ranging from palest mauve to a rich heliotrope. The crown showed white violets, and large clusters of the white flowers were fastened at the left side.

One Experiment Enough

"I HAVE made my last attempt to please people not closely bound to me by ties of friendship or consanguinity," said the girl with red hair.

"Yesterday I put myself to no end of discomfort for the especial convenience of a couple who were total strangers to me.

"About 3 o'clock I was coming north in a Broadway car. At Twentieth Street we took on a regular mob of passengers, among whom was a splendid looking man and a handsome, well-groomed woman. They hung to adjoining straps directly in front of me for awhile, and, although they did not exchange a word, their furtive glances made it quite plain that they were just dying to strike up a conversation.

"Now, as a rule, I am very sedate and conventional. I disapprove of chance acquaintances on general principles, but it occurred to me that the situation gave promise of a romance too pretty to be nipped in the bud by cut-and-dried conventions, and I decided to nourish their mutual admiration with a regular Spring freshet of benevolence. Presently the man sitting beside me left the car and the woman took his place. Still, neither she nor the man at the strap opened their heads.

"I fancied, however, that if they could only ride side by side for a few blocks their bashfulness would vanish and they would find a way to cement their embryo friendship, so I began to scheme to that end. At last I hit upon a heroic measure.

"In the fullness of my sympathy I arose and offered the man my seat, and then, on the pretext of needing fresh air—fresh air, mind you, on a day like that—I went out and stood on the rear platform till I had recovered. Soon I got so chilled and damp that I couldn't stand the exposure any longer, and was forced to go inside. To my disappointment I found that my protéges were still shy. Their timidity worried and vexed me, and when, a little further on, a friend of mine came in, I dolefully explained the situation. He nearly had a fit.

"'Great Scott, Laura,' he said, 'what a goose your are. Why, I know that couple. They've been married for ten years and fight like cats and dogs. I'll bet they're on a tantrum now. That's the reason they're not saying anything to each other.'

"And do you think that I shall ever again offer to assist any one at flirting or lovemaking? Not a bit of it."

Where Square Pianos Go.

IT is always with the feeling of looking upon a dear, but long-lost friend that one comes across one of the old-fashioned square pianos nowadays. There are plenty of them, even in New York City, where if anywhere people are supposed to keep up to date.

"Probably half the people in New York having pianos have the old-fashioned square," says a piano man. "It is certain that about half the number of people who come to buy have square pianos which they wish us to take on account for a new piano.

"It is eighteen or twenty years or more since the square pianos have been made, but a piano is an expensive instrument, and people who have them do not change frequently. So it is usually when the instrument is becoming really old or a generation of young people is growing up in the family that they decide to exchange the old square for an upright or possibly for a grand piano.

"Many of these old square pianos were extra good ones in their day, and the owners cannot understand why we do not make a liberal allowance for them. 'Why, we paid $800 for that piano,' a woman will say. As a matter of fact, they are worth practically nothing to us, not the value of the carting often. We do, however, make some allowance on them. It may be $50 or $75, according to the value of the piano they are purchasing, and the amount we can afford to throw off. You see, this is letting you into the inside of our business affairs.

"With the pianos themselves we can do nothing but sell them as they stand. We are often glad to get $15 for them. There are people who are glad to pay this sometimes, and so we dispose of them.

"Most of these old square pianos go to the West. A man will come on here, learn tuning pianos and putting them in order. He will come to us when he is ready to start for home and see what arrangement he can make to get a stock of old pianos. We very likely have a number on hand.

"Possibly he makes an offer for them, and we may let him have the lot for $100. He takes them off with him, puts them in first-class condition, and the farmers of the West are glad to buy them on the installment plan or in some other convenient way for their daughters, and the buyer is able to get his money back on them and make quite a percentage. If they are good pianos they are worth the money that is paid for them, and will do good service and give great pleasure during their second lease of life."

An Artist at It.

Billings—Does young Weller display any artistic ability; can he draw anything?

Belling—Yes, there is one subject he draws in artistic style.

Billings—What's that?

Belling—A cork!

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

IT IS a clergyman's story, and he was one of the chief actors in what he considered at the time a small tragedy, but which proved eventually to be "one on him." He tells the story himself and vouches for it, so while it is one of the most remarkable cat stories on record, it must be believed. The family cat, after the manner of her kind, had given birth to a large family of kittens, all but one of which her owners, after the fashion of their kind, were about to destroy. It devolved upon the clergyman, who was not then under orders, to perform the unpleasant deed. The kittens were to be drowned, and the task had to be performed quickly, for there was a tender-hearted little sister in the family who was only to know that the kittens had disappeared. Taking a pail, the young man filled it with water, put the kittens into it, left them there until they were motionless, and then hurriedly, because the little sister was searching for them, dug a hole in the ground and put the little bodies out of sight. It was all quickly over, and, much relieved at having an unpleasant duty well done, the young man went off. That was in the morning. When he returned in the afternoon what was his surprise to see on the piazza of the house Mother Pussie and every member of her family, the children enjoying their regular afternoon tea as happily as if they had not been through an unusual and unpleasant experience in the morning. There was only one explanation. The attempted drowning had been so quickly done that the kittens were merely rendered unconscious, the mother cat with her wonderful instincts had traced them to the spot where they were buried, only a little under ground, and resuscitated them. History does not relate the after career of the kittens.

There is a Brooklyn woman who would like to know if she has not a suit for damages against a popular monthly woman's magazine for misrepresentation. The magazine in question publishes each month plans of attractive little houses, any of which can be put up for a nominal sum. It is possible, if any of these plans are satisfactory, to purchase one for a small price. Without the trouble of consulting an architect, but at the same time having a choice of many plans, one is able to make a selection with but little trouble. Altogether it is economical, and by means of the department the magazine increases its popularity. The Brooklyn woman became infatuated, as many other people have been, with the plans, and particularly with that of one cottage which the description said could be built for $1,000. She purchased the plan and set to work to see about building her house. The first estimate she obtained was in a place where lumber and work were cheap, but the lowest estimate any builder would give her was $1,400. That was discouraging, particularly as at Nantucket, where she really intended to build, both lumber and labor were high. She has since received estimates upon her plan for that place, and the unpleasant news that her cottage will cost her between $3,000 and $4,000.

Tying tags is one of the interesting "employments for women," about which comparatively little is known to the world of workingwomen, but when they hear the emoluments of the toil they are not often interested to learn particulars. A good tagtier will make by working industriously $3 a month. The pay is 7 cents a thousand tags for tying, and statistics do not state the exact time in which this number can be completed. The tags are those used on express packages, the card tags with a string in one end. It would seem but little work to put in these strings, but they must be cut a certain length before being tied, and there are many motions to be made, and it requires time to cut and put 1,000 strings into 1,000 tags and thereby earn 7 cents. It is not so bad when one is earning pin money, but when it comes to making one's living by the work people who have tried it say that the most economical cooking magazine could not furnish a bill of fare for a month containing much nourishment which could be provided with the money earned. Fortunately, however, there is always washing to be done, and Nantucket families do not live entirely upon the proceeds of tag tying.

This business, so little known, has its pleasant features, for there follow in its wake what are known as tag tying parties, and a great party of outsiders will be invited in to one of the tag tiers' houses to tie tags for an evening. The workers receive their supper and the fun for the work they do. However, all the visitors do not go home pleased with the evening's work, for they say it is hard on the eyes.

Nantucketers are an economical people, and it is not entirely from necessity. They are economical in words, and one will serve them for a number of purposes. A woman who spends her Summers on the island, and sometimes has dressmaking done there, was surprised to hear her seamstress remark as she gathered up the larger scraps left of the material from which a dress had been made:

"Now, we will save all these giblets, for they will be useful another time."

Giblets to the Summer visitor meant the heart, liver, &c., of fowls, which are chopped for dressing and gravy. For a time she was nonplused at the new use of the word. She soon came to learn, however, that "giblets" is a common Nantucket name for scraps.

Visitors to Chinese restaurants who order the familiar chop suey, as a great number of visitors do, need not think they are indulging in a strictly Chinese national dish. It is made according to Chinese rules, in small shreds, as everything Chinese is, that it may be eaten with chop sticks, but it is the invention of the Chinese cook in America, and the Chinaman himself does not often eat it.

"We never eat it," said a Chinaman who speaks English well, talking of Chinese dishes the other day. "There is a great deal of pork in it, and it is too greasy, we think. It is made more to suit American tastes."

Duck with pineapple is one of the favorite Chinese dishes and fried noodles enter into some of the most appetizing. In these noodles the Chinese cook can give the American points, for there is not the slightest suggestion of fat in them. The Chinese cook has a delicate sense in the mixture of flavorings, and can blend them with quite as much delicacy as the French cook, and the onion in any of its forms is introduced so carefully that its presence can only be imagined. Ginger root is used in some of the Chinese dishes, notably in one in which chicken, water nuts, and mushrooms are to be found. This is to be discovered occasionally when the diner takes a piece of the root itself by mistake for water nut and finds it hot.

It might be thought that Chinese cooks are easy to find, but as a matter of fact, they are not. Good Chinese cooks for American dishes are less rare than those for Chinese cooking. Chinese cooks consider American and European cooking simple compared with their own concoctions made up of many ingredients and condiments.

"There is nothing like having a general rule for everything," says one of the most charming hostesses in the city. "I have one for entertaining company. It is like the rule in whist—when you don't know what else to play, play trumps. My rule is with company, when you don't know what to do, eat. It never fails me with any class of people. I may have refreshments served in the house if there is a momentary pall among guests I am entertaining for a short time, or if they are house guests I may take them out to dine at a restaurant. There are various ways of applying my rule, and I use the one most appropriate for the occasion. It never fails to work. It does not prove that all my guests are gourmands, for the greatest pleasure in eating is not always in the food served, though I am free to admit that that is a real charm to a surprisingly large number of people. Some one is sure to start a line of conversation that is interesting or to propose doing something which will entertain us while eating. I have never known my rule to fail, and I can recommend it to any one. It is even more sure than the rule for whist, for its use is certain to receive general approbation."

All the queer happenings do not occur in Brooklyn, but they say such things and do such things in the Borough of Churches that a good Brooklynite is sure to have a head full of funny stories. Here is a blunder which might have been worse—though not every one would have cared to be the caller who said the wrong thing in the wrong place. The Brooklyn young woman was making a wedding call upon an old friend. The friendship was of such long standing that the call, while it was the first one made by the caller upon the hostess after her marriage, had nothing of the stiffness of the formal call, and the usual formalities of such an occasion were not observed. It was merely a "dropping in" for a familiar chat with the bride. This young woman was making her second venture in matrimony and not an undue length of time had elapsed between the death of her first partner and her wedding to her present husband. Hence it was that the caller was struck in the midst of an interesting conversation upon general topics by something peculiar about her friend's appearance. She stopped short with an exclamation of surprise:

"Why, Helen," she said, "you have left off your mourning."

"Yes," answered Helen with a little twinkle in her eye, "I have."

A number of well-known women, notably the tall and slender type, have adopted a new carriage of body and one not at all becoming. It is that of throwing the head forward, drooping the shoulders, and letting the stomach and abdomen sink back. It is a most trying posture, one suggesting a weak stomach, a tendency to consumption, and, above all, a lack of physical and mental vigor. One remarkably handsome woman has adopted this pose, and her picture has been reproduced with all the ungraceful lines accented. Why the pose has been adopted is uncertain, possibly because stout, middle-aged, and even short women cannot adopt it if they try—there isn't enough of them to crane ahead and cave in and produce all the jagged, irregular effects neccssary. There is certainly not a hint of grace in the new fad, and the sooner it runs its course the better.

WHERE COUNTRY COUSINS GET THEIR PUZZLES

THE young woman had roughly sketched a wicket, a flea, a hen, a man, a purse, and a lion. These miscellaneous specimens of animate and inanimate nature were separated by wide blank spaces which the illustrator was vainly endeavoring to fill in to her satisfaction.

"I've an idea," she lamented, "that this is going to floor me."

The visitor looked at the confused scrawl with a lugubrious cast of countenance. "I shouldn't wonder," was her remark. "It has already floored me."

The young woman was visibly disappointed. "Do you really mean it?" she said. "Can't you make anything at all out of it? Is it totally unintelligible?"

"Totally," replied the visitor. "That is the reason I have not offered to give you any assistance. If you would kindly tell me what you are trying to get at I might be able to suggest an appropriate filler."

"Why, don't you know even that much?" exclaimed the young woman. "I am trying to compose a rebus."

"Oh," said the visitor. Then she gave still closer attention to the representatives of the menagerie and the flat pocketbook and the lop-sided wicket.

"The illustrations are crude," apologized the young woman, with a deprecating jab of her pencil at the inartistic handiwork.

"It isn't the crudeness I'm complaining about," said the visitor. "It is the inapplicability of the things. How are you ever going to harness all these unassimilable quantities and mold them into a homogeneous whole? Their significance is not at all clear."

"Perhaps not, as they now stand," returned the young woman, with reappearing assurance, "but just wait till I get through with them, and they'll slide into one another like a nickel into a slot. I'm working on a proverb and proverbs are hard nuts to crack. The one I'm trying to illustrate now is particularly complicated. 'The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion.' That is a chunk of wisdom for which it is not easy to find suitable pictures. Even by utilizing all this live stock that has been turning your gray matter upside down, you will perceive that I am short several ideas."

The visitor sniffed. "I fail to see the sense in your muddling your own brains over such a difficult and useless task," was the reply.

The young woman arched her brows in surprise. "Useless?" she echoed. "Now, you are dense. I'd have you understand that this work is anything but a labor of love, and if I can only fill in those horrible pauses, this particular proverb will be useful to me to the tune of $5.

"The fact is, I am a maker of rebuses. It is not my regular profession, but I have taken it up as a kind of side line, as a matter of recreation, and incidentally of profit. Casual readers of the daily press are apt to come to the conclusion that the rebus is suffering a decline, but it is really quite stylish. As a form of entertainment it is still exceedingly popular with certain readers, and the papers that cater to that class are always anxious to get hold of a good rebus.

"Naturally, the journals that make a special feature of puzzle literature have a large country circulation, where they still have the time and inclination to propound riddles and solve enigmas. City people, as a rule, have so many other and more exciting diversions at hand that they have passed up that pastime of their forefathers; but down on the farm they will still ask you, in all seriousness, what it is that 'is big at the bottom and little at the top, with something inside going flippety-flop,' and if you can't tell them offhand that that apparent monstrosity is a churn they will set you down as hopelessly ignorant.

"It is for people whose tastes retain such pristine gullelessness that I figure out the relationship between these different representatives of the animal kingdom, and the ideas I mean to convey.

"The occupation does not conduce to mental stagnation, either on the part of the rebus producer or the consumer. A study of old periodicals and books devoted to charades and enigmas will convince the inquirer that, while riddles and illustrated puzzles are fewer now than formerly, they are more ingenious, hence the balance is preserved.

"As a rule, the editor of a puzzle department is very jealous of the good name of his column, and oversees with a hypercritical eye everything offered for inspection. The paper for which I am manufacturing this particular combination is a New England weekly that has been making a specialty of proverbs for the past two months. They want good ideas and are willing to pay for them, as are most people who deal in rebuses, although there are a few fake concerns that will crib anything that comes their way.

"To make any sort of success at rebus or riddle production these days one must have at least a spark of originality, for the publishers want something that will teach young America to think, and old threadbare suggestions are seldom marketable."

The visitor looked with mild astonishment at the disjointed flea, the hen, and the lion. "I don't see anything particularly new about those caricatures," she said. "They've been doing duty in every puzzle I have seen for the last twenty years."

"Oh, but their environment was different," protested the young woman, complacently. "Just wait till I have thought out the surroundings of this collection, and you will admit that they are a brand-new set of animals. It would be useless for me to offer a rehash to this department, for it would meet with ignominious rejection."

"And what about the other kinds of puzzles?" asked the visitor. "Where are the anagrams and acrostics that we used to pore over and the charades we used to act? Are they still in demand?"

"On a small scale," replied the young woman; "but they really are not in it with the rebus, either with originators, publishers, or readers. The rebus seems to have taken a new lease on life. There is such a demand for a picture puzzle of good quality that anybody with a little surplus ingenuity may well make a good account of it by studying out a rebus."

New York's Beautiful Cloak Models

HARD to find, yet poorly paid, is the cloak model. She must have a 36 bust, she must measure exactly 43 inches around the hips, have a 16-inch back, a willowy figure, the constitution of an athlete, the disposition of an angel, and a face that photographers will rave over.

Any young woman possessing these qualifications may enter one of the big department stores of New York and become a cloak model at $15 per week. She will receive that only during the busy season, when the Fall and Spring trade has begun.

About the middle of December, the department store has no further use for her until the early Spring, when she will be needed again to show off garments. When the department stores are through with her she can go down to the district where the wholesale manufacture of cloaks is carried on, and there pose from early morning until late in the afternoon while the designers and cutters work over her figure as they would over a wooden dummy in making their sample garments. She has to work through all the sultry days of June, July, and August.

There are many of these girls in New York, and it is a marvel to even the most hardened of their employers to understand how they can retain their freshness and attractiveness of figure when one considers the hardships they have to go through. Of all the situations in the business pertaining to women's clothes, that of the cloak model is perhaps the most strenuous. It means that she has to be almost continuously on her feet, and she must be as sweet tempered and gracious the latter part of the day as she is at the beginning. Most of them are Irish girls. Those that are not Irish are almost entirely from the farms of New England and the Middle West.

Just now the cloak model is in great demand in the retail stores. Some of the houses on Sixth Avenue have four or five handsome girls who are posing all day, showing off "the wonderful habit back," the "loose back," and the long coats that are so popular this Fall. Within a short time this work will have ceased and the bargain sales of these coats will begin, and with the exception of one, and at the most two, models, for the larger houses, these girls will either be out of work or be down behind the counter somewhere earning half the money.

There are few places open to women that are so eagerly sought as the position of cloak model. Employers who use models are in receipt of hundreds of letters yearly from women in every part of the country, who desire to take up the work, and in lots of cases it is found that the desire is prompted from pure vanity. Whenever one can be found that meets all the requirements she is hailed with joy.

One Touch of Nature,

THAT rough words and a kind heart may go together was never better proved than by an incident on a Madison Avenue trolley car the other day. The conductor was speaking to an old woman, who walked with a crutch and was evidently, to judge from her clothes, very poor.

"This car don't go to Astor Place, I tell you," he said harshly. "You'll have to get off at Eighth Street."

She complained pitifully at having to walk the extra distance, and again he spoke roughly. The car stopped.

"Here's your place," he said. "Get off."

She was so decrepit that he had to help her rise from her seat. Stumbling, she reached the rear platform, the conductor following. The other passengers looked at him as though they thought him a heartless wretch. On the platform he took her arm to help her down to the street. As he did so the passenger next to the door saw him slip a coin, that seemed to be a five-cent piece, into her hand. Then he helped her to alight gently, saying, as she finally reached the pavement:

"Step lively!"

With a scowl, as though angry, he came back into the car. It was clear that he wanted the passengers to think him a most ferocious man. The old woman stood resting on the corner and fingered her coin as the car sped down town.

Tee Green.

Pat's first visit to Hades was made in a dream. Satan received him kindly and showed him everything of interest.

"Sure, 'tis fetne," said Pat, "and phwat pleases me most is that you've no Orishmin here, at all, at all."

His satanic majesty pointed to a closed door.

"I keep the Irish locked up in there," he said: "[illegible] room is here."

CONSULS AND NAVY JACKS

ODD BITS OF LIFE

Seen by the Sea-Going Hobo.

"THAT Consul," remarked my forecastle-head companion, "was a queer-looking fellow. He had fishy, light blue eyes, a long drooping sandy mustache, and the soberest face I ever saw on a man. He was new to his job, and wanted to do everything just right. While we were there, the United States ship Yantic came in, and of course the Consul had to go off and make his call. American Consuls don't have regular uniforms like the others; but if they've ever served in the army or navy they're allowed to wear the uniform belonging to the rank they held.

"Now this man, when he was young, had been a master, ranking as Lieutenant, during the last year of the war, and when he got the berth of Consul he went to some tailor and had a uniform made. That tailor must have wanted to do himself proud, for he turned out the giddiest-looking thing you ever saw. It had gold enough on it to start a bank, and, with the cocked hat, made the Consul look like a blend between a Port Admiral and a Dago Drum Major. He was proud of it, though, and that was his first chance to wear it.

"Well, when the Yantic got in he was out of town, but as soon as he came back he sent to borrow a boat from our mate. We fixed her up in style, Second Mate, in a brass-buttoned jacket as coxswain, six oars and a flag in the stern; then went ashore for him, me pulling one of the oars. Pretty soon down he came, a regular blaze of glory, with half a hundred little niggers running behind shouting and cheering him. They thought he was all the Generals in the world rolled into one.

"He got in and we pulled off, regular man-o'-war stroke, to the Yantic, the mate sitting up straight in the stern and trying to look as if he'd never heard of such a thing as a dirty merchantman. As we rounded in to the gangway, he called 'Toss!' and up went our oars in ship-shape navy fashion. You should have seen us. I tell you it was bully. Well, the Consul staid aboard for half an hour or so, and when he came down and got in we did the 'poise and let fall' like he was a Commodore, anyway. I could see the Jacks grinning at us over the rail.

"Now a Consul, after calling, gets a salute of seven guns from the warship, and the rule is that his boat must pull out a hundred yards forward and fifty to port of the vessel, staying there till the salute is fired. The Consul has to stand up facing the vessel; and as soon as the shooting stops the officer of the deck shows himself at the port gangway and the two of them take off their hats to each other.

"We knew what to do, pulled him out handsomely to the right place, and then lay on our oars, the boat tossing a bit to the sea. The Consul stood up as the first gun went; but he must have thought that the Mate was shutting off their view of him, so he gets up on the thwart. He hadn't been there a second when a wave catches us and over he goes head first into the sea. It was the quickest thing I ever saw. The Mate made a grab for him as he went, but didn't get anything except one of the gold stripes from his pants.

"Well, in a second up the Consul bobs, and then we all tumbled over each other a-laughing. We couldn't help it. I tell you, Sir, he was just the funniest thing you ever saw. His headgear had stuck on, and with his solemn face and long mustache hanging straight down he looked for all the world like a walrus in a cocked hat.

"At last we got him aboard and maybe he wasn't mad.

"'Pull me ashore, you scoundrels,' says he, cursing us.

"'But won't you wait to salute the officer of the deck?' says the Mate.

"'The officer of the deck be hanged and you along with him,' says the Consul; 'if you don't put me ashore at once I'll have you arrested for trying to drown me.'

"We did as he wanted us, and though we'd expected about a dollar apiece out of that job we didn't get anything except a complaint to the First Mate of our conduct.

"Well," continued Bill, "an American Consul's job doesn't generally last but four years, and you can't blame him for wanting to show off a bit; for he isn't likely to have another chance. I knew one Consul, though, who'd hung on to his post for twelve years, and I guess he's there yet. I won't tell you the place or his name, because he was a good friend to me, and if the story got out it might spoil his game. He's somewhere on the east coast of South America, and if you should ask any of the fellows who've wanted to be Consul there during the last fifteen years they'd tell you that it's a place where people die of yellow fever like Cape cattle with the rinderpest. Now, the truth is that they have some fever there, but it isn't the real 'yellow jack.' I mean that it's not the catching kind, but a sort that's just lying around promiscuous, watching its chance to get some fool who won't take care of himself. There's a word for it that sounds like epidemic, but ain't.

"The job of Consul there don't pay much, but just suits the old fellow who has held it down so long. He's lived there such a time that he wouldn't want to live anywhere else, and every man, woman, and child in the place is his friend. Lucky for him there's not many trying to get his post, but about every four years one or two fellows with pulls think it would suit them and come down to turn the old man out. He's got his own way of welcoming them, and I can't do better than tell you how I helped him out once.

"I had jumped a Clyde 'limejuicer' there, and when I was cleaned out went to the Consul. The old man was mighty good to me and carried me along for a couple of weeks, waiting for a chance to ship me, but nothing had turned up. Well, one day his nigger comes down to the little shack where I was boarding and tells me the Consul wants to see me up at his house. Of course I went up right away. The old man was waiting for me, and after we got inside he said:

"'Now, Bill, I've been paying your board for you out of my own pocket and you owe me a favor.'

"'Name it, Sir, and the thing's done,' says I.

"It turned out that a new willing-to-be in the Consul line had just come down. The old man had worked his regular game of having his friends get acquainted with the fellow, tell him all about what a terrible place it was for foreigners and how only about one out of three could ever live there. The undertaker had sent two funerals the day before past the hotel in the morning and had driven a hearse with an empty coffin by in the afternoon. But this new man seemed tougher than most of them. He said that he guessed if the old Consul could live there he could, too; and he was going to give it a try, any way, yellow jack or no. They had come to a standstill, when the old man sent for me.

"Well, he told me what to do; gave me a suit of his clothes, and after I'd had a clean up and a shave I started off to the hotel. I was supposed to be the Mate of a ship who had stopped in the place to manage some little schooners. Some of the old man's friends were sitting with the new Consul out on the front gallery. They were posted about me all right, and as soon as I came up one of them called out:

"'Que hal, compadre Billy, where have you been? Come here and let me present you to your countryman, the American Consul.' I went over and shook hands with the new man. He was a big, stout fellow, and didn't look nervous. But you can never tell till you try. We had been sitting there for a little while, when a funeral goes by with the mourners following on foot, as they do down there.

"'Ah!' says a little fellow they called Fonseca. 'There goes poor Nobrega. Sad, very sad, indeed.'

"It was really the funeral of some peon, but the Consul didn't know, so he asks: 'What was the matter with him?'

"'Oh,' says the little chap, 'the old thing; if it wasn't for that this would be the healthiest place in the world; but, after all, one can't live forever.'

"Then somebody ordered drinks, and I took notice that the Consul had neat brandy. After another round on Fonseca a hearse goes by with nobody following it, and this time one of the gang called Revilla speaks up.

"'What a pity!' says he. 'It's that poor young Englishman, who came out to make the survey for the new railroad. A big, strong man, much the same as you, Mr. Consul. It's curious that our friend of the yellow robe seems to pick out men like that. Too bad. You knew him, Fonseca?'

"'Yes,' says the little fellow, 'it was only yesterday morning we were sitting and drinking together, just as we are here. It looks as if we were going to have the worst season in years.'

"The new man was looking white around the gills by this time, so I put my head on the table and groaned.

"Revilla says, 'What's the matter, Billy?'

"'I'm all doubled up,' says I. 'Don't know what is the matter.'

"'Here, quick,' says he, calling a waiter. 'Bring a glass of brandy. Say, Fonseca, I think Billy's got it, too. Help me get him to a room. Give us a hand, please, Mr. Consul.'

"I stood up, looked around with my eyes rolling, and then keeled over on the floor as if my legs wouldn't hold me. Two of them picked me up and started to carry me; but they hadn't gone over a dozen steps before they let go and burst out laughing. I lifted my head and looked around. The Consul was four blocks down the Street and still going as if he was after a record. He must have hurt his wind if he kept it up long. Well, in half an hour along comes a nigger with a hand cart and a message for the hotel man. He was to have the Consul's things packed and sent at once to the Custom House, where he would get his bill paid.

"What do you think that Consul did? There wasn't any steamer for most a week; so he hired a big fishing boat and sailed seventy miles down the coast, to a place where he caught a liner for New York, two days after.

"Yes," said Bill, casting a glance aft to see if the Mate was still smoking by the wheel, "sailors give a Consul plenty to do, but it takes a man-o'-warsman to stir things up generally and get into trouble with the officials. There was one case, I remember, though, where they had their fun, and there wasn't a word said about it.

"It was down in Port of Spain, the night most of the business part of the town burned down. An American squadron was in port, and when the Admiral saw that things were looking bad he sent off a lot of his men to help. There were about 260 sailors and 50 guffies—marines, you know. As soon as they were ashore they got to work. The only way to stop the fire was to blow up buildings that hadn't caught, to prevent it from spreading. The marines were posted at the corners to keep people out of danger, and the rest started in with axes and dynamite cartridges. Those boys enjoyed themselves for sure. You'd hear a yell, and then a dozen or so would come tumbling out of a house, shoving and tripping each other up: next thing there'd be a 'boom' and a wall of the building would come crashing down. The grog-shops were standing open as the owners had left them, and there wasn't any need of asking for a drink. All you had to do was to walk in and help yourself. I was standing looking on, when up comes an open carriage with two men on the box and some official inside. The marine at the corner jumps in front of the horses as they were turning up the street and calls out:

"'Halt, there! You can't pass here!'

"With that the gentleman inside leans out and says, 'But, my good man, I am the Governor of the island.'

"'Sorry, Sir,' says the marine. 'Orders from my Lieutenant. No one to pass.'

"'Oh,' says the Governor, 'and suppose we try to drive by you?'

"'Then I'll bayonet your horses,' says the marine.

"'I think I'll surrender,' says the Governor, and his driver was just turning when there came an explosion and the biggest part of a house fell into the street, just about where the carriage would have been if it had gone on. The Governor says:

"'Oh, that's it? Here, my man, ask your officer to let you come ashore and see me to-morrow.'

"They said that when the marine went ashore the next day he got enough coin to keep a 'guffy' happy for six months. Well, after the fire was got under, the whole crowd started in to whoop it up; and they knew how to do it, too. It wasn't till daylight that they began to go off to the ships. A friend of mine told me about the first boatload. There was no officer with them, and they had brought off a cargo of loot. Eight of them had on helmets that they'd taken from the firemen, and one was wearing the full uniform of the Trinidad Light Infantry. In the boat was a pig, three young goats, a cask of rum, and a oil painting of the battle of Waterloo. Leaning back in the stern was a little red-headed fellow with a black baby about two months old. He had it on his knees and was letting it suck his thumb to keep it quiet. As they came alongside he yells out to a friend aboard:

"'Hello, Jimmy, look at the new ship's mascot I've got. Ain't it a dandy?'

"Just then the Second Lieutenant comes to the gangway, takes a look, and calls out:

"'Here, Boatswain, see that the truck these men have brought off is sent ashore. You, Murphy, what do you mean by stealing a child like that?'

"'Steal it, your Honor,' says Murphy. 'You wrong me, you do, indeed. Sure, I bought it from the mother for a sixpence. She let me have it cheap when I told her I was going to bring it up to be a Second Lieutenant.'

"Of course, they sent the stuff ashore again, and that was the last of it, for those boys had saved the town sure enough.

"That was a pretty cheeky thing to do, looting a town as they did, but it wasn't anything to what I saw some English Jackies about in one of the other islands. Half a dozen of them had got three days' leave ashore. Running around the town they fell in with a black fellow who was proud enough to be seen about with Englishmen. He took them to his house and treated them well. The next day the neighbors noticed that there wasn't anybody about the place, so after a while they broke open the door and found the darky and his wife tied up and gagged. The house was stripped of everything. After getting some police and a detective they started looking for the sailors, but couldn't find them anywhere till they went down to the marketplace. They were there all right, the six of them. The furniture was piled up in the middle of the market, and one of them was standing on a table, holding an auction sale of the stuff. The detective got up near to them and what do you think the five other crazy loons were doing? Nothing else but arguing among themselves whether it would be a good thing to take the tied-up couple to some other place that night and have an auction of the house the next day."

HENRY B. LEE.

Gruesome Origin of Club's Name.

Golfers who have played over the Baltusrol Club course near Short Hills, N. J., have often asked, "Where did the name of this club come from?" Beyond the fact that the high hill back of the clubhouse had been called Baltusrol Mountain ever since the first inhabitant began to exercise his memory, no further explanation has ever been offered.

During the recent women's championship, however, additional light was thrown upon the mystery, but the real truth sent cold shivers down the spine of more than one hardy golf girl. The name Baltusrol commemorates the name of a man who was murdered close by the links nearly a century ago, and the distinction of being the only golf club in the United States whose name springs from a tragedy is unique with the popular club near Short Hills.

The name of the murdered man was Baltus Roll. He was a sturdy Dutchman, who early in the century resided in a small cottage on the Orange Mountain, overlooking Westfield, N. J. He owned considerable property in the district, and on March 26, 1806, he transferred a plot of one acre and thirty-two square rods to Silvanus Pierson for $295. This deed was registered by William S. Pennington, who then resided on a farm at Westfield. When the worthy registrar died, this, among others, was found in the barn by the new owner, and by him has been presented to the club.

The property conveyed by the deed adjoins the land on which the present Baltusrol links are situated.

Baltus Roll would in all probability have passed away unnoticed but for the dramatic ending of his life. He was known to possess considerable means and was believed to keep his money in the house. Thieves one night lured him into the garden, murdered him, and ransacked the house. His wife escaped. This event has given a tone of romance to the district, which still lingers in the name of the mountain and the golf club.

The old deed which revives the tragedy of the locality has been handsomely framed and it occupied a conspicuous position in the main room of the clubhouse during the recent tournament. Its most interesting feature is the scrawling signature of the former owner of the land, signed at the end of the deed, "Baltus Roll," while beneath is a cross with the explanatory note that it is the sign of "Susanna Roll, his wife."

The murdered man's cottage is still standing, a short distance beyond the hill where the eighth and eleventh holes are situated.

A Seat in a Car.

TRAVELERS on Broadway know one representative of the gentler sex who positively refuses to be imposed upon by anybody. Moreover, she will not allow her offspring to be imposed upon. This lady is possessed of ample measurements and mature years.

She rides home in a Columbus Avenue car and is always accompanied by a boy of uncertain age but pronounced disposition. One of his most prominent characteristics is his predilection for unbounded space, a trait which is assiduously fostered by his parent, who aggressively pre-empts and maintains ample space for his pudgy frame even when standing room is at a premium.

Monday afternoon this boy squared himself around on the seat on his knees and pressed his face close against the window, while his feet projected far out into the car where he unconcernedly wiped the soles of his shoes on the garments of all neighboring passengers. The boy's disagreeable attitude was bad enough in itself, but in addition to this his knees were stretched apart at the widest possible angle, with the result that he really took up seating accommodations for two people.

One tired-looking woman, who had held patiently to a strap for several minutes, finally mustered enough courage to request the temporary loan of a portion of this superfluous space. But the mother resented the modest petition.

"I've paid for this boy," she said. "He is entitled to a seat."

"But not to two seats," said the tired woman.

"He is not occupying two seats," retorted the mother. "He doesn't take up a bit more room in this position than he would if sitting down, and when I have paid for him he has a right to stand on his knees or even on his head if he wants to. Haven't you, darling?"

The boy said he had. The tired woman was beginning to get her own "dander" up by that time, and she rushed into the fray full tilt.

"Straighten him out and press him together," she suggested, "and let's see just how much of the car he will occupy in a condensed form."

The small boy's mother flamed with indignation at this flippant recommendation, but seeing the conductor approach as if he were about to take a hand in the matter, she herself inaugurated the reform movement.

The boy did as bidden, but although he inflated like a balloon and spread himself out to the greatest possible extent it was not within the bounds of nature for him to fill all the space he had previously occupied. His mother leaned over and studied the situation attentively.

"Turn around, lovey," she said. "Sit down on the seat like a little man and show these troublesome folks how much room mother's pet does need."

"You see," she said, pointing to two gorgeous roses in the Brussels cushion, "that my son extends from here to here. He is entitled to that much space no matter whether he is standing up or sitting down. If you can make use of those few square inches of space on the other side of that rose you're welcome to them, but Wynne shall have his rights. You may get up on your knees now, darling, if you want to. Nobody will bother us again."

The tired woman perched herself on the edge of the seat; thankfully, the mother and son watching her closely to see that she did not spread a fraction of an inch beyond the floral standard of measurement, and then the boy flopped over on his knees and dug his feet into his neighbor's lap. The woman sighed, but she did not remonstrate, for the boy had paid his fare and he had a five-cent right to sprawl all over creation if he felt so disposed.

1901

OLD SLOUCH'S FOOTLESS DILEMMA.

THERE was once a young fellow who prided himself on being the champion long-distance author of the world. It was his proud boast that he had once written two complete and hair-raising novels of about 200,000 words each within the space of six working days, and he was wont to aver with confidence that he could repeat the performance with one hand tied behind him.

He was known to tens of thousands of youthful readers of red, yellow, and pink fiction as "Old Slouch," and he wrote of strange and weird happenings in strange and weird places in a manner yet more strange and weird.

Old Slouch had started life as a printer's "devil" in the office of The Fireside Reflector, but he was ambitious and soon became an office boy. Then he took to night school and made such progress in the three "R's" that his culture was recognized in due time by an advance to the position of copy reader, in which capacity he was called upon to read several million words from the accomplished pen of "California Charlie," who was at that time the mainstay of the fiction department of The Reflector.

His chance came one night when a messenger arrived in hot haste from the lodgings of "California Charlie" to report that the gifted author was unable to finish the concluding installment of his thrilling novelette entitled "Three-Fingered Steve; or, The Cowboy's Curse," for the reason that he was greatly incommoded by the presence in his room of three pink-and-blue zebras with yellow polka dots and six old-gold lizards with purple tails.

The editor was in despair, for The Reflector must go to press in six hours, until the new copy reader volunteered to finish the story from the point where the lizards had so incontinently interrupted it. This he was allowed to do, and he accomplished his task with such success that when, a few months later, California Charlie's acquaintanceship with reptiles and such landed him in the incurable ward the future Old Slouch stepped easily and gracefully into his place.

Probabilities never hampered Old Slouch. What his readers wanted were improbabilities, nor would they even balk at an occasional impossibility, which was just as well. In the most successful of his works, a tale of romance and adventure entitled "Wicked Bill; or, The Dauntless Hero of Bloody Gulch," the talented author landed his people on the rocky shores of one of the Fiji Islands, shipwrecked, starving, and defenseless. Up rushed a band of cannibals bent on a good meal. Did they get it? "Over my dead body," said Old Slouch to himself and he wrote:

"It so chanced that our hero had once known a Fiji Islander in San Francisco and from him had learned the language of those parts. He therefore addressed the leader of the band in the vernacular. Amazement seized the savage cannibals. They dropped their cruel weapons, grasped Bill's horny hand, and hailed him as a brother. They were saved!"

But with assured success languor overtook Old Slouch. Only when he was penniless could he be induced to write, and that was why he sat one May morning with his feet upon the window sill, looking out over the neighboring chimney pots, although he had just received an urgent demand for the first chapters of "Shivering Sara; or, The Counterfeiter's Stratagem." He had 36 cents in his pocket. Why should he toil? Why, indeed?

It was at this moment that he had a call from his friend Jake Mosenthal, whose father ran a pawnshop around the corner. He often took delight in inquiring of the guileless how it could be that Jake's father was his uncle, although he himself was not related to Jake. Jake had a holiday and he was planning a sailing party. A friend of his had loaned him a catboat that lay some few miles up the Sound, and Jake and his sister were going to take a sail. Wouldn't Old Slouch join them? Old Slouch thought of the 36 cents and guessed he'd better not.

"Oh, come on," coaxed Jake. "It's a fine day and Tim Monahan's going and Sally Patterson, too. What's the matter with you, anyhow?" Had it been anybody but Jake Old Slouch would have had no compunctions about borrowing, but he did not care to borrow from Tilly's brother because—well, there were reasons.

At the mention of Tim's name, however, Old Slouch pricked up his ears. He shrewdly suspected that Tim was not far behind him in his appreciation of the good points of Jake's sister. Moreover, he was quite sure he could borrow from Tim certain coin of the realm. At length he decided to go, and Jake departed with an injunction to be sure and meet the others at the Long Island City station at 10 o'clock.

Upon getting a morning paper, 2 cents for an elevated ticket, and 5 cents for a ferry ticket landed Old Slouch at Long Island City with 27 cents in his pocket. He had taken good care first to look at the head that somebody might buy the paper. Also for that bright hope. The first words that greeted him from the redoubtable Jake were:

"That is to say," he went on, pulling himself together, "nothing but a fifty-dollar bill."

"Oh!" said Tim, plainly relieved.

"That's all right," said the friendly Jake. "I'll pay it. Here you are." And he gave the conductor 40 cents.

Tim rose and sauntered up the aisle. "Come and have a smoke?" he said to Old Slouch. The latter responded with alacrity. Here was his opportunity at last. But as the door of the smoker closed on them Tim broke out:

"Say, old man, you nearly scared me into a fit. I had only enough to buy my ticket one way, but I came along because I knew I could borrow a dollar or two from you."

Old Slouch collapsed. "I near fell on the floor," his tormentor went on, "when you said you didn't have any coin, but when you mentioned the fifty, why, I knew it was all right."

"But it ain't," Old Slouch replied weakly.

"No?" roared the other.

"Not a cent," said Old Slouch huskily. "I was going to borrow from you."

"Well," said Tim, when he had partially recovered from the blow, "you'll have to touch Jake."

"Rather not," said Old Slouch shortly. "You do it."

"Rather not myself." Here the two looked in opposite directions.

"One of us has got to," said Tim at last. "Match you for it," from the distinguished author. So they matched and Old Slouch lost.

It spoiled his day. Tilly was disposed to be nice to him, but he was so taciturn, thinking all the while of the unpleasant task that awaited him, that she turned in despair to Tim, who had never been in better spirits in his life. It was a beautiful moonlight night and they planned to return to the dock in time to catch the last train for town, which left at 10 o'clock.

They were about a mile from shore when the wind died out. They drifted idly for half an hour. Jake looked at his watch.

"We'll miss the train and have to stay all night at a hotel, if there is one in the place." Horrible visions of hotel bills crossed Old Slouch's mind. Then he had an inspiration.

"Let's row for it," he suggested. And row they did—rowed as they had never rowed before, he and Tim. The night was warm, and the two oarsmen were perspiring and breathless when the boat finally ran her nose on shore. At the same moment they heard the whistle of the approaching train. All hands ran for it and scrambled aboard just as the train pulled out.

"All due to your splendid rowing," said the panting Tilly as she sank into her seat. "It was awful good work. I'll ask you both to my wedding for that."

"Wedding!" shouted Old Slouch and Tim in chorus.

"I'm to be married to Mr. Jimmy Grenner in the Fall," said the blushing maid.

Silence fell upon the downcast suitors—a silence deep and wide.

"Tickets!" said the conductor.

Old Slouch fled to the smoker in pursuit of Jake. He had no objection to borrowing from him now. Alas!

Barber Shop Revelations.

THE man who frequents barber shops is willing to admit that if there is any place where he cannot say his soul is his own it is in the average city barber shop. A well-known rounder who has been shaved so many times since youth that he can't remember the date of beginning, was standing in front of a barber's shop the other afternoon looking sour and rubbing his freshly shaven chin.

"Of all the places on Broadway that I always feel a decent man has got an actual kick coming against," said he, "it is the barber shop. I discovered some years ago that it was one of the hardest things in the world to establish friendly relations in a barber shop without having to actually descend to the line of pugilistic talk that the average barber understands, or without losing him into partnership in my private affairs, or without paying just double what is usually charged for a shave. So I set to work to establish a reputation in three different places; the one here in the hotel, one a little further up town, near my club, and another near my office down town.

"I started in to let every one of the hands understand what my tastes were without having each day to undergo a cross-examination as to whether I wanted vaseline on my hair, lime water on my face; whether I wanted a hot towel; whether I wanted my hair combed wet or dry; whether I wanted my face massaged, or whether I cared for pomade on my mustache. I set all those questions down in plain form, and then I started.

"I timed myself, so that I made a complete round of the chairs in the shop, and when they had got around to the cross-questioning stage I started in and explained clearly and as concisely as I could that the only thing I wanted after I had been shaved was my face washed with water, a little witch hazel, a little powder, my hair simply brushed dry, and then I wanted to be turned loose as quickly as possible, and also that the artist need not feel called upon to entertain me with descriptions of the man who had just been in the chair before me, or observations on any other subject.

"That is the way I have been getting my shaves for the last two years, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that I get them in the shortest time possible, and that I am not annoyed by the barber. I have also the satisfaction of knowing that I am not annoying the barber, for I have noticed that he is always glad to get me into his chair, and that he is always glad to get me out of it. I have also noticed that I am the only man who ever gets a shave in the shop without having to wait his turn, and that I am the only man who ever gets a shave in the shop without having to pay for it.

"I have also noticed that I am the only man who ever gets a shave in the shop without having to pay for it.

A LIGHT, IF YOU PLEASE

THERE is one peculiar democracy which has no constitution and no country, and which recognizes no social distinctions, yet its laws are absolute, and no man would dare to violate them. That is the democracy of smokers.

Any smoker has the hallowable right to stop any other smoker on the street and ask for a light. It is true that the latter, if he be smoking a cigar or cigarette, is not compelled by the unwritten laws of this singular democracy to hand his cigar or cigarette to the stranger. He is at liberty if he so desires, to refrain from doing so, and to hand a match to the stranger. But if he has no match, then the laws of the smoker's democracy demand that, having a light in his cigar or cigarette, he "give" the light to the one who asks for it.

The man who, having a light, would refuse to give it to anybody who asked for it, no matter whether he be Prince or beggar, would be voted the veriest boor, although he would be perfectly within his rights as a citizen in so doing. Yet so autocratic are the unwritten laws of the smokers' democracy that there are very few cases on record where the light was refused.

Every millionaire, every King, no matter how mighty, knows perfectly well that any beggar has a perfect right, according to smokers' ethics, to stop him and demand a light.

This happened in Paris the other day. The Grand Duke Alexis was taking a stroll down one of the boulevards. He was indulging in his morning smoke, and enjoying the gayety of the scene, when he was suddenly stopped by an ill-dressed stranger, who asked for a light.

"Very willingly," said the Grand Duke, "but not from my cigar."

He thereupon drew from his pocket a superb gold tinderbox mounted with emeralds, and the uncle of the Czar lighted the stranger's cigarette.

"Permit me," said the stranger, "to examine the tinderbox, which is a model of art."

The box was graciously handed over for examination by the stranger, and it evoked such remarks as "an exquisite work" and "worthy of a Prince." The conversation continued for a few moments, and finally the stranger asked:

"You are a Russian, Sir?"

"Yes, a wee little bit," answered the Grand Duke, with a smile.

The present King of England, then Prince of Wales, was frequently asked for a light on the street by people who did not recognize him. He was, before the present trouble with his throat began, what might be called "a professional smoker," and he always complied with the request for a light.

There is one kind of snobbery in the democracy of smokers which never fails to excite contempt. When a man smoking a freshly lighted cigar or cigarette has been asked for a light, if he is not provided with matches, he generally hands the cigar or cigarette to the stranger. The snobbery in this case consists of his refusing to take it back, or in receiving it back and immediately throwing it away. This implies some reflection upon the stranger, as if his touch were contamination, and it is a needless insult to injure his feelings within his sight.

Many inveterate smokers have to beg for most of their lights, whence comes the saying: "Smokers ought to carry matches." This was true of Gen. Grant. To a great extent he trusted to luck for that purpose, or else stopping some smoker on the street. In this city he once stepped up to a day laborer who was smoking a pipe and asked him for a light.

"Shure, Sir, I was with you at Shiloh," said the man, "and it's a proud day now for me when I can hand you a match—take the box."

Gen. Grant once said that he had many hundred times borrowed a light in the street without being recognized. He received many presents of match boxes, which he never used.

One of the most remarkable stories of luck ever told had to do with smoking, and was related by Senator Jones of Nevada.

"I had been out prospecting in a wild and uninhabited country, hundreds of miles from a village, when my matches were destroyed by water," said he. "I had no flint or tinderbox, and no way of getting a light, so I went for six or eight hours without a smoke. Then the smoker's hunger became terrible. I was in a kind of agony, and would have given hundreds or thousands of dollars for a light, when, suddenly, I looked down on the ground, and what do you think I saw? A match. Sure as I live, there, in a place where I would have sworn no white man had ever put his foot, was a large fat match, perfectly dry. I lighted my pipe and kept it going until I reached white men's habitations. I have stumbled across gold mines, but never saw such an instance of dumb luck as this, and never expect to again."

Smokers are very chary about asking non-smokers for a match. It is only in the last extremity that you will see a smoker go up and ask a stranger for a match when there is no evidence to show that the latter is a smoker, and a member of the democracy of the weed.

Asking for a light always breaks down the barrier of strangeness and frequently opens the way to pleasant and useful friendship. There is at least one man in New York who in this way made an acquaintance that was of the utmost value to him. He believes that the request for a light brought him a fortune.

On the big ocean steamers many pleasant acquaintances are thus made during the first or second day of the voyage, not in the smoking rooms, which are liberally supplied with matches, but out on the decks, where it is almost impossible to light a match and keep it lit long enough to be of use.

"When I am crossing the ocean," said one New Yorker a day or two ago, "I feel very lonely the first night out, and so do many other people, because of the strangeness of the surroundings, the profound silence of the sea, and the solemn awe of cutting your connection with the land and setting your face toward unknown dangers. I size up the men on the promenade deck and pick out the ones I think I would like to know, those who look lonely like myself and who by smoking show that they may be good fellows. Taking out a cigar I ask one of them for a light, and, after I have thanked him, make some remark about the weather or the prospects for the voyage, and in nearly every instance we become acquainted and get to know each other well before the voyage ends. You might never get to know men in the smoking room with whom you can become well acquainted in this way."

Among smokers there has lately grown up a curious division between those addicted to cigars and those who use cigarettes. A cigar smoker will only ask a cigarette smoker for a light in the last extremity. There are three reasons for this—first, because it is difficult to light a cigar from a cigarette; second, because the cigarette is almost certain to be damaged in the operation, and, third, because cigar smokers regard cigarette smokers with more or less contempt and believe that a good cigar when lighted from a poor cigarette is ruined. Upon the other hand, cigarette smokers show no hesitation about asking cigar smokers for a light, and it is rarely refused. This is because it is an easy matter to light a cigarette from the glowing end of a cigar.

Pipe smokers seem to be a peculiar class in the matter of matches. To a certain extent they seem an exception to the rule that smokers do not always carry matches. You will rarely see a pipe-smoker looking helplessly about him in the street for a light.

Ordinarily it would seem a kind of larceny to walk into a store, take something [illegible] with into his store-room to light cigar or cigarette and depart without as much as a "thank you."

It is a sort of unwritten law that anything is optional to a light from the light flame kept burning in tobacco shops. Some smokers go even further than that and assert that a tobacco dealer is bound to supply them with matches. If there is no light burning in the store, as frequently happens, the ordinary smoker does not hesitate to ask for a match. It is a part of superstitious lore among smokers that tobacconists do not pay anything for their matches any way, and can well afford to give one away simply to encourage the burning of the noxious weed. This principle does not, however, apply to the alcohol lamps kept to supply smokers with lights in many stores, and from which the light is secured by dipping up a certain quantity of the liquid and touching it to the flame. Alcohol is expensive, and to use it without having made a purchase requires considerably more nerve than to ask for a match.

Several New Yorkers when visiting foreign cities have been "insulted" through going into a cigar store, lighting a cigar or cigarette, and walking out, in the manner that prevails here. The foreign tobacconist in such cases always says "Thank you, Sir," and this, when no purchase has been made in the store, has frequently been interpreted as impertinent sarcasm by Americans who are new to Europe.

Law courts have been called upon to decide the question whether you can steal a light. It would seem at first blush that a man who keeps a light burning at his own expense owns that light. Yet you can get a light from it for your cigar or cigarette without in any way impairing the strength or volume of the original flame or adding to the expense of its owner. This principle of law has been recognized in the English courts. Hence there is high judicial authority for the assertion that a light is common property, for the courts have held that when you take a light you do not take any more of another man's property than would otherwise be consumed, that the flame and heat are not his property at all, nor anybody's property, but that you only proceed to burn some of your own property, the heat being one of the natural elements to which every man has a just claim for his share. It is upon some such complicated reasoning as this that the democracy of smokers has founded the unwritten law that a light is an inalienable right, to be defended if necessary at the risk of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

And yet, although more lights are being given nowadays than ever before, it is a matter of record that the output of matches has more than doubled in ten years. Perhaps it is because smokers have become careless of their lights, let their cigars and cigarettes go out, and do not bother their heads about so trifling a thing as a match, which in olden times was a luxury.

SOME CHINESE REFINEMENTS

THE death of Li-Hung-Chang brought the Chinese question to the front in the Army and Navy Club the other evening. Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, but recently returned from China, who was an intimate friend of the dead statesman and a surgeon in the army throughout the Philippine and the China campaigns, said in defense of China and its people:

"I was once invited to a Chinese dinner. From the moment I received the invitation to the final course I felt that I was nothing but an intruding Western barbarian. Never in all my experience was there a more delicate invitation tendered a stranger than when two of the mandarins connected with the business interests of my brother in Pekin invited me to dine with them. I was but two weeks in the country.

"The invitation begged me to bring with me 100 of my friends. What could have been more delicate than to invite a guest and to ask him to choose his own company? In this blessed land of civilization here we are invited, and when we appear are thrust with Tom, Dick, and Harry, whom we may or may not know. But there I was to bring my own friends as guests.

"I replied that I did not know 100 persons in the empire, and that if my hosts would be good enough I should, according to the customs of my own country, be pleased to meet their own friends. In reply I got another invitation begging that if I did not name 100 persons I should name at least fifty.

"I was forced to confess that even that number would be quite out of the question, and then another invitation came asking me to name twenty-five as guests. I accepted and had the pleasure of attending a dinner which was far ahead of our own dinners.

"It took place under a canopy in the open air, in a delightful spot which could be compared only to the hanging gardens of Semiramis. The canopy was of richest of silk. All around were beautiful plants and floral pieces and aquariums filled with many-tailed fishes. Between the plants hung Chinese lanterns and about us were servants in the livery of their masters, ready to anticipate the slightest wants.

"It is necessary to explain here a Chinese custom which you will admit is far and away ahead of any of our own. The Chinaman enjoys his dinner not merely by pleasing the palate, but by pleasing as well the other senses. The sense of taste he considers vulgar and animal. Any one of the other four is far more refined, and therefore to be preferred. For this reason, with each course that was served to eat there was a course for the senses. It is not so strange as it may seem at first, for we, too, have our music during our dinners. But here were all of the senses cared for, hearing, sight, smell, and the sense that we here have entirely neglected—the sense of touch!

"The senses of sight and hearing having been satisfied with the beauties of the surroundings and the strains of a Chinese band, (which to Oriental ears, at least, must have discovered music that was sweet,) the sense of smell was first treated.

"A tiny gold cup was brought in on a golden platter, and, as the guest of honor, was handed first to me. I raised it, and the fragrance of the contents reminded me that I was in the land of tea. Never in all my days had I smelled tea so exquisite. I was about to carry it to my lips when my host, to my surprise, addressed me in excellent English, 'I beg your pardon,' he said, 'but that is for the nose. Enjoy it, and when you have quite finished, pass it to your friend on the right.'

"There, in the first place, I found a man who could speak my own tongue when I had not even given the matter of studying his so much as a thought. I felt that I was at a disadvantage, and that my host was a better educated man than I was, at least in one respect.

"The gold cup was passed from hand to hand, and its fragrance permeated the atmosphere. Later I learned that the contents of that one cup were worth at least $25. Millions of the delicate blossoms of the tea plant had been gathered laboriously—the blossom is not half as large as a single pollen of forget-me-not—and out of these a concoction of the splendid-smelling liquid had been made.

"Throughout the evening each course [illegible] the same appreciation of this enjoyment. The senses are thus cultivated. But the Chinaman regarded the objects in their hands and with closed eyes ran their fingers about the surface in an evident enjoyment of something which we Christian barbarians could not understand.

"From 6 o'clock in the evening that dinner lasted until 5 o'clock the next morning, and every minute of it meant some strange enjoyment or some surprise. The true Chinese character is no more understood in this country than is the wireless telephone, which is yet to come. * * *

"It was my privilege to call upon Li-Hung-Chang and to ask him if, in view of the fact that the Chinese could not become American citizens, there would be objection on the part of China if the United States enlisted men to act as carriers to the wounded on the battle field. Li-Hung-Chang answered:

"'None whatever. When you have finished breeding them in they will be worth something, and when they come home they can go into our own army and be of use.' * * *

"Thereafter I saw the Chinese carriers at work in a dozen battles.

"In the history of the Red Cross there were never men who worked more courageously or more indefatigably than did these same Chinese carriers. Again and again, as soldiers dropped, the carriers rushed to the front—disdaining to wait until they could reach the wounded in the wake of the advancing column—and through a hail of bullets they rushed and picked up the injured or the dead and trotted with them behind the lines.

"And even in the matter of transporting the wounded on a stretcher they had a contrivance which far excelled any in a Western army for handiness and utility. The carriers went to the firing line armed only with a hatchet. As the engagement began, one pair of them hewed down a bamboo pole twelve feet long. There was the pole, light and flexible and strong. As they rushed forward, a silk hammock was pulled out of a fold of a gown or from a pocket. The hammock was stronger, probably, than any used in the army, and because of its texture it was so compressible that it could easily be jammed into a pocket. The hammock was then spread on the ground beside the prostrate form. The wounded man was rolled onto it. Then the ends of the hammock were quickly fastened to the ends of the bamboo pole, and, shouldering the pole, one man at each end, the two men sauntered off at a quick trot with the unfortunate man in the stretcher resting easily.

"There was one incident, however, which shows the small value which the Chinese put on their own lives. One of a pair of carriers who were trotting into the hospital tent with a wounded soldier was seen to be limping badly. He deposited his load, and withdrew. One of the surgeons found him by traces of blood, and the poor fellow was found lying under a tree where he had gone to die.

"He had not the remotest idea that the surgeon could fix him up. He was nothing. He had been taught that, and he simply went by himself to await the end by bleeding to death. He had been shot through the thigh, making an ugly flesh wound, which would have finished him, owing to loss of blood, within an hour. We fixed him up and the gratitude of that poor heathen was enough to send tears into hardened eyes."

A Point of Order.

ONE of the conspicuous features in the decorations of a certain official building is a full-length portrait of George Washington. Being just behind the Speaker's chair, it is in full sight of everybody who rises to speak. During a heated discussion which involved the honor of the State and Nation, a member rose and pointing to the portrait, began in oratorical style. "By those eyes that never quailed before an enemy, but that nose—"

Then he was interrupted by a member in the rear, who rose to a point of order.

"Mr. Chairman," said the objector, "I claim it is out of order under parliamentary rules to call the ayes and noes in a committee of the whole."

Inconsistent Billboards.

A SURVEY of the billboards of New York has convinced one man that the practice of decorating the advertisements of certain commodities with pictures entirely irrelevant to the article advertised is on the increase.

"This custom," said he, "was introduced several years ago by a theatrical press agent, and it proved so profitable in his case, that men with commercial axes to grind have chosen to advertise their wares by this means, and, it would seem, with equal success. When the first of these apparently misplaced illustrations appeared it struck me that the originator of the scheme had adopted a device that was apt to tend to his undoing. But in thus calculating I failed to take human nature into account. Curiosity stimulated inquiry, and that first advertisement, like all its successors, got twice as much attention as the ordinary advertisements which contain nothing to make the public wonder."

Not "It" for Once.

Papa (during supper)—It seems to me this Swiss cheese has an unusual number of holes in it to-night.

Little Freddy (used to being blamed for everything)—But, Papa, it wasn't me!

NOV

FROM FIELD, WOOD, AND STREAM.

An Undesirable Immigrant.

As one goes into the Aquarium and turns to the right he sees a tank labeled "carp," and in it some pretty fish, rather large, with very big scales, and a sucker mouth. Few people imagine that these fish, which were brought to this country by the Government Fish Commission, are becoming the curse of our inland waters. But so it is declared by sportsmen, fishermen, and ichthyologists, who know of their rapid spread and undesirable habits.

Carp were brought from Europe something more than twenty years ago. A great deal had been said and written of the good that would result. An ex-Fish Commissioner thus describes the result:

"It was the intention to introduce the fish first among the farmers. They were advertised and pretty nearly every farmer with a swale on his farm dug it out and made a pond. Then he sent to the commission and received about twenty fingerling carp. He placed these in his pond and awaited developments.

"Developments came in a remarkably short time—within two years. The fish bred rapidly, but the farmer fished until his patience was exhausted. He would pull up his hook to find the bait gone. Bread will not stay on a hook when the hook is placed in the water. It soaks off, and besides the carp, having a sucker mouth, does not take his food at a gulp, as do the bass and pickerel, but sucks it in slowly.

"Then the farmer got a seine, and giving one end to his son took the other and went wallowing into the pond. He came out of the pond with either no carp at all or so few that his compensation was infinitesimal in comparison with his pains.

"Now he began to philosophize and compare notes with neighbors, and some of these who had been able to turn creeks into their ponds agreed to drain them and see if that would cast any light on the mystery. When the last of the free water was gone, the contents of the pond consisted of a black liquid ooze. The carp had gone into this. In this mud it was found they would live for days, and when the pond was again filled with water they seemed as healthy as ever. The farmer tried a few carp which he shot or speared, but when he put the fish in his mouth there was a muddy taste that made him think of that black ooze, and he didn't pass his plate again.

"The first difficulty arose when some of the fish got out of the Government hatchery near Washington and went into the Potomac. They stocked that river. When the farmers began to drain their ponds the fish went into pretty nearly every stream in the country.

"They entered the great lakes from every direction. They poured into Lake Erie from Ohio and New York and into the other lakes from Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Minnesota.

"They entered the Mississippi and expanded into all its branches. They grew at an unheard of rate, and propagated, as might be expected, when it is known that one fish will lay 500,000 eggs.

"Now the harm began. In the great lakes they overran the shallow portions which make the breeding grounds of other fish, and then the fishing and sporting interests began to suffer.

"It had been argued that carp would not eat other fish, and the argument was all very well, for it is next to never that a fish with the sucker mouth does any harm in that way. But it went nosing around the spawning beds as it had gone in the mud of the farmer's pond looking for grubs and larvae, on which it feeds.

"Fish spawn seemed to suit its taste exactly and as a result the beds of bass, pike, pickerel, perch, and nearly every other sort of fish have been invaded by these rooting, mud-loving suckers, that eat a good deal of the spawn and ruin a large part of that which remains. The result is that in many sections of the great lakes the fishing is getting poor, the nets do not give the old results, and the bass fishing with hook and line is falling off at a most undesirable rate."

Haunts of the Grizzly Bear.

"WHILE it isn't likely that the grizzly bear will ever become extinct," said Henry Hoyt of Orange County, who has spent many years of his life on the plains and in the Rocky Mountains, "there can be no doubt that he has come to be a rarity in his old haunts, and the hunter who would seek sport with him now must journey many long and tedious miles from the old-time hunting grounds of easy access, into the almost inaccessible fastnesses and recesses of the far Sierras and Coast Range Mountains, or deep into the wilderness of the British Provinces. The nature and location of his present retreats and the difficulty attending hunting and trapping him there are the only things that will save the grizzly from meeting the fate of the buffalo. It is also natural safeguards such as these that alone are maintaining the giant moose of Manitoba against utter annihilation.

"In former days, when the hunter and the ranchman had only their double-barreled guns, and even after those guns became breech-loaders, the grizzly held but lightly their assaults, and the steel traps that were set to waylay him he frequently made short work of. He actually seemed to welcome the ranchman and the miner and the railroads to his domain, for they brought abundantly of supplies within his reach, which he could make raids upon and secure with greater ease than he could supply his wants by hunting and foraging in the woods, the hills, and the plains. It was much pleasanter for him to snatch a 'critter' from a ranchman's inclosure and lug it away, or to raid a mine camp for toothsome things, than to tackle a wild buffalo bull on the plains.

"In those days, a grizzly bear, when he wanted a square meal, didn't think anything of coming down out of the mountains, as careless and unconcerned as a cow going to pasture, walking straight to the nearest ranch, breaking the neck of a steer or cow, and lugging it away, paying no attention to the popping of the charge from the rancher's gun. It wasn't man, nor his coming among them with the ways of civilization that the grizzly feared, but when the repeating guns and the rest of the destroyers began to confront him, he took to pondering on the effect they had, and he gradually, but reluctantly, fell away from the pleasant borderland and sought safety and perpetuation for his race in the deepest isolation.

"Some old Rocky Mountaineers are of the opinion, though, that the retreat of the grizzly bear to the inner fastnesses of the greater wilderness is due to the passing of the buffalo. There is no doubt that the grizzly was partial to buffalo meat, and as long as there were buffaloes on the plain, a herd on its journey seldom escaped attack from prowling grizzly bears. I once came upon the dead body of a huge grizzly on a Wyoming prairie. It was ripped open from shoulder to flank. Scattered about, within a few yards of the carcass, lay the dead bodies of four buffalo bulls. The neck of each bull was broken. The dead bear and buffaloes and their wounds told the story. The bear had sought to snatch a cow or calf from a herd as it was passing or grazing, and a bull had rushed to the defense. The bear had killed the bull with a blow on the neck, the grizzly's invariable stroke when in battle with a buffalo. A second bull had dashed upon the bear, only to meet the same fate. Then another bull, and another, had braved the slayer of their fellows, and had in turn gone down. But a fifth bull, younger, perhaps, and more agile than the others, had challenged the grizzly, and in the struggle that followed had succeeded in giving the thrust that had forced his horn deep into the flank of the bear.

"But there are plenty of grizzly bears yet, if one cares to undergo the toil and trouble of going where they are. If I were going after sport with grizzlies now I wouldn't stop until I got two good days' journey into the wild mountain region southwest of Blackfoot, Idaho. The man who will camp in that country during the Fall months will have a chance to bag the biggest and toughest grizzly bears that can be found outside of the Manitoba Rockies. There are also plenty of silver-tip and cinnamon bears in that region, and some sportsmen think that there is more excitement and danger in hunting the silver-tip than in chasing or being chased by the grizzly. That is a matter of opinion. If any one who has ever stood up and pumped lead from a repeating rifle into a Rocky Mountain grizzly bear, and seen it keep right on in its savage charge toward him, until it fell to the ground riddled by the ceaseless leaden pellets, or has forced him to flight himself, wants to face a more formidable bunch of fierceness and deadly fury than that he is welcome to it. And I think he will have to go off of the American continent to find it."

Birds and Cool Weather.

WITH the coming of cold days the observer finds different members of the feather tribe curiously affected by the change. Some rejoice in the cold, as, for instance, the blue jay, which screeches and jabbers as though Winter were his special delight. In fact, one is inclined to think perhaps that may be the case, for his cousin, the Canadian jay, locally known as "Whisky Jack," stays in the woods of the North the whole Winter long, and to the wonder of men who live there has a brood of little ones shivering in the Spring winds before the snow is gone.

Quite otherwise is the conduct of the brown thrush and the wood thrush. One who goes into the woods will see these birds sitting in the thick brush, their Summer playfulness all gone, their feathers ruffled in a manner suggestive of the man who trys to keep his neck warm by pulling it within the collar of his overcoat. One may approach quite close before the birds will throw off their shivering quiet and fly.

Another bird that seems to be stiffened by the cold is the golden-winged woodpecker, commonly called the "yellowhammer." One who ventures across the North River into the brush and woodland of New Jersey will see these birds sitting as still as statues for hours at a time.

The meadowlark, one of the very prettiest of our birds, has joined his fellows in the flock, and is wonderfully wild. During the Summer he was so tame that he sat by the roadside while you passed or arose before you in the meadow to alight again a few yards on. One cannot help but wonder if the shyness of the meadowlark is not due to the fact that in appearance, habits, and manner of flight he resembles the quail, and now and then is shot at by the inexperienced hunter.

Mental Telepathy in Animals.

BIRDS and animals possess a remarkable faculty that man does not possess, yet which resembles in many ways mental telepathy. If two men are lost in a forest, unless by accident they stumble upon each other, they will never meet. On the other hand, turn a quail or a 'coon or a rabbit loose, and if any of their kind are near they will find them. If mates are released twenty miles apart from each other, it will be but a day or two before they are together again.

The writer once had a pair of pet quail, and as he was about to change his residence he decided to release the birds in a country where a quail had not been seen in twenty years. He released one on the farm of a relative and the other on the farm of a friend, twenty-one miles away.

Two days afterward these birds were seen together; they remained together and bred, and now the neighborhood is well stocked with quail, descendants of that pair. On another occasion two 'coons, caught when young, were turned loose at the same places. The second night after they were found together, and, when called, they came to their old master and seemed very glad to see him.

The third experiment was tried with a pair of otters that had been bought in England when young. They were turned loose about forty miles apart, and three days later were seen together near where the male had been released.

This attraction is strong even in death. A party of New Yorkers were hunting on Long Island a few days ago, when one shot two quails, one with each barrel of his gun. Both flew away strong and diverged in their flight until the second field, when they joined and then towered at the same instant. They fell dead within a yard of each other.

In another instance a male bird was hit with the discharge from one barrel, and a hen with that of the second. The birds separated for about fifty yards, then joined and towered at the same time, and fell dead within a few feet of each other.

Mink Catches Trout.

SAM WOOD, a hunter of the North Carolina mountains, has a tame mink, which he caught when it was a baby. He uses it as a ferret, and finds it an excellent rabbit catcher.

One day he tried it on trout. He let it go hungry all morning, and then took it to a trout stream, tying a string to its leg, and allowing it to wander about a well-known trout pool. The mink walked out upon a log, stood still for a while, and suddenly made a grab into the water with its paw. It brought up a small trout. Wood took the fish away, and the performance was repeated.

Now the mink is famous throughout the mountains as a trout catcher. It has never caught any big fish, but Wood, who knows the fishing propensities of all mink, declares that when he has had the animal in training for a few months it will take the choicest trout the mountain streams afford.

Poling for Trout.

POACHERS in the Adirondacks and other wild sections of New York are taking trout by means of a hook tied to the end of a stick. The poacher lies down upon a log or stump above some deep pool in a trout stream and brings the stick close alongside the fish, working it ever and over so carefully lest the fish should be frightened away. When the pole is only a hair's breadth from the side of the trout the fisher gives a jerk, and, nine times out of ten, hooks the fish. The method is specially destructive to good sport, for the reason that it enables the poacher to take the wary old trout that are shy of the hook.

Closely allied is the method of sturgeon catching which is practiced in the Detroit River and some of the streams running into Lake Superior. The sturgeon has a way when it runs up a stream in spawning season of rubbing against every bit of wood that may be fixed in the water. The fisherman goes out in a boat or takes his place at a bridge with a pole, on the end of which are tied three hooks pointing in three different directions from a common centre. This end of the pole he plants on the bottom of the stream, while the other he holds in his hand. When he feels the movement of the sturgeon he jerks. The sturgeon is hooked and a grand fight begins.

Trapping the Wild Turkey.

THE Green County Sportsmen's Association, near Springfield, Mo., has a game preserve of some twelve thousand acres. Its members recently advertised for some wild turkeys with which to stock the woodland. No one is raising the birds as pheasants are raised, and for a time it looked as though it would be impossible to secure turkeys at any price.

The club finally received help from a very unexpected source. "Pete" Darcy, an old farmer, who was born in Missouri some seventy years ago, heard that the club wanted turkeys, and, going to the manager, said he would like to try his hand at catching them.

"I used to catch them when I was a boy," said he. "They were as thick as squirrels then. Lots of times I've stood guard with a rifle to keep 'em off my father's cornfield. They were so thick here fifty years ago that I've often had to stop tracking a deer because a flock of turkeys would cross the track ahead of me and blot out the deer tracks. We used to take them in those days in fall pens, and what we did then we can do now, if we can find the birds."

The manager of the preserve took Darcy with a couple of helpers to the Ozarks, where the birds are still to be found. It was a week before they reached a place where the birds seemed to be sufficiently numerous to promise success for the trapping enterprise. Then Darcy and his men set to work to make a pen 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high.

Wire netting was substituted for rails, and about the whole affair branches and young trees were stuck in the ground in such a way as to hide the netting. Under one side of the pen a narrow trench was dug just deep enough to allow a stooping turkey to walk in without striking its head against the netting above. This trench began with a gradual downward slope, and led into the pen. When completed the trap was left for a week.

Then Darcy took a bag of shelled corn and went at night, when no turkey would see him, to the trap. He threw several handfuls of corn into the pen, and sprinkled a line of grains from that point several hundred feet through the woods. After that he would slip out every afternoon to watch the progress of events. It was about a week later when he saw from the top of a rock where he was lying that the turkeys had found the corn. He counted eighteen in the flock, all eating the grains as fast as they could gather them up.

They hurried along, now one ahead and now another, outting in front of the leader. So they approached the trap. The foremost bird entered the trench without looking up and followed the corn trail into the pen. The others followed until there were fourteen turkeys in the trap. Then they discovered that something was wrong and began to flutter in a way that warned the birds on the outside to keep out.

At this Darcy took a shot at one of those remaining outside, and killed the only turkey that had fallen to his lot since he went into the Confederate Army in 1861.

The strange thing about the working of the trap was that nothing under the sun hindered the birds from leaving it. The trench by which they entered was still open. The difficulty lay in the fact that they had all entered with their heads down, looking for corn, and when they found they were trapped began to look up. Their heads were above the entrance and they wasted their strength in useless efforts to fly through the wire screen at the top.

Any one who wants to hunt turkeys today will find the birds confined to a very limited range. He will find some to the northward of an east and west line running through New York City. The first an Eastern man sees will be in the mountains of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. From there he will find a few of the birds all along the line of the Appalachian Mountains, through Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. South of that he will find them in somewhat larger numbers in the great pine forests of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. West of the Mississippi, there are turkeys in Arkansas and some portions of the Southwest.

Spearing Carp.

FARMER boys throughout this and other States are having sport spearing carp. The fish are not protected by law for the reason that they are becoming so numerous as to be a nuisance, and since they grow to great size their spearing at night by the light of a "jack" makes exciting sport.

Playful Otters.

AN otter, now extremely rare in this State, was shot recently in a large swamp west and south of Middletown. The hunter was a farmer's boy, who while trapping muskrats, found a "slide" where two of the animals had been amusing themselves coasting down hill. He waited with a shotgun and killed one otter.

How the Timber Wolf Preys.

THE keepers of Belle Isle Zoo, at Detroit, recently had an opportunity to see how the timber wolf gets its food when wild. A peacock got out of its pen, and, after flying some distance, started to alight in the section fenced off for the timber wolves. When the bird began to settle the wolves were alert, crouching as if to keep out of sight. When the peacock touched ground the animals were upon it in an instant, and the bird was torn to pieces in a few seconds.

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

To Christina at Nightfall.

Little thing, ah, little mouse,
Creeping through the twilit house,
To watch within the shadow of my chair
With large blue eyes; the firelight on your hair
Doth glimmer gold and faint,
And on your woolen gown
That folds a-down
From steadfast little face to square-set feet.

Ah, sweet! ah, little one! so like a carven saint,
With your unflinching eyes, unflinching face,
Like a small angel, carved in a high place,
Watching unmoved across a gabled town;
When I am weak and old,
And lose my grip, and crave my small reward
Of tolerance and tenderness and ruth,
The children of your dawning day shall hold
The reins we drop and wield the judge's sword
And your swift feet shall tread upon my heels,
And I be Ancient Error, you New Truth,
And I be crushed by your advancing wheels.

Good night! The fire is burning low,
Put out the lamp;
Lay down the weary little head
Upon the small white bed.
Up from the sea the night winds blow
Across the hill, across the marsh;
Chill and harsh, harsh and damp,
The night winds blow.
But, while the slow hours go,
I, who must fall before you, late shall
wait and keep
Watch and ward,
Vigil and guard,
Where you sleep.
Ah, sweet! do you the like where I lie dead.
—FORD MADOX HUEFFER in The Athenaeum.

The End of the Beau.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Beau Nash, like Beau Fielding and Beau Brummel, was to expiate his contemptible vanity in an old age of obscurity, want, and misery. As he grew old, he grew insolent, and seemed insensible to the pain he gave to others by his coarse repartees. He was no longer the gay, thoughtless, idly industrious creature he once was. The evening of his life grew cloudy, nothing but poverty lay in the prospect before him. Abandoned by the great, whom he had so long served, he was obliged to fly to those of humbler stations for protection, and began to need that charity which he had never refused to any, and to learn that a life of gayety finds an inevitable end in misery and regret. It was said that Mr. Quin, the actor, tried to supplant him as Master of the Ceremonies, which Nash believed, and he grew ruder and testier. There is evidence that there was ground for this suspicion in letters of Quin written from Bath, in which he says, "Old beaux Knash had mead himself so disagreeable to all the company."

A new generation sprung up to which Nash was a stranger; his splendor gradually waned. Neglect filled him with bitterness, and he lost thereby the remainder of his popularity. His income now became very precarious, so that the Corporation voted him an allowance of 10 guineas to be paid him on the first Monday in each month. He long occupied a house known as Garrick's Head, subsequently occupied by Mrs. Delaney, but he died in a smaller one near by.

Two Considerations of Money.

Prof. Morris Jastrow in The Independent.

Such laws as the prohibition to take interest for money loaned to one in distress (Exodus, xxii., 24; Leviticus, xxv., 36; compare Psalms, xv., 5,) is a protest against the business of money lending as carried on in Babylonia, where thousands of tablets found beneath the mounds reveal the extent to which this enterprise was developed in the commercial centres of the Euphrates Valley. Of course, without money lending commerce on a large scale cannot be carried on, but this is exactly what the Pentateuch aims to avoid. The ideal which it holds up is not commerce, but agriculture. It has no sympathy with commercial expansion; it does not hold out the hope—nay, it distinctly discourages the prospect of the people becoming the rivals of the Babylonians and Phoenicians, the great merchants of antiquity. The progeny of Abraham is to be "as numerous as the sands of the sea," but nowhere is wealth held up either as a goal or even a possibility. The picture which the compilers of the Pentateuchal codes had in mind was that of each man sitting with his family under the shade of his fig tree. Every pater familias was to own the land which he cultivated. Country life is given the preference over city life. Hence interest is intentionally tabooed as an effective blow against converting the people into a commercial nation

Some Cursing in Parliament.

From Good Words.

In 1810 foolish questions put by a Mr. Fuller were ignored by the Chairman, Sir John Anstruther, and after the Earl had retired, Fuller rose in a great heat and claimed that he had a right to have his questions attended to. "G— d— me," he cried, "I have as much right to be heard as the Chancellor of the Exchequer." At this there was a great uproar, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Spencer Perceval, who was murdered in the lobby two years afterward) moved that the words be taken down. This was done, and Sir John Anstruther sent for the Speaker, (Abbott, afterward Lord Colchester,) and reported the words to him. The Speaker said he should have to name the honorable member, who, however, saved him the trouble by shouting, "You need not be diffident, it is I, Jack Fuller." Fuller was ordered to withdraw while the House considered his case, and though he at first refused to do so, he was persuaded by his friends to go to the lobby. Perceval then moved that he be given into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and this was agreed to without dissent. On the decision being communicated to him, he rushed into the House, and as he came kicked the witness chair clean over the bar. Then, standing on the floor of the House, he declared that the Speaker had no right to order him into custody, and that the members were making their own servant into their master. "I mean that insignificant little fellow in the wig," he cried, and, snapping his fingers at Abbott, he said he did not care that for him. The Speaker then directed the Sergeant at Arms to collect his assistants, and four of them succeeded in getting the infuriated member out, after a violent tussle. Palmerston, describing the scene in a letter to his sister, said it was an extraordinary display of folly, coarseness, and vulgarity, and Fuller was fortunate in not being sent to the Tower.

The Hareskin Indians.

From The Geographical Journal.

Reaching Great Bear Lake on June 23, we were disappointed to find that the ice of the lake was still as continuous as in mid-winter. This was anything but an encouraging outlook to greet our arrival, and it was made the worse by the news which the Indians brought in a few days afterward. They told us that they had crossed from the northwest end of the lake by dog team; and that we need not expect the ice to break up for at least three weeks' time. These Indians, belonging to the Hareskin tribe, came under the leadership of their chief, Itzekah, a native of the most objectionable type. He wanted to know whence I had come, what was my reason for being there, and if the great white mother had sent anything for them. He told me that he wished me to understand that we were to kill no caribou in his country, because, if the white man killed one of these animals, all the rest would disappear. Finally, however, by giving him presents of black tobacco, and by amusing him and his band in various ways, they became quite cordial, told us where we would get the best fish, where the most of the caribou were, and, as a last concession, the chief agreed to have some of his band waiting for us on Aug. 15 at the southeast extremity of the lake to guide us across country to Great Slave Lake. The Hareskin Indians are, for the most part, a harmless, good-natured race, living on the fish they catch or the deer they kill. As a rule, at least once a year they travel to the Hudson Bay Company's post at Fort Norman, to trade their dried meat and furs. They are as yet little civilized, though the majority have recently been Christianized by the Oblate Fathers. They are rather a handsome race, being tall and well built, and their picturesque deerskin coats and leggins, ornamented with beads and porcupine quills, give them a pleasing appearance.

Scratched on the Walls of Pompeii.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

At least one-half of the entire inscriptions are the graffits or scratchings, a habit accounted for by the temptation to use the sharp-pointed stylus on the polished stucco of the walls or pillars. Such scratchings are of all kinds; names, catch-words from poems, amatory couplets, rough sketches, such as the profile of a face or a ship. Skits are frequent. An ardent Pompeiian writes: "Down with the Nocerians!" and an adversary, "Good luck to the Nocerians!"

Many scratchings are greetings to friends, and one is just the reverse: "Sanius to Cornelius: Go hang yourself!" A very naive greeting is to a friend who has died: "Pyrrhus to his chum Chias: "I'm sorry to hear that you are dead, and so, good-bye." The theme of love is most prominent in prose and verse, the latter commonly the elegiac distich. One scribbler gives his opinion of love as follows: "He who has never been in love is no gentleman."

A lover writes: "Health to you, Victoria, and wherever you are may you sneeze sweetly!" Another says: "Cestilla, Queen of the Pompeians, sweet soul, greeting to you!" A rejected suitor, in four lines of irregular verse, purposes to vent his anger on the goddess of Love herself: "All lovers come! I purpose to break the ribs of Venus, and to smash the small of her back with clubs; if she can bore a hole in my tender heart, why can I not break her head with a cudgel?" Of a man-flirt is written: "Restitutus has many times deceived many girls." A sweet instance of marital and family affection is seen in the graffiti of a lonely wife addressed to an absent husband and other relations: "Hirti Psacas at all times and in all places sends heartiest greetings to Gaius Hortilius Conops, her husband and guide and gentle adviser, and to her sister Diodata, her brother Fortunatus and her Celer; and she sends a greeting to her Primigenia, too." One Pompeiian counts the steps as he walked up and down the colonnade at the side of his garden for exercise. He records 640 paces for ten times back and forth. An advent of young pigs or puppies is noticed: "On Oct. 17, Puteolana had a litter consisting of three males and two females." Children scratched on the walls the alphabet they were learning, and quotations from Virgil and also an echo of lessons at school. Sometimes a maxim is found recorded, as "The smallest evil, if neglected, will reach the greatest proportions."

Eating Too Much.

From Good Housekeeping.

Eating too much is a disease of civilisation. The uncivilized seldom get too much to eat, or their feastings are preceded or followed by so many days of famine that gormandizing leaves no evil trace. Where food is abundant, oxygen scarce, muscles soft through inactivity, and the regular occupation a tax upon the brain and nerves, the feeling that one has eaten too much or has not eaten enough, is a frequent and troublesome intruder. At times there is a combined sense of being at once ill-nourished and overfed. This means simply that one has eaten too much of improper foods and not enough of the right ones. A famous rule for the cure of dyspepsia is simple and succinct: "Take on your plate all you mean to eat, and eat but twice a day."

Mimicry in Savages.

From The International Monthly.

When, writes a missionary of the tribes of the remote part of Victoria, a native is able to imitate the peculiarities of some absent member of the tribe, it is very common to hear all in the camp convulsed with laughter. The Indians of Brazil hold the peculiarities (the beard, for example) of other tribes up to laughter in the shape of a lively pantomime. The mimicry, as might be expected, embraces the odd ways of the white man. The natives of New South Wales used to be so skillful in this art that one writes of them: "Their mimicking of the oddities, dress, walk, gait, and looks of all the Europeans whom they have seen, from the time of Gov. Phillips downwards, is so exact as to be a kind of historic register of their several actions and characters." The same authority tells us that the Otaheiteans are acute observers of the manners, actions, and even looks of strangers; and if they have any singular imperfections or oddities, they will not fail to make themselves merry at their expense. Another traveler certifies to the fact that the aborigines of Victoria were splendid mimics, and, after attending the white man's church, "would take a book, and with much success imitate the clergyman in his manner, laughing and enjoying the applause which they received."

This way of exciting laughter by mimicking the white man is illustrated among the North American Indians. The California Indians gave to the American whites the name of "Wo'hah," formed from "whoa-haw," the sound they heard the early emigrants produce when they drove their oxen. "Let an Indian see an American coming up the road, and cry out to his fellows; 'There comes a wo'hah,' at the same time swinging his arm as if driving oxen, and it will produce convulsive laughter."

Along with this skill in mimicry we read of considerable readiness in the verbal arts of descriptive caricature, witty sayings, and repartee. Here ample use is made, we are told, of the instrument of irony.

Boer Prisoners. St. Helena.

By a Commandant, in Longman's Magazine.

Games of all sorts were freely indulged in in camp, including cricket, football, quoits, lawn tennis, &c.; besides which there were several clubs established and maintained, one, the German Club, where concerts and sing-songs were held at least once a fortnight; another, the Hollander Club, where similar entertainments were given; there was also a sports club and a boxing saloon. Any casual observer, walking through the camp, or meeting the Boers on the highway, could not but observe what a cheerful aspect the majority of them maintained, although their life must of necessity have been very monotonous. Beneath this outward cloak of apparent cheerfulness no doubt there were many hidden sorrows, as I have found out on very many occasions when granting an interview to those who sought it. I may say that I felt it my duty to see every one who wished to see me. In this way I kept thoroughly in touch with the whole camp, and learned to know very fairly well the characters of all, including the bitter and irreconcilable section. The Boer is a two-sided individual; on the one hand he is decidedly slim and double-faced, on the other, he is obstinate and ignorant to a degree, full of strife, ready and willing to be stirring up bitter feeling against the English. This latter propensity was carried to such a pitch in their camps that it led to gross and malicious intimidation, and, in one case, to arson; and has led to the necessity of establishing separate peace camps, where those who are prepared to accept the inevitable, and submit to British rule, and who are anxious to return to their homes, could express their views freely to one another without fear of threats and violence to their persons from their fellow-prisoners.

Pruning the Hydrangea.

From Mehan's Monthly.

It is an oft-repeated piece of advice, yet as often unheeded, that Fall-flowering shrubs require Winter pruning, and, usually, severe pruning brings the best results.

The familiar example of such pruning is the large-headed, hardy, hydrangea. An unpruned plant—especially if old—makes a weak growth and small, numerous heads. A plant of any age, pruned back to a strong bud above the old wood, shoots forth with immense vigor, and the heavy cane thus induced makes a large head. How difficult it is to bring one's self to cut off nearly all the wood just made so nicely; but how much harder to see a weakly plant doing its best to support all the old twigs and strong, new growth as well!

The Althaea is another shrub to be considered in the same class—in fact, all Fall-blooming plants.

In a Northern English Town.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The daughters of Milltown swing free and loud-voiced out into the black Winter mornings before 6 o'clock, when the professional "knocker up" has roused them from slumber by crashing on their windows with his long pole. When the bitter air strikes them in the face, more often crowned with a flimsy hat now than wrapped round by the warm shawl of their mothers' wear, possibly a wistful thought may go astray toward the cook or the housemaid inside the closed houses, barely turning in their beds as yet to face the labors of their day. But breakfast will put fresh courage into these weaker vessels in another hour and a half, while the day will wear on amid the cheerful uproar of machinery, and interchanged gossipings in easy tones, adjusted by long use to such an accompaniment, varied with wailing hymns in which somebody aspiring to contribute "a second" does so to his or her satisfaction by keeping at an interval of a third (more or less) below the tune all the time. And these are opportunities for flirtation, too, between neighboring looms, with pretexts for messages or advice, if the manager or the elders are not too interfering. Finally, the crowning hour of the day approaches, after the mill is "loosed" and the "cottage-'ouse" is "aided up," when the girl whose head has been a bristling forest of curling pins all day will sail out along the narrow gault street, where the same "lad" who has worked beside the chrysalis since the morning, probably meets the butterfly in all her glory of stiff and wiry curls, gay hat, and expensive apparel. Then, too, there are the many jaunts, the chapel tea-meetings, the dancing classes, and, in Summer, the subscription drives in huge breaks out to some distant village, where, in a rustic inn, a sumptuous meal of tea, pork pies, and currant bread and butter awaits the party.

Stanza.

In one still moment, when the soul sinks deep
In thoughts of Life and God, not dazed with wine nor sleep,
Not wandering, but clear, not slumb'ring, but awake,
Like the reflected sun in a wide, waveless lake;
When Far and Near, and Then and Now, and Time and Space
Have passed away like foam upon the water's face;
When thou canst feel the earliest, purest flowers of Life
Bound closely to thy breast, with fragrant promise rife;
When Earth and Heaven close around thee as a mist;
Thou thinkest the flower a star, the star a flower sun-kiss'd;
In such a moment, when, with holy, curbing sound,
Creation's stream sweeps through thy very being's ground;
When thou thyself art not, and nothing is, but thou
And God, in whom thou art, not knowing why nor how;
In such a moment, swift as glance from frighten'd eyes
Comes the Love-longing, and all recollection dies;
He, who a moment such as this but once has known,
Knoweth Eternity, e'en before Life is flown;
And as the diamond gleams of radiant light enfolds,
So he Eternity now and forever holds.
—(Translated from Rückert's "Weisheit des Brahmanen.")—in The Academy.

Bishops' Ornamentations.

From Notes and Queries.

From the examination of a large number of the portraits of Anglican Bishops since the Reformation, I do not think that any have worn the pectoral cross, official ring, or purple cassock, except within the last forty years. Up to 1850 I cannot find that any Bishop of the Church of England deviated at all from the recognized Episcopal dress as worn to-day by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and indeed the majority of the Anglican Bishops. For 150 years, say from 1700 till 1850, the only change I can find is in the wig and the white bands, though these last are still worn by a few Bishops. None of the Archbishops' portraits at Lambeth depicts them as wearing any of these ornaments. If such had been the recognized dress of the Anglican Bishops, one would have surely found Archbishop Warham (1503-1532) thus habited; but such is not the case, though Holbein represents him with a richly jeweled mitre and crosier beside him. None of the other Archbishops, however, has these ornaments, not even Laud, who is habited in the simple black-and-white costume of the rest of the Bishops. Nor, again, do I find these ornaments in the portraits of the old High Church Bishops, such as Ken and the other Nonjurors.

Bishop Seabury of the American Church is said to have worn a black velvet mitre, but no other ornaments, as far as one can judge by his portrait. I think it is safe to say that certainly from the year 1533, when Cranmer was consecrated at Westminster, up till 1850, no Anglican Bishop used these "ornaments," or, indeed any others which can be described under such a term. I do not think a mitre was worn by any Anglican Bishop, with the possible exception of Seabury, between those years either, nor, indeed, was a pastoral staff or crosier carried by any Bishop whose portrait is extant. The late Bishop of Lincoln is the first Anglican Bishop I have been able to find whose portrait shows him habited in a cope and bearing his pastoral staff as well, though portraits of Bishops in copes are not uncommon.

The Small College and the Large.

By President C. F. Thwing in The Forum.

Between the advantages offered by the large and by the small college no balance should or can be struck. The presence of numbers or the lack of numbers is only one of many characteristic elements of colleges. The college which is large, or the college which is urban, may be the better or the best college for one student; and the college which is small, as the college which is suburban, may be the better or the best for another student. To ask which is superior is like asking whether one prefers purple or golden sunsets. The answer arises from the personal equation. But the fact of the personal equation does permit the expression of certain more definite judgments. To the student of ordinary ability the small college offers a heartier sense of sympathy, of fellowship, and of expectation of usefulness; to the student of extraordinary ability the large college offers far richer advantages for

NOV

1901

higher development and greater increase of his greater power. To the student who is working his way the small college is less expensive, but furnishes fewer opportunities for earning; the larger college demands more money, but is able to make larger grants from its loan and other funds; and to furnish better facilities for self-support. To the city-bred man the small college in the country opens a new life, and to the country-bred man the large college in or near the metropolis opens also a new life. To the first the temptation of self-conceit or arrogance is presented; and to the second the temptation of intellectual and moral dissipation. The student of weak will—who, however, should never go to college—finds more adequate support in the personal ministries of the small college; the student of strong will finds his individuality strengthened, even if made less unique, by the individualities by which he is surrounded.

Recsco.

(Donec gratus eram.)

HE:

While I could please you, still caressed—
With no boy then to put me second—
That snowy neck—my fortune blest
Beyond the Persian King's I reckoned.

SHE:

While you had yet no fonder flame,
Nor Lydia less than Chloe counted,
Beyond the Roman Ilia's fame
Renowned and glorious Lydia mounted.

HE:

'Tis Thracian Chloe rules me now,
Who plays, who sings, without a rival;
I'd face my very death, I vow!
If death might win her dear survival.

SHE:

For Calais all-consumed am I;
Sweet Thurian! he in equal measure;
And death twice over I would die—
If death might save the boy—with pleasure!

HE:

Should Venus now return once more,
And drive a parted pair to mating—
Cast Chloe off, and leave the door
Wide, for rejected Lydia waiting? • • •

SHE:

Though lovelier than a star is he,
And thou both lighter than a feather
And stormier than the Adrian Sea—
'Twere bliss to live—or die—together!
—W. HEADLAM in The Saturday Review.

Infant Slaughter Houses.

Jacob A. Riis in The Independent.

Murder is an ugly word, but I can think of nothing that better fits the conspiracy that would double the price of ice to the poor in Summer, and forbid the sale of the five-cent piece. It is in the Summer that the tenement babies die, and it is the heat that kills them. It was to save them we battled with the slum. The houses we tore down were called "infant slaughter houses" by the Tenement House Commission of 1894 in its report to the State Legislature. That was upon the showing that in those rear tenements the baby death rate rose to 200 and over in a thousand—that is to say, that one in five of the babies housed in them was killed by the house, and sometimes one in four. That was again too high a price to pay for Tammany misrule, for under it these evils had grown up, and it was then and is now opposing tenement-house reform step by step with the lying claim that it would rob landlords of their property. No, but it would save the tenants' babies. It would make it law that no man shall have the right to kill his neighbor with a house any more than with an axe in the street. If that plan makes it necessary to take a man's property from him, it will be taken, not otherwise.

Meaning of Headdresses.

From Cassell's Magazine.

It must not be overlooked that many uncivilized people express age, position, and married or single state by the way they dress their locks. After all, when one comes to think of it, the idea is just as practical as the wearing of a golden band on one finger. The wedding ring is not always in evidence here, for a lady is oftimes gloved; and while some married men wear the circlet in England and on the Continent, others do not; and, again, many bachelors sport the very ring that should only be used to proclaim the wedded state. But the Zulu woman is really more practical, for a first glance at her coiffure assures the observer whether she is maid or wife. The cone-shaped erection is the legitimate symbol of her state of wifehood, and, indeed, cannot be legally worn till the marriage rites are duly completed. Save for this all-important cone, the bride's head is closely shaved, an assegai being used to perform this delicate operation. A marriageable Kafir youth is also to be recognised by the way he wears his hair. It is shorn to leave a ring round the scalp, and then liberally smeared with ochre and fat. When all the hair has been removed save the woolly portion on the crown, which is trained in a circular form and about 4 inches in diameter, a ring of gum and charcoal is firmly attached, and this serves as a convenient pocket for the young man. He is proud of this token of manhood, and thrusts into it much of the small miscellanea which an Englishman stows away in his trouser pockets.

The Indian Duck Trick.

From Chambers's Journal.

A little tin or earthen pan, or sometimes a half cocoanut shell, supported on three stones, is filled with water, on which is sprinkled a red powder, rendering it practically opaque. A little duck of wood or porcelain is placed upon the surface, where it at first floats, but at the command of the performer suddenly dives, remaining submerged until again ordered to rise. This very ingenious trick depends upon the fact that in the bottom of the vessel there is a minute hole, through which passes a hair. One end of this is attached to the duck; the other remains at the disposal of the performer, and is attached, by means of a pellet of wax, to his tom-tom or to one of the beads with which he beats it. When he wishes the duck to dive he puts the hair; when he desires it to rise he relaxes the pull. There is naturally some amount of leakage through the pin-hole, and to cover this the performer takes care, when filling the pan, to accidentally (?) spill a little water. The ground being thus already wetted, the fact that it gets a little more is not noticed.

Parallels, Russia and Turkey.

From The Fortnightly Review.

I know of no parallel to the difficulty the Government of the Czar has recently experienced, in disposing of the thousands upon thousands of laborers and artisans thrown out of work by the closing of industrial undertakings in every part of the empire. To an Englishman ten, fifteen, or twenty trains per diem, passing over one single line of railway packed with starving mechanics in open cattle pens—fed, as they go, on black rye bread and water, and then chucked out to fish for themselves in their starving desolate homes, would indicate the end of the British Empire. But this is the spectacle to be witnessed any day in all parts of Russia—aye! and worse things too, if the horrors of the slums of Moscow, Kieff, St. Petersburg, and fifty other large towns could be revealed. We are accustomed to picture the financial difficulties of Turkey as being almost unbearable. Those of Russia are, I believe, far worse; and for this reason: The Sultan with magnificent Oriental indifference to every one but himself, troubles himself neither to pay his army, navy, Ministers, Ambassadors, or Government employes. They have to live on arrears, and every piastre that is wrung from the Provinces goes direct into the coffers of Yildiz Kiosk. But in Russia things are different, for the Czar, or rather his master, De Witte, the Minister of Finance, is compelled to find money for not only a vast and generally ruined nobility, whose fathers having spent, with Russian recklessness, the money they received for the emancipation of their serfs, have left their sons with neither money to go on with nor serfs to work their estates. This nobility has now to live as best it can; chiefly in selling its ancestral forests, or hanging about Government offices in search of pay or plunder.

The Russian nobles (by which I meant the class we call gentry, for nobles they are not in our sense of the word) are the standing terror of the land, and are practically more dangerous to the State than all the Nihilists and all the revolutionary societies together. Their ramifications permeate everything, and their power is the more real because it is not seen and cannot be subjugated by the whips of the Cossack. For the most part idle and, contrary to general opinion, very poorly educated, completely ignorant of everything outside Russia and equally ignorant of everything inside it, accustomed to and exacting the most servile homage from the commercial and professional classes, the aristocracy of Russia (pace the use of the word) is probably a greater source of danger to the Empire than were the profligate and dissolute Peers of France to their country before the Revolution. To the Russian aristocracy must be given Panem et Circenses, just as in the Roman Forum, in the days of Rome's decay, the clamoring mob demanded bread.

A Voice from the East.

Englishmen, Englishmen, ye who are learning the tongues of my fathers,
Dreaming that before long ye will learn their heart secrets also,
That with the line of your wit ye will fathom the dim under current
Flowing far, far below; blind, fate-driven, relentless—
Think ye before your eyes the Book of the East shall be opened?
Dream ye that She, the Close-Veiled, can uncover her face in a lifetime?
She, the Ancient East, born in the very Beginning,
Hoary with age and fame ere the bones of your England were hardened!
Land of the sorrowing palm and the wonderful, whispering desert—
Take ye heed lest one day your eager hearts faint with pursuing
Phantoms which rise and which fade, dream-things which your minds comprehend not.
Lo, now, the Ancient East, she watcheth your eagerness smiling,
E'en as the white-bearded grandsire watcheth his grandson, indulgent,
Saying, Well done now, my child, thou hast almost mastered the alphabet.
—A. C. E. in The Spectator.

Catching Tunnies.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The industry of catching tunnies is a very ancient as well as lucrative one. Allusions to it run through the classics. Two hundred and twenty-eight years before the Christian era Athenaeus took the trouble to prove that a brother scribe had made a mistake in attributing a panegyric of the tunny to Hesiod, and modern scholars have agreed that the first authentic classic reference to the tunny is by Herodotus. That the capture of the tunny was a familiar feature in the daily life of these times is proved by the story related by Herodotus, who tells us how Pisistratus, returning to Greece after his second expulsion, pitched his camp opposite to that of his adversaries near the temple of Palinu at Paiiene. Here a soothsayer, Amphilytus by name, moved by a divine impulse, approached him and uttered this prophecy:

Now the cast has been made, the net is outspread in the water,
Through the moonshiny night, the tunnies will enter the meshes.
—Herodotus, i., 62. (Rawlinson's translation.)

Pisistratus grasped the meaning at once, accepted the oracle, fell upon the Athenians, defeated them, and returned to power. Aeschylus, also, in the Persae, makes the messenger describing the battle of Salamis, say:

And they, as men spear (tunnies, or a haul
Of other fishes, with the shaft of oars
Or spars of wrecks went smiting, cleaving down.
—Persae, 434. (Plumptre.)

Europe Does Not Love Us.

Sydney Brooks in The Atlantic.

The reasons that make Europe dislike England are, in part, the reasons that make her dislike America. There is at the bottom of it all a despairing envy of her prosperity and success. To this is now added a dread, almost a conviction, that competition with America in business is growing impossible; that American aims at nothing less than a monopoly of the world's trade—a suspicion pointed by the terrible fact that the trusts do not raise prices, and that, sooner than miss her goal, America would willingly see Europe plunged into socialism and revolution. Cultured Europeans intensely resent the bearing of Americans; they hate the American form of swagger, which is not personal, like the British, but national; and they cannot with patience think of a country so crudely and completely immersed in materialism. They look upon Americans, to adopt a happy simile which I wish I could claim as my own, much as a New York mugwump looks upon a Tammany Alderman. They accuse them of having vulgarized life as a Tammany Alderman may be trusted to vulgarise politics. If any American ever troubled to read the comments of the European press on the annual Presidential message, he would discover that, in the eyes of the Continent, the United States is a monster of hypocrisy, only less unctuous than Great Britain herself.

Eccentricities of the Tornado.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

A tornado that was remarkable both in appearance and in action was one that traveled from Texas across Oklahoma and Indian Territory in May, 1896. A man in Sherman, Oklahoma Territory, who had exceptional opportunities for observing the storm, inasmuch as he was caught up in it and carried several hundred yards before descending to earth again, is certain that it was not funnel-shaped. He says of it: "It looked to me like a great ball of vapor rolling over and over toward me. When I first saw it distinctly it was at a hill perhaps an eighth of a mile away, it seemed to be about 250 yards wide and 400 feet high. The motion was that of a ball rolling over and over, not spiral, and it came on rather slowly, perhaps thirty miles an hour. Whatever the ball of cloud struck was lifted right off the ground. I saw it pick up house after house between the hill and me, and the cloud seemed to be full of flying boards and timbers. When the ball reached Mrs. C——'s, the house nearest me, it went straight up off its foundations. The house remained intact until it was about twenty or twenty-five feet from the ground; then it burst open, and the fragments flew in all directions. It looked like an exploding bomb. The corn and cotton standing a hundred feet on either side of the storm's path were uninjured, but whenever the cloud struck the higher ground it spread out, covering a wider strip of the surface. When the cloud struck me I went up lightly and easily, and the sensation was not unpleasant, but I came down hard, and was badly shaken up, although not seriously injured. On the highway north of Sherman fence wires were torn from the posts and pounded into the hard surface of the road a distance of two or three inches."

Causes for Divorce.

Mrs. K. Gamett Wells in The North American Review.

As sufficient causes usually cited for the intervention of law are infidelity, non-support, "gross neglect of duty," and "extreme cruelty." In regard to the first, the injured party, whether man or woman, must keenly feel the personal indignity offered by infidelity, as such a plea for divorce is an open recognition of the basis of marriage which many a woman had rather endure wrong than acknowledge in public.

The second cause, non-support, is being done away with by the modern, economic woman, who contends for her right to industrial pursuits and alleges her ability and destiny to be a wage earner. It used to be a stigma to be so unattractive as a wife that one was not supported in comfort. Now it is a greater stigma to be incapable of self-support. If both husband and wife are to be wage earners, or if the unearned increment of invested capital accrues to both, it will be difficult for a woman to base a suit upon this ground, except its object be to secure an arrangement for her participation in her husband's resources, in which case it is still to be hoped the larger burden of self-support will fall upon the man, once the patron, now the equal, of woman!

The third and fourth conditions, "gross neglect of duty" and "extreme cruelty," appeal to the mind as pregnant phrases, which allow large liberty to offenders and require a nice sense of discrimination in the court. If other conditions are maligned, these can never be—susceptible as they are of individual interpretation, sheltering alike vanity and modesty. "Neglect of duty" is a much more ethical cause than the offering of "indignities" that render life "intolerable" or "burdensome," as one might be over-fastidious or too easily bored. "Extreme cruelty" depends upon that to which the victim has been accustomed. But, however bad or misleading is any "omnibus clause," it is no worse in its moral effect than restriction of divorce to a single cause.

Lapses from Religion.

From The National Review.

Every lapse in thought from the Christian standard spells degradation for multitudes. But it spells misery, too. The experiment of life, reduced to a play of molecular forces, does not correspond to the nature of things; it is a dream upon which reality is always breaking in, and the dreamer cannot sleep in peace.

Hence the innumerable nightmares which weigh upon modern cities, and the more advanced their condition, so much the more do they breed these unpleasant phenomena. The American prides himself on his smartness; but it is in his busiest marketplace that spiritism, faith-healing, and impostures wilder than those flourish exceedingly. In Paris of late years every conceivable superstition has found a home. Among ourselves, the temper which welcomed Neo-Buddhism is not extinct, and ridicule fails to kill the varieties of occult science. An unwholesome mysticism spreads like a fungus over much recent literature, and it will continue to spread so long as Prof. Haeckel's unbelief darkens the sky. Let it be granted that there is an eclipse of faith; who will expect from the abyss of nescience to see a fresh dawn traveling up toward the zenith? These are tokens, not of health, but of a disease which is too deeply seated for the stethoscope or scalpel of crude materialism to reach it, still less to contribute toward its removal.

Anarchy in thought, license in conduct, severe opposition of class interests, and a growing melancholy which betrays itself in the shape of insanity or even suicide, cannot be deemed evidence either of truth conquering falsehood, or of progress moving on to a higher civilization. We all go by our own experience, and few things have struck me more forcibly than the lack of discipline, the breaking up of character into uncertain impulse, which result from a hearty acceptance of teaching like Prof. Haeckel's.

In Sunny Court.

In Sunny Court there is no sun,
And very little air,
A sorry jest of circumstance
Gave it a name that's fair.
This dingy place of tenements,
Battered and bleak and bare—
Ah, little children, strange it is
To see you playing there!

Without the sun, without the space,
Without the free, sweet wind—
Why, children, I should crying be—
But, dears, perchance I'm blind,
I cannot see the things you see
In bubbles blown all ways,
I cannot hear the gay, wild tunes
That Pedro's organ plays!

And when the crippled cobbler sits
Upon his step at eve,
And smokes his pipe, and tells a tale,
Why, who for you would grieve?
Ah, if you might quit Sunny Court
Some time before you see
Its dirt and sin and sordidness,
Then should we all agree

That there is sun in Sunny Court
Some time in each dull day,
And Joy's a tenant with grim Want
When little children play.
—C. M. WILLIAMS in The Youth's Companion.

Curious Mosquitos.

From The Christian Endeavor World.

In religious life there are some kinds of moral mosquitos that are peculiarly poisonous. One of them is the genus Religio indifferens, which, being interpreted, is religious indifference. This species is always buzzing around every church; and, when once it gets its poisonous bill into a church member, and thoroughly inoculates him, there is little hope of his recovery.

It has done far more damage to the church than persecution, slaughter, or violent opposition.

Then there is the virulent variety known as the Religio piqua, or, in common language, huffiness or pique.

Some people are particularly sensitive to the bites of this pernicious insect. Raw portions of their emotional anatomy are constantly exposed, on which these mosquitos love to settle and into which they insert their poison. Such persons' feelings are constantly being hurt. They are always being slighted or neglected or ill-treated, in their own imagination, and they take it out in doing nothing but nurse their poison-infected wounds, and become sickly weaklings in the church family.

Another variety is the Religio critica. This species introduces a poison which makes chronic fault-finders and small-souled critics. "Whatever is, is wrong," becomes their motto. They are great at tearing down, but very poor at building up. On the whole, the disease makes them about the most worthless Christians in existence.

Coffee Houses a Failure.

From Gunton's Magazine.

The coffee house is a temperance substitute for the inn in England. It furnishes, minus the intoxicating stimulants, similar social features, but it is tacked on to the same social habits that the inn developed. In this country those habits were not formed by the saloon experience, and the attempt to establish the coffee house as a substitute for the saloon necessarily lacks that social incentive which exists in England. The coffee house here takes on the feature of the restaurant rather than either the German beer garden or the English inn. The Americans have never learned to go to these places for their leisurely intercourse and amusements, and hence do not find it when coffee is substituted for beer. They have gone to the theatres or to the clubs for this social outlet.

It is, therefore, not surprising to the careful student of European and American traditions that the coffee-house plan does not work in this country, though it worked well in England. To be successful, social and economic as well as political institutions must largely grow out of the habits, customs, and desires of the people. They cannot to any considerable extent be transplanted from one country to another.

Boots and Prosperity.

From London Truth.

Some years ago I was talking with one of our leading boot manufacturers, and himself a very acute man. He told me that long experience had shown him that the sale of boots is a sure barometer of the prosperity of the country, so far the working classes were concerned. If things are going well people buy new boots when their old ones have worn out; if the reverse, they do not, but make shift without new purchases. And he instanced Ireland, where he had a large trade output, as an instance of this. When, therefore, I hear that the boot business is not flourishing, I know what that means. Although it cannot be said to be absolutely bad, yet there is already a shrinkage in sales at home, owing to the effect of the war on the resources of the wage-earning class.

Animals in People's Insides.

From Notes and Queries.

In The Leeds Intelligencer for July 20, 1801, Dr. Gardner, "the inventor of the universal medicines in the form of pills, plaster, and ointment," was advertising his arrival in Leeds, and was exhibiting worms and other creatures of which he had "At men's bodies" to prove what no man, nor any body of men upon earth, can deny." His exhibits, which could be seen at the doctor's lodgings, 8 St. Peter's Square, included "two uncommon creatures, one like a Lizard, the other has a mouth like a Piece, [sic,] a Horn like a Snail, Two Ears like a Mouse, and its Body covered with Hair. It was destroying the Man's liver a portion of which it has brought off with it."

NOV

1901

In Foreign Lands

Turkey and Germany. It is believed in European diplomatic circles that the recent backdown of the Turkish Government in regard to the French claims was precipitated by Germany, who, for the purpose of maintaining peace, came forward with promises of a large loan which would enable Turkey to settle with her present creditors and secure tranquillity for a few years in the Asiatic part of the Ottoman dominions, at least as far as German interests are concerned. Although no official advices have as yet been received in regard to the subject, it is thought that the quid pro quo which Germany is to receive for her promises is the granting of the firman for the convention of the Bagdad Railway, which is now being negotiated between the German Anatolia Railway Company and the Turkish Government. The text of the original railway agreement, which was made in January, 1900, has already been given in these columns. The pending convention includes the following points:

Line of Railway.—Leaving Koniah, the line will pass by Eregli, Adana, Hamidie, Tel Habech, Haran, Raselain, Halet, Nisibin, Tel-avenat, Mossoul, Tekrit Sadidje, Bagdad, Kerbela, Nedjer, Zobeir, and Bassora.

Branch Lines.—(1) Hamidie to Castabol, (2) Tel Habech to Aleppo, (3) from an unknown point to Orfa, (4) Sadidje to Hanekin, (5) Zobeir to Kazima, (6) Kazima to Koweit.

Duration of Concession.—Ninety-nine years from date of firman, which will apply to the whole of the present lines of the Anatolian railways.

Delay.—Twelve months allowed for completion of plans, and twelve years to complete the work.

Preference Lines.—The company will have preferential rights for the following lines: (1) Toward Marach, (2) toward Aintab, (3) toward Beredjik Mardine, (4) toward Erbil, (5) from Diala toward Salahie, (6) from El Badj to Hit, and, finally, a concession for a railway or tramway from Aleppo to the sea.

Guarantee.—The company must deposit £30,000 (Turkish) in cash or State stocks.

Other Privileges.—Navigation service monopoly on the Ohat el Arab, Tigris, and Euphrates; construction of ports at Bassora, Castabol, and Kazima; working of all mines not already conceded in a zone of twenty kilometers on each side of the line; exemption from custom duty on all material; exemption from all interior taxes, such as property tax and stamp tax; right to build brick and tile factories; installation of depots and magazines; monopoly for steamboat service between Stamboul and Haidar Pasha for the transport of passengers and merchandise.

The Germans have also fixed the kilometric guarantee at 13,000f. per kilometer per annum, plus 4,500f. for "Frais d'exploitation." This is an important and new method of kilometric guarantee, which hitherto has been an amount from which was deducted the gross receipts, and the balance was payable by the Government, which had nothing to do with the cost of working the line. The new method means that when the receipts surpass the 13,000f. the Government will still have to pay 4,500f. toward the working expenses, irrespective of receipts. In short, it is a permanent subvention.

It is understood, however, in official quarters in Constantinople that there is also a clause in regard to the right of the Anatolia Railway Company to offer special inducements to German colonists to settle along the line of the railway, and it is pointed out that such a concession would be a serious blow to Russian commerce and Russian aspirations in Asia Minor; besides, Great Britain and France would have to be reckoned with. It is believed that Russia is using its utmost diplomatic influence upon the Porte to show that with the advent of German colonists in Asia Minor would necessarily come what would practically amount to a German protectorate over those districts reached by the new railway.

Labori on the Dreyfus Case. Maître Labori, who, it will be recalled, was the junior counsel for Capt. Dreyfus at the Rennes court-martial, has written an article for the next number of his periodical, La Grande Revue, entitled "Le Mal Politique et les Partis." In the light of the recent rumors that the gifted lawyer had had a falling out with his client, the article, which draws its inspiration from the cause célèbre, is of considerable interest. Maître Labori says that henceforth the affair is closed, less, indeed, by the amnesty and by the lassitude, which is undeniable, than by the effect of so many previous acts of which the amnesty was without doubt the inevitable consequence. He then declares:

"When at Rennes every violation of the law was tolerated, every crime covered, when doubt was pleaded in the name of the defendant, and when the condemned man would not appeal, so that he might obtain his pardon, the affaire Dreyfus in all its great general and human features was definitely closed."

The agitation, he says, sprang from the fact that this was an episode of the eternal struggle between the party of liberty and that of despotism, and the false raison d'etat. "The judicial error, the isolation and the tortures of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable, the sensational disclosures, the dramatic suppression of events, were all necessary to stimulate public curiosity and the interest of nations. But the first and the deep cause of the universal emotion was the general and poignant character of the problem." Nothing else, Maître Labori continues, could explain the resistance offered to the work of justice by so many persons, who, at the outset, at least, must have been impartial. For the two camps Alfred Dreyfus was a symbol, the incarnation of the ideas of authority and liberty. As soon, therefore, as the principle was removed and the personality of the man became the essential preoccupation of his friends, the affaire Dreyfus ceased to be a human and universal question.

"What passed at Rennes, and the acceptance of the pardon, have been terribly decisive. In accepting his pardon Alfred Dreyfus did not in any way admit his guilt. For reasons which I have not to judge, he preferred immediate freedom to the heroic uninterrupted continuation of the effort for his judicial rehabilitation."

Outlook for the French Navy. The launching of the new armored French cruiser Léon Gambetta at Brest the other day has inspired the pens of several French naval experts to write commentaries upon the present and future state of the French Navy. The Gambetta is the first of the new cruisers of 12,416 tons displacement provided for by the programme of naval construction voted by the Chamber within the past twelve months. The other vessels of the class still building are five in number. M. Camille Pelletan, who has been connected with several Parliamentary naval committees, in an article in Le Matin, vigorously criticises the programme of M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, and shows that if France shall soon have three other vessels of the Léon Gambetta class, and eleven smaller cruisers, England can oppose to these twenty-two ships, six of which are of 14,000 tons displacement.

M. Pelletan arranges the war vessels of the two countries according to their respective capacities, and shows that in every class except that of submarines, France is overwhelmingly outnumbered. The critic further describes M. de Lanessan's statements at Brest the other day as too strong. "The Minister of Marine wanted to make believe that when the new naval programme was carried out France would enjoy as much security at sea as is assured by her on land."

If the difference between the French and German land forces were as great as that between the French and English Navies, France, in M. Pelletan's estimation, would be done for, but he adds: "Our existence does not depend on our navy."

As to the Russian alliance, he says, that would only be valuable in the event of a Continental war. In a naval war Russia would not be a help, but a hindrance. M. Pelletan does not pause in order to examine the value of the Russian fleet, but proceeds to say that the northern friends of France looked at the alliance, especially in maritime questions, exclusively from their personal point of view. Before counting on the French, Russia made arrangements to uphold a struggle in the Baltic; armed the Black Sea for operations in the Mediterranean; this was her programme for 1898. Since the alliance she said to herself that France would take charge of the struggle in European wars. Accordingly, she held all her resources for her extension in the Far East. Russia has not one cruiser to go before her fleet should she attempt to enter the Mediterranean; her fleet is good enough for an effective landing in Turkey, but not to face that of another naval power. Russia, continues M. Pelletan, since her programme of 1898, watches only one enemy for a naval war, namely, Japan. As to Southern China, she is ready to enter into an agreement with England and Germany. Will that be at France's expense? asks M. Pelletan; and he answers that it is possible. The critic further says that Russia therefore counts on France to free her from the trouble of a naval war with a European power; in other words, that in case of a naval war the French fleet will have to defend both France and Russia.

M. Santos-Dumont and a New Rival. A Brazilian named M. Auguste Severo has just arrived in Paris and has made preparations to have an airship of his own invention built there, with which he will attempt to rival the achievements of his countryman, M. Santos-Dumont. It is expected that his vessel will be completed by the end of November. M. Severo has already mapped out the aerial journey which he proposes to accomplish. He will start from the grounds situated near the southwestern boundary of Paris, just within the limits of the city. Thence he hopes to travel direct to the Eiffel Tower, which he will circle, and then proceed to the Arc de Triomphe, which he will also circle. Then he will head for the dome of the Sacred Heart. After passing there awhile M. Severo proposes to sail off again, this time selecting a circuitous course. Directing his ship eastward, he will follow the line of the fortifications of Paris, thus returning to his starting point by a wide semi-circular sweep via La Villette and Vincennes gate and crossing the Seine at Bercy.

The airship which is to accomplish this remarkable trip, possibly this month, will be built on the principle of the Santos-Dumonts in so far as the vessel will be sustained above the earth by the ascensional force of gas, and does not belong to the class of machines "heavier than air." But the propelling force will be provided with five screws. These will be worked by petroleum motors, which, as will be the case with the Santos-Dumont No. 7, will be two in number.

It is with Santos-Dumont No. 7 that the well-known Brazilian aeronaut will prove one of the most interesting features for the coming season at Monte Carlo. An aerodrome is being erected on the plain below Monaco, and from it M. Santos-Dumont will make his excursions, which, in February, will end in an attempt to perform an aerial flight from Monaco over the sea to Corsica, a distance of about 200 kilometers.

M. Santos-Dumont was recently asked to contribute an article on his aerial experiences to be included in the special number of the Vie au Grand Air. He replied in a letter of delicate irony, which is said to be keenly felt by the members of the Aero Club, from which he has just resigned.

"Only think," he wrote, "my aeronautic work dates back to 1874. I was a year old then, and I burst a lot of little india-rubber balloons to see what was inside of them. At least, my people have told me so. Yet what every one says is not always undisputed. The Parisian public is pretty well agreed that I doubled the Eiffel Tower and returned within the prescribed time limit. Yet it appears that this is not the case. How, then, would you have me certain of what I did in 1898, for instance? Only my friend Emmanuel Aimé knows all about it. As for the * * * that in order to remember the details of an ascent, and particularly a fall, I am obliged to consult the illustrations in the Vie au Grand Air. * * * Thus do I behold myself, not without pleasure, falling gracefully in company with St. Benoit from the eighth story of the Grand Hôtel du Trocadero, or making peaceful evolutions around M. Eiffel's lightning conductor, or perched with my airship No. 5 on the top of a hospitable tree—or breaking my airship No. 6 on two branches. * * * I am almost sure of having done this, as you have photographed it, but I am doubtful as to the rest.

"As long as you have not the negative of the check for 100,000 francs I shall not have won the big prize. Yet you offer me a banquet as if I had already distributed the money. * * * I admire your audacity, as if I had really fulfilled the conditions of a regulation which was publicly known in the presence of thousands of persons at the Aerostatic Park and on the Eiffel Tower. 'Ca, se saurait.'"

Coming Visit of President Loubet to Russia. It is generally believed in Paris that the visit of the President of the French Republic to St. Petersburg in return for the visit made by the Czar this Autumn, will take place in June next. There has been considerable discussion as to the date of the projected visit, and the fact that it will occur in June has deprived the Nationalists of considerable political ammunition, for they have been attacking the Government all along on the assumption that it would take place before the general French elections in May.

L'Echo de Paris, referring to thes matters, states that the visit of M. Loubet has been the subject of many interchanges of views between St. Petersburg and Paris. This paper affirms that there was even a proposal on the French side that the President of the republic should meet the Czar at Moscow during the Russian Lenten period. The proposals from Paris, however, are said by the Echo to have met with cold favor in Russia, where it was not desired to take any part, even indirectly, in the electoral combinations of the French Government. It was, moreover, hinted that Lent was not a proper time for public fêtes and rejoicings. Thus, according to the Nationalist paper, a gentle reminder was given to the effect that if in France there was a tendency to overlook the observances and obligations of Lent, the same was not the case in Russia, where religious traditions are honored.

Escape of a Notorious French Convict. The brief cable dispatch announcing that Altmayer, a French convict confined for the last twelve years in the penitentiary at Guiana, South America, had escaped gave no account of the circumstances of his escape or of his antecedents. Altmayer was once regarded as the king of the "gentleman swindlers" of Paris, and he escaped from the convict settlement by booking himself as a first-class passenger on board a steamer bound for Southampton, and he is now supposed to be in London.

After some apprentice years, during which army, he passed muster in the art of thieving when he invented the telephone trick. He rang up a wealthy Parisian merchant, and, assuming the voice of one of the latter's clients, obtained a sum large enough to start him on his career. For years he was one of the leading figures of the flashy society of Paris. As soon as he was out of funds he replenished his purse by every imaginable fraud. He was rarely caught, and when he was he had innumerable stratagems for escaping, until twelve years ago, when he was tried and sentenced to transportation.

One of his exploits is memorable in the annals of the Paris Courts of Justice. While being questioned by the Examining Magistrate during one of his trials he managed to get a sheet of official paper. On this he wrote out an order for his own release, forging the Magistrate's hand to perfection. On being re-examined the next day he got hold of the seal, lying on the Magistrate's table, and, pretending to become very angry, he thumped violently on the inkstand, upsetting it on the policeman attending him. When the Magistrate turned to look while the stain on the garment was being mopped up, Altmayer set the official seal on the order. While being taken to his cell he handed the Governor of the prison the document, telling him that he almost forgot to give him a letter from the Magistrate. The Governor, not dreaming of suspecting the authenticity of the message, set Altmayer at liberty that afternoon.

Morocco and France. A recent number of Le Temps of Paris contains an article concerning the roving tribes of the Moroccan-Algerian hinterland which were the principal cause of the recent trouble between France and the Moorish State, and are still likely further to disturb the tranquillity of the Northwestern African coast. It will be remembered that the arrangement concluded last Summer between M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Moorish Mission which went to Paris had for its object the completion of the treaty of 1845, which delimitated the frontier between Morocco and Algeria only for a short distance from the sea, leaving the rest vague, as it was at that time considered unadvisable to delimitate a frontier in a region occupied at certain seasons of the year by wandering tribes belonging to both countries. Although the new arrangement, according to Le Temps, which is now the acknowledged organ of the French Foreign Office, does not stipulate precisely for the delimitation of a frontier, yet it enumerates the Saharian tribes which for the future are to be regarded as depending on Morocco or Algeria. It also decides that Doni Menia and the Ouled Djerir tribes should have the right of choosing between the two contracting parties. The submission of their chiefs indicates that they have already pronounced in favor of France. The submission of these tribes is regarded, in the French Foreign Office, as all the more important because they can place in the field from 7,000 to 8,000 fighting men, and that fact presupposes a population of some 40,000 persons.

Le Temps expresses the opinion that the fighting men could be used with advantage as a police force in the Twat district, the occupation of which by imposing forces from France has already cost so much in lives and treasure. A first credit for that expedition amounted to 25,000,000 francs, and the War Minister now applies to the Chambers for a supplementary credit of 13,000,000 francs. It is, however, considered worthy of note that if M. Revoil, the Governor General of Algeria, has received the submission of the Doni Menia and the Ouled Djerir tribes, Bou Amama, the redoutable Marabou, who wields power at Figwig, and is only nominally dependent on the Sultan of Morocco, did not come to salute the Governor General of Algeria, although he was within a very few miles of him.

Development of Madagascar. In the course of a speech recently delivered by Gen. Gallieni, the Military Governor of Madagascar, at Tamatave, the principal port of the island, it was pointed out that, whereas, in 1896, the general trade of that place did not amount to more than 6,000,000f., in 1900 it had exceeded 16,000,000f. Tamatave, Gen. Gallieni said, had thus become the chief centre of trade on the east coast. The general trade of Madagascar as a whole had risen in five years from 13,000,000f. to 51,000,000f., and the local receipts had shown a corresponding progression, rising from 3,000,000f. in 1896 to 19,500,000f. in 1900, with a surplus of 2,300,000f., so that the reserve fund was now more than 5,000,000f. It could also be affirmed that the receipts for 1901 would reach nearly 25,000,000f.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.

Tel.: 142 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Ave.

Pure and correct Mineral Waters, Manufactured from Distilled Water.

MacDonald-Heyward Co.,

Successors to WM. MOIR,

26 WEST 23D ST.,

Opera Glasses, Diamonds, etc.

MOST PERFECT BLOCK SIGNALS ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

NOV

1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 16, 1901. TWELVE PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Stock Exchange Summary	1
Changes for the Week	1
Calendar for the Week	1
London Cable Review	1
The Financial Situation	1-4
Stock Market Transactions for the Week, with the Range for Two Years	1
Bond Market Transactions	3
Dividends	11
A Five-Million Share Day	4
Russell Sage Optimistic	4
Gold and Silver Production	4
Stock Exchange Histories	4
Opportunities in Mexico	4
American Air Brakes in Russia	5
Cotton Oil Outlook	5
Texas Oil Handicaps	5
Two British Views	5
Missouri Pacific's Scant Outlays	11
Not Enough Locomotives	6
Money Market Conditions	7
Foreign Exchange Situation	7
Clearing House Statement, in Detail	7
Non-Member Bank Statement, in Detail	7
The Country's Clearings	7
National Treasury Statement	7
Specie Movement	7
Bond Quotations, with Last Sales	8-9
Outside Securities	10
Inactive Stocks, with Last Sales	11
Corporation Meetings	11

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 16	4,875,969
Same week last year	6,662,050
To date this year	240,300,502
Corresponding date last year	104,913,587

Bonds for the week	$28,200,000
Same week last year	$21,950,800
To date this year	$802,753,220
Corresponding date last year	$438,863,760

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

Nov. 17, 1900.	Nov. 16, 1901.	Increase.
Railroad	4,222,668	3,834,176	$388,492
Industrial	2,439,388	1,041,793	*1,397,595
Mining	200	1,050	850
Banks	724	.....	*724

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Nov. 17, 1900.	Nov. 16, 1901.	Increase.
Railroad	$20,814,200	$25,709,900	$5,895,800
Industrial	950,500	1,477,000	526,500
Government	185,100	.....	*185,100
State	10,000	24,000	14,000

*Decrease.

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	20	Am. Bic. pf.	1½
Amal. Copper	1	Am. Car & Fdy	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1⅛	Kan. City So.	1½
American Exp.	13	Kan. City So. pf.	2½
Am. Linseed	3	Keokuk & D. M.	2½
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Laclede Gas pf.	4½
Am. Locomotive	5⅝	Long Island	4
Am. Loc. pf.	3½	Manhattan	2
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Met. Street Ry.	5⅞
Am. Tobacco	4½	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	New Cent. Coal	4⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	4⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	8
Can. Pacific	2⅝	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & Alton	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	3½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chi. & E. Ill.	7	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	3½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅜	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	Reading	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	3
Consol. Gas	1½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	2½	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	St. Law. & Adir.	2⅝
Diamond Match	3⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	2
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	
General Electric	1½	pf.	2
Glucose Sugar	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Glucose Sugar pf.	3	Twin City R. T.	6½
Hocking Valley	3¼	Union Pacific pf.	1⅜
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅞	U. S. Express	2
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Int. Paper pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chemical	4
Int. Power	1⅜	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	
Int. Steam Pump pf.	2⅛	pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	1⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
At. Top. & S. F.	1½	pf.	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	8½	Mo. Pacific	1⅞
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Canada Southern	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L.	3½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	pf.	3
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3	pf.	3
Chi. & N. W.	1	Nor. Pac. pf.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Pennsylvania	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅜	Peoria & Eastern	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Pere Marquette	2
Del. & Hudson	1½	Rutland pf.	3⅜
Den. & Rio Grande	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Southern Pacific	1
Den. & R. G. W.	1½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	3½
Ill. Central	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	1	Union Pacific	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	3	West. Union Tel.	2½
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1	Kentucky Cent. 4s	1
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1¼
Cent. Br. U. Pac. 4s	1½	Manhattan 4s	1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st 5s	1	Mex. Nat. 2d, inc. A	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Min. Pt. 5s	2½	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	2
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1½	Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s	1
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	1¼	Norf. & W. gen. 6s	1
Cin., Day., & Ironton 1st	1	Ore. S. L. 6s	1½
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	4
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1½
Col. Fuel 5s	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Erie com. fd. 7s	4½	Tenn. R. R. Ass'n.	
Green Bay deb. B	1¼	St. L. 4½s	1
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s	1	Tenn. R. R. Ass'n.	
Ill. Cent. coll. tr. 4s, 1903	1	St. L. 5s	1
Kan. City South. 1st	1	Tol. & O. C., West. Div. 5s	1
		Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	5	Int. & G. N. 2d	8½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	3¼	Mor. & Es. con. gtd. 7s	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 6s, reg.	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 6s	1⅜	Peo. & East. inc.	1¼
		St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
		Wabash, deb. B	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 18.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad annual meeting.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway annual and special meeting.

Continued on Page 12.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Disappointment About the Northern Pacific Settlement.

Pessimistic Utterances Heard in the Neighborhood of the Stock Exchange—Paris Still Craves for Gold—Comparatively Small Holdings of American Rails in London—Mr. Yerkes Still Confident.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.
Via French Telegraph Cable Company.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—London is inclined to take a conservative, even an insular, view concerning the American railroad trust. To begin with, all last week reports came from New York that Northern Pacific preferreds were to be retired at 115. When news was received that they were to be retired at par there was great disappointment—whether justifiable or not, it makes no difference.

Any one gathering the opinion of the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange heard pessimistic utterances from operators who are not generally bearish. "It only adds to the huge fabric of paper credit," said a well-known Bartholomew Lane operator, "and that is all right as long as confidence lasts, but some folks wonder if the beginning of the end is not in sight across the Atlantic."

One shrewd stock broker declared that he had been putting all his clients in the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Roads, and now was writing them to get out. In a few days the pendulum may swing the other way, but at the end of the week the prevalence of this feeling was the chief feature of the market.

The two most interesting mysteries in the financial world at present are the continued craving of Paris for gold and the persistence with which American exchange stays in favor of European capitals. At this time of year, when the United States has big wheat and cotton crops moving, to say nothing of its great industrial prosperity, it seems here as though the reverse ought to be true.

Early in the week there was some liveliness in American rails and prices rose, but the volume of sales was comparatively small, and nearly all purchases were made for the American account.

Continued on Page 11.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The week's market has been feverish. Transactions have risen in volume beyond recent averages; but there has been no actual tendency one way or the other. A variety of important business developments have been recorded. The danger of grave and protracted Western railway war has disappeared, official promulgation of "settlement" issuing during the week; and this is, naturally enough, accounted a factor making for lasting betterment. On the other side is the depressing element of gold exports—with current figures bigger than prophesied.

It will prove one of the most interesting studies of contemporary progress to note finally what the effect of the short corn crop has been upon railroad earnings. This perhaps is the most popular way to put the matter, and the way the average person will best understand the question. But right down at bottom the effects of the loss of corn in tonnage will never be known. Had there been no shortage, railroad earnings would doubtless have risen to higher figures than they will record; but as to how far the crop failure will be offset by revenues which appear to have come forward in heavier volume than ever from other sources, that must remain in doubt.

The real truth of the matter is that there is no way to measure the various influences at work, no way in which to apply the gauge so that the reading shall be an accurate one. It might, perhaps, be possible to ascertain how much actual tonnage of corn had been carried on the poor crop, and compare this with returns gathered as to results on the 1900 crop; but even then the question of positive loss would not be arrived at. Rates differ, for one thing. For another, farmers who have lost part of their crops have received more per bushel on what they did raise than they would have obtained for the larger product, had there been no spoilage, and there is no machinery so deftly constructed as to record the effect of this change on the farmers' purchases of manufactures or of products of other industries, none which can record the change and the interchange of tonnage and of earnings.

A vast amount of corn has disappeared, and, according to estimates to be made from official data concerning the crop, this is no less than 750,000,000 bushels, or thereabout. That is to say, the crop will be approximately 1,360,000,000 bushels, instead of 2,110,000,000 bushels,

Continued on Page 4.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 16, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 16. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Nov. 16, 4,875,969.	Par.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Nov. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Ago. Year	Sales Week Ended Nov. 16, '01.
140	114	195	Nov. 13	147	Jan. 19	190	200	+20	Adams Express Co.	$100	$12,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	193	193	193	193	140	298
90½	89¾	138	June 17	83¼	Oct. 28	87½	87⅝	+ 1	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	182,387,000	Oct. 25, '01.	1½	Q	95	95	85¼	87⅜	...	225,975
...	...	53	June 13	21	Oct. 10	31½	34	− ⅛	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,716,950	.....	.....	..	22½	22¾	22¼	22½	130	
*25	*28	35	June 11	24	Nov. 12	...	...	− 2	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	.....	..	24	24	24	24	28	100
...	...	9¼	Apr. 25	1¼	Sep. 25	3½	4	...	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	.....	..	3½	3½	3¼	3½	...	100
...	...	83	Apr. 20	10	Sep. 30	12	15	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....	.....	..	12½	12¾	12½	12½	...	200
25⅜	12½	35	June 14	19	Jan. 21	28½	28¾	+ 1⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '01.	½	Q	27	28¾	27	28¼	22½	14,245
72	57¾	80¼	July 8	67	Jan. 18	83⅝	84	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	83	86	83	83¾	67¾	5,641
37⅜	30	35⅞	June 17	24	Mar. 8	27¼	28	− ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '00.	¾	A	30	31	27	27½	31½	3,310
100	89¾	91¼	Jan. 8	85	Apr. 10	85	86	− ⅞	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,196,600	June 1, '01.	3	SA	90	90	86	86	...	300
37	24⅞	40	May 2	32	Oct. 4	36	38	...	American District Telegraph Co.	100	8,845,080	Nov. 15, '01.	1½	SA	37	37	37	37	34	100
191	143	208	Apr. 18	170	Jan. 12	203	206	+18	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	4	SA	195	205	195	205	165¾	2,704
49¾	27½	41¾	Mar. 15	25⅜	Oct. 2	26¾	27¼	− ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,221,000	Nov. 15, '01.	1	Q	27½	27¾	27	27½	44¾	1,970
78½	60¾	77½	Mar. 22	62	Oct. 10	63	64	− 1¾	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,227,200	Oct. 15, '01.	1½	Q	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	62¾	361
16¼	6	39¼	July 9	5¼	Jan. 24	18	20	+ 3	American Linseed Co.	100	18,750,000	.....	.....	..	19	19	19	19	8¾	100
60	34½	66	July 9	31	Jan. 24	47	50¼	+ 2½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '01.	1¾	..	47	48¾	46¾	48¼	44	400
7¾	3	8	June 20	4¼	Feb. 4	6	6¼	+ ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	.....	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	3	400
31½	18¾	30	June 25	22¾	Feb. 3	24	26	+ ¾	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99	1½	..	24¾	25	24¾	25	24½	900
56½	34½	66	Apr. 20	38¾	Oct. 7	47	47⅝	+ 4½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	30,000,000	.....	.....	..	42¾	47⅝	42¾	47	33	57,530
99	85	104½	June 20	85	Feb. 28	98	99	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 8, '01.	1¾	Q	97½	99	96¾	98	98	8,491
...	...	35½	July 8	22¾	Aug. 15	31	31¾	+ 5⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	.....	..	23¾	31¼	23½	31½	...	193,720
...	...	99	July 8	89¾	Oct. 4	88	88¼	+ 3½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,088	Oct. 21, '01.	1¾	Q	85	88	85	88	...	21,500
...	...	90	June 14	73	Apr. 17	84½	86	...	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	85½	85¾	85¼	85½	...	300
149	95¼	138	June 3	112¾	Oct. 1	119½	119¾	− ¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	48,000,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1½	Q	139	142¾	118½	119¾	132¾	78,165
118	107	130	July 19	114	Sep. 30	115¼	116	− ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1½	Q	116½	117	115½	115¾	110¾	1,153
96½	89	100	Apr. 13	86	Mar. 8	98	99	+ 1	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep., '01.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	92	200
...	...	167¾	Sep. 4	157¼	Nov. 4	157	159	+ ¾	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	72,507,300	Oct. 15, '01.	1¼	Q	158	158	153	158	...	350
114¾	84½	144	June 8	90	May 9	...	...	+ 4½	American Tobacco Co.	50	254,500,000	Nov. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	133	138	133	138	110¾	200
22½	21¼	21½	Jan. 2	13¼	Mar. 15	15	17	− ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	29,561,000	.....	.....	..	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	...	200
77	76	82¾	July 1	70	Mar. 22	75	79	− ¾	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	78	78	77¾	77¾	...	350
54½	37⅞	54½	Apr. 15	36	Sep. 26	35	35¼	+ ¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Oct. 25, '01.	$1.25	SA	34½	33¾	34¼	35½	31¾	12,900
28	16	30	Apr. 22	20	Feb. 5	28	29	+ 1	Ann Arbor	100	8,250,000	.....	.....	..	28	28	27¾	27¾	23	250
69	40¾	64	Apr. 22	39	Sep. 25	67¼	68	+ 1¾	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	.....	..	61¾	64	61¾	63	29	1,100
48⅜	18¾	91	June 4	42¾	Jan. 31	81¾	81¾	− 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	102,980,000	June 15, '01.	1½	SA	84½	85¾	78¾	81¼	39¾	196,885
87⅝	58½	108	May 1	70	May 9	101⅝	102¼	− ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	124,199,800	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	102¾	103¼	99¾	101¼	85¾	65,800
97¾	55¾	114	May 1	81¾	Jan. 4	107⅜	108	− ¾	Baltimore & Ohio	100	45,808,000	Sep. 5, '01.	2	SA	108¾	110	108¾	108	88	40,000
90	79¾	97	June 5	89¾	Feb. 28	94½	96	+ ¾	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	52,227,000	Sep. 5, '01.	2	SA	95	95¾	93	93	88½	1,080
71	47¾	78	Apr. 22	65¾	Oct. 21	68¼	69¾	+ 1¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,480,000	.....	.....	..	67¾	71	65¾	69¾	42¾	152,120
188	133	220	Apr. 16	175	Jan. 18	212	215	+ 6¾	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	14,000,000	Aug., '01.	2	Q	210	214	210	213	168	800
15¾	8¾	19	Nov. 9	9	Jan. 10	10¾	11¼	...	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	8,000,000	.....	.....	..	10¾	11¼	10¾	11	9½	970
32	16	41	Nov. 11	17	Mar. 19	112¾	115	− 2¼	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	4,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	112¾	116¾	110¾	110¾	90	850
140	90	150	Nov. 9	116	May 1	138	139½	− 1¼	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	4,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	137½	139¾	137¼	138¾	119¾	850
97	67¾	96	Nov. 7	81¾	Jan. 4	95	96	...	Canada Southern	100	25,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1½	Q	94½	96	94¼	95¼	87½	2,300
130	117¾	137¾	Nov. 7	117¾	May 6	137¾	137¾	...	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	2½	Q	136¾	137¾	135¾	135¾	115¾	2,100
150¾	115	178½	Oct. 26	140¾	Jan. 4	174¾	175	+ 1¾	Central Pacific	100	27,685,400	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	171¾	174¾	171¾	174¾	144¾	6,100
58¾	41	58¾	May 2	39¾	May 4	47¾	48	+ ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	46,845,100	Dec., '00.	2	D	47¾	48	47¾	48	39¾	1,200
27¾	21	28½	Nov. 9	22¾	May 4	25¾	26	+ ¾	Chicago & Alton	100	19,000,000	.....	.....	..	25¾	26	25¾	26	23¾	1,000
174½	136	192	Apr. 22	154	May 4	178½	179	+ ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	15,000,000	.....	.....	..	178½	179	178½	179	154	200
169	98	149	Nov. 11	98	Jan. 3	147¾	148	+ 1¾	Chicago & Great Western	100	47,187,000	July 1, '01.	2½	SA	123	149	123	148	98¾	6,400

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 16, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 16. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Week.	Stocks.	Par Val.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range For Week Ended Nov. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 16, '01.
125	119½	126	Apr.	22	120½	Jan.	8	..	141	..	**Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.**	100	6,880,700	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	140	140	140	140	124¼	200
19	9½	27	Nov.	11	16	Jan.	3	25⅞	26	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	21,316,800				25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	14	48,200
82	68½	90⅛	June	24	75	May	10	89¼	89½	− ¼	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,872,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	89	90¼	89	89⅞	78½	2,940
45	30	56	Mar.	14	42	Jan.	3	49	50	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,480,000				50¼	50⅝	49½	50⅝	30¼	4,400
94¼	81	94⅛	Mar.	15	93	July	27	93	94	+ ⅛	Chicago, Great Western deb.	100	22,027,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93⅝	800
50	14	48½	Nov.	12	22	Jan.	21	47½	47¾	+ 3⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000				43¾	48¼	43¾	47¾	24¾	68,120
84	45½	77⅞	Sep.	16	59⅝	Jan.	21	73½	74	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	2	SA	74⅝	75¼	74	74	57½	5,500
148⅝	108½	188	May	6	134	May	9	170¾	170¼	− 3⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	35,827,800	Oct. 20, '01.	2	SA	173¼	174½	168¼	170¼	124⅞	200,580
185	160½	200	May	8	175	May	9	188	190	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	45,754,400	Oct. 20, '01.	3½	SA	191½	191⅝	185½	185½	174⅝	765
172¾	150¼	215	May	1	168¾	Jan.	4	208	211	− 1	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,800	July 3, '01.	3	SA	212	213	210	211	168¼	1,800
220	195¼	248	Apr.	11	207	Mar.	1	230	242	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,398,600	Oct. 4, '01.	1¾	Q	242	242	242	242	210	100
122¼	102	175¼	June	6	116⅝	Jan.	21	148	148¼	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	66,930,100	Nov. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	147⅞	148¼	142⅝	148	115⅝	9,165
128	110	140	Apr.	11	120	Mar.	21	140	145	..	Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	21,402,200	Feb. 20, '01.	6	A	145	145	145	145	126	300
..	..	14½	Apr.	18	10¼	Jan.	19	20⅝	21	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	15,000,000				20¼	21¼	18⅝	21	11	10,900
39½	26½	57½	Apr.	15	33	Jan.	18	37½	38	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000				37½	39⅜	35¾	38¼	31¼	19,000
76	55	101	Nov.	8	72½	May	15	98¾	98¼	− 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	26,000,000	Sep. 3, '01.	1	SA	100¾	100¾	97½	98¼	67¼	4,600
113	103¼	123½	Nov.	11	115¾	Jan.	12	121	124	+ ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 21, '01.	1½	Q	123½	123¾	123½	123½	113¾	100
30	14½	40	Nov.	11	27⅝	Jan.	7	..	..	+ 5	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	8,000,000				40	40	40	40	29¾	114
72	46	76½	Mar.	6	67	Aug.	7	..	..	+ 2½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½	Q	75	75	75	75	69	141
58⅛	29¼	136½	June	11	41⅜	Jan.	21	98¼	99½	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	95	98	92¾	93¼	61½	5,560
58	6	18	Apr.	29	5⅝	Jan.	21	14	14½	..	Colorado Southern	100	30,985,000				14½	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	7	8,500
47¾	36	58¼	Aug.	30	40	Jan.	21	55	55¼	+ 1⅞	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	SA	56	56	54½	55	41	1,400
20¼	14	29⅜	Apr.	29	16¼	Jan.	29	26	26¼	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				25½	26¼	24⅜	26¼	17¾	2,405
21	11½	25½	June	17	12¾	Oct.	23	14½	15	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,903,600				15	15	14⅛	14½	17	500
301	164	238	Apr.	15	157	Jan.	18	220¼	220⅝	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas Co	100	72,486,500	Sep. 16, '01.	2	Q	219	221	216⅜	220¼	195	14,759
95	70	124	June	10	96¼	Jan.	2	117½	119	+ 2½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	116	118	115½	118	93	1,200
124½	100⅜	185¼	Apr.	8	105	May	9	172	173	+ 1¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	174	174	168⅜	172½	117¼	6,300
244⅜	171½	244	May	29	158¼	Jan.	21	239	240	+ 1¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	28,200,000	Oct. 21, '01.	1½	Q	237	239¼	232	238½	182½	1,915
84½	16½	53¼	May	6	29¼	Jan.	21	45½	46	− 1	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000				47	47	45¼	45½	22⅜	2,500
87½	64½	105¾	June	14	80	Jan.	21	94⅝	95	− ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	43,453,000	July 25, '01.	2½	SA	93⅞	96⅞	93¼	94⅜	75½	1,500
21⅜	12	45	June	15	18	Jan.	30	40⅜	41	− 2	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100				42½	42⅜	40½	40½	17⅜	300
..	..	82	Aug.	21	75	Oct.	23	..	..	..	Detroit United Railways	100	12,500,000	Sep. 1, '01.	1	Q	75	75	75	75	..	100
..	..	71	June	27	49	Nov.	12	59	60	−14½	Denver & Southwestern	100	3,000,000	Nov. 10, '01.	1½	Q	49	50½	49	50½	..	500
..	..	153½	Aug.	29	127½	Oct.	10	..	..	+ 3½	Diamond Match Co	100	15,000,000	Sep. 12, '01.	2½	Q	136	137½	136	137½	..	275
6¼	4	12¼	June	5	4	Feb.	5	11⅜	11⅝	− ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000				11½	11¾	11	11⅝	5⅜	1,340
17½	12	22½	Sep.	30	15⅜	Jan.	8	20½	21	− ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				20½	21¼	20½	20⅝	14⅜	3,110
..	..	10½	June	19	6⅞	Oct.	14	8⅝	8½	− ⅛	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,485,997				9	9¼	8	8½	..	1,625
..	..	34½	Nov.	9	23¾	Sep.	13	32½	33	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,423,593				34	34	32	33	..	4,295
27½	10½	45½	June	4	24½	May	9	42⅝	42¾	+ ⅝	**Erie**	100	112,378,909				42⅜	43⅝	41	42⅜	13⅝	192,540
63½	30⅝	73⅝	Nov.	12	50⅝	Jan.	21	73	73½	+ 1⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	72	73⅝	71⅞	73½	38½	110,885
43½	15	61	Mar.	21	30¼	Jan.	4	60	60¼	+ 2½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				57½	60¼	57⅝	60	20¾	47,535
54⅝	38½	68	Apr.	12	41	Jan.	21	59	59½	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	58½	59½	58½	59½	42⅝	1,000
20	14½	36	Apr.	30	17	Jan.	18	..	..	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	24	25	24	25	..	22
200	120	269½	June	24	183½	Jan.	10	258½	259	+ 1⅝	**General Electric Co**	100	24,761,400	Oct. 15, '01.	2	Q	258	259	256	258	165¼	2,035
60	44	65	May	2	37	Oct.	24	41	42	+ 2¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	100	24,027,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1¼	Q	39¾	42½	39¾	42	57½	3,240
108	92	107	Aug.	5	93⅝	Mar.	4	98	102¼	+ 3	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,360	Sep. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	96	99	96	99	103	600
191½	144⅝	208	Mar.	15	167½	May	9	198⅛	199	− ½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,481,750	Nov. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	196⅝	202½	194	199	175	46,447
42⅞	30	63	Nov.	12	40½	May	9	62½	63	+ 3½	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,383,800	July 20, '01.	1¼	..	60	63	60	62½	40½	16,200
74⅝	58	80⅜	Nov.	12	60⅝	Jan.	21	80½	80¼	+ 1½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	78	80⅜	78	78½	70½	11,139
133	110	154⅝	June	29	124	May	9	139¼	139⅝	− 2¼	**Illinois Central**	100	66,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	141⅜	142	138⅜	139⅝	125	11,940
..	..	6¼	Nov.	8	7¼	Oct.	30	7⅝	8	− ¼	Illinois Central rights	..					8¼	8¼	7⅞	7¾	..	15,680
26¼	14½	28	Mar.	2	18⅛	May	10	20½	21	+ 1	International Paper Co	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	20	21⅝	20	20½	24½	3,700
75	53	81¼	Sep.	6	69	Jan.	26	76⅝	76⅞	+ 1	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,530,700	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	76	76⅝	76	76½	73	2,125
55⅝	24	100⅛	May	31	54⅞	Jan.	2	90¼	91	+ 1⅞	International Power Co	100	6,400,000				87½	90	87¼	90	42¾	3,800
10⅞	¾	11	Jan.	5	5½	Feb.	7	6½	6⅝	..	International Silver Co	100	9,944,700				6⅝	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6	600
29⅜	28	48	Nov.	13	24½	Jan.	22	48	49	..	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,282,500	Oct. 1, '01.	1	..	47	48	47	47¼	..	3,225
77½	76	89	Oct.	15	74	Jan.	24	87	89	+ 2½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '01.	1½	Q	85½	88	85½	88	70	900
27⅝	13¼	43⅜	June	21	21	Jan.	21	40½	41¼	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900				41½	41⅝	40¼	41	21¼	1,779
58	39	87½	July	1	48	Jan.	21	77½	78	− 1	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Nov. 1, '00.	1½	..	78½	79	77	77	48	975
25	10	41	June	15	21	Jan.	8	34	35	+ ¼	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000				34½	36¼	34	34½	16	3,600
17½	17	25	Apr.	30	13½	Jan.	4	19½	..	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern	100	29,933,500				18⅜	19½	18⅜	19½	13	300
43⅜	27¼	49	Apr.	30	35	Jan.	4	42½	44	+ 2⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				41	42	41	41⅜	37½	700
6	3½	18½	Oct.	2	5⅜	Jan.	3	17⅛	17½	+ 2½	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400				15½	17½	15¼	17½	4	1,500
80	65	95½	July	5	70	Jan.	18	94	95	+ 2½	**Laclede Gas Co**	100	8,500,000	Sep. 16, '01.	2	SA	94	95	94	95	74	200
100	96	106½	Nov.	12	95	Jan.	21	101	..	+ 4½	Laclede Gas Co. pf.	100	2,500,000	June 15, '01.	2½	SA	106½	106½	106¼	106½	..	100
52	20¼	74½	Nov.	7	37⅜	Jan.	21	70	..	+ 7¼	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000				74	74	72⅞	72⅞	38¼	1,000
115	83¼	135½	Sep.	27	108¼	Jan.	21	130	133	+ 3	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	130	130	130	130	108½	100
89	47½	82¾	June	27	67	Jan.	3	73	75	+ 4	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '99.	1	..	70¼	73	70¼	73	74⅜	900
89½	68⅝	111⅜	June	17	76	May	9	106⅜	107	− ½	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	3½	SA	107¼	108	105¼	106⅝	81⅝	71,510
117	84	131⅜	Apr.	22	83	May	9	129½	129⅝	+ 2	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1	Q	127⅞	130⅝	127⅞	129¼	112	235,225
..	..	182¼	Nov.	12	181	Nov.	12	..	..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	100	10,000,000	Sep. 30, '01.	2½	Q	181	182¼	181	182¼	..	200
182	143⅝	177	June	24	150	May	9	167⅝	167⅜	+ 4½	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	82,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¼	Q	166	169¾	163	167⅞	170½	156,710
17⅜	10¼	30	May	2	12⅜	Jan.	21	22¼	22½	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100				..	..	..	22½	14	5,200
5	2⅝	15½	Oct.	12	3⅝	Jan.	18	..	..	+ ⅛	Mexican National	100	33,350,000				13⅜	13½	12⅞	12¼	3½	4,006
..	..	14	Nov.	15	12⅞	Nov.	14	13⅜	14	..	Mexican National certs. of deposit	..					13⅜	14	13⅜	14	..	4,800
115	105	140	Oct.	29	107	Mar.	4	128	136	..	Michigan Central	100	16,738,000	July 20, '01.	2	SA	135	135	135	135	..	10
71¼	45¼	111¼	July	19	67⅜	Jan.	19	109	100¼	+ ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	109	109½	107¼	109	64½	2,025
104½	87½	124	Oct.	18	101⅜	Jan.	7	120	122	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	122	122	121¼	121¼	102⅝	200
27	14	33⅜	Nov.	4	15	May	9	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000				32½	32⅝	31½	32½	17¾	6,575
69	47	89	Nov.	4	49	Jan.	4	88	87	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				87	88	85¾	86	50¾	2,100
17⅝	9	35½	Apr.	20	15	Jan.	21	26¼	27¼	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,280,300				27¼	27⅝	26¼	26¼	12⅞	2,300
47½	25⅝	68⅝	Apr.	19	37	May	9	53½	54½	− ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				54¾	55⅜	51¾	53¾	39	5,343
72½	38⅜	124½	June	14	69	Jan.	4	102⅜	102½	− 1½	Missouri Pacific	100	76,049,900	July 20, '01.	2½	..	104¾	104¾	99¼	102⅝	61	54,655
50	43	80	Nov.	12	75⅛	Oct.	26	80	85	+ 1	**Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	80	80	80	80	..	154
40¼	27⅜	46	May	3	37	Jan.	21	42⅜	42⅝	+ 1½	National Biscuit Co	100	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1	Q	42½	42⅞	42	42⅞	40	2,210
96	79½	103¼	Aug.	20	92	Jan.	2	102⅜	103	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Aug. 31, '01.	1¾	Q	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	94	100
28¼	15⅞	25½	June	12	15	Feb.	4	19¼	19½	+ ½	National Lead Co	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	19¼	19½	19	19⅜	21¼	1,230
37	30	40⅝	Nov.	14	26⅛	Oct.	8	38	45	+ 4½	New Central Coal	20	1,000,000	Apr. 1, '00.	2	..	40	40½	40	40½	..	900
175	112	175	Apr.	26	133	July	15	156½	158	+ 5	New York Air Brake	100	5,012,500	Oct. 15, '01.	2	Q	148¾	159¾	148¾	156½	153	9,699
145⅜	125⅝	170	May	2	132⅜	Jan.	21	162¾	162½	− 1⅝	New York Central	100	115,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¼	Q	161¼	164⅝	159⅝	162⅝	140	48,798
24½	11	57⅛	Sep.	28	19	May	9	49	50	+ 3¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000				53	53	49½	50	15½	2,325
110	75	120	Sep.	18	97	Mar.	1	115	120	− 5	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	5	A	113½	116	113¼	116	95	200
58⅝	29	93	Sep.	28	47	Mar.	1	88	90	− 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	Q	90¾	90⅞	88	88	39¼	900
215¼	210	217	June	24	210	Feb.	14	212	214	+ ¾	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	Sep. 30, '01.	2	Q	213⅜	213⅞	213¾	213¾	212¾	150
52⅞	18¼	40¼	May	1	24	May	9	35⅝	35¼	+ ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	100	56,113,900				35¼	35⅞	33⅝	35⅞	23¾	56,160
45⅝	22⅝	58⅝	Nov.	11	44	Jan.	10	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅛	Norfolk & Western	100	66,080,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	58⅛	58⅝	56⅝	57⅜	43¾	22,050
83	67	91½	Nov.	16	82	Feb.	15	90½	91⅜	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 22, '01.	2	SA	91	91½	91	91½	82¼	1,200
..	..	103	June	15	92	Feb.	15	94	95	+ ½	North American	100	11,988,700				93	97⅜	93¼	94½	..	4,400
91½	67	113½	May	7	84¼	Jan.	21	100¼	100⅝	− 1½	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Sep. 5, '01.	1	Q	101½	103⅜	100¼	100¼	80⅝	29,980
62	46	73	Jan.	19	52	Feb.	21	68	69	+ 4¼	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,809,600	Nov. 1, '01.	1	Q	63½	70½	63½	68	59	2,900
90¼	82½	95½	Nov.	15	90	Jan.	25	90	102	+ 3½	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,515,500	Nov. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	96	96½	96	96½	..	200
69¼	57	73	June	13	63	Jan.	8	71½	74	+ 2½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '01.	1	..	70	74½	70	72	68½	900
57	25⅝	40½	Nov.	11	30½	May	9	48¼	48½	+ ½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	49½	49½	46¾	48¼	45¼	9,700
149½	124⅜	161¼	Apr.	22	137⅛	May	9	146⅞	146½	+ 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	207,278,850	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	147⅝	147¾	144⅝	146⅞	143⅜	55,570
111½	81⅝	120½	June	21	95¾	Jan.	21	103	103¼	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,968,700	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	104¼	104½	101¾	103	101⅜	62,110
18	5	50	Sep.	27	14⅞	Jan.	22	42	43	− 2¼	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				..	..	..	43	8	300
35	20	94	Nov.	13	33¾	Jan.	9	87	90	− 2	Père Marquette	100	14,145,500				90	94	87½	88	29¾	2,200
80½	49¾	80	June	17	57	Jan.	30	72	74	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	..	71	72¾	71	72¼	56	300
94	78	106⅜	Nov.	13	88	Jan.	24	106	107	+ ½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	July 15, '01.	2	SA	104½	106⅝	104½	105½	87⅜	1,000
58⅝	32½	52	Jan.	2	30	Mar.	7	44½	44½	− ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1	Q	44½	44⅝	43¾	44½	54⅞	24,715
89½	70⅝	89	Apr.	29	72½	Mar.	5	87⅝	87¾	+ 3½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	84½	87⅜	84½	87¼	66	12,935
204	176	*225	Oct.	17	195½	Jan.	21	218	220	+ 1¾	Pullman Co	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '01.	2	Q	220	220	215¾	219¾	195	1,220
26	15	48¼	June	3	24½	Jan.	4	48	48¼	+ 4½	**Reading**	50	69,900,000				44	48¼	44	48¼	20½	265,100
71½	49	90⅝	June	17	65	May	9	78¾	78⅝	+ 1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 10, '01.	2	SA	78½	78¾	77⅞	78¼	63½	41,331
39¼	23⅜	59¼	May	1	33	Jan.	3	58	58⅜	+ ⅜	Reading 2d pf.	50	43,000,000				53	58¼	54⅜	58	31½	130,425
27⅞	8⅝	24	June	17	11⅜	Sep.	13	15⅝	16	− ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,080				15¾	16⅛	15¼	15⅝	18	13,670
70⅝	49	82	Apr.	1	52½	Jan.	21	63⅝	69	+ 1⅜	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	68⅞	69¾	66⅞	68⅜	65½	4,820
..	..	39¼	May	2	21½	Oct.	4	25½	26¼	+ ⅛	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	26⅜	26⅜	25	26⅞	..	4,150
..	..	90	May	2	70½	Sep.	30	76	77	+ 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	73	76	75	76	..	200
..	..	112⅜	Nov.	7	97	Nov.	4	109	..	− 3¾	Rutland Railroad pf.	100	5,767,600	July 1, '01.	2	SA	106	109	101½	109	..	400
8⅞	5	13¼	Jan.	8	7⅛	Jan.	21	11	12	+ ⅛	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000				11	11¼	11	11¼	..	200
64½	33¼	78⅝	June	5	52	Oct.	16	61	63	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	62	62	61	61	54½	600
..	..	128⅝	Nov.	16	57	Jan.	29	128	128½	+ 3⅝	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000	Sep. 1, '01.	2½	..	127¼	128⅝	127¾	128⅜	..	9,400
24½	8⅝	54¼	June	20	21¼	Jan.	24	52	52⅝	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700				50½	52	48¼	52	15½	20,875
78¾	64	85	Mar.	12	75	July	15	81	81½	+ 1⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1	Q	82	82	79½	81¼	72½	1,700
55	31¼	70¾	June	19	53¾	Jan.	4	70⅝	71	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Sep. 2, '01.	1	Q	71⅜	71⅝	70¼	70¾	44¼	8,800
18½	8⅝	39½	Apr.	30	16	May	9	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				29¾	30	29¼	29¾	14⅝	1,500
45¼	21⅞	71	June	10	41½	Jan.	3	60	61	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				60¼	62	59	60½	35⅞	8,310
26	17½	41½	Apr.	2	13½	Feb.	5	30	30¼	+ ¼	Sloss-

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 16, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Nov. 16. $28,209,000

	Week Ended Nov. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	9½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	6
American Bicycle 5s	64	64	64	64	10
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	93⅞	93⅞	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	93½	93½	93	93	28
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	80	80	80	80	10
Ann Arbor 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103	103⅛	102⅞	103	413
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	93½	93⅞	83½	93⅞	1331½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	83½	93⅝	93½	93½	105
Atlantic & Danville 4s	94½	95⅞	94½	95⅛	10
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96¼	96⅞	96¼	96¼	2571½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	91½	80	91	353
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103¾	103⅝	103	103⅜	393
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s, registered	103	103	103	103	15
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	108½	108⅝	106½	108	651
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100⅝	101½	100⅜	100⅝	73
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116¾	116⅞	116½	116½	6
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	75	75	75	75	39
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	101	101	101	101	10
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105	105	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	124	124	124	124	8
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107¼	107¼	12
Canada Southern 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	92	92½	92	92½	13
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107	107	106	106	51
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	73	74	73¾	73	91
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	31	31	28½	28½	63
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	16⅞	17	16	17	44
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	112	112	112	112	5
Central of New Jersey con. 7s	102⅛	102½	102½	102⅛	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	131	131¼	131	131¼	16
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	128	129	129	129	1
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	33
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102¼	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞	741½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107	107⅜	107	107⅛	76
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	29
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	2
Chicago & Alton 3s	87½	88	87	87	102
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80½	85	80	80	453
Chicago & Alton 3½s, stamped	98½	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	886
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s	97	97	97	97	9
C., B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.					
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102¾	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	2
Chicago, Burling & Quincy consol. 7s	107⅛	108	107⅝	108	23
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108	109	108	109	13
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	121½	121½	121	121	19
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Mineral Point Div. 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	5
C., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¼	15
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	106	106	106	106	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	106	106	106	106	6
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	116	116	116	116	5
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	74
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	16
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	1
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn & Omaha 6s	141¾	141⅝	141¾	141¾	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	91	91⅜	88	91	253
Chicago & Western Indiana 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	2
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	104	104½	104	104½	2
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	102¾	103⅜	102¾	103	20
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	81½	82¾	81½	82½	3
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	81½	82	81½	81½	91
Colorado & Southern 4s	88½	88⅝	88	88½	438
Connecticut Railway & Lighting ref. 4½s	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100¾	20
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	64½	64⅞	64½	64⅝	554
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103¼	103¼	102⅝	102⅞	25
Denver & Southwestern 5s	94	94½	93½	94½	18
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	4
Detroit, Mack. & Mar. land grant 3½s	32	34	31½	34	33
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92½	10
Distilling Co. of America coll. tr. 5s	86	86½	86	86	71
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	106¾	106⅞	106½	106⅝	4
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	119	119	119	27
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101⅛	101	101⅛	58
Erie 1st funding 7s	137	137	137	137	4
Erie general 4s	88⅜	89¼	88⅝	89	880
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	120
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	141
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	109	109	108½	109	30
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	107¼	108¼	107	107⅝	223
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	87	87	87	87	14
Gal., Harris. & San Antonio 2d 6s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	5
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼	78
Hocking Valley 4½s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	22
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105	105	105	105	1
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	114	114	114	114	10
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	109¾	109¾	100½	100½	31
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	78	78	74½	74½	2
International Paper 5s	108⅞	109	108⅞	109	9
Iowa Central 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	2
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½	10
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	70	69	70	41
Kentucky Central 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Kings Co. El. L. & P. purchase money 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	4
Laclede Gas 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	20
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Lehigh of New York 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	12
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	122	122	122	122	3
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mobile 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	5
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mobile 2d 6s	120	120	120	120	13
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	120¾	121	120¾	121	4
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	28
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103¼	104	103⅜	104	101
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	115½	115⅝	115½	115⅝	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119¾	119⅞	119¾	119⅞	7
Mexican Central consol. 4s	83	85½	82½	82½	152
Mexican Central 1st income	30	30⅞	30	30⅝	287
Mexican Central 2d income	21	21	20½	20½	24
Mexican National 2d income, A	96	97	96	97	22
Mexican National 2d income, B	32½	32½	32½	32½	5
Mexican National 2d income, B, certfs	34	34	34	34	10
Michigan Central consol. 7s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	28
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	4
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	3
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	126⅜	126⅜	126¼	126⅜	11
Minn., Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic 4s	103	103	103	103	10
Milleapolis & St. Louis consol. 6s	120	120½	120	120½	11
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103	103½	103	103	49
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	103	103⅜	102	102	38
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100⅜	491½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83¼	83¼	82¼	82½	401½
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	9
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	40
Mobile & Ohio collat. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½	9
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	644
Morris & Essex gtd. 7s	139	139	139	139	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	129	129	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3
National Starch 5s	92½	92	92	92	15
National Starch 6s	107	107	107	107	1
New York Central general 3½s	110	110	110	110	2
New York Central ext. 4s	100	100	100	100	2
New York Central 1st 7s	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	1
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	96¾	97	96¾	97	22
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	108	108	108	108	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	13
N. Y., Lack. & West. term. & imp. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	203¼	203¼	203¼	203¼	10
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104	104	104	15
New York & Putnam 1st 4s	105½	105½	103½	103½	1
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Norfolk & Western general 6s	123	123	123	123	4
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s, registered	103	103	103	103	4
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s, coupon	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅞	1011½
Northern Pacific 3s	73¾	73	73½	73½	2357
Northern Pacific general 3s, registered	70½	70½	70½	70½	6
Northern Pacific prior li n 4s	104½	104½	104½	105⅜	3285½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	12
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118⅜	119	118⅜	119	34½
Oregon Short Line 6s	128	129	128	129	3
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Pacific of Missouri 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Panama 1st 4½s	105	105	105	105	1
Pennsylvania real estate 4s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	1
Pennsylvania 4½s	114	114	113⅞	113⅞	19
Peoria & Eastern income	78½	78¼	76	77	115
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98⅜	98	98¼	9
People's Gas, Chicago, 2d 6s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	½
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¾	2
Reading general 4s	90¼	90¾	90⅜	90¼	399
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100⅞	101¼	100⅜	101¼	46
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	94	94	94	94	12
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	116½	117	116½	116½	97
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92	92⅜	92	92½	414
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	11
St. Louis & San Francisco refunding 4s	98¼	98⅜	97½	98	150
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97½	97½	97	97½	161
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	80½	80⅝	78⅝	80¼	206
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Charles Bridge 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	12
St. Paul City Cable con. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	7
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	114	114	114	114	7
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 4½s	116	116	116	116	20
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	7
St. P., M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s	116	116¼	116	116½	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89	89	88	88½	88
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101¼	101	101½	10
Southern Pacific 4s	94⅜	94⅞	94½	94⅜	138
Southern Pacific 4½s	101¼	101½	101	101½	12
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	100	100	100	100	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Southern Railway 5s	120¼	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	143
Southern Railway 5s, registered	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100½	24
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	54	59	54	58	86
Standard Rope & Twine income	6½	8½	6½	6½	288
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debardeleben 6s	102	102	101¼	101¼	8
Term. Ass'n of St. Louis 1st con. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Term. Ass'n of St. Louis 1st 4½s	114½	114¼	114½	114½	6
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120	120½	32
Third Avenue consol. 4s	101¼	101⅜	100⅜	101¼	4,622
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st, Western Div. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 6s	115¼	115¼	115	115	11
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	82	82	82	82	6
Ulster & Delaware con. 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼	7
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106⅞	106⅞	105¾	106	96
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	108¾	109	107¼	108	8,463
Utica & Black River 4s	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	2
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118¼	118	118	35
Wabash debenture 2d 5s	110¾	111	110½	110¾	51
Wabash debenture, Series B	61¼	61½	59¼	60	630
West Shore 4s	113	113	112¾	112¾	45
West Shore 4s, registered	113	113	112½	113	42½
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Western Union Tel. ref. & r. e. 4½s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Western Union Tel. coll. trust 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92¼	93¼	92¼	92¼	151
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88¼	88⅞	88¼	88⅝	233
Total sales					$28,185,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 16, 1901.

Louisiana consol. 4s	107	107	107	107	2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	98	98	98	98	22
Total sales					$24,000
Grand total					$28,209,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¼	Oct. 2	105½	Jan. 21	109	Oct. 22
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon. Q. Jan.	109¾	Nov. 7	105¼	Jan. 17	109¼	Nov. 7
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114⅝	Jan. 10	112	Oct. 21	112¼	Nov. 16
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	115⅞	Mar. 30	112	Oct. 12	112⅞	Nov. 7
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	137	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	[illegible]	Apr. 23	136⅞	Aug. 6	130½	Oct. 4
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	114⅝	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	108	Oct. 31	108	Oct. 31
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108½	Aug. 1	108½	Nov. 8
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small. Q. F.	112	Mar. 20	106⅝	Oct. 18	108	Nov. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	107½	Oct. 18	107½	Oct. 18
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	Oct. 25

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	100½	Apr. 5	108	Sep. 13	108½	Oct. 23
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.	[illegible]		[illegible]		108½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Alabama currency funding 4s. J. J.	109	Aug 23	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug. 1	107	Nov. 16
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910. J. J.	105⅝	Oct. 9	105	July 26	105⅝	Oct. 9
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	July 16
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.	[illegible]		[illegible]		120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	96½	May 2	95½	Sep. 10	95½	Sep. 10
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	94½	Sep. 10	95	Oct. 28
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10⅜	Mar. 30	7¼	July 30	7¼	Aug. 13
Va funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96	Nov. 14	93½	July 1	98	Nov. 15

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s	M. S.	91½	Oct. 29	91⅛	Oct. 29	91⅛ Oct. 29
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s	Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 13	96 Apr. 15

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,751,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,075	34,633,675
Jan. 26	30,760,450	29,272,975	39,252,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,582,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,548,075	19,878,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	3,830,150	15,694,300
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,038,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,522,100	14,894,350	24,176,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,075
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	23,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,525
May 18	13,299,925	16,585,225	34,681,525
May 25	21,298,975	18,812,725	43,053,725
June 1	21,235,750	20,123,275	42,710,900
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,320,100
June 15	8,762,125	17,408,750	30,081,200
June 22	8,611,350	15,126,850	25,697,900
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,850	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,098,750
July 20	21,020,375	24,051,900	12,305,900
July 27	23,128,575	27,503,075	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,062,950	28,125,850	14,595,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,357,950	15,062,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	17,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,910,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,575	20,466,250	2,453,925
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,983,700
Sept. 28	16,280,025	12,942,600	1,728,450
Oct. 5	18,500,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,483,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,247,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	3,631,825	3,638,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,950,400	*388,350
Nov. 9	8,680,925	4,890,050	*2,788,950
Nov. 16	10,103,825	7,989,775	*312,025

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Nov. 17	7,989,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,257,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,878,375
Dec. 22	9,497,050	10,384,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,625,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$10,104,825	1895	$20,404,050
1900	7,989,775	1894	62,974,050
1899	*312,025	1893	65,470,475
1898	16,667,375	1892	4,560,925
1897	21,765,150	1891	9,452,150
1896	23,563,925	1890	*$32,300

*Deficit.

THE SPECULATIVE CLERK.

A case of unusual interest to Board of Trade people has been decided by Judge Holdom of Chicago. It involved the liability of an employer for losses created by an employe who speculates through another house, using his firm's name without their consent. Two years ago John McGraw, a settling clerk for Boyd, Lunham & Co., speculated through Arthur R. Jones & Co. and lost nearly $3,000, of which Boyd-Lunham paid $2,000. McGraw, in his dealings through Jones, made a loss of $700, which originated chiefly on privileges, and Boyd-Lunham refused to pay it. Jones never brought the case before the Board of Trade Directors, but commenced suit. In the trial it was shown by McGraw and other witnesses that Jones erred in taking the trades for the clerk of another house, and Judge Holdom gave a decision in favor of Boyd-Lunham. In the transactions the settling clerk sent out check slips confirming the trades made by him through Jones and used Boyd-Lunham's name, unknown to them. When he became too much involved he confessed and turned over $1,000, and has since been trying to clear up the past.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Continued from Page 1.

according to early promise, and instead of 2,105,000,000 bushels, the extent of the corn harvest in 1900. The yield will be the poorest in seven years, and measure up only a little better than for 1894, with its 1,212,000,000 bushels. The average yield per acre is decidedly low, only 16.4 bushels, the worst for the crop on record, the area cultivated being close to the largest in the history of the country's agricultural industry. These are the interesting statistics relating to corn for a series of years, beginning with the first crop to exceed two billion bushels:

	Corn Crop, Bushels.	Value.
1890	2,112,892,000	$397,019,000
1900	1,489,970,000	754,433,000
1891	2,060,154,000	838,439,000
1892	1,628,464,000	642,147,000
1893	1,619,496,000	591,526,000
1894	1,212,770,000	554,719,000
1895	2,151,139,000	567,509,000
1896	2,283,875,000	491,007,000
1897	1,902,968,000	501,973,000
1898	1,924,185,000	552,023,000
1899	2,078,144,000	629,210,000
1900	2,105,102,000	751,220,000
1901	1,360,000,000	.....

The figures in the case, while they show the enormous value of the crop itself, and indicate the importance to the carrying interests of a heavy output, do not, however, furnish the necessary clue to what railroad earnings are likely to be as a result of the disaster which fell upon the country's corn fields. This brought Kansas down to a yield of 7.8 bushels per acre from 19 bushels last year, and 27 bushels for 1899; Missouri to a yield of 10.1 bushels, instead of 28 and 26 bushels for 1900 and 1899, respectively; served Nebraska almost as badly, and materially affected results in other States. But, as it transpired in the Northwest over the short Spring wheat crop last year, so it seems likely that other features may mitigate, or, possibly, (except in particular instances,) totally offset the effects of the heavy shrinkage indicated in the traffic of this one commodity. President Hill's remarks concerning results on the Great Northern may be recalled. He admitted a loss of some $3,000,000 in earnings on account of the wheat-crop failure, but showed that other articles cleared off $2,000,000 of this amount.

As to the outcome owing to corn being only two-thirds of a crop, it may yet transpire that roads like Atchison and Missouri Pacific, with large mileage in the affected sections, will suffer; but at present there are few signs that such will be the case. It will of course be a remarkable experience if it happens that this heavy contraction in the output of such a staple as corn should be recorded as having met with counter tonnage sufficient to keep earnings from receding. And as far as the showing goes, in that respect it will be counted satisfactory. At the same time, the result, while gratifying, cannot be accepted as presenting a complete solution of the question as to what effect the shortage really had, for the reason that conditions in general have made that kind of progress which has been productive of a higher level of earnings from widespreading sources.

It would still show a lack of appreciation of the situation to belittle the shortage of corn. As has been intimated, the story has not all been told yet. There are some chapters remaining for the next few months, and these may unfold less agreeable developments than those already the subject of common information. Moreover, the next corn shortage may fall upon less propitious times and be felt even more acutely than actual conditions may then seem to warrant. We still depend upon agriculture for much of our prosperity, and corn is no mean member of the group of crops from which a great deal of the present satisfactory state of affairs has resulted.

The Stock Exchange week has closed with a bank statement good beyond expectation. Forecasts of money stringency seem to have been without foundation. The foremost bankers of Wall Street predict continuing ease; funds on call are cheap and time loans are easily negotiated at rates far below the legal charge. This satisfactory money situation goes a long ways toward creating bullish security market sentiment—not merely because of the good which in itself is involved, but for the reason that market values were threatened by a grave market factor, which is succeeded by agreeable conditions. With easy money assured, the most important interests in Wall Street can confidently undertake market commitments on a large scale; and they have, indeed, been waiting chiefly for such opportunity.

Commission house business has materially developed, the volume of such trading being largely responsible for the much increased total of the week's Stock Exchange transactions. It has been clearly evident for a long while that the general public was ready to join in security market activity if it could feel but fairly encouraged as to underlying conditions. Outsiders have been somewhat held back hitherto by apprehensions over money market possibilities, but much more by doubt as to the attitude of those millionaire interests which got into conflict last Spring and by their fighting not only sent prices sprawling, but forbade any recovery that could be regarded as certainly lasting.

Both these drawbacks seem, however, through recent developments, to have disappeared. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman, seem now not merely at peace, but actually in co-operation. The outsider has been waiting only to get convincing evidence of this inspiriting fact, and the first trustworthy indication of it has induced the trading which has during the past week so much swelled Stock Exchange business. This same public buying can be depended upon to continue confidently, and largely if current cheerful prospects are not disturbed.

Important developments in local transportation affairs are about to be made public.

A 5,000,000 SHARE DAY.

"It may seem a most ridiculous statement to make," says the member of a leading Stock Exchange house, "but nevertheless I believe that before we are six months older we will see days when transactions on the Stock Exchange will run up to a total of four and five million shares a day—and at advancing prices. Then we will be complaining of too much work, as we did in the McKinley boom, while now we are bemoaning our fate because we are doing too little. As to how the 'ticker' will keep pace with these tremendous dealings, if they come—and I believe they will—is a matter that it might be well to consider in advance.

"Of course I may be laughed at for this prediction, but so was the man who a year ago predicted a two-million-share day. Yet, as we know, we had a 3,330,000-share day."

INHERENT STRENGTH.

"The inherent strength of the iron and steel situation," declares a leading steel manufacturer, "was to my mind never better illustrated than in the recent placing of the 150,000-ton steel rail order by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is a fact that this order was placed without any, the least, concession being obtained, the price to be paid being the regular market price. In short, instead of a scramble on the part of the steel rail manufacturers to get the contract—such 'scrambles' in times past having resulted not infrequently in secret price cutting—the railroad company was very glad to place its order and to be guaranteed delivery in a reasonable time.

"This is but one of the straws showing which way the wind blows."

RUSSELL SAGE OPTIMISTIC.

One of the firmest believers in higher prices on the stock market in the immediate future is Russell Sage, who expresses himself tersely as follows:

"I look for much higher market values in the near future for the reason that the largest interests are behind the market because they believe in it.

"The country is so wonderfully prosperous and earnings in every branch and department are so phenomenal that it is only natural that they should be reflected in higher prices on the Stock Exchange.

"We have not discounted the greatness and the glory of this country—not by a good deal."

STOCK EXCHANGE HISTORIES.

Stock Exchanges, their functions and methods, and the part they play in the machinery of modern life have hitherto received scant attention at the hands of historians, yet the subject is a large one, capable of extensive and instructive treatment. A step in this direction has been taken in London, where a book entitled "The Story of the Stock Exchange" has recently appeared. The author is Charles Duguid, city editor of The Westminster Gazette, and he has produced a valuable and readable work. It originally appeared as a "Stock Exchange Souvenir" in a sumptuously bound edition, limited to a thousand copies, but the publishers found such a demand for it that they have now put out a popular edition at a price within general public reach. The compilation of historic material has been carefully performed, resulting in the production of not only an entertaining book, but an important reference authority. It is handsomely illustrated by capable artists, among whom are Mr. Joseph Pennell and Mr. Dudley Hardy. While not an official Stock Exchange publication, the information necessary for its production could only have been obtained from official sources, evidencing the interest taken in it by the London Stock Exchange. It seems fairly entitled to take rank as a standard work.

A history on somewhat broader lines of the New York Stock Exchange is now in course of preparation by the Stock Exchange Historical Company. Like the London work it has, necessarily, no official connection with the Exchange, but as in the case of the London history it is intended to make it standard and valuable. The publishers have secured the services of Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman as editor-in-chief. Mr. Stedman is certainly peculiarly fitted for the task. He is one of the few men of letters who have also been men of affairs, and he has long been associated with Wall Street life as with literature, in the mind of the public. For over thirty years he was a member of the Stock Exchange, winning the respect and affection of his fellow members to a memorable degree. Speaking of the history Mr. Stedman says: "I am glad to have a part in such a memorial of the institution with which I was so long associated, and which I must ever hold in honor and attachment. As editor I shall do all in my power to promote the dignity, value, and success of this undertaking."

That Mr. Stedman is willing to devote himself to such a work is something the Stock Exchange may be congratulated upon—and a history of his editing should also appeal to an audience not limited to Wall Street.

The publishers state that the scope of this history will be wide, the treatment philosophical, descriptive, and National. Special contributions from eminent authorities will deal with special subjects, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock (Matthew Marshall) having already prepared a thoughtful essay on "The Functions of a Stock Exchange." It is purposed to make the work a souvenir of the erection of the new building, and the appearance of the first volume will be coincident with the opening ceremonies.

As in the case of the London work a special edition de luxe will be prepared particularly for Stock Exchange members, and a cheaper edition for general public sale. Such a history, properly written, can scarcely fail to meet with a demand that will warrant the enterprise. It will be a most valuable work of reference for bankers and financiers throughout the country and abroad, while it will also be a welcome addition to the libraries of universities and to public libraries.

SOUTHERN MINING REVIVAL.

Richard H. Edwards of Baltimore writes:

"Southern copper mining interests—and the South has vast stores of gold and copper ores—are for the first time being handled on a very broad scale; and the success of the Union Copper Company, which has expended $1,600,000 in developing its mines and putting in its smelter at Gold Hill, N. C., gives some assurance that at last the development of these vast copper and gold ore resources will be pushed on as broad a scale as in the West. Already Pittsburg capitalists have undertaken a mining development near the Union Copper property, and are preparing to spend $4,000,000 in developing 40,000 horse power on the Yadkin River for electric transmission as a part of their scheme, while it is now proposed to open on a large scale the old Gold Hill Mine, for which it is said English capitalists paid $3,000,000 in 1849, and which, after an output of about $6,000,000 of gold prior to 1860, was shut down, partly because of some legal complications and partly because the veins commenced to run too heavy in copper, which could not then be successfully treated at that point."

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

The outlook in the production of gold for the present year seems, in the absence of figures from the Director of the Mint at Washington, to be likely to exceed any previous record in the history of gold mining. The immense influx of gold from the Klondike, together with the steady supply from Australia, the opening of the Nome fields, and the revival on a limited scale of gold mining in South Africa, promises to make an unprecented record in the size of the season's output.

The production of silver this year is very nearly the same as last year. It is, if anything, slightly less. The price of silver is rather low, principally owing to the falling off in the demand from China. Consumption of the metal in the arts has been about the same.

Fully two-thirds of the silver usually goes to China and India. While there has been a considerable increase in the aggregate shipments to India, the general demoralization of Chinese trade has caused a heavy fall in the demand for silver there.

An authority gives these figures regarding silver shipments to the East:

"For the nine months ending Sept. 30 we find the totals in values as follows, taking the shipments from London and San Francisco together:

	1900.	1901.	Decrease.
India	$23,548,685	$28,781,069	*$4,932,384
China	20,780,174	9,631,682	11,148,492
Japan	494,570	96,000	398,570
Total	$45,123,429	$38,508,751	$6,614,678

*Increase.

"Owing to the large demand for India, the London shipments show comparatively little decrease, the total of $32,238,914 this year being less than at the corresponding date in 1900 by only $1,378,776. The San Francisco shipments, which go chiefly to China, showed a much larger decrease. Their total this year was $6,249,837, being less by $5,235,902 than those of last year.

"Taking the average prices of each year, we find that the quantity of silver sent to the East for three-quarters of this year has been approximately 64,418,000 ounces, while in the corresponding period of 1900 it was 74,658,000 ounces. The decrease was, therefore, 10,240,000 ounces, or 13.7 per cent. The Eastern demand in the nine months under consideration in 1900 absorbed about 55 per cent. of the world's production—probably over 60 per cent. if we include Australian shipments. In the present year, assuming that there has been little change in the production of silver—which is probably the case—the East has taken only 47 per cent. of the silver produced."

CONTROL AT STAKE.

The recent strength in Père Marquette has been accompanied by reports of a sale or lease of this property, although assurances are given that there is no truth in these rumors. Current opinion inclines to the belief, however, that a move of this kind will ultimately develop, the result of which will be to make this security sell materially higher. The buying is reported to have been by inside interests, and the prevailing feeling with reference to the stock is strong. The interests who would naturally be concerned in a lease of this property would be the Vanderbilts or the Pennsylvania people.—United States Investor.

MYSTERY NOT OUR CAPITAL.

This country does not profit so much from its "industrial secrets" as its marvelous resources and its no less marvelous development of these resources. In some countries in Europe fearful but false mention is made occasionally of spies alleged to have been sent abroad by the United States Government to pry into carefully guarded trade secrets. Business methods in this country are generally open to inspection. While receipts in some industries are guarded because they are the principal part of the concern's capital, it is the exception much more than the rule. The greatest trade secrets of this country are found in the blessings contained in and under the soil and the brains that have brought them to a remarkable point of usefulness.—Chicago Tribune.

OPPORTUNITIES IN MEXICO.

W. L. Stow of the Stock Exchange house of W. L. Stow & Co. says of present Mexican conditions:

"The days of revolution in Mexico are past. The professional revolutionist is a character of history. His followers have most of them passed to their rewards. Their children are to-day engaged in peaceful pursuits, and would feel the dire effects of strife to-day as quickly as their neighbors. There are no revolutions in Mexico to-day worthy as much notice as a Kentucky feud, because there is work a plenty in this growing country for every man with muscle enough to carry a gun or brains enough to indite a pronunciamento. There is a new element that has appeared in Mexico during the past two decades of peace that will always make for the continued tranquillity of the country. This new factor is one of intelligence and of skill, born of modern conditions, and a developing country. It is nothing less than the formation of a middle class among the population of Mexico.

"Has Mexico such a class? We may safely answer that it has the beginnings of a middle class. Foreign observers in Mexico during the early part of the last century agree in speaking of the surprising contrasts in the condition of the people. There were a minority of very rich people, the owners of lands and mines, and the immense majority composed of peon workmen. Between them a few lawyers, doctors, merchants, and officials. The middle class was existing merely in embryo; it was not a political force. How did the middle class begin to take on real importance here? We may reply that through the immense changes wrought by that statesman of constructive genius, Porfirio Diaz, a genuinely powerful middle class has come into existence. He created the railway system which has transformed the country and made all industries possible; with the railways have come manufactures, a vast development of the mining industry, and, as the inevitable auxiliary to all this movement, the banking interests.

"So now that instead of land owners (the great hacendados) and the miners being the sole dominant caste, the country has rich manufacturers and merely well to do manufacturers, great bankers and bankers doing a profitable business on a smaller scale, railway builders, a large body of professional men, a considerable number of engineers, a great number of small cultivators of the soil, more miners acting independently and diligently operating small mines; in a word, a numerous and continually growing middle class. Thus it is fair to say that to Gen. Diaz and his policy Mexico owes the rapid growth of a class which stands between the old landed aristocracy and the peons. The President has given an immense stimulus to education, and out of the public schools are coming young men with a fair education who have ambitions and intelligence, and will recruit the middle class, swelling in growing numbers from year to year. This new class is opposed to revolutions, to all violent changes; it has the sense of order, of loyalty to institutions, and cannot be swayed this way and that by audacious leaders. Thus we see to-day in Mexico a middle class that will act as the regulator of society, preventing the consummation of merely personal ambitions employing violent and anti-constitutional means. History dealing with the statesmanship of President Diaz will say: 'He caused railways to be built, he created ports, he extended telegraphs, he made the army a career for scientifically educated youth, he promoted manufacturing; all this he did, but vastly more, for he brought forward, holding it as it were by the hand, the middle class, the strength of all modern States.' This will be the vindication of the remarkable statesman who, sheathing his sword, sat down to the wearisome labors of the desk and with his pen wrought a miracle."

"The latest statistics relative to foreign trade issued by the Mexican Government covered the period of eight months, including February of this year. The totals are particularly interesting, inasmuch as they show that, notwithstanding the fact that the monetary conditions during the last six months have not been favorable to trade, both imports and exports continued to increase in value. The showing for the United States grows steadily better.

"Imports for the period amounted to nearly forty-three million dollars, gold, an increase of four and a half millions over last year. Of this increase one million came from Europe and three and a half millions from the United States. Imports from Great Britain and Spain show a loss for the eight months. Of the forty-two millions of imports, the United States supplied twenty-two millions, and all Europe less than twenty millions. The exports for eight months amounted to one hundred millions, Mexican silver, of which four-fifths, or eighty millions, went to the United States. The increase in exports for the period in comparison with the preceding year amounts to six and a quarter million dollars, silver.

"A comparison of the traffic through the two principal gulf ports shows that Vera Cruz still leads in the value of imports, and Tampico in exports. The aggregate value of the incoming and outgoing freight of the two ports in gold is now practically the same, twenty-one millions each, for the eight months. Tampico's export business has grown wonderfully during the recent years, until at present nearly one-third of all that Mexico sends abroad goes through this port."

E. H. HARRIMAN.

For over thirty years Edward H. Harriman has been in Wall Street. Since 1890 he has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Almost from the start he has been a power. Quiet in manner, he has nevertheless impressed himself upon those having business relations with him as entirely independent in his judgments, unswerving after assuming an attitude upon any important question, and persistent in the pursuit of an object until it is attained. There is no clamor in his methods. He seems to care nothing for display of power except when a definite purpose is to be encompassed. The spectacular does not appeal to him. Like Gen. Grant, he is remarkable for simplicity of character, and also for reticence. In the outer world he has little to say. Referring to Grant recalls the fact that he and Harriman were good friends after the General returned from his trip around the world. They were thrown much together when each was interested in the United States National Bank in the early eighties. The Directors' meetings often partook of receptions to Grant, Gen. Sherman frequently dropping in on them, and occasionally Senator Conkling and other of the famous men of those days. Harriman rarely missed these meetings, busy man that he was, with many and varied interests. Allied with him for years has been the Gould power. He wields it now much as ever. Perhaps he is George Gould's closest adviser.—Philadelphia Stockholder.

NOV

1901

American Air Brakes on Russian Railroads.

The continued growing demand for American railroad appliances throughout the world is little short of marvelous. This story of progress reads like a chapter from the Arabian Nights and the work of genii, but the plan facts are even more eloquent than any flights of the imagination. We have become a world power, as our rapidly increasing foreign exports show. And so great is the demand for American manufactures abroad that the ordinary machinery of commerce (in the shipment of goods to foreign countries) is insufficient to meet the wants of those who desire what the ingenuity and enterprise of American manufacturers provide in such perfection.

Unable to fill the large number of orders that pour in upon it from all quarters of the globe, the New York Air Brake Company has established a manufacturing plant in Russia, thereby reversing the declaration that "westward the course of empire takes its way"—for in this instance the course of empire trends eastward.

Ten miles from Moscow, the City of the Kremlin and the former capital of Russia, the advance guard of American industry and manufacture has obtained a foothold by ideally peaceful means. While in 1812 the invading forces of France under Napoleon were driven out of burning Moscow and perished by fire, sword, and privation, the New York Air Brake Company is now welcomed with open arms and every facility afforded by the Russian Government to enable American citizens to carry on their great enterprise successfully.

A tract of land forty acres in extent on the Moscow-Kazan Railway is the home of the Russian branch of the New York Air Brake Company. The railroad tracks run right into the yards. Five buildings of brick and steel are already finished. Each is 200 feet long by 100 wide. The framework of the interior construction is of steel. There are glass roofs and all the latest modern appliances throughout the structures, which were fully completed about six months ago. The plant is now being equipped with the necessary tools and machinery from this country, and it is stated will be in operation in January, 1902. Pending the complete equipment of the works in Moscow and the ability to execute all European orders there, the Air Brake Company is shipping such orders from the manufactory in this country to the principal railways in Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Sweden and Norway.

The policy of establishing plants in foreign countries for the manufacture of such indispensable railroad appliances will no doubt be followed by other companies, now that the Air Brake Russian works have so successfully overcome the numerous difficulties in obtaining a footing in that country.

But the New York Air Brake need not go to Russia to increase its output. In this country it has more orders than it can attend to, and that the business grows rapidly cannot be doubted. The company's outlook for the coming year is most promising, and it is estimated that the company's business will more than double in volume that of 1901. Upward of fifteen important railroads have recently turned their business over to this company.

It seems scarcely fair to class New York Air Brake with other industrials. As is well known, it is the practice to largely capitalize many industrials. Some of them have stock running into and upward of a hundred million dollars, with several classes of securities, common, preferred, and bonds, whereas this company has only its common stock, of which there are but eight millions outstanding. It has no preferred stock and no bonds, and it owns its own plants in this country and Russia, free and clear from any indebtedness.

The company has not been without its vicissitudes since its incorporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey, in 1890. It was fought by the Westinghouse Company for many years on the ground of infringement of patents, but in 1897 the United States Supreme Court established the validity of its patents. From that time its business has steadily increased, until it is now selling to more than seventy different railway companies.

New York Air Brake stock, which was a few months ago quoted at $137 per share, sold this week on the New York Stock Exchange at 159¾. With the Russian plant in working order and the business here continuing to increase in the same ratio as during recent years, the outlook for New York Air Brake is certainly very bright.

TEXAS OIL HANDICAPS.

The flotation of companies owning lands in Texas and other States to which attention has recently been drawn by the discovery of oil has of late been a profitable field for that class of promoters whose sole object is to sell stock irrespective of the future of the companies the securities of which they place in the hands of the public. The number of companies formed to exploit oil lands in Texas is almost beyond reckoning, and in the opinion of experts there is scarcely one out of a thousand of these that really have a promising future. It goes without saying that in one way or another large amounts of money have been made as a result of the discovery of oil gushers in the Beaumont district, but it is stated that thus far the largest profits have been derived by those who have sold land at fabulous prices, leaving the sinking of wells to others.

Innumerable companies have advertised their stocks for sale, each in turn claiming unusual advantages and the prospect of immediate fortunes. The truth seems to be that in the whole oil section of Texas there are only a few companies actually doing a profitable business on any large scale. According to one who recently visited the Beaumont district with a view of joining in the pursuit of wealth in that section, the outlook for most of the companies is, to say the least, discouraging.

The facts of the case, according to this authority, are all against the loud-sounding claims of the many companies whose advertisements have recently figured so prominently in newspapers all over the country. At the start, he states, practically all the large wells are confined to Spindle Top Hill, and extend over an area not in excess of one hundred acres. Outside of this district many wells have been sunk, but nearly always without results. Consequently the companies which wish to enter the field with a flowing well have purchased a small amount of land at a high price on Spindle Top, where every well sunk has turned out to be a gusher. It will thus be seen that the oil is restricted to a very small area, and the land outside of this area is practically valueless.

The ownership of a well producing tens of thousands of barrels of oil a day has proved a very attractive card in disposing of stock, but even this asset is said to be in many instances of doubtful value. The great difficulty is to find a market for the oil which flows from the ground. The very few concerns which have storage facilities and pipe lines are able to bring their oil to a more or less profitable market. Others, however, are practically surrounded by an insurmountable wall, and are obliged to keep their wells closed or allow the oil to run to waste.

Another unfavorable element in the situation is the fact that the oil produced by these wells can for the most part be used only as a fuel oil, and as such commands a very low price. Those who have succeeded in marketing their product have been obliged to do so at prices frequently as low as 5 cents a barrel, and only recently the sale of a large quantity of oil from one of the Beaumont gushers was made at 3½ cents a barrel. Thus it appears that even when a market is found the price is unattractively low. But worse off still are the many companies, a majority of the companies in fact, which have to keep their wells shut off because of the lack of a market, while the few favored ones with access to a pipe line to the coast are drawing off immense quantities of oil. As a still further source of discouragement for the future, it is claimed that all the Spindle Top gushers are supplied from a single reservoir, so that if the supply fails in one well it will fail in all.

COTTON'S HELP TO THE SOUTH.

Superintendent William V. King of the New York Cotton Exchange, discussing the situation, says:

"The movement of the cotton crop, which at the outset of the season was exceedingly small, due to lateness of maturity of crop in the States east of the Mississippi, is now rapidly approaching the record of this period last year.

"This free movement is likely to continue down to the end of December, by which time from five-eighths to three-quarters of the crop is usually marketed. The most reliable advices indicated this position on the part of the planters to meet the market. There is consequently very little disposition to hold back cotton.

"The foreign demand is keeping pace with the movement. The exports have recently been on a large scale. That the export demand will continue large upon the basis of present prices is practically certain. Because, first, the price of the raw material is reasonably low, and next the stock of American cotton held in England and on the Continent is the smallest for many years. The total exports since Sept. 1 (the beginning of the cotton season) are 1,714,000 bales, representing a value of about $68,000,000, which flows into this country, adding to the present large surplus.

"The effect upon the South is to increase and stimulate the business industries of that section of the country, and to add materially to its prosperity. At no time in its history has the South had such a plethora of funds as at the present period. Less money has gone from the banking centres North to assist in moving the cotton crop than ever before. The banks South have been principally able to supply all the funds needed."

A GOLD EXPORT EXPLANATION.

It would not be surprising if American capitalists did take advantage of the occasion to buy Rio Tinto shares when offered. No doubt the price is very high. But then, if the leaders of the copper combination in America could obtain a potent voice in the Rio Tinto Company, they might be able to bring about an arrangement somewhat similar to that which they have proposed more than once. At all events, it does not seem improbable that there have been considerable American purchases of Rio Tinto shares. If so, that would increase the debt due from New York to Paris, and would easily account for the gold shipments from the former city to the latter.

COTTON OIL OUTLOOK GROWS MORE CHEERFUL

There are, unfortunately, very few industrial corporations in the country able to print such a paragraph as the following in the reports, or apologies for reports, which they submit to their stockholders: "It has been the custom of this company, since its formation, to publish in its annual reports full and complete statements of the condition, progress, and earnings of the business. This practice enables stockholders to form an opinion as to the value of the property in which they are interested."

The above is to be found in the document published last week by the American Cotton Oil Company, covering operations for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31 last; and while the reports do not perpetuate many interesting features that were included up to a few years ago, they do give a fairly good idea of what has been in progress, and so far differ very materially from the bald statements which as a general rule are the output of like concerns.

As a matter of record the American Cotton Oil Company did in the late year the largest business in its history, but as a matter of interest to holders of the company's securities the fact that it was obliged to cut down dividends on the common stock is the more important development. The year was a bad one for the cotton seed trade, and here lies the secret of results in a nutshell, the profits shown having been earned only by the closest attention to and most experienced handling of the manufacturing and commercial details of the business. Cost of the company's raw material, in short, was raised to a point not warranted by the prices obtained for finished products, the results of expectations of a large crop not being realized, and of competition for available seed supplies.

The development, however, draws renewed attention to the fluctuating conditions under which operations of the American Cotton Oil Company are conducted, reports showing that the ups and downs of profits are quite marked, and the common stock dividend record indicating that that security is a more than ordinarily speculative one. Incorporation of the company took place in 1880 under the laws of New Jersey, the present concern succeeding, by reorganization, the American Cotton Oil Trust. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Edward D. Adams, in his report for 1891, remarked that "so many changes had taken place during the past two years in the proprietorship represented by your company," that it was deemed necessary to review the events of that period so that a better understanding of the status of the company might be arrived at. The review pointed out the difficulties that had been encountered in 1890, when there was great need of large amounts of cash for the purchase of supplies, but when the money market was already under the influence of impending financial disaster, and it also dwelt upon the need for energetic measures of relief.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. were appealed to, and in response these bankers inaugurated a thorough investigation to ascertain the financial prospects of the company and the physical condition of the properties, their requirements, and so forth. About the 1st of September, 1890, the investigation being concluded, it was found that the business and plans were not without considerable merit, and that there was every promise of fair returns upon capital invested in the enterprise. As a first measure of relief debenture bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 were issued, which were promptly paid for on or before maturity of the installments, in spite of the inauspicious times upon which the issue fell.

Regularly owners and creditors of the company have since been furnished with reports of what the property had accomplished, and here it is quite pertinent to call attention to the fact that a record has been made on conservative lines, and of such a character as to raise the company's credit very materially, a fact shown clearly enough in the ease with which the debenture bonds remaining a year ago were extended for fifteen years at 4½ per cent. on their falling due, their original figure being 8 per cent. The company is thus saved a considerable sum in interest, while its outgo on other accounts has decreased, total deductions for the late year of $132,500 comparing with $734,193 for 1895 and with $579,188 for 1891. This is the interesting record for 1901 to 1901 inclusive:

	Net Profits.	Total Deductions.	Dividend Balance.
1901	$1,902,182	$579,188	$1,322,994
1902	2,527,699	673,725	1,853,974
1893	1,800,041	652,933	1,147,108
1894	1,428,132	731,855	696,277
1895	1,565,963	734,192	831,771
1896	886,431	551,632	334,799
1897	1,542,673	527,593	1,015,080
1898	1,559,982	245,440	1,314,220
1899	1,883,255	245,440	1,637,515
1900	1,739,449	242,267	1,497,182
1901	1,244,357	182,500	1,061,857

Dividends have been paid on the preferred stock at 6 per cent. since June, 1892, and for the past four years on the common stock, but at varying rates, this and the varying surpluses bearing out the assertion made as to the company's widely fluctuating profits. For 1898 the common stock received dividends of 3 per cent., for 1899 4 per cent., for 1900 3½ per cent., but for 1901 only 2 per cent., the net profits having fallen off $695,092, to only $1,244,357, and leaving a margin of no more than $75,199 even after the reduction named in the dividend, an amount fully $160,000 less than the when the common got the largest dividend ever declared. In only one year did the American Cotton Oil have to report a deficit—$277,117 in 1896—but that was a period when the trade and business of the country were under a heavy strain, and when general depression was felt in all our financial, commercial, and industrial activities. These items complete the essential features of the Cotton Oil Company's record: surplus for 1900 after the payment of the higher rate, and $140,000 less than for 1899,

DIVIDENDS.

	Preferred.	Common.	Surplus.
1892	$458,037	.....	$1,395,037
1893	611,916	.....	535,182
1894	611,916	.....	84,381
1895	611,916	.....	219,755
1896	611,916	.....	*277,117
1897	611,916	.....	468,064
1898	611,916	$607,113	95,193
1899	611,916	809,484	716,415
1900	611,916	708,299	176,907
1901	611,916	404,742	75,199

*Deficit.

Referring again to the report for the late year, it is to be noted that a cheerful view is taken of the outlook, and that so far the business done since the beginning of the new year has been satisfactory. As bearing upon the methods employed in conducting the company's business, mention may be made of the fact that during the twelve years of operation the losses from bad debts have averaged less than one-fifth of 1 per cent. per annum.

TWO BRITISH VIEWS.

The London Telegraph, in a leading editorial review, says:

Broadly speaking, in the United States we have a country of immense resources and a population with all the necessary energy and inventive ability for turning those resources to the best account. We see that the National wealth has increased so greatly that not only has a very large proportion of the securities formerly held in Europe been bought back within the last few years, but American capital has become available for the assistance of the European money markets. Further, we notice a distinct tendency to depart from the principle of hide-bound protection, now that it has served its purpose of building up domestic industries and a new era of reciprocity in trade is dawning, which will be all to the country's benefit. In the bad times the most serious attention was paid to the reduction of working costs, and it was largely with that object that the huge commercial trusts were originally formed. That the capital of many combinations is grossly excessive, that, in short, the trust system has been abused in many instances, is merely an incident, and a not unnatural one, in the general development. It does not detract from the undeniable advantages of combination any more than the flotation of half a dozen worthless properties can be said to disprove the value of the Witwatersrand gold fields. The economies that have been effected in the cost of production, whether of dry goods or railroad transportation, have come to stay, and it is impossible to deny the commercial pre-eminence which seems the destiny of the United States.

These are the general features which make for an appreciation in American railroad securities, and, in the long run, the situation will be controlled by them. For the moment the position is uncertain. On the one hand, the trade of the country, illustrated by the railway traffics, shows no falling off.

Increases in gross and net earnings follow previous huge gains. Thus, the Atchison in the first three months of the current fiscal year has a net increase of $1,666,000, which will go far to counteract the expected decreases when the corn crops come to be moved. Again, the net revenue of the Union Pacific in three months has risen $779,000, and that of the Northern Pacific $870,000, and so we might go on. Judged by former standards of American values, and even by the dividends now being distributed, many stocks may appear high, but they are not so in comparison with similar securities in other countries, and their strength lies in the large surpluses which, though earned, have not been distributed. It is largely on these surpluses that believers in American rails base their faith in the future, for it is clear that where lines are paying away only 4 or 5 per cent., while earning nearer 10 per cent., there is a substantial margin for a falling off in trade before the present dividends are in danger.

***

But The Telegraph's optimism runs counter to the comments of a host of English financial reviewers. Following is an illustrative pessimistic example from The London Investors' Review:

Crossing the Atlantic, what is the position in the United States? Anything but comfortable. Purely non-moral—one might almost say anti-moral—finance has never in any country attempted such stupendous feats as in the United States of North America. Sheltered behind a customs tariff, in itself one of the most flagrant embodiments of political dishonesty the world now beholds, groups of individuals have striven to monopolise for their own interest, not merely the product of men's industry but the gifts and treasures of nature, the unearned increment of future generations. And they have succeeded in doing this to an extent which has reduced the mass of the American people to a state of pitiful slavery. Their methods, however, may yet bring about their discomfiture, and probably will. In order to steal all, or mostly all, the benefits of human industry and invention, the profits of mines and factories, the savings of the farmer and shepherd, the gains of the wholesale and retail trader, the good of the years to come, these groups of men, perfectly ghoulish from a moral point of view, have multiplied the capitalisation of their various combinations to an extent sufficient in itself to involve many of them in ruin when the test of adversity is applied. We see the Wall Street market fermenting now beneath the pressure of these agonising loads of unreal capital, created purely for objects of theft, theft in the present generation, theft reaching forth to generations yet unborn. And one day, in spite of tariffs, of Legislatures, and Executive officials at their beck and call, the small knot of ravishers of men's lives, who seem to sway the interests of the great American Republic as if they were their private business, will find that the moral laws of the universe cannot be defied with impunity, that even a "billion dollar trust" is but a feeble thing.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S SCANT OUTLAYS.

Missouri Pacific Railroad financial management and financial conditions have over and over again called forth severe criticism, and the company's stock has been subject to wide fluctuations. For five years in succession it could have been bought during some part of each year at less than $20 per share, namely, from 1893 to 1897, inclusive, while in May of the last-named year, or only four and one-half years ago, it touched the low record of $10 per share. In June last it ran up to 124½, a price but briefly held, while in January last the stock was quoted at 69, and in January a year ago at only 38⅞. Missouri Pacific, as is pretty well known, paid no dividends for ten years following 1891, the distribution made in July last being the first since that date. There was a confident feeling abroad that the company was doing so well that it would pay at least 6 per cent., or divide something handsome among stockholders besides declaring a dividend, and on such expectations as were indulged in, the stock advanced to the figure named. Some remarkable statements of earnings had been put out which had helped along the idea of a bonus, monthly gains this year of three and four hundred thousand dollars and upward being accompanied by scarcely any increase in expenses, the company showing by the end of May that its revenues had expanded $1,893,205 and its profits as much as $1,618,199, as compared with the like period in 1900. Progress since then has been hardly as phenomenal, still, gains in gross have continued, and net earnings have secured the lion's share of them.

***

After remaining at $47,422,375 for a number of years, the capital stock total of Missouri Pacific increased to $50,432,150, as of Dec. 31 last, and authority has since been given to raise the total to $100,000,000. The amount outstanding has increased to $76,131,000. It might be presumed that this addition to the stock total, and hence the increase in the amount the company must show in earnings in order to provide for the extra dividend requirements, is to be held accountable for the low figure at which the stock is now quoted, around par. This is hardly a correct inference, judging from facts ascertainable with regard to purposes for which the stock issue was made. Part of the increase is accounted for by the conversion of collateral trust bonds into stock, while purchases of stock and bonds of the Kansas City Northwestern and common and preferred stocks of the Denver and Rio Grande account for the remainder. It has not been deemed probable that the company will have any difficulty in paying its dividends on the increased volume of stock. In fact, it has been estimated, rather extravagantly, according to all the facts in the case, that Missouri Pacific will earn 11 per cent. or thereabouts on its capital stock this year, and that this will be shown without the aid of any income from the securities reported to have been acquired with the proceeds of the stock issue.

Superficial indications are, then, that the company is in a good position, that its earnings are heavy and its commitments only such as can easily be taken care of. Wall Street, however, has a way of applying a gauge to such a property as Missouri Pacific which surprises those who are not closely in touch with its methods, and in this particular case, while to some extent the quotation for the stock has been affected by the outlook for earnings in the section where the corn crop was a failure, that is not the main reason for the basis upon which it has been placed. This is found in the record of the company, which has literally jumped from earning practically nothing for stock to a position which on the face of it has warranted a declaration at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Had this come as a development subsequent to a period of property improvement and the raising of physical condition; had it followed the accumulation of resources which would fortify the company against periods of depression; had it followed that gradual change for the better in such characteristics as have brought added prestige to other roads, Missouri Pacific would be much more favorably regarded, and $95, $100, or $105 would not purchase a share of its 5 per cent. stock.

***

The contrary has rather been the case. Since 1895 the company has largely increased its traffic and gross earnings, but has been more than sparing in its treatment of property. An inquiry into details is facilitated by the very full statements submitted annually, and these it will be the endeavor to present in such form as will make the position clear. First, it may be noted that mileage has not changed in the period referred to. Length of the system has been steadily maintained at 4,938 miles for six years, on which gross earnings, expenses and net earnings have been as follows:

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1895	$22,672,004	$17,021,140	$5,650,864
1896	22,011,961	16,491,325	5,520,636
1897	24,905,451	17,454,112	7,451,339
1898	28,744,823	19,172,568	7,572,255
1899	29,079,820	19,632,113	8,447,707
1900	30,511,313	19,858,167	10,653,146

The striking growth in net earnings from $5,650,864 for 1896, to $10,653,146 for 1900, would of course have to be regarded with naught else but satisfaction, could it be shown that the property had been as liberally dealt with all along. This, however, hardly proves to be the case, operating costs showing an increase of only $2,837,027, and maintenance of way having been the subject of very close expenditure, not increasing with the growth of traffic, while maintenance of equipment has fared but little better. The course of traffic development should first be studied in order that it may be seen to how great an extent the road and rolling stock have been taxed. It will be sufficient to show the traffic density—that is, the ton miles and passenger miles per mile of road:

Year.	Per Mile of Road. Ton Miles.	Pass. Miles.
1895	325,734	39,253
1896	360,858	36,460
1897	435,431	36,795
1898	460,277	45,223
1899	480,992	46,407
1900	532,202	48,171

***

Freight traffic has furnished an increase for every year, with 532,202 tons moved one mile for every mile of road last year, as against an average of only 325,734 for 1895, indicating an expansion of 206,558 ton miles in traffic density, the equivalent of 63 per cent. In passenger miles the 1900 total of 48,171 shows an increase for the same period of 8,918, or 22 per cent. Obviously such an addition to business done tells of a strain on the outfit which should be taken care of in some way. If the latter had been of a high grade physically, it might conceivably have happened that a comparatively small extra outlay would have sufficed to maintain the standard. It is of course impossible to tell the exact condition of rolling stock, believed, however, to have been not too efficient, according to indicated expenditures thereon, but as to track, some idea may be obtained from data published in the company's reports. The mileage of road ballasted and the kinds of ballast used are shown below for 1895 and 1900 compared:

Ballast.	1895. Miles.	1900. Miles.	Increase Miles.
Gravel	483	507	24
Rock	322	340	18
Cinder	414	488	74
Zinc tailings	329	438	109
Slack	....	2	2
Totals	1,548	1,775	227
Length of road	4,938	4,938	....
Not ballasted	3,390	3,163	*227

*Decrease.

This, it must be admitted, is not a showing likely to inspire confidence. But little progress has been made in ballasting the road, only 1,775 miles being so reported for 1900, compared with 1,548 miles for 1895. The reports used to give the remainder of the mileage laid with earth, but for several years this has been dropped, "earth" not having very much to recommend it as a material for laying railroad tracks upon. In part, no doubt, this feature accounts for the meagre exhibit of maintenance of way expenditures, which, almost without change, work out such poor averages as are here shown:

Year.	Maintenance of Way—Amount.	Per Mile.
1895	$3,873,328	$784
1896	3,710,350	751
1897	3,464,100	700
1898	3,916,677	793
1899	3,779,712	765
1900	3,903,206	790

In part, too, the small disbursements on roadway and structures may be seen reflected in the failure to increase by any substantial number the cross-ties used or the amounts expended upon bridges and buildings, while the fact that the average cost of ties placed in track increased 7.6 cents between 1895 and 1900 indicates increase in the cost of labor and material generally, and hence the decreased efficiency of the already small sum charged against income for maintenance of way seen to have been below $800 per mile for every year covered by the table. These are the items just referred to:

Year.	Cross Ties—Number.	Cost.	Average.	Maintenance Bridges and Buildings.
1895	2,166,795	$788,245	36.4c	$946,497
1896	1,971,321	786,291	40.0	1,039,891
1897	2,227,463	903,637	41.0	955,441
1898	2,149,761	877,065	40.0	945,881
1899	2,140,008	846,353	39.0	970,341
1900	2,383,003	1,057,612	44.0	1,094,409

The fact just mentioned as to increased cost of labor makes such a showing as the following significant, which proves that labor in the road department footed up a mere trifle higher for 1900 than for 1895, and measured per mile of road was only $365 against $352:

Year.	Road Department—Cost of Labor.	Cost. Per Mile.
1895	$1,750,664	$352
1896	1,555,931	314
1897	1,535,841	315
1898	1,694,047	343
1899	1,737,882	356
1900	1,802,924	365

All this time, of course, the fact must be carried in mind that Missouri Pacific's traffic density—the actual traffic the property was called upon to handle—increased 63 per cent. as to freight and 22 per cent. as to passengers.

***

Coming to cars and engines, progress cannot be said to have been on a more satisfactory basis. The number of cars has been increased, but the number of locomotives has fallen off. Repairs of cars dropped from $1,401,720 for 1895 to $1,090,965 for 1896, and were $1,771,263 for 1900, averaging about the same per car for the late year as for the first year named. Repairs of locomotives, in spite of the vast amount of additional work performed, show but the most moderate increase:

Year.	Cars—No.	Repairs.	Locomotives—No.	Repairs.
1895	22,336	$1,401,720	616	$1,033,497
1896	22,083	1,090,965	616	889,130
1897	22,905	1,294,969	615	1,101,823
1898	25,554	1,441,101	594	1,138,685
1899	27,235	1,665,012	587	1,070,032
1900	27,169	1,771,263	588	1,171,986

Details of repairs on cars would seem to indicate that the amount expended had been spread over a decreasing number, meantime the aggregate having grown larger:

All Cars.	1895.	1900.	Changes.
Rebuilding	3,158	1,769	Dec. 1,389
General repairs	1,887	1,023	Dec. 864
Heavy repairs	3,018	3,029	Inc. 311
Light repairs	10,774	13,905	Inc. 3,131
Running repairs	395,319	346,751	Dec. 48,568
Totals	414,856	367,377	Dec. 47,479

Missouri Pacific does not put out a statement of expenses which agrees with the formula adopted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and by most prominent roads, still adhering to the item "motive power," which includes work as well as maintenance. From what can be deduced from the figures presented, however, it would appear that total maintenance charges increased in the past five years, probably not in excess of $500,000, while other expenses increased between $2,300,000 and $2,400,000, and gross earnings increased nearly $8,000,000.

***

On the basis of such outlays as have been made by St. Paul, Northwest, and some other Western systems, and regarded by them as natural and necessary, Missouri Pacific would make a very poor exhibit for its stock.

NOV

NOT ENOUGH LOCOMOTIVES TO HANDLE BUSINESS

The scarcity of cars recently reported by so many prominent roads has been surpassed by the more deplorable shortage in motive power. It is more natural for cars to run short at certain centres of activity than for locomotives to grow scarce, for the reason that the cars of one or more companies may be scattered and not under immediate control when most needed to meet a pressing requirement. With locomotives the case is different, these being rarely engaged except in the business of their owners, hence for there to be such a scarcity of motive power as to cause the delays, the derangement of traffic, and necessarily the loss incident thereto such as has been recently the subject of report and comment indicates one of two things, either that the pressure of tonnage has been phenomenally heavy or that adequate measures to meet growing traffic have not been adopted. It may be, of course, that the effects from which many roads are suffering are traceable in part to both causes. There is little doubt, however, that locomotive numbers have been grossly neglected, and that efforts to meet a situation which has been looked forward to have been on a scale which has completely missed the mark.

As was pointed out in these columns, the number of cars by which the railroad outfit of the country had been increased during the past few years was entirely out of line with the expansion which had taken place in railroad business. The indications really were that little, if anything, had been done to accommodate the larger offerings of shippers, to say nothing of actually increasing the facilities of transportation. It is true that improvement in administration has brought about economy in the use of equipment, trainloads having considerably increased, and train-mile earnings grown more satisfactory in spite of a general tendency for rates to decline. But it must confessedly be just as true that more ample resources would have brought about results on a correspondingly higher basis. The position as to cars has been bad enough, but that as to locomotives proves to have made a still poorer development. Freight service cars did increase some 13 per cent. in the six years following 1894, but freight service engines have increased barely 8 per cent. in this period, which was marked by a recovery from trade and industrial depression and the development of a tonnage volume and a traffic density of surprising proportions.

***

As a matter of fact, it is really astonishing that the working parts of the country's railroad system have not broken down before, or broken down more completely, seeing the extent of the strain to which they have been subjected, for by no distortion of the facts in the case can it be figured out that improvement in capacity has been coextensive with the increase in demand. Bearing in mind that between 1894 and 1900 the number of tons carried one mile by the railroads increased from 80,000,000,000 to 141,000,000,000, and that tonnage increased from 638,000,000 tons to 1,101,000,000 tons, the statement that locomotives increased only from 20,000 to 21,596 savors of the ridiculous. These are the facts, nevertheless, and with the record just cited the averages of tons and ton miles per freight engine are brought together below to show how the disparity works out.

Freight engines.	Per Freight Engine.—Tons carried.	Ton miles.
1894....20,000	31,900	4,016,735
1895....20,012	34,817	4,258,821
1896....20,351	37,634	4,684,210
1897....20,398	36,362	4,664,135
1898....20,627	42,014	5,530,488
1899....20,728	46,303	5,966,193
1900....21,596	51,013	6,556,731

The exhibit is almost sensational in its features. Average tons per locomotive have increased from 19,104 to a figure as high as 51,013, equal to a 60 per cent. gain; ton miles per locomotive have increased 2,539,976 to a total of 6,556,731, or the equivalent of more than 60 per cent. In other words, in the six years subsequent to 1894, 100 tons or 100-ton miles took the place of 100 tons or 100-ton miles in the traffic requirements of the motive power available for freight service, so small and inadequate were the additions made to that class of equipment in the period named. It is undeniable that new engines have been injected into the service which are of improved pattern and of heavier draft than those they have displaced.

***

The claim that increased power has offset the conditions just set forth could not be substantiated. As a rule, the disagreeable features incident to a lack of facilities are made as little of as possible by officials, and efforts are made to tide over the troubled period before general attention has an opportunity to get centred upon such developments. But just now the point has been reached where concealment is no longer possible, and results show up in such a breakdown as has just occurred in Western Pennsylvania, where the railroads have been quite unable to keep traffic moving, and where the great iron and steel industries are reported as being heavy sufferers in consequence.

SERIOUS COAL CAR SHORTAGE.

"Perhaps you don't know it, but it is a fact nevertheless," said an official of one of the leading coal roads yesterday, "that there is a serious shortage of cars in our business—so serious, indeed, that unless it very shortly is remedied there may be a coal famine in some parts of the country.

"It is a truth, as telegraphed from Chicago, that the head of the lakes is short a million tons of coal because of the scarcity of cars, and, what is more, I do not see how the situation is to be relieved. For our own part, we are rushing new cars ahead as fast as we can, but even then we will be short.

'In my opinion, the coal roads have a remarkable future ahead of them."

1901

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS

Heavy Gold Exports and the Suggestion of More to Follow Have Unsettling Effect—The Interior Demand Practically Satisfied.

In view of the heavy gold exports during the week just past and the prospects of further shipments to be made this week, it is not surprising that for the moment the money market should be somewhat unsettled and that call rates temporarily have hardened. Any other development would have been abnormal in the light of the exports—the season of the year and the state of the surplus reserve accounts of the Clearing House banks considered. Even as it is, the market has stood the drain and the strain upon it so well and bankers have viewed the shipments with such composure that it is a very safe conclusion that they know whereof they speak when they continue to declare that there will be no money stringency, but that only ordinary, reasonable rates will prevail. Flurries there may be, but not consequential, lasting, or significant.

Had these gold shipments begun, say, two months earlier, the story to be told might have been materially different. Then the demands from the interior were but beginning, now they are satisfied; then the Sub-Treasury was steadily drawing from the banks, now, because of the Government bond purchases, there is relief from that quarter.

And in this connection it may be well here to refer to the wisdom of the Secretary of the Treasury in hearkening to the appeal of the local bankers, who at the time of the assassination of President McKinley suggested to the Secretary the necessity of relief action—the while themselves nobly and patriotically doing all in their power to help the situation. It was not clear then, but it is very clear now, that, even had the Buffalo catastrophe never happened, sooner or later Secretary Gage would have been obliged to come to the money market's assistance. As it is, despite the release of $20,000,000 through the first bond purchases there has been necessity for the further purchases lately determined upon. What, however, is to be noted is that the action of the Secretary has been taken, not after an intolerable and disastrous situation had been created, but far enough in advance, so expert authority is, effectually to prevent any such situation.

Apropos of these purchases, it is to be noted that those made last week, together with the new gold from Klondike and Australia and the receipts of money from the interior, were more than sufficient to offset the total gold export engagements. It may be said, too, that all the signs and all the testimony now are to the effect that the interior demand is so fully satisfied that with each new week the balance in favor of the local banks from interior points will grow greater.

As bearing upon the continued strength of the sterling exchange market, as a result of which gold continues to go out, the Government trade returns of a few days ago may be read, not perhaps without significance. They show that up to the first of the present month exports were $145,040,458, as compared with $163,389,680 for the corresponding period a year ago, while imports were $81,411,850, as compared with $70,631,034 in the first ten months of 1900. While this represents an excess in exports of $64,228,601 for this year, it nevertheless shows a falling off from the excess exports for the corresponding period in 1900, this excess being $92,758,646. Under ordinary circumstances these figures might not be of particular moment, but they must not be lost sight of when it is borne in mind that, though the balance of trade is in our favor, London and Europe have lately been heavy sellers of American securities in this market—which we have had to take and pay for—and at the same time (though this was not realised until lately) that the foreign borrowings of our local bankers some months ago to carry through the Northern Pacific and other deals were on an enormous scale. These loans continue to mature, and because not renewed abroad must be taken up here.

This in some measure therefore explains the strength of the sterling exchange market, while in addition there is to be borne in mind what was pointed out last week—that not a few bankers took a speculative "flier" in the exchange market, selling exchange short some months ago in the hope or belief that they would be able later to cover at a profit. This probably they might have been able to do under ordinary circumstances—for exchange usually declines at this period of the year—had it not been for the altogether untoward developments both here and abroad, money market-wise.

There is a probability that the gold export movement may cease with this week. Shipments of gold there to-day

that sterling will decline. But whether or no this be, the fact remains that bankers are agreed that there will be no money stringency. To quote one of them:

"The country was never so rich; the interior demands, less than usual because of this general wealth, have been satisfied, and the return flow is set in in volume; Northern Pacific 'control' money is to be released, and whatever gold is being sent abroad is merely in the nature of a loan and will soon return. The money market is all right; there will be no squeeze."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

The steady inquiry for demand bills and the scarcity of offerings even as against gold shipments have been a remarkable feature of the sterling exchange market in the week just passed. How long this will continue and in what volume gold will go out this week are matters of conjecture, and any prediction in respect to them would be ridiculous. Foreign exchange experts themselves confess to be altogether mystified.

In connection with the situation it is to be noted that the Bank of France again last week increased its gold holdings by approximately $4,000,000, while it decreased its note holdings by $3,500,000. On the other hand, the Bank of England reported a decrease for the week in gold coin and bullion holdings of $1,250,000, while its proportion of reserve to liabilities was reduced from 46.44 to 45.94 per cent.

It looked at the close of the week as if direct gold shipments to London may be made this week, but of this there is no certainty.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House bank statement yesterday was favorable in every sense of the word. Surplus reserves increased $1,413,900, loans decreased $4,427,600, specie decreased $1,079,900, and deposits decreased $4,334,800. The showing is the more remarkable and gratifying in that it follows the gold exports of nearly $5,000,000, and demonstrates very clearly that the return flow of money from the interior is even larger than expected. How far the re-entry of the Seventh National Bank into the Clearing House affected the statement is not certain, but it is declared that the figures certainly did not improve the situation.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$882,567,400	$787,846,100	$679,762,200
Deposits	946,054,300	838,679,100	736,836,900
Circulation	31,982,600	30,677,500	16,462,300
Specie	176,589,500	158,852,500	136,778,300
Legal tenders	70,035,400	53,734,800	47,118,900
Total res	$246,624,900	$217,587,300	$183,897,200
Res. required	236,521,075	209,917,525	184,209,225
Surplus res	$10,103,825	$7,669,775	*$312,025

*Deficit under legal reserve.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 16, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,377,032,885	$1,296,493,190	+ 6.3
Boston	114,898,941	131,020,017	—12.3
Philadelphia	91,092,067	84,712,543	+ 7.5
Baltimore	20,186,095	21,547,080	— 6.4
Chicago	142,773,352	121,499,894	+17.5
St. Louis	44,952,420	35,571,550	+26.4
New Orleans	13,041,919	12,834,052	+ 1.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,804,956,988	$1,703,668,808	+ 5.9
Other cities, 5 days	250,924,018	199,868,411	+25.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,055,781,006	$1,903,536,719	+ 8.0
All cities, 1 day	450,168,217	426,767,339	+ 5.5
Total, all cities, for week	$2,505,949,223	$2,330,304,108	+ 7.5

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$172,514,732
Gold	109,496,529
Silver	10,784,295
United States notes	7,306,623
Treasury notes of 1890	73,521
National bank notes	6,700,003
Total receipts this day	1,715,657
Total receipts this month	25,112,450
Total receipts this year	217,093,291
Total expenditures this day	1,640,000
Total expenditures this month	22,915,000
Total expenditures this year	187,534,771
Deposits in National banks	117,629,229

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$315,145,089
Silver dollars	451,582,000
Silver dollars of 1890	58,110
Silver bullion of 1890	40,709,890
Total	$807,487,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$315,145,089
Silver certificates outstanding	451,582,000
Treasury notes outstanding	40,709,890
Total	$807,487,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,087,149
Gold certificates	23,769,600
Silver coin and bullion	58,110
Silver certificates	6,921,274
United States notes	7,306,623
Other assets	31,370,044
Total in Treasury	$143,472,700
Deposits in National banks	117,629,229
Total	$261,101,929
Current liabilities	27,614,841

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,156,200	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$20,088,000	$3,383,000	$1,476,000	$20,042,000	$998,000
2,050,000	2,093,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	24,803,000	7,208,000	2,096,000	31,015,000	.....
2,000,000	1,136,700	Merchants' Nat.	12,501,300	2,451,900	1,646,800	15,185,100	.....
2,000,000	2,317,200	Mechanics' National	14,907,000	1,819,000	1,132,000	14,095,000	.....
1,500,000	3,097,000	Bank of America	19,436,500	2,999,300	2,351,800	21,570,400	.....
1,000,000	257,300	Phenix Nat.	4,755,000	837,000	245,000	5,539,000	45,000
10,000,000	6,630,300	National City	115,341,700	30,202,500	6,100,500	131,745,700	4,225,500
300,000	7,009,400	Chemical Nat.	24,985,500	4,763,800	2,674,900	25,344,100	.....
900,000	263,800	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,215,000	931,800	571,500	5,637,800	248,100
1,000,000	1,064,700	Gallatin Nat.	9,483,500	1,195,400	1,006,300	8,052,700	985,400
300,000	73,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,040,900	368,500	67,200	1,398,500	50,000
400,000	133,000	Mechanics' & Traders'	2,670,000	394,000	235,000	3,251,000	.....
200,000	184,100	Greenwich	902,300	115,800	211,300	875,700	.....
800,000	515,800	Leather Manufact. Nat.	3,853,900	738,900	155,200	3,516,900	685,900
1,700,000	.....	Seventh Nat.	3,157,400	2,510,000	161,700	4,780,000	200,000
1,200,000	554,100	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,677,300	257,300	325,000	4,055,200	.....
5,000,000	3,411,200	Am. Exch. Nat.	23,674,000	5,496,000	1,058,000	23,982,000	4,987,000
10,000,000	7,094,50	Nat. Bank of Commerce	70,931,400	8,515,100	5,727,400	60,165,100	7,492,900
1,000,000	1,587,300	National Broadway	6,922,700	961,500	353,900	6,080,500	222,200
1,000,000	1,301,800	Mercantile Nat.	14,015,600	2,534,'00	1,589,600	15,723,800	991,800
422,700	512,400	Pacific Bank	2,373,300	377,500	438,000	3,358,800	.....
450,000	977,900	Chatham Nat.	5,948,200	780,500	916,800	6,133,500	49,700
200,000	350,800	People's	2,095,700	250,800	514,500	2,920,800	.....
1,000,000	1,025,100	Nat. Bank of N. A.	11,586,800	1,422,200	1,140,700	11,833,300	728,700
3,000,000	5,053,500	Hanover Nat.	48,213,000	8,281,600	5,740,700	53,163,500	2,952,200
500,000	475,300	Irving Nat.	4,664,000	650,500	424,900	4,211,000	244,900
200,000	382,500	National Citizens'	3,442,000	780,500	271,700	4,025,000	200,000
500,000	289,800	Nassau	2,581,300	391,800	312,900	3,023,300	.....
900,000	1,012,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	5,995,000	979,700	740,600	6,344,700	50,000
1,000,000	225,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	4,173,700	907,800	287,100	4,656,900	49,700
1,400,000	1,840,700	Corn Exchange	22,721,000	4,487,000	2,248,000	27,386,000	.....
200,000	406,900	Oriental	2,093,000	162,100	379,700	2,074,000	.....
1,500,000	6,104,600	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,847,000	3,822,000	1,195,000	20,916,000	49,500
2,400,000	3,963,70	National Park	48,876,000	15,501,000	3,300,000	63,274,000	49,300
250,000	160,906	East River Nat.	1,175,500	176,300	199,700	1,392,200	50,000
3,000,000	2,561,20	Fourth Nat.	24,172,200	3,997,100	2,397,000	25,482,700	50,000
1,500,000	582,200	Central Nat.	10,379,000	1,812,000	1,543,000	13,690,000	560,000
300,000	996,000	Second Nat.	9,448,000	1,529,000	987,000	10,236,000	249,900
750,000	71,500	Ninth Nat.	1,878,300	292,500	233,500	2,065,000	49,900
10,000,000	11,407,90	First National	76,000,000	15,847,200	2,210,000	71,975,500	2,342,900
500,000	335,000	New York Nat. Exch.	4,122,300	700,700	413,300	4,013,600	397,100
250,000	743,700	Bowery	3,000,000	407,000	374,000	3,375,000	.....
200,000	664,200	New York County Nat.	3,925,000	645,000	322,500	4,352,000	50,000
750,000	404,800	German-American	3,658,300	583,100	265,000	3,435,800	.....
1,000,000	2,657,700	Chase National	42,027,100	11,226,200	2,703,600	50,548,300	550,000
10,000	1,467,900	Fifth Avenue	9,929,200	2,275,600	351,400	10,164,800	.....
200,000	584,800	German Exchange	2,931,400	215,000	674,200	3,290,900	.....
200,000	866,700	Germania	2,999,800	468,200	498,700	4,005,200	.....
300,000	1,014,800	Lincoln National	14,225,700	1,825,500	2,076,000	16,642,200	246,300
1,000,000	1,158,100	Garfield Nat.	7,583,500	1,344,800	340,500	7,600,500	50,000
200,000	371,700	Fifth Nat.	3,205,100	465,800	170,500	2,280,700	185,100
300,000	1,110,700	Bank of the Metropolis	6,453,500	1,352,800	468,100	7,598,100	.....
200,000	426,600	West Side	2,728,000	390,000	247,000	2,958,000	.....
500,000	1,015,500	Seaboard Nat.	12,523,200	1,814,000	2,090,000	14,954,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,378,200	Western Nat.	35,225,800	7,899,500	2,624,400	41,186,700	50,000
300,000	520,400	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,205,000	544,000	665,000	4,443,000	75,000
500,000	789,000	Liberty Nat.	6,616,400	1,178,500	425,000	6,410,700	498,900
1,000,000	447,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	5,230,800	718,500	306,800	4,114,100	.....
250,000	603,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,351,800	1,525,500	840,000	9,090,900	99,000
350,000	416,500	Astor Nat.	4,184,600	771,700	180,300	3,988,000	350,000
500,000	309,100	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,761,000	415,200	166,600	2,008,100	380,000
72,450,000	83,581,000	Total, National banks					
11,172,700	15,469,400	Total, State banks					
83,622,700	99,050,400	Totals	882,567,400	176,589,500	70,035,700	946,084,300	31,982,600

*As per official reports: 62 National banks, Sept. 30, 1901; 18 State banks, Sept. 12, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Nov. 16 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$202,538.00	$6,800.00	$18,300	$24,800.00	.....	$97,500.00
Colonial	100,000	1,805,500.00	35,100.00	157,000	193,700.00	.....	1,960,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,638,000.00	154,900.00	167,000	237,000.00	$3,000.00	2,809,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,156,065.66	48,902.00	51,479	167,117.37	25,000.00	1,330,124.48
Fidelity	200,000	444,687.00	10,498.00	25,341	42,750.00	.....	386,070.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,382,400.00	69,400.00	61,200	195,400.00	.....	1,530,800.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,435,440.47	17,511.48	64,585	136,199.50	7,240.51	1,385,935.31
Hamilton	200,000	1,781,300.00	93,500.00	122,700	131,400.00	5,000.00	1,877,200.00
Jefferson	200,000	993,500.00	14,700.00	93,700	142,200.00	38,000.00	988,500.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,236,400.00	121,700.00	96,200	297,900.00	52,300.00	2,842,800.00
Mutual	200,000	1,387,053.87	38,276.78	119,709	261,041.54	208.93	1,501,032.30
National Commercial	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,564,361.00	24,861.00	164,694	463,327.00	1,145.00	1,963,152.00
Plaza	100,000	2,405,000.00	215,000.00	193,000	189,000.00	.....	2,753,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,047,973.63	14,012.83	81,011	55,353.73	.....	1,091,076.81
State	100,000	3,706,000.00	229,000.00	183,000	248,000.00	383,000.00	4,558,000.00
Twelfth Ward	300,000	1,343,000.00	41,000.00	178,000	149,000.00	.....	1,790,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,064,800.00	44,800.00	100,100	45,300.00	64,900.00	1,194,900.00
Union Square	200,000	2,725,345.39	45,185.05	216,577	169,276.01	.....	2,709,039.92
Varick	100,000	829,000.00	10,800.00	88,900	156,600.00	400.00	942,200.00
Washington	100,000	701,058.00	10,680.00	42,975	60,661.00	11,931.00	699,149.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,510,300.00	67,900.00	158,500	150,000.00	19,000.00	1,434,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,280,833.00	12,816.00	75,959	98,395.00	100,547.00	1,299,833.00
Broadway	100,000	1,627,179.20	14,020.58	138,723	204,024.37	.....	1,746,213.62
Brooklyn	300,000	1,064,800.00	60,900.00	35,800	129,700.00	6,600.00	1,048,300.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	397,600.00	13,800.00	25,900	41,600.00	6,600.00	375,180.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	688,900.00	35,300.00	20,100	67,100.00	18,000.00	659,300.00
Kings County	150,000	684,300.00	33,400.00	25,500	105,300.00	50,900.00	747,400.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,729,000.00	328,800.00	170,700	297,100.00	.....	3,397,100.00
Mechanics'	500,000	2,717,000.00	166,700.00	158,100	345,500.00	10,000.00	3,453,300.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	1,013,170.14	12,340.00	73,826	77,458.63	64,571.85	1,020,476.95
Merchants'	100,000	708,300.00	7,100.00	64,300	23,200.00	.....	706,400.00
Nassau National	500,000	3,891,000.00	180,000.00	294,000	556,000.00	50,000.00	4,328,000.00
National City	300,000	2,810,000.00	148,000.00	288,000	525,000.00	94,000.00	3,345,000.00
North Side	100,000	824,131.49	10,322.79	60,332	47,700.37	35,980.93	852,350.51
People's	100,000	893,500.00	40,070.00	52,900	64,500.00	76,100.00	963,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	810,342.00	9,173.00	47,028	78,894.00	51,984.00	873,196.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,123,400.00	102,900.00	78,000	141,000.00	43,000.00	976,900.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	547,025.00	13,471.00	18,150	98,737.00	3,035.00	577,344.00
Union	100,000	846,700.00	30,400.00	60,900	52,100.00	68,400.00	722,400.00
Wallabout	100,000	810,200.00	35,900.00	29,100	49,200.00	35,000.00	802,400.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	284,600.00	15,200.00	23,200	80,055.00	11,000.00	270,800.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	750,900.00	35,468.00	17,900	108,500.00	.....	993,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,732,300.00	2,000.00	242,800	1,041,900.00	459,000.00	6,130,400.00
Hudson County	350,000	2,170,270.00	74,205.00	60,415	130,016.00	77,397.00	1,786,380.00
Second National	250 000	1,174,900.00	53,470.00	11,600	198,000.00	.....	994,300.00
Third National	200,000	1,032,290.50	35,601.87	68,080	415,068.08	88,312.19	1,270,510.07
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,126,700.00	114,800.00	27,500	157,700.00	132,700.00	2,024,600.00
Second National	125,000	958,509.00	31,844.00	33,381	43,000.00	6,700.00	858,512.00

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Nov. 9 to 15.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Clivise	Amapala	$3,000
Zulia	Maracaibo	4,000
New York	Porto Plata	500
New York	Santo Domingo	1,680
Orisaba	Punta Arenas	5,300
Caracas	Curacao	3,795
Caracas	La Guayra	2,670
Madiana	St. Thomas	825
American Silver Coin—		
New York	Porto Plata	1,300
Caracas	La Guayra	242
Madiana	St. Thomas	1,310
Foreign Gold Coin—		
New York	Samana	1,724
New York	Porto Plata	1,276
New York	Santo Domingo	23
Caracas	La Guayra	2,232
Foreign Silver Coin—		
New York	Samana	146
New York	Porto Plata	81
Caracas	La Guayra	107
Alene	Porto Colombia	300
Gold Bullion—		
Clivise	Amapala	41,720
Wordsworth	Barbadoes	1,080
Yucatan	Tampico	2,841
Orizaba	Punta Arenas	8,292
Alene	Barranquilla	118
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	19,491
Total		$113,861

Exports, New York, Nov. 11 to 16.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Nov. 11	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	$487,395
Nov. 12	Mt. Vernon	Cape Haiti, G.C. (U. S.)	2,000
Nov. 16	La Savoie	Havre, G. B.	4,662,723
Nov. 16	New York	Porto Plata, W. I.	2,500
		Jacmel, H.	67,000
Nov. 16	Lucania	London, S. B.	67,000
Total			$5,286,618

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 9	Montserrat	Cuba, S. B.
Nov. 9	Ontario	London, S. B.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans and 4¾@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $328,505,703; balances, $12,757,948; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $755,016.

Money on call in London, 2½@2⅝ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½@2⅝ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40% and 40%.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 62 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1/8 discount; selling, par. St. Louis—[illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 16, 1901.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Range for Year 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101	Mar 15	95	Jan 7	97	Nov 11		
Atl., Knox. & Cin. Div. 1st g. 5s	Q J	107	Sep 23	101¾	May 14	103	Nov 16	106	108¼
Atl., Knox. & N. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	A O	102¼	Sep 23	101¾	May 14	103	Nov 16		
Do registered	A O	104	Jun 17	101¾	Oct 22	101¾	Oct 22		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	99	Jun 14	86¾	Jan 4	93¾	Nov 16	93¾	93¾
Do do registered	Nov.	95	May 17	94	May 14	95	May 17		
Do do registered		96	Jun 20	90	Jan 28	93¾	Nov 16		95¼
Do stamped		90¾	Jun 20	90	Jan 28	93¾	Nov 16		
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	108	May 18	108	May 18	108	May 18	106	
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¾	Jun 28	94¼	Sep 13	96¾	Nov 16	96¼	96¾
Do do registered		95¼	Mar 18	95	Oct 28	95	Oct 29		95¼
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105	Mar 11	99	May 9	103¾	Nov 16	103¼	104
Do do registered		104	Mar 8	100¼	Nov 8	103	Nov 15	102¼	
Do do registered		103	May 3	100¼	May 15	106	Nov 16	107	
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	110	May 3	100¼	May 15	108	Nov 16	90¾	91¼
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	92	Jun 24	86¾	Jan 21	91	Nov 16		
Do do. W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	*A O	91	Jun 4	90	Jun 4	90¾	June 4		
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*A O	91¼	Mar 18	87¼	May 23	89¾	Oct 23		
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	112	Nov 14	112	Nov 14	112	Nov 14		
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	118¾	Jul	111¾	Jan	113¾	Nov 1	118¼	120
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	127	Jun	127	Oct	8	127	Oct 8	
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	130	Feb	7	128	Oct	8	129	Nov 2	129	131¼
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J J							Ap 14,97			
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O							100	No 18,99		
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J	101	Nov	12	101	Nov	12	101	Nov 12	100¾	102¾
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J	106¾	Apr 15	103¾	Jul	8	106¾	Nov 4		106	
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	127¼	Mar 10	119¼	Jan	15	124	Nov 11		122¼	
Do do registered	*A O							117	No 20,00		
Do do registered	*A O							111	Dec 14,97		
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J O							117¾	De 6, 00	115¾	
C.R., I.P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O										
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	109	Jun	27	105¾	Jul	1	107¼	Nov 14	107	
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111	Jan	23	107	Sep	3	100	Nov 14	106¾	110
Do do registered	*M S	106	Mar	22	106¾	Apr	17	107	Aug 5		
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	95	Mar	27	91	Aug	5	92¾	Nov 15	92¼	
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	106¾	Apr	26	96	Jan	31	103	Nov 8		
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	124¾	Mar	25	119	Feb	7	123¾	Mar 25	120¼	122
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	107¾	Jun	24	97¾	Jun	18	106	Nov 14	106¾	107
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N	105¾	Sep	18	105¾	Sep	18	105¾	Sept 18		
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		84	Aug	28	69	Jan	9	76	Nov 16	73¼	75
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		34	Mar	6	20	Jan	9	24¾	Nov 15	28	29
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		21	Jun	21	8	Jan	18	17	Nov 14		
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J							95	De 27,98	106	
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J							102	Jne 29,00		
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J							106	Oc 24, 00	106	
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	108	Mar	30	102¾	Nov	12	102¾	Nov 12	102¾	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J	137¼	Mar	2	127	Jan	17	129	Nov 15	129	130
Do do registered	Q J	137									
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	107	Oct	29	103¾	Nov	9	104	Nov 9	103¼	
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	106¼	Jul	31	102	Jun	21	104¾	Nov 13	104¼	
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	114¾	Jun	4	112	Jul	25	114	Oct 28		
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Sec. A, July, 1908	A O	119	Jun	27	115¾	Jan	2	118	Oct 28	112	116½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	110	Feb	19	115	Oct	8	116	Oct 16	115	118½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122	Feb	7	119	Jul	22	119¾	Nov 16	119¼	120
Do do registered	M N	121	Jun	24	116	Apr	29	116	July 15		
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	108¾	Jun	13	104	Jan	4	107¾	Nov 15	106¾	107½
Do do registered	M S	103	Apr	18	103	Apr	18	103	Apr 18		
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	107¾	Apr	30	103	Sep	19	105¾	Nov 7	104¾	106
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	109	Jan	11	99	Jul	13	99	Sept 23	99¼	101½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J							103	No 26,00	108	
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1911	*M S							103	Ap 29,98	105	
Elin., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	*M S	102¼	Jan	14	100	Sep	11	101¼	Nov 16	101	
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1906	*M N	105¾	Jan	9	102¾	Nov	14	102¾	Nov 14	102¼	
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O							105¾	Oct 1, 97		
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	64	Jan	12	56	Oct	1	57	Nov 15		
Do certificates of interest		66¾	Jun	4	61¼	Jan	3	63¾	June 4		
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	87¾	Jun	21	83¾	Jan	14	86	Nov 16	85¼	86¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	M N	107¾	Jun	28	106¾	Jul	8	108	Nov 15	108	
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	113¾	Apr	16	108	Nov	11	109	Nov 15	109	110½
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO	115¼	Mar	30	114	Apr	12	115¾	Aug 30	113¾	
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	107	Mar	8	103¾	Oct	10	103¾	Nov 13	103¾	
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	102¼	Jan	7	101	Sep	26	101¾	Oct 24	101¾	
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100¾	Jan	4	100¾	Jun	4	100¾	June 4		
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A							104¾	Ap 11,00		
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	104¼	Jan	28	101¾	Jul	13	102¾	Nov 14		
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	113	Apr	17	109¾	Aug	9	109¾	Aug 9	110	
Do do registered	*M N	113	Apr	17	109¾	Aug	9	109¾	Aug 9		
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*M S	125¾	Feb	25	120	Oct	24	120	Oct 24	120¼	
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	116	May	10	112	Aug	9	113¾	Sept 18	113	
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	140	Mar	22	135	Oct	14	137¼	Nov 12	138	
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	127	Apr	26	115	Jan	2	121	Nov 15	121¼	122
Do do registered	M N							115	May 11,00		
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	126	Mar	19	117¾	Jan	23	121¾	Nov 15	121¼	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—											
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	117	Apr	15	113	Jan	21	115¾	Nov 6	115¾	
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J	114¾	Jun	6	107¾	Jan	31	113¾	Oct 28	113	
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J	126½	Jun	18	115	Jan	15	124½	Nov 11	124½	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—											
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold. R. D., 1902	J J	102¾	Apr	23	100	May	31	100¾	Oct 29		
Do 7s, £, 1902	J J							172¾	Ap 10,00		
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	*J J	110	Jan	28	105	Oct	10	105	Oct 15		
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	118	Apr	25	110	Jul	22	110¾	Oct 22		
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	118	Apr	9	105	Oct	10	105	Oct 16		
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	117¾	May	22	113	Jul	30	115¾	Oct 30	116¼	
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	119			117¾	Oct	14	117¾	Oct 30	117¾	119
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	119¾	Mar	11	114¾	Jul	20	117¾	Nov 15	117	117½
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	126¾	Apr	13	120¾	Aug	12	123¾	Oct 22	124	
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	110¾	Feb	6	110	Sep	10	110¾	Oct 16	110¾	
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	122	Mar	5	118¾	Aug	8	119	Nov 7	118¾	119¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	122	Mar	5	118¾	Aug	8	119	Nov 7	118¾	
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	122¾	Apr	8	118	Sep	14	120	Oct 14	119¾	
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J	104¾	Jan	18	108	Jul	30	110¼	Nov 15	110	
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121	Apr	13	116¼	Jul	1	117¾	Oct 23	118¼	121
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121	Feb	27	116¾	Jul	1	118	Oct 19	118¼	
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	115¾	May	2	111½	Aug	15	113¾	Nov 15	113¾	115
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J							137¼	Jul 18,99	133¾	
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	116¾	Mar	2	111¾	Aug	8	113	Oct 29		
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May 1, 1989	J J	114¾	Mar	1	110	Jul	3	111½	Nov 16	111	112
Do do registered	Q J							100¾	Fe 19,98		
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	119¾	Feb	11	116	Jul	1	116	July 1	117	
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	124¾	Mar	11	118¾	Sep	12	118¾	Sept 12	120	
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¾	Apr	17	138¾	Jan	15	140	Oct 8	138½	
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	108	Mar	20	104¾	Jan	3	106	Nov 12	106¾	106¾
Do do registered	J D	108	Mar	26	104¾	Jul		106	Nov 12		
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	116¾	Mar	8	113¾	May	13	116	Nov 15	115¾	117
Do do registered	A O							111	Oc 18, 00		
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110¾	Mar	12	106¾	Nov	15	107	Nov 15	107¼	
Do do registered	A O	107¾	May	24	107¾	May	24	107¾	May 24		
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	125¾	Jan	4	117¾	May	7	121¼	Nov 13	121¼	
Do do registered	*M N	125¾	May	22		Jan	11	123	May 22		
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	110¾	Apr	17	108	Jan	7	110	Aug 27	107¾	109
Do do registered	M N	109¾	Apr	17	108	Oct	3	108	Oct 3		109
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	*A O	116¾	Aug	6	114¾	Oct	17	114¾	Oct 17	114¾	
Do do registered	A O	113	Oct	22	114	Oct	23	114	Oct 23		
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	115						107	Mr 7, 00		
Do do registered	F A							107	Mr 7, 00		
Do gen. g. 7½s, 1987	M N	111	Oct	2	108¾	Mar	18	111	Oct 9	108¾	
Do do registered	Q F							106	Oc 19,98		
Winona & St. Peters. 2d 6s, 1907	M N							120¾	No 10,00	121	
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	113	Jan	23	113	Jan	23	113	Jan 23	109¾	
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	111¾	Mar	20	110¼	Aug	20	110	Nov 14	110¼	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M N	111	Mar	30	110¾	Oct	14	110¾	Oct 14	110¾	
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	141¾	Apr	19	130¾	May	29	136	Nov 12	135¾	
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	107¾	Feb	21	107¾	Feb	21	107¾	Feb 21	106¾	
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A	127¾	Jun	25	122¾	Feb	4	126¾	Nov 15	126¾	
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	143	Apr	12	138¾	Jan	2	140	Sept 25	140¾	
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	143¾	Apr	25	143¾	Apr	25	143¾	Apr 25	139¾	
Do Incomes, 1911	*M N	113	Apr	25	113	Apr	25	113	Apr 25		
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	131¼	May	6	127¼	Jul	16	128	Sept 25	128¾	
Do registered	J J	132¾	Mar	27	128¾	Jul	22	128¾	Sept 18	128	129
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	107	Jan	26	105¾	Sep	12	106¾	Nov 16	106¾	106¾
Do do registered	*J J							106¾	Nov 16		
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	108	May	27	103¾	Jun	18	106¾	Nov 16		
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	99¾	Feb	20	99¾	Feb	20	99¾	Feb 20		
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J							99¾	Au 25,00		
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	112¾	Mar	21	110¾	Apr	3	111¾	Aug 9	106¾	
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	107	Oct	1	107	Oct	1	107	Oct 1		
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142	May	7	134¾	Jan	16	141¼	Nov 15	141	
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	140¾	Mar	11	134	Feb	8	134	Nov 14	139¾	
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	132	Jan	3	127	Jul	8	129¾	Nov 14	128¾	130½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140	Mar	22	140	Mar	22	140	Mar 22	140¾	
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	98	Mar	15	88	Nov	14	91	Nov 16	90¼	
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N	107¾	Jul	11	107¼	Jul	11	107¾	Jul 11	105¾	
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾	Jan	28	117	Sep	17	119¾	Nov 14		
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	J D							100	Oc 22, 99		
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J							103	Ja 17, 00		
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O							115	De 14,00	111½	
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J							112¾	Oc 10, 00		
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115	Mar	25	112¾	Nov	15	115¾	Nov 15	111½	
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	105¾	Mar	27	101	Jan	4	104¾	Nov 15	103¾	104
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	99	Jan	10	99	Jan	10	98	Jan 10	100¾	
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	105¾	Apr	9	102	May	10	103	Nov 14	102¾	104
Do do registered	M N							99	My 4, 99		
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	100	Apr	2	100	Apr	2	100	June 14	98¾	
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J							83	Jne 22,99		
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	104¼	Apr	8	98¾	Jan	15	101	Oct 10	102¼	
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	108	Jun	6	104	May	7	105	Nov 9		
Do con. 6s, 1920		106						104	Nov, 94	105	
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J	115¾	Feb	16	113¾	Jan	18	115¾	Oct 10	116¾	
Feo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	100¾	Sep	24	95	Apr	8	98¾	Nov 16	97½	99
Do income 4s, April, 1940		78	Sep	25	45¾	Jan	29	77	Nov 16	75	77
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	138	Jun	10	130	May	10	131¾	July 20	130	
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	138¾	Jun	18	133	Jul	22	133	July 22	134	
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M N							105¾	No 24,99		
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901	*A O							101¾	De 7, 00		
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	116	Oct	28	115	Oct	28	115	Oct 28	115	
Clev. Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	129¾	Mar	29	129¾	May	29	129¾	May 29	129	
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	J J	87¾	Mar	1	78	Jan	24	81¾	Nov 15	81	82
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	87	Mar	30	77	Jan	25	82¾	Nov 15	82	83
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	J J	89¾	Apr	30	83	Jan	2	89¼	Nov 16	85¼	89¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O							102	Dec., 95		
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	123¾	Jan	8	120¾	Apr	10	120¾	Apr 10		
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117¾	May	6	117¾	May	6	117¾	May 6	115¾	
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M S	140	Feb	19	130¾	Jun	25	138	Oct 30	135¼	
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	140¾	Apr	9	136¾	Jul	10	139	Nov 12	138	
Do do registered	J D							140	Oc 26, 98		
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	136¼	May	23	123¾	Jul		135¾	Dec 26, 00	135¼	
Do registered								135¾	Se 14, 00		
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	119¾	Jul		111¾	Mar		119¾	July 2	118	
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	105	Nov	14	104¾	Sep	25	104¾	Nov 14		
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	147¾	May	2	145¾	Mar	19	147¾	May 2		
Do registered	M S	159	Feb	19	149	Aug	6	149	Aug 6		
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	117	Feb	19	116	Jan	27	116	Nov 16	113¾	
Do registered	*A O							122	Jne 6, 99		
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	111¾	Jun	18	110¾	Nov	8	110¾	Nov 8	110¾	
Do do registered	*A O	112¾	Feb	15	109¾	Nov	16	109¾	Nov 16		
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	153¾	Jun	25	150¾	May	3	152	Oct 5	150	
Do registered	*M N	151	Jan	17	151	Jan	17	151	Jan 17		
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J	104¾	Jun	25	100	Jan	23	102¾	Nov 15	102¼	103¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	111	May	20	108	Jan	10	111	June 11	108¾	
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	112¾	Nov	7	107	Jan	10	113¾	Nov 7	112¾	113¾
Den. & Southw. Ext. g. 4s, 1929	J D	96	Jun	28	92	Sep	6	94½	Nov 16		
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	111	Feb	28	108¾	Jan	16	111	Feb 28		
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	102	Jul	22	102	Jul	22	102	July 22		
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	85	Jan	23	92½	Nov	15	92	93½		
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	116	Sep	3	110½	Jan	16	113	Oct 17	113	
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J							92¼	Fe 11,98		
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	116	Oct	22	112	Jan	11	116	Oct 22		
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾	Apr	18	112¾	Apr	18	112¾	Apr 18		
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	119¾	Jan	7	118¾	Jan	28	118¾	Jan 28		119¼
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	121	Jan	7	120¾	Apr	13	120¾	Apr 13	116	
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	118	Jan	26	111	Jul	29	111	July 29	113	
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	124	Feb	11	123¾	Mar	6	123¾	Mar 6	118½	
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	106	Nov	6	107	Jul	1	106	Nov 6	107½	
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	145¾	Feb	20	139	Sep	24	140	Oct 23	140¾	142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	137	Nov	12	135¾	May	17	137	Nov 14	136	138
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	140	Feb	26	137	Jun	25	137¾	Aug 29	135	138
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	136¾	Apr	3	136¾	Apr	3	136¾	Oct 18	134½	
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	106	Jun	3	105	Apr	10	107	Sept 28	105	
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	129	Jan	8	125¼	Oct	17	129	Nov 15	125¼	
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & R. 1st c. 5s, 1913	J J	121			May 22	118½	Aug	7	118½	Aug 7	118
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N									109	Oc 27, 98
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	101¾	Jun	28	95½	Jan	21	99¾	Nov 16	99¾	99¾
Do registered		99	Aug	16	99	Aug	16	99	Aug 16		
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	91	Jun	24	84¼	Jan	21	89	Nov 16	86	86¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96¾	Jun	13	92¼	Aug	12	94¾	Nov 16		
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	119	Oct	1	111	Jan	11	118	Oct 28	116	118¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	94	Feb	11	94	Feb	11	94	Feb 11	93	105
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	106¼	Nov	2	100	Mar	6	106	Nov 15	107¼	
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	115¾	Jan	8	111¾	Nov	1	115¾	Nov 1	115¾	
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	111¾	May	3	107¾	Jan	11	110	Oct 15	111	
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118¾	Mar	18	115	Oct	19	116	Nov 14	116	117½
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F	98						98	No 30,97		
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126	Jun	6	122	Jul	8	123	Oct 30	122½	
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	111	Mar	19	107	May	28	100	Nov 15		106½
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O							110	May, 93	112	
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O							110	Sep., 91	100	
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	*J J	114	Aug	28	108	Feb	21	114	Aug 28		
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J							100	Se 6, 00		
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J							80¼	May 96		
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J							100	Mr 11,98		
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s	*J J	111	May	20	76½	Jan	4	107¾	Nov 16	107	108
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s	*J J	92	Jan	9	67	Jan	21	87	Nov 14		87
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	103	Oct	30	101	May	31	105	Nov 14		
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O							106	De 12,98		
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J							98¾	No 27,00		
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J							96½	Ja 22, 00	107	
Green Bay & West. deb. certs.	A	67¾	Feb	14	65

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998 *F A	97¼	Jan 15	93⅞	Aug 1	94¼ Oct 29	95	..
Do do registered *F A	97	Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96 Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s,1998 *F A	99	Jan 25	95	May 16	97 Nov 16	96¼	97
Do do registered *F A	97¼	Jan 10	94	Aug 29	95 Nov 7	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 ....*J J	116¾	Mar 8	111	Jul 11	113 Nov 16	112¾	113¼
Do registered ....*J J	115¾	Mar 28	110¾	Jul 12	112¾ Nov 14	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 ....J J*	112¾	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111¼ Oct 10	111	115
Do registered ....J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl.C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940. J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 29,98	..	..
Do do. registered ....J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 ....M N	..	....	..	....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986. *F A	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 3, 00	105	..
N.Y. & Pul. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993. A O*	105¼	Nov 15	104¾	Nov 7	105¼ Nov 15	..	..
R. W. & O. con. 1st ex. 1st. Jly. 1922. A O	125	Sep 11	125¾	Oct 23	125¾ Oct 25	125¾	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 ....*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915. *F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13,99	113	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922. J*	110¾	Nov 13	110¼	Nov 11	110¾ Nov 13	..	..
Mc. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 ....M S*	..	....	..	....	107¾ Jul 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992 ....Sep.	109¾	Aug 30	109¼	Aug 6	109¾ Nov 16	..	109¾
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 ....A O*	122¾	May 8	121	Jan 18	122¾ May 8	120¼	123
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern-Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1900. F A*	117¾	May 15	117	Feb 13	117¾ May 15	115¾	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 ....J D*	111	Feb 20	108¼	Jun 11	109¾ Oct 25	109¾	..
Do do registered, 1903 ....J D*	111	May 2	108¼	Sep 16	109¾ Nov 12	106¾	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 ....*J D	111¾	May 17	108¾	Jun 11	110¾ Oct 15	109	110¾
Do do registered ....*J D	..	....	..	....	110¾ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M.S. 1901. *A O	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 ....J*	128	Jun 19	128	Jun 19	128 June 19	127½	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932. J*	140¾	Apr 12	140¾	Apr 12	140¾ Apr 12	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902. *M N	106¾	Mar 4	101¼	Nov 7	101½ Nov 14	101¾	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 ....*M N	103¼	Mar 11	101¾	Sep 24	101¾ Sept 24	100¾	100½
Do 6s, 1909 ....M S*	119	Jan 2	119¾	Apr 10	119 June 29	117¾	..
Do 5s, 1931 ....*M S	131¾	Jun 25	127	Jul 23	130 Aug 15	130	..
Do do registered, March, 1931. Q M	125	Oct 29	125	Oct 29	125 Oct 29	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 ....*J D	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110 Mar 8	..	..
Do do registered ....*J D	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937. A O*	106¼	Mar 14	106	Apr 12	108 Nov 11	107½	..
Do registered ....A O*	107	Apr 8	105	Sep 26	105 Sept 26	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903. *J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 ....A O*	203½	Jul 29	196	Apr 11	203¾ Nov 15	203	204½
Do registered	..	....	..	....	197 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	207½	Nov 2	195	Feb 21	207¾ Nov 2	207½	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 ....M N*	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134½ July 26	132½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 ....*M N	..	....	..	....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	124½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 ....J J*	..	....	..	....	114 Ja 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 ....J J	110	Apr 12	108	Sep 27	108 Sept 27	108¼	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992. M S	106	Jan 9	101¼	Oct 2	104 Nov 16	103	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only ....M S	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	112¾	Mar 28	110¾	May 14	112¾ July 23	110¾	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. 6s, 1931 ....*M N	136	Apr 1	132	May 21	135 Nov 15	132	134
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932. *A O	134	Aug 20	131	Apr 4	134¾ Oct 15	132	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 ....*F A	133¾	Apr 23	129½	Sep 25	131 Oct 17	129½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922. *J J	107¾	Jun 3	107¾	Jun 3	107¾ July 1	107¾	..
Scl. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M	101	Oct 29	99	Jul 16	101¼ Nov 13	101	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. A O*	104	Mar 9	99¾	Jan 21	102¾ Nov 16	102¾	103¾
Do registered	103	Nov 15	103	Nov 15	103 Nov 15	..	..
N. P. Ry. gn. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997. Q J	105	Mar 7	103	Jul 15	105¾ Nov 16	105¾	106¼
Do registered ....Q J	105¾	Mar 26	103¾	Jul 12	104¾ Nov 8	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 ....Q F	78½	Apr 30	69¾	Jan 21	72¾ Nov 16	72¼	72¾
Do 2d 7s, 1900 ....Q F	102¾	Jun 5	99	Oct 29	99¾ Nov 15	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996. J D*	102	May 28	99¾	Jul 9	99¾ July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921 ....J*	101	Apr 30	95	Sep 7	98¾ Nov 15	98¼	98½
Do do registered	97¾	Oct 18	95¾	Oct 8	97 Nov 13	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 ....*F A	131½	Feb 18	128	Sep 3	129½ Nov 2	129	..
Do registered certificates ....Q F	122	Jul 28,99	..	....	122 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948. Q M	..	....	..	....	88¾ My 31,00	89	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 ....F A*	122¼	Feb 13	122¼	Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	120	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 ....A O*	117	Jan 9	110¾	Oct 23	114 Nov 11	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 ....*J D	106	Jul 12	102	Feb 13	106 July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 ....J*	119	Jun 20	119¼	Jul 8	117 Nov 2	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936. *J D	112½	Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112¾ June 3	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 ....*A O	..	....	..	....	95 De 12,00	104	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901 ....J J*	..	....	..	....	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946. *J D	111	May 22	108	Jan 9	111 Nov 15	110¾	..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910 ....M N*	..	....	..	....	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	105	Jan 31	102	May 17	103 Nov 12	..	105
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 ....J J*	115¾	Mar 12	112	Jul 23	113¾ Nov 13	113¾	114½
Do registered, 1921 ....J J*	114¾	Mar 8	110¾	Jul 16	112 Oct 24	112	..
Do gtd. 3½g. col. tr. reg. cts., 1937. M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932. A O*	128¾	Mar 22	121¼	Oct 3	121¼ Oct 3	121½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942 ....*J J	..	....	..	....	121 Oc 22, 00	122	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 ....J J*	..	....	..	....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. & St. L. con. g. 5% g. A, 1940. A O*	118	Mar 28	114	Sep 12	114¾ Nov 13	114	114¾
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 ....*A O	117¾	Feb 13	113	Jun 6	114 July 2	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 ....M N*	116¾	Feb 14	116¼	Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 ....M N*	106¾	Nov 4	106¼	Jul 24	106¾ Nov 4	..	108
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 ....F A*	99¾	Apr 18	97	May 16	97 May 16	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 ....J J*	136¾	Feb 19	132¼	Sep 25	133 Oct 22	133	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 ....J J*	136¼	Apr 12	135	Apr 1	138¾ Apr 12	132½	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	134¾	Jan 28	128¾	Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923. *M N	108¾	Nov 11	106¾	Nov 11	109¼ Nov 11	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *M S	..	....	..	....	117 My 1, 00	117	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935. *M N	..	....	..	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	112¼	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112 Jan 30	112¼	..
Phila. & Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942. M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921. Q F	123¾	Jan 26	123¼	Jan 22	123¼ Jan 26	127	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 ..... M N	..	....	..	....	101 Oc 31, 00	98	..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 ....A O*	127	Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127 Feb 4	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 ....*M N	114¾	Mar 5	108	Jan 10	114 Aug 10	112¾	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	115¾	Nov 7	109	Jan 19	114¾ Nov 13	114¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 ....J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 ....A O*	..	....	..	....	107¾ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 ....J J*	120	Oct 11	120	Oct 11	120 Oct 11	123	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928. A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	111	..
P. P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 ....J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 ....A O*	118¾	Sep 11	113¾	Mar 8	118½ Sep 11	116¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 ....J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 ....J J*	101¼	Oct 31	99	Jul 15	101¼ Oct 31	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	100¾	Apr 29	98	Jan 21	100 Aug 8	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927. M N*	121½	Mar 12	121	Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	120	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 ....*J J	93¾	Nov 11	92½	Jan 3	93¾ Nov 16	99	93½
Do registered ....*J J	92	Apr 15	92	Apr 16	92 Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande W. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1939 ....J J*	103¾	Jun 25	98¾	Jan 4	101¾ Nov 16	101	101½
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949. *A O	96¾	Jun 12	93¼	Apr 8	96 Aug 14	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918. A O	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90 Oct 10	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 ....J D*	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105 Feb 27	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 ....J J*	85	Oct 22	80¼	Feb 13	83¾ Nov 1	..	85
Do guaranteed ....J J*	94¼	May 23	92¼	Jan 3	93¾ Nov 9	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 ....*J J	98	Jun 19	89¼	Jan 11	94 Nov 14	93	94
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906. M N*	114¾	May 31	111¾	Jan 22	114¾ June 6	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 ....M N*	113¾	Apr 23	113¾	Jan 8	114¾ May 28	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919. F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 ....J J*	136¼	Jun 23	125	Aug 12	132½ Nov 14	131	133½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 ....J J*	119	May 8	112¾	Jan 2	116¼ Nov 9	116¾	..
Do 1st r. & t. g. 5s, 1987 ....A O*	..	....	..	....	102¾ Oc 17, 00	112	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 ....J J*	101¼	Apr 23	91¼	Jan 2	96¼ Oct 10	95	98
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947. A O	100¾	Sep 5	100¾	Sept 5	100¾ Sept 5	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929. *A O	100	Apr 29	96	Feb 5	100 Apr 29	..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930. *A O	102¾	Jun 22	97	Apr 9	100 July 23	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951 ....J J*	98¼	Oct 31	93¼	Oct 24	98 Nov 16	..	98¾
St. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	100¾	Mar 14	95¾	Jan 22	97¼ Nov 15	97	97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J	82¼	Jun 8	71	Jan 18	80¼ Nov 16	79¾	80½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 ....A O*	118¾	Feb 20	115¼	Oct 24	116¾ Nov 7	115	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 ....M N*	120¾	Feb 25	116	May 17	119 Nov 12	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 ....J J*	142	Feb 11	139	Jul 2	139½ Oct 14	140	..
Do do registered ....J J*	..	....	..	....	197¾ Fe. 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s ....J J*	116¼	Jan 13	113	Jul 15	116 Nov 11	116	..
Do do registered ....J J*	116¾	Apr 15	116¾	Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 ....*J D	107¾	May 6	102¼	Oct 2	106½ Nov 16	105½	..
Do do registered ....*J D	106	May 6	106	May 6	108 May 6	103½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 ....J J*	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 ....J J*	140	May 24	132	Jan 21	140 Oct 29	140	..
Do registered ....J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 ....J J*	122	Mar 6	121	Apr 22	121 Aug 16	122¾	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908. *A O	110	Feb 14	108	Oct 11	108 Oct 11	105	..
Wis. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938 ....*J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11,99	124½	..
Do registered ....*J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 ....M S*	111	Aug 15	104	Jan 9	111 Aug 15	103½	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 ....*J J	111¾	Oct 23	110¾	Aug 9	111¾ Oct 23	112¼	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934. *A O	..	....	..	....	126¾ Ja 13, 00	125	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 ....*A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,00	110¾	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 ....J J*	94¾	Feb 15	94	Feb 9	94¾ Feb 15	93	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 ....M N*	109¾	Feb 15	106¾	Feb 25	109¾ Feb 25	106¾	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 ....*J J	67	Jan 12	57	Jan 12	67 Aug 22	..	67
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land gr. gtd. g. 6s, 1918. J J	91¾	Jun 3	91¼	Jun 3	91¾ June 3	82	87
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926. J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe. 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905. J D*	101¼	Nov 12	98¾	Jan 24	101 Nov. 12	101	101¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949. J D	94¾	Feb 15	83	Jan 3	94¾ Nov. 16	94½	94⅞
Do do registered ..... J D	89	Oct 14	80	Oct 14	89 Oct. 14	89	92
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949. F A*	103¾	Jul. 12	100	Feb 14	103¾ Nov. 15	102	102¾
Do registered	99¾	Jan 1, 00	..	....	99¾ Jan 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5%s, Aug., 1929. J D	89¾	Apr 11	83¾	Jan 18	88¾ Nov 14	87¾	96½
Cal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 ....F A*	113¾	Jun 24	108¾	Mar. 22	111 Oct 15	110¾	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	107¾	Nov 15	107¾	Feb 23	107¾ Nov 15	107¾	..
Do R. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931 ....*M N	107¾	Oct 16	100¾	Jan. 3	107¾ Oct 16	107¾	..
E. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, 1st gtd., 1937. J J*	113¾	Jun 27	110	Jan. 2	112 Nov 15	111¾	112½
Do con. g. 6s, 1st gtd., 1912 ....A O*	111¾	Apr 29	110½	Apr. 8	111¾ Oct 2	110¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1st gtd., 1921 ....*A O	95	May 27	93¾	Jan 22	91 Nov. 1	..	96
Hous. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933 ....M N*	109¾	Feb 20	105¾	Feb 21	105¾ Nov. 15	103¾	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 5s, 1920 ....J J*	125	Feb 26	123	Aug 15	123 Aug. 15	125	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	137¼	Jan 29	136	Apr. 29	137 June 10	133	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 ....J J*	107¾	Mar 29	103¾	Nov. 7	103¾ Nov. 7	102	..
San A. & A. Pa. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 ....J J	79¾	Jan 17	77¾	Jan 3	80¾ Nov 16	83	85½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 ....F A*	110¾	Feb 8	110	Apr 11	110 Apr 11	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S*	..	....	..	....	108¾ Nov. 17,00	110	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 ....J J*	111¼	Jan 23	103¾	Jan 2	105¾ July 25	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909-10. J J	114¾	Jun 6	110¾	Apr 1	111½ Sept 25	112¾	..
S. F. of Cal. 1st g. 4s, Se. A, 1906. *A O	111¾	Jan 30	107	Nov 6	107 Nov 6	107	107¾
Do do Series B	109¾	Jan 22	109¾	Apr 29	109¾ Apr 29	108	..
Do do 5s Cons. g. 1943	120¾	Jan 2	120¾	Jan 2	120¾ Jan 2	120	..
Do 1st gu. Series B and C, 1912. A O	120	Jan 10	120	Feb 15	120 Jan 10	116	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 ....M N*	..	....	..	....	107 Nov 15,00	110	..
Do do stamped	110	Jan 2	110	Nov 18	110 Nov 18	106¾	109½
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 ....J J	111	Mar 7	108¾	May 1	108¾ Jan 2	115	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 ....J J	114¼	Oct 14	114	Mar 22	114¼ Oct 14	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M S*	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 9	108 Oct 16	108	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	111¼	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 ..... A O*	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113 Jan 4	110¼	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 ....J J*	121	Jun 25	111¾	Jan 4	120¾ Nov 16	120¼	120⅝
Do registered ..... J J*	120¼	Nov 15	116	Jun 4	120¼ Nov 15	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996. J J	112	Sep 25	100	Jan 21	112 Sept 25	113	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951. *J J	100½	Nov 14	96	Oct 3	100½ Nov 16	100½	101
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 ....*M S	116¾	Feb 5	111½	Sep 17	116 Nov 9	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 ..... J J*	120	Mar 25	120	Mar 25	120 Mar 25	116	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 ..... J J*	96½	Oct 29	93	Jul 13	93⅞ Nov 15	95¼	97
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 ..... J J*	121	Jun 12	119¾	Mar 21	121 June 12	120	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5s, 1930. J J*	129¼	Apr 25	117½	Jan 29	110 Nov 7	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 ..... M N*	121	Apr 10	117	May 28	118 Nov 16	118	119
Do do registered	115	Jun 21	115	Jun 21	115 June 21	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 ..... *J J	129	Jun 1	124½	Feb 7	127⅞ Sept 26	127	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 ..... J J*	129	Apr 8	124½	Jan 24	126 July 16	124	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938. M S*	95½	Nov 2	95	Sep 27	95½ Nov 13	95	96¼
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 ..... *J J	124½	Jun 22	121	Jul 9	122 Nov 2	123	126
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 ..... M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼ Jun 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 ..... *A O	111⅛	Jul 10	109	Apr 10	110 Oct 14	100	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948. M N*	..	....	..	....	83 De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 ..... *M N	117	Oct	2	113	May 15 117 Oct 2	116	117
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 ..... *M N	116	Aug 14	115	Jun 10	116 Aug 14	116	117
Do serial, Series D ..... A O*	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E ..... *A O	114	Sep 10	114	Sep 10	114 Sept 10	113	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924. *F A	..	....	..	....	91½ Se. 4, 00	88	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 ..J J*	120¾	Jun	8	110	Apr 23 120½ Nov 7	120	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 ..*M N	110	Jun 26	106	Jan 4	107 Nov 15	108½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939. J J	..	....	..	....	117 Jul 25,00	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939. A O*	116	Mar 18	113¾	Oct	8 114½ Nov 15	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 ..... F A*	116¾	May 23	115	Nov 12	115 Nov 12	115	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 ..A O	115	Mar	6	113	Mar 6 113 Mar 6	112¾	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905. *M S	104	Feb 15	104	Feb 15	104 Feb 15	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 200 ..... *J D	120¾	Nov 11	113½	Jan 4	120½ Nov 15	120	120½
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 ..Mar.	100	Jan 22	90	Jan 7	95 Nov 7	..	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931. *J J	111	Jun 18	110¾	Jun 13	111 June 18	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935. ..J J*	117½	Apr 10	113	Jul	9 115 Nov 14	115	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 ..... *J D	106¾	May 17	103	Jun 12	107 Nov 8	105¾	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 ..A O*	115¾	Jan 14	112½	Nov 13	112½ Nov 13	112½	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990. *A O	93¾	Jul 16	93	Jan 14	96¾ Nov 13	96	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 ..... J J*	95	Sep 26	86	Jan 24	93 Oct 31	92½	94
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916. L.t.* J D	..	....	..	....	130¾ Jne 25,00	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925. J J*	83¼	Apr 30	68	Feb 14	90 Oct 4	..	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950 ..... *A O	85¾	May 22	73	Feb 14	82 Nov 13	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946. J D	100	Nov 2	98	Jan 2	100 Nov 2	100	102
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928. *J D	109¼	Nov 13	106¼	Jul 17	100¼ Nov 13	109	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947. J J*	107	Jun 24	103½	Jul 24	108 Nov 16	106	106¼
Do registered ..... J J*	106¾	Jun 14	104	Apr 26	104½ Sept 4	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911 ....*M N	129	May 2	103	Mar 19	108 Nov 16	106½	108½
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909 ..... J J*	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	110 Apr 23	107	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946 ..*J D	105¼	Apr 3	101¾	Jul 22	103½ Nov 16	103½	104
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922. *F A	130	Jan 21	125	Aug 16	129 Nov 16	127¾	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946. J

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	527½	535
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 01	295	300
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	302	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	420	430
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	130	140
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	190	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	320	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1901	4075	4175
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	195	..
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	610	625
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	385	388
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	415	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3255	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	765	775
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	165	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	240	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Oct. 6, 01	410	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	685	700
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	565	575
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	510	..
Lincoln National	300,000	19	Q	Nov. 1, 01	910	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	275	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	155
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	255	275
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	145	155
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	650	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	155	165
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 01	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1400	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	315	325
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	215	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 15, 01	160	170
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1901	95	..
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	185	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov. 1, 01	210	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	590	605
People's ($50)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	270	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	110	120
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	690	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	115	145
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 01	110	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	Nov 11, 01	250	260
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	620	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	285	290
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1905	1910
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	535
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	440	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 01	1450	1500
Fifth Avenue	500,000	5	S	Sep. 30, 01	900	1050
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	690	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 01	295	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 01	415	..
&nickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	240
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	12	S	Aug. 1, 01	350	360
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	275	285
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 01	320	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 01	935	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	330	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	505	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1185	1205
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1275	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 01	975	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	245	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	300	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	525	535
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	270	275
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Oct. 10, 01	1375	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	425	445
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1680	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	420	445
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	205	215

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	15	19
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112	112½
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 01	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	79	81
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	89	91
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105	106
	835					
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	45	46
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac	3,733,200	..	..	.....	20	21½
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	90	91
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	70½	72½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106½	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	70	80½
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	70	72
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1901	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 5s, 1939	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind.,Nat.& Ill.bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	100	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	99	101
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	298	302
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	60	62
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	84	85
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	130	135
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	July, 1901	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	98	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107	107½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1900	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	85	95
Am. Ft's Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*3½	50
American Can	‡44,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	19
American Can pf.	‡44,000,000	..	..	.....	64¾	65½
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	84	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	31	32
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,380,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¾
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 01	54	58
Am Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	..	Oct. 15, 01	58	60
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep., 1901	93	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	8½	9½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	64	68
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*13⅜	14
Brit. Excheq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	99	99⅝
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	½
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	112	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99	101
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Aug., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Sep. 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	10	13
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	12	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	6	6½
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	74	70
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	..	..	.....	87½	88
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	18	19
Do preferred	1,030,300	..	..	.....	..	40
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	2¼	3
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	5	6
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1⅝
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	59	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	99½	101
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	13	13½
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1900	45	50
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,650,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 01	110	120
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
Internat. Salt cts.	.....	..	..	.....	23½	32
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	7	Q	Oct. 1, 01	116	121
Mark's Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	173	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	20	30
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 01	83	87
Nat. Gramaphone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 01	100	105
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	165	175
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅞	6½
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31	31½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	92	94
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	½
P. B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*23	30
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 01	230	240
Do preferred	2,250,000	4	Q	Oct. 15, 01	290	295
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	101½	102

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	112	120
Commonwealth	1,000,000	3	S	July 6, 01	97	102
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	615	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	85	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	133	137
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	298	305
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	197	203
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	115
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	135
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Unit'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Wchester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	340	..
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	500	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	247	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	103
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100¼	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	24½	24⅝
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112¼
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	112	114
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108¼	112
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118½	120
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	102	103
Chris'r & 10th St.	850,000	2	Q	July, 1901	180	190
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	43	47
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 01	100	104
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	4	Q	Nov. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	109	110
Dry D., E.B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	114	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & GrandSt	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	380	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	238,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Kansas Electric. B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	*660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	99
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	104	107
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	30½	31¼
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	30⅝	31¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	216	220
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1901	173	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	330,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	117	117½
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	23	28
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	64	70
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	102	105
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	114½	117
Twenty-third St.	900,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	.....	..	..	.....	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Union Ry. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	113
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	116	118
Do 1st 4s, 1934	11,565,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 10, 01	88½	88¾
Unit. Trac., Prov.	25,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	91	91½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	8,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	103	113
Wchester Electric 5s, 1943	8,455,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	113½	114½
Worcester Traction pf.	560,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	105	108
	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100½	110½

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized.

NOV

1901

OUR LONDON CABLE.

Continued from Page 1.

There are comparatively small holdings of American rails here now.

As for the market generally, it has been as dull as usual. Consols took two feeble flights; the first, because of the enigmatic nature of the Premier's Mansion House speech, and the second, because of the vague rumors of coming peace. Mr. Gladstone's dictum that consols are the most sagacious of all inanimate things seems no longer true.

The day after some widely published reports that several South American States were disposed to resent the interference of the United States some South American stocks rose, but it is denied that they did so because of these rumors.

The failure of Seminario Frères of Paris on Friday, although comparatively unimportant, yet adds to the complications of the Paris market.

The situation in Berlin is reported to be unimproved.

The hearing for arbitration as to the comparative merits of the Yerkes and Gans systems of electric traction for the underground roads is finished, leaving the matter seemingly as much muddled as before. Mr. Yerkes is still confident of a triumph, and is full of plans for branches to connect with the existing roads. E. A. D.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Consolidated Lake Superior Company annual meeting.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Catawissa Railroad dividend payable on preferred.
Rapp & Speidel Iron Works' annual meeting 2p.
United States Steel Corporation books close for dividend on common.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

American Cereal Company dividend payable.
American Soda Fountain Company dividend payable on first preferred.
Barney & Smith Car Company books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Oil Companies of California books close.
Detroit United Railway dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Gas Light Company dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company books close.
Mexican Northern Railroad dividend payable Dec. 2 to holders of record this date.
National Biscuit Company books close for dividend on preferred.
Park Steel Company books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg Brewing Company dividend payable on common and preferred.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway special meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Company dividend payable on preferred.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company dividend payable.

Friday, Nov. 22.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, adjourned meeting.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company books close.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

Lexington and Eastern Railway annual meeting.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company dividend payable.

BOSTON BUSINESS SHRINKS.

There is still too much uncertainty as to the future of the copper industry to warrant any pronounced buying of copper stocks, and what home securities has Boston to trade in other than coppers? New York now has all our railroads except the Père Marquette, and will probably soon have that. Montreal has taken control of the Dominion Coal and Dominion Iron and Steel, two of Henry M. Whitney's propositions. New England Gas and Coke, at one time an active issue, is now facing reorganization, with the stock selling at 5⅝ and the 5 per cent. bonds at 51, and trading in these is now nil. Erie Telephone has been gradually shrinking out of sight, having declined from 120 to 20, and will probably soon lose its identity by having its properties taken over by the Bell Telephone Interests.—Boston Globe.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked. Nov. 16.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.		Range in 1901. Lowest.		Last Sale.	
215	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July,	1901 3½	..	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
81	85	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,155,000	Oct.	1, 1901 3	91	June 18	80	Sep. 30	82½	Nov. 9, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct.	1, 1901 1½	..	..	77	Jan. 7	79	July 15, 1901
190	200	Am. Coal.	1,500,000	Sep.	3, 1901 5	180½	Sept. 25	180	Apr. 8	180½	Sep. 26, 1901
36	42	Am. Snuff.	11,001,700	..	..	49½	June 8	26	Mar. 18	46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,350	..	..	2½	Mar. 20	2	Jan. 10	2½	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	Am. Tobacco pf.	34,000,000	Nov.	1, 1901 3	150	July 12	127	Jan. 2	146½	Oct. 24, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sep.	6, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,663,000	Oct.,	1901 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
105	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July,	1901 2	..	..	..	..	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
130	140	Bur., C. R. & Northern.	7,150,000	Aug.	1, 1901 3	136	Sept. 24	120	Feb. 25	136	Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction.**	12,000,000	Oct.	1, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke.	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 15, 1898
196	..	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	110,696,800	Sep.	25, 1901 1½	190¾	Apr. 30	138½	Jan. 4	*195	Nov. 4, 1901
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction.	15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	Apr. 23, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	6,500,000	Oct.	1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Oct.	1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. & Union Traction.	20,000,000	..	..	20¾	May 28	12	Jan. 17	19¾	Oct. 9, 1901
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct.	25, 1900 1¼	60	May 28	54¾	Feb. 11	60	June 7, 1901
194	199	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug.	20, 1901 3½	201	Apr. 11	180	Mar. 29	198	Oct. 22, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	11,243,700	Sept.	1, 1901 1¾	*195	May 4	*189	June 24	*189	Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1¼	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	¾	Oct. 31, 1900
128	130	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug.	21, 1901 4	142½	Apr. 29	116	Mar. 19	130	Oct. 25, 1901
170	182½	Commercial Cable.	13,333,300	Oct.	1, 1901 1¾	189	May 7	166½	Feb. 16	153	July 11, 1901
74	..	Consolidation Coal.	10,250,000	Feb.	1, 1901 2	65	Aug. 2	56¾	Jan. 30	65	Aug. 2 1901
20¾	24	Crucible Steel.	25,000,000	..	..	27¼	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24½	May 10, 1901
83	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep.	30, 1901 1¾	85¼	Oct. 15	81¼	Feb. 28	84¾	Nov. 2, 1901
..	..	**Den. & Southwestern pf.**	2,000,000	Nov.	10, 1901 1¾	90	July 29	69	July 29	69	July 29, 1901
110	135	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	783,500	Aug.	1, 1901 7	130	April 1	123	Feb. 13	130	April 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas.	4,825,500	May	15, 1901 2½	82	May 11	72½	Sep. 26	72½	Sep. 26, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July,	1901 8½	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan.	14, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
82	90	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct.	16, 1901 2½	96	Apr. 1	81	Jan. 4	83½	Oct. 31, 1901
..	..	**Ft. Worth & R. G.**	3,108,100	..	..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct.	1901 1¼	101¼	June 19	24¾	Oct. 16	25	Oct. 16, 1901
..	..	Green Bay & Western.	2,500,000	Feb.	1, 1901 3	59½	Apr. 8	50	Feb. 18	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin.**	3,329,100	Oct.	15, 1901 2	112	Jan. 12	100	Oct. 29	59¾	Apr. 8, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,800,380	Nov.	1, 1901 1¼	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 29, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Nov.	1, 1901 1½	..	..	..	..	*102¾	July 11, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
95	105	Homestake Mining.	21,000,000	Oct.	25, 1901 50c	*103½	Oct. 24	75	Jan. 8	*105	May 20, 1899
106	..	**Ill. Central** leased line.	10,000,000	July,	1901 2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	*106¼	Oct. 24, 1901
35½	39½	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	Apr.	2, 1900 1¾	46¾	Sept. 11	24½	Jan. 22	106	Mar. 30, 1901
42	45	**Keokuk & Des Moines** pf.	1,524,600	Sep.	1, 1901 1	45½	Sep. 30	24	Jan. 2	35	Sept. 13, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western.	4,000,000	Jan.	1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	44	Oct. 21, 1901
8	10½	Kingston & Pembroke.	2,204,000	..	..	11	Aug. 14	8	Mar. 6	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	April	2, 1901 1	50	Mar. 13	40	Mar. 8	8	Oct. 21, 1901
18½	22	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.).	4,000,000	Jan.	1, 1900 1	22	June 18	12	Jan. 3	50	Mar. 13, 1901
50	57	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July	1, 1901 3	62¼	June 14	50½	April 26	16	Oct. 17, 1901
332	350	**Lake Shore.**	40,486,500	July	29, 1902 3½	310	Oct. 18	*230	Apr. 11	57	Aug. 27, 1901
8¾	12	**Manhattan Beach.**	5,000,000	..	..	22	Apr. 8	8	Oct. 12	$310	Oct. 18, 1901
65	78	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July	1, 1901 2½	75	June 6	70	May 16	8½	Oct. 31, 1901
39¾	41	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,948,700	..	..	40	Sep. 27	27	Jan. 9	75	June 4, 1901
91¼	96	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug.	31, 1901 2	96	Sep. 18	76½	Jan. 15	39½	Nov. 7, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Nov.	1, 1901 1½	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18	91	Oct. 15, 1901
196½	198	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	July	1, 1901 3½	197¼	Apr. 9	192	Jan. 12	118	Apr. 18, 1901
85	88½	**Nat. Lead** pf.	14,904,000	Sep.	16, 1901 1¾	93¾	June 13	81	May 16	197	Nov. 6, 1901
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil.	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	85¼	Oct. 31, 1901
82	83¼	National Salt.	7,200,000	Aug.	1, 1901 1½	89	Mar. 21	82	Oct. 3	5½	June 9, 1901
62	65	National Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov.	0, 1901 1¾	84	Mar. 21	67¾	Oct. 10	82	Oct. 22, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem.	8,863,650	..	..	430	Apr. 3	420	Apr. 1	62	Nov. 8, 1901
136½	139	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct.	1, 1901 1¾	139	Feb. 21	136	Mar. 29	430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July	10, 1901 5	205	Jan. 12	204	Feb. 4	136	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	1,500,000	Oct.	15, 1901 1¾	*178	June 3	*178	June 6	*205	Oct. 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,900,000	Oct.	10, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	*178	June 3, 1901
..	..	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Nov.	5, 1901 1	1700	May 9	77½	Jan. 21	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Sept.	3, 1901 1	$..	..	$..	..	122¾	Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis.	621,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	*94	Dec. 15, 1899
10	11	Ontario Mining.	15,000,000	Oct.	1, 1901 10c	13	Sep. 23	6½	Jan. 8	7	Nov. 2, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation.	19,336,000	July	1, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	10⅞	Oct. 26, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,121,200	July	1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	*..	Nov. 18, 1899
..	..	**Panama.**	7,000,000	Mar.	28, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	Park Steel Company pf.	5,000,000	Sept.	2, 1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 23, 1897
..	85	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug.	15, 1901 2	80	Nov. 2	83½	Jan. 9	*110	June 28, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company.	16,710,350	Oct.	20, 1901 1½	108	May 27	99¾	Mar. 22	80	Nov. 2, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1901 2	..	..	..	..	104	July 5, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July,	1901 3	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Oct.	8, 1901 1¾	*195	Nov. 9	*188½	June 8	*137	Mar. 4, 1899
190	..									*195	Nov. 9, 1901
3¾	4	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	5¼	May 31	1¼	Apr. 22	4	Nov. 4, 1901
9	11	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May	10, 1901 ⅛	12¾	May 23	7	Mar. 25	11¼	Oct. 15, 1901
214	..	**Rens. & Saratoga.**	10,000,000	July	1, 1901 4	215	Oct. 25	215	Oct. 25	215	Oct. 25, 1901
..	..	Rio Grande West. pf.	957,900	Aug.	1, 1901 1¼	108	June 19	98	Feb. 18	100	July 12, 1901
138½	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg.	10,800,000	Nov.	15, 1901 1¾	140	Apr. 24	135	Jan. 5	137¾	Sep. 24, 1901
21½	23½	**St. J. & Grand I. 2d pf.**	3,500,000	..	..	36	June 5	20	Jan. 24	22½	Nov. 7, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certfs.	..	..	..	65½	Jan. 3	56¾	Mar. 22	60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	July	1, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	200	Mar. 16, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	999,925	July,	1901 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,649,400	July	15, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*14	Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,600	July	15, 1901 2½	..	..	..	..	*25	Apr. 9, 1899
5¼	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western.	4,976,940	..	..	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
153	160	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	3,000,000	Oct.	1, 1901 1¾	157	Sept. 10	147	Aug. 22	157	Sept. 10, 1901
14	15¾	**Union Bag & Paper.**	16,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72½	73	Union Bag & Paper pf.	11,500,000	Oct.	1, 1901 1¾	19¾	June 17	12	Apr. 12	15¾	Nov. 8, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry.	3,000,000	Oct.	1, 1901 1¾	73	June 17	65	Apr. 11	72½	Nov. 8, 1901
..	..	U. N. J. R. & Canal.	21,240,400	July	29, 1901 3½	255½	Aug. 8	276	Sept. 24	66	July 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,223,000	Sep.	30, 1901 3½	..	..	..	..	276	Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1901 3½	..	..	..	..	105	Oct. 24, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street.	12,150,000	Aug.	15, 1901 1¾	..	..	..	..	*175	Nov. 11, 1899
..	..	Western Gas.	4,000,000	July	20, 1901 3	..	..	..	..	130	Aug. 3, 1899
										*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. ‡Sales reported to have occurred outside the Stock Exchange at 173 on Sept. 24. §Sale of an odd lot at 325 on Nov. 9. **Annual rate 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 1, 1901, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable	Books Close.	Books Open.
A., T. & S. F. (com., semi-annual)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 23	Dec. 2
Catawissa pf.	2½	Nov. 19	Holders of record Oct. 31	
Chesapeake & Ohio.	1	Nov. 27	Nov. 7	Nov. 27
Chestnut Hill.	1½	Dec. 1	Holders of record Nov. 15	
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Germantown & Morristown.	2	Dec. 4	Holders of record Nov. 4	
Mexican Northern (quarter).	1	Dec. 2	Holders of record Nov. 20	
Norfolk & Western (com.	1	Dec. 16	Dec. 3	Dec. 20
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 19
Northern Pacific pf. (final).	1	Jan. 1	Holders of record Dec. 19	
North Pennsylvania (quarter).	2	Nov. 20	Nov. 14	Nov. 20
Pennsylvania (semi-annual).	2½	Nov. 30	Holders of record Nov. 4	
Pennsylvania (extra).	1	Nov. 30	Holders of record Nov. 4	
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter).	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co. (quarter).	1½	Dec. 16	Holders of record Nov. 23	
Detroit United Ry. (quarter).	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 20	Dec. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express Co. (semi-annual).	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 23	Dec. 2
Adams Express Co. (extra).	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 23	Dec. 2
Am. Cereal Co. (quarter).	1	Nov. 30	..	..
Am. Cotton Oil Co. pref. (deferred).	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Am. Cot. Oil Co. pf. (semi-annual).	3½	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
American Express (semi-annual).	4	Dec. 1	Holders of record Nov. 20	
American Express (extra).	4	Dec. 1	Holders of record Nov. 20	
Am. Light & Traction Co. (J. C.), pf. (quarter).	1½	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 3
Am. Soda Fountain Co. pf.	2	Nov. 20	Holders of record Nov. 15	
Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Am. Sugar Refining Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Bell Telephone (Pa.).	2	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Boston Land Co.	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Brunswick Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Buffalo Gas Co. (quarter).	1½	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter).	2	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (extra).	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (extra).	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Consolidated Gas Co. (quarter).	1½	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 3
Consolidated Gas Co. (extra

NOV

1901

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICES 32 LOMBARD ST., E. C. 30 PALL MALL, S. W.

Capital.... $2,000,000. Surplus.... $4,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.
Acts as Trustee for Corporations, Firms & Individuals; and as Guardian, Executor & Administrator. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates; carefully selected securities offered for investment.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world;
ALSO COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
DRAFTS on all parts of Great Britain, France, and Germany BOUGHT and SOLD.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President. — ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE E. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President. — HENRY A. MURRAY, 3d Vice-President.
WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer. — JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Department.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. — F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Walter R. Gillette,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Alexander E. Orr,
George F. Baker,	G. G. Haven,	Augustus D. Juilliard,	Walter G. Oakman,
George S. Bowdoin,	E. H. Harriman,	James M. Jarvis,	Henry H. Rogers,
August Belmont,	R. Somers Hayes,	Richard A. McCurdy,	H. McK. Twombly,
Frederic Cromwell,	Charles R. Henderson,	Levi P. Morton,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
		Harry Payne Whitney.	

London Committee:
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Chairman: LEVI P. MORTON, DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, Vice President.
R. W. JONES, Jr., Vice President and Cashier.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Asst. Cashier.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, General Counsel.

Established 1833.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - $1,700,000.

182 and 184 Broadway.

DIRECTORS.

EDWIN GOULD,
EDWARD R. THOMAS,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
R. W. JONES, JR.,
HUGH KELLY,
WILLIAM F. CARLTON,
CHARLES E. LEVY,
CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS.

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,265,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.
Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
	Marshall Field.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.	
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.	
James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely,	George G. De Witt,
Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel T. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

HAVEN & STOUT

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

WHAT FOUR MEN MAY OWN.

A New York paper estimates the wealth of thirty-four men connected with the Northern Pacific settlement at $1,000,000,000. That is much money, but only $000,000,000 above the wealth of John D. Rockefeller, as said to be estimated by one of the richest and several other very rich men in New York. When the community of interest shall have worked to a natural conclusion, four men may own what thirty-four are supposed to own now. And after that there is no use going any further in that direction at present.—Boston Herald.

Fidelity Trust Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL..... 1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits... 1,475,000

OFFICERS.

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR....
2d Vice-Pres. and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER..Sec. and Treas

DIRECTORS.

John F. Dryden,	Jerome Taylor,
Jas. W. Alexander,	J. H. Ballantine,
James H. Hyde,	Wm. N. Coler, Jr.,
Leslie D. Ward,	William H. Staake,
Thos. N. McCarter,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Edgar B. Ward,	Henry S. Redmond,
William Bebeerer,	Charles A. Felch,
S. B. Jackson,	Bernard Strauss,
Uzal H. McCarter,	John C. Eisele.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1839

THE CALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,000,000

OFFICERS

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, President.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.	ALEXANDER H. STEVENS
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.	HENRY I. BARBEY.
THOMAS DENNY.	W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT
FREDERIC W. STEVENS.	CHAS. A. PEABODY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers' LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the world.

Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer S. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Goldsmith,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Wardell,
William R. Grace,	Riverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

H. W. Harris & Co., Bankers

CHICAGO. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 49 STATE ST., ALBANY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
12 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances
Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS, - - - - - - 71 BROADWAY.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Dealers in { High-Grade Investment Securities.
Cable Address, Hulch, New York. Telephone 2770 Cortlandt.

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.

Letters of Credit.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

Investment Securities.

Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $30,000,000
Surplus . . 3,500,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Wm. B. Franklin. George Isham Scott, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exch.
Ellis Wainwright, Special.

Franklin, Scott & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Astor Building { 10 Wall St. Baltimore Office 9 Pine St. 225 E. German St.
DEALERS IN BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Telephone 5870 Cortlandt. Cable Address "Franscot."

F. P. Moore & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
74 Broadway, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Letters of Credit IN Pounds Sterling AND Francs

ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.; 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg.; 66 Worth & 20 Thomas St.; 87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.; 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3462 John.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WARNER & CO.,
52 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY

Investment Securities.
Chicago, 228 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.
We make a specialty of Mexican Investments.
Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE, NO. 4820 CORTLANDT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light winds, mostly northerly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,182. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MOORISH RULER

London Times Correspondent Received by Abdul el Aziz.

THE SULTAN WISHES REFORMS

But Is Hampered by Surrounding Influences—Made an Excellent Impression on His Visitor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A correspondent of The Times, wiring from Marakesh, (City of Morocco,) states that he has just had a long audience of the Sultan of Morocco.

On entering the Palace, says the correspondent, he was conducted through an open square. On one side of it were cages, containing his Majesty's collection of wild beasts, while roaming about were Barbary wild sheep, gazelles, wild boars, and cranes.

Sultan Mulai Abdul el Aziz, the dispatch goes on to say, is tall and well built, with a most intelligent and most pleasant expression, and with fascinating manners. No interpreter was present at the audience, the conversation being in Arabic throughout.

There is, declares the correspondent, no doubt in regard to the soundness of the Sultan's views, but he is much hampered by surrounding influences, and honest Viziers are required. Abdul el Aziz makes no secret of his desire to see reform in every branch of the Government.

The correspondent expected to find a typical, expressionless Oriental, whereas he found a young man full of energy. He says he left the Palace more hopeful than ever that there is a possibility of a bright future for Morocco.

THE GERMAN UNEMPLOYED.

Uncertainty Regarding Commercial Policy a Main Cause of the Economic Crisis.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The industrial and commercial depression in Germany, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, are assuming a very serious aspect in consequence of the daily increasing number of the unemployed. Berlin alone, according to trustworthy estimates, has 35,000 unemployed, while the Socialist organs estimate the number at 80,000.

The financial position is also very unfavorable, says the correspondent. He adds that one of the main causes of the economic crisis is the uncertainty regarding the future commercial policy of the empire, combined with the belief that, on the basis of the proposed new tariff, it will be impossible to conclude commercial treaties with countries which, like Russia, have become the chief markets for the products of German industry.

It is pointed out with reference to the industrial distress that one effect of the new tariff scheme, if it is adopted, will be to impose an additional annual tax of 15s. on the bread consumed by the average working class family.

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS ACT.

Provision Regarding Sealing of Stores of Vessels in Australian Ports Put Into Effect.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Melbourne to The Times says the customs authorities, in pursuance of the provision of the Customs Regulations act, have sealed the stores of mail steamers at Sydney, in order to prevent the consumption of them while the vessels are in that port or traveling between Australian ports.

The companies' agents will probably test the validity of the law by breaking the seals outside territorial limits.

PRO-BOER FISHERMEN ATTACK BRITISH CREW.

Thirteen Dutchmen Board a Smack and Wound Several of the Sailors on It.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—An extraordinary demonstration of pro-Boerism is reported by a Brussels newspaper.

It seems that a Dutch fishing boat belonging to Ijmuiden, while off Wielingen Lightship, in the North Sea, pretended to be in distress and approached a British smack. Thirteen fishermen from the Dutch boat boarded the British craft and attacked the crew of the latter, shouting "Long live the Boers!" Several of the British were wounded.

It is alleged that before making the attack the Dutchmen locked their Captain in his cabin.

The British smack succeeded in escaping, and arrived at Ostend, where the Captain lodged a complaint with the British Consul.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to The Times from Wellington, New Zealand, says a severe earthquake has occurred in Canterbury Province. It did considerable damage. Cheviot township was devastated, a child was killed, and several persons were injured. The inhabitants are sleeping in tents.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

New Cafe, Hotel Victoria, Broadway and 27th St.—Adv.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

More Comment on the Suggested Understanding—Paris Paper Says France Would Have to be Considered.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Discussing the possibility of an Anglo-Russian understanding, the Paris Journal des Débats, quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, says two conditions are indispensable: First, Great Britain must cease to thwart Russian policy; secondly, she must cease to thwart French policy where the two powers are destined to live side by side.

After commenting on an editorial article in The Times of last Saturday regarding the importance of the Persian Gulf to British interests, the Journal des Débats insists again on the necessity of the British showing the same conciliatory spirit toward France as toward Russia.

The paper concludes with an expression of its belief that, by means of conditions equally acceptable to both Russia and France, an understanding between Great Britain and the Dual Alliance would be possible.

The article on the advisability of a Russo-British understanding which has caused so much comment in the Continental press was published by The Times on Oct. 29. The suggestion, however, did not originate with The Times, but in The National Review, and The Times's editorial was in reality a review of the magazine article.

The Times began by referring to the bitter animosity against Great Britain which has developed in Germany, and to the Pan-Germanic idea, which includes "the supersession of the Slav by the Teuton." The Times then spoke of the suggestion that Great Britain come to an understanding with Russia. "If," it said, "it were possible to strike a solid bargain, there is no real bitterness of feeling to divide the British Empire from the Russian Empire, and still less reason why either the one or the other should be made the cat's-paw of a third power." The paper, however, went on to point out that there "are doubtful elements in the suggestions." It said:

"The abstention of Russia from any attempt to interfere with the status quo in Egypt practically concedes nothing new, while, on the other hand, to give Russia, so far as we are concerned, a completely free hand in disposing of the Balkan Peninsula would be to ignore, not only the rights of the Sultan, but those of the independent States of Roumania and Bulgaria, which British policy has so largely contributed to establish and develop. To abstain from favoring the development of German schemes of expansion in Asiatic Turkey is another matter. Our proposed co-operation in securing for Russia a commercial outlet on the Persian Gulf does not appear to be balanced by any quid pro quo.

"By far the most important point, however, in these suggestions is that of an understanding, in the Far East, between Great Britain and Russia, including Japan and providing for her interests on the mainland. If such an understanding could be arrived at, recognizing—not in words only, but in reality—the predominant authority of the British Empire in the Yang-tse Valley, the similar position of Russia in Manchuria and Mongolia, and 'an exclusive sphere of influence in Korea for Japan, the foundation would be laid, no doubt, of a really conservative policy in regard to China.

"No reckless schemes of interference or partition would be possible in the face of an agreement between Great Britain, Russia, and Japan.

"How far a policy of this kind is within the limits of practical politics we do not undertake to say. If anything of the kind should turn out to be practicable, without disturbing other interests, which, as we have shown, might be dangerously touched, it would act, in many ways, as a sedative and neutralizing influence in Europe and all over the world."

THE ITALIAN TAXES ON FOOD.

Cabinet Approves Scheme to Abolish the Octroi Duties on Bread.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says Signor Carcano, the Finance Minister, has obtained the approval of the Cabinet for a scheme to abolish the octroi duties on bread, flour and other farinaceous products.

The scheme is more modest than those drafted by Signor Carcano two years ago and by Signor Wollemborg last Spring. The communal losses would be compensated partly by the State and partly by increasing other forms of local taxation.

The total cost to the State is estimated at about 3,000,000 lire, ($1,544,000.)

MUCH BLOODSHED AT BEIRUT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The disturbance at Beirut continue, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times. There has been much bloodshed.

THE ERIE'S TRAFFIC STOPPED FOR HARRIMAN.

Old Feud Between the Railroad and the Financier Is Ended at Last, and There Is Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 17.—For several years past there has been an open rupture between E. H. Harriman and the Erie Railroad. The road once refused to sell him a quantity of ashes, which he wished to use for filling in at the Goshen Driving Park, but the officials cheerfully gave them away to Village President Hock, who wanted them for the same purpose. Another time Mr. Harriman wished a certain train to stop at Goshen. The officials refused his request, but he again outwitted them by having a ticket purchased at Goshen for Binghamton. When the train stopped for the Western passenger to get on Mr. Harriman got off.

These past differences are said to exist no longer, having been adjusted when the big railroad deal went through the other day. This afternoon the Erie removed Mr. Harriman's big steam dredge from Central Valley to Southfield. The dredge, which had been used for excavating purposes, was so large that it projected far over the sides of the cars and blocked the trains on the other tracks. All traffic was suspended for a period of more than three hours.

SAFE BLOWERS RAID A TOWN.

Enter Every Store in Milan, Kan., and Elude Watching Citizens.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Nov. 17.—Safe-blowers raided Milan, a small town sixteen miles west of here, at an early hour this morning, and after entering every prominent store, among them one in which the Post Office is situated, wrecked the safe and fixtures of the Milan State Bank with dynamite. Two doors were blown off the safe, but the third, on which was the time lock, resisted the force of the explosives, and citizens who had been aroused by the noise rushed into the streets with shotguns and drove the robbers away before they had secured any plunder.

Believing the robbers were concealed in the bank, a posse kept watch until daylight when it was discovered they had escaped. Secreted in a vault in the bank was $4,000, which was not taken, and the robbers secured but a few dollars. Bloodhounds from Wichita were taken to Milan, but they refused to take the scent and the pursuit was abandoned.

YUKON MINERS WANT A FREE GOVERNMENT

Ready to Fight to Establish a Republic, It Is Said.

Conspiracy Against Dominion Rule Reported to be Widespread—Arms and Ammunition Provided.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—A story is published here to-day from Skagway, Alaska, under date of Nov. 6, telling of the discovery of what is alleged to be a huge conspiracy existing in Dawson and ramifying to Skagway, Victoria, Vancouver, and Seattle for the overthrow of the local government of the Northwest Territory and the establishing of a republic, with Dawson as its capital. According to the details of the story arms, ammunition, and provisions have been taken in over the railroad and cached at strategic points.

Prominent American residents of Skagway are said to be leaders in the conspiracy. Miners to the number of 5,000 are said to await the summon to arms, ready to fight for the independence from Dominion rule of the gold fields, camps, and towns. The plan is to overpower the mounted police, arrest the civil authorities, and take the Government into their own hands.

The rigors of the Arctic Winter would give the insurgents six months' immunity from attack by Canadian or British troops, and the adventurous arch conspirators hope for intervention or outside assistance by the time the melting of ice and snow will permit the invasion of their isolated republic.

It is further related that a hurried conference, lasting until midnight, was held at Skagway Nov. 5, at which were present Capt. Corrigan of the Northwest Mounted Police, who had arrived from across the Canadian border late that evening; Judge Brown of the United States District Court, United States Marshal Shoup, United States Attorney Frederich, and Major Hovey, commanding the United States troops at Skagway. This was the last of several hasty consultations between the civil and military representatives of the two powers in relation to the mysterious transportation of supplies into the interior, and rumors of a conspiracy to lead the miners in a revolt against the Canadian Government in the Northwest Territory.

Those present maintained subsequently the strictest silence concerning the new evidence laid before them, and their evident anxiety helped to confirm the rumors of conspiracy.

Capt. Corrigan took a train back across the border the next morning, while United States Marshal Shoup embarked on the first steamer for Seattle, which port he reached several days ago. The object of his visit was presumably to confer by telegraph with the authorities at Washington. He sailed yesterday afternoon on the Dolphin on his way back to Skagway.

MORE DEMANDS ON TURKEY.

Ambassador O'Conor Is Energetically Pressing the Claims of Great Britain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the British Ambassador to the Porte, the Right Hon. Sir Nicholas R. O'Conor, is energetically pressing the outstanding British claims.

The Ambassador's attitude impresses the Yildiz Kiosk and the Porte, adds the correspondent.

NO NEW CITY HALL, SAYS MAYOR MULVIHILL.

Bridgeport's Chief Executive, ex-Coal Shoveler, Will Fight Citizens' Cherished Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 17.—Dennis Mulvihill, the coal shoveler, who was elected Mayor of this city last week, announced to-night that he would begin his administration of reform by causing the abolition of the office of Fire Marshal and by preventing the consummation of the plans of the previous administration to erect a new City Hall at a cost of $500,000. The State Legislature authorized the issuance of bonds for the latter purpose.

The new City Hall Committee is composed of fifteen prominent citizens, the Chairman being Hugh Stirling, who was defeated for re-election as the Republican Mayoralty candidate against Mr. Mulvihill. The committee has been at work more than a year preparing for the building of the City Hall, and a short time ago detailed plans from Architects McKim, Mead & White of New York City were accepted. The occupants of the present City Hall were notified to move out by Dec. 1, so that it could be torn down, and the committee was about to advertise for bids. Mayor Mulvihill said to-night:

"I opposed the project to build a new City Hall from its inception. It is an injustice to the taxpayers. We can fix up the old building so that it will do for another ten years at least. I would not have a house built for myself if I had to borrow all the money, and I shall apply the same principle to the expenditure of the city's funds. A new City Hall here would mean a luxury. There will not be any if I can prevent it, and I think I can.

"Yes, I know that the committee in charge of the project will oppose me, but I am satisfied that I have the law on my side. I am also aware of the fact that they say that I have no legal right to do it. The Aldermen who were elected with me are in the majority in the Common Council, and they will help me by rescinding previous actions in relation to the matter."

The Fire Marshal has a salary of $1,000, and Mayor Mulvihill says the office is a sinecure.

BRIDE AND BRIDESMAID MIXED.

Bridegroom on the Point of Getting Wrong Wife; the Right One Interferes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—William Michaels and his bride, formerly Miss Mary Bowers, are amused, now that it is all over, because the groom nearly married the bridesmaid by mistake. Through a misunderstanding of marriage ceremony, Michaels escorted the bridesmaid up to the altar, and his best man marched up with the bride.

It was at the Canton Congregational Church last evening that the affair took place. The party assumed wrong positions, the bride's maid getting between the bride and the groom. When the Rev. Thomas Beadenkoff began the ceremony, he addressed the attendant instead of the bride. The bridesmaid in her perplexity allowed the groom to take her hand, whereupon the bride astonished the clergyman by stopping the ceremony. She quickly changed positions with her bridesmaid, and took the hand of the groom, and the mixed-up ceremony was hastily concluded.

POLICEMAN'S STRATEGY TO ARREST CHAUFFEUR.

Forms a Cordon of Patrolmen Across Seventh Avenue at Thirty-third Street.

The strategy of Policeman Patrick Cox of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night to stop and arrest a motor vehicle chauffeur whom he believed to be violating a city ordinance took the form of a cordon of policemen stretched across Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street. Policeman Cox got his man.

The prisoner was Alexandre Faure, twenty-five years old, of 144 Macdougal Street, chauffeur for John B. Martin, proprietor of the Hotel Martin, Ninth Street and University Place. Mr. Martin owns a gasoline machine, which looks as if it could go like the wind. Policeman Cox alleges that Faure has made a practice of speeding the machine on Seventh Avenue, sometimes going as fast as forty miles an hour. He has found it impossible, so he says, to even warn the young man that he was violating the law, so fast did he go.

About 9 o'clock Policeman Cox saw Faure and the machine going up the avenue. Faure had been to the Hotel Martin, and was on his way to a stable at Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. With him were a number of friends. According to Policeman Cox, Faure, after reaching the stable, started down the avenue again to show his friends how the machine worked. Cox had anticipated this, and called to his aid Policeman Edward Wanamaker and fifteen of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who were on duty on the west side of Seventh Avenue. Under Cox's direction they stood in a line across the avenue at Thirty-third Street, and did not budge when the machine approached them. Faure was obliged to stop, and at once was arrested.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station he said he understood but little English. When an interpreter explained to him, however, that he was accused of running the machine at a rate of forty miles an hour he laughed and declared that the machine could not possibly go faster than fifteen miles an hour. Nevertheless, Faure was locked up, and one of his friends took the machine back to the stable.

Half an hour later Faure was bailed out by F. Maurier, proprietor of the Hotel des Quatre Nations, at 134 West Twenty-eighth Street. Faure will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

RUNAWAY ON BROADWAY.

Horse Dashes Into a Street Car, Overturns a Runabout, and Throws Out Driver.

As John Heffernan, son of James Heffernan, Manager of the New York Cab Company, was returning alone from the Speedway yesterday afternoon in a runabout, the spirited horse which he was driving became frightened at the excavations at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, ran into a street car, overturned the runabout, throwing Heffernan from it and slightly injuring him.

Heffernan was driving down Broadway at a rather rapid rate. The horse became frightened, bolted, and Heffernan lost control of him.

As he ran across the Broadway tracks toward Thirty-fourth Street, a Sixth Avenue trolley car came along rapidly, and the horse struck it. Heffernan was thrown from the vehicle in front of the moving car, and would have been run over had not Policeman Lustbader of the West Thirtieth Street Station pulled him from the tracks as he fell.

For a few minutes there was much excitement within and without the car. The horse, in striking it, had broken a shaft of the runabout and two windows of the car, causing much fright to women occupants. As the horse turned away to run again, Lustbader, after saving Heffernan, jumped to the bit and stopped the horse.

While Lustbader took the horse to the stables at 118 West Thirty-second Street, Heffernan, who was dazed and somewhat bruised by his fall, was taken into a drug store. He refused to have an ambulance called, and later went alone to his home, at 130 West Thirty-second Street.

WHO WROTE "TRUTH DEXTER"?

A Collaboration of Miss Scott and Ernest Fenollosa of Boston, Latter's Divorced Wife Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—"Truth Dexter," the new novel of American life, is, according to the divorced wife of Ernest Fenollosa, formerly of the Boston Art Museum, a work of collaboration by Mr. Fenollosa and May Ledyard Scott of Mobile, Ala., who was the co-respondent in the divorce proceedings.

Ponkatuck Island, mentioned in the book, is owned by a well-known Boston man. It boasts of a Government life saving station, and absolutely no woman has ever set foot upon it since its private ownership, to which period the description in the book relates. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is a frequent guest of the owner, and from a knowledge of this circumstances undoubtedly arose the story that the Senator wrote the book. This Mr. Lodge emphatically denied, saying at the same time that he had never seen the book.

Mrs. Fenollosa says that the description of the private island are exactly as her husband gave them to her in frequent conversations. Quoting from page 187 of the book the words, "An imbricate roof of Japanese ivy," she says that she never heard a human being use the expression but Mr. Fenollosa, with whom it was a great favorite. At about the same place in the book Timothy Pickering is mentioned. Mrs. Fenollosa's maiden name was Pickering, and the description and circumstances connected with the mention of the name were those that she and her former husband often talked about. They could have emanated only from his pen, she says.

Again the book refers to "Bryan's Tatterdemalion Legions," another of Fenollosa's stock phrases. On page 199 is a description of wet pebbles and of quarts of various colors. It was Fenollosa's habit to bring home from his outings a pocket full of just such stones and to say: "They are dead in my hand, but just imagine an entire beach of them." On page 206 is a discussion of the triple alliance. This subject was his hobby.

GREAT PROSPERITY IN KANSAS.

Bank Deposits Greater by $20,000,000 than Before the Drought.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 17.—State Bank Commissioner Albaugh will to-morrow make public a marvelous prosperity story for Kansas. The deposits in National, State, and private banks aggregate $87,181,687, or $59.28 for every man, woman, and child in the State. Deposits have increased $20,000,000 since June 1, the beginning of the drought.

In all the 900 banks there is only $3,400 borrowed money. The surplus and undivided profits exceed $6,000,000. The average book value of all bank stock in the State is $140 a share of $100 face value.

Conscience-stricken Boy Kills Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—Paul H. Gierdorf, aged sixteen years, crawled under a barn at 1,320 Grand Avenue, and killed himself with a revolver several days ago. His body was not discovered until last night. He was a blacksmith's apprentice, and on the day of his suicide his employer gave him $2 with which to pay the rent on the barn. He did not pay the rent, and it is supposed that he used the money for other purposes, and was then so conscience-stricken that he ended his life. The revolver was found near his body.

Saratoga Arondack Water has the call for the side drink with all liquors and wines used by the habitues of the Hotel Imperial.—Adv.

TARIFF REVISION FINDS REPUBLICAN FRIENDS

Chairman Babcock Believes in a Reduction of Duties.

No Reason, He Says, Why American-Made Goods Should Be Sold Cheaper Abroad than at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There is an impression abroad that the "mossback" protectionists are fronted with the fight of their lives.

Congressman Babcock makes no secret of his conviction that the time is about ripe for a change of Republican policy in dealing with the tariff on foreign products. He sturdily asserts, however, that he is not a free trader. To-day he said: "I believe in the old theory and policy of protection, but there is no reason in the world why certain articles should be manufactured in this country and sold abroad cheaper than our own people are obliged to pay for them. The policy of protection is not injured by removing the tariff from such goods."

After reciting reasons for a reduction of duty on certain articles, he continued: "The demand for these reductions is growing, and the Republican Party must take cognisance of it. A reduction schedule such as I propose would not in any way affect the revenues of the Government."

There are many Republican leaders who privately indorse Mr. Babcock's views. One of these said:

"Babcock is all right, but I am afraid he is a little too previous. Perhaps the party is not yet ready to stand it. But there is no gainsaying that eventually it must. Babcock is blazing the way for it, but he has secretly many sympathizers in the Republican Party—men of power, too.

"The fact is many influential Republicans in both the East and West are beginning to feel that nearly all our manufacturing interests are now beyond the need of tariff protection. If our Steel Trust can send its manufactured goods to Europe and sell in competition with the English trade, I take it as proof that free trade in iron and steel will not hurt our folks. They are becoming too strong to be broken down by the underselling of the foreigners, the bugaboo of Horace Greeley, and the rampant protectionists of Clay's time.

"And if our steel trust, as it admittedly does, sends its manufactures to Europe and sells there cheaper than it does to our own people, that to me is much greater reason why the duty on certain lines of steel and iron goods should be entirely taken off or greatly reduced. There is no reason why foreigners should have benefits from our tariff which our own people do not enjoy. That is the chief point Babcock is making, and it is telling, even among New England protectionists. He is backed by his Wisconsin constituents, and will have support for his measure in quarters little suspected now."

HUNTERS LOST ALL NIGHT.

Henry Robinson and Smiley Withers of This City Found Exhausted and Almost Frozen in the Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Henry Robinson and Smiley Withers, two New York hunters, started from Livingston Manor on Friday morning for a hunting trip. After being out several hours they tried to retrace their steps, and wanderings for several hours brought them to the realization that they were lost. As the day drew to a close the cold became intense. They continued to wander, and soon were so exhausted that they could go no further.

They had no food, and their few matches were used early in the day in a fruitless attempt to light a fire. Before the next daylight they were almost frozen, and sunrise found them too weak to walk. At noon came the distant report of a gun. They fired their own pieces in the hope of attracting the other hunters' attention, and kept up the firing with persistent regularity. It was a long time before the others suspected that what they heard were signals of distress, but then they responded as quickly as possible.

One of them was "Bill Hank" Vanaken, a guide; the other a friend of his. They took Robinson and Withers to Vanaken's home, where they were revived. Both had suffered so much from exposure that they are not yet able to be moved. They were found on the side of the mountain twenty miles from where they had entered the forest.

BISHOP OFFERS A PRIZE.

Right Rev. J. J. O'Connor Will Give One for Best Name for His New Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—The Right Rev. Dr. John J. O'Connor, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, has offered a cash prize to the student or member of the Faculty of Seton Hall College who shall suggest the most appropriate name for the Bishop's new residence.

Recently the diocese purchased the handsome Summer residence of the late Eugene Kelly, the New York banker and philanthropist, in South Orange Avenue, adjoining Seton Hall College. The house has been renovated thoroughly, and Bishop O'Connor has just moved in. Formerly the Bishop lived at the college. Mr. Kelly called the place Montrose, but as this is the local name for a large section of South Orange, Bishop O'Connor wishes a new name for the place.

THE PAINES RECONCILED.

Little Adopted Daughter Helped to Bring the Boston Couple Together Again.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—An unexpected climax to the sensational family troubles of Dr. Sumner Paine and his wife has taken place. After being separated for several months, with their respective suits for divorce still pending in the courts, the two have become reconciled and are living together. The little adopted daughter, over the custody of whom there was so much controversy, played a prominent part in the reconciliation.

Those acquainted with the circumstances of Dr. Paine's separation from his wife remember how he chased Peter F. Damm, a music teacher, across the Common. After that came Dr. Paine's arrest, then his charges against Damm, Damm's suit for $10,000 damages, Mrs. Paine's libel for divorce, and a similar libel on the part of the doctor. The reconciliation will cause the several lawsuits, including Damm's, to be quashed.

Hair to $300,000 a Woodchopper.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 17.—A lumberman named John Lequeince, who has had quarters at the head of the lakes for the past two years, has received formal notice of having fallen heir to 1,500,000f. The woodsman is rather shy of his fortune for some reason, and does not wish to go back to France, declining to discuss the matter. But it is known that he has placed the matter in the hands of an attorney to make the collection through the French Consul at St. Paul, Minn. Lequeince, in the face of his good fortune, has hired out to work in the woods.

New Cafe, Hotel Victoria, Broadway and 27th St.—Adv.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS FOUND DEAD IN BURNED HOUSE.

Marshals Went to Arrest Will Mathis, Suspected of Counterfeiting and Making Illicit Whisky.

OXFORD, Miss., Nov. 17.—John R. Montgomery, Deputy United States Marshal pro tem., a respected citizen of Oxford, and Deputy United States Marshal Hugh Montgomery of Pontotoc left here yesterday for the purpose of arresting Will Mathis, an alleged counterfeiter and moonshiner, who lives twelve miles east of this place.

Early this morning Hugh Montgomery's horse was found standing at the gate to the grounds of Curdy Hall, a neighbor of Mathis's, and Mathis's house burned to the ground. Upon further investigation two partially burned bodies with crushed skulls were found in the ashes of the burned building, which have been identified as the remains of the Deputy Marshals.

John A. Montgomery's horse has not been found, and it is supposed that Mathis made his escape on him after the men had been killed and the house set on fire. Mathis's wife was at her father's, a few miles from her burned home, and she says she and her husband left home yesterday, her husband leaving the country.

Mathis was indicted last Summer for making and passing counterfeit money, and was out on a $2,000 bond. The principal witness against him was a negro living in the same neighborhood, and a month ago was assassinated.

The two Montgomerys went out to arrest Mathis for making illicit whisky, and it is supposed that they were prevailed upon to remain for the night and were shot while guarding their prisoner.

A posse of thirty or forty of the leading citizens of Oxford went out to the scene of the murder to-day, and every effort will be made to capture Mathis.

TO FIGHT THE NEW RAILROAD SYNDICATE.

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota Says the Northern Securities Company's Formation Violates the Law.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 17.—Gov. Van Sant arrived from St. Paul this evening. When asked about the incorporation of the Northern Securities Company in New Jersey, he made the following statement:

"The great railway deal in New York, having for its object the uniting of two great competing and parallel lines—the Northern Pacific and Great Northern—is a matter of great public interest. There is justly a widespread opposition to it in our State. I do not know whether it can be prevented, but it is my intention to ask Attorney General Douglas, upon his return, to bring suit in the name of the State to prevent if possible the consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies.

"It is clearly in open violation of the plain intent and purpose of the law. If, under existing law, the consolidation cannot be prevented, I feel that I would be justified in calling an extra session of the Legislature to take the necessary steps successfull to resist it if it can be accomplished by this means. Believing it to be my plain duty, I shall leave no stone unturned to prevent this contemplated consolidation. Owing to the great interest of our State and people at stake, it should and will be a fight to a finish. If the will of the people of Minnesota can be trampled upon in this manner, the sooner this fact is ascertained and understood, the better."

METEOR FIRES AN OIL LAKE.

Falls Into a Large Body of Oil in Indian Territory—Splendid Display of Leonids.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Tulsa, I. T., says that one of the largest lakes of oil in that vicinity caught fire from a falling meteor, and is now a burning mass.

The display of shooting stars was a magnificent one, and began at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Meteors came down in a great shower for about an hour and a half. They traveled in every direction, save straight up. It was almost as light as day, and occasionally large meteors of exceptional brilliancy were seen. These would explode and send out hundreds of fire balls, which would illuminate the heavens and die away instantly.

Each explosion was accompanied by a distinctly audible report, as of an airgun. The phenomena lasted until almost daylight, and even at that time some of the more brilliant of the meteors could be plainly seen.

Eyewitnesses say that the meteor which fell into the lake was several feet in diameter, and looked like a big ball of fire. As it came in contact with the oil there was a loud report, followed by a hissing noise, and immediately the territory around became as bright as day.

All efforts to extinguish the flames have been futile, and the owners of the gushers are now directing their efforts to keeping their other property from being consumed. The lake covers about one acre.

PROF. PICKERING'S DISCOVERY.

Harvard Man's Photograph of Spectrum of a Lightning Flash May Revolutionize Old Theories.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Prof. E. C. Pickering, Director of the Harvard Observatory, has made a discovery that, in his own words, "opens up possibilities of a very great future and bids fair to revolutionize all chemical and physical theories of the final composition of matter."

"The spectrum of a streak of lightning was photographed last July. From such a small beginning two discoveries have developed. Not only are the chemical elements so-called compounds, but it is likely that hydrogen itself, which chemical theorists have thought to be the one element of which the others would sooner or later prove to be compounds, seems to be of composite nature.

Prof. Pickering furnishes the above information in explanation of his circular of Nov. 16, called "spectrum of lightning," photographed July 21."

Other photographs made at about the same time show the curious fact that the spectrum of lightning is not always the same. Some of the photographs show a doubling of the bright lines. Prof. Pickering was at first inclined to believe that this was a sort of composite photograph, but he now concludes that the doubling looks as though hydrogen, the only element studied in the lightning spectrum, and hitherto believed to be least likely ever to be proved a compound body, is made up of at least three components.

This conclusion he bases upon the fact that there were thirty lines in the hydrogen spectrum on one photograph, three in another, and one in the third, the different flashes having been photographed under different circumstances.

Another remarkable circumstance in connection with the study of the Pickering spectra of lightning flashes is that they are similar to that of the second new star in the constellation Perseus, known as Nova Persei No. 2, which were taken on March 23, 1901.

The Special Magazine Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued Saturday, November 23d. It will contain many special features. Among them will be a series of articles outlining the plans made by the editors of the magazine for the coming year. It is believed that the readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW appreciate seeing this class of the day's literary news all brought together in one place on one day and in a single publication. To be sure of getting a copy of this publication, order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

STRIKING MINERS IN BATTLE WITH GUARDS

One Striker Killed, Another Dying—Three Guards Wounded.

Attacking Party Killed the Cattle of the Company and Fired Into Houses of Non-Union Employes.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 17.—Mining troubles in this district caused more bloodshed this morning. James H. Smith, a negro striker, is dead; George Crouch, another striker, is fatally wounded, while John West, Hut Dawson, and Nathan Bush, all guards, are wounded, none of them dangerously.

The trouble occurred at the mines of the Providence Coal Company, seventeen miles from here, where an attack began at an early hour. The attacking party, some seventy-five or eighty strong, first fired on the engine house, and in a few minutes the company's stables were surrounded.

Several animals were killed or disabled. By this time the guards were becoming active, and the attackers formed in a semi-circle over the brow of the hill. From there they poured a well-directed fire upon the houses occupied by non-union employes and their families.

Men aroused by the crash of bullets, rushed to small timber piles, arranged for use in such an emergency and from behind these returned the fire. The attacking party, sending volley after volley into this quarter, kept up a steady fire on the tipple, engine room, stable, and other buildings of the company, while the guards were doing effective work.

The battle raged for almost an hour and a half, when the assailants withdrew, leaving Smith dead and Crouch shot through on the field. How many wounded they took with them is not known, but the leader was seen to fall, and it is believed some of the party who went to the rescue were hurt.

County Judge Hall has started an investigation at Providence. An inquest was held, the Coroner's verdict being that the negro came to his death at the hands of the guards while defending life and property justifiably.

The news of the shooting spread like wildfire. It was not long before it reached Adjt. Gen. Murray, who at once commenced an investigation, opening communication with the Governor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IS NOT CATHOLIC, HE SAYS.

Bishop Burke, Roman Catholic, Says the Name Cannot Mean a National Denomination.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The discussion at the triennial council of the Episcopal Church in San Francisco on the proposition to call the Episcopal Church the Catholic Church in America caused Bishop Burke, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, to preach a sermon at to-day's mass on the growth of the Catholic Church in the United States.

He said that some years ago to be known as Catholic was to bear opprobrium, while to-day to be a Catholic was to merit respect and honor.

"Because of the meaning and signification and honor attached to the name Catholic," he continued, "one of the greatest of the Protestant denominations, the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, has considered seriously the changing of its name to 'the Catholic Church of America.'

"We can see by this example that it is no longer considered by our Protestant brothers a disgrace to be a Catholic. If it were, the clergy of that denomination would never have considered the adoption of the name.

"But how can they take the name when there is but one Catholic Church, and that the one whose head is and always has been in Rome? The meaning of the word Catholic is such that the Church cannot be confined to one nation.

"There can be no Catholic Church of America, for that would limit the Church to one continent. A Catholic Church cannot be national, for the meaning is that it extends throughout the world and is universal.

"Unless its priests are obeying the mandate of the Church to preach the word of God to all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, it cannot be called Catholic.

"The Catholic Church is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. Its teachings are not confined to any one nation, and its history does not extend back a few hundred years, but to the time of Christ, its founder. When the Declaration of Independence was signed there were in the United States about 80,000 Catholics. Now there are 12,000,000."

DRUNKEN HUNTERS RUN AMUCK

Six of Them Ride Their Horses Into an Oklahoma School and Kill a Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 17.—News of the death of Anna Green, a pupil of the Mount Hope (Oklahoma) School, who was shot by six drunken huntsmen Friday afternoon, has just been received here. A boy named John Williams was shot through the hand, and other pupils were more or less injured by flying bullets and broken glass in their mad rush to get out of the building. The men are now locked in jail.

According to Chief of Police Frank Grall the six men, all drunk, rode into town on horseback upon their return from a hunt in Indian Territory. After terrifying the citizens of the town by shooting and yelling two of the party went into a store, where they held up the proprietor, taking possession of his place, smashing his show cases, and destroying much property. They then mounted their horses and made for the school house, which they entered, riding.

Yelling and swearing they threw the teachers and pupils into a panic, discharging their weapons and riding about in the aisles, smashing desks, windows, and everything within reach. Some of the children attempted escape through the windows, among them Anna Green and John Williams. The former was hit in the right shoulder and fell.

After accomplishing their purpose at the school the six ruffians took to the highway. By this time, however, a posse had been formed, and all but two were captured. Their names are Frank Jocelyn, Andrew Hogarty, Sam Johnson, Mortimer O'Connor, Chris Burton, and Alexander Christie, all residents of Belmont, Oklahoma Territory. They were before this time consid

BROOKLYN EUCHRE PARTY HAS STRENUOUS WIND-UP

Three Hundred Women Players Lost Their Hat Checks.

When They Got the Wrong Bonnets and Wraps There Was a Scene of Wild Excitement.

Not the happiest society woman in Brooklyn just now is Mrs. Harriet Burton of 1,037 Fulton Street. Mrs. Burton is in fear of nervous prostration because of the many troubles she is experiencing as a result of the strenuous wind-up of a big progressive euchre party which she managed a few nights ago. The euchre was held in the Johnston Building, on Nevins Street, and was attended by about 300 women.

Up to the time when the playing ended and the winners stepped up to get their bits of hand painted china everything ran along smoothly, and the affair was pronounced a big success. There had been the usual ripples of excitement when a player now and then trumped her partner's ace and a little raving here and there over somebody's new hat or gown, but these were usual features and caused no serious interruption to the play.

It was after the prizes had been awarded to the winners and the players prepared to leave for home that things unlooked for happened. Mrs. Burton was receiving the congratulations of those who had lingered behind to tell her how much they had enjoyed themselves when one of the attendants in the cloak room came rushing in, wild-eyed and panting.

"There's a riot going on up in the cloakroom," cried the attendant, appealing to the startled Mrs. Burton. "All the wimmen has lost their hat checks and they're in a terrible tangle."

There is a custom which obtains in all civilized communities, when a big euchre or similar affair is given, to issue checks at the cloakroom for hats and wraps left there. Brooklyn, despite some things which may be said about it, is a civilized place, and the custom of checking hats and wraps was so observed at the euchre given under the management of Mrs. Burton. Most of the women at the party, it seems, nonchalantly carried their hat checks around with them crumpled up in their hands. When the first hand of cards had been dealt to them at the tables they cheerfully tossed away the checks and proceeded to play.

At the close of the party nearly the entire 300 moved in a body on the cloakroom. The attendant inside the booth was a stout lady of color. The first of the players to reach the booth was a tall, angular woman, who carried under her arm a big sofa pillow, on which there appeared an embroidered cupid, a prize she had won.

"My hat and coat, please," she said, with a frigid stare at the colored woman.

"Where's yo' check?" asked the attendant, mildly.

"Check?" returned the woman with the sofa pillow. "What do I want with a check? I want my hat and coat. There they are, up in that corner box."

"Ah can't give yo' no hat wifout yo' show yo' check," protested the attendant.

Just then something like twenty-seven other women pushed forward together from the rear and asked for their wraps and hats. All talked freely, but none showed a check.

"This is an outrage. I shall not submit to it," declared a stout, florid woman, waving her arms wildly.

There was a general indorsement of this sentiment, and all looked at the colored woman as if they felt she was holding their wraps for ransom.

"Ah can't give out no hats wifout no checks," repeated the attendant, waxing indignant. "'Pears mighty strange yo' a'n't got no checks. Ah give 'em ter yo' self."

Then a brilliant idea struck a number of the women simultaneously. As they couldn't get their hats without checks, they would go downstairs and hunt for the checks. This they did. Nearly every woman pounced on the first check she saw on the floor of the hall, and with a shriek of triumph hurried back up-stairs with it to the cloakroom.

"Here, I have a check," said the first of these to get back to the room, handing in a bit of pasteboard into the colored woman in the booth. "Now give me my things."

The harassed and indignant attendant quickly shoved out the hat and coat which the check called for and the woman who received them, without looking at them, tripped away happily to put them on. Then all the women who had gone down stairs and picked up checks handed in the bits of pasteboard and got the things they called for.

Then there ensued a scene which made even the colored attendant turn pale and caused the janitor, a strong man, to flee in terror to the basement. Each woman discovered that she had been handed out some other woman's hat and wrap, and all made the discovery together. The tangle which resulted engaged all the skill and tact of Mrs. Burton to straighten out when she arrived in the cloak room. She did not, however, entirely succeed in the task then, despite the most earnest effort, and the snarl is not yet wholly smoothed out.

COL. CHAILLE-LONG RETURNS.

Explorer Has Been Helping to Form a French Branch of the Society of the American Revolution.

Col. Charles Chaille-Long, the explorer, arrived on the French liner La Bretagne yesterday morning. He has been away from America since 1897, living most of the time in France. He now expects to take up his residence in this country, settling in his native State, Maryland.

Col. Chaille-Long has been assistant for the past year in the formation of a French branch of the Society of the American Revolution, and with that object in view has been going through the French records to discover the identity of the men who under Lafayette came to America during the Revolution to assist the colonists in their fight for freedom. Speaking of his work in that direction Col. Chaille-Long when seen on the pier yesterday said:

"About one year ago Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador at Paris, who is President of the Society of the American Revolution in France, appointed a commission to collect a list of all the French sailors and soldiers who fought in the War of Independence. This commission was composed of Henri Merou, the French Consul at Chicago; Mr. MacLean, the Deputy Consul General of the United States at Paris; Major Huntingdon, and myself. I was made register of the commission, and with the assistance given me by the French authorities I dug up the old musty records and found out who was who. The records were in the War and Navy Departments at Paris, and it was in very dark recesses, I assure you, that the old musty muster rolls and salt-soaked logs of years ago were found. The commission received the aid of M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also the Ministers of War and Marine in its work. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, was and is much interested in the work.

"The membership of the society has increased much since the beginning of the work. In the archives we found the names of the 10,000 soldiers who fought for America under Lafayette, many among them members of the most distinguished families in France, such as Lafayette, Rochambeau, Chaffault, Bessay de Bousté, and others.

"I have completed the list of 10,000 heroes who assisted us in the Revolution, and M. Delcassé has promised to publish it in book form. In thanking the Minister for his assistance I told him that I was certain that this work would result in binding together in closer ties of friendship the two greatest of republics."

In one part of his interview Col. Chaille-Long said that there was an idea prevalent in France at the present time that the America of to-day had forgotten the past, and was ungrateful for the assistance of the French during the Revolution.

Man Fell Dead in Central Park.

George Folderman, fifty-two years old, who lived at 103 West Sixty-second Street, died suddenly while sitting on a bench in Central Park near Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue last night. An ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital said that death was due to apoplexy.

HARD FIGHT IN AMBULANCE.

Professional Fit-Thrower Attacks the Surgeon While Being Taken to the Police Station.

Dr. Carswell of St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, responded to an ambulance call at Flushing Avenue and Humboldt Street at 9 o'clock last evening. He found a crowd about a prostrate man, who was writhing in what appeared to be a fit, and was being held down by a number of men. He recognized the man with the fit as Charles Schmitt, an old patient, who has caused the hospitals of Williamsburg much trouble, and who has been arrested several times during the past six months for simulating fits in order to secure a night's lodging and breakfast at some friendly hospital.

"Leave that man alone. There's nothing the matter with him," shouted Dr. Carswell to the men who were holding Schmitt. The man with the fit jumped to his feet, and, saying, "Well, 'Doc,' we meet again," aimed a vicious blow at the surgeon's head. The blow fell short, and Schmitt dropped to the sidewalk in another simulated fit. He was placed in the ambulance and orders given the driver to proceed to the Stagg Street Police Station.

As the ambulance started Schmitt struck savagely at Dr. Carswell again and then grappled with him. For several blocks he fought tooth and nail while the driver urged his team at full speed toward the station house. Finally the doctor escaped from the prisoner's clutches. Then Schmitt tried to dive head foremost to the street, but the doctor caught and held him. He again attacked the surgeon, and the ambulance was stopped and the aid of several policemen and bystanders secured. It took six men to hold Schmitt during the remainder of the trip to the station. On reaching there he resisted desperately, and three policemen only landed him in a cell after a hard fight.

During one month of the past Summer Schmitt is reported to have caused forty ambulance calls. In August one of his fits caused his arrest and ten days' imprisonment. Since then he has served another ten days for a like offense. Six weeks ago Dr. Carswell caused his arrest, and Schmitt received thirty days.

VICTIM OF EXPLOSION SUES.

Injured Man Who Lost His Wife and Child in Paterson Asks for $20,000 Damages.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Z. M. Ward, as counsel, yesterday issued summons and declaration in a suit for $20,000 damages brought in the New Jersey Supreme Court by Isaiah L. Bambers, Jr., against William Walker and Abram M. Rittenberg. The suit is to recover damages for injuries received in the explosion on upper Main Street just before July 4 last, in the tenement owned by Walker. Seventeen persons were killed. Bamber lost his wife and child in the explosion, and he narrowly escaped death. The action places the responsibility for the explosion upon the owner of the building and the merchants who stored the explosives.

The declaration states that Bamber with his family were residents in the building; that on June 21 there were stored on the premises, without regard to the safety of the tenants, 20 kegs of gunpowder, 200 sticks of dynamite, 50 boxes of torpedoes, and fireworks, owned by A. Rittenberg.

The declaration says that Bamber, just before the explosion, was seated at the dinner table, around which were his young wife and infant child, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ann Duff; Miss Burns, and Hugh Burns, relatives. The explosion blew out the walls of the building, and the floor fell into the cellar, where Bamber was pinned down by timbers of the floor above his apartments.

There was a second explosion immediately that raised the timber and burning debris, and Bamber managed to scramble out. His wife and child were killed, and he was burned badly about the back, arms, and shoulders, and was disabled permanently, and has since been unable to work and is an invalid.

The suit will be tried in the January term. It is understood that the present Grand Jury is investigating the explosion with the view of fixing the criminal responsibility, if any exists.

SAYS THEY PAY FOR THEIR JOBS

J. J. Murphy Charges Sweepers and Hostlers Are Subjected to Extortion in the Street Cleaning Department.

According to J. J. Murphy of the Citizens' Union, it costs a man $50 to obtain the position of sweeper in the Street Cleaning Department, and $75 to be appointed hostler. These amounts, he says, are deposited in a Mulberry Street bank to the credit of a person whose name does not appear in the City Directory.

These charges were made last night by Mr. Murphy in an address on municipal reform delivered before members of the Women's Henry George League and the Manhattan Single Tax Club at Civic Hall, on East Twenty-eighth Street, as an illustration of the evils resulting from paying unduly high wages for unskilled labor. Drivers in the department do not have to pay any premium as their wages are on a par with those paid by other employers.

The most important reform in municipal administration, Mr. Murphy contended, would have to be in the line of taxation, and as a remedy to the present system he urged an increase of taxation on all unimproved property.

In regard to franchises he thought that municipal ownership was the ultimate solution of the condition under which, he said, valuable franchises have been practically stolen by large corporations. He declared that the New York Central line along the river on the west side has been operated for three years without any franchise whatever.

In a general way the speaker advocated the largest possible measure of home rule, the beautifying as well as the parks, commoner objects, such as lamp-posts and hydrants, and the establishment of loan art exhibitions in the public schools.

LEAVES HER WHITE HUSBAND.

Cultured Indian Woman Resents a Beating, Dons Blanket and Paint, and Returns to Reservation.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 17.—Anna Parker, daughter of the noted Indian statesman Quanrah Parker, has renounced her husband, George Cox, a white, and gone back to life on the Comanche Reservation. She is highly cultured and educated and was prominent among her people for good and civilizing influence. She was graduated at the Carlisle Indian School.

Yesterday at Lawton, Cox became drunk, and, returning home, proceeded to beat his squaw into "jelly." She did not resent it. He went away, and, returning some time in the night, found she had donned blanket and paint and gone back to wild life. She had threatened to do this if he drank, but he did not think she would.

FOR HEAD OF STREET CLEANING.

Friends of Col. Waring's Brother Would Have Him Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—John B. Waring of East Orange, a brother to the late Col. George E. Waring, is being pushed by his friends for Commissioner of Street Cleaning in New York. Mr. Waring is not taking any part in this, but admits thta his friends are working for him.

Mr. Waring is a mechanical engineer, and was the inventor of the first successful steam drill used in drilling rock for blasting. He was one of the first men in his profession to successfully use compressed air for power purposes. He is a grandson of John Burger, the first Sheriff of New York, who arrested Aaron Burr after his duel with Alexande Hamilton. He bears a striking resemblance to Col. Waring.

Yeomanry Captured and Released.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The South African casualty list shows that in the affair at Brakspruit on Nov. 13, which Lord Kitchener reported last Friday, fifty-eight Yeomanry were captured by the Boers and afterward released.

More Disturbances at Galway.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—The election disturbances in Galway, growing out of the campaign in which the Right Hon. Horace C. Plunkett, Unionist, is opposing Col. Arthur Lynch, who served with the Second Irish Brigade on the Boer side in the South African war, were renewed to-day. A man was stabbed, and, it is feared, mortally injured.

SENATOR PLATT'S LIFE WAS THREATENED

It Was When He Was Advocating Passage of Raines Law.

Says that No Definite Proposition Has Yet Been Made to Change the Present Act.

Senator Platt, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, was asked:

"Has any definite proposition been made to the organization yet with regard to excise legislation?"

"I have not heard of any," he answered. "When those who favor a change in the excise law come forward with a definite proposition it will then be up to the Legislature and the Governor to give the question careful consideration, which I am sure they will do. What will be done by the Legislature on the subject it is impossible to say. The Legislature's action, undoubtedly, will be governed by the development of public sentiment on the question between now and the time when the Legislature meets. There may possibly be a referendum on the subject for cities of the first class. But when I say that I do not mean that I am committed to any change in the law.

"I have a great interest in the Raines law. Probably you will better be able to understand my interest in it when I recall an incident connected with its passage which has never been made public. While the bill was pending before the Legislature I received a number of letters threatening my life if I persisted in advocating its passage. I showed these letters to some of my close friends, and they insisted that I should protect myself by having a bodyguard. I told them that I had no fear that any attempt to carry out the threats would be made, and that I did not care for a bodyguard. But without my consent they hired two detectives to guard me until the bill had been passed.

"I have received more abuse for that bill than I have received praise, but I have never wavered in my belief that it was a good bill. I am especially firm in my conviction that whatever may be done in response to the existing agitation for amendment, that nothing should be done which would in any way interfere with the revenue-producing feature of the bill."

ROSLYN LIBRARY'S RARE BOOKS

Mrs. Clarence Mackay Unearthed Them While Making Improvements.

HOSLYN, L. I., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Clarence Mackay has almost doubled in size and greatly improved the William Cullen Bryant Library of this village. One result of her work has been the finding of several rare old books, formerly a part of Mr. Bryant's Cedarmere library. These books are first editions, and were given to the poet by the authors, and bear the signatures of famous men and women, and also Mr. Bryant's autograph.

Among these books is a historical, statistical, and descriptive account of the Philippine Islands as they appeared to an Englishman eighty years ago. The book was published in England in 1821 by T. & J. Allman, and is illustrated with maps. Another old book, on Germany, was published in 1801 and is called "Bender's Tour Through Germany." A "Kant's Critick of Pure Reason" is of a London edition, published in 1848. A history of America, written by William Robinson, D. D., Principal of the Edinburgh University, histographer to his Majesty of Scotland, and member of the Royal Academy, is another interesting old volume.

The Roslyn Library was given the village by the poet. Mrs. Mackay asked permission of the Trustees to take possession of the library and to furnish it, and stipulated that no one was to make any suggestions, as she wished to be free to do as she liked. Her desire was granted, and she secured Miss Maud Johnson and Miss Susan Clendehning, graduates of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and trained librarians. After inspecting the books then on the shelves, 400 were retained and 450 new ones added, and all arranged after modern methods.

Miss Johnson, who is an ardent book lover, and who has assisted in classifying and cataloguing many rare and valuable collections, was interested deeply in the discovery of the old books. The books were such as the general public does not care for and therefore were allowed to drop out of sight. Their neglect seems to in a way justify the criticisms of Mr. Bryant by his friends and neighbors at the time he gave the library for bestowing such works upon so small a library.

Outsiders have often come to the rescue of the library. The Bryant family, the Goodwin family, and George A. Thayer preceded Mrs. Mackay in aiding it. Besides adding to the number of books and rebinding the old ones, Mrs. Mackay has redecorated and recarpeted the rooms.

There is as usual an inharmonious note heard, due to the removal of the portraits, fine lithographs of Bryant and Longfellow, and some engravings given by the Goodwin and Bryant families. These no longer appear on the walls, and some of the old residents who are not in sympathy with radical changes and who retain a loyal affection and gratitude for the poet founder, think this is a mistake.

Burned to Death by Red-Hot Slag.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., Nov. 17.—One man dead and two seriously burned is the result of a party of workmen being buried under a mass of molten slag at the Howard Axle Works to-day. The accident occurred on the cinder dump back of the company's plant. The victims were engaged in collecting scrap, when a party of workmen at the top of the dump dumped the contents of their car over the edge, not noticing that the men were directly beneath them. The car contained about eight tons of slag, a part of which was red hot and much of it in a molten state.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light winds, mostly northerly.

There will be showers to-day in the West Gulf States, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Southern Missouri, extreme Western Tennessee, and Kentucky. With these exceptions the weather will be generally fair to-day and Tuesday over all districts.

It will be warmer to-day in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and colder to-night or Tuesday in the West Gulf States. It will also be somewhat warmer to-day in the extreme Northwest, followed by falling temperature at night or Tuesday.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts winds will be fresh northwest to north, on the South Atlantic Coast they will be light northerly, on the Gulf Coast fresh and mostly southerly, and on the Great Lakes fresh and mostly northerly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh to brisk northwest to north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	31	36	40
6 A. M.	32	37	40
9 A. M.	38	37	43
12 M.	41	39	45
3 P. M.	44	38	42
6 P. M.	45	39	41
9 P. M.	46	37	40
12 P. M.	46	37	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1900	40½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	44

The thermometer registered 37 degrees at 8 A. M. and 38 degrees at 6 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 40 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 36 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1 A. M.—371 Ryder Avenue; Michael Reilly; damage, $1,000.

10:40 A. M.—547 West Thirty-ninth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:40 P. M.—467 East Fiftieth Street; Samuel Cohen; no damage.

6:30 P. M.—77 Columbia Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

7:30 P. M.—406 West Fifty-second Street; John Brownmiller; damage, $100.

SENATOR STRANAHAN HERE.

Says His Appointment as Collector Is Approved by Secretary Gage.

Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, who has been appointed Collector of the Port of New York to succeed George R. Bidwell, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon and registered at the Murray Hill Hotel. Senator Stranahan came from Washington, where on Saturday he had a conference with President Roosevelt with regard to his appointment. When seen last evening Senator Stranahan said:

"The statement which I gave out in Washington concerning my appointment covers all I care to say about the way in which it came to me. I took luncheon with President Roosevelt yesterday, and later I called upon Secretary Gage. The Secretary received me most cordially, and there is absolutely no basis for the report that my appointment was not entirely satisfactory to him. He assured me that he would do everything in his power to help me in the administration of my office. To-morrow I will call upon Collector Bidwell and talk over with him in a general way the duties of the office. I do not expect to have him furnish me any details of the administration of the office at present. There will be time enough for that later. I shall be in the city for several days."

Senator Stranahan did not call upon Senator Platt last evening, but will do so to-day. Senator Platt, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and informed of Senator Stranahan's presence in the city, gave out information which dispelled the notion that he had not been consulted about Senator Stranahan's appointment. He said:

"I saw Senator Stranahan on Friday last. He called on me on his way to Washington, and I then talked over with him his appointment as Collector. I informed him that he could not be spared from the State Senate during the coming session of the Legislature; that he was needed there to do his part in putting through the legislation which Gov. Odell and Mayor Low may consider necessary to the success of their administrations. It was, therefore, on my suggestion that his appointment was made to date from April 1 next. That will give Collector Bidwell four more months in office."

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Senator Platt Says Col. Partridge's Selection Would Please Republicans.

Senator Platt was asked last evening what he knew about the suggestion of Col. John N. Partridge's name for Police Commissioner.

"I know nothing except what I have read," he replied.

"Has the Republican organization indorsed Col. Partridge?"

"It has not. The Republican organization will not recommend any one for appointment under Mr. Low's administration. Mr. Low was elected as a non-partisan candidate, and is free to make his appointments without consultation with anybody. Col. Partridge is an able man, and would, I believe, be an excellent selection for Police Commissioner. If Mr. Low should decide to appoint him the appointment would be eminently satisfactory to the Republican organization."

CITIZENS' UNION MEETINGS.

Question of Maintaining District Organizations to be Decided.

The annual meetings of the district organizations of the Citizens' Union will be held this evening. The business of each meeting will be to elect a District Committee, District Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and one delegate to all committees of the Union outside of the Assembly District.

The district organizations will also decide several questions of great importance to the union. The success of the Fusion ticket has led to the suggestion that permanent headquarters be maintained in each district, and the City Committee has called upon each district organization to decide this matter for itself this evening.

The Plan and Scope Committee, of which Alfred P. W. Seaman is the Chairman, has formulated plans which may serve as a basis upon which the district organizations may lay out a line of work which will be proportionate to their resources. The Central City Committee is prepared to furnish some aid to district organizations which decide to maintain permanent headquarters.

The Citizens' Union will follow up the Fusion victory at the polls by a vigorous prosecution of flagrant violations of the election laws. Mr. Willis Munro has been engaged as special attorney for this work.

Suspicious Fires in Roeblings' Mills.

TRENTON, Nov. 17.—Fire started this afternoon in three places in the large wire mills of the John A. Roebling's Sons' Company. Very little damage was done. The indications are that the fires were of incendiary origin. The three buildings in which the fires were discovered are near each other. In one of them cotton waste was found.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Trevor, cloaks, suits, waists, and boys' clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ward, dry goods; 43 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cumberland Notion Company, Cumberland, Md.; C. J. Orrick, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Mandel, dry goods, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Savoy.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Hirsch, Elson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hirsch, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery and hardwarz; 104 Grand Street; Holland House.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett; upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Peck, George, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. Lambeth, cloaks suits, and waists, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Belfeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Belfeld, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.

Hallander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mme. Marguerite, millinery, 270 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. W. Sharon, upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenny, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linens, linens and neckwear laces, and white goods; Miss Berwanger, fancy goods; Miss Frey, embroideries, 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Rosenfield, Kropff & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Beggs, D. C., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Beggs, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Mobley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Garland, clothing; F. J. Menker, furnishing goods, 708 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. H. Johnson, notions and laces; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies and infants' wear, 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. H. Outhwaite, Ohio; Marquis Gandara, Rome; I. M. Potter, Providence; W. A. Burnham, Boston.

HOLLAND—Guy F. Whiting, Washington; Eugene R. Cuendet, St. Louis; Russell Alger, Jr., Montreal; A. B. Williamson, Liverpool; Uriah Tinker, Pittsburg.

CAMBRIDGE—F. B. Adams, Toledo.

GRAND—L. J. Hall, Cape Town, South Africa; Capt. G. T. Summerton, United States Army; Capt. G. D. Nieman, Amsterdam, Holland.

MURRAY HILL—F. H. Greene, Cleveland; J. M. Hood, Jr., Baltimore; Benson E. Brown, Detroit; Lord Norbury, England.

IMPERIAL—Prof. H. Kreppahue, Pittsburg; Capt. M. M. Cartmel, United States Army; Col. F. T. Cahill, Fort Thomas, Ky.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. Charles T. Long, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—A. Milne, Montreal; E. T. Galt, Montreal; J. Morrow, London; Lucien B. Tatum, Richmond.

PLAZA—Leo Levin, St. Louis.

SAVOY—S. J. Bischoff, Memphis; George M. Sayre, Pueblo, Col.; Joseph Black, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—A. B. Canty, Liverpool; Sidney A. Witherbee, Detroit; M. E. Marcuse, Richmond; E. S. Platt, St. Louis.

VICTORIA—W. S. Maxson, Montreal; Judge Thomas B. Murray, Los Angeles; T. A. Crane, M. P., Montreal.

ALBEMARLE—Fred. F. Gray, Minneapolis; E. L. Woodside, Baltimore.

GILSEY—O. J. Denton, Cleveland; D. H. Roe, Chicago; Joseph Smith, Glasgow, Scotland.

FIFTH AVENUE—James Cochrane, Montreal; L. L. Castner, Sydney; B. T. Lucasdie, Ghent; R. T. Guerin, Seattle; Count and Countess d'Adhemar, Paris.

HOFFMAN—Dr. S. H. Carmody, Oxford, N. C.; Thomas Sloo, New Orleans; H. H. Milburn, Spokane; Frank Davison, Liverpool; Theodore Marburg, Baltimore.

NAVARRE—Capt. E. O. Sarrail, United States Army; Capt. W. G. Sills, United States Army; Baron d'Graffenried, Paris.

NORMANDIE—Marquis d'la Sanders, Rome; Count Gherardoma, Rome.

ASTOR—G. E. Lee, London; Ernest Clamer, Nottingham, England.

COURT WILL CONSIDER ELECTION BET CASE

Attachment on the Stakeholder for Benefit of Creditors.

The Winner, a Saloon Keeper of Paterson, Owes a New York Firm—Claim that the Bet Was Transferred.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 17.—An election bet with some collateral issues will come before Judge Lewis in the District Court on Tuesday next. George Pierce has a saloon on Park Avenue. Some time ago he purchased some whisky from Henry Hollander of New York City and subsequently a judgment was rendered for Hollander because the whisky was not paid for. When an attempt was made to serve the execution it was found that Pierce had mortgaged all his property, the saloon and its contents, which, it is claimed, included the whisky, to the Paterson Consolidated Brewing Company. Hollander has had Pierce summoned in supplementary proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining whether any further assets could be found.

Shortly after the nomination had been made for the recent Mayoralty election in this city, Mr. Pierce put in an appearance at Major Stumm's Bellevue Hotel and wanted to know whether there was any Weiss money lying about, as he knew the hotel was Weiss's headquarters, and he was willing to give odds on the result. He was accommodated, Jacob Haeberle wagering that Weiss would be elected Mayor.

Major Sturm was selected as stakeholder. Mr. Pierce put up $500 on Hinchcliffe as against $400 of Mr. Haeberle's money on Weiss. A forfeit of $100 was posted by each side, for which Major Sturm gave a receipt. On the following day the rest of the money was put up.

The next day Mr. Pierce called with his brother, Charles Pierce, and declared that he had transferred the bet to Charles for $20, which amount Charles paid to George in the presence of the Major. As the money remained up of course there was no objection to the transfer of the wager. Mr. Haeberle saying one man's money was as good as another's.

In the meantime James F. Carroll, counsel for Hollander, heard of the bet and concluded that a chance had presented itself to secure his client's demands on George Pierce. He secured a writ of attachment on the $500 from the District Court and this was served on George Pierce. It is claimed the attachment was served on George Pierce before the transfer of the bet and that consequently it is valid. The service of the attachment on Major Sturm subsequently restrained him from paying over the money after the result of the election had been determined. He still has $900 in his possession which he should pay to Charles Pierce by the terms of the bet and transfer, but which the order forbids him to part with. The question of the validity of the attachment will be determined in the District Court on Tuesday.

Haeberle, in case the attachment is vacated, will lose his $400. But should the court hold that the attachment was valid the chances are that Mr. Haeberle will object to the payment of the $400 to any one but himself. The agreement to the bet was that Pierce should put up $500; if the attachment holds he did not put up $500, for most of that sum belonged to the trustee in supplementary proceedings. On the well-known priciple of betting a man cannot lose where he has no chance to win, and Mr. Haeberle stood no chance to win the $500 if that amount really belonged to the trustee, for the latter would have taken it under the attachment even had Weiss won.

PANIC IN CHINATOWN.

Opium-Crazed Celestial Creates Terror in the District, Then Mysteriously Vanishes.

Sing Wuy is missing, and the people of Chinatown are eagerly waiting to hear that he has been captured. Crazed by opium and drink, the Chinaman ran through Pell Street, throwing down men, women, and children and yelling furiously.

Policeman Reynolds of the Elizabeth Street Station had been summoned by a woman to her lodging in that street, where she said Sing Wuy had committed suicide by swallowing a great quantity of opium because she refused to marry him. The policeman found the man apparently dead, and went around to the Bowery to summon an ambulance. While he was gone the Chinaman proved that he was very much alive by dashing out of the house and attacking everybody he met, and when Reynolds returned he found all Chinatown in a state of excitement and terror.

Sing Wuy had drawn a knife and entered the Chinese Theatre, in Doyers Street, which was crowded. Just as the policeman reached the place the crazed man darted out and across the street into a hallway. The policeman followed him, and was followed in turn by the crowd, but although the premises were thoroughly searched, no trace of Sing Wuy was discovered, and the ambulance, which meanwhile had arrived from the Hudson Street Hospital, had to return without the patient.

MISS STONE NOT YET FREE.

Brigand Leaders Believed to Disagree as to Whether Mr. Dickinson's Proposals Shall Be Accepted.

SOFIA, Nov. 17.—The brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka have not yet replied to the latest proposals of Mr. Dickinson, Diplomatic Agent of the United States in Sofia. This is believed to be due to the fact that the band has many leaders, and that they are unable to agree among themselves.

There is a general impression here that time is being frittered away while waiting for the brigands to reduce their demands. It is felt that the only means by which matters can be brought to a head is to inform them as to the sum available for ransom, and to declare that this cannot be increased for any consideration whatever. Such an ultimatum might endanger the life of Miss Stone, but it is more probable that the brigands would accept the offer.

Besides, every day's delay imperils Miss Stone's life, not so much on the score of the brigands themselves, but by reason of the exposure and strain she is undergoing.

SAYS HE TOOK IT BY MISTAKE.

But Man Who Swallowed Laudanum Is Accused of Attempting Suicide.

A well-dressed man, who said he was James K. Collier, thirty years old, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station early this morning on a charge of attempted suicide. Collier occupied a room in the Tyler Apartment House, 19 West Thirty-fifth Street, where it is alleged he attempted to end his life by swallowing a quantity of laudanum.

Shortly before midnight a woman rushed to the clerk in the Tyler and told him that a man had committed suicide. Policeman Quinn of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called, and he summond an ambulance from the New York Hospital. Dr. Huschmidt removed Collier to the hospital, but the patient revived in a few minutes, and was declared out of danger. He was then taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and locked up.

He said that he did not intend to end his life, and that he swallowed the laudanum by mistake. He told the police that he was a lawyer. At the hotel it was said that little was known of Collier, as he had been there but a short time.

Man Found Dying from Stab Wounds.

Policeman Urstadt of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last midnight found a man lying unconscious and bleeding on the sidewalk at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street. Dr. Canby of the Harlem Hospital was called, said the man was dying, and hurried him to the hospital. There he revived enough to say that he was Martin Shannon, thirty-nine years old, of 83 South Street. He said he had been stabbed in the abdomen during a quarrel, but would not tell anything of the row nor of his assailants.

The Atmosphere's Height.

From The London News.

It is curious to notice how widely the estimates of scientists differ as to the height of the atmosphere. Biot puts it at forty miles, Schiaparelli comes midway with 125 miles, while Ritter places it at 216 miles. The latter is probably correct, for Sir Robert Ball has calculated the maximum height of meteors at about 200 miles.

"Sec" (A Very Dry Wine.) "Brut" (No Sweetening Whatsoever.)

POMMERY

The favorite the world over among thoughtful drinkers.

CHAMPAGNE

LEG OF MUTTON CAUSED UPROAR.

Seven Men with Lanterns and Dogs Sought the Purchaser at 2 o'Clock in the Morning.

Seven men, carrying lighted lanterns, one of them bearing a leg of mutton, and all being accompanied by dogs, had the residents of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, near Clinton Avenue, in an uproar at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The men were looking for a family which on Saturday morning had ordered the mutton from Richard Webber's butcher shop at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue.

Saturday afternoon, one of Mr. Webber's wagons had started out to supply with meat his Bronx customers, among whom was the family in question. The wagon broke down, and Mr. Webber had to deliver the meat by means of messengers. He employe seven men, and they did not get through delivering the various parcels until early in the morning. Then they found that one order, and that a leg of mutton, had not been delivered. They all intended to return to Harlem, and so decided to go in a body and seek the family that had ordered the meat.

There are no numbers to the houses on One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and the men had no other recourse than to arouse the residents. The noisy tramp of the men, ringing of door bells, and barking of dogs soon had the whole street in an uproar. Windows were raised and white-robed figures with horrorstricken faces appeared in the dim light. Old women, and some young ones, who did not remember that burglars do not travel about in squads or with lighted lanterns, screamed "Burglars" while others yelled "Fire."

"Did you order a leg of mutton?" was the question put to those who answered door bells.

The reply generally given by the men folk who confronted the callers would not come within the category of words that are fit to print.

Roundsman Heffernan of the Tremont Police Station came along and demanded an explanation of the men. They told him that the meat was being delivered at night to avoid a violation of the new Sunday law relating to the closing of butchers' shops. The Roundsman, who is a family man himself, said he did not want any family to be deprived of its Sunday dinner, and permitted the men to continue their work, but cautioned them to do it quietly.

The family sought for was found at last. They live very near Clinton Avenue, and recently moved there.

REYES TO ASSUME CONTROL.

He Will Be "Designato" in Colombia—Gens. Ospina and Holguin to Join Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—It was learned here to-day that Gens. Ospina and Holguin, the Colombians expelled by the present Government of Colombia, left New York on Friday for the City of Mexico on a summons from Gen. Reyes, the Colombian delegate to the Pan-American Congress, and that the General himself will

HORSE SHOW WEEK HERE

Popular Annual Exhibition Viewed Informally Yesterday.

DIRECTORS GAVE LUNCHEON

Guests Saw Parade of Animals Entered for Prizes — Formal Opening Will Be To-day.

The first glimpse of the Horse Show, a peep behind the scenes as it were, was enjoyed in informal style by nearly 300 guests of the directors of the great annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association of America yesterday afternoon in Madison Square Garden, as the sequel to the annual luncheon given by the Board of Directors in the restaurant of the great building where the horse is to reign for the coming week. The luncheon, which in the seventeen years of the show's history has become recognized as the prologue to the exhibition proper, was the occasion of the first gathering of officials, exhibitors, and patrons of the show, and a roll call of the notables who are most conspicuous at the yearly inning of the horse in New York would have found few of these absent.

Following the luncheon a rehearsal of the opening features of the big show, in a parade of ring attendants in the horse show uniform, ring master, bugler, footmen, hostlers and grooms was held, the entertainment of the afternoon winding up with an informal parade of the horses of every class that are stabled in the building, this last attraction bringing into view about all the best of the entries in the most attractive classes, and including some smart displays of blooded animals led, driven in harness, and ridden under the saddle over hurdles. In every way the semi-official opening of the horses' week in New York under the patronage of society was a conspicuous success and was attended by a display of enthusiasm that was more than gratifying to the officers of the National Horse Show Association. The entertainment was entirely by invitation, the guests for the most part being from the ranks of those who will be constant in attendance through the coming week.

THE HORSE REIGNS THIS WEEK.

In anticipation of the gathering of the patrons of the show, all had been put in readiness early, and there was not even the smell of fresh paint to disturb the fastidious, so well had the work of Ring Superintendent Frank T. Clark been done. The great building was decorated in the style that all who have ever paid homage to the horse in his week of supremacy in the metropolis are familiar with, bunting in the "Horse Show colors," orange and black, draping the walls and dome, while the ring covered all the huge arena except the space reserved for the promenade between ring rail and boxs, around which society will circle for the next six days and evenings.

Special care had been taken in the arrangement of the big arena, where springy soil from Long Island made a safe foundation for the tanbark covering, giving an oval large enough for even the handling of four-in-hand teams at speed. Below stairs were installed the horses that are quartered in the building, while the ring attendants stood at attention, ready for orders, already perfectly disciplined.

The real assemblage began in the restaurant, where, in an arrangement appropriate to the event, Caterer James Villepigue served a substantial and appetizing luncheon on a great horseshoe-shaped table, the more notable guests having places around this half circle, while straight lines of tables were spread in the bow. Covers were laid for 250, but a much larger number of visitors was on hand when the ring exhibition was given. Among those present were:

F. T. Alley,	Dr. Brinigne,
David Bonner,	W. J. Arkell,
J. H. Bradford, Jr.,	Charles H. Davis,
C. K. G. Billings,	E. J. Wendell,
Hamilton W. Cary,	L. V. DeFoo,
H. G. Chaney,	John E. Madden,
William H. Catlin,	John K. Maddux,
A. Butler Duncan,	R. D. Frederick,
Gen. G. S. Field,	G. S. Nicholas,
Hugh J. Grant,	Samuel T. Peters,
Thomas L. Hamilton,	Thomas F. Regan,
George W. Hawkins, Jr.,	E. T. Stotesbury,
R. H. Halstead,	Dr. William Sheppard,
Hope Johnstone,	Dr. W. B. Schermerhorn,
R. T. Smith,	E. A. Tipton,
Theodore C. Hall,	Thomas L. Watt,
D. T. McClellan,	E. H. Weatherbee,
Dr. J. B. Meeker,	Hamilton Busby,
C. A. Burnham,	H. D. Babcock,
C. S. Buckley,	F. G. Bourne,
Prescott Lawrence,	James W. Cooke,
Jules A. Montant,	Frank T. Clarke,
James G. Marshall,	R. F. Carman,
G. A. Nicholas, Jr.,	W. E. Rickerman,
George Pepper,	C. Fellowes,
S. H. Landis,	William C. Gulliver,
Dr. Andrew Smith,	Albert C. Hall,
Charles N. Schroeder,	C. H. Halcomb,
Thomas G. Sherwood,	Louis Haight,
Capt. Charles G. Treat,	Julius Kaufman,
C. A. Van Rensselaer,	F. D. Lacy,
Samuel Willets,	F. T. Phelps,
James C. Young,	James Arkell,
George W. Archer,	T. C. Martin,
J. H. Bradford,	G. W. Webster,
Carl S. Burr, Jr.,	Thomas A. Maitland,
Samuel Bettie,	Herman Mooyle,
P. J. Casey,	C. W. Mackey,
Robert Cheney,	M. J. O'Brien,
J. P. A. Clarke,	William Pollock,
C. N. Erwin,	John J. Scannell,
James Galway,	Charles W. Smith,
John G. Heckscher,	T. F. Sykes,
H. Hollister,	R. Penn Smith,
George B. Hulme,	F. T. Underhill,
H. S. Kearney,	James T. Woodward,
Morton W. Smith,	Dr. J. L. Wentz.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY'S SPEECH.

The luncheon was informal and there were no set speeches, but after having dined and wined exceedingly well, the strains of "The Red, White, and Blue" by Lander's Band, stirred the company to such a pitch of enthusiasm that unanimous appeal was made to William C. Whitney for a speech. Mr. Whitney good-humoredly attempted to evade the call by rising and leading the crowd in a repetition of the chorus of the patriotic air, but the assemblage would not be denied, and after persistent calls, Mr. Whitney had to respond. His address was one of felicitation at the arrival of the Horse Show week and the promise of the great annual exhibition of the best horses that the world could send into the show ring, and anticipation of liberal patronage by society, in which connection, he said that at the Horse Show there would also be seen the most beautiful and attractive women in the world. He dwelt especially on the show of beauty and fashion that would be a leading feature of the week, and closed his remarks amid cheers by proposing a toast to "The Ladies," which was drunk standing.

After Mr. Whitney, Cornelius Fellowes, President of the National Horse Show Association of America, responded to a call. Mr. Fellowes thanked Mr. Whitney for his remarks and the guests for their interest in the coming show, and for the officers of the association said that while they had worked hard and had done all that they could for the improvement of the horse, and always had the best interests of the high-bred animal at heart, their efforts would have been vain but for the support of the public, whose patronage had made the exhibition held by his organization a great annual event and one of the most popular features of the New York social season. He anticipated, he said, that the show which opens formally to-day will be the greatest and most successful that has ever been held by the National Horse Show Association, judging from the persons who had assembled to celebrate the advent of the king, the horse, while from the point of view of the horsemen the display gave every promise of eclipsing every show of the past. He closed by proposing a toast to "The supporters of the Horse Show, who are from every State in the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, and from Maine to Texas, wherever there may be found a lover of the horse."

Ex-Senator James Arkell was next called on, and spoke at some length upon the benefits of the Horse Show and the lessons that are taught by such exhibitions in the scientific improvement of all breeds. The diners dispersed to the music of the band and immediately reassembled around the show ring, where group photographs were taken, preceding the parade of the ring attendants, who went through a drill under the orders of the ringmaster to the notes of music supplied by the ring bugler. The horses then were called out for exhibition and exercise, and for about two hours were prancing and curvetting about the tanbarked circle, led, driven, and ridden. An interesting feature of this display was the exercising of the hunter and jumper classes over hurdles, the timber-toppers all jumping with skill and cleverness that indicates remarkably high-class competitions. The formal opening of the seventeenth Horse Show in New York will take place this morning at 9 o'clock, with a general parade and exercise of horses engaged in the show. The programme arranged for the day is as follows:

9 to 10 A. M.—Exercise of horses ridden or led in the show ring.
10:15 A. M.—Judging 25 hroses suitable to become hunters.
11 A. M.—Judging 50 hunters or jumpers.
12:20 P. M.—Judging 2 pony stallions.
12:30 P. M.—Judging 5 pony stallions.
12:40 P. M.—Judging 2 pony brood mares.
12:50 P. M.—Judging 1 pair of ponies in harness.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging 42 carriage horses.
3 P. M.—Judging 23 roadsters in harness.
3:40 P. M.—Judging 8 saddle horses.
4 P. M.—Judging 21 pairs of harness horses that have never taken a ribbon at any association's previous shows.
4:30 P. M.—Judging 8 teams, (four-in-hands.)
5 P. M.—Judging 5 thoroughbred stallions.
5:15 P. M.—Judging 13 qualified middle-weight hunters.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8:30 P. M.—Judging 23 pairs of carriage horses.
9:10 P. M.—Judging 20 saddle horses.
9:40 P. M.—Judging 29 tandems.
10:15 P. M.—Judging 7 qualified hunters.

RING COMMITTEES.

Day.—Col. De Lancey A. Kane and George Peabody Wetmore.
Evening.—William C. Whitney and William H. Fuller.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Annual Report Believed to Repeat Recommendation as to Coinage—Legislation by Congress Needed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Charles A. Conant, Special Commissioner of the War Department on Coinage and Banking in the Philippines, and D. R. Williams, Secretary of the Philippine Commission, left here for Washington to-night. They are carrying with them the annual report of the Philippine Commission. While its contents will not be made public until after it has been delivered to the President, Mr. Conant intimated that the commission had renewed the recommendation made a year ago upon the subject of coinage.

"I think," he said, "that the plan that the civil commission recommended a year ago will be recommended again this year. This plan provided for the issue of a silver peso, exchangeable for 50 cents in gold, and practically of the size of the Mexican silver dollar. If this coin can be kept at a fixed relation to gold by limiting the quantity and by other measures to maintain its credit, there would be no difficulty in keeping it at the value which may be fixed by law."

The Mexican silver dollar, containing about 46 or 47 cents worth of silver, is now in use in the islands. The difference between the intrinsic value and the money value of the peso proposed by the commission last year was but 3 or 4 cents.

In discussing legislation by Congress that is needed to promote the prosperity of the islands, Mr. Conant said:

"There are a number of very important measures which would promote American trade and the development of the resources of the islands, besides political measures which relate to the form of government. There is a very strong desire to have Congress authorize American banks to establish branches, with power extended to aid business and American investment enterprises in the most liberal manner. A definite mining law is being awaited with great eagerness by American capitalists, who have already found that the islands are rich in gold, copper, and iron. A land law and a forest law are also needed. Almost nothing can be done for the development of the islands in any of these respects unless Congress shall repeal or modify the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill passed by the last Congress forbidding the granting of franchises for a longer term than one year. When Congress authorizes the granting of franchises under any reasonable restrictions there will be a great influx of American capital and enterprise."

ANOTHER FIGHT IN SAMAR.

Ninth Infantry Company Again Does Battle with the Insurgents.

MANILA, Nov. 17.—Company E of the Ninth Infantry, Capt. F. H. Schoeffel, was attacked by fifty bolomen and several insurgents armed with rifles six miles from Tarangnan in the Island of Samar. The insurgents tried to rush the Americans, but failing to accomplish their purpose, they quickly broke and scattered. The men of the Ninth had a Corporal and a scout killed and one private wounded. Sixteen of the bolomen were killed, while the native riflemen escaped.

Ten Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns will be sent to the southern islands for operation in the mountains.

Capt. Herman Hall of the Twenty-first Infantry has been scouting for several days in Batangas Province, and has had four separate engagements with the insurgents there. Judging from the firing on these occasions, Capt. Hall estimates the force of each band of the rebels at from thirty to fifty. They made no attempt to charge his party, which captured one insurgent officer and 50,000 pounds of rice.

Gen. Sumner, commander of the District of Southern Luzon, highly praises Capt. Hartman and his troop of the First Cavalry, who attacked 400 insurgents intrenched in rifle pits at Buan, Batangas Province, last Wednesday, and routed them. Gen. Sumner says the blow then administered by Capt. Hartman was the most severe one suffered by the insurgents since he assumed command of his district.

FILIPINO PRIEST SENTENCED.

Court-Martial Decrees Death; Gen. Chaffee Commutes the Punishment.

MANILA, Nov. 17.—The Filipino priest Deposoy has been sentenced to death by court martial for the murder of certain of his countrymen who favored the Americans. Out of respect, however, to the condemned man's calling and the great religious body to which he belonged, Gen. Chaffee has commuted his sentence to twenty years' imprisonment.

The General desires it be understood that the leniency exercised in this case cannot be taken as a precedent, and that no person in the islands can be permitted to plead his office, however sacred and exalted, as protection from punishment for crimes committed.

Gen. Wood's Visit to Jamaica.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 17.—Governor General Wood and his party returned to-night from Jamaica on the Government yacht Kanawha. While at Kingston the Governor General was entertained by the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Augustus Hemming, and the military officers, and he remained a day longer than he had originally intended in consequence of the brilliant social functions. He will probably go to Guantanamo to-morrow to inspect the troops.

City of Manila to be Enlarged.

MANILA, Nov 17.—The municipal authorities have decided to enlarge the City of Manila and to incorporate within its limits the suburb of Santa Ana.

HONORS FOR SENATOR CULLOM.

Illinois Man Will Be Head of the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Cullom of Illinois will be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, to succeed the late Senator Davis.

"Ever since Senator Frye announced that he would not take the Chairmanship of that committee," said Senator Cullom today, "I have expected to take it, being the senior member of the committee, after Mr. Frye. That is still my intention. It is so understood by my friends and by other Senators. Yesterday I talked with Senator Lodge, who is next on the committee after myself, and he offered me his congratulations on my coming Chairmanship, which I accepted. We conferred as to the future work of the committee. There is no rivalry between us, and, of course, there will be no contest for the place.

"I cannot understand why rumors to the effect that I was undecided whether or not to take this Chairmanship should be put into circulation. I have had no other intention since Mr. Frye declined the honor."

Mr. Cullom's decision to accept this Chairmanship will cause him to resign the Chairmanship of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce.

Thomas Lyman Dies in a Hospital.

Thomas Lyman, thirty-seven years old, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning of cerebral hemorrhage. He was at one time employed on the steamship City of Columbus, plying between New York and Savannah. He afterward became a printer and was a member of Big Six of the Typographical Union.

New Turkish Grand Vizier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17. — Said Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, has been appointed Grand Vizier in succession to the late Halil Rifat Pasha.

B. Altman & Co.

Direct attention to their large collection of

Rare Furs.

Black Fox Skins, Russian Sable Skins,
Silver Fox Skins, Hudson Bay Sable Skins.

Russian Sable Capes, Muffs and Scarfs,
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Scarfs,

in addition to smart and effective styles of Fine Broadtail, Alaska Sealskin and Persian Lamb Jackets.

Fur Lined Capes, Paletots and Driving Coats,
Fur Rugs, Robes, etc.

GAVE $47,500 TO CHARITY

It Is to Aid in Building a New $250,000 Home for Children.

Was Donated by Nine Men at Annual Meeting of Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Books Needed Badly.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, held yesterday morning at the institution, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway, will ever remain a memorable one in the history of the society from the fact that $47,500 was subscribed by nine gentlemen prominent in Hebrew charities.

Dr. Jacob Goldstein, chaplain of the institution, opened the meeting with a prayer, after which President Samuel D. Levy, who occupied the chair, delivered his annual address and report, which showed that the receipts for the year had been $105,582.31 and the disbursements $105,437.51, leaving a balance of $144.80 in the hands of the Treasurer. There are in the home at the present time 922 children, ranging in age from three to fifteen years. Of this number 706 attend public school, 60 infant children attend kindergarten under the supervision of the Board of Education, and others attend high school.

In the course of his remarks President Levy appealed for $250,000 for the purposes of building an additional structure for educational puposes and for a library. At this point he dropped a sly hint that there was a golden opportunity awaiting Mr. Carnegie in the matter of the library. Mr. Levy, in showing the need of a library, said that at the present time there were only 1,200 books in the institution's library, 150 of which were donated during the year; also that there was a great lack of histories and biographies, which were in great demand.

There is only one scholarship fund connected with the society, that being the Samuel Lewisohn School Fund, the interest of which is used to educate one boy in the higher branches of study, and inasmuch as there are several other boys who are in need of similar education, he urged the establishment of new funds. In speaking of the health of the children Persident Levy said it had been excellent during the past year, except for an epidemic of scarlet fever which attacked forty of the inmates, all of whom were cured.

President Levy's appeal for financial aid was ably secured in an address by Jacob H. Schiff, who said there was no time like the present for being charitable, and opened the subscription list with a gift of $10,000. Leonard Lewishon followed with $25,000, and then the following gifts were announced in rapid succession: Felix M. Warburg, $5,000; Adolph Lewishohn, $2,500; Louis Strasburger, $1,000, in memory of Lemlein Buttenweiser, $1,000; Solomon Loeb, $2,500; G. M. Hyams, $150, and Henry Hess, $250, making a total of $47,500.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, the following ticket being elected unanimously: Board of Managers—Samuel D. Levy, President; Mrs. S. Teller, M. D., Second Vice President; Directors for two years—Mrs. Clara Jacobs, Mrs. A. Falck, Ely Bernays, Mrs. S. Teller, M. D.; Directors for three years—Gustave Eckstein and S. S. Rosenstamm.

At the close of the meeting there was a concert by the band of sixty pieces, under the leadership of Isidore Fauerbach, and a battalion drill, in which 160 boys in full uniform participated, under the command of Louis Cohen. The evolutions were well executed by the boys, who were applauded warmly by the officers and visitors.

IGLESIAS TO BE RELEASED.

President of American Federation of Labor Will Furnish Bail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Santiago Iglesias, the agent of the American Federation of Labor, who was arrested in San Juan, Porto Rico, a week ago on a charge of conspiracy, probably will be released to-morrow. A cablegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was sent this afternoon to Sidney McKee authorizing him to furnish bail of $500 for the release of Iglesias, pending the trial, the federation and Mr. Gompers to be responsible for the amount.

Iglesias, through the intervention of influential friends, had his bail reduced from $2,000 to $500, and McKee stood ready to furnish the bail if the organization requested it and would be responsible. Mr. Gompers received private word that as the incident had become a public question it was deemed inadvisable for any one, on his own account, to furnish the bail. The executive council of the federation, which Mr. Gompers did not have time to consult in advance, doubtless will approve his action. Otherwise he himself will have to stand for the amount. He said to-day:

"Neither the federation nor myself will stand for anything an awfully done by any one, but Mr. Iglesias was arrested upon a charge which can be easily disproved. He was protecting the workingmen of Porto Rico from being paid in greatly depreciated money. A man was killed in a scuffle at the time of the strike, but that Mr. Iglesias was not even remotely connected with this I am perfectly satisfied. For this reason bail will be furnished."

ROBBERY OF A MAIL POUCH.

Found Cut Open in the Rear of a House in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—The Post Office authorities are investigating the robbery of a mail pouch which was found today cut open in the rear of 188 Commerce Street. The bag, with several others, had been thrown from the mail train as it passed through here from the West yesterday. When the mail driver discovered that there was a bag short, he promptly notified Postmaster Hayes, and a thorough search was made for it, but it was not until to-day that it was accidentally discovered and the Post Office people notified.

There were a number of letters still in the pouch when it was found, and there were others that had been opened. It cannot yet be determined how many were stolen, or what valuables were taken. The place where the bag was stolen is one of the worst in the city, being within fifty yards of the headquarters of the River and Canal Street gang.

Brooklyn Man Dead in a Park.

James Molloy, sixty-three years of age, of 75 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead in Forest Park, Richmond Hill, yesterday. The body was identified by two sons. They said their father had been weak-minded for some time past, and about a week ago had wandered away. No trace of him was found until the body was discovered. It is believed that he wandered to the park and died there from hunger and exposure.

GIRL'S STORY OF CRUELTY

Says Father Grinned at Her Dying Mother's Agony.

Had Dared Her to Kill Herself, It Is Charged, and Then Prevented Children from Summoning Help.

While Mrs. Anne Strobel, thirty-seven years old, lay writhing in agony on the kitchen floor of her home, 308 Ellery Street, Williamsburg, yesterday from the effects of carbolic acid which she had taken to end her life, and her three children stood weeping beside her, her husband, Charles Strobel, it is alleged, looked on with a grin. The eldest child, Hannah, twelve years old, declares that he refused to permit either her or her sisters to leave the apartments to summon a doctor. As a result of the girl's statement Strobel is under arrest charged with violation of that section of the Penal Code which makes him an accessory to the crime his wife committed.

Strobel, who is thirty-nine years old, is a tinsmith. Owing, it is said, to his aggressive manner toward his wife the couple quarreled frequently. While the family were eating dinner yesterday there was another quarrel.

"If this is the sort of life I must live," sobbed the woman, "I will kill myself."

"You haven't the courage to do it. Let me see you do it," Strobel is alleged to have said.

Mrs. Strobel left the kitchen weeping and went to another room where she got a bottle of carbolic acid, and returning to the kitchen drank it. The eldest child tried to prevent the act, and all the children pleaded with their mother not to leave them. Mrs. Strobel staggered about for a few seconds and fell to the floor in great agony.

When the woman finally lay motionless Strobel said to his daughter Hannah, according to the latter:

"I guess she's dead now, so go after an undertaker."

The girl lost no time in hurrying from the house. She went to a near-by drug store, where she begged that an effort be made to save her mother. The druggist sent a call to the Williamsburg Hospital and Dr. Dowd responded. Mrs. Strobel was still alive, but died a few minutes later. The girl Hannah went to the Vernon Avenue Police Station, where she related her mother's act, and told what her father had done. Policeman Conway was sent to the house and arrested Strobel. He refused to make any statement.

When neighbors learned of Strobel's alleged heartlessness they became greatly enraged, and but for the officers the man would have been roughly handled.

THE RUSSIAN LIQUOR MONOPOLY.

Protests Against Sale of Spirits During the Famine Disregarded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—From many provinces there have been coming in for several months past loud complaints against the Government liquor monopoly. Nearly all the Zemstva of the famine districts have petitioned, vainly it seems, against the continued sale of spirits during the famine, and the house owners in a portion of this city with a population of 10,000 workingmen are petitioning the Government to close the liquor booths in that district. In other parts the Zemstva demand higher liquor prices, the increased profits to be devoted to education. All these petitions have been disregarded so far.

The loudest complaint comes from Rybinsk. It is stated that drunkenness is rife all along the Marie Canal system, which connects St. Petersburg with the Volga. In the Charka district, a single booth this Summer dispensed 500 vedra, (a vedro is 10.8 quarts,) and this at a cross-roads point where there is neither church, school, post nor telegraph office. The police cannot keep order, drunkards sleep in the streets and fall into the canal and drown.

The monopoly broke-up the drinking taverns, but it is a question whether it has not gone too far in the way of providing dispensary booths.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

Gen. Carlos Alban May Lead Strong Force Against Insurgents.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 17.—The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon arrived here to-day from Savanilla with 300 troops.

In view of the unchanged conditions on the Isthmus, this evidence of the Government's policy to reinforce its forces here gives credence to the presumption that Gen. Carlos Alban, military commander of this district, has final y resolved to lead a strong attacking force against the insurgents within his jurisdiction and attempt to terminate the present dead-lock between the Colombian rebels and their Government.

More Posthumous Honors for Earl Li.

PEKING, Nov. 17.—The Empress Dowager has issued another edict, eulogizing the late Li-Hung-Chang, and ordering the erection of a memorial arch near his birthplace. The edict also directs that the rank of Marquis, conferred upon the eldest son of the late Chinese statesman in his own right, shall descend through twenty-three generations. It confers high rank upon the other sons of Earl Li, upon whom the posthumous rank of a Marquis has been bestowed, and confers dignities upon his grandsons, together with lucrative offices.

Plague Stamped Out in Odessa.

ODESSA, Nov. 17.—Two deaths were recently certified in Odessa as due to the bubonic plague. The health authorities took vigorous precautions against the spread of the disease, and no further cases have been reported.

Dense Fog in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—During the greater part of to-day Paris and its suburbs were shrouded in a dense fog, which seriously interfered with railway transportation and vehicular traffic and caused a number of minor accidents. The fog was so thick along the Seine that the steamboats were compelled to suspend service. Snow has fallen at various points in the provinces.

The Neva Frozen Over.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—The Winter has now fairly set in throughout Northern Russia, and the Neva is frozen over.

The Spanish Anti-Silver Bill.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—The Spanish Senate has passed the bill prohibiting silver coinage.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE 101 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP,

Guaranteed the Finest Laundry Soap in the World,

8 Cakes for 23c.

If you prefer Kirkman's or Babbitt's, they are yours at this deep cut price.

KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP OR BABBITT'S BEST SOAP

8 Cakes for 25c.

Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Gherkins or Chow-Chow, Pint Bottle, 25c.; ½-Pint Bottle, 15c

Essie Maine Corn or Succotash, very best, a can	10c
Green Gages, or Egg Plums, Essie Brand, finest California, a can	15c
Apricots, Essie Brand, finest California, a can	18c
Pears or Peaches, Essie Brand, finest California, a can	19c
New Citron, Fancy Glace, a pound	15c
New Raisins, Fancy Muscatel, extra fine, a pound, loose	11c
Larger Raisins, Fancy Clusters, extra quality, a pound	12c
Cranberries, new Cape Cod, a quart	9c

UNEEDA BISCUITS FREE!

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, to all customers who purchase one pound of our VERY BEST CHEESE at the regular price of 13c.

Scouring and Polishing Soap, Blue Ribbon Brand, something new, a cake	5c
Violet Ammonia, best quality, a large bottle	10c
Prepared Flour, Triumph Brand, 3-pound package	12c
Molasses, fine New Orleans, a quart bottle	10c
Honey, Fancy California, a pound bottle	15c
Lemon and Vanilla Extracts, Our Own Brand, a bottle	8c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, very best; pint bottle, 15c.; ½ pint	8c

ANNOUNCEMENT—Our advertisement of special sales appears in the Monday and Thursday papers. All goods advertised Mondays will be on sale at advertised prices for three days, that is, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; all goods advertised Thursdays will be on sale at advertised prices for the three days of the week, that is, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

PRICES QUOTED DO NOT APPLY TO SUBURBAN STORES.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

THE STROLLERS TRADE MARK

A PERFECT SHOE FOR MEN.

3.50 Per Pair.

What tries your temper most? Probably an ill-fitting shoe. You can avoid that annoyance if you wear The Strollers—perfect in shape and quality. We can fit any foot—50 styles. As good as any $5.00 shoe made. All leathers, in Blucher, Lace, Button and Congress.

Sold exclusively by

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave. 125th St., Corner 3d Ave

YOU WANT THE BEST

WE ARE MAKERS OF

FURNITURE PARLOR AND LIBRARY, SINCE 1859.

THE LARGEST VARIETY. THE MOST EXQUISITE DESIGNS. AT WHOLESALE PRICES TO YOU.

WE WILL SELL AT FACTORY PRICES AND

GIVE YOU THE RETAILERS' PROFIT.

OUR LABEL IS A GUARANTEE OF

QUALITY AND DURABILITY.

Call and inspect the largest and most beautiful line of furniture, taken from every period of furniture design that has heretofore never been shown to the public—but to the TRADE ONLY.

NO SHOPWORN, FADED OR MARRED GOODS. EVERY PIECE DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOUR HOME.

SCHRENKEISEN CO.,

23-25-27-29 ELIZABETH ST., COR. CANAL ST.

NOTE—Take Broadway car to Canal Street, 6 blocks east to Elizabeth Street, or Fourth Avenue car to Canal Street, 4 blocks east to Elizabeth; Third Avenue L or Surface cars to Canal Street, one block west.

EYEGLASSES FREE

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

B & K TRADE MARK OUT-OF-TOWNERS

If you are from out of town, you probably know some one of the fourteen Browning, King & Co. stores in other cities.

In that case this splendid new store in Cooper Square, nearly opposite Cooper Union, will interest you.

Everything in it is new and up-to-date.

Suits $12 to $32.

Overcoats $15 to $35.

"No Clothing Fits like ours."

Browning, King & Co.

COOPER SQUARE W., NEW YORK (Nearly opposite Cooper Union)

BROOKLYN STORE: FULTON ST. AND DEKALB AVE

Open Saturday till 9 p.m.

PLUCKY DRIVER HELD TO REINS.

Was Thrown from His Cab and Dragged Until Runaway Horse Crashed Into a Car.

William Sleaman was thrown from the seat of his cab and dragged for half a block along Fifth Avenue yesterday by his runaway horse. He held to the reins until the animal was stopped after crashing into a trolley car. Sleaman, who is twenty-six years of age, was driving along Broadway when his horse became frightened and started to run. At Fifty-third Street the horse swerved toward the car tracks and the cab crashed into an elevated road pillar.

Sleaman was thrown to the pavement, and, although he struck on his head, he clung to the reins until the animal dashed in front of a south-bound trolley car. The cab was hit by the car and completely wrecked. Bystanders caught the horse and brought it to a stop. The car was damaged also. Although considerably bruised, Sleaman refused to go to a hospital and went to his home, 310 West Twenty-sixth Street, instead.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY ELEVATOR

Attendant Crushed Between Top of the Door and the Car.

While trying to stop a runaway elevator, Leroy Gandy, twenty-four years old, colored, and from Society Hill, S. C., was killed in the apartment house at 1,215 Madison Avenue, last night at 6:30 o'clock.

Gandy was employed as elevator man in the establishment, and was standing in the hallway of the ground floor when the car started to ascend. He ran for the elevator, and reached it just in time to grab the floor of the vehicle. Then he attempted to pull himself into it. Before he could do so, however, he was caught between the top of the door of the floor and the car. His head was badly crushed and almost severed from his body.

The elevator was moving slowly, and as the life was slowly being crushed out of him, Gandy emitted shrieks of agony. His cries could be heard throughout the building, and brought the occupants to the ground floor in a state of panic. Roundsman John H. Boyle was also attracted to the scene of the tragedy. The body was quickly lowered, but life was already extinct. It was removed to the Morgue.

TICKET SELLER STILL MISSING.

Police Looking for Man Who Absconded from Polo Grounds.

A. Mendoza, one of Andrew Freedman's ticket sellers at the Polo Grounds, for whom a general alarm was sent out by the police after the close of Saturday's football game between Cornell and Columbia on account of his disappearance with almost the entire receipts of one of the ticket windows for the game Saturday, has not been located yet, as far as the police of the city know. At Police Headquarters yesterday reticence was still maintained, except for the few facts made public Saturday night. If the detectives know Mendoza's residence or his present whereabouts they are keeping quiet.

Andrew Freedman, the head of the concern which runs the Polo Grounds, was in and out at the Democratic Club during most of the day yesterday, but nothing could be learned from him which would throw light upon the situation. Mr. Freedman, and his associates in the management of the athletic field, were not inclined to discuss the subject.

It is said that Charles A. Dana, Manager of the Columbia football team, and the representatives of the Polo Grounds, will meet to-day to settle the finances of Saturday's game, and then something definite concerning the ticket seller's disappearance may be learned.

DOLLAR BABY BRINGS VISITORS.

Mrs. Lowenwirth Says that She Would Not Part with It.

The sale of the beautiful baby of eighteen months, named Gertie Katz, to Mrs. Rebecca Lowenwirth of 9 Whipple Street, Williamsburg, for $1 by the father of the little one caused many people to go to Mrs. Lowenwirth's house yesterday to see Gertie. Some of the people who went there brought along gifts for the motherless child.

The bill of sale which Mrs. Lowenwirth caused to be drawn up with Gertie's father, Louis Katz of Paterson, N. J., in order to make the bargain legal, will be filed this morning in the Register's office.

"One dollar," said Mrs. Lowenwirth yesterday afternoon to a reporter, "is a small price for a child, but I wouldn't part with Gertie now for all the money in the world. I had the little one many times before, and I always took such a strong liking to the child that I would not under any circumstances surrender the girl now to anybody. Some of the people who were here to-day were willing to take the child themselves, but nothing can make me give up the little one."

Went from Hospital to Jail.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Henry Barden of Ottawa, Canada, who for a week lay in apparent stupor in the City Hospital and who suddenly came to and told who he was, when he overheard the hospital authorities talking of sending him to a lunatic asylum, was discharged to-day after having abused a nurse. When Barden got outside the building he made himself so obnoxious that he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Buried Under Tons of Rock.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Two men were killed and four injured as the result of the premature explosion of a blast at the Caparis stone quarry, northwest of Columbus, to-day. The two men killed were working under a ledge and were buried under tons of rock. The foreman of the quarry was hurled thirty-five feet in the air, but his injuries are not serious.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

GILT CLOCKS

A Brilliant and Timely Offering

It is the happiest happening that brings to us this superb collection of artistic time-pieces at this time. Gilt Clocks are gift clocks above all others—a refined gift, that is highly effective as a decorative addition to mantel, dresser or desk; and yet quite inexpensive.

Today these clocks, which are never costly, are offered at

A Third Under-Price

All are in handsome patterns, new, perfect—every clock fully guaranteed as a time-keeper.

Some are plain gilt; others are set with brilliants.

They are exceptionally fine for gifts; and such a clock is easy to lay away and keep for Christmas giving. They meet exactly the wish of people who want to be sure of sending an appropriate gift, that will carry artistic beauty with quite showy effect. It is a remarkable offering to come at this time.

These hints of prices:

Gilt Clocks—

$1.25, were $2.25 $3.50, were $5.50
$3, were $4.50 $4.25, were $6.25

Gilt Clocks—Set with Brilliants—

$2.25, were $3.25 $4.25, were $6.25
$3.75, were $5.25 $4.50, were $6.75
$5, were $7.25

Main aisle.

Extraordinary Sale of

BLACK DRESS VELVETS

The instant success of the offering of $1 Velvets at 55c, made last week, attracted the attention of a manufacturer who was anxious to close out his stock of 750 pieces, at once. He came to us with a proposition. The matter was arranged to our advantage and yours. And right in the midst of the greatest velvet season known in recent years, we announce this remarkable array of extraordinary values:

$3.50 and $4 All-Silk Black Velvets, at $2
$1.65 Silk-faced Black Velvets, at $1
$1.50 Silk-faced Black Velvets, at 85c

Also these:

$6.50 French Novelty Velvets, at $3

$1.25 Silk-faced Black Velvets, at 75c
$1.10 Silk-faced Black Velvets, at 65c
$1 Silk-faced Black Velvets, at 55c

The 55c Velvets in Basement.

$4.50 Panne Imprime, at $3

It is a superb collection! And the Velvets are all new, perfect and fresh; in excellent shades of black.

For milliners, dressmakers and the trade a further slight concession is made by the piece, which contains but little more than a dress pattern.

Such a sale is sure to upset all retail traditions, but it will make a host of new friends for this growing Silk Store.

Rotunda.

52-inch Black Cheviots
AT $1, WORTH $1.50

The success of a tailor-made suit depends as much upon the firmness and finish of the cloth as upon the tailor's work.

We have secured a quantity of fine twilled black all-wool Cheviot that will gratify the tailor who makes it up, as much as the woman who wears it. And we shall sell it at a third under its real value.

52 inches wide; excellent $1.50 quality at $1 a yard. Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Black French Henriettas
UNDER-PRICE

These are staple fabrics that are rarely to be had at a discount. But now a favorable purchase of three thousand yards brings a price-concession that will be welcomed by all women who want these superior goods. A fine twilled weave, in a deep, rich black. These prices:

At 45c a yard, instead of 55c; 37 inches
At 55c a yard, instead of 65c; 38 inches
At 60c a yard, instead of 70c; 43 inches
At 65c a yard, instead of 75c; 43 inches
At 75c a yard, instead of 85c; 43 inches

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

A Flurry in Flannelettes

There is a distinct impression of dainty comfort conveyed by a soft, clean-patterned flannelette. For negligees, sleeping garments and children's frocks this material is unexcelled. We have 10,000 yards of it

At 6¼ Cents a Yard

A quality made to sell at 9c. An opportunity for clever shoppers when the grade of the fabric and the attractiveness and variety of patterns are considered. There are more than a score of taking designs to choose from, neat stripes and smart checks with the desirable warm nap. You know those clear, delicate pinks, blues and blue-and-whites, that one never tires of? We have an unlimited amount of them. At least it seems so now, though even this large quantity will hardly last through the day. Don't *just* miss them. The regular 9c quality for 6¼c. Fourth avenue.

Women's Short Jackets

Both Imported and Domestic Jackets are now shown in lavish variety. The foreign styles will not be obtainable when present lots are sold. There can be no better time for selection than right now; and the earlier you buy, the greater the service your coat will give.

These illustrative hints:

At $18—Jackets of fine Venetian cloth, double breasted, tight-fitting; seams strapped; coat back; lined with satin.

At $22.50—Jackets of tan or black kersey; fly-front; strapped seams, and bottom of coat attractively stitched; habit back; lining of satin.

At $23.50—Jackets of fine black kersey; fly-front; coat back; edges finished with braid piping; lining of satin.

At $25—Jackets of black cheviot; double-breasted; box front; collar and revers of Persian lamb; coat back; lining of satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

IMPORTED WRAPPERS And HOUSE DRESSES

Hints of two pretty styles of Imported Wrappers of Eiderdown—the ideal material for warm, comfortable garments for cold-weather wear about the house. These wrappers have the dainty touches that betray their foreign origin:

At $5—In figures in light and dark shades; fitted back; full front; deep sailor collar, finished with embroidery; scalloped edge.

At $6—In neat stripes or figures; fitted back; full front; large sailor collar, edged with lace or embroidered; scalloped edge, forming bertha effect in front.

The House Dresses are simply, but neatly made in a variety of styles, of percale, gingham or chambray in light or dark shades; plaited, or with full fronts or yoke. $1 to $2.25.

House Dresses of black sateen, at $2.25; of black mohair, at $4.50. Second floor.

An Event in

Printed All-Wool Flannels

There is no getting ahead of the demand for those attractive, all-wool flannels which sold with such snap in our week-ago sale. But we are keeping pace with it. The flannels we are again offering for 40c a yard are the regular 65c quality. Anyone who knows the value of a pure wool flannel will appreciate that at this price Wanamaker is giving the astute buyer a distinct opportunity. The patterns are popular polka-dot and ring-dots in black and white on a colored ground. There is a certain modishness about these designs that make up most effectively in blouses or negligees.

The texture of the flannel is delightfully soft. The colored grounds come in a variety of becoming shades, adapted to every wish and need.

At 40c a yard instead of 65c

Fourth avenue.

UMBRELLAS

Where do all the Umbrellas go to? Seems to be as much mystery about their disappearance as in the way the pins get lost.

Umbrellas are not quite as cheaply replaced as pins—but here are some that afford a very positive saving when you consider their real value.

At $2.75, worth $3.75—Men's 28-inch and women's 26-inch all-silk umbrellas, of extra quality; the women's with long handles of ivory and silver, pearl and silver, and horn and silver; the men's with stag horn, cape horn or natural wood, all silver-trimmed.

Besides this special offering, we have a splendid assortment of excellent Silk Umbrellas, with handles in the newest designs, for men and women, at $3.75 to $25. They offer rich variety from which to choose Christmas gifts.

Many people are having their initials in silver mounted on natural wood handles of canes or umbrellas. It's an attractive and sensible new idea. 25c a letter.

Umbrella Store, Broadway.

French MODEL HATS
AT $15

We have a few handsome Trimmed Hats, which we brought over from Paris, and used as models in our work-rooms. They are particularly effective, and in exactly the same condition as when received by us. The values range from $25 to $40. Today we will sell them at $15 each.

A fine opportunity to get a smart new hat for Horse Show wear.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Farewell to the

Knickerbocker Vellum

This splendid paper for personal correspondence—Knickerbocker Vellum—makes its last bid for publicity today. It was a windfall in the first place—a quality that only under rare conditions could be obtained at such a low price, as we secured it.

There's just enough of it left today to bear telling about once more, then the incident is closed.

Its merits are—excellent writing surface, of creamy white in color, in the popular "Frances" size, and *ten cents a pound.*

You can, and ought to, lay in a good supply at these rates:

3 pounds for 25c. 13 pounds for $1.

Envelopes 15c a hundred.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

For a Comfortable Bed

The secret's in the bedding—of course. Must be soft, springy, soothing—that's for comfort; must be sanitary and clean—that's for health.

The kinds of mattresses we tell about here fill all these conditions. Many of them are made right here in our own factory—we're absolutely sure of them. Over the making of the others we keep a watchful eye—must be made *just so.*

Bed Springs, too—the best possible kinds.

And all of these pre-requisites to a restful night are low-priced—many much lower than their rightful value:

At $16.75, regularly $20—Full-sized Mattresses of pure South American hair; one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking; weight, 40 lbs.

At $6.50, regularly $8.50—Full-sized Mattresses of short hair, in one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking; weight, 40 lbs.

At $5.50—Felt Mattresses, full-sized, in blue striped ticking, in one part only. Smaller sizes at proportionate prices. Most exceptional value.

At $8.50, regularly $10—Rabbet edge Box Spring; upholstered with hair top; for full-sized metal beds; plain or fancy ticking. Smaller sizes at proportionately low prices.

At $2.10, regularly $2.70—Pillows of extra selected live geese feathers; 22 x 30 in.; 3 lbs.

At $3.50, regularly $4.50—Bolsters of extra selected live geese feathers; 20 x 56 in.; 5 lbs. Fourth floor.

DRESS-SUIT CASES

Home to the country for the Thanksgiving holiday? Here's a Dress-Suit Case, to replace your old one, for so little that you'll never miss the small amount it cost you.

Of russet cowhide leather; with steel frame; linen lined; extra heavy canted corners; brass locks and straps inside of case and lid; 24 inches long.

We have been selling these Dress-Suit Cases as a special offering at $5, now they're priced even less—

$4.50 Each

Basement.

PARLOR SUITES

Particular Word of a Special Offering

Our stock of Parlor Furniture is at the year's best right now. The breadth and beauty of the collection is most exceptional. Many particularly elegant suites are now on display, and yet we have never had a better assortment of medium-priced goods. Suites with mahogany frames we show in Louis XV., Louis XVI., Empire, Colonial and the best original American designs. Some are handsomely inlaid and others richly carved. Coverings are of the latest damasks, tapestries and imported velours. The line of Gold Furniture is a representative one, shown in highly burnished frames, and in powdered gold with burnished ornamentation. Our finest gold suite is priced at $750, and the finest mahogany at $370.

Today's special news is about twenty sample suites, which we wish to get out of the way for new goods; hence we offer them today at the very decisive concessions noted below.

Every suite is from best makers; frames are of latest design, of fine construction, and finished with new coverings.

At $42, from $75—Five-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.

At 45, from $85—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames; overstuffed back; embossed velour cover.

At $50, from $80—Two-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames; crotch veneer panels; tapestry cover.

At $50, from $80—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames; crotch mahogany panels; damask cover.

At $60 from $95—Two-piece suite; mahogany frames; inlaid; damask cover.

At $65, from $80—Five-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames; velour cover.

At $70, from $115—Three-piece, suite; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.

At $75, from $110—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; overstuffed back; tapestry cover.

At $90, from $115—Three-piece suite; overstuffed back and arms; tapestry cover.

At $95, from $150—Four-piece suite; mahogany frames, inlaid; damask cover.

At $110, from $160—Three-piece suite; mahogany Colonial frames; handsomely carved; green velour cover.

At $120, from $185—Three-piece suite; mahogany, richly carved; silk cover.

At $125, from $153—Two-piece suite; mahogany Colonial frames; tapestry cover.

At $150, from $203—Three piece suite; mahogany Colonial frames, richly carved; three-toned velour cover.

At $150, from $185—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; crotch mahogany panels; velour cover.

Fourth floor.

Long COATS and CAPS
For Babies

For the wee babies—those under six months old—there's a splendid showing of Long Coats and Caps, with which to dress them prettily, comfortably and safely for their trips abroad in the winter-time.

Here are Coats of Bedford cord and silk, from the simplest sort to coats of silk, elaborately trimmed with lace. Many of them are interlined with wool and all are snug and cozy.

The Caps, of which there's a wide assortment, are worthy companion-pieces to the coats.

More detailed word of both:

LONG COATS—

$1.75—Of Bedford cord, with cape, trimmed with six rows of narrow satin ribbon.

$2.25—Of Bedford cord; large cape with double ruffles, trimmed with three rows of fancy figured satin ribbon.

$3—Of Bedford cord, with large cape, trimmed with three rows of satin ribbon and hemstitched; cuffs prettily trimmed.

$4.50—Of cashmere, with very long full cape; hemstitched and embroidered border at bottom.

$6.75—Of Bedford cord, with full cape, very elaborately trimmed with cord and satin ribbon.

$9—Of corded silk, with full cape, with wide embroidered edge; would be good value at $12.

INFANTS' CAPS—

50c—Of Bengaline, with heavy ruche around face, and ribbon at top.

$1—Of China silk, padded and lined, close-fitting; with very fine plaits and Valenciennes lace trimming, and narrow crimped ribbon at top.

$1.75—Of Faille silk, with very elaborate ruching and full rosettes of cream satin ribbon.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Electric Chafing Dishes

Usually making a "bunny" on a chafing dish goes something like this:

Get your outside pan filled with water
Get your lamp filled with alcohol
Get your water boiling.
Then, proceed to make your rabbit.

The first three operations are where the bother comes in. The rest is fun.

With these new Electric Chafing Dishes its *all* fun. For you need no water, no alcohol. Simply an ordinary electric light fixture, with which to make connection with the chafing dish. Turn on the current—any ordinary illuminating current of 110 to 120 volts will do—and your chafing dish begins to heat up. In five minutes water placed on the plate will be boiling.

Its range or usefulness is wide. With the chafing dish removed, there is available a stove for toasting, etc. The food pan may be used as a "blazer," as a stew pan, or for similar work. With a cutlet dish frying may be done.

A switch makes possible the use of any one of three degrees of heat, according to necessity.

There's no smoke, no smell, no flame, no danger of explosion.

Four styles of the Chafing Dish, all handsomely nickel-plated, at

$15, $16.50, $17.25, $17.75

Demonstration in Basement.

New Price-Paring in

The Under-Price Store

The Basement Under-Priced Store has today a story full of interesting news for all those who appreciate reliable wares at little prices.

Each paragraph is a noteworthy story in itself:

Men's PERCALE SHIRTS, 60c

Of a splendid quality of percale, in about one hundred patterns and colorings to choose from; workmanship and finish of the sort you'd only expect to get in $1 and $1.50 shirts—these are, in brief, the characteristics of this astonishing offering of Men's Percale Shirts, at

SIXTY CENTS EACH

Think of saving from *forty* to *ninety cents* on such excellent shirts as these!

They are handsomely and freshly laundered, and all sizes, from 14 to 18, with one pair of detached cuffs.

$1.75 UMBRELLAS, $1.25

Saving half a dollar on an umbrella is worth while—don't you think so? Particularly when they're excellent value at their original price.

That's how it is with this offering of Men's and Women's Umbrellas. They are 26 and 28-inch, of a good quality of union taffeta, with a new assortment of fancy handles. The saving represents over a quarter of their value. $1.75 Umbrellas for $1.25 each

DRESS TRIMMINGS REDUCED

About one hundred patterns of Dress Trimmings, principally of black silk and mohair, in various widths and no two alike in design.

There is sufficient in every piece to trim at least a waist, but they can fairly be called "short lengths." This affects their price in the shape of a reduction of *one-third to one-half* of their former values

Prices are now 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c a yard.

This radical price-cutting makes the group very interesting picking for the woman with a need of dress-trimming.

$1.25 FRAMED PICTURES at 65c

An attractive group of colored prints, handsomely framed in gilt frames, 3 inches wide; size, including frames, 16x20 inches. These pictures are usually sold at $1.25 each; this lot at

65 Cents Each

$1.75 PETTICOATS, $1

Two strikingly good offerings of Petticoats that are both stylish and practical. Each is a $1.75 value, but each is sold for

One Dollar

One kind is of black and white sateen, in effective stripes, with deep flounce, finished with side plaiting and ruffle on edge.

The other is of black brilliantine, with deep flounce finished with ruffle.

MEN'S and WOMEN'S GLOVES

Of interest to both men and women, who want handsome, stylish walking gloves at a price much below their rightful value—

75 Cents a Pair

For Women—Two-clasp Pique Walking Gloves, in stylish tan shades.

For Men—One-clasp Cape Gloves, in English tan shades.

GIRLS' MACKINTOSHES

These Mackintoshes afford the school-girl excellent protection against Winter storms, at an exceptionally moderate price. They are regular $4.50 value, but offered now at

$3.75 each

They are box coats of double-faced mackintosh cloth, blue outside, with plaid back; and 32 to 50 inches long. A timely offering, indeed.

More Under-Priced Shoe News

The Basement Shoe Store is full to bursting of remarkable shoe values. From these we choose these money-saving items of women's and children's shoes for special mention—items that make the Under-Priced Shoe Store a synonym for economy:

Women's Shoes at $1.40—

Dress shoes with patent leather vamp and cloth tops; also kidskin shoes of medium weight. Worth $2 and $2.50.

Women's Shoes at $1.80.

Winter shoes in new styles; button or lace; extension soles; quite heavy, in patent leather, box calf, kidskin and enamel leather; good $2.50 values.

Children's Shoes at $1—

For boys and girls; spring heels, kid and calf, on broad, easy lasts that won't pinch and will look well. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Larger sizes at $1.20.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM OF A DANGEROUS KIND

Misdirected Zeal of the New York Board of Health.

Evils in Connection with the Manufacture and Sale of Antitoxins and Vaccine Virus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mindful of the part which THE TIMES took some years ago in pointing out the misdirected zeal of the New York Board of Health, in connection with the manufacture, distribution, and sale of antitoxins and vaccine virus, and incidentally the waste of public funds, unfair competition with legitimate manufacturers and practitioners of medicine, and suspicions of favoritism and jobbery which were involved, I have been expecting to see you press home the lesson that is to be learned from the unfortunate fatalities which have recently occurred in St. Louis from the use of impure virus manufactured under the auspices of a political machine.

Revelations in regard to other city departments, notably the police, have shown that there is a worse evil than extravagance and waste engendered by the system of municipal government heretofore in vogue under the direction of the spoilsman boss. Dishonesty and incompetency may be characteristics common to all the departments. The police have the distinction of being directly associated with the encouragement of vice and crime. Even this is not a more serious matter than the possibility that those intrusted with the care of public health should themselves become the principal propagators of the disease and the destroyers of public confidence in medical science and its practitioners. The St. Louis tragedy constitutes a sad warning to large cities in general, and not least to New York City. Too long have we lived in a fools' paradise because the fates have been kind to us. The time has come for the cleaning out of Augean stables, and, if I am not misinformed, none will be found to require it more than the stables of the Board of Health—literally as well as figuratively.

Far be it from me to prejudice the St. Louis officials. It is the system I am condemning, not the men. No doubt the St. Louis Board of Health people did the best they could, according to their lights, and having regard to the means at their disposal, and the limitations imposed on them by their political bosses. But what do we read? One item taken from the statements already made by those most concerned is all-sufficient for purposes of illustration. I quote from The American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record, a copy of which has been sent me by a medical friend in Chicago, who reminds me of some circumstances that go to show how deeply that city is interested in the same subject. Regarding this, I will have something to say later. Meanwhile here is the passage marked by my correspondent:

> Furthermore, in giving details of the methods used, (in St. Louis,) one observes, with a certain degree of surprise, that the antitoxin was filled into small bottles by "our careful janitor." Shades of the prophets of asepsis and antisepsis! Filled by our careful janitor! Wherein, in all the process of preparing and handling antitoxins, does the part of the careful janitor come in? If it had been stated that he superintended the cleaning of the stall in which the horse was kept from which the antitoxin was taken there would have been sufficient cause for wonderment. But filling the bottles with antitoxin. Surely that is no duty to be intrusted to a janitor, however careful. We will be hearing next of arsenic being measured out by a careful office boy. But it will be said the janitor was not to blame in the St. Louis case; the horse was found to be diseased. I beg his pardon. He is fortunate in being thus exonerated, but even if some of the garbage which he had been removing in the morning had adhered to his hands or clothes, and thence found its way into the antitoxin, I would not blame him. Oh! dear, no. Nor would I be too severe on the men of science who were responsible for his employment—doubtless they used the best material at their command—and excuses might even be made for the political bosses who in their ignorance could not be expected to know the danger that was being run. What I do blame is the damnable system under which a janitor could be intrusted with such duties, and a diseased animal used, and the antitoxin from that animal distributed and applied until it had sent twenty-two victims to their graves. Gross carelessness somewhere, I have heard people say. No, it is worse than gross carelessness. It is criminal recklessness in the handling of preparations that, from the most beneficent agents, can easily be converted into the deadliest of poisons.

All this, it may be said, does not apply to the New York Board of Health—only to that of St. Louis. Those who make that remark know little whereof they speak. They cannot remember, if ever they heard of, the revelations made at a public hearing in Albany in regard to the condition of the stables where antitoxin is made in this city. I have before me a copy of the brief which Mr. James McKeen, afterward one of the Commissioners who framed the revised charter for the City of Greater New York, but then counsel for ratepayers and others, presented in 1899 to the Cities Committee of the Assembly in favor of the Collier bill, the object of which was to prevent the Board of Health from hawking its products about the country, as it had got into the habit of doing under the pretext that it was disposing of surplus stock. In this document, I find a description given of the condition of the stable from which the antitoxin of the Board of Health was drawn. From this it would appear that the conditions which obtain in St. Louis, even including the part played by the very careful janitor, are the very perfection of scientifically and asceptically devised arrangements compared with those that prevailed in this city. That your readers may be able to judge for themselves, I quote from Mr. McKeen's brief:

> All the horses of the Board of Health are stabled under rental at the hospital of the New York Veterinary College, 154 East Fifty-seventh Street. Dr. H. D. Gill, a veterinary surgeon and a member of the Faculty of the Veterinary College, has charge of the horses undergoing treatment for the specific purpose of producing antitoxins. At the present there are fourteen horses cared for by the Veterinary College on account of the Board of Health—nine of them are under the intoxication of diphtheria, two of pneumococcus, two of streptococcus, and one of tetanus. The sanitary conditions are about the same as those of any ordinary livery stable. The stable is 25 or 30 feet in width. The horses stand in the litter found in the average stable, and the floor seems to have about the same amount of defilement as any stable not devoted to medical purposes. In close proximity to the horses which are used for the preparation of the antitoxins with which the sick of the city are to be cured is a range of five box stalls. There is nothing to prevent any contagion passing from the box stalls to the row of horses belonging to the Board of Health. When Dr. Gill was asked what horses were in the box stalls he replied: "Oh, those are patients sent here to be cured." While he did not specify the diseases under which these horses were suffering, it is manifest that they must be grievously affected or they would not have been sent to a hospital, and for this reason are not to be considered proper companions for the Board of Health horses, whose sole value is for the production of health.

> How different this is from the methods pursued by our large manufacturing houses whose business it is to manufacture such goods! They dare not permit carelessness in the preparation of such goods as antitoxins and vaccine virus, for well they know the terrible consequences to themselves that would follow even one or two deaths—to say nothing of twenty-two—resulting from the use of their products.

Then there is another matter besides the preparation of antitoxins and vaccine virus. They have to be carefully kept, and after a certain time are liable to deteriorate in potency. Then, if the product of ethical drug houses, they are withdrawn from the market, fresh goods being put in their place But, according to the evidence given at Albany by an official of the New York Board of Health, it was once in the habit, if it is not now, of practicing economy to such an extent that it sold its old goods at a reduced price to other cities. Chicago was mentioned specifically as one city which purchased this refuse, and, though an indignant denial came from the officer of health there, I was never satisfied that the matter was properly cleared up.

Perhaps the conditions as regards the preparation of antitoxins now are better than what they were then. It is incredible that they could be continued in face of such an exposure without an effort or appearance of reform. Perhaps the sale of old stock has diminished through other cities getting to know the character of the goods that were offered them at bargain counter rates. But all this is immaterial and irrelevant. The possibility of such things happening again still exists, and that is where the danger comes in, for assuredly the cupidity of political bosses is not less than it was, and their reckless audacity never fails them when they have a game to play.

This, Sir, as you know, is not a new question by any means. During the last four years an equal number of determined attempts have been made to get the affairs of the Health Board taken out of politics. First of all there was the Bruan bill, then the Collier bill, after that the Morgan bill, and finally the revision of the charter. On all these occasions the profession, through some of its leading members, spoke out with no uncertain sound. Notably, there were in the front of the battle such men as E. Elliott Harris, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, Prof. Reynold W. Wilcox, Dr. Henry G. Piffard, and Dr. A. M. Phelps. But the warnings they and others uttered were ignored. The politicians carried everything their own way. The evil obtained a stronger and stronger hold upon the city, and has developed into other fields of mischievous activity.

Already this letter is much too long. Otherwise I would like to have said something as to how the Federal Government likewise has been falling into this fatal groove of interfering with things it had much better leave alone. The Department of Agriculture makes and distributes blackleg virus (for animals) in the same way that the municipalities manufacture antitoxins and vaccine virus—in defiance of the fact that better and cheaper goods can be bought in the open market. When are we to have an end of this "meddling and muddling"? If we are to have Socialism for heaven's sake let us know the fact and have its foundations laid so broad that there will be a chance of the system attracting the best thought and ability of the country in medicine as in other spheres of knowledge; but do not suffer longer than can be helped a continuance of the present bastard methods by which wire pulling politicians get legislative authority to play havoc with so important a matter as the public health.

W. R. INGE DALTON, M. D.
New York, Nov. 16, 1901.

QUARREL ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Chief Clerk Accused of Many Things by Deputy Clerk Until Latter Fell Unconscious.

Miss Helen Gould, in her inspection on Saturday forenoon of the immense immigrant depot on Ellis Island, came near witnessing a sensational row among Federal officials which happened inside the inclosure set apart for the clerical staff in the centre of main hall. While the wrangle was going on clerks and strangers stood around and seemed to be dumfounded at the serious accusations which were made by Deputy Clerk Samuel Marks during the heated discussion with Chief Clerk John Lederhilger. The dispute ended when Marks, who suffers from heart disease, fell unconscious to the floor and Dr. Safford of the Marine Hospital Service was called to attend the suffering and excited man.

All the officials employed on Ellis Island were cautioned to keep silent concerning the dispute between Marks and Lederhilger, and when Miss Gould was announced as a visitor Marks was removed to a side room, where he was kept until he recovered sufficiently to resume his duties as a member of one of the Boards of Special Inquiry.

Assistant Commissioner McSweeney, knowing that Marks is a sick man, sought to make the Deputy Clerk's duties easier by putting him on one of the Boards of Special Inquiry. This arrangement was satisfactory, but on Saturday for some reason or other Chief Clerk Lederhilger wanted to have another man appointed in place of Marks on the board. To secure this change he tried to get Marks to sign a statement that he was too ill to perform duty, but the latter, being suspicious, believed that in doing so he would be furnishing his enemies in the department with proof under his own signature that he was physically unfit for the place he held under the Government.

He then accused Lederhilger of all sorts of things, and threatened if he should lose his position through treachery he would tell what he knew about things that have been going on for some time, but which have been kept from the Treasury Department. Lederhilger sought to soothe Marks, but it was of no use, and the trouble only came to an end when Marks was overcome by excitement and heart trouble.

LINERS HAVE ROUGH VOYAGES.

La Bretagne Finds a Vessel in Flames—Smallpox on the Gerkistan.

While the passengers on the French liner La Bretagne were at dinner on Friday they were astounded to hear a report that a vessel in flames was not far away from them. They hastened to the decks and saw a short distance away a sailing vessel enveloped in flames.

A lifeboat, manned by five seamen, under command of First Lieut. Provost, was immediately launched and amid the cheers of the passengers the sailors pulled away in the direction of the burning ship. Arriving at the scene of the fire they found that the vessel was a three-masted schooner. No one was on board, however, and the crew soon returned to the Bretagne. After hoisting the men on board, the Bretagne proceeded on her voyage. The vessel was probably some ship whose crew had been picked up by a passing vessel after which she was set on fire by the rescuing craft, owing to her dangerous position in the path of navigation. Lieut. Provost could not make out the name of the schooner.

The Bretagne experienced a very rough passage over as did also the Yestor from Hamburg. The Yestor was badly buffeted by the westerly gales, and on Nov. 1 her boatswain, Daniel Fisher of White Haven, England, was washed overboard and lost.

Another vessel that had a very rough passage was the British tramp steamer, Gerkistan. She brought a large cargo of dates from Bussorah, a port at the head of the Persian Gulf. Before leaving there for New York smallpox broke out among the crew, and the second engineer, who was attacked by the disease, had to be left behind. A new crew had to be engaged, and when the vessel got to Aden, one of the men died from consumption, and the chief officer, who developed smallpox, was put ashore for treatment.

Between Aden and Port Said Capt. Will and one of the native crew contracted the malady. Capt. Will recovered quickly from the disease, but the sailor had to be left at that port. Since leaving Algiers there has been no sickness aboard the ship, but as a precautionary measure she was detained at Quarantine for disinfection.

THIEVES CHOKE A SALESMAN.

While One Held Him the Other Took a Suit of Clothes from a Dummy.

Joseph Elias, a salesman, had a desperate encounter with two theives shortly after midnight Saturday in the hallway of his father-in-law's clothing store, at 158 Grand Street, Brooklyn, where he is employed. The store was kept open later than usual on Saturday night. Shortly after midnight two men seized a dummy dressed in a suit of clothes and carried it into the hallway.

Elias saw them, and ran into the hall, where the thieves were undressing the dummy. As soon as the men saw Elias they atacked him and knocked him down. While one of the thieves choked him so that he could not shout the other took the clothes from the dummy, and both ran away.

Elias shouted for help as soon as he could get his breath. His cries were heard by Roundsman McGarry and Detective Tracy, who started after the fugitives, followed by a crowd. After a lively chase the men were caught and locked up in the Bedford Avenue Police Station on a charge of robbery. The prisoners described themselves as John Fitzpatrick, forty-eight years old, of 12 Maujer Street, and George McGuire, thirty-two years old, living in a lodging house at 134 Grand Street.

To Benefit Negroes in Brooklyn.

A movement has been started, having for its object the improvement of the condition of the negro population in South Brooklyn. The initiative in it was taken by Mrs. R. B. Taylor, President of the Long Island branch of the Baptist Women's Home Mission Society of Chicago, a white organization. Mrs. Taylor has furnished two missionaries to work in accord with the Metropolitan Baptist Church in Third Avenue, near Butler Street, of which the Rev. R. L. Gaines is pastor. It is the purpose of Pastor Gaines to establish industrial work in connection with the church in order to give employment to the many idle negro boys and girls that infest the streets, and he appeals to the public for Bibles, hymn books, and periodicals for the young people.

Reformed Church Union.

The first meeting of the Reformed Church Union for the season of 1901-2 will be held in the Hotel Savoy to-night. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn will deliver an address on "Reminiscences of the Old Dutch Church," and the Rev. Frank Hall Wright will give "Side Lights on the Birth of a New State." Mr. Wright is a clergyman of the Southwest and was a witness of the scenes when the new part of Oklahoma was opened last Summer.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

HANDSOME CHINA and GLASSWARE

Visitors to the HORSE SHOW are cordially invited to inspect our new store.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

BEN TILLETT TALKS TO AMERICAN WORKINGMEN

Too Many "Croakers" in the Labor Movement, He Says.

Central Federated Union Members Told They Act as If They Owned the Whole Earth.

Ben Tillett, the English labor leader, and organizer of the London Dockers' Union, whose strike in 1888 brought John Burns and Tom Mann first into prominence, had the privilege of the floor at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. He was accompanied by F. Chandler of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, who arrived with him on the White Star steamship Celtic on Saturday, both being delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The two English labor leadars were introduced to the meeting by Sheriff-elect O'Brien, and were received with shouts of applause. Ben Tillett is small and neat, looking more like a student than a man who has been before the mast as a sailor. He has a robust voice. Before he was called on to speak he listened with evident amusement to the wrangling of the delegates over some matters in dispute.

He said that when he last visited this country he came as a sailor on one of the old-fashioned sailing vessels, and appreciated the comfort of an ocean voyage in the present day. He came to this country as an ambassador for labor, which he believed had a great future before it.

"But," he continued, "there are too many croakers in the labor movement. They should be taken out of it to some more congenial sphere, as labor does not want croakers. They are like a man who looks for a perfect woman. There is nothing perfect, I believe, not even the labor movement, but if such a man ever catches a perfect woman—God help him. [Laughter.]

"I have listened to the discussions here, and I think them, on the whole, a healthy sign. You act as if you owned the whole earth. [Laughter.] If every one agreed there would be no progress. I am glad to see that in this country there is not so much of a class feeling as in England. When we were coming over with a shipload of Americans, who knew we were workingmen, we were treated with the utmost courtesy."

The speaker then described a trip he had through the city after his arrival on Saturday. It gave him a good idea of the activity of life in New York.

"This is the country of inventions," he went on, "and inventions help the people—help every one. I observe, however, that there are people in London who have property thousands of miles away, that they can only reach by cable. They look upon the world as Napoleon and Alexander the Great did and call us dreamers. But Napoleon and Alexander were dreamers, too, and realized their dreams. It is for us to do the same. It is in our power to create an international brotherhood of labor."

Labor Leader Chandler spoke of a closer alliance between the workers of this country and England for defensive purposes. He saw signs of its rapid approach, and the sending of delegates from the labor bodies of one country to the labor conventions of another was one hopeful sign of it.

A delegate who had waited on Assistant Immigration Commissioner McSweeney to see what would be done regarding the paperhangers who are detained on Ellis Island pending the decision of the Board of Special Inquiry as to whether they should be deported, said that Mr. McSweeney would like to hear from the labor unions about it. The detained paperhangers say they are artists, but the labor unions say they are mechanics and therefore come under the contract labor law. The Commissioner wanted particularly to hear from the Paperhangers' Union. A committee was appointed to see Mr. McSweeney about the matter, one member of the committee being James P. Archibald, delegate of the Paperhangers' Union.

George Warner, delegate of the International Association of Machinists, reported that trouble was liable to occur on the new East River Bridge on account of a strike of the machinists employed by Roebling & Sons at Trenton, N. J. Warner did not directly say that any attempt would be made to get the men employed by the Roeblings on the bridge to strike in sympathy. The strike at Trenton is for the nine-hour work day.

A motion offered by Delegate Gleason of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union to condemn Commissioner Dalton of the Water Department for employing non-union men fell through. In making the motion Delegate Gleason gave as a reason for it a letter from Mr. Dalton in which he said the department had only power to insist on contractors doing work for the city employing competent men, without any regard to their labor affiliations.

"There has been no official in the city fairer to labor men than Mr. Dalton," said Delegate Pallas of the Patternmakers' Union, who acted with several labor committees appointed to see the Commissioner. Delegate Healey of the Eccentric Firemen indorsed what Pallas had said, and Gleason's motion was tabled.

Favors Independent Political Action.

A motion was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that its delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which begins in Scranton, Penn., on Dec. 6, should try to induce the convention to take independent political action. There was a hot discussion when a delegate proposed that ownership by the people of machinery and all the implements of production and distribution should be urged. The Socialists were strongly in favor of this, but were outvoted by the others. It was decided that the delegate to the convention should be simply instructed to vote for independent political action by the American Federation of Labor.

MR. COLER REPLIES TO UNIONS.

Tells Them How Much Mr. Nagle Spends on Street Cleaning and What He Does with Fines.

A letter was read at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday from Controller Coler in reply to three questions regarding the discharge of the 700 men who were laid off last Summer. The first question was, "Where did the money go to for the pay of the 700 men while they were suspended, and what about the claim of Commissioner Nagle that he could use only one-twelfth of the appropriation every month, when by his own statement the men are employed all the year round?"

The reply of Mr. Coler was, "There is no obligation in law which requires the Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning to confine himself to the monthly expenditure of one-twelfth of his annual appropriation, and the amount saved by curtailing the force during the months for which the work is not heavy may be expended during the months in which a larger force is required."

The second question was, "How much is expended by the department every month?" The answer was a table giving the expenses by the month from January to October inclusive. The highest expenditure was $292,468.17 in February, and the lowest $165,125.29 in June.

The third question was, "How much has been taken by Mr. Nagle for fines since he became Commissioner, and what has been done with the money?"

The answer was, that since Feb. 15, 1900, the fines in Manhattan and the Bronx were $8,006.52, and in Brooklyn, $3,197.68, a total of $11,203.20. The money remained in the City Treasury to the credit of the appropriation available for payment of salaries to employes of the department.

After some discussion the letter was referred to the Central Federated Union's Committee of Investigation.

Peter Behrman, a delegate of the Empire Labor Club of Street Cleaners, which is not in the Central Federated Union, said yesterday that a number of street sweepers in the Bronx had been discharged. A meeting of the Brooklyn street cleaners was held yesterday, at which it was stated that as they had agreed some time ago to stay from work a day every week, they did not think there would be any of them laid off.

FOREIGN WORKMEN ORGANIZING.

Marble Workers Plan Agitation to Secure Union Wages.

A mass meeting of Bohemian, Italian, French, and German marble workers, who have been organized into a local assembly of the Knights of Labor, was held yesterday forenoon in Bohemian National Hall in East Seventy-third Street. The object of the meeting was to arrange for organizing all the marble workers of these nationalities in the city in order to make a general demand for the regular union wages. Many of them it was said were working ten hours a day and receiving only from $7 to $10 a week, while the regular union wages are from $3.50 to $4.50 a day.

The reason they are working for such low wages they say is because they cannot get into the English speaking unions, which control all the best paying work. It was stated that some of the employers, knowing that an agitation was to be started for higher wages, have signed an agreement to pay union wages on and after Jan. 1. There are about 1,000 of these marble workers throughout the city. It was decided to try and avoid a strike if possible and to agitate for union wages in the meantime.

The Bohemian marble workers had a strong union in 1896, which was destroyed by the English speaking unions ordering strikes against its members.

PETER TYSON'S STRANGE DEATH

Found in a Cemetery with a Bullet in His Brain and Lived Three Weeks.

Peter Tyson, seventy years old, a retired German cabinetmaker, died yesterday at his home, 340 Devoe Street, Williamsburg, from a bullet wound in the right temple, received about three weeks ago. Tyson was found in a cemetery near Flushing, L. I., by some men, who notified the police and the man was taken to the Flushing Hospital. Near the unconscious man was a revolver.

When Tyson recovered consciousness he told the police that he had not shot himself, and never carried a revolver. Notwithstanding this statement the police and hospital authorities are of the belief that the wound was self-inflicted. Tyson's family had him removed from the hospital a few days after he had been found to his home in Devoe Street, where he was under the treatment of a private physician. Two weeks ago the bullet was removed from the man's brain, and the doctors in attendance were astonished that he had lived that long.

On Wednesday Tyson became unconscious and gradually sank until he died early yesterday morning. His death was reported to the coroners' office, and Dr. Charles Wuest, coroner's physician, was directed to make an investigation.

STRANGE COURSE OF A BULLET.

Wounded a Man, Ploughed Across a Bar, and Broke Several Bottles.

Carmine de Blosso of 452 Second Street, Jersey City, whose friends say he is demented, yesterday entered the saloon of Tomaso Damato at Fourth and Marshall Streets. He sat down at a table and produced a revolver, which he proceeded to examine. He was advised to put the weapon away lest harm should come, but refused to do so.

Suddenly the pistol was discharged. The bullet struck Filipo Biasso in the breast, inflicting a flesh wound. It next struck the bar, ploughing a furrow across its top, and afterward glanced to a shelf behind the bar, where it broke several bottles. Biasso's wound was dressed at the City Hospital, after which he went home.

De Blosso was locked up on a charge of atrocious assault. He says the affair was an accident.

Fusionists Gain an Alderman.

John W. Hutchinson, Jr., of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee said last night that the canvass of the returns for Aldermen showed that the Fusionists would gain Krulish in the Twenty-eighth District. This will increase the Fusion majority in the Board of Aldermen from three to five. Mr. Hutchinson said that the Fusionists had hopes of gaining Aldermen in the Third, Eighth, and Eleventh Districts also.

Greek Student Asphyxiated.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Nikula Faris Shikli was found dead in a room in a hotel here this morning. The gas was turned on. The man was a graduate of a college in Greece, and from papers found on him is supposed to have been selling rugs and carpets through the country to raise money enough to finish a theological course which he expected to take in this country.

POL ROGER & CO. CHAMPAGNE

The Society Wine in London.

Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.'s *BRUT SPECIAL VINTAGE 1893* is now on sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for U. S.

New York, Nov. 13, 1901.

The Pianola's Effect Upon Music

Placing the Pianola in position to play Upright Piano.
The Pianola does not mar nor injure the Piano in any way.

People who are interested in music, and also our great virtuosi, are alike astonished at the rapid strides that are being made in the means for enjoying this art, and at the development of musical taste

Up to three years ago, or before the advent of the Pianola, the privilege of playing the piano was confined to the few born musicians and to those people who could afford the time and money necessary to learn. The better part of a lifetime was often the cost of training the fingers. To-day everybody has this privilege at once. There has been invented a mechanism to do the mechanical work heretofore dependent upon the fingers.

To produce music there are two essentials.

First comes technique.

Technique, musically, is striking the right notes at the right time in proper relation one to another. It is to accomplish this end that pianists have to devote the greater part of their time simply to be able to make machines of their fingers; that is, to make their fingers strike the right notes at the right time. This part of music, and it is only one part, has been mastered by the Pianola.

The other element necessary to music is expression.

Expression is the soul of music; it is the music itself. After one has learned to finger a selection, he must then give his entire attention to expression; must learn to emphasize certain notes and chords and phrases. He should forget about fingering, and devote his entire attention to the proper expression of the composition; should put himself in the position of the composer, and find out if possible under what conditions the composition was written, and imagine himself in the atmosphere of the composer. It is to this end that all pianists strive—this expression.

The mechanical or technical part of the music is performed perfectly with the Pianola, and the entire attention can be devoted to expression.

It is a fact easily verified, and established by thousands of Pianola owners, that any one can play his piano with the aid of the Pianola, whether or not he knows one note from another; that he can play practically every selection ever written. It is further established by every musician of prominence in this country and Europe, that the Pianola-player can infuse into the rendition of the selection his own interpretation, as his thoughts or mood may dictate.

The Pianola is an invaluable addition to the home.

PRICE $250,

May be purchased by moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St., New York. 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

W. & J. Sloane

NEW PATTERNS IN STANDARD WEAVES.

Our Autumn display of standard

CARPETINGS

comprises, as usual, the very best and latest productions of American and Foreign manufacturers.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Broadway & 19th Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Now for the Horse Show.

The great fashionable function of this week makes the strongest demands on the feminine wardrobe.

We have made special preparation, and are showing the most exquisite and appropriate creations exclusive in design and reasonable in price.

Glance through to-day's list for hints of some of the many that await your inspection.

Special reductions in model costumes—Here are representatives of the most famous Paris, Vienna and London makers—There are over fifty outer garments of cloth and silk, as well as the model costumes. The following prices which we quote are absolutely one-half the cost of their importation:

$140, $130, $125, $120, $100, $90, $80, $75, $70, $60, $50, $45.

These quotations should be sufficient to attract the attention of seekers of fine garments.

We are also showing some very smart long silk coats, at $32.50 $36.00 and $37.50. These, as well as the model costumes, are worth much more.

Horse Show Millinery—*The grace and style in our Horse Show Millinery lend to each hat a unique and pleasing individuality which women of exclusive tastes are bound to appreciate. The creations possess quite a summery air, though fur and feathers strike a winter note amid their environment of tulle, lace, chiffon and flowers. We can state positively that no house in the city is showing more exquisite designs at such attractive prices.*

Horse Show Laces—*Real Duchess laces, $2.25 to $8.98 per yard; real Irish crochet laces, $2.75 to $10 yard; Irish crochet sets, 3 to 9 inches wide, 98c. to $5.75 yard; ready-to-fit robes, $15 to $65 each—of net, lace, ribbons and spangles.*

Handkerchiefs—*Real Duchess and Point Lace handkerchiefs, 50c. to $25 each; pure linen fancy handkerchiefs, 12½c. to $3.98 each—scalloped, hemstitched and embroidered.*

Great Ribbon Values—*4 inch liberty satin ribbon, regularly 55c., at 35c. yd; 7 inch changeable Louisine ribbon, regularly 75c., at 35c. yd.; 6 inch two toned liberty satin ribbon, regularly 79c., at 50c. yd.*

Women's Kid Gloves, 69c.—*Fine quality, 2 clasp glace kid, made with extra gussets between the fingers; guaranteed to fit perfectly; all the newest fall shades, including black and white; all sizes.*

Women's Regular $4 Shoes $2.40—*Full made custom effects; do not turn up at the toes; heavy and wide extension soles; some with rope stitched edges; others trimmed more closely; shanks beautifully arched, producing a pleasing and graceful outline. Many of them have the New York heel, which is the latest. 20 styles; hand welted and stitched soles; in Ideal kid; the new patent leather that won't break through; black kidskin and box calf, with dull kid tops; sizes 2½ to 8—widths A to EE.*

STERLING Silver Chatelaine Bags $9.50—*Made with new fish-scale links; the frames and chatelaine are made of solid sterling silver; all soldered links; these very bags are retailed at from $18 to $20. There are but 100 of them in this lot, consequently we advise an early purchase.*

Taffeta and Peau de Soie Shirt Waists, $3.98, $4.39 and $4.98—*Very dressy; fine quality; tucked and hemstitched; buttoned either back or front; in black, white and colors.*

Genuine Sealskin Jackets $90—*Either from stock or made to order; beautiful new styles; handsomely lined; finely finished; Persian lamb combination jackets $85, with large collar and full revers of mink; a very beautiful garment; black and blue lynx long boas, made to sell at $35 and $39—at $22.50; chinchilla cluster scarfs, with four blue fox tails, made to sell at $35—sale price $22.50.*

"Bird Portraits," by Ernest Seton Thompson, 85c.—*With descriptive text by Ralph Hoffmann. A daintily bound volume of large full-page portraits by this eminent artist—published at $1.50.*

OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

DECORATED TIN BOXES

Our new Box Plant is now running. Prompt deliveries guaranteed. Samples ready for inspection.

NOTE:—This Company is entirely independent.

SENTENNE & GREEN CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 156 FIFTH AVE.
FACTORY, RICHARDS AND COFFEY STS., BROOKLYN.

EVERETT PIANOS

Distinct Art Creations.

imitating none, but possessing individual qualities which make them the *best now manufactured.* These strong claims are substantiated by the instruments; we ask you to judge. Exclusively used and unqualifiedly endorsed by *Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Richard Burmeister* and many other great Pianists. A call solicited from those interested in the latest and highest developement in modern Grand and Upright Pianos. Prices, not excessive. Art catalogue on request.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

It is not to be expected that the Republican Party will easily or at once escape from its long bondage to the protected interests. The Republican leaders who still obey those interests successfully resisted President McKINLEY's efforts in behalf of the reciprocity treaties. Their influence is again visible in the intrigues and arguments against a renewal during the coming session of Congress of the attempt to relieve the industries of the country of the burdens put upon them by the Dingley tariff. The Ways and Means Committee already feels the pressure. We hear upon the one hand protests against reducing the revenues of the Treasury before we know what demands will be made upon it by Congressional appropriations, and upon the other hand suggestions for further large reductions in the internal revenue taxes. The memory of men still young will go back to the time some twenty years ago when the internal taxes imposed to pay the cost of the civil war were hurriedly reduced to head off the growing demand for a lower tariff on imports. It was believed then, as it is believed now, that after the surplus had been disposed of by internal revenue reduction it would be impossible to meddle with the tariff. The transparency of the trick should suffice for its defeat, but the country can no longer be fooled by it, since common experience teaches that the lowering of prohibitory duties must increase the customs receipts. An amusing phase of the anti-revision agitation is the attempt to discredit the reciprocity convention to be held at Washington this week. Certain delegates from this State and from Pennsylvania have determined or have been persuaded to stay away from the convention because of the fear that it is likely "to fall into the hands of free traders who will commit it to a radical revision of the Dingley tariff."

The late President McKINLEY was in advance of his party. Having been for a quarter of a century an extreme protectionist, he became convinced two years ago that the prosperity of our manufacturing industries depended not upon the protective tariff, but upon the extension of our foreign markets. It was this conviction that led him to adopt and urge with zeal upon Congress the policy of reciprocity treaties with the leading commercial nations. "The period of exclusiveness is past," said Mr. McKINLEY in his last public speech at Buffalo, "the expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

The conditions which led to Mr. McKINLEY's change of heart are having their influence upon other leaders of the Republican Party. The conversion of Senator LODGE is significant. He worked with Senator ALDRICH against the ratification of the reciprocity treaties. In his Boston speech he now declares himself to be in favor of the policy of tariff concession which they embody, and even raises the startling question whether it would not be wiser to accomplish the end sought by a general revision of the tariff rather than by separate treaties which will have the effect of giving us distinct and different tariffs with the commercial nations. It is believed that President ROOSEVELT only moderately and with reservations approves the policy to which his predecessor was committed. If he fears the disturbing effect upon business or upon the plans of his party of tariff changes by the coming Congress, he will find plenty of men eminent in Republican councils who will strive to increase his fears and to confirm his purpose, if he entertains such a purpose, not to advise Congress to take up the subject. It is plain that the party is not yet prepared to abandon the policy of commercial non-intercourse which has its highest expression in the Dingley tariff. But it feels the increasing pressure for revision and it is naturally a little impatient at being hurried forward to a new position.

The wiser leaders see, as Mr. McKINLEY saw, that if the Republicans do not take the new ground there is very great danger that it will be taken by the enemy. The Republicans could by no other means do the Democratic Party so great a service as by the indefinite postponement of tariff revision. The demand for it is broadening and strengthening and the interests to be benefited by the removal of burdensome duties are so powerful that it would be easily possible for the Democratic Party by merely laying aside the mad policies of Bryanism to make itself the instrument for reversing or radically modifying the tariff policy of the Nation. The Congressional elections of 1902 will afford an opportunity for the people to make known their wishes in respect to prohibiting imports by excessive and unnecessary taxes. The immense importance of our exports of manufactures and the certainty that exports will be increased by a tariff policy which enlarges foreign markets and reduces cost of production by giving our manufactures free raw material has created a public opinion in respect to customs taxes of which the Republican leaders have not yet become wholly aware. With this public opinion they must reckon, and they will hasten to take account of it, we think, as the conviction forces itself upon them that if the tariff is not revised by their party it will be revised, and in a much more radical fashion, by the Democrats.

COMMERCIAL VIRUS AND ANTITOXIN.

It is time to sound a note of warning against the failure of Legislatures in failing so generally to surround with proper safeguards the production of vaccine virus and the several varieties of the animal serums for trade distribution. The business has become large and temptingly profitable. Under these conditions it is not surprising that a great many persons have engaged in it without proper facilities or the disposition to provide them, and without knowing, or perhaps caring to know, what precautions are essential to the production of virus and serum which can safely be introduced into the circulatory system of human beings. This is a matter of first importance, not merely to the medical profession, but to all classes of the community. The recent epidemic of tetanus in Italy, attended with considerable mortality, was admittedly caused by the employment of virus in which the germs of tetanus were present. Quite recently the same thing has happened in St. Louis, in Philadelphia, and currently in Camden, where seven cases and five deaths from tetanus were reported yesterday in our news columns. Poisoning by means of pus organisms is much more frequent, and while rarely fatal, has caused much trouble, inflicting a great deal of suffering and probably in many cases nullifying the benefits of the treatment. When poisoning of this character attends vaccination, the patient may have a limb so sore as to threaten necessity for amputation, without acquiring the immunity from smallpox which a typical pure virus inoculation would have given.

This state of affairs is causing profound disquietude among conscientious medical practitioners. Much as he values the indisputable benefits of vaccination in fighting the constant tendency of smallpox to become epidemic, and absolute as is his dependence upon the animal serums to aid him in antagonizing the poisons in the human system which are recognized as producing such diseases as diphtheria, septicæmia, and others in which the value of this form of treatment is still indeterminate, the conscientious physician cannot resist the conviction that in view of recent occurrences of tetanus epidemics traceable to impure virus and serums he is taking great chances in following this line of preventive or curative treatment. This is the more to be regretted, as the employment of such agents is a movement along the line of greatest promise in medical progress. More is to be looked for in benefit to the human race from the development of the antitoxins than from anything now engaging the attention of the bacteriologists. Progress in this direction will be sharply checked if the weakened confidence of physicians in the purity of the materials available cannot be re-established on a substantial basis. That the tetanus bacillus has admittedly found its way into commercial vaccine virus to such an extent as to have given serious trouble in at least five widely separated districts, and probably in isolated cases wherever vaccination is practiced, is a disquieting fact. That it cannot be denied with confidence that other bacilli nearly as hurtful as those of tetanus, but not so easily recognized, are also present in commercial virus and serum, increases the anxieties of those who appreciate the responsibilities of life and death with which the practicing physician is charged.

Another and scarcely less unfortunate result of the facts which are coming to the public knowledge on this subject is that they are furnishing the anti-vaccinationists the only good argument they have ever had with which to contradict and discredit the experience of a century as to the value of JENNER's revolutionary discovery. Their pernicious activity in maintaining a propaganda of error has done no little harm in the past, and may be expected to do a great deal more harm in the future. Incontrovertible facts now at their disposal give them an argument which the conscientious physician will find it difficult to overthrow. When one of the latter class is confronted with the question whether in his judgment it is better to incur in a patient the risk of smallpox or of death from diphtheria, on the one hand, or take the chances of inoculating him with tetanus bacilli or poisoning his system with pus organisms, he may well hesitate to give a direct answer. It presents a problem which does not admit of off-hand solution.

The safeguards by which the business of producing virus and serum need to be surrounded are simple enough, but not one of the least of them is safely negligible. It cannot be carried on without immeasurable risk to life and health with worn-out horses or sickly calves, nor in dirty stables or improvised annexes to vermin-infested barns. Healthy animals, perfect plants constructed and managed under expert supervision, and the assurance of pure cultures with entire freedom from pus organisms, are the essential conditions. The technique is simple enough and easily applied, but its faithful observance demands "an aseptic conscience," which few of those who engage in this business for profit possess, or long retain. The rigidity and inerrant intelligence of inspection demanded in the selection of animals, the surgical cleanliness which must be observed throughout, and the skill and care demanded in taking pure cultures, are impossible unless every step in the process is conducted by an expert who fully realizes his grave responsibilities and is at all times subject to disinterested professional and official inspection and supervision. It is not enough to place such establishments under the perfunctory oversight of State Boards of Health, to be looked after when complaints are received or injury has been inflicted. No one should be permitted anywhere to begin or continue the business without a permit issued after his premises have been critically inspected by a qualified expert, and certified as correct in every detail, and such permit should remain operative only so long as he maintains standards which, with our present knowledge of asepsis, are beyond criticism. Vaccine and serum farms are springing up all over the country, without adequate supervision and in many cases under the direction of ignorant and irresponsible managers. The evil is already serious and may soon become much more so. Immediate action by medical societies all over the country, and indeed all over the world, is imperatively demanded.

THE PRESIDENT AND APPOINTMENTS.

There is a significant note in the comments of the Republican press as to the appointments made by President ROOSEVELT and the methods of selection he has so far pursued. The feeling is very apparent that the President has a well-defined standard of fitness which must first be satisfied before any other claims are considered.

There was a striking tendency at first to infer, or rather to take it for granted, that the change in the person of the President would be followed by a very considerable number of changes in the service. It was an inference not unwarranted by the precedents of Vice Presidential successions, but it was erroneous. In previous cases in our political history the Vice President had been in some degree opposed to his predecessor, if not in political principles, at least in immediate party associations. He had usually been the representative of the part of the party defeated in the nomination for the Presidency, and the desire to secure a nomination at the end of his term tempted him to put the patronage in the hands of the leaders who he felt were friendly to him. No such situation existed in the party when Mr. ROOSEVELT came to the Presidency. His nomination had been as generally desired as that of Mr. McKINLEY, and he was the successor of Mr. McKINLEY's relation to the party as much as he was successor to his office. He found himself entirely free to dispose of his appointments for the best interest of the service, and he has proceeded to do so with deliberation and with firmness.

He has not ignored politics, and he has not pretended to. He has frankly avowed his preference to make the appointments to which the advice and consent of the Senate are required from the ranks of the party to which he and the majority of the Senators belong, and to make them after consultation with the Senators of his party, and, so far as practicable, with their approval. The one condition he has imposed is that the appointees shall meet a proper standard of character and capacity. It must be admitted that this condition robs the system of political appointments of most of its bad features and effects. It still falls short of the highest ideal, but it insures honesty and competency on the part of the officer so selected, and even partisans with these qualifications are not likely to abuse their positions for the sake of party.

It still remains true that the number of positions that are to be filled in this way can with advantage be reduced. They should include only the officers who have a certain discretion as to policy, and who may therefore very properly be required to agree with the policy of the Administration, of which they are an integral part. Officials whose duties necessarily remain much the same, no matter what the policy of the Administration and of the party in power may be, will, when the service is placed on a thoroughly businesslike basis, be selected without any reference to their politics. It is probable that President ROOSEVELT will in the course of his Administration seek to restrict the field of political appointments, as occasion offers. He has announced in the most emphatic manner that he will not consider politics in the army and the navy and in the colonial service. In this he recognizes that the duties in these branches of the public service do not vary with the party in power, but require at all times the best men that can be got. To get the best and keep them should be the earnest purpose of any President. This attitude of the President's mind and conscience toward a matter of such immense importance is encouraging to all right-thinking citizens.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Strong support has been found by The New York Marine Journal for its contention that the schoolship St. Mary's should be officered by civilians instead of navy men. Capt. HOWARD PATTERSON is himself not only a civilian, but also a professional teacher of scientific and practical seamanship, and it would be very easy to charge—and very difficult to prove—that he is prejudiced against naval instructors for merchant sailors, but his own knowledge and competency are beyond question, and he also speaks from the experience derived from a year as commander of the St. Mary's. "Naval officers," he is quoted by The Marine Journal as saying, "know nothing of the requirements of the merchant service. What experience do they possess in relation to merchant service life and to the handling of a square-rigged vessel with a dozen men? What know they regarding the stowage of cargo?" Then Capt. PATTERSON, after a tribute to the gallantry and efficiency of naval officers in their own domain, makes some very serious statements. "The character of the training on board of our schoolships," he asserts "is farcical under the present system. My daily experience with shipmasters affords me an opportunity of becoming familiar with their sentiments regarding schoolship graduates, and the consensus of opinion is that they are undesirable in any capacity on merchant vessels. Several reasons are advanced for this. One is that the young men are so superficially educated in seamanship of a practical nature that they are almost useless before the mast and a laughing stock abaft it. Yet they have been encouraged on board their floating college to believe that they are officers in an advanced chrysalis state, and so go on board of merchant ships after graduation inflated somewhat with a sense of their own importance, only to be shocked and discouraged upon a speedy awakening to their pitiable shortcomings." This subject is one that deserves immediate and careful attention from our educational authorities. The St. Mary's ought to be turning out graduates well along on the road toward command of merchant ships. If it is not doing that—if the training it gives is worse than none, so far as practical results go—certainly the naval officers now detailed for such work should be called back to the Government vessels where they are so much needed, according to Secretary LONG's report.

—Despite the extreme severity with which Mr. W. L. MOORE, the head of our Weather Bureau, recently assailed everybody who pays any attention to reports from Europe about the protection of crops from hail by the use of specially constructed cannon, we venture to note the fact that the Swiss Government, generally regarded as a rather intelligent body, possessed of some common sense, has been investigating the subject with care, and that its agents have advised the adoption of whatever system of cloud cannonading further inquiry may prove to be the best. Their report says: "A direct proof that hail shooting properly practiced will under all circumstances prevent hail is of course impossible to furnish; but the fact that certain districts of Styria, which were before the use of hail guns devastated by hailstorms year by year, have not for the last five years, since the guns are in use, experienced any hail, is a strong point in favor of the hail guns." It does look a little that way to the ordinary observer, though of course Mr. MOORE, mindful of his success in prophesying the continuance of last Summer's hot wave, will doubtless stand by his equally courageous assertion that attempts to interfere with the formation or progress of even the smallest of local storms are obviously absurd. The Swiss agents admit that the effect of the air ring which is shot into the hail clouds has not yet been satisfactorily or sufficiently explained, but they say that from Styria, where it started, the system has spread throughout Hungary and into many parts of Italy and France, everywhere justifying its cost, at least to the minds of those upon whom the expense falls. After firing a shot from one of the hail cannon, a white ring rises from the funnel, gradually increasing in size to the diameter of nine to twelve feet. Its force is sufficient to break wooden sticks on its way, and if it hits at a distance of 300 feet or more a target made of coarse hurdlework, it cuts out a ring, leaving the centre and the circumference unhurt. We are not troubled very much by hail in this country, but the hailstorm and the tornado are closely related, and what conquers the one ought to or might have some effect upon the other.

—Our anti-imperialists were not a little audacious—so far as words went, at least—in the now almost forgotten days before they gave up the struggle with Manifest Destiny, and at that time they did a great many curious things, but never in their most hysterical moments did they venture to nominate for Congress one of the half dozen persons, more or less, who carried opposition to the United States Government to the length of deserting from our army in the Philippines and taking service under the native flag. If they had done such a thing, it is unthinkable that they would have been allowed to vote, or even to electioneer, for such a candidate. Yet it is little less than this that certain inhabitants of that part of Great Britain known as Galway have done in nominating for Parliament Col. ARTHUR LYNCH, a British subject, who betook himself to South Africa, enlisted with the Boers, and for a considerable period devoted himself actively to the slaughter of British soldiers. Later he tired of service in the field, possibly because enmity to one's enemy is an insufficient basis for lasting friendship, and now he is in Paris, from which safe distance he is observing the doings of his admirers in Galway. If they elect him—that is, if they give him a majority over the Parliamentary candidate of whom he is the amazing rival—a most singular situation will be created, and there is natural impatience to see how our good cousins will treat it. Since they allow an avowed public enemy to be nominated, advocated, and voted for, there is no very good reason why they should refuse to let him take his seat in Parliament and make laws for them.

—"Much feeling against the practice of dueling is developing here," said one of our recent dispatches from Berlin. That would be more encouraging if one could know in what class of Germany's population the development has taken, or is taking, place. For there are in that most interesting country so very many people whose opinions do not count, whose antagonism to the habits and beliefs of the militant orders are negligible—when they are not punishable as impertinences. Of course if the Kaiser should develop "a feeling against the practice of dueling," that would settle the matter, for his commands are obeyed by the only Germans who do not look upon dueling exactly as other civilized persons do. He has, we believe, expressed on several occasions and in general terms a vague dislike for indulgence in single combat between his subjects, and he has even given a few of those who do like it an opportunity to take brief vacations in one of his fortresses, but he has never set his foot down hard on this particular form of murder, so of course it goes on.

DRINKING IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES I read an article on the much-talked-of but evidently little understood canteen question.

Your correspondent asks, then answers, the question, "Has the abolition of the canteen abolished drunkenness in the army to any appreciable extent?" He says: "According to enlisted men it has." Now some enlisted man may have and very likely did tell him this, but he knew not whereof he spoke. If your butcher refused to sell you meat, do you think it would influence you in discontinuing its use? Would you not simply transfer you patronage to his neighbor? I think so, and if a soldier drinks, and I know very few who are worthy of the name that do not to some extent, the mere fact of the closing of the canteen, or, more correctly speaking, the Post Exchange, is not going to cause him to take the pledge, and keep it later. In fact, if it influences him at all, it will act in the opposite manner, for we feel that people are spending too much of their time altogether in meddling in our private affairs. If they feel they simply must do something for us, let them endeavor to have our pay raised, and in this way they will gain our everlasting gratitude.

Your correspondent appears to believe, or wishes it to appear, that Post Exchanges were in the habit of selling whisky and other alcoholic liquors other than beer. This is wrong. I have been associated with a number of exchanges, and have never known this to be the case. He also asks if it is possible the men became intoxicated on whisky away from the post and then returned, giving rise to the conclusion that they became so in the Post Exchange!

This question is scarcely worthy of notice and I apologize for taking any of it, but doesn't he know that the first place an intoxicated man hunts for is home?

I have used more space that I intended, but as you permit people who know nothing about this question to use your valuable space, will you not pardon the garrulity of one who is deeply interested from a personal standpoint? CORPORAL.
Fort Hancock, N. J., Nov. 16, 1901.

STEAM-HEATED-FLAT PROMISES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Boreas reminds us that Winter is here. I remember having read in THE TIMES last Winter an article anent "Steam-Heated Flats," advocating the passing of a law fining the greedy flatowners who rent their floors with the understanding that steam heat will be supplied during the cold weather, and then fail to live up to their agreement.

There are landlords who will do everything possible in order to evade the fulfillment of their agreement, who will let their tenants freeze and become sick if only they save money for coal. The janitor in the landlord's pay, when you come down to ask for heat, will tell you: "Miss X, Mrs. Y, Mr. Z were just down here complaining of too much steam heat, &c., and I turned it off." If you happen to meet X, Y, and Z they will tell you that they, too, are freezing in their flats, and in order to keep warm they will take a walk or call on a friend. If there is too much heat you can turn it off in your flat.

I should like to hear the complaints and opinions of other victims of these unscrupulous landlords. Some law ought to be passed this season in Albany to protect the families that are allured into a flat with the false promise of supplying them with steam heat and hot water.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.
New York, Nov. 15, 1901.

"IT WAS A SILVER JAR-DINNER."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The selection of a "Silver Jardinière" for presentation to Mr. Croker by the Democratic Club seems to me the refinement of appropriateness.

Naturally, in view of the gentleman's expressed convictions as to National finances, it followed as a matter of course that the article chosen should be of Silver.

The effect of the recent election upon his nervous system is most delicately referred to in the Jar.

And the occasion of its presentation is beautifully indicated by the succeeding syllables, pronounced, of course, in Tammany style, Dinner.

And there you have it; Silver Jar-Dinner.
H. A. L.
New York, Nov. 16, 1901.

A WEST POINTER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The commendation which in your article of Nov. 11 you bestow upon West Point is pleasant reading for West Point men whether they stand at the football end of the line or, like the writer, on the other flank.

But your fears that Secretary Root's late order is likely to work harm to the Military Academy seem to me unfounded.

If by law of Congress the appointee from each Congressional district were selected by the Principal of each Public High School naming one or more candidates, and from these candidates civil service examiners selected the best equipped boy, who will say that a class so made up would be likely to damage the fair name of West Point? It would seem eminently proper that the highest public school in the country should be recruited from the other public schools, upon which, more than anything else, the well-being and perpetuation of our republican form of government depends.

Secretary Root has shown by his late order that he well appreciates the value of West Point as a public school maintained for a special purpose, and that in his opinion it ought to work in harmony with the grand system of public instruction by which this country is so sharply distinguished from every other as it is by its manufactories and its railways.

CALEB HUSE,
West Point Class of 1851.
Highland Falls, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1901.

EPISCOPAL PRESBYTER'S CLAIM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The persons in the Episcopal Church who claim to be Protestants point to the legal name as a proof of their claim. But we say that the Episcopal Church is not entitled to bear the epithet, because having much more in common with Catholic Churches than Protestants we should be classed rather with the former.

The following are the several Catholic Churches in the world: First—The Roman, which claims to be the only one. Second and Third—The Churches of Russia and Greece call themselves Catholic and are independent of Rome and of each other. As are also (fourth) the Catholic Church of Holland, (Jansenists.) Fifth—The Catholic Church in Egypt, (Coptic.) Sixth—In Abyssinia, (seventh,) in Antioch, (eighth) in Jerusalem and Syria, (ninth and tenth) and Roumania and Bulgaria. These all independent of the See of Rome, yet calling themselves Catholic and orthodox. Ninth—The Anglican Churches; and perhaps we might include some others, especially the Lutherans in Scandinavia, being Catholics, as the organic successors of the old historic churches of Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

Among the Protestant Churches we reckon (1) the Dutch Reformed, (2) Presbyterians, (3) Baptists, (4) Methodists; all generally orthodox on fundamental doctrines, but lacking in ancient customs and traditions which show spiritual ancestry. Besides these there are a host of other Protestant communions too numerous to name.

Now, we hold in common with Catholic Churches in doctrine (1) a personal God and His overruling providence, (2) the divinity of Christ, (3) the atonement, (4) the intermediate state and prayers for the dead, (5) the bodily resurrection and ascension, (6) the divinity of the Holy Ghost and the doctrine of laying on of hands to give the Holy Spirit, (7) the Holy Catholic Church, into which all nations are to be baptized, (8) regeneration in baptism, (9) forgiveness of sins in absolution, (10) eternal punishment, and perhaps other doctrines.

In customs and traditions we hold in common with all Catholic Churches (1) the Christian year and calendar of saints' days, (2) days of fasting and of abstinence, (3) a liturgy that has come down in large part from the apostles, (4) vestments for the clergy, (5) a lectionay prearranged, (6) a service for confirmation, (7) the sign of the cross, (8) consecrating churches and not letting them be used for secular purposes, (9) taking the sacrament to the sick and dying, (10) kneeling for private prayer on entering church, (11) saying prayers on the knees, (12) kneeling when communing, (13) communion at funerals, (14) Bishops, priests, and Deacons; (15) an altar in the sanctuary with credence table, cross, and other accessories used in ancient times, (16) a font at the door of the church, &c.

We have in common with Protestant Churches a protest against (1) papal infallibility, (2) the dogma of the immaculate conception, (3) the definition of transubstantiation, (4) the commercial view of purgatory, as of abortening the time of souls therein by the sale of indulgences practically. &c.

In customs we are at one with Protestants in the use of the vulgar tongue in [illegible] and reading Holy Scripture; but I think of nothing else but what we have also in common with Catholics. Now, since we have so much in common with Catholic Christendom and so few things exclusively with Protestants, we should be classed with the former, as we are poorly entitled to be ranked with the latter. Calling the Episcopal Church "Protestant" is like calling a druggist who sells stationery a bookseller.

REV. EVELYN P. BARTOW.
Utica, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1901.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some one has asked through your columns what could be done by our Government to help the Boers in South Africa and put a stop to the barbarities of savage warfare inflicted upon them. The answer is a simple one. When Pretoria was filled with English prisoners captured by the Boers the American Consul was directed and allowed to visit them daily and report to the Boer authorities any complaints which they made to him and which seemed to him reasonable.

Why should not our Consul do the same for the poor women and children in the awful concentrado camps? We went to war with Spain on account of similar camps in Cuba, none of which were half as horrible as those where the poor little Boer children are dying at the rate of one every other day. I never could believe that the noble English nation would approve any such monstrous cruelty, and, although greatly disillusioned, still make allowances for the stress of a war in which all the honor and glory have been on the Boer side and all the brutality and humiliation on theirs.

Chamberlain is the only man in the English nation who would have selected the most notoriously brutal of Generals to carry out the bloody behest of annihilating a free people solely because they loved their freedom, and who is doing his appointed work, as he cannot conquer the men, by destroying the poor little children at the rate of over four hundred out of the thousand a year, a rate which will leave none alive in two years, and who is killing off the women at a ratio which will leave none of them after four years—this, understand, according to the British official reports as taken from the latest returns.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Let the ruthless commander remember this, for in the end he will find that the British nation will not thank him for having made Herod respectable. Hereafter, instead of saying any one "out-Heroded Herod," they will say he "out-Kitchenered Kitchener." But even he could not object to our Consul's acting in behalf of the Boers, as his predecessor was glad to have him act in behalf of the English.

And if we want to go further, if we have left any sympathy with freedom and Christianity with justice and humanity, we can unite with all the other nations of the world in demanding that the savage, indefensible brutalities which have lately marked the prosecution of this attempt at conquest shall cease. For, sad as it is to admit, our friendliness with our "cousins" across the water is the only reason which deters the other nations of the world from interfering. So that we are in the grateful position of cover for what we have just conducted one war to prevent and stand sponsor for a war waged mainly against women and children. R. B. F.
New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

SUNDAY OPENING DISCUSSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By all means let us have "Sunday opening." Many experiments have been tried, and the results have not been all that was desired. Surely a saloon proprietor who is able to keep his place respectable on Monday should be able to do the same on Sunday. The house or place of business should be licensed, not the proprietor. There should be a license fee and a forfeiture fee. Complaints that are proved should draw fines from the forfeiture fee until used up, then the place must be closed. There must be no back door, and the most grievous offense would be to allow an intoxicated person to leave the place while in that condition. He must be retained until sober, or sent home in a carriage at the proprietor's expense.

Certain rules, regulations, and penalties, as may be imposed by the proper authorities should be plainly posted, to which the patrons' attention should be called by the attendant when necessary for the good of the house or patrons. Liberality with the every-day citizen coupled with honest justice will do more for temperance (not total abstinence, which was never intended by the Almighty except in isolated cases,) than all the Raines laws and temperance (erroneously so called) societies combined.

The people, especially those in lower classes, would soon realize the fact that they as well as the higher classes, could have their "toddy" on Sunday, providing they did not abuse the privilege. There is no doubt that those people who feel the need of a Sunday stimulant would make better citizens when they found they could without disgracing themselves, enter the front door instead of sneaking in, like a criminal, by the side gate.

This, of course, is merely a rough outline, to formulate the details would require the knowledge and experience of the proper authorities. W. A. C.
Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 1901.

Mr. Low Corrected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although Mr. Low is a college President and a Mayor, he should read his Shakespeare again. If I am not mistaken I have seen instances in which he misplaced quotations during the campaign. Now, in his address at the City Club banquet, he credits Mercutio's remark about his wound, "that though not as deep as a well or as wide as a church door, it is enough," to Hamlet.

Hamlet said a great many clever things, and the play contains more. In fact, when a certain old lady read it for the first time she said that anybody could have written that play, because it was all made up of quotations. All quotations are not in that paly, however, and though it is reasonably safe to ascribe any quotation either to the Bible or "Hamlet," yet this time "Romeo and Juliet" should have had the credit.

S. L. G. K.
Schnectady, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Cordial Acquiescence.

Mrs. Dash—James, I've been asked to join the Women's Improvement Association.

Mr. Dash—Put on your hat and go at once, my dear.—Syracuse Herald.

Draws the Crowd.

Elder Berry—I have an idea Dr. Thirdly is becoming more liberal in his views.

Mrs. Berry—What makes you think so?

Elder Berry—People are flocking to hear him.—Town and Country.

Positive About It.

"I was awfully troubled with insomnia last night."

"Are you sure it was insomnia?"

"Why shouldn't I be sure? I was wide awake at the time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Books as They Buy Them.

Salesman—This book is only just out, but it promises to be the most talked-of book of the year.

Customer—I'd rather wait and be sure. If it didn't prove a success, and I had read it, think of the waste of time.—Brooklyn Life.

Father's Idea of Shoes.

"Spell shoes," said the teacher.

"S-h-o-e-s," returned the little one, promptly.

"Correct," said the teacher. "Of course you know what they are."

The little one nodded his head violently.

"My papa says," he announced, "that shoes are what drive the father of a family into bankruptcy."—Chicago Post.

THE FLAT DWELLER'S LAMENT.

From The Chicago News.

It's O for the joys of an arctic clime,
Where the seal and the walrus roam,
And the polar bear has his cavern lair!
It's there that I'd make my home.
I pine for the land of endless night
Where the bright auroras burn,
To the Eskimo on his icy floe,
My fancy doth lightly turn.

Some people I know express this wish
In the middle of hot July;
It's then they moan for the frigid zone,
And for cavernous icebergs sigh.
But the mercury's down pretty low just now,
As we plainly can feel and see,
And here in the flat it's freezing, and that
Is what is the matter with me.

For the Eskimo when he likes may go
To his cozy and snug igloo,
Where the whale-oil lamp dispels the damp
And heats up the wigwam, too.
There, at least, it is hot, although it may not
Smell perfectly fresh and sweet,
But the janitor here, I'm beginning to fear,
Will never turn on the heat.

TARIFF REVISION.

The Hide Duty a Burden.

"The Shoe and Leather Reporter"—
"The Shoe Retailer."
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The only duty which is seriously detrimental to producers of leather and manufacturers of the articles into which it enters, is that upon hides. This duty was framed, ostensibly, as a benefit to the cattle raising industry. But as hides are a by-product, and as their prices have fluctuated entirely at variance with those of leather, the fallacy of this policy has been apparent to all. The only possible beneficiaries of this unjust impost have been the large packing houses, and the farmer, instead of deriving any benefit from increased prices, has been forced to pay an advance on his shoe leather.

To understand the baneful effect which the hide duty has had upon the export of shoes, it must be considered that it raises not only the value of imported hides, but to exactly the same proportion that of the domestic take off, and in a lessening degree enhances in price kips, calfskins, and other varieties of raw material.

Moreover, on leather exported the tanner can, and does, though at considerable inconvenience, get a rebate of 99 per cent. of the hide duty paid. Thus, when we reflect that the shoe manufacturers of England and elsewhere, are producing shoes which enter into competition, with our own in the world's markets, and making them of American leather, which they get free from the tax paid on the hides, and at lower prices than our own manufacturers are forced to pay, the handicap upon our industry is made evident.

Our export business in shoes is only of a few year's standing, and has doubtless a brilliant future, if given a chance. It asks no protection—only fair play.

This is a brief summary of the situation from the shoe manufacturers' standpoint. Many other phases of the matter might be presented, but none in which the hide duty could be shown as other than a fatal error. The shoe, leather, and hide trades are practically unanimous in the desire for its repeal. Very truly yours,

J. A. CROTTY, Editor.

Has Outgrown the Need of Protection.

The Michigan Stove Company,
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The subject to which you are to give publicity through the columns of your very popular paper I feel is one that at the present time is receiving more than ordinary consideration by the business men of this country.

The last speech made by our late President, McKinley, upon the subject of reciprocity covered the ground so thoroughly and received such public indorsement that it seems to me no one can add to it, or find any argument which covers the ground more fully than the expressions made by President McKinley the day before his assassination.

I have always felt that the tariff duties should be only sufficient to protect our American industries in all branches. That they have been carried beyond this point needs no argument. While I am a strong believer in the idea that we should not do anything that will disturb our present very satisfactory business condition, it does appear to me that the wise men who make laws for us at Washington should give this subject very careful consideration, and should be willing to bring about a change of our tariff duties gradually that would assist and enable the manufacturers of this country to reach out for more foreign trade than they are able to secure to-day.

The manufacturer of this country, in my opinion, is becoming stronger and stronger every day, and is able to compete in many lines, I think, on the basis of free trade. There may be some manufacturing institutions that would have to be excepted, and if this be true, let us arrange accordingly, but do not let us build a stone wall in any section where we can get along without it.

Our Government incomes at the present time are very large, and if they can be reduced and not interfere with the affairs of our Government, why should it not be done?

To the question, "In what way can such duties be changed?" it seems to me all that is necessary is to revise our protective tariffs, and change them or withdraw them if you please, or at least such of them as we know can be withdrawn without detriment to our Government, and at the same time prove a benefit to the manufacturing industries of this country.

Now, as to the industry in which I am interested I would say, without hesitency, we could compete with any section of country making the same line of goods without any protection. You are aware we are right on the border of Canada. We look across the most beautiful river in the world to her shores. Do we do business there? No. Why? Because there is a 25 per cent. duty on our manufactured ware. We sell some of our patterns to the Canadian manufacturers. Why do we do this? Because the 25 per cent. duty enables them to do business with a profit, while we American manufacturers cannot do it. Establish reciprocity and this difficulty will be removed, and no one will be injured in my opinion, but a great many benefited. The people of Canada are anxious to have reciprocal relations between both countries, as both would be benefited. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE H. BARBOUR.

Let the Tariff Alone.

The Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works,
Chester, Penn., Nov. 5, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your letter of the 31st ult.: While the removal of tariffs on certain commodities would probably aid my particular business, that of shipbuilding, by increasing the ocean trade, particularly if a system of ship subsidies is adopted, I cannot but "view with alarm" any disturbance of the existing tariff conditions. Tariff tinkering has, during my experience, been attended with uncertainty in business and depression, and I am of the opinion that our present policy had better be continued until there is more decided evidence that we are in need of a change. The industrial conditions in the country were never more satisfactory than they are to-day, and when things are in such a condition why should we run the risk of causing unsettled business and possible reactions in the tide of prosperity?

There are certain things which we could, with safety, admit free into our ports, upon similar concessions being granted our products by other lands, but these things should be confined to goods which we do not produce and which would not enter into competition with our own industries. Our greatest field in this direction is with tropical and Oriental lands. I cannot see how we can enter into reciprocal agreements with Great Britain, France, Germany, and the other European nations which are our present competitors in trade, without seriously injuring our own domestic commerce, and it would seem to me, as a layman, that reciprocity treaties, as planned by the more ardent advocates of the project, might involve us in very unpleasant diplomatic entanglements and trade wars with those countries which we did not choose to favor with full reciprocity arrangements. The "most favored nation clause" in our existing treaties would have to be respected in drafting the new ones.

The tariff is an easy tax; it is not burdensome, and with the needs of our army and navy and the isthmian canal and other great improvements necessitated by our National development, I am of the opinion that the Government's revenues will be required to remain as they are for many years to come. Tariff agitation is at all times perilous, and I hope that the words of that wise and good man who fell at Buffalo will not be taken as a license for less thoughtful statesmen to undertake a system of changes in our fiscal arrangements which might lead to business troubles and a period of depression. He could have been relied upon to go far enough, but not too far, and I trust that the McKinley policy of conservatism will be followed in the coming Congress. Very truly yours,

JOHN B. ROACH.

Would Strengthen Home Industries.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works,
South Bend, Ind., Nov. 6, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Oliver Chilled Plow Works has an extensive export trade, with facilities for almost unlimited expansion. This trade is already handicapped by the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties which have been before it and will, without doubt, suffer greatly unless a more liberal policy be enacted.

Reciprocity would, in my opinion, place industries like ours in an impregnable position for foreign business, and enable us to be much heavier employers of labor than we now are. President McKinley struck the keynote in his Buffalo speech of Sept. 6th, and it is my belief that the policy therein outlined would, if carried into effect, place this country on a solid and permanent foundation of financial prosperity.

Respectfully, JOSEPH D. OLIVER.

AGAINST AN OPEN SUNDAY

Dr. MacArthur Denounces the Saloon as the Agent of Hades.

Says the Church Is Bound to Oppose a More Liberal Interpretation of the Excise Laws.

An open Sunday law was the topic discussed by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur in his sermon at Calvary Baptist Church last night. As a preface to his discourse Dr. MacArthur said that during the day he had spent an hour looking among the saloons in the neighborhood of the church. He investigated eight and found only one in which there was an apparent violation of the law. "I was greatly gratified," said Dr. MacArthur, "to find that the law was not more conspicuously violated."

In his sermon he said:

"Shall the saloons be open in New York on any part of the Sabbath? This is the living question of the day for churchmen and all citizens. During the municipal campaign just ended both the Mayor-elect and the District Attorney-elect, frankly gave our citizens to understand that they favored a liberal interpretation of the Sunday laws. This pulpit heartily supported the Fusion movement, and will continue to do so on all commendable endeavors of the new administration. There is not the slightest doubt that this administration intends to put the affairs of the city on the highest possible plane. A new day has dawned upon our municipal affairs. Both the Mayor and District Attorney are governed by civic pride and high moral worth.

"This pulpit, however, opposes the more liberal interpretation of the excise laws. It is not possible for the churches to do otherwise. The Church aims to make the people law-abiding and God fearing. The saloon has the tendency to make them lawless and Godless. The saloon is the agent of Hades. It is the hotbed of sedition and anarchy. And why should the saloon keeper be granted privileges not accorded to the butcher or the grocer or any other tradesman? Instead of granting further privileges this pulpit believes that legislation should be to restrict.

"Can any living man show why the saloon should be given further right to rob the workingman? Right under the spires of this church there is a saloon. I know of one man who has frequently spent as much as two-thirds of his weekly salary there on Sunday. I have been called upon to keep the family of that man from starvation or freezing. When one thinks of men who starve and freeze their wives and beat them he cannot but believe that in such cases the whipping post would be a means of divine grace. I could call down the blessing on the whipping post for such men; aye, a blessing for each lash administered."

Dr. MacArthur then declared that an open Sunday would place more temptation in the road of young men and would increase drunkenness and lawlessness.

"Nothing," he continued, "is more certain than that the majority of the people are opposed to opening the saloons on Sunday. Our people are not yet ready to turn our cities into Continental beer gardens. Neither shall we be able to solve this question by local option. One law must be applicable in all parts of the State. It will be well for those who have determined to open the saloons on Sunday and to destroy the sacredness of the American Sabbath, in the interest chiefly of the saloon keeper, to pause before bringing upon themselves political defeat as the result of patriotic impulse and religious conviction of the best citizens of New York and America."

'COMING STORM'S MUTTERINGS'

Dr. Banks Objects to Turning the City on Sunday Into a "Continental Beer Garden."

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks spoke by the way of a prelude to his sermon last evening in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on "The mutterings of the coming storm, or the attempt to turn New York City on Sunday into a Continental beer garden." He spoke in part as follows:

"It seems suddenly to be deeply impressed on some people that New York City needs more whisky. Now, we are not of the opinion that if Macaulay's traveler from New Zealand, or any other impartial visitor, were to drop down into our midst, and study our conditions, he would see any such need. There can be no doubt that this sudden spasm for more whisky on Sunday for the dear people with thirsty throats is caused by lively anticipations of political favors yet to be received from saloon quarters.

"It is argued that we have a great diversity of population, and that many of them are accustomed to having their liquor every day, and that it is bigoted and tyrannical for us to shut the saloon doors in their faces. Very well, let us look at it on another side. The most ardent supporters of the theory just stated will not claim that the drink habit is as widespread in our city as the meat habit, yet the butcher shops are ruthlessly shut in the faces of the multitude who are accustomed to eat meat every day; but we have not heard of any hobnobbing of great politicians, nor of any excited political discussion to open the doors of the butcher shop on that account. Now beer and wine and whisky will keep over Sunday just as well as meat.

"It is not from religious motives that the State interferes to make Sunday laws, but from economic motives, and these motives are certainly of the highest importance. The history of our civilization has shown it to be for the best interests of the community to have one day out of the week for rest and relaxation. But if this is true, why should we force the bartender to work seven days in the week? Is the bartender's business so highly elevating that he needs no breathing spot to remember the higher things of manhood?

"The fact is that this movement is backed first of all by liquor dealers ever greedy to make more money, second by certain politicians who think they see in it political advantages, and third by certain good people who spend all their Summer in Europe and have gotten so un-American in their thinking that they long to turn New York City on Sunday into a Continenti beer garden.

"Why should the liquor saloons, with their demoralizing, crime-producing influence be selected of all other things in the city to be put on a par with the Christian churches on Sunday? A pretty spectacle we are offered. At certain hours the churches are to be open; then the church doors are shut and the saloon doors are opened. At certain hours there is a chance for a glimpse of heaven, and then the shield is turned and the doors of hell open with wide welcome. Let us be Americans and stand by our own institutions."

ARGUMENTS FOR OPEN SUNDAY.

The Rev. Mr. Patterson Discusses and Replies to Them.

The Rev. C. F. Patterson delivered a sermon yesterday evening at the Church of the Divine Paternity on the observation of the Sabbath and its bearing on the present situation in municipal affairs.

"The proposition has been made by the leaders of the party recently elected to office in this city that the laws which regulate the traffic in liquor on Sunday shall be repealed and all saloons be open under sanction of law," said he.

"I do not question for a moment the belief of the agitators of this movement that what they propose is for the good of the city. But, eminent men, including prominent clergymen, both favor and oppose the new movement, and it is evident that there are two sides to the question.

"The argument for it is based on the idea that the Sabbath is for men; that whatever is right on week days is right on Sundays; that no particular odor of sanctity hangs about the day. On that basis the argument must be made, not on the question of the divine origin of the day, but upon the moral expediency of the proposed change. It does not seem to me that any valid reason for the movement has been assigned by its supporters.

"First, they say there is a large foreign element in the city which is accustomed to freedom on Sunday. Therefore, we should change the law for their benefit. I always understood that we receive immigrants with the understanding that they were to accept our ways and laws, not that we were to accord special privileges to them. Is it possible that we are to begin catering to the ideas and prejudices which the new-comers to our shores bring with them?

"Again it is said that the law ought to be changed because men do not respect it and thereby bring discredit upon the Government. Every lawbreaker in carrying on his unsocial work shows disrespect for the law, and if we go into the business of annuling all laws which men disrespect we shall soon be in a sorry plight. We might repeal the law against burglary, because some men commit that crime, and the law against gambling, because it is disrespected.

"The open saloon on Sunday means that on a day which immediately follows the day when men receive their pay, a day on which the great majority of men are free from restrictive employment, the invitation is practically given, and the way made easy for them to spend their hours that should be devoted to healthful pursuits, among a crowd of loungers in the poor man's club where the inevitable tendency will be toward drunkenness and carousal."

VIEWS OF THE REV. DR. FOSTER.

He Accuses the Ministers of New York of Dodging Behind Trees.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Foster, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday from Habakkuk, ii., 12: "Woe to him that establishes a city of iniquity." He said, in part:

"Just now the ministers of New York are dodging behind trees because the Mayor-elect and the District Attorney-elect stand for open saloons on the Lord's day. They, with full knowledge of this fact, voted for these candidates, and preached and prayed that they might be elected. Never in the history of New York were we so near to 'establishing iniquity by law' in legalizing the sale of rum on the Lord's day as now, and by the votes and cries and prayers of the ministers of Jesus Christ!

"To escape, as it is supposed, from responsibility, it is proposed to have the Legislature to pass a local option law, i. e., to have the city go through the formality of casting out the law of Almighty God, of rejecting His authority, and of saying to Christ the Nation's ruler: 'We break your bands and cast them from us!' The wolves demanded of the sheep that the dogs be given up as a preliminary to a lasting peace. We are now passing through the preliminaries of a 'lasting peace' (?) Then nature leads us to say, 'God pity the city!'"

W. C. WHITNEY GIVES A DINNER.

Entertains the Earl of Albemarle and the Hon. Mrs. Keppel.

William C. Whitney gave a dinner last night at his town house, at which the Earl of Albemarle and the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, the Earl's sister-in-law, were the guests of honor. The dinner was followed by a musicale, at which the artists were M. Wetzel, M. Gerardy, Josef Hofmann, and Max Bendix.

American Beauty Roses were scattered through the house, in large vases in the halls and rooms, and in masses on the table. The affair took place in the ballroom. Among the guests were, besides those named above, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mlle. Terrina, and Messrs. August Belmont, Goold Redmond, Gordon Fellows, Bourke Cockran, and Creighton Webb.

Gov. Hunt of Porto Rico Here.

Gov. William H. Hunt of Porto Rico and Dr. M B. Brumbaugh, Commissioner of Education, arrived last night from Porto Rico on the steamship Ponce. They are on a vacation, but will consult with President Roosevelt regarding Porto Rican matters before returning to Porto Rico. Dr. Brumbaugh is accompanied by his family.

IN THE SHOPS.

How is this for an attractive dinner card? There never was a prettier one for a Thanksgiving dinner. It is a scrap of white satin ribbon, perhaps two inches wide by four long, and fringed a little at each end, just enough to give a finished appearance and to prevent the ribbon from doing any untidy fringing on its own account. On the left end of the ribbon is painted a turkey just as he looks as he stands in the barnyard. In the lower right hand corner are painted small pumpkins, the rich yellow of the vegetables being brought out by a little green around them. In the centre there is room for the guest's name or whatever the hostess desires to have inscribed there. There are other cards of various sorts and kinds, but not one that can compare with this.

***

Pans for cooking the turkey are in order, and if the pan is one of the double covered ones there is a little more certainty that the bird will not be crisped too much. There is really no danger of this in the open pan if the basting is looked after, but many good cooks are adopting the new pans. There are different styles of these. In one variety the cover of the pan is square, almost exactly like the pan itself upside down. It is made to fit on snugly and has two little dampers, one in either end, which may be opened and cool the pan slightly when the contents are cooking too fast. One of these pans in medium size will cost $1.45. Another style pan has a higher rounded cover with a damper in one end. One of these of medium size will cost $1.85. The pans are of Russian iron.

***

Shells, the genuine article, are so pretty for the service of so many hot shell-fish dishes that it is a pity the average housewife does not make more use of them. They are inexpensive, costing only 40 cents a dozen.

***

Tall glasses for the college boy with the insignia of the college and some appropriate words all in colors are after the style of the German tumblers with the German inscription, and probably they are made in the land of the Kaiser, but there is a vast difference in the cost. The German glasses will cost 50 cents a piece, while the college glasses are $2 each. The difference in the cost is undoubtedly on account of the number of the glasses made, there being comparatively few of the college designs. These are very pretty.

***

For the woman who is already hunting Christmas presents, souvenirs, prizes of any kind, or even for the woman who likes pretty things for herself, there are some delightful sweet grass baskets to be found and at very reasonable prices. There are pretty small round baskets for 25 and 35 cents, and larger ones, large enough for work baskets and with covers, are $1 and $1.25, and square ones at $1.50. Very pretty ones without covers, but with long double handles, are to be found at $1.25.

***

Those pretty little Swedish baskets of splints, round and square and with handles and without covers, but decorated in colors, odd designs, with crude figures, are $1.25.

***

No woman need ever run short of dusters or feel obliged to wait for the next church fair if she has not time to make them herself. They are to be found ready-made in the department shops, the edges whipped with colored worsted and with a loop of the worsted to hang them by. One of these will cost 12 cents. That is cheap for the bachelor girl whose time is money and whose dusters, not too frequently used, will last a long time.

***

Nice little cold meat forks which are really most convenient little things, two tines and a buffalo horn handle, cost only 75 cents. That is a convenient article and a nice little present for some one. Now is the time when every woman's fancy turns seriously to thoughts of presents. These forks make good presents for the Man.

***

Good steels with stag horn handles cost $1.

***

Here is something else which is really very good indeed for the Man. It is a razor strop, one of the best, and it is made to roll compactly to go into the smallest corner of a grip sack. It will stay rolled, for there is a little spring in it which when touched will allow it to unroll, and, touched again, will roll up. It costs only $1.

***

Little bronze crabs come ready to be hung upon the wall for incense holders. They are about as large as a half dollar, something larger perhaps, and there is a place to insert the stick of incense. They cost 35 cents each.

***

A little leather case about the size and shape of an envelope opens to show a small chess board. There are cardboard squares with the men in different colors upon them.

TARS OF MANY LANDS WORSHIP TOGETHER

Celebrate New York Port Society's Eighty-third Anniversary.

Stories of Conversion Told in the Mariners' Church—Hymns Sung in Swedish and German.

At the Mariners' Church, Madison and Catharine Streets, yesterday the New York Port Society celebrated with religious services the eighty-third anniversary of its founding. Sailors of various nationalities told in sailor fashion how "the scuppers of their hearts had been washed clear and clean of sins and Christ had been brought aboard in a heavy gale to pilot them over the bar into the calm waters of sheltered harbors." The church was decorated with the flags of all nations. The red and yellow of Spain nestled close to the Stars and Stripes in perfect amity, and a crew of Spaniards standing under the pulpit draped in the American flag sang lustily a Spanish hymn, "Glory to His name." Above them, freshly painted in letters of gold, was the selection from the Psalms: "The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters; yea, than the mighty waves of the sea."

The centre of the church was reserved for the sailors and the side aisles for visitors. The sailors attended in large numbers. The gunner from the battleship, with the red badge of courage on his arm; the marine, with his gold stripes, indicative of earned promotion, and the others in their shore clothes, were there, clean-shaven, bronze-skinned men, bright eyed and alert. Many fashionably dressed women also were present.

The services opened with the congregation standing to sing the Doxology. The Rev. Dr. William R. Stitt read from St. Matthew the story of the Saviour walking upon the waters and offered a prayer for the men at sea. William H. H. Moore then delivered an address, in which he said:

"Every good sailor adds to the security of the passengers and property carried by sea. There was a large ship lost once where 500 persons perished, and it was shown that the horror was due to a poor lookout. One good sailor in his place would have averted that catastrophe. The sailor is the best missionary we can send abroad. This society is the home of the sailor missionary. It is a splendid foreign and home missionary society. New York, with its majestic harbor and many ships, cannot afford to neglect the sailor."

The Rev. Samuel Boult, pastor of the Mariners' Church, said:

"Have you ever thought of the tragedies that are told by the letters that are never called for at the Post Office? Those letters were addressed very probably to men now sleeping under smiling seas waiting the resurrection from the mighty deep. We have a Post Office Department, and it does a very good work in keeping track of men who in their calling cover the waters of the earth. The sailor ashore is not the bad fellow he is painted. I can warrant that if you will take any fifty sailors from any ship and an equal number of young men, not of the Sunday school, of the Young Men's Christian Association, you will find that the man of the land is a worse fellow on the average than the sailor, even when the latter is ashore after a long cruise."

He was followed by a sailor, who told the story of his salvation. He said:

"God works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. I were a sailor many years, and did not know my God. I were capable of any crime on the calendar. I were converted in this room five years ago, and I know that many a sailor knows that these meetings are the beacon lights to the human soul."

Then a Swedish orchestra with mandolins, guitars, and a violin rendered and sang in their language the hymn, "Rejoice, for the Day Is Dawning." It was a sweet strain in waltz time, and many of the congregation joined in the singing. Following this a Swedish sailor testified to his conversion, and told a story that the pastors from the up-town congregations say they will repeat in their pulpits. He said:

"Fourteen years ago a fellow-sailor converted me. We were a bad lot, and in blasphemy we called him 'Christ' and 'Holy Joe.' He was so good, so really good, I learned to love 'Holy Joe.' His every thought was good, and his presence a benediction. After a while I listened to his story of the Christ. We were aloft reefing in a sudden squall. I listened and then I knew, and when we went below that night I bent my stubborn knee and thanked God that He had given me 'Holy Joe' for a shipmate."

The Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church followed, and took for his text the story of "Holy Joe." He impressed upon his listeners the value of the life of such a man, and the grandeur of that sailor and saver of souls.

A German choir sang to the air of "Die Wacht am Rhine" a hymn beginning "There is a shout from heaven above."

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay of the Collegiate Reformed Church spoke of himself as a "sky pilot." He said in part:

"When I was a boy I wanted to see France, and I shipped as a sailor. We met a terrific storm in the English Channel and put back into Deal. There in the morning, sheltered from the storm without, were many boats, and an agent of a society similar to this visited us with words of cheer. How many people go to sea, and before starting ask their pastors to pray for them, and then when they land I do not know that they remember to pray for the sailors who brought them through many dangers. Simply as a matter of gratitude New York should stand by this society. Our churches in Fifth Avenue must listen to the sailor's testimony of his faith in the Creator. I wish my bankers could stand up in meeting, and talk like you men of the sea. I shall tell them of you, and your great work here."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CULT.

A Reformed Church Clergyman's View of Mrs. Eddy's "Religion."

In a sermon on Christian Science in the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott said:

"It is easy to explain why so many people fall into the paths of the various cults —there are many of them. Any good fakir can secure a following in matters of this kind. All he has to do is to hire a big hall, advertise himself broadcast, and the rest is easy. The bigger the hypocrite, the more attractive he is to the people.

"A queer cult is Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy tries to tell us what it is in her book, 'Science and Health,' which she alleges is a key to the Bible. But in it Mrs. Eddy impugnes many of the greatest teachings of God's word. And there is nothing backward about Mrs. Eddy. While she professes a profound belief in the Bible she does not touch upon a single quotation from it without twisting it or perverting its meaning.

"The cult is hypocritical in the extreme. I recently attended a service in a Christian Science Church. There were two readers at the service. One was a young man. In the most solemn portion of the service that young man was so busily engaged in a flirtation with a young woman in the congregation that his actions were unmistakable. There was but one prayer said, and that was the Lord's Prayer. But even that was interpreted. While one reader read it, the other interpreted it.

"Much of Mary Baker Eddy's teaching in 'Science and Health' is in direct contradiction of the Bible. It is nothing but hypocrisy. Christian Scientists have tried to set aside the doctrinal basis of our Church—the belief in the personality of Christ."

SECRET MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED.

South Orange Couple Tell of Their Wedding After Twenty Months.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—Twenty months ago, on April 10, 1900, Miss Grace Sparrow, daughter of Mrs. Jeanette L. Sparrow of 52 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, was married to F. Carleton Hickman, an actor, who is now a member of the stock company at Blaney's Theatre, Newark, but the marriage was not announced until to-day.

The ceremony was performed in Elizabeth by the Rev. John Atkinson of Trinity Church, but the young couple decided to keep it secret. Recently Mr. Hickman made business arrangements which may necessitate his traveling, and as he desired his wife to accompany him, the announcement of the marriage was made to Mrs. Sparrow. Mrs. Hickman's father died suddenly about a year ago.

DR. ALBERT LEARY GIHON DEAD.

Was a Retired Naval Surgeon, an Inventor, and a Writer on Medical Subjects.

Dr. Albert Leary Gihon, seventy years old, a retired surgeon of the United States Navy, who came to this city from the South three weeks ago, to meet his wife, who had been in Europe, and who is expected back on Tuesday, died in Roosevelt Hospital early Sunday morning.

Dr. Gihon had been staying at the Hotel Bayard, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, awaiting the arrival of his wife. When he did not appear about the hotel on Thursday morning, his room was entered and it was found that he was unconscious from a stroke of apoplexy. Physicians were called in but failed to restore the doctor to consciousness. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He died without recovering consciousness. The only member of his family present was a daughter-in-law. Two of Dr. Gihon's sons are in Paris.

Dr. Gihon was born in 1833. He was educated at Philadelphia and Princeton College. From 1853 to 1854 he was Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery. He joined the navy in 1855, and was assigned to the sloop of war Portsmouth, taking part in the battle which resulted in the capture of the Barrier forts in November of the following year at Canton, China. He served in various ships until 1860, when he was assigned to the Brooklyn Naval Hospital for a year. During the last three years of the civil war he was on the St. Louis, which did special duty as a privateer hunter.

At the close of the war he became the senior medical officer at the Portsmouth Yard. He was awarded the decoration of Knight of the Military Order of Christ by the King of Portugal for his services on the Portuguese men-of-war Principe Dom Carlos and Sa da Bandeira and in the Portuguese colony at Dilly, on the Island of Timor. 1870 he became surgeon of the fleet on the European Station. Dr. Gihon designed the model hospital ship which was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the ambulance cot approved and used by the navy was designed by him. He became Medical Director in 1879, and later served at Washington, Mare Island, Brooklyn, and New York. In 1893 he was transferred to the post at Washington in charge of the medical headquarters. He was then senior medical officer of the navy, and was placed on the retired list in 1895, having reached the age limit of sixty-two years. Dr. Gihon wrote a great many technical books on medical matters, some of them having been used as textbooks. He also did editorial work for several medical magazines.

ADMIRAL LORD HOOD DEAD.

He Was a Member of the Famous Hood Family of Sailors.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lord Hood of Avalon, Admiral on the retired list, is dead.

Lord Hood was a member of that famous family of sailors of which Admiral Sir still survives, and it was the Viscountess Hood for his exploits in the last century, was the most celebrated. The older title still survives, and it was the Viscountess Hood who named the great battleship Hood when it was launched in 1891. The Barony, however, became extinct with the Peer who died yesterday.

Arthur William Acland Hood, first Baron Hood, was born in 1824. He was the second son of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., and grandson of Sir Samuel Hood, whose fame as a naval commander is second only to that of his namesake and second cousin, the first Viscount. The late peer was educated at East Sheen and at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. He entered the navy in 1836. His first important active service was in the Crimean war. He served in the China war of 1857-58, taking part in the action at Fat-Shan and the capture of Canton. Afterward he became Director of Naval Ordnance, and in 1880 and 1881 he commanded the Channel Squadron. From 1885 to 1889 he was senior Lord of the Admiralty, having been made an Admiral in 1885. In 1889 he was placed on the retired list. He was created a peer in 1892.

The Rev. J. F. Hayner Dies In China.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 17.—Mail advices from Shanghai report the sudden death of the Rev. J. F. Hayner of New York, member of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission at Shanghai. On the day before his death he returned from a preaching trip through the Shan-hai-Kwan district. Dr. Robertson diagnosed his trouble as tonsilitis and performed a small operation to give relief. Nothing serious was anticipated, but in the night he fell back dead in his wife's arms while taking a dose of medicine. He leaves three children.

Senator Teller's Mother Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Charlotte M. Teller, mother of Senator Teller of Colorado and of James H. Teller of Chicago, died at her home in Morrison, Ill., this morning. Mrs. Teller was possessed of all her faculties up to the hour of her death. She belonged to the old Chapin family of Massachusetts. The first years of her married life were spent in New York and Pennsylvania, but the last twenty-eight years she lived in Morrison, which is the home of four of her eight children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Emily Meier Smith.

Emily Meier Smith of 52 West Fifty-fifth Street died at her home early yesterday morning of heart failure. She has always lived in New York, and was an active member of Grace Church. She took a prominent part in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association besides acting as a Director of the New York Colored Orphan Asylum and of the New York Bible Society.

Miss Smith was a daughter of Prof. Joseph Mather Smith, for forty years connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Her brother, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, who died two years ago, was consulting physician for the New York Hospital.

She is survived by two brothers, Henry Erskine Smith and Lewis Bayard Smith, both formerly in the East India trade, but now retired from business life. The former has written several books under the nom de plume Lispenard Rutgers. He is a member of the Authors' Club and of the Union Club.

The funeral will take place Thursday at the home on West Fifty-fifth Street.

John Goode.

Special to The New York Times.

MELBOURNE, Fla., Nov. 17.—John Goode, an old resident, died to-day. He was born near London, England, in 1813, and went to Chicago in 1845. He was one of the oldest florists and botanists living, having been engaged in floriculture for seventy years. He spent years in St. Louis, where he laid out the famous Lafayette Park grounds, and many of the prominent and beautiful estates. He was for years the authority in the West to whom were referred for nomenclature various plants and flora of that section, having been the correspondent for the United States Department of Agriculture.

William F. Jordan.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—William Francis Jordan, father of Elizabeth G. Jordan, editor of Harper's Bazar, died this morning at his home after a long illness. Miss Jordan was at his side when death came. Mr. Jordan was born in Rome, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1841, but came to Milwaukee with his parents when he was a child. He has long been identified with the city's business interests, served as senior member of the School Board, Alderman from his ward for many years, and an officer of the Old Settlers' Club.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY TRENCHARD CHANFRAU died of consumption Saturday at the home of his father-in-law, Philip Daly. He was born in 1858, and succeeded to the prominence of his father, Frank Chanfrau, as an actor. He took a leading part in "The Arkansaw Traveler" and "The Octoroon." He also played with Mrs. James Brown Potter. In 1896 he undertook the management of Elkwood Park, and was a familiar character to shooters who used the Clover Leaf traps. His wife, formerly Miss Margaret Daly, and two children survive him.

MRS. ELIZA GRACIE SUYDAM, wife of Lawyer Charles C. Suydam and daughter of the late Rev. Charles H. and Eliza Gracie Halsey, died yesterday at her home, in Elizabeth, N. J. She was sixty-one years old.

THE EMANU-EL SISTERHOOD

They Exhibit Their New House for Philanthropic Work.

Invitations Sent Out to Fifteen Hundred Persons to Inspect the Practical Working of the Society.

The Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service of Temple Emanu-El showed their new house for carrying on their philanthropic work at 318-320 East Eighty-second Street, yesterday, during a reception which was held for the purpose of making acquainted those who are interested in the charitable work which is being done there. The handsome new building which the society had erected recently has really been opened for two weeks for the needy, but to those who wanted to inspect the house merely, it was formally opened yesterday. The reception hours were from 3 to 6. Invitations had been sent out to fifteen hundred persons, and there were apparently few who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to call. The house was elaborately decorated with tropical plants and foliage by Thorley; Schwab provided the orchestral music, and Sherry added the finishing touches to the refreshments for the occasion prepared by the class in cooking.

The building has been described in detail heretofore, but the allotment of the space of the interior of the five-story brick structure, with all departments working at the same time, was new to many of those who attended the reception. The general officers of the society are: Honorary President—the Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell; President—Mrs. William Einstein; First Vice President—Mrs. Simon Borg; Second Vice President—Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff; Treasurer—Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim; Recording Secretary—Miss Carrie Wise; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Olivia Leventritt.

The various departments of the work are divided into sections, and these sections are presided over by women whose functions are those of general supervisors, and who are designated as "guides." The work which each of the sections has to do, and which gives a good idea of the entire scheme of philanthropy, is divided as follows: Section 1, Relieving the sick and the needy; Section 2, Religious schools; Section 3, Industrial schools; Section 4, Friends of the working-girls—the "Friendly Club"; Section 5, Day nursery and kindergarten; Section 6, Employment bureau; Section 7, Cooking classes; Section 8, Sisters' Sewing Circle; Section 9, Practical classes for women—the clothes remodeling department; Section 10, the Home Circle Society.

In great measure these subdivisions tell the nature of the work which is being done by the sisterhood. In several of the sections, however, some new and original ideas are being tried with splendid result. The Friendly Club is presided over by Miss Miriam Fisher. This club makes it a point to make life agreeable for all women who have to work for a living—typewriters, teachers, governesses, &c., and all forms of innocent amusement are provided for them. There is a library which has been donated to them, there are classes in various lines intended both to equip the members for the practical affairs of life, and also to give them polish and refinement; and entertainments, sociables, and other forms of recreation are also provided from time to time. The Friendly Club is prosperous. It has one hundred members.

The nursery, called the Crèche by the sisterhood, is also run on original and practical lines. It is intended for the poor women who have to go out to work for a living, and would ordinarily be restrained by the incumbrance of a baby. So the sisterhood takes the baby out of their hands during the working hours, and takes in most cases better care of it than the mother could give it herself. But the mother is required to pay—she must not think that she is a subject of charity entirely—she must pay 1 cent a day for the care of her child.

Then there is the remodeling class for women, in which they are taught to remodel all kinds of clothing which has been discarded into garments of a different type, and generally of a smaller size, and there is also a kindergarten class, quite large, in which all the ideas of Froebel are employed.

There was no lack of agreeable attendance at the house yesterday, and everybody, from the President of the society to the humblest helper in the scheme, was willing to guide and explain to the crowd of visitors.

INTERNATIONAL TEAM PRIZE.

Canadian Shooters Won It, but Customs Authorities Refuse to Admit It.

Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Rifle Association of America, and Lieut. Albert S. Jones, its Secretary, are communicating with the customs authorities of the Dominion of Canada in an effort to deliver the Palma Trophy to the Canadian marksmen. The trophy was won at the rifle shooting tournament which was held at Sea Girt last September. For some reason the Canadian authorities refuse to admit the trophy.

While Gen. Spencer and the American marksmen are reluctant to lose the international team championship prize, they desire to deliver it to the Canadian shooters who so cleverly won it. Gen. Spencer said yesterday that he expected the Canadian customs officers to find a loophole through which the emblem could be admitted to the Dominion. He also hopes that before next September the American riflemen will recapture the prize.

Albert—Richardson.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—Miss Madeline Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James Richardson of 5 Prospect Terrace, East Orange, and Frederick Taylor Albert, also of East Orange, were married last night at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Fred Clare Baldwin, pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, East Orange. The bride was attended by two flower girls, Mildred and Olive Graham.

Paterson Church Dedicated.

PATERSON, N. J. Nov. 17.—The dedicatory services of the Riverside Reformed Church took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. B. Church, assisted by the Revs. Dr. Welles, E. W. Thompson, and Thomas Powell Vernoll. The sermon was by the Rev. William H. Vroom, D. D., pastor of the Peramus Reformed Church. At 7:30 this evening there was a Sunday school rally, with songs and recitations by the children, and an address by the pastor. The services will be continued every evening through the week.

New Organ for Hackensack Church.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Some months ago a friend to the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Hackensack donated $3,500, with which to buy an organ for the church. The name of the donor was kept a secret until now. The organ has been installed and recital arranged, to which the members of the church and others have been invited by Mrs. Herbert Francis Munn of Bogota. She it was who donated the organ as a memorial to her husband.

Reception to Thomas Foley.

Arrangements were made yesterday by the friends of Thomas Foley to tender him a reception at Tammany Hall on Dec¼ 3, to celebrate his election as Tammany leader in the Second Assembly District, and also as Alderman. Assemblyman-elect Joseph P. Bourke is Chairman of the Reception Committee and floor manager. Among those who will be present will be Richard Croker, Timothy D. Sullivan, and Timothy P. Sullivan.

Free Organ Recital.

William C. Carl will give a free organ recital, assisted by Charles Schuetze, harpist, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the "Old First" Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. No tickets required.

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation a regular feature. The New York Times.—Adv.

WATERS PIANOS

Have been known for FIFTY YEARS as standard high-grade pianos.

They are famous for their FINE TONE and are warranted to be DURABLE.

Let us send you our catalogue with REDUCED PRICES and TERMS on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving you THREE YEARS' time without interest.

No pianos so celebrated as the WATERS are sold at such LOW PRICES and on such EASY TERMS. Call and see them or send postal for a catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 W. 125th St., near 8th Ave.
Both Stores Will Remain
OPEN EVENINGS
Until January 1st.

In Aid of a Bedford Park Church.

The Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., rector of St. Patrick's Church of Washington, D. C., will deliver a lecture this evening at the Lenox Lyceum on "Macbeth," for the benefit of the Church of St. Philip Nerl of Bedford Park. The lecture will be preceded by a vocal and instrumental concert.

Answers to Correspondents.

"H. E. P."—The One Hundred and Seventeenth Company United States Coast Artillery is now located at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina.

"CONSTANT READER." — Mayor Van Wyck took office at noon on Jan. 1, 1898, and his term expires at noon on Jan. 1, 1902, when Mr. Low will assume office.

DIED.

BROWER.—On Sept. 11, 1901, at Yokohama, Japan, Janet L. Brower, widow of Anthony Brower.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Strangers, 309 West 57th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.

BURR.—Henry Burr, (formerly Superintendent of the Parkburst Society,) at his late residence, 14 West 103d St., Nov. 16.
Services Monday evening, 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

COURSEN.—At East Orange, on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1901, of pneumonia, Sarah E., wife of Hampton A. Coursen, in the 69th year of her age.
Funeral Monday, Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock, at 284 William St. Train leaves Barclay and Christopher St. Ferries, via D., L. & W. R. R., at 10:10.

GOODRICH.—At Hampton, Va., Nov. 17, of pneumonia, Sarah K., wife of Charles L. Goodrich, and daughter of the late George Feltham.

HOCHSTER.—On the 15th inst., Mary, wife of Henry Albert Hochster, and sister of, Sophia and J. D. Rowlands, aged 61 years.
Friends are invited to attend funeral services from 233 East 39th St., on Monday, Nov. 18, at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

SAMPSON.—On Friday, the 15th inst., at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Edward H. Squibb, 148 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Virginia C. Sampson, daughter of the late George L. Sampson, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.
Funeral services on Monday at 2:30 o'clock in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner Remsen and Clinton Sts. Friends are requested not to send flowers.
Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at her residence, 52 West 55th St., New York City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, 1901, Miss Emily Meier Smith.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

SUYDAM.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 17, Eliza Gracie, wife of Charles C. Suydam and daughter of the late Rev. Charles H. and Eliza Gracie Halsey, in the 62d year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNLEY.—On Nov. 17, 1901, Orvella Ross, widow of Jonas Wade Townley, in the 72d year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 626 North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

WELLS.—At Englewood, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 17, Joseph T. Wells, formerly of Charleston, S. C., in his 67th year.
Interment at Charleston, S. C.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 17.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ARNESTROUS, B., 940 8th Av.	27	16
BERGAUR, Christine, 538 E. 11th St.	60	16
BRONSTEIN, Etta, 170 Nancey St.	1	15
BURR, Henry, 14 W. 103d St.	47	16
BAZZINI, Francis E., 157 E. 89th St.	73	16
CHEVALIN, Joseph, 81 Carmine St.	53	15
CARROLL, Mary A., 511 W. 50th St.	32	15
CURRY, Margaret, 166 W. 55th St.	28

Amusements.

WALLACK'S To-night, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Augustus Thomas' New Play. COLORADO

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS | QUALITY STREET | QUALITY STREET XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Ave. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats Thursday and Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY Dec. 3, Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

New Savoy Theatre. 34th St. & Broadway. "A Gosh! mighty big success."—Evg. World. XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. EBEN HOLDEN

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Last 2 weeks—Xtra Mat. Nov. 28th. Evgs., 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM—A Royal Rival

Garrick Theatre. 35th St. and Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY | A MESSAGE FROM MARS Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday. XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., near B'way. 75TH TIME—DEC. 2. SOUVENIRS. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. Xtra Matinee Thanksgiving. The Liberty Belles

GARDEN. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Also Thanksgiving. SOTHERN IF I WERE KING.

HORSE SHOW, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NOVEMBER 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18. SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M. Judging Harness Horses, Roadsters, Trotters, Saddle Horses, Four-in-Hands, Tandems, and Hunters and Thoroughbreds. CONCERTS BY LANDER. The Seats in the Two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. American Debut of Miss ESTHER FEE assisted by PAUR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA EMIL PAUR.....Conductor and LEOPOLD WINKLER, Pianist. POPULAR PRICES 50c. to $1.50. Tickets at box office & Schuberth's. WISSNER PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19th, at 8 o'clock. ORATORIO SOCIETY FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director "ELIJAH" SOLOISTS: LILLI LEHMANN, EVAN WILLIAMS, ISABELLA BOUTON, GWILYM MILES. Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50, $15, at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL HOFMANN Two Piano Recitals Sat. Aft., Nov. 23, Wed. Aft., Nov. 27, at 3 JOSEF HOFMANN Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and Carnegie Hall box office. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL Tuesday Afternoon, November 19th, at 3 Second Piano Recital. Bloomfield-Zeisler Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's & Ditson's. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL THIS Mon. Aft., at 3. Song Recital GREGORY HAST Distinguished English Tenor. (First New York Appearance.) Victor Harris at the Piano. Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's. Direction.....LOUDON G. CHARLTON

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Afternoon, Nov. 26, at 3:15. SONG RECITAL. Lilli Lehmann Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the piano. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. at 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. THE MESSENGER BOY 3D MONTH. With JAMES T. POWERS.

CARNEGIE HALL Dec. 2 at 8:15. Dec. 7 at 2:30. KUBELIK Management Daniel Frohman and Hugo Goritz. Tickets 75c., $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes $15 at Carnegie Hall, Schuberth's, Ditson's, McBride's & Tyson's.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Ave. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Public Admitted Daily Except Monday. ADMISSION 50 CTS. MUSIC.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE Last Week Miranda of the Balcony. Next Mon., MRS. FISKE in THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH. Sale opens To-day.

BIJOU DAVID BELASCO presents B'way & 30th St. NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15. ANNA HELD In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. At 8:10. Mats. Tues. & Sat. HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St. just west of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats 4 weeks ahead. MATINEE THANKSGIVING. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT THE GREAT MORAL PLAY WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evs. 8:15

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Th'nsg'v'g. ELSIE DE WOLFE In Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS 50th Performance—Souvenirs—Monday, Dec. 2.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Tennessee's Partner

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, "DIE 3 TE ESCADRON." Tues., "DER FALL CLEMENCEAU." Thurs., "DIE EHRE."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE KING'S CARNIVAL.

GRAND | Are You a Mason?

FRIENDS SAY THAT WHEELER IS UNBALANCED

Claim that He Has Been Irresponsible for Some Time.

Chicago Bank Had Offered to Purchase the Notes for $103,000 When Forgery Was Discovered.

O. B. Wheeler, Jr., who was arrested Saturday charged with attempting to negotiate $103,000 in forged notes in Wall Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Cornell remanded him until this morning, when Henry J. McCormick, Wheeler's counsel, will endeavor to show that he is mentally irresponsible, and will ask that he be committed to Bellevue. Wheeler's counsel and friends characterize the notes he sought to negotiate as clumsy shams. They say that his mind has given way under the stress of business reverses, and that the attempt to float the notes was the expedient of a disordered brain striving blindly to save from total wreck the remains of his once large fortune.

Several years ago, according to Mr. McCormick, Wheeler invented several important processes in brick making which brought him in large amounts of money in brick manufacture and royalties. For the English rights alone of one process for enamelling brick Mr. McCormick says that his client received $200,000.

For the last two years Mr. Wheeler has leased and operated the big plant of the Richmond Brick and Tile Company at Kreischerville, Staten Island.

His mental condition during the past few months is said to have been responsible for his losing large sums of money in his business. Recently he has been endeavoring to interest capitalists in the venture. He has said that he needed money to enable him to fill large orders, to extend his brick yards, and to introduce a new process in brick making which would revolutionize the business and earn immense profits for investors.

Mr. Wheeler lives in a handsome apartment house at 231 West Ninety-sixth Street. His family, which consists of a wife and daughter, are prostrated with grief at his predicament, and yesterday refused to see all callers save close family friends. Since Aug. 5 Mr. Wheeler's condition has been a source of alarm to his family, and he has been under the constant care of Dr. George Gray Ward of 230 West Fifty-ninth Street. Recently he became so erratic that an attendant was secured for him, who has since been his constant companion, day and night.

Dr. Ward, when seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night said:

"The case of Mr. Wheeler is one of the most remarkable I have ever met in my practice. On all subjects save his business he seems rational. But his nerves are utterly gone, and I consider him irresponsible. I have been treating him for some time. About a month ago his eccentricities increased to a marked degree. He would frequently not come home until late at night, and we found that he spent his evenings aimlessly walking the streets, talking to himself about his business affairs. I endeavored to induce him to enter a sanitarium, believing that the only hope for him lay in his entire divorce for a time from business. Although docile and amiable as a rule, he stubbornly refused to give up his business. Then a trained nurse named Hearst was secured for him. From Oct. 25 until his arrest Hearst was not absent from his side one moment. Mr. Wheeler's family feared that he might commit suicide in a despondent, irrational moment. So Hearst slept by his side at night and kept near him by day. The attendant would breakfast with him in the morning, accompany him to his office, remain with him through the day, and bring his home at night. At first he rebelled at the constant companionship of Mr. Hearst, but soon grew reconciled to it and he appeared to be forming a strong attachment for his attendant.

"I understand Mr. Wheeler's recent attempts to transact business have been of an irrational and disastrous order. He visited his office every weekday and sometimes insisted on going there on Sunday.

"I shall in court to-morrow morning urge his commitment to an asylum or sanitarium."

In court yesterday morning Wheeler paced nervously about. When arraigned, his hands and head trembled and he was obliged to cling to the rail for support. Later he was visited by Dr. Ward at Police Headquarters, where he is being carefully watched.

D. V. Purington of Chicago, whose name was on a note for $14,350 which Wheeler tried to negotiate, is on his way here, and will appear against him in court to-morrow.

Wheeler's counsel, Henry J. McCormick, said last night: "N. M. Duffy, who Wheeler says is his Chicago representative and to whom all the notes were made payable, is a myth. The clumsy construction of the notes and the awkward attempts to negotiate them showed an unhinged mind. There were other notes besides the $103,000 found on Wheeler's person by the police, and he may have had $1,000,000 in bogus notes altogether. My attention was called to the notes about a week ago, and Wheeler's friends were wondering what to do with him for several days. We considered him harmless and looked on the matter as a joke. I examined his desk after his arrest and found many indications that for some time he had been transacting business with an unbalanced mind."

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—When the alleged forged notes signed by Potter Palmer, D. V. Purington, and other Chicago capitalists, in connection with which the New York police have arrested a man named Wheeler, were offered for sale, the Metropolitan National Bank of this city offered to purchase all the paper. The liberal discount offered did not excite suspicion, particularly as Palmer and Purington have not been borrowers, and consequently might not obtain as liberal terms as regular customers. The Purington paper was offered to a local capitalist before the bank had agreed to buy it. This capitalist knew Mr. Purington well, and chanced to meet him on the street a few hours after talking with the brokers.

"I have been offered some of your personal paper and some issued by your brick company," the capitalist remarked.

"What do you mean?" Mr. Purington asked.

The capitalist explained. "I have no notes out, and neither has the company," said Mr. Purington. "In fact, we have $40,000 in the bank drawing 2½ per cent. interest, and we would not be so foolish as to put out paper calling for 5 per cent."

Mr. Purington went to the brokers and there learned of the $125,000 in notes offered for sale through the New York house. He denounced the notes as forgeries. One of the members of the Chicago brokerage firm, which was planning to handle the paper, said to-night that he did not believe there was any such man as Duffy.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Second last week. "The New Yorkers." DAN DALY Supported by Virginia Earl and the Geo. W. Lederer Co.

SPECIAL Starting Monday, DEC. 2D. MR. RICHARD. MANSFIELD in "BEAUCAIRE," By Booth Tarkington and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland. Seat Sale Begins Next Monday Nov. 25.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST. 125TH ST. Big Comedy & Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. "What Happened to Jones" All Big Laughs. Continuous Vaudeville. Best Acts. "My Friend From India" Funny Farce. Cream of Vaudeville. Continuous always. "BLUE JEANS" Sensational Success. Great V'dville "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Production. Splendid Vd'ville. All Hits. Star acts.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Seats 4 weeks ahead. THE TALK OF ALL NEW YORK! KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST Matinee To-Day. Irwin's Big Burlesquers. "L'Argentina" "Are You an Eagle?

KEITH'S B'way and 14th CINQUEVALLI LIVING ART STUDIES 30 Other Acts 30.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. THE DANCING GIRL.

3RD AVE. THEA. MAT. TO-DAY. THE POWER OF TRUTH

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c. 35c. & 50c. WEEK OF NOV. 25, Tennessee's Partner. A LADY OF QUALITY

ULMAN COLLAMORE & CO. Wedding { China and Glass. Largest Stock, Greatest Variety, Choice Designs. Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

DEFAULTING TELLER WATCHED.

Precautions Against Possible Attempt at Suicide by Zollinhofer.

George Zollinhofer, the receiving teller of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, who confessed to a defalcation of $60,000 and was arrested Saturday, is being carefully watched in Raymond Street Jail. Zollinhofer appears to be very despondent, and it is feared that he may attempt suicide. He was visited yesterday by his daughter Emma and his son, George Zollinhofer, Jr. "We called just to cheer father up," said young Zollinhofer after the visit. The wife of the accused is in the Adirondacks, where she is nursing a sick son.

Zollinhofer made no effort to secure bail yesterday, and refused to see any one save members of his family and his counsel, Lawyer Alfred McDonald.

EX-QUEEN OF HAWAII IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Will Consult Federal Authorities About Her Rights as to the Crown Lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, who arrived here yesterday, is combining business and pleasure. Besides seeking the recovery of her health, she has come to consult the Federal authorities relating to the Crown islands in Hawaii. These were sequestered by the Revolutionary Government at the time the monarchy was overthrown, and she has not been reimbursed for the loss of the Crown revenues, amounting to about $100,000 a year.

The Territorial Legislature passed a bill appropriating $250,000 for the Crown lands, but President Dole vetoed the bill on the ground that there was not sufficient money in the Treasury to pay it. Subsequently, the Legislature offered the ex-Queen a pension of $25,000 a year, but she refused to accept the money for the reason that it would place her on the list of charitables, which was repugnant to her. Before the annexation of the islands she was advised by competent attorneys to submit her claims to England for arbitration.

The Crown lands are more than a million acres in extent, and are worth about $15,000,000.

CHURCH AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Partial Canvass of Returns Shows It Was Successful.

From the partial canvass of the returns on the Constitutional amendment voted upon at the recent election it is evident that the amendment was carried. The amendment will do away with any further special legislation for the exemption of church property from taxation. Hereafter all legislation providing for such exemptions must be general.

The returns from New York City show that not more than 50 per cent. of those voting at the election voted upon the amendment. The reason for this undoubtedly lay in the fact that from the way the amendment was stated on the ballot it was impossible for the voter to gain the slightest idea of what it was about. Only those citizens who had read what had been printed on the subject in the newspapers were in a position to vote intelligently.

The returns show clearly that practically all of the voters who were lacking in information as to the nature of the amendment did not vote upon it one way or the other. The majority for the amendment in New York City is estimated at 30,000. Fifteen counties up the State, the votes of which have been canvassed, show a majority for the amendment of 4,000.

FOUGHT IMAGINARY BRIGANDS.

Filled with a fear of imaginary brigands, Emiddio Farrolio, an Italian druggist aged thirty-seven years, and who keeps a store at 2,050 First Avenue, fought with all the desperation of a maniac last night when taken into custody.

Farrolio has been acting strangely for some time. Last night he became violent, and Policeman Corbett of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was called in to take charge of the man. The sight of the officer sent Farrolio into a paroxysm of rage, and he made a savage attack upon the policeman. So violent was he that it became necessary to call in two more officers.

The Harlem Hospital ambulance was sent for, and after another struggle, the man was finally placed in it. Although strapped to the floor of the vehicle, he struggled all the way to Bellevue Hospital, raving that he had been kidnapped by brigands.

He still continued to fight when taken into the reception room and it took six men to convey him from there to the insane pavilion.

"Thieves! Brigands!" he shouted at the top of his voice as the attendants bore him away. The afflicted man is handsome and powerful. No reason could be learned for his mental affliction.

ARRESTED AN AUTOMOBILE.

Policeman Found It Loitering in a Suspicious Manner.

Policeman Ford of the East Fifty-first Street Station distinguished himself Saturday afternoon last by arresting one automobile which he found loitering in a suspicious manner at the corner of Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. The machine was an aristocratic $4,000 one, and after considerable difficulty the officer got it to the station house.

"What is it charged with?" asked the Sergeant.

"Gas," remarked a waggish detective.

A general alarm was sent out, and yesterday it was learned that the machine was the property of William Lambeer of the Long Distance Automobile Company at 62 West Forty-third Street.

He left it where the policeman found it, for the purpose of transacting some business in the neighborhood. He was gone for some time, and upon his return thought the vehicle had been stolen when he could not find it.

HUSBAND SEEKS FOR WIFE.

Mrs. Mary Murphy, forty-two years old, was reported to the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night as missing from her home, 475 Third Avenue. The woman's daughter Kate said her mother left home on Thursday. She had been in ill health for some time.

James Murphy, her husband, said that when his wife left the house she said that she was going to the grocery and would be back in a few minutes. Since then no trace of her has been found, although the hospitals and prisons have all been searched.

Jersey City Cat Rescued from Tree.

President George McCarthy of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday sent an officer to rescue the cat that was in a tree at 249 Pine Street, Jersey City. The cat had apparently changed its mind since the previous day, and it welcomed the officer with a purr of pleasure and perched on his shoulder as he climbed down the tree. But when the officer reached the ground the cat jumped down and scampered away in a hurry.

CAMMEYER

Are You Interested in Good Shoes?

If so, Cammeyer's Is the Place to Come and Get Them.

"Cammeyer" stamped on a shoe stands for the best. It is the sterling mark of shoes and means the highest grade and composed of the best materials, the best workmanship, with the best finish and in the best fashion and form.

In addition to all this "Cammyer" stamped on a shoe means that all this best of shoe making is sold at the very least prices.

It also means that all goods are guaranteed, so that customers are protected against every possible loss.

The Correct Skating Boot, made after a special pattern, padded tongues and reinforced uppers, $6.00

The "Luray," fine hand-sewed Custom Shoe for Women, in Patent Leather and fine Glace Kid Button and Lace 6.00

The "Varsity" Shoe for Women, in patent leather, dull kid tops, button and lace, handsome, dressy shoes 5.00

Cuban Heels, the popular heels of the season. Women's fine Glace Kid, Patent Leather Tips and Patent Leather Dull Kid Tops, Button and Lace 5.00

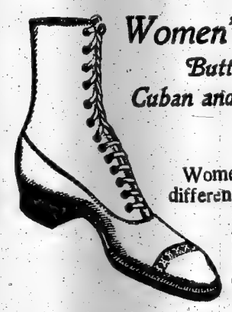

Women's "Standard" Button and Lace, Cuban and Louis XV. Heels, $3.00.

Women's "Standard" in 60 different styles Patent Leather and fine Glace Kid, button and lace, and Enamel Leather and Box Calf, double soles, rope stitch.

The "Non-Aqua" Shoe for Women, in Box Calf Lace, guaranteed waterproof 5.00

Prepare for Stormy Weather. For cold and wet, for rain and snow—clothe your feet with our footwear. All styles of Winter boots and shoes for everybody. The latest, newest, freshest. The most up-to-date styles and designs. The most beautiful, the most serviceable, the most comfortable and the most inexpensive boots and shoes in all the world.

Men's Blucher Lace, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00

Enamel Leather, Tan Grain and Black Calf Blucher 5.00

Enamel Leather and French Calf Blucher 6.00

All Patent Leather and Heavy Tan and Black Calf Blucher 7.00

Men's Black Kid, Lace, Double Sole and Leather lined 5.00

Men's Black Calf, Box Calf, Enamel Leather and Patent Leather Shoes, 4.00

It is none too early to make selections for the Holidays in Men's Slippers. Our stock is new and fresh and sizes complete.

U-CAN-B-E-Z Shoe for Men. $5.00.

In black kid, single, double and cork soles, calf and drill lined, also enamel leather, double sole.

Men's "Harvard"

Enamel Leather Button, Blucher and Lace, $3.00

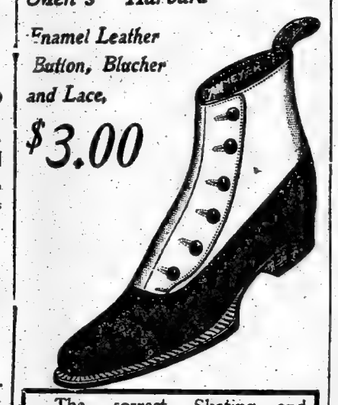

The correct Skating and Hockey Shoe for Men; also all kinds of Indoor and Outdoor Sporting Shoes.

Slippers for All Purposes

Women's Patent Leather Colonial Slippers and Black Kid Colonial Slippers with Louis XV. heels, and smart gilt buckles, $4

Women's Patent Leather and Kid Opera Slippers, Sandals and Dancing Pumps, 1.50 to 5.00

Women's Satin Slippers in the latest evening shades, $2

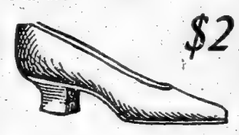

Carriage Boots.

Black Velvet Carriage Boots, quilted satin lining and fur trimmed, $2.50 and $3.50

Women's House Slippers.

Felt Juliets and Slippers, some fur trimmed . . . 1.00

Women's Worsted Slippers . . 50c

Cammeyer's Bed Slippers, 15c., 25c

Black Cloth Overgaiters . . 50c

Black Cloth Leggins . . 1.00

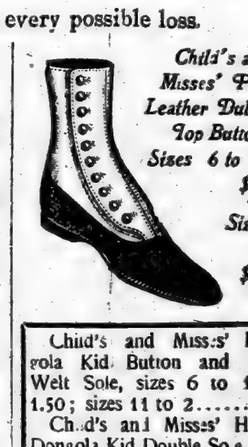

Child's and Misses' Patent Leather Dull Kid Top Button, Sizes 6 to 10½, $2.00 *Sizes 11 to 2,* $2.50

Child's and Misses' Dongola Kid Button and Lace Welt Sole, sizes 6 to 10½, 1.50; sizes 11 to 2 . . . . . 2.00

Child's and Misses' Heavy Dongola Kid Double Sole Button and Lace, sizes 6 to 10½, 1.25; sizes 11 to 2 . . . . 1.50

Child's and Misses' Box Calf Invisible Cork Sole Button and Lace, sizes 7 to 10½, 2.00 *Sizes 11 to 2,* 2.50

Child's and Misses' Box Calf, double sole button and Lace; sizes 7 to 10½, 1.25 Sizes 11 to 2 . . . . . 1.50 The "Junior Box" Calf Lace, sizes 8 to 2 . . . 1.50

Boys' Black Calf Double Sole Lace, 2.00

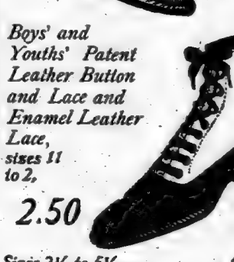

Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather Button and Lace and Enamel Leather Lace, sizes 11 to 2, 2.50

Sizes 2½ to 5½.....3.00

Boys' Box Calf Double Sole Lace 2.50

Youths' Box Calf Double Sole Lace 2.00

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

In Best Places

Without exception, at all the leading Hotels and Cafes,

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Stands Foremost

In its perfection of Age, Purity, Flavor it fills the need of places whose motto is

"Only the Best Kept Here."

A. B. HART and FRANK MORA, Representatives. 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Horses and Carriages. | Horses and Carriages.

Studebaker

Many Buyers, Many Views.

Luxurious people, constantly dreaming of ease—of exquisite comfort—select Studebaker vehicles. So do the practical—thinking more of so much service for so much money. Both are right—they are looking at the question from a personal viewpoint. There are other people that look to style; others consider the horse's rights—light draft; others attractive lines, colorings and so on. All are right.

BROUGHAMS.

The Brougham shown in the cut is our light one-horse Brougham for 1901. It has a very special characteristic—two in fact—one, lightness; the other, roominess. You wouldn't think it possible that the two could be combined to such an extent. We build larger and heavier Broughams for those who want them—also extension fronts and Demi Coaches. We show a large number of the many different styles on the floors of our warerooms, and have a supply at our factory ready to be painted and trimmed to order at short notice.

STUDEBAKER,

Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

Woman's Body Found in Bronx River.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The body of Mrs. Bridget Burns of this place was found to-night in the Bronx River within a hundred feet of her home. She was sixty-eight years of age. She disappeared several times within the last two years while mentally unbalanced. She last left home on the day following the election.

THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 17.—Next Sunday week the exposition will open here with a religious service in which all denominations will take part. The formal opening of the exposition will take place on Monday, Dec. 2. Chauncey M. Depew of New York will deliver the principal oration and President Roosevelt will start the wheels moving by wire from the White House.

The President has accepted an invitation to visit the exposition with his Cabinet Feb. 12, and it is hoped he will be able to remain here several days, a number of entertainments having been projected in his honor, among them a deer hunt on the private grounds of President Wagener of the exposition company.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

The Harvard-Yale Game Will Decide the Championship.

SEASON PRACTICALLY OVER

Statistical Figures on Yale-Princeton Contest—Cornell's Rousing Reception—West Point's Showing.

With the games this week the football season will be practically over, although several matches remain to be played. Of these the most important contests are those between Carlisle and Columbia and Pennsylvania and Cornell on Thanksgiving Day, while the army, as represented by West Point, and the navy by Annapolis, will contest on the Saturday following Thanksgiving on neutral grounds—Franklin Field in Philadelphia.

The most important game of the week, and for that matter the year, will be played next Saturday at Cambridge between Yale and Harvard. Neither team has been beaten this year, and a victory in either case means the championship beyond dispute.

In recent years the question as to which team was the best has been a hard one to decide, but this year all the aspirants for the championship have been beaten by either one of these elevens or by teams which have been defeated by Yale or Harvard. Three times during the year Yale has been scored against, and once she was held down to a tie score, West Point making a goal from the field to a touch-down. Harvard has also been scored against three times, and on Saturday Dartmouth ran up 12 points on the Crimson, but this was due to the fact that substitutes were used. While West Point did not score, Harvard was held down to one touch-down. Although West Point has won but three contests her showing during the season so far is the most creditable in her history. But one game, the Harvard contest, was lost, while tie games were played with Princeton and Yale. West Point plays Pennsylvania Wednesday, her rival Annapolis contesting with Columbia.

From now on Yale and Harvard will put forth their best efforts to keep their men in condition, as the elevens as they will appear on the field against each other are practically picked out at present. After the gruelling contest with Princeton Saturday, the Yale team is in prime condition. They will start in to-day for final preparations. The practice will be short and light both to-day and to-morrow to give the men a chance to recover what from stiffness may exist. Wednesday the team will resume hard work.

Harvard will be busy all week, and the condition of the players will be closely watched, for if no men are injured Harvard will be enabled to put a very strong team in the field. At present all the regular men are in good shape, and there is no sign of their being overtrained as was the case last year. The coaches are endeavoring to perfect the team play of the eleven, as well as to eliminate fumbling, a bad fault of the eleven, heretofore. Since the Pennsylvania contest the back field in this respect has improved. The game with Dartmouth Saturday was valuable only in showing who Harvard has to fall back on if any of the regular men are injured.

PRINCETON'S SEASON OVER.

Princeton was the first of the big universities to finish her season, and since the defeat by Yale an unusual quiet has prevailed at Princeton. Yesterday the undergraduates kept within their rooms, meditating upon the game, some of them advancing arguments as to what might have been if Poe had been put in at quarter earlier. A few of the players have returned and the others are expected to-day. The election of a Captain to succeed Pell, who graduates next June, will be held within the next ten days, and the selection of the man for this position seems to be in favor of Davis or Dana.

Columbia was sorely disappointed with the result of the Cornell contest, but is determined to make a plucky finish of the season. The team as it stands is a good one, but team play at times is sadly missing. Coach Sanford has had many difficult propositions to face with this team during the season. The tackle positions have been the most troublesome, as the men chosen to fill these positions have been out of the game most of the season owing to injuries. The squad, too, was a small one, and the absence of a player or two from the gridiron made several changes necessary in the make-up of the eleven.

The Cornell football team was warmly welcomed by 300 fellow students when they reached Ithaca yesterday after Saturday's victory over Columbia. Capt. Warner and his men were hauled to the Ithaca Hotel on a gayly decorated float. Notwithstanding that the game appeared to have been easy for the Ithacans, they took back several crippled men. The back field players suffered most, and Schoellkopf, Purcell, and Coffin are carrying bruises, more or less serious. Capt. Warner and Taussig are also complaining. A football statistician has compiled the following data on the Yale-Princeton game Saturday: In the first half Yale rushed 120 yards to Princeton's 19. Princeton punted eight times for a total of 287 yards to Yale's five times for 173 yards; making De Witt's average punt for the first half 36 yards, and Desaulles, 34. In running back the ball only 37 yards were gained by Yale, and 30 by Princeton, showing the fine work of the ends on each side.

In the second half Yale rushed 131 yards to Princeton's 72, all but four yards of which were made in the last seven minutes of play, when Princeton had in seven substitutes against Yale's weary veterans. Of this 72 yards, 30 were made by Pell in his fine run through Kunzig, who substituted for Goss. Princeton and Yale each punted six times in the second half, De Witt punting 217 yards and De Saulles 208, an average of 35 and 34, respectively, showing that De Witt weakened as the game progressed. In running back the ball Yale gained 110 yards and Princeton 40.

During the entire game, Yale rushed the ball 251 yards and Princeton 91. In running back in a broken field Yale gained 147 yards and Princeton 70, a total in the two halves of 398 yards for Yale to 161 for Princeton. Total distance covered by punts for Yale was 381 yards to Princeton's 504.

Weymouth, Yale's full back, was the greatest ground gainer, putting a total of with a total of 67 yards, 47 of which were made in the second half. Hart came next with a total of 67 yards, 47 of which were made in the first half. Chadwick, the right half back, had a total of 48 yards; Goss, 15; Hogan, 23, and De Saulles, 4. Hamlin and Olcott, the guards, were not used at all, Yale depending on back field line plunges and tackle and fake tackle plays. The greatest ground-gaining play was the fake tackle back, in which Goss plunged through a hole in the line made by Hogan, followed by Weymouth with the ball, slowed ahead by the backfield. Yale played no end plays, using Hart and Chadwick in fake tackle plunges. Pell, Stevens, and Foulke did the best offense work for Princeton.

Sheepshead Bay Stakes to Close.

A list of nine stakes, to be run next year, and in 1903 and 1904, at the Sheepshead Bay Race Track, will be closed to entries to-day by the Coney Island Jockey Club. The events are as follows:

For the June Meeting, 1902.—The Foam, $1,500 added; estimated value, $4,000; for two-year-olds, (now yearlings;) five furlongs, and the Surf, $1,500 added; estimated value, $4,000; for two-year-olds, (now yearlings;) five and a half furlongs.

For the June Meeting, 1903.—The Total, of $20,000, for three-year-olds, (now yearlings;) weight for age; one mile and a quarter. The Mermaid, $1,250 added; estimated value, $5,000; for fillies three years old, (now yearlings;) one mile and a furlong, and the Lawrence Realization, $10,000 added; estimated value, $30,000; for three-year-olds, (now yearlings;) one mile and five furlongs.

For the Autumn Meeting, 1903.—The Great Filly; $5,000 added; estimated value, $20,000; for fillies two years old, (now weanlings;) six furlongs, and the Century, of $20,000, for three-year-olds and upward, (now yearlings and upward;) weight for age; one mile and a half.

For the Autumn Meetings of 1903 and After.—The Annual Champion, of $25,000, for three-year-olds and upward, (now weanlings and yearlings;) two miles and a quarter.

For the June Meeting, 1904.—The Lawrence Realization; $10,000 added; estimated value, $40,000; for three-year-olds. (now weanlings;) one mile and five furlongs.

Will Keep Henley Regatta Open.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The members of the Thames Rowing Club, at a meeting he'd yesterday, rejected by a large majority the plea of William H. Grenfell, M. P., the well-known oarsman, in favor of the exclusion of foreigners from the Henley Royal Regatta. Although a final decision will not be taken until next Saturday, the action of the club is regarded as virtually settling the matter.

WOMAN FOOTPAD UP TOWN.

Tried to Seize Miss Monaghan's Diamond Pin and Grabbed Her Boa.

Women in West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street are frightened by reports to the police of the daring of a woman footpad. They do not feel safe after dark unless accompanied by escorts. The police of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station learned to-day of an attack made Saturday night by the woman footpad on Mary Monaghan.

Miss Monaghan is twenty-three years old. She lives at 532 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and was returning home Saturday night at 10:30 o'clock, after visiting friends. As she passed Amsterdam Avenue a woman grabbed at a diamond pin she was wearing at her throat. Miss Monaghan jumped back, and as she did so the woman took hold of her feather boa. Miss Monaghan snatched this from her and started running in the direction of the Boulevard. There was no one in sight, and the woman ran after her.

At the corner there was a man talking to some women. Miss Monaghan begged his help, but the woman robber was then running the other way, and managed to make her escape. Miss Monaghan was so frightened that she could not give an accurate description of her assailant. Other women have complained to the police and they have been ordered to be extra vigilant in searching for the woman who robs other women.

SAY HE STOLE FIRM'S MONEY.

Employe of Bradford H. Leggett & Co. Arrested on Complaint of Firm.

Max Borchand, forty-eight years old, was arrested at his home, 213 East Eighteenth Street, yesterday by Central Office Detectives Kraush and Firneisen, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court, charging him with stealing $113.51 from the firm of Bradford H. Leggett & Co. of 128 Franklin Street, where he was employed. The warrant was issued on the complaint of Theodore Whitman, who represented the company.

Borchand was locked up in Police Headquarters, and bail was fixed at $5,000. Last night Magistrate Pool signed a bail bond, and the prisoner was released. He will be arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court to-day.

It was said at Police Headquarters last night that the Detective Bureau was not informed of any of the circumstances that led to the arrest.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLANS.

Company's Orders for 1902 Involve Expenditure of $7,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will place orders for the following equipment for delivery in 1902: Thirty-eight locomotives, 10 six-wheel shifters, 2 four-wheel shifters, 25 passenger coaches, 11 baggage cars, 1 combined baggage and coach, 1 combined mail and baggage car, 1,300 80,000 pounds' capacity box cars, 4,000 100,000 pounds' capacity steel hoppers, and 700 flat cars, a total of 50 locomotives, 38 passenger equipment cars, and 6,000 freight equipment cars. The cost will approximate $7,000,000.

The rail order for 1902 is as follows: Cambria Steel Company, 10,000 tons of 85-pound; Maryland Steel Company, 11,000 tons of 100-pound and 4,000 tons of 85-pound, and Carnegie Steel Company, 30,000 tons of 85-pound, a total of 55,000 tons.

ASSESSMENT FOR PRINTERS.

"Big Six" Preparing a Fund to Provide for a Strike Fund.

In Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street, an important meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 was held yesterday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to devise means of raising money for a strike fund. Men working in the book and job trade have contended that they were not being paid properly in these times of prosperity. Before they could make demands on their employers it was thought well to arrange for funds in the event of a strike.

It was decided by the members of the union to levy 8 cents on every dollar of the wages of men earning more than $10 a week, this money to be held for use in the event that the employers do not agree to a new scale to be presented to them.

FIREMEN SAVED FISHERMAN.

He Fell Into the East River and They Pulled Him Out.

John Bishop and James McCauley, firemen on the fireboat Seth Low, dove into the cold waters of the East River yesterday and saved an unlucky fisherman from drowning.

The fisherman was John Hartnett, thirty-one years old, of 132 Front Street, Brooklyn. He was fishing from the dock at the foot of Washington Street, that borough, when he fell into the river. His cries for help attracted the attention of McCauley and Bishop, and they plunged overboard to the rescue.

The firemen succeeded in getting Hartnett ashore, where he was attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital and taken to his home.

London Comment on Lotos Club Dinner.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The sentiments expressed at the banquet of the Lotos Club in New York Saturday are warmly reciprocated in the London papers to-day, some of them seizing the occasion to refer editorially to the isthmian treaty. The Standard says it is confident that Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne have taken care that the new treaty will not be disadvantageous to Great Britain. The Daily News and The Daily Graphic declare that great disappointment will be experienced in England if it is found that there has been another "graceful concession."

Irish Envoys in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—John E. Redmond, Patrick A. McHugh, and Thomas O'Donnell, the Irish envoys, who are making a tour of this country, received an enthusiastic reception in Ford's Opera House to-night. About 3,000 persons crowded into the edifice and nearly as many more were turned away. Mayor Thomas G. Hayes was among those who occupied boxes. The envoys delivered addresses appealing for support of the measures advocated by the Nationalist Party in Great Britain. Resolutions were adopted promising the support of the Irish-American residents of this city.

Fire Stops Niagara Gorge Road.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 17.—A fire at the Hydraulic Power Manufacturing Company's plant this afternoon destroyed the tower in which the wires are carried from the gorge to the top of the cliff. The Gorge Railway was without power to-day, and to-night many of the hotels are using lamps. Several large industries operated by power from the hydraulic plant will be interrupted in their business for a week. The property loss is about $5,000.

Mott Haven Church's Jubilee.

Fifty years ago yesterday when the Borough of the Bronx was farm land, dotted with little villages, the Mott Haven Reformed Church was organized. It is now one of the largest and most flourishing congregations north of the Harlem River, with a handsome edifice, known as the "Stone Church," standing on valuable property, covering a quarter of a block, at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. Anniversary services were held in the edifice yesterday.

To Attend Charities Conference.

Dr. Even F. Smith of 481 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, a member of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospitals, has been appointed a delegate to the second New York State Conference of Charities and Correction. The conference is to be held in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and Assembly Hall, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, beginning to-morrow.

Hollywood Golf Club Without Links.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 17.—When the Hollywood Golf Club members appear for play next Summer it will not be on the links adjoining the Hollywood Hotel. The work of cutting the golf club grounds up into building lots is now under way, and already a number of lots have been sold.

Just where the Hollywood Golf Club will locate is at present unknown. The club last year secured an option on two adjoining farms near Norwood Park, and it is more than likely that a deal will be consummated between now and Spring whereby the club will be enabled to lay out links on this property.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Standing of Teams as a Result of the Week's Games.

METROPOLITAN'S GOOD RECORD

Corinthians Still Lead in Columbia League—Double Tie for Lead in Harlem League Series.

The Metropolitan Bowling Club still leads the list in the local bowling records with its remarkable score of ten victories and no defeats in the American National tournament. The first team of the Prudential Life Insurance Company makes the next best showing, with nine straight victories in the Life Insurance League tournament, while the Prosperity team in the Grand Central tournament in Brooklyn has a record of eight wins and no defeats. The Metropolitans lead in the National League and the Corinthians still hold first place in the Columbia League series. In the Harlem League tournament there is a tie between the Phoenix and the Bronxdale teams for the first two places, and another between the Lafayette and the Lotus teams for the next two places.

In the Bank Clerks' League, the First National Bank team heads the list with six victories and no defeats, and the bowlers of H. A. Caesar & Co. have a similar record in the Commercial League. The Fidelias lead in the New York League tournament, and the Norwich Union team is at the top in the Fire Insurance League. The records of the principal tournaments follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	10	0	Berkeley	5	5
Corinthian	6	0	New Jersey	5	5
Fidelia	7	3	Empire	4	4
Palace	7	3	Newburg Wheel'n.	3	7
Spartan	8	4	Western Cyclone	3	7
Columbia	6	4	Freedom	2	6
Monarch	6	4	Hyperion	2	8
Phoenix	6	4	Orchard	1	5
Rosedale	6	4	Bleecker	1	11
Standard	6	4	American	0	7
Knickerbocker	4	3			

Highest team score—Corinthian Bowling Club, 1,087. Highest individual score—Drew, (Columbia Bowling Club,) 278. Highest individual average—Clinch, (Corinthian Bowling Club,) 208, (four games.)

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Corinthian	8	2	Agreeable	4	4
Belvidere	11	3	Audubon	4	6
Mohawk	7	3	Iwago	3	5
Rosedale	7	3	Phoenix	3	5
R. A. Wheelmen	7	3	Aurania	3	7
Yonkers	7	3	Standard	3	7
Oriental	6	2	Owl	3	6
Linwood	6	4	Columbus	2	6
Century Wheel'en.	4	4	Landwurster	3	7
Empire City	5	5	Cyclone	1	9
Enterprise	5	5			

Highest team score—Belvidere Bowling Club, 960. Highest individual score—Miles, (Iwago Bowling Club,) 246. Highest individual average—Roeschlau, (Mohawk Bowling Club,) 193, (ten games.)

HARLEM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Phoenix	7	1	Standard	4	4
Bronxdale	7	1	Audubon	3	5
Lafayette	8	2	Corinthian	3	5
Lotus	8	2	Friendship (Manh.)	3	5
Belvidere	5	3	Wash. Heights	3	5
Morris Club	5	3	Hyperion	2	6
Central Park	4	4	Cyclone	2	6
Century W.	4	4	Friendship (Brx.)	1	5
Grove Hill	4	4	Colonial	1	5
Knickerbocker	4	4	Premier	1	7
New Rochelle	4	4			

Highest team score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 1,035. Highest individual score—Rehm, (Lotus Bowling Club,) 275. Highest individual average—Clinch, (Corinthian Bowling Club,) 194, (seven games.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropoli	11	4	Defender	7	5
Fidelia	10	5	Our Council, R.A.	5	7
National	10	5	Mutual	3	6
Kirbocker A. C.	10	8	Excelsior	4	11
Roseville A. A.	9	6	Caledonian	0	12

Highest team score—Metropolitan Bowling Club, 1,073. Highest individual score—Louis Oest, (Excelsior Bowling Club,) 277.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
H. A. Caesar & Co	6	0	Calhoun, Robbins & Co	3	3
J. Wild & Co	4	0	Mason & Hanson	3	3
New York Edison Co	5	1	G. Borgefeldt & Co	1	3
Amer. Woolen Company	5	1	Hackett, Carhart & Co	1	3
R. G. Dun & Co.	3	1	Passavant & Co.	1	3
Rogers, Peet & Co	3	1	Oppenheim & Levy	1	5
Vietor & Achelis	4	2	Niles Tool Wks.	1	5
Arnold Print Works	4	2	Butterfield & Co.	0	4
Benjamin & Co	3	3	Hoeninghaus & Curtis	0	4
			Schefer, Schumm & Vogel	0	4

Highest team score—Joseph Wild & Co., 898. Highest individual score—Gallussere, (F. Vietor & Achelis,) 238.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Prudential Team No. 1	9	0	Equitable Team No. 1	4	5
Mutual Benefit.	6	1	New York	4	5
Fidelity & Casualty Co., Team No. 1	5	2	Metropolitan	2	4
Mutual Life	7	3	Fidelity & Casualty Team No. 2	3	6
Prudential Team No. 2	4	5	Provident Savings	2	6
Germania	4	5	Equitable Team No. 2	1	8

Highest team score—Prudential Life Insurance Company Team No. 1, 942.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
First National	6	0	Western National	1	2
Winslow, L. & Co.	6	0	Am. Exchange Nat.	1	3
Goldman, S. & Co.	3	1	Chase National	1	3
Brown Brothers	3	3	Ladenb'g, T. & Co.	1	3
Union Square	3	3	Mount Morris	1	3
J. P. Morgan & Co.	2	2	Seaboard National.	1	3
Kountze Brothers.	2	2	Colonial	1	5
Hanover	1	1			

Highest team score, Western National Bank, 931; highest individual score, Stoddard, (Western National Bank,) 235.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Norwich Union	4	0	Federal	1	3
Hanover	5	1	Lloyd's Plate Glass Ins. Co	1	3
Home	3	1	Greenwich	1	3
Phenix	3	1	Northern	0	4
German-American	4	2	Metropolitan	0	4
Liverp'l & L. & G.	3	3			
Caledonian	2	2			

Highest team record, German-American Fire Insurance Company, 917.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. Simmons & Co.	6	0	Ronalds & Johnson Co. (Manhattan).	3	3
Behrer & Co	5	1	Central Fdy. Co	2	2
Crane Company	3	1	Man'f's' Salesmen.	2	2
Ronalds & Johnson Co. (Brooklyn).	3	1	T. G. Knight	2	4
Du Bois & Co	4	2	Dimock & Flink	2	4
Read Lead Works.	3	3	F. Adee & Co	1	7
Locke & Smith	3	3	E. F. Keating	0	2
			J. A. Murray	0	4

Highest team score—Behrer & Co. and Ronalds & Johnson Company, (Brooklyn,) 827. Highest individual score—R. Good, (Crane Company,) 210.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Dodge & Olcott	6	2	Colgate & Co.	3	3
Johnson & Johnson	4	2	National Lead Co.	2	2
General Chemical Co.	4	2	Parke, Davis & Co.	2	2
Church & Dwight Co.	4	2	Seabury & Johnson	2	4
Powers & Wightman	3	3	Roessler & Haslacher	1	3
			Lanman & Kemp.	0	6

Highest team score—Dodge & Olcott, 861.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Prosperity	8	0	Bushwick Council	4	4
Templeton	5	1	R. A.	4	4
Corinthian	5	2	Arlington	3	3
Palace	7	2	Carson	3	3
Excelsior	6	2	Imperial	3	3
Grand Central	7	3	Oriental	3	3
Invincible	4	2	Manhattan	2	6
Monarch	4	2	Ivy Leaf	1	5
Carroll Park W.	4	3	Echo	1	7
Metropolitan	4	4	Fraser	1	9
Montauk	4	4	Belmont	1	9

Highest score—Prosperity Bowling Club, 1,016. Highest individual score—W. Fisher, (Metropolitan Bowling Club,) 269. Highest individual average—Evans, (Excelsior Bowling Club,) 195, (6 games;) Holme, (Corintian Bowling Club,) 1, (4 games;) Schaefer, (Corintrian Bowling Club, 195, (4 games.)

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Fidelia	4	0	Architects	2	2
Metropolitan	5	1	National	1	1
Spartan	3	1	Empire	1	3
Rosedale	3	1	Nautilus	1	3
Clippet	3	1	St. George	1	5
Orchard	3	1	Cannon	0	4
Columbia	4	2	Twentieth Century.	0	6
Grand Central	2	2			

Highest team score—Spartan Bowling Club, 947. Highest individual score—Louis Stein, (Spartan Bowling Club,) 224. Highest individual average—Feester, (Fidelia Bowling Club,) 194¾, (4 games.)

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE—CLASS A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
De Forest	7	1	Philadelphos	2	2
Bedford	4	2	Dauntless	3	3
Brevoort	4	2	Fraternity	3	3
De Long	5	3	J. F. Price	2	2
East New York	5	3	Fort Greene	1	5
Gilbert	6	3	Bushwick	1	5
Long Island	4	4	Fern	1	5
Fulton	5	5	Stuyvesant	1	7

Highest team score, De Long Council, 892.

CLASS B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Gramercy	8	0	Morning Star	3	5
Lefferts	7	1	Wash. Irving	3	5
Nassau	5	1	De Witt Clinton	2	4
Alert	4	2	Ridgewood	2	6
Empire State	4	2	Welcome	2	6
Adirondack	2	2	Palm	1	3
Brooklyn	4	2	Benefactor	1	5
Commonwealth	2	2	Pro Patria	1	5
Palm	1	3			

Highest team score, Empire State Council, 929.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Excelsior	8	0	Templeton	4	4
Prosperity	4	0	Cortelyou	3	3
Amersfort	7	1	Central	5	7
Palace	7	1	Fulton	3	5
Bushwick Council.	5	1	Logan	2	4
East New York.	6	2	Carroll Park	2	4
Montauk	4	2	Bensonhurst	1	7
Invincible	5	3	Mutual	1	7
Bedford Palace.	5	3	Arion	1	9
Monarch	5	5	Bushwick W.	1	9
Bedford	4	4			

Highest team score—Palace Bowling Club, 999. Highest individual score—Carroon, (Palace Bowling Club,) 244.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Knickerbocker	9	1	Hooker	3	3
Grove Hill	6	2	Our Own	4	6
Westchester County Wheelmen	6	2	Pilot	3	5
Bronxdale	4	4	Pellapoosa	3	7
Tremont	4	4	Hawthorne	2	6
			North New York	1	5

Highest team score—Knickerbocker Bowling Club, 959.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Warren	7	1	Unknown	5	3
Greater New York	5	1	Montauk	4	4
Logan	5	1	Mutual	3	3
Oxford	5	1	Elite	1	5
Waverley	3	1	Tamaqua	1	5
Bushwick	4	2	Prospect	0	8

Highest team score—Greater New York Wheelmen, 982. Highest individual score—H. Ehler, Greater New York Wheelmen, 257.

The following scores were made in the tournament games of Saturday evening:

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Union Square Bank—Enderlich, 146; Odell, 142; Moench, Jr., 130; Schwartze, 163; Gillespie, 105. Total, 686.

Brown Brothers.—Woodcock, 125; Underwood, 154; Brown, 104; Shirley, 134; Ogden, 159. Total, 675.

SECOND GAME.—Brown Brothers—Woodcock, 158; Underwood, 158; Hardy, 107; Shirley, 163; Ogden, 120. Total, 704.

First National Bank.—Douglass, 162; Harriman, 134; Murphy, 201; Church, 158; Brown, 158. Total, 813.

THIRD GAME.—Union Square Bank—Enderlich, 163; Lange, 197; Moench, Jr., 136; Schwartze, 140; Gillespie, 139. Total, 775.

First National Bank.—Douglass, 182; Harriman, 200; Brown, 178; Church, 151; Ogden, 151. Total, 862.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Welcome Council—Peters, 135; Pohman, 136; Ochs, 122; Hohler, 128; Hummel, 190. Total, 711.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 164; Hallowell, 164; Bodenstein, 209; Eck, 194; Thompson, 182. Total, 913.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Irving Council Campbell, 139; Betts, 210; Mitchell, 152; Cordieu, 157; Twiddy, 192. Total, 847.

Welcome Council—Peters, 199; Pohman, 151; Ochs, 140; Hohler, 119; Hummel, 157. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 102; Betts, 120; Mitchell, 147; Cordieu, 140; Twiddy, 171. Total, 680.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 177; Hallowell, 159; Bodenstein, 186; Eck, 139; Thompson, 147. Total, 808.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Church & Dwight Company—Schierenbeck, 143; Smith, 203; Parker, 120; Hahn, 181; Brock, 204. Total, 851.

General Chemical Company—Ackerson, 150; Bissell, 148; Williams, 146; Reed, 134; Drakely, 158. Total, 736.

SECOND GAME.—General Chemical Company—Ackerson, 143; Bissell, 122; Williams, 130; Reed, 159; Drakely, 192. Total, 746.

National Lead Company—Meek, 165; Tuttle, 149; Saunders, 150; Agner, 145; Kimble, 129. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.—National Lead Company—Meek, 135; Tuttle, 106; Saunders, 121; Agner, 101; Kimble, 160. Total, 623.

Church & Dwight Company—Schierenbeck, 128; Smith, 153; Parker, 153; Hahn, 143; Brock, 140. Total, 717.

FOURTH GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 140; Brush, 115; Oldershaw, 172; Faulkner, 178; Colgate, 183. Total, 788.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 232; Ward, 115; Robinson, 138; Ulrich, 107; Ruddiman, 178. Total, 830.

FIFTH GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 182; Brush, 101; Oldershaw, 169; Faulkner, 139; Colgate, 166. Total, 757.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 181; De Zeller, 157; Winters, 134; Scrimshaw, 126; Judge, 134. Total, 732.

SIXTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 178; Ward, 174; Robinson, 158; Ulrich, 136; Ruddiman, 125. Total, 771.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 161; De Zeller, 170; Winters, 156; Scrimshaw, 132; Judge, 157. Total, 776.

Automobiles.

ALL MOTOR CARRIAGES
Stored, Repaired and Power Furnished.
West End Storage Warehouses,
202-210 West 89th St.

For Immediate
improvement of the texture and appearance of . . .
The Skin,
Cream of Cucumbers
MADE BY
Caswell, Massey & Co.
IS UNEQUALLED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Finest train in the world; goes one-tenth the distance around the world; near the greatest canyon in the world; best railway meal service in the world.

Daily, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Wide-vestibuled, electric lighted and luxuriously equipped.

The California Limited Santa Fe

Drawing-room Pullmans, Buffet-smoking Car (with barber shop), Harvey Dining Car, Observation Car (with ladies' parlor).

Best train for best travelers.

Three days from Chicago, four days from Atlantic Coast.

Visit Grand Canyon of Arizona en route, now reached by rail.

Illustrated books—"To California and Back," "Grand Canyon of Arizona," ten cents.

G. C. DILLARD,
Gen. East'n Pass. Ag't.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.
377 Broadway, New York.

95TH YEAR
COWPERTHWAIT
& SONS

Chatham Square:
193 to 205 Park Row,
Chatham Square.

121st Street:
2226 to 2234 Third Ave.,
Corner 121st St.

EVERYTHING RELIABLE.
EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
EVERYTHING REASONABLE.

Everything ready for the Thanksgiving Dinner

RUGS and CARPETS
to suit your taste.

Sideboards and Buffets
to help you serve.

Tables, Chairs and Dainty Crockery
to make everything complete.

EXTENSION TABLE.
Solid oak polished, extends to 6 feet $5.95
Drop leaf tables, 6 foot extension, $2.95

"Old Reliable" Blankets,
Made especially for us. All wool, white, with colored borders.
10-4 size, weighs 4¼ lbs. . . $5.50
11-4 " " 5 " . . 6.50
12-4 " " 6½ " . . 8.00

Spring Seat Couch, large size, tufted velour . . . $11.75

PARLOR HEATERS.
Heavy castings, nickel trim, direct draught.
9-inch size . . $8.50
10 " " . . 9.75
11 " " . . 11.00
12 " " . . 12.50

KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tinware, Agateware, Etc.

CASH or LIBERAL CREDIT.

Customers may add to their accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience. No extra charges of any kind.

Figure out how much money you can spare a week or a month, and we will do the rest. Let us show you how nicely we can furnish a home and how little it costs.

COWPERTHWAIT.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

The Monk and King Chimes Meet in Two Fast Tilts.

Moth Miller Beat the Pacer Blizzard in Two Brushes—Louis Kahn Drove Bonnie Kirkland.

Several of the much-talked-of and postponed trotting and pacing races on the Harlem River Speedway were held yesterday morning under somewhat unfavorable circumstances. The threatening weather and cold wind that swept the entire course kept hundreds of spectators away, and the footing in the upper stretch was not as good as it might have been. Nevertheless, Frederick Gerken's famous trotter The Monk, 2:08½; Dr. David Randall's roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, and the old favorite, Hontas Crooke, with a pacing record of 2:09, driven by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, were on the ground bright and early, ready and willing to meet all comers. It was Hontas Crooke's first appearance on the Speedway this Fall, and she soon proved beyond a doubt that she had lost none of her speed and form, as she carried off several of the best-contested heats of the day. The pacer, Little Boy, who caused such a sensation on the grand circuit and who has been driven by his owner, C. K. G. Billings, to a four-wheeled speed wagon in 2:01¾, attracted much attention, but his driven and trainer, "Doc" Tanner, found it hard to get a brush for him, as nobody seemed to care to be defeated even by such a favorite.

Great interest centred in the match race between The Monk and the bay trotter King Chimes, 2:11¾, driven by W. C. Floy

AMONG THE BILLIARDISTS

Slosson and Howison Play Strongly in Practice Games.

BARUTEL TO PLAY HOPPE

Douglas and Presby Tied for First Place In Amateur Fourteen-Inch Balk Line Tourney.

The billiard players who are entered to contest for the eighteen-inch balk line championship in the coming tournament at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall had a busy time of it last week, and their presence in practice matches served to stir up quite an interest at the principal academies. All during the week Schaefer, in rather poor physical condition, played at Slosson & Wheelock's Academy, and his averages in most games were fair, although he was beaten twice by the veteran exponent of the game, "Tom" Gallagher. At Daly's, Barutel, the French expert, held forth. His playing was rather inconsistent, however. Slosson played in his own room all during the week, and he had no trouble to demonstrate his superiority over all comers, his playing being the most consistent of those entered for the championship. Morningstar practiced at his Fifty-ninth Street place, while Howison did the bulk of his work at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn.

But one game remains to be played in the fourteen-inch balk line amateur tournament at the Metropolitan Academy, and Dr. Walter G. Douglas, the champion of the New York Athletic Club, and E. O. Presby are to be the contestants. Both men have a clean score, having defeated each of the other players. This game will be played on Thursday night. L. A. Servatius won third price. In a short time a three-cushion tournament will be started at this academy between prominent amateurs.

Barutel and the juvenile expert, "Willie" Hoppe, begin their match to-night at Maurice Daly's academy. This will continue throughout the week, every afternoon and evening. To win Barutel must score 3,600 points, while the youth has to make but 2,700. In each game, accordingly, Barutel will play 300 points to Hoppe's 225.

Schaefer did not play yesterday, and Howison was therefore the attraction at Slosson & Wheelock's Academy. At the eighteen-inch balk line game he contested with Ferdinand Poggenberg, the old Liederkranz player. Howison was in rare form and had no difficulty in winning, his average for 400 points being 16 16-24. In the seventh inning Howison made a run of 52. This run he bettered twice in the afternoon, once with a break of 79, and shortly after with 87, his best run of the day. Poggenberg played excellent billiards, but was no match for his younger opponent. The score:

Howison—1 5 0 10 15 4 52 4 1 11 13 79 0 8 87 1 0 32 2 2 11 20 0 12. Total, 404. Average, 16 16-24.
Poggenberg—24 0 2 6 17 0 15 0 0 29 6 2 2 10 10 11 8 5 0 36 21 6. Total, 185. Average, 7 17-24.

In a game played under the same conditions at Slosson's Academy last night Slosson did even better than Howison, for he averaged 19 1-21 for the 400 points at eighteen-inch balk line. His best run in the contest was 79, but he had two other good breaks, one for 68 and the other for 42. In the 21 innings played Ortiz, Slosson's opponent, made but 78, his average being 3 15-21, and his best run 11. Cutler, formerly a Class A expert in the amateur ranks, but now a professional, will probably play Slosson to-day.

DEBTS OF ELKWOOD PARK.

Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club May Not Renew Its Lease.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 17.—There is some talk of the organization known as the Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County not renewing its lease of the Elkwood Park grounds. The lease does not expire until February. The driving club, composed mostly of Summer residents, was not the success from a financial standpoint that its promoters anticipated, and when the initial season closed the last week in August the receipts lacked over $11,000 in meeting expenses. Indifferent patronage and continued bad weather are attributed as the cause. Long before the season closed the leading members of the field club complained because the town people did not patronize the track. The club tried hard to secure first-class attractions, and spent money lavishly in advertising, but the crowds did not come.

The opening day, July 4, was "red-letter day," upward of four thousand people being present. Ever afterward the receipts failed to meet the expenses, and things went from bad to worse. A lack of interest on the part of the stockholders to make up the deficiency has caused much uneasiness among the creditors. A lien has been placed on the grand stand by the firm furnishing the lumber.

The club's quarters at Elkwood Park is in charge of Michael Quirk. Mr. Quirk is in the dark as to the future, but is hoping for the best. The members can, if they feel disposed, fix up all arrearages on short notice, as they are all, with few exceptions, wealthy men.

Dogs and Horses Arrive in Port.

The Leyland liner Bohemia, from Liverpool, in yesterday, had on board a collection of 32 prize bulldogs, collies, and spaniels. Twenty-eight of the animals belonged to E. M. Oldham, a passenger; three to B. Stanton, another passenger, and a bull terrier bitch, which was boxed up during the voyage, was consigned in bond to T. Meadows & Co., New Haven, Conn. The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which will not dock until this morning, brought across a number of thoroughbred horses owned by Enoch Wishard, trainer for Richard Croker, and horses owned by W. C. Whitney, Foxhall Keene, and J. B. Haggin. The Old Dominion liner from ports in the South brought several blue ribbon show horses from Southern stables, which will be exhibited at the Horse Show.

Player for Cleveland's Baseball Team.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Manager Armour of the Cleveland American League team has signed Bonner of the Montreal team of the Eastern League to play second base for the Clevelands for the season of 1902. Bonner will replace Erve Beck.

Harbor Hill Golf Championship.

The final round of thirty-six holes golf match play for the championship of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, was played yesterday, the contestants being J. E. Bullen and C. C. Goldsborough. Bullen won by 7 up and 6 to play.

Entries for the Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Flora D., 108 pounds; Biff, 102; Balloon, 100; Beggar Lady, J. A. Warner, Garter Ban, Bounteous, Flora, Rabunta, Woolgatherer, Kingstelle, and Tour, 99 each; Land of Clover, 95; Anna Darling, 94.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Anak, Triton, Little Arrow, Missile, Justice, Bruff, Swamplands, Waswift, and Longlove, 110 pounds each; Lemoyne, 107.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; one mile and fifty yards. Ohnet, 112 pounds; Himself, 110; Presgrave, 107; Andy Williams, Lord Quex, Playlike, Rightaway, Goldaga, and Justice, 100 each; Blue Ridge and James Fitz, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs. Gold Braid, 108 pounds; Andy Williams and Hans Wagner, 107 each; Lack, 105; Hot, 103; The Four Hundred, 100; Atheola, 99; Misleader and Ernest Parham, 97 each; Locket, 96; The Pride of Surrey, May J., Succussunna, and Rose of May, 94 each; Playlike, 92; Zoraide, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Flaxspinner and Mynheer, 106 pounds each; Curtesy, 104; Avatar and Ringleader, 103 each; Whistling Con. Jack McGinn, and Piederich, 101 each; Warranted, Snark, and Gray Dolly, 98 each; Spry, 96; Punctual and Argonauta, 95 each; Vesuvia and Lizzie A., 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Potente, 126 pounds; The Puritan, 120; Carbuncle and Lucky Star, 117 each; Trebor, 114; Roxane and Raffaelo, 113 each; Fatalist, 108; Alfred Vargrave, 102; Ohnet, 100; Handicapper and Surmise, 98 each.

GOLF EVENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Start of the Lakewood Season—Few Tournaments Scheduled for Local Links.

Golf during the coming week will be somewhat quieter than has been the case since Labor Day. Every week from that time has been well filled with competitions of many sorts on all of the metropolitan links. Winter preparations are being made by some clubs, for while the competitive season closes for nearly all of the local clubs, the links are not entirely closed except in a few cases. Temporary greens are arranged for practice purposes, and the enthusiastic player who cannot go without his round two or three times a week any more than the proverbial Englishman can without his cold bath, will find that he may still keep in exercise and thus prepare for better scoring another year. Of course, when local links are closing is the time when the Winter resort courses are beginning to open, and this fact has been noticed at Lakewood during the past few days. Many of the old-time members have been seen in their accustomed places, and the numbers that were out last Saturday to watch the professional match is proof that the season will be as active as formerly in that popular resort.

The finish of the Columbia championship is one of the leading events for the coming week. W. L. Glenny, who holds his club championship at the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of Plainfield, will meet James A. Edwards on the Fox Hills golf links, Staten Island, on Wednesday. The match will be eighteen holes. The first eighteen holes were played at Apawamis during the team match on Saturday, and Glenny will start with a lead of three holes. The Columbia team will play the Fox Hills Club a match on Nov. 30, and that will be the last team competition either club will play for the present season. The annual match given by the Morris County Golf Club for its employes will be played to-day on the links near Morristown.

The Harbor Hill golfers will begin to use their Winter course immediately after Thanksgiving. A special nine-hole course has been laid out, giving a playing distance of over 3,000 yards. The Montclair Club committee has also mapped out a nine-hole Winter course, and the same is being done at Englewood. At Nassau nine holes will surely be kept open, but it may be that the entire course, with temporary greens, may be retained for Winter practice. The Garden City course will be kept open, for that is regarded partially as a Winter links, and during the holiday season several club handicaps will probably be held. The championship of the club will be finished this week.

An interesting series of inter-class team matches has been arranged by the Harvard students, and the final for the class championship will be played this week. The teams have been made up as follows, the freshman contingent being particularly strong, as it has the services of Walter Egan, runner-up to Travis for the National championship, and Pierre A. Proal, who won the New York interscholastic championship last Spring.

Senior—William Wadsworth, C. Tiffany Richardson, Howard Lindsley, and W. W. Hoffman.

Junior—A. M. Brown, F. H. Appleton, A. P. Thornton, and H. L. Riker.

Sophomore—U. A. Murdock, J. M. Richards, G. R. Snow, and G. Owen Winston.

Freshman—Walter E. Egan, H. C. Egan, Pierre A. Proal, and T. G. Wheelock.

Members of the Hinsdale Golf Club, near Chicago, are enjoying a good joke they recently had on their professional, "Jack" Adams. He offered a set of clubs for a women's handicap a short time ago. All of the fair players in the club except one are right-handed golfers, and Adams believed that the chances were too great for the single left-handed woman to win. So his fine set of right-handed clubs was duly exhibited before the match. As luck would have it, the left-handed woman, Mrs. F. O. Butler, led the field by a good margin, and Adams was forced to make an entire new set of clubs.

The leading events for the week in the metropolitan locality are:

MONDAY, NOV. 18.
Morris County—Employes' match.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.
Fox Hills—Finals for Columbia championship.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.
Van Cortlandt—Second round for championship.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.
Morris County—Bogey handicap.
Van Cortlandt—Women's and men's championship.
Westchester—Mixed foursome finals.
Jersey City—Club handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Men's foursomes.
Flushing—Captain's Cup contest.
Harbor Hill—Monthly handicap.
Wee Burn—Handicap and championship.

W. BRANNON REINSTATED.

Turfman Outlawed for "Ringing" the Horse Tanner as Polk Badget Pardoned.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17.—William Brannon, who for ten years has suffered ostracism from the American turf, has been reinstated at Latonia. The offense which made Brannon an outlaw was the alleged "ringing" of the noted horse Tanner under the name of Polk Badget at Latonia, on which he won something like $30,000.

Brannon trained the horse on the pike outside of Latonia, and nobody knew anything about him until after the coup had been made. Polk Badget opened at 40 to 1 and was backed down to 8 to 5. Jockey Keith had the mount, and tried to make a close finish, but the horse got his head and finished away out in front.

Brannon never claimed the purse. The horse was taken to a stable in this city, and that night he was hidden behind some freight in a baggage car, painted to prevent recognition by the officials, and was shipped direct to Jersey City. The trail grew so hot that he had scarce reached the stable there when he was taken out and shipped to Hopkinsville, Tenn.

The horse now is dead, as also is the jockey who rode him. Judge Perkins said he thought Brannon had suffered punishment enough and gave him reinstatement in the nature of a pardon.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

P. Soutar Won the Regular Weekly Event of Pastime Athletic Club.

P. Soutar won the weekly cross-country run of the Pastime Athletic Club over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday afternoon, in a close finish, with W. Wilson of St. George's Athletic Club second. A. J. Edwards of the Union Settlement Athletic Club was third, and the remaining members of the first ten were as follows: J. F. Noonan, Pastime Athletic Club; N. Harnett, Pastime Athletic Club; P. Humphreys, Union Settlement Athletic Club; W. Belser, Union Settlement Athletic Club; H. Hagan, Union Settlement Athletic Club; R. Fisher, Olympia Athletic Club, and H. Steinert, Brevort Athletic Club.

The course was from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue up that avenue to the Jerome Reservoir and return, a distance of about six miles, and the time of the leader was 37:00. There were twenty-five starters, all of whom finished the run.

The Liebknecht Athletic Club held its first cross-country run of the present season yesterday over a five-mile course. Two packs were sent out, the slow pack starting at 10 o'clock and the fast three minutes later. In the slow pack were E. J. Silverberg, J. Shoben, A. Fensterstock, I. Zimmerman, N. Tanenbaum, and S. Tanenbaum, while the fast pack was made up of Aaron Cohen, holder of the club championship; M. Cohen, J. Fleisher, A. Goldman, I. Weissman, and S. Shoben.

Th course was from Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street to Morris Avenue, then to Jerome Avenue, to Jerome Park Reservoir, and back again.

E. J. Silverberg of the slow pack set the pace and maintained the lead for four miles of the course. At this point he was overhauled by Aaron Cohen of the fast pack, who continued in the lead until within 200 yards of the finish, when he was joined by I. Weissman. Aaron Cohen, however, proved the speediest in the race for the finish, beating Weissman one yard in 35:00. E. J. Silverberg finished third, three yards in advance of A. Fensterstock, I. Zimmerman, N. Tanenbaum, A. Goldman, and J. Shoben in the order named. Runs will be held on every Sunday hereafter.

A score of members of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City took part in the weekly cross country run of that club yesterday over the club course on Long Island, and on account of the large number the pack ran in two divisions. In the fast pack were J. J. Farrell, S. W. Schell, John Foy, T. Kelly, and H. Goldberg, while the slow pack included W. Krueger, J. Shevlin, H. P. Neil, J. Kilguf, T. Whalen, S. Toomey, W. Hugg, J. Hoben, T. O'Donnell, P. Murray, P. McCabe, A. Eisenger, and J. P. Day.

The course was from the clubhouse up Vernon Avenue to Webster Avenue, through Recreation Park to Woodside, through Thompson Avenue around the waterworks along Nott Avenue to Vernon Avenue and back to the club house, a distance of four and a half miles.

The winner was J. J. Farrell of the fast pack, who completed the course in 28:17. J. Foy also of the fast pack was second, and W. Krueger of the slow pack was third. The others finished in the following order: J. Shevlin, H. P. Neil, J. Kilguf, H. Goldberg, T. Whalen, S. Toomey, W. Hugg, J. Hoben, T. O'Donnell, S. W. Schell, P. Murray, P. McCabe, T. Kelly, A. Eisenger, and J. P. Day.

NATIONAL FOX HUNTERS MEET.

Sportsmen from All Points Gathering for Great Chase in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 17.—The National Fox Hunters' Association will hold its seventh annual meeting at Irvine, in Estill County, beginning to-morrow afternoon, when the entries for the first race, the Derby Race, will be made. Hunters from various parts of the country are arriving to-night, and to-morrow will bring in large numbers of them with their dogs.

The weather promises to be good, and recent reports are to the effect that foxes are to be found in abundance. L. C. Campbell of Woonsocket, R. I., representing the Brunswick Fur Club, and a party are expected to-night, and to-morrow S. F. Joslin of the Worcester Fur Club and a party of Massachusetts people will arrive. Many noted fox hunters from Missouri and Ohio are due to arrive to-night.

Col. R. D. Williams of this city, who is Secretary of the organization, and all those coming here to-night and to-morrow, will leave for the scene of the trials on a special train to-morrow. Col. Williams speaks enthusiastically of the sport anticipated, as after the last annual meet many young foxes were "planted" through that section of the country. Last year the National Association paid $25 for one fox. The meets of the organization are noted as social events, and attract many visitors from different parts of the country. The members of the Fox Hunting Club of West Moreland, N. Y., will be present. Col. Jack Chinn will lead the huntsmen. The Fox Hunt ball will take place next Friday night.

To-night's Bowling Games.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

American National Bowling Tournament—Palace, Knickerbocker, and Empire Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Audubon, Iwano, and Columbus Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

National Bowling League—Our Council, Royal Arcanum, and Metropolitan Bowling Club. Starr's alleys.

New York Bowling League—National, Fidelis, and Rosedale Bowling Clubs. Amann & Triess's New York alleys.

Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League—Central Foundry Company, Fred. Adee & Co., and F. N. Du Bois & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace alleys.

North Side League—Bronxdale, Pilot, and North New York Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League. Class A—Long Island, Bedford, and Philadelphos Councils, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Tournament—Carson and Oriental Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum. Cordes & Holden's alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Tournament—Reinecke, Montauk, and Bensonhurst Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Cork International Boat Race Open.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—Baron O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, who recently announced his intention to offer a cup for an international rowing competition in connection with the Cork Exhibition next year, presided yesterday at a meeting of a special committee which decided to issue invitations to the principal rowing clubs in Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and Continental Europe to enter an eight-oared race at Cork about July 2 for the cup Lord O'Brien will present. The trophy, which will be of the value of £250, will become the property of the winning crew.

Hurling at Celtic Park.

A match game of hurling between the Young Irelands of Manhattan and the Young Dalys of Brooklyn was decided at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, the Brooklyn team winning by a score of 4 to 3.

WHOLESALE. EXPORT. RETAIL.

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.

Block: 8th Av., 35th to 36th St.; Furniture Entrance, 260 to 268 W. 36th St., N. Y.

NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.

THANKSGIVING PREPARATIONS!

The order of the day! Are you satisfied with your dining room's appearance? Is the table large enough to accommodate your guests? Have you chairs a plenty? Whatever the deficiencies may be, we are fully prepared to supply your needs. The goods you want at the prices you wish to pay—are here. Among the requisites for the table—Glassware—Silver—Crockery—Cutlery of all sorts—at special holiday prices.

We're ready for the annual rush and prepared to serve and satisfy you.

BRASS BED, of very elaborate design; high head and foot, extended foot rail, heavy pillars and thoroughly well made throughout; full size; special value for 57.00

Large ARMCHAIR, with frame of weathered oak, elaborately carved; cushion in seat, covered in fine leather, bright scarlet in color and with strapped edges. Very special value for... 22.00

ROCKER and CHAIR to match, in golden oak or mahogany finish, as preferred; finely made and highly polished; each 2.75

DINING TABLE, twisted spiral legs, square top; when extended is 6 ft. long; in finely polished golden oak finish. Our very special price 7.15

PARLOR SUITE of three very handsome pieces; solid mahogany frames, richly carved in Renaissance style; best springs and upholstery, covered in striped velvet in shaded green tones; very special at the low price of..... 84.00

WARDROBE DAVENPORT, spring seat, back and arms; covered in Bagdad tapestry; large wardrobe section, neatly lined; special price only..... 13.75

COUCH of very new and desirable designs, with prettily carved frame in golden oak or mahogany finish. Tufted seat and head in velour..... 10.75

DINING ROOM SETS of Colonial design a specialty; exquisite models in solid mahogany; richly carved, massive and elegant; sets of all styles and descriptions, elaborate or simple, costly or inexpensive—just as you prefer;

tables in hundreds of choice styles; china closets and sideboards; also side tables in elegant variety. Special prices for Thanksgiving.

WHITE ENAMELED BED, in all sizes, extended foot rail, brass rail mounts and knobs; very special value for 3.69

SCREENS in a large variety, some in weathered oak, with painted decoration; others in leather, some in tapestry; charming designs; all effective and very inexpensive.

HALL CHAIR, odd design, in weathered oak, with seat and back in suede leather strapped on; very artistic and inexpensive, at 16.50

MORRIS CHAIR, with artistic frame in polished mahogany finish. Spring seat, with adjustable cushions, reversible, in figured velour. Special value for 6.05

FANCY TABLE of latest design, in weathered oak, with elaborately ornamented top in gay colors; decorated with poker work; especially good for den or studio, and very cheap at..... 13.25

PARLOR TABLES in large assortment. All styles of kitchen tables at very low prices.

LIBRARY SUIT of three very fine pieces, in either golden oak or mahogany, highly polished finish; carving in latest style, twisted spindles, saddle shaped seat, claw feet; very special values; Settee, in oak, 12.50; in mahogany, 14.00; Armchair, in oak, 6.34; in mahogany, 7.70; Rocker, in mahogany 7.70

A large assortment of styles at very low prices.

LIBRARY PIECES of very elegant design in polished golden oak finish; claw feet, carved frame, with dragon heads; saddle seat; exceptional value:—Settee, 13.25; Rocker, 6.60; Armchair, 6.60; Chair 5.25

SOFA BED of very desirable design, with oak frame, golden finish, carved and polished; is 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. wide when open; excellent spring and upholstery, covered in figured velour; our special price only..... 12.95

CARPET DEPT.

Complete assortments of newest Carpet and Rugs, in latest colors and effects. Very excellent values in every line. Special items of interest are:—

1,500 yards AXMINSTERS, best quality in all the most fashionable colorings and choicest patterns; floral and Oriental designs; special at..... 98c

1,200 yards TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, choice colors, desirable effects for parlor, stair and hall; special at..... 59c

ALL WOOL INGRAIN, perfect imitation of Brussels in patterns and coloring; blues, greens, all new shades; actual value 75c.; special at, per yard..... 57c

UNIVERSAL CARPET SWEEPER, best on the market, only..... 1.69

AMERICAN ORIENTAL RUGS, exact copies of the famous old rugs, in best worsted, chenille effect, soft and lustrous coloring. Very special values:—

7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6..... 28.00
9x12..... 34.00

ART SQUARES, all wool, very best style in patterns and colorings, in all sizes, and at very low prices:—

6 ft. x 9 ft...3.60 | 9 ft. x 9 ft.....5.40
7 ft. 6x9 ft..4.50 | 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6..6.25

Froehlich Flawless Folding Beds

and all other kinds of Brass and Iron Beds.

Open Saturday Evening till 10 o'clock.

SPECIALTIES IN BEDDING.

Finest Bedding ever offered at such prices. The choicest, best made goods on the market.

Pure white WOOL MATTRESS, laid in layers with extra quality white hair, covered in fine linen ticking and tufted instead of tufted, made in one, or two pieces; our very special price only..... 54.00

SILK TOP MATTRESS, with white drawings, imperial edge and linen ticking; special at..... 43.00

UPHOLSTERED SPRING, 100 spirals, with mattress all in one, of pure white hair, covered in linen ticking, special at..... 42.00

CATALOGUES.

"Guide to Housekeeping," comprising 604 pages, divided into four sections. For 10c. the full set mailed free to buyers. Section 5 describes Kitchen Supplies, Stoves, &c.; 102 pages. Section 6 describes Lamps, Table Ware, &c.; 112 pages. Section 7 describes Upholstery and Household Furniture; 142 pages. Section 8 describes Medium and High Grade Furniture; 304 pages. Section E describes Prairie Grass Furniture; all the latest designs. Section F describes Go-Carts, Baby Carriages and Refrigerators. Any of these sections sent free upon application to mail order department.

Railroad Fare Allowed

out-of-town buyers. Freight paid within 500 miles on all purchases of $5 and over.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

Our line of real Lace Curtains comprises many interesting novelties of the lacemakers' art. We are showing numerous patterns in the Irish Point, Tambour, Phrygian, Brussels, Renaissance, Arabian, Spachtel and Cluny, at about one-fourth less than import price. It is also true of our Portiere and Drapery Section. Never before was seen under one roof such a fine selection of the weavers' and dyers' art.

Portieres from 1.98 to 55.00 per pair.

Special attention given to Draperies and Curtains made to order.

RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, 3 yards long; regular value $2.00; special, per pair 1.19

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, 3 yards long; regular value $1.00; special, per pair 59c

DOUBLE THREAD EXTRA QUALITY NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 3¼ and 4 yards long; 6 patterns; regular value $3.75; special, per pair..... 1.98

ROPE PORTIERES, extra quality heavy twisted rope made of selected yarn; regular value $2.00; special.. 98c

We are making great strides with our Couch Covers, Table Covers, Sofa Pillows and Lambrequins. Low prices prevail.

OUR CONTRACT DEPT.

Gives Estimates on Furnishings for Hotels, Buildings, Flats, Apartments, Cottages, Clubs, Cafés, Offices, Hospitals, Asylums, Institutions, Steamships, Yachts, &c., ON APPLICATION.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

RANGES of guaranteed best makes; all the latest improvements; we have them in all styles and sizes; prices down to..... 6.49

PARLOR HEATER, self-feeder, very strongly constructed and powerful heater, richly ornamented with nickel; very special for this week only, delivered and set anywhere in New York for..... 8.98

SILVER COFFEE SET, guaranteed quadruple plated on white metal; very pretty shapes; consisting of 4 pieces; very special for..... 8.88

Great variety of all kinds of Silverware at lowest prices.

The "GEM" OIL HEATER, made of the very best materials, tank will hold 1 gallon of oil, with portable handle; can be easily carried from one room to the other; our special price only..... 2.78

GAS RADIATORS and GAS HEATERS. Special for this week, a 4-tube Radiator with fancy jeweled front; Russian iron tubes; a powerful and economical heater for..... 1.98

ROASTERS and ROASTING PANS in agate, blue and white, steel and sheet iron, all sizes, lowest prices. Pans as low as. 12c

SMOKERS' TABLE in forest green or cherry finish, tobacco holder, ash and match receptacles; cigar cutter; complete at. 1.39

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

BAMBOO CORNER SHELF, heavy posts and 2 shelves; worth $1.25, at... 39c

Silver plated TABLE WARE in a very pretty pattern and fancy shapes exceptionally low.

COFFEE SPOONS, per set of 6, only...42c
ORANGE SPOONS, per set of 6, only..78c
OYSTER FORKS, per set of 6, only..78c
COLD MEAT FORKS, each, only.....33c
CREAM LADLES, each, only.....20c
GRAVY LADLES, each, only.....38c

And many other like bargains.

BRIC-A-BRAC, STATUARY, BRONZES and VASES, the very latest creations of art, greatest selection of the most beautiful designs and decorations at extremely low prices. Also a very fine line of Bohemian glass Flower Vases and Rose Jars. Artistic Busts as low as..... 49c

Our line of SEWING MACHINES includes the best productions of the best known manufacturers; all are characterized by excellent construction, are high grade in every respect, and are complete with all the latest improvements; each machine has polished oak stand, fine cabinet work. The Speedway, 3-drawer machine..... 14.95

The Universal..... 19.50

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

CORNER STAND—Your choice as long as they last, Oak, Walnut, or Cherry finish, 5 shelves, 4 feet 5 inches high; worth $3.00. Sale price 1.69

TOILET SET of best domestic porcelain, decorated under the glaze, five shapes, pretty patterns, large and attractive; special, per set 1.75

CUTLERY AND SILVER TABLE WARE in finest selection, at prices never heard of before. Carving sets consisting of knife, fork and steel, solid stag handles, guaranteed best steel, per set only..... 1.15

Same, 2 pieces..... 78c

DINNER, TEA, COFFEE, FISH, GAME, BERRY, ICE CREAM SETS, and a large selection of open stocks of French, Austrian, English and Domestic china. Fine line of fancy pieces and odd cups and saucers of the most artistic designs and at lowest prices. Dinner sets of Carlsbad china in beautiful designs, only..... 13.95

PARLOR LAMP, in very artistic design and finely trimmed; 10-inch globe; very special, for only..... 2.98

FINEST LINES OF GLASSWARE in all the best patterns of engraving and etchings, at lowest prices. Set of glassware consisting of 30 pieces, worth $5.00, very special for this sale, only..... 3.24

Ehrich Bros.

Sixth Ave., 22d to 23d St., New York.

The Annual Sale of Laces.

The long expected event is at hand. The lace connoisseurs of New York will again pay tribute to the greatness and the prestige of this notable collection.

All Europe has been scoured for the magnificent pieces in this display,

and we invite your inspection, feeling that our efforts in your behalf will be as fully appreciated now as they have been in the past. SALE BEGINS TO-DAY.

REAL DUCHESSE AND POINT LACE SHAWLS; actual value $350.00 each; sale price..... 169.00

REAL ROUND POINT LACE, flounce 9 inches wide; value $45.00 yd.; sale price..... 29.98

REAL DUCHESSE LACE FLOUNCE, 11 inches wide; value $22.00 a yd.; sale price..... 11.98

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE ROBES, in cream grounds, some with Black Chantilly lace incrustation; some with velvet effects; reduced from $55.00 and $75.00 each to $29.98 and..... 39.98

REAL POINT VENICE LACE, 9 inches wide; actual value $42.00 a yd.; sale price..... 19.98

REAL DUCHESSE ALL-OVER LACE, 20 inches wide; value $25.00 yd.; sale price..... 15.98

REAL BLACK THREAD FLOUNCE, 14 inches wide; value $30.00 a yd.; sale price..... 17.48

REAL ROUND POINT FLOUNCE, 7 inches wide; actual value $29.00 a yd.; sale price..... 18.98

REAL DUCHESSE MEDALLIONS, square and circle shapes; value $1.69 each; sale price..... 75c

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE MEDALLIONS, all shapes and sizes; choice selections; value 3 times these prices, at 19c, 29c, 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c and 79c each.

REAL BLACK THREAD FLOUNCE, 11 inches wide; value $20.00 a yd.; sale price..... 11.98

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE EDGES, value 78c. yd.; sale price..... 29c

REAL DUCHESSE LACE SCARFS; value $20.00 each; sale price..... 10.98

REAL BRUGE LACE, 6 to 8 inches wide, in white and cream; value $5.00 yd.; sale price..... 2.98

REAL DUCHESSE DOYLIES, regularly sold for $2.25 each; in this sale at.. 1.18

REAL IRISH CROCHET COLLARS; value $5.50 each; sale price..... 3.98

Referees' Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—JOHN MASON KNOX, as Trustee for Julia Anna de Peyster, plaintiff, against GEORGE STOLZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of November, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the lands by the said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Brook Avenue as said avenue is laid down on the maps of the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York, distant seventy-three (73) feet four (4) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Brook Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and running thence southerly along the easterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-four (24) feet four (4) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred (100) feet, part of the distance through a party wall, to the lands of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company; thence northerly along said lands of said railroad company and parallel with Brook Avenue twenty-four (24) feet four (4) inches, and thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred (100) feet, part of the distance through a party wall, to the easterly side of Brook Avenue at the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1901.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
JOHN MASON KNOX, Atty. Pltff.
Diagram of the lands to be sold:

No. 1,372 Brook Av.

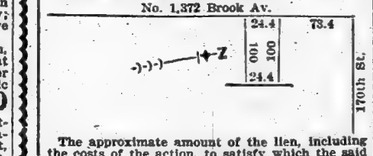

The approximate amount of the lien, including the costs of the action, to satisfy which the said lands are to be sold, is $9,943.35, with interest from Nov. 11th, 1901, and the taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens on said premises, amount to $854.22, with interest to be added.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
n18-24w3wM&F&th

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EVA BRODER, Bankrupt.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Benjamin Lesser, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 28 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Fur Goods, consisting of Scarfs, Muffs, Skins, Fox Tails, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of appraised value.

Dated November 16th, 1901.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
LESSER & ROONEY, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT H. TALMADGE, Bankrupt, No. 198.

To the creditors of Herbert H. Talmadge of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, in the County of Kings, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Emil Schneeloch, the Trustee of the estate of Herbert H. Talmadge, a bankrupt, has made report as such, and has been ordered to sell the property which is hereinafter briefly described, and that he will so sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder at 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, by Thos. A. Kerrigan, Auctioneer.

The following is a brief description of the property which will be ordered for sale: The right, title and interest of the bankrupt to that certain plot of land, with the building and improvements erected thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-eighth Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Pilling Street, distant two hundred and eighty-five feet southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southwesterly side of Evergreen Avenue with the northwesterly side of Pilling Street; running thence northwesterly, parallel with Evergreen Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southwesterly, parallel with Pilling Street, twenty feet; then southeasterly again parallel with Evergreen Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet, to the northwesterly side of Pilling Street; thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly side of Pilling Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following are the amount and character of the present incumbrances against the said property mortgage for twenty-four hundred ($2,400) dollars, and dower in equity.

Dated City of New York, the 16th day of November, 1901.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE,
THOMAS B. CLARKE,
Executors.
HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MUNSON, ERASTUS H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ERASTUS H. MUNSON, Phebe Simonson, Rebecca Saunders, Edgar K. Brown, and James N. Emlich, as executors of the last will and testament of Cornelia A. Munson, deceased; Edgar K. Brown and James N. Emlich, as executors of the last will and testament of Harry R. Munson, de

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall St. & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, Vice President.
R. W. JONES, Jr., Vice President and Cashier.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Asst. Cashier.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, General Counsel.

Established 1833.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - $1,700,000.
182 and 184 Broadway.

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN GOULD,
EDWARD R. THOMAS,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
R. W. JONES, JR.,
HUGH KELLY,
WILLIAM F. CARLTON,
CHARLES E. LEVY,
CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS.

Bankers' Cards.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.
Telephone 3093 Broad.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg.; 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.; 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street 208 Montague St.
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

C. M. STRONG & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
EXCHANGE COURT BUILDING,
52 Broadway, New York.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
Highest Banking References.
Telephone 4327 Broad. Correspondence invited.
Send for our Special Market Letters.
Also send for our treatise
ON SPECULATION IN WALL STREET,
Free upon application in person or by letter.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
N. Y. BRANCHES { 39 East 42d St. / 112 East 23d St.
Ladies' Department at Branches.
Brooklyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1945 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker. 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$9,000,000

Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.

PRIOR LIEN 3½ PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal due July 1st, 1925; Interest Payable Semi-Annually, January 1st and July 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, FREE OF ALL TAXES.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, exchangeable for plain Registered Certificates.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK, Trustee.

Total amount outstanding, $9,000,000, with provision for the issue after January 1, 1902, of $1,000,000 additional bonds, at the rate of not more than $250,000 in any one year, and then only for additions, improvements, and betterments to the property, under restrictions provided in the mortgage.

OF THIS ISSUE, ABOUT ONE-HALF HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED WITH INVESTORS, and the undersigned now offer the balance at 90½ and accrued interest to date of payment, at which price they yield about 4⅛%.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, November 20, 1901, and closed at 3 P. M., or earlier, on the same day.

The right is reserved to reject any applications and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment on allotments and delivery of the bonds to be made on Monday, November 25, 1901.

All of the securities of the Company are listed at the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of the mortgage and circulars containing a letter of Mr. Benjamin Norton, President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, which gives full details in regard to the line and its earnings, may be obtained at the offices of either of the undersigned. From his statements it will be seen that the total annual interest charge on the above outstanding bonds is $315,000, and that for the year ended June 30, 1901, the net income applicable to payment of interest amounted to $592,555.90, (after $74,629.23 had been set aside for renewal funds and charged to operating expenses.) For the first three months of the current fiscal year the Company reports net earnings of $208,351.46, being an increase of $65,514.22 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Vermilye & Co., 16 and 18 Nassau St., New York.
13 Congress St., Boston.

Hallgarten & Co., 26 and 28 Broad St., New York.

THE BALTIMORE MINING & SMELTING CO.
Capital Stock.....$3,000,000.00
Par value Shares, $5.00 Each. Full Paid. Non-Assessable.
Incorporated under laws of North Carolina.
OFFICERS.
Wm. Hooper, President. Jos. Wilkens, Secretary. W. A. Hart, Jr., Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Hooper, Investments.....Baltimore, Md. | E. W. Woodford, Merchant.....Baltimore, Md.
Jos. Wilkens, Capitalist.....Baltimore, Md. | Geo. M. McGreery, Real Estate.Baltimore, Md.
Frederick York, Merchant..Minneapolis, Minn. | Milton L. Jones, Landowner..Thomasville, N. C.
A. L. Schlappi, Merchant.....Bernice, Ala.
The company owns valuable mineral properties located as follows:
153 Acres in Davidson County, N. C.
227 Acres in Randolph County, Ala., and known as the Washington Mine, and the Pinetucky Gold Mine of 1,120 Acres in Cleburne County, Ala. This last-named property is located on the southeast ¼ of Section 12, Township 18, of Range 10, in Cleburne County, Ala.
The mill and principal shafts and drifts are located on the S. E. ¼ of this quarter section. This point is 14 miles southeast from Heflin, a town of 1,000 population, on the Southern R. R., and 23 miles southeast of Oxford, and 25 miles southeast of Anniston.
The improvements consist of a main building 70 feet long and 42 ft. wide, and a concentrator room 36 ft. long by 21 ft. wide. The mill is conveniently arranged. The boiler is 60 H. P. and the engine 35 H. P. A Blake Ore Crusher and 2 Self-Feeders are a part of the fixtures.
A 10-Stamp Mill is in place, and 10 additional Stamps are being placed in position, which will enable us to crush 50 tons per day of 24 hours.
The celebrated Prof. Samuel Aughey, Ph. D., LL. D., for 12 years Geologist of the State of Nebraska, and Territorial Geologist of Wyoming, has made a thorough examination of the property, and his report is contained in our prospectus, which is now ready. Recent assays show:
Sample No. 1, Gold per ton, $53.60. Sample No. 3, Gold per ton, $104.12.
Sample No. 2, Gold per ton, 70.24.
There have been several thousand feet of development work done, and at the present depth, 136 ft., the ore is running much higher. Air drills are used altogether.
The property has recently been visited by twelve Baltimore business men, and pronounced by them to be an absolutely safe investment. The names of these gentlemen, who are large stockholders, may be had upon request.
20,000 Shares of Treasury Stock, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable, Are Offered for Sale at $3.00 Per Share,
to pay for above equipment. Dividends will positively be paid early in January, at which time the price of the Stock should more than double in value. Make all checks payable to
WM. HOOPER, President, NEW YORK OFFICE, 149 Broadway.
HOME OFFICE, UNION TRUST BLDG., BALTIMORE, MD.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

The deposit of over 97% of the outstanding Second Mortgage 6% Series "A" Bonds, Second Mortgage 6% Series "B" Bonds, 6% Income Mortgage Bonds, and over 86% of the Stock (Trust Certificates) under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated October 8, 1901, being assured, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is DECLARED OPERATIVE.

The time for further deposits of Bonds and Stock of the Company without charge has been extended to, and including, NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said Bonds and Stock will be accepted only upon a cash payment of two per cent. on the par value of Bonds, and a cash payment of $2 per Share of Stock deposited.

Holders of Prior Lien Bonds not yet deposited are no longer entitled to the bonus of $15.00 per Bond mentioned in the Plan, and their attention is called to the notice of the Mexican National Construction Company, in accordance with which the Prior Lien Bonds will cease to draw interest on June 1st, 1902, on which date they will become payable.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.

ALL SUCH BONDS WILL CEASE TO DRAW INTEREST FROM AND AFTER SAID DATE.

Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)
54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The $4,300,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.
All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on November 13, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

"CAPITAL"
Capital wanted by an established export concern, with a paid-in capital of about $50,000, doing a business of $750,000 annually, earning 16% on its paid-in capital; investors of $20,000 to $50,000 can obtain a salaried position with the company, which can extend its business largely by obtaining additional capital; can submit statement by well-known public accountant. Address L., Box 137 Times Office.

The Trust Co. of America,
16 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.33.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O MURRAY, Treasurer. Trust Officer.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARNAUD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BARCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kuhne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John. S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES OF
The National Asphalt Company
AND OF COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK OF SAID COMPANY:

In view of the call upon the holders of Collateral Gold Certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, which has been issued, we have been requested by the holders of a large amount of the Collateral Gold Certificates and of the Preferred and Common Stock of the National Asphalt Company, to act as a committee for the purpose of protecting their interests, and as such committee, for that purpose, in case any readjustment of its affairs and securities shall be found necessary or expedient, to prepare a plan such as will fairly recognize the rights and equities of the different classes of securities, without impairing the efficiency of the constituent operating companies or interrupting unnecessarily the prosecution of their business.
Holders of such certificates and stock are requested to deposit their securities with the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, at its office in the Betz Building, in the City of Philadelphia, or with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York, at its office, No. 32 Nassau Street, on or before the 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901, subsequent to which day the committee reserves the right to designate special terms upon which further deposits will be received. Each of the above-named trust companies will issue negotiable certificates of deposit.
An agreement has been prepared and lodged with the depositaries, under the terms of which all deposits will be made, which provides that depositors who may not accept any plan which may be prepared or presented by the committee may withdraw their securities without any payment by reason of having made deposit thereof.
Copies of the agreement may be had upon application to either of the depositaries.
Dated Philadelphia, Nov. 18th, 1901.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
R. H. RUSHTON,
A. W. SEWALL,
Committee.
JOHN G. JOHNSON, 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
SHAPLEY & BALLARD, Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, 32 Nassau St., New York,
Counsel.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock... $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,673,542.68
Receives Deposits subject to check.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICH'D J. SCOLES, } Vice-Presidents.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
FRANCIS C. PAGE, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits.....$1,895,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Albert C. Case, Haley Fiske, Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, Fred'k D. Tappen, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren.

Allen, Wood & McGraw,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
DEAL IN
Northern Securities Co. Stock
WHEN ISSUED.
Northern Pacific Convertible 4s
WHEN ISSUED.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated November 1st, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell to the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and five per centum (105) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of eight thousand one hundred and fourteen 21-100 dollars ($8,114.21). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 22d day of November, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Dividends.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company,
Hoboken, N. J., November 11th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 2nd, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business November 22nd, 1901. The transfer books will close November 22nd, 1901, at 3 P. M. and reopen December 3rd, 1901, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Breece Mining Company,
749 Fifth Avenue, New York, Nov. 16th, 1901.
A dividend of 20 Cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable December 2nd, 1901, to stockholders of record November 20th, 1901. Transfer books close Wednesday, Nov. 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen Tuesday, December 3rd, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. G. RAYNOR, Treasurer.

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RY. CO., Grand Central Station, New York Nov. 11, 1901.
The coupons of this company maturing December 1, 1901, will be paid on and after Dec. 2 at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Monday, November 18th, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon.
The object of the meeting is to consider the question of the increase of the common capital stock by the amount of three million dollars—making the total capital stock fifteen million dollars—of which six million dollars is preferred heretofore issued and nine million dollars will be common, of which common stock six million dollars has heretofore been issued.
It is proposed that the three million dollars of such increase of capital stock shall be used to take up convertible bonds for the same amount.
ARTHUR G. YATES, President.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, December 2d, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, December 2nd, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Bank of Spain's Report.
MADRID, Nov. 17.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 12,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,284,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 7,768,000 pesetas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Would-be depressors of market values found little consolation in the exhibits made by the Clearing House banks in the weekly statement made public on Saturday. In the face of gold exports during the week approximating five millions of dollars, the banks actually increased their cash holdings, while the surplus reserve account was bettered $1,413,900, and loans decreased $4,427,600. It was, in truth, the best bank statement the Street has had in weeks, and gratifying in every sense of the word.

Probably the most favorable feature is the reduction in loans, following upon the substantial reduction reported in the week previous. This in part represents liquidation of sterling loans and in part repayment of certain loans elsewhere, contracted some time ago in connection with "control" buying. As for the gain in cash, it shows very clearly that money from the interior is returning in volume; and it is for that reason, coupled with the assurance of more gold to come from the Klondike and Australia, that the financial district views with composure and complacence the probability of further gold exports this week. Incidentally it may be said that the developments this week may disclose very large offerings of bonds for redemption.

Coming to the stock market, expert opinion is that it is only reasonable to expect further improvement in prices, in view not only of the bettered money market situation, but of the good results certain to follow upon the settlement of the Northern Pacific matter.

Moreover, there are now indications that some important deals temporarily abandoned pending the Northern Pacific adjustment are to be finally carried through. In the local railway group, in the coal stocks, bituminous as well as anthracite; in some of the so-called minor steel properties, notably Pressed Steel Car; in the Vanderbilt securities, and in some individual securities, such as Chicago Terminal and Wisconsin Central, developments of no little consequence are pending.

THE BUYING OF MANHATTAN.

The buying of Manhattan, which for the past week or two has been such a conspicuous feature of the stock market and has advanced Manhattan materially, is declared by insiders not to be founded so much upon any "deal" pending in respect to the property—though developments along those lines are not improbable—as upon the improved position which the system is expected to occupy when electrically equipped.
To an intimate friend President Gould is quoted as assuring a 6 per cent. dividend on the stock within a year.

PRESSED STEEL CAR.

The talk at the Waldorf yesterday was to the effect that the formal Pressed Steel Car transfer to the United States Steel Trust is to be made within the next two weeks. No confirmation of this report, however, could be gotten, though by leading steel men it was said it was quite possible.
Preceding the transfer the common stockholders of Pressed Steel Car are to have an extra bonus in the form of an increased dividend.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The redemption of Northern Pacific stock by the Northern Securities Company and the iron report, both American matters, were subjects of foremost interest on the Boerse during the last week.
In its financial article the Kreuz Zeitung says the influence of the New York Stock Exchange and the United States generally continue to be very strongly felt here. An advance in New York quotations, this paper says, regularly causes a corresponding rise in Berlin the following day, and Berlin obediently bulls the market when New York realizes. The Kreuz Zeitung does not consider this fact as indicative of German economic dependence upon the United States; this already exists. "But," concludes the paper in question, "the American danger draws nearer."
The redemption of Northern Pacific preferred at par caused considerable disappointment among German speculators, who expected this redemption to be effected at 115. General regret is expressed at the disappearance of Northern Pacific preferred from the German market, as this stock has always been one of the most active securities in Berlin and Frankfort.
Strong American iron imparted strength to German irons during the week, notwithstanding reports to the effect that domestic conditions in iron continue bad. The Frankfurter Zeitung, speaking of iron, says:
"The danger of American competition in the German iron market is rapidly growing. Of course, the American demand is at present so strong that export from the United States is impossible, but the time is probably not far distant when the United States will throw her products not only upon the markets of the world, but will also begin competition in Germany."
The temper of the Boerse during the last week was markedly better, although transactions remained light. All departments show gains, particularly irons and bank shares. The rise in the latter is due to the announcement that the Government has completed the bill reforming the Boerse law.
Irons rose strong yesterday because of the American reports, which caused the shorts to cover. Rises during the past week in irons averaged 19 points. The Cologne Volks Zeitung says the Siegen furnaces have reduced the price of puddling iron from 90 to 60 marks per ton.
The ease of the money market continues. The rate of foreign exchange is firm.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In spite of various happenings following which a rise in Stock Exchange quotations was confidently predicted, the condition of affairs at the end of the week has not materially improved. Neither the Northern Pacific nor the Franco-Turkish settlements, the cheerful speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Brodrick, nor the lack of serious news from South Africa served to impart the promised upward movement on the Exchange.
Up to the present time the cable advices have failed to satisfy operators as to exactly what the Northern Pacific settlement means and the published details had a rather depressing effect. American securities closed the week decidedly off all around.
Critics point out that the continued gold shipments from the United States indicate that New York's resources are decidedly strained, considering the magnitude of the various financial projects afoot in Wall Street, consequently the members of the London Stock Exchange are inclined to hold off rather than stake anything upon a tentative American boom.
President Roosevelt enters somewhat into London's calculations. The rumors of stringent anti-trust measures, which would break up many of the existing combinations, result in the President's message being awaited here with keenest anxiety. In the meanwhile money is by no means plentiful. Discount rates were steady.
The actual transactions on the Stock Exchange were insignificant. Home rails were dead and the mining shares almost all declined fractionally. Industrials generally suffered in sympathy with the tobacco war, which is daily assuming a more bitter aspect.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 17.—A better demand for cloth in some directions resulted in rather increasing business during the past week and many sellers report a satisfactory week's turnover.
Some effort is being made in several quarters to revive the Indian demand, but without much appearance of success.
China has been buying liberally, chiefly

UNITED STATES TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 16th day of November, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.
Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$315,145,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$315,145,089
Silver dollars	451,583,000	Silver certificates outstanding	451,583,000
Silver dollars of 1890	58,110		
Silver bullion of 1890	40,700,890	Treasury notes outstanding	40,759,000
Total	$807,487,089	Total	$807,487,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$76,667,179.81	
Gold certificates	32,799,050.00	
Standard silver dollars	3,996,105.00	
Silver certificates	6,301,976.00	
Silver bullion	466,214.11	
United States notes	7,206,628.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	73,521.00	
National banknotes	6,700,063.09	
Subsidiary silver coin	8,101,577.92	
Fractional currency	182.47	
Minor coin	361,718.06	
		$142,674,750.48
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$106,144,238.31	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,385,201.02	
Total	$112,529,439.33	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	5,099,789.93	
		117,629,229.26
Total		$260,303,979.74
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,070,354.29	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,111,685.47	
Disbursing officers' balances	59,627,947.88	
Post Office Department account	4,592,803.74	
Miscellaneous items	3,386,456.15	
		87,789,247.53
Available cash balance		$172,514,732.21

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$603,710.95	$10,742,908.96	$96,045,227.67
Internal revenue	1,034,671.57	12,835,348.10	109,155,026.79
Miscellaneous	77,275.44	1,534,193.09	11,893,037.06
Total receipts	$1,715,657.96	$25,112,450.15	$217,093,291.52
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	475,000.00	4,615,000.00	43,691,033.92
War	530,000.00	5,800,000.00	47,162,172.52
Navy	425,000.00	3,180,000.00	25,985,628.56
Indians	10,000.00	450,000.00	4,164,417.26
Pensions	200,000.00	7,250,000.00	52,833,142.38
Interest	.....	1,620,000.00	13,098,381.98
Total expenditures	$1,640,000.00	$22,915,000.00	$187,534,771.62
Excess of receipts over expenditures	75,657.96	2,197,450.15	29,558,519.90
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	750,619.90	9,944,294.21	91,384,515.37
Internal revenue	764,246.79	13,226,260.46	117,460,268.15
Receipts from all sources last year	1,538,094.64	24,316,880.44	220,891,170.19
Expeditures last year	1,490,000.00	22,100,000.00	213,710,872.96
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	118,500.00	3,073,710.00	9,697,135.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	88,736.00	1,104,555.50	5,419,270.50
Notes received for current redemption	569,315.00	5,791,315.00	53,601,482.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$48,251,318.00	$4,258,873.00	$52,510,191.00
This fiscal year	6,793,948.00	451,548.00	7,245,496.00
This month	1,021,535.00	79,715.00	1,101,250.00
This day	84,030.00	32,390.00	116,420.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	48,251,318.00	4,258,873.00	52,510,191.00
This fiscal year	6,793,948.00	451,548.00	7,245,496.00
This month	1,021,535.00	79,715.00	1,101,250.00
This day	84,030.00	32,390.00	116,420.00

shirtings, and the order books of many producers are filled for four months ahead.
Shippers to the Levant and South America have taken a fair amount of business at recent rates, nevertheless the price of raw cotton is regarded as too high to maintain the generally improved demand.
Yarns were more active at poor prices, and users do not appear to be anxious to secure supplies in advance.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
In view of the call that has been issued upon the holders of collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, a committee, composed of William F. Harrity, R. H. Rushton and A. W. Sewall, has been formed at the request of holders of collateral gold certificates and of the preferred and common stock of the National Asphalt Company for the purpose of protecting their interests. The committee requests holders of such certificates and stock to deposit their securities with the Equitable Trust Company, Betz Building, Philadelphia, or with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 32 Nassau Street, on or before Dec. 15, subsequent to which day the committee reserves the right to designate special terms upon which further deposits will be received.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:
By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 53 and 55 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 74 feet east of Madison Avenue, 71 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling on 53, six-story brick flat on 55. Due on judgment, $8,231; subject to another mortgage for $94,000.
By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, Cambreling Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Bayard Street, 100 by 159, vacant; Bainbridge, or Marion Avenue, east side, 38.5 feet south of Sanford Street, 31.10 by 95.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $8,869; on the latter, $5,479.
By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maunsell B. Field, referee, 306 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 119.3 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,990.
By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 159 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 219 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 99.8 by 15.2 by 86, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,782.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:50	Sun sets...4:41	Moon sets..11:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:02	Gov. Isl'd..12:03	H. Gate....1:59
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd..12:26	H. Gate....2:22

Outgoing Steamships.
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 19.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
North Star, Portland, Me.		5:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
Arsenal, Central Park,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
November 2, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder or bidders indorsed thereon, will be received by the Park Board, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, New York City, until 11 o'clock A. M. of

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901,

FOR THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM THE SITE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 42D STREETS, MANHATTAN. (CONTRACT NO. 1 A.)

The bids will be opened by the head of the said Department and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who may select such bid or bids, proposal or proposals, the acceptance of which will, in their judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may reject any or all of said bids and direct a readvertisement.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be sixty days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars.

The person or persons making an estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as a surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank form of bid mentioned below.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check, or money to the amount of $250, or five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in Section 429 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the materials or the nature and extent of the work required bidders are referred to the printed specifications and the plans.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, and also the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, together with the form of agreement, including specifications, approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, where the plans, which are made a part of the specifications, can be seen.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
GEORGE V. BROWER,
AUGUST MOEBUS,
Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, (new), 16th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., until twelve M. Tuesday, December 10, 1901, and then opened, for the sale of old material now in the U. S. Mint, (old,) Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., as follows: Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Draw-benches, Scales, (wagon,) Rolling Mills, Grinding Machine, Drill Press, Lead, Copper, Iron, Furniture, etc., in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had on application to HENRY K. BEYER, Superintendent.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the first day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named, and thereinafter described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard), running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, November 2d, 1901.

JULIUS M. MAYER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79, and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99, and water rates for 1901, $281.70.

Dated New York, November 2d, 1901.

JULIUS M. MAYER, Referee.

n4-2aw3wM&Th&n26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. ANDERSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon de Wallcears, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninth Street distant two hundred and eighty feet and seven inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Fifth Avenue and the southerly line of Ninth Street; thence running westerly along the said southerly line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet and eleven inches (93 ft. 11 in.); thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet and eleven inches (93 ft. 11 in.) to the point of beginning. The walls on each side being party walls and these being the same premises conveyed to the said Theresa A. Anderson, one of the parties of the first part, by Daniel D. Chamberlain by deed bearing date the 16th day of June, 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 23rd day of June, 1868, in Liber 1,044 of Conveyances, Page 502.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1901.

LORING T. HILDRETH, Referee.

HENRY DE PEYSTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 18 West 9th Street:

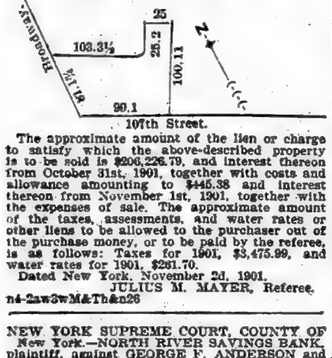

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,579 28-100, with interest thereon from the 9th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $574 80-100, with interest from October 28, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $791 60-100 and interest.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1901.

LORING T. HILDRETH, Referee.

n11-2aw3wM&Wd2

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY EVENING LINE.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 22 N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with trains for all points. Excursion, $2.50.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said Ward and City, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide, running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet; and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

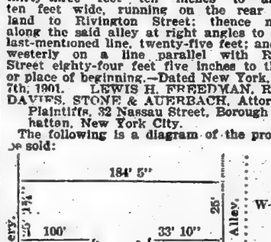

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $31,041.67, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.39, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,513.43, and interest, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3, 1900, with interest and penalties.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, December 16th, 1901, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n1-2aw7wF&M&d16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JEANETTE F. BONNER, plaintiff, against ROBERT EDWIN BONNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly line of William Street intersects the northerly line of Spruce Street; running thence northeasterly, along the easterly line of William Street, twenty-three (23) feet eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches, to land now or late of ——— Cohen; thence southeastwardly, along the land now or late of said ——— Cohen, ninety-seven (97) feet four (4) inches; thence southwestwardly, in a line parallel or nearly so to William Street, forty-five (45) feet seven (7) inches to a point on the northerly line or side of Spruce Street, distant ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches from the point of beginning; and thence northwestwardly along Spruce Street ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the point or place of beginning, according to a map of said premises filed in the Register's office, February 26, 1866, and numbered 670.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1901. HOWARD MANSFIELD, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 182 William Street.

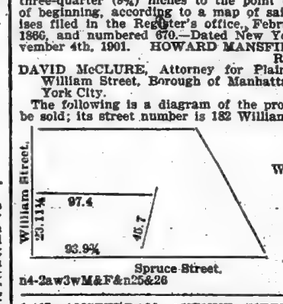

n4-2aw3wM&F&n25&26

1,467 AMSTERDAM AVENUE.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, New York County.—ANNIE J. GRUNER et al., as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against FRANCES J. SCHNUGG and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in this action, and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly, along said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, being the lot known as Lot Number Two Hundred and Fifty-nine on map of property on Convent Hill belonging to the Female Academy of Sacred Heart, dated 1883, made by Frank E. Towle, City Surveyor.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1901.

GRENVILLE B. WINTHROP, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

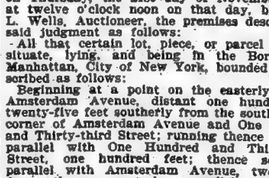

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises with interest, costs, disbursements, and allowance is $6,532.79, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $237.85.

GRENVILLE B. WINTHROP, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

o31-2aw3wTh&M&n21.

Surrogate Notices.

MOORHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOORHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOORHEAD, Administratrix.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my31-1a4w3mS

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GOING TO EGYPT?

Egypt and the **Soudan** are now fully open to tourists, and **Cook's** Steamer and Rail Services are available day by day from **Cairo** to **Khartoum.** The journey is replete with interest and historical associations. These, added to the perfection of the climate, make a most perfect and attractive Winter resort. Our **Nile steamers** are not only comfortable but luxurious in all their appointments, and offer to the tired business man and the pleasure seeker delightful opportunities for health-giving and general recuperation. The demand this season is great.

Shall we send you our printed matter?

THOS. COOK & SON,
Downtown: 261 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown: 1185 Broadway, N.Y.

WHEN GOING TO THE MEDITERRANEAN DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

ALCIERS,

One of its most beautiful Winter Resorts. Steamers of the MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE call and allow stop-over privileges.

FOLLOWING HOTELS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED:

Hotel Continental, Hotel Kirsch,
Hotel St. George, Hotel Splendid,
Hotel Regence.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 B'way, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RICHARD WEBBER, plaintiff, against GEORGE STOLZ and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Brook Avenue distant two hundred and nineteen feet and five-tenths of a foot southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Brook Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred feet and five-tenths of a foot to the line of land of the New York Harlem Railroad Company; thence southerly along the line of the land of said railroad company fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred feet and five-tenths of a foot to the easterly side of Brook Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Brook Avenue fifty feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, November 8, 1901.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

MARTIN J. EARLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

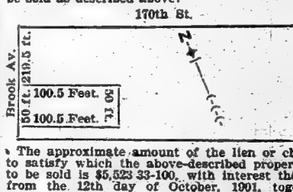

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,523 33-100, with interest thereon from the 12th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $271 10-100, with interest from October 23, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $775 and interest.

Dated New York, October 30th, 1901.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

n11-2aw3wM&W&d4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RICHARD WEBBER, plaintiff, against GEORGE STOLZ and others, defendants.—Action No. II.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. I.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Westchester and County of Westchester, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled, "Map of Unionport, Westchester County, New York, made by Bonnet and Savery, Surveyors, dated Unionport, November 1st, 1852," and filed in the office of the Clerk, now Register, of the County of Westchester, by the number 135, being bounded on the north side by Seventh Street as laid down on said map, on the south side by Sixth Street as laid down on said map, on the east side by Lot Number 136 on said map, and on the west by Lot Number 134 as laid down on said map, containing in width in front on said Sixth and Seventh Streets one hundred feet, and in width on each side from street to street two hundred feet, be said dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. II.—All that other certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and designated on the aforesaid map of Unionport, &c., by the number 137, being the southerly half of said Plot Number 137, bounded as follows: Northerly by land owned now or formerly by the heirs of the late Timothy Donnelly; westerly by Lot Number 136 on said map, southerly by Sixth Street, and easterly by Lot Number 140 on said map, being two hundred feet on Sixth Street and one hundred and six feet in width on each side, be the same more or less.

Parcel No. III.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which on a certain map entitled map of subdivision of the property of Henry D. Tiffany, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, as part of the Fox estate, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map Number 900, is shown and distinguished as Lot Number 18 and part of Lot Number 19 of Block Number 449, and therefrom bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-two feet and ninety-nine hundredths of a foot west of the westerly line or side of Fox (now called Bryer) Street, said point being opposite the centre line of a party wall or partition; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Lot 19 aforesaid and part of the distance through the centre line of a party wall or partition, eighty-three feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot to the northerly line or side of said Lot Number 19 aforesaid; thence westerly, along said northerly line of said Lot 19 and along the northerly line of Lot 18 aforesaid, forty-four feet and twenty-one hundredths of a foot to the westerly line of Lot 18 aforesaid, and thence southwardly, along the westerly line of Lot 18 aforesaid sixty-seven feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot to the northerly line or side of said street; thence easterly, along the northerly line or side of said street, forty-one feet and twenty-one hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be said or either of said several courses and distances a little more or less.

Dated New York, November 8, 1901.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

MARTIN J. EARLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above:

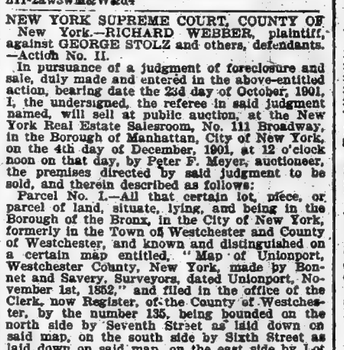

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,051.66, with interest thereon from the 12th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357 18-100, with interest from October 23, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about as follows: Parcel No. I., $190; Parcel No. II., $195; Parcel No. III., $820. Parcel No. III. is to be sold subject to prior mortgages aggregating $9,500 and accrued interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent.

Dated New York, November 8, 1901.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES

ALL APPOINTMENTS STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. NO OVERCROWDING.

To **West Indies** the Spanish Main and Mexico. From N. Y. Jan. 4 & Feb 8, 1902

To **Mediterranean** and the **Orient** from N. Y. Jan. 22, 1902.

To the **Mediterranean, Black Sea Crimea and Caucasus** from N. Y. March 12, 1902.

BY THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMERS
Auguste Victoria
AND
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
For pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc., apply
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

Mediterranean Express Service.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE		NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

*F. Bismarck	Nov. 23	†Lahn ..... Dec. 14
†Trave	Nov. 30	†Hohenzollern ... Dec. 28
†Aller	Dec. 7, 2 PM	*F. Bismarck ..... Jan. 4
*Columbia	Dec. 10	†Kaiserin ... Jan. 11, 11 AM

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Sailings at 10 A. M.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser, Nov. 19, 10 AM		Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon	
Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM		Kaiser, Jan. 21, 10 AM	
Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM		Kronprinz, Feb. 4, noon	

Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN

K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM		Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM	
Bremen	Dec. 5 noon	K. Luise, Jan. 2, 10 AM	

Pier foot of 3d St. Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
DEUTSCHLAND ..... Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Waldersee, Jan. 11, 6 AM		Penn'a, Dec. 14, 7 AM	
Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM		Pretoria, Dec. 21, 1 PM	
Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM		*Phoenicia, Dec. 28, 7 AM	
*Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM		Patricia, Jan. 4, 1 PM	

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul ..... Nov. 20, 10 AM		St. Paul ..... Dec. 11, 10 AM	
Haverford ..... Nov. 27, noon		St. Louis ..... Dec. 18, 10 AM	
Phila ..... Dec. 4, 10 AM		Phila ..... Dec. 25, 10 AM	

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Vaderland ..... Nov. 20, noon		*Zeeland ..... Dec. 4, noon	
Haverford ..... Nov. 27, noon		Friesland ..... Dec. 11, noon	

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA	Nov. 23, 3 P. M.
MENOMINEE	Nov. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Dec. 7, 1:30 P. M.
MANITOU	Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
MESABA	Dec. 21, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic ... Nov. 20, noon		Majestic ... Dec. 4, noon	
Celtic ... Nov. 26, 5 AM		Cymric ... Dec. 10, 5 AM	
Germanic ... Nov. 27, noon		Oceanic ... Dec. 11, 6 AM	

For passage, freight, and general information apply to **WHITE STAR LINE,**
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 North River.

Etruria ... Nov. 23, 2 PM		Lucania, Dec. 14, 7 AM	
Campania ... Nov. 30, 8:30 AM		Etruria ... Dec. 21, 1 PM	
Umbria ... Dec. 7, 2 PM		Campania ... Dec. 28, 7 AM	

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons **STATENDAM**
Saturday, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 13,000 tons **RYNDAM**
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons **POTSDAM**
Saturday, Dec. 7, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

China	Nov. 23	Nippon Maru .... Dec. 11
Doric	Dec. 3	Peru ..... Dec. 19

For freight, passage and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SHORT AUTUMN TRIPS

A few days can be pleasantly spent in a trip via the

OLD DOMINION LINE
TO
Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Va., or Washington, D.C.

Fine modern steamships sail daily except Sunday, at 3 P.M., from Pier 26, North River, New York, where tickets and staterooms can be obtained. Round trip tickets $13 and upwards.
Telephone 1580 Franklin.

O.D

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
* Daily † Ex. Sun. ‡ Desb. St. 2.0 a. m. Sun. W-Barre only. Sun changes: 6 12., 5. 6 12 45, 6 7. 45, 8 7. 45, 10 10, 12 15.

	Lv. N. Y., A. L.	Ar. N. Y., A. L.
Buffalo Local, Sleeper only	* 12.10 AM	† 2.10 PM
Easton Local	* 6.25 AM	* 6.30 AM
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Local.	* 7.40 AM	* 7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	* 9.55 AM	* 10.00 AM
Black Diamond Express	* 11.55 AM	* 12.00 PM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	* 12.40 PM	* 12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp..	* 3.55 PM	* 4 10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	* 5.55 PM	* 6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	* 7 55 PM	* 8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 434, 835, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 345 Columbus Ave., N. Y., 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 94 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage

OPENING RUTLAND RAILROAD'S

New Line to Montreal,

ACROSS THE ISLANDS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
Commencing November 3d, trains will leave Grand Central Station 6:25 P. M. and 8:45 A. M. via Grand Isle, arriving Windsor Street Station, Montreal. Dining Car and through sleepers on 6:25 P. M. train. Parlor car on morning train. Tickets on sale at all New York Central Ticket Offices.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

**The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Stre

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

APARTMENTS

ROCKLAND,
140 and 142 West 16th St.
7 rooms and bath, steam heated, hot water supply, hall service; rents $50 and $60 per month.

ST. CLEMENTS,
305 West 23d St.,
4 rooms; rents, $30 per month.

THE BERWICK,
315-17-19 West 58th St.,
7 rooms and bath, steam heated, hot water supply; rents, $40 and $50 per month.

269 WEST 136TH ST.,
7 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated, equipped with every convenience; gas ranges, servants' toilet, steam heated, and hot water supply; rents, $40 and $45 per month.

273 WEST 138TH ST.,
6 rooms and bath, steam heated and hot water supply; rent, $42.50 per month.

272 WEST 139TH ST.,
6 rooms and bath, steam heated and hot water supply; rent, $42.50 per month.

267 WEST 139TH ST.,
7 rooms and bath, steam heated and hot water supply; rent, $45 to $50 per month.

Janitors on Premises

A NEW FAMILY AND BACHELOR APARTMENT HOUSE. SUITES OF 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS AND BATH.

The BINGHAM,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and 94th St.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, latest improvements, all up-to-date conveniences.
Rent $300 to $1200.
Pleasantest Dining Room in New York. Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine.
THE BEST { FOOD, SERVICE, APPOINTMENTS.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00, 6 TO 8 P. M.
A LA CARTE—ALL DAY.
AN INSPECTION MEANS A TENANT.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM,
BUILDERS AND OWNERS.
R. C. LOVERIDGE, Manager.
Telephone, 3426—Riverside.

LATHAM-FODINA,
MORNINGSIDE AV., BETWEEN 122D-123D STS.
COVERING ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
The most satisfactory Apartment House on the west side.
Just completed, Apartments consisting of
4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms.
No rear apartments, all outside.
Elegant marble baths. Filtered water.
Telephone Service.
These apartments are complete in every particular, and of their own location commend themselves to the consideration and immediate inspection of people who appreciate the surroundings of a refined and cultivated character.
FROM $40 TO $80 MONTH.
Builder and Owner on Premises.

A NEW DEPARTURE.
A Private House Apartment House Just Completed.
1,078 MADISON AVENUE,
Between 81st and 82d Sts.
One Apartment on a Floor.
25.6x80x95.
Security, Comfort and Privacy for Small Select Families.
Fully Up-to-Date in Every Respect.
Cannot Be Excelled on the Avenue.
Choicest location in city for next 25 years.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,500.
Telephone 1210—79th St.

"HANOVER,"
N. W. COR. 100TH ST., WEST END AV.
6, 7, 8 ROOMS, BATH.
The Suites have every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment, all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c.; are designed to meet the most refined taste.
Rents, $800 to $1,300.
A. E. Gibbs & G. W. Kirby, Agents.
2,703 BROADWAY, NEAR 103D ST.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE AND LORRAINE,
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 99th St., FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Just completed elevator; apartments of 6 and 7 large light rooms, fitted with shower bath, electric lights, and telephone. Madison Av cars pass the door and within easy reach of elevated station.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
Open evenings and Sunday.
C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79th.

THE VAHANA
305 W. 97th St.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON AND PALISADES.
Magnificent 7-Story Apartment House,
6 and 7 Rooms and Baths.
Large, sun-lit rooms, all night elevator service, electric lights, private store rooms. Liveried attendants and first-class in each and every detail.
RENTS $600 TO $840.
A. N. BROWN, OWNER AND BUILDER.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN, Agent, 2649 Broadway, 100th and 101st St

"THE BENNINGTON"
142 to 146 East 27th St., near Lexington Av.
now completed and ready for occupancy; modern high-class apartment dwelling house; apartments of any size from 4 rooms and bath to 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths; rents $50 TO $125 PER MONTH.
Gas and electric light, telephone, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, sanitary plumbing, and all night elevator service; can be seen Sunday; pamphlets upon application to the SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

4 & 5 ROOM APARTMENTS.
SEVENTH AVE. DRIVE.
1,867-69 7th Av., 113th and 114th Sts. The coolest and most comfortable apartments with high-class service; elevator day and night. Rents, $37.50 and $50.00.
APPLY
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
1855 7TH AVE., 440 COLUMBUS AVE.

"THE CRITERION."
10th St., 60-62 West.—New house, now ready for occupancy; suites of four rooms and bath; all large, light rooms; thoroughly up to date in every respect; electric elevators, liveried hall service, &c.; rents, $45 to $55. Inquire premises.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.
Seven rooms and bath, at 58 to 66 East 96th St., $36 to $48, wide street and entrance to Park. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 380-386 West, near Morningside Park; 6 large rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

KANEDALE,
Madison Av., northeast cor. 88th St.; eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th.)—Newly decorated single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; steam heated; hot water; $32; worth $40. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., (61st.)

San Marino—Morningside Heights.—Five-room model apartment; elevator, electric light, telephone, $40. 509 West 112th St.

A.—515 3d Av., Near 34th St., Third Floor. 25-foot front; 7 large rooms; rent $30. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

A.—304 8th Av., Near 25th St.—Second floor; six large rooms; two-family house; rent $25. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

RENTS, $35 AND $60, (NET.)
Eight elegant large rooms, tiled baths. Newly Refinished. 245 WEST 135TH ST.

Attractive flats, 126 East 12th; five rooms, bath; elevator, steam heat, $35.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Choice apartment, 7 large rooms; modern house; abundance of light and air; steam heat. 502 West 149th St. Janitor.

A.—1,053 Park Av., Near 86th St.—Steam heated apartments, six large rooms; rent $20 to $26. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 60th

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Atlantic City, N. J.—We have 4 elegant apartments that can be rented, furnished or unfurnished, $50 per month; 1square of depot and beach, central. S. W. Barber & Co., McClay Building.

For Rent—Majestic, suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished, during absence in Cuba, at a bargain. See room clerk at office.

Atlantic City.—Apartments for rent; fully furnished, 7 rooms and bath. The Arnold Building. Owner, William Steiger.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

776, 778 780 8TH AVENUE.
Attractive apartments, 4 and 5 all-light rooms; open plumbing, heat, gas ranges, hot water.
$26 TO $33. NEAR 48TH ST.

4 Rooms and Bath.—Park Av., cor. 97th St., from $14 up; 4 and 5 rooms, 2,918 8th Av., near 155th St., $12 to $16.

3d Av., 2,930-2,938, Corner 152d St.—Desirable flats, 4, 5 rooms; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; private hall; $14-$22. Inquire corner.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 25th; $40 up; telephone in rooms. Wm. Henry Folsom, 13 West 29th.

Best; largest at price; $20-$21; six rooms; bath; heated halls; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

House to Let, Lakewood, N. J.—A gentleman desires to let, this season, his residence, containing ten rooms; comfortably furnished; modern improvements; sanitary plumbing; stable, with servants' rooms, all in first-class condition; beautiful location; large grounds; rent moderate; unquestionable references exchanged; excellent opportunity for reconvalescent who seeks health and comfort. Address Owner, C Box 140, Times Office.

New Jersey Property to Let.

To Let, Furnished—Winter and Summer boarding house; near city. A. M. Johnson, 135 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. HATFIELD MORTON,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
To-day, Monday, Nov. 18th,
at 11 o'clock, at 1,404 and 1,406 Broadway, Cor. 39th Street,
Modern and Antique Furniture
and household effects, crystal, china, Sheffield plate, draperies, etc.; also about 300 pieces of English pottery, jardinieres, umbrella stands, flower pieces, etc. Cabinet grand upright piano, small square piano; also 4 bicycles, oil paintings, etchings, engravings, etc.
About 300 lots of up-to-date furniture and effects.
Sale peremptory. Dealers attend.
J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer.
'Phone 2790—38th St.

R. E. Sherwood sells books at 12 M., 144 Fulton St.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St. Noon and evening.

E. Simmons sells books for R. E. Sherwood at 12 M., 49 New St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 6th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Lost and Found.

Lost or stolen from Astor House Nov. 6, mining certificates of New Century Mining and Investment Company of Denver, Col.; of no value except to owner. Return to R. F. H., Astor House, and get $10 reward; no questions asked.

Lost—Masonic emblem; inscription on back, "Julia to Gus, Dec. 10, 1898;" liberal reward. A. H. Ziegler, 95 Pearl St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES LANIER, as Trustee for Drusilla L. Cravens, plaintiff, against ALBERT I. SIRE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of West Tenth Street with the easterly side of West Fourth Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of West Tenth Street eighty feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with West Fourth Street twenty feet one and one-half inches; thence westerly and again parallel with West Tenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty feet and eight inches to the easterly side of West Fourth Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of West Fourth Street twenty feet one and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 233 West Fourth Street and 183 West 10th Street:

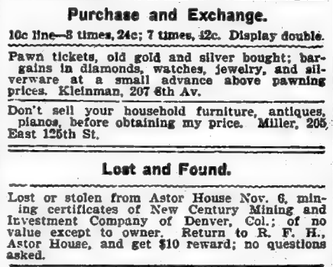

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $29,825.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $434.28 together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175, and interest.

Dated New York, the 7th day of November, 1901.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
n11-2aw3wM&Wd3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against JOSEPH McFARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue distant twenty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street with the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with the said northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence northerly, parallel with the said westerly side of Manhattan Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly, again parallel with the said northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, to the said westerly side of Manhattan Avenue, and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 11, 1901.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.

102d Street.

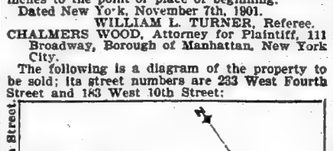

Street Number 23 Manhattan Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $24,106.87, with interest thereon from October 26, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $431.59, with interest from November 8, 1901, besides the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,076.09, and interest.

Dated New York, November 11, 1901.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
n11-2aw5wM&Wd3

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.60 per line for 30 times.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST; BEST; INDIVIDUAL! (GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.
5th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand; 14 Departments; 100 Typewriters; 30 Teachers; Delightful environments. (Day, evening.)

KELLS' Shorthand & Typewriting Training School, 143 West 125th St. Individual instruction by experts; (day, evening;) rates moderate. Write or call.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos, 789 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Eight studies of character reading for business men, under the direction of Miss Jessie A. Fowler, commencing Monday evening, Nov. 4. Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

English grammar, composition, literature, conversation; by English lady; experienced teacher; references. Miss Kay, 233 West 23d St.

MISS VERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS Kindergarten in French. 53 West 45th Street.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MR. JOHN E WEBSTER, President of WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 299 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references Al.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER, PIANIST. CARNEGIE HALL.

N. Y. School of Accompanying. Heinrich W. Meyn, Rosetta Weiner. Piano Sight Reading. 301-2 Carnegie Hall.

Vienna Conservatory of Music, for all instruments, 65 2d Av.; terms $4 up quarterly; transposition and harmony free.

Piano and vocal lessons, 50 and 75 cts. Prof. WALTER E. HOFFMAN, 229 W. Houston St.

Gioja Brunswig, music teacher, for ladies and children, 453 West 22d St.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway —Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E.17th St., bet.5th Av.&B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Dancing and deportment; children and adults. MR. and MRS. LESTER, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Circulars.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

To Publishers.—Composition Wanted—We have the facilities to handle the composition and make-up of two or more weekly newspapers, or the composition and make-up of books and pamphlets for electrotyping; good work, fair prices, and prompt service. Address Wm. P. Atkin & Co., 22-26 Reade St., New York City.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

$5,000 to $10 000.—College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with capital to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure a live, profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, F 112 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway

A valuable attachment for berths in steamers and sleeping cars; much needed; first-class orders await filling; patent for sale. Address "Reality," O Box 183 Times Office.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$000 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue, Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished rooming house; must sell, sacrifice; bargain; good income; central location. Wagner, 23 Irving Place.

Old-established machine and tool shop for sale on account of retirement. Address K., Box 141 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Mobile steam runabout for sale; in perfect running condition; absolutely no repairs needed. Address A. F., Post Office Box 535, New York City.

Furniture and Carpets.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

WE WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT FOR $1.00 PER WEEK. JAMES R. KEANE & CO., 1,351 3D AV.

Public Notices.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of W. H. Reeves & Co. to present their claims either to P. E. Dudley, 52 Broadway, or H. Buchanan, 35 Broad St., N. Y. City, Trustees.
P. E. DUDLEY,
H. BUCHANAN,
Trustees.

Surrogate Notices.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano $150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

PIANO BUYERS
Will be interested in this week's opportunities at
WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th St.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

WHICH IS BEST?
To invest your money in a good piano or in one that is cheaply made? Send for our catalogue, it gives full information how a first-class piano is constructed. We have some special bargains this week in uprights. Do not fail to have us quote you prices and terms on them.
KEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 4th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

SACRIFICE.—Beautiful upright pianos' $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 125th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; unexcelled in tone and durability; Steinway bargain. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.; open evenings.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ (practically new) for sale; one-quarter value. Particulars, 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Few Elegant Upright Pianos, first-class, durable; great sacrifice: cash, installments, exchange. Stadie, 270 Willis Av., 139th.

Valuable upright, almost new; take first offer; chance for dealer, teacher, or private. 120 East 26th St.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano, $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

High pressure ring packing for autom. files and supplies. Strong Machy. & Supply Co., 2½ Murray St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 82. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 8c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
$1 Our New Plan $1

DOWN A WEEK
Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.
S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.
The Great Sporting Goods House.
Branch Stores: 82 3d Av., near 49th St, 125 W. 125th St.
All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

CASH OR **1.00** WEEKLY
For any make PHONOGRAPH
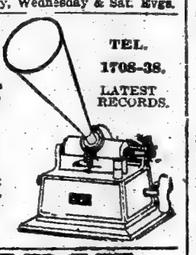
TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.
Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER, 148 E. 58th St. (Open Evenings.)

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITER, ALL MAKES
RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wan's Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

U. S. Ratlet-Waltham, 14-K cases, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

Typewriters on Time.
20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

Clothing on Credit.
Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on installments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private 1,070 Times, Harlem.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY
Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches; diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 206 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

New Brussels carpet, 60c. per yard; Wilton rug, artistic, $25; cherry bookcase, 44 in. x54, $12.00. Call, before 2, 105 East 15th St.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH; EXPERIENCED buyers sent everywhere; catalogue free. GEORGE D. SMITH, 4 East 42d.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases, mirrors. Noah's Ark, 312 Bowery.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 227 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 59 Reade St.

Several fur robes and coachman's cape can be seen at harness store, 1,664 Broadway.

Wallcases, showcases, counters, office partitions at Glaser's Factory, 741 East 9th St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Nattal, 744 6th Av.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.60 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray
Madison Avenue & 92d Street.
Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.
Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Trans

Fashionable Furs at Popular Prices

OUR stock of Furs and Fur Garments is one of the largest and most complete in New York, embracing almost everything that is new and stylish in **Womens' Coats, Jackets, Scarfs, Muffs and Fancy Neckwear.** Intending buyers of Furs will find it to their advantage to inspect this stock, for we believe the values we offer cannot be equalled in any other retail house in town.

Special Values for To-day's Selling

Cluster Scarfs of Alaska Sable, finished with tails,
3.98, 4.98 and 5.98

Cluster Scarfs of Sable, Opossum, finished with six tails,
3.98

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, rich, full fur, finished with eight tails,
9.98

Sable Fox Scarfs, finished with brush and claws,
9.98

Equally attractive values in
Muffs and Fancy Neckwear.

Brown Fox Scarfs, rich and glossy, three-quarter length, finished with large brushes and claws,
25.00

Isabella Fox Scarfs full length and width,
33.00

Electric Seal Jackets,
22 inches long, skins well matched, large reveres, storm collar, lined throughout with satin of excellent quality,
25.00

Axsala Seal Jackets,
similar to the real skin, guaranteed for one year,
57.00 and upward

Special Values in Women's Suits, Jackets and Separate Skirts

Tailor-made Suits made from Broadcloth of excellent quality, double breasted tight-fitting coat, finished with rows of stitching, lined with Taffeta. Skirt has the new flounce effect, made over Silk Drop, finished with double row of knife pleating **$25.00**

Separate Dress Skirts of Broadcloth, new gored effect, each gore piped with satin, lined with French Percaline **9.98**

Jackets of Pressed Cheviot, double breasted, notched collar, satin revers and satin lined, extraordinary value at . . **16.98**

Velvet and Flannel Waists
In all the popular colors, perfect in shape . . . . . **4.98 Each**

Silks!

Special Sale!
1800 yds. Black Peau de Soie
Beautiful Quality. Value 1.25 yard
89c Yard

Sale of Children's Reefers and Long Coats

Children's Reefers
Heavy Kersey Box Reefers, with large rolling collars and pearl buttons, 6 to 14 year sizes,
4.98 Each

Children's Long Coats
Long Box Coats of fine Kersey, lined with heavy satin, notched collar, inlaid with velvet, variety of colors, 8 to 14 year sizes,
15.00 Each

Latest Novelties in Infants' Coats, Caps Dresses and Furnishings at Lowest Prices.

Special Monday Bargains in Furniture Dep't

Morris Chairs
Solid Quartered Oak, Golden Finish, Claw Feet, Broad Arms, Spring Seat, All Hair Cushions, covered with plain or figured Velour.
☞Regular Price, 10.98.
Special **7.98**

Rockers
Solid Quartered Oak Rockers, Golden Oak or Mahogany finish, Saddle Seat, High Arms, Carved Top.
☞Regular Price, 6.98.
Special **4.75**

Sale of Bed Outfits!
An Extraordinary offering—a complete outfit, consisting of one White Enameled Bed, brass trimmed, one all iron Spring and one Fibre Combination Mattress; all sizes; regular price 12.00, for
8.98 Complete

Complete Line of Brass and Iron Beds, Cribs, Etc., at Lowest Prices.

O'Neill's

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

Another Wonderful Offering of Popular Dress Goods!

We place on sale this morning a special purchase comprising over 3,600 yards of two of the most popular fabrics of the season at **69c. Yard**

Mixed Zibelines and Melton Cloths

Every woman knows how popular these fabrics have become this season. They have sold rapidly enough from our regular stock at $1.25 yard, but when an opportunity like this presents itself to purchase them at about half that price, you know what the result will be—they'll go like wildfire. The manufacturer of these goods, like many others, frequently overestimates the probable demand for a fabric. He did so in this case, finding nearly a hundred pieces on his hands at the end of his season. We made him an offer for the lot and this sale is the result.

☞ These goods are strictly all wool, measure 50 inches wide, and come in all the popular mixtures, among them being Navy, Light, Medium and Oxford Grays, Brown and the new Olive shades.

Special Thanksgiving Offering of Table China, Glassware, Carving Sets, Chafing Dishes, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

Make your purchases to-day at this Special Sale. The stock comprises almost everything necessary for a housekeeper's use on Thanksgiving Day. Note the prices that prevail. They are more than attractive.

Cut Glassware

Bowls, 8-inch	3.98
Vinegar or Oil Cruets	98c
Handled Nappies	1.98
Sugar and Cream Sets	5.25
Syrup Jugs	75c
Spoon Holders	2.48
Celery Trays	4.50
Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling tops	48c
Butter Tubs	4.50
Water Bottles	1.98
Tumblers to match, doz.	2.65
Decanters	3.75

Dinner Sets

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, green underglaze decoration; unusual value at
11.55 Set.

Maddock's English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 130 pieces, beautiful light blue border decoration, floral effect, gold lined and traced
22.00 Set.

112-Piece Sets of English Porcelain, Rococo border, gold traced and lined; an exceptional bargain at
19.98 Set.

Carving Sets, Pudding Dishes, Coffee Pots, etc.

Stag handle Carving Sets of two pieces	98c
Three pieces	1.35
Pudding Dishes, nickel plated,	1.10 and 1.48
Coffee Pots, handsomely nickel plated on copper	1.77
Nickel plated Tea Pots	1.65
Nickel plated Trays	68c
Crumb Scrapers and Trays, nickel plated	35c
Cork Pulls	10c to 75c

Kitchen Helps.

Double Turkey Roasters,

12x8	14x10	16x11	19x12
75c	1.05	1.20	1.85

Mince Meat and Fruit Choppers, 98c, 1.25 and 1.98

Egg Beaters	8c
Plum Pudding Moulds	41c
Soup Strainers	21c
Lemon Graters	5c
Lemon Squeezers	10c to 69c
Pie Plates	5c
Cake Cutters, assorted shapes	4c
Measuring Cups	5c
Jelly Moulds	10c
Ice Cream Bricks, fancy	98c
Apple Corers	9c
Lemonade Shakers	10c
Chopping Bowls, wood	19c
Can Openers	10c
Rolling Pins	10c
Wood Mixing Spoons	10c
Potato Mashers	10c
Potato Cutters	12c
Butter Prints	11c
Butter Pats, pair	9c
Baking Sheets, asbestos, book	10c
Measuring Spoons, set	10c
Potato Scoops	15c and 20c
Coffee Mills	60c
Ice Picks	10c
Larding Needles, each	6c

Scores of other values just as attractive.

Sale of Fine Groceries.

Teas.

Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast and Mixed Tea, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60c lb., 35c
Three pounds for 1.00
Choice India Ceylon, lb, 40c; 3 lbs., 1.15

Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, etc.

Brazils	15c
Filberts and Pecans, lb	15c
New Mixed Nuts, lb	17c
Paper Shell Almonds, lb	25c
English Walnuts, lb	16c
Malaga Raisins, 5½-lb clusters	1.35
Table Raisins, 1 and 2-lb cartons—	25c and 50c
Selected Turkish Figs, 2-lb box	30c
Dates, stuffed with nuts, lb	33c

Plum Pudding—Key attachment.
R. & R. . . . . 1 lb, 23c 2 lbs, 41c
3 lbs, 62c 4 lbs, 78c
Plum Pudding Sauce 15c

Crystallized Canton Ginger—
1-lb boxes, 35c; ½-lb boxes, 19c

Coffees.

Best Java and Mocha Coffee, lb. 25c
Jamoka Blend Coffee, lb 20c

Hams and Bacon.

Choice Sugar Cured Hams, lb 14c
Choice Boneless Bacon, lb 14c

Vegetables.

Fancy Maine Corn—
can, 10c; doz., 1.15; case, 2.25
Fancy Jersey Tomatoes—
can, 11c; doz., 1.25; case, 2.40
Early June Peas—
can, 11c; doz., 1.25; case, 2.40

Mince Meat & Pie Crust.

Condensed Mince Meat—
pkge., 9c; doz., 1.04
Mince Meat, finest quality, 5-lb jar, 75c
Mince Meat, finest quality, 3-lb jars, 45c
Pie Crust 10c

Olives.

Queen Olives, fine quality—
gallon crock, 1.80
Baby Olives, (Manzanilla,) bottle 9c
Baby Olives, stuffed with peppers—
bottle, 10c, 20c and 30c

Special Sale of
Lamps.

A special lot of handsomely decorated Lamps, like cut, green, ruby and pink tints, fitted with 10-in. globes, **3.98 each**
With 11-inch globes 4.98

A Complete Assortment of Metal Lamps
in Ruby and Black, Old Brass or Bronze Finishes, at Popular Prices.

Horse Show Millinery.

A magnificent display of Choice Novelties appropriate for wear at the Horse Show is one of the features of our Store to-day. There are scores of exquisite designs in Lace, Furs and Flowers from our own workrooms to be seen, as well as a superb exhibit of Imported Novelties. The prices are exceedingly moderate. You'll find it to be one of the best Horse Show Displays in Town—don't miss it.

Sale of Trimmed Hats at 3.98

We offer To-day a choice variety of Fine French Felts, latest shapes and colors, handsomely trimmed with the best silks and velvets and the latest novelties in birds' wings, etc.; worth 6.50, at

3.98 Each.

An extensive collection of
Children's Trimmed Hats
in Beaver and Felt, all handsomely trimmed for dress or ordinary wear, at very attractive prices.

Untrimmed Hats

Our Hat Stock is one of the largest and best in town. It embraces all the leading shapes and colors as well as a choice selection of exclusive novelties. You'll find the prices exceedingly attractive.

Special Sale White Camel's Hair Hats.
With black velvet binding, sailor effect, value 2.00 . . . . . **1.25 Each.**

A Matchless Stock of Ostrich Goods, Birds' Wings, Flowers, Ornaments, Etc., at Lowest Prices.

Great Sale of Handkerchiefs!

Five Thousand Dozen at Twenty-five per Cent. Less Than the Import Price.

An excellent opportunity to secure useful Holiday Gifts. Buy them now and lay them away until you want them. It will pay you—two specimen values:

Pure Linen, Laundered or Unlaundered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, plain or with hand embroidered initial, one-quarter to one-inch hems, for men or women. Half dozen in a box, usually retailed at 2.00 dozen; special for this sale . . . . . **12½ Each.**
70c Box of Half Dozen.

Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, laundered or unlaundered, plain or with hand embroidered initial, one-quarter to one-inch hem, for men or women; also Linen, with lace edge and hand embroidered. Usual price 3.75 dozen; on sale to-day at . . . . . **25c Each.**
1.43 Box of Half Dozen.

Upholstery Department.

The Great Sale of Portieres, Couch Covers and Table Covers Still Continues.

Never before have we offered such values. These goods come from the Boston and New York offices of the famous Matred Mills of Philadelphia. They were used as office samples. We bought the complete line at 33 1-3 per cent. less than wholesale cost. You have the benefit. Note these prices:

Simile Lambrelles.
Choice colorings and designs.
☞ Regular price 1.50 yard.
Special To-day. **65c Yard.**

Silk Lambrelles.
Exquisite designs in delicate colorings.
☞ Regular price 2.00 yard.
Special To-day. **90c Yard.**

Severn Damasks.
☞ Regular price 2.75 yard.
Special To-day. **1.35 Yard.**

Organzine Damasks.
☞ Regular price 5.00 yard.
2.35 Yard.

Couch Covers.
Oriental designs, 50 and 60-inch, all fringed and specially desirable, at these extraordinary prices.

Regular 2.75 quality	1.75 each
Regular 3.25 quality	2.25 each
Regular 3.74 quality	2.50 each
Regular 4.25 quality	2.75 each
Regular 5.00 quality	3.25 each

Regular Bargains in
Table Covers.

Covers 1½ x 1½ yards, regularly sold elsewhere at 2.25	1.50 each
2 x 2 yards, worth 3.50	2.25 each
2½ x 2 yards, worth 3.98	2.98 each
3 x 2 yards, worth 5.00	3.98 each

The Kermanska Sale.

An Original Invoice of *Rarest Specimens.*

Iran and Kermansha Rugs,

$37, $47 & $77

Note. Those at $77.00 are ordinarily priced from $125 to $160 each.

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"The Best Fruit

is not always the highest up," nor is good clothing always the highest priced.

We take all the mill produces of a certain standard Black and Blue Worsted Cheviot. For sightliness and durability these goods are without a peer, and we recommend them strongly to our patrons.

Men's Suits, $15. Youths' Suits, $12. Child's Suits, $6.50.

It's easy to match these prices, but you can't match the clothing at any price.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

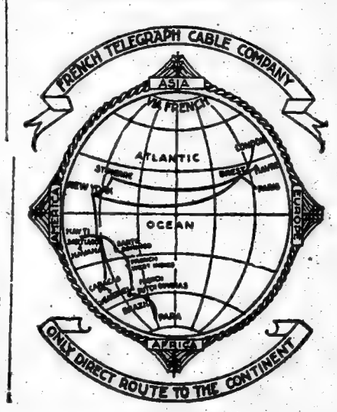

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

"The best pianos of America."
—WM. H. SHERWOOD.

Warerooms,
305 WEST 18th STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue.

STYLISH
FURNITURE

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE WEEK!
We offer our magnificent line of
Library Furniture
in both Mahogany and Oak, comprising Bookcases, Library Tables and Writing Desks. Also a Choice Assortment of
Leather Couches and Chairs,
with Mahogany and Oak frames, both plain and tufted.
All at Prices Far Below Elsewhere
FOR HIGH-CLASS GOODS.
Brass Beds,
Portieres, Lace Curtains AND Furniture Coverings
in Immense Variety
AT EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
Sixth Ave, 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dep't: Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, at Remnant Prices.

Guaranteed
Not To Shrink,
OR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
"DERMOPHILE" Underwear.
PURE WOOL. At Leading Dry Goods Stores.

USE BRUMMELL'S Celebrated Cough Drops

Relieve the troublesome cough at once, effect an easy expectoration and cure in a few days. Always reliable. Sold everywhere.

The high quality of our materials and work brings us trade from every quarter of the United States. Goods can be retained ten days, if you desire for comparison. If not satisfied money back.

A special sale of overcoats, made of imported Velours, Meltons and Kerseys; satin lined throughout, to order, $25. Imported Vicuna Thibet for Prince Albert coat and vest, silk lined and faced, with English trouserings to order, $30. Imported Cheviots and unfinished Worsteds, suit to order $25. Our Tuxedo suits at $30 and Full Dress suits at $35, lined with silk throughout, are exceptional value. Double the price is charged elsewhere.

Special department — Uniforms and Liveries made on short notice.

Boys' department, suits from $12 up.

Samples, Measuring Guide and Book of Information mailed anywhere.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

THE GRAHAM FOR MENS WEAR SHOE

Made from the highest grade American and imported leathers by the most skilled workmen.

The newest shapes, styles and materials.

BROADWAY COR. 32d St.
(OPP. HOTEL IMPERIAL.)
ALSO AT
CANTRELL'S
25 WEST 23d St.
3d DOOR WEST of FIFTH AVE HOTEL.

WATCHES Old ones wanted. Also old gold jewelry, diamonds and antique silver for our museum. I pay cash. Duplicates for sale cheap. Largest repair department in the city. KEENE, 140 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE
Coward Shoe
Good Sense
For Children.

An ill-shaped hat, or badly fitted suit may not look well on a child, but it does not result in permanent injury.

Only the ill-shaped shoe does that.

Why not, when it is so easy, get your child a perfect shoe, and insure "Good Feet For Life."

Infants' . . . . 65c. to $1.00
Children's . . . $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' . . . . $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

LEWIS & CONGER,
House Furnishers

desire to call the attention of their patrons to the convenient 41st street entrance to their stores during the building of the Subway on 42d street.

130 and 132 West 42d Street,
135 W. 41st St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, probably rain or snow, light to fresh northerly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,183. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SECOND HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY IS SIGNED

American Secretary and British Ambassador Indulge in No Ceremony.

Text Will Be Jealously Guarded Until the Senate Acts—Points Conceded by England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In an informal, almost casual manner, the treaty which there is every reason to believe will end the long dead-lock over the Nicaragua Canal was signed to-day by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote. Those who imagined that the signing of a treaty destined to become historic is a matter of ceremonious pomp were disappointed by the severely business-like manner in which the negotiation was completed.

Lord Pauncefote had not been expected at the State Department to-day. He has been indisposed for some days, and it was believed that he would not bring the treaty down for signature until the latter part of the week. Thursday (Diplomats' Day) was the date fixed by rumor for the signature.

But the British Ambassador appeared at the State, War and Navy building this morning in his carriage accompanied by Percy Windham, the second Secretary of the British Embassy. The two came into the State Department corridors with so little ceremony that their presence there was unknown until they had been in conference with Secretary Hay for half an hour. Eddie Savoy, one of the Secretary's messengers, showing them into the diplomatic anteroom, whence they were almost immediately conducted into the set of rooms devoted to the Secretary, and there in the diplomatic room Lord Pauncefote met Mr. Hay.

The conference lasted about an hour. At its close Mr. Hay sent for Sidney Smith, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department, and then summoned William Gwin and Eddie Savoy, his messengers. These three, with Mr. Windham, were the witnesses to the signing of the treaty.

Gwin and Savoy are colored men, and this is not the first treaty they have attested. They began their service in the State Department under Hamilton Fish, and have been there ever since as personal attendants on the various Secretaries of State. They are ex-slaves. It was Savoy who accompanied the Spinish Treaty Commissioners to Paris at the close of the Spanish war, and the treaty was in his possession all the time. The matter was kept a secret, but Savoy knew as well as any one else that he could have parted with what he knew for a large sum—enough to make him comfortable for life. Yet no one knew until long afterward that the treaty had been in the possession of the faithful colored man.

Mr. Smith had the American copy of the treaty with him, the British copy having been brought by Mr. Windham. The treaty was signed on the long table in the diplomatic room. Gwin held the silver candlestick which contained the taper used to burn the red sealing wax for the seals, and Savoy spread the wax. Mr. Smith attached the great seal of the United States, and Mr. Windham the royal seal, and then Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote attached their personal signatures.

If there was anything approaching ceremonial, it was in the putting out of the candle. It is never blown out on such occasions, but must be snuffed out with a silver extinguisher.

After this there was a chat between the two representatives of the nations, and then the Ambassador left the department, taking with him the British copy of the treaty. The text of the treaty will, of course, be scrupulously kept secret until after the Senate has acted. All publications purporting to give the text have been compiled by the simple device of copying all the clauses of the old treaty known to be not in issue, and inserting the gist of imaginary clauses which present what are known to be the points conceded by Great Britain. These points are as follows:

The partnership between Great Britain and the United States is dissolved. The United States is the sole guarantor of the neutrality of the canal. Great Britain withdraws all pretensions to any share in the control or responsibility. The United States has not only the right to build, but the right to fortify the canal. This is not stated in terms, but it is quite as effectively granted by the cutting out of the old provision forbidding this, which was the only thing that ever stood in the way of fortification. This excision meets all the objections of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis to the old treaty, and gives what he fought his last fight for. All commerce passing through the canal will fare alike and there will be no discrimination in favor of American shipping. These points are the only ones of difference between the old and the new treaty. They were set forth in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES published on Nov. 3, which was founded on the statement of a high official.

At the time this official stated that Great Britain had met the representatives of the United States in a spirit of fairness, and with no disposition to make exorbitant claims, and that she had recognized fully and candidly the view that the canal was a matter of world-wide importance and of interest to all the nations, in which the United States should have the exclusive right to control.

Great Britain yielded as a matter of right, and not at all grudgingly. The treaty was drawn up in Washington, and assented to without substantial variation by Great Britain.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 45½c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

COMMENTS OF LONDON PRESS.

Treaty Generally Accepted as Beneficial to Both Countries—Some Adverse Comments.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—In an editorial article to-day on the signing of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, The Times says that it is impossible for the people of this country to arrive just now at any conclusion as to the view that will be taken in the United States Senate regarding the settlement which Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote have agreed upon, and which presumably safeguards, in the opinion of both Governments, the interests of both countries. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hay's authority will be regarded by his countrymen as equally binding and conclusive as is that of Lord Pauncefote.

But, says The Times, it must not be forgotten that the canal project has far more formidable difficulties to meet in the Senate than objections in connection with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or the proposals for its modification. Partisans of rival schemes are at work, and the powerful railway interest, especially strong in the Senate, has to be reckoned with. The Times adds:

"This country could not undertake the serious responsibility of maintaining the freedom of the canal for neutral commerce in time of war, though, while we hold open the seas, we should be able to look after our own interests. But British trade, as in the Suez Canal, may be trusted to hold its own on equal terms with that of all other countries. We are not likely to have any reason to regret from a commercial point of view the construction of the canal by the United States Government with public money on which no high interest is required to be paid and the low tolls for the advantage of American trade, in the benefits whereof, under the proposed treaty, this country and all other trading nations will freely participate.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Except as affording a chance for the Opposition journals to attack the Government and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, the signing of the new Isthmian Canal Convention does not excite strong interest in Great Britain. It is generally admitted that the British have nothing to gain by a retention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, while they have much to gain by the construction of the canal.

The Morning Post congratulates both countries on the completion of the treaty, and says it is glad that the convention of 1900 has been revised in accordance with American wishes.

The Daily Mail fears that the signing may not terminate forever a troublesome dispute and thinks Canada ought to receive some equivalent for the concessions which probably have been made.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Lord Lansdowne has surrendered everything without compensation. The Government has climbed down from the position it had deliberately chosen, and, although the disappearance of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will not cause much regret, many people will sigh for the 'business Cabinet' which Lord Rosebery recently suggested."

In conclusion the Daily Chronicle characterizes the new treaty as "a full acceptance by Great Britain of the Monroe Doctrine," and says, "It would be strange indeed if the Senate should object to such a one-sided bargain."

The Westminter Gazette yesterday afternoon published an article contending that, even from a British viewpoint, it is desirable that the United States should build exclusively and guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmian Canal, and that, if Lord Lansdowne obtained full commercial privileges in the canal for Great Britain, the treaty will not be wholly one-sided.

The article concludes with advising the public to expect to be prepared to accept a settlement which will "substantially give us all we want, but which outwardly will not appear to be a triumph of diplomacy. By the blundering of American statesmen we were put in an embarrassing position last year, and we will show some magnanimity if, for the sake of peace and goodwill, we approach the new settlement without a recollection of that event.

"Let us remember that we have had some success in recent dealings with America. The Bering Sea award and Venezuela treaty were both substantially in our favor, and if we get open water in the canal we shall be the gainers by the loss of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The Pall Mall Gazette takes a similar view of the matter, and says:

"We are surrendering a right we would never seriously think of exercising, but which might be infringed at any moment to the serious detriment of British dignity. On the other hand, it is understood that compensation will be found in the absence of a heavy toll or tariff restrictions. The canal is expected to be thrown open to the world, and the opening of that door will be the price the British Government obtained for the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"We have confidence that the American people will recognize in the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a further sign of the value we set on their good will and the earnestness of our desire to help forward their aspirations after greatness. Hearty relations between mother and daughter are more to us than academic treaty rights."

A HISTORIC PARALLEL.

London Times's Comment on Charles Francis Adams's Reference to the Boers and the Confederacy.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Times, which prints to-day the address delivered by Charles Francis Adams before the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 30, comments editorially upon the parallel drawn by Mr. Adams between the South African situation and the closing days of the Confederacy.

"We believe," says the article, "that in the years to come, when Boer and Briton have learned to live together in amity, both races will equally deplore that none of the Boer leaders in this great struggle knew how to combine, like Lee, personal bravery with the nobler type of courage which is prepared to face popular odium in the discharge of a painful duty."

BEEF ON THE HOOF SELLS FOR 21 1-2 CENTS A POUND.

Car Load of Fat Cattle Brings Fancy Prices at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 18.—The third annual and most successful fat stock show ever held in Pittsburg, closed this evening with a banquet tendered to the visiting shippers, breeders, and dealers by General Manager Simon O'Donnell of the East Liberty Stock yards. At the auction sale of the prize winners and other cattle, all price records were broken for beef on the hoof.

Charles Escher's load of first prize winners, after spirited bidding finally sold for 21½ cents per pound, said to be the highest price ever paid for a carload of meat cattle. The big steer, weighting 2,190 pounds, raised by A. D. Bassel of Lost Creek, West Va., was sold for $4,280.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it.—Adv.

THE BOER PROBLEM A COMPLICATED ONE

London Times Correspondent Says Both Sides Lie.

Burghers Taught to Believe that They Are the Chosen of God and Will Own All South Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Mail advices from Natal to The Times say the problem in South Africa is a complicated one, and cannot be grasped by reading the newspapers. Both sides lie.

The correspondent says the British must be made to understand that they have to deal with a peculiar people, whose very elementary education has been directed by their unscrupulous and ambitious leaders to imbuing them with the belief that, as the chosen of God, they are called to the dominion of South Africa. They are taught that the Amalekite Britisher is to be driven into the sea, leaving them the blacks as their hewers of wood and drawers of water, as in the days of the Great Trek.

In Natal, says the correspondent, the people are either thoroughly loyal or thorough rebels, but in Cape Colony thousands of Afrikanders are on the fence.

There has been too much sentimental humbug, declares the correspondent. He insists that the inhabitants must be thoroughly "smashed," and made to feel that they are "smashed," for the sake of the future quiet of South Africa. Then will be the time for the British to be generous. After peace comes the burghers can be handled easily, if the scales of justice are evenly held.

THE AUSTRIAN RACE WAR.

Further Indications of Increasing Hostility—The Reichsrath May Be Dissolved.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the Germans are opposing the foundation of a Czech university at Olmütz, Moravia.

Public meetings have been held at which it has been proclaimed that the Czechs are determined to revive the nationality contest in its most acute form.

The Pope has issued an Apostolic brief to the Moravian and Bohemian Bishops enjoining them to keep out of the conflict lest they inspire hatred and aversion on one side or the other.

The Catholics of the Tyrol refuse to attend a meeting to be addressed by Dr. Lueger, Burgomaster of Vienna and leader of the Ultramontane Christian Socialists.

It is reported that the dissolution of the Reichsrath is imminent unless there is a speedy improvement in the Parliamentary situation.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—There are renewed rumors here that, owing to the continuance of Czech obstruction, Emperor Francis Joseph will dissolve the Reichsrath and rule for a time without a Parliament.

"Every day brings fresh evidence," said the Vienna correspondent of The Times in a dispatch dated Nov. 4, "that it is no longer a Parliamentary crisis nor yet a constitutional crisis, but a national crisis that threatens the Dual Monarchy. There is constantly either in Parliament or in the press some new symptom of the ever-widening breach between the nationalities and of the general discontent with the existing state of affairs.

"Only last week there were important speeches in the Reichsrath showing the spirit which animates the two conflicting camps of Czechs and Germans, and removing all doubt as to their being as irreconcilably hostile as ever. The spokesman of the Czechs, Dr. Kramarz, expressed himself as categorically as did the speakers of the advanced German group."

JESUITS IN FRANCE AGAIN.

Importance of the Associations Law Exaggerated—It Really Strengthens Authorized Orders.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Times points out that the proceedings of the Congress at Lille have opened the eyes of foreign observers who had exaggerated the practical importance of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Law of Associations. The Jesuits are either returning or are already back in France, while, if the Assumptionists have really received a severe blow, their propaganda, through secular instruments, is not seriously compromised. The new law really strengthens such orders as secure authorization.

The Socialists and Radicals are beginning to accuse M. Waldeck-Rousseau of being a Reactionary, and of giving a charter of liberty to the religious orders.

ITALY'S COMMERCIAL POLICY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Perseveranza of Milan, quoted in a dispatch to The Times from Rome, publishes an article which is believed to represent ex-Minister Luzzatti's views. It advocates that the Continental commercial treaties be prolonged for a year and revised, not denounced. The article says it would be wise to await reciprocity proposals from the United States before plunging half of Europe in a tariff war.

SMALLPOX IN VIENNA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says the cold weather has greatly increased the number of cases of smallpox in that city, which appeared to be decreasing lately. Yesterday thirty-five fresh cases were reported, the largest number any day so far. The disease seems to have spread over most of the poorer neighborhoods of the metropolis.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

THE SULTAN'S NEW VIZIER.

Position Was First Offered to Abdur Rahman Pasha—Said Pasha's Career.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that Abdur Rahman Pasha, when the Grand Vizierate was offered to him, made the removal of two of the Ministers a condition of his acceptance.

The Sultan thereupon appointed Said Pasha, whose aptitude for combating the internal difficulties and counteracting the designs of the Young Turkey Party recommended him to his Majesty.

The father of Said Pasha was Turkish Ambassador to Persia. Said's official career began when he became a clerk in a Government office. Later he was secretary to Subhi Pasha, and the latter was so impressed with his abilities that he caused Said to receive an appointment in the Council of State. Said's rise after that was rapid, and before long he was secretary to the Grand Vizier.

In 1879, Said himself became Grand Vizier. He continued to hold the position for many years, except for one period of twenty-four hours, during which he was supplanted, as the result of the Sultan getting into a rage.

In recent years Said's career has been a checkered one. He has been Grand Vizier no less than five times, these periods of power alternating with times when he was in imminent danger of things worse than disgrace. On one occasion he fled to the British Embassy for sanctuary, and did not leave it until assured that he would retain his life and freedom, promising in return, however, to leave Turkey.

Said's character is very dissimilar to that of the average Turkish official. He is not regarded as an intriguer, though he is a master of diplomacy. He is said to be absolutely incorruptible.

USE FOR UNSALABLE WINE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Times notes a movement, encouraged by the Minister of Agriculture, to distil from the stocks of unsalable wines alcohol, which, when rendered unfit for human consumption and used only in the arts, is not subject to taxation. An exhibition of various forms of altered alcohol is now open in Paris. The export of French wines, says the correspondent, has fallen off for various reasons, including the fact that wines as good as the French are now produced elsewhere.

TO DEVELOP TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON LANDS.

Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., Becomes President of a New Company, Backed by St. Louis Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., has resigned the Presidency of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company for the purpose of accepting a similar position with the Cumberland Coal and Coke Company. The resignation becomes effective Dec. 1. The new company has large capital behind it, and is fathered by St. Louis financiers, whose faith in the resources of Tennessee has been shown before.

Mr. Baxter has been the executive head of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company for fourteen years. It is now the largest of all Southern corporations. Mr. Baxter believes that the mineral lands of the Cumberland Plateau are among the greatest in the world, and that within eighteen months coal and iron from that section will be going to all the great markets of this country.

It is his purpose to personally take charge of the affairs of the Cumberland Coal and Coke Company and see that the work of developing the lands which it owns is pushed forward rapidly.

Their coal, iron, and timber lands are on the Cumberland plateau, and they have between half a million and seven hundred thousand acres. While coal is now being mined from the Crawford properties, which are to be consolidated with the undeveloped lands higher, and also at several points on the Tennessee Central Railroad proper, there has been comparatively little done.

The Tennessee Central and the Cumberland Coal and Coke Company will work closely together, the owners of the properties being almost identical, as Col. Jere Baxter and the St. Louis syndicate are associated with Nathaniel Baxter.

It is Mr. Baxter's intention to proceed at once with the work of opening the undeveloped coal fields. Many thousand coke ovens are to be built, and in time will come the question of blast furnaces.

INDIAN PRINCESS IN CHICAGO.

Daughter of Maharajah of Lahore Enters Medical College There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Princess Sophie Bamba Dhuleep Singh, daughter of the Maharajah of Lahore, India, is studying medicine in Chicago.

Accompanied only by her maid, the Princess arrived in this city Saturday, and by adding her name to the enrollment list of the Northwestern University Woman's Medical College, in Lincoln Street, cleared up the mystery surrounding her trip to this country. She attended her first lecture this morning. While pursuing her studies the Princess is living modestly in a boarding house at 404 West Adams Street.

MYSTERY IN SHOOTING CASE.

Victim of Stamford Affray Testifies Unwillingly and Is Charged with Perjury.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 18.—Theodore E. Diffy, charged with trying to kill Martin Gilbraith of Plainfield, N. J., had a preliminiary trial here to-day. He and Gilbraith became involved in a dispute over a game of dice on Friday, and Gilbraith was shot. Diffy fled, and eluded the police for a few hours, but was eventually caught in Darien.

Gilbraith, who had recovered from his injuries sufficiently to appear against the accused to-day, was an unwilling witness. He professed entire ignorance of the circumstances under which he received his injuries, and made statements in contradiction to the one given by him to the police shortly after the fracas. Prosecuting Attorney Carter was convinced that the man was perjuring himself and drew up a complaint charging that offense, whereupon Gilbraith was placed under bonds of $1,200. Diffy was bound over to the Superior Court under bonds of $3,500.

AID FOR ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Meetings were held in nearly every church in Rochester on Sunday in the interest of the State Anti-Saloon League, at which officers of the league announced that a prominent man had agreed to give $10,000 a year for three years for the purpose of fighting the saloon, providing the State League raised the sum of $30,000 for three years. It was stated that the name of the donor would not be revealed.

To-day it leaked out that John D. Rockefeller is the man. The Rev. George Peck, Superintendent of the Rochester District, would not deny that this was so. The State Anti-Saloon League will hold meetings throughout the State for the purpose of raising the conditional funds.

The Every-Day Train to California.
the "Overland Limited," leaves Chicago 5:00 P. M., via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Best of everything. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

A BIG BLOCKADE AND CRUSH ON THE BRIDGE

Elevated Accident in Brooklyn Ties Up Traffic Here.

One Man Seriously Injured, Many Fainting Women, and Dangerous Rush for Places in Cars at the Loop.

An accident on the Fifth Avenue Elevated line not far beyond the Brooklyn end of the bridge, and just at the rush hour, caused a serious blockade in travel from Manhattan to Brooklyn last evening. It resulted especially in a great crush at the New York terminus, where one man was quite severely injured and many women fainted. The scramble for a place in the trolley cars at the loop amounted to little short of a stampede at times.

The blockade, caused by the derailing of a motor car, No. 741, shut off the Long Island and Jamaica line, the Fifth Avenue and Bay Ridge line, the Fifth Avenue and Bath Beach line, the Myrtle Avenue and Ridgewood line, and the East New York line on the elevated roads. It occurred at 5:40 o'clock.

Persons entering the Manhattan shed of the bridge were warned that only the Kings County trains were running. The rush that this announcement caused for the trolley cars on the loop was dangerous.

In a few minutes the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge at this side was filled with a struggling and pushing crowd that seemed to care little what happened so long as a seat was obtained in one of the cars. It became necessary to send for an extra squad of police to assist in handling the crowds.

For more than an hour this crush continued. By sheer force the policemen pushed the people away from the moving cars. Both men and women in large numbers screamed at times, and in several cases the latter were so hemmed in and frightened that they fainted.

In spite of the great jam there was only one accident. It befell John Wagner, a middle-aged cloth cutter, who lives at 22 Van Voorhis Street, Brooklyn. He was on the train platform, and when he heard that no trains were running in the direction in which he wanted to go, he made a rush to get down stairs to take a surface car, and was hemmed in by the crowd. He was jammed against the iron railing around the staircase and his left shoulder was dislocated. He screamed loudly from the pain, and then fainted.

Dr. Johnson, who was sent for from the Hudson Street Hospital, found that not only had the man's shoulder been dislocated, but that he had also been otherwise injured. In spite of his serious condition he refused to go to the hospital for treatment and he was taken home after his wounds had been temporarily dressed.

When the car jumped over the track in Brooklyn it was just moving from what is known as a spur of the elevated track of the Fifth Avenue line just beyond the elevated yard. The train had reached Tillary and Concord Streets. When the car jumped the track it was part way upon a switch which crosses the track leading to Manhattan, and hence both tracks became blocked. It was densely filled with passengers and caused great excitement among them. The motor box, which is a very heavy piece of mechanism, broke loose and fell to the track. Ordinarily the block would have been cleared in half an hour, but with the heavy motor box to jack up it was 10 o'clock before the road was cleared.

There were several fire-extinguishing cans on the car which was derailed, and these broke when the car jounced along on the ties, and ruined the clothing of a number of persons who happened to be passing underneath.

BORDEN REDUCES PRICES FOR ALL PRINT CLOTHS.

Action Causes Consternation Among All Fall River Mill Owners.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 18.—H. C. D. Borden, owner of the Iron Works Mills in this city, to-day dropped prices of all kinds of prints one-half cent per yard, except shirting, which he dropped one-quarter of a cent. The action caused consternation in the trade, and it is likely to be several days before matters become settled. Many cancellations of orders have been reported already. This does not mean that the price of print cloths in this market has been reduced, but simply that Mr. Borden has reduced the prices of his own finished goods, in order to be able to sell more goods.

This will cause other printers to refuse to buy, in view of the declining market. The print cloth market remains firm at 3 cents.

This morning the employes of the Iron Works began work without friction on a wage scale 5 per cent. under the scale of the past fortnight. It will be remembered that Mr. Borden twice advanced wages, but he has withdrawn the second 5 per cent. increase because other mills did not follow his lead.

MR. MULVIHILL'S DENIAL.

Bridgeport's Mayor Says He Will Not Try to Prevent Building of City Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 18.—Mayor Dennis Mulvihill denies emphatically the story that he will prevent the building of the new City Hall. He said to-day:

"I have never given any public utterance on the matter since I have been elected Mayor. It might be inferred from my record as an Alderman that I would stop the building. Perhaps I would stop it if I could, but I doubt whether I can or not. That is an important matter, and requires the most careful investigation. I have never been interviewed on the matter."

Ex-Mayor Stirling, Chairman of the committee on the building of the new City Hall, said that the committee was going right ahead with the work. He said that the State had authorized the building, and the Bridgeport Common Council had ratified the issue of bonds for it, and the present administration could not prevent it from being built.

CORNELL STUDENT ARRESTED.

T. B. Everman Charged with Not Paying Board and Cited for Contempt.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Toxoway B. Everman, a student in Cornell University, and artistic editor of The Cornell Widow, was arrested to-day on a body attachment and brought before County Judge Almy to show why he should not be punished for contempt of court. A judgment was executed against Everman for board due, but was not satisfied. Everman afterward two—refused to obey the order of the court to appear and registered at the Cornell Infirmary in order to be able to give a sick excuse.

Nurses at the infirmary were required to make affidavits which showed that although Everman had been registered on the sick list he had regularly attended his lectures at the University. When Sheriff Sayre brought Ev- man to court on a body attachment this morning Judge Almy adjourned the case till to-morrow morning. Everman is a prominent member of the senior class and reputed wealthy. His classmates were astonished when they heard of his arrest for contempt of court.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

FLIGHT FROM A THEATRE FOLLOWS FIRE PANIC.

Accident to the Moving Picture Apparatus—An Explosion and a Curtain Ablaze in Proctor's Pleasure Palace.

Panic prevailed in Proctor's Pleasure Palace, or Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, on Third Avenue, last night, when the technoscope, or moving picture machine, apparently exploded. An alarm of fire was turned in, and half the audience rushed to the street. Most of them were persuaded to return to the theatre by a force of policemen and some cool-headed persons, but a number of women whose nerves were shaken by the excitement, hastened to their homes.

It all happened at 9:20 o'clock, while the machine was showing a picture of "Grandma Threading a Needle." There was a sharp report and a sheet of blue flame shot from the box which inclosed the machine. The heavy plush curtain which shielded the back of the inclosure commenced to burn. In an instant the entire audience had arisen to their feet and a rush, though not a stampede, was begun for the doors.

Fireman Smith of Hook and Ladder No. 20, who was detailed to the theatre for just such emergencies, went to the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and sent in an alarm. The services of the firemen were not needed, however, for the employes of the theatre quickly unreeled a line of hose in the corridor of the house and put a stream on the blaze. That was more easily done than managing the crowd.

James Quinn, Superintendent of the theatre, assisted by two policemen of the East Fifty-first Street Station and a special policeman who had come from Terrace Garden, and Dr. H. D. Goetchius of 147 East Fifty-first Street, who was in the audience, bent their efforts in calming the crowd. They shouted to the men "to be men," and told the women that there was no danger. When convinced, the audience made as much of a rush back into the theatre as they did out of it, and with them went not a few persons who had paid no admission, but saw an opportunity of seeing the remainder of the performance for nothing.

Electrician Smith, who was managing the picture machine, was slightly burned. He could not explain the cause of the accident. The report quickly spread that the trouble was much more serious than it was and the reserves of the East Fifty-first Street Station went to the theatre. Fire Chief Croker also put in an appearance.

Dr. Goetchius, who was sitting directly beside the machine, was loud in his praises of the behavior of the attachés of the theatre, but highly condemnatory of the actions of the men who were in the audience. "They were ten times worse than the women," he said. During all the excitement the pianist of the theatre played on. This had a good effect on a large share of the audience.

POPE LEO'S CONDITION.

Indications that It Is Believed at the Vatican that His End Is Not Far Off.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Rome says:

"In spite of persistent and apparently well-founded rumors that there is any imminent danger of the Pope's decease, the air is full of speculation and apprehension, indicating that his end is not considered far off. Rumors of intrigue and slate-making, which it is impossible to keep from the outside world, exude from every crevice of the jealously guarded inner precincts of the Vatican.

"The Pope's choicest personal attendants include his faithful valet, Centro, one Chaplain and one minor prelate, who constantly and tenderly guard his material comfort. His meals are served in his private apartment, at a small table, at which none other, even a crowned head, may sit down. No feminine hand may tend or sooth the august invalid."

MR. WHITNEY LEASES RANCOCAS

Famous Lorillard Breeding Farm Rented by Mrs. Allen to New York Millionaire.

The future of the famous Rancocas Stud Farm, at Jobstown, N. J., founded by the late Pierre Lorillard and bequeathed on his death to Mrs. Lily Barnes Allen, seems at last to have been settled by an arrangement under which the farm will be kept intact and leased to William C. Whitney. The statement that the lease of the place had already been signed and that a partial agreement for the purchase of the farm had been made was circulated yesterday.

Mr. Whitney, when seen at the Horse Show last night, denied that he had made any arrangement for the purchase of Rancocas. He declined to discuss the details of the lease he was said to have taken on the place, but left no room for doubt that he has leased the farm and will take possession within a short time.

The arrangement made is one which will suit Mrs. Allen perfectly, as under the lease the property will bring her in a large income, whereas, had she attempted to conduct the stock farm herself, she could have done so only at a great expense and with some doubt of remuneration. Mr. Whitney, on the other hand, long has been seeking a suitable place for a nursery of thoroughbred horses somewhere near New York, and the acquisition of Rancocas exactly answers his requirements. Though he has not yet announced his intentions, it is probable that he soon will transfer to Rancocas the thoroughbred horses, stallions, and mares that he now has on La Belle Stud, in Kentucky, under the management of H. P. Headley, and then will breed entirely on the New Jersey farm, which will be accessible easily from New York.

Only a few weeks ago the statement was published that Mr. Whitney had taken options on several Kentucky farms with a view to incorporating all of the land into one farm, and there continuing his breeding of horses. Whether he now will purchase the Kentucky property is doubtful, as Rancocas will fill every requirement and would make a Kentucky farm seemingly superfluous.

WANTS TO BOOM MATRIMONY.

Deputy Marriage License Clerk of Alton, Ill., Offers a Cook Stove to the Prettiest Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Frank Bierbaum, Deputy Marriage License Clerk at Alton, Ill., posted in his office last Monday the following notice:

To whom it may concern: To the handsomest couple appearing before me for a marriage license between Nov. 18, 1901, and Nov. 18, 1902, a serviceable kitchen stove will be presented with my regards. Partiality will not be shown to the rich and influential.

Mr. Bierbaum issues legal permits to wed to bashful young lovers. The primary object of offering the reward is to increase the revenue of the office. Mr. Bierbaum has spent considerable time in devising means of increasing his patronage and stimulating a pride which will impel Alton couples to obtain their licenses at home.

He will endeavor to obtain photographs of all couples who apply to him for a license within the next year. If they fail to respond with the pictures, he will make mental notes of their beauty and will give them due consideration when it comes to deciding the contest. He will be solely his own judge in the beauty contest, believing that he knows a handsome couple when he sees one and that his decision will be accepted as satisfactory to all concerned.

Deputy Marriage License Clerk George Caughlan of East St. Louis announced Monday that he would give a turkey, large and alive, to the youngest couple securing a marriage license from him between Tuesday morning, Nov. 19, and Wednesday noon, Nov. 27.

The Special Magazine Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued Saturday, November 23d. It will contain many special features. Among them will be a series of articles outlining the plans made by the editors of the magazine for the coming year. It is believed that the readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW appreciate seeing this class of the day's literary news all brought together in one place on one day and in a single publication. To be sure of getting a copy of this publication, order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

BRILLIANT OPENING OF THE HORSE SHOW

More Society People Present than on Any Previous First Day.

MARKED SOBERNESS IN DRESS

Number and Class of Animals Exhibited Also Break All Records—The List of Awards.

The Horse Show is here again, and through this week the world of society and fashion will revolve about the tan-bark arena in Madison Square Garden. The opening of the great annual exhibition, which has come to be regarded as the first important social event of the New York season, was all that even the most exacting critic could have asked, for at the very start all records were broken in the matter of attendance, while from the point of view of the lover of the horse, all records were eclipsed both in regard to the number and class of the exhibits.

Morning, afternoon, and evening the great hall was comfortably filled, while in the evening the boxes were occupied as in the past they have only been on gala nights. The full glory of the Horse Show is yet to manifest itself, but for a first day the exhibition was a singularly impressive one. Under the glare of the electric lights there was a brave blaze of colors in the huge circle about the arena, while there was such a representation of society as never before was attracted on a first day.

The immense success of the opening exceeded by far all anticipations of the National Horse Show Association of America, the organization under whose management the greatest exhibition of the fashionable and popular breeds of the horse known to the world is held.

Society for the opening day apparently elected to see rather than be seen, for there was marked soberness in dress, and at frequent intervals the boxes were emptied while the holders strolled to the stables below stairs or joined the riding and hunting group that clung persistently about the gates to the show ring. Every box, however, held its full complement of occupants at some time in the evening, and a roll call of notables would have found few absentees. In the circling throng on the promenade, about all the prominent people in the exclusive set appeared in the course of the evening.

The men and women who ride and drive and who know a horse commented freely on the official decisions and enjoyed themselves to the fullest with criticism of the exhibits, but nevertheless agreed that the classes included more merit than any that ever gathered in the great ring before.

SOCIETY OUT IN FORCE.

Boxes Well Filled in Afternoon and at Night, and Much Interest Taken in the Proceedings.

As a rule, the Horse Show has a gradual progress, and it is Wednesday or Thursday before it reaches the height of fashionable favor. It started yesterday so well that it would seem that it will be a continued success during the week. The boxes were well filled in the afternoon, and again in the evening, when the largest audience assembled. The walk in the earlier part of the day was never uncomfortably crowded, but at night there was the crush that always has been experienced when the show is at its zenith.

The keynote of the show was the almost universal presence of youth and the number of new people who had boxes. In this respect, it seemed quite a novel affair. There was more interest taken in what was going on in the ring, as many of the box holders were owners and exhibitors. The small horse shows which have been held all around the country are responsible for this new interest on the part of society. The younger set, which was present in large numbers, principally in the evening, evinced this spirit and were not sparing in applause.

For the first time, perhaps, in the history of the show Mrs. William Astor honored the opening with her presence. She had a box in the evening, which was constantly filled with visitors. With Mrs. Astor was her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, who was Miss Fannie Swan.

It has been the custom of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Ogden Mills not to appear at the Show until Wednesday or Thursday, but Mrs. Astor was there yesterday afternoon, quite early, with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer and so was the majority of the other fashionable women.

In the evening the scene was one which is most characteristic of New York and nearly all of the notable women in society were present in beautiful gowns and wraps. There was, however, to one glancing at the scene as a whole, a distinct absence of color. Only here and there was a bit of crimson or purple or apricot yellow, and these vivid hues were accentuated by the neutral tone of the entire color scheme.

The Horse Show begins at 9 o'clock in the morning, but well-known people are rarely to be met before the early afternoon. Here and there were members of the hunting sets and others who had horses on exhibition, and these—particularly the women—were anxious for the welfare of their pets, and were in and out the entire day. But a number of luncheons were given at the different restaurants and hotels for the Horse Show, the hostess and guests arriving about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

One of the first of the fashionable women to arrive was Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who has Box 38. Mrs. Oelrichs only remained a very short time. Many of the boxholders found it better to visit from one box to another, and this will be more the vogue this year than in previous seasons. The Misses Gerry and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, who have Box 11, at one time occupied a box with Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, and Miss Gwendolyn Burden. Alfred G. Vanderb

had as guest Mrs. Nathaniel Reynal of White Plains. Miss Laura Swann was with Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

In Col. Rowe's box, No. 78, were Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. Kingsley, and Miss Marion Richardson of Louisville, Ky.

In the evening a few boxes beyond that of Mrs. William Astor was her granddaughter, Miss May Van Alen. Miss Van Alen was a guest of P. F. Collier, whose son, Robert Collier, is reported engaged to her sister, Miss Sara Van Alen. Mr. and Mrs. Clement Moore were in the same party. Samuel Newhouse had as guest in his box the Hon. Mrs. George Keppel. Alfred Vanderbilt and a stag party occupied Box 13. Mrs. Henry L. Burnett and Mrs. Brahmwell Gilbert and E. N. Tailer were in Box 9.

A very merry trio were Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, and Mrs. Charlie Childs, who were in the Stickney box. Mrs. Joseph Widener and Mrs. W. E. Carter were in the Widener box on the north side of the Garden, and near them were Miss Kathleen Neilson and Mrs. Arthur Kemp. Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse were again together on the south side of the Garden. Near them were Mrs. George Crocker and Miss Rutherford and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart. Still further on the same line Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs had among her guests Mrs. John R. Drexel. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig and Mrs. John Innes Kane were the guests of Mr. F. A. Schermerhorn. Mrs. Hoyt was with her aunt, Mrs. Frank Sturgis. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson sat two boxes beyond. There was a rumor that Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt was present, but it was unfounded.

On the north side of the house, Miss Morosini sat in her usual place, and her diamonds were gorgeous and attracted much attention, as they have at previous shows. Mrs. Frederick Edey and her sister, Mrs. Clarkson were again in Box 20. Mrs. Edmund Bayliss sat near them.

Among others who were present were Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Gen. Samuel R. Thomas and Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Miss Laura Swan; Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman and Henry Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roosevelt Shanley, Mr. and Mrs. Jules B. Bache, Mr. L. Eikins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Morse, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Creighton Webb, George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Miss Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Cartner, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Natica Rives, Col. and Mrs. Delancey A. Kane, the Misses Iselin, Miss Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William P. Eno, Mrs. James E. Martin, who was with Mrs. Burnett, and Mrs. George B. De Forest, who was present in the afternoon.

Whether or not the seats will be as fashionable as the boxes remains to be proved during the week. There were a number of fashionable women yesterday who had seats, among them Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, and Mrs. W. A Duer.

SOME NOTABLE COSTUMES.

Most of the Gowns Inconspicuous and Few Flowers in Evidence.

The gowns at the Horse Show in the afternoon were most of them decidedly inconspicuous, and there was hardly a flower in evidence. Two or three women wore gardenias.

Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary wore a study in heliotropes. The blousing Eton coat had stitched leaf-shaped appliqués of heliotrope panne velvet on each side the front, and these were not merely stitched around the edges, but in rows a quarter of an inch apart. The Bishop sleeves had wristbands or narrow cuff of panne, also stitched, and there were more appliques on the sleeves and the skirt. The hat matched it in violets and heliotrope velvet.

Mrs. William Everard Strong was in black velvet, with a trailing skirt, the coat an Eton. Both skirt and jacket had lattice-work appliques of narrow bands of black silk. The jacket was edged all around with this lattice work, and came down over the upper portion of the pale blue Louisine sash, tied on at the left of the back with ends hardly longer than the loops of the bow. The velvet sleeves of the jacket ended at the elbow, and a full sleeve of lace extended down over the hand, gathered in at the wrists. A small round hat of black velvet and white lace and tulle was worn.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden was in black cloth, a coat and skirt, and through the turned-back flaring cuffs of the latter ran a band of red. There were large lapels of white lacework. Mrs. Burden's hat was a double-brimmed affair of red, with silvery white showing between the brims and an aigrette at one side.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore the most striking and beautiful gown of the afternoon. The material was some soft, clinging goods in a small black and white check, a check large enough to be decided, but not too decided for beauty. The blousing fronted bodice was laid in two box plaits in the back, tapering slightly at the waist line and curving in to meet there. From underneath the wrinkled folds of white taffeta that formed the girdle—which was fastened in front—the box plaits seemed to extend within a foot and a half of the floor, and then fell loose. The edge of the skirt, which lay on the floor a bit all around, was finished with two or three deep tucks.

The sleeves were the unique feature. They were scant at the top, apparently laid in plaits, which were held in place by tabended straps of the black and white, piped with black and orange, the colors of the Horse Show badges. From underneath these straps at the crown of the shoulders the sleeves began to grow fuller and this fullness increased until about six inches from the wrist, where they formed large and bagging but most graceful full sleeves, probably a foot in width. The lower six inches of the sleeves were of the black and white, barred with black and orange, like the upper sleeves. The plaits on the front of the skirt also showed crossing straps edged with black and orange. Mrs. Astor wore a small black and white hat, a flat stole collar perhaps five inches wide, and a small muff. The whole costume from head to foot was especially adapted to Mrs. Astor's svelte figure.

Mrs. George Keppel, who was in Mr. Whitney's box, wore a superb coat of black lamb. It extended to the floor and had a deep, almost a triple, collar, with wide revers of mink, and the coat sleeves had deep turned-back flaring cuffs of the fur. A rather small black velvet hat trimmed with ostrich tips and a black spotted net veil was worn.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, with a trailing black broadcloth skirt, wore an Eton coat of mink, with full bishop sleeves. It had wide revers, and the open front disclosed a bodice of rich cream-colored lace over white chiffon, and lace over chiffon trimmed the lower portions of the sleeves, and covered the narrow cuffs. Mrs. Widener's hat was a boat-shaped affair of mink, trimmed with white lace and chiffon. Altogether the costume was most striking.

Mrs. Howard Gould was comparatively quietly gowned in gray tucked cloth, the coat and sleeves tucked all over in vertical rib tucks an eighth of an inch apart. On each side of the front small red block figures were appliqued, and the collar also showed a little red. The hat worn was a charming one of black furry felt edged with white and trimmed with small black and white ostrich plumes.

One of the most perfect gowns of the afternoon was seen on Mrs. Frederick Edey. It was a rather dark stone gray cloth. The coat had a Russian bodice front, with yoke of panne velvet. It closed invisibly at the left under three strappings of panne. A small but long gray boa of ostrict feathers was worn, and the broad and rather flat hat had the effece of one continuous plume that ran all around the brim, the ends falling over the coiffure in the back. Every woman knows how difficult it is to get the same shades in cloth, velvet, and feathers, and this gown was a triumph in that the different materials matched perfectly. This gown, next to Mrs. John Jacob Astor's, was the most perfect of the afternoon.

In the evening Mrs. William Astor, who was in Mrs. Orme Wilson's box, wore a gorgeous gown of black lace, trimmed with flowers of cloth of gold appliqued on. There was a yoke outlined with these leaves and flowers and a long coatlike effect was obtained below the waist by the gold.

Mrs. Astor wore some immense diamonds and a small Marie Stuart hat in black and white. Her wrap came far below her waist and swept out well over the trailing skirts. The upper part was of ermine and the lower was formed by a circular flounce in pale heliotrope velvet.

Mrs. Orme Wilson was in pink broadcloth trimmed with narrow strapped bands of pink silk; these ran around the lower part of the skirt, heading the circular flounce. There was white lace on the bodice, and the small hat worn was light and fluffy, of pink lace and feathers.

Mrs. Henry L. Burnett wore a striking frock of black velvet trimmed with straps of white satin. These were extremely narrow and were stitched along one edge, the other being left loose. These straps ran over the shoulders and across the bodice, and trimmed the sleeves. The hat was immensely broad-brimmed and of black velvet; edged with white.

Miss Morosini, the banker's daughter, was in a conspicuous gown of Dresden taffeta. It had a deep yoke of finely tucked chiffon, edged with flowers of blue and shaded spangles. The sleeves were of pale blue chiffon, slashed up the back and so joined as to form hollow squares through which the arm was seen. Over the elbow there fell fringes of delicate blue.

There was a yoke to the skirt of the blue spangles. The hat worn was a moderately large one of pale blue chiffon, completely covered with full blue ostrich tips.

Miss May Van Alen wore a figured taffeta. The background was of palest pearl or white, and large bowknots of black formed stripes from the belt to the hem, and in each bowknot was a pale yellow rose. With this gown Miss Van Alen wore a short and full white tulle boa, and a large hat of white tulle, edged with a fine fold of black tulle, and a chou of black tulle at the left.

Mrs. Sydney Smith was in one of the most stunning frocks of the evening. It was of mauve panne velvet, laid in rib tucks, both bodice and skirt, the sleeves bagging a bit above the wrists.

The hat worn was of black velvet. It projected over the face, and the low crown was encircled with a wreath of mauve flowers. Mrs. Smith wore her blond hair in a braided knot, looped in the back of the neck with a black bow. She also wore a handsome chain of diamonds.

Mrs. Jules Bache had on one of the handsomest gowns of the evening. It was of palest gray lace over chiffon of the same shade, and was very lightly spangled with silver. Her hat was a small oval toque of shaded and brownish gray Autumn leaves. She wore some handsome pearls.

Miss Kathleen Neilson was in Irish point over chiffon, a simply made gown, and wore a large white hat of chiffon and ostrich plumes. Mrs. Joseph E. Widener wore at night a gown of white lace over chiffon, and a huge knot of velvet at her waist. Mrs. Elisha Dyer was also in white. In fact, white lace gowns were much in evidence.

Two striking gowns in which black velvet chiefly figured were worn by Miss Atherton Blight and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman. Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman's black velvet gown had a yoke and sleeves of rich point lace over chiffon, and she wore some handsome diamonds. Her picture hat of black tulle had a fall of fine black lace, arranged to droop over its edges and half conceal the coiffure. Miss Blight's gown was of plain velvet, tight fitting, without a line of white to relieve it. Her large black velvet hat was trimmed with a few black ostrich tips.

Mrs. Edwin Gould wore a frock of pale gray cloth trimmed with Italian lace, and chous of gray silk tape ribbon, and wore a Directoire hat of pale blue spangled.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt was in white chiffon. The bodice had rows of silver oak leaves—that is, the leaves were formed of silver spangles—down the back. These leaves appeared on the sleeve tops, and formed a border to one of the tucked and lace-edged flounces that formed the trailing skirt.

The elbow sleeves ended in full frills. The yoke was transparent and of applique lace, as were the sleeves. A girdle of soft white taffeta was fastened in front. Her hat was a large one of black. The upper edge of the crown and also the edge of the brim were finished with a narrow ruche of black ribbon, and pink roses were used on the left side, the upturned brim being faced with tulle.

MEN CONSERVATIVE IN DRESS.

Eccentric Costumes Generally Conspicuous by Their Absence.

The dressing among the men at the Horse Show was never more conservative. There were very few horsey get-ups noticeable yesterday, and the greater number of the men wore very severe afternoon dress. The frock coats are long this year, and have a waist line, but they are not so marked as they were last season. The top hats have a little more bell to them. Otherwise there is no change in the afternoon costume from last season, or even the season before. The majority of the men wore dark ascots with small pins.

John Drew had a coat of some mixed material with pocket flaps, which was somewhat quaint in cut, and Livey Beekman had one very much like it. Stanley Mortimer was the only man who wore a long paddock coat. This he had only during the afternoon. Frederick Baldwin and a few other men wear hats which are made for them, and never differ in shape. A few had white duck waistcoats with their afternoon dress. Frederick Gebhard had a lounge suit on in the afternoon and a bright scarlet four-in-hand tie with a pearl pin. Thomas Maitland, Jr., wore one of the new overcoats, which hang loose from the shoulders, but are a bit tighter than the Raglan, and rejoice in a waist which gives them a more dressy appearance.

In the evening all the men wore evening dress. There were no men in the boxes who had "Tuxedos" or dinner coats. There were a few who appeared at the show in that attire, but they either kept their overcoats buttoned or they stood around the ring. The predominance of white duck evening waistcoats was very striking. Nearly every man had one. The evening ties are a bit broader, with a smaller knot. All the gloves were white, with self-stitching.

The buff waistcoat seems also to have been eclipsed. Hamilton Cary had a double-breasted one in the afternoon, with his frock coat, but he was almost the only man who did. In eccentric or freak costumes, the show has been singularly free so far. One individual attracted much attention in the afternoon by wearing a loud white and gray checked suit with a short peaked cut of the same, braided in black and cut square, a low black hat and a turned down collar, with flowing tie. The trousers of the suit were extremely wide, and were turned up about three inches around the bottom. This personage had glittering gold bangles on his wrists, and he walked around talking to no one.

In the evening there were about five men who wore the plaited shirts. Among them was S. Berry Wall. His shirt bosom was ornamented with large turquoise buttons, and as a boutonniere he wore a great crimson carnation. Two very tall men—evidently foreigners and Frenchmen—wore white evening shirts with great pleats and evening waistcoats of yellow nankeen heavily embroidered. Their top hats were of the student quarter style, perfectly straight, with little brims, like small stovepipes. Three men, who appeared in Tuxedoes wore red ties instead of the conventional black, but when they saw what attention they were attracting, they weakened and buttoned up their covert coats.

WORK OF THE RING JUDGES.

Classes Were Well Filled and Keenly Contested Throughout the Day.

The ring shows, from first to last, were uncommonly high in class and unusually large, the popular classes so filling the arena that exhibitors were at a positive disadvantage until the "open gate" relieved the congestion. It was a matter of necessity that the gate was kept open, for, numerically, the rings surpassed all records of the Horse Show, and to facilitate the judging the unworthy were hurried out of the tanbark circle with all speed.

For all that the judges fell behind the time schedule, close competition in several remarkably big classes compelling them to go over the period prescribed by the programme. The closest of these contests were the big carriage horse class, with forty-two entries, and the four-in-hand ring in the afternoon, and the class for pairs of harness horses, with twenty-one pairs entered, and the tandem class, with twenty entries in the evening.

The ring was well filled with horses at exercise before the formal opening of the exhibition at 9 o'clock in the morning, and though the attendance at that time was exceedingly light, those fortunate to be present in the forenoon saw a number of brisk displays of horses and horsemanship. Saddle horses, jumpers, and pony classes filled in the forenoon, while harness classes were in the majority in the afternoon, when the attendance reached the high water mark for the opening day of the show. This large attendance was excelled in the evening, when the boxes were filled as they have been only on special nights at former shows, while balcony and galleries held crowds that indicated a most uncommon general interest in the exhibition.

The features of the afternoon were the classes for roadsters, carriage horses, and four-in-hands, for all of which there were rings of great size. The full entry list of roadsters competed, the competition for the blue ribbon narrowing down after all but four had pound the gate, to E. T. Statesbury's handsome bay mare Allie Nun, driven by G. M. Webb, and James W. Cooke's equally handsome bay mare Wilkie Patchen, admirably handled by her owner. The elder mare, favored by her longer training and more settled manners, finally won, Allie Nun wearing the blue ribbon to her stable, with Wilkie Patchen second. Thomas W. Lawson took the third prize in this class with the bay gelding Evening Star.

About as pretty a ring of carriage horses as the annual exhibition in Madison Square Garden ever produced was that which competed in the first class of the afternoon. Of the forty-two entries there were few that were not in private use; but, good as the class was, the yawning gates swallowed the separate exhibits so fast that a bare half dozen finished. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Grey Cloud was one of the earliest to find the way out, but the exhibitor had so much company that there was no occasion for his feeling lonely. The winner was found ultimately in W. L. Elkins's Billy Finch, a stylish, handsomely turned and well-mannered brown horse, with G. S. King & Sons' Troarn second.

Mr. Vanderbilt received some consolation for his first defeat by capturing a ribbon with a four driven by himself in the four-in-hand class, and that, too, in the company of championship quality. This was one of the most spectacular contests of the day, the noted whips Richard F. Carmen and A. Batonyi driving against Mr. Vanderbilt, the former with the frequent winners, Donner and Blitzen, blacks, as leaders and the chestnut pair, Comet and Mars, as wheelers, while the Batonyi team, owned by Mrs. John Gerken, was composed of Brandon, Belmar, Foxwood and Newbury, one other four, owned by the Misses Lamson and driven by M. Fownes, competing.

The driving would have been creditable in a forty-acre lot, and in the limited space of the show ring it was nothing short of marvelous. Mr. Vanderbilt took all the chances that his opponents did, and the coaches rumbled over the tan bark, with horses at a gallop, in hair-raising style, but try as they would the other three drivers found the Carmen four invincible, and one more blue ribbon was added to the trophies that Donder and Blitzen, aided by the chestnut wheelers, have won. Mrs. Gerken's four got second prize, with the Misses Lawsons' team third, and Mr. Vanderbilt's four fourth.

The evening show was started off with a class so evenly matched that even after three-fourths of the carriage pairs competing in it had been weeded out the judges were far from a decision. When the class had been nearly half an hour over time in the ring, a verdict between a half-dozen was reached, with new-comers again winners. W. L. Elkins for the second time in the day winning with Billy Finch, coupled this time with an equally good show horse in the brown gelding Foraker, while among the beaten pairs were several that in former years had won blue-ribbon honors.

A remarkably fine saddle class, resulting in a long contest before the first place was awarded to Mrs. William E. Katman's More Than Queen, most admirably ridden by the Kentucky horseman C. E. Railey, and a big tandem ring, won by the old favorites Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden, driven by A. Batonyi, were the other special features of the evening. In the tandem class were the Southern champions Prince Charming and Princess Charming, entered by Lawrence James, but the horses, victors in many shows in the South and Southwest, had not yet recovered from their trip to New York, and, not being in show ring condition, were passed.

The last class of the night, for qualified hunters, brought out a moderate lot of jumpers, whose performances over hurdles were watched by the enthusiasts only, the crowd having thinned out by that time, as it was nearly midnight. In this ames W. Colt's Jack Frost proved himself much the best and was the winner, though his jumping last night was far from the kind that a championship will call for.

There were the customary criticisms of the judges' decrees, but for all the differences in opinion there was no real bitterness. The most-talked-of verdicts of the afternoon were one which sent Mrs. Lily Barnes Allien's pony pair to the gate among the first, and the quick dismissal of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's really showy horse Gray Cloud. Mrs. Allen showed as the Rarcocas entry a fine pair, matched in color, but the fault found was that they were not matched in size, one standing nearly a hand above the other Mr. Vanderbilt's horse was found wanting in deportment and style, though the animal, with care, unquestionably will make prize-winning material. The awards follow:

Pairs of Horses, 15.1 hands and not over 15.3 hands, novice class—Won by C. K. G. Billings's Marcus Logan, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, and Dandy Logar, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, (owner;) William H. Moore's Lanza, b. g., 15.2, 7 years, and Disturbance, br. g., 15.2, 8 years, (D. Donnelly,) second; Eben D. Jordan's Lord Belfast, b. g., 15.2½, 7 years, and Lord Beaufort, b. g., 15.2½, 5 years, (C. H. Wilson,) third, and Frederick C. Stevens's Nelly Langton, ch. m., 15.1, 4 years, and Lady Langton, ch. m., 15.1½, 4 years, (C. J. Langdon,) fourth.

Four-in-Hands, teams of horses not over 14 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, shown to coach, drag, or body brake—Won by Mrs. Richard F. Carman's Donder, Blitzen, Comet, and Mars, driven by Richard F. Carman; Mrs. John Gerken's Brandon, Belmar, Foxwood, and New Boy, (A. Batonyi,) second; Misses Gladys and Marion Lawson's Glorious Sorceress, Glorious Fortune Teller, Glorius Conqueror, and Glorious Sorcerer, (Fownes,) third, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Sky High, U. G. I., Cinderella, and Sinbad, (owner,) fourth.

Thoroughbred Stallions, three years old and over, breeding and racing qualities to be considered—Won by A. L. Aste's Jack Point, br. h., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden; Thomas Lester Watt's Belmar, gr. h., 9 years, by Belvidere-Adele, second; J. Hume Carter's Spokane, b. h., 15 years, by Hyder Ali-Europa, third, and the Valley View Stock Farm's St. Nicholas, ch. h., 7 years, by St. Blaise-Thora, fourth.

Pony Brood Mares, other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands, in foal or with foal at foot—Won by P. A. Widener, Jr.'s Vixen, br. m., 12.3 hands, 7 years; Thomas Lester Watt's Beauty, b. m., 12, 7 years, second. Only two shown.

Carriage Horses, (heavy weight,) not exceeding, 15.3 hands, suitable for heavy cart or four-wheeled vehicle—Won by W. L. Elkin's Billy Finch, br. s., 15.3¼, 5 years, (R. Deven;) George D. King & Son's Troarn, blk. s., 16, aged, (F. King,) second; Albert C. Burrage's King Jo, b. g., 16.1, 6 years, (A. Bacon,) third, and Frederick C. Steven's Cyrena, b. m., 15.3½, 4 years, (C. E. Taylor,) fourth.

Roadsters, 4 years old or over, showed to harness or wagn—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's Allie Nun, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 8 years, (G. M. Webb;) James W. Cooke's Wilkie Patchen, br. m., 15.3, 4 years, (owner,) second; Thomas W. Lawson's Evening Star, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, (A. Gray,) third, and H. N. Bain's Sir Robbins, b. s., 15.2½, 4 years, (J. Tripp,) fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 14.3 hands, and not exceeding 15.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds—Won by A. J. Cassatt's Clipper, ch. g., 15.1½ hands, 4 years, (E. H. Leach;) Mrs. James G. Marshall's Dainy Deever, ch. g., 15.1¾, 4 years, (W. C. McGibbon,) second; George Watson's Kentucky Girl, ch. m., 15.2, 5 years, (owner,) third, and Andrew Ernest Poyet's Stag Time, gr. g., 15.2, 7 years, (J. Pearce,) fourth.

Horses suitable to become hunters, (lightweight class,) up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds—Won by George E. Pepper's Lord Minto, br. g., 16 hands, 4 years, (P. T. Roche;) Henry V. Colt, Jr.'s, Berrington, ch. g., 16.1, (J. Flynn,) second; Adam Beck's Gold Lace, ch. m., 16.3½, 6, (H. Wilson,) third; and Samuel Willetts's Howard Krats, ch. c., 15.2½, 3, (W. Davy,) fourth.

Jumping performances over fences only to count—Won by Crowe & Murray's Sure Pop, b. g., 16 hands, 4 years, (H. Wilson;) George Pepper's Lord Minto, b. g., 16, 4, (P. T. Roche,) second; Henry V. Colt, Jr.'s, Insolvent, ch. g., 16.1, 6, (J. Flynn,) third, and F. Ambrose Clark's Red Oak, b. g., 15.2, aged, (F. A. Clark,) fourth.

Pony Stallions, three years old or over, not exceeding 12.1 hands—Won by Robert Whitworth's Doncaster Model, b. s., 11.3½ hands, 6 years; Douglas Lawson's Glorious Lonnie, ch. s., 12.1, 3 years, second; Dallas W. Haines's Brown Bard, br. s., 11.1, 9 years, third, and Thomas Lister Watts's Kelpis, skewbald s., 11.1, 11 years, fourth.

Pony Stallions, three years or over, exceeding 12.1 hands and not over 14.1 hands—Won by Eben D. Jordan's Dinham Prince Minister, br. s., 13.1 hands, 10 years; Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Bonnie, br. s., 14.0½, 8 years, second. Only two shown.

Qualified Hunters, (middle weight,) up to carrying 165 to 190 pounds to hounds, conformation and quality to count 60 per cent. and performances over fences to count 50 per cent.—Won by Charles H. Hurkamp's Kinloch, ch. g., 16 hands, 4 years, (owner;) F. Ambrose Clark's Nightingale, b. m., 15.3, 7 years, (D. Donnelly,) second; the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Beaumont, ch. g., 15.3, 5 years, (S. English,) third, and George Pepper's Rupert, br. g., 16.1½, 5 years, (P. Roche,) fourth.

Pairs of Horses, exceeding 15.3 hands, suitable for Stanhope, Victoria, or similar vehicle—Won by W. L. Elkins's Billy Finch, br. s., 15.3½ hands, 6 years, and Foraker, br. s., 15.3¼, 8 years, (R. Dunn;) H. C. Hoskier's Marquis Ito, ch. g., 16, aged, and Lord Tantivy, ch. g., 16, aged, (owner,) second; Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Red Cloud, br. s., 15.3½, aged, and Glorious Thunderclond, b. g., 15.3¾, 6 years, (M. Kelly,) third, and Eben D. Jordan's Gentleman John, b. g., 16.1, 6 years, and Wollaston, b. g., 16.1, 7 years, (C. Wilson,) fourth.

SADDLE HORSES, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, three years old and over, up to carrying 160 pounds.—Won by Mrs. William E. Katman's More Than Queen, ch. m., 15.1½ hands, 5 years, (C. E. Railey;) Mrs. C. H. Holcomb's Lady Bonnie, blk. m., 15.1, 7 years, (J. Pearce,) second; Miss Gladys Lawson's Gorgeous Rodie, ch. g., 15.2, 5 years, (H. De Mawby,) third, and Sidney Holloway's Don Leno, br. g., 15.1½, 6 years, (owner,) fourth.

HARNESS TANDEMS, horses to be over 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Dr. John L. Wents's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3¾ hands, 10 years, and Lord Golden, ch. g., 14.3¾, 8 years, (A. Batonyi;) Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Flying Cloud, br. s., 15.3, 7 years, and Glory Spinning Maid, ch. m., 15.2, 7 years, (M. Kelly,) second; C. K. G. Billings's Ned Allerton, br. g., 15.2, 5 years, and Billy Allerton, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, (D. Donnelly,) third, and Frederick C. Stevens's Gold Reef, ch. m., 14.3½, 7 years, and Gold Reef II., ch. m., 14.3, 4 years, (C. E. Taylor,) fourth.

QUALIFIED HUNTERS, (heavyweight,) up to carrying 190 pounds, to hounds, conformation, quality, and performance over fences to count.—Won by James W. Colt's Jack Frost, ch. g., 16.1 hands, 7 years, (Leonard;) Clarence Moore's Thunder, br. g., 16.1, 7 years, (Curran,) second; Clarence Moore's Kohinoor, ch. g., 16.1, 7 years, (Curran,) third, and Adam Beck's Socrates, b. g., 16, 4 years, (Wilson,) fourth.

To-day's Programme.

10 A. M.—Judging four Shetland brood mares.
10:10 A. M.—Judging four hackney yearling fillies.
10:25 A. M.—Judging five hackney two-year-old fillies.
10:40 A. M.—Judging three hackney three-year-old fillies.
10:50 A. M.—Judging three hackney brood mares.
11 A. M.—Judging two trotting brood mares.
11:15 A. M.—Judging three trotting two-year-old fillies.
11:30 A. M.—Judging five yearling trotters, (colts or fillies.)
11:50 A. M.—Judging eleven horses, suitable to become hunters.
12:20 P. M.—Judging eleven horses and hansom cabs, as let for hire.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging sixteen pairs of harness horses.
2:30 P. M.—Judging thirteen trotters with a record of 2:30 or better.
3 P. M.—Judging seventeen horses, broughams, and appointments.
3:30 P. M.—Judging ten standard-bred trotting stallions kept for service.
4 P. M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of thirty-one ladies' qualified hunters, only those horses then selected to be allowed to compete in that class at 5 P. M. on Friday.
4:40 P. M.—Judging sixteen teams, (four-in-hands.)
5:20 P. M.—Judging twenty harness horses, (dealers.)
6 P. M.—Recess.
8:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-three saddle horses.
9 P. M.—Judging fifteen harness tandems.
9:30 P. M.—Judging nine qualified thoroughbred hunters.
10 P. M.—Judging twenty-three pairs of harness horses.

HURT ON WAY TO HORSE SHOW.

Cab Ran Into Mrs. F. S. Allen's Coach, and She Was Cut by Broken Glass.

While on her way to the Horse Show last night Mrs. F. S. Alen, who lives at 687 West End Avenue, had a narrow escape when her coach came in collision with a cab on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets. With her in the coach was William H. Cann, who lives at 232 East Sixty-ninth Street.

They were being driven down Fifth Avenue on the west side of the road. A cab driven by Charles Curran, twenty-four years old, of 226 East Forty-fourth Street, turned in from Twenty-eighth Street. Instead of keeping to the right of the road, it is alleged that Curran drove directly in front of the coach, and when he attempted to avoid a collision, which was imminent, the pole of the cab crashed through the side window of the coach. Mrs. Allen was cut slightly by the glass. She screamed and swooned, but upon reviving insisted that Curran be arrested.

Policeman Mulcahey of the West Thirtieth Street Station was attracted to the scene and Mr. Cann lodged a complaint of reckless driving against Curran. Mulcahey thereupon arrested the cab driver and locked him up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Mrs. Allen was driven to the office of Dr. John Irwin at 14 West Twenty-ninth Street, where her injuries were dressed. She later went to her home.

EQUITABLE BUILDING ABLAZE.

Crossed Electric Wires Cause a Fire in Elevator Shaft—Smoke Hampers Firemen.

A fire started among a mass of electric wires in the bottom of the elevator shaft in the Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway, last night. The fire extended up the shaft to the sixth floor before it was extinguished, and the firemen had great difficulty in getting at the flames owing to the position of the wires.

The fire was discovered by the watchman of the building, Edward Herdy, who noticed smoke coming out of the shaft on the south side of the building. He notified Patrolman Spur, who turned in the alarm.

The building was almost empty at the time of the fire, only a few women engaged in cleaning offices being on the different floors. There are nearly 500 wires in the shaft, and all are insulated with rubber. It is believed that two of the wires became crossed and thereby set fire to the insulation. The smoke from the burning rubber choked the firemen. The damage will amount to about $500.

SECRET MARRIAGE MADE PUBLIC.

Charles Rogers, Jr., and Miss Bessie Moorehead of Philadelphia Wedded on Nov. 8.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Charles Rogers, Jr., and Miss Bessie W. Moorehead of Germantown were married in New York on Nov. 8 and are now on a wedding tour.

The journey to New York and marriage there has just become known to their friends. Thomas E. Moorehead, father of the bride, insists it was not an elopement, but only a secret wedding. He is ready to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Rogers home. The marriage took place during his absence in the South.

Charles Rogers, Jr., is Assistant Secretary of the Philadelphia Welsbach Light Company. He is a member of the University and Germantown Cricket Clubs and Battery A. Mr. Moorehead sent out the official announcement of the wedding to-day.

CHINAMAN A SWINDLER.

Too High Wanted to Pay His Rent with Excelsior and Waste Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Detectives are searching for an Oriental swindler who successfully worked a bunko game on Jacob Dietz, a well-known local property owner. The Mongolian, who called himself Too High, rented a store on lower Main Street from Mr. Dietz, in which to open a laundry. Business did not pay, and he decided to leave town. Calling Mr. Dietz into the laundry, he told him that he was going away, and, pointing to a large number of packages carefully wrapped up, assured him that, if he would collect what was due on them from his customers, the sum would more than cover the balance due for rent.

After the departure of the Chinaman, Mr. Dietz went into the store to ascertain to whom the laundry belonged. Tearing the paper from the packages, he found inside only excelsior and paper scraps. Too High has so far eluded capture.

MILITIA AT KENTUCKY MINES.

All the Fight Taken Out of Union Men by Developments of Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—The militia is now in control of the mining situation in Hopkins and Webster Counties. Two companies of the Third Regiment are on duty under the personal direction of Adjt. Gen. Murray, and more will be called out if necessary.

The routing of the union men yesterday by the miners and guards of the Providence mine and the early arrival of militia has taken all the fight out of the union agitators. The miners in camp here have been ordered to depart, and will take up their quarters at Nortonville, where there is no mine. The shaft and slope mines at Providence were idle to-day, the miners fearing a repetition of yesterday's assault by union men not appearing for work. Most of the miners live in the vicinity, and they fled with their families when the agitators began firing into their homes.

The Reinicke and other mines in Hopkins County have not been troubled to-day, the union leaders being engaged in the removal of their men.

PELTED A DEAD WOMAN.

Boys Threw Paper Balls at Her, Then Discovered that She Had Expired.

A poorly clad woman, about sixty-five years old, was found dead in the alleyway of a house at 50 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon by some boys who were playing in the neighborhood.

The old woman was noticed sitting on a log by the boys some time before it was known she was dead. They amused themselves by throwing paper balls at her, and when it was finally seen that she did not move the boys went closer to her and discovered that her face was cold. An alarm was given and a call sent to St. Catharine's Hospital. When Dr. McIntee arrived he said the woman had been dead for some time. The body was removed to the Stagg Street Police Station. It is supposed that the woman committed suicide. This will be determined to-day by an autopsy.

Nobody in the neighborhood where she was found knew who she was, although it is said she was frequently seen about there. She was noticed going into the alleyway in the afternoon.

Sad End of Girls' Anti-Tobacco League.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The girls of the village of Great Bend, Penn., organized some time ago an anti-tobacco league, one of the principles of which was that no member should associate with a young man who used tobacco in any form. The young men of the village accordingly resolved unanimously to go with none but out-of-town girls. After enduring this neglect for some time the club at its last meeting capitulated and disbanded.

ADOPTED DAUGHTER GETS LYMAN BULLARD'S MONEY

Will Disinheriting Mrs. Rundell Was Destroyed.

Estate Valued at $500,000 Will Go to Her—Romantic Stories of Mr. Bullard's Career.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Harry Rundell, née Lillian Bullard, will inherit almost all of the late Lyman Bullard's estate, in spite of the fact that she was disinherited about two years ago, when she married Mr. Rundell of Beach Ridge against Mr. Bullard's wishes. The estate is valued at $500,000. Since the death of Mr. Bullard at Swanee, Niagara County, about a month ago, many interesting and romantic sidelights have been thrown upon his career.

Twelve years ago he came to this city from Philadelphia. He was a poor workingman at that time, as well as a spendthrift. From here he went to North Tonawanda, where he got a job as a driver on a canalboat plying between Buffalo and New York. He was to receive $25 a month and his board. Arriving in New York, he threw up his job and drew the money that was due him for ten days' work. As had been his custom, he sought a poker game and took a hand. For the first time in his life luck came to him.

It seemed that there was nothing but straight flushes and full houses in the deck for Bullard that night. As the money piled up in front of him, he became impatient to win still faster. Before the night was over he was introduced to a coterie of men who played for big stakes, and when he quit the game he was worth $200,000, all won in a night. From that day until he quit gambling, Bullard never changed. He became known in New York as a good fellow to a fault.

Several years ago he met a young girl in Cleveland, adopted her, and brought her to Niagara County. Nothing is known of the girl's antecedents. She was and is still a great beauty. She was introduced in society as Miss Lillian Bullard, and at that time it was supposed she was Mr. Bullard's sister. She was graduated from the Tonawanda High School in 1895, and it was her protector's ambition to send her to one of the leading colleges for women. But she fell in love with Harry Rundell, a Beach Ridge youth, about four years ago, and they were married in 1897.

When Bullard learned of the wedding he flew into a rage and declared that he would never again speak to his adopted daughter. He declared that she would not get one cent from his estate at his death. He seemed to lose all interest in life, and his friends, seeing the change that had come over him, feared for his health. He stopped gambling and devoted his attention to real estate investments, buying many farms throughout Niagara County and paying liberal prices for them.

He owned a dozen or more tracts of land in the vicinity of Lockport when he died. These are now being sold to convert the estate into cash. It is no secret that he drew up a will shortly after his ward married Rundell, cutting off the young woman without a dollar. The document could not be found after he died, and it has since been learned that he voluntarily destroyed it. It

SECURITIES COMPANY TO BE FOUGHT HARD

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota May Call an Extra Session.

Says He Will Do All in His Power to Thwart Consolidation Scheme—Other Governors May Act, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—It is a foregone conclusion that a special session of the Legislature will be called within a few days to enact laws to prevent any change in the operation or management of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads. Gov. Van Sant received advices from Montana, North Dakota, and Washington to-day, saying that those States would follow the lead of Minnesota.

"As soon as the Attorney General returns I will hold a conference with him and ascertain what can be done to checkmate this reported consolidation of the railroads in this State," said the Governor to-day.

"I cannot say definitely what will be done until I have held a consultation with him and ascertained what, if anything, can be done under the present laws and what further can be done by the Legislature. If the consolidation cannot be checked under existing laws, but can be checked by means of further legislation, I will feel justified in calling an extra session of the Legislature to take up the question. I believe laws can be enacted which will prevent the consolidation or at least render the combination ineffective.

"We can compel them to maintain separate organizations at any rate. I shall leave nothing undone that is within my power to prevent the consummation of this scheme for consolidation, but, as I have said, the first step is to consult with the Attorney General and ascertain what method of legal procedure it is best to adopt. Until I have ascertained that I can say nothing definite."

Members of the Legislature are offering their services free to the State, and the pressure is so strong that it is believed a session will be held. Vice President Darius Miller of the Great Northern, who has been in New York for two weeks, and who is, of course, familiar with all the intentions of President Hill, returned to St. Paul to-day and was subjected to many questions by railroad officials. To Great Northern officials Mr. Miller evidently imparted news of interest and of a pleasing nature, but with the newspaper men he was reticent.

"All that has been done—in fact, everything of consequence—has appeared in the papers within the past three or four days, and I have nothing further to give out," he said. "Mr. Hill, as you have already read, is President of the Northern Securities Company and has a controlling voice in its affairs."

Mr. Miller added that, now that the financiering of the deal was completed, the details of its practical workings would undoubtedly be made public soon. As to his own promotion, he declared he had never talked the matter over with Mr. Gill.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 18.—Numerous business men and friends of Gov. Rogers at Tacoma, Spokane, and Seattle have been urging him to take action similar to that proposed by Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, by calling the Legislature together in extra session to enact anti-trust laws such as will prevent the consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways under one management.

Gov. Rogers will not take hasty action, but admits that he has the subject under consideration. He is a believer in co-operation, and it is said that he may take joint action with the Governors of Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota, provided the Executives of those States are of the same opinions as himself and Gov. Van Sant. When asked about the matter to-day, Gov. Rogers said:

"I shall be disposed in the future, as in the past, to proceed with caution, awaiting further developments regarding these matters, so that, if it be found necessary in the future that any steps be taken, they may be inaugurated with full knowledge of the subject in hand and of the circumstances involved or surrounding the same."

The provision of Washington Constitution that is said to be applicable to this matter is as follows: "Monopolies and trusts shall never be allowed in this State, and no incorporated company, co-partnership, or association of persons in this State shall directly or indirectly combine or make any contract with any other incorporated company, foreign or domestic, through their stockholders, or the Trustees or assignees of such stockholders, or with any co-partnership or association of persons, or in any manner whatever, for the purpose of fixing price or limiting production or regulating transportation of any product or commodity. The Legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties, and in case of incorporated companies, if necessary for that purpose, may declare the forfeiture of their franchise."

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 18.—Gov. J. K. Toole, when seen to-day, declined for the present to state what his policy would be in regard to the absorption of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads by the Northern Securities Company.

The Montana statutes on this subject are similar to those of Minnesota, in that they prohibit one railroad from purchasing a parallel or competing line, and as Gov. Toole fought his campaign last Fall largely on the trust line it is surmised that he will follow the footsteps of Gov. Van Sant in his effort to prevent the virtual consolidation of the two most important railroads running through the State.

COMPANY'S OFFICIALS FEAR NO CONTEST.

Northern Pacific and Great Northern Interests Not Consolidated, They Say—Corporation Legal.

The announcement made by Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota that he would fight the organization of the Northern Securities Company both in the courts and in the Legislature caused no surprise to the banking firms most closely interested in the matter. Some action of this kind had been expected.

Because of such expectation the legality of the formation of the company was thoroughly investigated by several well-known lawyers who make a specialty of corporation law, and the incorporators are firm in their belief that they have done nothing which the courts in the Northwestern States could declare a violation of the various statutes which prohibit the consolidation of competing railroads. Regarding the threatened legislative action, it was stated that such action could not interfere with the plans of the Northern Securities Company, although it might prevent the formation of similar companies in the future.

Charles Steele of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., said in speaking of this matter:

"The legal aspects of the deposit of Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks with the Northern Securities Company were looked into very carefully before the corporation was established. The transaction is not an illegal one; there is nothing in the plan for the deposit and exchange of stocks contrary to State or Federal statute or court law. You may safely say, also, that it was not the intention or purpose of any one connected with the company to do anything contrary to any law. There is no intention to consolidate these railways; they will be run as before."

Members of the Harriman syndicate declared yesterday that they were not deeply interested in any action which might be taken against the Northern Securities Company. They again pointed out that their interests were mainly in the control of the Burlington, in which more than the desired voice had been granted to them. Regarding the proposed action of Gov. Van Sant, however, they inclined to the belief that nothing would come of it. They also pointed out that there is no consolidation of the various roads intended. They are to maintain their own organization, and they will be entirely independent of each other. The law as it stands, they declared, could not prevent the sale of securities by individuals to a stock-holding corporation which was not a railroad company.

Regarding the future policy of the roads, the statement was made by a representative of the Morgan-Hill interests that the people of the Northwest need not fear any increase in rates. Such an increase would reduce business, and would in turn react on the earnings of the roads. The main result, from a traffic point of view, would be more stable rates. This would mean that small shippers would get the same rates as the big shippers, which would be a great advantage over present conditions, when cutting of rates for some shippers and no favors for others could hardly be prevented.

The decision of the Minnesota courts of 1893, by which a lease of the Northern Pacific to the Great Northern was prevented, is held to be not applicable to the present case.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company was held yesterday in this city, at which the following Directors were elected: James J. Hill, James N. Hill, Norman B. Ream, Robert Bacon, E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, George J. Gould, H. McK. Twombly, Charles E. Perkins, Francis W. Hunnewell, and J. Malcom Forbes. Of these the latter three were members of the old board representing the minority interests who did not sell out. J. J. Hill, J. N. Hill, and Robert Bacon represent the Morgan-Hill interests, and E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, and George J. Gould represent the so-called Harriman interests. Norman B. Ream is a friend of Mr. Hill, and, though closely associated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in the Baltimore and Ohio, he may be said to lean toward the Morgan-Hill interests. H. McK. Twombly, on the other hand, is inclined to the Harriman interests in that he represents interests who assisted in the fight against the control of the Burlington by Mr. Hill alone.

At the Directors' meeting, these officers were elected: Chairman—Francis W. Hunnewell; President—George B. Harris; First Vice President and Treasurer—James C. Peasley.

NEW JERSEY MAN MISSING.

Was Treasurer of Benevolent Society and Is Said to be a Defaulter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 18.—William Durham, former Chief of the Fire Department, who has been missing since last Wednesday, is alleged to be a defaulter. The amount, it is said, will reach $3,000, and perhaps more. Until his accounts as Treasurer of Relief Council, Order of United American Mechanics, and Keeper of Records and Seals of Friendship Lodge, Knights of Pythias, are straightened out, the amount of his alleged defalcation will not be known.

George Berdine, representing Relief Council, this morning secured a writ of attachment in the Middlesex Circuit Court against the goods and chattels of Mr. Durham. Charles S. Britton, the councilor of Relief Council, made the affidavit upon which the writ was granted, saying that the Council's claim is $2,700, which represents Mr. Durham's shortage.

Sheriff Barclay at once served the writ. He attached all of Mr. Durham's interests at his shop in Morris Street, including machinery, stock, horses, wagons, &c. Mr. Durham's foreman was placed temporarily in charge. The Sheriff then levied on Mr. Durham's interest in his home in Townsend Street and in his furniture. This property is partly in his wife's name. There is a twenty-five-hundred-dollar mortgage upon his house, it is understood. As soon as the Sheriff makes his report to the court an auditor will be appointed to take charge of the property, learn the creditors, and prepare the estate for a settlement.

It is believed that Mr. Durham has been short a long time. Matters were brought to a crisis by a loan of $1,400, which the Trustees of Relief Council voted to a member. Mr. Durham had charge of the relief fund from which this loan was taken. The man who held the Trustees' order for the money called upon him several times for the money, but was put off each time. This caused an investigation, and the shortage was discovered. Mr. Durham disappeared the morning of the day when the council was to meet.

AFTER A ST. LOUIS ESTATE.

Three Chicago Women Expect to Recover $6,000,000 as Heirs-at-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Mrs. George Washington Floyd, of 2001 Michigan Boulevard, announced to-day that she, with her daughter Pearl and cousin, Miss Phoebe Floyd, would start next Friday for St. Louis, where the three would push their claim to three-seventeenths of the vast estate left years ago by James McClintock, one of their ancestors. Miss Phoebe Floyd, said Mrs. Floyd, would return from Pittsburg to-morrow with the papers, which have made it possible for their claim to be pushed.

The three women expect to divide $6,000,000. The estate left by McClintock is said to be worth $35,000,000. Miss Phoebe Floyd found the papers in Pittsburg after a long search, during which disappointment followed disappointment. The loss of the papers some years ago was not felt so keenly until last year, when a decision of the courts of St. Louis gave to the heirs of James McClintock the estate which had been the cause of litigation since the death of the person to whom he left it.

McClintock was the founder of East St. Louis. He died nearly twenty years ago, and left the bulk of his estate to his sister, a Mrs. Floyd. She had three sons, James, William and George Washington Floyd. These three left the seventeen heirs who at the present time claim the estate, which, they say was not enjoyed by their parents.

MEET THE NEW YORK CUT.

Canadian Steamship Lines Reduce Transatlantic Fares by $10.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 18.—The Canadian steamship lines running out of Halifax and St. John, and also the lines from Portland, have met the cut rates of the New York steamship lines by reducing first and second cabin passenger fares across the Atlantic by $10. Representatives of the Allan and Dominion Lines attended the North Atlantic conference in New York last week, and as in their opinion there was no chance of a settlement that would be satisfactory, they determined to follow the New York cut.

The Allan Line, the Dominion Line, and the Elder Dempster Line will therefore make the minimum saloon rate by their vessels $40, and the minimum second cabin rate will be put down ao $30.

The Canadian Line managers greatly deprecate the necessity of thus cutting a rate which even before the reduction was looked upon as extremely low. However, they state that there is no help for it under the present conditions.

BOY'S EXPERIMENT FATAL.

Gun He Loaded Too Heavily Kicked Away Part of His Head.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 18.—Otto Bogart, sixteen years of age, of Jersey City, is dying at the home of Daniel Croshaw at Etna, a farming hamlet near this place. The boy was visiting Mr. Croshaw's family, and this afternoon tried an experiment with a shot gun.

He loaded the gun to a depth of six or seven inches with powder, and then half as much shot as powder was put in, and the whole tamped well down with a plentiful supply of wadding. The lad then rested the barrel on a fence and pulled the trigger.

The barrel did not burst, but the piece kicked back with such force that, besides breaking the shoulder, the butt tore away the right cheek bone and with it the right eye and a section of the skull. The whole side of the head is laid open, and the boy has no chance to live. That he did not die instantly seems wonderful to the doctors summoned from here.

Church Fair to Pay Damage Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church at this place will try to raise $2,500 from its holiday bazaar to be held next month. The church was held jointly responsible with a contractor in a suit for damages for the death of Alonzo Longstreet, who was killed while working on a ceiling in the church, and the church officers have decided to pay the claim rather than appeal to higher courts for a reduction.

Minnesota Iron Land Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 18.—Frank S. Brunt of Pittsburg has bought the Jefferys property on the Mesaba Range near Mountain Iron, containing an estimated deposit of 5,500,00 0tons of low grade iron ore, for $125,000. He has bought the fee outright from the Battalion Iron Company, controlled by T. A. Merritt and H. C. Hubbell of Duluth. Seventeen different persons were at one time interested in the fee.

DIAMOND BROKER ROBBED IN OREGON

A. F. Lowenthal of New York Victim of a Sneak Thief.

His Trunk Was Broken Open and Diamonds Worth $10,000 Stolen, Also $200 in Cash Taken from It.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 18.—A. F. Lowenthal, a diamond broker, of New York, arrived here Saturday evening and registered at the Portland Hotel. He was assigned a room on the ground floor of the hotel and placed a trunk containing diamonds valued at $10,000 and $200 in gold in the room. Mr. Lowenthal states that he left the hotel between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, and that when he returned he found the trunk broken open and the diamonds and cash missing.

Detectives were immediately summoned, and from a hasty examination of the premises arrived at the following conclusion: A janitor of the hotel had a bunch of pass keys in the pocket of a pair of trousers which were hanging in a closet in the basement. This bunch of keys is missing, and the theory is that the thief, who was evidently well posted as to the basement story of the hotel, secured these keys, and thus effected an entrance to Mr. Lowenthal's room.

It is supposed that the robber, after securing his plunder, made his way through a folding door to the basement, and, placing a ladder against the wall of the hotel court on Seventh Street, made his escape. At this hour there is no clue to the robber.

Albert F. Lowenthal is a diamond broker at 37 Maiden Lane. His wife attends to the business in this city. They live at 62 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and when seen there yesterday, Mrs. Lowenthal said she had received a private dispatch from Mr. Lowenthal which said that his trunks had been robbed, and the trays containing brooches, rings, and scarfpins were missing, but that the loose stones were safe. She refused to say exactly how much Mr. Lowenthal carried with him, but she estimated the loss, if these three trays were gone, at over $11,000.

She said that the majority of the stones in the trays which he mentioned had been set by himself, and that he had not been in the city since the middle of October, when he came into town and purchased largely for the Christmas trade and went out on the road again, not to return before the first of the year. She added that she had received no further details of the robbery and knew nothing more about it. She said, however, that Mr. Lowenthal was a very careful man, and always saw that his trunks were locked and that extra precautions were taken.

She was of the opinion, she said, that the men who robbed him had been on his track for some time, and had followed him from town to town. This, she said, was only her suspicion, formed from her knowledge of his habits.

She said Mr. Lowenthal had been on the road for twenty years, and had never lost a dollar's worth before, and she added that she was expecting a telegram at any time that would explain matters more fully. She said there was $10,000 insurance against both fire and thieves on the property which had been taken, and she added that Mr. Lowenthal was a member of the Jewelers' Association, which has a branch in Oregon, and she knew that it would take up the case immediately.

COL. MEADE'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Marine Officer's Trial Begins at Brooklyn Navy Yard To-day.

The court-martial which is to try Col. Robert L. Meade, commanding officer of the marine barracks in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will convene this morning in the assembly room in the rear of the Paymaster's office in the yard. The court will be presided over by Rear Admiral George W. Sumner. The other members of the court are Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, Col. James Forney of the Marine Corps, Capt. Francis A. Cook, Capt. Colby M. Chester, Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, Capt. French E. Chadwick, Capt. William M. Folger, Capt. George W. Pigman, and Lieut. A. P. Nieblack, Judge Advocate.

Col. Meade is to be tried on charges of intoxication, false swearing, and of making false charges against officers. The appointment of the court is an outcome of the trouble between Col. Meade, Major Lauchheimer, and Col. Denny at the court of inquiry held at the Brooklyn Yard last Summer. Col. Meade has retained Coudert Brothers as counsel to represent him in the trial.

SWITS CONDE SUES SON-IN-LAW.

Seeks to Recover Property Which, He Says, His Daughter Gave Him.

Swits Conde brought suit yesterday against his son-in-law, L. Harding Rogers, Jr., as administrator of the estate of Marie C. Rogers, Mr. Conde's daughter, to recover $5,731. Mrs. Rogers, whose engagement to Ensign Stone several years ago, attracted considerable attention, died on May 17, 1898.

Mr. Conde says in his complaint that after his daughter was married to Rogers she came to his house to live, stating that her husband was unable to support her. In payment for his supporting her she transferred to Mr. Conde certain property which Mr. Rogers now refuses to turn over to him.

The suit is brought to recover the value of this property and the amount of a doctor's bill for medical attendance on Mrs. Rogers, which Mr. Conde had transferred to him. Counsel for the defendant, when the case came up before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday, contended that the suit was not properly brought, but the Court held that it was.

MAINE HUNTING FATALITIES.

Five Persons Killed This Year, Despite Heavy Penalty for Careless Shooting.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 18.—Although the last Legislature passed a law imposing a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding $1,000 for negligence or carelessness which should result in the shooting of a human being by hunters, the list of such fatalities in the State during the present season is a long one. Several of the accidents have been caused by shots fired by unknown persons.

The record up to the present time shows that twelve persons have been shot, and that five of the victims have been either killed outright or wounded so that death followed after a time. The five who lost their lives were: Henry McPheters of Milford, Me.; W. C. Trickey of Dayton, Ohio; Leslie Bowker of Marshfield, Me.; Frank Leonard of Frankfort, Me., and John G. Weeks of Boston, Mass.

Thus far no steps have been taken toward prosecution in any case, although the Game Wardens frequently have called public attention to the law.

No Trouble with the Bridge.

A story that the Brooklyn Bridge was buckling was circulated again yesterday. What was meant was that the lower longitudinal girder, sometimes called the transverse girder, and again the lower cord, had warped. Chief Engineer Charles C. Martin denied the story. He had the bridge examined yesterday by his assistants, who found it in good condition. Last night he said the stories were false absolutely.

Broadway-Malden Lane Safe Deposit Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The Broadway-Malden Lane Safe Deposit Company has applied for incorporation to the State Superintendent of Banks. The principal office will be in New York City, and the capital will be $100,000. The Directors are: George L. Brooks, William L. Haskins, Robert C. McCormick, Archibald A. McGlashan, Gustav S. Gorwin, Charles P. Blaney, Hawkins A. Tucker, Armitage Mathews, and Joseph Kelly of New York.

New Oil Well in Hardin County, Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 18.—News from Hardin County to-day confirms the report that a well of almost pure lubricating oil has been brought in there that folws 150 barrels per day. The new well is about thirty miles northwest of Beaumont.

SAID TO HAVE STOLEN $15,000.

Salesman for a Grocery Company Arrested for Alleged Embezzlement.

Max Borchard, one of the principal salesmen of Francis B. Leggett & Co., was arraigned yesterday morning in the Centre Street Court, charged with having robbed his employers of $113.51, which is part of a $15,000 defalcation to which Borchard is said to have confessed. Borchard, who was arrested at his home, 213 East Eighteenth Street, Sunday morning, charged with stealing the money, was held by Capt. Titus in $5,000 bail, a bail so excessive, in view of the charge against the prisoner, that it was at once suspected that the thefts must be much larger than that in the specific charge, brought by a baker, F. Sussman, of 324 Eighth Avenue. When seen yesterday, Francis B. Leggett, the senior partner of the firm, said:

"Borchard has been employed by the firm for about four years. He was one of the best salesmen in the business. It is one of our rules that the books be examined once a month by auditors, who report that all is well, but the trouble with Borchard was outside of the office. Like several salesmen who are under bond, he was authorized to collect his customers' accounts, and the amounts he has misappropriated are from collections made and not turned in to the firm."

Monthly the Leggett firm sends out a statement, at the bottom of which is the following: "This statement is only for comparison, and is not a request for payment. Any difference between our account and yours, please report promptly to us—not to salesman."

When Sussman found a difference between his account as he figured it and as the grocery firm figured it he reported the incident promptly, and Saturday afternoon Borchard was called into the office of Mr. Leggett, and there, in the presence of the other members of the firm, was accused of the embezzlement. Mr. Leggett said that Borchard broke down, and, weeping, confessed to having stolen $15,000. Whether this amount is in excess or under that really misappropriated will not be known until the experts have finished going over the books of the firm.

Borchard was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell yesterday morning, and the case was continued until Thursday, the $5,000 bail being continued. It was intimated in court that Borchard's defense will be that his relation to the firm was that of agent, or middleman, and not as a salesman.

NEW JERSEY GIRLS ATTACKED.

Man They Had Refused to Recognize Knocked One of Them Down—Was Fined $5.

John Mahan, twenty-two years old, of 626 Grand Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Murphy yesterday charged with assault and battery by Miss Nellie McHugh of 1082 Garfield Avenue and Miss Carrie Price of 307 Ocean Avenue.

The young women said that Mahan had been introduced to them some time ago, but not considering him a desirable acquaintance they had declined to recognize him when next they met. They were informed, they said, that he threatened to punish them at the first opportunity. They did not see him again until Saturday night, when unexpectedly they met him at Grand and Westervelt Streets. He struck them both in the face. Miss Price was not seriously hurt, but Miss McHugh was knocked down and rendered unconscious. She was taken to the City Hospital where she was revived and sent to her home. Mahan pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs.

THIEF SET TRAP FOR HIMSELF.

Stuck Fast in a Show Window and Could Not Escape.

The most disgusted prisoner arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, was one who described himself as Thomas Russell, twenty-one years old, no address. Russell, who was charged with larceny, had been caught in a trap of his own making.

At an early hour yesterday morning John Marsch, a son of William W. Marsch, who was asleep in a room in the rear of his father's clothing store at 580 Myrtle Avenue, was awakened by a noise in front. Going into the store he saw a man stuck fast in the sidelight of one of the show windows, which he had smashed in an attempt to get at the clothing displayed in the window. The man had pushed about half his body through the opening he had made, but had been unable to wriggle out again.

Young Marsch called his father down from upstairs, and the two grabbed hold of the man, calling the while for the police. Policeman Charles F. Viggotty of the Classon Avenue Station came running up and put the self-made prisoner under arrest. The policeman had some difficulty in releasing the man, who was Russell, from the trap he had made for himself. Russell was held in $500 bail for examination to-morrow.

GATHMANN GUN TESTS GIVEN UP.

Target Shattered by Regular Service Shell Charged with Maximite.

The mixed board of army and navy officers detailed to witness and report on the performances of the Gathmann gun did not make a further trial of the gun yesterday. The board intended to try a projectile to be weighted with 500 pounds of sand as a substitute for the wet guncotton used in the Gathmann shell. The object was to ascertain what the shell was capable of doing without the explosive. The board, however, concluded to abandon any further test, after witnessing the effect of a regular service shell charged with twenty pounds of Maximite.

The latter was discharged from the regular twelve-inch rifle with a reduced charge of smokeless powder at a distance representing four miles. The service shell with a muzzle velocity of 1,800 feet a second, struck the target and shattered it to fragments.

CASE OF CAPT. GANNON.

Order for Its Resubmission to the Grand Jury Signed.

The order submitted by Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the resubmission to the Grand Jury of the case against Capt. Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, was signed by Judge Newberger yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Garvan said that the matter would be presented to the Grand Jury to-morrow.

There was a rumor in the District Attorney's office yesterday that Capt. Gannon intended to resign from the Police Department. Mr. Philbin was asked whether he knew that Capt. Gannon contemplated taking any such step. He replied that he could not answer the question.

Suit Against Coudert Brothers.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order for the examination of William Moore Robinson of Paris, at present living at 613 Fifth Avenue, in the suit brought by Charles Reed against the law firm of Coudert Brothers. The suit is for the conversion of $15,000 which the plaintiff alleges he gave to Coudert Brothers to buy a certain stock on representations by the defendants that they had sold several million dollars' worth of the stock. The examination of Mr. Robinson is desired by the plaintiff before the suit goes to trial, as he is about to leave the country and return to his home in Paris.

No Salary for J. Cheever Goodwin.

Justice Conlan, in the City Court yesterday, on the application of Randall H. Stern, counsel for John S. Conabeer, who has recovered a judgment against J. Cheever Godwin for $130, granted an order to compel Klaw & Erlanger, the theatrical managers, to stop paying Mr. Goodwin $50 a week until the judgment is satisfied. Mr. Goodwin receives $50 a week from Klaw & Erlanger for work he did in rewriting the libretto of "The Beauty and the Beast."

The Green-Gaynor Cases Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—On motion of Solicitor General Richards, the United States Supreme Court to-day agreed to postpone the hearing in the Green and Gaynor cases until Tuesday of next week on account of the death of the wife of Attorney Rose of New York. Mr. Rose being engaged for the defendants in the case. But for the postponement the case would have been reached on the docket next Wednesday.

BRIG BLOWN TO SEA TWICE IN A GALE

Rough Passage of the Sunlight on the Trip from Jamaica.

Sailors Declare a Hurricane Struck Them When Off Fire Island—Part of the Cargo Washed Overboard.

After a rough pasage of twenty-five days, during which time she was on three different occasions in sight of the Highlands Light, the brig Sunlight, from Jamaica, got in yesterday. Tuesday night of last week the skipper, whose name is Wright, said that he had sighted the light for the second time, the first time having been on the Sunday before.

"A terrific gale was blowing," said the skipper, "I was aft at the wheel, when suddenly I heard a cry of 'Help!' Instantly I yelled, 'Man overboard!' thinking one of my men had been washed into the sea. To be certain, when the men got on deck I had a roll call, and was surprised to find all of them present. In the darkness I saw a dark object which looked like a fisherman's dory, and the unfortunate man was probably in that. It was so rough, though, that it was impossible to do anything to help him."

On the voyage the Sunlight first ran into nasty weather off Winter Quarter Shoals. The gale encountered there was a fierce northwester, and the crew had all it could do to manage the craft while weathering it. On Sunday, the 10th, the brig got close enough to New York to see the Highlands Light, but the sailors hardly had time to begin thinking what they were going to do in the city before another fierce northwester began to blow. The result was that the brig was soon being blown to sea. The next day the wind changed, and the skipper managed to shape his course back to shore, finally reaching a point off Fire Island, where he managed to stay until Tuesday night, when the second drive to sea took place. This time it was a hurricane, the sailors aver, that struck them. It displaced a part of the deck load, washed some of the cargo overboard, until finally it became so fierce that the skipper ordered the foresail, foretopsail, and mainsail cut. The vessel was then blown before the wind south for a distance of seventy miles. When the weather moderated the skipper and his men got some extra sails up, and started once more toward port. They arrived off the Highlands Saturday night, and made the harbor yesterday.

Off Barnegat Capt. Wright said he saw a lot of wreckage which looked like portions of the bulwarks of some vessel that had gone to pieces. There also got in yesterday two steamships from foreign ports that had experienced a memorable voyage. The Orange Prince, from Shields, was one of them, and she had the other, which was the German steamship Guthell, in tow. On Friday the Orange Prince fell in with the Guthell, about forty-five miles west of Nantucket, with her propellor gone. The Orange Prince stood by for an hour and a half, and then managed to get a hawser fast on the Guthell, and started with her in tow for port. About two hours later the hawser parted and the ships drifted apart. The Orange Prince then waited until the next morning, when she got another hawser to the disabled vessel. This time the hawser held, and the rest of the voyage was without incident.

PANIC IN BURNING BUILDING.

Men and Women Take to Fire Escapes, and Many Are Rescued by Firemen.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the work shop and stock room of the firm of S. Rosenfeld & Weston, dealers in upholstery trimmings at 240, 242 and 244 Broadway, Williamsburg. At the time the fire started forty men and women employed by the Brooklyn Coat and Suit Company, owned by S. Steinfeld of 358 Broadway, Manhattan, were working overtime on the top floor of the building, which is a five story structure, and a panic occurred among them.

The fire was discovered by Frank Levy, one of the hands who was at work near the door leading to the main hall. He smelled something burning and going into the hallway found the halls filled with smoke which was coming from Rosenfeld & Weston's stock rooms on the ground floor. Levy at once raised a cry of fire and confusion quickly followed among the women, who ran screaming for the fire escapes, while others started for the stairway, but were driven back by the dense smoke. Those that took to the fire escapes lost no time in reaching the street while those who remained on the floor shouting for help were greatly affected by the smoke before they were rescued by the firemen.

Three alarms were turned in and after an hour's hard fighting the flames were extinguished. The firm of Rosenfeld & Weston were unable to estimate their loss, but it is believed it will reach about $40,000. The damage to the building, which is valued at $140,000, is not known. It is thought that a defective electric light wire caused the blaze.

BOY'S ANKLE BROKEN IN SCHOOL.

Teacher, It Is Said, Was Trying to Pull Him from His Seat.

Joseph Agnello, twelve years old, a son of Nicolo Agnello of 66 Adams Street, Brooklyn, a pupil in Public School No. 7, on York, near Bridge Street, that borough, was yesterday removed from his classroom to the Long Island College Hospital, suffering from a broken ankle. The injury is alleged to have been received in a struggle the boy had with the teacher of the class, Theophile Delane.

Delane is a substitute teacher in the school and yesterday was the first day he had presided over the class of which young Agnello is a member. The boys of the class had been making trouble all the morning for the new teacher. He finally ordered young Agnello, who was among the unruly pupils, it is said, to come up to his desk. The boy refused to do so, and the teacher walked down to him and grasped him by the arm to lead him up to the front. The boy resisted and twisted his legs around the iron work under the desk. One of his feet got caught in the ironwork and in this way the boy's ankle was broken as he struggled to free himself from the teacher's grasp.

Delane, the teacher, did all that he could to relieve the boy's pain until the arrival of the ambulance surgeon. He was so unnerved by the accident that he went to his home after the lad had been removed to the hospital.

The affair caused a great deal of excitement in the Italian quarter, and soon after Delane left the school half a dozen relatives of the boy who was injured gathered in front of the building and watched the door. They remained there for a long time, but the teacher did not appear, and they finally went away.

Arizona Lands Withdrawn from Sale.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President has issued an order withdrawing from public sale and settlement an unsurveyed tract of sixteen townships southwest of and adjoining the Moqui Indian Reservation, in Arizona, now occupied by about 200 Navajo Indians. The action is designed to protect the Indians who have resided on the land since 1863, from encroachments of the whites, and will be in operation until the Indian occupants have been permanently settled under the provisions of the homestead or general allotment laws. The Indians have built large ditches and other improvements.

Telephone Wires Cut in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Three hundred telephone connections on the south side were severed by wire cutters last night, and the Long Distance service of several suburbs put out of business. The service was repaired to-day. Officials of the telephone company said they could not place the blame, but believed that the work was due to the linemen's strike.

Oklahoma Bank Blown Up.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Nov. 18.—Word has been received here that the Bank of Manchester, in Oklahoma Territory, was wrecked with dynamite by robbers early today, but little booty was secured. The building was almost blown to pieces, and the robbers fled. It is believed the work was done by the same men who blew open the safe of the bank at Milan, sixteen miles from here, on Sunday morning.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

Hot Coffee Without Fire

DENNETT'S SURPASSING COFFEE KEPT SCALDING HOT FOR 24 HOURS, PERFECTLY FRESH, IN PATENTED INSULATED TANKS.

HEAT WITHOUT FIRE may sound paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true that Dennett's Surpassing Coffee, in patented tanks, containing 3, 5 and 10 gallons, can be shipped anywhere at a few moments' notice and contents kept scalding hot (150 degrees) for many hours without fire, and just as fresh as if made immediately before serving. QUICKEST, MOST CONVENIENT AND ECONOMICAL method of obtaining the finest coffee that can be made. A boon to churches, lodges, clubs and all classes of entertainments.

Dennett's Surpassing Coffee is the highest grade coffee obtainable. It is unsurpassed for its superior strength, fine flavor, and delicate aroma. It is always the same, it never varies in quality, and therefore it is particularly well adapted to all classes of gatherings where coffee is used in quantities of 3 gallons and upward. All tanks are furnished with faucets, ready for pouring.

Sold either black or with pure, rich milk, and either sweetened or unsweetened.

For full particulars, prices, etc., address

DENNETT'S SURPASSING COFFEE CO.,
25 Park Row, New York.

BERGMAN MAY BE RELEASED.

Man Who Tried to Shoot H. C. Frick in 1892 Petitions Pennsylvania Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Alexander Bergman, the anarchist who broke into the Pittsburg office of H. C. Frick in 1892 with the intention of shooting its occupant, and who was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, has petitioned the Superior Court to be set at liberty, under the terms of the Commutation law passed during the last session of the Legislature.

The court made an order against the Warden of the penitentiary for him to shew cause why a writ of habeas corpus and a writ of certiorarj should not be issued as prayed by Bergman. The order is returnable Dec. 2.

Bergman was convicted on six indictments, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment on each. In his petition he says that three of the indictments charged no offense against the laws of the State, and that he has served the time imposed for the other indictments, less the time taken off by the new law.

TONNAGE OF STATE CANALS.

Second Week in November Showed an Increase of 30,750 Tons.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The tonnage of the State canals for the second week in November, as compared with the same period of last year, is shown by figures given by Col. John N. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works. The increase was larger than for any previous week of the season, being 30,750 tons. A great portion of the increase is in east-bound way freight. There is also an increase in east-bound through freight, but a decrease of 5,000 tons in west-bound through freight.

The total shipment was 103,306 tons this year, as against 72,556 tons for a like period last year. The gain in tonnage this season over last, to Nov. 16, is 122,555 tons. The principal items of increase are wheat, stone, lime, and clay, anthracite and bituminous coal, and iron ore.

DON'T WANT TO DIE TOGETHER.

Pennsylvania Brothers Ask to be Hanged on Different Days.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 18.—Counsel for Edward and Thomas Biddle, under sentence of death at Pittsburg, has requested Gov. Stone to fix separate days for their execution, for the brothers do not want to be hanged from the same scaffold on the same day. The day of their execution has not yet been fixed.

Together with Walter Dorman, the Biddles were convicted of the murder of Thomas Kahney, whom they killed while attempting to rob his home at Pittsburg. Dorman turned State's evidence and may for that reason escape the gallows. He has not been sentenced yet. When officers went to Edward Biddle's room to arrest him he made a desperate resistance. During the fight Detective P. J. Fitzgerald was shot and killed.

FAITH HEALER DOWIE SUED.

Head of Chicago Zionists Accused of Repudiating a Business Promise.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Samuel Stevenson, a brother-in-law of John Alexander Dowie, the faith healer, entered suit to-day to have a receiver appointed for the Zion Lace Industries, one of Dowie's enterprises for which he imported fifty lacemakers from England.

Stevenson himself came from that country, and he claims that Dowie has withheld from him remuneration which had been promised. He says Dowie offered him a bonus of $50,000, $100,000 of the company's stock, and the Superintendency of the business at a good salary, but that he got only the Superintendency, and that he was influenced into signing an innocent-looking document, which in reality gave Dowie the entire ownership of the lace company.

Isthmian Canal Commission's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission will, it is expected, be placed in the hands of the President at the end of the present week. The document is completed practically, but the necessity of including some important data concerning engineering problems makes it impossible to submit the report immediately. The Commissioners have reached an agreement upon all the salient facts to be presented in the report, and the decision of the commission favors the Nicaraguan project, the cost of which is placed at about 75 per cent. of the cost of the Panama project.

Mayor-Elect Fagan Entertained.

A reception was given to Mark M. Fagan, the Republican Mayor-elect of Jersey City, last night at the Union League Club house of that city. Several political clubs paraded to do honor to Mr. Fagan, and from 8 until after 10 o'clock a continuous procession of Mr. Fagan's friends passed through the clubhouse. It is estimated that 3,000 persons shook hands with Mr. Fagan during the evening.

Clark to Have Collegiate Department.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 18.—The Trustees of Clark University have voted to establish a collegiate department in connection with the institution. The executors of the will of the late Jonas G. Cl

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

MEN'S BATH ROBES
And SILK MUFFLERS

Once let a man find out what a serviceable, comfortable garment a Bath Robe is, and he may thereafter be counted one of its devotees.

Apparently more men than ever before are discovering this fact, to judge by the rapidly increasing demand for Bath Robes. And, in true political economic style, with the demand grows also our supply—never better, richer, nor wider than precisely this year

We are talking today particularly about the imported Bath Robes, of which, in comfort, excellence of make and finish, and variety of designs and materials it is hard to find the equal.

In cotton Terry cloth, at $2.50, $3, $3.50, $5, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8.50, $9, $10 and $13.50.
In wool Terry cloth, $12, $13.50, $18, $20.

You can't give a man a more sensible nor acceptable Christmas present than one of these bath robes.

Imported Mufflers There's just as wide an assortment of Silk Mufflers from abroad. Our buyer brought over a large collection of them from Vienna; in a most attractive variety of colors and patterns. One of these makes a very appropriate Christmas gift, too—

$1.50 Each.

A quite remarkable value.
Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

ARTISTIC CLOCKS
A Third Under-Price

These handsome gilt clocks made a brilliant showing yesterday; and those who saw them showed their admiration in quite a decisive way. But there is equal variety today.

Some are plain gilt; others are set with brilliants. These hints of prices:

GILT CLOCKS—
$3, were $4.50 $3.50, were $5.50
$4.25, were $6.25.
GILT CLOCKS—Set with Brilliants—
$2.25, were $3.25 $4.25, were $6.25
$3.75, were $5.25 $4.50, were $6.75 Main aisle.

BOYS' CLOTHING
Two Attractive Groups

Interesting to parents whose boys are anywhere between 3 and 7 years. Two groups of Boys' Vestee and Middy Suits, in broken sizes, at equally broken prices.

The first group consists of suits of fancy and plain blue materials, worth $4 to $6.50, at **$3 a suit.**

The second lot consists of suits of fancy cheviots and plain blue materials, worth $7 to $10, at **$5 a suit.**

Remarkable bargains—both. 2nd floor, Ninth St

HANDKERCHIEFS

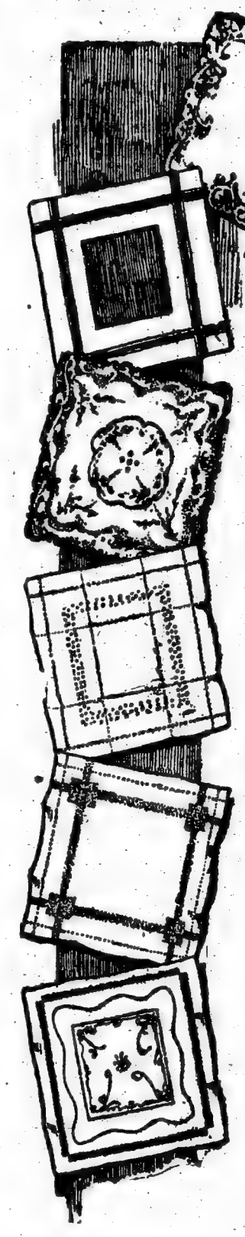

The Wanamaker Pre-Holiday Display
A Vast, Diversified, Artistic Collection

Perhaps few people realize the importance of the little linen squares which seem individually so insignificant. Yet we sell them by millions. A single order placed during the last year was for a line of handkerchiefs that, placed side by side, would make a path of continuous pure white linen from New York to Philadelphia and on, through the corner of Delaware, to the border of Maryland.

The great blizzard of handkerchief distribution comes just about the time the snow begins to fly. Just now we have vast and magnificent stocks, prepared for your personal, as well as presentation demands.

Every handkerchief we sell, at any price, is absolutely pure linen, in every thread of the cloth. Except when silk-and-linen or all-silk.

Our stock of plain hemstitched handkerchiefs covers every possible grade and every width of hem, from one-eighth of an inch to a full inch; and in price from 10c to $6.50 each.

Our variety of fancy handkerchiefs is the most extensive ever brought together. The French handkerchiefs make a most formidable and artistic display. The beautifully embroidered handkerchiefs from Ireland make a beauty-collection of their own.

The holiday rush will soon begin. Those wise people who wish to do comfortable Christmas shopping should begin at once. Handkerchiefs are convenient to lay away; and you will feel better to have part of the buying over. Choicest designs will, of course, go to those who make earliest selections. Then we have time now to show you a greater variety than will be possible later on.

These hints of price-ranges:

Handkerchiefs for Men—
Hemstitched, plain linen, ⅛, ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems, 12½c, 16c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1, up to $6.50 each.
Hemstitched, hand-embroidered initials, 12½c, 25c, 50c and $1 each.
Hemmed, with tape or corded borders, 12½c, 16c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, up to $2.50 each.
Hemstitched, plain silk, ¼, ½, 1 and 1½-inch hems, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50 each.
Hemstitched, plain silk, hand-embroidered initials, small neat letters or large showy ones, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50 each.
Silk, hemmed, with tape or corded borders, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
Colored Novelty Handkerchiefs of fine French linen or of silk and linen, in dainty stripes, plaids and figures of the very latest designs, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
Silk Mufflers, from 50c to $7 each.
Hemstitched, white silk, with fancy colored borders, 25c, 50c and 75c each.

Handkerchiefs for Women—
Hemstitched, plain linen, ⅛, ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems.
10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, up to $2.50 each.
Hemstitched hand-worked initials, 12½c, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
Hemstitched, hand-embroidered, in immense variety of beautiful designs of pure Irish linen embroidered by Irish peasants, also handkerchiefs from Switzerland, 12½c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, up to $16 each.
Plain linen, with hand-embroidered scalloped edges, in many very beautiful designs, 12½c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, up to $75 each.
Plain linen, embroidered and lace trimmed, 12½c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, up to $25 each.
Real lace in Duchesse and Point laces, with sheer fine linen centers, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, up to $45 each.

Handkerchiefs for Women—
Fine French Novelties, colored or white, in the very latest designs—bugs, butterflies, dragon-flies, fleur-de-lis, bow-knots and medallions; from $1 to $5.50.
Silk and linen, in fancy colored stripes and plaids, $1.
Silk Handkerchiefs, in scalloped embroidered edges, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
Glove Handkerchiefs, plain linen hemstitched, embroidered, scalloped embroidered and lace trimmed, from 12½c to $1.75 each.

Children's Handkerchiefs—
Hemstitched, plain linen, 5c to 25c each.
Hemstitched, in colored borders, 10c each.
Hemstitched, embroidered and scalloped embroidered, 25c, 35c and 50c each.
Hemstitched, plain linen or fancy printed, in fancy boxes; ¼ and ½ dozen handkerchiefs in a box, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1 a box.

Broadway.

The Frederic Doll PIANOS

A new shipment of these excellent Pianos has just reached our floors. Their success has been instantaneous; and it was fully deserved.

The Doll Piano has a high character of tone quality, and is fitted with handsome cases in various styles. It is a piano of unmatched excellence at its price—

$185

Not only is the cost small; but by joining our Piano Club, you can obtain your piano by easy monthly payments.

Let us show you the pianos, and tell you how easy the buying is. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

A Rich Display of FANCY CHINA

France, Germany, Austria and England are extensively represented in this collection of artistically decorated single pieces usually grouped under the term "Fancy China."

We are showing a much larger variety of attractive designs than ever before; and housekeepers who need to complete their equipment of table china for the impending round of luncheon and dinner parties—particularly Thanksgiving Day—as well as those seeking appropriate gifts, will find a broad field for choosing in this collection.

Prices are rendered extremely low by the direct shipment of this fine china from the factories to our store. As to the scope of the stock, there are

Over 50 kinds of Chop Trays, at $1.25 to $7
20 kinds of Pudding Sets, at $2.75 to $10
40 kinds of Celery Trays, at 75c to $3.25
25 kinds of Chocolate Pots, at $2 to $6
25 kinds of Cake Plates, at 75c to $3.50
20 kinds of Cracker Jars, at $1.75 to $4
50 kinds of Salad Bowls, at 75c to $6.

Basement.

Men's Clothes for the Horse Show
Or Other Dress Wear

A Prince Albert Coat and Vest, of course—for afternoon wear. No; it's not too late. There is no occasion to go to a tailor to have the Prince Albert coat made. Wanamaker clothing has solved the question of smart, handsome, perfect-fitting clothes, *ready-made.*

Little wonder that you wouldn't want to risk buying such important clothes ready-made—if you never saw Wanamaker clothing.

It's different here.

The smartest clothing that can be cut is ready-made at Wanamaker's. As to fit, in nine cases out of ten, no alterations are necessary. This is because of our superb stock of Prince Albert coats—every size, for tall, stout, or medium-sized men, is here always. No such complete stock will be found elsewhere.

We can give a man the smartest sort of Prince Albert coat, in a perfect fit, *today*—unless he is actually deformed. These price-hints:

Prince Albert Coats and Vests of all-wool black Thibet, serge lined and silk-faced to button-holes, at $20.
Of black Thibet, silk-lined throughout, at $25.
Of imported black Vicuna; extra heavy silk lining; hand-made collars and button-holes; the high-toned custom tailor makes no better, $35.
Fancy Cashmere Vests, double-breasted, at $5.
Double-breasted white Duck Vests, at $3 to $5.
Striped Worsted Trousers, to be worn with same, $5 to $8.

Then the OVERCOAT:

A big, broad-shouldered, full back, *long* overcoat is the most important part of a man's dress.

Perhaps you've looked around and failed to find smart overcoats ready-made. We're told that long overcoats are *scarce.*

Not so at Wanamaker's.

Some very swell overcoats just in. They look like the ones for which you pay your tailor any price he asks. You buy them at Wanamaker's for $25 to $55. Look them over.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SHOES of Intrinsic Merit

Assume an arbitrary price for a pair of shoes for man or woman—say $3.50. Compare the various shoes that different manufacturers will sell you at that price. In some of them the actual cost of production is greater than in others—but in every case there is a substantial profit to the maker.

In planning our two famous lines of shoes,
The Wanamaker-Wearwell for Men,
The Wanamaker-Reliable for Women,
we made exhaustive analyses of the actual value of the different brands of $3.50 shoes, and set about to improve on all of them. In consequence, we produced shoes that are without an equal among shoes priced at less than $4. But, and here's the surprising part of this story—*we* didn't price our shoes at $3.50—but at

Three Dollars a Pair

In other words, the "Reliable" and "Wearwell" Shoes are better and cost more to produce than any $3.50 shoes now on the market; but cost the purchaser half a dollar less!

In the various weights, styles and kinds of leather in which these shoes are made, they offer suitable footgear for every possible need—outdoor, indoor, business, athletic or dress. And the ample range of sizes assures a properly fitting shoe for every foot.

But the Wanamaker Shoe Store does not rest its claims on your attention here. There are other, higher-priced shoes of corresponding real value.

At $3.90, for instance, we show a line of shoes for men, that are unequaled save by the shoes that elsewhere are sold at $5.

At $5, men's shoes that are the equals of the average $6 shoes.

And at $7, shoes that embody all the touches of refinement that the most careful hand-work and the finest grades of leather can produce.

For women, the range is similarly broad; and for both men and women there are expert salespeople to assure perfectly fitting shoes and utmost satisfaction.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

More Parlor Furniture News

Since yesterday's announcement, we have added to this furniture offering some of the finest Parlor Suites in our stock.

This is an exceptional offering of fine parlor furniture at prices that are equal to, or less than, the manufacturer's price to us. We have also added about twenty odd sofas in quite a variety of coverings; also some odd parlor chairs and leather pieces for the library.

A word of prices:

Parlor Suites—
At $90, from $115—Three-piece suite; overstuffed back and arms; mahogany legs and seat frame; covered in tapestry—three different shades.
At $95, from $140—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames; crotch mahogany panels; tapestry covers.
At $100, from $145—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; covered in light blue figured tapestry.
At $125, from $153—Two-piece suite; mahogany frames; dark red, figured tapestry.
At $150, from $185—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; embossed velour tapestry with green background and red figures.
At $150, from $213—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; covered in figured tapestry—three colors.
At $170, from $240—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; covered in forest green tapestry, figured.
At $275, from $400—Three-piece suite; Louis XVI. gold frames; damask cover.
At $300, from $385—Three-piece suite; Louis XV. gold frames; damask cover.
At $600, from $750—Three-piece suite; Louis XV. gold frames; damask cover.

Odd Sofas—
At $30, from $42—Mahogany frame sofa; tapestry cover.
At $30, from $48—Imitation mahogany frame sofa; embossed velour cover.
At $40, from $55—Mahogany frame sofa; embossed velour cover.
At $40, from $55—Mahogany inlaid sofa; embossed velour cover.
At $50, from $90—Mahogany sofa; Art Nouveau design, in glace linen velour.
At $60, from $85—Mahogany library sofa; moquette cover.
At $60, from $85—Mahogany library sofa, in Colonial pattern; covered in rose colored moire silk.
At $80, from $120—London Club sofa; overstuffed frame; three pillows; Turkish springs; dark red linen velour cover.

Fourth floor.

Silk-Embroidered WAIST FABRICS

Twenty-five attractive designs embroidered in the daintiest silk figurings on fine Albatross and Batiste—the embroidering being in self-colors, colors, and black on grounds of cream, light blue, pink, gray, old rose, tan, castor, heliotrope and black. Exactly the colors that are in great demand at the present time for making the popular shirt waists. All 42 inches wide.

Price, 75c a Yard

instead of $1. Rotunda.

FRAMED PICTURES
Half Price

These are brightly colored Hunting Pictures, in attractive triplicate frames of dark or light oak, size 20x40 in. The frames are ornamented with horse-shoes, bit and riding crop, and the pictures make a most appropriate decoration for the walls of library, dining-room, or smoking-room. The most remarkable characteristic about them is their price, which, though they're fully worth $5, is only **$2.50 each**

Fifth floor.

THE VELVET SALE

This is an extraordinary offering to be made just when thousands of women are planning velvet waists and dresses—just when fashion smiles so favorably on the rich luxurious fabric that is usually rather costly.

While this offering lasts, these elegant Black Velvets may be secured at these remarkably low prices:

$1.65 Silk-faced Black Velvets at $1
$1.50 Silk-faced Black Velvets at 85c
$1.25 Silk-faced Black Velvets at 75c
$1.10 Silk-faced Black Velvets at 65c
$1 Silk-faced Black Velvets at 55c

The 55c Velvets in Basement.

Also these:
$6.50 French Novelty Velvets at $3
$4.50 Panne Imprime at $3

It is a superb collection! And the Velvets are all new, perfect and fresh; in excellent shades of black. Rotunda.

Comfortable QUILTS

Not many years since Ireland and France furnished us nearly all the Down Quilts we used. Now the conditions are reversed—most of our quilts are made in our own factory. Hence luxurious Down Quilts, such as those described here, are obtainable nowadays at moderate prices that put them within the reach of many more people than formerly.

The sharpness of these November nights makes these details of Down and Wool-filled Quilts interesting reading:

At $3.75—Coverings of good American sateen, figured both sides; filled with pure white goose down, free from odor and will not shed; 6x6 ft.
At $5—Covering of best American sateen, in small or bold designs, in colors to match the upholsterings of your room; 6x6 ft.
At $6.50—Same quality, extra long, 6x7 ft.
At $7.50—Same quality, extra large, 7x7 ft.
At $10—Covering of India silk, one side plain, the other printed; 6x6 ft.
At $12—Covering of best quality India silk; 6x7 ft.
At $4—Wool-filled quilts, light-weight, but warm; covering of printed nainsook.
At $10 and $12—Wool-filled quilts; covering of India silk. Third floor, Ninth street.

Luxurious Velour Jackets

Their only worthy rivals in point of elegance and richness are sealskin coats. But the Wraps of Velour du Nord are much the more practical, and besides, afford much greater scope for variation in design and trimming.

The present collection of Velour Jackets contains a wonderful variety of beautiful garments. In fact, among the imported wraps there are not two of a kind—each is distinctive, individual. Some of the more elaborate jackets are richly trimmed with collars and revers of Persian lamb, ermine or sable, which form superb contrasts with the velour itself; and most of them are finished with pipings of satin or edgings of fur.

Among the latest arrivals are three especially attractive styles at $25, $35 and $37.50, in short, jaunty blouse effects. Others, in superb assortment, range up to $98.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sale of USED PIANOS
In The Under-Priced Store

This rapidly increasing piano business brings to us a constant stream of pianos taken in exchange, from people who want something better. Naturally a very high order of pianos comes in exchange from people who will no longer be satisfied with any but a Chickering.

Just now we have a superb collection of used instruments, all of worthy character, and all properly gone over by experts, and put in excellent condition. Those who want to pay a moderate price, and yet secure an instrument of high artistic character, need only sacrifice a small matter of sentiment, and obtain, at an immense saving in cost, a piano of very excellent character.

This hint of prices:

Upright Pianos—
Chickering, ebony case, was $600, now $350.
Mozart, ebony case, was $300, now $135.
Royal, oak case, was $225, now $145.
Kohler, walnut case, was $180, now $160.
Chickering, mahogany case, was $425, now $375.
Byrne Bros., mahogany case, was $275, now $135.
Vose, mahogany case, was $300, now $275.
Crown, walnut case, was $425, now $295.
Cable & Sons, walnut case, was $300, now $145.
Royal, mahogany case, was $200, now $145.

Upright Pianos—
Royal, walnut case, was $225, now $145.
Royal, mahogany case, was $200, now $140.
Dobson, ebony case, was $250, now $120.
Royal, mahogany case, was $200, now $140.
Royal, mahogany case, was $225, now $140.
Royal, white and gold case, was $175, now $135.
Marshall & Wendell, was $275, now $125.
Chickering, mahogany case, was $550, now $475.
Royal, walnut case, was $200, now $145.
Haines Bros., mahogany case, was $250, now $195.

Square Pianos—
Worcester, was $300, now $40.
Peek & Sons, was $300, now $65.
Chickering & Sons, was $550, now $125.
Waters & Co., was $300, now $65.
Hallet & Cumston, was $300, now $60
Kranich & Bach, was $350, now $95.

Symphonies—
Mahogany Grand, was $750, now $495.
Walnut, was $275, now $125.

Shown in the Basement Under-Priced Store, with competent piano salesmen in charge.

Untrimmed Felt HATS
$1 and $1.50 Kinds at 50c

Too late in the season for us to be holding on to these Untrimmed Felt Hats. Is a reduction of fifty cents or a dollar on each hat sufficient inducement for you to take them away? It ought to be—when you see the hats. For they're in the favorite shapes of the season, and in a good variety of colors. $1 and $1.50 values, now awaiting your choosing, at

50c each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Good RAZORS
AT 75 CENTS

This is a collection of various kinds of excellent German Razors which sell regularly at $1.25, or more. We bought the entire lot at one very low price, and will sell them

At 75 Cents Each

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

3,500 MILES IN A BOAT 18 FEET LONG

The Record-Breaking Trip of Two Young Virginians.

A Successful Run in a Rowboat Through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy.

Alvah D. James and Barton H. Noland, two young Virginians in the employ of a local paper devoted to news of the world of sport, arrived in town yesterday morning after one of the most remarkable long-distance small-boat trips on record. The entire trip of 3,500 miles, extending from Irvington, Va., up along the coast, through the New York State waterways, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, and down the coast into the Sound, was made in an eighteen-foot rowboat, propelled either by oars or by paddles.

James and Noland, neither of whom is more than twenty-four years old, were born in Irvington, and have been lifelong friends. Both were distinguished in their own town as expert hunters, fishermen, and oarsmen. Last Spring the idea to eclipse all records by an open rowboat journey occurred to the two men, and they conferred with the editor of the paper mentioned, who offered to stand the expenses of the trip. James at that time was a reporter in Baltimore and Noland was a mechanical engineer in the service of one of the street-car lines in that city.

A St. Lawrence skiff, clinker built, measuring 18 feet by 3 feet, and provided with two airtight compartments, was ordered. In this were placed two pairs of oars and a pair of Indian paddles, two guns, fishing tackle, and provisions enough for four days. On May 29, in the presence of a large crowd that had gathered to see the travelers off, the young men started from Irvington.

They were fortunate throughout in the weather. They landed at night on the coast and slept in a tent which they carried, starting again with the sun in the morning. They decided to cover from twenty to thirty miles a day.

The longest single day's run was recorded as forty-five miles. For one week the record was 209 miles.

On June 17 the young men sighted Fire Island, spent the night there, and pulled up to the Battery the next morning. The day following they continued their way, going up the Hudson to Troy. Here the boat had to be portaged into Lake George, and after the length of the lake had been covered there was another portage to Lake Champlain. They continued to the St. Lawrence without mishap until they arrived in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, when they were caught in a storm. There the boat struck upon a rock and would have been smashed but for the timely arrival of fishermen. The fishermen in an effort to keep the shipwrecked rowers warm burned their tent and the oars and about everything else that they could lay hands on.

The longest delay occurred in Gaspe, Canada, where the travelers found themselves great curiosities.

The little neck at Nova Scotia between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy was made by rail, and there the voyagers entered the Bay of Fundy. When they finally reached the open sea it was the first time that a rowboat had ever traversed the bay from end to end. They continued down the coast to Eastport, Me., and from there down toward the Sound and down the East River to God's City.

The only real adventure the men had, they said, was hardly one at all. It was off New Brunswick, when they ran out of a storm and beached their boat. That night they rolled themselves into their sleeping bags and about midnight found that they were caught in a severe storm, which was heaping sand upon them at a record rate. Next morning they were forced to buy several shovels and go mining for their provisions and things and also to empty the sand out of their boat.

The arrival of the little boat, called the Dipper, after a species of wild duck, created no small interest along the water front. Both men were dressed in hunting style, wearing leggins and heavy blue sweaters and slouch hats. The journey, however, is not yet ended, as the men will leave Thursday or Friday to continue on to Texas, following the coast line.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO REPORT.

Net Earnings Show an Increase—Surplus of $1,388,985.

The annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1901, was made public yesterday. Only the figures were obtainable in this city, the balance of the report not yet having reached the New York office of the road. The statements include the operations of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. The statement of earnings and expenses shows:

Earnings—	1901.	1900.
Freight	$35,563,872	$31,324,792
Passenger	9,054,601	8,335,685
Mail	1,191,973	1,180,689
Express	942,018	887,577
Miscellaneous	372,866	388,662
Gross	$47,114,430	$42,117,405
Expenses—		
Maint. way and structure.	$5,721,695	$4,750,170
Maint. equipment	6,104,310	5,083,762
Cond. transportation	16,809,911	15,504,039
General	2,610,315	2,306,159
Operating expenses	$31,046,231	$27,644,130
Net earnings	16,068,199	14,473,275
Other income	856,794	995,139
Total income	$16,924,993	$15,468,414
Charges	9,528,313	8,561,258
Balance	$7,396,680	$6,907,156

After payment of dividends and for additions and improvements a surplus of $1,388,985 is shown.

The general balance sheet as of June 30, 1901, compares as follows with that of the previous year:

Assets—	1901.	1900.
Cost of road	$236,278,556	$228,983,859
Equipment	31,025,872	29,985,476
Gas and electric plants	655,383	642,389
Real estate	12,229,302	11,960,024
Roads owned by B. & O.	12,765,473	12,347,233
New securities to retire old	308,345	366,450
Prepaid insurance and unexpired insurance	61,250	59,032
Cost to pay outstanding coupons	16,210	15,445
Due from other roads	1,974,192	2,447,967
Cash on hand	4,610,513	6,156,542
Agents' balances	3,579,089	2,791,988
Traffic balances	2,086,626	2,050,498
Bills and accounts receivable	3,307,598	2,890,198
Bonds of sundry companies	14,105,260	14,400,881
Stocks of sundry companies	12,909,959	8,841,884
Material on hand	3,282,103	2,879,152
Balance due on B. & O. stock sold	.....	4,337,147
Total	$338,353,301	$320,965,863
Liabilities—		
Preferred stock	$59,361,267	$59,357,167
Common stock	45,000,000	45,000,000
Funded debt	191,810,539	186,907,830
4 per cent. debentures, install	6,303,920	.....
Ground rent, liens	883,274	883,274
Real estate mortgages	772,904	682,819
Old sec. not deposited	176,411	224,763
Car Tr. bonds and lease warrants	85,391	123,342
Mon. River R. R. Car Tr. warrants	441,500	513,500
Mon. River R. R. bonds	700,000	700,000
West Virginia & P. R. R. bonds	4,000,000	4,000,000
Schuylkill River E. S. R. R. bonds	4,500,000	4,500,000
Due to railroads	150,137	123,593
Due to Wash. Branch	1,216,606	1,075,668
Div. and interest unpaid	25,701	27,744
Payrolls	1,802,533	1,387,901
Bills and accounts payable	7,636,684	6,077,248
Traffic balances	1,512,483	786,306
Unclaimed wages	50,089	38,996
Accrued interest	3,081,186	2,876,137
Dividend declared and unpaid	2,169,496	2,922,284
Individuals and cos	2,291,176	1,565,898
Accrued taxes	376,876	188,192
B. & O. relief dept	789,476	471,469
Surplus	1,706,719	633,739
Total	$338,853,301	$320,965,863

Traffic statistics compare as follows:

Commodity freight traffic—	1901.	1900.
Tons carried	33,523,513	31,895,143
Ton-miles	7,140,897,000	6,795,539,651
Ton-mile revenue	.498c	.471c
Train-mile revenue	$1,901	$1,723

Soft coal traffic—	1901.	1900.
Tons carried	13,346,700	*10,787,137
Ton-miles	3,068,830,974	2,311,056,767
Ton-mile revenue	.349c	.277c

*The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern not included.

Passenger traffic—		
Passengers carried	11,060,909	11,085,862
Passenger-miles	458,294,750	456,780,150
Passenger-mile revenue	1.975c	1.839c

There was no change in the Board of Directors at the annual meeting of the stockholders held in Baltimore yesterday.

CITY TO FIGHT A RAILWAY LEASE.

Cincinnati Contends that Southern Contract Is Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 18.—The city to-day, through Corporation Counsel Hunt, filed the expected suit in the Superior Court to test the constitutionality of the act providing for the extension of the Southern Railway lease and the issue of bonds, under the agreement reached between the Southern Railway Trustees and the lessees.

The points relied on by the Corporation Counsel to test the question are that the acts complained of are special in their nature, and confer corporate powers. Further, that the issuing of bonds under the plan by which the lessee will pay both interest and principle will cause a mingling of public and private funds, a condition which is forbidden by law. Again, that the plan agreed upon is virtually an extension of credit by the city and in effect a loaning of money, another thing forbidden by law. The suit also attacks the right of the lessee to select a place for the terminal facilities, and to superintend the construction thereof, as agreed upon by the Trustees.

The petition is one of the largest ever filed in the court. It contains forty pages, was drafted by Wade Ellis, First Assistant Corporation Counsel. It contains a copy of the original Southern lease and the documentary steps attending the progress of the Southern in its relation to the city, and, last of all, the supplemental agreement entered into between the lessees and the Trustees. William M. Ampt will appear in the case and argue that the facts are unconstitutional.

TAXES ON A SOUTHERN ROAD.

Court Decides that Gulf and Ship Island Immunity Has Been Repealed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—An opinion was rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of the Gulf and Ship Island Railway Company against George P. Hughes, a Tax Collector in Mississippi, the opinion being delivered by Justice Brown. The case came to this court from the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi, and the proceeding was instituted for the purpose of enjoining the collection of taxes levied upon the railroad company.

The railroad company was incorporated in 1882, and its charter contained a provision exempting it from taxation for twenty years. The State court, however, held that this charter was repealable and that it actually was repealed by the adoption by the State of the Annotated Code, which was accepted by the State in 1892.

The decision of the State court made the question a local and not a Federal question, in the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, and because of this view the opinion handed down to-day affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. The effect is to hold the railroad company responsible for taxes, regardless of the exemption of its charter. The court also held that the railroad company could not claim immunity from taxation on the ground that its property was of a privileged character.

Virginia Road Elects Officers.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad was held here to-day. On the part of the individual stockholders, Messrs. W. J. Leake, George W. Stevens, Samuel Spencer, and John Skelton Williams were elected Directors. With the exception of Judge Leake all these are new members. J. Taylor Ellyson was announced to succeed himself as Director on the part of the State. Major E. T. D. Myers was re-elected President.

Findlay, Ft. Wayne and Western Sold.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—President Woodford of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad received a dispatch to-day from the attorneys of the road in New York, advising him that the negotiations were closed in that city to-day whereby the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad purchased the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Road. This road is seventy eight miles in length, running from Findlay, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Ind., crossing the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton at Ottawa. The purchase gives the City of Findlay and also Fort Wayne and the intermediate towns direct connection with Cincinnati.

Brief Railroad Items.

The report from Philadelphia to the effect that the Atchison had bought or intended to buy the Choctaw ,Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad was officially denied yesterday by one of the directors of the Atchison.

F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, his assistant, Daniel Willard, Sir William C. Van Horne, Chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific, and E. B. Hopkins, the banker, visited the Rogers locomotive works at Paterson on Saturday and made a close inspection of the property. It is believed that it is the intention to enlarge the plant for the building of freight locomotives, for which there is a great demand.

The Louisville and Nashville announces an advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of mechanics employed in its shops to take effect December 1.

The Lackawanna Railroad has ordered several thousand new cars. It will not allow its cars to be loaded for other roads without a special contract. It is hoped thereby to relieve the car famine.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Strongly Urged to Favor Reciprocity—Senator Cullom's Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President's time to-day was occupied largely in the discussion of reciprocity. Senator Cullom of Illinois and Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania had something to say to him upon that subject, and a delegation of agricultural implement manufacturers, consisting of James Deering of Chicago, A. B. Farquhar of York, Penn., and W. C. Barker of New York, who are here to attend the reciprocity convention, which meets to-morrow, presented a memorial strongly urging that something be done.

The delegation told the President that, in its opinion, the time for action had come. Reciprocity had been talked and preached about for years, and unless a decisive step was taken now which would effect something the whole subject might as well be abandoned. The members of the delegation said that they had no particular interest in any of the treaties, but thought, taken altogether, that the French treaty more nearly represented the best possibilities in the way of reciprocity, and that if it could be ratified a distinct victory would be won.

Senator Cullom after his interview with the President talked in the same vein. His attitude is considered important, as it is now practically settled that he will be at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee.

MESSAGES FROM THE CZAR.

Count Cassini Brings Them to Washington—The New Italian Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, who has just returned to Washington after a long visit to his own country, paid his respects to Secretary Hay to-day. He was charged by the Russian Emperor with many warm utterances complimentary to the American people. These he delivered to Secretary Hay, and he will later carry a special message to President Roosevelt from the Emperor, including an expression of condolence over the death of President McKinley.

The Ambassador has nothing to say regarding the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar, indicating that his Government has taken a negative attitude, at least until the United States Supreme Court acts.

Signor E. Mayor des Planches, who succeeds Baron Fava as Ambassador for Italy, called on Secretary Hay to-day to arrange for presentation of his credentials to President Roosevelt.

IRISH LEADERS AT WHITE HOUSE.

President Receives Them Kindly and They Meet Mrs. Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Irish Parliamentary leaders who are touring this country agitating the Irish cause were given a special audience by President Roosevelt to-day. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Redmond, P. A. McHough, Thomas O'Connell, Miss Dalton of Australia, a sister of Mrs. Redmond, and Mr. and Mrs. St. John Gaffney of New York.

The President received them with cordiality in the reception room adjoining the Cabinet room. He astonished his visitors by the intimate knowledge of the Irish situation which he displayed.

After greetings had been exchanged on both sides and the President and Mr. Redmond had held a brief private conversation, aside from the others, the President requested the party to go into the Red Parlor down stairs in order that he might present Mrs. Roosevelt. This was done, and ten minutes were spent in the Red Parlor. The party was in high spirits when it left the White House.

Harvard Man of '35 Meets Mr. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett presented to the President to-day Edward Landor, one of the oldest living graduates of Harvard. Mr. Landor was graduated in the class of 1835. He told the President that he was a freshman when Andrew Jackson received a degree from the University, and that he had personally met every President since Jackson's time, with the exception of the elder Harrison and James K. Polk.

RECORDS OF FILIPINO TRIALS.

Those Sent to Washington Include Case of Braganza, Who Murdered 103 Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Records of a score or more of court martial trials of Filipinos, charged with murder and other crimes, have been received at the War Department from the Philippines.

An interesting case is that of Francisco Braganza, Major in the insurgent army, who ordered the massacre of 103 Spanish prisoners in February, 1900, and who has been sentenced to death for his crime. Gen. Chaffee made an unusually long review of the case, characterizing the wholesale destruction of life as "the most barbarous and revolting massacre of helpless prisoners known to the modern history of war."

Attention is called to the fact that the chiefs of the insurrection did their utmost to prevent the United States from fulfilling its obligation to employ its best efforts to return the Filipinos' Spanish prisoners to Spain. It was upon the approach of a detachment of American troops that this Filipino officer ordered the massacre of the helpless Spaniards in his charge.

"In what manner this cruel policy could serve the cause of the insurrection," says Gen. Chaffee, "passes ordinary comprehension."

CHAFFEE COMPLIMENTS TROOPS.

General Commends Bravery of Troops Who Invaded Samar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Gen. Chaffee has issued a general order highly commending the conduct of a detachment of the First Infantry, which made a scout into the Island of Samar from Aug. 13 to 25 last. Capt. Harold L. Jackson was in command of the detachment, which consisted of First Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., Contract Surgeon Conn R. Ohliger, 45 enlisted men of Company I, 35 of Company L, and 30 natives. Gen. Chaffee says:

"The report shows that the enemy were twice encountered and defeated, valuable papers captured, quartels and supplies of the enemy destroyed. Valuable information was also gained. The energy and gallantry displayed are highly commendable, and the instance is placed on record as one of the many feats of endurance and determination shown by the troops of this command."

Assistant Surgeon Eldridge Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service has been advised of the death of Acting Assistant Surgeon Stuart Eldridge, who was on duty in the office of the United States Consul General at the Port of Yokohama, Japan. Dr. Eldridge was a native of New York State, but had resided in Japan for many years. His place has been filled by the transfer to Yokohama of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. S. Hough from the Port of Hongkong, China.

TO URGE RECIPROCITY.

Cuban Delegation Expected Here To-day Will Appeal to the Government.

To urge reciprocity between Cuba and the United States is the object of the coming of a delegation who will arrive from Havana to-day, it is expected, on the Morro Castle.

The delegates are Louis V. Place, Gustav Bock, Dionisio Velasco, Alfonso Pesant and Francisco Gamba. The last named is President of the Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de la Isla de Cuba. They will be joined here by Simon Dumois, Louis Francke, Miguel Mendoza and Juan Pedro. Their appointment has been the result of an economic campaign. It is claimed that the matter is in no sense a political movement.

The delegates will make a personal appeal to the President, Secretary of War and other officials in Washington and will be aided by ex-Senator Frank D. Pavey, who is the permanent representative here of the Centro General.

The following embrace the demands of the Cubans:

That molasses and raw sugars, up to No. 16 of the Dutch standard, manufactured in Cuba, be admitted in the United States free of all duties.

That tobacco leaf grown in Cuba and classified under Paragraph 213 of the United States customs tariffs, on being imported into the United States, if wrappers, be liable to a duty of $1 per pound, and not specified and unstemmed fillers, to one of 20 cents per pound.

That on cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all sorts, manufactured in Cuba and mentioned in Paragraph 217 of the United States customs tariffs, a duty of $2.50 per pound be levied and the surtax of 25 per cent. ad valorem altogether suppressed.

That a rebate of 40 per cent. shall be made on the duties alcohols, brandies, and rums, immediate products of the sugar cane, and sweetmeats, manufactured in Cuba with Cuban fruits, are liable to at present, according to respective paragraphs of the United States customs tariffs.

That no internal tax or impost, which might annul foregoing solicited concessions, shall be established in the United States.

CENSUS REPORT ON MONGOLIAN INHABITANTS.

Chinese in the United States Number 89,863, Japanese 24,326—Most of Them in the West.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Census Bureau issued to-day a bulletin showing the distribution of Chinese and Japanese in the Western States and Territories. Of the 119,050 Chinese registered in the twelfth census, 25,567 were enumerated in Hawaii, 3,116 in Alaska, 304 in military and naval stations abroad, and 89,863 in the United States proper. Of the latter number 67,729 were found in the Western States and Territories, distributed as follows: Arizona, 1,419; California, 45,753; Colorado, 599; Idaho, 1,467; Montana, 1,739; Nevada, 1,362; New Mexico, 341; Oregon, 10,397; Utah, 572; Washington, 3,629, and Wyoming, 461.

Of the 96,000 Japanese, 61,111 were in Hawaii, 279 in Alaska, 294 at military and naval stations abroad and 24,326 in the United States. Of the latter number 23,376 were found in the Western States and Territories, California leading with 10,151. In Montana were 2,441, in Oregon 2,501, and in Washington, 5,617.

The bulletin shows a general increase of Japanese for the past ten years, and a decrease of Chinese for the same time. For 1890 the figures were as follows: Arizona—Japanese, 1; Chinese, 1,170; California—Japanese, 1,147; Chinese, 72,472; Colorado—Japanese, 10; Chinese, 1,398; Idaho—Japanese, none; Chinese, 2,007; Montana—Japanese, 6; Chinese, 2,532; Nevada—Japanese, 3; Chinese, 2,783; New Mexico—Japanese, 3; Chinese, 361; Oregon—Japanese, 25; Chinese, 9,540; Utah—Japanese, 4; Chinese, 806; Washington—Japanese, 360; Chinese, 3,260; Wyoming—Japanese, none; Chinese, 465.

PLEA FOR OKLAHOMA STATEHOOD.

Gov. Jenkins of the Territory Makes His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The annual report of Gov. William M. Jenkins of the Territory of Oklahoma was made public to-day by the Secretary of the Interior. Gov. Jenkins makes a strong plea for statehood, saying that the past rapid development of the material interests of the Territory insure its future. He claims a population of half a million for Oklahoma, and adds concerning its prospects:

"In the little more than a decade which has elapsed since the creation of the Territory the people have accomplished here more than any other community had ever accomplished in a quarter of a century. The history of the achievements of this people, their progressiveness, energy, industry, and American citizenship has never been equaled."

There's a

Crawford Shoe

for Every Foot

For Men and Women, $3.50

"The fit's the thing," and the Crawford fits, besides having all the other highest grade Shoe essentials in it. From Factory to Wearer. Satisfaction or money back.

Cor. Nassau and Fulton Sts., Manhattan. 825 Broadway, near 12th St., Manhattan.
150 and 262 West 125th St., Manhattan. 433 Fulton St., near Smith St., Brooklyn.
54 W. 23d St., Manhattan.

ABANDONS CHICAGO TRADE.

Lake City's Transatlantic Liners to Sail from New York Hereafter.

The steamships Northeastern and Northern, built originally for the transatlantic trade, with Chicago as their home port, arrived at New York from Ogdensburg, N. Y., via Montreal, yesterday. The insurance risks for the voyage from Chicago to the European coast were so great that the owners had to pay practically all the profits that resulted from the experiment in insurance premiums.

There are two other vessels belonging to the Northwestern Steamship Company which also hereafter will ply the Atlantic, with New York as the home port. The vessels will be put in the coast trade, two of them plying between Fernandina, Savannah, and New York, and the other two between Port Arthur, Texas, and New York. The two that will enter the Port Arthur trade will carry oil from the Beaumont fields of Texas. They will run in opposition to the Standard Oil Company. J. W. Elwell & Co. will be the agents of the vessels.

OPPOSED TO TARIFF CHANGE.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon Thinks There Will Be No General Revision.

United States Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said yesterday:

"I am unalterably opposed to tariff revision. I believe a general revision of the tariff laws would be the worst thing that could happen to the country, as it would seriously disturb trade conditions. I believe that there is room for some changes, but just what I am not prepared to particularize. But you can make your mind up to it that there will be no general revision."

Congressman Ray of Chenango County expressed similar views.

Conscience Contribution of $200.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received in an envelope postmarked Memphis, Tenn., a conscience contribution of $200.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.

12:55 A. M.—194 East Broadway; Rebecca Isaacs; damage slight.

1:00 A. M.—113 East Twelfth Street; Louis Briesco; damage slight.

5:30 A. M.—58 Whitehall Street; Peter Hertmond; damage slight.

6:30 A. M.—61 East Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

7:30 A. M.—343 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Frank Caggene; damage, $5.

8:45 A. M.—827 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

12:10 P. M.—3 Gansevoort Street; Colegate & Co.; damage, $300.

12:15 P. M.—157 Eleventh Avenue; Dillman & Co.; damage, $100.

4:10 P. M.—1,657 Third Avenue; Barnett & Co.; damage, $20.

5:20 P. M.—24 King Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The warehouse of the T. W. Jones Furniture Transit Company was burned to-day, the loss being $50,000, with $40,000 insurance. Thirty-four horses perished in the fire.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Charles I. Baird, Akron, Ohio; J. P. Drexel, Newport; William L. Atkins, Philadelphia; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Count S. d'Mcatabella, Paris; José de Olivares, Foreign Commissioner to the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903; J. N. Boakley, President of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.

HOLLAND.—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; M. d'Heredia, Lenox; B. F. Dillingham, Honolulu.

MURRAY HILL.—A. C. Chase, Syracuse; A. Ashworth, England; I. H. Kitchen, Australia; State Senator Frank W. Higgins, Olean.

IMPERIAL.—F. W. Gerould, Chicago; H. B. Kirkland, Boston; O. A. Pabst, Chicago; Dr. B. Morrill Hopkinson, Baltimore; Col. George S. Brown, Birmingham, Ala.; Major John M. Dunn, United States Army; W. T. Armstrong, Texas.

GRAND.—Col. L. A. Craig, Thirty-second United States Infantry; Capt. Kirby Walker, Ninth United States Cavalry; W. W. Vick, Nacozari, Mexico; Col. Frank H. Phipps, United States Army.

EARLINGTON.—Horacio Zanartu, Secretary of the Chilean Legation, Washington; Major Wallace Howe, United States Artillery Corps; Lieut. Morgan Smith, British Army; the Rev. Charles W. Booth, Susquehanna, Penn.

VICTORIA.—Dr. Carroll Fox, United States Marine Hospital Service; Dr. H. A. Van Dyke, Atlanta; Charles S. Yerkes, Chicago.

STURTEVANT.—Thomas Clarke, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—John A. Hall, President of the Massachusetts Assurance Association, Springfield, Mass.; Wilhelm F. Mullery, Hamburg; Major John A. Darling, United States Army; A. C. Payn, Durango, Mexico; Mrs. Ira Dimock, Hartford; Oscar Turner, Kentucky.

HOFFMAN.—Philip A. Campbell, Boston; A. J. Kelleway, London; Ernest J. Knabe, Jr., Baltimore.

BUCKINGHAM.—Mme. Nevada; George F. Bradley, Colorado Springs, Col.; F. E. Caine, Montreal.

ASTOR.—Consul General J. Edward Boeck, Shanghai; Dr. J. D. Keller, Jr., Litchfield, Conn.; Harry Northwood, London; George Cushing, Durango, Mexico.

ALBEMARLE.—H. H. Thorndike, Boston; William P. Eno, Saugatuck, Conn.

PLAZA.—William P. Hillhouse, Denver; C. T. Richmond, Cleveland; J. D. Robinson, Atlanta.

MANHATTAN.—The Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Monticello; J. B. Ingalls, Boston; W. W. Hanna, Boston; Oakes Ames, Boston; Major A. Hickman Morgan, London; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy.

PARK AVENUE.—Col. Delancy Floyd-Jones, United States Army, (retired;) Rear Admiral Kauts, United States Navy; Col. J. M. Moore, United States Army.

SAVOY.—B. Stanhope, Shanghai; the Rev. J. A. Van Nesto, Ridgewood.

NETHERLAND.—Judge Daniel J. Kenefick, Buffalo; J. K. Boyden, Pittsburg; J. H. Moore, Pittsburg.

HERALD SQUARE.—J. A. Nutier, St. Louis.

MARLBOROUGH.—A. A. Vincent, London; C. S. Holloway, Honolulu.

NORMANDIE.—J. S. Rice, Huntsville, Texas.

NAVARRE.—W. H. Farrish, Richmond; R. H. Hyde, Tacoma.

EMPIRE.—H. H. Wittick, Chicago; J. E. Gordon, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Lowes, woolens; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Maier, clothing; 42 Leonard Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baer, laces, neckwear, lace curtains, dress goods, and silks; 337 Broadway.

Graham, A. E., & Co., Denton, Texas; C. F. Graham, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Newberger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newberger, notions and furnishing goods; 60 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, laces, white goods, embroideries, and trimmings Herald Square Hotel.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; hosiery and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, corsets and muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Madden-Graham Company, Dennison, Texas; O. T. Graham, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern, millinery and ribbons; 652 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. W. Thayer, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Kohn, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hislop, W. B., Syracuse, N. Y.; fancy goods, jewelry, laces, and leather goods; 408 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, clothing and sporting goods; 648 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Grau & Glass, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Grau, caps; Hotel Vendome.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Schuderer, F. M., Utica, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; C. S. Wise, dry goods and cloaks; 396 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 583 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; millinery and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Mittledorfer, D. & E., Richmond, Va.; M. Mittledorfer, dry goods; 370 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Edmunds, R. H., Company, Columbia, S. C.; H. M. Edmunds, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Dowell & Heim, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Heim, millinery; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, art goods, and trimmings; 498 Broadway; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, laces, ribbons, millinery, and trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 82 Franklin Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, china and glass; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommers, books; 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; E. M. Linn, upholstery goods; 385 Broadway; Gerard House.

Levis-Zankowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, laces, hats, and straw goods; 621 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. S. Shenahan, ribbons; Gilsey House.

Holm & Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.; H. S. Nathan, silks; Belvedere House.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Wilkinson, china; 377 Broadway.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Wilson, handkerchiefs; 5 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; M. Gross, furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

Berud, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rose, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, ribbons, jewelry, notions, and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe; Miss Kivlan, gloves, laces, and embroideries; Miss Hine, fancy goods; 82 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. J. Goldsmith, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seide, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy, probably rain or snow. Light to fresh northerly winds.

There will be rain to-day in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, Eastern Tennessee, and probably in the northern portion of Eastern Florida. There will also be rain or snow, mostly snow, in the eastern lower lake region, and along the Alleghany Mountains. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be unsettled and threatening, with possibly local rains and snows over some portions; elsewhere the weather will be fair east of the Rocky Mountains. To-morrow the weather will be mostly fair, except in the Atlantic States, where rain or snow is probable.

It will be somewhat colder to-day in the southern portion of the Gulf States; elsewhere temperature changes will not be marked.

On the Atlantic Coast winds will be light to fresh and mostly northerly; on the Gulf coast variable, becoming northwesterly and fresh, and on the great lakes fresh northerly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh northerly winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	46	35	40
6 A. M.	46	34	40
9 A. M.	47	38	46
12 M.	51	40	49
4 P. M.	55	40	44
6 P. M.	55	39	43
9 P. M.	56	39	42
12 P. M.	58	37	40

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1900	52
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	42

The thermometer registered 38 degrees at 8 A. M. and 39 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 42 degrees at 12:30 P. M. and the minimum 34 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 68 per cent. at 12:30 P. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Retirement of Col. Noyes Advances Lieut. Col. Huggins.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Col. Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, to-day was retired on account of age. He was appointed to West Point from Maine in 1857. His retirement will promote Lieut. Col. Eli L. Huggins, Third Cavalry, now in the Philippines, to be Colonel of the Second Cavalry, and Major Earl D. Thomas, Inspector General at Fort Myer, Virginia, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Cavalry.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Col.

Amusements.

HORSE SHOW,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Shetland Ponies, Hackneys, Trotters, Roadsters, Saddle Horses, Brougham Horses and Appointments, Four-in-Hands, Hunters, and Tandems
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the Two Upper Galleries Are Not Reserved.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.
J. M. MOORE'S NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS.

Troupe of Arabian Acrobats, Marshall's Hypnotic Wonders, Tony Castelaine, trick cyclist; Regewells, iron-jawed couple; Hash-Hash, Whirling Dervish; 20 others. Guess weight Pony and win.
THEATRE—Ada Jones, Globe Comedy Four, Madge Price, Fred Roberts, Edison Pictures. 2 Big Companies. 10c.

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
"ELIJAH"
SOLOISTS:
LILLI LEHMANN, EVAN WILLIAMS,
ISABELLA BOUTON, GWILYM MILES.
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50, $15, at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL HOFMANN
Two Piano Recitals Sat. Aft., Nov. 23. Wed. Aft., Nov. 27, at 3
JOSEF
HOFMANN
Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and Carnegie Hall box office.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL
This (Tues.) Aft. at 3.
Second Piano Recital. Bloomfield-Zeisler
Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's & Ditson's.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Afternoon, Nov. 26, at 3:15.
SONG RECITAL.
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST. 125TH ST
Big Comedy & Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER.
Laughter the Main Feature.
"What Happened to Jones" All Big Laughs.
Continuous Vaudeville. Best Acts.
"My Friend From India" Funny Farce.
Cream of Vaudev'le. Continuous always.
"BLUE JEANS" Sensational Success. Great V'dville
"MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Production.
Splendid Vd'ville. All Hits. Star acts.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Seats 4 weeks ahead.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Ave.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Public Admitted Daily Except Monday.
ADMISSION 50 CTS. MUSIC.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Last Week Miranda of the Balcony.
Next Mon., MRS. FISKE in THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH. Sale now. open. Mat. Thanksgiving.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 2:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:15 Xtra Th'nksg'v'ng
"The New Yorkers,"
SECOND LAST WEEK.
DAN DALY
supported by Virginia Earl and Geo. W. Lederer Co.

WALLACK'S
To-night, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Augustus Thomas' New Play,
COLORADO

BIJOU B'way & 30th St
DAVID BELASCO presents
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY
WARFIELD
In THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15.
ANNA HELD
In De Koven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. at 8:10. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Th'k'g. Day.
THE MESSENGER BOY 3D MONTH.
With JAMES T. POWERS.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The greatest of all New England dramas,
WAY DOWN EAST
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST
Matinee To-Day.
Irwin's Big Burlesquers.
"L'Argentina" "Are You an Eagle?"

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.
NEW ENGLAND FOLKS
50th Performance—Souvenirs—Monday, Dec. 2.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Ev. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Th'ksg'v'g.
ELSIE DE WOLFE In Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
CINQUEVALLI
LIVING ART STUDIES
30 Other Acts 30.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Tennessee's Pardner

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE KING'S CARNIVAL

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
THE DANCING GIRL.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra.
CINEMATOGRAPH
MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9.

GRAND Are You a Mason?
Mat. To-morrow, 25c., 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night & Wed., "Der Fall Clemenceau." Thur., "Die Ehre." Sat. Mat., "Der Husttenbesitzer."

Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Thanksgiving.
Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

3RD AVE. NEXT MAT. THURS. THE POWER OF TRUTH

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c.
EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
WEEK OF NOV. 25. A LADY OF QUALITY
Tennessee's Pardner.

"COLORADO" ON THE STAGE

Augustus Thomas's New Play Well Received at Wallack's.

Proves to be a Melodrama, of an Unconvincing Kind, and Is Admirably Acted.

A situation of more than ordinary intensity in the second act, and a melodramatic climax of no especial originality but not without theatric value, served to relieve the somewhat tardy and unconvincing movement of Augustus Thomas's play, "Colorado," which was produced at Wallack's last night.

Mr. Thomas has contributed a number of plays that have delighted theatre-goers, and those who felt for years that the fertile field of American life was being neglected on the stage. To his efforts has been due in large measure the fact that the ban on native products has been lifted to an extent, for in giving forth plays that have appealed to a large number of people he has incidentally provided material to fill the theatres, which was equivalent to filling the purses of those who were willing to undertake their production.

But Mr. Thomas has done more than this. He has contributed several plays that in reflecting the life of some portion or another of this broad land, has put the people of some other portion of it into touch with what exists elsewhere.

He has presented types of people, not caricatures, and it is the more to be regretted, therefore, that in this latest contribution he has not repeated the success of "In Mizzoura," "Arizona," and others of his plays, wherein the name of the State was but an index to the phases of life he succeeded in representing.

Notwithstanding its defects, "Colorado" is a play that is not unlikely to achieve some success with a class of theatregoers who like thrills and are not unwilling to sit through many minutes of placidity for the sake of the moments that ripple and break into action. And even in its placid moments there is an occasional flash of August Thomas, causing a smile to hover on the lip, a tear to well to the eye of a sympathetic auditor.

One would not necessarily demand all action in a play that reflected the clear airs, the deep blue sky, the fragrant whiffs from the mountains of Colorado, if the storm itself were one that did not so unmistakably transpose itself into the realm of melodrama pure and simple—and melodrama of a not particularly high class at that. But Mr. Thomas has evolved a plot which, to be entirely effective, depends upon few pauses and a constantly accelerated movement.

If the Kentucky gentlemen in New York who resent the imputation so often implied as to their State will go to Wallack's they will find balm for a long-standing wound. There were enough "guns" on that stage last night to stock a shop where such things are ordinarily to be found on the Bowery. And everybody handled them, from the sixteen-year-old girl, who pulls the trigger in time to save her father, to the ebony-mustached villain, whose scowls were darker, if possible, than his hair.

The story, commonplace as it is, was not told with any especial coherence. Frank Austin, a young prospector, has struck a rich lead in a gold mine. He is in love with Kitty Doyle, to whose father he has promised a share of the mine. Col. Kinsaid and Ned Staples, a pair of scheming villains, arrive on the scene just at this time, and the Colonel recognizes in the youth a man who struck him while in the army and who deserted. He threatens to betray young Austin, thereby getting him to sell interests in the mine to himself and Staples.

The most effective situation comes when Col. Kincaid's wife appears. She has learned that her husband has been carrying on a flirtation with Mrs. Doyle, and she reveals the fact to Doyle while his wife and daughter are down in the mine. From below comes the signal that the party wish to ascend. Doyle, maddened at the revelation, threatens to shoot the man who raises the cage, the boy Austin picks up a crowbar and threatens to brain him, at the same time reminding the father that not only his wife, but his little girl, are in the suffocating shaft. Then Doyle permits the cage to be raised.

He tells his wife what he knows, having first sent the daughter away so that she shall not know the cause of the trouble. The mine is flooded and Doyle has partial vengeance in the ruin it brings to his enemies. In the third act he is confronted at a critical moment by Staples, who threatens to shoot him, but who only succeeds in wounding him slightly, because Kitty Doyle is so quick on the trigger that she puts a bullet through his wrist.

And before the curtain has fallen on the last act Doyle, whose perspicacity and resource outrival Sherlock Holmes, gathers together all the threads of the plot in some unintelligible manner and succeeds in bringing sunshine to everybody in his own household and in enveloping the villains in a big, black storm cloud that threatens something very like Western cyclonic consequences.

The play is not without some comedy, provided by several well-drawn portraits of what are ostensibly Colorado types. The enthusiasm at the end of the two stronger acts could not have been greater if Mr. Thomas had outdone all of his previous good work. In response to the inevitable demand for a speech the author remarked on the fact that Colorado was pronounced several different ways on the stage, but explained that in a Denver hotel one might hear all of those pronunciations. He added a word in praise of the stage manager, the carpenter, the electrician, and the musical director.

Now, it may have been an oversight due to nervousness on the part of Mr. Thomas, but it may just as well be emphasized right here that the actors—several of them—had a large share in those scenes which were most impressive.

Wilton Lackaye, as Tom Doyle, contributed a powerful characterization, and in the trying scene of the second act his intensity, never boisterous but extremely telling, was of unquestioned value in lending a semblance of truth to the situation. Miss Maude Hoffman played with sincerity and excellent repression a part that called for considerable subtlety to relieve it from the conventionality so commonly seen in the rôles of these misguided young wives, and of the character bits good portraits were contributed by Horace Lewis and Rose Cooke.

Christine Blessing also added a little to the enjoyment of the evening for those who like good characterization. Perhaps the best performance among the women was that of Miss Violet Rand, whose Kitty Doyle, while winsome and sweet, was not of that palling saccharine quality so common in the stage ingenue.

Frank Austin	John W. Albaugh, Jr.
Kitty Doyle	Violent Rand
Mrs. Doyle	Maude Hoffman
Nancy Morgan	Jean Newcombe
Tom Doyle	Wilton Lackaye
Bill Miller	R. L. Hall
Mickey Ryan	Louis Eagan
Llewellan Jones	Frank Donovan
Domino, Mexican	William H. James
John Morgan	Horace Lewis
Colonel Kincaid	J. M. Colville
Ned Staples	Francis Carlisle
Sullivan	Herbert Pollard
Mrs. Sally Morgan	Rose Cooke
Mrs. Kincaid	Christine Blessing

AT THE THEATRES.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Maude Adams began the second week of her engagement in "Quality Street," playing to a large audience.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Annie Russell, in "A Royal Family," is nearing the end of her appearance in this play.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew continues in Marshall's play, "The Second in Command."

SAVOY THEATRE.—"Eben Holden" will remain for some time to come.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham in "A Royal Rival" continues to draw. He will remain but two more weeks in New York.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey in "A Message from Mars" crowds this theatre.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" still remains popular.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern will be seen in the play "If I Were King" for two weeks longer.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—This is the last week of "Miranda of the Balcony." Next week, "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch."

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" is still drawing large audiences.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—Grace George, in "Under Southern Skies," enters upon her second week.

CASINO.—Anna Held, in "The Little Duchess," is enjoying large patronage.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" runs merrily along on the second year of its stay.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hoity Toity" and the burlesque on "A Message from Mars" are the attractions.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—"The Way of the World," played by Elsie De Wolfe and her company is proving popular.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"New England Folks" started upon its fifth week last night, playing to a large audience.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Tennessee's Pardner," a melodrama, pleased a large audience last night.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"The Clemenceau Case" will be the revival tonight.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The burlesque "The King's Carnival" returned to New York last night for a week's engagement.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Are You a Mason?" another of the old successes, was received well.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Dancing Girl," Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, was revived by the stock company.

COLUMBIA THEATRE (Brooklyn.)—"A Lady of Quality" was the revival last night.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" is gaining in popularity.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly in "The New Yorkers" will remain for two weeks longer.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Power of Truth," a melodrama, began a week's engagement.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The Lilliputians in the farce, "The Merry Tramps," is the week's attraction.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The usual number of freak novelties are to be seen.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The usual and excellent vaudeville performance was given before a large audience.

KEITH'S THEATRE.—Cinquevalli and the Living Art Studies were the main features of a programme composed of thirty other performers.

EDEN MUSEE.—The world in wax, made up of many interesting figures of National and local interest, with the cinematograph, composes the programme.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—"Madame Butterfly" and vaudeville at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. At the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, the popular melodrama, "Blue Jeans," was produced. The farce, "What Happened to Jones," was the laugh provoker at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, while the other mirth maker, "My Friend from India," was the attraction at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

MR. HAST'S RECITAL.

Gregory Hast, an English tenor, made his first appearance in this country yesterday afternoon, when he gave a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall. He was heard by a large and attentive audience, which seemed to be pleased with his singing. His programme was as follows:

"Es hing der Reif"	Brahms
"Die Mainacht"	Brahms
"Lockruf"	Ruckauf
"Ein Ton"	Cornelius
"The Self-banished," (Old English)	Dr. Blow
"Ma Mie," (Old French)	Arranged by A. L.
"How Deep the Slumbers of the Floods" (Carl Lowe)	Arranged by A. L.
"Ich wanderte unter der Baumen"	Schumann
"Minnelied"	
"Gone," "The Letter," (from Tennyson's "Songs of the Wrens")	Brahms / Sullivan, 1870
"Le Baiser"	Goring Thomas
"Phillis Has Such Charming Graces," (Old English,)	Anthony Young, 1625.
"Rose Kissed Me To-day"	Arranged by Dan Wilson / Dal Young
"Ye People Rend Your Hearts," "If With All Your Hearts"	Mendelssohn
"She Is a Maid of Artless Grace"	S. Coleridge Taylor
"Immortal Love"	Arthur Nevin
"O, Were My Love Yon Lilac Fair"	Arthur Somerwell.
"The Sands o' Dee"	Frederick Clay
"Roses in the Garden"	Norman O'Neill
"To Mary"	Maude Valerie White

This was a list well chosen to show the singer's acquaintance with styles, and it is likely that yesterday's recital disclosed the full measure of Mr. Hast's powers. He belongs to a class of singers which is large in England, but almost without representatives in this country. These might fairly be described as ballad singers, yet that would not credit them quite fully, for nearly every one of them has good schooling in the oratorio style. The continuance of the great music festivals in England calls for singers who understand this style. Mr. Hast is a fair example of the type of singer here indicated.

He has a voice of pleasing quality, though of no large range, but he uses his head tones discreetly to extend his compass and to give variety to his coloring in his upper register. He sings with good intonation, with clear enunciation, and with taste in phrasing. He has sufficient sentiment in his style, perhaps at times too much. His most satisfactory work yesterday was heard in the Mendelssohn music, which he sang correctly and with judgment. In short, Mr. Hast is a singer of respectable ability, who will be heard with pleasure chiefly in music of the salon, but whose essays in larger fields need not meet with severe criticism.

Miss Esther Fee's Concert Postponed.

Miss Esther Fee, violinist, was to have made her début at Carnegie Hall last night. She had engaged Emil Paur and his orchestra, and Leopold Winkler, pianist, to assist her in making her début here an important incident of the musical season. But on Saturday a slight cold, which she caught last week, had seriously increased, and yesterday pneumonia developed, and the young lady's condition became alarming. The concert had to be indefinitely postponed.

Miss Fee has been in America about three weeks. She was married on Oct. 15 in London to the Marquis Rene Baragnon du Maisnil, who came with her to this country. She and her husband are the guests of her manager, Miss Anna Millar, 1,197 Rutgers Street, Flatbush. Miss Fee is an American, a pupil of Max Bendix, Marsic, Marteau, and Remy.

"Way Down East" at the Academy.

"Way Down East,' 'the play of New England rural life, which has delighted New York theatregoers for the last three seasons, returned to New York last night for another engagement, opening before a large audience at the Academy of Music. This drama, full of simple pathos and quaint humor, received a hearty welcome. With the exception of a few changes in the cast the play was interpreted by the same well-known persons who are responsible for its former success. Phoebe Davis, in the character of Anna Moore, the heroine, received an ovation upon her first entrance. The part of Squire Amasia Bartlett, which was played last season by Odell Williams, was taken successfully last night by Robert A. Fischer, while Ulric B. Collins was equally at home in his new part of David Bartlett. "Way Down East" will remain at the Academy for six weeks.

Nat C. Goodwin to Leave London Soon.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, who have been playing at the Comedy Theatre in "When We Were Twenty-One," will close their London engagement in a fortnight, and will open in the United States about Jan. 1.

Amusements.

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mts. Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS QUALITY STREET QUALITY STREET
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Ave. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats Thursday and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY
Dec. 3, Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge."

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW SECOND IN COMMAND
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

New Savoy Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway.
"A Gosh'l mighty big success."—Evg. World.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
Evenings, 8:20. EBEN HOLDEN
Matinée Saturday, 2:15.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Last 2 weeks—Xtra Mat. Nov. 28th.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM—A Royal Rival
Dec. 2, The Helmet of Navarre, with Chas. DeKon

Garrick Theatre, 35th St. and Broadway.
CHARLES HAWTREY Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
A MESSAGE FROM MARS
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way.
75TH TIME—DEC. 2, SOUVENIRS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
Xtra Matinee Thanksgiving. The Liberty Belles

GARDEN.
8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Also Thanksgiving.
SOTHERN
IF I WERE KING.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
339 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Time saved, patience saved, valuable papers saved, by using
GLOBE-WERNICKE "ELASTIC" CABINETS
They grow with your business.
Also "Elastic" Book-Cases, Desks, Card Indexes.

HER VOICE WINS FRIENDS.

Singing of a Poor Long Island Girl Pleases Preacher and She Will Be Sent to Europe.

Because the Rev. Dr. Octavus Flagg, ex-professor of Yale and a friend to Bishop Potter, declared that Emma Bowker of Inwood, L. I., the young daughter of a poor painter of that village had a "heavenly voice," Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mrs. James R. Keene, and Miss Helen Gould have planned to send her to Europe to have her voice cultivated.

This encomium, fraught with such weighty results for the girl, was won by her singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," at the McKinley memorial service in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Inwood, L. I., at which Dr. Flagg preached. He made inquiry about the girl, and found that she is still in her teens and one of a family of nine who have had hard work to get even the necessaries of life. She has a brother driving an ice wagon, while her mother helps at washing, and the girl herself was a member of the Salvation Army until about a year ago, when she gave it up in order to help her mother with the younger children.

Wealthy residents of Cedarhurst became interested as a result of Dr. Flagg's remark, and will on Monday hold a subscription benefit at the home of Mrs. Edward Hedden, 121 Madison Avenue, to help give her a musical education. Whatever is needed to defray the girl's expenses after this will be made up by the patronesses named.

MR. CANTOR'S APPOINTMENT.

He Will Make Public His Choice for Commissioner of Buildings—The Public Works Commissionerships.

Jacob A. Cantor, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, said yesterday that on Saturday next he would announce the name of the man selected to be the Commissioner of Buildings to take office on Jan. 1.

A question arose yesterday over the right of the Borough Presidents under the Charter to appoint Public Works Commissioners in the five boroughs. The charter says such an official may be appointed in each borough by the President. President Joseph C. Cassidy of the Borough of Queens and President George Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond have announced to friends that they intended to do the work of the Public Works Commissioner in their boroughs and save the salary to the city.

Mr. Cantor says that there would be too much work in the Borough of Manhattan to permit of this arrangement.

The Public Works Commissioners under the charter have all the powers of the Borough Presidents in the absence of the elected officials from the city. No salary for the office has been fixed in the charter and an allowance for salary would have to be made by the Board of Estimate for each borough.

TO DISCUSS EXCISE QUESTION.

A conference on excise legislation will be held in this city to-day. It will be attended by Senator Platt, Chairman G. W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee, and possibly by others.

While Senator Platt would not discuss the matter yesterday, it was inferred, from what little he did say, that he did not believe there would be any amendments to the Raines law passed by the next Legislature.

"My idea to-night is," said Chairman Dunn, "that there will be no change in excise legislation at Albany the coming Winter."

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Gov. Odell said to-night relative to the statement that he would discuss the Sunday excise question in New York City to-morrow:

"The statement is without foundation. I arrive in New York at 5 P. M. to-morrow and make two addresses there. I leave New York at 8 A. M. on Wednesday and will be back in the Executive chamber at 11:30 Wednesday morning. I have made no appointments to discuss the excise question. I see my message has been forecasted. Well, as I have not yet absolutely decided on any one point in it, that is also premature."

Gov. Odell to-night had a long conference with Controller Erastus Knight, Mayor-elect of Buffalo. The name of ex-Mayor Jewett of Buffalo has been suggested as a candidate for Controller, and it was on this subject that the conference ensued. Deputy Controller Gilman, who has the support of Senator Platt, the New York City organization, and Chairman Dunn of the State Committee, was in the hotel corridor when the interview occurred, and later talked with the Governor. It is understood that no decision will be given in the matter of Mr. Knight's successor for several days.

MR. OLCOTT FOR PRESIDENT.

Republican Club's Members Said to Favor Him for Executive Head of the Organization.

The Republican Club last night selected a Nominating Committee to present a ticket, which will be supported at the election in January. The prevailing opinion was that William M. K. Olcott will be named for President and elected without opposition, and that next Fall he will be the nominee for Attorney General on the Republican ticket.

The Nominating Committee was composed as follows: Louis Stern, Robert N. Kenyon, Edward A. Newell, William Einstein, Thomas F. Wentworth, Alexander Caldwell, Alexander V. Campbell, William N. Cohen, John A. Dutton, Albert F. Hagar, Joseph M. Deuel, Henry Gleason, Job E. Hedges, Edwin A. Jones, William Leary, Robert C. Morris, Leopold Stern, Frank H. Partridge, Wilbur F. Wakeman, William C. Beer, Henry Birrell, Charles H. Treat, McDougall Hawkes, Charles S. Whitman, J. Edgar Leaycraft.

These names were placed in a receptacle and the following were selected to make nominations: Messrs. Newell, Hedges, Jones, Leary, Stern, Beer, Birrell, Whitman, and Leaycraft.

The committee on the new club house reported that deeds had been signed on Oct. 30, 1901, and that the tenants of the St. Ignatius property had been given until Jan. 1, 1902, to vacate the property.

Cornelius N. Bliss was appointed chairman of the committee to receive funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of William McKinley.

WEEHAWKEN'S LUCKY ASSESSOR.

The luck of John M. Hannan, Assessor of Weehawken, is the talk of that New Jersey town. Early last week Mr. Hannan, in company with several friends, visited the hotel of Charles Bott, at the corner of Bergenline Avenue and Third Street, Union Hill. The party was seated at a table when the Assessor noticed what appeared to be a roll of pin paper in a corner. He went over and picked it up. The roll contained $230. Mr. Hannan handed the money to the proprietor of the place, and shortly afterward the owner put in an appearance. He had pulled the bills from his pocket while taking out a handkerchief and did not notice his loss until he had left the place.

On Thursday Assessor Hannan visited Gustav Bach's saloon, in Hoboken. He was standing at the bar, and had just ordered a drink, when his foot came in contact with a soft object. He picked it up, and found that it was $3,800 in bills of large denominations. It proved to belong to a brewery collector, and the money, to his joy, was returned to him.

MR. LOW CAN MAKE FEW APPOINTMENTS

Civil Service Secretary Shows How Futile Quest for Places Is.

Mayor Has But One or Two to Give and Department Heads but 288 If All Positions Were Vacant.

A statement was issued by Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association yesterday showing the patronage at the disposal of the incoming city administration. The laws in reference to the removal of officials and the appointment of men to fill their places are set forth. Secretary McAneny writes that a large number of applications for appointment are being sent to Mr. Low. Then continuing, he says:

"As a matter of fact, beyond his own secretary and confidential clerks, Mr. Low will not have a single subordinate place to fill, and the heads of departments to be appointed by him would have, if every position within their control were vacated, not more than 288. The rest of the service, through every grade, is subject to the competitive civil service rules. Of these 288 "exempted" places, 75 alone are assistants to the Corporation Counsel, 19 are examiners under the Commissioners of Accounts, 10 are expert civil service examiners, and 11 are chaplains. Of the remaining 173 the bulk are the deputy heads and secretaries of departments, private secretaries of Commissioners, chief or consulting engineers, and others of like description. It is to be considered, moreover, that even the exempt class, limited as it is, contains many officers who have served faithfully for years and whose services the new administration will not care to part with.

"In the Controller's department there are 129 exempted officers and employes, but these are the men Mr. Grout already has declared publicly he will keep wherever they are found to be fit. Under the Board of Aldermen all positions are exempt, but at present in two branches of the Municipal Assembly and the office of the City Clerk they amount all told only to twenty-five. In the offices under the Borough Presidents the number is uncertain. The situation is the same with reference to the newly created Department of Tenements. It is not likely that these classifications will leave more than a score or so of offices open to arbitrary selection."

Secretary McAneny shows how futile is the quest of appointments from the Mayor or heads of city departments, and that "virtually the whole service is subject to competitive rules." Then he shows that there are likely to be a number of vacancies, yet none of them can be filled by appointment except in a manner prescribed by law. As to this he says:

"With the sort of reorganization that is to be undertaken, and which the service so badly needs, the vacancies to be filled will no doubt be numerous. The weeding out of the incompetent and the unfit; of those who have secured their places dishonestly, through violation or evasion of the law, and of those who are sinecurists, pure and simple, should bring the total of dismissals to a pretty high figure. But there will be no places thus made vacant that can be filled in any other manner than by promotion within the service or open competition without.

"It should be made clear, in this connection, that the civil service rules may be expected to aid the administration only, and not to hinder it, and that this applies as well to the ousting of those who ought to go as it does to the securing the best available material for use, so far as necessary, in filling their places."

Secretary McAneny refers to Section 1,543 of the Amended Charter and other legislation on removals as follows:

"The removal rules, in brief, while intended to make the process of elimination an orderly one and to act as a deterrent on hasty or prejudiced action, do nothing more than that. This, most advocates of civil service reform believe, is as far as such rules should go. To place on the head of a department such limitations as those under which the heads of the Police and Street Cleaning Departments will be obliged to work, hardly can be viewed as a measure of good administration.

"When, because of reductions of force or the abolishment of offices, meritorious employes are laid off, they will, under Section 1,543, go on a preferred list for such vacancies as may be filled in the same positions at any time within one year." Referring to appointments to be made, he continues:

"While, even with the extensive reorganization that seems necessary, the number of new appointments is apt to be considerably less than seems to be expected, the civil service law will be well tested and the very practical nature of its methods is likely to be better understood. There are already a large number of lists in existence from which the first appointments would necessarily be made, so far as they cover positions to be filled. In the competitive class there are 192 such lists, containing in all 5,659 names. In the Labor Bureau there are 100 more, subdivided for the boroughs and containing several thousand names. Each list remains in force for at least a year from the date of its formation, and until a new one for the same position has been formed."

Alleged Election Frauds in Hoboken.

The Fusion Party of Hoboken, whose candidate for Mayor, Frederick Verdon, was defeated in the recent election, has employed detectives to investigate the registry lists. These detectives have made affidavits that thus far they have found 300 names illegally registered. The evidence will be submited to Prosecutor James S. Erwin. Chief of Police Charles A. Donovan of Hoboken said that in his opinion the detectives had merely found a mare's nest. "With the aid of the best officers on the force," said he, "I went carefully over the registry lists, and not even the semblance of fraud was discovered."

Greater New York Democratic Club.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The Greater New York Democratic Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District of New York City was incorporated to-day. The Directors are Louis Bensinger, Jacob Brunner, Henry Koeppeler, John Otto, William Landsburgh, Abraham Friedner, and George Wolf of New York City.

NURSING MOTHERS

A mother's poor health is bad enough for the mother but worse still for the nursing baby.

Mothers find Scott's Emulsion a nourishing and strengthening food. If the breast milk is scanty or thin Scott's Emulsion will make it rich and more abundant.

When mothers take Scott's Emulsion the babies share in the benefits. Thin babies grow fat. Weak babies get strong.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing a varied collection of Short Walking Suits and Separate Skirts of fashionable materials.

For to-day, TUESDAY:

WALKING and GOLF SKIRTS, various lengths and colors, at
$5.75 and $7.50

Suit Department, Second Floor.

Constipation & Hemorrhoids Cured by
Entona
THE ORIGINAL WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES
by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption
Fifty cents a box at all Druggists or sent, carefully packed, by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
SAMPLES FREE
Address THE ENTONA COMPANY, Dept. T, 61 Fifth Ave., New York

IF PRIZES AT THE HORSE SHOW
were awarded to clothes we'd win blue ribbons by the score; for hundreds of the best dressed men at the Garden this week are wearing clothes purchased here.

Our clothing is beautiful, fashionable, reliable. Yet our prices now are amazingly low. For we are positively retiring this Fall from the retail business and are sacrificing our entire stock at 60 cts. on the dollar.

Here are thousands of long, loose overcoats, yoke overcoats and raglans, made with broad military shoulders—of Irish friezes, fine English kerseys and imported Carr's meltons; beautiful business suits in exclusive patterns; silk-lined fall dress and Tuxedo suits and fine silk-lined Prince Albert coats and vests, &c. All will wear like steel and give thorough satisfaction, but all go now AT 60 CTS. ON THE DOLLAR.

OUR FINEST	$30 SUITS	marked down to	$15	OUR FINEST	$30 Overcoats	marked down to	$15
OUR FINEST	$20 SUITS	marked down to	$12	OUR FINEST	$20 Overcoats	marked down to	$12
OUR FINEST	$18 SUITS	marked down to	$8.50	OUR FINEST	$18 Overcoats	marked down to	$7.50

Included in the $8.50 lot of suits are neat checks and mixtures; fine black, blue and gray unfinished worsted suits; imported black thibet suits, &c. Many are made with the broad shoulders, tapering back and military front now so much in vogue.

Included in the $7.50 lot of overcoats are beautiful Irish friezes, English whipcords, black and oxford gray vicunas, &c. A few silk-lined. Many are cut in the long, loose, broad-shouldered style which is now the fashion.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY. Between 12th and 13th Sts.

MAYOR-ELECT'S BUSY DAY

Applications from Place Hunters Pour In Upon Him.

He Receives Many Callers—Declines to Talk of Prospective Appointments—Will Visit City Hall To-morrow.

Mayor-elect Seth Low had a very busy time yesterday, while his private secretary, Mr. Clark, was so much occupied that when the headquarters were closed last evening he had not had the opportunity to digest the morning mail, to say nothing of the letters that came in later deliveries.

The very large majority of the missives, judging from those opened, consisted of applications for positions in the gift of the Mayor-elect, and not a few of these were accompanied by numerously signed petitions. One of the latter urged the appointment of Capt. Francis Gibson as head of the Street Cleaning Department.

When the reporters were admitted to the presence of Mr. Low at his headquarters yesterday afternoon he had just given audience to a large delegation of rabbis who had called in the interest of Dr. Henry M. Bienenfeld of Harlem for head of the Health Department.

"That was the object of their mission," remarked Mr. Low when questioned concerning it.

"Anything to say about prospective appointments?" Mr. Low was asked.

"Not a word," he answered.

"What about the report that Col. Anson G. McCook is to be appointed Chamberlain?"

"I have not heard of it."

"You would, were it the case?" suggested a reporter.

"Very probably," he answered.

"The afternoon papers say that you will select Robert W. De Forest for Tenement House Commissioner?" some one remarked.

"I guess," replied Mr. Low, smiling, "that I will have to invite the editors of our papers to make appointments for me."

Among those who called on the Mayor-elect were Justice James A. Blanchard, ex-Congressman Richard C. Shannon, George Sherman, George L. Foote, Charles M. Stafford, Senator S. S. Slater, Surveyor Silas C. Croft, Banker James Speyer, Louis Stern of the Republican Club, William H. Falconer, William Plimley, ex-Commissioner of Jurors Gustavus Myers, A. Foster Higgins, William P. Clyde, President

NO VACCINATION IN CAMDEN'S BOUNDARIES

Board of Health Investigating Fatal Tetanus Cases.

Until This Is Completed Physicians Must Not Vaccinate—Parents Panic-stricken—Question of School Attendance.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Board of Health met this afternoon and passed a resolution forbidding all physicians to resort to vaccination until the board has an opportunity to investigate the fatal results which have followed it in several cases here. The board further advised the Board of Education to refrain from enforcing the law for the time being.

Vaccination has been far more fatal here than smallpox. Seven deaths have occurred in the city from tetanus, all of which appear to be directly traceable to the inoculation of the children with virus. The children were without exception apparently healty before being treated to prevent them from taking smallpox.

There are several children in the city now suffering from tetanus in one stage or another. Two of them are in a critical condition and others are in the first stages. Something very like a panic has seized upon parents. Fully 3,000 children have been vaccinated since Sept. 1. The development of tetanus in some of the fatal cases has followed after two or three months. This is what alarms those whose children have been vaccinated since the beginning of the school year.

There are about 3,000 children of school age still to be vaccinated. The Board of Health has decreed that these must leave school unless they obey the law and submit to vaccination. The Board of Education claims that it has no discretion, and that the State laws must be enforced. Parents are naturally averse to endangering their children to obey the law, claiming that the chances of smallpox seem to be less than those of tetanus. Since the first death from tetanus resulting from vaccination, there has been but one death from smallpox.

The School Board will meet to-morrow night, and is then expected to declare the schools open without regard to the applicant being inoculated or not. If the board holds to the law the courts will be appealed to for a writ directing the principals of the schools to ignore the law. It is claimed that the State makes the State and local Boards of Health almost autocratic, and allows these boards to ride rough-shod over most laws when the health of a community demands it, and that there is little room for appeal from an order of a Health Board.

The courts have usually upheld the Boards of Health, especially when the State Board of Health stood by the local boards. On this basis it will be represented to the courts that the resolution advising the Board of Education to suspend the law's operation is equal to a command.

The Board of Health to-night appointed three of its members as a committee to investigate the outbreak of tetanus. With this committee County Physician Jones in his official capacity will act. Dr. Jones has power to summon witnesses.

Investigation has thus far failed to fix the responsibility, as it would seem that vaccine points obtained from different sources were equally involved. This taken in connection with the fact that the authorities at Newark, Jersey City, and New York report an entire absence of unfavorable results from vaccine makes the cause of the trouble here obscure. Some of the towns heard from which used the same vaccine report that no cases of tetanus developed.

The State Board of Health, it is reported, has agents in the city conducting a quiet and separate investigation.

A HEALTH BOARD ARRAIGNED.

St. Louis Coroner's Verdict Says Tetanus Victims' Deaths Were Due to Defective Diphtheria Antitoxin.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Coroner Funkhouser has rendered a verdict finding the St. Louis Health Department negligent in the preparation of diphtheria antitoxin, the administration of which recently caused the deaths of seven children by lockjaw.

For some time the city Health Department has been making antitoxin for use in diphtheria cases. This was distributed among practicing physicians throughout the city free of charge, and was used in public institutions quite generally. In many cases it is said to have saved lives. The serum was obtained from horses that are supposed to have contracted tetanus. After rendering his verdict, Coroner Funkhouser said:

"For the present I have done all that I can do. I am not prepared to say I am through with the case, but so far as I know now, there is nothing more for me to do."

The verdict is based upon the testimony of physicians who attended the lockjaw cases, the inquest, and the report of the bacteriologists employed by the city to make tests of the infected serum and ascertain the responsibility for it. When informed of the nature of the verdict Dr. Atmand Ravoid, City Bacteriologist, said:

"I repeat my previous assertion that none of the serum marked Sept. 30 was distributed to any one or under any label. I poured the entire drawing into the sink on Oct. 11, as both Mr. Taylor and I, who was with me in the office at the time, testified."

Health Commissioner Starkloff is absent from the city, and Charles W. Francis, Assistant Commissioner, is in charge of the department. He said:

"I shall read the report of the experts and the Coroner's verdict and then take such action as I deem to be my duty. As the manufacture of antitoxin by the city has been stopped, the case is not now one of emergency, and I may not decide for several days what action I shall take."

The findings of the Committee of Bacteriologists included the following:

"From the facts stated we are forced to conclude that the diphtheria anti-toxin prepared by the City Health Department had been issued before it was possible to have obtained results from the absolutely necessary tests. Had these tests been performed, the results upon animals would have been such that the serum would not have been dispensed and the cases of tetanus forming the basis of this report could not have resulted."

TETANUS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Question of Compulsory Vaccination Now Being Tested by a Woman Teacher There.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—There have been several cases of tetanus following vaccination reported in Philadelphia, but no official action has been taken. The question of compulsory vaccination of schoolchildren and teachers has been taken to the courts and resulted in a verdict in favor of vaccination.

The case was that of a Girls' High School teacher, who refused to be vaccinated. She was suspended by the School Board and she carried her case to court. The board was sustained, and the teacher was dismissed from the service of the city. She took an appeal to the Superior Court to-day.

Coroner Dugan of this city has promised the Anti-Vaccination Society of America to make a thorough investigation of the death of Joseph Goldie, a boy of Bristol, Penn., who died in a hospital here from tetanus alleged to have followed vaccination. The Coroner's physician has made an autopsy.

POISONED BY THE VIRUS.

Music Teacher in Bridgeton, N. J., Lies in a Critical Condition—Physicians Decline to Vaccinate.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 18.—Miss Hilda Rocap, a pianist and music teacher here, is in a critical condition as the result of poison believed to come from vaccination. She was vaccinated on the right leg, and the whole right side from the neck down is now paralyzed, and the leg is swollen and inflamed. The physicians attending her think her chances of recovery are very slim.

Several other persons have been poisoned by vaccine virus recently here, and several physicians have declined to inoculate any more persons until the cause is discovered.

DEATH IN ATLANTIC CITY.

More Cases of Lockjaw Among Persons Recently Vaccinated.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 18.—There are now two cases of tetanus in this city both of which are supposed to be the result of vaccination.

One person died recently from tetanus. Like the present sufferers he had been recently vaccinated.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER SEES MR. ROOSEVELT.

Conveys the Best Wishes of Franz Josef for Administration's Success.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Baron von Hengelmuller, the Minister from Austria-Hungary to the United States, who has just returned from a vacation of several months spent at Vienna, called upon President Roosevelt to-day. He was received in the blue parlor. The Minister was charged with conveying to the President Emperor Franz Josef's best wishes for the success of his Administration and the prosperity of his country.

During the past thirty years, Baron von Hengelmuller says, half a dozen such abductions as that of Miss Stone have occurred in the same region, but they have not attracted widespread attention because the brigands never before have made such exorbitant demands.

"The brigands," said he, "evidently believe that a ransom of a hundred thousand dollars more or less is a mere bagatelle to the country of the Goulds and Vanderbilts."

ROW IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Dispute Between the Socialists and Centrists Causes a Suspension of the Session.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—An uproarious incident occurred yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies in the course of the discussion on the bill authorizing a loan of 265,000,000f., in 3 per cent. perpetual rentes, to reimburse the Treasury for its outlay as a result of the Chinese Expedition and to pay indemnities to French sufferers in China.

M. Hubbard reported that the Budget Commission proposed to reduce the amount of the loan to 210,000,000f., because objection was taken to France advancing indemnities to religious associations and financial concerns. M. Hubbard's report was extremely anti-Clerical.

M. Ribot (Republican,) replied to M. Hubbard, protesting against the report, which he described as shameful, whereupon M. Berteaux (Socialist) exclaimed that M. Ribot deserved to have his ears boxed. At this the Centrists vehemently protested, while the Socialists cheered.

Amid the din M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber, called upon M. Berteaux to withdraw. This M. Berteaux refused to do, and renewed outcries and banging of desks resulted. M. Deschanel continued to ring his bell until the hubbub was subdued, when he asked the Chamber to censure M. Berteaux. This was voted.

M. Ribot then resumed his reply to M. Hubbard's report, but the Socialists recommenced their noisy opposition, to which the Centrists responded equally loudly, until the uproar became so deafening and continuous that M. Deschanel, after vainly clanging his bell and calling for order, left the chair and the session was suspended.

Subsequently the session was resumed, and M. Ribot concluded his speech. The Chamber then adjourned.

MISS EASTWICK SENTENCED.

Will Remain in Prison for Six Months Unless the Home Secretary Accepts Plea of Insanity.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Miss Marie Josephine Eastwick, the young Philadelphia woman who was committed for trial on Oct. 1 in the Guildhall Police Court on a charge of having forged a one-hundred-thousand-pound railroad certificate, and who, on being arraigned, pleaded guilty, was sentenced at the Old Bailey this morning to six months' imprisonment as a second-class misdemeanant.

The Recorder, in sentencing Miss Eastwick, said he had received documents from the United States Embassy showing that the accused was mentally weak, but he could not accept that as a plea, the question of sanity being a matter for the Home Secretary to consider.

Miss Eastwick, who looked frail and ill, leaned for support on the arm of a prison employe when leaving the dock.

POWER OF THE DREIBUND.

Hungarian Premier Says It Gives Great Security to the Three States Party to It.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 18.—The Hungarian Premier, M. de Szell, in the course of a debate on the speech from the throne in the Diet to-day, said, amid great applause, that the Triple Alliance guaranteed to all three States party thereto such a measure of security as no other alliance could give. Although Great Britain, owing to her traditions, was not a party to this agreement, nevertheless she leaned toward the alliance, while Austria-Hungary could act in accord with Russia regarding the Balkan States.

M. de Szell also announced that Hungary was negotiating with Austria for a customs agreement substantially upon the lines of the one expiring in 1907.

URIBE ON HIS WAY TO CARACAS.

He Failed in Effort to Cross Colombian Frontier—Armistice Now.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Nov. 18.—Gen. Uribe Uribe has arrived here from Maracaibo, proving that the latest effort to cross the Colombian frontier and effect a junction with the revolutionary troops under Gen. Marin has proved to be another failure.

MARACAIBO, Nov. 18.—In view of the heavy rains in the Cordilleras, an armistice of three weeks between the Venezuelan and Colombian troops on the frontier has been arranged. The town of Cucuta (in Colombia, near the Venezuelan frontier) is inundated. The floods have caused great destruction and a number of lives have been lost. In some places the railroad from the head of Maracaibo Lake to the interior is several yards under water.

Gen. Uribe Uribe has been called to Caracas and has gone to the Island of Curacoa on his way there.

Miss Wackerman Well Treated.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. Frigout, of the United States Consulate, accompanied by Dr. Willard, acting under instructions from the State Department at Washington, today visited Miss Vanderbilt Wackerman of New York, in St. Giles's Infirmary. They decided that she had better remain there for the present, and ascertained that she was well treated. Miss Wackerman has apparently no friends in England.

Berlin Unemployed Meet.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Eight well-attended meetings of the unemployed were held in Berlin to-day to discuss the present business depression and lack of employment and possible remedies for these conditions. The meetings were addressed by Socialist members of the Reichstag.

Coming Here on the Majestic.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The White Sar liner Majestic, which sails from Liverpool on Wednesday for New York, will have among her passenger Kubelik, the young Bohemian violinist, and United States Senator Clark of Montana.

Boer Losses Since Nov. 7.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Lord Kitchener, cabling yesterday to the War Office from Pretoria, reports that since Nov. 7 the British columns have killed forty-three and wounded sixteen Boers and that 207 have been taken prisoners.

Suez Canal Open to Larger Ships.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Board of Administrators of the Suez Canal Company has decided to admit after Jan. 1 next ships drawing 26 feet 3 inches instead of 25 feet 7 inches, the maximum now allowed.

The Humanitarian Magazine to Die.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Victoria Claflin Woodhull Martin announces that the Humanitarian Magazine will cease publication with the December number.

BIG SHIPMENT OF GOLD

Over $7,080,000 for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Largest Amount Ever Carried by a Single Transatlantic Steamship—Government Bond Purchases.

Over $7,080,000 in gold bars, the largest withdrawal from the Assay Office in one day on record, and the largest shipment to be consigned to one transatlantic steamship, will leave New York to-day on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Europe. Of this shipment, about $1,000,000 is consigned to Berlin and the remainder will go to Paris.

Partially offsetting this record export was the total of Government bond purchases in excess of $2,676,000, and the receipt by the Bank of Montreal of about $1,000,000 in gold from Canada during the last three days, together with the return of some currency to the local banks from interior points, chiefly Western.

Not in many months have a single day's developments in the money market been so altogether mixed and contrary as were those of yesterday. For a time, indeed, nearly all Wall Street was at sea as to what might or might not be the immediate effect on the money situation as a result of these developments.

First, an announcement was made of large gold export engagements; then came reports of gains by the Sub-Treasury almost offsetting these first exports; then came further gold exports; then Government bond purchases to an amount nearly equal to these later exports, and then from time to time there came varying reports, one telling of gold from Canada, one of more gold going abroad, and one of more bond purchases.

The exact amounts of the gold exports going to-day and their consignors are as follows:

Lazard Freres	$2,568,109.38
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,506,766.73
National City Bank	1,200,523.24
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	1,006,533.11
Baring, Magoun & Co.	758,650.73
Total	$7,082,583.19

Despite the heavy engagements for export, the rates for demand sterling advanced ¼ and closed firm. At the close, demand rates were 4.88@4.88½. International exchange brokers said that at current quotations gold could be profitably shipped to London, and a protracted short supply of bills means further exports. The total gold shipments to date on this movement already aggregate $13,150,000.

Back of the Assay Office, the scene where the gold bars were being packed with sawdust in sealed kegs and boxes, was a busy sight until late in the afternoon.

The Sub-Treasury paid $2,676,148.23 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $1,969,000. Of this amount, $2,348,521 was paid for $1,685,000 United States 4s of 1925, purchased from Fisk & Robinson. The total bonds purchased at Washington and at the New York Sub-Treasury from Nov. 1 to date, amount in round numbers to $9,500,000.

Money on call at the Stock Exchange opened at 4½ per cent., and went to 5 per cent. Easing off, it closed at 3½. Most of the day's loans were placed at 4¾ and 4½ per cent.

Discussing the general money situation, an officer of the First National Bank said:

"There is no reason for any alarm or apprehension in respect to the money market, and if the Street is figuring on any stringency it will be very much mistaken. In this connection it is worth while to note that to-day's engagements for gold exports, large as they are, are considerably offset by Government bond purchases, the receipt of gold from Canada and the general gains made by the banks from the Sub-Treasury for one account or another. It is further to be noted that these figures do not include some shipments from the interior which have come in to a number of the banks.

"Another factor in the situation that must not be lost sight of is that the instant rates work higher here there is an inpouring of money from the West and the interior, and I venture it that if we had a call money rate of 6 per cent. for even a day you would see a very large amount of Western funds offering. Incidentally, such a rate would automatically check gold exports.

"If you write along the lines of reasonable rates and no stringency you will be on the right side."

CORN EXCHANGE BANK PLANS.

Other Banks to be Acquired and Capital Raised to $5,000,000.

William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, has issued a circular to stockholders, asking for proxies for the purpose of voting for any merger agreement with any other bank and for increasing the capital stock to any amount not exceeding $5,000,000.

In the circular Mr. Nash says in part:

The branch banking system inaugurated by this bank having proved a success, it is proposed to extend it by the acquisition of other institutions and the establishment of new branches. To effect this object it may be necessary to increase the capital stock of the bank, and to do this effectively a proxy is inclosed herewith for your signature. This plan has the approval of the Board of Directors.

The Corn Exchange Bank has a present capital of $1,400,000. For many years its capital was $1,100,000. The institution has eight branches, and last week announcement was made of a ninth branch to be located at 7 East Forty-second Street and to be known as the Grand Central Branch. The branches now in operation are these: Astor Place Branch, Astoria Branch, Broadway Branch, Fifth Avenue Branch, Forty-second Street Branch, Hudson River Branch, Queens County Branch, and University Branch.

THE NEW ECUADOR RAILWAY.

Line from Busay to Quibi Completed—Tremendous Engineering Difficulties Overcome.

GUAYAQUIL, Nov. 18.—Yesterday a trial train was run over the new railway line from Busay to Quibi, a distance of twenty-two miles. This is the most difficult portion of the line to Quito from an engineering point of view. When work was begun the difficulties seemed insurmountable. All, however, have been successfully overcome, and the main problem of passing the Andes is now solved.

Several railway officials from Guayaquil and the officers of the British sloop of war Icarus accompanied the train as guests of the company. The officers were highly delighted with the trip and astonished at the enormous obstacles surmounted.

"Austrian Dreyfus" Proved Innocent.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—At Lemberg an Austrian officer named Stiller, after suffering four years' imprisonment on a charge of treason, in supplying to Russia the plans of an Austrian fortress, obtained a revision of his trial and succeeded in establishing his innocence.

Big Oil Gusher at Baku.

BAKU, Nov. 18.—An oil well on ground rented from the crown for a small sum by the Baku Naphtha Company has started gushing at the rate of 1,000,000 poods (36,112,000 pounds) daily. Work has been stopped, owing to the fear of a conflagration.

Big Prussian Sugar Refinery Burned.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The sugar refinery at Neufahrwasser, Western Prussia, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is 4,000,000 marks, ($952,000.)

HEARTLESS CABIN PASSENGER.

Woman Objected to the Celtic Stopping to Rescue Sailors.

Capt. Lindsay of the White Star liner Celtic, on that vessel's arrival Saturday night, told Col. Story, the Deputy Surveyor of the port of New York, what one of his woman passengers thought about his stopping on the high seas to rescue the crew of an American schooner that he had brought to port with him.

"The woman in question," said Capt. Lindsay, "was in the saloon, and as I passed through on my way to the deck I told her she had better come up and witness a rescue at sea. She looked at me a moment and said, 'If you are going to stop and pick up the crew of every old craft you meet we will never get to New York.' When she said that I thought it about time for me to attend to my own business."

KNIVES AND FORKS.

THE MAUSER MFG. CO.,

SILVERSMITHS,

15th St., Bet. Broadway & Fifth Av. NEW YORK

FRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Ambassador von Holleben Talks of Relations Between the Two Governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Herr Von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, has just returned to Washington from his Summer vacation in Europe. When asked about the existing relations between Germany and the United States, His Excellency said:

"They have never been better or more cordial. The great sorrow which came to your country through the tragedy in Buffalo has greatly aroused the sympathy of the German people, who are so closely united to the people of the United States by the many ties of blood and friendship. Just as in private life we think more of a friend whom fate has made to suffer severely, so the German people have been brought nearer to those of the United States through the latter country's great misfortune. Mr. McKinley's great qualities in private life, as well as his great statesmanship, shown in his dealing with public affairs, have always been thoroughly understood and appreciated.

"My countrymen," continued the Ambassador, "look up to your new chivalrous President with admiration and full confidence, admiring the country at the same time which can produce a man of such high abilities as your Chief Executive."

The Ambassador before leaving Germany had been received by his Majesty the Emperor, who instructed him to convey to Mr. Roosevelt his Majesty's most friendly greetings and best wishes of success for his administration.

"My sovereign," the Ambassador said, "has the most frank admiration for America's progress and the most cordial and friendly feelings for the United States. His Majesty has, as you know, just shown once more how he appreciates American skill and workmanship in having a yacht built in the United States. All talk that his Majesty desires to bring the European nations together in a challenge of America's progress in the commercial world is of course without foundation.

Before closing the interview his Excellency said:

"I have one more thing to say. You are without doubt aware that at regular intervals reports appear in the newspapers to the effect that Germany is trying to acquire coaling stations or a foothold of some kind, in South America, or in the West Indian waters. These reports are started again and again by our enemies who don't like to see us on too friendly terms with the United States. I can tell you now that I am officially authorized to state that Germany has no such purpose. I want to deny now, once for all, these ever recurring reports in an emphatic and unqualified way. I have told this to the President, who was especially gratified by it."

THE FATAL GERMAN DUEL.

Lieut. Hildebrand, Who Slew Lieut. Blaskowitz, Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The court-martial appointed to inquire into the duel between Lieut. Blaskowitz and Lieut. Hildebrand, both army officers, at Insterburg, East Prussia, in which the former was killed, has sentenced Lieut. Hildebrand to two years' imprisonment.

Lieut. Groddeck, second to Lieut. Hildebrand, has been sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

Kurt Blaskowitz was a young officer of the East Prussian garrison at Insterburg. He was the son of a village pastor, and fell a victim to a duel which was forced upon him through little fault of his own.

Blaskowitz was about to be married, and invited his friends to a farewell bachelor supper. He drank a good deal of wine, and on his way home he was overcome by the effects of it. In this condition he was found by two artillery officers, who volunteered to help him home. Blaskowitz is said to have offered some violence to them, but he remembered nothing of the matter the next day when he proceeded to the town of Deutsch Eylau, where his fiancée resided, in order to be present at the party which is given in Germany on the eve of a wedding.

The guests were already assembling, according to the account sent to The London Times by its Berlin correspondent, when a telegram arrived summoning Blaskowitz back to Insterburg, where, as he was informed, he had to fight duels to which he had been challenged by the two artillery officers. The wedding was postponed, and Pastor Blaskowitz, with his wife and the fiancée of Lieut. Blaskowitz, accompanied the young officer to Insterburg. There a so-called military council of honor discussed the situation, and the result of its deliberations was that Blaskowitz had practically no alternative but to fight or leave the army.

The names of the higher military authorities upon whom rests the responsibility of having permitted the case to assume this development are Major General Stamm and Lieut. Gen. von Alten. The parents of Lieut. Blaskowitz tried to induce him to resign his commission, but he was a keen soldier and Adjutant of his battalion, and he determined to conform to the antiquated German code of military honor. The duel was fought and the young officer was killed by the first shot of his antagonist, Lieut. Hildebrand.

KAISER AS A NAVAL EXPERT.

He Takes Part in a Technical Discussion by the German Society of Naval Engineers.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Emperor William today took part in a debate by the Society of Naval Engineers on the subject of the placing of heavy guns on battleships and its effect upon their design and construction.

His Majesty referred to the influence of military requirements upon the development of ship construction and artillery, and pointed out how the aim of Germany had always been to allow the opinions of the officers who had to navigate ships to have as much influence as possible on the ship builder and the constructor.

The Emperor, illustrating his contention that tactical requirements influence the construction of ships of war, said the time of the galleys had seen great development in the matter of boat fire, and that the galleys were superior in this respect to later battleships. He instanced the battle of Lepanto as the greatest wherein galleys had been engaged, and said Don John of Austria had brought his galleys into action in half-moon formation and had destroyed the enemy's fleet by the superiority of bow fire.

Germany, said the Emperor, was the first nation to place a Captain still on the active list at the head of the Construction Bureau. He believed that the types of vessels now being launched in German yards represent the very best need for the purposes of the country.

Emperor William concluded his remarks with the following annecdote:

"Some fifteen or twenty years ago my interest in and my zeal for naval questions led me to approach an old naval officer and request of him an explanation of the metacenter of a vessel. He answered that he himself did not exactly know what this was, and besides, it was a secret. He could only tell me that if the metacenter was in the maintruck, the vessel would capsize."

The meeting was held in the Technical School at Charlottenburg. Admiral Tirpitz, Secretary of the Admiralty, was present.

PURE TOBACCO NEVER HARMED ANY ONE

Smoke a Good Cigarette

Sovereign

Absolutely Pure

5 CENTS FOR 10 CIGARETTES

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO CO.

EX-CONVICT SUES HIS WIFE.

Charges She Was Married to Another Convict—She Regarded the First Marriage as a Joke.

In the hearing on the motion for alimony and counsel fees made before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday by counsel for Mrs. John G. Gilmore in the suit for annulment of marriage brought against her by her husband, a rather extraordinary state of affairs was revealed.

The Gilmores were married in 1896. In 1894 Gilmore was an inmate of the Elmira Reformatory, whence he was discharged, after serving four months, for good conduct. He was later returned to the reformatory for alleged failure to report to the parole officers of the institution. An official investigation was made, and the man was pardoned by Gov. Flower.

While in the reformatory Gilmore met a man who went by the name of Jacob Hertzog. When Gilmore finally left Elmira Hertzog gave him a letter to deliver to a woman. Gilmore delivered the letter and in 1896 married the young woman.

A few years later, according to the affidavits submitted by the plaintiff in the action to annul the marriage, Gilmore discovered that his wife had, before their marriage, been married to Hertzog. This marriage, it was alleged, took place on the train on which Hertzog was being conveyed to prison, and was performed by Dr. Lindsay, who for some time was Chaplain in the Tombs. The bride and bridegroom parted at the prison gates, and saw each other no more. Gilmore claims that his marriage to his wife is, therefore, not legal, as she was married before and her husband was still living.

Mrs. Gilmore in her answer to these charges alleges that at the time the ceremony which made her the wife of Hertzog took place she considered the whole matter to be a joke. She said that not at that time nor any time after it had she considered herself married to Hertzog, nor had she ever lived with the man as his wife.

Justice Leventritt, after listening to the application for alimony and counsel fees made on behalf of the woman, said that he did not see how the court could, in the light of the attendant circumstances, grant any alimony in the case. The Justice said that he would consider the matter of granting counsel fees.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:51	Sun sets...4:40	Moon sets... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:47	Gov. Isl'd...1:02	H. Gate...2:58
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:00	Gov. Isl'd...1:22	H. Gate...3:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 19.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
North Star, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, New Zealand	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellaura, Argentina, &c.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Alamo, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Insgua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hungaria, Fortune Island	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, &c	6:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

Citta di Torino, Naples	6:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Daggry, Yucatan via Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Bahamas, Santiago, &c.	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

Alleghany, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bermilla, Argentina, Uraguay and Paraguay	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples.	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Minnehaha, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Staatendam, Rotterdam.	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) *Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 30 and up to Nov. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. 30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 30 and up to Dec. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close here at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 26.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 18; Shanghai, Oct. 22; Yokohama, Oct. 30, and Honolulu, Nov. 10, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on Saturday at 6 P. M. and are due in this city Thursday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 19.

Advance, Colon, Nov. 12.
Alexandra, Copenhagen, Nov. 1.
Alleghany, Port Limon, Nov. 15.
El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 14.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.
Haverford, Antwerp, Nov. 8.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, Nov. 3.
Miramir, St. Michael's, Nov. 8.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 18.
Scharsfels, Algiers, Nov. 1.
Zuir, Hamburg, Nov. 8.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Jamestown, Norfolk, Nov. 19.
Sabine, Galveston, Nov. 13.
Sheikh, Lisbon, Nov. 8.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

El Sud, New Orleans, Nov. 16.
Germanic, Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 20.
Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 7.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 21.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Nov. 9.
Wells City, Swansea, Nov. 8.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, Nov. 12.
Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 16.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Nov. 11.
Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 9.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
Polarstjernen, Manchester, Nov. 8.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 22.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 17.

Arrived.

SS Isola di Procida, (Ital.,) Castanzo, Palermo, &c., Oct. 24, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Merison, Santos, &c., Oct. 19, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 P. M.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Volger, Bremen, Nov. 9, and Southampton, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:32 A. M., 19th.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Skelton, Kingston, Ja., with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. In Quarantine at 1:08 A. M., 19th.

SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Casey, Manaos, &c., Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Reeks & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg, Nov. 6, Boulogne, 7th, and Plymouth, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M., 17th.

SS Dunnstan, (Br.,) Dean, Pernambuco, Nov. 1, with mdse. to Allerton, D. Hitch; vessel to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Rio Grande, Johnstone, Brunswick, Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Buenaventura, Williamson, Newport Newe, to L. Luckenbach.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Comus, Kemble, New Orleans, Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Northeastern, Crangle, Chicago, Oct. 16, and Montreal, 11th, with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co.

SS Northman, Reid, Chicago, Nov. —, and Montreal, 17th, with mdse. to James W. Elwell &

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.60
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.60
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEW CANAL TREATY.

The disposition of the Government of Great Britain to agree to an Isthmian Canal treaty which the Senate of the United States would be willing to accept was affirmed many months ago on the authority of statements made by Lord PAUNCEFOTE in London. Reports to that effect have been often repeated of late, and with increasing precision as to the substance and terms of the treaty, indicating the progress of the negotiations toward complete agreement. In a London dispatch to The Journal of yesterday there was given what purports to be a summary of the provisions of the new treaty. It is not a complete summary, and it is not in all parts intelligible. Evidently it has been made up by copying freely from the old treaty and inventing phrases that may represent either fairly skillful guesswork or the reproduction from memory of hints somehow obtained of the actual text of the new convention. For any examination of the terms of the agreement The Journal's summary is worthless, because of its manifest omissions, if for no other reasons. So far as it may be accepted at all, its only value is as a confirmation of the already established belief that the two nations are about to remove in a friendly and honorable manner a long-standing cause of controversy which, in view of the temper of the American Senate and of the spirit exhibited by the House of Representatives in such ill-judged and uncivilized procedures as the passage of the Hepburn bill for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, has given no little uneasiness to persons who wish to see relations of amity maintained between Britain and America, and a corresponding joy to others who would delight to see those relations disturbed.

His Majesty's Government, it is plain, is now ready to replace the obstructive provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by a convention which permits the United States to construct, own, and operate the canal and to become the sole guarantor of its neutrality. It will be remembered that the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty provided for a joint guarantee to which other commercial nations were to be invited to become parties. To this the Senate objected, as it also objected to the clause denying to the United States the right to fortify the canal. The Senate view was embodied in the amendments engrafted upon the instrument as negotiated, which were equivalent to its rejection.

Great Britain has come to the conclusion that the canal is of greater importance to her commerce than the rights she waives would be to the prosecution of her imperial policies. It has long been evident to us that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was of small concern to her—of no concern at all in comparison with the maintenance of peaceful relations with the United States and with the privileges of the projected waterway. For some obscure reason English public opinion has been permitted to lag far behind the advanced and enlightened views of the British Government in respect to these negotiations. Basing their comments partly on preconceived or outworn notions and in part on misinformation freely supplied from ill-informed or prejudiced sources on this side of the ocean, the English newspapers have continued to inflame the minds of Englishmen against the "surrender" to the American Senate long after that "surrender" had become inevitable and in fact had been resolved upon by the Government. We do not call it a surrender. It is only a wise and intelligent change of policy, a step in advance to gain the substance of advantage by forsaking the shadow of it. The two nations will now be at one again, and that is the most important thing of all. The canal will be built, and that is important to all the world. Our own Government will maintain without entangling participations its primacy in the public system of this hemisphere. The canal will be open to all nations on equal terms, but on terms which will not permit of its use against us by our enemy in time of war. It will be entirely and exclusively an American canal, but a canal primarily for commerce. It is now seen, indeed, that much of the talk about the use of the canal in war was needless and foolish. It is superfluous to demand of us a stipulation that we will keep the canal open even to our enemy in time of war, when it is obvious that an enemy would never be foolhardy enough to attempt to send his warships through it; and this would be equally true of any nation on earth—it is true of Great Britain herself in respect to the Suez Canal, of which the entire neutrality is guaranteed by the European Powers.

The belief all along entertained that the Nicaragua route will be chosen is confirmed by reports from Washington that the commission has found no satisfactory reason for recommending a continuance of the negotiations with the French owners of the Panama Canal rights. The Nicaragua route is shorter and the canal can be dug there for less money—two reasons which prevail over anything M. HUTIN has been able to say in favor of his canal. The ratification of the new treaty, which may be confidently expected, unless the enemies of all Isthmian canals shall baffle the wish and intention of the people of the United States, will open the way to an immediate beginning of the work.

SUNDAY OPENING.

Among the clergymen who last Sunday opposed the proposition to relax the stringency of the existing excise law by procuring the amendment of it as regards selling on Sunday were Dr. MACARTHUR, Dr. BANKS, and Dr. PATTERSON, of the Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist Churches, respectively. These three clergymen agreed in resisting any modification of the law as respects Sunday sales.

We need not go into the details of their arguments. The real question is not whether men shall drink on Sunday, but whether they shall drink in defiance of the law or by permission of the law. The amount of drinking will not, probably, vary very much in either case. But if the law permits the opening of drinking places on Sunday, for the sale of beer only, the drinking will be less harmful. And it will also be freed from the accompaniment of official blackmail, which constitutes quite as serious a public mischief as the drinking itself. One of the clergymen in question inquired in his sermon why we should allow the sale of beer on Sunday when we prohibit the sale of meat, and whether beer would not keep over Sunday as well as meat. This shows a highly creditable ignorance on the part of the clergyman of the nature of "draught beer," which nobody could find drinkable after it had stood for twenty-four hours. It is not only the people who resort to the saloon to drink who are to be considered. It is also the people, numbering hundreds of thousands, to whom a dinner without fresh beer is inconceivable, and who find themselves prevented from sending out on Sunday for what they can send out for on any other day of the week.

The great majority of these people, who constitute the "family trade" of the saloon, are decent, honest, law-abiding citizens, whose instincts and desires are all upon the side of good government. But we have evidence only four years old that when their habits are interfered with by law they will take the side of bad government in revenge and elect the Tammany ticket. That is what Mr. Low and Mr. JEROME have been laboring to prevent. Assuming that the whole Decalogue is equally binding, it follows that the Eighth Commandment is as binding as the Fourth. And it does not seem to be the part of good citizenship to give scope for Tammany stealing by putting a legal stigma upon non-partisan Sabbath breaking, which cannot in any case be prevented.

BUSINESS VIEWS OF TARIFF REVISION.

The letters from representative business men on the general subject of tariff revision, now appearing in the columns of this journal, are of unusual interest, and will be so regarded by the thoughtful reader. Our correspondents are by no means in agreement, either as to the principle of tariff revision or as to details of a safe economic policy, but represent widely divergent views from widely different standpoints. Those appearing in our issue of yesterday are of value as contributions to the discussion. Mr. J. A. CROUTY, editor of The Shoe and Leather Reporter, writing as an expert in matters connected with the American leather manufacturing industry, shows that the duties on hides, originally imposed as a protection to the cattle raisers, has failed of its purpose, benefiting only the packers, who have had their profits increased without advantage to the public. The fact that English and Continental manufacturers of shoes and other leather goods, using American leather, get their material at lower price than our own consumers are compelled to pay for it, calls attention to a condition of affairs which is not conducive to American industrial prosperity.

Mr. GEORGE H. BARBOUR of Detroit, Vice President and General Manager of the Michigan Stove Company, calls attention to the fact that with Canadian reciprocity our stove manufacturers could supply the Canadian market, from which they are now excluded by a 25 per cent. Canadian duty. This is the only aspect of the tariff question which has interest for the stove manufacturing industry. It never needed protection and does not now.

Mr. JOSEPH D. OLIVER of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, at South Bend, Ind., whose name is identified with the manufacture of plows, points out that this great and almost distinctively American industry is handicapped by a lack of reciprocal trade relations, which restrain it from "almost unlimited expansion." This is an industry which the tariff can touch only injuriously.

Mr. JOHN B. ROACH, true to the traditions of his family and of the industry with which he is identified, the building of iron ships, takes ground against any "tariff tinkering" and makes a strong argument against reciprocity in any form. His argument merits consideration, less because it is convincing than because it represents a phase of public opinion which is held by those who think as Mr. ROACH does to be an essential article of faith.

In our issue of to-day Mr. JOHN H. CONVERSE of the Baldwin Locomotive Works expresses the opinion that any action on the tariff at this time would only serve to disturb the general prosperity of the country, and thinks that all that is needed can be accomplished by reciprocity treaties. This would seem to involve a non sequitur. Many people believe that the ratification of reciprocity treaties would be the crudest and most blundering kind of tariff revision, breaking down the principles of protection and not representing a logical or orderly revision of the schedules to bring them into conformity with existing industrial conditions. On the other hand, Mr. CHARLES W. PUSEY of the Pusey & Jones Company, shipbuilders and machinists, believes that the industries with which he is connected would be benefited by both reciprocity and tariff revision. Finally, we have Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON'S contribution to the discussion in a masterly presentation of the free trade argument, prepared for the Industrial Commission and summarized by him for our columns. This is instructive reading.

Interest will also be felt in the position of Chairman BABCOCK of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, notwithstanding the fact that it overlooks the advantages which under certain conditions may result from "unloading" our surplus of manufactures on foreign markets, even at bargain counter prices. The whole question is one which admits of classification as a "paramount issue" at this time, and its importance will steadily increase until it becomes the dividing line in National politics. It is one concerning which the well-informed citizen should have other ideas than are furnished him ready made by party managers and the writers of convention platforms. It is a subject on which honest differences of opinion are quite possible, but one concerning which ignorance or indifference is scarcely excusable in a citizen who must assist in settling it wisely and for the best interests of the country.

HOW GERMANY IS TO WHIP US!

We owe to the researches of our esteemed contemporary, the Courier des Etats Unis, a most interesting account of a German military plan for the invasion and subjugation of the United States.

We ought to explain that this plan is not official. It is true that the author of it, Lieut. VON EDELSHEIM of the Second Uhlans, is attached to the General Staff. He has so much confidence in his plan for making us bite the dust that he has issued it in a pamphlet, presumably at his own expense. But this very form of publication indicates that the plan has not been adopted officially, and is not to be found in the archives of the German General Staff. Those archives are popularly supposed to contain plans for the invasion and subjugation of every country on earth. It is reported that when VON MOLTKE was officially apprised of the declaration of war against France, he pulled out of a pigeonhole of his desk a paper indorsed "The March to Paris," and sent it to his august master. But we may be sure that Lieut. VON EDELSHEIM'S little technical study has not been made official, or else we should not have heard of it at all.

But the Lieutenant is a sincere student, and his studies ought to attract the attention of his superiors. During these late years, he begins by observing, we have had on several occasions difficulties with the United States, most of them having been upon commercial questions. Thus far these difficulties have been removed by German concessions. But there is a limit to concessions, and it is interesting to inquire what means we could employ, if the case arose, of imposing our will by force. Now, our first element of force is our fleet, which has every prospect of combating with success the naval forces of the United States, dispersed as they are over two oceans. But it is evident, in view of the immense extent and the immense resources of the United States, that a naval defeat would not be decisive.

The military question would be how to make it decisive. Again, considering the great extent of the United States, there could be no serious question of an invasion of the interior, but there would be chances of success in "striking blows upon the littoral and cutting the great arteries of exportation and importation, so as to paralyze the industrial and commercial life of the United States, which would oblige that Power to accept peace."

This looks reasonable, and the accomplished author of the pamphlet gives his reasons in some detail. If, he says, the mobilization of the transports and the invading corps began at once after the departure of the fighting German fleet (which, by hypothesis, is to wipe the American Navy from the Atlantic Ocean) it will be admitted that the German troops might come into action upon American soil in about four weeks. Now the United States could oppose to these troops only a force numerically inferior. (An army "corps" of 25,000 men seems to be our author's notion of the size of the invading force.) It is true that the United States Army numbers 65,000 men, but not more than 30,000 are available for the defense of the mother country, and of these 10,000 will be required to look after "the Indian territories" and the fortresses of the coasts, so that 20,000 would be the maximum available. It is true, says the cautious theorist, that there are 100,000 militiamen, but most of them did not answer the National call in the late war with Spain. Moreover, they are still in great part armed with muzzle-loaders, and very imperfectly drilled. It is true that the invasion could not well be a surprise, but still the landing might be suddenly effected, and at an unexpected point. When it is considered that the Americans have no plan of mobilization well matured in time of peace, and when there is also considered the inexperience and weakness of their regular army, it might be hoped that an invading corps, acting suddenly, would have chances of success.

It is rather a novel suggestion that a single German Army corps could conquer the United States, or reduce the country to such a state that it would have to accept a peace on the terms of the invaders. Still, after the German Navy had annihilated the United States Navy at sea, so that no resistance could be offered to the crossing of the transports, the landing of one army corps would furnish an instructive military experiment. And at least the theorizing of the able German strategist is "mighty interestin' readin'."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There still lingers in many lands, and in the minds of not a few people apparently sane, the belief that a forked hazel twig, if called a "divining rod" and manipulated in peculiar ways by persons peculiarly gifted, will reveal the position of hidden treasures, such as subterranean water courses and deposits of metal, native or minted. Scientists have tried in vain to dispel this superstition by argument, and now they are resorting to a new method—nothing less than really doing exactly what the "dowsers," thanks to humanity's tendency to remember successes and to forget failures, get the credit for doing. Of course the method is electrical, electricity being the one means by which the up-to-date magician does all his miracles. The Western Electrician gives a long description of the instruments used, but for unprofessionals it is enough to say that the new prospecting consists of measuring the resistance encountered by an electrical current passing from one steel rod driven into the earth to another similarly placed. Where metallic veins offer an easy path for the current the resistance is low, and where there is no such vein it is high, and so, by moving the steel rods along the sides of a mining claim or other promising area, the exact position where actual exploration ought to begin can be discovered—or the fact that the tract is barren. The tale is told with entire gravity, and it contains no obvious improbabilities. The exploiters of the device claim to have made a number of valuable finds by means of it, some of them in places where experienced miners said that only maniacs or imbeciles would expect to discover ore. Copper, as might be anticipated, reveals itself most readily to the new "dowsers," but gold, silver, and other metals, if in veins, are not much more coy, and the presence of water courses is also revealed. It is asserted that the position of metals 600 feet under ground can thus be ascertained with considerable precision.

—Presumably that tale about the forming—or the planning—of a new republic up in the Klondike region is only another demonstration of the fact that fiction is one of the crops that grow luxuriantly in the glorious climate of California, but though it is doubtful if this particular product of the Golden Slope will "keep" well, it pleases the ear, just as a Californian peach pleases the eye, and is therefore to be treated with a sincere, though carefully limited, respect. That the inhabitants of Dawson and its neighborhood—which means a circle of land with a diameter not a few hundred miles long—are discontented with the Government to which they have been subjected by rulers whose interests are not theirs, has been repeatedly and vehemently revealed, and it is far from impossible that they have been meditating upon the joys of political independence; but to want is one thing, while to try to get is quite another. Miners are a strenuous lot, but their personal relations are usually little more cordial than those engendered by a truce between armed soldiers, and, while insurrections can easily be excited among them, their risings are generally easy to quell. The revolt at Johannesburg had an ambitious beginning, yet a few Dutch farmers settled it without any trouble, and would have kept it settled except for outside interference. Were it not for the gold in the Klondike country the people there might do about what they pleased. What they would please to do, however, in that case, would be to get out as soon as they could. The gold changes the situation, particularly as there is a mysterious law by which gold deposits are always on the British side of disputed frontiers—always, that is, in Africa or Asia. It turned out to be different in Venezuela, but the rule has as yet held good in the Northwest Territory, and the Klondike Republic is little likely to follow tropical precedents.

—One of the long delayed and much needed reforms which will doubtless be instituted after Jan. 1 is the equipping of every corner in New York with signs bearing the street and avenue names so plainly printed and so intelligently arranged that they can be easily seen not only by people on the sidewalks, but also by those in rapidly moving street cars. This will be a large job and a long one, however, and meanwhile the managers of the street railway lines might win valuable popularity for themselves and their corporation by instructing their conductors to call out the names of cross streets as they are passed. Some of the conductors do a little something in this direction already, especially at night, but there is no system about it in any case, and most of the conductors make no effort to calm the anxieties of their passengers. It would be enough, perhaps, if, in the upper part of the city, they announced every fifth cross street, or even every tenth one, providing, of course, the announcements were distinct. To make such employes talk so as to be understood, it is necessary, judging from the experience of the New Haven Road, to make them deliver a sentence of considerable length. With only one or two words to say, the result is always either a grunt or a howl, neither conveying any information. Forced to repeat a complete sentence, remembrance of the object to be attained has time to present itself, and the result is admirable. At least it is on the New Haven trains, and there is no reason why it should not be the same on the cars of the Metropolitan Company. And, by the way, when the new street signs are put up, of course they will be at right angles to their respective streets, and not parallel with them. It is the consensus of enlightened opinion, we believe, that the parallel system is very bad and the right angled system very good.

—By commuting from death to imprisonment the sentence of a Filipino priest who had been convicted of murdering natives who favored submission to American rule and the resulting progress from barbarism into civilization, Gen. CHAFFEE has followed the example of those judges who consider, not a criminal's temptations and his excuses, such as ignorance, poverty, and the like, for not resisting to attraction of wrong, but what is called—or miscalled—"previous good character." This, in the cases to which we are referring, generally means that the criminal lived well, or comfortably, and moved in respectable society. These circumstances are aggravations, rather than palliations, of crime, and they establish no claim to leniency. If an irreconcilable Filipino layman deserves death for killing Filipinos who are not irreconcilable, a Filipino priest who does the same thing deserves death much more, and it is a most illogical way of paying respect to "the cloth" to let him off with a lighter penalty.

TARIFF REVISION.

By Reciprocity Arrangements.

Baldwin Locomotive Works,
Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to your circular letter of the 31st ulto., I am of opinion that any revision of our tariff at this time would only disturb the prosperity which the country is now enjoying, and that all that is necessary can be accomplished by reciprocity arrangements.

JOHN H. CONVERSE.

Would Be Benefited by Reciprocity.

The Pusey & Jones Company, Shipbuilding and General Machinery,
Wilmington, Del., Nov. 7, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your letter of the 31st ult., I have only to say that the industries in which I am interested would be benefited by trade reciprocity and by tariff changes.

CHARLES W. PUSEY.

VIEWS OF MR. ATKINSON ON COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY.

In response to the request of THE TIMES for his opinion on the present questions concerning commercial reciprocity, Mr. Edward Atkinson referred us to the printed report of his testimony given in Boston last Spring before the United States Industrial Commission. "The very few arts and the small percentage on which there could be any competition from abroad and the great number of arts that rest upon the export of surplus for establishing the price of the entire product," says Mr. Atkinson in his note, "is one of the important points to be brought out in the discussion of commercial reciprocity as a National benefit." The following extracts are made from Mr. Atkinson's statement before the Industrial Commission:

"In this treatise it is my intention to prove that the vaster portion of our mechanical and manufacturing arts have been generated and developed in the nature of things and under the necessity of our conditions. They form a necessary, not an artificial, part of our National development. * * * I shall demonstrate the fact that the high wages or earnings of the working people of this country have been the consequence of our advantage of position, of our continental system of free trade among the States, of our common education, and of our common energy. High wages or earnings are not the antecedent, but are the resultant, of low cost of production due to the vast possessions of fertile lands, of mines, and of forests. I shall prove to you that while legislative bounties or subsidies, direct or indirect, may have promoted a more rapid and perhaps unwholesome growth of a very few specific arts, they have done so at the cost of the mass of the consumers and in a yet greater measure at the cost of other branches of manufacture which are to the manner born. Nearly all our manufactures have been established here from necessity rather than from choice. I shall present reasons why our present conditions almost compel a revision of our system of revenue, and I shall attempt to prove that what we have now to do is only to apply the principle of liberty, by which this Nation lives and moves and has its being, to our trade with foreign countries as well as to our trade within our own domain. * * *

"The great competing manufacturing or machine-using States of the world are the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Their population in round numbers figures about 230,000,000, of which the people of the United States count one-third. Outside these countries there are more than 1,200,000,000 people waiting for a supply of the manufactured goods of these machine-using countries. Other European countries—Austria, Italy, Spain—barely supply their own wants, while the competition in manufactures in the commerce of the world may be disregarded, excepting as to a few special products such as the silks of the East. Glance a moment at the relative resources of these machine-using nations. The United States produce an excess of all the metals except tin; an excess of the products of the field with scarcely an exception; an excess of the products of the forests, soon to be supplemented by the vast resources of Canada lest we should denude our forest lands too rapidly; an excess of coal and of oil; an excess of all fibres excepting silk and wool, reeled silk being too much a product of handwork to become profitable in a machine-using State, (as Daniel Webster said, "we can't afford to do ourselves what foreign paupers can do so well for us"); wool capable of being produced in excess of our own wants, especially upon the uplands and in the mountain valleys of the South whenever the cur dog is suppressed and a reasonable share of intelligence applied to the rotation of sheep, corn, and cotton on the same field. On the other hand, we find our competitors in Europe deficient in and mainly dependent upon us for a supply of food and of the most important materials entering into their processes of manufacture. Great Britain is deficient in food, in fibres, in ores fit for making steel, and is subject to increasing cost of coal with the possibility of the exhaustion of her coking coal. France and Belgium are amply supplied with food, deficient in fibres, in metals, and in fuel. Germany, with a poor soil, is barely capable of subsistence, and is deficient in timber, in fibres, and in fuel. The Netherlands are too small to have any considerable influence in the larger undertakings of commerce, except as carriers and importers in transit. Yet more, in no other country has so small a number of men been diverted from the constructive work of peace to the destructive pursuit of war, since slavery destroyed itself in our civil war, as in the United States. In one respect even the civil war was constructive, since it made way for the new industries of the regenerated South. The result of these conditions is found in the fact that in no other country is the cost of labor per unit of product so low, and in no other country are the rates of wages earned in factories or furnaces, the workshop, the mine, forest, or field, so high, the only exception to this rule being in those few arts which cannot be conducted successfully without an untaxed supply of materials of foreign origin which are necessary in the process of our domestic industry. In a very few branches of industry these materials are now so heavily taxed by duties upon imports that they are at this time in an adverse and unprofitable condition. So far as the principle of liberty has been permitted to take its free course, our domestic industry has been promoted, our workmen have been protected, and our home and foreign markets have been established and assured. So far as liberty has been restricted by the provision of public taxation to the promotion of a very few special private interests have manufactures been retarded, while, as a rule, such specially protected arts have led a fitful and feverish existence, subject to constant fluctuation and frequent failure.

"Yet there are some cases, notably in iron and steel, where this influence has only retarded the National development and has not stopped it. * * * In other arts, notably in the wool and woolen industry, adverse conditions still exist. * * * It is impossible to establish and maintain woolen and worsted manufactures without the untaxed import of the wools of the world. * * * For example, the margin of profit on common printed calicoes, which retail for 5 cents a yard, and even for less, is on an average not above one-eighth of a cent per yard on the gray cloth; yet that small margin gives nearly 2 cents per pound profit, and that rate will yield 5 to 7 per cent. upon the capital invested in the print cloth mill and machinery. A less margin of profit, one-tenth of a cent, or less, will keep the print works in operation and will pay handsomely on the investment. Now there is no branch of industry in which the manufacturing States are so dependent upon each other as in the chemical industry and in the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals, which are the materials of chief cost in printing cotton calicoes. Germany excels all other States in this branch of science, and is the chief source of many most important articles. There is no more harmful schedule in our tariff than the list of duties imposed on chemicals, drugs, and dyestuffs needed by us. * * * As it is with these duties, so to a greater extent do the duties on wool, hides, and many other materials of foreign origin burden and restrict the export of our own manufactures while protecting those of competing countries, who suffer no such obstructions to exist. * * * The Southern States entered upon infant manufactures with their property destroyed, their railways wrecked, without capital, without inherited mechanical aptitude, without mills or workshops, and without developed skill to establish them. They were exposed to the unrestricted competition of the great ironworks of Pennsylvania, of the textile factories of New England, and of the woodworkers of the West. What do we now witness? Have not the Southern ironmasters proved themselves equal to those of Pennsylvania, superior in many respects to the British and German? Are not Southern cotton manufacturers ready to supply the markets of the world with all the medium useful grades of cotton fabrics, which constitute 80 to 90 per cent. of the world's consumption, whenever we remove the obstructive tax from the crude products of Asia, Africa, Australia, and South America? Then the 300,000,000 people, or more, of these continents may be able to pay for their purchases of cotton fabrics, as they now pay our competitors in Great Britain and other countries, by exchanging their crude products for them. They have but little money, they are mostly hand workers at low wages, but they sell their crude products to all other countries free of obstruction, while we fine them for trying to exchange goods for goods with us. Have not these infant ironmasters and cotton manufacturers of the South given a lead and presented an example to the adults of the North and West? What other protection than that of their own rapidly developed skill and capacity have they needed? * * *

"In point of fact, not over 2 to 3 per cent. of the products of the farmers of this country can be subjected to foreign competition, while from 10 to 20 per cent., varying in different years, depend upon the export of our surplus for their entire income. * * *

"It was not until after the unfortunate war of 1812 and the unwholesome stimulus given to certain few branches of industry by the exclusion of British goods, that there was any real protective effort, and that effort did not take shape until 1824. * * * My direct experience and personal knowledge begins in 1842 and goes down through the tariff of 1846, which, being a horizontal tariff, putting up the duties on wool while it put down the duties on goods, had a very disastrous effect. It was attributed to free trade, but it was really due to the advance in duties on wool. I then come down to the tariff of 1857, the lowest ever known in this country, with the largest free list. The period from 1857 to the beginning of the civil war saw the most steady and constant development of the textile manufactures of this country that I have ever known."

MR. LOW'S QUOTATION FROM SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter signed "S. L. G. K.," published by you in this morning's issue of THE TIMES, wherein the writer accuses Mr. Low of misquoting a character in Shakespeare, I would give him similar counsel to that which he so charitably extended to our Mayor-elect, and advise him to read again Mr. Low's address at the City Club's banquet, as it was delivered. He would then discover that Mr. Low correctly ascribed the quotation, "Though not as deep as well, or as wide as a church door, it is enough," to Mercutio, and not to Hamlet.

I note that the communication in question is written from Schenectady, N. Y., and perhaps your correspondent has been led astray by some eminent editor of that enterprising town, who has failed to report the speech of Mr. Low correctly. However that may be, one should make sure he is right before he undertakes to criticise.

DAVID S. MYERS.

New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

AS AGAINST MODEL SALOONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article entitled "A Model Saloon for Sunday," in THE TIMES of Nov. 17, the question of the Sunday saloon has been treated in a manner idealistic, and consequently impracticable. Opposition to the Sunday opening of any saloon where only men congregate is suggested. Attention is called to the need of inexpensibe recreation halls, where good music and attendant social features may be found. "Halls so bright and attractive that wives will coax their husbands to take them there. Halls in which the music of children's voices might be heard, and all other sounds of innocent and homelike life! But no drink stronger than new cider, good coffee, and fragrant Bohea should be vended."

Truly a dainty picture, drawn by the hand of a most poetic idealist. The harsh lines of the saloon are all softened; only the thrilling melody of children's happy laughter is heard in the distance; the faces of sunny-visaged wives and tender husbands are seen, and the delicious aroma of steeped tea leaves is gracously wafted to our nostrils. Such saloons, however, do not meet the actual requirements.

"The saloon is the workingman's club." Human nature is akin in the case of the man possessing an income of $100 or $1 a day. The former seeks his club at his pleasure. He goes to it to gratify his social instincts. He may imbibe a greater or less amount of intoxicating fluid, which he will tell you his peculiar organism particularly demands. He frequents his club to meet men.

Some there are who retire to that very place so as not to meet women—women and children. Few clubs are primarily and exclusively family circles. The man of lesser means has small opportunity for social intercourse with his fellow-man outside of the restricting limits of the factory, warehouse, or ditch. He, too, has ungratified social cravings. His beer is drunk with as evident relish as the clubman's expensive wine. His disposition also may be to temporarily withdraw from feminine and infantile society. How satisfying, think you, would be the Sunday of the laboring man who desires to obtain some few of his leisure hours as rest, his ears throbbing with the incessant chatter of women? He sits clutching his cup of steaming tea, (when he is yearning for a glass of cool lager;) hundreds of wild-eyed, screaming children with high-pitched, strident voices playing at "Pom-pom-pull-away" or "Tag," go howling, hurtling through the recreation hall—his club. It is not what he came for—it is not what he wants.

I am no irascible, crotchety bachelor of long standing, and I am passionately fond of children, pleasant-faced women, and good coffee. I drink almost never of malted or spirituous liquors. None the less do I above all things enjoy the seclusion of my club, when the spirit moves me to go to it. I can sympathize with the poor man.

A most apt theorem of theoretically applied charity, as stated by Prof. Sumner of Yale, comes to my mind. "A and B agree what C shall do for D." We can decide what we desire for the poor man; can we compel him to accept our decision? Will he drink "bohea" as portrayed in the pretty word-picture? I fear not. He is a free agent and throughout the ages has drunk what he will, when he will, and generally where he will. If he will drink let us try to have him drink under as proper restrictions as we may be able to impose. Let us not command him not to drink, for opposition invariably breeds desire. "For what hangeth over our heads our souls are sick with longing," but what lieth on the doorstep we kick from the threshhold."

HARRY K. TAYLOR.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1901.

THE ELECTION IN GALWAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to your sub-editorial remarks concerning the election campaign now in progress in Galway, permit me to correct you on two points. Galway is not in Great Britain, and Col. Arthur Lynch, the Nationalist nominee, was never in the British Army and is no deserter. He fought on the right side in the South African war, and if elected he will do honor to the Irish representation in Parliament.

As I understand the law of the case, the authorities in Ireland have no power to allow, disallow, or in any manner interfere with the nomination of a Parliamentary candidate, no matter whether he be an enemy or a friend, a rebel or a loyalist. If loyalty to England were made a sine qua non in Parliamentary contests in Ireland, the truest and best men in the country would be disqualified. Irishmen who are loyal to their native land are necessarily disloyal to England, and this must always be the condition of affairs so long as England insists on ruling Ireland against the consent of the vast body of Irishmen. WILLIAM B. CLARKE.

New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

THE GIFT TO MR. CROKER EXPLAINED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES an editorial note expressed surprise that the friends of Mr. Richard Croker selected such an article as a jardiniere to present to the head of Tammany Hall as a sort of parting gift. The feeling of surprise originated through the writer of the article having received a defective education concerning the habits of well-to-do Englishmen. An ardent ambition entertained by Englishmen throughout their business career is to accumulate sufficient means to retire into an existence of tranquil leisure in which to pass the sunset of their lives. When the period of retirement arrives, the more active Englishmen acquire some hobby to be ridden to the door of the tomb. A curious idiosyncracy about most of the Englishmen who retire to a life of ease is that they generally take up as hobbies for amusement pursuits that are perfect antitheses to the pursuits they have followed during their business career. Golf and balls and skittles and billiards may be considered cosmopolitan pursuits that involve mutual relations with other people; but these or games of reason are not the kind that attract enthusiastic votaries.

Capt. Marryat gives a graphic account of the doings of a business man who had taken up phrenology as a pastime. I have known a retired ship Captain who devoted the leisure end of his life to the study of bugs of the orders coleoptera, euplexoptera, and others with similar respectable names. I know a retired engine driver who devotes all his time and spare cash to the study of conchology, and he appears to suffer from shells on the brain, and displays irritation when any one says anything about engines. On the other hand, I am acquainted with a gentleman retired from the Consular Service who now is quoted as an authority on fast trains.

A protracted account of the numerous hobbies that make the riders a burden to their friends would make wearisome reading. But one of the most persistent hobbies ridden by elderly gentlemen is the collecting of rare plants and the developing of abnormally enlarged flowers. I know a retired publican (saloon keeper) who is celebrated for the size and colors of the chrysanthemums which he cultivates. Another man, a retired brewer, is great on roses, and produces wonderful specimens. A retired banker has become infatuated with the culture of huge onions, and is frequently to be found in the resorts he patronizes with an extraordinary specimen in his pocket. But I must not pursue the subject.

Now, what is more natural than that Mr. Croker should retire from the smoke and din of political conflicts and settle in some sequestered castle where the rearing of choice flowers would illuminate his declining years? Triumphs in the local horticultural show may yet form a mild consolation for defeats in a greater field of activity. We can easily imagine the pride with which his friends would regard a chrysanthemum of imposing magnitude, pendant with massive bunches of flowers, cradled in the silver jardiniere which bears an inscription testifying to the past glories and triumphs of the owner!

Mr. Croker's friends know what they are doing. E. ORANGE.

New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

A Freezing Tenant's Wish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I sat this morning in my "steam heated" (?) flat, with a warm shawl wrapped around my shoulders, a still warmer afghan over my knees, and my feet in a foot muff, as though equipped for a sleigh ride, reading your valued paper, my eyes fell with interest on the article by "Constant Reader," entitled, "Steam Heated Flat Promises," and I felt warmed and comforted at the thought of a possibility of having a law passed in Albany compelling landlords to keep their agreements in this matter, or to furnish steam heat, for instance, to keep the mercury at 68 degrees at least in the flats now occupied by a shivering multitude of people.

We have a janitor honest enough to say, "Gosh! how the agent did blow me for using so much coal last month," without claiming that "Miss X, Mrs. Y, or Mr. Z" are in anyway responsible for our lack of proper heat, and so I agree that the landlords are generally to blame for the cold flats rather than the janitors. Oh! what a good thing it would be if some of the hot words of abuse in consequence which are heaped upon the heads of the latter could be transformed into steam and sent up to the other freezing tenants.

ZERO.

New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

A Plea for Smoking Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New methods for rapid transit on our elevated railroads suggest new methods for accommodation and comfort of passengers.

By far the greater number of passengers have enjoyment mornings and evenings in their quiet smoke and uninterrupted reading of their papers.

Where better can they find such accommodation in going down town or returning to their homes than in an "up-to-date" smoking car to meet that demand?

Will not the traffic management give to this subject that earnest consideration which, so very large a number of its patrons desire, will enjoy and thank the road for the accomplishment of their wishes in this respect?

Please let us have a suitable smoking car on morning and evening trains.

W. K. ASTON.

New York, Nov. 16, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Promoter.

"What is a promoter, Jim?"

"Well, a promoter is one of those fellows that can sell you a colander for a wash basin."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The Chauffeur's Charge.

Chauffeur—I have run you another ten miles, Sir, and I would like my pay."

Passenger—What? Why, this automobile is advertised to run forty miles on one charge.—Chicago News.

Entitled to It.

Editor—Mr. Hunker, you have been taking my paper less than a year, and yet you sign yourself "Old Subscriber" in this communication.

Hunker—Young man, I am sixty-eight years of age.—Harlem Life.

Every-Day Suit.

Boorley—Hello! you here? Why haven't you got your Sunday clothes on?

Poorley—I have.

Boorley—Get out! Those are the clothes you wear every day.

Poorley—Well, Sunday's a day, isn't it?—Philadelphia Press.

Cares for His Own.

Gotham—That fellow next door is a mean one.

Church—What's he done now?

"Why, he took his wife's umbrella with him the other night instead of his own, just because he heard there was going to be a shower of meteors."—Yonkers Statesman.

HER PHOTOGRAPH.

Will T. Hale in Nashville (Tenn.) News.

She's dead, and this her photograph—the last one made, you say?
How did she look when girlhood's bloom at last had passed away?
Her cheeks are thinner and her hair—that shows a grayish touch;
A chastened light is in her eyes as though she'd suffered much.
(In gazing on your pictured face, what feelings ebb and flow—
Sweet Maggie with the tender eyes, who loved me long ago!)

You say her married life was hard and changed her much at last;
And now she's resting well back there, where all her life was passed;
Forgotten are all wrongs to her in that long lasting sleep—
The look unkind, the cold neglect, the words that made her weep.
(Was death a welcome or farewell? I'd like so much to know,
Sweet Maggie with the tender eyes, who loved me long ago.)

STORIES OF HEROES WHO WEAR THE BLUE

Courageous Acts of Firemen, Police, and Watchful Surfmen.

DINERS LISTEN AND APPLAUD

Mr. Moss Tells of Delaney and the Brave Park Place Disaster Hero, Taylor—Fireman Vaughan's Wonderful Rescue.

The deeds of daring of the men who protect the lives and property of the citizens of this municipality from the dangers of fire and accident and the depredations of the criminal, together with the acts of courage of the surfmen who risk their lives to save the wrecked voyager from the waves, were recounted in stirring terms to appreciative members of the Congregational Club, at the St. Denis, last night.

Ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss related some of the conspicuous acts of personal heroism of the members of the police force. Ex-Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield told of the modest firemen's deeds, and Major Horace L. Piper, Assistant General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, commended the surf boats' crews. Major Piper rose from the lowest grade—that of surfman—to his present place.

John R. Black, President of the club, presided. In introducing Mr. Moss, he said the Congregational Club would hear whether or not personal courage is disappearing, as some writers claim, and whether under Tammany control politicians had succeeded in extinguishing courage among the members of the police force.

Mr. Moss was enthusiastically received. He said in part:

"Tammany has not extinguished that bravery, courage, or heroism that has always distinguished our police force. It is upon these noble qualities that those who hope to reform the force must build. You cannot have a Devery at the head of the force without having a lot of little Deverys in it. There are some now among the Inspectors and Captains, and a few among the patrolmen.

"How many of you here present will plead guilty to having physical courage? I won't. The man of the magazine was right when he said we would eventually evolve a race without personal courage. That's why we worship John L. Sullivan. He has it. We haven't. Inspector Alexander Williams—the beau ideal policeman—had personal courage. I wouldn't like to guarantee the other side of his character. He earned the title of the 'Clubber' by using his fists on people who didn't deserve it.

"The exemplification of personal courage on the force, however, is Capt. John J. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. I don't bring him forward as a great moral character, but when Delaney was a patrolman he was given a warrant to serve. He located his man up a flight of stairs with several companions. He went up and attempted to serve his warrant. Immediately there was a lively mix-up, and Delaney and several men rolled to the foot of the stairs in a heap, Delaney underneath. His man jumped into a cab in front of the door. The driver, his friend, whipped up the horses.

"Delaney's physical courage was aroused. The man he wanted was getting away from him. He sprang for the cab, landed on the step and got his arm in the window. The horse was going at break-neck speed. The man inside drew his pistol and pressed it to Delaney's face. 'Get off,' he cried. 'No,' said Delaney through his teeth.

"The pistol was discharged and pierced Delaney's eye. Still Delaney hung on, arrested his man, and, with blood streaming down his face and the bullet in his head, took his man to the station house. Delaney still carries the bullet in his head. [Applause.]

"Richard Walsh, a Captain and an old soldier, was placed in charge of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Station. This district is presided over by his Honor, Percival Nagle. Capt. Walsh saw gambling going on in his precinct. Every man in Harlem knows Percy Nagle is responsible for this lawbreaking. Nagle has a way of being Police Captain and district leader, too. Walsh sent out excellemen to arrest the gamblers. The next thing he knew, Nagle was at Police Headquarters demanding that the men be punished. Walsh went right to Headquarters himself and said to Commissioner Murphy:

"'I hear there has been a man down here trying to interfere with my discipline. I can't stand it. If you hold me responsible I won't be interfered with. The officer did what he did under my orders. If there is anybody to be punished, punish me.' [Applause.]

Mr. Moss then referred to the bravery of the police during the draft riots, when 200 officers routed a mob of 5,000 on their way to attack the down-town district. He also spoke of Policeman Taylor, now on the force, who at the time of the Park Place explosion, some years ago, though not on duty, ran to the scene, and, hearing cries from the cellar, seized a half dozen axes from a hardware store and asked, "Who will go with me?" Not a man moved. The cellar entrance was blocked.

Taylor, unaided, set to work to cut a hole through the wall of the adjoining cellar. He succeeded and passed seventeen persons, imprisoned in the cellar, out of the hole he made. Then he went about his business and said not a word of it at the station house. The next day the hardware store sent the Captain a bill for the axes.

The Captain called Taylor up and asked him about the bill. Taylor modestly explained. The Captain declared he had added lying to his failure to pay his bills. "No man would do what you say you've done without bragging of it," said he, and preferred charges against Taylor. Affidavits attesting to the truth of Taylor's story were secured from some of the persons he rescued, who were then in the hospital.

Of the personal deeds of the firemen, ex-Commissioner Sheffield had much to say. He had attended the meeting, he said, despite the advice of his physician because he could not neglect an opportunity to pay a tribute to those to whom it was due.

The most remarkable rescue that Mr. Sheffield related was one that occurred at the Hotel Royal fire some years ago. Fire Patrolman Vaughan saw a man in an overcoat standing on a sixth-story window about to jump. He got on the roof of an adjoining house, which made an "L" with the burning building, and with four men holding his feet swung himself toward the man. His hands passed a foot or more above his head. Finally he shouted to the man to jump. The latter did and caught Vaughan's wrists, the fireman catching his collar as he did so.

The four men were unable to pull Vaughan and his burden over the cornice. "Drop me and save yourself," said the man. "No," said Vaughan. Then, with blood pouring from his nose, mouth, and ears, he began to swing, pendulum like until he swung the man high enough for the men above to catch his coat collar and pull him to the roof in safety.

Major Piper, among other stories, told of Frederick Hatch, who rescued alone two men from the mizzen crosstrees of a sinking vessel by jumping in the darkness from the end of the boom to the mizzen rigging. His comrades shot him a lifeline.

"When next you call your roll of heroes," said he, "don't forget the name of Frederick Hatch of Cleveland."

MISS STONE'S CAPTORS REFUSE THE SUM OFFERED.

Mr. Dickinson Informed that They Require Much More—Another Letter from the Captive.

SOFIA, Nov. 18.—A letter to Mr. Dickinson, (Diplomatic Agent of the United States at Sofia,) replying to his proposals concerning the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone, says the brigands will hold out for a figure very much above the sum at Mr. Dickinson's command. The brigands interpret the facts that Mr. Dickinson has not fixed on the sum he is willing to pay and has not announced a time limit as indications that he can get more money.

The bandits also demand immunity from prosecution. It is impossible for the Diplomatic Agent of the United States here to have power to bind the Governments of Bulgaria and Turkey. This point, however, is not likely to be a serious obstacle in the way of the negotiations.

Another letter has been received from Miss Stone. Her health has been somewhat affected by her continual confinement and hard fare, but she expresses herself as still confident of ultimate release.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Another cablegram from Mr. Dickinson, received to-day, indicates that while Miss Stone has not yet been ransomed, there is reason for feeling reassured as to her future.

The dispatch furnishes evidence that Mr. Dickinson remains in indirect communication with the brigands.

THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

Prince Ching Ordered by the Empress Dowager to Conclude It—His Instructions May Be Changed.

PEKING, Nov. 18.—Prince Ching telegraphs to the Foreign Office that he has left Kai-fong-Foo with the Empress's instructions to conclude the Manchurian Treaty. Whether this means that Russia's terms are accepted fully or are modified the telegram does not say.

The Empress is harassed by Japan and the Southern Viceroys on one side and by Russia on the other. The instructions may be changed before Prince Ching gets to Peking, according to which has the last word.

The Foreign Office and the legations believe that Russia will prevail.

GERMAN WRATH AT CHAMBERLAIN

Dresden Municipal Council to Protest Against His Speech.

DRESDEN, Nov. 18.—The Municipal Connell will hold a special meeting to-morrow to protest against the speech of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, at Edinburgh.

The protest will be noteworthy as the first official action in this direction. The Post expresses its disapproval of such an official demonstration.

More Canadian Troops Desired.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Cablegrams are passing between the Imperial and Dominion Governments in regard to recruiting another contingent of troops in Canada for service in South Africa. The Premier is absent in Quebec and the Minister of Militia is in Boston, so no official statement is obtainable. The only thing that Canadat is likely to do in this matter is to afford any facilities that may be desired for recruiting in Canada. The cost will probably have to be met by Great Britain.

The Opening of Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The original intention was to reopen Parliament on Jan. 23, the day of the expiration of the mourning of the court for Queen Victoria, so as to enable King Edward to be present with full State ceremony. It is now understood, however, that financial needs will compel an opening a week earlier.

Steyn's Family Deported?

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—The Petit Bleu asserts that the wife and family of ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State have been deported from South Africa.

THE McKINLEY DEATH MASK.

Has Been Finished and Will Be Sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—Edward L. A. Pausch, the expert maskmaker of Hartford, Conn., has finished his work on the death mask of William McKinley, and next week it will be taken to Washington, where it will be shown to the public at the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Pausch came here Sept. 15 on a hurry call and took the impression while the President lay dead in the Milburn house. Since that time he has worked constantly in secret perfecting the mask. The location of his studio has not been known, and each evening Mr. Pausch took his work to a safety deposit vault, where it was locked up.

It was the express order of the Government that no photographs of the mask should be taken. At Washington the mask will be displayed for a short time only, and then it will be carefully guarded and kept under a glass case. Sculptors are to begin remodeling the cast in marble. In this way all marble statues of President McKinley which portray his features in accurate proportion will necessarily have to come from this mask. The mask differs from those of Napoleon and others in that, instead of merely including the face, it portrays practically the entire head. The plaster itself weighs twenty-five pounds.

MR. HANNA OPPOSES G. A. R. PLAN.

Thinks Local Monument Schemes Will Detract from the Canton Project.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—In an interview to-day Senator Hanna, Vice President of the McKinley National Memorial Association, said that he did not approve the plan to use the surplus of $8,000 in the hands of the Grand Army people to erect a bronze statue to McKinley in Cleveland. He thinks these local monuments will detract from the funds necessary for the National monument at Canton. Senator Hanna discouraged the erection of monuments at Cincinnati, Toledo, and Columbus on the same ground.

"I notice," continued the Senator, "that the Washington National Memorial Arch Association has decided to go ahead with the project of erecting an arch for McKinley in Washington without waiting for the Canton Monument. It is unfortunate that they insist upon going ahead, and I know that I voice the opinions of all of Mr. McKinley's personal friends and admirers when I say that it is a grave mistake to have so many projects on foot until ours is an assured success. We feel that the testimonial of the people of the country should be where his remains are."

Judge William R. Day, President of the McKinley National Memorial Association has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of that association for Thursday, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the office of Senator Hanna in this city, to consider matters of importance. He has also instructed the Secretary to notify all the Trustees to meet in Washington on the morning of Dec. 9.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

He Thanks Reformed Church Union for Electing Him an Honorary Member.

Two hundred members of the Reformed Church Union yesterday evening crowded the large reception hall of the Savoy Hotel and listened to addresses upon church matters. The Union is the National organization of the Reformed Church in the United States, formerly the Dutch Reformed Church, of which President Theodore Roosevelt is a member in full communion. A few weeks ago he was elected an honorary member of the union, and last evening the following letter from him was read:

White House, Washington, Nov. 15.

My Dear Sir: The President is in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. and requests me to cordially thank you, and through you the members of your union, for the compliment paid him by the recent action of your Executive Committee. The President was particularly pleased to have the sketch which you were good enough to send him. Very truly yours,

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

President Roosevelt when in New York attends the church at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. There is no church of the same denomination in Washington, and he has chosen as a place of worship there the German Reformed Church, which has much in common with the Dutch Reformed. "Thus," said the pamphlet distributed among members of the union last evening, "he happily illustrates the ties which bind these two ancient 'churches of the martyrs.'"

William Leverich Brower, President of the union, spoke of that organization and its work.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler addressed the members last evening on "Reminiscences of the Dutch Church." He had been pastor from 1853 to 1860 of the old Market Street Church, in this city, now the Church of the Sea and Land, before going to the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. His descriptions of the Dutch Church in New York in the old days were listened to with deep interest. The Rev. Frank Hall Wright, a missionary of the church from Oklahoma, spoke of the work that is being done in extending the faith in the new Western States. The meeting ended with a collation.

Has Been Postmaster Fifty Years.

NORTH LEOMINSTER, Mass., Nov. 18.—William F. Howe, for half a century Postmaster here, has resigned. He says he is about the oldest Postmaster in the country.

NEW WOMAN'S CLUB OPENS

An Idea of Persons of Social Standing Realized.

Many Women on Its Membership List from Other Cities—Its Home Described.

There are no smoking rooms and no observation windows, but to all intents and purposes the new woman's club opened at 9 East Forty-sixth Street yesterday will be on a par with the average man's club. It is intended for the comfort and convenience of its members without a thought of self-improvement or the emancipation of woman from the cares of home life. The new club opens with some 500 members.

The house was crowded all day, and while the new organization is looked upon still as something of an experiment, its friends feel that so far everything points to success.

There has been a feeling for some time that there was needed a club in the city where the many women in different towns near New York could make their headquarters when coming in for a few days' shopping, where they could rest and refresh themselves and dress for any social function they might wish to attend if they are in town for only a day. The need of the club was equally great for the many city women who spend half the year at their country and seaside homes, and the new organization is the result of much thought and consideration.

On the Executive Committee are Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mrs. L. Everett Oakes, Mrs. Henry G. Piffard, Mrs. William H. Rockwell, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, and Mrs. Arthur Butler Twombley.

There is a long list of patrons of the club, women of acknowledged social standing, who have been the medium through which its membership has been formed. Each one of the patrons sent out a list of invitations to women who would be desirable members.

The members include women living as far away as Chicago. There are Philadelphia woman, Providence women, and women from all the large cities in New York and New Jersey. About two-thirds of the members are in fact out-of-town women.

The club occupies two floors of two houses on Forty-sixth Street. A pretty reception room is on the main floor, and the club has the use of the Turkish baths which connect with its rooms and occupy the upper floors of the house. It has its own cab service, a messenger call, and telephone. On the first of its floors are sleeping and dressing rooms, these latter small rooms partitioned off by draperies, each containing a toilet table and all toilet conveniences. Opening from these rooms is a closet lined with lockers in which members can keep small articles or wearing apparel for use in the city to save the trouble of bringing in luggage from out of town. There are letter boxes, and city members will have their mail delivered at the club in the Summer. A maid will be always in attendance to render any assistance required.

On the first floor is a large room where luncheon will be served every day, afternoon tea and breakfast to resident guests, and dinners to members who may order them in advance.

The house will accommodate from ten to twelve guests. On the second floor there is a lounging room, more guest chambers, and sleeping rooms.

There is no initiation fee, and the annual dues of the club are $15. Luncheon is served for 50 cents, and breakfast and dinner à la carte. Double rooms are $2 a day and single rooms $1. Each guest is allowed five guests' cards for the year, but if the house is not crowded at any time others may be purchased. For afternoon tea friends may be invited freely, but guest cards are required for other meals. Men are received in the reception room.

There will always be one of the members of the club in the house to act as chaperon, making it possible for mothers to allow their daughters the privileges of the club. A full corps of servants will be kept in the house constantly under the care of a competent directress.

There was nothing formal in the opening of the house, but in a few weeks a tea may be given, and the Executive Committee and members of the club will meet.

Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Mrs. James H. Barclay, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. J. Ellot Langstaff, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin are some of the members of the club.

SAMUEL GREENBAUM HONORED.

Entertained by East Side Young Hebrews, Who Worked for His Election.

The east siders who worked in the interests of the Fusion ticket during the recent municipal campaign gave a dinner last night in Seminole Hall, in Grand Street, in honor of Samuel Greenbaum, Judge-elect of the Supreme Court. The entertainment was attended by about 300 young men, mostly Hebrews, members of the Hebrew Educational Alliance, who worked night and day to defeat Tammany Hall.

While the exultation at the dinner was primarily over the victory of Mr. Greenbaum, the Vice President of the Alliance, there were cheers and good words for the entire ticket, and much attention was given to plans for forming a permanent organization, in expectation of future political struggles in the district. While no definite plans were laid out, all the speakers made reference to a need of such a general organization.

Last night's meeting was thoroughly representative of the Fusion forces in the east side district. Among the guests of the evening were Jacob H. Schiff, Isidor Straus, James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement, and many other prominent citizens interested in the political regeneration of the district.

The dinner was presided over by Marcus M. Marks, who in the course of his address laid special stress upon the need of a permanent organization to combat future Tammany invasions. The regular speeches of the evening were confined to the young men who did the real hard work during the recent campaign, and were devoted to a history of this strenuous warfare. The speakers were Ferdinand Kuhn, Robert E. Simon, Jacob S. Freedman, Cyrus L. Sulsberger, and M. Morgenthau, Jr.

Justice-elect Greenbaum received a handsomely bound book containing the names of the three hundred young men of the Hebrew Educational Alliance who worked for his election. Mr. Greenbaum, in a brief address, returned thanks for the work done for him, and said that the grand lesson taught on the east side by this election was that government by a pull was not the government that the people on the east side would stand for.

Mr. Straus, in his speech said that the phase of the election that gave him most pleasure was that the Jewish people on the east side had awakened to a knowledge of what republican institutions meant. Jacob H. Schiff expressed his pride in the fact that the election had taken from the Jewish people on the east side the aspersion that they were always sure to Tammany Hall. Short addresses were also made by Mr. Reynolds and Miss Wald.

THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.

Plans of Consolidation of Pittsburg and Allegheny Railways Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The financial plans for the consolidation of the electric railways of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn., were finally announced here to-day. Alexander Brown & Sons of this city, with Philadelphia capitalists, organized the Philadelphia Company, and the Browns engineered the financial arrangements. The bonded indebtedness of the new concern will be increased to $22,000,000 and the capital stock to $36,000,000.

Action upon this increase is to be taken at a stockholders' meeting on Dec. 4. In part payment of the $12,000,000 preferred stock of the Consolidated Traction Company, $12,000,000 of bonds will be used.

There will be retained $6,500,000 to take up outstanding bonds as they mature, and $3,500,000 will be available for betterments and extensions of the property of the companies acquired. For $5,000,000 stock of the Southern Traction Company there will be given $2,500,000 of the common stock of the Philadelphia Company. The other properties acquired give the Philadelphia Company entire control of the traction, electric light, and natural and artificial gas companies of the entire Pittsburg district.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Horse Show is the one event which crowns all others in the social world. There is a full account of it elsewhere. There have been many dinners and small entertainments given at the various hotels and restaurants between the afternoon and evening hours and after the show. The corridors of several of the hotels were crowded all day. Everybody is in town. Notwithstanding it is Horse Show week, there are other fashionable entertainments and events scheduled. Yesterday took place the wedding of Miss Edna Phelps Gregory, the daughter of Mrs. George Foster Gregory, and Everett Lake Crawford. To-day there will be meets of the Meadow Brook and Westchester hunts. There will also be to-morrow a meet of the hunt at Goshen. Mrs. James L. Kernochan was there on Saturday instead of being at the hunt breakfast at Meadow Brook.

***

The first announcement of the engagement of Miss Celestine Eustis, the youngest daughter of the late James B. Eustis, Ambassador to France, to Charles Bohlen comes from Philadelphia. Mr. Bohlen belongs to a distinguished Philadelphia family and is a son of Mrs. John Bohlen. Miss Eustis has one married sister, Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, who married her first cousin, and from whom she is now divorced. Her brother, Newton Eustis, was for quite a time the attachée of the embassy in Paris. He now lives in this city. Her mother was a Miss Buckner of New Orleans. Chauncey M. Depew announces that he and Miss May Palmer are to be married at the apartment of Mrs. Palmer, the bride's mother, in Paris on Christmas Day. Mrs. Von Andre, the bride's sister, has a beautiful house on Piccadilly, in London.

***

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Mason and Theodore L. Frothingham will take place on Monday, Dec. 2, at 47 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock. The engagement was announced less than three weeks ago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Antonia Terry Ponvert, (Miss Mabelle Nash,) who were married on Oct. 30, are to sail for Cuba on Saturday, Dec. 7, and will spend the Winter there.

***

E. Howard Martin, who is to marry Miss Elizabeth Agnew on Wednesday, Dec. 4, will have Miss Agnew's brother-in-law, William Bunker, as his best man. The ushers will be Alexander H. Rutherford, Heinrich Meyn, the latter another brother-in-law of the bride-to-be; Channing P. Wiley, John P. Gilford, George S. Weaver, Jr., Albert M. Bagby, and Leonard Smith and David Paton, the latter two from England. Miss Agnew's sister, Mrs. Heinrich Meyn, will be one of her attendants, and the Misses Bessie Martin and Caroline Dew, both nieces of Mr. Martin, are also to be in the bridal party. Andrew G. Agnew, an uncle of the bride, will give her away, and the Rev. Dr. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Duffield and the Rev. Percy S. Grant, will officiate.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander gave in Lakewood on the anniversary of Mrs. Rhinelander's birthday last week a dinner. The guests included Mrs. John R. Harris, Miss Cornelia Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Ashton de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne, and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Charles C. Bull.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer have taken Edgemere, Mrs. Frank M. Freeman's cottage at Lakewood, for the season.

***

The Wednesday Cotillions are to be held at Delmonico's on the evenings of Dec. 11, Jan. 8 and 29, and Feb. 5. The Governors reception to the patronesses is to take place on Saturday, Dec. 11, also of course at Delmonico's. The eight patronesses who will receive at the tea will be Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Thomas Randolph Price, and Mrs. Edward A. Stevens of Castle Point, all recent additions to the list of patronesses. The Governors include Dr. George Bolling Lee, a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee; Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Heth Lorton, Bernard J. Harrison, and others.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish came into town yesterday for the Horse Show. She has had a large house party at her place at Garrisson-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson were among her guests. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Mrs. Michael Herbert also came back to the city. They had passed the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Westbury. Mrs. Herbert is booked to sail to-day for England.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan have opened their town house, No. 219 Madison Avenue for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore have taken rooms for the present at the Cambridge and Mrs. Wetmore's sister, Miss Ketcltas, has returned from Newport and is at the old family residence on Second Avenue and St. Mark's Place.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., have returned from their honeymoon trip and are at their new residence, No. 12 West Fifty-fourth Street where they will remain for the season. Miss Havemeyer is a guest of Miss Ethel Rockefeller at her home, No. 689 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Strong (Miss Rockefeller), are at Lakewood for the season. They have just moved into their new house there.

***

The wedding of Miss Helen Kelly and Frank Jay Gould will take place in the middle of January and will be celebrated at St. Bartholomew's. Miss Kelly is not a Roman Catholic, although her father belonged to a strong Roman Catholic family and died in that faith. Miss Helen Miller Gould has returned to town for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis are at their residence, 3 West Thirty-sixth Street, where they will remain this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have come in from Lenox for the Horse Show and are at their town house, 49 East Twenty-ninth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden have arrived from Newport and are at their town residence, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan have also come into town for the season and have closed their country seat at the Highlands of Navesink.

***

It is stated that Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion at the Assembly on Dec. 12, dancing with Miss Sophie Langdon. The Assembly will be the first of the large balls of the year.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Lieber, daughter of Gen. G. N. Lieber of Washington, D. C., to Augustine N. Lawrence, Jr., of Flushing, N. Y.

***

Col. Edward C. Dravo and Mrs. Dravo announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Regina Dravo, to Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry. The wedding will be celebrated at an early day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 18.—Mrs. J. F. Stone, who is at her Summer residence, in Bellevue Avenue, to-day signed papers for the purchase of De Lancey Nicoll's house, 123 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, which she will make her permanent residence. Mr. Nicoll will occupy the house until April 1, when Mrs. Stone will take possession. The sale was effected through McVickar & Co. of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. Kemp, and W. H. Neilson left here to-day in order to attend the Horse Show in New York.

Mrs. Frederic Bronson, who returned from Europe last week, arrived here to-night, and is a guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, returned from New York late Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster returned from New York to-night.

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation—4 regular features. The New York Times.—Adv.

IN THE SHOPS.

"Coon" songs have brought the "coon" into many things and usually with attractive results. Snapping mottoes have the wrappings for the fancy caps inside of crêpe paper this year, and some of the quaintest have coon decorations and a bar from a coon song on the paper.

***

A pretty little laundry list shows for the outside cover a small oblong square pasteboard with a colored woman hanging out clothes hand painted, while on the back is the writing pad for the list of clothes. These cost only 35 cents.

***

Calendars for 1902 are out, and one of the prettiest is of white cardboard with a little negro, hand painted, upon it, different designs being seen in different calendars. These are well painted and cost 50 cents each.

***

There is the usual run of calendars, varied in different ways for the new year. There are the sacred art calendars, floral calendars; the American Indians, who have been popular for some time, are out in full force; there are of course Chinese calendars, with the little Chinese masks upon them, and paper dolls dressed in crêpe paper are to be seen. Some of the best calendars are those designed by well-known illustrators, and one of these in a college calendar is very good. There are many pages bringing in references to colleges, as in one where a tiny chap in college colors sits upon a fence by the side of a fair lady. One of the crimped paper calendars shows an Indian wigwam. Audubon calendars are for the bird lovers, and there are different church calendars.

***

The benedicts' calendar is one of the most effective if it is not the style which every one would admire. It is a card upon which are pasted various things relating to domestic life. There is a little cradle standing out in bold relief, a baby, a nursing bottle, numerous feminine belongings, and the cords by which the card is hung, and which in other calendars would be ribbons, are in this corset lacings.

***

A large, handsome Oriental calendar which sells for $1 is in rich red, has Chinese pipes of different kinds, and long strings of Chinese coins.

***

A rabbit foot upon which is a thermometer costs 50 cents. One is sure to have good luck in the weather with these.

***

Large sea shells beautifully carved show some exceedingly good work. It is after the manner of the cameo work, in relief, the outer layers of shell being cut away to show the figures upon a polished surface.

***

Very pretty things in Italian pottery in floral designs are to be seen. There is a certain floridness in this pottery, but withal it is very beautiful. There are vases, trays, candlesticks, and many things to be found in it. Some of the flowers are larger than life.

***

Pretty white silk waists are trimmed with panne velvet in Oriental colors.

***

With handsome designs in flowers embroidered upon evening frocks, artificial flowers to match are worn on the corsage.

***

All sorts and kinds of things in fanciful shapes are to be found for electric lights. One lamp has for a shade a green silk umbrella, and hanging from the edges are long oval pendants of glass.

***

Another lamp is in glass or crystal, representing a plant. One large water-plant leaf growing upon a long stem is in ground glass and shades an electric light burner. At the foot of the plant is a green glass frog with red eyes which has evidently swallowed another large electric light burner, for there is a bright light shining through his transparent exterior.

***

A brilliant peacock in life-like colors forms a screen in front of other electric light burners.

***

A big brown velvet turban or toque simply draped with the velvet has for its only ornament a big button in dark green, painted in bronze gold.

***

On a plain white felt hat, simply trimmed, the chief feature is a big white button with a plaiting of white around it, turning it into one of the stiff rosettes so fashionable this season.

***

Simple and pretty is a child's white pique frock made to wear with a guimpe. The skirt of the gown is perfectly plain, and the waist has a yoke which is carried down long in front of the waist line and edeged with deep frills of imitation Irish lace. This yoke runs straight across the back, with the frills of the lace some three inches wide, while in the front it tapers down from the shoulders, the sides edged with the lace. This panel and yoke are made of white dotted pique, and the band of the short puffed sleeves is of the same material.

Williams—Coleman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWS FERRY, Va., Nov. 18.—Miss Frances Coleman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel P. Coleman, was married here to-day in the Episcopal Church to Roger Williams of New York. The bride was pronounced by the late President McKinley to be the most beautiful girl he saw in the Old Dominion. The bridegroom belongs to the old Williams family of Connecticut, his ancestors, among whom were Gov. Roger Williams, being some of the earliest settlers in New England. Since his graduation from Yale in 1896 he has been engaged in business in New York.

The church was lavishly decorated with chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves. The bride wore a gown of white liberty satin, simply made, but draped with valuable old lace, an heirloom in the Williams family, and a gift from the bridegroom's mother. The maid of honor was Miss Ellen Douglas Bruce of Halifax County, who wore white silk mull with draperies of pink, and a white hat trimmed with pink roses, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Evelyn Page Edmunds of Virginia, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Gladys Cannoly of New York. Their gowns were of pale green silk mull and yellow lace. They wore black beaver hats trimmed with ostrich feathers and carried bouquets of pink chrysanthemums. Arthur Shaler Williams of Hartford, Conn., brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The Rev. George McLaren Brydon of Loudon County, Va., performed the ceremony. A breakfast followed at Riverview, the ancestral home of the bride, in Halifax County.

Crawford—Gregory.

The marriage of Everett Lake Crawford, son of Robert L. Crawford, to Miss Edna Phelps Gregory, a daughter of Mrs. George Foster Gregory, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Franklin N. Gregory, wore a gown of white panne velvet simply made, a veil of old rose point and tulle, and carried an ivory prayerbook with a bookmark of flowers. Miss Fanny Hoagland, who was the maid of honor, was in white embroidered chiffon over pale green satin and wore a white and green picture hat and carried a muff trimmed with lilies of the valley.

Harden Crawford was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Drexel Clodfrey, Witherbee Black, Edgar Clausen, John Pierson, De Witt Hutchings, and Frank T. Linen, all classmates at Princeton of Mr. Crawford. The church was decorated with white flowers and palms. After the wedding ceremony there was a reception at the Hotel Renaissance, the home of the bride's mother.

Will of George West Probated.

SARATOGA, Nov. 18.—The will of former Congressman George West of Ballston Spa was admitted to probate to-day. The estate is valued at $2,250,000. The beneficiaries are the deceased's son and daughter, George West, Jr., of Ballston Spa, and Mrs. Florence L. Mabee of Saratoga Springs.

PEACE PARTY OBJECTS TO NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

Remonstrance Put In Circulation by Residents of Boston Who Oppose Secretary Long's Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Prompted by the announcement of the naval estimate to be submitted to Congress in December, involving the expenditure during the next fiscal year of $100,000,000 and "a larger increase programme than was ever presented to Congress," a remonstrance prepared by a number of citizens, chiefly members of the American Peace Society, of which Secretary Long is a member, was put in circulation for signatures in this city to-day. The document follows:

"To the President, Secretary of the Navy, and to the Members of Congress:

"We regret to learn that the estimates for the navy for the coming fiscal year aggregate nearly $100,000,000. This is about five times the amount expended ten years ago.

"The new estimates amount to an average cost of over $6 for every family in the country. Half of this sum applied to education would support 5,000 manual training schools throughout the United States. We believe that it is needless extravagance to take for this purpose anything like $100,000,000 out of the pockets of the people, most of whom never saw a warship. We hold that the maintenance of a vast machinery of war is not only a serious burden upon the people, but a positive menace to the peace of the world.

"For more than a hundred years the United States has borne the honorable tradition of a Nation which has no need of a great armament. We urge all those who believe in justice and good will, as a great safeguard of the interests of a Nation, to exert their influence to maintain this high distinction."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Henry Patterson.

William Henry Patterson died yesterday at the New York Hospital, where he had been ill with typhoid fever for some time. He was a well-known member of the New York bar, and during the last three years was engaged in promoting a number of successful enterprises of prominence in the business world. Mr. Patterson was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876 and from the Law School of the university two years later. He began the study of law with J. C. Bullitt and engaged in practice in Philadelphia until 1886, when he removed to St. Paul. In 1895 he returned East and took up the practice of law in this city, where he resided until his death. Mr. Pattersen was a member of the University, New York Yacht, Racquet, and Manhattan Clubs of this city and the University Club of Philadelphia. He is survived by his father, Joseph Patterson; a brother, J. Curtis Patterson, a civil engineer, and a sister, Mrs. Meredith Bailey, all of Philadelphia.

Dr. William Fisher Norris.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Dr. William Fisher Norris, a widely known oculist, died at his home here to-day, aged sixty-three years. Death was due to pneumonia. Dr. Norris was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. He was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Union Army and was in charge of the Douglas Hospital at Washington in 1864. He was a former President of the American Ophthalmology Society, and was for thirty years attending surgeon of the Wills Eye Hospital here. He was Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania at the time of his death. Dr. Norris was a prolific writer on medical topics, and his writings on diseases of the eye are widely consulted.

Obituary Notes.

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD, who had charge of the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and was afterward President of that road until 1866, died in Chicago yesterday.

Colonel W. R. WALLACE, one of the best known mining men in the West, is dead at Whittier, Cal. He aided in opening the Coeur d'Alene district in Northern Idaho and founded the town of Wallace. He had also been interested in mining operations in Canada, Minnesota, Texas, New Mexico, Mexico and Arizona.

MOSES TAYLOR BUCHANAN died Sunday at his home, 191 South Broadway, Tarrytown, aged forty-nine years. He was the youngest son of Coe Stewart Buchanan. The funeral services will be held at the family home in Tarrytown to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The interment will be in the White Plains Rural Cemetery.

JAMES P. FRANKLIN, Alderman and baseball promoter, died at Buffalo yesterday. Mr. Franklin was stricken with an attack of heart disease on election day, and never entirely recovered from the stroke. A recurrence of the attack caused his death. Alderman Franklin was President of the Buffalo Eastern League baseball team for nearly ten years. He sold out and retired from the management this Fall.

JOHN H. COZZENS, Collector of the port of Newport, R. I., died at his office at noon yesterday. He was 81 years of age. Although Mr

ATHLETES IN HARMONY

Malcontent A. A. U. Clubs Brought Back to the Fold.

LOCAL REFORMS ALL GRANTED

President Babb Re-elected President—Long List of New Records Sanctioned—Slight Change in Fees.

National athletics in many phases were considered yesterday by the magnates of the Amateur Athletic Union in their annual meeting held in the Astor House. The delegates were in continuous session from 12 o'clock until 10 o'clock last night, long discussions over proposed changes of rules and other matters of importance to the athletic community making a prolonged and active meeting. Secretary James E. Sullivan said just as the conference closed:

"A stormy meeting? Why, not at all, we were all just as calm and friendly as brothers. It was a splendid meeting, with everything harmonious."

The report of the proceedings did not verify this cheerful picture in all of its particulars, but there was no acrimonious fight or wide difference of opinion on any subject such as to cause anything like an even split of the vote on opposite sides. An incident of especial local interest was the appearance of John P. Boyle of the Pastime Athletic Club and James J. Frawley before the meeting. They were not delegates, but were allowed to appear before the body and make a statement. The theme of their remarks was that they had been misrepresented and made to appear as though hostile to the National body. This Mr. Boyle vigorously disclaimed, asserting that he had never threatened to secede from the Amateur Athletic Union, that he was loyal to it and always had been, but that he had seen fit to complain about some methods of management in the Metropolitan Athletic Association. He stated that the opposition of certain clubs was for the purpose of getting reforms, and as the local association had passed favorably upon the proposed changes, he begged the parent body to consider them in the same light. All of these were afterward accepted by the delegates.

Twenty-nine delegates attended the meeting. They represented all of the active associations except the Southern and the Pacific Northwest, but the latter was abandoned during the session and its territory given over to the Pacific Association. Four of the seven allied members were represented. The various delegates, according to representation, were:

Atlantic Association—Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, Harry McMillan, John W. Kelly, Jr., and James H. Sterrett.

Metropolitan Association—Bartow S. Weeks, James E. Sullivan, F. W. Rubien, Charles Reuss, H. Oberthuessing, and Thomas Nevins.

Pacific Association—L. R. Sharp, New York Athletic Club, alternate.

Western Association—J. J. O'Connor.

Central Association—Walter H. Liginger and John McLachlan.

New England A.—Edward E. Babb, David Barry, M. F. Winston, Thomas F. Riley, and W. M. Dumbrisky.

Canadian A. A. A.—James Pearson.

Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League—Dr. Luther Gulick and George T. Hepburn.

North American Gymnastic Union—John Steil.

Military Athletic League—Capt. John J. Dixon.

Delegates at Large—H. E. Mills, J. F. Harder, J. B. McCabe, C. T. Kirby, and Charles C. Hughes.

OFFICIALS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

President Edward E. Babb of the New England Association called the delegates to order, and after the new Board of Directors was elected they chose the new officers for the coming year. President Babb was re-elected, which indirectly is a slap at the discontented element in the New England Association, which at first refused to send Mr. Babb to the meeting as one of the qualified delegates from his association. Few changes were made in the old list of officers, one of the most notable being the dropping of James J. Frawley from the list of Vice Presidents. The list of those elected is, both officers and Board of Directors:

President—E. E. Babb; Vice Presidents—W. H. Liginger, Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, J. J. O'Connor, and M. B. Hinchman; Secretary and Treasurer—James E. Sullivan; Delegates at Large—A. G. Mills, Julius F. Harder, C. C. Hughes, G. T. Kirby, and Joseph B. McCabe.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

New England Association—E. E. Babb, T. F. Riley, and M. F. Winston.

Metropolitan Association—Bartow S. Weeks, James E. Sullivan, Fred W. Rubien, and Thomas Nevins.

Atlantic Association—Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, James H. Sterrett, and Harry McMillan.

Central Association—W. H. Liginger, Dr. George K. Herman, and John McLachlan.

Southern Association—B. F. Sullivan, Leigh Carroll, and M. J. Condon.

Western Association—J. J. O'Connor, Jerome Karst, and E. Garneau.

Pacific Association—W. B. Hinchman, George James, and Herbert T. Hauser.

North American Gymnastic Association—John Steil.

Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association—Wendel Huston.

Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America—C. H. Mapes.

Young Men's Christian Association—Dr. Luther Gulick.

Military Athletic League—John J. Dixon.

Canadian A. A. A.—James Pearson.

The three principal resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association were that the clubs should have one representative each on the board, that the handicapper should be elected by all the delegates to the annual association meeting, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to prepare a more correct amateur rule, to be acted upon at the meeting one year from now. They were all passed favorably by the general body. The first one, respecting larger representation on the Board of Managers, provoked some discussion. Bartow S. Weeks called attention to the fact that in former days when there was a board of twenty-one it was often difficult to transact business owing to the trouble of getting a quorum together, and he thought that with over fifty representatives, as there will be under the new regulation, it would be even more difficult. F. W. Rubien of the St. George's Athletic Club, and whose members were in sympathy with the so-called malcontent element in the Metropolitan Association, defended the new rule Valiantly. No opposition was encountered from the other associations, and when the vote was taken all voted in favor except C. C. Hughes and John Steil. This new ruling, however, is not to be binding upon the other associations unless they act upon it favorably. In other words, they may use local option and the rule must be acted upon by the Metropolitan Association and incorporated in the constitution, when it will go into effect at once, and the board increased.

There was no discussion over the motion that the Legislation Committee prepare a more concise amateur definition. There was no reason for any, as no legitimate discussion can occur until the new rule is drafted and brought before the meeting.

A change in dividing the $7.50 sanction fee in the Metropolitan Association was adopted after considerable discussion, and hereafter the association will retain $5 and remit $2.50 to the Amateur Athletic Union. The $5 membership fee was reduced to $2.50 upon application of the Atlantic Association, although the Legislation Committee, in its report on the subject, advised that it be not adopted. The requests to have the sanction fee reduced from $10 to $2.50 was rejected, as was the request to strike out General Rule No. 8. This rule has been in disfavor with many athletes who wished to see a more liberal policy in regard to professionals appearing in certain contests. The rule stipulates that no professional contest or exhibition shall be allowed at any meetings, games, or entertainments held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, except that regularly employed instructors may take part with their pupils. A long discussion resulted over this rule, but in the interest of purity of amateur contests it was considered best to make no change.

SECEDING CLUBS BROUGHT BACK.

One of the most important acts of the meeting was the virtual receiving back into the fold of the malcontent clubs which formed the Middle Atlantic Association some years ago, and have ever since been the most active body of athletes in opposition to the Amateur Athletic Union in the country. This association and its great success have attracted general attention. It was composed of twelve clubs, chiefly in Baltimore. The matter was reached through a petition from this association presented by the President, Gustavus Brown, stating their willingness to come in the National body provided some changes in the redistricting of territory might be sanctioned. It is the third time that the petition has been presented. The officers asked the co-operation of President B. Merrill Hopkinson of the Atlantic Association and of the Baltimore Athletic Club, but be refused to have anything to do in the matter, referring the members directly to the Amateur Athletic Union.

The opposition was able to make a rosy report of its condition, stating that it has a membership of twelve clubs, and gave ten sets of games during the past year, in which there was a total entry of 1,718 members, and 644 athletes took part. The estimated attendance at these games was 40,000, and five new State records were established. The changes asked for in redistricting were sanctioned, as is exemplified in the following resolution, which was unanimously passed by the delegates assembled:

Whereas, The petition presented here on behalf of the so-called Middle Atlantic Association is presented by clubs none of which are members of the Amateur Athletic Union, but whereas, the President of the Atlantic Association has expressed his willingness to co-operate in a redistricting of the Atlantic Association, dividing into two districts, one to consist of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Southern New Jersey, and the other district to consist of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia, North and South Carolina, provided such of the petitioning clubs as are unquestionably bona fide athletic organizations shall immediately join the Atlantic Association, and especially that at least these five clubs join the Atlantic Association; Maryland Athletic Club, Druid Athletic Club, Walbrook Athletic Club, Clark Athletic Club, and Suburban Club; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the petition of the said so-called Middle Atlantic Association be referred to the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union for such action as said Board of Governors see fit to take.

In other words this means that just as soon as the five clubs mentioned join the forces of the Amateur Athletic Union, the new changes in districts in the Atlantic Association will take place. The Committee on Records, consisting of James E. Sullivan, W. H. Liginger, and Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, submitted their interesting report on the sanction of records of the past year. Those allowed were:

Sack Racing—Thirty-five yards, 0:05 3-5, by R. Mercer, Rochester, N. Y., March 15, 1901; 50 yards, 0:07, by R. Mercer, Buffalo, April 20, 1901; 75 yards, 0:10 4-5, by R. Mercer, at Buffalo, April 20, 1901.

Throwing the Hammer, 16 Pounds—One hundred and seventy-one feet 9 inches, by John Flanagan, at Celtic Park, L. I., Sept. 3, 1901.

Throwing the Discus, 4½ Pounds—One hundred and twenty feet 7¾ inches, by M. J. Sheridan, P. A. C., at Paterson, Sept. 14, 1901.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight—Thirty-six feet 9½ inches, by John Flanagan, at Celtic Park, Oct. 20, 1901.

Hurdle Racing, 45 Yards, 4 Hurdles—Two and one-half feet, 0:06 4-5, by F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1901; 45 yards, 3 hurdles, 2½ feet, 0:05 3-5, by F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., March 16, 1901; 440 yards, 10 hurdles, 2½ feet, 0:56 1-5, by H. Arnold, at Buffalo, Sept. 7, 1901.

Running—Fifty-seven yards, 0:06, by Arthur Kent, at New York, Feb. 4, 1901; 40 yards, 0:04 3-5, by A. F. Duffey, at Boston, Feb. 16; 60 yards, 0:06 2-5, by W. D. Eaton, Buffalo, Sept. 6; 60 yards, 0:06 2-5, by W. Delgado, New York City, Feb. 4; 100 yards, 0:11 2-5, by W. D. Eaton, Buffalo, Sept. 7; 100 yards, 0:09 4-5, by A. F. Duffey, Louisville, Oct. 5.

Jumping, Standing High—Five feet 5¼ inches, by Ray C. Ewry, Buffalo, Sept. 7; three standing jumps, 35 feet 7¼ inches, by Ray C. Ewry, at Buffalo, Sept. 6.

Rope Climbing—Twenty-five feet, 0:06 2-5, by E. Kunath, New York City, Sept. 1.

Relay Race, 1,560 Yards—Teams of four, each man 390 yards, 3:11 1-5, at Boston, Feb. 16, 1901.

Potato Race—Eight potatoes, 2 yards apart, 5 yards finish, 0:31 2-5, by Charles J. P. Lucas, at Medford, Mass., Aug. 8.

Swimming—Twenty yards, straightaway in natatorium, feet and hands tied, 0:12, J. A. Ruddy, at Chicago, March 8; 220 yards, straightaway, still water, 2:50 4-5, by E. C. Schaeffer, at Buffalo, July 8; 440 yards, one turn, still water, 6:26, by E. C. Schaeffer, at Buffalo, July 9; 660 yards, 2 turns, still water, 10:37, by Otto Wahle, at Buffalo, July 9; 1,100 yards, 4 turns, still water, 17:59 4-5, by Otto Wahle, at Buffalo, July 9; 1,540 yards, 6 turns, still water, 25:24, by Otto Wahle, Buffalo, July 9; 1,760 yards, 3 turns, against and with the current, salt water, 28:31 4-5, by Howard F. Brewer, at San Diego, Cal., Sept. 10.

The Pacific Association was allowed to absorb the territory formerly occupied by the Northwest Pacific Association, and also to take the athletic interests of the Hawaiian Islands under its wing.

A large number of requests for reinstatement to the amateur ranks was presented but few granted. In the local district the requests of Conrad S. Marks, a runner, and John Hopkins, a prizefighter, whose reason for reinstatement was that he only lasted forty-five seconds in a fight, were refused.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Nathan Straus's Fast Trotter, Cobwebs, Defeated the Western Horse, Crystal Chimes.

Cobwebs, Nathan Straus's crack trotter, with a mark of 2:12, again proved his ability to uphold his title "King of the Speedway" yesterday afternoon when he had an exciting brush with James Murphy's Western trotter Crystal Chimes. Both owners handled the reins over their favorites, and after a preliminary jog in order to warm up for the contest the pair were turned to a good start just south of Dyckman Street, on the upper stretch. The footing was as good as it has been for several days past, and Crystal Chimes, who is remarkable for her speed in getting away, jumped into the lead and held it to the first quarter post, where Cobwebs, who had been gradually closing the gap, reached even terms. A short distance further on, as both animals were trotting a furious pace nose and nose, Crystal Chimes, urged to her utmost by her driver, made a spurt and gained a head. But it was only for an instant that she retained it, for Cobwebs on being called upon by his driver to show his best speed responded nobly and, passing Crystal Chimes like a shot, gained a length inside of fifty feet and finished strong and fast with two open lengths to the good.

Another brush that excited much interest and proved to be the fastest and closest of the afternoon was between the bay trotter Wee Wilkes, 2:13¾, driven by Duke Burke and the old road favorite, Saratoga Belle, 2:21¾, driven by L. Whitehead. From the first turn of the wheels it was a close brush, first one horse heading and then the other. Nearing the finish with both drivers leaning over the dash boards and urging their animals with word and whip, Saratoga Belle made a desperate spurt and gained a half a length, but as the pair were almost upon the line Wee Wilkes came upon his opponent with a rush and they crossed nose and nose, the crowd declaring it a dead heat. Dr. Tuggles drove his trotter Ila to victory three times against Saratoga Belle, and the pacer Tippo, 2:20¼, was a trifle too fast for Belton, Jr., driven by A. E. Perren.

One of the features of the afternoon's sport was a heat against time by the team of trotters composed of Tudor Chimes, 2:13, and Tiverton, 2:23¾, driven by A. B. Gwathmey. The pair covered a quarter in :33 flat, pulling a heavy wagon with two men in it. This is about a second and a half better than the H. O. Armour team composed of Bancroft and Downey, 2:20, did last week under similar conditions.

MURPHY MAY COACH PENN.

Color Given to the Report that Yale's Athletic Trainer May Go to Philadelphia Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—When a college football coach denounces the work of his team publicly over his own signature, as did George Woodruff, the University of Pennsylvania, it is little wonder the report which emanated at Ann Arbor, Mich., which reached here this afternoon, that there was a likelihood of "Mike" Murphy returning to Pennsylvania and acting in the dual capacity of football coach and trainer, was hailed with delight by the undergraduate body. Woodruff says West Point and Cornell will have a walk-over in their games with Pennsylvania, and his manifesto has acted like a bomb in the Pennsylvania camp.

H. L. Geyelin of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association, who is now in Paris, always assured Murphy that there would be a berth at Pennsylvania whenever he chose to return from Yale, and the present chaotic state of football at the Quaker institution gives a splendid opportunity for a change to be made.

New Haven climate has never agreed with Murphy, and it is no secret that if it had not been for the extreme pressure of personal friends and the desire of Mrs. Murphy to reside in New England he would never have forsaken the red and blue. His own health is now to be considered, and that will be one of the chief reasons of the change.

No one in authority at Pennsylvania would affirm or deny the report to-night, preferring to wait until the end of the football season before expressing any views, as at that time when, the annual meeting of the Athletic Association is held, there promises to be a revolution in University of Pennsylvania athletic government.

New Brunswick Golf Season Over.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 18.—The season of the New Brunswick Golf Club closed on Saturday, when the final round for the yearly cup was played. Robert H. Neilson won the round, from Tracy L. Smith, 6 up and 4 to play. Neilson had a handicap of five. Mr. Smith, the scratch man, won the cup for the highest score of the season. This is the fourth year in which the club cup has been contested for. The previous winners were Dr. E. L. Stevenson, Lawrence F. Runyon, and J. B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Harvard Excited Over Charges Coming from New Haven.

NO LIKELIHOOD OF PROTEST

Cutts, Campbell, and Kernan the Men Mentioned—Yale Management Seems Distressed About the Matter.

As the contest between Harvard and Yale draws near, the winning of which will decide the football championship, there is talk of professionalism, and the men accused are members of the Harvard eleven. There is no likelihood, however, that Yale will protest any member of the Harvard eleven, although campus talk at New Haven has for some time connected the names of Capt. Campbell, Cutts, and Kernan with professionalism. Much to the distress of the Yale management, this talk drifted into print, and the following appeared in a New Haven paper last night:

"Three of the most valuable men on the Harvard team are involved in charges of professionalism of straight and simple character. The three men are Capt. Campbell, end; Cutts, tackle, and Kernan, half back. The case of Kernan is perhaps the most pointed. It is said that he has played baseball for cash, and specifications of his receiving $30 for pitching a game in South Boston last Summer are said to be substantiated. The case of Cutts when sifted amounts to this, it is said. He was for three years instructor in Haverford College, and a part of his work was teaching football to the college eleven. Three years of teaching gave Cutts a lot of practical experience in playing the game. Capt. Campbell coached at Worcester Academy when a student there."

None of the Yale officials would admit last night that any action was contemplated.

Harvard is greatly incensed over this report, although she is not worrying over charges of professionalism being preferred against Cutts or any other member of the 'Varsity eleven. In fact, word was received from New Haven that the statements published were without foundation, and it is certain that Yale has taken no action in the matter. Cutts, Campbell, and Kernan, whose names have been mentioned, are pronounced guiltless of anything approaching professionalism or ineligibility of any sort. Campbell has played three years without protest.

Speaking of Cutts, Capt. Campbell, who at the time evidently knew nothing about his own name being connected with the professional charges, said: "Cutts is entirely eligible for the football team of either Harvard or Yale under the rules which prevail at both universities. There is no question of professionalism and has been none. The management has not received a protest from Yale. Mr. Cutts was in intercollegiate athletics three years at Bates College, taught mathematics at Haverford Preparatory School, and is now in the second year of the Harvard Law School."

SIGNAL PRACTICE AT YALE.

The Yale team ran through an hour's signal wark yesterday, trying some of the new plays that will be used against the Crimson Saturday. Owsley and Hinkle, the freshman half backs; Weekes, the tackle, and White, the freshman full back, were taken to the 'Varsity squad and played on the college team. After the regular signal work, the second and third teams lined up, the selection of the second team being useful in showing the substitutes determined upon for Saturday.

Murphy played centre, Phelps and Johnson guards, Brown and Kunzig tackles, and Ferguson and Coffin ends, Metcalf quarter back, Easton, Vanderpoel, and Hinkle half backs, and McClintock full back. Rafferty, the regular substitute end, went to full back on the scrub side, a new move. The choice of Coffin for end is noteworthy, as he is an old Columbia player, and will next year be ready to take an end position. Vanderpoel was also transferred to half back for the first time from full.

The practice was fast and brief, the 'Varsity substitutes making five touchdowns by means of end plays on trick formations. Wilhelmi, the 'Varsity half back, whose leg was badly injured last week, was out yesterday for the first time, and may be in condition to play against Harvard. Hart, however, will keep the place, Capt. Gould having decided to start the game with the same line-up that faced Princeton.

It had been expected that the team would be given a complete rest. The coming of Malcolm L. McBride and James A. Rodgers, former Captains and head coaches, caused Coach Stillman to call the team out, in order that their proficiency in the new plays might be ascertained. The team knew the signals in the formations, but there was less of the team unity in execution than on Friday, and scarcely any more than in the Princeton game. In the unused formations, however, there was more team movement, but not sufficient speed to satisfy the critical coachers. Individual players were given some strong criticism by the coachers, and the men left the field with a diminished idea of their skill and standing as a team. To-day the signal work will be lengthened and endeavor made to key the eleven up to the playing form requisite. Trainer Murphy urges the coachers to be careful of the men, as some of them are not far from being fine, if their looks count for anything.

The Harvard practice yesterday was short, but full of life. The 'Varsity scored three times against the scrub, once on a drop-kick by Marshall from the twenty-five-yard line. Locke, who kicked a goal from the thirty-five-yard line in the senior-junior game last week, was taken on the squad, and he, together with Marshall and Daly gives Harvard a trio of drop kickers whom she can rely upon in Saturday's game. All the men were in the signal practice to-day. Campbell is getting along finely with his bruised knee, and both Kernan and Ristine are in excellent trim. Kidder, Hurley, Mills, Sard, and Crocker were taken of the squad from the freshman team.

The practice at Columbia yesterday was light, the members of the team being in rather poor condition after the bruising game with Cornell Saturday, and Morley, Berrien, Bruce, Boyesen, and Van Hoevenberg were the only members of the 'Varsity squad that were able to get in the line-up. This necessitated a shake up in the eleven for the time being. Willard, nursing a bad knee and a hole in his head, stood on the side line watching the play, and he had as companions Smith and Weekes. As Willard appears to be out of the game for some time, Morley again went in as quarter back yesterday, while Van Hoevenberg played Harold Weekes's place at left half back. This was a surprise to the onlookers, but he did excellent work, and may be retained in Weekes's positions until the latter recovers.

The Cornell football men had their usual vacation after a game yesterday. The physical condition of the majority of the eleven was somewhat improved, but two or three, including half backs Purcell and Coffin, are still in bad shape, and will be unable to fill their positions for several days.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Berkeley Defeats Cutler School in Second Attempt to Decide a Game—First Contest a Tie.

An interscholastic football game was played yesterday at Berkeley Oval, Cutler and Berkeley being the contesting schools, and Berkeley won by the score of 11 to 0. The rivalry between the two schools has always been very keen in athletics, and the tie game played last Wednesday by Berkeley and Cutler served to intensify this so that yesterday the partisans of both schools turned out in force to do the little they could toward victory by cheering.

Much depended upon the result of this contest. The team beaten is virtually eliminated from the championship race, and the winner plays Dwight School next Friday to decide who will play Columbia Grammar School for the championship of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association. Two changes were noticed in the Cutler eleven when they took the field. Edgell was at left tackle, and Sierck played at quarter back in place of Cornell. Berkeley, if anything, was weaker than the team which represented the school last week. Bassave and Gordon were unable to play. They were injured in the first game, Bassave's nose being broken and Gordon's back strained.

The contest was a most stubborn one. Soon after the ball was put in play Mayer was injured in a scrimmage and had to retire. His enforced absence seemed to weaken the Cutler team, which began to yield ground before the Berkeley rushes. Roome finally managed to cross Cutler's goal line, but his attempt at goal failed.

Despite Cutler's vigorous defense, Berkeley rushed the ball down the field in the second half, and once more Roome crossed the goal line for a touch-down. This time he was more successful at the try for goal, and he kicked directly between the posts. No further scoring was done in the game. The line-up:

Berkeley, (11.)	Positions.	Cutler, (0.)
Sheffield	Left end	Aldrich
Prentice	Left tackle	Edgell
Williams	Left guard	Parsons
Rapp	Centre	Havemeyer
Daniels	Right guard	Lefferts
Peverly	Right tackle	Hall
Harris	Right end	Wilson
Raynor	Quarter back	Sierck
Schmuck	Left half back	Beals
Koch	Right half back	Mayer
Roome	Full back	Cooper

Touch-downs—Roome. 2. Goal from touch-down—Roome. Referee—Mr. Rothschild, Columbia Grammar. Umpire—Mr. Trask, Peter Cooper High School. Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

Notes for the Football Players.

The team of the University of Michigan has scored 362 points to 0 so far this season.

Capt. Nichols of the Annapolis team is in the hospital with a broken collar bone, and probably will be unable to play again this season.

The offer of the Princeton team to play games with the University of California on Christmas Day or New Years Day has been declined by the Californians.

The Glass case is likely to prove useful as a precedent.

Booth, the former Princeton centre who is now coaching the University of Nebraska team, is likely to succeed King at the University of Wisconsin.

The Harvard Law School and the Yale Law School teams will play at Cambridge next Friday.

John Hall, the former Yale end, who returned to New Haven Saturday after playing all the season on the Homestead (Penn.) Athletic Club team, says that Arthur Poe, who has also been playing on the Homestead team, is playing a much faster game than when he was in college.

The last of a long line of Poes of Princeton received his 'Varsity "P" at New Haven on Saturday, and it looked as if Freeman was taken out of the game in order to give the fifth member of the Poe family a chance. However he justified the change, and his run was one of the features of the game.

Cornell's victorious eleven was greeted with a royal welcome on their return to Ithaca Sunday morning. The float which has been used for four or five years to bring up the crews and athletic teams from the station, was waiting for the men when the train arrived, and the men were drawn on it to the training quarters, half way up the hill.

Previous to 1890 Yale beat Harvard in sixteen consecutive games and is said to have only lost the 1890 game because Holcomb, the big centre rush, was laid off two days before the game and his place taken by a substitute. Since 1890 Harvard defeated Yale but once, in 1898.

It seems the general opinion that if Cornell defeats Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day, as seems almost certain to be the case, the Ithaca university will have fully proved its right to a place in the "big four," while Pennsylvania will have to take a place in the second rank, until it can again earn a first-class standing.

VIRGINIA M. I., 44; MARYLAND, 0.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 18.—The University of Maryland fell easy victims to the Virginia Military Institute on the gridiron to-day by the score of 44 to 0. Snow fell during the play. Twenty-minute halves were played.

Rensselaer Institute's Football Coach.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Dr. Paul Armstrong, formerly a guard on Princeton's football team, has been engaged to coach the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute football team. He has been coaching Manhattan College this season.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Four Favorites Were Beaten on the Washington Track—Nine Scratches in the Last Race.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The cold, threatening weather held down the attendance at Bennings to-day, but there was little diminution in speculation. Favorites again had a bad day, only two—Tour and Andy Williams—winning. The latter, a 1 to 2 proposition, won by a nose after the most exciting finish of the meet. Nine scratches in the last race reduced the field to three starters. Carbuncle easily beat Potente, the odds-on favorite, in 2:04, lowering the track record by three seconds. The best previous time was 2:07, made last Fall, also by Carbuncle. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse, $300. Tour, 99 pounds, (Wonderly,) 6 to 5 won; Balloon, 100, (Rice,) 2 to 1, second; Rabunta, 99, (Martin,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:29 2-5. Florads, Land of Clover, Woolgatherer, J. A. Warner, Bounteous, Beggar Lady, Flora, Garter Ban, Kingstelle, and Anna Darling also ran.

SECONR RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse, $300. Waswift, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, won; Justice, 110, (Booker,) 15 to 1, second; Longlove, 110, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Brutal, Missile, Little Arrow, Swamplands, Triton, and Lemoyne also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and forty yards; purse, $300. Andy Williams, 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 2, won; Ohnet, 112, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1, second; Lord Quex, 100, (Redfern,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Himself, Dresgrave, Goldogs, Rightaway, Playlike, and James Fits also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse, $400. Rose of May, 94 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1, won; Hans Wagner, 107, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1, second; Misleader, 97, (L. Smith,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Gold Braid, Lac Hot, Ernest Parham, The Pride of Surrey, Atheola, Succasunna, Locket, and Zoralde also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One and a sixteenth miles; purse, $300. Warranted, 98 pounds, (Redfern,) 10 to 1, won; Mynheer, 106, (Doggett,) 7 to 10, second; Punctual, 101, (Booker,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:52 2-5. Flaxspinner, Ringleader, Avator, Jack McGann, Gray Dally, Whistling Con, Piederich, Spry, and Lizzie A. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One and three-sixteenth miles; purse, $400. Carbuncle, 117 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1, won; Potente, 126, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 10, second; Raffaello, 113, (Booker,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:04. Three starters.

Entries for Washington Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Unmasked, 128 pounds; Sadducee, 120; Redpath, 111; Prince Richard, Pigeon Post, and Jerry Hunt, 110 each; Femesole, 109; Shoreham and Barouche, 108 each; Alpaca, Lady of the Valley, 102 each; Andy Williams and Fonsoluca, 100 each; Cormorant, Carrington, and Satire, 95 each; Dewey, 92; Man-o'-War, 90; Playlike, 88; Lemoyne, 86.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; five furlongs. Drop Light, Queen's Maid, Nuptial, Queen's Messenger, Dotlet, Sunnyport, Flying Colors, Parisina, Augury, Buccaneuras, Semi Navarro, Geneseo, Wild Rose, Clipper, Pedestal, Blanche Herrman, Trauer, Somersault, Lady Festal, Maratrisa, Mary Gatewood, Avis, and Gay Hilda, 105 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $750 in 1901, special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Lamp o' Lee, The Puritan, and Criterion, 118 pounds each; Philma Paxton and Barbeto, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of more than two races, special weights; six furlongs. Rocky, Man o' War, Extinguisher, Dewey, Glenwater, Trump, James P. Keating, Pretorious, Postillion, and The Goldfinder, 108 pounds each; Fonsoluca, Cocoa, Far Excellence, Frivol, and Viviana, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of more than three races in 1901, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. McMeekin, Raffaello, and Tyrshens, 107 each; Decatur Lily, Mynheer, Bon Gun, Ringleader, and Althea, 104 each; Death, 102; Himself, Oudenarde, and Prosper Le Gai, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Shoreham and Prince Richard, 110 pounds each; Imperialist, Lee Ring, Brisk, Alpaca, Gold Lack, and Lucky Star, 107 each; Federalist, 104; Kaiti and Ventoro, 102 each; Snark, Carl Kahler, Marchen, and Argonauta, 99 each; Lady Godiva, and Connie, 94 each; By George, 92; May J., 89.

Empire City Track to be Sold.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The creditors of the late William H. Clark met to-day and organized to protect themselves. There were seventy-five persons present at the meeting, which was held at the Empire City track. This property of the Clark estate is to be sold at public auction on Thursday next at the Manor Hall in this city. The creditors feared the track might be sold too cheaply. They therefore determined that it should not be sold for less than $450,000, which will insure them 100 per cent. return on their claims and leave enough to pay all possible costs.

The sum of $4,500 was paid in to cover the ten per cent. payment required on the day of the sale. If the price goes above $450,000 the creditors will cease to bid, but up to that price they will fight. In fact it is likely that at the very outset they will offer this amount, making it the upset price. If they are forced to bid in the property they will at once incorporate. The papers will be ready for filing immediately. The stock will then be issued in proportion to the amount of each creditor's claim. The cash needed can be easily secured and the property will then be held until it can be disposed of to advantage.

Annual Horse Show at Orange.

The annual Orange Horse Show will be held at the Riding and Driving Club, Orange, N. J., on the evenings of Nov. 28, 29, and 30, with a matinée on the afternoon of the last day, and will be the last local horse show of the year. The classes will include not only harness horses, singly or in pairs, but for road horses, saddle horses, hunters, cobs, and ponies. Entries close next Thursday with S. W. Baldwin, Secretary, Riding and Driving Club, Orange, N. J.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn importations of selected

Oriental Rugs

Are worthy careful inspection of the most critical buyer. The stock is practically unlimited, both as to variety and price.

Broadway & 19th Street.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Harlem League Bowlers Win Match with Columbia League Team.

A match game between teams of five men each representing the Harlem and the Columbia Bowling Leagues, respectively, was decided on the Harlem Palace Alleys last night, resulted in favor of the home team, which won two of the three matches. The Metropolitan team won two of their three matches in the National League series, and the Knickerbocker five won two games in the American National tournament. The scores:

HARLEM LEAGUE.				COLUMBIA LEAGUE.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
McDonald	158	145	161	Smith	171	181	194
F. Gerles	203	170	201	Bellmer	175	150	193
Diederich	181	196	199	Roeschlau	192	152	181
Lockwood	182	136	197	Dohn	158	191	177
Kahlsdorf	218	190	192	Schaefer	238	186	171
Total	942	837	950	Total	929	859	916

OUR COUNCIL.				R. A. METROPOLITAN B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Clinch	167	150	168	Sherman	174	156	153
Kessler	167	150	168	Sherman	174	156	153
Ridder	178	179	185	Oest	155	177	173
Bullwinkle	200	164	180	Klingelh'fr.	143	168	164
Wilckins	147	179	180	Arnold	212	211	201
Total	861	864	906	Total	867	899	902

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 202; Granger, 168; Dinsmore, 197; Dickson, 192; Beinert, 187. Total, 936.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 180; Fraser, 166; Snyder, 211; Malzacher, 176; La Forest, 212. Total, 945.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 159; Granger, 187; Dinsmore, 133; Dickson, 199; Beinert, 233. Total, 911.

Empire Bowling Club—Mische, 146; Potts, 173; Williamson, 192; Schmidt, 199; Shiman, 168. Total, 878.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 193; Fraser, 171; Snyder, 158; Malzacher, 178; La Forest, 209. Total, 909.

Empire Bowling Club—Mische, 145; Potts, 191; Williamson, 142; Schmidt, 222; Shiman, 203. Total, 903.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 150; Curtis, 147; Martin, 170; Steinmann, 160; Maguire, 143. Total, 770.

Swago Bowling Club—Grant, 187; McKenna, 146; Jenkins, 176; Hill, 192; Miles, 163. Total, 886.

SECOND GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 158; Curtis, 105; Martin, 128; Steinmann, 169; Maguire, 190. Total, 750.

Columbus Bowling Club—Courtland, 171; Irish, 200; Siebert, 177; Schubert, 129; Warner, 169. Total, 846.

THIRD GAME.—Swago Bowling Club—Grant, 169; McKenna, 147; Jenkins, 170; Hill, 184; Miles, 190. Total, 860.

Columbus Bowling Club—Courtland, 155; Irish, 179; Siebert, 178; Schubert, 178; Warner, 162. Total, 849.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fred, Adee & Co.—Lowe, 133; McKinney, 95; Brinkman, 105; Shay, 110; Colyer, 138. Total, 581.

Central Foundery Company—Beach, 141; Donahue, 81; Walters, 115; Gannon, 102; Dibley, 160. Total, 599.

SECOND GAME.—Fred Adee & Co.—Lowe, 154; McKinney, 136; Brinkman, 122; Shay, 103; Colyer, 180. Total, 695.

F. N. Dubois & Co.—Myers, 157; Frean, 149; Renner, 130; Kerr, 127; Haff, 154. Total, 717.

THIRD GAME.—F. N. Dubois & Co.—Myers, 155; Frean, 158; Renner, 186; Fawcett, 140; Haff, 148. Total, 767.

Central Foundery Company—Beach, 127; Donahue, 124; Walters, 142; Gannon, 111; Dibley, 152. Total, 666.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys,

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Supreme Court of the United States.

5—The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George P. Lewes, Tax Collector of Harrison County, Miss.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown. (Justice Gray was not present at the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.)

126—William B. Dinsmore et al., executors and petitioners, vs. the Southern Express Company et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree affirmed without costs in this court and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

133—Of October term, 1900—Joel Parker Whitney et al., appellants, vs. the United States, et al.—Order staying mandate vacated and leave granted to issue mandate at once.

336—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Alphonsine McGrew.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

429—City of Austin, petitioner, vs. E. C. Bartholomew and Joseph Nalle, receivers.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

466—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. James Jackson—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied. (Justice White and Justice Peckham took no part in the decision on this application.)

11—Original—The State of South Dakota, complainant, vs. the State of North Carolina et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted and subpoenaes ordered to be issued, returnable on Monday, March 3, 1902.

385—Benjamin D. Greene, et al., appellants, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c.—Passed temporarily on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

450—American Ordnance Company, petitioner, vs. the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by W. H. Singleton for the petitioner, and by Ernest Wilkinson and Samuel T. Fisher for the respondent.

468—William F. Dwyer, petitioner, vs. Lewis Nixon.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by James M. Beck and Louis Marshall for the petitioner, and by William G. Low for the respondent.

316—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Sallie E. Hillmon.—Motion that transcript of record filed with petition for writ of certiorari to be taken as return to the writ submitted by Edward S. Isham, James W. Green and Gilbert E. Porter for the petitioner in support of motion and by L. B. Wheat for the respondent in opposition thereto.

465—Eustace R. Tracy, executor, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. Mary S. Eggleston, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by H. M. Smith, J. D. Kouse and William Grant for the petitioners.

448—William Stuber, petitioner, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Heber J. May and Thomas F. Turley for the petitioner and by H. W. Bruce for the respondent.

344—Harriet M. Seame, petitioner, vs. the County of Hamilton, Ill.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Thomas H. Clark in behalf of George A. Sanders for the petitioner and by J. M. Hamill for the respondent.

200—The City of Marion, et al., appellants, vs. James Charles.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Decree reversed, with costs, upon confession of error by counsel for appellee, and cause remanded for further proceeding and mandate granted on motion of Thomas H. Clark in behalf of counsel for appellee.

12—A. J. Daggs and D. A. Abrams, assignees of the Bank of Tempo, appellants, vs. Thomson Walker, et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

305—William H. Tucker, vice-consul, &c., petitioner, vs. the United States, ex rel. Leo Alexandroff.—Argument continued by Isaac Hassler and Bernard Harris for the respondent and concluded by Paul Fuller for the petitioner.

307—A. N. King, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Portland, et al.—Argument commenced by Martin L. Pipes for the plaintiffs in error.

Day call for Tuesday—307, 378, 32, 287, 295, 64, 19, 69 and 10, 72 and 73, 74 and 75, and 76.

Calendars for Tuesday, Nov. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Townsend, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

20—Shovah vs. Steamboat McDonald.
30—Merritt & Chapman Co. vs. Chubb.
47—Guaranty & Trust Co. vs. Geotrian.
53—United States vs. Lee Yen Tai.
39—United Building Co. vs. the A. C. Cheney.
40—Dexter vs. Vellas.
42—Langan vs. Tyler.
46—In re Neely.
48—Rosenblatt vs. Fraser Tablet Co.
49—Barney Dumping Bt. Co. vs. Clark.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 45, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

91—Pfeiffer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
8—Smith vs. Harrington.
106—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
112—Giacinto vs. Cortwright.
114—Blumenthal vs. C. R. R. of N. J.
389—Dancel vs. Goodyear Shoe Co.
128—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
124—Adams vs. Met. St. Railway.
125—Shadbolt vs. Libbey.
129—Cantor vs. Met. St. Railway.
130—Gould vs. same.
131—Lehman vs. same.
132—Prendergast vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
133—Griffin vs. Sprague Elec. Co.
134—Selpru vs. Bennett
135—Frank vs. Guggenheimer.
136—Wood vs. Niagara Falls Paper Co.
139—Black vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
140—Sprague vs. same.
143—Widrewitz vs. Grant.
144—Donaldson vs. Stahlbrodt.
147—Crone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—U. S. for Hudson River Stone Supply Co. vs. Malloy.
118—Reynolds vs. Parsons.
119—Achter vs. same.
120—Fayerweather vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 19: 383, 380, 406, 412, 418, 426, 428, 429.

Appellate Division.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Appellate Division calendar for Tuesday: 60, 61, 73, 84, 100, 93, 106, 107, 115, 116½, 117, 120, 121, 64.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

40—Brauer vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., man.
45—Gatling vs. Central Spar Verein.
3—People, &c., vs. Goslin.
14—Healy vs. Malcolm.
37—Johansen vs. Consol. Gas Co.
38—Ward vs. Ward.
16—Bates vs. Holbrook.
2—People, &c., vs. Young.
41—Thomson vs. Seaman.
30—Browning vs. Garvin.
53—Hitchcock vs. Valdeen.
54—Potter vs. N. Y. Evening Journal P. Co.
55—Van Zandt vs. Grant
56—Sacco vs. Plasterers' Laborers' Union.
57—Haffey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kellogg vs. Nassau Ferry Co.
2—Whipple vs. Rand Drill Co.
3—MacGinniss vs. Parrot Silver & Copper Co.
4—Crinnian vs. Knauth
5—Hegeman vs. Babcock Hory Dredging Co.
6—Carroll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Ryan vs. same.
8—D. Vassy vs. same.
9—People, &c., vs. Am. Loan & Trust Co.
10—Hermann vs. Spitzer
11—In re Arkell.
12—Auchincloss vs. Balkan.
13—Harrsen vs. Stiehl.
14—In re McLouth.
15—Lee vs. Gurley.
16—Bolles vs. Bolles.
17—Richardson vs. Barban.
18—Morrison vs. Smith.
19—Bachrach vs. Richards.
20—Butler vs. Crosby.
21—O'Rourke vs. Lenane
22—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Thomas.
23—Degener vs. Snow.
24—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
25—12th Ward Bank vs. Nugent.
26—In re Leggett Av.
27—McKee vs. Jessup.
28—Garvey vs. Garvey.
29—Patten vs. Godwin.
30—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
31—Springer vs. Newport News & Miss. Valley Co.
32—Mehrwald vs. Hinrich.
33—O'Brien vs. Bell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar cleared. Motions.

118—In re E. 169th St.
119—In re E. 173d St.
302—In re Mohawk Av.
303—In re Morris Av., of Y. & H. R. R. Co.
305—In re Watts St.
776—In re Suburban Pl.
129—In re Walton Av.
67—In re Morris Av., of N. Y.
306—In re E. 173d St.
976—Sands vs. Purdy.
977—Mann, Ry. Co., vs. U. S. Trust Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4106; tried when reached, causes.

978—People, &c., vs. Am. Loan & Trust Co. Demurrer.
1787—Coddington vs. Un. Trust Co. Preferred causes.
2145—Mathiasen vs. Barker.
4212—Cutting vs. Garnsey.
3042—Carey vs. Griffin. General calendar.
2610—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4106; tried when reached, causes.

2676—Hamblin vs. Ficklen.
3129—McCluskey vs. Greacen.
3223—Tow vs. Robinson.
3362—Agawam Nat. B'k vs. Reed.
3428—Loftus vs. McKenna.
2347—Steinway vs. Mason.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1253—Scott vs. Platt.
958—Coleman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1075—Engel vs. Schindel.
970—Reinhardt vs. Allen.
1378—Demuth vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1536—Lancaster vs. Donovan.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2163.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Elders.
2—John Rizzie.
3—Augustus Stallknecht.
4—Henry Miller.
5—Eugene E. Lyons.
6—Mammie Davis, Milton Davis.
7—James T. Harris.
8—George Fisher.
9—Leo Cohen.
10—John Lambert.
11—Abraham Morsky.
12—Balter B. Bross.
13—Queng Wah.

To fix a day for trial.

14—William J. Hart.

Pleadings.

1—Samuel Goldstein. Max Schmidt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Train for the People.

1—Paul Kelly.
John Shields.
2—John Miller.
3—Joseph Marks.
4—Jessie Walton.
5—Samuel Winter.
6—Joseph Cueco, Pasquale Cueco, Thomas Salcio, Patrick Laffey, John Cueco.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Samuel Rosenberg.
2—Oscar E. Roth.
3—Antonio Serdano, Paolo Chinnello.
4—Jacob H. Feldman.
5—Horace C. Skelly.
6—Abraham Rubin.
7—Felipe Levota.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney and Cowan for the People.

1—Joseph Mansfield, Bill Ellison.
2—James Mansfield, otherwise called James Manderfield.
3—Isidor Markowitz.
4—Gussie Ornstein.
5—Angelo Matino Dua.
6—Louis Kessler.
7—Moses Van Brink.
8—Marcus H. Martinband.
9—John Christensen.
10—Cassanelli Lodovico.
11—Frank Smith.
12—Frank Lers.
13—Mary Foster, Lulu Goldstone.
14—Henry W. Griffiths.
15—Emory Wyatt.
16—Moses F. Phillip, Joe M. Larkin, George Hill, William McClelland.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Willard B. Guilford vs. Joseph R. Gibson—Washington Branns.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Michael Gleason vs. Antonio Alterie—Charles W. Ridgway.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—American Baptist Home Mission Society vs. Topping—C. B. Palmer. In re Reed—Montague Lessler.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Egbert vs. McGuire—Max Moses. Schurck vs. Schurck—Herman G. Friedman.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Fenton vs. Fenton—Thomas F. Donnelly.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Rowe vs. Pollak—Joseph Martin.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

592—McKinney vs. Met. St. R. R.
560—Patterson vs. Edison Co.
597—Sampson vs. Koster
307—Sinnott vs. Crocheron.
431—Larson vs. Husing.
543—Cox vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
475—Wilson vs. Nassau R. R.
565—City of New York vs. Herdje.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.; Part V., White, J.; Part VI., Kenefick, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

5777—Fandrey vs. B. H. R. R.
2373, 2374—Conway vs. same.
2379—Preston vs. Nassau R. R.
1285—Cleary vs. B'klyn Factor Co.
2424—Stephenson vs. Met. St. R. R.
2433—James vs. Brookman.
2437—Barrett vs. B. H. R. R.
2453—Davis vs. Uhlein.
2454—Welz & Zerweck vs. Munziato.
2463—O'Brien vs. Rowland.
2464, 2465—Donovan vs. B. H. R. R.
2381—Schroeder vs. U. S. Printing Co.
2468—Wilson vs. Henderson.
2470—Sondheim vs. B. H. R. R.
2479—Share vs. same.
2370—Weiler vs. same.
2474—Edison Elec. Co. vs. Sweeney.
2475—Lewis vs. B. H. R. R.
2481—Cooper vs. B'klyn Trust Co.
2483—Healey vs. Met. St. R. R.
2485—Blunn vs. B. H. R. R.
2487—Savage vs. B. H. R. R.
2488—Cosgrove vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2533—Well vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2537—Hardy vs. Closs.
2539—Kivok vs. B. H. R. R.
2543—Anderson vs. same.
2545—McGarl vs. same.
2546—Lawrence vs. Met. St. R. R.
2549—Parks vs. Met. St. R. R.
2550—Hagan vs. B. H. R. R.
2551—Reische vs. same.
2553—Wilson vs. same.
2556—Martin vs. same.
2557—Russell vs. same.
2561—Darrer vs. same.
2572—Scharfman vs. Met. St. R. R.
4526—Stewart vs. Calvert.
1436—Henshaw vs. Ins. Co. of N. Y.
2278—Conway vs. Coale.
1853—Dellin vs. Met. St. R. R.
1931—Le Herisso vs. Hyvers.
2240—Phelps vs. Pouch.
2275—Gallagher vs. Nassau Brewery.
2576—Barnum vs. Clark.
2573—Corner vs. Long Island R. R.
2579—Ruben vs. B. H. R. R.
2580—Cropsey vs. Barbara
2584, 2585—Kempel vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
2586—Weber vs. Tillman.
2587—Mulry vs. Mulry.
2588—Moers vs. Met. St. R. R.
2590—Marks vs. same.
2601—Levy vs. Musesheimer.
2593—Rowe vs. B. H. R. R.
2594—Klebbe vs. same.
2595, 2596—Ryan vs. same.
2597—Kyle vs. Kyle et al.
2598—Earle vs. City of New York.
2599—Hume vs. B. H. R. R.
2603—Polk vs. same.
2605—Jelliffe vs. Kingsbury.
2607—Sengstaken vs. Stebbins.
2608—Hart vs. Perth Amboy R. R.
2610—McGee vs. B. H. R. R.
2611—Esposito vs. same.
2542, 2612—Corey vs. Iron Clad Mfg. Co.
2613—Loehr vs. Kings County Brewery.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2661.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Russell, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

814—Tallman vs. Hollander.
338—Lorets vs. Lorets.
348—Blum vs. Strosensky.
353—Dugan vs. Sharkey.
357—McGlynn vs. McGlynn.
380—Delay vs. Burr et al.
Calendar clear. Short causes.
3258—Lerner vs. Finkelstein.
3260—Merritt vs. Smith.
3244—Berliant vs. Bloom.
3384—Seerbo vs. Jenks.
3393—Debos vs. Jones.
2317—Davidson vs. Frank.
3352—Fusco vs. Petito.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1253—Scott vs. Platt.
958—Coleman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1075—Engel vs. Schindel.
970—Reinhardt vs. Allen.
1378—Demuth vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1536—Lancaster vs. Donovan.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2163.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Elders.
2—John Rizzie.
3—Augustus Stallknecht.
4—Henry Miller.
5—Eugene E. Lyons.
6—Mammie Davis, Milton Davis.
7—James T. Harris.
8—George Fisher.
9—Leo Cohen.
10—John Lambert.
11—Abraham Morsky.
12—Balter B. Bross.
13—Queng Wah.

To fix a day for trial.

14—William J. Hart.

Pleadings.

1—Samuel Goldstein. Max Schmidt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Train for the People.

1—Paul Kelly.
John Shields.
2—John Miller.
3—Joseph Marks.
4—Jessie Walton.
5—Samuel Winter.
6—Joseph Cueco, Pasquale Cueco, Thomas Salcio, Patrick Laffey, John Cueco.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Samuel Rosenberg.
2—Oscar E. Roth.
3—Antonio Serdano, Paolo Chinnello.
4—Jacob H. Feldman.
5—Horace C. Skelly.
6—Abraham Rubin.
7—Felipe Levota.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney and Cowan for the People.

1—Joseph Mansfield, Bill Ellison.
2—James Mansfield, otherwise called James Manderfield.
3—Isidor Markowitz.
4—Gussie Ornstein.
5—Angelo Matino Dua.
6—Louis Kessler.
7—Moses Van Brink.
8—Marcus H. Martinband.
9—John Christensen.
10—Cassanelli Lodovico.
11—Frank Smith.
12—Frank Lers.
13—Mary Foster, Lulu Goldstone.
14—Henry W. Griffiths.
15—Emory Wyatt.
16—Moses F. Phillip, Joe M. Larkin, George Hill, William McClelland.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Willard B. Guilford vs. Joseph R. Gibson—Washington Branns.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Michael Gleason vs. Antonio Alterie—Charles W. Ridgway.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—American Baptist Home Mission Society vs. Topping—C. B. Palmer. In re Reed—Montague Lessler.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Egbert vs. McGuire—Max Moses. Schurck vs. Schurck—Herman G. Friedman.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Fenton vs. Fenton—Thomas F. Donnelly.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Rowe vs. Pollak—Joseph Martin.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

592—McKinney vs. Met. St. R. R.
560—Patterson vs. Edison Co.
597—Sampson vs. Koster
307—Sinnott vs. Crocheron.
431—Larson vs. Husing.
543—Cox vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
475—Wilson vs. Nassau R. R.
565—City of New York vs. Herdje.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.; Part V., White, J.; Part VI., Kenefick, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

5777—Fandrey vs. B. H. R. R.
2373, 2374—Conway vs. same.
2379—Preston vs. Nassau R. R.
1285—Cleary vs. B'klyn Factor Co.
2424—Stephenson vs. Met. St. R. R.
2433—James vs. Brookman.
2437—Barrett vs. B. H. R. R.
2453—Davis vs. Uhlein.
2454—Welz & Zerweck vs. Munziato.
2463—O'Brien vs. Rowland.
2464, 2465—Donovan vs. B. H. R. R.
2381—Schroeder vs. U. S. Printing Co.
2468—Wilson vs. Henderson.
2470—Sondheim vs. B. H. R. R.
2479—Share vs. same.
2370—Weiler vs. same.
2474—Edison Elec. Co. vs. Sweeney.
2475—Lewis vs. B. H. R. R.
2481—Cooper vs. B'klyn Trust Co.
2483—Healey vs. Met. St. R. R.
2485—Blunn vs. B. H. R. R.
2487—Savage vs. B. H. R. R.
2488—Cosgrove vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2533—Well vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2537—Hardy vs. Closs.
2539—Kivok vs. B. H. R. R.
2543—Anderson vs. same.
2545—McGarl vs. same.
2546—Lawrence vs. Met. St. R. R.
2549—Parks vs. Met. St. R. R.
2550—Hagan vs. B. H. R. R.
2551—Reische vs. same.
2553—Wilson vs. same.
2556—Martin vs. same.
2557—Russell vs. same.
2561—Darrer vs. same.
2572—Scharfman vs. Met. St. R. R.
4526—Stewart vs. Calvert.
1436—Henshaw vs. Ins. Co. of N. Y.
2278—Conway vs. Coale.
1853—Dellin vs. Met. St. R. R.
1931—Le Herisso vs. Hyvers.
2240—Phelps vs. Pouch.
2275—Gallagher vs. Nassau Brewery.
2576—Barnum vs. Clark.
2573—Corner vs. Long Island R. R.
2579—Ruben vs. B. H. R. R.
2580—Cropsey vs. Barbara
2584, 2585—Kempel vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
2586—Weber vs. Tillman.
2587—Mulry vs. Mulry.
2588—Moers vs. Met. St. R. R.
2590—Marks vs. same.
2601—Levy vs. Musesheimer.
2593—Rowe vs. B. H. R. R.
2594—Klebbe vs. same.
2595, 2596—Ryan vs. same.
2597—Kyle vs. Kyle et al.
2598—Earle vs. City of New York.
2599—Hume vs. B. H. R. R.
2603—Polk vs. same.
2605—Jelliffe vs. Kingsbury.
2607—Sengstaken vs. Stebbins.
2608—Hart vs. Perth Amboy R. R.
2610—McGee vs. B. H. R. R.
2611—Esposito vs. same.
2542, 2612—Corey vs. Iron Clad Mfg. Co.
2613—Loehr vs. Kings County Brewery.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2661.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Russell, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

814—Tallman vs. Hollander.
338—Lorets vs. Lorets.
348—Blum vs. Strosensky.
353—Dugan vs. Sharkey.
357—McGlynn vs. McGlynn.
380—Delay vs. Burr et al.
378—Duryea vs. Duryea.
383—People's Trust Co vs. Gilbert.
387—Nass vs. Nass.
388, 387—Lesser vs. Scheinhause.
7—Ochs vs. Pohly.
259—Devereaux vs. Embury.
290—Butler vs. same.
361—Fisher vs. Fisher.
131—McCann vs. City of New York.
370—Mily vs. Agricola.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The wills of William Koehler, Michael J. Diffley, (proved on Nov. 18,) Bridget A. Reyan, Louise Schoeck, Franklin E. Miller, and Caroline Nebel.

The accounting of Edgar S. Patterson.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—67—The will of James Wynne. 73—The will of Charity Platt. 74—The will of Fannie A. Leattan.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Tappen vs. Hart et al.—Albert C. Aubrey, to compute. Huber vs. Schulze et al.—George W. Logan, to compute. Doran vs. Story et al.—Alexander Cameron, to compute. Taber vs. Story et al.—Alexander Cameron, to compute. Powers vs. Story et al.—Alexander Cameron, to compute. Soldrer vs. Diehl—M. Shaler Allen, to compute.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JACOB WIRTH and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly twenty-five feet from the southwesterly corner of Park (Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly again parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 6, Block 1,756, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

132nd Street.

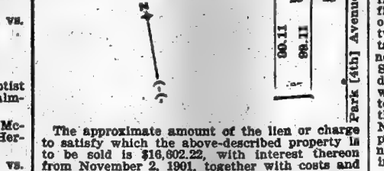

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,602.22, with interest thereon from November 2, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $363.22, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $825.84, with interest.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

n12-2aw3wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB WIRTH and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly twenty-five feet from the southwesterly corner of Park (Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly again parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 6, Block 1,756, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

132nd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,602.22, with interest thereon from November 2, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $363.22, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $825.84, with interest.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

n12-2aw3wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DORA L. SCHREIBER, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. HOGAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County and State of New York, late in the Town and County of Westchester, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Green Lane or Avenue distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of (proposed) Fifth Street and said easterly side of Green Lane or Avenue, thence running southerly along the said easterly side of Green Lane or Avenue nineteen (19) feet; thence easterly and at right angles to said easterly side of Green Lane or Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said easterly side of Green Lane or Avenue nineteen (19) feet; thence westerly and at right angles to said easterly side of Green Lane or Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to said easterly side of Green Lane or Avenue to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances, dimensions and courses more or less.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1901.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

M. HALLHEIMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 183 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

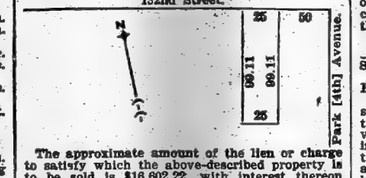

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,400.00, with interest thereon from the 9th day of September, 1896, to September 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $210.50 and interest.

Dated New York, Nov. 15, 1901.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

no19-2aw3wTu&S&th12

Surrogate Notices.

ALBRO, SOLOMON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Solomon W. Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 123 West Sixty-first Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1901. ELLEN ALBRO, Administratrix. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. sl0-law7t

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against FANNIE L. KIND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of December, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in two separate parcels and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, distant three hundred and sixty-eight feet six inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue thirty-three feet; thence northwesterly fourteen feet eleven and three-quarter inches to a point which is distant two hundred and sixty-one feet easterly from the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue seventy-five feet seven and one-quarter inches; thence southeasterly and nearly parallel with Ninety-eighth Street forty-two feet and one-half an inch to a point which is distant one hundred and nineteen feet six and one-half inches northerly from the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue sixty-five feet six and one-half inches to a point which is distant three hundred and three feet easterly from the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue and fifty-four feet northerly from the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence southwesterly twenty-two feet and one inch to a point which is distant thirty-three feet two and one-quarter inches northerly from the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall thirty-three feet two inches to the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 153 West Ninety-eighth Street, in the City of New York.

Subject to the easement of the uninterrupted use of all the land lying between the premises above described and the building known as No. 149 West Ninety-eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and extending north from the rear of premises No. 151 West 98th Street, in said city and borough, to the rear boundary of the above-described premises for the purpose of furnishing light and air to said premises, No. 151 West 98th Street.

Subject also to the easement of the uninterrupted use of all the land lying between the premises above described and the building known as No. 153 West Ninety-eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and extending north from the rear of premises No. 151 West 98th Street, in said city and borough, to the rear boundary of the above-described premises for the purpose of furnishing light and air to said premises No. 151 West 98th Street.

Dated New York, Nov. 19th, 1901.

EDWARD S. KAUFMAN, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. D & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
15 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices: 3 & 5 Thomas St., and 244 Equitable Bldg. 621 Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

New York Telephone, 2790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. W. WARNER, Member New York Stock Exchange. F. M. WARNER.
WARNER & CO.,
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {New York Produce Exchange / Consolidated Stock Exchange} Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
84 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

G. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: {Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
426 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
840 MADISON AV. NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,842,129.33
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Loupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
E. J. Charry, Sec'y. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hull, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. V. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. J. Osgood, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Ernest McMillin, Jno. E. Hegeman, John W. Griggs,
Jas. M. Donald,

Allen, Wood & McGraw,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
DEAL IN
Northern Securities Co. Stock
WHEN ISSUED.
Northern Pacific Convertible 4s
WHEN ISSUED.

"CAPITAL"
Capital wanted by an established export concern with a paid-in capital of about $50,000, which, on a business of $750,000 annually, earning 10% on its paid-in capital; investors of $20,000 to $50,000 can obtain a salaried position with the company, which can extend its business largely by obtaining additional capital; can submit statements by well-known public accountant. Address Box 127 Times Office.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
For the Corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost—Certificate E47359 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 20 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$9,000,000

Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.

PRIOR LIEN 3½ PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal due July 1st, 1925; Interest Payable Semi-Annually, January 1st and July 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, FREE OF ALL TAXES.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, exchangeable for plain Registered Certificates.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK, Trustee.

Total amount outstanding, $9,000,000, with provision for the issue after January 1, 1902, of $1,000,000 additional bonds, at the rate of not more than $250,000 in any one year, and then only for additions, improvements, and betterments to the property, under restrictions provided in the mortgage.

OF THIS ISSUE, ABOUT ONE-HALF HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED WITH INVESTORS, and the undersigned now offer the balance at 90½ and accrued interest to date of payment, at which price they yield about 4⅛%.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, November 20, 1901, and closed at 3 P. M., or earlier, on the same day.

The right is reserved to reject any applications and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment on allotments and delivery of the bonds to be made on Monday, November 25, 1901.

All of the securities of the Company are listed at the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of the mortgage and circulars containing a letter of Mr. Benjamin Norton, President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, which gives full details in regard to the line and its earnings, may be obtained at the offices of either of the undersigned. From his statements it will be seen that the total annual interest charge on the above outstanding bonds is $315,000, and that for the year ended June 30, 1901, the net income applicable to payment of interest amounted to $592,555.90, (after $74,629.23 had been set aside for renewal funds and charged to operating expenses.) For the first three months of the current fiscal year the Company reports net earnings of $208,351.46, being an increase of $65,514.22 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Vermilye & Co., 16 and 18 Nassau St., New York. 13 Congress St., Boston.
Hallgarten & Co., 26 and 28 Broad St., New York.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

The deposit of over 97% of the outstanding Second Mortgage 6% Series "A" Bonds, Second Mortgage 6% Series "B" Bonds, 6% Income Mortgage Bonds, and over 86% of the Stock (Trust Certificates) under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated October 8, 1901, being assured, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is DECLARED OPERATIVE.

The time for further deposits of Bonds and Stock of the Company without charge has been extended to, and including, NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said Bonds and Stock will be accepted only upon a cash payment of two per cent. on the par value of Bonds, and a cash payment of $2 per Share of Stock deposited.

Holders of Prior Lien Bonds not yet deposited are no longer entitled to the bonus of $15.00 per Bond mentioned in the Plan, and their attention is called to the notice of the Mexican National Construction Company, in accordance with which the Prior Lien Bonds will cease to draw interest on June 1st, 1902, on which date they will become payable.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
Readjustment Managers.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.

All such Bonds will cease to draw interest from and after said date.

Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By Adrian H. Muller & Son,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20TH.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUST CO. OF AMERICA, AS TRUSTEE, &C.
5,001 shs. Underwood Stemming Machine Co. Temporary Certfs.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
114 shs. National Broadway Bank.
39 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
8 shs. American Express Co.
$5,000 United States Leather Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds.
$1,000 Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st 4 p. c. L. G. & Sks. Fd. Bd., 1918.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
12 shs. New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$115,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Consld. Dock Bds., Regstd. 1928.
225 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
$50,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R'way Co. 6 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
$900 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consol., Series C.
30 shs. Middlesex Banking Co., Middletown, Conn.
25 shs. Booklovers' Library.
20 shs. Peru Steel Ore Co.
95 shs. Colonial Trust Co. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co. (Hypd.)
8¼ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. Denver & So. Western Ry. Co. prefd.
13 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
54 shs. German-American Bank.
46 shs. Passaic Print Works common, Passaic, N. J.
100 shs. Union Ferry Co.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$5,000 Standard Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$2,500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
$3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. 2d "B" 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
100 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. City Trust Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
52 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
10 shs. National Surety Co.
400 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
21 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
22 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
6 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
23 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
35 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
15 shs. National City Bank.
172 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
60 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Pfd.
200 shs. Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. common.
$4,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1940.
$2,000 Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co. P. M. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1997.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
7 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. National City Bank.
4 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
7 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Adams Express Co. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bd.
25 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
$3,000 State of Indiana 3 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1909.
$500 Sussex R. R. Co. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1903.
$300 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1906.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
22 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
$19,000 Syracuse, Lakeside & Baldwinsville Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
$250 State North Carolina 4 p. c. Bds., 1910.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Cuba.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Cuba.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
38 shs. North American Trust Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The California King Gold Mines Company offers the balance of 15,000 shares of treasury stock for the purpose of completing final payments on the mill, cyanide plant and railroad in course of construction at Picacho, California, at par, $5.00 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

THE COLORADO IRON WORKS CO. IS BUILDING FOR THIS COMPANY A MILL AND CYANIDE PLANT OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PATTERN. THIS PLANT IS GUARANTEED TO HANDLE 1,000 TONS OF ORE A DAY, AND WILL BE THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE COUNTRY. WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY AND THE PLANT IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE END OF FEBRUARY NEXT.

With the above plant in operation the monthly net profit should be over $65,000, returning in dividends over 15 per cent. upon the entire capital. The purchase of this stock is recommended as a safe and high class mining investment for large and small capital.

FOR PROSPECTUS, STOCKHOLDERS' REPORT AND FULL INFORMATION, ADDRESS

California King Gold Mines Co.,
32 Broadway, New York City.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 share New York Law Institute.
500 shares Marine Sugar Co., $10 each (hypothecated.)
$4,000 Kalamazoo City and County Street Railway Co. 5 per cent. first mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1910. All coupons.

WANTED—A SPECIAL LIMITED PARTNER in stock brokerage business; am also in position to loan from $1,000 to $100,000 on high-grade stocks to Exchange members at rates ranging from 6 to 15 per cent. Address O. M. B., Box 217, Times Office.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
We beg to announce that Mr. Ellsworth I. Chapman is no longer in our employ.
WOLF BROS. & COMPANY,
3,100 Broadway.

We have clients wishing to loan
$300,000 at 5%
on first mortgages in sums of $20,000 and more.
BRAISTED & GODDMAN, 2,783 BROADWAY.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 18	648,818
To date this year	240,949,320
Corresponding date last year	106,178,631

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 18	$2,925,500
To date this year	$895,678,720
Corresponding date last year	$442,159,260

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @5 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf.	¾	Int. Silver pf.	3
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	⅞
Am. Express	3¼	Kan. City So. pf.	1¼
Am. Ice pf.	⅞	Lake Shore	30
Am. Linseed	1	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Locomotive	2½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	2½	New Cent. Coal	⅞
Am. Snuff pf.	½	Pacific Coast	2
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1½
Ann Arbor	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Ann Arbor pf.	1	P., Ft. W. & C.	7
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Reading	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	3	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Un. Bag & P. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2½	U. S. Express	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	18
General Electric	2		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Keok. & Des M.	1
Am. Malting pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	2½
Am. Sugar	½	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Minn. & St. L.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
B'klyn R. T.	½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & Alton	¾	North American	⅞
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., G. W. pf., B.	1⅜	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Peoria & East.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Union Pacific	1⅜
Glucose Sugar	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Hocking Valley	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Illinois Central	1	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅜
Iowa Central	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. Inc.	1½	N. Y. C., M. C. coll. 3½s	1
Nor. Pac. col. tr. 5s	1½		

Bond Declined.

Houston & Texas con. 6s 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The remarkable features of yesterday's stock market were its wonderful powers of resistance to the aggressive bear attacks made upon it, and the marked recovery in prices once these attacks ceased. Up to practically the last hour of trading the market was subjected to professional pressure in every department, traders hammering the list with apparent confidence that prices would yield easily—the statement being made that the "big men" were anxious to have prices lower because of the developments in the money market. The gold export engagements for the day, exceeding $7,000,000, were made much of by the would-be depressors of values; and it was declared that, inasmuch as other exports would probably be made later in the week, a money squeeze could under no circumstances be avoided.

In addition, the statement of Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota that he purposed to proceed to test the legality of the Northern Securities Company was paraded with much ado by the bears, the assertion being that this rang the death-knell of the Great Northern-Northern Pacific-Burlington deal. Yet, in spite of all this depressing talk, the money market developments, and the free offerings of securities by stock-market raiders, quotations did not yield materially at any time during the day—and this though some few timid holders were frightened into selling.

Explanation for this appears in the fact that the larger interests in the Street came readily to the support of the market and took, with assurance and confidence, all the long and short stock offered. Reasons for this confidence appeared when it was disclosed that the heavy gold exports had been to a material extent offset by large bond purchases, by substantial receipts of currency from the interior, and by a million-dollar gold import shipment from Canada. Apropos of this, it may be said that representative bankers continue firm in their convictions that there will be no money stringency, and as bearing out this view, point out that yesterday, notwithstanding the export engagements, call money at no time rose above 5 per cent., while most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent.

As for the utterances of Minnesota's Governor, they were, by the leaders in the financial district, not taken as significant of anything other than a desire by the Governor to make some little political capital. Certainly, whether this is or is not a fair view to take, it is a truth that not one of the parties interested in the Northern Pacific deal was yesterday the least perturbed over the news from the West setting out the intended adverse action against the consummation of the project. As is known, the deal under discussion was not put through until the most eminent legal talent in the country had been consulted and had passed upon the legality of it in its every phase. Neither Mr. Morgan nor Mr. Hill nor Mr. Harriman, it may be said, is worrying over Gov. Van Sant's proposed plan of attack.

London yesterday did little in this market, dealing in all in 10,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

STRENGTH OF THE READINGS.

The remarkable strength of the Reading issues in the face of a generally declining market was the feature of the day. The buying supporting the stocks was pronounced to be of the best, in many quarters being credited to the First National Bank interests.

As in a measure explanatory of the purchases it is pointed out that the voting trust in the property expires in a few months, and the theory is that the Morgan interests are now buying the shares in order to assure control to themselves on the expiration of the trust.

In another quarter the statement is that the purchases may be for the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, it is claimed, has had an eye on Reading for some time.

As has been the case for several days, no official statement can be gotten in the matter.

It was said in the Street after the close of business that Reading's net earnings for the month of October will show an increase as compared with October a year ago of $1,300,000. In this connection it will be recalled that last year the strike was on in the coal district and the business of all the roads suffered severely.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

American Locomotive stocks were early in the day generally "tipped" for a substantial rise, and on the strength of the tip both issues—the common of which last week gained over 5 points and the preferred over 3—opened fractionally higher. These opening prices were sufficiently inviting to some of last week's buyers to tempt to not a little profit taking, as a result of which the quotations sagged off somewhat. They were given good support, however, apparently by a pool operating in the stocks who are credited with the intention of putting them considerably higher, with the result that each stock closed several points up.

The only reason offered for the buying of the shares was that which was advanced last week, to the effect that the company is doing a very large business, said to be at the rate of $30,000,000 a year.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

With the exception of the Reading shares, the best support in the market was accorded the local railway issues, particularly Metropolitan and Manhattan, which were steadily bought on the early decline by what the Street declares to be inside interests. There was no specific news in respect of either issue, but of rumors and reports there were many.

Concerning Metropolitan, the talk persists of a $10,000,000 stock issue, with valuable rights to stockholders.

Manhattan, it is declared, is being bought in anticipation of an increased dividend, officials of the company being quoted as saying that with the system electrically operated, the reduction in operating expenses alone will be equivalent to 2 per cent. on the stock.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The early selling of Union Pacific, St. Paul, and the other Grangers was by traders who professed great fear in respect to the contemplated action of Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, and declared that it might mark the beginning of the end of the harmony deal in the Northwest. Interests connected with the various properties thought differently, and accordingly bought the stocks freely on the declining prices.

The selling of Missouri Pacific seemed to be based on the reported decrease of $107,490 in the net earnings for December. Pool buying was in evidence on a scale down.

The advances of 18 points in Wells-Fargo and of 3¼ in American Express were due mainly to a continuation of the buying which has been a feature in the express stocks since the declaration of the extra dividends on the shares of American and Adams Express.

While the Readings were distinctly the leaders in the coal group, all the coal stocks were strong, notably Jersey Central and Lackawanna, which were bought by investment interests. It is said that the general coal trade situation was never so good as it is at present.

The thirty-point rise in Lake Shore was on the transfers of 616 shares, taken by a broker close to the Vanderbilts. The demand for it led to renewed discussion as to the Vanderbilt plan of consolidation known to be pending. From semi-official sources the report was that no announcement will be made until the money situation has been cleared up.

Further strength developed in the Pressed Steel Car shares on buying credited to interests connected with the company and with the Steel Trust. Since ex-President Schoen's admission that has parted with all his holdings in the company the Street is inclined more and more to believe that the absorption of the company by the Steel Trust is practically an accomplished fact—as, indeed, it is.

NEW HIGH RECORDS.

Several new high records were made in yesterday's stock market. They included the common and preferred shares of American Locomotive, Reading common, American Express, Wells-Fargo Express, St. Lawrence and Adirondack, and Lake Shore.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN.

Vermilye & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. offer for public subscription at 90½ and accrued interest the prior lien 3½ per cent. gold bonds of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, principal due July 1, 1925. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is trustee under the mortgage. The amount outstanding is $9,000,000, but about one-half has already been placed with investors. The price at which the remainder is offered makes the investment yield about 4⅛ per cent. There is a provision for the issue after Jan. 1, 1902, of $1,000,000 additional bonds at the rate of not more than $250,000 in any one year, and then only for additions, improvements, and betterments under restrictions provided in the mortgage.

According to the statement of Benjamin Norton, President of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, in the year ended June 30 last the company earned $592,556, applicable to interest, while the total annual interest charge on the outstanding bonds is only $315,000. For the first three months of the current fiscal year the company reports net earnings of $208,351, an increase of $65,514 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Failed Bank Pays a Dividend.

PHENIX, R. I., Nov. 18.—A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared in favor of the depositors of the Phenix Savings Bank, which went into liquidation four years ago owing $411,000. With the present dividend, 70 per cent. of the total indebtedness, less accrued interests has been paid.

Bank of Germany's Statement.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 19,780,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 560,000 marks; other securities decreased 10,860,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 30,100,000 marks.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Shipments of 495,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Bondholders of the Electric Vehicle Company said to have assented to the proposition to issue $575,000 additional 6 per cent. bonds for developing the business.

Statement that the American Steel and Wire Company exported 7,500 tons of wire and wire nails in October, which is the record for any month this year.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of ten shares of American Exchange National Bank stock at 305.

According to Washington dispatches the offices of the Lanston Monotype Company are to be removed to New York as the control of the company has been acquired by capitalists here.

Representative mercantile houses of this city said to be making preparations for the largest holiday trade on record.

Stockholders of the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg to meet Dec. 4 to ratify the planned trolley consolidation to take effect Jan. 1.

President Newman of the New York Central quoted as saying that the volume of traffic on that system is 10 per cent. above the corresponding period of last year.

Southern iron market reported to be very active, and an advance in quotations is predicted.

Chicago dispatches stating that freight rates in all directions are well maintained, and the railroads in all sections of the country continue to complain of a car shortage of alarming proportions.

Probability that the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Car and Foundry Company, which became vacant by the death of William McMillan, will be filled by W. K. Bixby, who is now Vice Chairman of the board.

St. Paul Road, according to Chicago dispatches, is bringing in nearly a third of the grain delivered in that city by all the railroads, and could find use for 4,000 or 5,000 more cars than are available.

Reserve of banks, outside the Clearing House, $925,425 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $1,878,950 below in the previous week.

Record breaking bank clearings in Chicago last week, the figures being $169,173,781, over $1,400,000 above the previous high water mark made in May last.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@5 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Majority of the day's loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans and 4¾@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ @5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $139,226,081; balances, $8,118,612; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $809,299.

Money on call in London, 2½@3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very strong. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞; demand, $4.88@$4.88⅛; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.18¾ and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16 @40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10@15c premium. Boston—10c discount @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—In its financial article to-day The Times says a very large amount was repaid to the Bank of England yesterday without apparent strain to the resources of the market, which, it is said, have been increased by Government disbursements. The abundance of short money depressed discount rates.

The Stock Exchange was inactive, and its tone firm. American rails were moderately higher in the morning. In the afternoon the rise in sterling exchange caused expectations of further heavy gold shipments, and prices closed with irregular changes, in sympathy with the general decline reported from Wall Street.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—In spite of the Government disbursements, there was considerable demand for money to-day, chiefly in connection with the repayment of £2,000,000 borrowed from the Bank of England Nov. 13. Discounts had an easier tendency owing to the scarcity of bills.

The cheerfulness on the Stock Exchange, which was a feature of the week-end, was scarcely maintained to-day. Consols opened fairly good, improved slightly and reacted. Home Rails were firmer. Americans opened cheerful, encouraged by the more favorable bank statement. But business was limited and the movements were slight. Readings, which were the feature, were generally firm on the talk of American purchases.

Kafirs were firm, on report of increasing activity in mining. De Beers were strong. Rio Tintos spurted on the more favorable outlook for Copper.

Consols for money, 91 15-16; Consols for account, 91⅞; Anaconda, 7⅜; Atchison, 82⅞; Atchison preferred, 103⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 110⅝; Canadian Pacific, 118⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48½; Chicago Great Western, 20¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 175; Denver and Rio Grande, 47⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97; Erie, 43½; Erie first preferred, 74¾; Erie second preferred, 61; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 100⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, preferred, 55½; New York Central, 186½; Norfolk and Western, 58⅝; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 93; Northern Pacific preferred, 104½; Ontario and Western, 36; Pennsylvania, 74⅜; Reading, 24½; Reading, first preferred, 40⅝; Reading, second preferred, 30; Southern Railway, 34⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 92½; Southern Pacific, 62½; Union Pacific, 108⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 44⅞; United States Steel, preferred, 95; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 39; Spanish Fours, 69⅝; Rand Mines, 10½; De Beers, 39.

Money, 2½@3¼ per cent.

Bar Silver, firmer, 26 3-16d. per ounce.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent; for three months bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.00; Madrid, 42.55; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened with a good tendency, which was maintained mostly throughout. The news from the mining centres indicated a less strained condition. Transactions were active. The prospect of a new loan promoted repurchases and improved the whole list. Toward the close there was a fall in Sosnovice, which had an adverse influence. There was some hesitation, but the closing was steady. Rio Tintos were firm, buying orders from London forcing bear covering. De Beers were in good demand. Kafirs were firm and finished easier.

The private rate of discount is 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

Spanish fours, 70.60.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day in the absence of any stimulus. Mines were easier pending the decision of the Westphalian Coke Syndicate regarding reductions in price. Banks were comparatively maintained. Canadian Pacifics were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—Spanish Fours closed to-day at 78.40. Gold was quoted at 42.65.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The Readings, Union Traction, Tidewater, and Cambria Steel and Lehigh Valley were the leaders in strength in the Philadelphia market. All of these stocks advanced in response to good demand. Union Traction went above 31 and found many purchasers at that point as a result of the announcement that along with the extra assessment on the stock, to pay for recent improvements, would be declared a dividend. For the first time in a year Tidewater Steel returned to double figures, reaching 10¾, the elevating influence being practical confirmation of the report of Tidewater consolidation with several strong companies.

In the Readings the absorption was phenomenal, the common being taken all day in blocks of 500 to 1,500 shares.

A notable exception to the market's trend was the heaviness of Choctaw, but this was not unnatural, after its sensational rise of Friday. In the Asphalt issues both the National and American were lower, but on a much smaller volume of trading than heretofore. On call, money remains unchanged at 5 per cent., with occasional loans reported at 4½. Time loans remain at 4 per cent. Commercial paper opens the week very dull,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was very light, and prices showed considerable irregularity. Under the same influences which governed the Stock Exchange market trading on the curb was confined within narrow limits, and the lack of any general support resulted in a number of declines. In no case, however, were these losses heavy, and this weakness was partially offset by gains elsewhere in the list. Very few stocks, even among those which are usually fairly active, showed transactions in excess of a few hundred shares. The most interesting events of the day in the market were sharp advances in several issues affected by special influences, but the stocks in which these gains were made supplied only a small part of the day's business.

***

NORTHERN SECURITIES reflected the reports of legislative difficulties to be encountered by a decline of about two points. Having closed on Saturday at 112 bid, the stock opened yesterday at 111, and subsequently sold at 110½, only a few hundred shares changing hands during the day. At the close the best bid was 109½, representing a decline of 2½ points.

***

AMERICAN CAN preferred was traded in to the extent of only 300 shares between 64½ and 65. The stock closed with a fractional net loss at 64½. No transactions in the common stock were reported.

***

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE 5s advanced further, and just before the close odd lots of the bonds sold up to 63. At one time 7½ was bid for the stock. The strength of these issues was attributed to the belief that plans to rearrange the company's affairs will meet with success and prove beneficial to the company's business.

***

UNION COPPER was more active than at the close of last week. It sold as high as 6⅝ and back to 6⅜ and closed at 6 bid.

***

NEW YORK AND QUEENS ELECTRIC LIGHT continued its upward course, both issues advancing substantially. A sale of common stock was made at 40 and the bid for the preferred stock advanced to 72. These figures represented respectively gains of 3½ and of 1½ points.

***

HACKENSACK MEADOWS was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares and closed at 38¼ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	18¾	19¾	18½	19
American Can pf	64½	65	64¾	65¼
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	94	97	94	97
Am. Hide & Leather	6	7	6	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29½	32	31	32
American Malt 6s	96½	97½	97½	98½
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
American Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	13¾	14	13¾	14
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
*California Copper	...	½	...	½
Camden Land	...	¾	...	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32½	31	32½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	106	105	106
Compressed Air	10	13	10	13
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	...	20½	...	20½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	20	25	20	25
Continental Tobacco deb	104	104¼	104	104¼
Champs' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i	14¼	15	14¼	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39	40	39	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	83	84
Dominion Securities	87¾	88	87¾	88
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf	...	49	...	49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Electric Vehicle	2¾	3	2¾	3
Electric Vehicle pf	5	6	5	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	37	40	37	40
General Carriage	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	99½	101	99¼	101
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20	20¼	20	20¼
Hackensack Meadows	35¼	38¾	37½	38
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	13½	13	13½
Havana Commercial pf	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs	23¼	32	23½	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. when issued	76¾	77¼	77¼	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	86	85¾	86¼
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7¼	7¾	7	8
Mex. Nat. (new) w. i	14¼	14¾	14	14¾
Mex. Nat. pf. (new) w. i	37	38	37	38
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new) when issued	101	101½	101	101½
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new) when issued	77¾	78	77¾	78
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	29	30	30	30¾
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	83	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	38	40	36½	37
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	72	75	70½	...
N. Y. Realty Corp	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	5¾	6	6	6¾
North. Securities, w. i	109½	112	112	112½
Otis Elevator	31	31¼	31	31¼
Otis Elevator pf	92	94	92	94
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	⅝	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¾	36½	35½	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Retsof	47½	48	47½	48
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	101¾	102½	101¾	102½
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	30¾	31½	30¾	31½
Seaboard Air Line 6s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85½	86	85½	86
Seaboard Air Line	27	27½	27	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	51	51½	51	51½
Singer Manufacturing	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	5	6	4½	6
Standard Milling pf	20	21	21	22
Standard Milling bonds	68	70¾	68	70
Standard Oil of N. J	700	705	700	705
Storage Power	7¼	7¾	8	8¼
Tennessee Copper	12½	13¼	12½	13
Tidewater Coal	8¼	9½	8¼	9½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	6	6¼	6⅜	6¼
Union Typewriter	62	66	62	65
Union Typewriter pf	119	120¼	119	120¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	88¾	89	88½	88¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	23	25½	23	25½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	33¼	34¼	33¼	34¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	61	66	61	66
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	87	82	84
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i	..	19	..	19
Wash. Traction & Elec., pf., w. i	..	39	..	39
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i	78	81	78	81
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	170	173	170	173
White Knob	21½	22½	21½	22½
Worthington Pump pf	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	242½	242	242½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J	65	67	66	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	101	103	101	103
Grand Rapids St. Ry	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids S. R. pf	88	90	88	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19¼	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	97½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	80½	81½	80½	81½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	...	173	...
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	117	117½	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	113	110	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	115	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	20½	22	20½	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	91	90	91
Bay State Gas	...	⅝	⅝	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	6¾	6	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	106	105¾	106
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	82	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas	72	73	72	73
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	298	302	298	302
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 18, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
87½	87¾	28,600	Amalgamated Copper	88	88¾	86¾	87½	− ½
3¾	4	10	American Bicycle	4	4	4	4	.....
13¾	14	500	Am. Bicycle pf	13	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	28½	4,325	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28⅝	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
84½	84⅞	700	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	84	84½	83½	84½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	100	American Cotton Oil	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
209½	210	1,000	American Express	206	206¾	206	206¾	+ 3¾
26¾	27½	600	American Ice Co	27	27½	27	27½	.....
63	64	200	American Ice Co, pf	63	63½	63	63½	+ ⅛
18	20	400	American Linseed Co	20	20	20	20	+ 1
33½	33⅝	54,050	American Locomotive	31½	33¼	31½	33¼	+ 2½
90¾	91	14,000	Am. Locomotive pf	88½	91	88½	90¾	+ 2½
23	25	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ½
46½	46¾	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	47	47	46½	46¾	− ¼
97	99	381	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98	98	98	98	.....
86	89	100	American Snuff pf	86	86	86	86	+ ½
118½	118⅝	5,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	119	119¼	117⅞	118⅝	− ⅛
115½	116½	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	116	116	116	116	+ ½
99	99	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	99½	99½	99½	99½	.....
16	17	200	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
35⅛	35¼	1,900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	35½	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
28	29	100	Ann Arbor	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
61	63	100	Ann Arbor pf	63	63	63	63	+1
80½	80½	17,950	At., T. & S. F.	80⅞	81	79¾	80¾	− ⅛
100½	100¾	7,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	101½	101½	100	100⅝	− ⅛
107¼	108	1,425	Baltimore & Ohio	107⅝	107⅝	107¼	107½	− ⅛
95	96	549	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	96	94½	96	+1
68	68¼	15,955	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	69	69¼	67⅞	68¼	− ⅛
11	11¼	100	Brunswick City	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
83	83¼	100	Canada Southern	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
114⅞	115	4,110	Canadian Pacific	115¼	115¼	115	115	− ⅛
176	178	1,200	Central R. R. of N. J.	174½	177¼	174½	177¼	+3
46½	46⅝	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	47¼	47¼	46½	46½	− ⅝
37½	37¾	1,650	Chicago & Alton	38	38	36⅞	37⅝	− ⅝
77¾	78¼	320	Chicago & Alton pf	77⅝	78	77⅝	78	− ⅛
25½	25⅝	2,450	Chicago Great West	26	26	25¼	25⅝	− ⅛
88⅜	89¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
49	49¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49	49	49	49	− 1⅛
46¼	46¾	3,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis	47	47	46	46¾	− ⅛
169	169½	15,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	170	170	168¼	169¼	− 1½
147⅜	147½	1,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac	148	148	147	147½	− ½
20½	20½	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans	21	21	20¼	20¼	− ½
37½	37½	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38¼	38¼	37	37	− 1½
97¼	97¾	300	C., C., C. & St. L	98½	98¾	97¾	97¾	− 1½
92⅞	93	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	93	93	92½	92½	− ⅝
13⅞	14½	100	Colorado Southern	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
221	222¼	4,550	Consolidated Gas	221	222¼	220¾	221	+ ¼
100	100	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	117½	117½	117¼	117½	− ⅛
171½	173¼	2,200	Delaware & Hudson	172½	173¾	172	173¼	+ ⅛
241	242	2,295	Del., Lack. & West	239½	242	239¼	242	+ 2½
46¾	47	2,060	Denver & Rio Grande	46¾	47½	46¾	47	+ 1½
94½	95	1,000	Denver & R. G. pf	95	95¼	95	95	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	100	Dist. of America	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
33½	33¾	600	Dist. of America pf	33½	33¾	33	33	.....
11	11⅜	200	Dul., S. S. & At	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
20	20¼	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20½	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
42¾	42¾	25,025	Erie	42¾	42¾	42	42¾	.....
72⅝	72⅞	8,200	Erie 1st pf	73	73½	72¾	72⅞	+ ⅛
59¼	59¾	2,000	Erie 2d pf	59¾	59½	59	59⅞	+ ⅛
257	259¾	1,100	General Electric	259	260	259	260	+2
40	41	800	Glucose Sugar Ref	41	41	40¼	40¼	− 1½
138¼	138½	953	Great Northern pf	138¼	139	137	137½	− 1½
62¼	62½	450	Hocking Valley	62¼	62½	61½	61½	− ⅝
78¾	79	200	Hocking Valley pf	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	− ⅛
139	140	1,850	Illinois Central	140	140	138¾	138¾	−1
20½	20⅝	100	International Paper	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
76	76½	200	International Paper pf	76½	76½	76	76	+ ⅛
89½	90	400	Internat. Power Co	90	90¼	90	90¼	+ ½
38	38	100	Internat. Silver pf	38	38	38	38	+3
40¼	40¼	100	Iowa Central	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	− ⅛
77½	78	110	Iowa Central pf	77½	77⅝	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
87½	88	700	International Pump pf	87½	88	87½	88	.....
34⅜	34½	200	Kanawha & Michigan	34½	34¾	34½	34½	.....
42½	43	200	Kansas City South. pf	42½	43	42½	43	+1¼
16½	17⅜	720	Keokuk & D. M	17½	17⅝	16½	16½	−1
69½	70	300	Lake Erie & West	70	70	70	70	− 2⅝
340	350	544	Lake Shore	340	340	340	340	+30
72	74	100	Long Island	73	73	73	73	.....
106½	106¾	9,900	Louisville & Nashville	106¾	107⅜	106¼	106⅝	− ⅛
129½	129¾	20,710	Manhattan Elevated	129¾	130	128¾	129¾	− ⅛
168½	168¾	11,800	Met. Street Railway	167½	168⅞	167	168¾	+ ⅛
22	22½	100	Mexican Central	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
137	137⅜	1,900	Mex. Nat. ctfs. of dep	137	137⅜	137	137⅜	+ ⅛
106	107	2,400	Minn. & St. Louis	108¾	108¾	106	107⅝	− 1⅝
32	32¼	500	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	32¾	32¾	32	32	− ⅞
86	86¼	100	Mo., K. & T. pf	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼	.....
26	27	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼	− ⅛
52⅞	53	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	53	53	52⅞	53	.....
101	101	14,100	Missouri Pacific	102	102	100	100⅜	− ⅛
103	103⅜	395	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	103	103⅜	103	103⅜	− ⅛
19	19	100	National Lead Co	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
32	32	300	National Salt Co	32	32	32	32	.....
41	41	100	New Central Coal	41	41	41	41	− ⅛
163	163	4,200	New York Central	163	163	161	162	− ⅞
50	50	1,010	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	50	50	48	49¾	− ⅞
35½	35¾	19,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	35½	35¾	34¾	35⅝	+ ⅛
57	57¼	500	Norfolk & Western	57	57¼	56¾	57⅜	+ ⅛
94	94½	300	North American	94	94½	94	94½	+ ½
100¼	100¾	1,300	Northern Pacific pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	.....
69	70	1,200	Pacific Coast	69	70	69	70	+2
100	100	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	100	100	100	+1½
74	74	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf	74	74	74	74	+2
48	48	400	Pacific Mail	48	48	46	47	− 1½
145¾	146¼	2,025	Pennsylvania R. R.	146¼	146¼	145¼	145⅝	− ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	3,900	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅝	103⅝	101¾	102⅝	− ⅝
41	41	100	Peoria & Eastern	41	41	41	41	−1
193	196	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	193	193	193	193	+7
44¼	44¼	2,400	Pressed Steel Car	44¼	45	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
87⅜	88	3,210	Pressed Steel Car pf	87⅜	87	87	87½	+ ⅛
49¾	49¼	113,950	Reading	48	49¼	47¾	49¾	+ 1⅛
79¾	79¾	7,000	Reading 1st pf	79¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	+ ⅛
59¾	59⅝	44,900	Reading 2d pf	58½	59⅝	57¾	59⅝	+ 1⅛
16	16	100	Republic Iron & Steel	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
68¾	68⅞	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
128⅝	128⅝	700	St. L. & Adirondack	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	+ ⅛
52½	52½	4,450	St. L. & San Fran	52½	52½	51½	52⅝	+ ⅛
80	81	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	80	81½	80	81½	.....
70¾	71	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71	71	70	70¾	− ⅛
43⅞	44	18,250	United States Steel	43⅞	44⅛	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
92⅝	92⅞	8,876	U. S. Steel pf	92⅝	93	92½	92⅝	− ⅛
12	12½	420	United States Leather	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	.....
81	81½	200	U. S. Leather pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	.....
122½	123¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	−1
20¼	20½	1,100	Wabash	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝	− ⅛
37¼	37½	1,400	Wabash pf	37¼	38	37¼	37½	− ⅛
190	200	220	Wells-Fargo Express	195	195	195	195	+18
90¼	90¼	625	Western Union Tel	90½	90½	90¼	90⅝	+ ¼
19	19⅜	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
51	52¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	51	51	51	51	−1½
21	21½	1,000	Wisconsin Central	22	22	21	21⅝	− ⅛
42	43	200	Wisconsin Central pf	43	43	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Sales.....		648,818						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108¾	109¼	Ill. C., l. 1	104	...
2s, c., 1930	108¾	109¼	Int. Silver	6½	6⅝
3s, r., 1918	108	109	Int. S. P. 4T	48¾	...
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	Joliet & Chi	175	...
3s, 1918, sm	108	109	Kan. C. So	104½	104¾
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113	K. & D. M. pf	42	45
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113	Kn. Ice, Chi. 1T	22	...
4s, r., 1925	139	139¾	K. I., C., pf	50	57
4s, c., 1925	139	139¾	Lacl. Gas	93	96
5s, r., 1904	107	107¾	Lacl. G. pf	100	...
5s, c., 1904	107	107¾	L. E. & W. pf	128	133
D. C. 3-65s	126	...	Man. Beach	8¼	12
Adams Exp	190	200	Md. C. pf	70	75
Alb. & Sus	215	...	M. W. S. El., pf	39¼	41
Alle. & W	120	...	M. W. S. El., pf. ctf.	91	93
Am. Ag. Ch	20	24	Mich. Cent	128	136
A. A. C. pf	81	85	M. & St. L. pf.	120	122
Am. Cot	180	220	Mor. & Es	196½	199
A. C. O	85	90	N. C. & St. L.	83	88½
Am. D. Tel	36	38	Nat. Biscuit	42½	42¾
A. L. Co. pf	48	51½	Nat. L. pf	85	88½
Am. M. Co	6	6¾	Nat. S. pf	62	68
Am. Snuff	...	42	N. Y. & N. H	190	214
Am. Tob. pf	146	148	N. Y. & N. H. & H.	212	...
A. W. Co. pf	76	79½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	130	...
B. A. L. pf	106	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	115	120
B. Un. Gas	211	215	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	87¼	90
B., R. & P.	112¾	115	N. Y. A. B.	155	160
B., R. & P. pf	...	...	N. Y. & N.	212	214
B. C. R. & N.	130	140	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	115	120
C. C. & C.	40	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	87¼	90
C., B. & Q	193	...	N. Y., L. & W.	138¾	139
C. & E. Ill	136½	138	N. & W. pf	90¾	91½
C. & E. Ill. pf	...	141	Ont. Mining	10	11¾
C. G. W. d	93	94	Pere Marq	85	90
C., I. & L. pf	73½	74	Pere M. pf	...	95
C., M. & St. P. pf	188	190	Pa., C., C. & St. L.	71	72¼
C. & N. W	208	211	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	106	109
C. & N. W. pf	230	242	P. Ft. W. & C.	217	219
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	120	124	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	109	109
C., L. & W.	30	...	Quicksilver	3¾	4
C., L. & W. pf	74	...	Quicksil'r pf	9	11
Cleve. & P	190	...	Rens. & Sar	214	...
C. F. & I.	128	130	R., W. & O	188½	...
C. S. 1st pf	54½	55½	Rub. Goods	25½	26½
C. S. 2d pf	25½	26	Rub. G. pf	74	76
C. & H. C. & I.	14½	15	St. J. & G. I.	11	12
Com. Cable	170	185	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	61	63
Consol. Coal	74	...	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	21¾	23½
D. & S. W. pf	45	60	Third Av	120	123
D. M. & Ft. D.	39	41	Tol., St. L. & W.	20½	21
Dia. Match	136½	138	T. C. R. T. pf	152	162
Ev. & T. H	59	59½	U. S. Rub	15¾	16
Ev. & T. H. pf	82	90	U. S. R. pf	49¼	53
G. S. R. pf	97	102½	Va. Car. Ch	62	64
Homestake	95	105	W. & L. E. 2d pf	30½	31

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,370	Amal. Copper	87¾	88½	86¾	87
50	Am. Car & Foun.	28

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West 35th and 36th Street Lots Sold—Rumor Affecting Upper Park Avenue Block—Other Dealings.

The James D. Hale estate has sold the old Hale piano factory site of about fifteen lots on Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The property has a frontage of 150 feet on Thirty-fifth Street, from 517 to 527, and extends through to 512 to 520 West Thirty-sixth Street.

A rumor current yesterday, which, however, lacks confirmation, was to the effect that Michael Coleman had sold the vacant block bounded by Park and Madison Avenues, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets. The property has been in the market for some time at a figure said to be about $450,000.

Henry R. Hoyt and Henry L. Goodwin are the buyers of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, sold recently by Jeremiah C. Lyons. Lovejoy & Noyes were the brokers.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for William J. Gilmartin, for $32,000, the five-story single flat 9 West Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 85 by 100.

George W. Eggers has sold the two six-story elevator apartment houses, covering a plot 98 by 100.8, at 8 to 12 West Ninety-second Street.

Greene & Taylor have sold for E. Moses, for about $55,000, the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 20 East Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Peter Axelrod has sold for a Mrs. Sharp the two five-story single flats 639 and 641 Eleventh Avenue, on plot 30.5 by 80.

Louis D. Barchfield has sold for A. Walker, the five-story double flat 266 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Semkowitz & Bernstein have sold for John Katzman to Franklyn & Werner, for about $120,000, the three flats 51, 53, and 55 Cannon Street.

The Childs Unique Dairy Company will build a ten-story business structure on the lot 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, purchased last Spring from Dr. Abraham Jacobi.

The property 259 Fifth Avenue, 49.4 by 100, was transferred yesterday by Sarah Williams and another to Mary F. Betts, and was reconveyed immediately by the latter to the Beacon Hill Real Estate Company. The stated consideration in both cases was $270,000.

Orlando W. Norcross of the firm of Norcross Brothers, the builders, took title yesterday to a plot of forty-three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, beginning 122 feet east of the Southern Boulevard. The property was sold by the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company, and the consideration, according to the revenue stamps on the deed, was $112,500. Of this amount $35,000 will remain on mortgage for five years at 5 per cent. interest.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Lyon.

63 and 55 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 74 feet east of Madison Avenue, 71 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling on 53, six-story brick flat on 55; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mount Morris Bank $88,950

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

Cambreling Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Bayard Street, 100 by 159, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. D. Fink 8,000

Bainbridge, or Marion Avenue, east side, 38.5 feet south of Sanford Street, 31.10 by 95.2, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. D. Fink 5,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

306 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 119.3 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company 15,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, 2,370 First Avenue, east side, 39.9 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 23 by 53.2 by 31.2 by 37, four-story brick and stone building, with store. Due on judgment, $8,053.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, 88 Grove Street, southeast side, between Waverley and Washington Places, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., administrator's sale, 625 Madison Avenue, east side, 60.5 feet south of Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 408 to 416 East Twenty-fourth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 30 by 15; A. S. Cameron Steam Company, premises, owner and architect; cost, $50.

Alterations.

Nos. 177 and 179 Hudson Street, to seven-story brick lofts with store; William C. Dewey, Springfield, Mass., owner; the Rusling Company of 28 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 1,994 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling with store; Kate Doran of 67 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 51 to 55 Thomas Street, to a five-story brick loft; H. B. Claflin & Co., premises, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway, to a five-story brick loft; Roosevelt Hospital, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 81 Avenue A, to a four-story brick dwelling with store; Simon Manges, premises, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 611 West Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick stable; National Gum and Mica Company of 506 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; B. M. Potter of 132 West Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R $" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. The "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Nov. 18.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 58th St, 100.5 x80; Annie Ragenkamp and others to Elisabeth Wiesen, (R $ 50c) $1

AVENUE A, 1,020, e s, 25x80; John J. Brodbeck to Angelo F. Ghiglione, (R $ $1, mtg $16,750.) 1

BARKER AV, 350 ft n of Elisabeth St, 50x125; Dunscombe Av, w s, 350 ft s of Julianna St, 50x125; Nathan B. Levin to C. Adelbert Becker, B. & S. .. 1

BARKER AV, w s, Lot 90, map No. 2, Olinville, 25x100; Catharine Whirtley and another to Nicholas Eckert, (mtg $1,000, R $ 75c) 4,000

BATHGATE AV, old line, s e corner of 179th St, old line, 24x88.6x24x88.2; Bathgate Av, w s, 250 ft n of 181st St, old line, 25x183.10x29x161.4; Annie Ragenkamp and another to Elisabeth Wiesen, (R $ 50 cents) 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 76.8 ft s of 74th St, 25.0x100; Elisabeth S. Clark to Frederick A. Clark, (R $ $11.25,) Co. 25,000

DE MILT AV, n s, 175 ft w of 2d St, 175x100; Desbrow Place, w s, 150 ft n of De Milt Av, 100x100; Stephen G. Thomas and another to George C. Coffin 1

FRONT ST, 229 and 231, s e s; John C. Bent to Francis X. Ahern, (mtg $25,000, R $ $3.75) 1

HUGHES AV, n w s, 125 ft s w of 183d St, 25x100; Hughes Av, n w s, 175 ft s w of 183d St, 25x100; Eliza A. Burgraf and others to Filomano Tesoro 2,000

LENOX AV, 633, w s, 37.5x75; Eliza Railings to J. George Johnson, (R $ $1.75, mtg $18,500) 1

LOTS 51 and 52, Block 2,029, Lots 21 and 22, 18 and 19, Block 2,028, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; Nathan B. Levin to C. Adelbert Becker, (mtg $5,100) 1

LOTS 139 to 152, amended map of Cammann estate; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to William M. Ryan & Brothers, (R $ $19.75) 1

LOTS 4, 9 to 28; 58, 59, 60, 62 to 83; 178, 179, 183 to 187; 191, 192, 216, 221, 237, 92, 105, 106, 121, 126, 130, 153, 161, 217 to 220 and 116, amended map Cammann estate; Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company to Middleton S. Borland, (R $ $68.75) 1

LOTS 4, 9 to 28; 58, 59, 60, 62 to 83; 178, 179, 183 to 187; 191, 192, 216, 221, 237, 92, 105, 106, 121, 126, 130, 161, 217 to 220 and 116, amended map of Cammann estate; Middleton S. Borland to American Mortgage Company, (R $ $53) 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 102d St, 100.11x70; Abraham Siegel to Alexander J. Mayer, (mtg $20,000) 50,000

MAIN ST, s e corner of Bowne St, 125x200 to Mimiford Av, City Island; Annie C. King and others to Edgar L. Cottell, (R $ $1.25) 4,000

MAIN ST, s e corner of Bowne St, 125x200 to Mimiford Av, City Island; Edgar L. Cottell to Henry D. Carey 4,000

MOTT ST, 183, w s, 25x100; Nicola Paonente to Maria A. Palumbo, (R $ $2, mtg $28,330) 1

PARK AV, e s, 140 ft s of 171st St, 40x150; George A. Macdonald to William Schlussler, (mtg $9,200) 11,050

SHERMAN AV, n s, 50 ft e of Academy St, 25x100; William Reynolds to Nathan Wise, (R $ 25c) 3,000

VALENTINE Av, e s, 18.11 ft n of 180th St, 56.8x95.8x56.3x88.3; also Valentine Av, e s, 94.6 ft n of 180th St, 18.11x97.9x irregular; Nathan B. Levin to C. Adelbert Becker, (R $ $1.50) 1

WALTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 177th St, 25x85; Lexington Av, e s, 97 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Nathan B. Levin to C. Adelbert Becker 1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 208.6 ft n of Canal St, 19.2x100; William J. Sherwood to Benjamin B. Johnson, (R $ $4.75) 1

WEST END AV, e s, 197 ft n of 75th St, 18x100; Florence A. Hastings to Henry G. D. de Mell, (R $ $13.75) 1

3D AV, s e corner of 90th St, 25.3x85; Joseph J. Schreiner to George Fennell, ¼ part, (R $ $1.75, mtg $25,000) 1

5TH AV, 259, e s, 49.4x100; Sarah Williams and another, administrators, to Mary F. Betts, (R $ $135.75) 270,000

5TH AV, 259, e s, 49.4x100; Mary F. Betts to Beacon Hill Real Estate Company, (mtg $190,000, R $ $43.75) 270,000

57TH ST, s s, w ¼ of Lot 163, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Henry Whirtley to Nicholas Eckert 500

6TH ST, 216 East, 20x97; Joseph Glover and another to Elizabeth N. Whiteide, (R $ $2.75, mtg $30,000) 1

7TH AV, n e corner 48th St, 30x50; Anton Weinig and wife to Edward B. Corey, (R $ $21.25) 45,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 123d St, 25.11x71.10; Edward L. Studwell to George Ehret, (mtg $24,000, R $ $5.25) 37,000

20TH ST, 143 West, 22.6x1¼ block; Ellen Riger and another to William Rall, (mtg $10,000, R $ $3) 1

25TH ST, s s, 98 ft e of 10th Av, 18x98.9; Mary Morris to William J. Morris and another ..... Gift

29TH ST, 216 East, 25x98.9; Regina Heineck to Albert Hohenthalin, (mtg $22,500, R $ 50c) 100

36TH ST, 507 and 509 West, 50x98.9; Louise V. Livingston to William Livingston, (mtg $27,000) 1

45TH ST, n s, 363.9 ft e of 9th Av, 13.9x100.5; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Aaron Wolff, Jr., (R $ $7.75, mtg $18,000) 1

61ST ST, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x80; William C. Rehm to Anna Deisler, one-half part, (mtg $16,000, R $ 50 cents) 1

64TH ST, 22 East, 25x100.5; William E. Tefft to William Baylis, (mtg $65,000, R $ $47.50) 100

69TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Margaretta Card to George A. Kessler, (R $ $7.25) 100

74TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Abraham Cahn, (R $ $1, mtg $9,000) 4,250

77TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of West End Av, 38x85; Irregular; Carrie L. Rowell to Samuel S. Childs, (mtg $21,000) 1

86TH ST, 241 and 243 East, 31x100.9; Lambert S. Quackenbush to Harrie C. Quackenbush, all liens, (R $ $3.25) 1

88TH ST, 264 West, 18x100.8; William C. Burniston and others to Gertrude Leve, (mtg $15,000, R $ $6.25) 16,750

97TH ST, s s, 103 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.11; 97th St, s s, 76 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11, ½ part; George Bescherer to Henry P. Thomae, (mtg $35,000, R $ $4) 1

103D ST, 320 West; Frances O. Van Riper to Delfia Mendoza, (mtg $18,500, R $ $3) 1

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Max Kraut to Joseph Wohlfeld, (R $ $1.25) .. 4,500

104TH ST, n s, 37 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x101.10; Ellen N. Thompson to John Kiely, (R $ $4.75, mtg $15,000) 28,750

105TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to the Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company, (R $ $1.50) 5,000

107TH ST, s s, 81 ft e of Madison Av, 19x75.5; James E. Smith, referee, to Louis Wirth, (R $ $6.25) 15,000

116TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 40x100.11; William H. Blain, referee, to Theresa Goldsmith and another, (mtg $61,000, R $ $1.25) 5,000

121ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Salomonowitz to Simon Adler, all liens 100

121ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Max Blecher to Sarah Salomonowitz, all liens 1

129TH ST, 107 East, 25x99.11; John F. Hopkins and others to Jane E. Oothout, (mtg $8,000) 1

142D ST, 523 West, 40.6x99.11; James B. Laing, executor, to Dennis McKoon, (R $ $8.75) 1

141ST ST, n s, 122 ft e of Southern Boulevard, runs e 246.2x n 393x w 190.2 to e s of Whitlock St x s w 305.5x s e 164.8, contains 43 54-100 city lots; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to Orlando W. Norcross, (R $ $55) 104

143D ST, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Peter F. McGlade to Mary J. McGlade, (mtg $16,000) 1

146TH ST, 521 East, 29x110; Margaret R. Jardine to Robert Hutson, (R $ 50c) 100

177TH ST, s s, 100.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Nathan B. Levin to C. Adelbert Becker, (R. & S.) 1

180TH ST, n s, 132.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 66.1x135; G. Livingston Lyon and another, administrators, to William E. Syme 3,000

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 284 and 286, and 502 to 508 East 18th St; Olney E. Dowd to Carroll Box and Lumber Company, 15 years $2,500

COLUMBUS AV, 404, office 4; B. L. Kennelly & Co. to R. A. Schoenberg & Co., 2 10-12 years $660

GRAND ST, 574; R. Francis Downing and others, executors, to John Sheridan, 5 years 900

GRAND ST, 147; Christina Keil to Michael Arnold, 3 years 1,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Lincoln Av, 20x100; Robert W. de Forest and another to Frank Waeckter, 5 years. 1,000

4TH AV, 386, corner 27th St; Charles A. Ritter, executor, to Hencken & Wohlken, 3 years 3,000

5TH AV, 137, e s, 23.9x113; Eugene Higgins to Henry Corn, 21 years $5,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 15th St, 22.8x77; 15th St, s s, 77 ft e of 7th Av, 23x67.1; Henry Hillebrandt to James R. Hogg and another, executors and trustees, 32 years 2,800

41ST ST, 121 East; Kate W. de Navailles to Robert E. Kelly, 6 years 720

100TH ST, 69 West; Oscar Duryea to Charles J. Epstein, 3 years $1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ASMUSSEN, Peter, to Louis A. Fahs; Fulton Av, e s, 308 ft n of 7th St, 5 ..... $3,000

BETTS, Mary F., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 5th Av, 259, 1 year, 4 per cent. 180,000

BORLAND, Middleton S., to New York Security and Trust Company; Lots 4, 9 to 28, 58, 59, 60, 62 to 83; 178, 179, 183 to 187; 191, 192, 216, 221, 237, 92, 105, 106, 121, 126, 130, 153, 161, 217 to 220 and 116, amended map of Cammann property at Fordham Heights, 1 year 30,000

BRANDT, John A., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 140th St, n s, 149.3 ft e of 3d Av, installments, 6 per cent. 9,300

BYRNE, Delia M., and others, executors and trustees, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 84th St, 114 and 116 West, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent. 42,000

CAHN, Abraham, to Samuel Fuld; 74th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, collateral 4,000

CAHN, Abraham, to Samuel Fuld; 109th St, 130 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

COHAN, Jacob, to Adolph Schwartz; 1st Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, prior mortgage $24,000, demand, 6 per cent. 800

COREY, Edward B., to Anton Weinig and wife; 7th Av, n e corner of 48th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000

CORN, Henry, to Eugene Higgins; 5th Av, 187, s e s, 28.9 ft n of 20th St, leasehold, installments, gold 105,000

DE MELI, Henry G. D., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; West End Av, 330, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent. gold. 16,000

DUGLES, Charles H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 175th St, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 6,000

ECKERT, Nicholas, to Catharine Whirtley; Barker Av, being Lot 90ab, on map No. 2, Olinville, at William's Bridge 5 years 1,000

HAHN George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, 1,631, s w corner of 85th St, 354, 5 years, 4 per cent. 15,000

HENNEBERGER, Catharine, to John E. Brune; 150th St, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, due Dec. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent. 3,100

HEINZELMANN, Gustav, and wife to Robert B. Ellenberg; Tinton Av, w s, 150 ft n of 161st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

HONIG, William, to Anna M. Theurer; 54th St, 429 West, prior mortgage, $14,000 due Nov. 16, 1904 2,500

JUDSON, Spencer C., to United States Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner 114th St, 3 years 100,000

JUDSON, Spencer C., to Marie True; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner 114th St, prior mortgage, $118,000; 3 months, 6 per cent. 6,330

JUDSON, Spencer C., to Marie True; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner 148th St, mtgs $140,412, due Feb. 18, 1902, 6 per cent.. 1,141

JUDSON, Spencer C., to Robert L. Leslie and another; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 148th St, mtgs $141,553, due Feb. 18, 1902, 6 per cent. 2,237

JUDSON, Spencer C., to Francis A. Thompson and another; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 148th St, mtgs $43,790, due Feb. 18, 1902, 6 per cent. 115

JUDSON, Spencer C., to W. Fiske from Works; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 148th St, mtgs $137,337, due Feb. 18, 1902, 6 per cent. 3,074

JUDSON, Spencer C., to Benjamin D. Traitel and others; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 148th St, prior mtgs $134,027, due Feb. 18, 1902, 6 per cent. 2,907

JUDSON, Spencer C., to Herman Kerschner and others; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, prior mtgs $123,507, due Feb. 18, 1902, 6 per cent. 4,345

JUDSON, Spencer C., to Jacob S. Hart; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, prior mtgs $136,991, due Feb. 18, 1902, 6 per cent. 346

JUDSON, Spencer C., to John F. Comey; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, prior mtgs $125,967, due Feb. 18, 1902, 6 per cent. 5,681

KIRSH, Nathan, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Delancey St, n e corner of Essex St, 5 years, gold 30,000

KOENIG, George, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, part of Lot 43, map of Morrisania, 1 year, 4 per cent. 3,000

KOPPELL, Lillian F., and another to Industrial Savings and Loan Company; 145th St, s s, 185.6 ft e of Convent Av, installments, $89.17 per month, gold. 28,000

KUTSCHER, Mary E., to Smith Williamson; Tinton Av, e s, 20.6 ft n of Denman Place, prior mtg $3,500, due Jan. 1, 1905 500

KUTSCHER, Mary E., to Sarah A. Williamson; Tinton Av, e s, 20.6 ft n of Denman Place, due Jan. 1, 1905 3,500

LEVISON, John R., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 43d St, s s, 40 ft w of 7th Av, due Nov. 1, 1906, 4 per cent... 10,000

MASON, Minnie, formedly Minnie or Wilhelmina Fajen, to Emile E. Jeautet, Trustee; 86th St, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 15,000

MISHKIND, Isidor, and another to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee; 17th St, s s, 59 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 45,000

MOTT, William F., individually and as executor, to Edith M. Doan; 8th Av, 2,278, 1 year, 4 per cent. 5,000

McEVOY, John, to Jacob Brodie; 25th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, ½ part, due Dec. 15, 1901, 6 per cent. 125

McKOON, Dennis D., to James B. Laing, executor; 142d St, 523 West, 3 years... 15,000

NORCROSS, Orlando W., to the Port Morris Land Improvement Company; 141st St, n s, 122 ft e of Southern Boulevard, due Nov. 1, 1906 85,000

QUACKENBUSH, Harrie A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Park Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 97th St, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 4 per cent., each 9,000

QUACKENBUSH, Harrie A., to Margaret E. Murray; 86th St, 241 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 9,000

RANKIN, Robert, and another, to John K. McAfee and wife; Manhattan Av, w s, 81.6 ft n of 101st St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 40,000

REDMOND, Michael, to J. Hampden Dougherty and another, trustees; Bathgate Av, e s, 72 ft n of 176th St, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold 25,000

ROGERS, Carrie L., to Harriet L. Bonneborn; Villa Av, e s, 475 ft n of Potter Place, demand, 6 per cent. 800

ROGERS, Amelie, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 114th St, s s, 275 ft w of Broadway, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent. 6,000

ROSENTHAL, George, to Rachel Schweitzer and another; 102d St, 223 East, prior mortgage $11,000, demand, 6 per cent.. 4,700

ROSENTOVER, Morris, to Henry Roth; Broome St, 147, prior mortgage $5,000, due May 1, 1906 3,000

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX ST. NICHOLAS Church in New York to Frederic R. Coudert, Trustee; 97th St, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 60,000

RYAN, William M., to American Mortgage Company; Lots 139 to 152, inclusive, amended map property of Cammann estate at Fordham Heights, 1 year, 6 per cent. 29,400

SCHUHMACHER, Evelina, to Sarah A. Horn; Morris Av, w s of present line, 123.1 ft s of 182d St, new line, 1 year.. 1,500

SMILEY, Charles E., to William F. Decker; 78th St, n s, 119 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Nov. 6, 1906, 4½ per cent., gold 18,000

SPIERLING, Amelia, and another to Sarah A. Williamson; 150th St, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, due Jan. 1, 1905. 3,000

SPIERLING, Amelia, to Smith W. Williamson; 150th St, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, prior mortgage $3,000, due Jan. 1, 1905 500

TESORA, Filomena, to Cleophas V. Moore; Hughes Av, w s, 125 ft s of 183d St, 5 years 3,700

TESORA, Filomena, to Cleophas V. Moore; Hughes Av, w s, 175 ft s of 183d St, 5 years 3,700

THE NEW YORK MOTHERS' HOME of the Sisters of Misericorde, a corporation, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 86th St, n s, 225 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year, 4 per cent 20,000

WAECHTER, Frank, to Colonial Brewery; Southern Boulevard, 508, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 500

WIEDHOFF, Caroline, to Imogene Austin; 123d St, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, prior mortgage, demand, 6 per cent.... 750

WIEDHOFF, Caroline, to Imogene Austin; 123d St, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, prior mortgage, demand, 6 per cent.... 500

WIRTH, Louis, to Edith L. Burke; 107th St, s s, 81 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, gold 13,000

WITNER, Blooma, and another to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Greene St, 91, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold. 19,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALBRECHT, Louise, to Franz Fuchs.... $1,000

DELANO, Laura A., to Henry de F. Weekes 6,000

DOOLING, John T., to Anna W. Hine, 1-12 part 1,000

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIety to Alfred W. Hoyt 16,000

GOSLIN, Edmond F., to Christo Cosmedes ..... Nominal

HAIGHT, Josephine, to Valentine Marsh, as trustees ..... Nominal

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK to Nineteenth Ward Bank 1,801

KNOX, Effie V. V., to Martha H. Gilchrist, ½ part 6,000

MANHATTAN MUTUAL CO-OPERATIve Savings and Loan Association to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, 2 assignments ..... Nominal

MORRIS, Robert C., to Charlotte Hastorf, 2 assignments ..... Nominal

NATHAN, Nathaniel L., executor, to Nathaniel L. Nathan ..... Nominal

OLANSKY, Heyman, and another to Fannie Adler ..... Nominal

POOL, John H., as guardian, to Grace T. Wells 5,000

ROSEN, Abraham, to the State Bank.... Nominal

RUSSEL, Henry, to Fannie Adler..... Nominal

STANTON, Jerome J., and another to Joseph Wolf 2,405

SLOSSON, Margaret W., guardian, to William Slosson ..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Henry C. Rosenbaum and another, as trustees, 4 assignments..... 63,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 2 assignments 24,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 30,000

TUSKA, Gustave R., to Felix Jellenik... 3,500

WOLF, Joseph, to Ferdinand Hecht and another 2,405

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, e s, 390 ft s of 182d St, 83x145; Gustav Kaestner against Elizabeth Byran, owner and contractor $90

MULBERRY ST, 40; W. H. Starbuck against Pasquale Fantano, owner; D. Madeo & Son and B. Martelli, contractors 55

ROOSEVELT ST, 90 and 92; B. Kreischer & Sons against Lawrence Rosenberg, owner and contractor 84

11TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 2d Av, 48.4x94.10; George I. Roberts & Brothers against Sophie Well, owner and contractor 815

33D ST, 148 West; Tobias Waxberg against Catherine Hughes, owner; John McGuirk, contractor 7

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 50x100; Rosina G. Grasiado against Ross Brown, owner; George Brown, contractor 29

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Antonetta Altieri against A. A. Voorhees, owner and contractor.. 419

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Eugenie Spadari against Salvator Lasperches, owner and contractor. 600

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LUDLOW ST, 185 and 187; Meyer Greenberg and another against Harris Goldberg and another, July 18, 1901, canceled $675

ROBBINS AV, 564; Herman Horenburger against Henry Winter and another, Oct. 25, 1901, canceled 300

ROBBINS AV, 564; Herman Horenburger against Henry Winter and another, Dec. 24, 1901, canceled 25

ROBBINS AV, 564; Herman Horenburger against Henry Winter and another, Aug. 14, 1901, canceled 125

ROBBINS AV, 564; John D. Cordes, attorney, &c., against Henry Winter and another, Oct. 23, 1901, canceled 21

4TH ST, 374 to 378 East; Philip Wildfeuer against Frieda Hart and another, Aug. 3, 1901 466

33D ST, 331 East; Adolph Schwartz against Zax K. Berlin, Oct. 19, 1901.... 460

103D ST, 146 West; Harry Wersun against Agnes C. Voss, Nov. 6, 1901 169

151ST ST, 516 and 518 West; W. A. Ross & Brother against George W. Martin, Nov. 8, 1901 176

Lis Pendens.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 118.5 ft n of 150th St, 29.7x100; John Aspinwall and another, trustees, against John S. Metzler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

WALES AV, w s, 137.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x94.6x irregular; Robert Coles against Bernard J. Clark and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Coles.

8TH AV, w s, 51.10 ft s of 13th St, 225.9x115; William H. La Boyteaux against the MacMillan Company, (action to recover possession;) attorney, J. B. Shanahan.

59TH ST, 410 East; V. Everit Macy and another, trustees, against James McGann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

112TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Mary E. Callender and another, executor, against Esther A. Wheaton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.

119TH ST, s s, 630 ft e of Lenox Av, 15x100.11; the American Baptist Home Mission Society against Mary A. Lyttle and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. W. Perkins.

140TH ST, 516 West; Charles Dickinson, executor, against Isma Schreyer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stimson & Williams.

150TH ST and River Av, s w corner, 182.11x200x irregular, leasehold; Henry L. Morris against Anna J. Sturges and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris, Sentell & Main.

152D ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Mary F. Hoe, executrix, and another, against Lottie E. McKenney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Mc Loughlin.

153D ST, s s, 127 ft w of Macomb's Dam Road, 100x100; Mary F. Hoe against Charles Flanagan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. McLoughlin.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN SIEGMANN & Co.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed William F. Marsh temporary receiver of the assets of John Siegmann & Co., grocers, at 698 Tremont Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Union Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Saturday on the application of William A. Leggett & Co. and other creditors.

JAMES H. HAVENS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed William Force Scott temporary receiver of the assets of James H. Havens, doing business as J. H. Havens & Son, lumber dealers at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 15th inst. on the application of William W. Schupner, and the receivers' bonds was fixed at $10,000. It was stated that the assets are about $15,000 in real estate, cash, and accounts. Robert C. Winters, the assignee, is stayed from further proceedings in settlement of the estate.

BIERACH & LAUDON.—William J. Bierach and William Laudon, who compose the firm of Bierach & Laudon, architectural marble works at 119 to 123 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Ferdinand Eidman, Jr. giving three preferences for $400. They were previously employed in this line, and began buisness for themselves in September, 1897. Mr. Eidman said that the assignment was caused by competition, the large concerns having cut prices so that the small ones cannot compete with them, and have to go out of business. The liabilities are $2,000 and nominal assets $1,400.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ZADOK STRAUSS.—Zadok Strauss, residing at 229 East Forty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,000 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted as an indorser on three accommodation notes made in 1895 by J. M. Weil & Brother, payable at a bank in Buffalo, N. Y.

EDWARD KALM.—Edward Kalm of 650 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,178 and assets in cash $2, and two life insurance policies on which he has borrowed $1,180, about their full value. The debts were contracted at Omaha in 1899, and at Chicago, 1894 to 1896, in the tobacco business.

MINNIE L. O'DONOHUE.—Minnie L. O'Donohue, residing at 120 West Ninety-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,826 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $7,000 are to the John Eichler Brewing Company, deficiency on two chattel mortgages, and the balance is to five other creditors for liquors and cigars.

JOHN COAR.—John Coar, builder, of 230 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $37,650 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted from 1883 to 1901, and are to over 125 creditors. Of the liabilities about $14,000 was contracted in 1898 by Mr. Coar in the name of Dexter B. Horton, in whose name Mr. Coar carried on some building operations. Mr. Coar has been identified with the building line for thirty years.

MARY A. COLLERAN.—Mary A. Colleran, contractor, of 194 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,696 and nominal assets $24,105, in unliquidated claims, the largest being against the Probst Construction Company, $19,250, for work done and materials furnished prior to Jan. 1, 1896, the estimated value of the claim being put in as nothing. Her business was chiefly plastering, which has been carried on in her name for the past ten years.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted discharges to fifteen bankrupts, among whom were:

Frank E. Smith of White Plains, formerly a builder in this city, whose liabilities were $516,915; Edward L. and Peter E. Desvernine, Jr., who composed the firm of Desvernine & Co., exporters of coal to Cuba, of 128 Pearl Street, liabilities $104,164; James O'Brien of 506 Amsterdam Avenue, formerly a liquor dealer, liabilities $86,929; David W. Granberry, formerly a partner with Bolton Hall in the firm of D. W. Granbery & Co., importers of fancy goods and jewelry at 29 John Street, in 1886, liabilities, $68,296; Chauncey H. Hatheway of 182 Front Street, formerly Secretary of the Ford Typewriter Co., liabilities, $38,802; Henry Johnson of 41 Beekman Street, formerly of Palmyra, N. Y., liabilities, $80,141; Lionel E. Lawrence, stage manager, of 1,520 Broadway, liabil

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 32 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

BERGER'S (of Paris) FRENCH ACADEMY, 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also **SPANISH**; no payments in advance.

Pyrography Instruction on wood and leather burning. Outfits and wooden articles in black. Rose Decoration Co., 159 W. 23d St.

FRENCH, SPANISH, German, Italian.—Prof. Pellerin, (director,) 126 West 23d St., New York; 77 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

20c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MR. JOHN E WEBSTER,
President of
WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE,
Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 290 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references Al.

Jeanne Arone, authorized vocal teacher of Florenza d'Arona's method; special teachers' course, 1,219 Madison Av.

Vienna Conservatory of Music, for all instruments, 65 2d Av.; terms $4 up quarterly; transposition and harmony free.

Piano and vocal lessons, 50 and 75 cts. Prof. WALTER E. HOFFMAN, 229 W. Houston St.

Gioja Brunswig, music teacher, for ladies and children, 453 West 22d St.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E.17th St., bet.5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES. (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST. (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Dancing and deportment; children and adults. MR. and MRS. LESTER, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Circulars.

Lost and Found.

Lost or stolen from Astor House Nov. 6, mining certificates of New Century Mining and Investment Company of Denver, Col.; of no value except to owner. Return to R. F. H., Astor House, and get $10 reward; no questions asked.

LOST Thursday evening on 6th Av., SOLID GOLD WATCH with gold and platinum chain; monogram "F. H. G." in front and "1900" in back; liberal reward if returned to G. D. Cooper, Bloggi-Cooper Co.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,268.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD BUTLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Edward Butler of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Edward Butler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 18, 1901.

NO. 4210.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FARBER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Louis Farber of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Farber was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 18, 1901.

NO. 4,216.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH GROSSMAN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Adolph Grossman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 2d, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Acting
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 18th, 1901.

NO. 4,290.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH KEMP, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Adolph Kemp of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Adolph Kemp was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 18, 1901.

NO. 4,305.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LIPSHITZ, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Louis Lipshits of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Lipshits was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 18th, 1901.

NO. 4,324.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN SIEGMANN and HENRY SIEGMANN, individually and as copartners of the firm of John Siegmann & Co. and the firm of John Siegmann & Co., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of John Siegmann and Henry Siegmann, individually and as copartners of the firm of John Siegmann & Co. and the firm of John Siegmann & Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said John Siegmann, Henry Siegmann, and John Siegmann & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 18th, 1901.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.
T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE LOGEROT.
FIFTH AVE. & 18TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

B-E-R-M-U-D-A
THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS,
THE HAMILTON,
Its Leading Hotel.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

The Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
One sunny apartment of two rooms, alcove, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. $1,000 a year, or $800 for seven months. First-class restaurant. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

ARIZONA,
MEXICO, NEW MEXICO,
CALIFORNIA,
Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Philippines and Around-the-World.
Best Reached via
"SUNSET LIMITED"
(PALATIAL HOTEL ON WHEELS.)
Superb Equipment. Fast Time.
Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Dining Car and Special Compartment Car to New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
349 Broadway or 1 Battery Pl., N. Y.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.
The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.
Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, piano, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLF BARDACH, Bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Saturday, Nov. 23, 1901, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, suits, clothing, fixtures, silent salesman with electric fixtures, forms, electric fan, tables, cloak racks, chairs, mirrors, etc. Order
GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys. for Receiver, 309 B'way.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER STREIFLER, (Streifler & Son,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Peter Streifler (Streifler & Son) of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Peter Streifler (Streifler & Son) was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
November 18th, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Ella A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert B. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, John S. Pettit, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher, and Louis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased; Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Parish Dillon, deceased; the City of New York, Michael Hazel, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Hazel, deceased; Charles E. Mather, Bernard Simpson, Charles D. Folsom, Robert W. Reid, William F. Rossell, John W. Surbrug, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, August Martin Gemunder, and Rudolph Gemunder, as surviving partners of the firm of August Gemunder & Sons; August Nereheimer, Louis Nereheimer, David C. Townsend, John H. Adams, Edgar H. Booth, George E. Clauder, Henry P. Toler, Charles D. Halsey, Charles H. Brown, as receiver of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein, defendants.—Amended summons.
To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.
WILLIAM R. STOCKWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To all the devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons, who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:
The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 21, 1901, and on the same day filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated October 21st, 1901.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
oct2-law6wTu.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano $150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano $150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

PIANO BUYERS
Will be interested in this week's opportunities at
WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th St.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

WHICH IS BEST?
To invest your money in a good piano or in one that is cheaply made? Send for our catalogue, it gives full information how a first-class piano is constructed. We have some special bargains this week in uprights. Do not fail to have us quote you prices and terms on them.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

SACRIFICE!—Beautiful upright pianos! $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 125th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; unexcelled in tone and durability; Steinway bargain. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.; open evenings.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ (practically new) for sale; one-quarter value. Particulars, 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Few Elegant Upright Pianos, first-class, durable; great sacrifice; cash, installments, exchange. Stadie, 270 Willis Av., 139th.

Valuable upright, almost new; take first offer; chance for dealer, teacher, or private. 120 East 26th St.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano, $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

High pressure ring packing for autom. flies and supplies. Strong Machy. & Supply Co., 2½ Murray St.

40, 50, and 60 H. P. upright boilers; 100-H. P. Corliss engine. Rowland, No. 245 Broadway.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 387—Melrose.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estates, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
$1 Our New Plan **$1**

DOWN A WEEK
Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.
S.B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.
The Great Sporting Goods House.
Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. | 125 W. 125th St.
All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS.
OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITER, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

FACTORY to POCKET
P. S.—Bartlet-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

Typewriters on Time.
20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

Clothing on Credit.
Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on installments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY
Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS.
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 289 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5958 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

New Brussels carpet, 60c. per yard; Wilton rug, artistic, $25; cherry bookcase, 44 in. x54, $12.00. Call, before 2, 105 East 15th St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 23-32 Centre St.

BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH; EXPERIENCED buyers sent everywhere; catalogue free. GEORGE D. SMITH, 4 East 42d.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

For Sale.—Music box; plays 18 tunes; worth $50; will sell for $10 cash. P., 1,168 Times, Harlem.

Wallcases, showcases, counters, office partitions at Glaser's Factory, 741 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments; fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 2 Maiden Lane, Room 63. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 27 Maiden Lane.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

Wanted—$1,000 to $5,000, by a small, conservative corporation, with which to increase a growing business, controlling four household articles of distinctive merit. The Company has every prospect of success, and will give full details to reliable parties. The market for our products is unlimited, and profits attractive. No agents entertained. Address S. S. Co., Box 152 Times.

To Publishers.—Composition Wanted—We have the facilities to handle the composition and make-up of two or more weekly newspapers, or the composition and make-up of books and pamphlets for electrotyping; good work, fair prices, and prompt service. Address Wm. F. Atkin & Co., 22-26 Reade St., New York City.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

$5,000 to $10,000.—College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with capital to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure a live, profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, P 112 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$600 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue, Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished rooming house; must sell, sacrifice; bargain; good income; central location. Wagner, 23 Irving Place.

Old-established machine and tool shop for sale on account of retirement. Address K., Box 141 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Bright lady, with wealthy connections, wanted to place investments. Call, 9-12, Room 608, 43 Cedar.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 97 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 308.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

12th St., 225 East.—Second story sunny room, all conveniences; good table; moderate terms.

12th St., 128 West.—First-class table board; good service.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; cold and hot water; closets; nice, good boarding house.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Well-furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

34th St., 242 West.—Large and small light rooms; gentlemen; table excellent; table board; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Sunny small front room; extra large closet; reference.

80th St., 178 West.—Elegantly furnished room with private Jewish family for couple or gentlemen; superior accommodations; "L" station convenient.

98th St., 122 West.—Handsome front room, with excellent board; closets, water; $10; $13 for two.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegant, well-heated furnished rooms, with board; hot and cold water.

126th St., 128 West.—Large sunny room, newly furnished; heat, running water; excellent table; splendid location.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; American family.

128th St., 126 W.—Large and small sunny rooms; well heated; all conveniences; excellent table; quiet locality.

128th St., 16 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; first-class board; suitable for two.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-story room; also front hall room; with board; references.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large, second and third-floor rooms, suitable for two; strictly private house; board optional.

135th St., 232 West.—Back parlor and first floor front room, with board; table board; references.

135th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Board Wanted.

Two Southern ladies, spending the Winter in New York, desire board in first-class (Jewish) family, below 86th St. Reply, giving particulars, O Box 204 Times.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Country home and sport; hunting and quail shooting; circulars and references. Randolph, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—DOCTOR OR DENTIST'S OFFICE.—Back parlor; private house; 337 West 57th St.

12th St., 17 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; absolutely clean; good beds; pleasant home. Frear.

15th St., 27 West.—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; American family; central; references.

20th St., 222 West.—Will board or room young lady independently situated; freedom and comfort. Cartier.

21st St., 136 West.—Pleasant sunny room for one or two gentlemen; every convenience; quiet home; references.

22d St., 459 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; heated; new carpets; all conveniences; $1.50, $3, $4, $5.

85th St., 11 West.—Handsome suite, private bath; very desirable for two; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

44th St., 109 West.—Furnished room, with bath, for gentlemen.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, sunny, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; breakfast if desired; references.

46th St., 15 West.—Rooms, with private bath, or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen only.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful back parlor, for doctor; hot, cold running water; also connecting room; references.

65th St., 164 West.—Large, handsomely furnished, heated room; dressing room, and bath; running water; private house; owner; suitable two gentlemen or couple; $7.

74th St., 107 West.—Elegant large front southern-exposed room; breakfast; moderate; also inside room, $2; reference.

86th St., 317 West.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room; top floor; bath adjoining; breakfast optional; $4.

87th St., 251 West, Corner Boulevard.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, for persons desiring refined surroundings in first-class apartment; gentlemen, couple. Rutter.

127th St., 44 West.—Pleasant rooms; all conveniences; American family; one room; suitable for doctor.

127th St., 276 West.—Bright comfortable front and hall room; also back parlor; conveniences; private house; terms moderate.

127th St., 182 West.—Back room, nicely furnished; heated; by private family.

133d St., 256 West.—Pleasant room; southern exposure; conveniences; near L and electric cars; private family; reasonable.

134th St., 231 West.—Two nicely furnished front rooms; steam-heated; bath; southern exposure; convenient location; 1 flight. Davis's bell.

Lexington Av., 120, Corner 28th St.—Large, second-floor front and adjoining room; hand

PABST PORTICO MUST GO

Court Orders Its Removal at the Hotel Proprietors' Expense.

"In All My Practice at the Law I Never Heard a Cheekier Defense," Says Justice McAdam.

Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., McAdam, J.—City of New York vs. Thorley et al.—This is a suit in equity to compel the defendants, owner and lessee of the premises on the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, in this borough, to take down and remove at their own expense the portico erected in front of the building, said portico extending southerly from the house line sixteen feet in and upon the public sidewalk, and along the front of the building about forty-seven feet, and being about two stories in height. The structure was erected without lawful authority, is an unlawful incumbrance upon the highway, and the plaintiff is entitled to a decree requiring the defendants forthwith to remove the same at their own expense. (Wheelock vs. Newman, 108 N. Y. 178.) Decree accordingly, with costs.

The above decision and decree of Supreme Court Justice David McAdam were rendered yesterday after a hearing in the case, which was practically to determine if the portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel, in Forty-second Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, squat illegally on public property worth now about $40,000, in which event they would have to be taken down. At the conclusion of the testimony Justice McAdam, in briefly announcing that he found for the plaintiff, said:

"In all my fifty-three years of practice at the law I never heard a cheekier defense. If I had done what these people did I would have been promptly incarcerated and probably serving my time before this."

The case came up in Special Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. yesterday for assignment for trial. Emanuel Blumenstiel asked for an adjournment. If it had been granted it would have been the thirty-seventh dilatory gam secured by him for his clients, Charles Thorley and James B. Regan, respectively the owner and lessee of the Pabst Hotel since July 8, 1900, when THE NEW YORK TIMES first called attention to encroachments upon public sidewalks, citing among other instances that of the Pabst portico as flagrant. Justice McAdam denied the motion, told Mr. Blumenstiel that the case of his clients had not a leg to stand on, and set the trial peremptorily for 1 P. M.

Then Charles Blandy and Charles A. O'Neil of the Law Department appeared for the plaintiff, the City of New York, and Mr. Blumenstiel for the defendants, of whom Regan was present. Mr. Blumenstiel appealed again in vain for delay, and Mr. Blandy briefly outlined the case as of illegal squatting on public territory, handing to the Justice photographs of the portico and balcony. Mr. Blandy said that the Bureau of Incumbrances did not have the $2,000 that would be needed to take down and remove the illegal structure, and the suit was brought to compel the defendants to do this at their own expense. He did not know of any defense that could be made to the suit, as the facts of the structure illegally incumbring the sidewalk were admitted.

Gerald S. Griffin, Assistant Engineer of the Bureau of Chief Engineer of the Department of Highways, proved, in spite of objections from Mr. Blumenstiel, which were overruled by the court, that the portico encroached on the sidewalk about sixteen feet from the house line and forty-seven feet along it.

Mr. Blumenstiel tried to show that other structures in the neighborhood encroached on the sidewalk, and Mr. Blandy admitted this.

Thomas McGuinness, an Inspector in the Bureau of Incumbrances, proved that April 3, 1900, he reported to the Department of Highways, the adding of a story to the portico whose present condition he described. April 4, 1900, he notified the owners of the Pabst Hotel to remove the portico.

Hans Becker, a structural iron expert, said that at the request of city officials he had computed the cost of taking down and removing the incumbrance. It would be $1,500 to $1,800.

Mr. Blandy said he was in a position that judgment was entered in a municipal court against the defendant Regan for maintaining the portico for one day, and that he paid the fine, $5.

Mr. Blumenstiel's only defense was to offer in evidence resolutions passed by the Municipal Assembly to legalize the existence of the portico. Justice McAdam became impatient, and when Mr. Blumenstiel admitted that these never became municipal law, he exclaimed: "Such resolutions no more resemble law than a cat does an elephant."

Then the court commented as above quoted on the character of the defense, and gave judgment in favor of the city.

Mr. Blumenstiel said last evening that he had come to no determination in regard to a stay and an appeal.

HOWARD GOULD'S $300,000.

Invested It in a South American Plantation and Indications Are that He Will Lose It.

It looks at present, judging from the nature of a suit now pending in the Supreme Court, as if Howard Gould, owing to the Colombian revolution, would lose a good part of a $300,000 investment in a South American coffee and cattle plantation. This suit was brought in the Supreme Court by Richard C. Boyd, the coffee importer at 132 Front Street, against Julio Vale of San Jose de Cucute, Colombia, for the recovery of 15 per cent. commission on Mr. Gould's investment of $300,000, which Boyd, on account of his long friendship with the millionaire, succeeded in securing in behalf of Vale.

Julio Vale came to this country in 1894 to raise money with which to develop a vast ranch which had been left to him by his father in San Jose de Cucute. His idea was that with capital he could develop the estate into one of the greatest coffee and cattle growing plantations in South America. He went to Boyd, who at once thought of Howard Gould, whom he had known intimately since the days when the two were in school together. He offered to interest Gould in the scheme for 15 per cent. of whatever amount the young millionaire might be willing to invest.

Mr. Gould advanced $300,000, and young Vale went back to South America and went into coffee growing and cattle raising on a large scale. To develop such vast estates, however, requires time, and the coming of the revolution in Colombia acted as a complete setback to the development scheme. Boyd, according to his attorneys, waited for four years for his commission on the Gould investment, and after receiving only $2,000 from Vale, began suit.

The case has lingered along in the courts, and a few days ago ex-Judge Horace Russell, counsel for Vale, appeared before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court and asked that a commission be appointed to take evidence in the case, as Vale was in South America, and on account of the revolution was unable to leave his ranch. The motion was denied, and the case will come up for trial next week. It is said that not only is Vale's wealth gone, but that his life is in jeopardy on account of the revolution.

MILITIA WANT STATE FLAGS.

Angry Because Adjutant General Will Not Issue Those of Blue, New York's Color.

Military men in this State are angry with Col. Frederick Phisterer, Acting Adjutant General. Some of them are already complaining to Dr. Nelson H. Henry, who will be appointed Adjutant General on Jan. 1.

A few years ago the Legislature changed the State colors from blue to buff. The change displeased some commands in the National Guard, and the Seventh Regiment and a few other organizations continued the use of the blue flag.

The Adjutant General's office, in accordance with the provisions of the law, secured a large stock of buff colors, which they distributed. Last Winter Senator Ellsworth secured the passage of a bill again changing the State colors to blue, and inserted in the Supply bill an item of $2,800 to buy new flags.

This appropriation became available when Gov. Odell signed the Supply bill, but officers of the National Guard declare they have been unable to induce Col. Phisterer to use any of it. At a recent brigade parade in this city some commands carried blue and others buff State flags. The incident, it is said, has been made the subject of a very pointed letter from a Brigadier General to the State authorities. There is much feeling over the matter among Guardsmen.

Why put off putting on winter underwear till cold chills chase up and down your spine?

Underwear that doesn't bind where it should be loose, doesn't bag where it should cling. Underwear that fits as our clothing fits. $1.50.

The most beautiful neckwear money can buy!

Made of stand-alone silks, great grandmother's gown quality, in rich browns, blacks and grays, exquisite shades that captivate the eye.

Ascots, $2.50; made to order, same price—5th ave. charge, $5.

The Norfolk jacket suit now jogs elbows with the sack suit on city streets and is not thought out of place.

Very becoming to many men it has the added attraction of novelty to recommend it.

Plain blue; gray, green and brown mixtures.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
509 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

DEVERY'S CASE GOES OVER

Justice Jerome Decides that He Will Not Hear It.

The Charges of Oppression and Neglect of Duty Will Be Presented Before Justice Holbrook.

Justice Jerome announced yesterday that he would not hear the charges of oppression and neglect of duty against Deputy Police Commissioner Devery, though the Supreme Court had decided that he could do so.

After several adjournments the case was set down for a hearing yesterday morning, and it was thought that Deputy Commissioner Devery would be in court, but he was represented by counsel. Justice Jerome said that he preferred not to hear the case, and suggested that it be transferred to Magistrate Cornell if he had no objections. Magistrate Cornell said that he was just about to take a vacation, and hence could not conveniently hear it, so it was finally decided that all the police cases, including the case against Deputy Commissioner Devery, should be adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, when they will be heard by Justice Holbrook, who will sit as a Magistrate.

Before Justice Holbrook can go on with the examination of Mr. Devery, however, the District Attorney's office must file with the clerk minutes to the effect that the writ of prohibition against Justice Jerome has been dismissed by Justice O'Gorman. This had not been done yesterday afternoon, so that it would have been impossible to have proceeded with the examination even if all parties had been present and ready.

Before to-morrow the necessary papers will be filed with the Clerk of Special Sessions, where all the records of Justice Jerome's work as a Magistrate have been kept, and so far as the District Attorney's office is concerned, the case will be ready for trial.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONFIDENTIAL RELATION OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.—The Magnolia Metal Company, in February, 1900, engaged Walter B. Price as a traveling salesman for three years at a salary of $7,000. Price covenanted not to reveal any of the company's business secrets, and, in the event of his connection with the company being severed, he was not, either directly or indirectly, to engage in a similar business. He left the company's employ a few months later, and in a suit brought by the latter to enforce the agreement, the complaint alleged that Price with others started a rival company known as the Runskool Metal Company; that he had lured away employes of the Magnolia Company, and that he was making use of its trade secrets. The plaintiff tried to prove many of the complaint's allegations, but was prevented by the trial Judge, who dismissed the action mainly on the ground that part of the contract restrained the defendant from engaging in any business which would compete with that of the Magnolia Metal Company, and was therefore void as in restraint of trade. The Appellate Division has ordered a reversal of the judgment. Justice Ingraham, for the court, after referring to the fact that the plaintiff company had to compete with dealers who manufactured a similar metal, and that Price's position was a confidential one, enabling him to gain a complete knowledge of all the Magnolia Metal Company's customers, says:

"When a person occupied such a position, which enabled him to obtain such information of the plaintiff's business, it was quite essential for the plaintiff's protection that when such an employe left the plaintiff's employ he should not accept a position in which he could use the information thus obtained to injure the plaintiff's business. * * * How essential this covenant was for the plaintiff's protection, is established by the conduct of the defendant. He entered the plaintiff's employ with no knowledge of the business conducted by it. Within a short time he had induced the New England representative of the plaintiff, and one of its largest customers, to organize a corporation to compete for its business, and is now the President of such corporation, trying to induce the plaintiff's agents to leave its employ, using the knowledge of the plaintiff's customers, which he obtained while in its employ, to secure them for the new corporation, and thus directly injuring the plaintiff's business by using the business secrets intrusted to him for his own advantage and to the injury of the plaintiff."

* * *

RECOVERY ON CONTRACT NOT PROVED.—A judgment recovered by Henry Kune against the Fitzgerald Brothers' Brewing Company for breach of a contract of employment, has been reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. Kune was engaged by the brewing company to introduce its beer in this city. The company was to pay all necessary and proper expenses, and also to furnish him with a horse and buggy. The allegation of a breach of the contract related solely to a refusal by the company to pay plaintiff's expenses, which were termed "confidential." Letters which had passed between the parties showed that Price's proposition was that the company should furnish him with all the money needed for so-called confidential expenses in furthering the sale of beer. The defendant answered this by saying that it could not agree to furnish him with all the money he needed, "as that would be altogether too unlimited and would make you the arbiter of what is properly our option."

The trial court held that the defendant was under no obligation to pay these expenses, but allowed the plaintiff to go to the jury on the question whether he declined to continue in the company's employ because of the alleged breach in not paying the expenses, or whether, if the defendant was guilty of a breach, the plaintiff was ready and willing to fulfill the contract on his part.

"Thus," says Justice Ingraham, "the court eliminated from the consideration of the jury the only breach of the contract alleged in the complaint, and upon which the plaintiff based his right to a recovery, by holding that a correct construction of the contract did not require the defendant to furnish the plaintiff with these expenses, and that the refusal of the defendant to furnish the expenses was not a breach of any contract that they had made. But the plaintiff obtained a recovery because of a breach of a contract which was not alleged and which a review of the evidence shows was not proved."

Skin and Cancer Hospital's New Officers

At the annual meeting of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital on Friday last, the following officers were elected: President—J. Cleveland Cady; Vice President—Wm. C. Witter; Secretary—L. Duncan Bulkly, M. D.; Treasurer—Edward Winslow.

The Feraghan Sale.

100 Persian Carpets

9x12, 12x15,

$65 to $100,

1/3 less than usual prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of

Men's Underwear.

Natural Wool

Shirts and Drawers, medium and heavy weight; drawers regular and short leg,

$1.00 each.

Men's Full Fashioned

Shirts and Drawers, natural wool; drawers regular and short leg,

$1.50 each.

Stuttgarter

Men's Natural Worsted Shirts and Drawers, heavy weight; drawers regular and short leg,

$1.95,

value $2.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Lace Curtains.

On Tuesday, Nov. 19th we shall make the following special offerings:

Ruffled Net,

200 pairs, at

$2.50 pair,

reduced from $3.50 & $4 pair.

Renaissance,

150 pairs Imported French Lace Curtains,

$10.00 pair,

reduced from $13.50 & $15 pair

Point d' Arabe,

120 pairs French Hand-made Curtains,

$16.00,

reduced from $20 & $25 pair.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

James McCreery & Co.,

Annual Thanksgiving Sale.
CHINA, GLASS AND SILVERWARE.
Basement Salesroom.

Austrian china pate bakers,—decorated with violets,—heavy gold edge. Fire proof.
20c. each,
value 4.50 per dozen.

Haviland's Limoges china salad plates, decorated with moss and violets or blue roses,
15c. each,
value 3.00 per dozen.

Haviland's Limoges china tea-cups and saucers,—in a variety of attractive decorations,
20c. each,
value 4.20 per dozen.

American cut glass celery trays,
2.25 each,
value 4.00.

American cut glass 5-inch "Nappies,"
90c. each,
value 18.00 per dozen.

English porcelain Dinner Sets, in green or old blue rococo border design,—or pink rose sprays, 100 pieces,
9.75 per set,
usual price 17.50.

Limoges china Dinner Sets,—decorated with pink and violet sprays or scattered rose blossoms; handles finished with coin gold,
19.50 per set,
formerly 34.50.

Limoges China Dinner Sets, decorated with violets, roses, pinks or field flowers, each piece finished with heavy coin gold,
39.00 per set,
former price 62.00.

SILVERWARE
Rogers extra A1 plate.

Tea spoons, 65c. per set of 6
Table " 1.30 " " "
" forks, 1.30 " " "
Berry spoons, 65c. each
Cold meat fork, 50c. "
Pie Knife, 95c. "

Rogers Quadruple plate Tea-Set,—Teapot, Sugar bowl, Cream pitcher, and Spoon holder. Burnished finish, bead edge, gold lined,
$8.50,
value 15.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

LADIES' SUITS.

Blue and Black Cheviot Suits.
Eton Coats, double-breasted.
Skirts with flare flounce. Lined throughout with silk.
$23.50.

Velveteen dresses. Tucked waists embroidered with white silk dots.
Flare flounce skirts. Lined with silk.
$48.00.

Velveteen dresses. Blouse model waist with Paquin sleeves, white satin revers and cuffs embroidered with black French knots,—lined with white satin.
Silk lined, flare flounce skirt.
$55.00.

Twenty-third Street.

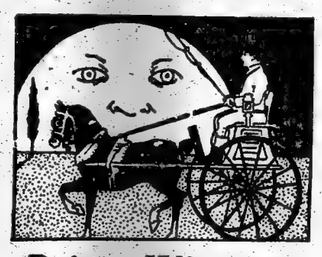

Prize Winners

We have in every line of clothing for men, whether it be suits or overcoats for business wear, dress, afternoon or evening, for special occasions or for sports.

For house and carriage servants we have an unusually complete and entirely correct stock of livery.

These, as all our departments show, are ready for your inspection. We will not urge you to buy, the goods do that—but we do want you to see what wonderful results have been attained by us this year in the world of "ready-to-wear" clothing. Call and see for yourself.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

James McCreery & Co.

LINEN DEPT.

Fine bleached Irish Damask Table cloths.
8x8 . . . $1.85 each
8x10 . . . 2.25 "
8x12 . . . 2.75 "

Breakfast Napkins to match . 2.00 per dozen
Dinner . 2.75 " "

Fine damask Table Cloth.—New handsome patterns,—in all over or border designs
2x2 yards . . 2.40 each
2x2 1-2 . . 3.00 "
2x3 . . . 3.60 "
2x3 1-2 . . 4.25 "

25x25 in. Dinner Napkins to match
4.25 per dozen

8x12 Hemstitched, German Damask Table Cloth
3.50 each;
value 4.50.

Fine quality, round table cloths, 2 1-2 yards in diameter
8.75 each;
value 13.00.

Pure linen, hemstitched Towels
3.00 per doz.

Hemmed Huck Towels
2.00 per doz.

Hemstitched Tray Cloths; 19x28 inches
30c each;
value 45c.

Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DUTCH-LIKE DOMESTIC FEELING IN DINING-ROOMS.

A bit of Flemish or Dutch furniture in the dining-room gives a delightfully quaint effect. All of ours have the Dutch picturesqueness, combined with great skill in workmanship, and the Dutch marqueterie of the old, soft tone.

Some dining-tables have Dutch cabriole legs and heavy centre supports, gracefully carved. Others have Flemish twisted legs and carved edge—round or square. One sideboard, of Flemish oak, is panelled with Delft tiles, $65.00. Heavy extension table, $30.00. Chairs to match, with rush seat, $7.50.

Charming little irregular hanging cupboards, plate and spoon racks, and odd Flemish dining chairs, with black embossed leather seats, and backs with or without arms;—all at only factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 43 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

"CATCHY NAMES"

furnished for any novelty. Address Catchy Names, Z Box, care New York Times.

O'Neill's

Sale of Handkerchiefs!

For Men! For Women! For Children!

We place on sale this morning a large purchase of Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, all choice new Goods at

25 to 33⅓ Per Cent. Less Than Regular Prices.

Make your Purchases now for the Holidays. It will pay you—Such values as these at this season of the year are unprecedented.

Linen Finish Handkerchiefs for men and women,
3c. Each.

Pure Linen Hemstitched, Plain and Initialled, Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
8c. Each.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, plain or hand embroidered Initials, laundered or unlaundered, ¼ to 1 inch hems, for men or women, also Lace and Embroidered borders,
12½c. Each,
or 70c. Half Dozen.

Children's Linen Finish Handkerchiefs with Colored Borders, packed in fancy boxes, 3 Handkerchiefs in box,
16c. Per Box.

Children's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders and hand embroidered Initials, 3 in fancy box,
40c. Per Box.

Men's All Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 1 and 1½ inch borders, Initials in different sizes; also Silk Handkerchiefs hemstitched, with Colored Borders,
25c., 39c., and 48c Each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

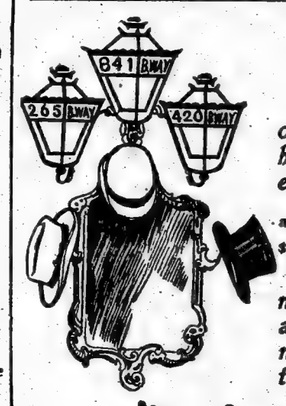

Speaking Of Hat Stands,

our $3 Taper Crown Derby stands higher—quality, style and price considered—than any other hat in town.

Latest wrinkle in Opera and Tuxedo Hats, $7 and $3 respectively.
Our best Silk Hat—none better than our best—$6.

Our $20, $25, $28 & $30 Business Suits are in confined patterns, and are calculated to meet the requirements of the most critical and exacting trade.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

James McCreery & Co.

On Tuesday, Nov. 19th.

Sale of
Five Thousand
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

Men's,—all silk taffetas,—with imported natural wood, (box, furze, congo and wexell) handles. Plain or silver trimmed.
Women's,—black, blue, green, brown or red silk. Handles:—Ivory, pearl and horn, mounted with plain or chased silver, and plain or silver trimmed natural wood and Dresden.
$1.50 each.

Men's,—all twill silk,—with Silver mounted Cape Horn, and Silver trimmed Imported natural wood handles.
Women's,—all twill silk,—with horn, long Ivory and pearl, heavily mounted with gold silver, and rosewood handles.
$2.75 each.
value 5.00.

Men's,—heavy twill silk,—with Cape Horn, heavy ivory, Stag horn, and first quality burnt, natural wood handles,—all with massive silver mounts.
Women's,—finest twill silk,—with handsome imported handles. 12 inches mother of pearl, plain or carved and white or burnt ivory,—mounted with oxidized, burnished, or dull grey finish silver,—crooks with chased gold mountings,—colored pearls,—and novelty handles with the latest silver chain bracelets.
$3.75 and $4.75.
value 6.00 to 8.50.

Twenty-third Street.

Priestley's "Cravenette"
Dress Goods
(Blacks and Colors)
SPONGED, SHRUNK, READY FOR USE.
"Rain will neither wet nor spot them."

Antique Bellows
in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.
Fire Sets and Andirons,
in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron.
Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 125 West 41st Street.

Gold Lion Cocktails

A blend of the highest grade materials in exact proportions.
Seven varieties.
Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1900.

The Cook and Bernheimer Co., New York

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds mostly northerly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,184. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

AN AMERICAN OFFICE BUILDING FOR LONDON

Promoters Offer to Lease a Site from the County Council.

The Building, If Erected, Will Have Thirty Elevators and Contain 6,000 Offices—To Cost £2,000,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—An Anglo-American syndicate yesterday applied to the London County Council for a 999-year lease of a site in the Strand on the opening of the new avenue to Holborn. The syndicate intends to erect an American office building, to cost £2,000,000. The frontage on the Strand is 750 feet.

The building will have thirty elevators, operating day and night. It will contain 6,000 offices, and there will be a huge rotunda under a lofty dome. The London building laws do not permit skyscrapers.

The application is signed by Earl Grey, the Earl of Kintore, George Cornwallis West, Frederic B. Esler, and others.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Commenting on the project for an American office building in London, which building, if erected, will be the largest and handsomest of its kind in the world, The Times says to-day:

"It will relieve the County Council of an embarrassment and will settle at one operation a multitude of architectural squabbles that would rise if the site were divided among different individuals. At the same time, it will be an object lesson of which we stand much in need.

"Therefore the project deserves the best wishes of Londoners. There is needless alarm over the American invasion. It is forgotten that we are always invading other people in just the same way. The Americans have discovered that we are less enterprising at home than abroad, and we welcome their co-operation, which cannot fail to draw the Anglo-Saxon nations closer together."

KUBELIK'S LONDON FAREWELL.

Similar Scenes to Those at a Paderewski Farewell Concert—Debut of an Australian Singer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—On the occasion of Kubelik's farewell recital yesterday afternoon the vast auditorium of Queen's Hall was jammed, and the same scenes were witnessed as at a Paderewski farewell concert. Crowds of women besieged the platform after the programme was finished, demanding more.

The young violinist was in his best mood, and for form and sentiment and sympathy his playing was more remarkable than for the mere virtuosity.

Another great crowd, at St. James's Hall last evening, vociferously welcomed Miss Amy Castle, the Australian cantatrice, who made her first appearance in England. Miss Castle has been hailed at the Antipodes as another Melba, which is unfortunate for her, as she has genuine gifts, which experience and proper training may develop. Her voice is of good range, but not of remarkable quality, except in the higher register.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Jan Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist, who will start to-day for the United States for his American tour under the management of Daniel Frohman, gave his final recital in London yesterday at Queen's Hall.

At the close there was a scene of enthusiasm rivaling Paderewski's receptions. The women stormed the platform, insisted upon shaking hands with the performer, presented to him a huge floral crown, and threw buttonhole flowers at him.

AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN.

Count Nicholas Szecesen to be Austria's Representative.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Letters from Vienna to The Times say the appointment of Count Nicholas Szcecsen as Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican is generally approved. He is now Under Foreign Secretary. He has often been mentioned in the past year as the probable successor to Count Revertera Salandra, who is now retiring from the post of Ambassador to the Vatican.

The new Ambassador is said to possess exactly the right qualities for this difficult and onerous position.

FRANCO-TURKISH SETTLEMENT.

M. Constans and Munir Bey Returning to Their Respective Posts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—M. Constans, French Ambassador to Turkey, goes to Constantinople to-day, says the Paris correspondent of The Times.

Munir Bey, Ottoman Ambassador to France, is expected in Paris next Monday.

TURKISH VIZIER'S HARD TASK.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says Said Pasha began his duties as Grand Vizier yesterday. His appointment is regarded with favor by all the diplomats except those of Russia. All recognize the enormous difficulty of his task, the whole administration being disorganized, and the provinces being in a state of social disintegration.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
Country produce.—Page 7.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Boer Woman in One of Them Says She Is Well Housed, Fed, and Clothed, and Does Not Have to Work.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Times publishes translations of two letters, written by a violently anti-British Boer woman to her father and mother from the concentration camp near Pietermaritzburg.

The writer says she is comfortably housed, is not compelled to work, and is well clothed and well fed. Kafirs do all the work, and the Boer women can play tennis all day if they like.

The Times prints, with the letters, a note vouching for their authenticity.

PRO-BOER MEETING IN ZURICH.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Notwithstanding the general sympathy in Switzerland for the Boers, says a dispatch to The Times from Zurich, some Swiss object to the aggressive agitation against Great Britain carried on in that city by the Pan-Germanic League, which convened a big pro-Boer mass meeting on Monday night. The meeting was addressed by an alleged Boer Commandant named Juste and others.

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the situation in the Reichsrath, due to the violent nationality conflict going on outside, which shows no signs of abatement, is a critical one. A leading paper of Prague says all the efforts of the Government and the German party will be in vain if undertaken with the purpose of prolonging the present situation, which is an injustice to the linguistic rights of the Czechs.

"ORIGIN OF SPECIES" COPYRIGHT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—John Murray, the publisher, corrects the impression that has got abroad that the copyright of Darwin's "Origin of Species" is about to expire. Mr. Murray says the only edition which soon loses its protection is the imperfect one, which Darwin thoroughly revised. The corrected work retains its copyright for some years yet. Mr. Murray hears that other publishers have been contemplating flooding the market with cheap editions.

TO REPRESENT JAPAN IN RUSSIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg says the Japanese Minister to Russia, who is now on leave of absence, will not return, having been appointed Permanent Foreign Secretary at Tokio. He will be succeeded by Kurino Spinichiro, who is now Japanese Minister to France. M. Kurino was educated in America, and has been Japanese Minister at Washington and Rome. He will begin his new duties about the middle of January.

FAULTLESSLY ATTIRED, ARRESTED FOR BEGGING.

Man and Wife Say They Asked Alms to Keep from Starving—Husband an Architect, He Says.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Joseph L. Fornachon, faultlessly dressed and appearing like a prosperous business man, with his pretty young wife, were arraigned in the First Precinct Court this morning, charged with violating the city ordinance prohibiting begging. Fornachen wore immaculate linen and undressed kid gloves, while his trousers were neatly creased. Mrs. Fornachon was accompanied by her mother, who resides in Montclair and is said to be wealthy.

Joseph H. Ambruster, District Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was the complainant against the couple. He informed the court that Fornachon entered his office, leaving his wife outside the door, and asked for a temporary loan of 60 cents to enable him and his wife to go to New York. Mr. Ambruster was told by the applicant for the money that he was engaged in business as an architect in New York.

Ambruster gave the man 40 cents upon his promise to return it next day. He next saw Fornachon yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his wife, going from office to office in the Globe Building, soliciting small loans.

When Ambruster caused the couple's arrest Mrs. Fornachon cried bitterly and said: "We needed the money to get something to eat." When Fornachon was asked to plead in court to-day he said: "If soliciting alms from the public to save my wife and myself from starving constitutes guilt, then I am guilty."

Both man and wife were sentenced to thirty days in the county jail, the woman's sentence being afterward suspended. Mrs. Fornachon cried bitterly and pleaded to be allowed to accompany her husband to jail.

It is said that Fornachon was well to do up to recently, when he lost his all by business reverses.

MINISTER'S PRIZE IN A LOTTERY

Won Tract of Land in Oklahoma, and His New Jersey Fiancee Will Join Him There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 19.—When the Rev. Ties Mulder of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was graduated from the Reformed Theological Seminary in this city last June, was traveling about Oklahoma Territory last Summer he was one of those who registered in the big Government land lottery. He drew a fine tract of land fronting on the river, near Liberty.

The conditions of the land distribution made it obligatory upon the one receiving it to remain there and take care of it for a year. Mr. Mulder was very anxious to come East with his companions to join his fiancée, Miss Elizabeth Lauber of this city. But when the situation was explained to the young lady she decided that it would be foolish to give up the land, and wrote that she would join him. She left here for Oklahoma yesterday and will be married to the clergyman on Thanksgiving Day at Liberty, where he has already established a small church.

By a coincidence it was also announced here to-day that the Rev. Howard Rutsen Furbeck, who was with Mr. Mulder doing missionary work in Oklahoma last Summer, is to be married in this city on Nov. 27 to Miss Abbie Rollins. The Rev. Mr. Furbeck has just accepted a call to Berne, N. Y.

At the Murray Hill Hotel Saratoga Arondack Water is pronounced the best of all table waters. Indigestion is never feared when it is used. —Adv.

THE REV. DR. GREER ELECTED A BISHOP

Chosen Unanimously in the Diocese of Western Massachusetts.

He May Decline the Bishopric and Remain Rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in This City.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19.—The new Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church composed of Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin, and Berkshire Counties and all of Worcester County, except Southbridge, was formally organized in the primary convention of the parochial delegates held in Christ Church to-day. After selecting the name Diocese of Western Massachusetts, the delegates unanimously elected the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, as Bishop.

On the question of who should be chosen Bishop there was but one opinion from the start. The name of Dr. Greer was presented by the Rev. John E. Cotton Brooks, rector of Christ Church, and was seconded by the Rev. A. H. Vinton of All Saints' Church, Worcester.

Bishop William Lawrence of the Diocese of Massachusetts addressed the convention just after it opened. He was then chosen Chairman, with the Rev. Henry H. Morrill of Holyoke as Secretary, and the Rev. Charles H. Bent of Worcester as Treasurer.

The standing committee was chosen as follows: The Rev. Drs. A. H. Vinton of Worcester and Arthur Lawrence of Stockbridge, the Revs. J. C. Brooks of Springfield and J. C. Tibbetts of North Adams, W. A. Gallup of North Adams, E. L. Davis of Worcester, Alvah Crocker of Fitchburg, and E. P. Kendok of Springfield.

The salary of the Bishop and the seat of the Episcopacy will be determined by the Standing Committee.

Dr. Greer was not a candidate, and as late as yesterday sent a telegram to his friends at Springfield saying that his name must not be presented.

When seen at the rectory last night he declined to discuss the matter for publication, except to say that the news was a surprise, and that he was not insensible to the honor conveyed by the expression of confidence. He would not say whether he would accept or decline the Bishopric, and said that he thought he should first make known his decision to the body that had elected him.

His friends here, while regretting his possible resignation from St. Bartholomew's, are inclined to believe he will accept.

Dr. Greer was born in Wheeling, West Va., in March, 1844. He was educated at Washington College, Philadelphia, and at the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, in Gambier, Ohio, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Kenyon College and Brown University. In 1866 he was ordained, and his first charge was at Clarksburg, West Va., where, although it was but a small country place, he achieved such prominence that he soon received a call to Covington, Ky.

Then he came North to Grace Church, Providence, R. I. Here he established his reputation as a preacher and organizer, and, when, in 1888, the pulpit at St. Bartholomew's of this city became vacant, he was asked to the rectorship, which post he still retains.

In June, 1897, Dr. Greer was elected Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island under the Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, who had asked to be relieved of some of his many duties, owing to his advanced age. The position was declined.

Dr. Greer is President and Director of the St. Bartholomew's Loan Association and a Trustee of the Provident Society. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University Glee, Riding and Patria Clubs, and of the Brown University Alumni and Century Associations. He is also an author of some note, some of his works being "The Historic Christ," "From Things to God," "The Preacher and His Place," and "Visions."

$750,000 FOR JOHNS HOPKINS.

Must Raise $250,000 More to Get Mr. Wyman's Sixty Acres.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Friends of the Johns Hopkins University have succeeded in raising $750,000 of the $1,000,000 conditional to the gift of William Wyman of sixty acres of valuable land in the northern annex of Baltimore for a new site for the university.

When Mr. Wyman offered a portion of his estate to the institution a year ago on condition that $1,000,000 be raised as an additional endowment, William Keyser, formerly a prominent railroad man, offered to give $200,000 of the amount, and more has since been subscribed. In addition to this, William Keyser has offered sixty acres of land and F. M. Jencks twenty and another man eleven acres, making a total of 151 acres, with twenty-five more in view. This will give plenty of room for buildings and outdoor work.

In speaking of the proposed site at a mass meeting of the students shortly after the offer was made, ex-President Gilman said that nature had designed it for athletic sports and that in other ways it was equally well adapted to university uses. There is room for all the buildings required, built far enough apart to secure them all the light, air, and quiet necessary. There is room, too, for museums, laboratories, and botanical gardens. The names of all the contributors to the fund will not be announced until it is complete.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HOROSCOPE.

J. Erickson, St. Louis Astrologer, Sees in the Stars that This Administration Will Be Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Two copies of President Roosevelt's horoscope have been received by the Librarian of Congress for copyright. The author is Julius Erickson of St. Louis. He has sent the President a copy.

The horoscope was cast when Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office. Mr. Erickson considers it remarkable that at that time Capricorn and Aquarius were rising, Saturn being chief ruler and Uranus co-ruler. This having been the case, he is enabled to assert that many alterations and amendments in the laws, customs, politics, treaties, and religions of the land will occur; also that the enemies of America will be confounded during this Administration and that "the matchless, irresistible march of American supremacy will meet most wonderful impetus."

Saturn's position in the firmament also shows conclusively that Mr. Roosevelt will have to grapple with "vast political problems, the like of which we do not dream of to-day." The President is destined to be successful in international affairs and in developing "a world-wide policy of sturdy Americanism." The military spirit will continue to pervade the land, "for, with Mars highest elevated, the hero of San Juan will have a tender regard for the disciples of the god of war." The President will not have altogether smooth sailing, however, for "in Congress there will be great liability of unusual opposition." He must also look out for "plots, schemes, intrigues, and fulminations."

Most serious of all, "there are omens that a terrible calamity will befall some school or eleemosynary or reformatory establishment in which the general movement has some direct interest; it may be a training school of some sort. Somebody, a most likely a Cabinet officer, will meet a violent death. The astrologer finds that "anent some will, legacy, treaty, agreement, or some other such affair will attract international attention and cause grave comment." A financial crash is also portrayed on the heavens, but they do not indicate any foreign war, although there will be matters in dispute between the United States and another country.

NO MORE PARLEY WITH MISS STONE'S CAPTORS.

Report that the Missionary Has Been Located, and that Troops Will Be Sent to Rescue Her.

SOFIA, Nov. 19.—It is reported that Mr. Dickinson, the United States Diplomatic Agent here, has informed the Government of Bulgaria that the abductors of Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka, with their captives, are concealed in a defile of the Belleritza Mountains, near Smotchno, District of Doubnitza, and that Mr. Dickinson has requested that troops be sent to surround the place and liberate the captives.

Both Mr. Dickinson and the Bulgarian Foreign Office decline to confirm or deny this report.

It is believed that Mr. Dickinson, persuaded of the impossibility of coming to terms with the brigands, and relying upon his belief that they will not harm their captives if troops are employed against them, has, after consulting with Washington, decided upon this move.

Only eight bandits now guard Miss Stone, and some of these are known to sympathize with her.

About a fortnight ago Mr. Dickinson approached the Foreign Office and proposed this same plan, but its carrying out was abandoned because of the uncertainty regarding the location of the bandits.

INDIAN HARBOR YACHT CLUB WILL PURCHASE WATERFRONT.

Deal Practically Closed with ex-Commodore Charles T. Wills.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 19.—The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will soon be the owner of the property in Greenwich on Rocky Neck Point, part of which has been used by the club for some years on a lease from Charles T. Wills of New York. Mr. Wills purchased the rocky piece of ground on the point opposite E. C. Benedict's mansion, and by filling in and blasting out the rocks made it a fine piece of property, in size about two acres, and surrounded on three sides by water. The main channel is on the western side and is deep enough for steamboats to land at the dock there. The clubhouse was built by Mr. Wills, who was then the Commodore.

The clubhouse was leased to the yacht club, and has been enlarged when necessary. Mr. Wills was succeeded as Commodore by Frank Tilford of New York. Mr. Wills wanted the club to have a permanent home, and made an offer last Summer to the club for the purchase of the property which was deemed very fair. The entire property, land and houses, was considered worth at least $75,000, but Mr. Wills did not ask that much. The club voted to purchase the property provided the bonds necessary to issue for the purchase of it could be subscribed for.

Richard Outwater, the club's Treasurer and a worker, has been laboring all Summer to secure the subscriptions, and at last it is reported he has accomplished his purpose. The deed has not passed yet, but it is expected that the club will be the owner shortly.

TO REFORM MARYLAND'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown Says He Is Ready to Take the Task Upon Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—Frank Brown, ex-Postmaster of Baltimore, and ex-Governor of Maryland, the wealthiest Democrat in the State, has been criticising the leaders of the Gorman organization and advocating reorganization of his party. To-day he announced his desire to undertake the task.

"We want a man," he said, "who will make a vigorous campaign, a house-to-house canvass, to rejuvenate the party. If the party is unable to find a man who will make this campaign the way I indicate, and I find that the party will co operate with the candidate, then I shall feel compelled, perhaps, to take upon myself the burden."

Mr. Brown is evidently trying to cause trouble among the Democrats in the Legislature. He is sowing seeds of dissension. The Gorman leaders say there is no need for reorganization, and it is evident that they consider him a meddler. The ex-Governor, however, is very much in earnest. He said to-night:

"There is a crying need for a subordination of all petty political bickering and an elimination of factional disputes. There are men who have been for twenty years outside the party ranks who are ready and eager to get back into line. There are also others who have drifted away, and still others who will leave the party, all because they are dissatisfied with the conditions which have been and at present are existing.

"I am ready to do my share toward redeeming the party, not only in bringing back those who have left, but in winning to Democracy the better element of Republicans, who would gladly join with us under the proper circumstances."

Mr. Brown is well known in club circles in New York.

FACTION FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

If Secretary Hitchcock Is Defeated by Kerens's Forces He May Quit the Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Having finished his labors with the Kentucky politicians, President Roosevelt is now up to his neck in Missouri politics, and is being besieged by representatives of the rival factions in that State. Richard C. Kerens, the head of one faction, was at the White House to-day with W. S. Dickey and E. L. Morse, and they are to have another conference with the President to-morrow.

This faction fight is the bitterest one in sight, and the most serious feature of it is that Secretary Hitchcock is one of the factionists, and is regarded as the leader of the anti-Kerens element. It is freely declared that if Mr. Hitchcock loses the fight he will give up his seat in the Cabinet. The fight has been brought to a head by the question of reappointing Appraiser Smith and Collector Grenner of St. Louis. They are Kerens men, and were appointed on his recommendation.

The faction with which Secretary Hitchcock is identified wants a change. Kerens and his friends assert that there are no charges against Smith and Grenner; that they have been efficient officers, and that therefore the President should renominate them, in accordance with his declared principles.

The anti-Kerens faction claims that Kerens is already practically unhorsed as a leader and that for the President to now recognize his machine by making these appointments would be to give Kerens a new lease of life. Hence from their standpoint it would be an interference by the President in local politics for the purpose of adding a practically defeated leader to regain his sway. State Chairman T. J. Atkins is the active leader of the Hitchcock faction, which includes Representatives Joy and Bartholdt.

Kerens and his friends say that Atkins has had the control of the Post Office appointments in Missouri and that he has appointed Democrats. Morse said to-day that Hitchcock had no influence in Missouri and that the party there would not consent to be run by him. He said that Missouri had overturned a Federal machine once before and could do it again if it was sought to establish one.

SETH LOW TO CONFER WITH SENATOR PLATT

Invites the Senator to Co-operate in Securing Good Government.

Mr. Low in His Letter Written on Election Day Thanked Mr. Platt for His Stanch Support of Fusion.

Mayor-elect Seth Low and Senator T. C. Platt are to confer. The conference will be held at Mr. Low's residence, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, to-morrow morning. Mr. Low made the announcement of the conference at his headquarters last evening in a written statement, which he first read to the assembled reporters and then handed to them to be copied. The statement was as follows:

"I have invited Senator Platt to confer with me on matters relating to the city. First of all, I want to thank him in person for the strong support he has given to the Fusion movement at all times; and, secondly, I want to secure his co-operation, if I can, in all matters where his influence can be of service to the city.

"The conference will be held at my house on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock."

When Mr. Low handed this statement to the reporters he said it was the extent of the information he had given out. He was informed of Mr. Croker's challenge to the Fusionists who had been charging him with dishonesty to either prove their assertions now that they were to have control of the City Government or retract them. He was asked if he had any reply to make to Mr. Croker. With a smile Mr. Low said:

"Gentlemen, I am very pleased to have met you all. I bid you good evening."

Senator Platt was seen in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel immediately after he had finished taking dinner with Gov. Odell, and the statement given out by Mr. Low was read to him.

"That is very nice," he said. "I do not think that there is anything for me to say about it."

"This invitation will explain a good deal that certain people have been wondering about, will it not, Senator?"

"Oh, the newspapers have been trying to get up differences between Mr. Low and myself, but there are no differences between us."

"This invitation does away with the mystery which has surrounded the correspondence which passed between you and Mr. Low subsequent to the election, does it not?"

"There was no mystery about that. Here are copies of the letters which passed between Mr. Low and myself. I see no reason why they should not be given out now."

The letter which Mr. Low wrote to Senator Platt on the day of election was as follows:

New York, Nov. 5.

My Dear Senator: I avail of the quiet of election day to thank you for the earnest and unwavering support which you have given to the Fusion movement from first to last. It is my certain that without your help the Fusion itself could not have been made; and, having been made, that it could not have become so genuine and enthusiastic, if at any time the impression of lukewarmness on your part had been justified.

I am naturally hopeful that our efforts will be crowned with success, but if they are not, I want you to know that I appreciate and value your support. With many thanks, I am, my dear Senator, yours sincerely, SETH LOW.

To this letter Senator Platt replied as follows:

New York, Nov. 8.

The Hon. Seth Low.

My Dear Mr. Low: Upon my return from Washington this morning, I found your letter, written on Election Day. Now that the result is known, I wish to reiterate my congratulations sent by telegraph over your triumphant election and that of practically the entire Fusion ticket.

I greatly value the sentiments of appreciation which you manifest in your letter over the fact of my support of your candidacy, both for nomination and election. That support was earnest, honest, and persistent, and the fact that victory has crowned our efforts is as pleasing to me as it can possibly be to you.

You have my best wishes in your administration of the city affairs, and I stand ready to co-operate with you to any extent in advancing the interests of the municipality. I sincerely hope that your associates on the ticket will do likewise, so that your administration will be sustained as to merit, and command perpetuation.

Yours faithfully, T. C. PLATT.

When copies of the letters had been made the Senator was asked whether he had any forecast to give of the action which the Legislature would take with regard to excise.

"No, I have not," he replied. "That matter will be taken up when the Legislature meets on Jan. 1. Until then it will remain an open question."

"There has been talk of reducing the views of those who favor a change in the law to a concrete proposition. What has been done in that direction?"

"I haven't heard of any concrete proposition on the subject. There seems to be some difficulty in arriving at any concrete proposition."

"Has any plan been submitted to you?"

"No."

On the subject of the Police Commissionership Senator Platt said he had no idea whom Mr. Low would appoint. He declared he knew nothing about the report that Gen. Greene was to be appointed. As to the question of Gen. Greene's eligibility because of the fact that his company was interested in asphalt contracts with the city, Senator Platt said that he did not understand that Gen. Greene would be ineligible. The Senator added that there was nothing to say about the talk between himself and Gov. Odell at dinner.

Gov. Odell was seen as he was about to leave the hotel to keep the engagements which he had to speak before the State Charities Aid Association and at the Chamber of Commerce dinner. The Governor was informed of the report that one of the objects of his visit to New York was to confer with leaders in the movement to bring about a change in the excise law. The Governor said:

"I have not seen anybody on the subject of excise legislation and do not expect to see anybody on that subject while here. I shall leave for Albany at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Gov. Odell said he had not yet made up his mind whom he would appoint State Controller to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Erastus Knight, who has been elected Mayor of Buffalo.

HILTON HEIRS GO TO LAW.

One Member of the Family Brings Suit for $20,000 Against Another.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 19.—The trouble that has existed for some time in the family of the late Judge Hilton of New York came to a head to-day, when papers were served in a suit to recover $20,000 damages brought by Henry G. Hilton of New York against Albert B. Hilton and Hattie King Hilton, his wife, now at Paris.

The Hiltons are sons of the late Judge Hilton. The action is based on an alleged conversion of personal property by the defendants. Besides this action, replevin proceedings have been instituted and goods in the defendants' possession valued at about $15,000, have been replevined by the plaintiff. The goods were seized to-day by Deputy Sheriff Hendrie of this city, who represented himself as a real estate man wishing to purchase the Hilton property in order to gain entrance to the handsome mansion, which is situated in Greenwich.

The goods seized consist of paintings, bric-à-brac, vases, furniture, &c. And were part of the estate of the late Judge Hilton.

Fessenden & Carter of this city are counsel for the plaintiff. A New York firm, represented by Lewis P. Sheldon, is the defendants' counsel. Property of the defendants in Greenwich has been attached in the amount of $25,000. The papers are returnable to the Superior Court at Bridgeport. Sensational developments are expected.

Yale-Harvard Football Game.

Special train, with Parlor cars attached, will leave Grand Central Station at 1:30 P. M., Friday, returning leave Boston at 6:00 P. M. Saturday.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Part of It Read to the Cabinet—Will Be a Long and an Earnest Document.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Roosevelt has not fulfilled the expectations of those who have been frequently predicting that he would make a new record in Presidential messages by writing a short one. He began to read his message to his Cabinet to-day. The Cabinet was in session two hours and a half, but the President did not finish the reading. He has dismissed some subjects briefly, but has made up for that by treating others exhaustively.

The increase of the navy is one of the subjects on which he dwells at length. The President continually interrupted his reading of the message by making running comments. The message impressed his hearers as an exceptionally earnest one. It points out the necessity of action on many points, but does not, it is understood make specific recommendations for legislation. Some of the sections of the message are largely made up of discussions of the principles involved in the points to which he calls attention.

At some points the President asked for suggestions, and a few modifications were made. The message, which is in proof, will be altered a good deal before it is sent in. It is probable that when it is sent to Congress it will go in typewriting, which will be a decided innovation. Heretofore the message has always been in script, and many of the messages have been copied by Major Pruden of the White House staff.

MAY BE TAXED ON $50,000,000.

Illinois State Board Look Into Value of People's Gas Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—Whether to assess the People's Gas Light and Coke Company on a valuation of $50,000,000 or $10,000,000, above the assessment of $15,000,000, already levied in Cook County for 1900, was the problem before the State Board of Equalization to-day. The members of the board have begun actual work fixing the 1900 assessments of the big Chicago public service corporations under Judge Owen P. Thompson's writ of mandamus.

The case of the gas company was the first one taken up, and James F. Meagher, counsel for the big corporation, was placed on the gridiron and cross-examined by half a dozen equalizers at once. They punctured his arguments and questioned his facts, with the result that after the hearing the opinion was expressed that the gas franchise valuation would be nearer $50,000,000 than $10,000,000.

Mr. Meagher presented figures showing that the value of the company's franchise over the assessed value of its tangible property was not more than $10,000,000. He declared he thought the $10,000,000 figure a reasonable fair cash valuation of a franchise. The equalizers were amazed that he should have shown himself willing to stand the $10,000,000 valuation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Judge Grosscup of the United States District Court issued an ex-parte injunction to-day restraining the State Board of Equalization from assessing the franchises of the Union Traction and the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company.

A WOMAN IN THE LEAD.

There May Soon Be Two Women School Commissioners, a Majority, in Westchester County.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 19.—At the recent election William G. Barrett of Katonah was elected Register of the County of Westchester.

He is at present the School Commissioner of the Third District of this county. That office he will have to resign before assuming his new duties as Register.

There is a scramble for the place, and the prospects now are that a woman will be appointed, which will give this county the distinction of having two women School Commissioners and one male, a majority for the fair sex in the board. Owing to the vote in this town, it became the banner Republican district, and it is conceded that the appointment, which is made by County Judge Smith Lent, will come here.

Among those who have been favorably considered are Acting Police Justice Nathan Platt Bashnall, Counselor James Dempsey, George E. Briggs, Lawyer Warren Jordan, and Alderman Isaac M. Smith. But now these gentlemen are all put in the background by Miss Alice M. Abbott, who for twenty-five years has been a teacher in School District No. 8, better known locally as Oakside.

Miss Abbott is backed by some strong influence and, although her candidacy was launched only last week, it has gained such headway that it is now conceded that she is a winner if the appointment comes here, and the gentlemen are said to have agreed to withdraw in her favor. She is well qualified for the position, and her friends are leaving no stone unturned to secure for her the place, which is worth about $1,700 a year. The person who is appointed this year will in all probability be renominated next year for the full term.

TACOMA BANK CLOSES DOORS.

Run Was Brought About by a Misunderstanding and Concern Became Embarrassed.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 19.—As a result of a run brought about by a misunderstanding, the Metropolitan Bank, of which P. V. Ceasar was President, closed its doors to-day.

No statement has yet been made of the assets and liabilities. The bank had a capital stock of $50,000 and deposits of over $400,000. Its best securities were pledged yesterday with other banks for coin with which to meet yesterday's run. During the day nearly $90,000 were paid out, leaving only $6,000 on hand last night. The run was precipitated by a notice appearing in papers Saturday morning announcing the application for a receiver for the Metropolitan Savings Bank, which was liquidated during the Summer of 1898 by George Vanderbilt of New York, its chief stockholder.

Vanderbilt advanced cash for paying every depositor in full, but tried to compromise several other claims of which the principal one was a note for $18,000, which had been pledged to the New York National Exchange Bank.

This bank declined to accept the settlement offered by Vanderbilt. Last August it obtained judgment for $18,000. Last Friday it began suit to enforce the collection and for a receiver, alleging that the debts of the Metropolitan Savings Bank exceeded its assets by $300,000. The Metropolitan Bank was started in May, 1898. Philip Caesar of the old bank is a nephew of William K. and George Vanderbilt.

George Vanderbilt paid Caesar and Enos $50,000 for the privilege of liquidating the old bank. With this money they started a new bank. George Vanderbilt spent over $200,000 in closing out the old bank, and the real estate acquired with its assets.

Most of the property on which he lost money was acquired by the bank during the Presidency of Linus E. Post, who disappeared suddenly six years ago owing the bank a large sum. James Le Baron Johnson, who last Summer eloped to Europe with Miss Mary Hoffman of San Francisco, was cashier of the Metropolitan Savings Bank for a number of years before going to New York to study theology.

The Special Magazine Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be issued Saturday, November 23d. It will contain many special features. Among them will be a series of articles outlining the plans made by the editors of the magazines for the coming year. It is believed that the readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS appreciate seeing this class of the day's literary news all brought together in one place on one day and in a single publication. To be sure of getting a copy of this publication, order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

SECRETARY HAY ON AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

He Talks of Foreign Policy at the Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

Speeches by Gov. Odell, Mayor-elect Low, Ambassador Choate, Senator McLaurin, A. B. Cummins and Rev. Dr. Mackay.

Nearly four hundred guests filled the great banquet hall of Delmonico's last evening, the occasion being the one hundred and thirty-third annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The room was crowded to the doors, and more than one member of the organization who was late in applying for a ticket was unable to secure a seat. The company at the guest table included Secretary of State John Hay, Gov. Odell, Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, Lieut. Gen. Miles, and Mayor-elect Seth Low.

The principal speech of the evening was made by Secretary of State Hay. Col. Hay touched upon a variety of topics, comprising the Monroe doctrine, American relations with the South American republics and with the European powers, the position of the United States in China and the Pacific, the Philippine Islands, and the isthmian canal. When he said that the American Government was determined that there should be "no more surrender of our rights than violation of the rights of others" there was loud applause, and when he said of President Roosevelt that he was "as incapable of bullying a strong power as he is of wronging a weak one" the cheers were liberally bestowed in all parts of the banquet hall. Col. Hay, in being present at the dinner last night, was fulfilling the obligation of President McKinley, who, before his assassination, had accepted an invitation to be present. The Secretary of State prefaced his remarks on political affairs with a eulogy of the dead President, which was listened to with deep interest.

The decorations of the banquet hall were rich and elaborate. The table where President Morris K. Jesup and the guests were seated was shown against a background having the great seal of the Chamber of Commerce as a centrepiece. This was flanked on the right by the flags of Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Denmark, and on the left by the flags of the United States, France, Russia, Austria, and the Netherlands. The panels between the glistening mirrors around the room were studded with golden eagles resting in stacks and groups of American and British flags. The seals of the United States and of the State of New York, in the form of beautiful specimens of hand embroidery on large silk banners trimmed in gold bullion, were placed at the head of the room, while smaller silk banners, each displaying the names of the States in gold on a navy blue silken ground formed a frieze around the walls. A splendid display of cut flowers and palms added to the brilliancy and beauty of the scene.

PRESIDENT JESUP'S TOASTS.

It was shortly before 9 o'clock when President Jesup arose to introduce the Secretary of State, who was to speak in response to the toast "American Diplomacy."

"We have before us to-night," said Mr. Jesup, "a programme which I know will be so full of interest to you that I shall be absolutely quiet. The only thing I wish to say to you is that I think the Chamber is to be congratulated upon what it has accomplished during the last year. [Applause.] Now, the first toast that I have to give you, and which I ask you to drink in silence is 'To the memory of William McKinley.'" All present in the dining room thereupon rose and drank the toast amid profound silence.

"I will now ask you gentlemen," said President Jesup, "to fill your glasses and drink to the health of the President of the United States." The band at once struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the health of the President was drunk amid applause.

"Now, gentlemen," said President Jesup, "will you fill your glasses while I give you the following toast: 'His Majesty Edward VII., by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the sea, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India.'" This toast was drunk to the music of "Rule Britannia." President Jesup then introduced Secretary Hay.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY HAY.

Mr.

same cheery welcome; his vast influence expanded with his opportunities. Like that Divine Master whom he humbly and reverently served, he grew continually in favor with God and man."

LOVED HIS FELLOW-MEN.

"One simple reason why the millions of this country mourned him as if they had buried a brother, and why all the nations of the earth felt that his death was a loss to humanity at large, was that he loved his fellow-men. There were literally no bounds to his lavish good-will. In political genius, in wisdom for government, in power of controlling men, he was one of the elect of the earth—there were few like him; but in sentiment and feeling he was the most perfect democrat I ever met. He never knew what it meant to regard another man as his inferior or as his superior. Nothing human was alien to him. Even his death was in that sense significant. He was slain in the moment when, with that delightful smile we knew so well—which seemed like the very sunshine of the spirit—he was stretching forth a generous hand to greet the lowest and meanest unit in that crowd of many thousands. He made no demagogical parade of his sympathy with the masses, but this sympathy was a part of his life. He knew no interest which was not theirs; their welfare was as dear to him as the blood in his own veins; and in spite of calumny and falsehood the people knew it, and they loved him in return.

"Others will rise and labor and do good service to the Republic. We shall never lack good men when the emergency calls for them. Thank God! we do not lack them now. But it may well be doubted if in any century of the glorious future before us there will ever appear two such sincere, high-minded, self-respecting lovers of the people as the last fifty years have shown us in Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley.

"But the world must go on, though the greatest and best beloved fall by the way. I dare to come to you, because you have asked me, and he would have wished it, for he held that our personal feelings should never be considered when they conflict with a public duty. And if I fall immeasurably below the standard to which he has accustomed you, the very comparisons you draw will be a tribute to his memory.

"I am asked to say something about our diplomacy. You want from me nothing but the truth; and yet, if I confine myself to the truth, I cannot help fearing I shall do my profession a wrong in the minds of those who have been in the habit of considering diplomacy an occult science, as mysterious as alchemy and as dangerous to the morals as municipal politics. It must be admitted that this conception of the diplomatic function is not without a certain historical foundation.

"There was a time when diplomacy was a science of intrigue and falsehood, of traps and mines and countermines. The word 'macchiavelic' has become an adjective in our common speech, signifying fraudulent craft and guile, but Macchiavelli was as honest a man as his time justified or required. The King of Spain wrote to the King of France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew congratulating him upon the splendid dissimulation with which that stroke of policy had been accomplished. In the last generation it was thought a remarkable advance in straightforward diplomacy when Prince Bismarck recognized the advantage of telling the truth, even at the risk of misleading his adversary. It may be another instance of that naïve credulity with which I have often been charged by European critics when I say that I really believe the world has moved onward in diplomacy as in many other matters.

"In my experience of diplomatic life, which now covers more years than I like to look back upon, and in the far greater record of American diplomacy which I have read and studied, I can say without hesitation that we have generally told squarely what we wanted, announced early in negotiation what we were willing to give, and allowed the other side to accept or reject our terms. During the time in which I have been prominently concerned in our foreign relations, I can also say that we have been met by the representatives of other powers in the same spirit of frankness and sincerity. You, as men of large affairs, will bear me out in saying there is nothing like straightforwardness to beget its like.

SECRET TREATIES IMPOSSIBLE.

"The comparative simplicity of our diplomatic methods would be a matter of necessity if it were not of choice. Secret treaties, reserved clauses, private understandings, are impossible to us. No treaty has any validity until ratified by the Senate; many require the action of both houses of Congress to be carried into effect. They must, therefore, be in harmony with public opinion. The Executive could not change this system, even if he should ever desire to. It must be accepted, with all its difficulties and all its advantages, and it has been approved by the experience of a hundred years.

"As to the measure of success which our recent diplomacy has met with, it is difficult, if not impossible, for me to speak. There are two important lines of human endeavor in which men are forbidden even to allude to their success—affairs of the heart and diplomatic affairs. In doing so, one not only commits a vulgarity which transcends all question of taste, but makes all future success impossible. For this reason the diplomatic representatives of the Government must frequently suffer in silence the most outrageous imputations upon their patriotism, their intelligence, and their common honesty. To justify themselves before the public, they would sometimes have to place in jeopardy the interests of the nation. They must constantly adopt for themselves the motto of the French revolutionist, 'Let my name wither, rather than my country be injured.'

"But if we are not permitted to boast of what we have done, we can at least say a word about what we have tried to do and the principles which have guided our action. The briefest expression of our rule of conduct is, perhaps, the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule. With this simple chart we can hardly go far wrong.

"I think I may say that our sister republics to the south of us are perfectly convinced of the sincerity of our attitude. They know we desire the prosperity of each of them, and peace and harmony among them. We no more want their territory than we covet the mountains of the moon. We are grieved and distressed when there are differences among them, but even then we should never think of trying to compose any of those differences unless by the request of both parties to it. Not even our earnest desire for peace among them will lead us to any action which might offend their national dignity or their just sense of independence. We owe them all the consideration which we claim for ourselves. To critics in various climates who have other views of our purposes we can only wish fuller information and more quiet consciences.

"As to what we have tried to do—what we are still trying to do—in the general field of diplomacy, there is no reason for doubt on the one hand or reticence on the other. President McKinley in his messages during the last four years has made the subject perfectly clear. We have striven, on the lines laid down by Washington, to cultivate friendly relations with all powers, but not to take part in the formation of groups or combinations among them. A position of complete independence is not incompatible with relations involving not friendship alone, but concurrent action as well in important emergencies. We have kept always in view the fact that we are pre-eminently a peace-loving people; that our normal activities are in the direction of trade and commerce; that the vast development of our industries imperatively demands that we shall not only retain and confirm our hold on our present markets, but seek constantly by all honorable means to extend our commercial interests in every practicable direction.

"It is for this reason we have negotiated the treaties of reciprocity which now await the action of the Senate; all of them conceived in the traditional American spirit of protection to our own industries, and yet mutually advantageous to ourselves and our neighbors. In the same spirit we have sought successfully to induce all the great powers to unite in a recognition of the general principle of equality of commercial access and opportunity in the markets of the Orient.

FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR.

"We believe that 'a fair field and no favor' is all we require, and with less than that we cannot be satisfied. If we accept the assurances we have received as honest and genuine, as I certainly do, that equality will not be denied us, and the result may safely be left to American genius and energy.

"We consider our interests in the Pacific Ocean as great now as those of any other power, and destined to indefinite development. We have opened our doors to the people of Hawaii; we have accepted the responsibility of the Philippines, which Providence imposed upon us; we have put an end to the embarrassing condominium in which we were involved in Samoa, and while abandoning none of our commercial rights in the entire group, we have established our flag and our authority in Tutuila, which gives us the finest harbor in the South Seas. Next in order will come a Pacific cable and an isthmian canal, for the use of all well-disposed peoples, but under exclusive American ownership and American control—of both of which great enterprises President McKinley and President Roosevelt have been the energetic and consistent champions.

"Sure as we are of our rights in these matters, convinced as we are of the authenticity of the vision which has led us thus far and still beckons us forward, I can yet assure you that so long as the administration of your affairs remains in hands as strong and skilful as those to which they have been and are now confided, there will be no more surrender of our rights than there will be violation of the rights of others. The President to whom you have given your invaluable trust and confidence, like his now immortal predecessor, is as incapable of bullying a strong power as he is of wronging a weak one. He feels and knows—for has he not tested it, in the currents of the heady fight, as well as in the toilsome work of administration?—that the Nation over whose destinies he presides has a giant's strength in the works of war, as in the works of peace. But that consciousness of strength brings with it no temptation to do injury to any power on earth, the proudest or the humblest.

"We frankly confess we seek the friendship of all the powers; we want to trade with all peoples; we are conscious of resources that will make our commerce a source of advantage to them and of profit to ourselves. But no wantonness of strength will ever induce us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of ignoble criticism tempt us to insult or defy a great power because it is strong, or even because it is friendly.

"The attitude of our diplomacy may be indicated in a text of Scripture which Franklin—the first and greatest of our diplomats—tells us passed through his mind when he was presented at the Court of Versailles. It was a text his father used to quote to him in the old candle shop in Boston, when he was a boy: 'Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before Kings.' Let us be diligent in our business and we shall stand—stand, you see, not crawl, nor swagger—stand, as a friend and equal, asking nothing, putting up with nothing but what is right and just, among our peers, in the great democracy of nations."

Gov. Odell, who was next introduced, received an ovation, the entire company rising and greeting the chief State executive with cheers and the waving of napkins, while above all noise sounded the orchestra trying to get in the strains of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

GOV. ODELL ON THE STATE.

The Governor said in part:

"I am glad to be a New Yorker. I am glad because we have within our borders the great City of New York, which has demonstrated within the past week that it is able to take care of itself. I am glad you have chosen as your chief executive the gentleman who is present with us to-night, and although I am from the country and he comes from the city, I feel that our minds will not be in friction when we come to consider what is necessary for the great City of New York. [Great applause.]

"New York State—its greatness has been the theme of many post-prandial orations and the patriotism of its people the topic of many songs. In no other State are the people more jealous of the reputation of their public men, and in no other State do public officials respond more quickly to the public demands. Within our borders are to be found more corporate wealth, greater individual enterprise, and more satisfactory results to our artisans, our farmers, and mechanics, than in any other section of the country. From the port of New York there goes forth annually a great volume of exports, and through it there comes a greater value of imports than from all other ports combined.

"While some alarm has been expressed by the inroads that are being made upon our commerce by some of the smaller ports, the solution of this problem may be safely intrusted to the sagacity of our business men and the wisdom of our lawmaking bodies. Let us understand that if by drawing to the Port of New York all of the commerce of our country we should injure or destroy other ports, that the benefit to us would be but superficial. In the consideration, therefore, of this subject due regard should be given to the rights of those whose prosperity is but a part of ours.

"Many and important problems confront us in our State. Equitable and just taxation, honest and efficient public officials, and a businesslike administration of every department of our Commonwealth are sure to receive the approbation, support, and approval of our citizens. In the consideration of great public questions, bodies of reputable men associated for business purposes can make their influence felt. Maladministration is only possible when a careless disregard is shown for those rights of citizenship which, when exercised, insure and make certain good government.

"When so much depends upon the patriotism of our people that our business and our professional men use every effort in the direction of strengthening the right and overthrowing the wrong, whether in public, business, or social life, let us hold out the hand of encouragement to the struggling; let us not be reluctant in extending our aid to the unfortunate, but let us aim so to act, so to do, that each succeeding day may bring with it renewed confidence, may bring with it renewed determination to uphold the standard of our State, and follow the motto emblazoned thereon. Let us seek to carry still higher, to still nobler heights, the achievement and success which have made our commonwealth renowned throughout the civilized world."

MR. LOW HOPES FOR HOME RULE.

Mayor-elect Low, the next speaker, was enthusiastically greeted as he arose to his feet, and it was some time before quiet was restored so that he could begin. He said:

"I am not yet ready to answer for the City of New York. The only thing that I feel thoroughly justified in saying is to say now that the apparent discrepancy between what Mr. Carnegie said and what Mr. Carnegie did seems comparatively unimportant now to many of his fellow-citizens. [Laughter.] I may also venture to assure you that those of us who criticised the statement as accurate historically will spare no effort whatever to prove it true by prophecy. [Applause.]

"One other thing also I think I may say on behalf of the city. It does want home rule, not because it is jealous of the great Empire State, of which it is proud to be a part, but because it believes that it can render more for the glory of the Empire State if it be permitted in all proper things to govern itself. And it is to me a matter of profound happiness to-night that I have become the Mayor-elect of the city at a time when the Governor of the State is in such hearty sympathy with those views.

"Whenever I find myself in these days in the presence of the members of the Chamber of Commerce I recall with pleasure that my first experiences in active life were had in mercantile walks. Thirty-one years ago I entered as a boy the counting house of my father, who was engaged, as you know, in trade with China and the East. He was still sailing five of the old clipper ships, which had carried freight around the Cape of Good Hope and around Cape Horn for several decades.

"Since that time, I suppose two, three, four, five, six, perhaps seven types of steamers have been built and gone out of use, constructed especially for the navigation of the Suez Canal. So rapid has been the progress of invention that the steam engine that is made to-day, five years from the day of its construction could hardly be profitably operated. And so it has happened that one set of ships after another has been thrown aside as useless long before they were used up. That process, I suppose, has gone on in every factory, certainly in every factory that has kept up with the times, and as I reflect upon the rapidity of those changes since I myself was engaged in active business, I recall a saying which my father was fond of using in the last years of his life, that the old-fashioned merchant was as extinct as the mastodon.

"And, gentlemen, as a merchant familiar with the ways of trade, I am a chip of the old block. I am well conscious that for the purposes of modern business my experience is like that of the mastodon; it was acquired under conditions that have forever passed. But the spirit of the commerce in which my father was engaged, the commercial spirit and the sense of commercial honor and the appreciation of the glory of the merchant, which he bequeathed to his sons survives all changes. He taught me that commerce was the handmaid of civilization, and I believe it to be so still; and because I do it will be my utmost desire and pride if as Mayor of this great city I can do something to advance its commercial interests. [Applause.]

"I must rely upon you, and men like you, very largely to tell me what ought to be done, but you may always be sure of a sympathetic ear when you come to ask the co-operation of the Mayor in anything that makes for the commercial welfare of the City of New York."

MR. CHOATE TALKS OF BRITAIN.

As soon as Mr. Low had finished President Jesup introduced Ambassador Choate, who said in part:

"No man could find himself in a community more disposed to manifest loyal friendship than I have found myself among the people of London and of England. I found very soon that they had no use there for chaff and for gush, which sometimes go very well with you.

"I found that a manly and vigorous assertion of American character, American interests, and American rights was much more calculated to propitiate their favor and their favorable consideration of anything that I had to offer than any attempt to flatter or to cajole them. I found that they were very much like the people whom I had left at home; that they were determined to maintain their own character and their own right, and they wanted and expected the representatives of other people to meet them in the same fashion.

"None of my predecessors was more cordially received or more hospitably treated than I have been during my brief stay. And yet much as I have found many things to like there, much—very much, as I have found to admire—my heart always yearns for this city and this State and this Nation, where I was always before at home.

"In fact, as between New York and London and as between the United States and Great Britain, I find myself in full sympathy with the state of mind of the young lady who had recently married a second time, and even in the enthusiasm of her second honeymoon she declared that she never realized how much she had loved her first husband until she joined her second. [Laughter.]

"You have observed that your President, Mr. Jesup, made no speech to-night. Well, the recollection of a memorable address that he delivered in London six months ago should suffice the Chamber of Commerce throughout his administration. [Applause.] The visit of the delegation of the Chamber of Commerce of New York to London, to greet there the representatives of their Chamber of Commerce and be received by the whole Chamber, was a truly notable event. He came as the fit representative of American commerce, American industry, and American interests.

"He brought with him the credentials of a true Republican and a true American. He did not attempt to flatter or to lavish compliments upon the people among whom he found himself. And he stood in the presence, I may say, of the British nation, of all that represented its power and its commerce, and made one of the most felicitous addresses that it has ever been my pleasure to listen to.

"It was justly regarded, that visit of the Chamber of Commerce to London, as a national event. The banquet at which they were received by their British brethren was one of the most splendid that it has ever been my privilege to attend. It was graced by the presence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to show the recognition of the Government, and the representatives of New York were received by the King in person with a cordiality and a respect that must have been very grateful to them and to the country which they represented.

BRITISH PEOPLE'S SYMPATHY.

"And before I sit down let me relate in a few words what occurred to manifest the loyal friendship of the English people toward the people of America at the time of that tragic event to which the Secretary of State has so feelingly and eloquently alluded, the assassination of that great and good President, whose character was as highly esteemed and valued there as it was by his own countrymen.

"I cannot express to you the universality, the spontaneous spontaneity, the overwhelming tide of the sympathy that was everywhere and by everybody expressed. It was not only from the King and Queen upon the throne, but from all and every sort and condition of men. Messages of sympathy and condolence came from such bodies as the Society of Cab Drivers plying at Charing Cross, from 5,000 workingmen assembled in Hyde Park, from every religious body throughout the British Islands, from every Board of Commerce, from every Chamber of Commerce.

"There was one address in particular which I think you, so closely connected as you are with the business men of London, would most highly appreciate. It was expressed in most feeling terms. It was signed with the autograph of every merchant and every trader and every banker of any known position in the City of London; and it manifested as I believe how the people who know the real union of interests between the two peoples regarded that sad catastrophe. And it was not only from London, it was not merely from the British Islands, from Land's End to John o' Groat's, but it was from all parts of the British dominions; from the remotest corners of the globe, the islands of the antipodes, wherever there was an English-speaking people, however small, the same response came from them.

"So universal, so spontaneous, was this overwhelming tide of affectionate sympathy that I think it was justly regarded by the Government at Washington as nothing less than a National demonstration of friendship and good-will. [Great applause.]

VIEWS OF SENATOR McLAURIN.

Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina spoke to the sentiment, "The Monroe Doctrine of the Twentieth Century." The Senator declared that the ruling question to-day with all nations, and the one to which all political questions are subordinated, is, "What can we do to further industrial development and obtain substantial business prosperity?" Speaking of the promulgation by "the infant republic" of the Monroe Doctrine, he said that "any other policy would have wrecked our Government, and been an insurmountable barrier to our National growth, prosperity, and progress."

"Now," he continued, "that we have become the greatest export nation of the world, the mightiest potentiality on earth for progress, civilization, and human freedom, we no longer confine our institutions and our destiny to this continent, but are compelled by uncontrollable events to seek fraternity with other nations, and to reach out for new channels of trade.

"The Spanish War was the occasion, not the cause. The report of Dewey's cannon in Manila Bay was but the formal announcement to the world of what you call on your programme, 'The Twentieth Century Monroe Doctrine,' but which I call the 'McKinley Doctrine,' and as such it will be known to future ages.

"What we need in this country to-day is a non-partisan patriotism and statesmanship, more devoted to the building up of our common country than to party success. Great National issues, involving the glory of our Republic and its triumphant success as a free constitutional government, should not be dwarfed into sectional and partisan questions. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, good Americans, no matter what our politics or what our section."

In conclusion Senator McLaurin said:

"All signs indicate that our modern civilization is approaching one of those momentous crises that occur periodically in the history of the human race. Antagonistic elements of fearful force are at work. It seems as if all prophecy pointed to America as the final battle-ground between error and truth, and it may be that we are near that field of Armageddon, dimly seen by poet and painter, where the brute nature of man and his immortal soul join in the great battle, which the good book tells us shall precede the dawn of that era of 'Peace on earth and good will toward man.'"

MR. CUMMINS'S DISCOURSE.

A. B. Cummins, Governor-elect of Iowa, who was the next speaker, had for his subject: "The Present Prosperity of the Republic: What Are the Essentials to Its Continuance?" He said, in part:

"Confident as I am of the superior quality of American brains and the greater potency of American energy, I am not prepared to predict the absolute extinction of our adversaries in the commercial war the lines of which are now for the first time clearly drawn. Therefore, when I speak of prosperity I have in mind a reasonable, moderate, but constant advance that will keep us well at the head of the march, but will not completely exhaust our competitors in their efforts to remain in the procession.

"Looking into the future, it may be said with the utmost certainty that if we hold the commanding position we now occupy and broaden our influence in the world's affairs, we must retain the exceptional manhood of the Republic, for at once a cause and effect. Our men are unique in the society of the earth, but I remind you that to keep them so, natural conditions will do less and good laws must do more with each recurring day. In the depth and breadth of character, in the volume of hope and ambition, in the universality of knowledge, in reverence for law and order, in the beauty and sanctity of our homes, in sobriety, in respect for the rights for others, in recognition of the duties of citizenship, and in the ease and honor with which we tread the myriad paths leading from rank to rank in life, our people surpass all their fellowmen. Prosperity, whether moral or material, in the years to come, will depend upon the maintenance of these noble distinctions.

"One of the fundamental conditions of prosperity is work for the people, not part of the people, but all the people, who either want to work or must work. For the work done, compensation must be paid; the lowest, sufficient to make the worker a good citizen; the highest, anything that genius can command. It is manifest that the workers of America, if they work efficiently, will produce something, and that what they produce must be sold. It is clear, therefore, that one of the most important duties before us is to so adjust our laws at home and so frame our treaties with other nations as to give to the people of the United States the maximum amount of work. The problem involved in this subject has totally changed within recent years. Formerly our chief concern was to prevent the producers of other countries from invading and occupying the markets of the United States. It now is to invade and occupy the markets of other nations.

EUROPE'S TRADE CONSPIRACY.

"During the last few years our manufactured products have been offered in foreign markets at a price that has created intense alarm, and it is but a conservative statement of the situation when I say that the powers of Europe are in substantial concert at this moment to discover the most effective way of limiting the agricultural and excluding the manufactured products of the United States. I cannot criticise this vast commercial conspiracy, for it is obvious that, viewed from their standpoint, it has been necessary to protect themselves against the ruinous invasion with which they are threatened. The best mind of the transatlantic Ministries have resolved that we must either import more or export less.

"During the last five years the balance has been so tremendously with us that without serious results we have been disbursing to the people of other nations about $300,000,000 each year for carrying American products upon the seas. If we were strictly accurate, we would charge this sum as an import, for it is in its most destructive sense a drain upon the National wealth. So long as we can sell so much more than we buy, it matters little, but the conservative investigator, not daring to hope that we can permanently put so large a sum annually to our credit in the clearing house of the earth, looks hopefully to a time when American bottoms will sustain and the American flag will protect the commerce of the United States.

"It may truthfully be said, I believe, that the people of the West, with whose sentiments I am more familiar, have not favorably regarded any subsidy bill hitherto considered by Congress, but they are firmly of the opinion that the dominion of the seas should be transferred to the Stars and Stripes, and they will not only approve, but they will demand, that such encouragement and advantage be given to American ship building and ship owning as will make our merchant marine as dominant in commerce as our navy will be invincible in war.

"There may be differences of opinion respecting its proper place, but that the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific will be united by a shipway under the control of the Republic is no longer in doubt. It is as essential to the honor of the Republic as to its prosperity. When the Oregon went plowing down one side of South America and up the other, 14,000 miles, in a matchless race, toward the shores of Cuba, the Isthmian Canal was decreed, needing nothing but time to complete its physical existence."

DR. MACKAY AND TAMMANY.

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, who said, in part:

"On Tuesday, the 5th of November, an interment on a large scale took place in this city, when beneath 270,000 votes more or less our Municipal Government was decently and effectively buried. Since then the mourners have had frequent opportunities of 'passing around the bier.' We are not here to-night, however, to trumpet defiance over that deceased body. This is neither the time nor place for throwing bricks at the vanquished or bouquets at the victors. All that is necessary is a decent tombstone, to be ready about Jan. 1, with some such touching epitaph as this:

"'Here lies the mortal remains of the first-born Government of Greater New York. Aged four years. Killed by a landslide. Born corrupted, lived lamented, died dejected.'

"How far the clergy have helped in that interment is a somewhat disputed question. Two distinct and in fact contradictory assertions have been made in this matter, and, strangely enough, both by gentlemen on the side of the late administration.

"On the one hand, one distinguished candidate for high office assured us that he carried in his pocketcomb pocket as a kind of moral bracer a long list of brother shepherds—I mean pastors—who had pledged him their enthusiastic support, whereupon a number of clergymen immediately began preaching political sermons lest they should be suspected of being found in that little list.

"But last week a gentleman from Texas, a not less distinguished politician in his own State, appeared in an interview in which he undertook to explain the defeat of the late Government, by the sober assertion that it was all due to the ministers of the city, who, he said, had been bought over by the rumsellers and beer brewers. 'Think of it!' he said in holy horror, 'the ministers sinking so low as that!'

"The charge has been made that the publication of rampant vice in this city militates against its prosperity. When, for instance, as happened eighteen months ago, the Mayor of this city, in declaring his determined opposition to the movement then begun against flagrant vice at our very doors, because such a movement in his judgment tended to interfere with the city's trade and commercial prosperity, one could only think of a parallel in a heathen city nineteen centuries ago, when the population voted the expulsion of Christ because they believed that his coming had interfered with the staple pig trade of the town.

"It may be said, and I think with truth, that New York is no worse than London or Paris. The probabilities are that it is a great deal better. But in this new world, where so many new ideals, with unexampled possibility of realizing them, have been given us, are we to leave this city to rest content with the doubtful blessing of being no worse than the cities of the Old World in their corruption and vice? Is the civic ideal of American cities to soar no higher than the vicious conditions existing in the captals of Europe? Have we no higher vision, no more inspired ideal for the metropolis of this continent than that?

"There is such a thing as civic pride, and no citizens of this globe have more reason to be proud of their city than New Yorkers. But there are two false lines of policy which have been followed in the past which, so far from exalting our city, must inevitably degrade it. One is the ostrich policy, which digs its head in the sand of a mean and sordid expediency and, refusing to look the perils and vices in the face, complacently tells you there are no perils; the other is the jellyfish policy, which, in a kind of backboneless mollusk-ous indifference, tells you to let things go as it means the destruction of every civic ideal and the degradation of the civic conscience, and finds its apotheosis in the well-known phrase, a 'wide-open town.'"

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present at the banquet were:

Senator Chauncey M. Depew,
Major Gen. John R. Brooke,
Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker,
W. Bourke Ridgely,
Samuel D. Babcock,
Alexander E. Orr,
Carl Schurz,
John Jacob Astor,
George E. Baker,
Eugene G. Blackford,
Cornelius N. Bliss,
Emil L. Boas,
George C. Boldt,
William Brookfield,
James G. Cannon,
Andrew Carnegie,
Charles W. Carpenter,
Alexander J. Cassatt,
John Claflin,
Henry Clews,
John D. Crimmins,
George A. Crocker,
Frederic Cromwell,
Richard Delafield,
Frederick W. Devoe,
William E. Dodge,
Robert Dun Douglass,
Silas B. Dutcher,
Joel B. Erhardt,
Charles H. Fancher,
Ashbel P. Fitch,
William W. Flannagan,
Charles R. Flint,
George J. Gould,
Robert A. Granniss,
Clement A. Griscom,
Corcellus H. Hackett,
M. A. Augustus Healy,
Joseph C. Hendrix,
Colgate Hoyt,
Clarence M. Hyde,
Daniel S. Lamont,
Woodbury Langdon,
J. Edgar Leaycraft,
President Morris K. Jesup,
Augustus D. Juilliard,
Richard B. Kelly,
John S. Kennedy,
Rudolph Keppler,
John A. McCall,
Darius O. Mills,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
Jordan L. Mott,
William A. Nash,
Daniel Odell,
J. Seaver Page,
Trenor L. Park,
George F. Peabody,
George W. Quintard,
J. Harsen Rhoades,
John L. Riker,
William Rockefeller,
Gustav H. Schwab,
Isaac N. Seligman,
Samuel Sloan,
John Sloane,
J. Edward Simmons,
George H. Southard,
James Speyer,
Lispenard Stewart,
William R. Stewart,
Edward N. Taller,
Frank Tilford,
H. McK. Twombly,
John I. Waterbury,
S. L. Woodford.

IGLESIAS STILL IN JAIL.

Court of San Juan Requires Cash Deposit Rather than Promised Bail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, received word from San Juan to-day that a five-hundred-dollar bond for the release of Santiago Iglesias had been offered, in accordance with his cabled request, but had been rejected, the court ordering that a deposit of $500 in money be made. Mr. Gompers hesitates to authorize this deposit—not from fear of Mr. Iglesias's failure to appear at trial, he says, but because of the refusal of the court to accept good and sufficient bail and its insistence upon a money deposit, which he regards as something unusual.

He will consult his colleagues of the Executive Council of the Federation before taking further action. He received a letter to-day from Gov. Hunt of Porto Rico conveying the assurance that every legal protection would be afforded Mr. Iglesias.

Mayor Hart Renominated in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Amid prolonged cheering and with the deafening accompaniment of a cow bell which some one had smuggled into the hall, Thomas N. Hart was to-night unanimously renominated for Mayor by the Republican Municipal Convention. The ticket for members of the School Committee, which had been made up by the Public School Association, was unanimously indorsed by the convention, and a committee of three, with full powers, was appointed to nominate a candidate for Street Commissioner.

MR. CROKER DECLARES HE HAS BEEN SLANDERED

Dares Clergy and Republicans to Prove Their Charges.

Orders District Leaders to Infuse New and Young Blood Into Their Organizations—Will Stay as Tammany Chief.

Richard Croker made two announcements yesterday. One was in an interview in which he challenged and defied the Republicans to show that he ever obtained a dollar dishonestly in his life. His defiance was delivered at the Democratic Club and for the first time since election day he showed by his actions that he intended to remain for some time at the head of Tammany Hall and try to fight back into power.

The second announcement was made at the meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, the first which has been held since election. Mr. Croker told the leaders that they better go back to their districts and strengthen their organizations by finding young men of vigor to bring to the front in the political life of New York. Mr. Croker also told the Tammany leaders that each and every one of them knew whether "he was acting in a true manner and in the interests of the people."

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan also made a statement that Mr. Croker was going to continue as the leader of Tammany Hall as long as he lived, and that all the district leaders would stand by him.

Mr. Croker returned from a visit to Meadow Brook, L. I., and he was amused at the pictures printed in some comic papers of ultra-English golf clothes said to have been worn by the Tammany leader.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Croker, laughingly, "I have only played three games of golf in my life, and I was attired as I am now. The newspapers keep following me around."

Then Mr. Croker was started on the subject of the Raines law and the attacks made on him during the last campaign. He became excited and said:

"They have slandered me and vilified me. They have called me a common thief, and said that I had no business, and that I participated in the profits of licensing vice. I defy any one of them or all of them to prove their charges. They said they would do it after election. Why don't they do it now? Because they can't. They know they can't, and they were lying for political effect, and I defy them to prove that I am not speaking the truth."

Then Mr. Croker was asked about the movement which has been organized to have the Raines law amended. He said:

"I believe that the men who have taken part in this movement are in earnest. I believe that Gov. Odell is heartily in favor of the plan."

"Will you give your views on the Sunday opening question?" was asked.

"If we had advocated such a movement as this to allow the saloons to sell on Sundays, we would have been pounded to death, and the very people who are now supporting it, especially the ministers from their pulpits, would have condemned us to perdition," he said. "But as long as the Republicans have the matter in hand it is all right, and nobody is finding any fault. That shows you how unfair some people are.

"The campaign is all over now. That is all, perhaps, that is necessary to be said. But a good many persons forget that I was made the target, and never once did I defend myself. But now that the fight is all over, why don't some of the persons who accused me come out and make good their charges? Why don't those clergymen who openly slandered me and accused me from their pulpits come out like men and prove the charges they made against me? Why don't the Republicans and the other clubs and organizations who did likewise do the same thing? They promised to do so right after election. They have said that I never got a dollar honestly in my life; that I have no business, when they know that I am regularly and legally connected in partnership with two established businesses. They have branded me as a common thief and have made their principal slogan of the question, 'Where did I get it?' They have impugned every one of my motives, and for what reason?—purely political capital.

"I challenge any one," he continued vehemently, raising his voice to a high pitch, "I challenge these ministers of the gospel, who have made it a business of taking politics into their pulpits, to prove any one or all of their accusations, which before the people I now brand as false, groundless, and unwarranted. Let any man of them step out and prove his words. He dare not.

"They have charged me with abetting corruption in the Police Department; that also is maliciously false. They have held me responsible for gambling and other vice. Vice—it is bound to exist in all large cities. That is a baseless and foolish charge. They have laid all kinds of crime at my doors, knowing them to be lies. Now they have the reins of government in their own hands by which they can go about and prove their charges. Why don't they do it, I say."

Then Mr. Croker launched into a defense of the administration of Mayor Van Wyck. He said that the Republicans sent down an investigating committee from Albany and they found that the administration was the best the city ever had. Referring to the Merchants' Association and their investigation of the city departments, he said:

"What did they do? They handed in a report on the Water Department, a report that proved false from top to bottom. So our enemies went about with underhand methods to bring about an overthrow. There will be no investigating committee sent down from Albany this year, although they have the field all to themselves, to prove Tammany's mismanagement of the people's trust. They know that Tammany Hall would get a clean bill of health if they started to investigate the city departments."

Mr. Croker then announced that it was the duty of the present Tammany officials to help the incoming administration.

The meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee was called to order by Chairman McMahon. Four district leaders were absent. They were Police Commissioner Murphy, Charles Murphy, Coroner Edward Fitzpatrick, and Louis F. Haffen. After the roll call Mr. Croker offered a resolution giving the thanks of the Executive Committee to the speakers who took part in the last campaign. The resolution was passed unanimously, and then Mr. Croker delivered his speech about the necessity of finding young men of vigor in the district and allying them with Tammany Hall.

BET PAID IN MULBERRY PARK.

Bianchi, Who Backed Low, Wheeled About and Given Champagne by Piana.

Mulberry Park was all astir yesterday afternoon when, in settlement of an election bet one portly Italian saloon keeper wheeled a business rival of like avoirdupois around the park in a gaudily decorated wheelbarrow, stopping to supply his passenger with champagne whenever commanded to do so. A large cosmopolitan crowd, such as only that district could bring together, followed the pair, exploding cannon firecrackers beneath the wheelbarrow and cheering on the struggling man with polyglot cries.

The men were Virginio Bianchi, whose saloon is at 27 Mulberry Street, and who bet on Low's election, and S. Piana, who keeps at 93 Baxter Street, the loser. Both wore their best clothing, and when Piana submissively wheeled the barrow before Bianchi's door the latter, coming out, called for three cheers for Seth Low, and Piana raised his hat and stood uncovered as the crowd responded. Then he tried to get through his task as quickly as possible, and, after going a block or so, wheeled the barrow upon a big stone, and the resulting jolt nearly upset it. Bianchi warned him solemnly that if he did such a thing again he would claim a foul and make him start all over again.

One little touch of human kindness came to Piana during his weary jaunt. That was while he was halted before a saloon while Bianchi, disposed in all comfort possible in the barrow, was leisurely quaffing champagne, the bartender who had brought it stepped up to Piana and tenderly wiped the streaming perspiration from his face with his apron.

The ride ended at Piana's saloon, from which, after a brief jollification, Bianchi, Piana, and about a score of their friends entered carriages and drove to Rosebank, S. I., where they were to have a fine Italian dinner. Piana discharging the final obligations of the wager by paying for the whole entertainment.

300 BRAKEMEN STRIKE.

Freight Service on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road Tied Up for a Time.

The freight service of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad between this city and the East was completely tied up for a time yesterday by the striking of the 300 freight brakemen in the great yards of the system, at the Harlem River. The strike was the result of the dismissal of Robert J. Turbush, assistant general yardmaster, who had been in the company's employ for several years, and whose brother is the general yardmaster in the same place. The men went out at about 3 P. M., and every wheel stopped for the time.

Last night the strikers met at Webber's Hall, 444 Willis Avenue, and a committee of five was sent to confer with O. M. Shepard, General Superintendent of the New York Division, at the offices of the company, at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. They demanded the reinstatement of Mr. Turbush, which was refused point blank, and then the officials told them that they could stay out till 7 o'clock this morning, but whoever remained away after that time would find his place filled and would never again be employed by the road.

The yards were guarded by policemen from the Alexander Avenue Station and by special detectives under Chief Detective O'Brien of the railroad, and late last night James W. Wardrup, Superintendent of the freight terminal, said that about thirty men brought from other yards were at work. He admitted, however, that all traffic was still tied up except in passenger and milk trains.

Mr. Wardrup said that the man had stated no grievance but the removal of Mr. Turbush. They receive $1.95 a day for eight hours' work, which is better, he said, than the terms offered by any railroad in the country for the same work. Mr. Wardrup said that Mr. Turbush had been removed Monday night and J. A. Smith, who came from another railroad, put in his place because it was believed that Mr. Smith would prove more competent.

Men at the yards of the road at the foot of Rutgers Street expressed little sympathy with the strike.

It was said late last night that the strike would probably extend to the freight yards at Oak Point and Van Nest and that all the men except the engineers would go out.

UNION MEN CLOSE A MINE.

Violence Is Resorted To by Strikers Near Vincennes, Ind.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 19.—Three hundred union miners from Washington, Princeton, Petersburg, Linton, Sullivan, and Bicknell came here during the night and early to-day marched to the shaft of the Protest Hill Coal Mine Company, where non-union miners are employed, and closed the shaft. They destroyed property, assaulted a number of miners, and are still in the vicinity of the mine. The entire city is excited, and grave trouble is feared.

Owing to a recent strike, the mine was not being operated at night, and but one man, the watchman, Duck Azbell, was on duty. Azbell says he was seized by the leaders of the miners, who took him to the furnace door, threatening to burn him alive, but that others interfered.

He was then beaten almost senseless and placed under guard; while fifty of the crowd went to a shack occupied by half a dozen miners, where a general fight resulted, in which Perry Collins, an attorney of Washington, who was visiting the owner of the shack, and William Scott and Joe Devine, non-union miners, were badly beaten and left in a serious condition. The union men then returned to the mine, stopped the pumps, burned all the tools they could find, and, after leaving instructions that they would return in case the mine was started and the scale not paid, marched back to town and disbanded.

EARLY FIRE IN ANN STREET.

Building Occupied by a Desk Company in Flames.

Fire started early this morning at 63 Ann Street, a five-story brick building, occupied by a desk company. The fire spread all through the building. The buildings at No. 65, a restaurant, and at No. 61, a coal and wood office, were in danger at 2:15.

WOMAN UPSETS BAKER'S WAGON.

Wild Ride Ends in Disaster and Costs Her $10 Fine.

A baker's wagon standing alone at

SOCIETY OUT IN FORCE AT THE HORSE SHOW

Enthusiastic Debutantes and the Younger Element in the Boxes.

BRILLIANT EVENING SPECTACLE

The Costumes of Some New Aspirants to Social Recognition Extremely Striking—The Part the Horse Took in the Fete.

Another brilliant day at the Horse Show. If anything, it was more crowded, more representative than Monday. At both afternoon and evening sessions there were many well-known fashionable people—in fact, the entire set was present. Not only were the boxes filled, but many of the seats. Indeed, it has been considered quite smart to be merely lookers-on, and yesterday afternoon in particular many of the best-known people in society sat behind the boxes or walked around the arena, visiting from place to place.

The Horse Show, so far, has been quite a study in the début of new people. Many of the boxes are held by those who have not figured in society to any great extent, and some of the gowns, in consequence, are extremely gorgeous.

Last evening the show was most interesting, a scene full of striking effects. The gowns then, however, were not so vivid in their hues, and when there was occasion for display it ran to silver-spangled materials, to pearls rather than diamonds, and to the ever popular grays and lavenders.

LOVELY DEBUTANTES APPEAR.

During the afternoon there seemed to be various moments at which there were audiences. Even in the early forenoon the hired horse contest drew quite a number, and at 1 o'clock again the Garden began to slowly fill, and by 3 the boxes and the seats were crowded. The younger set was most enthusiastic, and there were a greater number of débutantes present than on Monday. Among these were Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Fannie Iselin, Miss Kane, Miss Newbold, Miss Helen Roosevelt, Miss Neeser, and the Misses Mills.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Robert Gerry arrived at the Garden early in the afternoon, and they were joined later by Reginald Vanderbilt. Every one staid until the signal was given announcing the last number for the afternoon, and again no one seemed disposed to leave at 11 o'clock last night.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies gave a party for the show. Among her guests were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Therese Iselin, and Miss Lily Oelrichs. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs joined them later. James Henry Smith sat tete-a-tete with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish in the afternoon in his box. Mrs. Fish was the one very sombre note in the scale of color on that side of the house, being gowned in some very dark material.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright had Mrs. Joseph Stickney's box. Among her guests were Mrs. James Hude Beekman and Mrs. J. J. Wysong. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden occupied seats, but Miss Evelyn Burden was a visitor in the George Peabody Wetmore box and also in the box of the Gerrys.

Miss Angelica Gerry was in the Gerry box, and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills were with her a part of the time. William C. Whitney had a stage party, and so did Alfred Vanderbilt. Mrs. James Martin and Mrs. Grambail Gilbert were with Mrs. Burnett, and Mrs. Louise Gebhard was again with Mrs. Sidney Smith. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse was for a short time in the Wetmore box. In the Hitchcock box was Mrs. Henry Tailer of Roslyn.

SOCIETY'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., had Miss Swan with them, and Mrs. Widener and Mrs. Carter were together in the Widener box. Here and there in the other boxes and seats were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hillhouse, who afterward went to the box of De Lancey Kane for a while; Miss Kathleen Neilson, Mrs. Spottiswood Schenck, and Miss Natalie Schenck, Miss Marion Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Rose of Hempstead, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary and Miss Cary, Peter Marie and F. A. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmet, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Miss Clementina Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. T. Pearsall Field, Mrs. Jules de Neufville, and Mrs. J. Russell Soley and Miss Soley.

Last evening there were a great many strangers present, and a number of the boxes had strange faces in them. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish again occupied the James Henry Smith box. She had with her Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson and Mrs. George Keppel. William C. Whitney also visited this box in the course of the evening. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs had as guests Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Stuyvesant Leroy, and Robert Cutting.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson had a party with her, including Miss Josephine Johnson and P. F. Collier. Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie occupied Box 9 and Miss Angelica Gerry and Mrs. Charles Marshall were in Box 11. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt were at the show for a short time.

THE EVENING BOX PARTIES.

On the south side of the Garden Mrs. Frank Sturgis had as guests Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Natica Rives. Seated in the same row with Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Norrie were Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller. During the evening Harry Lehr appeared, but Mrs. Lehr was not with him. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have been at the show. They have been guests of Gen. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomas.

Mrs. George Crocker had Mrs. Charles M. Childs and Mrs. Hamilton Cary and Miss Cary were in their box in the evening. Miss Norma Munroe was with Mrs. Robert Osborn in the Willets box. Mrs. Nathaniel Reynal was with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bostwick. Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia had Box 29, and their guests were Miss Leontine Marie and Frederick Wombwell. Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane were with F. A. Schermerhorn and Mrs. David Lydig. Miss Richardson of Louisville, Ky., who was in Col. Rowe's box in the afternoon, was with Mrs. Lee Jordan of Macon, Ga., and Mr. and Mrs. James R. Robinson of Atlanta.

Among others who were present in the evening were Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hillhouse, W. A. Duer, Cornelius Fellowes, Miss Freylinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard, Miss Greta Pomeroy, who was with Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, and Ralph Pulitzer, Frank Otis, Jr., James Woodward, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Franklin Plummer, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Morisini, Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Creighton Webb, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Elenore Morris, Col. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, the Misses Iselin, Mrs. William R. Travers, and Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore.

ART IN HAT AND GOWN.

Beauty of the Costumes Worn by Women of Wealth — Mrs. Vanderbilt's Choice of Color.

One of the handsomest hats seen at the show was worn by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. It was not large, but neither could it be termed small. The draped crown was of mauve velvet, and all around the edges were placed closely together small dahlias and their buds of different sizes, in light, dark, and medium shades of mauve. The frock worn with this hat was a rich, deep mauve cloth, trimmed with strapped bands of a different shade of the same color.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in a soft shade of green. The coat had large Bishop sleeves, and there was a front of rich lace and chiffon and a superbly wide and rich collar of sable was worn with it. Mrs. Vanderbilt's hat was noticeably artistic. It was not large, but shaded the face a little. It, like most of the hats, was rather flat, and its low crown had a top of silvery green, while the brim was formed of loose folds of rosy mauve velvet, and at the left side were flowers of the same color and green leaves.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who came in late in the afternoon with James Henry Smith, was in black velvet, with a full coat and large Bishop sleeves. It was thickly sprinkled with tiny white polka dots. The hat worn was a large one of black, trimmed with black ostrich plumes; but it did not flare off the face, as most of her hats do. She wore some superb furs, a wide, flat neckpiece, and an immense muff of silvery-tipped deep gray fur.

A KENTUCKY GIRL'S GOWN.

Miss Marion Richardson of Louisville, Ky., who was in Col. W. H. Rowe's box, wore in the afternoon a costume of light blue cloth trimmed with white lace and black velvet. The skirt trailed a little in the back, was clinging, and simple. The tight-fitting bodice had its coat sleeves tucked at the top in bars of rib tucks, and the lower part had squares of white lace with black velvet ribbon laced through the meshes, applied as cuffs. There were also blocks of the lace, with the velvet on the front of the bodice. The back of the waist was trimmed with the crossing tucks. Miss Richardson's hat was a medium-sized flat and moderately broad-brimmed affair of black velvet and white felt in layers, and trimmed in black and white.

Mrs. Eugene Reynal (Miss Fitzgerald) wore a smart dark blue frock. The skirt, severely plain, and fitted in the back by a deep boxplait, barely touched the floor, and the close little Eton coat was as smooth as the tailor could make it—no tucking, no stitching, no anything to mar the perfect simplicity of the whole. It fastened in front and bloused not at all. A chic little flat turban, darkest blue velvet, was perched coquettishly a shade to the left of her small head. A narrow fiat boa, stole-like save for length, and a small muff completed the costume.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman looked well in a rich brown corduroy costume. The coat bloused in front and opened over a full vest of lace and chiffon. There were Bishop sleeves. The hat worn was a jaunty one of the same shade as the corduroy, with upward-rolling brim, trimmed with brown ostrich tips.

Mrs. Widener of Philadelphia was in pearl gray panne velvet, at least that formed the part that showed as she sat in her box. It had deep revers, slashed into points, and Bishop sleeves, and the blouse revealed by the widely separated revers was of rich cream-colored lace, decorated a little to the left of the centre front with a wavy line of small gold paillettes that resembled a string of bees.

MABEL GERRY'S VELVET.

Miss Mabel Gerry, in the Gerry box, wore a beautiful frock of golden brown velvet, combined with cream-colored satin and white chiffon, with loose bows of the velvet here and there, and a hat to match.

Mrs. Frank Sturgis was in reddish purple cloth, with a blousing Eton coat with closing front, each side edged and trimmed with several shades of purple tape ribbon sewed flat in leaflike loops. Her hat, which matched her costume in color, was of felt and was a tricorne shape, the edge finished with ruching of shaded purples. There were purple flowers at the left side.

Mrs. C. K. G. Billings in the evening wore a superb gown of black and white. The lace that trimmed it formed a long vest, and on either side the black velvet and lace lapped over it in scallops, on each of which rested a large cabochon of jet and pearl, with a rhinestone centre. The sleeves, which were of the Bishop order, were finished at the bottom with falls of handsome lace and the jet and rhinestone ornaments. There was a frostlike effect in steel at the stock, and the coat also had handsome epaulets of lace. The toque worn had a white-topped crown, and the brim was of white chiffon over which was rolled the finest lace frosted with steel. There was an aigrette of black at the left.

Mrs. James W. Gerard, one of the daughters of the late Marcus Daly, was in black lace over white chiffon. It was a feathery patterned lace with stock of the black. Around the neck below the stock and crossing the upper portion of the bodice and curving down around and under the arms to the back a straight-edged insertion of lace an inch and a half in width. This ribbon effect in insertions was reproduced in the sleeves and skirt. The hat worn by Mrs. Gerard was a white tulle toque. At the left side rested a cluster of black roses and leading from it across the front and right to the back were straps of white velvet leaves.

A COSTUME IN BLACK.

Miss Norma Munro wore a frock of black mousseline trimmed with rosette-like ornaments of black chiffon. The elbow sleeves were frilled with chiffon and met by black suede gloves. Her large hat was of black tulle, and was trimmed full and high all around with the tulle and with feathers. She also wore a gold chain studded at intervals by large pearls.

Mrs. George Crocker wore a frock of pale gray louisine silk, tucked in the finest possible manner horizontally, and each tiny tuck was edged with steel. A hat of gray tulle, steel-studded, topped the gown. In Mrs. Crocker's box was Mrs. Charles Childs, who wore an immense picture hat of black and a frock of black net, spangled in fine lines of silver and jet over white mousseline.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer was in a stunning gown of black lace over white chiffon, with touches of pale blue on shoulders and sleeves. She wore on the bodice some wonderful turquoises, and from the downward curving point of the front of her large white hat was suspended a large turquoise, diamond set. Pale-blue ostrich plumes surrounded the crown of the hat. Bands of black velvet ribbon of a narrow width came from under the arms and were carried up toward the neck and fastened in graceful loops on each side. This same arrangement of bands and loops was carried out on the sleeves.

Mrs. George L. Rives wore an especially handsome costume of so dark a shade of gray velvet as to seem almost black; this was covered thickly with tiny white dots. It was trimmed with rich and heavy lace. There was a vest of the lace, with caps to the sleeves, the bottoms of which also made use of the lace frills. The hat worn was of brown fur, flat, and boat-shaped over its sides there was a graceful fall of lace, which also covered the front, and in the back formed a short squared curtain effect over the coiffure; narrow lines of fur also crossed the fall of lace.

Extremely narrow bands of fur were also seen on other costumes at the evening session, notably a frock worn by Mrs. Neilson. This was of heavy lace, and fine lines of fur outlined a yoke and edged the stock and the elbow sleeves. Mrs. Neilson wore her famous pearl earrings, solitaire pearls, one black stone in the left ear and one white gem in the right. Her hat was flat, and the brim was formed entirely of small grapes, green, reddish, and black. Her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, was in pale-pink silk, which had revers extending over the shoulders and down the waist of stiffened net edged with sable. Sable also outlined a round yoke and edged the stock. There were also medallions of lace inserted in the bodice back and around the top of the skirt.

A JET-SPANGLED GOWN.

Mrs. Lester del Garcia was in white taffeta veiled with black net sparingly spangled with jet, and relieved by touches of pale pink velvet. Miss Leontine Marie, who was in the box with Mrs. del Garcia, was in black and white.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs wore a most striking costume of white silk striped with black velvet. The stripes were a quarter of an inch in width. The rather full sleeves were cross-banded by slanting strips of black velvet ribbon, on which were appliqued small but heavy white lace flowers. The edges of the jacket bodice were cut in curves and finished with black lace. The hat worn matched the gown.

One of the most striking gowns of the evening was worn by Mrs. Orme Wilson—a scarlet tulle. Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman was also gorgeous in palest blue crêpe de chine trimmed with blue tulle and white lace, and she wore an immense picture hat of pale blue laden with ostrich plumes of the same shade.

Miss Josephine Johnson was in light mauve, a brocaded panne. There were narrow strips of mauve taffeta stitched on each side the lace vest, and a small mauve hat, trimmed with mauve flowers and lace, matched the gown.

THE COATS MEN AFFECT.

Raglans Worn by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Robert Gerry—Some of the Odder Styles.

In the afternoon there was but little variation in dress among the smart men. There is quite a disposition to wear white and buff double-breasted waistcoats. The favorite style of overcoat is a long raglan with a slight waist.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt wears one of these in the afternoon and also in the evening. It is a smoke color, with velvet collar. Mr. Vanderbilt affects the rather straight top hat without much brim. Robert L. Gerry has rather a fuller overcoat of grayish material, also made with black velvet collar, but it is more like the raglan, inasmuch as it has no waist.

These raglans are called in London frock dress, and are worn a great deal there with evening clothes. The rain-proof raglan is also quite a favorite, and not a few men wore in the morning covert coats of tan. There was not a great deal of dressing in the afternoon, except among those who were in the boxes. The ties were all very quiet, mostly black or dark silks, Ascots or imperials, with here and there a narrow four-in-hand of black silk.

The frock coats fit well in the waist, but the skirts are not full. They give the appearance somewhat of stays being used, but they are simply the military cut, which is such a favorite abroad just now. Charles M. Oelrichs has one of these, and it fits him to perfection.

The white double-breasted waistcoat was almost universally worn with evening dress last night. There were very few variations. Berry Wall had again a shirt with plaited bosom and large pearl buttons. His coat had a velvet collar.

There were a few odd combinations in the evening which caused some wonder. One man wore a frock coat and white evening tie, and boots with spurs. Another was arrayed in a tight-fitting frogged jacket a red tie, and low-crowned hat. This person had a monocle.

A young man wore a brown heavy coat with a decided waist line, and olive velvet collar and cuffs, over his evening clothes. He also wore brown gloves. There were very few "Tuxedo" suits worn, and the uniformity in men's attire gave the Show the air of a great and very fashionable function.

NOTED WHIPS IN THE RING.

A Blue Ribbon for Frank J. Gould—West Point Cadets to Visit the Show.

The horse part of the show yesterday reached the height of excellence, and though popular classes are spread out through the remainder of the week, it is doubtful if any later day will bring out better rings collectively or horses that are more evenly matched.

A feature of the day was the driving of noted whips in the four-in-hand contest, and the appearance in the ring of a number of the smartest private turnouts ever seen in a horse show, exhibited by wealthy amateurs. Of these Frank J. Gould was the only conspicuous New Yorker to capture a blue ribbon, he winning in a tandem competition.

Capt. Treat, Commandant at West Point, was a visitor in the evening, and in response to an invitation through him for the cadets at the United States Military Academy to visit the show later in the week, accepted for the first class, saying that he thought it would be a good thing for the cadets to be present to watch the work of the judges in the ring.

The day set for the visit of the cadets was Saturday. They will arrive in New York at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After spending several hours at the Horse Show they will be the guests at dinner in the Garden restaurant of Cornelius Fellowes, President of the Horse Show Association.

Anna Held purchased yesterday afternoon the ponies Jack and Jill for $3,000 and will take them to Paris with her.

WORK OF THE RING JUDGES.

High-Class Horses Were Shown and Competition Was Keen Throughout the Day.

The judges were worked overtime again on the second day of the show and that, too, in spite of the fact that exhibitors, warned after the experience of the opening day, were remarkably prompt and in the majority of cases were at the gates ready to enter the ring the moment it was vacated. The delay was in a measure due to the great number of exhibits in each class, but a stronger reason was that in several of the largest rings of the day competition was so close that quick decision with fairness was impossible. A notable instance of this was in the class for brougham horses, which, with seventeen entries, brought out a truly superb collection of handsome, stylish animals and splendidly appointed rigs. Another big, pretty, and interesting class was that for trotting horses with records of 2:30 or better, in which a picked lot of high-bred and fast animals contested for the blue ribbon, while a third close and stirring competition was that of the four-in-hands in the afternoon. Others of the classes that went overtime, so evenly were the exhibits matched, were the saddle horses early in the evening, the harness tandems, and the pairs of harness horses. The division of the classes put the ponies and hackneys in the morning, a mixture of trotters and harness horses in the afternoon, with the four-in-hands as the nominal feature of the afternoon, and the more fashionable style of rigs in the evening.

In the afternoon, when the preliminary trial of the horses entered for the ladies' hunter prizes, an exciting incident occurred in a remarkably bad-looking fall for the horse Falkerh, owned by Adam Beck, and ridden by a groom. The animal took off too far away from the hurdles, and in landing, touched the top bar with force enough to throw him, horse and rider coming down in a heap. The rider lay for a moment, and women among the spectators began to scream, but all anxiety was removed when, after the horse had scrambled to his feet, the man rose unhurt and ready to go on at the jump again. In the distribution of prizes for hackneys, Frederick C. Stevens swept the board by taking first prizes in all the classes judged, with horses of his own breeding, and in addition, gathering enough seconds and thirds to satisfy him, even should he not win any more, which is extremely unlikely, considering the quality of the horses he has brought to the show. In the class for trotting-bred stallions, kept for service, Thomas W. Lawson made the record of the show to date by capturing the first, second, and third prizes with his three entries, Dreamer, Belford, and Highland Baron.

A class of special interest to the road drivers was that for trotters with records of 2:30 or better, was judged in the afternoon, the exhibits including a number of Speedway animals in excellent show conditions, reinforced by several Grand Circuit performers, of which the star was the phenomenal young trotter Chain Shot, (2:06¼.) Partisanship was fairly divided, but the award to the handsome Malzour was not disputed, as Malzour outlooked the others so far that the real contest was for second prize. Miss Lou was second and Altamont third, the plain Chain Shot not even getting a mention, in spite of his excellence in the matter of speed.

The class for brougham horses made a hot and close fight through the time that the horses were in the ring, the old favorite Glorious Red Cloud, exhibited by Thomas W. Lawson, finally winning over about as fine a collection of animals as ever went into the Madison Square Garden ring. J. E. Widener's Gold Crest getting second place, and C. K. G. Billings's Logan Star third. In this class a number of notable exhibitors found the way to the gate early.

The four in hands made a fine show, but the placing of the exhibits was a comparatively easy matter, the Lawson four, superbly handled by Richard F. Carmen, winning in pronounced style, with C. K. G. Billings's four, driven by D. Donnelly, as easily second. A dealers' class for harness horses aroused quite a little enthusiasm for professionals, the award to Strauss & Hexter's Norval causing as much criticism as if the whole show depended on it.

The evening show started off with the sharpest sort of a competition in the class of saddle horses, the twenty-three exhibits including one animal shown by a woman, Miss Florence Blair, who with Mrs. L. Trowbridge Martin's Elevation, remained in the ring almost to the last, but finally was directed to the gate, the first prize going to a remarkably fine and well-mannered horse in Mrs. William Stanton Elliott's Flashlight. In the tandem class, Frank J. Gould scored against Alfred G. Vanderbilt by winning his first prize of the show with the old prize winners and one-time champions Birmingham and Burlingham, Richard F. Carmen, who drove them, aiding materially in the victory, which was won by no great margin from Eben D. Jordon's Western Star and Lord Belfast second,, and C. K. G. Billings's Brown Boy and Marcus Logan.

An uncommonly lively jumping competition was for thoroughbred qualified hunters, the last class of the evening to interest the crowd, as the hall began to empty after the jumpers finished their rounds over the sticks, and the blue ribbon had been awarded to the Genesee Valley schooled hunter Berrington, a substantial four-year-old by the great race horse and sire Jim Gore-Bamboo, with Conflict second.

The awards for the day kept the horsey set talking constantly, but there were few who disagreed with the judges in the classes that particularly interested the experts, a tribute to the justice of the decisions that is remarkably rare in horse shows. The one point in the decisions which caused dispute was the uniformity with which Alfred G. Vanderbilt's horses have been sent out of the ring. Mr. Vanderbilt spent much money for show horses, and expected to win a share of the blue ribbons, but even his friends now admit that while he has splendid horses, other exhibitors have beaten him in the matter of having their animals in perfect show condition. The awards of the day follow:

Shetland Pony Brood Mares, not exceeding 46 inches, in foal or with foal at foot—Won by Thomas Lester Watts's Gladys, b. m., 40 inches, 13 years; Thomas Lester Watts's Primrose, b. m., 40, 15 years, second; same owner's Nannie, skewbald m., 40, 7 years, third; same owner's Primrose II., b. m., 41, 4 years, fourth.

Hackney Mares, yearlings, height not to be considered—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Thalmarine, ch. m., by Langton Performer-Thalma; Eben D. Jordan's Gitania, ch. m., by Lord Denby II.-Gypsy Queen, second; same owner's Narina, ch. m., by Lord Denby II.-Gossip, third. Only three showed.

Hackney Mares, two years old, height not to be considered—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Evangeline, b. m., by Langton Performer-Modiste; Joseph B. Vandergrift's Helena, ch. m., by Squire Rickell-Portia, second; same owner's Countess Josephine, b. m., by Fireworks-Althorpe Countess, third, and Frederick C. Stevens's Thelma, ch. m., by Langton Performer-Thalma, fourth.

Hackney Mares, three years old, under 15.1 hands—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Victoria IV., ch. m., 15.0¾, by Fandango-Victoria.

Hackney Brood Mares, showed with two of their produce—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Victoria, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 12 years, by Victor of Butley-Highflyer mare; same owner's Thalma, ch. m., 15.2, 13 years, by Danegelt-Nelly, second. Only two showed.

Trotting-Bred Brood Mares, to be showed with two of their produce, one to be a weanling and the other not to exceed four years of age—Won by Mrs. H. M. Bain's Ella M., b. m., 11 years, by Fenton-Hatch mare; H. N. Bain's Daphne, b. m., 16 years, by Kentucky Prince-Annie E., second. Only two showed.

Trotting-Bred Fillies, two years old—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's Ora Fox, b. f., 15.1¼ hands, by Bow Bells-Annie Pearl; H. N. Bain's Maud Wickliffe, b. f., by Wickliffe-Maud Imre, second, and B. F. Tracy's Fandango, b. f., 15.1, by Kentucky Wilkes-Falfarina, third. Only three showed.

Trotting-Bred Yearlings, colts or fillies—Won by William Pollock's Magnum, b. c., 15.0½ hands, by Baron Wilkes-Rosewood; B. F. Tracy's unnamed, blk. f., by Advertiser-Letara, second; Thomas W. Lawson's Royal Box, b. c., by Red Chute-Castilia, third, and Mrs. H. N. Bain's Ella M. Wickliffe, b. f., by Wickliffe-Ella M., fourth.

Horses suitable to become Hunters (heavyweight) up to carrying 190 pounds to hounds, conformation and quality to count—Won by L. Merideth's Hildenly Challenge, ch. g., 16.1½ hands, 5 years; David Wilcox's Belleville, dun g., 16.1, 6 years, second; Charles H. Hurkamp's Amaret, b. g., 16.2, 7 years, third, and Hector Vervaecke's Monsrose, ch. m., 16, 6 years, fourth.

Cab Horses and best appointed licensed Hansom Cabs, as let for hire—Won by E. Emerson's Lady White, gr. m., 15.3 hands, aged; John McDermott's St. Comain, b. g., 15.3, 7 years, second; Thomas Sponton's Chester, ch. g., 15.3, 9 years, third, and Thomas Sponton's Major, b. g., 16, 8 years, fourth.

Pairs of Horses over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, showed to a light four-wheeled vehicle—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carmen's Donner, blk. g., 14.3 hands, 6 years, and Blitzen, blk. m., 14.3, 5 years, (R. F. Carmen;) Mrs. John Gerken's Brandon, ch. s., 14.3½, 5 years, and Belmar, ch. s., 14.3½, 7 years, (Mrs. Gerken,) second; Philip Lewisohn's Sensation, blk. g., 14.2, and Admiration, ch. g., 14.2, (A. Stoval,) third, and Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy, ch. g., 14.3, 6 years, and Messenger, 14.3, 7 years, fourth.

Trotting-Bred Mares or Geldings, three years old or over, with records of 2:30 or better, showed in harness—Won by Charles C. Lloyd's Malzour, (2:15¾,) blk. g., 8 years, by Elyria-Brown Wilkes mare; E. T. Stotesbury's Miss Lou, (2:27½,) b. m., 8 years, by Grandwood-Tereta, second; James W. Cooke's Altamont, (2:21¾,) b. g., 12 years, by Star Almont-Birthday, third, and H. K. Devereaux and J. H. Outhwaite's Valentine, (2:20,) br. g., 9 years, by Boodle-Williamson's Belmont, fourth.

Trotting-Bred Stallions, four years old or over, kept for service—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Dreamer, blk. h., 15.3 hands, 4 years, by Oakland Baron-Die Vernon; same owner's Belford, b. h., 15.2½, 4 years, by Bow Bells-Eufala, second; same owner's Highland Baron, b. h., 15.3½, 6 years, by Baron Wilkes-Irma, third, and H. N. Bain's Sir Robbins, b. h., 16.2½, 6 years, by Stamboul-Addie Lee II., fourth.

Four-in-Hands, teams, exceeding 15 hands, showed before coach, drag, or body break—Won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Red Cloud, Glorious Thunder Cloud, Glorious Whirling Cloud, and Glorious Flying Cloud, (R. F. Carmen;) C. K. G. Billings's Marcus Logan, Dandy Logan, Logan Star, and Brown Boy, (D. Donnelly,) second; J. E. A. Clark's Eastern Star, Northern Star, Candidate, and President, (J. Clark,) and The Rumson Farm's Crisis, Cardigan, Comet, and Cyclone, (C. K. Fownes,) fourth.

Harness Horses, not under 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, open to dealers only—Strauss & Hexter's Narval, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 8 years; same owner's Brigadier, b. s., 15.2, 8 years, second; Crow & Murray's President, b. g., 14.3½, 6 years, third, and John Reamer's Major Flower, b. g., 15.1½, 8 years, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 15.2 hands, and three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds—Won by Mrs. William Stanton Elliott's Flashlight, ch. g., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, (W. S. Elliott;) James G. Marshall's Quisset, ch. g., 15.2½, 7 years, (E. Anthony,) second; W. H. Collier's Delightful, b. g., 15.3, 5 years, (owner,) third, and Harry T. Peters's The Ace of Spades, blk. g., 15.3½, 6 years, (owner,) fourth.

Harness Tandems, horses to be over 15.2 hands—Won by Frank J. Gould's Birmingham, b. s., 15.3 hands, 7 years, and Burlingham, b. s., 15.3, 9 years, (R. F. Carmen;) Eben D. Jordon's Western Star, b. g., 15.3, 9 years, and Lord Belfast, b. g., 15.2½, 7 years, (W. Wilson,) second; C. K. G. Billings's Brown Boy, br. g., 16, and Marcus Logan, b. g., 15.3, (D. Donnelly,) third, and H. C. Haskier's Marquis Ito, ch. g., 16, aged, and Lord Tantivy, ch. g., 16, aged, (H. C. Haskier,) fourth.

Thoroughbred Qualified Hunters, quality, conformation, and performances over fences to be considered—Won by Henry V. Colt, Jr.'s, Berrington, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 4 years, by Jim Gore-Bamboo, (J. Flynn;) Morris & Brinton's Conflict, ch. m., 15.2, 4 years, by Circassian-Riot, (C. Brinton,) second; Adam Beck's Gay Falconer, ch. g., 15.3, 4 years, (W. Wilson,) third, and Henry V. Colt, Jr.'s, Insolvent, ch. g., 16.1, 8 years, by Spendthrift-Stephanie, (J. Flynn,) fourth.

Pairs of Horses in Harness, exceeding 15.2 hands, open to dealers only—Won by Joseph Kaiser's Queen, br. m., 16 hands, 8 years, and King, br. g., 16, 7 years; Tichenor & Co.'s Baxter, b. g., 15.3, and Beverly, b. g., 15.3, second; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company's Deemster, b. g., 16.0½, 6 years, and Manxman, b. g., 16.0½, 7 years, third, and Charles T. Proctor's Prince Charlie, b. g., 15.3½, 8 years, and Florodora, b. m., 15.3¾, 7 years, fourth.

To-day's Programme.

10 A. M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of twenty-seven horses entered in class for the best performance of hunters or jumpers over six successive jumps five feet high; only those horses selected to be allowed to compete in final judgment at 10 P. M.

10:45 A. M.—Judging twenty-two horses suitable to become hunters.

11:15 A. M.—Judging seven Shetland ponies under saddle.

11:30 A. M.—Judging five ponies in harness.

11:45 A. M.—Judging four pairs of ponies in harness.

12 M.—Judging nine Shetland ponies in harness.

12:15 P. M.—Judging four standard-bred two-year-old trotting stallions.

12:30 P. M.—Judging four standard-bred three-year-old trotting stallions.

12:45 P. M.—Judging one standard-bred trotting stallion shown with four of his get.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging forty horses and best appointed runabouts.

3 P. M.—Judging six pairs of roadsters.

3:25 P. M.—Judging eleven ponies in harness.

3:45 P. M.—Judging eleven park teams, (four-in-hands.)

4:20 P. M.—Judging three qualified hunters from one hunt, to be shown by the master whips, or members of the hunt in hunt uniform.

5 P. M.—Judging eight pairs of horses, to be shown before a private omnibus, appointments to count.

5:20 P. M.—Judging eight registered or half-registered hackneys, shown in harness, for the Breeder's Challenge Cup.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8:30 P. M.—Judging thirty-four harness horses, dealers'.

9 P. M.—Judging twenty-one saddle horses.

9:30 P. M.—Judging thirty-six gig horses for the Waldorf-Astoria Cup.

10 P. M.—Judging those hunters and jumpers previously selected to compete over six successive jumps five feet high.

GIRL OF SIX POISONED.

Supposed that She Mistook Strychnine Tablets for Candy—Physician Left, Thinking She Had Recovered.

Emeline Dale, a six-year old child, died early yesterday morning at Busch's Hotel, Hoboken, from poisoning.

The child's mother, Mrs. E. Dale, the wife of H. S. Dale of 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, Chicago, came to the hotel last Saturday. She had been ill for some time, and her physician had prescribed strychnine in tablets.

Mrs. Dale said she left some of these tablets on a table when she retired Monday night, and it is supposed that the child, who was inordinately fond of candy, arose in the night and ate some of the tablets, supposing they were lozenges.

When the child's cries of pain awoke Mrs. Dale she summoned Dr. Kudlich, who left the child, as he says, apparently out of danger at 2 o'clock. She became worse shortly after his departure and died before he could be recalled.

Mrs. Dale, who was prostrated, was taken to the home of her cousin, Dr. William Morrison of 163 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, this city.

Dr. Kudlich, who attended the child, said that when he left she had shown indications of complete recovery and that, contrary to this case, persons poisoned by strychnine generally died in convulsions.

Detective Sergt. Nelson of Hoboken is investigating the case. County Physician Converse said he did not know if he would perform an autopsy. This would depend upon the result of the developments from the investigation by the police.

Mrs. Dale returned to the hotel last night and said:

"All the trouble over the death of my child is actuated by my brother-in-law, Russell Dale of Chicago, who acts out of spite. I have placed my interests in the hands of a lawyer."

The only friend Mrs. Dale seems to have had about the hotel during her stay was a man who registered as E. Waller. He registered on the same day as she did. He was assigned to Room 27. Mrs. Dale and her child had Room 26.

Valid Claims Against the City.

Corporation Counsel Whalen decided yesterday that the following issues of bonds issued before the organization of the Greater New York are legal and valid claims against the city: Jericho Turnpike Improvement, $110,000; Flushing Highway Improvement, $45,000; Jamaica Highway Improvement, $400,000; County Road bonds, $2,377,000; Queens County Funding Bonds, $100,000.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

HANDSOME CHINA and GLASSWARE

Visitors to the HORSE SHOW are cordially invited to inspect our new store.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

COL. MEADE FACES THE COURT-MARTIAL

Cross-Examination of Col. Denny, One of His Accusers.

His Credibility and Memory Questioned—He Contradicts Previous Statements—"Official" and "Personal" Feeling.

The trial by court-martial of Col. Robert L. Meade, Commandant of the Marine Barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, charged with drunkenness on duty and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals in the service, was begun at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the assembly room over the Paymaster's office in the navy yard. The charges are preferred by Col. Frank L. Denny, Quartermaster of the corps, and Major Charles H. Lauchelmer, Assistant Judge Advocate General.

The second charge brought against Col. Meade grew out of the first charge, that of drunkenness; which was made last July by Major Lauchelmer and Col. Denny, and was made the subject of a court of inquiry held at the navy yard. When Col. Meade took the stand at that inquiry he asserted that Major Lauchelmer, who was acting as judge advocate in the case, and Col. Denny, who was the chief witness, were in collusion in bringing and pressing the charge against him in order to further their own advancement by injuring his prospects at Washington and destroying his chances of succeeding to the rank of Commander in Chief of the Marine Corps, to which in the regular order of seniority he would succeed on the approaching retirement of Brig. Gen. Heywood. Col. Meade at the same time accused Col. Denny of being in collusion with the architects in charge of the improvements at the Brooklyn Barracks with the intention of defrauding the Government, and also with Major Lauchelmer for the same purpose, and also charged Major Lauchelmer with scandalous conduct in a Boston club in 1896.

The inquiry was brought to a sudden termination with the introduction of these charges, and it was only a few weeks ago that the order for the court-martial of Col. Meade was promulgated and the various accusations made by Col. Meade at the inquiry were embodied as specifications in the additional charge of scandalous conduct against him.

The following officers were appointed on the court, all of whom were in their seats when the court was convened yesterday: Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, President; Col. James Forney, United States Marine Corps; Capt. George F. F. Wilde, Capt. Benjamin B. Lamberton, Capt. Colby M. Chester, Capt. Francis A. Cook, Capt. French E. Chadwick, Capt. Asa Walker, and Capt. George W. Pigman. The Government was represented by Lieut. Albert M. Niblack, acting as Judge Advocate, assisted by Capt. B. H. Fuller, United States Marine Corps. Col. Meade was accompanied into court by three lawyers from the law firm of Coudert Brothers. These legal champions were Lorenzo Semple, Paul Fuller, Jr., and T. D. Semple.

FEW SPECTATORS PRESENT.

The proceedings were public, but there were few spectators. Col. Meade

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker Musicale

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

--- SOLOISTS ---

Mr. Carl Venth, Violin
Mr. Samuel Siegel, Mandolin

PROGRAM

Norwegian Dance, Op. 35, No. 1 - - - - - *Grieg*
The Angelus.
Caprice - - - - - - - - - *Venth*
Mr. Venth.
Medley Fantaisie - - - - - *Arranged by Legeis*
Mr. Siegel.
(*a*) Berceuse, Op. 38, No. 1 - - - - -
(*b*) Hexentanz (Witch's Dance,) Op. 17, No. 2 - *MacDowell*
The Angelus.
Le Menetier - - - - - - - *Wieniawski*
Mr. Venth.
Melody in F - - - - - - - *Rubinstein*
Mr. Siegel.
The Charlatan March - - - - - - *Sousa*
The Angelus and Crown Piano.
Fantaisie—"Carmen" - - - - - *Siegel-Bizet*
Mr. Siegel.
Morceau de Salon - - - - - *Vieuxtemps*
Mr. Venth.

Mr. Siegel uses the Regal Mandolin, sold exclusively by John Wanamaker.

PROPER GLOVES
For the Horse Show

Whether you take part in the Horse Show inside or outside the ring, it behooves you to pay utmost attention to the nice details of dress. And to be properly gloved is an important thing.

From among this excellent assortment of Walking and Driving Gloves in new, correct styles, men and women will have no difficulty in choosing the proper sort of gloves for their various roles as exhibitors and spectators.

For Men, there are, for instance, one-clasp, P. X. M. cape gloves, in smart shades, at $1, $1.50 and $2; white driving gloves, one-clasp, at $1.50 and $2; Dent's one-clasp, out-seam gloves at $1.85, $2 and $2.50, and Fownes' "grip" driving gloves at $2.50. Broadway and Ninth street.

For Women, one-clasp P. X. M. gloves, in white and tan, are $1.50 and $2; Victoria pique gloves, in white and colors, are $1.85, and Fownes' "grip" driving gloves are $2.25. Tenth street.

An Important Purchase of Cutlery

The Entire Stocks of the American Salesroom of Harrison Brothers & Howson

Cutlers by Appointment to His Majesty King Edward VII.

This famous firm of English cutlery manufacturers decided to change the methods in their American salesrooms, and ordered the entire stock of Cutlery now on hand disposed of at once.

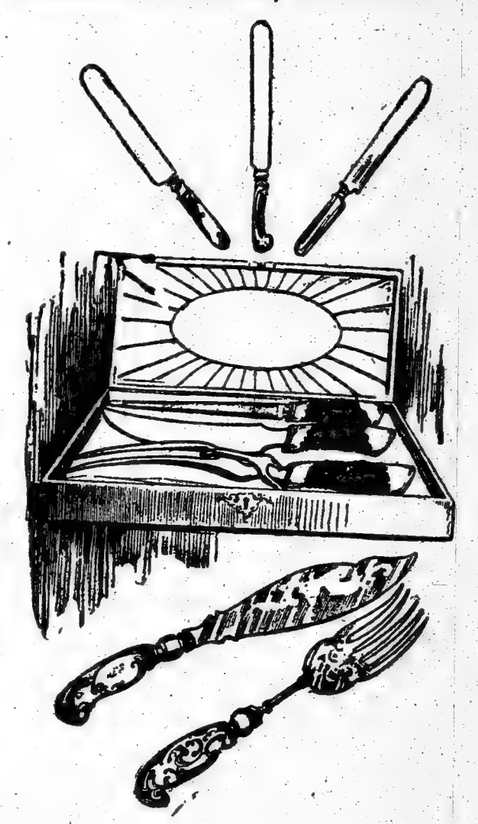

The stock was new and perfect in condition and assortment; the price was satisfactory, and we took it.

The goods are of the highest character known to cutlery making, and need no introduction to well-informed housekeepers.

We count it most unusual good fortune to have such an offering to present the week before Thanksgiving Day. All these handsome Carving Sets, Dinner Knives, Dessert Knives, Game Carvers, and other cutlery implements are on sale today at

Less than Half Regular Value

There is not a better collection to be found anywhere; and higher quality of steel, and more artistic handles could not be desired.

It is a most extraordinary opportunity to provide Thanksgiving table fittings to be proud of, at very little cost.

These hints of pieces and prices:

Dinner Knives, pearl handles, silver ferrules, steel blades, silver plated, $8, $9.75, $10.50, $11.50, $13.50 doz.
Dessert Knives, pearl handles, silver ferrules, steel blades, silver plated, $4.75, $5.25, $6.50 and $8.50 dozen
Ivory Handled Dinner Knives, silver plated blades, $4 doz.
Ivory Handled Dessert Knives, silver plated blades, $3.25 dozen.
Celluloid Handled Dessert Knives, steel blades, $2 dozen.
Black Rubber Handled Dessert Knives, steel blades, $1.75 dozen.
Stag Handled Beef Carver and Fork, 75c a pair.
Stag Handled Beef Carver and Fork, silver plated ferrules, $1.25 a pair.
Stag Handled Beef Carver and Fork, sterling silver ferrules, $1.50 and $2 a pair.
Stag Handled Game Carvers and Forks, 75c and $1 a pair.
Stag Handled Game Carvers and Forks, silver plated ferrules, $1.25 and $1.50 a pair.
Pearl Handled Game Carvers and Forks, $4.25 and $5 a pair
Celluloid Handled Beef Carver and Fork, $1 a pair.
Ivory Handled Beef Carver and Fork, $2.25 a pair.
Stag Handled Beef Carver and Fork, sterling silver ferrules and ends, silver plated blades, $3.75 a pair.
Stag Handled Beef Carving Set, sterling silver ferrules and end, 3 pieces, $3.50 a set.
Stag Handled Fish Knife and Fork, sterling silver ferrules and ends, $3.75 a pair.
Grape Scissors, 50c Bread Knives, 15c, 25c, 50c each.
Cook Forks, beech handles, 25c each; ebony handles, 25c each; stag handles, 75c each.
Ham Slicers, 40c and 50c each.
Nut Crackers, 25c, 50c, 65c and 75c each.
Table Steels, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c and 75c each.
Butchers' Steels, stag handles, 10 in., 25c each; wood handles, 11 in., 25c each.

Main aisle.

"She twanked a tune on her light guit:—
A low, sweet jangle of musical sounds,
As blurred as the voices of fairies are,
Dancing in moon dawn, dales and downs;
And the twinkling drip of the strange refrain
Ran o'er the rim of my soul like rain.
Oh the melody mad! Oh the tinkle and thrill
Of the ecstacy of the exquisite thing!"

So sang *James Whitcomb Riley* under the inspiration of a tune from one of

The Regal Instruments

The Regal Mandolins and Guitars are distinctive from all others, for their clear, strong, true tone. They are made in the old-fashioned way—by hand, not by machinery.

Regal instruments have only to be heard in the hands of an artist to win over any previously formed adverse opinion. The tone is magnetic and the carrying power wonderful.

The Regal in its performance brings confidence to the artist and delight to the audience.

Every Regal Instrument is guaranteed fully.

These hints of prices:

Regal Mandolins, $20, $25, $28, $30, up to $125 each.
Regal Guitars, $20, $27, $35 and $50.
Regal Grand Concert Guitars, $82 and $125.
Regal Banjos, $20 $25 and $30.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Decorative Rush Furniture

An odd piece or two of furniture, if chosen with good judgment and artistic in itself, will add an attractive note to the furnishing scheme of the house.

Many available pieces of this sort are contained in this collection of Rush Furniture, which, besides being extremely effective from a decorative point of view, is practical in style, and very well put together.

Many a roomy, comfortable arm chair or rocker is here, for sitting-room, bedroom, hall or den, as well as a variety of other attractive pieces. The natural gray-green of the rush is brightened, here and there, with ribbon, run through the various designs in which the rushes are woven. These price-details:

Fancy Chairs at $5.75, $6, $6.50, $6.75, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.
Arm Chairs at $7.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $10.50 and $12.
Rockers at $7, $8, $8.50, $10, $10.50, $12 and $12.50.
Tables at $3.75, $5.50, $6 and $8.50.
Stools at $5, $5.50, $5.75 and $6.25.
Settees at $11.50 and $18.
Couches at $16 and $20. Fourth floor.

Men's HOUSE COATS

The garment that gives a man freedom when lounging around at home; and saves his business suit from either becoming a wrinkled disgrace, or spending most of its time at a tailor's, in being pressed up.

Our stock of House Coats is selected in the smart, refined styles that please men.

The man who buys for himself will find here the most satisfying collection shown anywhere.

The woman who seeks a gratifying holiday gift for a man friend can select here safely because the styles and patterns are correct, new, and the smartest that are made.

The matter of price will be found important in both cases; for our markings are universally lower than at the only stores that sell coats of equal character.

Judge, for instance, by these

Handsome House Coats at $5

Excellently made, of double-faced cloths, in these effects:

Plain brown, with tan and gold plaid—
Gray and brown mixed, with white and red plaid—
Oxford mixture, with gray and white plaid—
Black and gray mixed, with gray plaid—
Navy blue with Scotch plaid—
Black, red and gray mixture, with Scotch back—
Dark green mixture, with green and white plaid.

All are cord-bound. Made in sizes 34 to 46 in stout and regular sizes. All at $5 each.

You'll find it necessary to pay a dollar or two more to buy equal coats elsewhere. Then here are

Two styles at $6. Five styles at $8. Two styles at $10. Two styles at $12.

Also a wide variety of Coats of navy blue, brown and garnet Tricot cloth, variously lined and trimmed; at $3.75, $4.50, $5, $7.50 and $8. All sizes, for all sorts of men.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Diamond JEWELRY

The stones for our jewelry are selected abroad by our own expert, and brought over and mounted on this side. This not only gives us chosen stones in every instance, but it allows us to secure lowest prices in buying, as well as saving the profit that would go elsewhere if we bought less directly.

The jewelry now shown displays some exquisite new designs. Prices are fair, and absolutely safe.

Women's Solitaire Diamond Rings, $12.50 to $285.
Women's fancy Combination rings, diamonds and pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, opals, turquoises, etc., at $22.50 to $375.
Men's Solitaire Diamond Rings, $10 to $220.
Men's Three-stone Fancy Rings, $65 to $135.
Women's Diamond Brooches, a large variety of designs, $35 to $400.
Men's Scarf Pins, Horse-shoes, Crescents, Fleur-de-lis, Wishbones, Shepherd's Crooks, Fancy Clusters, etc., $25 to $75.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

DRESSING SACQUES
And NIGHT GOWNS

These warm Dressing Sacques, of soft, fleecy outing flannel are just made for wearing around the house these cold mornings before the furnace or steam-heat has begun to get in its good work. There is an attractive assortment of them here, in neat stripes and figures, and at a broad price-range.

Today's news is also of new, dainty Night Gowns of muslin, cambric and nainsook, which form part of some important new arrivals in pretty styles. Price-details:

DRESSING SACQUES—
At $1—In neat stripes; full front and back; girdle at waist; collar and sleeves trimmed with pinked ruffle.
At $1.75—In neat stripes; Watteau back; double-breasted front; bell sleeves; collar, coat and sleeves and front of sacque scalloped and bound with silk cord.
At $2.50—In figures; box-plaited back; front buttoned at the side; bell sleeves; sacque bound with taffeta silk.
Other attractive kinds in flannel at $1.75 to $10; albatross, $3.75 to $12; cashmere, $3.75 to $6; silk, $6.50 to $17.50.

NIGHT GOWNS—
At 75c—Of muslin; square neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion.
At $1—Of cambric; square neck, yoke of hemstitched plaits and beading; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
At $1.25—Of muslin; high neck, yoke of embroidery insertion and plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
At $1.50—Of nainsook; round neck, yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
Many other styles, up to $14. Second floor.

DRESS GOODS News

The French Panne Broadcloths give a decided air of elegance to a Winter suit. They have the weight of the ordinary broadcloth; but have a silky surface and a fur-like finish that gives an admirable effect to a cold-weather dress.

We secured these goods at a better advantage than usual, and our price is

Two Dollars a Yard

The regular price is $2.50. They are 48 inches wide. In the following colors: Royal blue, brown, green, garnet, gray, tan and plum.

Rotunda.

Still plenty of these.

$1.50 Black Cheviots at $1

There is no reason for selling these goods a third under their regular value—except that we can. All-wool, 52 inches wide, in an excellent shade of black. $1 a yard.

An equally important offering is this

$1.25 Black Zibeline at 50c

Bright lustrous Black Zibeline in three designs of plaids; made by a celebrated English maker. These surplus pieces were turned over to us at less than half his price, and are here now at half a dollar; though well worth $1.25. They are 43 inches wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Three Remarkable Groups
Of Tailor-made SUITS

Every day that you put off buying a tailor-made costume for winter wear subtracts just that much from its usefulness to you—for the time's now ripe to wear them.

But today's early enough—particularly if waiting this long has enabled you to take advantage of such an unusual occasion as this offering of handsome, stylish Tailor-made Suits at decisive price-cuts.

They are small lots—one and two of a kind—left from our most popular styles, now gathered in three groups, at reduced prices that will send them hurrying. These:

At $27.50, values up to $45—
Of cheviot broadcloth and canvas weave materials; jackets in different styles; stylish skirts; all silk-lined.
At $35, values up to $52—
Suits of broadcloths and cheviots; stylish in design, and all silk-lined.
At $55 values up to $85—
Some very stylish tailor-made dresses; exquisitely finished, and all silk-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

DinnerClothsandNapkins
Sumptuous Sorts for Thanksgiving

We have a superb line of Double Damask Dinner Cloths, with Napkins to match, which are made exclusively for us. The quality and finish is the finest that is made in table linens. The damask figurings of the flower designs have a finish as soft as the bloom of a peach, and yet with a gloss like rich satin.

The pattern is striking and artistic. They are such linens as will make the most tasteful housekeeper proud of her Thanksgiving table.

These sizes and prices:

Dinner Cloths—
2 yards square, $9. 2 x 2½ yards, $11. 2 x 3 yards, $13. 2 x 3½ yards, $15. 2 x 4 yards, $17. 2½ yards square, $13. 2½ x 3 yards, $16. 2½ x 3½ yards, $19. 2½ x 4 yards, $22. 2½ x 5 yards, $28 each.
Napkins—22-in., $9.50; 26-in., $12.50 a dozen.

Fourth avenue.

Fibre Rugs Much Reduced

You know these attractive and durable wood fibre rugs, so appropriate for bedrooms, summer cottages, and the like.

We are giving our stock of them marching orders today—in the shape of reductions varying from a quarter to a third of their value.

The rugs are made in imitation of straw matting, in blues, greens, tans and other decorative tints. At their new prices, if you can't use them now in your bedrooms, they are worth saving for your cottage next summer.

Here's the way they're marked:

18 x 30 in., 50c, from 75c. 3 x 5 ft., $1.50, from $2.50
26 x 40 in., 75c, from $1.25. 4 x 7 ft. $3, from $4.25
36 x 36 in., $1, from $1.50. 6 x 9 ft., $4, from $7.
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $6, from $10.

Third floor.

GIRLS' COATS
A Group Sharply Reduced

Sharp selling of Winter Coats, such as has been going on incessantly for the past week, brings broken sizes in many lots. Such an accumulation is here today, and it must not linger—even until tomorrow.

So the pretty coats of which it is composed—coats that are worth $12.75 to $15, are priced today at

Ten Dollars Each

The coats are three-quarter and full length coats of cheviot or kersey, in a variety of attractive shades. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

The beauty of this offering lies in the fact that it comes right at the beginning of the cold weather.

Second floor, Ninth street.

This Unusual Stir
In VELVETS

Never was such a sale of fine, new, perfect Velvets before. Trade incidents, of so timely a nature, coming without reasons of supply and demand, are rare indeed. This offering of beautiful Velvets comes just at the moment when hundreds of women are considering the matter of buying a luxurious velvet waist or dress—for never did fashion more demand garments of velvet.

While this offering lasts, these elegant Black Velvets may be secured at these remarkably low prices:

$1.65 Silk-faced Black Velvets at $1
$1.50 Silk-faced Black Velvets at 85c
$ .25 Silk-faced Black Velvets at 75c
$1.10 Silk-faced Black Velvets at 65c
$1 Silk-faced Black Velvets at 55c

The 55c Velvets in Basement.

Also these:

$6.50 French Novelty Velvets at $3
$4.50 Panne Imprime at $3

Rotunda.

Stylish Long OVERCOATS
At Twelve Dollars

Nine clothing stores out of ten are "long" on short overcoats this season, and "short" on long ones.

All well-dressed men want *long* overcoats, of course; but conservative clothing stores thought the long overcoat was a "fad" that would soon be dropped.

Our clothing chief saw the good sense back of the smart style, and placed large orders long ago; hence we have ample supplies at prices contracted for months ago. Other stores are scrambling to get the right kind of Overcoats made up, and paying as much as five dollars apiece extra to get the long, full styles that are so scarce everywhere but at Wanamaker's.

Try for yourself how hard it will be to match these handsome Overcoats at

Twelve Dollars

Perhaps you don't like trying—then come here at once. The overcoats will say for themselves that matching them elsewhere would be a useless and bootless task.

They are made of heavy Oxford-mixed and black frieze—absolutely pure wool, of course—cut 44 and 48 inches long, with big shoulders and loose backs; handsome, stylish and inexpensive. $12 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Winter SUITS

First snow of the season yesterday, for this locality. Doesn't *that* bring you face to face with winter? How's your boy's cold-weather equipment—ready yet, or still to get?

If the latter, look at these handsome, stylish, warm winter suits:

At $5—Boys' double-breasted suits, with knee trousers, of blue serge or mixed cheviots. Sizes 8 to 16 years, and excellent suits at the price.
At $5—Boys' three-piece suits with knee trousers, in blue and mixed cheviot; sizes 9 to 16 years. Easily worth a dollar more. Second floor, Ninth street.

Legrand's PERFUMES

Legrand, of Paris, is well and favorably known as a maker of delicate, refined perfumery.

Our assortment of his Extracts, Toilet Waters and Toilet Preparations is very complete.

Mention of some of them follows:

Extracts by the Ounce—
Violette de la Turbie, $1 oz. Iris Blanc, $1 oz.
Peau d'Espagne, $1.25 oz. Heliotrope, $1.25 oz.
Opoponax, $1.25 oz

His delicious odor, "Violette de la Turbie," forms the basis of a number of other refreshing Toilet Compounds:
Violette de la Turbie Extract, in bottles, $2.26, $3.75, $4.75, $6.75, $10.75.
Violette de la Turbie Toilet Water, $1 bottle.
Violette de la Turbie Face Powder, $1 box.
Violette de la Turbie Toilet Soap, 75c cake. Tenth street.

The Under-Priced Store
Offers New Attractions Today

The Under-Priced Store's programme for today is full of new, live interest. It is well worth your while to read it over carefully. You may find among these offerings of absolutely dependable goods something that anticipates your needs to a dot, and at an unexpected price-saving.

Of chief importance are the Used Pianos, which have been taken in exchange, carefully tuned and put in perfect condition, and sold now in the Under-Priced Store at considerable reductions.

Then these other offerings of desirable merchandise:

Fine SILVER-PLATED WARE

A splendid offering of genuine Rogers' Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons at *half prices*, and Quadruple-plated Tableware much below regular value.

Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons—
Tea Spoons, 85c doz.; Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.; Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.; Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.; Gravy Ladles, 45c each; Oyster Ladles, 75c each; Soup Ladles, 90c each; Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.; Fish Knives, 85c each; Fish Forks, 75c each; Jelly Spoons, 40c each; Berry Spoons, 50c each.

Quadruple-plated Tableware—
Nut Bowls, $2.25; Fruit Dishes, $2.75 to $3.25; Salad Bowls, $2.50; Wine Coolers, $4.75 and $5; Bonbon Dishes, $1; Marmalade Jars, $1; Children's Cups, 25c, 50c and 75c.

CHILDREN'S APRONS

Two groups of pretty Aprons for children of 2 to 12 years, at sharp price-reductions—due to the fact that the aprons are a bit mussed or soiled from handling—but the wash-tub will soon remedy that.

At 35c, from 55c—Aprons in Mother Hubbard or bib styles; plain or with trimmings of embroidery.
At 55c, from 75c and 85c—Same styles, finer quality, and more elaborately trimmed.

LAWN TIES, 25c

They are modeled after lawn ties of French make sold for $1, and are nearly as pretty as the originals.

Of fine sheer lawn in dainty fast-colored designs, with or without turnover collars.

You took the first lot of these in a twinkling—these will go just as quickly, for they are worth double their price—

25c each.

FANCY BOXES, 25c

Boxes for neckties, gloves, handkerchiefs and fancy work, the latter with thimble and other useful accessories, at the little price of 25 cents each

They have a glazed white finish, with attractive embossed designs on the cover.

Pretty receptacles for the pair of gloves or handkerchief you're going to give some one for Christmas.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Two excellent offerings of Women's All-linen Handkerchiefs at the owest sort of prices:

At 12½c each—Hemstitched hand-embroidered Irish linen handkerchiefs, in ten choice designs; remarkable value.
At 8c each—Plain hemstitched all-linen handkerchiefs, with ½-inch and 1-inch hems; our regular 10c quality. 95c a dozen.

$5 HUNTING PICTURES at $2.50

Still some of the Triplicate Hunting Pictures, in wide oak frames decorated with horse-shoes, bit and crop—most appropriate for den or library—at half their value, $2.50, instead of $5.

WOMEN'S WEAR Under-Price

Two offerings of Women's Garments, one a third, the other a half, below value.

$1 Night Gowns at 50c—Of muslin, round neck, plain yoke; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with lace.
75c Dressing Sacques at 50c—Of flannelette, in solid colors—light blue, pink and red; fitted back; full front; ribbon at neck; entire sacque bound.

BOYS' 50c WAISTS at 35c

Neatly made of percale, in attractive patterns, with or without collars, laundered or unlaundered, and in sizes for 6 to 13 years. These shirt-waists are regularly worth 50c each. Now 35c each.

$1.75 NEMO CORSETS, $1

Excellent and well-known Corsets—the Nemo "Cadet," straight-front, with low bust, and long over hips and abdomen; in white and drab.

These are Corsets that usually sell for $1.75; but this lot is now priced at

ONE DOLLAR EACH

18c SHEET MUSIC at 10c

Popular sheet music of the day, including vocal and instrumental compositions. They are publishers' introductory copies, and in all respects identical with the sheet music regularly sold by us at 18c a copy, elsewhere at 25c.

Your choice from the collection at

Ten Cents a Copy

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Food Experts
ENDORSE
Malt Breakfast Food
BECAUSE FOUNDED ON SCIENTIFIC IDEAS.

The suggestions of the celebrated Dr. Fothergill and other noted food experts regarding the use of malt in connection with cereals have been practically and successfully carried out by the manufacturers of Malt Breakfast Food. This food is a happy combination of pure health-giving malt and the choicest strength-yielding wheat, the whole partially cooked and predigested, producing a breakfast dish of unequaled value for muscle building and bone forming. Experts affirm that Malt Breakfast Food is the only cereal that contains all the great food elements in just the proportion needed for perfect nutrition. The manufacturers guarantee Malt Breakfast Food to be the richest in flavor, the most appetizing, the most satisfying, and the most easily digested food in the world. Your grocer sells it and recommends it.

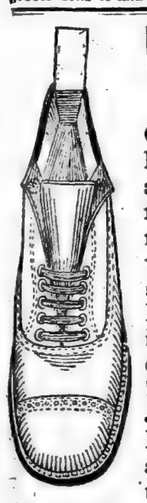

Walk This Way.

Our Custom Clothing Dept. has reached a point where it must have more room. To do this we will have to give the Shoe Dept. its "walking papers." The entire stock must be cleared out by January 1st next. No better shoes are made than these. Every kind of shoe that man wants is here. So far as we know, such shoe values have never been offered in New York. These prices in themselves don't mean much. You must see and handle these shoes before you fully realize how wonderful this sale is.

$4 and $3.50 Shoes, "Quick Sale" price **$2.50**

$3 and $2.50 Shoes . **$1.45**

LEATHERS: Plain Calf, Box Calf, Vici Kid, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather and Velour Calf.

S. N. WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale Mfrs. of Dependable Clothing,
740-742 Broadway,
(A few steps South of Astor Place.)

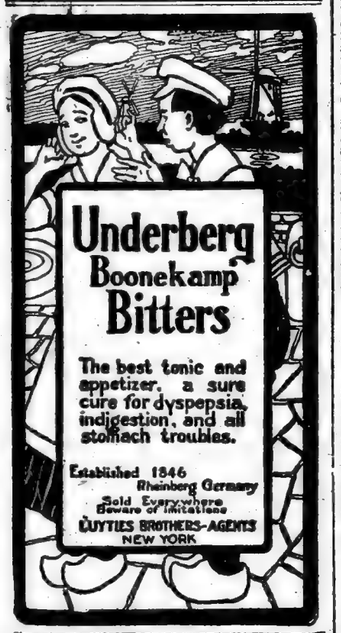

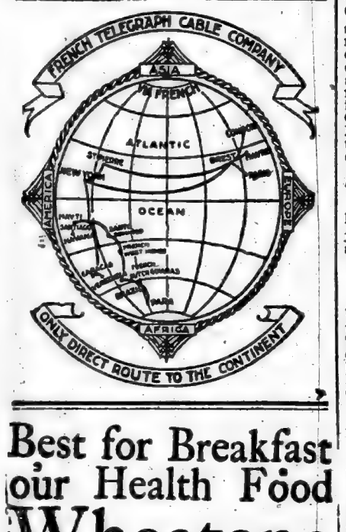

Best for Breakfast
Your Health Food
Wheatena

The Most Carefully Prepared Cereal on the market. All grocers. Send for FREE copy "Wheatena Recipes" by the Principal of the Boston Cooking School.

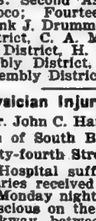

Address Dept. T
HEALTH FOOD CO.,
61 Fifth Av., New York.

Guaranteed
Not To Shrink,
OR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
"DERMOPHILE" Underwear.
PURE WOOL. At Leading Dry Goods Stores.

EXPANSION SCHEME OF C. E. MACKEY & CO.

Investors Who Went to Inquire About It Got a Surprise.

Brokerage Concern Which Paid as Much as 105 Per Cent. Interest Had Closed Its Doors.

A statement sent recently to their customers, most of whom live out of town, by C. E. Mackey & Co., discretionary brokers, who have been doing business in this city in the Hudson Building, 32 Broadway, speaks of an expansion of the firm. A larger number of persons who ascended to the seventh floor of the Hudson Building yesterday, and who were financially interested in the firm's development, found it difficult to understand what was meant by the proposed expansive policy, since the doors of the concern were locked. In view of the information, which somehow got to them, that on the previous day the alleged enormous business was in charge of a young woman, and that not even she was visible yesterday, a fear crept into their minds that the principal of their investment, from which they had been drawing all the way from 48 to 150 per cent. interest per year, might be in jeopardy.

The firm's acknowledgement of its financial standing, as presented in its recent statement indicating the extent of the proposed expansion, is as follows:

The capital of the new company will be $1,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of $100 each. Of this $300,000 is for the issuance to the stockholders of the old company in payment for the acquirement of the present business, $100,000 more will be reserved for allotment to the old stockholders at $80 per share, and $300,000 will be held in the Treasury for subsequent issue and sale at not less than par.

From various sources yesterday—including Post Officials who knew something of the extent of the firm's mail, Dun's Mercantile Agency, which knew something of the inquiries that have been made about the firm from their branch offices, and private individuals who inquired before they invested—the firm is believed to have received about a million dollars a year for investment. How much money it has, or had, when to all appearances it quit doing business, is not yet definitely shown, because the customers of the concern have not yet added up. There were those yesterday who put the figure at $2,500,000.

Aside from the office in the Hudson Building, the concern had rooms also at 45 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, where it styled itself the American Addressing and Mailing Company. Things have happened there within the last few days just as mysterious as those which have occurred in the Hudson Building in New York. About twenty-five persons were employed there, most of the young women. All of them quitted work on Saturday last after having been informed their services were no longer required. They were paid—liberally paid—most of them getting a snug sum for which they had given nothing in return. Persons who called at that place yesterday found that it too was closed. What little information could be gleaned there was from the janitor, scrub women, &c., and they had a grievance against the mailing company only because their pride had been injured. They had not been allowed to enter the rooms of the concern on any pretext.

Among the persons who called at the Hudson Building was Dr. J. H. Benson of Cortland, N. Y. He walked about the corridor of the seventh floor for a considerable time, and then relieved his feelings by telling of his relations with C. E. Mackey & Co. in these words:

"I have been an investor with the firm for nearly three years. When I first made my investment they were at 29 Broadway. I increased my investment from $300 to $4,000." To prove what he said Dr. Benson produced a green certificate. There were thirty coupons attached. "These coupons," Dr. Benson said, "are turned in every fifteen days, and I get $2 interest for every $100. I have been in the habit of mailing the coupons and getting a draft from the firm in exchange. I came down from Cortland yesterday on business. I called here and found a young woman in charge. She told me to come again today."

There were other would-be callers who told similar stories. Some of them elaborated a little on a circular which they received about the time they received the circular of expansion. It explained that owing to the proposed development of the business the payment of dividends, coupons, &c., might be delayed about ten days or two weeks.

The Dun Mercantile Agency has for a considerable time past told all inquirers that the financial rating of C. E. Mackey & Co. was very low. Stories more or less reflecting upon the firm's integrity have also crept into the newspapers. Some of these stories openly characterized the financial scheme of the firm as similar to the Miller Syndicate plan for getting rich overnight.

The firm began operations in New York in 1898. It was then known as C. E. & J. O. Mackey, said to be father and son, and did business at 11 Wall Street. A little later it became C. E. Mackey & Co., the company being said to be E. M. Simons. About that time it moved to 29 Broadway. The name which the concern was to take when its recent expansion had been accomplished was to be "The Mackey Investment Company." C. E. Mackey is said to have come to this city from Chicago. The proprietors could not be found yesterday, and their names do not appear in the City Directory.

OLD BOARD IS RE-ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas and Pacific.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway was held here to-day. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows: Messrs. Briggs S. Cunningham, M. E. Ingalls, Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., M. D. Woodford, and Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati; S. M. Felton of Chicago, and Samuel Spencer, H. F. Shoemaker, and F. L. Stetson of New York.

There is no doubt that the present officials, including President Spencer, will be re-elected.

A New Huntington Company.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 19.—Huntington interests have come to the front with another big incorporation. The Kern Power Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, fully subscribed, filed its papers yesterday. The new company proposes to manufacture electricity for light, heat, and power; to acquire water rights and construct bridges and pipe lines, and to secure all kinds of franchises. The Directors are H. E. Huntington, W. Hellman, A. Borel, C. De Guigne, W. G. Kerckhorf, A. C. Batch, and H. W. O'Melveny. It is proposed to obtain power on Kern River, 150 miles north of Los Angeles.

Atlantic Coast Line Stockholders Meet.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19.—The stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line have just held a meeting here. The old Directors and officers were re-elected.

Gives $50,000 Library to Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 19.—Peter Reid of the Reid & Barry Mills has given $50,000 to the City of Passaic for a public library. The site of the library will be in the Dundee section of the city. The building is to be a memorial to Jane Watson Reid. Mr. Reid is reputed to be a millionaire. The offer has been accepted.

Citizens' Union District Leaders.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union held yesterday reports were received from twenty-eight of the thirty-five districts in which annual elections were held on Monday night. In twenty-one of these districts the same Chairmen were re-elected for the ensuing year. The new officers chosen were as follows: Second Assembly District, Edward Deloco; Fourteenth Assembly District, Frank J. Drummond; Eighteenth Assembly District, C. A. Meade; Nineteenth Assembly District, H. Odell; Twenty-fourth Assembly District, L. Reinach; Thirty-fifth Assembly District, C. C. Muller.

Physician Injured by Fall from Horse.

Dr. John C. Hartt, a widely known physician of South Brooklyn, who lives at 192 Forty-fourth Street, is in the Kings County Hospital suffering from perhaps fatal injuries received in a fall from his horse on Monday night. He was found lying unconscious on the bridle path of the Ocean Parkway, between Avenue C and Beverly Road, by a man in a passing carriage. The doctor was removed to the hospital in an ambulance, where he remained unconscious all night, but rallied somewhat yesterday morning. It was said at the hospital that Dr. Hartt was suffering from concussion of the brain and probably a fracture of the skull.

NO MONEY FOR GOOD ROADS.

Hempstead Trustees Refuse to Include in the Budget an Approved Appropriation.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 19.—The Trustees of the town of Hempstead have refused to include in the yearly budget the appropriation for good roads approved by the voters.

A measure appropriating $30,750 for the building of good roads throughout the town was approved last Spring by a majority of the voters, but opponents of the measure warned the Board of Trustees that if the sum proposed to be expended on road improvements was included in the yearly budget a suit would be brought to have the whole appropriation obstructed and the road appropriation stricken from the budget.

When the question came up before the board last night the good roads measure was killed notwithstanding the efforts of John J. Graham, who had been sent by District Attorney Niemann, to urge approval of the appropriation.

The first ballot was a tie—3 to 3. On a second ballot being taken the vote stood 4 to 2 against the resolution.

Mr. Harkins changed his vote on this ballot, afterward explaining that he had done so at the request of Assistant District Attorney Graham, who desired to have the deadlock broken so that the board would go on record and thus give him a chance to procure an order from the Supreme Court compelling the board to show cause why the appropriation was not included in the budget.

BURGLARS LAUGH AT PURSUERS.

Deride Them After Breaking Into a New Jersey Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 19.—The three burglars who broke into the little Post Office at Englishtown last night made easy work of the job and as much noise about it as if they weren't afraid of the whole town.

Postmaster Reed heard the explosion which blew open the safe, and summoned three neighbors, who arrived at the Post Office about the time the burglars were making a leisurely exit. The Postmaster and his friends shouted for the burglars to halt. They did not, but shouted back in derision something about hayseeds. Then the townsmen began to fire and the burglars fled in the darkness down the Jamesburg road, scattering stamps as they went. The townsmen gave pursuit with the swiftest horses to be found, but the burglars were not overtaken.

The safebreakers got very little for their pains.

AFTER COL. PARTRIDGE'S PLACE.

Up-State Politicians Think He Will Be Police Commissioner Here.

George W. Aldridge, the Republican leader in Rochester, was at the Fifth Avenue yesterday. Mr. Aldridge said it was the impression up the State that John N. Partridge, the Superintendent of Public Works, would be appointed Police Commissioner of New York by Mayor-elect Low. This impression, he said, was so strong that already there was a contest on for Superintendent of Public Works. The place which Col. Partridge will vacate if he accepts the appointment, as he has indicated he will if it is offered to him.

Schenectady has a candidate for the place in the person of John N. Parker, the present Superintendent of the Eastern Division of State Public Works. Mr. Aldridge said that Mr. Parker's appointment to succeed Col. Partridge would be indorsed by the Republican organization.

Asked what he thought of the proposed excise legislation, Mr. Aldridge said: "Rochester does not want Sunday opening of saloons, but if the people of New York do, they ought to have an opportunity of saying so. I see no reason why there should not be a referendum bill for New York City passed on this subject by the Legislature."

DIED AT THE THROTTLE.

Lake Shore Engineer Had Wished to End His Life Thus.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Michael Sprath, for thirty-five years an engineer for the Lake Shore Road, dropped dead in the cab of his engine to-day. He had often told his friends that he hoped to die with his hand on the throttle. His engine had barely cleared into a siding when a fast passenger train dashed past on the main track, and it is supposed that the fright at his narrow escape acted fatally on his heart, which was weak. The fireman, seeing the engineer fall, stopped the locomotive.

Sprath was sixty years of age, and is said to have been worth $70,000. He had no family, so far as is known. He lived frugally and invested his savings carefully.

The Lowenthal Diamond Robbery.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 19.—Seven diamond stickpins, valued at about $200, were picked up on Park Street, and have been identified as part of the ten-thousand-dollar diamond collection stolen Sunday night from the room of A. W. Lowenthal of New York at the Portland Hotel. No arrests have been made in the case.

Cargo of Cotton on Fire.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 19.—The British steamship Manchester Corporation, Capt. Williams, arrived here this afternoon with her cargo of cotton on fire. Tugs are at work trying to extinguish the flames. She is bound from New Orleans for Manchester, England.

Campbell-Bannerman Criticised.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, is the subject of much severe comment to-day for having declared in a speech last night at Plymouth that he despaired of overcoming the peril now facing the country in South Africa as long as Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner retained their present offices.

A Contractor a Forger.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Isaac T. Scribner, a Peekskill contractor, to-day pleaded guilty in the County Court to the charge of forging the name of John C. Moore of Jersey City to a note for $800 which he got Robert McCord of Peekskill to indorse. After getting the indorsement he secured the money, which he used in paying other notes. Judge Lent said he thought he would send him to the penitentiary, but wanted to see Mr. McCord before he did so.

Eight Cows Put to Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Dr. S. D. V. Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health, to-day caused eight Jersey cows on his farm just outside the city to be destroyed. Ten days ago they were bitten by a rabid dog. They began to show signs of rabies to-day, and Dr. Clark ordered their destruction. Two valuable dogs which were also bitten at the same time were also destroyed.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. — Fair; winds mostly northerly.

High pressure is general east of the Rocky Mountains, except along portions of the Atlantic Coast, and generally fair weather, with comparatively low temperatures, may therefore be expected for the next two or three days. West of the Rocky Mountains cloudy weather and rain will continue for the next twenty-four to thirty-six hours. On the Atlantic Coast and along the great lakes the winds will be light to fresh and mostly northerly; on the Gulf Coast they will be light to fresh north to northeast.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northerly winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—Times.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	57	35	39
6 A. M.	57	34	37
9 A. M.	59	35	42
12 M.	61	38	47
4 P. M.	67	37	41
6 P. M.	64	36	40
9 P. M.	58	31	36
12 P. M.	57	31	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39¾
Weather Bureau	35
Corresponding date 1900	30
Corresponding date for last 25 years	41

The thermometer yesterday registered 34 degrees at 8 A. M., and 32 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 39 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 31 degrees at 9 P. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE
FOR MEN

Known and Approved by the Public for 25 Years.
The most comfortable and best-appearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers.
Sold by Leading Retailers.
Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributors

T. J. TAYLOR SUED BY FRENCH CHAUFFEUR.

Foxhall Keene's Brother-in-Law Denies Breach of Contract—Justice Mur- and the Hearse.

Running expenses of first-class automobiles are rather high as well as their first cost, according to testimony adduced in the trial of a suit brought by François Engeldinger, an imported French chauffeur, against Talbot J. Taylor, a banker, to recover $100.72 for alleged breach of contract, in the Tenth District Municipal Court before Judge Murray yesterday. The chauffeur said that Foxhall Keene had engaged him in France last Summer to come to this country to serve Mr. Taylor, Mr. Keene's brother-in-law. He also said he had been promised $80 a month, living expenses of himself and wife, and passage paid for both to this country.

Mr. Taylor denied this, saying that while he owes the man money, the latter had come to America not as his servant, but as that of the manufacturer of a novel type of automobile which he, Mr. Taylor, had then bought. Engeldinger testified through an interpreter. Once he testified about driving the machine to Cedarhurst.

"What did he want to see the hearse for?" queried Judge Murray, not understanding.

Mr. Taylor said he had discharged the chauffeur for trying to operate the machine while intoxicated and nearly running over a woman between Cedarhurst and Long Island City. H. Carroll Winchester, Mr. Taylor's cousin, testified as to the wild ride, which he shahed, and Rosemon, Mr. Taylor's coachman, testified that Engeldinger's breath was alcohol laden the same night. Mr. Lansdale, counsel for Taylor, said there had been no violation of the contract labor law, as it does not apply to experts, of whom he said Engeldinger was of the best in his line.

BRIDEGROOM FEIGNED SUICIDE.

Quarreled with Bride-to-Be at the Wedding Hour—Reconciliation Followed Doctor's Ministration with Stomach Pump.

Lily Blumenthal of 55 Pike Street was to have been married last night to Joseph L. Samuels of 364 East Eighth Street. A wedding supper was set and all was in readiness, when the young people had a quarrel. The bride-to-be went off to see friends with her mother, and the bridegroom-to-be, following, feigned suicide, but was revived by a stomach pump and restored to his fiancée.

The cause of the quarrel is a secret to all but very few, who will not tell, but the bride and bridegroom did not appear at the wedding room, and the guests were waiting in vain. The young woman tore off her wedding dress, threw it on the floor and then went out. Her mother followed her and Samuels went home. He repented very soon and determined to show the young woman how sorry he felt. He found that she and her mother had gone to friends named Baker at 104 Eldridge Street. He followed, and rushing into the rooms and crying out that he had taken poison, threw himself on a bed.

His fiancée fainted, and the others went out and shouted and screamed for help. A policeman sent to Gouverneur Hospital for an ambulance. The surgeon, Dr. Ryan, used the stomach pump and revived Samuels. He said Samuels had taken four or five glasses of beer in which "there might possibly have been some morphine." Samuels was not much the worse for whatever he had taken.

Meanwhile Miss Blumenthal had also revived, and was overjoyed when she saw Samuels on his feet again. They kissed each other, and she nursed him till he was taken to his home.

The wedding will surely take place now, it is said.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois; A. D. Yates, Rochester; Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; M. Routkowsky; Russian Embassy, Washington; H. H. Ward, United States Navy.

HIGHLAND—Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mass.; Thomas D. Merrick, Richmond; Angus Cameron, Baltimore; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; J. T. Aldrich, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hengelmuller, German Ambassador, Washington; Richard Howe, Chicago; Montgomery Blair, Washington.

KENSINGTON—Gordon Hunter, London; R. A. Cheffins, London; J. S. Harris, Calcutta, India; Major J. A. Darling, United States Army; Arthur McArthurs, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Joseph White, Richmond; Gov. W. H. Hunt, Porto Rico; Gov.-elect Cummins, Iowa; Frederick Layton, Milwaukee; H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Col. George Baker, Chicago; A. J. Singer, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—J. E. Hawes, Minneapolis; F. Gamba, Havana; Dionisio Velasco, Havana; Alfonso Pesant, Havana; Octavio E. Davis, Havana.

VICTORIA—Capt. Lucien Young, Havana.

GILSEY.—Asa Walker, United States Navy; E. B. Tidd, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE.—The Rev. Dr. A. Mackay Smith, Washington; Gov. William A. Stone, Pennsylvania.

ALBEMARLE.—John C. Eaton, Toronto.

ASTOR.—Gen. R. G. Dyrenforth, Washington; J. T. Mackay, Topeka.

GRAND.—Capt. Frank Baker, United States Army; Capt. F. W. Foster, United States Army; Dr. E. Fraley, United States Army; Capt. S. E. Smiley, United States Army; C. E. Rommel, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL.—Dr. A. L. Cunningham, Oakland, Cal.

MARLBOROUGH—Gen. D. d'Castro, Colombia, South America.

NAVARRE.—Capt. K. Walker, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Dean, cloaks and suits, 104 Worth Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Cunningham, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. H. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Sisson Brothers & Wilden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., furnishing goods, gloves, and jewelry; Hotel Cadillac.

Hardenbrook & Webb, Boston, Mass.; F. S. Hardenbrook, dress goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Mann & Auken, Albany, N. Y.; L. W. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, and waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Kleine, domestics; 648 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss Hirsch, fancy goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Blass, G., Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Morris, fancy goods, 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. J. Dolan, millinery and ribbons, 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Fogarty, clothing, 760 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Levin-Zukowski, Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. A. Lowther, millinery, 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, general dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Church & Drake Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Harper, ribbons and laces; Continental Hotel.

Campbell, W., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, dress goods and millinery; 57 White Street.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, general dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods; 57 White Street.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, silks and dress goods; St. George Hotel.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Ould, domestics and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Breese, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Bahret, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Bird, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, hosiery and underwear; Albemarle Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Altkins, gloves; Hotel Albert.

Robbins, C. H. D., Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. M. Evans, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Maury Dry Goods Company, Columbia, Tenn.; J. T. Wooten, notions and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wiles, H. N., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; H. N. Wiles, notions; Grand Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions and dress trimmings; H. M. Schaske, ribbons and ladies' neckwear; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, coaiks, notions, and dress goods; Miss Collins, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.

Kline, Epplhimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, ribbons and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, furnishing goods; 359 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; T. G. Hardesty, ribbons and trimmings, linings, white goods, and laces; M. Waterman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, laces; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; Miss Shepard, fancy goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Weinberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Weinberg, cloaks; S. S. Weinberg, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. F. Beadle, housefurnishing goods, notions, and jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; J. M. Goldenberg, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Brown & Co., Pittston, Penn.; A. Brown, dry goods, 478 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Kelley, Stiger & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. W. Kelley, cloaks, waists, and skirts; Victoria Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Garson, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks, 477 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Long, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; I. Long, dry goods, 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; L. E. Cochrane, dry goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Pogue, H., & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Pogue, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Williams-Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. A. Costenade, millinery, notions, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, laces, veilings, and art goods, underwear and corsets; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, linens and white goods; 490 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and furs; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Combination Cash Store, Rutland, Vt.; F. Stafford, notions and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—M. Donnelly's Broad Street building, occupied by J. P. Dagon, undertaker and furniture dealer, was burned to-day, with a loss of $15,000; insured.

LAKE CRYSTAL, Minn., Nov. 19.—Fire, caused by spontaneous combustion, destroyed Graif Brothers' flour mill, the electric light plant, water works, and telephone system to-day. The total loss is $100,000, one-third insured.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 19.—The east tramway of the Keystone Lumber Company caught fire to-night from a burning tug, and about 3,000,000 feet of lumber were burned. The steel tug Keystone is totally destroyed, and the loss of the tramway and lumber, together with that of the tug, will reach $75,000, fully covered by insurance.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 19.—Fire destroyed the five-story brick building at Ninth and Wabash Streets to-night, entailing a loss of $150,000, partly covered by insurance. The ground floor was occupied by stores, while the upper stories were used as a warehouse by the People's Storage Company and were filled mostly with household furniture. The building was owned by Caroline E. Boardman of Troy, N. Y. The damage to adjoining property amounted to about $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:20 A. M.—182 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Dominick O'Reilly; damage, $100.

1 A. M.—60 Walker Street; H. Marks; damage, $1,000.

3:20 A. M.—6 Forsyth Street; R. E. Rubin; damage, $100.

11:20 A. M.—555 East Sixty-first Street; Charles Belling; damage, $25.

1:15 P. M.—88 Monroe Street; Funk Brothers; damage, $5.

2:45 P. M.—231 East Tenth Street; Joseph Dollwood; damage slight.

2:50 P. M.—151 East Ninety-sixth Street; L. Gardner; damage slight.

5:40 P. M.—75 Sheriff Street; Samuel Goldson; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—25 Allen Street; David Edelstein; damage, $50.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Henry I. Raymond, Surgeon, is ordered to the Philippines, sailing on the transport Buford from New York about Jan. 15.

Transfers—Capt. Harry D. Humphrey from the Twentieth Infantry to the Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company K; Capt. Charles C. Smith, from the Twenty-eighth Infantry to the Twentieth Infantry, Company L.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Denver, for the examination of such persons as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for appointment. Detail: Col. James M. J. Sanno, Eighteenth Infantry; Major Edward B. Moseley, George E. Bushnell, Surgeon; Major Charles A. Varnum, Seventh Cavalry; Major James A. Irons, Capt. Delamere Skeirett, Artillery Corps, Recorder.

Major Charles Humphreys, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, vice Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, Seventh Infantry, relieved.

Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, Deputy Quartermaster General, Chief Quartermaster Department of Texas, will be relieved from his duties as Quartermaster of the post of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by an officer to be designated by the commanding officer of that post.

Major George A. Dodd, Fourteenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty.

Col. Jesse M. Lee, Thirtieth Infantry, will repair to Washington and report to the Lieutenant General for duty.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander C. F. Pond is detached from command of the Iroquis, &c., and will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. Rodman is detached from the Albatross; ordered to command of the Iroquois as relief of Lieut. Commander Pond, via first steamer sailing from San Francisco.

Lieut. R. E. Coontz is detached from the Enterprise; ordered to the Philadelphia.

Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw is detached from the San Francisco Naval Training Station, &c., and ordered to the Enterprise as executive.

Lieut. G. H. Burrage is detached from the Philadelphia, and ordered to the Albatross.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Merriam is detached from duty as assistant to the General Storekeeper and as Recorder of the naval examining board, Washington yard, &c., Nov. 19; ordered to the Dolphin, Nov. 22, as relief of Assistant Paymaster Goldsborough. Assistant Paymaster M. R. Goldsborough is detached from the Dolphin, Nov. 22; ordered to the Rainbow, Dec. 2.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Kearsarge arrived yesterday at the New York yard.

The Marietta sailed yesterday from Key West for Colon.

The Lebanon and Sterling arrived to-day at Lambert's Point.

The Shubrick sailed to-day from Norfolk for Port Royal.

The Essex arrived to-day at Port of Spain.

The Vixen arrived to-day at Key West.

The Topeka arrived to-day at Charleston.

The commissioning of the Olympia has been postponed until Jan. 25.

Gillies Coffee Sale

ENDS ON SATURDAY. As we pointed out last week, the short crop is forcing prices higher. This sale is at LESS than our present regular prices—and thrifty folks will lay in a good supply:—

Broken Coffee	reg. price 20	at 18
Holland Java	reg. price 22	at 20
Holland M. & J.	reg. price 24	at 22
Bogota Coffee	reg. price 28	at 25
Mocha and Java	reg. price 32	at 28
Arabian Mocha	reg. price 35	at 30
Mixed Tea	reg. price 35	at 30

Call, send postal or telephone, and 5 lbs. or more will be delivered in Manhattan, Brooklyn or the Bronx up to 180th St.; 10 lbs. or more within 25 miles. If not precisely what you desire in every respect we will gladly exchange it or refund money.

Gillies COFFEE Company
233, 235, 237 & 239 Washington St.
Bet. Park Pl. & Barclay St. Estab'd 1840.

"Holiday Anticipation"

In gift buying comes a trifle early at this moment. Our floors are rapidly assuming their holiday aspect, in scores of pretty and useful pieces for the Christmas gift. We invite a careful inspection.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,
Incorporated
34th Street, West, No. 155-157
"Minute from Broadway."

POL ROGER & CO. CHAMPAGNE

The Society Wine in London.

Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.'s *BRUT SPEC

Amusements.

WALLACK'S To-night, 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Augustus Thomas' New Play. COLORADO

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS | QUALITY STREET QUALITY STREET XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Ave. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats Thursday and Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY Dec. 3, Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge."

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. To-day & Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

New Savoy Theatre. 34th St. & Broadway. "A Gosh! mighty big success."—Evg. World. XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. Evenings, 8:20. EBEN HOLDEN Matinée Saturday. 2:15.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Last 2 weeks—Xtra Mat. Nov. 28th. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM—A Royal Rival Dec. 2. The Helmet of Navarre, with Chas. Dalton

Garrick Theatre, 35th St. and Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY | A MESSAGE FROM MARS Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday. XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way. 75TH TIME—DEC. 2. SOUVENIRS. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day and Saturday. Xtra Matinee Thanksgiving. The Liberty Belles

GARDEN. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Also Thanksgiving. SOTHERN IF I WERE KING.

MERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Sp'l Mat. Thanksgiving. Souvenirs next Tuesday. "The New Yorkers." Second Last Week. DAN DALY with Virginia Earl and The Geo. W. Lederer Co.

SPECIAL Starting Monday. DEC. 2D. MR. RICHARD. MANSFIELD in "BEAUCAIRE," By Booth Tarkington and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland. Seat Sale Begins Next Monday Nov. 25.

HORSE SHOW, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NOVEMBER 20, 21, 22, 23. GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20. SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M. Trial of Hunters. Judging Park Teams, Ponies, Trotters, Four-in-Hands, Horses and Runabouts, Saddle Horses and Hunters; Six Horses for Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup, and Pairs of Horses, Horses and Private Omnibus. CONCERTS BY LANDER. The Seats in the Two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

PROCTOR'S { Big Comedy & Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
23d St. { "What Happened to Jones" All Big Laughs. Continuous Vaudeville. Best Acts.
5th Av. { "My Friend From India" Funny Farce. Cream of Vaude'le. Continuous always.
58TH ST. { "BLUE JEANS" Sensational Success. Great V'dville
125TH ST { "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Production. Splendid Vd'ville. All Hits. Star acts.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. NIGHTLY AT 8:10. MATINEES To-day, Saturday, and Thanksgiving at 2. 3D MONTH. Still running.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY FRANK DAMROSCH ....Director Two Concerts, Dec. 10, March 13. SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Conducted by Mr. Frank Damrosch. Six Saturday Afternoons. Nov. 30, Dec. 21, Jan. 12, Feb. 1, March 1, 15 Subscription tickets now on sale at office of both society, 20 W. 33d St., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL HOFMANN Two Piano Recitals Sat. Aft., Nov. 23. Wed. Aft., Nov. 27, at 3 JOSEF HOFMANN Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and Carnegie Hall box office. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Seats 4 weeks ahead. MAT. TO-DAY. THANKSGIVING MAT. KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Afternoon, Nov. 26, at 3:15. SONG RECITAL. Lilli Lehmann Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the piano. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK Sixty-fifth St., near Columbus Ave. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Public Admitted Daily Except Monday. ADMISSION 50 CTS. MUSIC.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE Last Week Miranda of the Balcony. Next Mon., MRS. FISKE in THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH. Sale now open. Mat. Thanksgiving.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER.

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15. ANNA HELD In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 29th. Tues. & Sat. HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat 2:15 FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The greatest of all New England dramas. WAY DOWN EAST Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat 2. Ev. 8:15

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST | Matinee To-Day. Irwin's Big Burlesquers. "L'Argentina" "Are You an Eagle?"

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Tennessee's Partner Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Ev. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Th'ksg'v'g. ELSIE DE WOLFE in Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS 50th Performance—Souvenirs—Monday, Dec. 2.

THE VOTES DISCLOSED BY COUNTY CANVASS

Seth Low Carried New York County by 5,944.

Many Defective Anti-Van Wyck Ballots —Split Ballots in Tammany Strongholds—Fusion's Triumph in the Ninth District.

The work of the Board of County Canvassers will be completed to-night, and the official results of the election in New York will be made public soon after. A NEW YORK TIMES reporter obtained last evening from official sources many important facts about the election. The result of the official canvass will show that Seth Low carried New York County by 5,944 votes, subject, however, to correction if errors are found in the few districts remaining uncanvassed last evening. The vote for Mr. Low in the county is over 161,000.

There were approximately 1,600 voters who on election day went into voting booths and voted blank ballots through ignorance or neglect to place any mark in the circle of the party candidates for whom they intended to vote. More than 3,000 ballots were so defaced by running a pencil mark through the names of Robert A. Van Wyck, Isaac Fromme, and Henry W. Unger as to invalidate the ballots and cause the loss of franchise to the voters who tried to emphasize their dislike of candidates.

The canvass has shown the peculiarities of the voters in several districts. In some Tammany strongholds nearly every voter in many of the election districts voted split ballots.

The Citizens' Union will be able to show that about 25,000 voters made a mark under their emblem in New York County, and the Greater New York Democracy vote will approximate 10,000.

The contest for the banner Tammany district was very close this year between Senator T. D. Sullivan and Dock Commissioner Murphy. Previous to this election there was great rivalry between the Tammany leaders on election night to roll up the largest majority, and the winner always received the congratulations of Richard Croker. This election night there was no such rivalry.

The official returns show that Senator Sullivan succeeded in polling in the Sixth Assembly District 5,286 votes for Shepard as against 2,691 votes polled for Low. Dock Commissioner Murphy of the Eighteenth Assembly District on the east side is a close second to the Bowery Senator. His district cast 5,411 votes for Shepard and 2,984 for Low.

The exact figures as to the banner Republican district could not be obtained last evening. From present indications the Twenty-first Assembly District will be in the van in the number of Low votes cast.

The official figures show the result of the four-sided contest between the leaders of the Ninth Assembly District. John C. Sheehan, leader of the Greater New York Democracy, worked with Frederick S. Gibbs, the Republican leader, for the success of the Fusion candidates. They had as their opponent Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's private secretary, and Councilman Goodwin. The district is normally Democratic by a plurality of over 1,000. The Sheehan-Gibbs forces polled 4,815 votes for Low to 3,779 polled for Shepard by the Goodwin-Smith men.

Collector George R. Bidwell, Republican leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, carried his district for Low by a plurality of 3,569 votes. Low received 1,582 and Shepard 4,013 votes.

The official canvass shows that Councilman Thomas F. Foley held the Tammany forces together in the Second Assembly District, in which he had a bitter contest for the leadership with Patrick Divver. Shepard polled 5,031 votes in this district and Low 2,090.

The result of the official canvass of the vote in the Eighth Assembly District furnished some surprises to the politicians. Martin Engel, the Tammany leader, carried his district for Shepard by a plurality of 49 votes. Shepard received 2,168 votes and Low 2,119. Charles Adler, the Republican candidate for the Assembly, was elected by 300 plurality, and Max Forges, the Tammany candidate for Alderman was elected by a plurality of less than 130 votes.

Under the election law the County Canvassers have no power to open the ballot boxes. The defective ballots marked or written on by the voters are sealed after the election officials agree that they are invalid, and are deposited in the ballot boxes. An order of the Supreme Court is the only authority under which a ballot box can be opened for a recount of the ballots.

The canvass of the vote this year will be completed in a much shorter time than in any previous year. Julius Mayer, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Republican organization, has been watching the work. He has been assisted by J. W. Hutchinson, Jr., and Philip Doblin.

Fault has been found this year with the lax attendance of the members of the Municipal Assembly at the canvass. Alderman Robert Muh was made Chairman of the Board of Canvassers, and by resolution three members of the Municipal Assembly constitute a quorum for the purpose of canvassing the vote. The work has been retarded because on several occasions three members of the Municipal Assembly were not in attendance.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATORS.

Canvasses for Speakership and Presidency of the Senate Going On.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 19.—A large number of Republican Senators and Assemblymen elect were at the State House to-day. The principal gossip was as to the election of a Speaker of the House and a President of the Senate.

The general opinion seemed to be that Assemblyman Bacheller of Essex, who had been elected a member for the third time, would be made Speaker without opposition, and that the Republican leadership will go to Assemblyman Bradley of Camden, who was Speaker last year.

Senator Francis of Monmouth is making an aggressive campaign for the Presidency of the Senate. The position lies between himself and Senator Cross of Union, with Senator Johnson of Camden as a possible alternative.

Cuban Orphan Society Meeting.

The second annual meeting of the Cuban Orphan Society will be held in the assembly room of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, next Tuesday at 4:30 P. M., when addresses on conditions in the island are expected from Miss Laura D. Gill, Dean of Barnard College; Miss Grace W. Minns, Inspector for the society in Cuba; Thomas B. Adams, and Gen. Francis V. Greene, the President of the society.

Amusements.

MAT. TO-DAY. HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Cressy & Dayne, Melville & Stetson, Others.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9

MURRAY HILL THEA, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. THE DANCING GIRL.

Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Thanksgiving. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | CINQUEVALLI LIVING ART STUDIES 30 Other Acts 30.

14th St. Thea. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving, & Sat. 50TH TIME. DEC. 2. SOUVENIRS. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. THE KING'S CARNIVAL.

GRAND ARE YOU A MASON? MAT. TO-DAY, 25c., 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Tonght, Frl. & Sat., "Der Fall Clemenceau." Thur., "Die Ehre." Sat. Mat., "Der Huettenbesitzer."

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. WEEK OF NOV. 25. Tennessee's Partner. A LADY OF QUALITY

MADE HIMSELF AT HOME.

Stranger Intimidated a Servant and Installed Himself in a House During Its Owner's Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 19.—A well-dressed individual made himself at home in the house of L. de F. Munger, President of the Munger Tire Company, on Bayard Street, yesterday. He called about noon. The maid opened the hall door and informed him that the family had just gone out for the day in an automobile.

"Oh, that's all right," replied the man. "I'll just go in and stay awhile. I am tired."

"But you can't come in," protested the girl. "I don't know who you are."

He pushed in past the girl, saying cheerily: "Oh, never mind. Mr. Munger and I are old friends. He'll be glad to see me."

The visitor ensconced himself in the parlors and intimated that if Mr. Munger were at home he would have set some lunch before his visitor. The girl took the hint and asked him what he preferred. After disposing of the best in the house, the intruder paid a visit to the wine cellar and made his selection of the stock. Then, after choosing the best of Mr. Munger's cigars and going up stairs, the visitor took a comfortable chair and spent the rest of the day.

The girl grew alarmed, especially when she saw him minutely inspecting everything of value in the place. She knew that the family would not be home until the next day, so she sent for her brother, who arrived with a policeman. The man was asked to go. He said that he had come to borrow $10 from Mr. Munger, and could not leave until he secured it. The servant managed to raise $2 and let him have it. He left after instructing the girl to tell Mr. Munger that Mr. Willis had called.

Mr. Munger knows nothing of the man. He is taking an inventory of his belongings to-day.

FIRE SCARE IN FLATHOUSE.

Petroleum Jelly Boiled Over—Bravery of Two Women.

Petroleum jelly, which I. C. Garfield, a druggist, was cooking in the rear of his store, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday afternon, boiled over and ignited and streamed down, a blazing torrent, to a heap of packing materials in the cellar. Dense volumes of black smoke immediately rose through the building, which is a five-story flat house.

Frightened tenants fled to the roof and down the fireescape rather than face the stifling vapor in the hallway, and panic spread through the neighborhood with the swift rumor that the fire was in Public School 86, directly across the avenue from the drug store, and where 2,500 children were at their lessons. Frantic mothers came running from all directions, but were stopped at the doors by the janitor, who told them where the fire really was. Inside of the schoolhouse, though the firemen could be plainly seen at work from many of the classroom windows, discipline prevailed.

Two flights above the drug store Mrs. William MacMillan at the first sign of danger, went to her bedridden mother, Mrs. Grace Percy, eighty-six years old, and when a few minutes later the firemen rushed through the halls she called to them, asking if the danger were great. Several of the men left their work and remained with the women in case it should become suddenly necessary to remove the invalid, which at best would have involved serious risk. The fire, however, was confined to the cellar and store, and $1,500 will about cover the entire damage.

BRIDGE WORKER FALLS 80 FEET.

Both Legs Broken, Skull Fractured, but Not Instantly Killed.

Peter H. Smith, a riveter, employed on the New York and East River Bridge, while at work yesterday on the top of the steel work on the Williamsburg side, between Wythe Avenue and Berry Street, and moving from one girder to another, lost his balance and shot downward to the ground, a distance of 80 feet. He turned a complete somersault, and landed on the ground between some iron pillars.

He was unconscious when picked up, and an ambulance hurried him to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was found that both legs were broken, his skull fractured, and he had sustained internal injuries. As the hospital little hopes are entertained for his recovery. Smith lives at 306 West Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

NAVAL BATTALION ARMORY.

Bond Issue Approved—Commander Forshew Commends the Mayor.

The Armory Board at the meeting yesterday approved the issue of bonds for $250,000 for a new armory for the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn. Mayor Van Wyck favored the bond issue, but President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments and Commissioner Kearney wanted the amount of the appropriation for the armory reduced to $150,000.

Mayor Van Wyck said the armory was absolutely needed for the care of 560 men and that the total appropriation would have to be granted or the Armory Board vote to give the Second Battalion a shed.

Commander Forshew said after the meeting that if it had not been for Mayor Van Wyck his men would never have had the armory.

JUMPED TO POLICEMEN'S ARMS.

Tenant Locked in Building Obliged to Leap to the Fire Escape.

O. H. Bleil of 575 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, was locked in the building at 34 West Twenty-second Street, where he has an office, for nearly two hours last night. He worked late and the janitor locked the front doors without thinking of him. Bleil shouted out the front window of the third story, and says many persons passed without paying any attention to him until Policeman Hynes who went to the roof of No. 36 with Policeman Boesner, and Bleil, getting out on the fire escape, jumped to the roof of No. 36, about ten feet lower than the fire escape of the third floor of No. 34.

The policemen caught Bleil, who was timid at first, as the jump was somewhat risky. He was asked to identify himself, and F. Streuvner of 56 West Twenty-second Street, who knew Bleil, vouched for him, and the policemen permitted him to go.

AN AGED COUPLE'S FRIEND.

Mr. Guggenheimer Saves the Stand of a Man of Eighty-five.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council used his influence on behalf of an aged couple yesterday. A resolution was introduced annulling the permission granted to David Bononeitz to maintain a stand under the elevated stairs at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue.

President Guggenheimer moved that the resolution be laid on the table. He said that he knew Bononeitz, who was a man eighty-five years old, with a wife seventy-five years, and that their livelihood depended on the maintenance of their stand. There was no opposition to the motion.

SENATOR SEWELL'S CONDITION.

Senator Kean Thinks He Will Not Be at the Opening of Congress.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 19.—United States Senator Kean arrived home to-day from a visit to United States Senator Sewell at Asheville, N. C. Senator Kean, in speaking of Senator Sewell's condition, said:

"I found Senator Sewell no worse, despite the alarming rumors as to his condition, and in fact I think he is somewhat improved in health. I do not believe Gen. Sewell will be able to attend the opening of Congress. He does not expect to himself, but he hopes that later in the session his health will have sufficiently improved to enable him to attend."

National W. C. T. U. Officers.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 19.—At the session of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to-day Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens was unanimously elected President for the coming year, Mrs. Susannah Fry Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Clara Hoffman Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Helen Morton Barker Treasurer.

Georgia Negroes Not Disfranchised.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—The Hardwick bill, providing for the disfranchisement of the negro, was killed in the House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 113 to 17. The same measure was introduced and met a similar fate two years ago.

New Publications. New Publications. New Publications. New Publications.

NOVEMBER CENTURY

MARK TWAIN.

YEAR OF HUMOR

Contributions from "Mark Twain," E. P. Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"), Joel Chandler Harris "Uncle Remus," Edward W. Townsend ("Chimmie Fadden"), George Ade, Ruth McEnery Stuart, James Whitcomb Riley, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Gelett Burgess, Frank R. Stockton, Tudor Jenks, Ellis Parker Butler, Carolyn Wells, Harry S. Edwards, Chester Bailey Fernald, Charles Battell Loomis, Oliver Herford, Elliott Flower, Albert Bigelow Paine, Beatrice Herford, Robert W. Chambers.

F. P. DUNNE ("MR. DOOLEY").

BEGINNING A Year of Humor

TWO STORIES BY MARK TWAIN

Humorous Stories by Other Writers, and

"A RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN HUMOR," By Professor Trent, of Columbia

First paper in the series on "THE OLD AND THE NEW WEST," Strikingly Illustrated by Frederic Remington

Opening Chapters of a Novelette, "BARBAROSSA," By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated

PRESIDENT McKINLEY

Personal Recollections by Secretary Long

A Story by Ernest Seton-Thompson

"Our Foolish Virgins," A Society Sketch by Eliot Gregory. Superb Illustrations for "Don Quixote" by Three Great Illustrators.

ILLUSTRATED IN TINT.

The November Century is sold by every newsdealer. Price, 35 cents. It begins the "Year of Humor."

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York City

ARTEMUS WARD.

YEAR OF HUMOR

Stories and Portraits of "Petroleum V. Nasby," "Josh Billings," "Mark Twain," John G. Saxe, "Mrs. Partington," "Miles O'Reilly," "Hans Breitmann," "Artemus Ward," "Orpheus C. Kerr," "Bill Nye," Frank R. Stockton, Donald G. Mitchell, H. C. Bunner, "Sam Slick," Eugene Field, Richard Grant White, Capt. George H. Derby ("John Phoenix"), Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mortimer Thomson, ("Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B."), James Russell Lowell, Charles Dudley Warner, Bret Harte.

CHESTER C. KING.

DEBT LIMIT MAY HAMPER MR. LOW

First Official Half Year May See No Improvements.

EXPLANATION OF MR. COLER

Mayor Van Wyck Will To-day Receive His Successor at the City Hall—The Mayor-Elect Will Attend Board Meetings.

Mayor-elect Low's first official visit to the City Hall will be made to-day. In answer to a letter sent by Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Low said that he would be at the City Hall to-day, and Mayor Van Wyck then invited his successor to be present at the meetings of the Board of Estimate and the Sinking Fund Commission.

The visit of Mayor-elect Low is considered of importance because of the statement made by Controller Coler yesterday that the city was so near the debt limit that Mayor Low would have no opportunity to begin any new improvements during the first six months of his administration. Controller Coler added that this matter might be discussed at the meeting at which Mayor-elect Low will attend.

When asked about the improvements which Mayor Low could inaugurate during the first six months of his term, Controller Coler said:

"We are very near the debt limit now. When Mr. Low takes office the legal debt limit will almost have been reached. I can only guess at the figures, and I do not want to guess about such an important matter.

"I think the City of New York should be placed on a much sounder financial basis than it is, and this can be done by the Constitutional amendment, taking outstanding obligations for water supply, docks, and rapid transit out of debts of the city in calculating when the city has reached the limit of its borrowing capacity. These improvements are, will, and can be, made self-supporting. A separate sinking fund can be created for the redemption of bonds issued for the purposes named, and eventually the city will own the docks, rapid transit, and the water supply, free and clear, and have the income therefrom to reduce taxation.

"Every financial system except that of this city and State has been improved. Every private corporation manages its capital so as to earn interest for its stockholders, and if a private corporation was managing the Finance Department of the City of New York, it would long ago have taken steps to separate the obligations of the self-paying branches of the Government from the permanent debt. If my plan had been adopted several years ago and the dock bonds and water bonds had been taken out of the debt limit, Mr. Low would not be confronted with such a situation. Any conservative banker would agree to my proposition that it is greatly in the interests of the people. The city ought not to be hampered by such primitive financial methods as it now has."

It was learned from an official source that the margin now left the city before reaching the debt limit is $20,000,000, approximately. Ten million dollars of this sum will have to be set aside when the contract is signed for the extension of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn. The street paving, Hall of Records, armories, and other bond issues will practically wipe out the millions which can be spent before the limit is reached.

The increase in the assessed valuations this year is between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000, which will give the city a further borrowing capacity of $7,500,000 or $8,000,000, but the assessed valuations do not take effect until July 1 next.

MAYOR-ELECT LOW'S CALLERS.

Ex-Capt. Clifford an Applicant for the Post of Fire Commissioner.

Ex-Capt. Charles D. Clifford of the Fire Department was among Mayor-elect Low's callers at his headquarters yesterday. Capt. Clifford is a candidate for appointment as Fire Commissioner. He has presented to Mr. Low an application containing numerous signatures.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Thomas J. Parker, and Prof. M. T. Bogart composed a delegation to urge Mr. Low to appoint E. J. Lederle Health Commissioner.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson, Capt. Henry, and Capt. Carroll of Brooklyn called to advocate the appointment of Lieut. Kline as Deputy Police Commissioner for Brooklyn.

William Cullen Bryant of Brooklyn, who was formerly Fire Commissioner in Brooklyn, and who is now being urged for Fire Commissioner of the greater city, was a caller.

Mr. Low received a request from the friends of Magistrate Crane to appoint him Judge of Special Sessions to succeed Justice Jerome.

Among Mr. Low's other callers were Warren C. Barber, John Jeroloman, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, R. R. Bowker, E. R. L. Gould, George R. Sheldon, Salem Wales, Frederick D. Tappen, J. Rhinelander Dillon, Oswald G. Villard, John Freeman Baker, and George R. Valentine.

AUSTRIAN FEAR OF AMERICA.

Report by Consul General Hurst on the Movement to Stem the Inflow of This Country's Products.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The prospect of increased importations from the United States into Austria-Hungary is not viewed with complacency in the latter country, according to a report to the State Department from Consul General Hurst at Vienna dated Oct. 28. Austrian manufacturers and agriculturists, he says, are making an organized effort to stem the inflow of American products, which last year amounted to about $30,500,000.

Mr. Hurst speaks of an assembly of leading business men which was convened at Vienna to take measures against American competition, and says it is acknowledged openly that the commercial policy of the present time is dictated and controlled by the United States. The Austrian agriculturist especially, he continues, cries out against the imports from the United States of flour, corn, lard, and other articles. American iron, steel, and machinery have already established themselves in the empire on a commercially profitable basis, and it is feared that the United States will soon begin to send coal to Austrian ports.

"American trusts," says Mr. Hurst, "are particularly mentioned as a mortal peril to European manufacturers, on account of the powerful organization of capital and business manipulation."

As a means of warding off the encroachments of American competition in Austria-Hungary it was recommended at the assembly that, in view of the commercial policy of the United States and the present customs movement of Germany, there be an entire reconstruction of the Austro-Hungarian tariff system, so that sufficient and lasting protection may be granted to manufactures and agriculture. At the same time it was recommended that this new tariff should be specialized in the most far-reaching manner, and that it should contain sufficient concessions to facilitate the conclusion of favorable commercial treaties and to develop Austro-Hungarian exports.

The Assembly demanded, in conclusion, that treaties protecting domestic industries in a satisfactory manner and stimulating exports should be subject to termination at long notice, but that a commercial treaty with the United States should be subject to short notice of termination.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN MADRID.

Over a Score of People Injured—Student Disturbances in Other Cities.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—Student riots have been renewed in Madrid. To-day the tramways were attacked and attempts were made to set the cars on fire.

Over twenty persons were injured, including the son of a high official of the Ministry of the Interior.

Student disorders are also reported in Barcelona and Valencia.

In the Senate to-day several Senators referred to the serious nature of the student disturbances, and the Minister of Education replied that the Government was resolved upon acting with the greatest energy.

TO FIGHT FOR STATEHOOD.

Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, and Indian Territory Pool Their Issues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, and the Indian Territory have pooled their issues and are to make a united fight for admission as States at this session of Congress. The territorial delegates are prepared to begin hard work as soon as possible after Congress meets.

Representative Curtis of Kansas says that the strongest fight that has yet been made will be put for the admission of these Territories. His own idea is that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory ought to be admitted into the Union as one State. He said to-day:

"Those Territories, if admitted as one, would make one of the grandest States in the Union, and I would be heartily in favor of such a plan. They are both composed of magnificent territory and are rich in mineral deposits, as well as in oil and gas, while their agricultural future is second to no section of our entire country. To divide them and endeavor to make two States would, in my judgment, result in a failure."

MR. BENEDICT NOT INJURED.

Is Returning with Mr. Cleveland, from a Successful Hunting Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Nov. 19.—Grover Cleveland, accompanied by E. C. Benedict, for a week, has been the guest of John S. Wise at Keptopiake, fourteen miles south of Cape Charles. They passed through here this morning on their way home. They enjoyed some fine sport, and had a lot of game with them. They were both in fine health and spirits. The rumor that Mr. Benedict had met with an accident is unfounded.

Western Road Elects Officers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 19.—The Board of Directors has re-elected the following officers of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company: William A. Reed, New York, Chairman of the Board; Benjamin Norton, Toledo, President and General Manager; Henry Budge, New York, Vice President; Joseph H. Seaman, New York, Secretary Treasurer; A. H. Joline, New York, general counsel; Clarence Brown, Toledo, General Solicitor; C. D. Whitney, Toledo, General Traffic Manager.

Colonel Henry Watterson REFUTES Colonel Beverage Beaumont AND Defends the South, and Especially ex-Governor Hogg of Texas. IN THE NEW YORKER

(A Journal Mainly About People)

OF THIS WEEK, WHICH IS ALSO THE GREAT REFLECTOR OF HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY, POLITICS AND REAL LIFE.

THE NEW YORKER IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

MR. E. F. BONAVENTURE

Invites an inspection of his new importations. The collection for this season includes unique Art objects, suitable for

Holiday Gifts and for the Collector

TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING

FROM DECEMBER THE 2D TO THE 9TH

BONAVENTURE'S GALLERIES

6 West Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf

STECK THE OLD RELIABLE

PIANOS GUARANTEED BY ALMOST HALF A CENTURY OF SUCCESS AND ALWAYS CONCEDED TO BE ALL THAT AN ARTISTIC, HIGH-GRADE PIANO SHOULD BE, BY THOSE THAT KNOW

PIANOS

WAREROOMS 136 FIFTH AVENUE

Several odd styles are offered at reduction from regular prices

New Publications.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES NOW AT 5-7 & 9 UNION SQUARE BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STREETS

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

Mellow

The commingling of purity, age and flavor makes

Hunter Baltimore Rye

America's Best Whiskey

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

It is The First Sought and The First Bought

A. B. HART & FRANK NORA, Representatives, 9 E. William St., New York, N. Y.

WATCHES Old ones wanted. Also old gold jewelry, diamonds and antique silver for new material. I pay cash. Duplicates for sale cheap. Largest repair department in the city. KEENE, 140 Fulton St., N. Y.

Schooner Guardian Wrecked; Crew Safe

HYANNIS, Mass., Nov. 19.—The crew of the British schooner Guardian, bound from New York for Louisburg, Nova Scotia, with a cargo of coal and sand, was landed here to-day by the United States Lighthouse steamer Azalea. The schooner struck on Pollock Rip at 10 o'clock last night, and will be a total loss. In going over the shoals this morning the steamship sighted the helpless craft, and took off the Captain and crew.

$100,000 Fire in Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 19.—Fire destroyed the Holton block to-day and caused a loss of $100,000. The principal losers are: H. G. Link, grocer, $30,000; R. H. Field, grocer, $15,000; B. K. Bryan, grocer, $48,000; and Oglesby Brothers, dry goods dealers. All were insured. The fire broke out in Oglesby's store, at Trade and College Streets, and gained headway through an accident at the pumping station, which temporarily cut off the water supply.

Two Boston Banks to be Consolidated.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The National Shawmut Bank has purchased two-thirds of the stock of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, and the two institutions will be consolidated at once. The capital stock of the National Shawmut Bank is $3,000,000; that of the National Bank of the Commonwealth is $1,000,000. The aggregate deposits are nearly $50,000,000.

Caswell, Massey & Co.'s
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
With Pepsin and Quinine

Prescribed by nearly all physicians in preference to other emulsions because it is borne with ease by the most delicate stomach.

For Sale by all Druggists.

The path of satisfaction leads to our doors. For good materials, good make, good fit and moderate prices we are headquarters. Always ready to give money back if you think otherwise.

Overcoats to order of imported Meltons, Kerseys and unfinished Velours, lined throughout with satin, made long, loose, slashed pockets, velvet collar and cuffs, to order $25. They compare favorably with coats costing double elsewhere.

Special sale of English suitings, to order, $20. Sale of English trouserings, $6. Our German and English finished and unfinished Drape for Tuxedo suits $30 and Full Dress suits $35, are exceptional values—matchless anywhere.

Special uniform and livery department. Boys' suits from $12 up.

For particulars send for our book of information, measuring guide and samples. Mailed anywhere.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

APOLLO.

Christmas is fast approaching and you need the additional joy of an Apollo in the home. It is the *only* Piano-Player that has made the American Home musically supreme. To anyone that has a musical appetite it supplies every kind of choice musical food. Come and hear it. Recitals from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day.

The APOLLO Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Sts.)

THE
Coward
Good Sense Shoe
For Children.

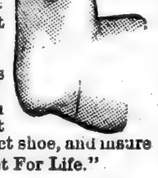

An ill-shaped hat, or badly fitted suit may not look well on a child, but it does not result in permanent injury.

Only the ill-shaped shoe does that.

Why not, when it is so easy, get your child a perfect shoe, and insure "Good Feet For Life."

Infants' - - - - *65c. to $1.00*
Children's - - - *$1.30 to $1.65*
Misses' - - - - *$2.00 to $2.75*
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

1709 1901
For 192 years the
J. M. F.
(Johann Maria Farina)
9-11
EAU DE COLOGNE
HAS KEPT THE LEAD
In Europe, Japan, India, South Africa and Australia. A most delicate, refreshing, lasting perfume for refined people; is rapidly gaining favor here.
Send 10 cts for 9 bottle sample box to Import office, 1-3 Ann St., N. Y.
Full size bottles from 55 cts. up at ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

EYESIGHT, FORTH
Torate Lenses.
40% more efficient than any other. Absolutely free from aberration—widest field of vision—marvelously sharp definition.
Oculists' examination according to the Forth System indorsed by physicians generally. Book free.
Arthur Forth, 406 Fulton St., B'klyn.
15 minutes from Park Row. Fulton St. cars.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Weekes Accompanies the Columbia Team to Annapolis.

NO MORE PROTEST COMMENT

Camp Says If Yale Is Making Investigations, the Facts Should Be Publicly Stated—Confidence at Harvard.

One football team left the city yesterday and another one entered it. The Columbia kickers, accompanied by Coach Sanford, with trainers, to the number of twenty men in all, left last night shortly after 9 o'clock over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Annapolis, where they will line up to-day against the naval cadets. The Quaker team arrived in the city early in the evening and put up at the Murray Hill Hotel. This morning they will depart for West Point, where they will play the military cadets.

All of the regular Columbia team went to Annapolis except Lancon and McLellan, the guards. It was said that they were in need of rest and there was a strong team without them. Weekes accompanied the men, but it is by no means sure that he will be able to play. He was taken along more on a venture, and if he feels equal to the task he will start in the game. He had on his football suit yesterday, but only did a little running around the field near the gymnasium to limber up. He did not go out on the football field. Sanford gave the men a half hour of light practice, trying some running around the ends. He was easy with them and put them through no stiff work. Willard, who still has his head bandaged, went into the practice for a few minutes. His knee is improving. Kingden, Bruce, Morley, Berrien, Shaw, Smith, and Van Hoevenberg all appeared to be in fine trim and the men feel fairly confident of victory.

HARVARD PROTEST MATTER.

Nothing new in the Harvard protest cases was developed yesterday, and there now seems no likelihood that the Yale officials will take any action. If there is any basis for the statements that have gone out from New Haven, Yale expects Harvard to look into them. But it is not probable that as late day anything will be done. In fact, Coach Reid of the Harvard team, when he said that he had heard nothing more on the subject, seemed to imply that the affair was not troubling the Harvard team.

Walter Camp, the Yale athletic adviser, said that he sympathized with the feeling of many Yale graduates that the undergraduate football management should come out and state publicly the results of any investigation along this line, or, if an investigation was in progress, that the fact should be announced. While many rumors and reports had come from outsiders, Mr. Camp said he himself was absolutely unaware of any investigation made by Yale, or beyond the rumors referred to, of anything on which to base charges of ineligibility against Harvard men. He added that he was not responsible for the acts of those men who started the rumors.

The Yale team yesterday worked in signal practice behind closed gates for a full hour, using the new formations that are to be tried against Harvard. In the signal work, the eleven lined up with the exception of De Saulles and Weymouth, the former remaining in town to rest. Metcalf took quarterback, and an experiment was tried in putting Rafferty at full back, where he showed well. Following the signal work in secret practice, the coaches lined the 'varsity up against the strongest scrub eleven of the year, which included Glass at left guard, Bloomer at right tackle, Johnson at right guard, Owsley and Eaton at half backs, and Weymouth and McClintock at full back. The 'Varsity scored one touch-down by line work, and the second team then scored twice.

In the open half Kunzig went in at left tackle in place of Goss, Johnson took right guard, Ferguson right end, and an even stronger scrub team lined up. The 'Varsity scored twice, by splendid tackle and end pushes, using some fast new plays which the second team were powerless to meet. There was no fumbling by the 'Varsity, and the big fellows put up a clean, fierce game, which was faster and better right through than at any previous day this year.

McBride and Rodgers coached in uniform, and Hinkey, "Pa" Corbin, Cutten, Camp, Hall, and Stillman managed things, Chamberlain sitting on the bench with a bad knee. The Yale team will leave on Friday afternoon, and that evening the men will be the guests of the Boston Yale Club. Saturday evening the eleven will go to Keith's Theatre, and then break training at a banquet, returning to New Haven Sunday afternoon.

CONFIDENCE AT CAMBRIDGE.

Harvard practiced yesterday in a driving snowstorm on a slushy field, but this did not prevent her from playing fast football and scoring five times against the scrub. The playing was encouraging in every particular. Five coaches were in the scrub's line, making the team one of the most formidable that the 'Varsity has met this year, but this did not prevent the crimson from gaining around the end at will and plunging through the line for consistent gains. The most encouraging feature was the punting of Ristine and Kernan and the drop kicking of Marshall at quarter back. Marshall has come out beautifully within the last few days as a goal kicker. Yesterday he dropped a goal from the twenty-five-yard line, and his repetition of the trick to-day shows that the Crimson can rely upon him in the game with Yale. Ristine and Kernan did some admirable punting, sending the ball from forty-five to fifty yards. The practice was entirely devoid of fumbling, which, in the condition of the field, was very encouraging.

A mass football meeting was held in the Harvard Union in the evening, at which speeches were made by Coach Lewis, Coach Reid, Major Higginson, and Prof. Hollis, Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee. Major Higginson struck the keynote of the meeting in the first address when he urged Harvard men to get together and administer a crushing defeat to Yale. Coach Lewis said that Harvard had the best-trained and best-cared-for team that he had seen in the ten years he had been connected with Harvard football.

"In years past," he said, "we have been accustomed to fear anything with a "Y" upon it, but this Fall we would not be afraid of Yale if the whole alphabet was written on the sweaters of each of her men.

Seven of Cornell's crippled 'Varsity players were able to report for signal practice yesterday. All of the scrubs were out in force, and two elevens were formed and prepared for a line-up practice that will be resumed to-day. Schoelkopf, Purcell, and Coffin, backfield players, and Right Guard Hunt were still nursing injuries and did not appear.

The New York University football team will be worked hard all this week, in preparation for the final game of the season with Union College, at Berkeley Oval next Saturday.

Griffen, the full back, was hurt last Saturday in the Rensselaer game, and will be unable to play.

Trede and Weinberger are being tried for the position, and, although the former is more experienced, the latter hits the line much harder.

Annual Meeting of Cricketers.

The annual Fall meeting of the New York Cricket Association was held yesterday at the Grand Opera House. Jerome Flannery presided, and delegates were in attendance from the Brooklyn, Manhattan, Paterson, Newark, Kearny, Kings County, and Essex County Clubs. The Executive Committee presented a report on the season's work which was deemed entirely satisfactory, and the Paterson Cricket Club was awarded the pennant as champion of the association for 1901, while H. Poyer of the Brooklyn Club and W. Bunce of Paterson were voted prizes for their records with the bat and ball respectively. The former had an average of 24.80 for eight innings and the latter captured 38 wickets for 2.92 apiece.

Cornell's Basket Ball Schedule.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Manager Brady of Cornell's basket ball team to-night announced the season's schedule of games as follows:

Jan. 17, Princeton at Princeton; 18, Harvard at Cambridge; 24, Harvard at Ithaca.
Feb. 14, Yale at New Haven.
March 3, Yale at Ithaca; 14, Princeton at Ithaca.

His Opportunity.

Ostend—What is a "horse laugh," paw?

Father—It is a laugh the rural horse gives when he sees an automobile stalled in the mud, my son.—Chicago News.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Hockey and Basket Ball Teams Prepare for an Active Season—Gymnasts Elect Officers.

Columbia's hockey team began practice in the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday afternoon in preparation for the coming season. The team will practice twice a week from now on.

There is a strong belief among the players that the Morningside college will this year win the intercollegiate championship. Two years ago, after a brilliant season, Columbia finished second to Yale. Last season Columbia had excellent prospects to win honors with the strongest hockey team in her history, but unfortunately at the start of the season the team took a trip to Pittsburg, contrary to Faculty orders, and its members were in consequence debarred for the entire season.

Capt. A. Wolff and Coggeshall are the members of the 1900 team still in college. From last season Aikin and McKee, both forwards, are back. The Duden brothers, also from last year, are again out as candidates for point. Holmes and Benedict are the veterans at cover point and Bartow is at goal. Bartow showed surprisingly good powers at defense toward the close of last season. These players, who have all had experience at the game, form a strong nucleus with which to start the season. There is in addition some promising material in the freshman class. The season, however, is yet so new that there is little chance to judge of the capabilities of the new men.

Columbia is fortunate in having two excellent men who can assist in coaching, Shiras Campbell, captain of the 1900 Yale 'Varsity, and Bronson of last season's Yale seven are both in Columbia's Law School.

Columbia gymnasts expect to start work in the gymnasium next week. They have elected Victor Earle Captain and W. W. Lawson manager.

With a team practically intact from last season, they expect to repeat their excellent work of the last two years, winning the intercollegiate championship in 1900, and coming second last year.

These old men are back: Eastmond, last year's Captain, on the parallel bars, flying rings, and side horse; Pullich, on the parallel bars; Earle, on the flying rings; Osborne, on the parallel bars and in tumbling; Swart, on the flying rings and in tumbling; Smallwood and Rigby, on the side horse, and Koenig, in club swinging.

Manager Lawson and Manager Megrue of the basket ball team are trying to arrange a combined gymnastic and basket ball meet with some out-of-town college, to take place in the Columbia gymnasium early in January.

Manager Lawson also plans the usual exhibition meets with Haverford, Amherst, and Rutgers, and regular meets with Yale and Princeton, besides the intercollegiate competition.

Columbia's freshman football team will attempt its first college game of the season on Saturday, when it meets the Pennsylvania freshmen at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Columbia's freshmen have so far had an unsuccessful season, in their two games being defeated by Hotchkiss School and Horace Mann School.

Many prominent Columbia athletes are found in the list of honor students announced by Dean J. Howard Van Amringe. Supporters of athletics at the university point to this to show that athletics under the new regime of the Faculty Committee athletes have a higher stand in scholarship than ever before.

The list of honor men includes these men: David Armstrong, 1901; H. D. Bulkley, 1901, and C. W. Bartow of the baseball team; F. D. Brower, 1901; F. D. Openheimer, 1904, and R. J. Menocal, 1903, of the track team; C. G. Abbott, 1903, and H. M. Hays, 1902, of the swimming team; A. B. A. Bradley, 1902, and J. H. Hervy, 1902, of the crew; W. L. Glenny of the golf team, E. Schuster, 1902, and G. O. Ward, 1901, of the gymnastic team, and L. E. Mahan, 1902; L. V. Ledoux, 1902, and S. K. Wilson, 1902, of the tennis team.

Columbia plans to be represented in the intercollegiate shoot at Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday. Yale, Princeton, Harvard, and Pennsylvania have each entered teams of five men, who will shoot at fifty birds in strings of ten.

Columbia's basket ball team opened its season yesterday by playing the freshman team in the Columbia gymnasium. Though somewhat ragged in form, due to the earliness of the season, the 'Varsity players smothered their opponents by a score of 39 to 6. The first team's faults were inaccuracy in passing and lack of team work. The goal shooting, however, was good. Marston was in excellent form, throwing ten goals. Allen threw two and O'Connell one. Hess and Danziger made the two goals for the freshmen.

Theodore Henry Allen has been re-elected Captain of the 'Varsity five. Allen has played forward on the team two years. It has been decided that these will be the dates for the basket ball games with Yale, Harvard, and Princeton: Jan. 18, Yale at New Haven; Jan. 25, Princeton at Princeton; Feb. 8, Harvard at New York; Feb. 21, Yale at New York; Feb. 28, Princeton at New York; March 5, Harvard at Cambridge.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEES NAMED.

Men Named for Legislation Duties Will Draft New Amateur Definition.

President E. E. Babb of the Amateur Athletic Union remained in the city yesterday for the purpose of attending the memorial services to William B. Curtis, occasioned by the removal of his remains from the receiving vault to the large sarcophagus which has been erected by athletes throughout the country as a token of their remembrance. The exercises were held in Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday afternoon, and a large local delegation was present. With President Babb were W. H. Liginger of Milwaukee, James E. Sullivan, and many other officers of the Amateur Athletic Union.

President Babb named the following committees for the coming year to take charge of different departments of Amateur Athletic Union work:

Championship—James E. Sullivan, Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, Bartow S. Weeks, W. H. Liginger, and Thomas F. Riley.

Records—M. F. Winston, J. T. McLachlin, Harry McMillan, J. J. O'Connor, W. B. Hinchman, and B. P. Sullivan.

Finance—Julius F. Harber, John Stell, and John J. Dixon.

Legislation—A. G. Mills, Dr. Luther Gulick, Bartow S. Weeks, James B. MacCabe, and Gustavus T. Kirby.

The latter committee is particularly important just at present, as it will have the duty of drafting an ironclad amateur rule that is designed to be much more stringent in its requirements of an amateur than is the one now on the books of the Amateur Athletic Union. The committee last year consisted only of A. G. Mills and Bartow S. Weeks. The additions give representation to the Young Men's Christian Association in Dr. Gulick and to the Intercollegiate Association in G. T. Kirby, who is now a delegate at large. These facts indicate that it has been considered advisable to draw upon all branches of athletic endeavor in preparing the new amateur ruling.

AMONG THE BILLIARDISTS.

Slosson Plays the Best Game in the Practice Series, with an Average of 21—Barutel Leads Hoppe.

George Slosson played the most brilliant game of billiards last night at the Slosson billiard rooms that has been seen since the masters of the cue began their practice for the coming championship tourney in Madison Square Garden. He played 400 points at eighteen-inch balk line, no shot in, in nineteen innings, making the grand average of 21 1-19, with a high run of 87, followed by 51 and 43. Slosson was right on his game, and his clever shots, difficult carroms and open-table play were loudly applauded. He played with Dr. L. L. Mial, one of the amateur cracks of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Dr. Mial made 100 points, being allowed one shot in, his average being 5 5-19, and his high runs 35 and 20. Slosson will play two games to-day, meeting George Morgan, an old-time amateur, in the afternoon, and Frank Rice, the Chicago amateur champion, in the evening.

Jacob Schaefer played two games at Slosson and Wheelock's Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street. He won both, beating Jose Ortiz in the afternoon 300 points to 175, and in the evening defeating the Chicagoan, Frank Rice, by 400 points to 121.

Barutel and Willie Hoppe played two more games in their week's contest at Daly's Academy. Barutel gives his youthful opponent an allowance of 75 points in each string of 300, playing 300 to Hoppe's 225. Hoppe won the afternoon game, scoring 289 to 300, but in the evening he only made 184. At the close of the second day's play, therefore, Barutel has 1,200 points to 841 for Hoppe, the latter being 159 behind the 1,000 points, his required limit last night. The scores of the two games are:

Barutel—5 0 5 1 5 0 0 12 19 4 5 1 8 10 3 3 0 3 42 7 10 10 10 41 39 2 3 3 49. Total, 300; average, 10 10-29; high runs, 49, 42, 41.

Hoppe—11 66 10 0 19 0 10 14 7 4 10 1 1 3 18 2 13 15 0 5 38 6 6 0 7 10 0 4. Total, 289; average, 10 0-29; high runs, 66, 38.

Barutel—17 51 16 7 32 46 12 0 3 1 0 2 2 18 0 5 5 1 1 8 4 4 4 2 1 0 13 12 1 0 0 1 0 35 7 0 18 5 12. Total, 300; average, 7 20-40. High runs, 46, 35, 32.

Hoppe—2 15 9 0 13 9 0 17 3 2 5 0 1 4 2 3 3 0 0 46 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 6 6 2 0 5 16 5 0 0 0 0. Total, 184; average, 4 28-39; high runs, 46, 15, 13.

Grand total—Barutel, 1,200; Hoppe, 841.

REFORM IN TURF METHODS.

California Horseman to Experiment with Preparing Young Thoroughbreds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Thomas H. Williams, Jr., President of the New California Jockey Club, is about to try an experiment in preparing horses for the track. The well-known horseman is a believer in the theory that horses should not be put on the track until they have reached their maturity. He believes that two-year-olds are neither strong nor wise enough to do themselves justice.

Mr. Williams intends buying a number of yearlings and colts and sending them to Oregon. It is his intention to allow the horses to browse on the rich grass and gain strength roaming over the country. He will not permit them to grow wild nor will he have them trained. He will simply have them ridden from time to time for the purpose of accustoming them to work they will have to do on the track, where, he is confident, they will demonstrate the correctness of his theory.

RESULTS OF BENNINGS RACES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Four favorites were among the winners at Bennings to-day—Sadducee, Extinguisher, The Puritan, and McMeekin, the last two at the prohibitive prices of 1 to 15 and 1 to 8, respectively. Seventeen horses faced the barrier in the second event. It resulted in an exciting dead heat between Trauer and Succasunna. After crossing the line Jockey T. Burns, on Flying Colors, collided with Redfern on Queen's Messenger. The former rider was thrown, and received injuries about the shoulders which will prevent him from riding for some time. Flying Colors was so badly injured it is believed he will have to be killed. Weather fair. Track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse $400. Sadducee, 122 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 5, won; Dewey, 104, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2, second; Lady of the Valley, 114, (Shea,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Pigeon Post, Cormorant, Satire, and Man o' War also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; purse $300. Succasunna, 105 pounds, (Rice,) 15 to 1, and Trauer, 105, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1, ran a dead heat; Geneseo, 105, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Queen's Messenger, Sunny Port, Nuptial, Queen's Maid, Flying Colors, Augury, Semi Navarre, Wild Bess, Lady Teasle, Clipper, Pedestal, Blanche Herman, Mary Gatewood, and Avis also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; purse $400. The Puritan, 118 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 1 to 15, won; Fulima Paxton, 108, (L. Smith,) 20 to 1, second. Time—1:50 1-5. Two starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse $300. Extinguisher, 108 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 10, won; Fonsoluca, 105, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1, second; Pretorius, 108, (Wonderly,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Glenwater, Postillion, Trump, Frivol, Viviani, and Par Excellence also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; purse $400. McMeekin, 107 pounds, (J. Martin,) 1 to 3, won; Scarlet Lily, 104, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1, second; Tryshena, 107, (Brennan,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Althea and Prosper la Gai also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse $400. Lady Godiva, 84 pounds, (Henderson,) 7 to 1, won; Prince Richard, 110, (Booker,) 8 to 5, second; Shoreham, 110, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:30 1-5. Alpaca, Imperialist, Lee King, Argonauta, Snark, Carl Kahler, By George, Connie, and Kalif also ran. Gold Lack threw rider.

Entries for Washington Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, special weights; five and one-half furlongs. Scannell, 115 pounds; Mayor Gilroy, Death, Federalist, and Corder, 112 each; Treat, 110; Placcus, Tonicum, Tatar, and Delmarch, 107 each; Bountcous, 104; Idle Ways, Historian, and Wellesley, 102 each; Reubens, Chinooks, Gray Morn, and Elizabeth Moore, 99 each; Rose Court and Francois, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; six and one-half furlongs. Courtenay, Flying Buttress, Justice, Dotlet, Colonel Bell, Dragoman, Tret, and Goldoga, 110 pounds each; Barricade, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, at special weights; about two miles. Boisterous, 163 pounds; Cousin Jess and Conover, 160; each; Joe Leiter, 152; G. W. Jenkins, Kalaroma, and Kate Spottswood, 132 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and one hundred yards. Mynheer, 114 pounds; Tatar, 107; Curtesy, Garter Ban, and Surmise, 106 each; Einus and Marothen, 99 each; Beggar Lady and Willard J., 91 each; Little Daisy, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; seven furlongs. Mynheer, 120 pounds; Rightaway, Rocky Anak, and Dewey, 95 each; Batyah, The Gold Finder, Joymaker, Fenaris, Fonsoluca, Rose of May, and Ice Water, 92 each; Little Arrow and Hot, 88 each; Somersault, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. The Puritan, 126 pounds; Potente, 125; Carbuncle, 123; Criterion, 110; Lady of the Valley, and Alfred Vargrave, 98 each; Handicapper, 90.

American Horsemen to Leave England.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, leaving London for New York next Thursday, will have among her passengers E. Wishard and John Huggins, trainer for W. C. Whitney. It is doubted if either will return here, although in each case a return to Great Britain is contingent upon arrangements that may be made in the United States. The Minneapolis will also carry J. Mackey, who has bought in Great Britain a large number of horses for J. B. Haggin's California and Kentucky stud farms.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Roseville Bowlers of Newark Win Three Games in National League Tournament.

In the National Bowling League tournament last night the team of the Roseville Athletic Association of Newark, N. J., won three straight games from the Mutual five, scoring 1,008 in the first one. The Freedom team won two games in the American National tournament, the Phoenix bowlers won two games in the Columbia League series, and all three teams tied in the Harlem League. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

MUTUAL B. C.				ROSEVILLE A. A.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Mitchell	203	185	198	Pierson	210	159	194
Shave	155	165	155	Wood	195	189	174
Eylers	166	..	158	Smith	227	203	172
Sneck'k'r	187	169	161	Van Ness	189	186	172
Anderson	163	149	..	Meyer	187	195	179
Barnes	191	152					
Total	874	859	824	Total	1,008	932	891

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Freedom Bowling Club—Grant, 158; Schiller, 168; Bechtol, 194; Watt, 215; Worth 184. Total, 917.

American Bowling Club—Beinert, 171; C. Boche, 143; Worrell, 171; J. Boche, 115; Anselm, 187. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.—American Bowling Club—Beinert, 193; C. Boche, 140; Worrell, 220; Holstein, 135; Anselm, 167. Total, 858.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Bonneau, 213; Bush, 212; Nahmen, 172; Rosenberg, 193; Wragge, 202. Total, 992.

THIRD GAME.—Freedom Bowling Club—Grant, 201; Proskey, 166; Bechtol, 151; Watt, 178; Worth, 147. Total, 843.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Bonneau, 152; Bush, 137; Nahmer, 162; Rosenberg, 184; Wragge, 169. Total, 804.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Walsh, 180; Kaht, 162; Tonjes, 144; Bullwinkle, 183; Gross, 144. Total, 813.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Hunt, 192; P. C. Haviland, 253; Young, 168; Bolrath, 156; Moynahan, 172. Total, 910.

SECOND GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Walsh, 154; Kaht, 161; Tonjes, 151; Bullwinkle, 168; Gross, 185. Total, 819.

Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 179; Pleines, 134; Shevlin, 169; Stearn, 160; Grabenstein, 212. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 134; Pleines, 177; Shelvin, 167; Stearn, 198; Grabenstein, 154. Total, 830.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Hunt, 170; P. C. Haviland, 158 Young, 180; Bolrath, 172; Moynahan, 214. Total, 894.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 167; Smith, 129; Brand, 213; Moore, 203; McGuire, 161. Total, 873.

Friendship Bowling Club, (Bronx)—Laun, 152; Glum, 132; Post, 166; Bleuler, 174; Koeller, 129. Total, 753.

SECOND GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Brautigan, 140; Schaeffer, 112; Treu, 139; Carnrick, 203; Vogel, 222. Total, 806.

Friendship Bowling Club, (Bronx)—Laun, 159; Glum, 158; Post, 161; Bleuler, 189; Koeller, 142. Total, 809.

THIRD GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Brautigan, 142; Schaeffer, 134; Treu, 203; Carnrick, 193; Vogel, 169. Total, 841.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 144; Smith, 204; Brand, 170; Steinmann, 149; McGuire, 155. Total, 822.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Odz, 150; Hanna, 157; Richards, 138; Kaiser, 199; Morrissey, 175. Total, 819.

Hanover National Bank—Wright, 169; McKeag, 166; Moorhead, 130; Fyfe, 200; Macdonald, 143. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.—Seaboard National Bank—Jefferds, 147; Allen, 129; Dobson, 135; De Vausney, 114; Hodge, 143. Total, 668.

Hanover National Bank—Wright, 142; McKeag, 143; Moorhead, 112; Fyfe, 155; Macdonald, 151. Total, 703.

THIRD GAME.—Seaboard National Bank—Jefferds, 174; Allen, 109; Dobson, 107; De Vausney, 154; Hodge, 133. Total, 677.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Odz, 120; Hanna, 117; Richards, 149; Kaiser, 188; Morrissey, 165. Total, 739.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Northern Fire Insurance Company—Leahey, 138; Pratt, 112; Wild, 130; Buebler, 129; Sullivan, 146. Total, 663.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Bennett, 139; Woods, 140; Finney, 135; Pierce, 179; Gilfillan, 136. Total, 729.

SECOND GAME.—Federal Fire Insurance Company—Grassick, 144; Courtney, 104; Thompson, 140; Gifford, 157; Hodgson, 203. Total, 748.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Bennett, 118; Woods, 122; Finney, 116; Pierce, 161; Gilfillan, 192. Total, 709.

THIRD GAME.—Federal Fire Insurance Company—Grassick, 148; Courtney, 120; Thompson, 190; Gifford, 157; Hodgson, 193. Total, 814.

Northern Fire Assurance Company—Wild, 159; Pratt, 101; Leahey, 136; Buebler, 145; Sullivan, 203. Total, 744.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—George Borgfeldt & Co.—Wallach, 156; Wambach, 151; Stewart, 118; McKean, 156; Hoering, 133. Total, 714.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerich, 136; Wiedland, 175; Taylor, 99; Schaefer, 192; Hackett, 129. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.—George Borgfeldt & Co.—Hoering, 131; Tracy, 154; Wambach, 167; McKean, 150; Wallach, 165. Total, 767.

Passavant & Co.—Fry, 137; Kranz, 140; Authors, 116; Toussaint, 228; Clingen, 156. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.—Passavant & Co.—Fry, 123; Kranz, 141; Authors, 165; Toussaint, 176; Clingen, 192. Total, 797.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerich, 155; Wiedland, 165; Taylor, 136; Schaefer, 110; Hackett, 160. Total, 726.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Schreiber, 151; Blood, 186; Linz, 146; Kunzer, 122; Landmann, 207. Total, 812.

Waverley Wheelmen—Townsend, 122; Buchler, 173; Callahan, 199; Middletown, 185; Turner, 159. Total, 838.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Schreiber, 180; Blood, 164; Linz, 190; Kunzer, 189; Landmann, 209. Total, 932.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Ehler, 169; Hause, 136; Heuer, 133; Steinberg, 135; Gross, 193. Total, 766.

THIRD GAME.—Waverley Wheelmen—Townsend, 179; Buchler, 203; Callahan, 118; Middleton, 167; Turner, 123. Total, 790.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Ehler, 215; Hause, 160; Heuer, 177; Steinberg, 165; Gross, 173. Total, 890.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Palm Council—W. Mullen, 224; Schraeder, 127; Oehlers, 128; Ede, 125; J. Mullen, 122. Total, 726.

Pro Patria Council—Roddenburger, 132; E. Powles, 122; Meek, 145; Goerke, 146; C. Powles, 178. Total, 723.

SECOND GAME.—Empire State Council—Gilhaus, 189; Weigold, 147; Forman, 160; Buek, 148; Potter, 162. Total, 806.

Pro Patria Council—Roddenburger, 160; E. Powles, 100; Meek, 116; Goerke, 150; C. Powles, 223. Total, 749.

THIRD GAME.—Palm Council—W. Mullen, 162; Schraeder, 170; Oehlers, 129; Ede, 106; J. Mullen, 112. Total, 679.

Empire State Council—Gilhaus, 183; Weigold, 143; Forman, 177; Buek, 141; Potter, 179. Total, 823.

GRAND CENTRAL TOUNAMENT.
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Ivy Leaf Bowling Club—Gimbernat, 176; Siller, 197; Merz, 164; Baptiste, 193; Cappe, 198. Total, 868.

Belmont Bowling Club—Haller, 128; Berg, 152; Walker, 93; Batch, 128; Rief, 163. Total, 664.

SECOND GAME.—Belmont Bowling Club—Haller, 173; Berg, 152; Walker, 114; Batch, 155; Risf, 155. Total, 749.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Voorheis, 214; Bean, 213; Sherwood, 192; Fisher, 206; Leuly, 153. Total, 977.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Voorheis, 203; Bean, 212; Sherwood, 162; Fisher, 188; Leuly, 156. Total, 921.

Ivy Leaf Bowling Club—Gimbernat, 153; Siller, 163; Merz, 152; Baptiste, 177; Cappe, 143. Total, 788.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.
Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—North New York Bowling Club—Plate, 155; Kords, 137; Cramer, 170; Meyer, 181; Delventhal, 130. Total, 773.

Tremont Bowling Club—Schultz, 149; Briggs, 175; Walther, 173; Fowler, 199; Dagner, 190. Total, 886.

SECOND GAME.—Tremont Bowling Club—Schultz, 163; Briggs, 181; Walther, 169; Fowler, 172; Dagner, 138. Total, 823.

Hooker Bowling Club—Heins, 136; Kropp, 135; Bitte, 145; Ronner, 139; Pump, 197. Total, 752.

THIRD GAME.—Hooker Bowling Club—Heins, 124; Kropp, 161; Bitte, 166; Ronner, 151; Pump, 155. Total, 757.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 171; Eckstein, 115; Ford, 171; Soffel, 138; Mische, 192. Total, 787.

THE RING IN THE OLD OAK TREE.

Indian Legend that Is Told in a Beautiful Gulf Coast Town.

Biloxi (Miss.) Letter to New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Every foot of ground around this town is full of legends. Stories of Indians, stories of Bienville and Iberville, and all the rest of the gentlemanly adventurers, and some adventurers who were not gentlemen, can be had here for the asking. Something of the dreamy charm which these ancient oaks cast over the wanderers from France and Spain and other countries is with them still. There is the same reposeful sky which bends over the shining waters of the bay, the same quietude which one finds among old places, as if age had given them a respite from the strenuous toil of a life of conflict, the same gentle tones among the people, as if they were afraid a loud voice would wake some of the spirits of the restless men of long ago. It is hard to stir the feeling of energy in the coast towns.

No visitor to Biloxi goes away without seeing the ring in the patriarchal oak in the yard of the rectory of the Church of the Redeemer. How old the tree is nobody knows. But it has been here for at least two hundred years. There is a record running that far back, and it was a big tree when the record began, and the ring was there when the story was started. It stands to-day in silent grandeur. The trunk is knotted and gnarled, and the limbs are bent as if with the weight of years.

There is one of the most beautiful legends of the whole coast country wrapped in this tree. The tree cannot talk, so the people must do the talking for it. They say that long before the French came, long before there were any Spanish in Louisiana, long before there were any white faces in all the long stretch of beautiful coast, there was a chief whose daughter loved a brave. She pleaded with her father for permission to marry her lover. She pleaded with all the eloquence and all the vehemence of Indian maidens. She prayed and threatened, but the old chief had chosen another for her husband, and he would not consent to the change. The girl was importunate. Like all maids in love she could not see that any other man in the world approached the brave of her choice in all the arts of war, in the chase, or in those things which go to make the perfect warrior.

Day after day she besieged the old parent for consent to wed the man she had chosen from all the rest of the tribe, and day after day the old man steeled his heart against her appeals and grew more and more obdurate. One day when the girl had been exceptionally supplicating, the father pointed to a giant oak and said: "When a ring grows in yonder tree then will I consent to your wedding, but not till then."

The girl thinking all was lost left him in tears. But that night a great storm arose, and when the morning came there was a perfect ring in the tree, caused by the interlacing of two branches. The Chief was won over. He thought the great Sun God had sent him a sign of approval, and his unwillingness melted, and the maiden and her lover were married and lived to a green old age

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

SUCCESSFUL DIPLOMACY.

The largest matters of public policy that now engage the attention of the American people were touched upon in the speech of the Secretary of State at the Chamber of Commerce dinner last night, and touched upon in a way to give wide satisfaction. The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce long ago came to be looked upon as an occasion when, in advance of the meeting of Congress and the Message of the President, responsible officers of the Government are expected to give to the country some account of the undertakings of the Administration in financial, foreign, and domestic affairs during the year, with such discreet foreshadowings of its future policy as may seem permissible, just as the Lord Mayor's dinner in London gives to British Ministers an opportunity for informal but sometimes highly interesting communications to the public. In performing the function assigned to him last night Mr. HAY spoke with the discretion of a diplomat and a responsible officer, yet with the frankness of an American citizen talking to his fellow-citizens of the affairs and policies of a Government that has probably less to conceal than the Government of any other nation.

The Secretary of State made it very clear that the ends sought in this country's practice of what he has earned the right to call his profession are the triumphs of peace. We are not engaged in bullying weak nations, and never have been; nor do we put up with what we ought not to from strong nations. As he tersely expresses it, we stand before Kings, we do not crawl nor swagger. Of crawling we have never been accused, but swaggering is something in our line, at least foreigners who judge from private examples of American spirit are apt to think that it is in our line. But in our public policy, as it has been pursued under the Administration of Mr. MCKINLEY and is pursued under the Administration of Mr. ROOSEVELT, we maintain our own rights and our own National dignity by means that respect the rights and the national dignity of the nations with which we have to deal.

Mr. HAY clearly stated our aims in respect to two matters of high importance:

> We have kept always in view the fact that we are pre-eminently a peace-loving people; that our normal activities are in the direction of trade and commerce; that the vast development of our industries imperatively demands that we shall not only retain and confirm our hold on our present markets, but seek constantly by all honorable means to extend our commercial interests in every practicable direction. It is for this reason we have negotiated the treaties of reciprocity which now await the action of the Senate; all of them conceived in the traditional American spirit of protection to our own industries, and yet mutually advantageous to ourselves and our neighbors. In the same spirit we have sought, successfully, to induce all the great powers to unite in a recognition of the general principle of equality of commercial access and opportunity in the markets of the Orient. We believe that "a fair field and no favor" is all we require, and with less than that we cannot be satisfied. If we accept the assurances we have received as honest and genuine, as I certainly do, that equality will not be denied us, and the result may safely be left to American genius and energy.

There is nothing before us more important than these things. Our National prosperity and the increase of the National wealth, the opportunity for the profitable employment of the capital, the brains, the skill, the muscle, and the energy of the American people depend upon the getting and keeping of foreign markets for our surplus products. That is the purpose of the reciprocity treaties. We give an advantage in order that we may receive one. If the treaties are rejected or again put off by the Senate, and if no equivalent revision of the tariff is accomplished by a general bill, the wise policy so ably stated by President MCKINLEY at Buffalo fails and our industries must fall short of the prosperity attainable through a removal of duties that hamper but no longer protect.

We hope that Secretary HAY's confidence of the success of our efforts to maintain the open door in the East will prove to be fully justified. Our commerce has in no quarter been more seriously threatened than by the troubled conditions in China. We have built up a great market in that country, and we expect to extend it. The enjoyment of it is a possession, a right. Any nation that, in the pursuance of a policy of land-grabbing, seeks to rob us of it or to discriminate against us puts upon us a wrong which we cannot endure. The eager and ambitious Governments that covet Chinese territory have heard this from us in language as courteous but as plain as the Secretary of State could make it. The assurances we have received have satisfied Mr. HAY, and we may be sure that if they satisfy him they will be satisfactory to the American people. It now becomes a matter of seeing that these promises are kept, which may not be the least difficult part of the transaction.

An Isthmian canal and a Pacific cable "for the use of all well-disposed peoples, but under exclusive American ownership and American control," are alluded to by Mr. HAY as among the achievements "next in order." He speaks with confident assurance of the canal, and the mention of it is timely, following immediately upon the signing of the treaty that makes its construction possible. The Secretary of State has the right to take to himself much credit for the negotiation of this second treaty, which everybody hopes will prove acceptable to the Senate. He has shown great patience and, what is better, great skill, in bringing to a fruitful end negotiations which, without the exhibition of both qualities in a high degree, would have come to nothing and left behind them a feeling of mutual irritation.

"LOCAL OPTION."

Some Republican politician from the interior of the State has observed, since the municipal election, that it was quite out of the question that a Legislature should grant to the city the right to open saloons on Sunday, no matter under what restrictions. The most that could possibly be had, he added, would be something in the nature of a "referendum," allowing every community in the State to decide for itself whether it would allow the sale of beer on Sunday.

Upon this subject, The Evening Post sensibly points out that New York is so big and so heterogeneous that it is scarcely possible to describe it, for this purpose, as a "community" at all. It has as many habits as it consists of quarters. On the lower east side of Manhattan, for example, a region as populous as the City of Buffalo, there are not more than half a dozen churches sustained by the local demand for churches, and one of these has just died for want of support. On the other hand, there must be some thousands of saloons. In that region there are thousands of fathers of families who deplore and resent the Tammany fostering of vice, and are willing to oppose it by their votes, but who equally resent and entirely fail to understand the effort to deprive them on Sunday of the beer to which they are allowed free access on Saturday and Monday.

The practical question is whether these people shall be repelled from the support of good government because what is commended to them as good government, and what, after a trial of Tammany, they are inclined to believe such, is connected in their minds with what they regard as an annoying and wanton interference with their personal liberty. Mr. LOW and Mr. JEROME have committed themselves on one side of this question. A considerable part of the clergy, by no means the whole, have committed themselves on the other. Why should we not keep in view what Mr. LOW describes as "the cosmopolitan character of the city's" population? Why should we not allow each neighborhood to judge of this question of Sunday opening for itself? We should be doing that if we could obtain from the Legislature permission for each Assembly District in the State, or in the "cities of the first class," to decide for itself whether it would allow the sale of beer on Sunday, under restrictions which should in any case provide all necessary safeguards for public decency, and for the protection of the feelings of churchgoers. Any New York clergyman who opposes such a decision of the question we cannot help looking on as, however unconsciously and unwillingly, working for the return of Tammany Hall to power.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.

Too much approval cannot be expressed of the plan of the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903, to be held in St. Louis, to make it in every detail a demonstration of the fact that the burning of bituminous coal can be effected without the usual accompaniment of sulphurous and tormenting smoke. The Smoke Abatement Association of St. Louis has taken the matter in hand, and, with the approval and co-operation of the Directors of the fair, proposes to show the world that soft coal can be burned with economy without injurious smoke. Primarily, the exhibition itself is to be smokeless. This is essential to the preservation of the beauty of the buildings and the value of their contents. All coal consumed in the grounds must be smokelessly burned, and an effort will be made to induce the railroads running trains to points near the inclosure to adopt smoke-consuming devices for their locomotive engines.

This is admirable. The exposition should be a complete and conclusive demonstration of the efficiency of every approved device for effecting the complete combustion of coal. In this one thing its educational value will be greater than that of any local exposition yet held in this country. The movement throughout the West to secure the abatement of the smoke nuisance, by statutes and ordinances, has been retarded by the obstinate refusal of coal users to concede that smokeless combustion is possible on a large scale and under the conditions existing in manufacturing industries. If the citizens of every Western city now made grimy and undesirable for residence by the belchings of factory and other chimneys, could be taught by an intelligible object lesson that the smoke nuisance may be suppressed when those who make it want to suppress it, an irresistible public opinion will be created in favor of a strict enforcement of such ordinances, and Smoke Inspectors who are negligent in the performance of their duties will be held accountable for their easy toleration of what they are appointed to prevent. That a large consumption of soft coal can be maintained with entire exemption from smoke in the air is perhaps more than can be claimed in the present state of the art. There is no doubt, however, that smoke abatement is entirely possible, and that the communities which now suffer so much discomfort and injury from this cause can be relieved of the worst of the evils justly complained of. If the St. Louis Exposition can make this fact evident to the popular comprehension it will have repaid its cost, whatever that may be.

CONCILIATION IN BRITISH TRADE DISPUTES.

The report of the British Board of Trade of proceedings under the Conciliation act of 1896, just issued, covering the two years ended with June last, seems to indicate that progress is being made in the direction of adjusting differences without recourse to strikes. The net results have probably failed to realize the expectations of those who have been instrumental in organizing and maintaining the machinery of voluntary arbitration, but that was to be expected. The trades unions are not yet ready to surrender the privilege of striking when it suits the purposes of their leaders to have recourse to that method of adjusting differences, and labor has not attained the plane of general intelligence before it will relegate the labor leader to the position of an executive, without other authority than that conferred by the wage earners he assumes to represent. Of what has actually been accomplished of interest to employers and workingmen the report says:

> Among the more important disputes settled by arbitration in the two years to which the present report relates were the general dispute in the brass trades affecting about 6,500 brass workers; the dispute in the printing trade in London affecting 9,900 compositors; the dispute in the boot and shoe trade at Northampton affecting 1,500 clickers and pressmen; the strike of tramway servants at Ashton-under-Lyne which, although the number involved in the dispute was not very large, was important on account of the public inconvenience caused by the suspension of the tramway service over a distance of about eight miles; the prolonged dispute, affecting bricklayers in Newcastle, Gateshead and district, in which about 1,400 men were involved; and the dispute in the boot and shoe trade at Leeds, in which the failure of the Conciliation Board and the arbitrators appointed by it to settle certain questions relating to wages led to an application by the Conciliation Board for the appointment of an umpire by the Board of Trade. The three disputes described as settled between the parties during the negotiations were the dispute in the earthenware trade in the Potteries, the dispute affecting employés of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and a demarkation dispute affecting bricklayers and plasterers in London.

The number of disputes actually settled under the Conciliation act during the period covered by the report under consideration is 29. In 14 cases work was stopped before the agencies of adjustment were set in motion, but in 15 cases disputes likely to result in strikes were settled without interruption of work. The most encouraging indication is found in the gradual increase in the number of joint applications for the appointment of conciliators or arbitrators. It may be said that when both sides in a labor dispute agree in an application to the Board of Trade to take part in its settlement, an agreement is not far off, and the points of difference not irreconcilable. This is probably true, but experience has shown that very small obstacles to agreement have for months kept apart those willing and anxious to agree, but not knowing just how to reach agreement. From this point of view the English conciliation system has conspicuous advantages.

THE PLAINT OF CROKER.

A bad man struggling with adversity is a spectacle so grateful to the moralist that it is the moralist's public duty to call attention to it whenever he encounters it. And we observe, with great pleasure, in the news columns of yesterday's Evening Post, that RICHARD CROKER is such a man. If the election had gone RICHARD'S way, we may easily understand that all the criticisms of him as a vulgar and ignorant and semi-criminal person, whom it was a burning disgrace for a community calling itself civilized to tolerate for one minute as its ruler, would have slidden from him, even as water from a duck's back. He would have pointed proudly to his "majority," just as he did four years ago, and said that this was "the victory of the common people." That would have been his vindication. But now he can no longer do that. The common people have seemed to accept as true the charges that have been brought against him by the uncommon people. And that gives him the pain which is the moralist's pleasure.

That he is in pain is a good sign. That his pain is enjoyed by a majority of his fellow-citizens is a still better sign. That he himself has lost, under the pressure of this pain, the aplomb and the discretion which have characterized him when he was "ahead of the game" seems to be almost the best sign of all. To puncture that pachyderm, to make it clear, even to RICHARD CROKER, that he is not generally respected, that is an achievement, considering that he has always managed to put up a fairly plausible "bluff" at respecting himself.

The question about CROKER has always been essentially the same. Where did he get it? When Mr. Moss undertook to interrogate him upon that head, CROKER, strong in the consciousness that "the people" were with him, made answer that that was his "private business." But he also made answer that he was in politics "for his own pocket all the time." Now that "the people" have gone back upon him, he forgets those admissions, and says he is in some legitimate business, nay, in two legitimate businesses. In other words, he is a gentleman of large fortune, who has taken a proper civic interest in public affairs, not at all an adventurer who has made his livelihood and his fortune by directly or indirectly robbing the people of the City of New York. That is a proposition quite absurd on the face of it, to those who have observed his career. But his attitude, of pain and anger, is none the less pleasing and grateful to all good citizens. It is highly unlikely that he will die in jail, like the most distinguished of his predecessors. We have no evidence that he has ever, since he was a Boss, been within reaching distance of the Penal Code. But we have evidence that he will not tell us where or how "he got it," which is what we mainly desire to know from him. And we have evidence, gratifying evidence, that he is not happy. In his present predicament, no matter with how much swag he may have managed to get off, he by no means constitutes the evil example to young men that he offered, say, four years ago, when he had been "vindicated" by a popular election.

TARIFF REVISION.

Duties That Should Be Abolished.

New England Free Trade League,
Boston, Nov. 2, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking for myself individually, and not for the Free Trade League, I answer your inquiries as follows:

With the redundant and increasing National revenues, the reform of the tariff by reducing duties is no longer complicated by the needs of revenue. The lowering of duties indeed tends rather to increase than to lessen the revenues, which are sure to be ample for all reasonable National needs.

Duties ought to be abolished forthwith:

1. On those articles which our manufacturers export in large quantities and sell to foreigners in competition in the markets of the world. This is especially the case where the articles are sold abroad at prices less than those exacted at home. Therefore, abolish the duties on the following articles and the manufactures thereof: Iron and steel, copper, lead, and paper; boots, shoes, and leather.

2. Raw materials, the duties on which increase the cost of manufactured articles and thus burden and discriminate against our own manufacturers, and handicap them in competing in the world's markets for the world's trade. Of such are the duties in wool, hemp, flax, and jute; hides, furs, and hair; lumber, wood pulp, salt, borax, chemicals, paints, and oils.

3. Fish, because it is the food of the people, and because the duties thereon are the standing bone of contention with Canada, which ought to be removed in the interest of both countries.

3. Animals and agricultural products, which "protect" nobody but a few along the Canadian border, and only serve to unduly enhance prices in times of partial scarcity. Also tropical fruits.

5. Sugar, because it is one of the principal articles of food for the people, and it is an economic error, as well as an outrageous oppression to add $80,000,000 annually to their cost of living, in order to support a few Louisiana sugar planters, and Western beet growers, and swell the enormous incomes of the sugar trusts.

6. Then, with cheap materials and the whole world for their markets, let the duties on manufactured goods be reduced 40 per cent. now, and 10 per cent. annually thereafter until the United States takes its rightful place as the great free trade nation—the industrial, commercial, and financial mistress of the world.

HAZARD STEVENS.

In Favor of McKinley's Policy.

Elgin National Watch Company,
Chicago, Nov. 4, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 31st ult., calling my attention to the policy advocated by our late President, Mr. McKinley, in his address at the Pan-American Exposition Sept. 5, 1901. I am most heartily in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in that address and I believe the time has come when immediate action ought to be taken by this Nation in accordance with the lines therein mapped out. Our factories are expanding all over this land and we need a market equally broad. There is only one way to reach that and that is by reciprocity treaties. I imagine that most of the broad-minded manufacturers of this country will agree in theory, although there will be a great difference in opinion when it comes to the actual reduction of tariffs. In the final outcome each of the parties interested will undoubtedly have to yield somewhat of his own personal views so that a compromise may result which will be of value to all.

In what particular line and with what particular countries these reciprocal treaties should be entered into I could not state without more careful consideration. I am thoroughly satisfied, however, that this country, and the West especially, demands that our legislators give most careful attention and close study to this subject and that some start should be made along this line and that some plans should be entered into which would finally open the way for a greatly enlarged reciprocal trade. The subject, however, is too broad and the consequences of hasty action too far reaching for me to make any but the most general statements.

CHARLES H. HULBURD.

NUGGETS.

His Runabout.

Yeast—Would you call his automobile a runabout?

Crimsonbeak—Yes; it will run about ten minutes and then break down.—Yonkers Statesman.

No Bridal Trip.

"Jest say, after the marriage notice, 'No cars.'"

"'No cars?'"

"Yes, Sir; we hain't got money enough to ride."—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Under No Restraint.

Nebb—Does your wife get out much?

Nobb—Oh, dear, yes! She goes out whenever she wants to; you see, we don't keep a hired girl any more.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Vanity.

Crawford—He has become a martyr to golf.

Crabshaw—That's what I thought when I met him in the train on his way to the links. He checked his umbrella and carried his bundle of golf clubs.—Judge.

THE LAW.

J. A. Edgerton in The Denver (Col.) News.

'Tis a truth as old as the soul of things—
Whatever ye sow, ye reap.
'Tis the cosmic law that forever springs
From the unimagined deep.
'Tis shown in the manifold sorrowings
Of the race; in remorse with its secret stings;
That he who grief to his brother brings
In his turn some day shall weep.

To the man who hears his victim's cries
And hardens his heart at the sound,
At last a Nemesis dread shall rise
From out of the void profound.
Who sows in selfishness, greed, and hate
Shall gain his deserts in the years that wait,
For the slow and remorseless wheel of Fate
Forever turns 'round and 'round.

If ye give out of mercy and love and light,
The same shall return to you;
For the standards of right are infinite
And the scales of the gods are true.
By its good or evil each life is weighed;
In motives and deeds is its record made;
In the coin ye pay ye shall be repaid,
When your wages at last fall due.

POSTMASTER WILSON HAS RESIGNED

End of the Long Struggle with the Brooklyn Organization.

Had the Personal Friendship of President McKinley—George H. Roberts and Charles E. Teale Mentioned as His Successor.

Positive confirmation was given in Brooklyn last night to the report that Postmaster Francis H Wilson had tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt. The resignation, however, has not yet been accepted by the President. Mr. Wilson expects to leave the Brooklyn Post Office in about three weeks. He has been offered and has accepted the Presidency of a corporation in Manhattan. Just what this corporation is was not learned. It was said, however, that Mr. Wilson was to head either a trust company or a large coal company.

The confirmation of the report of Mr. Wilson's resignation was obtained from a man who is regarded as the most intimate friend of the Postmaster. The Postmaster himself said:

"This is a matter between the President and myself. I do not think it would be right for me to make any statement with regard to it until I have heard from him. I am going to Washington to see President Roosevelt the latter part of this week, and must decline to discuss the matter until after that meeting. I have no desire to mislead any one, and cannot, therefore, say anything at this time."

It was stated yesterday that the immediate cause of Mr. Wilson's resignation was trouble which he had had with an Assistant Postmaster General over the retention of an employe in the Brooklyn office whom Mr. Wilson wished to remove. While it was not questioned that this circumstance may have had something to do with Mr. Wilson's resignation, the belief obtained in Brooklyn last night that politics was the chief cause of the Postmaster's retirement.

The resignation of Mr. Wilson marks the end of a long and at times bitter fight between him and the leaders of the Kings County and State Republican organizations. Mr. Wilson's incumbency of the Brooklyn Postmastership has long been as a sharp thorn in the side of either of the leaders referred to, who include Senator Platt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Michael J. Dady.

Their persistent efforts to bring about the removal of the Postmaster were unavailing while the late President McKinley lived. President McKinley and Mr. Wilson served together in Congress, and while here a friendship was formed between them which was strong enough to stand successfully between the Brooklyn Postmaster and his political foes in after years.

The death of Mr. McKinley deprived Mr. Wilson's position of much if not all of its security and gave to those who had long labored for his retirement an opportunity, which, it is believed, they have not been slow to grasp. Brooklyn politicians seem disinclined to believe that Mr. Wilson is retiring under pressure from Washington, but they express the opinion that he has realized the futility of continuing the fight under the conditions which now exist.

The term of office to which Mr. Wilson was appointed by President McKinley expires in April next. It has been said from time to time that President McKinley gave the Kings County leaders to understand that he would reappoint Mr. Wilson at the expiration of the latter's term, but would appoint him to another Federal position, where he would not clash with the Brooklyn organization.

At the time of his appointment as Postmaster Mr. Wilson was in favor with the Kings County organization. It was not long afterward, however, that he had a difference with Walter B. Atterbury, and also antagonized other leaders. Since then the Postmaster has been engaged in a fight with the local organization, the leaders of which have declared that he has been ambitious to build up, through the influence of his position, an organization of his own.

There was much speculation last night as to Mr. Wilson's probable successor. George H. Roberts has been the choice of the local organization leaders for the place, but Brooklyn Republicans believed last night that there was little probability of his appointment by President Roosevelt. The President is understood to favor the selection of a man not so closely identified with the organization, and ex-City Magistrate Charles E. Teale, it is thought, is a man for the place who would prove acceptable to the President.

MRS. ZEISLER AT THE PIANO.

Her Second Recital Another Exhibition of Brilliant Technic.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler gave the second of her two piano recitals at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. She had a large audience, and the enthusiasm of the assembly was inspiring. The programme was as follows:

Papillons, Opus 2	Schumann
Variations Sérieuses, Opus 54	Mendelssohn
Wedding March and Dance of the Elves	Mendelssohn
Rhapsodie, Opus 79, No. 2	Brahms
Ballade, Opus 23	Chopin
Berceuse, Opus 57	Chopin
Scherzo, Opus 20	Chopin
Hexentanz, Opus 17	MacDowell
Etude, (Prélude,) Opus 52, No. 3	Saint-Saëns
On the Mountains	Grieg
Norwegischer Brautzug im Vorueberziehen	Grieg
Caprice Espagnol, Opus 37	Moszkowski

As on the occasion of the first recital last Saturday, the selection of numbers was largely, though not wholly, such as to give opportunity for the fullest display of the pianist's technical powers without demanding any revelation of those highest qualities of interpretation without which piano playing is but an exhibition of virtuosity. The exceptions in yesterday's programme were the "Papillions" of Schumann, the rhapsody of Brahms, and the three Chopin numbers. In these, of course, the artist had room to show what she could do in the matters of conception and communication of her conceptions to an audience.

The charming and poetic work of Schumann has often been performed in New York with more insight, with deeper sympathy, with a daintier touch, and a more interesting variety of detail. Yet it cannot be said that Mrs. Zeisler's reading was such as to do absolute injustice to one of the most fascinating compositions in the literature of the piano. It simply fell short of the possibilities. On the other hand, the pianist's present vigorous style proved to be well adapted to the Brahms number, which lent itself fairly to her reading, not constructed strictly on the conventional lines.

In the three Chopin numbers Mrs. Zeisler was heard at her best as an interpreter. Her readings of the G minor ballade and the great B minor scherzo were marked by passion, sweeping brilliancy of execution, and withal a judicious preservation of purely musical symmetry. It was admirable piano playing. That the "Berceuse" went well was a matter of course; no competent pianist fails with this instrumental "Rock-a-bye, Baby." But there is not any room for doubt that the qualities which attracted the most attention in yesterday's recital were those which belong principally to the technical side of the art of piano playing. Behind these operated puissantly Mrs. Zeisler's strong personality and her intensely nervous temperament, which instill marked individuality and magnetic force into all her work. But the unerring precision of her finger work, the astonishing mastery of wrist technics, and the ravishing beauty of touch found in all her performances cannot pass without special notice. Such displays as she gave in the Saint-Saëns étude and in Grieg's "On the Mountains" are virtuosity of the highest order, and it is not at all astonishing that her audience was moved to very lively demonstrations of pleasure. But let us hope that Mrs. Zeisler will hereafter leave out of her schemes such extravagant distortions as the Lisst salad of "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, even when she is requested to play it. At the conclusion of the concert there was the usual demand for additional numbers.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The Oratorio Society has elected to begin its activities unusually early this season, and last night gave its first concert at Carnegie Hall. The work chosen for the initial entertainment was the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn, which is sufficiently familiar to local music lovers to go without comment. But it is always tempting when this work is offered to note in passing that it seems to have been the last of the really great oratorios. The post-classical writers have done little or nothing with this form of music. Gounod tried his hand at it with rather saddening results in his "Redemption," and "Mors et Vita," while Edgar Tinel stirred but a momentary interest with his Wagnerized oratorio, "Franciscus."

"Elijah" wears tolerably well. No one will ever accuse it of being in the same class as the "Messiah" or the "St. Matthew Passion," yet it has a distinct place and a marked dramatic value. To the student of musical progress it will always be interesting as a development in form, for Mendelssohn plainly sought in this composition to unite the dramatic elements of the Italian oratorio with the most striking features of Bach's form, including the representative German chorale. The general public, however, does not observe these matters. It is affected by them only indirectly and unconsciously. What appeals to the public in the "Elijah" is its melodiousness, its fine arias, its fluent choruses, and its dramatic climaxes, such as that in the scene of the prophet and the priests of Baal.

It was an excellent idea for the Oratorio Society to open its season with this attractive work. The audience was one of very large size, and this must be attributed at least in part to the popularity of the oratorio itself. It must also, no doubt, be attributed in part to a general desire to hear Lilli Lehmann in this kind of music. This desire was not largely gratified last night, for Mme. Lehmann sang only the duo with Elijah in the first part of the oratorio, and the "Hear ye, Israel," in the second. All the rest of the soprano music was sung by Miss Edith Chapman, who acquitted herself with credit. Mme. Lehmann was not at all at ease in her numbers, and her "Hear ye, Israel," was a disappointment.

Mr. Gwilym Miles sang the music of Elijah with a great deal of vigor, and achieved a success with the audience by singing "Is Not His Word Like a Fire?" at a stirring tempo. His declamation was broad and dignified throughout the evening, but some of his arioso passages suffered from the hard quality of his voice, a quality almost wholly due to his method of production. Mr. Evan Williams was in a poor vocal condition, and his singing added nothing to his reputation. The other soloists were Miss Grace Tuttle, Miss Isabel Bouton, and Miss Belle Newport.

The chorus did admirable work. In shading it showed a distinct improvement over past seasons, while in phrasing and enunciation its performance was excellent. In precision, unanimity, and attack the chorus has always been good. The orchestra was acceptable. The performance in its entirety reflected credit on the painstaking conductor of the society, Mr. Frank Damrosch.

A FRENCH PLAY REVIVED.

A German Version of "The Clemenceau Case" Is Presented at the Irving Place Theatre.

That indefinable something which in theatric parlance is known as atmosphere is one of the distinct attractions of the German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre. Last night, however, this quality was conspicuous mainly by its absence. The occasion was a revival of "The Clémenceau Case" by A. Dumas and A. d'Artois.

This drama created quite a sensation when it was first produced many years ago when "The Turtle" and others of its ilk had not yet been heard of. The sensation was due mainly to certain episodes and scenes, and not to any great intrinsic, dramatic merit. These episodes were considerably modified by the German players last night, and with these modifications most of what made the play known in the beginning disappeared and left nothing but a vivid sketch of Parisian high-life with a few imported Polish variations, done in the purple atmosphere of the impressionistic poster artist.

That the Irving Place actors were unable to reproduce this atmosphere with its accompanying odors does in a manner redound to their credit. But aside from these qualities there are a few things in the play which are distinctly and characteristically French, though not impure, and these also, at least most of them, the German actors were unable to make apparent. It seems impossible for a German actor to convincingly impersonate a Frenchman. They may assume characters with French names, and a style of speech distinctly Gallic, but in emotions, in movement, in thought and expression of thought they will remain distinctly German.

This was true almost of the entire cast last night, with the exception of one or two of the principals in those emotional scenes which are mainly human, though there are few of those in the play. Perhaps the performance which came closest to the French ideal was that of Hedwig von Ostermann in the part of Isa, the unfaithful wife. She was always graceful, light in touch, and with sufficient suppressed emotion to make the belief in Pierre, the sculptor's, enchantment possible. Alexander Rottmann as the sculptor was sincere and effective, but not French. Otto Ottbert as Constantin, the sculptor's good friend, who discovers the wife's infidelity, was quite satisfactory, though at times apparently ill at ease, and rather out of place in this part.

The greatest disappointment was the Countess Drombrowska, the mother of Isa, as played by Herminie Warna. Judging from the first efforts of this actress at the Irving Place Theatre, it was thought that she would make an excellent "grande dame." Last night, however, she was apparently not in her element. She seemed to lack that easy grace which a successful adventuress of Polish nobility must needs possess. Her gestures were generally meaningless, and she seemed to be unable to bring out the delicate nuances with which the dramatists have gifted the character of the scheming mother who is responsible in the first line for all the trouble.

Meta Buenger was satisfactory as the self-sacrificing mother of Pierre.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Jenny Kalisher, a well-known singer, has arrived in this city after completing a successful European concert tour. She contemplates making a tour of the leading cities.

The Lulu Glaser Opera Company in "Dolly Varden" will follow Richard Mansfield at the Herald Square Theatre. Contracts were signed yesterday by the Messrs. Schubert, managers for the theatre.

Manager Kennedy of the Garden Theatre said last night the report was true that Cecilia Loftus, now leading woman with E. H. Sothern, would join Henry Irving's company next season. She will not fill any of the rôles now taken by Miss Ellen Terry. Miss Loftus will be seen first, so Manager Kennedy states, in an elaborate revival of "Faust," which will be produced in London by Mr. Irving and his company.

The Sire Brothers have announced that they will open the roof garden of the New York Theatre with a new musical comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld, to be known as "The Ten o'Clock Club." The new aerial theatre will be called the New York Winter Garden and will open in January. Some of the people already engaged for the production are Eugene O'Rourke, George Fuller Golden, John W. Ransome, Alexander Clarke, Tobey Claude, and Nina Farrington.

Charles Frohman's next production at the Duke of York's Theatre, London, will be made on Dec. 20, when he will present "Twin Sisters," a four-act comedy from the German of Ludwig Fulda, which has been translated for the English stage by Louis Parker, the author of "Rosemary." At the conclusion of the run of "Twin Sisters" at this theatre, Irene Vanbrough will make her first appearance as leading woman of the Duke of York's Theatre Company in a new play, probably by Pinero.

Says Sugar Duty Will Be Removed.

"CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—"Congress will remove the duty on raw sugar within a year, and the refined product will sell at 3 cents a pound," said W. A. Havemeyer, the Chicago representative of the American Sugar Refining Company, in an interview in which he discussed the reciprocity convention which met at Washington to-day. He said that the action of Congress would be inevitable.

"The Submission of England."

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Journal des Débats says it regards the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a signal victory for Washington, and adds: "The submission of England is as complete as the American Senate could wish. It is interesting to again note that England cannot live at peace with the United States except at the cost of perpetual concessions and sacrifices."

Corporation Forced Out by a Strike.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—As one of the results of the recent miners' trouble here, the St. Bernard Coal Company has given up its Kentucky charter and will incorporate under the laws of Delaware.

RECIPROCITY CONVENTION MEETS IN WASHINGTON

Free Traders Fail to Appear and Protectionists Take Charge.

Apparent from Attitude of Delegates that They Do Not Favor Tariff Reduction — U. S. Steel Company Criticised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Persons who staid away from the National Reciprocity Convention through fear it would be captured by free traders will read the story of the opening sessions, held to-day, with mingled gratification and amusement. If the outcome of the convention was indicated by what was said and done to-day its declarations will be a long way removed from such a pronouncement as a body of free traders would put forth. It is not at all certain the convention can be brought up to making a declaration for reciprocity that would mean much more than the reciprocity plank in the Republican National Convention of 1900.

In its present state of mind it does not seem at all inclined to favor any tariff reductions. It really looks more like a convention of ultra protectionists than anything else. With reference to what is known as "McKinley reciprocity" it is decidedly a non-conformist body. When the convention was called to order nobody seemed to know exactly what its composition was. It was a large convention, said to be fairly representative of the manufacturing interests of the country—with just a few of those interests left unrepresented on account of the free trade scare.

From the way in which the convention got at its work it was apparent that the managers had taken great pains to insure against stampedes, runaways, and captures by the enemy. Every motion relating to the organization had been prearranged. Even the rules that were to govern the convention had been drawn up and printed. The convention, of course, had it in its power to refuse to accept these rules, and some anxiety was manifested lest there should be a rebellion against them. But no rebellious spirit was shown in the preliminaries. The man slated for temporary Chairman became temporary Chairman, and Mr. Search, the real projector of the convention, became the permanent Chairman, which also was according to prearrangement.

Then, in course of time, the rules that were to bind the convention were adopted, including one providing that all resolutions should be referred to the Resolutions Committee without being read, and another providing that all discussion must be confined to reciprocity. It needed only an order from the convention that the Chairman should appoint all the committees to make clear sailing, and this order was adopted.

So far the free trader had not appeared, and the indications were that the convention was well in hand and would be as gentle and as docile as anybody could wish. The temporary Chairman in his address made a plea for reciprocity and the permanent Chairman made a similar plea, in the course of which he insisted that the delegates should conscientiously strive to get together on some reciprocity platform that would be worth something. The reciprocity plank in the Republican platform, he said, was of practically no consequence.

The general discussion was opened by B. Farquhar of York, Penn. He chimed in with the two Chairmen. The country needed reciprocity; could not do without it. The time had come when the United States of America must foster her foreign trade, and a few little unimportant interests which might be affected adversely by reciprocity must not be permitted to stand in the way of a great boon to the Nation and a great boom in America's foreign trade. Reciprocity was spelled with a big "R" when Mr. Farquhar sat down.

A person not knowing the ins and outs of the convention would have said there was really no sense in prolonging the session through two more days. A moment later Charles Heber Clark of Philadelphia had knocked into a cocked hat everything Mr. Farquhar and the two Chairmen had said. In about five words he had captured the convention; not for free trade, though, but for regular Chinese wall protection. There was not a question in anybody's mind while Mr. Clark was speaking that the convention was anti-reciprocity in its convictions. Time and time again it interrupted Mr. Clark with applause when he assaulted the reciprocity idea and defended protection.

"He's making a monkey of reciprocity all right," one of the Philadelphia delegates whispered to another Philadelphian, and though he spoke slang he fairly expressed the impression Mr. Clark was making on the delegates.

After Mr. Clark came a lot of ten-minute speakers. Some of them were reciprocity men, but the non-conformists outnumbered them, and outclassed them, also, in the confident estimation of the convention. There were no indications when the day's session closed that the convention had receded a particle from the position it took under Mr. Clark's leadership.

George A. Loughlin of Wheeling, West Va., interested in the manufacture of steel billets, arraigned the United States Steel Company. He said that before its organization his company had been able to buy its materials at a figure that enabled it to sell to all the markets of the world, but since the organization of the United States Steel Company this trade had been seriously interfered with, and the present outlook was that his company's trade with South America would be extinguished shortly.

Committee announcements and the reading of papers, largely technical, occupied the afternoon session. The following representative committeemen will call on President Roosevelt at noon to-morrow: Theodore C. Search, Philadelphia; Charles A. Schieren, New York; E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; Edward H. Sanborn, Philadelphia; Stephen A. Knight, Providence, R. I.; William B. Rice, Boston, Mass.; Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnbury, Vt.; Richard Young, New York City; John Pitcoun, Philadelphia; J. A. Jeffrey, Columbus, Ohio; George H. Barbour, Detroit, Mich.; George M. Sargent, Chicago; Ellison A. Smyth, Pelzer, S. C.; Charles A. Carlisle, South Bend, Ind., and Titus Sheard, New York.

The American Protective Tariff League decided to decline the invitation of the National Association of Manufacturers to be represented as a body on the floor of the convention. Fully 100 delegates, representing various associations of manufacturers, are members of the American Protective Tariff League, so that the organization is well represented.

There is a distinct difference of opinion among the delegates as to what the President's hope is touching the outcome of the convention. With a large number the impression prevails that the Administration would be pleased if nothing consequential should come of it. It cannot be said, however, that this impression is anything like strong enough to be called a belief. One of the delegates who had seen the President the day before and talked with him about reciprocity, gave an account of the visit to-day, for the entertainment of some of his friends. He wound up his story by saying:

"Well, there's one darn sure thing. We did not pump him dry."

The night session, devoted to the subject of reciprocity with the Spanish-American countries, developed the fact that the delegates were having a difficult time in avoiding making straight-out high-tariff speeches, while striving to confine themselves to the discussion of reciprocal relations. One speaker said that he had heard nothing but high-tariff speeches all day, and that, were the delegates not so earnestly trying to attain the ends mapped out, one might believe that he was attending a political meeting at the height of an important campaign.

The discussion to-night centred mainly around the matter of the importation of hides from Argentina. Messr

GOVERNOR AND PRELATE TO CHARITY WORKERS

State Conference of Charities and Corrections in Session.

R. FULTON CUTTING'S SPEECH

President De Forest's Tribute to Gov. Odell — Archbishop Corrigan Believes the Conference Will Aid in Removing Prejudice.

Prominent charity workers from all parts of the State, together with those of this city, gathered last night in Association Hall, in East Twenty-third Street, to attend the opening of the second New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections. Gov. Odell, Archbishop Corrigan, Robert W. De Forest, and R. Fulton Cutting made addresses.

Sitting on the platform beside the gentlemen named were William Rhinelander Stewart, ex-President William P. Letchworth of the conference, Vice Presidents Thomas M. Mulry and Simon W. Rosendale, the Rev. D. J. McMahon, and Charities Commissioner John W. Keller.

President De Forest announced the opening of the session and introduced the first speaker, Mr. Cutting, as "the man who, but for his own modesty, would now be Mayor of New York." Mr. Cutting urged the co-operation of charity organizations of the smaller places in the State with the organizations in the city in the attempts to solve the problems confronting charitable workers. He declared that these inter-relations would surely come sooner or later, when all charitable organizations would work together for the common good of humanity.

Mr. De Forest, in introducing Gov. Odell, said that ex-President Cleveland, when Governor of the State of New York, personally inspected all of the records of the charity boards of the institutions throughout the State, but that Gov. Odell had gone even further and had personally inspected all of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State.

The Governor was enthusiastically received. He said, in part:

"I hold it every man's duty wherever placed in life, whether in business or politics, to perform, thoroughly, conscientiously, and honestly, the duties that have been intrusted to him. If in the performance of my duties as Chief Executive of this State I have merited the approval of the charitably-disposed people, I am glad of it; but I deserve no more praise than the humblest worker in the cause.

"It is a pleasure to meet those who devote a part of their lives to the amelioration of the poor, to the rescue of the unfortunate, and to the care of those upon whom has fallen the heavy hand of penury and want. There is no State, no country where the sympathies of the people are more easily aroused in behalf of the unfortunate or where the wealth of our citizens is placed at the disposal of worthy charities to such an extent as in the State of New York. And it is right that at times we should throw aside business cares and official functions to meet and exchange congratulations upon work accomplished and to resolve that each success shall be but an incentive for still greater performance.

"It is well that there is a bond of mutual interest between the State and those engaged in active charity work, and it is well that those thus engaged should meet to exchange views and felicitation. I can but bid you godspeed in your undertakings and pledge to you, so far as it is possible for me do so, the aid of our great Commonwealth in the furtherance and continuance of your work."

Archbishop Corrigan was presented to the conference by President De Forest with the comment that not so very long ago the presence on the same platform of persons of different religions, creeds, or denominations was a rare occurrence.

The Archbishop declared that it was indeed a pleasure to him to come to such a conference and feel that the old lines were fast disappearing. He trusted they would soon disappear altogether.

"When mind strikes mind," said the Archbishop, "sparks fly; new thoughts are born and new ideas spring into existence. This conference, I believe, will not only do much to promote intercourse among ourselves but to rub off the rough edges of prejudice that may cling to us without our knowledge."

President De Forest, in his address, in speaking of tenement house reform, declared that the tenement house dweller did not ask charity, but demanded as his right simple justice.

"Justice to the working classes is not the only reason why we should improve their housing conditions," said he. "Charity to ourselves is quite as cogent. Putting the question on the lowest plane of self-interest, will it not pay all of us to be better protected from moral and physical contagion even if it involve a loss to our pockets? Nor is this the only other consideration.

"These tenement dwellers constitute a majority of our city voters. According as they are better or worse housed, will be the quality of our municipal administration. How can the dark and foul rooms that many are forced to call their homes make for any other kind of government but misrule. I venture to say that the strongest impression carried away by those who visit New York tenements for the first time is not their squalor but their neatness under conditions that would seem to make neatness almost impossible. I venture to say, too, that there is as much inherent neatness on the east as on the west side, and that there is quite as much virtue in proportion to temptation in the tenements as behind the brownstone fronts."

Messrs. Mulry and Letchworth also spoke briefly.

WELSH COAL MINERS' ACTION.

Magistrates Decide that the Stopping of Work is Illegal.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Welsh Magistrates decided to-day that for the miners to stop work in order to keep up the price of coal, and therefore of wages under the sliding scale agreement, is illegal, and that workmen, though giving notice, have no right to stop work with the object of restricting production.

In fifteen test cases brought by the Coal Owners' Association against individual leaders, in consequence of the unions stopping work last October, the Aberdare Magistrates to-day awarded small damages to the employers.

In each case the verdict will be appealed.

Ground of the Hesse Divorce.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Truth says the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen visited Emperor William at Potsdam on Nov. 15 and acquainted him with the fact that the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse would be divorced on the ground of "insuperable personal aversion," all efforts to arrange a modus vivendi having failed.

British Company to Lay Pacific Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Commercial Pacific Cable Company, recently organized in New York to lay a cable from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands, has awarded the contract for the manufacture and laying of the first section from San Francisco to Honolulu to a British company, which guarantees to complete the work in ten months. The contract price is nearly £600,000.

Big New Darmstadt Building Burned.

DARMSTADT, Nov. 19.—The big building erected by the Darmstadt Gymnastic Societies, which was opened with great ceremony on Oct. 6 by Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig, was destroyed by fire this morning. Four servants employed in the building were burned to death.

No Cheaper Telephones for London.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Considerable disappointment is felt over the announcement that the Post Office telephone system, just inaugurated, will charge virtually the same rates as the private companies. It had been expected that the Government would inaugurate a cheaper service.

Henry White Visiting Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Henry White, United States Chargé d'Affaires, and Mrs. White are visiting Lord Salisbury at Hatfield House.

BRITISH VESSEL ENGAGED TO CARRY BOER SUPPLIES.

Steamer Detained at London—Said to be Fitted Up to Carry a Large Number of Men.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Government has caused the detention of a British steamer which has been fitting out, ostensibly for a pleasure cruise, at the Victoria Docks, on the ground that the vessel is laden with contraband of war destined for the Boers.

A searchlight fixed to the steamer's mast brought her under suspicion, and it is said that the subsequent search disclosed four field guns and quantities of raw material for the manufacture of powder, as well as the fact that the vessel was fitted up inside to accommodate from 500 to 600 men.

The Captain of the steamer says his instructions from his employers directed him to call at Hamburg after leaving the Thames.

PROCEDURE OF PARLIAMENT.

Radical Reforms, in Order to Overcome Obstruction, to be Proposed by the Government.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—It is understood that the Government intends to propose a reform of the procedure of Parliament in order to overcome obstruction. The scheme will suggest that the House assemble at 2:30 P. M. instead of 4 P. M., that Government business be taken first, that an adjournment from 7:30 o'clock until 9 o'clock be taken for dinner, that questions then be taken up and ordinary business be carried on until midnight.

Under the existing system questions form the first business of the House of Commons and give rise to much obstruction.

It will also be proposed that estimates be first considered by a strong committee representing all sections of the House, in whose proceedings the duration of speeches would be limited, and that the existing cumbrous method of taking divisions be superseded by the self-registering voting machinery used in most Continental Legislatures.

Under the new scheme disorderly members would be more sternly punished for the first offense and suspended for a month, with increasing punishment for renewed offenses, and offenders would be compelled to apologize before being permitted to return to Parliament.

BATTLE IN COLOMBIA NEAR.

Gen. Alban Leaves Panama to Attack the Insurgents—A Government Victory Expected.

COLON, Nov. 19.—Gen. Alban, with a force of 1,100 men, well armed and having cannon and modern quick-firing guns with them, has started to attack the insurgent forces, which are strongly intrenched at Chorrera.

Half of Gen. Alban's force left Panama in large launches, towed by the Colombian gunboat Boyaca. The remainder marched overland. These forces are to combine and make a front and rear attack on the insurgents. Chorrera is only one good day's march from Panama. Gen. Castro accompanies Gen. Alban.

Gen. Lugo is in command of the insurgent forces, though Domingo Diaz is virtually at the head of the insurgents. The Liberals claim that they possess a stronger force than the Government, but it is generally admitted that the insurgents are indifferently armed and badly supplied with ammunition. News of a decisive Government victory is confidently expected this week.

Gen. Alban's marching orders were kept secret until the moment the troops were ordered to move.

A majority of the troops which arrived here on Sunday on board the gunboat Gen. Pinzon will remain at Panama in order to garrison that city.

COLOMBIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES.

Gen. De Castro Here to Buy War Material—Venezuela Blamed.

Gen. Diego A. De Castro, Special Minister from Colombia, and his secretary, Antonio L. Armenta, arrived yesterday morning on the steamer Alleghany of the Atlas Line.

Gen. De Castro announced that he was here to purchase war material and to see that it was not purchased by the revolutionists. He will go to Washington to consult with the Colombian Minister there. He said that the insurrection was very insignificant.

Secretary Armenta said that the whole trouble is due to President Castro of Venezuela.

"The rebels," he said, "have promised to give Venezuela the Goajira Peninsula and some territory on the border. This is the reason that they have been encouraging and aiding the rebels. Venezuela and Ecuador combined against us, but now they have elected a new President in Ecuador who will not encourage such actions. We have not encouraged Venezuela, but Venezuela has invaded us."

FRANCE'S CHINA CAMPAIGN.

Debate in the Chamber of Deputies Continued—Forcible Speech by M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday continued the discussion of the bill authorizing a loan of 265,000,000f. in 3 per cent. perpetual rentes, to reimburse the treasury for its outlay in connection with the Chinese expedition and the indemnification of French sufferers in China.

M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, defended and explained the Government's plan. He demanded the amount originally asked for, and asserted that he did not know the reasons which actuated the Budget Commission in proposing the reduction to 210,000,000f. until he saw the report of M. Hubbard. He declared that he had had no opportunity to oppose the reduction before the Budget Commission.

M. Sembat asked that the report of Gen. Voyron regarding the military operations in China be submitted to the Budget Commission in order that the commission might know the facts in the case with reference to the disorders of and pillage attributed to the French troops.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, made a forcible reply, defending the policy of France in protecting French missionaries in China. With reference to Gen. Voyron's report he said that, as France was not alone in China, portions of the report had been marked "confidential," and would never be published.

The Premier's speech produced a great effect in the Chamber and will probably result in carrying the Government's scheme practically unchanged.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow

THE FILIPINO PEACE PARTY.

Former Chief of the Aguinaldo Cabinet Elected President.

MANILA, Nov. 19.—Paterno, the former Chief of the so-called Filipino Cabinet, has been elected President of the new Peace Party. Isabelo Reys was elected Vice President.

In thanking the large meeting for his election, Paterno said the war had lasted four years, and blood was still flowing fast, saturating camps and making orphans. Fields which were formerly covered with flowers were now deserts. The time had come to drop petty party politics and the hankering after offices. The Filipinos must work in the interests of peace, and they would then receive the blessings of the rising and future generations.

Police Sergt. James J. Norton Dead.

Sergt. James J. Norton of the Eldridge Street Station died at his home, in Church Street, King's Bridge, yesterday, it is said, from the effects of carbuncles. He was born in 1848 and learned the machinist's trade, but after working at it a short time became a policeman in one of the villages beyond the Harlem River and retained his position when that territory became the annexed district, June 1, 1874. He was made a Roundsman in 1877, and was promoted to his final rank in 1885. He was many years attached to the King's Bridge Station, but was transferred to Eldridge Street two years ago.

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation a regular feature.—Adv.

C. T. YERKES COMING HOME.

He May Give Up All His London Transit Plans If the Arbitration Commission Decides Against Him.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sails from Bremen for New York to-day, by way of Southampton and Cherbourg to-morrow, will have among her passengers Charles T. Yerkes and S. S. McClure.

Mr. Yerkes said to-day that he was going to the United States for two months on business connected with underground transit construction in London. He expects that the decision of the Arbitration Commission concerning the electrical system will be announced shortly, and it is understood that Mr. Yerkes is ready to place his contracts for equipment at once. He has been subjected to many vexatious delays in his business in London.

Should the Arbitration Commission decide against the direct current system—the system advocated by Mr. Yerges—the latter will withdraw altogether from the field, according to a statement made by a Director of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Company.

PRESIDENT'S MANY CALLERS.

Senators and Others Call at the White House and Confer with Mr. Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — President Roosevelt had several callers before the Cabinet assembled to-day. Among them were Senators Quay of Pennsylvania, Foraker of Ohio, Platt of Connecticut, and Beveridge of Indiana, and Representative Dovener of West Virginia, R. C. Kerens of Missouri, ex-Secretary Carlisle, Thomas H. Shevlin, National Committeeman from Minnesota, and Edward H. Haskell, a manufacturer, of Boston.

Senator Platt of Connecticut declined to discuss the prospects for legislation at the approaching session of Congress. He said he was not prepared to define his attitude on the subject of "reciprocity" until some one in authority had defined reciprocity. Representative Dovener said the people of his State were not in favor of legislation, tariff or otherwise, that would change existing conditions. Mr. Haskell of Boston, who is here attending the reciprocity convention, told the President that he approved and would advocate the creation of a tariff commission to go over the entire subject.

President Modifies Civil Service Order.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — President Roosevelt has issued an order amending the civil service regulations so as to put into the civil service a number of civilian places in the War Department excepted by Executive order on May 29, 1900. To-day's order is at the request of Secretary Root, and it affects about 1,000 persons, including employes of the Medical, Quartermasters', Ordnance, and Engineer Departments.

New Italian Ambassador Received.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Signor F. Mayor des Planches, who succeeds Baron Fava as Italian Ambassador to the United States, was formally received by President Roosevelt at the White House just prior to the meeting of the Cabinet to-day. He was accompanied by Secretary Hay, who presented him to the President.

IN THE SHOPS.

Could anything be more attractive in the way of a muff? It is a medium-sized sable muff, finished with tails in the front. These tails are the more attractive that the muff is not one of the plump, round ones, but rather flat and not drawn up, to leave small, round openings at the ends. These are long, showing the lining, which is the great attraction of the muff—a pure white fur, which looks delightfully warm and contrasts agreeably with the sable on the outside.

***

Very beautiful is a white cloth gown, the front of both skirt and waist being cut out in an elaborate design and embroidered in white silk. The design is quite open, and shows the white silk lining beneath. The lower edge of the skirt is of Irish lace, and has the appearance of a flounce being set into the skirt, the edges at the top running up in points into the cloth. The vest and sleeves of the gown are of the Irish lace. Under the lace is white chiffon—a deep flounce of it under the lower edge of the skirt. There is a hat to match the gown, of Irish lace and white chiffon.

***

Here is a charming boa or collar for the neck. There is, first, a deep frill of lace falling well over the shoulders, and over this ruffles of chiffon edged with narrow bands of ermine. In the front on either side are set two big white roses with white velvet leaves. The long, slender ends which hang in front are of the chiffon, caught here and there with white satin ribbon.

***

Ermine forms the crown of a white chiffon hat. Under the rim the chiffon is edged with narrow bands of ermine, and there are white roses.

***

Of white cut velvet is one of the opera bags, made with a frame and opening like a regular shopping bag. The frame is of gilt.

***

Cut-out designs embroidered with silk finish the edge of a pretty negligé gown. This is of pale blue, and made with the efect of a double skirt, or long, coatlike overdress. The skirt is perfectly plain. The waist, with a skirt which falls about to the knees, is edged with the cut work. The gown fits closely to the figure, having a Watteau plait in the back and in the front having two embroidered edges opening in a large V over a closely plaited vest of the blue. The sleeves, which reach a little below the elbow, are plaited to match the vest and have a frill of the embroidery on the edge. The upper skirt is also edged with the embroidery.

***

It would only have been used for widows or women in deep mourning at one time, but now every one may wear it. It is white organdie in bands, with deep hemstitching on both edges. It is perhaps an inch and a half wide, and is 95 cents a yard. It is to be worn over the collar and around the sleeves at the wrist.

***

How is this? Pins by the pound! Rather, they are sold by the half pound, so many in a box which costs 35 cents. That seems a big price for pins, but there are many of them, and they are the best pins made—of steel, with solid heads, needle points, and of assorted sizes.

***

Funny little rubber hair curlers come with a ring at one end and a hook at the other. There is a slit in them in which to secure the end of the hair; then roll it, insert the hook into the round hole at the other end, and there are your curlers, and warranted not to come unfastened.

***

Strong metal book racks for the table come in wrought iron and brass. They slide, like all book racks of this kind, to fit a larger or smaller number of books, are decorative in effect, and cost $1.35 for the iron and $1.75 for the brass.

***

All sorts of queer little imported things in the way of workboxes are to be found. There is a loaf of bread, rolls of different kinds, including one with what looks to be a real live mouse upon it, but which fortunately is not; peaches, fruits of other kinds, each with a little pair of scissors, some of them very small, according to the size of the work basket they adorn, upon the outside, and on the inside the regulation outfit of needles and pins and room to put a small bit of work. These cost 75 and 85 cents.

***

Besides the little hat boxes and opera glass cases for thimbles, there are other little leather cases for tiny workboxes, costing 25 and 35 cents. One is a tiny envelope with a mirror inside—one wonders how this is a help in sewing—with a paper of needles and a few sheets of flannel containing pins. This is a little emergency case. Some of the little leather cases which look like miniature workboxes contain a small powder puff and mirror.

***

Lying in a big green four-leaf clover saucer is a small bonbon box which bears the words "Porte Bonheur." This is a lucky gift for some one.

***

Covered with real leather are the little dress suit cases for bonbons, which cost 15, 20, and 25 cents, according to size.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Again the Horse Show eclipses all other forms of social amusement. There is a great deal, however, going on quietly. Little dinners and luncheons and all that sort of thing. There was also one wedding yesterday, that of Miss Caroline Schell Gillender, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus T. Gillender, and William M. Fliess, Jr. To-day Miss Edith Slater Mills, the daughter of Mrs. Abraham Mills, will marry W. Wilson Drake.

***

William K. Vanderbilt is giving a large party at his place at Oakdale during Horse Show week. There are about twenty guests. They will come up one evening and attend the Horse Show. The party will last the greater part of the week.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are in town for the week. Mrs. Mills has been at several of the dinners given at Sherry's and other places. She will entertain and will return to Staatsburg for Thanksgiving.

***

Atherton Blight and his two daughters are booked to sail to-day for Europe. The younger Miss Blight made her début this last Summer at Newport. Mrs. Michael Herbert, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, is also booked to sail to-day. Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer and Miss Van Rensselaer sailed yesterday. They will remain abroad all Winter.

***

There are a number of charity fêtes to be given this Winter. On Dec. 6 there will be an entertainment given for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. A meeting was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Richard Irvin to make arrangements. There will also be a Christmas carnival at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 18 for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanitarium.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Duer will sail for Europe on the Fuerst Bismarck on Saturday. They will sell their house, 32 East Thirty-ninth Street.

***

Among the débutantes at Mentone this Winter will be the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Choiseul-Praslin. The Duchess will be remembered as Miss Forbes of this city, a belle. She is a sister of De Courcy Forbes, who is one of the best-known men in the older set.

***

Among those who dined at the Waldorf-Astoria were Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Neilson, Reginald Vanderbilt, P. F. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

***

At Sherry's there were seen dining last even James Henry Smith, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Glover C. Arnold of 114 East Sixty-fifth Street will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30, to introduce their second daughter, Miss Mary Selena Arnold. Mrs. Arnold and the Misses Arnold will be at home on Friday afternoons until Lent.

***

There sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, bound for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Roger H. Williams, Henry H. Thorndike and Mrs. G. Q. Thorndike of Boston, Edward Thomas, and Gen. W. Teplow, Imperial Russian Consul General at New York.

***

The probabilities are that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr will not open their Fifty-sixth Street house this season. They are now at the Waldorf, where they are giving occasional dinners, and later will spend some time in Baltimore, and probably also at Aiken and the Virginia Hot Springs.

***

Mrs. Clarence Postley will give a tea on Dec. 7 to introduce her daughter, Miss Elise Postley.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster have returned from Lakewood and are at their new home, 25 East Sixty-ninth Street. The house occupied by them last Winter—that of the late Sir Roderick Cameron—has been taken for the Winter by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia.

***

To-day will bring the wedding in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, near Broadway, of Miss Edith Slater Mills, daughter of Mrs. Abraham Mills, (Miss Ella W. Townsend,) and W. Wilson Drake, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Drake. Miss Amy H. Mills will be her sister's maid of honor and the bridesmaids are to include Miss Marion Armstrong, a débutante of last season and a sister of Edward Maitland Armstrong; Miss Charlotte H. Prime, another of last year's débutantes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Prime; Miss Gertrude Pell, daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell, and Miss Lillian G. Tyler. Arthur Herbert Hagemeyer is to be Mr. Drake's best man, and the ushers are to be Howard Crosby Brokaw, A. Sherwood Day, Chester B. Derr, Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, who married Miss Ethel Iselin; Charles Coehrane Hayne, and Horatio Whitridge Turnbull. A small reception for the members of the families and a few intimate friends will be held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother, 116 East Twenty-ninth Street.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Total Receipts of National Bureau for Current Fiscal Year Will Be About $280,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the total receipts for the year ended June 30, 1901, were $306,877,669, or $11,555,561 in excess of the estimates, about the same amount in excess of the receipts for the year ended June 30, 1900, and $33,000,000 in excess of the receipts for 1899. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $116,027,979; increase, $6,159,162.
Tobacco, $62,481,907; increase, $3,126,822.
Fermented liquors, $75,669,907; increase, $2,119,-153.
Oleomargarine, $2,518,101; decrease, $25,683.
Filled cheese, $14,620; decrease, $2,411.
Mixed flour, $6,606; decrease, $833.
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $4,-165,735; decrease, $349,865.
Legacies, &c., $5,211,898; increase, $2,327,407.
Documentary and proprietary stamps, $39,241,-036; decrease, $1,723,328.
Banks and bankers, $1,926; increase, $457.
Miscellaneous, $1,531,926; decrease, $75,277.

The withdrawals for consumption during the year were as follows:

Spirits distilled from fruits, 1,509,271 gallons; increase, 122,910.
Spirits distilled from grain, 99,267,732 gallons; increase, 5,766,892.
Fermented liquors, 60,517,078 barrels; increase, 1,156,229.
Cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand, 5,770,934,369; increase, 454,660,808.
Cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 684,504,050; increase, 37,607,230.
Cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds to the thousand, 2,271,063,626; decrease, 363,-828,767.
Cigarettes weighing more than three pounds to the thousand, 5,447,192; increase, 998,900.
Snuff, 10,691,844 pounds; increase, 1,774,426.
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, 294,101,715 pounds, increase, 15,124,680.
Oleomargarine, 101,646,333 pounds; decrease, 2,617,318.
Filled cheese, 1,575,047 pounds; decrease, 269,-450.

The receipts from all internal revenue sources for the first three months of the current fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1901, were $73,115,536, a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period last year, of $5,355,336. Upon this basis the Commissioner estimates the receipts for the current fiscal year will approximate $280,000,000.

The percentage of cost of collection is 1.55 per cent. The expenses for the previous fiscal year were $4,653,687.74, or 1.58 per cent. of the collections for that year. The percentage of cost indicated above is the smallest in the history of the bureau. The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year are $4,939,460.

Storage Company's Buildings Burn.

Fire started last night from some unknown cause in a five-story frame building known as Store M, owned by the National Docks and Storage Railroad Company, at Black Tom Island, on the Greenville shore of Jersey City. The building was filled with hemp, jute, and hay, and it made a brisk blaze. Owing to the isolated position of the plant only two or three fire companies could reach the scene. Before they arrived the fire had spread to another frame building of the same size filled with the same material, and both were destroyed. The company's agents said they could not tell what the loss would be, but thought it would probably be in the neighborhood of $100,000.

ANTI-CHAMBERLAIN MEETINGS IN GERMANY

Berlin Veterans Criticise the Edinburgh Speech.

Soldiers in Many Other Places Will Take Action—Government May Act If Reichstag Takes Up the Matter.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The anti-Chamberlain movement in Germany is spreading. In spite of the remonstrance, issued officially by the Deutscher Kriegerbund, the Society of Veterans of Berlin to-day held a large and enthusiastic meeting, at which the utterances of Mr. Chamberlain at Edinburgh were heartily denounced.

Other soldiers' anti-Chamberlain meetings are to be held at Cologne, Mülheim, Brunswick, Bonn, Celle, and other places, and students' meetings of a like character will be held at Bonn, Würzburg, Leipzig, Halle, and Munich, while popular meetings are announced in Bochum, Brunswick, and other places.

Referring to these meetings, The Post, speaking semi-officially, says the Government sees no reason to identify itself with vehement utterances at irresponsible meetings, or to take action against Mr. Chamberlain's accusations concerning the German soldiers, since Mr. Chamberlain's words at Edinburgh were nothing more than the private statement of that statesman.

But if the matter is broached in the Reichstag, The Post continues, matters will assume an entirely different course. In this event the Government would find occasion to express itself fittingly.

GOV. GEN. WOOD ACTIVE.

After Entertaining Notables He Issues Orders for Many Improvements.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Nov. 19.—To-day Gov. Gen. Wood and Mrs. Wood entertained Mayor Bacardi, Adjt. Gen. McGunnegle, and several prominent Cuban officials at luncheon on the Government yacht Kanawha. Major Barbour, Chief of the Sanitary Department, took Collector Bliss and the other members of Gen. Wood's party to El Cobre, where they inspected the mines and looked at the famous shrine.

Gen. Wood accomplished a good deal of routine work during the day. He gave directions for the carrying out of many new public works, involving an outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars. He ordered the construction of a sea wall half a mile in length, which will cost $50,000, and of a Custom House building.

He issued instructions also for harbor dredging, for the completion of the sewer system and waterworks, for the repair of roads, and for the transfer of the prisoners from the jail to the old Spanish barracks. In order to make a Court House out of the jail, which is one of the oldest and most famous in the West Indies.

During the afternoon he inspected the troops of the Eighth Cavalry, and to-night he gave a public reception at the Palace.

LAST HONORS TO W. B. CURTIS.

Impressive Ceremonies in Woodlawn Cemetery—Final Resting Place of Dead Athlete.

The remains of William B. Curtis, the "Father of American Athletics," and one of the founders of the New York Athletic Club, who lost his life in a snowstorm in the White Mountains on July 2, 1900, were removed yesterday from the receiving vault in Woodlawn Cemetery, where they have lain since the funeral, on July 5 of that year, to the sarcophagus erected by the contributions of the amateur athletes of America. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of persons prominent in the athletic world, who journeyed from the Grand Central Station in a special train, among them being John R. Van Wormer, President of the New York Athletic Club; Gen. George Moore Smith, W. G. Schuyler, H. E. Buermeyer, Bartow S. Weeks, A. G. Mills, Jennings S. Cox, W. E. van Wyck, W. K. Collins, A. V. De Goucaria, James Whiteley, Thomas L. Watson, Julius F. Harder, Mortimer Bishop, J. C. Babcock, S. J. Montgomery, and J. E. Sullivan.

After an address by John R. Van Wormer, the lid of the sarcophagus, which is of granite, of a simple Grecian design, was lowered into place, while the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was played by a band. Taps were then sounded on a bugle, the dead athlete having been at one time an officer in the army, and the final scene in the career of America's most honored athlete was closed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Meehan.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Thomas Meehan, one of the foremost horticulturists and botanists in this country, died at his home in Germantown to-night after a lingering illness, aged seventy-five years.

He contributed thousands of articles to scientific publications on the subjects of his life's work and was the first botanist to succeed in flowering the Victoria Regia in this country.

He was born in England, and was at one time head gardener to Col. Vernon Harcourt, at St. Claire, Isle of Wight, where Queen Victoria spent her honeymoon. He came to this country in 1848. He was a member of the Councils from 1882 until the time of his death.

Henry Martin.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Henry Martin, publisher and editor of The Daily News, died to-day at the University Hospital of hydrostatic pneumonia, following a surgical operation. He was thirty-eight years of age, and was President of the Fellowship Club, a member of the Clover Club, and President and Secretary of the Pen and Pencil Club for several years. He also served one year as Vice President of the International League of Press Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

News of the death of R. M. BINGHAM, which occurred yesterday in Portland, Ore., has been received here. He was engaged extensively in wholesale trade in Rome, N. Y., for twenty-five years, and had lived in Portland since 1891.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS TERBELL died suddenly on Monday afternoon at his home, 149 Summer Avenue, in Newark, from heart disease. He had conducted a drug business in this city for many years and was seventy-three years of age. He is survived by a wife, one daughter, and three sons.

ALBERT MINER, a retired merchant, of 562 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly from apoplexy in the ferryhouse of the Twenty-third Street line, at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. He was eighty-two years old, and was widely known in Masonic circles.

The Rev. WARREN BELDING died in Troy, N. Y., yesterday. He was widely known as a minister of the Disciples of Christ, having had charges in every State in the Union. He established the first Christian Church in Chicago, and secured the first $25,000 for the founding of Hiram College in Ohio.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ERRINGTON died yesterday afternoon at his home, 15 Townsend Avenue, Clifton, S. I. Mr. Errington was eighty years of age. He was born in Yarmouth, England, and for many years he was a partner in the firm of Alfred Field & Co. of 93 Chambers Street. He retired a few years ago, and had been ill for a month with pneumonia. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Sudden Death of Sandy Hook Pilot.

Matthew Connors, forty-nine years old, of 324 East Ninetieth Street, a Sandy Hook pilot, became suddenly sick on an up-bound elevated train of the Second Avenue line last night and died on the Eighty-sixth Street platform before an ambulance surgeon arrived. He fell over in his seat as the train neared that station and two men carried him to the platform. The surgeon pronounced the pilot dead from fatty degeneration of the heart.

It often baffles even the wisest physician to detect the cause of failing health and strength. In the great majority of cases, it is due to the presence of worms; and where these exist DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will always effect a cure.—Adv

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests were Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. William Cary Sanger, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War; Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieut. Gen. Miles; Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Charles A. Spalding, Mrs. Aulick Palmer, Mrs. Wallach, Mrs. Bloomer, and Mrs. J. B. Henderson.

Miss Marie Fauntelroy Barnes made her début this afternoon at a tea for young people given at the residence of her stepfather, Dr. Francis M. Gunnell, United States Navy. The receiving party included Miss Helen Mackay-Smith, Miss Poor, Miss Goldsborough, Miss Grossman, all of Washington, and Miss Bessie Lord of Baltimore. Misses Hagner, Kellogg, and Webb did the honors of the tea room.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin returned from their wedding trip to-day, and are occupying apartments at the Arlington.

George M. Woolsey, who has been spending the past ten days with his mother, Mrs. Edward Fadelford, returned to New York to-day, to sail to-morrow for London. It is his intention to settle his affairs in England and return to New York to live.

Invitations to the small and early dances for the season of 1901-2 were issued to-day. The patronesses are Mrs. James Wadsworth, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mrs. Francis Newlands, Mrs. William S. Cowles, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, and Mrs. Charles J. Bell. The number of dances has been reduced to three. They will take place Dec. 27, Jan. 17, and Feb. 7, at Rauscher's.

SIR CHARLES ROSS'S WEDDING.

The Bride Was Miss Patti Ellison of Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—Miss Patti Ellison of Louisville and Sir Charles Ross were married to-day at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ellison. On account of a business engagement of Sir Charles in New York the wedding was advanced a day, having been planned for to-morrow.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Kirsey Smith of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The wedding was simple and there were no attendants. Sir Charles and his bride left this afternoon on August Belmont's private car for New York, whence they sail for Europe on Saturday. After a few days in London they will go to Balnagowan Castle, in Scotland, where they are to entertain a house party during the holidays.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Fliess—Gillender.

The wedding of Miss Caroline Schell Gillender, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus T. Gillender, to William Maynard Fliess, Jr., took place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest yesterday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan officiating. The bride was gowned in white satin, and wore a magnificent diadem of diamonds and pearls, a gift of the bridegroom. She entered the church with her father, and was preceded by Miss Helen Kelley, a niece of the bride, her maid of honor, there being no bridesmaids. The best man was William L. DeBost of New York, and the ushers were Messrs. Kenneth Mackenzie Murchison of New York, John Selden of Baltimore, J. Allison Kelly of Nashville, Edward B. Holmes of Buffalo, Austin Price Kelley and Charles B. O'Hara of New York. There was no reception after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Fliess have left for an extended wedding tour, and on their return will live for a time at 54 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Among those invited to the church were Mr. Henry Van Schaick, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Townsend Martin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kidd, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Judge and Mrs. Charles MacLean, H. R. Van Vechten, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mr. S. Courtlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Mahan, Andrew Green, Mr. and the Misses O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Murchison, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. W. L. DeBost, Mrs. A. Price Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Ficker, and Mrs. Radford.

Crawford—MacDermot.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Dr. Charles Alexander Crawford, United States Navy, and Miss Mary Winchester MacD

CHICAGO WRAPPED IN FOG.

Many Casualties Due to the Fact that Vehicle Drivers and Motormen Could Not See Each Other.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The densest fog ever experienced in Chicago caused numerous collisions between trains early to-day. In these collisions one man was killed, two were so badly injured that they probably will die, and fifteen others were seriously hurt. Scores of others, the police say, were injured in minor accidents due to the fog, but as they were able to assist themselves no official reports were made. Every ambulance in the city was kept busy from 5:30 A. M. to 7:30 A. M. carrying the injured to their homes or to hospitals.

The more serious accidents happened on the Metropolitan and the Lake Street Elevated Roads. There were two collisions on the Lake Street "L," two on the South Side "L," one on the Northwestern "L," and one between suburban trains of the Rock Island and the Lake Shore Roads.

Collisions between vehicles and surface cars were frequent, but while a great number of people were injured by them, none of the injuries incapacitated them, and the damage was chiefly to the colliding objects themselves.

The fog at an early hour this morning was so thick that persons standing on the sidewalks could scarcely distinguish street cars passing within a few feet of them, and motormen kept their gongs clanging as constant warning.

The collision on the Metropolitan was between trains going the same way, as was the case in other accidents. Both trains were crowded, many passengers standing on the rear platforms. On the first train these were almost the only ones to suffer. The motorman slowed up going around a curve, and while waiting for a signal to increase speed the Humboldt Park express train crashed into the rear without warning.

The accident on the Lake Street Elevated was almost exactly similar

The other accidents in their essential details were the same, but owing to the fact that orders had been sent out to run at a reduced speed, no one was seriously hurt.

Negroes Boycott Street Car Line.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 19.—The negroes who have instituted a boycott against the street cars on account of the recent ordinance separating the races on the cars, held a mass meeting and agreed to organize a stock company of 2,000 shares at $1 a share to operate a stage coach service throughout the city exclusively for negroes.

German Colony to Settle in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 19.—Forty thousand acres of land near Navajo, Greer County, Oklahoma, have been sold to a representative of a colony of Germans, of whom 1,000 families are coming from Germany to locate. Each family gets 40 acres.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 307—A. M. King et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Portland et al.—Argument continued by Martin L. Pipes for the plaintiffs in error, by Joel M. Long for the defendant in error, and concluded by Martin L. Pipes for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 378—Leigh Strout, appellant, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts et al.—Argument commenced by G. Philip Wardner for the appellant.

Call for Wednesday: 378, 32, 287, 293, 64, 19, 69 and 70, 72 and 73, 74 and 75, 76 and 77.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Townsend, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

39—United Building Co. vs. the A. C. Cheney.
48—Rosenblatt vs. Frazer Tablet Co.
49—Barney Dumping Bt. Co. vs. Clark.
51—Ellinger vs. The Georg Dumois.
53—In re Elmira Steel Co.
54—Bridgeport Towing Line vs. the Newport.
55—Providence Dry Dock Co. vs. Scow No. 6.
56—Same vs. Scow No. 7.
57—In re Becker.
60—McMillan vs. Moran

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 42, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

9—Smith vs. Harrington.
106—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
114—Blumenthal vs. C. R. R. of N. J.
122—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
124—Angus vs. Met. St. Railway.
125—Shadbolt vs. Libbey.
130—Gould vs. same.
131—Lehman vs. same.
132—Prendergast vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
133—Griffin vs. Sprague Elec. Co.
134—Belprat vs. Bennett
135—Frank vs. Guggenheimer.
136—Wood vs. Niagara Falls Paper Co.
139—Black vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
140—Sprague vs. same.
143—Widrewitz vs. Grant.
144—Donaldson vs. Stahlbrodt.
147—Crone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—U. S. for Hudson River Stone Supply Co. vs. Malloy.
118—Reynolds vs. Parsons.
119—Achter vs. same.
120—Fayerweather vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Calendar called in Room 42, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

9—Smith vs. Harrington.
106—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
114—Blumenthal vs. C. R. R. of N. J.
122—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
124—Angus vs. Met. St. Railway.
125—Shadbolt vs. Libbey.
130—Gould vs. same.
131—Lehman vs. same.
132—Prendergast vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
133—Griffin vs. Sprague Elec. Co.
134—Belprat vs. Bennett
135—Frank vs. Guggenheimer.
136—Wood vs. Niagara Falls Paper Co.
139—Black vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
140—Sprague vs. same.
143—Widrewitz vs. Grant.
144—Donaldson vs. Stahlbrodt.
147—Crone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—U. S. for Hudson River Stone Supply Co. vs. Malloy.
118—Reynolds vs. Parsons.
119—Achter vs. same.
120—Fayerweather vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2—Greene vs. Greene.
3—Brady vs. Edwards.
4—Same vs. Kennedy.
5—In re Rapp.
6—Montana Ore Purchasing Co. vs. Morse.
7—Lederer Amusement Co. vs. Shubert.
8—People ex rel. Ellison vs. Hertle.
9—Wood vs. Griefenhagen.
10—Rolston vs. Bowers.
11—Bank for Savings vs. Bogue.
12—Carli vs. Garrone.
13—Ahr vs. O'Connor.
14—In re Ahdron.
15—Shields vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Stanton vs. same.
17—Johnson vs. same.
18—Cohen vs. same.
19—Ruhland vs. same.
20—Barney vs. same.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Thompson vs. same.
23—Rubin vs. same.
24—Horrman vs. Kahrs.
25—In re Clifford Place.
26—German Sav. Bank vs. Veilhart.
27—In re Vernon Av.
28—Crowther vs. Crowther.
29—People, &c., vs. O'Connor.
30—Kiralfy vs. Kiralfy.
31—Ludlam vs. Ludlam.
32—Langville vs. Beck.
33—Zimmerman vs. Supreme Lodge K. of H.
34—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Condon.
35—Bowen vs. Reed.
36—In re Brown.
37—Lewall vs. Frischman.
38—Brewer vs. Daily Telegraph Co.
39—Verbeck vs. De Berard.
40—Mills vs. Rogers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

41—Hoffman vs. same.
42—Union Trust Co. vs. St. Luke's Hospital.
43—McCaffray vs. Rogers.
44—In re Jaimes.
45—Smith vs. Dempsey.
46—People, &c., vs. Woods.
47—Same vs. Meinhardt.
48—Heimlich vs. Heimlich.
49—In re Kane.
50—Perry vs. Woltmann
51—Perriere vs. Sifter.
52—Patterson vs. Willits
53—Osterhoudt vs. Osterhoudt.
54—Geoghegan vs. Luchon.
55—Robinson vs. Robinson.
56—Rathbe vs. Levy.
57—Reynolds vs. Sousa.
58—Unschuld vs. Unschuld.
59—Mariano vs. Rubino.
60—Sheridan vs. Hodnett.
61—Shoemaker vs. No. State Lumber Co.
62—Roedelsperger vs. Rosenberg.
63—Church vs. Tingue.
64—Doelger vs. Matthews.
65—Bronx Investment Co. vs. Lee.
66—Hart vs. Phillips.
67—In re Pickney.
68—Hotel St. Lorens Co. vs. Field.
69—In re 166th St. Opening.
70—Southack vs. Central Trust Co.
71—In re Layman.
72—Larney vs. Kopetzky.
73—Standard Nat. Bank vs. Garfield National Bank.
74—People ex rel. Jones vs. Coler.
75—Lustig vs. Lustig.
76—Gill vs. Donsall.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

41—Hoffman vs. same.
42—Union Trust Co. vs. St. Luke's Hospital.
43—McCaffray vs. Rogers.
44—In re Jaimes.
45—Smith vs. Dempsey.
46—People, &c., vs. Woods.
47—Same vs. Meinhardt.
48—Heimlich vs. Heimlich.
49—In re Kane.
50—Perry vs. Woltmann
51—Perriere vs. Sifter.
52—Patterson vs. Willits
53—Osterhoudt vs. Osterhoudt.
54—Geoghegan vs. Luchon.
55—Robinson vs. Robinson.
56—Rathbe vs. Levy.
57—Reynolds vs. Sousa.
58—Unschuld vs. Unschuld.
59—Mariano vs. Rubino.
60—Sheridan vs. Hodnett.
61—Shoemaker vs. No. State Lumber Co.
62—Roedelsperger vs. Rosenberg.
63—Church vs. Tingue.
64—Doelger vs. Matthews.
65—Bronx Investment Co. vs. Lee.
66—Hart vs. Phillips.
67—In re Pickney.
68—Hotel St. Lorens Co. vs. Field.
69—In re 166th St. Opening.
70—Southack vs. Central Trust Co.
71—In re Layman.
72—Larney vs. Kopetzky.
73—Standard Nat. Bank vs. Garfield National Bank.
74—People ex rel. Jones vs. Coler.
75—Lustig vs. Lustig.
76—Gill vs. Donsall.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Undefended divorces.

4335—Krueger vs. Krueger.
4336—Davidson vs. Davidson.
4339—Pompilio vs. Pompilio.
4343—Model vs. Model.
4349—Malloy vs. Malloy.
4350—Norris vs. Norris.
4143—Nevins vs. Nevins.
4342—Rice vs. Rice.
3334—Heintz vs. Heintz.
4340—Grollto vs. Grollto.
4344—Schneiderman vs. Schneiderman.
4358—Greene vs. Greene.
4134—Roth vs. Roth.
4306—Chessen vs. Chessen.
4307—Walch vs. Walch.
4308—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
4369—Hanscheldt vs. Hanscheldt.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4104.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Ittschoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

11351—Jones vs. Mitchell
12299—Southback vs. Central Trust Co.
12244—Farrell vs. Am. Linde Refrigerating Co.
11841—Freedman vs. Mayer.
11652—Schwarz vs. Paine.
12122—Livingston vs. F. C. Linde Co.
11692—D. Stevenson Br. Co. vs. Graham.
12010—Geering vs. Marks
11799—Curtis vs. Galopin.
11886—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

11873—Driver vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12128—Neumeister vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7230—McDermott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12156—Paten vs. Sexton.
11491—Sciruba vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2170—Bensinger vs. Ehrhardt.
11181—Robinson vs. N. Y. & Texas SS. Co.
3352—Polacheck vs. Rofman.
11000—Duryea vs. Gays.
9111—Keating vs. Hart.
11585—Sagarese vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9812—McGarvey vs. same.
11031—Hancox vs. Freet.
2222—Fay vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11102—Crawford vs. Broadway Pub. Co.
4370—Botsford vs. Botsford.
4371—Samuels vs. Samuels.
4372—Cecire vs. Cecire.
4373—Murtha vs. Murtha.
4375—La Place vs. La Place.
4378—Phelan vs. Phelan. Motion.
979—Schirmer vs. Schirmer. Demurrers.
1729—Hamilton Bank vs. Jones.
1730—Same vs. same. Preferred cause.
4212—Cutting vs. Garnsey. General calendar.
2562—Allgnum Co. vs. Stoll.
2610—Kaufman vs. Kaufman

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Sales—Day of Small Dealings Both by Brokers and at Auction.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Robert H. Benary to Andrew J. Connick the plot 75 by 100 at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourth Street. Mr. Connick is also the purchaser of the three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Francis A. Thayer has sold to H. Cohn the plot on the south side of Dyckman Street, 239 feet west of Broadway, 200 by 135.

Relative to rumors affecting the block bounded by Park and Madison Avenues, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, Michael Coleman said yesterday that he had given an option on the property, but that it had not been sold.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Joseph Berkowitz the three-story dwelling 48 East Third Street, 20 by 50.

C. F. W. Johanning has sold for a Mrs. Moscher for about $37,000 the five-story flat, with stores, 2,088 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Goodman & Stern have sold the five-story brick flat 340 East Ninety-third Street, 25 by 98.9.

Jefferson M. Levy is the buyer of 14 Fast Forty-fifth Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

John Leonard has bought the two-story frame dwelling 530 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 19.4 by 100.

Charles Griffith, Moses & Brother were the brokers in the sale of Hale estate's property on Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, west of Tenth Avenue, reported in this column yesterday.

Nicholson & Co. have leased for the American Express Company to Flandrau & Co. the seven-story building, covering the block front on the north side of Broome Street, between Elm and Marion Streets. The lease is made for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of about $300,000.

A new company, known as the Wall Street Exchange Building Association, has been incorporated at Albany, with a capital of $2,000,000, for the purpose of erecting the new office building on the site including 41 and 43 Wall Street and the plot owned by the Bank of the State of New York, at the rear on Exchange Place. Richard L. Edwards, President of the Bank of the State of New York, is at the head of the new company, and its Directors are Robert C. Thompson, Frank K. Sturgis, Hugh J. Grant, Harry F. Morse, and Charles W. Morse.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

2,370 First Avenue, east side, 39.9 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 23 by 58.2 by 31.2 by 37, four-story brick and stone building, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harry Hinkel $7,380

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

88 Grove Street, southeast side, between Waverley and Washington Places, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to Herbert A. Sherman 10,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., administrator's sale, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, nine lots, each 25 by 100.11, and one lot, 15 by 100.11.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 333 and 335 Rivington Street, south side, 24.1 feet west of Mangin Street, each 25 by 75, two six-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kenhelly & Co., public auction sale, 460 Washington Street, west side, 50 feet north of Watts Street, 25 by 90.6 by 24.10 by 99.6, three-story brick tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 417 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 214.10 feet west of Avenue A, 20.10 by 102.2, three-story brick and stone stable.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 5 West Eighty-first Street, north side, 119 feet west of Central Park West, 18.6 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 338 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 113 Trinity Avenue, west side, 150.4 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 24.8 by 79.9, three-story frame dwelling.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 460 West Thirty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Tenth Avenue, 20.10 by 74.1, four-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $24,017.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 348 West Forty-first Street, south side, 75 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,355; subject to other mortgages for $35,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, R. D. Hatch, referee, 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 220 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $17,933.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benson Crisp, referee, 11 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 270.6 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 26.2 by 98.9, eight-story brick building; 24 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 365 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, nine-story brick building. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $31,020, on the latter, $24,031.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 137 West Eighty-second Street, north side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 79.2 by 77.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,748.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 155 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 23.6 by 92, three-story brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 77 East One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 25 by 76.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,070.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 202 West Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 99 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 26 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,985; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 124 Bleecker Street, southeast corner of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,965; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, 1,831 Crotona Avenue, west side, 181.6 feet south of Woodruff Avenue, 18.6 by 100, three-story frame flat; Decatur Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of Scott Avenue, 18.6 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $5,133; on the latter, $4,427.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George P. Breckenridge, referee, Lots 15, 16, and 17 on the map of Clason's Point, lying north of the Clason's Point Road, and containing thirteen, twelve, and five acres, respectively. Due on judgment, $12,824.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 208 East Eighty-ninth Street, for five-story brick lofts, 20 by 79; William Rhinelander of 27 William Street, owner; Henry A. Koelle of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 110.9 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.6 by 56; Joseph Leitner of 938 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 303 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick studio, with store; Augustus A. Healy of 20 Gold Street, owner; J. O. Whitmark of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 227 East Sixth Street, to a five-story brick workshop, with store; Adolf Mayer of 1,086 Lexington Avenue owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $700.

No. 2,060 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Simon Bronda, premises, lessee; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 232 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; George Kern of 496 Ninth Avenue, owner; John H. Kemble of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $5,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $5,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

BATHGATE AV, Lot 135, map of Bathgate Farm, 50x123; also 160th St, s s, 113.8 ft w of Washington Av, new line, 50x100; Lot 4, Block 2,915, map of 176 lots of Bathgate Farm. 25.1x80.2x25x86.6; John Fox to Martin J. Earley, all liens. (R S $5) $1

BOSTON ROAD, 1,005, w s, 125 ft n of 180th St, 30x71.8x28.6x90.6; Berthe G. Lyons to Nellie David, (mtg $16,400) .... Exch.

CRESCENT AV, 100 w s, 11.9 ft w of Hughes Av, 20.1x25x39.6 to avenue x 22.4; Herald Employes' Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Mary E. Ford, all liens, (R S 25 cents) 1

LEWIS ST, 195, w s, 29.2x75.4x29.1x71.5; Angelo F. Ghiglione to John J. Brodbeck, (R S 50c) 1

LOT 183, amended map of Cammann estate; Middleton S. Borland to American Mortgage Company, (mtg $30,000) 1

LOTS 84 and 86, map of Neill estate; Edward W. Neill and another, executors, to Joseph Diamond 1,000

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 104th St, 25x70; Joseph Hlavac to Wilhelmina Duschatko, (mtg $1,500, R S $1.50) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 75 and 77, s s, 42.2x77; Israel Lippmann to Abraham Rosen, (R S $16, mtg $51,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 433 ft s of 182d St, old line, runs w 110x n 82x w 35x s 100x e 145 to avenue x n 18; Sarah M. McCann to Charles Bernhardt, (mtg $4,250,) all liens ..... Nom.

WATER ST, 58, n s, 21.6x80.11x21.7x70.8; the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, as trustee, and others to Mary L. Coster 15,700

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, adjoining schoolhouse property, East Chester, contains 10 acres, except Lots 13, 14, 31 to 34, map of Meredith Park; John D. Spellman and wife to Jacob Heyman and wife, ½ part, (R S $1) 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 16th St, 69x94; John Roth to Michael Wielandt, (R S $4.) ½ part, all liens 1

117TH AV, e s, 50.3 ft n of 51st St, 50.3 x100; 51st St, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Florence Frick to Thomas G. Knight and another, as assignees, quitclaim 1

117TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 51st St, 50.2x100; Thomas G. Knight and another, assignees, to Mary E. Allen, (mtg $5,000) 250

135TH AV, n s, Lot 115 and gore 87, map of Wakefield; Maria L. Merrill, widow, to David Carfolite 1

167TH ST, 333 and 335 East, 44.9x92; Abraham Rosen to Israel Lippmann, (mtg $80,000, R S $4.75) 72,000

167TH ST, 338 and 335 East, 44.9x92; Israel Lippmann to Joseph Feuerman, (R S 75c, mtg $60,000) 100

177TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of 3d Av, 41x72.10; William Felnberg and another to Abraham Cohn, (mtg $45,000, R S $11.25) 70,000

197TH ST, 274 and 276 West, 40x123.5x40.3x128.2, with encroachment on rear; Daniel Farrell to Joseph Wolf, (R S $5) 1

227TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.6x98.9; 229th St, s s, 216.6 ft w of 6th Av, 16x14.0x98.9; Anna Martin and another to Adele Meyer, ¼ part and all title 1

267TH ST, 301 East, 25x98.9; Ralph Monell to Maude M. Monell, (mtg $20,000) 1

522D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; John D. Spellman to Jacob Heyman, ½ part, all liens, (R S $1) 1

64TH ST, 22 East, 25x100.5; William Baylis to Adelaide E. Baylis ..... Gift

65TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; William G. Gilmartin to Laura E. Escher, (mtg $24,000, R S $1.75) 1

73D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Franziska Hlavac to Lena Hlavac, (mtg $15,000, R S $1) 1

73D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Josef Hlavac to Wilhelmina Duschatko, (mtg $15,000, R S $1.50) 1

77TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Franziska Hlavac to Lena Hlavac, (mtg $17,000) 1

82D ST, n s, 195.6 ft e of Park Av, 14.3x102.2; John A. Picken and others, executors, to John McClure, (R S $3.75) 10,000

92D ST, n s, 180 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; William H. Ten Eyck to Agnes F. Kelley, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.25) 21,000

98TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; John Fox to Martin J. Earley, all liens, (R S $2.50) 1

166TH ST, 52 and 54 East, 50x100.11; Sophia Hirshfeld to Bertha G. Lyons, (mtg $47,000, R S $2.) 1

167TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 124.3x100.11; Isaac M. Bernstein to William G. Park, (R S $28.75) 100

166TH ST, 164 East, 25x100.11; Franziska Hlavac to Lena Hlavac, (mtg $12,000 R S $1) 1

118TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 42.6x100.11x irregular; Elizabeth Salter to Martha Neyen, ½ part, (mtg ¼ of $12,000) 1

119TH ST, 478 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; 119th St, s s, 514 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; 119th St, s s, 532 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; 119th St, s s, 567.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x100.11; Mary Caius to Joseph B. Michaels, (mtg $47,000, R S $4.50) 54,000

127TH ST, n s, 416.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x100, Francois C. E. Fistorn to Adeline Fiston, (mtg $8,000, R S $1) 1

128TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x99.11; Frederick Euler to James R. Brown, (R S $1, mtg $7,550) 1

137TH ST, 622 East, 25x100; Frederick D. Sherman to William D. Clarke, 30-120 part 1,500

142D ST, n s, 245 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.10; Jennie Orr, trustee, to Lillian E. White, (R S $3.25) 9,000

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 757, w s, a space; Max Kauder to Isaac M. Witkoski, 5 years $3,000

COLUMBUS AV, 651; George W. Thym to Herman Kramer, 6 years 1,600

THOMPSON ST, 170; Joseph J. Rofrano to Aurelio Manganaro, 3 years 960

3D AV, 1,023, store; Jennie Singer to Louis Marbe and another, 4¼ years, $1,440 1,320

3D AV, 1,023, second flat; Jennie Singer to Louis Marbe and another, 2 years 9 months 264

22D ST, 327 East; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Paul Silverstein, 3 8-12 years $420

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ASHE, Walter, to Emma Hayes; 80th St, n s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years $5,000

BAUM, Lena, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Vandam St, 57 and 59, 3 years, 4½ per cent 19,000

BROWN, David S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, e s, at intersection of a line drawn parallel with and 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

BYRNE, Horatio S., executor, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Dyckman St, s e corner of D St, due Dec. 1, 1902 2,000

BYRNE, Delia M., and others to Thomas J. Byrne; 84th St, 114 and 116 West, prior mtg $43,000, 1 year 3,000

COHN, Abraham, to William Feinberg and another; 17th St, s s, 59 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 5,000

DAMM, John H., to Henry G. Peters; 12th Av, n s, w 50 ft of Lot 345, map of Walnut Park, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,400

DEWHURST, Henry, to George Wanner; 48th St, n s, 278 ft w of 8th Av, prior mortgage, $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,200

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Louis Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, e s, 25 ft n of 177th St, 3 years 3,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Louis Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, 3 years 3,000

EDWARDS, William W., to Charles W. Bennett; Morris Av, s e corner of 196th St, and other property, secures note, demand 400

FORD, Mary E., to The Herald Employes' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Crescent Av, n w s, 11.9 ft w of Hughes Av, 1 year 1,100

FRIEDMAN, Robert, and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Thompson St, 73, due Nov. 6, 1902, 6 per cent 4,000

GETZELSOHN, Julius, to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; Lexington Av, 1,733, store lease, demand, 6 per cent 650

GOTTESMAN, Sigmund, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 129th St, 142 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 15,000

HOPFENGARTNER, Margaret, to Mary J. Haviland; Green Av, n s, Lots 78 to 80, map of building lots of W. A. & H. C. Mapes, near Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 58th St, 234 to 238 East, 9 months, 6 per cent 27,000

JERGER, Clara S., and another to Lillian B. May; 93d St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, instalments, 2 months, 6 per cent 1,000

KELLY, Agnes T., and another to William H. Ten Eyck; 92d St, n s, 189 ft e of 10th Av, prior mortgage $15,000, due Jan. 15, 1902, 4½ per cent 3,000

KNAPP, Frances E., formerly Hill, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Cornelia St, 13, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

KORN, Marie P., to John J. Schmitt; Madison Av, w s, 57.2 ft n of 81st St, prior mtg $65,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,500

LANTRY, Catharine, and another to Broadway Savings Institution; 90th St, 117 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,000

McANERNEY, Daniel, and wife to William T. Kemble; Westchester Av, w s, 187.11 ft s of 163d St, (three mtgs,) 3 years, each 2,000

MICHELS, Joseph B., to Mary Canis; 119th St, s s, 478 ft e of Lenox Av; 119th St, s s, 514 ft e of Lenox Av; 119th St, s s, 532 ft e of Lenox Av; 119th St, s s, 567.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,000

PADWE, Meier, to Adelaide Peavy and others, executors; Rivington St, n s, 25 ft w of Attorney St, 5 years 26,000

PARK, William G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 107th St, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 25,000

ROSEN, Abraham, to Israel Lippmann; Rivington St, 75 and 77, prior mortgage $51,000, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent 14,500

ROTH, John, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, n e corner of 16th St, 6 per cent 8,000

SCHWEINER, John, to the New York Savings Bank; 1st Av, n w corner of 68th St, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4 per cent 15,000

WHITE, Lillian E., to Jennie Orr, trustee; 142d St, n s, 245 ft w of Broadway, 5 years 7,000

WIEDERMAN, Morris, and wife to Harry Raphael; 90th St, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $25,250, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

WOLF, Morris, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 115th St, 223 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to Leo S. Bing; 88th St, 316 East, prior mortgage $17,500, due May 18, 1902, 6 per cent 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DAVID, Adolph, to Samuel Green, 2 assignments ..... Nom.

GUIDET, Jenny, to Jenny Guidet and others, executors $6,000

HAAREN, John W., to Theodor Gwentre 5,000

HAVILAND, Mary J., to Lillian W. Johnson 2,016

KNATZ, August, to Rosa Lewis 3,000

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to the New York Investment and Improvement Company ..... Nom.

LATTING, Charles P., to Isabella C. Latting ..... Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 2,200

LINDE, Ada V., and another, executors, to Edgar MacLawry, guardian ..... Omitted

LIPPEMANN, Israel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another ..... Nom.

MYERS, Mary A., to Jane McKown 1,500

NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT Company to the Metropolitan Improvement Company ..... Nom.

PREUSS, Bernardine, to William A. O'Cain or ..... Nom.

SILVERMAN, George, to George Freeman ..... Nom.

THOMASSON, Elizabeth L., to the Washington Trust Company 18,000

THOMASSON, Elizabeth L., to the Washington Trust Company 10,900

WATSON, Clara, individually and as executrix, to Edward M. Scudder 6,000

WATSON, Clara, individually and as executrix, to Edward M. Scudder 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HENRY ST, 89; B. Kreischer & Sons against Congregation Chebra Chau, owner; M. Levy, contractor $228

3D AV, 1,530 and 1,532, and 120 East 86th St; Patrick Brennan against Esther and Fanny Moses, owners and contractors 434

31ST ST, 32 West; John J. Kierst against Isaac Walker, George M. Miller, and Ellen T. Martin, owners and contractors. 3,996

64TH ST, 52 East; Patrick O'Rourke against William Hirsch, owner; L. Roughton, contractor 387

71ST ST, 342 to 352 West; Harry Woods against Kate C. Brown, owner and contractor 2,419

123TH ST, 60 West; Samuel M. Schwartz against Louis Harris, owner; Isaac L. Smith, contractor 70

152D ST and Harlem River, s w corner, 200x500; Edward Berrian against Robert H. Reid and another, owners and contractors 415

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 25 ft n of 177th St, 25x100; Louis Fleischman with Joseph Diamond $3,000

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 177th St, 25x100; Louis Fleischman with Joseph Diamond 3,000

58TH ST, e s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 60x100.5; Sender Jarmulowsky with Nathan Hutkoff 27,000

BOND ST, 42 and 44; Robert J. Lee against Morris B. Baer and another, Oct. 11, 1901 ..... $82

CLINTON AND GRAND STS, n w corner; Mayer Maibin and another against Jacob Fischel and another, Nov. 13, 1901 829

EAST BROADWAY, 32; Mount Holly Brick and Clay Company against Selig Falk, Nov. 16, 1901 148

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 114th St, n e corner, —×—; Leslie Brothers against Spencer C. Judson, June 25, 1901 2,186

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 114th St, n e corner, —×—; Jacob S. Haft against Spencer C. Judson, May 16, 1901 335

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 114th St, n e corner, —×—; Traitel Marble Company against Spencer C. Judson, May 15, 1901. 1,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 114th St, n e corner, —×—; J. W. Fiske Iron Works against Spencer C. Judson, May 16, 1901. 2,983

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 114th St, n e corner, —×—; Koetscher & Son against Spencer C. Judson, May 14, 1901 4,187

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 114th St, n e corner, —×—; Traitel Marble Company against Spencer C. Judson, May 15, 1901. 1,879

41ST ST, 140 to 148 East; Clymon D. Baker against Thomas J. McCahill and another, Jan. 14, 1901 3,113

54TH ST, 26 East; Phoenix Iron Company against Cecilia S. Barrows and another, Oct. 1, 1901 105

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; William Maass against Richard Ryan and another, Nov. 11, 1901, by bond 510

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 98th St, n w corner, 100x100.11; J. Allen Townsend against George J. A. Wright and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. P. Allen.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 225.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Emeline A. Kemp against George W. Flagg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. W. Todd.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 83.3 ft s of 94th St, 16.9x75; Mary G. Murphy against Leander S. Sire and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Gaines.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 67.4 ft s of 94th St, 16.7x75; Daniel M. Griffin and another, executors, against Leander S. Sire and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Barker.

PIKE ST, 46; Louis Jacobs against Louis Gewirz and another, (action to compel conveyance with half interest, &c.;) attorney, H. Lesser.

ROBBINS AV, e s, 125 ft s of 150th St, 25x104; The L. L. Mott Iron Works against Charles C. Koenig and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' liens;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

3D ST, 60 East; Selig Falk against Harris Goldman and another, (specific performance;) attorney, P. Wohlstetter.

83D ST, 251 East; Josephine Roubitscheck against John F. Sooesen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. J. Ettinger.

84TH ST, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x102.2; Thomas R. Egbert and another, trustees, against Solomon Marx and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Cass, Jr.

103D ST, 306 West; Baker, Voorhis & Co. against Max J. Barnheim and another, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Monken Brothers.

159TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of the Boulevard, 25x90.11; the American Baptist Home Mission Society against William Topping and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. W. Perkins.

Excursions.

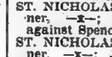

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—Al Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Fishing as usual; Tuesday Al. Foster's steamer Angler passengers caught 678 codfish and plenty blackfish.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

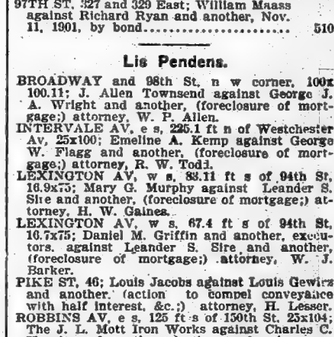

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.
For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY EVENING LINE.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M.; week days only, connecting with trains for all points. Excursion, $2.50.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Surrogate Notices.

HEDRICK, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. HEDRICK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September, 1901. JOHN A. GILMAN, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan. s18-1aw6mW&m19

WILLIAMS, HANNAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1901. ELLIS P. WILLIAMS, FLETCHER C. WILLIAMS, HENRY D. WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHEN GOING TO THE MEDITERRANEAN DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
ALCIERS,
One of its most beautiful Winter Resorts. Steamers of the MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE call and allow stop-over privileges.
FOLLOWING HOTELS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED:
Hotel Continental, Hotel Kirsch, Hotel St. George, Hotel Splendid, Hotel Regence.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEHAHA ..... Nov. 23, 3 P. M.
MENOMINEE ..... Nov. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Dec. 7, 1:30 P. M.
MANITOU ..... Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
MESABA ..... Dec. 21, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic...Nov. 20, noon | Majestic...Dec. 4, noon
Celtic...Nov. 26, 5 AM | Cymric...Dec. 10, 5 AM
Germanic...Nov. 27, noon | Oceanic...Dec. 11, 6 AM
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria...Nov. 23, 2 PM | Lucania...Dec. 14, 7 AM
Campania...Nov. 30, 8:30 AM | Etruria...Dec. 21, 1 PM
Umbria...Dec. 7, 2 PM | Campania...Dec. 28, 7 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 2 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 13,000 tons RYNDAM
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons POTSDAM
Saturday, Dec. 7, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino...Nov. 21 | Nord America...Dec. 17
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Boric...Dec. 3 | Peru...Dec. 19
Nippon Maru...Dec. 11 | Coptic...Dec. 28
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d A., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. Ferry.
Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Desb. St. 3.0 a. m. Sun. W. Barre only. Sun changes: c 12.45, d 12.45, e 7.45, f 7.23, g 8.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local, Sleeper only	.....	†7.10 AM
Easton Local	*10.25 AM	*8.30 AM
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Local	*7.40 AM	*8.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.10 NT
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*c12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	*5.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x8.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 287, 385, 1235 and 1281 Broadway, 157 3d Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y., 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 99 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

GOING TO EGYPT?
A visitor said to-day, while arranging for a voyage up the Nile this Winter: "I was much disappointed last year; your place in Cairo was so crowded, and the demand for cabins so great, that I couldn't get much satisfaction."
This season the pressure will be greater than ever. Why not make your arrangements before leaving America, and be sure of what you want? Plans and every requisite at all our offices.
Our Tourist and Express Steamers on the Nile make Four Sailings every week for the First and Second Cataracts, the Soudan, Khartoum, etc. Dahabeahs and small steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Downtown: 261 Broadway, N.Y.
Uptown: 1186 Broadway, N.Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES
ALL APPOINTMENTS STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. NO OVERCROWDING.
To West Indies

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,655,249.07. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone 3098 Broad.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 308 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

J. L. M. Lean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-18 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker. 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Wood & McGraw,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
DEAL IN
Northern Securities Co. Stock
WHEN ISSUED.
Northern Pacific Convertible 4s
WHEN ISSUED.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

FREDK. S. TIPSON, C. P. A.
(LATE OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E. C.,)
Public Accountant and Auditor,
13 to 21 Park Row, New York.
Experts supplied for all branches of accountancy.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

We have clients wishing to loan
$300,000 at 5%
on first mortgages in sums of $20,000 and more.
BRAISTED & GODDMAN, 2,783 BROADWAY.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
DONT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

1896 **THE CHANGES OF FIVE YEARS** 1901

in Philadelphia have been very marked along many lines—perhaps in none more than in banking.

The aggregate deposits in the National Banks of Philadelphia, as shown by the Clearing House Report for the week ending November fourteenth, 1896, were $96,501,000.00.

For the week ending November sixteenth, 1901, there is reported an aggregate of $210,870,000.00, a gain of 114 per cent. on the figures of the corresponding week five years ago.

The Merchants National Bank

HAS SHARED QUITE LARGELY IN THIS GROWTH.

1896 **Deposits November Sixteenth** 1901
$3,040,903.71 $15,164,146.15

5 Years' Gain, $12,123,242.44

Its gain in Deposits during the five years is 399 per cent.—much the largest of any National Bank in the city and several times larger than the percentage of total gain by Philadelphia National Banks shown above.

During these five years dividends to the amount of $150,000.00 have been paid to stockholders of the **Merchants National Bank,** and meantime its accumulated profits have increased from $198,459.74, on November sixteenth, 1896, to $550,268.39, on November sixteenth, 1901—a gain of $351,808.65, more than fifty per cent. of its Capital.

On November sixteenth, 1901, the Reserve held by the **Merchants National Bank** was $3,996,000 against $616,000.00 on November sixteenth, 1896.

The **Merchants National Bank** has direct connections for the collection of items in every one of the forty-five States of the United States and in all the Provinces of the British possessions in America.

The **Merchants National Bank** undertakes at all times to render the best obtainable service in banking, and is therefore constantly improving its facilities.

The **Merchants National Bank** solicits the accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, and other banks and bankers.

Capital, . . . $600,000.00
Surplus, . . . $430,000.00
Undivided Profits, $120,268.39

F. W. AYER, President.
HARTMAN BAKER, Cashier.
THOMAS W. ANDREW, Ass't Cashier.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES N. CORBIÈRE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,346,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry C. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins, James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman, James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 BROADWAY. 100 WEST 125TH ST. 234 FIFTH AVE.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
Ch. T. Barney, Pres.; Fd'k L. Eldridge, 1st V.-Pres.; Jos. T. Brown, 2d V.-P.; Fd'k Gore King, Sec. & Treas.; J. M. Gerard, As. Sec. & Tr. W. B. Randall, Tr. Officer

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By Adrian H. Muller & Son,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20TH.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUST CO. OF AMERICA, AS TRUSTEES, &C.
5,001 shs. Underwood Stemming Machine Co. Temporary Certfs.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
114 shs. National Broadway Bank.
39 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
8 shs. American Express Co.
$5,000 United States Leather Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds.
$1,000 Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 1st 4 p. c. L. G. & Stg. Fd. Bd., 1918.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
12 shs. New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$115,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Consld. Dock Bds., Regstd. 1928.
225 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
$50,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R'way Co. 6 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
$900 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consol., Series C.
30 shs. Middlesex Banking Co., Middletown, Conn.
25 shs. Booklovers' Library.
20 shs. Peru Steel Ore Co.
85 shs. Colonial Trust Co. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co. (Hypd.)
8½ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. Denver & Rio Grande Western Ry. Co. prefd.
54 shs. German-American Bank.
46 shs. Passaic Print Works common, Passaic, N. J.
100 shs. Union Ferry Co.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$5,000 Standard Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$2,500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
$3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. 2d "B" 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
100 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. City Trust Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
52 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
4 shs. Hanover National Bank.
10 shs. National Surety Co.
400 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
21 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
22 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
6 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
23 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
35 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
15 shs. National City Bank.
172 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Pfd.
200 shs. Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. common.
$4,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1940.
$2,000 Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co. P. M. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1997.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
7 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. National City Bank.
4 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
7 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Adams Express Co. Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Bd.
$3,000 State of Indiana 3 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1909.
$500 Sussex R. R. Co. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1903.
$300 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1906.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
22 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
$10,000 Syracuse, Lakeside & Baldwinsville Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
$250 State North Carolina 4 p. c. Bds., 1910.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Cuba.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Cuba.
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
33 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. United New Jersey R. R. Canal Co.
20 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES OF
The Asphalt Company of America:
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the Collateral Gold Certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of investigating the business of the Company and for protecting the interest of certificate-holders.
Holders of the above-mentioned certificates are invited to deposit their certificates with the COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 1420 Chestnut Street, in the City of Philadelphia, or with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901, after which date the Committee shall have the right to fix the terms upon which deposits will be received. Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Companies.
The agreement under which deposits are to be made provides that the Committee, if, as a result of its investigation, it shall find it expedient to formulate or adopt any plan, may do so, but depositors dissenting from such plan may withdraw their securities without expense to themselves on surrender of the deposit certificates.
Copies of the agreement may be had upon application to the Trust Companies.
Dated Philadelphia, November 14th, 1901.
HENRY W. BIDDLE,
RUDULPH ELLIS,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
HENRY TATNALL.
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
705 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER & GREEN,
120 Broadway, New York City,
Counsel.

ST. JOSEPH (MO.) LEAD STOCK,
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas 5% Bonds,
bought.
J. ALDEN GAYLORD, Mills Building, Broad St.

$9,000,000
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.
PRIOR LIEN 3½ PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Principal due July 1st, 1925; Interest Payable Semi-Annually, January 1st and July 1st.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, FREE OF ALL TAXES.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, exchangeable for plain Registered Certificates.
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK, Trustee.

Total amount outstanding, $9,000,000, with provision for the issue after January 1, 1902, of $1,000,000 additional bonds, at the rate of not more than $250,000 in any one year, and then only for additions, improvements, and betterments to the property, under restrictions provided in the mortgage.
OF THIS ISSUE, ABOUT ONE-HALF HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED WITH INVESTORS, and the undersigned now offer the balance at 90½ and accrued interest to date of payment, at which price they yield about 4⅛%.
The subscription list will be opened at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, November 20, 1901, and closed at 3 P. M., or earlier, on the same day.
The right is reserved to reject any applications and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment on allotments and delivery of the bonds to be made on Monday, November 25, 1901.
All of the securities of the Company are listed at the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of the mortgage and circulars containing a letter of Mr. Benjamin Norton, President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, which gives full details in regard to the line and its earnings, may be obtained at the offices of either of the undersigned. From his statements it will be seen that the total annual interest charge on the above outstanding bonds is **$315,000,** and that for the year ended June 30, 1901, the net income applicable to payment of interest amounted to **$592,555.90,** (after **$74,629.23** had been set aside for renewal funds and charged to operating expenses.) For the first three months of the current fiscal year the Company reports net earnings of **$208,351.46,** being an increase of **$65,514.22** over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Vermilye & Co., 16 and 18 Nassau St., New York. 13 Congress St., Boston.
Hallgarten & Co., 26 and 28 Broad St., New York.

Mexican National Railroad.
To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.
You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.
ALL SUCH BONDS WILL CEASE TO DRAW INTEREST FROM AND AFTER SAID DATE.
Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.
DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Pleasant Valley Coal Company.
The Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau St., New York City, as trustee under the mortgage of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, hereby offers to purchase out of the sinking fund bonds secured by said mortgage at the lowest price at which the same shall be tendered not exceeding 115 per cent. exclusive of interest accrued, to an amount not exceeding $13,627.59.
Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for sale of Pleasant Valley Coal Company bonds," will be received by the trustee until Nov. 27th, 1901, at noon, at which hour the proposals will be opened.
The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, and to accept any proposals in whole or in part.
Parties offering bonds must give their Post Office address and designate their bonds by numbers.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
Dated New York, Nov. 6th, 1901.

"CAPITAL"
Capital wanted by an established export concern, with a paid-in capital of about $50,000, doing a business of $750,000 annually, earning 16% on its paid-in capital; investors of $20,000 to $50,000 can obtain a salaried position with the company, which can extend its business largely by obtaining additional capital; can submit statement by well-known public accountant. Address L., Box 137 Times Office.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)
54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The $4,300,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.
All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on November 18, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
A. A. WILEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

National Citizens' Bank
Mechanics' & Trad. Bank
Bank of the State of N.Y.
DEALT IN BY
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Oswego & Syracuse,
Peoria & Burean Valley,
Morris & Essex
DEALT IN BY
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
35 Wall St. and 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE, 5 WEST 27TH STREET.

Dividends.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) and also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. (50 cents per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1901, to Stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at the close of business November 4, 1901. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to Stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
New York, November 6, 1901.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Common Stock a dividend of One Dollar per share, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after December 19th, 1901, to the Common stockholders as registered at the close of business December 3d, 1901.
The transfer books for Common Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., December 3d, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M., December 20th, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. Four Per Cent. Consol. Mtg. Gold Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 11, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, November 25, 1901.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Breece Mining Company.
749 Fifth Avenue, New York, Nov. 16th, 1901.
A dividend of 20 Cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable December 2nd, 1901, to stockholders of record November 20th, 1901. Transfer books close Wednesday, Nov. 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen Tuesday, December 3rd, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. G. RAYNOR, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable November 30th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from November 21st to November 30th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the
New Central Coal Company of Maryland,
Room 54, 1 Broadway,
New York, Nov. 13th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 4th at 3 P. M., and reopened Dec. 11th, at 10 A. M.
M. BAXTER, Jr., Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States will be held at the rooms of the Society, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, December 4th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
New York, November 20th, 1901.

GOLD EXPORTATIONS NATURAL.

Treasury Officials Feel No Apprehension Over the Sending Abroad of Money.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Treasury officials feel no apprehension on account of the exportations of gold. Secretary Gage said to-day that he would not make any statement now in regard to the matter, but it is known that he regards the shipments as a very natural movement in view of the general demand for money in Europe, and that he believes there is nothing in the situation to cause uneasiness.
On the contrary, the officials say that the business affairs of Europe within the last few years have become so intimately connected with our own that a monetary stringency or disturbance of any character there should be deplored, and, if possible, relieved for the common good. At this time there is an unusual demand for money in several European financial centres, and it is to be expected that United States investors will take advantage of the increased interest rates and ship their funds to the best market.
The officials do not believe, however, that the shipments will assume very large proportions, especially as any considerable withdrawals would so increase rates at home as to make foreign shipments unprofitable.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. engaged $500,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday for export on the French steamship to-morrow. Another engagement of $500,000 was canceled just before the close of business, presumably because of a rise in Continental exchange.
The Sub-Treasury paid $490,665.75 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $403,100.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

The Starbird Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. G. Guenther, George Miller, and C. M. Haist of Buffalo.

Kaaterskill Realty Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. L. Goodwin, D. L. Hough, and A. C. Hume of New York City.

The Cliff-Rainey Company of Buffalo, to manufacture machinery; capital, $3,000. Directors—Stephen Cliff, Samuel Rainey, and G. M. Wendell of Buffalo.

Madison Avenue Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $40,000. Directors—Thomas G. Shearman, A. H. Holbrook, and J. C. Barr of Brooklyn.

The D. F. Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture foods; capital, $1,000. Directors—Charles Martyn, Adolphe Meyer, and Elie Davoust of New York City.

The Madison County Gas and Electric Company of Oneida; capital, $200,000. Directors—George S. Sheppard, John A. Underwood, Fred H. Lynn, Mark L. Wilhelm of Penn Yan, and George M. Wilhelm of Oneida.

The Prospect Riding Academy of Brooklyn; capital, $150,000. Directors—Henry R. Loudeman, George F. Oliger, Ulrich J. Huberty, and Peter R. Rasmussen of Brooklyn, and Francis H. Throop, Paul B. Scarff, and Frederick E. Yung of New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.
WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 19.—The following corporations were chartered at Dover to-day:
United States Scenic Railway Construction Company of Detroit, Mich., to construct and operate novel railways for pleasure seekers; capital, $250,000.
Grove City Oil and Gas Company of Chicago, to acquire gas and oil lands in Kentucky; capital, $500,000.
Standard Light Company of Wilmington, to manufacture and deal in incandescent lights and electrical fittings; capital, $500,000.

New York Dock Company's Directors.
Stockholders of the New York Dock Company yesterday elected these Directors:
For one year, Frederick P. Olcott, Leonard Lewisohn, Walter G. Oakman, and Columbus O'Donnell Iselin; for two years, Jacob L. Greene, James Timpson, George W. Young, and Adrian Iselin, Jr.; for three years, Samuel Thorne, Frederic Cromwell, and David H. King, Jr.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Vermilye & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. will open the subscription list at 10 A. M. to-day for the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway Company, prior lien 3½ per cent. gold bonds which they are now offering at 90½ and accrued interest. The list will be closed at 3 P. M. or earlier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 19	782,525
To date this year	241,731,845
Corresponding date last year	107,496,209

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 19	$2,528,000
To date this year	$898,206,720
Corresponding date last year	$445,137,760

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2½@5 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	6	Int. Power	1½
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Int. Pump	1¾
Am. C. & F. pf	½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Express	5½	St. L. & S. F.	1⅝
Buff., R. & P.	4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Un. B. & P. pf.	¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Gt. North. pf.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. Smelting	½	Hock. Valley pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Iowa Central pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Mexican Central	⅛
Brunswick	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Cent. of N. J.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¼	North American	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	People's Gas	⅛
Chi., I. & L.	½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Reading	⅝
Col. F. & I.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Col. F. & I. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¼	St. L. S. W.	1
Del., L. & W.	2	Southern Pacific	⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	2
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Union Pacific	1¼
General Electric	2⅛	U. S. Steel	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	4	Mo., K. & T. of T.	
Col. F. & I. 5s	1	5s	1⅛
Con. Gas, Chi., 5s	2	Nor. Pac.-Gt. North. joint 4s, reg.	1

Bond Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was decidedly irregular, heaviness and strength alternating, but with no weakness appearing at any time. Trading for the greater part of the day was largely confined to professional operators, and inasmuch as these operators are almost to a man bearishly inclined, it is not surprising that prices declined in the morning, with losses of from a point to two points appearing in such shares as Union Pacific, St. Paul, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and Great Northern preferred, while the rest of the list was sympathetically affected.

As on the previous day, the professionals, to help along their bear campaign, made much ado about the threatened adverse legislative action against the Northern Securities Company, not forgetting at the same time to expatiate upon the unfavorable developments in the money market that—according to their statements—might be expected to follow the gold export movement now in progress.

It was a very noticeable fact, however, as, indeed, it has been for several days, that despite the declining prices under the short selling there was little or no liquidation. Holders of stocks refused to be either frightened or forced into selling, being encouraged in their position by assurances from leading financial interests in the Street, who were buyers of stocks on the decline yesterday, that there is not only no reason for alarm, but as a matter of fact that there is a great deal of reason for hopefulness and confidence.

However this be, the conviction came late in the afternoon to a number of the early short sellers that they were not dislodging any long stock, and that whensoever artificial pressure was withdrawn the market rallied. Accordingly some of these sellers decided to reduce their short commitments somewhat, this endeavor on their part resulting in the last hour of business in a general betterment of prices under the lead of Manhattan, (the strongest active stock on the list,) Delaware and Hudson, and the Readings. The market closed with this rally in progress.

Of developments in the Northern Pacific matter—that is, as regards the threatened attack upon the company—there was nothing new; but the interests identified with all the Northwestern railroad stocks were among the largest buyers of those securities during the day.

So far as money matters are concerned it is significant that at no time during the day did call money rates rise higher than 5 per cent., with most of the day's loans made at 4 per cent. This clearly does not indicate stringency.

London sent over lower prices at the opening here, but turned buyer on the decline, taking a moderate line of stocks.

MANHATTAN & METROPOLITAN.

With each new day Wall Street feels more and more assured that some important developments are pending in respect, not to the local railway group as a whole, but to Manhattan and Metropolitan, which for the past few weeks have been persistently and consistently strong—and this even on days, such as yesterday, when the general market has been inclined to sag. Ever since the municipal election the buying of both Manhattan and Metropolitan has been on a large scale, which the Street credits to inside interests.

In explanation of the purchases many reports have been heard, but thus far no official statement in the matter has been forthcoming, and the Street, therefore, is left to guess as to which, if any, of the reports is correct. One of these is to the effect that Metropolitan will issue $10,000,000 new stock, giving valuable rights to stockholders in connection with the issue; another is that President Gould of Manhattan has declared to a number of his friends that Manhattan will be on a 6 per cent. dividend within a year; while a third has it that a stockholding company is to be formed to take over both Metropolitan and Manhattan, and at prices considerably higher than their present market values. Clearly one or other of these stories is wrong; but that something of consequence is pending the Street insists.

This view of coming developments was given color to yesterday when in the late afternoon on very heavy buying—all told 52,000 shares of the stock being traded in during the day—Manhattan jumped up over two points from the low figure, closing with a net gain of a point. Metropolitan also was strong and active all day, though in the late trading it suffered somewhat from realizing. The closing price marked a fractional net gain on dealings in 32,000 shares.

There is a considerable short interest in both stocks.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD.

Wall Street read with more or less interest yesterday the published general balance sheet of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, as of Sept. 30. It showed as follows:

Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $463,617; stocks and bonds of other companies, $50,000; betterments not yet distributed, $55,442; sundry charges prepaid, $14,851; supplies on hand, $490,150; due by companies and individuals, $469,649; cash on hand, $878,480; prepaid in-

surance, $84,262; additions and betterments on leased lines, $7,087,482; total, $9,589,133.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $200,000; funded debt, $250,000; real estate mortgages, $18,875; interest on real estate mortgages, due and accrued, $247; rentals due and accrued, $743,235; insurance fund, $59,581; due for wages, for supplies, and to companies and individuals, $1,146,893; contingent liabilities, $188,525; taxes accrued, $717,410; Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's equity in construction, $6,129,082; profit and loss, (surplus,) $165,285; total, $9,589,133.

This report does not include the operations of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company for the year 1901, it having been operated independently since July 1, 1901.

THE STEEL STOCKS.

With the exception of American Locomotive and American Car and Foundry shares, the various steel stocks were somewhat heavy yesterday, in sympathy with the declines elsewhere. Yet, according to all the reports in the Street, the business of all the companies is very heavy and the earnings are large.

According to authority the foreign shipments of wire and nails of the American Steel and Wire Company—a branch of the trust—for October were approximately 7,500 tons, the record for the year, and nearly 40 per cent. ahead of September.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

The decline in People's Gas was on selling principally by Western operators, due to a statement that the company had offered, in the matter of taxation of its property, to compromise with the Chicago Board of Equalization, and, admitting that its present assessment is too low, had asked not to be assessed more than $10,000,000 above the value of its tangible assets. The report, however, could not be confirmed.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

Three hundred shares of New York Air Brake changed hands at a fractional net advance yesterday. Continued investment demand for the security is reported, based on the excellent earnings of the company and its expanding foreign and domestic trade.

The buying of the coal stocks, notably the Readings and Delaware and Hudson, was a feature of the market. Concerning Delaware and Hudson the story was revived that New York Central is to obtain control of it, but this is denied. First National Bank interests were again the largest purchasers of the Readings.

The selling of Union Pacific, St. Paul, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and other kindred stocks was by professionals, who continued to make much of the attack upon the Constitutionality of the Northern Securities Company threatened by Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, and to declare that this signified the commencement of a bitter legislative war against the consolidation project. Interests connected with the various companies were purchasers on the decline.

St. Louis and San Francisco shares were advanced by a pool operating in them, a leading Western professional at one time prominent in the steel trade, being credited with being the moving spirit in the pool.

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Another batch of excellent railway statements was put out in Wall Street yesterday. These were all for the second week of November, and showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year as follows: St. Paul, $101,030; Canadian Pacific, 179,000; Southern Railway, $40,270; Norfolk and Western, $40,360; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $14,700, and Chicago Great Western, $12,470.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday: One share New York Law Institute, $130, and 500 shares Marine Sugar Company, $10 each, (hypothecated,) $11 for lot.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Contract awarded for the erection of the new Philadelphia Stock Exchange building at a cost of $160,685.

Resignation of Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., from the Presidency of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to accept a like position with the Cumberland Coal and Coke Company.

Statement from Philadelphia that Charles T. Schoen, formerly President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, will be made President of the new steel plate company now in process of formation.

Members of the Cotton Exchange to vote to-day on a number of amendments to the by-laws recommended by the managers.

Purchase of the street railways of Ottawa, La Salle, and Streator, Ill., by a Cleveland syndicate.

Manufacturers of glass lamps said to be considering a new plan for consolidation with $10,000,000 capital.

From New Haven comes the assertion that an offer of $1,000,000 has been made and refused for the property of the New Haven Iron and Steel Company.

American share of the final installment of 15 per cent. on the British war loan due Dec. 5 said to amount to about $2,500,000.

Mortgage for $1,000,000 covering all its property filed by the United States Telephone Company in favor of the Cleveland Trust Company.

Projected combination of Portland cement manufacturers west of Pennsylvania.

Shipments of 257,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer.

No action taken by the Directors of the Union Traction Company on the proposed assessment of $5 a share on the stock.

According to Wilmington, Del., dispatches the Summit Branch Coal Company and the Girard Trust Company have transferred to an agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad coal lands in Pennsylvania and wharf sites at Delaware City for $700,000.

Election of E. L. Fuller, President of the Retsof Mining Company, and A. S. White, President of the National Salt Company, respectively as President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Salt Company.

Announcement by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company and the Executive Committee of the Jobbers' Association of a reduction of 15 per cent. in Western and of 10 per cent. in Eastern territory on plate glass for the year 1901-2.

Lanston Monotype Company to sell $600,000 treasury stock, the proceeds to be used to further develop the company's business.

Decrease of $1,378,499 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and decrease of $1,302,648 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans and 4¾@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $341,922,505; balances, $16,769,405; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,081,545.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong, but a shade easier than Monday. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.88; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16@95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10@15c premium. Boston—50@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says the heavy shipments of gold from New York to Paris yesterday undoubtedly represent an international clearing transaction. New York owed London; London owed Paris, therefore it was economy to ship direct to Paris.

American indebtedness to London is surprising, says The Times, though the long-continued firmness of exchange suggested that there must be some force operating against the normal effect of the adverse "visible balance" of trade.

The Stock Exchange was inactive yesterday, but its tone was good, except in mines and American rails, which were flat. Exceptional firmness, however, was displayed in some American coal stocks.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Money was in fair demand to-day and abundant. It is believed the Government has been disbursing freely lately. The large exports of gold from New York have caused an easier tendency in discounts. Though the gold is going to the Continent, the market is confident that it will soon find its way here.

The tone on the Stock Exchange to-day was unsatisfactory. Most departments were dull. Consols opened a fraction better, but were afterward easier, on the talk of a new loan. They ultimately recovered. Gilt-edged securities were strong on easier money. Americans opened dull, in sympathy with the closing prices of New York yesterday, but were afterward steadier and then easier. The tendency at the closing was quiet. Readings were exceptionally strong in expectation of a good October statement.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91⅝; consols for account, 91 13-16; Anaconda, 7⅞; Atchison, 82½; Atchison preferred, 102⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 110; Canadian Pacific, 117⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅜; Chicago Great Western, 26; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 47⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96⅜; Erie, 43½; Erie first preferred, 74½; Erie second preferred, 61; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 109½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55½; New York Central, 166; Norfolk and Western, 58⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Northern Pacific preferred, 104½; Ontario and Western, 36¼; Pennsylvania, 74⅜; Reading, 25; Reading first preferred, 40⅜; Reading second preferred, 30¼; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 92; Southern Pacific, 67⅞; Union Pacific, 107⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 44⅞; United States Steel preferred, 95; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 38; Spanish fours, 69⅞; Rand Mines, 10⅛; De Beers, 13⅜.

Bar silver steady, 26 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.20; Madrid, 42.65; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened hesitatingly, but prices improved until the close. A rally in rentes stimulated foreigners, especially Spanish 4s, which were in good request. Russians were in demand. Sosnovice was eagerly sought for. Thomson-Houston, Tramways, and others substantially recovered. Rio Tintos began firm on satisfactory fortnightly statistics, but declined, owing to the English offers.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 71.07½.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Locals and banks were active and strong to-day on the Boerse, owing to the covering and speculative purchases due to the Coke Syndicate fixing the new prices less low than anticipated. Internationals were quiet and firm. Canadian Pacifics reacted slightly.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—Gold was quoted to-day at 42.82.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—A fresh outburst of liquidation in the Asphalt securities overshadowed everything else in the Philadelphia market and brought about the most violent shrinkage in the price of those bonds since the beginning of the Asphalt scare. The market in other directions moved oblivious of this sensational fall, prices in most instances showing fractional appreciation, the Reading common being an exception. During the morning Reading second preferred established a high price of record. The Lehighs were strong, Navigation rising a point and Valley ⅝, but the latter went off a shade at the close. Asphalt fives tumbled 5 points, and the Nationals 6½, selling at the lowest price ever recorded. The Street has jumped to the conclusion that a reorganization will be inevitable, and reams of the bonds fell on the market. Money rates remain steady and business only fair. On call, quotations are 5 per cent., and on time 4½ per cent. Commercial paper is being dealt in at 4¾ to 5½ per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
135	American Cement	6	6	6
333	American Rwys	44½	44	44½
20	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
400	Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞
516	Cambria Steel	26	25⅝	25⅝
3,628	Chatauqua Ir. cffs.	81½	79	80
50	Con. L. Superior	23	23	23
54	Con. L. Superior pf.	68⅜	68	68
101	Con. Trac. of N. J.	68	67½	68
30	Con. Trac. of Pittsburg	23	23	23
200	Con. T. of Pittsburg pf.	64	64	64
1,000	Elec. Co. of America	7¼	7	7
10	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	220	220	220
3	Girard Trust	610	610	610
4,560	Lehigh Valley	35⅛	35¼	35⅜
258	Lehigh Navigation	72½	71½	72½
860	Nat. Asphalt	2¼	1½	1½
1,463	Nat. Asphalt pf.	3	2	2
70	Penn. Steel pf.	85	85	85
1,326	Philadelphia Elec	5½	5	5⅛
114	Pennsylvania	72 15-16	72½	72½
115	Philadelphia Traction	97¼	97¼	97¼
245	Philadelphia Co	48	48	48
20	Railway Co. General	5½	5½	5½
56,145	Reading tr. cffs.	24 15-16	24 3-16	24 7-16
1,054	Read. 1st pf. tr. cffs.	40	39 11-16	39⅝
11,307	Read. 2d pf. tr. cffs.	29½	29¼	29½
120	Tidewater Steel	9¾	9¼	9¾
50	United Gas Imp.	115¾	115¼	115½
3,687	Union Traction	31½	31¼	31½
1,100	U. S. Steel	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
20	Warwick Iron & Steel	6½	6½	6½
22	Warwick I. & S. scrip	6¼	6¼	6¼

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—The market today was more active and higher. The initial strength was imparted by the demand for Cotton Duck, which put the stock up 1¼, and the income bonds the same amount. The Street heard favorable rumors of encouraging developments and of an immediate dividend on the stocks of the new company. Since the exchange of the new for the old stocks is expected to be completed next month, the prices are considered as likely to lift. Other parts of the list scored good gains. Lexington Railway common was 5 points higher, and the 5s gained 1½ points. Seaboard preferred and common both moved up ¼. Charleston Consolidation Electric 5s jumped 2½ points. United Railway preferred was carried up a full point. There were only four issues that suffered declines. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,701 shares of stock, and $128,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Fidelity & Deposit	172½	172½	172½
407	Cotton Duck	18	17	17⅞
12	G. B. S. Brewing com.	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
12	Lexington Ry. com.	50	50	50
5	Richmond Trac. com.	43	43	43
237	United Railway com.	15¾	15⅝	15¾
5	United Railway pf.	36	36	36
534	Citizens' Bank	30	30	30
15	Union Bank	117	117	117
110	Seaboard common	27⅞	27½	27⅞
700	Seaboard pf.	51¼	51⅛	51⅛
$8,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
12,000	South Bound 5s	109½	109½	109½
15,000	Seaboard 4s	86	85¾	85⅞
1,000	Petersburg 6s, (B)	128½	128½	128½
2,000	Charleston Ry. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼
1,000	City Passenger 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
2,000	Charleston Con. Elec. 5s	92½	92½	92½
6,000	United Railways 4s	95	95	95
11,000	United Railways inc.	72	71¾	71⅞
5,000	Lexington Railway 5s	102½	102¼	102½
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
52,000	Cotton Duck inc.	86¼	85½	86¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10, 8, and 5 cents discount. Exchanges, $24,405,942; balances, $2,122,471. Some call money is still outstanding at 4 per cent., but banks are generally marking up rates to 4½ per cent. New money is not offered under 4½ per cent., unless for exceptional reasons, and on very mixed collateral some borrowers have to pay 5 per cent. Time money ranges from 4½ to 5 per cent. On mixed collateral as high as 5 per cent. for four months is quoted. In business paper the best names sell from 4½ to 5.

The stock market was very slow for the coppers. The New England Gas and Coke securities were well bought early in the day. Erie Telephone developed strength, advancing easily, on a good demand, to 25, with the selling on the lift, however, seeming to come from well-informed sources. The closing came quiet and fairly steady, though with some weakness showing in spots. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
675	Atchison	80⅝	79½	80⅝
215	Atchison pf	100½	99⅝	99⅝
20	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
9	B., C. & M., Class 4	200¼	200¼	200¼
5	Boston & Lowell	245	245	245
5	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
4	Boston & Providence	302	302	302
5	C., J. R. & S. Y.	159	159	159
6	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
100	Mass. Elec	36½	36⅛	36⅛
45	Mass. Elec. pf.	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
50	Mexican Central	22	22	22
45	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213¼	213	213
100	Pere Marquette	88	88	88
5	Pere Marquette pf.	87	87	87
5	Rutland pf	109	109	109
4,097	Union Pacific	105⅝	103⅝	104
205	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

345	Am. Tel. & Tel.	157¼	157	157½
2,807	Erie	25	22	25
93	New England	133½	133	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	82	82	82
75	Am. Locomotive pf.	91⅝	90¼	90¼
1,035	Am. Sugar	119	117⅞	118
102	Am. Sugar pf.	116	115¾	115¾
10	Am. Woolen	17	17	17
83	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
400	Dom. Iron & Steel	27½	27⅛	27¼
15	Edison Electric	243	243	243
10	General Electric	260	258½	260
2	Mergenthaler	181	181	181
20	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	90	90	90
815	N. E. Gas & Coke	8	7	7¼
78	Pullman	220	219	219
85	United Fruit	89	88½	88½
590	Un. Shoe Machine	47½	47	47
264	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	29	29	29
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
1,785	U. S. Steel	42¾	42¼	42½
587	U. S. Steel pf.	93	92	92¼

MINING.

284	Adventure	22½	21½	22½
175	Allouez	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,045	Amalgamated	87⅝	85⅞	86¼
275	Anaconda	35	34⅝	35
23	Arcadian	7	6½	7
100	Atlantic	39	39	39
50	Baltic	44	44	44
50	Bingham	29¾	29¾	29¾
13	Cal. & Hecla	665	665	665
105	Centennial	17¾	17¼	17¼
50	Central Oil	8½	8½	8½
2,375	Cons. Mercur	1½	1½	1½
155	Copper Range	61½	61	61
215	Daly West	30	29	29
800	Dominion Coal	48⅞	48½	48⅝
50	Franklin	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,460	Guanajuato	6⅝	6	6
700	Isle Royale	24½	23½	24
1,457	Mass	24	23	23⅞
150	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,010	Michigan	14	13½	14
10	Mohawk	41¾	41¼	41¼
275	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½
1,420	Old Dominion	26¼	25¼	26
45	Osceola	99	99	99
10	Quincy	155	155	155
100	Santa Fé	4	4	4
10	Tamarack	280	280	280
100	Trimountain	42	42	42
235	Trinity	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛
150	United States	15¼	15¼	15¼
450	Utah	23½	22⅞	23
125	Victoria	6¼	6¼	6¼
350	Wolverine	59	57½	57½
15	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

British Columbia, 12½ bid, 13 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Ten cents premium was charged to-day for New York exchange. Money for call and time loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. No new features developed in the local market. The tone generally was steady. Most of the street railway stocks, both surface and elevated, were slightly lower, but not enough to cut any figure. Biscuit and Tin Can were practically unchanged. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,335	American Can	18⅝	18¼	18⅜
125	American Can pf.	64½	64½	64½
75	Canal & Dock	70	70	70
2	Central Union Tel.	40	40	40
203	Chicago City Railway	190	188	188
376	Chicago Union Trac.	13¼	12⅝	13
280	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	52½	50½	52½
355	Lake Street Elev.	12⅝	12½	12½
150	Metropolitan Elev.	40½	40½	40½
80	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	92	92	92
150	Milwaukee Elec.	14	14	14
865	National Biscuit	43	42⅝	42⅝
160	National Biscuit pf.	103⅝	103	103⅜
50	National Carbon pf.	84	84	84
50	Northwestern Elev.	39	39	39
50	Southern Pacific	60¼	60¼	60½
55	Southside Elev.	109½	109½	110
50	Street's Stable Car	24	24	24
25	Street's Stable Car pf.	74	74	74
305	West Chicago	95	95	95

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Consolidated Ice	16	16	16
1,135	Window Glass	55¾	54½	55
215	Crucible Steel pf.	85	85	85
20	Steel Car pf.	87	87	87
$10,000	Pittsburg Brewing Co.	111¾	111¾	111¾
25	Pitts. Plate Glass	168	167	167
30	Nat. Fire Proof	32	31⅞	32
200	Nat. Fire Proof pf.	41½	41½	41½
340	Pittsburg Coal	27½	27¼	27¼
629	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92½	92	92½
10	U. S. Steel, ex div.	42¾	42¾	42⅝
32	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	92	92½
40	Monon. Water	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
10	River Coal	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	River Coal pf.	40	40	40
139	West. Air Brake	173	173	173
350	Con. Trust receipts	23½	23½	23½
90	Pittsburg Brewing	24½	24½	24½
$5,000	Carnegie 5s, C. & I.	113¾	113¾	113¾
25,000	Carnegie 5s, D. & L.	113¼	113¼	113¼
21,000	Monon. T. & P. 5s	108½	108½	108½
210	West. Elec. 2d pf.	71¼	71	71¼
$1,000	Pitts. J. 1st 6s & Int.	125	125	125

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	Stock.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,080	Amal. Copper	87¼	87⅜	85⅞	86¼
500	Am. Car & F.	29½	29⅝	28¾	29
1,200	Am. Locomotive	33¼	33⅜	32½	33⅜
5,710	Am Sugar Ref.	118	119¼	117⅝	119
4,670	A., T. & S. F.	80½	80½	79¼	80
120	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	99⅝	100
5,790	Brook. Rap. Tr.	68	69	67⅝	68¼
1,520	Chi. Gt. West.	25¾	25¾	25⅛	25⅜
8,860	C., M. & St. P.	169½	169½	167½	168⅜
10	Chi., R. I. & P.	146½	146½	146¼	146½
20	Del. & Hudson	174	174	174	174
7,300	Erie	43¾	43¾	42¼	42⅝
670	Louis. & Nash.	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106⅜
11,230	Manhattan	129⅝	131¼	128⅞	130⅝
20	Met. Street	169	169	169	169
3,310	Mo. Pacific	100⅝	100⅝	99¾	100¼
2,620	N. Y., O. & W.	35⅝	36⅛	35½	35⅝
40	Norf. & West.	56¾	56¾	56¼	56⅜
20	Pacific Mail	47	47	46	46
80	Pennsylvania	145	145	145	145
5,670	People's Gas	102⅝	102⅝	100½	101⅝
23,770	Reading	49¾	49½	48¾	48⅝
640	Read. 1st pf.	79⅝	80	79½	79⅝
4,490	Read. 2d pf.	59¼	59½	58⅝	58⅞
30	Rep. Steel	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
40	St. Law. & Adir.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
4,310	Southern Pac.	60½	60½	59¾	60¼
280	Southern Ry.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33⅜
60	Southern Ry. pf.	90½	90½	90¼	90¼
1,940	Tenn. C. & I.	63¼	63¾	62½	62⅝
270	Texas Pac.	40⅞	41	40⅜	40½
23,500	Union Pac.	105	105	103¼	104
250	U. S. Leather	12	12	11⅞	12
4,610	U. S. Steel	42¾	42¾	42¼	42½
190	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	92¾	92½	92½
80	Wabash pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37⅜
20	West. Union	90¾	90¾	90½	90½
134,940					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	79	79	79	79
3,000	Wabash 1st	118	118	118	118
4,000	Wabash 2d	110¼	110¼	110¼	110⅝
$9,000					

HEAVY MORTGAGE CANCELED.

Sugar Trust Takes Up $10,000,000 Instrument Covering All Its Property.

E. F. Hyde, Vice President of the Central Trust Company of New York, yesterday visited the office of Register James C. Clarke at Jersey City and canceled a mortgage given to his company by the American Sugar Refining Company for $10,000,000.

This mortgage covered all the property of the Sugar Trust, and was given to secure a bond issue of the same amount, and bore interest at 6 per cent. It was dated Jan. 10, 1891, and was to run for twenty years, or until Jan. 10, 1911. The cancelation of the mortgage at this time will save to the Sugar Refining Company $800,000 a year for a little more than nine years.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A fairly large number of stocks were dealt in in the outside market yesterday, but in none were the transactions large. Prices showed much irregularity, some issues declining, while others advanced. It happened, though, in several cases of stocks that declined during the morning that the afternoon trading brought about substantial recovery. In all the day was not an unfavorable one, the net results showing few losses of importance, while there were some gains that amounted to more than a point.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL common was more active than it has been for the last few days. Transactions amounting to 900 shares were recorded between 14¼ and 14. The last sale was made at 14⅛, and the stock showed no net change for the day. The only transaction in the bonds was the sale of $20,000 of the fours at 78.

***

AMERICAN CAN remained dull and was rather weak. The common sold at 18⅛ and the preferred from 64½ down to 64. The common lost a quarter of a point net and the preferred half a point.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION showed greater activity than at any time within a month. Over 1,000 shares sold down to 5⅛ and back to 6. The selling seemed to be principally in liquidation of a block of stock bought some time back at considerably higher prices. Recently the stock has had little support and has declined more or less steadily.

***

UNION COPPER was fairly active at 6⅛ and 6¼. It closed with a slight net gain at 6⅛ bid.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares. It closed with a fractional net gain at 77⅛ bid. The bonds were dealt in to the extent of $20,000 or more at 86¼.

***

UNITED STATES COTTON DUCK sold at 27 and closed at 26⅞ bid. This represented a gain of several points over the best bid of the past few days.

***

HACKENSACK MEADOWS advanced to 39 on the purchase of a few hundred shares. The Hackensack Meadows Company, which is capitalized at $3,000,000, has undertaken to improve a large tract of meadow land lying between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, and expects to convert this now unused land into advantageous factory sites. The property is adjacent to a number of railway lines, including the Pennsylvania Railroad, and further advantage is claimed in the water frontage, which is extensive.

***

NORTHERN SECURITIES sold at 110 and closed at 109 bid. This represented a decline of half a point from Monday's final figure.

***

PACIFIC BEACH CONSOLIDATED MINING sold to the extent of 100 shares at 77.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53¼	56
American Can	18	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
American Can pf.	64	64½	64½	65
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	4	5½	6	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	29½	32	29½	32
American Malt 6s	96½	97¼	96¼	97⅛
American Thread pf.	3½	4	3½	4
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	12⅝	13	13⅜	14
British Exchequer 3s	99	99½	99	99⅜
*California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6¾	6	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	32½	30	32½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88¾	90	88¾	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	10	13	10	13
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6½	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	20	25	20	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106¼	104	106¼
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern, w. i.	14¼	15	14¼	15
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40	39	40
Detroit Southern 4s	85	88	85	88
Dominion Securities	87¼	88	87¼	88
Electric Boat	18	19	18	19
Electric Boat pf.		45		45
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2½	2½	2½
Electric Vehicle	2¼	3	2¾	3
Electric Vehicle pf.	5	6	5	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf.	39	42	38	40
General Carriage	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	101	99½	101
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Green Consol. Copper	20	20½	20	20½
Hackensack Meadows	38⅝	39	38½	38⅝
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	12	12¾	13	13½
Havana Commercial pf.	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Certfs.	23½	32	23½	32

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.01	.02
Belcher	.05	.06
Best & Belcher	.16	.16
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.24	.24
Challenge Con	.16	.16
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.07	.06
Hale & Norcross	.16	.17
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.09
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.77	.76
Overman	.05	.26
Potosi	.04	.04
Savage	.05	.06
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.10	.10
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.03	.03
Union Con	.12	.12
Utah Con	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.12	.12
Silver bars	.56⅞	.56⅝
Mexican dollars	.47@48	.47@47½
Drafts, sight	.05	.10
Telegraph	.07½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13	14½	13	16½
Alamo	12½	13¾	13	13½
Argentum	5	8	6	8½
Anaconda	25	28	25	28
Battle Mountain	15	18	17	18
Butterfly	15	17	15	18
C. C. Consolidated	8½	8⅞	9	9¼
Coriolanus	6⅝	7¼	7	7⅝
C. C. & M	4½	6½	6	6⅞
Columbine Victor	5	7	6	7
Dante	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝
Doctor Jackpot	52	53½	53	54
Elkton	147½	149⅝	151⅝	152
El Paso	172	173	76	76⅝
Fanny Rawlings	15	20	15	20
Findlay	8	8½	8	8½
Gold Dollar	12⅝	13	12⅝	12½
Golden Cycle	62½	67	62	67
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Gold King	80	90	80	90
Gold Knob	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Gold Sovereign	3⅜	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛
Gould	16⅜	17	16½	17⅜
Hart	4	6½	6	7
Ingham	12⅜	13½	12⅜	13½
Isabella	30⅜	37½	38½	40
Jackpot	39	42	39	41
Katinka	37	45	39	50
Keystone	5	7½	7⅜	8½
Last Dollar	60	63	60	63
Lexington	6½	7	6½	6⅝
Little Puck	4	5	5	5¾
Mint	6¼	6½	7	12
Mollie Gibson	14½	15½	12½	15⅞
Molly Dwyer	4¼	4⅜	4½	4⅝
Mary Cashen	6	8½	8	8½
Moon Anchor	25	27½	28	28
National	2¼	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Nugget	15	16½	15⅜	16½
New Haven	4⅜	5¼	5	5¼
Pharmacist	5½	6	5	6
Pinnacle	8½	9	8¼	9
Pointer	5½	5⅞	5	5⅝
Portland	295	300	290	300
Rose Maud	6⅜	6⅞	7⅜	7½
Rose Nicol	5	6½	5¼	6
Republic	3⅜	4¼	3	4½
Rocky Mountain	2⅜	3	2	2½
Sedan	4	4¼	3⅞	4
Vindicator	120	123½	120	124
Work	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10⅜
Zoe	2	2⅛	2½	2⅜

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in November showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year:

Alabama Great Southern	$7,983
Canadian Pacific	179,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	14,700
Chicago Great Western	12,474
Chicago Terminal Transfer	2,883
Denver and Rio Grande	1,300
Louisville and Nashville	58,745
Mexican National	12,357
Minneapolis and St. Louis	13,251
Norfolk and Western	40,363
St. Paul	101,037
Southern Railway	40,273
Texas Pacific	81
Toledo, St. Louis and Western	1,358
Total increase 14 roads	$485,810
Increase previously reported	212,735
Total increase 26 roads	$698,545

The following showed decreases:

International and Great Northern	$17,971
Mexican Central	18,957
Total decrease 2 roads	$36,928
Decrease previously reported	4,325
Total decrease 4 roads	$41,253
Net increase	$657,292

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.82¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	4.90
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	9.10
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@71c; No. 2 red, 73½@74c; No. 2 corn, yellow, 61c; No. 2 oats, 40½@41c; No. 2 white, 42½@43c; No. 3 white, 42½@43c; No. 2 rye, 59c; fair to choice malting barley, 57@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.46; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.47; prime timothy seed, $6@$6.10; mess pork, per barrel, $14.10@$14.20; lard, per 100 lb, $8.65@$8.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.90@$8.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.40@$8.50; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.80.

COTTON.—Cotton had an irregular movement again yesterday. The market opened firm at an advance of 5@7 points on moderate general buying, led by an uneasy short interest. Wall Street, the South, and Europe picked up a little cotton on the rise, and there was evidence of buying for New England spinners' account. Behind the better feeling was a bullish set of English cables, a smaller port movement than expected, reports of bad weather in the Eastern belt, and more reduced crop estimates from the South Atlantic States. The market later eased off slowly to 7.54 for January under failure of the early buying to hold. Liverpool refused to follow our reaction, but worked steadily upward and closed at about top figures of the day. Toward midday the market again stiffened on reports that the Carolinas and Northern Georgia had been visited by a heavy snowstorm, and on claims that receipts would continue to shrink. Firmer Southern spot markets and a light estimate for to-day's Houston receipts helped to support prices, which advanced to 7.59 for January. Then came a large estimate for New Orleans arrivals to-day, with the result that prices once more eased off to low figures of the morning. Trading was quiet and comparatively light in the later session, with leading bears disposed to resist all efforts on the part of the bulls to rally the market. Sentiment was very much mixed, with commission houses almost bare of business. The weather South averaged up unfavorably, rain being shown on the map over the eastern cotton country, while in the West temperatures were falling rapidly, with frost indicated over the greater portion of the country west of the Mississippi. Trade reports from the Continent as well as from domestic centres were very encouraging, and the financial situation abroad was said to have improved. Manchester was receiving large orders from China and India, according to private cables. There was a sharp decline in the last half hour under liquidation of room holding, with the market at the close barely steady and net 1 point lower to 2 points higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	....	....	....	7.47@7.50
December	7.57	7.57	7.52	7.51@7.52
January	7.57	7.59	7.52	7.52@7.53
February	7.57	7.57	7.54	7.51@7.53
March	7.56	7.57	7.51	7.51@7.52
April	7.56	7.56	7.54	7.51@7.53
May	7.57	7.57	7.52	7.52@7.53
June	7.57	7.57	7.54	7.52@7.53
July	7.55	7.56	7.53	7.52@7.53
August	7.46	7.48	7.45	7.42@7.43

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Spot cotton, moderate business, prices firmer; American middling, 4 9-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,400 bales American. Receipts, 27,000 bales, including 21,700 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4 13-64d sellers; November and December, 4 10-64d sellers; December and January, 4 8-64d buyers; January and February, 4 7-64@4 8-64d sellers; February and March, 4 7-64@4 8-64d sellers; March and April, 4 7-64d buyers; April and May, 4 7-64d buyers; May and June, 4 7-64d buyers; June and July, 4 7-64d buyers; July and August, 4 7-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The most notable feature about Monday's wheat market was an increase of 10,170,000 bushels in world's stocks of wheat according to Bradstreet's. Previous to the posting of this statement at 1 o'clock, the market had been heavy enough, but after its publication prices experienced a further sharp break, declining to 80¾c for May. The force of this break was such, however, that bear operators over estimated their control of the market, and in the last hour experienced much difficulty in replacing their sales with the result that all of the early decline was regained, final prices showing even terms with the previous night. This increase in stocks, 7,970,000 bushels of which were credited to this country, proved to be one of the heaviest weekly additions ever reported. In some respects, therefore, the failure of prices to show even greater decline was a point in the bull favor. Important additions to stocks outside of the regular points were 512,000 bushels in Chicago private elevators, 1,300,000 bushels in Manitoba stocks, and 1,500,000 bushels in Northwest interior elevators. Last year in the same week there was an increase of 1,800,000 bushels in the world's figures. Early operations in wheat reflected only a small trade, mostly for local account, except for a little buying on European orders around the opening, which gave to first prices a steady undertone at ⅛c advance over Monday's close. All through the day, in fact, even on the late upturn, speculative trade continued mostly in the hands of the room operators. The selling to a great extent was for short account, which made the late advance all the more prominent, and gave bulls reason for believing that the public was at least still friendly to the market. The export business of only 11 loads, however, was considerable of a disappointment, although St. Louis reported good buying of December wheat by exporters, and also for Southern and Southeastern milling account. Cables showed weakness, with Budapest 7 points down, and Liverpool ⅝@½d lower, other markets being practically unchanged. Primary receipts were 1,425,000 bushels, compared with 562,000 bushels a year ago. On the late curb May sold up to 81c. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 80¾c, nominal; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 80¾c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 79c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79½c, prompt; No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c, nominal, scarce.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 70¾c; December, 69½@69⅝c; May, 72⅛c; on track: No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾@68¼c. Flour—First patents, $3.65@3.75; second patents, $3.50@3.60; first clears, $2.75@2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran—In bulk, $15.50@$16.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73¾c; December, 73⅝c; May, 76¾c; No. 2 hard, 71½@72c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 63¾c; December, 61⅝c; May, 63⅝@63½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 43c; December, 41c; May, 42⅞c; No. 2 white, 45@45½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—Wheat weaker; close: No. 1 Northern, 71½@72c; No. 2 Northern, 70@71c; May, 75½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 58½@59c. Barley firm; No. 2, 59@59½c; sample, 43@50c. Corn—May, 62½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 19.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68@68½c; No. 1 Northern, 70½c; December, 69¾c; May, 73¾c. Oats, 39½c. Corn, 59¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The general market was steady all day and rather firm just at the close in sympathy with a late wheat rally, but trade hung fire owing to the low views still held by buyers as to prices. Spring patents, $3.80@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.00@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $23@$24, spot and to arrive.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market strong; $1.90@$2, spot and to arrive.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	79 7-16	79 7-16	78⅝	79¼
May	81	81	80⅝	80⅞
Corn—				
December	66¼	66⅝	66⅛	66⅜
May	66¾	66⅞	66½	66⅞
Lard—				
November	....	....	....	$9.12½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	....	....	....	71⅝
December	71 13-16	71 13-16	71¼	71¾
May	75½	75½	74 15-16	75¼
Corn—				
November	....	....	....	59⅛
December	59⅝	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝
May	62½	62⅝	62	62⅝
Oats—				
November	....	....	....	39⅝
December	39¼	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝
May	40½	41⅛	40 3-16	41⅛
Lard—				
January	$8.60	$8.77½	$8.60	$8.77½
May	8.77½	8.97½	8.77½	8.95
Ribs—				
January	7.80	7.87½	7.75	7.87½
May	7.90	8.05	7.90	8.05
Pork—				
January	15.12½	15.40	15.10	15.40
May	15.35	15.70	15.35	15.70

PROVISIONS.—There was a strong market all day by working up sharply on a scare of shorts, good commission house demand, and more or less buying by packers. Hogs advanced 5c, and, while receipts were large, amounting to 106,000 at all Western points, they made no impression upon sentiment. At Chicago the arrivals were 45,000, with 43,000 expected to-day. Kansas City had 19,000 hogs and Omaha 12,000. PORK—Strong; mess, $15@$16; family, $17@$17.25; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50; family, $11@$12; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 7½c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7⅜c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 10c; 10 lb, 9¼@9¾c; 12 lb, 8⅞@9c; 14 lb, 8½@8¾c; pickled shoulders quiet, 7c; pickled hams dull, 9¾@10c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5¾c; country, 5⅛@6c. LARD—Stronger; $9.12½; city lard firm, $8.50; refined lard firm; South America, $10; Continent, $9.25; Brazil, kegs, $11.15; compound steady, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 9¾@10c; city lard stearine, 10c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JULIUS FISCHER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Julius Fischer, doing business as Julius Fischer & Co., cloak manufacturer at 722 Broadway, show liabilities $60,362 and nominal assets $12,663, consisting of stock, $3,700; fixtures, $1,457; accounts, $7,470, and cash, $36.

JACKSON & LUDZINSKY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets of Jackson & Ludzinsky, plumbers, of 31 Attorney Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 16th instant. The assets are estimated at $4,000.

Out of Town.

ASBURY PARK BOTTLING COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Newark, has appointed ex-Judge Frederick F. Guild receiver for the Asbury Park Bottling Company. The application for a receiver was made by Jacob Haussling of Newark, who alleges that the company is insolvent.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ANDREW M. ERNSBERGER.—Andrew M. Ernsberger, manufacturer of advertising novelties at 31 Cortlandt Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,397 and assets of $370 in accounts and machinery. He has been in business seventeen years, and used the style of the Variety Manufacturing Company.

HARRY COHEN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Cohen, manufacturer of boxes at 3 Extra Place, by the following creditors: Thomas Burton, $638; Matthew M. Smith, $302, and William W. Schupner, $108. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on Nov. 9 permitted E. B. Williams & Co., creditors, to take lumber valued at $1,000 on a writ of replevin, and also gave a bill of sale of machines and engines valued at $450 to the Globe Security Company. He began business in July, 1900.

ROBERT M. GREENE AND JAMES H. WARD.—Robert M. Greene and James H. Ward, who compose the firm of Greene & Ward, building engineers and contractors, with offices at 133 Fifth Avenue and factory at 217 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $45,899, of which there are for wages $404; unsecured for iron work materials, &c., $36,919; secured by notes, $8,576. The nominal assets are $25,511, consisting of accounts and contracts, $24,420; stock at factory, $500; machinery, $425; office furniture, $150; cash in bank, $16. Among the creditors are Davis & Thomas, $4,000; Cambria Steel Company, $7,389; Passaic Rolling Mill Company, $5,818; Belmont Iron Works, Philadelphia, $4,196; Clarke, Wright & Stowe, $3,001. Mr. Greene has individual debts of $4,678. The business was started on Jan. 1, 1899, by Foster & Greene, who were succeeded on Oct. 11, 1900, by the present firm, Mr. Ward purchasing the interest of Mr. Foster, it was said, for $6,500. Mr. Ward is a lawyer, and it is said that his wife is one of the Vanderbilt family. The firm recently had contracts for work on several public schools in this city, Brooklyn, and Long Island, and on the First Battery Armory.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Vice Chancellor Stevens Declines to Entertain a Stockholder's Application.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Some time ago Journeay & Burnham, a New Jersey corporation doing business in Brooklyn, N. Y., was dissolved by the Directors as Trustees, with the consent of 92 per cent. of the stockholders, and the assets were subsequently sold under advertised sale to William F. Irish, a clerk of the Williamsburg Trust Company. Irish afterward transferred them to the Journeay & Burnham Company, a New York corporation, for $300,000.

George E. Horton, a stockholder, who had opposed the dissolution and transfer, was given five days' notice before the sale was made and the price stated, and he consented to the sale. Later, however, when he found that bills amounting to nearly $90,000 were to be paid out of the sale price, and that the net amount for the stockholders would not exceed $220,000, whereas it had been represented that the assets were worth over $400,000, he retained counsel to have the sale set aside and a receiver appointed.

The matter came before Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day. The Vice Chancellor declined to interfere. He told Elvin W. Crane, counsel for Mr. Horton, that if the Trustees had sold to themselves, as Mr. Crane had stated, the assets of the New Jersey corporation for a grossly inadequate sum, he could recover for his client by establishing his allegation. As it was, the Chancery Court had no control over the property or business in Brooklyn, but did have over the action of the Trustees. If they had been unfaithful they could be held personally liable.

AGAINST MRS. M. R. IRELAND.

Her ex-Companion Secures an Attachment for $15,000.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received an attachment for $15,000 against Mary Reynolds, otherwise known as Mary Reynolds Ireland, of Saratoga, in favor of Harriet A. Haines, who was employed as companion and secretary for the defendant from Oct. 25, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1901. Miss Haines claimed that the defendant at Catskill on Oct. 25, 1897, agreed to set apart $10,000 for her benefit, to pay her $1,000 a year, and to bequeath by will to her all real estate owned by the defendant, and that the defendant has not kept the agreement. The defendant is known as the widow of Robert Ireland, who died at Catskill on Sept. 16, 1897, leaving a large estate.

The attachment was granted on the ground that the defendant was about to remove her property from the State, has disposed of some, and is about to dispose of the rest. It was alleged that she had sold some of her jewelry and real estate and was going to England.

The Sheriff served the attachment on a safe deposit company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANGINO, Anna M.—S. E. Bernheimer and another	$283
BLAKE, John S.—J. F. Sinnott	138
BACH, Albert—C. E. Coddington	322
BOLTE, Ehrhardt—A. C. Engelbrecht	216
BROWN, Henry—Robert Graves Company	70
BAILEY, Fred—S. E. Bernheimer and another	178
BRUNJES, Henry, Henry A. G. Wulfers, and Samuel S. Woodburn—W. Hauser, trustee	111
BERRI, Eugene D.—G. Kohlmann	3,411
CHARLES I. HOBKIRK & CO.—J. Spence	45
CUSHMAN, Lewis A.—G. F. Waldeck	418
COSTELLO, Owen—J. C. Dun, executor	516
COSTELLO, Owen—E. Southack	363
CAMPBELL, Myra and Eleanor—J. J. Dixon	383
DI MATTEO, Salvatore and John J. Madden—People of the State of New York	1,000
DOUGHERTY, Andrew J.—M. H. Cohen and another	62
D'ALESSIO, Fabio—S. E. Bernheimer and another	127
D'ALESSIO, Fabio—S. E. Bernheimer and another	290
DONNELLY, Louis H.—G. S. Abell	290
EASTY, Ernest A.—R. Murray	152
ELVERTON, Mrs. Carrie E. — C. C. Shayne	100
EUROPEAN BUTTON COMPANY — L. Rothschild and another	289
ENGFER, William A. E., and Carrie Payne—People of the State of New York	1,000
FANNING, Neuville D.—H. Hyman	5,468
FOX, Henry E.—R. W. Townsend	45
FLORENCE, Rose—M. L. Ernst and another	47
GORDON, Joseph M., and Siegmund Weil —F. De F. Foster, trustee	203
GOLDBERG, Morris—L. Lanzetta and another	325
GREENBERG, Abraham—R. Gilman	122
GRAHAM, Thomas—E. Charles and another	34
GALLICK, Joseph—C. Engelhardt, cost	71
GALLICK, Joseph—Union Surety and Guaranty Company, costs	68
GOLDFARB, Isaac—W. Weinberger	233
HARDT, William E.—F. A. Constable and another	515
HAMMOND STATIONERY COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	27
HEATH, George W.—T. St. J. Hall	152
HATTON, John—Theophile Rick Manufacturing Company	86
HAUSER, William, trustee—H. Brunjes and another, costs	111
JACOBY, Mary—F. H. Leggett and another	193
KELLY, Mary—J. Steigerwald	500
KELLER, Samuel—E. Hamilton	192
KILPATRICK, James—C. M. Lanning	3,228
ROSTER, John—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	161
LOEWENTHAL, Martin, and Joseph L. Goettler—L. H. Wolf	193
LANS, Archer—J. W. Colefair	1,248
LEIPZIGER BANK OF LEIPZIG, Germany—H. Schiff and another	14,531
LEIPZIGER BANK OF LEIPZIG, Germany—M. Goldman and another	1,262
LYMAN, Henrietta—Bachmann Brewing Company	436
LOOS, Charles—J. F. McGahey	1,020
LUCAS, Francis C.—L. Von Boecklin	2,016
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Konkel	355
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Courtney	632
MARKEY, Fannie, administratrix—Supreme Council Catholic Benevolent Legion, costs	48
MARCUS, Joseph—S. Katz	74
McMAHON, Joseph E.—E. W. Ashley	226
PELHAM HOD ELEVATING COMPANY —J. Higgins	371
PERKINS, Julius A.—C. L. McIntosh	2,582
PRINCE, L. Bradford—East River National Bank	725
PEEBLE, Walter E., Jr.—H. C. Jacobsen	100
STOKY, John S.—F. Salisbury	83
SEHRAM, Bertha K.—G. F. Vietor and another	300
SUTORIUS, Francis A.—New York Telephone Company	24
SPERO, Lazarus—I. Singer, costs	33
SAYRE, Adolphe M., or Adolphe Monell Sayre—M. H. Kirtland	5,057
TUCKER, Thomas—S. Desowitz	107
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —F. Freestone, by guardian	12,722
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —F. Freestone, by guardian	174
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Cuzzolo, $36; J. Cosgrove, $41; M. Costello, $43; T. Connors, $51; F. Colusardo, $32; A. Cortese, $34; P. Conners, $36; D. Cortese, $41; E. Crum, $32; P. Connolly, $34; J. Curtin, $36; T. Coughlin, $38; D. Corriero, $36; H. Cordos, $34; P. Constanzo, $36; E. Cook, $12; G. Corovircia, $45; M. Corbett, $38; T. Coyne, $36; T. Cooney, $41; T. Coughlin, $36; J. Curran	38
WEIDLER, John—H. Weiller	62
WASHBURN, V. Le Roy—New York Telephone Company	36
WEHMAN, Rosa—Columbia Phonograph Company, General	129
WIGG, Charles B.—A. Hamilton and another	70
WILSON, Kurtz P.—W. Noble	476
WILSON, Kurtz P.—W. Noble	97
ZALKA, Myer—C. L. Curtis	85
ZASULY, Louis—S. Callona	121

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against FREDERICK LOHBAUER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in what was formerly the town of Westchester, State of New York, but now forming a part of the City and County of New York, known and designated by the number Thirty-four (34) on a map made by David B. Taylor, dated September, 30th, 1865, and on said map bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southeasterly corner of Willow Lane (the said Willow Lane being a road leading from Throgg's Neck to Pelham Bridge) and a street laid down on said map as a street forty-three (43) feet wide; thence northerly along said street 150 feet to lot known on said map as Lot Number 35; thence westerly along said Lot Number 35 on said map 25 feet to Lot Number 33; thence southerly along the boundary line of said Lot Number 33 and parallel with said street 150 feet to Willow Lane aforesaid; thence easterly by and along said Willow Lane 25 feet to the place of beginning, containing all the land within said boundaries, be the said contents and distances more or less and being the same premises conveyed to the said Frederick Lohbauer by deed dated November 24th, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester in Liber 1,253 of Deeds, on Page 190, on the 8th day of December, 1891.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1901.

SAMUEL J. BENSON, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number.

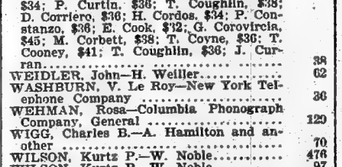

Willow Lane.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,088.22, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $285, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $65, and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of November, 1901.

SAMUEL J. BENSON, Referee.

n11-2aw3w-M&W&d3

Surrogate Notices.

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE H. R. HINTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Wednesday, November 27, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

TRUSTEES' SALE

To close the Estate of

THOMAS HUNT, Dec'd,

of the valuable property

53 to 57 PARK PLACE.

N. E. COR. WEST BROADWAY.

5-sty. building, 75 ft x 75 ft 2 in.

Maps and further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Bergen & Dykman, 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, or 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, Attorneys for Trustees, or from the Auctioneer, 60 Cedar Street, N. Y. City. (8832)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

333, 335 Rivington St.,

near Mangin St.

Two six-story brick Tenements, with stores; size of lot, 25x75 each.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auction'r

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

Will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

460 WASHINGTON STREET,

NEAR WATTS,

3-story and basement brick front and rear tenement, size 25x100.

Maps at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, November 26, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

HOWARD MANSFIELD, ESQ., REFEREE,

5-story stone and iron building, with stores, lofts and lot,

No. 182 William Street,

NORTHEAST CORNER SPRUCE ST.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

3-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, with lot,

NO. 2117 5TH AVENUE,

between 129th and 130th Streets.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,

Will sell at public auction TUESDAY, November 26th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

No. 550 EAST 150TH STREET,

a two-story base. and attic frame dwlg., 16.4x100. For terms and particulars apply to Auct's, 158 B'way, N. Y. City. Telephone 1711 Cort.

Queens Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES

Centre of Greater New York. Acreage or single lot. Water and Railroad Front. New York freight rates established. Good ferries. Bridge and Penn. Railroad Tunnel. General Development imminent. Write if you can't call.

New York Land and Warehouse Company,

167 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

WHAT WAGES WILL WIN

may be seen in the HOMES we are offering in the Borough of Queens at $2,000 to $3,975; near the ferries; our novel plan of short-time payments tells the story. Write if you can't call.

NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO., 167 JACKSON AVENUE, L. I. CITY.

Genuine Bargain at Flushing.—10 rooms; improvements; good location; only $3,000; $200 cash. Hamilton, owner, Corona.

At Flushing.—New 10-room cottage; gas, electric light, open plumbing, filled walls, $6,500. Easy terms; rent, $50. R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Magnificent new residence, between Sound and harbor; plot extends far into harbor; barn, well; bargain; other properties; trolley building. Write Codling, Northport, L. I.

Very cheap for quick sale; lot 50x100 feet, main avenue, near depot; select; overlooks park; water supply. Postmaster, Floral Park, L. I.

298 acres, Eastport, $5.50; 227 acres Deer Park, $7.25 acre. Particulars, William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—CHARLES C. BAILEY, plaintiff, against ELIZA T. BAILEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray
Madison Avenue & 92d Street.

Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.
Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
Special Terms for Season or Year.
CHARLES JAMES, Proprietor.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl
25 UnionSq
A, *A la carte*; T, *Table d'hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Hotel Logerot 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A la. all hours.
Hotel Victoria, Service A la. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Evs
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av & 10th St. Tdh., A la.
Dun Bld'g, Rest. Café. Business Men's Lunch. Hungarian Orchestra. Dinner A la. B'way & Reade St.
Criterion, Rest. & Gentlemen's Café. B'way & 41st St. A la carte. G. H. Page.
Hotel Cecil 118th St. & St. Nicholas Av. A la. Table d'Hote, 75c. Music, 6 to 9.
Marlborough, Rathskeller, B'way & 36th. B'kfast & Lch. 50c. Din. & Sup. A la.
Huber's WILHELMINA, 7 Av. & 116. Tdh. 50c. Oysters, Chops, Lobsters, Birds. A la. all hrs.
Hecker's 5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch. A la Carte. Table d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.
Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
The Bingham 94th St. and Broadway. Table d'Hote, $1.00. A la carte.
Ye Olde Tavern Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.
Hotel Wallace 5 Av. & 19 St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest. A la Carte

Ardin & Chaberty, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.

The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.

Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
FIRE PROOF.
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
ONLY 18 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
STEAM HEAT AND OPEN FIRES.
200 ROOMS. 82 PRIVATE BATHS.
NEW, QUIET, LUXURIOUS, SITUATED IN CENTRE OF THIRTY-ACRE PARK, LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY. GOOD AIR, PURE WATER, FINE DRIVES, EXCELLENT GOLF LINKS, CUISINE, AND SERVICE—THE BEST.
JOSEPH J. LANNIN, PROPRIETOR.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well known beach front hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including hot salt baths in house, etc. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 700 guests. All golf privileges.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

NEW HOLLAND, ATLANTIC CITY,
(1st house from Beach.) Kentucky Av.—First-class appointments; well heated; high-class cuisine.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE NEW YORK
School of Expression.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 318 W. 57th St. Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Principals—Genevieve Stebbins, F. Townsend Southwick. Certificates and diplomas. Special Saturday and afternoon classes in Elocution, Oratory, Browning, Harmonic Gymnastics, Fencing, &c. Evening Dramatic Class now organizing.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
33 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK.
CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.
5th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand; 14 Departments; 100 Typewriters; 30 Teachers; Delightful environments. (Day, evening.)

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

KELLS' Shorthand & Typewriting Training School, 143 West 125th St. Individual instruction by experts; (day, evening;) rates moderate. Write or call.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos, 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 82 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MR. JOHN E. WEBSTER,
President of
WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE,
Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 299 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Elsinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references A1.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A landau, in first-class condition; rubber tires, &c.; made by Brewster & Co. Can be seen any day until 2 o'clock at private stable, 247 and 249 West 16th St.

Mobile steam runabout for sale; in perfect running condition; absolutely no repairs needed. Address A. T., Post Office Box 535, New York City.

Kentucky Horses.—Pair close matched sound chestnuts, 16 hands; city broken; owner Europe. 147 West 28th St.

For Sale—Horses used in production "Arizona" at Academy of Music; saddlers and drivers. 141 East 23d St.

Good work horses for sale. 152 West 34th St.

Bargain.—New top delivery wagon, suitable for grocery or butcher. 429 West 17th St.

For Sale—Two black mares, cheap. Livery Stable, 321 East 12th St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At **$155.00.**
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

PIANO BUYERS
Will be interested in this week's opportunities at

WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th St.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

LINDEMAN & SON'S PIANOS
ESTABLISHED 1836.
contain all the attributes of the highest standard of piano construction.
A lot of fine second-hand pianos will be sold at bargains this week. No reasonable offer refused. Don't wait, call and obtain first choice.
548-550 WEST 23D ST.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

WHICH IS BEST?
To invest your money in a good piano or in one that is cheaply made? Send for our catalogue, it gives full information how a first-class piano is constructed. We have some special bargains this week in uprights. Do not fail to have us quote you prices and terms on them.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
61 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain upgrights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

SACRIFICE!—Beautiful upright pianos! $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 163 West 125th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; unexcelled in tone and durability; Steinway bargain. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.; open evenings.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully-carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ (practically new) for sale; one-quarter value. Particulars, 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Valuable upright, almost new; take first offer; chance for dealer, teacher, or private. 120 East 26th St.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano, $40. Wissner, 668 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, (new,) 16th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., until twelve M. Tuesday, December 10, 1901, and then opened, for the sale of old material now in the U. S. Mint, (old,) Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., as follows: Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Draw-benches, Scales, (wagon,) Rolling Mills, Grinding Machine, Drill Press, Lead, Copper, Iron, Furniture, etc., in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had on application to HENRY K. BEYER, Superintendent.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Best stock investment ever presented to the public; money from the start; no risk; greatest mercantile manufacturing business ever discovered; the whole world for a market; no competition; used by all persons who eat, walk, or talk; over 50 per cent. in dividends realized on your investment; every investor comes in on the ground floor who now subscribes; no money to be paid in until the full amount is subscribed. For particulars address The C. B. L. N. C. Company, 1,008 North Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.

To Publishers.—Composition Wanted—We have the facilities to handle the composition and make-up of two or more weekly newspapers, or the composition and make-up of books and pamphlets for electrotyping; good work, fair prices, and prompt service. Address Wm. F. Atkin & Co., 22-26 Reade St., New York City.

$5,000 to $10,000.—College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with capital to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure a live, profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, P 112 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Will exchange elegant four-story brownstone-front, private house, on 65th St., near Columbus Av., for a good paying liquor store. Address C Box 167 Times Office.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$600 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue, Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished rooming house; must sell, sacrifice; bargain; good income; central location. Wagner, 23 Irving Place.

Old-established machine and tool shop for sale on account of retirement. Address K., Box 141 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 19th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21 E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL.) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Furniture and Carpets.

Must sacrifice at any price contents of a private house; magnificent upright cabinet grand piano, parlor suits, dining room furniture, couches, rugs, oil paintings, standing parlor and music cabinet combined, brass and enamel beds, lace curtains; everything for housekeeping; no reasonable offer refused. 163 East 81st St.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

WE WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT FOR $1.00 PER WEEK. JAMES R. KEANE & CO., 1,351 3D AV.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

High pressure ring packing for autom. flies and supplies. Strong Machy. & Supply Co., 2½ Murray St.

14x32 Watts Campbell Corliss Engine, now running, very cheap. M., Box 160 Times Office.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing; shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 387—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses. 313-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Religious Notices.

THE 104TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE "SOCIETY for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children" will take place Nov. 21, 12 M., in the parlor of the University Place Church. MARGARET A. JACKSON, Secretary.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. GOLDMAN & SON, bankrupts.
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Friday, November 22d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, New York City, all of the assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of manufactured and unmanufactured knee pants, fixtures, table, safe, desks, patterns, &c.
Order of EDWARD S. THOMAS, Receiver.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 4,216.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH GROSSMAN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Adolph Grossman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 4th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Acting for
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 18th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB OPPENHEIMER, Bankrupt.—No. 4,218.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob Oppenheimer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 2, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 19, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER SPIRO, Bankrupt.—Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell this day, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1901, at 26-28 Lispenard St., at 10:30 A. M., the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Shoes, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Trunks.

SHOES
AT 10:30 A. M.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHINGS
AT 11:30 A. M.
CLOTHING
AT 12:30 P. M.
Order of W. T. QMWAKE, Esq., Trustee.
WALTER K. SHARPE, Esq.,
Attorney for Trustee, Chambersburg, Pa.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
$1 Our New Plan $1

DOWN A WEEK
Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.
S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.
The Great Sporting Goods House.
Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 W. 125th St.
All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES. DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS.
OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

FACTORY TO POCKET
P. S.—Bartlett-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

Typewriters on Time.
20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

Clothing on Credit.
Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on installments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private. 1,070 Times, Harlem.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY
Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Americanized, like new; 8x10 view camera; also 4x5 bull's-eye special and 3½ Bullet, and powerful 4-cell plunge battery, C. & C. make; very cheap. Towler, 371 8th Av.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS.
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

New Brussels carpet, 60c. per yard; Wilton rug, artistic, $25; cherry bookcase, 44 in. x54, $12.00. Call, before 2, 105 East 15th St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH; EXPERIENCED buyers sent everywhere; catalogue free. GEORGE D. SMITH, 4 East 42d.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

For Sale—Wilcox & Whits Symphony; fine condition; bargain. Address R 1,125 Times, Harlem.

Wallcases, showcases, counters, office partitions at Glaser's Factory, 741 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

14th St., 231 East.—Well furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

15th St., 218 East.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; cold and hot water; closets; nice, good boarding house.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, second floor; first-class table; parlor floor; refined surroundings; references.

80th St., 178 West.—Elegantly furnished room with private Jewish family for couple or gentlemen; superior accommodations; "L" station convenient.

98th St., 122 West.—Handsome front room, with excellent board; closets, water; $10; $13 for two.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegant, well-heated furnished rooms, with board; hot and cold water.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; American family.

128th St., 16 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; first-class board; suitable for two.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-story room; also front hall room; with board; references.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large, second and third-floor rooms, suitable for two; strictly private house; board optional.

135th St., 232 West.—Back parlor and first floor front room, with board; table board; references.

135th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Country home and sport; hunting and quail shooting; circulars and references. Randolph, Keswick, Albemarle County, Va.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—DOCTOR OR DENTIST'S OFFICE.—Back parlor; private house; 337 West 57th St.

13th St., 319 East, near 2d Av.—Elegant hall room; running water; private house.

15th St., 27 West.—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; American family; central; references.

16th St., 129 East.—Large rooms, private bath, heated; first floor; suitable two or three young men.

20th St., 222 West.—Will board or room young lady independently situated; freedom and comfort. Cartier.

22d St., 459 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; heated; new carpets; all conveniences; $1.50, $3, $4, $5.

24th St., 38 West.—Sunny back parlor, private bath; other rooms; running water; furnace heat; transients taken.

26th St., 240 West.—Two large hall rooms, new and neatly furnished, with bath.

28th St., 338 West.—One large, newly furnished room, running hot and cold water, heat; no bill.

35th St., 11 West.—Handsome suite, private bath; very desirable for two; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

44th St., 109 West.—Furnished room with bath for gentlemen.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, sunny, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; breakfast if desired; references.

46th St., 15 West.—Rooms, with private bath, or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen only.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful back parlor, for doctor; hot, cold running water; also connecting room; references.

56th St., 353 West.—Bright sunny rooms in private house, newly furnished, residential block; parlor floor suitable for doctor or dentist; meals if desired; references.

65th St., 164 West.—Large, handsomely furnished, heated room; dressing room, and bath; running water; private house; owner; suitable two gentlemen or couple; $7.

74th St., 107 West.—Elegant large front southern-exposed room; breakfast; moderate; also inside room, $2; reference.

87th St., 251 West, Corner Boulevard.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, for persons desiring refined surroundings in first-class apartment; gentlemen, couple. Rutter.

116th St., 218 West.—Choice, commodious room, for one or two; new furniture; scrupulously clean; carefully attended; ample closet; convenient bath; refined American family. Unseld.

123d St., 222 West.—Small, also one or two large connecting rooms, private house; American family; references.

123d St., 249 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; all conveniences; moderate.

127th St., 44 West.—Pleasant rooms; all conveniences; American family; one room; suitable for doctor.

127th St., 276 West.—Bright comfortable front and hall room; also back parlor; conveniences; private house; terms moderate.

142d St., 296 West.—Room with board for two men; bath and all convenience; moderate. Wallin.

Lexington Av., 120, Corner 28th St.—Large, second-floor front and adjoining room; handsomely furnished.

Lexington Av., 53.—Square room, second floor, back; sunny room, running water, large closet; first class.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St. —FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

St. Ann's Av, 131, (134th.)—Front, back parlor, first floor; suitable 2 or 3; board optional; moderate. Martin.

Unfurnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Let—In private house on Washington Heights, two large unfurnished rooms, with heat and gas. B 1,110 Times, Harlem.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PETER FRANK, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of wrapping paper, paper bags, brooms, woodenware, twine, &c., now in the premises No. 951 Washington Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City, is offered for sale by Charles M. Hough, receiver of the said bankrupt.
The said stock may be inspected at the aforesaid premises on November 21st, 22d and 23d, between the hours of ten A. M. and four P. M.
Bids may be submitted for the said stock in trade to Charles M. Hough, Esq., receiver, at his office, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before November 25th, 1901, at ten A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid.
If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock in trade will be sold at public auction at the aforesaid premises on November 27th, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1901.
CHARLES M. HOUGH, Receiver.
BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Surrogate Notices.

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

BROWN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Elmer A. Allen, at No. 80 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated the twenty-ninth day of October, 1901. ROBERT BROWN, JOHN H. SAVAGE, Administrators. ELMER A. ALLEN,

A PLAN TO REMOVE THE TUNNEL NUISANCE

Proposed Ordinance Compelling the Use of Electric Propulsion.

Mr. Guggenheimer Holds that the City Has Power Under Its Agreement with the Railroad Companies in 1832.

President Guggenheimer started on its passage through the Municipal Assembly yesterday an ordinance which if passed will relieve the smoke nuisance in the New York Central tunnel from Forty-second Street to the Harlem River. Mr. Guggenheimer told the members of the Municipal Council that there should be no delay in this matter, and that the people demanded that this improvement be made by the railroad companies as soon as possible.

The instrument which Mr. Guggenheimer proposes to use to force the railroad companies to improve the conditions of the tunnel is an agreement made between the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New York and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and its lessees, the New York Central Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company on Jan. 19, 1832.

Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"By Section 3 of this agreement for the running of trains through the tunnel from Forty-second Street the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York has, I am convinced, the right to provide that all trains shall be propelled through the tunnel by electricity. If such a resolution is passed the railroad companies would have to comply, and the tunnel nuisance, which has agitated the minds of the people of New York, those who reside along the route, and travelers, for years, would be abated."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Rollin M. Morgan said:

"The agreement states that the City of New York has the right to settle on the motive power to be used on trains or cars going through the tunnel. This agreement imposes on the City of New York the power to say that after a certain reasonable time during which the road can be changed all trains going through the tunnel shall be hauled by electricity. If this matter is pushed through there will be no further complaints about the smoke nuisance."

Soon after the Municipal Assembly was called to order President Guggenheimer had the resolution prepared by him read. It provided that under the right granted by the agreement of Jan. 19, 1832, the railroad companies now "are hereby and each of them directed to use electric power for the propelling of trains and cars on and along the railroad between Forty-second Street and the Harlem River and intermediate points, and to desist from the use of steam power for the propelling of such trains."

The second section of the resolution provides as follows:

The said railroad companies shall begin preparations for making the change aforesaid within sixty days after this ordinance shall take effect, and shall complete the same within two years from the time this ordinance shall take effect.

As soon as the resolution was read several Councilmen rose to their feet and started to protest. President Guggenheimer said:

"This is a most important matter and should be attended to at once. There should be no delays, and Monday next should be set as a date for a hearing on this subject."

Councilman Goodwin thought that the matter should be referred to the Railroad Committee for investigation, but President Guggenheimer's resolution for a public hearing on Monday next prevailed.

NEW TRUSTEE FOR J. A. CHANLER.

Thomas T. Sherman Appointed Committee of His Person and Estate.

Thomas T. Sherman of Rye was appointed yesterday by Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court committee of the person and estate of John Armstrong Chanler, the former husband of Amélie Rives, at present the wife of Prince Troubetzkoy. Mr. Chanler was adjudged incompetent some years ago by the courts of this State, but was recently found to be sane by a court in another State. He is said to be in the city at present.

The reason for the appointment of Mr. Sherman as the committee of the person and estate of Mr. Chanler is that Prescott Hall Butler, who was appointed in the same capacity in June, 1899, has been ill for some time and unable to discharge the duties imposed upon him. Mr. Butler, therefore, asked to be discharged.

Mr. Sherman is directed to give the bond of a trust company for $50,000 for the due performance of his duties, and Justice Clarke said that he would appoint a referee to ascertain at once the value of the estate of which Mr. Sherman will now have to take charge.

PROPOSED DIVORCE LAW CHANGE.

Lawyers Would Make Husband and Wife Competent Witnesses.

Announcement was made yesterday by Allen Caruthers and Ledru Guthrie, lawyers, at 231 Broadway, that at the suggestion of many attorneys of this city they had drafted an amendment to the divorce laws of this State, which would be presented at the next session of the Legislature. Mr. Guthrie said yesterday:

"A most important change in the bill will be a repeal of so much of Section 831 of the Code of Civil Procedure as makes a husband or wife incompetent witnesses against each other in an action for divorce. Every State but New York has removed the disability. As a rule the husband or wife is the most competent witness as to the acts alleged."

Mr. Guthrie was asked who are behind the proposed measure, and replied that every lawyer in New York City who has to act in divorce cases favors the move. He stated that there had been no meeting of the attorneys, but that he and his partner had met and talked with other lawyers and found them in favor of the proposed amendment.

WILL BE JEROME'S CHIEF AID.

George W. Schurman Has Been Advanced by District Attorney Philbin.

District Attorney Philbin announced yesterday that George W. Schurman would be his chief of staff from now to the end of his term, instead of Charles E. Le Barbier.

Mr. Philbin said that in the course of a conversation with Justice Jerome several days ago the latter signified his intention of making Mr. Schurman his chief of staff, and that both Mr. Le Barbier and himself thought that the change should be made at once, so that Mr. Schurman may become familiar with his duties.

Justice Jerome, when asked about the matter, admitted that it was his intention to retain Mr. Schurman as his chief of staff.

Attachment of a Wager Dismissed.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Judge Lewis in the District Court to-day heard the case of the attachment served by James Carroll as counsel for Henry Hollender, a liquor dealer, on a bet of $500 to $400 that Hinchliffe would defeat Weiss for Mayor, made by George Pierce with Jacob Haeberle, with Major Fritz Sturm as stakeholder. Charles Pierce, a brother of George, testified that on Oct. 28 the original agreement was changed so that George would not appear as making the wager. Judge Lewis gave judgment to the defendant. Major Sturm will pay over the $900 to the winner.

Plans for Princeton's New Gymnasium.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19.—The announcement was made here to-day that the plans for the new Princeton University gymnasium have been completed. The building will be erected on the south campus, and the main floor will be 101 by 168 feet. On the upper floor there will be a running track, twelve laps to a mile. Room will be provided on the main floor for fencing, sparring, wrestling, and measuring, and a bowling alley will be put in the basement.

Mexican National Bonds.

Application has been received by the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange to list Mexican National Speyer & Co. engraved certificates of deposit for first, second, and third mortgage bonds and capital stock voting Trustees' certificates.

CASE OF SCANNELL AND MARKS.

S. H. Ordway Made Assistant District Attorney to Prosecute It.

John J. Delany tendered his resignation yesterday as Assistant District Attorney, and Samuel H. Ordway was appointed in his stead, while Mr. Delany was made a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. The reason for the change, Mr. Philbin said, was to make it possible for Mr. Ordway to appear before the Grand Jury and present to them the evidence against Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and Contractor William L. Marks.

Scannell and Marks, it will be recalled, were indicted last Summer on charges of conspiracy and neglect of duty. At that time the matter was presented to the Grand Jury by Mr. Ordway, but the indictment was dismissed later by Justice Glidersleeve because the case had not been presented by an Assistant District Attorney.

When Mr. Philbin was asked about the matter yesterday he said:

"It was necessary that the case should be presented to the Grand Jury by an Assistant District Attorney, and we all agreed that Mr. Ordway was the man who could best handle it. The law only admits of eight assistants, and the staff being full the resignation of some one was made necessary in order to create a vacancy. Mr. Delany volunteered to resign and become a Deputy Assistant temporarily, and for this act of courtesy he is entitled to the thanks of the office. The evidence against Commissioner Scannell and Mr. Marks will be presented to the Grand Jury this week."

ACCUSED OF RAISING CHECKS.

Bankrupt Trustee W. E. Hardt Arraigned—Total Amount Involved May Be $25,000.

William E. Hardt, trustee in bankruptcy of William R. Smith, doing business as Worthington, Smith & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery at 33 East Seventeenth Street, was removed from his trusteeship yesterday by Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail on a charge of embezzlement by Deputy United States Marshals McAviney and Churchill, who watched for him all Monday night at the Hotel Imperial, where he lived. The warrant for his arrest was issued upon the complaint of Seaman Miller, Referee in Bankruptcy, in the case of Smith.

Mr. Miller says that the total amount embezzled by Hardt will amount to $25,000, and perhaps more, though no such sum is named in the papers. According to the complaint, Hardt, as trustee, came into possession of a large amount of money which was deposited in the Central National Bank, and would draw against these funds for expenses and disbursements, presenting his checks to Referee Miller for his indorsement. Then, it is alleged, he would raise the amount for which the checks were drawn, and apply the difference to his own use. Specific instances in which a number of checks aggregating $485 were raised to a total of $2,385 are cited.

Hardt was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander, and was represented by Abraham Levy, while Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton appeared for the Government. Bail was fixed at $5,000, but was not forthcoming. Hardt was a partner in the firm of Hardt & Lindgens, importers of dry goods, from April, 1894, to April 10, 1901, when it dissolved. That business was founded in 1880 by his father, William A. Hardt, who died in 1894. Creditors of Mr. Smith filed a petition in bankruptcy against him Feb. 28, 1900. His schedules showed liabilities $299,082 and assets of $164,688. Mr. Hardt's bond was fixed at $150,000, and Mr. Smith received his discharge in bankruptcy on July 11, 1900.

Judge Adams appointed Peter Alexander temporary receiver of the assets pending the election of a trustee to succeed Mr. Hardt.

WATERED MILK DESTROYED.

Inspectors in Paterson Poured Hundreds of Gallons Into the Gutters.

PATERSON, Nov. 19.—Under the new and exceedingly strict pure food law of New Jersey, which went into effect Nov. 1, a large force of State Inspectors swooped down on the milk dealers of this city early to-day, with disastrous consequences to the dealers. Supplies of the fluid which came in on trains were tested, as well as that which local dairymen and neighboring farmers were peddling in wagons. Hundreds of gallons which the Inspectors said had been watered were poured into the gutters.

The result was that many families were without milk. In each case samples were taken from the cans to be tested with a view to prosecutions. The police force gave all possible aid to the Inspectors.

SAYS HE PROPOSED BY 'PHONE.

Governess Brings Breach of Promise Suit Against Harris Schendel.

Leah Engel has brought suit in the City Court before Justice McCarthy to recover $10,000 from Harris Schendel of 311 West Twenty-eighth Street for alleged breach of promise of marriage. Miss Engel was formerly employed as a governess in the Schendel family. Harris Schendel's father, she asserts, is a wealthy trunk manufacturer.

According to her story, the son made violent love to her within a week after she went to live in the house, and in order that he might be able to talk to her at all hours of the day and night, rigged up a telephone between his room and hers. She alleges that one of the many proposals of marriage which he made to her passed over that private wire.

In order that he might be kept within the jurisdiction of the court until her suit was heard, she had him arrested by the Sheriff, who allowed the young man his liberty after he had furnished a $2,000 bond.

Sentence of Strikers Sustained.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 19.—The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals this afternoon sustained the action of Vice Chancellor Pitney in adjudging guilty of contempt of court several Paterson mill strikers. These strikers had disobeyed an order of the court, and Vice Chancellor Pitney imposed sentences for a term in jail on two and fined the others.

Beet Sugar Association Withdraws.

Announcement was made yesterday that the American Beet Sugar Association, Henry T. Oxnard, President, has withdrawn from the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, now being held at Washington, for the reason that the association refused to have a leading representative of the farming interests of the United States invited to take part in their discussion regarding the question of reciprocity.

The Rev. R. L. Paddock's Denial.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral said last night that in his address before the Churchmen's Association of Columbia University he did not declare the block opposite him in Stanton Street to be the wickedest place in the world, and that the published report of his remarks had no foundation. The story of Mr. Paddock's address was furnished by the New York City News Association.

Appellate Division Redesignations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Gov. Odell has made the following redesignations to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court: Justice Charles R. Parker, Presiding Justice, Third Department; Justice William H. Adams, Presiding Justice, Fourth Department, and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Associate Justice, First Department.

New Jersey Chief Justice Sworn In.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 19.—William S. Gummere, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was sworn in to-day to succeed David A. Depue, who retired from the bench on Saturday last, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. Senator Mahlon R. Pitney of Morris County was sworn in as Associate Justice to succeed Justice Gummere. The oaths of office were administered by Chancellor Magie.

Americans to Build African Bridges.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The American Bridge Company of this city has secured a contract for the construction of twenty steel bridges along the line of the Uganda Railroad in East Africa. The amount of the contract is about $1,000,000. Several English and Continental firms offered bids, but that of the Philadelphia Company was not only the lowest, but guaranteed the completion of the work in a shorter space of time than its competitors. The new bridges will replace wooden structures which were built several months ago and found to be inadequate.

ELEVATED STATIONS MAY BE ABANDONED

Brooklyn Transit's Plan to Relieve Fulton Street Congestion.

Railroad Commissioners Hear Protests—Maintenance of the Stations Pledged When Road Was Built—Third Track Impossible.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company desires to abandon seven stations now existing on the elevated road in that city, but yesterday, when the subject was discussed before a meeting of the State Railroad Commission, reduced the number to six.

The stations proposed to be abolished on the Kings County Elevated Road are at Clark and Tillary Streets, Boerum Place, Lafayette Avenue, Cumberland Street, and Vanderbilt Avenue. The station which the company says it will retain is the one at Grand Avenue.

The State Railroad Commission gave a public hearing upon the subject in the General Sessions courtroom, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. On behalf of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, John L. Wells said that the proposed abandonment of the stations was for the purpose of relieving congestion on lower Fulton Street by inducing as many passengers as possible to ride on the elevated road. The stations in question, Mr. Wells said, were those which the figures of several years showed were used by a very small number of passengers. In regard to the station at Grand Avenue, he said that if the people of that neighborhood showed that they wanted that station it could remain.

Mr. Wells declared that the number of passengers who got on at the stations which would remain was 60,000, and at the stations which it was proposed to remove about 3,200.

William E. Pulsifer, as a delegate of the Union League Club, asked how the railroad company expected to carry the 3,200 passengers who would be crowded off the elevated road by the abandonment of the stations. The witness testified that probably a number of them would use the surface lines.

General Superintendent John C. Brackenridge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said that about six minutes in the running time of the trains would be saved by leaving out the stations it is proposed to abandon.

Mr. Brackenridge said that there was no practical method of shortening the time on the elevated except by leaving out the stations proposed to be abandoned. Asked why the company could not adopt the third-track system for express service on Fulton Street, he said that it would be pleased to do so, but that there were insurmountable engineering obstacles in the way.

The witness further testified that the third-track system as now operated on the Ninth Avenue Road in New York was a failure, the saving in time being less than a minute.

Among the audience were several men who said that the elevated road in Brooklyn was a general nuisance and that it had immensely impaired the value of property in certain streets through which it ran. Mr. Brackenridge denied this.

David S. Stewart was next sworn. He testified that he had been a member of the Brooklyn Common Council which granted the original franchise for the elevated road in that city now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and later had been employed by the company to secure consents of property owners to the construction of the road. He swore that these consents had been given upon the distinct promise and understanding that the stations now proposed to be abandoned should be built and permanently maintained.

Several men in the audience said they favored the proposed change. The hearing was adjourned early in the afternoon and the decision of the Commissioners was reserved.

SCARLATINA IN BROOKLYN.

Twelve Cases in Orphan Asylum—Steps Taken to Prevent Epidemic.

An outbreak of what is diagnosed as scarlatina has occurred in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at Ralph Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn. A dozen cases of the malady have developed among the inmates of the asylum within the past ten days.

Twelve of the lads were ill with the disease on Monday, and the boys' band of the asylum was obliged to cancel an engagement to play at the German Hospital concert in the Academy of Music that night. The sick boys, all of whom have been sequestered, are being cared for by the corps of trained nurses maintained at the asylum, and a number of them are now convalescent. Drs. Anthony J. Burger and Frank J. Burger, the visiting physicians, of the institution, and the asylum authorities, believe that they have succeeded in preventing a spread of the disease to epidemic proportions.

"We have received orders from the health authorities," said Superintendent Lazarus, "to keep the boys inside the walls of the asylum until such time as they shall remove the restriction. The health officers have been particular in this respect with regard to the 250 boys of the asylum who attend the public schools. These will not be allowed to go again until all danger of infection has passed."

The uniformed boys' brigade of the asylum was to have been reviewed by Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade of the National Guard, on Thanksgiving Day, but because of this illness the exercises have been postponed until New Year's Day.

SEEKS ANOTHER DIVORCE.

Mrs. Lacey Questions Validity of One She Secured in Tacoma.

Mrs. Harriet Lacey, though she secured a divorce from her husband, Frederick F. Lacey, a stock broker and member of the firm of Douglas, Lacey & Co. of 66 Broadway, in Tacoma, Washington, in 1894, has brought suit in the Supreme Court of this city for a divorce, practically for the reason that her former husband married again. She now alleges that the Washington divorce does not hold in this State. She asks the court to direct him to pay $1,000 for counsel fees and $50 a week for temporary alimony.

The Laceys, according to the papers submitted in the case, were married in Omaha, Neb., on Sept. 23, 1884, and went to live in Tacoma, where Mr. Lacey was engaged in the real estate business.

Lawyer Abe Hummel, counsel for Mr. Lacey, said yesterday:

"Under the decisions of the United States courts there can be no question of the validity of the decree obtained by Mrs. Lacey. It is binding in every State in the Union, as she and her husband were both legal residents of the State of Washington, and the papers were served on Mr. Lacey."

Mr. Lacey, in his answer to his wife's charges, admits that in February of this year he married Caroline Louise Price, and contends that the marriage was a legal one in view of the Washington divorce.

ACTING CAPTAIN TRANSFERRED.

Change in Fifth Street Precinct Made at District Attorney's Suggestion.

It developed yesterday that Acting Capt. Place of the East Fifth Street Police Station was transferred on Monday as the result of a suggestion made by District Attorney Philbin.

Some days ago Mr. Philbin received a call from a woman on Fourteenth Street, who said that her husband was spending all his earnings in a poolroom on Fourteenth Street, near Third Avenue. She said that she had reported the matter at the station house, but they refused to do anything in the matter, telling her that the police court was the proper place for her to lodge her complaint. She decided, however, to call on Mr. Philbin.

Mr. Philbin said that he did not ask for the transfer of Acting Capt. Place, but wrote a letter to Commissioner Murphy, in which he said that the precinct had become notorious since the publicity given to the Diamond and Bissert cases, and, in his opinion, some changes in that precinct would be advisable. The transfer of Acting Capt. Place followed, and others are expected.

James McCreery & Co.

SHIRT WAIST DEP'T.

Ladies' Shirt Waists,—in the latest tailored models,—made of new Scotch flannels, fine cloths, velvets and silk,—for sport, travelling, or general tailor dress.

Elaborate French models for theatre, reception or any "dress" function.

For day wear the cloth models, laced with black velvet in the back,—are among the most attractive.

For afternoon or evening,—materials include faille, peau de soie, pastel satin, taffetas and novelty velvets.

The remaining stock of waists,—models that are discontinued in preparation for mid-winter and spring designs,—Cloth,—fastening with novelty buttons in front or back

$3 75
Formerly 5.50 to 7.50

Taffetas and novelty silks,—numerous designs,—delicate and medium colors.

$3 75 and 4.50.
Value 5.00 to 10.50

Twenty-third Street.

Gloves to fit occasions.

Gloves for every-day wear, $1.50 to $6.

Golfing gloves, kid palm and chamois back, $2.

Automobiling gloves, gauntletted to protect the sleeves—black palm, and gray gauntlet, $3 and $3.50.

Driving and riding gloves, with double palm, or with ridged palms, $2 and $2.50.

Mourning gloves, $1.50 to $3.50.

Afternoon dress gloves, tan andbrown kid and gray suede, $1.50 to $2.25.

Evening gloves of white and pearl, $1.50 to $2.50.

A badly tailored evening dress suit has the knack of making a man uncomfortably conscious.

Evening dress suits made of the finest domestic and imported cloths; made with the latest "kinks"; made by men who make nothing but evening dress clothes.

$30 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
369 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CALLS GOSLIN A "SQUEALER."

Ammon, Miller Syndicate Lawyer, Loses His Temper—Refuses to Tell About Large Sum of Money.

"Colonel" Robert A. Ammon, the Miller syndicate lawyer, who placed $140,000 of the syndicate money in the defunct firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., went on the stand in the bankruptcy hearing before Referee John A. Straley yesterday and declined to tell of the $140,000.

"When did you last see M. F. Davis?" asked Lawyer Murray, counsel for Assignee Hayes. Davis is the alleged "dummy" who bought up the Miller claims.

"I decline to answer," replied Ammon.

"Why? Would it tend to incriminate you?"

"No, nothing of the sort; but I am under arrest, and don't intend to furnish ammunition for a lot of dirty dogs to chew about," shouted Ammon, shaking his finger threateningly at the lawyer.

Albert R. Goslin sat beside Lawyer Murray, and whispered to him constantly. This angered Ammon.

"If you don't stop that I'll make it mighty interesting for you," he shouted, fiercely.

Ammon became so aggressively defiant in his manner toward the questioning attorney that the latter desisted from his examination until Referee Straley, who had gone out, returned to the room.

Goslin then went on the stand. He said Ammon's statements regarding money that Ammon said he (Goslin) had withdrawn from the firm were lies. Goslin was asked about a bucket shop Ammon was said to have been interested in after the failure of Seymour, Johnson & Co.

"I don't think we will bother about that," said Lawyer Murray. "It might get somebody into trouble."

"Oh, let him tell it," broke in Ammon from the rear of the room. "Let him squeal. He seems to enjoy it." At this juncture Ammon said he wanted to go out for a while, and that he would be back in an hour, "unless," he added, "you are done with me, Mr. Murray."

"No," said Mr. Murray. "When Mr. Straley comes back I want to try to find out what you know about M. F. Davis."

"Well, I won't tell you," remarked Ammon as he left the room; "you had better let Goslin tell you. He seems to like to squeal. He is the best pig I ever saw."

Ammon, after further testimony later, was excused until Nov. 25 at 2 o'clock.

"You will be here?" asked Mr. Straley.

"Certainly," replied Ammon.

"If you are not in jail," observed Mr. Seymour.

"Oh, I won't be in jail," retorted Ammon, defiantly.

If you find a cold creeping on, keep a bottle of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT near at hand, and take a little dose occasionally. It will relieve at once, and soon bring about a cure.—Adv.

James McCreery & Co.,

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

Fourth Floor.

About 100 pairs, rich point Arabe lace curtains.

$22.50, $35.00 and $48.00 per pair.
Usual prices from $30.00 to $65.00.

Point Arabe lace bed sets—handsome designs,—full size.

$35.00, $50.00 and $65.00 per set.
About one-third less than usual prices.

Point de Calais Lace Curtains,—in Louis XV. design,—Arabe and ivory shades.

$4.50, $5.50 and $6.75 per pair.

Sash curtains to match
$3.75 to $6.50.

Imported Stores bonne femme,—very extensive range of new designs.

$7.50, $15.00 and $20.00 each.
Formerly $12.50 to $32.50.

French Jute Velours Portieres. Novel patterns.

Colors,—rose, crimson, ardoise, reseda, terra cotta or cerise.

Suitable for parlors, libraries, and halls.

$16.50 and $19 50 per pair.
Usually $35.00 to $40.00.

About 190 pairs of portieres,—various fabrics, including Rep, with applied borders, brocaded Armure, Frou-frou, and Bagdad Tapestry. Latest colors.

$2.85, $3.85 and $4.75 per pair.
Usual prices $4.00 to $7.00.

Hand embroidered Satin pillows,—filled with pure white down,—lined with silk,

$3 50 each.

Brass bedsteads, cribs, mattresses, pillows and bolsters to order.

Twenty-third Street.

TOY DEALER HANGS HIMSELF.

Abraham Dreyer Commits Suicide Without Any Known Reason.

Abraham Dreyer, a well-to-do toy dealer, committed suicide in the cellar of his home, 104 Ewen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by hanging himself. The body was discovered by his wife. He was forty-four years old.

Mrs. Dreyer went to the store on the ground floor and found it locked. After going to another of his stores in search of him, she returned and hurried to the cellar. Her screams brought neighbors, and the body was cut down. A doctor was then called.

Dreyer's domestic life was happy and his business prosperous, and Mrs. Dreyer can give no reason for her husband's act, unless he was temporarily insane.

FRANK FARRELL FINALLY FREE.

He Had Been Charged with the Murder of Mamie Cunningham.

Frank Farrell, who was indicted in January, 1897, for the murder of Mamie Cunningham, the schoolgirl, of 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, on May 30, 1896, was discharged yesterday by Recorder Goff. He was tried in 1898, and, the jury disagreeing, was released on $1,000 bail. Recorder Goff in discharging him said:

"You are discharged from custody on the recommendation of the District Attorney. Had you been convicted of this murder I would not have sentenced you, because I do not believe the facts warranted conviction."

O'Neill's

Imported Offering of

Black Dress Goods!

Fine all-wool Black Goods are seldom sold at so liberal a reduction as 33⅓ to 50% less than the prevailing prices, but that is, however, just what we offer you to-day. A fortunate purchase enables us to offer you

Four of the Most Popular Fabrics of the Season, goods that have here.ofore retailed at 75c. to $1.00 yard, at

50c. yard.

THE LOT COMPRISES:

50 INCH BLACK ALL-WOOL ZIBELINES, 1.00 quality.
40 INCH BLACK ALL-WOOL IMPORTED SOLEILE, rich, high lustre, 1.00 quality.
44 INCH BLACK ALL-WOOL SHARKSKIN, and
44 INCH BLACK ALL-WOOL GRANITE CLOTHS, 75c. quality.

☞A Splendid opportunity to secure Fine Black Goods for Holiday Gifts at a Remarkably Low Price.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Stern Brothers

(Now being shown on Second Floor)

New and Original Styles of

Women's Trimmed Hats

For Evening Wear

Also

Handsome Models in Fur Hats

Ladies' Tailoring

and

Dressmaking Departments

Third Floor

Orders will now be received for

Gowns and Tailor-made Costumes

patterned after the most desirable Paris Models or modified in accordance with individual requirements

At Very Attractive Prices

West Twenty-third Street

Every Customer

a stepping stone to another one.

This is the back bone of our Boys' Clothing business.

Every garment our own make; no side profits to saddle on the cost.

Try to match the All Wool Sailor Suits, Double Breasted Suits and Vest Suits we offer at $3.

Rugby Suits—the Improved Norfolk—$4.50 & $5.

Long Chesterfield and Yoke Overcoats, ages 3 to 15 special, $8, $9 & $10.

A bargain in Odd Knee Trousers, $1 & $1.25.

Another bargain; a handful of fine silk-faced Eton Suits—for dancing school—long and short trousers ages 6 to 14, reduced to half price, $7 & $8. These Eton Suits at 13th St. only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

The Kermansha Sale.

An Original Invoice of Rarest Specimens.

Iran and Kermansha Rugs,

$37, $47 & $77

Note. Those at $77.00 are ordinarily priced from $125 to $160 each.

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

USE BRUMMELL'S Celebrated Cough Drops

Positively relieve coughs and colds in the chest and lungs. Splendid for children—taste good, and give relief at once. For sale everywhere.

Actress Found Dead, Gas Turned On.

A woman who gave her name as Mrs. William T. Bryant when as a stranger she rented a room at the house 149 East Fifty-second Street, a week ago, but whose papers showed her to have also been Ida Burroughs, an actress, was found dead there yesterday from gas asphyxiation beneath an unlighted burner flowing freely. The woman went to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station on Monday and reported her husband as missing. He was a consumptive, she said, and had left her in Wheeling, West Va., three weeks ago, when she gave him $80 to take him to a place where he hoped to improve, but since then she had heard nothing of him.

Strengthens the Weak; Preserves the Strong.

Jaeger WOOLENS.

Only True Sanitary Underwear.

23 Years' Success.

All Weights for All Wants.

NEW YORK: 16 W. 23d St. / 155-157 B'way.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SHERATON AND HEPPELWHITE

On our drawing-room floor are exquisite designs in satin-wood—very light and graceful, with delicate mouldings, skilful trimmings, and exquisitely painted after famous pieces in the South Kensington Museum.

Also some Sheraton pieces, enriched with inlays of peal and gold, open carved back and slim, tapering legs. Others with light banister back, graceful cabriole legs, delicately carved, and seat covered in damask of pure Sheraton design.

The Heppelwhites, show a variety of designs—all have the characteristic shield-shaped back.

Our fine colorings in plain filling Wilton velvet carpets are just the thing to set them off—all widths, from ¾ yd. wide, $1.50, to 9 ft., $9.00.

It is easy to find real furniture beauty at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 43 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, light to fresh northerly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,185. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

PERIL MENACING FRANCE

A General Mine Strike Might Overthrow the Republic.

TROOPS' ATTITUDE DOUBTFUL

It Is a Question If They Could Be Trusted—What It Would Cost to Grant the Miners' Demands.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The question of a general strike of the French miners, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, is again causing anxiety. Since the reopening of the Chambers the Premier, the Minister of Commerce, and the Minister of Public Works have been kept busy with audiences in which they formulated their opinions. The labor exchanges ring nightly with speeches by stump orators.

The miners' three demands—shorter hours, more pay, and pensions—would, if granted, says the correspondent, involve an annual expense to the State of 80,000,000f.

The dispatch says it is evident that the leaders of the miners take no real interest in a complete settlement. The men's demands, if granted, would inevitably cause the ruin of the majority of mine proprietors and shareholders.

If, the correspondent declares, the general strike takes place it will prove a question of life or death to the Republic. The importation of foreign coal would result in violence on the part of the miners. What would be the conduct of the soldiers, so long the object of the incitations of the Reactionaries and Socialists?

The correspondent asks: Can the Government count on the troops?

RUSSIA AND HER FRIENDS.

Agreement with Austria Said to Have Been Broken—Acting Selfishly Toward France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Discussing the suggested Anglo-Russian understanding, the Vienna correspondent of The Times observes that Russia has already agreements with two powers—Austria and France. The agreement with Austria has not been scrupulously observed by the Russian representatives in the Balkans, and the tendency of Russian policy in the near East is inconsistent with the spirit of the Austro-Russian agreement.

Regarding the French alliance, says the correspondent, it is known that Russia is unwilling to give France a free hand in the protection of French interests in Turkey. The recent naval demonstration nearly led to friction. From the economic point of view Russia will not sacrifice anything for the sake of France. Prohibitive obstacles are placed in the way of the entry of French products into Russia, and the representations of M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, met with what was practically a polite refusal.

AFGHAN RULER BUSY.

He Reassures the Afridis—Many Refugees Returning to Kabul.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Allahabad to The Times says Ameer Habib Ullah is busily engaged in state affairs, the period of forty days' mourning for his father having expired.

Replying to a message of condolence on the death of the late Ameer, and of congratulation on his own accession, Habib Ullah has informed the Afridis that he will follow in the footsteps of Abdur Rahman in all things relating to the Afridi position.

Afghan refugees from India are now journeying to Kabul in large numbers, though only those with passports are allowed to pass Jamrud, (at the foot of the Khyber Pass.)

THE KOREAN QUESTION.

Communique from St. Petersburg Says Russia Is Well Disposed Toward Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Vienna Politische Correspondenz, says a dispatch from the Austrian capital to The Times, publishes an apparently inspired communique from St. Petersburg. It says that during the approaching visit of Marquis Ito to St. Petersburg he will have an opportunity of satisfying himself as to the very friendly disposition of Russia toward Japan.

The only differences between the two countries, says the article, are those in regard to the Korean question. There have, however, been several arrangements between Russia and Japan respecting Korean affairs. In 1898 a protocol signed in Tokio emphatically proclaimed the sovereign rights and independence of Korea, while stipulating the mutual obligation of Russia and Japan to abstain from all immediate interference in Korean affairs. At the same time Russia recognized the importance of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in Korea, and promised that she would place no hindrance in the way of their development.

The Cabinet at St. Petersburg, says the communique, is still inspired by the same sentiments.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46½c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Next Saturday.

The Special Magazine Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be issued next Saturday, November 23d. It will contain many special features. Among them will be a series of articles outlining the plans made by the editors of the magazines for the coming year. It is believed that the readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS appreciate seeing this class of the day's literary news all brought together in one place on one day and in a single publication. To be sure of getting a copy of this publication, order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT ON MR. HAY'S SPEECH.

The Times Says It Is a Real Guaranty of Peace—The Daily Chronicle Critical.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In an editorial article on the speech delivered by Secretary Hay at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday evening, The Times says Mr. Hay's remark that the United States seeks the friendship of all the powers, and wants to trade with all peoples, for the profit and advantage of all, is a real guaranty of peace, and is the more likely to be understood in all its bearings because the United States has now come into contact, as an imperial power, with some of the problems that have embarrassed the Empires of the old world. It would, says The Times, be difficult to describe more lucidly or more succinctly the policy which a powerful Government ought to pursue than by Mr. Hay's words.

The editorial goes on to say that Ambassador Choate's eloquent and cordial tribute to the generous and warm-hearted sympathy of this country over the loss of Mr. McKinley ought to draw still closer the bonds of friendship and goodwill between the kindred communities. The British can look for no higher appreciation than that of Mr. Choate.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The speech of Secretary Hay at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce has aroused keen discussion in the London papers.

"No foreigner need take exception," says The Standard, "to Mr. Hay's vindication of the policy of the United States. In England, at any rate, his definition of his country's ideals will be received with cordial approval and unmixed satisfaction."

With regard to the Monroe doctrine The Standard says:

"We can see no indication that Mr. Hay will revive the Olney controversy, which has been wisely allowed to drop, or that he will ignore the fact that the British Empire is itself a great American power. With the other side of the Monroe doctrine we can be in cordial agreement."

The Daily Chronicle, which attaches importance to the "indication in the speech that Mr. McKinley's idea of reciprocity has taken a step further toward realization, and that the axe has been laid to the root of protection," says:

"The chief interest now lies in discovering with what nations reciprocity treaties are to be concluded."

The Daily Chronicle thinks Mr. Hay's phrases about President Roosevelt being incapable of bullying a strong power and the like are "peculiar," but it accepts them as pacific assurances. As to taking no part in groups or combinations, The Daily Chronicle says:

"Problems of foreign policy cannot be solved by reassertions of Monroeism. For better or worse the United States have entered the Old World as a factor to be reckoned with; and they will not be able to avoid their share of the Old World's dirty work."

The Daily News thinks that, in his reference to bullying a strong power, Mr. Hay must have had in mind Mr. Chamberlain's speeches regarding Germany.

ROUMANIA MORE PROSPEROUS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In the last financial year, says a dispatch from Bucharest to The Times, the deficit of Roumania was 27,750,000 leys (francs.) The revenue returns for the first half of this year show a surplus of nearly 10,000,000 leys. The general situation is reassuring, in spite of the prolonged depression in the price of cereals.

CHILEAN-ARGENTINE WAR?

Argentine Troops Reported to Have Crossed the Chilean Frontier.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 20.—It is said here that forces of the Argentine Republic have crossed the line of demarcation between Chile and Argentina into Chilean territory.

QUEEN DRAGA SHOT AT?

Unconfirmed Reports in Vienna of an Attack on Her—One Rumor Is that She Committed Suicide.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—Unconfirmed reports that Queen Draga has been shot at, have reached this city.

The Neue Freie Presse and other papers publish various rumors, one asserting that the Servian Queen was assassinated, another that she was wounded, and a third that she committed suicide.

Reports from other sources deny the statement that Queen Draga was killed, and assert that the rumor of her death was caused by a hysterical scene with King Alexander.

There is no reliable information on the subject here, but it is generally believed that a serious crisis exists in Belgrade.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—According to a dispatch from Vienna to The Echo De Paris an attempt has been made to assassinate the Queen of Servia, three shots having been fired at her while she was driving near Semlin, (in Hungary, six miles from Belgrade.)

A dispatch to the same paper from Belgrade says it is rumored that the Queen attempted suicide at Semlin.

BOER APPEAL FAILS.

Council of The Hague Court Decides that It is Incompetent to Consider the Question.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 20.—The Administrative Council of the Court of Arbitration today decided that it was incompetent to consider the Boer appeal for intervention in the war in South Africa.

PLAGUE RAGING IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—There has been an alarming spread of the plague in South Russia, according to dispatches from Lemberg, hundreds of fatal cases being reported in Moscow, Odessa, Kieff, Kherson, and other towns.

Yale-Harvard Football Game.

Special train, with Parlor cars attached, will leave Grand Central Station at 1:30 P. M., Friday, returning leave Boston at 6:00 P. M. Saturday.—Adv.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE RECENT ELECTION

Board of County Canvassers Complete Their Work.

The Vote for Mayor in New York County Shows that Low Has 9,789 Plurality.

The Board of County Canvassers at 9 o'clock last evening completed their work on the official returns of the Inspectors of Election so far as the calling off of the results is concerned. The tabulators will continue at work on the totals for several days, and then the vote will be announced. THE NEW YORK TIMES obtained last evening the official figures of the vote cast for Seth Low and Edward M. Shepard in New York County. The tabulators completed their totals up to the Thirty-second District and also the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

A complete canvass of the official returns shows that the Fusionists will have a majority of five in the Board of Aldermen without the votes of the Borough President or the President of the Board of Aldermen being counted.

The following is the exact standing of the Board of Aldermen:

	Fusion.	Dem.
Manhattan and The Bronx	18	26
Brooklyn	17	5
Queens Borough	2	2
Richmond Borough	2	1
Total	39	34
Borough Presidents	3	2
President of Board of Aldermen	1	--
Total	43	36

On ordinary matters which require a majority vote the Fusion members have absolute control of the Board of Aldermen, which, under the new charter, has largely increased powers over the present Municipal Assembly.

The result of the official canvass shows the work done by the leaders in the districts. Councilman Thomas F. Foley carried the Second Assembly District by a plurality for Shepard of 1,941 votes. Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott carried his Assembly District for Seth Low by a plurality of 1,756.

The district in which the vote was the closest for Mayor was the Eighth Assembly District, of which Charles H. Murray is the Republican leader and Martin Engel the Tammany leader. The plurality for Low in this district is 68 votes.

The contest in the Ninth Assembly District between the Sheehan-Gibbs forces and the Goodwin-Smith faction shows by the official count to have been a victory for the Fusion leaders by a plurality of 1,036. Collector of the Port George R. Bidwell's district was carried by the Fusion candidates by a large plurality. Low received a plurality of 3,563 votes over Shepard. Abraham Gruber, according to the official figures, rolled up a large plurality for Seth Low. Shepard received 5,966 and Low received 11,879 votes in this district, showing a plurality for Low of 5,913. Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, held the Tammany vote down, as Edward M. Shepard received only a small plurality in this district, which is largely Democratic. The plurality for Shepard is shown by the official figures to be 708 votes.

The banner Republican district from the point of plurality for Seth Low is the Twentieth Assembly District, of which Col. Abraham Gruber is leader, with 5,913 more votes for Low than were cast for Shepard. Matthew F. Donohue is the Tammany leader of the district.

The banner district from the Tammany standpoint, according to the official figures, is the Sixth, of which Senator Timothy D. Sullivan is the leader. The plurality for Shepard in the Bowery district was 2,635. James E. Marsh is the Republican leader of this district, and the Fusion vote polled for Mayor was 2,651, or a little more than half the number of Tammany votes cast.

The smallest number of votes cast in any Assembly district for Seth Low was the First District, of which Martin H. Healy is the Republican leader and Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy is the Democratic leader. Seth Low received only 1,689 votes in the Battery district.

In the Thirty-fifth Assembly District the largest total vote was cast for Mayor. Twenty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-six votes were cast in this district, according to the official figures, for both Low and Shepard. Seth Low's plurality in this district was exactly 1,600. City Clerk Scully carried his district by a plurality of 920 votes.

John F. Carroll, deputy leader of Tammany Hall, is the leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Seth Low received a plurality of 3,618 votes in this district.

The following are the official figures so far as tabulated at a late hour last evening of the vote for Mayor in New York County:

Assembly District.	Low.	Shepard.
First	1,669	2,707
Second	2,090	4,031
Third	3,196	4,058
Fourth	2,437	3,361
Fifth	4,082	3,226
Sixth	2,681	5,286
Seventh	3,722	4,496
Eighth	2,100	2,168
Ninth	4,815	3,770
Tenth	3,419	3,397
Eleventh	3,329	3,750
Twelfth	2,113	3,032
Thirteenth	5,272	3,335
Fourteenth	3,442	3,854
Fifteenth	3,190	4,027
Sixteenth	2,535	3,814
Seventeenth	3,115	3,763
Eighteenth	2,853	5,410
Nineteenth	7,582	4,013
Twentieth	3,741	4,444
Twenty-first	11,879	5,966
Twenty-second	3,700	4,837
Twenty-third	3,328	6,353
Twenty-fourth	3,096	4,196
Twenty-fifth	5,062	2,490
Twenty-sixth	3,447	3,274
Twenty-seventh	4,804	2,351
Twenty-eighth	2,918	4,289
Twenty-ninth	6,760	3,142
Thirtieth	4,233	4,969
Thirty-first	11,071	5,825
Thirty-second	*4,241	*5,813
Thirty-third	*3,756	*4,209
Thirty-fourth	*3,277	*5,847
Thirty-fifth	12,548	10,948
Annexed	*2,068	*2,152
Total	165,431	155,642

*Police returns.

Two orders signed by Justice Bischoff were served on the members of the Board of County Canvassers last evening. One order was served on the board by attorneys for Mayer Shoenfeld, the defeated candidate for Alderman in Eighth District, who claims that on the count of ballots marked defective there will be sufficient legal ballots found to show that he is elected. An order was also served by representatives of Candidate Krulish, the defeated Tammany candidate of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District. The face of the official returns shows that Patrick Chambers, the Fusion candidate, was elected by a plurality of 16. Lawyer Julius Mayer also made a protest in the Third Aldermanic District contest. Timothy J. Corbett is the contestant. Patrick Higgins claims the election by a majority of about 200.

Lawyer Gustavus A. Rogers appeared, representing Tammany Hall, and arrangements were made last evening that if the orders are granted to open the envelopes containing the defective ballots marked for identification the work will be done to-day in the City Hall, and the returns will be made to the Supreme Court Justice granting the order of what was found in the sealed envelopes. In case the writs of mandamus are granted in these contests, Julius Mayer, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Republican County organization, with Gustavus A. Rogers, representing Tammany, and the lawyers for the contestants, will apear in the City Hall at 2 o'clock, and there the sealed envelopes containing the defective ballots will be opened.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands.—Adv.

COURT OUSTS KENTUCKY'S ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Clifton J. Pratt, Republican, Wins His Suit in the Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 20.—The Court of Appeals to-day reversed the judgment of Franklin Circuit Court which sustained the decision of the State Contest Board in giving the office of Attorney General to Judge Robert J. Breckinridge, and holds that Clifton J. Pratt of Hopkins County, the Republican nominee, is the legal officer.

The decision of the court is final. Breckinridge was on the Democratic ticket, headed by William Goebel for Governor two years ago, and Pratt was on the Republican ticket, headed by W. S. Taylor for Governor, that year. Justice Guffy delivered the opinion of the court, and Judges Burnard, Dureele, and O'Rear, Republicans, concur with Guffy. Judges Hobson, Paynter, and White, Democrats, dissent from this decision. The court, through Judge Guffy, says:

"The judgment of the decision of the State Board of Contest is void and conferred no right upon the appellee, Breckenridge, and could not affect the appellant Pratt's right and title to the office in contest and the court below erred in rendering the judgment appealed from."

Judge Breckenridge has said recently that if removed he would become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor two years hence.

This case is the last of the contests growing out of the election of 1899. All of the Republican candidates for State offices with the exception of Judge Pratt appealed immediately from the decision of the State Contest Board, and a Democratic Court of Appeals sustained the seating of the Democratic claimants. Pratt waited until the political complexion of the higher court changed and then filed an appeal.

THREATENS TO TAKE BIG PLANT FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Baldwin Locomotive Works and City Councils at War.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 20.—John H. Converse, active head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, received a rebuff at the hands of the Councils Committee on Surveys to-day, when he threatened to sue the city for damages arising from the construction of the Reading Railway subway adjoining the works, and to remove the plant from the city.

Mr. Converse appeared before the committee to urge favorable action on an ordinance striking from the city plan Buttonwood Street, between Broad and Sixteenth Streets, and Hamilton Street, between Broad and Fifteenth Streets. These streets pass through the works. Mr. Converse said his firm would waive its claim for $1,000,000 damages because of the Reading subway if given the streets, but he would not guarantee to restore them to the city.

Councilmen Crow, Wiltbank, and others bluntly told Mr. Converse to go ahead and press any claims he saw fit to urge, and it was declared that the entire value of the plant was not sufficient to pay for the damage the Fifteenth Ward had suffered by reason of the works being located there. Finally, the ordinance was negatively reported by a vote of 13 to 5. A lively tilt occurred in the meeting. Mr. Converse said the removal of the works would be easy, and that it would carry away a population of 100,000.

"If the firm has any claims against the city let it press them," Councilman Wiltbank said. "No matter how big and important a concern may be, it has no more right to the exclusive use of a highway than I have."

FEMALE PUPIL WEDS SECRETLY.

Miss Waters of the University of Chicago Expelled for Marrying.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Students at the University of Chicago were surprised to-day to hear that one of their number, Miss Beulah Waters, had been expelled from the university because she slipped away from Green Hall and was married last Sunday night. She is now the wife of N. Elmo Franklin of Lexington, Ill.

The Rev. Herbert L. Willett, Acting University Chaplain, performed the marriage ceremony Sunday night. The Chaplain was told then that the young people were not students at the university. When he learned that Miss Waters had been a student he reported to the authorities. Summary action was taken and Miss Waters was formally expelled from the school for violating President Harper's stringent anti-connubial rules. Her books, clothing, and personal effects were boxed up and expressed to her home in Lexington.

A. J. DREXEL'S NEW HOME.

To be Built at Villanova at a Cost of $250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Anthony J. Drexel is soon to build a $250,000 residence on the property recently acquired by him at Villanova. The site which Mr. Drexel's country seat is to occupy was the Moro Phillips estate, one of the prettiest in that section. Recently it has been called the Red Rose Inn. The architectural plans are being prepared by Horace Strumbauer, who is designing everything on a most elaborate scale. About $150,000 will be spent on the building, and $100,000 on interior decorations.

The house itself, in the style of the English Renaissance, will be of Indiana limestone and will have a front of 180 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Elaborately decorated library and dining rooms will be found on either side of the main hall, which itself will be an immense affair. On this same floor it is also proposed to have a breakfast room, dining room, billiard and smoking rooms, Mr. Drexel's office, children's dining room, and pantries.

Seventeen bedrooms, each with a bathroom adjoining, will occupy the second floor. The third floor is to be used as servants' quarters.

Recovered Pocketbook and $4,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A man who thought he had lost $4,000 in the retail store of Marshall Field & Co., recovered it yesterday afternoon from a young woman clerk, who found the money a few minutes before he returned in haste to announce his loss. Inclosed securely in a capacious pocketbook, the $4,000, all in currency lay on the counter for half an hour before it was found. The young woman had waited on two customers before she noticed the purse. When the owner returned, he was stopped at the door because the closing hour had arrived. His frantic explanation appealed to the watchman, and he was allowed to enter.

Married His Child's Nurse.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 20.—To-day in Toronto, Canada, at the home of George Bongard, the bride's brother, occurred the wedding of J. Strak Wayne, a capitalist of Southern Ohio, and Miss Bessie Bongard, formerly a trained nurse at the Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati. The bridegroom is a millionaire and was a widower. Mr. Wayne's wife died eighteen months ago. Then his little son, Teddy, was taken ill. Miss Bongard watched over him with such care and nursed him with such devotion that she won the everlasting love of the parent. Miss Bongard, now Mrs. Wayne, accompanied the father and son to Palm Beach, Fla., last Winter.

King Edward's Health Excellent.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Sir Frederick Treves, Surgeon to King Edward, when proposing the toast to the King at a banquet at Aberdeen yesterday, said it was pleasant to know that his Majesty had never enjoyed such excellent health as at present.

MRS. ELIZABETH DALE AND WALLER ARRESTED

Locked Up in Hoboken and the Police Are Reticent.

She Was Mother of Emeline Dale, Who Died, Authorities Say, from Poisoning—Waller Was Mrs. Dale's Companion.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dale, the mother of five-year-old Emiline Dale, who died at Busch's Hotel, Hoboken, Tuesday night, was arrested shortly after 9 o'clock last night upon a charge of murder. Edward Waller, the man who stopped at Busch's Hotel and occupied the next room to Mrs. Dale and her child, was arrested a few minutes before, and is now locked up.

Assistant County Prosecutor Vickers reached Police Headquarters in Hoboken at a few minutes after 7 o'clock. He went at once to Capt. Hayes's office, and there remained for two hours. During most of the time Capt. Hayes was closeted with him. From time to time the detectives who have been working upon the case were called into the room, and those who had been stationed at the hotel where Mrs. Dale is were relieved by others and went into the office. After two hours' conference Detective Weinthal left headquarters and went to the hotel. With him was Detective Fallon.

Waller, who left the hotel the day before the child died, reached Hoboken about 9 o'clock, coming from Philadelphia. He was met by the detectives, who at once placed him under arrest and took him to Headquarters.

The detectives then returned to the hotel. They went to Mrs. Dale's room and knocked. She opened the door and they entered. They informed her she was under arrest upon a charge of murder.

She seemed not to give way until the detectives told her that Waller was already in custody and locked in a cell. When she heard this Mrs. Dale exclaimed: "Well, if he's there, take me, too."

She seemed greatly agitated. On reaching Headquarters she was taken into Capt. Hayes's room. There she was closeted with the Captain and the Assistant Prosecutor for more than two hours. Capt. Hayes decided to allow her to remain in her room under guard until this morning, and she was taken back to the hotel and remains under guard.

Both prisoners will be arraigned this morning before Recorder Stanton. Capt. Hayes, when asked why the woman had not been placed in a cell, said she was in no condition to be so treated; that she was safe at the hotel, could not get away, and was fully guarded.

As to the death of the girl Capt. Hayes said he was not yet prepared to talk. What the police know and are concealing is not yet known. They have been reticent from the first, although it was known from Tuesday night that the moment Waller was located that both he and Mrs. Dale would be arrested. All Tuesday night and yesterday the police worked hard to locate Waller. It is supposed that after the conference with Assistant Prosecutor Vickers the determination was reached to arrest Mrs. Dale anyhow, but that in going to do so the detectives stumbled upon Waller and took him first.

Mr. Vickers, when seen declined to talk, saying the case was yet in the hands of the police. Mr. Vickers is a conservative man, and the fact the arrests followed his visit is taken to mean that there is in the possession of the police something which requires explaining.

The discrepancy in the statements of Mrs. Dale, that Emiline's death was due to strychnine, and the statement of the attending physician, Dr. Kudlich, who says that the symptoms of the child were not those of one suffering from the effects of that drug, is another point upon which the police are working. It was learned that two hours after the child died her uncle, Russell Dale, a brother of the woman's husband, arrived in town from Chicago to catch up with the woman and the child. Whether or not Mrs. Dale had any reason to suspect that an effort would be made to take the little one from her is another point the police hope to clear.

According to the story told by the woman, the child ate the strychnine tablets, thinking they were peppermints. Strychnine is intensely bitter, even more so than quinine. When the bottle containing the tablets was found seventy-two tablets remained in it. Mrs. Dale in her statement says that there were 100 tablets originally, of which she took three herself, leaving twenty-five unaccounted for. How Emiline could have taken twenty-five of the bitter tablets without discovering that they were not candy is a puzzle to the detectives.

Russell Dale, the uncle of the dead little girl, is exceedingly bitter against the mother.

"This woman," he said, "practically kidnapped the girl from her father. Emiline was living with her father in Chicago and the mother came to see her. My brother told his wife that she might take the child with her for one day, but he mistrusted the woman, and at the time he added: 'And if you dare try to run away with her I'll kill you on sight.'

"Despite the threat she did run away, and I was asked by my brother, as soon as the move was discovered, to follow the mother. I came here only to find the child dead, and it is no wonder, considering the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the case, if I am suspicious."

According to Russell Dale, Harvey S. Dale, the father of the child, the Chicago manager for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., has not lived with his wife for several years, and is now suing for a divorce on the statutory grounds. In Chicago Harvey S. Dale lives at 84 Adams Street, his business office being in the Drexel Building. Mrs. Dale, according to Russell Dale, was a Miss Elizabeth Howe, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph R. Howe of 32 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York. He said that the woman had an income of $200 a month.

MRS. DALE'S DOCTOR TALKS.

Says That He Did Prescribe Strychnine for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Dr. F. D. Hollenbeck, 205 North State Street, who prescribed strychnine for Mrs. Dale, says: "I did prescribe for Mrs. Dale for her injuries. I gave a thirtieth of a grain of strychnine in tablets, to be taken three times a day. They were plain strychnine, and were bitter, and could not possibly have been mistaken for candy. The prescription was filled at Gilman's drug store, 1,025 North Clark Street, and contained twenty tablets."

It was learned to-day that when the Dales separated the child was left with Dr. Stubbs. Mrs. Dale called for the child last week and took it to 483 Belden Avenue, where she had been living. Dale called while she was there, and there is said to have been a quarrel. The next day she took the child to New York.

Dale was not in his office to-day, and word was given out that he was in New York, but a friend said he saw him on the street this morning.

DAVID HENDERSON DISPOSSESSED.

Theatrical Manager Ousted from Columbia Theatre in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—David Henderson, the well-known theatrical manager, was treated to a surprise to-day. He was summoned into the Poor Debtor's Court, and in the course of his examination he stated that he was lessee of the Columbia Theatre and expected to be for some time to come.

Later in the day Pierce J. Grace, the owner of the theatre, came in and astonished Mr. Henderson and the court also by announcing that he had dispossessed Mr. Henderson and taken control of his property. Another chapter of litigation over this playhouse appears to be opening.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package.—Adv.

POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP OFFERED TO GEN. CORBIN.

He Says He Declined Position—Mr. Low Says Tender Was Not Made—Looking for an Army Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Mayor-elect Low, on his recent visit to Washington, is alleged to have tendered the Police Commissionership of New York City to Adjt. Gen. Corbin. The offer was declined. Mr. to get an army officer as Police Commis- Low is anxious to get an army officer as Police Commissioner, and is now considering the names of Gen. Wesley Merritt and Gen. J. Ford Kent, retired. It is likely that Gen. Kent will get the place, if he can be induced to accept it.

Gen. Kent commanded a brigade in the Santiago campaign. The Seventy-first New York was a part of it. During the controversy over the conduct of the Seventy-first, which followed that campaign, Mrs. Downs, the wife of Col. Downs of the Seventy-first, was quoted in a New York newspaper as saying that the criticisms of the Seventy-first originated in the jealousy of Gen. Kent.

Gen. Corbin, when seen to-night, admitted that the office had been tendered him by "some one in New York," he said he had not accepted it, "although," he added, laughing, "it would be an easier berth than the one I have got."

Mr. Low was seen last night and when informed of the dispatch from Washington stating that he had offered the position of Police Commissioner to Adjt. Gen. Corbin said:

"There must be some mistake. No such offer was made." This was all Mr. Low would say about the matter. Before Mr. Low was seen information on the subject was sought from Senator Platt. The Senator ridiculed the idea.

"Why annoy me by such ridiculous stories," he said. "Perhaps you had better make Secretary Root a candidate for municipal honors."

At the same time that the report that Gen. Corbin had been offered the Police Commissionership was creating some little excitement in political circles, a report to which scarcely less interest attached was circulated. It was that Mr. Low had reached the conclusion that District Attorney Philbin would be the best available man for the place, and that he intended to get Senator Platt's view of Mr. Philbin's fitness at the conference which he is to hold with the Senator this morning. Like the Corbin report this report could not be verified.

The general opinion of the Fusion leaders is that Col. John N. Partridge, the present State Superintendent of Public Works, is, of all men, who have been mentioned for Police Commissioner, the most likely to be selected.

MANY LIVES LOST IN COLORADO MINE.

Twenty-two Known to be Dead from a Fire at Telluride—Victims May Number One Hundred.

TELLURIDE, Col., Nov. 20.—What is likely to prove the most disastrous accident that has ever occurred in a metallic mine in Colorado, resulted to-day from a fire which burned the buildings at the mouth of the Bullion Tunnel, through which the Smuggler-Union Mine is worked, and which filled the mine with deadly gas and smoke. It is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the loss of life, but it is believed that it will reach 100. Twenty-two are known to have perished.

The fire started early this morning from a defective flue in the bunk-house at the mouth of the tunnel. It was quickly blown to the other buildings. The dense smoke from the burning converter house, which was saturated with oil, began pouring into the tunnel, which, with the shafts of the mine, acted as a chimney.

The day shift, composed of about 200 men, had just gone on duty, and before they could be warned of their danger, the levels and the stopes were filled with gas. As soon as the men became aware of their danger, efforts were made to reach the surface through various exits, and about half of those in the mine escaped. It will be impossible to ascertain the number left in the mine for several hours, on account of the gas in some of the levels.

The Smuggler-Union mine is one of the oldest in the district and has several abandoned openings, some of which were available. Most of those who escaped did so through the old Union workings and the old Sheridan tunnel. A rescuing party cut a connection through from the adjoining commission workings and took out some of the men.

Although the buildings were partially consumed, the dense smoke continued to pour into the tunnel, and it was not until late this afternoon that it occurred to the management to shut off the draught by blasting rock into the tunnel.

It is believed by mining men that, had this been done as soon as the fire started, all loss of life might have been averted. The property loss is about $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

NEBRASKA'S GOVERNOR ALSO TO FIGHT RAILROAD TRUST.

Wants the Attorney General to Act—Minnesota's Executive to Invite Governors to Confer.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 20.—Gov. Savage will take a hand in the fight against railroad combinations in the West. Attorney General Prout has promised to aid him. The State Constitution makes the following provision against the consolidation of parallel railroad lines:

"No railroad corporation or telegraph company shall consolidate its stock, property, franchises, or earnings in whole or in part with any other railroad corporation or telegraph company owning a parallel or competing line."

The Burlington and Union Pacific lines are parallel in Nebraska, and have always been competitors. The Governor said to-day:

"The combination of the Burlington and Union Pacific systems would be one of the worst things that could happen the State. Nebraska will not take a back seat in the enforcement of the law. The Constitution prohibits the consolidation of parallel railroad lines, and if there is or has been any violation of the Constitution, I will use my energies toward enforcing laws against corporations the same as against private individuals. I know nothing concerning any railroad trust scheme aside from the newspaper dispatches, but I feel warranted in calling the attention of the Attorney General of the State to the matter, and on him I shall rely to investigate and to act. I hardly think it is within my duties to institute any legal action, such being the function of the Attorney General, but whatever that official does toward repressing violation of law will have my full support. I shall consult with Mr. Prout and leave the matter in his hands."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 20.—The following statement was given out from Gov. Van Sant's office to-day:

"Owing to the great interest of the people of the States west of us and the great desire to see the attempt to consolidate the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railway lines resisted, Gov. Van Sant has concluded to invite the Governors of the States having anti-consolidation laws similar to those of Minnesota to join in an effort to fight the great railway trust."

It is understood that a conference of the Governors is planned to consider the best methods of fighting the Northern Securities Company by propositions in the courts or by new legislation, if necessary.

The New Willard. Washington, D. C.
NOW OPEN. EUROPEAN PLAN. FIRE-PROOF. F. S. Hight Manager, formerly of Waldorf-Astoria.—Adv

COLON CAPTURED BY COLOMBIAN REBELS

Attacking Force Numbers 160, and Twelve Men Are Killed.

UNITED STATES MARINES LAND

This Country Will Prevent Interference with Traffic—Gen. Patino, Liberal, Killed—Prefect of Colon a Prisoner.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 20.—This town has fallen into the hands of the Liberals. Their attacking force was first commanded by Gen. Patino, but he was killed, and Col. Frederico Barrera succeeded him. The Government forces made little resistance. The attack was made unexpectedly at 2 o'clock last night, and the casualties included twelve or more men killed and about thirty wounded.

Señor Guardia, the Prefect, is a prisoner. A Criminal Judge, Señor Jaen, was killed, and several other officials were mortally wounded.

Telegraphic communication with the other side of the Isthmus was temporarily interrupted, but is now good. One hundred United States marines were sent ashore from the gunboat Machias, which has been here for several months. They have taken possession of the railway station to prevent any obstruction of traffic, for the United States is bound by treaty to preserve communication between the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the isthmus.

The attack of the Liberals was a complete surprise to the people of Colon. Hearing that Gen. Alban, Military Commander of the isthmus, had started out to attack them at Chorrera, near Panama, the rebels detached 160 men and sent them against this town under Gen. Patino. This force embarked on board a train yesterday evening, previously cutting off telegraphic communication across the isthmus. On arriving at the outskirts of Colon, where the Government usually maintained a small guard, they left the train, and in the initial skirmish, which began soon afterward, Patino was killed.

The command of the Liberals then devolved on Col. Frederico Barrera, and they continued their march on the town, arriving there a few minutes after the train, and surprising the whole town. The Government troops were outnumbered by the Liberals, few though there were of the latter.

Fighting began at the Cuartel, (barracks,) which was soon taken. There Señor Jaen, a Judge of the Criminal Court, was killed, and Señor Muskus, the district representative of the Department of the Interior, was mortally wounded. The skirmishing continued at the Town Hall, which was also taken. Among the Liberals' prisoners were the Prefect, Señor Guardia, and the Commandante of Police. Señor Paredes, the Mayor, managed to reach the gunboat General Pinzon, which sailed later in the night for a destination unknown, probably Carthagena.

The whole fight was over in less than three hours, after which the Liberals were in undisputed possession. It was later that

mander McCrea of the Machias, now lying at Colon, had anticipated this instruction from the Navy Department by landing a force of bluejackets at Colon and occupying the railway station. The understanding at the Navy Department was that the landing party consisted of about 100 sailors who were employed in lieu of marines, of whom the Machias has an insignificant force. The text of Commander McCrea's dispatch is as follows:

United States steamship Machias,
Colon, Nov. 20.

Secretary Navy, Washington: The insurgents have possession of the city. At the request of the proper authorities, I have landed force for the protection of the property of the railroad.

A cablegram from Capt. Perry at Panama confirms what Consul General Gudger communicated to the State Department today. It does not appear that Perry has yet landed a force.

News of the situation on the isthmus came to the Colombian Legation this afternoon in the following cablegram from Gen. Argona, Acting Governor of Panama in the absence of Gen. Alban, who is leading the Chorrera expedition:

Panama, Nov. 20.

Colon is being attacked. Scarcity of troops here. Traffic may be interrupted.

When asked as to what results may be expected from the capture of the city, Mr. Herran said:

"It will depend entirely upon the success or failure of the expedition under Gen. Alban, which is headed for Chorrera to engage the insurgents at that point. If the General is successful the recapture of Colon should be a comparatively easy matter. But if, on the other hand, the Government expedition should be defeated, the results undoubtedly would be disastrous, for the insurgents then would have, temporarily at least, undisputed sway over the entire Isthmus."

Mr. Herran naturally was much concerned at the news, especially because of the close proximity of Colon to Panama, the leading city on the Isthmus and second only in importance to Bogota. He is not aware of the purposes of Gen. Diego A. de Castro, who arrived in New York yesterday and is reported to be coming to Washington for a conference with the Colombian officials here. Gen. Castro is known to be a stanch friend of the deposed President San Clemente.

Any disturbance at Panama would be considerably more damaging to commerce than the disturbance at Colon. Since the renewal of activities by the Colombian Liberals some five or six months ago, an attack on Panama has been expected at any time. After a very stubborn and bloody battle, in July of last year, the revolutionists almost succeeded in capturing the city, and they have recently frequently threatened to renew the attempt.

Colon of No Strategic Value.

Arturo de Brigard, Consul General of Colombia, when seen at his office yesterday, said he had received unofficial advices about the Colon affray from a private source.

"The taking of Colon by the Liberals does not amount to much," he said, "as it is not a fortified place. As soon as Gen. Carlos Alban, Governor General of the Department of Panama, who has 1,100 well-disciplined troops at his disposal, returns to Colon he will retake the town with little difficulty. The Liberals will, as a matter of fact, run away upon Gen. Alban's approach.

"It is expected that Gen. Alban will engage the Liberals to-day on the western coast of the Isthmus and rout them. He will then march on Colon. The taking of the town was due to a surprise and will give the Liberals no permanent advantage."

Mr. Brigard said that when Gen. Alban left Colon he took all the available troops, leaving the town in charge of fifty policemen. The killing of twelve of the policemen and the wounding of thirty more leaves only eight remaining.

The Panama Railway and Steamship Company received advices yesterday about the taking of Colon. The messages stated that the sailors from the Machias were guarding the company's boats, warehouses, and docks, while the Liberals were protecting the railway stations and cars. The opinion was expressed by officers of the company that American property would not suffer any damage.

GROOM SUES MRS. LADENBURG.

His Counsel Advised to Go Into the Hunting Field to Serve Papers on the Defendant.

WESTBURY, L. I., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Emily S. Ladenburg, a prominent society woman and reputed to be the finest cross country rider of her sex in the country, is to be made the defendant in a suit for $15,000 damages.

The plaintiff is James O'Gara, formerly employed as a groom by Mrs. Ladenburg, who sues to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been inflicted by one of Mrs. Ladenburg's horses. Wilder & Anderson of 45 Cedar Street, New York, are counsel for O'Gara in the suit. A representative of the firm has been trying for several weeks, it is said, to serve papers in the case on Mrs. Ladenburg, but has been unable to do so.

He alleges that Mrs. Ladenburg has refused to see any one at her residence, and that he has been unable to find her elsewhere. It has been suggested that he become a cross country rider and follow the Meadow Brook hounds, as he would then have an opportunity to serve the papers.

A DREAM SAVED FIVE LIVES.

Made Daughter Visit Father and She Found the Whole Family Nearly Asphyxiated.

Gas escaping from defective connections nearly killed Patrick Lyons of 350 East Seventy-sixth Street and his entire household of five persons Tuesday night, and a dream related by his daughter, Mrs. McGrath of 1,457 First Avenue, just around the corner, who discovered them unconscious, seems to have had an important part in saving them. The Lyons apartment contains two bedrooms and a kitchen on the top floor of a six-story tenement. Living there were Lyons and his wife Mary, each forty-eight years old, and their children, Mary, eighteen years old; Patrick, Jr., seventeen years old, and Margaret, eight years old.

Mrs. McGrath, with another married sister living close by, went to the house to see their parents at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and were unable to gain admittance. Supposing the family were still asleep they went back to Mrs. McGrath's and breakfasted, and while they were eating Mrs. McGrath said that during the night she had dreamed distinctly of five people lying dead. None of them was related to her, as she saw them in the vision, but the incident preyed on her mind until she left the table, and with her sister went back to their father's home.

They smelled gas in the hall, and getting no answer to frantic knocking called Policeman Mahoney of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who broke in the door and found the people inside all unconscious in their beds. Dr. Fahnestock came with an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, and removed them to that institution. It was said there later that all would recover, though their condition, especially that of the little girl, was serious.

Police Captain Brown made an investigation of the premises, and found that a pipe in the kitchen, from which the gas was escaping from a partly opened valve, had become loosened so that it swung to and fro and might easily be jarred open.

Henderson Bridge Company's Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 20.—The State Board of Valuation and Assessment has finally decided to assess for franchise taxation two-thirds of the valuation of the property of the Henderson Bridge Company, instead of ten-fourteenths, or 76 per cent. of it, as heretofore. The total valuation is placed at $2,448,000, and Kentucky collects on $1,660,000 of this amount. The State of Indiana collects tax on one-third of the value of the bridge, which is owned by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Fort Hancock's Post Exchange Burned.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Fire this evening gutted the Post Exchange at Fort Hancock. The flames were discovered shortly after 7 o'clock between the roof and the ceiling, near the chimney, and are supposed to have been started by a defective flue. The fire was out inside of half an hour.

Contractor's Sentence Reduced.

WHITE PLAINS, N. J., Nov. 20.—County Judge Lant, who yesterday sentenced Isaac Scribner to one year in the penitentiary, recalled him this morning and reduced the sentence to six months, on his plea of guilty of forgery, on a note for $800, in Peekskill, where he was a contractor.

W. A. Archer's House Burned.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The residence of William A. Archer, in Upper New Rochelle, near Scarsdale, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is about $12,000.

RAILROAD STRIKE TIES UP FREIGHT BUSINESS

Local Passenger Traffic, However, Is Not Affected.

Officers of New York and New Haven Company Denounce Action of Men as Outrageous.

The strike in the local yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company had last night tied up its general freight business, but its local passenger service was not affected, nor its Colonial and Federal expresses. The company had handled much of its perishable freight, and its Sound business was reported as unaffected.

About 300 men are employed in its Mott Haven, New Oak Point, Van Nest, Westchester, and Baychester yards. These appeared dark and idle from a distance last night, but close inspection revealed that they bristled with policemen and watchmen, and that in one way or another steady work was being done to relieve the congestion due to the strike. The strikers committed no over act of moment yesterday, and the sub-office of the road, while admitting that they had secured few men to take the places of those who quit work on Tuesday afternoon, said that they would have all they wanted in a few days, and that the strikers would fail to secure enough sympathizers to carry out their threat to tie up the whole system.

"No union would ever tolerate this," said O. M. Shepard, Superintendent of the New York Division. "Its by-laws would prohibit the giving of such countenance.

"It was," he added, "a senseless, outrageous strike. The only excuse for it was the discharge of Assistant Yardmaster Robert J. Turbush for cause, on Monday, and replacing him with J. A. Smith from the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The exact history of what occurred on Tuesday is as follows:

"The shifts at Mott Haven are changed at 3 P. M. Yesterday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock some one telephoned me from the yard the men had quit work and would not return until Mr. Smith, Superintendent Wardrop, and Detective O'Brien had been discharged. I replied that I could not receive communications of that nature by telephone, and that if any one had anything of the kind to say to me to say it in writing. I added that I had received no complaint of any kind from the men. At 3:20 o'clock I received the following message by telegraph:

We, the employes of the Transportation Department, Harlem River Yard, being discharged without investigation on account of the seniority rule not being observed in case of appointment of J. A. Smith, Assistant General Yardmaster at Harlem River, request that you take the matter in hand at once and call for the resignation of Superintendent Wardrop on account of being totally unfit to hold his present position, the resignation of Chief Detective O'Brien, as he has been harassing us with a band of brigands, the resignation of Mr. J. A. Smith, Assistant General Yardmaster at Harlem River. In short, we demand at once an investigation by the management of all the affairs connected with the Transportation Department at Harlem River, and await your immediate answer as to whether these resignations will be forthcoming before we will resume duty.

THE COMMITTE.

"It will be noticed that no name was signed to this outrageous demand, only 'The Committee,' and that the men had already gone out and had discharged themselves when they sent this asking for an investigation and the discharge of the three men in the same breath.

"On receipt of the message I wired back:

To the Committee, Harlem River Station:

I respectfully request you to resume your duties immediately. I will come to Harlem River at once and confer with you, and beg to assure you that any grievance you may have will be thoroughly investigated at once. It is only fair to the company that you should present your petition for consideration and receive a reply before taking any action.

O. M. SHEPARD.

"Then I started for Harlem and met a committee of five yardmen and repeated what I had telegraphed. They retired to a meeting of the strikers to report, and in about an hour returned and said that a vote had been taken on the question and it was decided that the men would not resume duty until the road had acceded to their demands. I sent the strikers a communication in writing declining to recognize their demands and said that if they did not report for duty by 7 A. M. to-day we would take immediate steps to fill their places. This we are doing. We have so far, however, only hired about a score of men, and the whole key to the situation is tied up. We are getting away by Norwich, New Haven, Fall River, and Stonington, and hope to relieve the congestion. As to the strike extending, how could such an outrageous strike as that spread? No Directors of the Consolidated have come to this city and no meeting of the superior officers of the system has been called. It is simply a question of filling vacated places."

At Superintendent J. W. Wardrop's office in the Mott Haven yard last night the strike was regarded as iniquitous because of the good wages paid the strikers, the strict regard had for the eight-hour system, and the payment for overtime work. Of the strikers about 250 brakemen and switchmen earned $1.95 per day, thirty-five conductors $2.75, and twelve yard masters $3.25.

"They have," said Mr. Wardrop, "tied up our general freight business. But our local passenger traffic is all right, the four Colonial and Federal express trains' service was not interfered with. We are handling our perishable freight, and the Sound business is O. K. The men who have not struck are the engineers and firemen on locomotives, the passenger train men, the lighterage men and the freight handlers. The strikers don't act as a labor union, but as a group of employes. No one representing any labor organization or any body or person in fact has called in these offices to-day. We are well protected here, and have an advantageous strategical position and fear no acts of violence or mischief. The men applying for work are sent to the general yardmaster, J. H. Turbush, brother of the man who was discharged, to select those who are fit to be employed. It is not skilled labor it is true, but the work demands certain aptitude not possessed by ordinary laborers, and preference is, of course, given to those who have done work in other yards. We shall, I am convinced, fill the places of the strikers, and expect many applicants to-morrow."

The headquarters of police operations yesterday was the Alexander Avenue Station-house. Capt. Sheehan had a force of 120 policemen to dispose of, and Inspector Grant looked after the details. The police found little to do yesterday, but would not permit of men supposed to be strikers assembling near the yards. They kept as a rule near their headquarters, Webber's Hall in Willis Avenue. They held several conferences during the day, but Leonard Ames, First Vice Grand Master of the Switchmen's Union of North America, said that all that had been done was tentative, and that if any important action was taken it would be at a night meeting.

Telegrams were sent to various labor leaders, and a provisional General Strike Committee was appointed as follows: Edward Perry, Switchmen's Union; A. E. Miller, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; William Daly, Order of Railroad Conductors, and E. Hester and Frederick Craven, non-union. P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Trainmen is expected at strike headquarters to-day from Cleveland.

The only conference yesterday of Consolidated Railroad Officials was held at the Mott Haven office in the morning between General Manager W. E. Chamberlain, General Superintendent C. H. Platt, Superintendent Shepard, and Assistant Superintendent Wardrop. They were expecting a delegation of the strikers, but none came. During the day nearly all the strikers were paid off. Some of the men were disposed to jeer, and one called for three cheers for the strike, but there was no disturbance. Negotiations by the strikers to get the freight handlers at piers 45 and 50 East River to join them, failed.

The strikers held a closely guarded meeting in the evening at their headquarters in Webber's Hall, and remained in session until after 11 o'clock. No one who was approached would say a word as to the subjects discussed nor as to who were present. Leonard Ames, First Vice Grand Master of the Switchmen's Union, who is the leader of the strike, sent out word, however, that no decision had been reached and that another meeting would be held at 9 o'clock this morning.

Terminal Superintendent Wardrop was at the offices of the company at the foot of Willis Avenue and said he would remain there all night. He was asleep in his office at 11:45 when Capt. Sheehan of the Alexander Avenue Police Station said he had about forty of his men guarding the yards who would also remain on duty all night, though he said he anticipated no trouble. At that hour the men at work were waiting every minute for the fast Federal and Colonial express trains between Washington and New England cities, which generally pass at this point.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20.—The strike of the freight handlers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has affected business in this city. The daily output of cars is about 100, and that number are held in the yard here. The company is receiving freight, and it is expected that the number of cars held will be 200 by to-morrow morning.

Perishable freight is being shipped from here over the Berkshire Division to Newburg, and hence over the Erie Road to New York. The Superintendent of the freight yard here gave it as his opinion that the strike would not extend to the men in this city.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—President John M. Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was seen in Boston today and asked to give the company's version of the reported disturbances among the freight-car handlers at the yards on the Harlem River water front. He said:

"We have been greatly annoyed for a month or more by numerous thefts at these yards. Merchandise of various kinds has been taken from the cars, while coupling irons and other metal implements used about the premises have disappeared. In addition to this, there has been a want of discipline among the men. To remedy these evils we concluded to make a change in the interest of better service and honesty. Not more than seventy-five men went out, and we shall proceed to fill their places from the long list of applicants we always keep on hand. So far there has been no embarrassment in the making up of trains and in dispatching them."

LONDON SHIPBUILDER TALKS OF SUBSIDIES.

Sir Christopher Furness Says There Is No Use for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Sir Christopher Furness of London, the largest owner and builder of ships in the world, arrived in New Orleans to-night in a private car from the West. The purpose of his coming is to inspect the facilities of the port, with a view to the erection of a large copper smelter and refinery. He talked of shipbuilding in America to-night, and said the outlook for such interests was never brighter.

"And while we are on the subject," he added, "I would like to say a word about the proposition to subsidize shipbuilding here. If I were an American, with the same interests that I have and influence that I think I possess in England, I would strenuously oppose any attempt to subsidize the industry. It could certainly serve no useful purpose to subsidize passenger ships. They cannot be depended upon to extend the commercial relations of the country. To subsidize them would be of no use whatever to the American commerce.

"On the other hand, if subsidies were extended to cargo vessels only, such a course would not be beneficial to commerce, and I think would only increase the cost of freight to the shipper, by giving such a large margin of profit in prospect that it would encourage extravagance in expenditures and enervate the business. The true manner in which commerce gets a healthy and lasting growth is through the encouragement of economical methods in every direction, and this cannot be done by a subsidy.

"Taking another view of the matter, there can be no sensible reason for such a course. When iron superseded wood, this country had her chance; and now that steel has superseded iron, it is still better. There is no country where steel can be produced and worked cheaper than here. The cheap production of machinery is another element of strength which is very important. This is the country above all others that can produce cheap machinery, and ships should be equipped cheaper here than anywhere else on that account.

"I cannot say whether the ship builders can buy their steel here as cheap as they should, because to make thirty millions a year the trust must have a good profit, and so I cannot tell how that may be; but take the worst possible view of the matter, the industry should certainly be able to walk alone, and I should say it does not need baby food any longer. There are very many other reasons that could be advanced against the subsidizing of shipping industries, but there is no need of going any further with the argument."

SHIP SUBSIDY OPPOSED BY THE REFORM CLUB.

Claim in a Petition to Mr. Roosevelt that Only a Few Interested Persons Would Be Benefited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—President Roosevelt gave out to-day for publication a memorial from the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club of New York objecting to the passage of ship subsidy bills pending in Congress.

The main objection raised against the attempted legislation is that it is instituted chiefly by those who would receive the Government bounty proposed, on conditions which they themselves have framed.

The Reform Club submits in its memorial that "unless and until there shall be presented legislation primarily proposed, suggested and devised by public interests such as the Departments of War, Navy, Agriculture, or the Bureau of Labor, and for which they will accept responsibility, Congress should decline to consider any importunity, alleged to be in their behalf, by others obviously interested for themselves."

Continuing, the memorial says that any legislation formulated by those public departments and considered sufficient for the taxpayers in general will also be sufficient for other citizens who may have legitimate private interests therein.

The petition gives a table of percentages based on the statistics of the United States Shipping Commissioner, showing that if the Hanna-Frye subsidy bill had been in effect last year, Government aid up to the limit of $9,000,000 per year for from twenty to thirty years would be provided to the men and concerns who had secured the passage of the bill, and would be specially benefited by it, and that the percentage of benefit accruing to these interested members would be out of all proportion to their number. For this reason it is held that the claim must be discredited, that the bills in question are in the interest of the country's export trade, commerce, National defense, navy, farmers, laborers, or seamen, the bills being urged by certain shipowners who would receive the greater proportion of the bounty given.

Regarding exports, the memorial goes on to show the inconsistency of the bill, which subsidizes most heavily ships that cannot carry much cargo, but only export tourists and bring back immigrants. Slower rather than faster ships, it is claimed, will be built under the proposed subsidies.

The proviso calling for the employment of American seamen would be nullified, according to the Reform Club, by the condition that, if the master cannot reasonably secure one-fourth Americans, he need not do so.

No advantage will be gained by American shipbuilders, it is claimed, since their shipyards, without subsidy, are already crowded to their utmost capacity, and steamships larger than any heretofore built have been recently contracted for here at prices which foreigners could not consider.

A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

Locked Up in Eldridge Street Station and Police Will Not Talk.

The Eldridge Street Station police had a mysterious prisoner locked up in one of their cells last night. Assistant District Attorneys Sandford and Thorne visited the station house late in the night and had a talk with Capt. Albertson about something, none of them being willing to say what the subject of their talk was.

It was learned, however, that the prisoner is locked up on a charge of abduction. Capt. Albertson refuses to make known the name of the prisoner.

Several persons visited the station in a cab and left in a few minutes in quest of a Magistrate to get bail.

Pan-American Awards Attacked.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—Frederick C. Slee of the law firm of Wheeler & Slee, is the authority for the statement that Justice Childs has ordered the taking of the testimony before a referee with respect to the legality of the Pan-American Exposition awards. Mr. Slee also says that the Justice has issued an injunction restraining the exposition company from discharging any of its officials or agents until the case is settled. The ground for the action is alleged irregularity in the make-up of the jury of awards.

Nominated for Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—All was peace and harmony in the Democratic Municipal Convention and Patrick Collins was named for Mayor by a unanimous vote. Josiah Quincy presided, and spoke at considerable length upon local issues.

WAR OF WORDS IN CANVASSING THE VOTE

The Republican Watchers Threatened with Summary Ejectment.

Fusion Majority in the Board of Aldermen Increased by the Official Count of the 38th District Ballots.

The first row over the canvass of the vote of New York County occurred last evening, just before the official count was completed. For a time the dispute between the representatives of the two contesting political parties became bitter and then the Chairman of the Board of Canvassers, Councilman Owens, threatened to have all the Republican lawyers who were watching the canvass ejected from the City Hall. A policeman was called from the station house down stairs, but his services were not required, as the dispute was finally settled amicably.

The returns of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District were being canvassed. The Tammany members claimed that, according to the figures, Alderman McGrath, who was the Democratic candidate for re-election in the Thirty-eighth Aldermanic District, had been elected. Julius Mayer, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Republican organization, claimed that the figures would show that Alderman McGrath had been defeated by 111 votes and that John L. Goldwater, the Fusion candidate, had been elected.

Councilman Owens is the representative of the Councilmanic district in which Alderman McGrath was a candidate for re-election. When the large bundle of official returns of this district were brought in, Lawyer Mayer proceeded to examine some of the documents. At this time Alderman McGrath was sitting beside Councilman Owens on the platform.

"Let those returns alone," said Councilman Owens. "Don't you touch those returns. Get back away from there."

Lawyer Mayer replied:

"I have my rights here. Who are you, anyway? What is your name? What right have you got to order me around?"

Lawyer John W. Hutchinson and Philip Doblin, assisting in the canvass for the Republican organization, were then ordered away from the platform.

"I am not going to allow any of you people to see those returns," shouted Chairman Owens.

"We will see those returns. We have rights here and we intend to show you what rights we have," said Lawyer Mayer.

The calling out of the vote by election districts was continued with Alderman Marks, Tammany, calling from the face of the returns without any supervision by the Republican watchers.

Lawyer Mayer again tried to see the original statements of the result of the canvass made by the Inspectors of Election.

"You can't see them," said Councilman Owens. "I don't intend to have those returns scattered around this room."

Then, speaking still to Lawyer Mayer, he said:

"If you don't go back and sit down I will call the Sergeant at Arms and have you thrown out."

"I defy you to call the Sergeant at Arms. Call the police or whoever you want. I don't care. I intend to look after the rights of the candidates whose interests I have in charge."

Councilman Owens sent word to the police station in the basement of the City Hall. Alderman Parsons, Republican, came into the Council Chamber and after being informed of the trouble said:

"These men have a right here."

Alderman Parsons called the representatives of the Republican organization up to the platform from which the official returns were being read. Councilman Owens relented and said:

"I do not object to these returns being examined, but I do not intend to have them scattered about this room. The figures on the returns might be changed, and these returns should not be scattered around and handled by everybody."

Lawyer Mayer examined a few of the districts, and when convinced that the correct figures were being read off to the tabulators he was satisfied. The policeman entered the Council Chamber, but was sent away by Councilman Owens.

Lawyer Mayer said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"This is the first difficulty we have had since this canvass began. The Chairman of the Board of Canvassers, Robert Muh, always treated the Republican representatives here with due consideration, and we had no trouble until the returns from the Thirty-eighth Aldermanic District were being called. When we could not see the original returns, and Alderman McGrath, who is a candidate for re-election, was seated alongside of Councilman Owen, we naturally watched out for the interest of the Fusion candidate. That is our duty here."

When the official figures were added, it was found that J. L. Goldwater, the Fusion candidate, was elected Alderman by a plurality of 111 votes. Goldwater received 4,982 votes and McGrath received 4,871. This will add another Alderman to the majority claimed by the Fusionists in the board.

WOMAN HAD SEVEN HUSBANDS.

Counsel for Thomas Crowther, in opposing a motion for $50 a week allmony and $250 for counsel fee, made before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday, in the suit for separation brought against Crowther by his wife, Mary, startled the court with the announcement:

"Your Honor, this is the seventh husband of this woman, and this is at least the fourth time she has appeared as plaintiff in an action for the dissolution of her marriage."

The lawyer then went on to say that the first three husbands of Mrs. Crowther had died and that from the fourth, fifth, and sixth she had secured divorces. The lawyer then read the following list to the court:

1—Edward Wakeman of Danbury, Conn.
2—Henry Saunders of New York.
3—Joseph Powers, Danbury.
4—John Godfrey, Jersey City.
5—William Gay, Bridgeport, Conn.
6—James H. Lindley, Meriden, Conn.
7—My client, Thomas Crowther.

According to the affidavits submitted by the defendant's counsel, Crowther, who keeps a saloon on West Thirty-fifth Street, met and fell in love with a Mrs. Mary Lindley. At that time there was a Mr. Lindley living in Meriden, Conn. In the course of a short time, however, a divorce was secured from Mr. Lindley and the former Mrs. Lindley and Mr. Crowther were married. Soon, says the defendant in his affidavit, he discovered that his wife had a strong will of her own, &c. He states that on various and divers occasions she tossed crockery and glassware at him, "not in a playful spirit."

Mrs. Crowther declares in her complaint on which the separation suit was brought that her seventh husband, Mr. Crowther, neglected and refused to support her, although she had obtained a decree of divorce from her sixth husband, Mr. Lindley, in order to marry him. Mrs. Crowther, in her complaint, also has a few words to say about the circulation of crockery and glassware in the Crowther household, of which she asserts she was entirely innocent.

After listening to arguments by counsel for both sides Justice Leventritt decided that $8 a week alimony and $70 counsel fee was all that the court could allow.

SIXTY-YEAR-OLD WOMAN ELOPES.

Charles Miskam, an ex-police officer in Union Hill, N. J., retired because of age, says his wife has deserted him. Mr. Miskam lives at 530 Demott Street, West Hoboken. He is seventy-two years old and somewhat feeble. His wife, who is his second, is about sixty years old. They have no children. Miskam alleges that she has eloped with Adolph Baumgarten of West Hoboken, who is thirty-three years old and single.

The couple are under arrest at Somerville, Somerset County, and held under bail to await the action of the Hudson County authorities. They were arrested by Constable Larwill of West Hoboken upon warrants issued by Justice of the Peace Klumpp on the complaint of the woman's husband.

Miskam's story is that his wife pretended to have engaged new rooms, and packed up the furniture and had all of it carted away. He also says she took $500 of his savings, leaving him destitute. This was some weeks ago. A friend advised him to consult a lawyer. He did and then had the warrants issued.

On Monday Constable Larwill went to Somerville, and there found Mrs. Miskam and Baumgarten. The warrants were indorsed by a Somerville Justice of the Peace. He arrested the pair, and they gave bail to await the action of the Hudson County Grand Jury. The man is conducting a bakery in Somerville.

After Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
THE MAUSER MFG. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
TRADE MARK
15th St., Bet. Broadway & Fifth Av. NEW YORK.

MR. LOW BARS OUT OFFICE-SEEKING CROWD

Senator Depew Approves Referendum on the Excise Question.

PLATT CONFERENCE TO-DAY

R. Fulton Cutting Expresses the Opinion that Knox, Not Low, Was the Senator's Choice for Mayor.

The numbers of the office seekers and their friends who have besieged Mr. Low's headquarters, 10 West Twenty-third Street, have become so large that Mr. Low has felt compelled to abandon his general receptions after this week. Yesterday he made the following formal announcement on the subject:

"After this week, and until further notice, I shall be able to meet people, even at headquarters, only by appointment. So many suggestions and applications have already been received that I deem it wise to say that no suggestions nor applications not received or mailed by Saturday evening, except such as relate to the Board of Education or the Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals, can be sure of consideration at my hands. It will be a kindness to me if those who desire to make suggestions of any kind will submit them in writing."

Mr. Low arived at his headquarters at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and remained until 5 o'clock, giving an audience to all who called. Mr. Low's most distinguished visitor during the afternoon was Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Senator Depew said he had not seen Mr. Low since the election and merely called to extend his congratulations in person and see how Mr. Low was getting along. When asked what he thought of the excise question Senator Depew said:

"The proposition made by Senator Stranahan to have a referendum on the subject for each of the boroughs of Greater New York seems to me to be a good one. I don't know that the people of Brooklyn would care to have Sunday opening of saloons. I have not heard of any agitation over there on the subject.

"But in the Borough of Manhattan the case is different. We have nearly 2,000,000 people in this city, two-thirds of whom are foreign born. To them the closing of the saloons all day Sunday seems to be a hardship. The best way to determine what the sentiment of the people on the subject really is would be to have a local option bill voted on in each of the five boroughs of the greater city. Then what the majority wants in each of the five divisions of the greater city will prevail."

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of the Unitarian Church, in Fourth Avenue, was another of Mr. Low's callers who had views to express on the subject of Sunday opening. Mr. Slicer said:

"I think each election district in the city should be allowed to decide whether it would have saloons within its borders. Then the question of Sunday opening ought to be submitted to the people of the whole city. I am opposed to perpendicular drinking. It is that sort of drinking which makes the saloon baneful. If the people who wanted a glass of beer on Sunday could go to a resort where they could sit down with their families, as they do on the Continent of Europe, I do not know that there would be any harm in it. But if the saloons are to be opened on Sunday their orderly conduct should be rigidly insisted upon. Wherever there is the slightest disorder the proprietor of the place should be arrested, and after the second offense his license should be forfeited."

Among Mr. Low's other callers were W. H. C. Delano, J. A. Weekes, Jr., Orrel Ardrey Parker, Job E. Hedges, George Livingston Parks, Charles P. Cunningham, Everett P. Wheeler, Henry A. L. Sand, Peter Conlin, and Joseph Johnson. Peter Conlin was formerly Chief of Police, and it is said he would like to have a police deputyship under Mr. Low's administration.

Mr. Low this morning at 9:30 o'clock will meet Senator Platt by appointment for a conference. This will take place at Mr. Low's residence, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street. The correspondence between himself and Mr. Low, which Senator Platt gave out Tuesday, after Mr. Low had made announcement of his invitation to the Senator to meet him at his residence, was the subject of a great deal of comment, especially that part of it in which Senator Platt made the statement that he had worked for Mr. Low's nomination, as well as for his election.

This statement came as a surprise, in view of the fact that Senator Platt early in the quest for a leader of the Fusion forces declared himself as favorable to the selection of an independent Democrat, and later was generally credited with favoring other Republicans that Mr. Low. R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Citizens' Union, when asked what comment he had to make on Senator Platt's declaration, said:

"I do not know that it calls for any comment. Whatever the attitude of Senator Platt may have been toward Mr. Low's nomination, it in no way affects the attitude of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Low's name was presented to the Anti-Tammany Conference by the Citizens' Union. Mr. Low was one of the four candidates, any one of whom the Citizens' Union announced in conference its readiness to accept. Those four were Seth Low, George L. Rives, George Foster Peabody, and John De Witt Warner. Of these four Mr. Low was the only Republican. For that reason it would have been natural that the Republicans should have favored his selection, and they may have done so."

"As a matter of fact, did Senator Platt work for Mr. Low's nomination or not?"

"I am unable to answer that. I never saw Senator Platt during the conferences and had no communication with him. I do not know the Senator. My impression has been that the first choice of Senator Platt and the Republican organization would have been Edward M. Knox."

"On what was that impression based?"

"It was based on no authoritative information. It was merely an impression."

Senator Platt was seen last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and was told of the comment which had been made upon his statement. The Senator said:

"I don't deny it, and it doesn't need amplification. My first choice was for an independent Democrat—anybody except Coler. When it was found impossible to unite on an independent Democrat, and when Mr. Low was found to be the man for the occasion—as he has surely proved himself to be—the Republican organization and myself supported his nomination and worked for his election. That is all there is to that."

"Senator, at your conference with Mr. Low to-morrow, will you discuss appointments with him?"

"That is for Mr. Low to say."

"Will the Republican organization make any demands upon Mr. Low?"

"It will not."

"Will it make any suggestions?"

"It will not. But, on the other hand, it is no more than natural for a man who has received 84 per cent. of his vote from an organization to take that organization into consideration when he makes his appointments."

Says Railroad Violates Game Laws.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20.—At the instance of Game Warden Counsman, information was to-day filed in the District Court by the County Attorney against the Rock Island Railway Company, charging it with illegally having in its possession quail which are served in dining cars. The Game Warden made a search of the iceboxes on a Rock Island dining car and found a quantity of the birds, which he seized. Employes on the car claimed the quail came from Iowa, but the Game Warden claims the railroads are using quail killed in this State.

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE." 55,000 MADE AND SOLD. ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.
HARDMAN PIANO.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. EASY TERMS AND RENTED.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
Brooklyn Agency, Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St.

At the HORSE SHOW
The Best Dressed Men are Wearing
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.	Derbys	$3.00 & $4.00
199 Broadway, near Dey St.		
299 Broadway, near Duane St.	Alpines	$3.00 & $3.50
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.		
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.	Silk Hats	$5.00 & $6.00
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.	Opera Hats	$6.00 & $8.00

MR. LOW PAYS A VISIT TO MAYOR VAN WYCK

Is Cordially Received and Attends Estimate Board's Meeting.

Officials Show Him Through the City Hall and Explain the Workings of Their Departments.

Mayor-elect Seth Low called at the City Hall yesterday and attended a meeting of the Board of Estimate. The meeting between Mayor-elect Low and Mayor Van Wyck was very cordial. There was a crowd at the City Hall to greet Mr. Low, who arrived at 11:15 in an automobile. He was not recognized until he had almost reached the Mayor's office. Secretary Downes was the first to greet him and sent word to Mayor Van Wyck, who was in his private office. Mr. Low made his way through the crowd in the Mayor's office with difficulty. With a jaunty step and with a smile on his face Mayor Van Wyck stepped through the passageway made by the visitors and with outstretched hand said to Mr. Low:

"How is the Mayor?"

"Very well, thank you," replied Mr. Low, while shaking hands.

"Walk right in here," said Mayor Van Wyck, showing the way to his private office. All the members of the Board of Estimate had gathered and were introduced to the Mayor-elect.

At 11:30 o'clock Mayor Van Wyck called the meeting of the Board of Estimate to order. Mr. Low sat beside Mayor Van Wyck and showed much interest in the proceedings. He talked frequently with Controller Coler in low tones and asked questions about city business.

The board unanimously decided to grant the application for a franchise made by the Union Railroad Company for the right to lay tracks over Macomb's Dam Bridge, and fixed the compensation to the city at "not less than $1,000 a year."

The board then approved the plans of Commissioner Shea for a bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue, in Brooklyn, and an appropriation of $600,000 for building the bridge. President Miles O'Brien of the Board of Education obtained a transfer of $180,000 from the General School Fund of Manhattan and the Bronx to the General Fund of Brooklyn. A half dozen cameras were then leveled at Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Low, and Controller Coler. Mayor Van Wyck tried to keep out of the range of the cameras, but did not succeed. Mayor Van Wyck said finally:

"Let us pause and give the newspaper men a chance. They want some pictures of the Mayor-elect and incidentally of the Mayor."

Routine matters were then discussed, after which the Sinking Fund Commission was convened. Controller Coler announced that Deputy Controller Levey desired to resign as Secretary of the commission, as he was about to retire from the Finance Department to engage in private business.

"We have so much confidence in you," said Mayor Van Wyck, "we ask you to name your successor. Deputy Controller Levey said that his assistant, John Korb, Jr., was a competent man, and he was elected by a unanimous vote. Mr. Low spoke aloud for the first time. He said:

"I have heard so many kind things of you that you must let me add my regrets, Mr. Levey, to those already expressed."

"Thank you," said Mr. Levey, and the two shook hands. The Sinking Fund Commissioners then adjourned. Mayor Van Wyck showed the Mayor-elect about the office, showing him historic pictures and the big armchair in which he will sit after Jan. 1.

Commissioner of Accounts John C. Hertle, who has done much confidential work for Mayor Van Wyck, was introduced to Mr. Low, and the Mayor-elect was invited to inspect the office of the Commissioner of Accounts in the Stewart Building. Commissioner Hertle explained to Mr. Low the workings of the office. After the visit was completed Mayor-elect Low said:

"I am very much pleased with my visit, and I am pleased especially with the courtesies which have been shown to me to-day by Mayor Van Wyck and the other city officials."

CONTESTS IN WESTCHESTER.

Boards of Canvassers Ordered to Meet and Recount the Vote.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Supreme Court Justice Dykman has signed an order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to the Board of Canvassers of the town of White Plains to meet and recount the vote at the election for Supervisor. According to the present returns, F. M. Thompson, Democrat, and William S. Sterling, Republican, have a tie. This order is made on the application of Digney & Horton

SOCIETY PAYS VISITS AT THE HORSE SHOW

A Constant Change of Occupants of the Boxes.

One of the Features This Year Is the Appearance of Happy Groups of Children—The Programme for the Horse.

Of the two sessions at the Horse Show yesterday, that of the evening was more brilliant socially, although during the afternoon many strolled in and remained for a little time. Indeed, between 4 and 5 o'clock the people of fashion were greatly in evidence. It was rather difficult, however, to place them, as they were first in one and then in another part of the Garden.

There is a great deal of visiting in the boxes this year, and the occupants of the more popular ones seem constantly changing. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her daughters have become quite interested in horses. They were present in the afternoon for a short time. Miss Gladys Mills and Mrs. Mills sat in the Gerry box, where Miss Angelica Gerry was hostess. They were joined by Miss Evelyn Burden and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who had been walking around the Garden and had been visiting Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

IN THE BOXES.

In Mrs. Baylies's box were Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was in the Garden also during the afternoon. Mrs. James Speyer was another visitor to the show, in a wonderful chinchilla Eton jacket. Mrs. Richard Irvin sat in Mrs. Henry Burnett's box a part of the afternoon, and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer shared the box of Mrs. Sidney Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary and Miss Cary, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bostwick are among the visitors who have been constant attendants morning and evening since the first day of the show.

Mrs. Frederick Allen and her children were in the Wetmore box. There were, indeed, quite a number of children in the boxes during the afternoon, this being one of the features of the show this year.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. George Crocker, and Mrs. Charles M. Childs were in the Stickney box a part of the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Elkins were in box 19. James Henry Smith was present in the afternoon, but had no guests in his box. Among those who wandered around were John H. Davis, Franklin Plummer, J. Stevens Ulman, "Chappie" Navarro, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, Moncure Robinson, Cornelius Fellowes, T. Suffern Tailer, and Creighton Webb.

In other boxes were Miss Kathleen Emmett, Miss Iselin, Miss Neilson, Mrs. William H. Tailer, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Rives, and Mrs. Widener, who had with her Mrs. Charles Marshall. In Col. Rowe's box was Miss Marian Richardson of Louisville, Ky., in the afternoon, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Miss Richardson.

The evening at the Horse Show was the most spectacular of the week. The boxes were resplendent with beautiful costumes and the display of jewels was superb. Society arrived at a very early hour, and by half-past 8 the boxes and seats were all filled. There were a number of changes, and several of the regular boxholders appeared in other parts of the house and others again had out-of-town guests.

There were quite a number of celebrities, including Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who sat in the first row of seats behind the boxes on the north side of the Garden with his niece, Miss Paulding, the Prince del Drago, and ex-Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn.

Miss Adelaide Randolph was in the box of her stepfather, William C. Whitney; with her were Miss Beatrice Bend, Payne Whitney, and her younger brother. James Henry Smith had in his box Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her cousin, Miss Johnson of Macon, Ga.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor arrived quite late. She was chaperoning some Philadelphia friends, and sat in the back of the box all the evening. Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Barnett had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable and Mrs. James Martin. Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, Mrs. Martin's sister, sat on the same row of boxes just beyond the Sidney Smiths.

Mrs. John R. Drexel was another late arrival. She was in the box next to Mrs. Trenor L. Park, who had among her guests Mr. and Mrs. James Arden Harriman. Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne were in the Samuel Willetts box. Mrs. Joseph Stickney, in Box 12, was with Mrs. Richard Irvin and Mrs. William P. Douglas. Very near them was P. F. Collier, who had with him Miss Greta Pomeroy. In the morning Mr. Collier and Miss May Van Alen occupied this box.

On the north side of the Garden Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge was a very picturesque with her white hair and charming costume. With her was Mrs. Jules Montant. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, who has been the model for so many of her husband's charming drawings, sat in a box on this same row, and just a little beyond was Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who was in the back of the box, and Miss Anna Sands. Miss Edith Devereux Clapp, Moncure Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Dodge were also in this neighborhood.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, on the other side of the Garden, had with her Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow and Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict were in Box 60. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary had with them the Misses Cottonet.

IN THE GERRY BOX.

The Misses Gerry occupied the box with Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Ernest Iselin. Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse left early in the evening. They occupied seats near the entrance of the Garden. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Natica Rives were with them. Mrs. James Gerard had with her Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Miss Louise Scott was with Mrs. Samuel Thomas and Miss Thomas.

Among those who were visiting in the boxes were A. Morris Bagby, James Woodward, Stuyvesant Leroy, Count Prat, Robert L. Cutting, James De Wolf Cutting, Phoenix Ingraham, Robert L. Gerry, Creighton Webb, Father Ducey, Peter Marie, Augustus Denis Shepard, Burrit Shepard, and Cambridge Livingston.

Among others in the boxes were Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., who had with her Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and Mr. Carter of Philadelphia and Miss Swan; Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Ulman, Mrs. Searle Barclay, Mrs. Wesley Watson, who was with her sister, Mrs. William Tailer; Miss Rose Grosvenor, who was with Mr. and Mrs. James B. M. Grosvenor; Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, who was with Mrs. Widener; Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, with her daughter, Mrs. Stewart Barney, and Mrs. Russell Soley and Miss Soley.

THE BEWILDERING COSTUMES.

Chinchilla Fur and Shades of Brown in Gown and Coat Prevail at the Show.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, who was in the Gerry box at the show during the afternoon, was gowned in her favorite brown. The frock was cut from deep golden brown broadcloth of extremely silken finish. The tight-fitting coat bloused in front and opened over a front of cream lace. The revers had touches of white, and falling from the meeting lower portions of these revers were small scarf ends of the cloth, with appliques of white lace. Mrs. Mills's brown hat of medium size was made of soft folds of velvet, and was set back and up from the forehead, and faced with rich fur. She also wore a superb cape boa with stole ends, and carried a large muff of the same rich brown fur.

Miss Beatrice Mills, also in the Gerry box, was in rich blue velvet made most simply. This, too, had a blousing coat front opening over a vest of rich lace, and at the left a large knot of white satin ribbon was fastened. She also wore a boa and carried a large muff. Her big picture hat of blue velvet had a long and full ostrich plume at the left.

Miss Gladys Mills was in the Hollister box. Her gown was of black broadcloth, a trailing skirt, and close-fitting Eton. Her large hat of black velvet had a wide brim, and around it was a full, boxplaited ruche of white tulle, that looked at a short distance like an ostrich plume. The ruche had long, sashlike ends in the back, and these were brought around in front and tied under the chin in a large bow. She carried a muff of white tulle with a knot of black in the centre, and looked as though she had just stepped from an old picture.

FLOWER HATS IN PERFECTION.

The Misses de Coppet, who were in the Hecksher box in the afternoon, wore beautiful frocks of rich royal blue velvet. Their coats were Etons, with Pacquin sleeves. The bellike drops were edged with silver. The coats had vests of soft gray velvet and collars of chinchilla. Both wore flower hats; one had its crown and brim completely concealed by large pink and red roses and buds mingled with reddish-brown leaves, and the hat of the other was a mass of camellias and green leaves.

Mrs. W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia was in black cloth. The coat had wide revers of chinchilla, and opening over the front of lace and chiffon were revers lace-appliqued. She carried a chinchilla muff. Her toque was of pale gray velvet with darker gray tips in the centre front and delicate lace at each side.

Black and gray, with chinchilla, was much seen; in fact, yesterday was a chinchilla day, as Monday was one of ermine. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies was in black cloth, a coat and long, sweeping skirt. Revers of chinchilla were on the jacket, and a chain of coral was worn.

Miss Evelyn Burden, who was in the box with Mrs. Baylies, was attired in a wonderful gown of mixed dark gray cloth laid in overlapping flounces, and a square yoke with loose edges. Her rather flat and oddly shaped hat was of green felt and velvet, the trimmings being winglike pieces of grass-green velvet.

Miss Gwendolyn Burden wore a charming gown of brown velvet. In fact, browns of various shades came well to the fore yesterday afternoon, especially in velvets and corduroys. Miss Burden's frock had a long skirt and a long coat of the velvet. The bishop sleeves were gathered into bands of white braided in gold and silver, and the revers of the edges of the coat front showed the same. There was, of course, a vest of lace. The hat worn was uncommon, very trying, and yet perfectly suited to its wearer's type. It was a flat, round brown felt, stitched, and set well back on the head. On the top and at the left were puffed loops of pale brown panne ribbon, and falling directly off the back and reaching to the neck was a single pale tan ostrich plume.

Mrs. Frederick Edey was in a gown of black velvet, a superbly sweeping princess, with a short yoke of Irish point over chiffon, and the plain coat sleeves had large V's of white chiffon inserted at the wrists, the point running up toward the shoulder, and covered with the Irish point. Her large low-crowned hat had a brim and top of white scratch felt, and over the edge of the brim and completely hiding it was a narrow fall of white lace. The hat was lifted a bit from the wearer's dark hair, the left side a trifle more than the right, and resting against it and the coiffure was a single pale pink rose. Around the crown ran a band of brown fur, with tails at the left of the centre back. One strand of large pearls was worn about her neck.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest was gorgeous in rich, dark blue velvet, striped with silver. The blue stripes were a half inch in width, and the silver stripes barely a sixteenth of an inch. There were lace and silver trimmings, and the small bonnet worn was of silvery white, with a black bow across the front.

Mrs. Hamilton Cary wore a wonderful gown of cream cloth, very elaborate. It had a vest of the most delicate green, and her large, flat hat was of the same shade of green and was trimmed with green and white flowers and leaves.

Mrs. J. Stewart Barney wore a particularly effective toque. It was oval in shape and formed of numerous upward-turning folds, each fold edged with white. The costume it completed was of black broadcloth. There was a white yoke, over which the lower portion of the bodice ended in rounded points. On the yoke medallions were outlined in black lines. The lower part of the waist in front bloused and was slashed, the openings being cut out a trifle, and through them were seen insertions of white broadcloth embroidered.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson was present during the evening. She wore a very plain and simple frock of black, topped by a picture hat of black, trimmed with black plumes. Another black gown was worn by Mrs. J. de Forest Danielson of Boston. It was of black velvet. The skirt merely touched all around and was perfectly plain and straight.

The coat bodice was of black velvet also, and fitted smoothly, and the two ends of the Directoire back, faced with white satin, reached to the hem of the skirt. The stock was of black velvet, and a moderately large black velvet hat turned up slightly at the left and trimmed with black ostrich plumes topped the gown. The hat was worn straight on the head. A chain of diamonds was looped across the coat's front.

A CHARMING CHIFFON FROCK.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge wore in the evening a frock of white taffeta and pale blue chiffon. The upper part of the bodice had a tucked bolero of the blue chiffon, and the elbow sleeves were also laid in tucks. A small hat with a brim made of many fine folds of pale blue chiffon and the crown of white velvet was worn.

Miss Clarisse Coudert, who was with Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne in the Samuel Willets box in the evening, wore a handsome costume of light gray. The bodice had ropes of silver paillettes running from shoulder to waist line, and the paillettes were also used on the elbow sleeves. A large hat of pale gray flared abruptly up in front and formed a fitting frame for her dark beauty.

Miss Johnson of Macon, Ga., a cousin of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was with Mrs. Vanderbilt and J. Ames Henry Smith in the latter's box at the evening session. Miss Johnson wore a white cloth frock, the bodice so draped as to present a succession of V-shaped folds. She wore a corsage bouquet of violets, and a broad-brimmed hat of white scratch felt, lifted by a narrow band slightly above her coiffure. Around the crown there were black feathers.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's toque of green, with small green leaves and a cluster or two of berries at the left, looked particularly well on her blond hair. Her frock was of black net sprangled in narrow lines with jet. Her white tulle boa had a layer of black tulle next the face.

Miss Emma Rutherford wore a picturesque hat of geranium red velvet and tulle. The crown was made of flat layers of geranium velvet ribbon, and the narrow front flared up in scoop fashion and was faced with innumerable narrow frills of geranium red tulle. Her gown was white.

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman wore a marvelous frock of rosy-heliotrope velvet, the sleeves of which were unique, close at the top, and flaring into a wide pouch shape at the elbow and then banded into a deep gauntlet cuff. The bodice had enormously wide revers of white brocaded in mauves, and the toque worn was one of the most artistic seen. Mauve orchids, not too large, made up the entire hat, and at the left a dash of green leaves.

Mrs. William P. Douglas was in heavy cream white lace over white silk. The gown had a draped bodice. A rather square fronted toque, white cream-colored lace, with a spray or two of delicate flowers, was worn.

Mrs. Richard Irvin was in Mrs. Stickney's box in a striking frock of black and white striped silk. The black stripes were an inch wide, and the white ones less than a quarter. It had Pacquin sleeves, and was trimmed with white lace. A black and white hat was worn.

Mrs. John R. Drexel was present in the evening in black lace, heavily jetted and trimmed with numerous small jet cabochons. A little V at the throat was unlined. A rather small black hat of lace and ostrict plumes was worn.

Mrs. James W. Gerard wore in the evening a wonderfully becoming toque of white coque feathers, the ends of the stiff feathers being tipped with black chenille. The costume worn with it was of white taffeta. A yoke was outlined with fine black spangles and oval medallions were also outlined with jet on the bodice. The gown was long and clinging, and the same jet motifs of the bodice reappeared on it. Mrs. Henry Clews, who was sitting with Miss Clarisse Coudert, wore a handsome white lace gown, and white lace and chiffon toque.

WORK OF THE RING JUDGES.

Contest for the Challenge Cup for Gig Horses Was Chief Event of the Day.

Of a number of striking features in the ring show, the chief event and the one that aroused the greatest interest and enthusiasm was the fifth annual contest for the Challenge Cup, offered for the best gig horse, and confined strictly to amateur competition. This class was judged in the evening, when the attendance was the largest and when the friends of the competing drivers were numerous enough to stir to the utmost the feeling of partisanship.

There were thirty-six entries for the trophy, and the thirty-six represented about all the best show horses of the class in the country, in addition to representing, among the exhibitors, nearly all the notables among the wealthy patrons of harness horses. Straight through the ring was about the largest and highest in quality that has ever been shown for the cup, and there was no occasion for wonder that the judges were more than an hour behind time when the award was made. It was a splendid tribute, too, to the victor, that the champion of last season won the blue ribbon again, the stylish and substantial chestnut Lord Brilliant earning that honor after about the hottest contest that the show has ever produced.

The class was so large that the horses were judged in squads of ten or a dozen each, until the weeding out process had eliminated all but twelve, after which the gates were opened for exits at less frequent intervals. One by one the surviving dozen was reduced until a finish was reached with only four left circling about the arena, these being the winner, exhibited by Dr. John L. Wentz; Bagatelle, exhibited by Joseph E. Widener; Newsboy, exhibited by Mrs. John Gerken, and Burlingham, exhibited by Frank J. Gould. Favoritism ran riot at this point of the contest, and every mare of the contending quartette was greeted with cheers. From the volume of applause it seemed as if the crowd of spectators had already decided in favor of Mrs. Gerken's horse, and his fair handler, but the Judges were not to be swerved by any such feeling of chivalry, for after a long delay Mrs. Gerken and her prize-winner on another occasion, were directed to the gate, leaving three to fight it out.

The crowd then made another choice and cheered Mr. Gould's Burlingham, but again guessed wrong, for the Gould entry was the next eliminated, and the blue ribbon hung then between Lord Brilliant and Bagatelle, the two handsomest horses of their type that ever showed in Madison Square Garden, the experts declared. In spite of earlier disappointments, the spectators applauded the final award to Lord Brilliant, with the utmost warmth, Bagatelle taking the reserve honor. Lord Brilliant is the first horse to win the Challenge Cup twice, but his double victory places him no nearer the acquisition of the trophy than any of the other winners, for under the conditions of the competition, the cup must be won three times by the same exhibitor, before becoming his property, and Lord Brilliant was shown in 1900, when he was winner for H. C. Haskier, and last night for Dr. Wentz, who purchased him after he had made his fame as a show horse. The other winners of the trophy are: In 1897, the first year of competition, Joseph E. Widener's Von Harbinger; in 1898, Albert C. Bostwick's Lady Ursula, and in 1899, W. L. Elkins's Red Cloud.

In another class, that for saddle horses, Mrs. Gerken found some recompense for her defeat by Lord Brilliant, in winning with her chestnut saddle mare My Lady Dainty, after a long and hard ring struggle. Mrs. Gerken showing her own horse. This class was an uncommonly even one, and held the ring far over the prescribed limit of time, the award finally narrowing down to My Lady Dainty, Mrs. J. Hollaway's bay mare Happy Bee, and Dr. C. Shirley Carter's bay gelding Premier, the awards being in the order named.

The chief feature of the afternoon was the exhibit of Park teams, four-in-hands, in a class that called for horses or approved substitutes to drive, and which brought out a gorgeous display of rigs and some impressive fours, all splendidly handled. The ring seemed hardly large enough to hold the compeaitors when the horses were being put through their paces, galloping and wheeling or figure eight formations, and the spectators had thrills in abundance, but the whips all managed their teams in masterly style, and there was nothing even approaching an accident. The combination of Richard F. Carmen as whip and the winners in a former class for fours, the Lawson combination of Glorious Clouds pranced unbeatable and pranced away with the blue ribbon, while William H. Moore and C. K. G. Billings, each holding the ribbons over his own team, had a long contest for second honors, Mr. Billings, famous handler of fast single and double teams on track and road, that he is, finally succumbing in the display of a four-in-hand to Mr. Moore.

Another spectacular feature of the afternoon was the exhibition of groups of three hunters by fox-hunting clubs, in which, though only two organizations showed, the London of Canada and the Essex County of New Jersey, the horses, riders in hunting costumes, masters of hounds, and hunting horns, made a pretty and effective combination. The Canadians were the winners, with a trio of hunters exhibited by Adam Beck.

Another uncommonly interesting ring was that for pairs of roadsters, in which a number of favorite Speedway teams competed, and elicited much wisdom on the subjects of the horse and the road from the road drivers among the spectators. The award of the blue ribbon was something of a surprise, as the horsemen seemed inclined to favor James W. Cooke's team of bays, Altamont and Rasola, while the judges decided in favor of E. T. Stotesbury's well-matched pair of mares, Miss Lou and Zulu Z. A huge ring and one that stirred up a great amount of interest was that for horses and runabouts, in which about all the prominent amateurs competed. The class was so large, however, that the gate was open almost all the time, with notables among the exhibitors streaming out in procession. Mrs. John Gerken's former winner, Newsboy, at this show, captured the first prize, with Dr. John L. Wentz's winner in other years, Lord Golden, second, the beaten entries including Alfred G. Vanderbilt's V. G. L., the Southern champion Prince Charming, owned by Lawrence Jones, and horses exhibited by C. K. G. Billings and Thomas W. Lawson.

Ponies classes had the greater share of the attention of the ring judges in the morning, when a feature was the showing of the English entries made by Mrs. Wentworth Hope Johnstone. Chief among Mrs. Johnstone's ponies is the tiny mouse-colored Shetland mare, Emerald, which set all the children among the spectators wild with admiration, who had swept first prizes in English shows for two years, proving her merit by capturing the blue ribbons in both the classes that she competed in yesterday. After Emerald's double triumph the announcement was made that on Monday Mrs. Johnstone will offer all her collection of ponies for sale at the American Horse Exchange.

Two classes that engaged the attention of the hunting set in the forenoon were those for horses suitable for becoming hunters and the preliminary trials of horses engaged in the jumping competition decided at night. In the latter, twelve of the twenty-seven horses entered were weeded out, while a big bay, Colonel, showed by John G. Wilson, captured the first prize in the former class. William C. Whitney, who has taken an uncommonly keen interest in the trials of the jumpers and hunters, in a measure disclosed the cause for it by purchasing on private terms from Harry V. Colt the thoroughbred hunter Insolvent, chestnut gelding, eight years old, by Spendthrift-Stephanie. The awards of the day were as follows:

Horses suitable to become Hunters, (middleweight) up to carrying 165 to 190 pounds—Won by John G. Wilson's Colonel, b. g., 16 hands, 5 years; J. Holloway's Sturgeon, b. g., 16, 5 years, second, and George Pepper's Duke of York, br. g., 16, 5 years, third.

Ponies under Saddle, Shetlands, not exceeding 46 inches, 3 years old or over—Won by Mrs. Wentworth Hope Johnstone's Emerald, mouse mare, 37 inches, 8 years; Walter J. Goger's Jim Blaine, b. s., 38, 8 years, second, and Charles J. Coulter, Jr.'s, Charlie, blk. s., 40½, 7 years, third.

Ponies in Harness, other than Shetlands, under 12 hands and 3 years old or over—Won by Robert Whitworth's Doncaster Model, b. s., 11.3½ hands, 6 years; Douglas Lamson's Glorious Johnnie, b. g., 11.2, 6 years, second; Thomas Lister Watts, Jr.'s, Just in Time, blk. g., 11.3½, 7 years, third, and same owner's Dot, blk. g., 11.2½, 7 years, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, pairs, other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands—Won by George D. Widener, Jr.'s, Jack, b. g., 12.3½ hands, 7 years, and Jill, br. m., 12.3½, 7 years; Hawley Tichenor's Me, spotted m., 13, 6 years, and You, spotted m., 13.1, 7 years, second; Thomas Lister Watts, Jr.'s, Dot, blk. g., 11.2½, 7 years, and Just in Time, blk. g., 11.3½, 7 years, third, and Fred Rose Bassford's Nip, b. g., 12.6, and Tuck, blk. g., 11.2, 7 years, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, Shetlands, not exceeding 46 inches and three years old or over—Won by Mrs. Wentworth Hope Johnstone's Emerald, mouse m., 37, 8 years; Thomas L. Watt's Monte Carlo, skewbald s., 42½, 13 years, second; Walter J. Goger's Jim Blaine, blk. s., 38, 8 years, third, and Thomas L. Watts's Sweetheart, gr. m., 43, 5 years, fourth.

Trotting-Bred Stallions, two years old—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Oxford Boy, (2:20½,) b. c., 15.1 hands, by Red Chute-Laurena; H. N. Bain's Wickliffe, Jr., br. c., by Wickliffe-Evereste, second, and B. F. Tracy's Kentucky Wilkes, Jr., b. c., 14.3, by Kentucky Wilkes-Ellen Hauser, third.

Trotting-Bred Stallions, three years old—Won by William Pollock's Baron Born, br. c., 15.3 hands, by Baron Wilkes-Rosewood; Mrs. E. N. Valentine's Lord Duncombe, ch. c., 15.3, by Onward-Belle Harold, second; Thomas W. Lawson's Antilon, blk. c., 16, by Milrol-Annie Wilton, third, and John B. Shaw's Kaplona, b. c., 15.2, by Kremlin-Brarisama, fourth.

Trotting-Bred Stallions, shown with four of their get, the oldest not to exceed six years—Won by B. F. Tracy's Advertiser, br. h., 15.3 hands, 13 years, by Electioneer-Lulu Wilkes. Only one shown.

Horses in Harness, shown to runabouts—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy, ch. g., 14.3 hands, 6 years; Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden, ch. g., 14.3½, 8 years, second; Joseph E. Widener's Bonnie, b. m., 14.3½, 7 years, third, and Strauss & Hexter's Norval, ch. g., 15.1, 8 years, fourth.

Pairs of Roadsters in Harness, horses to be 4 years old or over, showed to harness or wagon—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's Miss Lou, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 8 years, by Grandwood-Pereta and Zulu Z., b. m., 15.2½, 7 years, by Col. Young-Flora; James W. Cooke's Altamont, b. g., 15.2½, 12 years, by Star Almont-Birthday, and Rosola, b. m., 15.3, 8 years, by Sonola-Reba Rosa, second; Thomas W. Lawson's First Love, (formerly Mamie W.,) b. m., 15.3½, 5 years, by Wildnut-Mamie, and Baroness Josephine, b. m., 15.3½, 4 years, by Baron Wilkes-Genie, third, and Frank Hughes's Fannie Wilkes, b. m., 15.2, 7 years, by Cyclone-Fannie Connor, and Elysian, b. m., 15.1½, 7 years, by Elyria-Dora Hughes, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands, 3 years old and over—Won by George D. Widener, Jr.'s, Jill, br. m., 12.3½, 7 years; Douglas Lawson's Glorious Lonnie, ch. s., 12.1, 8 years, second; Hawley Tichenor's Me, spotted m., 13.6 years, third, and Miss Sara Mildred Strauss's Mildred, skewbald m., 12.3, 5 years, fourth.

Four-in-Hands, Park teams to be shown before drags, the owners or substitutes approved by the committee to drive—Won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Red Cloud, Glorious Whirling Cloud, Glorious Thunder Cloud, and Glorious Flying Cloud, driven by Richard F. Carmen; William H. Moore's Disturbance, Lanzie, Paddy, and Don, (owner,) second; C. K. G. Billings's Marcus Logan, Dandy Logan, Logan Star, and Captain, (owner,) third, and H. H. Salmon's Highflyer, Flashlight, Victor, and Violet, (owner,) fourth.

Best Three Qualified Hunters, from one hunt, to be shown by the master, whips or members of the hunt in hunt uniform—Won by the London Hunt, Ontario, Canada, (Adam Beck;) the Essex County Hunt, N. J., second.

Pairs of Horses, shown before private omnibus—Won by W. L. Elkins's American Star, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 8 years, and American Rose, b. g., 15.3½, aged; Philip Lewisohn's King Edward, b. g., 16, and Prince of Wales, b. g., 16, second; Mrs. Harrie R. Wimsatt's Mystic, ch. m., 15.2½, 7 years, and Marigold, ch. m., 15.2½, 6 years, third, and C. K. G. Billings's Donald, br. g., 16.1¼, 7 years, and Pilot King, gr. g., 16.2, 6 years, fourth.

The Breeders' Challenge Cup, for registered or half-registered hackneys, mares, or geldings, three years old or over, bred in America, horses to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor, the cup to be won twice by the same exhibitor before becoming his property—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Nelly Langton, ch. m., 15.1 hands, 4 years, by Langton Performer-Nelly; reserve, A. J. Cassatt's Charmer, b. m., 15.1½, 5 years, by Cadet-F. S. Chance.

Horses exceeding 15.2 hands, in harness, open to dealers only—Won by George D. King & Sons' Troarn, blk. s., 16 hands, aged; Crow & Murray's British Lion, blk. g., 15.3½, 6 years, second; Lehman Strauss's Daveida, gr. g., 15.3, 7 years, third, and Hector Vervaeke, blk. m., 15.3½, 8 years, fourth.

Saddle Horses over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's My Lady Dainty, ch. m., 15 hands, 6 years, (Mrs. John Gerken;) Mrs. J. Holloway's Happy Bee, b. m., 14.3, 6 years, second; Dr. C. Shirley Carter's Premier, b. g., 14.3, 7 years, third, and W. A. McGibbon's Woodman, ch. g., 14.3½, 5 years, fourth.

The Challenge Cup, offered by the Waldorf-Astoria, for the best horse suitable for a gig, the horses to be driven by their bona fide owners, to gigs, professional drivers and dealers barred, the cup to be won three times by the same owner before becoming his property—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3½ hands, 10 years; Joseph E. Widener's Bagatelle, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, reserve.

Jumping Horses, to be tried over six successive jumps, 5 feet high, and to carry a minimum of 140 pounds—Won by Crow & Murray's Sure Pop., ch. g., 16 hands, 4 years; George Pepper's Lord Minto, b. g., 16, 4 years, second; Charles Pfizer's Yourfellow, ch. g., 16.1½, 7 years, third, and George Pepper's Rupert, br. g., 16.1½, 5 years, fourth.

The Programme for To-day.

9 to 9:45 A. M.—Horses may be exercised in the ring by permission of the Superintendent.
10 A. M.—Judging three hackney mares.
10:15 A. M.—Judging five hackney mares.
10:30 A. M.—Judging five hackney yearling stallions.
10:45 A. M.—Judging five hackney two-year-old stallions.
11 A. M.—Judging four hackney three-year-old stallions.
11:15 A. M.—Judging five hackney stallions.
11:30 A. M.—Judging five hackney stallions.
11:45 A. M.—Preliminary trial of thirty-five qualified hunters, entered in the Corinthian Class, only those horses then selected to be allowed to compete in that class at 9:30 P. M.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging forty-nine harness horses.
2:40 P. M.—Judging thirty-one saddle horses.
3:20 P. M.—Judging seven ponies in harness.
3:45 P. M.—Judging four pairs of roadsters and best-appointed road rigs.
4:05 P. M.—Judging twelve hunters or jumpers over six fences, two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet.
4:50 P. M.—Judging seventeen pairs of horses shown before a victoria or cabriolet, appointments to count.
5:30 P. M.—Judging eight Shetland pony stallions.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8:30 P. M.—Judging five trotting stallions with a record of 2:20 or better, in harness.
8:50 P. M.—Judging forty-six harness horses, (novice class.)
9:30 P. M.—Judging those hunters previously selected to compete in the Corinthian Class.
10 P. M.—Judging six tandems.

Cadets May Visit the Horse Show.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Gen. Corbin received a dispatch from Col. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, to-day, saying that the managers of the New York horse show had invited the first class of cadets to be their guests one day this week. Col. Mills recommended that permission be granted, and Gen. Corbin telegraphed the Superintendent approval of his recommendation.

BROOKLYN UNION LEASE.

A. Sartorius Asks Supreme Court to Set It Aside as Illegal.

An action has been begun in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to set aside the lease of the property of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. The lease in question is for the period of 999 years. The plaintiff is A. Sartorius, a broker of Broad Street, this borough.

The legal ground on which the suit is based is in a statute which forbids the consolidation of the two companies, and it is alleged that the long lease was merely an evasion of this law.

The answer of the defendant, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which corporation has absorbed the other two companies, alleges that the suit was brought in order that the defendant might be forced to purchase certain securities of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. It is shown in the answer that before the lease of the Brooklyn Union property to the defendant the property of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company became part of the assets of the Brooklyn Union system. It is alleged that Sartorius was owner of some of the securities of the Kings County Company, and was dissatisfied with the terms of the consolidation. After the lease to the Brooklyn Heights Company was entered into, he sought to sell them his securities, it is alleged. Failing in this, he brought the suit to set aside the lease.

MAN REVIVES IN HIS COFFIN.

James Wynn of Alabama Narrowly Escapes Being Buried Alive.

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 20.—James Wynn, an Oxford blacksmith, narrowly escaped being buried alive to-day. After the funeral services, the casket was opened at the grave, when the body was seen to move.

The casket was hurried back to the home of Wynn, where he revived and is now under treatment. Wynn had been pronounced dead by physicians, and he lay apparently dead for two nights and a day.

A DISAPPEARANCE EXPLAINED.

Young Sayville (L. I.) Man Was Away on His Wedding Trip.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Nov. 20.—Frank Avery, son of Jacob Avery of Blue Point, and Miss Josephine Mott, daughter of Joseph Mott of Sayville, were married in April last, and the announcement of the wedding, which has been made, clears up the mystery of the young man's disappearance from Blue Point last April. At that time he disappeared, and his friends mourned him as dead, but in a few weeks he came back.

He gave no explanation of his absence. It now appears he was on his wedding trip. He allowed mystery to surround his movements rather than to have the real facts known until he was sure that his parents and those of his wife were ready to bestow their blessings. The parents on both sides are now reconciled, and the young couple are at home, under Jacob Avery's roof.

Loser in Stock Deal Must Pay Brokers.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Walter Greacen, Jr., of this city was the defendant today in the Circuit Court in a suit for $1,500 with interest from Aug. 7, 1900, brought by Payne & Van Antwerp, stock brokers of 2 Wall Street. The amount represents a note given by Greacen to the brokers, one-third of which was to be used in wiping out old scores and the balance to be used as margin in stock speculations. Greacen lost and refused to take up the note. In court Greacen pleaded the State Gambling act. The jury gave a verdict for the brokers.

Southern Furniture Manufacturers.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 20.—The Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association, which was organized in Chattanooga one month ago, held its first regular meeting here to-day. President H. F. Temple of Chattanooga was in the chair, and all the other officers and about forty members were present. The meeting was secret, and when a recess was taken Secretary Jones stated that absolutely none of the proceedings would be public; that the convention had considered subjects of importance to the trade, but that the proceedings would not be published even in the trade journals. He added that the meeting was entirely harmonious.

The Pivot Clip

FOR EYEGLASSES.

No faults, no objectionable features—perfection. That is the Pivot Clip.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

POLICE SAY THEY HAVE TRUNK THIEF

Young Colored Man Locked Up as the Mysterious Robber.

Capt. Titus Sent Out Detectives to Drive Express Wagons Which Were Followed by Officers on Bicycles.

With the arrest of a young colored man yesterday the police say they have solved the mystery of the numerous trunk thefts that were reported by express companies all over the city during the past two months.

At Police Headquarters last night Sergeant Pfaehler said that the prisoner had made a confession to the detectives in which he told how he carried on his thefts that baffled the entire detective force.

The prisoner, who is a good-looking mulatto and very well dressed, described himself as Charles Johnson, twenty-one years old, and said he lived at 4,184 Lincoln Avenue, Philadelphia. Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau, upon communicating with the Chief of Police of Philadelphia, learned that the address Johnson gave was fictitious.

The police said that Johnson carried on one of the most systematic schemes of robbery that has ever been reported at Police Headquarters. Single-handed, according to the prisoner's own story, he stole between fifty and sixty trunks in broad daylight in various sections of the city, and disposed of his plunder without being apprehended and without the assistance of an accomplice.

Even when he disposed of the contents of the trunks after looting them in furnished rooms he had hired, he took no chances. He never pawned any stuff himself, but always went to a messenger office and had a boy pledge the clothing and valuables he stole.

John said that he made it a point to follow express wagons in any part of the city, and that when they stopped in front of a house he would drive the wagon away as soon as the driver went into the apartments. He would then drive the express wagon to one of the several furnished rooms he had and there unload the vehicle. After looting the trunks he would make up in neat parcels any stuff that could be pawned and take it to a messenger office.

When these thefts were first reported to Police Headquarters several detectives were put on the case. When the robberies became so numerous Capt. Titus assigned every available man on his staff to hunt for the trunk robbers, but nothing was accomplished and the robberies were becoming more frequent.

Titus then decided to have his men disguise themselves as expressmen and go out on the wagons while other detectives rode behind on bicycles. This scheme proved successful yesterday.

Detective Munday was riding behind an express wagon on Eighth Avenue when it drew up in front of a house at the corner of Seventy-ninth Street. The driver went to apartments on the top floor with a small handbag.

As the driver disappeared through the door, Johnson alighted from a north-bound Eighth Avenue car. He looked around nervously and then mounted the driver's seat and whipped up the horse. He drove to a house several blocks away, where he carried in four trunks. Munday followed him and placed him under arrest.

Johnson seemed greatly surprised at his arrest and denounced it as an outrage. When he was put through

The Wanamaker Store

LILLIAN CORSETS

Made by the Best Corsetier in Paris

So much depends on a proper corset! It is almost impossible to estimate the loss that comes from getting the wrong sort.

Loss of beauty to the figure, is first to be reckoned on. Thousands of women are far more shapely than their corsets make them.

Loss of confidence in a good dressmaker often comes from not having a corset that properly shows the dressmakers' skill.

Loss of comfort is another serious matter; for the proper model is always comfortable—particularly in the new LILLIANS.

Loss of confidence in your appearance makes a loss of ease in your manner and conversation, thus preventing social success in more than the matter of your gown.

The Corset is fundamental just as the fabled horse-shoe nail, and its correctness is of utmost importance.

The realization of this has produced our line of LILLIAN CORSETS. Year by year and month by month they grow better. Always in the front of style—shapely, graceful in design; yet so moulded in form and varied in models that all figures can be fitted with utmost comfort.

The corset-making throughout is the best in the world, and the styles the latest known to Paris.

Prices are the lowest known for French corsets of their character.

These hints of newest and most artistic models:

At $5—Lillian Corsets of coutil, with straight front; long over hips and abdomen.

At $6—Lillian Corsets of white coutil; with straight front, low bust, long over hips and abdomen.

At $7—Lillian Corsets of fine coutil; long waist, medium bust, extended hips, boned with real whalebone.

At $8—Lillian Corsets; medium, low and high bust; whalebone; straight front.

At $9.50—Lillian Corsets of fine coutil; straight front; garters attached; whalebone.

At $18.75 to $25—Lillian Corsets of fancy silk batiste and silk finished coutil; garters attached; trimmed with dainty ribbons and laces.

Second floor, Tenth street.

NEW RAINCOATS

Orders for these newly-arrived Raincoats for women were placed over six weeks ago—but the manufacturers have been fairly swamped with work; and this, together with the fact that most of the cloths used in them had to come from England, has delayed their coming until now.

But women are clamoring for them, and these superb new styles are well worth waiting for. They embody the latest ideas in Raincoats and fabrics, and at their remarkably low prices will be quickly taken away.

Of particular originality and smartness are the Raincoats shown at $25.

Some descriptions:

$15—Of plaid cheviots, in dark colors; yoke effect; fly-front; velvet collar; side pockets.

$18—Of cheviot and covert cloth, in plain, striped and plaid effects; yoke or belted backs; velvet collar; half-lined with satin; fly-front; coat handsomely tailored.

$20—Of heavy Cravenette, in Oxford gray, tan and olive; yoke effect; fly-front; sleeves lined with satin; turnover cuffs.

$21—Of Priestley's Cravenette, in Oxford gray and tan; triple detachable capelet; fly-front; velvet collar; yoke lining of satin.

$25—Of Scotch mixtures, in dark browns, Oxford grays, and green; single-breated; buttoned through; bishop sleeves; inlaid velvet collar and cuffs; back loose or belted.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Fascinating Collection of Imported Fancy Articles

They come from Austria, that country so fertile in originating quaint conceits in metal, leather and glass. They form an attractive collection on the Main Aisle today, that is full of the spirit of Christmas.

There are pin-trays of glass, with birds in gay plumage sitting on their edges, or of metal, in bronze green Art Nouveau designs, or, in conjunction with thermometers of polished wood in the form of violins and lutes; letter and paper racks, in odd metal designs handsomely mounted on wood.

Hardly two pieces are alike in the collection, hence general description is impossible; but here is a detailed price-hint or two:

Paper Clip, Art Nouveau design, in bronze green, mounted on wood panel, $3.

Pin Tray, Art Nouveau; a water nymph reaching up through lily-pads, 75c.

Perfume Bottle, held in a parrot's beak; the bird may be used as a savings-bank, $1.

Thermometer, mounted on a handsomely finished lute, with scent-bottle attached, $3. Another, in the shape of a sword with bugle, $3.

Horse Shoes with spray of mistletoe in natural colors, holding two diminutive scent-bottles, $2.75.

Three small Kittens, holding up a metal tray, 50c.

But seeing is better than describing. You'll enjoy the showing.

Main aisle.

MEN'S SUITS at $15

Worth $18, $20 and $22.50

This is a collection of about a hundred Fancy Cheviot Suits, with sack coats cut in the smartest style. Some are the last suits of broken lots, others are in patterns that sold most slowly. The new price should make them better liked; for the quality of goods is superb, and the tailoring is of the high Wanamaker character.

Sizes range from 33 to 42-inch chest measurement. Formerly $18, $20 and $22.50; now $15 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Rich Display of Superb MILLINERY

For the Horse Show, the attendant social functions and those that follow in its wake—for the Horse Show is the lever that starts the New York social season—we have gathered a wonderful collection of luxurious millinery. The chief of the Paris modistes and our own skilled designers have contributed their masterpieces to it. And a beautiful, dazzling showing it is!

No material has been deemed too sumptuous to be used in these fascinating creations. Many of them reflect the present Paris craze for rich furs—ermine, chinchilla, broadtail, even Russian sable. With them roses are combined, and ribbon, real lace in profusion and a most effective new fabric, beaver felt. Then there is a brand-new fad—white kid, which, fashioned into rosettes, large, flat buttons or quills, in combination with beaver, fur or velvet, is capable of remarkably striking effects.

Among some of the newest arrivals from Paris—some of them here but a day or two—and the latest productions of our workrooms, are these:

By Lewis—a hat of Russian sable, trimmed with brown chiffon and white velvet roses. $100.

By Alphonsine—a hat of chinchilla, with pink roses and ribbon. $55.

By Caroline Reboux—a hat made entirely of breasts, the dominant color the blue of the blue-bird, with a contrasting note of red and green. $60.

By Virot et Berthe—a black velvet picture hat, with superb ostrich plumes. $45.

By Carlier—a hat of white yarn braid, trimmed with white chiffon, and hand-painted ornament of white panne velvet; veil of real lace. $65.

Hat of real Irish white lace, with facing of pink roses. $45.

But mere cataloguing does not begin to indicate the beauty and variety of the gathering. You are welcome to come and see the hats.

Second floor, Broadway.

Linen Underwear for Men

Linen Underwear is *warm*, when worn by a person in good health—that's beyond question, now.

It is delightfully pleasant to wear, certainly.

People learn about it slowly; and then wonder why they did with something else so long.

We are showing now the *original* Linen Mesh Underwear, which has been made and sold in Germany for a decade. It is made of the best pure Irish linen—the best in the world. The winter grade is heavy weight; shirts have two sleeve lengths, drawers short or regular length inseam, seats reinforced. These garments are all made full in width and length, shaped properly, and will give satisfactory wear. Price $3 a garment.

Then here is another style of linen goods of American make:

Ribbed medium-weight linen mesh underwear; perfect-fitting garments; an elasticity is imparted to the yarn in the process of knitting which insures durability; well made and finished throughout. $3.75 a garment.

Linen Mesh Fabrics, medium or heavy weight, on sale at $1 a yard.

This word of other Ribbed Underwear for Men,

At $1.75 garment—Fine medium-weight ribbed balbriggan shirts or drawers; full fashioned and regular made; silk stitched and finished.

At $2 garment—Medium-weight ribbed light blue merino shirts or drawers; same, in heavy weight, $2.50 each; full fashioned and regular made; shirts have stayed shoulders.

Broadway.

Thanksgiving CUTLERY

At Less Than Half Price

Nothing but Cutlery of very high character is worthy of the Thanksgiving table; and yet this offering of these goods at less than half price, gives the opportunity to provide just such excellent and artistic Carving Sets and Knives as are wanted for that important occasion.

No English cutlery manufacturers are better known than *Harrison Brothers & Howson*, Cutlers by appointment to His Majesty King Edward VII.; who also held a like appointment to the late Queen Victoria. The house has a reputation of many years' standing, and any housekeeper may be proud to have her table furnished with cutlery bearing the name of Harrison Brothers & Howson.

The good fortune is most timely; and the savings are handsome. The selling yesterday was so extensive that it is impossible to give a list of goods sure to be here today. We can only promise a good variety of carving sets and pearl handled knives.

ORIENTAL RUGS

In Unusual Sizes.

That is—the larger sizes. Almost any fair-sized stock of Oriental Rugs has a good assortment of them in sizes 12x15 feet or less, but is apt to have a limited supply of rugs that are larger. That our collection of the smaller rugs is complete goes without saying; it is of the rarer *large* sizes that we wish to tell you today.

Fifty of these large rugs are here, ranging in size from 12x16 ft. to 14x25 ft. There are both antique and modern specimens in the group, including Golrevan, Serapi, Serebend, Kirman and Tabris rugs.

Prices range from $195, for a Turkish Rug 14x20 ft., to $2800, for a magnificent Tabris Palace rug, 12x16 ft. Some of the specimens are superb examples of rug-making, of greatest interest to the connoisseur, apart from their practical value as decorative house-furnishings.

Third floor.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $5 a Pair

This is a superb line of fine Shoes for Women. Shoes of the character usually sold for six dollars or more. Made of the finest leathers, with most expert workmanship. Newest and smartest shapes and lasts—every point of style and elegance that the well-dressed woman desires. These styles for particular mention:

Patent leather lace shoes with dull kid tops; silk-worked eyelets; turned soles with very high Louis XV. heels; plain toes. $5.

Pebbled calfskin lace walking boots; wide extended soles, full toes with ends raised; very warm, comfortable winter shoes. $5.

Kidskin boots in bright and dull finish, made on a straight form last with thick round toes and no tips; very high narrow heels and arched insteps. A characteristic shoe for women who want something not conventional. $5.

Enameled leather lace boots, made like a man's shoe; thick soles, broad bottoms; just right for a walking boot. $5.

Thirty other styles to choose from, besides slippers and Oxford shoes.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Preparing the Thanksgiving Dinner

Of course, the housekeeper is eager to do herself proud with her Thanksgiving dinner—often her supreme effort of the year. To make it thoroughly successful, greatest attention must be paid to every smallest detail of preparing, cooking and serving.

But it is with the kitchen alone, the most important factor in the proceedings, that this story concerns itself. Here are all the needful pots, pans, and various utensils to make the preparation and cooking of the dinner easy and successful.

And this Housefurnishing Store is noted for the extreme moderateness of its prices for housewares of unimpeachable quality.

AGATE WARE—
Roasting Pans, 60c to 95c. Saucepans, 18c to 85c.
Cooking Pots, 35c to $1.85. Colanders, 40c to 60c.
Basting Spoons, 10c to 19c. Pie Plates, 15c to 30c.
Pudding Pans, 16c to 50c.

TIN WARE—
Jelly Strainers, 35c to $1. Gravy Strainers, 18c to 25c.
Graters, 5c to 45c. Colanders, 35c to $1.25.
Cake Cutters, 5c to 25c.
Charlotte Russe Moulds, 10c to 30c.
Angel Cake Pans, 40c to 60c. Pudding Moulds, 40c to 80c.
Individual Moulds, 25c and 30c. Fish Moulds, $2.25.
Ice Cream Bricks, 25c to 48c. Melon Moulds, 35c to 70c.

MISCELLANEOUS—
Wire Broilers, 16c to $1. Wire Fry Baskets, 25c to 90c.
Jelly Bags, 75c to $1.75. Ornamenting Tubes, 10c.
Nickel Baking Dishes, $1.60 to $3.50.
Nickel Bread Trays, 50c to $2.25.
Nickel Serving Trays, 75c to $3.75.
Hot Water Plates, 85c to $1.75.
Champagne Taps, 50c. Mincing Knives, 10c to 45c.
Corkscrews, 5c to $2.50. Larding Needles, $1 set.
Paring Knives 5c to 50c. Cooks' Forks, 12c to 75c.
Almond Graters, $1. Pepper Mills, 75c to $2.50.
Raisin Seeders, 65c. Spice Mills, 90c.
Meat Choppers, 75c to $3.40.

Basement.

Reductions in Lace Curtains

They are handsome, new Lace Curtains, in Irish Point and Renaissance designs, and in a large variety of the season's best patterns.

We have taken a quantity of them, and marked them at considerable reductions from their original values. At their new prices, they will prove doubly attractive to housekeepers who are thinking of a new dress for their windows:

RENAISSANCE—
Were $5.50 and $5.65, now $4.25 pair.
Were $6.25, $6.50, $6.75 and $7, now $5.25 pair.
Were $8, $8.50 and $8.75, now $6.25 pair.
Were $12 and $12.75, now $9.75 pair.

IRISH POINT—White and Ivory—
Were $5.50 and $5.75, now $4.25 pair.
Were $7.75 and $8, now $5.85 pair.
Were $10, now $7.50 pair.

Third floor.

BEDROOM SLIPPERS

To Go To Bed In

Thousands of people suffer from the need of proper warmers for the feet while dressing or undressing, or lounging around the bedroom before retiring.

Then the chill continues for an hour after they have retired, while the touch of one foot to the other is almost painful.

A clever invention has put an end to this long-borne trouble.

Arnold Bedroom Slippers

can be worn around the room, *and worn when in bed.*

These slippers are made, sole and top, of washable knit fabric, fleece lined. They can be kicked off when the feet are warm, and will not be in the way in the bed, for they are little more than a glove in bulk, and have no hard sole. Made in solid colors, pink, old blue, lavender and black. They are ornamented with white silk shell stitch embroidery, and are pretty as can be.

They are particularly comfortable for bathroom wear, for a wetting doesn't hurt them a particle, for they are washable. Ideal for nurses' wear, or for a mother when caring for a child. Just the thing for children. Made in all sizes.

20c a pair

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

DRESS SUIT CASES—$2

That headline tersely announces the arrival of some excellent Dress-Suit Cases at a price remarkable for its lowness. Think of a well-made, light, stanch, serviceable 24-inch dress-suit case for $2!

That is precisely what these cases are. They are made of black enamel cloth, with corners tapped with tan leather; straps inside case, and brass lock and catches.

Altogether exceptional dress-suit cases to get for such a little price as

Two Dollars Each

Basement.

Stylish Clothing for Boys

Three important qualities govern the actual merit of boys' clothing—durability, price and—style. The youngster's suit or overcoat must wear well of course; else it's a bad investment. The price must be right—all the advertising on earth won't sell clothing that's dear. Why not get the third quality—style—while you're about it? It's an easy matter, although much of the average clothing for boys lacks it utterly.

The Wanamaker Boys' Clothing combines these three cardinal virtues in every instance.

For Example:

Russian Blouse Suits, in red or royal blue serge, for boys of 3 to 7 years; regular $6 values at $5.

Russian Blouse Hood Overcoats, with belt and military brass buttons. Of heavy blue cheviot, lined throughout with red flannel. These coats are so endidly stylish, for boys of 2½ to 10 years, and will defy the coldest winter weather. Worth a dollar more than their price—$7.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The UNDER-PRICED STORE

A Remarkable Sale of Books

At Much Less Than Their Publishers' Prices

This is an offering of Books of standard value, that will command attention and arouse interest by virtue of its importance, timeliness and comprehensiveness. So large is its extent, that, to accommodate it, the Basement Under-Priced Store has been turned into a book store today.

The scope of the sale is remarkable for its breadth. Here are valuable works of reference, special editions, in handsome bindings and beautifully illustrated, of books of standard fiction and poetry; books of travel, biography and history, and a plentiful assortment of juvenile literature.

The character of many of these books renders them especially appropriate as Christmas gifts, and many a wise man or woman, by thinking ahead a little, can buy gift-books now at concessions from their published prices that are often astonishing.

This note of saving runs through the whole collection; many of the books are marked at prices possible to us alone—and all are far below what they can ordinarily be obtained for. A partial list of titles follows:

Encyclopaedic Dictionary of American History. By J. Franklin Jameson and J. W. Bull. 2 vols., cloth, $1; half morocco, $1.50.

Under Both Flags. A Panorama of the Great Civil War. Written by celebrities of both sides. About 250 illustrations and drawings. Edited by George M. Vickers. Size, 8½ x 11½ inches. 592 pages. Cloth, 50c; half Russia, 95c.

Hero Tales of American Soldiers and Sailors, as told by the heroes themselves and their comrades. Size, 7½ x 9½. 8vo., 592 pages; fully illustrated. Cloth, 85c; full morocco, $1.25.

Conquering the Dark Continent. England's battles with the Boers in the Transvaal, and a history of explorations, etc., by famous travelers. By J. W. Bull. Size 8 x 10½ in. Illustrated; 502 pages. Cloth, 50c; half morocco, 70c; full morocco, 95c.

Deeds of Daring by the American Soldier. Thrilling narratives of the Civil War. By D. M. Kelsey. Size, 6½ x 9 inches. 672 pages; fully illustrated. Cloth, 65c.

America's New Possessions. Illustrated in color. 125 wonderful reproductions of living scenes in natural colors. 6 x 9 inches, oblong. 35c.

Samantha in Europe. Josiah Allen's Wife. Marietta Holley. Fully illustrated. 95c.

Twenty Years of Congress. By James G. Blaine. From Lincoln to Garfield, with a review of the years which led to the political revolution of 1860. 2 cloth-bound octavo volumes. $1.75.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer poet of Persia. Rendered into English verse by Edward FitzGerald, with designs by Florence Lundberg. Small quarto. $1.35.

The Man with the Hoe. By Edwin Markham. With illustrations and decorative designs by Porter Garnett. Printed in two colors (rubricated). Board cover, 7½x3½ inches. 20c.

China: the Yellow Peril. At war with the world. A history of the Chinese Empire from the dawn of civilization to the present time. By J. Martin Miller. Size 7½ x9½ in., illustrated. 60c.

The Tent on the Beach and Dramatic Lyrics. John G. Whittier. 12mo, illustrated. 60c.

Manual of Mythology. Greek and Roman, Norse and Old German, Hindoo and Egyptian Mythology. By Alexander S. Murray, with notes, revisions and additions by William H. Klapp. 200 illustrations and a complete index. 12mo. 50c.

The Age of Fable; or, Beauties of Mythology. By Thomas Bulfinch, with notes, revisions and additions by William H. Klapp. 200 illustrations and a complete index. 12mo. 50c.

The Marble Faun; or, the Romance of Monte Beni. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 16mo, 2 volumes in one. 35c.

Kennedy of Glenhaugh. By David Maclane. 12mo. 30c.

His Three Wives. Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 12mo. 30c.

Uranie. Camille Flammarion. 12mo. 30c.

Some standard Sets of Books at exceedingly low prices. Cloth binding.

Charles Dickens' Complete Works, 15 vols., $5.25.
Bulwer Lytton's Works, 13 vols., $4.75.
Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols., $4.50.
W. M. Thackeray's Novels, 10 vols., $3.75.
George Eliot's Works, 6 vols., $2.50.
Charlotte and Emily Bronte's Works, 6 vols., $3.50.
Washington Irving's Works, 6 vols., $1.80.
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., $1.20.
Prescott's Conquest of Peru, 2 vols., 60c.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols., 60c.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols., 60c.
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 vols., 60c.
History of England. Thomas B. Macaulay. 5 vols. 75c.

Sets in Five Volumes, comprising the popular works of the following authors—good cloth binding, good paper and type. Our price, 90c a set:

Marie Corelli, Conan Doyle, The Duchess, Hall Caine, Mary J. Holmes, Edna Lyall, Rosa N. Carey

The famous Henty Books. 12mo. Each volume is printed on excellent paper from new large-type plates, bound in cloth, assorted colors, with an attractive ink and gold stamp. Regularly 50c. Our price, 16c.

Among the Malay Pirates	True to the Old Flag
By Eng and's Aid	The Golden Canon
Bravest of the Brave	The Lost Heir
By Pike and Dyke	The Young Colonists
Colonel Thorndyke's Secret	The Young Midshipman
Friends, Though Divided	The Dragon and the Raven
Jack Archer	The Boy Knight
Lion of St. Mark	Through the Fray
Lion of the North	With Wolfe in Canada
Maori and Settler	With Clive in India
One of the 28th	With Lee in Virginia
Rujub, the Juggler	Young Carthaginian
St. George for England	Young Buglers
Sturdy and Strong	Young Franc-Tireurs.

We control the sale of all earlier volumes of the Great Round World Magazine. Bound in cloth, three months to a volume. 35c a vol.

Swiss Muslin APRONS

Just the Kind for Gifts

There's nothing prettier, in the way of a simple gift for a holiday season, than one of these fresh, attractive Aprons of fine Swiss muslin—the kind to put on when sewing or doing fancy-work.

There are thirty distinct styles in this new showing, with all the daintiness that ruffles, lace, ribbons, embroidery and insertion can add. Some have coquettish little pockets with a ribbon bow on them, others are just as simple as they can be—but all are attractive to a degree.

Here for you to choose from, at 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, to $1.25 each.

Broadway.

IRON BEDSTEADS

We have a very wide variety of the thoroughly good Iron Bedsteads. The cheap, trashy sorts are not here; yet no careful housekeeper would wish to pay less than our lowest price. We show them in almost every desirable style from plain white enamel or enamel and brass trimmed to those decorated with high colors in the finest enamels. Our line of high colors in richly decorated bedsteads is unequaled both for variety of style and richness of designs.

A word of a few patterns:

At $7.50—White enamel iron bedsteads in 3ft., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes; 1½-in. pillars with fancy cast metal cornice at top of post; seven upright filling rods in head and foot; ornamental iron connections; gold bronze decorations on all ornaments.

At $8—White enamel iron bedsteads, 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes only; fancy pattern head and foot pieces in elaborate scroll work; fancy cast metal ornaments decorated in gold bronze.

At $10.50—White enamel iron bedsteads, brass trimmed; 1¼-in. pillars; ⅝-in. filling rods; ⅝-in. brass top rail; 2¼-in. brass vases and caps; brass rails are supported by seven large brass spindles. This bedstead in 4 ft. 6 in. sizes only.

At $12—White enamel iron bedsteads, brass trimmed; 1¼-in. pillars; 1-in. brass top rails; 2¼-in. brass vases; 2¼-in. brass caps; ⅝-in. filling rods; 8 large brass spindles; 3ft. and 4ft. 6in. sizes only. A fine, heavy bedstead of best construction.

Some of the other white enamel iron bedsteads, mostly with brass trimmings, are priced at $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $8.50, $9, $11.75, $12.50, $12.75, $13.50, $14.50, $15.

The colored enamel iron bedsteads are in many patterns at each price.

Some are in enamel only and others have brass trimmings. Almost all rich colors can be had, mostly finished in pale blue, green, yellow, or cream colors relieved with other colors and bronze decorations. Prices are $18, $20, $22, $24, $25, $26 to $45.

Fourth floor.

Then here are other interesting offerings in the Under-Price Store:

Remnants of TABLE LINEN

Remnants are always evidence of active selling, and the faster the one, the more of the other.

So rapid has been the selling in our Linen Store, that we have gathered in a short time a quantity of Remnants of pure Table Linens, of all patterns, lengths and qualities, which we have marked, to get rid of them quickly, at very low prices.

The offerings range from a 2-yard piece of bleached Table Linen, worth $1.12, at 80c, to a 4-yard length of Double Satin Damask, worth $8, at $6. There's excellent choosing in the lot.

$2.75 VELVET HATS, $1.75

Every woman knows the exceeding popularity of Velvet Hats. Hence this offering of Black Velvet Hats, worth $2.75, at $1.75 each is of great timely interest. They are in a variety of leading shapes, such as the Continental and other draped effects, and require but little trimming.

FLANNELETTE WAISTS, $1

Here is a group of Flannelette Waists that are exceptionally good values for their price—$1 each. They are in neat stripes, figures and dots, with full fronts, French backs and stock collars.

FELT PILLOWS, Low-Priced

Felt Sofa Pillows, such as these, have great elasticity and are particularly well adapted for their purpose. The present offering consists of pillows covered with fine white muslin, and in various sizes, at the following remarkably low prices:

16 x 16 in., 25c each	22 x 22 in., 40c each
18 x 18 in., 30c each	24 x 24 in., 50c each
20 x 20 in., 35c each	26 x 26 in., 60c each

USED PIANOS REDUCED

Still about a dozen excellent pianos taken in exchange or slightly used. Now very much under-priced.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1693 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2843 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
832 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

One Week From To-Day---Thanksgiving!

We are nearing the great day of family reunion and good cheer. Let the feast be a bountiful one. It can easily be so in every home, be it humble or luxurious, if the housewife will but look to the Butler Stores for her wants. Why wait until the last moment to purchase the Thanksgiving supplies? Prepare now for the great day while our stocks are bright, new, fresh and complete.

IN EVERY ONE OF OUR HUNDRED AND ONE STORES

our counters and shelves are heaped high with the newest and most seasonable of dainties and staples ready for the millions who will naturally turn to us for their Thanksgiving wants. Enough for every one, but, to induce early purchases and help relieve the pressure of next week, we offer these splendid

Specials for Thursday, Friday and Saturday:

JELLY POWDER
FREE THIS WEEK.
To introduce to you our new BLUE RIBBON JELLY POWDER, we offer a package free this week to every customer who purchases at the regular prices
A POUND VERY BEST TEA, 35c
A POUND BEST MOCHA & JAVA COFFEE, 25c
60c

FRENCH SARDINES,
CLEMENT & CIE.
These are fancy French Sardines, being packed in a choice quality of oil; cans open with key.
3 Cans for **23c**

LIBERTY JAM.
ALL FRUIT FLAVORS,
Special, a Jar - - - - **7c.**

California Peaches or Pears, Essie Brand, a can	20c
California Apricots, Essie Brand, a can	18c
California Egg or Gage Plums, Essie Brand, a can	16c
Salmon, Sport Brand, Fancy Sock Eye, 1 lb. flat can	15c
Salmon, Purity Brand, Fancy Sock Eye, ½-lb. flat can	10c
Salmon, Crest Brand, Choice Alaska, 1 lb. tall can	12c
Asparagus, Amadore Brand, California, a can	15c
Asparagus Tips, Eldorado Brand, a can	18c
Tomatoes, Essie Brand, Finest Jerseys, extra large can	12c
Corn or Succotash, Essie Brand, fancy Maine pack, a can	10c
New Peas, Majestic Brand, fancy sifted, a can 15c., or 2 for	25c
New Peas, Hubbard's Early June, a can	10c

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS'
PLUM PUDDING,
VERY BEST,
2 lb. Can, 33c.; 1 lb. Can, 17c.

Plum Pudding, Greenebaum's, light and flaky, a can	9c
None Such Mince Meat, this famous article, special	9c
New Dates, best quality, a package	5c
New Figs, Fancy Large Smyrna, a pound	12c
Evaporated Peaches, Fancy California, a pound	12c
Evaporated Apricots, Fancy California, a pound 15c. or 2 for	25c
Seeded Raisins, Coast packed, 1 pound package	9c
Cleaned Currants, new crop, a pound, loose	10c
New Citrons, Fancy Glace, large pieces, a pound	15c
Cranberries, Choice Cape Cod, a quart	9c
Orange and Lemon Peel, Fancy Glace, a pound	13c
Mixed Nuts, all new choice assortment, a pound 13c., or 3 pounds for	25c

SOUTHWELL'S JAM.
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
2 Jars for 25c.

French Peas, extra fine, a can 15c.; Petits Pois, a can	12c
Olives, Queen, 10-oz. bottle, 14c.; 8-oz. Manzanilla	9c
Preserves, Mason quart jars	19c
Jelly, all flavors, Mason quart jars	10c
Apple Butter, Mason quart jars	10c
English Mustard, Butler's best ½-pound can	8c
Black Pepper, our best, ½-pound can	7c
Cocoanut Shreds, Peerless Brand, ½-pound package	9c
Lemon and Vanilla Extract, Eagle Brand, a bottle	5c
Salad Oil, Best Domestic, pint bottle	8c
Gelatine, XLCR Brand, a package 6c., or 3 for	13c
Preserves, Johnson's Best, 5-pound crock	45c

PRUNES.
FANCY CALIFORNIA.
These are the choicest Prunes grown in the famous SANTA CLARA VALLEY; fine, dark, meaty fruit, averaging 55 to the pound.
2 Pounds for 13c

BAKING POWDER FREE.
We offer a ½-pound can of Popular Baking Powder free during this sale to every customer who purchases at the special price of 15c. a
7-POUND BAG PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
698 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
682 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
940 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2043 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
208 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

82 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
102 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
149 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

107 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

899 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
157 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

PRICES QUOTED DO NOT APPLY TO SUBURBAN STORES.

SALE OF CITY GARBAGE STEAM SCOWS STOPPED

City Club Obtains an Injunction Against It.

Affidavits Assert that Their Disposal Was Induced by an Employe Interested in a Dumping Company.

Designs of Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle to sell the famous garbage dumping steam scows Cinderella, Aschenbroedel, and Cenerentola were blocked yesterday by an injunction granted by Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, at the instance of Frederick P. Bellamy of that borough, who acted at the instance of the City Club.

The papers were served on Mr. Nagle and his deputies just in time to prevent the boats being knocked down to the highest bidder at the Atlantic Basin, where they have been laid up since shortly after the death of Col. George E. Waring and the appointment of his successor. Their work has since been done by ancient scows and dumpers for which the city pays a heavy rental, and also pays large amounts to the owners of tugboats which tow them to sea. The injunction is returnable Monday, when Commissioner Nagle is ordered to appear before Justice Maddox, and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. Mr. Bellamy, himself a lawyer, sues as a tax-payer and has as counsel Lester W. Clark of Staten Island.

Each one of the boats cost the city $40 when built by Lewis Nixon from designs by Capt. Daniel Delehanty of the United States Navy, (retired,) and are in first-class condition, yet vesselmen say that they would hardly bring more than their value as junk at public auction after being condemned as failures by the municipal authorities. One reason advanced for their sale is that their operation is too expensive.

In the affidavits upon which the temporary injunction was issued, Capt. Delehanty states his belief that the decision to sell the boats was reached on the recommendation of Charles A. Meade, Superintendent of Final Disposition, Department of Street Cleaning, because Meade is interested in the Barney Dumping Company, with whose plans the steamers interfered. He cites the following interview, when he and Mr. Nixon went before the late Commissioner McCartney in February, 1899, after the boats had been laid up, and asked to be confronted with Meade:

"Are you an employe of the Barney Dumping Company?" Capt. Delehanty asked the Superintendent.

"No," was the reply.

"Have you been in the employ of that company?"

"Not recently."

"How recently?"

"About a month."

"As the Commissioner of Street Cleaning had stated to me," Capt. Delehanty continues in his affidavit, "that if a man were guilty as I suggested that Mr. Meade was of being interested in this company while an employe of the City Department, he would be in his opinion, a scoundrel. I expected that Mr. McCartney would indignantly demand of him a resignation, or, at least, an explanation, but instead Mr. McCartney seemed highly offended by my action; whereupon I rose and said to Mr. Nixon, 'There is no use of talking here. It is a waste of time,' and we left the room."

Mr. Nixon, though a Tammany Commissioner, stands by his boats, declaring that they realized all the claims in the way of efficiency and economy that were made for them, and states that the vessels could also be most profitably employed by the city as dumpers for reclaiming land from the water. He says, too, that the steamers can go to sea in all weathers, which the scows cannot, and closes as follows:

"I am satisfied that if outside parties owned these boats they could make a very attractive offer to the city in the way of price per ton for handling refuse, and I believe that they could make a lower rate than is possible now through the use of the tugs and towed dumpers."

Capt. Frederick L. Siemon testifies that only last Saturday he went to look at the boats with a view to purchasing them and was told by a man on the Cenerentola that the purpose of selling them had been abandoned, and as this person showed a strong opposition to letting him inspect the steamers he accepted his story about the change of plan and came away.

PREST. GROUT MAKES CHARGES

Says Paving Specifications Are in Favor of Asphalt Trust.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn made charges yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements that Commissioner Keating of the Highways Department was acting in the interests of the Asphalt Trust. President Grout's assertions were indignantly denied by Commissioner Keating, and the debate was spirited between the officials.

Petitions for asphalt paving were being put through, and President Grout kept voting "No" while nearly all the other members voted in favor of the petitions. President Holahan asked President Grout to state his objections.

"In the specifications there are certain provisions which prevent firms outside of the Asphalt Trust from competing for this work. I think that every asphalt firm should be given a fair chance. I will continue to vote no unless the specifications are changed."

President Grout said that the provisions shut out all firms unless they could show that they had paved a street with asphalt which had been laid for two years.

"This practically shuts out all the small bidders. Another prohibitory provision is that certain chemicals shall be used in the compounding of the asphalt. The chemicals stated are those which are used by the Asphalt Trust only."

Commissioner Keating thumped his fist on the table and denied the statements. He said:

"Those provisions have been inserted to keep out firms whose asphalt is of an inferior character. I deny Mr. Grout's assertion that provisions are made to suit the Asphalt Trust."

The debate continued for half an hour. President Grout said that the provision stating that half the money that is to be paid to the asphalt company procuring a contract shall be held back for a space of two years was a sufficient guarantee that their work would be satisfactory. This ended the argument.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER TO RESIGN.

Mr. Coler Will Appoint a Man to Suit Mr. Grout.

Controller Coler said yesterday that Deputy Controller Levey would resign from the Finance Department on Dec. 1, and that he would appoint a successor who would be acceptable to Controller-elect Grout.

"I will appoint a man as Deputy Controller whom Mr. Grout wishes, and it will be merely the appointment of Mr. Grout's Deputy Controller a month ahead of time."

Controller Coler said that he would consult with Mr. Grout about the appointment.

ALIENATION SUIT DISMISSED.

Justice O'Gorman Says that the Evidence is Insufficient.

Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court yesterday, after hearing the evidence in the suit for $25,000 damages brought by George E. Spare against Major Daniel G. Caldwell, retired, United States Army, for alleged alienation by Caldwell of the affections of his wife, Marie W. Spare, the third wife of the plaintiff, dismissed the complaint as insufficient to support the charges. The court said finally that the evidence showed that the defendant had merely advised the wife of the plaintiff on certain points in her married life in perfect good faith, and without evil intention. The defendant had advised Mrs. Spare to leave her husband, as the evidence tended to show that he could not support her.

In dismissing the suit Justice O'Gorman said:

"I know of nothing in the law which prevents a man, in good faith, from giving such advice to a wife as this defendant did. If a man took advantage of such advice for a bad purpose that would be different, but where an innocent construction can be given to the advice in the absence of proof of wicked intention the law favors the innocent construction. There is nothing in the letters or testimony to show that this defendant caused this woman to leave her husband. It seems to me that she left her husband because he failed to support her. There is nothing in the evidence that would justify the jury in returning a verdict for the plaintiff."

NEW STEEL COMPANY RUMOR.

Say Now It May Be Incorporated with a Capital of $50,000,000.

H. C. Frick of Pittsburg is at the Holland House. He denied to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night that he had anything whatever to do with any alleged new steel combination.

"I am selling coke," said Mr. Frick, "and have nothing to do with the steel business outside of my holdings in the United States Steel Corporation."

Later Mr. Frick was in earnest conversation with the Moore brothers of Chicago in a corner in the Holland House cafe. Judge Moore was as reticent as usual when approached.

The story told by habitues of the Waldorf-Astoria is that a new steel company with a capital of $50,000,000 will be incorporated at Trenton, N. J., this week.

So far as can be learned from anything like an authoritative source the new combination will take in a number of blast furnaces and ore properties in the Lackawanna district.

NAPHTHA IN A CAR EXPLODES.

Two Brakemen Who Were Trying to Detach It from Train Were Hurt.

A freight car loaded with naphtha took fire in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight yard on the Kearny meadows, just outside of Jersey City, at midnight on Tuesday. While William Farrell and Timothy Murphy, brakemen, were trying to detach the car from the train of which it was part the naphtha exploded. Both men were burned seriously, and were removed to St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City.

The wrecked car set fire to five other cars filled with miscellaneous freight, and all were destroyed. In order to save the other cars they were run out on sidings until all these sidings were filled, and then the main tracks were used. In this way early morning traffic was blocked, and the obstructed tracks were cleared not fully and open for use until after 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Railroad officials said they could not give the amount of damage, but did not think it would exceed $50,000. Farrell and Murphy, the hospital authorities said yesterday, were in a critical condition.

WESTERN UNION MEN IN TROUBLE

Reported They Were Indicted for Aiding Green Goods Men.

A report was given out in Jersey City yesterday to the effect that John B. Bertholf, manager of the Western Union telegraph office, and Charles P. Adams, Superintendent of the company's line along the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had been indicted for aiding and abetting green-goods operators by refusing to give the addresses of persons who received green-goods messages at various stations of the Central Railroad. The Grand Jurors declined to talk of the matter, and officials at the Court House said that no indictment had yet been presented to the court.

Chief of Police Murphy was inclined to believe that the report was true. He said he had caused the arrest of Adams and an operator named Kaiser in August last, and had included Manager Bertholf in the charge. He said he had laid all the evidence before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, and he declared that he had made out a very strong case.

LIMITED TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER IN ARIZONA.

Seven Railway Employes Killed and Many Persons Injured.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 20.—A fatal wreck occurred on the Santa Fé Railroad one mile west of Franconia, Arizona, a switch station twenty miles east of Needles, Cal., early to-day. Seven trainmen were killed, three passengers, and fourteen trainmen injured. Limited trains, east and west bound, crashed together while running at full speed. The eastbound train was drawn by two engines, while the westbound train had but one locomotive. The three engines were crushed and blown to pieces by an explosion, which followed the collision. Both trains were made up of vestibule cars of the heaviest kind, and while they stood the terrific shock well and protected the passengers to a great extent, several of the cars took fire at once, and burned up. The dining cars, one on each train, one Pullman, and two composite cars, were destroyed.

The collision is said to have been due to a disregarded order by the crew of the west-bound train, though full particulars on this point are as yet lacking.

A scene of awful confusion followed the crash. The massive engines piled up in an indescribable mass of broken and twisted steel, while the scalding steam hung in a dense, suffocating cloud over the debris, from which the agonizing cries of the injured and dying enginemen could be heard. The heavy Pullmans and composite cars jammed the dining and baggage cars upon the heated pile of debris, carrying death to the dining car crews and setting the cars afire.

SAID CLIENT DECEIVED HIM.

Lawyer's Charges Caused Newark Court to Dismiss Divorce Suit.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day dismissed the proceedings for a divorce brought by Frederick N. Engels of Paterson against his wife, Clara Engels, on the ground of desertion. This was done after Isador Klenert, counsel for Engels, had said in court that his client had deceived him.

Mr. Klenert explained that last May he had brought the original suit on the ground of desertion, and Mrs. Clara Engels, the defendant, having failed to put in an answer, testimony was taken before a Master, and on Vice Chancellor Stevenson's recommendation an ex parte decree was granted. Subsequently, Gustav Hunzinger, counsel for Mrs. Engels, applied for a reopening of the case in order that the defendant might make an answer, and Vice Chancellor Stevenson set the decree aside, and a general denial of the charges was entered as an answer.

Mr. Klenert declared his client had deceived him both as to money he had promised and as to the facts in the case, and he, therefore, wished to withdraw from it. After the dismissal of the case Engels and Klenert had a hot argument in the corridor of the Court House, and nearly came to blows. Engels reproached the lawyer for his action in court, and Klenert replied angrily. A crowd collected, expecting a fight.

FEAR BOY HAS BEEN KILLED.

Parents Think Hunters May Have Shot Missing Son Accidentally.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Nov. 20.—Cyrus Cromwell, thirteen years old, son of John Cromwell of Plain View, has been missing since Sunday. His parents fear the lad had been shot accidentally by a hunter while wandering through the woods near his home. The marriage of his sister, Miss Etta Cromwell, to Frederick Rosenhardt of New York, which was to have occurred last night, has been postponed.

The boy left the house on Sunday evening with a cart to get some brush in the woods near the house to be used for kindling the fire, and nothing has been seen or heard of him since by his friends. Searching parties have ranged the woods for miles. It is considered strange that the cart has not been found. It has very high wheels, and could be seen above the scrub oak.

COL. MEADE'S JUDGES SMILE AT TESTIMONY

Major Laucheimer Tells About the June Marine Corps Drill.

HE DRANK, BUT SPARINGLY

One Officer Says Col. Meade Could Stand His Liquor—Others Swear He Was Capable of Doing Duty.

The testimony given yesterday at the second session of the trial by court-martial of Col. Robert L. Meade, Commandant of the Marine Barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on charges of intoxication while on duty and conduct tending to the destruction of good morals in the service, bore largely upon the number of glasses of whisky a naval officer can refresh himself with and still be able to fulfill the duties connected with his command. It was clearly established that at least four officers of the Marine Corps had two drinks each on June 18 of this year, that being the date on which was held a general inspection and battalion drill at the barracks.

In the course of the testimony the naval veterans composing the trial court smiled indulgently when it was said that Col. Meade backed up against a raised walk on the parade ground and stumbled slightly. Capt. B. P. Lamberton, who was with Admiral Dewey at Manila, was seen on one occasion to nudge Capt. Chadwick, who was Sampson's Chief of Staff during the Cuban campaign.

The proceedings were devoted entirely to the consideration of the charge of intoxication brought against Col. Meade by Major Laucheimer and Col. Frank L. Denny, both connected with the Inspection Department of the Marine Corps at Washington. The hearing had to do with the third specification made by Major Laucheimer, which recounted that Col. Meade had been under the influence of liquor on June 18.

Major Laucheimer, the first witness, told of his visit to the Brooklyn Barracks lasting three days. He said:

"On the day of the inspection, Col. Meade gesticulated a great deal and talked very loud. He made several mistakes in the drill, and he smelled strongly of liquor. He kept getting worse as the day wore on. He asked me to take luncheon with him the next day, but he apparently forgot it. All these things made me form the conclusion that he was unfit for duty."

"Did you see Col. Meade take one or more drinks on June 18?" was asked.

"I did," said the witness. "Col. Meade asked me to have a drink during the forenoon of the 18th, and I accepted. Col. Meade had two drinks of whisky and I—I took two drinks, but they were very small ones. The second barely covered the bottom of the glass."

The witness admitted further that he had another drink during the forenoon with Capt. Theodore P. Kane at the latter's quarters. He said that Col. Meade was sober during the forenoon, but that when he again saw him at drill in the afternoon he was in a highly nervous and excitable state.

"Don't you know that all the Meades, father, sons, and grandsons, are of a nervous and irritable temperament?" asked Lawyer Semple.

"Well, I had the pleasure of meeting Admiral Meade, and he did not fulfill your specifications."

"Well, I served with Admiral Meade as a midshipman," retorted the lawyer, "and he always seemed to me to be irritable."

"You don't think much of Col. Meade's statements?" the witness was asked.

"No. From my experience with his statements during the court of inquiry I must say that I don't think much of his statements, either under oath or otherwise."

Asked to state what was wrong with the battalion drill on June 18, Major Laucheimer said that he could not do so, but that he knew something was wrong when Col. Meade made a mistake while giving orders.

Capt. Kane said that he had seen Col. Meade several times during the forenoon in question, and that he was perfectly sober. Asked what the Colonel's condition was during the afternoon, he said that he was under the influence of liquor.

"Some men," said Capt. Kane, "can carry their liquor and some cannot. Col. Meade can."

At this several members of the court smiled broadly.

Lieut. O. H. Rask said that he had taken part in the battalion drill on the day in question, and he had also taken two drinks with Col. Meade during the morning.

"Col. Meade was not drunk," said the witness, positively, "and was perfectly capable of performing his duties. There were some mistakes in the drill that day, but I attribute that to the fact that Flushing Avenue, which bounds the parade grounds on one side, is a very noisy street, and I think Col. Meade's orders were misunderstood."

Lieuts. John C. Beaumont, E. T. Freyer, and Raymond Dyckman all agreed that Col. Meade was under the influence of liquor on the day in question, but was on the whole able to do his duty.

Then the second charge against the accused was brought forward by the motion of Judge Advocate Niblack to be allowed to read from the record of the court of inquiry held last July, during which Col. Meade made the accusation that Major Laucheimer and Col. Denny were engaged in a conspiracy to injure him at Washington and prevent him from succeeding to the rank of Brigadier General of Marines upon the retirement of Gen. Heywood, the present incumbent.

Lawyer Semple for the accused made a long argument in objection. The courtroom was cleared, and after a half hour's consideration the court sustained the objection. With this victory for the defense the day's session closed.

ESCAPING SOLDIER WOUNDED.

Was Attempting to Get Away from Fort Hamilton When Shot.

Abraham R. De Clark, twenty-nine years old, a private in Battery M., Fifth Artillery, was shot by a sentry yesterday while attempting to escape from the reservation at Fort Hamilton. He is now confined to the hospital there, suffering from a serious wound in the left shoulder. It was said, however, that while the wound was painful, the man would recover.

De Clark had for some minor breach of discipline been confined to his quarters, and detailed to do police duty, as the work of cleaning the streets of the reservation is known. Yesterday afternoon while engaged in this work he became restless, and watching the sentry near him, he waited until his back was turned to go to the other end of the post. Then De Clark made a dash and reached the gate of the reservation at Ninety-ninth Street.

The sentry turned, and seeing him run called upon him to halt. This made him run faster, and the sentry fired after him, aiming over his head. The bullet lodged in the trunk of a tree, and De Clark increased his pace. Again the sentry fired, and this time hit the man in the left shoulder. He fell, and, rising, stumbled on a few paces and fell again. By this time a Corporal and three men came up with the prostrate man, and they picked him up and carried him to the hospital at the fort.

When inquiry was made last night the officer in charge refused to divulge the name of the sentry. He said that the shooting had been done by a soldier in the performance of his duty, and his name would not be made public unless De Clark died.

SCHOOL WARRANTS HELD UP.

Decision of New Jersey Court Leaves No School Fund Custodian.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—City Treasurer Guenther, who by the provisions of the Stokes school law, was custodian of school money, to-day refused to pay out any of the money, contending that by the decision of the Court of Errors declaring the law unconstitutional, the office of Custodian was abolished.

No teachers' salaries will be due for two weeks, but there are a few unpaid bills, for which warrants dated Nov. 1 await the signature. It is believed that Mr. Guenther will be advised by Col. Price to honor them as they were drawn when the office of Custodian was in effect. Should, however, the question of rearguing the case drag along without orders from the court that the Stokes law holds pending a second opinion, the teachers' salaries are likely to be held up.

WANT WOMAN PARDONED.

W. C. T. U. to Try to Have Jersey's Oldest Life Convict Freed—Forty-four Years a Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—A wide movement to secure the release of old Libbie Garribrant, the oldest life convict in the State Prison, has been begun. Libbie is one of the most interesting prisoners the State has ever had. She is sixty years old, and has been in the State Prison since she was sixteen years old. She was convicted for the murder of her younger sister by poison.

Many attempts have been made to secure her release, based on her good behavior, but ex-Attorney General Griggs, who prosecuted her, never gave consent to her release. Now it is purposed to have the women of the Christian Temperance Union and the minor church organizations join in a general appeal to the Court of Pardons.

Mrs. M. H. Schall, who for fourteen years has visited the prison for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is now leading in the movement. She contends that Libbie has earned a release for her good behavior, and has the promise of a good home with her relatives. The Rev. C. H. Elder, pastor of Central Methodist Church of this city, is also working for her.

BOY TOO YOUNG TO INDICT.

So Grand Jury Decided in Case of Youth Who Caused Another's Death.

The Hudson County Grand Jury Tuesday afternoon heard the evidence in the case of Frank Kanisluski, eleven years old, who was arrested on the evening of Aug. 27 on a charge of causing the death of Joseph Naab, eleven years old. The boys, with some others, were at the foot of Morris Street. The evidence submitted to the Grand Jury was that Kanisluski put his arm around Joseph Nasb and jumped into the canal with him. Naab could not swim and sank. His brother William, thirteen years old, tried to rescue him. The body was finally brought up by Patrick McGovern, another boy.

The Grand Jury decided that the boy was too young to be indicted for murder or manslaughter, and decided to present the case to Judge John A. Blair to dispose of. Kanisluski is in jail.

SOCIETY WOMEN SMUGGLERS.

Said to Have Conducted Systematic Operations Across the Canadian Border.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 20.—Prominent Seattle women, the wives and daughters of wealthy business and professional men, according to United States detectives, have been conducting systematic smuggling operations on a large scale. Their violations of the law have become so frequent that the matter is receiving serious consideration from Government officers. It may be necessary to undertake proceedings against them.

A large quantity of expensive silks and dress goods were smuggled into this city from Victoria during the past Winter.

Divides Fortune Between Children.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 20—Christian Cook, eighty years old, one of the largest real estate owners of this city, to-day divided his real estate, valued at $800,000, equally between his four children, reserving his personal property, estimated at more than $100,000 for himself. His children are George C. Cook, Mrs. F. J. Kaufman, and Mrs. Jeremiah Zimmerman of this city, and Mrs. Henry Hess of Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Cook is one of the most respected German citizens, and amassed his fortune by thrift and economy. He came to Syracuse fifty-three years ago with only two cents. He saved money, started in the furniture and upholstery business, and made fortunate investments in real estate. In 1882 he retired from active business.

Expenses of the Czolgosz Trial.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—The expenses incurred in the trial and conviction of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was $1,799.50. Of this sum, $300 was paid the attorney who defended him, $1,000 was paid the alienists who examined him, $144 was paid the deputies who guarded him, $36 was paid for pictures taken, and there is a bill of $119.50 for the transporting of Czolgosz and his guards to Auburn.

Amusements.

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | QUALITY STREET | QUALITY STREET
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Ave. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY
Dec. 3, Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge."

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

New Savoy Theatre. 34th St. & Broadway.
"A Gosh! mighty big success."—Evg. World.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
Evenings, 8:20. EBEN HOLDEN
Matinée Saturday, 2:15.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Last 2 weeks—Xtra Mat. Nov. 28th.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM—A Royal Rival
Dec. 2, The Helmet of Navarre, with Chas. Dalton

Garrick Theatre. 35th St. and Broadway.
CHARLES HAWTREY | Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday. A MESSAGE FROM MARS
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way.
75TH TIME—DEC. 2. SOUVENIRS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
Xtra Matinee Thanksgiving. The Liberty Belles

GARDEN. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Also Thanksgiving.
SOTHERN IF I WERE KING.

HORSE SHOW,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER 21, 22, 23.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Hackneys, Trotters, Saddle Horses, Ponies, Roadsters and Road-Rigs, Horses and Victorias and Appointments, Shetland Ponies, Hunters, and Tandems.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the Two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Second Last Week.
Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Sp'l Mat. Thanksgiving. Souvenirs next Tuesday.
DAN DALY with Virginia Earl and The Geo. W. Lederer Co.
"The New Yorkers."

SPECIAL Monday. DEC. 2D.
MR. RICHARD.
MANSFIELD
in "BEAUCAIRE,"
By Booth Tarkington and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland.
Seat Sale Begins Nxt. Monday Nov. 25.

PROCTOR'S { Big Comedy & Vaudeville 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature.
23d St. { "What Happened to Jones" All Big Laughs.
5th Av. { "My Friend From India" Funny Farce.
Continuous Vaudeville. Best Acts. Cream of Vaude'le. Continuous always.
58TH ST. { "BLUE JEANS" Sensational Success. Great V'dville
125TH ST { "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Production. Splendid Vd'ville. All Hits. Star acts.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH ....Director
Two Concerts, Dec. 19, March 13.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Conducted by Mr. Frank Damrosch.
Six Saturday Afternoons.
Nov. 30, Dec. 21, Jan. 12, Feb. 1, March 1, 15
Subscription tickets now on sale at office of both society, 20 W. 33d St., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL HOFMANN
Two Piano Recitals Sat. Aft., Nov. 23, Wed. Aft., Nov. 27, at 3
JOSEF HOFMANN
Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and Carnegie Hall box office.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Seats 4 weeks ahead.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
—MATINEE THANKSGIVING.—

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Last Week Mirandа of the Balcony.
Next Mon., MRS. FISKE in THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH. Sale now open. Mat. Thanksgiving.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-fifth St., near Columbus Ave.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Public Admitted Daily Except Monday.
ADMISSION 50 CTS. MUSIC.

CASINO
Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15.
ANNA HELD
In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

NEW YORK B'way, 43th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The greatest of all New England dramas,
WAY DOWN EAST
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

WALLACK'S
Evgs. 8:30. Matinées Wed., Sat., & Thanksgiving, 2:15. Augustus Thomas' New Play,
COLORADO

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30th ST. At 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.
THE MESSENGER BOY 3D MONTH.
With JAMES T. POWERS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY A New Burlesque of A Message from Mars
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST
Matinee To-Day.
Irwin's Big Burlesquers.
This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Tennessee's Partner
Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Ev. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Th'ksg'v'g.
ELSIE DE WOLFE in Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
CINQUEVALLI
LIVING ART STUDIES
30 Other Acts 30.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra.
CINEMATOGRAPH
MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
THE DANCING GIRL.

HARLEM Op. House.
THE KING'S CARNIVAL Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat
Nxt week—"Capt. Jinks," with Ethel Barrymore.

GRAND
ARE YOU A MASON?
Next week, Andrew Mack.

14th St. Thea. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving, & Sat.
50TH TIME, DEC. 2.
SOUVENIRS.
NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

Irving Place Theatre.—Evg's at 8:20. To-night Sudermann's "Die Ehre"; Fri. & Sat., "Der Fall Clemenceau"; Sat. Mat., "Der Huettenbesitzer."

3RD AVE. THEA. MAT. TO-DAY.
THE POWER OF TRUTH

POMMERY
Sells at wholesale $3 to $10 a case more than other champagnes, but is generally retailed at the same price. Prices being the same, why not have the best?
CHAMPAGNE

APOLLO.
The time for present-giving will soon be here. What more valuable and musically complete gift could one give than the Apollo-Piano player? It is the only piano-player that has made the American Home musically supreme. There is no other Piano-Player that more quickly and satisfactorily responds to the requirements of the people. Come and put us to the proof of all we claim. Recitals from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day. The largest musical library from which to select the choicest music.
The APOLLO Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Sts.)

Anaemia
is another name for poor, thi blood. To overcome Anæmia, as well as other conditions arising from bad blood, a bloodmaker is needed. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a blood maker in the true sense of the word. It makes rich, red blood, supplies force and energy to the body.
Johann Hoff's
Malt Extract
creates good appetite and insures a perfect digestion.
Dr. P. T. Gilgour, of Cincinnati, O., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with excellent results in cases of persistent anæmia, which failed to respond to any other treatment at the hands of myself and other physicians. It is always taken too with great relish."
Refuse all substitutes. Be sure to get the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, and you will not be disappointed.
JOHANN HOFF: New York, Berlin, Vienna, Paris.

STRAIGHT SCOTCH WHISKIES,
the best made in the Glenlivet district. Pure and wholesome.
Bonnie Brier Bush,
Very Old, and
Souvenir of Scotland.
Old, not vatted or blended.
Honest Wines and Liquors.
Reliable Brands Only.
We have in store young, medium and old vintages, in great variety.
Good Table Sherry at $3.50 per Gal.
Straight Oporto Port at $3.00 per Gal.
H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Wine Merchants, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA.
Best Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions
LEAVE BOSTON
Mondays and Wednesdays
VIA ALBANY, BUFFALO, THE
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE
AND SCENIC LINE
AND VIA
Southern Route every Monday.
Daily First Class Sleeper Through Between Chicago and San Francisco.
Crossing the best scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas by daylight in both directions. Direct connection to and from Los Angeles. Best Dining Car Service through.
Write for information and literature to
A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.,
401 BROADWAY, - - NEW YORK.

Amusements.
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Afternoon, Nov. 26, at 3:15.
SONG RECITAL.
Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the piano.
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $15. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

BIJOU DAVID BELASCO presents
B'way & 30th St
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS BY RECIPROCITY DELEGATES

They Ask Congress to Maintain the Principle of Protection.

Cause for Which They Were Called Together Seems to Have Deserted the Convention Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The National Reciprocity Convention adjourned sine die to-night. The night session was devoted mainly to speech-making. The day session was of a more businesslike nature.

In the language of one of its delegates, "the convention has proclaimed to the world that the manufacturers of America want no reciprocity that is not spelled P-R-O-T-E-C-T-I-O-N." This proclamation is contained in a resolution of about fifty words preceded by a preamble which, as it was read to the convention, seemed to be leading up to something decidedly different—a preamble which quite appropriately could have been used as an introduction to a strong, unequivocal indorsement of what is spoken of here as "McKinley reciprocity." The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The growth of manufactures in the United States, represented in values and in round numbers, has been as follows: 1850, $1,000,000,000; 1860, $2,000,000,000; 1870, $4,000,000,000; 1880, $5,000,000,000; 1890, $9,000,000,000; 1900, $15,000,000,000, and

Whereas, These figures exhibit at the same time a splendid result for the past industrial policies of our Government, and a growing need for the development of larger markets in foreign countries; and,

Whereas, It would seem desirable not only to maintain policies under which such splendid results have been accomplished, but also devise means to develop increased markets for the increased and increasing manufactured products; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention recommends to Congress the maintenance of the principle of protection for the home market and to open up by reciprocity opportunities for increased foreign trade by special modifications of the tariff, in special cases, but only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce, or farming.

This is the reciprocity advocated by the Republican National Convention of 1900, the sort of reciprocity which Mr. Search, the Chairman of the convention, denounced in his address as of no value.

An effort was made in the Committee on Resolutions to put the word "serious" into the resolution. It was proposed that the declaration should be for reciprocity that would not cause serious injury to anybody now protected by the tariff. The committee by a vote of five to three rejected this proposition. It declined to yield an iota of the protection which it is agreed now stands in the way of any substantial advancement of the scheme of reciprocity. As a corollary to the resolution the convention adopted another which says:

That in order to ascertain the influence of any proposed treaty on our home interests, this convention recommends to Congress the establishment of a reciprocity commission which shall be charged with the duty of investigating the condition of any industry and reporting the same to the Executive and to Congress for guidance in negotiating reciprocal trade agreements.

Nobody seemed to attach much importance to this recommendation. The general understanding was that it was meant to be a sop to the reciprocity people. The vote apparently showed there were not many reciprocity people in the convention after all. Only three stood up when the Chairman called for those opposed to the resolution to rise, and later one of the three changed his vote to the other side.

There is a good deal of speculation as to how this result came about. It has been understood the convention had been called by persons interested in promoting the foreign trade of the United States by an extension of reciprocity. Friends of the projectors of the convention organized it, and the permanent Chairman, who in his speech was an open and ardent advocate of the reciprocity outlined in Mr. McKinley's Buffalo address, appointed the Committee on Resolutions. Chairman Search's own committee repudiated Mr. Search's avowed ideas on reciprocity, and on the final passage of the resolution the convention sustained the committee by an almost unanimous vote. Reciprocity seemed to have deserted the convention hall.

Some say it never was there in any considerable vigor. The suggestion is made that the whole scheme of the convention was to scare those who had shown a leaning toward free trade back into loyalty to protection.

The convention, after disposing of the real issue before it, adopted a resolution in favor of the much-talked-of Department of Commerce and Industries. Its indorsement was in the following language:

Whereas, The present and increasing magnitude of the aggregate manufacturing and commercial interests of the United States have become far too great to be adequately handled by any of the existing Government departments; and

Whereas, Changing phases of these great interests are constantly bringing new and important questions to the front, the proper determination of which would require all the work of a department fully organized and equipped; therefore be it

Resolved, First, this convention recommends to and requests of Congress that a new department be created, to be called "the Department of Commerce and Industries," the head of which shall be a member of the President's Cabinet. Second, that a reciprocity commission be created as a bureau of this new department.

SENATOR ELKINS'S VIEWS.

Opposed to Any Reciprocity Scheme that Injures Home Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia is not friendly to what he calls "the present view of reciprocity." He said to-day: "I am opposed to all reciprocity that injures the home markets. There are a good many reasons why I oppose reciprocity as it is now advocated. Three of my reasons are as follows:

"First.—This is not the reciprocity that Blaine desired and urged. That contemplated reciprocity with South America and the West Indies. It did not contemplate reciprocity with Europe.

"Second.—I don't believe in revising the tariff through the treaty making power. The powers of revision belong to Congress, and ought to begin with the House, which originates tariff laws.

"Third.—In the case of Europe it would be difficult to satisfy every country. If we made a treaty with one country of Europe, for instance, we would offend another. Why should we have an agreement with France, and not with some other country equally good friends to us? Above all these reasons, however, is the great reason that we are getting along nicely, with more prosperity than we ever knew before, and we ought to be satisfied with that."

Senator Dietrich of Nebraska apparently shares Mr. Elkins's views. In an interview to-day he said:

"I am in favor of reciprocity if it does not interfere with the policy of protection, to which we are indebted for our great prosperity."

Resolutions Submitted to President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A representative committee from the National Reciprocity Convention to-day submitted to President Roosevelt the resolutions adopted by the convention. The President received them cordially. He told them in general terms that he had given considerable attention to the subject and that he hoped his attitude would be satisfactory to them. But he did not particularize.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

President Roosevelt Will Recommend Re-enactment of the Statute.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—President Roosevelt in his message to Congress will not only recommend the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion act, but will go further and recommend that it be strengthened to increase its efficiency. The President gave this information to-day to Representative Needham of California, who talked with him upon the subject. An anti-Chinese convention, composed of business organizations of California, meets in San Francisco to-morrow to take action looking to the re-enactment of the exclusion law, and as an ex-officio member of that convention Mr. Needham desired to ascertain the President's views.

He was very much gratified when he learned that the recommendation for the re-enactment of the exclusion law was already in the message. The President told other Western callers to-day that he would call the attention of Congress in his message to the advisability of doing something to reclaim the great arid regions of the West.

CROWNINSHIELD MAY MEET WITH OPPOSITION

Is a Captain, but Expects to Soon Be Made a Rear Admiral.

Prejudice Against Him Due to the Fact that He Saw No Fighting in the Late War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—There is every reason to believe that a fight will be made against Rear Admiral Crowninshield's confirmation as a Rear Admiral unless the Navy Department abandons its present intention to place him in charge of the European station and let him represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward. Crowninshield's friends are uneasy over the situation, but are sure that it will work out all right, for they say that the Senate Naval Committee will be sure to give Crowninshield a hearing before taking action; and that a hearing is certain to result favorably for him.

Crowninshield is only a Captain, though he has the rank of Rear Admiral by virtue of his detail as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Next March the time will arrive for his promotion in regular order to the rank of Rear Admiral. It is Secretary Long's intention to place him in charge of the European station. Admiral Crowninshield is so sure that there will be no interference with this detail that he has already selected his aides, who will be Lieut. Ward and Lieut Webster. The latter is now in the Bureau of Navigation and the former was there until this year, when he was sent on a cruise, from which he was afterward detached so that he might aid Judge Advocate General Lemly in the conduct of the case against Rear Admiral Schley.

It is not probable that there would be much likelihood of a fight against Crowninshield's promotion were it not for the intention to detail him to the European squadron. It is a very unusual thing to attempt to prevent the advancement of an officer whose regular time for promotion has arrived, and it is likely that if some other assignment had been determined upon for Crowninshield there would be no serious opposition to his promotion.

A Navy Department official said to-day that the Senate would not determine such a matter without giving the officer involved a hearing, and that Crowninshield would have no difficulty at such a hearing in clearing away all the complaints against him and proving that he was entitled not only to promotion, but to the honor now intended for him. There was, he said, no law requiring a hearing, but he considered it a foregone conclusion that one would be given.

Those who oppose the advancement of Crowninshield to the European station say that it ought to go to some officer who saw fighting during the late war. It is said that with the exception of Japan, the United States is the only Nation which has had a chance to show what the modern warship can do, and that at the coronation of King Edward, when the other navies of the world will be represented by full Admirals and Vice Admirals, this Nation should be represented by Admiral Dewey. It will, they say, be the only navy with a history which attends that coronation, except Japan, and it should be commanded by an officer who took part in making that history.

While this is largely a sentimental reason, it is undoubtedly strengthened by the personal opposition of many Congressmen to Crowninshield himself.

AGUINALDO WISHES TO BE HEARD BY CONGRESS.

Former Leader of the Filipinos Would Explain the Desires of His People.

MANILA, Nov. 20.—Aguinaldo has written General Chaffee, the Military Governor of the Philippines, asking the latter's permission to go before Congress and express the desires of the Filipino people.

Aguinaldo further requests to be accompanied by eight friends whom he designates, four of whom are prisoners at Guam, while the others are prominent in Manila.

Lopez Doesn't Wish to Take the Oath.

MANILA, Nov. 20.—Sixto Lopez, who has been in the United States and Europe in the interests of the Filipino insurgents, and who is now at Hongkong, has written to Gov. Taft asking to be exempted from taking the oath of allegiance to the United States upon his arrival at Manila, asserting this action might injure his labors in the behalf of peace.

THE SOJOTON ENGAGEMENT.

United States Marines Scale Cliffs 200 Feet High to Get to the Enemy.

MANILA, Nov. 20.—Major L. W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps has cabled Rear Admiral Rodgers at Manila a full and detailed account of the attack Nov. 7 by the men of his command upon the rebel stronghold at Sojoton, near Basey, Island of Samar.

Three insurgent camps were destroyed, forty bamboo cannon were captured, and much rice and other stores were destroyed. The rebel stronghold was almost impregnable. The trails leading to it were lined with poisoned spears sticking from the ground and were filled with hidden pitfalls.

Major Waller's command attacked the enemy unexpectedly. To do this they had to scale a cliff 200 feet high; this they climbed barefooted over bamboo ladders. At the top they found boulders piled ready to precipitate upon an attacking party. Major Waller says he was personally not present at the action. He praises Capt. David D. Porter and Capt. Hiram I. Bearss for their splendid work, and says too much praise cannot be given the marines themselves, whose behavior he characterizes as brilliant in every respect. The Major considers the scaling of cliffs 200 feet high as a new feature of warfare, and says such men would be able to do anything anywhere. Thirty of the enemy were killed. The marines sustained a few trifling wounds.

Rear Admiral Rodgers has replied to Major Waller, congratulating him on this successful action by his command.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from the commanding officer of the Asiatic Station, dated Cavite, Nov. 20:

"Waller reports on 17th marines attacked almost impregnable position, Sojoton, Samar, destroying three camps, killing thirty men, capturing forty bamboo guns, rice, and stores. He reports no casualties and commends Porter, Bearss, and other officers. RODGERS."

Trying to Save a Filipino General.

MANILA, Nov. 20.—A fund is being raised by the Federal Party in Manila for the purpose of attempting to prevent the execution of the Filipino General, Isidore Torres, who surrendered to the American authorities in the early part of this year, and who was later tried on the charges of having violated the rules of warfare and sentenced to death. Several Congressman will be asked to exert their influence in favor of Gen. Torres.

More than $5,000 for Conscience Fund.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received through the mail from a person whose name is unknown a draft for $5,875, with the statement that it is the amount which should have been paid the Internal Revenue Department years ago, with interest to date. The letter is signed "E. O." The money will be deposited to the credit of the conscience fund.

Elkins on Inter-State Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia intends to have a conference with President Roosevelt before Congress convenes about revision of the Inter-State commerce law. By the retirement of Senator Cullom from the head of the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the Senate, Senator Elkins will become Chairman. He says it is his intention to prepare a measure which will be alike acceptable to the railroads and the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

F. J. Belmont
Clear Havana Cigars
Price for price:— a comparison of El Belmont cigars with any other brands of the same grade of cigars will show that you get better value by far in El Belmont cigars and prove that they
"Are really excellent"

SEARCH FOR BARNEY JEWELS.

Thirty Precious Stones Have Been Recovered from the Fire Ruins.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Nov. 20.—The search for jewels in the ruins of the country residence of Charles Tracy Barney at this place has resulted in thirty stones being recovered. The house was completely destroyed by fire last week. Diamonds and jewelry to the value of nearly $100,000 were contained in it. Only seven more diamonds are left to be accounted for. Parts of several watches have also been recovered, but the gold was melted by the great heat. A number of valuable pearls, emeralds, and topazes were in the house at the time of the fire, and these were all consumed or their beauty completely destroyed.

William Enoch carried on the work of diamond finding. The ashes are carefully removed and sifted. The bottom of the sieve is then examined with a magnifying glass. Mr. Barney has leased the J. L. Breese cottage for the Winter.

English Syndicate Buys Coal Lands.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 20.—A Norfolk coal broker closed a deal to-day for 26,825 acres of coal land in Logan County, West Va., for an English syndicate. The price paid was $800,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named Second Lieutenants are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: Henry J. McKenney, Seventh Cavalry; Robert Sterrett, Fourth Cavalry; Charles S. Frank, Twenty-first Infantry; Isaac W. Molony, Sixteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Starkey Y. Britt, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Forty-third Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. Henry J. May, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City and report Nov. 28 to the Depot Quartermaster in the latter city for duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Buford, to relieve Major Francis B. Jones, retired.

Navy.

Commander S. A. Staunton is ordered to command of the Rainbow Dec. 1.

Lieut. W. W. Phelps is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Alabama.

Lieut. J. R. Morris is ordered to the Wabash in connection with the crew for the Olympia, and on board the Olympia when commissioned.

Lieut. B. C. Decker is ordered home.

Surgeon H. L. Law, retired, will assume additional duty as examining surgeon, Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paymaster E. F. Du Bois is detached from the New York Yard, &c., Dec. 2, and ordered to the Cincinnati Dec. 2.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Ajax arrived at Malta to-day.

The Wilmington sailed yesterday from Han-Kow for Nanking.

The Leyden sailed to-day from Newport for New York via New London.

Thirty days' repairs have been authorized on the Terror at League Island.

THE ESQUIMO
The Esquimo eats blubber. The lumbermen eat pork. These people are constantly exposed to cold and physical strain. Experience has taught them that fatty foods give warmth and nourishment.
For those who have cold and thin bodies, or are threatened with consumption or any wasting disease, there is no fat in so digestible and palatable a form as Scott's Emulsion. Physicians prescribe it.
We'll send you a little t. try, if you like
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

LOOT FOUND IN NEWARK.

Leather Stolen in New York Unearthed and Two Arrests Made.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Detective Monahan of New York on Saturday last asked Captain of Detectives Cosgrove of this city to aid him in locating a quantity of sheepskin and alum-tanned leather valued at $3,000 stolen from Gross's factory, 196 and 198 Second Street, New York, on Sept. 9, and which he believed to be in this city.

Detective Sergts. Christie and Jeckes learned that Morris Goldman of 225 Bruce Street and Morris Weinstein of 91 Prince Street, who are in business under the firm name of Goldman & Weinstein, had been handling leather answering to the description of that stolen. The firm denied this was any portion of the proceeds of the robbery. The detectives found that part of Gross's leather was in the shop of Mark Mahon at 187 McWhorter Street. Mr. Mahon said that it had been brought to his place by Goldman. On the strength of this evidence Goldman and Weinstein were arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property.

In the possession of a shoe manufacturer was found some of the leather taken from Gross's shop. He said that he had bought it from Goldman & Weinstein. Of the original purchase of 3,000 feet he had used two-thirds, and the remainder was carted to Police Headquarters, where it was identified by Mr. Gross as his property. Goldman and Weinstein were each held under $500 bail to answer the local charge of receiving stolen goods.

Court Will Order Strikers to Disperse.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—County Judge Hall has announced that to-morrow he will act upon sworn proof he has been gathering for several days, and will issue an order directing the camp of striking miners at Nortonville to disperse. He says he will not permit the establishment of any more such camps within his jurisdiction. If his order is not obeyed promptly he will call on the troops to enforce obedience.

Vote on New Alabama Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 20.—The Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General opened and counted the vote on the new Constitution to-day. The result shows an affirmative majority of 28,429. The Governor will issue his proclamation within a few days, and ten days thereafter the new law will go into effect.

Port Washington (L. I.) to Have a Bank

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Nov. 20.—The establishment of State bank at this place is assured. Subscriptions have been received in excess of the stock. The following Board of Directors has been decided upon: James R. Willets of Manhasset, Howard Gould of Sands Point, Charles W. Sloane of Sands Point, Charles F. Lewis of Port Washington, Henry W. Mott, President of the Northport Bank; J. N. Brown of New York City, Hewlett R. Smith, Thomas E. Webb, and Alfred C. Hayles of Port Washington. The bank will have a capital of $25,000. It will be opened Jan. 1.

New Publications. | New Publications.
Colonel Henry Watterson
REFUTES
Colonel Beverage Beaumont
AND
Defends the South, and Especially ex-Governor Hogg of Texas,
IN
THE NEW YORKER
(A Journal Mainly About People)
OF THIS WEEK, WHICH IS ALSO THE GREAT REFLECTOR OF HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY, POLITICS AND REAL LIFE.
THE NEW YORKER IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Tiffany & Co.
Awards and Appointments
1901—Appointed Jewelers and Silversmiths to
H. M. KING EDWARD VII.
H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA
1901—PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, Eight Gold Medals (the highest award).
1900—PARIS EXPOSITION, Three Grands Prix and Ten Gold Medals.
1853-1900—Grand Prizes and other Awards from all the International Expositions.
23 ROYAL APPOINTMENTS from the principal Courts of Europe and Three Decorations upon members of the firm.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE ADAMANTINE DESK. A. STOOL CO., 80 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2203 Spring
DESKS

For Nervous Debility

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Quiets and strengthens the nerves and brain, restores the appetite and gives refreshing sleep.

Imparts new life, ambition and courage to a debilitated system.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

One Dollar

A WEEK WILL BUY

LONG YOKE OVER-COATS,

all wool, black and Oxford Irish Frieze Overcoats, fine serge lined, well tailored,

$15

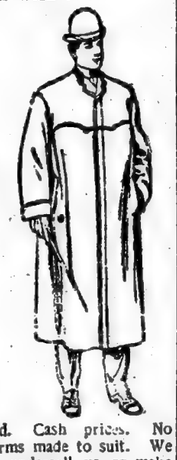

Accounts opened. Cash prices. No extra charge. Terms made to suit. We allow no house to undersell us or make easier terms.

A Full Line of

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Etc.,

at equally low prices. Send for illustrated catalogue in colors.

T. KELLY,

268 Sixth Ave. (Near 17th St.)

Note carefully our arcade entrance to show rooms.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY.

CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

Up to your highest ideals, down to your lowest price is what our vast stock of ready-made and to-order clothing contains. OUR NO-EXTRA-CHARGE CREDIT SYSTEM as an inducement for your patronage.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $10, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above 10th St.

Gold Lion Cocktails

A blend of the highest grade materials in exact proportions; fully matured in wood before bottling.

Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1900.

The Cook and Bechheimer Co., New York

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt S.

Wright's Health Underwear $1.19.

A big purchase bought under price and sold under price.

Honey Comb Silk, 1.39; worth 3.00.

They are heavy mercerized silk in fancy colors (less than half price).

SOCKS.

Mercerized Silk, 17c.; worth 35c.

Imported Split Foot, 25c.; worth 35c.

DESKS The Globe-Wernicke Co.

339 Broadway, NEW YORK.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.

Wear Levor's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs; factory on premises. D. M. LEVOY, 24 East 22d. Telephone, 2260—18th

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BUILDING IN LONDON

More Than Half of the Capital for the Scheme Will Be American.

Financial Interests Which Are Connected with the Enterprise—County Council's Attitude Doubtful.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The action of an Anglo-American syndicate in applying to the London County Council for a 999 years' lease of a site on the north side of the Strand, for the erection of an office building on American lines, has caused much comment and interest.

More than half the capital for the building is to come from America. Frederic B. Esler of New York practically promoted the while affair. Sir Michael Farrant will be Chairman of the company.

Among the financial interests concerned in the project are the British Electric Traction Company and the New York and Brooklyn Tube Company. The inclusion of young Lieut. George Cornwallis West in the Directorate of the company is explained by the fact that since his marriage he has become a Director of the British Electric Traction Company. He has displayed marked ability. Moreover, his wife, (formerly Lady Randolph Churchill,) is much interested in the office building scheme.

Mr. Esler is the only American on the Directorate. He sails for New York on Saturday on the American liner Philadelphia. In an interview yesterday he said:

"The moment the County Council decides to lease the ground for 999 years we are ready to commence work. The building will be put up by British workmen, British material will be used, and a well-known British architect is now revising the plans I had made in America. Some special American devices will be employed. Nothing definite in this regard will be settled until we know the County Council's decision, which we expect in about a month. Public opinion will not at present stand for skyscrapers. When that is changed we can add any number of stories to the seven which we now contemplate.

"This enterprise is the forerunner of the inevitable rebuilding of the whole of London on American lines. With the increasing taxation, property owners here cannot long subsist from the small buildings which distinguish London."

The Strand site is only one of several that the syndicate is figuring on. Another is in Pall Mall, and a third is opposite the Bank of England. There is still much doubt as to whether the County Council will lease the Strand site to the syndicate.

The project is discussed from various points of view. Many people share the views of William Waldorf Astor in Pall Mall Gazette, which throws cold water on the proposed "addition to that conglomeration of architectural chaos which is modern London." It fears that the mammoth building would deform the new thoroughfare.

The majority of the business community, however, share the views of The Times, which, in addition to the statements cabled yesterday, says:

"We are far too slow in meeting the wants of the enormous population, and are far too much given to muddling along with timid extensions of methods essentially antiquated. The stay-at-home Englishman has a great deal to learn, and as his fine, insular superiority prevents him from learning by inspection what others are doing, the best thing possible for him is that others should come here and do things under his nose.

"Besides, the Americans owe us a good turn of this sort. We built many of their railroads and lost no small amount of money in the operation. It is only fair that they should energize our operations a little, though we have no desire that their experience here should be as unpleasant as that of many a British investor in wild-cat lines over the water. They are really doing very well just now, setting up a magnificent electrical factory in the North, pushing the electrification of the underground roads, and interesting themselves in the 'tubes,' while American ideas and methods are largely recognized in the new telephone service.

"This country's domestic affairs need a great deal of shaking up, and it is a brotherly thing for the Americans to give them the requisite fillip."

ANOTHER YERKES LONDON PLAN.

Express Line to be Placed Under the Metropolitan District Road.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Charles T. Yerkes, in the course of an interview published in The Daily Mail to-day, reveals a scheme to run a deep level express line underneath the existing Metropolitan district road.

Mr. Yerkes says the contracts have been signed, and that work will be begun shortly.

Commenting upon the multiplicity of locomotion schemes for London that are coming before Parliament, The Times says:

"There is danger of repeating the mistake made above ground and of allowing things to be done piecemeal, instead of subordinating all to a general plan.

"A careful study of the experience of New York would be of immense benefit to the metropolis. The Americans have thrown away a good many expensive plants and are now embarking upon larger enterprises than ever; and consequently they are an exceedingly useful people to study."

MASSACRES IN NEW GUINEA.

Natives Believe Whooping Cough Is Caused by Other Tribes' Sorcery.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Lieut. Gov. George R. Le Hunte, in his annual report on British New Guinea, tells a curious story of native superstition which is causing the sacrifice of innumerable lives.

It appears that whooping cough was introduced by two white children, and spread with frightful rapidity. It first swept the coasts, and is now ravaging the interior.

As the natives hold that death, from whatsoever cause, is always compassed by an unknown enemy, only discoverable through witchcraft, whenever a village is attacked with whooping cough a sorcerer is consulted. He invariably designates another village or tribe as the culprit, and a midnight massacre of innocent persons follows.

KAISER PRAISES MR. ROOSEVELT.

Ambassador and Mrs. White Dine with His Majesty at Potsdam.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, who recently returned here after a visit to America, went to Potsdam yesterday evening for the usual ceremonious visit to the Court after an Ambassador's absence from the country. Mrs. White accompanied her husband, upon the special invitation of Emperor William. Both Mr. White and Mrs. White remained at the palace for dinner.

Under President Roosevelt's instructions, Mr. White communicated to the Emperor messages from the President of good-will for his Majesty and for Germany, also expressing the President's hearty co-operation in everything tending toward peace and strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Emperor, in reply, referred in the most cordial terms to Mr. Roosevelt, showing the greatest familiarity with the President's history and characteristics. His Majesty also dwelt upon the evidently happy influence of President Roosevelt's prestige and character upon the political development of his country.

His Majesty further referred to his great admiration for American energy and enterprise, as shown in various great undertakings.

The Empress referred in terms of great sympathy to the assassination of President McKinley.

Serious Student Riots in Athens.

ATHENS, Nov. 20.—The agitation of the university students against a proposal to translate the Gospels into modern Greek has resulted, during the past two days, in riotous demonstrations against two newspapers which have been advocating such a translation. To-day the students fired on the police. Troops were then summoned and a serious fight occurred, which resulted in the wounding of a score of cavalrymen and several students. A political motive, connected with the Slav propaganda in Greece, underlies this religious movement. The university is guarded to-night by the students, who fear that the building will be occupied by the civil authorities.

THE BOER TREASON CASE.

Representatives of British Public Prosecutor Now Ask that Dr. Krause Be Tried in London.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—When Dr. Krause, the ex-Governor of Johannesburg, who was arrested Aug. 31 on the charge of high treason and was arraigned in the Extradition Court at Bow Street Oct. 8, charged with high treason and inciting to murder, was brought up on remand at Bow Street to-day for the thirteenth time, the representatives of the Public Prosecutor created some excitement by announcing that they withdrew the application for the prisoner's extradition to South Africa, and wanted Dr. Krause committed to the Old Bailey on charges of high treason and incitement to murder.

The Crown officials consider that there is ample justification for trying Dr. Krause here on the charge of inciting Dr. Cornelius Broeksma, ex-Public Prosecutor of Johannesburg, who was executed Sept. 30, to murder Douglas Foster, an English lawyer attached to Lord Roberts's staff, who was very active against the Boers.

Witnesses were called to-day to support the charges. Dr. Krause was remanded for a fortnight in £4,000 bail.

An outline of the case against Dr. Frederick Edward Traugott Krause was given in the Bow Street Police Court on Oct. 8 by the representative of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Dr. Krause has not taken the oath of allegiance, his standing being that of a prisoner of war on parole.

Mr. Muir, the Public Prosecutor's representative, on the date mentioned, read various letters from Dr. Krause to a man addressed as "Brooks," but who is alleged to have been Broeksma. One letter said in regard to Mr. Foster: "In some legal manner this man must be got out of the way, cost what it may, as his information is very damaging." Another letter suggested that "F." be "shot dead."

CANADA OFFERS TROOPS.

Is Ready to Dispatch a Corps of Mounted Men for Service in South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—The Dominion Cabinet met this afternoon and decided to notify the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Imperial Colonial Secretary, through the Governor General, that Canada's offer of last March to raise a corps of mounted troops in the Dominion for service in South Africa is still open. A cablegram announcing this and adding that if a corps is wanted it will be dispatched without delay, was sent to London.

Canada's offer last March was to raise a corps of 600 mounted men under a Canadian officer, the Dominion looking after the recruiting and Great Britain paying the cost. The cause of the present action of the Dominion Government was the receipt of a cablegram asking whether this offer was still good. It was declined when first made, it being considered in London that the corps was not needed.

No time will be lost in sending the corps if the imperial Government accepts the renewed offer. The Militia Department has affairs in such shape that it will have no difficulty in securing the necessary officers and men. Col. Evans is likely to be commander of the corps. He did excellent service in the Yukon and in South Africa, and is now in command of the Canadian mounted infantry at Winnipeg.

PRO-BOER MEETING BROKEN UP.

Sir Patteson Nickalls Unable to Continue Speech at Maidstone.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Sir Patteson Nickalls, a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, presided on Tuesday night at a pro-Boer meeting at Maidstone, Kent. Several hundred Tories occupied the gallery for the express purpose of creating a disturbance.

Immediately after Sir Patteson, who is a Liberal, began to speak he was interrupted by groans and songs. In the few intervals of silence he managed to say that great numbers of thoughtful Englishmen were seeking for means to stay the terrible waste of life in South Africa, and the great peril now threatening the nation. In his opinion, it was an unnecessary and an unjust war. It was a war of false pretenses, and a war against civilization. He favored offering the Boers definite terms, as an alternative to the subjugation and extermination policy of the Tory Government.

At this point the interruptions redoubled, and finally a crowd of rowdies stormed the platform, and the meeting broke up in great disorder.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the brokers were much stirred up by the utterances of Sir Patteson, and in the absence of business they passed the time in singing "God Save the King" and in making various other demonstrations against the unpopular member.

FIFTY-FOUR BOERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, yesterday, says Lieut. Colenbrander's column has rounded up Beyer's and Badenhorst's Boer commands, thirty miles northwest of Pretoria.

The troops killed three men, wounded three, and captured fifty-four, including two Field Cornets. The column also captured much stock and munitions of war.

The Detention of a British Steamer.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The steamer which the Government caused to be detained at the Victoria Docks yesterday is named the Banrigh. She had been used to carry passengers between London and Aberdeen, and was sold three weeks ago, ostensibly for use in the West Indian fruit trade. It was at first suggested that the vessel was laden with contraband of war destined for the Boers, but it is now vaguely suggested that any contraband on board of her was intended for Colombia. Customs officers are still on board the Banrigh.

THE W. L. WINANS ESTATE.

English Appeal Court Sustains the Decision that It Must Pay Legacy Duty.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Appeal Court today rendered a decision sustaining the decision of the lower court that the late W. L. Winans, formerly of Baltimore, Md., was domiciled in England, and that the Crown, therefore, is entitled to legacy duty.

William Lewis Winans died in London on June 25, 1897, aged seventy-five years. He was born in Baltimore, and, when twenty years old, was sent to Russia to arrange the contracts for furnishing and managing the equipment of the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow. The road was successfully completed, and a large fortune was secured to the Winans family.

Mr. Winans did not return to this country, owing to his aversion to a second transatlantic voyage. He married an Englishwoman and settled near London. When he died it was found that he had left an estate valued at £2,522,000. His will divided his fortune between his two sons, with the exception of an annuity of £5,000 to his widow and another annuity of £2,000 to his sister-in-law, Ellen Delarue. In December, 1897, proof of the registration of the will in England was filed in Baltimore, with a copy of the will.

Under the provisions of the Finance act of 1894, which almost entirely changed the whole system of British death duties, a graduated rate of "estate duty" is paid on all estates over the value of £100. This duty ranges from £1 per £100 on estates between £100 and £500 to £8 per £100 on estates of £1,000,000 and over. Mr. Winans's estate, under this scale, would therefore have to pay a duty of £201,760. Some part of Mr. Winans's property, however, was in this country, and therefore not chargeable.

The law in regard to the duty on the Winans estate was tested through the legacy to Mr. Winans's sister-in-law. The case came before the Lord Chief Justice's Court about a year ago. The court decided that Mr. Winans was a domiciled resident of the United Kingdom when he died and that therefore his estate must pay legacy duty.

Danish Exports to America Increase.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.—The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, just issued, shows that Denmark's exports to the United States, contrary to a previous impression, maintain the proportionate increase attained in the previous year. The exports for the last two years exceed in value the aggregate of any previous five years. This is considered to be an effectual answer to those who are urging tariff wars on the ground that the protective duties of the United States prohibit the expansion of European trade in that country.

ULTIMATUM SENT TO MISS STONE'S CAPTORS.

They Must Accept a Specified Sum—Said to be £12,000—Within Six Days, or Get Nothing.

SOFIA, Nov. 20.—Mr. Dickinson, according to the Vezerna Posta, whose editor was a member of the old Macedonian Committee, has sent an ultimatum to the brigands, giving them six days to accept a specified sum as the ransom of Miss Stone. If this amount is not accepted within the time mentioned Mr. Dickinson's offer will be withdrawn.

The Foreign Office here resents the insinuations published abroad that the Government is acting in bad faith in the matter of effecting the release of Miss Stone. In explaining its attitude toward Mr. Dickinson, it affirms its entire readiness to take any action suggested by him.

The Foreign Office also avers that, acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Dickinson, it caused the village of Gratchowo to be surrounded and searched a fortnight ago, but the brigands were not there. It also says that Mr. Dickinson's later information to the effect that the bandits were concealed in a defile of the Belleritza Mountains could not be acted upon by it, as inquiry showed the place in question to be within Turkish territory.

The latest intelligence received here sets forth that the brigands are holding out for a high ransom, and it is asserted that they are able to keep their captives as long as this may be necessary.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Mr. Dickinson's ultimatum to the brigands, according to a dispatch from Sofia to The Daily Telegraph, specifies £12,000.

MISSOURI FACTIONAL FIGHT.

R. C. Kerens, Who Opposes Secretary Hitchcock, Calls Upon the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Missouri faction fight is at its height, and President Roosevelt is giving a large share of his time to the arguments of the rival factions. The Kerens element have now thrown off all disguise and are openly making their fight against Secretary Hitchcock. They are denouncing him in plain language, and offer no objection to the inference that they want his official scalp. When they first came here their talk was all against the minor members of the anti-Kerens factions.

A number of the Kerens men, including Kerens himself, visited the President today, and so did Secretary Hitchcock, who was with him for a long time. The President is receiving a great number of letters and telegrams bearing on the matter, and the fight is exceedingly hot on both sides.

Mr. Roosevelt is known to be much dissatisfied with the way in which some of his appointments have been received after he had, as he thought, fully acquainted himself with the sentiment of the localities concerned. In this case he intends to make a thoroughly exhaustive study of the situation, so that he will feel thoroughly confident that he is right, whatever may be said later of his decision.

Kerens seemed to be satisfied with the situation when he left the White House today. He said that it was more than a patronage fight; it involved the question of majority rule, for nine-tenths of the Missouri Republicans were on his side.

It is now reported that some Senators and National Committeemen will take a hand in the fight. Some of the Kerens people are claiming that Senator Hanna will be one of them.

FRANK A MAGOWAN MISSING.

Has Been Indicted in Philadelphia for Obtaining $14,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Frank A. Magowan, who was a former Mayor of Trenton, and who was indicted in Philadelphia for obtaining $14,000 from Frank M. Camp, a lawyer, and others whom the latter represents, has disappeared. He has been missed since last week, and the police are now looking for him. He is thought to be in Canada. The authorities have issued a requisition to the Canadian Government with the hope of capturing him there.

Plans of the Citizens' Union.

The Citizens' Union has appointed a committee on ballot reform and independent nominations. This committee will take up the question of the rights to which the Citizens' Union considers itself entitled as a political party and will urge remedial legislation on the subject during the coming Winter at Albany. From the returns of the recent election the officers of the Citizens' Union think it has been demonstrated that in the next election for municipal officers the Citizens' Union should have the third place on the official ballot.

Fitchburg to Issue New Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—The Railroad Commissioners this morning issued an order authorizing the Fitchburg Railroad Company to issue $2,000,000 3½ per cent. twenty-year bonds, $1,000,000 of which will be used in refunding other issues, and $1,000,000 for permanent improvements agreed to under the lease to the Boston and Maine. The board also issued an order authorizing the Springfield and Eastern Street Railway Company to issue stock to the amount of $175,000 at par for refunding its indebtedness.

Lose Suit in Court of Claims.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The State Court of Claims has dismissed the claims of Julietta Lake Perkins, Evelyn Spaulding, and others to recover from the State the property of John George Lake, a lawyer of New York City, who died in 1827 without heirs. The claimants sought to recover property to the value of $450,000. Five branches of the Lake family were represented in the claims. The court holds that the claimants did not establish their claims to the estate.

Footpads Nearly Kill a Trenton Man.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—William Riley, manager of the Trenton basketball team, and a newspaper man, while on his way home from work this morning, was attacked by footpads on a bridge over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was thrown over the side of the bridge to the tracks below, a distance of sixty feet. He is now in the hospital with three ribs broken, one hip dislocated, and his skull fractured. He will die probably without being able to give a clue as to his assailants.

Twenty-fifth Year of His Pastorate.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Kennedy as rector of Trinity Episcopal Church was celebrated here last evening. A reception was tendered him, Bishop Potter, whose Secretary Dr. Kennedy was at one time, presided. A purse of $1,000 in gold was presented to Dr. Kennedy by Bishop Potter on behalf of the congregation.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light to fresh northerly winds.

There will be rain or snow to-day in Montana, with lower temperature, and by Friday it will again be colder in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the middle slope, and the Northwest, with probably rain and snow.

On the Atlantic Coast winds will be light to fresh and mostly northerly; on the East Gulf Coast light to fresh north to east; on the West Gulf Coast, light to fresh east to south; on the upper lakes, light to fresh southerly, and on the lower lakes variable.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Oregon and Washington coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	58	23	32
6 A. M.	60	27	30
9 A. M.	60	28	34
12 M.	66	33	37
4 P. M.	63	38	41
6 P. M.	65	38	41
9 P. M.	63	35	37
12 P. M.	63	33	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35½
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date, 1900	62
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	39

The thermometer registered 27 degrees at 8 A. M. and 38 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 45 degrees at 4:25 P. M. and the minimum 27 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

PURE TOBACCO NEVER HARMED ANYONE

To Strangers in Town

Sovereign CIGARETTES

TEN for FIVE CENTS

Absolutely Pure

Are on sale only in New York City at present; as soon as we are able to fill the large orders here they will then be placed on sale in other cities.

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO CO.

China Closets, Sideboards, Extension Tables and Chairs

FOR THE DINING ROOM AT PRICES 20 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ASKED ELSEWHERE.

China Closet of quartered oak, 6 ft. high, 2 ft. 11 inches wide. Canopy and Mirror Top. Highest grade construction and finish. Value $45.00.

Our price $31.25

Sideboard, quarter sawed and polished, golden oak, mirror 18x40, lined drawer, swell front. Value $30.

Special, $22.25

Others from $9.75 up.

High-grade Oak Dining Chair, Box Seat, polished with arms, as per cut; special at $2.48

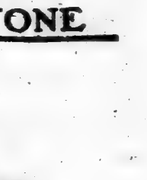

Solid oak Extension Table, 6ft. long, round top, highly polished, value $15, at $8.98

Solid Oak Extension Table, well made, special at $3.75

Solid Oak Dining Chair Spec. value, 98c

SPECIAL RUG VALUES.

9x12, Smith's Axminster, at.....22.75

SPECIAL CARPET VALUES.

Smith's Tapestry, M. & L. &L., 69c. per yd.

CASH OR CREDIT.

China Closet, quartered oak. Hand polished, with Curved Glass Ends, Carved Top.

Value $27.00, at $18.50

FISHER BROS., Columbus Ave., Between 103d and 104th Sts.

Elevated Station on 104th St. Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

Murderer Krist Executed at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Fred Krist, murderer, was put to death by electricity in the State prison at 6:37 A. M. to-day. He met his fate with fortitude. His crime was the murder of his sweetheart, Katie Tobin, at Waverly, Tioga County, on April 7 of last year. He had been separated from his wife, and had become addicted to drink. He was then thirty years of age, his victim being ten years younger.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; W. H. McDoel, President of the "Monon Route"; J. E. Caldwell, Nashville.

HOLLAND—D. J. M. Bates, Washington; Myron C. Wick, Youngstown, Ohio; John C. Shaw, Detroit; George H. Edwardes, London.

CAMBRIDGE—G. H. Ingalls, Cincinnati; E. M. Padelford, Washington; George Caverhill, Montreal; Henry Disston, Philadelphia; Frank B. Noyes, Washington.

GRAND—Paymaster H. T. Skelding, United States Navy; J. E. Hendricks, Indianapolis; Major George A. Dodd, United States Army; H. L. Cooper, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Horace W. Powers, Cleveland; A. C. Coggswell, Detroit.

IMPERIAL—John J. Kennedy, Pittsburg.

GILSEY—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington.

EVERETT—Sir Robert S. Ball, London.

VICTORIA—Col. H. R. Smalley, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. E. Robinson, Youngstown, Ohio; E. Walker, Huddersfield, England; C. A. Mills, South Bend, Ind.

PLAZA—W. D. Coggeshall, London; D. W. Coffin, Indianapolis; C. D. Boyles, Chicago.

SAVOY—J. Ferst, Savannah; Angelo Myers, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—H. E. Davidson, Boston; Judge S. A. Kellogg, Plattsburg.

MANHATTAN—Robert Loring, Boston; George Booth, Liverpool; F. F. Peabody, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—D. C. Amidon, Baltimore; Bradley T. Stokes, Baltimore; Lloyd N. Scott, San Francisco.

ASTOR—George J. Akers, Chicago; Charles H. Scott, Montgomery, Ala.; Silas Abbey, Toronto; A. B. Graham, Seattle.

EMPIRE—D. C. E. Hailstone, San Francisco; Dr. J. E. Nelson, Chicago; H. R. Newman, Cleveland; M. R. Bruce, Cleveland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wightman, D. A., Rochester, N. Y.; notions and fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, prints, and silks; O. Harrison, furnishing goods; Miss K. Hurley, laces and ladies' neckwear; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Cohn, M. M., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; A. D. Cohn, clothing; Gerard House.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. M. Ramsay, clothing; 760 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; W. E. Buckingham, white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hale Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. A. Stewart, clothing; 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, hats and caps; Hoffman House.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions, linings, and house furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Rowland, laces; 57 White Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffatt, hosiery; 57 White Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Goldenberg, domestics and linens; Grand Hotel.
Wiests, P., Sons, York, Penn.; P. C. Wiest, dry goods, 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Bass Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Joel, millinery, ribbons, notions, and furnishing goods, dress goods, and silks; St. Denis Hotel.
Ury, H., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Snellenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; Hotel Marlborough.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Newmark, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, silks and dress goods; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.
Hessler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; A. Feldman, dry goods; 477 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Keef & Rountree Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; J. H. Rountree, notions; R. Peacher, fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, dry goods; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. J. Baer, cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing, ladies' and infants' wear, 477 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; H. J. Simpson, dry goods; W. Cleland, fancy goods; Hotel Navarre.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Krolik, linings; Hotel Navarre.
Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Baumgardner, notions, laces, ribbons, and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens; G. W. Kemp, gloves, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; T. N. Tossley, housefurnishing goods; Astor House.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Woods, wash goods; A. G. Read, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Goldstein, L., & Son, New Orleans, La.; J. Goldstein, notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; L. G. Mentzer, ladies' and infants' wear, millinery, and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins silks and ribbons; Albemarle Hotel.

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

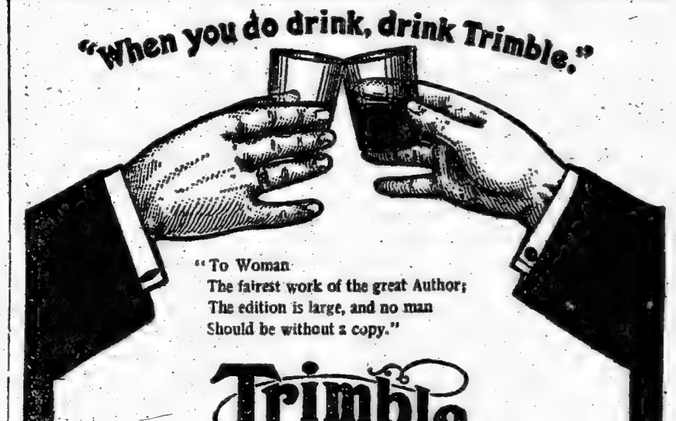

"To Woman
The fairest work of the great Author;
The edition is large, and no man
Should be without a copy."

Trimble Whiskey Green Label.

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. Established 1798.

What's the difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

GENUINE IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

BIG COMPANY UNDISTURBED.

Northern Securities Company Will Not Absorb Other Railroads.

The continued activity of the Governors of the Northwestern States in an effort to nullify the Northern Securities Company with its plan of control of the great Pacific railroad systems apparently do not disturb the financial and legal sponsors of this company.

There was a report that the Pacific Coast Company would be absorbed by the Securities Company, but those interested in the latter concern declared that at the present there was no idea of taking in any further railroad or other companies.

Capital Stock of Railroad Increased.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma Territory, Nov. 20.—The stockholders and Directors of the Oklahoma City and Western Railway, which is now being built from Oklahoma City to Acme, Texas, a distance of 200 miles, held a meeting here to-day and decided to increase the capital stock from $3,500,000 to $5,000,000.

Reported Colorado Midland Change.

According to a report from Denver D. C. Dodge is likely to succeed Frank Trumbull as President of the Colorado Midland at the coming annual meeting.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—205 East Twenty-fourth Street; Fleischman Brothers; damage, $4,000.

1:35 A. M.—63 Ann Street; T. E. Seller; damage, $7,000.

9:30 A. M.—251 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Solomon Dressler; damage, $25.

11:15 A. M.—Thirty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

1:15 P. M.—75 West Forty-sixth Street; P. G. Fitzpatrick; damage, $50.

2:30 P. M.—307 Cauldwell Avenue; Margaret Schoonwelder; damage, $500.

5 P. M.—38 Bowery; Weeks Estate; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—334 Boston Avenue; Thomas O'Rourke; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—747 Amsterdam Avenue; Gordon estate; damage, $50.

6:35 P. M.—118 Pearl Street; Samuel Tokon; damage, $200.

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,

238 Fifth Av. Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer.

THIS (THURS.) AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,

Also Fri. & Sat. Afternoons at same hour,

A MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

ANTIQUES

FORMED BY

Andrew J. Costello, Esq.,

OF PINE GROVE, PENN.,

During a period extending over 25 years, INCLUDING UNUSUAL EXAMPLES OF GENUINE ALL AND CLAW-FOOT COLONIAL CHIPPENDALE AND SHERATON FURNITURE, In Cabinets, Bookcases, Scroll-Top High Boys, Low Boys, Superb Chairs, Card and Side Tables, Desks, Bureaus, Sideboards, High-Post Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers. A Large Number of the Specimens Being

OVER 100 YEARS OLD.

ALSO

Historical China, Old Silver, Queen Anne Sheffield Plate, Brass Andirons and Fenders, Colored Engravings, English Mantel Clock, A Collection of Arms, &c.

THE "Household" Tool Chest,

With Tools Fit to Use.

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 125 West 41st Street.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1901.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.15
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 7.80
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

COMING TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

Mr. THEODORE C. SEARCH, who is the Permanent Chairman of the Reciprocity Convention now in session at Washington, must have been deeply gratified by the immediate response to his appeal for a "better understanding" between the advocates and the opponents of the policy of tariff revision by reciprocity treaties. The tone of Mr. SEARCH'S address was hopeful, but not optimistic. He is himself an advocate of tariff concessions to other nations as a means of enlarging our export trade. He is aware that there are in the country and even in the convention men who hold that any sort of change in the tariff would be disastrous to our industries. He assayed to harmonize these conflicting opinions, tried to inculcate a broader view of reciprocity, urged the convention to make specific recommendations, and pleaded for the "better understanding" to which we have already alluded.

The two parties came to a complete understanding of each other in the afternoon when Mr. CHARLES HEBER CLARK made a good old-fashioned high-tariff harangue, chock full of venerable statistics, enlivened by suitable denunciations of the pestilent free-traders, and resounding with loud protests against any changes whatever in the Dingley tariff. It was a fine old Bourbon speech, evincing that perfect incapacity to learn or to forget which is the fine flower of the protection spirit.

Mr. CLARK exumed the statistics of our trade with Canada before and during the reciprocity experiment ended in 1866 He easily showed that under that treaty a "balance of trade" favorable to the United States was changed into a balance favorable to Canada. Hence, reciprocity is a failure, and those who now advocate it are seeking to undermine our National prosperity. Of course, no one in the convention had the temerity to point out that the Canadian reciprocity treaty was by no means a model instrument, or to call Mr. CLARK'S attention to the fact that between 1854 and 1856 our manufacturers were not giving themselves much concern about foreign markets for their surplus products. At that time they were unable to supply the home market. Mr. CLARK gave to his address a fine Sam Randall flavor by one of those delightful, ancient, and fish-like tricks of statistical exposition of which the earlier Protectionists used to show such admirable mastery. A Protectionist who did not denounce the Wilson tariff would not earn his salt. Mr. CLARK fell afoul of it, and by comparing the "balance of trade" under the Wilson tariff with the balance under the Dingley tariff was able to show a "gain" of a billion and a half due to the beneficent legislation which bears the name of the lamented DINGLEY. Again, no one in the convention had the hardihood to interrupt Mr. CLARK with the impertinent observation that during the years 1893-4-5, which he chose to exhibit the working of the Wilson tariff, the industries and the foreign trade of the country were suffering from the dreadful depression of the currency panic brought on by the Republican silver legislation of 1890.

Mr. CLARK made an eloquent plea for the American knitting industry, now put in peril of extinction, it seems, by the French reciprocity treaty. "We demand of you and of our Government," said he, "that it let the Dingley tariff duties upon knit goods alone, making concessions to no foreign nations." The "concession" to French cotton hosiery and knit goods in the treaty negotiated with that Nation still leaves an average duty of 51½ per cent., and upon the largest class of French hosiery imported the duty would be over 57 per cent. Nevertheless, Mr. VALENTINE, President of the National Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers, got before the convention yesterday a resolution declaring that the French treaty ought not to be ratified.

Mr. CLARK'S position is summed up in this declaration:

> The smallest authorized movement toward change of the tariff will introduce in business an element of uncertainty which will involve this Nation in more loss than all the gains that the individuals concerned in the movement can make in years. Let the tariff alone. Let a prosperous business condition alone. Let a mighty export trade alone.

This is the old, unvarying doctrine of protection for protection's sake. Some Protectionists see the danger of an unyielding maintenance of this doctrine. Mr. F. B. THURBER, in speaking before the convention yesterday, said he did not want "to see the protective dam maintained against such a current that it will eventually break, carrying ruin in its path;" and he alluded to "ominous signs of retaliatory action abroad" which would cut off our markets.

We are not at all sure that even the loss of our foreign markets would affect the temper of Protectionists like Mr. CHARLES HEBER CLARK, but advocates of tariff revision ought to rejoice at this frank reassertion of the out-worn high tariff creed. It shows where thenr opponents stand and how the fight must be made. Mr. SEARCH urged that specific recommendations be made. Such a recommendation was made in our columns yesterday by Mr. HAZARD STEVENS of Boston. In addition to the abolition of duties on articles which we produce cheaper than other countries, he suggested the removal of duties on:

> Raw materials, the duties on which increase the cost of manufactured articles and thus burden and discriminate against our own manufacturers, and handicap them in competing in the world's markets for the world's trade. Of such are the duties in wool, hemp, flax, and jute; hides, furs, and hair; lumber, wood pulp, salt, borax, chemicals, paints and oils.

It would be salutary and enlightening if the question of removing the duties on raw materials of our manufactures could be thrashed out in the convention at Washington. Mr. SEARCH has a deal of information on this subject; he ought to put it before the convention. The protectionist defense of the raw material duties would contribute to the gayety of the meetings.

GERMANY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

That was a very straight, unmistakable, and categorical deliverance that the German Ambassador made to the reporters at Washington about Germany and the Monroe Doctrine. "You are without doubt aware that at regular intervals reports appear in the newspapers to the effect that Germany is trying to acquire coaling stations, or a foothold of some kind, in South America or in the West Indian waters. These reports are started again and again by our enemies, who do not like to see us on too friendly terms with the United States. I can tell you now that I am officially authorized to state that Germany has no such purpose. I want to deny now, once for all, these ever-recurring reports in an emphatic and unqualified way. I have told this to the President, who was especially gratified by it."

We all ought to be "especially gratified by it." It is an express and authoritative renunciation, on the part of Germany, of a purpose which has without doubt been attributed to her of obtaining a foothold upon this side of the Atlantic. Herr VON HOLLEBEN is not Count CASSINI. The methods of German diplomacy are not the "circuitous and subterranean" methods by which Russia at the same time attempts to justify and to attenuate her continued occupation of Manchuria. We cannot decently do anything else with the German Ambassador's statement of Germany's position than to accept it, and to assume that Germany has no intention of assailing the Monroe Doctrine, whether in its original or in its enlarged signification.

It almost seems that the Ambassador "doth protest too much." For undoubtedly Germany is one of the countries that experience the need of national expansion. She is one of the countries of which the population fills, if it do not crowd, its own area, and of which the production is still more beyond the consumption. According to the old saying: "England has colonists and colonies; France has colonies, but no colonists; Germany has colonists, but no colonies." Where shall the German swarms alight, produced by the excess of birth rate over death rate, for which there is no room at home? Many swarms of them have alighted in these United States, to the great benefit of the same, as all enlightened Americans know, even though they cannot help having fun with the peculiarities of these excellent citizens. But they are thereupon lost to Germany as customers, and at furthest in the second generation lost to Germany as citizens. Where shall Germany establish the swarms from the parent hive, so that they may still be Germans, to the extent of being her customers, and, in an exigency, of being her defenders, as Canada and Australia have been the defenders of Britain when Britain was sore beset by the South African Boers?

That is a great question. As it has lately been pointed out, the need of German expansion is a real national need, not a mere result of "imperial megalomania." South America, in the temperate parts thereof, is the one great field left open. All BISMARCK'S special schemes for helping emigrating Germans to remain Germans have fallen through. It is only in South America that those aspirations now seem to stand a chance of fulfillment. The emigrating Briton desires still to be British. He likes to trade with a man with whom he can talk English, and he likes to trade where he can buy cheapest and sell dearest. These requisites the motherland has, up to date, supplied him. But the emigrating German does not show a like desire to remain German. When he emigrates, he seems to take pains to get away from under the German flag. To give him local self-government, and to give him commercial inducements to do his trading with Germany are the conditions of keeping him still a German. Germany has not made much progress in that. Wherefore the "self-denying ordinance," about the most promising field for emigration remaining, as announced by Herr VON HOLLEBEN, satisfactory as it should be to Americans, seems to be the confession of a complete national failure in colonization.

MORTALITY IN BRITISH CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Parliamentary returns of the death rate in the British concentration camps in South Africa, being official and beyond impeachment on the ground of distortion or exaggeration, admit of no explanation which tends to mitigate their horror. The ratios expressed in the proportions established by dividing the total mortality for the months of June, July, August, and September into the total population of the camps of the Transvaal, the Orange River District, and Natal are as follows:

Men.	Women.	Children.
1 in 184	1 in 145	1 in 37

These figures will be quite intelligible to the general reader if it is understood that they represent a mortality about five times as great for adults and over six times as great for children as the average for the corresponding months in England and Wales. For those having a statistical interest in the matter it may be noted that the death rate of the camps in September was 264 per thousand for women and 432 per thousand for children. Should that rate of mortality continue, out of 54,000 in the prison camps the number alive in September, 1902, will be something less than 27,000. During the Indian famine, the horrors of which will live in history as without modern precedent, the highest mortality of the most afflicted district in the most dreadful year—the Central Provinces in 1897—was at the rate of 69.34 per thousand.

It is not at all surprising that the publication of such figures as those above summarized has sent a thrill of horror throughout Great Britain, and made right-minded people impatient of the explanations which do not explain, and excuses which do not palliate the situation. Obviously there is something radically wrong with the management of these camps. That they are a military necessity we are not prepared to dispute. We are hardly prepared, however, to accept the theory that the attainment of the military purpose in view demands the extermination of the reconcentrados. This would not be magnificent, neither would it be war.

Speculation as to the causes of this exaggerated mortality would be a waste of time. The facts are sufficient to show that the proper precautions have not been taken, and that the camp management is extremely bad. This admitted, the duty of the British Government becomes very plain. The first step is the immediate organization of the sanitary control of the camps on a scale of sufficient liberality to meet the requirements of the case, whatever they may be. It is also evident that the settlements must be split up into a greater number of units, and every care taken to prevent such intercommunication between camps as will transmit the conditions existing in one to another momentarily more fortunate. There is no recognized pathological reason why measles should rage as a deadly epidemic of exceptional fatality among the sturdy Boer children, if the sanitary conditions of their environment are as good as it is the duty of the Medical Staff of the British Army to make them. That the conditions permitted to exist in the present camps are responsible for the high mortality recorded cannot be doubted. The whole matter is one of sanitary administration. That there has been no niggardliness of expenditure and no deliberate oppression of the prisoners may be assumed. Probably the disposition has been to be liberal in everything; but we know something of the red tape which enfolds and entangles all public business transacted under the War Office, and can very well understand that there has been a deluge of official correspondence and very little commonsense, straightaway action at the right moment and in the right direction. The situation demands the appointment of a sanitary commission of civilian experts, with unquestioned authority to do whatever is necessary for the immediate correction of the discoverable causes for the present murderous mortality of the camps. Tents are cheap enough, and South Africa affords plenty of area for as many camps as are necessary for the isolation of the sick from the well, and for the abandonment of infected sites.

The British conscience is very properly touched on the subject of these helpless dependents of the nation, and public opinion is demanding something more useful than the English grammars which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Lord MILNER are talking of providing for the Boer children in the camps.

RUSSIA'S GRAND CANAL.

That Russia should seriously consider the old plan to utilize the waterways between Riga on the Baltic and Odessa on the Black Sea and connect the northward flowing rivers with those flowing southward is hardly subject for surprise. The line of the proposed Baltic-Black Sea Canal is one of the traditional and prehistoric highways between the great northern and greater southern indentation of Europe. It is the path of prehistoric commerce between north and south, the ancient Amber Route, whereby the peoples of the Levant obtained their supplies of white slaves and yellow beads from the Baltic coasts, and the savage peoples of Scandinavia and Great Britain obtained their gold and bronze ornaments and weapons. The geologists say that the land through which flow the Beresina and the Dniepr was once the bed of the sea; there are no hills to cut, from the lower courses of the Düna, which flows into the Baltic at Riga, to the upper courses of the Beresina and down this stream to the Dniepr. There is only a canal to dig in alluvial soil between Düna and Beresina and the deepening of the three rivers in various sections. Even the connecting of the two northern rivers is made easy by other smaller streams on the way. Only 200 kilometers require sheer digging. The consequence is that the canal proper will need only two locks, while the heavy stiff clay of the country is favorable to a solid waterbed.

Canal questions seem uppermost just now; they are literally in the air; for do not the astronomers assure us that the inhabitants of Mars are canalizing their planet on a scale unheard of? Here are the Nicaragua Canal, and the new German Canal which the Kaiser has so much at heart, and the comparatively small canal which is to bring the White Sea in connection with the Baltic via the Gulf of Finland. The Baltic-Black Sea line is well calculated to further commerce. Fifteen cities along its course are destined to provide halting places for ships, and the scale on which it is projected will permit large ocean-going steamships to traverse Minsk, Kieff, and Cherson, changing completely the old heart of West, Little, and South Russia. But this is only one and perhaps a minor reason for the scheme.

As Germany put through the canal between Baltic and Elbe, ostensibly in the interest of commerce, but really for strategic purposes, so Russia, with her eyes ever fixed on Constantinople, is preparing a canal which shall permit her fleets to be thrown from the Baltic to the Black Sea, when the proper time comes, the passage of say a thousand miles, occupying a week. The work includes fifteen harbors, great quays at Riga and Odessa, subsidiary canals tapping favorable parts of Russia, and a bed which will allow of the passage of the largest ironclads. The entire length of the canal is to be lighted by electricity, and vessels are to be compelled to carry search lights in order to avoid all possibility of collision by night. The width is to be over 200 feet and the depth 27. This may seem "small potatoes" to a denizen of Mars; but then we have not yet reached, it appears, the skill of the Martians in moving large masses of soil. Do the Martians, one wonders, dig their canals on true public-spirited grounds? Or do they have to give commerce as a pretext in order to provide convenient paths whereby to exercise more speedily our gentle game of international robbery and murder?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our moan over the letter, which, addressed to "Vernon Avenue, New York City," was returned to the sender bearing stamped upon it the reproachful and utterly false statement, "No Such Street in New York City," has elicited a sympathetic echo from one of our readers. We had only thought of the inconvenience resulting from the failure of the postal authorities to recognize the fact that Brooklyn and the other outlying boroughs are "in New York City," just as much as Manhattan Island is, but there is more to the grievance than this, as is revealed by our correspondent's communication. "The postal people," he writes, "are depriving the residents in four of the five boroughs of the social and business advantages that could be, and ought to be, derived from being known to the world as New Yorkers, and from advertising and receiving mail as such." The different boroughs, he continues, should be, for postal purposes, merely districts of the great city, and that they are not so is, in his not too charitable opinion, "simply because somebody wants to be called Postmaster of Brooklyn, &c., and receive the salary of the position." He concludes: "The United States postal authorities at Washington, the original Consolidation Commissioners, Mayor VAN WYCK, SETH LOW, and others have been appealed to, all to no effect. Consolidation is not real until every part of the city as constituted by law is recognized as such by the Post Office Department." In other days not a few people called themselves New Yorkers who had no right to do so, and some of the laughter which they excited may be transferred to our correspondent, with his reference to "social and business advantages," but his complaint is well founded, and there is no reason why he or anybody else should be deprived of any of the legitimate benefits of consolidation. The Post Office made a mistake when it decided that the change in the city's limits should not affect the addressing of letters. It's a fine thing to be a New Yorker, and everybody with a just claim to the title ought to be free to use it—in his business or otherwise.

—On first reading the cabled report of the Kaiser's speech to the Society of Naval Engineers, we took his story about the old Captain whom he asked to define "metacentre" as proof that the ruler of Germany is not, as generally supposed, quite destitute of the humorous sense. For surely the story is funny, and the Kaiser seemed to be aware of that fact. On reflection, however, we are convinced that the old Captain is the real hero of the episode, and that when he said "I don't know just what a metacentre is, and, besides, it's a secret," he did so, not out of ignorance, but simply out of caution. A metacentre, as we are glad to tell our readers, is "the point at which an upward thrust would be equivalent to the pressure of water upon a floating body which has received a slight rotational displacement about one of the principal axes of its section of flotation." The definition is simple enough, of course, for those of us who understand it, but is it one to be propounded quite safely to a German Emperor, especially in the days of his impulsive youth? Obviously not, and that old Captain realized the danger in which his sovereign's question had placed him. If he had given the true explanation, the chances are that the royal eyes would have stared blankly for one moment and savagely for several, and that the Captain's career would have been adversely affected, if not brought to a sudden termination. So, with admirable presence of mind, he took refuge in absurdity, talked of secrets and of heavy guns on the main truck, and so created enough amusement to keep himself in the imperial memory for twenty years. It is well to be familiar with metacentres, but it is better to avoid the causing of humiliation to Kriegherren. And he who defines a metacentre—especially if he does it in German—evidences a tendency to place himself on a pedestal of some height. We admit that the Kaiser saw the joke on the surface of his anecdote, but has he seen the joke beneath the surface—the joke on himself? We think not.

—However reluctant one may be to suggest invidious distinctions, it is impossible to avoid noting that when the Pabst portico case, in the course of its devious wanderings from court to court, at last was brought this week before Justice DAVID MCADAM, things happened that had never happened before—things that were most unpleasant to the persons who have been able for many months to retain possession of public property seized without a shadow of right and insolently used for private gain. In the first place, the lawyer employed to protect the usurpers was promptly and sternly refused when he asked for a thirty-seventh adjournment of the proceedings, though there was quite as much reason for granting his plea then as for granting a large majority of its thirty-six predecessors. Secondly, he and his clients, for the first time, heard themselves characterized from the bench in terms of contemptuous severity—in terms, to be explicit, much like those which we have been applying to them so long, and, alas! so ineffectually. "In all my fifty years of practice at the law," said Justice MCADAM, as preface to his decree ordering the defendants to remove the portico at their own expense, "I have never heard a cheekier defense," and then he added: "If I had done what these people did I would have been promptly incarcerated, and I probably would have been 'serving time' before this." With what a shock, not to say crash, must that reference to "serving time" have come, not only to the owner and lessee of the Pabst Hotel, but also to the nominally unknown backers upon whose advice they have been acting, and upon whose expensive "influence" they have, with well-justified confidence, been depending for protection! They may always have seen, among remote possibilities, the chance that they would have to remove the portico, but the idea that, with their "pull," any other penalty could be imposed upon them probably never entered their heads until Justice MCADAM made his cruel speech. And now? Well, there are Judges and Judges, and it is harder to tell who can than who can't get stays and take appeals.

TARIFF REVISION.

The Duties That Foster Trusts.

The New York Lumber Trade Journal,
New York, Nov. 2, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your question: My own judgment would be that tariff on any material which is controlled, manufactured, or sold by a trust, or concerning which there exists among merchants any combination or agreement to govern its price, should be put on the free list. A good deal of the anti-trust agitation probably comes from the fact that in certain cases a tariff has made such trusts possible.

I believe that any agreement or any combination of merchants who can improve their condition by enhancing the price of the commodity they sell, which by their own integrity and co-operation they can make possible, is a good thing, but the moment such an agreement or combination is fostered by Governmental aid it becomes a menace to our institutions. Therefore I repeat that I would dispense with all duties on every article that is controlled in any way by a trust or combination.

My personal opinion concerning the second question is that any tariff which induces retaliatory tariffs which work to the injury of our foreign trade might be adjusted by reciprocal arrangements, but other than this my judgment would be that our markets abroad must be promoted by intelligent drumming, by superiority of goods, by fair and square dealing on the part of our merchants, and by such other enterprising methods as experience and observation suggest.

My judgment is that the industries in which I am concerned would not be materially affected. Personally, I am inclined to think that free lumber would be a good thing and would work harm to nobody. On this point I am free to say that my constituents are not all of the same mind. The lumbermen in the South, particularly those in the North Carolina belt, have been very much in favor of a tariff on lumber. At the same time we are inclined to think that recent developments have shown them that very little reliance is to be placed on the benefit of a tariff on lumber. J. D. CRARY, Editor.

The Need of Larger Markets.

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 11, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your specific inquiries regarding the general subject of commercial reciprocity, it seems to me that many months of the closest application at study and an exceedingly large experience would be required to determine which of the tariff duties now levied are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, but I firmly believe that it is urgently necessary to give immediate attention to the enlargement of our markets.

Our industries have been favored with exceeding prosperity during the past three years, and the productive capacity has increased proportionately. During that period manufacturers have had the means and the incentive to enlarge and expand, and they have taken advantage of the opportunity. Not only have extensions and additions been made, but many plants which were forced into idleness from 1893 to 1897, because of the inability of their owners to improve methods, have now been modernized and transformed into active, aggressive elements. Enormous sums has been expended in nearly all lines of industry in the endeavor to increase facilities, reduce cost, and perfect organization, and the end of such activity is not yet in sight. It is during such a condition that we should look to the future.

The last report of the Treasury Department shows that the increasing tendency of our exports of manufacturers has been checked, probably through the activity of our home demand, but it should be remembered that foreign trade once lost is not easily regained. It can hardly be expected that the great growth and development of our industries and the consequent increase in productive capacity, will always find a profitable and sufficient market within the United States, and it should therefore be our aim to seek the people who consume wherever they may be, and to do this we should be encouraged by being placed in neutral markets at least, upon an even basis so far as tariff duties in such neutral markets are concerned, with our most formidable industrial competitors.

The attainment of this object probably means that we must make some concessions in our tariff duties to the products of those countries with whom we are seeking trade in competition with other countries.

It seems to me our first attention should be given to the effort to secure equal advantages to our industrial competitors in neutral markets rather than an attempt to secure favoritism where we are already upon an equal footing, and thus provoke retaliation.

It is no doubt true that the betterments to some of our industries during the past three years have reduced the necessity for the high protective duties now levied in the United States, and there are no doubt some lines upon which we can afford to grant concessions in return for concessions granted to us, but what these lines are and to what extent they can afford to have tariff duties lowered without serious injury, is indeed a perplexing study. Probably the best practicable means of solving the problem would be the appointment of an efficient and capable commission, preferably composed of men of wide experience in manufacturing, to carefully weigh the evidence of representatives of the industries upon whose products it might seem advisable to reduce the tariff in return for the proposed reduction of other countries, and to consider the extent of the advantage gained by other industries through the reduction of foreign tariffs. When the report of such a commission is made I have no doubt it would command the confidence of the people and be given thoughtful consideration by Congress.

I look forward to some tangible, concrete, practical suggestions by the coming convention in Washington, the influence of which cannot fail to be felt by the country at large as well as by Congress.

CHARLES W. ASBURY.

FACTS ABOUT THE CAMDEN CASES OF TETANUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Camden Board of Health has investigated the seven cases of tetanus which recently occurred in its city. The following facts were established:

1. Careful histories of all cases were obtained; the date of vaccination was learned and the date of occurrence of tetanus established. The shortest period elapsing was nineteen days from date of vaccination. All statistics as collected by Prof. Osler of Johns Hopkins University, Surgeon General Sternberg, United States Army, and Dr. Park of the New York Board of Health prove that tetanus occurs in from five to nine days after receipt of a wound. It is hence evident that the infection of tetanus could not have been caused by the vaccine employed or tetanus would have occurred in from five to nine days after the vaccination, whereas it occurred in from nineteen to twenty-three days after vaccination.

2. In the Camden cases the patients' arms after vaccination were neglected by the parents of the children, i. e., the children were not taken to the doctors to have the course of vaccination watched, nor were even the ordinary laws of cleanliness observed. In every one of the Camden cases the doctors who performed the vaccinations were not again consulted until the appearance of the symptoms of tetanus, when they found the vaccination uncovered, except by dirty clothing, rags, &c. In not one of the cases had the vaccination received proper care, but had been exposed to infection from every possible source.

3. All the vaccine employed has been subjected to rigid bacteriological examinations, and in not a single instance have tetanus germs been found.

4. During the past five weeks there have been vaccinated over 1,000,000 people within a radius of thirty miles of Philadelphia, and but about ten cases of tetanus have occurred. If the vaccine had been contaminated with tetanus germs there would have been a widespread epidemic of tetanus.

5. It is impossible to have 1,000,000 wounds of any kind without a certain proportion of cases of tetanus occurring, particularly if the laws of osepsis (surgical cleanliness) are not observed. In every large city, after the Fourth of July, there develop numerous cases of tetanus in consequence of gunshot wounds.

6. The practical lesson of the Camden experience is that vaccination, although always harmless in itself, should not be regarded as a trivial matter, but should be kept scrupulously clean, protected from contact with the clothing, and the vaccinated patient should present himself from time to time to the physician so that his vaccination may receive proper care. It is extremely dangerous for patients to attend to vaccinations themselves.

ALBERT C. BARNES, M. D.
New York, Nov. 19, 1901.

JOHN J. MURPHY EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you would give space to a slight correction of the very concise and intelligent report of my address at Civic Hall on Sunday night, which appeared in your issue of yesterday. I did not express an opinion tha the wages of unskilled labor in the city departments were "unduly high," but I did state that the fact that they were "relatively higher" than the rates paid by private employers for the same class of work made it possible to get men to pay a "premium" to secure appointments. Indeed, I argued that, as the city bore a dual relation to its employes, in that they are citizens as well as hired men, and as the city was exempt from the pressure of excessive competition to which private employers are subject, it might well set up a liberal standard of treatment for its employes.

In regard to the charges made, I stated that they had come to me on what I regarded as good authority, but that, as in the case of other city departments, it might be extremely difficult to prove any official implication in the extortion.

JOHN J. MURPHY.
New York, Nov. 19, 1901.

OPEN SALOONS ON SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the saloon question, my sympathies are with Carrie Nation, but I begin to think that we temperance cranks have been perhaps too selfish, and very often foolish in throwing away the "possible good for the impossible best." We have all met those people who talk of "God's Laws," and "how God has hedged them around," and suffered more or less.

Now, if it is a question of Raines' Law Hotels, blackmail, and Tammany Hall on one side and open saloons on the other, let us have the saloons open all day Sunday.

With a home rule bill, give us a woman's suffrage bill, and set apart one half hour extra each week when every child in the public schools shall be instructed in patriotism and temperance; then leave the saloon question to the people of New York City at the next election. It is better for the church and temperance people to work for results than to leave the whole matter to be settled by foolish legislators, who take their little hammers and chisels and tinker it until it looks so much like "the best," in fact, almost as if they had helped the Lord to hedge everybody around that those who otherwise might be up and doing go to sleep at once, or become so lazy, that their usefulness is seriously impaired.

MARY JENSEN.
New York, Nov. 19, 1901.

Smoking on the Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The corporations which control the transit facilities of this city are the objects of many unreasonable criticisms, but surely of none more uncalled for than that embodied in the letter signed W. K. Aston in your issue of to-day. If your correspondent does not know that, in practice, every car on every line, surface or elevated—in Manhattan Borough, at least—is open to smokers, he is ignorant of a very well-known fact. There are displayed at the stations of the elevated road signs notifying passengers that smoking on both platforms and cars is prohibited. As a matter of fact, the Manhattan Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company both permit smoking on car platforms, the carrying of lighted cigars and cigarettes into cars, and (in the case of the elevated road) smoking on station platforms.

Surely it would be most unfair to ask the companies to do more than at present. Should they do so, it is barely possible there might be heard complaints from the non-smokers. By the time the smokers succeed in getting the transportation companies to formally designate every car, or train, as for their exclusive use, the other side may be heard from. Meanwhile, having the substance, why need they bother about getting a formal declaration about it?

New York, Nov. 19, 1901. G. B. S.

NUGGETS.

Couldn't Help It.

Customer—Say, waiter, why do you allow such an unpleasant, ill-bred creature as that to dine in this café?

Waiter—Why—er—that's the proprietor.—Chicago News.

Improving Conditions.

Bishop—How are you succeeding here?

Struggling Pastor—The standard of morality is rising gradually.

"I am glad to hear that."

"Yes, I am no longer obliged to demand cash in advance."—New York Weekly.

They Saw.

Jibbs—When a man assaults me I say nothing, but saw wood.

Jabbs—Well, a fellow assaulted me the other day and I said nothing, but saw stars!—San Francisco Bulletin.

He Wouldn't Care.

"Did it ever occur to you," said the thoughtful person, "that the number of matches used each day reaches the stupendous sum of 'steen billions?"

"It never did," replied the thoughtless one, "and I'll be blamed if I would have cared a straw if it had."—Detroit Free Press.

THE WORLD IS GOOD TO THEM AND ME.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Has the world gone wrong? I hear a child
Who is singing a happy song,
And across the way an anvil rings,
And yonder a maiden hurries along
With a look that only gladness brings.

Has the world gone wrong? I see the gleam
Of love in a lover's eyes,
And yonder upon the wooden gate,
Where lovers have gazed at the starry skies,
A sparrow cheeps to its little mate.

Has the world gone wrong? I hear the sounds
That men who are busy make.
I hear the engines puff away,
And, strong in body, I go to take
The little part that I have to play.

Has the world gone wrong? There's many a man,
When his work is done to-night,
Who will hurry away from care, to see
Glad faces glow where hearts are light—
Oh, the world is good to them and me.

CAPT. YOUNG FAVORS ANNEXATION OF CUBA

Naval Officer Says It Is the Island's Only Salvation.

Economic Conditions There Worse than for Years—Reciprocity Will Do No Good, but Will Cause Trouble.

Lieut. Commander Lucien Young of the United States Navy arrived here Tuesday from Havana on leave of absence. He is Captain of the Port at that city, and has charge of all marine matters in Cuba. Last night, at the Hotel Victoria, in discussing the relations between Cuba and the United States, he expressed himself in favor of annexation, saying:

"The economic conditions of Cuba at the present time are worse than ever in its history, even worse than at the close of the ten years' war. Its sugar is being sold at $3.13¼ for 100 pounds, when it costs $3.70 per 100 pounds to raise it; 10 per cent. of the tobacco crop is unsold and sweating in the barns. There is not a candidate booked for office in the Senate or in the Congress who could sign his name for a five-dollar check.

"All the successful industries of Cuba are dependent on the United States, and annexation is the only salvation of Cuba, for annexation means free trade with us.

"Then the need is mutual. Were the United States to lose control of Cuba the European nations would step in and cause complications. Reciprocity is simply a stepping stone to these complications. Cuba buys her machinery of England, her shoes of Spain, her clothes of Germany, and the only market open to the United States is that of flour and bacon. What return can she make to the United States on a reciprocity basis?

"Cuba is necessary from a military point of view to the United States as a fortress to control the Isthmian canal, and she must be annexed.

"These views are held by all the property holders of Cuba."

POSTMASTER WILSON ELECTED

Chosen President of a New Corporation —His Resignation Has Been Accepted.

Postmaster Francis H. Wilson of Brooklyn, the story of whose resignation was published yesterday, has been elected President of the Automatic Coaling and Weighing Company, a corporation engaged in the construction of patented barges used for coaling ocean steamships. A number of wealthy Brooklyn men are interested in the new company, which is capitalized at $500,000. Among the Directors are Eugene G. Blackford, Howard Smith, and F. S. Nugent.

Mr. Wilson, it is said, will retire from the Postmastership as soon as his successor is appointed. His salary as President of the new company, it is said, will be $15,000 a year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It was announced to-day at the White House that the resignation of Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn has been accepted to take effect upon the appointment of his successor. Mr. Wilson bases his resignation upon the action of the department in the matter of a promotion in his office.

THE YUKON REPUBLIC SCHEME.

Americans Said to Have Been Behind the Plot in the Northwest.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch from Vancouver, published here, says:

"The Yukon insurrection story is not altogether without foundation. Some hair-brained Americans drew up plans for forcibly deposing the Government and police in the Yukon, somewhat similar to the historical Jameson raid in the Transvaal. Major Woods, Northwest Mounted Police, discovered the scheme and took prompt steps to suppress it, American officials at Skagway co-operating.

"The discovery of the scheme is supposed to have nipped it in the bud. The Yukon police force consists of about 250 men, who are provided with Lee-Enfields. When the scheme was first discovered Maxim and Colt guns were mounted at White Horse, which was the first place to be attacked. Major Snyder, in charge of the police there, also received reinforcements, and patrols were kept on duty night and day. It is said the scheme originated in Seattle, and $250,000 was available to aid the venture.

"The information has been obtained from ex-police officers of the Yukon force, and members of the gambling fraternity who have come to the coast cities for the Winter, and is guardedly confirmed by the officials who have just come down from the north.

OLD ARMORY PURCHASED.

Big Printing Company Buys Former Home of Ninth Regiment.

The old Ninth Regiment Armory, covering eight city lots, situated in West Twenty Sixth Street, was sold to-day by the Paran Stevens estate to E. R. Reynolds, Joseph H. Tooker, and George J. Cooke, representing the Metropolitan Printing Company, which was recently incorporated in this State for $1,000,000.

Jim Fisk as Colonel of the old Ninth Regiment, marched his regiment from this building to quell the riots in 1870. One of the heirs of the estate which sold the property is Sir Arthur Paget, now in South Africa fighting the Boers. Ex-Gov. Hoadly of Ohio acted as trstee for Sir Arthur.

MR. FITCHIE'S DENIAL.

Says His Report on Bribery Charges Was Not Held in Washington.

Thomas Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, went to Washington on Tuesday, and it was reported here yesterday that the trip was made because the Commissioner wanted to find out why his report on the charges of bribery against his subordinates had been held up in the National Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Mr. Fitchie says there is no foundation for the report that the charges were held up by Mr. Powderly. The charges are now before the Secretary of the Treasury. The New York Commissioner says his presence in Washington has nothing to do with the Ellis Island cases, but that he is here with others helping to frame a new immigration law.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETS.

Teacher Fined Five Days' Pay for Inflicting Corporal Punishment.

At a meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx last night, the Committee on Teachers recommended placing on the eligible list the names of three married women, Angelina V. Dunton, Nora C. Brosnan, and Kate R. Lillie, previously licensed teachers, and whose husbands are now incurably insane.

President O'Brien objected on the ground that for many years it had been an unwritten law in the department that no married woman whose husband was living at the time should teach in the public schools, and he did not think it politic to break the rule in any case. The matter went over.

Isidor Fried, an assistant teacher in Public School No. 32, was fined five days' pay for inflicting corporal punishment, which is against the regulations.

In response to a request from President O'Brien that the laying of the cornerstone of the new High School of Commerce, at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, the first school of its kind in the United States, should be signalized in a fitting manner, President Morris K. Jesup of the Chamber of Commerce appointed the following committee to attend the ceremony: James E. Simmons, C. C. Cuyler, F. R. Appleton, James H. Hyde, and Samuel P. Avery.

Senator Sewell Goes to a Sanitarium.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 20.—Senator Sewell of New Jersey, who has been in Asheville for the past two months, is not improving as much as hoped for. He left last night for a sanitarium at Wilmington, where he will receive treatment.

DR. BURGESS FOLLOWS BISHOP LITTLEJOHN

Chosen After All-Night Balloting at Garden City.

TEN BALLOTS ARE TAKEN

New Bishop-Elect of Long Island Now the Rector of Grace Church in Brooklyn.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Sept. 21.—The clerical and lay delegates to the special convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island called to elect a successor to Bishop Littlejohn adjourned this morning, after balloting all night. The result after ten ballots was the election of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess of Grace Church Brooklyn.

The vote on the tenth ballot was, Dr. Burgess, Clerical, 54; lay, 46. The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, who had been tied with Dr. Burgess on the eighth ballot on the last received 51 clerical votes and 30 lay votes.

The election was greeted with applause and the weary delegates adjourned. Dr. Burgess's election must now be approved by a majority of the dioceses of the United States before it is effective, but this part of the election is looked upon as a matter of course.

A special train brought presbyters and lay delegates to the See city yesterday morning. It was a half hour late in arriving from Brooklyn, and as quickly as possible the clergy formed in procession and marched to the cathedral. The service was conducted by Canon Bird, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Reese, the Rev. Dr. Alsop, and the Rev. Dr. Swenzel. There was an elaborate musical programme. Bishop Potter of New York occupied a seat in the chancel and preached the sermon, which preceded the Holy Communion, instead of following it, as is customary.

Bishop Potter took for his text, Hebrews xiii., 7, quoting the revised version of the passage, as follows: "Remember, them that had the rule over you, which spoke unto you, which spoke unto the word of God, and, considering their life, imitate their faith."

Bishop Potter referred first to the celebration of Bishop Littlejohn's twenty-fifth anniversary as Bishop. This occasion, he said, because of its element of personal restriction, prevented the larger freedom of speech which might now be indulged. He counted it a privilege, therefore, to be called upon to review that noble life. Bishop Littlejohn, he said, had a Scotch strain in his ancestry, which evinced itself in his great tenacity of purpose, his great love of argument, his force in putting argument, and his attachment to settled convictions.

When Bishop Littlejohn was called to the Episcopate, said Bishop Potter, his reputation and influence were the cherished possession not only of the diocese, but of the whole Church. Three dioceses contended for the honor of choosing him for Bishop. He was neither a radical nor a revolutionist. In fact, he was further removed from both than most of his brethren. He was a man of rare candor, of wide discernment, and of unfailing courage. Best of all, he could efface himself when the situation demanded it, and submit to much if by so doing he could promote the interests of the Church.

Bishop Potter, assisted by Dean Cox, the Rev. Dr. Darlington, and the Rev. D. Swenzel, celebrated the holy communion.

The Rev. Robert Rogers of Brooklyn, Secretary of the last convention, called the delegates to order. Canonical law decrees that the senior Presbyter be called to the chair to preside during the election of permanent officers. It was announced that in the diocese three rectors were equal in seniority, and a choice must be made among them. It was suggested that the Presbyter whose name first occurred in the alphabetic list of rectors should preside. This was accepted by all, and the Rev. Samuel Cox, Dean of the Cathedral, being the first of the three whose name appeared on the list, took the chair. The Rev. Dr. James Clarence Jones of St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, was elected permanent President. Dr. Rogers was re-elected Secretary.

Adjournment was then had for luncheon. Upon reassembling, the convention was polled for credentials.

The nominations were then gone into. Those named were the Rev. George Smith, President of Trinity College; the Rev. Dr. S. Alsop of St. Ann's, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess, Grace Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, Christ Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Henry G. Swenzel, St. Luke's, Brooklyn; the Rev. James H. Darlington, Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D.; the Rev. Henry Bryan, Cathedral; the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Grace Church, New York; the Rev. Lawrence Cole, Brooklyn; the Rev. Alexander Vance, St. Michael's, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Henry Lubeck, Zion and St. Timothy's, New York.

As soon as the nominations were completed a letter from Dr. Huntington was presented in which he positively refused to allow his name to go before the convention. This was taken as final, and Dr. Huntington's name was dropped.

The salary for the new Bishop will be $9,750. Of this the diocese contributes $6,000. There is a fund from the A. T. Stewart estate which nets $3,500, and an additional fund which yields $250. The last-named sum is for expenses, the $3,500 for entertaining, &c.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

Say that It Was Done Because They Did Not Vote Against Justice Jerome.

Daniel Loughran of 139 East Twenty-sixth Street, Thomas Corbett of 150 East Forty-first Street, and George Brannley of 305 East Eighty-second Street have issued signed statements to the effect that they have lost their positions because they did not vote against William Travers Jerome, according to the instructions issued by agents of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

They were watchmen. Loughran and Corbett were recently discharged, and Brannley turned in his badge yesterday, being convinced that he, too, was to be dismissed, as he had been laid off. Loughran was the first to tell Capt. F. Norton Goddard of the order of the company, and he and his fellows were promised work if they should be discharged for refusing to obey instructions of any one as to how they should vote.

On the day following Justice Jerome's speech in which he stated that William C. Whitney and Thomas C. Platt were allied to defeat him, Loughran told his story to Capt. Goddard. On Nov. 2 THE NEW YORK TIMES printed an interview with George Morrissey, a roundsman in the employ of the company, in which he stated that he had been instructed to order the men to vote against Jerome. This was denied at the time.

In his statement issued yesterday Loughran says:

"On Thursday, Oct. 31, 1901, I was stationed at West Tenth Street and Greenwich Avenue. George Morrissey, after punching my ticket, said to me: 'Orders of the company—all watchmen vote against Jerome.' Later Coleman, chief Roundsman, asked me if I had received my orders from Morrissey.

The other men make similar statements, differing slightly as to time and place.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman has released Miss Jessie Bateman, Charles Hawtrey's leading lady, for four weeks, as she is compelled to return to London on account of illness in her family. During her absence Miss Isabel Irving has consented to play Miss Bateman's part in "A Message from Mars."

Manager Heinrich Conried will present Sudermann's four-act play "Die Ehre," ("Honor,") at his Irving Place Theatre to-night.

Col. S. B. Skinner Dies of Apoplexy.

Col. Samuel Percy Skinner, sixty-eight years old, a wealthy broker, died in Roosevelt Hospital at 9 o'clock last night from apoplexy. Col. Skinner had been a private patient in the hospital. His body was at once taken away by order of his friends. Col. Skinner lived at Highland Park, New Rochelle, and it is believed the body was shipped to that place.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Aside from the Horse Show the day was not very gay, except in the matter of dinners and luncheons, all of which depended on the show for inspiration. There are to be a great many house parties this week. Some of them are to begin to-morrow and many of them will last over Thanksgiving. William K. Vanderbilt has still a number of guests at Idle Hour who will remain over Sunday. To-day there will be hunts at Meadow Brook and elsewhere.

⁂

James Roosevelt Roosevelt is to give a large dinner at Sherry's on Monday evening, Dec. 16, to introduce his daughter, Miss Helen Roosevelt, a granddaughter of Mrs. Astor. The dinner will be followed by a dance, which will not be large.

⁂

Henry Sloane will also give a dinner dance at Sherry's on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, to introduce his eldest daughter, Miss Jessie Sloane.

⁂

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer has organized another bridge whist club, somewhat similar to that gotten up by her last year. It will this year, however, be much larger, and there is to be a membership committee to decide on the applications. The meetings will be held Wednesdays during the season, and the first session will be held on Nov. 27. The Membership Committee consists of Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Henry V. Beadleston, Emory G. Hodges, and Mrs. Pulitzer. Among the members are Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. T. W. Porter, Mrs. James R. Barclay, Mrs. Charles Peele, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Henry Alexander, Mrs. Frederick Foster, Mrs. B. A. G. Haggin, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Tolfree, Miss Laura Day, and Miss Greta Pomeroy. This year, as last, the class will be under the supervision of Mr. Street, and there will be some handsome prizes.

⁂

Mrs. Samuel Newhouse is expected to arrive from London on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are at 640 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Edward Scovel and her daughter, Miss Cornelia Scovel, will arrive here on Dec. 7 and will spend much of the Winter in New York.

⁂

The announcement comes from Plainfield, N. J., of the engagement of Mrs. J. Porter Mason, a daughter of J. Howard Wright of New York, and Robert Reading Remington.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. H. Duncan Wood will give a reception at their city residence, in West Fifty-first Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, to introduce their daughter, Miss Eleanor D. Wood.

⁂

On Monday evening, Dec. 23, Mrs. Edwin L. Trowbridge will give a small dance at Sherry's to introduce her daughter, Miss Louise Trowbridge.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Lefferts (Elizabeth M. Waring) will introduce their daughter, Miss Caryl Lefferts, on Saturday, Dec. 14.

⁂

J. Condit Smith of this city and Miss Angeline Brewster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Brewster of Chicago, whose engagement was announced only a few days since, will be married in Chicago this evening. Miss Pauline Brewster is to be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Edith Dexter and Pauline Shepherd. The little Misses Mary L. Russell and Doris Russell are to be flower girls. The ushers will include Cambridge Livingston, John Witherspoon, Redmond Stephens, Theodore Tyle, Leslie Witherspoon, and Walter Brewster. Mr. Smith's best man will be Capt. Frank Hudson.

⁂

The marriage of William Byrd, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Byrd of this city, and Miss Rita Fox, will take place on Thursday, Dec. 4, at Torresdale, Penn.

⁂

Among those who gave dinners at Sherry's last evening were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Havens, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gerard, William C. Whitney, Mr. Esler, Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt.

⁂

James Henry Smith is giving a series of dinners this week. He gave a small one at his residence last night. Among his guests were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Johnson. To-night Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dinner, from which her guests will go to the Horse Show.

⁂

On Dec. 7 Mrs. James Doudge of 33 West Forty-ninth Street will give a reception to introduce her daughter.

⁂

The Earl of Albemarle gave a luncheon at Sherry's yesterday. It was a small affair, about ten people being entertained.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will give house parties over Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will also give a house party at Lenox on the same date. It is stated that an engagement which has been long rumored between two young people of very prominent families will be announced at Mrs. Mills's house party.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks are passing their honeymoon at Aiken, S. C. They will be in New York during the coming week.

⁂

Mrs. Yznaga has left New York and returned to the South. She is at her plantation, near Natchez, Miss., where she will remain this Winter.

⁂

Among the club entertainments to be given this month will be a smoker at the Calumet on Friday evening next. This will be the first entertainment of the kind ever given in the club.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart and Miss Clara Douglas have returned from their annual trip abroad, and are located at the old family residence, 247 West Thirty-fourth Street, for the Winter. Mrs. Stewart and Miss Douglas are still in mourning for their mother, Mrs. David Douglas, who died last December, and are receiving only informally.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell have returned from their Western trip and are now at the Hotel Manhattan. Mr. and Mrs. Schell do not intend to open their residence, 21 East Sixty-second Street, until late in December.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, Mrs. Lawrence Williams, James L. King, Miss M. Peters of New York, W. H. Deal of Albany, and Mrs. Eustis and Miss Eustis of Boston are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, and Miss Stone, Mrs. Edward King and Mrs. Leroy King have closed their Newport season and gone to New York.

J. Neilson Howard, who married Miss Edith Rook last Summer, is seriously ill at his mother's residence on Kay Street.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan went to New York this afternoon to remain during the rest of the week.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop, who has been visiting her brother, Henry A. C. Taylor, returned to New York to-day.

Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. W. McCarty Little, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews returned from New York to-night.

Died at the Age of 119.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Abraham E. Elmer, who died at his home here this afternoon was, according to his family, one hundred and nineteen years, nine months, and twenty-five days old. He was born in Warren, Herkimer County. He served as water boy at the battle of Oriskany, where he saw Gen. Herkimer shot from his horse by an Indian. He was also in the War of 1812. He had been blind many years.

New Librarian for Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—John Colton Dana, librarian of Springfield, Mass., has been offered the position of librarian here. The salary is $4,000 per year, or $1,000 more than Mr. Dana receives in his present position. There has been a vacancy here since Librarian Frank P. Hill went to Brooklyn.

$25,000 A YEAR FOR CARE OF IDA A. FLAGLER

Court Signs an Order Doubling Her Maintenance Allowance.

Insane Divorced Wife of Millionaire to Have an Establishment Such as She Had When Sane.

Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, signed an order allowing Dr. Charles F. MacDonald, committee of the person of Ida A. Flagler, formerly the wife of Henry M. Flagler, $25,000 a year for her care and maintenance, on the ground that the present allowance of a little more than $1,000 a month is not sufficient to support her in the luxury that her former mode of living justifies. In his application for the allowance of $25,000 a year, Dr. MacDonald said that it was not proper that Mrs. Flagler should be kept in a sanitarium where she would be compelled to come in contact with other insane patients, but should have a private establishment of her own, where she could have every luxury, as her disease was not of such a nature as to prevent her appreciating the comforts and conveniences that she had been used to before she became insane.

Mrs. Flagler is at present under the care of Dr. MacDonald in a private sanitarium at Pleasantville, Westchester County, where she is surrounded with every luxury that the institution affords. She has been in the Pleasantville sanitarium since May 24, 1900. Dr. MacDonald, with his application, submitted an affidavit in which he said that his charge should be allowed to live by herself in a house of her own, just as if she was competent to take care of herself. He says that she should be allowed to have horses and carriages, a retinue of servants, in fact, to maintain such an establishment as a woman of her wealth would conduct under ordinary circumstances.

In addition to the $5,000 a year for the maintenance and care of Mrs. Flagler, the order provides that Dr. MacDonald shall receive $5,000 a year for his services; also, that Mrs. Flagler's poor relatives, two brothers and a sister, shall receive $4,000 a year to be deducted from their respective shares in her estate, and upon her death they will inherit the bulk of the estate, which is estimated to be worth at the present time $2,373,137. The income from the estate is said to be $100,000 a year.

The two brothers and the sister are Charles F. Shourds, Stephen E. Shourds, and Mattie A. Johnson. All of these moneys, aggregating $42,000 a year, are to be paid out of the surplus income from the individual estate of Mrs. Flagler. Eugene M. Ashley is the committee of her estate.

It was said yesterday at the same time the order was signed by Justice Clarke that the three nephews of Mrs. Flagler, of whom no trace had been found since they were committed to the New York Juvenile Asylum, in 1876, by their father, and then bound out to several Western farmers, had been discovered. Two of the nephews, it is said, are living in Iowa and the other in the State of Washington. The three nephews are George W. Taylor, Richard W. Taylor, and William W. Taylor. They are the children of Edward W. Taylor and Mary E. Taylor, who was a sister of Mrs. Flagler. The mother died in 1876, and as the father was unable to take care of them, he surrendered them to the New York Juvenile Asylum.

The three men had no idea that they were relatives of the millionaire, Henry M. Flagler, until they read in the papers the account of their uncle's marriage. Then they remembered that they had heard that an aunt of theirs had married a Flagler, and through their lawyers they made inquiries in this city, and learned of their relationship to Mrs. Flagler, and also the fact that they would be, upon her death, entitled to a share in her large estate. The three men are all engaged in business and are in prosperous circumstances.

Mr. Henry M. Flagler secured a divorce from his insane wife in Florida under a special statute passed in Florida making insanity a ground for divorce. He soon after remarried.

TUNNEL NUISANCE HEARING.

Park Avenue Residents Protest Against Changes Started by New York Central.

Property owners along the line of the New York Central Railroad tunnel in Park Avenue appeared in force before the Board of Health yesterday at an appointed hearing to protest against the substitution of steel work for the brick and masonry walls which the railroad officials assert will in some mysterious way relieve the intolerable conditions of gas, smoke, and noxious odors which have been officially declared a menace to life and health of travelers. The work has already been begun on that part of the road extending from Fifty-fifth to Sixty-fifth Streets.

The property owners were represented by Everett P. Wheeler as counsel, who, living at 731 Park Avenue, at Seventy-first Street, knows the full measure of the nuisance to the residents. He contradicted the railroad experts, saying that the proposed change would make matters no better, and he urged that the order of the Health Board permitting the change be rescinded. Others who spoke in the same tenor were J. B. Brooks, Arthur Masten, Henry De Milt, Anderson Fowler, and B. L. Ludington.

They were opposed by Mr. Place of the New York Central's legal force, who took away what hope has been held out by the road to passengers, saying that the object of the work was not to make the tunnel larger, but to obviate the very conditions to which the property owners objected—the escape of steam, gas, and odors. This he claimed the steel work would do. The board reserved its decision. After the adjournment President John B. Sexton of the Health Board said that the visitors and others living along the line of the tunnel were worried needlessly.

"We are doing everything we can to improve the condition of affairs," he said, "and therefore have recommended that iron pillars and girders replace the brick walls. The change will be a benefit to all. It does not include any enlargement of the tunnel, but will afford better ventilation in the trains."

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY OPENING.

State Senator Davis Thinks that Senator Hill Agress with Him on the Saloon Question.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—State Senator George A. Davis, in discussing proposed amendments to the excise law, said to-day:

"I will oppose any legislation looking toward Sunday saloons, and I am satisfied Senator Hill will do likewise. They might get a Sunday saloon bill through the Assembly, but I am satisfied they cannot pass such a measure through the Senate.

"I believe the up-State sentiment in the Senate will be solidly against any legislation providing for departure from our present Sunday laws."

Annual Meeting of Beth-El Sisterhood.

Beth-El Sisterhood will hold its annual meeting this evening at 8 in Temple Beth-El vestry rooms, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, when the business will consist of the reading of annual reports, the election of officers, and an address by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, on the topic "Friendly Visiting." It is expected that other matters of interest will come up for discussion, and a large attendance is earnestly requested.

Cuban Bankers Entertained.

An informal dinner was given to the visiting delegation of Cuban bankers and merchants at the University Club last night by these local bankers, merchants, and steamship men: J. M. Audreini of Lawrence, Tournure & Co., Edward F. Atkins, Hugh Kelly, Henry P. Booth, R. B. Hawley, James H. Post, and John Farr.

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation a regular feature.—Adv.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wilcox—Mead.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 20.—A postponed wedding took place this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mead, next to William G. Rockefeller's Summer home, the bride being the only daughter, Miss Tillie Augusta Mead, and the bridegroom, Robert Mead Wilcox, an official in the Fourth National Bank of New York City. The wedding was set for several weeks ago, but after the invitations had been issued a week and presents had begun to come in the mother of the bride and an aunt, also a member of the household, were both taken sick with pneumonia. Their condition was deemed so critical by the attending physician that Miss Mead decided that the wedding would be an improbability until the sick ones were on the road to health.

Her intended husband showed his consideration for her feelings by acquiescing in her plans to defer the wedding indefinitely, although some of the elders in the family counseled that to postpone a wedding forbode evil. The young couple were not superstitious, however, and the invitations were recalled. Miss Mead took her place with the trained nurses at the bedside of the sick ones, and the result was that by her presence and nursing they got well.

Invitations were issued a second time last week, and at the wedding to-night the bride's mother and aunt were able to be present, although not entirely well. There was a large gathering of friends and relatives, for the Mead family is the principal one in the town, and the bride's devotion to her parents and self-sacrifice caused her to be looked upon with more than usual pride.

She wore a white satin gown. Miss Grace Childs was maid of honor and the best man was Henry S. Mead, brother of the bride. Frand Mead and Sanford Mead were ushers. The Rev. Joseph H. Seiden officiated. At midnight Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox departed for New York, where they remained over night. Thursday they will start for Washington. The bride's father is the florist who a few years ago declined to sell Mrs. E. C. Benedict flowers on Sunday when she ordered by telephone to have them sent to the yacht Oneida for then President Grover Cleveland and his wife, declaring that he did not make his men work on Sunday. Last Summer he showed his Puritan convictions by refusing to sell flowers on Sundays to the numerous New Yorkers who thronged his greenhouses on the Sabbath.

Dunning—Aldridge.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Miss Lena Aldridge of Fishkill Landing and Dr. William Laughlin Dunning of Newburg were married here to-night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard of Yonkers, Presiding Elder of the New York District of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The bride wore a gown of Duchess satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and pearls, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Her sister, Miss Mabel Aldridge, was maid of honor, and wore a taffeta dress, trimmed with cream lace. Dr. Dunning, who is a practicing physician of Newburg, was formerly a resident of New York. He and his bride, after an extended wedding trip, will make their home on Liberty Street, Newburg, where they will be neighbors of Gov. Odell.

Lyon—Lyle.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—This evening at the Episcopal Church of the Annunciation Miss Mary Reynolds Lyle, daughter of Mrs. Clara Oram Lyle, was married to Morton Mackay Lyon of New York. The Rev. Father Odell, rector of the parish, performed the ceremony. The ceremony was followed by a small dinner at the home of the bride's uncle, W. R. Oram, 2,130 North Fifteenth Street.

Drake—Mills.

Miss Edith Slater Mills, daughter of Mrs. Abraham Mills, was married at noon yesterday to W. Wilson Drake. The wedding took place in Trinity Chapel, on West Twenty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Vibbert, rector of the chapel, assisted by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend of All Angels' Church. The maid of honor was Miss Amy Hawkhurst Mills, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Pell, Miss Marion Armstrong, Miss Charlotte Prime, and Miss Lillian G. Tyler. Arthur Herbert Hagemeyer acted as best man for Mr. Drake, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Drake. The ushers were Horatio Whitebridge Turnbull, Howard Crosby Brokaw, Charles Cochran Hayne, S. Sherwood Day, Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, and Chester B. Derr. Following the wedding a small reception was given at the home of the bride's mother, 116 East Twenty-ninth Street.

Cragin—Bruce.

Miss Maysie M. Bruce, daughter of Mrs. J. D. Bruce of 47 West Seventy-sixth Street, was married yesterday afternoon to William B. Cragin, Jr. The ceremony was performed in the Rutgers Riverside Church, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey officiating. Yellow and white chrysanthemums adorned the chancel, and special music was rendered by the church organist. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Warner, while Miss Bessie Bruce, the bride's sister, acted as flower girl. Robert K. Potter was best man, and the ushers were Walter H. Mote, Arthur Cragin, Clinton Griffen, H. Ellsworth Cragin, Charles A. Slosson, and William C. Hynard. After the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother.

SCULPTOR TRENTANOVE ENGAGED

He Will Wed Mrs. Lane, Senator Blackburn's Daughter, Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The engagement of Mrs. Lane, widow of Thomas F. Lane of Newark, N. J., and daughter of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, to Chevalier Trentanove, the Italian sculptor, is announced. The wedding will take place at the bride's Washington home, 1,708 Massachusetts Avenue, about Dec. 17.

Chevalier Trentanove, now in Florence, will sail for America on Nov. 30. Early in January he and his bride will go to London, where Mrs. Lane has large interests, inherited from her husband, and where they have taken a house for the Spring season. M. Trentanove, having been commissioned by the Directors of the St. Louis Exposition to pass upon the works of art offered by the European exhibitors, will have to spend much of the next eighteen months abroad. Mrs. Lane is the youngest of Senator Blackburn's three daughters and a very handsome woman. Her marriage to Mr. Lane took place on Oct. 1, 1895.

Mr. Lane was then occupying an important position in the Treasury. Later he went abroad in the interest of a large mercantile concern and accumulated a fortune. He committed suicide in this city on Oct. 25, 1900.

The social and artistic career of Trentanove in Washington covers a period of six years. Two years ago he took out naturalization papers and shortly afterward sued for a divorce from a wife in Italy, of whose existence his American friends had never heard. Shortly after the granting of this divorce his engagement to a Florentine widow of mature years was announced.

TEMPERANCE UNION IS AGAINST SUNDAY SALOONS.

Resolution About This City's Liquor Question Adopted at Women's Meeting in Fort Worth, Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 20.—The twenty-eighth convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union ended its session this evening with the adoption of a resolution on the attitude of the reform forces in New York City in respect to the partial opening of saloons on Sunday. The following is the resolution, which was offered by Mrs. Boole of New York:

"The victory of the Fusion ticket in New York City, which resulted in the overthrow of Tammany, has caused general rejoicing. The victory was gained by the united efforts of good people, but we learn with regret that some of the leaders are advocating opening saloons on Sunday.

"We, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing the motherhood of the Nation, and vitally interested in the welfare of the homes of this country, desire to enter our protest against Sunday opening or any attempt to give the liquor traffic longer hours or greater privileges. We earnestly urge the law-abiding and moral citizens of New York State to stand for a strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law and the abolition of the Raines' law hotel."

JAMES M. TOWNSEND DEAD.

Was Prominent in Connecticut's Business World—A Pioneer in the Pennsylvania Oil Fields.

James Mulford Townsend, who died yesterday in New Haven, was born in 1825. His son is Judge William Kneeland Townsend. After a clerkship in New York he went to New Haven and became Secretary and Treasurer and later President of the City Savings Bank of New Haven. He was married in 1847 to Maria Teresa Clark. He was President and Director in banking, railroad, insurance, and many other corporations.

He was largely interested with the oil industries of Pennsylvania. He sent the first man to gather oil there, and directed the boring for the first well in Pennsylvania. He sent to be analyzed by French chemists the first petroleum to be sent to Europe. He was Captain of the New Haven Grays, and partially equipped them and the Townsend Rifles for service in the civil war.

He was Secretary of the National Whig Convention in 1852, which nominated Fillmore for the Presidency. He was a member of the Connecticut Senate in 1894, and refused the nomination for Lieutenant Governor of his State in 1866. He built and was President of the first successful electric road in Connecticut.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major William Wayne.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 20.—Major William Wayne died to-day at the old Anthony Wayne Mansion, near Paoli, this county. He was President of the Society of the Cincinnati, and had been President of the Sons of the Revolution.

Major Wayne was a great-grandson of Gen. Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary fame, called "Mad Anthony," on account of his reckless prowess. Although originally a Yorkshire family, the Waynes came to this country straight from County Wicklow, Ireland, where the grandfather of the Revolutionary General took part in the battle of the Boyne in 1690. In 1722 he came to this country and bought an extensive estate in Pennsylvania, including the land later called "Waynesborough," near Paoli, in Chester County. This has been the manor house of his descendants ever since.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, grandson of the Revolutionary hero of the same name, was the first Vice President of the Society of the Cincinnati in Pennsylvania and the second President of the same society in Georgia. His son Isaac succeeded him as a member of the Pennsylvania organization in 1797, and he, in turn, was succeeded by his son, the late Major William Wayne, in 1835. The latter was born in 1828 in Chester County, Penn., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, after which he went to the civil war as Captain of Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislatures of 1881, 1883, and 1885.

Obituary Notes.

ORSON KNOWLTON, one of the original "Forty-niners," died in Rome, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-nine years. He made two trips to California, via Cape Horn.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, for many years chief of the Reading Railway Company's detective department, is dead at his home in Philadelphia. He was known in police circles all over the country.

DAVID WHIPPLE, a resident of New York City from 1844 to 1865, is dead at his home, in Oneonta, N. Y., aged seventy-three years. He was a member of the local board of the Oneonta State Normal School.

STEPHEN NICHOLAS, a member of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, is dead at Gravesville, Wis. "Steve Nick," as he was familiarly known, was one of Wisconsin's foremost scouts and was a prominent figure during the war. He was a member of the Mountain Grand Army Post, Iron Mountain, Mich.

HENRY M. KAMINSKI, an examiner of spangled and beaded trimmings and jet goods in the third division of the Public Stores, died on Tuesday. He entered the service in October, 1898. He died after a prolonged illness at his home, 201 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He was about seventy years old.

Sister LOUISE CAREY, who had been in charge of the Providence Hospital at Washington for the past two years, and was for twenty-three years assistant to Sister Beatrice, her predecessor in the institution, died in Washington yesterday of typhoid fever. She was forty-seven years old. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Lawler, and her two brothers live in this city and her sister at Troy, N. Y.

T. H. STEVENS VAIL, a reporter for The Sun, died suddenly last night at his home, 42 West Ninth Street, after an attack of tonsilitis. He was born twenty-nine years ago in Detroit, and was a grandson of Rear Admiral Thomas Holdup Stevens, and a nephew of Capt. Thomas H. Stevens of the navy. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1892, and spent several years in Central and South America. In 1899 he married Miss Louise Shepard of Saratoga. His widow and an infant daughter survive him.

Mrs. WHIPPLE, wife of John Whipple, a well-known real estate dealer, died yesterday at her home in Newport, R. I., after an illness of several weeks, her death having been hastened by the death of her eldest son, John Whipple, Jr., in Leesburg, Va., three weeks ago. Mrs. Whipple was a daughter of the late Gov. Thomas Swann of Maryland and had made her home in Newport during the greater part of her married life. She leaves a family of seven children, Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, Mrs. Pemberton H. Powel, Mrs. Clarence H. Wrightington, two unmarried sons, and two unmarried daughters.

Col. DORUS M. FOX died at his home, in Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday, aged eighty-four years. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., and started his business career in Detroit when Michigan was a Territory. After serving during the civil war as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, he went into the publishing business in Chicago in 1871. The business was transferred to New York in 1876, and four years later to Ottumwa, Iowa. In 1889 Col. Fox was appointed Registrar of the Government Land Office in Des Moines. He was a prolific writer on current subjects.

JAMES RANKIN HILLYER, an expert examiner in the United States Appraiser's office, this city, died Tuesday at 154 North Walnut Street, East Orange, of pneumonia. He was a son of the late Gen. W. S. Hillyer, who served on Gen. Grant's staff. Mr. Hillyer was born in St. Louis in January, 1860. He was married sixteen years ago to Miss Lillian Smith, daughter of Henry Pratt Smith of Philadelphia, who survives him with two sons and two daughters. The funeral service will be held at the residence to-day by Archdeacon Alexander Mann, rector of Grace Church, Orange, and the burial will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

A Veteran Policeman Dead.

Patrolman James Maguire of the East Fifty-first Street Station died of appendicitis at his residence, 305 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, yesterday morning. He was sick but a few days. Maguire had been on the police force for twenty-six years.

IN THE SHOPS.

Every other shop window contains something relating to the Horse Show or Thanksgiving Day or both. Bonbon boxes make a brave showing at this season of the year, and there are many attractive varieties. There is the horse himself in as many breeds as are to be seen at the Horse Show, and almost as attractive. The largest bonbon horses have the greatest charm for the greatest number of women for obvious reasons.

⁂

There are turkey bonbon boxes galore, all showing the holiday bird dressed ready for the table, of a crisp brown shade, and varying in size from a small bird no larger than a quail to one which is large enough to grace a Thanksgiving platter.

⁂

The turkey as a barnyard fowl appears in all his feathers standing upon neatly wrapped little packages of chocolate, and small horses are to be found standing upon the chocolate in the same way.

⁂

There are many footballs to be seen also for bonbon boxes, and these, too, are of all sizes.

⁂

Large horses' heads appear in ice cream molds.

⁂

In pretty things in silver which have "horsey" decorations are matchbox holders. These are oblong silver cases of different sizes into which are slipped boxes of safety matches. There are openings in the cases at the end, and on one of the sides leaving the prepared sand paper, upon which these matches must be struck, exposed, ready for use. There are golf clubs and balls to be found upon other boxes.

⁂

Riding whips and crops in silver and in wood, looking very much like the genuine article, but very small, prove when examined to be pencils and penholders.

⁂

One of the most attractive dinner cards has a real little crop across one end, and on the other, at the top, a tiny coach and four or six horses in gilt. There are many other cards with more conventional designs, having merely horses' heads upon them.

⁂

Many interesting Indian goods are to be found, and they will make attractive holiday gifts. They are interesting for decorations, and a relief after the many East Indian articles which have been seen with Turkish and other Oriental wares and fabrics. There are beadwork moccasins, bags, pouches of different kinds, belts, &c., with Indian bows and arrows and tomtoms which have seen actual use. The least expensive bows sell for $1 or more, and the best ones of cedar are bows which have been used, and cost $2 and $2.50.

⁂

Indian pottery comes in interesting pieces of different kinds, costing 50 cents and up. All of these things are decorative.

⁂

"It makes me think of Paris," said a woman in one of the shops yesterday. This was upon seeing a counter covered with dolls' parasols, suitable for the use of a large lady doll. There were all sorts and kinds of parasols, and of all colors, some of them lace trimmed, many trimmed with ribbon velvet and all more or less elaborate. They cost from 60 cents up, a very charming parasol with which any lady doll would be delighted costing $1.35.

⁂

Little red felt hats for dolls, just the things for this cool weather, come in different sizes and shapes and cost only 10 cents apiece.

⁂

There is a big bargain sale of dolls' lawn hats, fancifully made, most of them of white, but a few of blue, for 25 cents each.

⁂

Pretty little pocket calendars are selling for 15 and 18 cents. The first are of a pebbled leather, and have a fleur de lis in metal upon the cover, while the latter are of a fine, smooth leather and have plain little silver corners in sterling silver. These are worth the difference in the price, being better made and with finer paper on the inside. They are about an inch long, these little books, and have in addition to the calendar leaves several of waxed paper for carrying stamps.

⁂

For the collector of cream pitchers is a silver cow, whose mouth is the opening through which the cream is poured and whose tail answers for a handle. These cream jugs cost $12 each.

⁂

Pretty little crystal dishes with crumpled edges, some round and others in heart shape, have sprays of mistletoe or holly upon them and cost $1 each. They could be used for ash trays.

⁂

Crêpe de chine ties in delicate colors have cut work ends embroidered.

⁂

Small waste-paper baskets, having the effect of wood on the outside and lined with silk on the inside, have exceedingly pretty hand-painted

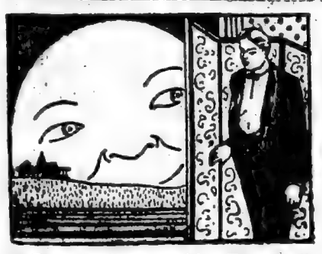

"The Indispensable Tuxedo."

Do you own one?
For all informal occasions the Tuxedo is correct and popular, especially for "quiet dinners at home." Splendid for the man who would be "dressy" but not "dressed up."

Our Coats are made from the finest materials, lined with silk and cut with the care, style and attention to detail which distinguishes all our "ready-to-wear" clothing.

Tuxedo Coats, $10 to $25.
Vests, $3.75 to $7.00.

All other things for evening wear—Shirts, Collars, Ties and Gloves, Hats and Shoes and long Overcoats.

Smith, Gray & Co.,
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

A Straight Whiskey Is a Pure Whiskey.

OLD CROW RYE

is also a Hand-Made Sour Mash.

It has never been equalled. Compare it with all others.

Gold Medal awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

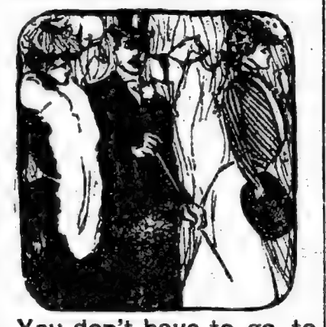

You don't have to go to the high-priced tailor shop to find those new overplaid overcoatings.—

Here are the rich browns with the greenish overplaid; the grays with the lighter gray overplaid; the greenish overplaids—they're all here.

And made up in the correct type of the long, loose overcoat, with all those little kinks that mark the smartly cut, perfectly tailored garment.

Here's a new lot of these coats just down from our workrooms—$25.

Need anything for the Horse Show?

Everything's here that's correct style.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

White Wheat Gluten Suppositories

Entona

will Promptly and Permanently Cure

Constipation & Piles

Fifty cents. At all druggists or by mail. Samples gladly mailed FREE.
THE ENTONA CO., Dept. T 61 Fifth Ave., New York.

Horses and Carriages.

NEXT WEEK—THE GREAT ANNUAL

OLD GLORY

HORSE AUCTION MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
Days and Evenings

Continues THE HORSE SHOW

NOV. 25—DEC. 5
(Including Thanksgiving Day and Evening.)
More Harness Champions Than Ever.

1000 Horses of Highest Class for Track, Road, Matinee, Speedway, Show Ring. For Pleasure, Sport and Business.

Sale opens with total dispersal of Marcus Daly Trotters.

EDWARD A. TIPTON, Auctioneer
FASIG-TIPTON CO., Madison Sq. Garden, New York City.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia and West Point Win Their Respective Games.

LOCAL TEAM'S SCANT VICTORY

Yale and Harvard Elevens in Earnest Preparation for Their Final Struggle on Saturday.

Columbia's football team just about escaped from Annapolis with a victory yesterday, and there was no time for easy breathing, for the New York collegians, owing to Bruce's good right foot, earned a point that the embryo Deweys and Schleys failed in procuring after a similar trial, and turned a victory by the narrowest margin possible in football.

West Point, on the other hand, smothered Pennsylvania in two twenty-seven-minute halves by the score of 24 to 0.

The elevens of Yale and Harvard started on their last stage of the season's training yesterday, and from now until Saturday, when the football championship of 1901 will be decided on Soldiers' Field, in Cambridge, every detail will receive the most perfect attention, and nothing will be left undone by either side to insure victory in the coming struggle. Indications guarantee the largest crowd that ever attended a similar contest in this country for Saturday's game, and the traffic in tickets has become so keen that the municipal authorities have been called on by the Harvard University to enforce the law against ticket speculation.

The War and Navy Departments, and individual army and navy officers on duty at Washington have been overwhelmed by applications for tickets of admission to the annual football game between the West Point and Annapolis cadets, which will take place on the 30th inst. on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. The officers are desirous that it shall be known that the tickets are issued only from the two academies, at West Point and Annapolis, and that the officers at Washington who receive tickets procure them in their capacity as members of the athletic associations in a very limited number.

COLUMBIA BEATS ANNAPOLIS.

New York Collegians Win Football Game by Narrow Margin of One Point.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 20.—The Columbia University football team beat the Annapolis cadets to-day, but by a very narrow margin. The game, which was closely fought from beginning to end, resulted in a score of 6 to 5 in favor of the New Yorkers, but was in doubt until the last minute.

Belknap kicked off for the navy. Morley got the ball and started up the field, but when tackled by one of the sailors fumbled, and a cadet fell on the ball. Then the cadets began to hammer Columbia's line, which yielded slowly to the weight the sailors threw upon it. Nichols, Freyer, and Land rushed the ball forward and Land scored the first touch-down after five minutes of play. Freyer failed at goal. On Columbia's kick-off Smith got the ball and advanced it ten yards before he was downed. After a few rushes Belknap punted, this being the first time that Columbia had the ball in this half.

The navy then brought the ball within twenty yards of a touch-down, where on a fumble Columbia got it again. The navy's line held, however, and the middies got the ball on downs and had rushed it to Columbia's ten-yard line when time was called for the first half.

In the second half Columbia started in fiercely to redeem herself, Bruce began by kicking off, and the sailors were downed on the thirty-yard line. The navy tried rushing tactics again, but Columbia's defense seemed stronger, and the sailors were forced to do considerable kicking. Columbia, on the other hand, began smashing into the navy's line right and left, using several trick plays to advantage at the same time.

One of their plays resulted in Shaw getting the ball, which he passed back to Weekes, and, through good interference by Morley, Weekes made a run around the navy's right end for twenty yards. He also made another run in this half of twenty-five yards.

With the ball on the navy's forty-yard line, Columbia used a close formation play and Capt. Berrien broke through and ran the distance for a touch-down. Bruce kicked the goal. Belknap kicked off again, and Weekes was downed on the thirty-yard line. Annapolis held ground and several exchanges of punts followed between Morley and Belknap. Annapolis had the ball on Columbia's forty-five-yard line, and with but six minutes to play tried hard to make another score. Nichols, Freyer, and Strassberger, who had replaced Land, made good gains and the ball was forced to Columbia's ten-yard line. Here Columbia put up a stiff defense, held the navy for downs, and the cadets lost the last chance to score. Time was called soon after. Line-up:

Columbia, 6.	Position.	Navy, 5.
Boysen	Left end	Whiting
Smith	Left tackle	Reed
Kindgen	Left guard	Carpenter
Shaw	Centre	Oak, Fretz
Duden	Right guard	Belknap
Bruce	Right tackle	Adams
Wolf	Right end	Soule
Morley	Quarter back	Smith, Weaver
Weekes	Left half back	Freyer
Van Hoevenberg	Right half back	Strassberger
		Land,
Berrien	Full back	Nichols

Touch-downs—Land, Berrien. Goal—Bruce. Umpire—Prof. Paul Dashiel of Annapolis. Referee—Mr. Smith of Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes each.

WEST POINT, 24; PENN., 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 20.—In a game of two twenty-seven-minute halves the football team of West Point defeated the University of Pennsylvania eleven by a score of 24 to 0 here to-day. The visitors were clearly outclassed. They averaged more weight than the soldiers, but in spite of this failed to shatter the latter's strong line. West Point played a fine game, which was marred by some fumbling. The size of the score, however, showed how superior they were to Pennsylvania.

In the first half Daly, Casad, Hackett, McAndrew, and Bunker did the star work. The ball had been in play fifteen minutes before Casad was pushed over for a touch-down. Daly kicked the goal. Another touch-down was made in this half by Bunker, and Daly's foot again did the goal work. In the second half Daly got away with the ball almost the length of the field to a touch-down, but it was not allowed on account of holding. McAndrew made a touch-down, and Graves also placed the ball outside Pennsylvania's goal line; in this half Daly kicked both goals, which made the final score: West Point, 24; Pennsylvania, 0. Line up:

West Point, 24.	Position.	Pennsylvania, 0.
Farnsworth	Left end	Metzgar
Doe	Left tackle	Piekarskiele
Riley	Left guard	Bennett
Boyers	Centre	McCabe
Goodspeed	Right guard	Teas
Bunker	Right tackle	Donaldson
Bartlett	Right end	Gardiner
Daly	Quarter back	Howard
Casad	Left half back	Reynolds
Hackett	Right half back	Dale
Graves	Full back	Davidson

Touch-downs—Casad, Bunker, Graves, McAndrew. Goals—Daly, 4. Referee—A. Waters, Harvard. Umpire—"Pa" Corbin, Yale. Time of halves—27 minutes.

PRACTICE OF FOOTBALL TEAMS.

Yale and Harvard Elevens Put on Finishing Touches in Preparation for Saturday's Game.

Sharp, snappy playing characterized the last secret practice of Harvard's eleven yesterday. To-day and to-morrow the work will be open and light, and Saturday the crimson will line up against the blue. The weather to-day was just right for football. The air was keen and bracing, and the men went into the work with unusual vim and fire. Four touchdowns were scored against the scrub, and the playing along every line was such as to make the coaches jubilant.

All the men were in the practice but Marshall and Barnard, who were given a rest. Campbell got into the scrimmage as if he never knew such a thing as a bad knee, and Blagdon was back at work livelier than ever. The playing of the backs was hard, fast, and sure. The men got off well together and worked in the interference like pieces of machinery. Graydon, Ristine, and Putnam were the ground gainers of the day, each making a touchdown against the scrubs. Kernan's kicking was again the feature of the practice, and Ristine also booted the ball in splendid style. After the practice, the men had a high celebration in the locker building. It was the scrubs' last day of training, and the two teams cheered each other repeatedly for a period of ten minutes while they were putting on their clothes. Everyone was in excellent spirits and Yale seemed to be far from their minds. Yet underneath this outward spirit of indifference there exists at Harvard this Fall more determination to defeat Yale than has ever been felt before, and when the two teams line up against each other Saturday, Yale will run against a different team than she ever has before.

Prompted by Harvard University athletic authorities, Mayor Dickenson yesterday took the radical step of instructing the police to arrest at once every speculator who persists in selling tickets for the Harvard-Yale football game in Cambridge. Each one so arrested will be arraigned for alleged violation of the city ordinance passed this year, which makes it necessary to receive a permit from the Board of Aldermen before selling goods on the highways.

The Yale secret practice yesterday was beyond criticism except in small detail. The team played a fast and even fierce game, and there was little inaccuracy or fumbling. In the secret half the scrubs and 'Varsity both scored, while in the short open half the 'Varsity rushed the ball over once. In all the scoring the 'Varsity's work was remarkably fast. There now seems little doubt that the play at Harvard will be the best that Yale has shown this year without exception. The second team was made up of an all-star aggregation, which accounts for the scores. Glass played left guard, and Bloomer, Yale's former star tackle, took right tackle, these two past masters facing Hamlin and Goss respectively. The result was greatly increased hustling on the part of both the regular 'Varsity men. As Chadwick, '98, went to right guard, the "Varsity line had all it could do to handle them. Weymouth played full back on the second team, his place in the 'Varsity line being taken by Rafferty, who is rapidly becoming one of the fleetest full backs that Yale has had since McBride's day. Rafferty will be used as first substitute in the Harvard game, with Weymouth going in first. There are no other changes in the line-up, and it is expected that nearly, if not quite all of the regular men will play the game through. Yale's style of play has steadily improved this week. The entire team puts more steam into the plays, and "ginger" is everywhere in evidence. Several plays, in fact, have been adopted simply for the purpose of getting up speed, and the double pass cut down to a minimum of time loss. The line is as fast as could be expected, except that Hamlin and Olcott are a trifle slow in taking up a play. To-day there will be only signal practice, to-morrow no work will be done.

SYRACUSE, 38; VERMONT, 0.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Syracuse University football team ended a successful season here this afternoon by defeating the University of Vermont eleven by a score of 38 to 0. The game was played on a field covered with ice and snow. Long runs by Henderson and Weir were the features for Syracuse and Strait's line plunging for Vermont. Over 1,000 people saw the contest.

Class Football at Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 20.—In the interclass football games at Rutgers College to-day the seniors defeated the juniors by a score of 6 to 5, and the sophomores defeated the freshmen, 11 to 0.

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Among the numerous yachts of various types recently hauled out at the Jacob Yard and laid up for the Winter are the schooner yachts Elmina, Similar, and Amorita; the yawls Scapha, Possum, and Tern; the sloops Hester, Queen Mab, Cara Josephine, Razmatang, Walri, Adelaide, Indra, Hussar, Metahka, Gwendolen, Atata, Hera, Whileaway, Tempus, Nirvana, Lorelei, Sunshine, Ala, Zona, Chipmonk, Anoatok, Geraldine, Vivien, Mab II., Shrimp, Oisteau, Irex, Bubble, Arna, Fredonia, Ola, Eidolon, Nimbus, Carolinn, Camile, Irene, Kenosha, Oshima San, Bashee, Jolly Roger, Esperanza, Lucille, Alys, and a new Manhasset Bay special class cruising raceabout; the steam yachts Bopeep, Twinkle, Alameda, and Golden Rod, and the naphtha power yachts Rush, Wolverine, Christine, Marquita, Lambkin, and the new Mower designed launch Chaperon.

Lakewood's Holiday Golf.

Jasper Lynch, Secretary of the Golf Club of Lakewood, has issued an announcement of the annual Thanksgiving Day tournament of the club, which will be held on Nov. 28, 29, and 30. The following cups are offered by the club: The Golf Club of Lakewood Cup, a preliminary medal round of eighteen holes, the best sixteen scores to qualify for match play; a cup for the best score in the preliminary round; the second cup, open to the second sixteen players in the preliminary round; the third cup, open to the third sixteen players in the preliminary round, and the Golf Club of Lakewood Handicap Cup, medal play, eighteen holes, handicap limited to eighteen strokes, entries to this event to be accompanied with home Secretary's statement of handicap; a prize for the best gross score, and also a second prize.

The rules of the United States Golf Association will govern the tournament, which will be open to all members of clubs in that association and to such other players as may be invited. Entries will close with the Secretary the evening before each event.

Kentucky's Great Fox Hunt.

IRVINE DEPOT, Ky., Nov. 20.—The second day of the National Association of Fox Hunters brought no better results than the first. The Derby, which was not finished yesterday, was started early to-day, all of the seventeen entries remaining in. Big Sand Hill, on the west side of the river, was selected for the trial, and the puppies were cast three miles from this place. Not striking a trail, they were taken two miles further on toward Witt Springs. A number of arrivals during the night have increased the attendance considerably.

At the Hamilton farm the dogs soon had a fox going, and the hunting party witnessed fine running for two hours. The valleys echoed the sound of the pursuing pack until the sun dried the leaves and the scent was had. At noon the race was reluctantly called off. It is possible that the judges may require another trial to-morrow before making a decision. About 150 persons followed the hounds.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

P. A. Dyer has been nominated for State Centurion and Wilson Higinson for Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America.

The committee in charge of the proposed bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York will hold a final meeting at the house of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, 262 West 99th Street, on Tuesday evening, and only those clubs entering before or on that date will be allowed to compete in the tournament.

The following nominations for National officers for the Century Road Club of America for the coming year have been announced: For President—Charles M. Fairchild of Chicago; for First Vice President—H. A. Ludlum of New York; for Second Vice President—W. A. Hastings of Cleveland; for Treasurer—Robert C. Williams of Washington; for Secretary—C. E. Nylander of New York.

The annual New Year's Eve run to Yonkers and Tarrytown will be held this year, as usual, by the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York. All arrangements will be perfected in time, and riders will be interested with or the run. The start will be from the Circle, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. The Simms trophy will be awarded to the club whose representative wins at Yonkers, and the Gerbereux trophy to the club whose representative wins at Tarrytown. President Oatman offers a gold medal, set with a diamond, to be the property of the winner at Tarrytown, and James O'Neill offers a similar medal to be the property of the winner at Yonkers. The usual bottles of wine will be awarded the winners at Yonkers and Tarrytown. Starters must be members of clubs in the association.

At the recent regular meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York the Streets and Roads Committee reported that great progress has been made in the work of the asphalt paving during the past month, and that nearly every one of the improvements provided by the city departments will be completed before the end of December. A complaint regarding the pavement in Seventy-sixth Street was referred to the Commissioner of Highways. Improvements which are not already under way cannot be carried out until next Spring, as all street improvement work closes down about the end of December. The committee requested that the delegates bring the question of needed street improvments before their various clubs, and that any suggestions be forwarded to the Chairman of the committee. During the Winter months the matter can be brought to the attention of the city departments, who would then make their plans for carrying out the work next season. The appropriation for "repairing" is limited, and unless the wheelmen make known their wants other improvements will be made and the fund will be exhausted. East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from the Madison Avenue Bridge, will soon be improved, the Appellate Court having desided the public waterway does not cross this street; the canal will be filled in and the street improved. East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street is now asphalted, affording smooth pavement to the entrance of the Third Avenue Bridge.

BIG DAY ON THE SPEEDWAY

Champion Trotters and Pacers Participate in the Sport.

"ED" GEERS DROVE LORD DERBY

The Famous Gelding Pulled Up in a Brush with Iva Dee—Matches Arranged for This Afternoon.

Champions at both the trotting and pacing gait were very much in evidence on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, when there was a crowd of drivers and onlookers on the course during almost the entire afternoon. The famous trotter Lord Derby, 2:06½, driven by Ed. Geers, and the crack pacer Shadow Chimes, 2:06½, handled by a trainer, were among the participants of the sport. Both were stepped down the upper stretch, but made no remarkable showing, the road being strange to them. Shadow Chimes seemed to take to it better than Lord Derby, who broke twice in the first quarter, and was pulled up after a good start with the bay trotter Iva Dee, 2:12½, driven by E. E. Smathers.

The bay pacer Elsinora, 2:12½, driven by George Brinckerhoff, heralded her reappearance on the Speedway by giving the chestnut pacer Fred W., 2:08¼, as hard a race as he ever paced and beating him out by half a length. Iva Dee, 2:12½, broke in an effort to pass the pair. Venture, J. L. Dodge's trotter, with a mark of 2:14¼, did some fast work and won several brushes, the most notable of which was with the trotter Titania, 2:30, driven by C. Koelsch. To a point within a hundred yards of the finish it was either horse's race. Then Titania showed a burst of speed that carried her half a length in front, but it was only for a moment, as Venture, urged by word and whip, made a desperate spurt and won out by a head.

G. W. Wilder and his gray pacer Highland Lassie, 2:13½, proved a winning combination in a pretty three-cornered heat with Fred W., 2:08¼, and Iva Dee, 2:12½. From the first turn of the wheels to the head of the stretch there was not a half a length's difference between the trio. Highland Lassie forged ahead when she made her finishing spurt, and Fred W., in trying to recover lost ground, was carried off his feet and broke badly. Although the trotter moved up a trifle, he was unable to catch Highland Lassie before she crossed the line a winner by half a length.

The rival pacers Wesley R., 2:10, driven by James Murphy, and Lucie, 2:18¼, driven by Isaac A. Hopper, had a smart brush over the entire upper stretch, but Wesley R. had a trifle too much speed and won out with two lengths to the good. Ventura, 2:14¼, finally fell a victim to the speed of the trotter Pet Rayen, 2:17¼, a new-comer on the road, and the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman, defeated the pacer Hopeful, 2:21¼.

There is every prospect of some lively sport this afternoon, when several brushes between the cracks of the road are scheduled. At 3 o'clock the famous trotter Alvas, 2:08½, driven by Nathan Straus, will meet The Monk, 2:08½, driven by Frederick Gerken, and half an hour later the rival trotting teams, composed of Queen Wilkes and Ida Highwood, driven by E. E. Smathers, will meet Tudor Chimes, 2:13, and Tiverton, 2:23¼, driven by A. B. Gwathmey.

BENNINGS FAVORITES FAIL.

Five Second Choices and an Outsider Won on the Washington Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Not a favorite showed in front at Bennings to-day, five second choices and the rank outsider Handicapper, quoted at 20 to 1, in the last event, winning. Cousin Jess won the steeplechase after a hard drive in the stretch, lowering the best previous track time of 4:09 by 7 seconds. Einus in the fourth race, a 100 to 1 shot, heavily played across the board, ran second. Weather clear. Track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; purse $300. Wellesley, 102 pounds, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1, won; Delmarch, 107, (Hayden,) 4 to 1, second; Corder, 112, (Walker,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Scammell, Federalist, Mayor Gilroy, Death, Testa, Tonicum, Bounteous, Idle Ways, Historian, Rubens, Chinooka, Elizabeth, Moan, Gray Morn, Francois, and Carlovingian also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs; purse $300. Colonel Bill, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, won; Hot, 110, (R. Henderson,) 10 to 1, second; Flying Buttress, 110, (Shea,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:23. Justice, Dragoman, Courtenay, Goldaga, and Barricade also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; about two miles; purse $400. Cousin Jess, 160 pounds, (Brazil,) 4 to 1, won; Connover, 160, (Mara,) 4 to 5, second; Boisterous, 163, (Helder,) 9 to 2, third. Time—4:02. G. W. Jenkins also ran. Joe Leiter refused jump.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a hundred yards; purse $300. Mytheer, 111 pounds, (Doggett,) 3 to 1, won; Einus, 99, (L. Smith,) 50 to 1, second; Curtsey, 106, (Redfern,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Tartar, Surmise, Marothen, Willard J., Beggar Lady, and Little Daisy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse $400. Rose of May, 92 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1, won; Rocky, 96, (C. Thompson,) 5 to 1, second; Tenace, 92, (Redfern,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29 2-5. Anark, Rightaway, The Goldfinder, and Little Arrow also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; purse $400. Handicapper, 90 pounds, (D. O'Connor,) 20 to 1, won; Potente, 125, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 5, second; Carbunole, 123, (H. Cochran,) even, third. Time—1:51. Alfred Vargrave also ran.

Entries in Washington for Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Jim McGibben, 155 pounds; Boisterous, 153; Dick Furber, 150; Salesman, 147; Kufa, 140; Cheesemite, 137; Mr. Stoffel, 136; Tamarin and Gould, 135 each; Oracle, McGrathiana Prince, The Lost Chord, Tankard, and Bettie B., 132 each; Wandering Minstrel and Roysterer, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, special weights, selling allowances; six furlongs. Lamp o' Lee and Satire, 126 pounds each; Royal Sterling and Palatial, 116 each; Federalist, Alpaca, and Gold Lock, 113 each; Lexington Pirate, 111; Rabunta and Biff, 108 each; Red Damsel and Slidell, 103 each; Illuminate, 91; Rose of May, 89; Last Knight and Cornwall, 88 each; The Pride of Surry, Somersault, May T., and Augury, 85 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights; seven furlongs. Anak, James P. Keating, Postillion, Carrington, Dewey, Rocky, Waswift, Playlike, and Pretorious, 110 pounds each; Bessie McCarthy, Lux Casta, Icewater, Batyah, and Privol, 107 each; Clipper and Genesee, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Femesole, 112 pounds; Carroll D., 110; Prophetic and Flora Pomona, 107 each; Extinguleher, Andy Williams, and Byrne of Rascrea, 105 each; Sister Juliet, 104; Floretta, Orla, Red Damsel, Honolulu, Keynote, and Lux Casta, 102 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Charley Moore, 119 pounds; Warranted, 107; Whistling Con, Sallie King, and Millstream, 106 each; Piederico, Curtsey, Cherished, Prosper Le Gal, and Wunderlich, 104 each; Nanine, 98; Balloon, 96; Punctual, 95; Flora, 93; Vesuvia, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Unmasked, 128 pounds; The Puritan, 125; Potente, 124; Femesole, Ben Bottle, Lamp o' Lee, and Pigeon Post, 110 each; Lord Pepper, Lady of the Valley, and Honolulu, 102 each; Andy Williams, 100; Himself, 95.

FOURSOME AT FOX HILLS.

Low and Taylor Victorious Over Home Golfers Mackie and Singer.

The second half of the foursome begun last Thursday at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club was completed yesterday at the Fox Hills links. As in the first meeting, George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, and James L. Taylor, a well-known Dyker amateur, were pitted against Isaac Mackie, professional at Fox Hills, and Mortimer M. Singer, Captain of the Fox Hills team. At the end of the first thirty-six holes on Thursday Low and Taylor were 1 up. This lead they increased in yesterday's meeting, and were finally victorious by 7 up and 6 to play. The cards were:

Taylor and Low—									
Out	4	5	3	5	3	6	5	4	4—39
In	3	5	6	4	5	4	2	4	4—37—76
Out	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	5—40
In	4	5	5	6	4	5	3	4	3—39—79
Singer and Mackie—									
Out	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	4	4—40
In	4	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	5—40—80
Out	5	5	4	6	3	5	5	4	4—41
In	5	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	4—40—81

While this match was in progress the final round in the Columbia College golf championship was played between W. L. Glenny and J. A. Edwards. The match was started at the Apawamis links on Saturday, where after playing eighteen holes Glenny led by 3 up. Yesterday Glenny followed up this advantage with capital skill and won the match by 5 up and 4 to play.

Brooklyn Skating Rink to Open.

The Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink will be opened for the season on Saturday, and the first races will be held that evening. Among the skaters who have already entered for that evening are Arthur Sarony, W. Swan, Ward, Claflin, Mulligan, Wray, Spence, Letts, and the Donoghue brothers.

SALE OF EMPIRE CITY TRACK.

Race Course Built by W. H. Clark to be Auctioned Off To-day.

The Empire City race track, situated between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, the property of the William H. Clark estate, will be sold at public auction to-day at the Manor Hall in Yonkers to close up the affairs of the estate. The race course comprises about 100 acres of land, a full mile track, constructed on the model plan, and designed for use either by harness or thoroughbred horses, and an iron and steel grand stand, with clubhouse, stables, and all necessary buildings to make the plant complete.

Mr. Clark, who built the track with a view to establishing a Grand Circuit meeting there, was said to have expended about $300,000 on the improvements, aside from the original cost of the land. His death, in February, 1900, prevented the carrying out of these plans, and the track has been used but little for racing.

Two small and unsuccessful trotting meetings were held there, and in the Fall of 1900 a running race meeting was held under the management of P. J. Dwyer, for the Clark estate, but little more than paid expenses. The property has been in the hands of trustees ever since, and though nominally for sale, all offers for it were rejected, as it was said no offer came up to the valuation placed on it by the trustees. The chief cause of the failure of race meetings on the track was that it was distant from any railway station, and there are no facilities for the transportation of large crowds.

Horsemen were speculating yesterday on the probable purchaser of the property and a number of rumors were circulated, but none seemed to be well founded. One story was that William C. Whitney would bid for the race track, but this was denied, as the officials of the Jockey Club are said to have abandoned the idea of securing the place and adding it to the circuit of metropolitan race courses.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fidelia Bowlers Win Three Games from Defender Team in National League Series.

In the National Bowling League tournament last night the Fidelia team won three straight games from the Defender five, which makes them a close second to the Metropolitan team in the series. The Orchard bowlers were winners in the American National tournament, the Mohawk team won two games in the Columbia League, and the Belvidere team won in the Harlem League. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

Fidelia	B.	C.		Defender	B.	C.	
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Timm	157	178	188	Fleck'stein	164	159	247
Steffens	209	180	208	Meyer	162	150	185
Koster	178	177	185	Heidt	146	163	162
Fosge	179	198	203	Eck	166	175	178
Amann	246	202	176	Starr	201	187	170
Total	969	935	960	Total	839	834	942

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 161; Klepper, 148; Krich, 140; Hermann, 157; Fecher, 189. Total, 804.

Orchard Bowling Club—Schroeder, 183; Kuhlwein, 196; Behrens, 137; Schwage, 146; Wilckins, 200. Total, 862.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 190; Klepper, 162; Krich, 159; Hermann, 195; Fecher, 172. Total, 878.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 182; Fraser, 148; Snyder, 222; Malzacher, 136; Le Forest, 182. Total, 870.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 165; Fraser, 190; Snyder, 156; Malzacher, 153; La Forest, 174. Total, 838.

Orchard Bowling Club—Schroeder, 153; Kuhlwein, 253; Behrens, 194; Schwage, 161; Wilckins, 146. Total, 857.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Mohawk Bowling Club—Smith, 186; Edwards, 167; Stultz, 168; Mesloh, 179; Dohn, 190. Total, 830.

Agreeable Bowling Club—Leisenberg, 158; M. Nowak, 154; Bauer, 148; Stendel, 154; L. Nowak, 221. Total, 845.

SECOND GAME.—Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 193; Addickes, 167; Heins, 172; Ronner, 159; Brinkima, 155. Total, 846.

Agreeable Bowling Club—Leisenberg, 153; M. Nowak, 138; Bauer, 142; Stendel, 179; L. Nowak, 161. Total, 773.

THIRD GAME.—Landwurster Bowling Club—Junge, 200; Addickes, 189; Heins, 177; Ronner, 169; Brinkima, 174. Total, 909.

Mohawk Bowling Club—Smith, 165; Edwards, 175; Stultz, 157; Mesloh, 201; Dohn, 213. Total, 911.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Haigh, 161; Hunken, 185; Buckbee, 173; Lockwood, 183; Helles, 189. Total, 891.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 157; Wilson, 127; Kramer, 157; Dumble, 169; R. Coleman, 180. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 183; Wilson, 178; Kramer, 177; Dumble, 169; R. Coleman, 175. Total, 882.

Premier Bowling Club—Davison, 139; Koenig, 133; Burgheimer, 174; Lichtenberg, 173; Ulman, 171. Total, 790.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Haigh, 189; Hunken, 144; Buckbee, 228; Lockwood, 185; Helles, 162. Total, 908.

Premier Bowling Club—Davison, 121; Koenig, 152; Burgheimer, 123; Lichtenberg, 178; Ulman, 138. Total, 712.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hoeninghaus & Curtiss—Sparrow, 129; Van Zandt, 111; Clare, 147; Authors, 135; Hoyt, 141. Total, 663.

F. Butterfield & Co.—Alchorn, 158; Crossley, 102; Lankenau, 142; Corbett, 130; Croxson, 168. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.—Hoeninghaus & Curtiss—Sparrow, 138; Van Zandt, 131; Clare, 175; Authors, 159; Hoyt, 177. Total, 780.

R. G. Dun & Co.—Mackin, 91; Comptois, 141; Tait, 135; Heymer, 167; Foreman, 163. Total, 687.

THIRD GAME.—F. Butterfield & Co.—Alchorn, 140; Crossley, 123; Lankenau, 105; Corbett, 156; Croxson, 179. Total, 703. Eleventh frame, 59.

R. G. Dun & Co.—Mackin, 117; Comptois, 116; Tait, 193; Heymer, 140; Foreman, 137. Total, 703. Eleventh frame, 90.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fern Council—Bennett, 178; Tracy, 114; Haff, 134; Waldmann, 143; Ketcham, 137. Total, 706.

Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 172; Granger, 196; Snow, 135; Lilly, 180; Spencer, 162. Total, 845.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Council—Scharfenberg, 191; Schlosser, 158; Gunderman, 187; Ridderhoff, 171; Baker, 223. Total, 930.

Fern Council—Bennett, 166; Tracy, 136; Haff, 145; Waldmann, 169; Ketcham, 155. Total, 749.

THIRD GAME.—Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 163; Granger, 178; Snow, 145; Lilly, 190; Spencer, 200. Total, 876.

Bushwick Council—Scharfenberg, 177; Schlosser, 175; Gunderman, 149; Ridderhoff, 169; Baker, 189. Total, 859.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Bowling Club—Schaller, 192; Jones, 195; Van Siclen, 167; Robinson, 199; Kirk, 168. Total, 885.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Hammer, 168; Gutman, 196; Brachhold, 184; Albert, 191; P. Wolf, 195. Total, 934.

SECOND GAME.—Fulton Bowling Club—Schaller, 157; Jones, 124; Van Siclen, 163; Robinson, 188; Kirk, 167. Total, 797.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 154; Degenhardt, 169; Watjen, 153; Schroeder, 213; Hashagen, 204. Total, 893.

THIRD GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Hammer, 193; Gutman, 171; Brachhold, 167; Albert, 203; P. Wolf, 190. Total, 924.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 185; Degenhardt, 178; Watjen, 174; Schroeder, 190; Hashagen, 195. Total, 922.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.
Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Westchester County Wheelmen—Brodbeck, 157; Bauman, 171; Clark, 147; Dale, 177; Winters, 195. Total, 841.

Bruxdals Bowling Club—Bals, 143; Hiers, 202; Buell, 138; Ferber, 151; Fitch, 190. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 216; Eckstein, 140; Ford, 134; Soffel, 153; Mische, 160. Total, 803.

Westchester County Wheelmen—Brodbeck, 182; Bauman, 154; Clark, 179; Dale, 178; Winters, 140. Total, 834.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.
Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Clipper Bowling Club—Walters, 179; Jeffreys, 133; McMurray, 126; Storck, 188; Kroppenek, 180. Total, 806.

Cannon Bowling Club—Schirrmeister, 142; Kramer, 157; C. Klumpf, 162; Romer, 160; G. Klumpf, 169. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Cannon Bowling Club—Schirrmeister, 180; Kramer, 167; C. Klumpf, 174; Romer, 169; G. Klumpf, 122. Total, 802.

Empire Bowling Club—Schmidt, 172; Hammond, 227; Heuser, 144; Nissen, 171; Williamson, 142. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schmidt, 201; Hammond, 127

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Supreme Court of the United States:

Original, ex parte—In the matter of the Hugoley Manufacturing Company et al., petitioners. —Motion for leave to file petition for writs of prohibition and mandamus submitted by J. C. Welles for the petitioners.

378—Luigi Storti, appellant, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts et al.—Argument continued by G. Philip Wardner for the appellant, by H. M. Knowlton for the appellees and concluded by William Stockbridge for the appellant.

Charles H. Nutting, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Argument commenced by J. Hubley Ashton for the plaintiff in error and continued by A. M. Knowlton for the defendant in error.

Cases for Thursday: 32, 287, 295, 64, 19, 68 and 10, 73, 74 and 75, 76, 77 and 78.

Calendars for Thursday, Nov. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Townsend, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

49—Barney Dumping Bt. Co. vs. Clark.
61—Treat vs. Tolman.
62—3d Av. R. R. Co. vs. Krauss.
64—United States vs. Klipstein.
65—Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. Friedland.
66—Same vs. Davis.
67—In re Gaylord.
68—Am. Elec. & Nov. Co. vs. Newgold.
69—Swan & Fuchs Co. vs. United States.
70—D. L. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Devore.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 42, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

106—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
114—Blumenthal vs. C. R. R. of N. J.
127—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
123—Shadbolt vs. Libbey.
131—Lehman vs. same.
132—Prendergast vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
133—Griffin vs. Sprague Elec. Co.
134—Belprat vs. Bennett
135—Frank vs. Guggenheimer.
136—Wood vs. Niagara Falls Paper Co.
139—Black vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
140—Sprague vs. same.
143—Widrewitz vs. Grant.
144—Donaldson vs. Stahlbrodt.
32—U. S. for Hudson River Stone Supply Co. vs. Malloy.
119—Achter vs. same.
120—Fayerweather vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Admiralty.

190—Saunders vs. Hearst.
200—Scanlon vs. Taylor, Pearson & Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday: 430, 431, 433, 359, 434, 437, 438, 439.

Appelate Divison.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 20.—Among the decisions handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court here this afternoon are:

John I. Rector, respondent, vs. Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed and also trial ordered, with costs, to the appellant to abide event.

John F. Leary and Robert E. Malone, composing, &c., appellants, vs. Albany Brewing Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Caroline B. Woodruff et al., as &c., plaintiff, vs. The Oswego Starch Factory.—Ordered that a further hearing in the case be had on the 8th day of January next for reasons stated in per curiam memo filed with the clerk.

In the matter of the appointment of a Trustee of the City and County Hall for the use of the City of Buffalo and County of Erie, in place Henry Breitweiser, deceased, filed with the clerk and certified to Erie County.

In the matter of the charges of the New York State Bar Association vs. Hadley Jones. (Little Falls.)—Ordered that it be referred to Donald F. McLennan, Esq., to take proof and report the same, with his opinion thereon, at a term of this court to be held in the City of Rochester on the 7th of January, 1902.

The Oswego County Savings Bank, appellant, vs. The Town of Gates, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

53—Hitchcock vs. Yaldwin.
52—Hess vs. Sloane.
5—Widdowson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
54—Tuley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Daly vs. York.
80—Dingelman vs. Schnaier.
62—Connell vs. Man. Ry. Co.
63—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
64—Scholz vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
65—Kriete vs. same.
66—Beeckman vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
67—Rule vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
68—Heffernan vs. same.
69—O'Connell vs. Shiras.
70—In re Blair.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—MacGinniss vs. Parrot & Silver Copper Co.
2—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
3—Union Trust Co. vs. Bucki.
4—In re Shipman.
5—In re McCauley.
54—In re Krulish.
6—Lynch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—O'Keefe vs. Union Ry. Co.
8—Tyner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Rosenberg vs. same.
10—Carmody vs. same.
11—Stuyvesant Ins. Co. vs. Rhoads.
12—In re Conner.
13—Reinhardt vs. Feltner.
14—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
15—Nuccio vs. Regan.
16—Catis vs. Scannell.
17—Eberhardt vs. Eberhardt.
18—Weinberg vs. Schnitser
19—Hume vs. Westenfelder.
20—Am. Missionary Association vs. Bell.
21—In re Sicien.
22—In re Pollack.
23—People, &c., vs. Hewitt.
24—Sibley vs. Smith.
25—Wolf vs. Man. Ry. Co.
26—In re Hirschbach.
27—Herrmann vs. Spitzer.
28—Robinson vs. Wroeknter Realty Co.
29—Church vs. Roden.
30—Scott vs. Scott.
31—Schwartz vs. Weisburger.
32—Richards vs. Wright.
33—People ex rel. Berardini.
34—In re Mierhofer.
35—Toplitz vs. Toplitz.
36—Meyer vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
37—Murphy vs. Smith.
38—Ransom vs. Available.
39—City of N. Y. vs. Brinckmann.
40—Siegel, Cooper Co. vs. Van Rensselaer.
41—Scott vs. Blackwell.
42—Baldwin vs. Frank.
43—Southack vs. Central Trust Co.
1—Heimlich vs. Heimlich.
45—Hotel St. Lorenz Co. vs. Field.
46—Morris vs. Duncan.
47—In re Smith.
48—In re McNamara.
49—Doerr vs. Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
50—In re Schonfeld.
51—In re Braun.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

870—In re Fort George Park.
965—In re City College site.
962—Wilcox vs. Broughton.
980—Wieland vs. Knox.
981—Scott vs. Blackmer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4104.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 11760—Baker vs. Haggett.
Inquest, 11705—Picker vs. Koll.
11261—Jones vs. Mitchell.
12290—Southack vs. Central Trust Co.
11632—Schwarz vs. Paine.
11122—Livingston vs. F. C. Linde Co.
11662—D. Stevenson Br. Co. vs. Graham.
12010—Geering vs. Marks.
11796—Curtis vs. Galopin.
11862—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part Ia, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 10089—Asen vs. Portman.
7230—McDermott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11491—Sciruba vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2770—Bensinger vs. Ehrhardt.
11161—Robinson vs. N. Y. & Texas SS. Co.
3352—Polacheck vs. Rofman.
11090—Duryea vs. Gays.
9111—Keating vs. Hart.
11588—Sagarese vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11081—Hancox vs. Frost.
2223—Fay vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11102—Crawford vs. Broadway Pub. Co.
12088—Kaufman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12213—Willson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11072—Burke vs. Riedell
10917—Grosman vs. Apman.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3066.

11015—Courtwright vs. Briggs.
3867—Merrill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2906—Blumenfeld vs. Kruger.
11021—Thompson vs. Gault.
9241—Chaurant vs. Maillard.
1956—Rubenstein vs. Rubenstein.
8041—Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7469—Gallagher vs. Hirsh.
11079—Upson vs. Jonason.
11702—Huebener vs. Hammond.
11730—Linde vs. Huntington.
11538—Shafer vs. Childs.
11800—Philips vs. Philips.
11445—Berkman vs. Wolf.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

1369—Falcone vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2425—Hopper vs. Empire City Subway Co.
11919—Beyer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
11922—Same vs. same.
2811—Sachs vs. Am. Surety Co.
10597—Golubow vs. Barker.
11608—Martin vs. Central Land Co.
11918—Russo vs. Westcott Express Co.
12188—Klein vs. Hecla Iron Works.
12140—Luftig vs. Pizer.
9203—McLaughlin vs. Mitchell.
11896—Kivelson vs. H. B. Scharman Sons.
11172—McSorley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2056—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Assoc. Mfrs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John Seiber,
William Gramm,
John Volk.
Margaret Lynch,
Edward J. Eddington,
Isaac Levy,
Mary C. Dudley,
Fanny Rittenberg,
Avery T. Brown,
Catherine Fisher,
James Patterson,
Esther Knowles.
At 2 P. M.
George W. Dilks.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1685—Erastus E. Marcy. 1726—Frederick Akers.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2101—Meyerson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1760—Hess vs. Eggers.
2190—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1784—Cohen vs. Gebhardt.
1681—Levine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1611—Flaherty vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1612—Sullivan vs. same.
1832—Bonheuer vs. Perkins.
1604—Honigstein vs. Hollingsworth.
723—Huss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1158—Seelig vs. same.
808—Shillkowsky vs. Gelles.

5149—Ludeman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
373—Madden vs. Union Ry. Co.
3191—Bell vs. Supreme Lodge, K. of H.
11364—Horowitz vs. Olenick.
11681—Jacobwitz vs. Holloran.
8813—Stuart vs. N. Y. Press Co.
11777—Moses vs. Wilson
11643—Schuchert vs. City of New York.
12300—Lester vs. same.
11753—Rubin vs. N. Y. Painless Dental Co.
7041—King vs. Brice.
12705—Dunham vs. Dunham.
7060—Huebener vs. Heide.
12248—Cohen vs. City of New York.
3449—Sloan vs. Feron & Ballon Co.
7631—Teabold vs. City of New York.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1587—Corponetti vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1593—Jenkins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1784—Cohen vs. Gebhardt.
1681—Levine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1611—Flaherty vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1612—Sullivan vs. same.
1832—Bonheuer vs. Perkins.
1604—Honigstein vs. Hollingsworth.
723—Huss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1158—Seelig vs. same.
808—Shillkowsky vs. Gelles.
1844—Frisch vs. Delaney
2220—Perkauf vs. Bock.
1827—Seeley vs. Barnes.
1833—Cangi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1834—Maneegire vs. same.
8188½—Inkelas vs. Goolstein.
1121—Green vs. Newman.
1599—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1242—Albert vs. Hart.
1401—Cardiano vs. Wanamaker.
1840—Jones vs. Rice.
2073½—Schnitzler vs. Greene.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1629—Bloom vs. Ludwig
2009—Michaelson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1313—Whitman vs. Koted Silk Underwear Co.
1625—Royal Furnace Improvement Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
1446—Donohue vs. Borden's Cond. Milk Co.
1448—Fontana vs. Taylor
1405—Galvin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
534—Massis vs. Gennings.
1406—Cuorno vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1634—Pollion vs. Weeks.
1620—Ward vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1622—Gordon vs. same.
2005—Tortoro vs. same.
1630—Dauer vs. Union Railway Co.
1631—McKenna vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1198—Edelman vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3389—Silverman vs. Cohen.
3122—Graham vs. Bloomquist.
3388—Schwab vs. Gentlemen's Driving & Field Club.
3613—Weiss vs. Muhleman.
2748—Price vs. Brown.
3107—Lyons vs. Ode.
3393—Devos vs. Jones.
3377—U. S. Gas Fixtures Co. vs. Scheer.
3375—Feldman vs. Lot.
3443—Goldschall vs. Horowitz.
3444—Same vs. Levy.
3202—19th Ward Bank vs. Wall.
3423—Same vs. Mohawk Realty Co.
3424—Same vs. Haft.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1548—Garvey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
958—Coleman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1536—Lancaster vs. Donovan.
2109—Sherman vs. Reddy

Highest number reached on regular call, 2163.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Thomas Cummisky.
2—Frank W. Kurtz.
3—John Rizzo.
4—Richard Bronan, John Tietjen, Emmett Gammage.
5—John Hogan.
6—Daniel P. Mahoney, Patrick McKinnery.
7—Michael Angone.
8—William Zuckofsky.
9—Owen Curran, Martin Magee, Richard H. Kirwan.
10—Mark McCannon, Edward Rarick.
11—John G. Woodfern.
12—Saverio Jaonda.
13—Frederick D. Keller. To fix a day for trial.
1—Charles Schultzman.
2—Bernard Hurson.

Pleadings.

1—Walter Hawes.
2—James Moore, John Murphy.
3—James Martin.
4—John Murphy.
5—William Carmody.
6—Michael O'Neill.
7—Jeremiah Callahan, alias Joseph Turner
8—John Doe, alias John Carney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Train for the People.

1—Morris Backer.
2—Henry R. Schneider.
3—William McKee.
4—George H. Warde.
5—Samuel Winnekin, otherwise called Simon L. Kraus.
6—John Miller.
7—Joseph Marks.
8—Joseph Parker, Joseph Nichols.
9—Owen McDonald.
10—James Kennedy.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Frank Bianchi.
2—Nicholas Pietrillo.
3—Harry Stern.
4—Samuel Goldstein, Max Schmidt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—John Clerk.
2—Donato Conforti.
3—Kate Dykman, Lawrence Dykman.
4—William Kalchelm.
5—William Rosenthal.
6—Antonio Diego.
7—David Becker.
8—Charles Davis, Samuel Levits.
9—James Donohue.
10—Concetta Asinero.
11—Adolph M. Dumahant.
12—Augustus Miller.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Henry Hippes.
2—Nicholas Murett.
3—Albert F. Harris.
4—Louis Ross.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delahey and Cowan for the People.

1—John McNeil.
2—Marcus H. Martinband.
3—Max Adler.
4—Gussie Ornstein.
5—Michael H. Carroll.
6—Alfonse Tafaro.
7—Clemmence Lobrena.
8—Morris Garfinkel.
9—Samuel Keller.
10—Louis Lapini.
11—Michael L. Muller.
12—Frank Smith.
13—Emery Wyatt.
14—John Williams.
15—Theodore Morrison.
16—James Hart.
17—Louis Kessler.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—In re Smith-Vassar Telephone Company—Herman W. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Edward P. Schell et al. vs. Fannie M. Updike et al. (Action No. 1)—James E. North.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—New York Building-Loan Banking Company vs. Jessie Hussey et al.—James J. Neatis.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Donald vs. McCabe—John C. Dorland. Hill vs. Logan—Thomas B. Odell. Larned vs. Bjorkregen—J. Edward Weld.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Ransom vs. Avalione—Albert I. Sire. Butler vs. Crosby—Austin E. Pressinger. Auchincloss vs. Balkan—Emil Goldmark. Holman vs. Goslin—Julius Lehmann.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Valentine vs. Frausman—Max Moses.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Williams vs. Gough—George M. Boynton.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

463—Laurence vs. Dunn.
577—McKenna vs. Brown
4[illegible]—Rapp vs. McClellan.
549—Matter of Woodward.
580—Griebel vs. R. R.
555—Brown vs. City of New York.
590—Hawkins vs. Burrell.
616—O'Callahan vs. Met. St. Ry.
617—Then vs. Swiss Milk Co.
618—Kelly vs. Met. St. Railway.
622—Shluden vs. B. H. R. R.
626—Zarkowski vs. Schroeder.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Maresn, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.; Part V., White, J.; Part VI., Kenefick, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2464, 2465—Donovan vs. B. H. R. R.
2488—Cosgrove vs. same.
2489—Velmes vs. same.
2502—Podolsky vs. B. H. R. R.
2503—Fattenberg vs. same.
2505—Lee vs. Childs's Unique Dairy.
1706—Donnelly vs. Cent. R. R. of N. J.
1206—Small vs. Hayes.
2324—Terrell vs. Tilyou.
729—Sada vs. Morning Journal.
2530—Julig vs. City of New York.
2531—Ostrander vs. same.
2532—Herring vs. same.
2533—Weil vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2539—Kivok vs. B. H. R. R.
2549—Anderson vs. same.
2545—McGarl vs. same.
2546—Lawrence vs. Penn. R. R.
2549—Parks vs. Met. St. R. R.
2551—Kolische vs. B. H. R. R.
2556—Martin vs. same.
2557—Russell vs. same.
2561—Darrer vs. same.
4526—Stewart vs. Calvert.
1428—Henshaw vs. Ins. Co. of N. Y.
1961—Le Herisse vs. Hyvers.
2249—Phelps vs. Pouch.
2579—Ruben vs. B. H. R. R.
2580—Cropsey vs. Barbara
2588—Moers vs. Met. St. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2652—Squires vs. B. H. R. R.
2655—Bailey vs. Met. St. R. R.
2658—Doyle vs. same.
2656—Gartner vs. B. H. R. R.
2668—McBride vs. B. H. R. R.
2669—Fabricius vs. same
2670—Rizzo vs. Sterling Iron Co.
2671—Rueckhardt vs. B. H. R. R.
2672—Sherlock vs. same.
2674—Gleason vs. B. H. R. R.
2676—McConaghan vs. Met. St. R. R.
2677—Hoyt vs. B. H. R. R.
2678—Dailey vs. Marks.
2680—Haggerty vs. same
2682—Pender vs. Casey.
2683—Cosalupo vs. B. H. R. R.
2684—Grimaldi vs. same.
2685—Waldbaum vs. same.
2687, 2690—Imlay vs. same.
2691—Cox vs. Bechtel Brewery.
2697—Walthoff vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2703—Cording vs. B. H. R. R.
2705—Burns vs. same.
2707—Hageman vs. City of New York.
2709—Guglielmi vs. Met. St. R. R.
2710—McCabe vs. B. H. R. R.
2711—Thomas vs. Met. St. R. R.
2714—Kropshauser vs. B. H. R. R.
2717—Mascitas vs. same.
2721—Congress Brewery vs. Beckman.
2722—Coonee vs. B. H. R. R.
2727—Fleischer vs. Tepperson.
2734—Carmody vs. B. H. R. R.
2737—Labinsky vs. same.
1486—Glaser vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
1377—Baldwin vs. Met. St. R. R.
2156—Malone vs. St. Peter & Paul's Church.
2114—Hough vs. Hoover Mercantile Co.
2572—Scharfman vs. Met. St. R. R.
2739—Ferguson vs. B. H. R. R.
2739—Kenney vs. same.
2740—Kelly vs. same.
2743—Liflander vs. same
2744—Bennett vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2802.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Russell, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

345—Blum vs. Strosensky.
283—Berlenbach vs. Berlenbach.
273—Kirkwood vs. Smith.
179—Mosser vs. Campbell.
88—Bailey vs. City of New York.
341—Haigh vs. Burnett.
110—Van Vleck vs. Jaeck.
221—Delaney vs. Levy.
365—Salmon vs. Berman
204—Reitz vs. Bauer.
210—Davenport vs. Miller.
378—Duryea vs. Duryea.
381—Parker vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
385—Curtis vs. Atwater.
387—Nass vs. Nass.
358, 367—Lesser vs. Scheinhause.
7—Ochs vs. Pohly.
259—Devereaux vs. Embury.
260—Butler vs. same.
372—Bauer vs. Reitz.
327—Murray vs. Slee.
321—Fischer vs. Fischer.
466—Ingraham vs. Nat. Salt Co.
100—Sahr vs. Sahr.
113—Campbell vs. Campbell.
359—Egan vs. Egan.
215—Peters vs. Myer et al.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Lynch.
Same vs. Cussani.
Same vs. O'Donnell.
Same vs. same.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Civil calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

565—Allen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
725—O'Toole vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
722—Ruggiero vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Brew Co.
724—Wolf vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
902—Keck vs. Wahlers.

SURROGATES' COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of John Ulsheimer, Otto Gubner, John B. Snook, Margaret Breslin, Algernon Sowle.

The accounting in the estates of Warren Richmond, Clara Griffin, Thomas F. Webb, Mary Reilly, David H. Brown, as trustee; David H. Brown, as executor; Jane Hassell, Robert W. Browne, Otto Bartells, Annie Early, Daniel W. Northup, William Broistedt, John M. Conklin.

The administrations of Thomas F. P. Barrett (adjourned to Dec. 12.) Josephine N. Slack. The estates of Ruth M. Clarke, Annie E. Travers.

The transfer taxes of Mary Callahan, William H. Woglom, Sarah D. Van Slyke.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 72—The accounting of Michael Hynes. No. 71—The will of James Leahey. No. 67—The will of James Wynne.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ANDREW T. BERTHOLF.—Andrew T. Bertholf, a farm employe at Wallkill, Orange County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $9,880 and no assets.

CHARLES WEISS.—Charles Weiss, salesman of 182 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,673, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1898.

THOMAS BONNER.—Thomas Bonner of 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,006 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Bonner & Van Court, manufacturers of steam-heating apparatus at 433 West Forty-second Street, who made an assignment on Aug. 6, 1896. The assets realized $12,029, and creditors were paid a dividend of about 18 per cent. There are about 150 creditors.

STEPHEN S. HARMAN.—Stephen S. Harman, buyer, residing at 73 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,052 and assets nominal, consisting of four patents for marking brushes, bowling balls, device for stringing fish, and a device for making all kinds of billiard tables. He was formerly a partner in the firm of L. Friedman & Co., auctioneers, at 88 Walker Street, and the debts were contracted as a partner in that firm from 1892 to 1895.

EMIL ABELES.—Emil Abeles, employed as Superintendent at 61 East Eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,679 to ten creditors, and no assets. Mr. Abeles filed a prior petition on April 10, 1899, showing liabilities of $28,173, and was discharged from bankruptcy on Sept. 25, 1899. Through inadvertence some creditors' names were omitted or incorrectly stated in the first petition, and a new petition was filed yesterday. The petitioner was formerly a furrier.

Telephone Company Dissolved.

Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the Smith-Vassar Telephone Company of 27 William Street, and appointed Herman W. Williams receiver with a bond of $500. Proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation were begun a year ago. The company was incorporated on Oct. 25, 1895, with a capital stock of $1,600,000. The annual report of the company filed in January last showed liabilities of $100,000.

Partners Disagree.

Judge Clarke of the Supreme Court has appointed Hal Bell receiver in a suit for dissolution of the firm of Goldberg & Epstein, manufacturers of seltzer syphons and soda-water fountains, at 206 and 208 Canal Street, brought by Morris Epstein against Marcus Goldberg, also for an accounting and determination of ownership of property formerly belonging to the firm which has been transferred. The partnership was formed on May 16, 1900.

Bankruptcy Petitions in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Among the bankruptcy petitions to-day are those of Daniel S. O'Brien of Ithaca, who owes $7,605, and Jacob Rickard of Schoharie, who owes $26,972.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERS, Henry F.—F. R. Burr	$412
BLODOWSKY, Barnett and Sarah—M. H. Schoenstedt and another	203
BERNSTEIN, Samuel—A. R. Rogen	105
BIRDSEYE, Louis E., and James E. Howard—R. H. Krall and another	374
BALKAM, Joanna—E. Gomprecht	418
BROWNE, James—A. Kieffmann	205
BANK OF SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF New York—W. S. Washington, administrator, costs	110
BERNHEIMER, Simon, and Josephine Schmid—H. Gannon, by guardian	629
BEITI, August—A. Frank	134
CARPENTER, John A.—A. G. Wright and another	96
CAMACK, John—J. H. Thompson	568
COHEN, Jacob—W. C. Cuthbert, receiver	343
CARTER, J. Edward—J. H. Taylor	427
CASEY, Katherine—L. L. Dunn	93
COHN, Sigmund—R. Moek	209
DALY, Thomas—Bernheimer & Schmid	305
DANZIGER, Israel—G. Laubenheimer and another	94
DICKERSON, Frederick B., and Samuel Loewey—People of the State of New York	1,000
DONCOURT, Daniel H.—Travers Brothers' Company	70
ELLIS, Ralph S.—L. Grant	239
ENGELDRUM, Jacob J.—J. E. Thorley, costs	69
DRESSLER LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY —B. Day	261
FUCHS, Albert—L. D. Weiss	139
FIELD, Harry N.—Baker, Smith & Co	198
FOSTER, George—J. C. Varian and another	779
FLACH, Theodore H. and Edward R.—H. Pelgram and another	280
FLOECKER, Gustav—R. J. Horner and another	44
GOLDSTEIN, Louis—H. M. Smith	110
GILBERT, Sanford—S. Simon	83
GAFFNEY, John—A. Davidson	512
HOLLWEG, William—W. Whitehouse and another	31
HERZIG, Gustave—W. Whitehouse and another	143
JACOBSON, Morris—L. Lanzetta and another	381
JACQUELIN, Emma L.—M. Jones	155
JACKSON, Herbert H.—R. Gray	331
KELER, Joseph—L. Hutter	73
KREMER, Henrietta—M. Marcus	110
KAYSER, Julius—H. M. Hitchings, assignee	114
KASIN, Frank—Consumers' Park Brewing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.	498
KAPLAN, Samuel M.—L. A. Lincoln and another	34
MARRABELLI, Salvatore—F. Lepalle	51
MEYER, Albert—J. M. Crane	551
MEUCHEN, Joseph—C. M. Darling	85
MATZUGA, August—J. Kreeb, Jr., and another	147
MORESE, Andio—A. Barrone	137
McLEOD, Andrew—New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company	217
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. A. Bogart	224
MOFFAT, Thomas S.—W. W. Newcomb	102
MAURER, Tobias—A. H. Mayer	45
NORTON, Francis C.—I. Albert	84
ON, Ah—H. Young	342
PERSON, Orrin D.—I. O. Blake	509
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY —J. Van Praag	360
PRICE, Richard F.—Edward Thompson Company	301
REILLY, Robert J.—A. Klenpmann	124
ROTHSCHILD, Jacob—J. Blady and another, costs	122
ROGERS, George M.—F. H. Seabury	204
SCHAPPERT, John A., and Adam Engel—Metropolitan Beer Co	3,658
SCHWIND, Jacob P.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	332
SMITH, Walter M.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	194
STINER, Carrie—J. P. Spaine, costs	123
SKIDMORE, Charles A.—Jacobs	177
SLAVIN, Tully F.—J. E. Nichols and another	119
SMITH, Appleton—A. Patterson and another	50
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL Insurance Company of Edinburgh—Farmers' Feed Company of New Jersey	6,543
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—S. H. Stone and another	1,263
THRALL, John E.—T. C. Camp, Commissioner	1,059
THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY of the City of New York—M. Schneckenberger	194
TISCHLER, Samuel—L. Goldberg, costs	10
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. Crowe, $35; T. Crowley, $32; P. Cremerine, $34; J. Crawford, $36; P. Crane, $24; W. Crane, $34; L. Carola, $45; P. Cahill, $36; C. A. Cafalo, $34; A. Cristofalo, $34; J. Crane, $41; C. Lauer, $76; H. W. Schmidt, $54; P. Cusick, $35; A. Cuoffi, $40; P. Cumiral, $35; W. C. Cuppee, $40; J. Credmore, $40; J. Cunningham, $35; A. Cunas, $26; V. Cudeuro, $32; L. Curci, $42; G. Cucco, $34; P. Curtis, 30.	

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000, Surplus and profits $5,055,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall St. & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

..Established 1832..

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
20 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland, Nicholas F. Palmer,
William Rockefeller, William C. Sturges,
William H. Macy, Jr., George W. Quintard,
John T. Willets, Gates W. McGarrah.
OFFICERS:
Nicolas F. Palmer, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf, 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
15 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
41 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WARNER & CO.,
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

C. M. STRONG & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
EXCHANGE COURT BUILDING,
52 Broadway, New York.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
Highest Banking References.
Telephone 4327 Broad. Correspondence invited.
Send for our Special Market Letters.
Also send for our treatise
ON SPECULATION IN WALL STREET,
Free upon application in person or by letter.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est. { Consolidated Stock Exchange } 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
64 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND
INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

"CAPITAL"
Capital wanted by an established export concern, with a paid-in capital of about $50,000, doing a business of $750,000 annually, earning 10% on its paid-in capital; investors of $20,000 to $50,000 can obtain a salaried position with the company, which can extend its business largely by obtaining additional capital; can submit statement by well-known public accountant. Address L., Box 137 Times Office.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $2,500,000.

Pays interest on Check Accounts.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.
Transacts a Trust and Banking Business.

DIRECTORS:
George W. Young, President.

Samuel D. Babcock,	C. C. Cuyler,	Charles R. Henderson,	Robert Olyphant,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Charles D. Dickey,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton,	William P. Dixon,	Luther Kountze,	Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert A. Granniss,	Charlton T. Lewis,	James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Eben B. Thomas.

Banco Internationale Hipotecario de Mexico.
55th ordinary drawing of Mortgage Bonds in the City of Mexico on the 24th of October, 1901. Six per cent. bonds which should be redeemed. $100.00 each: Nos. 198, 261, 274, 304, 324. $500.00 each: Nos. 106, 140, 168, 199, 244, 286, 372, 403, 412, 435, 923, 1081, 1422, 1432, 1732, 1855, 1902, 2016, 2302, 2570, 2702, 2709, 3350, 4186, 4498, 4691, 5402.
$1,000 each: Nos. 6, 17, 285, 363, 540, 546, 567, 569, 571, 607, 692, 724, 761, 767, 797, 816, 842, 877, 884, 936, 937, 958, 994, 1096, 1164, 1290, 1334, 1392, 1503, 1551, 2410, 2576, 2809, 3137, 3700, 3912, 3914, 4609, 4902, 5384, 5807, 5917, 5935, 6014, 6422, 7270, 7424, 7437.
The value of each one of these bonds will be paid in silver at the Bank, beginning on 1st January, 1902.
The above-described bonds will cease to earn interest from 31st December, 1901.
JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.
City of Mexico, October, 1901.

WHO OWNS ATCHISON?
Is made clear in the Boston News Bureau of Wednesday. On sale at leading News Stands to-day.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Six Per Cent. 50-Year Gold Debentures of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company that said Company, under provisions contained in the Indenture between said Railway Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, made July 1, 1901, elects to redeem and retire said Debentures on January 1, 1902, at and after which time interest thereon shall cease, and on presentation of said Debentures the same, at the rate of 105 per centum for each bond, with accrued interest to January 1, 1902, will be paid at the office of said Company, at 51 East 44th Street, New York City.
Dated New York, October 30, 1901.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
New Jersey Zinc Co. Stock.
WILL BUY OR SELL
Park Steel Co. Preferred Stock,
Western Gas Co. 5%,
Brooklyn Ferry Co. 5%,
Continental Tobacco Co. 7%.
WEED & LESLIE, - 35 Wall St.

Allen, Wood & McGraw,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
DEAL IN
Northern Securities Co. Stock
WHEN ISSUED.
Northern Pacific Convertible 4s
WHEN ISSUED.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

Fredk. S. Tipson, C.P.A.
(LATE OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E. C.,)
Public Accountant and Auditor,
13 to 21 Park Row, New York.
Experts supplied for all branches of accountancy.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost.—On or about July 1st, 1901, certificates common stock Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., No. 82,298, 14 shares name of Elizabeth R. Jones and No. 82,299, 5 shares name Mary Jones. Transfer has been stopped. Please return to James McGovern & Co., 6 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED—A SPECIAL LIMITED PARTNER in stock brokerage business; am also in position to loan from $1,000 to $100,000 on high-grade stocks to Exchange members at rates ranging from 6 to 15 per cent. Address O. M. B., Box 217, Times Office.

WANTED—TO BUY SEAT ON CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE; STATE LOWEST PRICE. CONFIDENTIAL, 180 TIMES OFFICE.

Dividends.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 & 39 Liberty St.,
New York, November 7th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices, on Monday, December 2d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Nov. 16th, and reopened on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 3d next.
JOHN M. FORBES, Treasurer.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Co.
New York, November 19th, 1901.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable December 2d, to stockholders of record November 23d, 1901. The Transfer Books will be closed from November 23th to December 2d, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar (4 per cent.) par share, and an extra dividend of One Dollar (4 per cent.) per share on the 81,000 shares issued, payable at the New York office of the company on November 30th, 1901. Books close November 20th, 1901.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.
New York, November 18, 1901.

Richmond, Va., November 19, 1901.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of one (1%) per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable December 1st, 1901, when checks will be mailed to all stockholders of record November 22d. The books for the transfer of Common Stock will be closed from November 22d to December 1st (both days included).
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank.
8 Union Square.
New York, Nov. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on December 2d next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 3d, 1901.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of The Continental Telegraph Company will be held at 6 Dey St., New York, on Wednesday, November 27, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for election of Directors.
C. S. SHIVLER, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1901.

MONTANA COPPER LITIGATION.

Extension Granted the Boston and Montana Company in Injunction Suit.

HELENA, Montana, Nov. 20.—In the United States Court before Judge Knowles arguments have just been heard upon the application of John MacGinnis for an extension of time in the injunction suit brought by him against the Boston and Montana Company. The application also includes the appointment of a receiver. Judge Knowles granted MacGinnis and the other parties to the action an extension of time to Dec. 23 in which to secure the testimony of the officers of the Amalgamated Copper Company.
The suit is brought to restrain the Boston and Montana Company from transferring any stock of the company on its books to the Amalgamated Copper Company and to prevent the payment of a dividend upon the stock alleged to have already been transferred. The application for the injunction also asks the court to appoint a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Boston and Montana Company.

A Bank's Proposed Change.

The stockholders of the Bank of the State of New York held a meeting yesterday to vote on the proposition to change the bank from a State institution to a National bank, as it was many years ago. The meeting was adjourned without action, owing to the fact that certain real estate transactions in which the bank is interested will have to be settled before it will be possible to make the intended change in the system of the institution.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

The Champion Laundry of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. M. Cohen, F. L. Stine, and Henrietta Cohen of New York City.

Lowville Milk and Cream Company of Lowville, Lewis County; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. I. Sherwood, C. F. Boshart, and L. H. Stephens of Lowville.

Frisbee-Hicks Oil Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. V. A. Frisbee of Stuyvesant Falls and W. E. Hicks and E. S. Bradley of Hudson.

H. G. Volkmar Company of New York City, to carry on plumbing; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. G. Volkmar, Louis Winterhalter, and H. W. Volkmar of New York City.

American Push Button Telephone Company of New York City; capital, $300,000. Directors—E. G. Potter and F. P. Duryea of New York City and R. S. Kristeller of Brooklyn.

May Manton Pattern Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. H. Bladworth, G. C. Bladworth of New York City, and Jessie B. Cook of Sound Beach, Conn.

Dorsey & Rosenbaum Company of New York City, to carry on a commission business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Myron Rosenbaum, Harry Harris, and R. L. Joseph of New York City.

Century Light and Power Company of New York City; capital, $150,000. Directors—G. W. Glaentzer of Ridgewood, N. J.; C. B. Hobbs of Great River, L. I., and J. D. Fearhake of Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The Taylor-Barguet Printing Company, Mount Vernon; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—T. Milton Taylor, Liston W. Barguet, Sr., Liston W. Barguet, Jr., Frank R. Taylor, and Thomas L. Posquet, all of Mount Vernon.

Ohio Incorporations of a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20.—Secretary of State Laylin's report to the Governor shows that 1,851 new companies were chartered in Ohio in the year closing Nov. 15, 1901, and that 1,808 miscellaneous certificates were filed. The total capital involved was $204,977,890, as compared with $113,040,039 for 1900, a gain of $91,932,791. The capital stock of the new corporations was $125,667,790; and the increases of capital stock, $79,305,100. The total receipts were $236,629.61, an increase of $102,603.59 over 1900.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Home Fire Insurance Company of Texas has applied for admission to Tennessee.

The National Life Insurance Company of Vermont has asked for a license to do business in the State of North Carolina.

Moore, Janes, Lyman & Herrick have been appointed Chicago sole agents of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

J. M. Hilton has been appointed special agent in the Western department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

The insurance on the building at 240 to 244 Broadway, Brooklyn, which was considerably damaged by fire on Monday night, was distributed as follows: Continental, $5,000; Atlanta Home, $5,000; Springfield, $3,750; Firemen's Fund, $3,750; Pennsylvania, $3,750; Atlas, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; National of Hartford, $2,500; Connecticut, $2,500; Boston, $2,500; Citizens of St. Louis, $2,500; Citizens' of New York, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $1,250; Firemen's of Newark, $1,000. Total, $48,500.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—The market was dull and about steady, with a mixture of net changes. The buying was mostly of an investment character, the speculative demand being at a minimum, owing to uncertainties surrounding the gold movement. The day, however, showed some good advances. Mercantile Trust was 2 points higher, while First National Bank rose 3 points and Union National Bank 1 point. Northern Central shares also advanced 1⅛ points. The leader among the bonds was City Railway, Light and Power of Newport News 5s, which jumped 3½ points. There were other fractional advances. The declines were ⅞ for Seaboard common, 1 point for Second National Bank, ⅛ for Consolidated Gas, ¼ for Cotton Duck incomes, ⅛ for United Railways 4s, and ¼ for Georgia and Alabama consolidated 5s. Money on call was at 4½ to 5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,784 shares of stock, $114,500 worth of bonds, and $760 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
58..	Cotton Duck	17⅛	17	17⅛
50..	Fidelity & Dep. Trust	172½	172½	172½
75..	G. B. S. Brew. com...	14¼	14¼	14¼
15..	Mercantile Trust	182	182	182
5..	Northern Central	102½	102½	102½
775..	Seaboard common	27¼	27¼	27¼
900..	Seaboard 1st pf., B.	51¼	51¼	51¼
49..	Second Nat. Bank	189	189	189
10..	First Nat. Bank	138	138	138
2..	Union Nat. Bank	118	118	118
125..	Consolidated Gas	61¾	61¾	61¾
$13,000..	Cotton Duck incomes..	56	56	56
1,000..	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
500..	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	50	50	50
750..	G. B. S. B. 4s, scrip..	50	50	50
1,000..	G. B. S. B. 4s, inc....	39	39	39
2,000..	Lexington Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½
6,000..	United Rys. incomes..	72	72	72
6,000..	United Rys. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1,000..	Atl. Coast L. 4s, scrip.	104½	104½	104½
8,000..	Balt. & H. W. ext. 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼
15,000..	City Ry., &c., of Newport News 5s	98	98	98
4,000..	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
10,000..	Jacksonville, 5s, 1924.	110¾	110¾	110¾
36,000..	Minne. & St. L. 4s.	103	103	103

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$171,337,763
Gold	105,434,358
Silver	10,099,645
United States notes	6,926,465
Treasury notes of 1890	61,598
National banknotes	6,476,574
Total receipts this day	2,300,971
Total receipts this month	30,676,721
Total receipts this year	222,057,562
Total expenditures this day	2,095,000
Total expenditures this month	27,990,000
Total expenditures this year	192,609,771
Deposits in National banks	120,939,951

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$314,770,089
Silver dollars	452,731,000
Silver dollars of 1890	56,110
Silver bullion of 1890	40,464,890
Total	$808,022,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$314,770,089
Silver certificates outstanding	452,731,000
Treasury notes outstanding	40,521,000
Total	$808,022,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,162,748
Gold certificates	32,271,610
Silver coin and bullion	3,543,277
Silver certificates	6,556,388
United States notes	6,925,465
Other assets	15,038,246
Total in Treasury	$137,498,717
Deposits in National banks	120,939,951
Total	$258,438,669
Current liabilities	87,100,906
Available cash balance	$171,337,763

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 20	651,491
To date this year	242,383,336
Corresponding date last year	109,022,121

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 20	$2,212,500
To date this year	$900,419,220
Corresponding date last year	$449,051,960

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @5 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2¼
Cent. of N. J.	5½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	¾	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chi., I. & L.	2¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Chi., Term. Tr. pf.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Norf. & West.	½
Consol. Gas	⅞	North. American	1½
Del., L. & W.	2½	Peoria & East.	3
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	¼
Evans. & T. H.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
General Electric	2⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Kan. City So.	1	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Keokuk. & Des M.	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Lake Erie & W.	2	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Michigan Cent.	½		
Minn. & St. L.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	⅞	Int. Pump	1
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Buff., R. & P.	1	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	⅛	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	3	People's Gas	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Rep. Steel	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Union Pacific	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	Wabash	½
Gt. North. pf.	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., R. I. & P. 6s	2	Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	3½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Kan. & M. 4s	1½
St. L. Div. 4s	1	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s, 1904	2¼
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., Ed. El. Ill. of B. con.	1
4s	1½	P. & W. 1st, r.	1½
Hous. & Tex. con. 6s	1	Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s	1

Bond Declined.

Am. Hide & Leather 6s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday again moved very irregularly, strength appearing in some issues and heaviness in others. As has been the case for several days, the operations were largely professional and reflected little more than the varying moods of the trading element. Only in a few securities was there what may be termed substantial buying, these being the Vanderbilt shares, certain of the coalers, notably Jersey Central and Reading, and, elsewhere, Manhattan and Metropolitan. On the other hand, there was some rather effectual selling of long stock in People's Gas, which broke that issue over three points and tended in the last hour of trading to unsettle the general list. St. Paul and Union Pacific, in the railroad group, were also sold freely, but it is not clear whether this was largest for the long or for the short account. Undoubtedly there was selling both ways, with the weight of opinion inclining to the belief that the short selling predominated not alone in these two stocks, but in such other shares as Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and Atchison.

As for the news developments of the day, some were favorable, others unfavorable. Of the favorable, there was the unexpectedly small gold export shipment to-day, only $500,000 going out instead of a predicted $3,000,000; there was the continuing ease in money, most of the day's call loans being made at 4 per cent.; there were some optimistic forecasts regarding President Roosevelt's forthcoming message to Congress; while the tenor of Secretary Hay's address before the Chamber of Commerce was most satisfactory to the Street.

On the other hand, the report that the Governor of Nebraska had instructed the Attorney General of that State to proceed, if possible, against the Northern Securities Company; suggested similar action in other States; and reports that large gold exports are probable on Saturday were the depressing factors. Taking it all and all, the opinion was that the market held up wonderfully well.

London did little in this market during the day, trading in 15,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

THE VANDERBILT GROUP.

After several weeks of comparative inactivity, the stocks of the Vanderbilt group yesterday of a sudden became quite active, substantial strength developing with this new life. This was particularly true of the junior issues, which rose sharply under the lead of the Nickel Plate shares, Canada Southern, and Big Four. Nickel Plate common at one time advanced 3 points and closed at a net gain of 1½; Nickel Plate second preferred was up 1; New York Central gained 1⅜, but subsequently lost a portion of that gain; Big Four rose 3 points, closing 1⅝ up; while Lake Erie and Western bettered its position 2 points.

The buying of the various securities was by brokers usually acting for Vanderbilt interests. In this connection it was regarded in the Street as of more than passing significance that the purchases followed the circulation of a report crediting W. K. Vanderbilt with having refused to discuss, even with his intimate associates, the Vanderbilt consolidation plan. The purpose of the report seemed to be to carry the impression that the plan might be abandoned and thereby to induce a selling movement so that cheap stock might be gotten. If so it failed woefully, for no such selling followed. On the upward movements later a very limited supply of floating stock was disclosed.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

Houses with Western connections were the heaviest sellers of People's Gas, that issue breaking over three points, notwithstanding some very bullish literature on the stock put out by interests connected with the property, in which the advice was offered early in the day to buy the stock for a "substantial rise."

The selling was on reports from Chicago to the effect that under the new tax law the Chicago Board of Equalization had fixed the taxable franchise value of the company at something in excess of $46,000,000. This, it is pointed out, will mean a tax equal to one-third of the net earnings of the company, and, so the Street declares, will of necessity mean either a reduction in the company's dividend or the payment of dividends not earned.

The stock closed at 98¼, the lowest figure for the day, representing a net decline of 3¼ points on dealings in 34,000 shares.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S ADVANCE.

The remarkable advance in Jersey Central, that issue rising over six points to the highest price on record, on dealings in 3,000 shares, was one of the features of the market yesterday. It was accompanied by rather specific reports that the dividend on the stock will be increased to a 7 per cent. rate. Interests connected with the property will not confirm this report, but it is said that earnings are so large that a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. would not be unwarranted.

First National Bank interests were again reported to be the largest buyers of the stock.

All the other coal stocks were strong, notably Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, and the Readings. There is talk that the next dividend on Delaware and Hudson will be at a higher rate than at present, while there is a suggestion also of a close alliance to be entered into by the system with one of the larger trunk lines.

ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

For the first time in many days Ontario and Western showed pronounced activity yesterday, nearly 100,000 shares of the stock changing hands, many blocks of two and three thousand shares coming out as single transactions. There was absolutely no news on the stock, and from appearances the Street was strongly inclined to the opinion that much of the dealing in the security represented "washing," this being credited to the so-called Waldorf clique.

One member of this clique, it may incidently be said, was quoted as having at the Waldorf-Astoria on the night previous offered to wager any part of $100,000 that a dividend will be declared on Ontario and Western before any is declared on either Erie or Reading common.

After selling up to 36⅝ yesterday, Ontario and Western declined to 36⅛, and closed at 36⅜, a net advance of ⅝.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The pool which has been manipulating the St. Louis and San Francisco shares in order to bring about higher prices, so that some certain large lines of stock may be disposed of, were again in operating evidence yesterday, but, though they put prices up somewhat, they failed to induce any public following. One reason for this is that after the last pool campaign in the stocks—when insiders had unloaded, that is—there was absolutely no market for any of the shares, the bid and asked prices sometimes being 4 and 5 points apart.

A leading Western operator, formerly prominent in the steel trade, is declared to be back of the present pool, which was credited with not a few realizing sales at yesterday's high figures.

UNION PACIFIC AND ST. PAUL.

It is a fact that for three successive days both Union Pacific and St. Paul have closed each about a point lower than on the preceding day as a result of what is declared in some parts of the Street to be inside pressure. Whether or not the pressure does come from the inside is not easy to determine—for insiders are not volunteering information in the matter—but the fact remains that the stocks continue to decline. One theory advanced for this is that these stocks are purposely being kept heavy—for one reason, to keep the general market in check until the money situation clears up; for another reason, so that some cheap lines may be accumulated.

These theories, however, may be offered merely to cloak what, in other quarters, is contended to be the real selling—namely for the short account, by bears on the market who are predicting that the action of the Western legislators will be so altogether unfriendly and unfavorable to the Northern Securities Company that it and even other Western railroads independent of it will suffer materially as a consequence. Hence, the declines also in such shares as Northwest and Rock Island.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

Manhattan and Metropolitan were again yesterday heavily bought by interests connected with the properties, and, in spite of the sharp general decline toward the close, held relatively steady—Manhattan, in fact, closing with a fractional net gain. There was nothing new to explain the purchases; but the Street is now firmly convinced that some developments of importance in respect to both properties are being worked out.

Standard oil buying was reported in American Smelters, which opened up 1⅝ points, and closed for a net gain of a full point. It is said the earnings of the company are the largest in its history.

For lack of some better explanation the rise in the Monon securities was attributed to the operations of a lately-formed pool in the shares.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing conditions in the iron and steel trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

The special feature of the business of the past week has been the very great activity in pig iron. The demand has been heavy from the steel manufacturers, the largest transaction being the purchase of 40,000 tons for December delivery from the Bessemer Furnace Association by the United States Steel Corporation at $15.25 at the furnaces. Eastern buyers have also been taking good tonnages, but have not secured all they need. The purchases made by steel manufacturers, large as they were, are believed to have been exceeded by those made by foundrymen. The quantities purchased by the latter have generally been small, but so numerous as to make a heavy aggregate. The Southern furnace companies have advanced their prices on foundry grades 50 cents, now quoting on the basis of $11.50, Birmingham, for No. 2 foundry, but the demand for Gray Forge has made that grade exceedingly scarce, and the price has been advanced 75c.

Reports from the Northern pig iron producing districts show that the supply of coke is still inadequate, owing to the difficulty in securing transportation from the coke ovens, and blast furnaces are running very irregularly, in many cases being banked for two or three days at a time awaiting an accumulation of fuel. The statement is made that in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys at least twelve furnaces may be said to be non-producers all the time. The difficulty in securing coke is not entirely due to a scarcity of cars, but also arises from the inadequacy of railroad facilities to handle the enormous volume of traffic in all kinds of merchandise. The railroad companies will be obliged to increase their terminal facilities and other appliances for handling traffic much beyond their expectations when arranging for the coming year's improvements.

The consolidation of Eastern plate mills is said to be an accomplished fact. This will put the plate trade in a much stronger position, as it is intimated that some uneasiness recently developed over the quantity of business coming up as not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of all the mills. Possibly this condition of affairs might have corrected itself shortly, as good reports are now coming from the West relative to a much heavier tonnage of plates being required not only for shipbuilding interests, but also for new railroad equipment, which has been ordered.

The shortage in the supply of steel is proving to be almost a serious matter to many consumers. Efforts are being made by important consuming interests to cover their requirements for steel during the first quarter of next year, but owing to the fact that the steel makers are so largely working up their output in their own finishing departments, it is exceedingly difficult to find any available supply. This is causing considerably more interest to be taken in the possibility of securing shipments from abroad. The sales of foreign billets and sheet bars thus far have been small, but it is expected that if present conditions continue the importations will be much larger.

The Western bar iron mills have formed an association, and not only propose to maintain prices on finished product, but will also endeavor to regulate the price paid for old material.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

Only $500,000 in gold, the amount engaged at the Assay Office on Tuesday by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., will go abroad on the French steamship La Bretagne to-day, no other engagements having been made.

Since the present gold export movement began twenty days ago, over $18,000,000 in gold has gone abroad, or nearly a million a day. The amounts shipped, together with the dates, including the $250,000 in gold coin shipped by the National City Bank on Tuesday, are as follows:

Oct. 31	$2,850,000
Nov. 5	1,500,000
Nov. 7	1,250,000
Nov. 14	4,602,980
Nov. 19	7,382,583
Nov. 21	500,000
Total	$18,035,563

The Sub-Theasury paid $225,680.33 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $184,300.

Securities at Auction.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

39 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 198.

8 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 206½.

$1,000 Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company first mortgage railroad land grant and sinking fund 6 per cent. bond, due 1918, coupons January and July, 85.

$115,000 New York City 3½ per cent. consolidated dock bonds, registered, due November, 1928, interest May and November, 108¾-106⅝.

$900 Securities Company 4 per cent. consols, Series C, 80.

25 shares Booklovers' Library, $10 each, 99½.

86 shares Colonial Trust Company of New York, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 327.

25 shares Westchester Trust Company of New York, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 183.

50 shares Denver and Southwestern Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 58.

5 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 148½.

46 shares Passaic Print Works common, Passaic, N. J., $100 each, 62.

100 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 700.

500 shares Detroit City Gas Company, $50 each, 68.

$3,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad second mortgage "B" 6 per cent. bonds, due 1906, interest May and November, 111¼.

20 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 620.

6 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 229½.

$4,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Irregularity characterized the trading in the outside market yesterday. The same uncertain conditions which prevailed on Tuesday were continued and a number of stocks declined, while elsewhere in the list substantial advances were recorded. An event of special interest was the trading in Pocahontas Coal subscriptions, which until Tuesday had not been publicly dealt in. Among the stocks which showed the largest advances were several out-of-town gas stocks. In the general list there was not much activity and price movements were somewhat narrow. None of the losses were as large as some of the advances resulting from the day's transactions.

***

POCAHONTAS COAL subscriptions were traded in to the extent of about $250,000. The previous day there had been small transactions between 115 and 120. Yesterday's sales were made between 118 and 122½. After this high figure had been reached a sharp reaction occurred and the subscriptions sold back to 120. They were offered at this price at the close. These transactions and the few recorded on Tuesday were the first sales of these subscriptions that have been made in the outside market.

***

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds, as a result of the statement that the company is to be reorganized under the auspices of a prominent Boston banking house, were very strong. Less than $20,000 of the bonds changed hands during the day, but the price advanced from 62 to 69. The bonds closed at 68¾ bid, showing a net gain of 7½ points. The stock also showed strength, being at one time 9½ bid. It closed at 8¾ bid, showing a net gain of 1¾ points.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was active to the extent of about 1,000 shares between 77¼ and 77½. The bonds sold at 86, to the extent of $30,000.

***

HACKENSACK MEADOWS, trading in which began a few days ago, advanced from 39 to 40 on the purchase of 1,000 shares. It closed at 39¾ bid, showing a net gain of 1 point.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION recovered from the low price of Tuesday. It sold as high as 6¼, which was 1 point above the previous day's low figure.

***

AMERICAN CAN was extremely dull. The only transaction in either issue was the sale of 100 shares of the preferred at 64½.

***

UNION COPPER remained firm and sold at prices slightly above those recorded at the close of Tuesday. Sales of a thousand shares or more were made at 6⅜ and 6¼.

***

BUFFALO GAS bonds were strong. Several sales were made around 77½ and the bonds closed at 78 bid, showing a substantial advance.

***

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER, which has not shown any activity recently, sold down to 3½. The preferred was dull.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	18	18¾	18	18¾
American Can pf	64	64½	64	64½
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	3¾	4½	4	5½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30½	32	23½	32
American Malt 6s	96½	97½	96½	97½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	12¾	13½	12⅝	13
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¾	99	99¾
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32½	30	32½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s		88½	90	88½
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	13	16	13	16
Con. Refrigerating	6½	6½	6½	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2¾	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	20	25	20	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern	14½	15	14½	15
Detroit Southern pf	38½	40	38½	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	87	88	87½	88
Electric Boat	15	19	10	19
Electric Boat pf		45		45
Elec. Lsad Reduction	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Electric Vehicle	2¾	3	2¾	3
Electric Vehicle pf	5	6	5	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	5	4	5
Empire Steel pf	39	42	39	42
General Carriage	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	99½	101	99½	101
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20⅝	21⅞	20⅝	21⅞
Hackensack Meadows	39¾	40½	38¾	39
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	12	13½	12	13¼
Havana Commercial pf	47	52	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	27½	32	27½	32
Kan. C. Ft. S. & M.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	85⅞	86½	85⅞	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	1	1½	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat., (new,) w. i.	13¾	14¼	14	14½
Mex. N. pf., (new,) w. i.	37½	38	37	38
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new,) when issued		101	101½	101
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new,) when issued		77½	78	77¾
Nat. Enam. & Stamp		28	28	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf		85	87	85
National Sugar pf		100	105	100
New England Transport		¼	⅜	¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.		39	..	37
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf		73	..	72
N. Y. Realty Corp.		135	145	135
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid		6	6¼	6
North. Securities, w. i.		110	112	109
Otis Elevator		29	31	29
Otis Elevator pf		92½	93½	92½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville		35⅞	36½	35⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie		35⅞	36½	35⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.		70	72	70
Plymouth Copper		5	5⅛	5
Retsof		..	47½	..
Retsof bonds		85	90	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.		101¾	102½	101¾
Safety Car, Heat & Light.		140	143	140
St. Louis Transit		30¾	31	30½
Seaboard Air Line 5s		101¼	101½	101¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s		85½	85⅝	85½
Seaboard Air Line		27	27½	27
Seaboard Air Line pf		51	51½	51
Singer Manufacturing		240	260	240
Southern Light & T. 5s		79	80½	79
Standard Coupler		28	32	28
Standard Coupler pf		115	125	115
Standing Milling		5	6	5
Standard Milling pf		19½	21	19½
Standard Milling bonds		68½	71	68
Standard Oil of N. J.		699	700	695
Storage Power		7¾	8	7½
Tennessee Copper		12¾	12¾	12½
Tidewater Coal		8¼	9½	8¼
Trenton Potteries		5	6	5
Trenton Potteries pf		65	72½	65
Union Copper		6¼	6¼	6¼
Union Typewriter		62	65	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.		116	120½	119
Union Typewriter 2d pf.		115	118	115
United Rys. of St. L.		90½	91¼	90¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.		88¾	89	88¾
U. S. Cotton Duck		26½	27½	27
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.		34	34¾	33½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.		61½	62½	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.		85	87	85
Universal Tobacco		15	19	15
Universal Tobacco pf.		44	50	44
Va. Coal, I. & C.		7	8	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.		49	51	49
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.			19	..
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.			39	..
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.		73	81	78
Washington Trac. 4½s		65½	68	66½
Westinghouse Air Brake		170	173	170
White Knob		21	22	21½
Worthington Pump pf		118	122	118

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	242½	241½	242½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100¼	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	113	114
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	99½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	80½	81½	80½	81½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	25	22½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.		175	175	200
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	117	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
23d & 24th St. 5s, 1900.	110	113	110	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	116¾	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s	1,500	98¾	98¾
Columbus Gas 5s	1,000	64	64
Am Hide & L 6s	1,000	92	92
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	2,000	96¾	96¾
	2,000	96¾	96¾
	1,000	96½	96½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	1,000	103¼	103¼
Registered	1,000	103	103
Adjustment 4s	5,000	93⅜	93⅜
	500	93⅜	93⅜
	1,000	93½	93½
	25,000	93¼	93¼
Stamped	5,000	93⅜	93⅜
	38,000	93½	93½
Balt & Ohio gold 4s	1,000	103⅜	103⅜
	6,000	103½	103½
	1,000	103⅞	103⅞
Prior lien 3½s	1,000	96¾	96¾
Conv deb 4s	19,000	107¼	107¼
	50,000	107½	107½
	30,000	107⅛	107⅛
Brooklyn City 1st	1,000	114	114
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	1,000	116½	116½
	1,000	116¼	116¼
Canada South 1st	4,000	107¼	107¼
North Pac gen 3s	38,000	72¾	72¾
Canada South 2d	10,000	109¼	109¼
Cent of Ga con 5s	6,000	105⅞	106
	17,000	106	106
Cent. of Ga. Chat Div 4s	10,000	91½	91½
Cent of N J gen 5s	5,000	131¼	131¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s	4,000	102½	102½
Ches & O con 5s	10,000	119¼	119¼
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	107¼	107¼
Chi & Alton 3½s	7,000	S5½	85½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	4,000	98¾	98¾
	20,000	98½	98½
	19,000	98⅜	98⅜
	8,000	98¼	98¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	3,000	121½	121½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s col trust	5,000	S20¾	123
Chi, R I & P 6s	4,000	130	130
Registered	5,000	128¼	128¼
	1,000	138½	138½
Chi Term Tran 4s	15,000	90	90
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 1st	1,000	104	104
Col & South 1st 4s	2,000	88¼	88¼
	5,000	88⅝	88⅝
	1,000	88½	88½
	10,000	88¼	88¼
Consol Tob 4s	6,000	64½	64½
	50,000	64¼	64¼
	64,000	64	64
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s	10,000	33	33
Edison Elec Ill of B'klyn con 4s	10,000	97½	97½
Eliz, L & Big S 5s	32,000	101½	101½
Erie 1st fund 7s	1,000	137	137
Erie 1st con 4s	1,000	100	100
Erie 1st gen 4s	32,000	89	89
	26,500	89¼	89¼
	5,000	S9¼	89¼
Evans & T H 1st gen 5s	2,000	105½	105½
Ga Pac 1st 6s	10,000	128	128
Green Bay & W West deb ctfs, B	3,000	5¾	5¾
Hous & Tex Cent 1st 5s	15,000	112⅜	112⅜
Hous & Tex Cent con 6s	10,000	111	111
Ind, D & W 1st 5s	3,000	109	109
Int & Gt N 2d 5s	3,000	100⅝	100⅝
	1,000	100⅜	100⅜
Kanawha & M 1st	1,000	97¾	97¾
Kan City South 3s	9,000	69¾	69¾
Kings Co El 4s	5,000	90½	90½
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	2,000	118½	118½
Leh & N Coal ext gtd 4½s	5,000	104½	104½
Long Dock 6s	5,000	137	137
Mex Cent con 4s	14,000	82	82
Mex Cent 1st inc	15,000	29½	29½
	10,000	29¾	29¾
Mil, L S & W 1st	1,000	135½	135½
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s	25,000	103	103
Total sales			$2,212,500

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Cent. Pac. 1st 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½
4,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d 6s	82	82	82	82
5,000	St. J. & G. I. 1st	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
$12,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, the Manhattan Ore Purchasing Company, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, and the Union Square Bank. Details in the advertising columns.

Seventh National Director Chosen.

Erskine Hewitt, a son of ex-Mayor Hewitt, was elected a Director of the Seventh National Bank yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	86⅝	86¾	10,000	Amalgamated Copper	86½	86⅞	86¼	86⅝	− ⅛
	13⅜	14½	30	American Bicycle pf	14	14	14	14	.....
	25⅜	28⅞	3,975	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29½	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅛
	84½	85	900	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	84½	85	84½	85	.....
	206½	210	25	American Express	206½	206½	206¼	206¼	.....
	26⅝	26¾	200	American Ice Co.	27	27	26½	26⅝	− ⅛
	32½	32½	14,055	American Locomotive	33	33¾	32¼	32¼	− ⅝
	89¾	90	5,575	Am. Locomotive pf	89⅞	89⅞	89	89⅛	− ¼
	46¼	46½	2,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	47	47⅞	46¾	46⅞	+1
	118½	119	7,110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118½	120⅞	118¼	118¾	− ¼
	115	116	58	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	.....
	16	16⅜	700	American Woolen	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	− ⅛
	77	78½	100	American Woolen pf	78	78	78	78	+ ⅜
	34½	35	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	34⅜	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
	80	80¼	11,000	At., T. & S. F.	80¼	80¾	79⅝	80	− ⅛
	100¼	100¾	3,600	At., T. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
	106¾	107	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	106⅞	107⅛	106⅝	106⅞	+ ⅛
	95	95¾	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ⅞
	68	68¼	9,810	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅛	69⅛	67¾	68⅛	− ⅞
	113	115	300	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	115	115	114	114	− 1
	83	83¾	5,500	Canada Southern	83	84⅝	82⅞	83⅝	+ ⅛
	114⅜	115	4,400	Canadian Pacific	114½	115¾	114½	114⅝	− ⅞
	182	183	2,950	Central R. R. of N. J.	177½	182⅝	177½	182	+5½
	46½	46⅝	4,623	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	47¼	46¾	46¾	− ⅛
	37	37½	600	Chicago & Alton	37½	37¾	37	37	− ⅛
	77	78	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	77½	77¾	77¼	77½	− ⅛
	135¾	137	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	137	137¾	137½	137½	+ ¾
	25	25½	2,450	Chicago Great West.	25⅛	25⅝	25½	25½	− ⅛
	46¼	46¾	2,600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47	47	46	46½	− 1½
	48¾	48⅞	15,680	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	46¾	48¾	46¾	48¾	+2¼
	74½	74⅝	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	74	74	74	74½	+1
	167½	168	11,813	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	168⅞	169	167¾	167½	− ⅞
	208	211	300	Chicago & Northw	208	208	208	208	−3
	145	146½	1,460	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	146⅞	146¾	145¼	145¼	− ⅝
	20	20⅜	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	20⅛	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
	37	37½	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37½	36⅞	37½	+ ⅛
	98¾	99¼	1,700	C., C., C. & St. L.	99	99⅞	98⅝	98⅞	+1⅛
	91½	92	110	Colorado Fuel & Iron	92	92	92	92	.....
	13¾	14	100	Colorado Southern	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	.....
			400	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
	221½	222	1,900	Consolidated Gas	220¾	222	220¾	221¾	+ ⅛
	117	118	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	− ½
	174⅜	175¼	4,100	Delaware & Hudson	175	176⅝	174⅜	175	.....
	242	..	1,820	Del., Lack. & West	242	242½	241½	242½	+2½
	94	94½	800	Denver & R. G. pf.	94	94½	94	94	− ⅜
	20½	21	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	21⅛	21⅝	21	21	.....
	42⅜	42½	14,650	Erie	42½	42⅝	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
	72⅝	73	7,550	Erie 1st pf	72½	73¼	72⅜	73	+ ⅛
	58¾	60	2,600	Erie 2d pf	59½	59⅝	59	59⅜	+1⅛
	59	59½	200	Evans. & T. H.	59	59⅝	59	59⅝	+1⅛
	82	82	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	82	82	82	82	−1½
	259	259¾	200	General Electric	258	259¼	258	259¼	+2½
	40	41	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	40½	40½	40¼	40½	.....
	195¼	196½	2,600	Great Northern pf.	197	197	195¾	196¼	− ¾
	61½	62	800	Hocking Valley	61½	61½	61	61	.....
	78	79	900	Hocking Valley pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
	138	139	100	Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	+ ⅛
			2,400	Illinois Central rights	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
	91	92	200	Internat. Power Co.	91½	91½	91½	91½	− ¼
	40½	40¾	200	Iowa Central	40½	40½	40½	40½	.....
	48	48	100	International Pump	48	48	48	48	−1
	88	88	100	Internat. Pump pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
	20	20	550	Kansas City South.	20	20½	20	20½	+1
	42½	43	200	Kansas City South. pf.	42½	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
	17	17½	118	Keokuk & D. M.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
	40	45	20	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
	71¾	72	200	Lake Erie & West	72	72⅛	72	72	+2
	340	355	50	Lake Shore	340	340	340	340	.....
	71	72	25	Long Island	71	71	71	71	.....
	106½	107½	13,325	Louisville & Nashville	106½	107½	106¼	106⅝	+ ⅛
	130¾	131⅝	36,355	Manhattan Elevated	130⅝	131⅝	130½	130⅝	+ ⅛
	169	170¼	13,500	Met. Street Railway	169	170¼	169¾	168¾	− ⅝
	13⅝	13¾	915	Mex. Nat. ctfs. of dep.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
	140	140	530	Michigan Central	140	140	140	140	+ ⅛
	107	107½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	107	107½	107	107½	+ ⅛
	120	122	100	Minn. & St. P. pf.	120	120	120	120	− ⅛
	33¼	33⅝	3,300	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	32	33⅝	32	33⅝	+ ⅛
	87½	87⅝	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	86	87⅝	86	87⅝	+ ⅛
	26	26	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26	26	26	26	.....
	52½	52½	450	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	52½	52½	52	52	−1
	100½	101½	10,200	Missouri Pacific	100½	101½	99¾	100	− ⅛
	42¼	42½	410	National Biscuit Co.	42¼	42½	42½	42¼	+ ⅛
	102¼	102¾	300	Nat. Bis. Co. pf., ex d.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
	19	19	200	National Lead Co.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
	156½	157	156	New York Air Brake.	156½	156	156	156	+ ⅛
	162¾	163⅜	16,222	New York Central	163⅛	163⅜	161½	162⅝	+ ⅛
	49¾	52	2,100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	49¾	52	49¾	50½	+1½
	88	89½	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	89½	88	89	+1
	212	214	68	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	212	212	212	.....
	99,650			N. Y., Ont. & West.	35¾	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	+ ⅛
	57	57¾	2,000	Norfolk & Western	56⅞	57⅝	56⅞	57½	+ ⅛
	90½	91	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	−1
	93	94	600	North American	93¾	94	93¾	94	+1½
	100¼	100½	1,580	Northern Pacific pf.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	.....
	47	48	900	Pacific Mail	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¾	.....
	146¾	147	14,820	Pennsylvania R.	146¾	146¾	145¾	145¾	−3¼
	98¼	98⅝	30,305	People's Gas, Chicago	101¼	102¼	98¾	98½	−3¼
	42	44	600	Peoria & Eastern	42	44	42	44	+3
	43¼	43½	900	Pressed Steel Car	43¼	43⅞	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
	87	87¾	1,100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87	87¾	86¾	87¾	+ ⅛
	216	218	15	Pullman Company	216	216	216	216	.....
	48¼	49¼	68,390	Reading	48¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
	79	79¾	4,900	Reading 1st pf	79	79¾	79	79½	− ⅜
	58⅝	59¼	11,900	Reading 2d pf	58⅝	59¼	58¼	58⅞	.....
	15⅝	15⅞	250	Republic Iron & Steel	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	.....
	68	68	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
	98½	98¾	300	St. L. & Adirondack.	98¼	128¾	128¼	128⅝	+ ⅛
	54½	55	12,000	St. L. San Fran.	54½	55	54½	54½	+ ⅛
	81¾	82	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	80¾	82	80¾	82	+ ⅛
	71¾	72	5,950	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	71¾	73¼	71¾	73	+ ⅛
	29½	29¾	150	St. Louis Southw.	29½	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
	59¾	60	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	60	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
	30¼	30½	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
	60¼	60⅝	9,400	Southern Pacific	60¼	60⅝	59¾	60¼	+ ⅛
	33¾	34⅛	16,010	Southern Railway	33¾	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
	90¼	90⅝	3,500	Southern Railway pf.	90¼	90⅝	90	90	+ ⅛
	83¼	83½	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	83¼	83½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
	41¼	41½	1,500	Texas Pacific	41¼	41½	40¾	40½	− ⅛
	19¼	19½	550	Tol., St. L. & West.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	− ⅛
	106¼	106¾	100	Twin City R. T.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	− ⅛
	73½	73⅞	550	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	73½	73⅞	73½	73½	− ⅛
	103⅞	104⅜	59,000	Union Pacific	103⅞	104⅜	102⅞	102⅞	−1
	91	91⅜	4,400	Union Pacific pf.	91	91⅜	90¾	91	− ⅛
	94⅞	95	100	United States Express.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
	42	42½	13,200	United States Steel	42¼	42⅝	42	42¼	+ ⅛
	92	92⅝	6,140	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	92⅝	92	92	− ⅛
	11⅞	12	600	United States Leather.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
	81½	81⅞	400	U. S. Leather pf.	81½	81⅝	81½	81½	+ ⅛
	61	62½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	62	62	62	62	− ⅛
	122	132	100	Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	+1
	208⅝	209¼	400	Wabash	209½	209¾	209½	209¾	+ ⅛
	37½	37⅝	600	Wabash pf.	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
	90⅝	91	1,700	Western Union Tel.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Street Property Sold to the Corn Exchange Bank.

No. 1,439 Broadway Changes Hands—Important Deals Near Long Acre and on Upper Madison Avenue.

The Corn Exchange Bank has bought the old five-story building 15, 17, and 19 William Street, adjoining its eleven-story structure at the northwest corner of William and Beaver Streets. The sellers of the property are the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, and the consideration is said to have been about $375,000. The dimensions of the parcel are 70.9 by 72.8 by 72.11 by 97.5, its area being something over 6,000 square feet. It is probable that a new building similar in design to the Corn Exchange Bank's present structure will be erected on the plot, although it was stated yesterday that no definite decision regarding the future of the property had yet been reached.

The four-story building 1,439 Broadway, 20.9 by 54.7, adjoining the Broadway Theatre, has been sold by Alfred Beinhauer to Daniel Cameron. The buyer is said to represent Thomas Simpson, the pawnbroker. The purchase is of an investment nature, the premises having been leased in 1890 to the Childs restaurant concern for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $10,275.

Frederick Hornby has sold the five three-story dwellings 108 to 116 West Forty-third Street, covering a plot 100 by 100 on the north side of the street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. The property has been held at $250,000.

Abraham Goldsmith has sold to David C. Cook of Elgin, Ill., the 146 Fifth Avenue, a four-story brownstone-front building, on a lot 25 by 100. The structure will be remodeled and occupied by the David C. Cook Company, publishers.

Pease & Elliman, in conjunction with F. De R. Wissmann, have sold to the City Real Property Investing Company the two dwellings 101 and 103 East Sixty-second Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, each 20 by 60.10.

George A. Bowman & Co. have sold for William Decker and another the five-story dwelling 154 West Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100. The property has been bought by Leopold Sondheim for a client.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company has bought 110 and 112 East Nineteenth Street, a plot 50 by 92, now covered by two four-story dwellings. A sub-power station will be erected on the lots. The purchase was made through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., the sellers being Caroline G. Reed and Eliza P. Barton.

William G. Park is the prospective purchaser of the block bounded by Park and Madison Avenues, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, the sale of which by Michael Coleman has been the subject of rumors for several days.

It is reported that Frank Burton has bought 23 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling 22.11 by 95, adjoining the northwest corner of Madison Avenue.

John H. Oetcrs has sold to William H. Callanan the five-story flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 25.8 by 100.

Robertson & Grant have sold through H. Rawak to Thomas J. Meehan the five-story flat 30 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11. This completes the sale of four flats recently erected by Robertson & Grant.

The five-story flat with stores, 28 East Broadway, 25 by 71, purchased at auction last week by David Cohen, has been resold to S. Silberman.

C. W. Gaylor, in conjunction with C. R. Smith, has sold for Mary J. Lasala the four-story buildings 713 and 715 Third Avenue.

Max Marx has sold, through Whitehouse & Porter, to W. P. Slocovich, the two lots on the east side of Broadway, 100 feet north of Academy Street, 50 by 140, and the five lots on the east side of Broadway, 125 feet south of Hawthorne Street, 50 by 300 by 75 by 150 by 25 by 150.

The buyers of the Kaaterskill North and Kaaterskill South, two seven-story elevator apartment houses, occupying the block front on Hamilton Place, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, which were sold last week by Lovejoy & Noyes, are the Kaaterskill Realty Company. This company was organized primarily to handle these properties, but it is not unlikely that it will also interest itself in other investments of the same class on Washington Heights.

McVickar & Co. were the brokers in the sale of Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll's house, 123 East Thirty-eighth Street, to Mrs. Joseph Stone.

William Tod Wilcox, formerly General Manager of the Realty Trust, is now associated with the firm of S. Osgood Pell & Co.

According to the plans, which were filed yesterday, the new hotel to be erected by Albert Saxe at the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, will cost $600,000. Stein, Cohen & Roth are the architects.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for William Hayes the plot of four lots on the east side of Broadway, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 104 by 81.3 by 75 by 25 by 25 by 84, on private terms.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

$33 and 335 Rivington Street, south side, 24.1 feet west of Mangin Street, each 25 by 75, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; public auction sale, 333, to M. Strauss, $23,750; 335, to L. C. Kesselman 23,050

457 East Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 214.10 feet west of Avenue A, 20.10 by 102.2, three-story brick and stone stable; executors' sale, to Timothy Donovan and Leopold Hutter 8,525

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

5 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 110 feet west of Central Park West, 18.6 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; public auction sale, to P. J. McMoran 23,000

By John N. Goldsmith.

469 West Thirty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Tenth Avenue, 20.10 by 24.1, four-story stone-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth C. Gassner 24,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

348 West Forty-first Street, south side, 75 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Mandelbaum & Lewine 25,950

137 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 229 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.11, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Cyriacks 16,500

11 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 570.6 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 26.2 by 98.9, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to David Levy 119,850

24 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 365 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, nine-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to C. S. Maurice 98,625

137 West Eighty-second Street, north side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 79.2 by 77.3, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women 29,000

By William M. Ryan.

155 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 23.6 by 92, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to S. H. Stone 20,000

202 West Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 26 by 102.2, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert Lober, as executor 24,400

124 Bleecker Street, southeast corner of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. S. Guggenheimer 88,089

By James L. Wells.

1,831 Crotona Avenue, west side, 181.6 feet south of Woodruff Avenue, 18.6 by 100, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John Bussing, Jr., and another 4,500

Decatur Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of Scott Avenue, 25 by 110, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rachel A. Elting 4,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 214 and 216 Seventh Avenue, west side, 40.4 feet north of Twenty-second Street, each 24.8 by 100, two five-story brick flats with stores; 145 and 147 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 233.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.6 by 19.1, respectively, by 98.9, two three-story brick dwellings; 520 and 522 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 19.5 by 98.9, two four-story brick tenements; 343 and 345 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 18 by 98.9, two three-story frame dwellings, with stores and two three-story brick buildings at the rear; 344 and 346 West Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats; 114 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 132.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 17.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 136 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 327.5 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 26 by 104.10, five-story brownstone-front double flat.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, Columbus Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Hancock Place, the block, 36.10 by 70.11 by 79.11, vacant: 334 and 336 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 250 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.5, two two-story frame dwellings.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 745 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 51.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 93.5 by 21.9 by 88.10, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,852.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Murphy, referee, 62 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 224.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 22 by 100.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,432; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Justus A. B. Cowles, referee, 119 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $23,525.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johns, referee, 155 and 157 Attorney Street, west side, 200 feet south of Houston Street, 22 and 23, respectively, by 100, two six-story brick tenements, with five-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, on 155, $20,555; on 157, $28,034.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 271 East Seventy-eighth Street, and 1,501 to 1,507 Second Avenue, being the northwest corner, 41.8 by 82.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,076; subject to other mortgages for $45,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 1,467 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,532.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, T. C. O'Sullivan, referee, 56 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 246 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 160 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 97.6 by 20 by 96.6, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,207.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-ninth Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for a nine-story brick hotel, 100 by 102.2; Thomas Doherty of 69 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $300,000.

Seventy-seventh Street, southwest corner of Broadway, for a ten-story brick hotel, 119.10 by 98.8; Albert Saxe of 92 Fifth Avenue, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth of 92 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $600,000.

Alterations.

Two Hundred and Third Street, southwest corner of Valentine Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; C. Weyman, Briggs Avenue and Two Hundred and First Street, owner; T. W. Ringrose of 2,208 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

Union Avenue, southwest corner of Third Street, Westchester, to a two-story frame stable; Mary Deeve, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $100.

No. 183 Thompson Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with factory; Edward Ney, premises, owner; George M. McCabe of 102 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $250.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 94 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a ten-story brick brewery; P. & W. Ebling Brewing Company of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,889 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame store; John Conner of 1,328 Franklin Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 213 to 219 West Eighty-fourth Street, to a five-story stable; Borden's Condensed Milk Company of 17 Hudson Street, owner; Rudolph Schneider of 220 Cornelia Street, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a one-story frame shed; Mary A. McBride of 469 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; T. J. Cunningham of 454 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 25 and 27 Peck Slip, to five-story brick lofts; P. A. Ijams and L. E. Gilmore, premises, owners; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 61 and 63 Worth Street, to five-story brick lofts, with stores; Merchants' Real Estate Company, premises, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 83 and 85 White Street, to five-story brick lofts, with store; J. T. Metcalf and W. P. Dixon, premises, owners; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 103d St, 75.11x100; James N. Smith to the Empire Savings and Loan Association, (mtg $110,000) $1

AVENUE A, s w corner of 68th St, 45.4x100; Thomas J. Dunn to Alfred M. Ran, (mtge $13,000, R S $10.25) 1

BROOK AV, 1,468 to 1,472, e s, 75x100.7; Brook Av, 1,522 to 1,524, e s, 50x100.11; C. Adelbert Becker to Charles B. Pearsall, (mtg $40,250, R S $18) 100

DEY, ST, 83, s s, 23x50.6x22.9x50.6; John D. McGill to James H. Spencer, (R S $5.75) 14,000

FOREST AV, w s, 86.4 ft n of 163d St, 25x100; Henry Reubert to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $1,600,) all liens 100

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 172 ft n e of 167th St, 97.8x190x irregular; John J. Meagher to Thomas F. Gregg, (R S $1.25) 20,000

FULTON AV, w s, 151.11 ft s of 174th St, 25x81.8x25x82.6; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Henry Reubert, (R S $2, mtg $10,500) 100

GANSEVOORT ST, 90 to 98, s s, 100x85.3x100x83.6; William Du Bois and others to Abraham Du Bois, 1-42 part... 1

GANSEVOORT ST, 90 to 98, s s, 100x85.3x100x83.6; William Du Bois and others to Abraham Du Bois, 1-42 part... 1

GRAND ST, 451 to 455, and 266 to 270½ Division St; Samuel Marausky to Samuel Mandel and another, ⅓ part, (mtge $105,000) 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 215 ft s of Home St, 20x87.6; Thomas J. Quinn to Frida Moersfelder, (mtge $7,000, R S 50 cents) 10,500

LEWIS ST, w s, 48.11 ft s of 6th St, 29.2x76.4x29.1x71.5; John Brodbeck to Henry Waterman, (mtg $9,000) 1

LOT 32, map of Sirs of Cornell Ferris; George G. Stanley and another to the Chippewa Democratic Club of the Annexed District, (mtg $2,500) 1

LUDLOW ST, 153, w s, 25x87.6; Max Weinstein to Samuel Eckert, (mtg $27,000, R S $5.75) 1

MADISON AV, w s, 153 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x60; Jacob Arm and another to Katie Gaetjens, quitclaim 1,000

MADISON AV, w s, 153 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x60; Jacob Arm and another to Katie Gaetjens, quitclaim, C. and G. 1,000

NORTH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Madison St or Av, 150x100, Mount Eden; James E. McVeany to Victoria E. McVeany 1

PLOT at s w corner of land for shaft of new aqueduct, 78 ft s of Burnside Av, runs s 75x n 100 x n 75x w 100; John S. White to Frank J. Gould, (R S $1.25) 1

PUBLIC ROAD, s w s, Lot 15, map of Clason's Point, contains 13 95-100 acres; Public Road, s w s of Lot 16, same map, contains 5 6-100 acres; Creek, n w s of Lot 17, same map, contains 12 2-100 acres; Clarkson C. Spears and others to Gertrude G. Greffin, (mtg $18,750, R S $7) 100

ROAD from William's Bridge to Westchester, e s, 1,671 ft s of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, 63.1x152.6x irregular; Charles B. Pearsall to C. Adelbert Becker, (R S $20, mtg $30,000) 100

RYER AV, e s, 407.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x90.6x25x99.4; William Z. Larned to Ernest B. Wintersmith, quitclaim, (R S 75c) 1

ST. LUKE'S PLACE, 3, n s, 20.6x67x irregular; Thomas Eagleton to Neil A. Flannery, (mtg $10,000) 100

UNION AV, s e corner of 160th St, 39.3x172.8; Arthur Jones, referee, to Elise Pacher, (mtg $29,500,) all liens 500

UNION AV, s e corner of 160th St, 39.3x172.8; Konrad O. Pacher to Elise Pacher. 1

WALTON AV, s, 230 ft n of 170th St, 50x100; Rogers Place, w s, 283.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.8x72.6; George Hooks to William Wolff 100

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 66, s s, 21x55; Sarah A. Vaughan to Maria Mitchell, (mtg $7,000, R S $4.50) 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, proposed, e s, 485.9 ft s of the lands of Charles Schirmer, runs n 50 x e 100 x s 50 x w 100; Belle A. De Voe to Charles I. Donahue, (mtg $4,500, R S $1.50) 10,000

2D AV, 1,167, w s, 26.6x72x irregular; Bertha Levy to Siegfried Salomon, (mtg $15,000) ..... Omitted

3D AV, 713 and 715, e s, 37.7x80; Max E. Katz to Annie Aaron, (mtg $34,000) .. 1

3D AV, 713 and 715, e s, 37.8x80; Mary J. Lasala to Max E. Katz, (R S $1.50).. 1

3D AV, e s, 28 ft s of 86th St, 25x00x irregular; 3d Av, e s, 51 ft s of 86th St, 25x100; 3d Av, e s, 76 ft s of 86th St, 0.8x100; Mary A. Bagen, individually and as devisee, to Mary E. Bagen, (mtg $70,000) 1

3D AV, s w corner of St. Paul's Place, 21.4x133x21.4x134.6; Mary F. Waterman to G. Julia Ashwell, (R S $2.25) 1

11TH ST, n s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Ida Fink to Charles Fink, ½ part, all liens, (R S 50c) 1

16TH ST, s s, 190.6 ft w of 3d Av, 21x103.3; Rudolf Hillbrand to Annie K. E. Hillbrand, quitclaim, (R S $3.75,) all liens 1

22D ST, 324 West, 20.9x98.9; Sophia M. Phillips and another to Thomas Hughes, all title 75

38TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Martin Boylston to Herman S. Boylston, ½ part, (mtge $7,000, R S 50 cents) .. 1

50TH ST, 400 East, 19.5x100.5; Rose Mandelbaum to Annie Kurzrok, (mtg $8,625) 50

74TH ST, 490 East, 25x102.2; Louis Berney to Rose Berney, (mtg $24,000) 1

75TH ST, 41 East, 16x102.2; Louis Korn to Cornelia W. Slade, (mtg $20,000, R S $6.25) 35,000

77TH ST, 214 East, 25x102.2; Lillian Redler, widow, to John H. McGurk, (mtg. $14,000) 16,000

78TH ST, 316 West, 16x102.2; Louise I. Adams, by guardian, to Horace M. Kilbourn, ½ part, (R S $5) 12,375

78TH ST, 316 West, 16x102.2; Louisa L. Williams to Horace M. Kilbourn, ½ part, (R S $5) 12,375

88TH ST, 445 East, 20x100.8; Ann A. Bonsall to Charles Seligmann, (mtg $2,800, R S $2) 1

93D ST, s s, 84 ft e of West End Av, 16x84.5; Clarence V. Kip to Clarence V. Kip, as trustee, (mtg $18,000, R S $2.50) 1

103D ST, s s, 119.3 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Maunsell B. Field, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $6.25) 15,000

106TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 50x50.11; Harnet Glickman to David Harris, (mtg $24,000, R S $1.50) 1

133D ST, 30, s s, 25x99.11; Philipine C. C. Wisendanger to Katharina Willersdorf, (mtg $16,000, R S $3.75) 1

134TH ST, n s, 102.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x99.11; Cornelia W. Slade to Benjamin C. Barry, (mtg $10,000) 1

135TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x99.11; Cornelia W. Slade to Louis Cohn, (mtg $11,000) 13,500

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Christian Kubner to George Kellermann, B. & S., (mtge $15,000) 100

160TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Union Av, new line, 67.8x39.3, release mortgage; Elizabeth Stevenson to Elise Pacher 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE D, 131; Max Borck to Morris Dlugasch, 5 years ..... $480 to $600

BROADWAY, 1,565; John Murphy to H. Monroe Bronner and another, 5 years... 2,000

EAST BROADWAY, 30; Lazarus Levy to David Goldberg, 5 years 2,850

EAST BROADWAY, 17, and 11 Catherine St; Lazarus Levy to Joseph Weinstein, 10 years 1,800

ELDRIDGE ST, 77 and 79; Moses Goldberg to Meyer Blumenfeld and another, 6½ years 5,700

HUDSON ST, 551; William E. Callender and another to Patrick J. Molloy, 10 years 1,200

HUDSON ST, 551, n w corner of Perry St; William E. Callender and another to Patrick J. Molloy, 10 years 1,200

1ST AV, 158; Elise Lotze to Charles Rubin, 3 years 756

29TH ST, s s, 197 ft e of 7th Av, 70.6x98.9x70.2x98.9; Sarah Hinton to George E. Bogart, 10 years 1,800

123D ST, 73 East; Henry Geischen to Louis C. Brunges, 5 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AICHELE, John, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 13th St, n s, 95 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years, 4 per cent $10,000

ALLISON, Thomas, to James McClenohan and others, trustees; 101st St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, due Dec. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent. 40,000

BAGEN, Mary E., to Charles Strauss; 3d Av, e s, 26 ft s of 86th St; 3d Av, e s, 51 ft s of 86th St; 3d Av, e s, 76 ft s of 86th St, due Nov. 1, 1904 .. 2,000

BARRY, Bery C., to Cornelia W. Slade; 134th St, n s, 102.6 ft e of Lenox Av, due Dec. 10, 1902, gold 10,000

BOYLSTON, Herman S., and wife, to Martin Boylston; 38th St, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 2,000

COHN, Louis, to Cornelia W. Slade; 135th St, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, due Dec. 10, 1902, gold 11,000

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; Ford St, n s, 175 ft w of Webster Av, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent 8,000

DU BOIS, Nina C., to Gottlob Epple and another; Wadsworth Av, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 4,000

ECKERT, Samuel, to John C. Denner; Ludlow St, w s, 100.4 ft s of Stanton St, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

ECKERT, Samuel, to Max Weinstein; Ludlow St, 153, prior mtge $33,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent 1,000

GALLAGHER, Hugh J., and another to Union Trust Company; 104th St, e s, 34 ft n of 32d St, 5 years, 4 per cent ... 17,000

GAYER, Florence T., to Imogene A. Lawrence; 3d Av, 130, 3 years, 6 per cent... 1,000

GERDING, Anna H., to Lucy S. Scott; 176th St, n s, at n w s of Boston Av, prior mortgage, $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

HOPKINS, Emma A., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Broadway, 1,151, 3 years, 4 per cent 15,000

JACOB, August, to Samuel Knox and another, trustees; 91st St, s s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, due Nov. 1, 1904 34,000

JACOBUS, Richard M., to Charles H. Chumar; Morton St, 92 to 96, s e corner of Washington St, (611 to 615,) to Greenwich St, (628 to 634,) 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

JENNINGS, Ella A., to Ezekiel X. Roe; 142d St, 523 West, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 6,000

JOHNSON, Mary A., to James W. Elgar; 8th St, s s, Lot 163, map of Unionport, ½ part; Pelham Road, e s, adjoining land of John Flynn, demand, 6 per cent. 1,750

KATZ, Max E., to Mary J. Lasala; 3d Av, 713 and 715, 2 mtgs, due Jan. 1, 1907, 5 per cent. each 17,000

KEARNEY, William M., and another to the Mercer Cemetery at Trenton, N. J., (a corporation;) 44th St, 542 West, 3 years 7,000

KILBORN, Horace M., to Charles Stillman; 78th St, s s, 198 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 20,000

KING, Annie, to Emma L. Hall; Union Av, w s, 212.9 ft n of 158th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,100

KURZROK, Annie, and another to Rosa Mandelbaum; 50th St, 409 East, installments, 4½ per cent 8,625

MALONEY, John H., to Elizabeth A. Tool; Denman St, s s, 290 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 300

McCARTHY, Mary A., and another to Richard S. Emmet, executor; 161st St, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due May 27, 1902 1,000

MEAGHER, Timothy F., to the Colonial Brewery; Hudson St, 551, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,460

MITCHELL, Maria, and another to Reuben Isaac, as trustee; West Washington Place, 66, 3 years 12,000

MITCHELL, Maria, and another to Mabel Isaacs; West Washington Place, 66, prior mtg, $36,000, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent 2,500

MITCHELL, Maria, and another to Bella Isaacs; West Washington Place, 66, prior mtg $36,000, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

MORAN, Rosalie De M., and another to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; Front St, 145 and 147, ½ part and all title, due Nov. 20, 1906 15,000

MURRAY, Mary C., and another to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 75th St, 125 West, prior mortgage, $20,000, secures notes and discounts ....

PACHER, Elise, to James F. Tompsley, Jr.; Union Av, s e corner of 160th St, new line, due Dec. 10, 1901, 6 per cent.. 8,000

PEARSALL, Charles B., to C. Adelbert Becker; Brook Av, 1,468 to 1,472, 1522, and 1,524, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

POLLACK, Ann A., to Charles S. Henry; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 82d St, 5 years 45,000

RAUCH, Joseph, to Catharine Gerlich Gene Guard; 4th St, n w corner of Avenue B, Westchester, due Dec. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 350

REUBERT, Henry, to Moritz L. Ernst and another; Fulton Av, w s, 151.10 ft s of 174th St, prior mtg $10,500, installments $250 quarterly, 6 per cent 2,000

RING, Francis G., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 74th St, n s, 63 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Dec. 1, 1902 1,500

SALTER, Elizabeth, to Annie R. Bauerdorf; 118th St, 423 and 425 East, ½ part, due Nov. 1, 1902 1,100

SCHALLHART, Josef, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; Lot 139, in Block C, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, 1 year 700

SCHARMANN, Margaretha, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 110th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 2,500

SCHNEIDER, Fanny, to the German Savings Bank; 3d Av, e s, 125 ft s of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

SPEARS, Clarkson C., and others to Patrick F. Griffin; public road, s w s, Lot 15, map of 76 lots, 495, filed in Westchester County map of Clason's Point; public road, s w s, Lot 16, same map, also Lot 17, same map, due Jan. 1, 1901. 3,250

SPENCER, James H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Dey St, 63, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

THE CHIPPEWA DEMOCRATIC CLUB of the Annexed District to George P. Baisley and another; Lot 32, partition map of the lands of the heirs of Cornell Ferris, installments of $50 per month .. 1,200

THE EVANGELISCHE ST. PAULUS Gemeinde in Westchester to Richard Kane; 14th St, s s, being n e ¼ of plot 363, Unionport, 3 years 800

VAN HOVEN, John H. H., to Bernard Ettlinger; 9th St, 42 East, leasehold, 1 year, 5½ per cent 1,500

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Cornelius F. Cronin; Ludlow St, w s, 100.4 ft s of Stanton St. 5 years, 4½ per cent 27,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to William Z. Larned; Ryer Av, e s, 407.4 ft n of Burnside Av, installments, 3 years 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNEY, Louis, to Rose Berney ..... Nominal

BOWERS, John M., as trustee, to American Mortgage Company $25,586

BOWERS, John M., trustee, to American Mortgage Company ..... c 81,877

HERRIMAN, John, trustee, to Charles E. Appleby 6,500

IVES, John H., and another, executors and trustees, to John H. Ives and another, trustee ..... Nominal

LAWRENCE, Imogene A., to William H. Fuller 1,000

LAWRENCE, Margaret S., to Solon L. Frank and another 3,007

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Joseph Larchan, 2 assignments 7,000

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Frederick W. Pitcher, 2 assignments. Nom.

MULLANE, Mary F., to Samuel Frank and another 2,000

MYERS, Mary ..... to Rudolf Unnever.... 300

PAYNTOR, Mary B., executrix, to Mary B. Payntor, individually and as legatee, 2 assignments ..... Nominal

PHELPS, Annie N., to Kate B. Belloni.. 1,500

ROSE, Hudson P., to Frederick S. Williams 2,000

THE STATE BANK to Isaac Haft ..... Nominal

THE UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK to Elizabeth Steveson 29,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Robert D. Bronson, as Commissioner 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY—to Hudson City Savings Institution 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Grace M. Benore, as guardian.. 7,500

WICKS, Jacob, Jr., to Patrick F. Griffin 12,650

Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 166; Ronalds & Johnson Company against John Doe, owner; Jacob Fehlinger, contractor $300

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TO INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

MESSRS. JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY

OFFER FOR SALE

AN ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT OF APPARTMENTS,

With stores, just completed, adjoining one of New York's most handsome residential quarters. This property offers

The Largest Ratio of Per Cent. on Investment of Any Kind of Real Estate.

The apartments are light; all hardwood; steam-heated; open plumbing; gas ranges; modern in every detail, and very moderate priced, ($16 to $30,) being the class of apartments most sought for, and are now all occupied; the stores have living apartments in rear.

CONSTRUCTION THE BEST POSSIBLE.

To an investor who can himself, or have some trusted agent devote a little personal supervision, this property offers unusual attractions.

PRICE $375,000.

Full particulars on application to

JOHN T. & JAMES A. FARLEY,

WINDSOR ARCADE BUILDING, 5th Av. and 46th St.
Telephone 4847—38th St.

Good tailor store for sale.—Stock and fixtures; reasonable; or half rented. 86 West 126th St.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26,1901,
At 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY
S.W. Cor. 3d Ave. and 13th St., BROOKLYN.
Plot 518 by 100 feet, with the 5-story brick factory and 1-story brick engine and boiler room thereon.
ALSO
No. 467 West 34th Street, N. Y., 3-story brick house,
AND
The 3-story brownstone-front dwelling, with lease of lot,
No. 361 West 55th Street, N. Y.
Maps, &c., of FREDERICK W. HOLLS, ESQ., Attorney, No. 120 Broadway, or of the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St.

Surrogate Notices.

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Henrietta A. Webb, individually and as trustee; William E. Webb, Thomas B. Hidden, as trustee; Andrew H. Green, as trustee; Sarah E. Buckhout, Genevieve S. Buckhout, Charlotte W. Buckhout, Minnie J. Seymour, William H. James, Abigail H. Janes, Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Alice M. Webb, Edward P. Griffin, as trustee; Mary Melinda Sheffield, Henrietta Sheffield, Sarah Elizabeth Sheffield, Susie Patterson Sheffield, Harriet P. Cutter, William P. Cutter, Emma R. Cutter, James F. Devoe, Cornelia E. Stevens, Mary K. Stevens, Susan H. Fox, Metropolitan Museum of Art, William Allen Butler; Butler, Nottman, Joline & Mynderse, Constantine & Co., and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andrew H. Green, Thomas B. Hidden, and Henrietta A. Webb, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Petitioners, 18

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WESTMINSTER
ADJOINING THE
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.
NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.
T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RENDEZVOUS DURING
HORSE SHOW WEEK,
THE CAFE AND RESTAURANT
DE LOGEROT,
5TH AVE., COR. 18TH ST.
Lunch 12 to 3. Dinner 5 to 9. Music.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

B-E-R-M-U-D-A
THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS.
THE HAMILTON,
Its Leading Hotel.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.
The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.
Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

ARIZONA, MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, CALIFORNIA,
Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Philippines and Around-the-World.
Best Reached via
"SUNSET LIMITED"
(PALATIAL HOTEL ON WHEELS.)
Superb Equipment. Fast Time.
Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Dining Car and Special Compartment Car to New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
349 Broadway or 1 Battery Pl., N. Y.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 100 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

BERGER'S (of Paris) FRENCH ACADEMY, 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also SPANISH; no payments in advance.

Pyrography Instruction on wood and leather burning. Outfits and wooden articles in black. Rose Decoration Co., 159 W. 23d St.

FRENCH, SPANISH. German, Italian.—Prof. Pellerin, (director,) 126 West 23d St., New York; 77 Court St., Brooklyn.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 62 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 907 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

30c line—3 times, 21c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MR. JOHN E. WEBSTER,
President of
WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE,
Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 299 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references A1.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 8 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ,) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Mobile steam runabout for sale; in perfect running condition; absolutely no repairs needed. Address A. F., Post Office Box 535, New York City.

Kentucky Horses.—Pair close matched sound chestnuts, 16 hands; city broken; owner Europe. 147 West 28th St.

For Sale—Horses used in production "Arizona" at Academy of Music; saddlers and drivers. 141 East 23d St.

Good work horses for sale.
152 West 24th St.

Bargain.—New top delivery wagon, suitable for grocery or butcher. 429 West 17th St.

For Sale—Two black mares, cheap. Livery Stable, 621 East 12th St.

Lost and Found.

Lost—SUNBURST BROOCH, between Cauldwell Av. and 156th St. L station, Nov. 12; value refunded for same; estimate about $80. J. H. Lavelle, 726 Cauldwell Av.

Lost or Stolen—BANK BOOK NO. 406,125, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

$5 Reward.—Watch Charm; please return. Printer, 81 West 4th St.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District, Post Office Building, Baltimore, Md., until 12 o'clock M., December 16, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing the materials (except metal work) and labor of all kinds necessary for the CONSTRUCTION, ERECTION, AND DELIVERY of the Point No Point Lighthouse, in accordance with specifications and drawings to be seen at which, with blank proposals and information, may be had upon application to Lieutenant Colonel Cooper H. [illegible]

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

PIANO BUYERS
Will be interested in this week's opportunities at
WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th St.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.
WHICH IS BEST?
To invest your money in a good piano or in one that is cheaply made? Send for our catalogue, it gives full information how a first-class piano is constructed. We have some special bargains this week in uprights. Do not fail to have us quote you prices and terms on them.
NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 24th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; $5.00 down; $5.00 monthly. Tuning, repairing, exchanging. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch, No. 98 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

SACRIFICE.—Beautiful upright pianos! $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 125th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; unexcelled in tone and durability; Steinway bargain. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.; open evenings.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ (practically new) for sale; one-quarter value. Particulars, 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $8 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

For Sale—Wilcox & White Symphony; fine condition; bargain. Address R 1,125 Times, Harlem.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano, $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Surrogate Notices.

TOTEMS, CATHARINE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anselme Mercier, Florian Totems, Emils Totems, Elise Marchand, and Eugenie Totems, and Edouard Totems, the next of kin of CATHARINE TOTEMS, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Henri L. Grandlienard of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Catharine Totems, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3rd day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
[illegible] GENEY, Petitioner's Attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ESTHER COHEN, plaintiff, against BECKY PERLMAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Ludlow Street, between Hester and Canal, (late Walker Street,) in the 10th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Ludlow Street, one hundred (100) feet south of Hester Street, and running thence westerly along the house and lot sold to John Dean, one hundred and ten (110) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Ludlow Street twenty (20) feet; thence easterly along the rear of three certain lots, fronting on Hester Street, sixty-six (66) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Ludlow Street, one foot, and thence easterly forty-four (44) feet to Ludlow Street, and thence southerly along Ludlow Street twenty-one (21) feet to the place of beginning.
Being the same premises which were conveyed to the late David Hepburn by Evert A. Bancker and Cornelia, his wife, by indenture bearing date the 1st day of November, 1833, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on November 19th, 1833, in Liber 306 of conveyances, page 222, as by said indenture; reference thereunto being had, will more fully appear; the southerly wall of the building erected on said lot being a party wall.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1901. GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Referee.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

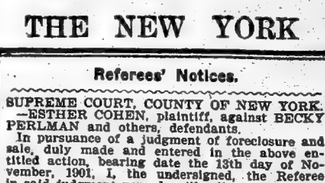

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described premises is to be sold, is three thousand two hundred and one and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 4th day of November, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and fifty-nine and 60-100 dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is four hundred and five and 53-100 dollars, and water meter rents of the approximate amount of sixty-nine and 70-100 dollars, and meter rents not fixed since May 6th, 1901.
The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages thereon, aggregating the unpaid principal sum of thirty-two thousand dollars and interest on twenty-seven thousand dollars, since August 1st, 1901, and on five thousand dollars since November 1st, 1901.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1901.
GEORGE P. BRECKENRIDGE, Referee.
n19-2aw3wTu&Th&d12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the first day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard), running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.
Dated New York, November 2d, 1901.
JULIUS M. MAYER, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:
Nos. 2,780, 2,782, and 2,784 Broadway.

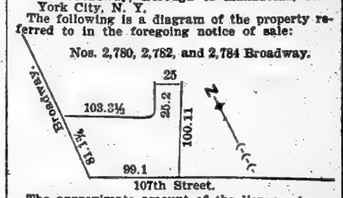

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79, and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99, and water rates for 1901, $281.70.
Dated New York, November 2d, 1901.
JULIUS M. MAYER, Referee.
n4-2aw3wM&Th&n26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, as trustee, plaintiff, against MORRIS NEUFELD and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the fourth day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Anns Avenue, distant fifty-one feet six inches (51.6) northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of St. Anns Avenue with the northerly side of East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; running thence westerly on a line parallel or nearly so with East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-three feet five and one-half inches (93.5½) to a point distant forty-three feet six inches (43.6) northerly from East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street on a line drawn at right angles or nearly so thereto, which line when intersected by East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street is distant one hundred and three feet (103) westerly from the corner aforesaid; thence northerly on said last-mentioned line twenty-one feet nine inches, (21.9;) thence easterly on a line parallel or nearly so with One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and part of the way through another party wall eighty-eight feet ten and one-half inches (88.10½) to the westerly side of St. Anns Avenue at a point distant seventy-eight feet (78) northerly from the corner aforesaid, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of St. Anns Avenue twenty-six feet six inches (26.6) to the point and place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Morris Neufeld and wife and Isidor Cohen and wife in the said avenue opposite said premises, subject, however, to a mortgage for ten thousand three hundred dollars, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, made by the said Morris Neufeld and wife and Isidor Cohen and wife to Emma Kirk Fairfax, as trustee, &c.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 745 St. Anns Ave.:

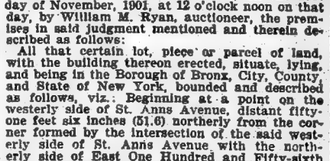

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,608.33, with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1901, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $244.46, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1901, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $460.00 and interest.—New York, October 29th, 1901.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
o31-2aw3wTh&M&n21.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bird season is in full force; canaries, goldfinches, linnets, all varieties; reasonable; also good selection of young and talking parrots. Wm. Horstmann, 2,226 3d Av.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
$1 Our New Plan $1

DOWN A WEEK
Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.
S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.
The Great Sporting Goods House.
Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 W. 125th St.
All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

FACTORY TO POCKET
P. S.—Bartlet-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

Clothing on Credit.
Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on installments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.
EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY
Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS.
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Thirty-one tons seventy-nine pounds relaying rails; also mixed lot rail from eighteen to twenty-five pounds, all short lengths; pipe, all sizes. Grant & Williams, Park Row Bldg., N. Y.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

New Brussels carpet, 60c. per yard; Wilton rug, artistic, $25; cherry bookcase, 44 in. x54, $12.00. Call, before 2, 105 East 15th St.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 29-32 Centre St.

BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH; EXPERIENCED buyers sent everywhere; catalogue free. GEORGE D. SMITH, 4 East 42d.

Good, profitable confectionery and ice cream business; no agents. Apply 378 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

A first-class Edison phonograph, perfect order, for sale; 20 records included. Betts, 142 West 129th St.

Saloon, old established, in best business locality; on account of trouble. J. Daniels, 21 Irving Place.

A cylinder stove, No. 11, in good condition, with zinc and pipe, $4. 60 West 128th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments; fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 32. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Waltham watches, diamonds, jewelry, $1 weekly; articles delivered on first payment. Exchange Watch Co., 237 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Louis Levy, auctioneer, 280 Broadway, will sell this day, at 9 A. M., at 1,450 3d Av., store and window display, fixtures, by order of attorney for mortgagee. Louis Marks.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., week, bric-a-brac, rugs, 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 152 Delancey St., noon and evening.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

14th St., 231 East.—Well furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; cold and hot water; closets; nice, good boarding house.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, second floor; first-class table; parlor floor; refined surroundings; references.

34th St., 242 West.—Large and small light rooms; gentlemen; conveniently located; table excellent; table board.

66th St., 162 West.—Sunny room, hall room, with running water; heat; meals. Parker.

80th St., 178 West.—Elegantly furnished room with private Jewish family for couple or gentlemen; superior accommodations; "L" station convenient.

82d St., 118 West.—Double rooms, southern exposure, with dressing room; also single room; table board; references.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegantly well-heated furnished rooms with board; hot and cold water.

126th St., 316 West.—Sunny single room; good board; moderate; private house; three minutes "L"; table boarders.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; American family.

128th St., 16 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; first-class board; suitable for two.

129th St., 17 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with first-class board; reference; table board.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-story room; also front hall room; with board; references.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large, second and third-floor rooms, suitable for two; strictly private house; board optional.

175th St., 232 West.—Back parlor and first floor front room, with board; table board; references.

135th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes board in a refined, cultivated, strictly private family; highest social references. Address M. R., Box 47 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

13th St., 319 East, near 2d Av.—Elegant hall room; running water; private house.

15th St., 27 West.—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; American family; central; references.

16th St., 129 East.—Large rooms, private bath, heated; first floor; suitable two or three young men.

20 WEST 43D ST.
A1 private house; two large rooms, single or en suite; gentlemen; reasonable; references.

20th St., 222 West.—Will board or room young lady independently situated; freedom and comfort. Cartier.

22d St., 459 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; heated; new carpets; all conveniences; $1.50, $3, $4, $5.

24th St., 38 West.—Sunny back parlor, private bath; other rooms; running water; furnace heat; transients taken.

26th St., 240 West.—Two large hall rooms, new and neatly furnished, with bath.

35th St., 11 West.—Handsome suite, private bath; very desirable for two; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

44th St., 109 West.—Furnished room with bath for gentlemen.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, sunny, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; breakfast if desired.

48th St., 134 West.—Beautiful back parlor, for doctor; hot, cold running water; also connecting room; references.

56th St., 353 West.—Bright sunny rooms in private house, newly furnished, residential block; parlor floor suitable for doctor or dentist; meals if desired; references.

61st St., 122 West.—Elegant furnished rooms, running water, bath; all conveniences. Jordan.

65th St., 164 West.—Large, handsomely furnished, heated room; dressing room, and bath; running water; private house; owner: suitable two gentlemen or couple; $7.

65th St., 41 West.—Desirable rooms, suitable couple or gentlemen; references.

74th St., 107 West.—Elegant large front southern-exposed room; breakfast; moderate; also inside room, $2; reference.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences, on second floor, private, to gentleman.

87th St., 251 West, Corner Boulevard.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, for persons desiring refined surroundings in first-class apartment; gentlemen, couple. Rutter.

116th St., 218 West.—Choice, commodious room, for one or two; new furniture; scrupulously clean; carefully attended; ample closet; convenient bath; refined American family. Unseld.

123d St., 222 West.—Small, also one or two large connecting rooms, private house; American family; references.

127th St., 44 West.—Pleasant rooms; all conveniences; American family; one room; suitable for doctor.

127th St., 270 West.—Four elegant furnished rooms, with running water, light, and modern improvements, at reasonable price.

127th St., 276 West.—Bright comfortable front and hall room; also back parlor; conveniences; private house; terms moderate.

127th St., 270 West.—Back parlor for rent to physician or private couple; light and modern improvements.

128th St., 150 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for one or two; heated; board optional.

128th St., 26 West.—One large room, suitable for two gentlemen; $3 per week; without board.

128th St., 158 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; nice location; American family.

129th St., 148 West.—Large and small rooms, heated, hot and cold water; one flight; $2, $3.50.

129th St., 15 West.—Elegant large rooms to rent, with table board, with a private family.

129th St., 36 West.—Second-story front alcove to let; heated, running water; very reasonable.

Lenox Av., 343.—Front room, third floor; all modern improvements; running water; in first-class house.

Lexington Av., 120, Corner 28th St.—Large, second-floor front and adjoining room; handsomely furnished.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St. —FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

Nurse wishes to take charge of invalid at home or out; very comfortable home. Miss M. Lynch, care Miss Pearsall, 123 West 66th St.

St. Ann's Av, 131, (134th.)—Front, back parlor, first floor; suitable 2 or 3; board optional; moderate. Martin.

Unfurnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Let—In private house on Washington Heights, two large unfurnished rooms, with heat and gas. B 1,110 Times, Harlem.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

For Exchange.

Will exchange for cash or residence, established manufacturing business; under good management will net $2,000 to $6,000 yearly. For interview address Owner, Box 118 Times Office.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture.

RABBI RADIN PROTESTS AGAINST JUVENILE ASYLUM

Causes Excitement at Conference of Charities and Correction.

Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick Also Creates Interest by His Criticism of Society and Private Homes.

Quite a little dash of excitement was injected into the proceedings of the first business meeting of the Second New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, held yesterday in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building.

Rabbi Adolph M. Radin, rector of the People's Synagogue and Chaplain of the House of Refuge, was the cause of it.

Institutional care of destitute adults was the general topic of discussion. Charities Commissioner Keller had just read a paper on "Problems of the Almshouse," and J. R. Washburn, Superintendent of the Jefferson County Poor, had commented briefly thereon, when the discussion of the paper was made open to any person in the conference. Rabbi Radin arose from his seat and announced that he wished to say a few words relative to the care of juveniles.

"I wish to register here," said he, "my protest, in the name of justice and humanity, against the actions of the management of the Juvenile Asylum. Jewish children are sent to this institution, and after a brief period are sent out to Christian families. If they were brought up as Christian children, I should protest against this sort of proselytism, but they are not even brought up as that, they are brought up as hypocrites. It is tyranny like that of Emperor Nicholas of —"

Secretary Robert W. Hebberd hastily arose in the rear of the hall and said: "The gentleman is not speaking to the question."

Clarence V. Lodge, who was in the chair, was also on his feet. He explained to Rabbi Radin that the discussion was limited to the papers read.

"But I will have no other opportunity to register this protest," insisted Rabbi Radin.

"I rise to a point of order," said Frank Tucker, from the body of the audience.

The chair held that the point was well taken, and Rabbi Radin was shut off from further remarks at the time. It was explained to him that the care of children would be discussed to-day. He left the hall and said he would take part in the discussion. Outside he said:

"There are 140 children of Jewish parents in the Juvenile Asylum, and no Jewish chaplain is there. I wish to protest against this cruelty. They seem to think the children will make better citizens if Christians. Our forefathers held to one creed, we hold to it, and our children will hold to it. To rob them of the faith of their forefathers is an injustice."

Next to the excitement created by Rabbi Radin, the Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick of Rochester in his paper, "The Field of Private Homes for the Aged," created the greatest interest of the morning session. He said:

"It is not a normal condition of society which has homeless old people as a feature, growing more and more conspicuous. The social unit is the family, and in the normal family there is provision for all, so that there are no homeless children or grandparents. As one conspicuous feature of modern society is the great number of homeless aged, a still more notable mark is the decrease of family life. One accounts for the other. Where there are no children there is no family.

"Some one said to me recently that Dr. S. Weir Mitchell said: 'Show me the honor graduate of a woman's college, and I will show you a woman wrecked mentally and physically.' Whether he said it or not is immaterial, for it is a very clearly established law that the more a woman is educated the fewer chances she has for being a mother. A woman Ph. D. has about ten to one less chance of being married, and if married, of being a mother, than if she were a Digger Indian. More and more than ever before does the young bride go to the altar with the distinct purpose never to become a mother, but on the contrary to devote herself to a life of lust and pleasure even more inconsistent with the perpetuation of society than the life of her less charming and less guilty sister of the pavement."

Charities Commissioner Keller, during the course of his remarks, said that the inmates of the almshouse receive less attention than any other class of public dependents, though, in his opinion, they should rank next to the sick poor person and the dependent child in the careful consideration of all the agencies that are striving to perfect a system for the distribution of public alms. Mr. Keller contended that in problems presented by the almshouse too little account was taken of the causes that bring inmates to institutions.

"The energy of the State," said he, "has been exerted to take care of the unfortunates, rather than to prevent men and women from becoming unfortunate. Out of a total of 2,936 inmates of the Blackwell's Island Almshouse only 564 were born in the United States, 2,382 were foreign born, 1,617 were born in Ireland alone. There is a law forbidding the emigration of paupers, but from this it would appear the law is being evaded. Out of the 2,936 inmates, 2,792 were admitted for destitution, helpless in the main because they yielded to drink.

"Segregation is the solution of the problem of almshouse management so far as the comfort of the inmates is concerned. I have been able to make but a crude beginning in segregation, because I have not had the buildings. In the approaching consolidation of the public charities of all the bureaus under one Commissioner will be found an opportunity such as has never existed to further this scheme of segregation. With the Blackwell's Island Almshouse and all its buildings, the Flatbush Almshouse, and the Richmond County Poor Farm there can be segregation such that all the major moral horrors of the almshouse system can be eliminated."

The afternoon session was enlivened with a spirited discussion of whether the Church or charitable organizations should have entire control of charitable work.

The Rev. Samuel H. Bishop, Assistant Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, paved the way for the discussion in his paper on a "New Movement in Charity." He said:

"I believe there is a lack of definite coordination in the function of charity. There is neither full clearance nor perfect coordinated action. There is necessity for considering the possibilities of a new and better adjustment of our societies to one another and to their common work, and some more effective economy both of money and of energy. The word 'trust' expresses my thought. I think the Charity Organization Societies have given us a clearance system. We need a centre of power from which the various activities of our various societies shall be directed and controlled, conserving a certain independence and sovereignty for the adults composing the trusts."

The Rev. Cameron J. Davis of Buffalo followed and said:

"It is disastrous to have many agencies with the same object. If an existing organization is capable of attending to certain work which is plainly its business, it is unnecessary and wrong to establish another distinct agency for the purpose. The oldest charity organization in the world is the Church. I hold that the work of relief belongs to the Church, and it is its duty and should not be taken away from it or delegated to a distinct orgapization created for the purpose."

The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, editor of The Catholic World, agreed with Dr. Davis. He said there was too much of a tendency nowadays to institutionize, to cast the weaker elements into institutions, which when overhelped, seemed ready to throw open their doors to those who should never have been taken from their families. Charitable work, said he, should never be taken away from the Church, and should be done under the Church's supervision by church workers.

W. B. Ellis of Brooklyn took the opposite view. "The question," said he, "has narrowed itself down to whether you will have a church trust or a charity trust. I hold the charitable organization is better able than the Church to lift the family to economic independence." Frederick Almy advocated church charity.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, said he chose both church trust and charity trust.

"Who is to take care of the souls missed by the meshes of the gospel net?" he said. "This is a composite as well as a cosmopolitan city. We have among us Christians and Jews and agnostics—with some of whom it is a point of honor not to ask aid of Christian charities. Who is to help them if Church charities do not. We need a united church and a united charity."

Miss Mary E. Richmond, a well-known charity worker, said:

"I don't want any trust at all. The church goes but a little way along the line of business, but farther along the line of education. Centralization of power in charitable work is a dangerous idea. The mission of the Church is to teach charitable persons to do charitable work in a charitable manner. Charitable organizations are great on getting people together who, judged by their actions outside, would never get along together. But they do get along very well when they treat each other decently for a while."

Chaplain Monroe of the Tombs and Homer Folks also discussed the subject.

CAPT. GANNON INDICTED.

Grand Jury Found Him Guilty of Wilful Neglect of Duty.

Capt. James Gannon, who was formerly in command of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for neglect of duty.

The evidence was submitted to the Grand Jury by Assistant District Attorney Garvan. Nine witnesses were called, including detectives of the Committee of Fifteen, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and residents in the block where the hotel is located. Several of the witnesses were new ones, and, according to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, gave very important information, but there were no child witnesses, as had been expected. Capt. Gannon asked for permission to appear before the Grand Jury, but this was denied him by Mr. Philbin.

The indictment charges Capt. Gannon with "willfully omitting to perform a duty enjoined upon him as a public officer" in that he made no effort to suppress the Webster House, at 140 East Fifteenth Street, which was continuously, openly, and notoriously conducted by Lizzie Mack as a disorderly house from April 2, the date when Capt. Gannon assumed command of the precinct, to Oct. 14, when he was transferred and placed in charge of the station in Central Park, though he was thoroughly familiar with the premises and the character of the house.

At 2:20 o'clock Capt. Gannon walked into Part I. of the Court of General Sessions alone, and surrendered himself to Judge Newberger. District Attorney Philbin and Assistant District Attorney Garvan were in court awaiting his arrival.

"Are you represented by counsel?" asked Judge Newberger.

"No; but I intend to be," replied the Captain, "but I would like to have the matter adjourned until Friday morning." There was no objection to this on the part of the District Attorney, and Capt. Gannon left the courtroom for the bail department of the District Attorney's office, where Michael F. Lyons qualified as his bondsman in the sum of $2,000. Lyons is the owner of a restaurant at 259 Bowery, and he also acted as bondsman in the Devery and other police cases.

The witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury were Charles W. Gould, William Delamater, Charles Eicholtz, Edward Symons, Ada Davis, R. L. Walcott, Isaac Silverman, Louis J. Hains, and Edward Sanford.

CHURCHILL CALLS ON PHILBIN.

Asks for Suggestions as to What Could Be Done in Cleaning Out His Precinct.

Acting Captain Churchill, who was placed in charge of the East Fifth Street Station last Monday, succeeding Acting Captain Place, called on District Attorney Philbin yesterday and asked for suggestions as to what could be done toward cleaning out the precinct. Mr. Philbin replied that in order to effect any radical change practically an entire new force of men would be needed.

Acting Captain Churchill only assumed command of the East Fifth Street Station on Tuesday morning, and on Tuesday evening he raided an alleged gambling house at 72 Second Avenue and arrested Samuel Kahn and Emil Comess, who are said to be the proprietors.

The men were arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court. Churchill appearing as the complainant. At the time of the raid there were about thirty men in the place, which is known as the Mutual Benevolent Union, but only the two mentioned were arrested. The police secured a faro outfit, poker table, chips, cards, and $29 in money.

Kahn and Comess were held in $500 bail each for examination to-morrow, and bail was furnished by Frank Kuhn, a real estate dealer.

DEVERY'S CASE TRANSFERRED.

Justice Holbrook Will Hear It Instead of Justice Jerome.

Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery was to have been arraigned before Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday afternoon, but owing to the fact that the order dismissing the writ of prohibition had not been filed with the Clerk of Special Sessions it was not possible to go on with the case and the hearing was adjourned until next Monday.

Justice Jerome announced that Justice Holbrook had consented to take the case, and he dictated the formal order of transfer. Assistant District Attorney Gans will have charge of the matter when it comes up on Monday, as Mr. Philbin and Mr. Schurman will both be in Albany trying the Diamond case.

THE MERCHANTS AND DEVERY.

Decide Now Not to Press the Charges Against Him Any Further.

Deputy Commissioner William S. Devery is now immune from any further prosecution of charges for neglect of duty by the Merchants' Association. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the association was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the Devery matter.

Resolutions were adopted reciting that the charges were originally filed with Police Commissioner Murphy against Devery for using language and conduct unbecoming an officer. The resolutions state that Commissioner Murphy refused to take action in the matter and that the charges made to Mayor Van Wyck were also dismissed. The next step the Merchants' Association claims would be to present the charges to Gov. Odell, and after full consideration it was decided not to press the charges any further.

The closing paragraph of the resolutions states that public sentiment is in favor of home rule, and an appeal to Albany for the redress of a local grievance would be justified only in an extreme case and as a last resort.

FIREMEN'S PET HORSE KILLED.

Broke His Leg on the Way to a Fire—Alarm Had Been Confusing.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered on the third floor of the four-story brick factory building 18 and 20 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by Barnett & Flannel, manufacturers of children's jackets and coats. A few minutes before the fire was discovered the women employed by the firm left the building.

On the top floor of the building is the sweatshop of Isadore Gerber. Gerber and a number of workmen were at work when they were startled by a sheet of flame leaping up to the windows from the floor below. When the men ran into the hallway they found it filled with smoke. They reached the street with difficulty.

The ground and second floors of the building are occupied by the Bedford Carpet Cleaning Company, while adjoining the building is the four-story building of the National Showcase Company. When the firemen reached the scene the flames had gained considerable headway. They had a hard fight to keep the flames from reaching other parts of the building. The damage by fire and water to stock and building is estimated at $5,000.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered an alarm was turned in from the same box, but when the firemen arrived they could find no blaze. Hardly had the companies reached their houses when another alarm was sent out. While Truck Company No. 58 was responding to the second alarm, one of the horses, Chief, who was a pet of the firemen, slipped on the car track while turning from Leonard Street into Johnson Avenue and fell to the street, breaking his left foreleg. He had to be shot. The firemen went to the fire on foot, which was only a block away, carrying some of the ladders. The death of the horse caused much sorrow to the firemen. One of them remarked, "He died like many of our comrades. His was a fireman's death."

Nothing but the best satisfies some men.

Nothing but giving satisfaction satisfies us.

That's what's brought over this English silk hat bearing the imprint of England's best silk hat maker.

$8.

The exclusive tailor experiments on his customers.

Does the experiment succeed—presto! it appears in our clothes.

Sack suits with all these trifling variations that make up good form; as to cloths—no better cloths are made.

Suits $15 to $35.

Fleecy duds for frosty days. Underwear that fits—$1.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Bedding Dept.

On Thursday, Nov. 21 we will make an extensive showing of *Brass Bedsteads*, including many exclusive designs.

We will also offer the following special values:

Brass Bedsteads,

2-inch post, heavy filling, bow-foot, all sizes,

$25.00,

value $35.00.

White Enamel Bedsteads,

various odd bedsteads, samples, etc., marked in two lots as follows:

About 40 Beds, at

$4.50,

formerly $6.75 to $11.00.

About 25 Beds, at

$10.00,

formerly $18 to $22.50.

Mattresses, Springs, Pillows.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE CLERKS

Man Says He Paid Them to Advance Candidates' Interests.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Commission Says that the Accusations Are Absurd Under Present System.

John J. Manley was arrested late Tuesday night by Detective Sergeants Cuff and McNaught of the District Attorney's Office. He was arraigned before Police Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Market Police Court on a charge of grand larceny. Later in the day he was released in $2,500 bail.

The chief interest in the arrest was the serious charges which the prisoner made against clerks in the Municipal Civil Service Commission. To Assistant District Attorney Thomas F. Byrne he said that he had collected money from various persons desirous of positions in the Fire and Police Departments, and that this money had been handed over to the civil service men for advance examination papers and to assure candidates of appointment. Manley's charges were emphatically denied at the offices of the commission, 346 Broadway.

Manley was for ten years a member of the Fire Department, and was for a long time at the fire house, Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. The warrant on which he was arrested was issued on an affidavit made by James J. Kelly, of 301 East Eleventh Street, in which Kelly charges that on Dec. 3, 1900, he paid Manley $350, this to obtain for him a place on the Fire Department, Manley having alleged that he had the influence to do this.

Detective Sergeant Cuff says that there are five other affidavits against the exfireman, and twenty-five complaints of those who paid for influence and were not rewarded with positions, except one man, who passed with flying colors. He had thought it the proper thing to pay for such help as might make his examination papers appreciatively read. Detective Cuff says that one man, who can scarcely write his name, paid $350, savings he had borrowed from his sister, a servant girl.

Manley disappeared from his duties in the Fire Department last August. At that time, according to the detectives, complaint had been made against him by those who had paid for and had not received employment in the city departments. His case was brought up before Commissioner Scannell, and he was dismissed for being absent five days without leave. There was a warrant out for him at the time, but he could not be found. Kelly obtained a clue to his whereabouts on Monday, and the detectives were assigned to hunt for him.

Manley declared to Assistant District Attorney Byrne yesterday morning, that he had been a "go between," and gave the names of two men, one formerly with the Civil Service Board and later with the Charities Department, but now not connected with the city administration, and another man, now with the Civil Service Board. To these men he said he had given the moneys received to ease the way of their appointments. He said he had signed receipts for these sums, but regretted that he had not asked for receipts from those "higher up." He could, however, he declared, bring witnesses to prove the places and the times of his giving over the money. Later he was released on bail. His case will be tried on Nov. 28.

Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said yesterday afternoon of Manley's charges that they were absurd under the system, where the examination papers are not printed until the morning of the examination, and where every applicant is registered, his papers numbered, and there are different ledgers to act as a check system. There had once been an attempt to change names and numbers by breaking open a desk in the office, but the alterations had been easily discovered and the attempts at fraud stopped.

"No matter" said Mr. Phillips "if the officials should intend corruption, they would not under our system be able to accomplish their purpose."

Chief Clerk Briscoe was equally emphatic in the assurance that fraud is impossible under the system of the commission, and said that the stories of bribery told every now and then came from bad men, who try to hide their crimes by slurring the reputations of good men.

"One after another some man does the same old trick," he added. "They persuade their victims that they have influence, bring him here, and, leaving him in the hall, come in and talk for awhile about the weather, or ask information, and then they go out and say that 'it is all right,' they receive the money which they allege they have shared with the heads here. It is a pity that the dupes cannot know that there is no one who can change or alter a paper or help in the examinations."

Handkerchief Department.

Special.

Ladies' White Hemstitched Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,

(semi-sheer),

⅛, ¼, ½-inch hems,

50 cts.,

regularly $1.00 each.

Limited quantity only.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

DOG KEPT AWAY RESCUERS.

Three-year-old Lillian Walsh, whose parents live at 66 Elmore Avenue, in the Ridgewood section of Queens County, died yesterday in the German Hospital of burns she received Tuesday night, when her clothes caught fire from the kitchen stove.

The child and two others were left by their mother while she went out on an errand. Neighbors who heard her screams started to her assistance, but were driven off by a savage dog owned by the family. Not until a policeman subdued the dog with his club did assistance reach the child.

By that time she had been burned beyond recovery. She was moved then to the hospital.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACT OF FELLOW-SERVANTS.—The laborers in charge of a three-legged derrick used in hoisting timbers during the construction of a building in Mills Street, Astoria, in attempting to hoist a timber fastened it to the chain of the derrick a greater distance from the end of the timber than was usual. The work was done in such a manner as to draw the timber forward and throw an excessive weight upon the derrick, causing it to topple over and fall upon another employe, Michael Rosa. The latter was engaged in wheeling concrete into the building and had for some time worked upon and around the derrick. In an action by Rosa against Bertha Volkening and Otto Volkening, his employers and the employers of the laborers, the complaint was dismissed, and on appeal the Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment. Justice Woodward, for the court, says: "The derrick had been in use upon the premises some two or three weeks. The plaintiff had worked upon and around it, and any defects in its construction were as obvious to the plaintiff as to the defendants or to the other employes, whoever they may have been. The place furnished for the plaintiff to work was in and about the building which was being constructed, and it was not made dangerous by the presence of the derrick, but by the method of operating it, and solely on account of the manner of performing the work by fellow-servants, the accident happened, and happened in the course of the performance of the very kind and character of the work which the plaintiff took the risk of by accepting employment."

***

RAILROADS MUST PROPERLY EQUIP THEIR TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.—Henry Riker, a telegraph lineman in the employ of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, was injured by the falling of one of the telegraph poles along the line of the railway, and in an action by him against the railroad company a jury at the Orange County Trial Term rendered a verdict for $1,500. The evidence showed that, while the railroad company was moving the telegraph system from one side of its road to the other, one of the poles, which stood on the side of a bank, fell after the wires had been removed because it had not been originally imbedded deep enough in the earth, or because the supporting earth had been gradually worn away. It was this pole that struck and injured Riker. The Second Appellate Division, in affirming the judgment for Riker, holds that the evidence established a prima facie case against the railroad company, in the absence of evidence that the defect could not have been discovered by reasonable inspection. The court also holds, the opinion being given by Justice Hirshberg, that it is the duty of a railroad company maintaining a telegraph system to equip it in the first instance in such a manner that the poles will furnish a reasonably safe place for its employes to work upon when stringing, repairing, altering, or removing the wires, and it is its further duty to keep the poles in the same safe condition by the exercise of reasonable care and inspection.

***

RAPID TRANSIT CONSTRUCTION.—Benjamin L. M. Bates, proprietor of the Everett House, at Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue, some time ago brought suit against Frederick Holbrook and others, contractors upon a section of the Rapid Transit Railroad, to have certain obstructions erected by them in front of the hotel building abated and removed as a nuisance. Mr. Bates says that in the seven years he has been lessee of the hotel—which fronts 121 feet on Union Square and 168 feet on Fourth Avenue, and contains 16,000 square feet—he had already expended upon it over $90,000, so that the business had steadily increased and become very profitable. Under a permit from the Park Department the contractors had erected on Seventeenth Street, in front of the hotel, workshops for the generation of air power and other purposes, and had inclosed 100 feet wide along Fourth Avenue and 120 feet on Seventeenth Street, in front of the hotel. In this inclosure are alleged to be three high smokestacks and five large boilers. Justice Scott, before whom the case was tried at Special Term, gave judgment for the defendants, mainly upon the ground that, although the acts complained of, he said, had resulted and would result in serious loss and damage to Mr. Bates, contractors with a municipality engaged upon such a work were not liable for consequential damages to private individuals, unless it appeared the work had been negligently, carelessly, or unskilfully performed. The appeal of Mr. Bates was heard yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Ex-Judge Charles F. Brown contended on his behalf that the obstructions were a permanent nuisance, so far as he was concerned, inflicting direct and permanent injury to him. The permit of the President of the Park Department was claimed to be invalid so far as it purported to authorize a nuisance; but Judge Brown contended the permit gave no right to obstruct the streets, and that the rapid transit acts did not authorize a nuisance. James A. Dunn argued, for the contractors, that their occupation of that portion of Union Square, under the permit, was legal, and the method of construction adopted had been approved by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, under the Rapid Transit acts, which contain ample authority for the maintenance of these structures.

Laundress Recovers a Verdict.

Mary Ann Farrell, who was employed as a laundress in the Hotel Gerard in 1896, recovered a verdict for $6,000 before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday against William B. Gerard, proprietor of the hotel, for injuries she received while employed there. According to the evidence presented the woman was operating a steam wringer and caught her hand in the machinery. Her hand was injured so that she had to have part of her arm amputated. She sued for $50,000 damages.

James McCreery & Co.,

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Ladies' fine Silk Hose.
White,—for evening and bridal dress. Lace weaves with openwork stitches, self and colored embroideries, real or machine made lace insertions, and applied laces. Instep, ankle or full length patterns.
Black,—close or open mesh with colored embroidered pin dots, lace, grenadine and crepon weaves.—Glazed silk.—Self or colored embroideries.

The most extensive range of weaves and patterns ever accumulated by the department.

$3.75 to $37.50 per pair.

Black silk stockings,—with black Sea Island cotton soles and toes,

$1.50 per pair.

All wool, black Cashmere stockings,

50c. per pair.

200 dozen pairs of lisle thread Hose,—all over lace patterns, open mesh ribs with colored silk embroidered insteps and numerous fancy patterns.

35c. per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

"La Princesse,"

the latest Parisian Novelty Corset.

This corset is unlike any of its predecessors, its lines and contour being formed to render the figure adaptable to the requirements of the prevailing fashion.

The Margai

ribbon corset, in white and delicate colors.

Twenty-third Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS.

Good cheer, hospitality, and feasting of Thanksgiving culminate in the dining-room—the heart of the house.

To assist, we have made some extremely artistic sideboards in antique and golden oak—very low in price, from $15.00 to $375.00; and extension tables from $7.50 to $350.00, in order to place them before Thanksgiving.

Also inexpensive portieres and curtains in rich, warm colors—heavy enough to hang luxuriously. The crimsons, dark blues, and dull Pompeiian reds will give new ideas about color and arrangement. Rugs and carpets, too, at special prices.

Old English, Dutch, Flemish, and Colonial designs in mahogany, dark oak, and Congo-wood—but better than the old, for we have better appliances and acclimated woods at factory prices, too, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

"CATCHY NAMES"

furnished for any novelty. Address Catchy Names, Z, Box 127, care New York Times.

O'Neill's

Exceptional Values To-day in

Women's Jackets and Neck Scarfs

Short Jaunty Jackets of Kersey, excellent quality, double breasted, notched collar and cuffs, lined with satin,

10.98

Jackets of Pressed Cheviot, 27 inch, plain velvet collars, seams all double stitched, entire coat finished with rows of stitching, lined with extra quality of satin,

15.00

Cluster Scarfs of genuine Mink or genuine Alaska Sable, finished with eight tails,

9.98

Sable Fox Scarfs, all Popular Shapes,

9.98 upward.

A Complete Stock of Muffs in all the New Furs at prices ranging from 3.98 upward.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

We Lead The Winners.

Decorated years ago with the Blue Ribbon of Public Approval, our Men's and Boys' Clothing has more than held its own against all competition;

And is to-day, in the Horseshow of 1901 the acknowledged standard by which all other makes are judged.

Evening Dress Suits, $28, $30 & $38—Tuxedo Suits $2 less.
D. B. Frock Coats and Vests, $22 & $40. Trousers, $4 to $10.
Imported Horse Show Scarfs, $2.50.
Full Pique Gray Suede Gloves, $1.
Opera Hats, $7. Tuxedo Hats, $3. Silk Hats, $6. Derby and Soft Hats, $3.

Everything else to dress you properly for the "Annual Dress Parade."

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

Special Sale

Flannel

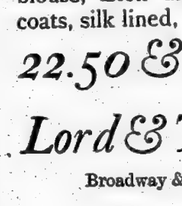

Registered Trade Mark.

45c. yard; reduced from 75c.

This lot includes a good line of French (all wool) and Scotch (half wool) Flannels; the former 27 inches wide, the latter 29 inches wide.

The Scotch goods show lino stripes and fancy figures, and are thoroughly washable.

The French Flannels come in stripes, polka dots and a variety of novelty designs.

Our regular stock includes a wide range of colors and designs in French, Scotch, and Botany Flannels at 50c. to 1.00 a yd. Some beautiful French Novelty Waist Patterns, 4.50 to 8.50 each.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23d St.

Thursday, Nov. 21st.

Special Value.

Women's Tailor-made Suits,

in hop-sacking cheviot, blouse, Eton and ¾ length coats, silk lined,

22.50 & 34.50

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

The Feraghan Sale.

100 Persian Carpets

9x12, 12x15,

$65 to $100,

⅓ less than usual prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S TAKE HAIR "RELIABLE" CARPETS

THANKSGIVING PREPARATIONS

Begin with the carpet. Our superb line offers exceptional advantages for every room, both in rich colorings and lowest prices.

ODD STAIR CARPETS, HALL RUNNERS.

BEST TAPESTRY ..... 50 cts.
(regular 85c. and $1.00.)
VELVET ..... 65 cts.
(regular $1.05 and $1.25.)
WILTON VELVET ..... 90 cts.
(regular $1.50.)

A great fleet of furniture bargains is also anchored here. Dining tables and all the Thanksgiving furnishings may be secured at once, and by our "Long Credit" paid for when convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

"No finer instrument exists."

—HAROLD BAUER.

Warerooms,
305 WEST 18th STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds variable, becoming easterly.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,186. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS DISPUTE A FRENCH CONCESSION

Mr. Conger Protests Against the Canton Viceroy's Action.

He Gave a French Company Rights Which Are Said to Conflict with Those of an American Syndicate.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says Mr. Conger, the United States Minister at Peking, has protested against the action of the Viceroy at Canton in giving a concession to a French Company for an electric railway. Mr. Conger protests on the ground that the concession violates Minister Wu-Ting-Fang's contracts with the American syndicate which has the concession for a railroad line from Canton to Han-Kow.

The French Minister at Peking is bringing pressure to bear in order to secure the ratification of the concession, arguing that the American contract has been forfeited by the sale of a controlling amount of the stock to Belgians.

The question, says The Times's correspondent, is further complicated by an agreement of Shong with a German firm, which is to provide £200,000 cash and materials for the construction of a branch line. This also violates the American contract.

The American Minister awaits instructions from Washington. The correspondent adds that the United States Government seems apathetic.

THE CHINESE TARIFF QUESTION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Hongkong to The Times says there is much disappointment there and at Canton over the refusal of the Chinese customs authorities to adopt the specific tariff schedule prepared by the bankers' committee as a temporary measure pending the adoption of specific tariffs under the protocol. The committee's proposals are approved by good authorities.

CHINA REFUSES A CONCESSION.

Viceroy Tao-Mu Instructed Not to Grant Honam to Foreigners—He Is Said to Have Resigned.

HONGKONG, Nov. 22.—A rumor of the death of Tao-Mu, Viceroy of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si, is denied.

It is now said that the Viceroy has resigned owing to the refusal of the Empress Dowager to allow him to grant a concession for Honam Island (opposite Canton) to certain foreigners, presumably on application made by the American, German, French, and Japanese Consuls.

The court telegraphing to the Viceroy in reply to his request to be allowed to grant this concession said:

"Defend the boundaries; those are your orders."

EXAMINING TURKISH BUREAUS.

New Vizier Investigating Each Department—Treasury Negotiating an Advance of £600,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the present Turkish Ministers will retain office until the pecuniary situation warrants a change, but Said Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, is investigating the affairs of each bureau.

The Treasury is negotiating an advance of £600,000.

The audience of Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, with the Sultan this week was cordial. Sir Nicholas is about to return to London via Vienna.

COMEDIE FRANCAISE DISPUTE.

Members Take Action Which They Hope Will Force M. Claretie to Resign.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the members of the Comédie Française met at the house of M. Mounet-Sully yesterday to adopt a resolution which they hope will have the effect of forcing M. Claretie, the manager, to resign.

The members of the Comédie, says the correspondent, are more than irritated by the suppression of the play examining committee.

RUSSIAN STUDENT GRIEVANCES.

Belief that the Minister of Education Wishes to Remove Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says the Minister of Education, Gen. Vannovsky, in receiving a deputation of Moscow students, who stated their grievances, refused to discuss the request that Jews be admitted on a more liberal scale. He took this attitude, he said, because the question was a political one. He also refused to grant greater freedom of meeting.

The vast majority of Russian students, says the correspondent, believe that Gen. Vannovsky wishes to remove their real grievances. The agitation is now ended.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 47c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 23c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

THE "WHITE SLAVE" TRAFFIC.

European Governments Accept France's Invitation to Send Representatives to a Congress.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says France has invited the other powers to send representatives to a Congress to consider means to prevent the "white slave" traffic. It is understood that all the Governments have accepted, and have prepared voluminous reports.

The Congress will probably be held in Paris in the Winter.

The Russian Government has manifested keen interest in the question, the Czar being a strong supporter of the movement to suppress the traffic.

GEORGES OHNET ANGRY.

English Customs Authorities Seized Books by Him for Examination by the Censor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Georges Ohnet, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, protests vigorously against the recent seizure of some of his books by the English customs authorities for examination by the censorship.

M. Ohnet insists that, after a quarter of a century of literary life, in the course of which all his works have been translated into English and read in England, he should be held in more esteem, and not suspected of immorality.

LONDON'S PAUPERS INCREASE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The industrial problems of the British metropolis are complicated by the increase of pauperism, the number of paupers in London, according to the report just issued, being 115 more than recorded in any report issued in the last eight years. The increase last year was nearly 4,500. The paupers thus enumerated are only those who have been relieved in the Workhouses or by other means.

FRENCH "PRIZE FOR VIRTUE."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The French Academy, says a dispatch from Paris to The Times, has awarded the Prize for Virtue of 1,000f. to Cécile Morand, a seamstress, who is a dwarf and lame, and who, from the age of thirteen years, has supported a paralytic father, a sick mother, and ten brothers and sisters.

LORD CURZON VISITING BURMAH.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, crossed the frontier of Burmah yesterday, says a dispatch from Rangoon to The Times. He will arrive at Mandalay next Tuesday.

FATAL RIOTING IN ATHENS.

Seven Persons Killed—Shots Fired at the Premier—The Metropolitan Resigns Office.

ATHENS, Nov. 21.—The rioting resulting from the agitation against the proposal to translate the Gospels into modern Greek was continued to-day. Seven persons were killed, thirty were severely injured, and many others were slightly injured.

Great excitement prevails to-night. It is feared that there will be a renewal of the disturbances to-morrow. A force of 800 marines has been landed to maintain order, and strong military detachments are guarding the palace and the residence of the Premier. It is rumored that armed men have arrived at the university, but the building is still guarded by the students, who are adopting military discipline.

Twenty thousand persons assembled to-day around the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus and took part in a demonstration organized by the students. A resolution was passed calling on the Holy Synod to excommunicate any persons who translated the Gospels into Greek as now spoken. After the meeting serious collisions occurred between the troops and the demonstrators.

In the course of the demonstrations several shots were fired at M. Theotokis, the Premier, but without effect.

Heartrending scenes occurred when the bodies of the dead were handed over to their relatives.

Opposition Deputies paraded the streets during the day, exciting the rioters by violent language. There were no further disturbances in the evening.

Among those slightly injured are the Prefect of Police of Athens and the Prefect of Attica.

As a result of to-day's demonstrations the Metropolitan has resigned office.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE WINS.

It Cannot Be Compelled to Furnish Quotations to Bucket Shops.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—In an opinion handed down by the Appellate Court to-day the refusal of the Board of Trade to furnish the Central Stock and Grain Exchange market quotations on the ground that it was conducting a bucket-shop business contrary to law is upheld, and the decree granting a permanent injunction restraining the Board of Trade and the Western Union Telegraph Company from cutting or disconnecting the telegraph wires is reversed.

The decision also reverses the decree of the lower court by which an order was issued restraining the Board of Trade from interfering with or prohibiting any person or firm becoming a member of the Board of Trade from doing business with the Central Stock and Grain Exchange the same as they do with other persons.

Profit of $235,500 on Fifteen Acres.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Nov. 21.—The Pittsburg Steel Company purchased to-day from Jarvis Adams fifteen acres of land at Monessen for $246,000, which is $235,500 more than Mr. Adams paid for it six years ago. The site was the only one with the necessary river frontage that was available for the company's purpose. The erection of a plant, where at least 2,000 men will be employed, is to be begun at once.

Next Saturday.

The Special Magazine Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be issued next Saturday, November 23d. It will contain many special features. Among them will be a series of articles outlining the plans made by the editors of the magazines for the coming year. It is believed that the readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS appreciate seeing this class of the day's literary news all brought together in one place on one day and in a single publication. To be sure of getting a copy of this publication, order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

RELIEF AT HAND FOR THE TUNNEL NUISANCE

Mr. Wheeler Says the Company Must Substitute Electricity.

Work Must Begin in Thirty Days or a Mandamus May Be Obtained—Vast Rapid Transit Scheme Outlined.

Everett P. Wheeler, at his home, 731 Park Avenue, last night expressed the belief that at last the property owners along the New York Central Railroad tunnel, from Forty-second Street to the Harlem River, have the prospect of freedom from the noise and smoke nuisance of passing trains. He said that it is a certainty that the railroad officers will have to substitute electricity, the motive power which the Municipal Assembly will demand for steam in the tunnel.

Mr. Wheeler said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"After consultation with eminent engineers and electricians I am absolutely satisfied that it is feasible to make through connections between the local trains of the New York Central system and the subway, which is under rapid course of building. It would not be difficult to equip with electricity cars that would carry the passengers to the end of the subway system from Stamford, White Plains, and Yonkers. It would not be awkward for the New York Central to equip all its local traffic with electricity. There would then be no need of a change of power in landing the passengers at the down town stations.

"The Grand Central Depot would continue to be used for the trunk-line business, and all baggage could be sent there, so that it would continue to be the central distributing point. This would involve making a sub-station under the carshed east of the main building—a sort of subterranean story. It is not a difficult engineering feat at all. The shed is of steel and not of masonry. It could continue to be used while the subterranean station was being excavated.

"The middle tunnel would continue to be used by the New York Central for its express trains with steam engines. The real nuisance is the side tunnels. Electricity will have to be used there. But I think the time will come when every train coming into New York City will stop at the Harlem River to be drawn into the city by electricity.

"The substitution of electricity for the local traffic will, I am sure, lead to its use on the whole New York Central system.

"I am very clear as to the matter of law that the company is subject to the direction of the Municipal Assembly in regard to the motive power in the tunnel. The road was granted authority to build the tunnel by the agreement with the city in 1832. Section 2 of that agreement reads, in part:

"'And be it further ordained that if at any time after the construction of the aforesaid railways it shall appear to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York that the said railways shall constitute an obstruction or impediment to the future regulation of the city or the ordinary use of any street or avenue, (of which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty shall be the sole judges,) the railroad company or the Directors thereof shall provide a remedy, satisfactory to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty,' &c.

"Then, in regard to the motive power, it is agreed in Section 3: 'That the right of regulating the description of power to be used in propelling carriages on or along said railways, and the speed of the same, as well as all other power reserved to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, by the act of incorporation of the said company, or any part thereof, be, and the same are hereby, expressly retained and reserved.'

"Regarding the requirement of the Board of Health, so far as changes in construction of the tunnel are concerned, I do not believe the board has the legal power. That was fixed by legislative authority. Regarding the sewerage, the board has the right to demand sanitation. I do not believe that it would, however, benefit the passengers to have steel supports rather than the brick arches.

"The change to electric power, which can be ordered by the Municipal Assembly, is really rather a simple matter in a scientific and practical sense. It will prove a benefit to the company, and when it is done the Directors will wonder why they did not do it before. I have been counsel for electric roads, and after my conferences with experts, I feel that we can demonstrate not only that it must, but that the change ought to be made by the company.

"There is a matter of precedent to which attention has not been called. The Common Council of New York has exercised its power in regard to the tunnel before. This was at about the beginning of the civil war, when the Council prohibited the use of steam below Forty-second Street. This was brought about by a petition of the owners of property along the road, which then went to Twenty-sixth Street.

"With steam locomotion prohibited, the cars were drawn into the city from the country, then Forty-second Street, by horses to the station at Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, where the Madison Square Garden now stands. Comparatively, it would not seem difficult to substitute electricity to bring in the cars from Harlem to Forty-second Street.

"The change can be easily made in two years. The elevated railroad will have made its substitution of electricity in two years after it has begun work, and we will. I believe, have completed the vast work of the subway within two years. The New York Central is rich and conservative. It found its past obedience to the terms of the agreement with the city a benefit, and this coming obedience will prove equally beneficial. Work must be begun within thirty days, and if it is not, the city can compel the road through a mandamus of the Supreme Court.

THREE SALOONS BURNED.

Pleasantville Residents Think They Were Set on Fire by Opponents of Liquor Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Residents of this place are very much agitated over three fires which have occurred in saloons here within the last year, and many believe that there is a conspiracy among opponents of the liquor trade to destroy the traffic by incendiarism. This belief is due to all the fires having started in the dead of night, in the lower parts of the buildings, long after the saloons had closed. This, it is believed, could be due to no other cause than firebugs.

The last of the fires was at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning in the saloon of George Douglass, on Marble Avenue. As in all the other cases, the proprietor and his family were sound asleep at the time and escaped from the rapidly burning building with the greatest difficulty. In fact, the Douglasses might have perished had it not been that the fire was discovered almost at the start by a neighbor, who had risen from his bed to call a physician in an urgent case.

The Fire Department was slow to respond, and when they arrived with their simple apparatus, the building was wrapped in flames and all hope of saving it or any of its contents was long past. Less than six months ago William Arnold's place near the railroad station was destroyed similarly, and the series of fires began about a year ago with the destruction of the saloon of Frederick Muller, although in this case part of the building was saved.

Two of the burned-out saloonkeepers carried no insurance whatever, and one had only trifling insurance on his property. So sure are the saloon men that their property has been purposely and their lives and their families deliberately put in grave peril by fanatics, that they will offer a reward for information that will lead to the detection of the incendiaries.

A 600-TON WALL TO BE SHIFTED INTO PLACE.

Steel Work Was Found to be Seventeen Inches Out of Plumb.

To shift a dead weight of 1,200,000 pounds is not an easy matter even in these days of improved mechanical appliances, as the contractors who are doing the lifting of that much steel at 6 East Eighteenth Street will testify. Few people who pass the above address see anything extraordinary about the half-finished eight-story steel building there or imagine that one side of it is being shifted bodily.

Yet that is what the score or more of workmen are doing. The actual shifting has not been begun yet, but they were beginning to put a row of enormous jackscrews in position yesterday afternoon, and the whole job will be finished within ten days.

After the building, which is being erected for George A. Heisler, had been nearly completed, the westerly wall was found to be out of plumb seventeen inches. At first the builders didn't know how the mistake had come about, but investigation brought out the following facts: Foundations for the columns of the big Corn Building, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, just west of Mr. Heisler's structure, had been laid by means of open caissons. In taking the material out of these caissons the material under the Heisler buildings was caused to sink by suction, and by the time the caissons were emptied the wall of the latter structure was leaning well toward the avenue.

This was about two months ago. Operations on the Heisler building were stopped as soon as the fault was discovered, and the builders began to cast around for a solution of their difficulty and a means for straightening the leaning wall. Finally the Terry & Tench Company, one of the contracting firms that is doing work on the rapid transit subway, agreed to take a contract to straighten the wall.

All the steel had been put into the building for the full eight stories, and the brick of every wall, except the front one, was also in place. The contract provided for the taking to pieces such portions of the brick as must come down, and then the lifting of the steel without disjoining any of it. The contractors were also to see that the foundations were made firm under the shifted wall. It was estimated that the weight to be shifted, after the brick was taken out, would be 600 tons, or 1,200,000 pounds.

A start on the job was made nearly three weeks ago. First temporary shoring was put in to support the east wall, which would necessarily be weakened by the withdrawal of a portion of the west one's strength. Then the sections of brick and terra cotta in the latter were numbered, after which they were torn down and piled, according to the numbers, in the farther end of the building, toward Seventeenth Street.

When they have finished fixing the jackscrews in place, the shifting will be done very gradually. It will be done so slowly that several days will be needed to elevate the great mass. Once it is plumb, the detached brick and terra cotta will be replaced in the same relative position they occupied before, the numbers on each section guiding the builders.

PTOMAINES IN CANNED OYSTERS

Two Deaths Follow an Attica (N. Y.) Party Where Bivalves Were Served.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Miss Clara Schmat, daughter of Fred Schmat, merchant in Attica, gave an informal party last night. About thirty of her friends were invited. Among the refreshments served were tin cans of oysters, which had been opened and allowed to stand for two days.

Before midnight all of the guests were taken violently ill with ptomaine poisoning. Physicians worked all night, trying every effort known to counteract the poison, but Miss Schmat died early this morning, and Frank Harrison died two hours later. Others are expected to die.

ELOPED WITH THE BEST MAN.

Bride-Elect Deserts Promised Husband and Marries His Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 21.—At the farewell dinner given before her marriage to Adam Zeski last night, the bride-to-be, Astocia Sumber of Plymouth, met the best man, John Solan, a handsome fellow, some years younger than the man she had promised to marry. He paid devoted attention to her, and between the ending of the dinner and the time set for the wedding they eloped. Zeski followed them and found them in this city this morning.

He had the girl arrested for perjury and false pretense in the hope of separating her from Solan long enough to give her opportunity to think what she was doing, but she managed to get bail and married Solan half an hour later.

BEER MAKERS LOSE IN TEXAS.

Ten Brewing Concerns Have to Pay Penalties and Give Up Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 21.—The prosecution of seven Texas brewing companies and three foreign companies by Attorney General Bell for violation of this State's anti-trust law, resulted to-day in an agreement whereby the defendant companies agree to confess judgment in the sum of $97,500 in penalties to the State. Each of the domestic concerns confess to $7,500 and forfeiture of their respective charters. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, the W. J. Lemps Brewing Company of St. Louis, and the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, agree to pay $15,000 each in penalties. Their permits to do business in Texas are also forfeited.

CAMDEN'S LOCKJAW EPIDEMIC.

Doctors Announce that Vaccine Virus Had No Tetanus Germs.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 21.—The tests of smallpox vaccine being conducted on white rats at Cooper Hospital appear to show that none of that used in this city contained the germs of tetanus. The time limit for the development of symptoms expired at noon to-day, and not one of the rats shows the slightest sign of developing the disease.

Drs. Ross and Fretz this afternoon authorized the statement that the many deaths from tetanus were caused either by the wounds being innoculated with the germs of tetanus after the vaccination, or by lack of care or failure to treat the operated section of the body antiseptically. Catching cold in the sore may also have developed the fatal results, they say.

Bishop Whitaker Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania is ill at his home, suffering from extreme weakness following an attack of vertigo on Friday last. At the time he was taken sick Bishop Whitaker was attending a meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to Board of Missions of the diocese. He fell in a faint, the meeting was at once adjourned, and he was hurriedly removed to his home. Bishop Whitaker's physicians declare that he is in no imminent danger.

Changes in Time on Pennsylvania West Railroad.

Effective November 24. Train now leaving West 23d St. Station at 9:25 A. M., daily, for Pittsburg and Cleveland, will be changed to leave at 8:55 A. M.; train leaving West 23d St. Station at 4:10 P. M., weekdays, for Point Pleasant, will be withdrawn, and a new theatre train established to leave at 11:25 P. M., weekdays.

Numerous other local changes will be made, for which local time tables should be consulted.—Adv.

MAY DELAY WORK ON THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE

Controller of the Treasury Gives an Important Decision.

Appropriation Already Made Must Not Be Expended Without Completing the Building—More Money Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Controller of the Treasury has rendered a decision on a question submitted to him by Secretary Gage, involving the erection of a new Custom House in New York. In his communication to the Controller, Secretary Gage said that Congress on March 2, 1899, authorized the erection of a building for a Custom House at New York, at a cost of not to exceed $3,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the site. An architect for the building has been selected, said Mr. Gage, and eight bids for its erection were received, ranging in amounts up to $3,000,000.

The department finds, says Mr. Gage, that the building cannot be completed within the prescribed limit, and if the lowest proposal be accepted it will necessitate an additional appropriation of $1,000,000 to provide for the work, including interior finishing, mechanical plant, heating, lighting, and plumbing systems, &c., which work was not included in the specifications and bids.

The Secretary asked for a decision "whether the Treasury Department can legally enter into contracts to carry forward the work in connection with the erecting of the New York Custom House as far as the appropriations of Congress will permit, leaving the completion of the building to be provided for by such further legislation as Congress may see fit to enact." The Controller's decision is in part as follows:

"These terms (act of Congress March 2, 1899) required the erection of a building complete in all particulars that are necessary and appropriate to the purposes specified. I do not mean by this language that the act required the inclusion of every particular item, which might be deemed appropriate to such building without regard to cost, but only within the limit of cost. Nor do I mean that the act describes with definiteness any of these particulars. On the contrary, it leaves a large scope for the exercise of discretion, and this discretion may no doubt be exercised with a constant view to such limitation of cost. I mean only that, in my opinion, it required the erection of a building which is complete of its kind, not a partially constructed or incomplete building, according to the design adopted. I am also of opinion that, by necessary implication, the provision quoted supra, prohibits the expenditure of the whole amount appropriated for the erection of an incomplete building in the sense indicated.

"I have the honor, therefore, to advise you that you are not authorized by law to enter into contracts which will require the expenditure of the whole amount provided for to carry forward the work in a manner which will result in an incomplete building and require an increase in the limitation of cost."

CALLS ON GOVERNORS TO ACT.

Chief Executive of Minnesota Asks for Co-operation in Fight Against Railway Consolidation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—Letters were sent out this afternoon from the Governor's office addressed to the Governors of North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, suggesting co-operation in the fight against the railroad merger and asking the State Executives to suggest plans for concerted action. It is not likely that there will be a formal meeting for conference, but by correspondence a plan may be agreed upon.

The Dispatch to-day says:

"Judge Jamison, the Governor's private secretary, stated to-day at Red Wing that the Governor and the members of his official family have carefully looked into the legal phases of the Great Northern-Northern Pacific connection, and there is no doubt that the promoters of the Northern Securities Company are trying to do by indirection what they could not do directly. It is time the people were aroused to the fact that their interests are being encroached upon.

"Two competing lines in the same hands means that they will be used to further the selfish ends of the owners. He admitted that certain legal aspects of the Northern Securities Company are still in doubt, but said that in a few days these will be passed upon by competent legal authorities. No date has been fixed by the Governor for calling the conference with other Governors. He declined to commit himself with regard to an extra session, but left the impression that one would be called."

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 21.—After an interview with General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington lines in Nebraska and a conference with other railroad managers in the State, Gov. Savage has concluded there is nothing at the present time to warrant the story of consolidation of Union Pacific-Burlington lines in this State. He has been assured that the properties will be managed separately and will continue to compete for business. He views with suspicion the recently announced list of Burlington Directors, which includes representatives of Union Pacific interests, but until he can obtain evidence of a conclusive nature he will make no move.

LOCKED THE PROFESSOR IN.

Indiana College Boys Take Offense and Haze Instructor and Also Fellow-Students.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 21.—The students of Wabash College to-day revolted against the decision of the Faculty not to dismiss recitations for Founders' Day, and proceeded to observe the anniversary in a unique manner. Immediately after chapel they started out yelling and singing to invade the recitation rooms and break up all classes. The few sober-minded fellows who had gone to classes were hauled out by their hilarious companions and tied to trees in the campus while their captors danced and howled about them. President Kane was hearing a few of the faithful recite in philosophy when the noisy collegians came upon him and locked him in his room, placing upon the door the inscription.

"Jojo, the caged monkey."

After having been imprisoned for an hour, Dr. Kane escaped by climbing from a window, while the student body assembled, bellowed, and shouted with delirious delight.

This afternoon Senior Dickinson, who had been guilty of studying this morning, was dragged to Dr. Kane's residence and tied up with ropes to a pillar of the front porch. Later Dr. Kane cut his bonds while the students hooted derisively.

Yale-Harvard Football Game.

Special train, with Parlor cars attached, will leave Grand Central Station at 1:30 P. M., Friday, returning leave Boston at 6:00 P. M. Saturday.—Adv.

CONGRESSMAN MULLER HAS RESIGNED.

Democratic Leader in Richmond Borough in Ill-Health—Some Talk of Perry Belmont as His Successor.

Congressman Nicholas Muller of the Borough of Richmond has resigned as a member of the House of Representatives and a special election will have to be held to elect a successor. Congressman Muller is the Democratic leader of the Borough of Richmond, and was a candidate for President of the Borough at the last election. Mr. Muller was defeated by the Fusion candidate, President George Cromwell.

Nicholas Muller, Jr., said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yast evening:

"It is true that my father's resignation was sent to the Secretary of State yesterday or to-day. The only reason for his giving up his place as a Representative is ill-health. He is now sick in his room, and he cannot give time and attention to political matters. I am not a candidate for the place made vacant by the resignation of my father, and I do not know who will be nominated."

Congressman Muller represents the Seventh Congressional District, which is made up of the County of Richmond and all the First and parts of the Second and Third Assembly Districts of New York. The district is normally Democratic on account of the large Tammany vote cast in the districts in the lower part of New York, of which Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy is the leader.

There was talk at the Democratic Club last evening that Perry Belmont might be named as the Democratic candidate to succeed Mr. Muller. Richard Croker refused to talk about the matter. John F. Carroll said that he had not heard of the resignation of Congressman Muller, and that no action had been taken in any way by the Tammany organization on the matter. Mr. Carroll remarked that if Perry Belmont was nominated and elected there would be two Congressmen from the State of New-York in the Belmont family, as O. H. P. Belmont is now a Congressman. Congressman Muller's term expires on March 4, 1903.

GOV. STONE REMOVES PITTSBURG'S RECORDER.

J. O. Brown Appointed to Succeed A. M. Brown.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 21.—Gov. Stone removed Recorder A. M. Brown of Pittsburg to-day and appointed in his place ex-Director of Public Safety J. O. Brown. The Second-Class City Charter bill, passed by the last Legislature and known as the "Pittsburg Ripper bill," struck out the office of Mayor and gave the Governor power to appoint a Recorder who would be the chief executive officer of the city.

In a lengthy statement issued to-night, addressed to the people of Pittsburg, the Governor gives his reasons for making the change. He says that he appointed Recorder A. M. Brown, who was under no political obligations to any party or faction; that Mr. Brown removed a large number of officeholders against his own protest, and that in order to prevent further removals there is nothing for him to do but to replace the present Recorder with a man who will not remove capable and efficient men for political reasons.

The Governor denies that he has secured promises that he shall succeed Senator Quay or that he has received the pledges of certain persons to support him for United States Senator.

A messenger from the Executive Department left Harrisburg this afternoon for Pittsburg with a letter to Recorder Brown, formally notifying him of his removal and advising him of the appointment of J. O. Brown. The new Recorder is a political lieutenant of State Senator William Flinn, former leader of the anti-Quay Republican organization in Pennsylvania, and is Chairman of the Pittsburg Republican City Committee. He was dismissed recently from the office of Director of Public Safety, and Senator Flinn has since been working to secure his appointment as Recorder in place of A. M. Brown.

Thomas S. Bigelow of Pittsburg, a friend of Senator Quay, was in Harrisburg to-day to prevail upon the Governor not to remove Recorder Brown, but the Governor did not see him. Attorney General Elkin said to-night that he did not approve of Recorder Brown's removal, and that the Governor had assumed the responsibility and acted in the matter on his own judgment. Mr. Elkin declined to discuss a rumor that he would resign from Gov. Stone's Cabinet.

Senator Flinn and his friends supported the regular Republican State ticket in the recent campaign and have for some time co-operated with the political adherents of Gov. Stone in Allegheny County.

He Will Not Serve Under J. O. Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 21.—J. O. Brown's commission as Recorder of Pittsburg is due to arrive to-day. E. M. Bigelow, Director of Public Works, will resign his office immediately, as he announced to-day he would not serve one minute under J. O. Brown. Bigelow and his brother, T. S. Bigelow, were prime movers in getting the "Ripper" bill through the Legislature.

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS SUED.

Failure to Pay Rent for Headquarters Prompts Legal Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Democratic State Committee is bankrupt, and has been for some time, if such a state of affairs may be inferred from the fact that they cannot pay a bill for rent of their old quarters at 15 School Street for the six months ended June 1 last.

Not only have they failed to pay the rent, but they will have to appear in court to show why it has not been done, for suit has been brought by the owners of the building in order to recover $518.75.

"It is said that the reason given by the officers for not paying was 'no money,' but it seems as if there was some money at hand, if the statement made by R. T. Payne, Jr., former Democratic candidate for Governor, is correct. He says 'there is considerable money in the treasury, and I do not see why the rent was not paid, if it has not been.'"

NEW YORKER'S LIBERAL GIFT.

Meyer Guggenheim Donates $60,000 for a Philadelphia Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Hospital Association to-night William B. Hackenburg, President of the association, made the announcement that Meyer Guggenheim of New York, a former resident of Philadelphia, had, in a letter to Judge Mayer Sulzberger of this city, signified his intention of giving the sum of $60,000 to the Jewish Hospital Association.

The money is to be used for the erection of a hospital building for the treatment of private patients.

Gift of Nearly $100,000 for Harvard.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 21.—Through the generosity of a Boston man and a Harvard graduate whose name is withheld from the public for the present, Harvard is soon to have another building added to its collection. The new structure will be built on the land now occupied by Foxcroft House. The original amount intended to be given was $50,000, but the sum has been nearly doubled.

Round Trip Tickets to California

on sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 B'way.—Adv.

NEW HAVEN STRIKE NO NEARER SETTLEMENT

Men Held a Futile Conference with Superintendent Platt.

Over a Hundred Workers from the West Reached Here to Take Strikers' Places—Men to Meet To-day.

The strike of the yardmen employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was not settled yesterday. A committee of the strikers met C. H. Platt, General Superintendent of the Consolidated, at the Willis Avenue office of the company, and renewed the demand, as a basis of settlement, for the resignation of Superintendent Wardrop, Assistant General Yardmaster Smith, and Detective O'Brien. This was refused promptly, and the conference ended. No meeting was held by the strikers last night, but one was arranged for at 11 A. M. to-day at Weber's Hall, in Willis Avenue.

The railroad company said last night that during the day it had made substantial gains, and would have a large force of yardmen to operate in the Harlem River, Van Nest, Oak Point, and Westchester yards to-day. The strikers admitted that they had gained no adherents since Wednesday, but claimed that they had tied up the yards and business of the Consolidated not only here, but at New Haven, Cedar Hill, Bridgeport, Stamford, and Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. The Willis Avenue offices of the company were last night equipped as for a siege with a well-appointed commissariat with palace car waiters to attend to the wants of Superintendent Platt, his staff, the clerical force, and employes. A slight accident resulting in the ditching of two freight cars, and due, the strikers asserted, to "green" hands, occurred in the Oak Point yard.

One event of the day was the arrival in the early morning from Syracuse of Val Fitzpatrick of Cleveland, who is Third Vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Mr. Fitzpatrick made the Grand Union Hotel his headquarters, but went to Weber's Hall and conferred with the strikers, and Leonard Ames, First Vice Grand Master of the Switchmen's Union. As the hall at Weber's was too small for Mr. Fitzpatrick to address more than half the strikers, the Metropolis Theatre, near by, was selected as a meeting place, and there was a conference and a meeting of Empire City Lodge, No. 197, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and of the local Switchmen's Union. Mr. Fitzpatrick, after the meeting would not make his views of the action of the yardmen on Tuesday plain, but he asserted that he had been wrongfully quoted as saying that they struck wrongfully and ought to go back to work.

"It would," he added, "be impolitic just now for me to express my opinions or to say what passed at the meeting. The going on strike was perhaps injudicious. It was certainly hasty. I hope an amicable settlement may be reached, as the strike does not appear to be too well organized. As to the company, it seems to me that it is holding the door open and has not aggravated the situation in any way. Grand Master Morrissey is at Cleveland. I am advising him of the progress of officers and if matters cannot be settled I shall wire him to come on."

From the Metropolis Theatre Mr. Fitzpatrick went with the strikers to Weber's Hall, and after a long discussion a meeting of the strikers was organized by Chairman Ames, and apparently Mr. Fitzpatrick's advice was disregarded. At any rate Superintendent Platt was communicated with by telephone and asked if he would receive a committee from the strikers and confer with them with a view to settling differences. Mr. Platt replied that he was willing to receive a committee, and the following were appointed: John Painter, Chairman; Daniel Mullins, John Hampton, Charles Buller, and William Rolf. The committee was received by Superintendent Platt in Superintendent Wardrop's office at 3:10 P. M., and the conference lasted until 4:15 P. M., when the committeemen left in ill humor. They admitted, however, that Mr. Platt had treated them courteously.

CONFERENCE WAS USELESS.

"Nothing has been accomplished," said Mr. Platt after the committee went away. "Matters are as they were on Tuesday night so far as a settlement of the strike is concerned. The committee renewed its demand that we discharge Superintendent Wardrop, Yardmaster Smith, and Detective O'Brien. This we refused to do unless after specific complaints against them had been made and investigated we should find such action advisable.

"The negotiations cannot be called at an end, as the men are regarded as having gone back to consult their fellows or their organization. I have been here since yesterday morning, and will remain here until some solution is reached. Our position has greatly improved. We have within our reach at this moment, held in the yard and ready to work, sixty men, each of them as experienced as any of those that went out. The freight situation is practically what it was yesterday. Vice President Merrill and General Manager Chamberlain, who were in New York yesterday, went east this morning, and I know now of no necessity for the presence of them or any of the superior officers of the company here."

The committee returned to Carter's Hall and made a report on the conference behind closed doors. Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Ames shortly after went away and could not discuss the situation.

One of the committeemen said that the committee was an Ames committee, and that Mr. Fitzpatrick had nothing to do with its selection nor with the instructions it received. It was not a Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen committee, but one of the yardmen, who went out on strike unaffiliated so far as representation went with any labor body.

"The strike," he added, "is a question of manhood, not of wages, and more against Superintendent Wardrop than Yardmaster Smith or Detective O'Brien. Wardrop has no use for the old men, and aims at squeezing more work out of the men than is just, and this in a yard whose reputation for dealing with business is known all over the United States. He wants to fill the yard with younger men.

STRIKERS WILL KEEP THE PEACE.

"There need be no fear of violence. There's no murder in our crowd, and our men have agreed to keep away from the yards. We

put out by the strikers attempted to talk to the men, but were prevented by the police. The company expects another batch of twenty men from Boston early this morning.

MEN SECURED AT JERSEY CITY.

An advertisement published yesterday, calling for brakemen, switchmen, and yardmen, applicants being directed to apply at Room 3, Hotel Washington, Jersey City, met with many responses, said the agent in charge of the room. He declined to say exactly how many men he had secured, but said that he had been able to supply the demand for the present. He said the men were wanted for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and that only experienced men were accepted. They were required to pass an examination and produce references.

At the Pennsylvania Railroad yards it was said that little inconvenience had been experienced. About 300 freight cars are held that should have been sent to Mott Haven for transmission to Boston and points in New England, but there is no perishable freight in any of these cars. All perishable freight coming in when the strike began was rushed through at once, and since then perishable goods have been shifted to other lines. The Colonial Express has run on schedule time except that there was a slight delay to the early morning train of yesterday, but this, it was said, would be obviated hereafter, enough yardmen, brakemen, and switchmen having been secured to regulate the passenger traffic, at least, and it was hoped that enough would be secured to-day to enable the company to move the stalled freight and forward all other freight as fast as it arrived.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the officials of the road announced that they had started the first train out of the Willis Avenue yards.

STRIKE CRIPPLES BUSINESS.

Arrangements Made at New Haven to Put on New Men—Bridgeport Merchants Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—President John M. Hall of the New York and New Haven Road said at midnight:

"We have been unable to come to an agreement between the road and the men who went out on sympathetic strike with the Mott Haven strikers in this city early this morning. The men held a meeting to-night and it was believed that there would be a settlement of the trouble in the New Haven yards, but they could come to no agreement. As a result we will put men on in their places in the New Haven freight yards to-morrow morning, and I think we will move trains from here. We have between 75 and 100 men at work at Harlem River to take the places of the strikers there, and we will have more to-morrow. One train was started from Harlem River this evening for this city and more will be moving to-morrow, in my opinion. The men in New Haven really have no basis for their action in leaving their places."

There are about 200 men employed in the freight yards in this city. Soon after 3 o'clock this morning the force of switchmen and yardmen quit work. The company had not the slightest hint that there was any dissatisfaction locally or that the men intended to even sympathetically strike. Since that hour not a freight train has left New Haven, and freight yards here are choked with cars loaded with freight, some of it perishable. An emergency crew of switchmen and yardmen moved a train of thirty loaded cars late this afternoon from one of the yards in this city to Bell Dock, where the freight was taken on the New York boat of the New Haven Road for shipment to New York.

To-day when the New Haven Road officials learned that there was trouble at this freight terminal there was an immediate conference between President Hall, General Manager Chamberlain, and Vice President Merrill. They were ready to receive any grievance petition from the New Haven strikers, but none was submitted.

During the afternoon the strikers held a meeting that was largely attended, and a committee was appointed to confer with President Hall and General Manager Chamberlain. This committee submitted grievances, but the character of them would not be disclosed by either the railroad officials or the strikers.

President Hall told the committee that the grievances would be considered after the men had returned to their work, and not while they were engaged in a strike. This was not satisfactory to the employes, and another meeting of the employes was held to-night that lasted until nearly midnight. President Hall was anxiously awaiting at his home the outcome of this second meeting of the employes.

At 11 o'clock, after the meeting had adjourned, President Hall announced for publication that no agreement had been reached, and that to-morrow would see the places of the strikers filled.

This is the situation in this city at midnight. On one of the freight trains stalled in this city were 300 hogs. A local provision dealer took the hogs from the train to his slaughter house. At Meriden to-day the yardmen and the switchmen left their places. There were a couple of freight trains in Meriden at the time and they are there yet.

Meriden manufacturers are very much worried over the inability of the road to remove freight from that city. They had commenced to ship their goods for the holiday trade, but now such shipments are at a standstill. They are afraid that if the road is not able to handle freight in the next few days the loss on the holiday trade will be enormous.

The Meriden freight agent was notified this afternoon, by the officials of the New Haven Road, not to receive freight, except subject to delay.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 21.—Local merchants and manufacturers are beginning to feel apprehension over the continuation of the strike of the freight workers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. No freight is received for any point on the main line. Superintendent Nicholson of the freight yard said that he would receive freight for the Naugatuck and Berkshire Divisions only. All other freight was rejected. Tons of freight were refused to-day from a number of manufacturers who recarted their products to the wharfs of the Bridgeport and New York Steamboat Company. The officers of the latter company propose to be able to take care of all the freight brought to them.

At the same time their wharf is crowded with stuff and the running time of the boat has been put back two hours on account of the extra work. Freight agents of the Consolidated Road up the Naugatuck and Berkshire Divisions only take freight for Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford. They will take no freight to any other ports, nor will they bring any to the steamboat company for shipment to New York. The local freight yard is crowded.

There are three large beef and produce depots in Bridgeport, which, besides supplying the local trade, furnish all the trade up the Naugatuck Valley and along the Berkshire Division. Friday is the supply day, and the strikes cripple them severely. Should the strike continue till Sunday it will compel a number of manufacturers to shut down work for want of material. The three large corset concerns will suffer by not being able to get their linen and cotton from Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The freight handlers in the New Haven yards here refuse to handle cars sent from New York by the West Shore, and transferred across the Hudson River by the steamer Hart.

One hundred and four cars arrived to-day, and the West Shore and New Haven yard was choked. Engineers in the yard refused to haul cars marked "scab."

DID NOT RUN ENOUGH CARS.

The West Chicago Street Railway Company Is Fined $200.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Justice Gibbons to-day imposed a fine of $200 in the case brought by the city against the West Chicago Street Railway Company for failing to run enough cars in West Lake Street.

This is the first fine to be imposed upon a street car company for failing to live up to a schedule of running rates specified by the City Council. It will be appealed by the company.

Grand Jury Subpoenas Politicians.

Deputy Sheriffs in Queens Borough were busy last night searching for politicians, business men, newsboys, and others whom the Grand Jury wishes to interview to-day in connection with the vice inquiry that body is making by direction of Jurge Moore. It is said that many prominent politicians were served during the night, including some who ran for office at the recent election. Among those served, it is said, are Assemblyman Vacheron and his fellow-members of the Republican Central Committee appointed to investigate vice.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED IN COLON

No Attempt to Oust the Liberals Has Been Made as Yet.

Traffic Across the Isthmus Is Not Interfered With—Panama Still Awaits an Attack—This Country's Vessels Continue on Watch.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 21.—Colon was perfectly quiet all yesterday and last night. Foreigners are being protected and transit across the Isthmus is uninterrupted. The Post Office, Prefecture, all the other Government offices, and nearly all the commercial houses are closed.

The following provisional appointments were made to-day by Col. Barrera, commander of the Liberals: Señor Espriella, who is counsel for the Panama Railroad, Prefect; Dr. Valverde, Mayor; Dr. Franco, Postmaster, and Señor Silva, Captain of the Port. Other minor offices were also filled.

The Treasury safe was opened this afternoon in the presence of witnesses. It was found to contain 1,080 Colombian dollars, equivalent to $450 in gold. The former Postmaster also handed over to the Liberals the cash and the postage stamps in his possession. The municipal offices will probably be opened by their new holders to-morrow.

It is said the United States gunboat Marietta, which sailed from Key West for Colon on Nov. 18, has been signaled.

Barrera admits the Government troops here numbered less than 120 men. It was at first reported that twelve or more men had been killed and that about thirty had been wounded, but more dead bodies have since been discovered. The Inspector of Customs escaped on an outgoing steamer, and several prisoners who were captured by the Liberals have since been released.

Gen. Zaldana commands 200 Liberals at the Gatun railroad station, about six miles from here. The Liberals claim to be in possession of all the stations between Colon and Las Cascadas, which is nearer to Panama than to this town.

Both sides used Remingtons and Mausers. The former caused more deaths, and a Liberal Lieutenant who was shot in the neck with a Mauser bullet is reported to be doing well.

No immediate attack on Panama is contemplated. Col. Barrera is awaiting the arrival of the Liberal Chief, Domingo Diaz, in a day or two. When he reaches this city, definite plans will be formulated.

Gen. Patino, who first commanded the Liberal force which captured Colon, and who was killed in the initial skirmish on the outskirts, is said to have intended to capture the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon in person, and it is reported that he was drowned in an effort to reach her in a boat, which capsized. Barrera denies this, but there is no doubt that the capture of the General Pinzon was contemplated. The boat, as cabled yesterday, succeeded in putting to sea on Tuesday night, having on board Señor Paredes, Mayor of Colon, and was believed to have headed for Carthagena.

The United States gunboat Machias, it is understood, will not interfere with any of the fighting, but will protect the railroad and foreign interests.

A few armed Liberal troops left Colon by train this morning for Gatun.

Government forces at Panama, under command of Gen. Lerria, are still busy erecting breastworks in the vicinity of the railroad property, in the direction of which the Liberal attack is expected. The Mayor of Panama started in a launch belonging to the canal company yesterday morning to report the state of affairs to Gen. Alban. Since the Mayor's return to Panama it has become rumored that he found the General at Chorrera, and that the latter decided to take his forces back to Panama by land and reinforce the garrison there.

Certain sources of information have it that the canal company's largest launch was loaned to the Government last Sunday to convey Gen. Alban and troops towards Chorrera, and that it was sunk on Tuesday near Taboga. The political prisoners at Panama have been removed from their usual jail to a safer place of confinement at the further end of the town.

United States Consul General Hezekiah A. Gudger, Capt. Perry of the battleship Iowa, and the Secretaries of the Government held a conference at Panama yesterday. The latter claimed that the conductors of the train should not have allowed armed Liberals to embark on the train at Las Cascadas. Capt. Perry replied that the Government should protect free transit on the Isthmus and ought to have prevented the embarkation of the Liberals. Subsequently, a letter was sent to the Colombian authorities by the American officials with reference to future action. It is not improbable that the Iowa will shortly land a force to protect transit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Save for the two reassuring dispatches from Consul General Gudger at Panama and Capt. Perry of the Iowa, neither the State nor the Navy Department received any advices to-day concerning the situation on the Isthmus. Great interest is felt in official circles here as to the outcome of the Chorrera expedition, for it is realized that the result of the engagement at that point will be decisive in giving either the Conservative or the Liberal element control.

Secretary Long has not sent any additional instructions to the commanders of the Iowa and the Machias, believing that too full directions oftimes hamper instead of facilitate action in such a situation as now exists on the Isthmus, and preferring to trust to the officers' judgment in suiting their actions to the prime purposes of keeping traffic free and American interests fully protected.

In a few days the gunboat Concord will have reached Panama to relieve the Iowa, and the Marietta on the Atlantic side will be at Colon to take the place of the Machias. However, if the present situation continues, all four of these vessels will be held on the Isthmus pending further developments.

Gen. Diego A. de Castro of the Colombian Government forces, who arrived in this city several days ago on the steamship Allegheny from Savanilla with his secretary, Antonio L. Armente held a conference yesterday with Arturo de Brigard, Consul General from Colombia, at the latter's office, 17 State Street. The General is here to secure munitions of war and to prevent, if possible, the shipment of supplies to the insurgents from this and other ports of the United States.

He brought with him all of his military accoutrements, even to his sword. It is said that one of his missions is to purchase a large vessel, to be fitted up as a warship, to carry back to Colombia the arms and ammunition he purchases.

At the office of the Panama Railway and Steamship Company it was said yesterday that no further dispatches had been received about the trouble in Colon. The company's steamship Allianca sailed on schedule time day before yesterday from Colon for New York.

PARIS COMMENTS ON COLON'S CAPTURE.

What the French Newspapers Have to Say About This Country's Position with Regard to Colombia.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Considerable attention is being paid here to the landing of the force of American marines at Colon, particularly in view of Secretary Hay's recent speech. La Patrie publishes a New York dispatch announcing that the French Consul at Colon has protested against the American action, and that he has cabled to his Government for instructions.

Inquiries made in official circles elicit the fact that the French Government knows nothing of such a protest. The news is discredited, and it is pointed out that the United States is perfectly within her treaty rights, and that France has no ground for complaints, and does not intend to interfere except in the event of her own interests being imperilled by the revolution.

Le Journal des Débats commenting on the contrast between Secretary Hay's assurance that the United States does not covet the territory of other American republics and the landing of the marines from the Machias, says:

"The events on the Isthmus of Panama furnish the United States Government with an opportunity of proving practically to what extent its action is disinterested."

Le Français says:

"France will give President Roosevelt's Government the legitimate confidence it asks for and deserves."

La Liberté, on the other hand, accuses the United States of seeking a pretext to seize the Isthmus, and declares that the Americans will now strive their utmost not to release their prey.

La Presse asserts that the Government has telegraphed the French commander on the West Indian station to send another cruiser to replace the Suchet, which has left Colon to convey the sick to the Island of Martinique.

Chilean Territory Not Invaded.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 21.—Investigation shows that the rumors of violation of Chilean territory by forces of the Argentine Republic are completely unfounded. The Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic has given to the Chilean Government full assurance that nothing of that nature has occurred, and that there is no reason for alarm.

Reyes for President of Colombia.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 21.—Gen. Pedro Ospina and Gen. Holguin, the former Minister of War of Colombia and the latter ex-Finance Minister, have arrived here to confer with Gen. Reyes, a member of the Pan-American Congress. It is understood that they will offer him the Presidency of Colombia, assuring him that his taking the office will bring peace to his country.

MAY RE-ELECT R. C. MORRIS.

Republican Executive Committeemen Say He Will Continue Chairman—County Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee met last night at the United Charities Building. It was the first meeting of the committee since the election.

Previous to this meeting, which was held at 8 o'clock, there had been a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Republican Headquarters, 1 Madison Square, all the members being present except Collector George R. Bidwell and Postmaster Van Cott, who were represented by proxies.

Leaders of the various districts reported on the work done and the vote cast, and there were many congratulatory speeches, the work of all of the officers of the committee being lauded. Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the County Committee, and William H. Ten Eyck, the chairman of the Executive Committee, especially, were highly eulogized. On the adjournment of the meeting the leaders declared with unanimity that Robert C. Morris would be re-elected chairman of the County Committee at the meeting in December, and that all the other officers would probably succeed themselves.

The meeting of the County Committee was largely attended, and marked by enthusiasm. Julius M. Mayer, the Chairman of the Law Committee, presented a report detailing the work performed by his committee during the campaign. Resolutions of thanks to all of the various sub-committees and to the officers of the General Committee for their work were presented and adopted.

The resolution of thanks to Chairman Morris aroused much enthusiasm. Following the applause which attended its reading, three cheers for Mr. Morris were proposed and given heartily. In response Mr. Morris made an address to the committee. He said:

"We can all feel a just pride in the result of the recent campaign. The officers of the committee could not have accomplished what they did if it had not been for the earnest co-operation of every one of you. It is a source of particular gratification to us that the Republican organization cast 84 per cent. of the entire Fusion vote.

"But while we have good reason to felicitate ourselves upon this fact, we should not forget that if it had not been for the vote of the other organizations allied with us victory would not have been attained. We must, therefore, accord to these other organizations their just share of the credit. We went into the recent campaign upon a non-partisan basis.

"That, I think, is becoming the policy of the Republican organization so far as municipal campaigns are concerned. But next year we will have a campaign when we can fight for the principles of the Republican Party, and it should be our endeavor to leave nothing undone that will help to make those principles triumphant in the State and Nation."

BURGLARS LOST THEIR LOOT.

Early Rising Tenant Spoiled Their Game—Two Other Tenants Arrested on Suspicion.

The clothing store of Aaron Heisman, at 105 Grand Street, Williamsburg, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, and but for one of the tenants living in apartments over the store, the thieves would have made a rich haul.

Store cloth goods, suits of clothing, and overcoats valued in all at about $2,500 had been removed from the shelves and placed in the hallway ready to be carried off when the tenant in the house had occasion to go down stairs about 5 A. M., and fell over the plunder. Being satisfied that burglars were operating in the store, he ran for help to the Bedford Avenue Police Station.

Policeman Hotchkiss was sent to the store. On the way he met another policeman and when they reached the hallway of the store they met two tenants in the house, and drawing revolvers covered them with the weapons and arrested them on suspicion despite their protests. The prisoners are Martin Usruski and Martin Komuculus. The men said that instead of being the burglars they had been attacked by them, and they escaped just before the policemen came. The police were not satisfied with the story told by the men and they were held on the charge of burglary. When arraigned in the Lee Avenue Court Magistrate Higginbotham held the accused under bail pending a further investigation.

The burglars secured entrance to the premises by first boring with a brace and bit the flooring in the rear of the hall for a space of about two square feet and then removing the flooring gained the cellar. The store was next reached by boring another opening in the store floor about two feet square.

CHURCH WAR IN BRIDGEPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 21.—A number of parishioners of the East Washington Baptist Church resigned their membership to-day because the Rev. Elmer E. Loux of Richmond Hill, N. Y., had been called to fill the pulpit for one year. The church has had no permanent pastor for a year, the Rev. George D. Reid having resigned on account of friction in his congregation.

Several candidates for the place have appeared since then, among them the Rev. Mr. Loux. The Pulpit Supply Committee finally engaged him for a month, and last week it decided to extend the time to six months, and issued a call for a meeting to have its report ratified. The anti-Loux faction was outvoted, and the adherents of Mr. Loux then decided to have him occupy the pulpit for a year.

DETECTIVE'S BROTHER ROBBED.

While on his way last night to visit his brother Peter, who is a detective attached to the Oak Street Station, James Sheridan, a wealthy wholesale clothier of Montreal, Canada, was knocked down and robbed at the corner of Catharine and Cherry Streets. Detectives Hahn and Deane arrested Charles Perry, twenty years old, who was identified by Sheridan as his assailant. He was locked up on the charge of assault and robbery.

Sheridan, who is staying at an up-town hotel, got into a cab and told the driver to take him to the Fifth Precinct Station House. He got out of the cab at Chatham Square, and was directed by the cabman to the station house. He lost his way, and wandered down Catharine Street. He had reached the corner at Cherry Street, when, he says, the prisoner jumped out of a hallway and dealt him a terrific blow behind the ear, knocking him down. After kicking him, he went through his pockets and stole his watch and chain.

Detectives Hahn and Deane heard Sheridan's shouts for help and ran to his rescue. They caught Perry, who fought all the way to the station house. When searched at the station house Sheridan's watch and chain were found in his trousers pocket.

Rich Lead Vein Found in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Capt. T. M. Crawford, an Ohio prospector, has uncovered a vein of lead ore twenty-two feet in thickness and of an undetermined depth near Friendsville, Tenn., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway. The vein has been traced along the side of a mountain for half a mile, and is only six inches below the surface at places.

MRS. DALE HELD ON MURDER CHARGE

Faints in Court When the Accusation Is Read to Her.

Waller Detained on Technical Complaint—Autopsy on Body of the Woman's Child to be Held To-day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dale, the mother of five-year-old Emeline, whose death in Busch's Hotel in Hoboken on Tuesday was caused, according to Mrs. Dale, by strychnine tablets which the child mistook for peppermint candies, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday and formally accused of murder. Upon hearing the charge she fainted.

Elbert Waller, who occupied the room next to Mrs. Dale, at Busch's Hotel, also was arraigned, but separately, and held as a witness on the technical charge of improper conduct, being locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

The affidavit accusing Mrs. Dale of murder was sworn to by Detective Louis Weinthal. It says that on "information and belief" on Nov. 19 at 3 o'clock in the morning or thereabout at Busch's Hotel, at Hudson and Third Streets, she "willfully and with malice aforethought murdered one Emeline Dale, aged five years, the daughter of said Elizabeth Dale, by feloniously giving to said child poison, from the effects of which the said Emeline Dale did languish a short time and then die."

Mrs. Dale appeared in the courtroom, looking pale and haggard, and escorted between two court officers. She was extremely nervous, and her mouth twitched and her fingers clutched the arm of her chair until they grew pink and red. As she heard the word "murder" when the complaint was read, her head fell back and she clutched the arm of her lawyer. She said that she was ill, called for water, and asked that a physician be sent for. Dr. Kudlich, who attended the child the night she died, was at hand, and he revived the woman with a bottle of smelling salts. The next moment she swooned into the arms of her lawyer, and was again revived by Dr. Kudlich.

At this juncture Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers, who appeared for the State, interfered.

"I find," said he, "that this defendant is in no condition to be remanded to a cell. She is suffering from the effects of an accident which she met with on an ocean voyage, and is under medical treatment. Her counsel has suggested to me, and I consent, that she be remanded under surveillance to some hospital until she shall be in a fit condition to face a hearing. Still, I would like to hear the medical opinion."

Mrs. Dale is certainly in no condition to be sent to a cell," said Dr. Kudlich.

She was asked her name and occupation. She responded in a faint voice, saying in reply to the latter question that she had no business. She was next asked if she had any statement to make. Edward Russ, her counsel, said she had nothing to say.

By agreement between the lawyers, she was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and will there be guarded by detectives until her health is restored.

All this time Waller had been a silent spectator of the scene. Mrs. Dale failed to see him in the courtroom, but the man looked on seemingly unmoved by the predicament of the woman. He was arraigned and the complaint read by the Clerk. It charges him with having lived with Mrs. Dale at Busch's and Naegeli's hotels, in Hoboken, which is sufficient to hold him under the laws of New Jersey, it being admitted that he was not at the hotel when the child was poisoned.

"Do you understand the nature of the complaint?" asked Recorder Stanton.

"Yes," said Waller. "Who makes it?"

"The court's detective officer," was the reply.

To this Waller returned no answer. In response to the usual questions, he said his full name was Elbert Waller, his age thirty-four years, and that his home was at Rotterdam, Holland, though he had a temporary residence in Philadelphia. Asked his occupation, he said he had none. As to the charge, he said he had no statement to make. He was then committed to the county jail.

While Mrs. Dale in the detectives' room of the court was awaiting a carriage to take her to the hospital, she said to Detective Weinthal:

"I know I am charged with murder, and I will go anywhere with you. I don't care, but I want to see my child. Take me to my dead child."

The detective quieted her, and later on she sent a telegram to her husband in Chicago. It read:

"Hervey, come on. This is horrible treatment you are giving me."

The message was taken to the telegraph office by one of the detectives.

Mrs. Dale's husband yesterday notified the police that he would not come to Hoboken unless he was needed as a witness.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the police at the delay in making the autopsy on the child's body. They complain that it has hampered them. Last night County Physician Charles B. Converse announced that he would make an autopsy to-day. He also directed Coroner William N. Parslow to hold an inquest. Mr. Parslow said that he would select a jury at 10 o'clock this morning. The jury will view the body and then adjourn. The date for the inquest he said had not been fixed, but it would probably be held on Monday night unless Dr. Converse should require further delay. This he did not think likely, however.

HOW MRS. DALE'S DOGS DIED.

Discoveries in Chicago Concerning the Woman Accused of Poisoning Her Child.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—While Mrs. Hervey S. Dale, formerly Elizabeth Howe of New York City, was facing Recorder Stanton in Hoboken, N. J., to-day under charge of the murder of her five-year-old daughter, Emeline, interesting matter, perhaps bearing on the case was gathering in Chicago. It was discovered that the strychnine tablets, which were the cause of the child's death, were purchased probably in Chicago the night before Mrs. Dale and her friend, Elbert Waller, left for the East.

It was learned further that Mrs. Dale and Mr. Waller were fond of pet dogs, and had three running about the house in which they lived at 483 Belden Avenue. Two weeks ago one of these dogs died of poison, supposed to have been placed in the yard by a neighbor. The day Mrs. Dale left for the East another died in convulsions, and Mrs. Mathilda Miller, who had the third in charge, after Mrs. Dale's departure, found that it was ailing.

Mrs. Dale is the daughter of a physician. When she returned to Chicago about a year ago she lived on Garfield Boulevard and thence she moved to Belden Avenue last September.

Seven weeks ago she advertised in the newspapers for a servant girl, and Mrs. Miller, a widow from Oshkosh, Wis., secured the place. Her life there was easy, but she seldom had access to any room but the kitchen when Elbert Waller was about. Mrs. Miller asked Mrs. Dale who Waller was, and she was told that he was a relative and was looking about Chicago for the best opening in business.

This story Mrs. Miller believed, and no actions of either person led her to change her mind.

Three weeks ago the ceiling of one of the rooms, weakened by an overflow of water in the flat above, fell and struck Mrs. Dale. She went to a physician in the neighborhood and wanted treatment, but he refused to prescribe.

She then went to Dr. F. D. Hollenbeck, from whom she obtained the first prescription for strychnine. This she took to W. F. Gillman, a druggist at Belden Avenue and North Clark Street, and had it filled.

The next week the first of her dogs died. It was a little terrier and the neighbors say it was poisoned.

Last Thursday Mrs. Dale took her daughter to the flat, and during the day Mrs. Miller was told to take the child to the drug store, and, while there, to purchase some more strychnine. This Mrs. Miller did. Later in the day Mr. Dale came into the house and asked for the girl, but was told she was not there. A wordy scene ensued, and he left. During the day the second dog died.

In the evening Mrs Dale told her servant that she was going out of town. When the carriage left it was followed by a man on a bicycle, but as the tickets to Hoboken had been purchased the destination of Mrs. Dale and Mr. Waller with the little girl could not be discovered.

The next day Mr. Dale and one of his employes went to the flat and ordered the goods packed and sent to his own flat at 4,813 St. Lawrence Avenue. Some of the property, however, was already on its way East. One large box was sent by express and the other was to be sent by freight, C. O. D.

On Friday Mrs. Miller left the flat and went to visit friends. A few days later she received a postal card from Mrs. Dale telling her to send on a dress that was being made down town and also the third dog, which had been left behind.

The postal card gave the proper address, and on learning it Mr. Dale sent his brother, Russell Dale, to bring back the little girl, but the brother arrived too late.

Mrs. Dale has an income of $200 a month, and has traveled much in Europe. There she met Elbert Waller at one of the watering places in Germany.

He claimed to be a man of wealth and high position in his native land. Mrs. Dale's health was poor while in Chicago, and she told her servants she took strychnine as a tonic.

THIEF RAN TO POLICE STATION.

Had Stolen a Watch, but When 1,000 Persons Chased Him He Became Frightened.

While the audiences of the Thalia and Windsor Theatres, located on the Bowery between Canal and Bayard Streets were filing out last night, some one in the Windsor crowd cried: "Stop thief!" and very soon a mob of about 1,000 persons were chasing a man down the Bowery. The man became so frightened at the shouts and threats of the crowd that he ran into the Elizabeth Street Station House and begged Acting Captain Murtha, who was standing on the steps, for protection.

About two hundred persons in the crowd filed into the station house after the prisoner, and it was found necessary to get eight patrolmen out of bed to remove them. They wanted to have their names taken as witnesses. The prisoner gave his name as John Massons, and said he was a salesman, twenty-three years old, living at the Mills Hotel. The complainant's name is Morris Harmansky of 492 Water Street.

Harmansky said that he had been to the Windsor Theatre with his wife, and after the performance was finished, went outside the theatre and stood on the curb buttoning his coat. The prisoner, Harmansky says, snatched his watch and chain and ran down the Bowery. Harmansky's vest was torn, and all the buttons pulled off. Harmansky gave chase, and the whole crowd coming from the two theatres accompanied him. The prisoner, when the crowd got close to him, suddenly turned and threw the watch and chain into their faces, and then ran for the station house.

MEN NAMED FOR THE FEDERAL POSITIONS HERE.

George H. Roberts May Be Postmaster in Brooklyn—Report Says Mr. Fitchie Must Go.

Assurances which have been received from Washington led to the positive announcement by prominent Republican leaders interested in the distribution of Federal patronage that George H. Roberts will be appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn to succeed Francis H. Wilson; that Robert A. Sharkey will be reappointed Naval Officer of the Port, and that Thomas Fitchie, the Commissioner of Immigration, will not be reappointed.

This information was given out last night after a conference between Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Senator Platt.

Mr. Roberts is the Chairman of the Brooklyn Republican City Committee. He has had the backing of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and the Brooklyn organization for appointment. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff went to Washington for the special purpose of urging Mr. Roberts's claims.

There has been no fight made upon Mr. Sharkey for Naval Officer of the port, and his reappointment meets with the approval of Senator Platt and the Republican organization.

While it is stated positively that Mr. Fitchie will not be reappointed Commissioner of Immigration, information as to his probable successor was not obtainable. It is said that when Mr. Fitchie goes his first deputy, Edward F. McSweeney, will also have to go.

CHICAGO ACCOUNTS CAUSE INSANITY OF AN EXPERT.

One Co-Laborer Broken in Health and a Number Under Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—One man insane, one broken in health, and half a dozen under a regular course of treatment is the price paid for the examination and attempted balacing of the tangled accounts of the City of Chicago. Men who began the work four months ago are suffering from failing eyesight, or, worn out from the constant strain upon their nerves, are on the verge of a collapse.

The hardest part of the work was completed to-day, when the formal report was presented to Mayor Harrison, Controller McGann, and Alderman Maver, Chairman of the Council's Finance Committee, who were designated to receive the finding of the experts. The committee conferred over the report, listened to some of the explanations by a representative of the firm of accounts, and then adjourned. The report probably will be presented to the Council next Monday night.

A representative of Haskins & Sells, the firm in charge of the work, said that one of their men had gone insane since the examination started, another was in a sanitarium, and several more were under treatment.

MRS. SHERWOOD ROBBED.

When Mrs. E. A. Sherwood reached her home, 42 West Thirty-third Street, last night, after spending the evening at the Horse Show, she found that it had been visited by a burglar, who had made himself at home. He had eaten, drunk, and smoked. When he left he took about $5,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry, and other property with him.

Mrs. Sherwood found all her servants abed and in ignorance of the robbery. She discovered the robbery as soon as she reached the dining room, where on the table was a wine bottle and the remains of a squab which had been taken from the ice box and cleaned to the bones. On a mantel was a half-smoked cigar. Mrs. Sherwood hurried upstairs, and found her own room in disorder, the contents of a chiffonier having been scattered about the room.

After arousing her servants and learning that they knew nothing of the mysterious visitor who got in without forcing door or window, Mrs. Sherwood telephoned to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Detectives Higgins and Quilty were put on the case. Neither they nor Mrs. Sherwood would tell just what had been stolen.

WOMAN HURT BY EXPLOSION.

A singular explosion, which was heard by persons a block around, took place last night in a lodging house at 134 West Twentieth Street, kept by Mrs. Lorena S. Fraser. Mrs. Fraser detected gas coming from a room in the rear of the first floor of the house, occupied by two young men. She opened the door, and the instant she did so, there was a terrific explosion, which knocked her down and almost blew the front door of the house off its hinges.

When Policeman Hession of the West Thirtieth Street Station, one of those who heard the explosion, got to the house Mrs. Fraser was still lying on the floor of the hallway, all about her being broken glass and blazing portiers. A couple of firemen belonging to Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, who were passing the house, rushed in and extinguished the fire. Mrs. Fraser was burned badly on the face, hands, and neck. Policeman Hession summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital, and Dr. Chittendon, after dressing Mrs. Fraser's injuries, urged her to go to the hospital, but she refused.

Mrs. Fraser insisted that she did not strike a light on entering the room where the gas was. She says the gas was ignited by a gaslight that was burning in the hall.

Boys Fatally Wound Teacher.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 21.—Prof. John Montgomery, Principal of the public schools at Cawood, Mo., is dying to-night from pocket knife wounds received at the hands of four pupils, all young boys. The names of those who are said to be guilty of the assault are John Miller, Virgil Craig, and Roy and Joseph Bedford. Prof. Montgomery reprimanded one of them this afternoon, and was at once assaulted.

THE MAYFLOWER'S MEMORY

Descendants of That Historic Ship's Company at a Banquet.

Assistant Attorney General Beck Pays Tribute to Living and Martyred Presidents—Russell Sage and Miss Gould Attract Attention.

Russell Sage and Miss Helen M. Gould sat side by side at the seventh annual banquet of the Society of Mayflower Descendants at Delmonico's last night. Throughout the elaborate dinner and the speaking that followed and until the Sage-Gould party departed, the aged financier paid marked attention to Miss Gould.

Miss Gould and Mr. and Mrs. Sage, with a party of friends, occupied table No. 3 at the dinner. They were immediately in front of the speakers table and during the evening were the centre of attraction.

Upwards of 100 members and guests of the society who can trace their ancestry back to the early colonial days, many to the days of the Mayflower, were present at the dinner. One of the features of the affair was the presence of many society women at the banquet tables.

William W. Goodrich, the newly elected Governor of the society, presided. In response to the toast "To the President of the United States," Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck said in part:

"The most important event of the year is not the coronation of a King, with all its attendant pomp and circumstance, with its gathering of Dukes and Earls and all that is significant of power and glory, but that which took place when in a private house, without pomp and ceremony, and surrounded only by a few friends, Theodore Roosevelt took his simple bath to defend and carry out our Constitution. That transfer of power—greater than any power which exists on earth, and accepted without a murmur by eighty millions of people—is a vindication of the principle of self-government.

"When the power of self-government is affected neither by civil war nor by the stroke of an assassin, why should we question its efficacy?

"I am not disposed to honor the living President without reference to the dead. At that supreme moment at Buffalo it was fitting that his last words should not be indicative of party spirit or a vindication of party government; but breathing the spirit of the first words of the Declaration of Independence, a broad cosmopolitanism. The last prayer that fell from his lips with the grace of a benediction was that God might grant happiness, peace, and prosperity to all nations of the world."

The Rev. James M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, who responded to the toast, "The Seeds of the Mayflower," told a number of anecdotes, and declared "that two-thirds of the great works and enterprises in this country were carried out or at least promoted by Mayflower descendants."

The Rev. Henry Elliott Mott spoke on "The Moral Subsidy of the Mayflower." In presenting his credentials to membership he said he was a descendant of Adam—Adam Mott, who invaded the country sometime in the seventeenth century. He eulogized the society, saying that "the Pilgrim spirit is the most tremendous in history, because the Puritan held himself in all his actions directly accountable to God."

Senator McLaurin of South Carolina said in part:

"I have good reason to know the spirit of President McKinley. His mind took in not only our affairs, but those of the whole world. There are only two men in our history who fully understood the South—Lincoln and McKinley. If Lincoln had lived there would have been an end to carpet-baggism among us, and if McKinley had lived he would have reunited the discordant sections of the South, for, more than any other man, he understood them.

"I am not afraid of expansion; I am a natural born expansionist. I am not afraid of taking anybody under the United States flag, for if there is a possibility of good in them it will be developed under our Government."

Among those present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barker, Capt. and Mrs. McCalla, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ryer, John T. Terry, and the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry.

BOSTON GLOBE BANK AFFAIRS.

Directors Pay $240,000 to Receiver—Depositors Will Be Paid in Full.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—An important step toward the settlement of the Globe Bank affairs was accomplished to-day, when six Directors of the bank paid over to Receiver Wing $240,000 in cash in full settlement of the claims that the bank held against them. This payment will place Mr. Wing in a position to pay another dividend of 10 per cent., or $250,000. The Controller will probably authorize the payment of the dividend immediately. This 10 per cent. will make a total of 90 per cent. already paid, and the remaining assets will yield sufficient to pay the depositors in full and give the stockholders a dividend.

After the receiver took possession of the bank upon its failure he discovered that excessive loans had been made by the Directors. To have instituted suit for at least $500,000 alleged to be due from the Directors would have involved years of litigation. As soon as it was practicable after liquidating certain accounts, he arranged a compromise settlement, and to-day's payment is the result.

CLERGY ASKS FOR $1,746,500.

Needs of Presbyterian Institutions Set Forth at a Banquet.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—The lay members of Pittsburg Presbyterian churches were treated to no little surprise at the banquet at the Hotel Schenley to-night, given by Messrs Robert Pitcairn, vice-Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, James I. Buchanan, Charles E. Speer, and Samuel P. Harbison, in honor of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, Present Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly when college Presidents from Western Pennsylvania and Pitsburg clergymen asked for a total fund for their several institutions amounting to $1,746,500. For lowing are amounts asked for:

The Rev. James D. Moffatt, President of Washington and Jefferson College, $1,000,000; the Rev. Dr. Isaac C. Kettler, President of Grove City College, $200,000; the Rev. Dr. Chalmers Martin, President of the Pennsylvania College for Women, $250,000; the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Holmes, $14,000 for the New York Presbyterian Mission Building, and the Rev. Dr. William L. McEwan, $2,500 for the work among the foreign population in Pittsburg

THE CLIMAX OF THE HORSE SHOW'S WEEK

Notable Assemblage on Thursday, as in Years Past.

Society's Distinction of the Afternoon and Evening Sessions—Vagaries of Costume Noticeable in the Ranks of Charming Visitors.

Thursday is always considered the banner day at the Horse Show. It has for years attracted the largest assemblage of the week, and yesterday was no exception to the rule.

There is a great deal of difference between the afternoon and the evening audiences. The gowns, for instance, in the afternoon, are of sombre colors, and grays and blacks and dark fabrics are apt to be the rule. In the evening there is a tendency to more brilliant effects.

Then, again, in the afternoon, everything is more or less informal. There is a great deal of visiting among those in the boxes and those in the seats. Many go to see the horses and to walk around, and even to stand near the ring.

In the Gerry box during the afternoon there were Miss Randolph, the step-daughter of William C. Whitney, and Miss Beatrice Bend. Miss Angelica Gerry sat in the neighboring box with Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, and afterward went with her brother to see the horses.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in the Whitney box and, later in the afternoon, Mrs. John R. Drexel joined Mrs. Norrie. Miss Fannie Jones was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman. Mrs. Frederic de Peyster was in the Schermerhorn box with Mrs. David Lydig. Mrs. William Jay was with Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Hillhouse and Mrs. Charles Childs were with Mrs. Joseph Stickney.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin and Miss Georgie Iselin were in the box of Col. De Lancey Kane. Father Ducey and P. F. Collier were seen together, and their extraordinary likeness to one another was again a matter of comment.

IN THE PROMENADE.

Among those who were in the promenade were Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fitzema De Grove, Miss Clara Byron, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor, Mrs. Richard Carmen, Mrs. Jules Vatable, who was with Mrs. Henry Burnett and Mrs. James Martin; Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Horace Brookes, J. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Harry Eldridge, Creighton Webb, the Hon. Mr. Brabazon, the Duke of Albemarle, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, the Misses Bowers, Mrs. James Gerard, and Miss Edwards.

The Hitchcock and a few other boxes were filled with children, but Mrs. Frederick H. Allen did not bring her little family with her. These children each year cause much comment and admiration.

Another feature of the evening which is quite distinct from that of the afternoon, is the wearing of flowers. No flowers whatever are worn in the afternoon. In the evening, however, some of the strangers from the South and West began to appear with corsage bouquets and large bunches of lilies of the valley and violets and not a few with orchids, and now it is becoming more general. One woman has walked around with a huge ermine cloak, and in the midst of the white fur is an enormous bunch of purple orchids.

The fourth night of the Horse Show may be called the popular one. The crowd was the largest of the season, and it was impossible to walk around comfortably. The box holders were very late in arriving, and the vast assemblage was somewhat disappointed.

However, when the boxes were filled, nearly every one turned their backs on the horses and took their catalogues in hand and tried to make out who were the people in the boxes, criticised and conversed about them, and pointed to them just as if they were so many exhibits in a wax work show.

The fashionable element bore the scrutiny quite calmly, and only a few seemed the least embarrased. There were some famous beauties, and the crowd seemed to recognize immediately those who were well known. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and the other people in the Oelrichs box received more attention than any other.

In fact, the crowd seemed to think that the southern part of the Garden was the place where the "quality" were. Mrs. Astor, who sat with Mrs. Lenfear Norrie in Box 9, was comparatively unknown, and the twin daughters of Mrs. Ogden Mills who with Miss Evelyn Burden, Robert Gerry, and "Chappie" Navarro, were on the north side, also did not receive the same amount of attention as those opposite.

MR. SMITH'S GUESTS.

James Henry Smith had given a dinner, and the favors for the men were gardenias. Among those who wore them were William Jay and Moncure Robinson. Mrs. Willie Jay and Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott were among Mr. Smith's guests. Mrs. James Gerard was in a corner box with Mrs. Frederick Neilson.

Miss May Van Alen, Miss Castleman of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Clement C. Moore were the guests of Peter F. Collier. Miss Van Alen and Harry Lehr made a tour around the Garden, stopping at different boxes and talking with their friends. Mrs. Lehr was not present. Miss Morosini had as guests Count Prat of the Italian Consulate and a Catholic priest.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman was present in the evening, and among others who were in boxes or seats were Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Storrs Wells, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Lambert Sackett, McDougall Hawkes, who was with Miss Caroline Willemering, Mrs. Newbold Morris, De Peyster Livingston, Mrs. Henry Burnett, who had Mrs. Jules Vatable and Mrs. James Martin; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, who was with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Miss Natalie Schenck; Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, and many other interesting people.

Mrs. Frederick Kernochan was with Mrs. David Lydig in the Schermerhorn box. Alfred Vanderbilt, as usual, had a stag party. The box holders staid late, and it was long after 11 o'clock before the crowd thinned out. At hardly any time during the evening could one get around easily. It was but none of these was shown.

COSTUMES CHANGE AGAIN.

Mrs. Astor Appears in Black and White—Brown the Choice of Many Well-Known Women.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was seen at the afternoon session of the show in one of her favorite black and white gowns. The material was black broadcloth, and although cut in an Eton jacket and skirt, the effect was princesse, owing to the long lines of the black and white trimming used. The trailing skirt had its back laid in two scant box plaits, and was met at its top by the Eton coat, which was close fitting save that it bloused the merest trifle over the plain black belt. The sleeves were bishop in shape, banded into straps of white braided in black. On the bell of each sleeve was a semi-circular piece of white cloth, also braided in fine lines with the narrowest possible black braid. There was a collar of white braided in black, and from the neck of the jacket in front to the hem of the skirt there ran two rows of semi-circular white tabs braided in black, that met all the way down.

Mrs. Astor's hat was a flat one of medium size, in white beaver, with a touch of black at the left, and she wore a black net veil. Her boa and muff were of silver fox.

Miss Marie Moran, daughter of Amadée Moran, wore a frock of rough brown cloth, a plain skirt and tight-fitting coat, the seams of which were strapped with black silk, as were also the darts that shaped the jacket in front. The revers were of black panne with a border of black taffeta, and were stitched in rows with black silk. The blouse worn was white chiffon, with lace. The hat worn was a large one of black, trimmed with black ostrich feathers.

A GIRLISH COSTUME.

Miss Natica Rives wore a girlish costume of dull red cloth. The skirt barely touched the floor and was fitted in the back with inverted plaits. The plain Eton coat was long enough to cover the belt and had a deep yoke collar edged with feathery brown fur tails. The coat opened in front over a blouse of cream colored silk crossed by bands of dull red ribbon. Miss Rives wore a turban, oval in shape, coming to a point on the forehead and which was formed almost entirely of shaded brown wings.

Mrs. Stanford White was in black broadcloth, with a trailing skirt made with a circular flounce and long coat, whose revers were trimmed with five quarter-inch pipings of white satin. She wore a big brown boa.

In the box with Mrs. White sat Mrs. Dereareaux Emmet, who was in a brown costume. The material was cloth and the wrist was striped vertically with bands of brown silk, a little over an inch in width. These stitched bands were used on the sleeves and also on the other portions of the skirt. A black hat trimmed with coque feathers topped the costume.

Mrs. William Goadby Loew wore one of the many brown costumes seen. The material was velvet and the skirt was laid in narrow box plaits which were stitched flat to within about two feet of the skirt's hem. The tight-fitting Eton bodice had two box plaits in the back that slanted from the shoulder seams into the centre of the waist line and extended in a block-like tab perhaps two inches over the skirt.

The Bishop sleeves, which were rather scant, were gathered into plain velvet wristbands. The toque worn was brown velvet trimmed with sable. A sable neckpiece and muff completed the costume.

Another beautiful brown frock was seen on Mrs. Edwin Gould. It was made with a three-quarter coat and a sweeping skirt. Bands of black taffeta were stitched around the lower end of the skirt, and vertical bands of the same silk were used on the coat. These taffeta bands were a little over an inch in width, and tapered from the neck and shoulder seams into the belt, and from the belt spread out on the coat's skirt. A belt was outlined with narrow straps of the taffeta, which spread a little in the centre of the back and were caught with buttons. The straps curved down from the back to the sides and front. The bishop sleeves had bands of brown velvet and taffeta as a finish.

Mrs. Gould's hat was of black velvet, moderately broad-brimmed. Applied flatly to the upper surface of the brim was a wreath of white gardenias and foliage. Mrs. Gould wore some handsome furs.

MRS. DE PEYSTER'S GOWN.

Mrs. Lydig was in the Schermerhorn box, as was also Mrs. Frederic de Peyster. Mrs. de Peyster was in black cloth, embroidered with white. The bodice had revers embroidered in large white dots. The vest was of black, embroidered geometrically in white. Mrs. de Peyster's bonnet was of black, jetted, with two or three pink roses, and then foliage perched at the left.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney was in blue velvet. A bolero effect was produced by the applications of lace in large scallops. The sleeves had their upper portions of velvet and the lower of white chiffon with appliques of cream-colored lace. These lower sleeves, which extended from above the elbow to the wrist, were very full, and banded into strips of chiffon overlaid with cream-colored lace. There was a vest of cream-colored lace and chiffon, and the hat worn was of white beaver, with some black roses on the left side of the brim.

Miss Frances Coster Jones, daughter of Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, who was in Mr. Ulman's box, wore a simple black frock, the clinging skirt was tucked to fit around the hips and the bodice was tucked in the upper part, these tucks being allowed to flare the least bit over the belt. The Bishop sleeves were gathered into bands of the cloth, and on these wristbands, as also on the lower parts of the sleeves and on the upper part of the bodice, were outlined in white stitching small leaves. Miss Jones's hat was set well forward over the face, and was of black velvet, trimmed with two white ostrich plumes, which crossed in the front.

Miss Belle Beach was in pale gray corduroy. A plain skirt just touched all the way round. It had a three-quarter coat and a military collar, and Bishop sleeves were gathered into stitched bands of the corduroy. The only decoration on the coat consisted of three backward turning tabs of the corduroy on each side of the closing line. One set of these tabs was at the neck, another at the waist line, and the other midway between. On each of these tabs was a large steel cabochon.

The hat worn was a rather small one of black felt, faced with beaver, and a small black plume at the left. Miss Beach also wore a corsage bouquet of violets.

Miss Caroline Wilmerding was seen in palest gray broadcloth. It had an Eton coat, down the back of which ran a band of panne velvet. The sleeves were coat shaped and ended in points at the back of the hands, with a band of gray panne stitched on edges. The coat was also finished at the bottom with a band of gray stitched panne. The skirt was laid in a box plait at the back. A similar band of the same width topped the applied flounce. The Eton coat had a collar and wide revers of gray chinchilla. A small gray hat was worn.

FROCK OF MEDIAEVAL CUT.

Miss Isabel May in the evening attracted much attention by her novel and charming frock of pale blue of mediaeval cut, topped by a large brimmed flat black hat, with a low crown, which had at the left of the front a cluster of black ostrich plumes. Long ends of black velvet ribbon fell from the back to her shoulders. The blue frock was embroidered heavily in silver gray silk, and from the underarm seams ran two bolero-like pieces, ending in points below the centre of the bust. The close fitting sleeves had full, narrow puffs at the elbows, and then were gauntlet-shaped to the hands.

Mrs. Wesley Watson, a sister of Mrs. William H. Tailer, was in pale mauve crêpe de chine, trimmed with appliques of mauve-tinted gray velvet leaves and deeper mauve flowers, with yoke and elbow frills of tucked mauve chiffon. Her hat was a picturesque affair of black felt, edged with white, and trimmed with black plumes.

Mrs. Jules Vatable wore a most striking hat. It was large and round and set so as to slant back a trifle, and had a drop curtain of cream-white applique lace nearly four inches across drooping from its wide upturned brim. Directly on the top of the hat crown was a large, loose cluster of rather small blush roses.

Another handsome hat was worn by Mrs. Jules Bache. It was broadbrimmed and white, and in the back was pressed down against the coiffure. It had a decided crown, and its brim was covered with water lilies and loops of green grasses.

Mrs. William Astor's evening gown was of white silk, and had applications of black lace on the bodice, in upward turning points. Her small hat was principally of white tulle. The flat crown was laid in folds, and now and then a bit of black tulle relieved the white. There was an aigrette at the left. She wore some of her beautiful diamonds, and large pearls were in her ears.

Miss Alice Castleman of Kentucky looked most picturesque in a gown of pale gray, with a big white boa, and hat of black with a twist of pink around the crown.

Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot was in pale gray, beautifully embroidered, and wore a small cavalier toque of gray folds, with one drooping and small gray ostrich plume falling back of her left ear. She wore large emeralds in her ears, set with diamonds, and one still larger at the front of the lace stock.

Mrs. Ulman was in pale blue chiffon tucked and trimmed with fine lace, and a large blue picture hat shaded with immense blue plumes.

The Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills and Miss Evelyn Burden were together. The Misses Mills wore elaborately tucked frocks of white mousseline de soie trimmed with fine lace, and their hats were of white tulle, with flaring scoop fronts edged with pink roses and fine foliage. Miss Burden wore a striking hat of white beaver edged with black, and with one enormous white ostrich plume crossing it to the left.

MISS VAN ALEN'S FROCK.

Miss May Van Alen wore a trailing frock of elaborately jetted net, and an immense tulle boa, and her large hat was trimmed in palest blue. Mrs. Clement C. Moore, who chaperoned the party, wore a tight-fitting coat of black velvet that opened over a front of rich white lace. Her small hat, set well back from the brow, was of black velvet.

Mrs. Henry Clews wore an extremely handsome white lace frock of cream tint, and her rather flat toque, a modification of the boat shape, was also of lace mixed with sable fur, and sable tails and lace formed the curtain back.

Mrs. James G. Blaine wore a frock of white lace and chiffon, and an immense broad-brimmed hat, laden with equally immense white plumes. The bodice had elbow sleeves, met by white suede gloves.

Miss Mary Harriman, a daughter of E. H. Harriman, was in a frock of pastel shade, trimmed with lace, and wore an original hat, small, and placed curving forword like an inverted bowl, of brown felt. Under the brim were placed soft velvet chous of rich soft hues that gave the effect of Autumn leaves, and on the upper side were knots of brown velvet matching the color of her eyes. The hat was especially suited to Miss Harriman's piquant face.

INFORMALITY IN MALE DRESS.

Berry Wall Affects a Coat of the Father Knickerbocker Type—The Attire of Visiting Britons.

There is some slight tendency toward very informal dressing at the Horse Show in the afternoon. Creighton Webb appears in a great loose gray overcoat, over a park frock suit, a colored shirt and rather large figured Ascot, and top hat.

E. Berry Wall in the afternoon wore a very eccentric costume. The suit was of a rough homespun, and the coat was of frock cut, with large skirts and square in effect—not unlike the garments one associates with Father Knickerbocker. Mr. Wall kept the frock coat unbuttoned, all save the lower button near the waist, which drew his figure in at that point, and as he wore a pink-and-white Ascot, very much puffed, and a rather odd-shaped top hat, he resembled a little a pouter pigeon.

Prescott Lawrence sticks to his old-fashioned long-skirted frock coat and his black Ascot and high top hat always of the same block, and resembling somewhat those worn in the early thirties.

Franklin Plummer affects, with his frock coat, Ascots with a rather large figure of green and black and a buff waistcoat, double breasted.

All the Englishmen are wearing single-breasted waistcoats buttoned very high, and made apparently of a drab nankeen or khaki. The taller some of these men are the longer and more voluminous are the skirts of their frock coats. None wears boutonnieres.

WORK OF THE RING JUDGES.

Corinthian Jumping Class and Tandem Contest Were the Chief Features.

The diversified classes that made up the programme for the fourth day of the show made work for the judges of about every department in the exhibition, and worked most of them overtime, for unusually big rings and close competition carried the judging past the schedule of time, morning, afternoon, and evening. The hackneys made up almost all of the morning exhibition, and the inning for that type of horse was hugely enjoyed by the patrons of the hackney, who, on former days, played but an inconspicuous part in the popular display.

In the afternoon and evening more representative programmes were offered, and these appealed to the partisans of nearly every variety of the horse and pony.

The special events, however, were the jumping contest by the Corinthian class and a remarkably fine class of tandem teams.

The jumping competition brought out the full entry, and as the conditions called for the contending horses to be ridden by members of recognized hunt clubs, the horsey set which swarmed about the gates in such numbers as to make progress difficult for the promenaders had abundant opportunity to indulge in the extremes of enthusiasm. The horses included a number of prize winners in the hunter and jumping classes judged earlier in the week, and chiefly on that account partisanship ran high.

Judgment was governed by consideration of conformation and quality as well as ability to get over fences, and as the matter of quality lent just enough doubt as to the result to balance the known ability of most of the competitors in jumping interest in the result was keen. The horses were tried first over single hurdles, one placed on each side of the ring, and though no really sensational performer was brought to light, the hurdle jumping made a singularly pretty and even contest. Following the clearing of the single hurdles, in which the least clever of the competitors were eliminated, bearing ten to finish for first place, the hurdles were placed close together, the wings of the second jump being stretched back in such a manner as to make practically an in and out or pen jump.

The riders by this time had grown confident and bold, and urged their mounts at the obstacles in daring style, the jumping at this stage being the prettiest that the week has produced so far. The horses were sent circling around the ring at almost racing speed, and were driven at the hurdles with perfect abandon. It was at this stage of the contest that the crashing sound of the falling rails frequently echoed through the great hall, and failure after failure steadily reduced the survivors of the ordeal until only six horses were left.

A second round of the six was ordered, and so evenly were they matched in the last trial, that all got over in good style. Of the contenders the popular favorite was the quiet gian t and old horse show jumper, Richmond, with a former winner, Red Oak, and Rupert, and Yourfellow, his opponents at the actual finish. It took the judges a long time to make the award, even after the jumping had been completed and the hurdles had been removed from the arena. The judges finally decided in favor of Red Oak, and placed Rupert second and Yourfellow third, the favorite, Richmond, getting only fourth place.

The tandem class was the last of the evening, and was reached very late, at an hour when the Horse Show crowd usually deserts the exhibition, regardless of what attractions may be in the ring. Last night, however, the crowd waited and watched with intense interest when the teams were put through their paces, and it was not until the tamer feature of the inspection of competitors by the judges had arrived that the gathering began to thin out. The class was not a large one, but it was marked by extraordinary excellence.

From the moment the six teams appeared on the tanbark the crowd selected the smart gray leader and steady bay wheeler, Betsy Gray and Countess Josephine, shown by Joseph B. Vandergrift, and the stylish browns, Glorious Annie and Glorious Bonnie, exhibited by Thomas W. Lawson, as favorites. The handling of the tandems was an inspiring feature of this competition, the whips tooling their respective teams with an abundance of snap and confidence, which greatly helped the spectacular effect, even though there were frequent tangles among the horses occasioned by leaders getting over the traces or turning on their wheelers.

The public was partially right, for after a remarkably pretty contest, the awards were made with the Lawson tandem first, while the Vandergrift team got fourth place, the frequent winners in tandem and pair rings, Donner and Blitzen, being placed third.

An extra feature of the night, which proved exceedingly popular with the professional element and the patrons of four-in-hand driving and coaching, was a contest by ten professional coachmen at driving four-in-hands between obstacles. This made a decidedly novel competition, and was won by John McKee, with Harry Thomas second.

Thomas W. Lawson's splendid young trotting stallion Dreamer annexed his second blue ribbon of the show in the racing class for trotters, shown in harness, winning over some high type horses. By that victory Dreamer seems to have the trotting stallion championship already as good as won, as his only real competitors will be very young horses.

A novice class for harness horses, the second number of the evening, filled the ring over and over again with the forty-six entries, and made a long-drawn-out contest, in which the Lawson entry, Glorious Whirling Cloud, was adjudged the winner. C. K. G. Billings had several entries, scattered through the various classes, but none of these was showed.

The sensation of the afternoon was the defeat of the phenomenal jumper Sure Pop in the timber-topping class, the horse, an easy winner in a very similar ring early in the show, simply being on his bad behavior and refusing to jump anywhere near his best. In the shows of the Southwest Sure Pop had cleared 7 feet 4 inches in the cleanest possible style, but in his tantrums yesterday he blundered at the low jumps and kept his rider very busy trying to get him around the ring.

Just before the judges' decision was reached, Sure Pop seemed to change his mind, and flying at the six-foot jumps went over them in faultless style, but his amendment in deportment came too late, and he did not even get a mention. The winner was George Pepper's reliable jumper, Lord Minto, who fairly earned the blue ribbon, with two stable companions, Pearl and Rupert, second and third, while Rupert, exhibited by Charles H. Hurkamp, got fourth place.

Another incident out of the ordinary in the afternoon occurred in the judging of the class for single horses in harness, when the ringmaster, acting on orders from the judges, turned out of the ring Walter Newman's brown mare Nancy Scott because of her misbehavior, which, it was said, the officials believed was due to the influence of stimulants.

This class drew a big ring and made a pretty competition, with a double triumph for the Lawson stable, Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson winning with Glorious Fiving Cloud, and getting second place with Glorious Whirling Cloud. The former Lawson winner, Dreamer, also won in the class for trotting bred stallions, and brought up the average for the Boston exhibitor amazingly.

A display that must have stirred to envy the road drivers among the spectators was the competition in the class for the best pair of roadsters and the best equipment. There were only three teams showed in this competition, but each of the three seemed to be perfect in both horses and appointment. The horsemen expected James Stotesbury in this ring, but the judges Stoesbury in this ring, but the judges ruled as they had in a former class for pairs only and awarded the blue ribbon to the Stotesbury pair, Miss Lou and Zulu Z., with the Cooke pair, Altamont and Rasola, second.

The ring for pairs of horses, showed to Victoria and cabriolet, brought out a fine class of horses, and one that was particularly representative, of the owners of handsome private equipages. The fight narrowed down finally to four, who seemed much of one degree as to merit, the official judgment finally placing the exhibit of Joseph E. Widener first, that of Frank J. Gould second, that of William H. Moore third, and that of Alfred G. Vanderbilt fourth.

A class for ponies in harness, won by the Lawson entry, Glorious Bonnie, caused much enthusiasm among the children in the afternoon. A saddle class made only a one sided contest, T. J. R. Maurling's Mourna winning with a lot to spare from a very moderate lot of company.

A preliminary trial for jumpers in the weeding out of horses from the hunters' class for the evening aroused much interest among the riding and hunting set in the forenoon, and stirred the spectators to frequent outbursts of applause as the horses went over the bars.

The remainder of the morning was given up to the judgment of hackneys, Frederick C. Stevens and Eben D. Jordan practically dividing the premiums in the seven classes for hackneys that were judged. The awards of the day were as follows:

Hackney Mares, four years old or over, 14.2 hands and under 15.1 hands, certified to be in foal or to have produced a foal in 1901—Won by Eben D. Jordan's Viscountess, ch. m., 15.0½ hands, 11 years, by Cassivalanus-Overton Princess; Frederick C. Stevens's Gold Reef, ch. m., 14.3¾, 7 years, by Royal Arthur-Gold, second, and same owner's Gold Reef II., ch. m., 14.3, 4 years, by Langton Performer-Gold Reef, third.

Hackney Mares, four years old or over, 15.1 hands and over, certified to be in foal or to have produced a foal in 1001—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Victoria III., ch. m., 15.2½ hands, 4 years, by Fandango-Victoria; Eben D. Jordan's Bonwick Belle, ch. m., 15.2, 9 years, by Connaught-Lady Pembroke, second; Frederick C. Stevens's Mischief III., br. m., 15.2, 4 years, by Langton Performer-Mischief, third, and same owner's Victoria II., ch. m., 15.3, 5 years, by Fandango-Victoria, fourth.

Hackney Stallions, yearlings—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Fandango III., ch. c., by Fandango-Pop; same owner's Fandango Rufus, ch. c., by Fandango-Nelly, second; Eben D. Jordan's Matchless Denby, ch. c., by Lord Denby-Mountain Maid, third, and A. J. Cassatt's Middy, ch. c., by Cadet-Madge, fourth.

Hackney Stallions, two years old—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Langton Performer II., ch. by Langton Performer-Nelly; William H. Mayer's Tiger Lillie, ch. c., by Fashion-Jersey Lily, second; Eben D. Jordan's Viscount, ch. c., by Lord Denby II.-Viscountess, third, and Frederick C. Stevens's Clifton's Fashion, ch. c., by Clifton II.-Jessamine, fourth.

Hackney Stallions, three years old, over 15 hands—Won by Eben D. Jordan's Diplomatist, ch. c., 15.3, by His Majesty-Garton Birthday; Frederick C. Stevens's Attraction, ch. c., 15.1, second, and Joseph B. Vandergrift's Gay Chocolate, br. c., 15.2½, by Chocolate, Jr.-Lady Elaine, third.

Hackney Stallions, four years old and over, 14.2 hands and under 15.1 hands—Won by the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Alarm, br. c., 15 hands, 4 years, by Wildfire-Garton Pride; Mrs. John Gerken's Brandon, ch. c., 14.3½, 5 years, by Cadet-Swedish Girl, second; Robert Berth's Squire Rickell, ch. c., 15, 6 years, by Cadet-Miss Rickell, third, and William Coleman Freeman's Romantic, ch. c., 15, 5 years, by Dr. Parke-Bury Romance, fourth.

Hackney Stallions, four years old or over, 15.1 hands or over—Won by Robert Berth's Robin Adair II., ch. h., 16 hands, 11 years, by Rufus-Fantail; Frederick C. Stevens's Derby Dangelt, ch. c., 15.3, 4 years, by Fandango-Thelma, second; Eben D. Jordan's Prince Crompton, ch. h., 15.1¾, 5 years, by Dangelt-Princess, third, and Frederick C. Stevens's Langton performer II., ch h., 16, 6 years, by Langton Performer-Polly, fourth.

Harness Horses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands, shown to two or four wheeled vehicles—Won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Flying Cloud, br. g., 15.2 hands, 8 years; same owner's Glorious Whirling Cloud, br. s., 15.2, 7 years, second; J. Stewart Barney's Royal Turk, br. g., 15.1¾, 8 years, third, and Eben D. Jordan's Plymouth Champion, ch. g., 15.1, 5 years, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 15.2 hands, 5 years old and upward and up to carrying 200 pounds—Won by T. J. R. Muurling's Marna, ch. m., 15.3½ hands, 6 years; John Gerken's Guy Ward, ch. g., 15.2½, 7 years, second; J. Hollaway's Masterpiece, gr. g., 15.3, 7 years, third, and same owner's The Squire, b. g., 15.3½, 6 years, fourth.

Ponies, above 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, in harness—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Bonnie, br. s., 14.0½, 8 years; Mrs. M. M. Nelson's Little Tobie, b. g., 14.0½, 10 years, second; Eben D. Jordan's Hurrah, br. g., 14.0½, 10 years, third, and Miss Viola Leihy's Rags, skewbald m., 13.2, aged, fourth.

Pairs of Roadsters and best appointed road rig—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's Miss Lou, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 8 years, by Grandwood-Tereta and Zulu Z., b. m., 15.2½, 7 years, by Colonel Young-Flora; James W. Cooke's Altamont, b. g., 15.2½, 12 years, by Star-Almont-Birthday, and Rosola, b. m., 15.3, 8 years, by Sonala-Reba Rosa, second, and Thomas W. Lawson's First Love, (formerly Mamie W.), b. m., 15.1½, 6 years, by Wildnut-Mamie, and Baroness Josephine, b. m., 15.3½, 4 years, by Baron Wilkes-Ganie, third.

Best performance of Hunters or Jumpers over six fences, two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet, to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds—Won by George Pepper's Lord Minto, b. g., 16 hands, 4 years; same owner's Pearl, b. m., 16, 8 years, second; same owner's Rupert, br. g., 16.1½, 5 years, third, and Charles H. Hurkamp's Amaret, b. g., 16.2, 7 years, fourth.

Pairs of Horses in Harness, showed before victoria or cabriolet, horses to count 50 per cent., carriage 25 per cent., harness 15 per cent. and livery 10 per cent.—Won by Joseph E. Widener's Gabriel, br. g., 15.3½ hands, 9 years, and Richmond, br. g., 16, 7 years; Frank J. Gould's Burlingham, b. g., 15.3, 8 years, and Sandringham, b. g., 15.3, 8 years, second; William H. Moore's Escort, ch. g., 15.2½, 6 years, and Elegance, ch. g., 15.2½, 7 years, third, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt's U. G. I., b. m., 14.3½, aged, and Sky High, b. g., 14.3½, 8 years, fourth.

Shetland Stallions, not exceeding 46 inches—Won by Walter J. Goger's Jim Blaine, b. s., 38 inches, 8 years; Thomas Lister Watts, Jr.'s, Toronto, skewbald s., 13 years, second; same owner's Monte Carlo, skewbald s., 42½, 13 years, third, and Mrs. Wentworth Hope Johnstone's Very Good, b. s., 32, 5 years, fourth.

Trotting-Bred Stallions, with records of 2:20 or better, racing class—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Dreamer, (2:14), blk. h., 15.3 hands, 4 years, by Oakland Baron-Ile Vernon; the Woodlane Farm's The Charmer, (2:15¼,) b. h., 15.3, 5 years, by Epaulet-Charm, second, and the Shadeland Farm's Cuylercast, (2:11,) b. h., 15.3, 14 years, by Pancoast-Hilda, third.

Special for Horses not under 15.1 hands and not over 15.3 hands, in harness; novice class—Won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Whirling Cloud, br. s., 15.2 hands, 7 years; Joseph E. Widener's Bagatelle, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, second; Eben D. Jordan's Plymouth Champion, ch. g., 15.2½, 7 years, third, and William H. Moore's Lonsia, br. s., 15.2, 7 years, fourth.

Corinthian Class for Qualified Hunters, to be ridden by members of some recognized hunt club—Won by F. Ambrose Clark's Red Oak, b. g., 15.2 hands, aged; George Pepper's Rupert, br. g., 16.1½, 5 years, second; Charles Pfizer's Yourfellow, br. g., 16.1½, 7 years, third, and Hart Brothers' Richmond, rn. s., 16.2½, aged, fourth.

Tandems, the wheeler to have conformation, substance, quality, and action, and the leader to be showy, well bred, with all-around action and good manners—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Onnie, br. g., 14.2 hands, 6 years, and Glorious Bonnie, br. s., 14.0½, 8 years; Eben D. Jordan's Kitty Gray, ch. m., 14.2½, 5 years, and Hurrah, br. g., 14.0½, second; Mrs. Richard F. Carmen's Donner, blk. g., 14.3, 6 years, and Blitzen, 14.3, 5 years, third, and Joseph B. Vandergrift's Countess Josephine, b. m., 14.2, and Betsy Gray, 14.2½, fourth.

Special prize offered by the American Coaching Club for the best performance driving between obstacles, by a professional coachman.—Won by John McKee, Harry Thomas second.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

9 to 10 A. M.—Horses may be exercised in the ring by permission of the Superintendent.

10:15 A. M.—Judging three French coaching stallions.

10:30 A. M.—Judging two stallions and their get. (half-breds.)

10:45 A. M.—Judging hackney mares for the championship.

11 A. M.—Judging three hackney stallions to be shown with four of their get.

11:20 A. M.—Judging standard-bred trotting stallions for the championship.

11:45 A. M.—Preliminary trial of twenty-three hunters. (lightweight), those horses then selected to be allowed to compete in that class at 4:45 P. M. on Saturday.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging eleven ponies under saddle.

2:15 P. M.—Judging six pacers in harness.

2:35 P. M.—Judging eighteen pairs of horses shown before broughams, appointments to count.

3 P. M.—Judging twelve horses suitable for chargers.

3:30 P. M.—Judging thirteen road teams, four-in-hands.

4 P. M.—Judging road coaches and appointments, and the quickest change of teams made in the ring, appointments to count 50 per cent., the completeness and speed of change 50 per cent., (three entries.)

4:15 P. M.—Judging thirty-one ladies' saddle horses.

5 P. M.—Judging ladies' qualified hunters.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8:30 P. M.—Judging hackney stallions for the Challenge Cup.

9 P. M.—Judging twenty-two pairs of horses, to be shown before a demi-mall spider or Stanhope phaeton.

9:30 P. M.—Judging seven polo ponies, Class 53, and six polo ponies.

10 P. M.—Judging eleven horses for the high jump.

HORSE PLAY ON 'CHANGE.

Brokers in Frock Coats and Silk Hats Put Through Their Paces.

The Stock Exchange yesterday was reminded that this is Horse Show week. Despite all traditions, whether respected in observance or neglect, to the contrary, two brokers appeared on the floor clad in frock coats and wearing silk hats. While there was no disposition to indulge in hazing tactics, brokers felt called upon to pass critically upon the question as to which of the two offenders was the better groomed.

Accordingly C. W. Provost of Provost Brothers and Philip T. Brown of H. L. Horton & Co., the offending members, were induced to go through their paces. High stepping, but not side stepping, was demanded of the victims, as they walked down a long lane of brokers. The blue ribbon was given to Mr. Provost, who bore his honors gracefully, while Mr. Brown, by way of consolation, received a red ribbon.

Site for Consumptives' Hospital.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Care of Consumptives, after inspecting many sites, believe that Ray Brook, on the west side of the Adirondacks, is the best suited for the proposed institution. While Gov. Odell has not finally approved of the selection of this site, it was learned to-day that he thought it was the most available of those he inspected.

TAMMANY STANDS FOR SPOILS, SAYS KELLER

Charities Conference Speakers Commend His Administration.

He Declares Civil Service Rules Were Disregarded in Mayor Strong's Time—Sanatoria for Consumptives Discussed.

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller made the statement yesterday at the second day's session of the Conference of Charities and Correction in the Union Charities Building that Tammany Hall stood for the spoils system, and that he didn't.

"Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions" was the subject under discussion. Commissioner Keller's administration had been commended by several speakers. Prof. George F. Canfield, President of the State Charities Aid Association, had said Mr. Keller had conducted the affairs of his department better than any of his predecessors for many years. Dr. Robert W. Hill, Inspector of the State Board of Charities, agreed with Prof. Canfield.

Commissioner Keller entered while the papers were being read. When the discussion was taken up, he arose and said:

"Politics in the best sense of the term—that is, the science of better government—should obtain in the Charities Department as in all other municipal departments. The Mayor of the City of New York, in selecting his Commissioner of Charities, should look not only for a man competent and fit, but for a man in sympathy with him politically, so that the Commissioner may carry out faithfully and loyally the Mayor's policy.

"Tammany Hall has stood for the spoils system. I don't. [Applause.] The only difference between Tammany Hall, the Republican Party, and the reform administration of 1897 was that, while Tammany Hall stood for it and made no bones about it, the other people pretended not to stand for it, but did. There never was an administration of charity in the world where the civil service laws were so disregarded as during the so-called reform administration. They were in such a hurry to get the people out."

"Don't you think you had better stop now, Mr. Keller," interrupted Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, who was presiding.

Mr. Keller replied:

"Madam, I will not take more time. I have tried to keep every man in office who did his duty and have tried to keep every man out who would not. I have had a mighty hard time. I hope the man who comes after me will have an easier time. From what I know of the record I am afraid he will not."

COUNTY JAILS CONDEMNED.

Mrs. Lowell presented the report of the Committee on Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions. She said in part:

"It is an interesting but extremely painful fact that the greater number of the county jails in this State are managed under a system similar to that which was exposed in England by John Howard in 1776. That is, the congregation for weeks and months at a time in absolute idleness of all kinds and degrees of innocent and guilty human beings is permitted, sex being the only ground of separation, and that only imperfectly carried out.

"It is difficult, sometimes impossible, even with all the safeguards of the civil service laws and rules, to save the charitable and penal institutions from the poison of politics and we are far from being able to secure for our institutions generally the class of men and women who ought to fill the positions in them.

"What are the remedies?

"An awakened public conscience is the one sovereign cure for the ills we suffer from."

Prof. Canfield, in his paper on "Politics in State, County, and City Institutions," said that upon the evidence furnished by replies to a large number of inquiries he was led to conclude that, with one or two notable exceptions, the State charitable institutions of New York are quite free from the influence of politics.

Respecting the municipal institutions of the city, Prof. Canfield said that their history presented a discreditable record, and were it not for improvements made under the present Commissioner, a discouraging one.

Discussing Prof. Canfield's paper, Dr. Hill said:

"From time immemorial men have believ

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

More of Those Long Handsome
Overcoats at Fifteen Dollars

Three hundred of the smart, stylish Overcoats that have made such a stir during the last few weeks, in this store, have been received, and are ready this morning.

We could sell them readily at five dollars more—would have to sell them at twenty dollars, if we were in the position of many other stores, and had to order them today, when manufacturers find it impossible to meet the trade demands for *long* overcoats.

Our contracts were placed months ago. We foresaw the inevitable popularity of these superb Coats, and can sell them now at a third of the price that you would have to pay your tailor for such a coat.

There are two different styles:

200 Overcoats of Oxford mixed cheviot, 48 inches long; full backs and liberal shoulders; stylish and serviceable; $15.
Also 100 Overcoats of black all-wool frieze, 48 inches long, at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CHILDREN'S COATS

Never before have we gathered such a large and varied collection of Winter Coats as this for children of 1 to 3 years. And we doubt that the showing can be equaled in New York city.

Every sort of suitable material—soft, fine broadcloths, rich faille and taffeta silks, cashmere and velvet, with ribbons, laces and embroidery in widest variety, help to produce dainty coats that are worthy of the prettiest baby in the land.

Mothers will be delighted with the showing, which is now at its height.

Some suggestions follow:

At $7—Coats of navy blue or black velveteen, with double capes edged with fine white silk braid. Others with lace and cord trimming, up to $9.75.

At $9—Coats of faille silk, lined and interlined throughout; cape of embroidered silk; in light blue, pink and white.

At $12—Box Coats of silk poplin, trimmed with fancy silk braid and white swan's-down, double sleeves, in light blue, pink and white. Others of faille silk, with fancy circular cape, at $12.50. Others, in cashmere, up to $16.50.

At $15.50—Box Coats of taffeta silk, silk-lined; cape very elaborately embroidered with white silk lining, finished with deep accordion-plaited ruffle, in pink, light blue and white.

At $16.50—Coats of black satin, lined and interlined throughout; capes lined with silk and profusely trimmed with ecru lace.

At $19.25—Very handsome Box Coats of broadcloth, with velvet collar and cuffs; with stitched bands; diagonal pockets; in gray, tan, pink, light blue and white. Others, with fancy collars, trimmed with real lace and very fine plaits, up to $25.

At $35—Handsome silk velvet Coats; box effect with belt; large fine plaited collar of French nainsook with appliqued medallions and edge; with detachable velvet shield; quilted lining; colors, royal blue and brown; sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

At $39—Colored silk velvet Box Coats, satin-lined, with shield and large fancy collar trimmed with real lace; lined with silk; accordion-plaited ruffling and underruffle of lace.

Equally wide is the assortment of charmingly trimmed Bonnets to match these little coats, at $5.75 to $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

French Flannel Waists

This is a distinguished collection of these comfortable, attractive Flannel Waists, on account of its extreme breadth of variety as well as its ample price-range.

Every most popular development of the waist, whether in color, style or material, may be found here.

Today's word is about some pretty styles of French Flannel Waists that have not had particular mention before:

At $2.75—In solid colors, red, light blue, royal blue, rose and black; front of plaits; waist buttoned at side; French back; collar trimmed with taffeta silk.

At $3.75—In solid colors, gray, rose and black; front of plaits and stitched straps, trimmed with buttons; plaited back.

At $4.75—In solid colors, gray, red, light blue and rose; front and back box-plaited; taffeta silk collar.

At $5.50—With colored embroidered dots on rose, red and white; plaited front; waist buttoned at side; French back; collar and front trimmed with black velvet ribbon and buckle.

Many other styles up to $12.

Waists of corduroy, $4.50 to $6.50. Waists of Velvet, $4.50 to $6.75.

Then these excellent Black Sateen Petticoats:

At $1.75—Deep accordion plaited flounce, finished with small corded ruffle.

Second floor.

GIRLS' DRESSES
An Under-priced Round-up

Some more waifs and strays—this time among the pretty Winter Dresses for Girls of 6 to 14 years. In fact, the prettiest dresses—the styles in which sizes have become broken soonest. Hence, a low-price stimulus to finish the job. Dresses that have been, until today, $9.50 to $12.50 each, are now marked

$7.50 each

There are serges, broadcloths and novelty materials in the group, all made up in the favorite styles of the season, in a variety of colorings and variously trimmed with braid and silk. All sizes in the lot, but, of course, not in each style.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Attractive NEEDFULS
For Needlework

An attractive display of fitted Work-boxes, Needle and Pin cases, Tape-measures—all the needed articles for the sewing room, but with the added touch of beauty and daintiness that suggests them irresistibly as Christmas gifts for the woman who is fond of fancy needlework or the little maiden in whom such a taste is in process of development. They are all our own importations.

A glance at the charming collection will tell more than these mere words and prices can:

Work-boxes of fancy woods or leather, filled with sewing requisites, prettily arranged, in great variety, from 65c to $12.

Needle and Pin-cases, in various fancy shapes, such as miniature trunks, traveling bags, bookcases, writing desks; filled; at 50c to 65c.

Spring Tape Measures, with cases in many novel and attractive designs—such as dogs, pigs, owls, parrots, dominoes, hats, and so on; 25c to 40c.

At another counter there's a showing of pretty pincushions for my lady's dressing table. There are satin cushions, trimmed with lace and ribbon bows, embroidered, painted, or with tops of lace or net; in round, square and oblong shapes, and a variety of dainty colors. Prices range from $1.50 to $7.50.

Tenth street.

The "Wanamaker Special"
CLOTHING for BOYS

The label "Wanamaker Special" on a boy's suit or overcoat, is the blue ribbon for that particular class. It stands for the summit of excellence in quality, workmanship, fit and wear. That's because the clothing bearing this label is made under our supervision, and according to our very particular and rigid specifications. And yet, this clothing is not expensive. Here are some of the sorts thus distinguished, and their prices:

"Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suits, of blue serge or cheviot, sizes 3 to 12 years, $5.

"Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted knee-trouser Suits, of blue serge or cheviot, sizes 8 to 16 years, $5.

"Wanamaker Special" Top Coats, of Oxford gray or brown frieze, sizes 4 to 16 years, $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Have Your Music Box Sent Home Before Thanksgiving Day

ADD one more source of delight for the children and pleasure for the grown-ups. No home is at its best until plenty of music is supplied. Nothing else fills the place of the Music Box. Nothing else makes the home so bright and cheerful; nothing else keeps the children so lively and happy; nothing else serves so well to keep older folks from being dull and the time from dragging.

There is pleasure for all in the mere turning of the crank in the home that possesses a

REGINA MUSIC BOX

And the *Regina* is the most perfect Music Box ever made—full and sweet in tone; perfect in time; and plays all sorts of music—rag-time, Sousa's marches—classic and sacred.

Isn't it an addition well worth having sent home before Thanksgiving Day comes, with its holiday for the children, and the friends who will visit you?

There are many styles of Music Boxes to choose from, beginning with one at $30, on which the payment is $3 a month; up to a box at $155. But we will describe the box shown in illustration which is the one most chosen by our club members.

Regina Music Box, Duplex L.L., in handsomely polished oak or mahogany case, size 22x19¾x13¾ inches; with long running movement, carrying tune sheets 15½ inches in diameter, playing on 156 steel tongues of marvelously true tone quality, producing all sorts of music, sacred, classic, popular marches and songs, as well as the latest rag-time airs.

The list of tune sheets already on sale for this box numbers about a thousand; from which you may choose a dozen with the box without extra charge. For instance, a collection like this:

Cavalleria Rusticana
Nearer, My God, to Thee
Robin Hood (Various Selections)
Bohemian Girl
Troubadour "Anvil Chorus"
The Palms
Stars and Stripes Forever
Sweet Janiscarra
Strike Up the Band
San Toy (Various Selections)
Florodora (Various Selections)
The Honeysuckle and the Bee

This superb eighty dollar box is delivered to you, after acceptance as a club member,

Upon the Payment of
ONLY ONE DOLLAR

Nothing more to pay for one month; then easy monthly payments, until you own this delightful addition to your home, and hardly remember the cost at all, so easy is the Club plan of paying.

Come to the store if convenient. If not

Use that Coupon

if you want immediate delivery of the Music Box—the one in the other corner if you feel that you must have fuller particulars before ordering.

But send *at once*, so that your club membership may be arranged, and your box delivered before Thanksgiving Day.

CUT THIS CORNER OFF

Sent FREE

A Catalogue of Regina Music Boxes with fuller information will be sent *free* if you cut off this corner, put your name and address on the margin and mail it to us AT ONCE.

Inquiry Coupon.

John Wanamaker
NEW YORK

CUT THIS CORNER OFF

Cut this Corner off —Fill it Out— Mail it Today

JOHN WANAMAKER New York

Enclosed is $1.

Upon my acceptance as a club member send me Regina Music Box No. LL, as described in today's Times. I agree to pay to your order 10 monthly payments of $8 from date. Title to box is not to pass to me until fully paid for.

Name _____

Address _____

ORDER COUPON

Searchmont Automobiles
Sold in New York and Philadelphia By the Wanamaker Stores

Visitors to the Automobile Show have already seen these superb gasoline cars; and have no doubt examined with much interest the clever gear mechanism there displayed.

All the best motors were brought from France, until the *Searchmont* motor was perfected. Now we believe these to be the full equal of the best French motors in all fundamental points, and *better* for a number of important reasons.

The *Searchmont* has stood the most crucial tests, and is now the only automobile made that is *guaranteed for a year.*

Here is a list of the technical reasons for the manufacturers' claims:

Points of Superiority Found in Searchmont Motor Cars

1. All of the motor mechanism, transmission gearing and clutches runs in oil contained in oil-tight cases. This not only assures perfect lubrication, but also freedom from dust.
2. All gears are in mesh at all times, thus avoiding the stripping of the gear teeth in changing speed.
3. A roller coaster is provided on the hill-climbing gear—you can throw it in while coasting, and it will automatically pick up when the speed of the car falls to the speed of the gear.
4. The gauge is standard—quite necessary for country roads.
5. The frame is constructed of specially drawn steel tubing, 1½-inch diameter, with walls 3-16 inch thick—great durability.
6. A new patent method of strap starting is substituted for the old crank method. With the strap no skill is required; there is no possibility of a back kick due to premature ignition, and a surer and more positive start is secured, because the motor is turned several revolutions by each pull of the strap, while with the crank only one turn at a time is possible.
7. There is practically no vibration when the car is in motion, and the noise is much reduced.
8. The controlling apparatus is simple. One lever controls the two changes of gear, forward and reverse; two small handles control the speed of the motor; this forms the entire control—very simple and effective.
9. There are three brakes worked by two foot pedals. The toe brake operates upon the compensating shaft at a ratio of four to one on the driving wheels—very powerful and quick. On each driving wheel there is an independent brake—the two being operated together by the second pedal. This is the emergency brake, and will stay locked in any desired position. All three brakes hold as well backwards as forwards.
10. It is guaranteed for one year.

An automobile can be bought without the least risk. We add the Wanamaker guarantee to that of the manufacturers.

The single cylinder 6-horse-power Searchmont is $850.

The double cylinder 12-horse-power type is $1,200.

Both types are made in several styles of cars.

Automobile Store, South of Ninth street from Main Store.

ComfortableGARMENTS
For Women's Wear

Flannelette, and its near relatives, outing flannel, domet, and others, are ideal materials from which to make warm, comfortable garments for women's winter wear. Inexpensive, too.

Our gathering of such garments for women is broad indeed. Hints today, for instance, of Flannelette Petticoats and Kimono Wrappers:

FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS—

At 35c—In neat stripes of solid colors; with ruffle or silk scalloped edge.

At 50c—In neat stripes; flounce with deep hem and plaits above.

At 65c—In white; flounce with silk scalloped edge.

At 85c—In neat stripes; deep flounce scalloped and trimmed with torchon lace.

At $1—In solid colors; deep flounce, with insertion and edge of torchon lace, and plaits above.

At $1.25—In solid colors; deep flounce scalloped and trimmed with torchon lace.

KIMONO WRAPPERS—

At $1—Of outing flannel, in checks, striped border and cuffs.

At $1.75—Of outing flannel; full back and front; girdle; sailor collar and cuffs trimmed with pinked ruffle.

At $2.75—Of flannelette, in neat figures; Persian or plain colored border and cuffs.

Second floor.

Supplies for Athletes

The man, or woman, who wishes to keep in good physical trim from now on will have to take most of his or her exercise indoors. The regular gymnasium, or the improvised one at home, assumes increased importance as the football, tennis and golf seasons near their end—except for the hardy enthusiast who pursues the red-painted ball over the snowy links.

Here's a wide assortment of gymnasium goods—boxing gloves, punching bags, exercising machines, and so on—all of which help to keep a "sound mind in a sound body."

Hints of the very moderate prices:

Double and single-end Punching Bags, made of good quality of leather; complete with rope, elastic, and hooks for adjusting, $1, $1.25, $2, $2.25, $3.25 each.

Men's and boys' Boxing Gloves, good quality of leather, stuffed with curled hair, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $3.75, $4 and $5.

The Whitely Exerciser, $1.50, $2.25, $3.25, $4, $4.50.

The Moline Punching Bag Platform, adjustable to any height, $10.

Sleeveless cotton gymnasium shirts, 50c each.

Cotton knee tights, 50c each.

White and black sateen running trunks, 75c pair.

White and black Silesia running trunks, 50c pair.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

The UNDER-PRICED STORE.

4,000 Yards of All-Wool CHEVIOTS
At Half Price, or Near It

Holiday goods are demanding larger store space. Staple lines, no matter how excellent, are being sacrificed in order to make room in a hurry.

Today's offering includes over a hundred different weaves and colorings of handsome plain and mixed cheviots, such as are in large demand now, and will be for some weeks to come.

The sale of cheviots this season has been the greatest known for years.

This collection includes every desired coloring, and the prices are sharply reduced, as shown below:

$1 Goods at 50c a yard—
All-wool Zibeline Cheviots, in royal blue, brown, castor and mode; 50 inches wide.
All-wool Camel's-hair Cheviots, in castor, gray and plum; 46 inches wide.

$1 and $1.10 Goods at 60c a yard—
All-wool Camel's-hair Cheviot, in navy blue, green, brown, castor and cardinal; 46 and 54 inches wide.

$1.50 Goods at 60c a yard—
Mixed Zibeline Granites, in mixtures of navy blue, royal blue and green; 46 inches wide.

$1.25 Goods at 60c a yard—
Mixed Cheviot Granites, in mixtures of blue, green, brown and olive; 46 inches wide.

$1.50 Goods at 75c a yard—
Twotoned Diagonal Cheviot, in two shades of blue and brown combinations; 54 inches wide.

$1.25 Goods at 75c a yard—
Clay weave Serges, in royal blue, brown and cardinal; 52 inches wide.
Mixed Cloth Suitings, in castor, blue gray and brown mixtures; 46 inches wide.
All-wool Etamine Cheviot, in navy blue, royal blue, brown and castor; 50 inches wide.
All-wool Wale Diagonal Cheviot, in gray, garnet, brown and castor; 50 inches wide.

$1.75 and $2 Goods at $1 a yard—
All-wool Etamine Cheviots, in royal blue, garnet, brown, cardinal and castor; 56 inches wide.
All-wool Mixed Cheviot Suiting, in gray, brown and mole mixtures; 56 inches wide.

$2.25 Goods at $1.50 a yard—
Scotch Tweed Suitings, in gray and brown mixtures; 58 inches wide.

All shown today on special counters in the Under-Priced Store.

The following offerings also demand the attention of thrifty buyers today:

HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR Bargains

An offering of Women's Underwear, and Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery, of timely sorts, and at prices that will be appreciated for their lowness:

Women's Vests, 37½c; worth 50c—Ribbed lustre cotton vests, silky looking, in white, pink or sky blue; prettily silk crocheted; low necks.

Women's Stockings, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c pair—Imported fast black cotton, regular made; double soles, toes and high spliced heels.

Children's Stockings, 12½c a pair; worth 18c—Elastic cotton stockings, fast black; two styles of ribs; suitable for girls or boys of 4 to 16 years; made with extra strong heels, toes and knees.

Men's Half Hose, 12½c a pair—Fine gauge fast black cotton socks; seamless, elastic, durable; a suitable Winter weight.

SILK REMNANTS UNDER-PRICED

Another accumulation of remnants from our regular selling of Silks. They include practically every kind of silk, in black and colors; and in all lengths that are less than a dress pattern.

All are marked at especially low prices, and about one-third of them bear new markings that are

Exactly Half Price

Silks for almost every sort of dress use are here, and many especially adapted for Christmas fancy work.

Boys' $1 KNEE TROUSERS, 55c

Made up from remnants of the best quality of suitings, in a variety of patterns; sizes 3 to 16 years. Excellent dollar value, but priced at 55c a pair.

Then there's a group of mouse-colored Corduroy Knee Trousers, of splendid quality that will wear like iron; also worth $1, at 70c a pair.

DOMET FLANNELS Under-Price

The soft, warm, fleecy cotton flannel, so much used for night robes, underwear and children's wear.

This special lot at quite a saving:

At 6¼c, instead of 8c a yard.
At 8c, instead of 10c a yard.
At 10c, instead of 12½c a yard.

9c FLANNELETTES at 6¼c

This is an excellent quality of this warm, serviceable fabric, which has so many uses. In a score or more of pretty patterns in blue-and-white and pink-and-white stripes and checks. Now 16 yards for $1; or 6¼c a yard.

PINAUD'S EXTRAIT VEGETAL

Our first shipment of this delicious Toilet Water—the first ever sold at 25c a bottle, went in a jiffy. Today we have some more—1200 bottles, for the same little price,

25 cents a bottle

Its full title is "Pinaud's Extrait Vegetal Muscara," and it comes in two delicate odors—Lilas and Violette Reine. It is delightful for use after the bath or shaving, or as a toilet water generally.

$1 to $2 NOTE PAPER, 50c Box

This news of Note-paper of excellent quality, at a half to a quarter of its value, offers an unusual opportunity to secure fine paper for your own correspondence, or pretty boxes for Christmas gifts:

At 50c, worth $1, $1.50 and $2 a box—Imported note-paper, in most attractively decorated holiday boxes.

At 50c, worth $1—King's Vellum, the well-known paper for fine correspondence. 120 sheets and 100 envelopes in a box. Helen size.

Just 3000 boxes altogether at this little price.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave. Ninth and Tenth Sts.

MR. PLATT PLEDGED AID TO SETH LOW

The Mayor-Elect Says the Conference Was Satisfactory.

MR. PLATT SUGGESTED NAMES

New Yorkers Alone to be in Mayor Low's Cabinet—Police Commissionership May Go to a Military Man.

Senator Thomas C. Platt called by appointment at the residence of Mayor-elect Low yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock to discuss with Mr. Low appointments and other matters incident to the new administration. The Senator remained with the Mayor-elect over an hour. At the conclusion of the conference the Senator stepped into his carriage and was driven to his office. When the Senator had gone Mr. Low received the reporters, and in response to an inquiry as to what had been said at the conference, made the following statement:

"Senator Platt and I have had a very satisfactory conference. The Senator confirmed what he has already said publicly, that neither he nor the organization would embarrass me in any way; that such suggestions as might be made were to be passed upon by me upon their merits in the light of the problem as a whole with which I have to deal. He added that his single desire was that the administration should be very successful, and that he proposed to do anything in his power to contribute to that end."

Mr. Low would not give any more specific information than that as to the discussion between himself and the Senator. When Senator Platt was seen last night in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel he was more communicative than Mr. Low had been.

"Was the subject of appointments considered by you and Mr. Low?" the Senator was asked.

"Yes, it was. I went to Mr. Low with several suggestions; in fact, I presented to him the names of certain men I deemed eminently fitted for the offices I suggested."

"Did Mr. Low regard the suggestions with favor?"

"Some of them," said the Senator, with a smile.

"It is not likely, is it, that Mr. Low will appoint any one not reasonably sure of Republican approval?"

"Oh, that I don't know. Understand me, I am not dictating to Mr. Low. I am only suggesting. If he does not see fit to fall in with my views, well and good."

"Do you expect that the representation accorded the Republican organization in the matter of appointments will be proportionate to the percentage of the whole vote for Mr. Low which the Republican organization cast?"

"No. That would be hardly fair to the other organizations in the Fusion movement."

"What names did you suggest to Mr. Low?"

"I can't discuss that."

"Who will be the Police Commissioner?"

"I think I might give a good guess, but I can't guess for the newspapers."

"Will Gov. Odell have to select a new State Superintendent of Public Works in place of Col. Partridge?"

"I can't talk about that."

"Will Mr. Low select his cabinet wholly from the citizens of Greater New York?"

"Yes. Mr. Low will not make the mistake in this respect which was made by Mayor Strong."

Senator Platt then said that all of the men whom Mr. Low had under consideration for Police Commissioner were Greater New Yorkers. Some of them, he said, were men of military training.

Senator Platt again ridiculed the idea that the place had been offered to Adjt. Gen. Corbin. The salary received by the Police Commissioner is $7,500. This is exactly the same salary which Gen. Corbin receives as Adjutant General. He will upon retirement receive $5,000 a year.

Mayor Low will not make the announcement of his appointments until late in December. This information was imparted by Mr. Low to prominent leaders who conferred with him.

Notwithstanding the request issued by Mr. Low that officeseekers communicate with him by letter, the headquarters at 10 West Twenty-third Street were fairly well crowded all day yesterday. William E. Ryan, the President of the Bryan Democratic League, called to urge recognition for that organization for its services during the recent campaign.

Mr. Ryan's call occasioned some surprise among the politicians from the fact that during the campaign it was asserted by the officers that the league's only interest in the campaign was to defeat Mr. Shepard because of his gold-standard proclivities. Hugh Bonner, ex-Chief of the Fire Department, was another of Mayor Low's callers. He is being mentioned for appointment to his old place.

Among Mr. Low's other callers were Francis H. Wilson, who has just resigned as Postmaster of Brooklyn; J. Fred. Bosa, John S. McKeon, William E. Pulsifer, William Sherer, Alexander McElwee, and Capt. Harry Hauck.

Two new candidates for Commissionerships came to the front. They were E. H. J. Tamsen, who wants to be Tax Commissioner, and George B. Christman, who wants to be Tenement House Commissioner.

THE VOTE IN KINGS COUNTY.

What the Official Canvass Shows—Seth Low's Plurality 25,767.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers has completed the official count of the vote for Mayor and Controller cast in the last election in the county. The figures show that Seth Low's plurality in the county was 25,767. Low received 114,625 votes and Shepard 88,858. According to the official count of the vote for Controller, Grout received 116,273; Ladd, 86,216; Grout's plurality was 30,057. The vote for Mayor by Assembly Districts was as follows:

Assem. Dist.	Low.	Shepard.
First	5,282	2,903
Second	2,827	4,987
Third	2,905	4,151
Fourth	6,660	4,193
Fifth	5,644	3,811
Sixth	5,886	4,140
Seventh	8,006	6,788
Eighth	2,709	3,436
Ninth	2,703	3,856
Tenth	5,280	3,581
Eleventh	5,996	4,620
Twelfth	6,974	4,259
Thirteenth	5,556	4,440
Fourteenth	2,897	5,246
Fifteenth	3,084	3,502
Sixteenth	7,897	3,387
Seventeenth	7,872	2,201
Eighteenth	8,825	5,085
Nineteenth	3,349	4,231
Twentieth	7,028	4,534
Twenty-first	8,007	5,112
Total	114,625	88,858

Grout ran 1,648 votes ahead of Low in the county. His plurality over Ladd exceeds that of Low over Shepard by 4,290.

MR. UNGER MEETS MR. JEROME.

Laughingly Requests to be Remembered When Appointments Are Made.

District Attorney-elect William Travers Jerome and Henry W. Unger, the man whom he defeated for that office, met yesterday for the first time since the election, in the hallway of the fourth floor of the Criminal Court Building. Mr. Unger greeted Justice Jerome most cordially, extending his hand, which Justice Jerome grasped with heartiness, and they chatted pleasantly for several minutes.

Mr. Unger asked Justice Jerome if he had begun to consider candidates for the position of Assistant District Attorney. Receiving an affirmative reply, Mr. Unger begged that careful consideration be given his own name. The Justice replied that it would give him great pleasure to consider it, and then with another laugh they shook hands again and parted.

Manufacturer Charged with Abduction.

Herman L. Pings, thirty-eight years of age, of 32 East Sixty-seventh Street, a glove manufacturer, and Vincent Fasio, a porter in his employ, were arraigned yesterday morning in the Essex Market Court before Magistrate Mayo on the charge of abduction, preferred by Annie Filreiss, seventeen years old, of 15 Allen Street. Mr. Pings was admitted to bail, his brother giving the bond. He denies absolutely the charges against him.

PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED BY THE MEADE COURT-MARTIAL.

Witnesses May Examine Court of Inquiry Records When Called in the Subsequent Trial.

A decision regarding evidence was given yesterday afternoon by the court-martial sitting in the case of Col. Robert L. Meade, commandant of the marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is regarded as establishing a precedent of extreme importance in the conduct of naval courts-martial in the future.

The decision is, in effect, that the records of all evidence taken in a court of inquiry may be used by witnesses who were present in the court and whose evidence is given before a resulting court-martial. In other words, if a defendant offers statements which are made the basis of a separate charge, the members of the court of inquiry can be called as witnesses at the subsequent court-martial and may use the record to refresh their memory. This reverses the decision of the court made during Wednesday's session.

Practically the entire day's session was spent in arriving at this decision, which paves the way for the consideration of the second of the two charges upon which Col. Meade is being tried, namely, scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals in the service in charging that Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny of the Marine Bureau in Washington were engaged in a conspiracy to injure him and thereby secure promotion.

The first witness of the day, Lieut. J. S. Hooker of the Marine Corps, testified that in his opinion Col. Meade was sober during the drill at the barracks on June 18, when the command was inspected by Major Lauchheimer.

Richard D. Ware, Secretary of the Puritan Club of Boston, was called to testify regarding a statement made by Col. Meade that the club in 1897 had withdrawn an invitation issued to Major Lauchheimer. Mr. Ware stated that, so far as he knew, Major Lauchheimer was not deprived of the guests' privileges of the club.

Then Judge Advocate Niblack called Capt. Fuller, who was present at the court of inquiry, and asked him to detail the statements made at that time by Col. Meade. The latter called for the records, and this was immediately objected to by Mr. Semple, counsel for the accused. The court, after long deliberation, overruled the objection. The case will go on to-day.

FOR THE McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

New York Association Organized and Many Subscriptions Received—$300 from Visiting Cubans.

The McKinley Memorial Association of the State of New York announces that organizations have been perfected in the following trades and professions. Only the names of the Chairmen are given:

Architects—Charles H. Caldwell, 160 Fifth Avenue.
Brewing Industry—Louis B. Schram, 32 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.
Boot and Shoe Trade—Daniel P. Morse, 134 Duane Street.
Clothing Trade—Marcus M. Marks, 689 Broadway.
Confectionery Trade—Louis Runkel, 451 West Thirtieth Street.
Crockery Trade—Oscar S. Straus, 42 Warren Street.
Cigar Trade—E. A. Kerbs, Fifty-fourth Street and Second Avenue.
Diamond and Jewelry Trade—Leopold Stern, 83 Nassau Street.
Drug and Chemical Trade—George J. Seabury, 59 Maiden Lane.
Hat Trade—Alexander Caldwell, 588 Broadway.
Leaf Tobacco Trade—A. Bijur, 127 Maiden Lane.
Millinery Trade—Granville F. Dailey, 602 Broadway.
Stationery Trade—Henry C. Bainbridge, 12 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.
Shirt and Collar Trade—George Nicholson, 739 Broadway.
Tobacco Trade—Gen. E. A. McAlpin, 146 Avenue D.
Tailors' Trimmings Trade—Henry Newman, 577 Broadway.
Dry Goods Jobbers—John C. Eames, Worth and Church Streets.
Dry Goods Commission Houses—George F. Victor, 65 Leonard Street.
Hotels—W. S. Hawk, Hotel Manhattan.
Electric Companies—Col. A. C. Bakewell, 527 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Steamships—R. A. C. Smith, 100 Broadway.
Stock Exchange, Bankers, and Brokers—Rudolph Keppler, Broad Exchange Building.
Banks and Trust Companies—James G. Cannon, 14 Nassau Street.

The Trade Committees have just begun their work, and no official reports as yet have been made, but numerous subscriptions have been received by some of the committees. Organizations are being effected as rapidly as possible in all the counties of the State. Committees in twelve counties already have been appointed.

An interesting subscription was received yesterday from the Cuban Commission on Economical Affairs, of which Francisco Gamba is President, and who are at present visiting this country, the amount being $300. Subscriptions have been received from school children, and the amounts of the subscriptions thus far received vary from $5,000 down to 10 cents.

NEW JERSEY'S McKINLEY FUND.

Officers for Memorial Association Elected at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—The New Jersey McKinley Memorial Fund Association was organized at a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms to-day. John F. Dryden was elected President, Frank Bergen of Elizabeth and Edgar J. Rappleye of Jersey City Vice Presidents; John S. Gibson, Secretary, and Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume, Treasurer.

Governor-elect Franklin Murphy, who is a member of the National Committee, called the meeting to order and Brig. Gen. Peter F. Wanser presided. Francis B. Thurston, Secretary of the New York Association, addressed the meeting.

CONTRACTOR AND WIFE HURT.

They Were Thrown from a Carriage and He May Die.

Timothy P. Ryan, sixty-one years old, a well-known Long Island City contractor, and his wife Mary, fifty-seven years old, were hurt badly yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ryan was driving a horse which took fright and ran away, when the carriage was run into by an ice wagon. This happened on Stagg Street, near Leonard, and the horse had run but a few yards when both Ryan and his wife were pitched out of the buggy to the pavement. Mr. Ryan retained his grip upon the reins for half a block and was dragged through the street.

Both he and his wife were insensible when picked up and taken to a nearby drug store, from whence Mr. Ryan was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. Mr. Ryan's left shoulder and several ribs were broken, and he was injured internally, while Mrs. Ryan's spine was injured badly. Mrs. Ryan was removed to her home in a carriage. Mr. Ryan's injuries are serious, and the hospital surgeons say he may die.

TROOPS WILL DISPERSE MINERS.

Strikers Are Defiant and Say They Will Not Break Camp.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—Everything was quiet in the mining district today. The union miners now in camp in the county say they will ignore County Judge Hall's order to disperse, and it seems probable there will be a serious clash between the authorities and the campers on Saturday, at which time the limit of the order expires. President Wood of the United Mine Workers says the men will not disband.

Judge Hall says: "If the miners in camp are not dispersed by Saturday morning at daylight I shall call upon Gen. Murray and his troops to disperse them. This is positive and final. Nothing but superior force can prevent me from accomplishing my fixed purpose to break these camps and this lawless state of affairs in Hopkins County."

Adjt. Gen. Murray says: "I and my seventy men are subject to the orders of County Judge Hall. If he directs me to make his order effective on Saturday morning I shall deem it my duty to comply."

A Tennessee Bank Robbed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—The Bank of Troy at Troy, Tenn., was robbed by burglars early to-day. Citizens were aroused and attacked the robbers, who fled, dropping several packages of silver containing about $1,200 and other valuables. A posse with bloodhounds is in pursuit. The amount of the loss to the bank is not known, but it is thought to be small.

Cornerstone Laid at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—The cornerstone of the Yale Bi-Centennial Memorial Building was laid this afternoon. The ceremonies were very simple.

PARTY LEADERS TO CONFER ON EXCISE

Senator Raines to Come Here After Consulting Gov. Odell.

QUESTION OF A REFERENDUM

Senator Platt Declares Up-State People Are Uniformly Against Sunday Opening—Herman Ridder Talks with Mr. Low.

Senator John Raines, the author of the Raines law, is expected to arrive in the city to-day. Senator Raines is coming here to confer with the Republican leaders, and others with regard to the proposed changes in the excise law. Senator Raines was in Albany yesterday and had an interview with Gov. Odell.

The excise question come into prominence yesterday in several ways. Herman Ridder, the leader of the German American Reform Union, held a conference with Mr. Low, and inasmuch as Mr. Ridder declared that the Union had no appointments to ask of the Mayor-elect it was inferred that his interview had to do with the excise problem. Mr. Ridder on leaving Mr. Low's headquarters was asked if he had not called to talk about excise matters.

"I have nothing to say on that subject," he said. "The excise question is now up to the Republicans."

"Did you offer any suggestions on the subject to Mr. Low?"

"I have nothing to say."

"Is any programme with regard to the way the matter is to be handled by the new administration being formed?"

"You will have to ask Mr. Low about that."

When Mr. Low accorded his regular afternoon audience to the reporters, the only piece of information which he gave out related to excise. It was a statement of the Real Estate Owners' Association informing him of the action which that association had taken on the subject of Sunday opening. The statement was presented to Mr. Low by a delegation led by Adolph Bloch. The association claims to represent 9,600 taxpayers. After saying that the body had watched with interest the agitation raised by Justice Jerome and certain of the clergy for Sunday opening, the statement continued as follows:

"We deem it unwise to keep a law on the statute books closing the saloons on Sunday, especially in the months of June, July, August, and September, when the mercury on some days climbs to 95 degrees and the well-to-do man flees to the mountains while his less favored brethren are compelled to remain in the city and are under the law deprived of what the well-to-do man can enjoy at any time at his clubhouse."

Mr. Low in handing out this statement made no comment beyond the remark, "Here is something that may interest you." He had no information to impart as to whether any definite policy in excise had been formulated by him.

Assemblyman-elect Julius Seymour of the Nineteenth District, who called to invite Mr. Low to a dinner to be given by the West Side Republican Club early in January, said that he heartily indorsed the views of Senator Depew on the excise question. He said there ought to be a referendum on the subject for each of the five boroughs.

Senator Platt admitted in the afternoon that excise was one of the topics of discussion between him and Mr. Low at the conference held at Mr. Low's house in the morning. When asked what advice he had given Mr. Low on the matter, the Senator said:

"That is a leading question. I will not answer it."

"In your talk with Mr. Low, did he express himself as favoring opening the saloons on Sunday?"

"I do not know that I could say that."

When asked for his personal opinion as to what should be done about Sunday opening, Senator Platt said:

"I have no personal opinion; my politics does not permit it."

"What are you hearing from up the State on the excise question?"

"With one voice the people up the State are against Sunday opening."

"Does that apply to the referendum?"

"Of course."

Some of the Republican leaders expressed the view yesterday that if a bill for a referendum on Sunday opening was passed by the Legislature it would not stop there. The fact was recalled that at last Winter's session of the legislature a bill had passed which provided that the butchers' shops should be closed on Sunday. This was done over the protest of delegations claiming to represent the poor of the east side, who, it was said, would suffer from such a law because they were not able to afford ice to keep meat over Sunday. There was also a protest from the Hebrews of the city, who claimed that the law would be unfair to them, since they observed Saturday as their Sabbath. The Republican leaders are of the opinion that if a referendum is ordered on the Sunday opening of saloons there will go up a demand for the repeal of the law closing the butchers' shops.

BONDS FOR CITY EMPLOYES.

Edward M. Grout Says He Will Accept Them from Any Responsible Company.

Controller-elect Edward M. Grout yesterday said that he would have no favorites in the matter of surety companies that may go on the bonds of city officials after Jan. 1.

"I wish to say," said Mr. Grout, "that I have arranged for my bond of $200,000 with a non-political surety company. Naturally I have had applications from a great many companies, but I want it known that all bonds given to the City of New York on and after Jan. 1 next, either by employes or contractors, which are subject to my approval, may be placed with any responsible surety company; if it be preferred sufficient individual sureties may be given instead of a surety company. No bond will be accepted or rejected because one surety rather than another is offered, but each surety will be tested according to its responsibility."

THINKS THOMAS MURPHY INSANE.

Upon Petition of His Daughter the Aged Man Will Be Examined.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh has appointed a commission, on the petition of Mrs. Lucy O. Lindsley, widow of Major Ormsby, the lawyer who defended Jefferson Davis, to inquire into the competency of her father, Thomas Murphy, ninety years old.

She contends he is of unsound mind and memory. He tried three times to have her evicted from his home in Mount Vernon, but failed. The Commissioners are Michael J. Tierney of New Rochelle and M. J. Sullivan and Charles Winnott of Mount Vernon. The property is worth $12,000.

Kansas Murderer Commits Suicide.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Nov. 21.—W. D. Buchanan of Troop D, Fourteenth Cavalry, located at Fort Riley, near here, who killed Policemen White and Cooper on Tuesday night, was found dead in his cell to-day. Buchanan had hanged himself with a towel. Tuesday night Buchanan ran wild through the streets, shooting at every one he passed. He was arrested the next day.

Estate for Wife of German Consul.

The will of Catherine Francoise Isabelle Otto, widow of Jacob A. Otto, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. According to the provisions of the instrument her adopted daughter, who was also her grandniece, takes the bulk of her estate. The adopted daughter named in the will is Marie Louise Quentell, wife of Baron Ernst von Meysenburg, the German Consul at New Orleans. The estate is valued at about $15,000.

Wallace's Animal Houses Burned.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 21.—The Winter quarters of Wallace's show, where the animals are kept, were burned to-day. The fire started in the elephant house, a barnlike structure, and spread rapidly, but the animals were all safely removed before the structure was destroyed.

STEINWAY PIANOS

AT THE ARCADE,
5th Ave., Cor. 46th Street,
and at Steinway Hall,
107-109 East 14th Street.
STEINWAY & SONS
offer a superb stock of pianos in both regular styles and art cases.
Orders for renting, tuning, polishing or moving pianos may be addressed to either establishment.

TO HAVE A NEW POSTMASTER.

Clayton McMichael Will Take Mr. Hicks's Place in Philadelphia in January.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It is officially announced at the White House that Clayton McMichael will be appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia upon the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, Postmaster Hicks.

Mr. McMichael was indorsed by both the Pennsylvania Senators, Postmaster General Smith, and Republicans of Philadelphia generally, without regard to faction. He also had the backing of the business men of Philadelphia.

Col. McMichael is fifty-seven years of age. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the regular army in August, 1861, serving until 1865, when, having reached the rank of Captain, he resigned. He was Assistant Commissioner of the United States to the Vienna Exposition in 1873 and was appointed United States Marshal of the District of Columbia in 1882, serving until the induction into office of Mr. Cleveland in 1885. In 1897 he was elected City Treasurer of Philadelphia. Postmaster Hicks's term expires in January.

RESULTS IN PHILIPPINES UNDER THE AMERICANS.

Comment in Germany Points Out the Benefits—The Export and Import Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Simon W. Hanauer, Deputy Consul General, writing from Frankfort under date of Oct. 26, says:

"The German press has watched our movements in our new possessions with an eye inclined to be critical; but now a voice has been raised as to the beneficial change effected in the condition of the Philippines by American rule. The central bureau for the preparation of German commercial treaties has just issued and distributed a bulletin to the German press and business circles, reading thus:

"'Although the pacification of the Philippine Archipelago has not as yet been fully established, the accounts of its economic development are so favorable that it cannot be too strongly urged upon German exporters to give particular attention to this group of islands. From July, 1900, to March, 1901, the exports have increased by 34 per cent. and the imports by 52 per cent., as compared with those of the same period of the preceding year. The testimony cannot be withheld that the American administration of the affairs of the Philippines has, as far as the economical betterment of the country is concerned, already achieved extraordinary success.

"'In 1894, which was the last year of peaceful condition while under Spanish rule, the Philippine imports reached $28,500,000 and the exports $33,100,000 Mexican in value. Under American rule, in spite of the continued insurrection of the natives, the imports increased in 1899 to $40,900,000 and in 1900 to $55,500,000 Mexican, and the exports to $38,500,000 and $53,400,000 respectively. Military supplies are not included in these figures. The detailed statistics show that Spanish trade with these islands is rapidly diminishing, while commercial relations with the United States are gaining.

"For German interests, it is essential to know whether imports from the United States will receive preferential treatment. Spain gave her products on importation into her colonies preferential rates. The United States hitherto has abstained from following this precedent. It is noteworthy that the tariff schedule, proposed by the United States commission in Manila, retains the present feature of equal rates on all importations, whether from the United States or other countries.'"

GEN. WOOD ON ANNEXATION.

Believes Cuban Republic Will Ask to Become a Part of This Country.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 21.—Governor General Wood and his party left last night on the Government yacht Kanawha for Guantanamo, where Gen. Wood inspected the troops to-day. The Kanawha was compelled to return to the harbor on account of the rough sea outside, but left a few hours later.

An enormous amount of work was accomplished by Gen. Wood during his stay here. He inspected the details of every department and ordered many public improvements. He said he thought Cuba was destined to be annexed eventually to the United States on account of the economical conditions existing, as the sugar and tobacco industries of the island would be unable to prosper to so great an extent in competition with the industries of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, as would be the case should annexation be accomplished with the will of the Cuban people.

He pointed out also that the United States Government had guaranteed a stable government for Cuba, a thing which it showed would be impossible to maintain without prosperity, and he declared that the United States would be morally bound to annex Cuba if solicited to do so by the insular republic.

Gen. Wood will return to Havana, visiting all the ports on the north coast, and then go to Washington to endeavor to secure an amendment to the tariff schedules affecting sugar and tobacco, which, he says, he regards as absolutely necessary.

BROOKLYN'S SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

City Has Been Divided Into Fourteen, as Required by the Charter.

The Brooklyn Borough Board of School Superintendents has completed the work of mapping out the school territory of the borough into fourteen districts, as provided for in the new city charter. The districts have been made on a basis of school population.

The district which contains the largest territory is the Fourth District, which takes in the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Wards. Each of the districts are estimated to contain about 14,300 children of school age. This division of the borough will be the basis upon which the Mayor will appoint fourteen members of the Central Board of Education and the Borough President five members to compose the local District School Boards.

Gets Habeas Corpus for Sweetheart.

Ernest Beck, twenty-five years old, secured a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday to produce in court his sweetheart, Ida M. Kinnicott, nineteen years old, who, he asserts, is restrained of her liberty by her mother, Ellen Kinnicott, of 317 West Thirty-sixth Street. The young man stated in his application to the court that Miss Kinnicott practically was a prisoner in her home for the reason that she had refused to give him up and had made frequent attempts to get notes to him.

International Cable Vocabulary.

A report has recently been circulated that the obligatory use of the new international cable vocabulary would go into effect next Summer. The French Telegraph Cable Company announces that this report is incorrect and that the date after which the international cable directory will become obligatory to the "cabling" public will be determined by the international telegraphic conference, which will meet in London either in February, 1902, or more probably in July or September of the same year, and the vocabulary will therefore not become obligatory until some time in 1903.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

ON SALE TO-DAY — THE CHRISTMAS — ON SALE TO-DAY

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

The Most Beautiful Magazine Ever Published

25 Pages in Color and Tint
The twenty-five pages of pictures in color and tint in the Christmas Magazine are the most beautiful and artistic work of this sort ever attempted in magazine illustration. Among the artists represented in color are Albert Sterner, Sarah Stilwell, and W. T. Smedley.

Drawings by Rosa Bonheur
Rosa Bonheur was the greatest animal painter of her day. After her death a number of beautiful studies and sketches were found in her portfolios. These are reproduced for the first time in the Christmas Magazine. They are printed in tint and are accompanied by an appreciation by Jules Claretie, the great critic.

Nine Complete Short Stories

CONTRIBUTIONS BY
Mark Twain
Maurice Hewlett
E. S. Martin
Bret Harte
T. B. Aldrich
R. L. Stevenson
Some Hitherto Unpublished Letters

35 cents a copy — 28 SEPARATE CONTRIBUTIONS 28 — $4.00 a year

Send in your Subscription Now, through your Newsdealer or Direct to
HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

READ
CONAN DOYLE'S
— NEW —
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Story, Now Running in the
STRAND MAGAZINE
Christmas No., Dec., Now Ready, 10 Cents
For sale by all newsdealers, and
The International News Co., New York.

Books bought; highest prices paid for single volumes or libraries, also engravings, large and small. Address letters Books, 530 6th Av.

An overcoat bought here will prove a safe investment—lasting four to five years. That's the kind of material we like to sell and recommend. Better styles than ours cannot be had anywhere. A sale of Kerseys, Meltons and Velours for the new style bell overcoat, slashed pockets, cuffs and velvet collar, lined with silk throughout, to order, at $25.

We offer the following option: Order an overcoat, retain same a week, and if ours don't prove double value, return same. Money back.

Special sale of imported Vicuna Thibet for double-breasted frock coat and vest, lined throughout with silk, with imported fancy trousering, to order, $28. A business suit of imported Cheviots or Worsteds, $20.

Our $30 Tuxedo and $35 Full Dress Suits, made of German or English finished or unfinished Drape, are exceptional value.

Boys' suits, $12. A special department for uniforms and liveries.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Brilliant Bargain Friday!

The Bargain Friday specials we offer to-day should bring thousands and thousands of people from every corner and suburb of this great city to test the modern merchandizing methods of Bloomingdale Brothers.

This list is an aggregation of items replete with proof that we stand pre-eminent in offering merchandise of good quality at the littlest possible prices.

It is to your advantage as much as to ours that you should be here in the shopping multitude that will congregate to take advantage of these rilliant Bargain Friday specials.

Women's Fine Trimmed Hats—*One-third off—this great reduction applies to the high priced and low priced millinery equally. The price cutting is an endeavor to reduce stock and comes at a time when festive attire for holiday wear is so greatly in demand. Remember at no matter what the hats are marked, one-third will be taken from the ticket price. Therefore you can secure $18 hats at $12—$15 hats at $10—$12 hats at $8—and even our line of popular $5 trimmed hats will be brought under this sweeping reduction.*

Men's $4 Guaranteed Shoes $2.50—*The assortment includes black wax calf, box calf, vici kid, or heavy winter russets; great variety of shapes; Lenox, bulldog and plain French toes, with full extension edges; single or double soles; drill or calf lining; all hand welted and stitched soles; every pair guaranteed—a new pair for a pair that fails.*

China for Thanksgiving—*Decorated game sets $3.98—of Carlsbad china; 14 pieces; game decorations; others up to $40—American porcelain dinner sets $9.25—Limoges shape; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and tea pot; floral decorations; gold edges; lobster sets $4.98—of German Faience; 14 pieces; tureen and 12 plates; lobster handles and decorations on plates—Bouillon cups and saucers 39c. pair—of French limoges china; neat decorations; turkey dishes $1.49—of English porcelain; open stock patterns.*

Royal Bonn Porcelain Clocks $3.95—*Have 8-day Ansonia works; in fine Royal Bonn portelain cases; they come in a variety of Louis XV. and Rococo designs; beautifully decorated with flowers and gold ornamentations; worked out in rich colors; such as red, heliotrope, royal blue, etc.—These clocks strike the hour and half hour on cathedral gong; every one thoroughly tested and regulated by an expert clock maker and guaranteed to keep perfect time; sold abroad as high as $15.*

Oil Student's Lamp, $2.75—*This is the "Perfection," one of the best oil student's lamps made; either in brass or nickel; wick easily worked and adjusted; green shade and chimney; complete, ready for use.*

Handsome Satin Sofa Cushion, $2.75—*Fine quality; embroidered in silk and tinsel; with silk tassel in each corner; colors and styles in great variety; really a $5 article. Very appropriate gift at any time.*

Women's Imported Luster Cloth Underskirts, $2.25—*In black only; made with deep knee flounce; trimmed with one ruffle; skirt entirely lined with silesia.*

French Swords, 35c.—*These genuine old relics are very desirable for decorative purposes; they have been received direct from the French Government, and are of the kind made during the year 1877—27 inches long; have steel blades with metal scabbards; make most effective and artistic decorations. Trade supplied.*

Grocery Specials—*Pillsbury Flour—best XXXX—24½ lb. bags, 55c. Seeded Raisins; our 12c. kind; 1 lb. package, 10c. Fancy Citron, 13c. Puree de Foie Gras, elsewhere 18c. can, to-day 12c. Sauternes—extra fine—Barton Gustier, Bordeaux; bottled in France; 1 dozen qts., $6.90; 2 dozen pts., $7.*

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frank R. Keefer is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened by orders July 22, 1901, vice Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, relieved.

Capt. Archibald A. Cabaniss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, Eleventh Cavalry, is transferred to the Second Cavalry.

Transfers in the Twenty-seventh Infantry: Second Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, from Company D to Company A; Second Lieut. Campbell W. Fiske, from Company A to Company D.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne, Major Alfred Reynolds, Major Wilber E. Wilder, Capt. Charles H. Martin, First Lieut. Elbert E. Persons, and Capt. Joseph Frazier, Recorder.

Capt. Louis B. Lawton, Twenty-sixth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Byrne, President of the board, at such time as he may be required for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, Artillery Corps, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Douglass for duty.

Major George R. Cecil, Third Infantry, will report by letter to Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, N. Y., for instructions relating to his examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Second Lieut. Robert S. Clark, Ninth Infantry, has been assigned to duty in the Adjutant General's office.

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, Eighteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Artillery Corps.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Illinois sailed yesterday from Newport News for New Orleans to test the floating dry dock.

The Yankton sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York.

The Ajax sailed to-day from Malta for Port Said.

The Chicago and Albany arrived to-day at Villefranche.

The Leyden is at New York.

The Indiana is at Santa Lucia.

The Shubrick reached Port Royal to-day.

The training ship Buffalo is at San Juan.

The Albay of the Asiatic Station was commissioned Nov. 19, and is now patrolling the Coast of Mindoro.

Appointments in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The President announced to-day the following appointments in the navy:

Remus C. Persons, Medical Director, with rank of Captain.

Edward H. Green, Medical Inspector, with rank of Commander.

Charles A. Crawford, Passed Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant, junior grade.

Dominick Glynn, Chief Boatswain, rank with, but after, Ensign.

Episcopal Delegates at White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Roosevelt to-day received several hundred members of the Girls' Friendly Society of the Episcopal Church, which is meeting in this city. The reception took place in the Blue Parlor.

GEN. BUFFINGTON'S RETIREMENT.

The Veteran Ordnance Chief Will End His Active Army Career To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Gen. Adelbert R. Buffington, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will retire to-morrow, having reached the age limit. He became Chief of the bureau in 1899, and during his incumbency many improvements have been made in this branch of the service. His most important work was the strengthening of the coast defense, which has reached a high state of efficiency.

Other improvements made during his administration have been the equipment of a large volunteer force in the Philippines with small arms, the equipment of the newly organized regular force with small arms and field batteries, the improvement of the army rifle, which is now a simpler and stronger arm with increased velocity, and which can be used either as a single-loader or magazine rifle; the advancement and preparatory tests of new field guns, and the discovery of the "delay action detonating fuse," which, it is claimed, with the secret explosive D and the Maximite of the Ordnance Department will make the United States lead the world in this direction.

The officers of the Ordnance Department gave Gen. Buffington a complimentary dinner last night.

To Launch the Florida Next Wednesday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Navy Department is informed that the monitor Florida, building at the shipyard of Lewis Nixon at Elizabethport, N. J., will be launched on the 27th inst., instead of a month later as was intended originally. Mrs. Nixon, wife of the contractor, will christen the vessel. The Governor of Florida and other officials of that State have been invited and are expected to attend the launching. The Florida will be the first of the four monitors recently authorized by Congress to be put in the water.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wed., Sat., & Thanksgiving, 2:15. Augustus Thomas' New Play, COLORADO

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS | QUALITY STREET | QUALITY STREET
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Ave. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY
Dec. 3, Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge."

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

New Savoy Theatre. 34th St. & Broadway. "A Gosh'l mighty big success."—Evg. World. XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. EBEN HOLDEN

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Last 2 weeks—Xtra Mat. Nov. 29th. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM—A Royal Rival
Dec. 2, The Helmet of Navarre, with Chas. Dalton

Garrick Theatre, 35th St. and Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY | Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday. A MESSAGE FROM MARS
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way. 75TH TIME—DEC. 2. SOUVENIRS. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. Xtra Matinee Thanksgiving. The Liberty Belles

GARDEN. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Also Thanksgiving. SOTHERN IF I WERE KING.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Second Last Week. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Sp'l Mat. Thanksgiving. Souvenirs next Tuesday. DAN DALY with Virginia Earl and "The New Yorkers." The Geo. W. Lederer Co.

SPECIAL Monday, DEC. 2D. MR. RICHARD. MANSFIELD in "BEAUCAIRE." By Booth Tarkington and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland. Seat Sale Begins Next Monday. Nov. 25.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Comedy & Vaudeville 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. "What Happened to Jones" All Big Continuous Vaudeville. Best Acts. 5th Av. "My Friend From India" Funny Cream of Vaudeville. Continuous always. 58TH ST. "BLUE JEANS" Sensational Success. Great Vaudeville 125TH ST. "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Production. Splendid Vaudeville, All Hits. Star acts. SUNDAY AT ALL HOUSES. CONCERTS
Biggest and Best Vaudeville in Town.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Seats 4 weeks ahead. KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
—MATINEE THANKSGIVING.—

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE
Last Week Mirandа of the Balcony. Next Mon., MRS. FISKE in THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH. Sale now open Mat. Thanksgiving.

CARNEGIE HALL Two Piano Recitals HOFMANN Sat. Aft., Nov. 23, Wed. Aft., Nov. 27, at 3 JOSEF HOFMANN
Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and Carnegie Hall box office. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Afternoon, Nov. 26, at 3:15. SONG RECITAL. Lilli Lehmann
Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the piano. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Ave. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Public Admitted Daily Except Monday. ADMISSION 50 CTS. MUSIC.

BIJOU DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD
B'way & 30th St. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY. IN THE AUCTIONEER. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15. ANNA HELD
In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. NOITY-TOITY New Burlesque of A Message from Mars
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30th ST. At 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. THE MESSENGER BOY 3D MONTH.
With JAMES T. POWERS.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST Matinee To-Day. Irwin's Big Burlesquers.
This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Tennessee's Pardner Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victoria 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Th'ksg'v'g. ELSIE DE WOLFE In Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The greatest of all New England dramas. WAY DOWN EAST Thanksgiving. Extra Mat. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving, & Sat. 50TH TIME, DEC. 2. SOUVENIRS. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | CINQUEVALLI LIVING ART STUDIES 30 Other Acts 30.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night & Sat., "Der Fall Clemenceau." Sat. Mat. (pop. prices,) "Der Huettenbesitzer."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9.

GRAND ARE YOU A MASON? Next week, Andrew Mack.

HARLEM Op. House. THE KING'S CARNIVAL Ev., 8:15 Mat. Sat
Nxt week—"Capt. Jinks," with Ethel Barrymore.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. THE DANCING GIRL.

Mat. To-morrow HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Cressy & Dayne, Melville & Stetson; oth's.

Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. T'h'w, Wed., & Thanksgiving. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

EDWIN MARKHAM TALKS OF NEW POETIC IDEAL

Speaks at Dinner of Society for the Study of Life.

The Rev. Mr. McNutt's Views of "Food and Crime"—The 20th Century Woman as Mrs. Gilman Sees Her.

The Society for the Study of Life held its annual banquet last evening at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, Mrs. Almon Hensley, the President, presiding. There were about one hundred and thirty diners.

Mrs. Hensley spoke briefly of the object of the society, which, she said, was to reverently study life with the purpose of ameliorating conditions and perfecting individual lives. She said the most neglected thing in life—most carefully eliminated in fact—was the teaching of the potential fatherhood of young men and the importance of a young woman selecting cerefully the father of her children. She hoped the day would come when the efforts of the society would result in there being schools to train young women for motherhood.

Mrs. Hensley then introduced Edwin Markham, who spoke on "What there is in America for the Poet."

"The poet who is worth while," said he, "is one who has something to do with the larger movements of humanity—a prophet and a seer. We need a new ideal for the poetic and literary life, and I believe that the social and industrial movement at the present time presents a higher theme than the poets have yet dealt with. I believe that we are coming to a new conception of religion that will be the application of the golden rule. We need not men to make money, but money to make men. We lack a great past, but we have a spacious future. America has been reserved to these later ages for some great manifestation. Something seems destined to come out of this great experiment of democracy, and I believe it will be in the solving of the problem of the struggle of capital and labor, and that we will solve the problem of industrial freedom. We have closed the study of Kings and taken up the study of man. The old epic was of arms and the man, but the new epic will be of tools and the man."

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins (Stetson) Gilman spoke on "The Twentieth Century Woman." She said that the women of the new century differ from the women of the past by being of some use to one another. This is a step from the animal kingdom into the human family. The essential characteristic of the woman of the twentieth century is her mobility. Man moves about and is of some use in the world. Woman has been kept at home in a position in which she has hindered the progress of the whole world. Until woman can keep step with the progress of the world the world cannot go ahead very much, but the woman of the present century is beginning to learn how to help the progress of the world.

The Rev. George L. McNutt spoke on "Food and Crime." In the course of his speech he said:

"I cannot believe in the Gospel which says, 'Wait and murmur not. It will be all right in the bye and bye.' What is the matter with the 'now'? I can feed myself in a way that I will want to get drunk, or I can feed myself in a way that I cannot get drunk. Underfeeding may lead to crime, and overfeeding to vice. It is as much a crime to be broken down and sick as it is to be drunk. The time will come when the cook will go ahead of the preacher, the politician, and the poet, and then we will all be poets."

Among other speakers were Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Vice President of the New York City Mothers' Club; Dr. Charleton Simon, Miss Marguerite Lindley, and Charles A. Montgomery.

WESTERN UNION MAN ARRESTED

J. B. Bertholf, Company's Manager at Jersey City, Charged with Aiding "Green Goods" Men.

John B. Bertholf, manager of the Western Union Telegraph offices in Jersey City, was arrested yesterday by Detective Frank Bennett on complaint of Chief of Police Benjamin F. Murphy, who charges Mr. Bertholf with complicity in the green goods frauds, for which Charles P. Adams, Superintendent of the Western Union lines along the New Jersey Central Railroad, and Alfred C. Kaiser, an operator at the Claremont Station, were arrested on Aug. 5.

The Chief says that since these arrests he has received many letters showing that green goods men are still operating in Jersey City by means of telegrams sent by the Western Union Company. One of these letters was to John F. Mason, of Stillwell, Ind. Ter., who was told by the green goods operators whose circulars he received to telegraph to J. W. Ellis, 995 Ivy Street. The Chief said that this message could not have been delivered except by collusion because it is fictitious. There is no Ivy Street in Jersey City. There is an Ivy Place, but as it is only one block long, it could have no such number as 995.

James Kershaw, the operator who is alleged to have received the dispatches sent to Ellis by direction of Chief Murphy, was also arrested because he refused to surrender the dispatches or say to whom they had been delivered, although he admitted that such dispatches had been received, but he did not know to whom they were delivered, as he had sent them to Mr. Bertholf.

When Mr. Bertholf was asked to whom he had delivered the dispatches he said they had not been delivered to any one, but were locked in his safe. He declined to produce them. Chief Murphy alleges that the telegrams were delivered, because Mason and others who sent them received answers to them.

Bertholf and Kershaw declined to make any further statement. They waived examination and gave bail in $500 each before Justice John P. McCormick to answer any indictment that might be found against them by the Grand Jury.

THREW HIMSELF INTO FURNACE

Horrible Suicide of an Unidentified Man at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 21.—A few moments after midnight an unidentified man threw himself headlong into one of the furnaces at Schoenberger's Mills, Fourteenth and Etna Streets. Almost his entire body was roasted beyond identification, his left foot being the only part disfigured. A few minutes before midnight the man was seen to enter the mill yards and stand at the foot of the hoisting cage which carries ore, coke, and other supplies for the furnace.

The moment that a warning was sounded for the cage to ascend with its burden three workmen saw the suicide jump on the platform and stand within a few feet of them. They were confused and did not know what to think of him, as no one but employes is allowed on these cages. When the top of the furnace was reached, nearly 100 feet from the level, Thomas Lee determined to order him away. The huge crib was opened to allow the car of coke to roll into the furnace and the bell was lifted, throwing a terrific heat from the fiery substance underneath. Lee had not had time to open his mouth when the man threw himself headlong into the furnace. Quick as a flash Lee saw the action and dropped the bell, but all too late. The man was buried head and shoulders in the flames. The lid of the bell caught his left foot, saving only it from being consumed. He was pulled out about three minutes later, every part of his body resembling a piece of half-cooked meat.

Amusements.

HORSE SHOW,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NOVEMBER 22, 23.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Hackneys and Trotters for the Championship, Trotters, Horse, Broughams and Appointments, Road Teams, Ladies' Saddle Horses, Ladies to ride; Ponies, High Jumpers, and Hunters, Polo Ponies.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the Two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

POWDER WORKS BLOW UP.

Two Buildings of the Forcite Company Near Landing, N. J., Wrecked.

DOVER, N. J., Nov. 21.—Buildings of the Forcite Powder Works near Landing were badly damaged to-night by two explosions. One blew up a storehouse and the other the freezing house.

The only person about the works at the time was the night watchman. He was at one extreme of the works when the explosions took place at the other. With the first flash and detonation he threw himself full length upon the ground. He was about to rise when the other followed. The second was the louder and did the most damage through the surrounding country, so that it is believed this was the storeroom, as the building is likely to have had more of the explosive in it than the freezing room.

The first explosion took place at 6:14, as clocks in Landing—a mile from the works—stopped at that hour. The time elapsing between the explosions was long enough for residents to run from their houses to their stops. Windows were broken in many houses. Several big lights were shattered in the Westmoreland Hotel. In the cottages within a radius of a mile crockery was knocked down and mirrors broken. Strangely there was more destruction of property in Ledgewood, four miles away, than in Landing itself.

It is rumored, but the report cannot be verified, in the absence of officers of the company, that one of the buildings contained the result of recent experiments by Maxim, who is working on a new explosive. There cannot be a close investigation of the scene of the explosion until daylight, owing to the danger.

NATIONAL GROCERS' MEETING.

Elect Officers and Attend Banquet Given in Honor of G. Waldo Smith.

The National convention of the Presidents of all the State Grocers' Associations East of the Rocky Mountains, except the Southern States, which have a separate organization, met at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday.

The principal business was the election of a National Executive Committee, which resulted in the selection of the following: Chairman, William Judson of Grand Rapids; Ira B. Smith of Milwaukee, Thomas H. Watson of Chicago, F. C. Bushnell of New Haven, and Frederick W. Hannah of Newark, N. J.

During the proceedings, which were of an executive character, many interesting subjects were discussed, such as the need of a modification of the National Bankruptcy act, pure food legislation, and a reduction of the duties on sugar and teas. All of these matters were referred to the Executive Committee.

In the evening a complimentary banquet was given by the New York and Vicinity Association to G. Waldo Smith, who for fourteen years has been President of the organization.

FOR NEW JERSEY'S INSANE.

Addition to the State Hospital Building at Morris Plains Opened.

MORRIS PLAINS, N. J., Nov. 21.—The new wing of the State Hospital for the Insane was opened to-day. The new building, which provides sleeping room for about 1,000 persons and will be used as a dormitory solely, has cost to date about $325,000. The Board of Managers and the medical staff received the invited guests. Gov. Voorhees came hours before the others, accompanied by Senator Joseph Cross of Union. He made an inspection of the entire asylum and its connecting buildings. On a special train came ex-United States Senator James Smith of Newark, Gen. Richard A. Donnelly of Trenton, Ira Otterson, Superintendent of the State Reform School, at Jamesburg; Assemblyman Edgar Williams of Essex, Senator Lewis Martin of Sussex, Judge Henry Huston of Sussex, Dr. Henry Weeks, Director of the epileptic village at Skillmans; the Rev. J. B. Faulkes and the Rev. Dr. McNaughton of Morristown, Assemblyman Charles A. Whitehead of Morris, Assemblyman Oliver Blackwell of Hunterdon, and a host of State and county officers. Most of them were accompanied by their wives.

A new pipe organ in the chapel was played for the first time, the organist being Prof. Frank Miller of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church of New York City. After the recital, which was varied by vocal selections, and which closed with the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by all present, the guests were shown through the new building.

LA SAVOIE'S NEW RECORD.

Reaches Havre from This Port in 6 Days 11 Hours 5 Minutes.

A cablegram was received yesterday by the New York agents of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, announcing the arrival of the new steamship La Savoie, Capt. Poirot, at Havre, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning from New York, and the breaking of her eastward record by nearly two hours. The Savoie cleared Sandy Hook Lightship at 11:55 A. M., Thursday, Nov. 14, and her time of passing was 6 days 11 hours and 5 minutes.

A special train took on board the passengers of the Savoie at Havre a little before 8 A. M., and landed them at Paris at noon, making their time of traveling from New York to Paris 6 days 19 hours.

The Savoie's best previous eastward record was 6 days 13 hours 7 minutes, made on her maiden voyage on Sept. 19. The Savoie holds the Havre record both eastward and westward.

NEW JERSEY ODD FELLOWS.

Grand Lodge Not to Maintain the Home at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The New Jersey Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in session here to-day, elected these officers: Grand Master—Harry F. Pine, Camden; Deputy Grand Master—Chester Thompson, Clinton; Grand Warden—E. L. Ross, Cape May; Grand Secretary—Lewis Parker, Trenton; Grand Treasurer—J. R. Dolen, Bordentown; Representative to Sovereign Lodge—Henry J. Melosh, Jersey City. The officers were installed this afternoon.

The Grand Lodge by a vote of 125 to 97 decided against the acceptance and maintenance by the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows' Home at Trenton. This home is now managed by an association, which embraces about one-half of the subordinate lodges in this State.

MUST PAY EASTMAN WITNESSES.

Massachusetts Court Orders County to Defray Expense Forced on Accused.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—By a decision of Justices Gaskill and Aiken of the Superior Court, Charles R. Eastman of Harvard University gets $3,000 or a petition that Middlesex County be ordered to pay the fees of expert witnesses whom he hired in his trial for murder last Summer.

Prof. Eastman was found not guilty of killing his brother-in-law, Richard Grogan, but he spent $4,200 in hiring witnesses, and he claimed in his petition that he should not be asked to pay for testimony which the Commonwealth forced him to secure. It is said that the petition and the court's action is unprecedented in Massachusetts.

Former Zionist Sues Dowie for Libel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Samuel G. Priddle, a former member of Dowie's Zion, has brought suit in the Circuit Court against John Alexander Dowie for $25,000 damages from criminal libel. He was, it is said, expelled from Zion during the absence of Dowie in Europe. A dream he had last May concerning the murder of Dowie was made the subject of remarks by Dowie, both in Zion's official organ, "Leaves of Healing," and in an address at the Auditorium. These caustic criticisms are the libelous statements of which Priddle complains.

Butterflies for a Library.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 21.—Among the recent gifts presented to the Job Mail Library of this city is the handsome collection of butterflies which Mrs. Alexander Gilbert, wife of former Mayor Gilbert, has donated. The collection is the most extensive of any in the State. There are more than 5,000 specimens. The butterflies have been gathered from all parts of the United States and various sections of Europe.

CLERGY'S VIEWS OF THE EAST SIDE'S NEEDS

Recent Election Discussed at Gospel Settlement Reception.

Missionary Work in the Tenements—Sunday Closing—Relations of Christian and Jew.

Guests and hosts vied with each other in entertaining the large assemblage gathered yesterday from 4 P. M. until 10 P. M. at 211 Clinton Street, in the heart of the red light district. The occasion was a reception given by the Gospel Settlement to the clergymen of New York City.

Informal addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. R. L. Paddock, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. The character of the work being done by the Gospel Settlement in refining and uplifting the children of the lower east side was illustrated in the afternoon by 25 out of the 150 members of the Kitchen Garden Class.

The songs and exercises delivered by the little ones showed how well they were learning the lessons of culture and industry taught them by Miss Irwin, the head worker. In the evening a class of larger girls gave an exhibition of physical culture exercises. The object of the settlement is to do for the children what the public schools do not accomplish.

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay in his remarks to the guests dwelt chiefly upon the importance of the Gospel in promoting settlement work in such districts.

"Missionary work in the tenement houses," said Dr. Mackay, "has proved a failure in the past when not connected with the Gospel, and it will be a failure without the Gospel in the future. It may reach the head sometimes, but to reach the heart and really count, such work must be done in the name of the Gospel."

The speaker illustrated the great necessity of work among the children in the east side by citing the case of a boy of six years, who had been accused of theft. In order to keep him from the baneful influence of a vicious mother the lad was arrested and his bail fixed at $1,000, so that there was no chance of his returning to her immediately.

"The work is as much one of patriotism for the country as of charity," concluded Dr. Mackay.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittridge emphasized in his address the value of education and higher culture, and the lack of it in all classes of the city.

"When there is among us," he said, "a tone of political morality less rigid and pure than that among our homes, then we are on the verge of a precipice. What New York needs is not so much a new Mayor or a new District Attorney as it is in need of an enlightened civilization.

"No one man can reform New York City. Although he may improve the police and the streets, he can do little with the crowd of those in the slums, who follow the fanatical anarchists. That can be accomplished only by persistent personal work by the well-to-do."

Dr. R. L. Paddock, speaking of the recent election, said:

"The victory hardly gives us time for rejoicing. We must not stop for any jollification or congratulation, but prepare for the work of the next two years and be ready for the campaign which must follow. A disrespect and contempt for and a desire to do away with the law, which arises from the possibility of evading the statutes respecting Sunday closing and the like (for a pecuniary consideration) are the first steps toward anarchy. What we need is men in power who will enforce the laws.

"It is pathetic that we have reached such a low standard of civilization that common honesty became the point at issue in the late reform campaign. We have been fighting for that which the whole world should take for granted."

Dr. Paddock emphasized the crying need for more settlements on the east side similar to the one on Clinton Street. The field is far too large, he said, to be covered by one such institution.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott discussed the relation of the Christian to the Jew in the east side. He said:

"What we need to do to help our fellowmen is to lay aside, not our Christianity, but our sectarianism. It is said that we cannot reach the Jews with the Gospel in our hands. That is because we preach sectarianism, and not the Christian Gospel."

Dr. Abbott made a strong point by the dissension between the Christians and Jews, and said: "The Christians are to blame for it." The speaker said that he had received at least six invitations to address Jewish congregations, and that the Jews are susceptible to Christian influence if approached in the proper fashion, open handed. "But if a Christian goes to a Jew with clenched fists," said Dr. Abbott, "he will be met with clinched fists, and will deserve what he gets."

POLICE SERGEANTS TRANSFERRED

Men from the Fifth Street Station Have Been Changed.

Two police Sergeants were transferred out of the Fifth Street Station last night. The transfers were announced by Sergt. Brady, who was in charge at Police Headquarters. The changes were:

Sergt. Schulum, from the Fifth Street Station to the Elizabeth Street Station, and Sergt. Isaac Frank, from the Fifth Street Station to the Leonard Street Station. To fill the places of these two Sergeants Sergt. George W. Brown was transferred from the Elizabeth Street Station to the Fifth Street Station and Sergt. Robert McNaught from the Leonard Street Station to the Fifth Street Station.

Colorado Newspaper Sold.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 21.—The Colorado Telegraph, the leading evening newspaper of this city, has been sold to a syndicate of local capitalists for $125,000, making it the largest newspaper deal ever effected in the State outside of Denver. Lewis Gaylord, owner of the controlling interest, retires, his equity being settled for on a basis of $90,000. The new owners recently secured control of The Evening Mail, and these two papers will be consolidated under the name of The Colorado Telegraph.

Sudden Death of an Architect.

Edward Wentz, fifty years old, an architect, who had offices at Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and who lived at 1,406 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, died suddenly last night in a saloon at 35 West Forty-third Street. The saloon was being renovated under Wentz's direction. He had called at the place last night to see what progress had been made. Dr. Barnes of 116 West Forty-third Street diagnosed Wentz's trouble as acute uremia. The body was taken to his late home.

Yale Debaters Selected.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—In the debate between Yale and Princeton the following will represent Yale: R. H. Ewell, Washington, D. C., 1903; J. Sibley, Los Angeles, Cal., 1902; C. D. Lockwood, Stamford, Conn., 1903, and I. G. Phillips, Winchester, Tenn., 1902. The first three are expected to constitute the regular team, while Phillips will act as an alternate.

Santiago Iglesias Out on Bail.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 21.—Santiago Iglesias, agent of the American Federation of Labor, who was arrested here a fortnight ago on a charge of conspiracy, has been released in $500 bail which was furnished by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation. Iglesias will be tried Dec. 2.

Woman Burned to Death.

While trying to light a candle at her home on the top floor of 1,981 Second Avenue yesterday morning, Mrs. Annie Hart, forty years old, broke the match and the flaming end fell against her dress, setting it on fire, and she was so badly burned that she died in the Harlem Hospital, to which she was removed by Ambulance Surgeon Slevin.

Suffolk County Tax Rate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I. Nov. 21.—The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors has fixed the general tax rate for the County at 2 1-10 mills.

All He Could Refund.

Spectator—See here! I paid a dollar to see a miserable game of football and I think I ought to have my money back.

Manager—I can't give it all back, but you can have a quarter back, and, if you really want it, I'll give you a half back. They're no good to me, anyway.—Chicago News.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.
HANDSOME CHINA and GLASSWARE
Visitors to the HORSE SHOW are cordially invited to inspect our new store.
Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mme. Sembrich sang Elsa in German in Los Angeles on Nov. 9, and Mr. E. F. Kubel contributed an uncommonly good piece of criticism to The Herald of that city. He said:

"The interest of many of the audience lay, however, in the interpreter of the part of Elsa, Mme. Sembrich, the most eminent living exponent of the old Italian art of singing, usually called 'bel canto.' She is an absolute master of polished legato singing, while her work in the operas of Mozart and others, in which brilliancy and sympathy are demanded, have found her the greatest florid dramatic artist of the lighter class of modern times. Her voice is a pure, high soprano of exquisite color, which ranges from C below the treble clef to F in alt. Doubtless the greatest of living artists in her own field, it was a matter of some curiosity with many persons to see how this famous colorature singer would demean herself and how she would proclaim herself in the heavier Wagnerian music.

"This feeling was heightened by the fact that Mme. Gadski, a trained Wagnerian singer, was pigeon in the cast of the Meyerbeer opera, while Mme. Sembrich was given the former's legitimate place in 'Lohengrin.' Then there was the irresistible desire to institute comparison with Nordica, last year's Elsa, who had been accepted as the greatest interpreter of the rôle ever seen with us. But a great artist, a singer who possesses the fine taste and eminent abilities of Mme. Sembrich, quickly sweeps away such thoughts. Her art, her individuality, by force, triumph over all doubts, and while she may not meet the ideal of many in her presentation of the rôle of Elsa, it is not to be gainsaid that in the flowing music of the part she rose superior to her surrounding and sang as a neighbor of mine expressed it audibly, 'with the voice of an angel.'

"Like Nordica, Mme. Sembrich seems to be drawing away from florid parts and adopting the broad and impressive style which is in contrast with the rôle that calls mainly for vocal agility. As contrasted with Nordica it is doubtful if she will ever achieve the potent impressiveness which marks the American singer. Yet in the duet of the second act she rose nobly to the trying occasion with so magnificent a singer as Schumann-Heink, and it is improbable that for years will be heard so royal, so complete, and so thoroughly interpretive a second act of this opera as was given by the present company."

***

It may be said in passing that Mr. Knubel's yielding to the temptation to make comparisons was not fortunate. There cannot well be any close points of resemblance between the work of Mme. Sembrich and that of Mme. Nordica. The latter's voice is eminently well suited to those dramatic rôles which the former could never successfully undertake.

Mme. Sembrich will not depart from her established field. Elsa cannot be regarded as outside her province. The part is essentially lyric. It is the soprano rcle in Wagner's most mellifluous work, and it does not call for any qualifications of voice or style not demanded by Juliet and Marguerite. In fact, it is almost always in the repertoire of artists who sing those rôles. It was in the repertoire of Nilsson and of Vallerla, for examples, and it is in those of Mmes. Eames and Melba—the latter singing it only in Italian. Mme. Melba also sings Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser," and, to do her justice, sings it—or did sing it—very beautifully.

There would be nothing to prevent Mme. Sembrich from singing Elizabeth and Senta as she already sings Elsa and Eva. There is no better training in the world for these rôles than Mozart, and Mme. Sembrich is an unsurpassed Mozart singer, Mme. Nordica owes much of her success as a Wagner singer to her old studies of Mozart.

One of the Western coast papers credited Mme. Sembrich with learning German in order to sing Elsa. This is amusing. She sang Lucia in German in Berlin in her earliest years on the operatic stage, and has lived in Dresden most of her life. German is the language used daily in her home. She speaks also French, Italian, and English, and of course her native tongue, Polish.

***

Miss Martha Miner, soprano, and Miss Lillian Carlismith, contralto, two well-known local concert singers, sailed for Europe on Tuesday for a year's study. Both of them have been on the platform for a number of seasons, and their departure ought to contain a lesson for some young and ill-equipped singers who are in a hurry to appear in public.

***

There arrived in this city from Berlin, a little over a week ago, Miss Lucy Gates of Provo, Utah, on her return home after an absence of three years studying music. Miss Gates is a daughter of Susa Young Gates, editor of The Young Woman's Journal, Salt Lake, and one of the faculty of Brigham Young College and Normal Training School of Provo, where about one thousand young men and maidens of the Mormon communities are being educated.

At an early age Miss Gates showed signs of unusual talent as a pianist, so promising that her father and mother decided to send her to Berlin to study with the best piano teachers in the Conservatory. She went, accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. Lucy Bigelow Young, one of the four surviving widows of the late President Young, three years ago. She was then in her seventeenth year.

After diligent study and practice at the piano for eighteen months, Miss Gates was heard singing as her master entered the Conservatory. Being undiscovered by his pupil, he remained concealed and listened for some time, and then expressed great surprise at the range, flexibility, and sweetness of her voice, declaring that she ought to begin vocal studies at once, even to the sacrifice of her great piano skill.

She accepted the advice and became a pupil of Mme. Marie Corelli—not the novelist, Mme. Marchesi has heard her and spoke highly of her voice, and Mr. Frank Damrosch advised her to settle in New York. She is, however, engaged as solo singer for the tour of Florizel, the juvenile violinist, under Major Pond's management, and will be heard here in February.

***

Mr. Hermann Klein, who is well known as a writer on musical subjects in the London, Manchester, and Edinburgh papers, and even still better as a prominent professor of singing, has accepted a proposition which has several times during the past five years been made to him, and is about to settle in the United States. He will sail for New York about the second week of December. He comes partly by the advice of M. Jean de Reszke, who believes there is an opening in America for a voice-trainer who combines the soundness of the old school of singing with the fire of the new.

***

There is trouble between a well-known violinist and a German musical critic. The performer has, it seems, grown extremely stout, and the writer declared that when the popular artist stepped on the platform he carried all before him. It might have been intended as a compliment, but the violinist chose to take it the other way.

***

Some interesting statistics are published in the German "Bühnen Spielpian" regarding the relative popularity enjoyed by various famous operas throughout Germany during the year ending August. "Lohengrin" occupied the first place with 294 performances; "Tannhäuser," in former years second on the list, must give place to "Freischütz" with 278 and "Carmen" with 277 performances. After "Tannhäuser" with 272 come "Cavalleria," 236; "Trovatore," 225; "Mignon," 214; "Faust," 193; "Undine," 192; "Meistersinger," only 171; "Walküre," 131; "Tristan und Isolde," 72. Operettas are gradually disappearing from the German stage, but "Fledermaus" enjoyed 400 representations, "Geisha" 337, and "Mikado" only 93.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

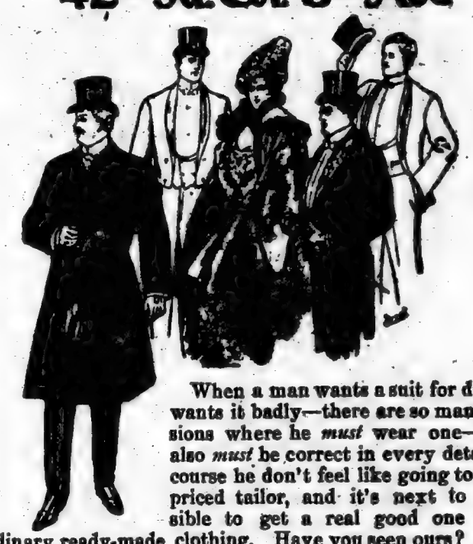

When a man wants a suit for dress, he wants it badly—there are so many occasions where he *must* wear one—but it also *must* be correct in every detail. Of course he don't feel like going to a high-priced tailor, and it's next to impossible to get a real good one in the ordinary ready-made clothing. Have you seen ours? If you tell your friends you paid $70 for one of ours they'll believe it, and the suit looks it, too—that's the difference between our clothing and the ordinary ready-made kind.

The Smart Tuxedo Suit.

At $20. There's an easy, smart appearance about our Tuxedo Suits that attract many men—especially young men. The coats are made with broad, shapely shoulders, and gracefully shaped silk faced collars; vests single or double breasted; trousers cut wide over the hips, tapering gradually toward the bottom; the fabric is a fine black unfinished Worsted—custom tailors charge $30 for no better. Our special price $20.

The Dress Suit for Formal Wear.

At 28. The Full Dress Suit is the supreme test of perfect tailoring. Ours are made by men who make only dress suits. The suits are made of the finest dress worsteds, broad, well set shoulders, snug-fitting at waist, perfect hanging skirts. For suits such as these made to measure custom tailors charge $38 and $40. Our special price $28.

— Black Cloth Full Dress Coats, special at $12.
Black Cloth Full Dress Vests, special at $3.
Black Doeskin Trousers, special at $6.

Frock Coats and Vests that Fit.

At $18. A special sale of Prince Albert Coats and Vests made of black Thibets, silk faced to buttonholes of lapels. garments characterized by elegance of fabric, smartness of cut and beauty of workmanship; regular value $25. Our special sale price $18.

At $32. Men's Frock Coats and Vests than which you can find no richer or more princely garments outside of a Fifth avenue tailor shop at $50 the coat and vest. The fabrics are of rich, soft-feeling imported Vicunas and black unsheared worsteds, lined throughout with the best quality silk. The beauty of these garments is more easily seen than described.

Every other thing for formal and semi-formal dress is here, at moderate prices—Silk Hats, Opera Hats, Patent-Leather Shoes, White Vests and Furnishings.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Ste. Cor. 8th Ave.

Saratoga Arondack Water

Three New Branches

9 East 59th Street, near Fifth Ave.
CENTRAL BRANCH.

333 Columbus Ave., Cor. 75th St.
WEST SIDE BRANCH.

2069 7th Ave., near 125th Street.
HARLEM BRANCH.

At above Branches you will find attractive Drinking Parlors like those in Saratoga—*all you wish to drink*—5 cts. Also at all
WILSON'S DRUG STORES.

P. J. Montague, 60 Court St. Brooklyn,
SPECIAL AGENT FOR CASE TRADE.

MAIN OFFICE:
1362 Broadway.
Telephone 646—38th.

The demand for Saratoga Arondack Water is increasing so fast that it has become necessary to have more branches and depots. The Arondack is a high class American water for high class Americans. Drink it for health and it gives pleasure. Drink it for pleasure it gives health. An ideal table water carbonated with natural gas. Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervousness, and Kidney Troubles.

THE STRIKE AT LYNN.

A Temporary Agreement Indicates an Early End of the Trouble.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 21.—After lasting for seven days, the morocco strike, affecting several factories and more than 1,000 men, appears within measurable distance of settlement. Judge Reed of Brockton, Chairman of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, said to-night that he thought the trouble would end soon. Only four morocco factories so far are directly affected, but a settlement of the trouble will have a direct bearing on all the same kind of leather shops in the city.

So far the strike only extends to the staking, beaming, and glazing departments of the factories of Thomas A. Kelly & Co., Pevear & Co., the Weber Leather Company, and A. B. Hoffman, but it has crippled temporarily most of the other departments. A temporary agreement has been reached, but is yet to be formally accepted by both sides. It includes the provision that a concern shall have the right to discharge and hire its own men, but shall not discriminate against members of the union or its committee. The strike was

We understand most stores are "short" on the long, loose overcoat at $20.

We are decidedly "long" on them—

We anticipated the phenomenal demand and made up a great quantity.

They are here in dark Oxford, Meltons and Velours—made with slash pockets, cuffs on sleeves, with all of our distinguishing marks of style—broad shoulders, wide shapely sleeves, cut full and loose. And the price only $20.

Every other thing that's smart.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

The Maximum

is reached in the production of

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The perfect type of the purest whiskey. Its taste is a treat.

First Called and First Recalled

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe

For Children.

An ill-shaped hat, or badly fitted suit may not look well on a child, but it does not result in permanent injury.

Only the ill-shaped shoe does that.

Why not, when it is so easy, get your child a perfect shoe, and insure "Good Feet For Life."

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

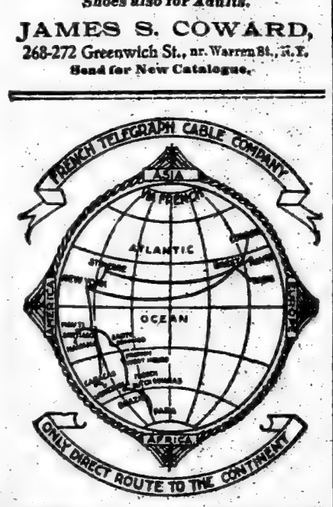

DIAMONDS

CHESTER BILLINGS & SON,
Successors to
RANDEL, BAREMORE & BILLINGS.
58 Nassau Street. 29 Maiden Lane.

EYEGLASSES FREE

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, absolutely free. It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Special Coffee Sale To-Day.—Best Maracaibo 18c. per lb. The Coffee Bin, 2 Vesey, under Astor House.

TOBACCO TRUST GETS D. H. M'ALPIN & CO.

Purchase Price Reported to be About $2,500,000.

Universal Tobacco Co., Havana Commercial, and Other Concerns May Unite to Fight the Consolidated.

After a long series of negotiations the Consolidated Tobacco Company, which controls the American and the Continental Tobacco Companies, has acquired control of the tobacco properties of D. H. McAlpin & Co. The actual change in management will probably be effected on or about Jan. 1, and the purchase price is reported to be in the neighborhood of $2,500,000.

The McAlpin interests, one of the older interests in the tobacco trade, have been among the most steadfast competitors of the Tobacco Trust up to the present time. For many years their factory at Avenue D and Tenth Street has been known as an independent plant. The acquisition of the McAlpin interests by the Trust is said to have been greatly hastened because of counter efforts by the Universal Tobacco Company, the opposition to the Trust.

For several days reports have been current in Wall Street that the McAlpin interests would shortly be found in alliance with the Universal, and the announcement that the Trust had gotten control came as a surprise. Following upon this news came the announcement that the Universal Tobacco Company and other concerns, including the Havana Commercial, will in all probability be consolidated in the near future. This indicates that there is to be a sharp fight in the domestic tobacco trade between the new company and the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

The new company will, if present plans are carried out, manufacture tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. As the American and Continental Cigar Company, the new concern obviously will be a competitor of the American Cigar Company also. This development, in connection with the competition between the American and English concerns, which is now very keen, makes the tobacco situation interesting. The capital in these several corporations aggregates somewhat over $200,000,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Report that Northern Pacific Stockholders Will Attack the Northern Securities Company Plan.

It was reported yesterday in Wall Street that some of the preferred stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company intended to attack the plan of the Northern Securities Company in the courts. Regarding this report a representative of one of the interests in the Securities Company said that there were only a very few shares of preferred stock held outside of the parties to the Securities Company plan, and that the latter did not anticipate that any such move would be successful in the courts, as no material interests of the stockholders who do not exchange their stock for that of the Securities Company are thereby jeopardized.

Neither was any uneasiness felt, it was said, over the threatened combination of the unassenting stockholders of the old Northern Pacific Railroad Company in an attempt to overthrow the reorganization plan. While it was admitted that there might be some defects in the plan under which the Northern Pacific was reorganized it was stated that these were of such a nature that it would be very difficult to use them successfully in a court of law.

The traffic representatives in this city of the various roads affected by the recent agreement are rather uneasy for the security of their positions, as they believe that a consolidation of some of the offices will take place. This, however, was denied by one of the Directors of the new company.

TO MAKE A SIX-MILE TUNNEL.

Southern Pacific's High Line Through the Sierras Will Be Shortened.

TRUCKEE, Cal., Nov. 21.—That the Southern Pacific is determined to reduce the elevation of its present high line over the Sierras from Truckee to Colfax is evidenced by the fact that a party of engineers has taken the field to run preliminaries for a short cut, including a tunnel. They are now at work on a new line to begin at Donner Lake, with the intention of coming out on the Yuba River near Cisco. By the new tunnel the line will be reduced eight miles and the elevation of the road lessened 1,000 feet. The tunnel will have to be six miles in length.

COLORADO MIDLAND ELECTION.

Fact Disclosed that George J. Gould Is Interested in the Property.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Midland Railroad to-day disclosed the fact that George J. Gould has become interested in that property. The following Directors were elected:

Grenville M. Dodge, Henry Budge, J. Kennedy Tod, E. C. Henderson, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Winslow S. Pierce, Lawrence Greer, E. T. Jeffery, and Frank Trumbull. Col. D. C. Dodge and George Foster Peabody were retired.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Southern stockholders was also held today, and these Directors were re-elected: Grenville M. Dodge, Henry Budge, J. Kennedy Tod, Frederick P. Olcott, John G. Emory, Edward J. Berwind, Edward C. Henderson, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Norman Ream, and Frank Trumbull.

Both boards will meet in New York early in December and elect officers. Frank Trumbull, it is believed, will be re-elected President of both roads.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

L. F. Loree Succeeds E. R. Bacon in the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company was held here this afternoon. The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Edward R. Bacon, William M. Greene, Arthur Hale, Otto H. Kahn, L. F. Loree, James McCrea, H. Clay Pierce, J. C. Schmidlapp, and Frank W. Tracy.

Immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, the new Board of Directors met and organized as follows: L. F. Loree, President; Edward R. Bacon, Vice President; William M. Greene, Vice President and General Manager; George F. May, Secretary; Edward H. Movius, Assistant Secretary; J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.

The change in the Presidency from Bacon to Loree was due to the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has adopted the policy of having its President also President of all its constituent companies. President Loree said the removal of the general offices from Cincinnati to Baltimore was not contemplated.

Tom Johnson's Fight Against Railroads.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland filed a motion in the Supreme Court to-day, asking leave to bring suit in mandamus to compel the State Board of Equalization to re-assess the railroads of the State for the purpose of taxation their value to be determined by the market value of their securities. Mayor Johnson was allowed to speak in behalf of his motion. No opposition was offered by the Attorney General; the desire of the State officials being to have the powers of the Board of Equalization judicially determined. The court will decide the case next Tuesday.

Superintendent Collins Resigns.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 21.—General Superintendent Sumner J. Collins of the Wisconsin Central Railroad has resigned, to take effect Nov. 25. He will be succeeded by E. F. Potter, the present General Superintendent of the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern Railroad, at Davenport, Iowa.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey expects its new ferryboat Bound Brook from the contractors about Dec. 1. This is a companion ship to the ferryboat Lakewood, modern in every particular. The company has also recently closed a contract with Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del., for another ferryboat on the same general lines, which it is expected will be delivered by the builders before next Summer's traffic opens.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad, held yesterday, the position of Third Vice President was created. A. G. Hackstaff, the present Secretary of the company, was chosen to fill the post, with headquarters in New York City. Mr. Hackstaff has been connected with the company for many years and has wide acquaintance in the railroad and financial community.

The Pennsylvania Railroad contemplates the extension of the automatic block signaling system, now on the New York, Atlantic City, and Philadelphia Divisions, the latter as far as Paoli, to the Maryland Division, taking in a portion of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé proposes to establish a weekly standard sleeping car line between the Grand Canyon and Los Angeles, Cal. Under this new arrangement, these sleeping cars will leave the canyon, west-bound, every Thursday morning, beginning Dec. 5. East-bound, the cars will leave Los Angeles every Tuesday. This arrangement is made to provide through sleeping car accommodations from the canyon to Southern California for transcontinental passengers who stop over to view the Grand Canyon.

The Great Northern Railroad has ordered forty freight and passenger engines from the Rogers Locomotive Company, in Paterson. The same road has already received twenty locomotives from the Rogers works on account of an order of thirty-eight locomotives. The new order insures employment to the men now at the works for some time to come.

COMMITTEES SEE MR. ODELL.

Produce Exchange Members Protest Against Discriminating Freight Rates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Gov. Odell held two important conferences to-day, with committees representing public bodies of the State, on matters relating to public transportation. The Produce Exchange of New York City petitioned him, through a committee, to recommend legislation to prevent alleged freight discrimination between New York City and Buffalo, and a committee from the State commerce convention presented to him the canal improvement and taxation resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the convention at Buffalo in October.

The committee from the New York City Produce Exchange was composed of David Bingham, John V. Barnes, Ely Bernays, W. H. Crossman, Samuel Rowland, Frank S. Brainard, and A. M. McKnight.

The committee stated to the Governor that the railroads discriminate against the Port of New York in shipments from Buffalo and that the trade of the port suffers in consequence. They desired the Governor to recommend in his annual message to the Legislature that the powers of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners be so increased that it will have power to prevent discrimination.

Gov. Odell said that he desired the State and its cities to prosper. He would see what could be done to better conditions.

The resolutions of the commerce convention were presented by John D. Kernan of Utica, D. H. Raymond of Buffalo, Frank Brainard, Frank S. Gardner of New York City, E. H. Bucklin of Ithaca, and S. H. Beach of Rome.

These resolutions advocate the construction of a 1,000-ton-barge canal, that the passage of "slipshod" legislation be prevented; that a system of local option in taxation be adopted, and that Cayuga and Seneca Lakes be improved.

Gov. Odell told the committee that his inspection of the canals showed that a definite policy of improvement must be adopted.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; A. C. Mustard, suits; 340 Broadway; St. George Hotel.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; L. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Cozad, muslins, underwear, and infants' wear; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; A. Moffitt, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. Younker, hosiery; 31 Franklin Street.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Glisey House.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. C. MacInnes, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. S. Rogers, notions; H. Osborne, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, furniture; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Malone, M., furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, hosiery and underwear; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, cloths and boys' clothing; 57 White Street.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. E. Raymon, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Schloss, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; F. J. Mitchell, cloaks and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Emerson & Adams, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions; A. F. Merrill, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. C. Morgan, linens, laces, and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Co., Louisville, Ky.; D. Barclay, domestics, linens, prints, and ginghams; 256 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hart Bros., Chicago, Ill.; H. N. Hart, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; R. W. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, dress goods and woolens; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Saries, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonacoming, Md.; S. Eisenberg, notions; Hotel Albert.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. Connelly, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; E. H. Clarke, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Fratt, prints, wash goods, and domestics; F. Louck, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, embroideries; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

ALABAMA SAILS SOUTH.

Battleship's Speed to be Tested Over Barren Island Course.

The battleship Alabama left the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and passed down to the anchorage off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, from where she sailed, probably at daylight this morning for the Barren Island course in Chesapeake Bay.

The battleship Kearsarge, which has been in port for some time anchored off Thirty-fourth Street in the North River, is now at the navy yard, and will leave port on Sunday for the Barren Island course. These vessels are going to the Chesapeake for the purpose of going through speed trials. Each vessel of the North Atlantic Squadron will be sent over the Barren Island course for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have deteriorated in any respect. This is a new feature of the annual Winter cruise.

After the speed trials the vessels will go to Charleston, S. C., where they will remain four days during the fore part of the South Carolina Inter-State and West India Exposition. The annual Winter cruise of the squadron will end the latter part of May next year, when the vessels are expected to arrive at New York.

Battleship Massachusetts Sails.

The United States Battleship Massachusetts passed out of Quarantine yesterday afternoon bound for the speed trial course at Barren Island in Chesapeake Bay. Thence she will go to Charleston, after which she will proceed on the regular Winter cruise in Cuban and Central American waters.

SEVENTY-FIVE MAY BE DEAD FROM MINE FIRE

Searching Parties Unable to Work Owing to Sulphur Gas.

Twenty-nine Bodies Already Recovered in the Smuggler-Union Tunnel at Telluride, Col.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—At a late hour to-day twenty-nine bodies had been recovered from the Smuggler-Union Mine at Telluride. At attempt was made this afternoon to enter the ninth level north, but on account of the density of the smoke it was impossible to do so. It is stated by one of the officers of the company that only three or four men are missing, and that the total number of dead will not exceed twenty-five.

A dispatch from Telluride says:

"The work of rescuing bodies of miners who were suffocated to death in the Smuggler-Union Mine yesterday was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. The searching parties were unable to work last night, owing to the dense volumes of sulphur gas which permeated every portion of the eighteen miles of underground workings. It is not expected that all of the bodies will be recovered before midnight to-night, and it may take even longer.

"How many bodies remain the the mine is a matter of conjecture. The full number of dead will not be known until a complete roster of the employes has been secured and those who escaped accounted for. As many as fifty more bodies may be found, which would bring the total number of dead up to seventy-five.

"The work of bringing down the bodies of the victims was slow and laborious, because of the steep trail. They were placed upon improvised stretchers and raised upon the shoulders of twelve stalwart miners, who carried them to the Coroner's office, where they were laid in rows. From 150 to 200 men were engaged in the work.

"Horgelson and Barkley, two of the miners, sacrificed their lives in a vain attempt to save the lives of their associates. They had ample warning of the fire and could easily have escaped from the tunnel. Instead, they went back into the workings and spread the alarm. They probably succeeded in warning only a very few of the men in the mine before they were themselves overcome by the deadly sulphur fumes.

"The Coroner will hold an inquest on but one body, the verdict in this case being deemed sufficient to cover all of the casulties.

"A large crowd began gathering at the Smuggler-Union Mine early this morning, every man volunteering to join the rescue parties. Only the most experienced miners have been chosen for the dangerous work, and up to 9 o'clock those selected were busy making preparations to safeguard themselves in case large bodies of smoke and sulphur gas should be encountered in the workings as the search for the dead progressed.

"Many of the victims were married men and left families. There is already talk of raising a relief fund for the widows and orphans, and it is quite likely that the State at large will be asked to assist the citizens of Telluride in this project."

The damage caused by the fire in the loss of buildings is estimated at $18,000, but the mine will have to be closed for at least a month.

The mouth of Bullion Tunnel, through which the Smuggler-Union Mines are worked, is situated fifty or sixty feet from the burned buildings. The smoke seemed to be drawn to the mouth of the tunnel, and it encircled that point as if there were no other place of escape. This was due to suction, as the air in the mine was warmer than that outside. On account of the suction movement the majority of mine and tunnel entrances have iron doors ready to lower in place at a minute's notice to stop smoke or fire. Unfortunately, the Bullion tunnel did not have one of these safeguards.

The seventh level of the tunnel is 1,750 feet below the surface, and the ninth level, where between seventy-five and ninety miners were working when the fire occurred, is 2,000 feet down. At last accounts all attempts to explore this level had been frustrated by the smoke. Seventeen of the twenty-three bodies recovered were found in the seventh level. The fire did not penetrate the mine workings, and the loss of life was due entirely to smoke.

The mine was originally owned by a company, of which John Porter of this city was President, and A. H. Fowler Secretary and Treasurer. About two years ago the mine, with a number of others in the same locality was absorbed by the New England Exploration Company, of which R. J. Lawrence is now the head and one of the stockholders. The New England Company is controlled by Boston capitalists. Mr. Lawrence went to New York about a week ago. Arthur Collins, manager of the mine, is absent on a trip to Mexico. Jacob Filins, attorney for the company, left for Telluride last night to make an investigation.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, winds variable, becoming easterly.

Fair weather prevails east of the Mississippi River with seasonable temperatures except along the South Atlantic Coast and Eastern Florida, where they are 8 to 18 degrees below the seasonal average. West of the Mississippi River, except in the Northwest, temperatures have risen considerably under the influence of a moderate depression which extends from Northern Texas to Minnesota.

There has been no precipitation to a measurable amount east of the Rock Mountains except in Northeast Montana and Northwestern North Dakota. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather continues cloudy, and there has been more rain in the coast States, except extreme Southern California.

There will be rain to-day in the lower Missouri, middle Mississippi, and lower Ohio Valleys, and the northern portion of the west Gulf States, and rain or snow in the middle and northern slopes and upper lake regions. During to-night and Saturday the precipitation area will extend eastward and reach the middle Atlantic States and western New England. The precipitation will be in the form of rain, except from the lower lake region eastward, where there will be snow. It will be much colder to-day and to-night in the central west and upper lake region, with a cold wave at night, and colder Saturday in the west Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region. It will be warmer to-day in the middle and South Atlantic States, except over the northern portion of the former district.

On the New England Coast winds will be light to fresh and variable; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, fresh north to east; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh east to south, becoming variable; on the upper lakes, brisk to high northerly, and on the lower lakes, fresh southerly, shifting to northerly by Saturday morning.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Washington and Oregon Coasts, and on Lake Superior from Duluth to Marquette.

FORECAST.

New England, fair to-day. Saturday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain or snow in western portion, variable winds.

Eastern New York, fair to-day. Saturday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain in southern and snow or rain in northern portion; variable winds, becoming fresh easterly.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day. Saturday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain; fresh north to east winds.

New Jersey, fair to-day; warmer near the coast. Saturday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain; fresh north to east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day. Saturday cloudy with rain, probably turning into snow with lower temperature; variable winds, becoming fresh northerly Saturday.

Minnesota, snow and colder to-day; cold wave at night. Saturday fair, except snow near Lake Superior; fresh to brisk northerly winds.

North Dakota, snow and continued cold to-day. Saturday, fair with rising temperature; east to south winds.

South Dakota, snow and colder to-day. Saturday fair; north to east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	58	31	35
6 A. M.	60	30	33
9 A. M.	60	31	37
12 M.	65	30	42
4 P. M.	68	44	44
6 P. M.	65	40	42
9 P. M.	63	38	40
12 P. M.	63	39	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1900	62
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	39

The thermometer registered 30 degrees at 8 A. M. and 39 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 44 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 30 degrees at 5:30 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ANTHRACITE COAL SUPPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—An estimate prepared by a local banking house shows that there remains in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania 5,073,775,000 tons of unmined coal. With the exception of a trifling percentage, all this is owned by the eight railroad companies that enter the anthracite territory.

Judging from the present demand, it is estimated that 50,000,000 tons of anthracite will be mined and marketed this year.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—H. G. Burt, President of the Northern Pacific Railway; S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton Railway.

HOLLAND.—W. H. Sellew, Cincinnati; W. H. Foster, Youngstown, Ohio.

GRAND.—Capt. R. D. Walsh, United States Army; Capt. Z. B. Vance, United States Army; Col. T. H. Balden, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL.—W. S. North, Chicago; George G. Foster, Montreal; Graeme Harrison, London.

SAVOY.—Charles T. Aaron, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL.—James Elverson, Philadelphia; J. B. Palmer, Toronto.

EARLINGTON.—George A. Burnaga, Santiago de Chile.

VICTORIA.—H. R. Trenholm, M. P., Montreal; W. M. German, M. P., Ottawa; J. M. Thomas, Pittsburg.

GILSEY.—J. A. Chute, Dawson, Yukon Territory; J. S. Manning, Durham, N. C.

FIFTH AVENUE.—J. Ross Robinson, Toronto; W. O. Burr, Hartford; Ralston Mitchell, Glasgow.

HOFFMAN.—John S. Blair, Washington; R. R. Young, Richmond; S. Davies Warfield, Baltimore.

ASTOR.—A. M. Fisher, Yokohama; George K. Holbrook, London; Lieut. G. H. Willims, United States Army; H. F. Manning, Havana.

BUCKINGHAM.—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired;) H. C. Whitehead, Chicago.

MANHATTAN.—D. J. Delyanis, London; John Caldwell, Pittsburg.

EMPIRE.—E. M. Clark, Chicago; J. Nakajima, Tokio, Japan; C. M. O'Donnell, St. Louis; H. W. Baird, Cleveland.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Nov. 21.—Fire destroyed five business blocks here to-day. The total loss will reach $85,000, partially insured.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—Fire which broke out in the Whitney Grand Opera House shortly before noon to-day did $10,000 damage before it was extinguished. The theatre, which is owned by Stephen A. Baldwin of this city, was controlled by E. D. Stair. The loss is covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:30 A. M.—126 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; owners, Goldman & Hahn; damage, $1,000.

3:45 A. M.—214 East Fifty-second Street; owners, Emerson & Son; damage, $100.

5:10 A. M.—1,457 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

7:35 A. M.—Seventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $3.

8:55 A. M.—283 East Broadway; owner, G. Billon; damage, $5.

11:35 A. M.—16 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:45 P. M.—12 Stuyvesant Place; owner, W. Engle; no damage.

2:30 P. M.—980 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

4:30 P. M.—332 West Forty-eighth Street; owner, John Cado; no damage.

8:40 P. M.—352 Grand Street; owners, Barnett & Stein; damage, $50.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:59	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...2:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:46	Gov. Isl'd...4:12	H. Gate...6:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:12	Gov. Isl'd...4:27	H. Gate...6:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

Alleghany, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bermilla, Argentina, Uraguay and Paraguay	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Brazil	10:30 A. M.	.....
Maracaibo, Venezuela, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Minnehaha, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	5:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 19 and up to Nov. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. 30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 30 and up to Dec. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails via Seattle and Victoria,) close here at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 8.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 22.

Esperanza, Havana, Nov. 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 21.
Jupiter, Bermuda, Nov. 19.
Wells City, Swansea, Nov. 8.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, Nov. 12.
Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 16.
Consuelo, Hull, Nov. 10.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Nov. 17.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Nov. 11.
Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 9.
Kansas City, Savannah, Nov. 20.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
Polarstjernen, Manchester, Nov. 6.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 22.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 17.

SUNDAY, NOV. 24.

Hardanger, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 16.
Menominee, London, Nov. 18.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.

Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 14.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Nov. 19.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Nov. 17.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Nov. 15.
Zeeland, Southampton, Nov. 17.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Alliance, Colon, Nov. 19.
El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Gergovies, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Nov. 12.
Verdandi, Hamburg, Nov. 8.

Arrived.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool, Nov. 15, and Queenstown, 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Holst, Copenhagen, &c., Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Canzoneri, Genoa, Nov. 4, and Naples, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, St. Ann's Bay, &c., Nov. 9, with fruit to W. L. Rathbun & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Ask, (Dan.,) Hansen, Annatto Bay and Port Maria, Nov. 13, with mdse. to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Owen, Girgenti, &c., Oct. 17, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Sheik, (Br.,) Jones, Sourabaya, &c., June 20, with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Boas, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yuma, Warren, Philadelphia, via Raritan Canal, for Troy and Albany.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans, Nov. 17, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Schnaitels, (Ger.,) Pfankow, Calcutta, &c., Sept. 30, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Lewis, Antwerp, Nov. 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Quarantine at 12:55 A. M., 22d.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1901.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE DIVIDING LINE.

On the face of it the reciprocity convention in Washington was a melancholy failure as to its avowed object. That object was to secure from a body of representatives of the manufacturers of the country united action in the direction of extending our foreign markets through reciprocal reductions of tariff barriers to that trade. United action was attained only in favor of maintaining at their present high level the tariff rates intended to foster favoritism and monopoly in the home markets.

It is useless to argue with men who can in the opening year of the twentieth century put out such sophistical and deceptive utterances as the following:

Resolved—That this convention recommends to Congress the maintenance of the principle of protection for the home market and to open up by reciprocity opportunities for increased foreign trade by special modifications of the tariff, in special cases, but only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce, or farming.

This means that not a stiver is to be taken from any of the duties if any one thinks that it will lessen the special privileges he now enjoys. These privileges now give the power to many manufacturers to charge the home consumer more than the foreign consumer pays for goods from the same factory, but the abatement of this offensive injustice and the promotion of general trade are to be referred to the beneficiary of the privileges. We must, cry the protected men, save all that we have. They point out that since 1880 manufactures have increased in value from $5,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000, and they ask that the policies under which such results have been accomplished shall be maintained. But while manufactures have increased three-fold, population has increased only one-half. In the last twenty years, then, the production per capita of manufactures has advanced from $100 to $200. Even the protected interests admit that for this doubled product "larger foreign markets" must be provided, but they protest that these must be got without diminishing the power for extortion in the home markets.

Such a declaration is, we repeat, a failure in respect to the object of the convention. But the result will not be wholly unfortunate if it teaches the manufacturers who are sane and who really have products to export, and are ready to deal fairly with home and foreign consumers alike, that they must cut loose from their more dull and greedy and less efficient colleagues and bring to bear on Congress the same sort of political pressure that the latter use. The receivers of the privileges of the tariff influence their Representatives in Congress, whether in the Senate or the House, by fear of withdrawal of partisan support. The men who ask no favors, but only a chance for an open field abroad and at home must make their Representatives feel that there is danger ahead if the swelling popular demand for freer commerce be not listened to. Such danger there unquestionably is. If a leader of force and sagacity should appear at the head of the opposition, or if the masses of the Democratic Party should get tired of being dragged to defeat on dead issues, the anti-high-protection vote might be as strong as it was in 1892. Silver is abandoned as a National question. Senator JONES, who watched over the squalling infancy of the free-coinage delusion, and nursed it tenderly and devotedly for so long, has announced its demise and his own return to the Republican ranks. Anti-imperialism is an impossible basis for a political organization. Emancipation of industry, expansion of trade, opposition to legislative monopoly through special privileges in taxation, are matters on which popular feeling is strong and may easily become overwhelming. If the manufacturers who seek the abolition of privilege in the interest of their own enterprise, and of the great body of consumers also, devote their energies to an organized development of this feeling, Congress will be forced to heed them. Congress most assuredly will not heed them until it is forced so to do.

RAINES LAW "HOTELS."

In discussing the unspeakable evils of the Raines law hotel and the duty of the Legislature so to change the law that it shall not add a crime against public decency to one against public order and establish and foster centres of vice contagion, we are apt to forget that this is not a local question, of interest only to New York. Perhaps those who are interested in effecting the reforms which are necessary steps in the purification of this great city have not sought the co-operation of the citizens of other cities suffering from the same evils in degree proportionate to the number and character of their population as fully as the facts would warrant.

What the typical Raines law hotel is in New York we know only too well. To describe it correctly would place the description in the category of unprintable literature. But it is the same in every large city of the State. In Troy, and the whole system of the canal towns connecting Albany and Buffalo, and to a less degree in most of the interior cities which have become railroad centres, the same trouble exists. Under the fiction of this most unwise and short-sighted statute, so-called hotels which have no excuse for being, and which to secure the classification of hotels under the letter of the law must be run as a combination of continuously open saloon and disorderly house, or be unprofitable, have sprung up wherever the classes which support them exist. They are no more tolerable there than here, and public opinion is no more indifferent to them in the smaller cities, where they are even more obviously and ostentatiously an offense to good order and public morality, than in the boroughs of the metropolis.

In these circumstances it should not be difficult to organize public opinion throughout the State so thoroughly as to make its demand upon the party in control of the Legislature irresistible. The movement for reform should not for a moment be permitted to assume the character of a local demand of New York resisted by "up State" influences. The most powerful of the up State influences must, and easily may, be allied with the reform movement, not for the benefit of New York alone, but equally for the benefit of every city in the State in which the evil has assumed proportions constituting an offense to a wholesome public sentiment in favor of good order and decency.

THE PARK AVENUE TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

The ordinance introduced by President GUGGENHEIMER of the Municipal Council, directing the company owning and operating the Park Avenue tunnel to change the motive power employed in the movement of trains through it from steam to electricity, possesses none of the characteristics of a "bluff." The ordinance was drawn by Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER, as counsel for the Park Avenue property owners, and will probably pass the Municipal Assembly. Whether it will also pass the Board of Aldermen, and if so whether it will receive the signature of Mayor VAN WYCK, are questions which it would be difficult to answer. If not it will undoubtedly be reintroduced under more favorable conditions after the first of January, and with such co-operation as Mayor Low can and undoubtedly will give it, the prospects of its becoming a law are extremely good.

The legislative branch of the City Government undoubtedly has the right to prescribe the motive power to be used on Fourth Avenue between Twenty-third Street and Harlem River. The franchise under which the right of way through this section of the city is enjoyed by the roads using it consists of an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen Dec. 16, 1832, passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen Dec. 19, and approved by the Mayor Dec. 22 of the same year. This ordinance, called in the language of the document "A law to authorize the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to Construct their Railway," grants to that corporation permission to construct a single or double track railway along Fourth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to the Harlem River under certain conditions distinctly specified. One of these conditions is that if "it shall appear to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York that the said railways, or any part thereof, shall constitute an obstruction or impediment to the future regulation of the city, or the ordinary use of any street or avenue, (of which the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty shall be the sole judges,) the said railroad company, or the Directors thereof, shall, on the requisition of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, forthwith provide a remedy for the same," &c. On the neglect or failure of the Directors of the railroad to comply with such requisition, and to do whatever other proper things the city authorities may require of them, the city may cause the tracks of the road to be removed and the streets and avenues restored to their original condition at the expense of the company. These provisions are quoted as showing that the franchise of the Harlem Railroad Company, under which the railroad tracks along Fourth Avenue below Harlem are laid, is not a franchise in perpetuity, but a privilege subject to cancellation when in the judgment of the authority conferring it the interests of the city demand that it shall be canceled. There is no statute of limitations which interposes between the city and its right to hold a corporation enjoying a conditional privilege of using its streets from enforcing the conditions of such privilege. Section 3 of the ordinance of 1832 reads:

That the right of regulating the description of power to be used in propelling carriages on or along said railways, and the speed of the same, as well as all other power reserved to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty by the act of incorporation of the said company, or any part thereof, be, and the same are hereby, expressly retained and reserved.

Section 8 provides that this ordinance shall not be binding upon the Common Council, nor shall it go into effect, until the railroad company shall have duly executed such written promise and engagement "to stand to, abide by, and perform all its conditions as shall be satisfactory to the Mayor, &c.," and not until such instrument shall be filed, so certified, in the Controller's office of this city. Such covenant and agreement was duly executed on the 22d day of December, 1832, by JOHN MASON, Vice President, acting for the company in the absence of the President, the corporate seal was affixed, and attested by the Secretary pro tem., ISAAC ADRIANCE. In this covenant the company bound itself and its successors to "abide by and perform all the conditions and requirements in the said ordinance contained." They hold the right to occupy Fourth Avenue on these terms, and nothing that has since happened has erected into a vested right the privilege of operating trains between Harlem River and Forty-second Street.

President GUGGENHEIMER has taken hold of this matter in the right way, and the method employed is practical. It requires no legislation, and does not depend upon anything except the willingness of the city authorities to call upon the successors of the company operating under the ordinance of 1832 to do what the public interest demands. The Board of Health has nothing to do with the matter, and can co-operate only to the extent of specifying existing nuisances and ordering their correction. The right to prescribe a change of motive power rests with the legislative branch of the City Government and the Mayor. Very powerful influences will be put forth to obstruct and defeat the enactment of this ordinance, but if with so good an opportunity the Park Avenue property owners do not see to it that Mr. GUGGENHEIMER's ordinance is passed and signed, if not before Jan. 1 certainly immediately after, they will forfeit a large measure of the public sympathy their just complaints have excited.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

That was of course a crazy rumor which attributed to the Mayor-elect the purpose of offering the Commissionership of Police to the Adjutant General of the United States Army, and to the latter the purpose of accepting the same. To suppose that Gen. CORBIN would throw over his professional future, consisting at least of his retirement in due time at the retiring pay of a Major General, for the privilege of serving two years as Commissioner of Police of New York, subject to arbitrary removal not only by the Mayor, but also by the Governor, was to make the very wildest of suppositions.

And yet it is quite possible that the Mayor-elect has consulted the Adjutant General upon this subject, and that the Adjutant General has given him good advice. Military training was thought by FREDERICK the Great to be the best preparation for public employment of any kind. Perhaps that preference was professional prejudice on his part. But evidently it is "indicated" by the requirements of such a semi-military body as the New York police. If there could be infused into that body the ideals of honor and duty and discipline that pervade the rank and file of the United States Army, at present the butt and target of ill-informed reformers, we have no hesitation in saying that the New York police force would be immensely improved. There can be no doubt that Col. WARING's military experience helped him greatly in the administration as well as in the organization of the Street Cleaning Department, his administration of which was the most striking municipal success that New York has attained within the memory of man. And the headship of the police is much more plainly work for a trained soldier than the headship of the Street Cleaning Department.

We entirely reject the rumors that attribute to the Mayor-elect the purpose of making a Police Commissioner out of some retired army "swell," who would be a good figurehead, no doubt, and would regard the pay of the place as a desirable addition to his retiring pension. But there is some hard constructive work to be done in the department. A man in his early forties, or even his late thirties, say a Major in the line, would be apter to do it well than a warrior who has retired on his laurels. It may be, as we say, that the Mayor-elect has consulted the Adjutant General of the Army. But we have a notion that he might secure better results by consulting, on this all-important feature of his administration, the Faculty of the Military Academy at West Point.

A YELLOW CLERGYMAN.

That is a very well-meant "Conference of Charities and Correction" that was opened the other day in the United Charities Building. It ought to be very useful by the comparison of news and views of people from various parts who are interested in the same good work.

And upon the whole the proceedings of the conference thus far have been of high interest and promise. But there has been an exception, a painful exception. It was embodied in the person of the Rev. THOMAS HENDRICKS of Rochester, who was evidently inadvertently invited, but who as evidently advertently came. He came, bringing his little dynamite bomb with him, which he secreted, under his coattails or elsewhere, until he had a chance of exploding it under the conference. Then he exploded it in form and manner following, that is to say:

Some one said to me recently that Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL said: "Show me the honor graduate of a woman's college and I will show you a woman wrecked mentally and physically." Whether he said it or not is immaterial, for it is a very clearly established law that the more a woman is educated the fewer chances she has for being a mother. A woman Ph. D. has about ten to one less chance of being married, and if married, of being a mother, than if she were a Digger Indian. More and more than ever before does the young bride go to the altar with the distinct purpose never to become a mother, but, on the contrary, to devote herself to a life of lust and pleasure even more inconsistent with the perpetuation of society than the life of her less charming and less guilty sister of the pavement.

This is not a pleasing picture of the American home as it is tending to be. Fortunately, there cannot have been one of the reverend gentleman's hearers, as there is not one of his readers, who does not know that the picture is no more true than it is pleasing. The statistics of the birth rate, compared with the statistics showing the increase of facilities, would without doubt confute and overwhelm the reverend slanderer of his country. The observation and experience of every educated man and every educated woman suffice to overwhelm and confute him. Every such man and woman knows that the aversion to the burden and the blessings of maternity comes from frivolity, ignorance, and low ideals of life. These are exactly the qualities that any education worthy of the name aims to correct and remove, and that the higher education of women, so far as it attains its purpose, does aim to correct and remove.

It requires an effort to speak with patience of such reckless and wanton slander as this. But there is no occasion for an effort to maintain the show of respect for a reckless and wanton slanderer, even though he is allowed to prefix "Rev." to his name. It may be that this person has been generalizing from one, or two, or three cases of which he has had knowledge. It is much more likely that he has been speaking without any sort of reference to the facts, and out of his personal objection to an education which diminishes the influence of a certain kind of clergyman by making it more difficult for him, as the Scripture has it, to "take captive silly women." The more education reduces the silliness the less is the power for mischief of that variety of clergyman.

It is the variety which we shall take the liberty of calling the yellow clergyman. And this Rochester clergyman is plainly of the brightest lemon chrome. He does not care what he says, so long as it looks likely to make a sensation. To accuse educated women, as such, of a tendency to devote themselves to "a life of lust and pleasure," is about as sensational an assertion as we can imagine. It must excite in the educated women to whose notice it is brought a sense of pain and indignation, and in their male friends a violent tingling in the right boot toe. And what on earth has it to do with the topic in connection with which it was ostensibly delivered, "The Need of Private Homes for the Aged"? What the speech really indicated was simply the desirableness that the speaker should be, we will not say drummed, but we may say gently wafted out of the pulpit to take "assignments" as the reporter of a yellow journal. In that case his yellowness would not take on the tone of blasphemy, and would not disgrace the profession of the Christian ministry.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Having remarked our persistent interest in the street name sign problem—and also, no doubt, the fact that we, like so many of our correspondents and most other intelligent and progressive people, yearn for the abandonment of the present parallel system of putting up such signs, and the adoption in place of it of what may be called the right-angled system—Mr. JOHN A. SLEICHER has brought to our attention a device of his own which all who will may study in operation, as it were, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. It is a square lamp, with the avenue and street names at the top of each side, exactly as the old fogies like to have them, but down the right-hand side of the panels bearing the avenue name is the name of the intersecting street, and similarly placed on the side parallel to the intersecting street is the avenue name. This is a compromise between the old and bad system and the new and good one, and, like most compromises, it has its advantages and its disadvantages. Presumably the majority of New Yorkers could understand its complexities after a few moments of study, but those Oldest Inhabitants to whom the city became a labyrinth without a thread when a most marvelous Tammany official began to put up street signs that were easy instead of hard to read, would in all likelihood be driven quite mad on seeing two names on one side of a corner lamp, and so many of them would throw themselves into the first dock reached in their blind wanderings that the maritime interests of the port might be seriously inconvenienced. Which would be a great pity. The folks who could understand what may be described as the politico-editorial lamp would be better served, especially when they were riding on the surface cars—the only time when most of us look for signs at all—by the right-angled system in all its simplicity. So, all things considered, while we commend Mr. SLEICHER's device as better than the worst plan, we are obliged to condemn it as inferior to the best—which is none too good for what is going to be the city nearer to perfection in every respect than any other city in the world.

—If only the new and firmer—and vastly more dignified—measures to which our representative in Bulgaria is said at last to have resorted, result, as well they may, in the immediate release of Miss STONE, our National prestige, founded on self-respect and the respect of others, will have been saved from a great danger. In his prolonged negotiations with the brigand kidnappers, Mr. DICKINSON has brought upon himself and his country humiliation after humiliation. We are not condemning him or those on whose advice he acted, for when life is at stake nice distinctions are easily ignored, but—well, it has been very hard to bear, this pleading and bargaining with criminals, this gradual raising of offers on the one side and this haughty maintenance of original demands on the other, and if it has come to an end the general relief will be very great. It was not with tribute and promises of immunity that we approached the Barbary pirates. That was Europe's method of dealing with those able and enterprising sailors on the African shore, and by such means many a prisoner's life was saved. DECATUR, however, tried another plan—let the prisoners of the moment take their chances and made the Mediterranean safe for all time and all the world, at least so far as Barbary pirates were concerned.

—Chicago newspapers having complained much of late about the telephone service in that city, The Electrical World and Engineer has been moved to deliver a lecture of some severity on the ignorance and unreasonableness displayed by all newspapers and by telephone patrons in general in criticising the dear, good companies that do so much for us. Our "attitude," according to this high authority, is "amusing," because "it seems to be the firm conviction of various newspapers that the service in their own cities is the worst that exists anywhere," and because "in the cities where the service is of the highest grade there is some of the most outrageous kicking." We have not ourselves noticed anywhere a tendency to claim to be the victims of culminating telephone wrongs, except occasionally in the matter of charges, but it is true—and quite natural—that everywhere most emphasis is laid upon the local evils, whatever they may be. Our wise contemporary thinks "it is probable that Chicago's telephone service is fully equal to that to be found anywhere in the United States." This is hardly an answer to definite complaints, and the same can be said of a disquisition which follows on the folly of those who expect to get from two and ten party lines the service given to people who pay for a line all to themselves. If there are any such complainants—which we venture to doubt—of course they are a very stupid lot, and our sympathy goes out to the telephone company that has to deal with them. We are prepared to believe, too, that "some men are so constituted that they honestly believe they have waited five minutes for a call when the actual period is nearer five seconds," but we must respectfully beg permission to take our turn at being "amused" when the learned lecturer expresses the wish that "every telephone subscriber could visit an exchange and see not only how the work is done, but what a costly outfit is required by the modern exigencies of the service." What have the details or the cost of operation to do with the quality of the results achieved? Much, in one way, to be sure, but nothing at all so far as concerns this controversy.

—At almost any cost the respect and admiration which were earned by the way in which the assassin CZOLGOSZ was tried, convicted, and handed over to the executioner would have been cheap, but the Buffalo authorities can well feel proud of the fact that not only was their course marked by perfect dignity, and a scrupulous regard for all legal and other proprieties, but the incidental expense was, as compared, say, with the Guiteau trial, as much smaller as the character and tone of the proceedings were better. The entire expenditure, it is reported, amounted to $1,790.50, of which $500 went to the prisoner's appointed counsel, $1,000 to the alienists who certified to his sanity, and the rest to those who guarded him in Buffalo and on the way to Auburn. This estimate makes no account of the time of regular court and prison officials, but as their salaries would have had to be paid anyway the inaccuracy is only apparent. The sum is certainly marvelously small, but every added dollar of expense would have detracted from the stern simplicity of the trial and served only to gratify the seekers after sensation and advertising. Buffalo sought and found the golden mean which is so often missed. She vindicated the law, increased American repute—and sent the murderer to his death swiftly, and not too swiftly. It could not have been better done.

—Again is The Washington Post in one of its funny little rages against New York. This fact is of no measurable importance, but The Post is always rather interesting when it takes this method of attracting our attention, and its present exhibition is unusually amusing. The excuse for the rage is the fact that King EDWARD VII. was the only European potentate toasted at the recent Chamber of Commerce dinner, and on this small foundation is built up a really imposing structure of epithets and denunciations. After defining New York dinners as "the large corporation feeds which from time to time pay tribute to the deity of indigestion and to the metropolitan lack of patriotism," The Post digs out of its memory—or its imagination—a really lovely story about a Chicago man who once said that his fellow-citizens were as proud of their own city as New Yorkers were of London. This truly excellent jest introduces some incoherent ravings about the Transvaal, the Philippines, and Wall Street, but finally The Post catches its feet again, and then we read—"No matter what the New York hucksters and bounders may think, this is a gigantic nation, of which Manhattan is a small and somewhat malodorous item." Curiously English phrase, that "hucksters and bounders," particularly as it is followed after an interrogatory line or two by "Certainly it is not because England or Englishmen contribute chiefly to our National prosperity and expansion. Altogether the best and most wholesome additions to our population have been made by Germany, Sweden, and Norway. These have helped to build up the country. They and the Irish make the bone and sinew of the imported element. Why is it necessary to toast the British monarch and ignore such foreign rulers as WILLIAM II. of Germany? Why is it necessary to toast any foreign ruler of whatever nationality? Why, indeed, save for the gayety of nations?" Not altogether on that account, dear one, but partly for the sake of that other not wholly inconsequential element, the existence of which was admitted, by involuntary implication, when you referred to "the imported element." We are all "imported," but some have been here a good while, and, with or without reason, insist on thinking that they are It.

TARIFF REVISION.

From Reciprocity to Free Trade.

Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York and Vicinity,
New York, Nov. 7, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to yours of Oct. 31 I would say I am well aware of the fact that my views on the tariff question are too radical, too extreme, to meet with favorable consideration on the part of your readers and of the general public, and yet I have not reached my present standpoint without many years of careful study and consideration of the subject.

Ten years ago I supposed that I stood entirely alone among merchants, and that I could not have found any one who shared my views, but recently I have talked with quite a number of thoughtful men, who are about ready to admit that I am right.

Of course they are not men who have special interests to subserve, but are men who look upon the whole question from the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number.

I believe that the Custom House office is an enemy of the human race and of human liberty, and that the whole system should be legislated from the face of the earth as soon as it can be done without too much interference with the regular course of trade.

I am in favor of reciprocity, because it is in the direction of free trade, and I believe that all legislation on this question should tend in that direction. I believe, however, that we should approach it by slow and easy stages with the purpose of reaching it at some distant day.

It is only a short journey from England to Germany through France, Belgium, and Holland, but the traveler who makes the trip has to have his baggage examined by four Custom House officers and is compelled to submit to great delay and vexation.

This shows that each country is trying to derive a revenue from travelers and merchandise arriving from adjoining countries, but if Holland buys goods of Belgium and the importer pays duty upon them, the duty is added to the cost of the goods, and if they are consumed in Holland, the Dutchman has to pay the price after all; hence, there is no real gain to the importing country, and the people in each country have to pay for the support of their own Government.

Now, let these five countries do away with the Custom House officer as between themselves and give perfect freedom to the traveler and the merchant to come and go as he pleases. Can there be any doubt that it would give an enormous impetus to trade and travel and exchange of commodities and result in great good to all concerned?

In Colonial days the traveler from New York to Washington would have to have his grip examined four times before he reached his destination; if this had continued up to the present time the trip to Washington would be an entirely different affair from what it is to-day.

The process of abolishing the tariff duties has proceeded very rapidly during the last fifty years. Fifty years ago every kingdom, principality, and duchy in Germany, Austria, and Italy—some of them not larger than some of our counties—had customs officers all along their borders, demanding revenue and passports from travelers. Now this is all done away with, and you can travel from one end to the other of any of these countries with perfect freedom.

Three years ago the Custom House officer could be found, or he would find you, on all the roads leading to each of the twenty-seven States of Mexico. Now, thanks to the enlightened policy of President Diaz and his Government, you can travel from one end to the other of that great republic with perfect freedom.

It is the same in the Dominion of Canada, and, in fact, in all civilized countries; and all experience proves that where the Custom House barriers have been broken down there has followed an enormous increase in travel and interchange of commodities.

Who would attempt to claim that our own enormous internal trade, our inter-State commerce, could have been built up if there had been Custom House barriers at the borders of every State?

The Government has got to be supported and the people of each country have to pay the cost; whether it is paid to the Internal Revenue officer or the Custom House officer matters but little. Those who use, pay in any event, and pay in exact proportion to what they use.

For these and other reasons I believe in reciprocity so far as it can be equitably extended, and then in legislation in the direction of absolute free trade, but by easy stages, so that values will not be unnecessarily destroyed.

When all Custom House barriers are removed and perfect freedom of intercourse for the traveler and merchant has been established, then let the countries that can raise coffee, tea, cotton, breadstuffs, or any other commodity raise it for the world's use. Then will the comforts and blessings of life and the good things which mother earth provides for her children be of greater benefit to the human race than they possibly could be under present conditions. With free trade the wide world over, with our wonderful resources, with our enormous capital, with the skill, industry, and enterprise of our people, such an era of prosperity would dawn upon our country as the wildest visionary has never dreamed of.

In answer to your question A, I would say that the law providing for the tax of 10 cents per pound on tea, which was enacted for the purpose of providing money to carry on the Spanish war, should be repealed at once, as the money is no longer needed, and as it adds from 10 to 100 per cent. to cost of all tea and places the heaviest burden upon the consumers of the cheaper teas, who are without doubt the poorest of our people.

G. WALDO SMITH.

EXCISE LAWS CONDEMNED.

Mr. Guggenheimer Declares They Are Survivals of a Superstitious Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The excise laws which govern the liquor business in this State are a survival of the unfittest. They have come to us as an inheritance from the epoch which enacted legislation for the punishment of witches and imposed a sentence of banishment upon theological heresy. They smack too much of the exploded fallacy that exclusion from temptation produces moral betterment. They are to-day a social anachronism and would have long since been removed from the statute books but for the fact that thousands of reputable narrow-minded persons, whose good intentions are in direct proportion to their prejudices, are **beat** on preserving them.

The great cities of the world at least have learned the universal truth that men cannot be made good and virtuous by statute. No prohibitory laws have ever converted a drunkard to sobriety or saved a weakling from that degradation. The residents of our cities have certain rights. They are entitled to the fullest possible measure of life and enjoyment consistent with the organic law.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes neither religious doctrines nor religious ceremonies nor religious holidays. It is true that regulations as to the observance of Sunday by time various States would be upheld as Constitutional on the ground that they constitute a valid exercise of the police power. But laws which compel saloons to keep closed on Sundays are not only based upon a historic error, but are absolutely unfair in their operation. Although such was not the intention of their framers, they work a discrimination between the rich and poor. Statutes which prevent laboring men from purchasing a glass of beer on Sunday and do not press upon the habitué of clubs should be abrogated.

No business houses which supply the community with the necessaries or quasi-necessaries of life should be prohibited from keeping open during reasonable hours on Sunday. The excise laws which exist to-day upon the statute books of the State of New York should be amended, because they conflict with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, they come to us from a superstitious past and they work a grevious injustice to the poorer elements of the community.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER.
New York, Nov. 21, 1901.

EX-SUPT. MEADE'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appears to-day in your news columns under the heading, "Sale of City Garbage Scows Stopped," some statements which impugn not only my own integrity, but also that of the late James McCartney, who I believe was an honest man.

The relations between the Barney Dumping Boat Company and myself, which Mr. Delehanty's statements in his affidavits imply were corrupt and were connived at by Commissioner McCartney, were as follows:

When Havana was occupied by the United States Government in December of 1898, and plans for cleaning that city were being discussed, the Barney Dumping Boat Company, whose dumpers were at that time employed by the Street Cleaning Department under my direction and control, asked me to go to Havana to make for them an engineering investigation and report on refuse disposal conditions there, in order that they might decide whether they could extend their business in that direction.

At the same time they asked Commissioner McCartney for my services for this work, as they knew of no one so well equipped by experience to give them such a report as they needed, and there was no one in their company they could send. After some discussion with Mr. McCartney, it was decided that, as I could at that time leave my department work for a short time without making too great an accumulation for my return, that I take leave of absence without pay from the department and make the report. I went to Havana, was absent about three weeks, made my report to the Barney Company, received my compensation therefor, and returned to my work in the Street Cleaning Department. This is the "employment" referred to in the above-mentioned article, and the only one that ever took place.

It is perfectly true that the use of the Delehanty boats was discontinued by Mr. McCartney upon my report, and since the discontinuance of their use deprived Mr. Delehanty of a daily royalty of $20, he perhaps is not to be blamed for seeking their re-employment by preventing their sale. That the cessation of operation was due to the influence of the Barney Dumping Boat Company over either Mr. McCartney or myself I most emphatically deny. Indeed, Mr. McCartney's Tammany connections with Mr. Nixon, the builder, and with the patentee, Mr. Delehanty, made him extremely desirous to continue their use, which he did just as long as he had no cheaper way of doing the work they did.

I resigned from the Street Cleaning Department last January, and I believe the conditions of refuse disposal are not so different to-day but that the report I made in 1899 would still hold good, in so far as it would not warrant the use of these boats on an economical basis. I am to-day as willing to stand by the findings of that report as Mr. McCartney was then, after a careful review of the conditions and conference with other authorities than myself.

The recommendation for the sale of these boats which I made in 1899 was for the sake of relieving the Street Cleaning Department of the burden of carrying a plant which practical experience proved could not be operated on the lines laid down by theory, and cost more to operate than other means at the city's disposal. I think I may fairly say that I am better qualified from my three years' experience under Col. Waring to speak authoritatively on this matter than either Mr. Nixon or Mr. Delehanty.

It may be well in closing to call attention to the fact that of the millions of cubic yards of cellar excavations that are annually carried from the New York front and deposited outside Sandy Hook Lightship, not a yard is removed except by a barge and tugboat system; and that since the Delehanty boats were laid up by the city they have been looked over by men who aim to conduct this process of cellar dirt removal as profitably as possible. These men have invariably, upon first inspection, rejected them as economically unfeasible.

These boats were not laid up soon after Col. Waring went out of office, as stated in the article. They were not ready for work until about that time, and were operated by Mr. McCartney for over a year in order to give them as full and complete a trial as possible. Six months after they began work their operative cost was pretty definitely determined, but it was possible to operate them six months longer more economically than a certain portion of the work could have been done had they not been used. In January, 1899, the department had available cheaper means of doing the work then done by these boats.

Great political pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. McCartney to continue their use, as the patent rights of the boats had been turned over to a stock company known as the Balea Transportation Company, some of whose stock was held by prominent Tammany men, and it must be registered to Mr. McCartney's credit that when he had satisfied himself that he could do his work more cheaply than with these boats he discontinued their use. He did not favor selling them, as he hoped the time might come when they would be useful.

The opinion of those most familiar with that work, as well as myself, is that such a time will never come.

CHARLES A. MEADE,
Superintendent Final Disposition, 1895-1900.
New York, Nov. 21, 1901.

COMMERCIAL VIRUS AND ANTI-TOXIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is so surprising and unusual to see anything in THE TIMES unfit to print that I respectfully beg leave to protest against the communication in to-day's (Nov. 18) issue under the displayed heading, "Municipal Socialism of a Dangerous Kind," and your editorial, apparently sustaining it. Bad, criminal, indeed, as may be the manufacturers of the contaminated anti-toxin that the use of in St. Louis and elsewhere has been followed by fatal results, there has not been so much as an intimation from any source whatever that the biologists of the Department of Agriculture, or of the Board of Health of the City of New York, can be held responsible for them. For whatever the shortcomings of the Department of Health, and there are admittedly many, it is to its credit that it has maintained at the head of its laboratory of bacteriology one of the most distinguished biologists of the country, and the same may be said of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Diseases of the Department of Agriculture.

The attempt to belittle or to asperse the excellent work of Hermann M. Biggs of New York, who has done so much to protect the health of the people of the city, or of D. E. Salmon of the Department of Agriculture—men of worldwide reputation for their independent scientific work for the protection of the public health—by an effort to make it appear that they are in any degree responsible for or to be measured by the incompetents of St. Louis, or any other place, is inconsistent with knowledge of their work or of the sphere of it. The object of your correspondent is clearly evident—to remove all obstacles to adventurous competition in the production of vaccine lymph and antitoxin, the greatest obstacle being the two men named of highest repute.

I think I may claim without presumption (and probably to the knowledge of some of the readers of THE TIMES) to be and to have been from the very beginning of the Department of Health of the City of New York, on a scientific basis, somewhat familiar with its work. Its reputation has been various, but it has not all been subservient to politics—that is to say, not all its parts by any means. There are public servants there who have grown gray in its service, whose work is and ever has been wholly independent of politics. And of such in the aggregate is and has been all the time its laboratory employes.

The effort to take advantage of the recent political revolution to prohibit the important safeguard of manufacturing anti-toxin and collecting vaccine lymph by the Department of Health, in the interest of persons who work for their own pockets all the time, without knowledge of or care for the public health, is clearly an effort to perpetuate the least fit of all the conditions to be expected of the new administration.

A. N. BELL.
Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1901.

NUGGETS.

His Scars.

Lady—What a number of scars on your face! Were you in any great battle?
Cinder Charley—No'm; I got shaved in a barber school.—Philadelphia Record.

Wrong Shop.

New Floorwalker (in department store)—What are you looking for, Sir?
Customer—Small ades.
Floorwalker—We have no newspaper department. Next street north.—Chicago Tribune.

Saving and Spending.

"They want $3 a seat."
"How many acts are there?"
"Only two."
"Oh, well, let's go, then. We can save enough on incidental expenses to make up the difference."—Indianapolis News.

Wouldn't Risk His Own.

"Now," said the guide, "we'll be ready to start as soon as I can borrow a dog."
"Why," exclaimed the amateur sportsman, "what's the matter with your own dogs?"
"They're too valuable."—Philadelphia Press.

Cold Analysis.

"That man is one whom I would trust with a million dollars."
"So would I," answered Senator Sorghum. "A man could get enough commissions out of handling a million dollars to keep him satisfied. But how about ten or twenty thousand dollars?"—Washington Star.

HEART CRAVINGS.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Won't you give me a nod, my brother,
As you journey along life's road?
It would 'waken anew my courage
And lighten my weary load.

Won't you give me a smile, my brother?
Just the gleam of a kindly eye?
It would make me forget my weakness
And brighten my leaden sky.

Won't you give me a word, my brother?
Just a whisper within my ear?
It would kindle anew my purpose—
Would one little word of cheer.

Won't you give me your hand, my brother?
Let me clasp it before we part?
It would lighten my load of sorrow
And brighten my heavy heart.

BRITISH TAKE ALARM AT GERMAN AGITATION

Now Realize That It May Have Very Serious Results.

Denunciation of Chamberlain's Speech Appears in the Semi-Official North German Gazette.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the declarations of the North German Gazette in regard to Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech will perhaps open the eyes of a good many people in England who have hitherto been unwilling to believe in the depth and intensity of the feeling prevailing against Great Britain among nearly all classes of Germans.

The correspondent says he does not entertain the slightest hope that German public opinion will take the sensible view of the matter that is manifestly taken in other countries.

Mr. Chamberlain would have been quite justified, says the dispatch, if he had spoken far more strongly on the subject of the pro-Boer agitation in Germany, which is based to a very great extent on filthy lies and slanders.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The fact that the anti-Chamberlain agitation in Germany has at last extracted a semi-official expression of approval from the North German Gazette has had the effect of convincing the British press that the situation is becoming serious. Heretofore there had been a disposition to disregard and belittle the influence of the agitation. Now the papers are taking trouble to explain that Mr. Chamberlain's words were not intended to insult or offend Germany.

"The temper of the German public is dangerous," says The Morning Post, "and it behooves our people to be on their guard. The Germans appear to regard Great Britain as covetous, rapacious, and barbarous. From that belief to the corollary that a barbarous nation ought to be suppressed is a short and easy step."

The Daily News remarks:

"Mr. Chamberlain, as the French say, 'costs dear.' The new imperialism which was to strengthen our position in the world has left us without a friend. America cannot supply what we have lost in Europe, for the German, Dutch, and Irish elements in that great community are to-day more hostile than they were during the Venezuelan trouble."

The Daily Chronicle, which admits that the agitation is "the outcome of misrepresentation of Mr. Chamberlain's ill-judged and ill-timed remarks," says:

"This does not diminish the gravity of the situation. It is a serious thought that Lord Salisbury's self-congratulation at the Guildhall at the correct attitude of the great powers is beginning to be falsified."

Referring then to "the scurrilous attacks made by the German press," The Daily Chronicle concludes as follows:

"Unless the authorities restrain the unlicensed abuse of England in the German press we fail to see how this country can much longer ignore these accumulated insults."

The Standard and The Daily Telegraph are much less alarmist in tone, but they recognize that "such agitations, even when artificial, are not always harmless, and it is a good thing that the relations between the two Governments are so friendly and that Queen Victoria's blood runs in the Kaiser's veins."

The Times, defending Mr. Chamberlain against German attacks, says:

"We must beg to remind the Germans that we claim an equal right to guard our own honor and to resent accusations founded upon the most hateful and poisonous calumnies, disseminated with a deliberate persistence inexplicable in a friendly community.

"We hope the German people and Government will understand that the British nation will not acquiesce in any impeachment of the honor of our gallant soldiers, which is as dear to us as is that of the German Army to the German nation."

All the papers publish long dispatches from Berlin, describing the public feeling and agreeing that the article in the North German Gazette is a proof that the German Government is altogether powerless to stem the agitation, which is intended, if possible, to force Count von Bülow into some anti-British pronouncement.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Fresh offense against Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, has been taken in Germany on account of an open letter, reproduced here, in which he alludes to the "so-called agitation in Germany, so evidently artificial, and entirely based on misapprehension of my speech." He adds that he does not propose to notice the agitation, but that "no sensible German could be affronted by my words justifying British action in the Transvaal."

The North German Gazette, semi-official, and hitherto silent on the subject, to-day denounces Mr. Chamberlain's original utterances at Edinburgh as inconsiderate and offensive, but considers them to have been modified by the letter. The paper exhorts the army not to be affected by or persuaded into joining in the agitation, and deprecates official notice being taken of the unofficial utterances of a foreign Cabinet Minister.

COMMANDANT BUYS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Nov. 21, says Commandant Buys has been captured after attacking a patrol of 100 railroad pioneers, on the Vaal River, near Villiersdorp.

More Boers Joining British Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Standard remarks as "a significant proof of the growing cleavage in the Boer ranks and a hopeful sign" the fact that an increasing number of ex-burghers is joining the British forces in the field. He says that several such corps are now doing excellent work.

MR. DICKINSON TO LEAVE SOFIA

No Present Prospect of a Settlement with Miss Stone's Captors.

SOFIA, Nov. 21.—Mr. Dickinson, the Diplomatic Agent here of the United States, will leave to-morrow or Saturday for Constantinople. There is obviously no prospect of a settlement with Miss Stone's abductors.

The departure of Mr. Dickinson will probably have a good effect upon the brigands, who have Miss Stone in their possession, as they may fear to lose everything by not accepting Mr. Dickinson's proposals.

REPORT OF TOLSTOI'S DEATH.

No Confirmation of the Dispatch Published Yesterday — Tolstoi Was Well a Few Days Ago.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—There is no confirmation of the report, circulated by a news agency in the United States, of the death of Count Tolstoi.

A letter to The Times from Odessa, dated Nov. 13, reports that Count Tolstoi had quite recovered from his illness and had resumed work.

THE CONTROL OF TIEN-TSIN.

Foreign Military Commanders Decline to Transfer It to the Chinese.

PEKING, Nov. 21.—The military government established over the native city of Tien-Tsin continues in effect, the military commanders refusing to yield the collection of taxes to the Chinese. They also decline to submit the question of their control of the native city to the Ministers of the powers here, holding that a continuance of the military government there is vital to the maintenance of communication between Peking and Taku.

The Ministers apparently regard the question as within their jurisdiction, and some of them are of the opinion that it is impossible, under the terms of the protocol, for foreigners to continue to govern Tien-Tsin.

Korea has secured the premises in Peking long occupied by the United States Legation, and will take possession thereof at the expiration of the American lease next Spring.

FRENCH MINE STRIKE MAY BE ORDERED THIS WEEK.

Delegates to Decide the Question in a Day or Two—5,300 Men Have Already Quit Work.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The situation in the mining centres of France is again approaching a climax. The next day or two will see a definite decision upon the question of a general strike. The result of the recent referendum, while it gave a majority in favor of a strike on the actual number who voted, actually indicated that a very considerable number of the miners were either opposed to a strike or not enthusiastic. This impelled the Federation officials to put off a strike declaration on the plea that it was advisable to await the decision of the commission of the Chamber of Deputies engaged in studying the demands of the miners.

It now appears unlikely that the commission will satisfy these demands, and the extreme partisans are endeavoring to force the hand of the Federation officials in favor of a strike.

Already a partial strike has broken out in a coal field in the Department of the Nord, where a general meeting of miners voted on Wednesday in favor of a strike, and sent a dispatch to M. Cotte, Secretary of the Federation, calling upon him to declare a strike immediately. M. Cotte declines to assume the responsibility, and announces the holding of a final consultation of delegates of the various mining centres and the publication of their decision in the course of a day or so.

In the meantime the committee of the important Pas de Calais District has published a manifesto against the declaration of a strike until the commission of the Chamber of Deputies shall have concluded its labors, and a similar feeling is evinced in other districts.

Indications, therefore, go to show that the strike, even if declared, will be only partial, and that it is doomed in advance to failure.

The Belgian and British miners, who have been consulted, have refused to reduce the output, although they have promised to give financial aid. Consequently the opponents of the strike predict that the object of the French strikers will be defeated by the invasion of foreign coal, including American.

The situation at present is that 4,300 out of the 15,000 miners in the Department of the Nord have struck, and that about 1,000 have gone on strike in the adjacent pits of the Pas de Calais District. The movement is spreading in the Department of the Nord, and it is asserted that all the miners there will cease work to-day.

Thus far complete order prevails, but an imposing force of gendarmes, infantry, and cavalry has been billeted in every coal field in order to be ready to cope with any disorder.

QUEEN WILHELMINA AND HER HUSBAND QUARRELED.

Illness of the Young Dutch Ruler Said to be Due to a Series of Disputes —The Queen Is Better.

ANTWERP, Nov. 21.—The Nieuwe Gazette prints a story to the effect that the illness of Queen Wilhelmina was the sequel to a series of somewhat serious quarrels with her husband.

Several reports of disagreements, due to the Prince Consort's jealous, cold, and severe disposition, have been current, and have obtained considerable credence. The young Queen inherits all the Orange obstinacy and dislike of criticism, and rumors of royal unhappiness started some months ago.

APELDOORN, Holland, Nov. 21.—Although Queen Wilhelmina has not yet left her room her condition has improved. The Court physician only visits her Majesty once a day. She is still weak and requires a great deal of rest.

The Queen will probably return to The Hague in a month.

QUEEN DRAGA NOT SHOT AT.

A Budapest Paper Says She Tried to Kill Herself After a Quarrel with King Alexander.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—An official Servian statement just issued declares that there is absolutely no foundation for the reports that Queen Draga has been shot at or that she has committed suicide.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Budapest says a newspaper there asserts that Queen Draga and King Alexander recently quarreled, and the King slapped the Queen's face. The latter thereupon drank poison, but her life was saved by physicians.

BERLIN YIELDS TO THE KAISER.

Committee of the Municipality Adopts His Plan for the Unter den Linden Line.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The Committee of the Municipality appointed to deal with the Unter den Linden controversy between the Emperor and the Municipality has capitulated, and to-day adopted, by a vote of 9 to 2, his Majesty's plan for the projected electric line.

The plan of Emperor William was to have the proposed electric connecting road across Unter den Linden pass underneath that thoroughfare.

The Municipality planned to have the road pass over the thoroughfare.

CAN'T BUY CORONATION SEATS.

King Edward Decrees that No Aliens, Except Those Invited, Are to be Present.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—King Edward has checkmated the thrifty British peers and others who proposed to line their pockets with American and Continental gold by the sale of their seats in Westminster Abbey for the coronation ceremony, by decreeing that, except in an official capacity, none but British subjects are to be present.

His Majesty has decided that the mere fact of any seat being sold dispossesses both the seller and the buyer from the right of occupying it.

It is understood that large sums have been offered, both in America and Europe, for seats in the Abbey on the occasion of the coronation.

GERMAN PRAISE FOR MR. HAY.

Papers Approve His Utterances at the Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The evening papers print long summaries of Secretary Hay's speech at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says:

"This utterance of the American statesman, in all its parts, deserves the applause of those nations which, in a similar spirit, seek satisfaction for their need of expansion in peaceful competition in the world's markets. All serious political and business circles in Germany are convinced that East Asia, particularly offers room, for many years to come, for all trading nations.

"As for the political relations between Germany and the United States, Secretary Hay's speech corresponds with the traditions of Prusso-German statesmanship, since the American Revolution, to keep the mutual relations of the two countries upon a footing of sincere friendship. If is to be hoped that the speech will have the effect in the United States of removing whatever grounds still remain for anti-German sentiments, which are fostered in London."

The Berliner Tageblatt points out that the Monroe Doctrine was less sharply emphasized by Secretary Hay than it has been by Senator Lodge. It regards the speaker's references to reciprocity treaties as being all in the traditional spirit of protection of domestic industry, and as oracular.

The Slavery in German Colonies.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The Colonial Council, in session this morning, decided that, while the emancipation of the children of slaves might be practicable in Togoland and the Kameruns, (West Africa,) the time had not arrived to declare them free in German East Africa.

ONCE IN BOER RANKS; NOW ELECTED AN M. P.

Col. Arthur Lynch Returned to Parliament from Galway.

Doubt Whether He Will Try to Take His Seat—His Election May Be Quashed on the Ground that He Is a Traitor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—There is no doubt that Arthur Lynch, who has been elected to Parliament from Galway, led the so-called Irish contingent against the British flag in South Africa. It seems impossible that he should attempt to come to England to take his seat.

He is a handsome young Irishman, impulsive, emotional, and sentimental. The apparent disposition of the London press to make light of his South African venture is suggestive.

By The Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—The result of the Parliamentary election in Galway to-day was as follows:

Lynch, Nationalist	1,247
Plunkett, Unionist	473
Nationalist majority	774

On the whole the polling was conducted with comparative orderliness. A large additional force of police prevented numerous street scrimmages, which were the outcome of drunkenness, from developing seriously. Women were conspicuous in these affairs, and many of them were arrested.

In the event of Col. Lynch's election being quashed on the ground that he is a traitor Mr. Plunkett says he will decline to take the seat thus reverting to him. He will be "returned straight" or not at all.

Col. Lynch's friends seem satisfied that he will attempt to take the seat.

An address which Col. Arthur Lynch issued to the electors of Galway City indicated that he did not regard his recent war service with the Boers as a bar to his representation of a constituency in the House of Commons.

The address, in the opinion of the London newspapers, was of a singularly pacific character. Col. Lynch promised, if elected, to work hard for the industrial development of Ireland by Irishmen, and to strive to secure for the port of Galway the advantage of a line of transatlantic steamships serving between the United States, Ireland, and England.

The result of the election is the more surprising since the Right Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett was supported, or believed to be supported, by a number of Nationalists. In his address to the electors he referred to this fact, although refraining from casting aspersions on his opponent owing to the latter having borne arms against Great Britain.

Mr. Plunkett is Vice President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and it is regarded as advisable that he should have a seat in Parliament in order to represent the department in the same manner as the Ministers represent their several bureaus. Mr. Plunkett reminded the electors of this, and also that he had striven to administer the department with the strictest political impartiality.

Col. Lynch has not set foot on British soil since his service with the Boers ended. He is now living in Paris.

SHORT SKIRT CONTROVERSY IN CHURCH OPERA TROUPE.

Difference in Man and Woman's Idea of French Peasant's Garment Length Compromised by Performers.

The difference between a man's idea and a woman's idea of just how far a French peasant girl's vari-colored skirt tips should whisk above her sabots lent considerable variety and interest to the village assemblage in ancient Corneville as depicted on the stage of the Carnegie Lyceum in "The Chimes of Normandy."

The tuneful old opera was presented by the young people of the Holy Trinity Church of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, and lost none of its charm through the skirt problem being fought out among the village peasantry.

The Young People's Association of Holy Trinity Church contains some vocal talent of a rather exceptional order, and when the annual entertainment was announced this season as Planquette's masterpiece it was at once agreed among the congregation that the gathering of Norman maidens about the old Château of Corneville, if made up of young ladies of Holy Trinity, would be a feast for the eye, at any rate.

W. W. Thomas, who has had a good deal of experience at that sort of thing, was chosen as musical director, while Miss E. Noble, the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, took charge of the dramatic end of the undertaking. Rehearsals have been going on for some time, and everything went along beautifully until the early part of this week, when it came time for the dress rehearsals.

Serpolette and Germaine and Susanne and Manette, Gaspar and Henri had been serenading and dancing and loving and hating in their ordinary twentieth century attire, but when the time drew near for getting into the dress of the olden time a deputation of young ladies called on Miss Noble and mentioned skirts. They said that Mr. Thomas had been appealed to, and had told them that the Norman peasant girl was in the habit of going about with her skirt reaching only to within thirteen inches of the ground. The deputation, which by the way did not include all the young ladies in the cast, reported that they had had their costumes modeled on this advice, and when they put them on they had a vague feeling that Normandie dresses had somehow gone out of style.

"Thirteen inches?" exclaimed Miss Noble. "Thirteen inches—one foot and one inch? Never! Not more than eight inches on any account! The idea!"

The deputation departed and the eight-inch edict was disseminated among the Holy Trinity peasantry, but not thoroughly. When the company assembled for dress rehearsal on Wednesday night there appeared more thirteen-inch skirts than eight-inch skirts, and the contrast was more startling than if Mr. Thomas's rule of measurement had been uniformly adhered to. To make matters worse, Mrs. Nichols, the wife of the rector, dropped in to have a privileged view of the rehearsal. Mrs. Nichols did not appear to be unduly shocked, but her mere presence in the painted Corneville caused almost a panic among the Thomas portion of the peasantry.

Miss Noble was firm after that. The edict went forth that any maiden who wanted to sing and dance the hours away in the vicinity of the Château of Corneville last night would do so in the eight-inch skirt. Mr. Thomas had by this time completely effaced himself from the scene and could not be appealed to. He had nothing to do with the skirt question, in the first place, it is asserted. The rehearsal ended there was a rush home and a hurried search for red and yellow and blue material for elongating purposes. Miss Noble's ultimatum had been accepted.

When seen last night just before the curtain went up for the first act of the opera, she said that the story that any of the young women had rebelled at the elongated skirt order was absurd. "There was a slight mistake owing to Mr. Thomas's idea of the length of a peasant girl's skirt," she said, "but there was no bad feeling among the young ladies, and all will appear to-night in my idea of a skirt."

The Lyceum was filled to the doors with an audience of sympathetic friends of the performers, and when the curtain went up it was found that Miss Noble was wrong. The majority of sweet voiced Normandy maidens danced and pirouetted about the village green in pretty white and black bodices and vari-colored skirts that almost touched the ground. There ewere other skirts that showed the slightest twinkling of blue and black above the quaint old-fashioned shoes, and there were also demure little maidens who had followed Mr. Thomas's advice. Some had tried to be loyal to both Mr. Thomas and Miss Noble, and the tout ensemble of the village merry-makers was picturesque in the extreme. But the excellence of the performance caused the audience, which was rather astonished at first, to quickly lose sight of the skirt problem, and the opera went on successfully.

Miss Noble, when seen after the performance, admitted that the eight-inch rule had not been strictly adhered to, but intimated that there would probably be no change made before the second of the performances, which takes place this evening, when the rector and his wife will be present. There are some very fine singers in the cast, and the performance was a credit to them all.

TEACHERS IN VAUDEVILLE.

Appear as Pupils in Short Skirts at Hoboken Entertainment.

The Board of Education of Hoboken last night presented an entertainment to the city in which the Principals and the teachers of the schools took part in a vaudeville entertainment and farce.

The teachers, under the direction of A. J. Denarest, Superintendent of Public Schools, appeared in a farce-comedy, entitled "The Village School," in pinafores and short gowns, taking the part of schoolgirls of a century ago.

There was one particular part of the entertainment which evoked unceasing applause and which was really the feature of the evening. That was the entrance upon the stage of the "Sensational Midgets"—Miss Lilly Lowenhers, seven years old, and Miss Eleanor Ryan, eight years old. One was dressed as a boy, and one as a girl, and they executed some very clever dances.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Without any very large amount of gayety in town the luncheons and dinners manage to keep people busy, even when they do not go to the Horse Show. So far the Meadowbrook colony has remained true to its locale, and the meets three times a week have been very well attended.

***

One of the first receptions of the season will be given to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. John B. Ogden, Jr., 215 West Fifty-first Street, will be at home. The first débutante tea of the season, as already announced, will be given for Miss Natalie Morrison by Mrs. David Mitchell Morrison on Tuesday next.

***

There is to be a large house party at Chatsworth this week. The club has become so crowded that an annex is being built, with suites of rooms for the accommodation of the members. There will be music, as usual, on Saturday evenings. Among the recent visitors to Chatsworth were Miss Natalie Schenck and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, who stopped there on their way from Philadelphia to New York.

***

It is rumored that Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., will give a ball at Sherry's on Dec. 18. This will be the first entertainment given by Mrs. Lorillard in several years. She gave a reception about three Winters ago, when she first took possession of her house on Washington Square.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller will pass their Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strong at Lakewood. Mr. and Mrs. Parmlee Prentice will return from Chicago by to-morrow, and will join Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller at Lakewood.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin are going to Providence for Thanksgiving, where they will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. William Goddard.

***

It is stated that William Cutting is alarmingly ill at Newport. Mr. Cutting is popularly known as "Winkie," and is the only surviving son of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting. They own Wee Bush at Newport, where they usually pass the Autumn, and the house in town now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

***

Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt of 12 East Sixty-Seventh Street will give a tea on Saturday, Nov. 30, for the members of the Tuesday evening dance organized by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

***

The Misses Baker of 154 West Fifty-fifth Street have sent out cards for the first and third Mondays of each month at their studio at the Holbein.

***

Mrs. Daniel Bacon has sent out invitations, in the name of her daughter, Miss Lucille V. Bacon, for a reception on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24. Miss Scott is to be the guest of honor.

***

Mrs. William Frederick Dix of East Orange, N. J., will give a tea on Saturday, Nov. 30.

***

Mrs. George Henry Fox of 18 East Thirty-first Street, will give two receptions, on Dec. 5 and 12, respectively, to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Fox.

***

Mrs. John M. Bowers of 7 West Twenty-first Street, gave a luncheon yesterday.

***

Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey of 77 Madison Avenue will reopen her town house on Monday next. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will open, before Dec. 1, the house they have leased at 459 Fifth Avenue.

***

Owing to various conflicting reports, the family of Miss Helen Kelly state that she is a Roman Catholic, and that she was brought up in a convent from which she was only graduated last May. At the time of the announcement of the engagement of Miss Kelly to Frank Gould, this was stated in this column, but it was denied in other publications. The wedding ceremony which will unite herself and Mr. Gould will be performed by a priest of this diocese, or Archbishop Corrigan. The last named prelate, who has always been an intimate friend of the Kelly family, will, it is believed, officiate at the wedding.

***

The November Social Register has just been issued, and shows that during the past year 409 persons in society have married, an increase of 10 per cent. over the previous year. Three hundred and eighty-seven men and 134 women have died. In the previous year 139 women died and 386 men. The word senior has been omitted opposite the name of a dowager, as many have objected to it, and in order not to curtail information the Christian name follows the surname in small type.

***

In Philadelphia the engagement has been announced of Algernon B. Roberts, son of the late George B. Roberts, and Miss Elizabeth Binney Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Evans.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 21.—John D. Wing of New York has purchased of the Parran Stevens estate a cottage and 65,000 square feet of land on Berkely Avenue. This house was built by the late Mrs. Paran Stevens to be rented unfurnished for the Summer season, but it proved a positive failure as an investment, as nothing but houses fully furnished and ready for occupancy find a customer for rental in Newport. The house has been unoccupied the greater part of the time since it was built.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Winthrop Chanler have returned from New York and are occupying their villa near Easton's Beach. They will remain during the Winter. Mr. Chanler having become a citizen of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence are expected at their cottage in Bellevue Avenue next week.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, preached the anniversary sermon at the Zabriskie Memorial Church this evening. While in Newport, Dr. Houghton was guest of Mrs. S. T. Zabriskie.

Miss Lawrence of New York arrived to-night as guest of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

Mrs. David King returned from New York this evening.

More Volumes of Bismarck Memoirs.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Two additional volumes of Prince Bismarck's "Thoughts and Reminiscences" are soon to be published. The first volume will deal with Emperor William I. and Bismarck, while the second will include extracts from Bismarck's correspondence with Princes and statesmen.

IN THE SHOPS.

On simple shirt waists of flannel the most satisfactory buttons, as far as looks are concerned, are those covered with the material.

***

Round ball buttons of gun metal, however, have a very good style.

***

Small black velvet buttons are to be seen on some of the shirtwaists in which black appears, or when it is introduced into the stock, and they are very pretty. They are particularly good on white.

***

Rough cloth coats for small boys, some of them trimmed with braid such as is to be found on navy officers' uniforms, and some without it, but all having brass buttons, have hoods lined with scarlet flannel. Belts with these as with many other rough cloth coats for the small boys have patent leather belts.

***

Occasionally the coats for women are to be seen with belts, but almost without exception they are more stylish and attractive without them. The belt makes a break in the lines of velvet or fur which is not desirable.

***

On some of the coats the belts are handsomely jeweled.

***

Many styles of jeweled stocks are to be seen now, and some of them are very handsome. In most of them the jewels are arranged in conventional designs, and the colors are not pronounced. In others there is a design of flowers in brilliant colors. Velvet is introduced in these stocks, as a rule, and on many of them there are bows and ends of narrow velvet ribbon, about half an inch wide, in the front. The ends have usually a fringe of beads of gold or silver or steel, which is very pretty. It is much more attractive than any of the fancy metal ends which have been used heretofore. On one collar there is a row of small pearls finishing the upper edge of the stock, and it is both pretty and becoming.

***

A pretty stock which is to be seen among those embroidered in jewels is of black velvet embroidered with steel beads. There is a small, but decided pattern at both edges of the stock, and small figures worked all over it between. There are ends of the black velvet with a fringe of steel beads.

***

One of the most beautiful boas and muffs seen this year is of black ostrich feathers and black and white tulle. There is a long, round boa of the feathers, and inside this, around the neck, high standing ruffles of tulle, black inside and white outside, and the round boa of ostrich feathers making a finish below them. The boa is secured to the ruffles in a way which leaves one end long on the right side and the other short. At this right side on the feathers just below the ruffles is a cluster of white flowers. The muff to match the boa has the entire centre of ostrich feathers, while at the ends all the wide tulle ruffles, black and white, to flare away from the hands when they are in the muff.

***

Knots for the hair, which are sold ready-made, are to be found of narrow black velvet ribbon combined with either narrow flower ribbon, gold or silver ribbon. The result is a simple little knot, but very pretty.

***

Chiffon flowers rival the regular artificial flowers for corsage decoration and for the hair. One very attractive head dress is a wreath of white chiffon roses, very small, and under it several strings of pearls festooned; at the front of the wreath a white aigrette rises from the centre. With this head dress is a spray of chiffon roses with velvet leaves to be worn on the corsage.

***

A pretty child's long coat of black velvet has green panne velvet of a deep, rich shade, at the neck and forming the lapels. Over it is heavy silk passementerie in black.

***

In a black velvet gown for a little girl there are turn-down revers of white silk embroidered, turn-back cuffs to match, and soft, white silk is tied carelessly around the waist and knotted at one side. The skirt is perfectly plain.

***

Suede bags set in frames for opera glasses or for the general purposes of small handbags, are embroidered in colored silks. A pretty one is of tan embroidered with violets.

***

Jet is to be seen more and more in hatpins, combs for the hair, necklaces with pendants, and in dog collars with some special design set into the front and strings of jet carried around the rest of the collar.

***

A bottle of some fine sachet powder is a satisfactory present for one's women friends who can use it in the way they like best. Bottles are to be found in all sizes carefully sealed and containing the powder in different scents. The smallest bottles are 25 cents, and they increase in price with the size, a large bottle costing $1.75.

STEAMSHIP ETHELRED WRECKED.

Went Aground Off Island of Jamaica While Being Loaded with Fruit.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 21.—While being loaded with fruit for New York, the British steamship Ethelred, Capt. Nickerson, which sailed from New York on Nov. 15 for West Indian ports, grounded this morning on the north side of the island. She will probably become a total wreck. Her crew was landed safely.

The Ethelred belongs to the United Fruit Company. She was built in 1890 at Ayr, is 215 feet long, has a 28-foot beam and is 13 feet deep. She registers 894 tons gross and 531 tons net.

DINNER TO DR. T. G. THOMAS.

Many Fellow-Physicians Celebrate His Seventieth Birthday.

Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas was last night the guest of honor at a dinner at Sherry's given by members of the medical profession to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Thomas, who is Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was born on Edisto Island, near Charleston, S. C., on Nov. 21, 1831. He was graduated in Charleston in 1852, and for some time thereafter was resident physician at Bellevue Hospital in this city. Later he served in a similar capacity in the Rotunda Hospital at Dublin, Ireland.

Many prominent physicians and surgeons attended the dinner. Dr. J. W. McLane presided and acted as toastmaster. Covers were laid for 300. Among those who spoke were Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Howland, Dr. Welch of Baltimore, Dr. Shattuck of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer of this city.

New Namesake for President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt has a new namesake in Brooklyn. He is four weeks old, and since Sunday last he has been bearing the name of Casimier Theodore Roosevelt Budzynski. Casimier is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Budzynski of Bay Fourteenth Street, near Bath Avenue, Bath Beach. He was christened on Sunday by the Rev. B. Puchalski at the Church of Our Lady of Czenstochova, on Fourth Avenue. President Roosevelt had been invited to attend the christening, but found it inconvenient to be present. Casimier Theodore Roosevelt Budzynski at last accounts was doing very well.

Crew of the Arnage Brought Here.

The British steamer Ethelbryhta, from Progreso, Mexico, reached this port yesterday, bringing with her the crew of the steamer Arnage—seventeen souls in all—who were on their way to England. The Arnage left Baltimore on Sept. 7 for Vera Cruz, laden with coal. On Sept. 14, when seven days out, the Arnage went aground on Alcranes Shoals near Progreso, and Capt. Dowie and the crew had to abandon the vessel.

Paint Oil and Varnish Club's Dinner.

Fifty members of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club were present at a dinner held in the rooms of the Drug Club at 100 William Street last night. John M. Peters, the Vice President of the club, presided. United States Commissioner S. M. Hitchcock spoke to the members after the supper, on the weak points of the new Bankruptcy law.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Quimby—Robertson.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Alice Kent Robertson, the well-known disciple of Browning, was married to Trueman Lee Quimby to-day at her home, 25 Monument Square. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Philo W. Sprague, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield. Only relatives and close friends were invited, and the sole attendant was George P. Butters of Montreal.

After the ceremony a lunch was served. Mr. and Mrs. Quimby will be at home on Jan. 1 at 25 Monument Square, where they will make their home. Mr. Quimby is an editor of The Boston Budget and an experienced horseman, being Secretary of the Gentlemen's Driving Club. He was formerly connected with The Montreal Star. Mrs. Robertson was one of the organizers of the exclusive Saturday Morning Club, and is a member of the Browning and Shakespeare Societies. She has been known for some time as a reader and amateur actress of considerable ability. Both of them are well known socially throughout the city.

Edmonds—Coles.

The wedding was celebrated yesterday in St. Mark's Church of Miss Lilian Coles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Coles, and Samuel Owen Edmonds, son of Major Howard Edmonds of Washington, D. C. The Rev. Loring W. Batten, rector of the church, officiated. The church was decorated in green and white. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin gown, trimmed with old point, and a point lace veil held in place by a tiara of diamonds. She also wore a diamond necklace.

Her sister, Miss Gertrude Schermerhorn Coles, who was the bride's only attendant, was in pale yellow crepe de chine, slashed over a ruffled underskirt of ruffled chiffon, and wore a large black picture hat, with ostrich plumes, and carried yellow chrysanthemums. Charles A. Morse, Jr., was Mr. Edmonds's best man, and the ushers were Howard Owen Edmonds, a brother of the bridegroom; Frank Jenks, J. Harvey Connell, and Grafton Dorset. There was no reception after the wedding, as the family are in mourning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Morris.

Robert Morris, who died at San Francisco on Nov. 15, was the second son of the late William Lewis Morris of this city and nephew of Robert Morris, Recorder of the city, and of Lewis Gouverneur Morris, the well-known gentleman stock breeder. They were of the old Morrisania family and descended from the famous Chief Justice of the Province through his grandson Richard Morris, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York under the Constitution of 1777.

Robert Morris was born in New York in 1838, and was graduated from Yale College in 1858. After his graduation he studied for the law, but the attack on Fort Sumter changed his plans. He enlisted in the Seventh Regiment and marched with it from Annapolis to Washington. Later he enlisted in the First New York Regiment of Volunteers, was commissioned Captain in that motley organization, and served with it throughout the Peninsula campaign, and at Gaines Mill, when the regiment was disbanded, he was mustered out.

After a few years of life in New York, Mr. Morris removed to San Francisco, where he lived until his death. The last resting place of this branch of the family is the Morris-Ludlow vault, in old Trinity Churchyard.

Samuel B. Huey.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Samuel B. Huey, President of the Philadelphia Board of Education, and one of the leading lawyers of the city, died at his home here today after a short illness. He was fifty-eight years old and was born in Pittsburg. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1863 and from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1868. He served a short time in the navy during the civil war. His success as an attorney was marked. He had, it is believed, a larger bankruptcy business in the United States Courts of this district than any other lawyer. He was appointed a member of the Board of Education in 1868, and a few years ago was made its President. Among the many organizations to which he belonged were the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM LAW of Yarmouth, N. S., a member of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, died yesterday. He was largely interested in shipping.

Mrs. SARAH BUCKINGHAM BEECHER, widow of the Rev. George Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, is dead at the age of eighty-four. She had lived in Hillsborough, Ohio, for many years with her son.

JOHN H. BURKE, a well-known Gospel hymn writer and singer, for years identified with D. L. Moody, D. W. Whittle, Thomas McNeill, and other evangelists, is dead at his home in Wheaton, Ill. He was the composer of the popular hymn, "Not I, But Christ."

DAVID CARTER, Secretary and General Manager of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, died at his home in Detroit yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. He had been suffering from an attack of pulmonary congestion for the past two weeks. For thirty years he had been General Manager of the above company. He is survived by a widow and two children.

JAMES WILSON ARROWSMITH died at his home, near South Branch, N. J., yesterday, aged eighty-six years. He was stricken with paralysis last Friday, and had been in a semi-conscious condition ever since. Mr. Arrowsmith was a son of the late Judge Arrowsmith of Bedminster township. He was at one time prominent in politics. He was elected to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket in 1860, 1861, and 1870. About twenty years ago he gave up farming at Liberty Corner, N. J., and removed to South Branch, where he lived in retirement. A widow and several children survive him.

EDWARD JOSLIN, a prominent manufacturer of Keene, N. H., and well known in industrial circles throughout the country, died at his home yesterday, aged ninety-one years. He was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of woodworking machinery in this country. In 1830, with J. H. Fay, he established the J. H. Fay Company, which concern, under the name of the J. H. Fay & Eagen Company, with headquarters in Cincinnati, is now the largest woodworking machinery manufacturing company in the country. Mr. Joslin was the head of the concern for many years, directing its affairs from Keene. His death is attributed to old age.

OLDEST ENGINEER DEAD.

Capt. John Lawson, Under Inventor Stephenson, Built the First English Locomotive.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—Capt. John Lawson, who built the first locomotive in England and who was the oldest engineer in the United States, is dead here. He was born in Manchester, England, on Aug. 8, 1805.

When still a boy, he was apprenticed to George Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive, and under his direction built the first engine. He served as a locomotive engineer on various railroads in this country for many years, principally in the East and South, abandoning that line of work to go into the steamboat business, in following which he made a fortune in the Cumberland River trade. He will be buried in Paducah, Ky., where he lived for fifty-six years.

Answers to Correspondents.

S. R. SCHWARTZ.—A loses. When the Constitution was amended the term of the Governor next elected, Roswell P. Flower, was made three years. He was elected Nov. 3, 1891, and his successor, Levi P. Morton, was chosen Nov. 6, 1894.

GEORGE V. MONROE.—The District Attorney is a county officer, and all the voters in New York County are entitled to vote for that official. The official canvass on District Attorney has not been completed, but semi-official figures show that Mr. Jerome led Mr. Low by a few hundred votes in this county.

Spanish Journalist Shot.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Madrid, as

THE MONK WINS AGAIN

Defeats Alves in Two-Heat Match Race on the Speedway.

TROTTERS MAKE GOOD TIME

Cobwebs to Race the Victor—Lord Derby, Driven by "Ed" Geers, Won and Lost.

A flash around the bend preceded by a flurry of dust, a steady, hard drive through the straight, and one of the best matches on the Speedway was decided yesterday. The Monk, owned by Fred Gerken, once more disposing of a contender for the title of champion trotter of the Speedway. His competitor was the trotter Alves, 2:09½, owned by Nathan Straus, the conditions being two heats of one-half mile each.

Long before the time announced for the race pleasure vehicles of all descriptions crowded the Speedway and lined the course where the speeding is usually done. Around the finishing point a large crowd of spectators gathered, and they crowded into the roadway whenever they saw horses driven at a racing gait. Despite these handicaps the course was kept remarkably clear while the two horses were contesting, and neither owner had any complaint to offer when the race was over.

It was about 3 o'clock when the two trotters were started on almost even terms, Fred Gerken driving his own horse and A. E. Perren Alves. Quick to catch their stride the two were soon traveling at a terrific gait. Alves was the first to show in front, and he slowly but surely worked ahead until he had his body almost in front of The Monk. Fearing a break Mr. Gerken held his horse in steadily, and contented himself with staying where he was. Alves could not keep up the clip. Going around the bend The Monk overhauled and passed him. Flashing past the quarter pole in 30½ seconds he had half a length the better of it. When he was in the lead, however, he stopped, and Alves, urged on skillfully by Mr. Perren, drew alongside. A flick of the whip was sufficient to rouse The Monk, who finished well within himself an easy winner in the exceptional time of 1:01½.

The horses jogged back to the starting point, while the crowd waited impatiently for the second and what proved to be the deciding heat. Three or four times contending horses rounding the bend were mistaken for the trotting stars, and one race of more than ordinary importance was almost lost sight of in the excitement. This race was between Lord Derby, 2:06½, and King Chimes, one of the stars of the Speedway. "Ed" Geers held the reins over Lord Derby. Coming down the stretch the horses were on almost even terms. King Chimes was the steadier, and two hundred yards from the finishing pole he carried Lord Derby to a break. The latter could not be pulled back to his stride again, and King Chimes was therefore the winner, although Lord Derby finished in front galloping.

Soon afterward The Monk and Alves were sent away to an almost perfect start. Again Alves was the quicker to get to a racing clip, and this enabled him to get a head or so the better of it. Head and head the horses showed around the bend, and side by side they remained until the quarter pole was passed. Here Alves was done for. The Monk going steadily, with hardly an apparent effort, yet covering ground with great speed, continued on well in the lead to the finish, where he had two lengths the better of Alves. The time, 1:02, was a little slower than the first heat, but still considered good.

After the race Mr. Straus and Mr. Gerken had a long talk, and incidentally another match was arranged for Thanksgiving Day. This will be in the morning, and one breeze down the stretch will decide it. Mr. Gerken wanted it best two in three, but gave in to Mr. Straus. The horses concerned are The Monk and another star trotter from the Straus stable, Cobwebs.

Another match which was to have been decided yesterday was that between the rival trotting teams Queen Wilkes and Ida Highwood, driven by E. E. Smathers, and Tuder Chimes and Tiverton, driven by A. B. Gwathmey, but this was declared off. Ida Highwood was on the course, however, and showed her speed in a brush down the stretch with Lord Derby. Rounding to a fair start the trotters soon caught their stride. This time Lord Derby kept his feet, and he finished in the lead, a fairly easy winner.

RESULTS OF BENNINGS RACES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Jim Megibben in the hurdle race was the only winning favorite at Bennings to-day, the remaining events going to good-priced horses. In the jumping race Jockey Brazil on Salesman had a miraculous escape from being killed. While taking one of the jumps in the midst of the bunch his horse fell and broke his neck and rolled over his rider. A hair-raising finish between Happy and Cornwall was a feature. Weather fair. Track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle, about one and three-quarter miles. Purse, $400. Jim Megibben, 155 pounds, (Barry,) 9 to 5, won; Gould, 135, (Houlahan,) 10 to 1, second; Tankard, 132, (Dayton,) 15 to 1, third. Time—3:23.

Dick Furber, Kaufa, Cheesemite, Mr. Stoffel, Tamarin, Oracle, McGrathina, Prince, The Lost Chord, Bettie B., and Roysterer also ran.

Salesman fell and broke his neck.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Purse, $300. Happy, 86 pounds, (Henderson,) 5 to 1, won; Cornwall, 88, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5, second; Royal Sterling, 116, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16.

Palatial, Alpaca, Biff, Rabunta, Slidell, Illuminate, Last Knight, Somersault, The Pride of Surrey, Lexington Pirate, and Locket also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Purse, $300. Waswift, 110 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1, won; Dewey, 110, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1, second; Bessie McCarthy, 107, (Wonderly,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:30.

Anak, Playlike, Ice Water, and Batyah also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Purse, $400. Keynote, 102 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1, won; Extinguisher, 105, (Redfern,) even, second; Lux Casta, 102, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5.

Femesole, Flora Pomona, and Prophetic also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Purse, $400. Flara, 95 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1, won; Balloon, 96, (Rice,) 5 to 1, second; Wunderlich, 104, (Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:52.

Vesuvia, Nanine, Piederich, Prosper La Gal, Curtsey, Punctual, Charlie Moore, Warranted, Whistling Con, Sailor King, and Millstream also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Purse, $460. Andy Williams, 100 pounds, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1, won; The Puritan, 125, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1, second; Lamp o' Lee, 110, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:29 1-5.

Unmasked, Ben Battle, Lord Pepper, Lady of the Valley, Honolulu, and Himself also ran.

Entries for Washington Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Lexington 98 pounds; Imperialist, 104; Soundly and Wellesley, 103 each; Bastile and Certain, 102 each; Death, Palatial, and Cheval d'Or, 101 each; Tatar and Cormorant, 100 each; Rappenecker, 96; Lofter and Alsike, 97 each; Brisk, 95; Jerry Hunt, Curtsey, and Federalist, 94 each; Frosit and Punctual, 89 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, fillies, and geldings; special weights; five furlongs. Blanche Herrmann, Sunnyport, Droplight, Sheppard, Rosecourt, Clearfield, Nuptial, Merry Dawn, Thath, The Bandit, Mollie Morris, Chuan, Wild Bess, Emma A. M., Sinecure, Augury, Ischium, Parisina, Miss Patsy, and Somersault, 95 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Prince Richard, 111 pounds; Death, 106; Scannell, 105; Shoreham, Ben Viking, and Elnus, 99 each; Barbetto, 98; Lou Rey, 97; Lady Chorister, 95; All Saints, 94; Animosity, 91; Kingstelle, 88; Gray Dolly and Little Daisy, 86 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs. Carroll D. and Hans Wagner, 103 pounds each; Oria, Lost Knight, and Misleader, 100 each; Illuminate, 95; May J., and Outsider, 92 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and forty yards. Mentore and Tenario, 100 pounds each; Woolgatherer, Anna Darling, Garter Bap, Philma Paxton, Dastyle, Chanticleer, Rubens, Floradora, Margaret Hoffman, Hawk, Howitza, and Carlovingian, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. The Puritan, 126 pounds; Potente, 125; Carbuncle, 119; Criterion, 110; Alfred Vargrave and Ohnet, 90 each.

Race Track Sale Postponed.

The sale by auction of the Empire City race track, which was to have taken place at Manor Hall, Yonkers, yesterday, has been postponed until Dec. 12 next, at the same place. There was a large crowd present, and much disappointment was expressed when the postponement was announced by Referee B. T. Morgan. Senator P. H. McCarren was among those present. It had been expected that Richard Croker and William C. Whitney would attend but neither was present. It is supposed that they had been informed of the intended postponement.

Cresceus Failed to Lower Record.

PUEBLO, Col., Nov. 21.—Cresceus, the champion trotter, failed to lower his record to-day on Pueblo's half-mile track. Paced by his runing mate, he made the mile in 2:10¾.

NEW POLO RATINGS.

Foxhall Keene and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Lead the List with 10 Goals Each.

Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association issued yesterday the revised handicap list which is designed chiefly to show the standing of the polo players at the close of the season. It is the first time that a Fall handicap list has ever been issued, but the committee felt that it would be advisable as an aid to forming the Spring handicap list as well as forming an estimate of the work of the season. The committee has been extremely critical in its judgments, and more reductions in handicap allowances have been made than advances. One of the most notable advances is that of J. M. Waterbury, Jr., who has been raised from 8 to 10, the high-water mark that has been enjoyed for several seasons by Foxhall Keene. The latter still remains at that figure, but his former partner at 10, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., is reduced to 8. This is due to the fact that he has not appeared actively in polo since he was severely injured three years ago. Lawrence Waterbury, who was advanced to the 10 mark two years ago, and then reduced to 8, is favored with an advance of one, now standing at 9, a position which he shares with John L. Cowdin and R. L. Agassiz, the latter also being advanced from 8, and now standing at the head of the Myopia polo players.

Foxhall Keene and the Waterbury brothers still remain members of the Lakewood Polo Club, Albert E. Kennedy of the same club gets a substantial advance from 6 to 8, he being one of the few men to be raised 2 points. Benjamin Nicoll is reduced from 7 to 6, and Peter Martin comes down to 1, from 2. George J. Gould remains at his old handicap of 3 goals.

The Rockaway Club shows the most substantial gains in members, its present list of polo players being 36 against 28 that were registered last May. The young element compose most of the gains, and the majority of them come in with ratings of one and two goals. Rene La Montagne, Jr., is advanced from 4 to 5, which is thoroughly deserved, as he contributed materially to the many victories of his team last season. He is the only Rockaway player to be raised. Five are reduced, the most notable example being the reduction of D. F. Savage from 4 to 3.

The Rumson Polo Club shows that its first season of active play has been a success in developing new material. Beginning last June with fifteen members, there are now twenty-one registered under its colors, and instead of no handicapped members, there are now seven with ratings of from one to two. They are H. S. Borden, J. Craig Havemeyer, Irving Brokaw, P. S. Strauss, W. Strother Jones, W. G. Loew, Arthur McClure, and J. Armstrong Rawlins. Another indication of improvement in the young element is seen in the Westchester Country Club. J. I. Blair advances from 2 to 3, J. C. Cooley, a Harvard student, from 0 to 2, and Arthur Iselin from 1 to 2. The most notable reduction is that of Edmund Randolph, who comes down to 0 from 2. The playing force of the club has been reduced from twenty-two to fourteen.

STATE FAIR AT SYRACUSE.

Annual Exhibition Will Last Only One Week Next August.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The State Fair Commission, at its meeting in this city, decided to hold its next fair at Syracuse during the week commencing Aug. 25, 1902. While a two-weeks' fair has been under consideration, it was deemed advisable to hold it but for one week. The Treasurer reported that there would be a deficiency resulting from the fair held in September last of $20,000 to $24,000. This is considerably less than the estimated deficiency, which was placed by some at $40,000.

The deficiency is due mainly to inclement weather and the excitement attending the assassination of President McKinley, which took place during the period when the fair was held. The Commissioners believe that one good day would have more than made up the deficiency. Grand circuit races will be held in connection with the fair, provided the Board of Control can arrange a date during the week of the fair. If not, independent races will be held and prizes offered of a magnitude sufficient to attract the best entries. It was the prevailing sentiment at the meeting that a large appropriation should not be asked for this year. It is believed that $50,000 or $60,000 will be all that will be required to pay the deficiency and provide funds for suitable premiums. The commission has been offered the cases, tables, and other fixtures which were used to exhibit the agricultural and horticultural displays of the State at the Pan-American Exposition.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Columbia's Annual Class Event Won by the Class of 1902.

Columbia cross-country runners held their annual interclass run over the Morris Park course yesterday. Twenty men started over the six-and-a-quarter-mile course, and from start to finish there was little relative change in their order. The race was won by the class of 1902, with 1904 second, 1903 third, and 1905 last.

The first five men finished in this order: First, C. W. Iglehart, 1902, College; second, J. P. W. Richmond, 1904, College; third, C. E. Scharps, 1903, College; fourth, W. F. Rollins, 1904, College, and fifth, F. I. O'Connell, 1904, Science. The time as taken by the trainer, E. W. Hjertberg, was 37:21.

The five men will also be Columbia's representatives in the intercollegiate cross-country championship at Morris Park on Nov. 30.

Trials have also been held to select the four men who will represent the Blue and White in the relay race with the University of Pennsylvania at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn on Saturday. C. B. Marshall, 1903, Law, Captain of the track team; O. M. Bishop, 1903, Science, and W. P. S. Earle, 1904, College, are the three men so far chosen. The fourth runner will be picked from G. C. Atkins, 1902, College; R. A. W. Carleton, 1904, College, and W. M. Van Cise, 1903, Science.

National Fox Hunters' Meet.

IRVINE DEPOT, Ky., Nov. 21.—This was the third day of the National Fox Hunters' Association's eighth annual meeting. A large attendance was attracted by the all-aged hounds' contest. At sunrise the first cast was made, four miles down the river, where last year two foxes were up at one time. The hounds hunted faithfully for two hours without striking even a cold trail. They were then called in and taken across the Kentucky River and recast at the point where the puppies raised a gray fox yesterday. They hunted here for an hour with the same result.

The judges in the puppy races rendered a formal decision refunding the entrance money and commending certain of the entries, the highest recommendations being given to William's Lightfoot, Walker's Ella, Graddy's Cora, and Wooldridge's Sid. The judges have ordered the running of another trial to-morrow.

Field Trials in Canada.

RUTHVEN, Ont., Nov. 21.—The aged stake of the North American field trials has just been run. It resulted as follows: First, Kate Winters, owned by L. H. Smith of Strathroy; second, Toney Bee, owned by J. G. Armstrong, Detroit. The North American trial clubs derby was won by Count Holmes, owned by Frank Holmes of Edmore, Mich.; second, Belle II., a Canadian animal.

A Princeton Tennis Championship.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21.—By defeating J. Kellogg, a senior, in the final rounds of the tennis tournament at the Theological Seminary, Hugh W. Rendall of Lincoln University, Penn., a junior, has won the seminary championship.

Philadelphia Dog Show Entries.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The entries for the third international show to be held by the Philadelphia Dog Show Association, Nov. 27 to 30, are the largest ever made in this city and surpass all records in this country outside of Madison Square Garden, New York. The entry is a representative one, and includes champions and prize winners of every known breed.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale and Harvard Anxious for the Big Contest To-morrow.

COLUMBIA PLAYERS AT HOME

Sanford's Cripples Staid Out of Practice—Time to Get Eleven in Shape for the Indians.

With the football contest to-morrow at Cambridge between the Yale and Harvard elevens will go the championship of the year, and the weeks of hard practice and trials attendant on the training for a big football eleven will be considered as nothing by the victors, compared to the more satisfactory conditions generated by the feeling that a dangerous and worthy foe has been disposed of.

The teams of Yale and Harvard are keyed up to the highest possible pitch, and what is more to the point, few if any hard luck stories are being heralded from the training quarters of either side. The men in both squads are in excellent shape, though the Yale coaches did not seem particularly jubilant yesterday because the scrubs made a couple of touch-downs against the 'Varsity, the last time, by the way, that this hardworking set of fellows will have the opportunity to "show up" the 'Varsity eleven this year, for they broke training yesterday, after giving three cheers for their fellows who will go against Harvard in the final struggle of the year to-morrow.

YALE'S LAST PRACTICE CEREMONIES.

The Yale 'Varsity team finished the season's training yesterday afternoon at Yale field with the regular ceremony of burning the old uniforms, the graduating members of the team dancing around the flames singing the Omega Lambda Chi song; after that, the scrub team broke training with three cheers for the 'Varsity. About a thousand undergraduates marched to the field and cheered the open practice, singing the songs to be used at the Harvard game. In spite of the fact that the 'Varsity will need all its strength in the game to-morrow, Mr. Stillman put the team through a hard half against a strong second eleven. A half hour was spent in going through the signals, which were worked accurately and with great rapidity. The team will probably play fairly straight football in the Crimson game, using only a few variations on the adopted tackles-back. The Yale tackles this year are not overrapid, and they will hardly be used as much as last year. It is said that this year's team has learned fewer new plays than any recent Yale team.

Goss, Gould, Olcott, Swan, and Hart played only a short time yesterday, and De Saulles did not go in at all. Ferguson, Kunzig, Johnson, Ward, and Owsley were used as substitutes to good effect. Owsley is the freshman half back, and is the only freshman team man to be used in to-morrow's game. The 'Varsity ran the ball to one touch-down, and the scrubs scored twice, on heavy line and fast end plays, from the 15 yard line. Bloomer, Rodgers, Brown, and several other coaches played on the second team. There is not as much confidence here to-night as there was a week ago, and the Yale team goes to Cambridge prepared to fight a hard game.

Cheered by eight thousand students, graduates, and outsiders, Harvard's football team went through sharp open practice on Soldiers' Field yesterday afternoon. The work was light but the spirit the men put into the game and the way the formations were run through with was enough to cause a most optimistic feeling in the Crimson encampment. All the men were in the lineup. Marshall and Barnard fully recovered from their ennui of yesterday went through the signals like race horses and all the other players showed up in splendid form. Not one of them has a sprain or bruise that will keep him from playing his level best against Yale and coaches as well as students are hilarious over the fact. Odds against Harvard have changed to even money, with here and there a bet with Harvard in the lead. Lots of money is floating around Cambridge and Boston and is finding takers whereever it is displayed. Yesterday's practice, although short, showed the students that they have a team that they can bank their money on. An inherent fear of Yale has kept them on the anxious seat up to the present time but now that they have seen the team in open practice their courage has risen to the highest notch and the team certainly justifies the trust that is being placed in its keeping.

In its work yesterday, it showed all those qualities of unity, speed, and effectiveness, that go to make up a championship eleven and in no department of the game did it exhibit a flaw that could mar the satisfaction of those who have staked their money upon it.

The feature of the game was a drop kick by Marshall which sailed from the 30 yard line over the bar and between the posts.

It was a splendid effort and the thousands of students who saw it realized that Marshall was one of the pillars of the Crimson team. His kicking for the last week has been the feature of each day's practice, and Harvard will rely upon him to score from the field Saturday if Harvard gets the ball in reasonable distance of Eli's goal.

HARVARD'S TRAINERS CONFIDENT.

Trainer McMasters said to-day that the condition of the men is better than the condition of last year's team before the Yale game. Dr. Swain, who has been with the team all year, also said that the condition of the men is better than it was last year and that he expected every man to play the game out.

The work to-day will be simply signal practice, and it probably will be secret. The team will not, as in former years, leave Cambridge.

The 'Varsity management gave the second eleven a dinner last night.

Coach Reid said last night:

"I expect to have a hard game. All our men are in good physical condition, but no one is overconfident."

Columbia's football team returned from Annapolis yesterday morning, somewhat tired and glad of the rest that intervenes before the final game of the season, with the Carlisle Indians, on Thursday. All the players came through the Annapolis game successfully without injury except Morley, who looked rather bad, but none the less was at practice on South Field yesterday. Morley played through the first half against the sailors without any intelligent conception of what was taking place. At the start of the game he was knocked in the head, and during the first half was entirely out of his mind. When he recovered after the intermission he did not remember that Annapolis had scored or that he himself had done all the punting.

The victory over Annapolis, close as it was, has nevertheless given the team encouragement for its game with the Indians. In the six days before the cripples and bruised men will have time to rest, and Columbia has little fear as to the result of the game.

The practice yesterday afternoon brought out Boyesen, McLellan, Bruce, Morley, Van Hoevenberg, and Berrien, while Kindgen, Lancon, Shaw, Smith, Weekes, and Irvine were absent. Whitwell, Schramm, Duden, Wolff, and Fisher were the substitutes put in the line-up. The showing was in itself decidedly discouraging, as the 'Varsity in repeated trials could not gain against the scrub. Brinckerhoff, Brown, Boehm, Henriques, and Hillhouse were the only players on the second team, and were shifted from side to side, according to the direction of the 'Varsity plays. The 'Varsity line, however, could not hold, and Brown and Henriques repeatedly broke through to down the runner for no advance. Berrien once caught the ball on a fumble and went the length of the field for a touch-down, and again with good interference by Bruce and Wolff, Van Hoevenberg ran around end for the second touch-down. Willard limped around the field yesterday in uniform, and it is now believed he will be able to play against the Carlisle Indians. Coach Sanford was not vehement in yesterday's work, and, in citizens' clothes, took matters very mildly.

One amusing incident has cropped out as a sequel to the Cornell game. Shaw, the centre rush, said that if Columbia did not beat Cornell he would shave off his mustache. Consequently he appeared at the university yesterday with a clean upper lip.

The present condition of the New York University football team is not on the whole favorable for winning to-morrow's game with Union University at Berkeley Oval. The tackles are both injured to some extent. Several of the first substitutes will be unable to play, Lane, '03, being sick nearly all the week. The position of full back, left vacant by Griffin, whose leg was broken last Saturday, has not yet been filled. The decision will probably be made this afternoon between Trede and Weinburger, who have been practicing in the position this week. The coaches announce that instead of either of these, Tuthill may be played at full; Trede will then play right halfback. Yesterday's work consisted chiefly of signal practice. To-day there will be a line-up. The ends are in fairly good condition, and it is hoped that to-day's practice will give more encouragement for a victory to-morrow.

FOOTBALL TICKETS IN DEMAND.

Twenty-five Dollars Offered by Speculators for Ordinary Seats.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—Tickets for the Yale-Harvard football game on Saturday are selling to-night at a higher premium than was ever known before, two days before the championship game. Every one of the 35,000 seats on Soldiers' Field has been taken, and persons who are anxious to see the game are offering fabulous prices for entrance slips. Twenty-five dollars is a common price for ordinary seats, and in some cases deals involving much larger amounts have been put through. The chief factor in this bound upward is the fight which is being waged between speculators and the athletic management.

Students are forbidden to sell their tickets on fear of a refusal of all athletic privileges at Harvard, and Manager Schweppe has spotters at every point, seeing that the order is enforced. Several unwary students have already been entrapped, and they will be made examples of. In one case Schweppe's agent paid as high as $15 merely to trap a student, who was particularly bold in speculating with the admission cards. As a result of this war speculators are finding tickets as scarce as hen's teeth, and what few seats they have they are hanging on to for dear life. They realize that on the day of the game these seats will command almost any figure, and they are not parting with them at one cent less than their price. Another thing that makes the seats valuable is the fact that no one but students has as yet been able to secure admission to the field.

The 35,000 tickets already taken have gone to students and graduates alone, and for the first time in Harvard's history there will be no public sale of football seats. For this reason outsiders are clamoring on every hand, and those who have the money are willing to pay almost any price to gratify their wants.

President Roosevelt, who two years ago led the cheering for Harvard at the game with Yale, in reply to an invitation from the Harvard management to attend Saturday's game, to-night sent the following telegram:

"I regret more than I can say that it is utterly impossible for me to come. Will you please give my good wishes to the team and say that I am sure they can win and that I count upon their playing without a let-up from the first to the last."

Football Games at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—Harvard is enjoying an unusual number of football games this week. This afternoon the juniors won the class championship from the sophomores in a well-contested game by a score of 11 to 5. To-morrow the Harvard and Yale Law School teams will play at Soldiers' Field in the first of a probable series. There will be no rule of eligibility except that every player must be a bona fide student. The Harvard team is expected to win easily. They have practically the same players who won the Harvard scrub football championship this Fall. Burr Clark Chamberlain, Yale's Captain in 1898, will referee. The Yale team arrived in Boston to-night. All their expenses are paid by the Harvard management.

GOOD ATHLETIC FINANCES.

Championship Committee of the A. A. U. Shows a Large Balance—Brighter Outlook in Baltimore.

Among other things which escaped notice during the recent meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union was the report of the Championship Committee. It was made public by Secretary James E. Sullivan yesterday and shows the creditable balance on hand at the present time of $2,129.65. This is nearly four times as much as the balance of a year ago. The receipts from the boxing and wrestling championships were $996.62, the largest single item. The track and field championship receipts were $588. In dues, sanction fees, and registrations the Metropolitan Association contributed the largest share of the different associations, $748.28. The New England Association came next with $224.90. The total receipts for the year were $3,972.80 and the expenditures $2,020.05. The championship contests held during the year were the National handicap meeting, junior National championships, senior National championships, all around championships, swimming and water polo championships, gymnastic championships, cross-country championships, basket ball championship at Chicago and won by the Ravenswood Young Men's Christian Association. The Championship Committee last year was composed of James E. Sullivan, Walter H. Liginger, and Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson.

Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, President of the Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, has returned home and is going to inaugurate a vigorous policy toward the encouragement of athletics in Baltimore and the adjacent territory. The cessation of the war which has been waged by twelve clubs in the vicinity with great success against the Amateur Athletic Union has made the outlook brighter for a livelier year in amateur sport. The managers of the local association will meet in a few days and make the necessary arrangements to receive the outside clubs back into the fold, and these clubs will soon dissolve their organization. The process of redistricting will soon be accomplished. The most important feature about this is that it cuts Baltimore off from athletic affiliation with Philadelphia, practically permitting Baltimore to control the athletic management in what will now be the Middle Atlantic District. Philadelphia will be the head of the Atlantic Association. An effort is being made, it is said, by many of the amateur athletes in Pittsburg who are dissatisfied with the professional sport that has been heaped upon amateur sport in that city to come into the Atlantic Association with some good clubs, and some applications are liable to be forthcoming in a few days.

Twenty-third Regiment Games.

The annual games of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association will be held to-morrow evening in the armory, 1,322 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The entry list is exceptionally large, 130 members of the regiment having entered the twenty events which will comprise the programme. Special features will be an intercollegiate one-mile relay race between Pennsylvania and Columbia Universities and a one-mile interscholastic relay race, open to the schools of Greater New York, in which teams from the Brooklyn Boys' High School, Erasmus Hall High School, Pratt Institute, and Peter Cooper's High School will compete.

For Princeton's Gymnastic Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The candidates for the Princeton University gymnasium team reported for practice to-day. The squad is composed of about thirty men. All except one of the members of last year's team are still in the university, and indications point to a strong team. An exhibition will be given early in January to determine the all-around champion of the team. A schedule of meetings is being arranged with other colleges.

Columbia's Swimming Teams Active.

Columbia's water polo and relay swimming teams are practicing daily for the water polo game to be played with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at the latter's clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, to-morrow. The Knickerbockers are National champions, and Columbia holds the intercollegiate championship. Arrangements are also being made by Columbia for a game with the University of Pennsylvania at the Philadelphia Sportsman's Show. The Columbia team is made up as follows: J. W. Spencer, Captain; C. G. Abbot, A. R. Camp, and H. S. Rederer, forwards; A. A. Zucker and W. Fenton, half backs; L. G. Henes, L. B. Alexander, F. Duden, and H. Duden, goals. J. B. Shoenfeld, 1903, is manager.

Amateur Hockey League Teams.

The Amateur Hockey League this season will probably consist only of four clubs—the New York Athletic, Crescent Athletic, St. Nicholas Skating, and Hockey Club of New York. The Brooklyn Skating Club has resigned from the association, and the Quaker City seven has made no move to enter this year's schedule. It is believed that the Philadelphia organization has been abandoned, as there is no ice skating rink in Philadelphia this year.

PURE TOBACCO NEVER HARMED ANYONE

To Strangers in Town

Sovereign

CIGARETTES

TEN for FIVE CENTS

Absolutely Pure

Are on sale only in New York City at present; as soon as we are able to fill the large orders here they will then be placed on sale in other cities.

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO CO.

AMONG THE BILLIARDISTS

Dr. Walter G. Douglas Successful in the Amateur Tournament.

SCHAEFER MAKES GOOD RUN

Barutel Resumes Lead in Match with "Willie" Hoppe—Slosson Beat Frank Rice.

The undefeated players in the fourteen-inch balk-line amateur billiard tournament which was contested at the Metropolitan Academy last week met last night in the deciding contest, Dr. Walter G. Douglas, the champion of the New York Athletic Club, winning from E. O. Presby by a score of 200 to 168. Dr. Douglas was in fine form and made several fair runs for double figures.

His best break, however, was made right at the start of the game, his opening inning netting him 29 points. Presby did not count until the third inning, in which he made 11 points. Good billiards was played by both men right to the finish. Douglas completed his string of 200 points in forty innings for an average of 5.

In the twenty-eighth inning Presby ran 23 points, which was his best during the evening. The other contestants in the tournament were L. A. Servatius, H. W. Robinson, J. W. Farley, and J. M. Milette. L. A. Servatius won the third prize. The score:

Douglas—29 0 0 4 2 10 0 2 4 0 21 2 0 13 4 0 1 0 3 19 0 10 4 7 0 14 0 0 1 0 2 24 0 1 1 0 7 5 0 20. Total, 200; average, 5; high run, 29.

Presby—0 0 11 0 8 3 0 12 1 14 0 9 0 0 9 9 2 1 0 3 9 0 0 0 0 6 0 4 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 9 4 0 2. Total, 168; average, 4 8-40; high run, 23.

Barutel once more obtained the lead in his match at eighteen-inch balk line with "Willie" Hoppe at Murice Daly's Academy last night. The youth was in poor form in the afternoon game, and averaged less than four. When Barutel began play he was 56 points behind, but steady work enabled him to regain these 56 points and assume the lead.

In the evening contest both players did better. While Hoppe averaged better than 6, he was not able to cut down Barutel's lead, and lost somewhat himself, as he only made 173 points. In twenty-nine innings Barutel completed his string of 300 points, and his best run, 40, was made in the fifth inning. The scores:

Barutel—0 11 3 8 0 22 29 0 8 0 0 21 2 9 2 0 1 27 5 19 0 1 1 1 1 1 19 24 0 45 23 9 14 3 2 0 0 0 0 14 5. Total, 356. Average, 8 20-42. High run, 45.

Hoppe—22 0 4 13 1 5 12 1 0 0 0 2 10 3 0 0 1 1 2 1 6 6 14 7 0 3 8 4 2 3 1 2 1 4 1 1 11 0 3 0 0 10. Total, 165. Average, 3 39-42. High run, 22.

Barutel—0 3 9 7 40 1 12 3 5 25 8 28 1 20 10 0 22 0 2 32 9 9 2 22 0 7 1. Total, 300; average, 10 10-29; high run, 40.

Hoppe—6 2 1 15 0 43 0 4 9 32 4 2 6 12 1 17 0 9 0 0 3 6 0 3 1 0 5. Total, 173; average, 6 5-28; high run, 43.

Gallagher's defy to the players entered in the coming championship tournament at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, at eighteen-inch balk line, was taken up yesterday by the Frenchman, Barutel, who will contest a match of 1,800 points evenings, next week, at Maurice Daly's academy.

Frank Keeney was also anxious to match Howison and Sutton against Gallagher, but as Gallagher had already made arrangements to play Barutel, he could not accept. Maurice Daly will also play Barutel next week in the afternoons. Shaefer and Slosson were excepted in Gallagher's challenge.

Schaefer made a run of 98 last night in his match with the Spanish player, Ortiz, at Slosson & Wheelock's Academy. Up to the sixth inning, in which Schaefer made this run, he had counted but 16 points. With this fine break, however, his play improved, and he was able to complete his 300 points in twenty innings for an average of 15. Ortiz was also in fine form last night, averaging over 9. He made several fair runs, the best of them being 44 in the third inning. No game was played in the afternoon. The score:

Schaefer—0 1 1 9 5 98 5 6 11 5 7 27 65 12 1 0 7 6 24 10. Total, 300; average, 15; high run, 98.

Ortiz—2 12 44 2 0 1 6 8 0 2 9 3 25 35 1 1 12 1 12. Total, 176; average, 9 5-10; high run, 44.

Frank Rice of Chicago played George Slosson last night at the latter's academy. It was a 400-point game under eighteen-inch balk line conditions, and Slosson of course won very easily. He required thirty-two innings to complete his string, and his average was 12 18-32. His best run was 83, but he made two other fair runs of 42 and 34. Rice made but 91 points, his average bing 2 27-32. A run of 11 was his best.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Metropolitan Bowlers Meet Their First Defeat in American National Tournament.

In the American National Bowling Tournament last night, the Metropolitans met their first defeat of the season in that series after having won ten victories in succession, and lost the lead in the tournament. The Corinthians divided their forces between the Columbia and the Harlem Leagues, winning two games in the former series and losing in the latter. The Caledonians scored their first win in the National League. In the Plumbing and Steam Supply League, Stein of the Manufacturers Salesmen's team made a new high individual score of 222. The scores:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 196; Kearse, 190; Barnes, 210; Duncan, 146; Buck, 210. Total, 952.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 187; Hahnenfeld, 202; Kessler, 148; Bellmer, 177; A. Sievers, 179. Total, 893.

SECOND GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 180; Hahnenfeld, 144; Kessler, 157; Bellmer, 216; A. Sievers, 141. Total, 838.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Breen, 176; Keller, 192; Klingelhoffer, 158; Starr, 160; Arnold, 179. Total, 874.

THIRD GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 182; Kearse, 207; Barnes, 162; Duncan, 182; Buck, 195. Total, 928.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Breen, 175; Keller, 180; Klingelhoffer, 171; Starr, 221; Arnold, 172. Total, 919.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 180; G. Coleman, 156; Schnietzler, 151; Dumble, 147; R. Coleman, 189. Total, 826.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 215; Reese, 176; Wenzel, 166; Zollinger, 171; Smith, 223. Total, 951.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 153; Mulford, 148; G. Coleman, 181; Dumble, 154; R. Coleman, 165. Total, 841.

Yonkers Bowling Club—Mitchell, 203; Steadman, 167; Shave, 135; Anderson, 140; Barnes, 167. Total, 812.

THIRD GAME.—Yonkers Bowling Club—Mitchell, 182; Steadman, 162; Shave, 175; Anderson, 159; Barnes, 156. Total, 834.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Holme, 177; Reese, 172; Wenzel, 170; Zollinger, 170; Smith, 159. Total, 848.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 167; Hewes, 202; Carpenter, 160; Seix, 148; West, 179. Total, 856.

Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan)—Dewes, 201; Brown, 153; Speck, 136; Ebling, 183; Brodbeck, 150. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club, (Manhattan)—Dewes, 183; Brown, 223; Jarchow, 170; Ebling, 167; Brodbeck, 166. Total, 919.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 226; Hasey, 168; Joraschek, 171; Walsh, 177; Schaeffer, 176. Total, 918.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 191; Hasey, 170; Joraschek, 155; Walsh, 155; Schaeffer, 206. Total, 877.

New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 237; Hewes, 152; Carpenter, 182; Seix, 180; West, 191. Total, 942.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 133; Newman, 113; Toombs, 184; Fritzel, 156; O'Connell, 144. Total, 730.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Rushmore, 177; G. Storey, 171; W. Storey, 193; Saddington, 139; Swan, 153. Total, 833.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—32—Charles H. Nutting, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts et al.—Argument concluded by Mabley Ashton for the plaintiff in error.

237—Ferdinand Eidman, United States Collector, plaintiff in error, vs. Miguel R. Martinez as ancillary administrator, &c., and 295—Frank R. Moore, as United States Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Max Ruckgaber, Sr., as sole executor, &c.—Three counsel allowed to make oral argument herein on behalf of defendants in error on motion of John G. Carlisle for the defendant in error in 237. Argued by Solicitor General Richards for the plaintiffs in error and by Wheeler H. Peckham and John G. Carlisle for the defendant in error in 237, and by Alfred E. Hinrichs for the defendant in error in 295. Leave granted to counsel for the defendant in error in 237 to file additional brief within one week, and to counsel for plaintiffs in error to file reply within one week thereafter.

64—The United States, petitioner, vs. The American steamship Laurada, &c.—Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Herit for the petitioner.

Call for Friday: 64, 19, 69 and 70, 72 and 73, 74 and 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82, and 20.

Calendars for Friday, Nov. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Townsend, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

62—3d Av. R. R. Co. vs. Krauss.
66—Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. Davis.
71—Sun Printing Co. vs. Edwards.
72—Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. Hudson.
73—United States vs. Waddell.
74—In re Henschel.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes. Day calendar.

114—Blumenthal vs. C. R. R. of N. J.
123—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
125—Shadbolt vs. Libbey.
131—Lehman vs. same.
132—Prendergast vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
133—Griffin vs. Sprague Elec. Co.
134—Belprat vs. Bennett.
135—Mayer vs. Guggenheimer.
136—Wood vs. Niagara Falls Paper Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Hartford vs. Norton.
3—Same vs. same.
4—People, &c., vs. Bennett.
6—Burke vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
7—Ffero vs. Ritch.
8—Fraser vs. Frohman.
11—Torr vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
12—Ellis vs. John Crosby & Sons.
13—Crown Cork and Seal Co. vs. Rapport.
14—Fiero vs. Ritch.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Admiralty.

101—Murray vs. SS. Ocean.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: 339.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions. Non-enumerated. motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Leavitt.
2—Hiltowski vs. Stiner.
3—King vs. Broadway Building Co.
4—Muller vs. Union Railway Co.
5—Moore vs. Smith.
6—Montgomery vs. Boyd.
7—Fox vs. Powers.
8—Shayne vs. White.
9—In re King's Bridge Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kiralfy vs. Kiralfy.
2—McMahon vs. Daily Telegraph Co.
3—In re McDonough.
4—In re Goetz.
5—People ex rel. Brick Presbyterian Church vs. Coler.
6—E. P. Gleason Mfg. Co. vs. Singhi.
7—Klein vs. same.
8—Hilson Co. vs. same.
9—Kirk vs. same.
10—Flammer vs. same.
11—Ludemann vs. City Trust, &c., Co. of Philadelphia.
12—McQuade vs. City of New York.
13—In re Belmont Av.
14—Rosberry vs. Simmons.
15—R. H. Wolff & Co. vs. N. Y. Central Coal Co.
16—Bessinger vs. Langenbahn.
17—Suydam vs. Katzenberg.
18—Clark-Johnson Co. vs. Olmstead.
19—In re Jerome Av.
20—James vs. Roden.
21—Cooper vs. Marquis.
22—Christie vs. Christie.
23—Fitch vs. Haynes.
24—Van Dyke & Wright vs. Pabst. Brew Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

831—In re Dept. (in re Intervale Av.).
71—In re Mount Hope Place.
871—In re Timpson Place, re Timpson
80—In re East 177th St.
94—In re East 181st St.
83—In re East 176th St.
129—In re East 160th St.
770—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
122—In re Walton Av.
982—Bermudes Co. vs. Feltner.
983—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. White.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4104.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

11351—Jones vs. Mitchell.
12290—Southback vs. Central Trust Co.
11682—Schwarz vs. Paine.
12122—Livingston vs. F. C. Linde Co.
11692—D. Stevenson Br. Co. vs. Graham.
11709—Curtis vs. Galopin.
11882—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
12014—Goodwin vs. Levy
11985—12th Ward Bank vs. Cockerill.
12121—Newman vs. Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., VI. and VII., for trial.

2770—Bensinger vs. Ehrhardt.
1848—Polacheck vs. Rofman.
2222—Fay vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12066—Kaufman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12213—Wilson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11018—Courtwright vs. Briggs.
2867—Merrill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2906—Blumenfeld vs. Kruger.
11021—Thompson vs. Gault.
9241—Chaurant vs. Maillard.
1956—Rubenstein vs. Rubenstein.
8041—Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11679—Upson vs. Jonasson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3696.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

11509—Dexter vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
11919—Beyer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
11922—Same vs. same.
2811—Sachs vs. Am. Surety Co.
11608—Martin vs. Central Lard Co.
11409—Fleshet vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
3139—Bernstein vs. Campe.
11916—Russo vs. Westcott Express Co.
12188—Klein vs. Hecla Iron Works.
10636—McMahon vs. Woods.
11140—Bowman vs. Hy. Elias Brew. Co.
11896—Kivelson vs. H. B. Scharman Sons.
11179—McSorley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2056—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Assoc. Mfrs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
5149—Ludeman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
373—Madden vs. Union Ry. Co.
3191—Bell vs. Supreme Lodge, K. of H.
8566—Bosi vs. Press Pub. Co.
11364—Horowitz vs. Olenick.
12248—Cohen vs. City of New York.
10169—Hough vs. Maynard.
1887—Barry vs. City of New York.
12067—Smollen vs. same.
3513—Peck vs. Hydraulic Con. Co.
3577—Raynor vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
3655—Wheeler vs. Bishop.
3473—Schubkegel vs. Butler.
3633—Brigham vs. Zaiss.
3638—Decker vs. Schultz.
3647—Hoffman vs. Nathan.
3667—Becker vs. Weber
3694—Acme Anthracite Coal Co. vs. Strong.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Elie Specht.
2—Same.
3—Herman B. Lanfer.
4—Elizabeth Bucher.
5—Josephine L. Newcomb.
6—Alfred S. Wentworth
7—Ella B. Graf and another.
8—Isaac C. Perrine.
9—Emilie Bartells,
10—Joseph O'Brien.
11—Isabella Doty.
12—Patrick Kelly.
13—Bertrand D. Deplerris.
14—John G. Nierhofer.
15—Sigmund Schiff, or Tony Sandford.
16—Sophia Witte.
17—Jacob B. Gordon.
18—Robert W. McMasters.
19—Margaret Flynn.
20—Lawrence B. Lynch.
21—Wallace C. Andrews.
22—John B. Hall.
23—Blendina S. C. Ten Eyck.
24—John Foster.
25—Ann Bushnell.
26—Joseph W. Hamburger.
27—Abraham Michelbacher.
28—Richard McGill.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1726—Frederick Akers.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10.30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2190—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1565—Hanlon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1041—McDonough vs. Naughton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1612—Sullivan vs. same.
1834—Maneegire vs. same.
1832—Bonheuer vs. Perkins.
1604—Honigstein vs. Hollingsworth.
723—Huss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1150—Seelig vs. same.
1844—Frisch vs. Delaney
2220—Ferkauf vs. Bock.
1827—Seeley vs. Barnes.
1833—Cangi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3188¼—Inkelas vs. Goolstein.
1121—Green vs. Newman.
1599—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1242—Albert vs. Hart.
1601—Cardiana vs. Wanamaker.
1840—Jones vs. Rice.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1820—Bibbins vs. Ludwin.
1860—Rothman vs. Kashowitz.
1832—Heido vs. Central Brew. Co.
1327—Illoway vs. Everard.
1329—Same vs. James Everard's Breweries.
1447—Lindgren vs. Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1794—Jessup vs. Norris.
871—McIntyre vs. Robson.
2012—Korn vs. Schwartz
2003—Rainers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3376—Schwartz vs. Storm.
3368—De Cesare, Jr., vs. Cicero.
3328—Yorkville Bank vs. Schnugg.
3407—Gaylord-Collins Building & Const. Co.
3474—McCutcheon vs. Anker.
3348—Ruben vs. Rosenblatt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1536—Lancaster vs. Donovan.
1909—Cohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2035—Tully vs. same.
2036—Schwartz vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2038—Goldsmith vs. Ritch.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2163.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William J. Hart.
2—David De Lorenzo.
3—Joseph Gerenstein.
4—Edward L. Chetwood.
5—Henry Miller.
6—Richard King, Albert McArdle.
7—George Fisher.
8—Edward Drennan.
9—Mary Cain.
10—Leo Cohen.
11—James T. Harris.
12—John Rizzo.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Pasquale Sofillante.

Pleadings.

1—Richard Drayton.
2—Walter Hawes.
3—James Gannon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Wa.sh and Train for the People.

1—Henry Schnaars.
2—Henry Wilson.
3—Virgil Sullivan.
4—Joseph Markowsky.
5—Lawrence Mulligan.
6—Patrick McCarthy.

Patrick McMahon, William Burns.

7—Max Weiss.
8—Alva Van Duzen.
9—John Shiels.
10—George H. Warde.
11—Annie Rix.
12—Jessie Walton.
13—Samuel Richter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Berril M. Feleistein.
2—Dennis Cummings.
3—John Canova.
4—Tony Fabbino.
5—David Yong.
6—Felipe Levota.
7—Max Saar.
8—David Wagner.
9—Thomas Martin.

John White, Bernard Williams.

10—Etiomle Bayer, Julius Bayer.

Louis Levine.

11—John Clarke.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Ogine B. Wheeler.
2—Edward B. Ball.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delaney and Cowan for the People.

1—Theodore Morrison.
2—Antonio Lorenzo.
3—Philip Goelvy.
4—Moris Goldberg.
5—Oscar J. Lemberger.
6—Jun Robertson.
7—Michael L. Muller.
8—Louis Kessler.
9—James Hart.
10—Frank Smith.
11—Emery Wyatt.
12—John Williams.
13—Marcus H. Martinband.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Condon, (two cases)—Nathaniel Meyers, McCaffray vs. Rogers, Hoffman vs. same, Mills vs. same—Daniel P. Hayes, Perriere vs. Stifter—Charles A. Kalisch, Doelger vs. Matthews—Sampson H. Weinhandler, Bank for Savings vs. Boggs—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Brady vs. Kennedy—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Tracy vs. Dolan—William G. Davies.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Municipal day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

113—Summers vs. Carey.
128—Reynolds vs. Cohen
129—Winteroth vs. Umschlag.
132—Shirtcliffe vs. Wall.
134—Cobb vs. Cullen.
145—Borough Park Co. vs. Ennis.
147—De Cesar vs. Flaurand.
157—Minck vs. Puckhaber.
162—Adebaum vs. Cohen
164—Newkirk vs. Nat. Paper Co.
168—Nostrand vs. Frazier.
168—Werbelovsky vs. Raps.
169—Stelzner vs. Hoffman.
170—Federgreen vs. Lewis.
172—Nusbaum vs. Shore Water Co.
173—Roman vs. Shaffer.
174—Rubino vs. Kearney
177—Kolle vs. Szerlip.
178—Wherry vs. Gandy.
179—Francis vs. Campbell.
181—Schlessinger vs. Jud.
182—Koenig vs. Bloomgarten.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Chester, J.; Part V., White, J.; Part VI., Keneflok, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2305—Russel vs. B. H. R. R.
4625—Stewart vs. Calvert.
2595, 2596—Ryan vs. B. H. R. R.
2003—Polk vs. same.
2606—Hart vs. Perth Amboy R. R.
2618—Anenberg vs. B. H. R. R.
2620—Morrison vs. same
3634—Hayes vs. same.
2627—Anthony vs. Dime Savings Bank.
2628—Carley vs. Gair.
2630—Kasper vs. Lipsius Brewery.
2639—Dryer vs. Call Printing Co.
2643—Wallace vs. B. H. R. R.
2655—Bailey vs. Met. St. R. R.
2656—Gartner vs. B. H. R. R.
2668—McBride vs. same.
2669—Fabricius vs. same
2671—Rueckhardt vs. same.
2672—Sherlock vs. same.
2674—Gleason vs. same.
2676—McConaghan vs. Met. St. R. R.
2677—Hoyt vs. B. H. R. R.
2678—Dailey vs. Marks.
2680—Huggerty vs. same
2683—Pender vs. Casey.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2700—Guglielmi vs. Met. St. R. R.
2710—McCabe vs. B. H. R. R.
2711—Thomas vs. Met. St. R. R.
2714—Kropshauser vs. B. H. R. R.
2717—Mascitas vs. same.
2721—Congress Brewery vs. Beckman.
2722—Cooney vs. B. H. R. R.
2727—Fleischer vs. Tepperson.
2734—Carmody vs. B. H. R. R.
2736—Dalton vs. same.
1486—Glazer vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
1377—Baldwin vs. Met. St. R. R.
2156—Malone vs. St. Peter & Paul's Church.
2572—Scharfman vs. Met. St. R. R.
2743—Liflander vs. B. H. R. R.
2745—Epstein vs. same.
2751—Evans vs. same.
2155—Blauch vs. Soulier.
2756, 2757—Wolff vs. Met. St. R. R.
2758—Benneson vs. Ropke.
2760—Ward & Upright Co. vs. Lyon.
2769—Gordon vs. B. H. R. R.
2772—Sayvarese vs. Union Railway.
2773—Branchi vs. same.
2774—Lathrop vs. B. H. R. R.
2775—Freeman vs. McKeefry.
2776—Walsh vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
2780—Noonan vs. Apt.
2782—Mannon vs. B. H. R. R.
2783—Sudman vs. same.
2786—Horton Ice Cream Co. vs. same.
2701—Fabrizio vs. same.
2702—Schukal vs. Met. Street R. R.
2799—Casey vs. B. H. R. R.
2800—Anderson vs. Linthauer.
2801—Roys vs. Hartman.
260—Sims vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
2177—Jarvis vs. B. H. R. R.
5795—Butcher vs. Commiskey.
2582—McLean vs. Miller.
2093, 2094—Beattys vs. Wiley.
2007—Brandus vs. Walton.
1028—Tenoza vs. Pelham Hod Co. et al.
2803—Jameson vs. Gibbons.
2804—Lyman vs. Merritt & Chapman Co.
2805—Casey vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2854.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Russell, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

340—Blum vs. Strosensky.
273—Kirkwood vs. Smith.
170—Mosser vs. Campbell.
88—Bailey vs. City of New York.
341—Haigh vs. Burnett.
110—Van Vleck vs. Jaeck.
365—Salmon vs. Berman
204—Reitz vs. Bauer.
210—Davenport vs. Miller.
379—Duryea vs. Duryea.
381—Parker vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
385—Curtis vs. Atwater.
386—Fish vs. Marquardt.
387—Nass vs. Nass.
358, 367—Lesser vs. Scheinhause.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT NOTICE—CIVIL CALENDAR.

It is ordered that the Calendar Clerk of this Court make up a new calendar for the trial of issues for January Term, 1902. Causes noticed for the first time for the January Term, 1902, shall follow on the general calendar according to their date of issue. No cause upon the present general calendar shall be placed on the new calendar, unless a note of issue, for which no fee will be charged, be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 24th day of December, 1901, stating that the same has not been disposed of or settled, and specifying the date of issue and the number on the present calendar, and no case on the present calendar shall retain its place on the new calendar unless such note of issue above mentioned be filed prior to the date above stated. The call from the said new calendar for the first week of January Term, 1902, will be held Friday, Jan. 3, 1902, to commence with the cause next preceding on the present general calendar the cause last reached in December, 1901.

By order of the court.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil call calendar. Called at 2 P. M.

783—Sasso vs. Lowenthall.
108—Cohn vs. B'klyn El. R. R. Co.
835—Hyams, Jr., vs. B'klyn Furniture Co.
495—Grafton vs. Creamer.
725—O'Toole vs. B. H. R. R.
831—Waltham Mfg. Co. vs. Quee.
708—Murphy vs. Gustafson.
709—Same vs. Anderson.
777—Masons' Supplies Co. vs. Thatcher.
361—Allen vs. Corby.
815½—Gilham vs. Bloomfield.
836—Sharki vs. Belford.
846—Bungarz vs. Tilyou
851—N. Y. & Boston Despatch Co. vs. Palmer.
855—Smith vs. Koepke.
74—Rees vs. Frank Brewing Co.
100—Aronoff vs. Neuner
156—Sanjaro vs. B. H. R. R.
436—Pitter vs. Frise.
483—Melville vs. B. H. R. R.
521—McCauley vs. same.
569—Hartford vs. Harrison.
871—Crandall vs. B. H. R. R.
875—N. Y. & L. I. Realty Co. vs. MacDavitt.
876—Brown, Jr., vs. Beckman.
877—Bookman vs. Wolf.
878—Friedmann vs. Miller.
881—Cruickschank vs. B. H. R. R.
882—Edwards vs. O'Hara.
883—Geores vs. Gass.
884—Jones vs. Conkling.
885—Kain vs. Strosensky
886—Cassidy vs. B. H. R. R.
887—Simons vs. Adams.
888—N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. vs. Schirrmeister
890—Hill vs. McKeon.
891—Murray vs. Tully.
893—Cox vs. Brisbane.
894—Holloran vs. B. H. R. R.
895—Wesley vs. Einken.
896—Bowman vs. B. H. R. R.
897—Hilgenberg vs. Butzbach.
898—Burke vs. Lyons.
899—Esposito vs. B. H. R. R.
900—Same vs. same.
686—Porter vs. Kaufman.
901—Correolo vs. B. H. R. R.
2683—Consalupo vs. B. H. R. R.
2684—Grimaldi vs. same.
2685—Waldbaum vs. same.
2687, 2690—Imlay vs. same.
2691—Cox vs. Bechtel Brewery.
2697—Walthoff vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2705—Burns vs. B. H. R. R.
2703—Cording vs. same.
2707—Hageman vs. City of New York.
2806—Learnan vs. Sparrow.
2807—Hinks vs. B. H. R. R.
2808—Stearns vs. B'klyn, N. Y. & N. J. Term. Co.
2809—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
2810—Winant vs. Donovan.
2811—Lennon vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
2812—Troabino vs. same.
2813—Doig vs. N. W. Life Ins. Co.
2814—Raphael vs. B. H. R. R.
2815—Whalen vs. Met. St. R. R.
2816—Hines vs. B. H. R. R.
2817—Duane vs. same.
2818—Goldstein vs. N. Y. Zeitung Pub. Co.
2819—Kluge vs. Behrens et al.
2820—Luckey vs. B. H. R. R.
2821—Tighe vs. Hart.
2822—Pehhacs vs. B. H. R. R.
2823, 2825—Licjardo vs. same.
2824—Ginfferre vs. same
2826—Obermyer & Liebman vs. Duerk.
2827—Reilly vs. B. H. R. R.
2828—Gray vs. O'Rourke
2829—Haight vs. B. H. R. R.
2830—McTague vs. same.
2831—Borrelli vs. Coney I. & E'klyn R. R.
2832—Salisbury vs. Hall.
2833—Rino vs. Met. St. R. R.
2834—Mundy vs. B. H. R. R.
2836—Loland vs. Brown.
2837—O'Brien vs. B. H. R. R.
2838—Plate vs. Blumenfeld.
2839—Whenham vs. B. H. R. R.
2840—Pederson vs. Packard.
2841—Hart vs. Gorman.
2842—Farber vs. Cunningham.
2843—Conway vs. Met. St. R. R.
2844—Railroad Advertising Co. vs. Standard Rock Candy Co.
2845—Sudtler vs. B. H. R. R.
2846—McNally vs. same.
2847, 2848—Henninger vs. same.
2849—Curtiss vs. same.
2850—Curtis vs. Newman.
2851—Vickerman vs. Henschel.
2852, 2853, 2854—Cerilla vs. Scharman & Sons.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, George—J. A. Campbell	$20
AULD, Ross R., and Robert L. Cutting—Standard Trust Company of New York, costs	67
ABRAMS, Abram—E. I. Samuels	92
AHLBACH, Johann—K. Schaefer	657
ABBIATI, Louise—M. J. McGibbon and another	90
BENT, Alice A.—M. A. Griswold	1,306
BLAIR, Harriett P. R.—R. Lathed	221
BIRNBAUM, Camille—W. H. Gudrels	123
COPSTEIN, Alexander M.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	67
CHACE, William—W. E. Duryea	114
CULLEN BROTHERS and Lewis Steel Company—United Typewriter and Supplies Company	338
CROGHAN, Celia—J. Breidinger	135
DEVLIN, Henry—O. C. Waetuling	32
DUDLEY, Frederick A.—Fancy Grocery Company	43
DOE, John, and George A. Hurd—La Levin	185
FESSENDEN, Samuel—W. L. Walker	371
FERNBACH, Henrietta and Robert L.—M. J. Maibrun	62
FERON & BALLEN COMPANY—W. J. Sloan	1,512
GEBHARDT, Michael—K. Cohen	353
GEORGE W. LEDERER COMPANY—T. J. Hayes and another	3,597
HAGAN, Thomas—Germania Life Insurance Company	4,371
HINSDALE, William R.—C. R. Lee	403
INTERNATIONAL UMBRELLA COMPANY—R. Rainier and another	18
KREUTER, George E.—J. Vogel	88
KINSELLA, William J.—Standard Fire Proofing Company	289
KEAN, Samuel M.—J. Cohn and another	110
KENT, Anna—E. D. Just	704
LOCKWOOD, Emma L.—A. S. Radcliff and another	254
LOCKWOOD, Emma L.—L. H. Odell and another	581
LAKE, Joseph—Fowler Radiator Manufacturing Company	94
LANTRY, Patrick R.—L. Hellinger	246
MILLAN, John J., and Henry Krakower —M. G. Peisca	94
McLAUGHLIN, Josephine D.—George L. Storm & Co	144
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Rappaport, by guardian	1,421
MARCIGLIANO, Joshua, and Ferdinando Munziato—Weiz & Zerweck	2,415
MILLSTONE, Abraham—I. Heineman	92
MILLER, Charles D.—J. Balmford	2,120
MAYER, Michael—J. Freedman	2,487
McMULLEN, Roscoe A.—Gledhill Wall Paper Company	71
NEW YORK MEDICAL PUBLISHING Company and Frank B. Morse—A. Lott	302
ORCUTT, George W.—E. R. Carpenter	98
PHILLIPS, Samuel A.—S. Philips	5,200
RUTHERFURD, Frank M.—J. B. Ireland	254
ROBERTS, John C.—L. L. Luckenbach, costs	36
ROBIM, Hubert A., and Alexander Potter —F. D. Potter	1,629
ST. PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Company—A. Lyons and another, costs	128
SAVAGE, Henry B., and Peter J. Devine —J. L. Katcham	100
SKINNER, Minnie H.—L. Baumann and another	95
SIMMONS, Henry J.—Pin Lock Medallion Company	147
SAMUELS, Leopold—G. Ingrafia	4,320
SEELEY, Henry O.—L. Harris	89
SOMMER, Frederike—E. A. Newell and another	170
SMITH, John W.—M. Malbin and another	250
SMITH, John W.—M. Malbin and another.	431
SCHUCH, Bernard—H. Bernbaum	703
SICKLES, Charles R., David B., and Maria B.—First National Bank of Plattsburg	2,074
STIASNY, Carolina, committee—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	97
SCHULTZ, Andrew, by guardian—E. Banfield, costs	24
SYMMONS, Edward J.—C. P. Everitt	34
SPARE, George E.—D. G. Caldwell	260
SPRICKERHOFF, George D. C.—Wroxeter Realty Company, costs	7
STAMMER, Henry—J. Mesigh, executrix	196
SNYDER, Herbert R.—J. A. Townsend	77
SALTMAN, Nathan—J. Bloch	61
SCHULKEN, John—E. L. Tuppa	28
THE MAYOR, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York—T. L. Purdy and another, executors	1,060
THE MAYOR, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York—J. Hardy	5,749
WEINSTEIN, Wolf—P. W. Cullman, Commissioner	25
WEINGE, Josephine—Mutual Bank	271
WHITNEY, Charles M.—H. Semke	117
WILLITS, Ira L.—A. Patterson	1,003
WILBUR, Charles S.—F. H. Parsons	741
WEBER, Julius—J. H. Rickard	31
WESTERN SPRINGS COMPANY—Globe Lithograph Company	304
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. Cushman, $30; W. Casey, $26; A. Casa, $41; V. Carella, $32; S. Capponi, $28; G. Calvano, $28; W. Cass, $36; T. Carter, $30; G. Carriedeago, $47; G. Cappeggio, $41; D. Carriasida, $34; V. Carbo, $32; P. A. Carella, $30; G. Caruso, $32; T. F. Corney, $30; P. Catalupo, $30; F. Capoberano, $36; J. Canolo, $28; Cassidy, $32; V. Codaco, $30; P. Cassidy, $38; D. Casella, $38; G. Caseo, $34; M. Carroll, $32; R. Caruso, $34; M. Cajone, $38; C. Cassella, $38; P. Carney, $34; J. Clorman, $30; T. Clare, $43; G. Cioffi, $32; C. F. Clark, $38; J. Conlon, $36; M. Cary, $49; D. J. Callaghan, $34; C. Cardillio, $34; H. Cavale, $66; J. Coffey, $36; P. Callaghan, $36; J. Connolly, $32; M. Cortese, $32; W. H. Clayton, $34; J. Callaghan, $32; M. Carroll, $38; G. Comparito, $34; T. Clarkin, $43; J. Coakley, $34; P. Conlon, $32; G. Carpinto, $34; J. Commisky, $32; J. S. Herrman, $147.	2,487

A Correction.

The judgment which was published on Wednesday which read: Bunjes, Henry; Henry A. G. Wulfers, and Samuel S. Woodburn—W. Houser, trustee, $111, should read: Hauser, William, trustee—H. Boyer and another, costs, $111.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. GOLDMAN & SON, Bankrupts.

Chas. Isler Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Nov. 22, 1901, 10:30 A. M., at 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, all the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of manufactured and unmanufactured knee pants, table, safe, desks, patterns, &c. Fixtures to be sold at 21 Walker Street immediately after aforesaid sale.

Order of EDWARD S. THOMAS, Receiver, HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway.

NO. 4,277.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD ROTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To the creditors of Bernhard Roth of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Bernhard Roth was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 21, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHATTMAN and HYMAN SCHATTMAN, bankrupts.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Nov. 22, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, all the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of men's and boys' suits, coats, vests, and pants, piece goods, &c. Fixtures to be sold at 21 Walker Street immediately after aforesaid sale.

Order of PRADT A. BROWN, Receiver. BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, 302 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAM

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS, 41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
ava lable throughout the world.
Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
41 Wall Street 108 Montague St.
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,208 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

J. L. M. Lean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

KEITHSBURG BRIDGE COMPANY.
Take notice that Keithsburg Bridge Company has elected to redeem at par all of its outstanding First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds guaranteed by the Central Iowa Railway Company and the Iowa Central Railway Company. The said bonds are numbered from 1 to 591, both inclusive, and are secured by a certain mortgage or deed of trust given by said Keithsburg Bridge Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1885. The principal amount of said bonds, together with the interest which shall have then accrued thereon to December 1, 1901, and then unpaid, will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of such bonds with the coupon of December 1, 1901, and all subsequent coupons thereto attached, on or after the 30th day of November, 1901, and interest upon the said bonds shall cease after December 1, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage or deed of trust.
Dated September third, 1901.
KEITHSBURG BRIDGE COMPANY.
By SAMUEL CARR, President.
Attest: S. SEAMAN JONES, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Ritchley, Sec.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on Jan'y 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $23,420.16. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 31st, 1901.

Allen, Wood & McGraw,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
DEAL IN
Northern Securities Co. Stock
WHEN ISSUED.
Northern Pacific Convertible 4s
WHEN ISSUED.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

Fredk. S. Tipson, C.P.A
(LATE OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E. C.)
Public Accountant and Auditor,
13 to 21 Park Row, New York.
Experts supplied for all branches of accountancy.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost—Certificate E47359 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Henry Siebert Company for the election of three Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 116 Broad Street, New York City, December 5, 1901, at 1 P. M. Polls will remain open from 1 to 1:30 P. M.
Dated Nov. 20, 1901.
HENRY SIEBERT, President.
F. W. PRIOR, JR., Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Centennial Transportation Co. will be held at the office of the Company, Fulton Wholesale Fish Market, on the 6th day of December, 1901, at one o'clock P. M. GEORGE T. MOON, Secretary.
New York City, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1901.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

New York Central Beech Creek Extension
FIRST MORTGAGE THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.
TOTAL ISSUE, $4,500,000.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Principal payable February 1, 1951. Interest April 1st and October 1st.

Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State or County or Municipality therein.

The guarantee of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company endorsed on each bond.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

New York, November 22, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $3,500,000 of the above-described bonds at 104 per cent. and interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of George S. Prince, Treasurer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

GEORGE S. PRINCE,
Treasurer,
EDWARD L. ROSSITER,
Ass't Treasurer.
WILLIAM A. GREER,
Ass't Treasurer.

New York, October 28th, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Wall and Broad Streets, New York City.

Gentlemen:

In reference to the First Mortgage Three and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Beech Creek Extension Railroad Company, purchased by you from this Company, we beg to advise you that the Beech Creek Extension Railroad Company was formed by the consolidation of the Susquehanna and Clearfield, West Branch Valley and Canoe Creek Railroad Companies, the object being to secure an additional, and at the same time economical, line for the movement of the coal and other tonnage in the Beech Creek district, which traffic has increased to such an extent that it is impossible to handle it over the single track of the present Beech Creek Railroad; and, with the completion of the new road, this Company will have a double-track line traversing that region.

The Susquehanna and Clearfield Railroad extends from Karthaus to Keating on the main line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a distance of twenty-three miles. This line has been recently purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and extensive improvements will be made thereon.

The West Branch Valley Railroad, which is now being constructed, will extend from Clearfield, on the present Beech Creek Railroad, to Karthaus, about 29.03 miles.

The Canoe Creek Railroad extends from a point on the Pennsylvania and North Western Railroad, near Elbell to Rossiter, Indiana County, a distance of 3.02 miles, at which point over 4,000 acres of valuable coal lands have been acquired, and mines opened which are now producing an excellent quality of bituminous coal.

The Beech Creek Extension Railroad Company Three and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds are secured by a mortgage to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and are a first lien on the railroad equipment and generally all and singular the real and personal property of said company, now owned, or hereafter to be acquired. The authorized limit of the issue is $4,500,000, the bonds being dated May 1, 1901, the principal payable April 1, 1951; the interest being payable on the first days of April and October; the principal and interest payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The payment of the principal and interest of these bonds is guaranteed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company by endorsement upon each bond.

The entire capital stock of the Beech Creek Extension Railroad Company, $4,500,000, is owned by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to which company the road is leased for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

The summary of the financial operations of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and its leased lines for the years ending June 30, 1900, and 1901, respectively, will be found below:

	Year Ended June 30, 1900.	Year ended June 30, 1901.
Earnings from Operation	$54,562,951.68	$56,401,714.35
Expenses of Operation	(62.41%) 34,051,588.21	(64.12%) 36,162,644.35
Net Earnings from Operation	$20,511,365.57	$20,239,070.00
Other Income	4,716,744.43	4,515,384.10
Gross Income	$25,228,110.00	$24,754,434.10
First Charges	16,949,083.29	16,918,552.89
Net Income	$8,279,026.71	$7,835,881.21
Sinking Funds	300,000.00	300,000.00
Balance Available for Dividend	$7,979,016.71	$7,535,881.21
Dividend	(4.75%) 4,937,500.00	(5%) 5,750,000.00
Surplus	$3,041,526.71	$1,785,881.21

Yours truly,
(Signed.) GEORGE S. PRINCE,
Treasurer.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.

ALL SUCH BONDS WILL CEASE TO DRAW INTEREST FROM AND AFTER SAID DATE.

Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

Dividends.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company
Columbus, Ohio, November 21, 1901.
The Company has this day declared, from its surplus net earnings applicable for such purpose, a semi-annual dividend of One and one-half per cent. on its common stock, payable January 15th, 1902, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at the close of business December 27th, 1901.
The common stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company at three o'clock P. M. Friday, December 27th, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, January 20th, 1902. WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank.
8 Union Square.
New York, Nov. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on December 2d next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 3d, 1901.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
No. 25 Broad St., New York, Nov. 21st, 1901.
The usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., being Dividend No. 8, will be paid Dec. 24, 1901, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Nov. 25th. Common stock transfer books will be closed from Nov. 26th to Dec. 3d.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

"CAPITAL"
Capital wanted by an established export concern, with a paid-in capital of about $50,000, doing a business of $750,000 annually, earning 16% on its paid-in capital; investors of $20,000 to $50,000 can obtain a salaried position with the company, which can extend its business largely by obtaining additional capital; can submit statement by well-known public accountant. Address L. Box 137 Times Office.

NEW ENGLAND GAS PLANS.

Concern to be Reorganized by Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Although it was denied yesterday that Kidder, Peabody & Co., the Boston bankers, had already undertaken the reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company, no one interested in the banking firm or in the gas company will deny that the step is under consideration, and likely to be taken soon.

The plan, it is learned, is that Kidder, Peabody & Co. are to finance the new corporation and direct its management, President Whitney retiring; that new bonds be issued at the rate of 4 per cent., instead of 5, as at present; that the floating debt of $1,500,000 be wiped out in part by a relinquishment of the claims of the Directors and in part by an assessment on the stock, and that the long-existing differences in the local gas business be settled. An announcement is looked for within a week.

Bank of England's Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £641,000, circulation decreased £352,000, bullion increased £238,223, other securities decreased £1,249,000, other deposits decreased £1,026,000, public deposits increased £1,256,000, notes reserve increased £344,000, and Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 47.37 per cent., as compared with 46.91 per cent. last week. Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France's Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 12,600,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 3,425,000f, gold in hand increased 17,800,000f, bills discounted decreased 85,125,000f, and silver in hand increased 3,523,000f.

New York Dock Co. Securities.

The New York Dock Company has applied to the Stock Exchange to list $11,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1951, $10,000,000 of 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $7,000,000 common stock.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 21	793,200
To date this year	248,176,892
Corresponding date last year	199,881,808

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 21	$2,294,500
To date this year	$992,713,720
Corresponding date last year	$451,883,500

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninty days, 4¼@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Smelting pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Sugar	1½	Manhattan	4⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mich. Central	10
Balt. & Ohio	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
B. R. & P.	2½	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Canada South	¾	Nat. Biscuit	½
Cent. of N. J.	½	N. Y. Central	5
Ches. & Ohio	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
C. I. & L. pf.	½	Norf. & West.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	Penn. R. R.	1⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Reading	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2	Reading 2d pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
General Electric	½	Southern Pacific	½
Hocking Valley	½	Texas & Pacific	1
Hock. Val. pf.	1	Union Pacific	1¼
Int. Silver	1¼	Union Pac. pf.	¾
Int. Sil. pf.	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Lake Shore	7⅞		
Long Island	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive pf.	⅝	Col. So. 1st pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Int. Pump pf.	½
B'klyn Union Gas	¾	Kan. City So.	½
C. & E. Ill.	1½	Lake Erie & W.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	¾	New Cent. Coal	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¼	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅜	St. L. & S. F.	½
		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	1¼	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	1
C. M. & St. P., Dak. & Gt. So. 5s	1⅝	Peo. & East. inc.	1¼
Det., M. & M. L. 5. 3½s	1¼	Rich. & Danv. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Den. & S. W. 5s	1	Ore. Short Line 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday was a distressing day for the bears in the stock market who, since the commencement of the week, have been aggressively and persistently selling stocks short, in the belief that the larger interests in the Street were averse to any bull market at this time, and that accordingly prices were bound to yield materially. So confident, indeed, were these bears that in the early trading yesterday they put out a further line of short stock, being encouraged thereto by the suggested conference of Western Governors to discuss, and, if possible, to proceed against, the Northern Securities Company; by suggestions that the success in the Chicago tax case decision might lead to some extra endeavor further to tax corporations in this city, and by rumors of large gold exports to be made to-morrow.

And for a time this selling was not without effect, recessions, some of a point or more, appearing in many parts of the list. On the declines, however, some excellent buying appeared, and of a sudden large buying orders, easily traceable to Standard Oil, Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Keene interests, appeared in the market, and soon, under the lead of New York Central and Manhattan, the market became actually buoyant. One after another important stocks were advanced; and soon the entire list was moving up and up, much as it did on the bull days in the McKinley boom. At first the shorts undertook to fight the rise; but their efforts were of no avail. Prices went higher and higher, New York Central jumping 6 points and Manhattan 5, while other important gains were: Lake Shore, 7⅞; Michigan Central, 10; American Sugar, 1½; Atchison, 1⅜; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 2½; Monon, 1⅜; St. Paul, 1½; Northwest, 1⅝; Rock Island, 1⅞; Big Four, 1½; Consolidated Gas, 1⅝; Delaware and Hudson, 1½; Lackawanna, 2; International Silver preferred, 3½; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜; Missouri Pacific, 1⅞; Nickel Plate, 1½; Pennsylvania, 1¾; Texas Pacific, 1.

On the other hand, the only stocks on the list to show a decline of a point or more each were Baltimore and Ohio preferred, which lost a point, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, with a loss of 1½. These, however, are in no sense of the word significant, as they were brought about in each case by the transfer of 100 shares.

The action of the market, which closed at practically the highest prices, is taken clearly to indicate not only that the larger interests are favorable to higher prices, but that the greater part of the recent selling has been for the short account.

Apropos of the money situation a favorable development yesterday was the announcement that nearly four millions of dollars in gold are on the way here from San Francisco, and that gold exports to-morrow are by no means probable. Yesterday's highest call rate was 4¾ per cent., which is ¼ of 1 per cent. below lately ruling prices, while most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent. It was noted as perhaps not without significance that the National City Bank was a large lender during the day.

London did little in this market, trading in all in 10,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

THE BUYING OF READING.

The continued strength of the Reading securities in spite of large profit-taking sales, as well as selling for the short account, has been the subject of much discussion in the Street; but thus far the discussion has been unsuccessful in bringing out specifically who the interests are behind the stocks, and what the reasons for the advancing prices.

Generally the opinion is—and by close market observers it is declared to have substantial basis—that the buying is for Mr. Morgan and the First National Bank interests, it being pointed out that, inasmuch as the voting trust will shortly expire, stock must be bought in order to assure control. It is further declared that assurance has been given of an increased dividend to be declared on Jersey Central, which, because that system is controlled by Reading, will necessarily accrue to the benefit of the Reading property. Furthermore, so the report runs, this increase will be followed by the declaration of a dividend on Reading second preferred—which, it may here be said, cannot be retired at least for a year yet, or until 4 per cent. has been paid for two consecutive years on the first preferred stock.

What there is in these reports it is not possible to say, because parties in interest refuse to discuss the matter. But that recent buying of the stocks, particularly the second preferred and common, has been most substantial is unquestioned.

THE VANDERBILT GROUP.

A feature of the market yesterday was the remarkable advances scored by all the Vanderbilt stocks, under the active lead of New York Central which rose 5⅝ points on dealing in 80,000 shares and closed with a net gain of 5 points. Other Vanderbilt gains were 10 points in Michigan Central, 7⅛ in Lake Shore, 1½ in Nickel Plate, 1½ in Big Four, and ¾ in Canada Southern.

Of course greatest interest centred in the rise in New York Central, practically all of which took place in the last two hours of trading on very heavy buying by brokers who usually act for the Vanderbilts.

As was anticipating, the advances in all the stocks led to much talk and many reports, all bearing on the same subject, to wit, the Vanderbilt consolidation plan. It now seems an assured fact that this plan is practically completed, and that formal announcement of it will shortly be made.

From what the Street can gather a parent company is to be formed to take over the stocks of the various companies, much as the United States Steel Corporation took over the stocks of the former independent steel companies. It is said that holders of all the junior issues will be liberally treated.

MANHATTAN'S RISE.

First in point of activity, and in active stocks second only to New York Central in respect to the advance scored, was the stock of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday, that issue jumping up five points from the lowest of the day and closing at 185½, not only the highest price for the day but the highest recorded in years. The buying advancing it was on a tremendous scale, reaching the total of 95,000 shares, many blocks of 2,000 and 3,000 coming out as single transactions. Much of this buying was credited to Gould brokers, not a little of it to Vanderbilt interests, and some to recent short sellers.

Explanatory of the extraordinary strength were offered several reasons. One of these suggested a lease of the system by New York Central; another a closer alliance between Metropolitan and Manhattan; a third, the assurance of President Gould that the stock will be on a 6 per cent. dividend basis within a year; and a fourth the increased net revenues likely to accrue to the company as a result of the operations by electricity.

As for the New York Central and Metropolitan stories, they cannot be confirmed and generally are not credited.

Metropolitan, much less active, rose a full point on dealings on 13,000 shares, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit rose ⅞ on the transfer of 14,000 shares.

TO INCREASE ITS DIVIDEND.

It is announced on what may be considered unquestioned authority that at the next dividend meeting Southern Railway preferred stock will be put upon a 5 per cent. basis. In this connection the Street hears that this increase, which it is declared will be fully warranted by the earnings of the company and its improved outlook, will be in line with assurances given by J. P. Morgan to a number of his associates who are large stockholders in the road.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

The one distinctively weak stock in yesterday's market was People's Gas, which declined over a point, following the 3½ point break on the day previous, on continued pressure from Western and local houses. The selling was directly due to the increased taxes which the company has been called on to pay under the Chicago tax decision and as finally determined upon by the Chicago Equalization Board.

This tax, it is pointed out, will equal fully one-third of the net earnings of the company, and, if enforced, must necessarily result in a reduction in the company's dividend.

Interests connected with the property, while admitting this, say that they do not believe the tax law will ever be enforced.

After selling down to 97¼, an extreme loss of 2 points from the high figure, the stock rallied to 98⅝, where it closed at a net gain of ⅛ on dealings in 33,000 shares. The rally was due to short covering.

UNION PACIFIC AND ST. PAUL.

Standard Oil buying was in evidence yesterday in both Union Pacific and St. Paul. According to the brokers executing the orders, and indeed according to the buyers themselves, there is no fear whatsoever that the Western Governors can in any way prevent the successful carrying through of the Northern Securities Company. And hence yesterday's confident purchases, which advanced each of the stocks more than a point.

HOCKING VALLEY'S DIVIDEND.

The reasons for the strength of the Hocking Valley shares was disclosed after the close of business, when announcement was made that the company has declared from its surplus net earnings a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. on its common stock, payable Jan. 15. This places the common stock dividend of this company on a 3 per cent. basis. The company has also declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable at the same time.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

The buying in Consolidated Gas was credited to inside interests, and was said to be in anticipation of the long-discussed "melon cutting" to follow the sale of some of the company's large real estate holdings.

Pool operations advanced the Monon shares. In some parts of the Street the rumor was that there was "buying for control"—though by whom or for what system was not disclosed.

Houses with Philadelphia connections were the largest buyers of Pennsylvania, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western. The talk persists of a new soft coal combination.

Syndicate buying was in evidence in the shares of the Steel Trust, while Pressed Steel issues were bought from the same sources.

In connection with the buying of Louisville and Nashville, some of it for foreign account, it is said that it is in anticipation of an increased dividend.

The demand for Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson was said to be largely for investment.

"SPOT" COTTON DIFFERENCES.

The Committee on Revision of the Cotton Exchange has ordered numerous changes in differences between various grades of "spot" cotton, based on the middling, as follows: Fair, ⅛ cent higher to 1.25 on; middling fair, .05 higher, to 0.80 on; strict good middling, unchanged, at 0.50 on; good middling unchanged at 0.32 on; strict low middling, 0.05 lower, to 0.14 off; low middling, 0.05 lower, to 0.38 off; strict good ordinary, 0.03 lower, to 0.72 off; good ordinary, 1-16 cent lower, to 1.00 off.

Other changes include: Strict good middling tinged, 0.02 higher, to 0.20 on; strict middling tinged, 0.06 lower, to 0.06 off; middling tinged unchanged, to 0.12 off; strict low middling tinged, 0.02 lower, at 0.24 off; middling stained unchanged at 0.50 off; strict low middling stained, 0.03 lower, at 1.06 off; low middling stained unchanged at 1.60 off.

GOLD AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The Sub-Treasury is advised that drafts for gold deposited at San Francisco aggregate almost $3,700,000.

The sum of $294,749.42 was paid yesterday for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $263,200, and $100,000 in currency was transferred to New Orleans.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

According to Joplin, Mo., advices, an export of zinc ore to Europe will be made next month.

First National Bank at Austin, Texas, which failed some months ago, will resume by Dec. 1.

Reported sale of 26,825 acres of coal land in Logan County, West Va., to an English syndicate. Price paid said to have been $800,000.

Sharon Coke Company to issue $1,250,000 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable at par five years after date.

Incorporation papers for the new car wheel company, with a capitalization of $2,000,000, will, it is understood, be filed at Trenton within a few days.

Statement that every share of the common and preferred stock of the National Tube Company is now owned by the United States Steel Corporation.

Control of the D. H. McAlpin Company purchased by the American Tobacco Company for a sum said to approximate $2,600,000.

Work commenced by the Ritter Coal Manufacturing Company on its new $1,000,000 plant at Leetsdale, Penn.

Award of $1,000,000 Boston and Maine Railroad 3½ per cent. twenty-year bonds to a Boston banking house at 102.92.

Adjourned stockholders' meeting of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy again postponed until to-day for lack of a quorum.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@4½ per cent., closing at 4½ per cent. Majority of the day's loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans and 4½@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $249,655,585; balances, $11,521,513; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $631,307.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent., rate of discount in the open market, 3¼@3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange opened firm, but eased off later. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅜ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The financial article in The Times to-day says money was in demand yesterday, a small sum being borrowed from the Bank of England. Discount was quiet and firm, 3¼ per cent. being the brokers' lowest quotation for bills of all dates. There was practically no demand for bar gold.

The Stock Exchange was quiet. There was a flutter in South Americans because of the reported crossing of the Chilean frontier by Argentine troops, which report was not believed by the well informed. American rails were still inactive.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Money was scarce to-day, in comparison to the demand, and consequently discounts hardened. Business on the Stock Exchange opened quiet and generally unfavorable. Consols were fairly steady. Home rails were dull. Brighton was weak on the remote prospect of electric railroad competition. Americans were lifeless, with prices slightly above parity, especially Union Pacifics. They closed steady. Argentines were flat, as were South Americans generally, on disquieting rumors regarding the relations between Argentine and Chili.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 11-16; Consols for account, 91⅝; Anaconda, 7; Atchison, 81⅞; Atchison preferred, 102⅞; Baltimore and Ohio, 100½; Canadian Pacific, 117½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅝; Chicago Great Western, 25½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172½; Denver and Rio Grande, 47⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96⅜; Erie, 43⅝; Erie first preferred, 74½; Erie second preferred, 60½; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville and Nashville, 109½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55½; New York Central, 166½; Norfolk and Western, 58¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Northern Pacific preferred, 103½; Ontario and Western, 37; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 24¾; Reading first preferred, 40¾; Reading second preferred, 30; Southern Railway, 34⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 92; Southern Pacific, 62; Union Pacific, 106; Union Pacific preferred, 93¾; United States Steel, 44¼; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 20⅛; Wabash preferred, 38½.

Spanish fours, 80¾; Rand Mines, 10; De Beers, 38⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 26 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼@3 5-16 per cent; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.10; Madrid, 42.65; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.32½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm. Internationals, Russian industrials, and Metropolitans improved on bear repurchases. Later realizations caused a reaction, especially in Russian collieries. Rio Tintos were heavy on profit taking. In Thomson-Houstons there were renewed realizations. Credit-Foncier was in active demand on dividend rumors. De Beers and Kafirs were quiet. The close was dull.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 7½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish fours, 70.90.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Internationals were generally firm on the Boerse to-day. Argentines were depressed on unsatisfactory political news. Canals were animated on strong bear covering. The closing was easier on London advices and the Argentina-Chilean situation.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—New York Exchange sold at 10 and 15 cents premium before call to-day and 15 cents premium after call. Money, for call and time loans steady at 4½ to 5 per cent. Local stocks were affected to a considerable extent by the tax news from Springfield. West Chicago dropped 3 points to 90, which is the lowest price made on this stock in about three years, but a portion of this loss was recovered late in the day. Union Traction common went off to 12. The industrials were firm, but aside from them there was not much activity. The heaviness of West Chicago, in view of the fact that its dividend of 5 per cent. is guaranteed, is somewhat surprising. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Alkali	½	½	½
200	American Cement	6½	6¾	6¾
200	American Railways	45	44¾	44¾
55	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
1,530	Cambria Steel	25¾	25½	25⅝
1,404	Chocotaw trust ctfs.	62	61	61¾
5,540	Con. Lake Superior	22¾	22½	22½
14	Consumers Gas pf.	89	89	89
1,050	Diamond State Steel	2½	2¼	2½
525	Diamond State Steel pf.	6	6	6
150	Electric Co. of Am.	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Electro-Pneu. Trans.	1¼	1¼	1¼
40	Insurance of N. A.	24½	24½	24¾
2,200	Lehigh Valley	86	85½	85¾
1,057	Lehigh Navigation	78½	75	75¾
60	Marsden Company	4¼	4¼	4¼
175	National Asphalt	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,004	National Asphalt pf.	3¼	3	3⅛
5	Northern Pennsylvania	107½	107½	107½
3,125	Philadelphia Electric	5½	5	5⅛
381	Pennsylvania	73½	72¾	73¼
80	Philadelphia Company	48	48	48

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Improvement showed in many parts of the outside market yesterday, and closing quotations indicated a number of net gains over the previous day's figures. There was more than usual activity in several stocks which seldom figure prominently in outside transactions, so that the total for the day was fairly large. Business in the Can stocks and the other issues, which as a rule are the most active, did not show any marked increase in activity.

***

BUFFALO GAS stock was one of the most prominent issues of the day. Some demand for this stock arose on Wednesday, resulting in better prices than any recently recorded. Yesterday the rise continued and brought the stock to 10, which is nearly double the price at which it sold a few weeks ago. At the same time, substantial strength appeared in the bonds, which sold up to 80. This represented an advance of about 4 points within the last three days. The reason assigned for the improvement in the securities of the Buffalo Gas Company was that the diminishing supply of natural gas is opening up a larger field for the Buffalo Gas Company, manufacturing coal gas.

***

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE, which for several days had advanced steadily, reacted from the best figures of Wednesday. The bonds closed at 67 bid, a decline of 1½ points. The stock ended the day at 80¼ bid, as compared with 80⅝ bid the previous day.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares. The price advanced to 8 and closed at 7⅞ bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points. The highest sale yesterday represented an advance of 2½ points over the lowest price at which the stock sold on the recent decline. It is stated that the cash assets of the company represent considerably more than the price at which the stock has been selling recently.

***

AMERICAN CAN sold from 19 down to 18⅝, closing at 18¼ bid. The preferred stock sold at 64½ and 64¾. The transactions in both issues represented only 700 shares.

***

HACKENSACK MEADOWS sold up to 40¼ on the purchase of about 500 shares. The stock closed unchanged at 39⅝ bid.

***

POCAHONTAS COAL subscriptions were very much quieter than on Wednesday. As far as reported only $20,000 of the subscription changed hands during the day. These sales were made at 120 and 119.

***

NEW YORK AND QUEENS ELECTRIC LIGHT preferred sold at 74. The common stock showed no net change, but was somewhat more freely offered than it had been the previous day.

***

EASTERN STEAMSHIP sold from 44 up to 45.

***

PACIFIC BEACH MINING sold between 77½ and 79, sales of 1,000 shares being reported.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	18¼	18⅝	18	18⅜
American Can pf	64½	64¾	64	64½
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	4	5	3½	4½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	31	30½	32
American Malt	97	97½	96½	97¼
*American Thread pf	4	4½	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	12¾	13½	12¾	13½
British Exchequer 3s	93	99¾	90	99¾
*California Copper		⅜		⅜
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32½	30	32½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	10¼	12	10	13
Con. Refrigerating	6⅝	6¾	6½	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	20	25	20	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern	14½	15	14½	15
Detroit Southern pf	38½	40	38½	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	87	88	87	88
Electric Boat	16½	18¼	16	19
Electric Boat pf		45		45
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅞	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Electric Vehicle	2½	3	2½	3
Electric Vehicle pf	5	6	5	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	39	42	39	42
General Carriage	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	99¾	101	99¾	101
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101½	102
Green Consol Copper	20	20⅞	20⅜	21⅜
Hackensack Meadows	39⅜	40	39¾	40½
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	12	13¼	12	12½
Havana Commercial pf	49	55	47	52
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	27½	32	22½	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	77¾	77¾	77½	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	86	86½	85⅞	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	½	1	1	1½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Mex. Nat., (new,) w. i.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Mex. N. pf., (new,) w. i.	37½	38	37½	38
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new,) when issued	101	101½	101	101½
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new,) when issued	77½	78	77½	78
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	29	30	28	29
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	39	40	39	
N. Y. Q. E. L. & P. pf.	73	75	73	
N. Y. Realty Corp	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans. $20 paid	7½	8	6¼	6⅝
North. Securities, w. i.	109¼	111	110	112
Otis Elevator	29	31	29	31
Otis Elevator pf	92½	93½	92½	93¼
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	⅝	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Plymouth Copper	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Retsof	47½		47½	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101¾	102½	101¾	102½
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	143	140	143
St. Louis Transit	30	30¼	30	31
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝
Seaboard Air Line	27½	27¾	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	51	51½	51	51½
Singer Manufacturing	240	260	240	260
Southern Ry. 1st & R. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standing Milling	5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf	22	24½	21	24½
Standard Milling Bonds	70¼	88½	71	88½
Standard Oil of N. J.	698	700	696	700
Storage Power	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	8
Tennessee Copper	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Tidewater Coal	8¼	9½	8¼	9½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	6	6¾	6¼	6¾
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120¼	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90⅜	91¼	90⅜	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	87½	88	88½	89
U. S. Cotton Duck	26½	27¼	26¾	27¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	34	34¾	33½	34¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	62½	63	61½	62⅛
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	86	87¼	85	87
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.		19		19
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.		39		39
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	78	81	78	81
Washington Gas	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	170	173	170	175
White Knob	21	22	21	22
Worthington Pump pf	118	122	118	123

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	253	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101¼	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	242½	241½	242½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	96	97	96	97
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st 112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d 99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	85	80	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	16¼	17¼	16¼	17¼
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	80	80¾	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	206	196	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	80	81	80½	81½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	23½	22½	22½
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117¼	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	32	36	32	36
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1908	110	113	110	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s	113½	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov.	105½	110	105½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	112½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	30	31	30½	32
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	87½	90	87½	90

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$164,141,477
Gold	105,079,801
Silver	10,041,793
United States notes	6,734,444
Treasury notes of 1890	58,158
National bank notes	6,777,988
Total receipts this month	1,739,937
Total receipts this month	32,416,658
Total receipts this year	224,397,699
Total expenditure this day	1,625,000
Total expenditure this month	29,615,000
Total expenditure this year	194,234,771
Deposits in national banks	113,427,749

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Re-demption, at the beginning of business today, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$314,810,089
Silver dollars	453,731,000
Silver dollars of 1890	65,110
Silver bullion of 1890	40,485,890
Total	$808,062,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$314,810,089
Silver certificates outstanding	452,731,000
Treasury notes outstanding	40,521,000
Total	$808,062,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,719,891
Gold certificates	31,359,710
Silver coin and bullion	3,523,048
Silver certificates	6,516,745
United States Notes	6,784,144
Other assets	15,280,011
Total in Treasury	$137,185,851
Deposits in National banks	113,427,749
Total	$250,613,600
Current liabilities	$86,472,122
Available cash balance	$164,141,477

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,580	Amal. Copper	86⅞	86½	85	86
40	Am. Car & F.	28⅜	29	28⅜	29
280	Am. Locomotive	32	32½	31¾	32¼
60	Am. Smelting	47½	47½	47	47
3,510	Am. Sugar Ref.	115½	120¼	114½	120½
6,510	A., T. & S. F.	80	81¼	79⅝	81⅜
110	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	101	100½	101
5,740	Brooklyn R. T.	68	69½	67¾	68¾
10	Ches. & Ohio	47	47	47	47
70	Chi. Great W.	24½	25	24½	25
4,590	C., M. & St. P.	167¾	168¾	167¾	168¾
10	C., R. I. & P.	146	146	146	146
50	Col. Southern	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6,760	Erie	42½	43	42½	42⅝
4,210	Louis. & Nash.	107½	108⅜	106¾	108¼
28,720	Manhattan	131⅜	135½	130⅜	135½
50	Mex. Nat.	55½	55½	55½	55½
6,050	Mo. Pacific	100	102⅜	99½	102¼
1,420	N. Y. Central	163¼	168	163¼	168
1,730	N. Y., O. & W.	36⅜	38⅝	36	36¼
20	Norfolk & West.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
90	Pennsylvania	146	146	146	146
17,010	People's Gas	98¼	99¼	97¾	98⅜
21,280	Reading	48¾	49⅝	48¾	49½
200	Reading 1st pf.	79½	79½	78¼	79½
1,400	Reading 2d pf.	58½	59⅝	58½	59⅝
10	Rep. Steel	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
8,490	Southern Pac.	59⅞	61	57⅜	60⅜
910	Southern Ry.	33⅞	34	33¾	34
100	Tenn. C. & I.	62⅜	63¾	62½	63¾
100	Texas Pacific	40	41⅜	40	41⅜
20,080	Union Pacific	103	104⅞	102¾	104⅞
90	U. S. Leather	12	12	11¾	12
30	U. S. Leath. pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
3,400	U. S. Steel	42⅜	42⅞	42	42⅜
130	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	92½	92	92½
50	Wabash	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1,460	Wabash pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37⅜
120	Western Union	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
155,440					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
2,000	C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc	17	17	17	17
2,000	Erie 4s	100	100	100	100
2,000	Stand. R. & T. inc	6½	6½	6½	6½
$9,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORL. & TEXAS PAC.—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week Nov.	$102,163	$79,448	$85,203
From July 1	2,062,495	1,819,240	1,914,085

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	589	589	589
2d week Nov.	45,779	41,810	51,701
From July 1	1,062,407	1,042,807	2,091,025

PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,766
2d week Nov.	167,628	153,140	144,901
From Jan. 1	7,525,150	6,685,502	5,807,378

PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. for October—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	1,975,930	1,694,228	281,714
Op. expenses	1,332,016	1,150,865	181,151
Net	643,923	543,380	100,563
Charges	315,051	242,377	27,328
Surplus	328,872	200,803	127,888
Gross, 10 months	17,033,165	15,703,174	1,329,991
Op. expenses	12,055,386	11,519,635	535,751
Net	4,977,779	4,183,539	794,240
Charges	3,357,809	3,134,983	223,146
Surplus, 10 mos.	1,619,870	1,048,876	571,094
*Decrease.			

SAN ANTONIO & ARAN. PASS for September—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	231,460	252,075	265,992
Op. expenses	149,099	139,038	136,005
Net	82,361	113,037	129,987
Gross, 3 months	628,596	573,312	.....
Net, 3 months	188,936	153,219	.....

STATEN ISL. RY. for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	49,729	47,155	2,574
Op. expenses	36,134	34,300	1,834
Net earnings	13,595	12,855	740
Total income	19,182	19,017	165
Fixed charges	8,788	9,573	*785
Surplus	10,394	9,444	950
*Decrease.			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 56⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 45c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Standard sold at 3.95.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.60, 350 Crescent at .10, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 0.8, 100 Elkton at 1.45, 200 Hale & Norcross at .16, 300 Isabella at .39, 200 Justice at .02, 200 Mexican at .19, 300 Mollie Gibson at .20, 20 Ontario at 10, 300 Phoenix at .08, 200 Potosi at .03, 200 Sierra Nevada at .10, 200 Standard at 3.95, and 1,000 Work at .12, seller 10.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Home Realty Company of Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. J. Strasenburgh, C. F. Garfield, and Stella G. Strasenburgh of Rochester.

Consolidated Service Company of New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—R. P. Lyon, Frederick Tompkins, and John Schwarzkopf of New York City.

New York Seaside Realty Corporation of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. S. Chandler, W. B. Glover, and J. H. Bogardus of Brooklyn.

H. O. Waters & Son of Buffalo, to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—B. H. Downer, W. H. Downer, and S. M. Waters of Buffalo.

Petro Car Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. R. Burroughs of New York City, O. C. Sand of Brooklyn, and O. W. Jones of Richmond Borough.

National Coke and Coal Company of Mount Kisco, Westchester County; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. E. Wood, Edwin North, and J. E. Mosier of New York City.

Schwab Brothers Company of New York City, to deal in plumbers' supplies; capital, $25,000. Directors—Paul Schwab of Jersey City, Adolph Schwab of Bayonne, and T. A. McKennell of Mount Vernon.

Boston and Maine Bonds Sold.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Proposals for $1,000,000 Boston and Maine Railroad 5½ per cent. twenty-year bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1901, were opened to-day, and the issue was awarded at $102.52 to Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 21, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86	86¼	38,840	Amalgamated Copper	86⅜	86½	85	86¼	− ⅛
29	29⅞	500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
84⅜	85	140	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	
27⅝	27½	100	American Cotton Oil	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	− ⅛
27	27	100	American Ice Co.	27	27	27	27	+ ⅜
32	32⅛	18,470	American Locomotive	32	32½	31½	32⅜	
88	89	3,685	Am. Locomotive pf.	88	89	88⅝	89	− ⅛
46½	47	6,240	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46½	47⅝	46	47	+ ⅛
98	99	500	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98	98¾	98	98¾	+ ⅛
119	120	8,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119	120⅝	118½	120½	+ 1½
17	17½	1,400	American Woolen	17	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
34½	34⅞	160	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	34½	34⅞	34½	34½	
80⅞	81	14,200	At., T. & S. F.	80⅞	81⅝	79½	81⅝	+ 1⅝
100⅝	101½	10,500	At., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	+ ⅞
106½	107⅜	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	106½	107⅛	106½	107½	+ ⅞
95	95½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	95	95	95	− 1
68	69	15,415	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68	69	67⅝	69	+ ⅞
212	215	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	212	212	212	212	
115	116	450	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	115	116½	115	116½	+ 2½
84½	84⅝	500	Canada Southern	84½	84⅝	84	84⅛	+ ⅛
114⅝	114¾	2,300	Canadian Pacific	114⅝	115	114⅝	114⅞	+ ⅛
182	183	213	Central R. of N. J.	182½	182¾	182½	182½	+ ½
46⅞	47	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅞	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
37	37¼	200	Chicago & Alton	37	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅛
77	78	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	
135½	137½	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	136	136	136	136	− 1½
2,250			Chicago Great West.	25	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛	
90	90	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89½	89½	89½	89½	
100			Chi. Gt. West., deb.	93	93	93	93	− ⅛
48⅜	49⅞	17,970	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	48⅜	50¼	48⅜	49⅞	+ 1½
74	75	2,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	74½	76	74½	75	+ 1½
47	47	16,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	167⅞	169½	167⅞	169⅝	+ 1½
188	189	14	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188	189	189	189	
208	209	600	Chicago & Northw.	208	209¾	207½	209¾	+ 1¾
146	147	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	146	147	145¾	147	+ 1⅞
20	20½	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	20	20½	20	20½	
37	37⅞	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37⅞	37	37¼	
99¼	100¼	5,800	C., C., C. & St. L.	99¼	100¾	99¼	100⅝	+ 1½
122	123	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	122	123	122	123	− ⅞
91¼	91¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	− ½
13⅜	14	300	Colorado Southern	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
54½	55	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	− ⅛
14½	15	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
223¾	224¾	9,825	Consolidated Gas	221½	224¾	221½	223½	+ 1¾
117	117	400	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	
176	176¾	2,400	Delaware & Hudson	176	176⅝	175¼	176½	+ 1½
242	244½	1,590	Del., Lack. & West.	242	244½	242	244½	+ 2
46	46⅞	350	Denver & R. G.	46	46⅞	46	46⅞	− ⅛
94	94⅝	920	Denver & R. G. pf.	94	94⅝	94	94½	+ ⅛
50	50	55	Denver & Southw.	50	50	50	50	
137½	138	100	Diamond Match	137½	137¾	137½	137½	
8	8⅛	100	Dist. of America	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33	33⅜	400	Dist. of America pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	
11	11½	50	Dul., S. S. & At.	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
42½	42⅞	9,270	Erie	42⅜	42⅞	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	4,920	Erie 1st pf	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	200	Erie 2d pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
81½	82	150	Evans. & T. H. pf.	81½	82	81½	81½	+ ½
50	51	132	General Electric	50	51	50	51	+ ⅛
20⅜	20¼	800	Glucose Sugar Ref.	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	1,800	Great Northern pf.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
91	91½	1,045	Hocking Valley	91	91½	90⅝	91½	+ ⅝
21¼	21¼	1,420	Hocking Valley pf.	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅜	
42⅝	43¼	400	Illinois Central	43	43	42¼	42⅝	− ¼
Sales		793,256						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	109	K. & D. M.	16½	17½
2s, c., 1930	108½	109	K. & D. M. pf.		
3s, r., 1918	108⅝		Kn. Ice Co.	17	22
3s, c., 1918	108⅝	109	K. I. C., pf.	87	
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113	Lacl. Gas pf.	92	94
4s, c., 1907	112½	113	Lacl. G. pf.	102	
4s, r., 1925	139½	139¾	L. E. & W.		
4s, c., 1925	139½	139⅝	pf.	128	133
5s, c., 1904	107⅞	107⅝	Man. Beach	8	11
5s, c., 1904	107¼	107½	Md. C. pf.	65	75
D. C. 3-65s	126		M. & S. El.		
Adams Exp.	190	210	Chi.	38½	41
Alb. & Sus.	220		M. & S. El., Chi., pf.	91	93
Alle. & W.	120		Mex. Cent.	21½	21¾
Am. Ag. Ch.	21	24	M. & St. L.		
A. A. C. pf.	61	65	pf.	120	122
Am. Bicycle	3⅜	5	Mor. & Es.	196	200
Am. Bic. pf.	13⅜	16	N. C. & St.		
Am. Coal	180	200	L.	82	85
A. C. O. pf.	93	98	N. J. C.	96	98½
Am. D. Tel.	36	38	Nat. Salt	29½	33
Am. Exp.	205	210	Nat. S. pf.	62⅝	80
A. L. Co. pf.	63	64	N. Y. & N. H.	4.00	3.25
Am. Lin. Co.	18	20		312	314
A. L. Co. pf.	48	50	N. Y. C. & St. L.		
Am. M. Co.	6	6½	1st pf.	116	120
A. M. Co. pf.	24	25	N. Y. L. & W.		
Am. Snuff.	36	42	pf.	138½	140
A. Snuff. pf.	86	90	Ont. Mining	9½	10
A. S. R. pf.	115½	116	Peo. & E.	43	44
A. T. & C.	98	99	Pere Marq.		90
Am. Tobacco	138	142	Pere M. pf.		96
Am. Tob. pf.	146	148	P., C. & St. L. pf.	106	107
A. W. Co. pf.	77	79	P., Ft. W. & C.	193	
Ann Arbor	28	29	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	
Ann A. pf.	61	63	Pullman Co.	216	218
B. A. L. pf.	106	111	Quicksilver	3⅝	4
Bruns. City	10½	11	Quicksil'r pf.	9	11
B., R. & P. pf.		129	Rens. & Sar.	215	
B., C. R. & N.		120	R., W. & O.	139	
C., C. & C.	40	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive and Fifth Avenue Dwellings Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. Ann O'Neil Miner, widow of Henry C. Miner, the five-story American basement dwelling at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Seventy-sixth Street. The purchaser is Alan W. Wood of Pittsburg. The brokers report the price at something over $100,000.

It is reported that the five-story dwelling 581 Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100, has been sold. The house belongs to the estate of M. L. Henry, and adjoins Miss Helen M. Gould's residence at the northwest corner of Forty-seventh Street.

McVickar & Co. have sold for the estate of Mary W. Hamilton the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 33 East Thirty-ninth Street, together with abutting stable property, 34 East Fortieth Street, the two parcels making a plot 25 by 197.6.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Maurice Sichel to William F. Havemeyer the two-story brick building 57 West Forty-fourth Street, 27.6 by 100.5. Mr. Havemeyer recently purchased the adjoining property, No. 59.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Charles G. Emery to David H. Hyman the three-story brick dwelling, 54 East Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Slauson & Hobbs have sold for Oswald L. Simpson and Emily M. Hunt to William H. Rosenstein the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 158 West Seventy-third Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Watkins the five-story American basement dwelling 65 West Sixty-eighth Street, 22 by 100.5. The buyer is a client of L. J. Phillips & Co.

H. J. Douglas has bought the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 135 East Sixty-first Street, 17.6 by 100.5.

O. Kaufman has sold to A. J. Grinberg the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 107 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 80.

Charles T. Barney has sold the plot at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, having a frontage of 134 feet on the former and 350 feet on the latter.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Mrs. Charlotte Stearns to Mrs. Kate E. Wood the frame dwelling, with plot 50 by 100, on the east side of Washington Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

Mayer S. Auerbach has sold the plot at the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Sixth Street, 99.11 by 100, purchased by him about four months ago.

John Bittner has bought 32 East Thirteenth Street, adjoining the corner of University Place, a brick building on lot 22 by 45 and irregular.

Herbert A. Gilbertman was the broker in the sale of the dwelling 23 East Fifty-sixth Street to Frank Burton.

Charles E. Schuyler has sold for C. Creamer the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 136 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 100.11.

Samuel I. Siegel has sold for Louis Dorn to Abraham Newmark the five-story brick flat, 167 Division Street, 27 by 57.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought, through Abraham Scheineman, the six-story building 100 and 101 Ludlow Street.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold to Charles Seligman the three-story dwelling 445 East Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

Innes & Center were the brokers in the sale of 146 Fifth Avenue for Abraham Goldsmith to Marguerite Cook.

The leasing of the nine-story building to be erected on the Central Market property, Forty-eighth Street, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue, by A. D. Juilliard for the Studebaker Brothers Company was arranged through Albert B. Ashforth and Whitehouse & Porter. The lease has been made for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of about $38,000 net.

The properties 128 and 130 Orchard Street, sold recently at auction, were conveyed yesterday to the New York Telephone Company for a consideration of $38,025.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.
Executor's Sale.

214 and 216 Seventh Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-second Street, each 24.8 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores; to Jacob Appell.....$80,500

145 and 147 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 223.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22.6 by 19.1, respectively, by 98.9, two three-story brick dwellings; to Jacob Kottek 28,275

520 and 522 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 19.5 by 98.9, two four-story brick tenements; to Lowenfeld & Prager. 11,650

543 and 545 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 18 by 98.9, two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, and two four-story brick buildings at the rear; to Lowenfeld & Prager 19,000

114 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 132.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 17.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; to Lowenfeld & Prager 19,000

124 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 327.5 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 26 by 104.10, five-story brownstone-front double flat; to James Welton. 26,000

By William M. Ryan.

334 and 336 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 250 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.5, two two-story frame dwellings; public auction sale, to Samuel Greenstein 14,000

245 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 51.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 93.5 by 21.9 by 88.10, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George V. N. Baldwin, as trustee 12,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

62 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 224.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 22 by 100.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah A. Stillwell 12,500

By William Kennelly.

119 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Jane J. Thayer and others, executors

By Herbert A. Sherman. 15,000

135 and 137 Attorney Street, west side, 200 feet south of Houston Street, 22 and 28, respectively, by 100, two six-story brick tenements, with five-story brick tenements at the rear; foreclosure sale, No. 155, to the plaintiff, Selma E. Summerfield 21,000

No. 157, to the plaintiff, Solomon H. Kohn 29,400

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

271 East Seventy-eighth Street, and 1,501 to 1,507 Second Avenue, being the northwest corner, 41.8 by 82.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Emanuel Hellner and another 60,026

By James L. Wells.

1,467 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Annie J. Gruner and others, executors 6,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

36 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Henriette A. Holbrook 35,900

246 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 160 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 97.6 by 20 by 96.6, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Harry J. Faulkner 27,940

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 122 Bank Street, south side, 241.11 feet west of Greenwich Street, 25 by 95, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick building at the rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Cohn, referee, 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 438 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 33 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,087.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 238 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 310 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Fansher H. Underhill on April 8, 1901.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-eighth Street and Avenue A, southwest corner, for a six-story brick warehouse, 55.4 by 150; A. M. Race of 115 Broadway, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 14 East 85th St, for a one-story brick squash court, 18.11 by 37.5; A. S. Norrie of 13 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; R. Aspinwald of 367 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 523 and 525 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick storage house; John H. Pool of 68 Broad Street, owner; Charles E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 568 and 570 Tenth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; George W. Wickersham of 34 Pine Street, owner; Charles F. Wingate of 1 William Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 113 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; George T. Leaird of 529 Lenox Avenue, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 112 to 118 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick stable; Ruth A. Wallace, Amesbury, Mass., owner; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 34 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick office, with lofts; George H. Masten of 37 East Eighth Street, owner; William C. Sommerfeld of 59 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 333 West Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. C. Baxter, premises, owner; Newman & Duncan of 242 West Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $200.

No. 140 Fifth Avenue, to a twelve-story brick lofts, with store; H. C. Jilliard of 79 Worth Street, owner; R. Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration of value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

AVENUE B, n w corner of 4th St, runs w 153x n 108.x e 50x s 75x e 105 to Avenue B x s 33; Joseph Rauch to Charles Gerlich, (mtg $350) $1

PIER LOT 54, foot of Jackson St, e or n ½ part; Maurice D. Barry to City of New York, all title, B. and S., (R S $11.25) 25,000

BLONDELL AV, w s, 75 n of Halperin St, 25x100; Westchester; Charles T. Sing to Chung Shon Ling, (mtg $400) 1

BOWERY, 218, w s, 25x100; Jacob Bookman to Nellie Bookman, (mtg $20,000,) all liens ..... Gift

BRADHURST AV, 25, w s, with strip adjoining; John Monees to William H. Ostrander, (mtg $23,500, R S $1) 1

BRADHURST AV, strip adjoining 25 Bradhurst Av, 0.2x—x0.8x—; William J. Huston to William F. B. Redman, quitclaim 1

GREENWICH ST, 518 and 522, and 325 Spring St; Gertrude T. Haviland and another to Edward Wanty, all liens 1

INWOOD AV, e s, 300 ft s of Wolf Place, 50x130; Edward D. Kennedy to Mauser Cousins 1,500

LOTS 376 to 378, Block L, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Diedrich Gronholz, Jr., to Matilda Vanderhoogt, (R S $2) 6,500

ORCHARD ST, 130, e s, 27.3x87.6; Orchard St, 128, e s, 22.9x87.6; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to New York Telephone Company, (R S $18) 38,025

SHERMAN AV, n e corner of 163d St, 105x104.9; Sherman Av, e s, 105 ft n of 163d St, runs n 225x e 105x s 134.6x w 0.3x300.6x w104.5; Sherman Av, e s, 330 ft n of 163d St, 112.5 ft to 164th St, x105.6 x—x—; Maximilian Morgenthau to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, (mtg $18,000, R S $15) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 159th St, runs e 164.8x n 75x w 25x n 50x w 103 to avenue x s 127.2; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 160th St, 50.10x100; Henry Newman to William R. Rose, (mtg $40,000) 1

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x100; Patrick J. Dempsey to Nellie F. Cantwell, one-half part, (mtg $2,000) 1

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x100; Mary A. McNamara to Nellie F. Cantwell, (mtg $2,000) 1

VAN CORTLANDT AV, s s, lots 653 and 654, Map property of George F. and H. B. Dodyke, adjoining New York City private park, 50x100; Phillip Morris and another to Mary C. Wilson, (mtg $1,000) 1

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 302.4 ft n of Kemp Place, now 164th St, (old line,) 25.2x80.6x25.2x79.10; Fannie L. Jones to Joseph H. Jones 1

2D AV, 124, e s, 26.8x125; Robert R. Stuyvesant and another to August Ruff and another, correction deed 1

3D AV, n s, 33.4 ft e of boundary line, between lots 399 and 434, runs n 114x e 33.4x s 114 to avenue x w 33.4; Timothy Power, Referee, to John B. Ryer 500

3D AV, s w corner of 180th St, runs w — to w s of Fordham Av x s — to s s Quarry Road xe — to w s 3d Av xn —; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees and administrators, to Isaac N. Hebberd, all 30

4TH AV, s s, part Lot 689, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Elizabeth Hoyt to Herbert Royal, all liens 1

5TH ST, proposed, n s, 348.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x1.0; Peter Schmuck, referee, to Margaret J. Smith and another 2,500

6TH AV, w s, 50.9 ft n of Carmine St, 18x70; John M. Knox, as trustee, to E. Estelle de Peyster and another, Ca. G.. 1

7TH AV, w s, 28.6 ft n of 146th St, 27.1x100; David Levy to the Provident Realty Company of New York, (R S $12.75) 1

8TH ST, n s, part of Lot 564, map of Wakefield, 75x114; Malgorzaty or Maggie Fritztuskie to Joseph Sidlickie and wife, (R S 50c) 3,500

8TH AV, 2,376, e s, 25x100; Cora E. Bronner to Manheim Cohn, (mtg $25,000, R S $4.25) 500

10TH ST, 272 East, 25x96.7; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $7.50) 17,300

11TH ST, 68 East, 21.4x94.9x21.5x94.9; Leopold Samuels to Henrietta Samuels, (mtg $77,663) 3,500

63D ST, n s, 155 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Julia D. Johnson de Vado to John Devine, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.25).. 12,750

34TH ST, s s, 323.8 ft w of 11th Av, 46.4x100; Samuel Ingersoll to Rebecca S. Mellis, quitclaim 1

41ST ST, 129 West, 20x98.9; Jeanie S. Timpson to John J. Lordan, (R S $18.75) 500

44TH ST, 17 East, 16.8x100.5; Harry M. Austin to Samuel P. Colt, (R S $21.75). 46,000

64TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Metropolitan Trust Company to E. Violette C. Faraglan, quitclaim (mtg $20,000, R S $4.75) 100

71ST ST, 209 East, 18.9x102.2; Ann B. D. Schuyler and another to Minnie Ryan, (R S $5) 12,000

82D ST, w s, 325 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 25x77.3x25x79.2; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to David Levy, all liens, (R S $13.25) 29,000

101ST ST, 320 West, 17x100.11; Robert Wallace to May E. Wood, (R S $3.25, mtg $21,000) 100

130TH ST, n s, 196.3 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x99.11; Simon M. Sternfels to Tillie Benedict, (R S 75 cents, mtg $10,000).. 14,000

150TH ST, s s, 366.10 ft w of Cortlandt Av, 16.4x100; Annie Goldflam to John Leonard, (mtg $2,250, R S $1) 2,850

165TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 26x120; Christina Montag to Isaac L. Dunn, (mtg $10,175, R S $4.50) 1

168TH ST, 1,019 East, n s, 20x126.5; William Robitzek to Mary T. Hall, (mtg $6,500) 1

171ST ST, s e corner Park Av, 25x90; Carrio Radica to John Caggiano, all liens.. 1

183D ST, 562 West, 18.9x104.11; Pietro De Respiris to James F. Byrnes, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) 1

183D ST, 564 and 566 West, 37.6x104.11; 183d St, 560 West, 18.9x104.11; James F. Byrnes to Pietro De Respiris, ½ part, B. & S., (mtg $30,000, R S $1.25) 1

187TH ST, n s, 65.8 ft e of Bathgate Av, 22x72.8; John J. O'Brien to Henry Brown, (mtg $3,500) 1

Recorded Leases.

8D AV, 1,858; John J. Sullivan, trustee, to Gustav Sussman and another, 4 5-12 years 1,300

9TH AV, w s, 40 ft s of 30th St, 20x88; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to William C. Lesster, 21 years 350

8TH AV, 654, e s, 20x83; Henry L. Morris and others, trustees, to William C. Lesster, 20 years 450

59TH ST, 359 and 361 West, space; Gustav T. Von Glahn to David Valdenburgh, 3 years $3,000

99TH ST, 108 West; Valentine Wille to H. Greason, 1 year $540, 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOYLAN, James, to Amanda F. Davis; Rogers Place, e s, 492.4 ft n w of Westchester Av, 1 year $700

BRENDON, Charles, to New York Security and Trust Company; 57th St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 48,000

BUEREN, Helen M., to Annie L. Covert; 11th St, s s, 550.10 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, gold 1,800

CHAPPELL, George, to Charles B. Tookey; 181st St, s s, at intersection of boundary line between Lots 207 and 208 on map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

DREELAN, Mary, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 118th St, 110 East, 5 years..... 15,000

GOLD, Max, and another, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; King St, 22 to 30, 1 year, 6 per cent 30,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to the United States Savings Bank; Park Row, 122, 3 years.. 32,500

HALL, Mary T., to William Robitzek; 168th St, 1,019 East, prior mtg, $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,358

HAFT, Isaac, and another to the State Bank; 58th St, 444 and 446 East, 6 months, 6 per cent. collateral, note..... 4,000

HOHL, Charles, to Miriam E. Gotthelf; Bristow St, e s, 105 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years 3,500

HOHL, Charles, to Frederic Rosenfeld; Bristow St, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 3 mortgages, 3 years, each 3,500

HOHL, Charles, to Cecile R. Swarts; Bristow St, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years 3,500

HOHL, Charles, to Martin Geissler; Bristow St, n e corner of Jennings St, 1 year 2,500

HORSTMANN, Conrad, to George Ringler & Co.; Home St, 579, store lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Sherman Av, n e corner of 163d St, due Oct. 23, 1904 5,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Sherman Av, e s, 105 ft n of 163d St, 2 mortgages, due Oct. 23, 1904, aggregate 15,000

ISAAC, Reuben, to Harry H. Simpson; Bleecker St, s e corner of Wooster St, 3 years 7,000

ISAAC, Reuben, to Harry H. Simpson; 3d Av, w s, 25.8 ft n of 92d St, 3 years.. 5,000

ISAACS, Reuben, to Harry H. Simpson; 11th St, n s, 248.9 ft w of Broadway, 3 years 8,000

JONES, Robert, to Stephen O. Lockwood; Pearl St, n e corner of Elm St, 3 years 4,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Carmelia K. Manley; Woodycrest Av, w s, 302.4 ft n of Kemp Place before changed to 164th St, 3 years 4,000

LEVISON, John R., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 42d St, s s, 40 ft w of 7th Av, due Nov. 1, 1906, 4 per cent.... 12,000

LORDAN, John J., to Alfred W. Hoyt; 41st St, 129 West, 3 years 30,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Corn Exchange Bank; 10th St, 272 East, 1 year 15,000

MAYENHOFF, Frederick H., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 138th St, n w corner of Willis Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 24,000

McNAMARA, Mary A., and another to Elizabeth A. Dempsey; Westchester Av, n e corner of 152d St, re-recorded, 3 years, 6 per cent 14,000

MEGA, Luigi, to Catarina McStano; Mulberry St, 232, due after his death..... 2,000

OELLERICH, Claus P. C., and wife to Elizabeth Bache and others, executors and trustees; Brook Av, s e corner of 171st St, 3 years 15,500

PORGES, Julia W., to Mary W. Lillie; 67th St, 202 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold 15,000

RUFF, August, and another, to Mayer Katzenberg; 2d Av, e s, 80.4 ft s of 8th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

SCHALLHART, Joseph, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; Lot 158, Block C, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, known as Mapes estate, 1 year. 2,100

SCHAPPERT, Theresa, to Adam Engel; 94th St, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 2,000

STEWART, James A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, s s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, due Dec. 1, 1901 2,500

THE HENRY-WILLIAMS COMPANY to United States Trust Company; Greenwich St, 725 to 736, s w corner of Perry St; 128 and 130 Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 77th St, due as per bond 195,000

VANDERHOOGT, Matilda, to Diedrich Gronholz, Jr.; Lots 376 to 378, Block L, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, known as Mapes estate, 5 years.. 6,000

WALDMAN, Lottie, to Nathan P. Waldman; 171st St, n s, 105 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 6 years, 4 per cent.... 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to William Shillaber, as trustee; Ludlow St, 157, equal lien with following mtg for $24,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent 4,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to William Shillaber, as trustee; Ludlow St, 157, equal lien with above mtg for $4,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent 24,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Samuel Levy; 12th St, 330 to 338 East, demand, 6 per cent 8,000

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY to Luther Kountze, executor and trustee; 43d St, 148 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent, gold. 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Walter, trustee, to Francis T. Owen and another ..... Nom.

BELL, John J., to Lucy G. Barnard..... $618

GOODMAN, Moses, to Charles Katzenberg 9,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Charlotte Hastorf 4,750

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK to Lizzie B. Tooker 4,028

HELLMAN, Myer, to Bernhard Freund.. 12,102

KNOX, John M., trustee, to E. Estelle de Feyster and another, as trustees.... 13,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Savings Bank of Utica 4,000

MAHLER, Louis P., to Pauline May..... Nom.

MARX, Joel M., to Annie Aaron..... Nom.

PREISS, Ferdinand, to Pauline Preiss.... Nom.

THE RECTOR and others of the Church of the Holy Communion to the Trustees of the Episcopal Trust of the Diocese of Newark 10,000

SCHUPP, Lucia O., and another, executors, to Lucia O. Schupp ..... Nom.

SIEGMAN, Richard, to City Real Estate Company 3,047

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Abraham Goldsmith, three assignments ..... Nom.

ZABINSKI, David, to Moses Goodman.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 477; Julius Glaser against Edward K. Van Winkle, manager and agent; Thulin Brothers, contractors $142

FILLMORE ST, n e s, 225 ft n w of Columbia Av, 25x100; Lawrence Brothers, incorporated, against Theodore Wegener, owner; Fritz Wegener, contractor..... 50

STEBBINS AV, 1,033 and 1,033; Antonio Cerbusi against Bornet Knitwerk, owner and contractor; Alexander Wells, contractor 75

4TH ST and 2d Av, n w corner, 114x100; Salvatore M. de Pasquale against Antonio Rizeto, contractor; Michael Lanberry, owner 75

97TH ST, 105 East; Louis Aronowitz against Isidor Fredel and Wolf Levy, owners and contractors 225

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78,

ROSEDALE AV, e s, Lot 138, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Harlem Savings Bank, with Josef and Katie Schallhart 2,100

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; John Kelly against Emilio Vigria, and another, Oct. 31, 1901..... $1,500

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Thomas J. Kelly against Emilio Vigria and another, Oct. 28, 1901 3,700

UNION AV, s e corner of Denman Place, 46.5x105; George Laubenheimer, and another against John Porcher and another, May 25, 1900 52

5TH AV, n e corner of 51st St, 75x160; Mount Hope Stone and Clay Company against John J. Cadwalader and another, Nov. 12, 1901 142

100TH ST, 65 East; Paul Poznansky against Henry Kuntz and another, Nov. 11, 1901, by bond 200

110TH ST, 536 East, and 537 East 109th St; Louis Zdrojeski against Leon Rosenblatt, July 22, 1901 186

140TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft e of Seventh Av, 137.6x89.11; David H. Spring against Collins Building and Construction Company, Nov. 12, 1901, by bond 978

151ST ST, 516 and 518 West; Tiffing and Mantel Company against George W. Martin, Nov. 9, 1901 2,754

Error in the Amount of a Lien.

Louis Edelman states that the amount of the lien against the property 318 and 320 East Fifty-sixth Street, which was satisfied by him on Wednesday, was $533, and not $53 as appeared in this column yesterday.

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 194, 196, and 394; 5th Av, w s, 141 ft s of 28th St, 28.2x100; 9th St., n s, 344.6 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x92.3; 25th St, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 25x81.6x25x81.4, 1-28 part of; Charles de Neufville against Louis V. Southack and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dow & Conklin.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51.1 ft w of Eagle Av, 27.6x82.7x irregular; August Schieck against Annie Donohue and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook

82D ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; John A. Zabriskie against Robert L. de Camp and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Truax & Crandall.

83D ST, 222 East; Magdalena Becker against William H. Gardiner, (specific performance;) attorney, J. Kearney.

92D ST, s s, 280.7 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Arthur A. Zimmerman against Hattie W. Schmidt, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. F. Perl.

93D ST, 118 and 120 East, two actions; Eliza M. Zerega and another, trustees, against Catherine Wagner, executrix, and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll.

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 25x106.11; Leopold Schmidler and another against Isidor Fredel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

101ST ST, 104 and 106 East, two actions; Kate Warner against Julius Katzenberg and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

115TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Mina Ascher against Kate M. Morrison, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

Surrogate Notices.

BRITTAN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. BRITTAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of November, 1901. FREDERICK B. TILGHMAN, ELIZABETH BRITTAN, GEORGE F. T. BRITTAN, Executors. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

COLLENDER, HUGH W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William A. Collender, Julia A. Collender, Benjamin F. Collender, Harold C. Sands, Mary S. Sands, William C. Pitt, Gregorio Hugo Braida, Maria Angelica Braida, Costanza Julia Marotta, and Gastone Hugo Marotta, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the accounting herein of Julia A. Collender as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of HUGH W. COLLENDER, deceased, and of Theresa Silva, as administratrix of the estate of Lewis F. Silva, as executor of said will. And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank [L. S.] T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said County, at the County of New York, on the 21st day of October, 1901.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

o25-1awGwF

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 8th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-1awGwF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said Ward and City, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide, running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet; and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901. LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

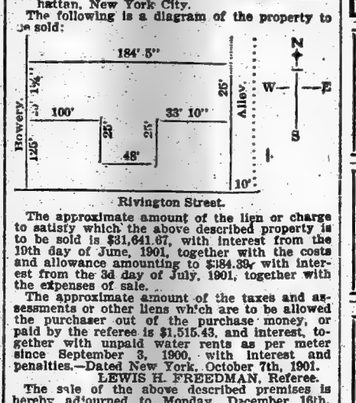

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $31,641.67, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $184.35, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,515.43, and interest, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3, 1900, with interest and penalties.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, December 16th, 1901, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n1-2aw7wF&M&d16

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. ROE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of December, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the centre of a party wall on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet and four inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and part of the way through the centre of the said party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets; running thence easterly parallel with Sixtieth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street, twenty-four feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JACOB WIRTH and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly twenty-five feet from the southwesterly corner of Park (Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly again parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 6, Block 1,756, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

132nd Street.

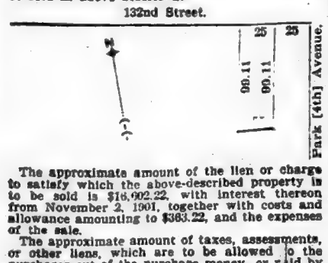

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,902.22, with interest thereon from November 2, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $383.22, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $825.84, with interest.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

no12-2aw3wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB WIRTH and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly fifty feet from the southwesterly corner of Park (Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly again parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 6, Block 1,756, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

132nd Street.

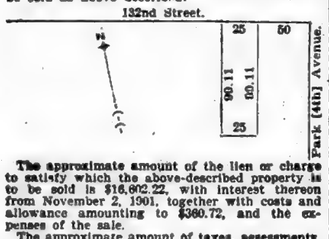

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,802.22, with interest thereon from November 2, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $380.72, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $825.84, with interest.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

no12-2aw3wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DORA L. SCHREIBER, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. HOGAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly fifty feet from the southwesterly corner of Park (Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly again parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 6, Block 1,756, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

132nd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,802.22, with interest thereon from November 2, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $380.72, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $825.84, with interest.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

no12-2aw3wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DORA L. SCHREIBER, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. HOGAN et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly fifty feet from the southwesterly corner of Park (Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly again parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 6, Block 1,756, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

132nd Street.

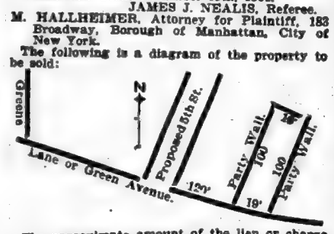

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,802.22, with interest thereon from November 2, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $380.72, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $825.84, with interest.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

no12-2aw3wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN MASON KNOX, as Trustee for Julia Anna de Peyster, plaintiff, against GEORGE STOLZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of November, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the lands by the said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, now known by the Street Number One Hundred and Forty-four West Twenty-eighth Street, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-eighth Street distant two hundred and forty-eight feet and four inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of 28th Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence southwardly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to a point in the centre line of the block between 27th and 28th Streets distant two hundred and fifty feet easterly from Seventh Avenue, thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet, thence northwardly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of 28th Street, and thence westwardly and along the southerly side of 28th Street twenty-five feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1901.

FRANK D. SHAW, Referee.

FERNANDO G. ECHEVERRIA, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 17 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 144 West 28th Street.

28th Street.

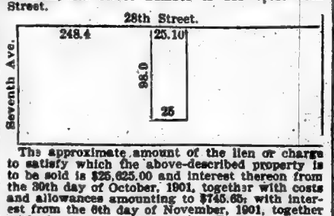

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,625.00 and interest thereon from the 30th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $745.65, with interest from the 6th day of November, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $507.97.

Dated New York, November 13th, 1901.

FRANK D. SHAW, Referee.

n19-2aw3wTu&F&d10

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—JOHN MASON KNOX, as Trustee for Julia Anna de Peyster, plaintiff, against GEORGE STOLZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of November, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the lands by the said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Brook Avenue as said avenue is laid down on the maps of the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York, distant seventy-three (73) feet four (4) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and running thence southerly along the easterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-four (24) feet four (4) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred (100) feet, part of the distance through a party wall, to the lands of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company; thence northerly along said lands of said railroad company and parallel with Brook Avenue twenty-four (24) feet four (4) inches, and thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred (100) feet, part of the distance through a party wall, to the easterly side of Brook Avenue at the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1901.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

JOHN MASON KNOX, Atty. Pltff.

Diagram of the lands to be sold:

No. 1,372 Brook Av.

The approximate amount of the lien, including the costs of the action, to satisfy which the said lands are to be sold, is $8,943.36, with interest from Nov. 11th, 1901, and the taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens on said premises, amount to $584.22, with interest to be added.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

n13-2aw3wTu&F&d9

Instruction.

30c per line. $4.80 per line for 30 times.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MR. JOHN E. WEBSTER, President of WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 299 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 50th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references Al.

MISSES FENTON, PROFESSIONAL WHISTlers, open to engagements for concerts and private entertainments. 43 West 98th St.

Mandolin instructions; rapid progress; terms moderate. A. Fenton, 43 West 98th St.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA

Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 86TH ST. AND 8TH AV. Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E.17th St., bet.5thAv.& B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

BRADY'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMIES, (WALTZ.) 135-137 WEST 125TH ST., (WEST SIDE SCHOOL,) 1,408 AMSTERDAM AV.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Louis Levy, auctioneer, 280 Broadway, will sell this day, at 9 A. M., at 1,540 3d Av., store and window display, fixtures, by order of attorney for mortgagee. Louis Marks.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., week, bric-a-brac, rugs, 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Legal Notices.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Take notice that certificates of the common capital stock of the Guanajuato Consolidated Mining & Milling Company Numbered B 557, dated July 13th, 1900, for 100 shares; B 558, dated July 13th, 1900, for 100 shares; B 576, dated July 30, 1900, for 1,000 shares, each standing in the name of The Exploration Company of New York, have been lost or stolen; transfer of the same has been ordered stopped and application for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the same has been made.

This notice is now given, as required by the laws of the State of West Virginia.

THE EXPLORATION COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By A. G. TURNER, Vice President.

Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.

THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.

MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.

jy26-1aw6mF.

FEDER, CACILIA.—Supplemental citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALBERT HERZOG, one of the heirs and next of kin of CACILIA FEDER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

n15-1aw1wF.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—PAULINO ECHEVERRIA, plaintiff, against MAY IRWIN and EFFIE P. BARTLETT, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, now known by the Street Number One Hundred and Forty-four West Twenty-eighth Street, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-eighth Street distant two hundred and forty-eight feet and four inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of 28th Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence southwardly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to a point in the centre line of the block between 27th and 28th Streets distant two hundred and fifty feet eastwardly from Seventh Avenue, thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet, thence northwardly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of 28th Street, and thence westwardly and along the southerly side of 28th Street twenty-five feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1901.

FRANK D. SHAW, Referee.

FERNANDO G. ECHEVERRIA, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 17 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 144 West 28th Street.

28th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,625.00 and interest thereon from the 30th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $745.65, with interest from the 6th day of November, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $507.97.

Dated New York, November 13th, 1901.

FRANK D. SHAW, Referee.

n19-2aw3wTu&F&d10

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

PIANO BUYERS
Will be interested in this week's opportunities at

WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th St.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS. Special bargains in slightly used Pianos. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

WHICH IS BEST?
To invest your money in a good piano or in one that is cheaply made? Send for our catalogue, it gives full information how a first-class piano is constructed. We have some special bargains this week in uprights. Do not fail to have us quote you prices and terms on them.

NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos, also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains—Chickering upright piano, $100.00, $5.00 down, $5.00 monthly. New uprights, $150.00. Winterrowd, 105 East 14th St., branch 98 Fifth Ave., cor. 15th St.

SACRIFICE.—Beautiful upright piano; $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 23rd St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; unexcelled in tone and durability; Steinway bargain. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.; open evenings.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Weber, Schumacher, other desirable uprights, $100 up; installments, rent. Steedman, 29 Columbus Av., near 60th St.

Bargain!—$30-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ (practically new) for sale; one-quarter value. Particulars, 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 25 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

For Sale—Wilcox & White Symphony; fine condition; bargain. Address R 1,125 Times, Harlem.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano, $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Private party will dispose of double set medium-weight silver-mounted brougham harness; brass cob harness, Swiss collar; pneumatic-tired runabout; all in good condition. Can be seen 52 West 127th St.

Mobile steam runabout for sale; in perfect running condition; absolutely no repairs needed. Address A. F., Post Office Box 535, New York City.

Kentucky Horses.—Pair close matched sound chestnuts, 16 hands; city broken; owner Europe. 147 West 28th St.

For Sale—Horses used in production "Arizona" at Academy of Music; saddlers and drivers. 141 East 33d St.

Good work horses for sale. 152 West 24th St.

Bargain.—New top delivery wagon, suitable for grocery or butcher. 429 West 17th St.

For Sale—Two black mares, cheap. Livery Stable, 621 East 12th St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

$1 DOWN $1 A WEEK

Our New Plan

Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.

S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.
The Great Sporting Goods House.
Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 W. 125th St.
All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

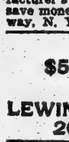

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

FACTORY TO POCKET
P. S.—Bartlett-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

Clothing on Credit.
Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on installments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY.
Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 125d St. Open Evenings.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

Typewriters on Installments.—20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $2.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 23-33 Centre St.

BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH; EXPERIENCED buyers sent everywhere; catalogue free. GEORGE D. SMITH, 4 East 42d.

Good, profitable confectionery and ice cream business; no agents. Apply 378 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 287 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 59 Reade St.

A first-class Edison phonograph, perfect order, for sale; 20 records included. Betts, 142 West 129th St.

Saloon, old established, in best business locality; on account of trouble. J. Daniels, 21 Irving Place.

Two large Bibles, published by D. & T. Sadlier & Co.; gold edges; reasonable. 308 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 53. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Waltham watches, diamonds, jewelry, $1 weekly; articles delivered on first payment. Exchange Watch Co., 237 Broadway.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Liberal reward for return of diamond screw earring, lost Nov. 14, 1901, between 105th and 107th Sts., Columbus or Amsterdam Avs.; no questions asked. Chas. E. Heydt, 27 William St.

Lost or Stolen—BANK BOOK NO. 375,586, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost or Stolen—BANK BOOK NO. 406,125, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

14th St., 231 East.—Well furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

15th St., 218 East.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; cold and hot water; closets; nice, good boarding house.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

34th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, second floor; first-class table; parlor floor; refined surroundings; references.

46th St., 126 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

80th St., 178 West.—Elegantly furnished room with private Jewish family for couple or gentlemen; superior accommodations; "L" station convenient.

82d St., 118 West.—Double rooms, southern exposure, with dressing room; also single room; table board; references.

94th St., 45 West.—Private Jewish family offers superior board and pleasant home to refined gentleman.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegantly well-heated furnished rooms with board; hot and cold water.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; American family.

128th St., 16 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; first-class board; suitable for two.

129th St., 17 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with first-class board; reference; table board.

130th St

DEVERY THINKS THEIR DISMISSAL UNJUST

Sympathizes with Two ex-Detectives Who Seek Reinstatement.

Case Will Be Submitted to the Corporation Counsel — Ex-Policemen Also Want to be Taken Back.

Four dismissed policemen took steps to secure reinstatements at the close of the trials of delinquent members of the force, over which Deputy Commissioner Devery presided at Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and their unexpected appearance caused a stir in the trial room, especially among a number of policemen under suspension, there as spectators.

Although Devery gave their cases careful attention, Commissioner Murphy said afterward that they had not been formally reopened by the department, and that he would not reopen them, but would turn over all the matter which developed at the hearing to the Corporation Counsel.

Most time was devoted to the cases of Leroy Snyder and James Perkins, detectives in the West Twentieth Street Station, who were dismissed April 2, 1900, while under the command of Capt. Richard Walsh, on the charge of failing to report recovery of property.

John I. Griger, a Western man, was robbed of a valuable gold watch in an Eighth Avenue resort on Dec. 23, 1899, and made certain allegations against the detectives, but the watch was recovered and is now in the custody of the department, waiting for the rightful owner to claim it. The fact of the recovery was noted in certain of the station house books of record, but not on the blotter where it should have first been entered, and what is known as the "Recovery Book," where it should also have appeared, was mysteriously lost when application was made for it. The ex-detectives were represented before Devery yesterday by Daniel E. Lynch and Edward E. McCall, and testimony of Sergeants and others was taken to show that the men had made proper entries in the books to which they had access, and it evidently convinced Devery of the injustice of the dismissals, for he made the following speech:

"These entries should come from the blotter, and through the oversight of a Sergeant—not that he meant to do it, but from press of business—they were overlooked and closed out, and were put in a position so that he couldn't make the entry. I think there's been an oversight on the part of some Sergeant, and that those men's positions have been put in jeopardy, and they have been dismissed from this department, in my opinion, on an oversight of the Sergeant at the desk in some way, shape, or form connected with this case; and whoever that Sergeant might be, he should have stood up to the situation, and he's the one that should have got a complaint, and not these men. No, so long as you've closed your case, I don't want to go into it, but simply make that statement now. These men, according to this application, were dismissed from this department without cause or provocation, and it shouldn't have occurred; they shouldn't have been deprived of their positions without cause. Now, there's nothing like standing up, man-fashion, in these things. Whoever that Sergeant was, he might have got a fine in that case. It don't seem to me, according to those entries there, that either one of these officers intended to do anything wrong. The case was duly reported, the property was recovered, and it is still in the possession of this department. I don't think there was any wrong intention in any way whatsoever on the part of the officers. Still, they have been deprived of their positions, and, I don't think, justly so. That's all."

While Devery was speaking, Capt. Walsh showed a desire to interrupt, and twice attempted to rise, but was dragged back by the coattails by Sergts. Coffee and Cooper, who sat on either side of him.

Policemen John C. Henderson and John H. Lilly were dismissed in 1898 on charges of bribery. They were tried and acquitted by a jury of the charge, and, through counsel, presented a printed report of the whole case.

"You had better submit a brief touching on this case as soon as possible," said Devery. "Better put in Monday."

This remark led some of those present to believe that it is the intention of the outgoing administration to reinstate as many dismissed members of the police force as possible while it has the power to do so.

RAN FOR OFFICE UNKNOWINGLY.

Voted Against Himself and Did Not Know He Was a Candidate Until Summoned to Court.

"Doctor" David Doran, who at the recent election was a candidate on the Prohibition ticket for the Assembly in the Twenty-fourth District, was before Magistrate Zeller, in the Centre Street Court. He had been summoned for not filing, as required by law, an itemized account of money expended for election expenses. It developed that he did not know he was a candidate and that he was not a doctor. When asked why he had not filed a list of his expenses as a candidate, he replied:

"This is the first intimation I have had that I was a candidate. I was not notified of any candidacy, and I am not a Prohibitionist. Neither am I a doctor, but the janitor of the Bethlehem Baptist Mission, at Sixtieth Street and First Avenue."

"Did you vote at the last election?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, I voted, but I did not vote the Prohibition ticket, and hence I voted against myself without knowing it."

He was asked what ticket he had voted, but this question he declined to answer. The Magistrate finally told him to go to the County Clerk's office and fill out an affidavit. He replied that he had not the slightest idea where the office of County Clerk was. He was shown, and then did not know how to fill in the blank, so returned and was aided by Assistant District Attorney O'Connor. The affidavit as sworn to reads:

I, David Doran, a candidate voted for at the general election held in the State and County of New York on the 5th day of November, 1901, for the office of Assemblyman in said county, do hereby make and file the following itemized statement showing in detail all the moneys contributed or expended by me, directly or indirectly, by myself or through any other person in aid of my election. I say that I have not contributed to any committee or person in aid of my election, nor did I myself spend one cent toward aiding me in my election for said office, either for printing, postage, car fare, or otherwise, either directly or indirectly.

As more than ten days have elapsed since the election, Mr. Doran cannot file his affidavit until a Justice of the Supreme Court gives his permission for him to do so.

$12,000 FOR BOY'S DEATH.

Father Gets a Verdict Against Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

A verdict of $12,000 for the death of twelve-year-old John McDonald was awarded by a jury before Justice Gildersleeve against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday in favor of the boy's father, Charles McDonald. The boy was crossing Broadway at Thirty-ninth Street one afternoon in December, 1895, and fell across the tracks. Before he could pick himself up he was run down by a car and killed.

The trial yesterday, which resulted in the $12,000 verdict, is the third that has been heard in the Supreme Court. The first trial was in 1897, before Justice McAdam, and resulted in a disagreement. The second trial was before Justice Scott. The jury then brought in a verdict for $5,000 damages, but as the jury had failed to report on certain questions submitted to it by the court, Justice Scott set aside the verdict. Mooney & Shipman of 15 Wall Street, counsel for the plaintiff, then appealed to the Appellate Division, and that court unanimously affirmed the judgment of the lower court and would grant no appeal.

The plaintiff's counsel then went to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and secured a certificate for a new trial. The securing of the certificate for a new trial from the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals was almost without precedent in accident cases and unusual in any case where the Appellate Division had refused an appeal.

ARGUMENTS FOR MOLINEUX.

Reasons for the Quashing of the Indictment Advanced by His Counsel.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and Weeks, Battle & Marshall, as attorneys for Roland B. Molineux, who is charged with the murder of Katherine J. Adams on Dec. 28, 1898, served upon the District Attorney yesterday their brief in the argument made last week for the dismissal of the indictment against Molineux and an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury which found the indictment against him.

The brief covers sixty-five printed pages and gives four reasons which they declare are sufficient to warrant the granting of their petition. It is contended that the court has the power to entertain the application; that the motion to quash the indictment should be granted; that the indictment should be set aside for the reason that illegal testimony prejudicial to defendant was adduced before the Grand Jury, and that there was not sufficient legal testimony to support the indictment.

Under the first point made it is argued that the court has the right to grant an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury and is not precluded from doing so by the action of Judge Blanchard in denying a similar motion, because the two motions were made under wholly different conditions. It is also argued that Molineux never had an opportunity for a fair and impartial examination before a committing Magistrate, and that it was manifestly unjust, in so important a case, to deny the attorneys for the defense access to the minutes.

The main point, however, on which they hang their plea for the dismissal of the indictment bears on the admission of the "Barnett" letters before the Grand Jury. In support of this plea they cite Judge Weiner's ruling to the effect that none of the evidence tending to prove the poisoning of Barnett was admissible as evidence to prove the murder of Mrs. Adams, and that the letters were undoubtedly admitted in the first instance to prove that Molineux had killed Barnett, which contention is sustained in the opinion handed down by the Court of Appeals. Other instances are also cited in support of the theory that any evidence is inadmissible which will tend to prove a defendant guilty of another crime, and that the "Barnett" letters tend to prove that Molineux was also guilty of forgery.

H. H. VREELAND'S DISCLAIMER.

Knows Nothing of the Discharge of Metropolitan Employes for Disobeying Alleged Political Order.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company declared yesterday that he knew nothing of the alleged discharge of some employes in the construction department for not having obeyed the alleged orders of the company's representatives to vote against Justice Jerome. The charge that the Metropolitan Street Railway was coercing its employes to vote against the Justice was first made by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, a few days before the election of Nov. 5, when he accused Roundsman Coleman and George Morrissey, his assistant, of having promulgated orders of the company to vote against Mr. Jerome.

On Nov. 2 THE NEW YORK TIMES printed an interview with George Morrissey, in which he stated that he had been instructed to order the men under him to vote against Jerome. On Nov. 3, in a speech before conductors and motormen of the Metropolitan Company, President Vreeland declared that he had never coerced an employe, but later he explained to the reporters that he did not consider the laborers in the construction department as employes of the road.

On Wednesday last Capt. Goddard made public the names of the men who had actually been discharged and the causes to which they ascribed their discharge.

When this statement was shown to Mr. Vreeland he said:

"I don't know any of these men, either by name or otherwise. I don't know either Morrissey or Coleman. These men are engaged only temporarily by the Superintendent of construction or by a foreman, and their number is constantly changing, according to the needs of the company. We discharge and hire such men every day without asking them for references. We don't want to know all about them as we do about the conductors and motormen. Four months ago we had 6,000 of them at work. Now I don't believe there are a thousand of them. But aside from that no such order was issued by the company or any of its authorized representatives or officials. If any regular man has been discharged within two years for political reasons let him come forward and say so."

INTENDED REVOLUTION CRUSHED.

Venezuelan Cable Says Arrest of Leaders Prevented It.

Gonzales Esteves, Consul General of Venezuela at New York, received the following cablegram yesterday from Caracas from Torres Cardenas, General Secretary of the Republic:

"The revolution headed by Gen. Matos, which was ready to break out, has been crushed and its leaders are now in jail. Country enjoys peace."

LEGAL NOTES.

USE OF FIRM NAME AFTER PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—After the dissolution of the firm of Aronson, Feltenstein & Joffe by the withdrawal of the senior member, the two remaining partners continued to display the old firm sign over their store, notwithstanding that the dissolution agreement provided "that the said firm name * * * shall and will be discontinued, and neither of the parties thereto will use it hereafter except for the purpose of this dissolution and the collection of the said firm's outstanding accounts." In an action by the senior member to restrain the use by the remaining members of the firm of his name in partnership designation, Justice Leventritt has granted an injunction. He says, referring to the agreement not to use the old firm name: "The defendants have thus stipulated away whatever rights they might otherwise have had at common law or under our statutes, and must hold themselves to the letter of their agreement. Both the complaint and plaintiff's affidavit contain in addition to the agreement set forth an undenied allegation of a precise promise on the part of the defendants to remove the plaintiff's name from the two signs. It cannot be said that either the purposes of dissolution or the collection of outstanding accounts require the continued display of the plaintiff's name. It is difficult to see how liquidation would be facilitated by continuing the name of the retiring member prominently exhibited on the front of the building. The inference is reasonable from the answering affidavits that the majority of the old firm customers were from out of town, who made remittances by mail. The defendants offer no sufficient reason bringing themselves within the quoted clause of the agreement. The plaintiff, on the other hand, has gone into a similar line of business elsewhere, and asserts prejudicial consequences to him from a violation of the agreement."

WHEN CHATTEL MORTGAGE NOT FILED IS VALID—Charles W. Mayer began a manufacturing business in December, 1896, with $75. To secure an increase of capital he made an arrangement with Samuel V. Pryor by which the latter was to advance him certain sums of money, not exceeding $2,000, and take as security a chattel mortgage on the machinery, fixtures, patents, &c., of the business. The chattel mortgage was not filed as required by law, but at the time of its execution and delivery the parties did certain acts indicating an intention to transfer the possession of the property from the mortgageor to the mortgagee. Mr. Pryor, on Jan. 26, 1897, delivered the property covered by the mortgage to the Sheriff to be sold for the benefit of Mr. Mayer. This was done with the latter's consent. In an action brought by J. Warrant Castleman, on behalf of judgment creditors, against Mr. Mayer to reach the proceeds of the mortgage sale, the Court of Appeals, in affirming a judgment of the Appellate Division which sustained a finding for the defendent, holds that the mortgage must be held to be valid and not void as against the existing creditors of the mortgageor, it appearing that the proceeds of the sale by the Sheriff had been turned over to the mortgagee before the rendition of the judgments on which this action was based. A finding by the trial court that there was a transfer to the mortgagee, and affirmed by the Appellate Division, is held not open to debate in the Court of Appeals.

Don't fool yourself into thinking you can buy a $12 shoe for $3.50! It won't pan out.

You can get more if you pay more, both in leather and workmanship.

But we do say there's a heap of style for $3.50 in our $3.50 shoe. More style than in any other $3.50 shoe.

Can't buy better patent leather shoes than $9 gives you here.

Hand-made throughout, they are the sum of everything good in custom shoemaking.

Other patent leather shoes at $5; ready-made duplicates of made-to-orders; full of style to attract and full of quality to uphold the attraction.

Pedestrian, medium and heavy sole, both lace and button.

Model—one of the prettiest patent leather shoes ever made.

Everything man or boy wears

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CUBAN BUSINESS MEN FAVOR ANNEXATION

President Gamba Says Ninety Per Cent. Want Island Annexed.

Its Fate, A. J. Harrison Believes, Will Depend on the Result of the Coming Election There.

Francisco Gamba, President of the Cuban commission sent by the merchants', business men's, and agricultural associations of Cuba to the United States with petitions for the improvement of the trade relations between the two countries, was seen last night at the Hoffman House. When asked if it was his opinion that the United States should annex Cuba, he said:

"As a member of this commission, representing all classes and political parties of Cuba, I do not feel myself at liberty to express an individual opinion. But, were you to say that 90 per cent. of the business people and property holders of Cuba favored annexation you would be correct.

"Do I think proper trade relations can exist without annexation? Well, that, too, is politics. Our petition to the United States Government has been published. Everybody knows its sense. We are prepared to modify it, but in just what way I cannot say until we have seen President Roosevelt Monday next. It would be a breach of courtesy to do so, we being sent officially to him.

"It is generally understood that if the candidate of the business men, Palma, is elected President next month then anexation will be favored by our government. Otherwise not. I cannot say what will be the result of that election, because until the present time the wealthy class has held aloof from politics, and so no poll can be predicted of their probable vote.

"You can say that the wealthy Spaniards of Cuba, who compose the majority of the property holders, want to trade with the United States, and it will pay the United States to trade with them. Last year the export trade of Cuba was $85,000,000, 90 per cent. of which went to the United States. Don't those figures talk?"

CUBA'S ELECTION FATEFUL.

A. J. Harrison Thinks the Annexation of the Island Depends Upon Its Result.

A. J. Harrison of New York, General Manager of the Iron Boat Company, who returned lately from Cuba with the Cuban Commission, believes that annexation is the only solution to Cuba's trade stagnation. He said yesterday:

"The interview with Street Commissioner Lucien Young printed in THE TIMES this morning gives an exact statement of the situation. The thinking and property owning persons of Cuba are in favor of annexation. Only the ignorant and the politicians are against it. The Presidential election of next month will decide the course which Cuba will pursue.

"If Palma is elected, then annexation is certain, if the Cuban people's wishes are carried out. If Massi, the negroes' candidate, is elected, then annexation will be opposed. In other words, the election of Palma will show the proportion of honest, intelligent people in the island. Why, even the Spanish population, which largely controls the property of the island, want to be annexed to the United States.

"Cuba offers splendid attractions for capital, but capital will not go there until a stable government is formed."

NOT TO RUSH CLAIMS.

What Controller Coler Says of the Business in His Office.

Controller Coler announced yesterday that he did not intend to rush matters through his office between now and Jan. 1, and that contractors and all others having claims against the city might just as well stay away and not try to use political or other influence to have their bills audited before the present administration goes out. Controller Coler said:

"I just want to notify all people interested in these matters that it will be useless to try and hurry claims through this office. All the claims against the city will be audited in the usual orderly and careful manner, and no rush of claims will be allowed between now and Jan. 1, no matter what pressure is brought to bear by the claimants. All bills which cannot be audited in the regular routine of business before Jan. 1 will be turned over to Controller Grout to handle as he sees fit. I want to have this notice sent out because of the hundreds of people who have been trying to have claims expedited of late."

Controller Coler also announced yesterday that he would oppose the issue of any more bonds for general improvements from now to Jan. 1.

Mr. Carnegie Approves Mr. Coler's Plan.

Controller Coler received yesterday a letter from Andrew Carnegie favoring the financial plan to take the dock bonds and other self-sustaining indebtedness out of the city debt in calculating the debt limit. Mr. Carnegie wrote that he thought the plan was feasible and a thoroughly practical piece of financiering.

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation a regular feature.—Adv.

James McCreery & Co.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

Ladies' boots and shoes,—made on lasts that are modelled in the Sorosis last factory.

These are so numerous in type, so representative of every shape of foot, that the Sorosis is in many respects, practically, a Custom made Shoe.

The new Sorosis slippers are fashionable, made of finest quality materials and most attractive in appearance.

THE CHILDREN'S SOROSIS SHOE

is formed with a view to meeting the needs of growing feet,—they are also pretty and comfortable.

Misses' Sizes, 11½ to 2, $3.00 per pair.
Children's Sizes, 8 to 11, $2.50 " "

A custom work-room, for shoes made to order, is provided for patrons who wish an individual idea executed.

Twenty-third Street.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Fur Department.

Effective Styles of Persian Lamb, Broadtail and Alaska Sealskin Jackets.

Hudson Bay, Russian Sable, Mink, Fox and Chinchilla Muff and Scarfs.

Alaska Sable Cluster, trimmed with six 14-inch fox tails	$7.50
Alaska Sable Muff, 24 block	$8.50
Mink Cluster, trimmed with six 12-inch fox tails	$7.50
Mink Muff, three stripe; 25 block	$11.00
American Sable Fox Straight Scarf, 36 inches long, 2 brushes and 4 extra tails	$12.50
Muff to Match	$12.50

In addition will offer in our Ladies' Suit Department Entire Stock of High Class Costumes, originally $125.00 and $150.00,

$75.00.

BROADWAY & 21ST ST.

SAYS ELEVATED EXTENSION PLAN WON'T BE "RUSHED."

Commissioner Shea Declares It Will Be Considered "In Broad Daylight" by Board of Estimate.

The report was circulated yesterday that the Board of Estimate at the next meeting was going to put through a plan for the building of an elevated structure from the present terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge down Park Row to Vesey Street, across to the Hudson River, and by a long loop up Centre Street to Canal Street, connecting with the terminals of East River Bridges Nos. 2 and 3. Bridge Commissioner Shea said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening:

"The proposed elevated structure through Park Row to Vesey Street and up to Canal Street was one of the plans reported by the commission of experts appointed to examine into the terminal arrangements at the New York end and to devise plans for relieving the crush during the morning and evening hours. There were other plans proposed.

"Now, the report of this board of experts, of which Engineer Prout was a member, was referred by me to Chief Engineer Martin, for him to make a supplemental report. Chief Engineer Martin has not completed this report, and I doubt whether it will be completed before Jan. 1. If it is it will be my duty to transmit all the plans proposed by the experts for the betterment of traffic arrangements to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Everything will be done in broad daylight. There can't be any 'rushing through' of a plan of this kind. The Board of Estimate will have to consider all the plans in public.

"If a plan for improving the terminal facilities is approved by the Board of Estimate, the city will not be put to any expense and there will be no fear of this improvement interfering with the debt limit. The railroad companies will have to arrange to pay for the improvement, and a sinking fund will have to be created to pay for the work."

"Do you favor any plan?" was asked.

"No; but it would make no difference if I did. The matter will have to be decided by the Board of Estimate."

Commissioner Shea said that he was certain that Controller Coler would see that the fullest publicity was given to any plan for improving the terminal facilities and that no plan would be submitted on one day and put through the next.

Controller Coler declared last evening that any plan for the improvement of the terminals at the New York end of the Bridge would be carefully considered before adoption.

"While I believe in improving the approaches to the present Bridge in order to relieve congestion," he said, "still I think it would be disastrous at this time to enter into any elaborate or costly undertaking for an elevated system on the Manhattan side of the Bridge which would have the effect of creating only a further congestion on the Bridge, which now has on it all that it can stand, both in the way of freight and traffic."

Controller Coler said that the appropriation of money for the elevated system in New York would mean a delay to the plans for the extension of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn.

DR. BURGESS WILL ACCEPT.

His Elevation to the Episcopate a Surprise to Him—The Brooklyn Clergy Praise Him.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess, rector of Grace Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, who has been elected Bishop of the Long Island Diocese of the Episcopal Church, said yesterday that he would accept the Bishopric.

The election of Dr. Burgess as the successor of Bishop Littlejohn was a surprise both to himself and the other members of the clergy in the diocese. The sentiment expressed, however, by Episcopal clergymen in Brooklyn was that the convention had made an excellent choice. The opinion was also expressed that Dr. Burgess would prove as successful as the late Bishop Littlejohn in preventing controversies in the diocese.

Dr. Burgess was in a very happy frame of mind when seen yesterday at his home, 53 Remsen Street.

"My election," he said, "was certainly a surprise to me. I had no thought that I would be chosen Bishop. But I will not be Bishop for some months yet, and I cannot say new what I will do."

The new Bishop-elect of Long Island is forty-eight years old. He was born at Providence, R. I., and attended school there. He was graduated from Brown University in 1873. He then studied at Oxford for a year and later was graduated from the General Theological Seminary. His first charge as rector was that of St. Mark's Church, Mendham, N. J., where he remained one year. Following that he was at Grace Church, Amherst, Mass., for five years; Christ Church, Pomfret, Conn., six years; St. Asaph's Church, Bala, Penn., seven years, and Christ Church, Detroit, two years.

Dr. Burgess came to Brooklyn as the rector of Grace Church nearly four years ago. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster. He is a widower, his wife having died about seven years ago. He has four children, all sons.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Holy Trinity said of Dr. Burgess's election yesterday:

"Dr. Burgess will receive the united support of the churches of this diocese, and I believe that the work of the diocese will go forward under his guidance."

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington of Chrust Church, in the Eastern District, said:

"I believe that Dr. Burgess will make a very good Bishop indeed. He will, I believe, have a very successful administration."

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel of St. Luke's said:

"Dr. Burgess is a sound Churchman, and a man of ability. He will receive the united support of Churchmen throughout the diocese."

DUTY ON THE FIESOLA MADONNA.

H. O. Havemeyer to Pay 15 Per Cent. Instead of 50 Per Cent.

In a customs case, involving a $10,000 madonna and child of Nino di Fiesola, imported by Henry O. Havemeyer, the Board of General Appraisers, on the testimony of J. S. Hartley, J. Q. A. Ward, Jr., S. Hartley, and others, that works of this kind in high relief were rightly termed statuary, reversed its previous decision that works of art to be entered as statuary must not only be the product of professional sculptors, but "in the round."

A 50 per cent. duty, which had been paid on the work as a "manufacture of marble," will now be reduced to 15 per cent.

O'Neill's

Misses' and Children's Dept.

A special offering of stylish and serviceable garments for Misses and Children at much below regular prices.

Children's Coats.
Children's Long Box Coats, made from fine Kersey, deep cape, trimmed with velvet, notched collar, 8 to 14 year sizes,
9.98

Children's Box Reefers
of fine beaver cloth, large rolling collar and fancy pearl buttons, 6 to 14 year sizes,
4.98

Children's Raglans.
Stylish little Raglans, made from double faced cloth, Castor, Oxford and blue, velvet collar, 8 to 14 year sizes,
10.50

Misses' Suits.
Tailor Made Suits of cravenette cloth, Norfolk jacket with yoke, notched collar, flare skirt, some finished with folds, others with rows of stitching 14 to 18 year sizes,
16.98

Misses' Raglans.
Special lot of Raglans, made from the best double faced cloths, loose and tight fitting, velvet collar; worth 16.50,
10.50

Misses' Jackets.
Box Jackets of fine Kersey, large Rolling collar and reveres, finished with stitching, 14 to 18 year sizes,
9.98

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON,
Sixth Avenue.

A Silk Mill's Experiment Makes a

GREAT SILK PETTICOAT SALE

Year after year a certain Silk Mill had a surplus of unsold Silks. The thought came—"Manufacture Petticoats, and stop this leak from now on." The theory was good, but its practical working unsatisfactory. They couldn't produce Petticoats as cheaply as did Specialists who had grown gray in the business. A lot of money was tied up. They had to realize.

2,000 PETTICOATS in beautiful taffetas are here, for less money (far less) than any one has bought such qualities.

THEY FITLY INTRODUCE THE NEW LOCATION.
Second Floor—New Building.

1,000 To Go At—
$5.75
In taffeta Silk, with graduated accordion pleated flounce, ruffle at foot, silk under ruffle with dust ruffle—30 pretty colorings, plain and changeable, also black.

1,000 To Go At—
$4.95
In taffeta silk with accordion pleated ruffle and under ruffle of silk—35 shades, plain and changeable colorings; also black. Such values are almost incredible.

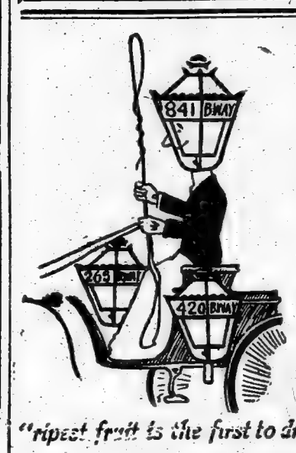

You'll Drive A Bargain

at our 13th St. Store to-day that is worth coming a long distance for.

We bid goodby to 148 Fine Oxford, Black, Brown and Blue Montagnac, Fur Beaver, Kersey and Rough Cheviot Men's Overcoats—every coat silk lined—every coat full 44 inches long—every coat faultlessly tailored, at

$20. Former Prices $40 & $45

Never mind why we do this—the coats are yours for $20 while they last, and remember the "ripest fruit is the first to drop"—de promo.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

James McCreery & Co.,

LADIES' GLOVES.

2 Clasp pique sewn kid and suede.
Colors,—tan, mode, grey, brown, red, pearl, white and black.
Finest Quality.
$1.25 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"NOTES OF HOUSEHOLD HARMONY."

The tasteful housewife's fancy can find full sway here, as we have, like Gremio in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," all things that belong to housefurnishing.

ROYAL AXMINSTER CARPETS
$1.50 a yd.
(reduced from $2.25.)

Highest grade; extra deep pile of pure worsted yarn. Soft, rich colorings in French effects, and copies of fine Orientals.

Mahogany bedroom furniture; the most charming for Winter rooms—French, English, Art-Nouveau, and Colonial designs at factory prices, as you

BUY OF THE MAKER

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 18TH STREET

Use BRUMMELL'S Celebrated Cough Drops

Good for all throat troubles. One placed in the mouth on retiring will insure a good night's rest. Sold everywhere.

WATCHES

Old ones wanted. Also old gold jewelry, diamonds and antique silver for our museum. I pay cash. Duplicates for sale cheap. Largest repair department in the city. KEENE, 140 Fulton St., N. Y.

SPECIAL ARTICLES OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

WILL BE INCLUDED IN

THE TWO SUPPLEMENTS OF The New York Times

Sunday, Nov. 24.

THE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

OF 20 PAGES WILL CONTAIN, AMONG OTHER FEATURES,

THE RUSSIAN AND THE TURK.—A graphic exposition of the Eastern Crisis, by Rear Admiral F. S. Roe, U. S. Navy.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Atlanta University, contributes the second of his series on

THE BLACK NORTH.
A Study of the Negro Question.

Appropriate to the season will be the articles: THANKSGIVING AND THE AFTERMATH, OLD TIME TURKEY SHOOTS, THANKSGIVING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

A page devoted to ARTS AND SCIENCE will present in brief, popular fashion the subjects that are interesting the scientific world.

BIG HOTEL'S BUZZ AND BUBBLE.—Actual conversations, breezy and amusing, from Horse Show guests' table talk.

SOME HORSE SHOW GOWNS, and other features to interest women.

SILAS LARRABEE'S EXPERIENCES AT PROVINCETOWN.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.—W. J. Henderson's comment on matters of musical interest.

OLD FULTON STREET MEMORIES.—Idiosyncrasies of Smokers.—Little stories gay, grave, and of general interest gathered from everywhere.

THE FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

of 12 pages will contain the usual tables of comparative quotations, a review of the week in the speculative world, special article on the financial situation, the special cable letter from London, and other articles of interest to investors and speculators. Among them are:

FORTUNES IN RAILWAY WAGES.
GOLD EXPORT WORRIES.
PROFIT IN DIVERSIFIED TRAFFIC.
BAY STATE GAS FACTS.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE FAILURE.
CAN TRUST MANIPULATION.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; southerly winds, shifting to northerly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,187. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

ANGLOPHOBIA IS NOT GENERAL IN EUROPE

Outbreak in Germany Not Duplicated in Austria.

Boer Agents Said to be All Over Former Country—Singing of "God Save the King" Cheered in Brussels.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Referring to a remark of the Cologne Gazette that "the present state of feeling in both England and Germany may assume a form of conflagration which cannot be extinguished," the Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The house of our German neighbor may be on fire, but our hands are full. Our neighbor has fire engines of his own, and we still have the inviolate sea between us. The present conflagration will die down, the relations of the two countries become normal, and their Governments continue to perform their respective tasks in the world without dangerous friction, but also without undue dependence on each other."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says a pro-Boer journal publishes a telegram stating that all over Germany salaried Boer emissaries are secretly working.

The correspondent remarks that no anti-British outbreak in Austria followed Mr. Chamberlain's reference to Bosnia in his Edinburgh speech. He notes, in connection with this, that Dr. Leyds has not been in Vienna, and says the Austrian authorities have made it known that Anglophobe demonstrations will be disapproved.

Referring to the recent articles in the British press favoring an Anglo-Russian understanding, the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times quotes an article opposing the suggestion in the Novoe Vremya. This paper belittles Great Britain, saying she has fallen greatly from her former high estate, as is shown by her concessions to the United States and Germany.

The correspondent draws the moral that Great Britain ought not to sacrifice her interests in Persia because of indignant Germany, but rely on herself alone. Then, he says, Russia would be ready to co-operate in finding ways of fulfilling the missions of both countries with the least possible friction.

The Brussels correspondent of The Times notes an incident at the Brussels University centennial fêtes, at which British undergraduates were present. When the British national anthem was sung the spectators cheered heartily. One Englishman said he had never heard "God Save the King" better received away from home.

CASTRO CAUSES ARREST OF THE WAR MINISTER.

A Number of Other Persons Also Taken to Jail—New Venezuelan Revolutionary Movement.

CARACAS, Nov. 22.—President Castro, believing that a conspiracy to overthrow him existed, caused the arrest to-day at Puerto Cabello of Ramon Guerra, the Minister of War.

The President also brought about the arrest at Caracas of a number of partisans of Señor Guerra, among them being Montauban, who claims to be a French citizen.

Gen. Castro believes Señor Matos and Gens. Reira and Juan Pietri to be concerned in this conspiracy against his authority.

The arrests have caused a great sensation.

Joachim Garido succeeds Señor Guerra as Minister of War.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacoa, Nov. 22.—The arrest yesterday at Puerto Cabello of Ramon Guerra, the Venezuelan Minister of War, who was elected last month to the post of Second Vice President of the republic, is reported here to have caused much excitement throughout Venezuela.

President Castro has cabled to his representatives here that the present revolutionary movement, which is beginning to be called the Matos revolution, has been frustrated. The truth of this statement is denied here, where it is said that this revolution has not yet begun. A steamer, alleged to have on board five million cartridges and fifteen thousand Mauser rifles, destined for the use of Venezuelan revolutionists, is expected to arrive in the West Indies about the middle of December. The representatives of the revolutionary movement here say the revolt will start after this supply of arms and ammunition is available. They assert that the movement will receive the active or passive co-operation of large numbers of Venezuelans who, they say, are becoming tired of the existing state of affairs in Venezuela. This condition of affairs is characterized by Castro's political opponents as the "state of anarchy and persecution created by the Castro Government."

From recent reports received here it appears that a number of inoffensive traders and citizens, incapable of starting a revolution, have been arrested in Venezuela by the Government's orders. It is further said that these political prisoners are to be held as hostages for a premeditated forced loan by the Government.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
32-PAGE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 69½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 47c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

Relations with Japan, Russia, and Great Britain Now Good—A Loan Not Being Raised in France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times reports an interview with the Korean Envoy, Tehel-Kounmen, who is accredited both to Berlin and Vienna.

The Envoy said the Korean-Russian difficulty was caused by Russia claiming an extension of her settlement and harbor at Masampo, which, as it was close to the Japanese frontier, could not be granted. Friendly relations were restored by granting territory in another direction to Russia.

Japan's harvest having been bad, said Tehel-Kounmen, the Japanese Government wanted to import rice and corn from Korea, which, as the harvest there was also bad, could not be allowed. The difficulty was finally settled by the exportation of a quantity of rye.

J. McLeavy Brown, the British Director of the Korean Customs, aroused Korean distrust, which led to the suspension of his official functions, said the Envoy. After the British Minister had explained the matter in a reassuring manner Mr. Brown was reinstated, and there had been no further trouble between Korea and Great Britain.

The Envoy said the report that Korea was raising a loan in France was untrue. He added that strenuous efforts were being made in his country to promote civilization and culture and to improve Korea's commercial relations with other States.

MOORISH TROOPS' PLIGHT.

Soldiers Sent to Punish Tribesmen for Abducting Two Spanish Children Left Marakesh in Rags.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Marakesh (City of Morocco) says that the 3,000 troops which form the expedition to punish the mountain tribes for abducting a Spanish boy and girl left the capital in a state of absolute destitution. Many of them are in rags, and no uniforms were provided before their departure.

The cold, rainy season is beginning. The condition of the soldiers after the mountain marching and fording in the course of their journey of 400 miles will be pitiable. Food will scarcely be obtainable.

The Spanish Government, says the correspondent, will surely be unsatisfied with the result of the expedition, which should have been postponed until the Spring.

FRENCH MINISTRY ATTACKED.

M. Lasserre Says He Will Cause All the Trouble to It That He Can.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes a statement by Maurice Lasserre, the leader of the few Progressists who voted with the Reactionaries and Socialists against the Government's loan bill.

M. Lasserre declares that his policy is to let no occasion go by when he can create embarrassment for the Government. The majority of his party in a council refused to follow him. Yet while he and his friends applauded the speech delivered by M. Ribot, they voted against the bill because the maintenance of the present Cabinet, in his opinion, compromises all the principles he has sworn to defend.

Moreover, says M. Lasserre, he believes it inadmissible that a Prime Minister should live now by one, now by another, majority. He declares that he and his fellows will persist in the same attitude throughout the session.

FRANCE'S LOSS OF POPULATION.

Senate Approves the Appointment of a Commission to Consider It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The French Senate, says a dispatch from Paris to The Times, has agreed to the appointment of a commission to consider the question of the depopulation of France and to suggest means to arrest it.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, however, objects to a plan to offer a premium for the discouragement of French Malthusianism, in the shape of reduced taxation, military exemption, and civil service appointments, as too expensive to the Government.

M. BERTHELET'S JUBILEE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The French Chamber of Deputies, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has resolved to send a deputation to the jubilee celebration of M. Berthelet, the famous chemist, who is described by President Deschanel as "a great citizen, an honor not only to French, but to worldwide, science."

M. Berthelet was born in 1827, and became connected with the College of France in 1851.

J. H. HYDE'S HORSES RAN AWAY.

Was Driving Four When They Became Unmanageable—One Hurt Slightly.

James H. Hyde, the well-known whip, had an exciting experience and narrow escape late yesterday afternoon while driving four horses down Sixth Avenue on the way from his stable, on Fifty-ninth Street, to Madison Square Garden.

At Fiftieth Street his leaders became frightened at a passing elevated railway train. All the horses were soon almost unmanageable. At Thirty-ninth Street one of the leaders ran into an iron pillar and was thrown. The horse was hurt slightly and the coach was scratched up a bit. Policeman Gregg of the West Thirtieth Street Station got to the leaders' heads before any further damage could be done.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminent.—Adv.

MANY DOORS SMASHED IN BOWERY RAID

Acting Captain Churchill Descends on Alleged Gambling Place.

He Charges that an Attempt to Intimidate Him Had Previously Been Made.

Acting Captain Churchill of the Fifth Street Station, where he has been only a week, continued to make the precinct lively yesterday by raiding the alleged poolroom in the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery. A hundred men escaped him by means of a ten-foot ladder and a Second Avenue tenement, but he thinks the raid enormously profitable in many ways.

Capt. Churchill visited John Steinmell, proprietor of the place, Thursday. He said to him:

"There's gambling going on here, and there's a poolroom, and all I've got to say is it must stop."

There were then 280 men up stairs.

"They tried to intimidate me by threatening to go over my head if I interfered with the place," Churchill said last night, "but I paid no attention to them. Harry D. Burbridge runs the place for Farrell, and he told me that. I saw District Attorney Philbin and told him I'd do my best, and he said that was all that could be expected of any man."

Churchill, who says he has been hampered in the shifting of his wardmen, went around to the Germania at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having heard there was something going on despite his warning. To his astonishment, he found in the big hall which runs through to Second Avenue, an oak door, which, on investigation, he found to be six times as thick as an ordinary door.

It was not there Thursday. Moreover, it had three great bolts. Capt. Churchill had provided his eight men—Scott, Carlan, Culhane, Kennell, Tersuer, Bonnoll, Newman, and Hebbard—with axes and crowbars.

"Smash that!" he ordered, and axes and crowbars were put to work. The door went down, and the men rushed on, but came to a landing with another door. This, too, was forced, and another rush was made, and still another door met. Down it went with a few smashes of the axes, and then the top of the second floor landing was reached. But there was another door here.

It was smashed in, and the crowd of men entered what they thought was the poolroom. But they found yet another door barring the way, and it was duly splintered, only to bring them up against a huge partition reaching nearly to the ceiling of the big ballroom.

This obstacle, however, was overcome, and the invaders finally landed in the place they wanted. No one, however, was in sight, everybody having escaped while the policemen were forcing the six barriers.

An electric buzzer was ringing away in the room which Capt. Churchill looked at and said:

"The signal. See where they've gone."

He told a couple of his men to stay and watch while he and some others rushed back through the building. They found a window leading on a fire-escape, and across a shaft to another fire-escape a ladder. The opposite building was a Second Avenue tenement, and Capt. Churchill remarked as he looked at the window:

"That's the way they got out. Those doors warned them."

Then he went back.

Hanging to the wall were several broken telegraph wires, showing where a telegraph instrument had been swiftly taken away. Churchill and the men picked up some betting sheets, a lot of cards with horses' names on, and a megaphone.

Capt. Churchill carelessly picked up a blotter from a table. It was new, and had only been used once. It bore, he says, the impression of Harry D. Burbridge's signature.

The raid caused a good deal of excitement on the Bowery, especially in the immediate vicinity of the Assembly Rooms. A crowd collected, expecting to see a lot of prisoners.

MEANS TO CLEAN HIS PRECINCT

"The axe to-day, the battering ram to-morrow," said Capt. Churchill last night, speaking of what had happened and what was likely to happen to the pool room in the Germania Assembly Rooms on the Bowery, which he had raided during the afternoon. But he gave the utterance a broader significance a moment later by remarking that he proposed to treat all such places alike in his district.

The new Captain of the Fifth Street Police Station had just seen the midnight watch leave the house, and had given them such instructions as are in harmony with his policy intended to purify his district. He looked as though he had just left some social function, clad in an immaculate white vest, black tie, and well-fitting Prince Albert coat.

"Commissioner Murphy told me to clear this district, and that's what that means to me. I asked him if I was to be the real Captain of this precinct, and he said I was. There's nothing wrong with my nerves. I've never had any nervous trouble of any kind. I can stand the strain.

"I've never been a Captain before. I have been jumping around like a grasshopper, from the Tenderloin to Flatbush, and back to the Tenderloin again; all through the kindness of our friend Devery. Maybe I've picked up a little information along the way. Talk about O'Neill. He hasn't been in it with me.

"About the raid you wish to know? Well, since it was made I've learned that they are putting up the doors again. We had to use an axe and a crowbar to-day. I meant what I said about the battering ram. I'll have one on hand to-morrow.

"Some of the pool-room sharks say they'll keep open over my head. That's what they'll have to do; over my head and over my body too. I don't propose to waste time looking for these fellows. I haven't got the time. They'll just have to shut up; that's all. There's nothing doing in this district."

While he was talking a woman entered the police station. She wanted to have a private talk with the Captain.

"O, no," he responded. "I know where you come from. You've got to stop. That's all."

The woman could get no more satisfaction and left.

A German came in and wanted to have a personal talk with the Acting Captain. Churchill said he went to the man's place a few days ago and found him on the first floor landing with a cash register and a lot of brass checks. Seven women were upstairs, and there were fifteen men in the house. Churchill says he made the men and women leave.

"O, no," said the Captain to the German last night. "No private talks."

"You send your wardman down," said the German.

"If anybody goes I'll be the man, and I'll go with a patrol wagon or an ambulance," was the reply. "Get out of the precinct. You can't run here."

Capt. Churchill was asked what the use was in making the women move into another precinct.

"I don't know," he replied. "Let them settle that at Albany. I won't have them in my precinct. There are thirty-two disorderly houses in this precinct, and I'm going to clean them out."

The reflection on Acting Capt. Place or Capt. Diamond, his predecessors in command of the precinct, did not seem to bother Capt. Churchill.

"How about McGurk, near the Germania, Captain?" he was asked.

"I'll attend to McGurk personally," he said. "Even if I have to have a nightstick. I'm tired of him, and there'll be something doing in a couple of days."

Capt. Churchill said he was handicapped in his cleaning-out work. "I've only got one man who has ever been in plain clothes before; that's Bonnoll," he explained. "But Hebberd will make a good man."

Hebberd has a brother on the Supreme Court bench in Ohio, and is studying law himself. He wears whiskers and glasses.

Since Capt. Churchill has been in the precinct two of his Sergeants have been transferred, which he regrets.

THE FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

More Men Quit Work at Anzin—Government Scheme Gradually to Reduce Hours of Labor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—M. Baudin, French Minister of Public Works, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has obtained the sanction of his colleagues to a scheme to reduce gradually the hours of labor in the mines. The plan provides for nine hours' labor beginning next July, eight and one-half hours in 1904, and eight hours in 1909.

Meanwhile the number of strikers at Anzin, Department of the Nord, is increasing. It is probable that a congress of miners will be held in January to consider the question of a general strike.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—There was little increase yesterday in the number of mine strikers in the Departments of the Nord and Pas de Calais.

On the other hand, the committeee of the Department of the Loire has issued a manifesto deprecating the partial strike in the north and proposing another congress of the Miners' Federation to determine on general action.

This proposal has been referred to the committees of other regions, which further retards action in regard to the proposed general strike.

MANY MORE BOERS CAPTURED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The correspondent of The Times at Pretoria reports many more captures in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and confirms the report of the wounding and capture of Commandant Buys.

In the southeastern district of the Transvaal the British troops are still dealing with isolated parties of Boers. The captures are generally in small batches.

THE FRENCH WINE CRISIS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, in discussing the wine crisis in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, attributed it to the distillation of alcohol from beet root and the medical campaign against intoxication. He promised the vine growers further reductions in railway rates, and advised them to study quality rather than quantity.

THE CONSPIRACY TO REVOLUTONIZE YUKON.

British Police Easily Located the Headquarters of the Agitators, Who are Now Under Surveillance.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 22.—In connection with the alleged conspiracy to capture the Yukon, it is learned at the Interior Department that on Sept. 21 Controller Fred White of the Mounted Police was advised by Superintendent Primrose of Dawson about a report from Seattle that there was some scheme being concocted to seize Canadian territory in Yukon. On Sept. 25 White again received a message, saying that Primrose was unable to confirm the report, although circumstances were suspicious.

On Sept. 27 Primrose again wired that his previous cipher message referred to disputed territory, and on Oct. 7 White received a letter in which Primrose stated he had been unable to confirm previous reports, which reminded him very much of some of the threats which were made in early years in the Yukon.

It appears that a man named H. G. Grehl had told another man at Dawson that he knew a conspiracy was going on against the Government, and that Grehl was thenceforward shadowed by the police. It was discovered that he had told several stories of himself, that he had been in Dawson about a month; that his conversation was to the effect that he belonged to a secret organiztion which intended to take possession of Yukon territory, their plan being to overrun White Horse and then take the smaller detachments along the river, it being an easy matter to capture the barracks at Dawson.

The organization was claimed to have representatives in Seattle and Skagway, and it was said that they expected to be assisted by men from Circle City and Eagle City, and that Grehl was known by a number of mounted police as having been in the grocery business in Butte Montana.

Nothing more was heard of the matter until Nov. 4, when Controller White received the following telegram from Superintendent Wood of Dawson:

Snyder reports discovered whereabouts in Skagway papers relating to conspiracy to seize territory. United States refuse to secure unless Snyder makes affidavit as to conspirators. This, of course, he cannot do. Am satisfied such conspiracy exists.

The police were also trying to locate a man called "Shorty," who had been mentioned as having knowledge of the conspiracy, but was thought to be somewhat crazy.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 22.—James Seeley of the Secret Service of the Yukon Territory, who is here, says the conspiracy formed in Dawson was discovered by the police there in September. It was conceived by an organization known as the "Order of the Midnight Sun," founded by some American Fenians. The plans were for the conspirators in Dawson to rise when the word was given, after the Yukon had become unfit for travel, seize the barracks of the Northwest Mounted Police, cut the wires, and surprise the small bodies of mounted police along the river.

There are about 250 mounted police scattered through the district, and as there are few in Dawson, the scheme was thought to be feasible. The papers of the association were seized at Skagway, but the seizure being made in United States territory, they are held by American officers. The Secretary of the order has fled to Seattle.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 22.—A special dispatch from Ottawa says:

"The story of the plot, based upon official reports to the Minister of the Interior, is as follows: About three weeks ago the police at Dawson, under the direction of Superintendent Woods, shadowed a man whom they deemed a suspicious character. The police got into this man's confidence, and he finally disclosed a plot which he said had been formed by people at Skagway and Seattle.

"News of the plot was sent from Dawson to White Horse, and the police there soon had under surveillance all suspicious characters. The headquarters of the conspiracy was situated at Skagway, and it was ascertained who the characters associated with it were, and where the papers bearing upon the plot were kept. There was nothing, however, to show any overt act of treason to the United States or Canada, consequently the authorities could not take any proceedings. Canadian officers went down to Skagway, nevertheless, and consulted with United States officials, and concerted action was agreed upon in case of necessity. In the meantime the parties connected with the plot are closely watched."

A delightful surprise to Connoisseurs.
The Carmel Wines and the Carmel Cognacs, imported from Palestine. Gold medal, Paris, 1900. Highly delicious. Absolutely pure. Prices moderate. For Catalogue ask your dealer or Carmel Wine Co., N. Y. City.—Adv.

BOTH COLOMBIAN RULERS TO MAKE WAY FOR REYES

San Clemente and Marroquin Say They Will Resign.

This, It Is Said, Will End Revolution—Report of Liberal Victory on the Isthmus—News from Colon.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—Gen. Ospina, ex-Minister of War of Colombia, says that matters will be arranged whereby Gen. Reyes will return to accept the Presidency of Colombia.

Gen. Ospina brings with him a letter from San Clemente, the legal President, now confined by the actual President, Marroquin, tendering his resignation.

Gen. Reyes has received a cablegram from Marroquin, saying that he intends to resign and asking the General to assume the office.

Gen. Garces, who is here in the interest of the revolutionary party, says Gen. Reyes is entirely acceptable to all but a few of the violent partisans. The proposition under contemplation is to place Reyes in office, declare a general amnesty, and make up a cabinet composed of all the various factions. This, it is believed, would end the revolution.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 22.—It is reported that the Government has addressed a communication to the United States Consul, stating that it cannot guarantee protection for isthmian transit, which is now uninterrupted and under the Liberals' protection. Two sailing boats which left Panama with Gen. Alban and 75 soldiers aboard, returned to that place at 3 P. M. yesterday. Gen. Alban and 50 of his men arrived on the gunboat Boyaca four hours later. The Liberals here assert that Gen. Lorenzo attacked Gen. Alban's force after it had landed at Chame, near Chorrera, and defeated it, only Gen. Alban and a few of his troops escaping.

It is also claimed that the other division of the Government's army was routed by Gen. Lugo, and that 400 of Alban's troops joined the Liberal ranks. The Liberals at Colon are jubilant, and say that they expect Lugo to arrive momentarily. Further details of the fighting are expected at Panama to-night.

The latest news is to the effect that Gen. Lugo has arrived at Empire Station, distant about twelve miles from Panama, with a force said to number 1,000 men. The Liberals are gaining many recruits along the entire length of the railroad, and now control the line up to within two miles from Panama. An attack on that city is expected momentarily. The Liberal leader, Domingo Diaz, is expected to arrive here shortly.

It is rumored that Buonaventura, a Colombian port on the Pacific Coast, about 400 miles south of Panama, has been taken by the Liberals. Confirmation of this story is lacking.

Marines from the gunboat Machias still guard the station and property of the railroad. The battleship Iowa will land forces at Panama when the necessity arises.

The Liberals here have already given notice that the ad valorem duty on goods disembarked at Colon will henceforth be 10 per cent., not 20 per cent., as formerly. All the stores in Colon are open to-day, and business has been resumed. The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon is believed to be somewhere near here, as she was short of coal when she sailed away on the night the town was captured.

Señor Espriella, counsel for the Panama Railroad, who was appointed Provisional Prefect by the Liberals yesterday, has declined the office, and Dr. Campillo was made Prefect to-day in his place. Señor Salas has accepted the appointment as Mayor, which was previously offered to Dr. Valverde.

The United States gunboat Marietta has not yet arrived. She left Key West for Colon on Nov. 18.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Mr. Herran, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, has received another cablegram from Gen. Arjona, Acting Governor of Panama, stating that an immediate attack on that city by the Liberals is not apprehended, and that all is now quiet in the vicinity. It is the opinion of the Colombian officials here that the Government gunboat General Pinzon, which left Colon after the occupation of that town by the Liberals, has gone to Cartagena for troops to reinforce the Government on the isthmus, and they expect her to return very soon with sufficient force to change the aspect of affairs there.

The answer of the Colombian Government to Consul General Gudger, to the effect that the Government was unable to guarantee railway communication across the isthmus, was purposely developed in order to make perfectly plain the fact that the United States was justified in landing its forces at Colon.

With this formal acknowledgment by the Government of its inability to maintain communication, it becomes simply not the privilege, but the duty of this country, under the treaty of Granada, to guarantee that communication, even though the use of force is necessary. It is not intended to interfere between factions, Conservative or Liberal, unless a faction places itself in the position of obstructing the purpose of the United States to keep the Panama Railroad open to free traffic.

Consul General Arthuro D. Brigard of Colombia, whose office is at 17 State Street, received yesterday a cablegram from Gen. Carlos Alpan, stating that the General would attack the insurgents under Gen. Domingo Diaz, at Charrera, and, if successful in routing them, that he would proceed to Colon and retake the city.

The forces of Gen. Alban, when last enumerated, consisted of 2,500 trained soldiers, armed with several automatic Blotchkiss guns and 6-inch rapid-fire guns. The insurgent force consists of about 3,000 men. The Consul General received no later news to the effect that there had been a fight.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—After being detained here all of this week by the British authorities on the suspicion that she was a Boer filibuster, the steamship Banrigh has been released and will proceed to Hamburg. A member of the vessel's crew is authority for the statement that the Banrigh will then proceed to Colon, where she will be used by the Colombian Government as a gunboat.

THE TOPOLOBAMPO COLONY.

Bellamy Plan of Co-operation in Mexico Receives New Impetus.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 22.—The Topolobampo Co-operative Colony scheme is to be revived. Henry Prembert, a member of the original colony, and who still resides at Topolobampo, Mexico, was here to-day on his way to New York City to consult with Col. A. K. Owen, the promoter of the scheme. It is stated that since the building of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad to Topolobampo is assured, English capitalists have become interested in Col. Owen's scheme, and that the old debts of the colony are to be removed and an effort made to obtain from the Mexican Government a renewal of the valuable concession which the colonists at one time held for extensive lands and port facilities at Topolobampo.

The Topolobampo Co-operative Colony was started about fifteen years ago. It was to be conducted on the Bellamy plan. Several hundred colonists endured great privations and almost starvation before they could make their way back to their old homes in the United States. A few of the colonists held on and are hopeful of the present plans for the revival of the scheme being carried out successfully.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

PROMINENT OFFICIALS ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

Entered the Shaft Many Hours Ago and Have Not Been Heard From.

BLUEFIELDS, West Va., Nov. 22.—At 11 o'clock this morning Superintendent Walter O'Malley of the Pocahontas Collieries Company, along with State Mine Inspector William Priest, A. S. Hurst, Chief Coal Inspector for the Castnor, Curran & Bullitt Company of Philadelphia; Robert St. Clair, Chief Coal Inspector; Morris St. Clair and William Oldham, Substitute Coal Inspectors; Frazier G. Bell, mining engineer, and Joseph Cardwell, manager of the Shamokin Coal Company of Maybury, West Va., entered the west main of the Southwest Virginia Improvement Company's collieries for the purpose of examining the true situation in regard to the recent explosion and fire in the Baby mine, and up to this hour, 12 o'clock midnight, have not been heard from.

It was supposed that the Baby mine proper had been cut off from the West mine for the purpose of operating the West mine. The large fan in the West mine had been started at an early hour this morning, and at 11 o'clock to-day it was thought that all gases originating from fire in the Baby mine had been forced from the main portion, and it was considered safe to enter.

At 6 P. M. a party consisting of experienced miners led by Assistant Superintendent King entered the mine to rescue the lost party of eight, but at 6:45 they returned, having encountered such quantities of black damp as to make it impossible to enter any distance into the mine.

Assistant Superintendent King was completely overcome by the gas encountered and is now in a critical condition. A consultation is now being held in the company's offices at Pocahontas of the different mining experts from the Flat Top field, these experts having been rushed to Pocahontas by a special train late this afternoon.

All efforts are being used to recover the bodies of the inspecting party, but no hopes are entertained that any of them will be recovered alive.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Southwest Virginia Improvement Company, C. S. Thorne of Philadelphia, is directly in charge of all movements at the mines.

The fire that originally started in the Baby Mine last Thursday morning, and which was supposed to have been under control, is now burning furiously.

All the members of the lost party are prominent in the coal field, and the excitement now prevailing at Pocahontas is intense, business having practically suspended. All the members of the party are married, some having large families.

EMPLOYE STEALS £170,000 FROM A LIVERPOOL BANK.

Frauds by a Trusted Bookkeeper Discovered—The Defaulter Not Yet Arrested.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Great excitement was caused here to-day by the announcement that the Bank of Liverpool had been victimized by a trusted bookkeeper to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

What the loss amounts to exactly is not yet known, but an official statement issued by the bank says that through the dishonesty and betting transactions of a bookkeeper it may lose £170,000.

The Bank of Liverpool's shares fell £1 on the Stock Exchange to-day.

The defaulter has not yet been arrested.

COURT ENJOINS STRIKERS.

Judge in Cincinnati Warns Them Not to Intimidate or Coerce Workers, but Allows Verbal Persuasion.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Judge S. W. Smith handed down to-day an important decision in the case of the injunction suit brought by the Anchor Carriage Company against the strikers. A temporary injunction is granted. It prohibits the strikers from doing anything in the way of violence, or resorting to intimidation or conspiracy, but permits them to use all peaceable means to get the men at work now to join the union. President Huelsmann of the company says that the strikers are welcome if they will come back to work, but that the company will now import men, and thus the strikers will be shut out, unless they return at once.

The strikers are prohibited by Judge Smith from intimidating the workmen by insult, tumult, presence of numbers, or assault, and from preventing them in any way from going to or coming from work. Picketing in such a way as to interfere with the business of the company is forbidden, as well as all interference with the affairs of the company or its property. The strikers are warned against loitering or gathering in throngs on the streets leading to the factory in such a way as to interfere with the workmen, nor must they gather in the vicinity of the factory in such a way as to intimidate the men at work.

BALDWIN WORKS MAY WIN OUT.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 22.—There is a belief in political circles that the Baldwin Locomotive Works will prevail upon City Councils to pass the ordinance giving the company permission to close Hamilton and Buttonwood Streets, between Broad and Sixteenth Streets.

At a meeting of Councils Committee on Surveys, on Wednesday last, the ordinance was unfavorably acted upon, and since that time the real cause of the opposition to the bill has been discovered. Politics and not business is said to be the trouble. The members who voted against the bill, especially Select Councilman Wiltbank and ex-Sheriff Crow, are said to be opposed to it because George Burnham, President of the Baldwin Works, has opposed Republican candidates for various offices through the Municipal League for several years.

There are many Councilmen, however, who believe Mr. Burnham to be opposed to the Republican machine, but yet do not think that such a matter should prevent the concern from getting additional privileges, inasmuch as the streets are practically useless except to the works. Powerful influences are supposed to have been at work since Wednesday to have the Survey Committee reconsider the bill, and report it back favorably to Councils at the next meeting.

The bill did not come up yesterday, and it is thought that the power which then prevented an unfavorable report will prevail upon the committee to reconsider the ordinance before next week's meeting.

OBJECTS TO NEW YORK WAIFS.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 22.—An agent representing a foundling asylum of New York City to-day took thirty waifs to Ellis County for homes. This is in violation of the Kansas law, and Gov. Stanley has ordered the agent arrested.

He says he will not consent to Kansas becoming the refuge for ignorant and vicious children, and especially the class that get their early training in New York City.

MR. CLEVELAND ILL AT HOME.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Reports come from Princeton to the effect that ex-President Grover Cleveland is ill at his home at that place.

Mr. Cleveland returned Wednesday from a gunning trip, and was taken with a chill. Inquiry at his home to-night brought forth the information that he is very much improved.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausages unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

NEW HAVEN OFFICERS THINK STRIKE IS BROKEN

Vice President Merrill Confers with a Committee of the Men.

Says It Will Not Be Many Hours Before Things Are in Working Order Again—No Violence Attempted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—To-night in the office of Vice President Merrill of the New Haven Road a long conference with the strikers' committee from Harlem River was held, and from what could be learned from a talk with Mr. Merrill at the conclusion of the conference the strike that has been the talk of the State for the past few days will come to an end before many hours. The committee of five that waited on Mr. Merrill was headed by Mr. Taintor, one of the leaders, and after the conference he said he would go to New York and tell the strikers the result of the talk with the road's Vice President, although he said that he did not think that the strikers had accomplished much at the meeting.

Mr. Merrill was seen after the meeting, and he stated plainly the facts of the case. He said that nothing in the way of a settlement had been reached, and that the road was just in the same position it was two days ago. He said that it would not be many hours before things were in working order again, as over fifty men were coming back to the road each day. He also said that freight was sent over the road to-day, and in speaking of the demands of the workingmen said it was foolish for them to take the stand they did.

Mr. Merrill said that the men did not ask him to reinstate Turbush, but when they spoke of the men that were put in the vacant places he informed them that if a man was satisfactory he would be put in and that when he was not satisfactory he would be deposed. Mr. Merrill also said that he thought the heads of the department could put in just whom they wanted to. The meeting came to an ending at 10:15.

Nothing was said about further meetings and it is not believed that any will be held.

In the yards of the railroad things are quiet, and aside from an occasional group of men seen here and there nothing is indicative of a strike. The statements of Vice President Merrill would seem to knock out all reports that the strike would extend to the passenger department of the road.

Notwithstanding that twenty men were brought from Philadelphia, there was not a train moved from the yard all the morning. Some of the men were sent to Belle Dock, where work was immediately begun on making up a special train to be sent out over the Hartford Division. This work did not make matters very exciting, however, and only one engine was kept going. As much of the perishable freight as possible was moved first, and at noon it was expected the train would be ready early in the afternoon.

In the Water Street yard the few men that remained at work were making up a train to go out over the Shore Line. This was scheduled for 10:30, but at that hour it was not ready. At 11 o'clock eleven men had been coaxed away by the striking switchmen. The engine was hooked to the train and left standing for further orders. The train crew had been called, and as the train was about to start there was a consultation among the men, resulting in their refusal to go out with the train. Their only reason for the refusal was fear of violence at the hands of the strikers. An attempt was then made to make up another train crew, but it was unsuccessful, and at 12:15, after the engine had been standing for over an hour, it was ordered back into the engine house, and any attempt to move the train was abandoned.

This was the only train made up in the Water Street yard this morning, and it is still left standing on the tracks where it was shunted by the switcher.

Just before noon a full train arrived from Harlem River. This was made up at Wilson Point, where it had been transferred from Harlem River on transfer floats. Other trains, it was said, had been moved from Mott Haven, but got no further from Westchester.

Engines were not moved from the roundhouse, and the freight engineers and firemen wandered to the Water Street yards for want of something to do, and to view the situation. They congregated in groups for a few minutes, and then dispersed. At the Long Wharf freight house there were about sixty freight handlers loafing about the platform ready to go to work, but there was no freight to move, and no cars to be unloaded, the greater part of the cars in these yards being empty.

The wires of the railroad company this morning were hot with tracers sent out after cars that contained perishable goods. They were sent in most part by the shippers. Some of the cars contained fruit, vegetables, fish, and meats. One that was among the first to be moved was cut out of a train at Cedar Hill, and contained cranberries. A tracer had been sent for this car. It had been shipped from Boston to New York. It was coupled to a train that was made up for Harlem River. How soon it would move could not be said, but unless it reaches its destination before to-morrow night the Thanksgiving crop of cranberries for New York City will be somewhat short.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—Freight traffic between this point and Mott Haven is at a standstill. Not an ounce of freight has passed between these points in forty-eight hours. To-night fifteen carloads of perishable freight came in from the east via Danbury and Norwalk, the first since the strike. Orders have been issued prohibiting local officials receiving any freight for shipment.

It was reported to-night that W. D. Bishop of Bridgeport, First Vice President of the road and Chairman of the Board of Directors, has telegraphed President Hall to settle the strike as soon as possible on the best terms obtainable. Mr. Bishop is one of the powers behind the throne of the consolidated, and his urgent request is looked to bring about a speedy settlement of the difficulty.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 22.—The anticipated rush of freight through this city on account of the strike at Harlem has set in. The steamer Nashua has been sent to this city to run with the Brockton. The Fall

local yards is absolutely idle. Eleven crews and yardmen—in all sixty men—are now out at this point.

LOCAL STRIKE SITUATION.

Modified Demands Submitted to Superintendent Platt, Who Refuses to Consider Them.

The strike situation, locally, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad appeared last night brighter for the Consolidated than for its yardmen who went out on Tuesday. O. M. Shepard, Superintendent of the New York Division, said that the strike had been broken. The strikers' committee saw General Superintendent C. H. Platt at the Willis Avenue offices and modified their original demands, which Mr. Platt refused to consider.

The committee subsequently left for New Haven to see Vice President W. F. Merrill. Val Fitzpatrick, Third Vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, remained in the city. Grand Master Morrissey of the order will be in the city to-morrow. John Lundrigan, Second Deputy Commissioner of Labor, and Bernard Stark of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, informed themselves in regard to the situation from the railroad officials and strikers, but took no action.

At the strikers' headquarters in Willis Avenue, some of the men spoke wearily of the delay in adjusting differences, and the railroad company claimed that several of the strikers had returned to work. The meeting at which the modified demands were drawn up which Mr. Platt refused to consider was held at 11 o'clock at Weber's Hall.

The committee, of which John Painter is Chairman, presented them to Superintendent Platt. They were:

We concede to allow Mr. Wardrop to remain in office until such time as we can prefer charges and substantiate them, and giving this corporation ample time to act. We demand the removal of Chief Detective O'Brien and Assistant General Yard Master Smith, and in the reinstatement of Mr. Turbush and each and every man employed here in the Transportation Department on Tuesday last to return to their respective positions as long as they perform their respective duties, and the discharge of the men now employed.

The committee was back in Weber's Hall in little more than half an hour after it left it. Another meeting was held at 2:30 o'clock, at which it was determined to visit Vice President Merrill, who consented to receive the committeemen. The committee was so delayed in procuring money for the trip to New Haven that it missed the 4 o'clock train from the Grand Central Station, and started an hour later. One of the committeemen said that the prospects of success were bright, but he declined to say why and refused to discuss in any way the demands which would be presented to Vice President Merrill. "We are simply going 'higher up'" he added with a smile of confidence.

"Matters are going on smoothly here," said Mr. Platt last evening. "We are relieving the congestion and making steady progress. Yesterday we had four switch engines at work, to-day we had seven. To-day we have seventy-three men at work in Harlem River yard, to forty yesterday. We have thirty men in reserve in the yard ready to go to work at a moment's notice. Besides, we sent sixty-five men to Mott Haven to-day to relieve the congestion there. We have got out most of the perishable freight and shall suffer little loss as the cold weather is in our favor.

"The Meriden yardmen struck yesterday and came back to-day, saying that they acted mistakenly, and were glad of the opportunity to resume work. We are doing a heavier business at Fishkill on the Hudson than we have done for some time. The Deputy State Labor Commissioner and Arbitrator Stark called on me, asked what the situation was, and went away, I suppose, to confer with the people of the other side. There was nothing to arbitrate. To sum up, we have made very substantial gains since yesterday.

"We got out three freight trains to-day. We got freight from Jersey City in considerable volume of the Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Roads and received West Shore freight. I do not think that Mr. Merrill will stultify in any way the action of the subordinate officers of the road. We have taken back several of the strikers. Some of them reported at 7 o'clock this morning. We shall not discharge any competent man who was employed because the yardmen went out."

Messrs. Lundrigan and Stark went before seeing Mr. Platt to Superintendent Shepard, who informed them of the circumstances of the first day of the strike. After seeing Mr. Platt they talked with Leonard Ames and several of the strikers, but made no arrangement for a conference of any kind, as they do not consider that the circumstances warrant any attempt at arbitration.

"I am in an embarrassing position," said Val Fitzpatrick at the Grand Union Hotel last night. "I was called here to find an unorganized strike. Of course, as a friend of labor, I could and did advise the strikers. I advised them to settle their differences with the company. But I could take no official action, as in striking the men had not observed the very strict and plain rules of our organization.

"Grand Master Morrissey will be here to-morrow. I can't tell what he may do. At present I am 'on the fence.' There is nothing for me to do as an officer of the B. R. T. I have not been near the strikers to-day, but I saw a number of Mr. Painter's committee just before it started for New Haven. He would not tell me what demands it would present to Vice President Merrill."

One of the visitors to the strikers' headquarters yesterday was J. C. McDermott of Star of the East Lodge, No. 96. He represented the New Haven strikers, and said that he indorsed the strike here, and would do all in his power to help the New York men.

"The backbone of the strike is broken," said Superintendent Shepard last night. "Our passenger service has gone on as usual, and the freight congestion is being relieved. Of course the New York Central is picking up some freight that is coming to us, but the situation has greatly improved. The strikers now admit that they had no quarrel with us on account of wages, hours, or payment for working overtime."

There was not a sign of disorder in the local yards yesterday, but the police reserves continue on duty under Inspector Grant and Capt. Sheehan. Last night the patrolmen on the Willis Avenue bridge were instructed to prevent any loitering over the Harlem River yard.

MORE PAY FOR RAILROAD MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 22.—About 1,000 shopmen employed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been treated to a surprise in the form of a voluntary increase of 10 per cent. in their pay. The order affects all who formerly drew $1.75 a day or over, and includes carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, machinists, and car builders generally. The increase was first known by the men when they received their pay envelopes. Some reported an overpay to the foremen and thus announcement was made.

As the Louisville and Nashville shops are non-union the surprise among those who belong to unions was great, especially in view of the failure of the strike of the railway machinists this year. The voluntary increase is due to the fact that the company is able to pay it, and because also the men refused to join in the demands so generally made by machinists early in the year. Hours have also been extended from nine to ten in all the shops because of the heavy traffic and consequent rush of repair work. The road was never so prosperous.

BURGLARS VISIT W. F. HOWE.

Burglars forced an entry into the residence of William F. Howe, the lawyer at 1,245 Boston Avenue, shortly after 11 o'clock last night, and packed up many valuables in the dining room of the home. Their movements, however, roused Mr. Howe, and with a revolver in hand he went to the head of the stairs and shouted.

"If you fellows don't get out of there I'll fill you full of lead." For answer there was a scuffling of feet and a scamper through the shrubbery to the street, as Mr. Howe fired a single shot from his window. This he did, he said, to awaken the coachman.

Running down to the street, Mr. Howe called in Policeman Mooney, whose attention had also been drawn by the shot, and they made an inspection of the premises and found that the thieves had pried open the dining room window, which is but a few feet above the lawn, but had left their booty. Mr. Howe did not see the men, but he thinks from the sound that they made in escaping that there were two of them. There have been several burglaries in the immediate vicinity recently.

W. H. BALDWIN, JR., ON PRESENT PROBLEMS

Talked on Trusts, Railroads, and the Negro Question.

Afterward Answered Questions Asked by His Hearers at the People's Institute in Cooper Union.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad and Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen and Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, was the speaker last night before the People's Institute at Cooper Union. He spoke on "Some Present Problems," and at the end of his address was bombarded with questions from the audience, to which he replied to the satisfaction of the majority of his auditors. The large hall was filled comfortably. Mr. Baldwin, introduced by Charles Sprague Smith, was greeted warmly, and said in part:

"It is not my purpose to preach or lecture to you, but in an informal way to discuss with you some of the problems we are mutually interested in." He then spoke of the necessity for publicity in the workings of the great corporations and told how railroads had come to learn that discrimination in rates was not a good thing. Then he turned to the negro question, and among other things said:

"There is a National problem of the greatest importance, and it is the negro problem. In the South the population is strictly rural. Before the war there were no public schools, and after the war the impoverished South had thrown on its shoulders 4,500,000 black people.

"The North began to realize these conditions, and sent an army of education to the South. But it tried to educate with books. The negro got the idea that if educated he would be like the white man, and that he would not have to work with his hands, but could direct. Twenty-five years ago there was a school founded to teach him better.

"As a result the negro has learned that to advance and to be a good citizen he must work. Then he earns the respect and the confidence of his white neighbors. When we hear of the ill-treatment of the negro in the South it is largely the ill-treatment of those who do not deserve good treatment.

"There is no question of social equality. There can be no such question. The educated negro leaders never even dream of such a question. The negro has learned that the happiest negro is the negro who is the best negro in his neighborhood—a lesson some white people might well learn.

"The better class of negroes in the South realize, as do the ignorant foreigners who come to our shores, that education is all important. The South is the most distinctively American section of our country, and yet there 30 per cent. of the whites are illiterate, and, counting the blacks, one out of every two persons in the South cannot read and cannot write.

"We are striving that every little child there, like every little child here, shall have the chance of an education. It is a serious National question, but both whites and blacks must be educated. It pays in material wealth. We of the North must lend a helping hand. There may not be much accomplished in a day or a generation perhaps, but the negro question will be solved through education and publicity."

At the conclusion of Mr. Baldwin's remarks questions were in order, and they came with great rapidity. They were about the negro, mostly, but there were a few about corporations, and one about the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad strike. This question, like all the others, Mr. Baldwin answered to the satisfaction of his hearers. The railroad question was whether Mr. Baldwin would act as arbitrator. He replied:

"I do not believe that a railroad man would be a suitable arbitrator in a railroad strike. But I can, as between men, and in the presence of these other men here, say that within a year, during a great strike, the men offered to make me the sole arbitrator."

The meeting was then adjourned and a number of the audience came forward to shake hands with the speaker.

POLICE SEIZE STOLEN SILVER.

Raid a House and Find Much Valuable Plunder—Six Men Arrested.

Silverware worth several hundred dollars, and all of it stolen from hotels and steamship companies the police declare, was seized by men of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in a raid upon the house, 123 West Twenty-seventh Street, shortly after midnight last night, which the police say is a den of thieves. There were also several dress suit cases, filled with various articles, and plastered over with the labels of European hotels and steamship companies which are now at the station house.

Six men were arrested in the raid, three white and three colored. The raiding party was led by Detective Edward Glennon, who had behind him Detectives Farrell, Devanney, Quilty, Higgins, Churchill, and Hawkins.

They were admitted by a colored man. He gave his name as William Sands, twenty-one years old, living in the raidedd house. He took the raiders into a parlor where they made known their purpose. There was a sharp fight, which, however, did not last long, and the prisoners and their spoil were marched off to the station house.

The others gave the names of Anthony Anderson, thirty-two years old, a waiter, colored; Edward Crows, thirty-eight years old, colored, a cook of 134 West Thirty-fourth Street; Frank Brush, nineteen years old, white, a bookeeper of 55 Bank Street, Newark; George Worth, twenty-one years old, white, a clerk, 60 Lexington Avenue, and George Livingston, twenty-two years old, white, 345 Pearl Street, Brooklyn.

TENOR AVEDANO SUES THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Because the throat and lungs of Ferdinando Avedano, leading tenor for the Southwell Opera Company, were so irritated and injured by St. Louis smoke that he was unable to sing his part in the opening performance of "La Gioconda," the City of St. Louis and Charles H. Jones, Chief Smoke Inspector, are sued in a mandamus proceeding asking that they be compelled to abate the smoke nuisance forthwith. Charles M. Southwell and John C. Jannopoulo, owners of the opera company, directed Attorney Sheridan Webster to bring suit.

The petition avers that Signor Avedano was walking along Olive Street about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 18, the day the opera was to open in Music Hall, and "he became enveloped in a dense cloud of foul black smoke which had issued from the chimney or smokestack of the Imperial Electric Light, Heat and Power Company's building or establishment, at Tenth and St. Charles Streets, and from other smokestacks, &c" The Smoke Inspector is charged in the petition with "recklessly and negligently permitting the said discharge of said nuisance."

Attorney Webster says: "Just at present we are not seeking to recover money damages, though both the Southwell Opera Company and Signor Avedano have good cause for action on that line, the one because of pecuniary loss in the absence of a chief singer from an important engagement, and the other because of physical injury."

$25,000,000 TO BE SPENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The expenditures to be made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1902 for rolling stock will aggregate $25,000,000, a sum unprecedented in railroad history. Of this amount $19,000,000 will be expended for cars, and the other $6,000,000 for locomotives.

As already announced, the company will require 19,000 freight and coal cars for 1902, the greater number of which have been already ordered. While no locomotives for 1902 delivery have been ordered, the requirements in that direction for next year have been determined upon approximately at 400 locomotives, passenger, freight, and shifting. Of this number 300 will be required for the lines east of Pittsburg and 100 for the Western lines. All of these locomotives will be of the heavy modern type. With the exception of about 100, all of them will be built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the American Locomotive Building Company.

This year the company built itself, and by other companies, about 300 locomotives and between 6,500 and 7,000 cars, compared with which the locomotive requirements for next year will be 33 per cent. greater, and the car requirement nearly 300 per cent.

LITTLE TENEMENT GIRL DAZZLES HER NEIGHBORS

Appears Resplendent in $8,000 Worth of Jewels.

They Had Been Found by Her Brother in Broadway and Were Supposed to Possess No Value.

Edith Sauter is a pretty girl. She is what might be called a daughter of the tenements. She has a fair complexion, large blue eyes, and raven black hair, arranged in ringlets. She never supposed or fancied in her wildest dreams that she would some day, or some night rather, be the envy of all the girls of the neighborhood where she lives and outrival even the most admired woman of the Horse Show, from her point of view.

Edith lives at 359 West Forty-fifth Street. Her wardrobe, like all her sisters and chums of the tenement house, is limited. For that reason she does not circulate her visiting cards too frequently to the neighbors. On Thursday night it was different. Not a family for blocks around but received a visit from her. And as a consequence there was a sensation. From the midst of her wealth of tresses there shone diamonds—gems that dazzled the eyes of her humble acquaintances.

About her neck, worn conspicuously against the background of her black shawl, were a pearl necklace and a large horseshoe brooch fairly sparkling with diamonds that outshone the meagre light of the oil lamps in their brilliancy.

"I just thought I would stop in and see you for a few moments," Edith explained to her neighbors while she waved in the rays of the light her wrist, encircled by a bracelet of gold and diamonds, and spread her fingers, adazzle with gorgeous jewels.

The news of Edith's suddenly acquired fortune spread as gossip of this kind always does, and the home of the Sauter's was the scene of congratulations and merriment till tired and bored she denied herself to visitors and still arrayed in all her glory lay down to sleep.

When she awakened yesterday morning all her dreams of wealth were at once dispelled, and she tearfully removed the gifts from her fragile person. They showed her this advertisement in a morning newspaper:

Liberal reward offered for return of jewelry lost between 26 West Twenty-third Street and 1,418 Broadway; package contains large diamond brooch, crescent diamond brooch, horseshoe brooch, a pearl necklace, diamonds and rubbies, bracelets, and diamond rings. Return to J. Dreicer & Sons, jewelers, 202 Fifth Avenue.

It appears that she acquired her expensive adornments in this wise: Courtney Sauter, her thirteen-year-old brother, and William D. Bendix, twelve years old, his neighbor and chum, were walking down Broadway on Thursday afternoon. In front of No. 1,418, which is just north of Thirty-ninth Street on the east side of the thoroughfare, young Sauter stooped and picked from the gutter a package wrapped in tissue paper. The boys opened it, gazed in amazement at the contents, then laughed.

"Dere no good," they agreed. "Some guy has t'rown 'em away. Dere all glass."

"Look here, kids, wat's yer find? asked a cabby almost directly under whose carriage the package was found.

"Non'er yer business," was the reply. But the cabby saw the suspicious articles of wealth and tried to take them from the boys.

"I'll give youse a half dollar for it," offered the cabby.

"Not on yer life," answered the boys. "We'll give it to yer for a dollar."

The cabby examined the jewels, but no wide-awake Broadway cabby was going to acquire a gold brick in broad daylight.

"Dere window glass, an' youse kids are fakirs. I saw youse t'row 'em dere. I wouldn't give yer 5 cents for 'em," he declared.

As young Sauter picked up the package he was allowed to keep it, with the usual understanding that his partner in luck should "go halves" on the find. He took it home, and believing what the cabby had said, that they were glass, presented it to his sister Edith at the dinner table without causing any excitement in the humble domicile, for all the family also accepted the cabman's appraisement.

However, they counted the number of gems in one brooch and found there were ten large ones and 267 chip stones. But whether they were of glass or the real thing, Edith decided that she would astound the neighborhood with them, and she did.

Early yesterday morning, when the proprietors of the jewelry establishment at 202 Fifth Avenue arrived at their place of business, they found two boys awaiting them. The package containing the lost gems was handed to J. Dreicer of the firm, and in return each boy received as a reward for his honesty a check on the Bank of the Metropolis for $125.

Mr. Dreicer refused to state the name of the person who had lost them, but it was learned that Miss Louise Hunter of 1,418 Broadway was the loser. Miss Hunter admitted last night that she had dropped the package upon entering her carriage on Thursday afternoon, on the way to have them cleaned at the jewelry store. When told that her jewels valued at $8,000 had adorned the person of Edith Sauter, and what a sensation the girl had caused in the neighborhood, she laughed and said:

"As long as they have been returned safely I am glad they gave the sister of this honest boy so much enjoyment. I do not care to say anything further."

Last night Edith Sauter was not at home to callers. Her brother and his chum across the street, because of the news of the reward, were the two most popular persons in the neighborhood.

SENATOR FRYE TALKS TO BOSTON BUSINESS MEN.

Advocates Subsidies for American Ships and Says He Will Press the Cause in Congress.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The chief guest at a banquet given by the Commercial Club at the new Algonquin Club to-night was Senator William P. Frye of Maine. His address was upon the subject "National Legislation Concerning Steamship Subsidies and New England's Interests in the Country's Increasing Foreign Commerce."

Senator Frye said in part:

"Our country is great, prosperous, and powerful. For a few years it has moved forward with the strides of a young giant, and to-day ranks with the foremost nations of the world. This result has been retained under the policy of protection.

"Nearly every industry has been protected, has prospered. One alone has been handicapped by adverse legislation at home and protection of its competitors abroad, namely, our ships engaged in the foreign trade.

"Who carried last year our $2,300,000,000 of foreign commerce? Of our enormous exports we carried 6 per cent.

"How can this be otherwise than humiliating and mortifying?

"It is not only humiliating, but may be exceedingly dangerous to our prosperity. Suppose Europe should be embroiled in war; who would carry our exports of farm, factory, and mine products? If carried, who would pay the enormous war premiums?

"It is not protection which has harmed but the entire lack of it, the compelling of our ships to compete with those of other maritime nations protected by subsidies, by much lower wages in shipyards, and on ships; and by a less expensive manner of living."

Senator Frye quoted some addresses of President Harrison and President McKinley in which reference was made to the importance of the merchant marine; and then told at some length of the opposition to the bill which he introduced in the last Congress, and of the arguments set up against it.

"During the Congress about to meet," the speaker said, "I shall persist in my efforts to secure favorable legislation for our merchant navy, and I bespeak for such attempt the sympathy of the business men of Boston."

PROMINENT NEW YORKERS ON VISIT TO BALTIMORE.

John B. McDonald, August Belmont, and Several Justices Among the Guests of Thomas J. Hayward.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—There arrived from New York to-night on a special car a party of prominent men who will be the guests of Thomas J. Hayward of this city until Sunday.

In the party were John B. McDonald, August Belmont, Justice Chester B. McLaughlin, J. B. Stanchfield, Justice E. W. Hatch, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Randolph Guggenheimer, William C. Sheehan, John W. Griggs, Anthony N. Brady, C. K. G. Billings, President Underwood of the Erie Railroad, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, H. S. Black, Park Commissioner George C. Clausen, Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Gen. Howard Carroll, John Pierce, Lewis Wier, Arthur Sullivan, Herman Ellis, H. G. Runkle, R. A. C. Smith, Walter Johnston, J. P. Caddagan, A. J. Mitting, H. B. Proal, John F. Gibbons, J. C. Hasbrouck, Dr. D. P. Pease, Capt. William Henry White, H. P. Scott, William L. Elkins, Jr., H. K. Williams, and President of the Board of Education Miles M. O'Brien.

Immediately after their arrival they were entertained at the Maryland Club, Where they met a number of prominent Baltimoreans. After supper they went to apartments reserved for them at the Stafford Hotel, and to-morrow morning special cars will take them to the Elkridge kennels, and they will spend the day on the beautiful grounds of the club.

There will be a golf contest for their benefit, and probably a chase for those who are fond of cross-country riding. Upon their return to town in the evening they will be the guests of Mr. Hayward at a dinner in the Maryland Club.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S RETREAT.

The Saturday Review Denounces the Foreign Minister for His Concessions in the Canal Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Saturday Review, which sneers at Mr. Hay's "unctious aphorisms" and "platitudes of universal amity," bestows a page to an article on "Lord Lansdowne's Retreat," saying:

"We are putting the future canal unreservedly into the hands of the United States of the future—which will develop in a startling manner the imperialistic extravagances of to-day—without consulting in the smallest degree the interests of the rest of the world, which are intimately bound up with our own in this matter."

The Saturday Review says Lord Lansdowne has "cynically retired from the position as trustee for the civilized world, which we assumed even under the Hay-Pauncefote convention, and has thrown the whole subject of contention into the hands of unscrupulous opponents, to deal with as they think fit."

THE DISTURBANCES IN ATHENS.

Funeral of Victims of the Riots—The City Quiet Last Night—Premier Theotokis's Narow Escape.

ATHENS, Nov. 22.—The turbulent demonstrations here, growing out of the proposal to translate the Gospels into modern Greek, were continued in the early part of to-day in the streets, especially in front of the Chamber of Deputies and before the university. There were many ugly rushes.

At noon it was announced that the obligation of the Government to preserve order prevented the Ministers from attending the Chamber of Deputies to-day, but that they would attend to-morrow and ask a vote of confidence. In the absence of a quorum the Chamber adjourned, after several violent altercations.

In the course of the afternoon the growing crowds and the increasing excitement heralded the hour fixed for the funeral of the victims of the riots. The bulk of the troops were confined to barracks. The shops along the route were closed by police orders.

At 5 o'clock the cortège left the cathedral for the cemetery, dense crowds following. The seven coffins, covered with white flags, were preceded by students carrying a black banner. The procession halted for some minutes before the palace, but no cries were raised. The populace, going to and returning from the cemetery, maintained a silent and restrained demeanor.

At the cemetery M. Levidis delivered an oration, in the course of which he attacked the Government and declared that the people ought to erect a mausoleum over the "victims of duty and patriotism."

The city resumed its normal aspect as the evening wore on. The students, however, still remain in occupation of the university. The rector, at the head of thirty professors, endeavored to persuade them to retire, but they declined to comply unless they received guarantees that no legal proceedings would be taken against them, that the translators of the Gospels would be excommunicated, and that the university would not be occupied by troops.

It seems that the resignation of the Metropolitan of Athens, Procopius Oecommidis, was very dramatic. The Minister of Public Worship, M. Stais, visited him in the night and told him that the King and the Government desired him to resign. At first the Metropolitan refused. He was then taken to see the Premier, M. Theotokis, after which all three went to the Palace at 1 o'clock in the morning. As a result of the interview with King George the Metropolitan signed his resignation, weeping and seemingly broken-hearted.

M. Theotokis had a narrow escape when his life was attempted. He displayed the greatest courage, and forbade his friends to fire on his assailants. The entrance gates at his residence bear the marks of seven bullets.

PITTSBURG WITHOUT AN EXECUTIVE HEAD.

Man Appointed to Succeed Major A. M. Brown as Recorder Not Yet Sworn In.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 22.—For the second time within six months the City Government of Pittsburg is about to undergo an entire change.

The letter of dismissal from the Governor was received by the Recorder, Major A. M. Brown, last night, and in the same mail came the notice to ex-Director J. O. Brown of his appointment. The new Recorder's commission has not yet arrived, and he will hardly take the oath of office before next Monday, as he cannot qualify until after the approval of his bond by the Governor.

In the meantime the city will likely be left without an executive head, for the reason that the Governor's notice of removal was effective upon receipt of it by Major Brown.

Major Brown was at the Recorder's office for a short time to-day closing up his affairs. Upon leaving he said he was no longer in office and that Pittsburg had no Recorder.

"It is an interregnum," he said. "There can be no Recorder until my successor takes the oath of office. I came to the City Hall this morning to see if there was anything I could do, but finding nothing, I left. Hereafter I shall be at my law office. I do not see that there is anything I can do in the Recorder's office now."

The Recorder's clerks were in the office during the day, preparing to follow their late chief in leaving the hall. It is possible that the office may be closed until next Monday.

Director of Public Works Bigelow, who last night declared that he would not serve under J. O. Brown, made good his threat by tendering his resignation to-day.

Director Bigelow's retirement leaves the city without a Director of Public Works.

Later Director of Public Safety Andrew Fulton and City Solicitor W. B. Rodgers prepared their resignations and will present them to the new Recorder as soon as he is sworn in on Monday. A number of other resignation, it is said, will follow within a few days.

ICE HARVEST IN MAINE.

Coming Season Will Be a Busy One and Help May Be Scarce.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., Nov. 22.—The American Ice Company has three vessels chartered to take ice from Maine this week, two of them to load at The Ledges on the Kennebec and the remaining one at Booth Bay for Demerara. These will close the ice shipping for the present (1900-1901) season.

Superintendent George N. Lawrence says the company has only about 60,000 tons of ice remaining in the State, and in consequence it must stock up again this Winter. He estimates that 500,000 tons will be harvested. On the Kennebec, the Cedar Grove, Hawthorne Ledges, Independent, Smithtown, South Gardiner, Berry, and Iceborough houses will be stocked. These houses are all located on the river, between Gardiner and Richmond, this section being the most advantageous both for harvesting and shipping.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 men will be needed to harvest the crop. With the existing scarcity of men the company will have to scratch to find sufficient help. It is estimated that $150,000 will be expended for help alone. Much of this will go to the Kennebec, where the business men are cheered at the prospect, especially those at Gardiner, which is the leading ice town on the river. Last Winter no ice was housed on the river, an omission which was severely felt in that city.

Next season promises to be an interesting one in Bath in the ice business if the reports are true, for four firms will cater for the Bath trade, and the heavy users of ice are holding back before making contracts to see what will come out of the rumors.

PLACE SEEKERS' LAST DAY

Mayor-Elect Low Will Now Consider Municipal Problems.

Expected Conference on Excise Does Not Take Place—Gov. Odell Will Not Discuss the Question.

To-day will mark the last of Mayor-elect Low's general receptions to office seekers. Beginning on Monday, Mr. Low will accord interviews to applicants for places under his administration only by appointment.

It was announced by one of Mr. Low's secretaries last evening that up to the present the Mayor-elect had received in the neighborhood of 2,000 written applications for places. Any written applications which are mailed before midnight to-day will receive due consideration, but applications mailed after that time will be ignored. When Mr. Low has looked over all of the applications sent in to him he will determine whether or not he desires any personal conference with any of the applicants.

In speaking of his decision to give no more general receptions after to-day, Mr. Low said that he felt obliged to take this course because he would need all the time at his disposal between now and the first of the year to give to the consideration of the problems with which his administration will have to deal. For the last two weeks his time has been so fully occupied in receiving callers that he has been unable to take up any of the other work that needs his attention.

Mr. Low was asked if it was true that he had decided to announce none of his appointments until near the end of December.

"I can't say as to that," he replied. "I have not yet made up my mind what I will do in that regard."

Despite the fact that they have only one more day of grace, the office seekers did not come to Mr. Low's headquarters in very large numbers yesterday. A delegation called to urge the appointment of ex-Sheriff Tamsen to the office of Tax Commissioner, and there was another delegation to ask the Mayor to consider the claims of William Cullen Bryant for Fire Commissioner for Brooklyn.

Mr. Low's individual visitors of note were Louis Stern, John De Morgan, the Citizens' Union leader in Richmond; Alfred R. Conkling, William F. King, and ex-Assemblyman Hal Bell.

The expected conference on excise did not take place. Senator John Raines, whose intention to come to New York was reported from Albany, changed his mind and returned to Canandaigua. Gov. Odell came to town, but he and Mr. Low did not meet. The Governor took dinner with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but when seen later said he had nothing whatever to say on the subject of excise.

The Governor's attention was called to the statement made by Senator Platt that he had found the sentiment in the State to be unanimous against the Sunday opening of the saloons, and was asked if his information on the question was the same as the Senator's.

"I do not care to discuss that subject at all," he replied.

The Governor expects to return to Albany this morning. It is generally believed that he will refer to the excise question in some way in his message, but he has given no intimation of what his recommendations on the subject will be.

SHERIFF-ELECT GUDEN SWORN.

Brooklyn Republicans Perturbed by Reports as to His Plans for Appointments.

Organization Republicans in Brooklyn were much perturbed yesterday by a report that Sheriff-elect Guden had decided to make appointments to places in his office on a purely personal basis, without regard to the wishes of the organization leaders.

Several Republicans of prominence said that their understanding of the matter was that Mr. Guden did not intend to wholly disregard the pleasure of the organization leaders in filling the places under him. It was understood to be Mr. Guden's purpose, these men declared, to appoint men of his own personal selection to several important positions in his office, but organization men would be taken care of in filling the other places. The Sheriff-elect has forty-eight places in all to fill, the salaries of which range from $1,000 to $6,000 a year.

An appointment reported to have been decided upon by Mr. Guden which excited the most talk yesterday is that of Bert Reiss to the place of counsel to the Sheriff, at a salary of $5,000 a year. Mr. Reiss is a persistent political foe of Michael J. Dady, the deputy county leader. Mr. Guden was also said to have decided upon the appointment of ex-Assemblyman William L. Sandford as Under Sheriff, at a salary of $8,000 a year. Sandford is an organization man. According to report, Mr. Guden has arranged to appoint a Republican who is not identified with the regular organization as Sheriff's auctioneer, a position said to be worth many thousands of dollars a year, and which has for many years been held by Col. Thomas Kerrigan of Willoughby Street, a friend and business associate of Hugh McLaughlin. It was said that Mr. Guden's appointee would divide the business of auctioneer with Col. Kerrigan.

Sheriff-elect Guden, accompanied by Bert Reiss and ex-Assemblyman Sandford, appeared before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon and took the oath of office. In answer to questions put to him by the newspaper men, Mr. Guden said that he had not up to that time made any appointments. Asked if he would consult the wishes of the organization in filling the places, he said:

"Yes; but there are certain positions in my office which it is necessary that I should fill personally, so as to protect myself."

GOV. ODELL REVIEWS TROOPS.

Visits the Thirteenth Regiment Armory and Again Pledges Himself to Support the National Guard.

Gov. Odell last night reviewed the Thirteenth Regiment of Heavy Artillery, N. G. N. Y., at its armory, at Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, when, in the course of his remarks following the event, he deprecated the action of Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast at the outbreak of the war with Spain in insisting that the various National Guard organizations should volunteer as individuals instead of going to the front in their integrity under their own officers.

This course was the reason assigned by the members of the Seventh Regiment for not participating in the conflict, and it is also said to have kept all but a small contingent of the Thirteenth Regiment at home. The regiment was disbanded by the Adjutant General as a punishment for failing to volunteer under the conditions laid down, but was soon re-formed.

The regiment turned out in full force to greet the Governor, and gave the usual exhibition drill, under the command of Col. David E. Austen. The Governor was accompanied to the armory by his entire military staff in full uniform. Following the drill the regiment was reviewed in line and passage, and this was followed by evening parade.

Afterward the regiment was dismissed and the floor cleared for dancing, and the Governor and his staff were entertained during the evening at a collation by the officers, at which he expressed himself in part as follows:

"The National Guard of New York State fills an important place in the State Government. In the past few years of the Spanish-American war we have learned many things. Among these things is that men can be depended upon to preserve the National honor of our country and State and that our citizen soldiery cannot be broken up at will.

"It is by such experience that we have learned that it is not wise to make the mistake as was made in the past of disrupting the various organizations of the National Guard of the State and forcing them to volunteer as individuals and not as complete organizations.

"It is without criticism that I make these suggestions in order that such a mistake may not occur again in the future. I renew the pledge here to-night which I have given before to support the National Guard in the manner in which the State should, and which the National Guard is so deserving of."

Close-out Sale
Burt Shoes
$2.60 and $3.75 pair.

Shoes never sold so fast, because they never had such a rapid-sale chance, and never before has the highest grade of standard, fresh up-to-the-minute styles been offered at such not-even-thought-of prices.

Burt's Famous Fine Shoes, for half a century the leaders of high-art quality, at $2.60 and $3.75, with Misses' and Boys' at $1.50, and Children's at $1.00. The best shoes that money can buy.

Don't forget this is not an old stock sale, the shoes are new—made up within a few weeks for winter trade.

This opportunity is given you simply because the Crawford Shoe Makers have bought the store and the stock, and they are in a hurry to move in. Come, and come quickly.

Sale only at old Burt Store, 54 West 23d Street.

Special lot of odd goods—little old-style, but of the high-grade Burt quality—at 50c. a pair—exceptional values.

THE REGULAR CRAWFORD SHOE STORES ARE AT

Cor. Nassau and Fulton Sts., Manhattan. 150 and 262 West 125th St., Manhattan. 825 Broadway, near 12th St., Manhattan. 433 Fulton St., near Smith St., Brooklyn.

A Fine Concert Performance by Every One

The STEINERTONE-CHASE & BAKER COMBINATION

Buy a Steinertone if you wish to play with enjoyment and musical expression. The Steinertone Grand and Upright Pianos are the finest Pianos in the world. The Steinertone Grand has no equal; the Steinertone Upright is simply wonderful. Try them and convince yourself.

The Chase & Baker Piano-player is equal to the merits of the Steinertone Piano. It is novel, contains new features that are not in other piano-players, is noiseless, correctly susceptible to expression, accentuates perfectly, and is very handsome in appearance. It costs no more than the instruments of other makers, but it is far superior to all of them. Price $250.

THE STEINERTONE CO., 130 5th Ave., cor. 18th St., N. Y.

ONE REFUSAL OF GOV. VAN SANT'S INVITATION

Gov. Savage Says Railway Merger Is Not Apparent in Nebraska.

Oregon's Governor Commends Conference Idea—Mr. Van Sant Asks for Opinions of Four Other Executives.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.—A special dispatch from Lincoln says:

"Gov. Savage, who recently consulted with Attorney General Prout in regard to investigating the consolidation of the various Northwest railways, with a view to obstructing the deal if a violation of the State law was apparent, made a statement to-day declining to meet Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota to discuss the suppression of the merger. He says there is no consolidation apparent in Nebraska, and that Minnesota affairs are not subject to Nebraska interference."

Gen. C. F. Manderson, General Solicitor of the Burlington Road, said to-day that the report sent out from Lincoln stating that General Manager Holdredge of his road had held important conferences with Gov. Savage with regard to proposed suits against the roads concerned in the Hill-Harriman plans was absolutely without foundation.

"There has been no combine, so far as the Burlington Road is concerned," he said, "and we have too many live matters on hand to worry about those that have not come to life yet."

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 22.—Gov. Geer made the following statement yesterday:

"A conference of the Northwestern Governors to prevent a combination of parallel and competing railways must be a good thing, and I certainly would favor such a conference, though I could not attend it myself unless it were held on this coast. Oregon is not interested directly, however, since we have no such railways nor any law on that subject. If such action on the part of the parallel railways means increased exactions from the people, a remedy should be found to prevent it, and no doubt will be. The common honesty of common people will settle the question right."

ST. PAUL, Nov. 22.—Gov. Van Sant sent out to-day to the Governors of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington letters stating the facts, so far as he had ascertained them, with regard to the alleged attempt to consolidate the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways, and asking for their opinion as to what action should be undertaken. The Governor declined to give out the text of the letter.

Should the other Governors be favorable to united action, it is likely that a conference will be called for an early date. Such a meeting will probably be held at St. Paul, because it is here that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies have their headquarters, and if an action at law is brought to break up the proposed consolidation, it is most likely to be brought in this State.

Attorney General Douglass has been at Koss Landing, fifty-two miles beyond Duluth, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and is expected home to-morrow.

TO LEAVE NO OPENING FOR A LEGAL ATTACK.

Northern Securities Company May Do Away with System of One Director on More than One Board.

In view of the continued agitation in the Northwestern States against the new Northern Securities Company and all the plans of the various financial interests to secure stable rates and effect a saving in operation much discussion has been had among the chief organizers of the new company regarding the advisability of retaining on one Board of Directors a man who already is a Director in another railroad.

It is the desire of those interested in the success of the plans of settlement to avoid everything which would give color to charges of consolidation or which would open a chance for legal attack. Therfore the advisability has been considered of having men who are on two boards resign from one board and replacing them with other representatives of the same interests. Such action will, it is believed, be taken as soon as the point is raised in any way.

Among those who occupy positions of directors on more than one road are James J. Hill who is a director in Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington, E. H. Harriman, who is a director in Northern Pacific, Burlington, and Union Pacific, and Jacob H. Schiff

BIG EVENING CRUSH AT THE HORSE SHOW

Four-in-Hands and High Jumping the Attractions.

Society Still Graces the Boxes and the Promenade—New Faces Add to the Interest.

Although Friday is supposed to be one of the dull days of the Horse Show, yesterday gave no sign of decreased attendance either in the boxes or among the spectators. There was a large crowd present during the day and evening. There was possibly not as much variety in the audience, as many box holders who were there early in the week, were seen again last evening.

The Baroness de Seillière was one of the newcomers, and she was in the box with Miss Angelica Gerry during the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White and James L. Breese have also appeared at the show.

As usual, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Marian Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Elkins, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. George Crocker, Senator Depew, Mrs. Nat Reynal, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and Mrs. Joseph Widener were in their accustomed places.

There was much visiting in the afternoon and a terrible crush in the evening. The afternoon session was very late, as one of the last numbers was the exhibit of the four-in-hands, and the high jumping in the evening also kept the audience there until after 11 o'clock.

In the evening the Misses Gerry had as guest Mrs. Charles Marshall. In Box 80 were Mr. and Mrs. William Sheehan, Mrs. Carroll Mercer, and Major Mercer of Washington; Mrs. Townsend Ashmore, and Miss Ashmore.

W. J. Arkell entertained Mrs. Edgar Van Etten of Boston, Mrs. Joseph H. Hoadley, and Miss Tower, Miss Cook and Miss Ely of Buffalo. Mrs. Henry Barclay and Mrs. Stevens Ulman were together, and Miss Castleman was in the box of Mrs. Joseph Stickney. Mrs. Lanfear Norrie occupied Box 9, and Mrs. Sidney Smith was in her box near that of Alfred Vanderbilt. Mrs. Henry L. Burnett and Mrs. Martin were in Box 7.

Among those who were in seats were Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Roche, and Mrs. and Mrs. Hillhouse. The evening was not quite as notable as others have been, as many who have been going to the show evening after evening have gone to the country.

GOWNS OF PURPLE SHADES.

The Costumes of the Declining Hours of the Horse Show—Mrs. Hamilton Cary's Rich Attire.

Miss Kate Cary, who was one of the handful of women present at the morning session of the show, wore a costume of rich, reddish heliotrope cloth. The double-breasted, loose-fronted coat came fully eight inches below the waistline, and was fastened with big buttons. It had black lapels that seemed to be Persian lamb. Her toque was made of two shades of palest tan and darkest brown. The light brown fur was laid in a wide double box-plait across the crown, and ended at the back in a little fall over the coiffure. The boat-shaped sides were faced with the dark fur, and chous of the lighter rested against the brim above the ears.

Another purple costume was worn in the afternoon by Miss Louise Ward McAllister. The purple was so dark as to be almost black, and was thickly spangled with jet. A small black hat with a chou of light purple at the left topped the tight-fitting costume.

Other costumes in mauve and heliotrope were worn by Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Mrs. Dyer's was a dark shade, and the lower portion of the flaring skirt was formed of graduated bands of the purple cloth stitched on a deep circular flounce of taffeta of the same shade. The coat was an Eton shape, and had scrappings of the cloth stitched on the silk across the shoulders, the tops of the sleeves and around the edges. A simple blouse of palest lavender liberty satin was worn under it. Mrs. Dyer's hat was formed largely of mauve and heliotrope dahlias, and was oval in shape.

MRS. CARY'S GOWN.

Mrs. Cary's gown was one of the handsomest seen. It was of extremely light mauve panne velvet, and had its flaring lower portion trimmed with encrustations of worked silk flowers and leaves in the same hue. Up the centre of the back of the skirt to the waist ran a vine of the encrusted leaves. From beneath the Eton coat a mauve liberty satin ribbon girdle was drawn and caught with a pin, formed of three-inch rows of small diamonds.

The Eton coat also had a design in leaves worked in the centre back, and clusters of flowers and vines covered the top in yoke fashion, capped the shoulders and backed the revers. The sleeves flowed well at the wrist and wide, the flaring portion being lined with chinchilla. There was also the same fur on the outside, and above it the embroidery. The coat had immensely wide revers of chinchilla. The hat worn with it was not quite so large nor so flat as Mrs. Cary has hitherto worn at the show. It was made of satin and silk mauve orchids with fine pale green fern leaves running across the top.

This is the third heliotrope gown Mrs. Cary has worn, and each has had a distinction of its own.

Mrs. William Van Antwerp wore at the afternoon session a remarkably handsome and simple bodice of brocaded panne velvet in pastel shades.

Miss Edna Loew wore a green frock of the shade known as woodland green. It was of velvet, and had a blousing front that was worn open a little, and showed the white bodice. The full sleeves had turned-back stiffened cuffs four inches wide of green cloth, and on them were buttons perhaps an inch in diameter of silk crochet. These buttons were also used to trim the coat front, and were applied in horizontal rows, five in a row, at intervals of four inches down each side of the closing line in front. Miss Loew's hat was a large black one, covered with black ostrich plumes, and her full boa and large muff were of black fox.

Miss Elsie Cassatt of Philadelphia looked extremely well in a simple gown of deep blue broadcloth. The skirt was plain and long, and the short full box-cut Eton coat had extremely full sleeves, which were gathered into gauntlet cuffs fully eight inches deep, and strapped with narrow bands of the cloth. The coat had no revers, but a high standing collar in the back, and at the sides, and brought to the front so as to form small revers at the neck, were small rounding pieces of black panne velvet, with crowsfeet embroidered in gold.

Miss Cassatt's hat was a small one, and showed black velvet in folds at the sides, and light gray scratch felt underneath. Directly across the front there was placed a full bow of wide black velvet ribbon, with a metal buckle in the centre. The blouse worn was a palest blue liberty satin, with a crossing strap of white lace.

Miss Grace Atkins Dobson was in black velvet, a plain skirt, and a jetted coat. Her small toque was also of black velvet, with a touch of white under the brim, and she wore a black ostrich boa.

Mrs. George F. Shrady wore a costume of what seemed to be steel gray, almost black, cloth. The coat had revers of velvet, with appliques of white lace. The bodice was of pale blue veiled with tucked chiffon and lace. The toque worn looked at a little distance like Autumn leaves and tiny bunches of grapes, and was small and flat.

THE EVENING COSTUMES.

Mrs. Edward Thomas, who was in Gen. Thomas's box, wore in the evening an exquisite costume of rose-colored mousseline de soie. The bodice was tucked all over to fit the figure and was crossed by numerous appliques of white lace. An immense picture hat with spreading brim of pink chiffon had the upper part of the brim completely covered by the fullest and longest of sweeping pink ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, in the J. Stevens Ulman box, was in a frock of black lace over white taffeta, with a touch of pale blue, and looked extremely youthful.

Miss Laura Swan, in the Elisha Dyer box, was in pale tan cloth, trimmed in heavy lines, begun in the bodice and carried to the skirt's hem in a lattice work of gold braid and cloth, part of it cut work, showing the silk lining. A large broad-brimmed hat with a spray of pink roses toward the front topped the pretty frock.

Miss Eleanor Jay, in the Whitney box, made a charming picture in a most unusual hat, one of the most artistic and effective seen during the whole show. It was a delicate pink beaver. The crown was decidedly high, and the brim, some three or four inches wide, was bent the merest bit here and there, and there was an under and a slightly narrower brim of rough white felt. At the left and in a line a little back of the ear were crushed knots of dark velvet, and from these several full pink ostrich plumes, the same shade as the hat, drooped over the back and touched her neck. Her gown was a delicate apricot pink cloth, the skirt laid in narrow stitched boxplaits, and the bousing bodice matched, with narrow loops of black velvet ribbon running up from the belt for two or three inches on the bodice, the ends crossing.

Mrs. Carroll Mercer of Washington, in one of the end boxes toward the Fourth Avenue exit, attracted much attention, as she is of the large and imposing type. Her picture hat, with a high crown covered with flaring ostrich plumes, was of black velvet, and so were her coat and trailing skirt. The bodice worn was of white satin and lace.

In the same box were Mrs. William F. Sherman, who was in white lace and silk, with a large hat of white lace and chiffon. Mrs. Townsend Ashmore, in some filmy white material striped with black and having numerous large medallions of black lace, wore a charming toque of white tulle trimmed with gold, and at the upturned left side a broom aigrette of white.

Mrs. J. Gale Needham of Brooklyn was in black velvet and wore a large black velvet hat, ostrich plumed. Mrs. Ceballos was in white satin, with a small black hat trimmed with white and big fur coat.

AN ELABORATE CREATION.

Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver, a daughter of Senator Clark of Montana, was seen in the evening in a handsome gown of pearl gray. The material was louisine silk, with blocks of silver satin brocade striping it. The skirt was tucked to fit over the hips, and the bodice had the extreme pointed front. The stock and the bands into which the bishop sleeves were gathered were of Pompadour silk in pale pinks and blues, with a skillful touch of black velvet baby ribbon. Running from the back and outlining a round yoke came on each side two strips of black velvet baby ribbon, an inch apart, and toward the front they were met by and ended in black velvet an inch or more wide. This was looped through harness buckles of white, and gave a Parisian touch to the costume.

Mrs. Culver's hat was a large flat toque with rolling brim of extremely pale blue tulle, and on either side of the back clusters of bachelor's buttons were fastened, pale pink on one side and white on the other. A very large and full white ostrich boa was worn and a silvered white fan was carried.

Another beautiful frock was worn by Miss Dietrich. The gown itself was of white chiffon and lace, fitting quite closely, and had scrollwork designs in ruched baby blue ribbon running up from the waistline and also applied to the upper and lower portions of the sleeves. A blue hat, with blue plumes, was worn.

One of the splendid costumes seen was on Miss Morosini. It was of pink chiffon in fine vertical tucks, with loose panels of white lace edged with dull gold embroidery. A very deep yoke and shoulder caps of white lace were outlined by chains of pink baroque pearls. The elbow sleeves had falls of white lace. Some handsome jewels were worn, and also a large hat of pink chiffon laden with pink ostrich tips.

WORK OF THE RING JUDGES.

Polo Ponies and Jumping and Harness Classes Were the Features of the Day.

With the first of the show championships on the programme and a great variety of classes spread through the day, the ring competitions yesterday held interest for everybody and kept the judges at work steadily throughout the time scheduled, though these officials were more fortunate than on former days, in that they lapped over the schedule but little. The night programme was about the best of the week to date, including, as it did, three popular features in two classes for polo ponies, a high jumping contest, and a big ring for Park harness pairs.

The polo ponies made exceedingly good competitions, which took an added interest from the fact that they were shown by men well known on the polo field. The two classes—one for lightweights and one for heavyweights—were in the ring together, but were judged separately, the requirements being manners, handiness, and conformation. All were tried out around posts, at wheeling, and at the gallop, and though in the opinion of experts the classes were not remarkable for excellence, the crowd grew enthusiastic over the trials. Alfred G. Vanderbilt showed his own ponies in both classes, and after narrowly escaping being thrown by a pony which wheeled unexpectedly with him, had the doubtful satisfaction of taking second prizes in both classes, his pony Oakland being beaten in the lightweight division by George J. Gould's Queen, while his pony Brown Jug was beaten in the heavyweight ring by Stanley Mortimer's Rondo.

In the special for park pairs, showed to phaetons, the victorious Lawson pair of browns, Glorious Flying Cloud and Glorious Whirling Cloud again captured the blue ribbon, with J. E. Widener's team Bagatelle and Golightly, named for the reserve. A Corinthian class for jumpers, the last event of the night, was contested by about the choicest of the show's timber toppers, and as the class was reached earlier than usual the crowd remained to watch the hurdling, and noisily cheered on the horses. The crack Southern jumper Sure Pop made just enough blunders to be beaten out by two horses, the winner in former classes, Lord Minto, taking the first and Rifle the second prize.

The special features of the afternoon were the competition of road four-in-hand teams and a lady's saddle horse class, both of which filled the ring with contestants and produced long and hot contests. For the spectators the more interesting of these two events was the spectacular four-in-hand contest, which brought out a half dozen teams, representing about the most prominent people in coaching, each team being showed with all the accessories of scarlet uniformed guards and coaching horns which kept up a constant sounding of road music, each trying to outdo the others in this respect, with as much spirit as the horses themselves showed. The rumbling, whirling coaches, the coaching calls, and the rattle of harness and thumping of hoofs aroused the crowd to the most demonstrative applause, and made this display stand out as the most appreciated of the afternoon.

From the point of view of the expert horsemen, too, the ring was an uncommonly good one, as regards the teams that figured as actual competitors. The weeding out of the unworthy was done quickly, bringing the exhibition down to those displays that figured in the result after the first ten minutes. The earliest of those directed to the gate was the four-in-hand entered by the actress Anna Held, which, contrary to the conditions governing the class, was shown to a body break instead of a coach. Richard F. Carmen's four next found the way out, leaving four to fight for the blue ribbon.

The award finally was made to about as striking a four as ever showed in Madison Square Garden, a beautifully steady pair of bay wheelers, with a spirited and stylish chestnut and an equally handsome gray respectively, as the off and near leaders, the team being shown by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson. H. C. Haskier took second place with a much heavier team, driven by A. Batonyi. In this class the expert whip, Maurice Howlett, drove for the first time this week, and got fourth place with the coach Good Times, shown by the Fashion Coach Company. In connection with the four-in-hands ring, a trial of the quickest change of teams was made, but fell short of arousing the interest that usually attends this contest, C. Ledyard Blair winning in time 7 seconds slower than the record of 42 seconds made by C. F. Bates in 1899.

The class for ladies' saddle horses, in which it was required that the exhibit be ridden by ladies, drew nearly the full entry, and aside from the display of high-type horseflesh put the fair exhibitors on their mettle in showing their mounts to the best advantage. Straight through the horses were of singular excellence, and the crowd of spectators had frequent opportunity for outbursts of enthusiasm. The contests narrowed down at the finish to a half dozen, with the watching crowd about equally divided among them in the matter of partisanship, but the applause was unanimous when the award was made to the handsome chestnut Quissett, most admirably managed by Miss Marian Hollaway. Mrs. Kotman and Mrs. Gerken, on their own horses, and Miss Beach on Mrs. G. H. Halcomb's horse, finishing second, third, and fourth.

A jumping contest for ladies' qualified hunters followed the saddle-horse class and brought out a good class of jumpers, the award of the blue ribbon being made to the winner earlier in the show, Red Oak, who was on his best behavior and went at his hurdles as if he enjoyed it.

The class for pairs of horses shown to brougham derived its special interest from the fact that in the contest were entries from the stables of a great number of fashionable people, while the finish was one between millionaires, Frank J. Gould winning with his pair of browns, Burlingham and Sandringham, frequent Horse Show winners, and the neatest and most stylish thing in broughams that could be imagined. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's entry, Sinbad and Cinderella, also browns, but smaller than the Gould pair, took second place, with W. L. Elkins's pair of bays, American Star and American Rose, third.

Ten ponies under the saddle made a very pretty contest, which was won by a beautifully turned and well-mannered bay mare, Lady Ross, showed by Miss Hilda Holloway, a member of a famous family of horsemen and horsewomen. In the chargers class only a fair lot of horses showed, the first prize going to F. Loeb's bay gelding Zapernick.

Frequenters of the Speedway hung for over the rails when the class for pacers in harness was called into the ring, and made the most of the chance to whoop it up for special favorites, but the ring was a rather small one, and the blue ribbon always was between two horses, Sunland Belle, handled by C. K. G. Billings and Alice Mapes, the award finally being made to the former.

Hackneys and hackney championships made up the greater part of the programme for the morning, the prizes being divided, as on former days of the show, between Frederick C. Stevens and Eben D. Jordan. In the trotting stallion championship, for which Thomas W. Lawson's handsome young horse Dreamer was regarded commonly as a sure winner, the judges caused something of a surprise by making the award to B. F. Tracy's Advertiser, who was showed in superb ring condition, Dreamer being named for the reserve. The awards of the day were as follows:

French coach horses, stallions three years old or over, kept for service—Won by George D. King & Son's Troarn, blk. h., 16 hands, aged; same owners' Archer, blk. h., 16, aged, second, and J. S. Dutrous's Paris, b. h., 16.1½, 14 years, third.

Half-bred hackney stallions, four years old or over, showed with three of their produce—Won by Prescott Lawrence's Fashion, blk. h., 15 hands, aged, by Confidence; Frederick C. Stevens's Clifton II., ch. h., 15.1, 9 years, by Donegelt-Lightsome, second.

Hackney mares, championship class—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Victoria III., ch. m., 15.2½ hands, 4 years, by Fandango-Victoria; Eben D. Jordan's Viscountess, ch. m., 15.0¾, 11 years, by Cassivalanus-Overton Princess, reserve.

Hackney stallions, four years or over, showed with four of their get, the oldest not to be more than four years old—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Fandango, ch. h., 15.2½ hands, by Lord Rattler-Polly; Eben D. Jordan's Lord Denby II., b. h., 15.2½, 13 years, by Lord Derby II.-Polly, second, and Frederick C. Stevens's Clifton II., ch. h., 15.1, 9 years, by Donegelt-Lightsome, third.

Trotting bred stallions, championship class—Won by B. F. Tracy's Advertiser, br. h., 15.2 hands, 13 years, by Electioneer-Lulu Wilkes; Thomas W. Lawson's Dreamer, (2:14½,) blk. h., 15.3, 4 years, by Oakland Baron-Die Vernon, reserve.

Ponies, exceeding 13.1 hands, and not exceeding 14.1 hands; three years old or over; under the saddle.—Won by Miss Hilda Halloway's Lady Ross, b. m., 14.1 hands, 7 years; Miss Martha Bower's Miss Reilly, ch. m., 14.1, 7 years, second, and Miss S. H. Lemon's Olga, b. m., 14.1, 6 years, third.

Pacers, mares or geldings, three years old or over, with records of 2:30 or better, showed in harness.—Won by F. G. Hartwell's Sunland Belle, (2:07½,) b. m., 15.3 hands, 9 years, by Bourbon-Demena; E. T. Bedford's Alice Mapes, b. m., 15.2, 3 years, by Oratorio-Lena Wilkes, second; Dr. John L. Wentz's Fannie Dillard, (2:06¼,) b. m., 15.2, 7 years, by Hal Dillard-Ellen M., third, and Albert C. Bostwick's Johnny Agan, (2:05¼,) b. g., aged, by Dignus, fourth.

Pairs of horses, shcwed before broughams, horses to count 50 per cent., carriage 25 per cent., harness 15 per cent., and liveries 10 per cent.—Won by Frank J. Gould's Burlingham, b. g., 15.3 hands, 9 years, and Sandringham, b. g., 15.3, 8 years; Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Sinbad, br. g., 14.3½, 8 years, and Cinderella, br. m., 14.3½, 7 years, second; W. L. Elkins's American Star, b. g., 15.3¼, 6 years, and American Rose, b. s., 15.3½, aged, third, and Mrs. Harrie M. Wimsott's Mystic, ch. m., 15.2½, 7 years, and Marigold, ch. m., 15.2½, 6 years, fourth.

Horses suitable for chargers or officers' mounts, stallions, mares, or geldings, from 15.2 hands to 16.2 hands, not under 4 years old.—Won by Fritz Loeb's Zapernick, b. g., 15.3 hands, 9 years; C. E. Myrick's Noble, ch. g., 16.5, second; John J. Scannell's Saratoga, br. g., 15.2½, 6 years, third, and E. E. Smather's Alberta, b. m., 16, 4 years, fourth.

Road teams, four-in-hand, horses to be four years old or over, and to be showed before a coach.—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson's Troubadour, Gray Girl, White Rock, and Harkaway; H. C. Haskier's Lord Tantivy, Marquis Ito, All Profit, and Balbriggan, second; W. R. Ledde's four, (unnamed horses,) third, and the Fashion Coach Company's four, (unnamed horses,) fourth.

Best coach and appointments and the quickest change of teams in the ring.—Won by C. Ledyard Blair's four. Time of change, 0:49.

Lady's saddle horses, not under 15 hands, and three years old or over, ridden by ladies.—Won by James G. Marshall's Quissett, ch. g., 15.2 hands, 8 years, (Miss Marion Holloway;) Mrs. W. E. Kotmon's More Than Queen, ch. m., 15.1½, 5 years, (owner,) second; Mrs. John Gerken's My Lady Dainty, ch. m., 15, 6 years, (owner,) third, and Mrs. G. H. Holcomb's Lady Bonnie, blk. m., 15.1, 7 years, (Miss Belle Beach,) fourth.

Lady's qualified hunters up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds; quality to count 25 per cent. and performance over fences to count 75 per cent.—Won by F. Ambrose Clark's Red Oak, b. g., 15.2 hands, aged; Charles H. Burkamp's Kinloch, ch. g., 16.6 years, second; the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Rattler, b. g., 15.3, 6 years, third, and F. Ambrose Clark's Nightingale, b. m., 15.3, 7 years, fourth.

The Challenge Cup, for the best hackney stallion in the show.—Won by Robert Berth's Robin Adair II., ch. h., 16 hands, 11 years, by Rufus-Fantail; Eben D. Jordan's Lord Denby II., b. h., 15.2½, 13 years, by Lord Derby II.-Polly, reserve.

Pairs of horses, to be shown before a demi-mail, spider, or Stanhope phaeton, for park use.—Won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Whirling Cloud, br. s., 15.2 hands, 7 years, and Glorious Flying Cloud, br. g., 15.2, 8 years; Joseph E. Widener's Bagatelle, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, and Golightly, b. g., 15.2, 7 years, reserve.

Pony ponies, not over 14.2 hands and up to carrying 200 pounds. Won by Stanley Mortimer's Rondo, ch. s., 14 hands, 8 years, (J. Waterbury;) A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt's Brown Jug, br. g., 14.1, 7 years, (G. Vanderbilt,) second; George J. Gould's Pinto, b. g., 14.2, 7 years, (J. Blute,) third, and Samuel Willett's Botinus, ch. g., 14.2, 7 years, (W. Davy,) fourth.

High jump, open to all; first jump, 5 feet; second, 5 feet 6 inches; third, 6 feet; fourth, 6 feet 3 inches, and fifth, 6 feet 6 inches. Won by George Pepper's Lord Minto, b. g., 16 hands, 4 years; B. W. Palmer's Rifle, b. g., 15.3½, 8 years, second; Crow & Murray's Sure Pop, b. g., 16, 4 years, third, and George Pepper's Pearl, b. m., 16, 8 years, fourth.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

10 A. M.—Judging six ponies under saddle.
10:15 A. M.—Judging three pairs of Shetland ponies in harness.
10:25 A. M.—Judging one herd of Shetland ponies.
10:30 A. M.—Judging five horses, suitable for cavalry.
10:50 A. M.—Judging ten pairs of harness horses, (dealers'.)
11:10 A. M.—Judging ten New York Street Cleaning Department horses.
11:35 A. M.—Judging nine ponies under saddle.
11:50 A. M.—Judging one pair of horses shown to a four-wheeled shooting cart, postillon to ride the near horse.
12 M.—Judging thirty-seven harness horses.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging twenty-four pairs of harness horses.
2:30 P. M.—Judging eighteen roadsters and best appointed road rigs.
3:10 P. M.—Judging saddle horses, (first prize winners,) not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship.
3:25 P. M.—Judging saddle horses, (first prize winners,) over 15.2 hands, for the championship.
3:40 P. M.—Judging single roadsters for the championship.
3:55 P. M.—Judging eight pairs of horses driven by ladies to phaetons, appointments to count.
4:15 P. M.—Judging seven ponies in harness, children to drive.
4:30 P. M.—Judging pairs of roadsters for the championship.
4:45 P. M.—Judging hunters selected to compete.
5:30 P. M.—Parade of prize winners.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8:30 P. M.—Judging thirteen horses shown before a lady's single horse victoria, appointments to count.
9 P. M.—Judging single harness horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship.
9:15 P. M.—Judging single harness horses exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship.
9:30 P. M.—Judging pairs of harness horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship.
9:45 P. M.—Judging pairs of harness horses exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship.
10 P. M.—Judging hunters or jumpers for the heavy, medium, and lightweight championship.

DOCTOR DEAD IN HIS HOME.

W. G. Wright Found There with a Gas Tube in His Mouth.

Lying on a sofa, with a gas tube in his mouth, Dr. William G. Wright was found dead yesterday afternoon in his home, 360 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, by his wife, Katherine. The other end of the gas tube was attached to the chandelier in the room. Ambulance Surgeon Telfair of the Williamsburg Hospital gave it as his opinion that the physician had been dead three days.

Dr. Wright, who was forty-nine years old, was connected with a patent medicine concern in this borough. It is said that the doctor and his wife separated about three months ago, and that she went to live in the Eastern District, taking with her three of their children. Having received no word from her husband for two weeks, Mrs. Wright decided yesterday to visit him. On the way to the house she stopped at the Gates Avenue Police Station and asked that a policeman be detailed to accompany her.

Mrs. Wright explained that she had a premonition that something had happened to her husband. She was provided with keys to the house and opened the door herself. She almost swooned when she found her husband dead on a sofa in one of the rooms. Dr. Wright had been living alone in the house since the time his wife left there.

The Pivot Clip For Eyeglasses.

The Pivot Clip is not a freak contrivance, but the logical sequence of twenty-five years of eyeglass experience.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 8 RUE SCRIBE.

FOR FORTY-ONE DAYS ON A STORMY SEA

Little Bark Ella Gale-Bound, Crew Faced Starvation.

Spars Carried Away While Captain's Wife Prayed in Cabin—Lived on Arrow-root Soup—Sailors Ate a Cat.

The little bark Ella, which had been forty-one days making the trip from Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica, was docked at the Erie Basin yesterday morning. After being storm-swept, storm-bound, and having faced starvation, the thirteen souls on board celebrated a joyous thanksgiving on reaching port. But for stress of weather the snug little vessel would have reached New York in eighteen or twenty days.

Capt. McLaughlin put in a reasonable stock of provisions, but when the schooner Hattie Heckerson drew alongside the Ella Wednesday morning in response to signals of distress, there was not a mouthful to eat on the little bark, and every one on board had gone hungry for twenty-four hours. Prior to the time when starvation was faced, the Captain, his wife and two little boys, and his crew, consisting of two Mates, a Steward, and six men before the mast, had been on short rations for an entire week.

"We were so near famished on Tuesday that we killed and ate a cat," said one of the sailors yesterday. When Capt. McLaughlin was asked if it were true that his men were obliged to enlarge their diet in this manner, he said:

"We ate no cats in the cabin, although we got pretty hungry during the last week. I can't say what the men forwards did. I divided what provisions I had among all the best I could.

"I do not know what my wife and little five-year-old boy, 'Captain Jack,' would have done if it had not been for a lucky mistake at Savana-la-Mar. My wife ordered some starch of a dealer there, and he sent two pounds of arrowroot on board instead. This furnished them with a nourishing gruel for about ten days. We killed our last chicken two weeks ago. About eight days ago provisions began to run very low, and in the condition of the Ella we did not know what privation we might have to face.

"I found about ten pounds of oatmeal and a few cans of beef, which I doled out by the cupful and the slice. Some tamarinds which we had in cans for a year were discovered, and this usually despised fruit was eaten ravenously. When we sighted the Hattie Heckerston we were all weak with hunger and there was not a morsel of food left. The skipper of the Hattie Heckerston furnished us all the provisions we needed.

"We did not have one hour of favorable weather during the entire voyage. There was a succession of northwesterly gales, accompanied by terrific seas. On the evening of Nov. 10 in latitude 38 degrees and longitude 74 degrees the wind increased to a hurricane. I was obliged to cut away the foretopmast, and I hove too to save the ship. I have been in typhoons and tornadoes, but I never before saw anything like the fury of the wind on that night and the following day. It lifted the water in sheets from the surface of the sea. Spars crashed upon decks, and it seemed a wonder that we were not stripped clean of sails and rigging. The Ella, although forty-two years old, was certainly a stanch little bark to weather such a storm.

"My wife, who is as brave-hearted a sailor as ever shipped, knelt all that night in the cabin with white and haggard face with little Jack in her arms. Clarence, my older boy, who is only fourteen, helped us fight the storm.

Mrs. McLaughlin's eyes sparkled, though her face blanched at her husband's recital. Then she said:

"After that terrible day and night I shall never feel fear again. It seemed every minute that we must go to the bottom of the roaring sea. The Ella shook and trembled every minute as though between two mill wheels. Sometimes it seemed that she would turn clear over with us."

"Fortunately," said the Captain, "the hull was not damaged by the falling spars and remained tight. In addition to the foretopmast I was obliged to cut away, we lost the main royal mast, with all the yards and spars. On the following day two lower topsails and a staysail were blown clean off the bolt ropes."

Last night Capt. McLaughlin was found in the little cabin of the Ella smoking contentedly after a royal dinner. He was pleased at the safe issue of his stormy voyage, and that the cargo of logwood consigned to A. S. Lascelles & Co. and the vessel to Miller & Houghton were both reasonably sound.

"I never knew how near starved I was until I got a chance to eat a good meal here on shore," said Mrs. McLaughlin. "Yes," and I could eat ten times a day now," laughed little "Captain Jack."

BURRS IN HORSES' MOUTHS.

Seizures by Society Agents Without the Garden—Animals Owned by Well-Known Persons Victims.

Burrs in horses' mouths are forbidden by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and many of these instruments of torture have been seized by its agents from the rich equipages standing outside the Madison Square Garden since the Horse Show opened. They lie now ticketed with the names of the owners of the animals, and other circumstances of the seizure on the desk of Superintendent Charles H. Hankinson.

A burr, in its commonest form, is a small piece of leather set with stiff bristles, which is placed on the bit just inside the horse's mouth, pressing into the tender lips and keeping the animal in a constant state of irritation. Therefore, the horse continually champs, throws his head about, and in appearance is stylish and spirited. Sometimes nails and brass screws are substituted for the bristles.

Among those owners from whose horses' mouths burrs have been removed during the progress of the show are Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. George Bliss of 387 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. J. F. Baudouine, 18 West Seventieth Street; Mr. Watson of 52 West Fifty-second Street, Walter E. Maynard of 256 Lexington Avenue, D. Johnson of 145 West Forty-fifth Street, Mr. Merrall of Acker, Merrall & Condit; Mr. Reed of the Holland House, Mrs. Edward L. Norton of 256 West Seventy-fourth Street, Mrs. A. W. Banks of 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. A. Prentice of 7 West Eighty-first Street, and John E. Alexandre of 26 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Mr. Hankinson said that no prosecutions would follow the seizures, as a single warning always proved sufficient to arrest this form of cruelty, and none of the instruments taken was of a character to work any serious injury to the animals. In fact, he said, he doubted whether in most instances the horses' owners knew that they were used at all. He believes it to be the work of coachmen who on a special occasion wish their employer's turnouts to make just as fine an appearance as possible.

The practice, he said, was imported from England, and the men who brought it used nails and screws which would keep the animals in whose mouths they were placed in constant agony, to say nothing of the danger of blood poisoning with fatal results. Should a case like that be discovered, Superintendent Hankinson said, prosecution would follow.

Burrs were also used, he said, when a horse driven in double harness, having contracted the habit of turning the head always in one direction, was either driven singly or changed to the other side of the pole. Then a burr on one side of the mouth corrected the habitual tendency, but he said that an extra check-rein placed on the side toward which it was desired the animal should turn would have precisely the same effect.

CAMMEYER

The public knows full well that five and six dollar shoes cannot be bought for three dollars or for three fifty. Except when we have our great basement bargain sales from our own stock (when closing out lines).

But at all times we offer the grandest three dollar Men's and Women's Shoes that are made. These Shoes we guarantee to be superior in every respect to any $3.50 or $4.00 shoe sold anywhere. These $3.00 Shoes are known throughout the land—Foot Fitters, Smart Lookers, Long Wearers, Easy Walkers, Honest Made.

Our "Standard" $3.00 Shoe for Women.

In 60 different styles Patent Leather, and Black Kid, button and lace, and Enamel Leather and Box Calf, double soles.

Our "Harvard" $3.00 Shoe for Men.

In Box Calf, Wax Calf and Russia Calf, lace; Patent Leather, button and lace, and Enamel Leather, button, lace and Blucher.

STORE OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Avenue, cor. 20th Street

LAMB DINED ON SHIP'S LOG

Also Waxed Lusty on Clothes, Cat's Fur, and Parrot's Feathers.

Mascot of the Loch Finlas Otherwise Shared the Thrilling Experiences of the Vessel's Crew.

With her main and fore topsail gone, several masts splintered, her steering gear damaged, and her logbook destroyed, the stout sailing ship Loch Finlas, of 2,600 tons, was towed into port Thursday night and docked yesterday at the Erie Basin. But for the abnormal appetite of Rastus, a pet Chilean lamb; who, finding the ship's log on a chair in the cabin two weeks ago, devoured its leaves and part of its cover, Capt. Deans said yesterday that he could give a more circumstantial narrative of an adventurous and stormy voyage.

"Rastus was a wee bit of a lamb when we left Tocapillo, Chile, 127 days ago," said Capt. Deans, "but on our long trip lamble has grown to a remarkable extent. For nearly a month the animal has eaten nothing but papers, including the ship's log; clothes, including the first mate's best jacket, buttons and all; fur from the back of our pet cat, upon which he grazes at every opportunity, and feathers he has slyly stripped from my big white parrot."

The Loch Finlas struck terrific nor'westers soon after leaving Bermuda, and last night Capt. Deans removed his clothing for the first time in eighteen days, during which period he was not able to snatch more than an hour's sleep at any time, and sometimes got none at all for days at a time.

On Nov. 12 the storm-shaken vessel sighted Sandy Hook, eleven miles away. That evening a northwest gale struck her back to the thirty-ninth degree of latitude. She lost her main and fore topsail and fore staysail in the thrashing storm which followed. On Friday, Nov. 15, the second mate lost control of the tiller and her steering apparatus was smashed to bits. The tiller was tinkered up with the aid of chains and the crippled vessel crept toward port. On Thursday she was towed in.

Capt. Deans had on board his wife and two little children. The ship was loaded with nitrate consigned to Beeche & Co. She left Swansea Jan. 5, 1900, Capt. Deans having visited South Africa, New South Wales, and South America in the meantime. He says the storms of the last month were the severest in his forty years' experience.

WILL OF MRS. JULIA A. SHAW.

She Provides that the Grand Union Hotel Shall Be Carried On.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The last will of Mrs. Julia A. Shaw of Rye, who was the owner of the Grand Union Hotel, New York, has been admitted to probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's office. She left $255,000 in real estate and $265,000 personal property. She left a son, Samuel T. Shaw, and a daughter, Julia E. Ford, wife of Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel, in New York.

To her daughter, Joan B. Shaw, she gives $25,000; to Simeon Ford, $50,000; to Ann Allen, a sister; Timothy Brown, a brother; Elizabeth B. Klots, a sister; George Y. Brown, and Walter K. Brown, $14,000 each; Julia Darling, $5,000; Annie Darby, a servant, $300; Kate O'Connor, her maid, $200, and Maggie O'Neill, dressmaker, $100.

To her daughter, Julia E. Ford, she gives her country place, at Milton Point. To her son, Samuel T. Shaw, she leaves her farm, at Peekskill, and her town house, at 41 West Seventy-fourth Street. The residue of her estate goes to her son and daughters, and they are to carry on the Grand Union Hotel. She names Simeon Ford, Julia E. Ford, and Samuel T. Shaw her executors. The will is dated Sept. 26, 1900.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS WIN.

Court Gives Them Half of Mrs. Davis's Estate in Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 22.—By a decision handed down by Justice Merwin, one-half of the estate of Mrs. Moses M. Davis, valued at $50,000, will go to the Christian Scientists.

The charge of manslaughter brought against members of the church for not allowing Mrs. Davis medical attention and not providing her with treatment other than the "cure" of the Scientists, the Judge holds, is too weak.

Steamship Dunblane's Cargo Ablaze.

ST.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

NEW SCARFS
For Men

We show today a new collection of the handsomest Scarfs ever made to sell at a dollar.

The new silk makes the price possible. It is made in the knotty weave which men know so well in sumptuous English silks. There are seventy-two different patterns and color combinations, in refined and distinguished effects. The Scarfs are in the various correct shapes: Four-in-Hands, which are reversible and different shades on each side; also Imperials and English Squares.

Good, serviceable, handsome Scarfs at $1 each.
Broadway and Ninth street.

Also this lot of

$1 SCARFS at 50c

Excellent Scarfs, from Buckingham, the well-known English maker of Neckwear; in refined and artistic patterns, with colors richly yet delicately blended.

The economy came from his using his odd lots of silks and satins, which had previously gone into scarfs sold at double this price, or more. The variety is almost unlimited. Now 50c each.
Broadway and Ninth street.

Two Exceptional Groups of
Women's Tailor-made Suits

Better for us as well as you, that we take this radical action in cleaning up odd lots of Suits before Thanksgiving, rather than after.

We have maintained a marvelously large and varied stock all this season. Nowhere else could such assortments be found, as were on view at Wanamaker's.

Now we are ready to close out dozens of styles for the season, and have grouped them in the two lots as shown below.

All are new and perfect dresses, correct in style, handsome in fabric, superior in every point of workmanship; and selling until today at very much higher prices.

This brief hint of assortment and prices:

Suits worth up to $22.50, at $12.75—
Made of cheviots and homespuns, in blue, black and gray; with blouse, Eton, or walking jackets. Many are silk-lined throughout.

Suits worth up to $37.50, at $18—
Made of plain or pebbled cheviots and Venetian cloth; mostly in blouse styles; a number are prettily trimmed. Almost all are silk-lined throughout.
Second floor, Broadway.

GIRLS' COATS
Three Groups, Sharply Reduced

The winnowing-out process goes merrily on in our stock of Girls' Dresses and Coats.

Today three groups of coats, each composed of styles that have become broken in sizes, appear, wearing new price-marks that hint of summary dismissal from the gathering.

We think you'll see the force of the reductions on these stylish, pretty coats, and snap them up quickly—for wearing-time has but just begun. Here's the three-of-a-kind:

At $10, worth up to $15.50—
Coats of cheviot and kersey, in a variety of attractive styles. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

At $15, worth up to $22.50—
Three-quarter length and full length coats of corduroy, cheviot and kersey, variously made and trimmed; some with fur, others with velvet and braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

At $20, worth up to $30.00—
Three-quarter length and full length coats of kersey, in green, tan and other popular shades; all handsomely made and trimmed. Sizes 6 to 12 years.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Wanamaker Clothing for Men

Fullness, freshness, correctness—all the qualities of stock and garments that men like to know are prepared for them, are here. In suits, overcoats, or trousers, there is most satisfying variety here to select from; and the styles have the smartness and character that win immediate admiration from particular men.

The man who wants a stylish long Overcoat for immediate wear will find a superbly handsome stock in this store today.

OVERCOATS at $15—
The stock was newly filled up yesterday. There are two different styles: One sort, of Oxford mixed cheviot, 48 inches long; full backs and liberal shoulders; stylish and serviceable. The other of black all-wool frieze, 48 inches long; both styles at $15. You'll find them hard to match under $20 elsewhere.

Then the $20 Overcoats that sold out last week are here again; material of Oxford cheviot serge, lined, and 48 inches long—stylish—that's the reason they sold out so rapidly.

Other Overcoats up to $55.

Then look, if you will, at our assortment of

Men's TROUSERS

Perhaps you'll be surprised at the variety of smart styles shown—most men are. Next you'll be delighted with the prices. For instance, these groups:

Worsted striped Trousers, in neat dark stripes, at $3.

Fancy cheviot striped Trousers, stylish and serviceable, at $4.

200 worsted striped Trousers in four patterns; the usual $5 kinds at $4.

Most remarkable of all is our range of striped worsted Trousers at $5. The trousers that have made the Wanamaker Clothing Store famous. Widest possible variety of neat and refined patterns. The fair price would be $6.50. Our price is $5.

Other styles of trousers to $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Four Important Offerings of Women's
JACKETS and NEWMARKETS

Here is news to be appreciated by every woman who is not fully provided with proper Winter over-garments; and the price-saving is offered before Thanksgiving, too.

The collection includes both Jackets and Newmarkets. All are smart styles, entirely new, handsomely made—not to be matched elsewhere at less than the values named, and probably not at that.

They are just the sort of Coats most popular now; and the variety is broad enough to meet almost every reasonable wish.

With a saving as great now as it may be after Thanksgiving, there is no profit in losing the additional wear that will be secured by choosing one of these handsome under-price Coats today:

At $10, worth $15—
Jackets, 27 in. long, of black fancy cheviot; double-breasted, half-fitted back; seams finished with wide rows of stitching; velvet collar, turnover cuffs; lining of satin.

At $11.50, worth $15—
Short jackets of kersey, in assorted colors; 19 inches long, with fly-front; lining of plain or fancy taffeta; coat back, plain sleeves.

At $12.50, worth $16.50—
22-inch jackets of rough cheviot; double-breasted; coat back; velvet collar; bottom of jacket and seams heavily stitched; piping of black braid; lining of heavy black satin.

At $22.50, worth $28—
Newmarkets of fine kersey, black, tan or castor; double-breasted, half-fitted back; velvet collar, turnover cuffs; half-lined with satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine DRESS SKIRTS
At $4. Worth $6.50

A special purchase of fine new Dress Skirts, just received from the manufacturer yesterday. Made of rough or smooth cheviot, in blue or black; in flounce style, finished on top with fourteen rows of stitching—handsomely finished at every point. Also a number of Skirts of homespuns and fancy materials, in various styles—all well tailored—in the various shades of gray. Excellent $6.50 value; today at $4 each.
Second floor, Broadway.

$12 HATS at $7.50

A fine new collection of about a hundred stylishly Trimmed Hats, just out of our work-rooms, is first shown this morning.

Many have made frames of various styles of braid; all are shaped and trimmed in the latest and most correct fashion. No two hats are exactly alike. They are excellent $12 value; today at

$7.50 each
Second floor, Tenth street.

Umbrellas Worth Buying

Do you keep track of the doings of this Umbrella Store? Do you appreciate the wonderful sequence of umbrella values it offers? The real importance of such offerings as told in today's three-fold news lies in the fact that with the unusually low prices is combined absolutely reliable quality. Here are the details:

At $1.25, worth $1.75—Women's 26-in. and men's 28-in. Umbrellas, of union taffeta; the 26-in. with fancy handles, the 28 in. with fine natural wood handles.

At $1.90, worth $2.50—Women's 26-in. all-silk Umbrellas, with handsome natural wood and fancy handles.

At $2.75, worth $3.75—Women's 26-in. and men's 28-in. Umbrellas, of extra quality all-silk, with fancy handles.
Broadway.

Welcome News from the
Boys' CLOTHING STORE

News of reductions in Winter Clothing for Boys is of particular importance and interest just now, for the bargains come early enough to make possible a full season's wear. It's a full month before the calendar reaches the winter solstice, yet here are handsome Winter Suits and Over-coats priced like this:

At $4.85, for values up to $10—Sailor Suits, a grouping together of odd lots. Various styles and good materials, including all sizes from 3 to 12 years.

At $7.50, worth $10 to $12—Double-breasted Knee-trouser Suits, in worsteds and fancy cheviots; sizes 7 to 16 years.

At $6, and exceptionally low-price at that—Reefers of blue chinchilla, with storm collar; plaid lined; excellent, warm overcoats for boys of 5 to 16 years.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Delicious NUT CANDIES, 20c

Walnuts, peanuts, and other sorts of nuts, as well as figs and dates, have found their way into this crisp, clear butter-and-sugar candy. The combination is delicious, and the price is a mere bagatelle:

20c a pound
Basement.

The UNDER PRICED STORE.

Some Rare Half-Price Bargains in
Seasonable All-Wool Cheviots

Offerings of such fashionable fabrics as these All-Wool Cheviots, at such emphatic price-reductions, are veritable windfalls to hundreds of women.

Fancy a collection of over a hundred weaves and colorings of plain and fancy mixed cheviots—just the kinds that are most sought after just at this time—at prices averaging *one-half of their values!*

That's what this gathering offers you today. The why of it? We're busy with holiday plans, and can't afford to give even the best of staple goods the space they deserve.

Note the assortment:

$1 Goods at 50c a yard—
All-wool Zibeline Cheviots in royal blue, brown, castor, and mode; 50 inches wide.
All-wool Camel's-hair Cheviots, in castor, gray and plum; 46 inches wide.

$1 and $1.10 Goods at 60c a yard—
All-wool Camel's hair Cheviot, in navy blue, green, brown, castor and cardinal; 46 and 54 inches wide.

$1.50 Goods at 60c a yard—
Mixed Zibeline Granite, in mixtures of navy blue, royal blue and green; 46 inches wide.

$1.25 Goods at 60c a yard—
Mixed Cheviot Granites, inmixtures of blue, green, brown and olive; 46 inches wide.

$1.50 Goods at 75c a yard—
Two-toned Diagonal Cheviot, in two shades of blue and brown combinations; 54 inches wide.

$1.25 Goods at 75c a yard—
Clay weave Serges, in royal blue, brown and cardinal; 52 inches wide.
Mixed Cloth Suitings, in castor, blue, gray, and brown mixtures; 46 inches wide.
All-wool Etamine Cheviot, in navy blue, royal blue, brown and castor; 50 inches wide.
All-wool Wale Diagonal Cheviot, in gray, garnet, brown and castor; 50 inches wide.

$1.75 and $2 Goods at $1 a yard—
All-wool Etamine Cheviots, in royal blue, garnet, brown, cardinal, and castor; 56 inches wide.
All-wool Mixed Cheviot Suiting, in gray, brown, and mode mixtures; 56 inches wide.

$2.25 Goods at $1.50 a yard—
Scotch Tweed Suitings, in gray and brown mixtures; 58 inches wide.

Tables in the Under-priced Store hold the display.

The rest of the Saturday news from the Basement is also worth reading and acting upon:

Attractive Jewelry, Much Under-Priced

Remarkably pretty sterling silver and gold-plated jewelry, some of it at half its value or less, all of it much below worth:

Sterling Silver Scarf Pins, set with imitation pearls, turquoises, etc.; worth 50c and $1, at 25c and 50c each.

Gold-plated Lorgnette Chains, worth $1.75 to $2.25, at $1 each.

Gold-plated Brooches, with miniatures, and set with amethysts and enamel, at 25c each.

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, 12½c

There's a pleasant sense of proprietorship in having your personal belongings marked with your initial. That's why these Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, apart from their very low price, are so attractive.

Neatly hemstitched, of pure Irish linen, unlaundered, with hand-embroidered initials in full assortment, at

12½c each, or 6 for 75c

These are the very best initial handkerchiefs we have ever offered at this extremely low price.

CHILDREN'S COATS

Two especially attractive values in winter coats, of lady's cloth, for the little ones of 1 to 3 years:

At $2.75—Box Coats with large square collars, trimmed with braid; lined and interlined throughout; large fancy buttons; in royal blue, castor and cardinal; would be good value at $4.

At $3.50—Coats with fancy shaped collar, finished with silk cord of same color; with 5 rows of stitching and gilt buttons; lined and interlined throughout; in royal blue, castor and red; worth $4.50.

15c LOUISINE RIBBONS at 10c

These are unusually pretty Ribbons to sell at such a low price—in fact, they're really worth half again as much, or 15c a yard.

Fancy Louisine Ribbons, 3¼ inches wide, in all white, and cream, light blue, turquoise, violet, mais, old rose and cardinal, all in combination with white. A splendid variety of shades at 10 cents a yard.

BOYS' COLLARS, 50c A DOZEN

They are the sorts of Linen Collars usually sold 25c a piece; of English make, and all stylish shapes.

Here in sizes 12 to 14, in boxes of one dozen, at

Fifty Cents a Dozen

GLOVES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Interesting offerings of Walking Gloves, in appropriate weights for present wearing, for men and women. The price is a very low one for such excellent gloves—

75 cents a pair

Men's Gloves—one-clasp pique walking gloves, in tan shades; extremely stylish.

Women's Gloves—two-clasp pique walking gloves, in tan shades.

$2.50 to $4.50 WAISTS at $1.75

A noteworthy offering of stylish Waists for women, at a distinctly money-saving price.

They are of flannel, cotton moire in solid colors and black; with plaited or full fronts, or stitched plaits forming yoke; some have plaited, others French backs. Every wanted size is included in the group, but not in each style. Values are $2.50 to $4.50, but all are marked

$1.75 Each

LACES and Chiffon Bandings, 10c Yd.

The Laces are chiefly ecru and cream Venise in net-top effects, in galons and bandings that usually sell for 20c to 40c a yard.

The Chiffon Applique Bandings are principally in colors, with a few in white, and are qualities that are generally sold at 25c to 50c a yard.

We picked these up at a trifling price, and can offer them as exceptional values at

10 Cents a Yard.

$1 L. R. CORSETS, 50 CENTS

A most unusual opportunity to get the excellent L. R. Corsets and Girdles at just half their value.

The Corsets are the fashionable straight fronts and low busts.

The Girdles are the popular L. R. shape.

Both are regular $1 values, and fresh, new goods. Now they're

Fifty Cents Each

DESIRABLE BOOKS, 15c EACH

They are standard works, by famous authors, that should be in every library. At their little price,

Fifteen Cents a Volume,

they are sure to gain entrance to many a collection of books.

Well printed, on good paper, in an attractive cloth binding, and by such authors as Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, Thomas Carlyle, and others of equal repute.

Quaint DUTCH SILVER

Charming pieces of exquisitely wrought and chased silver. Modern? Yes—confessedly so; yet how many "*antiques*" are identically the same! These are reproductions made in Holland, of the fascinating old Dutch pieces that are found in many a cabinet of curios.

They are all sizes, from little chairs, windmills and shoes, whose only office is to be ornamental, to larger pieces, such as candelabra, and tea caddies, that serve a useful purpose.

Our Silverware Chief gathered them while roaming around Holland, in little places far off the beaten tracks of tourists. Hence they are far less expensive than if they had been bought in the larger cities.

There are many genuinely old pieces in the gathering—but it's hard to tell new from old. They are usually *all* called old, and sold at the fancy prices that antiques can command. We prefer the other extreme—call them all *new*, and price them accordingly. There's many a unique wedding or Christmas gift in the collection:

Fancy Pieces for Cabinets, consisting of Candlesticks, Chairs, Boxes, Fancy Corks, Wind-mills, Ships, Match-safes, Shoes, etc., $1.25 to $5.

Odd designs in Tea Caddies, $8 to $22.50.

Candlesticks, silver and wood, $18 pair. Candlesticks, all silver, $75 pair.

Candelabra, 2 lights, $75 pair. Clocks, $27 and $45.

Fancy Coffee Spoons, $8.50 to $12 dozen.

Large Fancy Serving Spoons, $6.50 to $21. Trays, $5.25 to $27.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Silk Waists and White Petticoats
BARGAINS IN BOTH

Two important offerings of Women's Garments that will make lively buying today. The first is

$5 Silk Waists at $3.50—

They are of taffeta, in solid colors and black, in a great variety of styles of plaited and hemstitched fronts. Now at nearly a third below their value.

The second consists of

White Petticoats Reduced a Third—

They are of cambric, in three styles, trimmed with lace and insertion or embroidery and insertion. Now priced this way

At $1.25, from $2 At $2.25, from $4.50
At $3, from $5

Second floor.

Excellent GLOVES Low-Priced

Men and women, who like to be well-gloved, at as small an outlay as possible, will be interested in this news of stylish, splendidly-made gloves at most moderate prices. They offer proof that, to appear well-groomed, it is not necessary to be extravagant:

$1 GLOVES FOR MEN. Walking Gloves, one-clasp, in pique, P X M Cape or Mocha. An assortment that includes all fashionable street colors, in correct styles of stitching.
Broadway.

90-CENT GLOVES FOR WOMEN. Two-clasp Pique Suede Gloves, in mode, beaver, browns, tan and grays. These are gloves that are fully worth $1.50 a pair, and remarkable indeed at their present price.
Tenth street.

INDIA LINON
Vastly Under-Priced

Every woman with even a rudimentary knowledge of fabrics, knows India Linon, that fine, sheer cotton that can be made into dainty aprons and underwear, or used for a quantity of other purposes.

She is more apt to think of its possibilities in the Summer-time, when these things are in demand; but she will find it very much worth her while to think of it now.

Because—we bought a large amount of it recently at an absurdly low price. Hence we can sell it, in pieces of 24 yards only, at just

Half Its Regular Value

There are four grades, at 85c, $1.25, $1.90 and $2.75 the piece. To arrive at its real value, multiply by two.

The importance of this offering is apparent, when you figure out that one of the prices means *India Linon at 3½ cents a yard.*
Broadway.

FRAMED PICTURES
Half Price

Another lot of these brightly colored Hunting Pictures that sold so rapidly last Tuesday—ready today. They are in attractive triplicate frames of dark or light oak, size 20x40 in. The frames are ornamented with horse-shoes, bit and riding crop, and the pictures make a most appropriate decoration for the walls of library, dining-room, or smoking-room. Fully worth $5 now

$2.50 each
Fifth floor.

30,000 Pairs of SHOES
A Third to a Half Under-Price!

This is the number of shoes *newly added* to our Under-Priced Shoe offering for today.

The Basement Shoe Store has been reorganized—almost re-made; and almost double as many people can be served comfortably now, as could be waited on before.

The saving of money on shoes is being made easier, safer, more satisfying and more comfortable as fast as we can find ways to do it.

This tremendous addition to the stock comes just as we are ready to rightly show the Shoes. Not only are the prices wonderfully little, but the variety is so great that every reasonable shoe wish can be splendidly met, with shoes that are worth a half more than—yes, frequently double—today's prices. The details tell exactly:

At $1.40, from $2.50—
Men's patent leather lace shoes; full weight soles; extension edges; medium toes; all welted.

$1.90, worth $3—
Men's box calf and winter weight enamel grain shoes; some light soles, but mostly heavy; various shapes of toes; nobby and a saving to you.

$2.40, worth $3.50—
From the most conservative to the really extreme lasts, of men's smart footwear; nearly all leathers and made in our best factory; all welted soles.

$2.85, from $4 to $5—
Many sample shoes in this lot.

Women's Shoes at $1—
These are shoes we sold here for $2; they are black kidskin; in round toes; flexible soles; nearly all sizes to start the day.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.40—
An exceptionally good lot of new shoes, just received, go on sale today; they are black kid with kid and patent leather tips; good stout soles just right for hard weather.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.80—
Women's black box calf and patent leather shoes in dressy toes; stout soles; flexible sewed; pretty heels; every size here to start with; worth $2.50.

Women's $4 Shoes at $2—
600 pairs of women's high cut box calf boots, made on the popular swing last; extension soles; welted and stitched. The brand is the famous Red Cross; they are worth $4.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Bring the boy here who knocks the toes out, he'll find our shoes reinforced at the toes; of satin calfskin laced; all leather, made to stand bumps. Sizes up to 2, larger ones cost $1.50.

Children's Shoes at 85c—
Sturdy line of well-made shoes in heavy weights; lace and button; spring heels; made of solid leathers throughout; the larger sizes at $1.

Children's Shoes at 50c—
You who have children to shoe, bring them here early. 500 pairs of stout kidskin shoes with solid leather soles; sizes 5 to 8; smooth and clean. A chance to buy them winter shoes for half their original price—$1.
Basement.

COATS for CHILDREN

There's two-fold attractiveness about this collection of Coats for Children of 1 to 3 years—the great variety of pretty styles, and the extreme moderateness in price.

Two random items illustrate this admirably.

At $4.75, from $5.75—Of plain cloth, lined with sateen; large cape, trimmed with straps of stitched satin; box effect; pointed pockets; in royal blue, castor and red; sizes 1, 2 and 3 years.

At $5.75—Box coats, padded; pointed cape, with 3 rows of stitching; stitched bands running down full length of coat; sleeves with turnover cuffs; in brown, navy blue and red; sizes 1, 2 and 3 years.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Veilings, 30c a Yard

This is a remarkably low price to sell the newest, best-liked patterns of Veilings. Yet there's a most enticing assortment to choose from today at that price.

The collection includes plain and figured meshes, with chenille or velvet dots, in black, black-and-white, and white-and-black patterns. These veilings are easily worth 40c and 50c. Choose among them at 30c a yard.
Broadway.

Girls' Flannel Waists, $1

Such excellent Waists as these are rarely to be had for a dollar. They're stylish and comfortable, of all-wool flannel, with graduated plaits or full front; and button in back or front.

In cadet, grey, royal blue and cardinal, for girls of 12 to 18 years.

One Dollar
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Overcoats.

Winter's 'round the corner—buy your Overcoat. We have them 50 inches long; 48 inches long; 44 inches long; Black Frieze or Oxfords; the swell, loose-back, broad-shouldered Overcoats.

Values that need no expert salesmanship.

Your own judgment will do.

$18.00

A comprehensive stock of Overcoats: good values at 8.50, 12.50, 15.00. Higher grades at 25.00 up to 50.00.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave. 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

People Who Really

know what Honest Whiskey is, use only Straight. We are selling both American and Scotch, that we know to be straight, and we have no reason to complain of the public appreciation.

OLD CROW RYE

was awarded a Gold Medal at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY.

CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

It is impossible to find better made clothes at the prices we ask. Our garments show the perfection found only in much higher-priced clothes—our no-extra-charge credit system if you want it.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING on CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above 10th St.

67,000

in service in Manhattan.

Business Rates from $5 a month.

Residence Rates from $4 a month.

New York Telephone Co.

15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St. 215 West 125th St.

ENAMELED STEEL

COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be **absolutely free** from poisonous composition, **safe** to use, and **will last for years.**

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

EAU DE COLOGNE

heeded 123 years' reputation. Buy only the genuine

J.M.F. (Johann Maria Farina) Sternen-Haus **No. 9-11** in Köln.

A lasting and exquisite perfume. Has been recognised abroad as the best; is now sold here. Send 10 cents for 2-bottle sample box to 1 and 3 Astor St., New York.

Guaranteed

Not To Shrink,

OR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

"DERMOPHILE" Underwear.

PURE WOOL. At Leading Dry Goods Stores.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.

688 BROADWAY.

723 SIXTH AVENUE

CHICAGO TRACTION CO. LOSES ITS TAX SUIT

United States Circuit Court Refuses to Dissolve Injunction.

Assessments Aggregating $75,000,000 Immediately Made by the Illinois State Board of Equalization.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—The application of the Chicago Union Traction Company and the Consolidated Traction Company for an injunction restraining the State Board of Equalization from assessing the capital stock of these companies for 1900, was denied at 12:30 this afternoon by Judges Grosscup and Humphrey, in the United States Circuit Court. The temporary injunction issued by Judge Grosscup in Chicago on Tuesday was dissolved.

No written opinion in the case was filed. Judge Grosscup stated orally at length the reasons for the decision, explaining that later Judge Humphrey would file a written opinion. This oral statement occupied forty minutes.

Immediately after the decision was announced assessments aggregating $75,000,000 and involving over $1,000,000 in 1900 taxes were made by the State Board of Equalization as the fair cash value of the capital stock of the traction companies over and above the assessment on their tangible property. The $75,000,000 valuations made take the place of $3,500,000 valuations made last year as representing the fair cash value of the property assessed.

The method to be followed in determining the value of capital stock for purposes of taxation was discussed by Judge Grosscup at length. As to bonds, he said, the judgment of the money lender might be reasonably safe, but with capital stock it was different. It would be grossly unfair to base the assessment upon the stock value quoted on the Stock Exchange. These were frequently, if not generally, determined by circumstances quite distinct from the real value of the stocks in question. He cited, as an illustration, the Northern Pacific flurry of a few months ago. There nobody would contend that the real value of the stock exceeded par, yet the quoted price reached $1,000. Nor had any court decided that the Equalization Board must be governed by the quotable market prices of capital stock.

It was the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the franchise tax case recently decided, he said, that these prices merely must be taken "into consideration." It still remained for the Equalization Board to exercise its judgment in determining the real value of capital stock for purposes of taxation.

Regarding the Union Traction Company, Judge Grosscup said that its failure to introduce in the litigation in the State Court evidence respecting the real value of its stock had not been explained. "The probability is," said he, "that the Union Traction Company knew that it had been escaping taxation, and believed it could continue to escape, and that it chose not to make public the real intrinsic facts upon which a fair valuation of its stock could have been arrived at.

"The bill in this case," he said in conclusion, "assumes that the board will not now exercise its independent judicial function, but will confine itself to the mere arithmetic of adding together the indebtedness and Stock Exchange quotations of the capital stock. We are not at liberty to concur in this assumption. We believe and are bound to believe, that the board will exercise its function as contemplated by the law. This would exclude the supposed danger of gross discrepancy and the supposed danger of overvaluation. If it transpires that the Board of Equalization, through pique or under the lash and spur of some power, or through personal fears, or moved by any other consideration than the impartial and independent discharge of its own duty, attempts to certify an assessed valuation that in its effect would be a fraud upon any taxpayer, the courts still remain open to the taxpayers. The board should be just, as the State wishes it to be, irrespective of the past, and without partiality, and this we will assume until the contrary appears. The motion for preliminary injunction will be overruled and the temporary restraining order dissolved."

Testing the New York Anti-Trust Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Deputy Attorney General Cowan for the State and Attorney David Wilcox of New York City and Attorney Robert G. Sherer of Albany, to-day submitted to the Appellate Division, Third Department, written arguments in the appeal of the American Ice Company from the decision of Justice D. Cady Herrick in refusing to issue writs of absolute prohibition to restrain the Attorney General of the State from proceeding against the company under the Donnelly anti-trust law. These proceedings were instituted for the purpose of getting before the United States Supreme Court the question of the constitutionality of the anti-trust law under the Federal Constitution.

Chicago's Case Against Light Company.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The People's Gas, Light and Coke Company filed in the United States court to-day its answer to the suit of the City of Chicago, wherein the forfeiture of the rights and franchises of the Ogden Gas Company is demanded. The city claims that the People's and the Ogden Company are a combination formed in violation of the act giving the latter a legal existence. The answer denies that the two concerns are virtually one corporation as charged.

Light Companies Consolidate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A certificate consolidating the Port Jervis Light and Power Company, the Deer Park Electric Light Company of Port Jervis, Limited, and the Port Jervis Gas Company was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The name of the new corporation is the Port Jervis Electric Light, Power and Gas Company, and it is to operate in the town of Deer Park, Orange County, and Pike County, Penn. The capital is $400,000, and the principal office will be at Port Jervis. The Directors are Ralph S. Weaver, Benjamin Ryall, and W. A. Parshall of Port Jervis, R. H. Beach of East Orange, N. J., and C. R. Horn of Catasauqua, Penn.

TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Annual Convention in Session at Washington, Elects Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America, claiming to represent directly or indirectly 250,000 persons, to-day completed its election of officers as follows:

Treasurer—James Whitehead, Fall River, Mass.; Executive Council—Thomas O'Donnell, Fall River, and Samuel Ross, New Bedford, Mass., representing the spinners; Matthew Hart, New Bedford, representing the weavers; John Waldron, New Bedford, representing the carders; Timothy Murphy, New Bedford, and Thomas Taylor, Fall River, the loom fixers; Annie Dougher, Pittston, Penn., the silk industry; H. S. Whitman and Miss Annie Nash, both of Jamestown, N. Y., the woolen and worsted workers; I. B. Wilkinson, Danville, Va.; E. H. Carter, Langley, S. C., and J. M. Miller, Columbus, Ga., the cotton industry of the South.

A meeting of the Executive Council, to map out the work of the year, was held this afternoon at the close of the convention.

POLISH CHILDREN FLOGGED.

Action of Prussian Schoolmasters Followed by Imprisonment of Persons Who Denounced Them.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—"Shocking accounts have been received here," says a dispatch from Cracow to The Daily Mail, "of wholesale flogging of Polish children by Prussian schoolmasters for refusing to learn the catechism and prayers in German at Wrzesnia.

"Such general flogging nearly produced a riot. The parents and relatives assembled in front of the school and violently denounced the authorities. Many persons were arrested on charges of insulting Government officials, and sentenced to imprisonment for periods ranging from a month to two years and to be put in chains.

"The Polish newspapers are indignant at these outrageous sentences."

CAUGHT THIEF IN COURTROOM.

He Was There to Get His Companion Out of Trouble—When Arrested Gave Up His Loot.

Two well-known Western crooks were arrested yesterday after they had stolen a gold watch and chain from a contractor on a Second Avenue electric car. One was caught by a policeman after a chase of seven blocks, while the other was taken in custody in the Yorkville Court, whither he had gone to look after the interests of his associate.

The crooks were on a north-bound Second Avenue car when Adlord Hamil, a contractor, of 539 East Eighty-eighth Street, stepped on the rear platform. At Seventy-first Street Hamil felt a tug at his vest pocket, and an instant later his gold watch and chain, valued at $75, was gone. Immediately two well-dressed young men jumped from the car and darted up Second Avenue.

Policeman McKnight of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station saw the men running and he gave chase. He captured one at Seventy-eighth Street, but was unable to catch the other.

At the station the prisoner said he was Frank Gray, twenty-four years old, of 224 East Twenty-fourth Street. He was recognized as an ex-convict whose picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery. He has several aliases, the best known one being Edward Wilson. When Policeman McKnight escorted Gray to the Yorkville Court, Detective Cunney of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station accompanied the pair. In the courtroom Cunney noticed a young man talking earnestly with a lawyer. As Gray was led into the courtroom the young man directed the lawyer's attention to him by pointing at Gray and remarking, "That's him."

Cunney was convinced the man was no stranger to Gray, so approached him and took him to a corner of the room. "Are you back here doing your business again?" he asked, whereupon the man became indignant and denied that he was dishonest. But Cunney told the stranger he knew his record, and said:

"Now, I want that watch and chain, and if you don't give up I'll railroad both of you for good long terms."

The young man broke down and confessed his complicity, the police say, and went to his room, at 205 East Thirty-ninth Street, with the detective and delivered the watch and chain. He was then taken to Police Headquarters, where he was recognized as Arthur Bonner, twenty-five years old, and a clever pickpocket. Bonner and Gray were arraigned before Magistrate Mott later and held in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury on charges of grand larceny.

GOV. GEER'S PROCLAMATION.

Guidance Invoked as We Take the Leading Position Among Nations.

Gov. T. T. Geer of Oregon, in his proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer, says:

"Although not yet passed from beneath the shadow of the great National tragedy which took from us the presence and counsel of our most beloved Chief Magistrate, we find reason for National thanksgiving in the unifying effect the great affliction has had upon the different sections of our common country and for the prospect of a continued era of good feeling. At no time within fifty years has party feeling been less bitter or our country so harmonious in matters concerning its domestic welfare. Every department of our State Government is performing the duties for which it was created with promptness and fidelity, the Hand of Plenty has provided the necessaries of life in abundance among our people, all classes of whom are engaged in remunerative employment, and the name of our fair State in other sections of our great country is synonymous with steady progress and an assuredly prosperous future.

"Recognizing in all these things the mind and hand of an overruling Providence who doeth all things well, and that a spirit of gratitude suggests an acknowledgment of the many favors enjoyed by us as a Commonwealth, I hereby recommend, in conformity with the proclamation of the President of the United States, that Thursday, the 28th of November, 1901, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and that all our people on that day, while remembering the poor with appropriate gifts and cheerful words, desist from their usual vocations, and in their usual places of worship, or elsewhere, give praise to Almighty God, upon whom our fathers so firmly relied for National as well as individual guidance, for past mercies, and invoke the Divine aid along the pathway of National righteousness as our country assumes the leading position in power and influence among the nations of the earth."

CITY COLLEGE FIRE-ESCAPES.

Complaint of Their Absence and the Explanation of Precautions Against Fire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give me a little space in your valuable paper in order to bring before the proper authorities a matter of a very serious nature, which, if not attended to at once, may cause grief and sorrow to enter thousands of homes of our city?

The City College of New York, situated on the southeast corner of Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, has daily during session hours within its walls many thousands of young men who are absolutely unprotected in case of fire. Think of the horror if this old tinderbox, with its wooden staircases and inflammable material should take fire. How could the inmates escape? Not a fire escape; not even the crudest device to extinguish fire.

Is there not a law that compels institutions of this kind to protect the lives of their inmates? Why not enforce it before it is too late? Will not more fathers who have sons in this ramshackle institution assist in bringing about the desired safety and security which we are entitled to, so that we may feel reasonably secure that everything has been done for the safety of the scholars, and thereby relieve the fears and anxieties of the parents? FATHER.

New York, Nov. 21, 1901.

The writer of the above letter is more than half right. He is entirely right about the fire escapes, for there are none on the college building. He is not entirely right about the danger to the students, because the Faculty of the college who have for years recognized the danger of fire take unusual precautions. The various professors and their assistants go through something like a fire drill daily. Instructions for guidance in case of fire are posted at the door of every classroom. The responsibility in case of fire rests with the teachers and professors, who say they feel competent to manage the students.

Few of the students know that while they are attending chapel on the top floor of the building sentinels are stationed on every floor of the building below. They are very close to buttons, which, if touched, would warn President Webb, who presides over the chapel services, that a fire had broken out. Should this warning signal sound the students would be dismissed on some slight pretext, the truth being kept from them.

The number of students on the rolls of the college is 2,300. But only about half of that number is in the college building, the other half being in the fire-proof annex, in Twenty-third Street, just east of Third Avenue.

The college Faculty has had the authorities after them for not having fire escapes on the building. They have shown the Building Department what was being done to provide against fire. The building is really four boxlike brick compartments, so divided one from the other that a fire in one of them could hardly penetrate easily into the other. The hallways are wide, as are the stairways, which are numerous. Fire extinguishing cans, large tin water buckets, each containing three ordinary pails of water, are placed in all the halls and rooms.

The Faculty does not contend, however, that the building is as safe as it should be. It is adequate in very few respects to its present needs. The lack of fire escapes is only one of very many shortcomings which the building has. Prof. Alfred G. Compton of the college Faculty showed a reporter for THE TIMES through the college building yesterday, and explained the precautions taken.

Mr. Chamberlain's Health Not Good.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The friends of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, have for some time been concerned with regard to his health. To-day Mr. Chamberlain wrote to the Handsworth School, declining to distribute prizes at that institution because, as he said, "it is absolutely necessary for me to confine my strength to public work."

MEADE COURT MARTIAL FURNISHED SURPRISE

Prosecution Furnished Testimony that Aided the Colonel.

Capt. Fuller Told How Major Lauchheimer Had Visited Him While Under the Influence of Liquor.

The feature of yesterday's proceedings at the court-martial of Col. Robert L. Meade, commander of the Marine Barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was the testimony given by Capt. B. H. Fuller, assistant to the Judge Advocate in the trial. Capt. Fuller was recalled to the stand by the prosecution, to whom his testimony proved surprising. In answer to questions by Lorenzo Semple of counsel for Col. Meade, Capt. Fuller said:

"In the Fall of 1897, when I was stationed at the Boston Navy Yard, Major Lauchheimer came to my quarters. Major Lauchheimer was considerably under the influence of liquor. He stated that he had just come from the Puritan Club, and that he had 'closed it up.' Later he left my quarters and went down one flight of stairs to Capt. Kane's quarters. I saw him later in the evening. I do not remember insisting that he retire to his own quarters, but I did draw a hall window curtain to keep him from being seen. He was not dressed properly. He came into my room dressed only in his underclothes."

At the opening of his testimony Capt. Fuller produced the record of the proceedings at the Meade court of inquiry last July, and testified that Col. Meade, at that inquiry, had made under oath the charges against Major Lauchheimer and Col. Denny, which are now pronounced by the prosecution to be "false and malicious." Col. Meade had accused Col. Denny and Major Lauchheimer of being in collusion to bring a false charge of drunkenness against him; Col. Meade had also charged that Major Lauchheimer had on one occasion come to his house in Boston, to a progressive euchre party, in a maudlin condition; that he (Col. Meade) had put Major Lauchheimer up as a guest at the Puritan Club, Boston, and that the Major's conduct had been such that the club had withdrawn the temporary membership privileges extended.

In reference to Col. Meade's charge that Major Lauchheimer had entered his house in Boston in a maudlin condition, Capt. Fuller testified that he was present in Col. Meade's house on the occasion in question, but had not noticed that Major Lauchheimer was drunk. Capt. Fuller then, upon cross-examination by Lawyer Semple, told of Major Lauchheimer's alleged appearance at his quarters in Boston in an intoxicated condition.

There was a long argument as to the advisability of spreading on the record the entire record of Col. Meade's testimony before the court of inquiry in July. Mr. Semple held that the "false and malicious" character of the statements could be determined only by an examination of the evidence taken as a whole, and not by such isolated extracts as appeared in the charges and specifications. It was decided by the court that the defense could, when the time came, introduce such portions of Col. Meade's testimony as seemed fitting, subject to objections.

Col. George C. Reed, Adjutant of the Marine Corps, gave testimony before the court yesterday to the effect that the duty of inspecting the barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last June had not been solicited by Major Lauchheimer. The witness did not believe that there was any impropriety in a Major inspecting a post commanded by a Colonel.

The trial will be continued to-day.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS LONG.

Communication to Congress Will Make Between 28,000 and 30,000 Words.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—President Roosevelt finished the reading of his message to Congress to the Cabinet members at their regular session to-day. It is understood to make between 28,000 and 30,000 words.

Secretary Root talked to the Cabinet for some time about a feature of his annual report which will provide for a board of instruction to supervise the work of the several schools of instruction for officers of the army. This system of higher instruction will in effect establish an entirely new branch of army education.

President Cruising on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by the children, left here this afternoon on the yacht Sylph for a brief cruise down the Potomac. A Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired as the President went aboard the yacht. The President and his family will be gone a day or two.

Archbishop Corrigan President's Guest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Archbishop Corrigan lunched with President Roosevelt to-day.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION'S REPORT IN WASHINGTON.

Covers Every Feature of the Insular Government and is Lengthy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—D. R. Williams, Secretary of the Philippine Commission, has arrived in Washington, and has delivered the report of the commission to Secretary Root. The report is a very long one, covering every feature of the Philippine Government. Besides the report proper there are several volumes of appendices containing reports of different officers of the Government. It is upon the facts contained in this report that Congress is expected to act in legislating for the Philippines at the coming session of Congress. Secretary Root will give the report careful attention, and its receipt enables him to complete his report, which probably will be made public next week.

Accompanying Mr. Williams was Charles A. Conant, who was sent to the Philippines by Secretary Root to make an investigation of and report upon the monetary situation in the Islands. The information on this point which the Secretary has obtained will enable him to recommend to Congress legislation which will improve the present condition.

INSURGENTS ACTIVE IN LUZON.

Ceballos Has 500 Armed Men Including American Negroes—Samar News Encouraging.

MANILA, Nov. 22.—It has been officially reported to Gen. Chaffee that the insurgent leader Caballos has 500 fully armed men, including a number of American negroes, under his command in Laguna Province, Luzon. An insurgent officer has just been captured, carrying papers dated Mauban, Laguna Province, Nov. 18, and signed by Caballos. The prisoner admits that Caballos has 1,000 men with him, and contemplated attacking Mauban. This probably accounts for the fact that yesterday the telegraph lines were cut near Mauban, and in several places the supporting poles were found to have been removed.

News received here from the Island of Samar is encouraging, although up to the present time there have been no wholesale surrenders of natives. The Filipinos captured there show evidences of suffering and hunger. The coasts of the island are closely patrolled by gunboats, and the use of the searchlight makes it almost impossible for the natives to land food on the island for the insurgents. The patrolling gunboats have captured over $20,000 in cash and $100,000 worth of hemp.

The system of taxation, and the collection of taxes maintained by the insurgent leader Lukban were perfect and exhaustive in every particular, and produced revenue from births, marriages, deaths, cock-fights, and from the fish ponds of Samar. Hemp was the most important feature of commerce. Two per cent. of its price was given to the local Presidentes, who collected the majority of the island's revenue from those natives who had sworn allegiance to the United States, and turned it over to the rebel authorities.

Smallpox is raging in the southern islands of the archipelago. The United States Philippine Commission is preparing an act to compel everybody to be vaccinated.

The Best Violet Perfume

is obtained by using

Caswell, Massey & Co.'s

Violet Extracts and Sachets

Junction Broadway, 5th Ave. & 25th St., 578 Fifth Ave. & 355 Columbus Ave.

CAPT. WILLIAM CROZIER NOW CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

Appointed by the President on Advice of Secretary Root—Will Rank as a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Capt. William Crozier was to-day appointed Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General.

Capt. Crozier was promoted over the heads of a large number of army officers who ranged him.

The appointment of Capt. Crozier was made largely upon the recommendation of Secretary Root. Gen. Crozier has demonstrated his ability in nearly every department of ordnance and has shown a wide knowledge of all affairs pertaining to his profession. He was the military member for the United States at The Hague peace conference, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the agreement finally reached for the more humane conduct of war.

Gen. Crozier is a native of Ohio, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Kansas in 1872. When he was graduated in 1876 he entered the artillery, and was transferred to the ordnance in 1881. He became a Captain after fourteen years' service. During the Spanish war he was appointed a Major and Inspector General. During his career as ordnance officer he has given strictest attention to guns and gun carriages, and was a joint inventor with Gen. Buffington, who retired to-day, of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage.

Some difference of opinion exists among army officers as to whether Gen. Crozier's appointment is permanent or whether it is a detail of four years under the army reorganization law. The opinion of Judge Advocate General Davis is that the appointment is permanent.

Gen. Crozier will not retire until 1919, and if the contention is sustained that his appointment is permanent, his term as Chief of Ordnance will be nearly eighteen years, and will preclude the possibility of any of the ordnance officers who have heretofore ranked him securing that grade before they retire.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY INVITED.

He Will Be the Guest of the Hamilton Club, Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Rear Admiral Schley to-day accepted an invitation of the Hamilton Club of Chicago to be its guest of honor at a dinner to be given at some future date. The invitation was tendered the Rear Admiral by Edwin A. Munger, President of the club.

The acceptance on the part of Admiral Schley was definite, but he stated to Mr. Munger that he could not now name a day when he could attend a public dinner. A reception to which as many as can be accommodated will be invited will precede the dinner.

Admiral Schley also will attend a public function in his honor at Memphis, Tenn., but no other than these two invitations will be accepted by him.

MR. DICKINSON LEAVES SOFIA.

Will Probably Return There with Cash for Miss Stone's Ransom—To Confer with Mr. Eddy.

SOFIA, Nov. 22.—Mr. Dickinson, the United States Diplomatic Agent here, started to-day for Constantinople, there to confer with Spencer Eddy, the Secretary of the United States Legation, as to the best means of hastening a solution of the deadlock which has arisen in the negotiations for the release of Miss Stone.

Mr. Dickinson will probably return here, bringing with him cash with which to pay Miss Stone's ransom, as her kidnappers insist that the payment be made in Turkish gold.

Mr. Dickinson is considering the advisability of presenting an ultimatum to the brigands, in which he will fix ten days as the period within which £10,000 must be accepted as Miss Stone's ransom. If this proposal is not accepted all dealing with the bandits, so far as the United States is concerned, will cease.

According to information received here, both Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka continue in fairly good health. They have been concealed in a large village near Doubnitza, whither they were taken blindfolded. A person who arrived from Doubnitza last night says the captives have been removed from the village in question to a point near the frontier, and Miss Stone got wet while crossing the River Struma.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Spectator Suggests that Adherence to It Be Given—Thinks Other Powers Would Follow Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The most important position in to-day's number of The Spectator is occupied by a discussion of a proposal that Great Britain give formal adherence to the Monroe doctrine. The Spectator says:

"If America will define the Monroe doctrine, why should we not pledge ourselves not to infringe upon it? When we had acknowledged this doctrine, America might propose it to the rest of the powers for indorsement. If she did, the powers could hardly refuse. If they adhered, their adhesion would be of great use, not to America, but to the cause of peace, for it would eliminate a great many of the notable causes of war. If the Monroe doctrine became part of the public law of the civilized world, the risk of a war breaking out with regard to European interference in Brazil or Spanish America, now always a possibility, would then pass away.

"Possibly no othe power but Great Britain would at first be willing to recognize the Monroe doctrine as binding. Even so, it would be worth our while to pledge ourselves to respect it, for we never mean to attack that doctrine, and sooner or later our example will probably be followed by other powers."

The Spectator also approves the Canal treaty, and in another article, on Secretary Hay's foreign policy, the paper says:

"No country in the world can show two greater or worthier statesmen than President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay."

THE CANTON RAILWAY DISPUTE.

State Department Asks for Information from Minister Conger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The State Department has called upon Minister Conger for information in regard to the status of the French concession for an electric railway against which Mr. Conger has protested.

It is not known whether the Viceroy at Canton has yet granted the concession, or is about to grant it. In either case, Mr. Conger's protest is considered quite proper. The French concession is held to violate the concession previously obtained by an American company. It is true that the railway has not been completed within the time specified. From the information received at the State Department, it appears that the failure to complete the line within the time limit was due to the unsettled state of things in China, and not to any fault of the company.

As to the statement from Shanghai that the French Minister holds that the American contract has been forfeited by the sale of a controlling amount of the stock to Belgians, it is held here that the nationality of the owners of the stock makes no difference. It is not known that the controlling interest is held by Belgians, but it is known that some Belgians hold stock. The company was chartered under the laws of an American State, and it is held that this makes it an American corporation without regard to the nationality of the individuals composing it.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

Our New Grocery Dep't!

With Choice Saturday Specials:

Fig "Newtons," or Raspberry "Newtons"—per lb.	*14c*	*Peaches*—Sliced for cream—dessert cans—per can	*9c*
Finest Elgin Creamery Butter—per lb	*27c*	*Crackers*—Ginger Snaps or Nic-Nacs—per lb	*5c*
N. Y. State Full Cream Cheese—per lb	*13c*	*Peas*—"Choice of the Kitchen" per can	*9c*
Vienna Frankfurters—per lb	*11c*	*String Beans*—"Eclipse"—per can	*7c*
Swift's Sugar Cured Premium Boiled Ham—Sliced per lb	*20c*	*Coffee*—Maracaibo, bean or ground—per lb	*13c*
		Sardines—"Daly's"—packed in pure olive oil—per can	*11c*

Choice Candies Cheap!

Assorted French Caramels, very choice, absolutely pure, prepared for the most discriminating palates, per lb	*39c & 50c*
Our special chocolates, the pride of this department, always fresh and alluring, fine assortments, well worth 60c per lb., for	*39c*
Assorted Nut and French Glace—a tempting lot especially prepared and priced for this sale—per lb	*29c*
Fruit and Vegetable Forms of Confections—a great display, in boxes ranging in prices, per dozen, from	*60c to 3.00*
Favors and Candy Boxes to imitate Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, etc., an immense variety, each	*10c to 1.98*
Delicious Vanilla and Chocolate Walnut Fudge—a very popular sweetmeat and a great value, at, per lb	*25c*
Plain Vanilla and Chocolate Fudge—also very popular—for to-morrow we have cut the price per lb. to only	*15c*
Matzapan in shape of Fruits, Oysters, Vegetables, etc., etc., per lb.	*80c*
Lace Paper Doylies, from per dozen	*4c to 35c*
Ice Cream Cases, from per dozen	*8c to 4.00*
Favors, per dozen, from	*60c to 5.00*
Dress Suit Cases, each	*15c, 19c, 25c*

Table Decorations of Every Sort at Cut Prices!

Good Shoe News!

Men's Genuine Patent Calf Lace Shoes—$2.50 Grade, **$1.50 Pair.**

Come and be surprised at this value. Every pair with English welted soles—made on the latest English lasts—and as long as this lot lasts there will be a saving of a dollar on every pair bought. Here you have one of the reasons why our Shoe Department is so popular.

Children's Lace and Button Shoes, $1.25 grades, **75c. Pair.**

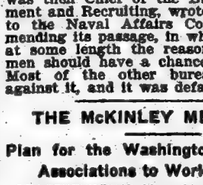

About 350 pairs in all. We are in a hurry to close them out, so quote a double quick selling price — another cause that never fails to boom our live Shoe Department.

Women's Patent Leather Shoes, $3 Grades, **$2.00 Pair**

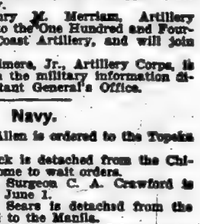

There is also a saving here of a dollar on every pair bought. These shoes have Louis XV. or military heels — are hand sewed — with flexible or welted soles. Another reason why our Shoe Department is so prominent.

All Wool Jersey Leggins. Women's, Misses' and Children's sizes—values 75c., $1.00 and $1.25,	*Felt Juliette Slippers* Fur trimmed—for women—the kind that everywhere brings $1.25 pair	*Women's Worsted SLIPPERS* Hand knitted—all colors—many very pretty combinations—value $1.25
50c	*85c*	*75c*

GUNNERS BECOME ENSIGNS.

Two Enlisted Men in the Navy Appointed to Commissioned Rank Under the New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Francis Martin and R. H. Soule, formerly gunners in the navy, have received their commissions as Ensigns, and have been ordered to report to their ships. They are the first men appointed to the line of the navy since the civil war who did not receive a course of instruction at the Naval Academy. Each of them was appointed after a severe examination, and their status is the same as that of other Ensigns.

They were appointed under the recent act of Congress authorizing the appointment of five enlisted men to commissioned rank each year. It was in regard to this law that Rear Admiral Sampson made his celebrated appeal to the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of Gunner Morgan, to decline to avail himself of the authority conferred upon him by Congress.

Secretary Long was, however, himself in favor of the law, and had recommended its passage. For many years efforts have been made to get some such law passed, so that enlisted men in the navy might have the same chance as those in the army, but on all previous occasions it failed through the hostility of naval officers.

In 1898 a bill was strongly advocated which would have permitted the selection of a small number of enlisted men for commissioned rank. Rear Admiral Schley, who was then Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, wrote a strong letter to the Naval Affairs Committee recommending its passage, in which he reviewed at some length the reasons why enlisted men should have a chance for promotion. Most of the other bureau chiefs were against it, and it was defeated.

THE McKINLEY MEMORIALS.

Plan for the Washington and Canton Associations to Work Together.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Plans by which it is hoped to prevent differences between the Canton McKinley Monument Association and the Washington Memorial Arch Association were agreed upon at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the latter body to-day. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the Board of Trustees of the Canton association in this city on Dec. 7.

A resolution was adopted for the guidance of the Washington conferrees, outlining the wishes of the Executive Committee. These are that the two associations shall make a joint poll of the country for a fund to erect both the monument at Canton and the memorial arch in this city. The proposition is that of all the money collected one-third shall go to the Canton monument and two-thirds to the memorial arch.

BLOOD HISTORY

Born in bone marrow—dies in the liver. This is the beginning and the end of the rich, red blood that keeps us all alive. Blood history makes a fascinating story.

Scott's Emulsion often plays a most important part in blood history. At the very beginning—that is where its influence is greatest.

Scott's Emulsion is a blood food—a rich material for making new blood. Nothing better for bringing color to pale faces.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will make during each of the months of December, January, and February two visits to each of the places hereinafter specified on official business pertaining to the inspection and manufacture of smokeless powder:

The works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; the works of the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company, Parlin, N. J.; the works of E. I. Du Pont, De Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Military Secretary, are detailed as member and Recorder of the board of officers appointed Nov. 11 to meet in Washington Nov. 25 to consider the location and distribution of military posts.

Transfers in the Eighth Cavalry: First Lieut. Duncan Elliott, from Troop A to Troop E; First Lieut. Albert A. King, from Troop K to Troop A.

Transfers in the Second Infantry: Capt. John S. Mallory, from Company M to Company L; Capt. Frank H. Whitman, from Company L to Company H.

Assignments in the Second Infantry: Capt. Francis J. Kernan, to Company K; Capt. Peter E. Marquet, to Company M; First Lieut. Alexander E. Williams, to Company M; First Lieut. George D. Jarrett, to Company K; First Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, to Company L; Second Lieut. George A. Wieczorek, to Company E; Second Lieut. William W. Standiford, to Company F.

First Lieut. John A. Murtagh, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer, Port Columbus, for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will report to the commanding officer of the troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands on the transport Buford, and upon arrival at Manila will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the One Hundred and Fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Artillery Corps, is assigned to duty in the military information division of the Adjutant General's Office.

Navy.

Lieut. D. V. H. Allen is ordered to the Topeka Dec. 2.

Lieut. W. H. Buck is detached from the Chicago and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. A. Crawford is commissioned from June 1.

Lieut. Walter J. Sears is detached from the Glacier and ordered to the Manila.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Robert H. Osborn is detached from the Manila and ordered to the Albany.

Naval Cadet Hayne Ellis is detached from the Manila and ordered to the Albany.

Assistant Paymaster Philip W. Delano is detached from Guam and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Appointments in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The President today made the following appointments in the army:

William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, with rank of Brigadier General.

Francis W. Mansfield, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry; James B. Jackson, Major of Infantry.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry—William B. Roberts, George W. England, Edwin J. Brecken, Franklin S. Leisenring, John A. Hulen, Answell E. Deitsch, Leonard T. Baker, Leonard H. Cook, and Thomas S. Moorman, Jr.

Eli L. Huggins, Colonel of cavalry.

Earl D. Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry.

Charles C. Winnia, Charles M. Maigne, and Frank E. Lynch, Second Lieutenants of cavalry.

Beecher B. Ray, Paymaster, with rank of Major.

Waldemar A. Christensen, Herbert Gunn, Thomas R. Marshall, and William C. Lecompte, Assistant Surgeons of volunteers, with rank of Captain.

James A. Thomas, Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps.

Thomas E. Sulser, provisionally First Lieutenant of

Amusements.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:20. Matinées To-day and Thanksgiving, 2:15. Augustus Thomas' New Play. COLORADO

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS | QUALITY STREET | QUALITY STREET XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Ave. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats. To-day and Thursday. ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY Dec. 3, Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. To-day and Wednesday. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

New Savoy Theatre. 34th St. & Broadway. "A Gosht'l mighty big success."—Evg. World. XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée To-day, 2:15 EBEN HOLDEN

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Last 2 weeks—Xtra Mat. Nov. 28th. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. WM. FAVERSHAM—A Royal Rival Dec. 2. The Helmet of Navarre, with Chas. Dalton

Garrick Theatre. 35th St. and Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY | A MESSAGE FROM MARS XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. 2:15.

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., near B'way. 75TH TIME—DEC. 2. SOUVENIRS. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day and Wed., 2:15. Xtra Matinee Thanksgiving. The Liberty Belles

GARDEN. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15 Also Thanksgiving. SOTHERN IF I WERE KING.

HORSE SHOW, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23. SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M. Judging Ponies, Harness Horses, Roadsters, and Road-Rigs, Cavalry Horses, Ponies in Harness, Hunters, and Horses for the Championship. CONCERTS BY LANDER. The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Comedy & Vaudeville 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. "What Happened to Jones" All Big Laughs. Continuous Vaudeville. Best Acts. 5th Av. "My Friend From India" Funny Farce. Cream of Vaudeville. Continuous always. 58TH ST. "BLUE JEANS" Sensational Success. Great V'dville 125TH ST "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Production. Splendid Vd'ville. All Hits. Star acts. SUNDAY AT ALL HOUSES. CONCERTS Biggest and Best Vaudeville in Town.

CARNEGIE HALL, THIS (SAT.) AFTERN. and Wed. Aft., Nov. 27, at 3 Two Piano Recitals JOSEF HOFMANN Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and Carnegie Hall box office. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Afternoon, Nov. 26, at 3:15. SONG RECITAL. Lilli Lehmann An Entirely New Programme. Songs by Wagner, Bungert, Herman & Brahms. Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the piano. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mat. To-day, 2. Seats 4 weeks ahead. KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST —MATINEE THANKSGIVING.—

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Ave. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Public Admitted Daily Except Monday. ADMISSION 50 CTS. MUSIC.

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15. ANNA HELD In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING. MATINEE TO-DAY 2.15.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St MATINEE TO-DAY DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE Last Mat. & Eve. Mirands of the Balcony. Next Mon., MRS. FISKE in THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH. Sale now open. Mat. Thanksgiving.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. T'dy & Wed., 2:15. FLORODORA EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Second Last Week. Mat. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15. 8p'l Mat. Thanksgiving. DAN DALY Souvenirs next Tuesday. with Virginia Earl and "The New Yorkers." The Geo. W. Lederer Co.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The greatest of all New England dramas. Extra Mat. WAY DOWN EAST Thanksgiving. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST Matinee To-Day. Irwin's Big Burlesquers. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30th ST. At 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. THE MESSENGER BOY 3D MONTH. With JAMES T. POWERS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Tennessee's Pardner Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tdy & Th'ksg'v'g. ELSIE DE WOLFE In Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

14th St. Thea. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving, & Sat. 50TH TIME, DEC. 2. SOUVENIRS. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJILTON. Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9.

GRAND Are You a Mason? Last Mat. Next wk. ANDREW MACK. To-day.

HARLEM Op. House. THE KING'S CARNIVAL Ev., 8:15 Mat. Tdy. Nxt week—"Capt. Jinks," with Ethel Barrymore.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. THE DANCING GIRL.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th CINQUEVALLI LIVING ART STUDIES 30 Other Acts 30.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinée to-day. "DER HUETTENBESITZER." Tuesday & Mond., "DER FALL CLEMENCEAU."

Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed., & Thanksgiving. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

3RD AVE. THEA. MAT. TO-DAY. THE POWER OF TRUTH

EMBANKMENTS OF CROTON DAM CONDEMNED

Engineers Advise that Masonry Be Substituted for Earthworks.

Think Similar Change at Jerome Park Reservoir Unnecessary, but Commissioner Ryan Advocates It.

The report of the Board of Engineers appointed on June 21 by the Aqueduct Commissioner to consider the plans for the earthen embankment at the new Croton Dam and Jerome Park Reservoir, was made public yesterday.

The earthen embankment construction on the sides of the masonry wall at the new Croton dam are condemned by the experts, who recommend that the earthen work, which has been built to a height of 100 feet and is 300 feet in length, be torn down and a wall of masonry substituted. The changes recommended will cost $400,000 additional.

The experts do not entirely agree with Chief Engineer Hill of the Aqueduct as to the earthen embankment and core wall at the south end of the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Chief Engineer Hill reported to the commission that the earthen embankment at the south end of the Jerome Park Reservoir should be replaced by a masonry wall at an additional expense of about $300,000. The Board of Engineers makes the following statement in the summary of its report in reference to this matter:

> At the Jerome Park Reservoir there is a reservoir of 24.5 feet depth of water, retained by an embankment from 12 to 22 feet high, resting on natural earth 40 to 48 feet deep, which rests on rock which is nearly level transversely to the line of the embankment. Beyond the embankment the surface of the ground generally rises, but in a few instances falls away very gradually. There is no possible danger of sliding or sloughing of the bank. The utmost that can be anticipated is the seepage of a small amount of water through the embankment and the earth, and this would be carried off by the sewers in the adjacent avenues. A large expenditure to absolutely prevent such seepage would not be warranted nor advisable.

Aqueduct Commissioner Ryan said last evening to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"We want the best kind of construction at the south end of Jerome Park Reservoir. There have been many accidents in reservoirs during the past ten years the walls of which have been earthen embankments. In twenty years the south end of Jerome Park Reservoir is likely to be a well-settled neighborhood, and every precaution should be taken against the danger of a break in the walls, the loss of life, and the chance of New York having a water famine. Every act of this commission should be done with the idea of avoiding any possible danger.

"A few weeks ago an earthen embankment at the reservoir in East Liverpool, Ohio, broke and the water poured over the embankment, breaking the cement and reducing the height of the water in the reservoir to seven feet. Chief Engineer Hill went to East Liverpool and examined the break. Such an embankment has been planned for the south end of the Jerome Park Reservoir, and I agree with Chief Engineer Hill that the best possible engineering work must be done there, and that the city should not take any chance of a break in a reservoir having a storage capacity of 1,800,000,000 gallons of water. The Aqueduct Commissioners will consider the report of the Board of Engineers and also a further report from Chief Engineer Hill on this matter."

The statement of the Board of Experts on the new Croton dam follows:

> At the New Croton Dam there is a reservoir of 125 feet depth of water, retained by an artificial embankment, the outer toe of which is 5 feet lower than the bottom of the reservoir, and which rests on a filling of earth, 100 or more feet deep, which in turn rests on a steeply sloping rock surface. The percolation of water through this embankment to such an extent as may reasonably be expected under the existing conditions would be liable to induce sliding of the bank and its destruction. A large expenditure is warrantable to prevent the probability of such a contingency.

The report is a long document, and describes the experiments made at Cornell University of material in the embankments and its power to resist the action of water and the saturation of embankments. The experts give all the facts of the Croton construction work fully.

Engineer Elnathan Sweet, in a memorandum filed in reference to the Croton Dam, writes:

> To fully comprehend how essential the permanence of this structure is to the water supply of New York it is necessary to bear in mind that it creates an artificial lake sixteen miles long, extending more than twelve miles above the Old Croton Dam, where all the water now supplied by this water shed is drawn through the old and the new Croton aqueduct, and that it submerges the old dam thirty-four feet.
>
> The failure of this embankment would not only create a devastating flood in the valley below it, but it would create such an irresistible velocity of current above it as would certainly destroy the earthen part of the old Croton Dam and probably the masonry portion of that dam, which is founded in earth, at once cutting off the sole water supply of Manhattan Island, causing an absolute water famine for the vast population dependent on this Croton supply, with all its attendant domestic hardships and the paralysis of trade and industry until the old dam could be rebuilt or repaired, and it would defer indefinitely the time when the city could have the additional supply of water which the new reservoir will furnish when completed.
>
> Having in view, therefore, the magnitude of the disaster that would follow the sudden release under this head of the 30,000,000,000 gallons of water that are retained by this dam, it becomes clear to my mind that the execution of this plan will create risks not lightly to be assumed if a safer construction is attainable.

THE TELLURIDE DISASTER.

Twenty-five Known to be Dead, and Three or Four Still Missing.

TELLURIDE, Col., Nov. 22.—The list of those who perished in the Smuggler-Union mine fire now numbers twenty-five, the engineer, who sacrificed himself in an effort to rescue his comrades, having died this afternoon. It is stated that all but three or four of the miners who went into the mine on the day of the fire have been accounted for, so the final death list cannot contain more than twenty-nine names.

Inquests over the bodies at the Morgue were held to-day, and several of them have been sent to relatives in various parts of the State. Arrangements to bury the remaining dead with honors to-morrow afternoon have been completed, and all places of business will close by order of the Mayor. It is said the company will close its mine for about thirty days, and that the workings, which were damaged to the extent of more than $50,000, will be repaired and will then reopen with a force of between 700 and 1,000 men.

GLENNON'S MOTION DENIED.

Court Decides that the "Wardman" Must Stand Trial Here.

"Wardman" Edward G. Glennon, Mr. Devery's right-hand man, who was indicted for neglect of duty in failing to suppress an alleged disorderly house, must stand trial in this County.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday denied Glennon's motion for a change of venue. The application was made on the ground that because of public prejudice it would be impossible for him to get a fair trial in this city.

Puget Sound Reduction Company.

EVERETT, Washington, Nov. 22.—Articles of incorporation of the Puget Sound Reduction Company have been filed here to-day, naming Everett as its place of business. The capital stock is $900,000, and the Trustees are John D. Rockefeller, F. T. Gates, E. J. Barney, C. W. Harkness, W. C. Butler, G. D. Rogers, and E. V. Carr. Up to the present time the company has been a West Virginia corporation

Standard Oil Company Orders Huge Steamer.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22.—A contract has been closed by the William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company here with the Standard Oil Company for the construction of a tank steamer to carry 1,500,000 gallons of oil, and to cost $489,000. This, it is said, will be the largest vessel that has ever been built in this country for the Standard Oil Company.

Passengers on the Graf Waldersee.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamship Graf Waldersee from Hamburg, Boulogne, and Plymouth were Consul Francis B. Gessner, Capt. Eugene Gronmeyer, Consul Paul Knorr and Fred Taral.

STOPPED A RUNAWAY.

Seized Headstall of Near Horse and Held on Until They Were Caught—Carriage Smashed, Cars Blocked.

"Boozer," the bull terrier, was the hero of an exciting runaway through the Tenderloin District last night. The runaway started at Sixth Axenue and Thirty-eighth Street where a landau with five persons in it, going west, was run down by a south bound Sixth Avenue car and hurled against an elevated railroad pillar. It was shivered to splinters, but nobody was hurt seriously.

In the carriage were Miss C. D. Sturges and Miss Marian D. Sturges, who are registered at the Hotel Manhattan as from Chicago, another woman, and Arthur Du Bois, whose address was not given. They were on their way to the Knickerbocker Theatre and were driven by Patrick Bennett, who works for Arthur Markert, who holds the carriage privilege at the hotel. Dennis Curran was the motorman of the car. Some windows were smashed in the car, cutting several passengers, and there was great excitement for a few minutes, but the entire theatre party were able to pick themselves up and enter another cab, in which they returned to the hotel.

Policeman Squires of the West Thirtieth Street Station grabbed the team of big black horses, but was tumbled into the street and the animals, with the pole and harness hanging to them, dashed on toward Broadway, turning up that thoroughfare through the theatre-going crowd. There were many close shaves, as they passed on the wrong side of the way through the jam of vehicles. Pedestrians fled for safety to doorways.

"Boozer" was strolling along with his master, William J. Sullivan of 249 West Forty-fifth Street, and when near Fortieth Street he ran from the sidewalk and sprang for the headstall of the near horse. His teeth fastened in the harness and he hung on. His weight turned the horses west into Forty-first Street, where they took to the sidewalk, but, discouraged by the weight of the animal, they slowed up and were stopped before they had gone far by Policeman William Collyer of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The dog followed to the station house, and seemed delighted by the attentions showed him.

"Boozer" has distinguished himself before. Nine months ago he captured a burglar at 206 West Forty-fourth Street, and two weeks ago, when Mrs. Augusta Lynde of 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, a woman of mature years, was knocked down by a cab at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, and fell directly before a south-bound car, he seized her skirts and attempted to drag her from the rails.

South-bound traffic on the Sixth Avenue surface road was blocked for half an hour as a result of the crash. An emergency wagon was called to remove the wreck of the carriage, but it seemed to be wedged immovably against the pillar. Finally, in testing the mechanism of the car, it was found that it would move a little ways back and forth by its own power. So it was run back and forth until what was left of the carriage was reduced to splinters, and the car, which had one side torn away, rolled free. The party who were in the carriage refused to make a complaint against Curran, the motorman of the car.

FENCE WAR IN WEEHAWKEN.

A 30-foot Spite Structure Torn Down at Night—Another Erected and Guarded.

The fence war at Clifton Park, Weehawken, once more has become acute. The war has been waging on Third Street for some time, and a large wall of wood which rise to the height of 30 feet separates the lots on which are houses Nos. 35 and 37. The fence was built some months ago, and shuts off the light and air from No. 37. The owner of the house is John La Bay, who lives at No. 20 on the same street. The man who is said to have erected the fence is George Limouze, a real estate man of Union Hall.

Mr. La Bay purchased a lot from Mr. Limouze and prepared to build a home for his family. It is said by Mr. La Bay that Mr. Limouze came to him and asked to be allowed to build the house according to any plans that Mr. La Bay should select. Mr. La Bay, however, had the house built by a North Hudson contractor. It was completed a short time ago. It is a two-story and attic building.

One day a month ago two carpenters began to cart boards into an alleyway running between Mr. La Bay's house and the one next door, owned by Mr. Limouze. No attention was paid to the men until they began to erect a fence close against the side of Mr. La Bay's house. The fence when finished was about 50 feet long by about 30 feet high, and was of strong oak boards and supported by heavy joists. It shuts the light out completely from that side of the house. To make it worse the boards facing Mr. La Bay's house are painted black.

The neighbors were indignant, and there was much sympathy for Mr. La Bay and his wife, and threats were made against the fence. These threats were carried out a few nights ago. The fence was torn down. The plot to destroy the fence was not laid by Mr. La Bay, so far as can be discovered. It was hatched by several well-known men living on the black, who agreed that the sight of the fence was an eyesore, which they felt in duty bound to eradicate for the benefit of the neighborhood. Strange to say, no one seems to have heard the fence smashers at work. They labored with the stealthiness of house breakers. It is rumored, however, that those who did not hear the sound of the hatchets and bars in their warm beds, tucked the coverings more closely about themselves and prayed for the success of the work.

The sight of the torn-down fence caused much curiosity the following morning. The determination of the person who had the fence built then asserted itself. In twenty-four hours' time another fence was in process of construction. The new structure is stronger than the original one, and is under nightly guard. It is expected that interesting legal proceedings will result from the controversy. Some contend that the Fire Department can be called upon to remove the fence as an obstruction dangerous to life in case of fire.

MR. GEORGE ON DEMOCRACY.

He Attacks Aristocracies and Declares the Poor Bear All Burdens.

Henry George spoke before the Manhattan Liberal Club last night on the subject, "Aristocracy and Democracy." Among other things he said:

"The only hope of progress for mankind is on the lines of democracy. Democracy presupposes equality. The aim of real democracy is to give to the individual laborer the full fruits of his labor, to give to the whole population in common, not as individuals, but collectively, the benefits of the earth. In this way all individuals have full opportunity to develop all their powers and to prevent robbery of the many for the benefit of the few.

"There are those of the aristocracy who would take away from the people the suffrage on the ground that the masses are too ignorant to know the use of it. The taxation should be such that its burdens would be borne equally by all classes. The benefits of the land should go into the common treasury instead of into individual pockets. In the State where aristocracy is, there democracy will be on the downward trend. Do the aristocracy ever busy themselves with anything useful? Are not all the advantages for the rich and powerful and not for the poor? Let the rich man rob his creditors and he is protected, but should he be robbed then the whole police force is put to work to get the poor wretch who did it. The poor are always called upon to do the heavy work. If militia is wanted the poor are called upon to bear the burden. In the light of what has been said of the aristocracy, do these questions interest us? I think they do."

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Wakefield Baker, San Francisco; H. C. Atkins, Indianapolis; H. W. Childs, Helena, Mon.; Eg. L. Newman, San Francisco; Gerald Lomer, Montreal.

IMPERIAL—George I. Baker, Havana; Col. Charles T. Phelps, Havana; Herbert G. Ogden, Jr., Washington.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; J. P. Appleton, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—C. P. Bowditch, Boston; R. J. Morgan, Cincinnati; H. L. Esmond, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—John Skelton Williams, Richmond; Juan S. Hart, El Paso, Texas; A. T. McCabe, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—J. N. Falthorn, Chicago.

PLAZA—D. H. Hutchins, Cape Town, South Africa; George V. Sims, London.

SAVOY—E. M. Platt, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Horace S. Sears, Boston.

HERALD SQUARE—C. C. Smith, United States Army.

GILSEY—H. R. Rubs, United States Navy.

CUSTOM HOUSE WORK NOT TO BE STOPPED

Mr. Gilbert, the Architect, Explains the Department's Rulings.

Bids, He Says, Show that $3,000,000 Will Not Cover the Superstructure's Cost If Built of Marble or Granite Wholly.

Work will not be stopped on the new Custom House now building in this city notwithstanding the rather disquieting report received here yesterday that Secretary Gage had reported to the Controller of the Currency that an extra million dollars would be required to complete the structure. The architect, Cass Gilbert, who has charge of the construction, said that the $3,000,000 originally appropriated was amply sufficient to carry on the work without interruption to completion and that the extra million dollars mentioned by the Secretary of the Treasury was for important interior improvements, which, however, were not absolutely essential.

The decision of the Controller that the Treasury Department could not legally enter into contracts to carry forward the work, leaving the completion of the building to be provided for by such further legislation as Congress might see fit to enact, was generally understood by business men and others in this city to mean that the work of building the great structure might take years.

The work on the foundations of the building has been going on for months, and it was the general belief that the contracts for completing the structure had already been let.

Mr. Gilbert was seen yesterday afternoon, and said that the fear of delay in the construction was entirely unfounded and that the purpose of Secretary Gage's appeal to the Controller of the Treasury had been misunderstood by the public. The architect said that the Secretary's action in this case was without his direct knowledge, but that such action was expected.

"The decision quoted in the Washington dispatch," said Mr. Gilbert, "is not exceptional, and, so far as I know, is in line with the usual ruling of the department. It is, I fancy, merely a matter of routine, and will not unfavorably affect the progress of the work on the Custom House. It merely defines the limitation of authority in the letting of contracts and is substantially in line with what has been previously understood to be the department's attitude. We have been working from the beginning with the same idea in view, and, therefore, there is nothing new or sensational in it. The situation in connection with the construction of the building is as follows:

"Bids were received from eight contractors on Nov. 7 for the construction and completion of a new Custom House. The bids covered all the work necessary to complete the building, with the exception of the mechanical equipment and interior finish. The bidders were free to make proposals on any kind of stone for the exterior which they might see fit to offer. They were also invited to name the time in which they could complete the work, and further to submit alternative propositions for specific portions of the work.

"The bids for the entire superstructure ranged from $1,929,535 to $3,000,000.

"Bear in mind that these bids do not include the foundation, which is now nearing completion, and the interior finishing and mechanical equipment above noted. The lowest bid above mentioned was based upon constructing of limestone, and the time named for the work was three years. Most of the other bids were based upon granite for the construction. One bid was based upon marble and one upon granite and limestone in combination.

"It may be remarked here that it is forbidden by law to specify in advance a particular material from any particular quarry or special manufacture. The specifications, therefore, were necessarily prepared to permit bidders to make proposals on any material they might offer.

"The bids were opened in the Treasury Department and referred in me for a definite report. Before submitting such report it was necessary for me to investigate the materials offered and to request a ruling of the department on several questions. I have been advised by the department as to its rulings, and presume that the question reported to have been submitted to the Controller by Secretary Gage was also referred to the legal division of the department at the same time, although I do not recall that it was submitted by me. It does not change the situation.

"The alternative bids show that the new Custom House can be erected within the original appropriation of $3,000,000 and on the lines proposed in my original estimates based upon preliminary sketched drawings, and of the materials proposed therein, but that it probably cannot be built entirely of granite or marble and that some modifications of detail may have to be made if the building is to be built of either of these more expensive materials.

"A strong desire has been expressed on the part of New York that everything about the building be of the very best kind, and in the preparation of the working drawings certain betterments and additions have been made to the original design, as, for example, an entire storage story has been added to accommodate the great accumulation of public documents and to provide for the future; the court has been planned to be faced with stone instead of brick, and modifications have been made, some of which, while very desirable, are not essential and can be omitted for the present. If such modifications are made the building can be constructed within the original appropriation.

"Among the alternative bids submitted were proposals for the construction of the first story only, and these bids came within the estimated cost. The Secretary may determine to let the contract for the first story so that the work can proceed without interruption, and will take further time for the consideration of the balance of the work. He would then determine whether the design should be modified above the first story and bring it to its original conditions, or whether an additional appropriation should be asked to cover the betterments that have been made in the plans and the present high cost of building material, but in no case would contracts be let that would bring the cost beyond the appropriation.

"I am now investigating the stone offered by the bidders, and will make a report to the department within a few days. I anticipate that prompt action will be taken on the receipt of such report."

DEAD ON WEDDING TRIP.

Howard Remmey Died from Pneumonia While at Lakewood, N. J.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 22.—A telegram was received here this afternoon from Lakewood announcing that Howard Remmey, a wealthy young man of this place, had died there. Mr. Remmey was married four weeks ago to Miss Adeline MacGeorge, a well-known young society woman of Vineland. There was a big church wedding and a brilliant reception. It was the social event of the Fall season here.

Mr. and Mrs. Remmey left that night on their honeymoon trip. On the day of the wedding Mr. Remmey caught cold. This failed to yield to treatment, and while at Lakewood he was taken so sick they could go no further. Pneumonia developed and had caused his death. Mr. Remmey leaves a large estate.

FAST TIME TO TRENTON.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The section of the Philadelphia and New York trolley line between here and Trenton is now ready for public use. This is one of the sections which will finally connect the two big cities of the East.

The project was first thought of by Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio. Fast time is made on the new line, the ten miles between here and Trenton being covered in a little over twenty minutes with a number of stops. The cars are forty feet in length and fitted in regulation railroad passenger car style.

Armour Plant in West Virginia Burned.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Nov. 22.—The packing house and office of Armour & Co. were totally destroyed by fire to-day. Over a score of box cars and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad were badly damaged by the flames. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The Armour plant is located along the river front, in the central part of the city, and for a time the entire business district was threatened.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

ON SALE TO-DAY THE CHRISTMAS ON SALE TO-DAY

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

The Most Beautiful Magazine Ever Published

25 Pages in Color and Tint

The twenty-five pages of pictures in color and tint in the Christmas Magazine are the most beautiful and artistic work of this sort ever attempted in magazine illustration. Among the artists represented in color are Albert Sterner, Sarah Stilwell, and W. T. Smedley.

Drawings by Rosa Bonheur

Rosa Bonheur was the greatest animal painter of her day. After her death a number of beautiful studies and sketches were found in her portfolios. These are reproduced for the first time in the Christmas Magazine. They are printed in tint and are accompanied by an appreciation by Jules Claretie, the great critic.

Nine Complete Short Stories

CONTRIBUTIONS BY
Mark Twain
Maurice Hewlett
E. S. Martin
Bret Harte
T. B. Aldrich
R. L. Stevenson
Some Hitherto Unpublished Letters

35 cents a copy — 28 SEPARATE CONTRIBUTIONS 28 — $4.00 a year

Send in your Subscription Now through your Newsdealer or Direct to

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

PERRY BELMONT'S STATEMENT.

He Would Accept a Nomination to Succeed Mr. Muller in Congress.

Perry Belmont, asked whether he was a candidate for the position made vacant by Congressman Muller's resignation, said:

"It is rather early to answer that, although since a conversation with Edward M. Shepard, whose opinion I value greatly, I am giving the matter serious consideration, and I may say if the nomination should be tendered I would accept."

"When did you learn of Mr. Muller's intention to resign?"

"On Wednesday Mr. Muller made known his decision to me, as I am the Democratic State Committeeman representing the Borough of Richmond and the County of Suffolk."

"Was Richmond County in your former Congressional District?"

"Yes, I represented the First Congressional District, comprising Richmond, Suffolk, and Queens for eight years, and resigned in 1888 when President Cleveland appointed me Minister to Spain, and have with little interruption since represented that district on the State Committee."

FRITZ LINDINGER NAMED.

His Friends Put Him Forward as Congressman Muller's Successor.

The Fritz Lindinger Club, a semi-political organization of some four hundred members, of the First Assembly District, held a special meeting last night with Thomas F. Geering in the Chair.

The patron of the club was placed in the field as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman by the unanimous vote of the club.

Mr. Lindinger has been a close friend of Congressman Muller's for a long time, and has always been popular with the Democracy. He is well known throughout the district.

ART CIRCLES IN DISPUTE.

Students Ask Whether Titian Painted the Magdalen Now at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22,—The Magdalen, which the University Art Museum recently acquired, has been the subject of much discussion. Whether or not this picture was painted in the studio of Titian, possibly by the master himself, is the question. It is a well-known fact that of the Magdalens painted by Titian, one is apparently lost.

The picture now in the museum, it is said, was discovered in the possession of an old Venetian landscape gardener, who placed an exceedingly high value on the work, and exhibited it in London and Paris. On its arrival in this country the critics declared it to be a copy of the Magdalen of Titian. A recent examination has shown conclusively the difference between the modern backing and the old canvas. The critics now pronounce it a valuable work of the Venetian school and of the time of Titian.

A 50,000,000 Foot Gas Well.

Tools Thrown Out and Drillers Had to Run for Their Lives.

TIPTON, Ind., Nov. 22.—A 50,000,000-foot gas well came in to-day on the Hobbs farm, four miles south of this city. The flow came in at 4 o'clock, and when the tools were thrown out, the drillers had to run for their lives.

The well is equal to, if not larger, than the celebrated Wallace well which was discovered near Fostoria, Ohio, seven years ago, at that time said to be the largest gusher on record.

CHARLES M. HAYS'S NEW POST.

To Resume Grand Trunk Management as Second Vice President.

Word was received in this city yesterday to the effect that Charles M. Hays had accepted an offer from the Grand Trunk Railway to resume the management of that road with the title of Second Vice President.

Mr. Hays sailed for England recently, and it was understood that such an offer would be made to him. Mr. Hays was General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway from 1896 until January last, when he accepted an offer to become President of the Southern Pacific Company at a salary of $50,000 per annum, with a contract for five years. Shortly afterward the Union Pacific acquired the Southern Pacific Company. This materially changed the future of the Southern Pacific Company and tied Mr. Hays's hands to a considerable extent. The developments of the next few months were such that he preferred to resign.

Thirteen Chinamen Ordered Deported.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Judge Coxe has affirmed thirteen of the orders for the deportation of Chinese arrested for unlawfully entering the country. Fifteen orders were made by United States Commissioner Gray. All were appealed, and only two of the men were discharged. Eighty-three Chinamen are now awaiting a hearing.

Locomotive Fireman Rewarded.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 22.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day presented $100 in gold to Harry Baker, a locomotive fireman, for breaking into a burning car and removing twenty cans of powder. The cans were so hot that they burned his hands.

New Lessee of Criterion Hotel.

George T. Stockham, manager of the Hotel Midland, Kansas City, Mo., has leased the Criterion Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, this city, for a term of years, and is now in possession. The lease was negotiated through Matt. J. Ward & Co., hotel brokers.

Four Books for Christmas Gifts

The Out To-day REAL LATIN QUARTER OF PARIS

BY F. BERKELEY SMITH

RACY sketches and charming glimpses of that most fascinating Bohemia of gay Paris, with its artists, studios, models, grisettes, balls, cafes, gardens, shops, etc., etc.

About 100 original drawings and camera snapshots by the author, two caricatures in color by the celebrated French caricaturist Sancha, and a watercolor frontispiece by F. HOPKINSON SMITH

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.20, Net. Postage, 13 cents

The Out To-day PRINCESS CYNTHIA

BY MARGUERITE BRYANT

A STIRRING tale of love and military adventure in a mythical Kingdom of the Old World. The style is bright and vivacious, the characters are finely portrayed, and the glamour of high romance rests on the story from the first line to the last.

Four Full-Page Half-tone Illustrations

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.20, Net. Postage 12 cents

TARRY THOU TILL I COME

BY GEORGE CROLY

Many critics agree with Gen. Lew Wallace that it is one of the six greatest English novels ever written. Eleven editions have been sold in the past six months.

20 Full-Page Illustrations by T. de Thulstrup

12mo, Cloth, 622 Pages. Price, $1.40, Net. Postage, 19 cts. Holiday Edition-de-luxe, Two vols., in box, 16 Photogravures. Price, $4.00, net. Postage, 31 cts.

KING MIDAS

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

An American story of to-day. Edwin Markham says: "I find a fine current of feeling through the pages. They are touched throughout with the hues of poetry and the noblest ideas of life."

Four Full-Page Drawings by C. M. Relyea

12mo, Cloth, 388 Pages. Price, $1.20, Net. Postage, 12 cts.

FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pub'rs, New York

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; southerly winds, shifting to northerly.

On the New England coast winds will shift to northerly, becoming fresh to brisk; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh south to east, shifting to northerly to-night; on the Gulf coast they will be fresh to brisk and mostly northerly; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk easterly, shifting to southerly to-night, and on the lower lakes they will become brisk to high north.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes, on the Gulf coast from Pensacola to Galveston, and also on the Washington and Oregon coast. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have variable winds, shifting to fresh northwesterly, and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	40	35	35
6 A. M.	44	33	36
9 A. M.	43	34	40
12 M.	48	40	46
3 P. M.	56	42	48
6 P. M.	54	43	44
9 P. M.	52	43	43
12 P. M.	52	38	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 41¼; Weather Bureau, 38; Corresponding date 1900, 50; Corresponding date for last 25 years, 41.

The thermometer registered 34 degrees at 8 A. M., and 42 degrees at 3 P. M., the maximum temperature being 44 degrees at 5:45 P. M., and the minimum 32 degrees at 5:50 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:15 A. M.—451 West Thirteenth Street; Strant Brothers; damage, $15.

8:30 A. M.—Fifteenth Street and Fourth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

10:50 A. M.—503 East Twelfth Street; Charles Seiglee; damage, $500.

12:30 P. M.—2 Howard Street; F. Gilban; damage, $100.

1:35 P. M.—238 East Twenty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.

4 P. M.—147 East Twenty-seventh Street; Mrs. Price; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—261 East Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

7 P. M.—79 Nassau Street; J. Alexander; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 22.—A fire in the grocery store of Beiman & Krush, at 226 Market Street, to-day, caused a loss of not over $5,000, which is covered by insurance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—The tipple and washhouse of Mine No. 1 of the Donk Brothers' Coal Company of St. Louis, one mile from Collinsville, Ill., were burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $80,000.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Nov. 22.—The

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale and Harvard Ready for Their Annual Game To-day.

CUTTS' ELIGIBILITY IN DOUBT

No Official Decision Rendered in His Case—An Immense Crowd Expected— Columbia's Practice.

The annual football game to-day at Cambridge between Yale and Harvard is looked on by all conversant with the sport as the great game of the year. Not only will the winning eleven be the champion team of the year, but the absolute uncertainty as to the result of the contest lends just that color to the affair to make lovers of athletic sport anxious to see the struggle. To what extent this anxiety has reached may be judged by the great demand for admission to Soldiers' Field, where the game will be held, as much as $25 a piece being offered in a few instances for seats on the extreme end stands; this, too, in view of the fact that 35,000 tickets have been issued, not one of which can be bought now except from speculators, who by tempting students with high premiums, have induced them to part with the pasteboards they obtained at regular prices from their college athletic associations.

THE TEAMS COMPARED.

The two teams are as evenly matched as ever lined up against each other in the big annual struggle. Yale has played 12 games, Harvard 11. Yale has scored 192 points against her opponents to Harvard's 232, and her goal has been crossed three times to Harvard's four.

Harvard defeated Bowdoin 12 to 0 at the beginning of the season. Two weeks later Yale rolled up a total of 45 points against the same eleven.

It was just the opposite with Amherst. In her second game of the season Yale scored but one touch-down against this aggregation, while Harvard did twice as well against her, crossing her goal line twice easily.

Wesleyan was defeated by Yale early in the season by a score of 24 to 0, while Harvard at a later period only beat her 16 to 0.

These scores would seem to indicate that Yale has the stronger team, but later comparisons upset the theory. Columbia, Harvard's victim by a score of 18 to 0, scored on Yale by a goal from field and held the Blue down to two hard-earned touch-downs.

And West Point, which was defeated by Harvard by a score of 6 to 0, played Yale to a standstill, tieing her at 5 points.

In respect to this comparison, however, it must be considered that Harvard's score was only made in the last sixty seconds of play, Kernan taking the ball half the length of the field for a touch-down on the last line-up.

That one cannot tell of the comparative strength of two football elevens is proved by games earlier in the year. No one doubts that if Pennsylvania and the University of Michigan were to play together the result would be a matter of decided conjecture, but, judging from comparative scores, the Michigan college is better than the Quakers by about 125 points.

It is reasoned in this way: Columbia defeated Pennsylvania 11 to 0. Buffalo beat Columbia 5 to 0, and Buffalo went down before the Ann Arbor men to the tune of 126 to 0.

Consequently, if Harvard had been beaten by the Quakers last Saturday comparative scores would have given Michigan the claim to infinite gridiron superiority.

As it was, the showing of the two teams places Harvard far below her Western sister.

Just so in the game with Yale. No one can tell how the teams compare until they line up against each other on Soldiers' Field, and the result of the contest will probably be in doubt until the whistle blows.

Following are the statistics of the teams:

YALE.

Name—Position—Home.	Height. ft. in.	W'ght.	Age.
C. Gould, Captain, l. e., Albany	5:06	166	20
C. P. Goss, l. t., Waterbury	6:03	197	20
H. P. Olcott, l. g., Stamford	5:11	183	22
K. F. Rice, c., N. Y. City	6:00	204	20
C. J. Hamlin, r. g., Buffalo	5:09	197	20
J. J. Hogan, r. t., Torrington	5:10	190	24
J. R. Swan, r. e., Utica	6:00	171	22
J. L. DeSaulles, q. b., Bethlehem, Penn.	5:08	154	22
F. W. Wilhelmi, l. h. b., N. Y. City	6:00	175	21
G. B. Chadwick, r. h. b., N. Y. City	5:10	155	21
C. A. Weymouth, f. b., Lookhaven, Penn.	6:01	187	24
C. D. Rafferty, Pittsburg, Pa.	5:07	160	21
J. B. Hart, Cincinnati	5:08	145	22
Average	5:11¼	174	21½

HARVARD.

Name—Position—Home.	Height. ft. in.	W'ght.	Age.
D. C. Campbell, l. e., Cambridge	6:00	171	28
C. C. Blagden, l. t., N. Y.	5:10	196	20
W. O. Lee, l. g., Chicago	6:02½	207	28
C. S. Sargent, c., Brookline	5:11	214	21
C. A. Barnard, r. g., Washington	6:03½	201	21
O. F. Cutts, r. t., N. Anson, Me.	5:11½	196	28
E. Bowditch, r. e., Albany	6:01	168	20
C. R. Marshall, q. b., Brookline	5:10	152	19
B. P. Kernan, l. h. b., Alder Creek, N. Y.	5:11	170	21
A. W. Ristine, r. h. b., Ft. Dodge, Iowa	5:09	163	23
T. H. Graydon, f. b., Cincinnati	6:01	175	20
Average	6:00	183	22½

Following is the record of the games played between Harvard and Yale:

1876—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1877—No game.
1878—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1879—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 2 safeties.
1880—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1881—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 0.
1882—Yale, 1 goal, 3 touchdowns; Harvard, 2 safeties.
1883—Yale, 4 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 safety.
1884—Yale, 6 goals, 4 touchdowns; Harvard, 0.
1885—No game.
1886—Yale, 8 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown.
1887—Yale, 3 goals, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 goal.
1888—No game.
1889—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1890—Harvard, 2 goals; Yale, 1 goal.
1891—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1892—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1893—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1894—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4.
1895—No game.
1896—No game.
1897—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1898—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.
1899—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
1900—Yale, 28; Harvard, 0.

BLUE ELEVEN LEAVES NEW HAVEN.

The Yale team left New Haven at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon after receiving an enthusiastic send-off by the Yale undergraduates in front of the New Haven House. The men are all in the pink of condition, and are ready to put up a hard game. The team will enter the Harvard contest in much better shape than they did the Princeton game. Goss, Gould, and Olcott, the cripples, are now nearly as strong as ever, and Wilhelmi will be able to enter the game if called upon. The week's work has been aimed principally at developing a back field, and in this has been successful.

Harvard, too, is ready for the great contest to-day. The last rub down has been given, the last word of advice spoken, and nothing is now left but to get down and fight to the last drop against the Blue. Harvard has finished the season with a team in as perfect physical condition as ever wore Crimson suits. Every man on the eleven is without spot or blemish, and in the game to-day will be prepared to throw aside all thoughts of self or injury. Each one will fight for Harvard, remembering last year's bitter defeat, and determined to wipe it from the face of the earth. The practice yesterday was of the lightest nature. The men ran through their signals for the last time, and then scampered to the locker room to receive their last attention at the doctor's hands.

YALE FAVORITE IN BETTING.

Cambridge was rapidly filling up with graduates, relatives, and friends of Yale and Harvard men last night. The streets were thronged with excited individuals eagerly discussing the prospects of the game, and bets were being made on every hand and at every amount. Yale seemed to be a trifle the favorite, but only a trifle. Harvard's record this year, the weight of her eleven, and the feeling of dogged determination which has stamped her attitude in regard to the game from the very start combine to hold back Yale's impetuous supporters, and although in many cases the latter have given their team the preference, even money is still the favorite ratio in wagers on the game. Yale men base their hopes of victory on the strength of their tackles and their centre men.

At the Harvard Union last night the scene was one of the greatest bustle and excitement. After the day's practice graduates one after another began to come in, and by the time the team sat down to the training table at 6 o'clock the spacious dining room was filled with old Harvard men. Football heroes, baseball lions, old stars along every line were there. It was "Hello, Waters," and "Hello, Lewis," and "Hello, Reid," from early to late. Old classmates slapped each other on the back as they came together for the first time perhaps in years.

The Columbia football players consumed most of their practice time yesterday running through signals. Van Hoevenberg, Lancon, and Weekes were the only members of the 'Varsity squad who did not appear on the field, and they merely laid off for a day or so. The team is rapidly getting back to fair physical condition once more, and yesterday went through its work with vim and energy. Coach Sanford enlivened matters considerably himself by going in as quarter back, and he kept the team traveling rapidly up and down the field.

For a short time the scrub and 'Varsity lined up against each other for the purpose of trying a new end play. This play requires the tackle back of the line and leads the other side to suspect that he is to run with the ball. He merely acts as an interferer for the other backs, however. This play worked well against the scrub yesterday, and will be perfected for use against the Indians on Thanksgiving Day. Those members of the team who were fortunate enough to secure tickets for the Harvard-Yale contest at Cambridge left for Cambridge last night.

In regard to the protest of Cutts which Yale is reported to have made, Coach Reid referred inquirers to Prof. Hollis, Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, who said:

"Yale has made no protest. Whether Cutts plays or not rests with the Athletic Committee of Harvard, and it has not yet made up its mind. The decision depends on certain facts not yet ascertained. If these facts do appear the decision will be clear and will be made known at the last minute. If the facts do not appear the decision will still be a very vexed one. No additional information was presented to the Athletic Committee by Yale which has not been already presented."

This is all that could be obtained from Prof. Hollis. It is the general impression at Harvard that the Athletic Committee has almost decided that Cutts is ineligible, owing to his work at the Haverford School, Pennsylvania, but the coaches would not say so, as they did not wish the players to know anything about the matter, as it would spoil their night's rest.

The University of Pennsylvania football squad went to Atlantic City yesterday, where the players will remain for three or four days. The men have been worked pretty hard of late, and the trip to the seashore was taken with the idea of giving them a thorough rest. The players, however, will be drilled in signals and new formations in preparation for the final game of the season with Cornell on Thanksgiving Day.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Dwight School Defeats Berkeley Rather Handily—Three Men Protested by the Loser.

For the honor of meeting Columbia Grammar School in the contest for the football championship of the Interscholastic Association, Berkeley and Dwight Schools played yesterday at Berkeley Oval, and Dwight won by the score of 17 to 0. Both elevents were weak in defensive work, the Berkeley line especially so, and each side lost ground constantly by fumbling. The Berkeley tackles were easily pushed aside and the ends were nearly always boxed out of the play.

In the second half President Roome of the Berkeley Athletic Association—the Captain and full back of the football eleven—protested three of the Dwight boys, claiming that they were over twenty years old, the age limit in the Interscholastic Association. One of the men protested is a son of Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany Hall, but he did not play yesterday. He was on the field, however, and viewed the contest from the side lines. Right Guard Close and Left Back Bohen were the others protested. As the championship game with Columbia Grammar School is to be played next Wednesday at Brekeley Oval, delegates from the different schools comprised in the League who were present at the contest yesterday authorized the Secretary of the League to call a special meeting next Tuesday night to take action on these protests. The crowd at the game was rather small, but the partisans of both teams made up for their lack of numbers by cheering lustily whenever a play met with their approbation.

In the first half Dwight School had things much its own way, and twice forced the ball over Berkeley's goal line for two touch-downs, the goal in each case being kicked. After Dwight had scored a touch-down in the second half the Berkeley boys braced considerably and held for downs for the first and only time during the game. Two fair runs by Kock—one for fifteen and the other for ten yards—brought the ball to the Dwight five-yard line. The first down netted no gain, and the second was just as unsuccessful. On the third and last down Berkeley advanced the ball but a yard and lost the chance to score. Near the end of the first half Berkeley had the ball on the Dwight thirty-yard line, and a goal from the field was attempted by Roome. The kick was blocked.

During the game several of the six-day bicycle riders who are training at Berkeley Oval practiced on the board track, and one of their number—Hans Jaak of the German team—fell from his wheel. Splinters from the track entered the flesh of his leg, and an ambulance surgeon, Dr. McDonald of the Fordham Hospital had to be summoned to the ground to extract them. The injuries, while painful, will not necessarily interfere with his work in the coming race. The line-up:

Dwight, 17.	Positions.	Berkeley, 0.
Sauri	Left end	Sheffield
Rudgen	Left tackle	Prentice
Elliot	Left guard	Williams
Francisco	Centre	Rapp
Close	Right guard	Gordon
Brodsky	Right tackle	Peverly
Billingwood	Right end	Harris
Cowen	Quarter back	Raymer
Bohen	Left half back	Schmuck
Garriss	Right half back	Kock
Keyes	Full back	Roome

Touch-downs—Rudgen, Brodsky, and Garriss. Goals from touch-downs—Bohen, 2. Referee—Mr. Trask, Peter Cooper High School. Umpire—Mr. Rothschild, Columbia. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

Columbia Freshmen Play To-day.

Columbia's freshman football team leaves at 10 o'clock this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Philadelphia, where in their first college game they will meet the University of Pennsylvania freshman eleven at Franklin Field this afternoon. The Morningside freshmen will make a very determined effort to win, as so far their season has been unsuccessful. In their two games they have been defeated by Horace Mann by 6—0, and by Hotchkiss School by 33—0. The probable line-up of the freshmen will be: Left end, De Sallier; left tackle, Whitwell; left guard, Fleurer; centre, Pierrepont; right guard, Albert; right tackle, Brown or Ewing; right end, Stegmuller; quarter back, Benham, (Captain;) left half-back, Bauernabel; right half-back, Wood; full back, MacKenzie. De Sallier, Whitwell, Brown, and Wood are of the 'Varsity squad.

Harvard's Law Team Beat Yale.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—The Harvard Law School eleven defeated Yale Law School this afternoon on Soldiers' Field, 24 to 0. Harvard won by superior weight and better team play. Yale had the ball only twice, once getting it on a fumble on Harvard's fifteen-yard line, but was easily held both times. Harvard's end runs were productive of good gains, and Harvard also used a number of trick plays very effectively.

Hockey Practice at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—In answer to the call for hockey candidates issued recently, twenty-five men reported yesterday. The Casino is being used at present to get the men in condition and to give them practice in passing the puck and blocking their opponents. The absence of any rink badly handicaps the development of team work, but as soon as cold weather sets in it is the intention of the management to flood the tennis courts, insuring quick freezing and smooth ice for practice. The prospects for a good team are unusually bright, as all last year's men are in college with the exception of one forward, Halsted Little. S. G. Wiley, a freshman, is probably the best-known of the new men. Wiley played on the St. Nicholas Rink team last year, and is a fast, sure-passing forward. Good goal keepers and cover points are scarce, but the presence of Paull, last year's goal, and Purnell, in college will not weaken the team at these points.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Nathan Straus's Trotter Proves One of the Features of the Day.

COBWEBS SHOWS GOOD SPEED

Lively Three Cornered Brush Between Louise Mac, Malacca, and Page—Prominent Out-of-Town Drivers Appear.

A fair sky and a fast track brought a large number of prominent New York and out-of-town horsemen to the Harlem River Speedway yesterday, and with their fast steppers they furnished an afternoon's sport that was on a par with Thursday's programme, when Alvas and The Monk were the star performers.

Prominent among the out-of-town drivers was John Shepard of Boston, who sat behind Nathan Straus's spotted trotter Malacca, 2:18½, and drove him in several of the best brushes of the day. One heat that Mr. Shepard drove him in proved beyond a doubt that there was more speed in him than he has generally been credited with, as he was turned to a good start with the bay trotter Page, 2:09¾, driven by Dr. Moore, and was beaten by only a head and neck after a nose-and-nose go over the entire upper stretch.

Cobwebs, 2:12, who will probably meet The Monk Thanksgiving morning for the championship of the Speedway, covered several very fast half-miles, and in a warming-up brush came down the stretch in front of the chestnut pacer Spinx S., 2:09¾, driven by George Spear. When keyed up to the proper speed Spink S. was started with the Western pacer Wesley R., 2:10, driven by James Murphy of Chicago. Down almost to the quarter post Wesley R. maintained the lead, which he had gained in the start, but at this point Spinx S. closed the gap, and, reaching even terms, set a pace that made her opponent step his best. For a distance they paced head and head, then Spinx S., showing a sudden burst of speed, shot out in front and passed the post a winner by half a length.

The bay trotter Colonel Wilkes, 2:23¼, handled by his trainer, did some fast work, defeating the green trotter Ila, driven by Dr. Tuggles, and going a dead heat with the trotter Baron Brown, 2:27¼. Later in the afternoon Colonel Wilkes attempted to outstep Saratoga Bell, 2:21¾, but failed in the attempt, Saratoga Bell taking the lead at the head of the stretch and finishing with an open length to the good.

The only three-cornered brush of importance during the afternoon had for contestants the little mare Louise Mac, 2:09¾, handled by a trainer; Malacca, 2:18½, and Page, 2:09¾. After a very ragged chance start, Malacca having the advantage of a length, the trio were got away. They went bunched to the first quarter post, where Louise Mac overtook Page and the pair began crowding Malacca. The pace was a furious one, and began to tell on Malacca, who at the head of the stretch fell back into second place, Louise Mac taking the lead and winning out easily, Page breaking within a hundred yards of the post. On the next trip down Page redeemed himself nobly, as he picked up and passed Colonel Wilkes and won out with ease.

J. Alexander drove the trotter Bell Pagan, 2:24¼, to victory in front of Malacca, and Baron Brown, 2:27¼, had a lively heat with the trotter Kate Bradly. J. J. Timmons's bay trotter Harry Davis, 2:26¼, was fast, but the little trotter William E., 2:22¼, owned by Michael Reid, was a trifle faster in a half-mile brush. Several brushes have been arranged for Sunday morning, the most interesting of which promises to be between the old pacing favorite Hontas Crooke, 2:09, owned by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, and E. E. Smathers's crack pacer Spinx S., 2:09¾. The pair have met before on the Speedway, and at the present time honors are about even.

RESULTS OF BENNINGS RACES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—First-choice horses again had their troubles at Bennings to-day, Wild Bess, quoted at 5 to 2, being the third favorite to win in three days. Three odds-on horses were easily disposed of by good-priced horses. The card was a very ordinary one. Speculation continues brisk. Weather fair; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse $300. Death, 101 pounds, (White,) 7 to 1, won; Jerry Hunt, 94, (Danzig,) 5 to 1, second; Curtsey, 94, (Phillips,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Tour, Prosit, Brisk, Alsike, Lofter, Cormorant, Wellesley, Punctual, Rappenecker, Cheval d'Or, Bastile, Imperialist, and Lexington Pirate also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; purse $300. Wild Bess, 99 pounds, (Booker,) 5 to 2, won; Chiron, 95, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1, second; Rosecourt, 95, (G. Thompson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:03 2-5. Maratrisa, The Bandit, Miss Patsey, Thoth, Ischium, Augury, Clearfield, Sinecure, Emma A. M., Drop Light, and Sunny Port also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; purse $400. Raffaello, 108 pounds, (Walker,) 8 to 1, won; Gray Dally, 86, (Henderson,) 12 to 1, second; Kalif, 96, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Prince Richard, Einus, All Saints, Kingstelle, Barbetto, and Lou Rey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse $400. Last Knight, 100 pounds, (R. Henderson,) 8 to 1, won; Hans Wagner, 103, (Booker,) 3 to 5, second; Carroll D., 103, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Misleader, Oria, May J., and Outsider also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and forty yards; purse $300. Philma Paxton, 97 pounds, (L. Smith,) 2 to 1, won; Wool Gatherer, 97, (Redfern,) 15 to 1, second; Garter Ban, 97, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Mentone, Tenario, Anna Darling, Rubens, Florad, Margaret Hoffman, Hawk, Dactill, Mowitzka, and Carlovignian also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a furlong; purse $400. Alfred Vargrave, 90 pounds, (Redfern,) 13 to 5, won; Ohnet, 90, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 10, second; Potente, 125, (H. Michaels,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:57 3-5. Three starters.

Entries for Washington Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Gold Lock and Verify, 106 pounds each; Lee King, 103; Cheval d'Or, Shoreham, and Cormorant, 100 each; Lofter, Marathen, and Jerry Hunt, 97 each; Idle Ways and Handcuff, 95 each; Arganauta and Give and Take, 92 each, and Guesswork, 90.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Longlove, Anak, Courtenay, Hot, Justice, Swamplands, Little Arrow, Illuminite, Missile, Meistersinger, and Ah Pe Ah Tone, 110 pounds each; Clipper, Avis, Nuptial, Lady Teazle, and Geneseo, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Hunters' Champion Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, special weights, with penalties and allowances; about three miles. Sifter, Facile, and Self Protection, 163 pounds each; Higbie, 171; Yellow Jacket, 153; Joe Leiter, 147, and Mollie McCann, 137.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bennings Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile and a half. Potente, 116 pounds; The Amazon, 113; Tyrshena, Raffaello, and Alfred Vargrave, 112 each; Althea, Handicapper, and Ringleader, 109 each; Carbuncle, 108; Surmise, 105; Trigger, Cherished, and Wunderlich, 102 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Barouche, 126 pounds; Andy Williams, 125; Remesole, 124; Fonsalucs, 122; Blue, 119; Col. Bill, 117; Anak, 116; Rose of May and Dewey, 115 each; Trump, 114; Lord Quex, 113; Par Excellence, Ice Water, and Flying Buttress, 112 each, and Playlike, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, at special weights; one mile and 100 yards. McMeekin, 118 pounds; Scarlet Lily, 112; Alfred Vargrave, 110; Lady of the Valley, 102; Waswift and Andy Williams, 100 each; Barouche, 97; Locket, 95, and Flora Pomona, 93.

Columbia Golfers in Team Match.

Columbia's golf team will play its last match this year against the Fox Hills team next week. Instead of a regular team match of eight men on a side, it will be a foursome team match. The Morningside team will be composed of the followinp pairs: W. L. Glenney and S. P. Nash, J. G. Bates and O. E. Stevens, J. A. Edwards and W. T. Stern, and M. L. Cornell and S. Slosson.

Fox Hills will be represented by these men: R. C. Watson, L. Livingston, M. M. Singer, E. S. Knapp, J. M. Ward, L. Tappen, P. A. Proal, and W. L. Gunther.

Columbia's Relay Team.

E. W. Hjertberg, trainer of the Columbia track team, yesterday decided on the relay team that will represent Columbia in her relay race with Pennsylvania at the games of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association in Brooklyn to-night. The Columbia runners will be W. P. B. Earle, 1904, College; G. C. Atkins, 1902, College; O. M. Bishop, 1903, College, and C. B. Marshall, 1902, Law, Captain. The men will run their quarter mile distance in the order named.

A Wholesome Tonic

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken when you feel all "played out," can't sleep and have no appetite, it nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

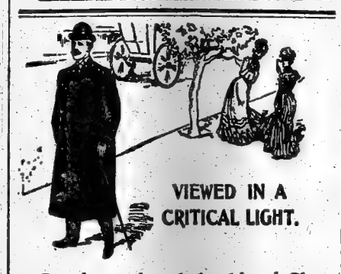

VIEWED IN A CRITICAL LIGHT.

Our dressy, broad-shouldered Chesterfield overcoat stands out sharply and clearly a model of fashionable correctness—a triumph of the cutter's art—a gem of expert tailoring. Convenient because it's ready-to-wear the minute-you-want-it. Economical because your tailor just doubles our price. It's a value of convincing and startling worth. Cut 48 inches long, also 44 inches. Our price $22.50.

LAMBERT

APPAREL FOR MEN.

39-41 Cortlandt St.

Between 6th and 9th Ave. "L" stations.
Also at New Haven, Conn.

A. A. U. IN TRAP SHOOTING.

Establishes a Rule that a Man Who Shoots for Money Is a Professional Athlete.

It will be interesting news to trap shooters to learn that the Amateur Athletic Union has just passed a resolution to the effect that a trap shooter who shoots for a sweepstake prize shall be declared a professional athlete. This action was occasioned upon receipt of a letter at the recent annual meeting from J. H. Daggett, Captain of the Boston Athletic Association Gun Club. He asked for information on the subject, inasmuch as it has long been customary for trap shooters to divide money prizes, but in the past the Amateur Athletic Union has never taken cognizance of this sport. Mr. Daggett's letter was:

"As trap shooting at inanimate targets seems to be rapidly coming to the front as a sport for amateurs, to such an extent that all the larger colleges and athletic clubs have teams in the field and in other ways are fostering this sport, there is one vital point, in our opinion, which should be settled at once, and that is: What makes a man a professional trap shooter? It has been a custom for years for contestants in this sport to shoot in tournaments, for sweepstakes, and having a division of the money into first, second, and third prizes, &c. The Boston Athletic Association has some sixty members who are following this sport regularly, and a team of six men who have shot in matches against Harvard, Yale, New England Kennel Club, and others, but we, as a club, have not yet adopted the "sweepstake" system, and before doing so would like to ask you if this sport is in the list governed by the New England Amateur Athletic Union, and when a man following this sport ceases to be an amateur, and what makes him a professional. There seems to be no authority on points of this kind about trap shooting, and if you can in any way help us to establish a rule, we feel sure it will be greatly appreciated by the trap shooters of New England."

The subject was widely discussed, but the resolution declaring a man who shoots for money a professional was adopted practically unanimously. The effect it will have upon the sport, if any, will be watched with interest during the coming year.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING.

Entries for Intercollegiate Race at Morris Park Next Week.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Manager Jones of the Intercollegiate Cross Country Association to-night gave out a list of entries for all the universities that will enter teams at the Morris Park meet, in New York, Nov. 30. The entries are as follows:

Princeton—R. E. Williams, R. A. Williams, A. H. Rutherford, B. Davis, George Goldsmith, George Cochran, B. Woodruff, F. C. Spencerbrand, F. Seeley, and J. M. Perry.

Columbia—C. A. Baker, C. Scharps, C. W. Ingleheardt, J. P. Richmond, F. L. O'Connell, W. A. Rowlands, and E. D. Oppenheimer.

Yale—B. G. Teele, W. D. Waldron, D. W. Franchot, H. G. Stevens, M. J. Donahue, E. R. Clark, E. S. Van Tassel, C. S. Jacobus, W. C. Moody, and C. S. Fallowes.

Pennsylvania—A. C. Bowen, J. A. Standon, J. R. Ballie, W. G. Stewart, W. F. Ford, E. Russell, L. H. Babcock, E. A. Steinmetz, J. A. Yardley, and W. A. Sawans.

Cornell—R. S. Trott, G. T. Pollard, F. W. Poate, W. G. Berryman, T. M. Foster, B. B. Smith, A. S. Williams, E. H. Riedel, R. A. Gardner, and C. C. White.

Trainer Moakley of Cornell said that he looked for a close fight between Pennsylvania and Yale for first honors this year.

St. Louis Fair Athletic Plans.

A committee was appointed at the recent annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union to take general charge of athletics in St. Louis during the fair, to be held there in 1903 in celebration of the Centennial of the purchase of the Louisiana territory. It was voted to have the committee consist of the President and Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, the President of each association, one member of each allied body, one delegate at large, and all the delegates at large to the Amateur Athletic Union, and all the former Presidents of the National body. Among the leading members thus placed upon the St. Louis Athletic Committee are: President E. E. Babb, Secretary J. E. Sullivan, M. F. Winston, President New England Association; Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, President Atlantic Association; W. H. Liginger, President Central Association; W. B. Hinchman, President Pacific Association; Jerome Karst, President Western Association; Leigh Carroll, President Southern Association; A. G. Mills, C. C. Hughes, J. F. Harder, J. B. Maccabe, and G. T. Kirby, delegates at large to the Amateur Athletic Union; Harry McMillan, and Bartow S. Weeks. The members of the committee from the allied bodies will be appointed by the President at a later date.

The Record Committee, in its report, did not allow any of the new records made in the Inter-State Fair meeting at Louisville, Ky, but it was agreed to accept them as association records.

To-nights' Bowling Games.

The schedule for this evening in the principal local bowling tournament is as follows:

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Kountze Brothers, Chase National Bank, and American Exchange National Bank. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Commonwealth, Adirondack, and Pro Patria Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

E. Belmont

Clear Havana Cigars

There is something about the quality of El Belmont cigars that is most gratifying and you are convinced after smoking even one of them that it is true that they

"Are really excellent"

AMONG THE BILLIARDISTS

"Jake" Schaefer and Barutel Make Excellent Averages.

WILLIE HOPPE WAS OUTPLAYED

The Youth Beaten in Both Games and Is Apparently Distanced—Slosson Rested.

Barutel continues to play excellent billiards in his match with "Willie" Hoppe, the juvenile expert, at Maurice Daly's Academy. At both the afternoon and evening sessions yesterday he outplayed the boy, and now has an apparently safe lead, as the youth to win must make over 800 points to-day. The play is under the same conditions which will govern in the coming championship tournament at eighteen-inch balk line, and Barutel to win must score 3,600 points to Hoppe's 2,700. Barutel, therefore, plays 300 points at each session while the boy is required to make 225 to win. The total score at present is: Barutel, 3,000; Hoppe, 1,845.

Barutel's cue work was excellent in the afternoon contest, and twice the half-century mark was passed. In the fifth inning he ran 52. This he followed with 32. Six and ten were the next figures to be added to his score, and then he made the best run of the afternoon, 56. Only once during the contest did he fail to count, and only once did Hoppe succeed in making more than 10 points. He played steadily, however, making 73 points in fifteen innings for an average of 4 13-16. Barutel's average was 18 12-16.

Barutel was not quite so successful in the evening game, but at that he more than managed to concede Hoppe his handicap. In this contest he required thirty-two innings to make the 300 points required of him, and his best run, 56, was made in the last inning.

Hoppe started out poorly, but improved as he went along. Forty-four was the highest figure he reached, and his average for the contest was 9 28-31. The scores:

Barutel—30 7 0 1 52 32 6 10 31 56 17 0 12 30 12 1. Total, 300. Average, 18 12-16.

Hoppe—3 3 6 0 6 0 2 2 1 9 25 8 4 2 2. Total, 73. Average, 4 13-15.

Barutel—5 21 1 15 4 26 32 1 5 0 9 12 4 1 5 2 0 13 27 0 18 27 3 0 1 2 3 5 1 1 5 56. Total, 300. Average, 9 12-32.

Hoppe—1 1 5 0 3 5 0 4 10 1 0 2 14 2 29 0 4 0 0 44 6 0 16 0 16 1 1 5 5 1 0. Total, 183. Average, 5 28-31.

George Slosson rested yesterday and did not play either in the afternoon or the evening. "Jack" Schaefer, however, played two games with the Spanish expert Ortiz. In the afternoon he averaged 18 12-16 in a 300-point game under the eighteen-inch balk-line conditions. With a run of 5 he completed the 300 points. This he did not know, however, and he continued playing. He failed to count after making 86, and this, his best run, of course, did not count. After running 51 in the fourth inning, he made 63 in the next. A decided advantage was thus gained over Ortiz, who, although he played strongly, was no match for Schaefer yesterday.

Both men fell off considerably in the evening, and thirty-one innings were required by Schaefer to run 300 points, while Barutel in thirty innings made 193. Schaefer played steadily all during the early stages of the contest, but did not seem able to hold the ivories long enough to make a fair run. Toward the close, however, he did much better, and a run of 69 brightened up his average considerably. The scores:

Schaefer—27 0 6 51 63 16 25 3 28 28 0 18 0 12 20 5. Total, 300; average, 18 12-16.

Ortiz—13 0 5 4 17 3 0 12 7 0 1 15 1 4 45. Total, 127; average, 8 7-15.

Schaefer—5 6 5 6 6 1 11 2 0 10 2 14 6 4 3 0 0 24 9 0 2 69 6 9 14 28 29 8 18 0 3. Total, 300; average, 9 21-31.

Ortiz—17 5 0 1 6 6 0 0 0 10 0 11 2 6 3 9 22 18 4 16 9 5 7 3 6 13 1 0. Total, 193; average, 6 13-30.

Fencing at Columbia.

Fencers of Columbia have postponed their fencing tournament with Yale, which was to have been held on Thanksgiving Day, because of Yale's inability to get together a satisfactory team in that time. The manager, C. G. Gunther, 1903, College, has arranged a meet with Cornell to be held Feb. 18, and one with Pennsylvania, to be held in the Spring.

Princeton's Gunners Beat Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Princeton's Gun Club strengthened their hold on the Collegiate Cup by defeating the University of Pennsylvania team this afternoon by a score of 238 to 217. Princeton won last Fall also, and now has a total score of 438 to 405. The team winning three times will retain the cup finally. The best individual score was by F. C. McMillan, 1905, of the Princeton team, who broke 48 out of a possible 50 targets. The individual scores were as follows:

Princeton.		U. of P.	
Archer, (captain)	42	Weaver	39
Stutsman	35	Vaughn	35
Frost	39	Adams	39
Laughlin	39	Parrish	37
McMillan	43	Lowden	40
Speer	40	Childs	27
Total	238	Total	217

The same team, with the exception of Stutsman, will represent Princeton in the shoot against Harvard to-morrow at Cambridge.

Princeton Cross-Country Runners.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The cross country team of the university is fast rounding into shape. The run yesterday was faster than usual and indulged in by a large number. The team is now under the direct care of Trainer "Jim" Robinson and Capt. A. W. Coleman of the university track team. Under their care and direction the men are clearing the hurdles in better form and with less delay. B. Woodruff, 1905, of Elizabeth, N. J., has been setting the pace and proves himself a fast, capable man.

The members of the University Gymnasium team last evening elected Charles Ezra Beury, 1903, of Philadelphia as assistant manager.

Football at Colgate University.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Students' Association of Colgate University voted to-day to have a 'Varsity football team and elected as officers George L. Barden, manager; Carl C. Burt, assistant, and Thomas Kirkwood, Captain.

IN FAVOR OF SCALPERS.

Court of Appeals Says That Law Against Them Is Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The law passed by the last Legislature against ticket scalping was declared to be unconstitutional to-day by the Court of Appeals. The decision was rendered in the case of Clarence Fleischman, a ticket broker of Buffalo, vs. Sheriff Samuel Caldwell of Erie County.

The court affirms the judgment of the lower courts, holding that the law, which prohibits any person other than the authorized agents of a transportation company from selling its tickets, violates the Constitutional rights of citizens of the State. The court did not write any opinion, basing its decision on a decision rendered in the case of a like statute declared to be unconstitutional two years ago.

W. K. Vanderbilt Inspecting Railroads.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—William K. Vanderbilt and W. H. Newman, President of the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads, with other Vanderbilt officials from the East and from Cleveland, started to-day on the annual inspection of the Lake Shore and the Lake Erie and Western. From here the party went to Sandusky, where the Lake Erie and Western was taken to Indianapolis.

Roeber Defeats Wrestling Turk.

Ernest Roeber defeated the wrestling Turk, Nechad, last night in their bout at the Lenox Lyceum, under Graeco-Roman rules. According to the terms the men wrestled two hours, and Roeber in this time secured one fall after twenty-one minutes and twelve seconds of the second hour had elapsed.

Hudson Valley Road's Capital Increased

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has authorized the Hudson Valley Railway Company

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,
With 32-Page Review of Books and Art.

THE "MORAL PLUNGE."

Dr. DE COSTA strangely misconceives the nature and meaning of the argument for more liberal Sunday laws. "The real question," THE TIMES has said and many others have said, "is not whether men shall drink on Sunday, but whether they shall drink in defiance of the law or by permission of the law."

Ah, exclaims the reverend doctor, this is the saloonist's slogan, this is a blast from the distillery. "Under your 'reform' movement you contemplate open and defiant violation of law if law is not abrogated. How far is this removed from anarchism?"

You err, good man. Drinking on Sunday in defiance of the law is a Tammany condition—the very condition we have just fled from. It is not "contemplated" under the reform movement at which Dr. DE COSTA seems to sneer; it is neither approved by the authors of the reform movement nor can it be stopped by them; only, if they could muster the force to stop it, if Mayor LOW's police, by superhuman vigilance and the arrest of multitudes of publicans, should subdue all the drinkers and all the purveyors of drink, then at the election of November, 1903, Mayor Low and his police and the authors of the reform movement would be pitched over the battlements and the legions of Tammany would march in triumphant, recapturing all the places and all the power, and the side door would swing again and beer flow all day Sunday, and the wardmen would call regularly for the Captain's hush money, and the red lights would burn and the "cadets" begin to look about for victims, and vice as a trade, and debauchery for gain, and police corruption out of the profits thereof, would prevail, and ruin, death, and damnation would be with us even as they have been with us, and the law and the moralists might go hang.

That is the gospel of Dr. DE COSTA if he has any gospel or at all understands what he is talking about, which we gravely doubt.

"Under your proposed arrangement," he writes, "you say drinking will 'be freed from the accompaniment of official blackmail, which constitutes quite as serious a public mischief as the drinking itself.' So blackmailing is to go on under the new administration?" Did Dr. DE COSTA reason like that in his pulpit? How could a preacher expect to bring sinners to repentance by such vicious pleadings? Has he attended at all to the speech of people since the election? Even the man in the moon must know that it is Tammany official blackmail everybody has in mind, that it is Tammany blackmail, the vile practices of CROKER and the successors of CROKER that we would make impossible. Who has said, assumed, or supposed that blackmailing was to go on under the new administration? That imputation betrays either reckless audacity or inexcusable ignorance. You are making a "moral plunge," says Dr. DE COSTA. Quite the contrary. We have all been wallowing in a filthy pool for four years, and now that we are trying to climb out you would push us back into the stuff.

We cannot believe that Dr. DE COSTA and his coadjutors in the attempt to force upon this community customs which it will not tolerate really prefer Tammany rule to reform rule. But they argue for it, all the same. The fundamental truth in this controversy is that the voting population of New York will not support and continue in power an administration that deprives them of privileges elsewhere freely enjoyed which they hold to be innocent and rational here. The return of Tammany to power is the certain alternative to the proposed excise law amendments. Tammany wants no amendment of the law. Its blackmail system annuls the law and brings in a great revenue. If Dr. DE COSTA and those who agree with him prefer the Tammany system, polluting every branch of the City Government and defiling the community, to the proposed system of permitting and regulating by law customs which the majority believe to be proper and sound, the construction of their minds and the manner of their thinking defy comprehension. But they don't. They simply misconceive the whole question and reason in midnight darkness, as Dr. DE COSTA reasons in the amazing letter we print to-day.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEW YORK.

Gov. ODELL received politely and even sympathetically the delegations which called on him on Friday to intercede for action regarding the discriminations in freight rates against the Port of New York. It remains to be seen what he can do with the Legislature next Winter, when the subject will undoubtedly be brought up.

The delegations were from the Produce Exchange in this city and from the State Commerce Convention recently in session. The former spoke most directly of the railway freight discriminations, and asked that the Railroad Commission be given more power to compel the roads to abolish the discriminations. The latter advocated the adequate enlargement and improvement of the canal system, in order that its competition would make the discriminations by the roads impracticable. The two plans have the same object in view. The latter only, in our judgment, would have any real effect. We cannot regard the direct fixing of rates for the roads by any State agency as wise. The matter to be dealt with is too complicated, and action that had to do only with the roads traversing this State could not control. Moreover, the actual relation of the roads reaching New York to the roads reaching other ports is an obstacle to any effective competition very hard to overcome. The differentials that are accorded by our roads to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News are simply the price of peace. The New York roads cannot abolish them without a rate war that would be as costly in the present as like wars have been in the past. Whether the State of New York, through the Railroad Commission or any other agency, has the right to force the roads into an expensive and possibly disastrous fight is a question. But it is not at all questionable whether such a course is expedient. It is grossly inexpedient, and we do not believe that Gov. ODELL will recommend it or that the Legislature will undertake it.

The proposition of the Commerce Convention is quite another matter. The policy of the railroads has been and necessarily must be to make as large a profit for themselves as possible. They consent to charge about 3 cents per hundred more for east-bound freight to New York than is charged on other roads to the Southern out ports, and about 2 cents more than is charged to Philadelphia, because it is better for them than it would be to have a rate war. In other words, they are forced to meet the conditions actually existing. The remedy for the State of New York is to create other conditions which also they would have to meet. This would be done by an adequate canal, with proper regulation of elevator charges at Buffalo—a canal capable of handling thousand-ton barges with ease and dispatch. But the settlement of the question of freight charges by the roads would be only a part, and a small part, of the immense advantages secured to the whole State by such a canal. It would restore to the State the natural benefits that are its due as the possessor of the one natural channel of ready and cheap transport across the Apalachian range from the interior of the continent to the seaboard. It would put the State on the footing that was established under the conditions of that time by the building of the canal system. And it would promote the prosperity of the chain of cities and of the tributary country along that system as notably as did the original construction. This is the direction in which the efforts of the business men of the State must be exerted if they are to result in any substantial progress. Everything else will be but temporary and ineffectual. This would be lasting and practical.

THE TROUBLES AT ATHENS.

Why students or any one else should busy themselves with action that calls for the police because they do not wish to see the Gospels of the New Testament published in the tongue of modern Greece appears to us a freak of collegiate humor which surpasses the freakishness usually condoned in undergraduates as inseparable from the idiocy of freshmen. There are people in these United States who do not hesitate to declare that the college yell and the attire of the college football team are so ugly, so intolerable to the ears and eyes, that nothing said, done, or donned by foreign students can reach their level of depravity; but these are the opinions of sour aesthetes of a certain age who have forgotten the keen delight of youth in barbarousness and nonsense. No, we can show nothing yet quite so weird in its apparent mediaevalism as a tumult resulting in bloodshed all along of the language in which Holy Writ is to be printed.

The easiest solution of the unexpected problem is to hark back to the good old days when Christianity first became a political factor and wars were waged (see Gibbon passim) on the presence or the absence of the letter "i" in the middle of a Greek word. They were Greeks and Greco-Syrians who contended over a diphthong. Why not regard the Athenian students as Greeks afflicted with an attack of what the scientist calls atavism? Fighting over shibboleths is in the blood, we might say, and here is a chance for those who believe that the modern Greeks are really the descendants of the classical Greeks (not a hybrid of Slavs and Kelts and Italians and Turks) to argue that the present Athenians are lineally derived from the great little folk who foiled the Persian and succumbed only to Rome.

It is just here that the real cause for these student rows may be sought with the greatest likelihood. Modern Greece may be said to exist at all because buoyed up by the belief of its population that in good sooth they are the direct offspring of PERIKLES and SOPHOKLES, PHEIDIAS and SOKRATES. For at least a century they have been weeding their written language of barbarisms, that is to say, of modernism, and trying to introduce the equivalent words of classical Greek. The daily press has led the way. Probably nowhere else on the globe has this heroic effort been attended with as great success; yet it is not so thorough as to give great hope to the protagonists who skirmish along the front of the battle. Of course, the Gospels, in so far as they are read in the churches and studied in seminaries and colleges, are a powerful aid in this linguistic campaign, because they accustom people to the words and turns of phrase, the grammar and rhetoric of a period not far removed from the classic epoch of Greece; moreover, this kind of Greek being taught to young children in school, acts as a constant standard whereby the educated at least are kept true to classical Greek.

If the Scriptures are to be turned into the vernacular, the cause of Old Greek loses its main stay. Naturally, the students, being young and impulsive, filled with pride in the old literature and history, and, moreover, that class of citizens to whom the subject is most important, feel themselves wounded in their tenderest part. They realize better than others the weight of objections made by pessimists as to their fondest belief, namely, their descent from the great exemplars in literature and art, and are of all others the least ready to accept any change that might seem an acknowledgment of the weakness of their claim. In so far as they care anything for the Greek form of Christianity, moreover, by just so much do they reverence the language in which the Gospels were originally composed and by just that much are they ready to fight like the old fanatics for the letter.

There is much to be said for their view of the matter under the heads of patriotism, reverence of the Word as delivered, prudence, and the purity of the language; at the same time, it seems hard that those who read the vernacular only should be forced to study ancient Greek before they can be said to understand the Gospels. The violence of these tumults, which have extended from the university of Athens to the Chamber of Deputies, seems to argue that the gap in the written language between the old and the new has not been closed. The students who chose to meet among the ruins of the temple of the Olympian Zeus sought that place by instinct, for Zeus was the type of the despot who suffered an aristocracy about him, and the young Athenian of to-day is anything but a democrat. They are not concerned that the common man shall have the Gospels made easy to his comprehension; they nourish magnificent dreams of the past and hope some day to push the Grand Turk from his saddle in Constantinople—by the aid of Little Brother, son of Boreas—and re-erect the Eastern Roman Empire in Europe and Asia. Meantime they are having a little fun with the police.

THE MAKING OF CRIMINALS.

Mr. GEORGE MCLAUGHLIN of Albany, Secretary of the State Prison Commission, yesterday discussed some important points in the management of the prisons of the State, and in the general prison system, with great good sense.

One was the peculiarity of our law which provides no place for male prisoners over sixteen and under twenty-one, convicted of a misdemeanor, except the jail and the penitentiary. If they are under sixteen, offenders may be sent to the State industrial schools, and if they are over sixteen and guilty of a felony, they may be sent to the Elmira Reformatory. But for the class we have mentioned there is no place except the penitentiary or the county jail. It is estimated that in the past year there were some 2,300 young men convicted of misdemeanor who were condemned to these institutions. Now, that means, as Mr. MCLAUGHLIN pointed out, that they will come from prison with practically no effort made by the State to save them from a life career of crime. It is worse than that. The mere fact that they have been in the jail or the penitentiary tends powerfully to drive them into the criminal class, since it makes it exceedingly difficult for them to secure a living in any other way. In addition, it is almost inevitable that in the institutions to which they have been sent they will be under contaminating influence from their older companions.

We have no delusions as to the character or tendencies of most members of the class to which we refer. It is quite possible that the criminal elements in their natures cannot be eradicated in most cases. But it remains true that a certain proportion of the young men thus situated might be saved, and that they cannot be saved under the present mode of dealing with them. At best the manufacture into criminals of boys, no matter how few, who might be made decent and self-supporting citizens, is not a profitable industry for the State to engage in, and it is at present doing rather an active business in that line. There should be the same provision for the care of young men sentenced for misdemeanor as there is for those sentenced for felony. The chances for their redemption are even better, and they are more numerous.

INDUSTRIAL CONTRASTS.

Throughout all Europe the industrial situation is becoming very disquieting. Coincident with the unfortunate conditions in Germany, Austria is now suffering from industrial collapse, and, according to latest official advices, affairs in that country are going from bad to worse. This is felt especially in the iron and steel industry, which has depended to a great extent upon a German demand that has shrunk to insignificant proportions. There is also a falling off in the demand for Austrian machinery and bridge work which is crippling many important lines of production. The general industrial situation is extremely unsatisfactory, and the number of the unemployed is increasing with considerable rapidity. What the conditions are in Great Britain and Germany are more familiar to the people of this country.

By contrast, the fact may be noted that the prosperity of the metallurgical industries of this country continues unabated, and its continuance is menaced chiefly, and indeed only, by the scarcity of cars for freight movement and the inability of the producers to meet the requirements of consumption as rapidly as the consumer desires. The shortage in the supply of steel is beginning to be serious, and those who find themselves unable to place orders covering their requirements for the first quarter of 1902, or even further ahead, are turning their attention more and more to foreign sources, and considerably increased importations are expected. The fact is, the principal steelmakers are so largely working up their crude product in their own finishing departments that they have very little to spare in the shape of billets, sheet bars, and the like. Perhaps an explanation of the indisposition of the controlling interests in the steel business to advance prices is that they have so little opportunity at present to take advantage of them, and would meanwhile encourage importations, to which, even under present conditions, they are not quite indifferent. No harm would result to American interests from legitimate importations to supplement the shortage of domestic material, but large speculative importations would do great damage, and if the movement is started it is difficult to tell where it would end.

RAILROADING IN ONE GENERATION.

It must have surprised many of our readers to learn through our news columns yesterday of the death in St. Louis of a venerable man who, as an engineering apprentice, assisted GEORGE STEPHENSON in the building of the first English locomotive. STEPHENSON was the inventor of the traction engine, which made the modern railroad possible, and that the development of this system of intercommunication has taken place within the recollection of a man who until two days ago was living is a startling illustration of the newness of modern conditions. Within this one lifetime the railroad system of the world has grown from a few miles of strap-rail over which cars were drawn by horses to a network of 466,539 miles of operated tracks, carrying in the last year for which international statistics are available 3,380,000,000 passengers, moving 1,921,000,000 tons of freight, and showing gross earnings of $3,155,000,000, against expenditures of $1,865,000,000.

The man whose death recalls the astounding rapidity of railroad development because with his own hands he helped to build the first locomotive was not of great age. Many are still living within whose memory the whole development has occurred. It causes us to realize that we are living in times when the passing of old things and the coming of the new takes place with a rapidity which confuses statistics and silences prophecy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We observe with regret that Harper's Weekly has observed with regret that last week we observed with regret that it had criticised the conduct of the Schley inquiry and complained that officers of the United States Navy should have been catechised in the presence of self-chosen representatives of the general public. According to the Weekly's regretful observation, we read into its remarks something which it had no intention of putting there, to wit, a vehement preference for conducting in secret such inquiries as that which recently took place. Of course, as our neighbor says that it has no preference of that sort, that particular point is settled. Our only excuse for the mistake we made is the fact that we supposed an inquiry must be either public or secret, and, seeing that the Weekly condemned public inquiries, we were naturally led to assume that it favored secret ones. We now learn with much surprise that there is a betwixt-and-between variety. On the one hand, persons who would attend only to be entertained, who would stand on benches gaping at the officers of the court, and who would impart to it the air of a circus, should be sternly excluded. On the other hand, "any one with a colorable pretext for wanting to be present should be admitted." So says the regretful one, drawing lines which, we confess, are far beyond our comprehension, and which, we very much fear, would drive insane any doorkeepers whose services this or any other Government could secure. We observe with sincere joy, however, that "secret sessions are out of the question." That is what we contended, and as we do not believe that even Harper's Weekly sees any difference between a secret session and a session to which only selected persons are admitted, the controversy seems to be in a fair way to evaporate into nothing. But alas! we are now forced to recall the compliments we paid under the impression that Harper's Weekly had brilliantly earned the enviable joys incidental to being utterly wrong. It was only half wrong, and anybody can be that.

—One of the persons to whom we referred the other day as believing in divining rods, though apparently sane, has sent us a most interesting letter on the subject and with it two photographs, one of a lean rustic grasping a forked twig which points upward, and the other of the same individual in another place with the same twig pointing downward. These pictures our correspondent considers of importance because, first, they are, so far as he knows, the only ones ever taken of a "dowser" in the act of practicing his mystical art, and, second, because water was found on digging at the spot where the twig turned downward. This "dowser," the letter tells us, has hunted water for years up in the Lake George region, and his photographer "has never heard of an entire failure." In other words, people who have followed the "dowser's" advice have rarely dug wells in vain. But on studying the two pictures we notice that in one case the twig was so held that it had to point upward, and in the second so that it had to point downward, whether any occult influence affected it or not, and also that it pointed upward at a place where the vegetation was only so-so, while an almost tropical luxuriance is revealed at the place where the spell worked. That, to say the least of it, is suggestive. One must remember, too, in considering the triumphs of "dowsers," that it is much harder, in regions not distinctly arid, to find places where water can be obtained by digging than it is to find places where it cannot be obtained. In this country, for instance, practically every farmhouse has its well, and it is not the well that determines the position of the farmhouse, but vice versa. We are quite prepared to believe that our correspondent's "dowser" not only can find but often has, found water; we do not refuse to believe that he is perfectly honest in his necromancy, for the possibilities of self-deception are infinite. Our incredulity is for the explanation, not the facts.

—When the illustrated papers published pictures of the young man selected by—or for—Queen WILHELMINA as Prince Consort, most people must have wondered at the choice, for the face revealed was about as unprincely as could well be imagined, and, judging from appearances, the owner of it would have been much more at home behind the counter of a small grocery store or serving as waiter in a cheap restaurant than in a Court. It was not a bad face, however, being merely common and dull. Yet rumor has it that the "little Queen's" recent misfortune and present pitiable condition are both the result of frequent and serious quarrels with the princeling whom she raised out of poverty and obscurity. Still, according to rumor, he is jealous, cold, and severe, while the Queen has a full share of the traditional Orange obstinacy. The situation is a lamentable one, and of course the man in the case will get no sympathy. The chances are that he deserves none, for he voluntarily accepted a position that necessarily involved inferiority and humiliation. Down in Servia, too, royalty is having its domestic troubles, the King having boxed the Queen's ears and so caused her to take poison. She was not allowed to die, however, and she is probably destined to have her ears boxed some more. Hers was a real love match, according to the gossips, and certainly it was not for reasons of state. Meanwhile a German Duke and his wife are fluttering close to the divorce court for no better—perhaps there couldn't be any better—reason than that each feels an unconquerable antipathy for the other. These are all mild scandals, as royal scandals used to go, but they throw light on the theory that the occupants of thrones are in some mysterious way different from and better than other people.

TARIFF REVISION.

Tariff Reductions Preferred.

Reform Club, New York, Nov. 20, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few months will determine whether the admonitions of President McKinley are likely to be heeded or not. In my judgment, flat tariff reductions are to be preferred to attempts at lowering duties by means of reciprocity arrangements which tend to arouse international jealousies and which in the future are likely to prove as barren of results as are the existing reciprocity clauses of the present tariff.

I prefer Representative Babcock's plan for cutting off "unnecessary" protection as being simpler, more direct, and more likely to meet with popular approval.

Specifically answering your three questions, I would say (A) that certainly no industry needs protection which is selling its products in foreign markets cheaper than at home, and most of the manufacturing industries of the country are doing this; (B) the lower our tariff duties are placed the more we promote the international exchange of commodities; it is goods for goods, after all, and not goods for cash, and the easier we make it to trade the more trade there will be; (C) the industries in which I am concerned would be benefited by reciprocity arrangements or any arrangements which would tend to lower tariff rates.

In conclusion I would say that if the moderate and liberal ideas of men like President McKinley and Representative Babcock do not prevail within the Republican Party, I am convinced that at the next turn of the tide of business prosperity there will arise a strong and overwhelming popular demand for a tariff for revenue only. CALVIN TOMKINS.

Beet Sugar Industry Fears Cuban Competition.

Oxnard Construction Company,
New York, Nov. 17, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have your letter of Oct. 31, 1901, propounding three questions, A, B, and C, and answer as follows:

A. I am not sufficiently advised concerning industries other than the production of domestic beet sugar to be able to give an answer, but I doubt whether any American industry could safely, as against cheap labor and "trusts" in foreign countries, hold our home market and be strong enough to gain additional foreign markets.

B. Markets abroad for American products seem, from Treasury statistics, to have developed very rapidly, and in my opinion will continue to develop. "Free trade" would not hasten that development, but might sacrifice the best of all markets—the one at home.

We sent Germany,	1897	$97,897,000
	1900	187,370,000
Over 92 per cent. increase.		
To Holland we sent,	1896	39,000,000
	1900	89,300,000
An increase of 130 per cent.		
To France we sent,	1896	47,000,000
	1900	83,300,000
Showing a 78 per cent. increase.		
To Belgium we sent,	1896	27,000,000
	1900	48,300,000

An 80 per cent. increase.

C. The domestic beet sugar industry, in which I am interested, would be greatly injured, if not ruined, by such "reciprocity" treaties as those proposed between the United States and the British West Indies, and as suggested for Cuba. Domestic sugar has less protection now than it ever had—except under the Wilson tariff law, which intended to give the product 1 2-10 cents a pound, but the ad valorem rate, because of the fall in value of sugar, gave it but 8-10 cents. Under the Dingley tariff law capital has very rapidly been invested in beet sugar factories, and the industry now has about forty factories in operation, with a promise of a dozen more in 1901, and many additional ones in 1902.

J. G. HAMILTON.

STATEMENT OF MR. KEATING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Occasional statements having been made during the recent political campaign, and being now repeated, about the close of my long administration, concerning the purpose or effect of the departmental specifications for asphalt paving, it is necessary that, for my part, and for the information of officers charged with the duty of passing upon the matter, that the true facts should be briefly stated and known.

The specifications were entirely prepared by the able and experienced chief engineers of the respective boroughs. On all matters affecting competition they are the same as those used by my immediate official predecessors, with this all important exception, that, never in the history of the city have their terms been so liberal and so inviting to competition. Former specifications required that the asphaltum should be, or should be equal to, that mined from a specifically named deposit, while the present specifications make no mention of, or requirement of equality to, a specific asphalt. They specify certain chemical tests which many deposits and companies can meet, and actually have met. Thus between 1898 and 1901 the samples and bids of the following rival companies, never bidding before have been received: The Uvaldo, Standard, National, Warner-Quinlan, Continental Asphalt Companies, and the Mack Paving Company; and the samples and bids of every company having the right to do business in this State, and showing a desire to comply with the reasonable requirements of the specifications, have been cheerfully received. So, too, as a matter of law as well as of fact, the reasonableness of the specifications was judicially declared by Judge Lawrence in a case in the New York Supreme Court.

The requirement from new companies of a certificate of the satisfactory wearing of asphalt pavements laid by them in another city for two years is merely a repetition of the clause in the specifications of my official predecessors for 1895, 1896, and 1897. It evidently was designed and certainly was continued by our experienced engineers to prevent experiments in the laying of asphalt pavements at the expense of New York City. A specific case of the necessity of some such provision and of the failure of any other provision to protect the city was furnished by the contract for Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, where because of the inexperience of the contractor, the city itself is now compelled to pay $19,200 annually.

These are the plain, simple facts of the case. If they were better and fully known the statements referred to would never have been made. JAMES P. KEATING.

New York, Nov. 21, 1901.

A REPLY TO MR. GUGGENHEIMER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to have a word to say in regard to the "excise laws."

Mr. Guggenheimer writes under date of Nov. 21 that "the excise laws which govern the liquor business in this State are a survival of the unfittest." It seems to me he should have said that the liquor business was the survival of the unfittest.

Mr. Guggenheimer would have us believe that these laws are a result of Puritanism "which enacted legislation for the punishment of witches, &c.," but I have the honor of informing him that this is a law (the Raines law) drafted and enacted by the glorious G. O. P., which has practically been solving (?) the liquor problem for the last fifty years. If this is its "masterpiece" it should give up the ghost and let some despised "prohibitory" party take a hand.

He says that "men cannot be made good and virtuous by law." Probably not, but the rising generation can be kept from going the same way that others have gone by having temptation removed as far as possible from their path.

He says "no prohibitory laws have ever saved a weakling from degradation." If that is so, then why not line your streets with gambling dens, houses of prostitution, &c.?

The success of prohibition in Maine is clearly demonstrated by Cumberland County, where Sheriff Pearson (Prohibition) has closed every joint in the city in spite of the fact that the brewers, with the aid of the railroads, are shipping goods there at a loss and giving it away in order to break down law and order. The only places in Maine where the prohibition law does not prohibit is where "anarchistc Republican officials" refuse to enforce, or are bribed to be lax in, their duty. A party which at the last Presidential election received several hundred thousand dollars as a part of the campaign fund for temperance legislation cannot be counted on to enforce excise laws. The society I represent would be glad to meet Mr. Guggenheimer in joint debate on this any time he cares to.

HENRY T. HINSCH.
President of Brooklyn Young People's Prohibition League.
Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1901.

BOER CONCENTRADO CAMPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES "R. B. R." proposes a plan as to how the United States Government can help and aid the women and children in the concentrado camps in South Africa. Allow me to inform "R. B. R." that the British Government, and principally the British press and public, have taken the matter up long ago, and are suggesting all kinds of methods to better the condition of these poor innocent victims of war.

These concentration camps have been a military necessity, but the authorities in charge up to now have been military persons who did not know and understand the wants of these people.

In the name of the British people I must protest that we deplore the horrible condition of the camps. We consider it high time that the Government should begin a new system, and put an end to this state of things.

When it became necessary to establish these camps the authorities thought they would benefit the women and children, but they had no idea of declaring a brutal and savage warfare on them.

Their plan proved a disastrous failure, and now they are doing all in their power to improve the conditions. Let us hope that it is not too late.

The British Government does not want to annihilate the entire Boer nation, but it has made throughout the whole war indefensible mistakes.

Should the Boers lay down their arms today it would stop at once this deplorable war, and they would soon enjoy the benefits of British rule. As it is, the Boers are too stubborn, and are to be held responsible for prolonging the war.

I believe it would be of more use, and would help the women and children more, if the Boers were advised to lay down their arms and accept the inevitable.

FRED POWERS.
Troy, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1901.

AN ANSWER TO DR. L. A. BANKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Monday, Nov. 18, you print a summary of Dr. Louis Albert Banks's prelude on "Coming Storm's Mutterings," in which he objects to turning New York City into a "Continental beer garden."

The point which the writer of this article makes is not to the attitude of Dr. Banks on "beer selling on Sunday," but to the utter inconsistency of a man who will denounce these things in strongest language, and yet permit himself to use the steam cars on Sunday to travel back and forth between New York City and Trenton, N. J., to address the young men of our city at the Young Men's Christian Association service Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dr. Banks says in his prelude:

"The history of our civilization has shown it to be for the best interests of the community to have one day out of the week for rest and relaxation But, if this is true, why should we force the bartender to work seven days in the week? Is the bartender's business so highly elevating that he needs no breathing spot to remember the higher things of manhood?"

The doctor is right. Even so, let it be. And while he makes a plea for the bartender, I want to make a plea for the railroad man. Has Dr. Banks or any other man any right to compel the railroad man to work on Sunday? The engineer, the fireman, the conductor, the baggage master, the brakemen, the ticket agents, the flagmen, the signal tower men, and any other employes, who simply must work so that Dr. Banks may travel to Trenton and back on the Lord's Day. Dr. Banks closes his prelude with this sentence:

"Let us be Americans and stand by our own institutions." To this let me voice a most sincere "Amen," and add that as Christian ministers we cannot afford to set a bad example. The fearful inroads which are being made in these times on the sanctity of the Lord's Day are really appalling. The issue cannot be evaded and must be met. Sunday steam roads and Sunday trolleys and Sunday bicycles and Sunday automobiles and Sunday papers are stultifying the religious conscience of many of our good church people, who seem to be keeping up with the procession of Sunday breakers.

A few years ago the writer was present at a revival service on a Sunday afternoon in a town not 100 miles from New York City. The speaker was a Young Men's Christian Association Secretary. The meeting was deeply impressive up to the time when Mr. ——, taking his watch from his pocket, said: "We have just twenty minutes more. I must catch the 3 o'clock train. It is now 2:30. How many will stand for prayers before I go to catch my train?" You may imagine the effect. There was a very perceptible damper thrown on that meeting. The good Secretary caught his train, but he caught no souls.

One of your leading ministers has been conducting revival services for our Young Men's Christian Association for a week and two Sunday afternoons. He, too, has compelled the railroad employes to work on Sunday by traveling back and forth to Trenton on the "day of rest."

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10, he spoke to the young men on "What Is a Man's Life Worth?" after which he was rushed to the railroad station to catch a train that would land him in New York City in time for his evening service, at which service he addressed his young people on this suggestive topic: "Against Sunday Desecration; or, the Fourth Commandment," the fifth of a series of sermons to young people on the "Ten Commandments."

"Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

RIDGELY ROBINSON.
Trenton, N. J., Nov. 18, 1901.

An Oxford Graduate's Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised to see in one of your leading articles to-day a misstatement of fact and a misquotation. The writer of the article, "Secularizing Education," says:

"Just as these are already endowed by the Government, or somehow State aided, if we understand aright, the great Anglican universities and the quasi-Unitarian university in England, &c."

I presume Oxford and Cambridge are meant by the title the "great Anglican universities." If so the writer has not understood aright, for neither of those two universities receives a penny from the State.

The misquotation from the catechism is very common. The same article has these words:

"For the common people it requires, in the words of its catechism, (it's referring to the Tory Party apparently, so perhaps the Church Catechism is not referred to,) only that they should do their duty in that station of life to which it has pleased God to call them."

The words of the catechism are: "Unto which it shall please God to call me"—surely a very different thing.

I may remark, by the way, that the catechism is "an instruction to be learned of every person, before he be brought to be confirmed by the Bishop," so that the reference to it and misquotation from it are very much beside the mark.

I trust to the fairness of THE NEW YORK TIMES to insert this, to which I may add its known desire to have its information absolutely correct.

AN OXFORD GRADUATE.
New York, Nov. 17, 1901.

Dr. De Costa's Views on Sunday Opening.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me to voice a feeling which I know is entertained by thousands who have read your editorials on the liquor question, which appeared to-day and yesterday, Nov. 19 and 20? You say:

"The real question is not whether men shall drink on Sunday, but whether they shall drink in defiance of the law or by permission of the law."

This, the favorite declaration of the saloonist, sounds like a defiance now issued from the distillery. Under your "reform" movement you contemplate open and defiant violation of law, if law is not abrogated. How far is this removed from anarchism? In these hasty declarations your writer seems to be making a moral plunge. Under your proposed arrangement you say drinking will "be freed from the accompaniment of official blackmail, which constitutes quite as serious a public mischief as the drinking itself."

So blackmailing is to go on under the new administration?

I beg you to consider that the first of the two statements quoted forms the favorite argument of those who would legitimatize the house of shame and furnish official headquarters for the "Cadets," about whom, before the election, you had something to say. I would also suggest that the reformers who have won a small victory by making concessions to some of the worst enemies of reform, would do well to notice that they stand in a precarious position and that the incoming administration cannot afford to alienate a large number of good men by an offensive and disheartening advocacy of the liquor traffic. The Fusionists have an opportunity; let them make no future sacrifices to win the applause of the worst classes in society.

B. F. De COSTA.
New York, Nov. 20, 1901.

Police Bravery and Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your news columns an account of the prompt action of a policeman in saving a little girl from being burned at a bonfire. I am an officer myself and I feel called upon to say that if that officer had done his duty in the first place no such occurrence would have been possible. Bonfires are being built daily right under the nose of the officer on post and no attempt is made to put an end to the practice. I always scatter the fire and warn the children, but get little thanks from them or their parents. I do not think that officer is entitled to any credit for doing what he is paid to do.

This medal business is demoralising the department, and they call it bravery for a man to do his duty.

Alas! where are we at?

ONE OF THE FINEST.
Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1901.

The War in South Africa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am astonished that you should publish the letter signed "R. B. R." in your issue of to-day, which letter is a gross misstatement of facts, Mr. Chamberlain, as the best informed Americans know, is a humane, patriotic gentleman, who did all in his power to avert this war, which Kruger had been secretly preparing for for nearly ten years. As for Lord Kitchener, it is unparalleled in history that any General has fed his prisoners better than his own soldiers, which is just exactly what Lord Kitchener is doing.

Every patriotic Briton is proud of both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Kitchener. Please inform "R. B. R." that Kruger declared war after having secured the best artillery and the best artillerists in the world. "R. B. R." evidently does not know this. CAROLINE S. CARSWELL.
Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1901.

Opposed to Pigeon Shooting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to add to the earnest request of your correspondent "H. M. E." my heartfelt hopes that you will again enter the lists as the champion of the living targets used by the pigeon-shooting clubs. I have been told by a person who resides where the brutal "sport" is indulged in that the children in the vicinity collect the wounded doves to care for them at home, and they cannot understand why the law allows men to shoot poor defenseless birds "just for fun." I, too, am unable to comprehend why our legislators, men who certainly must have brains and hearts, aid and abet this wanton cruelty. X. Y. Z.
New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A New Definition.

Ostend—Paw, what is an underwriter?

Father—A woman, I guess. At least, she is the one who always adds a postscript.—Chicago News.

Apprehensive.

Jack—You seem afraid to pop the question.

Billy—No; I'm afraid to question "pop."—Judge.

The Impetuous Gas Meter.

THE NEW YORK TIMES devotes a half column to explaining that gas meters seldom explode in case of fire. Of course not, they keep right on working and are altogether too busy to "bust up."—Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette.

No Coercion for Her.

Mrs. Hauskeep—What made you leave your last place?

Applicant—'Tis insultin' ye are, ma'am! Oi'll hav ye know thot nothin' or nobody could make me l'ave or make me stay. Oi suit mesel', ma'am.—Philadelphia Press.

THE MASTER SONG.

John P. Sjolander in Galveston News.

Though Fancy's web be finely spun,
And woven in with gems and gold,
That gleam and glisten like the sun,
What else than fancy does it hold?
A little wind from off the sea,
A tiny cloud that casts a shade,
A pearly tear though small it be,
Just one of these will make it fade.

Though martial notes sound high and shrill,
With drumbeat and with clarion strain,
That makes the heart to throb and thrill,
What does its passion bring of gain?
A pulsing pain, a wail of woe,
A burial-ground upon the verge,
And tattered banners trailing low,
These change it to a funeral dirge.

Let Fancy weave her splendid spell
Beneath her own and special star,
And martial music men impel
To serve the demon-god of war;
But deeper than the earth below,
And higher than the stars above,
Unchangeable as God, will flow
The master song of life—of Love.

POSSIBILITIES OF NEW EDUCATIONAL CHARTER

Discussed by W. H. Maxwell Before the Education Association.

He Advocates the Appointment of Women on the Local School Boards —The Part of Politics.

"The New Educational Charter and Its Possibilities" was the subject discussed yesterday afternoon by Dr. William H. Maxwell at the annual meeting of the Public Education Association at the Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-fourth Street.

In opening his address Dr. Maxwell said:

"No one not immediately concerned with the public school system fully realizes how great is the apathy of the people regarding their own schools. We are approaching a period of marked change in their management. Such a change was inevitable. The present system involves a compromise of two markedly different systems of administration. This has resulted in serious difficulties:

"First—The impossibility of fixing direct responsibility for wrong-doing or weakness; second, the duplication and consequent expense and delay in performing necessary work, as in the making out and auditing of pay rolls, and in the selection and purchase of sites for school buildings; third, the maintenance of different educational standards in the different boroughs, as a seven years' course in the elementary schools of Manhattan and the Bronx and an eight years' course in the other boroughs; fourth, conflicts of authority between the Board of Education and its officers and the school boards and their officers, which have hampered our work and injured the efficiency of the system.

"These difficulties might have disappeared, but there was another compromise in the charter. This was a compromise of principle, and a compromise of that character never results in anything but the destruction, in whole or in part, of the system which it affects. That principle involves the method of appointing teachers in Brooklyn.

"The Brooklyn representatives in the first Charter Commission fought for what they called home rule in educational administration, but which, under the local committee system, really meant in the majority of cases the application of the spoils system in the appointment and promotion of teachers. The chartermakers in 1897 unfortunately compromised by permitting the continuance of this vicious system.

I TRIED TO INTRODUCE POLITICS.

"The evils of this system I pointed out, greatly to the disgust of certain members of the Brooklyn School Board, who, as members of the Board of Education, did their best to prevent the publication of the report. In the Mayoralty campaign that has just closed these same members and their friends made the first attempt ever publicly made, and, I trust, the last that ever will be made, to drag the teachers of the public schools directly into politics. They made what they called home rule in the schools, but what is really the local committee or spoils system of appointing teachers, a direct issue of the campaign. They called a mass meeting of the public school teachers to support their contention. Mr. Shepard, in violation of his former noble record as a civil service reformer, announced himself as in favor of autonomy for the Brooklyn school system. Under existing conditions Mr. Shepard's declaration could mean only one thing—a declaration in favor of appointing and promoting teachers by the professional politicians working where they could through the local committees.

"Brooklyn's answer was sharp and decisive. With a normal Democratic majority of 15,000 she gave a majority of 25,000 to Seth Low. By that vote she declared that now and for all time to come the teachers of her children should be emancipated from the control of the politicians of any and every political party.

"Thus it has happened that by the new charter the entire machinery of the present school administration—the Borough School Boards, the Central Board of Education, the Borough Superintendents, and the Borough Boards of Superintendents—is swept out of existence. In their place an entirely new system is established, of which the leading features are four: A Board of Education, forty-six local School Boards, a Board of Examiners, and a Board of Superintendents.

"That New York should have so large a board is contrary to the best experience of city school administration in this country.

"The Board of Education is required next February to divide the city into forty-six districts. Each local School Board will supply directly to its representative in the Board of Education such information as he will require to enable him to present the needs of the district to the board in such matters as the gradation of schools, the increase of school accommodations, the sanitary condition of schools, and the transfer of teachers and pupils from one school to another, while the School Board itself, in its own peculiar work, will have the assistance of an expert adviser in the person of the District Superintendent. The local School Boards will have nothing to do with the appointment of teachers. They may transfer teachers within their own districts, but even this power is subject to approval by the Board of Superintendents.

"I very firmly believe that the local School Board system will bring the schools nearer to the people, in the best sense of that much abused expression, than any other scheme that has ever been devised. The success of this measure, however, depends upon two considerations—first, a judicious division of our vast municipal territory into school districts, and second, the wise selection on the part of the Borough Presidents of the School Board members.

"The new Board of Education organizes on Feb. 1, 1902. It is required divide the city into school districts prior to Feb. 15. Taking the register on the last day of October, doubtless the highest of the year, I find that the average number of school children in each district in Manhattan should be 10,477; in the Bronx, 9,134; in Brooklyn, 11,721; in Queens, 6,945, and in Richmond, 5,022.

"I need not emphasize the importance of inducing men and women of intelligence, public spirit, and interest in educational work, to become members of the local school boards. I sincerely hope that the Borough Presidents will appoint two, if not three, women on each school board.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

"As a general rule, it may be said that the Board of Superintendents is given the initiative in all purely educational matters. Its duties may be briefly summarized as follows:

"1. The Board of Superintendents is to recommend to the Board of Education grades and kinds of licenses and the qualifications therefor that should be required for all teaching positions throughout the city.

"2. Subject to the approval of the Board of Education, it shall establish rules for the gradation of schools and the promotion and transfer of pupils.

"3. It shall recommend to the Board of Education text-books, apparatus, and other supplies.

"4. It shall prescribe all necessary regulations regarding methods of teaching and shall make syllabuses of topics in the various subjects taught.

"5. It shall nominate to the Board of Education from the eligible lists prepared by the Board of Examiners persons to fill all vacancies in the teaching force. These nominations, to be effective, must be confirmed by the Board of Education. This power of nomination is the most important possessed by the Board of Superintendents. There are certain safeguards and limitations thrown around the exercise of this function that are both important and interesting.

"Another clause of the charter provides that children under six years of age shall not be admitted to our grade work. If they enter school before they are six they must be taught in kindergartens. In my judgment this is a most wholesome provision. Under six the average child is not mature enough for the work and the necessarily somewhat rigid discipline of the grades. Under six his proper school activity consists of the games and symbolic exercises of the kindergarten—the greatest blessing which the nineteenth century bequeathed to little children.

"And now as to the possibilities of growth and improvement under the new charter. The possibilities, I think, are of three kinds, a gradual solution of the problems involved in accommodating the children of the city, an improved curriculum, and a continuous development in the efficiency of the teaching force. As for relief in the matter of crowding in the schools, which has resulted in keeping many children out of the public schools and giving only part time instruction to others, I believe it will come, not so much by increased appropriations, as by the establishment of kindergartens for children under six years of age; the better utilization of present school accommodations, and the better distribution of new buildings.

"The charter requires there shall be a uniform course of study throughout the city. Time will be required to work this out. It is very clear, however, that this curriculum, when made, should cover eight years' work in our elementary schools, four years' of work in high schools, and at least a year and a half in training schools, exclusive of the time devoted to practice teaching. While such a curriculum should, in the main, be uniform, it should also be so flexible that the principal of a school may have no difficulty in adapting it to the needs of his pupils, whether they come from the richer neighborhoods of the city, from the crowded tenements, or from the rural districts.

"The last possibility is the possibility of constant improvement in the efficiency and the ideals of the teaching force. The influences that make for better teaching in the future are of two kinds—negative and positive. The new charter will do much to lift the schools out of politics, but the schools will never be entirely free from politics until the teachers themselves are imbued with a professional spirit that shall absolutely forbid the use of political influence or any other influence than that of merit to secure appointment and promotion."

IN THE DOLL SHOPS.

Never was there a time when it was as pleasant to be a little girl as now. For that matter, there never was a time when it was as altogether delightful to be a doll as just at this time, for there are more and prettier things made for dolls than ever before, and they were never so cheap. There is very little that a lady doll, a baby doll, or even an invalid doll, might wish that is not to be found.

***

An up-to-date doll this year is as much a shirtwaist girl as any big or little real girl in the city. She not only has shirtwaists made for her, but she can go to the shops and find them ready made, and she will find the prettiest of little flannel garments at this very minute for only 60 cents.

***

Not so many real people are wearing golf capes this year, but they are just the thing for the doll who finds difficulty at times in getting her arms into coat sleeves. A golf cape for her is quite expensive, for it will cost $1.25. It is made of gray plaid and has a nice little hood lined with silk.

***

There are little capes with hoods that are more dressy than these, for they are to be found in the delicate colors and will cost $1. They are all prettily pinked on the edge.

***

There are hats galore for the dolls, all sizes and all styles, and there are pretty little muslin caps which are warranted to be becoming.

***

Now that the weather is cold, warm underwear should be considered, and there are comfortable knit undervests for dolly which will cost 50 cents.

***

Mittens are desirable if the doll is to play out doors, and these are to be found for 10 and 15 cents a pair.

***

There are silk gloves with long wrists, which are good for some occasions, perhaps when the lady doll goes to a ball. She will find them more comfortable than kid, and they will cost her only 25 cents.

***

With her shirtwaists the very latest thing for the doll to wear are patent leather belts, and these can be found for 10 cents apiece.

***

A chatelaine bag of silk will be most convenient for carrying the purse or opera glasses, and pretty ones with clasps are 50 cents each.

***

Jackets for dolls will cost from 25 cents to $1, according to size.

***

Lorgnettes are most important for the short-sighted dolls, and such delightful ones are to be found in amber and shell. They are large enough, the largest of them, for the little mistress to borrow from dolly if she ever feels the need of them. It is just possible that they may not be made of the genuine amber or shell, but it is certain that they are very pretty indeed, and such good imitations that there is not a doll in New York who would be able to tell the difference. They cost 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1, according to size.

***

Fans in the largest sizes are nearly as large as the Empire fans the doll's mamma carries sometimes, and cost 50 cents, while the smaller ones cost only 25. All are painted.

***

Parasols are 25, 50, and 85 cents, and are most attractive.

***

There were never such particular women about their toilets as these same little doll ladies, and they have innumerable toilet articles, which undoubtedly accounts for their beautiful complexions. For those who have not already a supply of these things it is well to buy a regular toilet basket for them. One of these, which is finished on the inside with pale blue, has on the cover a comb, a brush, a shoe horn, hand mirror, and sponge. In the basket itself is a little powder box on one side, a soap box on the other, and between them, not an ordinary cake of soap—that would never do for a lady doll who perhaps speaks only French. It is "savon violette, extra fin," and neatly wrapped in a violet paper. There is a little purse also in this toilet basket. In other baskets there are other articles, and each doll may suit herself in making a selection. In some of the baskets there are bottles of perfumery.

***

When the doll has a stock of toilet articles and only needs to replace some of them, she can buy different things separately. There are combs and brushes 10 cents each. Mirrors are 25 cents and 50 cents, and nail brushes 8 cents. A plain little powder box will cost 10 cents, and one which is ornamented will cost 15 cents. A box of powder will cost 15 cents.

***

Hairpins—gold ones, for so many of the inhabitants of the doll world are blondes—cost 10 cents a box; hatpins with pearl heads are 10 cents each, and side combs cost 10 cents a pair. More elaborate combs, jeweled, will cost a little more.

***

But don't forget in buying necessaries for dolly to get a rubber hot water bag for her feet when she is cold. They will cost 15 cents. She had better have, anyway, a little pair of socks or bootees, which will cost 10 or 20 cents, and a beautiful set of ermine furs can be bought her for from 50 cents to $2.50, according to her size.

COUNT VON HATZFELDT DEAD.

German Ambassador to Great Britain Expires in London—His Resignation Announced a Few Days Ago.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, whose approaching retirement from the post of German Ambassador to Great Britain was announced a few days ago, died at the embassy yesterday morning.

Count von Hatzfeldt returned from a holiday six weeks ago, but since that time had been able to leave the house, in a bath chair, only once or twice. He suffered greatly from asthma, and last Saturday his malady developed into congestion of the lungs. From this attack he never rallied, but died peacefully yesterday morning in the presence of his wife and son. He was conscious up to Thursday night, when he received the last sacraments of the Church, and then lapsed into a state of coma.

The body will be buried in the family vault in Germany.

Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg had long been a confirmed invalid, and, after continuing his duties as Ambassador to the Court of St. James as long as he was able, he tendered his resignation to Emperor William on Oct. 30. On Nov. 12 it was announced that the Emperor had accepted the Ambassador's resignation. His Majesty sent the following letter, which well outlines Count von Hatzfeldt's career:

"Dear Count Hatzfeldt: It is with lively regret that I learn from your application of the 30th ult. that you ask to be relieved of your present post and to be placed on the retired list. Consideration for the state of your health, which, unfortunately, is not satisfactory, compels me to accede to this request. But I feel constrained on this occasion to express to you my imperial thanks for the eminent services which, during an official career extending over a period of forty-one years, you have rendered to my predecessors on the throne, to myself, and to the whole country.

"As Minister in Madrid and as Ambassador in Constantinople, and above all in London, you have succeeded to such a degree in winning the good will of the monarchs and the respect of the Governments to which you were accredited that you were able to represent my policy and the interests of our country with particular success, and to impress upon mutual relations the character of friendliness and confidence.

"Your official activity as Secretary and Minister of State bore further and honorable testimony to your knowledge of affairs and to your great political talents. In conferring upon you, dear Count, as proof of my favor my Order of Merit of the Prussian Crown, and in sending you herewith the insignia of that order, I would express the hope that it may please God still to grant you, after a life of toil, well-earned repose for long years to come.

"WILLIAM I. R.

"New Palace, Nov. 8, 1901."

The passage in the letter dealing with Count von Hatzfeldt's activity as Secretary of State refers to the period between 1881 and 1885, when Prince Bismarck, then in ill health, employed him as Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office and as a kind of lieutenant in foreign affairs.

Count von Hatzfeldt was born in 1831, and was specially educated for diplomacy. In 1862 he was Secretary to Prince Bismarck when the latter was Amabassador to France, and ever afterward he was a favorite with the "Iron Chancellor." He was appointed Ambassador to London in 1888.

In referring editorially to the Ambassador's resignation, The London Times said he was "an able and experienced diplomatist, having had exceptional opportunities of studying European politics from the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin, as well as from important posts abroad."

Count von Hatzfeldt married Miss Helena Moulton, daughter of Charles Frederick Moulton, a New York real estate speculator. The couple met in Paris, and after a short engagement were married. After some years of married life the Count obtained a judicial separation. The reason for this has not been fully explained. It has been asserted that the separation was insisted upon by Bismarck, who believed that the objections of Court circles to receiving Countess von Hatzfeldt on an equal footing with her husband would prove a bar to the latter's success in his profession.

It seems that, whatever the cause of the separation, the Count and Countess remained greatly attached to each other. The final result of the affair was, that the couple were remarried in 1888, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including the Dowager Empress Frederick.

NEW JERSEY THEATRES MAY GIVE SUNDAY PLAYS.

In Deciding an Old Case Judge Blair Says that Such Theatrical Performances are Not Forbidden.

Judge John A. Blair, sitting in the Court of General Sessions in Jersey City yesterday, decided that there is no law in New Jersey forbidding theatrical performances on Sunday.

The case under consideration was that of Henry P. Soulier, lessee of the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken. He was indicted at the September term, 1899, by a Grand Jury drawn by Alexander McLean, Republican, who was appointed by Gov. Voorhees for the unexpired term of William Heller, deceased. The case was never brought to trial. Finally Vredenbergh, Wall & Van Winkle, Mr. Soulier's counsel, brought the matter before Judge Blair, on demurrer.

In giving his decision Judge Blair said that there is no provision of the Crimes act of New Jersey which makes it a criminal offense to present a play or theatrical performance on Sunday. Such performances, he said, if of an objectionable nature and long-continued, might be indictable as nuisances, but not otherwise.

This practically ends the case, and the indictment will be nolled whenever counsel makes the necessary motion before Judge Blair.

TALKS ABOUT THE STAGE.

Woman's Alliance Discusses What It Is and What It Should Be.

"The Stage: What It Is and What It Should Be," was the subject discussed yesterday afternoon at the monthly meeting of the Woman's Alliance, held at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld, Mrs. Edwin Knowles, and Heinrich Conreid of the Irving Place Theatre were the speakers.

Mrs. Rosenfeld, speaking on "Commercialism versus the Drama," said that "plays were written to-day as hats and costumes were made—after the latest mode and to be discarded in a season. It is an age of pot-boilers, and dramatists are mere technicians, while amusing dialogues take the place of dramas. The dramatic world is turned into a theatrical department store, with bargain day matinées and slightly shop-worn goods at half price."

Mr. Conreid also spoke of the favorable the European stage, and said, in part:

"The American stage is such that I can see only one way in which it could be bettered—that is by the establishment of a National theatre. America suffers by the star system. I produce sixty or seventy-five plays each season, changing the bill sometimes four times a week, and each week a novelty, and this is the best way in which to train an actor."

Mr. Conreid also spoke of the favorable way in which the production of Goethe and Lessing dramas had been received at Yale and Harvard.

ACTORS SPOILED IN AMERICA.

London Paper Says English Players Become "Coarsened" by Appearing in This Country.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon repeats its assertion that English actors are "coarsened" in America, and that "visits there are artistically detrimental to English actresses." The paper says:

"We fear there is no doubt about the matter. In the United States a less subtle and a more accentuated style of acting is necessary, in order that a player may make his effects. The audiences like a less delicate and a noisier method. They are less quick to catch and appreciate the nuances of the actor's art. Violence of gesture and intonation do not offend them. They do not detect or resent what is crude and shoddy, as a West End audience would. They are more easily taken in by claptrap.

"We shall still feel some slight anxiety to see the condition in which Mr. Charles Hawtrey and Mrs. Patrick Campbell return from their tours in the United States. If Mr. Hawtrey returns with a style approximating that of Wilson Barrett, and Mrs. Campbell becomes undistinguishable in her method from Olga Nethersole, to name two players who have had immense success in America, we shall not consider the result particularly gratifying."

GILLETTE'S LONDON SUCCESS.

"Sherlock Holmes" to Remain at the Lyceum Till Next April.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The great success scorned by William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes" at the Lyceum Theatre has caused the management of that house to arrange with Mr. Frohman for a further extension of the play's run. An arrangement was made in London to-day to keep "Sherlock Holmes" at the Lyceum Theatre until Sir Henry Irving returns from the United States next April.

Further evidence of the popularity of the play is found in the fact that four companies will start out in January to give it in the provinces. Companies are also rehearsing the piece for production in Antwerp, Vienna, and Hamburg. The Paris producton will take place in February, and the play will be given in Cape Town during the coming holidays.

The Old Guard to Celebrate.

The Old Guard, Major S. Ellis Briggs Commanding, will parade, 200 strong, on Monday, to celebrate Evacuation Day, and raise the flag at the Battery at 3 o'clock. The parade will be down Broadway to the Battery. After the flag raising the Battalion and guests will take elevated trains to Twenty-third Street and then march to the armory where a banquet will be given.

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation a regular feature.—Adv.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Final Work of the State's Conference of Charities.

Unfavorable Report of the Conditions of Workingmen's Homes in Troy and Rochester—Needs of Criminals and the Insane.

The second New York State Conference of Charities, after a day of discussion, was brought to a close last night in Association Hall.

The morning session was devoted to the consideration of the general subject of the treatment of the criminal. In the afternoon the conference visited the Manhattan State Hospital buildings on Ward's Island. In the chapel of the main edifice the remainder of the afternoon was occupied in listening to and discussing the topic, "The Mentally Defective." The evening session was taken up with the discussion of the subject of "Improved Housing."

Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of this city, submitting the report of the Committee on Improved Housing, said that there were three ways of improving the environment of tenement dwellers, first, restrictive legislation; second, sanitary inspection, and lastly, educational propaganda.

Of the tenement house question in the cities in this State, the speaker declared that the tenement evil had not yet reached large proportions in Buffalo, and that the character of the working people's homes in Albany and Syracuse is comfortable. Of Troy and Rochester Mr. Devine said:

"The housing conditions of Troy are the least satisfactory of any of the four cities of the second class. The collar factories of Troy, like the clothing industry of Rochester, but to a greater extent, may be held responsible for much that is deplorable in the domestic life.

"In two ways does the overemployment of women lower the social standard of a community. It undermines their own health, and it attracts to the community families in which the male head is shiftless and inefficient.

"There should be either a State law applying to cities of the second class or local city ordinances covering the evils most likely to occur. We may emphasize also the need for early restrictive legislation, to make impossible the reckless exploitation of life and physical vigor."

Richard Watson Gilder said the incoming administration would have to face serious phases of the tenement house question. He ventured the belief that the administration would meet them triumphantly.

Miss Mary Marshall Butler of Yonkers presented a paper on "Sanitary Inspection," and said:

"To make sanitary inspection fulfill its highest possibilities it should be: (1) Sustained and strengthened by an enlightened opinion. (2) It should be directed by non-political Health Officers, and carried on by properly trained Inspectors, the stability of whose positions should not be subject to the result of elections. (3) It should be the channel for distinctly educative and preventive work. (4) It should consider its staff incomplete without women."

At the afternoon session George McLaughlin, Secretary of the State Prison Commission, advocated the establishment of a new State prison, to replace the old building at Sing Sing.

"There are still existing a good many defective jails in the State which should be replaced with new ones," he said. "A jail like the women's prison, on Raymond Street, in Brooklyn, not only does not reform, but is a source of contamination and pollution to its inmates.

"Of our State prisons the institution at Sing Sing is probably the most objectionable. It is a veritable hotbed for the culture of the bacilli of tuberculosis and a distributing centre for the scattering of the seeds of the disease. The workhouse on Blackwell's Island may be cited as a good example of the modern prison.

"This State is well provided with reformatories for girls and young women, but it lacks an institution for the reformation of boys over sixteen years of age who have been convicted of a misdemeanor."

Mr. McLaughlin contended that prisoners should be employed at productive work. He condemned the interference of the representatives of various industries in the work of the convict.

Thomas Sturgis, President of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira, deplored the lack of legal authority for the proper disposition of those inmates of the reformatory who are physically and mentally diseased.

"Twentieth Century Methods of Provision for the Insane" were discussed by Dr. Frederick Peterson, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, at the afternoon session on Ward's Island. He said, in part:

"At the present time Germany approaches nearest an ideal standard of provision for the insane. That standard may be expressed in the following formula: Small hospitals for the acutely insane in cities, and colonies for the chronic insane in the adjacent country.

"Large cities like New York and Brooklyn have an imperative need for reception hospitals for the insane. There should be one on Manhattan Island to accommodate 100 to 200 patients, and one in the centre of Brooklyn to accommodate 50 to 100 patients."

Dr. Carlos Macdonald, discussing Dr. Peterson's paper, urged the members of the conference to vigorously oppose certain proposed reforms relating to the expense of maintaining the State institutions for the insane.

"These hospitals," said he, "are established for the purpose of curing, if possible, caring for, and making comfortable the unfortunate insane. The great mass of the inmates prior to their misfortune were not paupers; but were self-respecting and self-sustaining citizens. They are therefore entitled by right to proper care and comfort. And I believe the taxpayers of the State are perfectly willing to pay the small sum that goes toward the maintenance of these institutions. It is not the State, but the municipal tax rates that are excessive.

"If the reforms suggested in certain quarters are carried out, we will relapse into the evils of the county care system, with which you are all familiar. Therefore I hope all of you will oppose any separation of the executive and medical administration of these hospitals."

The Committee on Organization reported at the closing session the following officers of the third conference, to be held in Albany next year: President—William R. Stewart, New York; Vice Presidents—The Rev. Isaac Gibbard, D. D., Rochester; George B. Robinson, New York; the Rev. Cameron J. Davis, Buffalo; Secretary—Edward T. Devine, New York; Treasurer—Frank Tucker, New York.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Accused of Discourteous Conduct—Tug Needed to Help Seamen.

The Legal Aid Society held its monthly meeting yesterday at 49 Wall Street, the office of the President, Arthur Von Briesen.

Miss Rosalie Loew, general attorney, submitted her monthly report, which showed that 1,243 applications for legal aid had been received during the month.

President Von Briesen reported that he has an appointment with President Roosevelt in Washington next week about the advisability of furnishing a tugboat or other vessel to the branch office for seamen to enable the attorney to more effectively oppose those trying to swindle seamen. Attorney Clark H. Abbott reported that the Federal authorities are devoting more attention to this matter, and that on Thursday three men were arrested for trying to board incoming vessels. He said the police of the city are more accommodating since election.

Rudolph Dulon, Chairman of the Law Committee, reported that the attorney of the society in the case of a Mrs. Marie Moses against her husband, had obtained a verdict allowing her alimony, and that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan gave bonds for the payment of the money. No money was received by the woman, and the attorney appealed to Corporation Counsel Whalen, who referred the matter to his assistant, Adrian Kiernan. Mr. Dulon reported that when he appealed to Mr. Kiernan that gentleman refused information and said letters from the society went into the waste basket. President Von Briesen reported the case to District Attorney Philbin, who notified him that Mr. Kiernan denied making any such remarks, but charged that letters to him from the society had been impertinent in tone and contents.

Miss Loew denied that any impertinent letters had ever been sent to the Corporation Counsel's office, but said that the society had been treated with contempt. She said that since election the case has been taken up and that Mrs. Moses is receiving her alimony.

There was discussion as to the new Corporation Counsel retaining Mr. Kiernan, and Mr. Von Briesen was instructed to proceed in the matter as he thought best.

JOHN C. LATHAM ENGAGED.

New York Banker Will Marry Miss Gaylord of Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—An announcement of wide interest made to-day for the first time is that of the engagement of Miss Elsie Gaylord of this city and Mr. John C. Latham of New York. The wedding will take place in December. Miss Gaylord recently returned to Louisville after an extended absence. She is the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Gaylord, and is one of Louisville's best known and most beautiful women. She has been a prominent figure in society. Mr. Latham is a member of the banking firm of Latham, Alexander & Co. of New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 22.—Mrs. John Clinton Gray has closed her villa and is at the Muenchinger-King cottage for a few days.

Dr. William T. Bull and Hugh D. Auchincloss arrived from New York to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, who have been at the Margaret since they closed their cottage, have returned to New York.

Miss Foster entertained to-night at her cottage on Webster Street in honor of Miss Gibert, who is her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter entertained this afternoon at Sunnyfield Farm.

Mrs. Frederic Bronson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at "The Breakers," returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. J. W. Paul and Miss Paul have closed their cottage on Washington Street and returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones are at their cottage on Harrison Avenue.

Mrs. Jennie Guidet-Duryea left to-day with her family for New York, and will sail to-morrow for Europe.

Mrs. J. D. Ramsey arrived to-night to visit her son, Surgeon G. D. Ramsey, at Fort Adams.

W. C. Schermerhorn has returned to New York.

Mrs. Shafter Howard, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter, will return Monday to her home in San Francisco.

The funeral of Mrs. John Whipple took place from her late residence on Greenough Place to-day. The Rev. Dr. C. G. Gilliatt officiating. There were numerous floral tributes, among them being many from Summer residents. The body was taken to Providence for burial.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the close of the Horse Show to-day many will leave for the country. There are to be numerous house parties, and among those who are to entertain this week end will be Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, William K. Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting. There will be a musicale and informal dancing at Tuxedo and a meet of the Meadow Brook hounds. One of the meeting places of society is Garden City, and there are many well-known people there at the hotel. Chatsworth will also have a large party, and every room at the club has been taken.

***

There was an opening of the dancing season last evening. The first subscription dance took place at Delmonico's. It was that of the class known as Mrs. Wentz's, and the members live in the far up-town districts. This evening Mrs. Gustav Schwab's dancing class will meet at the same place.

***

There has been some rumor of the consolidation of the Friday Evening Dancing Class with the Wednesday Cotillion. The members of these two classes are in many instances the same, and Mrs. Benjamin Schuyler Church is a patroness of both. The Wednesday Cotillion is a very large class, which has a distinctive feature in having a large Southern contingent. There have been no definite arrangements, but many of the old members of the Friday class say that consolidation is in the air. The Friday Evening Class has been known as Mrs. Church's for some time.

***

Mrs Schuyler Quackenbush has cards out for a fancy dress dance, to be given at Sherry's on Dec. 26. The dance will be given for her younger daughters, the Misses Marguerite and Grace Quackenbush.

***

Miss Grace Goodloe, daughter of the late Col. William Cassius Goodloe, was married on Thursday, Nov. 14, at noon, to William Crawford Barry Jr., at Loudoun, the home of the Bride's Mother in Lexington, Ky. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid, bishop of Rochester. Miss Elsie Goodloe and Miss Harriet Rose Barry were the bridesmaids, while Frederic G. Barry acted as best man. Only family and intimate friends were present.

***

The Fuerst Bismarck, which sails for Genoa to-day, has among its passengers Marchioness Barsotti, the Marquis Virgilio Barsotti, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. William F. Jenks, the Rev. Charles H. Strong and Mrs. Strong, and John Wanamaker.

***

The quaint and touching ceremony of placing flags at half mast in Gramercy Park was observed yesterday. This is done whenever any of the residents of the park die. Yesterday the occasion was the death of Mrs. David C. Leech, the wife of David C. Leech, who lives in the large house on the corner of Twentieth Street and the park. Mrs. Leech was a Miss Howell of Newark.

***

There will be a large exodus to-day for the football game which takes place at Cambridge. There are many parties organized, and several special cars have been chartered. Many of those going from New York will be of the younger set.

***

The annual charity ball in aid of the work of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28.

***

Miss Grace Quackenbush, daughter of Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, and who is to make her début on Nov. 30 at a tea given by her mother at her residence, 142 West Fifty-seventh Street, will have receiving with her Miss Mildred Du Bois, Miss Harriette Hastings, Miss Helen Fox, Miss Natalie Morrison, Miss Madeline Carey, and her sister, Miss Marguerite Quackenbush.

***

Bishop Worthington and Mrs. Worthington have closed their country residence at Pittsfield, Mass., and are at the Hotel Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, for the Winter.

***

Miss Helen Gould has invited a few friends to call informally on Tuesday afternoon of next week to meet Miss Helen M. Kelly, the fiancé of her youngest brother, Frank J. Gould. As Miss Kelly is in mourning, Miss Gould will not give a large reception.

BOLOSSY KIRALFY WINS SUIT.

Court Says Divorced Wife, Who Remarried, Is Not Entitled to Alimony.

Justice Gildersleeve, after hearing arguments yesterday on the motion for reduction of alimony made by Bolossy Kiralfy, on the ground that his former wife, Elise M., who secured a divorce from him several years ago, had married again, and that her husband was well able to support her, found for the plaintiff, and said:

"I can see no reason why if a woman marries again her second husband should not support her, and her first husband be relieved from paying her alimony. There is one minor child in this case who needs aid, and the father should provide for her."

No other disease is so fatal as worms. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE eradicates these pests and is at the same time a health-builder. —Advertisement.

TO SIMON STERNE'S MEMORY.

Medico-Legal Society Adopts Resolutions of Eulogy Introduced by Henry Wollman.

The Medico-Legal Society at its last meeting adopted resolutions upon the death of Simon Sterne. They were introduced by Henry Wollman, and are as follows:

"Simon Sterne belonged to that class of men who by nature are reformers. He despised wrong, and had the courage to expose and fight it. He not only had the strength of vision to see the wrongs under which the public suffered, but had the skill to know how to correct them. He was not one of those men who pose as reformers either to attract attention, to subserve personal ambition, or to obtain an office. He devoted himself faithfully and incessantly to the service of the people without ever asking, seeking, or hoping for reward. No citizen of New York within the past thirty years did more in the interest of the community than he. In every movement for the public good he was either a leader or among the leaders.

"Simon Sterne was a clear and convincing writer. His works on Constitutional law and other kindred subjects are almost classics.

"He was an upright, thorough, and successful lawyer. He knew the law, and presented it clearly, luminously, and convincingly. He was engaged in most important litigations all over this country, and almost from the moment of his admission to the bar until the day of his death had the profoundest respect of the Judges all over the Union.

"He was always a student. He possessed the highest order of genius—intense industry, which was always exercised with such intelligence as to produce the most splendid results. By his death the people of this Nation and the bar of the entire United States have suffered a severe loss.

"Be it resolved by the Medico-Legal Society of New York that this society has heard with the deepest regret of the death of its member, Simon Sterne, an unselfish lover of his country, a loyal citizen, a great author, a profound lawyer, and, above all, a true man."

Obituary Notes.

JAMES SHAW, Cashier of the Plattsburg (N. Y.) National Bank, died Thursday night at the Albany Hospital, in Albany, from the effect of a surgical operation. He was forty-five years of age and married.

JOSEPH W. BRITTON, one of Cleveland's best-known manufacturers, died there yesterday aged seventy-two. He had been engaged in the building of railroads, and was a partner in iron mills and a large holder of gold-mine property in Ontario.

WILLIAM T. STORMS, lawyer, died at Nyack, N. Y., yesterday, of pneumonia. He was sixty years of age, and is survived by a widow and daughter. He was Referee in Bankruptcy, Pension Agent, and a leader of the bar of Rockland County.

CHARLES W. OTTO, President of the Germantown National Bank, died at his home, in Philadelphia, yesterday. He had been ill for some time, and recently returned from Maine, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was well known in financial circles in the East.

WILLIAM A. BROWN, sixty-six years old, died at his Summer residence, 511 Fourth Avenue, Asbury Park, yesterday morning, of a cerebral hemorrhage. He had been ill since Sept. 1. Mr. Brown leaves a wife and one son. Mr. Brown had made his Summer home in Asbury Park for 15 years. He was a resident of Jersey City and was for 12 years connected with the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company. He was formerly a member of the Board of Public Works in Jersey City.

Dr. JAMES P. JACKSON, aged fifty-seven years, prominent as a hospital surgeon in the service of Western railroads and for twenty years a leading practitioner in Kansas City, Mo., died at his home, in that city, yesterday morning. He established the Missouri Pacific Railroad's first hospital at Washington, Mo., as well as the Wabash and Missouri Pacific's hospital service in Kansas City, and was consulting surgeon for the Memphis Road until it was consolidated with the 'Frisco system.

PARK AVENUE TUNNEL DISPUTE.

Railroad's Counsel Deny the City Has Right to Dictate What Power Shall Be Used.

In reply to Everett P. Wheeler's statement regarding the legal right of the city to dictate to the New York Central Railroad what motive power that road shall use in the tunnel and on the viaduct, S. E. Williamson, general counsel of the New York Central, and Ira A. Place, his assistant in charge of the legal aspects of the tunnel improvements, made the following statement yesterday:

"Even if the agreement with the city gave the municipality the right to direct the motive power to be used—which we deny—it certainly does not exist now in view of the laws of 1872 and 1892, under which the tunnel and viaduct have been constructed at the expense of the city and the railroad company, and which prescribe the motive power to be used."

William J. Wilgus, Chief Engineer of the New York Central, declined to say anything regarding the feasibility of the technical plan outlined by Mr. Wheeler.

$8,000 for Bowdoin College.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—In the Probate Court to-day an order was issued authorizing the payment of $8,000 to Bowdoin College from the estate of the late Catherine M. Garcelon, who died in this city several years ago, leaving the sum in trust for the college. The matter has been in litigation for several years.

MARRIED.

EDMONDS—COLES.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, 1901, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Loring W. Batten, Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oliver Coles, to Samuel Owen Edmonds.

HICKS—BURTIS.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, 1901, at the Pouch Gallery, 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., assisted by Rev. C. A. Knesal, D. D., Mary Louise Burtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Burtis, and Edgar Powell Hicks.

WHITE—PARMELEE.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Harrison B. Wright of Somerville, N. J., Maud Louise Parmelee, niece of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Parmelee, to William Cravath White

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject, "Substitutes for Saloons." Thanksgiving service next Thursday at 11 A. M. Subject, "Municipal, National, and International Politics as Causes for Thanksgiving." Band of Boys' Brigade will assist choir in patriotic music.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, pastor.—11 A. M.: "The Happiness of Poverty." 7:45 P. M.: "The First Sin." Miss Anna Park will play in the evening. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. Young ladies' and young men's classes.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, 104TH ST. AND Broadway, Rev. Richard Hartley, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. —To-morrow, Thanksgiving Sunday, the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "A Vision of the Better Time," and at 7:45 P. M. on "Loss and Gain in Human Life." Strangers welcome. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Dr. Judson in the morning, 10:45, and Mr. MacMurray in the evening, 7:30.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway, Corner 34th Street.—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., Bible class, conducted by Dr. W. W. White. 3 P. M. Bible class, conducted by Dr. Wm. H. Thomson. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the new church building, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Services resumed for the Winter Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher the Rev. David W. Forrest, D. D., of Scotland, (author of "The Christ of History and of Experience.")

DR. FORREST WILL DELIVER A LECTURE in the Adams Chapel on Monday afternoon, November twenty-fifth, at half-past four o'clock, on "THE AUTHORITY OF CHRIST; ITS SPHERE AND NATURE." To both of these services the public is cordially invited.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by the rector; at 4 P. M., choral evensong. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. in course on studies of Jesus; subject, "Teachings of Jesus Concerning Poverty." Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 8 P. M. (seats free) on "The Christian Theatre."

A MUSICAL SERVICE, WITH A SHORT SERmon by Dr. THOMAS HUGHES, in Holy Sepulchre Church, 145 East 74th St., at 8 o'clock Sunday evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector. Orchestral recital 7:40 P. M. Meditation, Mascagni. Processional, Dubois. Romance, Svendsen, (Violin Solo, Miss Cecelia Brautord.) Evensong, (with orchestra,) 8 P. M. Master Albert Hains will sing. Lacey Baker at the Organ.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Offertory, "Harvest Cantata".....Garrett Evening service, 8 P. M. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer; sermon by rector. 4 P. M.—Evening prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9; Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Coral Evensong, 4 o'clock. To-morrow and Thanksgiving Day, Dr. Houghton preaches at 11 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27TH —Service divin le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR, WILL preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th Av. and 39th St., this Sunday evening at 8 o'clock; annual service of the Guild.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will preach in the morning.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., below Canal. Sunday services, 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats Free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 54TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, S. W. Corner Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 33th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

BEEKMAN HILL CHURCH, 321 E. 50TH ST. REV. E. W. CASWELL, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

BISHOP CHARLES H. FOWLER

will preach in Grace M. E. Church, 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, Sunday morning at 11. Sunday school platform meeting addressed by Dr. E. S. Tipple, E. M. Mills, and others, at 3. Dr. W. F. McDowell will preach at 8. Twentieth Century Thank Offering Day.

CAVALRY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 120th St. and 7th Av. Rev. Dr. WILLIS P. ODELL, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. Dr. F. Mason North, and at 7:30 P. M. by pastor. 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., VESTED CHOIR 80 VOICES. SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE, 7:30 P. M. The "CRUCIFIXION" will be rendered by the Senior and the Vested Choirs. Evening subject: "The Crucifixion." Prayer service, Wednesday, 7:45. Welcome.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 100TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—Vested choir. Thanksgiving Eve. Praise Service. Rev. W. A. Richards, speaker.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner of 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Archey Decatur Ball, Assistant.—11 A. M., preaching by the assistant pastor. Subject: "Church in Modern Life." 4 P. M., preaching by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Students' Bible Class at 10 A. M., in charge of Rev. Mr. Ball. Subject: "Settlement of the Hebrew Tribes." Midweek lecture and prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

REV. DR. WILLIAM McKENDREL DARWOOD, Pastor, will preach at 15th St. and 8th Av. Methodist Episcopal Church morning and evening.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue, Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Allan MacRossie, Pastor—Morning service at 10:30. Sermon by Rev. E. M. Mills, D. D. Evening service at 7:45. Musical service—The quartet, assisted by St. James's Choral Club, will sing "Naaman," by Costa.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Ave. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "ALFRED TENNYSON." Second in monthly series on Christian Poets. Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Near Sixth Av., Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10::30, "Christian Good Cheer." 7:45, "What is Impossible to Any?" A short organ recital after evening sermon by Mr. Frank Miller.

Twentieth Century Thank-Offering Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Debt-Raising Service in the interest of this fund in Grace Church, West 104th Street, 11, 2:30, and 8 P. M.

AT THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH, FIFTH Av., Twelfth St.—Free EVENING Organ Concert, TUESDAY, EIGHT O'CLOCK. William C. Carl, Organist; Antonia Sawyer, Contralto; Helen Reynolds, Violinist; Mabel Reynolds, 'Cellist. NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Services Sunday, November 24. REV HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. November 29, THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE AT 11 A. M. Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, will preach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., at 11 A. M., at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 318 West 57th St., and at 8 P. M., at the Church Chapel, 210 West 57th St., where the improvements are now completed; the Sabbath school will be held at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional service Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Joys of Salvation"; 8 P. M., "Whatsoever Things Are Pure"; 7:30 P. M., sermon to the deaf by the pastor. Every Friday evening Union Sunday School teachers' meeting.

Religious Notices.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St. REV. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach on Sunday, Nov. 24th, services commencing at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 28th, REV. FRANCIS L. PATTON, D. D., President of Princeton University, will preach, services commencing at 11 A. M. The public is cordially invited.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Thanksgiving Day, service and sermon by the pastor, 11 A. M. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., 9th Av., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Maintenance and Development of the Spiritual Life." 8 P. M., "How a Giant Became a Clown." Special music. "The Holy City." Friday, 8 P. M., Bible study class.

REV. JOHN S. MACINTOSCH, D. D., WILL preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Attractive music by mixed quartet and male quartet.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. No weekly service this week. Service Thanksgiving Day at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Robert Russell, D. D., pastor emeritus.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45 by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH, 5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., 11 A. M.—"For the Heavy in Heart." 4:30 P. M.—"The Seed and the Soil." WELCOME.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. On Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, there will be service in the church at 11 A. M. On Friday evening next service preparatory to the communion will be held in the church at 8 P. M. Wednesday evening service in the chapel at 8 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRES. CH., John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M.—"The Church's Greatest Duty." 7:45 P. M.—"A Lost Man and How He Was Found." Song service and male quartet.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Thanksgiving service Thursday at 11 A. M. COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Holy Spirit." Evening—"The Deep Stain of Sin." Thanksgiving service Thursday at 11 A. M. COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Is Conscience a Spent Force in Modern Life?" Evening—"A Young Man from the Country; When He Failed and When He Succeeded." COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Second discourse of series upon the Foundations of Religion. Subject: "Appearance and Reality." The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "Political Achievement in New Zealand." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St. Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. In view of present city problems, Dr. Savage will preach on "Sunday; Its Origin, History, and Authority." Sunday school 10 o'clock, in chapel, entrance Park Av. Union Thanksgiving service next Thursday at 11 A. M. in this church. Rev. Merle St. C. Wright will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Chas. H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. C. P. Patterson will preach. Morning subject: "Why Go to Church?" Evening service of music. Choir will render Mendelsohn's "Hear My Prayer." Brief address, "Death Past and Living Present."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M. "The Agreements of Science and Religion Evolution is at One with Providence."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Church service, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Subject: "God of the Hills but Not of the Valleys; or, The Sneer at Reform." Special services will be held Thanksgiving Day, 11 A. M. Addresses on "The Soul of Progress and Reform" and "The Message of the Church to the Man of To-day," by the Pastor and the Rev. Louis G. Hoeck of Brooklyn.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. Rev. Robert Bagnell, 11 and 8. Meetings every night. Thanksgiving services Thursday evening. Anniversary exercises Friday night. Speakers: J. M. Cornell, Chairman; Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Pres. Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor Marble Collegiate Church. PEOPLE'S POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor. Rev. Joseph Sanderson, D. D., preaches.

BALTIMORE DETECTIVE TODD B. HALL will speak. F. J. Wheeler will sing, at the Men's Mass Meeting, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4:15 P. M. Admission free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. H. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Thanksgiving Day services at two o'clock; solos, duets, choruses, drills, &c. Dinner for the children at one o'clock; dinner for out-door poor at two o'clock. Public cordially invited.

GAUL'S ORATORIO, "THE HOLY CITY," by the N. Y. Festival Chorus, (350 voices,) Tali Esen Morgan, conductor. Soloists: Anita Rio, soprano; Florence Mulford, alto; Dr. Jon Jackson, tenor; Dr. Carl E. Dufft, basso. New York Festival Orchestra. JACOB A. RIIS will speak on "Theodore Roosevelt as an Example of Citizenship." Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman. Auspices of West Side Y. M. C. A. For men exclusively. CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday, 3:45 P. M. Doors open 3:15.

HENRY FRANK, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th, 7th Av., (down stairs,) 11:15. "What Is Success and How to Get It."

HUGH O. PENTECOST. 64 Madison Av., near 27th St. Sunday at 11 A. M., "The Church the Stumbling Block of Progress."

INTERNATIONAL UNION CHURCH, E. 72d St., bet. Lexington and 3d Avs. REV. RICHARD WADER preaches at 11 and 8. Evening topic: "The Conversion of a Queen." Mr. C. H. Martin, the soloist, will sing. All seats free.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor. —Services 11 A. M.; sermon by Rev. E. T. Kluge.

SPIRITUALISM, CHRIST'S SECOND ADVENT, Chimney Hall, 25th St., 6th Av.—Sunday evenings, 8. Christ gives wonderful tests (truths) to all, through His personal instrument, MANNA STRAFFORD, 58 West 22d St., Sundays, Wednesdays, 3.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday morning exercises at 11:15 at Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday, Nov. 24th, Dr. Felix Adler. Subject: "Changes in the Conception of God." Third address in the series. All interested invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 8 Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av.—Lectures Sunday evenings, 7:45; Nov. 24, "The Philosophy of the Future," Edward Herrmann.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

CONFERENCES IN ADVENT.

Father Huntington to Address the Daughters of the King.

Active preparations are now being made by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and the Daughters of the King for the Advent Conferences to be conducted by the Rev. James O. S. Huntington on Dec. 2 to 6, inclusive, in the Church of the Incarnation, Gates Avenue, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. The afternoon services, at 2:30 o'clock, are to be for women, and the evening services, at 8, are open to all. Strangers are cordially invited.

The list of subjects on which Father Huntington will speak to women is as follows: Monday, Dec. 2, "Woman's Place"; Tuesday, "Woman's Scope"; Wednesday, "Woman's Kingdom"; Thursday, "Woman's Support"; Friday, "Woman's Hope." The topics selected for the evening discourses are: Monday evening, "The Cause"; Tuesday, "The Call"; Wednesday, "The Curse"; Thursday, "The Consequence"; Friday, "The Cure."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church's Choice of a Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Guthrie of Baltimore, Report Says, Will Be Called —Thank Offering Services.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Guthrie, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, will, according to rumor among the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, be called to the pastorate. It is said that the pulpit committee has communicated with him and received a favorable reply. A meeting of the congregation is to be soon called, according to the report, and the feeling seems to be that he will prove thoroughly acceptable.

Dr. Guthrie's church in Baltimore is the second in size there, the larger one being the Brown Memorial, from which the late Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock came to the Brick Church in this city. Dr. Guthrie is thirty-five years old, an active pastor, and close student. His church has about 600 members, and gave $16,000 to Presbyterian missions and charitable institutions last year.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, will devote to-morrow to thank offerings. Bishop Charles H. Fowler will preach at the morning services. There will be a Sunday school platform meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which Dr. E. S. Tipple, Secretary of the New York City Thank Offering Commission, and Dr. E. M. Mills, Secretary of the General Thank Offering Commission, will speak. In the evening the Rev. Dr. W. F. McDowell, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, will preach. The church hopes to raise $50,000 to clear off its mortgage.

For several years past the women of the Marble Collegiate Church have held a praise service each year in November. Anonymous envelopes are handed in, containing a statement of some special cause of thankfulness on the part of the writer and also a thank offering for the advancement of the home missionary work of the Reformed Church.

The establishment of churches in the New Oklahoma and missions among the Indians in the same region are among the most interesting of the enterprises at present calling for the liberality of the Church. The praise service of this year, including social features, occurs on Monday in the church parlor at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The new Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, will be opened for regular service to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Work is rapidly advancing upon the unfinished parts of the building and it is hoped to have the whole ready for dedication by Christmas.

PLANS OF DR. BURGESS.

He Believes the Bishop of Long Island Should at Least Have Offices in Brooklyn.

It is probable that Dr. Frederick Burgess, the Bishop-elect of Long Island, will have headquarters in Brooklyn, in addition to the residence at Garden City. The opinion is expressed by clergymen of the Long Island Diocese that it is necessary for the welfare of the church that the Bishop reside or at least have offices in Brooklyn, which forms the greater part of the diocese. Dr. Burgess, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"I think the Bishop of Long Island should be the Bishop of Long Island, and not merely the rector of Garden City. I am strongly in favor of establishing rooms in Brooklyn where the Bishop can be consulted at all times. Of course, by the terms of the diocesan endowment, the Bishop is obliged to reside at Garden City, but it is within easy distance, and the Bishop could return there each evening if he chose, or he could remain in Brooklyn when occasion demanded it.

"Brooklyn is by far the largest and most important part of the diocese, and it should be made possible for the church people to reach the Bishop easily. I believe that such an arrangement will be made."

To Consecrate St. Cecilia's.

St. Cecilia's Church, of which the Rev. Edward J. McGoldrick has been the rector for thirteen years, will be consecrated today by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn. The edifice is situated at North Henry and Herbert Streets, Brooklyn, and was erected at a cost of $200,000. This evening 1,500 male members of the parish will parade through the streets with bands of music. To-morrow morning a high mass will be celebrated at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. William McGinnis of St. Francis Xavier's Church.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Dec. 1, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—The Call of Moses.—Exodus, iii., 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Certainly I will be with thee.—Exodus, iii., 12.

Between this incident and the last we considered concerning Moses, there was an interval of nearly, if not quite, eighty years. Then our attention was fixed upon the pitiable physical condition of God's people in Egypt. It was significant of the spiritual condition of man everywhere by nature. Although he belongs to the great family of the redeemed, he is in bondage. It is the bondage of sin. The great Apostle Paul felt this even long after he had been enlightened by the Spirit of God, and cried out in agony. "I see a law in my members warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. O, wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me?" (Romans, vii., 23, 24.)

From this physical condition in Egypt the children of Israel were as utterly unable to deliver themselves as St. Paul was to deliver himself from his spiritual condition. Unlike him, however, they were not only without power, but they were without desire to be delivered. God, however, had both the desire and the power—as He has for all the servants of sin—to set them free. Long before Israel's bondage began, long before he went down into Egypt—yea, long before he was born, or his father before him—God had foreseen this very condition, and in His covenant with Abraham, He had prepared to meet it; "that nation whom they shall serve," said He, "will I judge, and afterward they shall come out with great substance." (Genesis, xv., 14.)

So the great plan of redemption for all mankind was no suddenly devised scheme to meet an unexpected emergency. It was "foreordained before the foundation of the world." (1 Peter, i., 20.) In the counsels of eternity God's own Son had said: "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God, a body hast Thou prepared Me." (Hebrews, x., 5-7.) And more than a thousand years before He came to earth Moses spoke of Him when he said: "The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto Him ye shall hearken." (Deuteronomy, xviii., 15.)

To deliver God's people from bondage, however, whether it be physical or spiritual, the Deliverer must not only be provided and prepared, but he must also be divinely called and commissioned, for "no man taketh this honor to himself, but he that is called of God." (Hebrews, v., 4.) It is to this phase of Moses's work that our attention is now directed.

THE DESTINY OF MOSES.

Humanly speaking, it would seem as if he would have been in the best possible position to help his oppressed brethren if he had remained a member of Pharaoh's household and Court. There he "was learned in all of the wisdom of the Egyptians"; there he was recognized as the son of Pharoah's daughter; there he could command influence and power not only to relax their bondage, but to elevate them to positions of wealth and honor, as Joseph had done for their forefathers. If any man, in any place, could help them, it would seem as if he who was high in the King's Court was the very man and in the very place to devise means to do it. This would be man's idea and plan. It was probably Moses's thought when he went out forty years before, and "supposed his brethren would have understood how that God by his hand would deliver them." (Acts, vii., 25.) But it is not God's plan. He designs something better for His people than ease, and wealth, and honor, in "Egypt." His sons must be called "out of Egypt." (Hosea. xi. 1; Matthew. ii., 15.) His purpose is to make His children partakers of His rich promises in "a better country, that is, an heavenly." (Hebrews, xi., 16.) So Moses must leave the Court of Pharaoh, and in the wilderness spend forty years alone with God and learn of Him.

Thus the servants of God are usually fitted for His work. He who is most alone with Him does the best work for Him. For "the man whom God educates is educated, and none other. It lies not within the range of man to prepare an instrument for the service of God. The One who is to use the vessel can alone prepare it." (C. H. M.) Even the Lord Jesus Christ, when He left His throne in glory to dwell in this wilderness world, spent thirty years of His earthly thirty-three in the obscurity of an obscure town.

Undoubtedly God could have restored man to Himself without subjecting His Son to the humiliation of this earthly experience, just as He could have used Moses in Pharaoh's Court as easily as He had before used Joseph. To Him, who is Omnipotent, it would not have been any more difficult to make the "new man," than it was to make "the first man." But then it would have been only a new act of creative power. Justice would not have been satisfied and Grace could not have been revealed. God, therefore, must be known not only as "The Creator," but as "The Redeemer," of men. Therefore, His Son must be "made of a woman, made under the law," (Gallatians, iv., 4,) that, as man's substitute, He might render a perfect obedience to that law, and yet meet its full penalty as though He were the chief of sinners. This being the work of the Antitype, of "the Prophet," who was to be raised up like unto Moses, the type could no more do his work in Pharaoh's Court than could Jesus do His seated on the throne of His glory.

HIS MISSION BEGINS.

Having therefore been taught of God for forty years in "the land of Midian," Moses was now called and sent on his great mission. As he led "the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, the priest of Midian," (Verse 1,) among the vales and cliffs of Horeb, suddenly his attention was arrested by a most wonderful and magnificent sight. A bush on the side of the mountain was all aglow with a celestial "flame of fire," (Verse 2,) and as he looked upon it with wondering eyes he saw that the bush was not consumed by the fire, and the fire was not fed by the bush. The flame was self-existent and self-sustaining. It was a sublime and magnificent symbol of the presence of God. It was also directly connected with the condition of his people.

For when God made His covenant with Abraham and foretold the bondage in Egypt, the same symbol of His presence as "a smoking furnace and a burning lamp," passed between the pieces of Abraham's sacrifice, (Genesis, xv., 17.) Now it appeared again in a more resplendent form to tell of their deliverance. Later still it was seen dwelling between the cherubim on the mercy seat in the most holy place of the tabernacle. Still later it filled the temple. Then later still it rested upon Jesus, "The Christ, the Son of the living God," (Matthew, xvi., 16,) on the Mount of Transfiguration, when Moses and Elias "appeared in glory and spake of His decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem," (Luke, ix., 31.) And still later the beloved John beheld it again, when in his vision he saw that the heavenly city "had no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it; for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof." (Revelations, xxi., 23.)

As Moses drew near to consider this wonderful flame, "God called unto him out of the midst of the bush" and commanded him, "Draw not nigh hither; put off thy an interval of nearly, if not quite, eighty shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground. Moreover, He said, I am the God of thy father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob." Reverently Moses hid his face, for he was afraid to lok upon God." (Verses 4-6.)

What a solemn and impressive moment this must have been for this man of eighty thus suddenly to stand alone in the very presence of God in the solitude of the mountain! One would suppose that he would have been ready, without a moment's hesitation, to run upon any errand, which under such circumstances might have been given him. But no. Forty years of communion in the stillness of the desert with this same God who now called him, had taught him to know his own weakness, and now he stood face to face with Him! No wonder that he feared and trembled. But God did not rebuke him for his fear and distrust of himself.

On the contrary, He graciously encouraged and strengthened him with a full knowledge of His purpose, and with the assurance, "Certainly I will be with thee; and this shall be a token unto thee that I have sent thee; when thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt ye shall serve God upon this mountain." (Verse 12.)

THE QUESTION OF MOSES.

But even this knowledge and assurance did not remove Moses's fears. He not only doubted his own fitness for the work, but he doubted the people to whom he was sent. They had become so corrupted by their long contact with Egypt that they had almost entirely forgotten the very name of God. So Moses said, "Behold, when I come unto the children of Israel, and shall say unto them, The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you, and they shall say to me, What is His name? what shall I say unto them?"

"I am that I am" was the sublime answer. "Thou shalt say unto the children of Israel 'I AM hath sent me unto you.'" (vs. 13, 14.)

A little later he learned to know that "I am" was only another name for "Jehovah," (vi., 2, 3, see margin 2.) the Omnipotent, Omnipresent, Self-existing God. It was a new name to Israel, The burning bush—fire without fuel, and fuel untouched by fire, a self-sustaining flame—was the fitting symbol of that name. It declared God with His people in all of their afflictions; God in His people, purifying, yet not consuming them; God for His people, able to deliver them from all of their enemies.

It is not strange, therefore, that the Son of God, when He was made flesh and dwelt among us that He might deliver us from our sins, appropriated the same name to Himself, saying to the Jews, "Before Abraham was, I am." (John viii., 58.) Time and again He repeated the declaration to set forth what He was, and is, and ever shall be, to His people, saying:

"I am"—now, and always, and everywhere—"the door" of entrance into the fold of God.

"I am"—now, and always, and everywhere—"the Good Shepherd," who lays down His life for the sheep.

"I am"—now, and always, and everywhere—"the Bread" upon whom My people feed.

"I am"—now, and always, and everywhere—"the Light" by which they walk from day to day.

"I am"—now, and always, and everywhere—"the Vine" without which they can bear no fruit.

"I am"—now, and always, and everywhere "the Way" of access to the Father.

"I am"—now, and always, and everywhere—"the Truth" to reveal the sinner's need and the Father's grace.

"I am"—now, and always, and everywhere—"the Life" who robs death of its sting and terrors.

And all this is because

He is—now, and always, and everywhere—"the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

As for Moses, however, notwithstanding all of the assurances of God, his heart still feared and trembled. It was not, however, because he doubted the promises, but because he still doubted the people to whom he was to go. "Behold," he said, "they will not believe me, nor hearken unto my voice; for they will say, the Lord hath not appeared unto thee." (iv., 1.) Then God endued him with power, that he might say, even as Jesus said, "Though ye believe not me, believe the works." (John, x., 38.) Three remarkable and significant proofs that he came from God were given him. His shepherd's staff, changed into "a serpent," should become again, when he took it by the tail, a harmless rod. "His hand, leprous as snow," should become, when he put it "into his bosom again," "as his other flesh." And water taken "out of the river" should "become as blood upon the dry ground." (iv., 3-9.)

GIVING LIFE AS A REASON.

These signs not only certified that he came from God, but they also certified that the deliverance to which he was sent was to be a type of a far greater spiritual redemption. For "the serpent" in the Scriptures stands for Satan; "leprosy" for sin, and "blood" for the life. So we read of the redemption by Jesus Christ: "For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that He might destroy the works of the devil." (First John, iii., 8.) He "cleanseth us from all sin." (First John, i., 7,) and His blood was poured out when He gave "His life a ransom for many." (Matthew, xx., 28.)

But Moses still hesitated to undertake such a great commission. His faith had not yet triumphed sufficiently over the deep sense of his own weakness to enable him to rest simply on these assurances from God. It is generally so with humble men who have been truly taught by Him. Although they have the rich promise of God as clearly revealed to them in the Scriptures, as they were to Moses on Mount Horeb, yet it is just as hard for them to rest in them as it was for him. When called by Him to His service, the work seems so grand, and they are so weak, that they can no more comprehend how they can do it, even when assured of divine help, than can the truly penitent sinner comprehend how God can forgive sins which appear so grievous and great to him. This as we have recently seen, Joseph's brethren could not realize even after experiencing for long years all his kindness and truth.

Yet God does not cast off His children who fear and tremble when called to do His work, in His infinite grace. "He remembereth that we are dust," (Psalms ciii., 14,) and bears with our infirmities. So, although grieved at Moses's unbelief, (iv., 14,) yet He silenced all of his objections by telling him that Aaron, his brother, should be associated with him. "And now, although there was nothing gained in the way of real power, although there was no more virtue or efficiency in one mouth than in another, although it was Moses after all who was to speak unto Aaron, yet was Moses quite ready to go when assured of the presence and co-operation of a poor fellow mortal, like himself, whereas he could not go when assured, again and again,

FARMER'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Body Found Hanging to Shafts of His Wagon at His New Jersey Home.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Nov. 22.—The mysterious murder of Oliver Alpaugh, a prominent citizen of Cokesbury, a village near here, has aroused the countryside, and the whole population is hunting for the murderer. Alpaugh left home on Wednesday to go to High Bridge. He left there about dusk on the same evening. At the time he left High Bridge he had $40 in his pockets.

Before daylight yesterday morning his horse was found standing hitched to the wagon, in front of the barn door. Alpaugh's body was hanging from the wagon between the front wheel and the shaft. The feet were on the ground and the head was resting on the cross piece. The head was crushed in and the body bore marks of violence. It was at first thought that death was due to a driving accident. The wagon was traced back about a mile along the road to the spot where Alpaugh's feet began to drag along the road.

The injuries are such that they could not have been inflicted accidentally. Emmit Farley, who lives near the point at which the feet began to drag, says that at about 7:30 Wednesday night he heard a quarrel near his home. The hour coincides with that at which Mr. Alpaugh should have been in the vicinity. Farley could not distinguish what was said until one of the disputants spoke louder than usual, saying: "Damn you; I'll kill you."

Farley called his mother and told her what he had heard. They listened for a few minutes, but heard no other sound. They paid no more attention to the matter until they heard of the death of Mr. Alpaugh and the tracing of the wagon to about the very spot where Farley says he heard the men disputing.

Alpaugh, it is believed, was killed with a club. It is thought he was hit in the act of rising from his seat and knocked from the wagon to the position in which his body was found. When discovered there was not a cent of money in the clothing. The belief is that Alpaugh quarreled with some person he knew and was killed, and that then the murderer robbed the body to make it appear that it was the work of footpads.

BOSTON BANKS MERGED.

Third National and National Shawmut Join Forces.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The Directors of the Third National Bank have voted to consolidate with the National Shawmut Bank. The proposition has been pending for some time. A meeting of the stockholders of the Third National will be held within the required thirty days, and the plan will be submitted to them. It is understood that it will be indorsed.

An arrangement will be made by which the stockholders will have an opportunity to exchange their holdings, which are said to be held at $110 a share, for stock in the National Shawmut Bank. The higher officers and a number of the Directors will be given positions in the National Shawmut.t

The Third National Bank has been in existence for thirty-eight years. Francis D. Sears is President. The capital stock is $1,000,000, the surplus $284,797, and the undivided profits $40,653,324. This is the thirteenth bank to be absorbed by the National Shawmut since its organization in 1898. Other combinations since that year have reduced the number of National banks in Boston from sixty-two to forty-one.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Bowlers Win Two Games in National League.

In the National Bowling League tournament last night, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club bowlers won two of their three games with the National team, scoring over 900 in the second and the third games. Ross made a score of 242 in the second game. The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen made a new high team score of 900 in the Columbia League series, though the Rosedales proved the double winners. There were no games in the American National, New York, and Commercial Leagues. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

KNICKERBOCKER AC.			NATIONAL B. C.		
Name.	1st.	2d. 3d.	Name.	1st.	2d. 3d.
Ross	175	242 225	Sunkenb'g	203	161 184
Seymour	188	157 191	Daniel	175	185 144
Wilson	146	159 157	Haus	222	180 158
Parker	135	171 214	Cahoon	180	211 190
Stafford	186	201 190	Voorheis	172	191 233
Total	780	930 977	Total	952	928 909

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detleff, 195; Kitchelt, 189; Cook, 191; Doncourt, 211; Cantrell, 204. Total, 990.

Standard Bowling Club—Tobin, 168; Lasell, 172; Ruckert, 177; Thompson, 190; Wyman, 211. Total, 887.

SECOND GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detleff, 179; Kitchelt, 161; Cook, 147; Doncourt, 188; Cantrell, 155. Total, 800.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Buckholz, 189; Sanders, 187; Mesloh, 160; Bellmer, 178; Sievers, 162. Total, 876.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Tobin, 104; Lasell, 168; Ruckert, 196; Thompson, 167; Wyman, 193. Total, 918.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Buckholz, 201; Sanders, 189; Mesloh, 206; Bellmer, 180; Sievers, 210. Total, 986.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 192; McLean, 143; Young, 154; Gross, 179; Diederich, 217. Total, 885.

Washington Heights Bowling Club—Wightman, 137; Fellows, 133; Smith, 167; Tilley, 166; Martin, 154. Total, 759.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Tilley, 154; Philbrick, 121; Wightman, 152; Smith, 121; Martin, 182. Total, 730.

Standard Bowling Club—Kaestner, 201; Baxter, 155; Carstens, 134; Banks, 187; Kahlsdorf, 176. Total, 853.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Kaestner, 150; Baxter, 163; Carstens, 123; Banks, 155; Kahlsdorf, 180. Total, 771.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 169; McLean, 167; Young, 182; Gross, 201; Diederich, 185. Total, 904.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Ehler's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company, Team No. 2—Cubberly, 133; Moore, 112; Day, 121; Heron, 132; Sheridan, 143. Total, 641.

New York Life Insurance Company—Ferguson, 141; Coffin, 124; Perryman, 144; Vogelsang, 167; Newkirk, 131. Total, 707.

SECOND GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Leiser, 133; Arnheiter, 146; Junge, 132;; Kruse, 97; Huberth, 119. Total, 627.

Fidelity and Casualty Company, Team No. 2—Cubberly, 119; Moore, 151; Day, 158; Heron, 127; Sheridan, 122. Total, 667.

THIRD GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Leiser, 146; Kruse, 125; Junge, 159; Arnheiter, 117; Huberth, 141. Total, 688.

New York Life Insurance Company—Ferguson, 119; Coffin, 148; Perryman, 186; Vogelsang, 172; Newkirk, 158. Total, 733.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Bedford Bowling Club—Constant, 179; Kelly, 187; Hughes, 134; Helitas, 172; Meinchen, 136. Total, 808.

Central Bowling Club—J. Patterson, 168; C. Marquis, 173; M. Patterson, 153; G. Marquis, 142; Cauly, 170. Total, 906.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Scharfenberg, 135; Linz, 201; Gunderman, 195; Ridderhoff, 192; Baker, 191. Total, 914.

Central Bowling Club—J. Patterson, 135; C. Marquis, 160; M. Patterson, 164; G. Marquis, 192; Cauly, 217. Total, 868.

THIRD GAME.—Bedford Bowling Club—Constant, 192; Kelly, 153; Hughes, 180; Helitas, 179; Meinchen, 168. Total, 882.

Bushwick Council—Scharfenberg, 168; Linz, 190; Gunderman, 183; Ridderhoff, 190; Baker, 213. Total, 963.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Kroninga, 163; Walters, 199; Boemermann, 171; Seyd, 221; Schwartzle, 200. Total, 954.

Fraser Bowling Club—Chalmers, 160; Hayden, 153; Smith, 170; McKenny, 167; Douglass, 164. Total, 803.

SECOND GAME.—Fraser Bowling Club—Chalmers, 180; Hayden, 158; Smith, 177; McKenny, 160; Douglass, 129. Total, 834.

Echo Bowling Club—Blake, 193; Lilly, 147; Healy, 147; Burrows, 210; Cooper, 164. Total, 861.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Kroninga, 196; Walters, 213; Boemermann, 153; Seyd, 187; Schwartzle, 179. Total, 898.

Echo Bowling Club—Blake, 194; Lilly, 155; Healy, 176; Burrows, 195; Cooper, 200. Total, 920.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 159; W. Moore, 173; Haase, 158; Tuthill, 134; C. Kiefer, 138. Total, 760.

Brevoort Council—Smith, 168; Dalton, 157; Reynolds, 170; Wendell, 196; Whitlock, 171. Total, 864.

SECOND GAME.—J. F. Price Council—Boynton, 176; Woolley, 193; Lewis, 178; Laurent, 219; Forman, 199. Total, 965.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 143; W. Moore, 171; Haase, 118; Tuthill, 160; C. Kiefer, 144. Total, 745.

THIRD GAME.—Brevoort Council—Smith, 171; Dalton, 154; Reynolds, 125; Wendell, 167; Whitbeck, 167. Total, 814.

J. F. Price Council—Boynton, 186; Woolley, 187; Lewis, 180; Laurent, 137; Forman, 162. Total, [illegible]

LOCOMOTIVES IN COLLISION.

Fireman, a Conductor, and Laborers Injured at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Two engines on the Harlem Division of the New York Central came together this morning near the roundhouse here. An engine driven by Engineer Slitter ran past a signal as a result of slippery rails, it is said. The other engine, driven by Engineer Cook, was backing up and running rapidly. Both engines were derailed and badly damaged.

William Tobin, one of the firemen, had four ribs broken and was otherwise injured internally. John Gillick, a conductor, had a leg broken and was badly bruised. Three Italians who were on a flat car behind Slitter's engine were thrown off and cut and bruised. All the injured were taken to the hospital. The accident did not delay traffic on the road.

CAPTAIN KILLED THE STEWARD.

When Land Was Sighted the Skipper Jumped Overboard.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 22.—The British bark Birnam Wood, from Rio Janeiro, in charge of Mate Poe, arrived to-day and reports that on Nov. 18 the Captain, named Morris, killed the vessel's steward. The body was buried at sea. The Captain kept his cabin, pacing up and down.

When informed that Sand Island Light was sighted Nov. 22, he gave the mate the course, picked up a sea lead, jumped overboard, and was drowned.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:55	Sun sets...4:37	Moon sets...3:49

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:42	Gov. Isl'd...5:07	H. Gate...7:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:13	Gov. Isl'd...5:28	H. Gate...7:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bermilla, Argentina, Uraguay and Paraguay	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples.	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Brazil	10:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	
Maracaibo, Venezuela, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Minnehaha, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	5:00 A. M.
Prince, Ante, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at $6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") (Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $30 and up to Nov. $30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. $30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $30 and up to Dec. $7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close here at 6:30 P. M. Dec. $8.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 23.

Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, Nov. 12.
Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 16.
Consuelo, Hull, Nov. 10.
Esperanza, Havana, Nov. 14.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Nov. 17.
Jupiter, Bermuda, Nov. 19.
Kansas City, Savannah, Nov. 20.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
Polarstjernen, Manchester, Nov. 8.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 22.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 17.

SUNDAY, NOV. 24.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, Nov. 21.
Hardanger, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 16.
Menominee, London, Nov. 16.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.

Antilla, Nassau, Nov. 20.
Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 14.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
Colorado, Brunswick, Nov. 21.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Nov. 19.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Nov. 17.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Nov. 15.
Zeeland, Southampton, Nov. 17.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Allianca, Colon, Nov. 19.
El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Gergovies, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Nov. 19.
Verdande, Hamburg, Nov. 8.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Bremen, Bremen, Nov. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 20.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 20,
Prinz Wilhelm II., Port au Prince, Nov. 21.

Arrived.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Carey, Bristol, &c., Nov. 5, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) Buss, Santos, &c., Oct. 18, with coffee and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Harlistow, (Br.,) Prout, Dunkirk, Oct. 28, with mdse. to Barber & Co.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz, &c., Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg, Nov. 10, Boulogne, 11th, and Plymouth, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Carey, Bristol, &c., Nov. 5, to James Arkell & Co. Off Fire Island at 3:42 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; hazy.

Sailed.

SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Ethelbryhta, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Dunstan, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Heathburn, (Br.,) for Dunkirk.
SS Mae, for Pensacola.
SS Buenaventura, for Newport News.
SS El Dia, for New Orleans.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Rio Grands, for Brunswick.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Santiago, for Tampico, &c.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS United States battleship Alabama, for Chesapeake Bay, passed out Sandy Hook at 11:36 A. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11:34 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Pattinson, from New York for Antwerp, passed Isle of Wight today.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlows, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Daldorf, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Nov. 20.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 2:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Schierhorst, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Oortgiese, from New York for Ghent, passed Isle of Wight today.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. George, from New York via Fayal, Marseilles, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York and Philadelphia via Naples, arr. at Marseilles yesterday.

SS Lealta, (Ital.,) Capt. Moberasco, for New York, sld. from Licata Nov. 16.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Nov. 20.

SS Blue Cross, (Br.,) Capt. Stone, from New York and Norfolk for Rotterdam and Hamburg, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Afton, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., arr. at Melbourne to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 22.—The new British steamer Afton of the American and Australian Steamship Line, Capt. Robertson, which left New York Sept. 13, and St. Vincent, C. V., Sept. 29, arrived here to-day with her steering gear disabled, having met very heavy weather while in latitude 43 degrees south, longitude 93 degrees east.

HAMBURG, Nov. 22.—The German bark Atalanta, Capt. Bren, which sailed from this port on the 17th inst., for Santa Rosalia, returned today with her cable compartment forward of the collision bulkhead full of water, the leak having been caused by damage done by her anchor.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.82½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.47
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	4.90
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	9.12½
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, @@ 70½c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 2 oats, 41¾@41¾c; No. 2 white, 44@44½c; No. 3 white, 43¾@44¼c; No. 2 rye, 60@60½c; fair to choice malting barley, 57½@61c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.46; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.46½; prime timothy seed, $6.10@ $6.25; mess pork, per bbl, $14.15@$14.20; lard, per 100 lb, $8.75@$8.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.85@$8.; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¾@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.35; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.85.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 4@6 points, and gained an additional point or two immediately after the call on vigorous buying for both accounts, led by room shorts and Wall Street bulls. This further rise, coming as it did close upon Thursday's bulge, greatly intimidated shorts and gave bulls needed courage with which to support the market to the improvement which they fully believed it was entitled to. Speculation was decidedly the largest of recent times, though far under the tremendous trade of a year ago. On the up turn Europe, the South, and commission houses were liberal buyers, particularly January and March options, which led the improvement and repeatedly sold at 7.70. In addition to strong English cables the market was strengthened by light receipts, a full crop movement not reliably reported, an advance of 1-16@⅛c in spot prices South. A firmer ruling of print cloths, more glowing reports from dry goods centres, and small crop estimates from the South were influences upon which early bullish confidence was based. Private cables from Liverpool declared business was continuing to improve on the Continent, and Manchester export business remained in full swing. More talk of a small Government crop estimate next month was indulged in, and the general temper of the talent seemed to be strongly bullish, although prominent bear operators stubbornly adhered to their opposition. The hope that a reaction abroad would permit them to regain control of the market. The week-end figures were decidedly bullish; the total amount brought into sight was 425,000 bales, against 385,000 bales last year, 420,000 bales in 1899, and 567,000 bales in 1898. Late in the day there was a slight reaction under a flurry of profit taking, but the market readily stiffened up again on renewed demand from shorts and fresh buying from the outside. On the close the market was steady, with November unchanged and other months 2@5 points higher.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8c for middling upland and 8¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, nil. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher, at 7⅞c; Mobile quiet, 1-16c higher, at 7¾c; Savannah steady, ⅛c higher, at 7 5-16c; Charleston firm, ⅛c higher, at 7⅜c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¼c; Norfolk steady, ⅛c higher, at 7½c; Baltimore nominal, ⅛c higher, at 7⅜c; Augusta steady, 1-16c higher, at 7 9-16c; St. Louis firm, 1-16c higher, at 7⅝c.

Estimated receipts at New Orleans for to-day are 12,000 to 13,000 bales, compared with 15,800 bales actual last week, and 7,814 bales actual last year. At Houston, for to-day, 11,500 to 12,500 bales, as compared with 9,651 bales actual last week and 17,193 bales actual last year.

The range of cotton prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.70	7.71	7.70	7.62@7.65
December	7.67	7.72	7.65	7.65@7.66
January	7.67	7.70	7.65	7.65@7.66
February	7.64	7.65	7.64	7.63@7.65
March	7.69	7.69	7.64	7.65@7.66
April	7.66	7.70	7.65	7.65@7.66
May	7.65	7.70	7.64	7.65@7.66
June	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65@7.66
July	7.65	7.65	7.64	7.62@7.63
August	7.55	7.55	7.53	7.51@7.53

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Weekly Movement.

Port receipts	316,476
Overland to mills and Canada	48,053
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	43,000
Gain in stock at interior towns	17,820
Brought into sight for the week ended Nov. 22	425,349
Total Crop Movement for the Eighty-three Days Ended Nov. 22.	
Port receipts	3,070,475
Overland to mills and Canada	317,201
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	445,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	448,831
Brought into sight during eighty-three days, to date	4,281,507

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices hardening; American middling, fair, 4 11-16d; good middling, 4½d; middling, 4 13-32d; low middlings, 4 3-16d; good ordinary, 4 3-16d; ordinary, 3 15-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 7,200 bales American. Receipts, 31,400 bales, all American. Futures opened and closed quiet but steady: American middling, low middling clause, November, 4 18-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 13-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 12-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 11-64@4 12-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 11-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 11-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 11-64d, sellers; June and July, 4 10-64@4 11-64d, buyers; July and August, 4 10-64@4 11-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was more buying of wheat by Wall Street people yesterday, and prices accordingly ruled steady to firm instead of showing decline, as they probably would have done but for this demand. In Chicago there was similar good buying around 75¼c for May at midday, which sustained that market and paved the way for later stability. The local trade was quite unimportant, and on both sides of Wall Street and Eighth Avenue it first being inclined to go short of wheat on the large Northwest receipts, easier cables, and rains in the Southwest, which have broken the drought along eastern sections of the Winter wheat belt. In the afternoon, however, an attempt to replace these sales was followed by a full recovery of the early decline, and last prices were unchanged from the previous night. Outside speculative trade did not reach a large figure in any market, nor did foreign houses exhibit much interest aside from a little buying here during the opening. Shipments from the Argentine amounted to 88,000 bushels, compared with 24,000 bushels the previous week, and public reports indicated that crop conditions in that country had materially improved during the week. In the cash market sales of 28 loads were reported for export, although in many quarters it is believed that actual business was somewhat larger. A rumor was current that business on Thursday reported at 50 loads, was really much heavier than this. The very large weekly clearances from both coasts would seem to bear out this contention that export business is in many cases being underestimated. The primary receipts amounted to 1,085,000 bushels, compared with 665,000 bushels last year. Cables were quiet and generally a shade lower. Northwest arrivals reached 915 cars, compared with 810 cars last week and 474 cars a year ago. According to The Modern Miller, there may be 45,000,000 or 50,000,000 bushels of wheat fed to the stock this season. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 81¼c, nominal; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 81c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 70¼c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79¾c, prompt, and No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c, prompt, scarce.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 70½c; December, 69¼c; May, 72¼@72¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 72¼c; No. 1 Northern, 70¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@68c. Flour—First patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clears, $2.75@$2.85; second clears, $2.30. Bran—In bulk, $15.50@$16.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Close: Wheat—No. 3 red, cash, 71c; December, 74½c; May, 77¼c; No. 2 hard, 72½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 63½c; December, 62¾c; May, 64c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 44c; December, 42½c; May, 43½@43⅝c; No. 2 white, 46½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22.—Wheat easier; close: No. 1 Northern, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾@ 71¼c; May, 75⅝c. Rye easy; No. 1, 59@59½c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 59½@60c; sample, 45@59½c. Corn—May, 63¼@63¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 22.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 70¼c; December, 69¾c; May, 73½c. Corn, 60¼c. Oats, 40¾@40¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@ $4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $2.30@$2.40, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market strong, $1.95@$2.05, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Firm; fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. CORN MEAL—Firm; kiln dried, $3.25@$3.40, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Firm, fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.20@$1.30. FEED—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $20.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20.50@ $21.50; Spring bran, bulk, $20@$20.75; coarse Winter bran, $20@$20; city bran, $22; corn meal, $22; linseed oil cake, $30.50@$30.50; corn oil cake, $22.50; barley chop, $26.50; oil meal, $31.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—Market firm; quoted $1.35 per 100 lb, track, New York.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	79½	79½	79	79½
March	..	..	..	81¾
May	81¾	81¾	80¾	81¾
Corn—				
November	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝
December	67	67⅛	67	67⅛
May	67¼	67⅝	67 1-16	67⅛
Lard—				
November	..	..	..	$9.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
November	71⅝	72¼	71 11-16	72
December	71⅝	72¼	71 11-16	72
May	75½	75 11-16	75¼	75⅝
Corn—				
November	59⅞	60⅜	59⅜	60⅜
December	60	60½	59 11-16	60½
May	63	63¼	62 11-16	63⅛
Oats—				
November	..	..	..	41¼
December	40½	41 1-16	40¼	41
May	41¾	41¾	41 5-16	41⅝
Lard—				
January	$8.70	$8.75	$8.70	$8.77½
May	8.87½	8.95	8.87½	8.92½
Ribs—				
January	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.80
May	7.92½	8.00	7.92½	7.97½
Pork—				
January	15.20	15.30	15.15	15.27½
May	15.50	15.60	15.47½	15.57½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $15.50@$16.50; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19. BEEF HAMS—Quiet; $20.50@ $21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8@8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking, 10c; 10 lb, 9¼@9¼c; 12 lb, 8¾@9c; 14 lb, 8½@ 8¾c; pickled shoulders easy, 7c; pickled hams dull, 9¾@10c. TALLOW—Strong; city, 5¾c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—Easy, $9.12½; city lard quiet; $8.60; refined lard dull; South America, $10; Continent, $9.25; Brazil kegs, $11.15; compound firm, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 9¾c; city lard stearine, 10c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	..	..	..	6.55@6.60
December	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.60
January	6.60	6.65	6.60	6.65@6.70
February	..	..	..	6.75@6.80
March	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.85@6.90
April	..	..	..	6.95@7.00
May	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05@7.10
June	..	..	..	7.10@7.15
July	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.25
August	..	..	..	7.30@7.35
September	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.35@7.40
October	..	..	..	7.40@7.45

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Steady; good average Santos, 5$300; receipts, 42,000 bags; stock, 1,511,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., net ⅜@ ½ pfennig higher; sales, 22,000 bags. Havre—Opened steady, ¼f higher; at

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. Per. 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
15 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3789 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
71 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague st. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.
GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.
W. B. Dickerman, C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey, Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven, Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery, J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan, Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman, John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck, John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons, W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons, J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt, Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre, William H. Gelsheneen,
Peter Doelger, George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly, Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

MEXICAN COAL & COKE COMPANY.
To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican Coal & Coke Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company secured by its first mortgage to the State Trust Company, (now Morton Trust Company,) dated the first day of July, 1899, that the Mexican Coal and Coke Company has elected to pay off each and all of its said bonds, and will on the 1st day of March, 1902, pay on each bond the full amount of the principal thereof, together with interest accrued thereon to the first day of March, 1902.
The holders of said bonds are required, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, to present the same for payment at the office of Messrs. Spencer Trask & Company, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1902, and are hereby notified that on that date interest on all the said bonds will cease.
HOWARD DUTCHER, Secretary.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 53, 70, 95, 149, 177, 230, 263, 341, 345, 362, 436, 458, 682, 644, 711, 764, 770, 796, 818, 845, 857, 983, 1004, 1032, 1047, 1049, 1073, 1087, 1132, 1212, 1219, 1224, 1256, 1260, 1424, 1455, 1462, 1469, 1481, 1503, 1528, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1602, 1679, 1711, 1723, 1735, 1739, 1747, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of January, 1902, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

The deposit of over 97% of the outstanding Second Mortgage 6% Series "A" Bonds, Second Mortgage 6% Series "B" Bonds, 6% Income Mortgage Bonds, and over 86% of the Stock (Trust Certificates) under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated October 8, 1901, being assured, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is DECLARED OPERATIVE.

The time for further deposits of Bonds and Stock of the Company without charge has been extended to, and including, NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said Bonds and Stock will be accepted only upon a cash payment of two per cent. on the par value of Bonds, and a cash payment of $2 per Share of Stock deposited.

Holders of Prior Lien Bonds not yet deposited are no longer entitled to the bonus of $15.00 per Bond mentioned in the Plan, and their attention is called to the notice of the Mexican National Construction Company, in accordance with which the Prior Lien Bonds will cease to draw interest on June 1st, 1902, on which date they will become payable.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
Readjustment Managers.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are h reby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.

All such Bonds will cease to draw interest from and after said date.

Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

Houston and Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.
The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture, to purchase and retire 80 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.
The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:
163, 198, 361, 457, 474, 501, 502, 655, 718, 720, 723, 730, 738, 788, 821, 934, 991, 1045, 1106, 1272, 1425, 1785, 1637, 1973, 2064, 2272, 2273, 2838, 2980, 3091, 3106, 3176, 3177, 3302, 3306, 3323, 3368, 476, 3493, 3500, 3532, 3820, 4020, 4145, 4150, 4424, 4714, 4868, 4919, 4929, 5038, 5059, 5090, 5139, 5186, 5317, 5362, 5409, 5547, 5564, 6077, 6278, 6940, 6953, 6957, 6962, 6990, 7019, 7036, 7067, 7082, 7142, 7257, 7290, 7424, 7459, 7480, 7734, 7974.....50
The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Mills Building, New York City.
The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 31st day of December, 1901.
New York, Oct. 30th, 1901.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Houston and Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.
The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 60 of such bonds; and it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.
The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:
15, 141, 177, 330, 342, 343, 351, 435, 443, 464, 693, 733, 877, 883, 887, 901, 920, 927, 943, 1022, 1062, 1078, 1153, 1261, 1270, 1283, 1344, 1436, 1443, 1489, 1505, 1526, 1532, 1577, 1773, 1776, 1967, 1989, 2015, 2116, 2135, 2207, 2236, 2277, 2344, 2348, 2500, 2506, 2821, 3112, 3116, 3152, 3153, 3347, 3611, 3667, 3688, 3859, 3861, 3885.....60
The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Mills Building, New York City.
The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 31st day of December, 1901.
New York, Oct. 30th, 1901.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
By CHAS. H. TWEED, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES OF
The Asphalt Company of America:
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the Collateral Gold Certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of investigating the business of the Company and for protecting the interest of certificate-holders.
Holders of the above-mentioned certificates are invited to deposit their certificates with the COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 1429 Chestnut Street, in the City of Philadelphia, or with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901, after which date the Committee shall have the right to fix the terms upon which deposits will be received. Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Companies.
The agreement under which deposits are to be made provides that the Committee, if, as a result of its investigation, it shall find it expedient to formulate or adopt any plan, may do so, but depositors dissenting from such plan may withdraw their securities without expense to themselves on surrender of the deposit certificates.
Copies of the agreement may be had upon application to the Trust Companies.
Dated Philadelphia, November 14th, 1901.
HENRY W. BIDDLE.
RUDULPH ELLIS.
ALVIN W. KREOH.
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.
HENRY TATNALL.
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
705 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER & GREEN,
120 Broadway, New York City,
Counsel.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
(of Chicago.)
54 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The $4,300,300 additional stock of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that on and after November 4, 1901, the Interim Certificates issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for said additional stock are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, for regular engraved stock certificates of the PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY. Adjustment of fractional parts of shares may be made at this office.
All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank, and if Engraved Certificates are desired in a different name, the proper revenue stamps must be attached and the signature satisfactorily verified.
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
H. W. OLCOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on November 12, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Dividends.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1st, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) (50 cents per share) and also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. (50 cents per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1901, to Stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at the close of business November 4, 1901. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to Stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. Four Per Cent. Consol. Mtg. Gold Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 11, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, November 25, 1901.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 & 39 Liberty St.,
New York, November 7th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices, on Monday, December 2d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Nov. 16th, and reopened on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 3d next.
JOHN M. FORBES, Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar (4 per cent.) per share, and an extra dividend of One Dollar (4 per cent.) per share on the 81,000 shares issued, payable at the New York office of the company on November 30th, 1901. Books close November 20th, 1901.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.
New York, November 18, 1901.

Union Square Bank.
8 Union Square.
New York, Nov. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on December 2d next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 3d, 1901.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Nov. 22, 1901.
The Coupons due Dec. 1, 1901, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company will be paid at maturity, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

TAX ON STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Special Sales Impost of $2 Per 100 Shares May Be Abolished.
The delegation from the Consolidated Exchange consisting of President Wager, Robert M. Jarvis, George C. Thomas, M. E. d'Aguero, and their counsel, Frank D. Pavey, which went to Washington to protest against the war revenue tax on stock transactions, returned yesterday.
Members of the committee said that their interview with President Roosevelt was satisfactory, and that Secretary Gage told them that he would recommend the abolition of the special sales tax of $2 per 100 shares as well as other taxes in his communication to Congress.

THE TOBACCO SITUATION.

Price Paid by the Trust for the McAlpin Properties $1,100,000.
Percival S. Hill, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, announced yesterday that the price paid for the McAlpin properties was $1,100,000.
Another development in the tobacco situation was the filing of incorporation papers at Trenton yesterday by the Universal Tobacco Company. Its capitalization was placed at $10,000,000, and the incorporators are Samuel L. Pinkerton, Thomas L. Prior, and Wendell J. Wright.
While the negotiations for a union between the Universal and the Havana Commercial Company are progressing, it was stated that no terms of merger are likely to be fixed prior to the completion of the readjustment of the finances of the Havana Commercial Company, which readjustment is said to contemplate a probable issue of bonds to an amount in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

Continental Tobacco Company Taxes.
The State Board of Taxation at Jersey City yesterday refused to reopen the case of the Continental Tobacco Company, the assessment upon whose Jersey City holdings was reduced on July 16 from $250,000 to $100,000. The city was not represented at the hearing owing to an oversight on the part of the law officers, who supposed the meeting was to be held on July 17. They afterward asked for a rehearing on the ground that the original assessment was just. The board refused the rehearing because, as the Commissioners stated, the Assessors had erred in taxing the Continental Company for $150,000 worth of property that belonged to the Pierre Lorillard Company. As a result the city will lose about $5,500.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.
Walter G. Ayers has resigned as Illinois special agent of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.
Announcement was made in insurance circles yesterday that the new counter man in the city department of the Home Insurance Company will be Henry Herlitschech, who has been connected for a number of years with the agency office of W. S. Banta.
The Cleveland Fire Insurance Exchange has decided that each applicant for membership must, in order to be eligible, have the sole agency of at least one company. This compromise in regard to the sole agency question is the one now in use in Chicago.
Advices from Nashville state that the withdrawal of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association from the State of Tennessee was due to differences with Commissioner Falk of the Tennessee State Department with reference to extra assessment litigations.
E. S. Terhune, Secretary of the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, issued a call yesterday for a meeting to-day of the insurance companies interested in the fire damage on the merchandise in Store M of the National Storage Company, Jersey City, which was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. So much trouble has been experienced in ascertaining what companies are involved in the loss, which is heavy, that the call has been sent to each member of the board.
In some of the foreign marine insurance offices in this city advices have been received from London indicating that the amount of insurance written for tradesmen on the life of King Edward until his coronation is much larger than the amounts written similarly on the life of Queen Victoria during the months preceding her diamond jubilee. The reason for this sort of insurance, which is mostly placed at Lloyds, London, is that tradesmen and shopkeepers are laying in enormous stocks of goods in anticipation of a tremendous influx of visitors on the occasion of the coronation of the King, and many merchants, should anything happen to the King in the meantime, would be in danger of bankruptcy, unless insured against such a contingency.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.
Quick Lunch Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. H. Myson, L. T. Noonan, and Alvin Olsen, New York City.
Hygeia Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—F. W. Cannon, R. F. Rubens, and H. J. McCormick of New York City.
United Consumers' Wine and Liquor Company of Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—Christian Sper, George Sper, and W. J. Bagley, Brooklyn.
Commercial Electric Time Company of New York City; capital, $250,000. Directors—Ralph Jonas, Henry Best, and D. M. Edwards of New York City.
Gibraltar Paint and Roofing Company of Syracuse; capital, $30,000. Directors—William D. Sannon, F. K. Smith, and Thomas Dougherty of Syracuse.
Bloomer Vehicle Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. M. Bronson of Elmora, N. J., and P. A. Ross and E. C. Brown of New York City.
Stamp Vending Company of America of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. C. Rowley, Brooklyn, and J. H. Servis and U. G. Blackford, New York City.
Fish-Crawford Company of Belfast, Allegany County; to carry on a mercantile business; capital, $10,000. Directors—I. S. Hunt, F. C. Fisk, and H. S. Crawford, of Belfast.
C. L. & D. J. Becker Lumber Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. L. Becker of Brooklyn, D. J. Becker of Newark, N. J., and S. E. Bryner of Bayonne.
John J. O'Brien Contracting Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. J. O'Brien and M. T. Corkhill of New York City, and W. J. McHale of Jamaica Plains, Boston.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.
Federal Guarantee and Trust Company of Philadelphia, to do a general trust business; capital, $150,000.
L. K. Davis of Philadelphia, to engage in the business of engineers, surveyors, architects, &c.; capital, $500,000.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR AND EXECUTRIX OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT BONNER, dec'd.
Pew No. 3,188 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, Ground floor.
Pew No. 80, 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the Gallery.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$22,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$16,000 Lacleede Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
$10,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
$20,000 Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Ct. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
12 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Ry. Co. (Montana Extn.) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Registd. Bd., 1937.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1995.
$2,000 Detroit & Mackinac Ry. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
10 shs. Jewellers' Circular Publishing Co.
50 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Pfd.
6 36-100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st Pfd.
26 50-100 shs. do. do. do. 2d Pfd.
26 50-100 shs. do. do. do. common.
25 shs. Michigan Telephone Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
15 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
$1,500 Chicago Ry. Terminal Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$7,000 Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., April, 1897, Coups. on (Hypd.)
20 shs. Peru Steel Ore Co.
210 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
12 shs. Morton Trust Co.
30 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. City Bank.
200 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
64 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Morton Trust Co.
40 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
5 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
56 shs. American Surety Co.
400 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$50,000 Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
46 shs. Passaic Print Works common.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
40 shs. Bank of America.
$8,000 Cinn., Indiap. & St. Louis & Chic. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
111 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
25 shs. 1st National Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
$675 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., 5 p. c. Scrip Cfts., 1904.
1 Certf. Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
130 shs. Geo. A. Fuller Co. 7 p. c. Cum. Pfd.
50 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
120 BROADWAY.
New York, November 22, 1901.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following fifty-one (51) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:
7, 19, 44, 54, 83, 133, 194, 214, 284, 285, 322, 337, 387, 389, 428, 457, 516, 526, 625, 856, 897, 1185, 1220, 1258, 1286, 1407, 1466, 1515, 1537, 1653, 1666, 1706, 1707, 1712, 1715, 1752, 1776, 1837, 1885, 1890, 1985, 2158, 2329, 2389, 2442, 2532, 2551, 2580, 2617, 2621, 2805.
The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1902, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
120 BROADWAY.
New York, October 24, 1901.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Division of this Co., the following fifty-five (55) bonds have this day been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 2, 14, 41, 103, 117, 188, 190, 195, 223, 232, 307, 328, 350, 358, 542, 546, 552, 594, 598, 621, 688, 690, 745, 790, 792, 825, 833, 845, 961, 1060, 1065, 1115, 1166, 1197, 1805, 1907, 1311, 1418, 1427, 1442, 1490, 1500, 1582, 1716, 1752, 1790, 1859, 1877, 1887, 1899, 2033, 2063, 2130, 2224, 2289.
The interest on the same will cease December 1, 1901, and the principal of bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

"CAPITAL"
Capital wanted by an established export concern, with a paid-in capital of about $50,000, doing a business of $750,000 annually, earning 16% on its paid-in capital; investors of $20,000 to $50,000 can obtain a salaried position with the company, which can extend its business largely by obtaining additional capital; can submit statement by well-known public accountant. Address L., Box 187 Times Office.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

Meetings and Elections.

To the Stockholders of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of the said Company, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Board Room, being the usual place of meeting of the Directors of said Company, on the twelfth floor of the said building, on the 30th day of November, 1901, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of increasing the number of directors of the said Corporation from seventeen, the present number, to twenty-one.
NEW YORK, November 19th, 1901.
E. W. COGGESHALL, President.
HERBERT E. TURNER, Secretary.

ULSTER & DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the Company, at Rondout, City of Kingston, N. Y., on TUESDAY, December 3d, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at the meeting.—Dated Rondout, N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1901.
H. C. SOOP, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 22	1,182,143
To date this year	244,658,735
Corresponding date last year	110,965,096

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 22	$2,949,000
To date this year	$903,682,720
Corresponding date last year	$454,348,080

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4@4½ per cent.; at three months 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1½
Am. Sugar	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Woolen	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Ann Arbor	8½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	4	Mo., K. & T.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
B'klyn Union Gas	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
B., R. & P.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
B., R. & P. pf.	½	Norf. & West.	1½
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	North American	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi. Great West.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
C., M. & St. P.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	4
Chi. & N. W.	2	Quicksilver	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Quicksilver pf.	1½
C., St. P., M. & O.	1½	Reading	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Southern Pacific	½
General Electric	3	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Hocking Valley	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Ill. Central	¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Int. Paper pf.	1	Twin. City R. T.	½
Int. Power	½	Union Pacific	½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Leather	1
Kan. & Mich.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Kan. City South	½	Wabash	½
Kan. City So. pf.	2	Wabash pf.	1½
Lake E. & W.	1	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Long Island	½	Wis. Central pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar pf.	1	Gt. North. pf.	2½
B'klyn R. T.	1	People's Gas	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Standard R. & T.	½
Den. & S. West	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
Balt. & Ohio, conv. 4s	1½	North. Ohio 1st	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	2	Nor. Pac. 3s, reg.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. con. 7s	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The upward movement in prices which began on Thursday under the stimulus of buying by the largest interests in the Street was continued yesterday, and at the close of the day, in spite of heavy profit taking sales, many substantial net advances appeared. Notable of these were gains of one and two points in Norfolk and Western, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, Illinois Central, New York Central, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, Rock Island, Sugar, Tennessee Coal, Reading, Southern Railway preferred, Ann Arbor issues, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Jersey Central, Chicago Great Western preferred B, General Electric, Pacific Coast, and Kansas City Southern preferred.

On the other hand, only a few important stocks showed declines, chief of these being People's Gas, which was adversely affected by the latest decision in the Chicago tax case, and Consolidated Gas, which declined on profit taking.

Dealings, which for the day ran up to the no insignificant total of 1,180,000 shares, were well distributed through the general list, and it was evident that the advancing prices were tempting some outside buying, though commission houses were still not overactive.

The improved market tone was due to the more hopeful utterances of leading interests who are recognized to be powerful market factors; to the ease in sterling rates and the predictions that the gold export movement had ceased; to the refusal of a number of the Western Governors to join in the conference to discuss the Northern Securities Company, and to the continued ease in money.

London traded in this market to the extent of about 35,000 shares, of which 25,000 were purchases.

MANHATTAN'S RISE.

There was persistent and heavy demand for Manhattan all day yesterday, the stock at one time advancing 2 points, though later it reacted under profit-taking. The close nevertheless showed a fractional net gain on dealings in 87,000 shares. There were no developments to explain the buying, which was largely by inside interests, but the numerous reports, lately heard, persisted—one suggesting a lease by the New York Central and another a lease by the Metropolitan.

During the day the New York News Bureau put out the following bulletin, understood to have been semi-officially inspired:

In connection with the s

vannah—Buying, ¼c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says there was no change in the money market yesterday.

The Stock Exchange was inactive, its tone generally being dull, except in American rails, which were well supported from New York. There was also a rise in some foreigns, especially Portuguese bonds. The advance in these was due to the report that a scheme is being negotiated reducing the nominal amount of the debt and establishing a heavy sinking fund. There was a recovery in Argentine bonds.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The increasing stringency of money in conjunction with the character of the Bank return decidedly strengthened rates. Some relief may shortly be afforded by large Government disbursements, but the tendency will be toward hardening until the year-end. The scarcity of money forces borrowers to the Bank of England when any sudden or special demand occurs. The Bank is in a position to sweep off the supplies from the market at any moment. France is also holding much English investments, and is in a position to squeeze the market whenever a change of rates renders such a course profitable.

The stagnation on the Stock Exchange was greater than ever to-day, and no increase in business is expected before the settlement commencing Nov. 25. Consols were easier owing to the money conditions. Home Rails were gloomy, like the weather. Americans made a distinct recovery. The feature was New York Central, which toned the market generally. Prices closed firm at about the best of the day.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 7-16; Consols for account, 91⅝; Anaconda, 7; Atchison, 83½; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 111; Canadian Pacific, 117¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 25¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul, 174½; Denver and Rio Grande, 47⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred 97¼; Erie, 43⅞; Erie first preferred, 74⅝; Erie second preferred, 61½; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 111; Missouri, 21; Kansas and Texas, 17¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55½; New York Central, 172½; Norfolk and Western, 60; Norfolk and Western preferred 93¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 104½; Ontario and Western, 37¼; Pennsylvania, 75½; Reading, 25¾; Reading first preferred, 40¾; Reading second preferred, 30¼; Southern Railway, 34⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 92¾; Southern Pacific, 62⅝; Union Pacific, 107⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 44⅝; United States Steel preferred, 94½; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 38½; Spanish Fours, 70½; Rand Mines, 10; De Beers, 38⅞.

Bar silver weak, 26d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3¼@3⅜ per cent., for three months bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 4d.

The sum of £52,000 gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Montevideo.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.70; Madrid, 42.65; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 2.27½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened heavy, owing to the predominance of offers. Soon afterward there was a better tendency and a sharp rise in Portuguese was noticeable. Spanish Fours made a strong advance. Turks were firm. Rentes were neglected while awaiting the vote on the new loan. Russian Coal Mines were irregular. Thomson-Houston was heavier. Metropolitans were firm. Rio Tintos declined on London selling. De Beers and Kaffirs were inanimate.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 7½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks.

Spanish Fours, 71.20.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—On the Boerse to-day Internationals were quiet. Argentines were easier on London advices. Canadian Pacifics were firm on New York advices. Locals hardened in consequence of bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—New York exchange was quoted at 15c discount to-day. Money for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent. Although the trading in street railway stocks on the local Exchange to-day was only moderately active, the market for about all of them continued to show weakness. Sentiment on Union Traction and its allied stocks seems to be particularly bearish. So far as Union Traction itself is concerned, the company does not seem to be in a very enviable position just at present, with not only the franchise but the tax matters demanding a solution at its hands. But things would have to become much more serious before the values of the stocks of the underlying companies would be vitally affected. In case the city were to refuse to renew the street railway franchises two years from now the stocks of none of these roads of course would be worth much, but there is no reason to make provision for any such contingency.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,655	American Can	19¼	18½	19¼
3,015	American Can pf	65⅝	64½	65⅝
8	Chicago City Railway	188	188	188
1,545	Chicago Union Trac	12	10⅞	10⅝
450	Chicago Union Trac. pf	48½	48	48
130	Diamond Match	137½	137	137
6	Lake Street Elevated	12½	12½	12½
450	Metropolitan Elevated	41¼	40⅞	41⅛
50	Metropolitan Elevated pf	92	92	92
20	Milwaukee Brewing pf	16½	16	16½
628	National Biscuit	42¾	42¾	42¾
50	National Biscuit pf	102¼	102¼	102½
100	National Carbon	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
50	North Chicago	182½	182½	182½
5	Street's Stable Car pf	74	74	74
112	West Chicago	92½	92	92¼

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—The market to-day responded to the bull movement in Wall Street, the general activity receiving extra impetus, while the price level made a good move upward. There was a ready demand for bonds which made advances the rule, the jump of 1¼ points for Cotton Duck incomes being the most conspicuous. These issues are believed to be due for a further lift yet, and they are consequently being quietly absorbed by those who expect to see them substantially higher after the January interest is paid. The common stock was quite steady at the recently attained price, though there was no change to-day. Seaboards were firmer, the preferred gaining ⅝, the common ⅛, and the 4 per cent. bonds ⅝. The strength to-day was a natural one, the buying being the outgrowth of the relief which New York's bull trading brought. Other gains were Consolidated Gas, ¾; Northern Central, 1; United Railways Incomes, ⅝; South Bound 5s, ⅜, and Lexington Railway 5s, 2 full points. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,035 shares of stock, and $331,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
358	Consolidated Gas	82¾	82¼	82¾
53	Northern Central	106	105	106
200	Seaboard	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
740	Seaboard pf	51⅝	51¼	51⅝
75	Cotton Duck	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
615	G. B. S. Brewing	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
7	Union Bank	118	118	118
38,000	At. & Charlotte 1st	116¼	116¼	116¼
1,000	Atlanta Railway 5s	106	106	106
6,000	Cotton Duck incomes	87½	86⅞	87½
10,000	Ga. & Ala. consols 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
12,500	G. B. S. Brwg. inc	82	82	82
10,000	Lake Roland 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
61,000	Seaboard 4s	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
19,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	South Bound 5s	110	110	110
25,000	United Railways inc	72¾	72½	72¾
50,000	United Railways 4s	94¼	94⅛	94¼
145,000	W. Va. Central Fdg. 5s	115	115	115
4,000	City Ry. of N. O. 5s	89	89	89
1,000	Lexington Railway 5s	105	105	105
8,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼
10,000	Va. Century	90¼	90¼	90¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

As a whole, prices in the outside market yesterday showed strength. Sharp reactions occurred in one or two issues which within the past few days had shown large gains, but these were entirely exceptional movements and quite apart from the general course of the market. For the most part the day's gains were made without any unusual activity, although here and there the totals were considerably above the recent average. At the same time the market was somewhat broader than it had been of late, and more stocks assumed positions of importance.

⁂

POCAHONTAS COAL subscriptions were by far the most active issue. Nearly $500,000 of these subscriptions changed hands at prices ranging from about 119 to 126. Following the sale at the latter figure the subscriptions were bid up sharply just at the close of the market, the final figure being 128 bid. This represented a gain over the previous day of about 9 points.

⁂

MEXICAN NATIONAL common was traded in to the extent of 1,500 shares between 14½ and 14⅝. It closed at 14⅝ bid, showing a net gain of five-eighths of a point. Reported sales in the preferred stock amounted to only 100 shares, which sold at 38. The bonds were dull.

⁂

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred showed considerable strength on the announcement that formal application has been made to have the stock listed on the Exchange. About 1,000 shares sold at 78 up to 78¾, and at the close 78¾ was bid, showing a net gain of 1⅝ points.

⁂

STORAGE POWER was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares, which sold from 7½ up to 8⅛. The stock showed a net gain of five-eighths of a point for the day.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN was much stronger than on any recent day, but the transactions were limited. No sales were reported in the common stock, and only 300 shares of the preferred changed hands. The latter showed a net gain of one point, closing at 65½ bid, and the common closed at 18¼ bid, as compared with 19 bid on Thursday.

⁂

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds dropped about 8 points, from 69 to 61¼. Not many transactions were recorded on the decline, less, in fact, than were recorded during the upward movement which within the past few days had carried the bonds from about 52 to 70. The stock shared the weakness of the bonds and closed at 6½, showing a net loss of two points.

⁂

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was active and strong. Dealings amounted to about 1,500 shares and resulted in an advance of more than a point. The stock closed at 8⅝ bid as compared with 7⅞ bid at the close of the previous day.

⁂

BUFFALO GAS stock enjoyed a further advance. At the close 10¾ was bid for the stock, showing a net gain of 1¼ points. The bonds, after selling as high as 81¾, closed at 80 bid, a net gain of one point.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	58
American Can	19	19¼	18¼	18⅝
American Can pf	65⅜	66	64½	64⅝
American Chicle	94	97	94	97
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	4	5	4	5
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	31	30	31
American Malt 6s	97	98	97	97½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜		4⅜
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	12⅜	13½	12⅜	13½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99⅝	99	99⅝
*California Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Camden Land	½	¾	½	¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	5½	6	5	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	31	30	32½
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	10½	12	10½	12
Con. Refrigerating	6½	6½	6½	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire 1st 4s	20	25	20	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106¼
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern	14½	15¼	14½	15
Detroit Southern pf	38½	40	38½	40
Detroit Southern 4s	85½	86½	84	85
Dominion Securities	87	88	87	88
Electric Boat	19	21	16½	18½
Electric Boat pf		45		45
Elec. Lead Reduction	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Electric Vehicle	2¾	3	2¾	3
Electric Vehicle pf	5	6	5	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf	40	50	39	42
General Carriage	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	99¾	101	99¾	101
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol Copper	20	20½	20	20⅝
Hackensack Meadows	39¾	40	39¾	40½
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	14	12	13½
Havana Commercial pf	51	55	49	50
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs	25	32	23½	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	72¾	73½	77½	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	86	86½	86	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	½	1	1	1⅛
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6	8	6	8
Mex. Nat., (new,) w. i	14⅜	14⅝	13⅝	14¼
Mex. N. pf., (new,) w. i	38	38½	37½	38
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new,) when issued	101	101½	101	101½
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new,) when issued	77½	78¼	77½	78
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	29	30	29	30
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	40	44	38	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	71	75	73	75
N. Y. Realty Corp	135	145	138	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	⅝	1	7⅞	8
North. Securities, w. i	109	111	108½	111
Otis Elevator	29	31	29	31
Otis Elevator pf	92½	93¼	82½	93½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	¾	½	¾
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35½	36½	35½	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	73
Pocahontas Coal subs	122	130	119	120
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	102	102		102
Safety Car, Heat & Light	138	135	140	140
St. Louis Transit	29½	30	29½	30
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	86¾	86½	85½	85½
Seaboard Air Line	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	51⅝	51⅝	51	51½
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf	20	21	22	22½
Standard Milling bonds	69½	70¼	69½	71
Standard Oil of N. J	695	700	695	700
Storage Power	8	8½	7⅝	7⅞
Tennessee Copper	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
Tidewater Coal	8½	9½	8½	9½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	6	6¼	6	6¼
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120¼	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	86	91	90¾	91¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	87½	88	87½	88
U. S. Cotton Duck	26½	27½	26½	27¾
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	24	24¾	24	24⅝
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	62	63	62½	63
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	86	86	87¼
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i		19		19
Wash. Traction & Elec. Cy., w. i		39		39
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i	78	81	78	81
Washington Trac. 4½s	65¼	68	65¼	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	170	173	170	173
White Knob	21½	22	21	22
Worthington Pump pf	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101¼	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R	241¼	242½	241¼	242¾
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¼	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	104	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	108	110	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	430
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	101	98	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	90	91	90	91
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	97½
New Orleans Traction	30	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	200	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R.	80	81	80	81
North Jersey St. R. 5s	22¾	23¼	22¾	23½
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	120	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 5s	117	117¾	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	62	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1908	110	113	110	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov	109½	110	109½	110

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Money at the Clearing House loaned to-day at 8 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10 cents discount to par. Exchanges, $20,450,594; balances, $2,064,602. Money on call is loaning mostly at 4½ and 5 per cent., with a few loans, however, still making at 4 per cent. The choicest collateral loans would still sell as low as 4½ per cent. for six months and 4¼ per cent. for a year. The general asking rate on mixed collateral is 5 per cent. A sharp decline in the market price of the New England Gas and Coke issues was the big feature of the market. The stock broke from 8½ to 6, and the fives from 67¼ to 60, with a recovery in the former to 6½ and in the latter to 62.

The pressure to sell was, for a time very heavy, and is believed to have come from Lawson sources. There was a feeling in some quarters that the break was engineered to accumulate the bonds. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
901	Atchison	82	81¼	81⅞
245	Atchison pf	101½	101¼	101¼
430	Atchison pf., scrip	102½	102½	102½
54	Boston & Albany	260	250½	260
10	Boston Elevated	166	166	166
10	C. J. R. & S. Y	159	159	159
25	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	132½	132	132
45	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
102	Mass Elec	36½	36¼	36¾
520	Mass. Elec. pf	94½	94	94½
35	N. Y. Central	168¾	168	168¾
20	Old Colony	209	209	209
50	Rutland pf	111	111	111
2,060	Union Pacific	105½	104⅞	104⅞
35	Union Pacific pf	92	91¾	92
76	West End	96	95	95

TELEPHONES.

316	Am. Tel. & Tel	158	157¾	158
201	Erie	23½	22	23
50	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
38	New England	133	132¼	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Ag. Chem	22	22	22
25	Amer. Pneu. Service pf	30	30	30
9,569	Am. Sugar	124	120¾	123¼
362	Am. Sugar pf	116¼	116	116
720	Am. Woolen	17½	16¾	17½
5	Am. Woolen pf	77½	77½	77½
20	Edison Elec	240	240	240
247	General Elec	261¾	260	261¾
15	Mergenthaler	182	181½	182
80	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	90	90	90
2,495	N. E. Gas & Coke	8½	6	6½
20	Penn	74½	74¼	74½
5	Pullman	218½	218½	218½
30	Swift Pack. & Prov	106¼	106¼	106¼
330	United Fruit	88¼	88	88
51	Un. Shoe Machine	47	47	47
82	Un. Shoe Machine pf	29	29	29
755	U. S. Leather	13¾	13	13¾
20	U. S. Leather pf	82½	82½	82½
1,223	U. S. Steel	43	42½	42⅞
677	U. S. Steel pf	93½	92½	93

MINING.

15	Adventure	23¼	23¼	23½
2,558	Amalgamated	87	85½	86½
150	Arcadian	6¼	6¼	6¼
945	Atlantic	41	40	40½
605	Baltic	46	45	45
25	Bonanza	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
10	Cal. & Hecla	665	665	665
309	Cons. Mercur	1½	1½	1½
653	Copper Range	65	63½	64
100	Daly West	34	34	34
510	Dom. Coal	46¼	46	46
210	Guanajuato	6¼	6	6¼
10	Isle Royale	25	25	25
345	Mass	24	23½	23⅝
50	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼
188	Mohawk	42½	42	42½
200	Montreal & Boston	4	4	4
400	Old Colony	4¾	4¼	4¾
110	Old Dominion	27¼	27	27
20	Osceola	101	101	101
250	Santa Fe	4⅜	4½	4⅜
5	Tecumseh	2	2	2
150	Trimountain	44½	44½	44½
180	Trinity	26	25	26
320	United States	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
1,890	U. S. Oil	13¾	13¾	14⅜
560	Utah	21½	23	2
315	Victoria	7¼	6¾	7¼
1,675	Winona	3½	2½	3
40	Wolverine	53¾	53½	53¾
325	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

British Columbia, 18 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The stimulation in Wall Street was reflected here by a heavy demand for the Reading stocks and the cheerful feeling extended to all the important shares. Reading common reached a new high range—25 5-16—and the first and second preferred made even figures, to 30 and 40, respectively, but the common was easily the favorite, advancing nearly ½ before the rise started in either of the others. A rumor from Wall Street that the Reading was after the Erie Road had something to do with the strength. Lehigh Valley sold up nearly a point, to 84¾, and Lehigh Navigation went to 78, while Pennsylvania jumped 1¼ per cent. from yesterday to 74¾, failing to reach in this market, however, the top figure at which it sold in New York. In the local specialties United Gas Improvement scored the highest since last June; Philadelphia Traction rose to the best in seven months, and American Railways commanded 46, the highest in six months.

Choctaw and Electric Company of America were the only sagging issues. The asphalt issues were very quiet to-day, but all the issues of the group were slightly higher. Money on call remains steady at 5 per cent., and there is an increased demand for funds. Time money is quoted at 4½, at which figure a considerable amount of money is placed. Commercial paper is quoted at 4½@5½. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
475	American Railways	46	45	46
200	American Alkali	½	½	½
500	Camden Land	½	½	½
5	Cambria Iron	47¼	47¼	47¼
1,906	Cambria Steel	26	25¾	25¾
516	Choctaw Traction ctfs	81¼	80	80½
726	Cons. Lake Superior	24	23	23¾
550	Cons. Lake Superior pf	69	68	63
10	Cons. Trac. of N. J	67½	67¼	67¼
400	Diamond State Steel	2½	2½	2½
12	Diamond State Steel pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
235	Electric Co. of America	6¼	6¼	6¼
5,019	Lehigh Valley	86¾	85¼	86¾
10	Germantown Pass. Rights	½	½	½
1,003	Lehigh Nav	78	76¼	77¾
100	Marsden Co	4½	4½	4½
554	National Asphalt	1½	1½	1½
535	National Asphalt pf	3½	3	3½
100	Norfolk & Western	58½	58¼	58½
1,400	Phila. Elec	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,022	Pennsylvania	74¾	74 3-16	74½
101	Phila. Trac	97¾	97½	97¾
210	Phila. Co	49	47¾	48
100	Phila. & Erie	43½	43¼	43½
20	Railway Co. general	65	65	65½
47,070	Reading 1st pf. t. c	25 5-16	24 11-16	25⅜
1,784	Reading 1st pf. t. c	40 1-16	39¾	40 1-16
7,707	Reading 2d pf. t. c	30	29 11-16	29⅞
25	Susq. Iron & Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾
70	Tidewater Steel	9½	9¼	9⅜
1,763	United Gas Imp	119¼	117¾	118⅝
9,725	Union Traction	37¾	37¼	37⅜
1,300	U. S. Steel com	43	42⅜	43
200	U. S. Steel pf	93¾	93½	93¾
12	W. J. & Seashore	66½	66½	66½
41	Warwick Iron & S.	6¼	6¼	6¼

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. P. Morgan & Co. offer to investors at 104 and interest $3,500,000 New York Central, Beech Creek Extension, first mortgage 3½ per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The authorized limit of the issue is $4,000,000. The entire capital stock of the Beech Creek Extension Railroad Company is owned by the New York Central, and the road is leased to it in perpetuity.

Government Bond Purchase.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $384,464.63 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $288,300.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 22, 1901.

	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
96	96¼		36,492	Amalgamated Copper	96¼	97¼	95¾	96¼	— ⅛
29	29¼		2,450	Am. Car & Found. Co	29½	29½	29	29	.....
85	85½		980	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	84½	85½	84½	85	.....
27½	28		100	American Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
207	210		200	American Express	208½	209½	208½	209½	— ½
26¾	27¼		900	American Ice Co	27	27	27	27	.....
32½	32¾		13,100	American Locomotive	33	33¼	32½	32½	.....
88¾	89½		1,700	Am. Locomotive pf	89¼	89½	88¾	89¼	+ ¼
48	50		10	Am. Linseed Co. pf	49	49	49	49	.....
24½	25		100	Am. Malting Co. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
47	47¼		8,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	47⅛	47⅝	47	47	.....
97¾	98¾		350	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	99	99	98¼	98¼	— ¼
123	123½		58,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	120⅞	124¼	120¾	123	+2¾
116	116¼		178	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	115	115	115	115	— 1
17½	17⅝		2,600	American Woolen	17	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
77½	78½		100	American Woolen pf	78	78	78	78	.....
35	35¼		1,920	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	34⅞	35⅝	34⅞	35	+ ½
30	32		400	Ann Arbor	29½	31¾	29½	31¾	+3½
64	65		1,700	Ann Arbor pf	63	65	63	65	+1
61½	61⅝		20,600	At., T. & S. F	61½	62	61½	61¾	+ ⅛
101½	101⅝		5,100	At., T. & S. F. pf	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛
109	109½		10,200	Baltimore & Ohio	108½	109½	107½	108⅝	+1½
95½	96		450	Baltimore & Ohio pf	95½	96	95½	96	+ ⅜
69	69¾		16,990	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	69	69¾	68	68	— ¼
213	215		100	Brooklyn Union Gas	213¾	213¾	213¾	213¾	+1¾
118	118¾		200	Buff., Roch. & Ptts	116½	118	116½	118	+1½
139¾	142		100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	139½	139½	139½	139½	+ ½
84¾	85		1,900	Canada Southern	84½	84¾	84	84¾	+ ⅜
114¾	114⅞	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Forty-fourth Street Plot Changes Hands—Sale of 30 Cortlandt Street —Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The three dwellings 111, 113, and 115 West Forty-fourth Street, covering a plot, 56.3 by 100.5, on the north side of the street, about 144 feet west of Sixth Avenue, have been sold. It is understood that Potter & Brother are the purchasers.

The Dickey estate, according to report current yesterday, has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 473 Fifth Avenue, 52 feet south of Forty-first Street, 26 by 100.

Henry E. Woodward has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 418 Madison Avenue, 17 by 100. Herbert A. Sherman was the broker in the transaction.

Joseph Milbank has bought the two four-story dwellings 10 and 12 East Forty-third Street, each 17 by 100. These properties abut upon the new transit building at 5 and 7 East Forty-second Street.

John B. Streeton has sold for the Gunther estate to Andrew F. Kennedy, for about $165,000, the four-story building 30 Cortlandt Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Church Street, 30 by 96.4 by 36.6 by 98.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Henry H. Peters and Irving I. Kempner to Matias Makaus the five-story hotel 316 and 318 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, 39 by 50. The price paid is about $45,000. The present tenant of the property had a seven years' lease at $3,600 per year, four years of which have expired.

Greene & Taylor have sold for the estate of Henry V. Ryder to Jeremiah C. Lyons the five-story building 110 Fulton Street, southeast corner of Dutch Street, 25 by 80.

J. J. Faye has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 45 East Fifty-third Street, 20 by 100.5, for about $75,000. The purchaser is said to be Samuel Sloan, Jr.

The five-story single flats 321, 323, 327, and 329 West Fifty-ninth Street, each 17.10 by 100.5, have been sold by the various owners. The Municipal Realty Corporation, which made large purchases on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street a few months ago, was regarded as the probable buyer of these properties. Maxwell S. Mannes, the President of the company, denied, however, that such was the fact.

Anna Reiss has sold the three five-story flats 12, 14, and 16 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 33.4 by 100.11.

Gutwillig Brothers are the buyers of the plot 134 by 350 at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, the sale of which by Charles T. Barney was reported yesterday.

Daniel E. Seybel has sold the plot on the east side of Broadway, 100 feet north of Hawthorne Street, 50 by 144.3.

S. A. Ludin is the buyer of the Hale piano factory site, on Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, west of Tenth Avenue.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has filed plans for a two-story building, with stores and lofts, to be erected on his plot, at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street, 175 by 90. Architect George F. Pelham estimates the cost of the structure at $18,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

122 Bank Street, south side, 241.11 feet west of Greenwich Street, 25 by 95, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick building at the rear; partition sale, to John McDonald $9,350

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

30, West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 438 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, R. W. Townsend 19,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

33 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. D. Adams, as trustee 23,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 10 Waverley Place, for a ten-story brick building, 125 by 82.10; Philip Goeritz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, owner; Alfred Zucker, Jr., of 32 Waverley Place, architect; cost, $75,000.

Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, southeast corner, for a two-story brick building, 175 by 90; G. L. Lawrence of 178 Franklin Avenue, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 116 and 118 Franklin Street, to five-story brick lofts, with store; J. A. and P. A. Campbell of 32 Liberty Street, owners; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Eleventh and Hudson Streets, northeast corner, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; S. G. Bakely, owner; John E. Goetschin of 539 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 214 and 216 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a one-story and attic brick stable, with store; Francis W. Ford of 5 Morris Park West, owner; Jacob Linden, architect; cost, $25.

Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, southeast corner, to a four-story brick studio, with offices; M. Jones estate, of 753 Fifth Avenue, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $600.

Napier Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Grand Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling; Thomas E. Munday of 115 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,056 Washington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Margaret F. Nebel, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,780 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Nov. 22.

ASH ST, n s, 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 25x94.1x25x94.3; Thomas J. Purdy, referee, to Richard Webber, (mtg $3,000, R S $1) $4,100

ATTORNEY ST, 157, w s, 28x100; Arthur Johns, Referee, to Solomon H. Kohn, (R S $13.50) 29,400

ATTORNEY ST, 155, w s, 22x100; Arthur Johns, referee, to Selina E. Summerfield, (R S $8.25) 21,000

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Maurice Earley, (R S $22.50, mtg $40,000) 47,000

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 250 ft n of Bayard St, 100x159.6x100x159; Thomas F. Keogh, referee, to Martin D. Fink 8,000

DALY AV, old line, s e corner of 178th St, 19.5x30x20.10x30.7; Jaddison Young, referee, to Charles T. Hallock 3,000

DOMINICK ST, 44, s s, 20x84; Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr., referee, to Greenleaf K. Sheridan, (R S $3.50) 9,500

HOUSTON ST, s s, 57.9 ft e of Allen St, runs e 17.9 x s 97.8 x w 13 x n 27.2 x n 11.10 x w 50.8; Bernhard Heyner to Maximilians Schenk, all liens 100

JONES ST, 11, n s, 25x100; Emilie Harlem to Giuseppe De Benedictis, (mtg $23,000, R S $3.75) 1

LOT 62, map of the property of William O. Giles, 24th Ward; Michael J. Hart to Alfred P. Clarke, ½, part, (mtg $500) 100

LOTS 205 and 207, map of Woodlawn Heights property of George Opdyke, 24th Ward; Barnard Conway to Bridget Conway 1

LOTS 294 and 295, map of portion of Hunt estate, 50x100; Tessie M. Phillips and another to Thomas J. Tuomey, (mtg $1,085, &c.) 50

MADISON AV, 1,682 to 1,684, w s, 39.11x 50; Marion S. Allen to Morris Weinstein, B. & S., (R S $3.25) 1

MERCER ST, w s, 148.10 ft s of Grand St, 74x100.5; William Gillilan to Leon Tanenbaum, (R S $53.75) 110,000

MINERVA PLACE, w s, 130.4 ft s of Jerome Av, 25x129.3x50x169.8, except part for Creston Av; also part of Lots 297 and 333, map of Wakefield; Frank M. Buck, referee, to John Bussing, Jr. 1,050

PROSPECT AV, 1,358, s e corner of Freeman St, 51.6x62.4x irregular; Ferdinand Hecht to Minnie Hecht, all liens. 1

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 151st St, 25x100; Prospect Av, 631, w s, 25x100; Bertha Naschetz to Violet Leicht, all liens, (R S $1.25) 1

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 151st St, 25x100; Prospect Av, 631, w s, 25x100; Violet Leicht and another to Bertha Naschetz, all liens, (R S $1.25) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 134, n s, 22x78, with alley; Rachel Singer to Jacob Blauner, (mtg $14,000, R S $1.75) 100

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x100; Nellie F. Cantwell to Edward P. Minnaugh, (mtg $2,000) 1

VIRGINIA ST, e s, 384.8 ft s of Sanford St, 31.10x95.2, with street; Thomas F. Keogh, referee, to Martin D. Fink 5,000

WREELAND AV, Lots 618, 619, 620, map of Seton Homestead Land Company to Jefferson M. Levy 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, widened, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; George J. Taylor, Referee, to Alonzo Rothschild 13,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, old line, 106.1 ft n of 12th St, old line, 55x120.6; Charlotte H. Stearns to Kate E. Wood, (mtg $3,000, R S $2.25) 1

WHITE ST, 31; John F. Trow and others to Louis D. Hopkins and another, all liens 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.10x 136x—x123; Julius Fleischmann to Felix H. Levy, all liens 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 120th St, 100.10x 136x—x123; Felix H. Levy to Gustav J. Fleischmann, all liens 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x 100; Felix H. Levy to Gustav J. Fleischmann, all liens 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x 100; Julius Fleischman and another to Felix H. Levy, all liens 1

19TH ST, 333 West, 25x92; Minnie A. Fernbach to Mathias Schwendemann, (mtg $30,100, R S $6) 1,000

20TH ST, n s, 424.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 80; Ellen Riger to Christina R. Hoerle, (R S $1.25, mtg $15,000) 5,000

27TH ST, 327 to 331 West, 63.9x98.9; 27th St, n s, 440 ft e of 9th Av, 98.9; 27th St, n s, 418.9 ft e of 9th Av, 21.3x98.9; the German Hospital and Dispensary to Peter W. Moeller, executor, and another, (R S $6.25,) quitclaim 1

39TH ST, 319 East, 25x98.9; the House and Home Company to John A. Weldon, (mtg $13,400) ..... Exchange

41ST ST, 348 West, 25x98.9; Abraham A. Joseph, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $24,025) 500

65TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; William H. Hirsh, referee, to David Wernert, (R S 50c) 3,500

63TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 10th Av, 18x 100.5; Stephen G. Thomas and another to George V. N. Baldwin, B. & S. 50

66TH ST, 332 East, 25.4x100.4; Adolf Miller and wife to Hugo Cohn, (R S $2.50, mtg $3,000) 1

75TH ST, 425 East, 20x102.2; Edward P. Minnaugh to Nellie F. Cantwell, (mtg $5,000) 1

77TH ST, 405 East, 25x102.2; Giuseppe De Benedictis to Emilie Harlem, (mtg $16,000) 1

82D ST, 204 West, 19x102.2; Charles R. Youngs to Robert W. De Forest, (mtg $17,000) 1

80TH ST, 105 West, 28x100.8; United States Trust Company of New York to Charles W. Lindsley 21,000

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 78.11x56, to centre of Bloomingdale Road x—x56; Abram C. Denman to William E. Finn, (mtg $10,000, R S $8.75) 1

105TH ST, 65 to 69 East, 75x100.11; 70th St, 164 East, 19.9x100.5; Cherry St, 191, s s, 25.6x60x26.4x90; David E. Foley, heir, to Rosa A. Foley, all liens, (R S $5) Gift

106TH ST, 310 West, 22x100.11; Peter Wagner to Hannah Stieglitz, (R S $19.25) 100

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 100; Margaret Manzella to Vincenzo Manzella, quitclaim 1

121ST ST, s s, 345 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.11; George St. John Snyder to Augusta Snyder and another, all liens 1

138TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Thomas F. Dolan and wife to James Duffy, (mtg $8,000, R S $1) 100

136TH ST, 621 East, 25x100; Joseph Rasche to Marie Rasche, (mtg $20,700) 1,800

183D ST, 564 and 566 West, 37.6x104.11; 183d St, 560 West, 18.9x104.11; Pietro De Resperis to Giuseppe Fusco, (R S $1.25, ½ part, mtg $30,000) 1

183D ST, 562 West, 18.9x104.11; James F. Byrnes to Eleanor Byrnes, (mtg $10,000) 1

202D ST, s s, 203.4 ft e of Anthony St, 50x100; Laura J. Davenport to William C. Bergen 1

Recorded Leases.

BLEECKER ST, 386, n w corner of Perry St; E. C. Henry Kugeler to John Cootjen, 5 years $1,200

LENOX AV, 521, n w corner of 136th St; Eliza Schwarz to John Courte, 5 years $1,380-1,560

NORFOLK ST, 154; Myer Jacobs and another to Wolf Epstein, 3 years 3,000

STEBBINS AV, 1,020, s e corner of 165th St; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Thomas P. Concannon, 5 years 1,750

1ST AV, s e corner of 43d St, 150x100; Patrick Donahue to New York Veal and Mutton Company, 5 years 7,200

107TH AV, 591; Lucinda B. Finn to Jacob Edler, 5 years 900

134TH ST, 658 East; Ole Oleson to Edward Tallent and another, 2¼ years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BLITZ, Hehry, to Lambert Suydam; 2d Av, 2,124, 5 years $10,000

BOWER, Simon, to the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York; West Broadway, 277, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

CERRITO, Antonio, to Imogene Austin; 106th St, s s, 84 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $22,500, due Nov. 10, 1902; 6 per cent 350

COHN, Hugo, to Kate Oehmsen and others; 66th St, 332 East, 5 years 8,500

COOGAN, John, to William I. Flanagan, as managing director; Bleecker St, 386, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

COURTE, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Lenox Av, 521, saloon lease; demand, 6 per cent 2,500

FINN, William E., to Abram C. Denman; 94th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 7,500

FLEISCHMANN, Gustav J., and another to Julia Fleischmann; 5th Av, s w corner of 120th St, demand 50,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Theresa Hirsh; Norfolk St, 115, prior mortgage $20,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Theresa Hirsh; East Broadway, 167, prior mortgage $20,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

HARRINGTON, Edwin D., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 33d St, 10 East, due Dec. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent 35,000

HURLBUT, Henry A., to Harry Overington; 3d Av, e s, as widened, 52 ft s of 135th St, prior mtg $8,000, due Nov. 21, 1902, 6 per cent 3,000

JONES, Mary E., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 3d Av, w s, 100.11 ft n of 113th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 42,000

LANDENBERGER, Maria M., to Charles Schledom; Union Av, e s, 195.11 ft n of 165th St, present line, due Jan. 1, 1905. 4,500

LANDENBERGER, Maria M., to Charles Schledom; Union Av, e s, 147.4 ft n of 165th St, present line, due Jan. 1, 1905 ... 4,500

LEWIS, Israel, and another to Sarah E. Crane; 113th St, s s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 21,500

LINDSLEY, Charles W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, 105 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 26,000

McDONALD, Margaret, to Emily Powell; Mohegan Av, as proposed, e s, 129.10 ft n of Fairmount Av, or 175th St, 5 years. 2,500

McDONALD, Margaret, to Edmond C. Allcot; Mohegan Av, as proposed, e s, 129.10 ft n of Fairmount Av, or 175th St, 10 months, installments 1,010

PARMLY, Mary S., and another to Edward Schroeder; 87th St, 303 West, 5 years 19,000

POWERS, James B., and wife to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Lot 198, amended map of Cammann estate, at Fordham Heights, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

RASCHE, Joseph, to August K. Rasche; 138th St, 621 East, Due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 1,700

RAU, William, to Leo G. Rosenblatt, as trustee; 20th St, 143 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 55,000

ROGERS, John J., to Daniel W. Jones; Park Place, 6, leasehold, secures note, 6 months 500

SALINSKY, Benjamin, to Harlem Savings Bank; 112th St, 215 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 2,500

SEMEL, George L., to George A. Semel; 78th St, s s, 177.6 ft e of 2d Av, 7 years 4,000

STIEGLITZ, Hannah, to Carrie Gottgetren; 106th St, 316 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

STIRN, Anna, to Elizabeth Carpenter; Catharine St, e s, Lot 241, map of Washingtonville, 3 years 1,500

TALLENT, Edward, and another to P. Ballantine & Sons; 134th St, 658, s e corner of Willis Av, leasehold, secures note, demand 5,200

TANENBAUM, Leon, to William Gillilan; Mercer St, w s, 148.10 ft s of Grand St, 1 year, 4 per cent 100,000

WERNERT, David, to Louis Heilbrun; 95th St, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,200

WILLIAMS, Frederick, to Sarah F. O'Reilly; 116th St, 330 East, 3 years ... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Anna, to Lucy G. Martin $4,000

CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY to Samuel E. Jacobs ..... Nom.

COLGATE, Annie A., to Bowles Colgate, assigns five mortgages ..... Nom.

FARLEY, Thomas, to Robert W. Todd, assigns three mortgages ..... Nom.

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Edward H. Landon 7,000

GRASMUCK, Frederick, executor, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 4,000

HLAVAC, Franziska, to Lena Hlavac ..... Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to United States Trust Company ... 9,000

MOUNT MORRIS BANK to Frederick E. Wood 3,200

POWELL, Wilson M., to Maris L. Moore. 10,000

POWELL, Sarah M., to William Tilton. 3,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Samuel N. Hoyt 13,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alfred W. Hoyt 16,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alfred W. Hoyt 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alfred W. Hoyt 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church, assigns two mortgages ... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to United States Trust Company, two assignments 26,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church 25,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Abraham J. Dworsky 10,190

YATES, William J., to Thrase Tengstrom. 200

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV and 143d St, s w corner, 25x 100; Balahon Brothers against Hannah M. Hynes, owner; Lally & Loungo, contractors $800

ROBBINS AV, 502 to 506; Union Stone Works against J. R. Kirby, owner and contractor 276

4TH AV and 2d St, n w corner, 114x105, Bronx; Salvatore M. De Pasquale against Michael Lamberey, owner; Antonio Rezetto, contractor 75

6TH AV and 9th St, s e corner, 43.1x17.7; John M. Signell against Johanna Baumann, owner and contractor; Herman Baumann, contractor 175

81ST ST, 151 and 153 East; Louis D. Retman against Morris Monasy, owner and contractor 280

84TH ST, 124 East; Frederick Brandt against Mary Doe, owner; Michael J. Naughton, contractor 10

107TH ST, 242 West; William L. Morton against Morningside Realty Company, owner and contractor; Maurice Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 2,356

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROOK AV and 169th St, n w corner, 73.10x135.10; Harlem Savings Bank with Henry Ahr $45,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 43.5 ft n of 174th St, 50x97.5x irregular; Fletcher, McCutcheon & Brown, with Charles Walker 19,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LEWIS ST, 65; Morris Newmark and another against Ignatz Roth, Nov. 9, 1901; by bond $225

STEBBINS AV, 1,084; Benken Brothers against Christopher Vette, July 1, 1899. 80

18TH ST, 26 West; Louis F. Bergman against Nicholas H. Engelke, June 15, 1901 86

100TH ST, 54 and 56 East; Abraham Silverberg against Henry Kuntz and another, Nov. 12, 1901, by bond 100

101ST ST, 241 West; William Buess against Henry Acker, Nov. 20, 1901 545

101ST ST, 317 to 320 East; Horace Booth against Samuel Ginsberg, Oct. 28, 1901, by bond 1,782

Lis Pendens.

GOUVERNEUR ST, n s, 125.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x117.5; Charles D. Robinson, receiver, against Frank Fornaboy and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kisselburgh & Bennett.

PRINCE ST, 163 and 165, and 126 Thompson St; Mutual Life Insurance Company against William L. Loew and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, or 147th St, 100x150; John C. Barr against Janetta R. Kirby and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

VESEY ST, 74 to 78; Mary H. Smith against John A. Dempsey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wheeler & Cortis.

WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x 100; Odalie Marie Gleiser against Sarah F. Porter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Swanick.

18TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of 8th Av, 20x92; John Duffy against Edward J. B. Duffy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

64TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; Patrick O'Rourke against Henry L. Boughton and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. P. Mahoney.

86TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 100x 102.2; William Williams and another against D. Willis James and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Arnow & Cryer.

99TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, and 100th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.11; William L. Morton against Dora Scheer and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien, &c.;) attorney, S. Bloomfield.

107TH ST, 329 East; Anna S. Finck against Serra Domenico and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

112TH ST, 34 and 36 West, two actions; Edmund Coffin against Louis Burstein and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

138TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Alexander Av, 25.11x 100; Cephas Brainerd, executor, against Caroline M. Hills and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Davenport.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM D. LOWERY.—Schedules in the assignment of William D. Lowery, trading as William D. Lowery & Co., stock brokers at 10 Wall Street, show liabilities of $9,603, nominal and actual assets of $1,534.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT.—Judgment for $11,372 was entered against Louis B. Wright in favor of Benjamin W. Nelson and others for the amount now due on a bond made by him on Dec. 1, 1883, for $6,000. He was served with the summons at 78 Irving Place.

HORN HONG LOW & CO.—Fat Sing, as Treasurer of Horn Hong Low & Co., an unincorporated association, composed of more than seven persons, who kept a Chinese grocery store at 11 Mott Street, confessed judgment yesterday for $472 in favor of Robert W. Hawthorne on an assigned claim for goods sold to the concern by Quong Yuen Sing & Co. Execution on the judgment was issued to Deputy Sheriff Prendergast.

Out of Town.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF TACOMA.—The Sheriff has received two attachments against the Metropolitan Bank of Tacoma, Washington, which suspended on the 19th inst., one for $9,382 in favor of Louis Hesse and another for $745 in favor of Patrick R. Nolan. The attachment in favor of Mr. Hesse is on an assigned claim from Dexter, Horton & Co. on a sight draft of the bank, payable at the Western National Bank of New York City, and that of Mr. Nolan is on an assigned claim of Herbert S. Griggs, a depositor in the bank. The attachments were served on the Western National Bank.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES M. GAYLORD.—Charles M. Gaylord, dealer in groceries and provisions at Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $5,410 and assets of $950, consisting of stock, $500; book accounts, $400; horses and wagons, $50.

COLORADO DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Frank & Lequin of 320 Broadway called a meeting of the creditors in this city of the Colorado Dry Goods Company of Denver, which was held at the Broadway Central Hotel and largely attended. Leo Frank presented a statement of the financial condition of the company, showing liabilities of $309,839, excluding $100,000 capital stock, and assets of $160,904, consisting of merchandise, open accounts, and store fixtures. Of the liabilities there is due to the First National Bank of Denver $50,697, to D. H. Moffatt, President of the bank, $171,009, and to merchandise creditors $88,132. It was also stated that Fred C. Adams, a banker of Denver, had purchased the claims of the First National Bank of Denver and Mr. Moffatt at 25 cents on the dollar and offered to pay the same price to the merchandise creditors.

A committee of creditors composed of Mr. Morgan of Scott Brothers, E. H. Loveless, Secretary of the Stationers' Board of Trade, and R. A. Low was appointed to investigate the matter and report at a later date.

Mr. Frank said that it appeared that the company in the past four months had paid to merchandise creditors over $45,000. The company was started in 1896 upon the wreck of the firm of Ballin & Ramshoff, who failed in 1895, and gave chattel mortgages of $100,000 to money creditors, among whom was the First National Bank of Denver for $50,000. Mr. Ross-Lewin, the cashier of the First National Bank, purchased the assets, organized the Colorado Dry Goods Company, and became President of it. The company had no rating at Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 223 failures in the United States during the week, against 213 for the previous week and 215, 202, 182, and 233 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 65, New England 38, Southern, 50, Western 46, Northwestern 10, Pacific 8, and Territories 6. Canada had 22, against 30 for the preceding week. About 57 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BENNETT, Watson L., Jr.—S. L. Frank and another $384

BUSER, Katey and Henry—S. Blick 67

BURLINGAME, Alfred W., and Frederick C.—L. B. Friedlander, executrix .. 444

BAXTER, Charles—W. B. Fitch 1,672

BIDDLE, John—M. Simon 311

BARBARA, Vincenzo and Giuseppe—H. W. Cropsey and another 1,350

BLOOM, Edward—J. Levay 51

CALLAHAN, Daniel J.—C. P. Duffy 96

CARTER, James W., and Frederick W. Meeker—A. Bauer and another 2,031

CLARK, Mary S., and John B. Sexton, administrator—J. H. Paten 2,500

COLLINS, Mary A. F.—J. M. Bowers 213

CHEEKS, Margaret—R. Oatman 268

COLVILLE, Elizabeth—I. Stern and another 151

CARLSON, John—J. Seeman and another. 4

DONCOURT, David H.—Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company 214

DENTON, Henry M., Stephen D. Pierce, and Ernest Welterer—L. B. Friedlander, executrix 818

DOWDELL, James H.—D. Meschendorf .. 124

DAHUT, Isaiah—H. Berg 337

DUMONT, Grace—R. Oatman 456

DIPALMI, Cesaro—L. Paulato 87

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY —C. Fisk 156

FOX, Richard K.—New York Elevated Railroad Company and Manhattan Railway Company, costs 141

FENNELL, Gerald M.—E. Cashin 854

GOLDSTEIN, Max, and Louis Cohn—R. M. Silverman 398

GENNARO, Biagio—L. Labruzzi 1,050

GREACEN, James P.—M. McCluskey, administratrix 806

GILBERT PRINTING COMPANY—C. Soeckal 29

COLE, Emily A.—S. Ballenberg, costs... 90

DOLAN, John—J. McMahon 103

HOLLINGSWORTH, William S. and James L. Erskine—M. Honigstein 864

HAGERTY, James J.—E. Chrystie 1,115

HAGERTY, James J.—E. Chrystie 3,115

HOLMES, John F.—H. Machson and another 90

HASCALL, Melvin C.—J. E. Nichols and another 30

HIRSCH, Flora, and Emilie Levison—H. Swaris 90

INGOLD, William F.—R. Hodnett and another, administrators 110

ECKSTEIN, Bernard—E. J. Hellbronner, (costs) 25

EMANUEL, Armida.—G. W. Nones, costs. 28

JACKSON, Guert C.—C. L. Roser 210

JACOBS, John—S. Willchinski 91

FORBES, Abraham—A. Rothschild 2,179

FRICK, John—H. Mandelbaum 1,802

KENNEDY, Daniel W.—M. Rosenfield and another 85

KETCHAM, Frederick O.—Agawam National Bank 796

KINNEY, Carlos—G. V. Foster 5,172

KELLY, John and Annie—T. McDermott and another 126

KINSBURY, Julia E. and Sherman—T. Jelleffe and another 809

LEFKOWITZ, Samuel—E. Lehman 371

LEVY, Jacob—American Pin Company ... 98

LITTLE, Arthur W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 172

LESTER, Stuart—Boynton Furnace Company 114

LINDENTHAL, Gustav—Germania Life Insurance Company, costs 122

MOORE, Flora—C. R. Knapp, administrator 404

McGARRY, Peter J., and Michael Walsh —W. Delaney 519

METZGER, Charles E.—A. F. Blake 152

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Rosenthal 200

McCARTHY, John E.—Manhattan Delivery Company, costs 49

MILL, Walter B.—I. Reiche 80

MARTIN, Augustus—T. W. Johnson and another 108

MARCUS, Solomon—W. J. Rosenfeld 397

MULLER, Albert—Nineteenth Ward Bank. 422

McKENNA, Thomas P.—T. J. Loftus 393

NAUGHTON, Bernard, and Daniel F. McMahon—P. Dwyer 265

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. O. Kennedy 296

PROSKEY, Alexander and Samuel—Elmer E. Hand Company 1,360

PARNASS, Samuel, Rebecca Meryash, and David Pearlman—F. W. Meeker and another 250

PHILLIPS, Annie—H. M. Sheive 232

PRINCE, Felix—W. Campbell and another 124

PARTZSCHFELD, Louis—G. A. Feld Company 233

THE RESERVE FUND LIVE STOCK Insurance Company of New York—J. McNamara 188

REILLY, William J.—S. E. Bernheimer and another 247

RIDDELL, Charles M., and William G.—M. Burke, administrator 3,108

THE MURRAY HILL IRON WORKS Company—R. Gordon and another 115

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY—G. A. Sipp 1,320

STEINWAY & SONS—J. Mason, costs 90

STRONG, George S.—New York Banknote Company 551

SUYDAM, Mills—J. E. Byrne 169

SING, Fat, Treasurer—R. W. Hawthorne.. 472

SOPNEIWSKI, Joseph—John Eichler Company 659

SALKIN, William—G. Laubenheimer and another 46

SCHNEIDER, Henry R., and Bernard Heyner—People of the State of New York 1,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag—Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 7,304

SCHAREN, Anna A.—J. Mulholland 226

SHERIDAN, Maria, administrator—P. Ballantine & Sons, costs 68

SCHEER, Dora—United States Gas Fixture Company of the City of New York.. 307

STEARNS, Walter H.—G. T. Montgomery and another 198

STERN, Emil S.—C. Munter 544

SPITZER, Henry—J. J. Conklin 16

SCHNODOVAR, Max L.—A. Blumenthal and another 152

THOMPSON, William C.—J. M. Livingston 173

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Clubey, $32; M. De Genova, $74; G. De Belisso, $30; P. De Jorio, $32; D. De Luca, $30; D. De Pinto, $30; G. De Grazia, $32; G. D'Anna, $30; G. De Vito, $32; G. D'Adamo, $34; L. Conte, $28; F. De Angelo, $32; A. Coleman, $28; D. Cloppi, $43; F. De Cunza, $28; S. De Marco, $41; A. De Simone, $32; T. Colombrino, $41; C. Coleman, $32; D. Comisa, $29; G. De L. Giudice, $30; G. D'Angelis, $28; E. D'Anna, $36; M. De Filipo, $32; J. Collins, $70; V. Define, $32; W. Demperwolft, $41; M. Deller, $28; L. C. Deery, $74; W. Demes, $28; T. Di Castlemore, $74; A. Dicaso, $38; J. Dihm, $74; J. Dometro, $34; A. Daniello, $30; P. Delmore, $41; V. Delanso, $36; P. Devins, $34; B. Dalia, $36; A. Delliseo, $34; S. Davis, $36; A. Di Araglio, $36; A. Denda, $36; J. Dellarosa, $36; J. Dawson, $28; L. Delancey, $36; R. Dalto, $26; W. Dickerson, $38; P. Di Pierro, $30; A. Del Sigmore, $34; T. W. Timpson Company, $1,403, VON LANGE, John E.—S. Oppenelmer and another 180

WRIGHT, Louis B.—B. W. Nelson and another 11,872

WALKER, Harry L.—J. M. Livingston ... 206

WILSCHEK, Fredericka—J. S. Ascough. 235

WAGNER, Winfield S.—W. F. Bourne... 371

WOODRUFF, Albert W.—R. Gair 106

WELDON, John W.—M. J. Suydam 384

WOOD, Nathaniel W.—M. Cohn 74

WELLER, George M.—R. Luther 90

ZEIGLER, Henry L.—G. H. Sargent and another 109

Real Estate.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Invalid Wills.

It is notorious how many wills involving great estates are contested, especially where there are large public bequests.

Note the Stewart, Tilden, Stanford, Fayerwe

Lost and Found.

Lost.—On Thursday evening, probably at Horse Show, a diamond crescent. Suitable reward will be paid upon return of same to Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

Lost or Stolen—BANK BOOK NO. 406,125, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost.—Monday, box of hair, 119th St., between St. Nicholas and 8th Avs. Mrs. Beedle, 282 West 119th St., city Liberal reward.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV. Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00 Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 & 14 East 59th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District, Post Office Building, Baltimore, Md., until 12 o'clock M., December 16, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing the materials (except metal work) and labor of all kinds necessary for the CONSTRUCTION, ERECTION, AND DELIVERY of the Point No Point Lighthouse, Md., in accordance with specifications and drawings, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to W. A. JONES, Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bird season is in full force; canaries, goldfinches, linnets, all varieties; reasonable; also good selection of young and talking parrots. Wm. Horstmann, 2,235 3d Av.

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BENJAMIN ALTMAN, doing business as B. Altman and Company, plaintiff, against EMELINE BARKER, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorneys, within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward F. O'Dwyer, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the first day of November, 1901, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House thereof, in the Brownstone Building, No. 32 Chambers Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, November 1st, 1901.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

n2-1aw6w8

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between ABRAM W. ROSE and LOUIS F. RAICHLEN under the firm name of ROSE & RAICHLEN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Louis F. Raichlen has acquired the interest of the said Abram W. Rose in said firm, and has assumed the payment of the indebtedness.

Dated New York, November 22nd, 1901.

ABRAM W. ROSE, LOUIS F. RAICHLEN.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALFRED E. AARONS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred E. Aarons, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 15th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 2d, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 22d, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLF BARDACH, Bankrupt, Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, sells this day, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1901, 10:30 A. M., at 28-28 Lispenard Street, all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, suits, clothing, fixtures, silent salesman with electric fixtures, forms, electric fans, tables, cloak racks, chairs, mirrors, &c. Order of

GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.

STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway.

NO. 4,328.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN COAR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Coar, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said John Coar was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 22, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 2d, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 22d, 1901.

NO. 4,327.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY A. COLLERAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Mary A. Colleran of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Mary A. Colleran was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,302.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNETT ROODERMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Barnett Rooderman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Barnett Rooderman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 22d, 1901.

NO. 4,307.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARNOLD WOLF, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Arnold Wolf of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Arnold Wolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, in New York City, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 22d, 1901.

NO. 4,327.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY A. COLLERAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Mary A. Colleran of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Mary A. Colleran was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,302.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNETT ROODERMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Barnett Rooderman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Barnett Rooderman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 22d, 1901.

NO. 4,307.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARNOLD WOLF, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Arnold Wolf of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Arnold Wolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, in New York City, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 22d, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WESTMINSTER

ADJOINING THE

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, ONE BLOCK FROM UNION SQUARE.

NEW YORK'S ONLY APARTMENT HOUSE CONNECTING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MEALS SERVED IN APARTMENTS OR IN HOTEL DINING ROOM. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME CONVENIENCES AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF A HOTEL.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

TO LEASE UNTIL JUNE.

T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RENDEZ-VOUS DURING

HORSE SHOW WEEK

IS THE CAFE AND RESTAURANT

DE LOGEROT,

5TH AVE., COR. 18TH ST.

Lunch 12 to 3. Dinner 5 to 9. Music.

A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

B-E-R-M-U-D-A

THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS,

THE HAMILTON,

Its Leading Hotel.

OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl 23 Union Sq

A, *A la carte*; T, *Table d'hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Hotel Logerot 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A1c. all hours.

Hotel Victoria, Service A1c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.

Dun Bld'g, Rest. Café. { Business Men's Lunch Dinner A1c. B'way & Reade St.

Hotel Cecil 118th St. & St. Nicholas Av. A1c. Table d'Hote, 75c. Music, 6 to 9.

Marlborough, Rathskeller, B'way & 36th. B'kfast & Lch. 50c. Din. & Sup. A1c.

Huber's WILHELMINA, 7 Av. & 116. Tdh. 50c. Oysters, Chops, Lobsters, Birds. A1c. all hrs.

Hecker's 5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Table d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.

Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.

The Bingham 94TH ST. AND BROADWAY. TABLE D'HOTE, $1.00. A la carte

Ye Olde Tavern Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.

Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.

Hotel Wallace 5 Av. & 19 St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest. A la Carte

Ardin & Chaberty. 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.

The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.

Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,

FIRE PROOF.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

ONLY 18 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

STEAM HEAT AND OPEN FIRES.

200 ROOMS. 82 PRIVATE BATHS.

NEW, QUIET, LUXURIOUS, SITUATED IN CENTRE OF THIRTY-ACRE PARK, LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY. GOOD AIR, PURE WATER, FINE DRIVES, EXCELLENT GOLF LINKS, CUISINE, AND SERVICE—THE BEST.

JOSEPH J. LANNIN, PROPRIETOR.

SEASIDE HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well known beach front hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including hot salt baths in house, etc. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 300 guests. All golf privileges.

CHAS. EVANS & SON.

NEW HOLLAND, ATLANTIC CITY, (1st house from Beach.) Kentucky Av.—First-class appointments; well heated; high-class cuisine.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK Pl. Tourists' information gratis

European Hotels.

Munich. The Continental Hotel.

High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.

CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue.

MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

High pressure ring packing for autom. flies and supplies. Strong Machy. & Supply Co., 2½ Murray St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Waltham watches, diamonds, jewelry, $1 weekly; articles delivered on first payment. Exchange Watch Co., 237 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 9:30 A. M., at 8 Barclay St., lot of saloon fixtures. By order attorney for mortgagee.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., week, bric-a-brac, rugs, 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells to-day bric-a-brac, etc., at 132 Delancey St., noon and evening.

Furniture and Carpets.

Must sacrifice at any price contents of a private house; magnificent upright cabinet grand piano, parlor suits, dining room furniture, couches, rugs, oil paintings, standing parlor and music cabinet combined, brass and enamel beds, lace curtains; everything for housekeeping; no reasonable offer refused. 163 East 81st St.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

WE WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT FOR $1.00 PER WEEK. JAMES R. KEANE & CO., 1,351 3D AV.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.

Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

At $155.00.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

PIANO BUYERS

Will be interested in this week's opportunities at

WEBER

PIANO WAREROOMS,

Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th St.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

LINDEMAN & SON'S PIANOS

ESTABLISHED 1836.

contain all the attributes of the highest standard of piano construction.

A lot of fine second-hand pianos will be sold at bargains this week. No reasonable offer refused. Don't wait, call and obtain first choice.

548-550 WEST 23D ST.

WHICH IS BEST?

To invest your money in a good piano or in one that is cheaply made? Send for our catalogue, it gives full information how a first-class piano is constructed. We have some special bargains this week in uprights. Do not fail to have us quote you prices and terms on them.

NEEDHAM,

Fifth Avenue and 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.

For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.

JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.

Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.

WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 4th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains—Chickering upright piano, $100.00. $5.00 down. $5.00 monthly. New uprights, $150.00. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch 98 Fifth Ave., cor. 15th St.

SACRIFICE—Beautiful upright pianos $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 23rd St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; unexcelled in tone and durability; Steinway bargain. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th St.; open evenings.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Magnificent mahogany upright, standard make, almost new; makers' guarantee; must sell; sacrifice, $125. 213 East 60th St.

Weber, Schumacher, other desirable uprights, $100 up; installments, rent. Steedman, 29 Columbus Av., near 60th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ (practically new) for sale; one-quarter value. Particulars, 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

For Sale—Wilcox & White Symphony; fine condition; bargain. Address R 1,125 Times, Harlem.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano, $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHT PIANO with electric attachment, mandolin and zither, $175; cost $450. 148 E. 58th.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Private party will dispose of double set medium-weight silver-mounted brougham harness; brass cob harness, Swiss collar; pneumatic-tired runabout; all in good condition. Can be seen 52 West 127th St.

Kentucky Horses.—Pair close matched sound chestnuts, 16 hands; city broken; owner Europe. 147 West 28th St.

For Sale—Horses used in production "Arizona" at Academy of Music; saddlers and drivers. 141 East 23d St.

Good work horses for sale. 152 West 24th St.

Bargain.—New top delivery wagon, suitable for grocery or butcher. 429 West 17th St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

$1 DOWN $1 A WEEK

Our New Plan

Immense Stock of Records. Records Exchanged.

S. B. DAVEGA, 32 E. 14th St.

The Great Sporting Goods House.

Branch Stores: 802 3d Av., near 49th St. 125 W. 125th St.

All stores open Monday, Wednesday & Sat. Evgs.

CASH OR 1.00 WEEKLY

TEL. 1708-38.

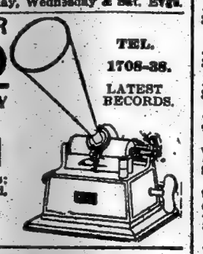

LATEST RECORDS.

For any make PHONOGRAPH

Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.

O. HACKER, 148 E. 58th St. (Open Evenings.)

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,

New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts.

Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CREDIT For Everybody.

ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.

LENOX CLOTHING CO.

2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.

Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.

Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS of

Credit

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry for the Holiday.

New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS. Rented $3 & $4 per month.

And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.

$1 WEEKLY.

LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

FACTORY TO POCKET

P. S.—Bartlett-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 178 Broadway, upstairs.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS.

Will send representative if desired.

American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charges; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

Souvenir Photo Mounts, .03; Calendar Mounts, .05; Albums, .08 up. Cut Prices in all Cameras; 25% or better in Kodaks.

KELLY PHOTO STOCK HOUSE, Anti-Trust, 115-117 Nassau St.

Clothing on Credit.

Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on installments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO. 171 BOWERY

Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies' gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

SEWING MACHINES.

Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, Eastman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 1320—18th St.

Typewriters on Installments.—20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3196 Franklin.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35.—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 26-32 Centre St.

BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH; EXPERIENCED buyers sent everywhere; catalogue free. GEORGE D. SMITH, 4 East 42d.

Good, profitable confectionery and ice cream business; no agents. Apply 378 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 36 Reade St.

A first-class Edison phonograph, perfect order, for sale; 20 records included. Betts, 142 West 129th St.

Saloon, old established, in best business locality; on account of trouble. J. Daniels, 21 Irving Place.

Two large Bibles, published by D. & T. Sadlier & Co.; gold edges; reasonable. 306 East 9th St.

Trade your music box for a phonograph or vice versa, at 148 East 59th St.

Boarders Wanted.

40c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

14th St., 231 East.—Well furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; cold and hot water; closets; nice, good boarding house.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Well-furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

29th St., 140 East.—Nicely furnished room, well heated; running water; with superior table board; French, Spanish, English, and German spoken; also table board.

29th St., 132 East.—Neatly furnished square, well-heated, sunny room, two, $9.75; superior table board, $3.50.

29TH ST., 36 EAST.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM; TABLE BOARD.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, second floor; first-class table; parlor floor; refined surroundings; references.

32d St., 234 East.—A very nice room; suitable for two; with board.

34th St., 236 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; ladies, $4; gentlemen, $4.50 and up.

46th St., 136 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

80th St., 178 West.—Elegantly furnished room with private Jewish family for couple or gentlemen; superior accommodations; "L" station convenient.

82d St., 118 West.—Double rooms, southern exposure, with dressing room; also single room; table board; references.

92d St., 117 West.—Handsome large second-floor front room, opposite St. Agnes's; beautiful grounds; gentlemen; references.

105th St., 142 West.—Lovely suite, parlor and two bedrooms, communicating with bath; first-class table; one block "L" station; private family; references required. Purchas.

123d St., 205 West.—Elegantly well-heated furnished rooms with board; hot and cold water.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; American family.

129th St., 17 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with first-class board; reference; table board.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-story room; also front hall room; with board; references.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large, second and third-floor rooms, suitable for two; strictly private house; board optional.

135th St., 232 West.—Back parlor and first floor front room, with board; table board; references.

135th St., 246 West.—Nicely furnished large and hall rooms; also back parlor, with board.

THE WALDEN.—Parties desiring superior accommodations for Winter, 50 minutes from 42d St. station, on New Haven Road, five minutes' walk to station, house with all modern improvements, address P. O. Box 2, Riverdale, Conn. References.

Wanted—A few boarders in private family; short distance from city; references given. C. L. Briggs, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Board Wanted.

A young lady wishes room and board in refined private family on Washington Heights, near elevated station. Address S., Box 1,114 Times Office, Harlem.

A lady wishes board in a refined, cultivated, strictly private family; highest social references. Address M. R., Box 47 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

10th St., 122 East.—Large and small furnished rooms, heated; running water.

11th St., 223 East.—Elegant large sunny room; all conveniences; one or two gentlemen; $5; single room, $2.50; private family; house well heated.

13th St., 209 East.—Large, sunny rooms for gentlemen or couple; heated bath; terms reasonable.

14th St., 324 West.—Beautiful large and small rooms; refined house; all conveniences; excellent board; reasonable.

15th St., 137 East.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or respectable married couple.

16th St., 129 East.—Large rooms, private bath, heated; first floor; suitable two or three young men.

19th St., 310 West.—A large furnished room to let; gentlemen only; private family; reference.

20th St., 242 West.—Neatly furnished front room, heated, suitable for two young ladies or two gentlemen.

22d St., 459 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; heated; new carpets; all conveniences; $1.50, $3, $4, $5.

22d St., 221 East.—Suite three rooms, nicely furnished, all conveniences; gentlemen or married couple.

26th St., 54 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

32d St., 21 West.—Suite; private bath; large and small rooms; adjacent bath; breakfast optional; reference.

35th St., 11 West.—Handsome suite, private bath; very desirable for two; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

36th St., 38 West.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor; also other rooms; private bath.

38th St., 74 West.—Two connecting rooms; bath; gas; heat; running water; two or three gentlemen. Hamilton.

44th St., 109 West.—Furnished room, with bath, for gentlemen.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; breakfast if desired; references.

48th St., 134 West.—Doctor or dentist office; back parlor; all conveniences; also connecting room; private house.

61st St., 122 West.—Elegant furnished rooms, running water, bath; all conveniences. Jordan.

65th St., 164 West.—Large, handsomely furnished, heated

AUTOPSY ON LITTLE EMELINE DALE'S BODY

Police Working to Establish a Motive for Murder.

Mother Benefits Under a Will by the Child's Death, it is Said—Messages She Sent to Waller.

An autopsy upon the body of little Emeline Dale, who died in Hoboken early on Tuesday morning, as a result, according to her mother, of eating strychnine tablets which she mistook for peppermint candies, was performed yesterday afternoon in Hoboken by Dr. Otto Schultz of Cornell College, assisted by County Physician Converse, Dr. J. T. McGill, President of the Jersey City Police Commission and a recognized expert in medical matters by the New Jersey courts, and Dr. William T. Kudlich, who attended the child an hour before her death. The internal organs are now in possession of Dr. Schultz, who will examine them chemically for poison. Dr. E. E. Smith of New York will make the microscopical examination.

Dr. Kudlich did not remain to the end of the autopsy. As he left the room he said in answer to a question that he saw no signs of poison. He would not say to what, if not poison, he attributed death.

Dr. Converse when seen said:

"It is not possible at this time to say what caused death, nor will it be possible for some days. It is true we found no traces of poison; we didn't try to. That is the business of the doctors who will make the examinations. No irritant poison was used. The autopsy would have shown this by the organs being burned. Non-irritant poisons cannot be detected off-hand. All will depend on the reports of Drs. Schultz and Smith."

The engagement of Drs. Schultz and Smith resulted from a conference between Dr. Converse and Assistant Prosecutor Vickers. The County Prosecutor was not willing to assume the responsibility of incurring the expense. Prosecutor Erwin at once directed that the experts be employed.

Prior to the autopsy Coroner Parslow and a jury of six men formally viewed the body. The Coroner said the inquest would probably begin about next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The child's father has not yet arrived from Chicago, but Assistant Prosecutor Vickers says he will come to Hoboken at the right time.

The authorities are working to establish a motive for the alleged crime. The county authorities and the Hoboken police claim that they are forging what they consider a strong chain of evidence. According to the authorities, they understand that the will of Mrs. Dale's father was so drafted that in case of little Emiline's death Mrs. Dale would be sole beneficiary.

The police attach much importance to two telegrams and a letter sent, it is alleged, by Mrs. Dale to Waller after the death of the child, and which they have found among his effects. The first telegram was sent a few hours after the child's death, and advised Waller, it is said, of the child's death, at the same time cautioning him not to come on. The letter was written later on the same day and gives, it is stated, an accurate description of the child's appearance after death and some other information which the police consider will have an important bearing on the case. On the day after the letter was sent another telegram was dispatched to Waller, and is now in the hands of the police. In it, it is said, Mrs. Dale advises Waller to be guided in everything by her legal advisers, Russ & Heppenheimer. These telegrams and letters in addition to others which the police expect to get from Hervey S. Dale, the child's father, are relied upon by the State to prove the crime of murder charged against the mother, and possibly also to prove that Waller was aware when he left Busch's Hotel on the morning prior to the child's death that a crime was contemplated.

It now seems to be established beyond doubt that the child died in convulsions, and not after the manner alleged to have been described by Mrs. Dale to Dr. Kudlich when she said that the little one's hands and feet began to grow cold. Dr. Kudlich at the time commented on the fact that a victim of strychnine poisoning would not die in such a manner, but would die in convulsions. He has since made a statement, now in the possession of the police, describing the glassy, bulging eyes of the dead child, and saying that the appearance of the body indicated strychnine poisoning.

After Waller was arrested Mrs. Dale sent for Chief of Police Donovan and requested permission to give Waller $200. This was allowed, and she incidentally sent him this advice: "If you have any friends in this country send for them. I am no lawyer, but you will need them all."

The Consul General for Holland in New York yesterday sent his assistant, Mr. Bakhuysen, to see Counselor Joseph M. Noonan, who has been retained by Waller. Mr. Bakhuysen says that he knew a family of the name of Waller in Holland, which is highly respected and well known. The purpose of his visit to Mr. Noonan was to obtain an interview at the jail with Waller and to ascertain if he belongs to this family. Mr. Bakhuysen afterward said he was convinced that Waller is what he represents himself to be. After the interview Mr. Bakhuysen said he will furnish bail for Waller when the authorities are ready to accept it.

In the published interviews with Russel Dale, the uncle of Emiline, Mr. Dale was quoted as saying that his brother had allowed Mrs. Dale to take the child with her for one day only, and that the father had added: "And if you dare to try to run away with her I'll kill you on sight." In an interview yesterday Russel Dale denied that he had ever made such a statement, either to a reporter or to any other person.

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN IN CHICAGO.

Made by Woman Who Worked for Mrs. Dale, and a Janitor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Depositions were taken by a notary to-day of Mrs. Matilda Miller and Alfred Leistner, the former the woman who worked for Mrs. Dale in this city, and the latter the janitor of the flat at 483 Belden Avenue, where the prisoner lived while here.

The depositions cover the testimony of these persons concerning Mrs. Dale and Mr. Waller, especially concerning the purchase of strychnine and its use by Mrs. Dale, the accident in the flat, and the death of the two dogs. The depositions were taken at the instance of Mr. Dale's attorney, it is said. They will be forwarded to Hoboken, and if they are found to be inefficient Leistner and Mrs. Miller will go on there and testify.

It was said to-day that Mrs. Dale and Waller had frequent quarrels and reconciliations while at the Belden Avenue flat.

KILLED BY NARCOTIC POISON.

Coroners' Physician's Finding in the Case of Hayward Johnston.

Coroners' Physician Williams performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of Howard Johnston of 202 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, who was found unconscious on the street and died in Bellevue Hospital on Thursday.

Dr. Williams found that death had been caused by congestion of the brain, due to a narcotic poison. Whether this was taken with suicidal intent or whether it was administered, the doctor was unable to say. The result of the autopsy will be reported to the Coroners' office this morning, when the police will be notified, to determine, if possible, the manner of the man's death.

Shortly after the doctor had made a preliminary examination yesterday a woman, who said that she was the wife of the dead man, arrived at the Morgue in an automobile. She gazed on the body of Johnston in silence and with dry eyes; then she turned, and, declining to make any statement, drove away in her automobile. Before going she inquired when she might claim the body to take it to Rahway, N. J., and was informed that not until to-day could it be removed.

New Ferry Line to Start Dec. 2.

It was announced yesterday that the new ferry to run between the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, and East Forty-second Street, Manhattan, will be put in operation on Dec. 2. The company will operate two double-deck ferryboats, the Henry B. Hollins and John Englis, on the line.

TRADERS' FIRE COMPANY CASE.

Appellate Division Reverses Judgment in Suit of L. D. Garrett Company Against Levi P. Morton.

In an action brought by the L. D. Garrett Company against Levi P. Morton, the complaint alleged certain false representations on the part of the defendant's agents in inducing plaintiff to enter into a contract to purchase stock in the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, and prayed for a rescision of the agreement. A judgment at the Special Term of the Supreme Court sustaining a demurrer on the ground that the transaction out of which the dispute arose was illegal, in that it showed an express purpose of unlawful liquidation of the insurance company, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division.

Mr. Morton, the complaint stated, was a stockholder in the insurance company. In April, 1900, its Directors concluded to reinsure its fire risks and to liquidate the affairs of the company, or to sell the stock held by individual stockholders. Negotiations were entered into between the stockholders and the plaintiff, the outcome of which was an agreement for the purchase of the stock, including the defendant Morton's holdings. The plaintiff made the purchase relying on a statement furnished by the Directors showing the assets and liabilities of the company.

Judge Patterson, for the Appellate tribunal, says the transaction, according to the complaint, was a perfectly legitimate one. "Taking the complaint as an entirety," continues Justice Patterson, "it is susceptible of the construction that the only contract entered into by the plaintiff with the Directors of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, as the agent of stockholders, was for the purchase of sixty-five per cent. of the capital stock. Notwithstanding the form in which the invitation was made to the plaintiff, it does not appear that it accepted any other term of that invitation than that relating to a sale of shares; but if it is fairly to be inferred from the purpose of the Directors to liquidate the company that the plaintiff's purchase was in some way associated with an ulterior design of liquidating, it does not appear that it was the intention to affect the liquidation or to dissolve the company in any other manner than in strict accordance with the law. It does not necessarily follow from the allegations of the complaint that the plaintiff purchased the stock for the express purpose of unlawful liquidation, and it would seem that the conclusion of the court below that such was the purpose is based only on an assumption."

LEGAL NOTES.

VERDICT AGAINST THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.—A judgment against the city recovered by Adolph Berger in an action for damages for personal injuries received by him in falling upon a sidewalk of one of the public streets, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Frank C. Laughlin. The accident happened on Dec. 20, 1896, in the vicinity of the southeast corner of Stanton and Pitt Streets. The plaintiff and his witnesses testified that it had been cold for two weeks, and that there had been rain. Berger fell while in the middle of the walk, and said he noticed ice under the snow. An observer from the Weather Bureau showed by the records that there was no snow until Dec. 15, the storm ending on the afternoon of the 16th. No more snow fell until after the day of the accident. The observer said there could have been no ice before the 15th, because there had been no snow. A pushcart peddler said there was ice on the corner because it had been raining. He also said that water from an upturned barrel of pickles had frozen. He told of other accidents that had happened at the corner, and said it snowed five or six days before the people fell. Other witnesses for the plaintiff testified to like conditions. One witness, while stating that the ice where the plaintiff fell was a foot thick and the sidewalk was level all over, could not say that the snow was a foot thick on the other part of the sidewalk. He was finally asked if it was the same thickness all the way over, and replied that he could not tell. Four policemen testified that there was no snow on the sidewalk; that it was merely damp from people walking on it after passing through the slush at the crossing. Another weather observer showed from his records that there was only a slight rainfall in the month of December prior to the accident. Justice Laughlin decides that the verdict was clearly against the weight of evidence. "The records of the Weather Bureau," he says, "supported and sustained by the probabilities of the case and the preponderance of the evidence, indicate that the walk had not been left in a dangerous or unsafe condition for public travel. The preponderance of the evidence impeaches the testimony of some of the plaintiff's witnesses, who, after this long lapse of time, undertook to state that there had been ice upon the walk for upward of a week prior to the accident. No explanation is found in the evidence as to how ice could have formed on the walk for such a length of time prior to the 20th day of December, 1896, and the verdict cannot, therefore, be permitted to stand."

***

KING'S BRIDGE RAILWAY FRANCHISE.—An application was made to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon for the appointment of Commissioners to hear and report whether a street railway should be built over the route described in an act of the Municipal Assembly of Dec. 30, 1899. The petitioner was the King's Bridge Railway Company. For that portion of the route which is on Broadway below Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street the necessary consents of property owners have been secured. On Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, however, and along Riverdale and to the Yonkers line the necessary consents have not been secured. In opposition to the petition several lawyers were heard, representing various property owners along the route. The arguments against the petition were in general that the conditions prescribed by the statute had not been complied with. They asked that the petition for the appointment of Commissioners be dismissed. The court reserved decision.

John E. Ellison Disbarred.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision granting a motion to disbar John E. Ellison, whose address was 7 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He was charged with "fraud, deceit, and malpractice, and gross unprofessional conduct." The charges grew out of his conduct as executor of the will of Mrs. Sarah Embury, who died April 8, 1887, leaving about $80,000. As trustee under the will for the benefit of Arthur D. Embury and also Alphonse L. Embury, now deceased, he received $34,350. He was charged with not properly accounting as executor and trustee and he was removed.

Appellate Division Stenographer.

Richard F. July of 220 Broadway was yesterday appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court stenographer to the Supreme Court, in succession to William F. Bonynge, who died recently. Mr. July will be attached to Special Term Part I. of the court, where the litigated motions are disposed of.

Fox Hunters' Meet Ends.

IRVINE DEPOT, Ky., Nov. 22.—The eighth annual meeting of the National Fox Hunters' Association came to a close today rather abruptly. The weather has been so dry that it was found impossible to hold satisfactory trials. The foxes once raised could not be followed, and after a vexing loss of what promised to be a fine drive to-day, the Directors decided to bring the meeting to an end and declared the all-age stake off, as was done in the Derby race. Officers were elected to-day as follows:

President—Harold Tracy, Chicago; Vice Presidents—Leland Hathaway, Winchester, Ky.; W. S. Walker, Point Leavell, Ky., and A. B. F. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.

A board was appointed to select a place for the meeting next year.

Derelict in Track of Steamers.

The derelict schooner A. McNichol, the crew of which was rescued and brought into port by the Celtic Saturday, is reported as being partly submerged about 300 miles east of Nantucket, latitude 41 degrees 57 minutes, longitude 63 degrees 20 minutes, directly in the track of steamships coming from Europe to New York.

Disease and death often lurk in a continuously neglected cold, when it might be speedily eradicated with a few doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

Does your small boy clamor for trousers' dignity?

Trousers' dignity for tea-party days: jaunty Russian blouse suits of silver-gray corded velvet.

Sizes 3 to 7 years; $12.

Trousers' dignity for knock-about days: sailor suits of gray mixtures—neither cloth or color will flinch from the hardest thumps.

Sizes 3 to 10 years; $4.50.
Small boys' overcoats.
Small boys' shoes.
Small boys' hats.
Small boys' underwear.
Small boys—everything he wears.

For big boys too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d. and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

LAWYER TRICKED A WOMAN

Attached Valuable Pearl Earrings She Was Wearing.

Ruse Operated Before Supreme Court Commissioner in Suit Over a Monkey's Loss and Recovery.

Warren Dixon, a Jersey City lawyer, son of Justice Jonathan Dixon, and Frederick Budden, a constable, yesterday got possession, by a clever ruse and a writ of attachment, of a pair of pearl earrings valued at $8,000, the property of Mme. Rosalia Abru, a wealthy Cuban woman, who resisted Mr. Dixon's efforts to collect $1,000 due to him and John and Francis J. Gregory for legal and detective services. There was a monkey mixed up in the story at the outset, though the simian had nothing to do with the sequel.

Mme. Abru's home is in Cuba, as has been said, but she spends the greater part of her time in the United States. She has a Summer residence at Long Branch, N. J., and in the Winter months she is usually a guest of the Hoffman House, this city. During the recent Summer Mme. Abru was at Long Branch. There it was that the monkey appeared as an actor in the drama. He was a pet of the household and had been taught a number of tricks. One day a wandering minstrel carrying an organ saw and coveted Jocko, and succeeded in enticing him away from the house.

Mme. Abru was in despair. She secured the services of Mr. Dixon, who was then at Long Branch, and told him he need spare no expense. She did not care for cost, so that she recovered the monkey. Mr. Dixon employed the Gregory brothers, and after a long search they found the monkey in New York. The organ grinder in whose possession he was claimed that he had found the animal, and demanded remuneration for feeding and caring for it. He also thought he should have a reward for "finding" the monkey. Rather than have any trouble Mr. Dixon paid his claim and restored the monkey to Mme. Abru.

They sent her a bill for $1,500. She considered this extravagent and refused to pay. Suit was brought to compel payment, and a writ of attachment was obtained against any property Mme. Abru might have at Long Branch, on the ground that she was a non-resident and about to leave the State. Upon this writ the Sheriff of Monmouth County seized a diamond bracelet belonging to Mme. Abru, and valued, she said, at $10,000.

Mme. Abru then retained ex-Mayor Morris of Long Branch, who obtained a rule to show cause why the attachment should not be set aside, because it had not been shown that Mme. Abru intended to defraud her creditors. The case was referred to Frank F. McDermott, a Supreme Court Commissioner. He notified the interested persons that he would take testimony at his office in the Commercial Trust Building, Jersey City, on Nov. 22. Mme. Abru was at once called as a witness by Mr. Dixon.

"At a previous proceeding," said Mr. Dixon, "you said that when this writ was served on you you had in your house at Long Branch jewelry valued at $10,000. Did that include those pearl earrings you now have in your ears?"

"Yes, Sir," said Mme. Abru.

"What are they worth?" asked Mr. Dixon.

"Eight thousand dollars," said Mme. Abru.

"Are they genuine?" asked the lawyer.

"If they were not," said Mme. Abru, indignantly, "they would not be worth $8,000."

"Would you object to my showing them to a gentleman here for examination?"

"Not in the least," replied Mme. Abru, and she extracted the ring from her left ear and handed it to Mr. Dixon.

"May I see the other one also?" asked Mr. Dixon as he held up admiringly to the light the one he had received.

"Certainly," said Mme. Abru, and she took from her right ear the other ring and handed that to Mr. Dixon also.

Then Mr. Dixon beckoned to Constable Budden and handed the earrings to him, whereupon the Constable produced a new writ of attachment which he read and which concluded, "I therefore attach these goods in the presence of Willard Fisk, a Freeholder of Hudson County." Mr. Fisk is a lawyer, a friend of Mr. Dixon, and was here by arrangement in order to act as a witness.

Mme. Abru was highly indignant. She turned to her lawyer and asked him if she could be despoiled of her jewels in such summary fashion under the laws of New Jersey.

At this juncture Mr. Dixon explained to Mr. Morris that he had decided to abandon the writ served by the Sheriff of Monmouth County and take out a new writ in Hudson County, the one just served by Constable Budden.

Mr. Morris, in turn, explained to his client that, although Mr. Dixon's method of serving his writ was novel and unusual, it was perfectly legal.

"The Constable," he continued, "will convey the earrings to the Sheriff of Hudson County, who will be responsible for them, and you will have to begin a new suit to recover them from him. You have one consolation," he added. "You will now get back your diamonds from the Sheriff of Monmouth County without further litigation."

Mme. Abru insisted that Constable Budden should put the earrings in an envelope and seal it, so that the gems would be safe. That was done at once.

"I think that will be all at present," said Mr. Dixon.

"I should think it was enough," said Mme. Abru as she left the room with her counsel.

A lawyer who was asked what course he would pursue in such a case said that the remedy was very simple.

"All that Mme. Abru has to do," he explained, "is to give a bond or deposit cash to cover the amounts involved in the suit against her, and Sheriff Ruempler will release her earrings."

A "Cadet" Gets a Ten-Year Sentence.

Oscar Kohn, 18 years old, a "cadet," was sentenced by Judge Foster in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, to ten years at hard labor. His victim was Sarah Herowitz, fifteen years old, who was committed to an institution.

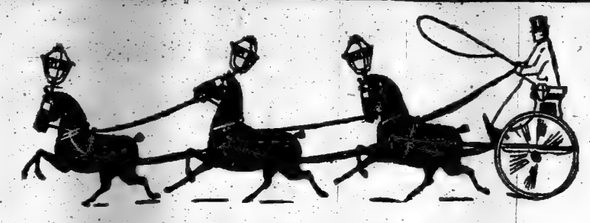

The Horse Show

is educational in the great question of what's "the proper thing" to wear.

It's as much a contest of fashions as horses, and Hackett-Carhart Clothing—as usual—is very much in evidence.

"The proper thing" in Suits and Overcoats—$12 to $45—is here—ready to put on: modish and tasteful, without being ultra.

The right thing in Boys' Clothes, too, also Hats and Furnishings.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON, SIXTH AVENUE

MEN OF FASHION— OF LEISURE— OF BUSINESS WILL FIND WEAR, STYLE, ECONOMY IN OUR GLOVES

TO-DAY—NOV. 23RD,

Men's Pique Dogskin Gloves, newest embroideries, 85c. pr.

Men's Dogskin Lined Gloves, all-wool lining, 1.00 pr.

And that doesn't skim the surface of our Gloves for Men—Morning, Noon and Evening Gloves—for any pursuit, place or occasion.

The Centre of Attraction

is sometimes the horse, sometimes the rig and more often the driver, but just as frequently it's the clothes that bring the expressions of envy and admiration.

Our garments ought all to be labeled "prize winners," for they certainly have been made to excel in

Merit, Style and Fit.

Here, no matter what your wants, so long as you want what is correct and up-to-date, you will find it—and in accordance with the very latest expressions of good taste.

Suppose you give us a trial.
Suits, $15 to $35.
Overcoats (and it's getting cold now), $15 to $60.
In all our three great stores.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

"Priestley" "Cravenette" CLOTHS AND GARMENTS,

AT THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSES.

EXCLUDE THE COLD, USE ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS FOR DOORS & WINDOWS

For Sale or Applied by ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., New York; also Hamilton Av. and 14th St., Brooklyn. Telephones in both Boroughs.

J. J. SCANNELL AGAIN INDICTED.

True Bills Returned Against the Commissioner and W. L. Marks for Second Time.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and Contractor William L. Marks were indicted again by the Grand Jury yesterday, the indictment being handed to Judge Newburger in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Seventeen witnesses were examined and their testimony was practically the same as that given before the September Grand Jury, at which time both were indicted. That indictment was dismissed later because the case had been presented by Samuel H. Ordway, who was not at that time an Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Ordway again presented the case, as he had been appointed regularly to succeed Mr. Delaney, who had resigned. The witnesses examined were Charles S. Slisbee, A. Spadone, Hugh Bonner, A. T. Bell, Frank Y. Stewart, Fred D. Newton, Augustus T. Dougherty, Patrick F. Ryan, Arthur F. Townsend, John J. Fields, Jr., John Reid, James McGuffy, William A. Dale, James F. Reilly, John Murphy, Walter W. Spadone, and Arthur Van Vechten.

Scannell and Marks were indicted jointly, charged with a conspiracy to defraud the city, the indictment covering ninety-five pages. Scannell was also indicted on two counts charging him with neglect of duty in failing to award contracts to the lowest bidders.

The indictment was handed up at 1 o'clock and at 3:30 o'clock the men presented themselves before Judge Newburger, who set the time for pleading at 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday. Bail was fixed at $2,500. David J. Daly, a Supreme Court Clerk, furnished bail for Mr. Scannell. Peter De Lacy gave bail for Mr. Marks.

James McCreery & Co.

MILLINERY DEPT.
2nd Floor.

Sale of Ready to wear Hats, All this season's materials and shapes.
$3.75 each.
Value $5.00 to $7.00.

Colored velvet and chenille untrimmed hats,
$1.95 each.
Value $3.50.

Black Velvet Hats,—new models,
$1.95 to $6.75.

Novelty garnitures for evening dress.

Hair ornaments. Cotillion favors.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

James McCreery & Co.

MISSES' SUITS.

Suits,—sizes 14 and 16 years.
Various materials,—Eton or blouse models,—plain or trimmed.
$12.00 and 16.50.

Children's dresses,—sizes 4 to 12 years,—made of serge and cloth, in one and two piece models
$4.50 and 7.00

Full length,—military cape coats and plain ulsters,—sizes 6 to 14 years.
Colors,—mode, blue and brown.
$7.50 and $10.50

Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A CHEERFUL ROOM MAKETH A CHEERFUL DINER.

What! Put all the comfort into the living rooms and leave the dining room cheerless? Surely not! when such inexpensive and artistic furnishings are here.

Wall Hangings and Draperies of the softest tones and most delightful textures. Carpets and Rugs in correct colorings.

Golden Oak Extension Tables, from $7.50 to $350.00, whose polished tops will give the keynote for artistic luncheon decorations. Sideboards, from $15.00 to $375.00. Exquisite little China Closets, $14.00, and Side Tables, $7.00.

For the latest designs in acclimated wood—Colonial—in dull-finish mahogany; Dutch—in Flemish Oak, at factory prices, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Saturday Is Children's Day

To go to HEARN'S on Saturday is as natural as going to school on other days.....On Saturday we bring the young folks here with offerings of Ready Made Wear, Shoes, Hats, School Supplies and other things that Young America requires, at prices that double the pleasure of buying.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

is one of the most attractive yet prepared.

Girls' Full Length Coats
Fine Kersey—triple top capes—extra full box back—full tailor stitched—also colored Zibelines—collar, cape and cuffs with satin bands and fancy braid—6 to 14 years..... 7.98

Misses' Full Length Coats
Three new and beautiful styles—
THE CZARINA—new tucked Russian back—stitched velvet belt—military ornament and buttons;
THE ROOSEVELT—fine Kersey—triple cape—panne velvet collar and cuffs;
DOUBLE CAPE COAT—rows of stitched panne velvet—cuffs to match—leading shades.
Any of the foregoing—6 to 14 years.. 9.98

Our handsome long Cloaks for Misses sell as soon as they are shown—A specialty being those of fine English Kersey—soft and silky as the richest satin—made as only finest tailors can make a high class coat—stitched, trimmed or tucked in handsomest style—with and without stitched velvet bands—yoke or cape styles—the majority satin lined throughout—$10.98 to $25.98.

Identical styles and qualities are sold at double by those who claim exclusiveness.

Children's Broadcloth Coats
If you want a gem of a coat for the little maiden of 2 to 5 years, these will please.....Dove, Biscuit, Cadet and Cardinal—with shawl collar and shield of white, blue or pink silk—finished with Point Venise ornament and irregular lace banding—cuffs to match—value $12.00..... 8.98

Girls' Handsome Dresses
Of Venetian and other fine cloths—full waist and bolero effects, with hemstitched and tucked Taffeta Silk fronts of contrasting colors—regularly $9.98—6 to 14 years..... 7.98

Girls' Beaver Flats
Long silky nap—Castor, Black, Brown, Cardinal, Navy, Natural..... 1.98

Satin Liberty or Stitched Taffeta Rosettes, with streamers—all colors, to trim the Flats—made free of charge—you only pay for ribbon.

Girls' Fine Felt Hats
Smooth or Camel's hair finish—stitched or plain—all colors..... .98

Misses' Trimmed Beavers
Full Rosette—interlaced brim—long streamer ends—all colors..... 4.98

Little Girls' Hats
Stitched Felt—triple brim—full rosette and ends—all colors..... 2.98

The latest Hat for Girls 4 to 8 years old—picturesque effect—becoming to all.

Children's Short Coats
Lamb's Wool and All Wool Bedford Cord—White, Pink and Blue—single and double capes—with ruffles of satin ribbon or rows of silk braid—warm interlinings..... 3.98

Above are on sale in Babies' Dept.

A Pretty Bonnet
to match the foregoing Coats can be bought at moderate price of..... 1.29
Bengaline Silk—poke flare—Lamb's Wool or lace edge—full face ruche.
Finer Bonnets of Silk and Velvet—perfect works of art—to $6.98.

Boys' Yoke Overcoats
Fly-Front and Double Breast—Raglan pockets—Oxford friese or the new invisible plaids in dark and medium colorings—7 to 16 years..... 4.98

A great assortment of finer Overcoats in all the fashionable materials—Yoke and Double Breast, with latest points of fashion and good workmanship—7 to 16 years—$5.98 to $15.00

Boys' Reefers
Kersey, Friese, Twill, Covert and Melton—gray, tan, Oxford, blue and red—with and without emb'd emblems on sleeve—buttoned to neck or notch collars—pearl or gilt buttons—3 to 8 years—a great variety at..... 2.98 and 3.98

Boys' Russian Overcoats
Dark colors and fancy shades—with and without yokes—double breast, or side fastened—plain or braid trim'd—newest styles for little fellows up to 8 years..... 5.98

Novelties in Overcoats for Boys 2½ to 8 years, to $8.75—which include fine Vicunas and Kerseys, with velvet corded Cape or Military front, that were Ten dollars.

Boys' High Class Tailor Suits
Fine Wide Wale Serges, Broadcloth and Unfinished Cheviot—handsome shades of Royal, Red, Cadet, Garnet, Brown, Olive, Navy—Regulation Middy or fly front Blouse—handsome combinations for dressy wear——3 to 10 years..... 4.98

The most becoming Suit a boy of this age can wear.

Boys' Fine Dress Suits
Double Breast—Short trousers—handsome smooth finish cloths and worsteds, that show their quality at once, also stylish Mixed Cheviots, also Navy Blue Cheviots and Hard Twill Serges—style and make the very best—7 to 16 years..... 4.98

Suits you cannot equal elsewhere under $6.00 and $7.00.

Three-Piece Dress Suits
Cutaway, Sack or Military Coat—High cut single Breast Collarless Vest—Short trousers—in addition to a great variety of dark fancies, this lot contains a fine line of Navy Blue and Black Serges, Wide Wales, Clay Diagonals and Worsted Cheviots—extra good fit—10 to 16 years—No ten-dollar suit is better sewn or tailored..... 5.98

Youths' Dressy Suits
14 to 20 years—Handsome effects for dressy wear—such as a young man can wear for any except the most ceremonious evening occasions and feel himself thoroughly well dressed—refined styles in mixtures, stripes and plain effects—equal to most suits shown around at $15.00..... 10.50

Derbies and Alpines
To top off the new suit or overcoat there is nothing more fashionable for boys of 8 to 16 years than an Alpine or Derby—we offer splendid qualities and newest models at moderate price of..... .98
Black, Brown, and latest shades of Steel and Maple.

Children's Dainty Aprons
What is sweeter, cleaner, neater than a snowy apron?
No matter how becoming the frock may be, a dainty little apron gives a finish that transforms the whole effect..... All children like pretty Aprons, and they save a dress much wear.

HUBBARDS AND GRETCHENS
Inserting of Emb'y or lace edge, with ribbon run inserting and belt—4 to 14 years..... .69
Hubbard, Circular, Square or long waist effects—showy emb'y tucks and hemstitching—value .65.. .49

BRETELLE and EMPIRE APRONS
Fine quality—French Emb'y and Hemstitched—tucked ruffles or elaborate effects—with emb'y over shoulders, lace and Emb'y trim'd ruffle—10 styles..... .98
Beautiful little Aprons of finer qualities to $2.69—many with entire waists and bretelles of tucks, embroidery and insertings.

Fashionable Neckwear OF SILK OF FUR

Fine Neck Ruffs
Black Liberty Silk, Chiffon and Mousseline De Soie—also collarettes—with long ruche trimmed or ruffled ends—with and without ribbons; value $7.50..... 5.98

Liberty Chiffon Ruffs
Long Jabot ends—ribbon trim—Black and Black-and-White; value $5.00..... 3.25

Fine Sable Scarfs
Six full tails..... 4.98
Muffs to match....$4.49

Fine Mink Scarfs
Six Sable tails..... 9.98
Muffs to Match—3 stripes.....$10.98.

Isabella Fox Boas
2 yards—large tails—value $20——14.98

Gloves for All Occasions
For theatre, street, dance, driving—correct styles and shades.

Ladies' Glace Kid—two clasp—gray, tan, red, brown, mode, white, and black—excellent for shopping and general wear..... .69
Ladies' Dogskin, Mocha, Suede, and Kid—one and two clasp—Pique and overseam—all colors and sizes; correct style and excellent fit..... .98
At above price—98 cents—we offer the best glove possible to obtain for the price.
Men's Dogskin and Mocha Gloves—one clasp—Gray, Tan, White, and Black. .98....1.29....1.49

WARM LINED GLOVES.
Kid and Mocha—Very cozy for the nippy days Jack Frost brings.
Children's..... .49.... .79.... .98
Ladies'..... .98....1.29....1.49
Men's..... .98 to 3.98

Ladies' Suede Gloves—lemon, sea green, light blue, pink, and white—12 and 16 button..... .98
White Suede—extra quality—8 to 16 button..... 1.49
White and Black French Suede—8 to 16 button..... 1.79
Still finer Suedes—Black and White—16 to 20 button—2.29 to 3.98.
Ladies' White Gauntlet Gloves—Finest French kid—fancy col'd cuff—novelty edge; elsewhere 3.25..... 2.49
The latest Parisian rad for theatre and evening wear.

WOOL GLOVES.
For Ladies, Men, and Children.
Knit Golf Gloves—Plain and fancy combinations—all sizes..... .49
Wool and Cashmere Gloves—best colors and black..... .99

School Needfuls At Specially Low Prices

5 cent Pads..... 2
6 cent Cedar Pencils—doz..... 4
5 cent Composition Books..... 2
7 cent Chalk—144 pieces..... 5
Colored Chalk—2 boxes for..... 1
Girls' 69 cent School Bags..... .59
Boys' 49 cent School Bags..... .39
4 cent Pen Holders—dozen..... 2
25 cent Carryalls..... .14
10 cent Gillott's Pens—dozen..... 5

GETTING READY FOR CHRISTMAS

Great Reduction in Millinery and Wrappers, as most of their space will be needed by Dolls and Games.....You will find many goods in departments specified at HALF and ONE-THIRD VALUE!

NOV

1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901. 32 PAGES.

CONTENTS

Magazines for 1902. Page.

Harper's 856
The Century 856
Scribner's 856
The Atlantic 856
The Critic 856
McClure's 856
The Forum 858
Everybody's 858
The Outlook 858
St. Nicholas 859
Lippincott's 859
Country Life 859
The Cosmopolitan 860
The Popular Science 860
The World's Work 860
The Independent 860
The Book Buyer 860
The Bookman 860
The Ladies' Home Journal 860
Success 860
Outing 860
Munsey's 860
Pearson's 861
Frank Leslie's 861
Bird Lore 861
The Era 861
The Ledger Monthly 862
The Youth's Companion 862
The Home Magazine 862
The Great Round World 862
Ainslee's 862
The Delineator 862
Book News 862
The Farmington Magazine 862
The Theatre 862
Leading English Reviews 862

Thomas Jefferson.
A New Biography, Aiming to Present the True Side of the Man. Reviewed by CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY 855

Mrs. Sherwood.
She Writes from Aix les Bains of Recent Novels and Some Edelweiss 854

Cats.
Miss Repplier's Book on Their History 863

Counsel.
Mr. Larned's Collection from the Wise of All Ages. Reviewed by A. BLACKWOOD 878

American Verse.
Mr. Onderdonk's History, Covering 280 Years. Reviewed by GEORGE H. WARNER 883

Richardson.
Two Notable Editions of the Works of the Founder of the English Novel. Reviewed by JOEL BENTON 867

The Stars.
Simon Newcomb's Study of the Universe. Reviewed by ERNEST INGERSOLL 852

The December Magazines.
Features of the Principal American Ones 874

New Fiction.
"Let Not Man Put Asunder" 870
"Jack Racer" 870
"A Daughter of the Huguenots" 870
"The Outlaws of Horseshoe Hole" 871
"Love Idylls" 871
"In the Shadow of the Black Pines" 872
"Glass and Gold" 871
"The Man from Glengarry" 867
"Joscelyn Cheshire" 872
"Tom Beauling" 872
"The Pines of Lory" 872
"The House Divided" 873
"By Bread Alone" 873
"My Lady Peggy Goes to Town" 873
"The Destiny of Doris" 873
"Teddy and His Friends" 854

Other Books Reviewed.
"A Model Village" 854
"Old Ballads in Prose" 863
"Footing It in Franconia" 878
"Old New York Down Town" 883
"Rights and Wrongs of the Transvaal War" 881

Our London Cable.
Gossip About Authors and Publishers, by E. A. D. 869

Education as a Curse 868
Magazines and Timeliness 868
National Sensitiveness 868
Profits in Rare Books 868
Subjection to English Prejudice 868
The Plantin-Moretus Museum 869
The Ellis Sale 879
Books on Our System of Government 869
Topics of the Week 853
Notes and News 876
Books and Men 854
From Readers 866
Queries 865
Books Received 880

The New York Times Saturday Review, One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

We learn that Mr. Poultney Bigelow will lecture at the University of Minnesota and other American institutions and elsewhere, not upon the relations between colonies and their mother countries, as was recently announced from London, but he will present a subject which besides being thoroughly timely has a peculiar personal bearing as far as the lecturer himself is concerned. Of course it would have been entertaining and probably instructive to listen to Mr. Bigelow while he interpreted his latest book, "The Children of the Nations," but we rise on tiptoe with keen expectation now that we know that his theme will be "The Relation of German Militarism to Civil Liberty." In the light of the recent murder of Lieut. Blaskowitz by a brother officer, and other crimes committed by Germans, it should be enlightening to hear what Mr. Bigelow has to say in regard to a system which is maintained and encouraged by the lecturer's friend of his student days at Bonn, who is now the Emperor of Germany. Will he explain, will he excuse, or will he add the authoritative condemnation intelligent Americans expect from him?

The volume of Swinburne's poems which has at last found its way into the Tauchnitz series will have more than the interest usually accorded by Englishmen and Americans to the books of this thoroughly Continental exposition of current literature in all languages. The selections we understand have been made by William Sharp, and with the full and happy approbation of the poet. With the exception of a few pirated issues of Swinburne's poems in this country, the collections so far put forth have been made up of those selections made by the poet himself. Such a system has its disadvantages, particularly when it is pursued by a man like Swinburne, who, although he may not be entirely deficient in the capacity of self-criticism, is entirely oblivious to the predilections of the public. It is presumed, therefore, that the Tauchnitz volume will be one which may be left on the library table without the necessity of the possessor keeping an apology on his tongue either for the book or its author.

We are glad to see that the long-promised biography of that prince of nature artists, the late William Hamilton Gibson, by John Coleman Adams, is about to come from the press. Gibson, artist, naturalist, and author that he was, saw little worlds of creatures in the hedge or garden plot, and lifted a curtain from nature that, but for him, might have remained down to-day. He approached the miniature phenomena of nature with hand and eye ready to turn them to human interest, and, while his pencil never erred, the vital touch was given by his pen. In Mr. Adams, well known also as a sympathetic interpreter of nature through his "Nature Studies in Berkshire," he apparently has a biographer who will do him the full justice which the rapid development of the camera seemed almost destined to obscure.

The controversy in regard to the alleged demerits of the literary agent recently started by Mr. Heinemann in The Author goes merrily on in London, and the periodical in question has received enough "copy" from authors, indignant or otherwise, to keep it well supplied for some months to come. A string of choice expletives is presented in the current number. What Mr. Le Queux has to say about the agent as a benevolent guide we have found a place for elsewhere. Mrs. Craigie thinks that "authors are marred by over-advertisement and worthless praise—never because they insist on adequate payment and are represented by efficient men of business." Mr. Benson of "Dodo" fame believes that publishers dislike the agent—though he softens the statement as much as possible—because he reduces their profits, which is the reason why the author should employ him. This is all very edifying and instructive. The tumult and the fighting will die after a while, we presume. Like all other "middlemen" the literary agent must pass through the fiery furnace. There is little doubt, however, about the ultimate result.

The readers of The London Academy have decided that the following are the twelve best novels published in the first ten months of the year, and it is of some interest to note that the list is not entirely devoid of American titles: "Kim," "History of Sir Richard Calmady," "The Eternal City," "Tristram of Blent," "The Serious Wooing," "The Right of Way," "The Benefactress," "Sister Teresa," "The Column," "The Octopus," "The Crisis," and "New Canterbury Tales." There is no mistaking the quality of the list. It is good; and a little thought and examination will show that it is a far more distinctive list than a similar canvass might have produced in America; that is, judged by the "books most in demand." What American list, for example, made up as the result of votes from the great reading public, would include "The Column"?

How little we know about that great isolated literature called Russian M. K. Waliszewski recently told us in his "History of Russian Literature." But he did little more than indicate what we knew not, and the authors and titles about which he wrote were little more than names to most of us. The prospect, therefore, of having an "Anthology of Russian Literature," by Leo Wiener, a member of the Faculty of Harvard University, deserves more than a passing notice. Mr. Wiener, we are told, will show Russian literature as it is; his extracts will be the main thing which will be properly elucidated with notes and comments; he will not follow the reverse scheme which only permits extracts as showing the manner of man the author expatiated upon was. For the last twenty-five years or more, mere detached fragments of Russian literature have come to us, even when represented by long novels, but we have so far remained in the dark as to the literary environment and inspiration which called them forth. Mr. Wiener, it is to be hoped, will show us all this.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A New Biography, Aiming to Present the True Side of the Man.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

As BIOGRAPHY, other things being equal, is like laughter. He who biographs last usually does it best. I believe the word should be biographize, but that has an awkward sound in a sentence, and as biograph has become associated in the popular mind with a picture that presents one element of life, in that it moves, I let it stand. Apposite it is with reference to those biographies, which, with not unpleasing arrogance, it must be admitted, trumpet their qualities under a banner which bears the word "True."

Certainly in this instance—and as I have reviewed others of the series before, I may be more inclusive in the assertion—the title is warranted by the book. Here we have Thomas Jefferson presented as he appears to William Eleroy Curtis. The elimination of the personal equation of a biographer is impossible. The human mind is not a perfectly achromatic lens, and we are glad that it is not. It is the coloring of the writer that gives life to the subject. The most that can be asked of an author is a rigid determination to be accurate, unprejudiced, impartial. That is what Mr. Curtis has been, to his credit, to a high degree.

Is it that his long and varied training as a journalist, as a man of affairs, a diplomat, and an author, has given him the faculty not only of stating facts with clearness and precision, but of discerning them? In his book appear the results of thorough familiarity with and a comprehensive grasp of his subject, conjoined to what Julian Ralph calls the "news sense," which enables him to discriminate in selection from the wealth of material at his disposal.

Jefferson is the most difficult subject to discuss of those considered in this notable series; for, as the author well says:

> There is no difference in opinion as to the honesty and patriotism of Washington, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, or Grant, [and I may add to all intents and purposes William Penn,] while Jefferson is still extolled by some writers as the greatest and purest of all statesmen and patriots, and by others denounced as a dangerous demagogue, unsound in his principles, insincere in his utterances, and dishonest in his acts!

In attempting to strip from the real figure the garb of fancy in the preceding books, the other authors have been compelled to deal only with the universal tendency to hero worship which turns plain though great men into demi-gods. Mr. Curtis has had a dual task. He has attempted to show to detractors how great a man Jefferson was, and to adherents how great a man he was not. It is a singular fact that he has been more successful in the latter attempt than in the former! Is it because a little vice outweighs a great deal of virtue in our censorious minds that we lay down the volume almost forgetting the unparalleled services that Jefferson rendered to his country and to humanity at large, in the catalogue of his inconsistencies, his peculiarities, and his faults?

The author almost makes a virtue of Jefferson's inconsistencies in view of his sincerity, but I fancy that these might sometimes be called by other and harsher names. As, for instance, when he was discussing Andrew Jackson to Jackson himself, and to Daniel Webster, from entirely different points of view, I hardly think that the mild word "inconsistency" described his conduct. He was a politician of rare capacity, and while no man ever could impugn his personal character, yet his political honesty was another question. Or perhaps it was not a question at all! In truth he seems to have been a singular compound of transcendent greatness and petty meanness. It shocks us to see a man who could write the Declaration of Independence, frame the statute of religious freedom for Virginia, found its great university on those broad and splendid principles which make it an unique institution even in progressive to-day; who could with far-sighted statesmanship inaugurate and consummate the Louisiana purchase, descend to the ineffable maliciousness of his official diary, his "Anas!" It is strange, too, to find a man who posed as the Father of Democracy, and who stands in loco parentis to that great party in the popular opinion to-day, exhibiting all the qualities of an autocrat in the Presidential chair, and everywhere else almost, when he was given, or could create, an opportunity. And we are surprised, too, to learn that Jefferson's boasted simplicity consisted of the most flagrant bad manners and was evidenced by the very worst breeding.

The truth is, that Jefferson is more or less of a myth to most people. There are a few catch phrases associated with his name, and he is depicted in popular imagination as the possessor of characteristics some-

*THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON. By William Eleroy Curtis. Portraits, Maps, Plans, Views, Similes, and Illustrations. One Volume. Philadelphia and London: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.00.

NOV

in his well-proportioned volume, to show him as he was, for many people will read a book presented in this popular and somewhat colloquial way, who would shrink from a larger and more formal biography. Whatever conclusion we may come to as to Jefferson's private character, it is certainly true that he was "perhaps the most picturesque character in American history," although it may be doubted that "he exercised a more potent and permanent influence upon his own and succeeding generations than any other man, not excepting Washington." His services to the United States, however, and to the cause of human freedom, were second to those of no other man who has ever lived. Freedom, civil and religious, was ever the supreme object of Thomas Jefferson's endeavors.

Now a word or two in criticism. These books are not intended to present a connected chronological story. The series of closely related papers treat upon various phases of the subject's career; as Jefferson as a lawyer, as a farmer, as a politician; his religious views, which are set forth with great clearness and interest; his services to science, which were by no means inconsiderable; what is meant by his simplicity; his quality as a politician; Jefferson as the founder of the University of Virginia, his friends and his enemies—his friends are almost like the snakes in Ireland by the way—and it sometimes happens that there are unnecessary repetitions in the different chapters. Most of them might have been eliminated from this book by a little more care. There are, too, mistakes in proofreading, a number of careless slips, at least one mistake in grammar, for which, by the way, the author has Jefferson's authority in the following:

> Where strictness of grammar does not weaken expression it should be attended to. But where, by small grammatical negligence, the energy of an idea is condensed, or a word stands for a sentence, I hold grammatical rigor in contempt.

More amusing and contradictory is where the author quotes Bacon with apparent approval as saying:

> He never played cards. I never saw a card in the house at Monticello, and I had particular orders from him to suppress card playing among the negroes, who, you know, are very fond of it.

While on the following page Mr. Curtis gives an excerpt from his account book which shows that Jefferson won seven shillings at cards, and that his wife also played the game—and lost!

But these are small affairs which can be corrected in subsequent editions, which will certainly be called for if the book receive the attention which its quality warrants. I respectfully commend it to students of political history, and politicians, young and old, everywhere.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Selections from Emerson. *

While a book of short selections from an individual writer seldom does anything like adequate justice to their author, Emerson's writings lend themselves unusually well to such purpose. So that "Beautiful Thoughts," from that writer, selected by Margaret B. Shipp, may serve not only adequately to introduce to young readers a great writer possibly more read about than read by the present generation, but offers as well a convenient little volume for the use of those whom the compiler feels "will welcome a quiet moment with Emerson in the hurry of every day. As dropped needles of Emerson's favorite pine keep the subtle fragrance of the tree, so these fragmentary thoughts have each the individuality of the great practical idealist."

The little volume, which is attractively bound in brown and gold, shows in the centre of its front cover a good photogravure portrait of Emerson, set miniature fashion in a prettily designed gold framework. The book is well printed in large, clearly cut type on good paper, and contains selections of various lengths from Emerson's prose and verse, arranged under the days of the year, each month forming a separate section, with its own false title. The quotations for the various days consist sometimes of a single selection, long or short, in either prose or verse; again of two or more of either, or of verse and prose mingled. These selections, however, are always closely related either in subject or treatment.

Mrs. Shipp's preface refers to Lowell's estimate of Emerson, whom he considered majestic above all other men that he had ever known, and dwelling habitually in an air so ample and divine that if reached by most of us at all, it can only be in our most fortunate moments. Therefore she claims that the habit of daily contact with a soul so lofty and serene—contact best brought about by a habitual reading of Emerson's writings, even in the form of detached thoughts contained in her little volume—will help us penetrate to the "diviner air" to which Lowell refers.

*BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS FROM RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Arranged by Margaret B. Shipp. Pp. 389. New York: James Potts & Co. 75 cents.

Recent Novels and Some Edelweiss.

ALIX LES BAINS, Nov. 16.—The author of "Sir Richard Calmady," Lucas Malet, is known in private life as Mrs. Mary St. Leger Harrison. She is the youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and was born at Eversley, in Hampshire, in 1852. She was married to the Rev. Mr. Harrison, her father's curate, in 1876, the year after Kingsley's death. Her husband died four years ago, since which time she has lived mainly in London. She has never been a prolific writer, only having produced eight novels in twenty years. The first of these was "Mrs. Lorrimer, a Sketch in Black and White," produced in 1882. This was followed by "A Counsel of Perfection," the most lovely, pure, and readable of her books, and by "Col. Enderby's Wife," almost equally good. "The Wages of Sin," published in 1891, began to show a singular departure toward sensuality. This book was a great success.

Her last novel, "Sir Richard Calmady," is a very disagreeable novel, with certain passages in it which are quite as bad and immoral as anything Zola has ever written. The English press asks that "these chapters" be eliminated as not worthy of Lucas Malet. This is sad news to write of an author who gave the world "A Counsel of Perfection." Why does she take counsel of imperfection? The story of the poor maimed creature, born with no legs, and only feet, is so painful that were it not for the picture of his mother and her splendid devotion one would toss the book out of the window at once.

It is like the shock which one felt when Henry James left his pure and perfect style to write "What Maisie Knew," and, still worse, that horrible story published in Collier's Weekly three years ago. How can these ethical writers try to emulate Sarah Grand and "The Yellow Aster"?

I do not like Gilbert Parker's "Right of Way," so full of drunkards, nor do I enjoy any of his novels. They seem to me to have been produced by hard work, like chopping down a Canadian forest, and his description of an atheist and a drunkard who loses his mind is anything but cheerful. Yet it is a good piece of chopping, with a sharp axe, and Mr. Parker's admirers, who are, I hear, numerous, may enjoy what I found too full of guilt and crime and drunkenness and dirt and infidelity to be in the least amusing. Charlie Steele—"Beauty Steele"—is described as a barrister of Montreal, "shamelessly dissipated, bearing himself with the utmost insolence, nearly always drunk." This attractive man makes every woman in love with him. It is said to be a "sketch from life." If so, it is rather bad on the Canadian bar. Mrs. Charlie Steele is a beautiful woman, but her brother Billy is a forlorn scamp. Indeed, Mr. Parker seems to be infatuated with drunkards, villains, profane priests, and agnostics. Is this Canadian society? If not, they had better not elect Mr. Gilbert Parker as their poet laureate.

There are three decent characters only in the book, and few episodes of soberness. Such characters are out of the common, who also receive a shock, which gives them several years of unconscious cerebration, are not so common as to render their influence on mankind emphatic. One cannot say of them, as Lord Rosebery says of King Alfred, that their "personality has left its impress on the cold records of humanity," nor can we say that they deserve that perpetuation in the "magnetism of history, which is an unexplored secret of nature," one of Lord Rosebery's beautiful phrases. No, they may as well be let alone. Sir Richard Calmady, born without legs, and "Beauty Steele," born without a conscience, may as well be dropped. Mrs. Harrison is half a Celt by nature, a student of Balzac, de Maupassant, Daudet, Tolstoi, and Ibsen, and artistically her work has much in common with the relentless realism characteristic of modern French diction. Personally she is a fierce woman, but pretty. She has a pair of fierce eyes and strongly marked features. A remark of hers has been quoted to the effect: "Every one can have what he wants in this world if he only wants it hard enough, and if he only has the courage to take it when it comes," a remark which reminds one of Ouida.

It is unpleasant to write these things of the author of "A Counsel of Perfection" and of "Col. Enderby's Wife." More agreeable is it to turn to a courtesy which one Queen paid to another. The other day the Emperor Francis Joseph assisted at the Church of the Capucines at a funeral service in memory of his poor, assassinated Empress. He descended into the vault to pray by her coffin, where he found a beautiful crown of edelweiss freshly gathered, tied with an immense bow of ribbon. Examining this unique attention, he found the card of Carmen Sylva, whereon was written in German:

> Coming from the highest altitudes, I have brought these flowers to lay at your feet, my august sister. I lay them at your feet, which wandered far and ceaselessly in search of that tranquillity which you desired, but never found. Once, traveling together in the mountaintops at break of day, you and I saw the edelweiss, and you said, "What is that flower which makes my pearls look dark?" Your soul, as pure as crystal, was as adventurous as your feet. It wandered ceaselessly, it explored those menacing gulfs, undeterred by the terrors which ever accompany a free research. The shade of your terrestrial crown did not weigh down your fine brain nor cramp that beautiful head, for which thought and affection had wreathed an invisible diadem. You were the friend to all great and liberal ideas; you were their sister! That is why, most noble Empress, that I have brought you these Alpine flowers, which I have gathered from the heights of the Carpathian Mountains, here, where you lie after all your sadness, awaiting the last summons. Let them speak to those who have yet to climb those mighty heights on their road toward eternity.

This poem, which I have dared to attempt to translate for you, (I do not know German very well,) has moved me deeply, and seems to me very beautiful, and the likeness between the two Elisabeths, "ar-chen Sylva of Roumania, who lost her only child, and Elisabeth of Austria, far more afflicted, is very touching, the latter, victim of the most sombre misanthropy, a soul in pain, which kept her restless body forever moving, are both objects for sympathy and admiration. The one fell under her burden, the other has utilized her sorrows for the good of mankind, and keeps herself in a harmonious equilibrium with a high and serene philosophy, the homage of mankind is given to her who so valiantly bears her sorrow and who can gather the edelweiss, strange, white, ghostly beautiful star, to lay on her sister's coffin. She is to be admired. The Emperor was much touched and affected by this episode, which drew tears from his eyes.

I have a bunch of edelweiss in my room gathered for me by some friends in the Bernese Oberland. It came all crushed and looked like morsels of old cotton. I put it in water and in the sun, and it is as fresh as when in its mountain snow, and the beautiful green plume, like asparagus in feather, shakes itself free and etherealizes the flower. It seems to have all the breeze of the mountain in its delicate fronds and makes me understand why the enthusiasts peril life to gather it. This came to me on the day of the President's death:

> It lives above where earthly flower can grow,
> Its bed the rock, its canopy the snow;
> Be then to me a strengthener of the heart,
> To keep my life like thee, a thing apart,
> Edelweiss! thou hast not come in vain
> To sweeten sorrow and ennoble pain.

I wish I could lay it in the grass at Canton.

The English papers speak rather too patronizingly of such an author as S. R. Crockett when they say he "has harked back to sentimentality." The same critic adds: "Mr. S. R. Crockett can write beautifully when he likes; unluckily, he does not always like." He certainly liked when he wrote the Love Idyls, the "Bonnet Laird." Mirian McLurg and his daughter Isabel are both delightful, and painted in strong, convincing colors. The father's prices for his daughter's hand are simple but unusual. One is, "he shall stand up for the Presbyterian faith and he shall break my head with a strong oak cudgel." Lord Kilpatrick wins Isabel after a little shooting, and the proof that he can hit a head when he sees it. But the gem of this book, which is a collection of stories, is "A Golden Morning," in which a fond father takes his little girl out to see the sunrise. Sweetheart is a dear child, and says of the sunrise: "How quietly He does it!" She also says: "It is like having your face washed without water," when she tastes the morning air, not quite so poetical. That is the trouble with Crockett; he has no sustained beauty.

An author who veils herself behind the nom de plume "Larika" has given us a book full of lunatics called "Herbert Sherbrook, Priest," presumably an English priest, because he withholds from the lady whom he wishes to marry the knowledge that her husband has another wife. Why? It would seem to us who pose as sane people that this was a fact which would speed him in his wooing. However, I feel with an old Irish nurse who used to serve a very eccentric General with his tea, and who enjoyed being scolded: "They're mostly all mad, I thinks, me lady, them old Generals; they gets it fighting."

The dramatis personae of the modern novel appear to me to be "mostly all mad," whether they "gets it fighting" or not. I do not pretend to say. I fight shy of them, however, until Maurice Hewlett gives us another lovely "Forest Lovers." I hear this new book is in press.

Dr. Henrik Ibsen is dying, of that there seems no doubt. Dr. Georg Brandes, the eminent Scandinavian physician, writing from Christiania, says:

> Nothing can be compared with the intense interest which every one takes in Ibsen's condition. Three physicians are attending him, the State bearing all expenses. Nearly all day he rests in bed, or on a lounge, being unable to use his legs. He has become irritable beyond conception, he quarrels with everything and everybody, he regrets much that he has written, but his mind is clear and sharp; he works daily for three hours. He is writing the "Apologia" of his life. Whether it will be an essay, a novel, or a drama no one knows. With characteristic stubbornness he refuses all aid of an amanuensis, and writes every word himself.
>
> Let us hope that he will apologize for the "Doll's House."

The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung has recently stated that Eleanore Duse, the famous actress, has made the following confession:

> I am sick and tired of the theatre; not of my art, but of the flaring lights, the surroundings, the managers, secretaries, agents, and all the rest of the people who cluster round the theatre. The majority of the actors and actresses whose acquaintance I have made are despicable. When I am once free of this life I shall never go back to it. I say this, I, whom the world has called the greatest actress of the century. I am going to America; that will be my last tour.

This is almost the identical language which Fanny Kemble wrote when she

Signor Gabriel d'Annunzio has just completed his five-act tragedy, "Francesca da Rimini." Mme. Eleanore Duse will play the leading rôle. The rehearsals begin at Florence on Oct. 15. Much is expected of this union of the geniuses like that of Sarah Bernhardt and the author of "L'Aiglon." Mme. Sarah Bernhardt produces Marion Crawford's play of "Francesca da Rimini" later on at her own theatre in Paris. He translated it into French for her and read it to her in London, but she has given the acting play to be done by Marcel Schrob, who arranged "Hamlet" for her—that play of which William Winter cruelly said, "No old woman of sixty-three can look like a young man of twenty-two."

I suppose now we shall have Francesca da Rimini and her unhappy history before the public, together with that of the resurrected King Alfred, for a twelvemonth. I know nothing of that King but the story of the cakes, and that never impressed me much. We should not find King Edward VII. or the Czar or the Kaiser letting the cakes burn if they were hungry; and why the old neatsherd's wife considered that that neglect proved that Alfred was a King I have never understood. But it gave Lord Rosebery an opportunity to speak gloriously of England, to make some unparalleled phrases, "those jewels five words which on the forefinger of Time shall sparkle forever," which all Lord Rosebery's phrases, Mr. Evarts, and he has the talent also, said of after-dinner speeches, "The point is to talk a long time and say nothing."

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

A Model Village.*

Under the title, "A Model Village of Homes, and Other Papers," Mr. Charles E. Bolton, Mayor of East Cleveland, Ohio, has given his friends and neighbors a volume of somewhat miscellaneous literature, of rather unequal interest. The book seems to have no other purpose than to preserve in convenient form some writings by the author possessing more of current than permanent interest, in the preparation of which he doubtless found much wholesome pleasure. It is not an ambitious book, and much of its contents deals with events too recent to give his data historical value and not recent enough to be of value in assisting in the shaping of public opinion.

The paper which gives the book its title is a description of East Cleveland, which we assume is the author's place of residence, as it is the scene of his official career as Mayor. This sketch is in part historical and in part an attempt to present the advantages of the little municipality in a shape so attractive as to invite accessions of population. In both respects the author has succeeded very well, and his enthusiasm for his home town is not so exuberant as to remind the reader of the hysterics of the farmer's wife, who "had to do something to sell that cow." One could well spare in a book of this character the statistics of the number of hydrants, the tally of gas meters, total gas consumption, cost of water works, and like details, which have more interest in the annual report of his Honor the Mayor to the Common Council than for general reading. We conclude, however, that East Cleveland is a place which its inhabitants think well of, and desire that others shall duly appreciate.

From East Cleveland we jump across the Atlantic and enjoy with the author a half holiday in the industrial suburbs of Birmingham. In "Stage Coaching in England" we have an account of a ride from Cambridge to Oxford, 112 miles, in 12 hours—a rate of speed which will permit an observant traveler to see a great many things by the way. The story is pleasantly but briefly told. The London coffee houses are also described in an impressionist way. More than 100 pages are given to an account of the Sunday School Centenary, held in London in May, 1880, and being composed chiefly of extracts from the addresses of the reverend gentlemen in attendance as delegates, it is more instructive than exciting. Another large division deals with the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which suggests contemporaneous newspaper correspondence. Probably the paper of greatest interest is that on "The Great Lakes and the Mediterranean," which is suggestive.

The writer, without probably claiming exceptional literary facility, is an intelligent observer, a wholesome thinker, and a right-minded citizen. He does not always succeed in making his subjects as interesting to the reader as they are to himself, but for that matter very few do among those moved to make books.

A Boy and Girl Book.*

Here is a series of pretty sketches for children bound together by a thread of narrative which is just strong enough to arouse gentle anticipation of what is coming next. Teddy's friends do not include simply boys and girls, but dumb animals as well. The little people in the book learn a good deal about nature and the birds, animals, and insects that live in it, and so may other children by having the book read to them. The incidents themselves are sure either to be reminiscent or suggestive of similar doings on the part of the little readers, while the pretty pictures by W. F. Halsey contribute a graphic interest in persons and things.

*A MODEL VILLAGE, AND OTHER PAPERS. By Charles E. Bolton, M. A. With Portrait of Author. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 308. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

*TEDDY AND HIS FRIENDS. By Emilie Foster, author of "The Haven Children." Illustrated by W. F. Halsey. 12mo. Pp. 202. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company.

1901

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

$3.00 A YEAR **FOR 1902** **25 CTS. A COPY**

THE AMERICAN "COMMERCIAL INVASION" OF EUROPE

BY **Frank A. Vanderlip,** formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. A vitally important subject, treated in a striking and highly suggestive way by one of the best expert investigators and men-of-affairs of the country. The series of articles is the result of a journey through Europe during the summer. In the course of this trip Mr. Vanderlip gathered a vast store of new facts and information concerning the invasion of Europe by American industries and methods, and these facts, in addition to his previous thorough knowledge of the subject, are brought out in a peculiarly interesting and vital fashion in these papers. Mr Vanderlip has not written as a statistician, but as a master in the art of presentation. His articles will be fully illustrated from most interesting material.

Frank A. Vanderlip

WALTER A. WYCKOFF

The author of **"The Workers,"** will tell in several articles how American competition is affecting laborers in foreign countries, and how it is looked upon by them. These articles are, in a way, complementary to Mr. Vanderlip's and present the human and personal side of the subject.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S NEW NOVEL

Richard Harding Davis

"Captain Macklin" will begin during the year, and will fulfill the great expectations aroused in Mr. Davis's readers by "Soldiers of Fortune." It is the author's ripest and most important work, and it has a special element of vividness in the fact that it deals with a life with which Mr. Davis has become very familiar in the course of his own experiences.

THE REMINISCENCES

Of Ex-President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, are full of anecdote, character and personal flavor.

SHORT STORIES AND SPECIAL ARTICLES

By T. N. Page, R. H. Davis, G. W. Cable, Henry James, Edith Wharton, F. R. Stockton, John Fox, Jr., Frederick Palmer, A. T. Quiller-Couch, Frederic Irland, J. L. Williams, Mrs J. D. Cotes, F. J. Stimson, A. C. Smith, J. B. Connolly and others.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S NEW SERIAL STORY

"The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," which began in the November *Scribner's*, will run through eleven numbers. This is Mr. Smith's longest and most ambitious novel, and in every respect as to interest of plot and charm of narrative his best. Each instalment will be illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark.

F. Hopkinson Smith

THE LIFE OF FISHERMEN

By J. B. Connolly Fresh and stirring articles on the rough and adventurous life of deep sea fishermen. Illustrated by M. J. Burns with extraordinarily spirited drawings.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Scribner's, as in the past, will contain new and interesting examples of the best work of leading illustrators, including Howard Pyle, Maxfield Parrish, W. A. Clark, H. C. Christy, F. C. Yohn, Andre Castaigne, A. B. Frost, A. I. Keller, Henry McCarter, W. Glackens, Arthur Heming, Henry Hutt, and others.

The illustrated prospectus, in small book form, of "Scribner's Magazine for 1902," will be sent free of charge to any address

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

153-157 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

The Christmas Scribner's is beautifully illustrated and includes many pages in colors by Jessie Willcox Smith, Andre Castaigne, Maxfield Parrish, and Walter Appleton Clark. There are also several pages with illustrations by Jules Guerin printed in tint. The cover is by Maxfield Parrish and is printed in many colors nd gold. Altogether the best of the Scribner Christmas Numbers.

Among the Illustrated Contents

"THE TURQUOISE CUP"—A charming Love Story.
THYRSUS—A poem of Cleopatra.
THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN by F. Hopkinson Smith.
AN OLD VIRGINIA SUNDAY by Thomas Nelson Page.
THE STRANGER WITHIN THEIR GATES—A Humorous Story.
THE MAKING OF A PILOT—A Capital Sea Story.
WHEN THE SNOW FALLS IN THE ADIRONDACKS—A Descriptive Article.
AMERICAN PORTRAITURE OF CHILDREN.
THE LAST OF THE FAIRY WANDS—A Story of a Child for "Grown-Ups."

NOV

Features They Have Arranged for Use During the Coming Year.

BELOW will be found outlines of the various features which the editors of the principal magazines in this country have arranged for use during the coming year. These outlines have been prepared from advance sheets of prospectuses and their news value will be obvious to our readers.

During the past two years THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has printed late in each November a feature of this kind. It has been found a more satisfactory way of dealing with the prospectuses than to print from week to week scattered items pertaining to forthcoming features. Readers have been able to find the news of periodicals brought together in one place and on one day in a single publication.

Obviously it has not been possible to anticipate all the attractive features which the magazines will have. Before the year is ended new features will naturally become available. But in the following summaries the articles of importance thus far in sight are indicated.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

One of the marked features of Harper's for the coming year will be shown in the added beauty and delicacy of its color printing and other illustrations, made possible by recent advances in mechanical facilities for reproduction. The foremost artists and illustrators of the day have been engaged, and it is claimed that both editorially and on the artistic side the magazine will be far finer than in the past. A novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward will begin in the May number, while Mark Twain, who writes exclusively for the Harper periodicals, is at work on a novel. This is a story of American life in the Middle West, which when finished will appear in the pages of the monthly. A novelette, short stories, and essays by Mark Twain will also appear during the year. During the Winter and Spring E. A. Abbey will contribute a series of illustrations of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" to Harper's Monthly, all his work for the next few years having been secured by them. Their list of short stories is very long, including the best-known names on both sides of the water, while illustrated papers on travel, archaeology, history, and literature have been secured from leading writers. Prof. George E. Woodbery will contribute a [illegible] the Civil War," "The West Before the War," "New England," and "The New York of Irving and Bryant's Time." Prof. Woodbery's scholarship and style and the illustrations from contemporary portraits and drawings, as well as from original drawings, should make these papers noteworthy. Papers on art by such men as Benjamin Constant, Arthur Symons, William Sharp, Jean Beraud, and others, as well as a series on "Picturesque Features of Artisan Life of To-day in France," by André Castaigne, illustrated by himself, will be a marked feature. A series of papers by Jules Claretie and Anna Klumpke, illustrated by original unpublished drawings by Rosa Bonheur, are promised, while the list of social and literary essays, travels and historical papers, are equally rich in promise. The "Editor's Easy Chair" and the "Study" also promise to maintain their usual interest.

THE CENTURY.

The Century Magazine for the coming year presents many new and attractive features. Certainly there is no publication which can surpass The Century in typographical excellence. From cover to last page this magazine shows what is the very best in the printer's craft. The material side of The Century, something most worthy of comment, is assorted to a text which has few equals. For contributors it has all the leading writers, and the editor has the happy faculty of selecting the writings of these who command public attention.

There has just been published in The Century the first installment of a series entitled "A Year of American Humor." This is a series to be continued, and among the good things promised is a short story by P. F. Dunne, otherwise known as "Mr. Dooley." Among the writers who will give their aid the following names may be cited: Joel Chandler Harris, Edward W. Townsend, George Ade, James Whitcomb Riley, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Gelett Burgess, Frank R. Stockton, Tudor Jenks, Carolyn Wells, Charles Battell Loomis, Oliver Herford, Albert Bigelow Paine, Beatrice Herford, and many others. "The Old and the New West," descriptive of the pioneer movement of the trans-Alleghany country, will be written by Mr. Emerson Hough. This, the true "Epic of the West," will have for illustrator Mr. Frederic Remington. In another direction, in the Southwest, the early beginnings of the settlements there will be described by Ray Stannard Baker.

One particularly interesting novelty to be presented in The Century has for [illegible] These articles are to be richly illustrated. In fiction there will be the romance, "Barbarossa," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, to be illustrated by Werner Zehme. Anne Douglas Sedgwick's "The Rescue" will begin as a novelette in the December number. A group of papers by Mr. Eliot Gregory will comment on social conditions in the metropolis. "Life in Washington," by Mr. Henry L. Nelson, will be descriptive, not alone of the social side of the capital, but of the methods of legislation. Mr. J. H. Stoddart's recollections of the American stage will be replete with interest. "Civic Improvement," a forthcoming series in the magazine will dwell on the architectural progress to be found in various parts of the country, and will point out where false departures have been made. "Thackeray in America," by Gen. James Grant Wilson, will treat of the two lecture tours made by the great novelist in the United States. In the course of the narration Gen. Wilson will introduce a number of new and entertaining letters by Thackeray. Readers of The Century are to have many unpublished letters with original reminiscences of Tennyson, Emerson, Browning, Bulwer, Holmes, Whittier, Stevenson, and Bryant. The art of The Century already commented on as appreciable in all its illustrations, has of late taken a new departure, in the way of colored engravings. We think the art department of the magazine has appreciated this much, that effects presented in single crude colors on the narrow page of a magazine did not produce pleasing results. The change then has been to make half-tone prints, and the success achieved has been all that could be desired. The very best work of American, English, French, and German artists are to be seen in The Century.

In addition to this, Timothy Cole, who is to-day the greatest of wood engravers, having completed his gallery of the English masters, will begin the publication of the masters of Spanish art. A fine example of this school is to be found in the November number. Mr. Cole is now in Spain, busily engaged in his work. It is alongside of the picture that Mr. Cole has his block of wood. It is in this way that this true artist places himself in direct touch with the masterpiece he is to translate.

Besides the foregoing, there will be an important article on "The New New-York," setting forth what is being accomplished for rich and poor alike. Sylvester Baxter will write on "The Small City and the Village," in several papers, showing what progress is being made to bring these places in line with modern ideas of city building.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Fine as is the literary character of The Atlantic serials and short stories, yet the magazine's principal value lies in its thoughtful political, ethical or sociological papers. The fine series of reconstruction articles which have appeared during the present year have afforded a new point of view as to the present relations of the whites and negroes in the South. These will be followed during 1902 by papers dealing with disfranchisement and other aspects of the race question. Leaders of the negroes, prominent public men, and special students of such questions will take part in the discussion. Other timely papers will be upon "Education in the Philippines and Cuba," "Religious Toleration in the Territories and Its Effect Upon Religious Movements in the United States," "Colonial Legislatures," "Army Reorganization," and "The Normal Development of the Navy," will be treated by writers thoroughly familiar with these subjects. The new diplomatic problems and trade relations growing out of the prominent position the United States is taking in international matters will receive much attention; John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, writing upon "The Latin-American Republics." Ambrose P. Winston will contribute three papers, dealing with the history and present characteristics of American labor organizations. While present day sociology —a broad term including politics, breadwinning, education, religion, and human brotherhood—will be treated by Miss Vida Scudder and Prof. Barrett Wendell. Various phases of outdoor life will receive attention, while the departments of "Reminiscences" and "Confessions" will deal with autobiographical papers of much literary value. The list of purely literary papers is unusually full; "Unpublished Letters of Southey" will contain his descriptions and opinion of eight of the famous poets of his time. "The Contributors' Club" will, as usual, be a unique feature of the magazine. Miss Johnston's "Audrey" will run until the early Spring, to be followed by a short novel by George W. Cable, a New England story of the present day—"Bylow Hill." The list of short stories includes many as varied in scheme and incident as they are noteworthy in literary quality, by such writers as George S. Wasson, John Buchan, Carlton, Mary Tracey Earle, Shan Bulloch, Katrina Trask, and others equally well known.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Among the most vital interests of the day is the remarkable advance made over European by American products and industries, which is often called "The Commercial Invasion of Europe." Mr. Frank Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has prepared for Scribner's a series of articles which will give accurate and striking accounts of this invasion; not theoretical or statistical, but treated in vivid, practical fashion. Mr. Vanderlip brings to his work a thorough knowledge of the subject, supplemented by new facts and information [illegible] in part by Mr. Vanderlip, supplemented by sketches prepared by special artists. An equally interesting series will be papers by Prof. Walter Wyckoff, treating of the effect of this American invasion upon foreign laborers, especially in England, and their attitude toward this question. As was the case with "The Workers," Prof. Wyckoff's papers are founded upon actual experience; he having passed the Summer among English workingmen. Ex-President D. C. Gilman will contribute his recollections of the last twenty-five years—a period which practically covers the most important intellectual movements and changes of the last century. Having been intimately associated with the famous people of the time, his reminiscences will be found unusually full of anecdote and charm. The "Story of the Pennamite War," the history of the struggle between the colonies of Connecticut and Pennsylvania for the possession of the region of Wyoming, which led to a succession of armed conflicts, and contributed largely to bringing about the Wyoming massacre, will be told in a series of papers by Alfred Mathews and fully illustrated by Howard Pyle, F. C. Yohn, and others. "The Life of the Fishermen" will form the subject of another series of articles written by James B. Connolly, the son of a New England skipper, who has lived among the Gloucester sailors most of his life. Accompanied by the artist, M. J. Burns, Mr. Connolly spent the Summer among the fishermen of the north of Europe, contrasting their life with home experiences. The articles will treat of the three great fishing fleets of the world. The magazine will contain articles on contemporary art and artists, as well as interesting special articles on a wide range of subjects. "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," by F. Hopkinson Smith, will run nearly through the year; while "Captain Macklin," the longest and most ambitious novel written by Richard Harding Davis, will also appear during the year. Scribner's reputation for good short stories will be amply maintained; the list showing many new as well as familiar names. The fine illustrations, both in black and white and in color, will be of the usual high standard; its list of illustrators being a particularly noteworthy one.

THE CRITIC.

The Critic, which is published by the Putnams for The Critic Company, is to make its first appearance for 1902 in an entirely new font of type. The aim of this magazine is to be thoroughly "up to date" in its papers, which, its editors say, is followed by the natural consequence that plans are seldom made far ahead. They have arranged, however, for a series of illustrated articles on college professors who have written books other than textbooks, a series which should contain many notable names. Another illustrated series will consist of carefully written and fully illustrated papers on the great reviews of the world, while a third is to consist of what may be called, for want of a better name, "condensed novels." These have been prepared by a new and extremely clever writer. "The Lounger," a department containing a series of short paragraphs about books and men, and fully illustrated with portraits, views of houses, and other interesting matter, is said to be entirely the work of one of the editors, Miss Jeanette Gilder. Not only is this the portion of the magazine to which readers will naturally turn at first, but if it is true that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Miss Gilder should take much pleasure in the thought that this column first originated by her in The Critic in its old weekly form should now be so universally adopted by magazines of like nature with The Critic. "The Book Buyer's Guide," at the back of the magazine, will contain as usual short notices of good current books, prepared by well-known writers, which will be found of much practical value. Papers on art, the drama, the most important books of the season, as well as good biographical and bibliographical sketches and articles, will make this magazine one very necessary to the pleasure and comfort of the book lover.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

The principal aim of McClure's Magazine is to interest readers in the events of their own time. The editors hope before all else to secure for their leading articles papers of timely interest and strong vitality. Another aim is to keep the middle ground between the daily papers and the heavy reviews, and yet while making their articles popular, to keep them sound and practical. With this end in view, their announcements for 1902 include an unusual number of series or serials dealing with contemporary men, events, and institutions. Miss Ida M. Tarbell, author of a "Life of Lincoln," has prepared a "History of the Standard Oil Company," which is said to show the same mastery of material evidenced in her earlier work; feeling our constitutional history must be supplemented by records of the growth of the enormous present day trusts. The Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic Expedition is probably the most completely organized ever sent forth; experts, including Nansen, thinking the expedition has unusually good chances for success. Mr. Evelyn Baldwin will send back reports of progress, his approach to the pole, and final goal; arrangements having been made for sending reports and photographs to the magazine, by the means of newsbuoys, even should the expedition be frozen in on the return voyage. A venture into an entirely new

[Continued on Page 858.]

Lippincott's Magazine in 1902

FOR the coming year LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE will offer twelve complete novels, any two of which, in book form, would cost as much as "LIPPINCOTT'S" for an entire year. There are each month short stories chosen and one or more papers of practical value on American subjects; and there are always the best poems. Some of the store of such editorial gleanings are:

COMPLETE NOVELS

Naughty Nan!
By JOHN LUTHER LONG.

A Bit of Human Nature.
By ELLEN OLNEY KIRK.

A New Heloise.
By MRS. SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD.

The Standings.
By JOHN STRANGE WINTER

A Mock Caliph and His Wife.
By EDITH ROBINSON.

Wild Oats.
By FRANCIS WILLING WHARTON.

The Other Man.
By FREDERICK REDDALE.

Diane.
By HON. JOHN S. DURHAM, ex-Minister to Haiti and Santo Domingo.

On the Road to Arcady.
By MABEL NELSON THURSTON.

Marsan.
By BURTON EGBERT STEVENSON.

Timely Themes are each month treated entertainingly by expert authority.

SHORT STORIES BY

Wolcott Le Clear Beard
Louis Zangwill
Paul Laurence Dunbar
Charles H. Caffyn
General Charles King
Phoebe Lyde
Seumas MacManus
Clarence L. Cullen
Ina Brevoort Roberts
Francis Willing Wharton
Richard Wilsted
Ella Middleton Tybout
Francis Churchill Williams
Albert P. Terhune
Owen Hall
Karl E. Harriman
Caroline Ticknor
Martha Wolfenstein

$2.50 a Year; 25 cents a copy.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Philadelphia

1901

At Any Price It Is the Best. One Dollar a Year.

1902 McClure's Magazine 1902

BOOTH TARKINGTON.

IDA M. TARBELL.

New Romantic Love Story

By Booth Tarkington,

AUTHOR of "The Gentleman from Indiana" and "Monsieur Beaucaire," will shortly begin serial publication in McClure's Magazine. This new novel rings with the same fresh romantic note and displays the same rare gift of dramatic construction that made his other works immediate successes and keep them in demand to-day.

The new story by Mr. Tarkington deals with life in Indiana at the time of the Mexican War, a time of simple culture, much joy of life, when the rigors of the ruder pioneer life had passed away and the people were still untouched by the commercial spirit that came with the railroads. In the bustle of people and events constantly appear the hero and heroine, whose love is the main theme of the story. This ideal love story is the more interesting because it comes out of a characteristic American period that has never before been so beautifully portrayed.

The True Story of Standard Oil.

By IDA M. TARBELL.

AUTHOR of LIFE OF NAPOLEON, LIFE OF LINCOLN and CIVIL WAR PAPERS, which have been immensely popular, because she looks at history and writes history in an intensely human way.

In this spirit she has written the history of this most powerful of all the trusts, going back to original sources for material, as she did for her other works. This immense corporation, perhaps the richest company that has ever carried on business in any land, has wonderfully modified conditions of life to-day. No history of the present generation can be complete or even intelligible without an account of the development and progress of the Standard Oil Company. Its history of forty years is an extraordinary record of business sagacity and daring push, *of striking and dramatic episodes.* The wonder of the tale as it is told and the significance and largeness of accomplishment cannot be equalled except in accounts of the founding of empires. Miss Tarbell will treat it as history in her delightful sympathetic and vivid manner. She will give us not an economic treatise, but a true story interesting in the highest degree and vastly significant.

Greatest of the Old Masters

By JOHN LA FARGE.

THIS series is an event; no magazine could hope to give anything more important to the world. Mr. La Farge, who conserves the great artistic traditions of the old masters in his own painting, is recognized by Americans, and even more emphatically by Europeans, as holding a foremost and unique place. He comes to the study of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Rembrandt, etc., rich in the sympathy and comprehension only a peer could give, and he can make all he feels clear and delightful to us because he is not only a consummate painter, but a writer of the rarest gifts. The illustrations will be tint reproductions of THE WORLD'S CHIEF TREASURES OF ART.

"Mr. Dooley" on His Travels.

F. P. DUNNE.

F. P. DUNNE ("Mr. Dooley") has won the American public as much by the kindly, sympathetic humanity of his comments as by their sanity, their shrewdness, and the rollicking humor of their presentation. In the papers to be published in McClure's Magazine he will characterize the typical New Yorker, Bostonian, Philadelphian, the inhabitant of Chicago and Washington, showing how the different types of our fellow-countrymen have been developed. If only for the revelation of ourselves this new work will have incalculable value.

The McClure Story

Is becoming recognized as something just as distinct and characteristic as the McClure scientific article and the McClure human document. Our stories are interesting—always interesting. Besides that, they mean something. They give a reader more than a few minutes' relaxation. Often they have a significance as documents of contemporaneous life. Often they deal illuminatingly with matters of the deepest concern. Again they are stirring pieces of real life transmitted into literary form.

Many new names will be found among the writers of our short stories. The story is the thing, and we seek the best stories, rather than the well known names. None the less, authors who are now famous (and many of them have become famous since their first appearance in McClure's Magazine), will be found in our pages during the next year.

Rudyard Kipling will tell in his old virile manner some new, stirring and wholesome tales.

George Ade, whose fables have echoed merrily throughout the land, enters a new field, carrying out ambitions long cherished. His forthcoming short stories will appear in McClure's.

Frank H. Spearman. New railroad stories.
F. Hopkinson Smith. Tale of a typical sea captain.
Joel Chandler Harris. Tales of the South.
Hamlin Garland. Picturesque Indian stories.
Jack London. Adventures in the wild Northwest.
Octave Thanet. Western stories that stir with Western spirit.
W. D. Hulbert. Animal stories (The Lynx, The Trout, etc.)
Robert Barr. Stories of adventure.

Other contributors to the fiction of the year will be Henry Van Dyke, Anthony Hope, William Allen White, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Sarah Orne Jewett, Seumas MacManus, Norman Duncan.

William Allen White on Platt, Tillman, Cleveland

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

and others. The author of portraits of Bryan, Croker, Hanna, and Roosevelt, is clear-eyed, honest, forceful and genial. With matchless literary skill he presents the real man who stands misunderstood between the admiration of his friends and the prejudice of his enemies, saving him for the future.

To the North Pole with Baldwin.

THE Baldwin-Ziegler is the most completely organized Arctic expedition ever sent out. Everything that human foresight could do has been done; everything that money could provide has been secured: and the experts, Nansen among them, say that Baldwin will reach the Pole.

Mr. Baldwin's own reports of his work—of his approach, of his dash to the Pole—will appear especially in McCLURE'S. Even if frozen in after returning from the Pole he will make use of his wonderful news-buoys to send in reports and photographs to the MAGAZINE.

Clara Morris's Stage Recollections.

CLARA MORRIS is drawing further on her recollections of a rich stage life. She has understood the people she has played with, and presents them as she knew them with the appreciation of a sympathetic woman, and the kindness of a generous actress, illustrating her grasp of them with so many anecdotes that her articles read almost like stories. She will write of Salvini, Rachel, Bernhardt, and others. We have also a remarkably pretty story by her of Mrs. Siddons' Tryst.

Border Fights and Fighters.

DAVID CROCKETT, SAM HOUSTON, DANIEL BOONE, GEN'L WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

C. T. BRADY, author of "American Fights and Fighters," etc., etc., writes a series of tales of border life, showing how these typical American men of action pushed the border outward. The lives of these men are such exciting stories as no novelist would dare invent.

Reminiscences of a Famous Journalist.

For thirty years GEORGE WASHBURN SMALLEY was the chief American newspaper correspondent in Europe, received everywhere, enjoying the confidence of statesmen, the companionship of generals in the field, the friendship of writers and actors. Mr. Smalley writes a series of articles on the people he knew—the late Queen Victoria and Lord Salisbury, George Wyndham, Asquith, Lord Rosebery, Sarah Bernhardt and Sir Henry Irving, Mrs. Kendal, Browning, Bismarck and Gambetta, treating them in groups—statesmen, literary and stage folk.

Little Stories of Married Life.

Mary Stewart Cutting has taken for her own a corner of life open to all, but seldom been entered into with such sympathy, insight and ability. She will bring out simple, sweet stories of love and devotion, of trials meekly borne and joys gladly shared.

Illustrations That Illustrate

are features of McClure's. In the forthcoming number Pyle, Sterner, Loeb, the Misses Cowles, Glackens, Christy Hambidge, Steele, Varian, Keller, Hutt, Lowell, Blumenschein, Fleming, Charlotte Harding, F. Y. Cory, C. L. Hinton, Howard Giles, Louis Betts, A. Machetert, C. S. Chapman, etc., etc., will be represented.

The Forest Runner.

By Stewart Edward White, Author of "The Westerners."—A story of the Great Woods. The tale of a race and manoeuvres for a forest claim in the woods of Michigan—a fresh, clear-cut American story, idyllic in its conception and setting, but realistic and modern in that it treats of a conflict of commercial interests.

ROMANCE AND REALITY OF CHILDHOOD.

Josephine Dodge Daskam, author of "THE MADNESS OF PHILIP," adds to that group of youngsters which Philip led forth to triumph, "Edgar the Choir-boy Uncelestial," "Ardelia in Arcady," and others. Miss Cory's drawings will, as ever, enhance the interest.

Emmy Lou, Mrs. Martin's winsome little heroine continues her career in the public school, going up from reader to reader. She is still faithfully pictured by C. L. Hinton.

From a drawing by Miss Cory for one of Miss Daskam's Stories.

NEWEST SCIENCE AND DISCOVERY.

SCIENTIFIC inventions are kept secret usually till results are in sight, so that few of the prospects of the magazine in this field can be announced now.

Marconi, who is sure of a marvelous extension of his wireless telegraphy, will describe this, his latest achievement, as he did his first, in McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

Edison and His New Storage Battery, an invention which is almost revolutionary in character, will be the subject of an article by Ray Stannard Baker.

The Marvels of Modern Surgery will be described by Samuel Hopkins Adams, and he will show what great progress has been made toward prolonging human life.

Transportation in Great Cities, by WM. BARCLAY PARSONS, Chief Engineer of the new underground railway system in New York. Mr. Parsons will compare the various ways London, Paris, Berlin, Boston, Chicago and New York are solving the problem and will tell of the thousand and one difficulties, of every imaginable nature, which beset those who plan and execute these great undertakings.

A New Race of Forest Dwarfs (not merely a new tribe) has been discovered in Central Africa. Sir Harry H. Johnston, the discoverer, will describe these men; and his own photographs and drawings will be reproduced.

TWO NOVELETTES OF AMERICAN LIFE.

A Battle of Wall Street Millionaires

Edwin Lefevre, author of "Wall Street Stories," tells the story of the most remarkable fight that ever occurred in Wall Street. The great financiers are pictured to the life. Though in the form of fiction, this thrilling narrative is fact, disclosing pieces of secret financial history.

The best evidence of the value of McCLURE'S in its large circulation, which has averaged 373,000 a month during the past year and is steadily growing. No other magazine publishing the best in literature and the best in art can point to such a large circulation. This circulation is of the best quality—intelligent, thinking men and women. The most enterprising business concerns appreciate this fact and have chosen McCLURE'S above all as the medium in which to present their wares to public attention. The advertising, too, is of a most interesting character. Just as much brains, energy and skill are spent in its preparation and editing as are put into any form of journalistic enterprise.

THE BEST POSSIBLE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

AT ANY PRICE IT IS THE BEST.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Handsome illustrated prospectus in colors sent free on application.

S. S. McCLURE CO.,
141 East 25th St., New York, N. Y.

FOUR MAGAZINES FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

WE are often asked "How Can You Do It?" The answer is simple,—we are "wholesalers." We sent almost 80,000 subscriptions to the Review of Reviews last season (over 10,000 in a single week); over 50,000 to the Cosmopolitan; and immense numbers to other magazines. Our checks accompany every order, and publishers are relieved of large expenses for advertising, circularizing, etc. Naturally, therefore, we get the lowest possible prices—**these prices are given exclusively to us**—and we give the public the benefit of them.

All Subscriptions are for a Full Year. The Magazines may be sent to one or different addresses. (Foreign Postage Extra)

OUR GREAT FAMILY OFFER

(For Father, Mother, Boys and Girls)

	Regular Price
Success (*new or renewal*), ...	$1.00
Review of Reviews (*new*) . .	2.50
Current Literature, *new*, or **New England Magazine**, *new or renewal*, may be substituted. Present subscribers to the **Review of Reviews**, or **Current Literature** may renew by adding $1.00 to the club price	3.00
Cosmopolitan (*new or renewal*), **Household, Good Housekeeping,** or the **Designer** (*all new or renewal*), may be substituted.	1.00
Frank Leslie's Pop. Monthly (*new or renewal*), **Household, Good Housekeeping,** or the **Designer** (*all new or renewal*), may be substituted.	1.00

Total Value $6

Our Price Only $3

(Personal Checks Accepted)

All subscriptions will commence with issues requested whenever possible to furnish copies—otherwise with issues of the month following that in which the subscription is received.

OTHER ATTRACTIVE OFFERS

(The "dollar-magazines" from which you may choose in the following offers, are the **Cosmopolitan, Leslie's Monthly,** the **Household, Good Housekeeping,** and the **Designer**)

	Regular Price.	Our Price.
SUCCESS, and any **one** of the above dollar-magazines (*new or renewal*), . .	$2.00	$1.50
SUCCESS, and any **two** of the above dollar-magazines (*new or renewal*), . .	3.00	2.00
SUCCESS, {Review of Reviews (new) or Current Literature (new)} and any **one** of the above dollar-magazines (*new or renewal*),	5.00	2.50
SUCCESS and LESLIE'S WEEKLY, (*new or renewal*)	5.00	2.75
SUCCESS, {Review of Reviews (new) or New England Magazine} and any **two** of the above dollar-magazines (*new or renewal*),	6.00	3.00
SUCCESS, Review of Reviews (new), and Current Literature (new) . .	6.50	3.00
SUCCESS, {Review of Reviews (new) or Current Literature (new)} and New England Magazine, (*new or renewal*),	7.00	3.00
SUCCESS, {REVIEW OF REVIEWS (new) or CURRENT LITERATURE (new)} and LESLIE'S WEEKLY, (*new or renewal*),	8.00	3.75
SUCCESS, {Review of Reviews (new), Current Literature (new),} and New England Magazine, (*new or renewal*),	9.50	4.00

TO PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS Although your subscriptions may not expire until December or January, order your renewals NOW, so as not to lose any issue. Order also for your friends for **Christmas and New Year's presents**, so that you may be sure that they get their copies in the holiday season. DON'T SPOIL THE EFFECT OF YOUR PRESENTS BY BEING LATE WITH THEM.

A Magazine Subscription Makes the Best Possible Holiday Gift

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS If you wish to make sure of receiving the great holiday numbers of SUCCESS and of the other periodicals in our offers, ORDER NOW. The editions of these special numbers, being always in great demand, are often exhausted early in the month of issue, and it is afterwards impossible to obtain copies. **Do not make the mistake of waiting.**

OUR GREAT EDUCATIONAL OFFER

	Regular Price.
Success (*new or renewal*), ...	$1.00
North American Review (*new*),	5.00
or **Leslie's Weekly** (*new or renewal*), . .	4.00
Current Literature (*new*), . .	3.00
or **New England Magazine** (*new or renewal*), or *new* or *renewal* subscriptions to any *two* of the above dollar-magazines, may be substituted. Present subscribers to **Current Literature** may take advantage of this offer by adding $1.00 to the club price.	
Review of Reviews (*new*), . .	2.50
or **New England Magazine** (*new or renewal*), or new or renewal subscriptions to any *two* of the above dollar-magazines may be substituted. Present subscribers to **Review of Reviews** may take advantage of this offer by adding $1.00 to the club price.	3.00

Total Value $12

Our Price Only $5

(Personal Checks Accepted)

NOTE:—*This offer is strongly recommended to ministers, teachers, lawyers and other professional men and women, as in reading these magazines they will be kept in constant touch with the world of thought on all the burning questions of the day.*

RENEWALS: New or renewal subscriptions will be accepted at the above prices for all magazines on our list (including SUCCESS,) except **Current Literature**, the **Review of Reviews** and the **North American Review**, for which all subscriptions must be new; but present subscribers to these three magazines may renew their subscriptions through our offers by **adding One Dollar for each renewal subscription** to the combination prices named. Transfers from one member of a family to another are not new subscriptions. *A new or renewal subscription to* SUCCESS *must be included in every order.*

SUBSTITUTIONS: A new subscription to the **Review of Reviews**, a new subscription to **Current Literature**, and a new or renewal subscription to the **New England Magazine** may be substituted each for the other. The **Cosmopolitan, Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, Good Housekeeping, the Designer** and the **Household** may each be substituted for any other magazine on our list except SUCCESS.

Send All Orders and Remittances to

THE SUCCESS COMPANY, 208 UNIVERSITY BUILDING, WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Copies of the above periodicals may be purchased of your newsdealer, with whom orders for these combinations may also be left.

Last Season more than 300,000 People took Advantage of our Remarkable Clubbing Offers.

MAGAZINES FOR 1902

(Continued from Page 856)

field will be a serial, "The Forest Runners," by Stewart Edward White. This story is an exposition of the "tricks" and "steals" of the great lumbering companies of Northern Michigan, who are said to cut over ten times the acreage they legally purchase. William Allen White will continue his character sketches of public men, with those of Quay, Platt, and others; while equally noteworthy will be found George W. Smalley's sketches of prominent people he has known. John La Farge will contribute a striking series of illustrated papers on the Old Masters; while Booth Tarkington and Maurice Hewlett will furnish serials, the heroine of the latter's story being Mary, Queen of Scots. Kipling, Joel Chandler Harris, Sarah Orne Jewett, and others will contribute short stories.

Other papers will take up new achievements in science, and "Border Fights and Fighters," by Cyrus T. Brady; "Mr. Dooley in the Cities," and Clara Morris's "Stage Recollections" will appeal to many; while the magazine's list of illustrators includes all the well-known names, as well as many of the younger artists who are just coming into prominence.

THE FORUM.

Take up any number of The Forum, indifferent as to its date of publication, and you will be certain to find a topic of great interest and written by a leading authority. For instance, here is an issue of some years ago. You may discover therein what the President of the United States when he was President of the Board of Police Commissioners had to say in regard to the way the law was enforced at that time. The Forum possesses a dignity of its own. It seeks for the opinions of the most prominent men both at home and abroad. Eminently conservative, insisting on the supremacy of the laws, it encourages nevertheless, freedom of thought. Its treatment of the numerous topics which agitate the public has always been just. The history of this country finds its explanation in the columns of The Forum. Political conditions abroad are discussed in a singularly lucid manner. This is a publication which is not to be read and then consigned to the wastebasket. It takes the place of a work of reference and is to be consulted in the time to come. The Forum can have no fixed routine. It is unable to tell this month what it will do the next. As the topics present themselves, so they are treated. The Forum is then invariably opportune.

EVERYBODY'S.

As our columns show, the names of magazines are many. The selection of a new title then for a periodical is no easy task. Mr. John Wanamaker, the publisher of Everybody's Magazine, has been singularly fortunate in his choice. This periodical is written then for everybody, and in the selection of the topics to be treated the field it covers is a wide one. Fiction and facts all have their respective places in Everybody's Magazine. It dwells intelligently on the great inventions of the hour, and shows the practical advance the world is making. The commercial progress of the United States is thoroughly treated. There are special articles on agriculture, arboriculture, and horticulture. As an example may be taken "The Vast Business of Flower Growing," to appear shortly, and this article is beautifully illustrated. Foreign travel has its contributors in the magazine. In romance, Mr. William Stearn Davis's "Belshazzer," the first installment to be found in the December number, will be continued in 1902. The short story is not to be overlooked, for there are many forthcoming. One department, the title of which is "How to Make Money," particularly addressed to women, contains much which is of practical use. The illustrative portion of Everybody's Magazine leaves nothing to be desired. Among the artists are Maxfield Parrish, A. Radclyffe Dugmore, Lee Woodward Ziegler, J. E. Lamb, George B. Waldo, and others. In arrangement, form, and general typography, this magazine is of the best.

THE OUTLOOK.

Clear, clean, distinct, The Outlook, a weekly New York publication, has a wide circulation, and its success is fully deserved. There are no important topics overlooked in The Outlook. It always gives a summary of the events of the week. It is a seeker for truth, and has a mortal hatred of sensationalism. As far as editing goes, Dr. Lyman Abbott has carried out this difficult function with remarkable skill. Important subjects are treated by Lyman Abbott, and he is a constant contributor. The religious tone of The Outlook adds to its impressiveness, for it teaches what is the true belief, universal love, and brotherhood. The writers for The Outlook always demand recognition. Among the contributors for the coming year is the President, who will write a personal article relating to the civil government of the Philippines and what he deems are the best methods of securing peace and establishing civilization there. This paper is to be fully illustrated. Edward Everett Hale, George Kennan, Ernest Hamlin Abbott, Edward A. Steiner, Hamilton Wright Mable, Henry van Dyke, Ray Stannard Baker, Vida D. Scudder, and Jacob A. Riis will give their valuable services to the magazine. South American matters being a paramount interest, Mr. Thomas R. Dawley has been sent as a Commissioner to visit Central and South America, and particular attention will be paid by him to the Isthmian Canal and

1901

other proposed methods of transport, and the social and religious aspects of this wide region will be faithfully described. The form of The Outlook is a sample of typographical neatness, and its illustrations are fully up to the exigencies of the day.

ST. NICHOLAS.

Age has really little to do with the appreciation of St. Nicholas, for it is written and illustrated indifferent as to the years of readers. Elegant in its magazine form, perfect as to print and make-up, it is not too much to say that it has few equals. This month, November, with the new volume, St. Nicholas will make a departure from the old methods. Instead of printing serial stories in monthly installments, the stories will appear complete in the single number. There will be, then, "no continuations in the next." By this plan readers will get a complete book in single numbers. "Nature and Science" are to be continued, and the "League" will be kept up. During the coming year "The Boy and the Baron" will be printed entire. This story is from the pen of Adeline Knapp. "The Boy Recruits," by Willis B. Hawkins; "Through Fairyland in a Hansom Cab," by Bennet W. Musson; "Another Chance," by Julia Truit Bishop; "The Wyndham Girls," by Marion A. Taggart; "The Cruise of the Dazzler," by Jack London; "The Boys of the Rincon Ranch," by H. S. Canfield, are but a few of the novelties. The usual amusing rhymes and verses will be presented. The Century Company, the publishers of St. Nicholas, seems to have made no difference between the illustrations of the magazine under notice and the graver Century. Particular attention is paid to the work carried out in St. Nicholas by Miss Fanny Y. Cory. It is not alone the delicacy of this artist's sketches which are so remarkable, but somehow she knows how to combine with what are poetical ideals a sense of true humor. An art education has its beginnings when in St. Nicholas there is presented such a really great work as that of Timothy Cole, who stands at the head of all wood engraving.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Lippincott's Magazine, published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, has as a periodical one feature singular to itself There is presented in the magazine every month a complete and entire novel. That sums up then twelve romances during the year. For the coming year Lippincott's will print novels by John Luther Long, Ellen Olney Kirk, Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, John Strange Winter, Edith Robinson, Francis Willing Wharton, Frederick Reddale, the Hon. John S. Durham, Mabel Nelson Thurston, Burton Egbert Stevenson. In addition to the novels there will be given many papers on topics of abiding interest, as Sidney Lanier's "The Music of Shakespeare's Time," "The French Academy," by Othon G. Guerlac; "A Playmate of Patti," by Augusta De Bubna; "The Coronation of King Edward," by Marie Belloc Lowndes; "Recollections of Stonewall Jackson," by Edward M. Alfriend; "The Elizabethan Theatre," by Prof. Felix E. Schelling, and "Over the Alps in a Diligence," by Elizabeth Robbins Pennell. There will be the usual short stories, and among the writers may be cited August De Bubna, Marie Belloc Lowndes, Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer, Edward M. Alfriend, Prof. Felix E. Schelling, Wolcott Le Clear Beard, Louis Zangwill, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Gen. Charles King, Seumas MacManus, Martha Wolfenstein, and many others. In the selection of the novels and short stories the best taste has been shown.

COUNTRY LIFE.

The recognition of Country Life in America has been as spontaneous as it has been general. The publishers of this handsome monthly, to use a trite expression, seem to have felt that there was a want and to have supplied it. The first issue for this month, November, was certainly as fine a specimen of American typography as has been heretofore presented. The large size of the sheet permits of the best illustrative powers. There is no cramping. The unity of the print is preserved. The title itself is an engaging one. We may in a measure gravitate to the cities, but our country dwellers are not likely to be forgotten. To-day there is then a return to the broad fields, the pleasant woods, the meadows, the old stone houses where dwelt our fathers and mothers. Think, too, of the great expanse of our country! Why there is no land in the world where there can be found such a variety of surroundings. The matters of interest are not alone those recalling the old homestead of Revolutionary periods, but also the more recent ranches of the Pacific slopes. The abundance of material nature supplies will be taken advantage of. It is the purpose of this publication to give to each number a definite character, or to have it reflect the particular season of the year in relation to a section of country. For instance, the coming January number is to be devoted to California, and for this end several of the leading writers on the Pacific Coast will contribute. With February will come naturally Winter, and then life out of doors will be shown. When Spring bursts forth the general awakening of nature will be presented. Naturally the garden and its cultivation will form topics of the greatest interest. But the descriptive portion of life in the country will not alone be shown, for there are the practical ends of a country's existence, to be explained illustratively. The initial number could not be better, and it is the intention of the publishers to keep up this high standard. As to the

SUCCESS for 1902

FICTION
The character of the Fiction which SUCCESS will present to its readers during the coming year will be of the very highest order. Among the writers are:
Frank H. Spearman
Frederick Palmer
Mrs. Burton Harrison
Cy Warman
John Oxenham
Robert Barr
Phillip Verrill Mighels
Jack London
Howard Fielding
Joseph Blethen
Maurice Hewlett
Gertrude Atherton

THE wonderful growth of SUCCESS is a matter of frequent note and comment. No other American magazine is so widely quoted by periodicals of all kinds—no other is more eagerly read by its subscribers, or perhaps has so great an influence for the upbuilding of manhood and womanhood. THE SUCCESS IDEA is the broadest upon which any magazine can be founded; it has the widest ramifications; it means the most to every one. Yet SUCCESS is not a "one idea paper"—it is a general magazine of the highest class, with a distinct literary flavor of its own. In two years, time its circulation has grown from 75,000 to over 300,000, and is still increasing by the steady upbuilding demand of a people who know what they want—AND GET IT.

POETRY
Edwin Markham
the famous author of
"The Man with the Hoe,"
Ella Wheeler Wilcox
Richard Le Gallienne
Henry Tyrrell
Ernest Neal Lyon
Clinton Scollard
Robert Mackay
and others, will contribute.

"The magazine SUCCESS should be an integral part of every American Home."—Benjamin Harrison

Notable Articles for the New Year

"President Roosevelt's Early Life in the Rockies"
By "BUFFALO BILL" (HON. WM. F. CODY)

"The Man and His Salary" by LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury
"The Making of a Railroad Man" by A. J. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad
"Physical Culture as a Life-Giver" by PROF. DUDLEY A. SARGENT, of Harvard University

"How I Will Reach the North Pole Next Year"
By EVELYN B. BALDWIN

The last message from Explorer Baldwin, sent to SUCCESS, per Steamer FRITHJOF, from Camp Ziegler, Franz Josef Land. Nothing more will be heard from Mr. Baldwin until late in August, 1902.

"Thrift" by ANDREW CARNEGIE
"Possibilities of the Automobile" by HENRY FOURNIER
"Men Who Make Farming Pay" by RUFUS ROCKWELL WILSON
"What Our Homes Do for Us" by MARY A. LIVERMORE
"The Value of the First Thousand Dollars" BY RUSSELL SAGE

"The Navy and Its Needs"
By ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY

"Law as a Stepping-Stone to Public Life" by SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
"The Need of Young Men in Politics" by HON. GALUSHA A. GROW
"Transmuting Leisure Into Success" BY SIR THOMAS LIPTON

"The Air-Brake Did It"
By JAMES J. HILL *President Great Northern Railway*

"The Conquest of the Air" by A. GRAHAM BELL and ALBERTO SANTOS-DUMONT
"What is the American Peril" by JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN
"Three Years of American Progress in Cuba" by GENERAL EMILIO NUNEZ

"The Romance of Plymouth Church"
By S. V. WHITE

"The Habit of Charity" by COUNT TOLSTOY
"The Public Use of Wealth" by EDWARD EVERETT HALE
"Taxation and its Limitations" by HON. TOM L. JOHNSON

"The Advantages of Business Consolidation"
By CHARLES M. SCHWAB, *President United States Steel Company*

"The Predominating Influence of America" by W. T. STEAD
"American Invention in the Old World" by HIRAM MAXIM
"Education Late in Life" by HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE

"Mixing Brains With The Soil"
By PROF. I. P. ROBERTS, *Director College of Agriculture, Cornell University.*

"Business and the Larger Life" by EDWIN MARKHAM
"Consolation of a Noble Life" ELLA WHEELER WILCOX
"Failure and Inspiration" by HON. B. B. ODELL, JR

"Longevity and How to Attain It"
By DR. FELIX L. OSWALD and others

"Animals as Heroes" by W. T. HORNADAY, Superintendent of the New York Zoological Gardens
"Some New and Important Specific Achievements in Invention" by PARK BENJAMIN
"The Heroism of One American Wife—How Mrs. Peary Helped Her Husband" by CAMILLUS PHILLIP

ART
Success illustrations are already famous. Its cover-designs and text-illustrations will continue to be executed in the best style by noted artists. Among them may be mentioned
Maxfield Parrish
J. C. Leyendecker
Will Crawford
Dan Smith
F. E. Gruger
Jean Paleologue
Louis Rhead
Howard McCormick
Frank Verbeck
Wm. De L. Dodge
Charlotte Weber
Fanzie Ide
Albert Blanche
Norman Hayes
Charles Sarka

New Stories of Abraham Lincoln A series of hitherto unpublished reminiscences of the great emancipator will constitute one of the most striking magazine features of the year.

Talks with Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia In a unique series of articles Uncle Sam will tell the young men of the United States where best to seek and develop their opportunities, and our patron goddess, Columbia, will talk to the gentler sex on many interesting themes. Both will speak in their own quaint style through some of the best-known and most successful men and women of the day, among whom may be mentioned JOSIAH STRONG, CHARLES R. FLINT, PRESIDENT HADLEY of Yale, PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, MRS. RUSSELL SAGE, HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD and LADY BEDFORD.

SUCCESS is sending a special representative through Europe to secure timely articles on the great questions of the day by the most eminent living authorities.

$1 A YEAR Practically every copy of SUCCESS is sold by the 15th of the month of issue. No free sample copies can be sent. Buy a copy of your newsdealer—10c. If you wish to be sure to obtain SUCCESS regularly, enter your name upon our regular subscription list. **10c A COPY**

HUMOR
The best known fun-makers will contribute in Verse, Sketch, Story and Cartoon. Among the names are:
Albert Levering
R. K. Munkittrick
Carolyn Wells
Lee Fairchild
Jerome K. Jerome
Robert J. Burdette
Alfred J. Waterhouse
Robert H. Davis
Henry Tyrrell

THE SUCCESS COMPANY, 208 University Building, Washington Square, NEW YORK

MAGAZINES FOR 1902.

(Continued from page 3.)

ment, the services of the most competent writers in the country have been put under requisition. "Country Life in America" is published by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. of New York.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

For the coming year The Cosmopolitan Magazine announces many new articles by distinguished contributors. Among these are "Mr. MacGlowrie's Widow," by Bret Harte; "The Valley of the Dead," a Mexican story, by Thomas A. Janvier; "Husband and Wife," by Harry Thurston Peck; a series of five or six "Old Love Stories Retold," by Richard Le Gallienne; "Anglicization," and a second-hand story by I. Zangwill, "The Dream Knight," and "Her Father's Wife," by Maarten Maartens; "Some Ethical Questions of Ownership," by Prof. Richard T. Ely; "Beyond the Limit," by Octave Thanet; "The Making of a Sun God," by Kenneth Brown; "Anglo-Saxon Unity," by W. T. Stead," and "American Art," by Kenyon Cox. A notable article will be on the "Trusts," to be supplied by S. C. T. Dodd, the general attorney of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Edgar Saltus will contribute "The Champion Poisoners," and "Newport's Frivolities," and Mr. Charles R. Sherlock, "Kruger Transplanted." Articles by William Archer on "Ibsen and His Influence" and Sir Charles Dilke "On the Naval Strength of Nations" will be well worthy of reading. There is even the promise that Mrs. Langtry will supply her "Memoirs." The illustrations of The Cosmopolitan are always striking. The office of publication of the magazine is at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE.

During this year three articles of the utmost gravity in a scientific sense have been published by The Popular Science Monthly. They were: "Mosquitos in Their Relation to Malaria and Yellow Fever," by Surgeon General George M. Sternberg; "Bodies Smaller than Atoms," by Prof. J. J. Thomson, and lastly, "The Inert Constituents of the Atmosphere," by Prof. William Ramsay. The importance of each of these papers was such as to have attracted marked attention. It was the special quality of these scientists to have presented the topics in an understandable manner, and to do this much is a rare gift. As to the coming year the conductors of The Popular Science Monthly find it impossible to set forth any cut-and-dry programme. It is the unexpected in science as well as in many other fields which readers want to know about. If, then, there can be no statement as to what are to be the topics to be treated there always to be found in this magazine a capital summary of the progress of science. In these particular columns the general reading public may find much that has to do with sanitation, and all written in a most intelligent way. We may mention that in the recent numbers of this publication may be found articles of major interest written by such leading authorities as Prof. A. E. Verrill, Dr. Frederick Lyman Hills, Sir John Corst, Prof. Edward L. Thorndyke, Dr. Bradley Moore Davis, President David Starr Jordan, and A. C. Haddon, F. R. S. The New York office of The Popular Science Monthly is Sub-Station 84, New York.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

The World's Work, the publishers of which are Doubleday, Page & Co., will begin the new year with a special number, the title of which is "Looking Outward." The leading facts relating to the expansion of American trade, our enlarging scope of influence, the propagation of American thought, expansion—will all be treated. Manufactures, the home exports, and their effects on other nations will be commented on. The World's Work, having correspondents abroad in all the large centres, will keep readers in close relationship with foreign matters, both industrial and political. One subject, the Consular one, the defects of which are evident, will be treated by such authorities as Mr. Frederic C. Emory and Mr. Gaillard Hunt of the State Department. Articles derived from our Consuls in various parts of the world will be printed in the magazine and commented on; "Particular American Industries," the typical ones, will be carefully studied; transportation, present changes, with those likely to come, will be discussed, as will the scientific work of the country, education, "The South," and "The Pan-American Outlook." This shows how general is the character of the matter to be looked for in The World's Work. In the literary department of this publication all books of merit find careful consideration.

THE INDEPENDENT.

The claim made by The Independent on the reading and thinking public is not of to-day or of yesterday, but dates from long ago. As a weekly magazine The Independent has extended its field, and it provides readers with topics which are invariably of vital interest. A weekly department with the title "Summary of the World" covers all the leading events of the moment. A magazine with such special characteristics as has The Independent cannot give the precise formula of its composition. There is then no following out of a beaten rut. The only serial then contemplated is one by Prof. John J. McCook, the general title of which is "The Autobiography of a Tramp." This is made up in part from authentic letters from the Tramp Correspondence, with a running comment by Mr. McCook. Justin McCarthy will present a monthly letter from London. Naval affairs will be explained by Park Benjamin. Andrew Lang, Maigaret Grace, and Prof. William Lyon Phelps are to write on literary subjects. Commissioner Worcester will keep under supervision Philippine affairs. The Independent has its correspondents all over Europe, and conditions abroad will be fully represented. There will be a special story written by the Queen of Roumania; and Harriet Prescott Spofford and Mary Tappan Wright will give their aid. One important innovation undertaken by this magazine is to seek for aid in editorial matter outside of its own particular staff. The Independent has its pictorial qualities, and in an illustrative sense is singularly attractive. The publication office of this magazine is in New York.

THE BOOK BUYER.

When you spend your good money for a book you ought not alone to know what it is about, but more than that if it is worth the price asked for it. With this end in view The Book Buyer is published by Charles Scribner's Sons of New York. As its title clearly designates, The Book Buyer furnishes timely and discriminating information in regard to new books, their authors, and their illustrations. There is not paper enough in this world were it devoted alone to notices of all the new romances which appear. As The Book Buyer prints it, "such enormous and varied literary activity is necessarily bewildering." What the magazine tries to do is to call attention to such new novels "as deserve reading by intelligent persons." Special attention is given in this publication to volumes of biography, letters, and personal history. In The Book Buyer appear signed articles which are reviews of the works on science, the arts, and religious thought. One department, "The Rambler," is of marked interest, for in it is to be found full and accurate information on general literary topics. "The Notes on Rare Books," the bibliographical curios of the day, are of decided interest. One feature of The Book Buyer is its illustrative quality. There are published every month portraits of the new literary and artistic figures, and with these there are reproductions of portraits, with fac similes of old books. Among the contributors are Henry van Dyke, George W. Cable, W. C. Brownell, Octave Thanet, Hamilton W. Mable, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Bliss Carman, Brander Matthews, Laurence Hutton, Rossiter Johnson, Richard Henry Stoddard, and many other writers of distinction.

THE BOOKMAN.

The Bookman, published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York, is a magazine which covers a broad field. Originally devoted to literature alone, its sphere has been enlarged until it now embraces the drama, art, music, politics, with the leading events of the hour. In its illustrations it presents the portraits of authors, fac similes, with reproductions of rare documents. Literary London and Paris are presented, and also the conditions of the book market in America and abroad. An important feature will be a series of articles treating of the principal newspapers in the United States. In fiction The Bookman has of late scored some marked successes, with "Janice Meredith," "Stringtown on the Pike," and "Warwick of the Knobs." Among some of the contributors to The Bookman may be noted Harry Thurston Peck, Alice Meynell, Henry B. Fuller, George Saintsbury, Clement K. Shorter, Beatrice Harraden, Hamlin Garland, Edmund Gosse, J. M. Barrie, Austin Dobson, Bliss Carman, and Hamilton W. Mabie.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

The Ladies' Home Journal is the best example of a successful periodical where good judgment has been exercised. Narrow limitations hamper progress. Appreciating this, the publishers and the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal have occupied the widest ground, eliminating, however, everything which was loud or sensational. What was fitting for the lady of the household to read should, of course, be acceptable to her husband, her father and mother, and her children. But then there were the sisters and the brothers of the lady of the house who were to be cared for. The general scheme then of this publication has been to satisfy all legitimate requirements, and to furnish reading matter with illustrations acceptable to not one class of persons alone, but to an entire community. The fine taste shown by The Ladies' Home Journal is one of its distinguishing qualities. With the initial number the aim of this publication was of the highest, and has never been lowered. For the coming season there will be numerous new features. Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson will be at the head of a special department for boys. Young readers are to be carried to the woods, and how tepees, camps, and cabins are constructed will be explained. Mr. Seton-Thompson will supply the illustrations. "A Girl's Etiquette," treating of social usage, as a special department, will be conducted by the author of the "Peterkin Papers." Miss Elizabeth A. Whitney will give instruction in writing and speaking correctly. Birds, insects, flowers, and trees, nature generally, will be the topics left to the care of Prof. S. C. Schmucker. The education of children, the most recent reforms in teaching, will be under the charge of Prof. Griggs. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster's special department has for name, "Girls' Problems," and all questions asked will be answered. Hygiene will be cared for by Dr. Emma E. Walker. There will be a series of articles [illegible] by Mr. Edward Bok. [illegible] will be told by Hattie Blanchan. As far as concerns the readers are concerned, the greatest pains are taken for them in The Ladies' Home Journal is a most extended one. Mrs. Rorer and Miss Marie Parloa will have charge of particular columns. The publications Underplace is the special organ of the International Sunshine Society, and of the King's Daughters. The literary plans of the Journal are of the amplest character. Rudyard Kipling, Mary E. Wilkins, and W. L. Taylor will supply some of the serials and short stories. The pictorial side of the journal will be represented by such strong artists as Edwin A. Abbey, W. L. Taylor, Maxfield Parrish, Henry O. Tanner, (the artistic man of color,) Thomas Mitchell Peirce, and others. Fashions are thoroughly explained, and gowns, hats, frills, and furbelows are given nearly a hundred illustrated pages. The Ladies' Home Journal is published in Philadelphia.

SUCCESS.

No man arrives at distinction without special merit, and the object of Success is in part to explain how prominence has been achieved. It can then be understood in a biographical sense alone how extended may be the field occupied by this magazine, for the men and the women the world is interested in are not confined to one country. But Success is not a publication with a single idea. It is a general magazine, with a distinct literary flavoring. For 1902 the special articles of note are to be "President Roosevelt's Early Life in the Rockies," described by Buffalo Bill. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, W. T. Stead, Sarah Grand, A. J. Cassatt, the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Lyman J. Gage, Count Tolstoi, Edward Everett Hale, and T. L. Johnson will be contributors. One article of major interest will be a paper by Prof. James Williams of Oxford and Charles F. Thwing, President of the Western Reserve University, entitled "Which Is Superior—American or English College Education?" Arctic research will be explained by Evelyn B. Baldwin, the subject being "How I Will Reach the North Pole Next Year." What Sir Thomas Lipton will write, "Transmuting Leisure Into Success," is certain to have many readers. Edwin Markham will contribute poems. "Fiction and Humor" will be fully represented by leading authors. The art features of Success have always been of the best, and for 1902 the services of many distinguished illustrators have been engaged. Typographically, Success leaves nothing to be desired. The office of publication of this magazine is Washington Square, New York.

OUTING.

Outing is an illustrated magazine devoted to sports, adventure, travel, and country life, and has for its editor Mr. Caspar Whitney. The articles to be found in Outing are not written for hunters and fishermen alone, but for the general mass of readers. The natural history of the animal, bird, or fish is carefully treated. Travels all over the world—in Russia, in India, and in the arctic—are among the subjects presented. Yachting and boating, with all the details of construction, rigging, and sailing, find their appropriate places in Outing. The development of the automobile has not been overlooked, and a series of practical papers on the new motors, American, English, French, and German, will appear. Athletics, games, pastimes, with special attention to physical culture, find ample space in this magazine. The study of the horse and the dog, including questions of breeding, training, and treatment, with comparisons between English and American horses, will be thoroughly discussed. The illustrative portion of Outing, which has been of such marked excellence, is due to the fine work of such artists as A. B. Frost, Frederic Remington, Howard Pyle, C. F. W. Mielatz, L. A. Fuertes, Arthur Heming, C. C. Chapman, and many others. Outing is not written by any means for the out-of-door people alone, but for indoor folks. This magazine is published in New York.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

The monthly index of Munsey's Magazine shows its contents, and that suffices, for there is no regularly prescribed programme which will give what is to be published during any coming month. Munsey's Magazine does not accept any antiquated ideas. The leading characteristics of the magazine for December are not followed out in January. If not so timely as is the daily newspaper, in Munsey's it is still possible to have a monthly magazine abreast of leading events. All problems of current interest are discussed in the magazine, and of these there are many. Books and their writers, the stage, the actors are all presented. What is most particularly sought for is clearness and ability in those who contribute to Munsey's Magazine. This publication, because it has kept strictly to the methods explained has met with a merited success, and the reasons for it are that the magazine has shown freshness, vigor, and timeliness. The illustrations are remarkably good, and in the line of portraiture Munsey's occupies a leading position. Munsey's Magazine is published in New York.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

Established in 1900, Pearson's Magazine has in two and a half years accomplished wonders, since it has to-day a very large and increasing circulation. This rapid progress cannot be due to anything else than the good judgment shown in the selection of the material to be found in the magazine. The

THE HOLIDAY GIFT PROBLEM SOLVED

One Gift or Thirteen, as You Elect
A Gift in Perfect Taste; Suitable for Anyone

Twelve Volumes of the Little Masterpiece Library
and
The Review of Reviews for Twelve Months

50c. 50c.

For 50 cents with order and an agreement to pay 50 cents a month for eleven months, or $5.50 cash

Regular price of the Masterpieces . . $6.00
Regular price of the Review of Reviews 2.50 } $8.50

EIGHT DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS' WORTH FOR SIX DOLLARS, and that payable in little payments mailed in coin in a special mailing device which we provide. The books are to be sent immediately upon receipt of the first remittance of 50 cents in stamps. We PREPAY EXPRESSAGE. It is understood that the books may be returned within ten days if they do not satisfy the expectations of the purchaser and money will be refunded.

THE "LITTLE MASTERPIECE" LIBRARY.

TO gather together the highest literary achievements of English prose was Mr. Bliss Perry's task as Editor of the "Little Masterpiece" Library. There are certain of the most happy inspirations of Thackeray, Carlyle, De Quincey, Ruskin, Irving, Abraham Lincoln, and their fellows that must be read; so considers every person of taste and education. Yet such is the hurry and distraction of life in the twentieth century, that it is difficult to find any one who really has read these greatest works in their mother tongue, that they admit to be necessary. The masterpieces are buried in bulky sets in the library or some of the authors are missing—one thing or another makes it pretty certain that the average well-educated person has missed a large part of what is really most necessary for his or her English education.

Each of the twelve volumes is 6¼ by 4¼ inches, and the binding is in handsome and durable red cloth. This size makes the books easy to take with one for a casual half hour's reading. The paper and print are in excellent taste, and numbers of the subscribers are writing to us to express their wonder that we can sell such a set of books and pay expressage for $1.50 (the price, allowing $2.50 for the Review,) or less than thirty cents each.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE American Monthly Review of Reviews is the one important magazine in the world giving, in its pictures, its text, in its contributed articles, editorials, and departments, a comprehensive and timely record of the world's current history; not the enumeration of mere, bare facts, but a comprehensive picture of the month, its activities, its notable personalities, and notable utterances.

"THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD."

SUBSCRIBERS often write that Dr. Albert Shaw's editorials in the opening department, "The Progress of the World," are alone fully worth the subscription price of the magazine. Here the editor gives in connected paragraphs, illustrated with timely pictures and cartoons, an account of what the world, and particularly America, has been doing during the month immediately past. The political situation is impartially explained, international happenings are chronicled, great economic movements discussed—in short, the news of the month is given to readers in a form that leaves events and personalities in their right proportion in the readers' minds.

The greatest men and women in public life rely on this magazine to give them an alert, accurate, and dignified account of what is going on in the world. Hundreds of readers have testified to the fact that it will help every man or woman in a profession or business, and will stimulate the intellectual growth of intelligent people in their homes.

List of Authors from Whose Works Selections Were Made

HAWTHORNE IRVING WEBSTER LINCOLN MACAULAY THACKERAY
FRANKLIN POE CARLYLE RUSKIN LAMB DE QUINCEY

Out of nineteen thousand (19,000) sets of these books sold entirely on approval less than one-half of one per cent. were returned. This shows very conclusively what is thought of them by an army of book buyers.

I accept your Little Masterpiece offer. Please send me contract form. Enclosed find 50 cents in stamps.

Name.....

Address.....

4

For those who have already purchased these books we have a new series of six volumes in preparation. It will be ready for shipment December 15th. Write for particulars. Also for booklet explaining how you may reduce the price of the set to yourself in case you become a subscriber under this offer. Also particulars regarding the EDITION DE LUXE at $1.00 per month. Cut out coupon and send with order.

The Review of Reviews Co.
13 Astor Place, New York.

1901

proprietors of Pearson's are chary of binding themselves to any fixed programme. No one can have the prescience to determine what may happen to-morrow. The magazine is prepared to treat all the leading subjects of human interest as they present themselves. It may be, however, mentioned that certain features which have been so well received by the readers of Pearson's in the past will be continued during the coming year. The popular science articles so fully illustrated will be followed up in the future, together with papers on natural history. The incidents of travel written by special writers, the article on Russia having attracted much attention, will be continued, with descriptive papers of other countries. Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson, the prominent athlete of Cambridge University, England, has in preparation articles on tennis, golf, rowing, running, and jumping. The differences between English and American athletics will be clearly explained. "The World of Invention," having to do with the wonderful mechanisms of to-day, will be treated by Mr. Earl Mayo. In "The Story of the States" the entire history of our country will be presented. During 1902 the following serials will be published in Pearson's: "The Suitors of Yvonne," by Rafael Sabatini, and "Pearl Maiden," by H. Rider Haggard. The writers of short stories will be W. L. Alden, Seumas MacManus, Robert Barr, and others. A series of tales of the East, called "Indian Nights' Entertainment," and written by a native of India," A. Sarath Kumar Ghosh, will certainly attract curiosity. The requirements of the little ones have not been overlooked, and "The Children's Story" will find a permanent place in Pearson's. The same abundance of illustrations as in the past will be continued in this magazine.

FRANK LESLIE'S.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly now enters on the second quarter-century of its career, and, with a perfected organization, its intention is to give readers a magazine that shall be both entertaining and healthful, not overlooking that practical side which is of such signal benefit to readers. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, as its title designates, is written for all classes, and not alone for the fathers and the mothers, but for the younger generation. For the coming year many are the new features. To-day the rivalry of nations is shown in the struggle to reach the arctic and antarctic poles. There will be published monthly in Frank Leslie's articles from the pens of those who are considered as the leading authorities on arctic exploration. A valuable contribution has already appeared, called "The Race for the Poles," by Fridtjof Nansen. Zionism, so much talked about to-day, and not by Jews alone, is the topic selected by Israel Zangwill, the title of which is "Will the Jews Come Into Their Own?" Gen. Ballington Booth has prepared for the monthly a singularly touching paper, called "The Personal Appeal of the Volunteers." Mr. John Uri Lloyd's "The Kentucky of War Time" is certain to be glowing with the same spirit which distinguished this writer's "Stringtown on the Pike." A group of stories with the general title of "The Stage of Life" will be written by the Rev. Henry van Dyke, Owen Wister, Hamlin Garland, Ralph Connor, and others. "The Woods" and "The Waters" are to be sparingly treated. In the latter category the authors will be by Frank T. Bullen, Herbert E. Hamblen, Winthrop Packard, and W. F. Sherryo. Maurice Hewlett and William MacLeod Raine will each have a romance in Leslie's. The industrial advance of the country and its agricultural achievements will not be overlooked. "The American Soldier" and "The Streets of New York" will find places in the magazine. Under the new art management Leslie's will keep fully to the front in illustrative excellence.

BIRD LORE.

Bird Lore, the official organ of the Audubon Society, is a monthly magazine devoted to the study and protection of birds. For the coming year, as in the past, this publication acts as a stimulus and arouses a desire for observation in ornithology. Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson will write for Bird Lore, 'The Recognition Marks of Birds," the articles to be fully illustrated. Another important paper by the same authority is called, "How to Keep a Journal." Mr. Frank M. Chapman, the editor of the magazine, will present a series of articles on "How to Name Birds." There will be published a list of the "Bird Clubs in America," telling of their organization. There will be illustrated articles by D. G. Elliot, F. A. Lucas, William Brewster, Richard Kearton, F. H. Herrick, A. Radcliffe Dugmore, and other well-known ornithologists. One most important feature of Bird Lore and of much value is the organization of an Advisory Council, composed of over fifty prominent ornithologists throughout the United States and Canada. This Advisory Council is ready to aid, students in need of advice or information. Bird Lore is published by the Macmillan Company of New York.

THE ERA.

The Era, formerly The Literary Era, is published by Messrs. Henry T. Coates & Co. of Philadelphia. At present the magazine includes in its pages fiction, poetry, essays, travels, biography, history, and matters of general interest. In this month's number, November, may be read the opening chapter of Mr. Hall Caine's new story, "The Prodigal," to be completed in the coming year, and this to be followed

(Continued on Page 862.)

Do you want to enjoy

A YEAR OF HUMOR?

Stories by Mark Twain, "Mr. Dooley," "Chimmie Fadden," Frank R. Stockton, Gelett Burgess, Charles Battell Loomis, Joel Chandler Harris, and nearly every humorous writer you can think of.

Do you want to read the picturesque story of the Settlement of the West?

How the earliest settlers went down the great rivers in flatboats, about the second movement up the waters by steamboats, and the third by wagons across the great plains. Written by Emerson Hough, the author of the "Story of the Cowboy," and illustrated by Remington.

Do you want to read about that Wonderland of America, the Great Southwest?

Articles by Ray Stannard Baker, vivid and valuable descriptions of the conditions, past and present, of the Southwestern States—the desert, irrigation, the range, etc. Illustrated by Maxfield Parrish.

Do you want the Best Fiction?

Serial Stories by Cyrus Townsend Brady, Anne Douglas Sedgwick, and other writers. Mr. Brady's great historical novel, "Barbarossa," begins in the November number. Miss Sedgwick's powerful story of social life begins in December.

Do you want to see some of Thackeray's most entertaining Letters and Drawings never before published?

And articles on
Civic Improvement

And articles on
Social Life in New York and Washington

And
The Best Art in any Magazine?

Subscribe to The Century Magazine for 1902

ABOUT MAGAZINES IN GENERAL

From the Engineering News, Nov. 7, 1901.

"THE November Century is a marvel in the artistic quality of its illustrations.

The difference in quality between such high-class publications as this and the cheap magazines which have sprung up within the last few years must be apparent to any one with the slightest appreciation of what is really meritorious in art or in literature. Not only is there a contrast in quality, but in quantity as well. . . . It is on quality and not on quantity, however, that the emphasis deserves to be placed. There is no more foolish economy anywhere than that practiced by the man who spends time in reading cheap magazines to save the trifling sum it would cost him to buy the best. **Why spend hours and days reading the work of hack writers** when ideals wrought out by the masters in art and literature are as accessible to you? It is true, of course, that those who are satisfied with cheap literature can have it nowadays for almost nothing. . . . There must be those who will spend time reading second and third-rate matter rather than pay for a subscription to a high-class magazine, else these cheap magazines would die; but surely no one with mind enough to appreciate the difference between good and bad in literature could be foolish enough to cheat his mind by feeding it cheap food. . . ."

The Christmas Century

Richly illustrated in color, and containing a wonderful array of stories, poems, and pictures relating to the Christmas season, with some of the best contributions in "The Century Year of Humor," is for sale everywhere on and after December 26th.

Ready Tuesday next. Price 35 cents

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who begin their yearly subscription with the great Christmas number (December) will receive, free of charge, a copy of the November Century, containing stories by Mark Twain and other famous humorists, the beginning of Cyrus Townsend Brady's novel "Barbarossa," etc., etc. November begins the volume. Subscription price, $4.00 a year. All dealers and the publishers take subscriptions.

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York

"Say, did you see the last St. Nicholas?"

ST. NICHOLAS

GREATEST AND BEST OF JUVENILE MAGAZINES

No Serials

THAT is to be the watchword of St. Nicholas in 1902,—"no serials,"—no "to-be-continueds," but instead a complete "book" in each issue,—a long story which in previous years, would have run through six or more numbers. And in addition, all the wealth of short stories, illustrated articles, poems, jingles, beautiful departments, the St. Nicholas League, nature and science, Books and Reading, etc., etc.

READERS of this paper are invited to read the Open Letter, about ST. NICHOLAS, by Carolyn Wells, which appears in the Christmas numbers of the leading magazines. No better Christmas present can be thought of than a year's subscription to this "best of children's magazines." November and December numbers are free, with a certificate of subscription, to all new subscribers who begin with January, 1902. Price, $3.00 a year. You can give the two numbers and the certificate at Christmas—future numbers for a whole year go direct to the recipient of your gift.

THE CENTURY CO.,
Union Square, New York.

MAGAZINES FOR 1902.

(Continued from Page 881.)

by another extended romance, the title of which has not yet been decided upon. "Unexplored Alaska" will be the subject of a series of articles to be written by Mr. William C. Henderson. This important geographical study will be illustrated by means of photographic views, most of them taken north of the Arctic Circle. Beginning with the January number, there will appear a number of short stories by Karl E. Harriman. Mr. Harriman, having made a particular study of the great lakes, will describe the many novel features of this particular section of the Northwest. "Real Persons and Places in Fiction" are to be supplied by various well-known writers, and will be thoroughly illustrated. Short essays by Mr. William S. Walsh, and "Old World Themes," by Mr. Henry F. Keenan, the author of "The Money Makers," will add to the general attractiveness of The Era.

THE LEDGER MONTHLY.

The Ledger Monthly for 1902, as in the past, will continue its excellent work. The scope of this publication is a wide one, for, with increasing readers, the demands on its columns have become of the most varied character. The Ledger Monthly is above all a family paper, replete with interesting and instructive matter. For the coming year authors of known reputation will contribute to The Monthly. A serial of importance will be written by the Rev. Egerton R. Young, the title of which is "A Missionary and His Dogs in the Wild Northwest." Mrs. Clement Farley's "Thoughts Affecting the Life of a Young Girl" will be continued throughout the year. One department of marked interest will be directed by Mrs. Fannie M. Lothrop, and has for title "The Ledger Album of Portraits, Celebrities of To-day." Here will be found the pictures of the men and women who are attracting attention. "The Cultivation of Physical Beauty," having to do with exercise and hygiene, will be under the supervision of Mrs. Stella Stuart. Mrs. Gesine Lemcke will contribute recipes, with directions to housekeepers, and will answer all queries in relation to the kitchen. The Ledger Monthly keeps abreast of the current fashions, and presents all that is seasonable for the costumes of women and children, and in addition furnishes patterns. The illustrations of The Ledger Monthly are due to leading artists. The new offices occupied by the Ledger Publishing Company are at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, New York.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

For the coming year The Youth's Companion enters upon its fourth quarter century. Unstinted praise is to be accorded to the character of this publication. Its aim is to give the most wholesome, the most interesting and instructive reading to the American household. While the members of the younger portion of a family are supplied with amusing material the wants of the older ones are not overlooked. There never is anything of the namby-pamby order to be found in The Youth's Companion. It is the better stimulus it tries to furnish, and because its aims are of the very highest, the publication has met with the most wonderful of all successes. The publishers of this weekly seek for the best contributors, not at home alone, but abroad. Some of the writers who have given their aid to The Youth's Companion are Theodore Roosevelt, Bishop Potter, John D. Long, Lyman J. Gage, Charles Emory Smith, Carroll D. Wright, and other American statesmen. Representing the army and navy there are Gens. M. I. Ludington, G. M. Sternberg, Col. William Cary Sanger, and Capt. Charles King, with Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn. As to the authors, there are besides Sarah Orne Jewett, Sir Edwin Arnold, Rider Haggard, Frank R. Stockton, Julian Ralph, Poultney Bigelow, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and others. Science and natural history and the consideration of social topics have for exponents such distinguished authorities as Prof. W. M. Sloane, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Prof. E. S. Holden, Dr. Felix L. Oswald, and, last but not least, Booker T. Washington. The list of writers of fiction is a most complete one, and with the favorites of the past, for the coming year there will be printed the contributions of many of the new popular favorites. Illustratively, The Youth's Companion leaves nothing to be desired. As to typography and make-up, nothing could be better. The publishers of this admirable work of public instruction are the Perry Mason Company of Boston.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

The Great Round World is a weekly and a valuable and interesting publication, inasmuch as it treats in the clearest manner all the important topics occurring during the week. For busy people The Great Round World supplies all wants. Once a month the regular issue of the weekly is doubled, so as to present a magazine number. The paper is, in fact, a weekly made purposely for busy men and women, and for that reason it has no settled programme. It cannot look ten days ahead and plan elaborate articles. When a leading event occurs then the matter is treated in a clear and sensible manner. A new and important feature is the consideration of the leading papers in the monthly periodicals. The Great Round World is not partisan, and above all shows its dislike for sensationalism. It is, then, the most wholesome of weeklies, and deserves the high indorsements it has received from the best educational sources. The publication office of The Great Round World is 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE HOME MAGAZINE.

Excellent in its make-up, The Home Magazine, as its title designates, is specially written for the homes of the people. The problem it has sought to solve was to present reading matter fitted for an intelligent public. This magazine is, then, always up to date, and the subjects are treated in a clear and honest manner. All the leading events of the day are to be found in this magazine. Fiction is not overlooked, and the romances presented are always clean and honest of purpose. There are special departments for women and children. Current metropolitan drama, the fashions, the foibles of the world, find their respective places in this publication. The reviews of the leading books of the month show good judgment. The make-up of The Home Magazine leaves nothing to be desired, and the illustrations are of the best. The Home Magazine is published in New York.

AINSLEE'S MAGAZINE.

Fiction, poetry, travel are all represented in Ainslee's Magazine. The treatment of the many subjects found in this publication is special to itself. One feature of the magazine is the place it gives to new literary aspirants. There are as good men yet to come as have appeared in the past, and their presentation will be one of the features of the coming year. There will, however, be no discontinuance of the services of former contributors. Mr. Harvey Sutherland will furnish his semi-humorous articles with a scientific turn of thought during the coming year. Mr. H. E. Armstrong, who has treated so successfully the episodes of commercial life, will still give his help to Ainslee's. Miss Anne Northend Benjamin, who has traveled the world over and studied humanity, is to contribute two articles, the titles of which are "Russia's Vodke Monopoly" and "Woman's Sphere in Russia." "Life in the West" will occupy Richard Lithicum's facile pen. In fiction Mr. Jack London's adventures in Alaska will find a place in the magazine, and Mr. London is a very strong man. As to verse, the writers for the coming season are Bliss Carman, Arthur Stringer, Arthur Ketchum, and Charlotte Becker. As in former years the magazine will contain many illustrations. Ainslee's Magazine is published in Now York.

THE DELINEATOR.

The Delineator for 1902, will be devoted to woman's occupation, breadwinning, diversion, and children's amusements. Some of the new features will be social and official life in Washington and athletics for women. There will be a series of children's stories written by Miss Beard, and there are to be contributions to natural history to be supplied by Charles McIlvaine. There are to be given also songs and instrumental compositions fitted for young people. In the pages will be found all the latest designs in modern lace, embroidery, knitting, crocheting, drawn work, tatting, netting, &c. The home interests are not forgotten, for there will be printed many menus, with lessons in cookery and table decorations. Lessons on dressmaking, instructions in millinery, in fact the fashions of the day will be supplied by leading authorities. Photography is not overlooked. Colored illustrations accompany every issue of The Delineator. This magazine is issued by the Butterick Publishing Company of New York.

BOOK NEWS.

Book News, published by John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, will for the coming year include as a special feature the issuing of portraits and biographical sketches of prominent authors. Nothing can be more desirable than the possession of a complete gallery of the leading writers of the world. The notices of books to be found in Book News are invariably written with proper judgment in good taste and with an honest purpose. During the coming year there are to be numerous illustrations with quotations from the books most in vogue. The entire field of current literature is to be covered, and the object of this valuable magazine is to present what really is useful to the book buyer and to the general public.

THE FARMINGTON MAGAZINE.

A pleasing experiment in the field of magazine effort has recently proved successful. In the Autumn of 1900 a committee of the citizens of the quaint old town of Farmington, Conn., undertook the publication of a village magazine. It was the intention of this committee that the magazine should run for one year, and that it should draw its material wholly from local sources and the pens of the sons and daughters or descendants of the town, some of whom rank high in the literary world; and that its illustrations should be photographs of historic spots or the work of one or another from the colony of artists resident in Farmington. Material from these sources has appeared in astonishing quantity. Contributions have come in from distant sections of the United States from those who trace their ancestry to Farmington. Unexpected and quaint bits of New England history have come to light, and altogether the paper, while not departing in the least from its principles, has proved of more than local interest and has completed the year with a balance in its treasury. It now plans to continue as a quarterly, following out its original policy, soliciting contributions from all who have any interest in or connection with the town of Farmington, but bestowing more attention than before on its illustrations and branching out a little in the matter of archives and New Englandiana. Its fiction and verse are not necessarily local in subject matter, but are to be, as formerly, the work of those who have some connection, however distant, with the village. The Secretary of the magazine announces that a very few bound files of the twelve numbers already out are still to be had.

THE THEATRE.

The Theatre, a monthly illustrated magazine published in New York, will begin its second volume in 1902. With the coming year many new features will be added. There are to be conversations with prominent players fully illustrated. "Reminiscences of the Past" will commence in the Christmas number, with a series to be called "America's Greatest Actors," the first subject to be Edwin Forrest. For this special number there will be a portrait of Miss Maude Adams. In addition to a review of the leading dramatic events, the contributors being Edward A. Dithmar, Justin Huntly McCarthy, Edgar Saltus, and others, music will occupy the attention of The Theatre, and there will be articles by H. R. Krehbiel, Emily Grant Von Tetzel, and Walter Damrosch. In an illustrative way in the coming number there will be given the portraits of all the singers of Mr. Grau's company.

LEADING ENGLISH REVIEWS

During the coming year the English reviews issued here by the Leonard Scott Publication Company of 7 Warren Street will continue to maintain the high standard of excellence that has given them international fame. These are The Nineteenth Century, The Fortnightly Contemporary, Westminster, Edinburgh, Quarterly and Scottish Reviews, and Blackwood's. The articles on English political subjects, notably those in The Nineteenth Century, have frequently been of utmost importance; they are written from special sources of knowledge that give them peculiar value. Its general articles treat of the important questions of the day, and are written by men and women directly concerned in them. Many of the most famous statesmen of Europe have been frequent contributors to its pages, and its past record insures contributors of interest and value. It is edited by James Knowles.

Old Ballads in Prose.*

A charmingly written preface justifies the author's excursion into Ballad Land and the liberties she has taken with what she found there. Indeed, the results themselves are the justification of this doing into prose of the old ballads; and, if these twenty-two admirably rendered tales lead their readers, as they surely will, to the ballads themselves, we shall owe the book a double debt of gratitude.

The little volume is a treasure-trove to the grown-up, to whom eager childhood is wont to appeal for endless telling of tales. And as to that childhood—one sees in anticipation the flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes that will greet "Saddle to Rags" and "Catskin," "The Barring of the Door," "Tamlane," and "Earl Mar's Daughter," and all the high-handed and delightful doings of that prince of outlaws, Robin Hood.

This inconsequent and fascinating folklore, springing from the childhood of the race, still speaks to childhood with a far more compelling voice than the many stories written down to it; and, sooth to say, still appeals to the child heart in us all. The "Old Ballads in Prose" will not come amiss to any youngster's Christmas pile, and an adult relative's good-natured offer to read it aloud will "suffer a sea-change" from altruism into selfishness, ere many pages have been passed.

The Novels of the Celebrated J. F. Smith.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Everything indicates that a renewed interest is being taken in the works of a novelist who in his day was far more popular than Dickens. Your London correspondent recently alluded to the unbounded popularity of Smith. Awhile ago another of your correspondents wrote thus: "The novels of Smith, a contemporary of Thackeray and Dickens, had in their day a popularity to which the popularity of Dickens was beggarly. Where Dickens sold one copy Smith sold twenty." In a later number one of your correspondents wishes to obtain "The Will and the Way," "Woman and Her Master," &c.

I am glad I am able to gratify your many correspondents and give some details about an author who surpassed in popularity both Dickens and Thackeray, the more so that J. F. Smith was especially a man of that quality which Matthew Arnold has noted—he was profoundly interesting. Smith was also very mysterious. His appearances in public were rare, but regular. He belonged to the old school of writers, and, in fact, recalls Grub Street. Regularly on a stated day in the week he would appear at his favorite London pot-house and here call for his favorite tipple, then for the last number of the newspaper containing his serial. Reading the few last words he would get the connection, then dash aside the paper, then write eagerly, almost furiously, strewing the room with manuscripts. Three or more hours would he continue thus, all the while imbibing his favorite tipple, with which the pot-boy would supply him at regular intervals. He would then disappear for a week. What he did with himself in the meantime no one knew. It was, however, supposed by some who knew him that his avocations were entirely unconnected with literature in any form and that the sole time he gave to writing, or preparation for writing, was the few hours he passed in the public house. Such was the fertility of his genius that he needed no study, no preparation. His novels paid him so well that it is probable that all his hours, but the few, were passed in recreation.

LECTOR.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

*OLD BALLADS IN PROSE. By Eva March Tappan. Illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory. In one voulme. Pp. 228. 12mo. Cloth. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10.

The North American Review

Edited by George Harvey

Five Dollars a Year

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for 1902 will be stronger, broader, and more essential to understanding than ever before in its history.

The circulation of THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is three times as large as that of any similar Review published in the world.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, FRANKLIN SQUARE, N. Y.

Harper's Weekly

Edited by George Harvey

Four Dollars a Year

BEGINNING with the first number issued in December HARPER'S WEEKLY will be edited by the editor of THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. It will be the largest and best illustrated journal in America and will have intelligible comments upon all current events worth considering.

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, N. Y.

1901

CATS.

Miss Repplier's Book on Their History and Literature.*

SAYS Miss Repplier somewhere in her "The Fireside Sphinx," "A very enlightened and cat loving family," but for her this is tautology. All cat lovers are very enlightened; all the very enlightened are cat lovers. It is only the rude and coarse who permit dogs to affright and worry pussy; only the unfeeling and uneducated who say "Scat"; only the brutal, the dangerous to refined society who fling water or hurl solid testimonials of feeling at pussy singing, and Miss Repplier well knows it. She dedicated her book to Agrippina, the lovely being for whom many an Atlantic reader sighed, whose picture is the frontispiece. Not to see her calm, disdainful glance, confidently expectant of tribute, but prepared to receive it with proper, gracious dignity, is to have missed an experience.

To care for any subject whatsoever and to seek for its history and traces in books are the same with this author, and she finds her first cat in the Ark, into which the lioness squeezed her on the invitation of Noah, when the rats and the mice they made such a strife, and then in Egypt, to which Pasht gave her in smiling mood. There she was a mighty hunter of water fowl, as now in cities of sparrows, and the State was taxed for her fish and bread soaked in milk as the American Government departments are even to this day. Greece knew but little of the cat, but an ancient Greek house must have been a most uncomfortable place for any warmth-loving animal. The cat did not lose much.

The second chapter deals with the cat of the Dark Ages, for the brightening of which the Crusaders brought her from the East. She lived in convents, and the nuns and abbesses might wear no fur but hers. The monks of Cyprus kept cats to kill serpents. Mohammed loved his cat, Muezza, to the point of sacrificing a sleeve rather than to disturb her slumber upon it, and the Moslem of all nations treats the cat with becoming deference. But by little and little pussy became the witch's familiar, the token of evil; the stigma clung to her for centuries, crossed the seas to Massachusetts Bay, and even now no black cat of ordinary prudence tempts fate by lingering near a Christian boy.

"Oh, to be in England," could not have been the cat's song. Miss Repplier quotes this description, dated 1597:

> This beaste is called a Musion, for that he is enimie to Myse and Rattes. He is slye and wittie, and seeth so sharpely that he overcommeth darknes of the nighte by the shyninge lyghte of his eyne. In shape of bodye he is lyke unto a Leoparde, and hathe a great mouthe. He dothe delight that he enjoyeth his libertye; and in his youthe he is swifte, plyante, and merrie. He maketh a rufull noyse and a gastefull when he profereth to fighte with an other. He is a cruell beaste when he is wilde, and falleth on his owne feete from most high places, and seldom hurt therewith. When he hath a fayre skinne, he is, as it were, prowde thereof, and then he goeth faste about to be seene.

Indeed, at first the cat was not so much beloved as respected, and Skelton wrote of "Gyb, our cat savage," berating him for the death of one Phylyp Sparrowe, and cursing him with ferocious ingenuity:

> Of Inde the gredy grypes
> Myght tere out all thy trypes!
> Of Arcady the beares
> Myght plucke awaye thyne eares!
> The wylde wolfe Lycaon
> Byte asondre thy backe bone!
> Of Ethna the brennynge hyll,
> That day and nyghte brennyth styl,
> Set in thy tayle a blase,
> That all the world may gase
> And wonder upon thee!
> From Ocyan the great sea
> Unto the Isles of Orchady;
> From Tyllbery Ferry
> To the playne of Salysbery!
> So trayterously my byrde to kyll!
> That never ought thee evyll wyll!

The cat in proverbs, and in heraldry, on signboards, in Shakespeare, who has many a good word to toss at a dog, but none for her, is given proper consideration, and a whole chapter is devoted to "The Cat in Art." In "The Cat Triumphant" one meets the puss of Herrick, who offered his "green-eyed kitling's" attractions as inducement to a desired visitor; Walpole's cat, whose elegy Gray wrote; Cowper's kittens, who played with the viper, and his cat, upon whose back one of the hares drummed; Steele's cat, who "affected the Behaviour of the little Dog" with whom she was reared; Dr. Johnson's Hodge, from whom Boswell "suffered a good deal"; Sir Walter's Hinse of Hinsefeld, who kept Maida, "in the greatest possible order," and Kit North's cat, who summoned other warriors to battle with him until the back green "was absolutely composed of cats." The Carlyle cats, whose reigns were shorter than those of the later Roman Emperors; Byron's cat, who lived with a menagerie of other creatures; Matthew Arnold's Atossa,

> Cruel, but composed and bland;
> Dumb, inscrutable, and grand;

and Blacky, who cheerfully ran about on three legs like the splendid fox in Mr. Fraser's story, are also called from their homes in books.

French cats have been fortunate. A beast of such subtlety, capable of manners so perfect, commends itself to the Latin mind. Chateaubriand inherited Leo XII.'s cat and "tried to help him to forget the Sistine Chapel"; Hugo, Baudelaire, Gautier, Merimée, Taine, loved cats and delighted to write of them, and Pierre Loti's two cats live in his pages as the Black Prince and Da Guesclin in Froissart's chronicle. In the last chapter, "The Cat of To-day," are collected American reminiscences. Ordinarily one thinks of George Washington's father as declining to whip George, but Miss Repplier shows him in another act of renunciation, sitting on the extreme edge of his chair rather than disturb the cat who fancied the cushion as a place of repose. A Norfolk lady's cat attended family prayers and cuffed her kittens' ears if they were restless. This chapter abounds in small credible anecdotes and in verse from admirable cat-loving poets, and occasional passages from Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. Robinson, and it ends with a tender little picture of Agrippina:

> I stop my work and look at her, or rather I look at her ghost, the inspiration of this poor book, written to do her honor. It is finished now, and Agrippina sleeps. I lay it gently down before the shadowy presence. It is her password to Elysium. It is my offering to her, and hers to the immortals, that they may give her place. She has waited for it seven years. Little gray phantom, haunt me no longer with reproachful eyes. I have kept my word. I have done my best. And the book belongs to you.

*THE FIRESIDE SPHINX. By Agnes Repplier. Crown 8vo. Pp. xi-305. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2. Advance Sheets.

The Christmas number of Pearson's Magazine will have for its prominent feature "The Story of Texas," edited by C. W. Raines, the State Librarian, and illustrated. The dramatic story of the "Lone Star" State, its immense size, and the big scale of its industries, should invest the subject with interest. This story is one of the Story of the Union series in the magazine. An account of the journey of an English scientist through British Columbia, made in order to study the effect of moving snow waves and drifts, is given among the articles. Another contribution describes how the soldiers in the Swedish and Norwegian armies are trained to the use of the ski, the national snowshoe, and how they drill on the Baltic. An account of the office of the King's champion, who appears at the coronation banquet at Westminster to challenge any person who may "deny or gainsay" the right of the King to the throne, is timely. Illustrated articles on "A Painter of Wild Animals" and "The Fastest Craft Afloat," with a number of short stories and a Christmas play for children, make up the issue of the maga-

---

F. M. Buckles & Co. will publish shortly, in conjunction with Lohn Long, the London publisher, a new novel by Fergus Hume entitled "The Millionaire Mystery." This story deals with the curious and sudden disappearance of a millionaire. It is said that in his new work Mr. Hume has not deteriorated as a good detective story teller.

"The best illustrated magazine in the English language."—London Daily News.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
FOR 1902.

DURING the year just past, HARPER'S MAGAZINE has proved more fully than ever before its right to the position accorded it by the *London Daily News* as "the best illustrated magazine in the English language." Its pictures in colors and tints, reproduced from paintings by famous artists, as well as those in black and white, are a distinct advance over anything heretofore done here or in any other country. Editorially, as well as artistically, the MAGAZINE next year will excel even its own record—the only standard by which it can be measured. If you have seen a copy of it recently, there is no more to be said—you *know* it is the one magazine of the world.

MARK TWAIN has a new novelette ready—he will write only for HARPER'S publications during 1902 (in spite of foolish claims to the contrary)—and in this little novel, which begins early in the year, he goes back to the naive humor of his early youth. It is a great story.

EDWIN A. ABBEY, beyond question the greatest artist alive to-day, the man who has been appointed by the British Government to paint the Coronation of Edward VII., has already made a number of pictures which will be published in the MAGAZINE all through the year. Mr. Abbey will work only for HARPER'S MAGAZINE and the British Government during 1902.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD has written a novel stronger than "Eleanor" and greater than "David Grieve." It begins serially in the early spring. Mrs. Ward's work cannot be added to by comment.

GEORGE E. WOODBERRY, *Professor of Comparative Literature, Columbia University,* will contribute a series of delightful papers on American Life and Letters; W. D. Howells will write exclusively for HARPER'S; Woodrow Wilson, the historian, has in hand a number of articles dealing with interesting phases in our country's history; *men of science* in Europe and America will tell of their discoveries and experiments in the realm of electricity, biology, and medicine; and *men of action* are now making excursions into little-known parts of the earth from Patagonia to Tibet, that you may read their adventures in these pages.

IN THE SHORT STORIES (of which more are printed every month than in any other magazine), and in those sketches which are so distinctively HARPER'S, the MAGAZINE will be more novel, more dramatic, more original than ever, bringing to you month by month not only all the old favorites, but new names, younger writers, with fresh enthusiasms and imaginations—names which you shall help to make favorite and famous.

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY OF IT:

The Boston Transcript, September 30, 1901: "Too much cannot be said of Harper's Magazine for October. It is difficult to speak of it in enthusiastic terms without passing the bounds of self-restraint. The reader who holds it in his hand for the first time, however, will realize the difficulty of doing the Magazine justice."

The Philadelphia Ledger: "The influence which the Harper periodicals have exercised in every channel of improving thought and achievement can be scarcely measured; it has flowed continuously on, over vast areas, among millions of people, learned and unlearned, upon all of whom it has acted as an elevating, refining force."

Current Advertising for October: "There can be no dispute about the present supremacy of Harper's Magazine from a typographic and artistic point of view, and in the matter of real human interest its literary features have seldom been equalled. Plates print in Harper's as they were meant to print."

The Great Christmas Number Now on Sale at all Newsstands.

35 Cents a Copy $4.00 a Year

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

BOOKS AND MEN.

William Le Queux and the Literary Agent. The literary agent, whom Mr. Heinemann, the well-known London publisher, so remorselessly attacked in The Author, is not without defenders. Mr. William Le Queux, in speaking of Mr. Heinemann's tirade, says:

"As an author I cannot agree with Mr. Heinemann when he says 'The authors' agent fosters in authors the greed for an immediate money return at the cost of all dignity and artistic repose.' My own experience of the literary agent—a firm of father and son who are too well known in the literary world to need any advertisement—is entirely opposed to this contention. Twelve years ago, after I had written my first book, I placed my affairs in the hands of the agent in question, and I freely acknowledge that they have sold my work to the best pecuniary advantage. Nevertheless, so far from fostering 'greed' within me, my agent has in frequent cases urged me to ask lower terms than those I believed due to myself, and has in various ways shown himself equally the friend of the publisher as well as the author. * * * Last year I was commissioned by an American publishing firm to write a novel for their magazine, which was also published in England. Before the novel appeared, however, the English edition was discontinued, and, according to the agreement, I had a perfect right to sell the English serial rights. This was admitted, yet my agent pointed out that the publishers, in commissioning the story, believed they had bought the whole serial rights, and advised me not to sell elsewhere. As a result the American publishers disposed of the story in England for a very respectable sum. I give this as a single instance of the fairness and impartiality of the agent, through whose hands nine-tenths of the popular fiction of to-day passes. To myself, in common with most busy authors, the agent is absolutely indispensable."

John Strange Winter. If popularity and the amount of literary output count for virtue in a writer, Mrs. Arthur Stannard, (John Strange Winter,) whose "The Price of a Wife" has just come from the Lippincott's, has nothing to fear. A list of her writings consists of 60 novels and 230 short stories. Mrs. Stannard wrote her first story when she was still in her teens. "Cavalry Life" was the beginning of the series of military tales with which her name is chiefly associated, but before that and before she had invented the pseudonym of "John Strange Winter," she had contributed over forty stories to The Family Herald of London. "Booties' Baby," her most famous book, was published in 1885, and has since then passed into almost endless editions. Mrs. Stannard's great faculty is the creation of types that live in the memory of the reader. The characters whom Dickens created are much more real to us than many people who have had an actual corporated existence, and the fact that in a smaller way one remembers the personalities of Booties, Mignon, and half a dozen others of Mrs. Stannard's characters is a tribute to her position as a writer. Although the stories may be forgotten, the characters always remain. Her first serious book, "A Name to Conjure With," is a story of the evils of excessive drinking and of the ease with which the habit may be acquired. Playwriting is at present occupying Mrs. Stannard's attention. Although the dramatization of "Booties' Baby" was not a striking success, it yielded her more than the novel itself, though she got only a fourth of the profits; and this experience had induced her seriously to attempt original playwriting. It is probable that two of her dramas will shortly be produced in London. Mrs. Stannard has only recently returned to that city after a six years' residence in Dieppe. She is a woman with a very obvious strong individuality and talks with volubility and not a little humor. She has a passion for collecting old china, and it is said that she has numbers of beautiful specimens, most of which she tells one with evident enjoyment she "picked up at cheap sales."

Charles G. D. Roberts. Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, whose "The Heart of the Ancient Wood" has given him a high position among American men of letters, has early completed a new novel and has decided to call it "Barbara Ladd." The first title chosen by him was "Mistress Barbara," but his publishers, Frederick A. Stokes Company, learned that another novel of exactly the same title was to be issued at once; so that Prof. Roberts consented to make the change to "Barbara Ladd." Prof. Roberts says that the story will have a large element of a semi-humorous nature, and, as is the case with all of his works, there is much of forest-lore and sea-lore and of nature interpretations. The romance opens with the flight of Barbara (then a girl of fourteen) by night through the woods to the little lake and down the river in her birch bark canoe with her kittens to escape from the Puritan rigidities of a New England aunt, and throw herself upon the protection of a wild young Southern uncle, who has always been her chum and who understands her gypsy caprices. There is said to be fighting galore and dancing in Boston and flirting everywhere, and a really novel form of duel, and a daring feat in swimming accomplished by the sweet gypsy, Mistress Barbara Ladd.

Mrs. Meynell and Cloud Pictures. It may be taken for granted that Mrs. Meynell, who is now lecturing in the United States, did not find beauty in the Atlantic cloudland while crossing the ocean. In a characteristic article on "Atlantic Skies" in The Pall Mall Gazette she reports of the clouds as follows:

And the strangest thing is the lack of beauty. However shaped, however colored—and the shape is wild, the color is strong—the Atlantic skies evade the eyes that are lifted to see beauty as the oldest sight in heaven. Most familiar of all things, beauty is out of sight. From the promenade deck, the fourth story of the great liner, you see some distance much further, that is, than the little circle of the old seafarer. And all you see is gray or blue, after a pattern, you know. The ocean is not strange to the eye, except only in the haste to which he is compelled. Twenty-one miles an hour and more is the wave driven; and you see no space of all ocean as it lies, at peace. But in spite of these thousands of miles of hail and farewell, the ocean is your old friend, even if you are at odds with the sky.

Brief Personals. "George Douglas," the name appearing as that of the author of "The House with the Green Shutters," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., is the pseudonym of Mr. G. B. Brown, late of Balliol College, Oxford. The book has caused considerable interest in England, and Mr. Andrew Lang is said to be full of admiration of it; at any rate, he is among those in the literary world who are speaking very much about it. The story is a Scottish study, somewhat in the "kailyard" style, but the point is that it is the reverse of the "kailyard."

***In our notice last week of "Peter Edes, Pioneer Printer of Maine," published at Bangor by the De Burians in a limited edition of 179 copes, the reviewer neglected to say that the work had been prepared for the press by Samuel Lane Boardman, who is a well-known gentleman of Bangor, engaged in literary pursuits.

***Years ago, when Miss Wilkins wrote her first short stories for Harper's Bazar, she had the good fortune to win the friendship of Mary L. Booth, who was then conducting that periodical. Miss Booth recognized the originality of the young author's work, but, with the wisdom which characterized her entire editorial career, she refrained from giving any suggestions, however well intentioned, because they might have a tendency to destroy any of the freshness of the new individuality of style recognized in the writer's stories. When Miss Wilkins, at a later stage of her development, contributed "A Humble Romance," she was equally fortunate in coming under the editorial care of Mr. Henry Mills Alden. Miss Wilkins's latest and most mature work is a novel of New England, the story of a young girl's life, entitled "The Portion of Labor."

***Mr. Hall Caine has written a long letter about James Creelman's book, "On the Great Highway." As might be expected of the author of "The Eternal City," he is particularly interested in regard to Mr. Creelman's interview with the Pope, and about Tolstoi's views of marriage and the social order. In speaking of Pope Leo XIII., Mr. Caine says: "I confess, * * * I fail to realise the definite message conveyed in the words Mr. Creelman has given. * * * The Church by its honored mouthpiece (the Pope) tells the world that it must cultivate religion, be obedient to its Bishops, and bow the knee to the authority of the Pope. Such in effect is the word of life which the Church gives to a sick world through the mouth of its sovereign Pontiff, and it leaves undisturbed the great inequalities of rich and poor, which are the manifest causes of the world's unrest. Perhaps it is too much to expect the Holy Father to be more definite. His obligations are too many, the claims upon him are too pressing; perhaps, if one may say so without offense, his own position is too perilous."

***Basil King's new novel of marriage and divorce tells of woman's relation to man. In one of Henry Vassell's speeches he says: "Woman is in our lives what the fire is in our chimneys. We need it for warmth and comfort and all the arts of civilisation. But it must be kept just there. Once let it get beyond its proper confines, and the whole house burns down. A wife is at once the greatest joy, and the greatest danger in a man's life. In her place, she is an angel; out of her place she can be the very devil. * * * When she is ruled, there is order; when she is obeyed, there is anarchy."

***Mr. Howells has received a letter from an unknown correspondent warranted to warm his heart in regard to his latest work, "Heroines of Fiction." The writer of the letter discoursed upon the heroines whom she liked and whom Mr. Howells, she averred, had now vividly restored to her thought and affection, adding, "Truly, I think your bringing back to my memory and attention these dear friends is a kindness too great for thanks!"

***Mr. Edwin A. Denham, the son of one of our oldest and best-known New York booksellers, Alexander Denham, who has been residing in London for many years, has opened a store for the sale of rare books, autographs, engravings, &c., at 28 West Thirty-third Street. Mr. Denham has been associated with Alexander Denham & Co., in London, since 1891, and has frequently visited this country in their interests during the past three or four years. A large part of his business will consist in handling, as agent for the company, the books, &c., consigned to him by them.

***Few writers, perhaps, can approach the ability to work hard of Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, who has just finished a book of fairy tales for children. She arises between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, while her maids are still sleeping, and writes on a story or poem for nearly three hours. She creates rapidly, making few changes in her manuscript. At 8 she breakfasts with King Charles. A little later she receives her maids of honor in the reception room, and during the remainder of the day devotes herself entirely to the welfare of her people, both of high and low degree—relieving their wants, and set-

IF YOU EVER READ A BOOK YOU WILL ENJOY THE CRITIC.

Regular Contributors to THE CRITIC

MRS. ANNE THACKERAY,
HENRY JAMES,
GEORGE L. BEER,
DR. W. J. ROLFE,
PROF. N. S. SHALER,
GERALD STANLEY LEE,
ANDREW LANG,
WILLIAM ARCHER,
JOHN BURROUGHS,
EDITH THOMAS,
MME. BLANC,
JOHN VANCE CHENEY,
SAMUEL V. COLE,
REV. CHARLES J. WOOD,
PROF. LEWIS E. GATES,
JEANNETTE BARBOUR PERRY,
CORNELIA ATWOOD PRATT,
J. RANKEN TOWSE,
CHRISTIAN BRINTON,
REV. DR. FRANCIS BROWN,
CHARLES DE KAY,
W. I. FLETCHER,
ALINE GORREN,
PROF. GEORGE HEMPL,
REV. DR. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS,
GEN. F. V. GREENE,
RUTH PUTNAM,
CAROLYN SHIPMAN,
MRS. JOHN VAN VORST,
A. S. VAN WESTRUM,
HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian of Congress,

and many others that are qualified to write authoritatively and interestingly on interesting topics. No publication offers its readers the writings of a more distinguished list of contributors: the best writers and the most important themes.

FOR 1902

Do not try to get along without THE CRITIC. It is as essential a part of present-day American intellectual life, as trade journals are of business life.

To-day EVERYBODY reads, and if you are not in close touch with current literary affairs, you are at a disadvantage.

The Critic

JEANNETTE GILDER, Editor,

is the most useful, the most authoritative, the most "up-to-date," the most ably-conducted of all the literary and critical magazines. Books, writers, literary news and gossip, caricature, portraiture, the fine arts, music, the drama—these are subjects which THE CRITIC treats in its own unique way, sanely, justly, luminously.

You need THE CRITIC in your intellectual life.

$2.00 a year | *Send for specimen copies and list of special offers.* | 25c a number

THE CRITIC CO.
(G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers)
27 & 29 West 23d St., New York

THE CRITIC is so very "up-to-date" in its contents that it is not always possible to tell beforehand what its various attractions will be. Among the striking features for the new year which may safely be announced is a series of illustrated papers on

The Great Reviews of the World.

These papers are by carefully selected writers and their publication will be begun early in the new year. The first will be on English Reviews, by Mr. ARTHUR WAUGH.

Another interesting feature will be a series of illustrated papers on

College Professors Who Write Books

other than text books. The general public will be surprised to find how many well-known writers are included. Harvard has the largest list, but Princeton presses it closely.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR A SERIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST, INCLUDING NON-PUBLISHED MATERIAL AND ILLUSTRATIONS CONCERNING DICKENS, THACKERAY, AND OTHER AUTHORS. FIRST PAPER APPEARS IN JANUARY.

THE CRITIC in 1902 will be a far handsomer and more valuable periodical than ever before in its history. The latest and best in Literature, Art, and Life will find expression in its pages.

IF YOU EVER BUY A BOOK YOU NEED THE CRITIC.

NOV

1901

tiling disputes. The evenings are often occupied with some public or private affair, and rarely is it possible for the Queen to retire until after midnight, yet she declares that her early morning literary work, instead of lessening her strength, gives her fresh power and mental poise to meet the cares of the day.

***"That newly discovered genius," Leon Lempert, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y., whom C. M. Clark is introducing to the public through the medium of "a book to stagger sorrow," entitled "Junk," is still very young, but it is said that he has turned out a work of humorous verses and illustrations that will give him a conspicuous place among the American humorists and cartoonists. Young Mr. Lempert inherits his artistic temperament from his father, who is an artist and architect of considerable note. The young man started writing humorous verses and grotesquely illustrating them as a pastime and for the amusement of family friends. Through accident his clever work came to the attention of his present publishers.

***Lafcadio Hearn, author of "A Japanese Miscellany," which Little, Brown & Co. have just published, has had a most uncommon and romantic experience. His father was an Irish surgeon in the Seventy-sixth British Regiment, his mother a Greek lady from Cerigo. He was born at Leucasia, Santa Maura, Ionian Islands. He was sent to France at sixteen and later found himself in New Orleans, where he did editorial work for ten years. In 1887 he visited the West Indies; went to Japan against his wish, but was quite reconciled to his fate, for he married a Japanese lady, studied the Japanese people with success, and has produced books of much charm and value. He is now a lecturer on English literature in the Imperial University of Tokio.

***Mrs. A. Lea Merritt, author of "Alpine and Marsh Gardens" in the November number of Lippincott's, writes that the article was composed on board ship while coming to this country. "I took," she says, "a place near Penllyn as the field of my imaginary landscape garden. I dug my mind into it and peopled it over with all the dear * * * friends who have done so much for my later life, and they gathered about my thoughts and made me believe that all would be well with me and mine. At home," she continues, "I have to amuse myself. * * * At one time I acted in my husband's place as art critic for an important London paper, and all was agreeable while the Winter shows of the old masters were going on. But the first Spring exhibition which brought me to criticize the work of my fellow artists was impossible, and my resignation was sent in. I shall never attempt criticism again."

***R. B. Marston has been asked to act as Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer of a fund to be raised with the object of placing a memorial for the late Mr. R. D. Blackmore in Exeter Cathedral, England. Mr. Marston says of the proposal: "Having known Mr. Blackmore intimately for nearly thirty years, and enjoyed the great privilege of his hearty friendship, I need hardly say that in accepting the position I do so with the feeling that whatever work it may entail will indeed be a 'labor of love.'"

***James O. G. Duffy, author of "Glass and Gold," sent a copy of the book to Cyrus Townsend Brady with the following inscription upon a foreleaf:

TO CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.
Art like to thine, in many a tale,
Arrays the Muse in garb divine,
No critic spleen can e'er assail
Art like to thine.

A struggling 'prentice effort mine,
A foe may sneer, a friend bewail,
And some praise Holloway's design.

But may it win, or may it fail,
In any case I still shall pine
Till I attain and men shall hail
Art like to thine.

JAMES O. G. DUFFY.

***Mrs. J. K. Hudson, author of "Another Woman's Letters," in Lippincott's Magazine for November, is the wife of Gen. J. J. Hudson of Topeka, Kan., for many years editor of the leading daily paper of that State. Mrs. Hudson's forefathers are all Pennsylvania Quakers, but she is thoroughly identified with the West, which she has described as "a glowing page on which every man must make his own mark, without any quotations from his ancestors." She has written many stories of that region and sketches of travel in Old Mexico, Cuba, &c., for Western papers and magazines. A novel entitled "Esther the Gentile," and six stories published in Lippincott's from January to June, 1900, were the result of a special study of Mormonism made in Utah.

***Mrs. Emma L. Kelly, whose "A Woman's Trip to the Klondike" is in the current number of Lippincott's Magazine, says "the facilities for traveling have worked wondrous changes in the gold fields." She has planned to write in a series of short articles the Klondike and its pioneers as she first saw them, but "as they are no longer seen."

***Miss Martha Wolfenstein, author of "Idylls of the Gass," to be published by the Jewish Publication Society of America (Philadelphia,) is a daughter of Dr. S. Wolfenstein, who has been Superintendent of the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland, Ohio, for the past twenty-three years. Miss Wolfenstein has practically spent her life at the institution. When she was fifteen her mother died, leaving four younger children in her care. Then followed a busy and trying time, which left the young girl in broken health. She says: "It was only for mental relief during a long siege of illness, that I turned to writing, and circumstances have made me a much better nurse and housekeeper than a writer." "Idylls of the Gass" is her first book, and is a collection of deftly wrought sketches of Old World Jewish life. Several stories of hers have appeared in Lippincott's Magazine and one in the Outlook.

QUERIES.

J. M. TOWNSEND, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Will you give the exact words of the verses entitled 'Ben Bolt,' as written by Thomas Dunn English? I have several so-called copies of this poem, published in different works, but, strange to say, no two of them read alike."

"Ben Bolt" is too long for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS to print. It is given correctly in Stedman's "American Anthology," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3.)

"F. W. P.," University of Virginia: "Who first said, 'Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains'?"

Buffon first characterized genius in this manner. Carlyle, in his "History of Frederick the Great," has this phrase: "Genius, which means the transcendent capacity of taking trouble."

ANDREW S. CORIELL, Bound Brook, N. J.: "In answer to the request of Edward M. McParian, 21 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y., as to a book called 'Love of Country,' I would say that I have a copy of the book. It bears this title: 'Love of Country; or, Solleski and Hedwig, Completed and Translated from the French by Tranermantel. Boston, Crosby, Nichols & Co., 1859.'"

CARRIE BUESCH, 2 West Eighty-third Street, New York City: "In reply to Laura P. Smith's question in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Sept. 28, as to the authorship of 'So the goblet of gold on a pedestal stands,' I would say that Sully-Prudhomme wrote it, and that it occurs in the second verse, I think, of his 'La Coupe d'Ay.'"

CHARLES N. HOAR, 106 East Twenty-third Street, New York City: "Apropos of your reprint of Mrs. Spaulding's poem 'Fate,' in your correspondents' column, the following version may be of interest as showing how readily it may be arranged and condensed into regular sonnet form, with almost no change in the phraseology:

FATE.

'Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues and have no heed
Each of the others being and no need;
These over unknown seas and lands shall start.

Shall safely cross despite death's wrecking art,
And so unconsciously bend every deed
And step, that one day they shall meet and read
Life's meaning in each other's eyes and heart.

So close shall walk two others, side by side,
Should they from right or left but turn their ways,
They'd stand acknowledged face to face, elate.
And yet, with groping hands—deaf—wistful-eyed,
They vainly seek each other all their days,
And die unsatisfied—and this is Fate.'"

"LONG ISLAND," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In answer to Francis Welles, Washington Heights, New York City, I would say that '4—19—69' is a nom de plume of Philip Verrill Mighels, author of 'When a Witch Is Young.'"

J. B. WARREN, Department of Public Instruction, Rochester, N. Y.: "I wish to ask the value of 'A New Parthenon or Fabulous History of the Heathen Gods, Heroes, Goddesses, &c., published in 1753 by Samuel Boyse."

Works of this character possess little interest at the present time, and their value is consequently small.

M. E. MORRIS, 306 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I think that 'Seashore,' P. O. Box 754, will probably find the books he mentioned—De Costa's 'Rambles in Mount Desert,' &c.—at any of the large book stores in New York City."

"T. A. R.," Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.: "Is John Boyle O'Reilly's 'Songs of the Southern Seas,' first edition, scarce? I have the third edition."

The first edition was published in Boston in 1873, and copies are occasionally seen. The book is worth $3 or $4 in condition.

JOHN PAUL BOCOCK, 391 West End Avenue, New York City: "'F. G. M.,' Louisville, Ky., asks: 'Will you kindly tell me where I am likely to find a copy of the Duperril edition (1691) of Horace, with annotations by Ludovicus Despres?' I have three editions of Horace in my collection with notes and interpretation by Ludovicus Despres. One is of London, 1758; one of London, 1804, and one the rare American reprint of 1824. I will sell or exchange for other editions either of the first two."

"F. G. M.," Holland House, New York City: "I am visiting the Eastern States for a short time, and while in New York wish to get the best modern editions of Robert Herrick's works. Please direct me."

The following editions of Herrick's works are indispensable, whether a lover of the poet or a student of early English literature is concerned: "Works," (containing the "Hesperides" and "Noble Numbers,") edited by Alfred Pollard, with a preface by Swinburne, ("Muses Library," Charles Scribner's Sons, two volumes, $3.50;) "Poems," (complete,) edited, with memoir and notes by the Rev. A. B. Grosart, (Scribner's, three volumes, $4;) "Hesperides, Poems, and Other Remains," edited by W. Carew Hazlitt, ("Library of Old Authors," Scribner's, two volumes, $4.20.) The study of Herrick in Edmund Gosse's "Seventeenth Century Studies," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50,) possesses much interest.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Baldwin Building, Indianapolis, Ind.: "Who wrote the poem 'Sweetest Eyes Were Ever Seen'? Where can I obtain a copy of it? Who is the author, and where can I find a copy of the poem in which the following lines occur:

"'Tis better to do God's will with a heart that is
Than to snap the delicate thread of life asunder
And then sit down and grieve and wonder.'

"I am not certain of the accuracy of my quotation."

"R. M. E.," 29 West Sixtieth Street, New York City: "Can any reader tell me where I can get these two old songs, of which I send fragments. First of the first is as follows:

"The Lord be praised,
While I'm amazed
To see how things have mended;
Shortcake and tea
Are now for me,
Where mush and milk was intended."

"The second contains these lines:

"'Here sits an old bachelor making his moan,
I cannot tell what the cause can be,
That all the pretty girls they dislike me.'"

F. W. HALSEY, 146 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, New York: "Can any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS tell me who wrote the following lines, and whether or not this verse is correct:

"'In men whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot;
I hesitate to draw the line
Between the two, where God has not.'"

WARREN PARSONS, 1306 Corcoran Street, Washington, D. C.: "Where can I procure a complete copy of the parody on Poe's 'Raven' which appeared in the late 'Puck' Annual? The opening verses, as I remember, are:

"'Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore,
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
"'Tis some visitor," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door—
Only this and nothing more."'

"Can any reader supply the remainder of the parody?"

FOR THE READING SEASON.

THE SMART SET
A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

THE SUCCESS OF THIS PUBLICATION IS A TOPIC OF DISCUSSION THROUGHOUT THE READING WORLD. NOT ONLY IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT IN ENGLAND, ON THE CONTINENT, AND IN AUSTRALIA, "THE SMART SET" HAS ATTAINED A PRESTIGE UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MAGAZINES. THERE MUST BE A REASON FOR THIS, AND IT IS NOT FAR TO FIND—ITS 160 PAGES ARE FILLED WITH THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SMARTEST AND CLEVEREST OF THE WORLD'S WRITERS, SELECTED WITH A VIEW TO ENTERTAINMENT, AND ENTERTAINMENT ONLY.

THE AMERICAN AND THE ENGLISH PRESS HAVE UNITED IN ACCLAIMING THIS UNIQUE PERIODICAL. FROM THOUSANDS OF NOTICES THE FOLLOWING MAY BE QUOTED AS INDICATIVE OF

THE GENERAL OPINION:

THE QUEEN (London):—"It is certainly a magazine of cleverness."

VANITY FAIR (London):—"It is bright all through."

THE GLOBE (London):—"There is not a dull page in it."

SUNDAY SUN (London):—"The stories are modern, the playlets are brilliant, the poems are amusing, the epigrams are satirical. Altogether The Smart Set furnishes the most fascinating reading."

THE GENTLEWOMAN (London):—"The Smart Set continues to be as smart as ever, enterprising, bright and always amusing. There is much in it that is singularly clever."

THE LADIES' PICTORIAL (London):—"The magazine is one which only needs to be seen once to establish itself in the favor of those who appreciate vivid, vigorous, humorous and unusual writing in many schools of work."

SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN:—"Of all the magazines published there is none that can compare in reading matter with The Smart Set."

NEW YORK JOURNAL:—"The cleverest of the popular magazines."

BOSTON GLOBE:—"Amusement for the widest variety of tastes is to be found in The Smart Set; choice bits of modern prose and verse, powerful enough to linger long in the memory."

BALTIMORE SUN:—"To persons who like good, racy English, and have a prejudice in favor of originality and novelty in literature, The Smart Set may safely be commended without fear of disappointment."

NEW YORK HERALD:—"One is struck by the smartness of the names of its contributors and of the subjects on which they contribute."

THE SMART SET'S writers are not only those famous in the literary field, but many are from the ranks of the best society in Europe and America. The following are some of its

NOTABLE CONTRIBUTORS:

Julien Gordon (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger)
Caroline Duer
The Countess of Warwick
Lady Jeune
Lady Colin Campbell
Lady Violet Greville
Lady Katharine Morgan
Mrs. Burton Harrison
Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield
Mrs. Poultney Bigelow
Alice Duer Miller
Mrs. William Allen
Mrs. E. W. Sherwood
Sarah Cooper Hewitt
H. C. Chatfield-Taylor
Edgar Saltus
Harriet Prescott Spofford
Katrina Trask
Flora Bigelow Dodge
Mrs. Reginald de Koven
Elizabeth Duer
Richard Le Gallienne
Gertrude Atherton
Edgar Fawcett
Charles G. D. Roberts
Baroness von Hutten
Arthur Grissom
Clinton Scollard
Barry Pain
Gelett Burgess
Countess Loveau de Chavanne
Prince Vladimir Vaniatsky
Martha McCulloch-Williams
Theodosia Garrison
Mrs. Stephen Crane
Bliss Carman
Ella Wheeler Wilcox
Edward S. Van Zile
Clement Scott
Max Pemberton
Madison Cawein
Clinton Ross
Douglas Story
Carolyn Wells
Lloyd Osbourne
Josephine D. Daskam
H. J. W. Dam
Eden Phillpotts
Guy Wetmore Carryl
Gwendolen Overton

Price 25c. Sold by dealers wherever English is spoken. ANY NEWSDEALER WILL GLADLY FORWARD YOUR SUBSCRIPTION. $3.00 PER YEAR.

ESS ESS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
1135 Broadway. NEW YORK.

Books Worth Reading
Just Published

HELD TO RANSOM.
A STORY OF SPANISH BRIGANDS. By E. R. Forester, author of "The Spanish Cousin," "A Settler's Story," etc. Illustrated by Archibald Webb. Crown 8vo, bevelled boards, cloth extra, gilt top. $1.50

For the Faith.
A STORY OF THE REFORMATION TIME IN ENGLAND. By E. Everett-Green, author of "The Heir of Hascombe Hall," "French and English," etc. Illustrated by W. H. Margetson. Post 8vo, cloth extra, $1.25
Full of valuable historical information of the beginning of the reform movement in England, with a slight thread of a love story.

In Fair Granada.
A NEW HISTORICAL TALE. By E. Everett-Green, author of "After Worcester," "A Gordon Highlander," etc. With Colored Illustrations by Walter Grieve. Crown 8vo, bevelled boards, cloth extra, gilt top. $1.00
This volume gives a vivid description of Granada, and of the revolt by the Moors after their conquest by the Spaniards in 1492. A love story sustains the interest to the end.

The Cape and Its Story.
OR THE STRUGGLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA. By M. Douglas, author of "Breaking the Record," "In Lobengula's," etc. With Improved Illustrations. Post 8vo, cloth extra, $1.00
In this volume Miss Douglas tells the story of South Africa from the time of the first settlement to the capture of Pretoria.

Bunyan's Works.
Complete in one volume. The Pilgrim's Progress, The Holy War, and Grace Abounding. Printed in Long Primer Type on Nelson's India Paper, size 6¼ x 9¼, and a companion volume to the New Century Library. Cloth extra, gilt top, gilt back, $1.25

Complete list sent on application.
For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
THOMAS NELSON & SONS, Pub's, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y.

FROM READERS.

The Battle of Golden Hill.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I fully agree with your correspondent, Mr. Albert Ulmann, in your issue of to-day, regarding the failure of my friend the late Prof. John Fiske, to give prominence or even to mention the "Battle of Golden Hill." But as your correspondent's letter may stimulate a knowledge of this battle, I take the liberty of sending you the results of that battle from the pen of my father in his "Life of Brant." I may also here say that my father was the first one to call attention to the importance of this battle.

After narrating very minutely the battle of Golden Hill, (the site of which is John Street, between Cliff and Burling Slip,) Col. Stone writes as follows:

It has usually been asserted by historians that the first blood in the War of the American Revolution was shed at Lexington; but such is not the fact. The battle of Golden Hill, on the 18th of January, 1770, was the beginning of that contest, so fearful in its commencement, so doubtful in its progress, and so splendid in its results. The storm had now been gathering for several years, and the public mind had become exceedingly feverish, not only in respect to the conduct of the parent Government, but in regard to the language and bearing of the officers of the Crown stationed in the Colonies. The destruction of the liberty pole increased the mutual exasperation, and the fight that followed was but the natural consequence. To the City of New York, therefore, must ever be given the honor of striking the first blow. The town was thrown into commotion, the bells rang, and the news, with the exaggerations and embellishments incident to all occasions of alarm, spread through the country with the rapidity of lightning. Everywhere throughout the old Thirteen Colonies it created a strong sensation, and was received with a degree of indignant emotion which very clearly foretold that blood had only begun flowing.

The massacre in King Street (Boston) two months later, added intensity to the flame, and, although five years intervened before the demonstration at Lexington, there were too many nervous pens and eloquent tongues in exercise to allow these feelings to subside, or the noble spirit of liberty that had been awakened to be quenched. Such stirring orations as those of Joseph Warren were not uttered in vain, and often were the people reminded by him, or by his compatriots of kindred spirit, "The voice of your brethren's blood cries to you from the ground!" The admonition had its effect, and the resolutions of vengeance sank deeper and deeper, until the fullness of time should come.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1901.

New Jersey's Tea Party.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

When reading Mr. Ulmann's communication in your issue of Nov. 16 on "John Fiske's Unfairness to New York," the allusion to the destruction of tea in Boston and New York reminded me of the case with which many facts in history drop entirely out of sight while others of similar significance are remembered and often referred to. Who ever speaks of the tea demonstration that occurred in Southern New Jersey, quite as significant in its way as the like exploits of Boston and New York? On Dec. 12, 1774, the brig Greyhound sailed up the Cohansey with a cargo of tea, and moored at Greenwich. She hailed ostensibly from Rotterdam, but, aside from the fact that there was something suspicious in bringing the tea to an obscure port, there were other reasons for believing that the cargo really came from England, and that the port of hail was merely a ruse. The circumstance that the tea was secretly landed and stored in Daniel Bowen's cellar confirmed the suspicions of the patriots of Greenwich, who were as full of zeal for Colonial liberty as their brethren in the parts further north. A committee of five was appointed, when the affair got wind, to mount guard over the tea until a county committee could arbitrate the question. But while the decision of the latter was pending a party of citizens disguised as Indians broke into the building where the tea was stored, and in an hour the fragrant cargo that was intended to gladden so many domestic boards at the expense of Colonial rights was reduced to ashes, and once more the wrath of England had been defied. Is not this incident as worthy of permanent record as the tea episodes of Boston and New York, even though it occurred on a humbler scene of action?

S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1901.

"Mistress Brent."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you kindly allow me space in your next issue to say that the notice of "Mistress Brent," by Mrs. Lucy Meacham Thruston, on page 732 of your issue of Nov. 2, does the author—though it need hardly be said unintentionally—an injustice too great to allow it to go unnoticed?

The manuscript of "Mistress Brent" was offered to me for serial use in a monthly periodical I was editing at the time before Miss Mary Johnston's most successful romances—that your reviewer by inference supposes Mrs. Thruston among others to have imitated—had been presented to the public. "Mistress Brent" was too long for serial use, but its value was unmistakable. Its author, a Baltimore writer, whose short stories have not remained unnoticed, although tucked away in unimportant periodicals, did not aspire to have more than a fleeting magazine or even newspaper record of existence for "Mistress Brent." She was urged to offer the manuscript for book publication, and it is interesting to note, particularly in view of recent discussions in your columns and elsewhere as to the chances for recognition of "new writers," that "Mistress Brent," the first book of an unknown author, was accepted and published by the second publisher to whom it was offered, and this in spite of the fact that the manuscript was in an almost illegible state from having been written in a fine trailing hand with pale pink on common brown manilla paper.

It was foreseen later on that, inasmuch as great successes had been made with Colonial novels between the time that "Mistress Brent" was written and published, that somebody would probably suppose, as your reviewer has done, that Mrs. Thruston had merely "followed suit." Instead of this being true hers was the original idea and execution.

Since, by a typographical error, your, in the main, appreciative notice of this admirable story does not give due credit for the no less admirable illustrations of Mr. Charles Grunwald, may I add that this talented young artist; though now a resident of New York, is also a Southerner? This fact perhaps is not without interest,

the [illegible] author and illustrator of "[illegible]" were strangers to each [illegible] so much is said of sectional contributions to our National output of arts and letters.

DINAH STURGIS.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

Markham's "The Muse of Brotherhood."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It has been a source of no little surprise to the present writer that while critics have been settling Poet Markham's claims to poethood so little mention has been made of his great masterpiece, "The Muse of Brotherhood," either at the time it first appeared in a periodical or upon the recent issue of his book, "Lincoln, and Other Poems." Great and strong and even classic as are the lines to Lincoln, the other creation is more representative of the whole bent and spirit of Mr. Markham's work, and perhaps might better have given the volume its title.

Are there in the works of any other poet of to-day, or even in any other work of this poet, any lines equal to these opening stanzas of "The Muse of Brotherhood"?

I am in the expectancy that runes;
My feet are in the future, whirled afar
On wings of light. If I have any sons
Let them arise and follow to my star.

Some momentary touches of my fire
Have warmed the barren ages with a beam.
There is no peak beyond my swift desire,
There is no beauty deeper than my dream.

And so it runs on from billow to billow, each one that follows more tremendous and enwrapping than the one preceding, until it ends with that line which leaves after it a sacred hush:

I am Religion by her deeper name.

This is a piece of work that should mark an epoch. It were folly in this enlightened age, when metaphysics are topics of ordinary conversation, to attribute the fact that the poem has not attracted more widespread attention to any quality of obscurity, of mysticism. It is the triumphant and passionate expression of the spirit of consideration and love which too little dominates the attitude of men toward men. Then shall we be forced to look for the reason of this lack of interest in the sheep-like propensities of mind, which are waiting for some one to make the first jump—that is, speak the first word of praise?

GENEVIEVE LUCILE FARNELL.

New York, Nov. 13, 1901.

Three Much Discussed Books.

I.

WARWICK OF THE KNOBS

Illustrated, $1.50.

By JOHN URI LLOYD

Author of "Stringtown on the Pike."

THE DISCUSSION.

The discussion waging over this book is as to whether it is a correct picture of Kentucky; whether it is more correct than the pictures of John Fox or James Lane Allen, or less; whether the South and Southern views at the time of the Civil War are honestly presented; whether the types drawn exist to-day, or indeed ever existed; whether the author's apparent lack of literary grace detracts from the story or adds to it; and whether it is an advance over "Stringtown," Mr. Lloyd's first novel.

The N. Y. Times Saturday Review Says:

"A powerful novel. . . . A portrait true in every lineament. The tale is not only original and dramatic, but it is extremely well told. It touches upon the stirring events of the Civil War in a frontier country, and one is made to comprehend the widely divergent points of view of the North and South. Much light is thrown upon the mistaken notions in regard to the North with which the South entered into the war. . . . Mr. Lloyd has given us a fine piece of literary workmanship."

The Congregationalist Says:

"No one can follow the story without feeling that he has come to an acquaintance with a region of fresh and fascinating interest. There is a fine reserve in the work."

The Cincinnati Times-Star Says:

"So full of pathos, so human, so thoroughly characteristic and dramatic that it is destined to live in literature. It gives to the world a vivid picture of an intensely earnest life; a remarkable study of human emotion. . . . Undoubtedly the strongest book of the year."

II.

SIR RICHARD CALMADY

680 Pages, $1.50.

By LUCAS MALET

Author of the "Wages of Sin."

THE DISCUSSION.

Around "Sir Richard Calmady" discussion is also being waged. Is it a novel with a lofty purpose? Is it too long? Is Lucas Malet a greater writer than Mrs. Humphry Ward, and why? Is she to be compared with George Eliot? Can the theme be called morbid? Is the hero a convincing character? Are the women in the book stronger than the men? Has the author, on the whole, added to the category of books that may be called "great"?

The N. Y. Press Says:

"George Eliot, George Sand and—Lucas Malet! Mrs. Harrison has succeeded in doing what George Eliot and George Sand—alone of her sex have done heretofore: the constructing, describing and the laying bare of a great feminine heart. . . . It is hardly to be believed that any reader of average taste could read "Calmady" without feeling that here was a book worth writing as well as worth reading."

The Interior Says:

"So little discrimination has been used in applying the word 'great' to works of current fiction that it has become almost meaningless. But Mrs. Harrison has produced a novel which may successfully challenge comparison with the work of her most distinguished predecessors, retaining at the same time enough of her own individuality to mark its individual distinction. Nothing more insistently impressive has been done in many years."

The Baltimore Sun Says:

"A strong, intense, absorbing novel. . . . A piece of work of which we had not believed any writer of the present day to be capable—one of the finest things that we have seen in late fiction."

III.

YOUNG BARBARIANS

Illustrated, $1.50.

By IAN MACLAREN

Author of "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

THE DISCUSSION.

Here the discussion is whether or not Ian Maclaren has entirely departed from the "kail-yard"; whether it is not in every respect the finest, sincerest and solidest thing he has ever written; whether it is not better than "Stalky & Co."; and why it is better; whether it is a book for the young or for the old; whether the characters are purely British and Scotch, and whether the note of manliness which Maclaren has struck in it is not the surest note he has ever given us.

The Chicago Record-Herald Says:

"A sympathetic reading of the whole will convince almost anybody that 'Young Barbarians' is one of the finest literary products of the year. The charm of Ian Maclaren's writing is as intangible as the perfume of the rose. There is a union of robustness and tenderness, of laughter and tears, of human nature and literary art, that one finds nowhere else. . . . It is a wholesome, kindly, red-blooded, human book, which any one will be the merrier and the sweeter spirited for reading."

The British Weekly Says:

"As a work of real genius 'Young Barbarians' deserves to rank with 'Treasure Island.' Like the story by which Stevenson obtained his first popular success, it appeals to old and young."

William Wallace Says:

"It remains to be said, and said with the cordiality of a Scottish handshake, that Ian Maclaren has produced one of the pleasantest, healthiest, and best books of the year. A work, too, which marks a distinct advance on Ian Maclaren's part as an artist."

Have You Formed Your Opinion of These Three Noteworthy Works?

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS, FIFTH AVENUE, cor. 35th STREET, NEW YORK

NOV

RICHARDSON.

Two Notable Editions of the Works of the Founder of the English Novel.*

NOT without significance of a sort worth studying is it that we have here brought before us coincidently two well-equipped editions of Richardson's compete works. They have not come because novels are lacking and fictionists are idle, for the field of the romancer and the story-teller was never more mottled with story books that appeal to widely varying tastes. It must be that something which Richardson touched in the humanly strung gamut is still warmly akin to human nature as we know it to-day, 160 years after the temptations of Pamela and the troubles of Clarissa brought tears and pathos to our far-off ancestors. At any rate, for some reason the old printer-novelist is once more in the air, and offers a sorcery on realistic lines that, it is safe to say, has not lost a certain charm.

Macaulay is credited with saying somewhat extravagantly of Richardson that he was a "prose Shakespeare," but if he was Shakespeare-like in some small degree, it was not for surpassing art or towering imagination. He was only so through his searching analysis of character. Of cadenced utterance, massive thought and lofty phrases he gives us no example, but in presenting the minute feminine traits of the eighteenth century middle class life he was a facile master. His mode of delineation, with its repetition and general prolixity, would be considered tedious now; but even the modern reader of "Pamela" and "Clarissa Harlowe," if he will but surrender himself to these stories and their simple style, cannot fail to get some real glimpses into the elements of this author's power. The former novel is said to have shaped to some extent Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," and the latter it is certain has drawn praise from quarters more various and eminent than has any work of its age.

Rousseau, who called it the best of all romances, was himself practically influenced by it, while Scott held that its author was the "discoverer of a new style in writing." In fact nearly all the criticism, contemporary and later, reveled in similar superlatives in naming Richardson's place in literature.

Many things combined, no doubt, to make him the writer that he was. As a mere boy he was famous for improvised verbal story-telling by which his schoolmates benefited. He not only told his tales to his fellow scholars, but he was in demand as an entertainer in this way, and in reading other stories besides at evening parties. Add to this that he had an unmistakable feminine nervous temperament, with a fondness for studying female traits; that his education as a printer and student of writing was the necessary accompaniment of his regular business; that he was much employed by his young lady friends to frame their love-letters, and in this way necessarily obtained their most secret confidences, and we see at a glance how abounding circumstances wafted his chosen craft on its natural voyage. It is in his own sketch of himself that he says, among many minutely instanced traits, that he has "his eye always on the ladies." And one of his commentators adds that "it was not only with his keen gray eyes that Richardson looked at the quaint and dainty figures in their pretty sacques, their hooped petticoats, and their wonderful head-dresses, he looked into their hearts with the eyes of the mind, and had a grasp of their characteristics, a knowledge of their weakness and strength which had hardly been equaled by his predecessors." It was for this endowment that—in addition to being called the "Founder of the English Novel"—he has also been termed the "Apostle of Feminism."

What a profound influence his stories had in their time is shown by various stories, in addition to the statistics of their frequent editions. His first published story—"Pamela"—created a public furor, one example of which is given by the author of the introduction to the handy-volume edition before me. This writer says:

> At Slough the village blacksmith undertook to read the story aloud for the benefit of his less lettered neighbors, who every evening gathered around the forge for the purpose. So intense was the excitement manifested when Pamela was finally married to her pursuer that the general joy found expression in ringing the church bells as for a festival.

Of this novel Walter Scott said: "Among other passages that in which Pamela attempts to escape may be taken as an example of the beautiful propriety and truth into which the author was able to throw himself into the character of the heroine, and to think and reason and express those thoughts and reasons exactly as she must have done had the fictitious incident really befallen such a person." There is truly a vast array of complimentary criticism of Richardson, look in whatever direction you may. He lived, however, long before the advent of "art for art's sake" was invented. But in his view, art was the incident merely, while the purpose of his work was either monitory or didactic. In

*THE NOVELS OF SAMUEL RICHARDSON. Complete and Unabridged. With a Life and Introduction by William Lyon Phelps. Illustrations. Six volumes. Octavo. Cloth, in box. Price, $18 net. Delivery charges, 72 cents. The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York. Cloth & Sterling Company.

*THE NOVELS OF SAMUEL RICHARDSON. In twelve volumes. Octavo. With an Introduction by Juliet H. H. McKenna. Illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan. Cloth, $12 net. Postage, 72 cents. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West 23d Street, New York. Cloth & Sterling Company.

tended for a preacher, he became one of a certain kind, with the printing press for his pulpit and a wider public than any church could hold for his audience.

His greatest fault was vanity, connected with a somewhat narrow vision in viewing rival authors, especially Fielding. But he was a true humanitarian, and made his hand open to suffering, and his house a hostelry. No one can read the facts narrated in any memoir of him without sincere respect for his character.

The fashion of his time allowed a certain frankness of speech in his stories that would not be tolerated to-day; but it was employed on behalf of virtue, and not to defy conventions which did not then exist.

One who has kept himself in touch with the varying trend of fiction will recall the fact that the old forms of it do now and then invite attention. We have passed, to be sure, the vogue of Richardson, of Jane Austen, and of Goldsmith—and even that of Washington Irving; but there are some who turn with pleasure always to these old types. For the few, therefore, who have lately shown a modern interest in Richardson there are now offered rare opportunities for the perusal and study they desire.

In the specially limited edition edited by Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University we have a true edition de luxe that would have overwhelmingly gratified the easily stirred vanity of that printer-novelist, if he could have by any means foreseen this honoring of his work. It is produced with generous illustrations, in large octavo form; printed in type to be at once distributed after less than 1,600 copies are made; supplied with a full bibliography, and furnished with a memoir, and liberal prefaces and introductions. The publishers do not overstate the matter in saying that "these introductions give just the facts that readers need to know, and make the edition not only the most useful but the best-edited Richardson that has ever appeared."

The embellishments include engravings re-etched from the most noted artists in England, France and Holland, who have made this novelist in any way their topic. Portraits of exceeding delicacy, place sketches, fac similes and original title pages are also here, with a title page of striking beauty for the whole set of twenty volumes. It is hard indeed to think of anything wanting that might be done additionally to secure absolute completeness.

For those who cannot afford this expensive presentation of our author, an edition having much to commend it is offered in a handy volume size, numbering also an even score. This too is illustrated, with a singularly fine etching of Richardson, and by scenes connected with the stories—some of the latter from the best procurable engravings. The text of the stories is that of 1811, edited by the Rev. E. Mangin. A well redacted introduction by Ethel M. M. McKenna, giving the needful facts concerning both the author and his work, prefaces this series, which makes also a seductive appeal to the curious and the cosmopolitan reader.

JOEL BENTON.

Connor's New Story.*

This new story by Ralph Connor deals with an interesting people. His hero is one of the shanty men who, in the early fifties, lived in the forests of Canada, making timber and getting it down the smaller rivers to the big water. The gang to which he belongs are the sons of the men who came from the islands and highlands of Scotland to Glengarry County in the early part of the century. The leader of the gang, the "Macdonald," is noted for the strength of his body and the corresponding strength of his religion. Religion is an important element in the book, and the struggles of Bhain Macdonald against the natural man are an edifying spectacle. There is a freshness about the style, added to the intimate knowledge of the author—gained from a boyhood spent in the Canadian forests—concerning the alien ground covered by him and the types of men he portrays, that very well accounts for the popularity of his work. The hero of the present book is well calculated to carry all before him, and his author has not made the mistake of putting him in ridiculous positions among the cultivated people with whom he finally comes to mingle. He is a self-respecting, competent boy and man, not too good to be true, and his environment is vividly depicted. The inevitable love story with the lady who does not and the other lady who does appreciate her opportunities is not enthralling, but it is unreasonable to expect all the literary virtues to come with young Lochinvar of the West. One portrait of a woman, at all events, is drawn with distinction, that of Mrs. Murray, the minister's wife, whose fine mind and finer character gain ascendancy over the passions of the lumbermen. She is the real heroine of the book.

*THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY. A Tale of the Ottawa. By Ralph Connor. Cloth, 8vo, Pp. 473. Chicago, New York, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1901. $1.50.

"Millionaires and Kings of Enterprise," by James Burnley, which has just been published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, is more than a series of biographical sketches. In the lives of the men who are now the real molders of the fortunes of the United States, and to whose operations are likely to be placed some of the most revolutionary developments in the world's history, is furnished an account of stupendous industrial progress and of the manipulation of millions in the making of more millions, every page of which is said to be fraught with serious interest. The gallery of portraits includes men in nearly every branch of trade and in nearly every industrial and financial effort.

The Best Shakespeare

WE have just completed an edition of Shakespeare that is in all essential respects so far superior to every other edition with which we are acquainted that we believe we are justified in calling it the **best edition of Shakespeare** ever published. In the extent of the information it contains concerning Shakespeare and his plays, it is, in fact, a Shakespearean encyclopedia.

However, you may be a judge of that for yourself, as the coupon in the lower right hand corner will bring you a **set for examination and comparison without cost to you.**

You cannot afford to be ignorant of Shakespeare's Works or to possess a poor edition. A set of Shakespeare—**the best and most accurate edition**—should be the cornerstone of your library. You can buy the **best** Shakespeare for what you would have to pay for a poor one, and the **best edition** has the advantage of being in itself a complete Shakespearean library.

The International Edition

This edition is the ideal one for those who would read the great Poet with pleasure and understanding. Every obsolete word and every obscure passage is fully explained. The International Edition reproduces the famous Cambridge text, which has been for forty years the standard text of Shakespeare. Shakespeare's Works are given **absolutely complete**, including the Sonnets and Poems.

There are **13 handsome volumes**, bound in half-leather or fine cloth. The volumes are 8 x 5½ inches in size, and 1¼ inches thick. The entire set contains 7,000 pages.

A Complete Shakespearean Library

Each play is preceded by **Critical Prefaces** and **Critical Comments** drawn from the works of great Shakespearean scholars. Following each play are **Glossaries**, and **Critical** and **Explanatory Notes.** There are over **200 Illustrations**, rare woodcuts of Shakespeare's times, photogravures and full-page chromatic plates in color. The life of Shakespeare contains the **facts actually known** about him, written by Dr. Israel Gollancz. All recognized Shakespearean authorities are represented in the Notes and Comments, among them being Furness, Dyce, Lamb, Tennyson, Coleridge, Dowden, Gollancz, White, Victor Hugo, and many others. There are also Critical and Literary Biographies by Leslie Stephen and Walter Bagehot. A set of this edition **is a complete Shakespearean Library.**

Entire Sets Sent on Approval

Sets at Half Price

The first limited edition is now being printed from **new plates.** In order to secure a large number of orders before publication we will make unusual concessions to advance subscribers. The first thousand sets will be sold for **$18** in cloth and **$22** in half leather binding, and you may pay at the rate of **$1.00** a month. This is about one-half the regular subscription price, and is but little more than actual cost. This is an exceptional book bargain, and to secure a set at the low price it will be necessary to order promptly. The coupon printed in the lower right-hand corner will bring you a set for examination without cost on your part. If it is not satisfactory you may return it at our expense. You do not buy until you see the books. But if, after examination, you think it is just the Shakespeare you need, send us $1.00 as first payment, and $1.00 a month thereafter until the full amount is paid. We believe you will keep the set, but, if, for any reason, you do not want it, we will take it back without any trouble or annoyance to you.

For cash sent in full with order a discount of five per cent. is allowed.

FREE—Until Dec. 2nd

Purchasers of a limited number of sets of the first edition will receive the additional thirteenth volume free. This volume, which contains an exhaustive Topical Index, is not properly a part of the set, and the supply of these volumes is small. The index volume of over 400 pages is so complete and well arranged that by means of it the reader can find any desired passage in any of the plays or poems in a few seconds. It is in every respect equal to a Shakespeare Concordance, and no Concordance can be bought for less than $5.00. To secure one of these volumes free with your set, it will be necessary to send your order **before Dec. 2nd.** With each set ordered on or before Dec. 2nd we will send this additional index volume without any cost whatever to you. We will also give free with this edition a complete plan of Study for each play, in the form of Study Questions. This Method of Study is invaluable to the student. *Beautiful specimen pages sent on receipt of postal.*

The University Society
75 Fifth Avenue, New York

The University Society,
75 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Please send me on approval, prepaid, a set of the New International Shakespeare in half-leather with Index and Method of Study. If satisfactory I agree to pay $1 within 5 days and $1 per month thereafter for 21 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return them within 5 days.

It is understood that if this coupon is mailed before Dec. 2nd, I am to receive the Index Volume free with the others. In case the books are not satisfactory, and I return them, I agree to return the Index Volume at the same time.

Signed .....

Address .....

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, NOV. 23, 1901.—32 PAGES.

EDUCATION AS A CURSE.

We have heard something similar to this indictment framed by Mr. Harold E. Gorst in "The Curse of Education," (E. P. Dutton & Co.,) as at present organized, have heard it a good many times, but seldom, or never, such a railing accusation on the one hand, and on the other so little in the way of practical suggestion for the betterment of what is held to be so bad. The writer is English, and the situation he describes is English in the main. The charges that he brings are "Flourishing Mediocrity," "Square Pegs in Round Holes," "The Destruction of Genius," "The Greatest Misery of the Greatest Number," "The Output of Prigs," "Boy Degeneration," "Mental Breakdown," &c., and he declares the existing educational system to be absolutely false in principle and "teaching itself, as opposed to natural development and self-culture, the greatest obstacle to human progress that social evolution has ever had to encounter."

It is hardly to be denied that we have here the distorted shadow of a fact that bulks portentously across the path of modern civilization. That our education tends to a mechanical routine and to the destruction of individuality admits of little doubt. The enormous aggregation of children in our public schools makes such a condition almost inevitable in our great cities. When the individual teacher has sixty or seventy pupils under her charge how is it possible for her to follow up the windings of the individual mind?

The consequences do not seem to us so fatal as Mr. Gorst imagines them, for the simple reason that there is a great deal of individuality in the world, and it is too pronounced to be extinguished even by a device so well calculated for its extinction as our educational system. Mr. Gorst gives a good many instances of men who have triumphed over their educational obstructions, but he thinks that genius is the promise and the potency of hundreds of children who are daily being born, and that it is destroyed by the cramming of their minds with facts when they should be fed upon ideas and their imagination should be stimulated in all possible ways. But at no time heretofore does there seem to have been such a supply of geniuses as Mr. Gorst considers the normal rate of production, so that either we are obliged to conclude that he overrates the natural prodigality, or that former systems of education, or the defect and lack of such, have been quite as fatal as the present.

He declares that since the death of Gladstone and Disraeli parliamentary debate has sunk to the lowest ebb. But it has never been the method of nature to produce her geniuses in an unbroken line, as soon as one goes over to the majority clapping another in his place. This reference to Disraeli reminds us that he and Napoleon appear to be, for Mr. Gorst, the crowning mercies of his ideal development. He hastens to confess that Disraeli was wholly for himself until he got the upper hand, when he devoted his energies to the imperialist programme. Some of us would prefer keeping up the present system to changing it for another, or mere laisser faire, that would mean a large supply of Disraelis and Napoleons. It occurs to us that the personal equation in Mr. Gorst's argument is the major part of it. Himself a self-made man, he has made his theory in order to account for the remarkable phenomenon which he presents in his own person.

In one respect Mr. Gorst involves himself in a palpable contradiction. He complains that children suffer from the use of toys and the practice of games that are mere anticipations of their adult employments and do nothing for the cultivation of their imagination; that the extemporized games and playthings are much better. There is a valid criticism here, but he is quite inconsistent with the plea a little further on for "bread and butter knowledge," a form of education that will fit men to assume this or that particular occupation. Moreover, there is quite too much talk about stations in life for which nature has fitted us. We may not go so far as to take up with Weisman's opinion that there is no natural aptitude; that even genius is so much raw material that can be worked into one shape as well as another by the plastic stress of education; but certainly there is more appearance of truth in this doctrine than in Mr. Gorst's doctrine, which reminds us of Emerson's burlesque of Frauenhofer—that we can discover in the embryo at the fourth day whether a man will be a Republican or a Democrat.

But the main defect of Mr. Gorst's presentation of his matter is that its only practical suggestion is the utterly impracticable one that we bring old chaos back. "The main thing required is more individual common sense and less State interference"—"anything in the shape of actual teaching or instruction ought to be rigorously avoided. Facts should be regarded as poisons. * * * Every time that a fact is imparted an idea is drawn out." There is a base concession that experienced advice might help the self-taught in their perplexity.

But even if this were not the case, it would be far better to abolish schools and universities and let everybody shift for himself than to insist on subjecting the youth of the Nation to a system that ingeniously manufactures failures for every walk in life, and accomplishes practically nothing else.

This kind of stuff is its own answer, and perhaps a word of one syllable, a useful favorite in colloquial speech, would have been better than a notice of this length to indicate the value of what Mr. Gorst has written.

MAGAZINES AND TIMELINESS.

The brief resumé of the programmes of the magazines for the coming year, printed elsewhere in this issue, should be more than merely interesting to the observer of literary undertakings. That there is a great amount of thought and foresight in the editing of American magazines must be palpable to every reader. The problems which confront the magazine editor grow more complex every year. The encroachment of the daily newspaper on the field of the review and the specialist in timely topics offers to the magazine editor one of his most important subjects for reflection in these days. The first and most obvious course has been pursued with no little success by many. This course was to enter the field of competition with the newspaper by offering articles written by the most expert specialists on topics of immediate interest.

The Spanish war led the magazine editors to go to the extreme limit in this matter. They filled their pages with articles written by trained observers and by military and naval leaders. The writings of the latter, dealing with the events of which they had in part been the makers, had an interest not to be lightly estimated, yet many of these articles have been discredited by subsequent revelations. One has only to call to mind the disclosures of the Schley inquiry to see how often and how far a man may go astray in regard to deeds in which he has been a participant.

But this is not the aspect of the matter which calls for the deepest consideration. The question is whether the magazines must not in the end abandon the attempt to compete with the daily papers, or at least the weeklies, in the treatment of timely topics. The Athenianism of this people in desiring to know the new thing is extreme. It is impatient of delay. The plans of the magazines, as is shown by the outlines elsewhere printed, are made far in advance. Those of the newspapers need not be. On the other hand, the newspaper of to-day is vastly more enterprising than that of a quarter of a century ago. It reaches out in every direction and touches every subject. Is there a new development in science? The daily paper asks a scientist for an article on it. Is there a new movement in philosophy? The daily paper takes cognizance of it, and again the specialist is called upon. The fields of literature, painting, architecture, music, the drama, all are covered constantly and carefully by the daily paper.

While the magazine may readily excel the daily in the exhaustive and masterly treatment of these topics, it cannot surpass it in readiness and suitability to the wants of the general reader. It seems, then, as if the magazine would eventually be forced back into its early field and would be compelled to return to its practice of publishing more literary articles, and not so many articles about literature. The news element may in time have to disappear from the magazine to give way to the retrospective essay and the final proclamation of the thought of men who are writers pure and simple. There may again grow up a school of writers such as existed in the days of the Lowells, the Emersons, and the Holmeses, while the inventors, the Admirals, the Generals, and the travelers may find a more immediate publication of their ideas in the pages of the dailies.

NATIONAL SENSITIVENESS.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have done a public service, of its kind, by republishing Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans," as well as by procuring Prof. Peck to write a very sensible preface to it. The original book has been long out of print, and it has not been feasible for most of the Americans who were aware with what a roar of rage and reprobation it was received on its first appearance to understand the meaning of the National indignation. This was so intense that the authoress's son Anthony explained, as a reason for writing his own book on the United States, that he wished to atone for any injustice his mother might have committed. He did not succeed very well, for his book, of 1861, had not much more welcome than her book of 1831, or thereabouts. Not by its own fault, for it is a very good book, though now also inaccessible. But it shares with his mother's the defect of failure to allow for "the National equation."

Now, Mrs. Trollope's book, as we all now have the opportunity of knowing, was really a very harmless book. It set forth, mainly, that Cincinnati seventy years ago was not an agreeable place of residence for an English lady. No American of 1901 can possibly suppose that it was. The specifications of the indictment are that the men drank too much whisky, and chewed too much tobacco, and expectorated too profusely, and that the women were too limited and provincial to be associated with on satisfactory terms. Nobody can doubt now that these things were so. On the other hand, she was brimful of appreciation, as Prof. Peck points out, for the natural attractiveness of our country. Every prospect pleased her, and only man was vile. And she was duly grateful for every civilized American she encountered. Her son says she had more "capacity for joy" than any other human being he ever met. "Domestic Manners of the Americans" corroborates him, and indicates the authoress's "capacity for joy" alike in the works of nature and in the handiwork of man, as evinced, for example, in the Capitol at Washington.

But why should we have taken Mrs. Trollope so much to heart? The answer is obvious. Because we were still a provincial people, whose standards were still colonial, and referred to the mother country—the more aggressively and outrageously provincial we were, the more we objected to having "our manners noted." That that was true in the time of our respected parents as well as of our respected grandparents, witness the unfavorable reception of Anthony Trollope's book about us, as well as of his mother's, thirty years before. Now, we are no longer either provincial or colonial. We have our own National notions. We have united ourselves by a great civil war and become a great Nation. We have cheapened production and become the most formidable of commercial Powers. The natural consequences have followed. We have our own standards. If any foreigner, British or other, does not like us, he is entirely at liberty to "lump us." We believe what we know. "Domestic Manners of the Americans," or even "American Notes" could not now be written. If such modifications of them as could be written by an honest and intelligent European tourist were to appear, we should strive to turn them to edification. But we should not care much.

Such are the consequences of belonging to a Nation "that has found itself." There are nations that have not yet "found themselves." We seem to have bequeathed our National sensitiveness of 1840 and 1850 and 1860 to Germany, which seems to have "found herself" in 1870, but which nevertheless continues thirty years later to exhibit the absurd touchiness about foreign opinion that caused our grandparents to squirm and wriggle. Perhaps, a generation hence, the Germans will trouble themselves as little about foreign opinion as we trouble ourselves now. When that time arrives, they also will be released from the fetters of provincialism.

PROFITS IN RARE BOOKS.

Bibliomania in its modern phases has become the subject of much critical discussion. William Roberts wrote about "Book Collecting as an Investment" in the September Fortnightly, and Frank Rinder follows in the November Pall Mall Magazine with an article on "Book Hunting as a Business," which, if not brilliant, places the facts before the reader in a manner which Mr. Roberts might have used with profit. Mr. Rinder, though apparently a younger book man than Mr. Roberts, knows his subject well, and avoids the errors of judgment too frequently made by the author of "The Book Hunter in London."

Mr. Rinder deals carefully and accurately with the rise in value of the earliest printed Continental and English books, and of the Shakespeare folios and quartos. His knowledge of Americana is evidently slight, for he does not mention a single item, whereas he could have filled twenty pages with striking instances of immense appreciation shown in value, the Ashburton sale of a year ago giving him a number of examples—Denton's "New York," to quote one case, bringing £100, as against the $615 given in 1891 for the Ives copy.

English bibliographical writers, however, persistently neglect American books and American book sales. Mr. Rinder, for example, is painfully ignorant of the record prices given here for certain English books of importance. He gives the highest price paid for the first edition of "Paradise Lost," as £80, overlooking the three copies that brought £100 in 1895, Lawrence's, that fetched £120 in 1892, and Mr. Arnold's copy that realized $830 last May.

We cannot give space to a list of other American quotations of which Mr. Rinder is ignorant. It is sufficient to state that the French copy of Shelley's "Alastor" brought $350 last April—his quotation is £60; (the copy that brought $300 at Bangs's recently was probably sold after his article was written;) that Fitz Gerald's "Rubaiyat" of 1859 brought $260 last February at Bangs's—he quotes a copy at £35—and that Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," in original calf, fetched $620 at the French sale, as against his two cut down copies at £85 and £65. He goes on to estimate that "Adonais" would probably fetch £100 in its original wrapper, blissfully unaware of the Arnold copy, in this sought-for condition, which brought $510 last Spring. It is inconceivable, again, that he should not have known that the uncut "Pauline," which fetched £120 last December at Sotheby's, was resold for $700 at Mr. Arnold's second sale.

Despite these flaws, Mr. Rinder's article is to be commended to the collector whose experience is slight, for it is most suggestive and should be helpful. His remarks concerning the possibilities of collecting are interesting. "Even to-day," he says, "a person of taste and judgment can pick up bargains innumerable, and the bibliophile may easily profit by his pursuit."

Among the new fiction published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago are "As a Falling Star," by Eleanor Gaylord Phelps. The story deals with a crippled child who is abandoned by his parents and is found on the steps of a hospital by a wealthy young woman, who gives him a home; it is a delicate study of two temperaments. In the account of a trip to Europe in the vain pursuit of health for "little John" there are some clever descriptions of the cities and people of Italy. This house also announces the publication of the sixth edition of "The Bridge of the Gods, a Romance of Indian Oregon," by F. H. Balch, and Margaret Horton Potter's "Uncanonized," the story of English monastic life in the thirteenth century during the momentous reign of King John.

Volume III. of the New Pocket Library, published by John Lane, will contain the first of Anthony Trollope's Barsetshire novels, "The Warden," to be followed shortly by its companion, "Barchester Towers," and a little later by "Dr. Thorne." Mr. Lane hopes that in this series Trollope's clever work will become popular with readers of good fiction. The library opened with George Eliot's "Adam Bede" and "Scenes of Clerical Life," which make the first two volumes of the Pocket Library.

NOV

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Via French Telegraph Cable Company.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Dr. Robertson Nicoll takes up this week the neglect that the unmarked grave of Shirley Brooks has suffered in Kensal Green Cemetery, arguing that Brooks initiated the Thackeray Memorial and was a brilliant and delightful writer, whose memorial verses in Punch were the best of the kind ever written. Thackeray, too, is buried in Kensal Green, as are also Balfe, Anthony Trollope, and Harrison Ainsworth. Dr. Nicoll is probably right in what he says in regard to Brooks's literary attainments, as the admirers of "Aspen Court" and "The Gordian Knot" will bear witness, as well as those who have laughed over his "Essence of Parliament" when he was editor of Punch.

***

Frampton's bust of Samuel Richardson, the novelist, was unveiled last Wednesday by Anthony Hope Hawkins in St. Bride's Institute, which is in the neighborhood of Salisbury Square, where Richardson lived and worked.

***

George Bell & Sons are about to publish an important work by Ernest Law on the Holbein pictures in Windsor Castle, giving the origin and pedigree of each famous picture which is so closely connected with some important incident in the history of England. The same author's work on the Van Dycks at Windsor is highly prized by collectors and students.

***

Because of certain slight changes made by Lucas Malet in "Sir Richard Calmady" since the publication of the first edition, that novel is already in demand by collectors and agents.

***

The Paris World is the title of a new monthly, the first number of which has just been issued in Paris. It is cosmopolitan in tone and spirit, far from serious, and illustrated by French, English, and American artists.

***

Mr. Zangwill spoke earnestly and sensibly in favor of the Zionist movement and settlement of the Jews in the Holy Land at a dinner given by the Article Club last Wednesday night, and he waxed eloquent in the exclamation: "Restore the country without a people to the people without a country." But the affair was literary rather than political, and the speech was debated by Hall Caine, Bernard Shaw, and G. R. Sims.

***

Marie Corelli lectured before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution this week. She is described as rosy and pleasant-faced, with fluffy hair. Her subject was "The Vanishing Gift," by which she meant imagination. She declared that the world was the baser now by the craving for unceasing excitement and the indisposition to think.

***

The chief literary topic of the week is W. E. Henley's protest, kindly but severe, against the alleged false picture of Robert Louis Stevenson drawn by Mr. Graham Balfour in his recently issued biography. Mr. Henley admits that the biographer has done his best, but insists that Stevenson was no such hero and artist-saint as painted. He objects particularly to the sentimentality about Stevenson's illness and his determination "to live his life." Mr. Henley declares that in that Stevenson was no better than many poor consumptive seamstresses and matchbox makers. These remarks of Mr. Henley, by the way, are cited from the advance sheets of the Christmas number of The Pall Mall Magazine. They seem peevish and unreasonable and will hardly enhance his standing as a critic.

***

The publishing world this week is barren of new topics. Business is almost at a standstill, and the most enterprising firms are going slow. E. A. D.

Subjection to English Prejudice

The Americanism of Dr. Henry van Dyke is like everything else in his character and mind and impulse. It is strong, vigorous, healthful, and uncompromisingly robust. It is part and parcel of a thoroughly healthful nature in which manliness is the dominant note, and it informs his work in a way that makes every manly American glad that such a man is set to teach English literature in one of our great institutions of learning.

It seems to me, therefore, a special pity that Dr. van Dyke's printers have consented to a compromise with stupid and unenlightened British prejudice—or rather a surrender than a compromise—in the matter of spelling such words as "honor," "color," "labor," and the like.

The stories that Dr. van Dyke has collected in the volume called "The Ruling Passion" are altogether American in scene, in spirit, and, above all, in the honesty and frankness and unconventionality of their presentation of fundamental human passions and impulses. They are delightful as literature, so delightful that I am disposed to reckon them upon the same level on which I place Washington Irving's best and T. B. Aldrich's most strongly American works, and Bret Harte's noblest endeavors. To put it all into a sentence, I do not think any American writer who ever lived ever wrote a better or truer or more inspiring book than Henry van Dyke's "The Ruling Passion."

But apart from their literary value, these stories are reflections of Americanism—of that which is essential and inspiring in American life and character and impulse, that which has lain at the bottom of American achievement, and inspired American endeavor.

Why, then, should Dr. van Dyke's printers have made him an unwilling agent in the work of undoing what American scholarship has done to eliminate the absurdities of English spelling. Without adopting "spelling reform" as a cause; without accepting Josh Billings or Artemus Ward as our examplars in othography, we Americans have rendered a certain notable service to the language that the English hold in common with us. Chief among our services has been the elimination of the wholly irrational and impertinently intrusive "u" from such words as "labor," "honor," "color," and the like. These are Latin words, transferred to our language. The "u" never did belong to any of them. It was not in the Latin originals. It has no etymological function to perform. It perverts instead of helping pronunciation.

American philologists and American writers had completely eliminated this impertinent "u." They had taught English-speaking people the world over how to spell their language.

But that smaller Britain which calls itself Great Britain has clung to the "u" in such words with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause. We Americans have submitted with a smile. We have tolerantly read English printed books with a gracious condescension to the impertinent "u" wherever it occurred.

That was well enough. But why should the printers of Dr. van Dyke's superbly American stories adopt the English absurdity of spelling? We are told that publication in England means copyright there, while copyright in the United States depends upon the making of the plates of a book from type set in this country. So, when a book appeals to readers in both countries, as Dr. Van Dyke's does, it must be set up and stereotyped here; but, as the English reader will not tolerate the dropping of the irrational and intrusive "u" from the words in question, our printers must "conform to the English usage."

Are we then to lose all that we have gained by our scholarship? Is the utterly unreasoning prejudice of a British reading public to undo the will of a twice as large American reading public? Is Great Britain forever to dominate the immeasurably greater Britain? The statistics of book publishing show that even for British works of consequence there are ten readers in the United States for one in Great Britain. Why then should American publishers relinquish all that we have gained for a rational and scholarly spelling reform, merely for the sake of placating the prejudices of an inconsequently small British audience? Henry van Dyke will have a hundred entranced American readers to one condescending English admirer. Why should his American printers offend the multitudinous American eye and ear in order to satisfy the prejudices of the comparatively few English readers who are sufficiently unprovincial to relish his manly stories? The spelling does not affect the copyright. Why not spell an American book in the American way, and incidentally teach English readers how the great majority of English-speaking people spell English?

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

The Plantin-Moretus Museum.

A publishing house so venerable in age that its early issues are valuable enough to demand republication for collectors of old books, and a printing house so picturesque and instructive that it forms a museum in itself, whither book lovers and print collectors wander from all parts of the world, that is the Plantin-Moretus house on the Friday Market at Antwerp. It is as much a sight of Antwerp which no traveler willingly fails to see as are the cathedral, town house, and picture gallery of that attractive city. The vine-clad courtyard with busts of the founders and eminent scholars of the past above the doorways, the old printing office with its heavy-beamed handpresses, the offices and bookcases, and before all else the specimens of engravings and of books which were issued from the Plantin press for several centuries always make an impression on tourists of a bookish turn. A visit to the Plantin Museum in Antwerp is a lesson in the methods of a printer in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but a printer who regarded his work from the point of view of a scholar and benefactor of mankind. The Plantin Museum is issuing new editions, or, rather reprints, from the old plates of famous books and series of engraving, and has appointed as its American agents Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Plantin was not a Netherlander, but a native of France, having come from Tours to Antwerp in 1549, perhaps in consequence of the religious troubles which drove so many people into the Netherlands or across the water to England. He was an all-around man, having worked as a bookbinder as well as printer; in 1876 he settled down as printer and publisher, and by strict attention to his work, following always the highest ideals of his trade, he made a great name for himself, and associated in the time of scholars and artists of his day, some of whom are still famous, while others have faded into the limbo of the unremembered.

Among the epoch-making books he printed at his own cost was the first dictionary of the Flemish language, Thesaurus Teutonicae Linguae, but he also issued Greek and Latin classics, Hebrew works, Prayer Books, and works on philosophy and science. He seems to have avoided the controversies as to religion, for Philip II. of Spain appointed him his printer in 1570, an office of real importance, not a mere title, which he held to the day of his death. His duties were to keep the standards of typography and bookbinding up to the mark; if one may judge by the books he issued and the fame he won there was no one better fitted to act as censor in this particular.

Not only Plantin, but his descendants Moretus and others helped to stamp the name of Plantin on the memories of successive generations of scholars. In the archives of this remarkable family of printers are the copper plates for series of prints which are very rare, and in some cases never reached the market. The house and its contents as well as the family archives came into possession of the Belgian Government in 1876, so that the Plantin-Moretus Museum is a public edifice, and the prints are Government publications.

Conspicuous among these reprints are the fourteen engravings on copper representing the Passion, made in 1521 by Lukas van Leyden before Plantin came to Antwerp, and bought by him. Prints of the sixteenth century are very rare, and the present issue is, of course, exactly as good as those struck during the life of the artist, unless the paper of the period affected somewhat by the centuries may lend the early proofs a certain delicate charm. Six etchings by Peter Boel, representing various birds in characteristic attitudes form another series, the original issue of which is scarcely ever seen, because they were bought from the etcher before he had more than taken a few proofs. Coming down to still later days there is work in etching from Baron Henri Leys, the master of Alma-Tadema, Viry, and many other painters in France and the Netherlands who have made their mark as painters of history. The artist has engraved on copper his own wall paintings in the "Leys Room" at the Hotel de Ville in Antwerp, paintings which are in all probability the best, and certainly the simplest, severest work he accomplished. Seven folio prints are accompanied by the text of Baron Leys. Ten series have been printed on Japanese paper numbered from one to ten. Another famous series deals with Rubens, and has text by the art critic Max Rooses. From 1613 to 1637 Rubens designed for Balthasar Moretus a number of portraits for frontispieces and headings for chapters; many of them were engraved by Cornelis Galle under the eye of Rubens. These are now being issued in twenty-seven plates. Already appeared are large prints from the original plates made by Lucas Vorstermann (1595-1675) after religious compositions by Rubens, such as the "Adoration of the Kings" and the "Adoration of the Shepherds."

Nothing can quite replace a visit to the Plantin house in Antwerp, but the next best thing is a visit to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., at 85 Fifth Avenue, where the publications of this ancient and honorable printing establishment are collected in one room. There one may see views of the museum, and many of the modern reprints from the original plates, some of them bound in covers which closely follow those of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries.

Books on Our System of Government.

At the meeting of the New York Library Association at Lake Placid last September formal action was taken for the preparation of select co-operative lists of books to be prepared by a committee of the association, including the President, Miss M. E. Hazeltine of Jamestown, and the Secretary, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf of Buffalo. These lists were to be printed for distribution by the various libraries of this State at the delivery desk, and copies were to be supplied to libraries elsewhere as ordered. The sum of 15 cents per hundred is charged for them. We have just received from Mrs. Elmendorf a copy of the first list, prepared in accordance with this action by the association. It is a list on "The United States Government and Its Administration," and is as follows:

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN. By C. F. Dole. Heath. 60 cents.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By John Fiske. Houghton. $1.

THIS COUNTRY OF OURS. By Benjamin Harrison. Scribner. $1.50.

CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT. By Woodrow Wilson. Houghton. $1.25.

AMERICAN POLITICAL IDEAS VIEWED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY. By John Fiske. Harper. $1.

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH. Abridged Edition. By James Bryce. Macmillan. $1.75.

THE UNITED STATES. An Outline of Political History, 1492-1871. By Goldwin Smith. Macmillan. $2.

POLITICS AND ADMINISTRATION. By F. J. Goodnow. Macmillan. $1.50.

GREAT WORDS FROM GREAT AMERICANS. Putnam. $1.50.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

PUBLISHED BY

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY.

"Our new magazine, *Country Life in America*, has met with an instant and enthusiastic appreciation which shows that there is a real place for a beautiful and helpful publication addressed to all who love the country. It is not only a delight to the eye, but under Professor Bailey's able editorship it offers a wealth of practical information and suggestion about nature study, gardening, horticulture, every detail of country home making, and all other branches of work and pleasure under the open sky. (25 cents a copy. $3.00 a year.)

The World's Work, our other magazine, began its second year in November with an assured public and standing, and its recent increase of circulation has been by tens of thousands. (25 cents a copy. $3.00 a year.)

In addition we are intrusted by the publishers of *Everybody's Magazine* with its entire editorial management, and have much pride in the place it has acquired as the first American magazine of its class.

These magazine enterprises work hand in hand with our aim to publish only a few books and have those of pre-eminent interest and value. Our plan is to issue only those books which have a real reason for existence, and the following selected list is one of which we feel proud, from this standpoint:

RUDYARD KIPLING'S "KIM."

The greatest novel of the greatest literary genius of our time. (Illustrated by J. LOCKWOOD KIPLING. $1.50.)

THE HARRIMAN ALASKA EXPEDITION.

An epoch-making work of scientific travel, narrating the remarkable discoveries of the Harriman Expedition. (With 40 superb colored plates, 85 photogravures, 5 maps and 300 text cuts. 2 vols. $15.00 net.)

THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

A unique and fascinating work on Antique Furniture. (2 vols., with 24 photogravures, 128 full-page half-tones and about 200 text cuts. $20.00 net.)

CAMERA SHOTS AT BIG GAME.

By Mr. and Mrs. A. G. WALLIHAN. Theodore Roosevelt has written an appreciative introduction to this remarkable series of photographs of deer, bear, elk, mountain lions, and the wild creatures of our West. (Large octavo. 50 photogravures and half-tones. $10.00 net.)

UP FROM SLAVERY.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S autobiography, which has been aptly called "the new and better 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" (With photogravures. $1.50 net.)

A JOURNEY TO NATURE

By "J. P. M." A book of real genius, describing the way in which a Wall Street man, driven to the country by a weak heart, first learns to know Nature. ($1.50 net.)

THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME.

By "J. P. M."

"Its reality, humor, and kindliness will charm many into dreamful recognition of possible paradises."—N. Y. Herald. ($1.50 net.)

THE OCTOPUS.

FRANK NORRIS'S "epic of wheat," dealing with a dramatic and absorbing story of the fight of the farmers against the railroad. ($1.50.)

THE WRITINGS OF WILLIAM BYRD, 1674-1744.

Edited by JOHN SPENCER BASSET. ($10.00 net.)

OLD SONGS FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

The children's classics which have never before been set down, with words, music, and charming illustrations in color by E. OSTERTAG. ($2.00 net.)

THE BEARS OF BLUE RIVER.

By CHARLES MAJOR, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." (Illustrated by FROST and BAKER. $1.25 net.)

THE ROAD TO FRONTENAC

SAMUEL MERWIN'S charming romance of the St. Lawrence and the Canada forest in the 17th century. (Illustrated by BLUMENSCHEIN. $1.50.)

THE PERSONAL EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT'S WORKS.

(12 vols. $1.50 per vol.)

THE TEMPLE DICKENS.

40 charming little volumes. Send for particulars.

THE NEW NATURE LIBRARY

Books on insects, wild flowers, mushrooms, birds, birds' nests, and butterflies. With color photographs. 7 volumes ready.

ANOTHER

By the writer of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters":

"A MODERN ANTAEUS."

A novel of most unusual power, originality and poetic feeling, dealing with the fascinating personality of Tristram Gayney. ($1.50 net.)

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

By EVERETT TOMLINSON, the well-known author of books for young people. (50 illustrations, $1.00 net.)

"BOB, SON OF BATTLE."

New Illustrated Edition of ALFRED OLLIVANT'S three-year-old, but classic, novel of dogs and men. ($1.50 net.)

A YEAR IN A YAWL.

By RUSSELL DOUBLEDAY. The remarkable cruise of a New York clerk, unprivileged, the second mate of the United States in a yawl of thirty-seven tonnage. (Illustrated. $1.25 net.)

P. S.—We are constantly enlarging our list of customers. Booksellers who do not deal with us are requested to write for catalogues and terms.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY,

34 Union Square, East, New York.

NOV

NEW FICTION.

"Let Not Man Put Asunder."*

Mr. Basil King has chosen a title almost too cumbersome, and at the same time too sensational, to do justice to one of the brightest, most thoroughly alive, and purposeful novels of the year—and yet the title has the eminently satisfactory quality of accurately stating the theme of the book. "Let Not Man Put Asunder" is at once earnest and crisp, dramatic and a character study, laughable and intensely sad. Lifelike as they are, the less important characters are touched in with a delicate, uncynical accentuation of the essential irony of their predicaments, while the three main figures are treated with great seriousness, though not without humor.

An appreciative reviewer must own to some hesitation in admitting that there is scarcely a character in the book who is not either divorced, or about to be divorced, or just remarried after a divorce, or married to a divorced man; there is a suggestion of broad French farce in such material, yet the book is anything but farcical. Even where the characterisation verges justifiably toward caricature, a sense of the tragedy beneath the burlesque is successfully preserved. Moreover, it is what it claims to be—a story of modern American life—in spite of the fact that a good half of the time the scene is laid abroad. Nearly all its important people are wealthy New Englanders, and beneath their varying degrees of external cosmopolitanism—a term which seems to include restless curiosity as well as broadmindedness—the old moral intensity is at work. Flippant as they may seem, they are neither indifferent nor callous at heart, and they have never achieved the Old World ability of taking situations as lightly as they appear to take them.

Petrina Faneuil and Henry Vassall are the central characters of the tale. They marry early in its progress, but are soon divorced; for, while Petrina is "eager, inquisitive, daring, nervously independent, sensitively impatient of control, mocking at tradition, and irreverent toward the teachings of the past," Vassall "has penned up a great nature within the limits imposed by family tradition and local self-sufficiency. * * * To the best New England qualities he has added the most unbearable of New England faults—the tendency to be introspective and yet self-satisfied, consciously moral, and yet ide-bound in mental pride." They are, in fact, as illqualified to live with each other—or with any one else—as can well be conceived, and yet in each of them there are fineness and an underlying capacity for breadth and tenderness which the reader hopes at each turn of the story to find aroused. After their divorce Petrina experiences to the full the placelessness of a woman separated from her husband, and she finally remarries, hoping to be less lonely and to belong to some definite class in society again. The mental tragedy and the final outcome of this second marriage form Mr. King's strongest argument against divorce. The feeling that she is still Henry Vassall's wife, and will be his wife as long as he lives, no matter what the law may have decreed, overtakes Petrina, confronting her with the question of what name, if she is Vassall's wife, can be given to her relation with the man whose home she has accepted. Her life seems an inexplicable tangle, a bitter disappointment, a shame. She does not love her second husband, but she clings to him with a passionate fear of losing the only thing she has left—the right to the protection of a legal form, even though it has become to her the mere semblance of marriage, with no more moral soundness than as if it were unsanctioned by law. That the chances of life, in their own cruel way, favor her in the end, giving her an opening out of the humiliating maze into which she has brought herself, is a mere consoling detail to give a hopeful instead of a hopeless end.

It must be understood that this grim spiritual drama is not grimly worked out, nor expressed to the reader through long, heavy analyses. The story bubbles over with life and wit and laughable situations. Emmy de Bohun, Vassall's sister, and Humphrey, her husband, whose separation is the first link in the chain of the story, are delightful foils to Petrina and Vassall, and are a pair of the most childlike and engaging sinners. There are many other sinners less engaging, for the story is full of characters, and, without a risqué scene, it vividly sketches various groups of flippant, frivolous people whose lives are a series of risqué incidents. It shows the world as any one may see it who walks through "society" with eyes and ears very frankly opened, and who is neither morbidly alarmed at its shortcomings nor decadently lenient.

A Study of a Prairie Village.*

It is a hard fate to be born and brought up in a village of the newer and rawer parts of our country, in the Far West, or even in the Middle West. That is the moral of "Jack Racer." It is also the moral of Mr. Howe's "Story of a Country Town." This latter is almost a classic, though it never attained any wide popularity, and has now dropped out of notice. Mr. Somerville's book is quite worthy to be put in the same class with it. What the two have in common is their unflinching and uncompromising sincerity; what they differ in is that the later book, with more sense of humor. This adds over the crudest and most "august" surroundings, whereas the gloom of the earlier book is almost unrelieved. A sense of humor in this case means a capacity and a willingness to be amused, and to extract what of the pleasure of life may fairly be extracted from the given environment. One of the awful things about the environment is that the willingness to be amused is itself discountenanced and suspected in the community as is in either case in question. The chafing of Jack Racer against these tacit interdictions is really the motive of this story, and of this chafing it is plain that his delineator partakes. Or, rather, has partaken, since in all such delineations it is plain that the delineator has attained other standards by which to measure these narrow standards of his boyhood. He has not only "been there himself," but he has been somewhere else, or he would have no notion that "the rustic murmur of the bugle" is not "the great wave that echoes round the world."

Indeed, we may be doing Mr. Somerville an injustice in imputing to him any such motive as his sophisticated reader cannot help imputing. It may be, and probably is, merely that he remembers certain persons who interested him in his villatic boyhood, and has undertaken to portray them. The portrayals are unfailingly interesting. That is the most that can be said of a sketch like this, and the least that can be said of this sketch. It is an amusing sketch. It is also a "human document." It raises the question whether a villager, let us say, of Ohio or of Illinois is a more or less civilized person than a villager of Normandy or of Bavaria. It is a long question. But, as we have intimated, there is this to be said about it, that the artistic record of the American villager or peasant, being necessarily made by a recorder who has since had access to standards of comparison, necessarily shows a condition that has since been ameliorated. In addition to or apart from such considerations, "Jack Racer" is an amusing and suggestive book.

Two Huguenot Novels.*

The thread of the story is so slender upon which Mrs. Champney hangs a sketch of the Court of Ferrara, and the Huguenots in France and Canada, a detailed account of the siege of La Rochelle, and a great deal about de Frontenac and the Five Nations that we wonder she does not frankly admit on the face of "A Daughter of the Huguenots" that its purport and interest are historical, not romantic. After the opening chapter of 10 pages there is a retrospect of 172 pages devoted to Yvonne's engagement ring and the siege of La Rochelle, and of the remaining 132 pages 35 are taken up with the "Finding of the Santiago," and the crucifix given by the Constable de Montmorency to Guy de Laval, ancestor of Etienne de Lancey, the hero of the story. Out of 315 pages this leaves only 105 for the story proper—a sufficient number, if the point of interest were the only one to be considered, for Yvonne de Fontenay and Etienne de Lancey are as bloodless as the story itself.

Yvonne de Fontenay, a Huguenot refugee in the little Huguenot settlement of New Rochelle, has been betrothed in childhood to Etienne de Lancey. At the beginning of the religious persecutions in France Etienne sails to the West Indies. During the six years of his absence he and William Phips recover, through the second sight of an old negress, treasure sunk in the Spanish Main. Lollonois, the notorious pirate, sinks the sloop on which Etienne is returning to France with a cargo of gold and precious stones, and the Montmorency crucifix, and leaves Etienne to starve on a desert island. He is rescued, however, and hastens back to La Rochelle to find the Edict of Nantes revoked, the Fontenays fled, and himself in danger of arrest and execution. After many long and tedious adventures he joins Yvonne in New Rochelle. A few weeks later he starts off, bent upon recovering the treasure sunk, for the second time, with his sloop. While he is away Yvonne and her father are captured at the taking of Schenectady, and carried prisoners to Quebec. Here Etienne arrives in time to save her from a marriage with his old enemy, Lollonois, who, through the famous crucifix, has succeeded in establishing his identity with that of the absent hero.

We are quite ready to credit the author with all the authorities she painstakingly quotes—from first to last the book smacks of the library, not of the imagination. It may be profitable to some one who wishes to revive a fading recollection of those times. The multiplicity of names and events and the skips and lapses of time will be confusing to a young person who comes to the story ungrounded in the political as well as the religious principles of the Huguenots and the history of Canada in the last part of the seventeenth century.

It is a pity Mrs. Champney did not confine herself to the siege of La Rochelle, with its incidents of love and heroism. These chapters are the most interesting in the book, and the love story far more natural and convincing than the one for which our interest is asked as the raison d'être of "A Daughter of the Huguenots."

If Mrs. Champney abuses romance as a

*LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER. A Story of Modern American Life. By Basil King. 12mo. Pp. 425. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1901. $1.50.

*JACK RACER. By Henry Somerville. Decorations by Anne Goldthwaite. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

*A DAUGHTER OF THE HUGUENOTS. By Elizabeth W. Champney, author of "Witch Winnie," "Witch Winnie's Mystery," "Patience," &c. With Illustrations. Pp. 315. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35. 1901.

*BECAUSE OF CONSCIENCE. Being a Novel Relating to the Adventures of Certain Huguenots in Old New York. By Amy E. Blanchard. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50. 1901.

Longmans, Green & Co.'s New Books

New Book by the Author of "The King with Two Faces."

THE FIERY DAWN.

By M. E. Coleridge, author of "The King with Two Faces," "Non Sequitur," etc. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

"A semi-historical novel of the France of 1830 and thereabouts. It deals with the Duchess of Berry and her attempt at revolution on behalf of her son, 'Henry Cinq,' but the author is more concerned with the presentation of certain types of the Young France of that day, with their enthusiasms and chivalrous ideals, than with actual history." The New York Tribune says of it:" . . . the atmosphere, the spirit of golden youth, the brave talk, the sense of poetry and gay enterprise . . . we are made to feel on every page . . . every word of it is bound to get itself read . . . it is all so clever, so individualised. . . ."

New Book by Alfred Sidgwick.

CYNTHIA'S WAY.

By Alfred Sidgwick, author of "The Inner Shrine," "The Grasshopper," etc. Crown, 8vo, $1.50.

An interesting story of the experiences of an English girl of good breeding, who, for the sake of adventure, took service as a governess in a middle-class family in Germany. There is, of course, a romance in the tale, which ends happily for all concerned.

Wagner's Nibelungen Ring

Done into English Verse by Reginald Rankin, M. A., Barrister-at-Law. In two volumes.

Vol. I. **Rhine Gold and Valkyrie.** Fcap, 8vo, $1.50. [Recently published.

Vol. II. **Siegfried and the Twilights of the Gods.** Fcap, 8vo, $1.50.

Side and Screw

Being Notes on the Theory and Practice of the Game of Billiards.

By C. D. Locock. With numerous Diagrams. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Trooper 8008, I. Y.

By the Hon. Sidney Peel, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. With numerous Illustrations from Photographs. Demy 8vo, $2.50.

Mr. Peel was among the first to enlist in the Imperial Yeomanry on its formation early in 1900, and his volume gives a very amusing and outspoken account of life on the march, in camp, and in hospital, as viewed from the ranks.

The Great Deserts and Forests of NorthAmerica

By Paul Fountain. With a Preface by W. H. Hudson, F. Z. S., author of "The Naturalist in La Plata," etc. 8vo, pp. x.-295. $3.75.

This book embodies the author's observations on the Natural History of the Middle and Far West over a period of 25 years, and the freshness of the notes on the habits of the most interesting animals of North America gives the work its chief interest and value.

Lamarck

THE FOUNDER OF EVOLUTION: His Life and Work, with Translations of His Writings on Organic Evolution.

By Alpheus S. Packard, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Zoology and Geology in Brown University, author of "Guide to the Study of Insects," etc. With Portraits and Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, pp. xiv.-451. $2.40 net. By mail, $2.57.

This volume, the outcome of the author's special study during a recent residence in Paris, provides a more extended sketch of Lamarck and his theory, as well as of his work as a philosophical biologist, than has yet appeared. It seeks to furnish opportunities for greater familiarity with Lamarck's real views and work, and should interest students in every department of natural science.

The Company of Heaven

Daily Links with the Household of God. Being Selections in Prose and Verse from various Authors. With Photogravure Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

The Musical Basis of Verse

A Scientific Study of the Principles of Poetic Composition.

By J. P. Dabney. Crown 8vo, pp. xl.-260. Cloth, $1.60.

CONTENTS: I. The Inherent Relation between Music and Verse.—II. The Arts of Sound.—III. Differentiated Motion.—IV. Melody.—V. Metric Forms.—VI. Heroics.—VII. Beauty and Power.—Index.

The Mind of a Child

By Ennis Richmond, author of "Boyhood" and "Through Boyhood to Manhood." 12mo, 176 pages. $1.00 net. By mail, $1.00.

The Vicar and His Friends

Reported by Cunningham Geikie, D. D., LL. D., late Vicar of St. Mary's, Barnstaple. Crown 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

The Vicar and His Friends in the pleasant evenings at the Bathscombe Vicarage discuss many subjects of the day—ecclesiastical, social, moral, literary, and theological; the speakers, both clerical and lay, varying the graver subjects by quiet humor and frequent digressions into popular natural history and elementary physical philosophy.

Leisurable Studies

By the Rev. T. H. Passmore, M. A., author of "The Things Beyond the Tomb," etc. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

CONTENTS: The "Religious Woman"—Preachments—Silly Ritual—The Tyranny of the World—The Lecters—The Functions of Ceremonial—Homo Creator—Concerning the Pug—Proverbia.

Memoirs and Letters of Sir James Paget, Bart., F. R. S., D. C. L.

Late Sergeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Edited by Stephen Paget, one of his sons. With 6 Portraits (3 Photogravures) and 4 other Illustrations. 8vo, $5.00.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Mrs. BURTON HARRISON'S

Greatest Work of Fiction

A Princess of The Hills

Four Drawings by Orson Lowell. Price $1.50

The DELINEATOR

"It was a hazardous thing for Mrs. Harrison to leave modern New York, with its complicated, artificial social life, to the description of which her pen is so wedded, and to enter the world of romance pure and simple; but so well has she accomplished this difficult feat one is lost in admiration of it and delight in the book."

NEW YORK TIMES

"That this is her best book is to be ascribed to the freedom of touch and treatment resulting from release from all obligation to consider what may be read into the story by critics or by persons fancying themselves reflected in it."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

vehicle for conveying detached historical facts, the author of "Because of Conscience" uses history as the thinnest veneer for a story as tedious as it is long, and whose glut of characters and adventures leaves us yawning.

The name itself is a misnomer, for religious conscience has far less to do with the story than Alaine Hervieu, a Huguenot refugee in La Rochelle, and her lovers, François Dupont, a French Catholic, Pierre Boutillier, a Huguenot, and Lendert Verplanck, a Dutch Protestant. These lovers fulfill the stage conventions that demand one villain offset by two men of "fair deeds and a goodly person," and are happily disposed of in the end, again according to stage convention—the villain living long enough to repent, and both Lendert Verplanck and Pierre Boutillier marrying the women of their final choice.

They are all of them puppets with their strings on the outside; but why does Miss Blanchard pull Alaine's so persistently in the wrong direction? A girl may be expected to walk into a trap once, and pitied for doing so twice, but the fourth and fifth times leave one impatient instead of sympathetic.

The story is unnecessarily long, and has neither local color, historical atmosphere, nor the spirit of adventure; the dialogue is tiresome, and the leading motive—a young man's persecution of a girl to force her to marry him, not because he loves her, but as revenge on a man who is married to another woman—far-fetched and unconvincing.

"Because of Conscience" is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, and is not sufficiently appetizing to make a practical test worth the trying.

"The Outlaws of Horseshoe Hole."*

There is a happy age and sex which demands of its fiction only "Ossa on Pelion piled," of adventure and conflict and hairbreadth escape, the whole well wetted down with gore. To such "The Outlaws of Horseshoe Hole" will be a bonanza indeed.

It is a well-told story of a wild and lawless life, in which courage, coolness, and a dashing effrontery of crime are portrayed. A gang of desperadoes pervades the tale, to which a halfbreed Indian girl gives the one touch of femininity.

Boys will rejoice in a book after their own hearts. That the heroes are themselves boys will endear it still more to its young readers. To older persons its chief interest lies in its picture of conditions and events upon a frontier on which civilization has thrown its jetsam. The poët saw "How near to God is man," but stern fact shows that he is also near the primeval savage.

We find too much of sheer brutality and horror in the tale, too little of qualities higher than mere animal courage. Had certain gruesome details been suppressed, and had there been an occasional indication that man is more than a fighting animal, the book might be unreservedly commended for the boy's Christmas table. As it is, it is of a kind which, despite its fascinations, would best be administered homeopathically.

The illustrations are vivid and picturesque, as might be expected from the artist. (We all remember Kipling's

"Zogbaum does things with a pencil,
And I do things with a pen.")

In the illustration facing Page 186, however, an uncommonly limp attitude is assumed by a stiffened corpse. There seems no necessity for the tragic end of Curlew, made almost grotesquely horrible by his dying action. It is to be doubted whether it is wise to indurate a young mind by descriptions of violent death—murder, lynchings, &c. There is too much of these in "The Outlaws of Horseshoe Hole," too little of any appeal to the spiritual side. It would be absurd to demand that a book of adventure shall preach, but the books that have most charmed the world, and that have been most beloved by "the human boy" himself, "Robinson Crusoe," "The Swiss Family Robinson," "The Coral Island," have not failed to recognise the principles of Christian living, and to lift the reader to a higher plane, as well as to enrapture him with the wild life.

We note a not uncommon tendency to overspell dialect. Why "concloode" and "roole," for example? The author errs in a goodly company, for there are few dialect stories, in which this fault of dropping into merely phonetic spelling is not grievously apparent.

Mr. Hill has written a good story. A little reticence of horrible detail, a fuller recognition of the highest virtues, would have made it altogether admirable of its kind.

Crockett's Love Idylls.*

If it is true that all the world loves a lover, it is no less true that the larger part loves a love story. But it is not this part only who will read with pleasure the charming little volume of stories in which Mr. Crockett reminds us of his earlier work. For there are as many different sorts of love between the covers of "Love Idylls" as there are stories. Mr. Crockett's interpretation of his theme embraces those higher manifestations of our indwelling humanity—forgiveness, gratitude, courage, sacrifice, compassion, as well as the love of man and woman, youth and maid.

The stories are so simply and easily told, and are so admirably contrasted in their arrangement, that one reads them through at a sitting without a thought of sameness. There is a curious and original story of how an Oxford man insists upon becoming a veterinary surgeon, another glimpse of "Sweetheart," a peep into the secret places of a Field Marshal's life, a slight sketch of the leading of a little child, an example of how love levels ranks, and another of Claverhouse's persecutions of the Scotch Dissenters.

"The Fitting of the Peats" and "Love Among the Beech Leaves" are genuine and unalloyed love stories which keep you aquiver with sympathy and laughter just as "That Popish Parson Fellow" makes your eyes smart and your throat fill.

There is a multiplicity of characters in "The Fitting of the Peats," and the area is too wide, but in spite of these defects the charm with which it is told, the rapidity of action, and the vividness and delicacy of characterization rank it as one of the three stories in the volume deserving individual notice. A more irresistible or more directly descended daughter of Eve than Bell MacLurg it would be impossible to find, or one more skilled in the fine art of coquetry. A warm and tender heart, a quick wit, and a courage as ready, extricate her lover from the difficulties into which she leads him, and make her well worth the winning of any man, were he twice a noble with twice a noble's estates.

"Love Among the Beech Leaves" is as full of atmosphere as a Corot landscape. The very pith and marrow of the Scotch farm and farmer are in Pitlarg, William MacAndrew and Mistress Robin, his good wife.

Rab Christie and Elizabeth MacAndrews are first introduced to us as "the new loon" and "Bess ye hempie," and even when he has sloughed his loonship and appears clad in the glory of a college bursary and three sessions at college, and she has discarded bare toes and scant manners for garb and deportment befitting her new estate, we rejoice to find that the learned young man and the sedate young woman are still our old friends Rab and Bess, and that the beech leaves will have another chapter to add to those already told. The humor is quiet and searching, and the characterization not inferior to that in "The Fitting of the Peats."

"That Popish Parson Fellow" is known to us only through Muckle Rob's homely story of how "oor wee Airchie gaed oot wi' the day shift," but he is as real as Muckle Rob himself. The story is perhaps the most finished of a collection which gives us Mr. Crockett at his best.

Might Have Been Another "Tess."*

In the writing of fiction it is safe to say that commonplace themes can only be treated successfully by the comparatively inexperienced or the very great. Some new writers, however, do not trust that the natural enthusiasm of the beginner will carry off a long-worn motive, and so they go afield for something fresh—coming back strangely laden as a rule. Mr. Duffy has unquestionably gone afield for the situation with which his book opens. His motive is given on his title page in a stanza from Browning's poem, "The Worst of It":

Far better commit a fault and have done—
done—
As you, dear!—forever; and choose the pure
And look where the healing waters run,
And strive and strain to be good again,
And a place in the other world to insure
All glass and gold, with God for its sun.

The story opens in the church of the "Pauline Christians," in a little town in Southern California, with Miranda Pettigrew's confession of having yielded to the dishonorable influence of a man who abused her ignorance and her confidence in him when she was scarcely more than a child. She has been led to this public and sensational declaration by an unpracticed doctrine of the Pauline Christians to the effect that after public confession and repentance the soul of a transgressor is restored to its original purity. At first Miranda is entirely satisfied with the result. She feels uplifted and at peace, and when she finds her neighbors closing their doors against her she is the most surprised young lady in California—or in fiction. Since her unfortunate intimacy with the older man, she has fallen in love with a young artist, and, even when the others turn against her, she expects this new lover to remain unchanged; she had made her revelation in order to become as flawless as he thought her, but he is not duly grateful; he repudiates her, her father dies from the shock and shame of her confession, and she is left friendless, to devise some way of beginning her life over. She changes her name and goes East to attack New York society in the guise of a blooming young widow. Of course her story follows her in time, and she is driven on to Europe, where she finally meets a man who hears it and yet is willing to marry her.

All of the characters are rather weak, except Miranda, and she fails to convince. In the hands of a master much could have been made of the way in which the girl's character is affected by finding that the revelation of sin, rather than sin itself, is unpardonable to the world, but Mr. Duffy's working out of the situation leaves something to be desired. Miranda might have been as notable a character as "Tess," though taken from a different walk in life. No matter how weak, how easily led, and how ignorant of the world a girl might be, her very transgression would develop in her intuitions which would defend her in part from her ignorance—or, if not, she is a freak of nature

*"THE OUTLAWS OF HORSESHOE HOLE. A Tale of the Montana Vigilantes. By Francis Hill. Illustrated by Rufus F. Zogbaum. In one volume. 12mo, pp. 322. Price, Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

*"LOVE-IDYLLS. By S. R. Crockett, author of "The Raiders," "The Lilac Sunbonnet," "Joan of the Sword Hand," &c. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

*"GLASS AND GOLD. By James O. G. Duffy. 12mo, pp. 274. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1902. $1.50.

(Continued on Page 872.)

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

A FEW FEATURES OF THE DECEMBER NUMBER:

The Expansion of America Through Reciprocity in Trade,
the hope and aim of William McKinley, is presented by one who served under him in the article entitled *Expansion Through Reciprocity*, by J. B. OSBORNE.

The Story of a Much Maligned Statesman
is told by THOMAS W. PAGE in his paper on *The Real Judge Lynch.*

Italy's Part in the Politics of Europe.
REMSEN WHITEHOUSE writes on this subject in his article entitled *Will Italy Renew the Triple Alliance?*

Our Deference to Statistics
is the burden of E. R. WHITE'S paper entitled *The Plague of Statistics.*

War as a Stimulus to Literature
is discussed by PROF. HENRY A. BEERS of Yale, under the title *Literature and the Civil War.*

The Comparative Poverty of the South
is presented in a paper on *The Resources of the Confederacy*, by W. G. BROWN.

The Respective Spheres of Music and Drama
are defined in the article *Maeterlinck and Music*, by ERNEST NEWMAN.

Other contributions include stories, poems, essays, the Contributors' Club, etc. This number will contain twenty-four articles in all, 150 pages of reading matter.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF COMING NUMBERS.

FICTION.

GEORGE W. CABLE will contribute a three or four part story under the title *Bylow Hill*, and a two part story from EUGENIA B. FROTHINGHAM, the author of *The Turn of the Road*, will appear in the issues for February and March.

POLITICAL ARTICLES.

Important political papers will touch upon *Disfranchisement and the Race Question, Education in the Philippines and in Cuba, Colonial Legislatures, Army Reorganization, The Normal Development of the Navy, The Organization of Labor, etc., etc.*

OUT-DOOR LIFE

will be treated in articles on *Golf, Sailing, Going into the Woods, etc.*, introduced by a study of *"The Modern Chivalry,"* by JOHN CORBIN.

RECOLLECTIONS.

Many interesting reminiscences will be published during the year, among others, *The Memories of an Army Nurse*, by EMILY V. MASON, of Virginia; *Recollections of Walt Whitman*, by JOHN T. TROWBRIDGE; *England and the War of Secession*, by GOLDWIN SMITH; and an interesting forecast of the next hundred years, entitled *Recollections of the Twentieth Century*, by JOHN B. CLARK.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Beginning with the January number, the Atlantic will contain a department of comment on *Books, New and Old*, conducted by H. W. BOYNTON.

All new Subscribers for 1902 enrolled before December 20, 1901, will receive the November and December, 1901, numbers free on application.

Send postal card for Atlantic 1902 prospectus.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 4 Park St., Boston.

HALL CAINE'S NEW NOVEL

THE ETERNAL CITY

12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

SOME WOMEN I HAVE KNOWN.

By MAARTEN MAARTENS.

With Frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, New York.

AGUINALDO

By EDWIN WILDMAN

Sixteen Illustrations. Price, *net*, $1.20. Postpaid, $1.35

Hon. JOHN BARRETT,
Former United States Minister to Siam, says:

"AGUINALDO," by Edwin Wildman, is not only an interesting and accurate picture of Aguinaldo, but an absorbing and truthful record of the events in which he was the central figure. It fills a place in the history of America's relations with the Philippines which hitherto has been treated in a superficial and prejudiced way. The fact that Mr. Wildman writes from extended experience in the Philippines, and personal acquaintance with Aguinaldo and his leaders, gives it a unique historical value."

JAMES CREELMAN,
the famous Special Correspondent, says:

"EDWIN Wildman has written the one straightforward story of the thrilling struggle for independence in the Philippines, with its plots, treacheries, and heroisms. It gives the American people for the first time a clear view of the strange Asiatic race they have conquered. It is the book we have been waiting for,—unique without fear or malice."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

NEW FICTION.

(Continued from Page 571.)

and should be treated as such, not as a character sufficiently normal to be fair material for fiction. Overtaken by a disgust for her past, and buoyed up by a childlike faith in the doctrines she had been taught, she might have made a sensational confession, with the feeling that by such a terrible sacrifice of her reticence she might be purified; but, after her confession, she would not have gone to a reception to which she had been invited before it, without the slightest suspicion that her welcome would not have lasted over.

Miss Plympton's Historical Novel.*

It would be rather interesting to see a list of historical novels published within the last few years, dealing with the early life of this country, arranged in chronological order. Another list might be added to this, showing how much of the territory covered by the early settlers has also been covered by the latter-day novelist. There would be found to be surprisingly few episodes of our history and very few parts of the country which had not their historical romancer. Chronologically, "In the Shadow of the Black Pine" would be among the first, for it deals with life in New England during the days of Gov. Winthrop. The book treats of a phase of American history that has not been much dwelt on; the discontent of those settlers who were not of the established church, and the injustice with which they were treated by the men who had come so far for religious tolerance.

The author, Miss A. G. Plympton, does not make out our forefathers quite the fine fellows we have liked to think them. The conventional old Puritan as most people fancy him, and as he has appeared in fiction, white grim and forbidding, is awe-inspiring in his courage and iron sincerity—a grand figure if a cold one. Miss Plympton has had the temerity to bring him down to a more human level. She tried hard to do justice to the Pilgrim Fathers, but almost in spite of herself she drew pictures of narrow men, who persecuted, who were hypocritical, and whose granite creed crushed out all that was gay and spontaneous in those about them. In fact it is a devil-ridden New England Miss Plympton writes about, a hysterical, unjust country ripe for the Salem witchcraft persecutions. The inevitable love story is built amid the historical interest. The heroine is of the tribe of historical novel heroines, brave, unconventional, defying all authority, and, of course, faultlessly lovely. We have all seen her prototype many times, she has repeated herself almost as often as there have been historical novels. The author is pleased to refer to her as "the Court beauty." One of the two heroes is a new type. Brought up in the shadow of the black pine, as the author symbolizes the religious belief of the middle of the seventeenth century, Jasper Annesley is a lad full of poetical fancies; a boy on the one hand gay and light-hearted and impulsive; on the other, rendered morbid, almost insane by the effect the religion of the day has produced on his oversensitive nature. It is for the not unskilful drawing of his character that the book is chiefly valuable. For the rest there are many points that do not explain themselves; why the "Court beauty" should have cared for Jasper, or why his uncle should have hated him is not made apparent. Neither is the purely historical side of the book clear and precise enough.

"Joscelyn Cheshire."*

"Joscelyn Cheshire," a story of Revolutionary days in the Carolinas, is primarily a love story and an exquisite one. It owes to its accident of background—the period of the Revolution—much of its charm. But though the location is the Carolinas, and its period the Revolutionary War, the story is synonymous with those of other States, and one other period in that the line of partisanship in martial matters was sharply drawn between families and lovers. It is with the love of one Richard Clevering, stanch Whig and Continental soldier, for Mistress Joscelyn Cheshire, bitterest Tory, that we have to do. We view the martial portion mostly from Hillsborough town in company with stay-at-homes, instead of actively on the battlefield or on the march. True, we follow the hero through a daring episode as a spy to Monmouth, then on with him as a prisoner to the prisonship or "floating hell"; witness his escape as a corpse sewn in a blanket and buried in the shallow sand on the beach by a faithful comrade, and his ultimate return to his army, and still later, his appearance in his own town as a spy during its occupancy by Lord Cornwallis. With the stay-at-homes we witness the dispersion of the young men of the town as their principals dictate, also their leavetakings of families, friends, and sweethearts. Soon quiet settles over the village, broken only by party feeling, and the post, where letters became public property, and were eagerly read by either faction. At this time we learn to know the heroine, and in despair see her make herself most unpopular by her aggressive loyalty. As the Loyalists were in the minority in Hillsborough, it soon parts her from her lifelong friends, among whom is the family of her scorned Whig lover, her best friends. A climax is reached when she entertains Lord Cornwallis. Her life is then in real danger, so thoroughly has she gained the townspeople's enmity. Could they only have known that, while at cards with Lord Cornwallis she had secreted in her attic a Continental spy, Master Clevering, their attitude would have been different. We are assured that it is not love for him that causes her to save his life, but is instead merely regard for his mother and sister, her neighbors. She cannot forgive his disloyalty to her King, or his self-contained assumption of gaining her love when his side shall have won. So he escapes once more, to see her again only when he returns home victorious. But the struggle is not over for Master Clevering. Joscelyn is still a loyal friend, and—a Tory. He sees how her attitude has affected her friends, and unable to bear the taunts and bitterness against her he recites her generosity to a friend, even if he was not on her side, and the manner in which she saved his life at the expense of a seeming disloyalty. She becomes a heroine. How she receives his defense of her, and how she comes to understand her heart, must be left to the prospective reader. They would resent any intrusion upon the final scene in the book, or a repetition of the satisfying words that close this delightful story.

It is refreshing to find a story of love and war so equally balanced in interest that one theme complements the other; with a hero so brave and a heroine so sprightly, and both withal so human; with enjoyment and interest on each page, in the spirited repartee and quaint conventions of the times as is found in "Joscelyn Cheshire."

By Gouverneur Morris.*

It used to strike us in a very remote past that the mysterious crone who burned batch after batch of the Sibylline books, and yet abated no jot of their price, was an uncommonly extortionate old person. We would, however, perceive a "sweet reasonableness" in her action if applied to the modern novel, which begins to assume in our eyes a value in inverse proportion to the number of its pages. Rare indeed is the work of fiction that may be described as "a box where sweets compacted lie," but such is "Tom Beauling." The varied and picturesque history of the hero is satisfactorily told in 210 generously margined pages; and, even so, there is a little padding, notably the detailed story of "Jack." Upon the whole, however, the romance is as succinct as it is clever, and is a really wonderful illustration of multum in parvo. There is a sketch of the hero's childhood; he is taken from New England to Hongkong; from Hongkong to Westchester County, New York; from the shores of Long Island Sound to India, from India back to New York; and, with all this, quite enough is made of the mystery of his birth, and the story of his love; and there is no lack of deft and vivid characterization.

Tom Beauling is as big and brave and lovable as Mrs. Burnett's "big Tom De Willoughby." His relations with his foster father, the old Judge, inspire the most tender and beautiful pages of the book. The Judge's dying words to the boy are too noble to pass without quotation:

> My son, if you are to be what I want you to be, you will be a good man and a gentleman. Little else counts. Tom Beauling, after whom you are named, was a man who wanted to marry your mother when she was in great distress. He is dead now. He was a failure, I believe. But I take it that he was a good man and a gentleman. Be like that. Honorable in great matters and minute, a friend to those who need friends. And be clean. I am now an old man, but I have come through as innocent as the day I was born. I am proud of you, Tomasin; but I am prouder of that. Go about the world and the sea—friendly and honest—and some day, because you are a son of old earth, you will find the port where you would be, and there heave your pyramid. Make the world a little better for your presence in it. That's what I want you to do.

And that's what Tom did do, and we are the better for reading about it. The author is eccentric in his spelling of "Tomas" and "Phylis," and we cannot quite forgive him that last pang of the poor young mother's heart. The style and the interest of the story are unequally sustained, but it is an ungracious task to find fault with such a complete little romance, so clever, clean, and satisfactory. It is to be read through at one charmed sitting, but not to be soon forgotten. From all the passion and complexity of so many modern novels, "Tom Beauling" is a blessed relief. It sounds anew the old but never trite message:

> Howe'er it be, it seems to me
> 'Tis only noble to be good.
> Kind hearts are more than coronets,
> And simple faith than Norman blood.

By the Author of "Amos Judd."*

Mr. Stockton has taught us what a delightful thing may be made of up-to-date ordinary mortals placed in a sort of fairy-tale milieu of what appears to be very possible impossibilities. Mr. Mitchell's new volume accentuates the charm of this treatment of character and plot.

The tale opens on the little steamer, Maid of the North, bound from Boston to the St. Lawrence. Much clever and intensely modern talk is lightly tossed to and fro upon its deck. In the midst of it all the unexpected happens, and the situation becomes as unique as it had been commonplace. We are reminded of Charles Reade's story of the lovers upon the island. (What

*IN THE SHADOW OF THE BLACK PINE. By A. G. Plympton. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

*JOSCELYN CHESHIRE. A Story of Revolutionary Days in the Carolinas. By Sara Beaumont Kennedy. With illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 328. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

*TOM BEAULING. By Gouverneur Morris. In one volume. Pp. 210. 12mo, cloth. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

*THE PINES OF LORY. By J. A. Mitchell, author of "Amos Judd," "That First Affair," "Gloria Victis," &c. Illustrations by Albert D. Blashfield. In one volume. Pp. 230. 12mo, cloth. New York: Life Publishing Company. $1.50.

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ROMANCE

Tristram of Blent

"It's certainly the most serious piece of work that ANTHONY HOPE has done—serious, not in the ordinary sense, but as regards what has been accomplished."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Tristram of Blent

"It is a notable novel, 'finished' in every smallest detail with a genuine love of art, with that skill which marks the master of his craft."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Price, $1.50.

Tristram of Blent

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., NEW YORK

The Firebrand

S. R. CROCKETT'S Latest Novel

The scene is Spain, the land of romance; the hero, a young Scotchman, who plays a dashing part in a Carlist plot. Brigands, monks, soldiers, and fair senoritas figure in the story, which is one of Crockett's best.

At all Bookstores. $1 50.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., New York

NEW AND IMPORTANT NOVELS

THE TORY LOVER

By Sarah Orne Jewett

"A fascinating love story, unquestionably Miss Jewett's masterpiece."
—*Christian Advocate*, N. Y.

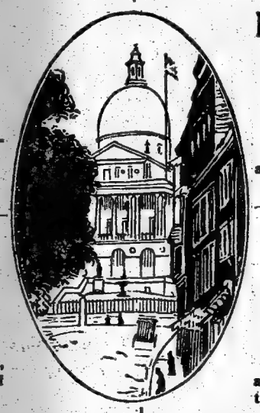

MARGARET WARRENER

By Alice Brown

A strong, brilliant novel, dealing with a phase of Bohemian life in Boston.

OUR LADY VANITY

By Ellen Olney Kirk

"Everybody is reading it. It is clever, fascinating and true to smart life of today."—*Boston Herald.*

THE MARROW OF TRADITION

By Charles W. Chesnutt

"Full of strong situations. . . . Good and evil are recognized on both sides of the color line."—*The Outlook*, N. Y.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES. EACH $1.50. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO

NOV

1901

was the name of that story? The department store catalogue gives no place to Charles Reade. Has not the time come for his revival?)

Mr. Mitchell treats the difficult position with Arcadian simplicity and sweetness. The heroine's sang froid is matter for amazement. As we remember Charles Reade he was psychologically more natural. But we are not looking for probabilities, and the story is very pretty, very idyllic, very fascinating.

Mr. Mitchell follows what seems to be a prevailing fashion in fiction, and flings his stone at the Roman Church. In his case this seems so needless, so alien to the spirit of his romance, that it is the more to be regretted.

The atmosphere of the novel is as resinous with the breath of pines as its title would lead us to expect. It recalls the Byronic "pleasure in the pathless wood" and "rapture on the lonely shore"; the strange yearning of youth for "a lodge in some vast wilderness"—though youth never dreamed of such a lodge as Mr. Mitchell describes—and the occasional impulse of the best regulated middle-aged breasts to be quite "out of the sound of the church-going bell."

A very nice, satisfactory Princess, like our old friend, Mr. Dick, "sets us all right" in the end, and we leave the youthful pair under their pines, with grateful appreciation of a happy hour or two spent in their society, "The world forgetting, by the world forgot."

"To all lovers of lovers, and lovers of out-of-door things and milder forms of folly, this book is affectionately dedicated." All such (and who are not of them?) will surely find pleasant recreation in its pages.

By Marriott Watson.*

"The House Divided" adds another to H. B. Marriott Watson's list of romances, made up of love, duelling, adventure, and mystery. Whoever cares to follow Gerard Mallory's fortunes will find himself in the thick of all four, with a Colonial heir in hot pursuit of an English landed estate. Mr. Mallory engages, by the way, in the fashions and dissipations of London society, falling out of an intrigue with a celebrated beauty into a sword match with her lover, and escaping Lady Tabard's husband only to step into the trap of a kidnapping sea Captain. Aveline Raven's love would be reward for greater hardships than these, and this Mr. Mallory has in full measure, in spite of the mystery involving his birth, and the rebuffs he receives from his noble kinsmen. The mystery is kept up almost to the end of the book. Its solution we leave to the chapter "How Mallory Came Home."

In spite of the time, 1732, the book in language and situation seems unnecessarily coarse, and is unrelieved by the wit which was then considered a sufficient reason for any license of speech or act. Even the description of innocent Aveline is vividly and coarsely suggestive of flesh without spirit. And why heap upon a father's death by the hand of his eldest son, the son's murder by his younger brother? An accumulation of horrors fails to give life to a labored style or to arouse interest even in the victims. There is not a character in the story with whom we desire further acquaintance.

"By Bread Alone."*

The cry from "Looking Backward" to "By Bread Alone" is just the distance that stretches between idealism and realism—genial dilettante theorizing about a problem and the problem itself. It is true that Blair Carrhart's solution of the capital and labor question is also a co-operative commonwealth, but it is a commonwealth founded upon the sweat and blood and brains of the men who are to wring co-operation from the jaws of self-disciplined regard for law and order maintained at the cost of renunciation and hardship, and against those temptations which assail a starving body and a mind, also starving and panting for revenge.

The first lesson of Mr. Friedman's book—for it is essentially didactic—is the rights of the toiling millions; the second, that they can be gained only by judicious restraint as well as judicious resistance. For lawlessness he has no justification—for anarchy the strongest condemnation. This personal note, which is not to be evaded in a discussion of "By Broad Alone" shows at once its irremediable fault and its greatest strength—the preacher behind the story and his force. This is doubtless why great vividness and energy in the presentation of situation, problem, and atmosphere, is united with equal weakness in the presentation of character. The author is too much absorbed in the horror of the crushed, writhing masses to see distinctly individual hurts and sores except so far as they deepen the cruel significance of the whole, and too much interested in telling what he himself has seen to permit his men and women to speak for themselves. Mr. Friedman's voice rings through the whole book.

"By Bread Alone" is the story of a great steel mill near Chicago, and the part which Blair Carrhart, his rivals, loves, sacrifices, and disappointments, play in it. Carrhart is a university man of wealth and position, born and bred in Chicago, who leaves a fashionable pulpit there to become a mill hand in the steel mills of which Henry Marvin is President, incidentally breaking his engagement with Evangeline, Marvin's daughter, that he may have nothing to hamper him in his efforts to liberate and uplift the people. He becomes successively the favorite, the leader, and the accredited betrayer of the men with whom he has lived and worked, and returns to Chicago, at the end of the longest and most disastrous strike in the annals of the mill, to marry the girl who has been faithful to him through everything, and to try to accomplish through political power and National legislation what he has failed to do through personal influence and example. The crash in which everything else has gone down, leaves untouched his ideals of life and work. His last words are the words of the devoted, self-confident idealist whose failure in one direction only opens the way to effort in another.

But Blair Carrhart and Evangeline Marvin are interesting chiefly through their identification with those toiling millions whose life-blood we see crushed out drop by drop, and whose moments of pleasure move us to a profound compassion. The mill itself is the most living thing in the book—a powerful arraignment of the steel industry, its corporations, managers, and methods. The daily bodily torments of the hands, the carelessness of life, the rental system, and the system of food supply, the starvation wages, and the immense returns, the gigantic frauds and the political influences—all the multitudinous wires upon which are spun the destinies of the mill hand and the abuses of the present steel mill methods of organization and production are depicted ably and fearlessly. The horrors of the strike pale beside the horrors of the opportunity to live for which the strike is made.

The remedy offered is the "socialization of private industries," and the hope held out is that what the workingman now denounces as his oppressor may be the forerunner of his liberator. Blair Carrhart tells us that "trusts are a great socialistic movement, which, gathering a thousand scattered enterprises under one head and disposing of the useless capitalists, are preparing the way for a manager to take charge in the name of the people."

The book is ably written, but without the charm, without the distinction, art demands.

An Uncertain Hoyden.*

If you could only fasten some date to the performances of Lady Peggy you might get along in a fairly comfortable manner. You are at once satisfied that it is the author's intention to depict in his heroine the veriest hoyden that ever existed, and so far he has succeeded. But whether the period when this female scapegrace carried on her antics was in the time of Charles II. or during that of Beau Brummel you cannot for the life of you tell. It is true that the boon companion of George IV. splutters a great deal, but the talk of most of the personages has all the special color of the Pepys palaver. There is an abundance of "s'lifes," "zounds," "gadzooks," "tushes" in the dialogue, with many references as to the dress of the women of the middle of the eighteenth century. Peggy, in one of her many escapades, goes to London and carries with her her "night-rail, green hood and kerchief, powder, patchbox, pins, needles, silken hose, Levantine gown, and veil of Brussels lace." Peggy is the twin sister of Kennaston of Kennaston and their father is an Earl. Sir Percy de Bohun loves Peggy, and through a misunderstanding Peggy goes to London to find the man she thinks has jilted her. Hence all kind of imbroglios. Frances Aymar Mathews is to be credited with having written a singularly wild story. If finally Peggy is happy as the wife of Sir Percy, she is more fortunate than she deserves. Typographically the volume is exceptionally good and the illustrations clever.

Mr. Chambers's Travel Story.*

"The Destiny of Doris" belongs to that old-fashioned kind of reading matter in which thick slices of geographical information are interlarded—let us not say buttered—with thin layers of fiction. Thirty or forty years ago it might have met with applause as a part of that long and respectable procession headed by the Rollo Books, but in these days people prefer their accounts of travel and their fiction in separate volumes, unless the story element completely pervades and controls the descriptive parts. There were readers who complained that Mr. Howells's "Silver Wedding Journey" and Mrs. Wiggin's "Irish Experiences" were too closely related to guide books not to have red covers, and when such writers are grumbled at for offering us the old-time travel-story, with too strong an emphasis on the travels, what can a man without their gift of grace and humor expect for himself?

Doris, it proves, was destined to marry, and, after crossing the Atlantic, making various stops in Spain and Italy, and visiting Egypt and the Holy Land, she is duly taken to the altar by one of her traveling companions, after which another of them soon persuades her mother to walk in the same direction. The thread of the story in Mr. Chambers's book is slight and too perfunctory to require comment. The real interest is the information as to desirable places to see and routes to take, for it outlines a delightful Mediterranean journey at moderate expense.

*THE DESTINY OF DORIS. A Travel Story of Three Continents. By Julius Chambers. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 316. New York: Continental Publishing Company.

*THE HOUSE DIVIDED. A Novel. By H. B. Marriott Watson, author of "The Web," "Chasm of the Island," "The Princess Xenia," &c. Pp. 332. 12mo, cloth. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*BY BREAD ALONE. A Novel. By J. L. Friedman, author of "The Lonely Man," and "Four Years." Pp. 431. 12mo. New York: Thomas A. Ed[illegible]

*MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN. By Frances Aymar Mathews. Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 379. Indianapolis: The Bowen Merrill Company.

NEW BOOKS

The Mohawk Valley

Its Legends and Its History. By W. MAX REID. 10x7; 70 full-page illustrations from photographs. *Net* $3 50 (by mail, $3.75).

Few territories in the whole world surpass the Mohawk Valley in fascination of beauty and associations: "The Last of the Mohicans," Brant, Burgoyne, Mad Anthony Wayne, Saratoga, Indians, Frenchmen, Hessians, Jesuits—such are a few of the names and ideas called up by the name of the Mohawk.

Romance of the Renaissance Châteaux

By ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY, author of "Romance of the Feudal Chateau." Fully illustrated; 8½x6 *Net* $3.00 (by mail, $3.25).

The interest of fiction is pale compared with that of these "real romances" of France of the Renaissance, told in a style that is graceful and fluent, and presented in a volume that is a handsome and thorough piece of bookmaking.

Richard Wagner

By W. J. HENDERSON, musical editor of the New York *Times*. 12mo. *Net* $1 60 (by mail, $1.75).

An indispensable book for all admirers of Wagner, presenting the information needed for a thorough understanding of the man and his work.

The Mental State of Hystericals

By PIERRE JANET, Litt. D., M. D., Professor of Philosophy at the College Rollin. With a preface by J. M. CHARCOT. Translated by CAROLINE ROLLIN CORSON. Part I. Mental Stigmata. Part II. Mental Accidents. *Net* $3.50 (by mail, $3 75).

Professor Charcot, one of the most eminent French scientists, has written a preface to Professor Janet's work, endorsing its methods and conclusions.

The God-Seeker

A Tale of Old Styria. By PETER ROSEGGER, author of "The Forest Schoolmaster," etc. Authorized translation by FRANCES SKINNER. 12mo. $1.50.

It is seldom that a novel appears of such exquisite and peculiar charm as "The Forest Schoolmaster." The translator considers "The God-Seeker" the most absorbing and intense of all the great Austrian novelists' works.

32-page Illustrated Holiday Catalogue Ready Dec. 1

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London

330TH THOUSAND.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S New Novel

THE CRISIS

"THE best selling book in the United States," and that means in the world, has been the record made by this most illuminating picture of the civil war times—the vital crisis in the life of what bids fair to be the dominant nation of the future—a crisis which no loyal American should ignore or forget.

And the past ten days sustain the record well, since the book has passed in that time from its 300,000th to its 330,000th, a total surpassed only by "Richard Carvel," by the same author, but published a full year longer.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL,

Author of "The Celebrity," "Richard Carvel," etc.

Bound in cloth, extra, crown 8vo, gilt top, uniform with "Richard Carvel," $1.50.

A HOLIDAY EDITION, WITH A NEW PORTRAIT, IN A SPECIAL BOX, $1.50 NET.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Valuable New Books.

Written by scholarly authors with definite purposes in view, and illustrated by well-known artists.

These are not ordinary books, but are written in such a vigorous manner that no one can read them without being instructed and interested, as well as aroused to thinking better thoughts which will lead to more noble actions.

"HEROINE OF 1812."

A Maryland Romance.

By AMY E. BLANCHARD. Illustrated by IDA WAUGH. 335 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Miss Blanchard's historical tales are always popular, and this one, in depth of interest and in local flavor, is surely one of her best. The earnestness of the struggle and the many hardships and previous which characterized the early part of the War of 1812 are clearly brought out and present an accurate picture of the times.

"FIGHTING UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS."

A Story of the Chile-Peruvian War.

By CLAUDE H. WETMORE. Illustrated by H. BURGESS. 335 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

This South American war story is as thrilling as it is instructive, and accurately narrates the circumstances leading up to and other events which occurred during the war between Chile and Peru. The picturesque descriptions of these South American States lend additional interest to this volume.

"THE SPECTACLE MAN."

A Story of the Missing Bridge

By MARY F. LEONARD. Illustrated by FRANK T. MERRILL. 266 pp. 16mo. Cloth, $1.00.

A well-told story of a Southern girl, the strength of whose character and purity of whose motives finally compel well-deserved recognition.

"IN THE MIKADO'S SERVICE."

A Story of Two Battle Summers in China.

By DR. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS. Illustrated by WM. F. STECHER. 361 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

China is now under the world's eye, and Dr. Griffis has done a splendid service in presenting facts garnered by himself personally into a sketchy narrative, which is historically correct and deeply interesting.

"WITH PORTER IN THE ESSEX."

A Story of His Famous Cruise in Southern Waters During the War of 1812.

Third volume in the "Great Admiral Series," by JAMES OTIS. Illustrated by WM. F. STECHER. 344 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

A history-making voyage, and the author has made a story which forces the reader to feel a personal interest in every detail. It is a bit of the War of 1812 which has been treated but little, and will thus prove an exceptionally welcome addition to this already interesting series.

"WINIFRED WEST."

A Story.

By BLANCHE M. CHANNING. Illustrated by CHASE EMERSON. 271 pp. 16mo. Cloth, $1.00.

A story of passion, not for man or woman, but for art. "All the world loves a lover." All the world cannot help loving this sweet-souled lover of her precious legacy, an old violin. Sweetness and simplicity are the keynotes of this story.

"NEHE."

A Story of the Time of Artaxerxes.

By ANNA PERRPONT SEVIER. Illustrated by CHASE EMERSON. 318 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Persian Court, in all its traditional beauty and picturesqueness, is vividly portrayed, and the zeal and ability of the young hero, as a leader in the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, are brilliantly set forth.

"THE LAST OF THE ARAWAKS."

A Story of Adventure in the Island of San Domingo.

By FREDERICK A. OBER. Illustrated by WM. F. STECHER. 358 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The isles of the sea are the habitation of the Arawaks, and San Domingo forms a prominent feature of this sketch of West Indian life. It is a book of adventure that reveals the true life of these peoples, who are every day becoming nearer our neighbors.

"THE YOUNG CONSUL."

A Story of the U. S. State Department.

By WILLIAM DRYSDALE. Illustrated by CHARLES COPELAND. 352 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

In this day of rapid growth in every department and phase of our Government, such a story as this will be thoroughly appreciated by all enthusiastic young people. As Vice-Consul to Marseilles, France, the hero is brought into touch with the various methods employed by the State Department, and the facts necessary to the story are introduced in such a way as to add to rather than detract from the interest in it.

"LAURIE VANE," and OTHER STORIES.

By MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL. Illustrated by CHARLES COPELAND. 152 pp. 16mo. Cloth, $1.00.

This little volume is a collection of some of the brightest short stories which has ever been written. Most of these are upon naval subjects, along which line the author has made a most enviable reputation. The font of quaint nautical sayings which she possesses seems to be inexhaustible, and adds life and interest to the stories.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Our illustrated descriptive catalogue of these, and all of our other books will be sent upon receipt of request.

W. A. WILDE COMPANY,

110 Boylston St., Boston. 45 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

THE TURN OF THE ROAD

By Eugenia Brooks Frothingham

THE extraordinary and increasing hold which this romance has had upon the interest of readers is shown by the fact that, although published last February, the publishers received in the regular course of business a few days since a single order for 1,000 copies.

The Bookman considers it "a strong, simple, pure love story, written with much fine feeling and purity of thought."

At All Bookstores. $1.50

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

ON

THE GREAT HIGHWAY

By JAMES CREELMAN

JULIAN HAWTHORNE says:

"It is memorable both as literature and as contemporary history. Nothing else in the same line so authoritative, so pertinent, so vivid, and so fascinating, has been published within my knowledge. The author, with extraordinary gifts, has taken advantage of exceptional opportunities, and the result is a book that should have an unprecedented popularity."

Price, net $1.20, postpaid $1.35

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY - - BOSTON

NOV

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Principal American Ones for December.

READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for December. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month, and, while the contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to regular and familiar departments and some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that for other reasons may have special interest for them.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

DECEMBER, 1901.

EXPANSION THROUGH RECIPROCITY....John B. Osborne
THE REAL JUDGE LYNCH....Thomas Walker Page
WILL ITALY RENEW THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE?....Remsen Whitehouse
THE GUESTS AT THE INN..Julia C. R. Dorr
LITERATURE AND THE CIVIL WAR....Henry A. Beers
THE LAME PRIEST....S. Carleton
MAETERLINCK AND MUSIC..Ernest Newman
LORD MANSFIELD....John Buchan
AUDREY. XXIII.-XXV....Mary Johnston
IN THE HEART OF MARY....Annie J. Flint
ITHACAN DAYS....J. Irving Manatt
THE DEFEAT OF THE METHOD....Margaret L. Knapp
THE RESOURCES OF THE CONFEDERACY....William G. Brown
IN HER DOTAGE....Susan Lawrance
THE LOST LAMB....John V. Cheney
THE PLAGUE OF STATISTICS....Eugene R. White
A PLEA FOR CRABBE....Paul Elmer More

THE CENTURY.

DECEMBER, 1901.

BLACKGUM AG'IN' THUNDER....Frank R. Stockton
THE TESTIMONIAL....Gelett Burgess
THE DECEPTION OF MARTHA TUCKER....Charles B. Loomis
POLICEMAN FLYNN'S ADVENTURES....Elliott Flower
OFFICER BRADY....Robert W. Chambers
CHRISTMAS IN FRANCE....Th. Bentzon
THE STEEPLE BUILDERS....Anita Fitch
THE MYSTERY PLAY....Elisabeth C. Waits
THE CHRISTMAS ANGEL....Clinton Scollard
CHRISTMAS EVE....Arthur I. Keller
THE SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST....Emerson Hough
HOW THE CHRISTMAS TREE WAS BROUGHT TO NOME....Edith M. Thomas
THACKERAY IN THE UNITED STATES....James G. Wilson
ON A JUDEAN HOUSETOP..Virginia W. Cloud
THE APPEAL OF THE BOOKPLATE, ANTIQUARIAN AND ARTISTIC....Charles D. Allen
THE ARGONAUTS....John B. Tabb
BARBAROSSA....Cyrus T. Brady
THE VOICE OF ENGLAND..Clinton Dangerfield
IMPRESSIONS OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY....John A. Kasson
THE PERSONALITY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT....By an Old Acquaintance
THE RESCUE....Anne Douglas Sedgwick

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1901.

MICHAEL ANGELO....John La Farge
THE FOREST RUNNER....Stewart E. White
DABBY GILL AND THE GOOD PEOPLE....Herminie Templeton
AN INDEPENDENT BOY....John Swain
A TRUE PATRIARCH....Theodore Dreiser
PLATT....William A. White
LOST IN THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN....A. Bridle and J. K. Macdonald
AT THE TUNNEL'S END....Ray S. Baker
THE SHADOW OF A TRAGEDY....George M. Martin
TOMMASO SALVINI....Clara Morris
A MENDICANT....Adachi Kinnosuke
THE PICTURES AND THE PINEAPPLES....H. A. Crowell

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1901.

THE HEART'S KEY....Maurice Hewlett
NEW LIGHT ON PARTHENON SCULPTURES....Charles Waldstein
THE DEATH-DISK....Mark Twain
THE SEA MAN. A POEM..Josephine D. Daskam
A LITTLE BOY'S LOVE....Roy R. Gilson
A WOMAN IN THE PARIS REVOLUTION OF 1830: LETTERS WRITTEN BY....Mrs. Judith Page Rives
THE HONEY TREE....Sarah Orne Jewett
APPLES OF HESPERIDES....Alice Prescott Smith and Margaret Cameron
A FIFTEENTH CENTURY REVIVAL....Rev. D. J. H. Hobart
A CASE OF NERVES....Harriet P. Spofford
A WARD OF COLONEL STARBOTTLE'S....Bret Harte
RESURGAM. A POEM....Thomas B. Aldrich
IN THE WORLD OF THE AZORES....Henry Illowist
ALONG UNTRODDEN WAYS..Mary A. Bacon
CHRISTMASTIDE. A POEM..Willis Boyd Allen
MOTHER AND CHILD. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter
THE COMING OF PEACE....Woodrow Wilson
THE STORY OF THE SNOW CRYSTALS....Wilson A. Bentley
OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN....Edward S. Martin
NEW LETTERS OF R. L. STEVENSON: INTRODUCTORY NOTE AND COMMENT BY....Horace Townsend
THE VESPER SPARROW. A POEM....John Burroughs
CAMPOAMOR, THE GREAT SPANISH POET OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY....Arthur Symons
ONE POET TO ANOTHER. A POEM....Katharine P. Woods
THAIS....Katharine M. C. Meredith
ASHES OF ROSES....Helen Hay
ROSA BONHEUR—AN APPRECIATION....Jules Claretie
THE FLANIGAN AND IMPERIAL IN ROSALIA....Arthur Colton
THE PHOENIX OF THE AZTECS....Rudolf Cronau

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

DECEMBER, 1901.

THE BOER WAR TO DATE....Allen Sangree
AN ETCHER OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN....Gustav Kobbé
EARLY OPERA IN AMERICA....C. D. Hess
THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN LONG-BOWE YEOMAN....Bret Harte
THE STORY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S LIFE....John Brisben Walker
SOME CHILD SONGS....Richard Le Gallienne
A NEW CHRISTMAS CAROL...W. Pett Ridge
PARENTHOOD....Ella Wheeler Wilcox
WOMEN WHO POSE....Vance Thompson
OLD AMERICAN SEA FIGHTS....Hjalmar-Boyesen second
MRS. EVANS'S LAST SENSATION....Frances W. Wharton
CONCERNING FORTUNE....Julien Gordon
FORFEIT TO THE GODS....Thomas A. Janvier

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

DECEMBER, 1901.

THE PEOPLE WHO HELP SANTA CLAUS....Jeannette S. Porter
THE BABY BEHIND THE CURTAIN....Elisabeth McCracken
CHRISTMAS EVE ON LONESOME....John Fox, Jr.
THE RUSSELLS IN CHICAGO..Emily Wheaton
HOW THE FIRST LETTER WAS WRITTEN....Rudyard Kipling
THE LINFIELDS' CHRISTMAS DINNER....Elliott Flower
CHRISTINE—Chapters IV.-VI....Frederick M. Smith
A GENTLEMAN OF THE BLUE GRASS....Laura S. Portor
A BRADLEY HOUSE....Will Bradley
PERSONAL....Edward Bok
THE REVOLT OF SANTA CLAUS....Edith F. Clarke
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TOWN....Rev. David M. Steele
THE SISTINE MADONNA IN NEEDLEWORK....Rev. Tallaferro F. Cooley
THE EDUCATION OF A CHILD—III....Edward Howard Griggs
MARKING LINEN FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS....Sara Hadley
A PAGE OF CHRISTMAS TABLES....Janet McKenzie Hill
SEEING THINGS OUTDOORS....Prof. R. C. Schmucker
CORRECT SPEAKING AND WRITING....Elisabeth A. Withey
ACCORDING TO MISS PARLOA..Marie Parloa
THE BABY FROM BIRTH TO THREE....Emelyn L. Coolidge, M. D.
THE CHILD OF THREE AND OVER....Elisabeth Robinson Scovil
WINDOW GARDENS AT CHRISTMAS TIME....Miss Greenlee
A NOVEL "ANIMAL SHOW" FOR CHILDREN....Mary Dawson

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1901.

PREVENTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATIONS....Gen. Lew Wallace
THE NEED OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION AGAINST ANARCHISM....Senator J. C. Burrows
POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT ITS AGENTS....Edgar Aldrich
INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ANARCHISTS....The Duke of Arcos
CUBA'S IMMINENT BANKRUPTCY....Edwin F. Atkins
THE PROPOSED APPALACHIAN PARK....Prof. N. S. Shaler
THE CHINESE AND THE EXCLUSION ACT....Joaquin Miller
CUSTOMS INSPECTION OF BAGGAGE....Lyman J. Gage
OPPORTUNITY OF THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION....Marion Wilcox
THE PROBLEM OF AERIAL NAVIGATION....Rear Admiral G. W. Melville
SHALL THE MONROE DOCTRINE BE MODIFIED?....Walter Wellman
PUBLICITY AS A MEANS OF SOCIAL REFORM....W. H. Baldwin, Jr.
HOW TO SECURE AN ELASTIC PAPER CURRENCY....H. C. McLeod
THE TIDINGS TO OLAF....Bliss Carman
THE SPANISH DEBT....Arthur Houghton
A PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNTER-CURRENT IN RECENT FICTION...W. D. Howells

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

DECEMBER, 1901.

THE VAST BUSINESS OF FLOWER GROWING....Edith Davids
HEZEKIAH'S THIRD WIFE..Lillie H. French
BELSHAZZAR....William S. Davis
THE TEMPTATION OF EZEKIEL....U. L. Silberrad
FOR JANE'S SAKE....Elisabeth Sutton
A SUMMER TOUR IN BOHEMIA..Eleanor Hoyt
THE PARSON'S WIG....
THE HAUNTS OF THE BEAVER....A. Radcliffe Dugmore
THE PAGAN....Stewart E. White
THE REVOLUTIONIST....Eugene F. Lyle, Jr.
TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND....By an Author
JOHN COOK, QUARTERMASTER'S CLERK....John W. Harrington
THE HYPNOTIZING OF LOBELIA....C. C. Waddle

THE "NEW" LIPPINCOTT MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1901.

RALPH TARRANT....Louis E. Shipman
KING EDWARD'S CORONATION....Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes
SISTER THERESA....Meribah Reed
THE CAPTAIN OF H. B. M. SHIP DIAMOND ROCK....The Rev. Cyrus T. Brady
BETHLEHEM....Zitella Cocke
THE OPPRESSION OF GIFTS...Agnes Repplier
THE STORM....Charles E. Jenney
THE BEST BOOKS....Edmund Gosse, LL. D.
LIFE'S ANSWER....Mary E. Stickney
MORNING AND NIGHT PIECES....I. Zangwill
THE VISITING OF MOTHER DANBURY....Paul L. Dunbar
THE LITTLE GATE OF FAIRYLAND....E. Ayrton
CHRISTMAS STORIES OF THE SAINTS....Abbie F. Brown
THE BALLAD OF THE SCULLION-MAID....Theodosia Garrison
THE UNFINISHED ELEGY..Karl E. Harriman

ST. NICHOLAS.

DECEMBER, 1901.

THE IMP'S CHRISTMAS VISIT....Josephine D. Daskam
WINTER IN THE SIERRAS. Verse....Mary Austin
THE PRINCESS LOVELY-LOCKS. Verse....Helen G. Cone
LITTLE PURITANS. Verse....Ethel Parton
THE BOY AND THE BARON....Adeline Knapp
UNCLE SAM'S TOYS....Will H. Chandlee
A ST. GEORGE OF TO-DAY. Verse....Bertha E. Bush
LITTLE MISS HOPEFUL. Story..Mary M. Parks
A DILEMMA. Verse....Carolyn Wells
HIS FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL. Verse....Mary C. Hews
THE STORY OF BARNABY LEE. Serial....John Bennett

THE SMART SET.

DECEMBER, 1901.

HOW CHOPIN CAME TO REMSEN....Edward S. Van Zile
PIERROT IN AUTUMN....Bliss Carman
HAMMARIZERE....Clinton Scollard
BALLADE OF THOSE PRESENT....Thomas A. Daly
THE SEVENTH DEVIL OF OUR LADY....Edgar Saltus
EXTENSION SOULS....Guy Somerville
AN OPAL RING....Justus Miles Forman
AT THE ACADEMY....Herbert Dansey
THE AMERICAN GIRL....Infanta Eulalie
IF SHE HAD ONLY KNOWN!...M. E. Baker
BALLAD OF SARAH JANE....Francis Dana
THE PATHOS OF BEING GOOD..Kate Jordan
A CASE OF MALARIA....Frederick Chester
OH, REBEL HEART!....McCrea Pickering
QUIDDITIES....Beatrice Sturges
THE FOOLISH MAID....Charlotte Becker
THE HEART OF THE WORLD...Marvin Dana
LORD CAMMARLEIGH'S SECRET....Roy Horniman
SUPERSTITION....Madison Cawein
ART FOR LOVE'S SAKE...Laura C. Gaylord
AT THE FIRESIDE....Mary T. Waggaman
THE PICTURE OF HER...Zoe Anderson-Norris
LA DEMANDE....Francois de Nion
TWO PROBLEMS....W. W. Whitelock
THE PROBLEM PLAY....Douglas Story
POLISHED BARBARISM....Lowell Otus Reese

SUCCESS.

DECEMBER, 1901.

AMERICA SHOULD ESTABLISH UNIVERSAL PEACE....Prince Yo Tun Chun
GREELEY'S AMBITION CULMINATED IN HIS FIGHT FOR THE PRESIDENCY....Alexander K. McClure
THE PARTING ROAD....Albert Levering
ENVY SHOOTS AT OTHERS, BUT HITS ITSELF....Ella Wheeler Wilcox
UNCEASING CHIMES ANNOUNCE THE PEARL OF DAY....Joel Benton
A BARITONE AND HIS STAR....Frank H. Spearman
A MERCHANT'S SYSTEM OF SAVING....Robert Gray
MOTHERHOOD LINKS DIVINITY WITH HUMANITY....Harriet Prescott Spofford
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY'S FIRST STEP HAS PROVED A STRONG STRIDE....Chauncey M. Depew, Marquis Ito, Henrik Ibsen, Guillermo de Castro, M. Delcasse, and Sir Thomas Lipton.
THE CHILDREN OF THE DOORWAYS....Hezekiah Butterworth
THE IRON REINDEER....R. K. Munkittrick
ANGLO-SAXON PROGRESS IS PERVADING LATIN-AMERICA..Thomas R. Dawley, Jr.

CHARLESTON SOUNDS THE TOCSIN OF PROGRESS FOR DIXIE..Miles B. McSweeney
TRY LOVE'S WAY TO GREATNESS.....Ernest Neal Lyon
MOTHER DIED TO-NIGHT.....Robert Mackay
THE AMERICAN WOMAN IS WITHOUT A SUPERIOR.....Sarah Grand

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1901.

AT CHRISTMAS TIME.....Guy W. Carryl
THE SHADOW OF THE LAW.....Ernest W. Hornung
GEN. SIR REDVERS BULLER, V. C.....Douglas Story
THE COMING OF WINTER....Duncan C. Scott
THE REAL TRAGEDY.....Juliet W. Tompkins
LOST GOLD MINES.....Charles Michelson
THE PLAYGROUND OF THE EAST.....Walter J. Stephenson
WINDOW MAKING AS AN ART.....William H. Thomas
THE STRONG MEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.....Douglas Story
A BALLADE OF THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.....Edward W. Farnard
COUNT HANNIBAL.....Stanley J. Weyman
BOOTS AND SADDLES..Frederic L. Huidekoper
SANTOS-DUMONT AND HIS AIRSHIP.....W. L. McAlpin
MISS FANNY.....Anne O'Hagan
WHEN CHRISTMAS COMES.....Delphine D. Ashbaugh
BUT ONCE A YEAR.....Guy W. Carryl
THE HEART OF JOHN TRUJILLO.....Randolph Hartley

THE LEDGER MONTHLY.

DECEMBER, 1901.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.....J. Stewart
CHRISTMAS TREES IN MANY LANDS..P. W. Humphreys
SCENES OF OUR SAVIOUR'S LIFE AND LABORS.....May Shelton
A NORTHERN GIRL IN THE SOUTH.....Jeanette H. Walworth
HIS HANDICAP.....Grace S. Richmond
THE BELLS OF WEKKETON....Wallace Kane
OLDE PEWTER.....N. Hudson Moore
ROOMS IN NEW ENGLAND HOMES—HATFIELD HOUSE, AN OLD ENGLISH HOME.....Waldon Fawcett
A MISSIONARY AND HIS DOGS IN THE WILD NORTHWEST...The Rev. E. R. Young
A NEW YORK GIRL'S NEWS AND VIEWS.....Edith Lawrence
CONCERNING CELEBRITIES OF TO-DAY.....Fannie M. Lothrop
CANDIES FOR THE CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.....Mrs. Gesine Lemcke
LOLITA'S TREE.....Grace E. Channing
THE BOOK OF EXPERIENCE.....Mrs. Clement Farley
A SHORT-LINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.....Morris Wade

OUTING.

DECEMBER, 1901.

THE WILDERNESS HUNTER....Owen Wister
THE MOOSE.....Andrew J. Stone
NEWFOUNDLANDERS OF THE OUT-PORTS.....Norman Duncan
A STUDY OF THE BLACK VULTURE.....Gene S. Porter
VICE IN HORSES AND ITS CORRECTION.....Frank M. Ware
THE WAY OF THE INDIAN CROSS.....Edwyn Sandys
FALCONRY IN FRANCE.....Vance Thompson
THE DOG POISONER.....J. P. Mowbray
THEORIES REGARDING SCENT.....John T. Bailey
THE ADVENTURES OF MR. WILLIAM MARINER.....Edward S. Holden
HARTEBEEST HUNTING ON TOYO PLAIN.....D. G. Elliot
PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.....J. V. Gillman
THE QUAIL OF CALIFORNIA..T. S. Van Dyke
A BOY GOES FISHING.....Lyan Roby Meekins
WILD FOWL SHOOTING.....J. Day Knap
THE WOLF IN MYTH, LEGEND, AND HISTORY.....Lynn T. Sprague
A WOLF CHASE.....Fred S. Stimson
THE SPORTSMAN'S VIEWPOINT.....Caspar Whitney
THE GAME FIELD.....Edwyn Sandys
THE SALMON AND CHARR TROUTS.....W. C. Harris

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

DECEMBER, 1901.

A CALM VIEW OF RECIPROCITY.....George B. Waldron
THE MAKING OF VENICE LACES.....Ada Sterling
FORMATIVE INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.....Edwin E. Sparks
A READING JOURNEY IN CENTRAL EUROPE.....James A. Harrison
THE INNER LIFE OF LEONARDO DA VINCI.....Adella A. Field Johnson
MOUNT BLANC. Verse.....Orrill V. Stapp
THE LEGEND OF THE STATUE AND THE BUST.....Ida Mazetti Rencini
'TIS CHRISTMAS DAY. Verse..Mary A. Mason
LOVE AND MARRIAGE IN ITALY.....Lena Lindsey Pepper
TO THEE AT CHRISTMASTIDE. Verse.....Vincent Van Marter Beede
SONG OF WINTER. Verse...Caroline M. Bacon

METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

DECEMBER, 1901.

HOW LADDIE AND THE PRINCESS SPELLED DOWN AT THE CHRISTMAS BEE.....Gene Stratton-Porter
THE SLUGGARD. A Poem.....Aloysius Coll
SOME DARING DEEDS OF FEARLESS MEN.....Stanley Waterman
TO A POSTAGE STAMP. A Poem.....Charles E. Jenney
HOW WE CAME TO KEEP CHRISTMAS.....John R. Meader
JUST A FOOL. A Story.....Nellie C. Gilmore
A NEW UNIVERSAL RELIGION.....G. Stanley Hall
WHY MY CITY IS THE BEST.....Carter H. Harrison
MEN ARE AS VAIN AS WOMEN..Sarah Grand
THE NEW MAID.....Frank Ford, H. C. L. NAN.....W. La C. Beard
THE MAKERS OF MODERN GERMANY.....Fritz Morris
STRAY LEAVES FROM MY BOOK OF LIFE.....Elsie De Wolfe
AN ODD GIFT TO THE PRESIDENT.....W. G. Bowdoin
A WEIRD AMERICAN PASSION PLAY.....Alexander Judson
ASHES. A Story.....Pearl Terry
FAME. A Poem.....John O'Hara
COSTLY ALTARS OF NEW YORK..C. Childs
TWO LEGS, A SWORD, AND AN ACTOR.....Floyd Triggs

THE WORLD'S WORK.

DECEMBER, 1901.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS, AN ILLUSTRATED EDITORIAL INTERPRETATION.
(With portraits of President Roosevelt and President Hadley, Admiral Schley, and George W. Perkins.)
LI HUNG CHANG.....
THE REBUILDING OF NEW YORK.....M. G. Cunniff and Arthur Goodrich
MAKING LONG TROLLEY LINES.....W. Frank McClure
THE GREATER AMERICA.....Frederic Emory
A DAY'S WORK OF A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.....Henry H. Lewis
THE ROMANCE OF THE FUR TRADE.....W. S. Harwood and Forbert Chesey
GEORGE W. PERKINS...William Justus Boies
THE BOER WAR TO DATE.....Julian Ralph
CAMERA SHOTS AT WILD ANIMALS. (Illustrated.).....Theodore Roosevelt
A STOREHOUSE OF INDUSTRIAL FACTS.....S. Dana Durand
SCENES FROM A GREAT CAMPAIGN.....Lindsay Denison
AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS, A RECORD OF INDUSTRY.....

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1901.

AMERICAN PORTRAITURE OF CHILDREN.....Harrison S. Morris
THYRSUS. Poem.....Benjamin P. Blood
THE HIDDEN BIRD. Poem.....Josephine P. Peabody
THE MAKING OF A PILOT..Albert W. Vorse
THE TURQUOIS CUP.....Anna C. Brackett

A FORGOTTEN PILGRIMAGE.....Ernest C. Plexotto
THE LAST OF THE FAIRY WANDS.....William H. Bishop
THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN.....F. Hopkinson Smith
AN OLD VIRGINIA SUNDAY..Thomas N. Page
WHEN THE SNOW FALLS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.....John R. Spears
THE STRANGER WITHIN THEIR GATES.....Eleanor Stuart

SUCCESS.

DECEMBER, 1901.

AMERICA SHOULD ESTABLISH UNIVERSAL PEACE.....Prince Yo Yun Chun
THE NEW-CENTURY CHRISTMAS, (A Poem).....Henry Tyrrell
GREELEY'S AMBITION CULMINATED IN HIS FIGHT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.....Alexander K. McClure
ENVY SHOOTS AT OTHERS, BUT HITS ITSELF.....Ella Wheeler Wilcox
UNCEASING CHIMES ANNOUNCE THE PEACE OF DAYS.....Joel Benton
A BARITONE AND HIS STAR. (Fiction).....Frank H. Spearman
A MERCHANT'S SYSTEM OF SAVING, (A Fable).....Robert Gray
MOTHERHOOD LINKS DIVINITY WITH HUMANITY.....Harriet Prescott Spofford
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY'S FIRST STEP HAS PROVED A STRONG STRIDE. (A Symposium.) Chauncey M. Depew, Marquis Ito, Henrik Ibsen, Guglielmo de Castro, M. Delcassé, Sir Thomas J. Lipton
CULTIVATE THE ART OF "FITTING-IN".....Cynthia Westover Alden
GOOD EMPLOYERS MAKE GOOD EMPLOYES.....J. Lincoln Brooks
THE CHILDREN OF THE DOORWAY.....Hezekiah Butterworth
THE POTENT POWER OF OUR DIVINE MASTER STILL BROODS OVER PALESTINE.....William Ordway Partridge
HOW TO GET, AND KEEP, A POSITION..James J. Hill
ANGLO-SAXON PROGRESS IS PERVADING LATIN-AMERICA..Thomas R. Dawley, Jr.
CHARLESTON SOUNDS THE TOCSIN OF PROGRESS FOR DIXIE..Miles B. McSweeney
TRY LOVE'S WAY TO GREATNESS, (A Poem).....Ernest Neal Lyon
THE AMERICAN WOMAN IS WITHOUT A SUPERIOR.....Sarah Grand

AINSLEE'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1901.

AMERICA IN ENGLAND.....Allen Sangree
NORTHERN WATERS IN WINTER.....Arthur Stringer
THE FORTUNES OF LAL FAVERSHAM..Rafael Sabatini
SENATOR ALDRICH.....L. A. Coolidge
THE TALKING SHIPS.....A. T. Quiller-Couch
A LOYAL TRAITOR....William MacLeod Raine
IN DECEMBER. Poem.....Hattie Whitney
IN REMOTE NEWFOUNDLAND.....Norman Duncan
THE OPENING OF THE OPERA HOUSE..George H. Brennan
A FOREST SHRINE. Poem.....Bliss Carman
ROUGE ET NOIR.....Oliver Henry
MELBA AT HOME.....William Armstrong
DUSENBERRY'S BIRTHDAY..Joseph C. Lincoln

Memories of Dixie.*

Mrs. Merrick should have entitled her interesting autobiography "Old and New Times in Dixie Land," for, while her reminiscences begin before the accession of the girl Queen of England, when the steamship, the railroad, and the telegraph were not so much as dreamed of, they continue into the dawn of this new century; and of the civil war, of the dark days of "reconstruction," of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of the movement for woman suffrage—in short, of every stirring event and large interest of our land for more than half a century, Mrs. Merrick can say: "Quae ipse vidi, et quorum pars magna fui."

Born in Louisiana in 1825, she was married at fifteen years of age to Edwin Thomas Merrick of Wilbraham, Mass., a young man of more than twice her age. To him, she tells us, she was indebted for her bringing up; but he assures her in his love-letters, that he finds in her "a maturity of judgment, correctness of taste, and extent of accomplishments" which cause him to feel that she has "every acquisition of a young lady of twenty."

Mr. Merrick was an advocate and jurist, and was twice elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. His child-wife, although three times a mother before she was twenty, evidently kept step with his intellectual progress, and, despite her ardent devotion to her own people, gained from her association with him and with his Northern friends a largeness of horizon, a superiority to sectional prejudice singularly rare in women of her birth and early environment.

The chapters relating to the civil war are of great interest, and throw much light upon the long-continued implacable attitude of many Southern people. It is always easy for victors to forgive—not so with the vanquished.

In later days Mrs. Merrick became the friend of Frances Willard, of Julia Ward Howe, of Susan B. Anthony, and of almost every woman noted as an advocate of temperance and of suffrage reform. She herself became the President of the Louisiana Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She gives very interesting glimpses of these friends and coadjutors of later days, as well as preserving in her pages many specimens of the typical Southerner of the ante-bellum time. A "Cousin Jimmie" still survives in every rural district of the South, and it is well to paint his characteristic portrait for the delectation of posterity.

Mrs. Merrick's own observations are acute and illuminating. Her chapters upon "The Southern Woman" and "The Best is Yet to Be," are admirable for their breadth of view and their tender and hopeful spirit.

Mrs. Merrick has grown old gracefully and graciously, and women now bearing the heat and burden of the day may well pause to sit at her feet and learn of her the secret of a young old age.

The book is somewhat discursive, not quite crystallized into literary form; but how good it is, how inexpressibly good, to turn aside from the platoons and hosts of fiction that come on and on in ever gathering multitude, to read the true story of an active and a noble life, simply and frankly told.

It is to be regretted that a book of so many good qualities is not a better specimen of bookmaking. The last page discovers a glaring omission which quite spoils Rabbi Ben Ezra's great utterance, and the physiognomy of the volume is unattractive. It is to be hoped, however, that it will find many readers, for such a record of a sincere and altruistic life, centred in its home affections, its sympathies intellectual and ethical, reaching out to ever-widening horizons, holds up to womanhood a worthy ideal, and deserves to take its place among epistles to posterity.

*OLD TIMES IN DIXIE LAND. A Southern Matron's Memories. By Caroline E. Merrick. In 1 vol. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 240, New York: The Grafton Press.

D'RI AND I

150th Thousand — Price, $1.50

By IRVING BACHELLER — Author of EBEN HOLDEN

Hon. JOHN HAY

(Secretary of State) says:

"It is a most vivid and engrossing story, worth telling and well told."

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR

(U. S. Senator) says:

"I have read it with great pleasure and approval Your pictures of the Yankee countrymen of the elder generation have nothing of exaggeration or caricature in them. I was born and bred among such people in old Concord."

Rev. T. DeWITT TALMAGE says

"'D'ri and I' is a rare book, in style vivid, in thought elevated. Its influence will be healthful.

"I wish every young man and woman might read it for the lesson of its love motive. It makes you see clearly the difference between true and false love: you feel the peril of the one, the beauty of the other. All who are approaching that supreme moment upon which a word may change their destiny for good or evil, may get wisdom out of this book."

NEW YORK TIMES says:

SATURDAY REVIEW

"D'ri, a mighty hunter, has the same dry humor as Uncle Eb. He fights magnificently on the Lawrence, and both he and Ramon were among the wounded when Perry went to the Niagara. Mr. Bacheller describes the scene, the furious courage of the men, so weak with wounds that they wept, yet cheering and shouting in a delirium of patriotism, and the passage settles once for all the question as to whether or not he can produce true literature."

EBEN HOLDEN

265 THOUSAND

Price, $1.50

Rev. J. M. PULLMAN says:

"The tide has turned against the so-called realistic fiction. We celebrate the success of a sound and wholesome idealism, glorifying common life. After the long reign of morbid studies of the morbidities of humanity the success of 'Eben Holden' shows the hunger of the people for a bright, clean, sympathetic story that ends well and leaves a good, taste in the mouth."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

LEGGAT BROTHERS

The Great Downtown Bookstore,

81 CHAMBERS ST. and 63 READE ST.,

Four Doors from Broadway.

FICTION AT 98 CENTS:

Right of Way
Ruling Passion
Red Chancellor
Secret Orchard
Kim
D'ri and I
Lazarre
Marietta
Circumstances
Tristram of Blent
Man from Glengarry
J. Devlin, Boss
When the Land Was Young
Sign of the Prophet
Warwick of the Knobs
My Lady Peggy Goes to Town
The Lion's Whelp
Tory Lover.

10,000 VOLUMES OF Children's Books at a discount of 40% to 60%.

This is the Grandest Opportunity ever offered you to buy your Holiday Books for the Young Folks.

For other bargains see to-day's Evening Post.

OTHER BARGAINS

Appleton's New Universal Cyclopædia and Atlas. Our Price, 45.00

Balzac's Works—Edition de luxe—40 Vols., Half Crushed Levant Morocco. 70.00

Ridpath's History of the World, 17 Vols., Half Morocco. 30.00

Dickens' Works—Edition de luxe—48 Volumes, Roxburgh Binding. 80.00

Appleton's Encyclopædia, 17 Vols., Half Russia. 35.00

Library of American Literature, Edited by Clarence Stedman, 11 Vols., Half Morocco. 27.50

Lodge's History of Greater New York, Edited by De Witt C. Vols., Half Morocco. 20.00

COLLECTORS OF REVOLUTIONARY BOOK Will be interested in

TEA LEAVES,

being a collection of letters and documents relating to the shipment of tea to the American Colonies in the year 1773, by Francis S. Drake.

We have the balance of the edition limited to 500 copies—and will sell the remaining copies at 1.75
Publisher's price 3.00

We also have the balance of the editions of

Warren's Birds of Pennsylvania, 8vo, Half Calf. 5.00

Horace Greeley's Recollections of a Busy Life. 1.00

Kohlsaat's Buffalo and the Banteas, 2 Vols., Cloth. 1.00
Half Calf, 2.50

Discovery of the Origin of the Name of America, Pamphlet. 1.00

Wallace's Sitting Bull, Pamphlet. .10

Duke's Joe's Wife. .10
Postpaid for .10

YOUR GUESS (along with the "House Party" Book) $1,000

The full prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be given for the correct guess on the authorship of the new book, entitled

A House Party

which is an account of the stories that were told at a gathering of famous authors, the story-telling being introduced by

PAUL LEICESTER FORD

The Literary Host of the Occasion.

Last spring plans were made by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Company for what may be called a literary "House Party." The idea was suggested by a casual discussion of the ear-marks of authorship. What is it that distinguishes the work of one writer from that of another? Is it style or a difference in the point of view? Could you tell who wrote a story if the author's name were not given? The questions were so interesting that it was determined to submit them to the reading public. Invitations to the "House Party" were extended to the following distinguished authors:

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH,	HAMLIN GARLAND,	F. HOPKINSON SMITH,
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS,	ROBERT GRANT,	FRANK R. STOCKTON,
GEORGE W. CABLE,	JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,	RUTH McENERY STUART,
WINSTON CHURCHILL,	Mrs. BURTON HARRISON,	BOOTH TARKINGTON,
F. MARION CRAWFORD,	W. D. HOWELLS,	OCTAVE THANET,
MARGARET DELAND,	SARAH ORNE JEWETT,	MARK TWAIN,
PAUL LEICESTER FORD,	THOMAS NELSON PAGE,	MARY E. WILKINS,
JOHN FOX, Jr.,	CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS,	OWEN WISTER,
	BERTHA RUNKLE.	

Each author was to contribute one story, the stories to be published anonymously. The public was then to be invited to guess the authorship, and to add zest to the contest it was decided to offer a prize of

$1,000.00 for the Right Guess

Twelve of the authors above named accepted and have each told one story. These stories are all published together in our latest BOOK entitled "A HOUSE PARTY," which will appeal not only to every person of literary taste, but to every lover of good stories.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST are given in full in the book, together with a guessing coupon, which is to be detached and mailed to the publishers. If more than one person guesses the correct authorship of the twelve stories, the thousand dollars will be divided among the winners. If no correct answer is received, the nearest correct will win the prize. All guesses must be in by Dec. 31, 1901.

For sale by booksellers, or send $1.50 to the publishers:

Small, Maynard & Company, Boston

THE FUNNIEST BOOK of THE YEAR

MR. MUNCHAUSEN

An Account of His Recent Adventures.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

With 15 Pictures in Color by Peter Newell. The funniest fancies Mr. Bangs ever wrote and the funniest pictures Mr. Newell ever drew. Order it and be merry.

ALL BOOKSTORES. $1.50.

NOYES, PLATT & COMPANY, Boston

GREAT

GRAUSTARK

THE STORY OF A LOVE BEHIND A THRONE.

By Geo. B. McCutcheon.

150,000 have been sold, but that is not its only virtue. It only means that many people appreciate its other virtues.

The Last of The Knickerbockers.

By H. K. VIELE.

A novel which makes you feel better for having read it.

35th Thousand.

NOVELS

Look Out for the Christmas Number of

THE THEATRE

(READY NOV. 29).

The most superb number of this artistic magazine ever issued.

COVER IN 12 COLORS HEAVILY DECORATED WITH GOLD, REPRESENTS MAUDE ADAMS IN "QUALITY STREET."

Two Extra Colored Plates. Over 100 Pictures.

50 Pages of Reading Matter.

ARTICLES BY NOTABLE CONTRIBUTORS, INCLUDING

Justin Huntly McCarthy, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Fiske, J. E. Dodson, Alfred Ayres, Kate Masterson, August Spanuth, etc., etc.

ONLY 25 CENTS. ORDER EARLY.

Publishers: MEYER BROS. & CO., 26 W. 33d St., New York.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

NOV

NOTES AND NEWS.

An "Anthology of Russian Literature," by Prof. Leo Wiener, is to be published early in 1902 by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is the first work of its kind to be undertaken in English. It will give extracts, but more often complete productions, from all writers who have had an important part in the development of Russian letters, from the period preceding the nineteenth century up to the present time. These extracts will be accompanied by biographical and such critical and textual notes as will make each author comprehensible without reference to any other work. The introduction will be a resumé of the whole history of Russian literature and will contain everything necessary to serve as a guide to that study from the historical, critical, and bibliographical points of view. There will be many illustrations for the periods immediately following the introduction of Christianity, the Tartar invasion, the life of John the Terrible, the activity of Peter the Great, and Catherine. The work will appear in two volumes, the first of which will treat of the period before the nineteenth century, the second of the time after 1800. The author of this coming work is assistant professor of Slavic languages in Harvard University, this being the only Chair of the kind in America. He has published extensively in the philological periodicals of America, England, Germany, Austria, and Russia, and has furnished a number of essays to American periodicals. He is the first to have given anthologies in English of the minor Slavic languages—Servian, Croatian, Slavonian, Bohemian, Slavak, and Little Russian. He is also the author of the "History of Yiddish Literature" and editor of "Songs from the Ghetto."

***

Harper & Brothers will publish, Nov. 26, "Her First Appearance," in a new Christmas edition, with Gibson pictures; "When Love Is Young," by Roy Rolfe Gilson, the eleventh volume of the American Novel Series; W. E. Henley's poems, "Hawthorn and Lavender," and "The Baby: His Care and Training," by Marianna Wheeler, General Director of the Babies' Hospital of New York.

***

The Dent Thackeray is beginning to appear. "Vanity Fair," in three volumes, already published by the Macmillan Company, is offered at a low rate. It is illustrated throughout by Charles E. Brock, and the publishers say they are beautifully made up. "Pendennis," also in three volumes, will be issued immediately by the same concern.

***

The chief illustrative feature of the December Century will be a series of four full page plates, in tints, by Maxfield Parrish, accompanying the text of Milton's poem, "L'Allegro," one of which will form the frontispiece. The illustrations of several prose articles and poems will be printed in tints, those of a paper on book plates, in which the tone of vellum will be reproduced, and those of Gen. James Grant Wilson's "Thackeray of the United States," with rare portraits of the great humorist and sketches from his pen. The cover, showing angels holding aloft the infant Christ, will be printed in eight colors on a creamy background.

***

"Jane Austen: Her Homes and Her Friends," by Constance Hill, will be published very soon by John Lane. There will be numerous illustrations by Ellen Hill, together with portraits in colotype, etc. The work is intended to give a picture of Jane Austen's daily life in her different homes, of her intercourse with the various members of her family, and with her friends, and thus to realize the influence that affected her as a writer.

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing to-day "The Mohawk Valley: Its Legends and Its History," by W. Max Reid, and illustrated by Arthur Money; "Romance of the Renaissance Châteaux," by Elizabeth W. Champney; "Richard Wagner," by W. J. Henderson; "Mental State of Hystericals," Part I.—Mental Stigmata, Part II.—Mental Accidents, by Prof. Pierre Janet, and translated from the French by Caroline Rollin Corson, and Vol. IV. of "Our European Neighbors," edited by W. H. Dawson, entitled "Dutch Life in Town and Country," by P. M. Hough.

***

"Lazarre," Miss Mary Hartwell Catherwood's new novel, is to be brought out in England next Spring by Mr. Grant Richards.

***

The Macmillan Company announce a special holiday edition of Winston Churchill's "The Crisis." This house also announces that F. Marion Crawford's new novel, "Marietta: A Maid of Venice," has run through four large editions since Oct. 28, the day of its publication.

***

"A Field of Clover," a volume of fairy stories, by Laurence Housman, is to be published soon by John Lane. This volume is to be illustrated by the author himself. The same house announces the publication shortly of "Of Gardens: An Essay," by Francis Lord Bacon, with an introduction by Helen Milman, (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton.)

***

"The Book of the Rifle" is to be published soon by Longmans, Green & Co. The author is Major the Hon. T. F. Fremantle of the First Bucks, V. R. C. He dedicates the work to the memory of Sir Henry Halford and Mr. W. E. Metford, who for thirty years studied rifles together.

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation "Other Famous Homes of Great Britain," edited by A. H. Malan. This is uniform with "Famous Homes of Great Britain" and "More Famous Homes of Great Britain." Descriptions are given in this new volume of Stoneleigh Abbey, Audley End, Osterley Park, St. Michael's Mount, Castle Bromwich, Dunvegan Castle, Clumber, Castle Howard, Dunrobin Castle, Stowe House, Wollaton, Dalkeith. Among the writers are the Duchess of Newcastle, Lord Ronald Gower, Lady Saville, the Countess of Jersey, and the Countess of Bradford.

***

Among the new books D. Appleton & Co. announce for publication this month are "The Man Who Knew Better," by T. Gallon; "The French People," a new volume in the Great People's Series, by Arthur Hassall, M. A.; "The Apostles of the Southseas," Frank T. Bullen's new book, in which he gives a wonderfully graphic picture of the sailor's life which is almost unknown; "The Alien," by Miss P. F. Montrésor, in which the authoress has utilized incident and intrigue to give a vivid delineation of character, and the scene is laid partly in England, there being also glimpses of South America.

***

In view of the several editions of Balzac's works which are now appearing, the Temple Edition of the "Comédie Humaine" has just been published by the Macmillan Company, in forty volumes. It appears under the editorship of George Saintsbury. The first volume contains a general introduction and classification of the novels, while each book has its special prefatory essay. The Temple Edition of the Brontë novels, which is complete in twelve volumes, each with photogravure frontispiece, with drawings by J. Grieg, is put up in the same way as the Balzac novels, except that the page is a little smaller, although the binding of both sets is uniform with that of the other Temple editions.

***

Brentano's have received from abroad (Paris,) Maxime Gorki's "Dans la Steppe," Maurice Maeterlinck's "Théâtre," Vols. I. and III. (The second volume will be published in 1902;) Jean Lombard's "L'Agonie"; Paul and Victor Marguerite's "Les Braves Gens"; Octave Mirbeau's "Vingt et un jours d'un neurasthenique"; Francisque Sarcey's "Quarante ans de Théâtre; Feuilletons Dramatiques"; Henryk Sienkiewicz's "Le Deluge"; from Rome, Matilde Serao's "La Ballerina," and from Berlin, M. Gorki's "Malva" and "Konowalow"; M. Jokai's "Maertyrer des Herzens," and "Monte Carlo," by George F. von Ompteda.

***

John F. Weir's sketch of the life of John Trumbull, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, contains a series of historical portraits by this early American painter. Among them are Gov. Jonathan Trumbull and Mrs. Trumbull, parents of the artist, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, John Adams, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and others; the Battle of Bunker Hill, Death of Montgomery, Declaration of Independence, Surrender of Cornwallis, and a sketch in oil for the Battle of Princeton. Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Benjamin West is also shown, together with a portrait of Trumbull by Waldo and Jonett, and the bust by Ball Hughes.

***

"The Life and Works of Schiller," by Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia, will be published by Henry Holt & Co. It will be a volume of nearly 500 pages, with a few portrait illustrations. The author, known better as a Goethe scholar, has here attempted to portray Schiller "on a scale large enough to permit the doing of something like justice to his great name," and his aim is to "disengage and bring clearly into view the essential, distinctive character of his (Schiller's) work."

***

"The Book of the Courtier," a translation by L. E. Opdycke, from the Italian of Count Baldesar Castiglione, is being published this month by Charles Scribner's Sons. The work consists of four dialogues, in which a score of ladies and gentlemen, gathered at the Court of Urbino, discuss the character and accomplishments requisite to the perfect lady and gentleman. First printed by the Aldus family in 1528, and soon translated into Spanish, French, English, Latin, and German, it has since been issued in about 135 editions.

***

"Italian Sculpture of the Renaissance," by Lucy J. Freeman, will be published shortly by the Macmillan Company. The principal works, by the best masters, are described in this book. Each description is accompanied with an illustration. The same publishers, will issue soon Vol. VII. of the Columbia University Biological Series on "Regeneration," by Thomas Hunt Morgan, Ph. D., Professor of Biology at Bryn Mawr College. The author has brought together and analyzed the observations on the power of regeneration in animals and plants, beginning with the experiments of Abbé Trembley of Bonnet, and of Spallanzani, and extending down to the present time.

***

Theodore Roosevelt, in the introduction he has written to A. G. Wallihan's book, "Camera Shots at Big Game," to be published this month by Doubleday, Page & Co., considers the photography of wild animals as a sport and lauds the camera shot above the rifle shot. He says: "More and more as it becomes necessary to preserve the game, let us hope that the camera will largely supplant the rifle." Doubleday, Page & Co., by the way, have a new way of putting illustration plates into their books. This is shown by "A Short History of the Revolution," by Everett Tomlinson, which was issued a short time ago. This volume contains nearly 50 full-page illustrations, which are inserted by being "bound around" the text signatures in a manner to become so thoroughly a part of the book that they cannot be taken out without actually tearing the paper.

***

Brentano's have purchased a quantity of "Remainders," which are what publishers call the editions of a book they carry over; these "Remainders" Brentano's announce they will offer at a very reduced rate. Among them are "Filibusters," by C. J. Cutliffe; Albert Kinross's "An Opera and Lady Grasmere;" "Life and Letters of John Donne," and "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," translated into English verse by Edward FitsGerald.

***

The Book-Lover, the magazine of book lore, has removed its publication offices across the continent from San Francisco to New York, and is nearly ready to send out the first issue from its new home. The magazine is entering upon the third year of its existence.

***

The December number of Country Life, the magazine edited by L. H. Bailey, will contain articles all appropriate to the season. The illustrations surpass those of the first number of this periodical in that they show nature more real and possibly more beautiful. Mr. Bailey's article on "An Outlook in Winter," illustrated by W. C. Baker and Verne Morton, is the leading one. Among the others are "The Snowdrift,"

1901

By Joel Benton; "A Flower of the Million and of the Millionaire," with full page photographs by O. V. Lange and Mr. Bailey; "The Old Burial Lot," by Cora A. Matson Dolson; "Salmon," with photographs from life by A. Radclyffe Dolson, and "Persons Who Have Improved the Country."

***

The Southern Workman, a magazine published at Hampton Institute, Virginia, is edited by Miss J. E. Davis. This is the only periodical in the country entirely devoted to the interest of that undeveloped race—"a subject of prime importance to Americans." Among the articles in the November number of the magazine is one by Miss Davis entitled "The Mohonk Indian Conference," "Impressions of Holland and France," by Booker T. Washington, who, it will be recalled, was the much discussed guest of President Roosevelt a short time ago; "The Housing of the Negro," by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois; "Neatha and the White Man's Bird," by William J. Harsha; "The Future of the Pueblos," by Mary E. Dissette.

***

"Her Ladyship's Elephant," the late David Dwight Wells's first book, has just been printed by Henry Holt & Co. for the fourteenth time to meet the demand existing the fourth year after its publication. The same firm is to bring out at once the "Manual of the Flora of the Northern States and Canada," by Britton. This book is an abridgment, with numerous emendations, of Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora." The new work will be without the illustrations and will be in one volume.

***

Among the new books published by the New Amsterdam Book Company are Frank Savile's Antarctic novel "The Great South Wall," "Devil Tree of El Dorado," by Frank Aubrey; the "Crimson Cryptogram" of Fergus Hume, and William Payne's "For Auld Acquaintance," a volume of old songs and sayings.

***

"Monopolies Past and Present," the work on economics, by Dr. James Edward Le Rossignol, which was published last Spring by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., is to be translated into the German and published in Leipsic. The author is Professor of Economics in the University of Denver and also special lecturer in McGill University, Toronto.

***

The Colonial Dames of America are sending out their fourth volume of "Letters to Washington" from the Riverside Press. These letters are for the first time printed from the original manuscripts acquired by Congress from the Washington heirs and transcribed with the greatest care and exactitude. The late Mr. John Fiske referred to the work as "a valuable contribution to the history of the time."

***

"Goody Two Shoes Picture Book," by Walter Crane, is being published by John Lane. This volume contains the stories "Goody Two Shoes," "Aladdin," and "The Yellow Dwarf." Another fairy story published by this house is "Round the World to Wympland," by Evelyn Sharp. This is Miss Sharp's latest work, and is illustrated by Miss Woodward.

***

D. Appleton & Co. announce the appearance of three of their novels from the presses of English publishers. Two are by new writers, Mrs. E. W. Peattie's romance, "The Beleaguered Forest," is to be published shortly in Heinemann's Dollar Library. "Shacklett," a novel of American political life, by a new writer, Walter Ban, is to be brought out in London by Fisher Unwin. "Mrs. Clyde," by Julius Gordon, whose new novel, "The Wage of Character," has just been published, is also to be issued shortly by an English publisher. It is also announced that Mr. C. C. Hotchkiss, author of "Betsey Ross" and "In Defiance of the King," published by D. Appleton & Co., is completing a new novel.

***

"Lepidus the Centurion," by Edwin L. Arnold, will soon be published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. The story is of English life. The situation is imaginary, but very vivid. It is spoken of as being highly dramatic and very humorous. This house also announces the publication shortly of the translation from the French by Ellen Marriage of Marcel Prévost's "Frédérique." The story is considered the strongest and most unexceptional work of Prévost. His analysis of character and tense handling of narrative are here seen at their best.

***

The Princeton University calendar for 1902, which is to be published by the undergraduates of the university, is the work of the Cheltenham Press. The calendar consists of twelve leaves of heavy orange colored Board, on each of which are mounted by hand three or more half-tones from photographs of Princeton scenes, in all about fifty. Among these are new pictures of all the buildings, the various athletic teams, with portraits of the Captains, and a portrait of the President of the university. The calendar is 9 by 11 inches, the cards being fastened together with a pigskin thong.

***

"Twelfth Night," just published by J. B. Lippincott Company, in the Variorum Edition, is the thirteenth volume of the work undertaken by Dr. Furness. With its extended preface, its various readings, its explanatory and critical notes, its discussion of the merits of the different texts, the date of composition and the source of the plots, and its array of English and Continental criticism and bibliography, it supplies what is believed to be indispensable to the thorough study and enjoyment of Shakespeare's plays.

The eleven plays which have so far appeared from the pen of Dr. Furness, and the issues of the same publishers are, "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "King Lear," "The Tempest," "As You Like It," "A Winter's Tale," "Hamlet" (two volumes), "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Merchant of Venice," "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

***

"The Tempting of Tibbie Anderson," by George Horton, which was published by A. C. McClurg & Co. some two or three editions since the first appearance of the book, is to be published shortly by Herbert S. Stone & Co. in their new Uniform Edition. The first publication of this story was in Harper's Magazine, and it was afterward published in book form by Harper & Brothers. The story is a tale of Greece, and is said to be one of the most charming stories of the year. The author is a young Chicago man, who has spent much time in Greece, and has made a close study of the people and their customs. The story is told in the first person by Tibbie herself, and is a delightful picture of the Greek peasant girl. The new edition will be illustrated by Miss Florence Storer, who has made a number of drawings for the story.

***

"Lady Jane," by Mrs. Molesworth, is to be published by Macmillan & Co. in their Colonial Library. The story is of the time of Lady Jane Grey

COUNSEL.

Mr. Larned's Collection from the Wise of All Ages.*

IF the conduct of life is the aim and end of all knowledge, this is a book of great interest and value. It gathers up what bears directly upon human conduct, not from everything, but from much of what the wisest of all ages have thought and said. In the reading of the book, as the thoughts and precepts it contains gather weight and force, it is interesting to note the general unanimity among the great teachers of the race upon the things that are best for it. For human thought is one, as the trees of the forest, and its expression as various as the leaves upon them.

In an introductory essay the editor traces lucidly and concisely the course which ethical teaching takes in the literature of the world, beginning with the oldest book—so far is is known—(some centuries before Abraham) and through the Mosaic, Hindu, Buddhistic, Confucian, the Persian, Grecian, and Roman, and the modern writings of all nations, finishing with Emerson and Thoreau.

Though not primarily a book of entertainment, yet it is, to the thoughtful reader, full of it, and any one may in its perusal entertain angels unawares, by acquiring higher tastes, if nothing more, even from the rare combination of humor and wisdom it contains in such writers, for instance, as old Sir Thomas Browne and Thomas Fuller. He may even gain from it a conception of what constitutes success in life—one of those subjects the definition of which often limps.

The editor's essay is expository, and he modestly abstains from preaching to us. He puts himself forward so far as to say: "I can think of no study more likely to be profitable and pleasant than a comparative review of the admonitions in such a series." His just discrimination is noticeable in the judicious distinction he points out between the teachings of the Egyptian "oldest book in the world" and the code of Mount Sinai. He says:

> As an ethical standard, it offers a strange contrast to the standard marked by the old Egyptian. Of its mandates four are religious, forbidding polytheism, idolatry, and profanity in speech, and enjoining the observance of the Sabbath day; six only are purely moral laws. These touch the right and the wrong of human conduct in six very important particulars, but touch them only on their grosser side. It is not violence that the Decalogue condemns, but murder; not unchastity, but adultery; not dishonesty, but stealing; not untruthfulness, but false witnessing; not grasping and malign dispositions generally, but covetousness; and it enjoins not respect for age and wisdom, but filial reverence only. If we construe this strangely limited code in the largest possible way, there are heights and depths and reaches of temper, passion, thought, conduct, on which it leaves us with no light.

But he does ample justice also to the later Jewish books—the Psalms, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, and recognizes the lofty "attitude of spirit" in them.

Extremely interesting are the precepts from the very old Hindu code of Manu and the great epic poem "The Mahabharata" of Buddhism. The latter, as is generally known, though some centuries older than Christianity, contains a very full formulation of the Golden Rule, which is sometimes referred to as peculiar to the teaching of Jesus. This is its form in translation:

> This is the sum of all true righteousness—
> Treat others as thou would'st thyself be treated.
> Do nothing to thy neighbor which hereafter
> Thou would'st not have thy neighbor do to thee.
> In causing pleasure, or in giving pain,
> In doing good or injury to others,
> In granting or refusing a request,
> A man obtains a proper rule of action
> By looking on his neighbor as himself.

The same rule is shown to be distinctly set forth by Confucius in the sixth century before Christ. And yet it is but the doctrine of "reciprocity," and falls short of the sublime self-renunciation of "love your enemies; do good to them that hate you."

Coming to the age of Greek thought, we leave behind "the era of popular and unconscious morals," and are at what the editor calls:

> The beginning of such inquisitive thinking upon the nature and sources of moral obligation as produce, first, a "skeptic or sophistic era," and then a "conscious and philosophic one."

The teaching of Socrates did not take the form of positive precept, but favors the idea that "all virtue is substantially one and indivisible, and that man may possess its complete guidance in his own consciousness." The editor thinks that the precepts and lives of such men as Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus have influenced morals a thousand times more than the systems of philosophy which originated with Aristotle.

What we find here concerning the precepts of Jesus is striking and admirable. They "reveal a depth of moral perception not discovered before," in tracking sin, not to the deed, but to the cherished lustful thought. And it is pointed out that the great distinction of the teaching of Christ is the universality of its aims, and the breaking of the barriers that divide the human family. The answer given to the question, "Who is my neighbor?" was a new thing, and "the starting point of an effective wakening of mankind to the larger sense of human fellowship—of fellowship between men as men."

About two-thirds of the volume is devoted to the ancient era, commencing with the Renaissance, and represents over fifty names of marked genius and wisdom. Some of these readings are from less familiar sources, and have peculiar interest. Such are the precepts from Hugh Rhodes's "Book of Nurture," of the sixteenth century, in which are the following:

> Avoid flattery, and let it be as painful for thee to be praised of lewd and inhonest persons, as if thou be praised for lewd and inhonest deeds.
> Thou shalt not fear sharp words, but dread fair words.
> Be liberal to every man. Familiar but to few. Equal to all men.

Such are the maxims of Balthasar Gracian, a Spanish Jesuit of the same period—a most acute and wise counselor, and politic withal. He says:

> Never open the door to an evil, however small, for other and greater ones will creep in after it from their ambush.
> Be able to wait. * * * Only through the spaces of time do we come to the centre of opportunity.
> Choose a heroic ideal, but rather to emulate than to imitate. Drain nothing to the drege, neither good nor evil. Brevity is fascinating. * * * What is well said is soon said. Never speak of yourself. Either you will praise yourself, which is vanity; or blame yourself, which is poverty of spirit. Know how to take your own part. * * * In great danger there is no better companion than a bold heart. Know how to ask.
> Do not belong wholly to yourself nor wholly to other people.
> Have no days of carelessness. Destiny loves to play tricks, and will pile chance on chance to take us unawares.

Again, as a thing of interest, we have, as evidence of the immense pains Franklin took with himself, an account of his thirteen virtues, and a specimen page of the book he made and carried with him, in order to daily self-examination, when, as he says, he "conceived the bold and arduous project of arriving at moral perfection."

Space forbids more than mention of Erasmus, Montaigne, Bacon, Quaries, Penn, Fenelon, Swift, Goethe, Schopenhauer, Carlyle. Were we to quote more than we have done, it would be from Emerson's "Conduct of Life," to which some pages are given, for in this book's exceeding riches, it contains nothing more wise, more bright, or more beautiful. It is a book to make a life companion of. There are biographical notices of authors, and a most helpful index—a feature of value for which its publishers can generally be relied upon.

A. BLACKWOOD.

*A MULTITUDE OF COUNSELORS. Being a Collection of Codes, Precepts, and Rules of Life from the Wise of All Ages. Edited, with an Introductory Essay on the Ancient and Modern Knowledge of Good and Evil, by J. N. Larned. Pp. 499. Cloth, 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1911. $2.

Bradford Torrey in Franconia.*

Every one who has had the happy fortune to loiter along footpaths and among green hills with Mr. Torrey knows what to expect from his companionship—what alertness of eye and ear, what comprehensiveness of observation, what deftness of description, what charm of literary allusion, what ripe wisdom, sweetened by the sunshine in which the writer's spirit seems always to walk. Mr. Torrey's public will not be disappointed in this latest ramble in which he invites their companionship.

Footing it in Franconia with Mr. Torrey is a thing to cure low spirits. Communion with nature brushes the cobwebs from our brains, and communion with nature in the society of a philosopher so genial makes us look at the hard angles of life through a softening atmosphere.

Ours may be an evil world, as the pessimist and the preacher finds so much comfort in maintaining; but there is one thing to be said in its favor—its happy days are the longest remembered. The pain I suffered years ago I cannot any longer make real to myself, even if I would, but the joys of that time are still almost as good as new, when occasion calls them up. Some of them, indeed, seem to have sweetened with age. This is especially the case, I think, with simple and natural pleasures, which may be considered as a good reason why every man should be, if he can, a lover of nature—a sympathizer, that is to say, with the life of the world about him. The less artificial our joys, the more likelihood of their staying by us.

And he makes the agreeable suggestion that "the pleasures of memory may be worth the price of growing old." As in his other books, Mr. Torrey has filled this new collection of essays with bird and blossom and berry lore, wherein matters of ornithology predominate. We recall, as we read, the old story of "Eyes and No Eyes," which good Mrs. Barbauld might well have supplemented by a similar tale of "Ears and No Ears." Of eyes and ears Mr. Torrey has evidently more than the usual number. Who else ever saw fifty-three species of birds from his windows, and made a list of eighty-odd in a single locality? Verily, the most of us go deaf and blind through life, and are shamed by such possible acuteness of human hearing and sight.

Moreover, upon all he perceives Mr. Torrey finds written "which things are an allegory." With light touch he just uncovers the corner of the allegory, and leaves his readers the joy of finishing the revelation for themselves. How few writers know the power of a reticent pen, the eloquence of silence!

It must be the crown of delights to tread in Mr. Torrey's footsteps, with the volume appropriate to the path in one's hand. Since comparatively few can be admitted to this rare felicity, the next best thing is to read the book without the journey, and to "foot it" with the mind's feet, (if the mind has an eye, it is natural to infer feet,) while we yield ourselves to the pleasant spell of a writer whom we have come to regard affectionately, not only as "a nice, old man, who enjoys himself," according to the characterization of his acquaintances on Mount Agassiz, but as our personal "guide, philosopher, and friend."

*FOOTING IT IN FRANCONIA. By Bradford Torrey. In one volume. Pp. 246. 16mo, cloth. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. $1.10.

TWO INSTANT SUCCESSES

4TH EDITION—65TH THOUSAND

"A legitimate successor to 'The Sky Pilot' and 'Black Rock,' which secured him the swift fame that keeps to the author of to-day who strikes a new and effective note."—Literary Digest.

$1.50
RALPH CONNOR'S
Tale of the Ottawa.
THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY.

Ralph Connor is "to keep in mind as one of the most virile, faithful and wholesome writers of the day."—Public Ledger, Phila.

"Magnificent in its contrast and opportunities. Connor is a man one of the most virile, faithful and wholesome writers of the day."—Public Ledger, Phila.

GLENGARRY

DEBORAH

DEBORAH: A ROMANCE
Of the Times of Judas Maccabaeus.
By
JAMES M. LUDLOW.
$1.50

"A vivid story well told. Pure in tone and uplifting in thought.... A veritable oasis. Deborah is one of the most beautiful characters of present day fiction."—Washington Star.

"A master's use of historic imagination. Characters are here with force like Shakspere's best. The ambition of Deborah is as daring as that of Macbeth."—Book News.

"A REVELATION ONLY TOO LONG DELAYED."

At all Bookstores, on the Trains, at the Ferries, at the Hotels.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Publishers.

Have you read GRAUSTARK?

Your friends have. Ask them.

"Graustark" is a clever and amusing tale, of which any fair reader will say that it gives him his money's worth.—New York Sun.

Mr. McCutcheon gives us a somewhat welcome twist of novelty in making the Americanism of his two heroes so strong a feature. Their adventures, their failures and successes in love and statecraft, are really vastly entertaining, and if you cannot fall in love with Yetive, Princess of Graustark, you are incurable.—Town Topics.

It is a dashing and dramatic novel of adventure.—New York Journal.

Lovers of a good, rushing novel with abundance of thrill and dash in it can turn with confidence to "Graustark." And having taken up the book it is safe to say the reader will not lay it aside until it is finished.—Chicago Tribune.

It is a vastly entertaining, well constructed, stirring tale, and a sure defense against ennui and the blues.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The story is full of excitement and adventure from cover to cover. The reader never becomes weary. Its plot is skillfully developed and the climaxes are well wrought. The love story is exceptionally clean and wholesome and it is a love story that every lover will follow with breathless speed.—The Living Church.

"Graustark" is pre-eminently one of those tales that, once begun, is not likely to be laid down unfinished. Its interest is of the sort that appeals and wins the sympathy, putting the reader under a spell that is maintained unbroken to the end.—Indianapolis News.

The story savors of the Prisoner of Zenda, but is more interesting.—Buffalo Times.

It is a fetching book, in all respects, and a most agreeable departure from the heavy historical romance.—Minneapolis Tribune.

It is equal to the Prisoner of Zenda in merit, in plot and in conciseness of treatment.—Omaha World-Herald.

None will regret reading it if they read to be entertained.—Baltimore Sun.

The story holds the attention from the very start. It is both delicate and dramatic.—Philadelphia Press.

"Graustark" has proved to be wonderfully popular, being one of the best selling novels of the day.—Erie (Pa.) News.

For Sale By All Booksellers.

"ARTISTIC BOOK-PLATES"

A quarterly magazine, $2.00 a Year.
Single number, 75 cents.

Each number gives 75 book-plates. 300 plates a year.

NO. 1, VOL. I., IS NOW READY.

GEO. F. KELLY, Publisher, Room 506, St. James Building, 1135 Broadway, NEW YORK

GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York

A WORK OF TIMELY INTEREST.
THE COLOMBIAN AND VENEZUELAN REPUBLICS.
By WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS,
Late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela.
With three colored maps and ten full-page illustrations. 8vo. Price, $2.50.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers. Boston.

OUR FATE AND THE ZODIAC
OF FASCINATING INTEREST

1901

THE BOOK BUYER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY REVIEW AND RECORD OF CURRENT LITERATURE

1902

Annual Subscript on $1.50 *Single Copies* 15c. *Foreign Postage* 60c.

AMONG the special articles to appear in the forthcoming volume of THE BOOK BUYER, besides contributions already announced, may be mentioned an article upon **The Novel Without a Love Motive**, as exemplified in a group of books of world-wide reputation. In another essay will be considered the four books by the late John Fiske in which he formulated his religious belief. Another article will consider, relatively, the work of a number of journalists who have made their mark in fiction within a few years. In an article upon **Solid Reading for Young People** will be found valuable suggestions for courses of substantial reading which will give youthful readers a good grounding in several branches of science and art while providing them with literature as entertaining as it is substantial.

THE IMPORTANT FEATURES

Signed Reviews of New Books
Many Handsome Illustrations
Literary News in America and England
Correspondence on Literary Topics
Bibliography, Bibliographical Articles
Short Essays on the Literature of the Day
Special Articles on Literary Manifestations
Gossip about Writers and Artists
Biographical Sketches of Authors and Artists
Papers on Bookbinding and Fine Printing
Notes of Rare Books

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
Publishers, New York City

Superb Christmas Number

with color plate illustrations and stories by famous authors.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY

WILL THE JEWS REGLAIM PALESTINE? By Israel Zangwill.

Contributions by
Hamlin Garland, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Reginald Shurlock, Harold Frederic, Grace Wilcox, W. Hamlin Baker, Cy Warman.

A Very Remarkable Number.

10 cents.

Leslie's Great $1.00 Offer

If this paper is mentioned we will send our Double 20th Anniversary Number (20x28) and each Christmas Number issued this year (5 numbers of 100 pages each) for $1.00. This Offer includes the Double Anniversary Number containing "The Famous Actresses and Their Favorite Flowers," specially prepared by Miss Mary Fanton Roberts, and illustrated in 7 colors, and with 100 other pictures. Price of this number, 25 cents. Send for it to-day. Subscriptions received by all newsdealers.

Sold by all Dealers
Agents wanted. Apply quickly. Terms liberal.
FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
(Successors to) 141-147 Pike St., N.Y.

The Ellis Sale.

A collection of 183 books and manuscripts belonging to the late Fred S. Ellis, dealer in rare books and publisher of the works of Rossetti and Morris, fetched at Sotheby's in London, Nov. 4, the large total of £5,588, an average of £42 per lot. The highest price paid for a book was the £700 for Edward Calvert's special copy of William Blake's "Songs of Innocence and of Experience," 1789-94. The highest price of the sale was £800, which was paid for the original ink drawings of the eighty-seven of Sir E. Burne-Jones, executed for the edition of Chaucer's "Works," issued by the Kelmscott Press. These designs were nearly all drawn by him in pencil and redrawn in ink chiefly by R. Catterson-Smith, under the continual personal supervision of the artist. The designs sold were the developments of Mr. Catterson-Smith from the original pencil drawings.

Mr. Ellis had as many as twenty-eight vellum copies of Kelmscott Press publications, the largest number ever offered at auction. The highest price realized was the £510 given for the Chaucer (one of the thirteen copies,) which Mr. Ellis edited. His copy of the Chaucer on paper was one of twenty copies bound in pigskin at the Doves Bindery, under Cobden-Sanderson's direction from Morris's design, at a cost of £13 each. It fetched £112, which is the record price for England for this book on paper. In this country the book in ordinary binding has fetched $600, (April 18, 1900, at Bangs's,) and in the special binding described above has realized $350, (May 16, 1900, at Henkels's, Philadelphia.) Other prices of importance were as follows:

LOT 9.—Coryat's "Crudities," 1611, old calf, (Ailesbury copy, once in the possession of John Davies of Hereford, the author's friend,) £60. (Mr. Lefferts's copy was in the original vellum, fresh as when first issued.)

LOT 11.—Drayton's "Poems," 1620, bound in old calf with his "Battaile of Agincourt," 1627, first editions, £35.

LOT 18.—Keats's "Endymion," 1818, first edition, bound by Cobden-Sanderson in green morocco, elaborately gilt tooled in serpentine leafy scrolls, £151. (This large price was due to the binding. The record price for a copy in boards, uncut, is $150, given for Mr. Arnold' copy. A presentation copy, rebound in calf, brought £41 last July.)

LOT 20.—Lamb's "Essays of Elia," 1823-35; (first series a presentation copy, "Mrs. J. Payne, with Elia's friendly remembrances,") bound in one volume, green morocco, £71.

LOT 23—Marbecke's "Booke of Common Praier Noted," 1550, (plain corners of last two leaves mended,) superlatively rare, £202.

LOT 28—Morris's "Love is Enough," 1873, one of twenty-five copies on large paper, bound by Cobden in brown morocco, £117, (each page was surrounded by a border of original designs in color, of leafy branches and natural flowers.)

LOT 30—Morris's "Sigurd the Volsung," 1897, presentation copy from the author to Ellis, bound by Cobden-Sanderson in red morocco, £111.

LOT 31—Morris's "Dream of John Ball," 1888, presentation copy from Morris to Ellis, bound by Cobden-Sanderson in olive morocco, £99.

LOT 113—Purchas's "Pilgrimes," 1625-26, five volumes, crimson morocco, by Bedford, £53.

LOT 119—Shelley's "Adonais," Pisa, 1821, bound in vellum by Cobden-Sanderson, £47.

LOT 125—Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," 1865, first edition, presentation copy from the author to Charles A. Howell, bound by Cobden-Sanderson in blue morocco, £56.

LOT 126—Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Washington, 1871, the copy Whitman sent to Ellis with a letter containing proposals for an English edition, £35.

LOT 127—Horae, Kerver's edition of 1501, on vellum, perfect and almost spotless copy, £140.

LOT 135—Dürer's Virgin suckling the infant Christ, (in a frame,) £64.

Chaucer's "Works," on vellum, has already been mentioned.

The following are ten other vellum Kelmscott books in the sale that brought over £50 each:

LOT 32.—Morris's "Story of the Glittering Plain," 1891, one of six copies so printed, presentation copy from Morris to Ellis, £114.

LOT 34.—Morris's "Poems by the Way," 1892, one of thirteen copies, presentation copy, £60.

LOT 41.—Caxton's "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," one of five copies, 1892, £61.

LOT 47.—Shakespeare's "Poems," one of ten copies, presentation copy, 1893, £61.

LOT 68.—Morris's "Glittering Plain," 1894, second Kelmscott issue, one of seven copies, presentation copy, £75.

LOT 69.—Keats's "Poems," one of seven copies, 1894, £74.

LOT 70.—Shelley's "Poems," one of six copies, 1894-5, three volumes, £80.

LOT 84.—Herrick's "Poems," one of eight copies, 1895, £50.

LOT 85.—Morris's "Well at the World's End," one of eight copies, 1896, £55.

LOT 100—Spenser's "Shepheardes Calender," one of six copies, 1896, £67.

The late F. W. Francis had three vellum Kelmscott books, two of which were in the Ellis sale. The French prices were the highest, the Shakespeare bringing $675 in Boston as against £61 in London, and the "Glittering Plain," 1894, realizing $300 as against the Ellis price of £75.

Among the new books Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston are publishing are "The Road to Ridgely," by Frank Burlingame Hartis, a story of farm life; "The Grapes of Wrath: A Tale of North and South," by Mary Harriott Norris, an American novel of the civil war; A. G. Plympton's "In the Shadow of the Black Pine: A Romance of the Massachusetts Bay Colony," and "Aphrodite, the Romance of a Sculptor's Masterpiece," by Franklin Kent Gifford, with a frontispiece portrait of the heroine by Edwin H. Blashfield.

In "The Diamond Necklace," by Frenzel Flat-Brentano, which J. B. Lippincott Company have published, the characters of the marvelous count Cagliostro, is the centre of attraction. This man says he is 3,000 years old, but appears like forty. And

Christian Science

Death as it appears to its believers—From Robert Barr's masterpiece "The Victors."

"Death of the Boss! All about the death of Maguire! Boss o' New York dead!"

Mayor Grady snatched a paper from the first comer and threw the boy a quarter. * * * * When he reached Maguire's house, Mrs. Maguire herself opened the door and greeted him pleasantly.

"I saw it was you," she said, smiling, "and so I came down myself, thinking you were not going to come in. Of course, it is only the reporters I want to keep away."

"It is good of you to receive me, Mrs. Maguire. There was a rumor down town that Patrick —— was worse."

"Oh, yes; I heard of it. They said he was dead. Absurd! Won't you come in and see him?"

"If I may. You think it wouldn't trouble him?"

"Oh, no. He will be pleased."

"You are very kind."

She closed the door and led the way to the stairs, humming a tune as she preceded him lightly up the steps. Maguire was not on the couch where Grady had last seen him, and his wife held aside the curtains of the next room, saying:

"He is in here."

She went to the bed and flung back the sheet.

"Oh my God, my God!" cried Grady, staggering against the wall. There confronted him the closed-eyed, smiling face of the dead and the open-eyed, smiling face of the living.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

Two Really Humorous Books

FORTY MODERN FABLES
By
George Ade

A new collection of clever Fables in Slang. Amusing narratives of the Piker, the Once-a-Weeker from Town, the Good Thing and the rest of the Bunch. Fables of the life of the Day.

Price, $1.50

Mr. DOOLEY'S OPINIONS
By
F. P. Dunne

The New "Dooley Book." The Sage of Ar-rchy Road gives his friends the benefit of his quaintly humorous views on the political and social discussions of the day.

Price, $1.50

For sale by all dealers or mailed, post free, upon receipt of price

R. H. RUSSELL, 3 West 29th Street, New York

CALEB WRIGHT

By JOHN HABBERTON *Price $1.50*
Author of HELEN'S BABIES

PHILADELPHIA TIMES SAYS:

RARE BOOKS

MR. THOMAS CHATTO (of Pickering & Chatto, the oldest established antiquarian booksellers in England,) has imported and now has on view for sale at

251 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York City,

A Collection of Valuable

OLD AND RARE BOOKS, ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS, AND FINE SPECIMENS OF OLD AND MODERN BINDINGS.

Amateurs and collectors should at once apply for a catalogue, and should not fail to call and inspect, as the exhibit closes on Dec. 5, 1901. Among the many hundred of important volumes may be mentioned the following:

A Perfect Set of the First Four Folios of

SHAKESPEARE,

Printed in 1623—1632—1664—1685. 4 vols., magnificently bound, and exceptional copies.....$10,000.00

HOLINSHED'S CHRONICLES, 1577, consulted by Shakespeare in the compilation of his plays.....$375.00

PAINTER'S PALACE OF PLEASURE, 1567. The first edition, in two vols. Shakespeare was greatly indebted to this collection for his plots; he derived from it the stories for "Lucrece," "Timon of Athens," "All's Well," "Romeo and Juliet," &c.....$1,250.00

OLD ANGLING BOOKS,

Among which are found:
WALTON'S THE COMPLEAT ANGLER, 1653. The FIRST EDITION, a very fine copy, richly bound, by Riviere, $1,875.
Also the SECOND EDITION, 1655, $400.
The THIRD EDITION, 1661, $95.
The FOURTH EDITION, 1664, $84.
THOMAS ROWLANDSON, LEECH, &c.

OLD SPORTING BOOKS,

With colored plates by HENRY ALKEN,

OLD BINDINGS,

Including magnificent specimens in perfect condition, by ROGER PAYNE, SAMUEL & CHARLES MEARNE; besides examples of old Scotch, Irish, French, Italian, and Spanish work. There are eight specimens of the beautiful embroidered needlework binding of about 1625, ascribed to the "Nuns of Little Gidding."

RARE FIRST EDITIONS.

Braithwaite's Art Asleep Husband, 1640.....$210.00
Thomas Browne's Religio Medici, 1642.....$120.00
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, 1621.....$60.00
Cervante's Don Quixote, 1612-20.....$425.00
Coryat's Crudities, 1611.....$188.00
Cowper's Poems (and History of John Gilpin,) 1785.....$42.00
Walton's Lives, 1670.....$21.00
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 1766.....$475.00
Spenser's Fairy Queen, 1590-96.....$975.00
Milton's Paradise Lost, 1669.....$188.00
Milton's Paradise Regained, 1671.....$112.00
Fanny Burney's Camilla, 1796 (uncut)$105.00
Byron's Hours of Idleness, 1807.....$140.00
Keble's Christian Year, 1827.....$45.00
Charles Kingsley. A complete set of his novels, 1st edition, 41 vols, uncut.....$220.00
Lamb's Elia, and Last Essays of Elia, 1823-33. 2 vols.....$150.00
Captain Marryat. A complete set of his renowned sea stories, uncut, 30 vols.....$925.00
Swift's Gulliver's Travels, 1733.....$52.00
Albert Smith. A complete set of this old humorist's works.

FIRST EDITIONS

of works by

Sir Francis Bacon,	Robert Greene,
Nicholas Breton,	John Heywood,
George Chapman,	Ben. Jonson,
Samuel Daniel,	Thomas Lodge.
William Brown,	Thomas Dekker,
Michael Drayton,	George Gascoigne,
Arthur Golding,	Edmund Spenser,
Barnaby Googe,	John Taylor.

RARE OLD BOOKS, on Gardening, Husbandry, Agriculture.

OLD ENGLISH PLAYS.

A very large collection, which includes almost every early English dramatist.

EARLY ENGLISH POETRY

A large number, including volumes by all the important old poets.

The Addisonian Period of Literature is

Very well represented. First editions of works by

Addison,	Oliver Goldsmith,
Colley Cibber,	Thomas Gray,
William Collins,	Alexander Pope,
William Congreve,	Matthew Prior,
Daniel Defoe,	Smollett,
Henry Fielding,	Sterne,
John Gay,	Swift.

RARE BOOKS

On ARCHITECTURE, MILITARY SUBJECTS, MUSIC, HERALDRY.

RARE OLD ENGLISH CHRONICLES.

CARION'S CHRONICLES, 1550, $34.00.
FABYAN'S CHRONICLES, 1559, $42.00.
HIGDEN'S POLYCHRONICON, 1495, $500.
LANQUET'S CHRONICLES, 1549, $21.00.
SLATYER'S PALÆ ALBION, 1619, $21.00.

MAGNIFICENT MODERN BINDINGS,

by the best binders, several designed by MISS MARY HOUSTON.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS,

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. Several brilliant and valuable specimens on vellum.

Works illustrated by
CRUIKSHANK, ROWLANDSON, etc., etc.

RARE BOOKS

MR. THOMAS CHATTO (of Pickering & Chatto, London, the oldest established antiquarian booksellers in England,) has imported and has now on view for sale at 251 Fifth Avenue, New York City, a collection of valuable OLD AND RARE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND FINE SPECIMENS OF OLD AND MODERN BINDINGS.

Amateurs and collectors should at once apply for a catalogue, and should not fail to call and inspect, as the exhibit closes on Dec. 5, 1901.

NOV

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH ROMANTICISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Henry A. Beers. 12mo. Pp. viii.-434. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY. To the Death of Lincoln. Popularly told, by Viola A. Conklin. 12mo. Pp. xv.-435. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

IRELAND AND THE EMPIRE. A Review, 1900-1900. By T. W. Russell. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-284. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE. Being the True Story of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan. By Frans Funck-Brentano. Translated by H. Sutherland Edwards. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 356. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A SHORT HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI. By James K. Hosmer. 12mo. Pp. xv.-330. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.20.

GOVERNMENT IN STATE AND NATION. By J. A. James and A. H. Sanford. 12mo. Pp. xv.-388. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

PESTALOZZI, And the Foundation of the Modern Elementary School. By A. Pinloche. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-306. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE WOMEN OF THE SALONS, And Other French Portraits. By S. G. Tallentyre. With portraits 8vo. Pp. 324. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

HUGH, BISHOP OF LINCOLN. A Short Story of the Making of Mediæval England. By Charles L. Morgan. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-160. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

ARNOLD TOYNBEE. A Reminiscence. By Lord Milner. 12mo. Pp. viii.-161. London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

LAMARCK, THE FOUNDER OF EVOLUTION. His Life and Work. Translations of His Writings on Organic Evolution. By Alpheus Packard. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-451. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.40.

MONSIEUR VINCENT. A Sketch of a Christian Social Reformer of the Seventeenth Century. By James Adderley. 12mo. Pp. ix.-170. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, Pioneer and Major General. 1718-1790. By William Farrand Livingston. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-442. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

BIRTHDAY POEMS OF THE CENTURY. By Ernest Green Dodge. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 186. Chicago: M. A. Donohue & Co.

JOHN HALL, PASTOR AND PREACHER. A Biography by His Son Thomas C. Hall. 12mo. Pp. 341. New York: The F. H. Revell Company.

THE THEATRE. Its Development in France and England and a History of Its Greek and Latin Origins. By Charles Hastings. Introductory Letter from Victorien Sardou. Translation by Frances A. Welby. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-368. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

THE PRE-COLUMBIAN DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY THE NORTHMEN. With Translations from Icelandic Sagas. By R. De Costa. Third Edition. Revised. 8vo. Pp. 230. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons.

THE LIFE OF A CENTURY. 1800 to 1900. By Edwin Hodder. With 519 Illustrations. Folio. Pp. 700. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

PAUL JONES. By Hutchins Hapgood. 12mo. Pp. vi.-126. Riverside Biographical Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 65 cents.

CHINA IN CONVULSIONS. By Arthur H. Smith. Illustrated. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-364. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $5 per set.

Religion and Science.

PHILANTHROPY IN MISSIONS. Ecumenical Missionary Conference Studies I.-V. 12mo. Pp. 68. New York: Foreign Mission Library. 25 cents.

THE MIRACLES AND MYTHS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. With Other Essays and Sermons. By Joseph May. 12mo. Pp. 190. Boston: George H. Ellis, 272 Congress Street. $1.

THREE GUARDIANS OF SUPERNATURAL RELIGION. The Bedell Lectures for 1899. By Morgan Dix. 12mo. Pp. xv.-103. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $1.

A PRACTICAL STUDY OF THE SOUL. By Margaret M. Barbour Stone. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-350. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

MONUMENTS OF THE EARLY CHURCH. By Walter Lowrie. 12mo. Pp. xxvii.-492. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE EARLY RELIGION OF ISRAEL. As Set Forth by Biblical Writers and by Modern Critical Historians. By James Robertson. 2 vols. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-300 per vol. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

BIBLE STORIES. Retold by L. L. Weedon. With Introduction by the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. 168. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

COME UNTO ME. A Manual of Instructions and Devotions for Confirmation, Holy Communion, and Other Occasions. Written and compiled by Archibald Campbell Knowles. 24mo. Pp. xiii.-270. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

COMPRESSED AIR. Its Production, Uses, and Application. Comprising the Physical Properties of Air for a Vacuum to Its Liquid State, &c., and Uses as a Motive Power. By Gardener D. Hiscox. 8vo. Pp. xii.-822. New York: Norman W. Henley & Co. $6.50.

ORIGEN AND GREEK PATRISTIC THEOLOGY. By the Rev. William Fairweather. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-268. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A SYSTEM OF PHYSIOLOGIC THERAPEUTICS. Edited by Solomon Solis Cohen. Vols. III. and IV. Illustrated, with Maps. 8vo. Pp. ix.-336. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Sons & Co.

THE MIND OF A CHILD. By Ennis Richmond. 12mo. Pp. 176. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

THE LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF BRIDGE. Stated and Explained and Its Practice Illustrated by Means of Hands Played Completely Through in "Hellespont." 16mo. Pp. vi.-316. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. A Popular Exposition. By G. W. de Tunzelmann. 12mo. Pp. iv.-104. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

THE EVOLUTION OF SEX. By Profs. Patrick Geddes and J. Arthur Thomson. 92 Illustrations. Revised Edition. 12mo. Pp. xx.-342. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

DIET. In Relation to Age and Activity. With Hints Concerning Habits Conducive to Longevity. By Sir Henry Thompson. Revised and Enlarged Edition. 12mo. Pp. 127. New York: F. Werner & Co.

BIBLE LESSONS FOR LITTLE BEGINNERS. Fifty-two Lessons, Combining the First Year of a Two-Year Course. By Margaret J. Cushman Haven. 12mo. Pp. vii.-224. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

UNTO HEIGHTS HEROIC. (A Biblical Interpretation.) By Gardner S. Eldridge. 12mo. Pp. 186. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents.

Educational.

PATTERSON'S ILLUSTRATED NAUTICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. Revised and Enlarged Edition. By Capt. Howard Patterson. 8vo. Pp. 512. Cleveland, Ohio: Published by The Marine Review Publishing Company.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY AND PHRASE BOOK. By Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard. 12mo. Pp. 550. Cincinnati: The Phonographic Institute Company.

FRESHMAN ENGLISH AND THEMS-CORRECTING IN HARVARD COLLEGE. By C. T. Copeland and H. M. Rideout. 12mo. Pp. 214. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.

FORENSIC DECLAMATIONS. Edited by A. Howry Espenshade. 12mo. Pp. 213. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.

LAIRD AND LEE'S STANDARD BELGIAN HARE MANUAL. The Origin, Mating, Breeding, Feeding, and Management, &c. Compiled and Edited by George P. Hall. 12mo. Pp. 256. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

F. W. PUTZGER'S HISTORISCHER SCHUL-ATLAS. Zur Alten Mittleren und Neuer Geschichte. In 224 Haupt und Nebenkarten. 8vo. Pp. xvi. New York: Leonhard Boschinger.

ISAAC PITMAN'S SHORTHAND INSTRUCTOR. An Exposition of Isaac Pitman's System of Phonography, Designed for Class or Self-Instruction. Twentieth Century Edition. 16mo. Pp. xiv.-376. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons.

DUBBS'S NEW PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC. By Eugene L. Dubbs. 12mo. Pp. 240. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES ON THE LATIN VERB. By Katherine Campbell Reiley, Teacher of Latin, Brooklyn Heights Seminary. Large 4to. Pp. 80. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

YOUNG FOLKS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF LITERATURE AND ART. By John Denison Champlin. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. iv.-404. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

OUR FIRST SCHOOL BOOK. By Carrie Sivyer Ferris. Pp. 112. Illustrated. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 30 cents.

Books for the Young.

THE CHINESE BOY AND GIRL. By Isaac Taylor Headland. Folio. Pp. 176. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.

AUNT NABBY'S CHILDREN. By Frances Hodges White. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 130. Cosy Corner Series. Boston: L. C. Page. 50 cents.

HISTORY OF RHYMES AND JINGLES. Folio. Pp. 114. Illustrated. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.25.

INK FLINGS. By Flora Carleton Fagnani. Long 4to. Pp. 128. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

MARGOT. By Millicent E. Mann. Illustrated. Small 4to. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

SWEDISH FAIRY TALES. By Anna Wahlenberg. Translated by Axel Wahlenberg. Illustrated. Small 4to. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

FERNLEY HOUSE. By Laura E. Richards. Square 16mo. Illustrated. Boston, Mass.: Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

WHAT CAME TO WINIFRED. By Elizabeth Tinsley. Thin 12mo. Boston, Mass.: Dana Estes & Co. 50 cents.

GUESS. By L. J. Bridgman. Folio. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company.

CALDWELL'S ANNUAL FOR LITTLE FOLKS. Original Stories and Poems. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. 388. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company.

BUBBLE JINGLES. With Illustrations. By Stuard Travis. The Jolly Side of the Automobile. Folio. New York: Rohde & Haskins.

THE MASTER KEY. An Electrical Fairy Tale. By L. Frank Baum. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 246. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

THE DRAGON OF PEKIN. A Tale of the Boxer Revolt. By Capt. F. S. Brereton. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 265. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

AN ORIGINAL GIRL. By Ethel Heddle. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 387. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A GALLANT GRENADIER. A Tale of the Crimean War. By Capt. F. S. Brereton. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 352. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

AN ANIMAL A B C. Illustrated by Harry B. Nelson. Folio. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

New Editions.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. By Charles Dickens. Sixteen Illustrations. 16mo. Pp. 430. New York: The Oxford University Press.

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Mary and Charles Lamb. Introduction and additions by F. J. Furnivall. Illustrated. Two volumes. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-346 per volume. New York: Raphael Tuck & Sons, Limited.

FLOWERS FROM PERSIAN POETS. Edited by Nathan Haskell Dole and Belle M. Walker. With cover, title pages, and borders designed by Goodhue. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per set, $4.

ANNA KARENINA. By Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole. Photogravure Illustrations from drawings by E. Boyd Smith. Complete in three volumes. Cloth. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

If You Like To Laugh

You Ought To Read That Funniest Of All Books. . . .

"What Happened to Wigglesworth"

BY W. O. FULLER

With introduction by Robert J. Burdette.

You'll find half a dozen laughs on every page, then you'll take it home and the family will enjoy it more than you did.

$100.00 IN GOLD.

The publishers of the book will give away Christmas Day $100.00 in gold to the person who sends them the best reason why every married man should read "Wigglesworth."

Why don't you try for it?
Full particulars with every copy
Handsomely bound and copiously illustrated

Ask the News Agent to Show It To You!

Mark Twain writes:
"I had a good time last night with "What Happened to Wigglesworth," and enjoyed it immensely. It carried me back 50 years, to a time, when I knew that life very well, out West.

Holman F. Day writes:
"What Happened to Wigglesworth" is all I expected it would be, and that's saying a lot. I have been reading it all the forenoon, and my wife has been shouting up stairs anxiously to know whether or not I'm choking to death.

HENRY A. DICKERMAN & SON, Publishers
BOSTON, MASS.

"THE BEST THING of its sort I've seen since Gulliver's Travels."—Captain JOSHUA SLOCUM, author of *"Sailing Alone Around the World."*

A Tale of the Deepest South.

By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

The GREAT WHITE WAY

Read and Judge for Yourself

The ORDEAL of ELIZABETH

A Vital Story of To-day

MY CHRISTMAS BOOK SHOPPING

Oh, dear! Here's Christmas again and I MUST think about buying presents! It's rather a nuisance; it costs such a lot! Still, I suppose I must; and it's really great fun sending away lots of presents—and getting lots in return! Anyway, I won't spend money on useless, ephemeral Christmas Cards. If you only GIVE Xmas Cards you only GET Xmas Cards in return; and what earthly use are they? Now, there are BOOKS to suit every kind of person of any age, and I noticed some delightfully cheap editions in JOHN LANE'S LIST. Here it is: Hurrah! Just look at this!

1. For the enfants terribles, I can buy, at 25 cents a volume, that beautiful series of WALTER CRANE'S colored picture-books. Twenty-one of the dear old NURSERY FAIRY-TALES to choose from, real works of art, each one separately illustrated in colors! "Mother Hubbard," "Cinderella," "Red Riding Hood," "Blue Beard," "Aladdin"—all of them in fact. I will ask John Lane to send a complete list of them, postfree.

2. Then come the older children. Well, here is just the thing! BORROW'S charming Gypsy stories—the drollest adventures imaginable told in the purest English ever printed. His four novels are published uniformly—"Lavengro," "The Romany Rye," "The Bible in Spain" (really a story of the most exciting Spanish adventures) and lastly, "The Zincali," an account of the Gypsies in Spain. They cost 75 cents net in cloth and $1.00 net in leather. They are just suitable for intelligent-aged children.

3. The next people on my present list are of about the giddy "sweet seventeen" age! One and all are sure to be in love, so, of course, they would devour a volume of LOVE-POEMS—all daintily printed in violet and pale-green inks on dear little decorated pages—the kind of booklet a girl would carry in her muff, or an enamoured man would squeeze into his waistcoat pocket—even if it did spoil the fit! Only 50 cents net, in cloth, and 75 cents in leather, with either green or violet bindings. Such are the volumes of "THE LOVER'S LIBRARY." Eight poets to choose from—e. g., Tennyson, the Brownings, Burns, Shelley, etc. Could anything be more appropriate!

4. Now I come to the more staid people who have profited by Love-Poems and are "domesticated." There could be nothing more fitting for them than art and poetry combined—and in "THE FLOWERS OF PARNASSUS" that is just what you get, for it is a series of Famous Poems, illustrated. Pretty little thin booklets, about 5 inches square, bound in green and gold; cloth, 50 cents net each, and leather, 75 cents net each. So far there are twelve volumes published, amongst them TENNYSON'S "Dream of Fair Women"; POPE'S "Rape of the Lock"; FITZGERALD'S "Omar Khayyam," etc. The prospectus gives a specimen illustration—a perfect gem. I will inspect the whole series.

5. Lastly, what can I get for the dear old people? Why, here's the very thing again! How lucky! Their contemporary idols! GEORGE ELIOT'S novels, "Adam Bede" and "Scenes from Clerical Life"; and ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S "The Warden" and "Barchester Towers," issued in the NEW POCKET LIBRARY. How the dear old folk will worship their idols again in these beautifully light, clearly printed volumes. The pretty leather binding actually costs only 75c. net; the cloth is almost as nice at 50c. net.

Well, I AM lucky—Here is all my Xmas shopping mapped out for me. I am sure of getting suitable, profitable, and lasting presents, and I shan't spend a cent more than I did last year. Let me see, what DID I buy last year? Oh, of course, stupid! Christmas cards!

JOHN LANE, 67 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

1901

ANNA KARENINA. By Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole. With illustrations by E. Boyd Smith. New edition from new plates. Complete in one volume. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

D'ARTAGNAN. The King Maker. An Historical Novel. By Alexander Dumas. Translated by Henry L. Williams. 12mo. Pp. iii.-310. New York: Street & Smith.

THE WORKS OF SAMUEL RICHARDSON. Pamela, in four volumes; Clarissa Harlowe, nine volumes; Sir Charles Grandison, seven volumes. Introduction by Ethel M. M. McKenna. Small. 12mo. Pp. xlviii.-267 per volume. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott.

THE WORKS OF TOBIAS SMOLLETT. With an Introduction by W. E. Henley. In twelve volumes. Crown, 8vo. Pp. (about) lxvi.-310 per volume. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $30 per set.

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE. By E. C. Gaskell. Reprinted from the first edition and edited with introduction and notes by Temple Scott and B. W. Willett. With portrait. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-527. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A new, revised, and enlarged edition, with illustrations. Letters and Journals. Volume VI. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-605. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

ITALIAN JOURNEYS. By W. D. Howells. With illustrations by Joseph Pennell. 12mo. Pp. xi.-380. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

THE AUTHENTIC EDITION OF THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. In Twenty-one Volumes. Three volumes, XIX., XX., XXI. 12mo. Pp. (about) 575 per volume. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 per volume.

Fiction.

THYRA. A Romance of the Polar Pit. By Robert Ames Bennet. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 258. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE WOOING OF SHEILA. By Grace Rhys. 12mo. Pp. vi.-291. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

FRANKS: DUELIST. A Novel. By Ambrose Pratt. 12mo. Pp. viii.-339. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

THE TALE OF A NUN. Translated from the Verse of an Old Mediæval Dutch Legend. 16mo. Pp. 43. Edition limited to 250 copies. Privately printed at The Monkhead, 1,535 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn. $1.50.

NANNA. A Story of Danish Love. From the Danish of Holger Drachmann. Rewritten in English by Francis F. Browne. 16mo. Pp. 208. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

ONE OF MY SONS. By Anna Katharine Green. 12mo. Pp. v.-306. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

MARGARET WARRENER. By Alice Brown. 12mo. Pp. vi.-501. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

BARABBAS. By Marie Corelli. With Photogravure Illustrations and Original Drawings. 12mo. Pp. 480. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

ROSALYNDE'S LOVERS. By Maurice Thompson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 248. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

THE LITTLE CLOWN. By Thomas Cobb. 32mo. Pp. 150. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

THE SINNER AND THE PROBLEM. By Eric Parker. 12mo. Pp. 231. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

GOD WILLS IT. A Tale of the First Crusade. By William Stearns Davis. 12mo. Pp. xi.-552. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE REAL WORLD. By Robert Herrick. 12mo. Pp. 353. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

TRINITY BELLS AND STEPPING HEAVENWARD. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. Pp. about viii.-290 per volume. Illustrated. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co.

SONS OF THE SWORD. By Margaret L. Woods. 12mo. Pp. vi.-393. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

JOHN FORSYTH'S AUNTS. By Eliza Orne White. 12mo. Pp. 268. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE WASHINGTONIANS. By Pauline Bradford Mackie. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 357. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE GARDEN OF A COMMUTER'S WIFE. Recorded by The Gardener. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-354. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

TALES FROM TOLSTOI. Translated from the Russian with biography of the author by R. Nisbet Bain. Photogravure portrait. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-288. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

ONE-FORTY-TWO. The Reformed Messenger Boy. By Henry M. Hyde. 12mo. Pp. 204. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

WITHIN THE GATES. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 12mo. Pp. 150. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

OLD JED PROUTY. A Narrative of the Penobscot. By Richard Eveden and Mary C. Francis. 12mo. Pp. 340. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. $1.50.

DOWN THE LINE WITH JOHN HENRY. By Hugh McHugh. Narrow 16mo. Pp. 114. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co.

THE PINES OF LORY. By J. A. Mitchell. 12mo. Pp. 220. Illustrated. New York: The Life Publishing Company. $1.50.

KING MIDAS. A Romance. By Upton Sinclair. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 388. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20.

JOY'S ENDEAVOR. By Annie Hamilton Donnell. 12mo. Pp. 50. Seven illustrations. New York: The American Tract Society. 25 cents.

OVER THE GATE. By Mary Lowe Dickinson. 12mo. Pp. 48. Illustrated. New York: The American Tract Society. 25 cents.

IN SPITE OF ALL. A Romance of Cavalier and Puritan During the Civil War. By Edna Lyall. 12mo. Pp. xi.-332. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

FOMA GORDEYEV. By Maxim Gorky. (Illustrated and Unabridged.) Translated from the Russian by Herman Bernstein. 12mo. Pp. viii.-426. New York: J. F. Taylor Publishing Company. $1.

Miscellaneous.

THE BURGESS NONSENSE BOOK. Being a Complete Collection of Humorous Masterpieces of Gelett Burgess. Illustrated by author. 12mo. Pp. 240. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.25.

JUNK. "A Book to Stagger Sorrow." Versed, pathetic and otherwise, mostly otherwise. Leon Lampert, &c., Instigator. Folio. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

CONSULAR REPORTS. November, 1901. Commerce, Manufactures, &c. 8vo. Pp. xx.-461. Washington: Government Printing Office. Paper.

CORRECT COMPOSITION. A Treatise on Spelling, Abbreviations, &c. With Observations on Punctuation and Proofreading. By Theodore L. De Vinne. 12mo. Pp. x.-462. New York: The Century Company.

AROUND THE PAN WITH UNCLE HANK. His Trip Through the Pan-American Exposition. 12mo. Pp. 208. By Thomas Fleming. Published by the Metcalf Publishing Company.

THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME. By J. P. Mowbray. 12mo. Pp. viii.-352. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

OF BURNESS. By Richard R. Bowker. The Art of Living Series. 12mo. Pp. 56. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN. A Study in Twentieth-Century Problems. By Lyman Abbott, Hon. [illegible] Bonar Law, [illegible] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE BIBLIOTHECA. A Periodical of Bibliography. Monthly. Volume I. Edited by Alexander J. Philip. Glasgow: Alexander J. Philip. Paper. 5s. per annum.

A QUARTER CENTURY OF CONGRATION IN [illegible] Volume [illegible] Edited by [illegible] Boston: [illegible] Paper.

THE CARE OF ESTATES. Practical Questions and Plain Answers Concerning Every-Day Duties, Rights, Liabilities of Executors, &c. By Frederick Trevor Hill. 12mo. Pp. viii.-176. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. $1.25.

OTHER WORLDS. By Garrett P. Serviss. 12mo. Pp. xv.-282. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.20.

THE INFLUENCE OF OLD NORSE LITERATURE UPON ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Conrad Hjalmar Nordby. 8vo. Pp. xi.-75. Columbia University Germanic Studies. Volume I. No. 3. New York: The Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company. Paper.

OSSIAN IN GERMANY. Bibliography, General Survey, Ossian's Influence Upon Klopstock and the Bards. By Rudolf Tombo. Columbia University Germanic Studies. Volume I. No. 2. 8vo. Pp. vi.-157. New York: The Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company. Paper.

THE CONVALESCENT'S RECEIPT BOOK. By a trained nurse. Grace Franklin Osgood. 24mo. Pp. 163. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 75 cents.

FIVE THOUSAND FACTS AND FANCIES. A Cyclopædia of Important, Curious, Quaint, and Unique Information in History, Literature, Science, Art, and Nature. By William Henry P. Phyfe. 8vo. Pp. viii.-816. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

MATTHEW'S AMERICAN ARMOURY AND BLUE BOOK. 8vo. Pp. viii.-416-viii.-xvi.-16-16. London: John Matthews. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $15.

THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW. A Quarterly Miscellany. Edited by Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill. (Mrs. George Cornwallis-West.) Volume X. September, 1901. Folio. Pp. 345. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

THE PRINCIPLES OF KNOWLEDGE. With Remarks on the Nature of Reality. By the Rev. Johnston Estep Walter. 8vo. Pp. 302. West Newton, Penn.: Johnston & Penney. $2.

A CATALOGUE OF THE BEST BOOKS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE. With complete author, subject, and title Index. Second Supplement. 8vo. Pp. viii.-380. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company. Paper.

A British View of the War in South Africa.*

Mr. E. T. Cook, a journalist and editor of The London Daily News until January of the present year, when, for some reason, he retired from that position, has given the world what appears to be a premature history of the Boer war regarded from the British point of view. In this he has tried to be fair and judicial, but the effort has been only partially successful. The author disclaims even the pretense of impartiality. He believes, and says, that substantially Great Britain has been in the right and the Dutch republics in the wrong throughout the whole trouble, and his painstaking digest of the documentary history of the war and of the diplomatic correspondence which preceded it, while very useful to the historian who shall subsequently write the history of this war, which thoughtful people outside of Great Britain regard as the result of British intrusion upon the republics in question, does not seem to tell the whole story nor to be complete. It must be conceded, however, that the author has honestly attempted to trace the war back to its ultimate causes, to recall the sequence of events immediately preceding it, to follow the negotiations which were never quite honest on either side, and to discuss as fairly as his prejudgment permits the questions of right and wrong involved in the struggle. As an example of history compiled from the files of an enterprising newspaper, it is among the best of its class; more than this would be to rate it above the author's estimate of its historical value.

The fundamental cause of the war Mr. Cook finds in a conflict of race. No doubt he is right. There is usually a race conflict between Englishmen and colonists from other nations who occupy territory which England considers desirable. The war was the result of a conflict of race, of ideals, of political ambitions. Each of these causes Mr. Cook treats in detail, as fairly and justly as his predilections permit, but throughout his argument one may trace the echo of the patriotic sentiment, "Our country, may she always be right; but, right or wrong, our country." The truism of Sir Robert Giffen in a parliamentary debate, "The British Empire is, and we have to make the best of it," might very well have been taken by the author as a motto to be inscribed upon his title page. With this view of the case we have no quarrel. It is the apotheosis of patriotism, no doubt, but it is not conducive to the calm analysis which should be the basis of all history.

As a record of events, tracing the chronological sequence of cause and effect from the double hanging of the Dutch burghers at Slaghter's Nek in 1816 to the present time, it is probably the most useful, and certainly the most interesting, work which has come under our notice. The writer has the journalistic instinct for what may be called the news aspects of the story of the South African troubles, and the skill in presenting them in such form as to interest the reader from beginning to end. Even those who do not occupy the same point of view will read his pages respectfully, and sympathise with his apologetic treatment of the British case. He at least establishes the thesis that all the right is not on one side, and all the wrong on the other. Whether Mr. Chamberlain was justified in following a policy calculated to precipitate the inevitable is no doubt one admitting of endless discussion; less doubt is likely to exist as to whether Mr. Kruger be a short-sighted and narrow-minded old bigot, has not himself to blame for the troubles of his country and his own involuntary expatriation. Mr. Cook makes it appear that he was an impossible President for a State filling up with a population wholly out of sympathy with the Boers and unalterably opposed to their oppression of the native African races. Everything considered, the work is probably more useful and certainly more interesting than it would have been had the either occupied different points of view.

BOOK NEWS.

Christmas Books, Artistic Gifts, Some New Novels, and a Great Book of Holiday Humor.

About a year ago Mr. Howells published a volume of reminiscences called "Literary Friends and Acquaintance." It caused a literary furor. Everybody read it and talked it, everybody.

For the Holidays this year Mr. Howells gives us a companion work uniform in make-up and binding, and written in the same delightful personal and reminiscent style. It is called

"Heroines of Fiction"

It is one of a group of three artistic holiday gifts.

This group, besides the "Heroines of Fiction" by Mr. Howells, includes the new

"Alice in Wonderland"

with Peter Newell's pictures. This is the one great gift book of the year, interesting alike to the child of six and the sage of sixty. The third book of the group is

"A Japanese Nightingale,"

by Onoto Watanna, with pictures by Genjiro Yeto, the well-known Japanese artist. They are all Christmas gifts of uncommon artistic value.

* * * *

If you are looking for fiction there are

Three Great Novels

that stand in a class by themselves. They are "The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, "Cardigan," by Robert W. Chambers, and "The Portion of Labor," by Mary E. Wilkins. These three books undoubtedly represent the best fiction of the season.

* * * *

Then there is an excellent new book for the Holidays by the author of the "House Boat" stories. It is

Over the Plum Pudding

by John Kendrick Bangs. It is a book of short stories—most of them written specially for Christmas. All the stories show the same whimsical humor and fancy that made the "House Boat" series such a success. They are all brimful of the best kind of humor and good fun.

* * * *

A new novel one must not omit to mention is

Let Not Man Put Asunder

by Basil King. It is a study of the modern divorce question. It is a brilliant, virile, fearless story—the kind everybody recognizes as a picture of actual life, with all its loves, intrigues, and even with a touch of its inevitable tragedy.

* * * *

Heroines of Fiction. 2 vols. (in box) . . . . $3.75 net.
Alice in Wonderland (in box) . 2.00 net.
A Japanese Nightingale (in box) 2.00 net.
The Right of Way 1.50
Cardigan 1.50
The Portion of Labor 1.50
Over the Plum Pudding . . . 1.50 net.
Let Not Man Put Asunder . . 1.50

Postage three cents on all net books.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

By An American Woman.

LAZARRE

The Best Novel of the Year

An American Woman, and not a Prodigy, but an experienced writer, has written "the novel of the year," and it's "Lazarre, the romance of an American King." This time it is a book which swings into popularity because of its literary merit. Mary Hartwell Catherwood is the author.—*Baltimore American.*

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Artistic Book-Binding

NOW on exhibition. Many hundred specimens from famous English, French, and American craftsmen. Book-lovers are invited to examine this beautiful collection at their leisure. This exhibition continues through the season, with frequent additions.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
Retail Department,
27 and 29 West 23d St.

FRENCH BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York

McBride's

new list of Fall books is ready now—mailed for the asking.

71 BROADWAY. Telephone 1690 Cort.

Cash paid for all kinds of books, libraries, sets of books. Bartlett's, 33 East 22d St.

Illustrated by Andre Castaigne

LAZARRE

The Best Novel of the Year.

In these days when the Spurious novel is offered up on every side, what a blessing it is to happen once in a while upon the Real Thing. I have found the Real Thing in Mary Hartwell Catherwood's romantic American novel, "Lazarre"—Lillian Bell in *Saturday Evening Post.*

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

THE STARS.

Simon Newcomb's Study of the Universe.*

HERE in the admirable "Science Series," issued in this country by the Putnams, the intent of which is to furnish readers with the latest results of various branches of scientific investigation in an untechnical summary, we have the ninth volume. The series has contained three books dealing with geological topics, one on "Man," another on "Bacteria," a third on the comparative physiology of the brain, and one entitled "The Groundwork of Science;" and all, with perhaps the exception of the last named, were readable by the ordinary man, as well as of decided value to the specialist. But none is likely to prove so generally welcome as the present volume, in which a man who is not only an astronomer of assured rank, but a pleasing and forceful writer as well, takes up a subject in which no one can fail to be interested. Prof. Newcomb confesses that he thought "it would be an easy task to sketch in simple language for the lay as well as the scientific reader the wonderful advances of our generation in the knowledge of the fixed stars," but he presently found himself mistaken, and compelled to work long and hard to accomplish his task. That he was willing to make the requisite effort puts us under obligation, for the result is exceedingly enlightening and valuable.

The reader is taken at once outside our own solar circle of planets, which is a long step to start with, since a cannon shot going incessantly would be 500 years in crossing the orbit of its outermost planet; yet the comparative insignificance of these dimensions appears when we are told that in the regions beyond, which the reader is next to consider, the nearest star is thousands of times further away than the furthest planet, and there are empty spaces which the same cannon shot would require millions of years to traverse. Having thus awakened our imagination, the writer sketches the new means of knowledge—enlarged telescopes, celestial photography, and photometry, the spectroscope and spectrography, the heliometer, &c., which of late have given such an impetus and aid to accurate observation of the heavens. The magnitudes of the stars, by which is meant their comparative brilliancy to our view, is next taken up, and we are told that the apparent brightness depends upon so many factors that one cannot use it as a gauge of distance, since a near star may have less intrinsic light to deliver than a smaller and hotter star much further away. Thus Canopus, the second brightest star in the heavens, (Sirius is first,) is known to be one of the most distant, and "more than 10,000 times as bright as the sun; a planet as near to it as we are to the sun would become red hot under its radiation." It seems certain, Prof. Newcomb says, that some stars emit hundreds of thousands—nay, millions—of times as much light as others, and that one we call our sun is of medium "magnitude."

The numbering of the stars is a point of popular interest. This may begin with the number visible to the unaided eye on a favorable night. These range down to the sixth magnitude, and are surprisingly few, when carefully counted, for only 3,000 or so in the northern hemisphere and about 500 more in the southern can be separately distinguished. According to Newcomb's count, there are visible in the sky of the whole world 21 stars of the first magnitude, 52 of the second, 157 of the third, 506 of the fourth, 1,740 of the fifth, and 5,171 of the sixth, or 7,647 in all, but it requires the best of eyes and the clearest of weather to see even that number. Yet the "millions of stars" one hears of are really there. As we ascend in the scale each step in magnitude multiplies the previous one by about 3½, and this ratio continued to the tenth, gives 2,311,000. Beyond that are hosts of stars, but their number is not so readily calculable, nor is it probable that the ratio of increase continues much further; yet something more than guesswork places the total of stars in our universe as several hundred millions.

Chapters devoted to spectroscopy and the photographic methods applied to it and to the mapping of the heavens; to the motions of the stars, and of our sun, which appears to be carrying the solar system toward the constellation Lyra; to variable stars, most of which are made to fade and glow alternately by reason of their partial periodic eclipse by dark bodies revolving around them, and to "new" stars, which blaze up and die out from time to time—are all full of intrinsic interest and also preparatory to more general questions. A fascinating subject is approached in "Systems of Stars"—twin stars waltzing about one another as they sweep through space at the rate of fifty miles or so every second, and another in "Star Clusters," where a most momentous problem awaits the solution only to be obtained by centuries of observation, namely, are the closely clustered stars slowly gravitating together, ultimately to fall into one confused mass? The nebulae afford another attractive topic—especially as to what the spectroscope has revealed of their physical constitution. The answer is disappointing. Beyond the general fact that the light of a nebula comes from matter in a gaseous or attenuated form, nothing is certainly disclosed by their spectra. They are evidently situated in the more distant stellar regions, and great numbers of them "are thousands of times the dimensions of the whole solar system." They are transparent, and so extreme is the tenuity of their luminous material that "were our solar system placed in the midst of one of them, it is probable that we should not be able to find any evidence of its existence."

In respect to the constitution of the stars, however, spectrum analysis of their light speaks more definitely, showing that they are composed of materials more or less identical with our sun and the earth; but in proportionate distribution of these materials and in mass and density hardly any two are alike; and here it may be remarked, as Dr. Ball has pointed out in his late Lowell lectures, that for every "star," that is to say, for every heavenly body which shines, there may be and probably are unknown numbers of similar bodies which emit no light and consequently give no spectra to be studied. Vast diversity exists in the relative luminosity of those which shine, and the reasons for it are expounded in Chapter XII. The brilliancy of a star is, of course, the effect of heat—incandescence; but comparatively it depends on the temperature near or at the surface, where the requisite temperature can be sustained only by convection currents; it is therefore limited by the amount of freshly heated matter which can rise to the surface, where it must cool off until it sinks to be replaced. This involves friction and implies, by its sustention, little density in the materals. As many stars are vastly brighter than the sun, it is concluded that they must be much less dense—in nearly every case less dense than any liquid and in most cases thinner than air. Nevertheless they must increase in density toward the centre under the enormous pressure of gravitation, (weight;) the resistance to this of the elasticity of the material evolves the heat which supplies the incandescent surface—and more heat than enough, so that a star really in process of cooling gets hotter and hotter, by the energy of its contraction, down to a certain point, when the cooling slowly overcomes the heat produced and the star gradually dims and goes out, its convection currents stop, its substance solidifies, and it ceases to glow. At what age this happens, or whether our sun has reached its crisis, astronomers do not precisely know; it seems probable to Prof. Newcomb, judging largely by color, that our sun is an example of a star at about its highest stage of heat. It could not possibly have been radiating anything like its present amount of energy for more than 20,000,000 years. This is the astronomical view, then, of the age of the sun; but geology calls for an exceedingly more extended time as the age of the earth, which must at least be no older—and there you are!

In Chapter XIV. Prof. Newcomb attacks the problem of the structure and duration of the universe—"the most far-reaching with which the mind has to deal." When we look at the sky we see stars everywhere, and fairly, equally distributed, except where they are crowded into the belt-like Milky Way. Do the telescopes, as each new one penetrates a little further into the great chambers of space, maintain this view? Essentially, yes. Have they been able to see all the existing stars—to find the outer boundary of the universe; or is infinite space sown with infinite worlds? Newcomb and astronomers generally do not believe so, but conclude that, whatever may exist in the unthinkable spaces outside the universe of which we are a part, and the most of which our telescopes and photographic plates enable us to see, has a definite limit, form and history, and constitutes a system as a whole. This conclusion rests partly upon the numbers and distribution of the stars. It is observable, and the most careful study of celestial maps confirms it, that out to a great distance the stars are scattered with remarkable uniformity, in whatever direction we look, except that they steadily increase in numbers toward the Milky Way. Now, the number of non-galactic stars is fairly well known, also their distances, and the average amount of space around each, and so an idea of about how far they could be scattered has been obtained—a finite number, even though its units be so huge as to be expressed in multiplied radii of the solar system. But these conclusions rest necessarily upon evidence derived from light of the stars, and this in turn upon the received truth of the hypothesis that light is never lost—that every light-producing star in existence will be visible to eyes or instruments sufficiently sensitive. That being true, if the observed equable distribution of stars were continued indefinitely, their numbers in the outer realms would form to our eyes an indistinguishable crowd, and the heavens would seem filled with an unbroken glare of light. "Now, as a matter of fact," as Prof. Newcomb reminds us, "such is very far from being the case. It follows that infinite space is not filled with stars." Even the misty conglomerations of the denser part of the Milky Way can be resolved into separate stars, or, if any faint clouds remain not so resolvable, they show by their faintness the thinness of the star clusters they represent.

The boundary may be indefinite, the stars thinning out as they recede from the centre; and all the evidence seems to show that it is much further away in the direction of the galaxy than in the directions at right angles to the plane of that celestial belt—that is, toward the galactic poles.

The Milky Way looks so white and crowded with stars simply because they actually are very much more numerous there than elsewhere, and there is reason to suppose this is not so much because they are much thicker together as that we see them, one behind the other, to a far greater distance. This implies that the general shape of the universe is that of a somewhat flattened disk, and it is believed that we occupy a nearly central position and one probably in the plane of the Milky Way—are, in fact, a part of it. So much for form. As for size—does it help the mind much to be told that from side to side through the least, or polar, diameter of the disk, the distance probably does not exceed 2,000 R, when we learn that R (radius) stands for 200,000 times the breadth of the earth's orbit! The time required for light to reach us from these outermost polar stars is more than 3,000 years—from the rim of the prodigious wheel of the galaxy, who knows?

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

*THE STARS. A Study of the Universe. By Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., Retired. Science Series, No. 9. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. $2.50.

The Critics Everywhere call

LAZARRE

The Best Novel of the Year

Of all the novels of the year "Lazarre, the romance of an American King," has the most engaging subject.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "Lazarre," in the quality of recreating time and place, surpasses any romance written by an American author.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

By EUGENE FIELD

THE STARS: A Slumber Story

This charming story is issued for the first time in book form. Included as a part of the narrative are five exquisite poems. Bound in antique boards, $1.25. Also a limited edition of 210 copies on old Stratford paper, $3.50 *net.*

LOVE SONGS OF SCOTLAND

The Choicest Gems from the Best Sources

Edited by ROBERT W. DOUGLAS. Beautifully illustrated with photogravures; frontispiece of India paper. Exquisitely bound in white vellum cloth, gilt top, boxed, $1.75. Also a limited edition of 250 copies with platinum print frontispiece, hand colored. Bound in white moire silk, boxed, $5.00 *net.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE

NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK CO.
New York.

SPECIAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Latest publications and old rare books in fine bindings. Discount prices. Library sets of books a specialty. Catalogues free on application. Your inspection invited.

S. G. RAINS CO.

Importers & Dealers in Old, Rare & Modern Books,
389 FIFTH AVE., COR. 36TH ST., N. Y.

It's Literary Merit Makes

LAZARRE

The Best Novel of the Year.

Of the many "historical" stories which have appeared since Mr. Churchill began the epidemic with "Richard Carvel" this book "Lazarre" is far and away the best. That is a broad statement to make, but it is made after mature thought.—*Baltimore Herald.*

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

1901

Christmas Catalogue

Send postal for our
Handsome Illustrated Catalogue of Holiday Books,
32 pages.
From if you can select the most satisfactory Xmas gifts, suited to every age and taste.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York

"The Mosher Books"

EACH year sees a few exquisite additions to "The Mosher Books," and the present season is no exception to the rule. It is by their quality and not from quantity that these publications stand at the head of American book-making.

A complete DESCRIPTIVE LIST of 68 pages, choicely printed in red and black, is now ready, and will be sent postpaid to any address on application.

THOMAS B. MOSHER
PORTLAND, MAINE

Ernest Seton-Thompson

writes on "The Recognition Marks of Birds," and illustrates 18 species of Hawks and Owls in December BIRD-LORE, and Frank M. Chapman begins a serial entitled, "How to Name the Birds," to contain pictures of over 50 species. This number will be sent free to all new subscribers for 1902, and, on receipt of one dollar, we will mail it as

A Christmas Present

with a properly inscribed Christmas card, giving your name as the donor of BIRD-LORE for 1902, to any address in time to be received on Christmas Day.

20 Cents a Number; One Dollar a Year.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY,
Mulberry & Crescent Sts., HARRISBURG, Pa.

MALKAN Book Store for Everybody
CUT PRICE BOOKMAN, HANOVER SQ. No. 1 WILLIAM ST. and 67 STONE ST. TEL. 5121 Broad
Mail Orders a Specialty
Special Discounts to Libraries.

LARGEST STOCK OF HOLIDAY AND STANDARD BOOKS IN THE CITY.

Encyclopedia Britannica (25 volumes.) 6th Edinburgh edition, published for $156—our price $75. Chambers's Encyclopedia, $36—our price $24.50.

Popular $1.50 Novels at 95c., such as
"Right of Way," "Cavalier,"
"Kim," "Lazare," &c.
Send for Bulletin of new books.
HENRY MALKAN,
No. 1 William St., City.

TWO WEEKS ISSUED. 10,000 SOLD
"AROUND THE PAN"
Author Thomas Fleming Illustrator
A critical pen and pencil review in fiction of the
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
Illustrated with
Over 400 Unique Line Drawings
for sale at bookstores or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, $2.00.
THE NUTSHELL PUBLISHING CO., 1060 Third Ave., N. Y. City.

E. F. BONAVENTURE,
6 West Thirty-third Street
(OPPOSITE THE WALDORF.)
IN PRESS.
CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITION OF ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS
When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.
Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamps.
F. E. GRANT, Books,
25 West 42d St. - - - - New York
Between the Subway Station and Fourth Avenue.

RARE BOOKS
RECENTLY PURCHASED IN ENGLAND BY
EDWIN A. DENHAM.
Catalogue on Application.
28 WEST 33D STREET,
NEW YORK.

20 Illustrations. 711 Marginal References. 4 Pages Index.
NIBLO'S COMPLETE PALMIST.
A. Nichol & Co. Publishers, N. Y. City, N. Y.
Price, 1.50. For sale by all Booksellers.

BOOKS FOR BOOK BUYERS.
My Catalogue, No. 18, (just issued, containing 1,500 numbers,) carefully revised by ARTHUR CAMA and EDDRIDGE will be sent on application. HARRY HILLMAN, 167 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
NOW AT 5-7-9 UNION SQUARE
(FIFTH AVE. AND 16TH STREET)

AMERICAN VERSE.

Mr. Onderdonk's History, Covering 280 Years.*

THE point of view of this, the latest historian of American poetry, may be seen in the closing chapter, when he says in effect, not to quote his exact words, that American literature and modern democracy have developed in corresponding degrees; that our literature reflects the national life, character, and experience as do our social customs or our material inventions. In brief, that the rude provincial life was reflected in the early Colonial poems, the struggle after nationalization in the germinative period, the aspiration toward the beautiful in the middle years of the nineteenth century, and the culture and polish of the present in the elaborately finished products of contemporary writers.

The volume is not inclusive in its treatment of the later writers, and the fierce light that beats on poetry from the commentators, critics, and anthologists of the current years makes it occupy a modest place in its treatment of the canonized poets. This is partly because nearly everything evident and commonly possible has been said, and we now want nothing in the form of criticism unless it be of the impossible—the impossible in the absence of a great critic who is also a great writer and who can tell us something that is not worn threadbare about poetry and its authors.

But as this is a history of American verse, readers will find in the opening hundred pages of the book a useful if not complete statement of the work done in verse and prose, also, when the same writer was guilty of both. This volume not only treats its subject chronologically, but endeavors to characterize and classify into various departments of art, of sentiment, and passion, humor and satire, nature and life, and to draw that fateful line between idealism and realism about which the painter and talker, Edward Simmons, said: "There is no such thing as realism; there is no such thing as idealism. Every honest worker strives to realise his idea; if he succeeds he calls it real, but we call it ideal."

Mr. Onderdonk gives credit for the "first metrical effusion in America" to Virginia and to Jamestown, the "Newes from Virginia" by Mr. R. Rich, printed in London in 1610. This ballad was printed twenty-one years before Capt. John Smith's "Sea Marke," which has usually been considered the earliest American literary effort. The first purely literary work was finished in Jamestown by George Sandys, who came out as Treasurer of the Colony. The last ten of the fifteen books of his translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (printed in London in 1626) was the work alluded to. And he remarks that Sandys also translated part of the "Eneid," the Psalms, and the Song of Solomon.

And here we might diverge from the volume and remark, that these early translations were a presage of some of the most notable, important, and beautiful work ever done in any land. We allude to the rendering into American of the lyrics of so many European tongues by Longfellow and also of the Divina Commedia. This latter service has been rivaled by the translation of Parsons, and the literal, but most poetical of all, translation of Norton. We cannot forget that Bayard Taylor gave us the Faust we read perhaps with most pleasure; nor that Bryant gave us an English Iliad, and Palmer the Odyssey. And we might say also that Child translated for us the English ballad and Lounsbury the Chaucer. This partly stones for the absence of that great creative moment in poetry so ardently desired, but waited for in vain, for these translations put out of their misery the old classic renderings of poets and present their real meanings.

But to resume. Colonial Maryland had a versifier who was also a vilifier. In 1708 he published in London "The Sot-weed Factor, or a Voyage to Maryland," describing the laws, courts, and constitutions of the country. This seems to have been a counterpart of that invaluable treatise on the Blue Laws of Connecticut by Samuel Peters, which has furnished most of the ammunition for those who have reviled the honest people of Connecticut. We know that the Blue Laws never existed except in Peters's mendacious imagination, but Peters and Joel Barlow are somehow interchangeably imbedded in the constitution of the State and cannot be gotten out by any mental reasoning as to facts.

Virginia and Maryland poetry is soon over and the author transfers his readers to New England.

We wish that there might before long be some settled knowledge of the intellectual measure of the educated man whose emigration to Massachusetts Bay made New England, so that we could have relief from the phrases of those who have to find an excuse for poetry where poetry was not. The task of the historian of our Colonial literature will be easier, as will be that of his readers, if it can once be understood that the English colonies in America were not a new ethnic development, but were in all strictness an extension of the English race, a race process on of lower and long passed and which had outgrown even its newest period in literature. A spontaneous outburst of song such as that from Browning when the

most invariably has was not to be looked for here, and the cultivation of poetry—to draw a line between poesy as a primitive expression of feeling, an instinctive effort of song, and as an art—was not to be expected, nor was it to be desired. Many other things were more to be prayed for by those whose business it was to found a State. The business of the great men who made New England was not to write poetry. All the verse that can be found inside the lines of the Colonies ought to be let die. The Bay Psalm Book (1640) can by no stretch of truth be called poetry, though it served as a singing book for many years. No more could Mr. Cotton's verses be called poems, and with his effusions must be classed the rhymed elegies, obituaries, and epitaphs of that day.

Anne Bradstreet's little first volume was published in London in 1650, and is to many the initial poetic work of the colony. Six years later a volume of her verse was published in Boston, and she was hailed as the Tenth Muse by her admirers. A woman poet was then an almost unheard of being—though the Muses were all women, or fabled to be, if we remember rightly.

Our author remarks that Wigglesworth (his "The Day of Doom" was published in 1662) "was the Avatar of Calvinism pushed to its logical extreme." If this is so was not John Milton the Avatar of Unitarianism, for Arian he was?

Our author tells us that in the Puritan colonies, "it was a period of artistic anarchy, an aesthetic reign of terror, an apotheosis of the gloomy, the hateful and the terrible." "From henceforth during the colonial period the man that inspired Michael Wigglesworth was typical of all New England." His books sold for one thing, and for another; they have been reprinted in New York as late as 1871, but they give no more evidence of the intellectual taste and the literary knowledge of the educated people of New England in their day, than the preaching of Moody to immense audiences, in our day, gives of the intellectual status, taste, and culture of our day in New England.

Some inerrant hand ought soon to deliver us from this perfectly ignorant dogmatising about life in early New England which goes on in relation to literature, as though literature were a crop that flourishes only in known conditions. It does not, but springs spontaneously—where the winds have lodged the winged seed. Suppose we experiment a little with something that is not Puritan. Let us contrast for a moment the Puritan idea with the Catholic idea. In the thirteenth century, as a sequence to the crusades, the Catholic intellect of Italy was in as complete degradation as it ever has been, (save in that intellectual vacuum in which the Church has existed since Vaticanism set in in 1870,) and yet, in that century Dante wrote the second Bible. Again, Spain was in a condition of fanaticism and gloom that by contrast leaves New England in a sphere of white light, in the days of the Catholic Inquisition, and yet Cervantes could set the world upon laughter in such an eclipse. We need not multiply instances. There is something in the world more powerful than either Puritanism or Catholicism.

We have hardly time for a further excursion in the great American desert of literature of the seventeenth century; but it is the same sad story in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and in New York.

Students of the course of American verse in the nineteenth century will find in this volume much definite information, and the general reader will find that the greater names have received literary estimates of some value, according to the conventions. Poe, Bryant, Longfellow are discussed, and Whitman newly analysed. We sometimes wish that Whitman had not rediscovered the primal passions, Talking about them openly as he did in a generation of conventional social morality has made no end of trouble for the historians of literature. And the worst of it is that he let the bars down so completely that our later poets find passion now in everything animate and inanimate, the most harmless clouds, the winds and waves, the sun and moon, and even the thermometer.

GEORGE H. WARNER.

Old New York.*

In an attractive little volume of sixty well-printed and illustrated pages Mr. Cromwell Childe has given a pleasing description of what old New York was. There is no attempt made to produce an illusion of the place or to portray ancient personages, or relate early traditions, or describe the customs of the early New Yorkers. In fact, little attempt is made to produce a piece of literature. It is not necessary. Mr. Childe has crammed much information into his sixty pages, and he writes simply and to the point, and what people would look for they are sure to find. The author heaps his reader at a brisk walk, for he has far to go, and there is little time for meditation or for moralising. From Bowling Green, where once stood Fort Amsterdam, containing within its walls a church and a residence, the author, with his readers at his heels, soon passes into the labyrinth of streets, while the skyscrapers and the crowded, paved streets of the modern city are made to yield to the gabled ends and the narrow lanes of the old Dutch town.

The book number of Public Opinion for 1901 will be dated Nov. 30, and will give a review of all the literature of the entire year, illustrated and appropriately classified, together with items about publishers and of every important book of the year.

THE ORIGINAL CHILD'S BOOK
KIDS OF MANY COLORS

By GRACE DUFFIE BOYLAN and IKE MORGAN
Pictures in Colors, Delightful Verses, Lullabys, Slumber Songs, Flags of all Nations, Games, Costumes, Customs, etc. Square, 8vo, Bound in Cloth, with Embossing in Four Colors. Price, $1.50.
JAMIESON-HIGGINS CO.
PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

Be a Writer Have YOU Talent?
Earn money at home writing stories and articles. We know what editors want. Send stamp for "What Writers Need." We revise and criticise manuscripts. *We have something special to say.*
Writers' Aid Association, 1011 Nassau St., N. Y.

CUTE SAYINGS OF CHILDREN.
A Book of Jolly Jokes
Uttered by the Little Folks.
Cloth 50c., paper 25c. All booksellers, or mailed by ATTIC PUB. CO., Scranton, Pa.

Authors Seeking a Publisher
Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by an established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment. Address "BOOKS," 141 Herald 23d St., New York.

HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY.
For sale, about 300 pedigrees, Welsh, American, and English; mostly from Antiquarian Magazines and Genealogies, some in MSS., with many portraits, book-plates, engravings, and drawings of Arms, and some Seals; a Peerage, etc., for $25.00. Dr. THOMAS, Aspen Ridge, Elmira, New York.

AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS.—Good manuscript wanted. Short stories. Write for appointment with editor. Publisher, U., Box 110 N. Y. Times.

Complete Files Bradley Book, Limited. Lark, Vol. I. Savoy Chap Book; for sale or would exchange with cash for Modern Art, Yellow Book, Anglo-Saxon Review, Century Dictionary, or Thackeray. B., 1,111 Times, Harlem.

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

Authors' MSS. Revised, placed on easy terms. Short Story instruction by mail. Book MSS. wanted. Send stamp for booklet to Hawthorne Agency, 141 B'way, N. Y.

All Fashion Journals BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Baker's Great Bookshop, Birmingham, England.

Heinsicke & Bowes, MEMORIAL WINDOWS. New York.

An Editor of long experience, will revise and criticise manuscripts. "Ed.," Box 1990, N. Y. —adv.

CAMPION & HORN, 1,091 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. Any books by Wm. Loring Andrews.

Books bought in Davis' Bookstore, 25 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.80
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

Cassell & Co. announce the publication of the Christmas numbers of The Quiver and Cassell's Magazine on Dec. 2. A large Rembrandt photogravure reproduction of William Small's picture, "The Good Samaritan," in addition to two Rembrandt photogravure plates and two colored plates, all reproductions of famous paintings, will be contained in the December Quiver. Among the stories in this periodical will be the first installment of a new serial by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the beginning of a story of Scottish life by David Lyall, four complete stories by popular writers, and a collection of articles by such men as the Dean of Gloucester, Mr. W. Hay Aitken, the Rev. A. J. Harrison, B. D., and Bishop Chadwick. The December issue of Cassell's Magazine will be a double number, each copy being presented with a Rembrandt photogravure suitable for framing, of R. F. Gribble's "The Pirate's Prize," which attracted such attention at the exhibition at the Royal Academy, and four-teen other photogravure plates, all reproductions of noted pictures. Among the stories and articles contained in this number will be the first installment of a new story by William Le Queux and hundreds of illustrated stories by such popular writers as E. F. Benson, J. W. Sherer, G. B. Burgin, and others.

NOV

1901

HENRY C. POTTER *Bishop of New York*

Is one of a long list of distinguished men and women who will write for the 1902 volume of

The YOUTH'S COMPANION

AMONG THE THREE HUNDRED AUTHORS, INCLUDING STATESMEN, SCIENTISTS, HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, EDUCATORS, SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MEN OF LETTERS AND STORY-WRITERS, THE FOLLOWING ARE NOTEWORTHY:

American Contributors.	*Foreign Contributors.*
HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury.	DUKE OF ARGYLL.
HON. JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy.	MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.
HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, United States Postmaster-General.	JUSTIN McCARTHY.
REAR-ADMIRAL HICHBORN, U. S. N.	SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.
JULIAN RALPH.	T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.
MME. LILLIAN NORDICA.	SARA JEANNETTE DUNCAN.
FRANK R. STOCKTON.	WU TING-FANG.
POULTNEY BIGELOW.	WINSTON L. S. CHURCHILL, M. P.
	JANE BARLOW.
	RIDER HAGGARD.

Groups of Fine Stories.

The stories to be published in The Companion during 1902 will number more than two hundred, and be of the greatest variety in scenes and in character. A few of the noteworthy groups of articles and stories will be:

Soldier and Sailor Life.

HOW MEN FEEL IN BATTLE, Julian Ralph.
ON THE FLANK OF THE ARMY, Winston L. S. Churchill.
HOW JACK LIVES, Hon. John D. Long.
HEROES OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE, Gen. A. W. Greely.
HOW OUR SOLDIERS ARE FED, Col. William Cary Sanger, Asst. Secy. of War.
HOW THE ARMY IS CLOTHED, Gen. M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Tales of a Mississippi Pilot.

By H. S. Canfield.

HOW CHARLIE PIERSON HONORED HIS LICENSE.
SOFT JACK HOGAN AND THE VOICE.
THE COMING AND GOING OF SING-A-SONG EPH.
THE BOY OF ST. CHARLES STREET.

Tales of a Circus Hand.

By Roe L. Hendrick.

BLOWN BACK TO SCHOOL. THE CHARIOT RACE.
HEZEKIAH POTTER'S EXPLOIT.

Told by a Deep-Sea Diver.

By Arthur E. McFarlane.

A NOVEL HAZING. A DEEP-SEA SERMON.
THE CURIOSITY OF THE GIANT SQUID.
UNDER-SEA SHARKING.

Stories of an Indian Agent.

By May Roberts Clark.

THE BROTHER FRIEND. COUNTING COUP.
THE QUEST OF "KI-WUK KA-TIT."
THE SACRIFICE TO O-PIR-I-KUTS.

It is impossible to enumerate here all the attractions which the editors have provided for the new volume. To any one requesting it, however, we will send free, full illustrated prospectus for 1902 with sample copies of the paper.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

Every New Subscriber who will mention this publication or cut out this slip and send it at once with name and address and $1.75 will receive:

FREE—All the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1901.

FREE—The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.

FREE—The Companion Calendar for 1902, lithographed in 12 colors and gold.

The Companion for the 52 weeks of 1902,—more than 200 stories, 50 special articles, anecdotes, etc.,—until January, 1903, for $1.75.

AXA 366

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, northeasterly gales.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,187. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1901.—24 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

INS AND OUTS OF BRITISH POLITICS

Attacks of the German Press Create a Serious Attitude.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE ANALYZED

Explanation Is Said to be Found in Domestic Politics.

Interest in the Nicaragua Canal and the Treaty Purely "Professional"—The Lynch Episode in Galway—To Combat the London Fog.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.
Via French Telegraph Cable Company.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The British press, if not the British public, continues to make much of the German demonstrations of hostility which have broken out afresh since the sudden termination of the Franco-Turkish incident. Of course, Mr Chamberlain is getting a good deal more blame for this particular outburst than he actually deserves, although as a Cabinet Minister, with the weight of heavy public burdens on his shoulders, he was certainly indiscreet in his Edinburgh speech. That glib passage in which he grouped certain incidents in the Franco-German war with the Bosnian, Polish, Chinese, and other historic "atrocities" has led to a fierce and long-continued stream of vituperation from Germany. But German Anglophobia, even in its most violent development, is so unlikely to lead to anything more than words that the enormous importance suddenly attached to it by the English newspapers, both Conservative and Liberal, is quite unwarranted, if not intended to serve an immediate political purpose at home.

Some of the leading journals have been sending "special Commissioners" to Germany for the purpose of looking into the matter, which I suppose is a means of making as much "copy" as possible out of it, the idea clearly being to keep alive the present public demand for some sort of change in the Government.

***

TO KEEP LORD ROSEBERY UP TO THE MARK.

Lord Salisbury is very feeble and behind the times; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, is deeply immersed in golf and "The Foundations of Belief," and has no time for Government problems, while the distrust of the methods and wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, hitherto the strongest man in the Ministry, is extending to all classes. This disposition, therefore, to make as much as possible out of the latest German outbreak of anger, and assume that it may lead to serious complications, is influenced by the desire to keep Lord Rosebery, who is looked to as the man to help restore order, up to the mark and induce him not to shirk the task before him. It is not likely that the present situation will lead to any international complications whatever. The Spectator to-day warns Germany that if she continues to try to make an enemy of England it will be the worse for her by pushing England in the direction of Russia and France; but such threats commonly mean nothing. If England would ignore the blatant and generally ignorant insults of the German press and university students they would soon cease.

England's most dangerous enemy at the present hour is here in England. The Premier lately declared with pathetic earnestness that England was the only country in which during a great war eminent men write and speak as if they belonged to the enemy. William Watson, accounted by many as eminent, sings dolefully this week to the tiresome tune of Massingham and his fellows of an England strange and new, staggering forth and paving her path with babes and sucklings slain—which is sheer nonsense. The will of the English people is that the guerrilla war in South Africa shall be ended without indignity to the empire, and, whether or not there is a change of any sort in the Government, the will of the people must be carried out.

***

GERMANY'S TROUBLES.

Meanwhile Germany has her hands full of home troubles. The financial and commercial situation is bad enough already and the enormous Agrarian influence seems hopelessly bent on making it worse. Never were there so many unemployed as now, never so much acute suffering. The annual Prussian day of humiliation and prayer fell this week, and a Berlin correspondent observes that never before has there been a greater need of a respectful observance of such a day. Immorality and crime are on the increase and Berlin imitates all the vices of Paris without approaching the buoyant gayety and charm of the French capital.

About the Nicaragua Canal and the new treaty, I fancy one hears as much here in common conversation as in New York, which is to say, nothing at all. Journalists are bound professionally to make it a subject, but the canal itself is so remote and of so little immediate human interest that Britons generally are not interested in it. Among journalists one notes a wanton disposition to believe that England is to get a quid pro quo for her action in the matter of the treaty; but little is said to this end in print and the known facts certainly do not justify such an idea. Journalists here as elsewhere are fond of believing that there is a "a big story" waiting to be nosed out. As for certain brilliant achievements of journalism in relation to the new treaty, the Foreign Office here declares that it has not given any information whatever and that no attaché has talked of the matter with any journalist.

***

OPERA BOUFFE POLITICS.

The election of Arthur Lynch as a member of Parliament for Galway is the best sample of opera bouffe politics yet achieved, even in Ireland, and ought materially to strengthen the mission of J. E. Redmond and other Irish agitators now in America, where the sense of humor is so keen. It would have been as sensible to elect Kruger or the Akoond of Swat. Lynch is an Australian by birth, but veritably Irish by blood, temperament, tastes, inclinations, and politics. Although there is a disposition here to pretend a disbelief of the reports that he led an Irish regiment or brigade in the Boer Army against the British flag, possibly with the idea of enticing him to try to take his seat in Westminster, there is no doubt that he was among the Boer belligerents. He is just the kind of a fellow, too, to dare to come to England, and he may cause a lively time at St. Stephen's in January. It seems more than likely that Mr. Plunkett, his opponent, will get the seat by default, as receiving the next highest number of votes, although he has declared that he would not take it in those circumstances. Probably he has no choice.

***

THE NEW SESSION.

The next session of Parliament, which will be crowded with business, will be opened in state by the King on Jan. 16.

An energetic movement is on foot, to which the recent depressing fogs lend importance, to lessen the evils of soft coal in London by providing for the general consumption of smoke. Smoke and fogs combined cause a large percentage of the Winter's sickness in London. Smoke also ruins the public buildings and works of art, to say nothing of plants, clothes, and public temper. Many factories already employ smoke-consuming devices, hence the decrease of the old-fashioned black fogs in London, but the smaller factories and dwellings continue to pollute the air all Winter.

E. A. DITHMAR.

GROVER CLEVELAND BETTER.

Slight Attack of Pneumonia Developed from a Cold, but Danger is Now Past.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 23.—As a result of a hunting trip to Cape Charles, N. C., last Monday, ex-President Cleveland was threatened with an attack of pneumonia, but all danger is now past. According to Mrs. Cleveland, her husband was never seriously ill.

Dr. J. H. Wikoff, who attended Mr. Cleveland, made the following statement this evening:

"Mr. Cleveland's cold is broken up, and it is only a matter of two or three days when he will be completely recovered.

"Although the danger is past, Mr. Cleveland has been quite ill. On Monday he walked about eight miles on a hunting expedition and contracted a severe cold. That night he was attacked by severe chills. The next morning the party broke up and Mr. Cleveland immediately returned home, arriving Tuesday night. Wednesday he was ill with a cold, but was not confined to his bed. I called at 4 o'clock on Thursday and found him in a high fever and undergoing some chills. He is now recovering and is as much out of danger as you or I.

"Only a part of Mr. Cleveland's right lung was attacked by pneumonia, and that readily yielded to treatment."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

Bad Weather Spoils Duck Hunting, and Children Are Returned to Washington with Their Nurses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Government vessel Syiph, on which President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, and their children left the city yesterday, returned this afternoon, and after disembarking the young Roosevelts and their nurses again started down the Potomac. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt are expected to return to-morrow.

The Syiph last evening dropped anchor at 6:30, one-half mile south of Quantico, in the mouth of Chappawsic Creek, near a small island owned by the Metropolitan Club of Washington. The visitors were conveyed to the island, where they dined in the clubroom.

They remained at the clubhouse all night, three men guarding the building. Arrangements were made for the President to breakfast at 4 o'clock this morning and go immediately to the duck blind for a few hours' shooting, but owing to the bad weather this was abondoned. The President breakfasted with the others of his party and boarded at 8:30 the Syiph, which shortly afterward steamed homeward.

MME. NORDICA SINGS RAG-TIME.

Announces It Is the Exaggeration of Wagner, Beethoven, and Strauss.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—"Syncopations, rag time, coon songs, that's the natural sequence. Just to think that Wagner, Beethoven, and Strauss were the real originators of the latter day ditties that make such frequent use of 'Babe' and 'Honey' and 'Mammy.'"

This is what Mme. Nordica said to-day when asked if it were true that her latest repertoire includes a "coon" song.

"To be serious," she continued, "rag time is only an exaggeration of the syncopation movement. Its flavor is distinctly American. Exaggeration is a national American trait. That's what makes our American wit so much funnier than those of anywhere else. It is a cultivation of a sense of the ridiculous. It is true that I am singing a negro melody. I sing it as an encore, and it has made the biggest kind of a hit."

EMMA CALVE STILL ILL.

Leaves Grau Opera Company at Los Angeles—Goes to Pasadena.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 23.—Emma Calvé of the Grau Opera Company has left Manager Grau and is now in Pasadena, whither she has been ordered by her physician. When she arrived here two weeks ago from New Orleans she was suffering from tonsilitis. This interfered with her singing.

Last night she was to have appeared as Carmen in San Francisco, but she refused and came here instead. Maurice Grau says that Calvé is on one of her whimsical turns and that she regards her engagements with small favor. Her desertion cancels the return engagement of the company billed for next week.

The Essence of Refinement—
Lundborg's new perfume Clovera.—Adv.

EXCISE QUESTION NOW CONFRONTS MR. LOW

Gov. Odell Says He Has Not Considered Sunday Opening.

ADVERSE STATE SENTIMENT

Raines Law Amendment Abandoned—Justice Jerome Left to Act Alone—Church Circles Hopelessly Divided, Says a Leader.

"Up to the present I have seen all who wanted to see me; from now on I will see only those whom I want to see."

With this statement Mayor-elect Low closed down his desk at his headquarters, 10 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and the general receptions to office seekers came to an end.

When Mr. Low's attention was drawn to the statement of the officers of the Civil Service Association that he did not have more than 280 places at his disposal, he said:

"I do not know about that; I am having that matter looked up."

While Mr. Low undoubtedly will have to devote considerable of his time during the next few weeks to the consideration of the applications for office which have been made to him, he stated that he expected to occupy himself largely with the consideration of the municipal problems with which his administration will be confronted.

It is generally recognized that one of the most serious of these problems will be his handling of the excise question. The Mayor-elect has shown a disposition to allow public sentiment upon this subject to formulate itself without any indication of his views beyond what he said in his letter of acceptance. He has evinced no public desire to take the initiative in the matter. Whatever may have been said between him and Gov. Odell and Senator Platt on the subject has remained locked in the breasts of these three. That excise was a topic of discussion at these interviews is known on the authority of Senator Platt. But neither from Mr. Low, Gov. Odell, nor Senator Platt has there come any definite information as to what the excise policy of Mr. Low's administration is likely to be.

Gov. Odell was in town yesterday, and made a statement with regard to excise which caused some astonishment among the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Governor was asked if he had read Senator Raines's statement on excise made at the Senator's home in Canandaigua. He replied that he had not seen it. On being shown the statement, the Governor read it with evident interest. When he had concluded his reading, he said:

"So that is what Raines says, is it? Very interesting. As for me, I can tell you that of all subjects connected with legislation, I have given the least attention to excise. I haven't considered the Sunday opening question at all. I have too many other things of more immediate importance to consider."

This statement created the impression in the minds of the politicians that probably the Governor had concluded to ignore the excise question and leave the Legislature perfectly free to take such action as the development of sentiment on the subject, after the Legislature met, might seem to justify.

An idea that there will be an amendment to the Raines law which will legalize Sunday opening has been abandoned by the politicians who have been giving the subject attention. The most which they consider probable is a referendum, and they say it will be only through great pressure that the Legislature will consent to that. Further indication of the up-State opposition to an amendment of the Raines law was furnished yesterday by Senators Goodsell and Wilcox, who were in the city. Senator Goodsell said:

"There is no doubt whatever about the sentiment of Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan Counties on the Sunday opening question. They are almost unanimously against it. If there is an insistent demand for it on the part of some in New York City, it may be that the Legislature will decide to test sentiment on the subject here by a referendum. I may be wrong, but I doubt whether the proposition, if submitted to a vote in New York City, would carry."

Senator Wilcox said:

"All the up-State Republicans are opposed to the proposition, and I don't think it would be seriously considered for a moment. The Raines law is all right. A referendum measure might be considered, but it is doubtful if even that could be passed."

There was a hint in political circles yesterday that the word had been passed to allow Justice Jerome to take the initiative on the Sunday opening question. The purpose of this programme may possibly be found in the quoted statement made by Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee a few days ago to the effect that he would be pleased to see the Democrats at their next State Convention insert a plank in their platform in favor of Sunday opening. If they took this action, Col. Dunn said, he believed the Republicans would come to the Harlem River with 250,000 majority.

A deep undercurrent of agitation on the Sunday opening question is now going on in church circles. Robert Graham, the General Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, said yesterday that churchmen who have stood together for years on all questions involving public morality had become hopelessly divided over this subject.

"I have just written to a very prominent man, who has informed me that he cannot stand with us in favor of Sunday closing," said Mr. Graham. "It was one of the most painful letters I have ever been compelled to write in my life. This man has been one of my closest friends for years, and I have in no small measure shaped my public career by his counsels, but on this question our views are radically antagonistic, and I cannot depart from my convictions. I predict that deep feeling will be stirred up by this excise question.

"It is indeed unfortunate that this agitation should have been precipitated upon us just at the time when we were to have a clean and honest administration, and one which could have determined for us after an honest trial whether or not the existing law was for the best interests of the community or whether it was too drastic. It is to be regretted that all agitation could not have been postponed until after Mr. Low's administration was in power. Then we could have had the enlightenment of practical knowledge from a source in which we would all have confidence to assist us in forming our judgment.

"But as it is the controversy is likely to be carried on without that calm consideration, which is necessary to a correct conclusion upon a question of such great moment. There can be no question as to how the people of the State would view the Sunday opening of the saloons. They would oppose such a proposition by an overwhelming majority. But here in New York City the result of a referendum could not be predicted with certainty. We have a very large foreign element in our population, and this element brings to us the notions of the Old World on this question. I read with interest what Senator Raines had to say in defense of his law and I indorse his views."

JEROME MAKES NO REPLY.

Declines to Comment on Senator Raines's Reported Attack—To Speak on Excise in Rochester.

Justice Jerome was called over the long-distance telephone at his country home, in Lakeville, Conn., last night and asked to comment on the published utterances of Senator Raines criticising the Justice's action in suspending sentence on some persons convicted of violating the excise law.

Senator Raines was quoted as follows:

"All the attacks on the Raines law in the courts have failed except the most vicious one lately made by Justice Jerome in overriding the plain mandates of the law and setting at defiance the will of the Legislature in suspending sentence on convictions obtained for selling liquor without a license."

The Senator was further quoted to the effect that Raines law hotels existed in some instances as disorderly houses because the criminal laws were not enforced. The remedy for such evils, he said, was by permitting no selling of liquor on Sunday or by enforcing the criminal laws.

Justice Jerome declined to discuss Senator Raines's remarks at all. His words were:

"I will say nothing about the liquor question until I speak in Rochester on Dec. 17."

THREE-MASTED SHIP'S CREW IN DIRE PERIL.

Vessel Ashore at Galilee, N. J., Pounding Hard—Wind Frustrates Attempts at Rescue by Life Lines.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 23.—The tug Robert Hatton of the Myers Transportation Company and a large three-masted ship, believed to be from Calcutta, went ashore on the coast here to-night.

The Hatton was towing the ship when the hawser parted. A high sea was running and the wind was blowing forty knots an hour from the east. Both vessels were driven ashore, the tug close to the iron pier and the ship near Galilee.

A member of the crew of Station No. 5, while patroling the beach north of Galilee, saw distress signals some distance off shore about 10 P. M. He reported to Capt. Mulligan and the crew was called to get out the lifeboat and apparatus. The sea was rolling in, with great force, propelled by an east wind blowing a gale.

It was impossible to take a boat out through the line of breakers. Nothing could be done until the ship drifted ashore. In about an hour those on the beach were able to see the outlines of a large three-masted ship coming in broadside on.

Just at this time a tugboat was seen about half a mile south of the sailing vessel. She was also helpless.

The tug brought up against the north side of the big pier here with a crash. Another sea caught her and she was tossed out from the piles. The crew of seven could be seen around the pilot house, and the boat's name, Robert Hatton, was made out. The men were waiting for the tug to strike bottom. In a few minutes she touched the sand.

A big sea lifted and carried her to within thirty feet of the beach. The crew, after great difficulty, reached the shore. The men were taken to Hennessy's fishing station, about 300 yards north of the pier, and cared for.

It was learned that the tug picked up the ship late in the afternoon south of here. Soon after nightfall the wind freshened and the sea became very rough. Later when north of Galilee the hawser parted and both were helpless. It is believed the hawser was caught in the propeller of the tug.

The Hatton went ashore between the pier and Hennessy's fising station. She went to pieces at 1 A. M.

The sea is running higher and the wind has increased to between forty-five and fifty knots an hour. So great is the force of the waves that the big iron pier is breaking up. A large section was carried away shortly after 1. A. M.

At that hour the lifesavers said there was very little hope of saving either the ship or the crew in the breakers off Galilee. The wind is blowing with increased force, and the vessel is pounding harder than ever, and she may go to pieces before daybreak. Many attempts to shoot a lifeline to her have failed.

The Robert Hatton was built at and hails from Athens, N. Y. She is 83.7 feet long, 19.2 feet broad, and 9.2 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 87 and her net tonnage 43.

UNION LABOR AND THE WORLD'S FAIR COMPANY.

Demand that All Work Be Done Through Union Men, and that Those Hiring Privileges Employ Union Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—That the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis will cause the World's Fair Company all kinds of trouble unless the fair is placed immediately upon a union labor basis, was made apparent to-day by the presentation to ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, of a set of resolutions unanimously adopted by the Union, embodying the following ideas:

1. The World's Fair buildings shall be built by union labor.

2. All material used shall be the product of union labor.

3. All printed matter of the World's Fair Company shall bear the union label.

4. All privileges and concessions shall be let under provision that union labor shall be employed by the person receiving them.

5. A board of arbitration, to be composed of three members of the Central Trades and Labor Union and three members of the World's Fair Company, shall be appointed to adjust any labor questions which may arise during the construction of the World's Fair.

President Francis is expected to make a reply to the union next Monday. A conference has already been held, at which the entire field, from the letting of the first contract, that for the building of a fence around the fair site, was reviewed. This contract, it is said, was awarded to two firms that employ non-union labor.

The committee representing union labor presented another grievance to the effect that the World's Fair Company has been awarding contracts for printing to non-union shops which had not even subscribed to the exposition stock. Committeeman William Brandt, speaking of the conference, said:

"Concerning the matter of World's Fair printing, Mr. Francis said no printing had been done by firms outside the city. He also assured us that in future such contracts would go to printing offices which subscribed to the fair, but he said nothing about recognizing the union label."

Mr. Francis declined to discuss the conference further than to say that it was friendly, and that a number of requests had been presented, some of which he considered exacting. The labor leaders are not making any threats as yet. They hope to win their fight peacesably before there is any intense feeling on either side. But they are organized to make a fight early, and to base it on this first action of the World's Fair Company in letting contracts to contractors employing non-union labor.

A Delightful Surprise to Connoisseurs.
Carmel Wines and Carmel Cognacs imported from Palestine. Gold medal, Paris, 1900. Highly delicious. Absolutely pure. Prices moderate. For catalogue ask your dealer or Carmel Wine Co., N. Y. City.—Adv.

RAILROAD STRIKERS TO RETURN TO WORK

All Who Apply by 10 A. M. Will be Reinstated.

Authoritative Statement by the Company, Declaring That the Men Have Accepted Its Terms—What Prest. Hall Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—The following authoritative statements that the railroad strike on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road is declared off was given out to-night by the company's officials:

"The following is the proposition made by the company to the committee of the strikers and accepted by them:

"We will reinstate all the men that went out, so far and as fast as we can use them, but cannot, in fairness, relieve men who are now in our service who are competent to discharge the duties of their respective positions. All vacancies will be filled with the old men till all are provided for. This to apply to all who report for duty before 10 A. M. to-morrow, provided the strike is declared off before 9:15 o'clock to-night. All complaints of unfair treatment in filling the aforesaid vacancies will be promptly investigated.

"THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY."

President Hall, in an interview, said:

"I am very glad to announce that the strike is over, and that our employés at Harlem River have returned to their duties. By so doing they have not only relieved this company and its connections from embarrassment, but have also allayed the great anxiety and annoyance of the business community. Their hasty action was without cause and without precedent. This company always intends to treat its employés with the utmost fairness and consideration, and desires to have all men employed upon its whole system at all times feel contented, and confident that any grievances that they may have will be always promptly remedied if properly presented. Every official is always ready to listen to complaints, and to try and remedy the same, whenever proper and reasonable grounds exist for such complaints. This the company has never failed to do.

"In the employment of 25,000 or more men it is impossible to avoid occasional grounds for complaint, but all our employes should understand that the utmost freedom for the presentation of grievances is allowed. The recent disturbance, it is fair to say, seems to have been due to the individual action of the men themselves, and was not occasioned by the action or orders of any labor organization. This company could not concede for a moment the claim that it could not appoint or remove its own officers at its pleasure. Such a course could only result in complete demoralization, and the destruction of the discipline which is absolutely necessary in the proper management of a railroad corporation, involving as it does the control of large bodies of men and the lives and safety of the traveling public and the safe transportation of valuable property. Every labor organization in the country recognizes and respects this right of the corporation.

"While we deeply regret the annoyance to the business world and to our patrons by the interruption and loss occasioned by the unwarranted act of irresponsible men, the management found itself where it was obliged to firmly insist that the men who had, without notice and without cause, left the employ of the company, should return to its employment without compromise or conditions of any kind. Unconditional surrender was the only way to permanent peace.

"I believe our men who have returned all regret their hasty action and will be found determined, as far as lies in their power, to atone for the damages inflicted upon the company by good work in the future. In the meantime they can rest assured that they will be treated as if the incident had never occurred, and if any just grievance exists on their part, it will be carefully considered and justly treated."

HOW THE MEN ACCEPTED THE COMPANY'S TERMS.

Decision Was Reached Late Last Night at a Meeting of Railroad Trainmen.

The striking employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will go back to work in the local yards at 10 A. M. to-day under certain conditions. The decision by the men to accept the company's terms was reached at 10 o'clock last night at a meeting of Empire City Lodge, No. 197, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in the lodge-rooms over Murphy & Gleason's saloon, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Third Avenue.

The vote was far from unanimous, the proposition being carried by only a two-thirds vote. Those who opposed it were angry because it was too much of a victory for the railroad company, in that the original proposition was that Superintendent Wardrup, Yardmaster Smith, and Detective O'Brien should be discharged before the men would go back to work. This proposition was amended by the concession that Mr. Wardrup should remain pending an investigation of charges to be prepared by the employes. The proposition voted on last night was that the men return to duty at 10 A. M. to-day, and that they should be allowed to present their grievances, which would have a full investigation.

The settlement of the strike was brought about by the arrival of the Grand Master of the Brotherhood, P. H. Morrissey from Cleveland. Val Fitzpatrick, the Deputy Grand Master, and John Lundrigan and Bernard Stark of the State Labor Department. Leonard Ames, who had hitherto conducted the meetings of strikers at Webster's Hall in Willis Avenue and appointed the Painters' Committee of Five which waited on Superintendent Platt and Vice President Merrill, presided at a meeting of the strikers in the early afternoon and made arrangements to organize a benefit entertainment in aid of the strikers' families this week. Nothing was done in regard to settling the strike at the meeting. In the meanwhile Messrs. Morrisey and Fitzpatrick and Messrs. Lundrigan and Stark made arrangements as labor leaders on the one hand and mediators on the other, to take hold of the strike and proceed in accordance with the rules of the Brotherhood. A meeting of Empire Lodge, whose Master is Jacob Hampton, was called for 4 P. M. at Baumann's Webster Hall, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Third Avenue. It was called to order promptly, and there was a large attendance. Messrs. Morrisey, Fitzpatrick, Lundrigan, and Stark were present. After an address from the Grand Master, a committee consisting of Stephen Mitchell, John Molloy, and John A. Ward, was appointed to wait on Superintendent C. H. Platt at the Willis Avenue office of the Consolidated, he having consented to receive it, and present the new terms of the strikers under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, but for the entire body of strikers whether union men or not.

The terms of the proposal were that the strikers be allowed to return to work and that after being reinstated they should be allowed to present their grievances in due form, and that a thorough investigation of them would be made by the company. Messrs. Lundrigan and Stark accompanied the committee and were present at its conference with Mr. Platt, which lasted from 5 to 9 P. M. The length of the conference was due to frequent consultations by telephone with President John M. Hall and Vice President Merrill, who were at New Haven. Finally the committee received an acceptance in substance of their proposal, signed for the Consolidated by Mr. Platt, with the sanction of President Hall. This the committee took to the Murphy & Gleason lodge rooms, the Empire Lodge having been compelled to leave those at Webster Hall because they had been leased for a ball.

The return of the committee was awaited with impatience, as there was a rumor that it had been compelled to go to New Haven. When it entered the lodge room the doors were locked and a sharp outlook for spies was organized. There were several heated discussions provoked by members who insisted on the original document being adhered to, come what might, but at 9:30 o'clock the question of accepting the new proposition was put to a vote. As it proceeded the opponents of the new plan left the lodge room in very angry mood and declared that if they went back to work under it they deserved to be branded as "scabs." Several said that they would seek work elsewhere, and one or two declared that they had done with the Brotherhood and that they had been betrayed. The carrying of the proposition was announced at a few minutes past 10 o'clock, six hours after Empire Lodge went into session. No enthusiasm greeted the announcement.

Grand Master Morrissey not only refused to give the details of the settlement, but instructed all who could give complete information not to talk. He would not show the papers recording the new agreement. He made only this statement:

"The men go to work at 10 A. M. to-morrow under the agreement, settling the strike so far. Then the company will take up the complaint of the men who struck. The action was due to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The report of the committee was accepted. It isn't necessary to state by what vote or to say if the proposition voted on was the proposition taken to Mr. Platt. The committee consisted of Brotherhood men. They made provision in the conference with Mr. Platt not only for Brotherhood men, but for men not affiliated with it. Every thing was under the auspices of Empire Lodge. I decline to say more on the subject."

Second Deputy Commissioner of Labor John Lundrigan said, for himself and Bernard Stark of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration:

"Inasmuch as it has been published that we appeared before a meeting of the striking New Haven yardmen urging them to stand firm, and that they would win, it is necessary for us to say that no such advice was given by us to the men or at any meeting. We came here unprejudiced and have simply informed ourselves of the situation in the strict line of our duty as State officers, getting our information from the railroad officials on the one hand and the strikers on the other, endeavoring at the same time to bring about a termination of the difficulty. We went as mediators with the committee of three from Empire Lodge and were present at the conference with Mr. Platt, with his consent."

All that Mr. Platt said after the committee left to put the result of the conference to a vote by Empire Lodge was that he expected the strike would be ended during the night. The company, he added, would not recede from the position it took Friday night, when it refused to listen to the proposition that Superintendent Wardrup, Yardmaster Smith, and Detective O'Brien be removed, as the conditions on which the strikers would return to work.

Of the situation he said that in all 400 men were out and 150 had been hired to fill their places. During the strike the company had moved 6,000 cars daily, against 10,000 in ordinary circumstances.

Work in the Harlem River yard yesterday was more brisk than on any day since the men went out, and there were evidences of considerable relief to the congestion due to an accumulation of freight. Nine switch engines were busy during the day, and six freight trains, four out and two in, had moved in the yard. Seven floats went to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and one was received from the Lehigh Valley. The Colonial and Federal express trains moved on time, and the local passenger service was not interfered with. Very little perishable freight was handled.

During the day application for work was made by about eighty men, of whom fifteen were from those who struck on Tuesday. The strikers, except those who asked to be reinstated, kept away from the yards, and the extra police on duty had little to do except to keep the Willis Avenue bridge free from loiterers.

An accident of little importance occurred in the Harlem River yards at 8 A. M. yesterday. In shunting a line of empty cars on a storage track near the Second Avenue bridge, the green hands miscalculated speed and distance with the result of upsetting a flat car and derailing three others. Two of the new yardmen narrowly escaped being crushed.

After the vote on the ratification of the agreement with the Consolidated by Empire Lodge one of the Brotherhood discussed the situation:

"It's just as well," he said, "that the strike ended this way. The Brotherhood took it out of the hands of Ames and put it on a footing of regularity by advocating unconditional surrender and carrying its point. Had the company refused this there would have been a basis for the Brotherhood to work on under its rules. And then? Well, the Brotherhood has 48,000 members, and enough of them in the Consolidated's system to force issues and tie it up from here to Boston.

"It's a bitter pill for some of us to swallow this surrender, and I suppose we shall lose some members on this account. But, taking it all in all, it's an even-up victory for the company and the men. Sight should not be lost of the fact that Empire Lodge entered into the conference with Mr. Platt to-night carrying the interests of the non-union men as their own. That looks like wage earners sticking together, doesn't it?"

Superintendent Wardrup said this morning that there only remained 400 cars of freight in the Harlem River yard to be disposed of.

TO CONTEST SMITH WILL.

English Relatives of Chicago's Dead Millionaire to Fight It in Courts of Great Britain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The will of George Smith, the millionaire banker, who died a few years ago in London, leaving the bulk of his estate, valued at $50,000,000, to James H. Smith, his nephew, a New York broker, is to be contested by his relatives in the courts of Great Britain.

George Smith, who was known as "Chicago" Smith in two continents, at one time was a financial power in the West and conducted a banking business in Chicago as far back as 1830, laying the foundation for his enormous fortune.

The fact that the will is to be contested became known to-day through a letter received by Alexander Beaubien, the oldest officer in the Chicago police department.

The letter was from W. S. Allen of Edinburgh, a lawyer, who is to conduct the case for the relatives. He asked for information concerning the dead man and also requests the presence of Mr. Beaubien in England.

MAY BECOME BISHOP COADJUTOR

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—It is reported that, owing to the failing health of Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, he will ask for a Bishop Coadjutor.

It is said that the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, will be a candidate, and that he will probably be chosen.

Additional Passenger Train Service to Florida.
Southern Railway, in addition to superb service via Washington, Lynchburg and Danville, announces effective November 24th, inauguration of new passenger service with through Pullman sleeping cars New York to Jacksonville, Fla., via Washington, Richmond, and Charlotte, leaving New York daily, 12:10 A. M. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

HARVARD'S GREAT FOOTBALL VICTORY

Yale's Eleven Vanquished Decisively and Without a Point.

WINNERS SCORED TWENTY-TWO

Nearly Forty Thousand Persons Saw the Last Big Game of the Season on Soldiers Field.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23.—Vengeance never sweeter and victory never more decisive came to Harvard this afternoon when her football eleven defeated Yale 22 to 0 on Soldiers Field. Three touchdowns, two of which were converted into goals, and a goal from the field, of a brilliant execution, were Harvard's portion. For Yale there was nothing but a whitewash. The Harvard men required about five minutes in which to start their superb football machinery. After that Yale was never in the playing. In scrimmage tactics, line plunging, hurdling, end skirting, punting, and drop kicking the Yale men were completely outclassed. The Harvard players gave also a demonstration of uniform play that was remarkable, and as a result the colors of the Crimson waved in delirious joy during the greater portion of the two hours occupied by the contest.

Thirty-six thousand spectators, a greater number than ever before gathered at a football game, watched the gridiron battle from the mammoth stands. Three-quarters of the enormous crowd cheered Harvard, while 9,000 sympathizers tried to encourage the overwhelmed wearers of the blue.

Harvard presented a team, the personnel of which was unchanged from start to finish, and the happy players who thus won glory for the Crimson, were almost as full of dash when the referee's whistle sounded for the last time as they were when it sounded for the opening kick-off. Yale, on the other hand, required sixteen men to meet the onslaught of the Harvard plungers.

DE SAULLES KNOCKED OUT.

Panic came to Yale and sympathy went out to her from the Harvard thousands when the crack quarter back, De Saulles, as a result of a flying tackle, which prevented another Harvard score, was hurt. A blow on the head made him unconscious. Later it became necessary to remove him from the field on a stretcher. As the game progressed, Weymouth, Chadwick, Hamlin, and Gould were compelled to retire in favor of substitutes.

The game was as cleanly played as any ever witnessed on this field. Not one instance of slugging or unnecessary roughness was visible. Three penalties were imposed by Umpire McClung, and Harvard from the over-anxiety of her players, thrice lost ten yards of distance for holding, offside play, and interference. Harvard scored 17 of her 22 points in the first half. In the second half Harvard resorted more often to punting. Yale played much better football in the second half, and Harvard had to be satisfied with a touchdown which failed of a goal. Harvard, after the first five mintes of the game, had possession of the ball the greater portion of the time. Her goal line was really never in danger. Once in the first half Yale landed the ball on Harvard's twenty-yard line, where Harvard forced De Saulles to try for a goal from the field. He failed. In the second half Yale, by the fiercest play, reached the enemy's twenty-two-yard line, only to lose the ball on downs.

The Crimson's weightier line and faster back field worked out the touch-down in the second half, but Cutts could not make the goal against the wind.

THE CROWD GATHERED EARLY.

Thousands of graduates, undergraduates, and football enthusiasts from all parts of New England and elsewhere flocked into Cambridge early to-day prepared to brave snow, rain, or blustering Winter wind, in order to see the match on Soldiers Field this afternoon between the hitherto unbeaten elevens of Harvard and Yale. And these preparations, owing to the dull, lowering skies, a cold, searching wind, and frequent snow squalls which prevailed during the forenoon, of necessity had to be pretty extensive, and the heaviest coats were made ready in order that each individual wearer, with as much comfort as possible, might sit through three hours in the open air, under no covering, and see the match to its finish.

The next question after the weather was the condition and the chances of victory of the team.

The followers of Yale, as they had been for some time, seemed very confident that they would conquer, while to a man every undergraduate at Harvard had an air of serenity and was strong in the belief that the team representing the Crimson would carry out President Roosevelt's admonition and fight to the very last ditch.

The betting was in favor of Yale, the odds being on an average of about 5 to 4. A number of these bets, however, had strings to them by reason of the sensation of last night that Cutts, the big Harvard tackle, might be ruled out of the game because of his connection with athletics at the Haverford Academy, Pennsylvania. This controversy for a few hours this forenoon proved momentous enough to outweigh any weather discussion and was a fruitful theme of argument at all the Boston hotels and about Harvard Square.

Coach Stillman, in an interview, made it clear that Yale had not protested the Harvard man. To a reporter he said:

"Yale has never contemplated a protest. At the last moment we received information bearing on Cutts's amateur standing. I came to Cambridge and saw Prof. Hollis. After assuring him that Yale did not wish to be understood as in any way protesting, I placed before Prof. Hollis the information merely in the interest of pure athletics. The Harvard professor admitted that the information gave to the situation a new and serious phase. He informed me that Cutts, on his word of honor, had stated that he had never received remuneration for giving instruction in athletics.

"Under such circumstances," said Prof. Hollis, "what would you do at Yale?"

"I should play Cutts without question," I replied. Prof. Hollis, however, concluded to place the matter before his commission.

An hour before the game the committee reached its decision, and made the formal announcement that Cutts should be allowed to play. The delay in settling the matter was due to a long debate over the question whether Cutts had actually received pay from Haverford as a football coach or instructor of athletics or physical culture. It is understood that an affidavit given by Mr. Crossman, Principal of the Haverford Grammar, to Coach Lewis, last night, in which Mr. Crossman stated that Cutts was employed purely as a teacher of mathematics and received no compensation for work done in the gymnasium or in physical culture, decided the matter.

The announcement of the decision was received by the great crowd of Harvard men, who surrounded the Harvard Union, with a tremendous cheer. It was as great as if the game already had been won, and its effect upon the players was manifest at once. The look of discouragement and anxiety which had been apparent gave place to one of confidence and cheerfulness.

The arrangements for handling the great crowd at the field were very complete. The avenues leading from Harvard Square

and also from Alston were closed to carriage traffic at 8 o'clock in the morning in order that there might be no block or hindrance to the thousands coming from either direction. Half a regiment of policemen kept the crowd moving and directed the ticket holders to the different entrances

The gates of Soldier's Field were opened just after noon. The stream of spectators began to flow in at once.

For the first hour the crowd did not make much of a showing on the immense grand stands, groups on the new sections looking like dark patches on a quilt. The Harvard squad came down to the locker building at 12:45, followed by a crowd of undergraduates singing "For this is Harvard's day." Then came the band and the bulk of the cheering section. By 1:15 the band began to tune up its instruments, and, to the delight of the shivering people, struck in on some lively tunes. The wind had begun to blow. It was northeast, raw and piercing, and while not as damp as a year ago at New Haven, it was fully as disagreeable.

The real ante-game excitement began when Frantz, the Harvard leader, mounted a prompter's stand inside the inclosure and announced the first hymn.

Yale was slow in getting warmed up, and Harvard was well through its happiest war songs before the Yale yell was heard. Harvard's cheering was finely organized. The immensity of the crowd could hardly be realized. It was not as bright-colored as expected, yet it was well sprinkled with crimson and blue.

Yale came on the field at 1:55, just as Harvard was singing "Down With Yale." The team began to run through signals. Harvard followed a minute later, and then pandemonium began.

Before the teams had been at practice a minute it was seen that the footing was very uncertain and muddy.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

Harvard's luck began even before the game commenced, for Capt. Campbell won the toss and chose the east goal, with half a gale behind him. Olcott kicked off for Yale and Capt. Campbell caught the kick on Harvard's ten-yard line, but only managed to gain five yards when he was thrown. On the very first play Harvard showed that the Yale line had little resistance, for Kernan tore through the centre for eight yards. On the next down, however, there came a fumble, and Yale got the ball on Harvard's twenty-three-yard line. Here also came an intimation as to the final outcome, for Yale in three downs could not gain a yard, so De Saulles fell back for a try at the goal. The try failed and Kernan sent it back to the Yale side of the field, where De Saulles caught it on the forty-five-yard line. On the very first down Chadwick was thrown back for a loss of three yards and Yale was forced to kick. The wind was so strong that De Saulles only got twenty-seven yards, and Marshall managed to carry the ball back five yards. Then Harvard started down the field, but after covering fourteen yards Campbell was off side, so that Harvard was penalized ten yards, bringing the ball back to the forty-yard line. Here Kernan attempted to kick, but the pass was a poor one and the ball went to Yale on downs.

In three downs Yale managed to gain two yards, but a neat quarter-back kick by De Saulles advanced it twelve yards more. Two rushes again carried it opposite the Harvard goal, where De Saulles made his second attempt on a goal from the field, but this time the kick was blocked and a Harvard man fell on it on the twenty-seven yard line.

HARVARD'S FIRST SCORE.

Some rushing on Harvord's part followed, as well as a few kicks, until the ball was on Yale's forty-seven-yard line.

Three rushes netted but slight gains, but instead of kicking on the third down the ball was passed to Ristine, who found a fine hole between Yale's left tackle and guard, and ran thirty-five yards to Yale's eight-yard line, the run being the longest of the day from a down.

It took five downs to push the ball over for the first score of the day, Yale putting up a stiff fight, but being unable to stop Harvard's line plays, and after twelve minutes of actual play Blagden was pushed over for a touch-down, while the Harvard stand rocked under the frantic cheers.

Cutts kicked a somewhat difficult goal, the ball going inside by a bare two feet, and the score was: Harvard, 6; Yale, 0.

On the kick-off De Saulles made a fine low one to Harvard's 12-yard line, when Marshall, by clever running, managed to get back to Harvard's 25-yard line. Harvard started rushing again, and managed to gain 27 yards, when off-side play penalized the Crimson for the second time and the ball was brought back to the middle of the field.

An exchange of kicks placed the ball in Harvard's possession on Yale's 47-yard line. Harvard never lost the ball again until Yale's goal line had been crossed. It took fifteen rushes to carry the ball over, during which Harvard had five first downs. Most of the gains were made by Greydon and Cutts, and again Yale put up a fine defense underneath her goal. It was little use, however, for Ristine was pushed over for the second touch-down, from which Cutts kicked another somewhat difficult goal, which made the score: Harvard 12, Yale 0.

MARSHALL'S EXCELLENT PLAYING.

The little Harvard quarter back, Marshall, was easily the hero of the balance of this half. On Yale's kick-off he caught the ball on Harvard's 20-yard line, and the Crimson interference forming quickly, the little fellow scooted over 45 yards of the field before he was downed on Yale's 45-yard line. Six more rushes brought the ball to Yale's 29-yard line, where Marshall dropped back for a goal from the 40-yard line. The ball went quite low but perfectly true, and with the wind behind it it went between the goal posts and over the crossbar almost with the speed of a cannon ball. De Saulles muffed Kernan's return of the kick-off and narrowly missed being carried behind the line for a touch-back. Play for the first half ended here.

The usual concert took place while the crowd was waiting for the teams to rest. The intermission was not long, and play began again at 3:12, Yale this time having the wind behind her.

On the first down De Saulles made a pretty run back of 17 yards to the 25-yard line, but three Yale rushes could not advance the ball the necessary 5 yards, so the kick which followed carried it to the middle of the field.

Umpire Dashiel discovered holding on the part of some of the Harvard men, and at this time the ball was given to Yale. On the first down Hogan managed to gain six yards, the first time during the game that Yale had a first down, but Goss could get only two yards further, so a kick followed.

With Yale's goal in sight Harvard started for another score, and three downs carried the ball to the 27-yard line. Here came a fumble, but fortunately Cutts jumped up and caught the ball, so the onslaught against the Blue was continued. It took eleven rushes to carry it over, during which Harvard had four first downs. This time Graydon was the fortunate man in making the touch-down, but Cutts missed a somewhat easy goal, so the score stood 22 to 0, where it remained to the end of the game.

The Harvard quarter back covered 49 yards to Yale's 42-yard line, where De Saulles, who only stood between him and the goal, made a fine tackle, but in doing so was knocked completely out himself.

After some kicking on both sides Yale got the ball on downs in the middle of the field and Yale immediately kicked to the Harvard 20-yard line, where Marshall made a fumble and Swan, being promptly on hand, got the ball for Yale. It took three downs to gain 5 yards, but in four more Yale could not advance the ball, and it went to Harvard on the Crimson's 8-yard line.

On the kick which followed Umpire Dashiel detected more holding on the part of Harvard, so once more the Crimson was penalized, and the ball was brought back to the 26-yard line and given to Yale.

The blue-legged players made a frantic attempt to score, but lost the ball on Harvard's 22-yard line on downs.

From this point Harvard seemed to tear through the Yale line at will, most of the gains being made between tackle and guard on either side. Only once did an end run advance the ball, and this for a bare 4 yards.

Seventeen rushes carried the ball from Harvard's 22-yard line to Yale's 26-yard line, a distance of 44 yards, during which Harvard had nine first downs. Here the Yale line again stiffened, so Marshall tried another goal from the field, but failed.

For the balance of the game the ball remained in mid-field. Yale getting it once on downs, but being unable to make any headway against the Harvard line, and the game ended with the ball in Yale's possession on her 46-yard line. Line-up:

Harvard, 22.	Position.	Yale, 0.
Campbell, (Capt.)	Left end	Gould, Rafferty.
Blagden	Left tackle	Goss
Lee	Left guard	Olcott
Green	Centre	Holt
Barnard	Right guard	Hardin, Johnson
Cutts	Right tackle	Hogan
Bowditch	Right end	Swan
Marshall	Quarter back	De Saulles, Metcalf
Kernan	Left half back	Hart
Ristine	Right half back	Chadwick, Easton
Graydon	Full back	Weymouth, Vanderpoel

Touch-downs—Blagden, Ristine, Graydon. Goals from touch-downs—Cutts, 2. Goal from field—Marshall. Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Naval Academy. Referee—Matthew A. McClung, Lehigh. Timekeeper—Mr. Whitney, Cornell. Linesmen—J. A. Smith, Harvard; W. T. Hull, Yale. Time—Thirty-five-minute halves.

AFTER THE GAME.

The general feeling of the Harvard coaches and players was one of surprise at Yale's weakness, and satisfaction at Harvard's strong offense. Coach Reid said after the game:

"It was due to the fighting spirit. Every man on the team had it in him, and they came to the scratch in great shape. I had confidence in them, and they came up to my expectations. Every man played the whole game for all he was worth."

Capt. Campbell said:

"The game spoke for itself. All I have to say is that when the university backs up a team as it has done this year we will always win."

Trainer McMasters of Harvard: "They surprised me. That man Greene at centre played a wonderful game. My boys had a fine time with them. Now let them yell for Mike Murphy all they want. I am satisfied."

In the locker building after the game Harvard's players were all in the highest spirits. Not a man was seriously injured. Kernan's weak ankle was strained a little, and Cutts hurt his knee slightly, but the rest of the men showed no effects beyond a few scratches and black eyes.

The Yale players were very despondent, and took their defeat hard. There were many who limped badly. De Saulles was the worst injured. He was kicked in the head, and it was thought at first that he had concussion of the brain. He was half unconscious for some time, but afterward was said to be coming around all right.

The Harvard students after their celebration at the field marched through the square and around the college yard, cheering and singing. Red fire was burned on every side and fireworks were set off. Finally most of the men started for Boston to finish their demonstration.

Cambridge had a big celebration to-night, a celebration that she has been waiting for for years. As soon as the whistle blew at the end of to-day's game 20,000 men gathered in line and danced around the field, cheering wildly for their team and for their university. Campbell, Reid, and all the members of the team were carried in triumph to the locker building, where they were cheered collectively and individually for more than half an hour. Then came the march to Harvard Square, and a wild scene of turbulence in the college yard. Flags waved on every hand. Crimson lights burned on every corner, and the whole place was ablaze with the vivid hue. Men threw aside every thought of propriety, and acted as they have never acted before. Many men went into Boston. But a large crowd remained at Cambridge, and until early in the morning kept the old town alive with their confusion and their noise.

STUDENTS OVERRUN BOSTON.

Reinforced by Hundreds of Friends, They Celebrate the Victory.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The wild scenes on Soldier's Field were repeated to a more or less degree upon the streets of Boston to-night, chiefly in the south end, by the exuberant Harvard undergraduates, reinforced by hundreds of friends who never saw the inside of the university's classic halls. Street fights became frequent, and big squads of officers were sent out to keep order. Arrests were numerous, but a police official said that the street affrays generally did not directly involve students, but rather others who had accepted too much hospitality.

Nearly all the hotels were noisy places, for students gathered to celebrate. Several of the theatres were given up to student audiences, and the results can be imagined. It is years since Harvard had such an opportunity to celebrate as to-night, and the lost time was fully made up.

NOBLEMAN TO BE DEPORTED.

Titled Italian Has Become an Insane Pauper and Will Be Returned.

Delli Edouardo Francio, a titled Italian of a wealthy Neapolitan family, was to have been deported from this country yesterday on board the steamship Fuerst Bismarck. When he was taken to the steamship the Immigration Bureau officials notified the Bellevue authorities that a deported person must be sent back on board the same steamship on which that person arrived. Francio came here on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, and he will be sent back on her Dec. 3. In the meantime he was returned to Bellevue.

Francio has been in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital for the last three weeks, and was adjudged insane by Doctors Fitch and Wildman. He being a non-resident of this country, and having become a public charge, his case was brought to the notice of the Washington authorities. Under an act of Congress, passed March 1, 1891, it was designed to keep out of this country idiots, insane persons, paupers, and others, such as people suffering from contagious diseases and people likely to become public charges within a year. It was the enforcement of this law that brought about Francio's deportation.

Edouardo Francio is the real name of the man, the prefix Delli being an old Neapolitan title among the nobility of Italy. Francio is a handsome man of classic features, and is an accomplished musician and baritone singer. He studied medicine in a college in Naples, and after graduating neglected his profession. His father was very wealthy and was Minister of Customs in Naples. His uncle is in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and he has a brother a Colonel in the Italian army.

About a year ago he came to this country with an opera company and traveled through the United States and Canada. He got into trouble, became bankrupt, and left for this city to seek employment. After various unsuccessful attempts he finally secured work in a concert hall at 184 Sullivan Street. This place was also an imitation of a real Italian village restaurant, and it attracted many persons. Several of these people became acquainted with Francio and advanced him money. In this place he sang Italian and French opera at a small salary

About two months ago his mind became affected, and he thought that his friends were persecuting him. He became violent, and on Nov. 1 he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. A richly dressed woman who called at the hospital in a carriage was interested in Francio. It was she who advanced the information to Dr. Young of the young man's identity. Through this source the Bellevue authorities notified the immigration authorities, and they in turn notified the Washington officials.

After an investigation it was decided to deport the young man. He is but thirty-six years old. The Government has notified his relatives in Naples of the circumstances of the case, and it is probable that on his arrival there he will be placed in a retreat.

THE ENTOMBED MINE OFFICERS

POCAHONTAS, Va., Nov. 23.—All hope of finding the eight mining officials who entered the West mine yesterday to search for bodies entombed by the recent explosion in the Baby mine, has about been abandoned. Up to 1 P. M. nothing had been heard from them. A rescuing party entered the mine this morning, but were able to poceed only 300 yards. They found the coat of Superintendent O'Malley hanging on a peg about 200 yards in the mine, but discovered no other trace of the party.

The mining experts now here have decided upon a plan of attempted rescue, but the mine officials refuse to give any information to the public. It is said that another effort will be made this evening to enter the mine. Hopes had been entertained up to this morning that the party had escaped through the Tug River outlet, ten miles distant, and messengers were dispatched at an early hour to that point. They failed to find any trace of the party.

Assistant Superintendent King, who led the rescuing party yesterday, and who was overcome by black damp, has entirely recovered. He said it is impossible for a human being to live fifteen minutes in the mine. It has been raining hard since early morning, and the main entrance to the mine presents a gloomy appearance with the friends and relatives of the missing men standing around.

J. W. Schuckers Dead.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—J. W. Schuckers, sixty-eight years old, one of the New Jersey Commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition, died at the General Hospital to-day. Mr. Schuckers, whose home is in Newark, was taken to the hospital two weeks ago, suffering from pneumonia. During the Civil War he was confidential secretary to S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. The body will be taken to Washington.

To Investigate Handler-Jackson Bout.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—The authorities of Mercer County have decided to have the January Grand Jury make a searching investigation of the recent Handler-Jackson boxing bout held at the Trenton Athletic Club of this city. This bout was stopped by the police on the ground that it was a prize fight, and therefore illegal.

Rev. Mr. Keller Refuses to Talk.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Rev. John Keller of Arlington, who, it was rumored, would probably go to Long Island as chaplain of a hospital there, refused to see reporters or to answer any questions put to him. Bishop Starkey denied all knowledge of any move having been made to secure the Rev. Mr. Keller's transfer.

"NO ONE CAN STOP ME," CAPT. CHURCHILL SAYS

Will Wield the Broom Vigorously in His Precinct.

He Tells of His Many Transfers and His Record—His Present Actions Approved by Col. Murphy.

Acting Captain James Churchill, who, since his assignment by Commissioner Murphy to the command of the East Fifth Street Station, has used a broom and an axe in the district, was questioned yesterday concerning his recent raids and asked if he would continue "brushing up" his precinct.

"Of course I will," said he. "No one can make me stop. It may not, however, be necessary for me to use very drastic measures in this precinct if I once find out that moral suasion will suffice. I was sent here enjoined to enforce the law. I have declared myself as ready and able to see that the law is enforced. When Commissioner Murphy assigned me to this station house he told me to go ahead and see that the law was enforced. I asked the Commissioner if there were any conditions or reservations. He said that there were none. I said: 'All right, Commissioner, I will be responsible for the district.' I intend to shoulder that responsibility in such a way that the burden will be lightened day by day, even though I have to resort to an axe, a battering ram, or a troop of artillery.

"Now, I've been a police sergeant a little more than three years, and what sort of an experience do you think I've had? Talk about O'Niell's grievance, why, in the last three years I have been transferred about sixteen times. It got so after a while that every time the telephone bell rang I thought it meant another transfer. I was transferred three times within twenty-four hours. I think I hold the record for lightning changes in the department.

"That time I was transferred three times in one day was my star trip. I had just reported in the Tenderloin Station when they notified me that I was to move to Newtown, Long Island. In those days I kept but one pair of shoes in the station house, and always had my dress suit case packed. I got over to Newtown about 8 o'clock in the morning, got into my uniform and started in to work, when along about 10 o'clock the telephone bell rang, and I was informed that I had been transferred to Flushing. Well, as soon as I could get into my civilian clothes and get a train I started for Flushing. I do not remember exactly the number of hours I spent in Flushing, but by the next morning I was back at my work in the Tenderloin.

"When I was first made a Sergeant I was sent to the West Twentieth Street Station. Then they put me up on Alexander Avenue and took me back to the West Twentieth Street Station again. Next I was sent to Sheepshead Bay, transferred to West Sixty-eighth Street, then to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and back again to West Sixty-eighth Street, then to Macdougal Street, back to West Sixty-eighth Street, then to the Tenderloin. I had hardly become acquainted in the Tenderloin before I made my flying trip to Long Island. I came back to the Tenderloin then, and was afterward transferred to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and then over here."

Churchill was asked if he knew what was the reason for his many transfers. He winked significantly, smiled broadly, and replied:

"You know I am on record as a black Republican. I have been loyal to my party all my life. Now, you know, Devery is on the other side of the fence. There may be significance in this statement, but I wish to say in conclusion that I never made any enemies on the force. I have never done anything to offend Mr. Devery."

CAPT. DIAMOND'S GREETING.

Just at this point in the conversation Capt. Diamond, who will be tried in Albany this week on criminal charges growing out of his administration of the East Fifth Street Station, walked into the station house and went up to the desk to sign the blotter, as he is required to do every day and has done ever since he was suspended.

"Good morning, Mr. Diamond," said his successor, bowing cordially.

"Morning," replied Capt. Diamond, gruffly. He then hurriedly scratched his name on the blotter and brushed out of the station house.

Acting Captain Churchill was asked if he expected to be hampered in his work of closing poolrooms and gambling houses by Frank Farrell.

"Oh, I expect to hear from Farrell," he replied, jauntily. "But if he goes over my head and tries to interfere with my work here, I'll make trouble. I've already had a visit from one man, who wanted to arrange for the continuation of his poolroom on the Bowery. He said he would let me make the terms. I told him I would send him to State prison just as soon as I could get evidence against him. Another man came to me and said he ran a place that cost him $3,000 to start up. I told him he was a 'sucker,' and he agreed with me. I also remarked to him that if he got gay I would go around to his place and club the heads off everybody running the place and afterward send them to jail. This man knows Frank Farrell by sight."

In "Eat 'Em-Up Jack's," Tom McManus's music hall, on the Bowery, the orchestra was turned away yesterday, and the patrons of the place notified that they would have to have on their "company manners." In McGurk's place, a few doors above, the same state of affairs existed. Churchill notified all the resorts in his precinct that they would have to respect the law to the letter and close up shortly after midnight. Since he has been in the East Fifth Street Station he has been flooded with complaints against resorts in the neighborhood, and each one of these complaints is being carefully investigated.

Acting Captain Churchill has been a member of the police force for eighteen years, and was raised to the rank of Sergeant nearly four years ago. He is a Republican, and a friend of Frederick S. Gibbs, the Republican leader of the Ninth Assembly District. He is a man of fine personal appearance, six feet in height, broad shouldered, and dresses fashionably. Several years ago it was rumored about the department that he was a college graduate, and for a long time he was called "The College Cop." He denies, however, that he ever had the advantage of a college education, but admits that he has ever been a student of "good form," and a constant reader of good literature. Besides his love for literature he is an admirer of art. He can tell a Corot from a Dupré, and says that if he were a wealthy man he would have a gallery of "oils."

CAPT. CHURCHILL'S RECORD.

Asked yesterday about his record, he said that in his eighteen years' service on the force he had been fined altogether fourteen and one-half days' pay, the largest fine being one of three days' pay for being off post in a restaurant.

In all his police experience he says that he has only had one rough encounter. That was in March, 1885, when he attempted to arrest a burglar. As he tried to get hold of the man the latter drew a knife and stabbed him in the stomach. Churchill then drew his revolver and shot the man in the face, only wounding him slightly however. The burglar, who was known by the name of "Slipiock Tim," was later arrested in Gloversville, N. Y., and after being tried and convicted was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. He was later released from prison for good behavior, reformed, and is now a prosperous merchant on the east side.

On another occasion, a few years later, during a big tenement house fire on Baxter Street, Churchill rescued five persons from the floor of the burning building. He says that another man got a medal for his act.

Many stories are told about Churchill's ability to call a "bluff" and his fearlessness when confronted with a person who asserts a "pull." One night, when he was in command of the West Thirtieth Street Station, (the Tenderloin,) a well-known gambler hurried in and announced that he had a friend who was locked up and whom he wanted to get out.

"Who are you?" asked Churchill.

"Oh, that's all right, Jim," said the gambler.

"How dare you call me Jim," shouted the Sergeant, jumping from his chair. "You get out of here, and get out quickly."

The gambler edged out of the station house, saying that he would go "higher up."

"You can go higher up," roared Churchill, "and do anything you think you can do, but if you understand that self-preservation is the first law of human nature you will get out of here as fast as you know how."

Commissioner Murphy, when questioned yesterday as to his opinion of Acting Capt. Churchill's work in his new command, said:

"I indorse Acting Capt. Churchill's methods. His aggressive policy meets with my entire approval. I transferred him to that precinct, and he is acting in entire accordance with my orders. The newspapers had a lot of space for the Committee of Fifteen and its raids, but it does not seem to pay particular attention to the raids made by the police force. I know that they have given Capt. Churchill considerable space, but I guess that was because of lack of other news."

Deputy Commissioner Devery, who was present at the interview with Mr. Murphy, when asked for an opinion of Churchill, said:

"All this talk in the newspapers purporting to come from Churchill, in which the Acting Captain is quoted as 'knocking me,' I believe is all poppycock. I don't think he ever said it. I know my business, and I never transferred any one whose transfer was not for the good of the service. Further than this I don't see why I should go into the controversy."

CHURCHILL'S MIDNIGHT TOUR.

A Sortie of the Captain in the Bowery and Third Avenue Results in Closed Resorts.

Acting Capt. Churchill made a quick trip from the East Fifth Street Station down the Bowery and up Third Avenue, starting at 12 o'clock last night. As a result of his sortie that portion of the thoroughfare running through his precinct was as "dry" as the desert of Sahara at 1 o'clock this morning.

He had sent out an open "tip" that the saloons must close at midnight, and with fifteen detectives at his back made good his threat of arrests if his orders were not obeyed.

Half a dozen bartenders, and one or two proprietors were caught in the dragnet and locked up on the charge of violating the liquor tax law.

McGurk's Suicide Hall, the Drydock Hotel, owned by Jacob Heitz, Merrimac Hall, in Third Avenue, Tom Sharkey's place in Fourteenth Street, and several minor resorts were visited.

Arrests were made in every place where liquor was being sold, and a man was left at each open place to see that it was promptly closed. In one or two instances the frequenters of the resorts, men and women, were hustled out as Capt. Churchill and his detectives approached.

All along the Bowery and Third Avenue there were pickets and lookouts who hastened to assure the Captain that "Everything is closed tight and there's nothing doing."

In Paul McCarty's place, at 325 Bowery, an intoxicated bouncer started to attack Captain Churchill, but was dragged back by waiters.

"Keep your hands off, or it will be bad for you," shouted the Captain.

Arrests were made at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Third Avenue and Tenth Street; Rudolph Joseph's place, Third Avenue and Tenth Street; William Hartkop's place, 281 Bowery, and the Dry Dock Hotel, Third Street and the Bowery.

WARDMEN HELD FOR TRIAL.

Nesbitt and Burke Accused of Conspiracy to Frustrate Raids.

John J. Nesbitt and Joseph E. Burke, two wardmen attached to the Mulberry Street Station, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Holbrook, sitting in Chambers as a committing Magistrate. Henry Von Metzong, a detective in the employ of the Committee of Fifteen, was the only witness, and he testified that Nesbitt and Burke arranged with him to notify the disorderly houses in that precinct of impending raids, and that they had given him a list of the disorderly houses in the precinct.

Nesbitt read a brief which had been prepared by former Assistant District Attorney Otto Rosalsky, but the Justice said that as a committing Magistrate he would be compelled to hold them for trial at Special Sessions in $1,000 bail each on charges of conspiracy.

NEW LAW SAVED GORMAN.

Of 20,000 Defective Ballots, Two-thirds Were Cast by Republicans—Election Maryland's Closest.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.—The official figures of the returns of the late election filed with the Secretary of State to-day, shows that Joshua A. Herring, Democrat, was re-elected Controller of the Treasury by a plurality of 121 votes, the smallest ever given the head of a State ticket in Maryland. Two years ago the Democrats elected Gov. Smith by 12,123 plurality.

The second candidate on the State ticket was elected by the Republicans, Parran, for Clerk of the State Court of Appeals, receiving 1,389 plurality over Turner, Democrat. It was shown that over 20,000 ballots, of which two-thirds were cast by Republicans, were thrown out as defective under the German election law. This, it is considered, shows conclusively that but for this Maryland would have gone Republican by a good plurality, and Gorman would have been beaten for United States Senator.

The official returns of Baltimore City not complete until last night show that of the 104,742 persons registered, which is 20,000 less than the actual voting population of the city, 13,571 did not go to the polls, and of the 91,171 who did deposit their ballots, about 7,000 lost their votes through defective markings.

It is now certain that there will be a sharp fight in the Legislature over changes in the ballot law, as both Republicans and Democrats have bills in preparation making important changes in it to prevent trick ballots in the future and assure a quicker count.

TO SUCCEED NICHOLAS MULLER.

Many Candidates Ready to Accept Congressional Honors.

Another candidate for Congressional honors as a possible successor to Nicholas Muller of Richmond County has appeared in the person of Philip T. Britt. The latter is prominent in Tammany Hall, lives in the Twenty-ninth District, in which John F. Carroll is a power, and is the attorney for Sheriff William Grell, and filled a similar position with ex-Sheriff Thomas T. Dunn.

Mr. Britt has money and ambition. In an interview with a reporter some time ago he said he had made $350,000 in Wall Street through information given him by James R. Keene. Britt was Mr. Keene's counsel when certain people sought to have the Wall Street operator indicted, but no indictment was found.

While it is said that several district leaders in Tammany regard Mr. Britt's aspirations favorably there is quite a strong sentiment in the organization against the nomination of any candidate who is not an actual resident of the district. For this reason opposition is manifested to both ex-Congressman Perry Belmont and Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, each of whom has backing for the place. The statement was made by a Tammany official last night that in the event of the nomination of Britt or any other "carpet-bagger" an independent Democrat living in the district will be put in the field.

The Seventh Congressional District has a large normal Democratic majority, but in a three-cornered fight a Republican might slip in. Rumor names ex-Congressman John Murray Mitchell as the possible Republican nominee.

Friends of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan deny that he is in any sense a candidate.

LABOR SCARCE IN MAINE WOODS.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Nov. 23.—Two years ago in Maine there were two woodsmen to one job; now there are two jobs to one woodsman. It is estimated that there will be cut in Maine this Winter about 600,000,000 feet of logs, employing about 15,000 men and 6,000 horses. Of this great log crop 200,000,000 feet will be cut on the Penobscot River.

A novelty in logging equipment is to be seen on the Upper Kennebec this Winter in the form of an electric log hauler, operated on the trolley system. It is said that this machine, the invention of a Maine man, can go through snowbanks that would be impassable for horses, and that it will haul as many logs at a load as a team of horses could haul in a day's work.

Bishop Potter to Lecture at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—Bishop Potter has accepted an invitation to lecture at Yale this year in the course founded by William F. Dodge. His subject will be "The Responsibilities of Citizenship."

CONFIDING VOTERS THE VICTIMS OF A HOAX

A Circular Opens a Wide Vista of Appointments.

2,700 PLACES, WITH HIGH PAY

Ferment in the Fifth Brooklyn District, Where Mr. Hobley, Leader, Denounces Use of His Name as a Forgery.

A large number of more or less ardent Republicans, resident in the Fifth Assembly District, Brooklyn, yesterday indulged in pleasant visions of soon occupying highly paid places in the public service. For the first time in the history of politics the voters themselves had been invited to step up and pick out the places they wanted, and a convenient blank was sent to them which they might fill out.

They were informed that there were 2,700 places to dispose of, the statement being made that these were "more than enough positions to satisfy the Republicans." The salaries of these positions ranged all the way from $750 to $7,500 a year. All of this information was contained in a circular signed with the name of the Executive Committee member of the district, together with the names of six other leading Republicans.

The Republican voters of the Fifth Assembly District to the number of over 4,000, received copies of this circular in their early morning mail. The addresses had evidently been taken from the voting register. With each circular was inclosed a blank form to be filled out. Both were inclosed in an unsealed envelope bearing a one-cent stamp.

THE CIRCULAR.

The letters had been mailed at the General Post Office the previous day. The

158 South Eighth Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1901.

Dear Sir: In conformity with our statement made during the months of August and September, 1901, wherein we said that if our party were successful at this election, the Fifth Assembly District organization as represented by Alfred T. Hobley, Abram C. DeGraw, and William Kramer, would have 2,700 positions, ranging from $750 to $7,500 per annum at their disposal, and as we further stated, that if John Kissel were elected executive member, said places would be controlled and only given out by us, we now take this means to notify you that we are ready to live up to our promises and pledges as we find we have more than enough positions to satisfy the Republicans of this Assembly district, and in order to turn the rascals out, we kindly ask you to call on either of the above gentlemen, who will go over the list with you so as to enable you to see what position would best suit you, and it is hoped that you will avail yourself of this opportunity before Jan. 1, 1902, as it takes time to find exactly the very position best suited you.

All appointments will be made during the month of March, and all applications must be filed at Abram C. DeGraw's store, 79 Broadway, before Feb. 1, 1902.

Inclosed please find application blank; kindly fill out, and have same indorsed by any three of the following gentlemen. If you are not seeking office, please hand to your nearest neighbor.

ALFRED T. HOBLEY, 156 South Eighth Street.
ABRAM C. DEGRAW, 79 Broadway.
WILLIAM KRAMER, 190 Rutledge Street.
Dr. J. T. W. KASTENDIECK, 120 Hooper Street.
PETER HOLLER, 244 Penn Street.
GEORGE LANHORST, 148 South Fourth Street.
JOHN H. DRESCHER, Jr., 379 Rodney Street.

Each Republican, after joyfully reading this information, perused the following blank, which had been kindly sent to him to enable him to get a position more easily:

Mr. Alfred T. Hobley, Executive Committee Member, Fifth Assembly District, Kings County, N. Y.:

Brooklyn, N. Y., November, 1901.

Dear Sir: I hereby apply for appointment as ..... in the Department of .....
I am ..... years of age, a Republican, and a resident of the ..... Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, and would respectfully refer you to the following gentlemen as to my abilities and qualifications to fill said position with credit to the Republican Party.

(Sign) Name.....
Address.....

References:

"Cinch," "snap," and "this is easy," were some of the exclamations uttered, especially by the younger voters, when they received the circular. "Hobley must have struck it rich," they said. "He is going to control all of Seth Low's patronage as well as that of Swanstrom and Grout. The old Fifth is right in it. Come early and avoid the rush."

The younger voters, who at first had thought that they had been each specially favored and intended to keep the secret dark, soon found out their mistake. A few ventured to cast doubt upon the authenticity of the circular, but everybody knew that Mr. Hobley was the Republican leader in the district, and was employed in Register Howe's office; that Abram C. DeGraw was a member of Assembly from the Fifth, and that the other names signed to the document were those of representative Republican leaders.

THE SEARCH FOR HOBLEY.

The men who had sneered at the circular as a hoax were put down by the younger voters as cynical old pessimists not familiar with up-to-date politics. They began calling early at Mr. Hobley's house, 156 South Eighth Street. He was nowhere to be found, and the information was given that he would not be home until the evening.

Then some of the would-be office holders went down to see Mr. De Graw. The circular stated that applications should be made at his store, 79 Broadway. But the early callers there were surprised to find that Mr. De Graw was away, and that he, too, would not be back until the evening. William Kramer and George Langhorst were likewise invisible.

The anxious office seekers who wanted to get their names down upon the list among the first resolved to wait till evening, and went home and got their dinners.

In the meanwhile Mr. De Graw was the first of those whose names were attached to the circular to get back to the address given. As soon as he entered his store he was informed that several mysterious gentlemen, who declined to state their business, had been in to see him, and left word that they would call again. He had not been in his store very long before one of them came in. He was a young and beardless Republican who cast his first vote this year.

"Is this Mr. De Graw?" he asked.

"It is."

"I have come in to see you, Sir, in order to go over the list."

"List, what list?"

"The list of offices mentioned in your circular."

"My circular? I have issued no circular. There must be some mistake."

Thereupon the young Republican pulled out of his pocket the document he had received in the morning mail and handed it to Mr. De Graw. The latter sat down and read it carefully.

"The whole thing is a forgery, so far as I am concerned," said he. "I know nothing about this. I never put my name to any such document nor authorized anybody else to do so."

From that time on until 8:30 o'clock in the evening Mr. De Graw continued to hear about the notification to would-be office holders. There were, however, a number who had "tumbled at once" on receiving the circular, and these came in to see Mr. De Graw and joke with him about it. They found him in an angry mood.

When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. De Graw stated that the whole thing was a complete surprise to him.

"I never heard of this until a couple of hours ago," said he. "It is the most impudent thing I ever saw. Whoever got this circular out—and I have a shrewd idea that I know the people—evidently intended to annoy Mr. Hobley and myself and the other gentlemen whose names are attached to it.

"It is, in my opinion, the outcome of a fight at the primaries before the last election. The defeated faction have been ever since putting up all kinds of jobs of this order simply to make themselves obnoxious and to annoy the reputable Republican leaders. They made false charges at the primaries, and have been creating a disturbance ever since.

"Not one of these people ever held a public office, but in fact the only one of them who ran for office was the only Republican ever defeated for that office here."

Mr. DeGraw stated that he was surprised that so many people had taken the circular seriously.

"Why, it is the most childish thing I ever saw," said he. "The idea of 2,700 public offices with salaries ranging from $750 to $7,500 going begging would be absurd if it were not for the annoyance this will cause to many people."

STAMPED AS FORGERY.

Alfred T. Hobley, the Republican leader of the district, whose house address, 156 South Eighth Street, was at the head of the bogus circular, denounced it as a bare-faced forgery.

"This is a criminal offence," said he. "My name and house address are signed to this circular, and I intend to lay the matter before the police. The man who would publish a circular of that kind and send it through the mails, misleading innocent people, is a coward and a scoundrel and the law would deal with him properly if it could get hold of him.

"What with the postage, the printing, paper, envelopes, and the work of addressing the envelopes, this hoax must have cost well over $100. Nobody would spend so much money just for the fun of the thing. There is some evil intent behind this circular, and I intend to find it out."

When informed of what Mr. De Graw had said regarding the origin of the circular, Mr. Hobley said he was of the same belief.

"There is politics in this," said Mr. Hobley, "a low order of peanut politics. You can imagine what kind of political ability would reside in a mind capable of producing this masterpiece. Mr. De Graw has about hit the nail on the head. It is only another one of the petty annoyances to which the reputable Republican leaders of this district have been subjected by the miserable envy of one or two men whose names I could mention. I hope the newspapers will publish my denial, so that innocent people may no longer be fooled by this wicked hoax."

Wherever the Republican leader walked through the district last evening he heard about the circular. Street corner crowds joked him about it, and Brooklyn wits said they were going to fill out the blank and apply for the $7,500 positions.

There was an informal gathering of Republican leaders in Mr. De Graw's store in the evening. They all denounced the circular as a wretched forgery, but some of them extracted no little amusement from it. Mr. De Graw said that all the names attached to the circular, so far as he had heard, were forgeries, that they were all friends of himself and of Mr. Hobley and that they heard of the publication with as much amazement as he did early in the evening.

John Kissel, whose name is mentioned in the circular, and who has opposed Mr. Hobley and his friends at the primaries, was not to be found at his address, 169 Harrison Avenue. It was said there that he had not been in during the evening, and that no one knew when he would be in.

All of the circulars seen last night, and more than a dozen fell into the hands of the Republican leaders, had been addressed in the same handwriting. The fact that they were mailed at the General Post Office was taken as evidenec that the originators of the scheme took every pains to cover up their tracks.

OLD OPERA SINGER IN JAIL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—Frank Butler, whose stage name is Frank Whitney, is a prisoner in the county jail here. He has confessed himself guilty of stealing jewelry from his boarding house keeper. In his confession he says that he was out of money and therefore stole the jewelry. It has all been returned to its owner.

Butler at first passed the long hours in singing for his fellow-prisoners, who heartily appreciated and applauded the magnificent tenor voice that rang through the long corridors. This had to be stopped, but the prisoners hear him at their meetings and on Sunday.

Butler has sung in all the great cities of the country. Thirty years ago he sang with Emily Soldene in a tour of the United States. He also sang with Emma Abbott for two years, and had been heard on the Pacific Coast as late as last Spring.

Pastor Accepts Call to Chatham.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Rev.

GEN. ALBAN MEETS A SERIOUS DEFEAT

Colombian Liberals Capture Schooners and Wound Many.

United States Fleet Is Added To by Arrival of the Gunboat Machias—Activity of the Rebels.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 23.—Many versions are current, all based in favor of the Liberals, regarding the whereabouts and fate of Gen. Alban's expedition, which left Panama on Sunday last. The following is the most authentic and plausible:

On arriving off Perequete, distant about thirty miles from Panama and ten miles beyond Chorrera, as the crow flies, Gen. Alban, on the gunboat Boyaca, sent forward two schooners, which grounded. The Liberals on land immediately poured a terrible rifle fire upon these vessels, causing much havoc on board. Gen. Alban then ordered the Boyaca's boats to go to the assistance of the schooners. The crew of the Boyaca complied, with the result that many of them were wounded, and the boats returned to the Boyaca. When ordered for the second time to go to the assistance of the schooners, the boats' crews refused, on the ground that it was useless to do so, and that such a step meant sure death to them. The Boyaca returned to Panama on Thursday night, taking many wounded men with her. The Liberals claim that three hundred men of Gen. Alban's force were captured in this way, and that they now strengthen the Liberal ranks.

It has been held all along that Gen. Alban undertook no easy task when he attempted to land troops in the vicinity of Chorrera. The General's return to Panama was looked forward to with great hopes, but when he returned with his wounded many people there were discouraged, which leads to the belief that the gravity of the situation is recognized. The Boyaca, with Gen. Alban on board, started again yesterday morning from Panama, her destination, presumably, being Perequete.

It is not yet justifiable to consider the overland road from Chorrera to Empire Station under complete Liberal control, as otherwise the full Liberal force would, doubtless, have already arrived at Empire Station. Yesterday's estimate that a thousand men had arrived at the Station proves to have been exaggerated. But troops are coming in all the time.

Nothing has been heard of the land force which left Panama on Sunday last, but it is reasonable to conclude that it is now harassing the movements of the Liberal forces. The reported sinking of the canal company's launch has not been confirmed.

The British second-class cruiser Amphion left Panama Nov. 19, leaving the United States battleship Iowa, the only warship at that port. The latter is prepared to land marines at any moment should the necessity for so doing arise.

The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon, which escaped from Colon when this town was captured by the Liberals Nov. 4, arrived safely at Cartagena, and there spread the news of the capture of the city. The French cruiser Suchet was there, on her way to Martinique, and she hurried back to Colon, arriving here this morning.

The United States gunboat Marietta has arrived here from Key West. The situation along the railroad line is unchanged. There is no interruption of Isthmian transit.

The railroad bridge, 200 or 300 yards from the Panama station, and commanding the entrance to the city, will doubtless be the scene of the coming struggle. The Government, accordingly, is fortifying it, placing cannon and raising intrenchments and barricades. Nearly all the fighting in last year's battle occurred there.

The steamer Canada, belonging to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, from Havre, is the first steamer that has entered the port under the new régime. She will sail for Savanilla to-day. There is much conjecture as to how her papers will be received on her arrival there.

The Liberals along the line of the railroad nightly tie the rails here and there after the passage of the evening train, removing the obstructions before morning, thus hindering the running of special trains during the night. They have not forgotten how a thousand Government reinforcements from Cartagena were rushed to Panama during the night last year, and that this was the crowning cause of the defeat of the revolutionists.

The British cruiser Tribune has just arrived in Colon harbor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Capt. Perry, commanding the battleship Iowa:

Panama, Nov. 23.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Situation quiet and satisfactory to us. All trains running.

PERRY.

Just before the Navy Department closed to-day a cablegram was received announcing the arrival of the gunboat Marietta at Colon, where she has joined the gunboat Machias. The Marietta was sent down to relieve the Machias, but both vessels will, under present circumstances, remain at Colon probably for some time. The Marietta is commanded by Commander Francis H. Delano and carries a marine guard of a dozen men.

At the Colombian Legation no information was received to-day in regard to the situation on the Isthmus.

EXPRESS COMPANIES WORRIED.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 23.—An important feature of the railroad consolidation, which seems to have been overlooked entirely by the public, is the effect which the deal may have upon the express companies operating upon the three systems involved. The general managers, lesser officials, and employes of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Express Companies are agitated visibly for fear that the consolidation scheme will involve their companies also, and that many heads will be lopped off in order to save expenses and centralize authority.

"If Mr. Hill wants all the railway earnings to find their way into his hopper," said an express official, "it is only natural to suppose he will take the same view regarding express earnings, which, on a combined system aggregating 18,000 miles of railroad, would be enormous. The Hill combination could not get hold of the Northern Pacific Express Company without great trouble, delay, and expense, unless by a mutual agreement with the owners of the stock. The stock of this company is held under a mortgage as collateral by a New York Trust Company.

"This company doubtless could not be induced to give it up unless an equally valuable substitute was provided, and even then some one might raise legal objections. It seems to be a certainty that Mr. Hill will displace the Adams Express Company from the Burlington system and replace it with the Great Northern Express Company.

"The stock of the Great Northern Express Company is now held by the Lake Superior Company, Limited. It will be remembered that in his annual report of 1900 President Hill caused considerable surprise by announcing that the stocks of the express company, the Northern Elevator Company, the Sand Coulee Coal Company, and other outside companies had been transferred to the Lake Superior Company, Limited. The presumption is that Mr. Hill owns the Lake Superior Company, Limited, and it is said he did not allow the big combine to become interested in it, or the express company."

TAMPA STRIKE IS OFF.

Cigarmakers Give Up for Lack of Funds and Vote to Return to Work.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 23.—La Resistencia Union officially declared the cigarmakers' strike off this afternoon. A mass meeting of those still striking was held at headquarters on Seventh Avenue, and about a thousand were in attendance. It was shown to them that there were no more funds for carrying on the strike, and that a continuance of the fight was futile. Resolutions declaring the strike closed and urging the cigarmakers and all other employés to go to work on Monday were presented. Not a single dissenting vote was cast. The meeting was presided over by leading members of Resistencia. This ends the long struggle, which started last July between the cigarmakers and manufacturers. The latter have not yielded a single point.

SWITCHMEN THREATEN STRIKE.

Those at Pittsburg Demand an Increase in Wages—Trainmen Opposed to Such Action.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—About one-third of the switchmen employed in the various yards here have presented an unexpected demand for an advance in wages and for changes in their work. The notice was served upon the officials of the several railroad companies in the city at 10 o'clock this morning, and a request made for an answer before 10 o'clock Monday morning. The wording of the demand is such as to lead the officials of the roads to believe that a strike will follow a refusal of the demand.

Presented so unexpectedly and with so little time to consider the matter and the utter impossibility to submit the demand to the proper officials in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, it is said that it will be an utter impossibility for the local officials to make any definite answer to the men. Should the men strike, it would be far-reaching in its results and cripple the roads in the most congested sections.

The present difficulty is one which the railroad companies have not caused themselves. It is due rather to a disagreement between the Federation of Railway Employes, representing all branches of the railway service, and what has been termed a radical element that once was connected with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. This element, which constitutes about one-third of the switchmen in this district, became dissatisfied two years ago with a decision reached in a wage dispute and withdrew from the Brotherhood and the Federation and formed a new union exclusively for switchmen. This body has since been working independently and now, in opposition to the judgment of all other railway unions, has renewed the old demands. It is said that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have agreed, if the worst comes to the worst, to do their own switching until new men can be hired.

Should the strike be declared it would affect the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, the Bessemer and Lake Erie, and the Allegheny Valley. So far as known the switchmen in the yards of the Fort Wayne and Pan-Handle Roads are not allied with the new union.

KENTUCKY MINERS DEFIANT.

Refuse to Break Camp at Court's Order —Soldiers Preparing to Disperse Them.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—The striking union men continue defiant and remained to-night in camp near the mines. They hold that the order of Judge Hall is illegal, and treat it with contempt. They say the actions of Adjutant General Murray in making the necessary preparations to enforce Judge Hall's order were unauthorized.

The strikers are in camp to-night in greater numbers than before, notwithstanding the time limit of Judge Hall's order that the camps should be disbanded and moved out of the county expired more than twleve hours ago. Their action in failing to obey the order of court for breaking up camp and disbanding is prompted by the advice of Judge W. H. Yost of Greenville, chief counsel for President Wood of the United Mine Workers. Both Yost and Wood declare that the court's order was a farce, illegal in the extreme, and issued without authority. Judge Yost to-day reiterated his statement of last night that the miners would remain in camp.

The strikers to-day seemed satisfied with their quarters, and were in good spirits. More than two hundred men were in camp, with probably one hundred more in the vicinity. There is much speculation about the reception the militia will receive when they march on the camp to make effective the order.

After conferring with General Murray to-day Judge Hall made the following statement:

"There has been no change in my determination to disperse the camp, and the orders have been given Gen. Murray, so that he may get his forces in readiness sufficient to meet the emergency, as his discretion may suggest. I would suppose that the increased numbers in the camp with their continued hostile demonstrations would require great precaution on Gen. Murray's part."

Gen. Murray is making preparations to carry out the order.

OHIO MAN A SUICIDE ON BOARD STEAMSHIP CYMRIC.

Thomas Halliday, After Praying All Night, Attacks His Wife, Then Cuts His Throat.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—As the White Star line steamship Cymric, from Liverpool yesterday for New York, was coming down the channel this morning, Thomas Halliday of Ohio, one of her passengers, attempted to kill his wife and then committed suicide.

Halliday had recently been complaining of sleeplessness. He and his wife boarded the Cymric at Liverpool, after passing a couple of months visiting friends in County Down, Ireland. He prayed all night long, and showed evidence this morning that his mind was affected. After breakfast he announced that all the people on board the ship were to be killed, and, drawing a knife from his pocket, he commenced hacking his wife and slashing at his own throat.

Mrs. Halliday struggled desperately to secure possession of the weapon, receiving terrible gashes on her hands and neck, and was finally obliged to desist. Halliday then continued to hack his own throat until he had severed all the veins and muscles. He dropped dead outside his state room.

The body of the suicide was taken ashore and Mrs. Halliday also disembarked. An inquest will be held. The Cymric proceeded on her trip at 11 A. M.

ARM COSTS COMPANY $36,000.

Surgeon's Injury by Chicago Street Car Company Brings Big Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—In the trial of the damage suit of Dr. E. R. Moras against the West Chicago Street Railway Company for the loss of an arm the jury in the case gave a verdict for $36,000.

Five years ago Dr. Moras slipped under a Blue Island cable car and his left arm had to be amputated above the elbow. He was then thirty-three years old and a promising surgeon, with an income of $10,000 a year.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, northeasterly gales.

It will be colder to-day in the South Atlantic and southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the Northwest, the middle slope, and central Rocky Mountain region, and warmer in the West Gulf States.

On the New England Coast there will be northeasterly gales to-day; on the New Jersey coast and in the vicinity of New York City there will be northeast to north gales; on the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be high easterly, shifting later to westerly; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh to brisk westerly, high on the Eastern North Carolina coast; on the East Gulf Coast, light to fresh and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh southerly; on the upper lakes, variable, though mostly fresh to brisk northerly on Lake Huron, and on the lower lakes increasing northerly, probably becoming high.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have northeasterly gales and rain or snow to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport, on Lake Pepin, Lake Superior from Duluth to Marquette, at Escanaba, and on the lower lakes.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	54	36	41
6 A. M.	53	37	41
9 A. M.	54	43	45
12 M.	56	44	48
4 P. M.	55	47	41
6 P. M.	50	43	46
9 P. M.	45	42	45
12 P. M.	42	41	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44½
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1900	52
Corresponding date for last 25 years	42

The thermometer registered 40 degrees at 8 A. M. and 43 degrees at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 47 degrees at 3:20 P. M., and the minimum 36 degrees at 5:30 A. M. The humidity was 82 at 8 A. M. and 89 at 8 P. M.

BRILLIANT FINISH FOR THE HORSE SHOW

Exhibition's Last Day Again Filled Madison Square Garden.

Championships Were the Closing Features and Drew a Great Crowd of Riders and Drivers.

The most successful Horse Show in the history of the great annual exhibition in Madison Square Garden closed last night with all the brilliance that distinguished the opening and marked the exhibition through the week. From noon until midnight the huge hall was filled to overflowing with well-dressed people, and not even the custom of society to drop out on the last day and leave the finish to the general public prevented a representative attendance of fashionable people for the wind-up. The boxes were filled at night just as they have been on every evening of the week, and if there was any difference in the appearance of the occupants it was not great enough to be noticed by the crowd, and so the assumption that everybody who was any body was on hand satisfied the sightseers.

The promenade around the ring was filled as it had been on no night earlier in the week, the circling throng being made up chiefly by the general public, enjoying the occasion hugely, and with nothing of the reserve that distinguished the more fashionable nights, and so it was that for applause and enthusiasm, the final night of the show eclipsed all others.

The afternoon gathering was almost as large, school children, and half-holiday makers there filling the hall, while the gray uniforms of a detachment of West Point cadets, the special guests of the National Horse Show Association, lent brilliance to that gathering. The cadets, fifty-three in number, came down from West Point at 3 o'clock under the charge of Col. Charles G. Treat, and after seeing the show, were entertained at dinner by Cornelius Fellowes, President of the association, in the Garden restaurant. Many of the cadets, by special permission, remained in the evening, and made a conspicuous addition to the brilliance of the evening assemblage.

VISITORS TO THE STALLS.

Straight through the day the attendance of the people who had exhibits entered in the many classes was general, and these made the most of the opportunity, for at no time in the week of the popular exhibition were there so many visitors to the horses in their stalls in Madison Square Garden basement. The dealers among the exhibitors were in their glory, and even in the recesses held prospective buyers in the building, while they showed just how much better certain horses really were than certain other horses which had been awarded premiums.

A sensational feature of the exhibition of equine aristocracy, and one that was much talked of yesterday, was the phenomenal success achieved by the horses shown by Thomas W. Lawson. The horses exhibited in the Lawson name won more first prizes than the horses exhibited by any other owner, and that, too, in a great number of classes, from those for trotting bred animals to ponies.

The next most successful exhibitors were Frederick C. Stevens, Eben D. Jordan, and E. T. Stotesbury, all of whom, however, made special efforts in certain classes.

Aside from the splendid patronage the show drew the managers of the exhibition and the patrons of high type horses were agreed that throughout the class of the exhibits was the best that any show had ever drawn, while in the matter of individual excellence the winners of the championships could have won in any year of the show.

CONTESTS FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

With the long list of championships to be decided and the last of the special prizes to be competed for, the horsemen had a full inning. All day long and even through the recesses the horsey men and women hung about the great tanbark ring and talked with all the wisdom of stable and field about the exhibits, airing their opinions in defiance of official decisions, criticising the awards, and enjoying to the fullest the chance that had at last come to make themselves heard. In spite of many contrary opinions, however, the majority applauded and approved the work of the judges, the show having gone to its finish without a protested decision.

On the score of merit, the ring show of the last day was superlatively good, though as a general rule the rings were small, and however the judges may have been criticised earlier in the week, the judgments in the championships at least were consistent, not one earlier decision being reversed or even twisted in placing the champions of the show in the order of their quality. Some of the decisions went even further back than this year in confirming the superiority of special animals, notable instances of this being the award of the championship in the single harness class for horses fifteen hands two inches, to the old Champion, Glorious Red Cloud, shown by Thomas W. Lawson, and the decision for the champion in other years and winner at this show, Lord Brilliant, mated with Lord Golden, and shown by Dr. John L. Wentz, in the championship class for harness pairs exceeding fifteen hands two inches.

Both of these rings made pretty contests, though there was never much doubt as to where the blue ribbons would go. The competition of the pairs was the better and closer of the two, in that expert whips were behind the real contenders, A. Batonyi handling the victors, while Richard F. Carmen drove the Lawson pair, Glorious Whirling Cloud and Glorious Flying Cloud, which were named for the reserve.

FEATURES OF THE RING EVENTS.

The features of the afternoon exhibits were the saddle horse and roadster championships. Earlier in the week there had been some comment on the decision which placed Mrs. Katman's mare More Than Queen first over the more bloodlike animals that filled the next places, but the judges verified the earlier award by making More Than Queen champion in her class, while in the heavier saddle horse class the sensational show horse Flashlight, exhibited by Mrs. William Stanton Elliott captured the championship with hardly the semblance of a contest, so far did he out show his company.

For the patrons of the Speedway and the army of road drivers the roadster championship made a strong attraction, though to the majority of them the final rating of the competitors seemed a foregone conclusion. This view of the case was confirmed, for E. T. Stotesbury swept the board, winning a championship and a special with the stylish and steady-going road mare Alhe Nun, and capturing the championship for pairs of rodsters with his winning double team, Miss Lou and Zulu Z.

The class for pairs of horses shown to phaetons driven by ladies aroused much interest and made a pretty contest, in spite of a disposition on the part of the fair exhibitors to take undue advantages, which was made most evident in the assistance they received from men who rode with them and who occasionally helped them out of tight places by a touch on the lines. For receiving such assistance three of the exhibitors finally were disqualified by the judges, the award going to E. B. Jordan's chestnuts, Maxine and The Baron, admirably handled by Mrs. E. H. Wilson. The pony classes, in several of which the conditions requiring exhibits to be ridden or driven by children, made pretty contests that stirred a huge attendance of children to wild outbursts of enthusiasm, the awards in every case, however, being in accord with the placing of the same ponies in earlier classes.

Some of the novelties of the morning were the judging of horses suitable for cavalry purposes, a somewhat remarkable display of well-kept and carefully groomed horses from the Street Cleaning Department, and the ring for pairs of Shetland ponies in harness. The contest of the Shetland ponies was limited to three exhibits, of as small pairs as could draw any kind of vehicle.

The decision was a triumph for an American breeder, in Thomas Lister Watt, but the award was disputed by almost every child in the building, for the small people among the spectators practically were unanimous in finding for the English pair of ponies, exhibited by Mrs. Wentworth Hope Johnstone, the English ponies standing four inches under the next smallest in the ring and half a foot under the victors. The awards of the day were as follows:

Ponies, other than Shetlands, under 12 hands, three years old and over—Won by Robert Whitworth's Doncaster Model, b. s., 11.3½, 6 years; Thomas Lister Watts, Jr.'s, Just In Time, blk. g., 11.3½, 7 years, second, and Dallas W. Haines's Brown Bard, br. s., 11.1, 9 years, third.

Pairs of Shetland Ponies not exceeding 46 inches, three years old or over, in harness—Won by Thomas Lister Watts's Monte Carlo, skewbald s., 42½, 13 years, and Sweetheart, g. m., 43, 5 years; same owner's Toronto, skewbald s., 40, 4 years, and Red Fox, ch. s., 40, 3 years, second, and Mrs. Wentworth Hope Johnstone's Sapphire, blk. m., 36, 8 years, and Skylark, blk. m., 36, 8 years, third.

Herd of registered Shetland Ponies, consisting of one stallion and four mares, in foal or with foal at foot—Won by Thomas Lister Watts's Monte Carlo, skewbald s., 42½, 13 years, and Gladys, Primrose, Primrose II., and Thursday.

Horses Suitable for Cavalry Service, geldings not under four years old, and from 15.1 hands to 16 hands, to weigh not less than 950 pounds and not more than 1,150 pounds—Won by George Pepper's Gleamore, b. g., 15.3½, 6 years; Lawrence Jones's Czar McDonald, ch. g., 15.2½, 5 years, second; H. V. Colt, Jr.'s, Berrington, ch. g., 15.3, 4 years, third, and John Vanderpoel's Cremorne, b. g., 15.3, 4 years, fourth.

Pairs of Horses not under 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, in harness, dealers' class—Won by Strauss & Hexter's Glenwood, ch. g., 15 hands, 6 years, and Glenview, ch. g., 15, 8 years; John Arthur's Lady Alice, br. m., 15.2, 5 years, and Lord Dufferin, br. g., 15.2, 5 years, second; The Rumson Farm's Comet, 15.2, 5 years and Cyclone, ch. g., 15.2, 7 years, third, and John Reamer's Major Flowers, b. g., 15.1½, 6 years, and Col. Walker, b. g., 15.1, 6 years, fourth.

Special Class for the best Horse and Cart of the New York Street Cleaning Department—Won by New York Street Cleaning Department's Daniel M., roan g., 15.2 hands, 10 years; same's Kanawha, blk. g., 17.2, 6 years, second; same's Gus, gr. g., 16.3½, 6 years, third, and same's Themis, b. m., 16.3½, 7 years, fourth.

Ponies 12 hands and not exceeding 13.1 hands, 3 years old or over, under the saddle—Won by George D. Widener, Jr.'s, Kitty, ch. m., 12.3 hands, 7 years; Mrs. John Gerken's San Toy, br. g., 13, 4 years, second; Miss Sara Mildred Strauss's Mildred, skewbald m., 12.3, 5 years, third, and Richard C. Anthony's Flash, ch. m., 12, 8 years, fourth.

Pairs of Horses showed before a four-wheeled dog or shooting cart—Won by James H. Hyde's Name, b. g., 15.1½ hands, 4 years, and No Name, b. m., 15.2, 4 years.

Horses, 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, in harness—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy, ch. g., 14.3, 6 years; Eben D. Jordan's Lord Tom Noddy, b. g., 14.3½, 9 years, second; Mrs. Richard F. Carman's Donner, blk. g., 14.3, years, third, and Philip Lewisohn's Sensation, blk. g., 14.2, fourth.

Pairs of Horses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands, in harness—Won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Whirling Cloud, br. s., 15.2 hands, 7 years, and Glorious Flying Cloud, br. g., 15.2, 8 years; Eben D. Jordan's Lord Beaufort, b. g., 15.2½, 5 years, and Lord Belfast, b. g., 15.2½, 7 years, second; J. Roosevelt Shanley's Hollywood, b. g., 15.3, 9 years, and Norwood, b. g., 15.3, 8 years, third, and Frederick C. Stevens's Nelly Langton, ch. m., 15.1, 4 years, and Lady Langton, ch. m., 15.1½, 4 years, fourth.

Roadster and Best-Appointed Road Rig—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's Alle Nun, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, by Allie Wilkes-Nun; James W. Cooke's Wilkie Patchen, br. m., 15.3, 4 years, by Red Wilkes-Minnie Patchen, second; same owner's Rosola, b. m., 15.3, 8 years, by Sonola-Reba Rose, third, and Thomas W. Lawson's Evening Star, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, by Greenbriar-Myrtle Gould, fourth.

Championship for Saddle Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands—Won by Mrs. William E. Katman's Than Queen, ch. m., 15.1½ hands, 5 years; A. J. Cassatt's Clipper, ch. g., 15.1½, 4 years, reserve.

Championship for Saddle Horses exceeding 15.2 hands—Won by Mrs. William Stanton Elliott's Flashlight, ch. g., 15.2½ hands, 6 years; James G. Marshall's Quissett, ch. g., 15.2½, 7 years, reserve.

Championship for Single Roadsters—Won by E. T Stotesbury's Alle Nun, b.m., 15.2½, 8 years, by Allie Wilkes-Nun; James W. Cooke's Rosala, b. m., 15.3, 8 years, by Sonala-Reba Rosa, reserve.

Pairs of Horses in Harness to be driven by ladies to phaetons—Won by Eben D. Jordon's Maxine, ch. m., 15 hands, 5 years, and The Baron, ch. g., 14.3½, 5 years, (Mrs. E. H. Wilson.)

Ponies, not exceeding 12 hands, in harness; to be driven by children—Won by Robert White's Doncaster Model, b. s., 11.3½, 6 years; Douglas Lawson's Glorious Johnnie, b. s., 11.2, 6 years, second; Thomas Lester Watts, Jr.'s, Just In Time, blk. g., 11.3¼, 7 years, third, and Walter T. Gager's Jim Blaine, b. s., 38 inches, 8 years, fourth.

Championship for Pairs of Roadsters.—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's Miss Lou, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 8 years, by Grandwood-Tereta, and Zulu Z., b. m., 15.2½, 7 years, by Colonel Young-Flora; James W. Cooke's Altamont, b. g., 15.2½, 11 years, by Star Almont-Birthday, and Rasala, b. m., 15.3, 8 years, by Sonola-Reba Rasu, reserve.

Qualified Hunters, (light weight,) up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds, quality and performance over fences to count.—Won by The Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Rattler, b. g., 15.3, 6 years; Adam Beck's Gold Lace, ch. m., 15.3½, 4 years, second; same owners Falkirk, b. g., 15.3, 6 years, third, and F. Ambrose Clark's Red Oak, b. g., 15.2, aged, fourth.

Horses not under 15.1 hands, to be shown before a lady's single-horse victoria—Won by Joseph E. Widener's Gabrael, br. g., 15.3½ hands, 9 years; Philip Lewisohn's Prince of Wales, b. g., 16 hands, second; Miss Blanche Elkins's The Counsellor, ch. g., 15.2½, 6 years, third, and Mrs. Harrie R. Wimsatt's Mystic, ch. m., 15.2½, 7 years, fourth.

Championship for Single Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands, in harness—Won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Flying Cloud, br. g., 15.2, 8 years; Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3½, 9 years, reserve.

Championship for Single Horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, in harness—Won by Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Red Cloud, br. s., 15.3½, aged; Frank J. Gould's Burlingham, b. s., 15.3, 9 years, reserve.

Championship for Pairs of Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands, in harness—Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3½, 10 years, and Lord Golden, ch. g., 14.3½, 8 years; Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Whirling Cloud, br. s., 15.2, 7 years, and Glorious Flying Cloud, br. g., 15.2, 8 years, reserve.

Championship for Pairs exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Frank J. Gould's Burlingham, b. s., 15.3, 9 years, and Sandringham, b. g., 15.3, 9 years; Joseph E. Widener's Gabrael, br. g., 15.3½, and Richmond, br. g., 16, 7 years, reserve.

Championships for Jumpers, Heavyweight Class—Won by Hart Brothers' Richmond, roan g., 16.2½ hands, aged; Miss Marian Murchison's Hornpipe, roan g., 16.1, 6 years, reserve. Middleweight Class—Won by Charles E. Hurkamp's Kinloch, ch. g., 16 hands, 4 years; Adam Beck's Glencoe, b. g., 16.4, reserve. Lightweight Class—Won by the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Rattler, b. g., 15.3, 6 years; George Pepper's Lord Minto, br. g., 16, 4 years, reserve.

BURRS HAVE DISAPPEARED.

Supt. Hankinson Says Publicity Worked Effectually—High Reining Another Cruel Practice—Horse Owners Condemned.

Though agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals closely inspected all the carriage horses driven to the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday, they found no burrs attached to the bits as on previous days.

Superintendent Charles H. Hankinson said this was probably due to the publicity given to the names of those found using the devices.

"Besides," he said, "I fancy the owners of horses have warned their coachmen against placing burrs on the bits. The moment the fact was called to their attention they saw the cruelty of the burr. I feel sure that the majority of the owners of horses didn't know that the burr was being used. The fault lies with the coachmen, who are expected to keep their horses in a spirited condition, and used the burr for this purpose. But it doesn't it look queer for avowed lovers of horses to be so negligent of the ohes they drive everyday?

"However," continued Superintendent Hankinson, "though we have found no burrs to-day, we have lowered a great many check-reins. This is a common form of cruelty, to which drivers resort to keep their horses looking well in harness. This business of reining horses too high is doubly cruel. For a good horse it is unnecessary, and a breeder of runaways through the nervousness it engenders. Put upon an old, wornout horse it makes him take a position which he could only assume in youth, and is now absolute torture to him, so great is the unnatural strain.

"During this week I have unreined lots of fine horses and warned the coachmen and owner. Only yesterday I stopped a carriage, the name of whose owner I don't remember, and called his attention to the unnatural position of his horses' heads. 'Why,' he exclaimed, 'I had never noticed that!' and at once made his coachman lower the horses' heads. That is an example of some of these so-called horsemen—of what they know of the horses they have driven for months and years."

HARVEST OF THE HOTELS.

One Estimate Places Their Receipts in Horse Show Week at Over $1,000,000.

The servants in the hotels are pleased that the Horse Show has ended. The landlords are not of the same mind.

The exhibition brought so many people to the city that it is estimated that the hotel keepers collected from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 from patrons of the Horse Show.

These figures seem extravagant, but many landlords regard the estimate as very conservative.

One of the managers of the Hoffman House stated yesterday that $15 a day each was a very low average figure for the money spent in New York by visitors to the Horse Show.

In every house of consequence it is conceded that there were more transient guests at the hotels last week than in the same given time at any other period.

There was not a day that the Waldorf-Astoria did not house between 1,400 and 1,500 people, and to furnish these with meals it was necessary to put tables in the billiard and reading rooms and the corridors.

The other twenty-five to thirty good hotels served from 800 to 800 each, making an aggregate of more than 14,000, whose living expenses amounted to about $250,000 a day. These figures do not include liquid refreshments, carriage hire, theatre parties, or flowers, to say nothing of the large sums expended by women in the shopping districts.

Salad Bowls, Salad Spoon and Forks
by
THE MAUSER MFG. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
TRADE MARK
15th St., Bet. Broadway & Fifth Av. NEW YORK

DEPARTMENTS OF STEEL TRUST TO BE CENTRALIZED.

Hundreds of Clerks to be Dropped to Simplify Operations and to Reduce Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 23.—The United States Steel Corporation is to put into execution, beginning the first of the year, a plan whereby the departmental workings are to be centralized. It will be more or less of an experiment, but the managers have no fear of its success. It means a great reduction in the clerical forces.

Its effect will be far reaching, and hundreds of employes will be thrown out of work. The general changes are to be made by degrees, according to one of its officers. The first to be effected is the purchasing department. The business of this department alone amounts to millions of dollars. Under the new plan there is to be but one purchasing department for the plants controlled by the company. Pittsburg is to be made headquarters owing to its central location.

All the managers of the company plants will make requisition on the central office, and the material will be delivered on the order of the purchaser. Under the present system the managers of the departments in the plants ascertain what is needed and a list is made of it, which is sent to the Superintendent of the works. He sends it to the purchasing agent, who orders the materials. After it arrives the manager of the department sends the bill to the Superintendent, who "O. K.'s" it and forwards it on to the purchasing agent for payment. By the new system the securing of material is simplified and the cost of running the department will be lessened to a great extent.

Another advantage claimed is that the purchasing being in the hands of one man there is less danger of any plant running out of raw material in case of a shortage. One purchasing agent will be able to keep all the plants supplied.

Just what these changes will mean to the clerks is hard for them to realize. Working forces in the several departments will be made as small as possible.

It is said that the intended change is well known among the officials at the Carnegie plant. The only satisfaction they are able to get out of it is that the headquarters being in Pittsburg the local men may be able to secure positions under the new departments.

WASHINGTON TRACTION SECURITIES ARE SOLD.

Stocks and Bonds Bought In at $5,000,000 for the Reorganization Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Dispatches were received from Norfolk, Va., this afternoon by persons here interested in the Washington Electric Railway, that under a decree of the United States Circuit Court, in the suit of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, against the Washington (D. C.) Traction and Electric Company, the stock and bonds of the various properties of the latter company, covered by a collateral trust mortgage, were sold at auction there to-day for $5,000,000. The stocks and bonds were bought in for the Reorganization Committee.

The purchasers were Julien T. Davies and Brainard Tolles of New York, who acted for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. A large amount of the bonds of the City and Suburban and the Anacostia and Potomac Railroads, which are constituent properties of the Washington Traction Company are owned in Baltimore. The Washington Company owns 39,865 shares of the stock of the Anacostia out of 40,000 shares issued, and 30,602 out of the 35,000 shares of the City and Suburban. Other constituent lines are the Metropolitan Railroad, Columbia Railway, Georgetown and Tennallytown, Brightwood Railway, Wilmington, Woodside and Forest Glen, Washington and Great Falls, Washington and Rockville, and the Washington and Glen Echo.

Of all these lines the Washington Traction Company owns 110,478 of an aggregate issue of 115,993 shares of stock, of the total par value of $5,818,100. It also owns the stocks of the two electric light plants of Washington. These securities were pledged to secure an issue of 4 per cent. bonds. Default in interest on these bonds caused the foreclosure sale and the reorganization, which is the next step. The holders of a majority of these bonds have agreed to the terms of the reorganization.

CHARGES AGAINST MEXICO.

Captain of Schooner Says He Was Imprisoned Illegally.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 23.—Capt. A. W. Hall, formerly of the San Francisco schooner Sadie, has landed here from the British ship Pass of Metfort. He will hasten to Washington to lay before the State Department what he believes to be a good cause for damages against the Mexican Government.

He says he was arrested while on a pearl fishing expedition in the Gulf of California, and imprisoned without cause. After two months' confinement he escaped.

Aurora Grata Club's Dinner.

The Aurora Grata Masonic Club of Brooklyn gave a complimentary dinner last evening at its club house at Bedford and Madison Avenues to Judge Joseph Aspinall and Rufus L. Scott. Besides the men who were honored the following men responded to toasts: County Judge William B. Hurd, Jr., the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, Supreme Court Justice Samuel T. Maddox, and County Judge-elect Frederick E. Crane. Charles M. Stafford, the President of the club, acted as toastmaster.

New Coast Steamer Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The freight and passenger steamer Calvert, built for the Weems Steamship Company of Baltimore, was launched to-day. Miss Matilda Williams, daughter of Henry F. Williams, President of the Weems Steamship Company, named the vessel. The Calvert will ply between Baltimore and ports along the coast. Her dimensions are 190 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 11 feet 6 inches deep.

Present for Mrs. McKinley.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Nov. 23.—A silver handkerchief case of artistic workmanship has been completed here for the New York Fruit Producers' Association. It is to be presented by the association to Mrs. McKinley. On the outside is etched a likeness of the late President, while on an inner leaf are resolutions on his death passed by the association.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A new one-act play, "The Master of Carlton Hall," will be seen at Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Theatre the coming week.

Hall Caine has submitted a scenario of his dramatization of "The Eternal City" to Liebler & Co. It is said to present many strong dramatic scenes.

W. H. HALL,
Thanksgiving Week
Specials in Suit Dept.

A Great Coat Offer.
As a special inducement to buyers of Coats for Thanksgiving wear, we will offer to-morrow and the balance of the week the choice of any one of our handsome coats which are now marked to sell for $32.00 and $32.50 for the extremely low price of
23.98

Ladies' Pedestrienne Suits
made of fine quality of cheviot and golf material in black, blue and gray. Jackets made Norfolk and Eton shape, with velvet collar, some unlined, others lined with good quality taffeta. Skirts made with new flare flounce and handsomely tailored.
Former price, $25.00 and $27.50. For Thanksgiving week
17.50

Beautiful Waists
in Peau de Soie and Taffeta Silk, in all the newest and popular shades, fancily tucked and embroidered, with Bishop sleeve and new style collar, buttoned front or back. These waists have never been priced less than $6.00, and in some cases $7.00. Special, while they last,
4.48

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Avenue,
(Between 21st and 22d Sts., N. Y.)

TO STAY FIFTEE

SENATOR VEST'S VIEWS OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

He Believes the Republicans Fear the Protected Interests.

Declares the Fight Will Be on the Tariff Issue, and Republicans Cannot Urge Reductions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Senator Vest of Missouri believes that the next Presidential election will be fought out with the Democratic Party in line for reduction of the tariff and the Republicans for protection, they by that time having thrown aside all idea of reciprocity. At his home tonight he said:

"Republicans don't want tariff revision, and they don't want reciprocity that touches a single protected item on the tariff schedule. I don't know a Republican leader who dares to stand behind a specific scheme of tariff reductions designed to enlarge the foreign commerce of the United States.

"When Congress adjourned last Spring it was my understanding that at least one of the reciprocity treaties, that relating to France, would be ratified. My present belief is that all of the treaties will be rejected and that the Republicans in the Senate will stand firm against any change in the tariff. All this talk about reciprocity sifts down to nothing.

"The tariff is to stand as it is for the present. How long it is to stand, I don't know, but there is an important Democratic opportunity in the present attitude of the Republican Party toward the tariff and reciprocity. A strong and distinct issue for the next Presidential campaign grows out of this Republican attitude."

"You do not discover, then, any real support of what is spoken of as McKinley reciprocity among the Republican members of Congress?"

"No, Sir; there is no such support on the part of Republican leaders in either house. Some of them may talk reciprocity, but they mean protection all the while. None of them would consent to cutting down the protection of any interest that protested against the reduction. And how can you go into the reciprocity business if you can't give as well as take?"

"What, in your opinion, Mr. Vest, was the real attitude of Mr. McKinley as to reciprocity? How do you interpret his Buffalo speech?"

"I believe Mr. McKinley had reached the conclusion that some tariff changes ought to be made for the sake of advancing foreign trade. It is a question what would have happened if he had lived. No one can say whether his influence would have been sufficiently strong to alter the attitude of his party, which at present, as I have said, is against any change in the schedule to which any protected interest objects.

"My opinion, however, is that Mr. McKinley would not have insisted in sacrificing anybody. I am inclined to think that eventually he would have come around to about the same view those leaders of his party are holding who talked reciprocity in a formal way a while ago, but now repudiate it, as they run up against concrete instances. That's the Republican position now.

"People who want tariff changes needn't look to the Republican Party for them. People who want reciprocity needn't look to the Republican Party for it. There isn't a sign I can discern of intention on the part of the Republicans to amend the tariff. If anybody wants that sort of thing he must look to the Democratic Party."

WATER CLERK IS ACCUSED.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of David Quinlan of Orange for Embezzlement.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23.—Acting on a preliminary report from the auditor appointed to examine the accounts of Water Clerk David J. Quinlan of Orange, warrants have been sworn out charging him with embezzlement. An attempt to serve the warrants yesterday developed the fact that Quinlan had left his home and he has not yet been located. His family refuse to say when he was last at home.

His shortage is said to amount to about $13,500, and the examination shows that the alleged embezzlement began the second month after he assumed office. He was appointed Water Clerk in May, 1896, at a salary of $1,200 per annum. The proceedings looking toward his arrest have been so quietly conducted that it was not until to-night that it developed that warrants had been issued. He was fond of driving, and frequently dined at expensive restaurants, but his extravagant habits were excused on the ground of his private resources.

Last August he was taken with inflammatory rheumatism. The semi-annual bills for water had just been sent out, and one day Mayor Stetson, inquiring what the water receipts had been during July, found that they were but a few hundred dollars in excess of the bill of one very large consumer, which he knew had been paid. A cursory examination showed a deficiency of about $3,000 during three months. This led to the appointment of an expert to audit the accounts. In the meantime Quinlan deposited $2,800 to the city's credit, which made up, with money already in bank, the amount of the shortage then discovered.

Quinlan's sickness became so severe that his life was despaired of, and at one time he received the last rites of the Catholic Church. The exact amount of the shortage was not discovered until last Thursday, when warrants charging Quinlan with embezzlement were drawn and approved by County Prosecutor Chandler W. Riker of Newark, who instructed the city authorities to make a formal demand upon Quinlan for the money. Quinlan was not at home when the demand was made, so the house was placed under surveillance and is still being watched. His family decline to state when he was last at home. His last public appearance was at church last Sunday.

Quinlan is a son-in-law of William Farrell, a well-known man in the coal business in New York, with whom he lived. Mr. Farrell and Isaac H. Blanchard, a New York printer, were Quinlan's bondsmen during his first term of three years, each in the sum of $10,000. During his second term, beginning in May, 1900, Isaac M. Williams and Thomas Attridge, two Orange business men, were the bondsmen, also in the sum of $10,000 each. They both have a collateral bond from Mr. Farrell.

ACCUSED OF POISONING HUSBAND.

Mrs. Hooks, a Well-Known Memphis Woman, Is Indicted.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment against Mrs. Maud Emma Hooks, prominently known, charging her with the murder by poison of her husband. Several weeks ago C. G. Hooks, a well-known business man, died. A chemist was ordered to exhume the body and perform an autopsy.

The chemist reported to the Coroner that he had found enough powdered glass and arsenic in the stomach to cause death. The case was immediately placed before the Grand Jury.

Mental Healers Indicted in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 23.—Helen Wilman Post, C. C. Post, and Charles Burgman of Sea Breeze, Fla., were indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Court here to-day for alleged fraudulent use of the mails in sending letters and pamphlets advocating their science of mental healing.

They are under indictment for a like offense in Florida, but it is charged that they have persisted in the alleged misuse of the mails since that indictment was obtained.

Killed After Three Days' Work.

After being employed but three days, Henry Williams, thirty-five years old, a brakeman for the New York Central Railroad, was struck by a south-bound train at the foot of West Seventy-second Street Friday night and died from his injuries in Roosevelt Hospital a few hours later. He jumped from a north-bound train without noticing the advancing locomotive, which hurled him from the track. Williams leaves a wife and child.

JAMES K. HACKETT'S NEW PLAY.

Before a Baltimore Audience He Produces "A Chance Ambassador," the Latest Work of E. E. Rose.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.—Notwithstanding a stormy night the theatrical loving people of Baltimore this evening gave James K. Hackett a cordial reception in his new play, "A Chance Ambassador," produced for the first time at Ford's Opera House. E. E. Rose is the author.

The hero, Karl Rensaler, played by Mr. Hackett, is a young American from Colorado, who is game to the core. He is thrown by circumstances into an imbroglio in Bresa, a small principality of Europe. He falls in love with the Princess without knowing that she is a Princess, and is, in consequence, drawn into the political maelstrom of an imaginary European principality called Bresa. The usual course of love, intrigue plots, counterplots, fights, and hairbreadth escapes ensues, from which the intrepid American emerges triumphant and carries off the Princess in the face of every obstacle, and after a thrilling sword fight with the villain.

There were many recalls and demands for speeches from both author and star. Jane Oakes played the part of the Princess Alicia. Others of the cast were Maud T. Roosevelt, Hilda Charles Kent, Brigam Joyce, George Lesoir, and Theodore Hamilton.

FOR DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

Brookfield Republicans Begin the Fight for Primary Reform—They Condemn Designing Leaders.

A determined fight for direct nominations of candidates for political office by the people will be the next step to be taken by the organization known as the Brookfield Republicans. At a meeting held last night at Lyric Hall by the Committee of Seventy-five, the present working committee of that organization, an address, drafted by a special committee, was adopted. It says in part:

"As a first and most important step on behalf of good government, we urge the re-establishment, by legislation, of the rightful power of the voter; in other words, his actual sovereignty as a citizen. Pure politics within party lines requires, and municipal reform outside of party lines demands, such action.

"Party organization as exemplified in conventions and so-called caucuses, when under the control of ambitious and unscrupulous leaders, virtually violates Constitution and laws.

"Conventions and caucuses have thus been made subservient to personal interests, and seldom represent the will of the people. In them Republican principles have been sacrificed, the party compromised, the people hoodwinked, and free suffrage debauched, that would-be leaders might gain and retain power.

"The primaries are the chief source of what is good or what is bad in politics. Designing candidates, unscrupulous politicians, have found means to deceive voters and control primaries and conventions. Legislation is perverted to serve their ends. In the majority of election districts the voters are purposely kept in ignorance of the nominees until the day and hour of election, when the ticket is first seen by the voter."

To bring about the organization's purpose special legislation will be required. According to Secretary William G. Brown, this legislation need not be of a very elaborate order. All that is required, according to Mr. Brown, will be to make Section 12 of the primary law mandatory instead of optional. Candidates for nomination would then have to be voted for at primaries by a secret ballot, just as at the regular election.

A resolution was also adopted to increase the Committee of Seventy-five to a Committee of One Hundred. From the members of the committee a smaller committee of twenty-five was provided for to take the matter in hand, and it is proposed that from this committee a sub-committee of five shall be chosen to do the actual work.

PROMISED HER HAND TO BOTH.

Suitor Jilted on the Wedding Day for His Unsuspected Rival and Then Locked Up.

For two years Max Marcus and Israel Olenick have courted Rachel Sondheim, a pretty widow, living at 759 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Yesterday, choosing between her suitors, she married Olenick. Then she stung Marcus to yet greater grief by causing his arrest and consignment to a cell in the Morrisania Police Station on a charge of grand larceny.

As Detectives Foster and Grady of the Morrisania Station, who arrested Marcus, tell the story, Mrs. Sondheim had promised to marry both of the men, and in each case had named yesterday as the wedding day. Last night Mrs. Sondheim did not deny the dual promise of her heart and hand, but said with a shrug of her shoulders:

"I liked them both, and they pleaded so hard I could refuse neither. When the time came I decided that I liked Mr. Olenick the best."

Max Marcus, the suitor rejected by his sweetheart at the eleventh hour, and then jailed on her complaint, sat in his cell weeping. He said:

"I did not know that Olenick was courting her, and he did not know of my suit, although both have been attentive to Rachel for two years. When one of us called at her house she always carefully arranged that the other should by no chance be there."

Marcus says that Mrs. Sondheim had promised to meet him at Martin Engel's office at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and to marry him as soon as an Alderman could be found. He waited for her for an hour. In the meantime the fair widow had become Mrs. Israel Olenick and was enjoying a wedding feast with the man of her choice, while Marcus anxiously watched for her at their rendezvous on the Bowery.

At 5 o'clock Marcus hastened to Mrs. Sondheim's home and pulled the bell with an eager and impatient hand. Rachel opened the door, and her only response to his upbraidings was to invite him in.

"Allow me to introduce my husband, Mr. Olenick," she said when they reached the parlor, presenting the bridegroom, who stiffly bowed.

Then Marcus's fury rose high. He brandished a revolver and threatened to shoot bride, bridegroom, and wedding guests.

"Return the jewelry I gave you when we were betrothed!" cried Mrs. Olenick to the rejected suitor, with flashing eyes, "or I'll have you arrested." Later she made good her threat, charging that Marcus had in his possession $2,500 worth of jewelry she had given him. He turned over a portion of the jewels to the police, and then he was placed in a cell.

ATTACKED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Pennsylvania Man Charged with Trying to Kill Her to Get Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Julia Santee, aged sixty, is dying at her home in Miner's Mills from injuries inflicted by her son-in-law, Charles Casper. It is alleged that he tried to kill her to get $350 insurance on her life. He got her to go to the barn with him at night, and there choked and kicked her into unconsciousness. Then he fired the barn and disappeared.

Neighbors saw the flames and put them out before the old woman was burned. She was revived and told her story, but since has been in a precarious condition. Casper has been arrested and jailed without bail.

A New Rockefeller Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 23.—The Puget Sound Reduction Company, with capital stock of $900,000, was incorporated today at Everett by John D. Rockefeller, who owns the Monte Cristo gold mines, whose ores are smelted by the Everett smelter. The new company will acquire and operate the Everett smelter which Mr. Rockefeller established nearly ten years ago. It has been doing a large business for years in smelting ores from Alaska, Mexico, and British Columbia. It has heretofore been operated by a company of similar name incorporated in West Virginia. The Board of Trustees of the new company comprise J. D. Rockefeller, W. C. Butler, Fred T. Gates, E. J. Barney, C. W. Harkness, George D. Rogers, and E. V. Carey.

Buffalo Exposition Buildings Sold.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Pan-American Exposition buildings were sold to the Chicago House Wrecking Company to-day for $92,000. The buildings are to be removed and the grounds restored to their former condition by the company. The steel in the Electrical Tower alone is valued at $25,000.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Official Data Covering Half a Century of Trade Agreements.

Continental and Colonial Governments Represented—List of the Unratified Conventions Recently Signed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The special interest in the reciprocity history of the United States awakened by the discussion which has been in progress here during the week suggested to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics a concise presentation of the history of the reciprocity treaties and agreements which the United States has had in the past, those now in operation, and those awaiting action by Congress. The list of reciprocity agreements since 1850 consists of:

(1) An agreement made with Canada which operated from 1855 to 1866, under which the United States admitted free of duty from Canada breadstuffs, provisions, live animals, fruits, poultry, hides, skins, and furs, ores and metals, timber and lumber, cotton, flax and hemp, and unmanufactured tobacco; Canada also admitting the same articles from the United States free of duty.

(2) An agreement with the Hawaiian Islands existed from 1876 to 1900, by which the United States admitted free of duty sugar and molasses, and other tropical products of those islands, and they admitted free of duty breadstuffs, provisions, and general merchandise from the United States.

(3) The treaties made in 1891-2 under the Act of 1890 with Brazil; Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico; United Kingdom for the British West Indies and British Guiana; Dominican Republic, Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala in Central America, and Germany, France, and Austria-Hungary. Under these the United States agreed to admit free of duty sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides from the countries mentioned, and in exchange for that privilege those countries agreed to the following concessions on goods from the United States:

Brazil—The free admission of wheat, flour, corn, and oats, meal, starch, vegetables, hay, pork, (except hams,) fish, cotton seed oil, coal, naval stores, agricultural implements, manufacturing and mechanical tools, engines, mining machinery and material for railway construction and equipment; also a 25 per cent. reduction in the duty on lard, hams, butter, cheese, preserved meats, fruits, and vegetables, cotton manufactures, iron and steel manufactures, lumber, timber, wood manufactures, wagons and carriages, and manufactures of rubber.

With Spain—For the admission into Cuba and Porto Rico of the following articles free of duty: Meats, fish, wood for cooperage and building, wagons, carts, cars for railways, sewing machines, manufactures of iron and steel, oats and forage, and numerous other articles; also a reduced rate of duty on wheat, flour, and many manufactured articles.

With the United Kingdom—For the British West Indies, an agreement similar to that above named with reference to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Similar agreements were made with Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador, and the Dominican Republic.

With Germany—The free admission of the following articles from the United States: Bran, flax, feathers, hides and skins, tan bark; also a large list of articles at a reduced rate of duty.

With Austria-Hungary—An agreement similar to that with Germany.

(4) Agreement made in 1898, under the Act of 1897, with France, by which the United States reduces the rate of duty on tartar, brandies, still wines, and paintings, and France extends its minimum tariff rates to canned and prepared meats; also fruits, hops, timber, and lumber in the United States. Similar agreements were also made in 1900 with Germany, Portugal, and Italy. All of the recent agreements with France, Germany, Portugal, and Italy are now in existence.

The pending unratified treaties from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, provided for (1) the reduction of 12½ per cent. duty on sugar, molasses, fruits, and asphalt from the British West Indies and Guiana, and the removal or reduction of the duty on a large list of agricultural products and manufactures entering those colonies from the United States. (2) A reduction of 20 per cent. in the duty on sugar, hides, and certain grades of wool from Argentina entering the United States, and a reduction in the Argentina duty on a large list of food stuffs and manufactures from the United States. (3) A reduction of from 5 to 20 per cent. on certain manufactures entering the United States from France, and the application of the minimum tariff of France to most of the articles entering that country from the United States. In addition to these there are pending treaties with Nicaragua, Ecuador, the Danish West Indies, and the Dominican Republic, from which the injunction of secrecy has not as yet been removed.

The following statement shows the full list of the reciprocity agreements and treaties which the United States has made and put into operation since 1850, also those pending and unratified:

Countries.	Date at Which Treaty Took Effect and Date of Termination.
Canada	March 16, 1855—March 17, 1866
Hawaiian Islands	Sept. 9, 1876—April 30, 1900
Brazil	April 1, 1891—Aug. 27, 1894
San Domingo	Sept. 1, 1891—Aug. 27, 1894
British West Indies	Feb. 1, 1892—Aug. 27, 1894
Salvador	Feb. 1, 1892—Aug. 27, 1894
Nicaragua	March 12, 1892—Aug. 27, 1894
Honduras	May 25, 1892—Aug. 27, 1894
Guatemala	May 30, 1892—Aug. 27, 1894
Cuba and Porto Rico	Sept. 1, 1891—Aug. 27, 1894
Germany	Feb. 1, 1892—Aug. 27, 1894
Austria-Hungary	May 26, 1892—Aug. 27, 1894
Switzerland	June 1, 1893—March 28, 1900
France	June 1, 1898—Still in force
Germany	July 10, 1900—Still in force
Portugal	June 12, 1900—Still in force
Italy	July 18, 1900—Still in force

In addition to the above are the following agreements made, but not yet ratified by the Senate:

Countries.	Agreements Signed.
British West Indies	June 16, 1899
Argentina	July 10, 1899
France	July 24, 1899
Dominican Republic	1899
Nicaragua	1899
Ecuador	1899

The reference to colonial possessions in the foregoing means, of course, that the treaties were made with their home Governments.

$300 HAT AND PINS LOST.

Mrs. Young Dropped Them from Her Carriage While Driving in Central Park.

Somewhere on the east drive in Central Park early last night was lost a beautiful specimen of feminine headgear, which with its accessories is valued at $300. The hat, as described to a policeman of the East Fifty-first Street station, is made of light blue tulle, with blue feathers and pompons. The hat itself is worth $50, but stuck in it were three hatpins, two set with diamonds and valued at $200, and a third set with an amethyst valued at $50.

Mrs. George W. Young of 28 West Seventy-third Street, whose husband, according to the City Directory, is a President at 59 Cedar Street, was the owner of the hat. Mrs. Young was on the way to the Horse Show last evening in a victoria. As she was being bowled along down the East Drive in the Park rain began to fall. Not having an umbrella she thought of covering her head and shoulders with a light robe, but before doing so she removed her hat, and placed it on the seat by her side, so that its delicate trimmings would not be crushed. On reaching Fifty-ninth Street she discovered that the hat was gone.

In front of the Plaza Hotel Mrs. Young hailed Policeman Eberts of the East Fifty-first Street Station and related her mishap. Policeman Roberts reported the loss to his station, the Arsenal in the Park was communicated with, and men with lanterns went out to look for the hat. It had not been found at a late hour.

Gov. Taft Is Improving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A cablegram has been received from Acting Gov. Wright at Manila, in which he says that Gov. Taft is improving, but probably will be incapacitated for four weeks or more. At the end of that time the physicians think it will be advisable for the Governor to seek a change of climate for a few weeks to recuperate.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

See Our Great $10,000 Christmas Windows.

Grand-parents who came to this store when they were children, to enjoy the holiday preparations will bring their children's children here this year and through them live over the old enthusiasms that belong to childhood. No wonder this business has such a strong hold on its patrons. It is headquarters for the wage-earner and the wage-payer.

At Macy's you frequently secure two presents for the amount you thought one would cost.

Our 46th Holiday Opening.

Macy's Is the Only Store That Sells Strictly for Cash.

No House That Sells on Credit Is In a Position to Match Our Low Prices.

Our 46th Holiday Opening.

Macy's under the Holiday influence. The store is radiant. There is no minor chord in its Christmas carol; no cypress in its holly wreaths. The festival spirit runs high. It is contagious. This is our Forty-sixth Anniversary Message. Nearly half a century of cumulative experience. Of course, the capacity and reach of the business are greater than ever. That statement is sustained by the diversity of novelties and economies now ready for pre-Holiday buyers. Everything for practical use; everything for presents. The merchandise on view meets every need.

MORTAR TESTS SUCCESSFUL.

Remarkable Accuracy Shown at Fort Preble, Maine—Concussions Damage Much Property.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—According to reports from Fort Preble, Maine, unexpected accuracy attended the firing of the mortar tests at that place during the week, when a moving target was attacked. From the battery the target was invisible, and a point of observation was established at Fort Williams, 3,000 yards from the mortars, where a range finder was used with remarkable success.

The immediate effect of the firing was the damage done to neighboring property by concussion. In some instances dwellings in the neighborhood were well nigh demolished, and in one case the front part of a house bulged outward, while the damaging of furniture in houses was of frequent occurrence.

The Quartermaster's Department has a fund out of which the repairs may be made to the damaged buildings at the Preble, but owners of injured property in the vicinity of the fort will have to make a special appeal to Congress for relief.

ALBANY AN UNHEALTHY SHIP.

English-Built American Cruiser Unfit for Habitation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—In the opinion of naval surgeons, the United States ship Albany, an English-built vessel, now at Genoa, Italy, is unfit for habitation. Surgeon Harris, recently attached to the Albany, and now on the Monocacy, in a report to the Surgeon of the Navy upon the condition of the Albany, says that from a sanitary point of view this ship is so radically wrong as regards construction that it is almost impossible to relate in detail the necessary changes which will have to be made before she can become a reasonably healthy vessel.

"It is impossible to overestimate the danger to the health of those who are berthed in the wing passages," says the report. "Should the weather require the ship to be battened down for several days, with the temperature of 136 degrees Fahrenheit, it is obvious that people could not live in these places."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Contract Surgeon David M. Roberts is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Bliss, and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty.

First Lieut. David Baker, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty as Surgeon on the transport Meade, and from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Contract Surgeon Arthur C. Heffenger will report to the commanding officer of Fort Constitution for duty.

First Lieut. Guy Cushman, Eleventh Cavalry, is transferred from Troop E to Troop G of that regiment.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, Twelfth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Antonio, Texas, vice Col. James N. Wheelan, relieved.

First Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Second Lieut. Howard L. Martin, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, and will join his company.

First Lieut. Marion C. Raysor, Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop G of that regiment.

Second Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Fort McPherson, for duty at that post until the arrival of his regiment in the United States.

Navy.

Lieut. S. E. Kitello is detached from the office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to the Lancaster.

Lieut. H. Phelps is detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to the Cincinnati as navigator.

Lieut. S. V. Graham is transferred from the Saratoga to the Rainbow.

Lieut. A. A. McKethan has three months' sick leave.

Lieut. N. C. Twining is detached from the Washington yard and ordered to the Rainbow as navigator.

Ensigns A. St. C. Smith and A. T. Graham are ordered to the Columbia immediately in connection with crew of the Cincinnati, and on board the Cincinnati when commissioned.

Ensign F. Martin is detached from duty in charge of the powder magazine at Fort Mifflin and ordered to the Rainbow.

Ensign E. B. Larimer is ordered to the Columbia immediately in connection with crew of the Rainbow, and on board the Rainbow when commissioned.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Snyder, when discharged from treatment at Mare Island Hospital, will proceed home with three months' sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is detached from the Boston Hospital and ordered to duty in charge of the exhibit of the Medical Department of the Navy at the Charleston Exposition.

Chaplain C. M. Charlton is ordered to the Brooklyn as relief of Chaplain F. Thompson, via transport sailing from San Francisco about Dec. 16. Chaplain Thompson, upon reporting of relief, will proceed home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Wasp is at Port Royal.

The Leonidas is at Lambert's Point.

The Vixen is at Bahia, Honda.

The Dolphin sailed to-day from Boston for Yorktown.

The New Orleans sailed to-day from Shanghai for Kiao-Chau.

Maine's New Law Brings More Revenue

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Nov. 23.—The recent change in the corporation laws of Maine has resulted in a large increase of revenue to the State. Thus far this year the fees from the organization of corporations amount to $46,804, whereas last year the total receipts from corporation fees of every sort were but $37,540. Should the months of November and December yield in proportion with the preceding months of the year the receipts this year from organization fees will amount to $55,000, a gain of 46 per cent. over 1900. In addition to this revenue there will be franchise taxes enough to bring the total receipts for the year up to $100,000.

IN MEMORY OF HIS PARENTS.

Judge Elbert H. Gary Gives Church to Wheaton, Ill., Which Has Novel and Very Modern Features.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who is now living with his family for the Winter at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, has given to Wheaton, a suburb of this city, one of the finest Methodist Episcopal memorial churches in America. It is erected in honor of his parents, Erastus Gary and Susanna Vallette Gary, who came here as pioneers.

The Gary Memorial Church is perhaps the most modern in its equipment in the West. There is a steel fireproof vault for the storing of church records and the communion service, an up to date hotel kitchen, banquet hall, and dressing rooms for participants in entertainments.

In addition a nursery for babies who must be brought to church by poor mothers is provided, and a large parlor for the women with rocking and easy chairs. For the boys and young men there is a splendid gymnasium. The lantern in the tower, when lighted by electricity, can be seen in every township in Du Page County.

The building is of Gothic architecture and is of stone, with a steel framework. The windows are of stained glass, the subjects being "The Three Marys at the Tomb," "Easter Morning," "The Nativity," and "The Christ Child."

HARLEM TAILORS' SHOPS ROBBED.

Detectives Arrest Two Men, One of Whom Confesses.

Because of the numerous robberies of tailor shops in Harlem lately, Detectives Dixon and O'Neil of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station think they made a good capture yesterday afternoon when they arrested Thomas Reilly, alias "Bud" Reilly, twenty-five years old, of 1,642 Park Avenue, and Mannie Goldsmith, twenty-four years old, a driver, no home. They are charged with having robbed the tailor store of Wolf Jacobs, at 2,266 Second Avenue. The place was robbed last Sunday night, $650 worth of clothing and cloths being taken. The detectives have noticed lately that whenever they met Reilly in the street he ran away from them. He did so yesterday; they gave chase and caught him.

At the station house he confessed to having robbed Jacobs's tailor store, and implicated Goldsmith. They had disposed of the property at a second-hand clothing store on Bayard Street.

Detectives Dixon and O'Neil yesterday afternoon also arrested Henry Lang, alias "Kid" Lang, twenty-four years old, of 234 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Edward Lynch, twenty years old, of 7 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. Lang has been out of the penitentiary but four months. While the detectives were in Sobel's pawnshop at Ninety-sixth Street and Third Avenue, Lang and Lynch entered and tried to pawn two overcoats. They were arrested as suspicious persons.

In Lang's possession were found several pawntickets, showing that jewelry had been pledged, and a gold ring on the inside of which had been engraved the name "Helen Gunnison."

R. J. SCHOONMAKER A SUICIDE.

Was One of the Best-Known Guides and Hunters in New York.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Robert J. Schoonmaker, aged fifty, proprietor of the Hunters' Home, a resort for New York sportsmen on the shores of Black Lake, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the heart with a shotgun. Schoonmaker was one of the best known guides and hunters in the State.

Ten years ago his father, Smith Schoonmaker, was gored to death by a bull, and three years ago his brother, who was then a member of the New York police force, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting.

Accidentally Fired His Own House.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 23.—The country seat of A. R. Martin, at Brantwood, seven miles from here, was totally destroyed by fire to-night. Mr. Martin, who is a New York contractor, was looking over his place to-night. He discovered a leak and went up to the attic carrying a kerosene lamp in his hand. He stumbled and dropped the lamp, which broke and set fire to the house. The building and its contents were consumed. The loss is $10,000; insurance $7,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:05 A. M.—101 Clinton Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:10 A. M.—345 East Seventy-ninth Street; John Cohen; damage, $500.

6:40 A. M.—115 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Ignatz Kornseld; damage, $1,000.

8:15 A. M.—209 East Eleventh Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:45 A. M.—59 Second Street; Annie Tarsqui; no damage.

1:50 P. M.—2,252 First Avenue; Frank Ciardellio; damage, $20.

4:20 P. M.—2,078 First Avenue; Annie Famis; damage, $25.

4:25 P. M.—329 East Tenth Street; William F. Young; damage unknown.

4:30 P. M.—67 Edgecombe Avenue; Frank Richer; damage, $50.

6:50 P. M.—922 Columbus Avenue; Charles Quess; damage, $15.

7:30 P. M.—38 Division Street; Alexander Lipsity; no damage.

7:35 P. M.—423 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Antonio Neopo; no damage.

9 P. M.—1,242 Third Avenue; Samuel Schumacher; damage, $10.

BIG BEAVER DAM IN MAINE.

The Animals Build a Structure 250 Feet Long, Creating an Artificial Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Nov. 23.—The biggest beaver dam ever seen in Maine is now attracting hundreds of people to Caribou, on the Aroostook River. Two miles from the village the beavers have built a dam of logs and mud 250 feet long, turning the river back upon the lowlands for a distance of three miles, and thus creating a great lake.

Trees a foot in diameter have been cut down by the beavers, the branches trimmed off, and the trunks in some mysterious manner brought to the dam and submerged. The dam is better than many on the river that have been built by men, and the Caribou people are rather proud of it. Over 1,000 beavers have worked hard on this job for several months, and they will be allowed to remain in possession all Winter.

ELEVATED ROAD'S NEW BONDS.

Chicago Company to Issue an Additional $4,000,000 Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—Directors of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad will meet Monday to decide the terms on which about $4,000,000 additional bonds will be issued. These are part of the $5,000,000 which the Directors still have authority from shareholders to put out.

The bonds will be offered to shareholders at a price in the neighborhood of the market value, 96⅛ to 96¾, but some rights will be given. The last bonds issued were offered to shareholders for 90, but it was not expected that shareholders would profit as much from the present lot. The old 5 per cent. bonds will be called for redemption on Jan. 1. Many of these bonds have been taken up already by the company at 105.

The Ohio and Little Kanawha Sold.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The Ohio and Little Kanawha Railway, between this city and Zanesville, which was supposed to have been sold some time ago to the Wabash system, has been sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both systems were anxious to acquire the road, the former to complete its line from the lakes to the seaboard by way of the undeveloped coal lands of West Virginia. The latter wanted it to connect its Southwestern system with the main line.

Southern Railway's New Service.

Commencing to-day the Southern Railway will inaugurate passenger train service between New York, Washington, Florida, and the South, via Richmond, Va., and Charlotte, N. C. This will be in addition to the full complement of passenger train service now being operated by the Southern Railway between New York and Washington and Florida and all points south, via Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Danville, Va. These trains will be equipped with Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, operating between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., and will also carry coaches and Southern Railway dining cars.

Mr. Jack Has Not Resigned.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 23.—The report sent out from Montgomery to the effect that Freight Traffic Manager D. F. Jack of the Plant System had resigned his position to go with an Augusta bank is incorrect.

Railroad to Issue a $1,500,000 Mortgage.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has authorized the Schenectady Railway Company to issue a mortgage for $1,500,000, the proceeds of which will be used in constructing extensions to Troy, Scotia, and other places and for paying existing indebtedness incurred by an extension of its lines to Albany.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron Moncheur, Belgian Legation, Washington; W. G. Elliott, Atlanta; George W. Stevens, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and Congressman F. G. Newlands, Nevada.

HOLLAND—K. O. Bishop, Cleveland; E. C. Potter, Chicago; W. J. Hogan, Louisville; C. Inman Jones, St. Louis, and James N. Gamble, Cincinnati.

CAMBRIDGE—G. D. Braman, Chicago.

GRAND—Capt. George C. Saffarrano, United States Army; Capt. Z. B. Vance, United States Army; Major T. N. Wood, United States Marine Corps; Capt. E. C. Williams, United States Army, and C. M. McCormick, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE—M. von Rebeur, Washington.

IMPERIAL—E. H. Baker, Cleveland; Col. H. M. Green, Toledo; Thomas B. Harlan, St. Louis, and J. B. Wall, Cincinnati.

MURRAY HILL—Victor Brand, Nevada.

MANHATTAN—Alfred Exshaw, London, and C. M. Coulter, London.

SAVOY—James Haggart, Kansas City; George Dominico, Buenos Ayres, and H. A. Woodruff, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. G. C. Minor, Chillicothe, Mo.; Duke N. Banks, Chicago; Fr. Bogen, San Salvador; Sam Archer, London, and Jefferson Chandler, Washington.

HOFFMAN—George W. Miles, Radford, Va., and G. B. Bird, Halifax, England.

GILSEY—John M. Reuld, Nanlamo, B. C.; John Craig, Toledo, and J. J. Miller, United States Army.

ASTOR—Walter W. Rimington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and Frank P. Mowrer, United States Consul General, Antigua, W. I.

EMPIRE—M. Baer, Atlanta, and R. J. Johnston, Cincinnati.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Schuylerville House, at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, was burned to-day. The loss was $10,000, partly covered by insurance.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Suggestions.

BABIES' SHORT DRESSES, fine nainsook, tucked yoke; 6 mos. to 2 yrs., 68c

BABIES' SHORT DRESSES, fine nainsook, yoke of hemstitched tucks; 6 mos. to 2 yrs., 79c

BABIES' EIDERDOWN WRAPPERS, pink and blue, bound with ribbon, $1.65

BABIES' OUTING FLANNEL WRAPPERS, pink and blue; 1, 2 & 3 yrs., $1.35

BABIES' EIDERDOWN COATS; 2 & 3 yrs., $4.75

BABIES' "COLD FEET" GOWNS, made of fine flannel, buttoned up around the feet; 1 & 2 yrs., $2.25

BABIES' CREEPING APRONS, made of fine check gingham, $1.25

GIRLS' FINE SILK MOREEN PETTICOATS, beautiful shades of red and blue, also black; 20 to 38-inch, according to size, $1.90 to $2.75

GIRLS' WOOL SHIRT WAISTS, leading styles and colors; sizes 30 to 34, $1.98 to $6.75

GIRLS' RUSSIAN BLOUSES, fine quality red or blue serge, embroidered emblems; 6 to 12 yrs., $3.65

CHILDREN'S IMPORTED WOVEN WOOL PETTICOATS, dainty in color and design; 2 to 12 yrs., 79c., $1.00 & $1.29

VERY FINE FLANNEL NIGHT DRAWERS with feet; 2, 4 & 6 yrs., $2.50

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMED BEAVER AND VELVET HATS in all the desirable shades and styles.

ANGORA HOODS. White, trimmed with swansdown, $1.85, $2.25 & $2.75

Brown, Cardinal and Gray, trimmed with f

VIRUS AND ANTITOXIN OF THE HEALTH BOARD

The Precautions Taken in Their Preparation Here.

No Case of Tetanus in 100,000 Vaccinations in 1900—The Federal Government a Purchaser of the Virus.

Numerous inquiries having reached THE NEW YORK TIMES since the recent outbreaks of tetanus in St. Louis and New Jersey relative to the manufacture, distribution and sale of vaccine virus and antitoxin serum by the New York Board of Health, THE TIMES sets forth the facts as obtained from personal observation of its reporters, with the statements of the officials of the Health Department.

The New York Board of Health has produced its own virus since Dr. E. G. Janeway was the head of the department, in the early eighties. It was the pioneer manufacturer, as well as the first municipal Health Board in this country to produce antitoxin serum. This was begun in 1894.

The quality of the virus is such that large quantities are disposed of to the United States Government, which manufactures its own anti-toxin. Of the latter product, the New York Board of Health has, for a long time, supplied quantities to the city of Chicago.

Legislative enactments and the New York charter authorize the board to dispose of its surplus supply of serum or virus to any persons who may desire to purchase. For several years past attempts have been made by commercial interests and certain physicians to have the Legislature revoke this privilege. These attempts have so far failed. According to Dr. W. H. Park, Assistant Director of Hospital Bacteriological Laboratories, when some years ago one of the largest manufacturing concerns interested in this attempt was declaring that the serum and virus made by the Board of Health were dirty and carelessly prepared, it was at the very time selling in bottles bearing the firm name antitoxin purchased from the New York Board.

During the recent tetanus epidemic in New Jersey, Health Commissioner John B. Cosby received requests for New York virus, which he promptly sent over. Speaking of the products of the Board of Health, the Commissioner said yesterday:

"Out of 100,000 vaccinations last year, we had no case of tetanus. If we are not producing good virus, I don't think the United States Government would buy of us. The greatest care is exercised in our laboratories to keep the virus and serum free from contamination. When there is an epidemic of tetanus, it is from one of two things: Something wrong with the virus or proper precautions are not taken with the wounds."

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, head of the Bacteriological Department of the Board of Health, referring to the sale of the surplus, said:

"In producing serum and virus, it is necessary for us to anticipate the demand in the case of serum by several months; in the case of virus, by several weeks. At times we, therefore, have a surplus on hand. It is necessary to either sell this surplus or throw it away. The products we sell are the same as we use, and are not inferior or cast-off products."

HOW VIRUS IS PREPARED.

Dr. Biggs, at the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES, has furnished, through Dr. J. H. Huddleston, Assistant Director of Vaccine Laboratories, the following statement concerning the method of preparing vaccine virus in the Health Department Laboratories:

"The animals used are calves, females, two to four months old. Before using they are examined by the veterinary surgeon, and the temperature is taken. Inspection is directed especially to the condition of the skin, the lungs, and of the external orifices of the body. If approved, they are washed and curried, especial attention being paid to the feet and tail. The brush at the end of the tail is clipped closely. A calf is then put on its side on a table constructed for that purpose, and the abdomen behind the navel and the insides of the thighs are shaved and washed.

"The calf is then taken to an operating room, and the shaved area again washed, first with soap and water, and then with alcohol, and parallel lineal incisions are made with a sterile scapula all over the cleared area. These incisions are superficial, do not cause the blood to run, and are two to three-eighths of an inch apart. Seed virus, which is glycerinated virus, about three months old, is then rubbed into the incisions with a sterile steel spatula.

"After the virus is dried, the animal is returned to the stable, and while there is kept within its stall, its head held by a metal standan. It stands on an open-work platform, without bedding. It is fed with boiled milk. The temperature is taken daily, and the appetite and condition of the bowels noted, as well as the appearance of the vaccinated area. Usually on the sixth day the vesicles, which have been formed, are ready for collection. The animal is then taken to the operating room and the vesicles are cleaned with water. Any crusts are removed, and the pulp is then taken with a sterile steel currette and placed in a sterile dish.

"The animal is then killed, and the organs are examined by the veterinary surgeon. The pulp, which has been collected is wet and mixed with glycerine and water in the proportion of one part of pulp to three parts of the diluent. The mixing is done by a specially constructed grinder provided with glass rollers. A light brown syrupy emulsion results, and this is immediately drawn by a pump into sterile glass storage tubes, which are sealed at each end in the flame. Capillary tubes of virus are made at the same time for the various tests which are necessary.

"When the virus is to be issued, it is poured from the storage tube either into sterile vials, in which it may be issued, or into conical cups, from which in turn it is drawn by a pump into sterile capillary glass tubes, which are each immediately sealed in a flame.

"The stable is washed daily, every stall is scrubbed when a calf is removed from it, antiseptics are used freely at night in the stable, and there is nothing brought into the stable which is not absolutely necessary for the care of the animals. Nothing is stored in the stable. The floor of the stable is of cement, and the walls are of brick. The operating room resembles that in any hospital. It has a cement floor, glazed brick walls, and is well lighted. Enameled iron tables and other usual operating furniture are in use.

"The animal is covered by sterile towels during the operation with the exception, of course, of the area on which work is being done. The operators wear white gowns and caps, such as are worn in a hospital. The virus is handled in another room, also kept exclusively for that work, and those who handle it are also provided with laboratory gowns.

"Before the virus is issued four observations are made:

"First.—A report from the veterinary surgeon that the organs are normal is received.

"Second.—The report of the clinical tester that the virus has taken perfectly and without accident on five children, each vaccinated in three spots.

"Third.—The report as to the number and character of colonies resulting from planting a capillary tube of vaccination on an agar flat table.

"Fourth.—The result of inoculating a capillary tube of the virus beneath the skin of a white mouse.

"If all four reports are not satisfactory the virus is not issued."

Dr. Park showed a NEW YORK TIMES reporter through the Health Department laboratories in East Sixteenth Street, where the vaccine and serum are prepared. The conspicuous feature of the laboratories, to the eye of the layman, from the stable where the calves are kept to the refrigerators where the supply is stored, was the exceeding cleanliness of everything.

THE ANTI-TOXIN SERUM.

Dr. Park described the method of obtaining the anti-toxin serum as follows:

"The horses from which we obtain the serum are kept in the stable of Dr. H. D. Gill, a veterinary surgeon, at 154 East Fifty-seventh Street. No diseased horses are kept there, all statements that any are, to the contrary, notwithstanding. The only requirements the horses must come up to are that they are young and in perfect health. They may be vicious or kick, or something of that sort, that render them worthless for ordinary purposes. They are neither high bred nor yet coarse grained—just about medium.

"There is no particular necessity for keeping the stable any cleaner than any other ordinary stable, because for anti-toxin, blood is taken, and the tetanus germ is local to the wound and does not circulate through the blood. The horse is exercised daily, and care is taken that he is perfectly healthy.

"After they are brought to the stable they are given an injection of tetanus anti-toxin. This is given to prevent the horse having lockjaw. Each week there is an injection of the diphtheria toxin. No germs are given. Only the poison produced by the germs. The toxin itself is one-half per cent. carbolic acid solution, so that there is no danger whatever of toxin becoming contaminated with bacteria. The toxin is prepared by a bacteriologist of the department, who has done this work for six years.

"The weekly injections are kept up for about one year. The injections are increased from week to week, to such an extent as to cause the temperature of the horse to rise from one to three degrees, but never enough to cause sickness.

"After about three months the horse contains such an accumulation of anti-toxin—the production of the reaction of the injected toxin—that it is in fit condition to be bled, to obtain the serum. In obtaining the horse's blood the greatest possible precautions are taken to prevent the access of any germ to the blood stream.

"First the horse is shaved over the portion of the neck just above the jugular vein. Then a tiny incision is made through the skin over the vein. Through this a sharp tube is driven into the vein itself. The outer end of this tube is then connected by a sterile rubber and glass tubing to a flask. The blood then flows from the horse's veins into the flask without any chance of contamination.

"These flasks, containing about two quarts of blood, are then placed in the ice box for four days. The clear serum which has separated itself from the clot at the end of this time, is siphoned through sterile tubing into quart bottles which have been thoroughly sterilized at a high heat. The quart bottles are then sent to the laboratory and the anti-toxin placed in small vials, which have also been sterilized by heat. An especial room is used for this purpose.

"To make sure that the anti-toxin is absolutely pure and sterile, the last ten cubic centimeters from each quart bottle are dropped into two test tubes of broth. These are kept at blood heat for forty-eight hours. If any growth whatever occurs, all the vials made from that bottle are thrown away. The anti-toxin is not filtered and has no preservative added, so that if any impurity gets into the serum it is thrown away.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

On the Manufacture and Use of Anti-toxin and Vaccine Virus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the Secretary of a Board of Health, I am glad to see that you have opened your columns to a discussion of the best way to insure the use of reliable antitoxins and vaccine virus. I do not know for a fact that any of the manufactures of the New York Board have been used in our State, and I am not objecting in particular to the New York Board of Health except that it is nearer at hand, and I hold with Dr. Dalton that the manufacture of antitoxins is no part of the business of Boards of Health. It has been the experience of many others besides myself that a great deal of inferior virus from one source or another has found its way into this State. I do not think that the making of our own would be any improvement. There are reliable products on the market, and physicians are or ought to be well aware what manufacturers can be relied upon for pure drugs and medicinal products.

There is no reason why it should be any more difficult to obtain all the vaccine virus and antitoxin we want, and that of the best quality and guaranteed purity, than to obtain pure and wholesome drugs. No doubt the poor should be provided with these prophylactics free, but it would be more economical as well as safer for Boards of Health to purchase what supplies they require from reputable manufacturers than to use the public money in making preparations of their own, which besides coming in competition with legitimate business leads to the distraction of the attention of officers of health from their proper duties.

Until now I had been under the impression that the charter of Greater New York had so curtailed the powers of the Boards of Health that it would no longer be able to continue the manufacture and sale of products, but I now regret to learn that we are still liable to have inferior anti-toxins and vaccine lymph sold to innocent country druggists of this and other parts of the Union.

B. F. UNDERWOOD, M. D.
Ridgefield, N. J., Nov. 18, 1901.

THE CHARTER AND THE SALE OF ANTITOXIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest both your editorial and the letter of Dr. W. R. Inge Dalton on the manufacture and sale of antitoxins. While treating the subject from somewhat different points of view, the writers say much that will command the support of those who know the facts and have had occasion to weigh the arguments pro and con. Editorially you lay stress on the fact that impure virus is allowed to get on the market, and the consequent necessity that exists for stricter regulations in regard to its preparation and sale.

Granted. But who is to frame and see to the carrying out of these regulations? Naturally one would say that this is one of the duties of the Board of Health. But if the Board of Health is itself engaged in the business and is striving in every way possible to get its goods accepted in lieu of those of regular manufacturers, it is manifestly not in position to form an unbiased judgment. Let the Board of Health get out of the drug business, in which it is wasting the public money, and devote all its attention to the testing of drugs and other like matters. That was what was said by those who supported the various bills referred to by Dr. Dalton as having been introduced with the view of remedying the unsatisfactory state of matters that exists in this city.

The officials of the Board of Health, however, affiliated as they were with the dominant political machine, always opposed and defeated such legislation. Even the Charter Revision Committee proved powerless against their wire pulling and trickery. In the recommendations of that body, of which Mr. Rives, the new Corporation Counsel, was Chairman, was one to the effect that the Board of Health, while allowed to retain its power of making vaccine virus and antitoxin, should be deprived of the right to hawk it about the country as it was doing, in rivalry with legitimate trade. This proposed change in the law involved the omission of the last few lines of Paragraph 1,226 of the charter. The words to be left out were inclosed within brackets, as were other portions of the charter which it was intended to repeal. At the last moment, however, the brackets inclosing the particular words referred to were surreptitiously struck out.

How this was done nobody has ever been able to discover. Certainly it was not done in open session, and the inference is that the Board of Health had motives for getting the change made by stealth instead of advocating it openly. If that is a specimen of how legislation is conducted at Albany, it is hardly to be wondered at if the people have little faith in the Legislature. Now that Mr. Rives is installed in power, perhaps he will find an opportunity to find out exactly how those brackets came to be erased.

BENDINER & SCHLESINGER.
New York, Nov. 19, 1901.

FUNCTIONS OF HEALTH BOARDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with your correspondent, Dr. W. R. Inge Dalton, that Boards of Health have no business to engage in the making of drugs or the general practice of medicine. This is a matter that, unfortunately, too few of them understand. Dressed in a little brief authority, they act as if the manufacturer of drugs, the retail druggist, and the regular practitioner were the enemies they were appointed to make war against.

Nor is the reason for this far to seek, for under the present system of selecting Health Officers it is rare to find really good men who are willing to accept such offices, and the unknown men who do secure them by means of political pulls find it necessary to assert themselves in presence of the more skilled members of the profession lest they should be relegatd to the position they deserve—among the underlings of the political bosses.

Now, it seems to me that, especially in a large city like New York, the position of Health Commissioner should be one of some dignity as well as of recognized usefulness. This it can never be expected to be so long as the principal duty of that official, or one of the principal duties, is to devise ways and means for carrying on a successful competition against regular manufacturers of drugs.

Already the bad example of the city Board of Health is being followed by the State authorities. The medical friends of Dr. Daniel Lewis expected better things from him than this. He has the reputation of being a man who believes in a department, like an individual, minding its own business. As the Health Commissioner of the Empire State he had a brilliant opportunity of showing what could be done by such an official along legitimate lines—the collection and tabulation of accurate statistics, the diffusion of information calculated to promote the public health, the testing of milk, food, liquors, drugs, &c., the prevention of the spread of infections, and, above all, the abatement of unhealthy nuisances. Surely we have here a large enough sphere for the gratification of any man's ambition whose desire it is to improve the hygienic conditions of the community.

But no; all these things are to be subordinated in the State, as in the city, to the new-fangled plaything, a biological laboratory, in which aspiring chemists and physiologists and pathologists and dabblers in medical science generally can carry on experiments at the public expense and make reputations for themselves which will enable them some day to command a position in one of the large drug houses. By all means let the State do all it can to encourage medical research. The question is whether the money that it votes so freely would not be better spent in giving Health Officers a course of instruction in matters pertaining to the public health instead of founding these ill-equipped and badly manned laboratories, which, as the St. Louis disaster shows, may all too easily be converted into centres for the spread of disease rather than for its prevention.

A COUNTRY DOCTOR.
New Rochelle, Nov. 18, 1901.

SAFEGUARDS IN VIRUS AND ANTI-TOXINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the newspapers and the public are discussing the tetanus epidemic now raging in some parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, children still die of the disease, and not one step in the right direction seems to have been taken to confine the epidemic to its present sphere or to prevent its recurrence. Investigation by the local Boards of Health, future legislation which may bring benefits in a year from now at the earliest, those and similar considerations are freely dwelt upon, but no plan for the immediate relief seems to have been advanced. * * *

Whatever the cause may be, it remains that, in the eyes of most people, the vaccine used is responsible for the appalling mortality among vaccinated children, and it is not surprising that people should refuse to submit to vaccination unless they can be given the positive assurance that no bad effects will follow its administration. It seems quite obvious that since the authorities, in order to protect the majority, make vaccination compulsory, they should also afford entire protection from harmful results to every law-abiding individual. To meet this end the following plan or a similar one could be adopted:

First—Place an order with a reliable laboratory for a supply of vaccine which will be manufactured especially for the afflicted towns.

Second—Vaccinations to be practiced by a chosen board of physicians.

Third—Special instructions given to parents and children on the precautions to take to avoid secondary contamination.

Under such conditions it would be practically impossible to have any bad results. This plan would furthermore prove that practiced as it should be vaccination is harmless, and that, too, in a region where allied infection had been quite prevalent a short time before. Finally, the value of this experiment made at this critical moment would be of incalculable import. It would be the most powerful weapon which could be used against the Anti-Vaccination League, the influence of which is unluckily quite apt to be increased by this most unfortunate occurrence.

Such fatalities, together with the tetanus infection following the administration of anti-diphtheretic serum in St. Louis will, it is hoped, force people to realize that it is about time that steps be taken which will make the manufacturers of biological products understand that more is expected from them than from the manufacturing or dispensing chemists. Germs can almost always be ignored by the latter, but their presence and the possible appalling results from their presence must always be borne in mind by the former. To insure a perfect immunity from their attacks, skill alone is quite helpless, unless it is supplemented by the conscientiousness coming from the realization of the sacred trust and confidence that the whole population has placed in the manufacturers.

To inspect the stables and the animals, to frequently visit the plants in which biological products are being manufactured, to frame a set of regulations exacting enough to almost insure a perfect product, to refuse a license to any one not conducting his business in a satisfactory manner, those and like measures will undoubtedly do much to prevent such calamities as those above referred to. Certitude of this fact, however, will not be ours until everything but the wrapping and packing of biological products is attended to by persons whose training, experience and moral character guarantee their appreciation of the responsibilities which they assume.

It goes without saying that duties like these cannot safely be entrusted to those whose work, in the public service with its uncertain tenure, is only a temporary task and not a career. Nor is it fair to ask communities to trust those who, in an emergency, can shield themselves behind the impersonal bulwark of a municipality to avoid the responsibility of grave errors or criminal neglect.

EDMOND ESQUERRE.
New York Nov. 20, 1901.

VACCINE, ANTITOXINS, AND THE HEALTH BOARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course, I fully expected that the bacteriological bureaus would find a champion, and who more fitting than Dr. A. N. Bell of Brooklyn, who is himself or has been associated very intimately with the system that I condemn? Has he not been a little premature? Has he not allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion? There is a familiar French proverb which says, "s'excuse, s' accuse," and if it applies to Dr. Biggs and his friends I hope they will have the fairness to put it down to the account of their zealous champion.

I never made any attempt to belittle or asperse the work of Dr. Biggs or of Dr. Salmon of Washington, with whose name it is my misfortune to have been hitherto unacquainted. I simply condemned a sort of amateur Socialism, more correctly perhaps describable as bureaucratism—our French friends are familiar enough with the evil under that name; here it is more recognizable as an ordinary development of the spoils system—by which a number of men with political influence get together in a public department and arrange matters so that its functions will be extended and an appropriation secured for services that would often be much better done without; or, as in the case under consideration, articles are produced under expensive special arrangements which could be obtained with more regard to economy, and at the same time with a greater guarantee of quality in the open market.

I discussed the question on broad, general, economic principles, and I also adduced certain facts in regard to the preparation of antitoxin to show the particular abuses to which such a system leads in a case to which I had given special attention.

Dr. Bell has not sought either to contradict the statements which I made or to answer my arguments. On the contrary, he adopts the usual subterfuge of counsel with a bad case, and heaps torrents of abuse on his opponents. Even you, Sir, do not escape his castigation, for apparently he cannot understand how an editor of your standing would take part in such dirty work as is involved in the "cleaning out of Augaean stables." Needless to say, I leave you to answer for yourself, well convinced as I am that you are in no need of any help of mine in the matter.

Meanwhile, it is with Dr. Bell that I have to deal, and in order to prevent him from further confusing the issue or throwing dust in the eyes of those who are not acquainted with the facts, I should like, with your permission, to ask him one or two questions:

(1)—Do you think it is right that taxpayers' money should be used to enable the Board of Health or any other public department to carry on a commercial business in opposition to those who are engaged in legitimate trade?

(2)—Is there any more reason why Boards of Health should manufacture their own antitoxin and vaccine virus than that they should prepare ordinary drugs?

(3)—Do you approve of the products of the Board of Health of the City of New York being hawked about in other parts of the Union, and, when occasion offers, sold at reduced rates to other cities? And especially do you approve of antitoxin being thus disposed of which is not considered good enough for home use?

(4)—Have you personally or by means of a deputy examined the cellar in which the horses of the Board of Health are boarded? I have made a citation from the brief of Mr. James McKeen, one of the revisers of the city charter, to show the condition in which this cellar was some years ago, and I have ascertained and am prepared to prove that it is little if any better now. Have you, Dr. Bell, as editor of The Sanitarian, or as champion in chief of the Board of Health, or in any other capacity, examined this cellar, and is it, in your opinion, such a place as should be used for the keeping of horses to be used in the production of antitoxin?

(5)—Have you ever visited the stables of the commercial manufacturers of these products—people, that is, who have no political bosses and no public appropriations to make use of, but who have simply to stand on their own reputations, and know that these would be ruined if they were guilty of gross carelessness or the neglect of proper precautions in the manufacture of any of their products?

A great deal of useless talk has been indulged in regarding commercialism. But for commercialism where would the United States be to-day? Commercialism is the life blood of the country. But there is a place for commercialism, and another where it is out of place. I say it is most grievously out of place in a Board of Health, which is maintained by public funds, and which ought to be in a position in which it can make independent investigations in regard to the products of commercial houses in so far as they affect the public health, but which puts itself in a false position and destroys its powers of legitimate usefulness if it enters into competition with manufacturing firms.

W. R. INGE DALTON.
New York, Nov. 23, 1901.

Harlem Club's Entertainment.

The Harlem Club last Thursday evening gave its monthly entertainment. The women friends of the members were invited. The programme was entirely musical. About 250 well-known residents of the northern section of the city were present.

Silt Mantel Sets.

French Gilt Mantel Sets, comprising two 4-light candelabras and clock, with 8-day movement; regular price $30.00 per set; special to-morrow, 22.50

(Jewelry Dept., Main Floor.)

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Ladies' Lorgnette Chains.

LADIES' LORGNETTE CHAINS, gold filled with solid gold stone set slide; regular price $2.00; special, 98

(Jewelry Dept., Main Floor.)

Fine Cutlery.
Just in Time for Thanksgiving.

Very excellent offers that you will instantly appreciate.

Carving Knives and Forks from 35c up.

The Nut Sets and Fruit Knives are likewise worthy of your ready consideration.

CARVING KNIFE AND FORK, cocobolo wood handles and good quality steel, worth $1.00, 35

STEAK OR GAME CARVER AND GUARD FORK, genuine stag handles, Landers, Frary & Clark's best quality steel, worth regularly $2.25, 1.25

DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS, white celluloid handles and fine quality steel, per set of 6 knives and 6 forks, 2.50

PEARL HANDLE DINNER KNIVES, fancy sterling silver ferrule and silver plated blades; worth $5.00; set of 6, 3.00

FRUIT KNIVES, white celluloid handles, silver-plated blades and fancy ferrule, worth $2.25; set of 6 in box, 1.15

CARVING SET, knife, fork and steel, made by Landers, Frary & Clark, American cutlers; antique ivory handles, regularly worth $6.75, 3.75

CARVING SET, knife, fork and steel, genuine stag handles, German silver ferrule and tip, Landers, Frary & Clark best quality steel, bought to sell at $4.50, 2.25

CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, stag handles, extra quality steel, manufactured by Landers, Frary & Clark; regularly worth $2.50, 1.25

CARVER AND GUARD FORK, best quality of steel, 9-inch blade, with white celluloid handles; regularly worth $3.75, 2.00

CARVER AND GUARD FORK, stag handles and good quality steel; worth $1.50, 95

NICKEL AND SILVER PLATED NUT SETS:
6 picks in box, 10c., 15c. and 25
6 picks and cracker in box, 19c., 35c., 59
6 picks and 2 crackers in wooden case, 98

(Main Floor, Front.)

Sahlin Perfect Form & Corset Combined, 100 AND 1.50

Artistically cultivates the straight front and erect figure. The ideal Corset of the 20th Century. No hooks, no clasps, no strings, no heavy steels. Made in white and drab coutil, 1.00 and 1.50

$5 Nemo Self-Reducing Corset, Special at 2.50

An offer that will again crowd the Corset Depdrtment Monday. The manufacturers of the famous Nemo Corsets decided to add hip extension pieces to their style, No. 5. They sold us all of their corsets of this number, and as fast as the lots arrived we placed them on sale. Another consignment is in, and goes on sale to-morrow. Made in strong black Italian cloth; with genuine whalebone; sizes 18 to 36, 2.50

Silk Underskirts
Special Sale.

Certain lines of Black and Colored Silk Skirts must hurry out at once. We've cut three or four dollars off the original prices, and mark them at a price that will make them swift sellers to-morrow. These Skirts have single and double ruffles of plaitings or graduated flounces. Astonishing values at 5.00

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of outing flannel; yoke band and deep hem; special, 18

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS of fine stockinette, fleece lined; yoke band and deep hem; special, 39

WOMEN'S WOOL HAND CROCHET KNIT UNDERSKIRTS, light and dark colors, worth $1.30; special, 98

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, fine mercerized Sateen colors and black, umbrella flounce, accordion pleated ruffle; excellent value, 1.75

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Framed Pictures 50c
Worth $1.00

2,000 Colored Facsimile Reproductions of Famous Artists, fitted with assorted colored mats, in handsome gilt frame, with matched corners; size 16x20.

(Third Floor.)

Leather Goods.
Beaded and Leather Bags.

Every woman knows how useful and ornamental a Chatelaine Bag is. We've sold thousands this fall, and the demand seems to know no ending.

New styles. Fine grades. Low prices.

250 STEEL BEADED SIDE BAGS FOR 98c. EACH.

The very kind that are so popular. What a little price to pay. Good quality, chamois lined; plated oxidized frame and chain; bag is 5 inches long, finished with 1-inch fringe; Monday, 98

A much larger SIDE BAG, in two styles, chamois lined and back, pretty frames; hitherto sold for $1.95; to-morrow only, while they last, at 1.35

BLACK SEAL CHATELAINE BAGS; seal both sides, gusset bottom, chamois lined, outside handkerchief pocket, covered frame, patent "Holdfast" hook, 98

GENUINE SEAL CHATELAINE BAGS; selected stock, large side, chamois lined, turned-in straps, patent "Holdfast" hook, prevents bag slipping off belt; usual price $1.50; to-morrow, special, at 1.15

(Main Floor, Centre.)

Elegant Long and Short Coats.
All of the Most Fashionable Styles in Luxurious Variety.

The demand for Long Garments intensifies daily. Nothing like it has ever been known. The world of fashion is perfectly a-flutter over this feature of raiment.

We are showing Raglans and all sorts of Long Coats in one of the largest and best varieties in the United States. Our special arrangements with several high-class tailoring organizations are so extensive that our stocks are never allowed to become low.

The best assortments, the best styles, and the most enticing of all prices.

Full Length Raglans.
Plaid back cloth in gray and Oxford, perfect workmanship, Value $15.00, at 9.75

Crush Velour Coats.
Short Eton effect and tab front, lined with Skinner's satin and satin fold belt, Value $16.50, at 10.00

Cravenette Raglans.
Oxford, tan, castor and green, Priestley's high grade cloth, loose back and yoke, Value $19.75, at 12.75

¾ Kersey Garments.
Full 42 inches long, of best cloth, solidly stitched, yoke lined with guaranteed satin, newly shaped sleeve, Value $22.50, at 14.75

Velvet Long Garments.
Semi-fitted back, with graduated flounce, lined throughout with white satin, and trimmed with stitched satin bands, Value $62.50, at 45.00

Black Satin Full Length Coats.
Very heavy quality; entire garment trimmed with velvet ribbon; graduated flounce encircled with velvet ribbon; lined with white or delicate gray silk, Value $75.00 at 47.50

Two Extraordinary Specials.
Velour Jackets.
With full collar and front of choice mink or select Persian, $55.00 value, at 35.00

Oxford Cloth Jackets.
With stitched Peau de Soie, front lined with the very best grade of taffeta, $15.00 value, at 9.75

2,000 Flannel Waists
at Remarkable Reductions.

Waists worth $3.75, $4.50 and $4.75, reduced to 2.75

Waists worth $5.00, $5.75 and $6.90, reduced to 3.90

The assortment comprises solid colored, stripe and Persian weave waists, made in a profusion of most desirable styles, with cording, piping, tucking, hem stitching, Applique; they button in front, back or on side. Every one of the waists is the product of foremost waist makers.

Embroidered Taffeta Waists
in all colors and most beautiful designs at 5.00
The Smartest Waist of the Season.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Wrappers and Robes.

PERCALE WRAPPERS, in good dark patterns, braid trimmed, full skirt with flounce, not to be had elsewhere at less than 79c.; special price to-morrow 39

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS; extra heavy, excellent style and pattern; very special 83

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE KIMONOS; Persian designs, with border to match; regularly $1.95 value; special 1.69

WOMEN'S BATH ROBES; all wool eiderdown; satin binding, heavy girdle and silk frogs, all colors, gray, pink, blue and rose; sizes, worth $3.75; special, 2.95

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Sweaters Underpriced.
Special Values for Men, Women and Boys.

The sportsman, the athlete, the skater, the all-day outdoor man can buy Sweaters to-morrow at far below the regular prices.

Lots of young men will need Sweaters for the Thanksgiving sports and here is their chance.

Boys' all-wool SCHOOL SWEATERS, striped collar and cuffs; neat and warm, 75

BOYS' WOOL SWEATERS, neat laced front, sailor collar, very special at 1.45

Men's plain color ALL WOOL SWEATERS, 1.25

FOOTBALL SWEATERS, alternate stripe, assorted colors, strong and well made, 1.75

AUSTRALIAN LAMB'S WOOL SWEATER, intercollegiate style, triple neck, full fashioned and extremely well made; a $6.00 garment for 4.25

LADIES' SWEATERS, full fashioned, well made, in assorted colors, 2.95

Our Sweater Department.
Can fit anyone with the proper styles, from the infant to the largest person; special sweaters made to order if desired.

(2d Floor, Sporting Goods Dept.)

Stationery Store.
Supplies Little Priced:

Visiting cards are essential. The need emphasizes itself daily. We make this special offer for Monday: 50 cards and engraved plate in the latest and most fashionable letter; tinted or shaded old English 1.75

BOX CONTAINING 24 SHEETS OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES TO MATCH, of crushed parchment bond, in cream, azure or blue; price, per box, 15

HURD'S WRITING PAPER for wee people, illuminated; price per box, 25

PLAYING CARDS, fine quality; per pack, 10

GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN, warranted, 45

SUPERIOR POSTAL SCALES, 4 pounds, 1.50

LAMP SHADES, crepe paper, 18 in., any color; special for to-morrow, 1.25

DOUBLE TULIP ELECTRIC LIGHT SHADE, crepe paper, any color; special for to-morrow, 35

(Second Floor, Rear.)

Less than half a dozen days—then Thanksgiving, a day when the housekeeper delights in putting forth the season's choicest and cheeriest.

Everything is here for Thanksgiving—Nuts, Wines, Fowl, Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Fruits, Cheese—everything the most skilful chef can possibly suggest.

But in preparing so finely for Thanksgiving we haven't overlooked your earlier wants. The staples are as fully represented as the specials. It's the World's Greatest Grocery, and therefore the completest. The best products beautifully arranged at prices that weekly bring many thousands of people here. Special for Monday:

BUTTER: 5-lb. crock choice Elgin Creamery Butter, fresh pack and fine flavor, 1.29

HAM: Armour's delicious mild sugar cured Ham, lb., 11

PORK: Loins of Fancy Jersey Pork, lb., 10

LAMB: Forequarter fancy Canada Spring Lamb, lb., 7

MACKEREL: 10-lb. pail fancy fat family Mackerel, no heads, no tails, choice plump Fish, 95

CANNED VEGETABLES: "Hazel" or "Lilac" or fancy Maine Sugar Corn or "Early Bird" choice sifted Peas, small and tender; doz., $1.15; can, 10

SUCCOTASH: Hazel or Wyman's creamy Maine Succotash, very tender and sweet, can, 10

BEANS: Boyle's White Wax or Farren's Stringless Beans, doz., 70c.; can, 6

ORANGES: Fancy Sweet Florida Oranges, doz., 25

LEMONS: Choice juicy Messina Lemons, doz., 12

WASHING POWDER: Hazel brand, large 4-lb. pkge, 14

COFFEE: Mocha and Java, "Popular Blend," rich, full flavor, delightful aroma, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb., 28

Fancy fresh roasted Santos COFFEE, sweet and sound, 10 lbs., $1.35; lb. 14

MILK: "Fern" brand Condensed Milk or Superb Cream, can, 8

TEA: Choice first pickings, fancy Green or Black Teas, or blended to suit purchaser, 5 lbs., $2; lb., 43

PICKLES: Crosse & Blackwell's genuine English Pickles, or Milford Pickles, bot., 15

PLUM PUDDING: Hazel brand, made from the very best ingredients, rich and fruity, can, 18

MINCE MEAT: Hazel brand, condensed; made from the old time New England recipe; will make 6 large pies; 3-lb. pail, 35

SALMON: "Binnacle" or "Arch Rock" fancy Alaska Red Salmon, doz., $1.25; can, 11

SARDINES: Hazel imported boneless sardines, packed in virgin olive oil; can, 19

PRUNES: From Spring Valley Orchard, thin skin, delicious flavor; 10-lbs., 49

MAPLE SYRUP: Milford brand, strictly pure; ½ gal. can, 27

PANCAKE FLOUR: Aunt Jemima or Hazel Pancake Flour, pkge., 9

PEACHES: "Holly" Yellow Peaches or "Oregon" Bartlett Pears; choice California fruit; can, 16

Turkeys.

10,000 New York State and Rhode Island Spring Turkeys, fancy fresh dressed, dry picked; guaranteed the most select, plump and finest corn-fed stock, at the lowest prices.

RAISINS: Hazel 3 crown Seeded Raisins, thoroughly cleaned; 1-lb. pkge., 11

NUTS: New crop imported fancy Mixed Nuts, lb., 13

OLIVE OIL: Hazel Pure Virgin Oil, first pressing, bot., 38

BAKING POWDER: Hazel brand, strictly pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder, ½-lb. can, 15

SPICES: Our Spices are most carefully selected and thoroughly cleaned; Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Allspice; whole or ground, lb., 24

EXTRACTS: Milford Flavoring Extracts, double concentration, full pound bottles; Vanilla, 70c.; Lemon, 55

Wines and Liquors.
Special Sale of Case Lots.

High-class wines. Many rare vintages. So widely are the brands known which we enumerate to-day that it requires but mere mention of them to immediately attract a large volume of business.

The prices are distinctly special. Stewards of clubs, vessels, restaurants, hotels and private residences will find it wise to seize this chance without delay.

Coming at this season the offer is exceptionally tempting.

G. H. Mumm's Champagne, case 12 qts., 29.00

"Prince," America's finest Champagne, regularly fermented in bottle after French process, case 12 qts., 12.00

Chateau Milon, Durhart Casteya, Pauillac, Medoc, 1889, imported in glass, from Palace Hotel, Monte Carlo, case 12 qts., 8.00

Chateau Desmirail, Grand Vin Margaux, 1888, imported in glass from Palace Hotel, Monte Carlo, case 12 qts., $9.00; 24 pts., 9.50

Cos D. Estournel, 1890, Caves do Palace Hotel, Monte Carlo, imported in glass, case 12 qts., 10.00

BURGUNDY: Chorins, imported in glass, from Bouchard Aine & Fils, Beaune, France, case 12 qts.; 10.00

Niersteiner, Kranzberg, imported in glass, from W. Burhart & Co., Frankfurt-a-M., case 12 qts., 6.50

Rudesheimer Berg, imported in glass, from W. Burhart & Co., Frankfurt-a-M., case 12 qts., 7.00

Chateau Margaux, 1887, imported in glass, case, 10.00

Liebfraumilch, imported in glass, from W. Burhart & Co., Frankfurt-a-M., case 12 qts., 7.50

Marcobrunner, imported in glass, from W. Burhart & Co., Frankfurt-a-M., case 12 qts., 8.00

Steinberger, imported in glass, from W. Burhart & Co., Frankfurt-a-M., case 12 qts., 8.50

Scharlachberger, imported in glass, from W. Burhart & Co., Frankfurt-a-M., case 12 qts., 9.00

Forster Riesling, imported in glass, from W. Burhart & Co., Frankfurt-a-M., case 12 qts., 9.50

Rauenthaler Berg, imported in glass, from W. Burhart & Co., Frankfurt-a-M., case 12 qts., 10.00

Dorf Johannisberger, imported in glass, from W. Burhart & Co., Frankfurt-a-M., case 12 qts., 10.50

Forster Jesuitengarten, imported in glass, from W. Burhart & Co., Frankfurt-a-M., case 12 qts., 11.00

GRIEF CAUSED HIS SUICIDE.

When Walthauer's Wife Was Buried He Declared He Would Join Her.

Grief over the death of his wife caused Jacob Walthauer, twenty-nine years old, a shipping clerk employed in Otto Huber's brewery at Montrose Avenue and Bushwick Place, Williamsburg, to end his own life. His body was found in the cellar of the brewery yesterday morning by Frank Schab, a porter. Walthauer had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the right temple.

The suicide lived at 233 Humboldt Street and had been married three years. He was devotedly attached to his wife, Veronica, who was twenty-three years old. When Mrs. Walthauer was taken ill about two months ago her husband was assiduous in his attentions to her. Three weeks ago Mrs. Walthauer was removed to the Maternity Hospital, where it was found that an operation was necessary. This was performed last week and resulted in the woman's death.

Walthauer was beside himself with grief,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES, WITH 20-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT AND Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It is hardly understood generally how great a change in the school system of the consolidated city will be made under the charter that goes into effect with the opening of the year and under the administration of Mayor Low. It is not too much to say that this change may work more lasting good to the community than any other made in the city management, for it is a stage in the process of evolution by which the lasting and ever renewed needs of society are met and to be met. The subject was treated with his usual clearness and vigor by Dr. MAXWELL at the Public Education Association on Friday.

The basis of every public school system in the United States has necessarily been the district school, because this was first required by the American people, and was the only form of school possible in the early communities. From it all the rest of the extensive and varied machinery of public teaching has been evolved under the pressure of growing needs and increase of intelligence and the concentration of population. Our schools have not been either provided or imposed by a Central Government or a ruling class; they have not been extended from above, down, or in accordance with a preconceived plan; they are a growth, and have the advantages and disadvantages of their origin—the former far outweighing the latter. Yet the defects, made plainer as we have advanced and our requirements have become more extended and more complex, are serious, and must be corrected. That is what the "new educational charter," as Dr. MAXWELL happily calls it, undertakes to do, and in a considerable degree succeeds in doing. It must be borne in mind as to that charter, that it effects no revolution; it simply aids in perfecting the essential evolution.

The most important result sought in the new charter is the application of the highest standard of efficiency in teaching in all the schools in all the boroughs of the city. This is done through the Board of Superintendents, whose duties are succinctly described by Dr. MAXWELL as follows:

1. The Board of Superintendents is to recommend to the Board of Education grades and kinds of licenses and the qualifications therefor that should be required for all teaching positions throughout the city.
2. Subject to the approval of the Board of Education, it shall establish rules for the gradation of schools and the promotion and transfer of pupils.
3. It shall recommend to the Board of Education text-books, apparatus, and other supplies.
4. It shall prescribe all necessary regulations regarding methods of teaching and shall make syllabuses of topics in the various subjects taught.
5. It shall nominate to the Board of Education from the eligible lists prepared by the Board of Examiners persons to fill all vacancies in the teaching force. These nominations, to be effective, must be confirmed by the Board of Education. This power of nomination is the most important possessed by the Board of Superintendents.

One significant feature of this provision is the banishment from the teaching force of the undue influence and control of local bodies in the boroughs and in the districts which in the past have been largely directed by politics, and by politics of a singularly demoralizing and sometimes corrupting character. The old methods, by a process only too familiar in our public affairs, tended to make appointments, promotions, and assignments in the schools a matter of spoils. Of this fact the evidence is too general and convincing to be reasonably denied. Where this evil was measurably avoided there were still grave defects. Uniformity of standard was made extremely difficult. Above all, proper responsibility in the various grades of the teaching service, with the discipline of the unworthy and the steady encouragement of the meritorious, was sadly and constantly interfered with. One school might be excellent and another very poor; it was hard to maintain the excellence or to improve the deficiency. Under the new system these defects will be put in the way of correction and the steady advance of the teaching will be made the duty of a trained and competent body of Superintendents, who will be directly accountable to the Board of Education and whose ambition and emulation will be stimulated by the fact that their professional reputation and preferment depend solely on their professional success.

On the other hand, what is or may be useful in local administration is provided for in the District Boards, including each its member of the Central Board of Education. On these Dr. MAXWELL urges, and with much good sense, that a certain proportion of women should be named. The duties of these boards will be extremely important. They should be the source of information as to local needs and demands. They should keep the system "in touch with the home," as the old arrangement of Trustees was falsely supposed to do. They will have little power that can be abused, but a great deal that can be most usefully employed.

THE W. C. T. U. ON SUNDAY OPENING.

Those persons who are striving, at once earnestly and intelligently, for the political betterment of New York must have observed, with discouragement and pain, that the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been moved to express the views of that body upon the question of the Sunday opening of beer gardens or beer saloons. Of course, they knew beforehand what the views must necessarily be, and the phraseology in which they are couched would also suggest itself to the experienced observer. Here, however, it is again:

> The victory of the Fusion ticket in New York City, which resulted in the overthrow of Tammany, has caused general rejoicing. The victory was gained by the united efforts of good people, but we learn with regret that some of the leaders are advocating opening saloons on Sunday.
>
> We, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing the motherhood of the Nation, and vitally interested in the welfare of the homes of this country, desire to enter our protest against Sunday opening or any attempt to give the liquor traffic longer hours or greater privileges. We earnestly urge the law-abiding and moral citizens of New York State to stand for a strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law and the abolition of the Raines law hotel.

We repeat that we knew beforehand what the views of the W. C. T. U must be. But why, oh, why, should that body have been moved to make public expression of them? Have we not troubles enough of our own in trying to raise the standard of municipal government and municipal politics in New York? Why should the W. C. T. U. lend the weight of its influence and authority, whatever those may be, in obstructing those efforts?

Of course those ladies do not know that there will not be less liquor drunk in New York on Sunday because the opening of the beer saloons or the beer gardens is legalized than there is now. As a matter of fact, the consumption of what is commonly known as "liquor," meaning distilled liquor, would without doubt be considerably less. The difference would be that private licenses, on the part of the police, for the sale of all kinds of "liquor," would be superseded by public permission for the sale of beer under well-defined restrictions. When the present President of the United States was the President of the Police Commission of New York, he undertook to enforce the Sunday laws to the letter and to prevent the Sunday sale of drink, which had been connived at by his predecessors, and which was undoubtedly a fruitful source of demoralization in the police force, which his business and mission were to moralize. He did succeed in making it, if not impossible, at least difficult for any New Yorker to get a glass of beer on a Sunday. What was even more to the political purpose, he did succeed in putting a stop altogether, or almost altogether, to the "family trade" of the beer saloons on Sunday. This means that he made it impossible for thousands and thousands of families in New York, to which a dinner without beer was inconceivable, to have the beer with their dinner on Sunday which they could procure without difficulty upon any other day of the week. And the heads of these families, and the voting members of these families, took their revenge upon him by voting Tammany into power and "Reform" out of power in 1897. We think we understand Commissioner ROOSEVELT'S point of view. We highly sympathize with his motives. And yet we believe that all competent politicians agree in assigning as the chief factor in the return to power of Tammany in 1897 the resentment and disgust aroused among voters of foreign birth or extraction by the strict enforcement of the Sunday laws. Not even the unprecedented cleaning of the streets by Commissioner WARING, nor any other of the very good works of the Strong administration, could offset with these voters the mischievous effects of the well-meant and ill-judged enforcement of laws which public sentiment in large and populous districts of the city did not sustain.

There is thus indicated a constant, or at least a recurrent, political danger. The leaders of the Fusion movement this year did not mean to have it recur. The two candidates who had most to do with the defeat of Tammany, the candidate for Mayor and the candidate for District Attorney, have taken pains to guard against its recurrence. They do not mean to throw away again a victory for reform if they can help it. On the contrary, they mean to secure and make permanent the victory which the outrageousness and exorbitancy of Tammany's misdeeds enabled them to win. And the first obstacle they find is the protest of the W. C. T. U., founded on deep ignorance of the situation, against "giving the liquor traffic longer hours or greater privileges." What do these ladies suppose? Do they suppose that Mr. Low and Mr. JEROME have any interest of their own in promoting drunkenness and Sabbath breaking in the City of New York? Can they not imagine that these gentlemen know a thousand times more than they themselves know about the rational methods of promoting temperance and purity in New York? Apparently they cannot. They take an utterly misinformed, benevolent, and reformatory impulse to be not merely equivalent, but superior to, the same impulse after it has been informed by knowledge and corrected by experience. They are showing the same ignorance of the municipal conditions of New York that they have shown, and gloried in showing, about the social conditions of the United States Army. They oppose the opening of saloons on Sunday, in spite of the judgment of better-informed municipal reformers. They oppose the maintenance of the army canteen, as the less of two evils, in spite of the preponderant judgment of the only expert witnesses, the officers of the army. That they do not in the least know what they are talking about seems never to trouble them, so conscious are they of the rectitude of their intentions. But it does trouble their friends, and the friends of their cause, who perceive that their reckless methods must injure any cause in behalf of which such methods are employed, and must annihilate the influence they might exert if they had more sense. Why will they insist upon passing resolutions about things they know nothing about? Why can they not "mind their own business"? These questions sound rude, but they are not meant to be rude. They seem to apply to the facts. And they are put for the purpose, among others, of conserving the influence for good of an organization that is in imminent and deserved danger of incurring merely the contempt of all sensible men and women.

INSURING THE KING'S LIFE.

There is something disagreeably mercenary about the whole business of issuing to London tradesmen policies of insurance on the life of King EDWARD, founded upon the chance of his dying before the formal coronation ceremonies. The object of such insurance is understood to be the protection of merchants who have laid in large and costly stocks of goods suitable for the coronation season against the losses which would come to them if the King should die before the event. With the reports of his failing health the rate has advanced from five to twenty guineas per cent. This would seem to be as much as could be expected in the way of profit from the trade distribution attending the most successful of coronation ceremonies. Twenty per cent. net is a large trade profit. To pay it as a premium rate on profit insurance would suggest that during the coronation season London will be a very expensive place in which to purchase anything.

It is difficult to see that this is in any respect legitimate insurance. It more resembles the reckless gambling of the "double or quits" order. Primarily, it is undertaken in ignorance of the facts as to the actual condition of his Majesty, and his chances of living to be crowned. That his is what the underwriters call an "impaired life" is well understood; hence the mercantile anxiety. There is a rate at which impaired lives can be insured, if enough are offered, just as there is a rate at which overdue ships may be reinsured to cover outstanding policies which only lack proof of loss to become claims. Possibly there is a rate at which a burning building could be insured on the chance of some salvage. But a rate of even twenty guineas per cent. on the life of King EDWARD lacks any actuarial basis of experience to warrant it, or attest its sufficiency. There is said to be little or no gambling on his Majesty's life. In our judgment it is all gambling of the most uncertain character, since it rests upon nothing more substantial than rumors, and may be compared to election bets based on the "estimates" of interested parties.

It is unpleasantly significant that the tradesmen with so much at stake are so anxious on the subject of the King's health, and that the demand for contracts of this character is so great that Lloyds are already committed to liabilities exceeding a quarter of a million pounds. This means either widespread apprehension in England as to the probable length of the King's reign, or the abandonment by the British tradesmen of his habitual prudence and good judgment. We prefer to think it a new speculative craze out of which the underwriters will make a great deal of what in this country would be considered dangerously illegitimate and demoralizing insurance profit.

MORTALITY IN BOER CAMPS.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, Secretary for India, in a letter defending the conduct of the British Government in the matter of the management of the Boer concentration camps, makes the following surprising statement: "The mortality has been a source of great concern to myself and my colleagues. Everything that sanitary science can suggest will be done. Our officers are greatly hampered by the callousness to all hygiene of many of the women in the camps, and by their tendency to have recourse to remedies of the most detrimental and dangerous character."

As an explanation this had better have been left unwritten. It is quite likely that the Boer women are ignorant of British materia medica, and do not understand camp hygiene from the military point of view. But where do they procure the "remedies of the most detrimental and dangerous character" with which they are destroying themselves and their infants? Their indifference to camp hygiene only imposes the more pressing obligation upon the representatives of the British Government to see that their indifference does not react to their own injury. Lord GEORGE is careful not to say that everything which should have been done has been done to make the camps safe for those who have to occupy them, but promises that it shall be done in future. The trouble obviously is that it has not been done up to this time, and probably would not be done now if the appalling death rate had not rendered action necessary.

As to the Boer mothers, we fancy their remedies are not so much at fault as the conditions which render ineffective what experience in the Veldt has shown to be adapted to the assistance of nature in resisting disease. The Boers are a sturdy race, not any more indifferent to life than other people and not subject to an abnormal death rate. If the mothers of the camps have had recourse to such remedies as Lord GEORGE HAMILTON describes it is because they have been left to their own devices and have employed the best means available. It is a sorry story, and explanations do not make it any more tolerable.

THE AMERICAN SHOE IN EUROPE.

Dr. LUEGER of Vienna, that clever politician who has known how to make use of hatred for the Jewish money lender on the part of the populace to hoist himself into public view, reminds one of the cobbler and the elephant in classic tales concerning Memory in Animals. An elephant passing a cobbler's shop received a prick from the awl of a facetious son of St. Crispin, but when the sagacious beast came by again from a bath in the river he remembered the wag to the extent of a gallon of muddy water stored for the purpose of revenge in his trunk.

The Burgomaster of Vienna is playing the part of the cobbler to perfection; the American shoe trade is the other party, and the elephant's kindly advances are being met with jabs from the cobbler's awl. He is being evilly entreated just now. Led by Dr. LUEGER, the whole fraternity of shoemakers is up in arms, threatening boycott upon those who buy American shoes and asking from Government some drastic measures whereby the entry of American leather and shoes can be prevented through the Austrian Custom House. "Let no cobbler go beyond his last" is the motto he has written in Wienerisch on the front of the City Hall.

Alas, the Vienna orator only speaks the word for many other cities besides the capital on the beautiful blue Danube! On silent soles the American moccasin has been stealing a march on the shoemakers of the Fatherland as well as Austria, on the honest cobbler of Holland and the well-satisfied maker of dancing pumps in France. Indignation at the nefarious wiles of our shoe trade is no new thing in the capitals of Europe. Only there has been no popular tribune elsewhere, who, with clarion voice, has published its iniquities to the world. Paris boots and shoes of the elegant sort, it is true, have hitherto outstepped the home product in other cities; but the common or garden shoe held its own and kept its makers in honorable affluence. In Germany the fine shoes from Vienna held a second place to those from Paris, but outranked the German article in the eyes of ladies and connoisseurs. Now, however, the American shoe has surpassed these finer qualities in shape, durability, and colors, and has also beaten the ordinary commercial shoe in price. There is no escape for Bootmakers by Special Appointment to Majesties; they must deal in American shoes or go to the wall. The wail of LUEGER springs from an actual hardship. He knows where the shoe pinches. The American article must go.

Nor is the situation any better as regards leather. At first the tanners of Europe fought American leather by saying that the hasty methods of our tanneries produced a specious article that would not stand hard treatment. Even that consolation did not bear the test of experience, for it was found that in some way or other the American tanner had shortened the time for tanning without harming the quality of the leather. That taboo failed to work. Not only did the machine-made American shoe fit better, for our shoe producers learned the peculiarities of European feet and made lasts that suited them; not only did they supply shoes that looked better, but shoes that wore and kept their shape longer, owing to the superiority of our leather. So importations of American leather have steadily increased, until European tanners are driven to despair.

It is war, commercial war, peaceful war if you will; but it brings anxiety and sadness to many firms and homes. To men like Dr. LUEGER it calls for interference on the part of Government; it portends tariffs, and as an ultimate resource a combination of the nations to keep down, if they cannot keep out, the products of American shoe factories.

THE HORSE SHOW.

The readers of newspapers have been multitudinously and voluminously made aware that there has been going on for the past week in Madison Square Garden an exposition of male and female attire, of divine and other fashionable "suits." They must have been reminded by the title that the basis and nucleus of the exposition of clothes was a show of horses. And it is satisfactory to be assured that in its equine, as well as in its "society" aspects, the show was a successful show, the most so, in fact, that the Horse Show Association has ever given.

This is a reassuring as well as a gratifying announcement. The horse has been repeatedly reminded, within the last few years, that he must "go" in a different sense from that in which the exhortation is addressed by the individual man to the individual horse. The question of the Horse of the Future has, to many superficial observers, seemed to be superseded, by the question of the Future of the Horse. The success of this Horse Show, held in a circumambient whirl of trolley cars and automobiles and other terrors and threats of the equine race, confirms the hope that the horse will stay with us and that he is not doomed to extinction, like the dodo and the Boer.

Doubtless he will stay with us in a modified capacity. Every school composition about him, dated before 1890, set forth that he was "a useful animal." But it is not likely to be to his utility that he will owe his survival, but precisely to his inutility. The "cable," the bicycle, the electric trolley, and the automobile have in turn dealt tremendous thumps upon his claim to usefulness. But he is still the same old minister to human pride and luxury that he was when the conception of a "man on horseback" as a "swell" first arose, a conception which has abided since, and long before, the word "chivalry" was introduced as a synonym for equitation. The modern version of an aristocracy as a plutocracy still has need of the horse. "I see you have stopped automobilizing," the friend of the young billionaire is reported to have observed. "Yes," is reported to have been the answer; "after all, you can spend more money on horses."

It is quite true. Hence a Horse Show is, and is likely to remain, the appendage to or occasion for, an exhibition of wealth and luxury. When the butcher and the grocer use automobiles, the Chief of the Pi Utes and the Colonel of "Chivalry" are likely to continue to go on horseback. One consequence is that the "useful animal," the mere plug, the yellow horse, will cease to be bred. Nobody is going to pay his keep for four years to find him unsalable at the end of that period. But the ostentatious and ostensible quadruped, who can foam at the mouth and champ the bit without the stimulation of the burr which some cruel people find it necessary to apply to animals, the beast which can trot so as to endanger his jaw with his knee, the beast that can carry a boy a mile in 1:30, the beast that can draw his owner a mile in two minutes—these pleasing and specious animals will continue to be bred. The breed will continue to be improved. The classes to which expense is no object will continue to watch the product. The horse will no longer be the wretched choice of a costermonger between a push cart and an automobile. He will become and remain an article of luxury, and fulfill at last the fable of the satirist who put him up as a superior animal, a Houyhnhnm, to be served and tended by inferior and subservient yahoos. A world with no poor horses is a distinct advance toward a world with no bad men.

We observe, with pleasure, the report that the President of the United States insists that his own coach horses shall not only be good horses, but that they shall be left as nature made them, and that, in particular, they shall not be "docked." A bobtailed horse is an evidence of the cruelty and stupidity of man, and of a wanton indignity to a respectable genus. Not only is the operation a cruelty and an indignity, but the state of a bobtailed horse in flytime should soften the most hardened horse fancier. The President has deserved well of his countrymen in declaring that he will not be an accessory after the fact to the mutilation of a noble animal.

GENERAL NOTES.

The lawyers of Kentucky have organized their State Bar Association, with W. H. Mackoy of Covington as President, and a Vice President from each Appellate district.

* * *

An electrical company in Reading, Penn., has asked that a verdict against it of $4,000 punitive damages be set aside on the ground that the word punitive was written "puny" by one of the jurors.

* * *

Three of the public schools in Philadelphia were ordered closed last Thursday because of an outbreak of smallpox in the families of pupils and two others were closed on the same day because of scarlet fever.

* * *

A West Virginia man who died a few days ago bequeathed $1 each to his wife and nine children, and the rest of his property, amounting to $10,000 or more, for the erection of a water-tight vault and "a desirable and beautiful monument" to himself.

* * *

The women of Boston are manifesting a disposition this year to avail themselves of the opportunity to vote for school officers more generally than heretofore, 15,500 having already registered for the purpose. This is a gain of 5,054 over last year's complete list.

* * *

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston will disport itself at monthly "smoke talks" in the armory, in Faneuil Hall, during the coming Winter, and will make no long trips abroad, except one to Charleston, S. C., on the 22d of February.

* * *

Very many of the National Guardsmen of Pennsylvania are dissatisfied with the encampment grounds at Mount Gretna, and Col. William F. Richardson, Quartermaster of the Guards, has asked all persons having what seems to them suitable sites to send to him information of their location.

* * *

A Delaware County (Penn.) farmer has obtained a verdict for $12,500 damages against the City of Philadelphia in a city court for injuries received in a runaway accident. He testified that the front wheel of his wagon sank into a hole in a street pavement, causing his horse to run away and throw him from his seat. The injuries he received, he swore, were of a permanent nature.

* * *

The Lincoln Park Commissioners of Chicago have authorized the erection in the park of a monument in memory of David Kennison, who is declared to have been the only soldier of the Revolution who went from Illinois, returned to Illinois, and lies buried in Illinois—in fact in that park. A boulder, properly inscribed, will probably be placed over his grave. The Sons of the Revolution will bear the cost.

* * *

The report of the special administrator shows that the estate of the late Mormon President, Lorenzo Snow, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is valued at but $14,370, besides his books, mostly of a religious character; his household effects, and a gold watch and chain and a gold-headed cane. There are claims of about $4,000 against the estate, including a trust fund of $2,000 bequeathed by his sister, Elisa R. Snow, for the education of the Snow children.

* * *

A young man, who rocked the boat for fun on a lake in Maryland last Summer and thereby overturned it and caused the death of a young lady by drowning, is most righteously to be tried for manslaughter. When remonstrated with at the time, by the other occupants of the boat, he laughed and boasted that he was an expert swimmer and could save the whole party should anything happen. When something did happen, he made no effort to save anybody but himself.

* * *

Pennsylvania has sold its building at the Buffalo Exposition grounds for $805 and the furniture therein for $525.31, a return of $830.31 for an outlay of $16,300. The Philadelphia Press is a little puzzled to know why the furniture was not retained for the Charleston Exposition, where the State is now furnishing a building. If the furniture was fit for anything at all, it says, it would have answered for the Charleston building, though, of course, that would not have given anybody a new job in the furniture line.

* * *

New Hampshire people are priding themselves upon the fact, as they claim, that more requests are coming from people outside the State for copies of Gov. Jordan's Thanksgiving proclamation than are being sent to any other State's Executive. "This day," said he, "more than any other, takes strong hold upon our hearts, our affections, our souls. Around it cluster tenderest memories of father, mother, brother, sister, and friend. A day dedicated to so much that is dear, so enshrined in heart and home, should be worthily, tenderly, and patriotically kept."

* * *

The Maryland Court of Appeals has decided that under the existing State laws no woman can practice in Maryland courts. Miss Etta H. Maddox of Baltimore, a graduate of one of that city's law schools, who had asked permission to be examined for admission to the bar, will now appeal to the Legislature. Judge McSherry having said in pronouncing the opinion of the Court of Appeals: "We are not to be understood as disparaging the laudable ambition of females to become lawyers. It is for the General Assembly to declare what class of persons shall be admitted to the bar. If we should say that females are entitled to be admitted to the bar when the Legislature has not said so, we would exceed our authority and usurp the functions of a different and independent department of the State Government."

A PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Grant me space in your paper to state that all the news recently published from the Philippine Islands seems to awaken in the mind of the alert American the fact that something extraordinary is going on upon the stage of our Asiatic possessions.

The increased number of reported fights and of men sentenced to death really tends to confirm the impression that we are going to pacify a people who are adverse to our peaceful manner of inculcating progress and civilization by forcibly taking away those who are opposed to our up-to-date doctrine of assimilation with the best weapons of destruction.

Our Government is continually sending soldiers to maintain the right we bought from Spain, and we are backing it by as strong a force as is adequate for the purpose. The seed of liberty is well sown in the minds of those people, and it would be well for the American Government to come to a sound conclusion, and let those people manage their own affairs. A republic under an American protectorate, perhaps, will be the most suitable and proper. And in that way the enormous amount of money we are annually expending will cease to be a burden to the Nation. The noble soldiers we lose in the course of a year are well worth our careful consideration.

The Filipinos may be right in the war they are prosecuting against the American Government; who knows best but those who suffer, the extent of their injuries, for no one will deny the right to any one defending his life and his goods, no matter how humble it may be.

While we must regret the Asiatic stage panorama, which I am sure is painful to many, why not awaken the country to try a solution which will end the dark clouds that seem to remain permanently over the Philippines? ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG.
New York, Nov. 23, 1901.

A GOOD WORD GOING WRONG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For many years we have been accustomed to speak of Lincoln and Garfield as martyrs, and so they were. Lincoln was a martyr to his fidelity in the work of saving the Union. He was slain because of that. Garfield was a martyr to what he believed to be a correct principle of administrative politics. He was murdered by one who fancied that he represented the party faction opposed to that principle.

It is from this habitual and correct mention of Lincoln and Garfield as martyrs that the word has been generally applied to President McKinley; simply because, like them, he was President and was foully murdered, and from no further thought about it. "Martyr," "martyrdom," "martyr President" are words carrying a good deal of sound, and many writers and speakers will continue to apply them to the dreadful crime at Buffalo and to its illustrious victim, caring nothing that they are depriving a peculiarly significant word of its true meaning. Will THE TIMES or other authority inform the people upon this point: Was President McKinley killed because of his devotion to any principle, tenet, or cause? Does any one suppose that Czolgosz cared a straw for the tariff, the ship subsidy, reciprocity, the Filipinos, or the Isthmian canal? Almost every editor, preacher, and speechmaker who has called the lamented President a "martyr" has declared also that he was slain solely because he was the President. This was shown to be the truth in an editorial article in THE TIMES of Sept. 18.

May we say, then, that he was a martyr to being President? Oh, yes, we may say a man is a martyr to his trade, or to the gout, or to almost anything. Those who hate to give up the precious words "martyr," "martyrdom," &c., will find in Webster's International Dictionary that "martyr" means: "One who sacrifices his life, his station, or whatever is of great value to him, for the sake of principle or to sustain a cause." And the Century Dictionary: "One who suffers death or grievous loss in defense of or on behalf of any belief or cause, or in consequence of supporting it."

Just to give a single instance: In the Massachusetts Republican Convention this Fall, Chairman Goetting spoke of "that faith in which William McKinley lived and for which he died." If Mr. Goetting knows what that faith was, and thinks Czolgosz cared anything about it, he might illuminate the subject. Surely no additional glory can be conferred upon the memory of the good President by a reckless verbal trick. If we are now to break down the significant distinction between murder and martyrdom, then every man of eminence and goodness who is murdered after this will be a martyr, and the descriptive force inherent in the word for six hundred years no longer remains. ALPHA CHILD.
Schenectady, Nov. 20, 1901.

THE NERVES IN AN EMERGENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The collision which occurred on the Third Avenue elevated at Chatham Square last Wednesday night calls our attention to one of the curious ways in which our nervous system may act in a grave emergency. As was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday, the engineer saw that the semaphore was set at danger against him in time to stop his train, but, although he realized the danger before him, he could not bring himself to stop the train.

If we leave out of our consideration of the subject the possibility that the engineer was under the influence of liquor—which I think we are justified in doing, because the Manhattan Elevated Railroad for its own sake as well as that of its patrons enforces abstinence among its engineers and firemen—we must then explain the accident from the psychological rather than the physiological point of view. And this is easily done, for we know that often in an emergency, when we concentrate our whole attention so as not to do a thing, we are likely to do that very thing in spite of ourselves. Thus when this engineer saw the danger signal and devoted his whole attention to not running into the train, he could not help running into it.

This reminds me of a homely illustration of this psychological phenomenon which recently came to my notice. A mother was cutting her little girl's curls, when as she came to those curls near the ear, she said: "Now, Rose, mother must be careful not to cut her darling's ear." A moment later she had put a deep cut in the lobe of the child's ear. Her very great endeavor not to cut the child made her cut it. LEONHARD FELIX FULD.
New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

TO GIVE BOYS A HAPPY EVENING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One year ago the Public Education Association of Staten Island opened a large public school one evening a week for games and boys' clubs. So great was the demand for admission that over fifty boys had to be turned away, and these, hoping that the ladies in charge would relent eventually, came to the schoolhouse week after week, and even on bitterly cold nights stood shivering outside watching through the windows the good times enjoyed by their lucky friends in the playrooms.

Manhattan is not the only borough in our great city where joyless childhood exists. In Richmond there is also frightful poverty; and in Winter practically no opportunities for innocent recreation can be found. In one of the school clubs dues to the amount of $1.50 were collected by Springtime, and, although the boys were fifteen or sixteen years old, not one of them had an idea as to how to spend this sum. (Any Manhattan boy could tell you twenty sensible ways.) At last one inspired genius suggested ice cream, and the last that was seen of the big members of the club, (better known as the "Duck Pond Gang,") they were galloping down Prospect Hill en route for an ice cream parlor.

Considering that drinking saloons exist on every corner in this part of the island, the association thinks it would be well to develop tastes for as many other forms of amusement as possible when the boys are young. The insipid ice cream parlor (which they will soon outgrow) and the always tempting saloon represent the only entertainment available on the island at present.

Only $60 is needed to give a hundred boys a happy evening once a week. Any sum given in excess of this would be used for new games and gymnastic apparatus. All contributions may be sent to Mrs. George William Curtis, West New Brighton, S. I., or Miss Winifred Buck, 48 West Fortieth Street, New York.
New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

THE PULLER-IN NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What privilege do the pullers-in who are employed in the second-hand dry goods stores along the Bowery and Park Row (especially the latter) enjoy whereby they can in a most brazen and insolent manner insult, and sometimes assault, respectable people who have occasion to walk in these particular thoroughfares? Their insistence to persuade people to purchase goods they do not need has become so that in a good many cases it is only after a physical effort they are able to free themselves from these energetic merchants.

This applies especially to workingmen, who are caught hold of and subjected to all kinds of abuse and filthy remarks in case they are not "landed" as purchasers. It is not a characteristic of American workingmen to willingly stand for their privileges being abused, but with these industrious dealers all semblance of dignity and freedom seems to drift to an imposing farce; all this in a public street in what you call free America!

The policeman at the corner of the block, for reasons, I presume, best known to himself, is ever on the alert to see that the "merchant" is not molested in case the prospective purchaser resents the intrusion in a way not in strict accordance with law, but never a word to protect the unfortunate pedestrian who, I believe, would be justified in physically resenting a gross and wanton abuse of his rights as a citizen.

If you, Mr. Editor, or I were to assume the privileges on a public street that these gentlemen seem to enjoy in a way that is all their own, the aforesaid officer would immediately discover that he had a case on his hands, and we would soon find ourselves in the nearest police station.

Why are a few allowed to employ unlawful tactics to the discomfort of the many? Call it what you may, it is a gross abuse affecting a large number of citizens that should not be tolerated. G. C.
Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1901.

LITTLE "WATER WITCH'S" POWER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article under "Topics of the Times" on the new divining rod recalls an experience I had with the old-fashioned kind about five years ago, in the southeastern part of Idaho, at the head of what is known as Gentile Valley. Being a civil engineer and a graduate of an Eastern college making a stiff mathematical course a specialty, I was naturally very skeptical of the divining rod and its attributes. I was engaged in running a line for an irrigation canal in the above-mentioned locality, boarding at the only ranch in the neighborhood, which was owned by a Mormon. The first evening's conversation brought out the fact that the man's eight-year-old daughter was a "water witch," or "douser."

The next day, the girl, who was a bright youngster, offered to exhibit her powers. So we cut a willow branch with two prongs about eighteen inches long each, joined together like a Y, with a six-inch stub. The girl held the V with one prong in each hand, with thumbs down and out, the twig then being in the form of an inverted Y, Å, thus, held vertically. She then began walking about the sage brush, and as she approached a certain spot the twig began bending over, and continued to bend with considerable force, so much, in fact, that it twisted the girl's forearm around, bringing the thumbs on top, the twig then having the position of a direct Y.

Not being satisfied that it was not the girl's magnetism that forced her arms around, I carefully blindfolded her and led her by such a roundabout way that it was impossible for her to tell when she was near the spot which caused the twig to bend. I had her approach the spot from different directions, and each time the result was the same.

The spot where the twig bent down was about fifteen feet in diameter. The family had then been located there but a short time, and the father informed me that he intended digging a well at the indicated spot, and fully expected to find water. He was in great luck if he did, the country being the worst imaginable for successful well digging, the underlying rock being lava. What caused the twig to turn? No other member of his family could do it.
New York, Nov. 19, 1901. S.

NUGGETS.

The Mailed Hand.

"Speaking of the mailed fist," said the manufacturer of artificial limbs, "it costs me about 50 cents to send a wooden hand to one of my customers."—Baltimore American.

The Encore.

Harvey—They say Pembleton impersonated Gen. Buller in that little drama the other night. Was he realistic?

Detrick—Very! He was recalled.—Chicago News.

Charged to the Family Account.

Mrs. Gabbie—I saw the present your wife bought you for Christmas.

Mr. Sharpe—I don't believe it.

Mrs. Gabbie—The idea! Why do you say that?

Mr. Sharpe—Because my wife never buys my Christmas present. She simply gives it to me.—Philadelphia Press.

Excites His Admiration.

"You admire your grandfather very much, don't you, my little man?"

"Yes," answered the youth.

"You think he could do things that no one else could, don't you?"

"I know he could. He used to punish father whenever he felt like it."—Washington Star.

Why He Is Glad.

"Here's a queer announcement on the bottom of the bill of fare: 'The proprietor will be glad to receive complaints against the waiters.'"

"What's queer about that?"

"Why should the proprietor be 'glad' to receive complaints—"

"Because then he knows the customers are not getting more than their money's worth."—Catholic Standard and Times.

OPPORTUNITY.

Charles McCubbin in Boston Transcript.

And must I wait till some mysterious power
Upon me hath bestowed the gift to think,
To speak, to act, that in some special hour
Some thirsting soul from my life's springs shall drink?

Nay! opportunity is ever near—
At home, out in the world's great busy marts,
A look, a word, a deed, some life may cheer,
Give strength anew to some despondent hearts.

Then may I by my thought, or word or deed,
Unto the world a blessing thereby prove,
And give some other soul of these in need,
And thus some weary burden help remove.

AMUSEMENTS IN LONDON

Princess de Wrede to Make Her Debut This Week.

All Playhouses Except One Report Business as Good—"Ib and Little Christina" to be Withdrawn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Adelina Patti has once more said farewell, and has sung "Coming Thro' the Rye" before a tumultuos British crowd.

Next week's most fashionable, if not most important, musical incident, will be the début in London of the Princess de Wrede as a vocalist. The lady's right to her title has lately been affirmed by the highest French court; she is good looking, and has had a romantic career, and so is sure of a welcome as a great artist. Moreover Ysaye will take part in her concert.

The indefatigable Mr. Vert now announces a dozen concerts a week, and other agents as many more.

In the provincial cities Wagner is sung in English at moderate prices, and has proved remunerative, and next season the Moody-Manners company will perform the entire "Nibelungen Ring."

In the theatres preparations are afoot for Christmas. The Drury Lane and other big houses have established schools, under the auspices of the School Board, on their premises, so the hundreds of children who are to take part in the fairy annuals may not have their general education neglected while the rehearsals are going on. Fairy plays of the simpler sort are promised at several of the smaller houses, including a dramatization of "Gulliver's Travels" at the Globe.

Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe" is to be revived at the Savoy, while rehearsals have already been begun by Beerbohm Tree for Stephen Phillip's "Ulysses" in which it is said Cora Potter will play Calypso.

"Sherlock Holmes" will run at the Lyceum until Sir Henry Irving's return in the Spring, but Nat Goodwin closes his term at the Comedy Theatre next week, and is talking of returning to New York. Nat has been homesick all the time he has been here and offers his magnificent country place in Kent for sale.

Jessie Millward and Lewis Waller are shortly to appear in "The Climbers," by Clyde Fitch.

Massenet's new work "Criseïdis," at the Paris Opéra Comique lacks the prim simplicity of some of the old versions of the tale of patient Crizel, so full of mysticism, but is praised for lyrical beauty and charm.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Another week of good business has been recorded in the theatrical world. About the only exception was "Ib and Little Christina," which will be withdrawn next week from the Savoy after scarcely a fortnight's run, making room for a revival of "Iolanthe," which has not been seen in London for nineteen years. Rosina Brandram, who appeared in its first production, will be a member of the cast.

Beerbohm Tree has started rehearsals of Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses," which he regards as the most ambitious production ever attempted. The principal parts will be taken by Mrs. Potter and Julia Neilson.

At the Century Lewis Waller may soon appear in a drama by Clyde Fitch, keeping up the traditions of the old house, which, under the name Adelphi, was the stronghold of English melodrama. Miss Millward, who has generally played leading rôles there, is likely to star with Mr. Waller. She has just returned from the United States, where she has been since the death of William Terriss. In the interim the Century will be experimented upon with the revived "The Belle of New York," opening Nov. 27.

Christmas plays and pantomimes are already being busily rehearsed. At Wyndham's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be given. For the first time the name part will be taken by a boy.

Mrs. Langtry reopens the Imperial in January with "Mademoiselle Mars," by Paul Kester, the American, who wrote "Sweet Nell of Old Drury."

Nat Goodwin's "When We Were Twenty-One" has been translated into Danish, and will shortly be produced at Copenhagen.

Only a few seats were empty at Mme. Patti's annual concert at Albert Hall, Nov. 21. The diva sang with little diminution of her old brilliancy, the continued purity of her vocalization concealing any deterioration of the freshness of her voice or overstraining of high notes. She was down for three songs, but the audience was not satisfied until she had sung seven.

Among those who took part in this week's concerts were Rosa Olitzka and Angela Anderson, the American pianist, who drew a fair audience to St. James's Hall. The young American lacked confidence at first, but later showed to much better advantage.

A new royal musical title has been created by the appointment, announced today, of Lady Halle to be Violinist to the Queen.

Jean de Reszke is busy rehearsing, in the private theatre attached to his luxurious Parisian home, a French version of "Siegfried," which will be produced Dec. 18 at the Paris Grand Opera House. The dragon in this piece will be immeasurably superior to all stage beasts hitherto employed in Wagner operas. It will be propelled by steam and leap all over the stage, giving Siegfried a hard tussle to overcome it. This piece of stage property has been irreverently dubbed the "motor-car dragon."

Sousa's Band played to overflowing audiences at the Empire Theatre this afternoon, and at Covent Garden to-night. Among those present were M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut; Mme. Melba, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, and the Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, the Marquess de Soveral.

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Surgeon General of the army and Mrs. Sternberg gave their first dinner party of the season this evening. They entertained the Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, the Adjutant General and Mrs. Corbin, Gen. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie, and Gen. Davis and Mrs. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam gave a dinner to-night in honor of Capt. McKinstry and Mrs. McKinstry, who lately have arrived at the Washington Barracks from New York. To meet them were the Countess Marguerite Cassini, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss Isabella Hagner, Mr. Del Viso of the Argentine Legation, Frederick Martin, and Ralph J. Preston of New York.

Mrs. Kean and Miss Kean, mother and sister of Senator Kean of New Jersey, have reopened their house at 1700 I Street.

WORLD'S FAIR LADY MANAGERS.

Seventeen of the Twenty-one Members of the Board Appointed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Seventeen of the twenty-one women who will constitute the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, have been appointed. As now constituted the board consists of the following:

Miss Helen M. Gould, New York; Mrs. James L. Blair, St. Louis; Mrs. L. D. Frost, Winona, Minn.; Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. John A. McCall, New York City; Miss Anna L. Dawes, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. Fannie L. Porter, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. W. E. Andrews, Hastings, Neb.; Mrs. Helen Bolce Hunsicker, Philadelphia; Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Jennie G. Knott, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Belle Everest, Atchison, Kan.; Mrs. William H. Coleman, Indianapolis; Mrs. M. H. De Young, San Francisco; Mrs. Margaret P. Daly, Anaconda, Mont.; Mrs. Finis P. Ernest, Denver, Col.

Society at Home and Abroaa

New York has had a week of carnival. Now that it is over it would be ungracious to say that the last Horse Show, from a fashionable point of view, was not a brilliant success. But it was hardly as exclusive an affair in the way of boxholders as the previous ones held at the Garden. There was an absence of many familiar faces, and several women of society, who have always been very conspicuous at other shows, did not appear at all, or made their visits as rare as those of the proverbial angel. Mrs. Astor, on the contrary, who has seldom been seen at the show except in the afternoon, was there several times. Her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, had a box, and that might account for it. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was present on two afternoons, and on one evening she acted as a chaperon to some out-of-town friends. Mrs. Oliver Harriman was seen only once. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and Mrs. James L. Kernochan were too busy with the hunts at Meadow Brook to come up to town, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay was absorbed in getting her beautiful new home at Roslyn ready for occupancy. Many preferred to take seats instead of boxes, and one saw such women of fashion as Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, and a score of others as often in the seats as they were in the boxes.

***

The number of Philadelphia and Chicago people was almost double that of previous years, and there were also many new names, the owners of whom are evidently beginning to look toward the portals of society with a hope of entering. Celebrated beauties from other cities were present, and were arrayed, some of them, in quite gorgeous garments. A prevalence of very handsome furs and an absence of flowers were the characteristics of the past Horse Show. It was expected that the younger set would take a deeper interest, but this was confined principally to a few in one little coterie, in which the Alfred Vanderbilts are prominent.

***

The Meadow Brook colony did not allow their ardor for the chase to cease one moment during the progress of the Show. They were rather conspicuous for their absence. The weather was so delightful and just the kind needed for hunting, that it seemed a pity to waste it. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt gave a large house party at Idlehour during the show week, and the greater number of his guests did not come to town. Many of the very fashionable set returned to New York for the week only, and to-day there are numerous house parties all over the adjacent country. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have returned to Ferncliff. Col. Astor did not patronize the show this year. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard are at Tuxedo. Mrs. Charles Alexander has also returned to the Park, where she will remain until after Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. Poor and Miss Edith Poor did not come in for the week. In fact, every one who was in the country was having such a good time that the show seemed to be of secondary consideration. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are at Ophir Hall, and Mrs. Reid was in for only one afternoon. Mrs. Ogden Mills appeared twice for a short time in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are giving a house party just now at Staatsburg.

***

There is always a lull after a storm, and this coming week will not be very gay. Thanksgiving comes in the middle of it, and between house parties—many maintaining that Thanksgiving must only be passed in the country—and family dinners and football there will not be much time for anything else. But as soon as the traditional turkeys—alas, these days served with truffles, accompanied by champagne and other dainties—are eaten, then the débutantes will be ready to stand inspection at various teas which are to be given for them and to appear at the dancing classes.

***

Although the social season is imminent, those who are fond of gun and rod are making the best of this glorious Indian Summer which prevails all over the country for sports of various kinds. Clarence Mackay has been in North Carolina and Mortimer Brooks and a party who have just returned from the South are going back again for some weeks' shooting. In fact all through the Carolinas and Georgia there are game preserves which belong to various wealthy men in the North. South of that there are fishing and game clubs in Florida and Louisiana, and even in the waters of the Chesapeake the duck shooting has been excellent, and continues all during this month.

***

During the coming week there will take place the first débutante reception, that for Miss Natalie Morrison. This will be on Wednesday. On Friday next Mr. Schuyler Quackenbush will give a tea to introduce Miss Grace Quackenbush. On Saturday Mrs. A. Rutgers Whitney introduces Miss Whitney at an at home, and Mrs. John Gelston Floyd introduces Miss Floyd.

***

There will be a number of Thanksgiving parties, and among them will be dinners given at country houses by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who have been in town this week; Mrs. Elliot Shepard at Scarborough-on-Hudson, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt at Hyde-Park-on-Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park in Westchester, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Florham, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Garrisons, Bourke Cockran at Sands Point, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clarkson and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg will give a hunt breakfast at Meadow Brook and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will have a house warming at Roslyn.

***

That very useful little volume, The Social Register, has made its appearance for the current year. It is a vade mecum for the person seeking society information. One of the most important changes is in the omission of the word senior, and also in many cases of the Christian name. This is in accordance with the expressed desire of many well-known society women. The "Sr." and the "Christian name" appear in small letters. One of the most prominent examples is that of the widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt. She is simply Mrs. Vanderbilt and is the head of the family. There is no Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. Miss Grace Wilson, who married Cornelius Vanderbilt the younger, is Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, as her husband cannot be "Junior" when his father is dead. He represents the branch "Cornelius Vanderbilt." Mrs. Mackay, contrary to report, has given her name Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and not Mrs. Mackay. This latter title belongs to her mother-in-law, Mrs. John Mackay, who lives abroad.

***

In an obituary of the widow of Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, it was stated that she was a deaf-mute. It appears that she was only deaf, and learned to articulate. She was a Miss Griswold, and a connection of the Breese and Livingston families. She was a very brilliant woman, and was mentioned by Alexandre Dumas as one of the most clever Americans of her time.

***

Miss Helen Gould will give a reception on Tuesday for Miss Helen Kelly, who is to marry Frank J. Gould some time in January. As Miss Kelly is in mourning, the invitations will be limited to only intimate friends. There has been some speculation as to whether Miss Kelly will adopt the religion of Mr. Gould, who is now, it seems, a member of the Episcopal Church. The Goulds were until a few years ago regular attendants at the West Side Presbyterian Church, where they have had sittings for many years.

***

The rumored ball which Mrs. Pierre Lorillard is to give is also the subject of much tea table talk. It is made most conspicuous by the fact that this is the first large entertainment given by Mrs. Lorillard in years, and coming so soon after Pierre Lorillard's death, it is bound to excite comment. In the Lorillard family sympathy seems a bit divided, as Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer is in deep mourning and did not appear at the horse show, and Mrs. William Kent is likewise in black for Mr. Lorillard, while Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard at Tuxedo have been entertaining, and Mr. Lorillard's own sisters have not put on heavy mourning for him. It is true that he was more or less estranged from his family, but the ball to be given is an extraordinary occurrence, even for New York, where original ideas prevail and where man has put asunder so much of the married and domestic life that it is very difficult to keep track of family complications. It is to be given for Mrs. Lorillard's niece, Mrs. Emily Taylor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind have returned to the city for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Berwind, however, will go abroad early in the year. They are still engaged in beautifying their Newport residence, which is one of Newport's show places.

***

This week Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is on a tour of inspection, and is in the West, and there will be no house party at Idle Hour. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt being in the city will possibly preclude their having a party at Biltmore on Thansgiving, as they may not go there for that festival, as originally intended. At Newport the newsboys and the messengers will enjoy a dinner on Thanksgiving, the gift of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt. Many of the wealthy women in town have pet charities which have a special celebration on Thanksgiving.

***

The football match took away the greater part of the jeuness dore yesterday. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had a party in Boston, and nearly all the Newport set of younger men were there. The return will be made to-day and on Monday.

***

The first of the Saturday Cotillions, heretofore known as the Saturday Junior Cotillions, was given at Delmonico's last night. This is the class organized by Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt. The patronesses for this season are Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. William Prentice, Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones, Mrs. Charles W. Carpenter, Mrs. George S. Hastings, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Frederick W. Jackson, and Mrs. Maybert B. Cary. The last four are new patronesses. The class is composed mainly of young people not yet out. There were three favor figures in last night's cotillion, which was led by Irvin H. Cornell, who danced with Miss Ruth Arven Jones.

***

The first of the Junior Cotillions will be danced at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3. The cotillion, which will begin at 9:30 o'clock, will be led by Alexander Hadden, who will dance with Miss Sophie Langdon, the daughter of Mrs. Woodbury Langdon. The Reception Committee will be Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, and Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge. The list of patronesses for this year is as follows: Mesdames William Baylis, W. B. Boulton, George C. Clark, Frederic J. De Peyster, Arthur B. De Saulles, Maturin L. Delafield, Arthur M. Dodge, J. Pierrepont Edwards, Alfred Ely, Frederic Gallatin, Anson W. Hard, J. Henry Harper, Frank C. Hollins, John Hone, H. H. Hollister, Gerald L. Hoyt, E. H. Harriman, Woodbury G. Langdon, George W. Folsom, Harold F. Hadden, Charles Moran, Berkeley Mostyn, Henry Lewis Morris, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Thomas Newbold, Samuel F. Peters, Henry W. Poor, Dallas Bache Pratt, Edward H. Ripley, William Robison, William Rockefeller, Daniel Steward, Anson Phelps Stokes, Edwin D. Trowbridge, W. Bayard Tuckerman, James M. Waterbury, W. Storrs Wells, and H. Duncan Wood.

***

The first of the Fortnightlies is to be danced on Tuesday evening in the Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. This is the class organized by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, and its patronesses include Mesdames John C. Jay, Charles R. Huntington, Dallas Bache Pratt, Henry Lewis Morris, and others. The other dances in this set will follow on Dec. 10 and 24, 1901, and Jan. 7, 21, and Feb. 4, 1902.

***

Dates of five private dances have been announced this week. Henry Sloane will give a dinner dance at Sherry's on Dec. 16 for Miss Jessie Sloane. James Roosevelt Roosevelt will also give a dinner dance at Sherry's on Dec. 19 for his daughter, Miss Helen Roosevelt, and Dec. 18 Mrs. Pierre Lorillard will give a dance for Miss Emily Taylor. Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush will give a fancy dress dance at Sherry's on Dec. 26 for her two younger daughters, the Misses Marguerite and Grace Quackenbush, and Mrs. Edwin L. Trowbridge will introduce her daughter, Miss Louise Trowbridge, at a small dance at Sherry's on Monday evening, Dec. 23.

***

An interesting wedding of the coming week will be that on Tuesday of Miss Sophie Edwards Spencer and Dr. Donald M. Cammann in Grace Church Chantry. Miss Spencer, who is a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, is a sister of the late Harvey Spencer, who married a Miss Edwards, his cousin. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Spencer, who have come over for the wedding, are at their old residence in West Sixteenth Street. Mrs. Spencer is the daughter of Meredith Read, and her first husband was Mr. Strong. She is a sister of the Countess de Foras. Dr. Cammann is a grandson of the late Jacob Lorillard and son of the late Dr. George P. Cammann. Dr. Cammann's best man will be Henry Lorillard Cammann, and the ushers are to be Edward C. Cammann and George H. Spencer. There will be no reception after the wedding, but a wedding breakfast will be served for the bridal party.

***

There will be several debutante teas the coming week. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. John Gelston Floyd will give one to introduce her step-daughter, Miss Floyd, at the Floyd residence, 138 East Thirty-seventh Street; and Mrs. Glover C. Arnold will on the same afternoon give a reception to introduce her second daughter, Miss Mary Selena Arnold.

***

Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush will on Friday, Nov. 29, give a reception at her house, 142 West Fifty-seventh Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Grace Quackenbush.

***

Mrs. Frederic R. Lefferts will give a tea to introduce her daughter, Miss Caryl Lefferts, on Saturday, Dec. 14.

***

On Dec. 7 Mrs. James Doudge of 33 West Forty-ninth Street will give a reception at which her daughter is to be introduced. On Tuesday, Dec. 17, Mrs. H. Duncan Wood will introduce Miss Eleanor D. Wood, her daughter, at a reception.

***

Mrs. David M. Morrison of 20 East Forty-ninth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Natalie Morrison, at a reception to be given on Nov. 27.

***

Mrs. Spottiswood S. Schenck will give a dinner on Dec. 10 for Miss Julia Lorillard Edgar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar.

***

Mrs. William Couch Stuart, of 131 West Seventieth Street will give a reception on Thursday, Dec. 5, for her daughter, Miss Lillie Ruth Stuart.

***

Miss Lucille V. Bacon, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Bacon, has informally invited a few of her friends to take tea with her this afternoon to meet Miss Scott. It will be a very quiet and small affair.

***

The Earl of Albemarle sailed yesterday for England, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. George Keppel, who is here the second time within a few weeks because of the illness of her husband, the Hon. George Keppel, intends sailing on Dec. 3. Mr. Keppel is making a good recovery from his attack of typhoid fever.

***

Among those recently registered at the Garden City Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux Emmett.

***

The announcement was made during the week of the engagement of Miss Celestin Eustis, daughter of the late James R. Eustis, at one time Ambassador to France, to Charles Bohlen of Philadelphia.

***

Another engagement of interest is that of Augustus N. Lawrence of Long Island and Miss Louise Lieber, daughter of Gen. G. N. Lieber of Washington, D. C.

***

A rumor emanating from several different young men members of the Friday Evening Dancing Class, better known as Mrs. Church's, that this class was to be consolidated with the Wednesday Cotillions is denied by Mrs. Church.

***

There is a great deal going on in the suburbs. The Oranges are very gay just now, and the Horse Show this coming week there will bring out a large suburban contingent. This will be the last show of the season around New York. Mrs. William Frederick Dix gave a large tea yesterday afternoon at her residence, 123 Harrison Street.

***

Morristown will have a dance on Wednesday, and, as the Golf Club closes next Saturday, there will be extra entertainments over Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly continue to keep open house and have plans for the entire Thanksgiving week. Mrs. William Letchford has brought out her daughter at a tea. Mrs. Letchford was a Miss Palmer of Stonington, Conn. She married a distant cousin, William Letchford, the son of William Letchford of New Orleans. He is related to many of the prominent families in Louisiana and in New York. His mother was a Miss Slark and an aunt of Mrs. George Whitney and a cousin of Mrs. Edward Townsend of this city and the Countess of Brazza.

***

Miss Alice Roosevelt makes her formal début in society at two large dances in Washington in January. She is now visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Lee, in Boston, and may come to New York later. The Honorable Audrey Pauncefote, the daughter of Lord and Lady Pauncefote, is in Philadelphia visiting friends. Philadelphia has had a few teas, but not otherwise has it been gay. Mrs. Morris Jesup has been there likewise. Lady Pauncefote and her other unmarried daughter sail for America next week. They will go directly to Washington.

***

As there have been fog and bad weather in London, the country has become most popular. There have been many house parties for shooting, and among these the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have given about the largest. The Ralph Vivians have also been entertaining at their country place, and Mrs. Bradley Martin has not yet permanently returned to town. The hunting season has opened most unsatisfactorily. Fog and frost have interfered with the Quorn and other popular meets.

***

There will be but few gayeties in England until the Spring. There never has been a year when there will be such a general exodus to the Continent. Cannes and Cairo are to be the favorite places. At the former there is a very large American colony, in which are Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, and Gen. and Mme. de Charette.

***

In Paris it is still the little season. The Countess de Trobriand and a few others in the colony are entertaining, but there is not very much in the way of gayety going on. As yet the Winter resorts are not filled, and it will be December before they are under way. Mrs. Arthur Paget, who came to Paris from Biarritz, has returned. The Duchess of Manchester, Lady Sarah Wilson, and Lady Lister Kaye are among the well-known people in the gay capital at present.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Joseph, who were recently married in this city, sailed last week for Antwerp, where they will reside. Mrs. Joseph was Miss Clare Sternberger, a daughter of the late Mayer Sternberger and sister of Maurice Sternberger of this city. Mr. Joseph is a native and resident of Antwerp and met his bride last Summer when she was traveling in Europe.

***

Francis Rogers is to give a song recital on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 10.

***

Cards have been issued by Mrs. John W. Chapman of Remsen Street, Brooklyn, for Wednesday afternoon next. Miss Mary Taylor Williamson and Franklyn Wing Riker will render a number of A. G. Stahlschmidt's compositions, and Mr. Stahlschmidt will be present.

***

An entertainment and dance is to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria at 8:30 o'clock on Monday evening, Nov. 25, for the benefit of the fund of the Temple Israel Sisterhood Home.

***

The members of the Cotillion of Eighty will first meet at the residence of Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, the senior patroness, who has issued cards to them for Monday, Dec. 2. The limit of eighty couples was reached some time ago. Judging by the usual proportion of attendance in such classes, the Governors expect there will be present each evening about sixty young women and one hundred men. This is the number desired for a small and limited class in Delmonico's large ballroom, giving sixty couples for the cotillion. The chaperons for the first evening will be Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Thomas Rowell Fowler, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Gilman Collamore, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and Mrs. Sidney de Kay. The Governors and Floor Committee, now completed, consist of David M. Milton, James Robison Burnett, Gano Silleck Dunn, James Clark Maguire, Richard Curd Daniel, Francis Peabody Magoun, William L. Aiken, Anson Baldwin, Thomas T. Hallowell, B. Talbot B. Hyde, Robert E. Henry, H. Theodore Leggett, Dunlevy Milbank, Frederick Potts Moore, Frank F. Palmer, David Rumsey, A. Elliott Ranney, Evan Shelby, Benjamin Tilt, Henry W. Wilkinson, Clarence Storm, Herbert G. Thomson, Eugene Southack, Edgar A. Carolan, and Charles W. Hazeltine.

***

A "Pageant of History" is to be presented by the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at Sherry's. The Quaker and Pilgrim dress which will be worn by many members of the chapter will form a striking and attractive contrast to the costly brocades, laces, and feathers pertaining to the Colonial and Continental periods. The costumes of the latter date will be modeled from the famous old engraving known as "The Republican Court," while the distinguishing feature of the costumes of the Colonial period will be the sweeping Watteau. Many of the young girls of the chapter will appear in the Janice Meredith dress. The Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, will appear as a classic personification of Patriotism, the costume designed for her by Irving R. Wiles, the artist. The Vice Regent of the chapter, Mrs. Clarence Postley, will wear an elaborate Colonial costume. Different members of the chapter will appear respectively in the Indian, Pilgrim, Colonial, and Continental costume and the full evening dress of the present day. Brilliancy will be added to the pageant by the appearance of the uniformed corps from the organization of Veteran Artillery of 1812. The uniforms of this last-named period are an exact duplicate of those worn during the war of 1812, including the use of the original sabres. The Continental Guards and the Minutemen of the Revolution will take part in the pageant in full Continental costume—cocked hat and buff and blue. The grouping, which concludes the pageant, will be under the direction of Irving R. Wiles.

Directly following will be a costume dance, then a cycle of songs by Marguerite Hall and an instrumental performance by a child. At the conclusion of this programme a collation will be served. Attention is drawn to the fact that the collation is included in the price of the tickets, as is every other feature of the entertainment. The entire cost of the evening's entertainment is covered by the first price of the ticket. Tickets may be procured at Sherry's or from members of the chapter.

The afternoon entertainment is intended to be full of interest. The illustrated lecture will present views in New England and the South never before shown. After the lecture tea will be served. This entire entertainment is for the benefit of the fund which patriotically supports a scholarship in Barnard College, where the student makes a specialty of American history. Mrs. Seth Low, who is a member of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is interested in this special work of the chapter.

The Chairmen of the various committees are as follows: Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, General Chairman; Mrs. Charles Cone, Chairman for the Pageant of History; Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Chairman on Music; Mrs. Casper W. Dean, Chairman on Collation; Mrs. Edward L. Bradley, Chairman on Decoration; Mrs. F. A. Lane, Chairman on Afternoon Lecture and Tea.

***

Miss Nina Willis Feitner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Low Feitner, and George Edmund Chatillon are to be married on Tuesday in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan. The ceremony will take place at 3 o'clock and a small reception at the house of the bride's parents will follow. On Saturday evening a dinner, followed by a dance, was given at the Waldorf for the young couple and their attendants.

***

Among the numerous card clubs on the west side is one organized by Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham and bearing the name of the Independent Euchre Club. The second meeting took place on Friday, Nov. 22, at the residence of Mrs. Louis Bauer, 17 West Sixty-ninth Street. The club convenes the first and third Fridays of each month during the season. It has a membership comprised of Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham, Mrs. R. Forester, Mrs. A. Freeman, Mrs. L. L. Hill, Mrs. C. M. Russell, Mrs. W. Stachelberg, Mrs. S. B. Cohen, Mrs. L. Bauer, Mrs. G. H. Winkler, Mrs. H. L. Dyer, Mrs. J. Bancroft, Mr. J. A. Bellah, Mrs. G. A. Whitson, Mrs. P. B. La Roche, Mrs. P. G. Gordon, Miss V. M. Knapp, Mrs. J. M. Broadbelt, Mrs. R. W. Poor, Mrs. K. P. Albertson, Mrs. S. E. Bigelow, Mrs. C. P. Carbit, Mrs. F. J. Primrose, Mrs. D. M. Mackaye, Mrs. S. L. Weir, Mrs. G. W. Hanna, Mrs. L. R. Lockwood, Mrs. G. A. Wright, Mrs. Wilkens, Mrs. Emerson, and Mrs. J. Conway. First prize won by Mrs. Lockwood; second, Mrs. Forester and Mrs. Broadbelt; third, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Bancroft.

***

A charity concert, in which all Lawrence and Cedarhurst will take an interest, will take place next Monday, Nov. 25, 4 P. M., at Mrs. Edward Hadden's apartment, 121 Madison Avenue. Tickets can be had at the door, at the hour of concert. Well-known artists who have kindly consented to give their services are Miss Harriette Cady, Mrs. Morris Black, Miss Agramonte, Mrs. Emilie De Gogorza, and Mr. Agramonte. A new violinist will make his first appearance before a New York audience then, giving a Grieg sonata with Miss Cady. His name is Arthur Marshall Perry.

***

The Knickerbocker Dances are to be held at Delmonico's on Nov. 29, Dec. 27, 1901, and Jan. 24 and Feb. 14, 1902, from 9 until 1 o'clock. The patronesses are Mesdames Henry Clarke Coe, Albert Effingham Lawrence, Frank E. Barker, Edward Davis Jones, Edward L. Norton, Frederick Hewitt Parks, Roland R. Conklin, J. Ives Plumb, Charles Atwood Edwards, Hermann M. Biggs, Emerson MacMillan, Charles Lincoln Wetherbee, and Benjamin Franklin Hooper.

FINE WEATHER AT LAKEWOOD.

White Outdoor Costumes Popular—Preparations for Thanksgiving Festivities.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 23.—Whether it's the fashion or whether the weather is responsible for it remains to be explained, but these warm, sunny days have brought out any number of white gowns at this resort in the "land o' pines." Women in white are seen on the lake drive, in the hotel corridors, and on the street in such numbers as to cause one to believe that the calendar should read July instead of November. The weather which Lakewood has enjoyed for the last week has been the weather of the Southland. Perfect, sunny days have succeeded each other with such regularity that even the rocking chair brigades in the hotel corridors have been tempted out of doors.

Everybody has taken the fullest advantage of the weather. Long walks through the pines, cycling trips to Allaire, the deserted village, and drives and horseback rides over smooth, hard roads to Toms River are some of the attractions in order, while the golfing enthusiasts now spend the entire day on the links.

Lakewood's present population will be greatly augmented during the coming week by the golfers who are to take in the tournament and by large numbers of society folk from New York and Philadelphia. The cottagers have made preparations to care for a considerable number of house parties. Most of those who are coming will remain over for Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will entertain a few friends from town at dinner on Thanksgiving Day. There will be no function at Georgian Court. Through the generosity of Mrs. Gould, the needy families of Lakewood will not lack for Thanksgiving enjoyment. She has visited most of the homes of the poor during the week and has seen to it that the deserving were supplied not only with necessities, but also with the good things that go to make up Thanksgiving cheer.

Prof. and Mrs. Charles A. Strong expect to move into the A. B. Claflin residence soon after Thanksgiving. John D. Rockefeller, father of Mrs. Strong, bought this residence recently and presented it to her. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller are coming to Lakewood to spend Thanksgiving. They will be guests at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, where Mr. and Mrs. Strong are staying while their new home is being made ready for occupancy.

The Ladies' Needlework Guild of Lakewood held its annual display of garments on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. John Wood Stewart of Glen Ridge, founder of the order, was present. She was the guest of Mrs. F. W. Downes of Lakewood. More than 1,000 garments were shown as a result of a year's work by the members of the guild. They will be distributed among the hospitals and asylums of New Jersey. Tea was served at the exhibition by Mrs. David B. Plummer, who was the hostess of the occasion.

There is a revival of interest in bowling. The alleys at the Lakewood Hotel and the Laurel House are being put in shape for play and tournaments are now being arranged for.

Lakewood is to have another hotel. The lot at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifth Street has been purchased from County Clerk William Sohmer of New York by the Hartman Hotel Company. The company will begin at once the erection of a two-room hotel on the site. It will cost about $75,000. Leopold Hartman, proprietor of the Hartman House at Far Rockaway, is President of the company.

The stables of the late Frank Beard are to be closed next week, and the racing equipment and carriages are to be shipped to New York. Mr. Beard always wintered his horses at Lakewood, and usually had them in winning form at the opening of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Throckmorton P. Mills, who have spent the Summer and early Autumn in Texas and New Mexico, have arrived in Lakewood for the season. They are guests at the Laurel House.

Mrs. Fitz John Porter is among the recent arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Davis and the Misses Davis have returned from a trip abroad and are guests at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Dr. and Mrs. José M. De Bermingham of New York, who have been spending their honeymoon at the Lakewood Hotel, returned home yesterday. Mrs. De Bermingham was Miss Morgan of Brooklyn.

Two interesting brushes between local horses took place on the Central Avenue drive on Thursday afternoon. Bud A. Emson's Roy Ford beat Samuel Grover's Bulletin three straight heats over a half-mile course. The purse was $50. The second brush was between Mr. Emson's Flip and Charles Hendrickson's Allan. Mr. Hendrickson's horse won three straight half-mile heats, turning off the second heat in 1:05.

Union services will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Thanksgiving morning. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. C. Weddemeyer, pastor of the Baptist Church.

These New Yorkers have registered in the hotels of Lakewood during the week:

LAUREL HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Roberts, C. Wheaton Vaughan, Miss Grinnell, Benjamin Welles, Harry Suydam, Miss Juliet Morrow, Miss L. R. Leeds, Miss B. S. Andrews, Mrs. John Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brown and Miss L. Brown, W. R. Rundle, Mrs. L. Lovell, Miss Marie Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berry, H. Archie Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart G. Nelson, L. Lafiln Kellogg, and Robert G. Mott. From Brooklyn Borough: Mrs. Isaac A. Whitman, Miss Louise Rogers, Mrs. J. B. Bowden and the Misses Bowden, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gurney.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ruckgaber and family, E. H. P. Squire, G. B. Watts, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Southerland and Miss Ida Southerland, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Strong, Mrs. James Gallatin, Albert R. Gallatin, Mrs. John F. Olmstead, Miss L. Turner, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Arden M. Robbins and Miss Kennedy. From Brooklyn: Miss Mary Dreier, Miss Katherine S. Dreier, Mrs. Thomas H. Troy, Mrs. W. V. R. Smith, Mr. E. Smith, and Miss D. Weber; Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, and Mrs. Dodge.

THE LAKEWOOD—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Busteed, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. M. Greenbaum, Louis F. Haffen, the Rev. Fr. T. J. Farley, Mr. and Mrs.

ENGLAND CRITICISES JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

Business Men and Politicians Think His Speech Was Unwise.

The Reflections on the Prussian Army Have Caused Much Ill-Feeling—Mr. Chamberlain Indifferent to Criticism.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Once more has Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, proved his right and title to be the most thoroughly hated British statesman. The storm now raging in Germany over his animadversions on the Prussian Army has had a powerful reflex in Great Britain, where, regardless of party ties, Mr. Chamberlain has been severely criticised for uselessly "putting his foot in it." On all sides can be heard irritated expressions of opinion by English business men and politicians, who, while they, perhaps, believe Mr. Chamberlain was correct in what he said, denounce the uttering of such sentiments.

It is recalled that Mr. Chamberlain's utterances regarding the Czar and the Anglo-American-German Alliance have been the causes of the only serious outbreaks of anti-British feeling on the Continent in recent times. It is no exaggeration to say that the financial world of England would be delighted to see Mr. Chamberlain muzzled when intending to speak on England's foreign relations.

As might be expected, Mr. Chamberlain himself takes the whole affair with his usual cynical indifference. He is staying quietly at Birmingham, and is not exhibiting any particular interest in the storm which his speech has raised. At the Colonial Office a representative of the press was informed that Mr. Chamberlain does not desire to enter into any controversy and stands by what he said. If the German papers continue to misrepresent him, (this is Mr. Chamberlain's point of view,) why, it cannot be helped.

As at the other Government departments, the belief exists at the Colonial Office that the whole agitation will die a natural death, and that everything will come out all right.

There is no doubt, however, that by this latest break Mr. Chamberlain has seriously, perhaps irreparably, damaged his reputation with the better classes in England.

GERMAN PRESS BITTER.

Say that the Anti-British Movement Is Entirely Spontaneous.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The press discussions of Anglo-German relations have been multiplied through the publication of a letter from Mr. Chamberlain's secretary, the North German Gazette's declaration regarding this incident, and the English press expressions on the subject. The letter is pronounced here to be quite unsatisfactory. The papers note that Mr. Chamberlain takes nothing back. The Cologne Volks Zeitung says the letter is another insult, and the papers generally reject the assumption that the anti-British movement is artificial.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung points out that the movement is as spontaneous as it is possible to imagine, adding that the Government has tried by every means to suppress it, but has failed to do so.

Other papers describe the movement as being the most remarkable of its kind ever witnessed. The Liberal organs, like the Tageblatt and Vossische Zeitung, try to prove that the movement is directed exclusively against Mr. Chamberlain and not against Great Britain. But the Frankfurter Zeitung admits that German patriotic feeling has been inflamed in an unmistakable manner against Great Britain. The paper asserts that it was unstatesmanlike on the part of Mr. Chamberlain to give fresh nourishment to this feeling, and says Mr. Chamberlain was not wise in reasserting his error.

Nevertheless, the Frankfurter Zeitung admits that part of the cause of this friction is to be found on German soil. It says the movement here expresses the general want of confidence in the management of Germany's foreign policy, which is looked upon as being lacking in steadiness and power, and as acting by fits and starts. It regrets that public opinion regards itself as the corrector of the Government's policy, saying that if the Government had rightly gauged the movement at the start it could have forestalled it by a timely utterance. Nevertheless, the paper concludes that the Chamberlain matter has made too much noise in Germany.

LIBERAL LEADER DENOUNCED.

Lord Durham Strongly Criticises Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Lord Durham, in presenting medals to the volunteers at Durham to-day, said that, although he had ceased to support the Ministry, he considered Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman a fool if he believed the British soldiers in South Africa guilty of the barbarism and loathsome behavior alleged against them.

If he made the charges for partisan purposes, to discredit the Ministry, he was a knave. Lord Durham further declared he would not make Sir Henry Premier if he could do so by spending sixpence or lifting a finger.

PREPARATIONS FOR CORONATION.

Earl Marshal Confers with London Costume Makers at Norfolk House.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Active preparations are on foot for the coronation of King Edward. The Duke of Norfolk (Hereditary Earl Marshal and Premier Duke and Earl) this week summoned well-known London costume makers to Norfolk House, where, spread out on wicker frames, were specimens of the robes to be worn by the peers and peeresses at next year's great function.

This inspection, which was superintended by the Duke, was to enable the costumers to get the exact tint of the crimson velvet and the position of the ermine and miniver and other details for the all-important making of the robes, on which work will now be started in earnest.

The British Museum has been besieged by those who are searching the records for notes of the dresses and regulations of previous coronations.

Queen Alexandra has ordered from Delhi a quantity of the finest embroidery, for which the former capital of India is so famous, which will adorn her Majesty's robes at the coronation ceremonies. This action, which has produced the greatest satisfaction in India, is due to the good offices of the Vicereine, (Lady Curzon of Kedleston, formerly Miss Mary Leiter, of Washington and Chicago,) who, when recently in England, showed the Queen some priceless Delhi embroideries, and so stimulated royal interest as to cause the present order to be given.

AMERICAN SHOES IN LONDON.

British Manufacturers Try to Stem Invasion by Writing Letters.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The sale of American shoes continues to increase here, the English manufacturers apparently confining their attempts to stem this commercial invasion by writing pathetic letters to the papers, in which they declare there will be empty chairs by the fireside if the English persist in buying American shoes. According to some of these letters, the article imported from the United States constitutes danger to life and health, being said to be made of the cheapest possible leather, which is quite inadequate to keep dry the feet of the nation which does not wear rubbers.

This sort of thing appearing frequently in the London dailies has elicited an answer in to-day's Daily Chronicle from an American manufacturer, who categorically denies the use of poor leather and points out that the importation of American rubbers far exceeds the importation of shoes, obviously proving that even English-made shoes require overshoes to help them keep out the wet.

ANOTHER RIOT AT GALWAY.

It Follows Illuminations in Honor of Col. Lynch's Election—He Expects No Trouble in Taking His Seat.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—Serious rioting followed the illuminations last night at Galway in honor of the election of Col. Arthur Lynch to Parliament. The Nationalists paraded through the town, wrecking the doors and windows of the houses of Unionists and Nationalists suspected of voting for the defeated candidate, Horace Plunkett. The police had difficulty in clearing the streets. Vigorous baton charges were met by showers of paving stones, which resulted in numbers being injured. A large force of extra constabulary has been drafted to Galway.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The election of Col. Arthur Lynch to represent Galway in the British House of Commons is attracting considerable attention here, where the Colonel is residing. The newspapers publish his portrait as a Boer Colonel.

Col. Lynch informed the correspondent to-day that he does not expect to be molested when he goes to England at the opening of Parliament. He thinks his election is significant, as showing that the Irish Party is united, and he has reasons to believe Ireland is on the eve of obtaining a satisfactory Home Rule measure.

Regarding South Africa, Col. Lynch said he had received information which convinced him that the war would end within three months by a settlement securing to the Boers autonomy on the Australian model.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—John E. Redmond, who with two brother members of Parliament, Thomas O'Donnell and Patrick A. McHugh, arrived here to-day to take part in the Irish demonstrations to-morrow on the anniversary of the execution of the Manchester martyrs, expressed his opinion that Col. Arthur Lynch would take his seat in Parliament despite his service under the Boers. Mr. Redmond said:

"I think there is no doubt Col. Lynch will take the seat to which he was elected. It is altogether probable that his election was the result of his service under the Boers. He is a man of ability, and can in no sense be considered a traitor. What fighting he did was honorable warfare."

Canada's Offer of Troops Accepted.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The War Office this afternoon, announced that it has accepted Canada's offer of 600 mounted men for service in South Africa.

AN EXCITING DEBATE IN THE GREEK CHAMBER.

Premier Declares that the Metropolitan of Athens Inspired Student Riots.

ATHENS, Nov. 23.—The Greek Premier, M. Theotokis, taking part to-day in an exciting debate in the Chamber of Deputies over the recent disturbances here arising from the objection of the students to the translation of the Gospels into modern Greek, quoted from certain letters of the Holy Synod, addressed to Queen Olga in 1899, in which the Synod's reasons against the translation of the Gospels were explained. The Premier blamed the Metropolitan of Athens, Procopius Oeconimidis, for the disturbances. He said the Metropolitan, owing to the weakness of his character, had not the courage to support the Synod upon the occasion of the Metropolitan's audience with the Queen.

Referring to Queen Olga the Premier said her piety, Christian sentiments, and nobility of character were the admiration of the whole world. During the war she was everywhere told by wounded soldiers that they could not read the Gospels because they did not understand the text. The Queen then arranged, continued the Premier, for the publication of a translation of the Gospels into modern Greek, exclusively for family use.

The recent disorders had been caused, M. Theotokis explained, by the demonstrators assailing the troops with stones and revolvers. The troops only fired in the air.

Tears ran down the Premier's cheeks when he spoke of the dead. The Opposition was led by M. Delyannis.

Vast and noisy crowds surrounded the Chamber of Deputies while the debate was going on.

The Chamber adopted, by a vote of 109 to 87, a resolution approving the Government's action. The Deputies, at the close of the sitting, were safely escorted from the building to their homes. The city is resuming its normal aspect.

FRENCH COAL STRIKE ENDED.

Miners Will Await General Action of the Congress of the Federation.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The strike of coal miners in the Department of the Nord has been ended by a resolution, adopted to-night, to resume work Monday and to await general action, a decision regarding which has been deferred to the congress of the federation, which will probably be held in January.

CHEMICALS WRECK STEAMSHIP

Explosion on the Para Kills Three Men, Including the Inventor of Fruit-Preserving Process.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Nov. 23.—News has reached here from Barbados that the royal mail steamship Para, Capt. Stranger, has put in there damaged to such an extent that she cannot proceed to England. She left Southampton Oct. 16 for Central America and West Indian ports.

The Para has lately been fitted with the new Lawton fruit preserving process, to compete in the fruit trade. She reports that Nov. 21, while on her way from Jamaica to Barbados, the reserve supply of certain chemicals used in reducing temperature to preserve fruit exploded.

Lawton, the inventor of the process, and two others, were killed. The Captain of the ship and several of her crew were injured. The explosion so wrecked the after part of the vessel that she is unable to proceed on her voyage.

EXCLUSION ACT ALARMS CHINA.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 23.—According to advices from the Orient, brought by the steamship Kinshin Maru, just arrived, there is much excitement in China over the attitude of the United States relative to the exclusion law.

It is feared by many Chinese now in China, who are entitled to return to the United States, that a new law will be enacted, so stringent that many of the privileged class will be barred from returning. Hundreds are preparing to return to the United States before the present law expires.

China to Send Students Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The State Department has received from Minister Conger, at Peking, translations of two imperial edicts, providing for the establishing of schools throughout the Chinese empire and ordering the Viceroys and Governors to select and send students abroad to be educated in special branches of industrial science. The student, on his return, passes on to the Board of Foreign Affairs, and if this board finds him thoroughly equipped, it is to memorialize the throne and request that honors be conferred upon the student.

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Discontent in the Army Because Pay Is Not Forthcoming.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—Never has the Turkish Government been in such financial straits as at the present time. It is impossible to see how the expenses of the Ramazan and Bairam, due in December and January, and involving £360,000, can be met. The Ottoman Bank utterly refuses to make any more advances.

The penury is so acute that even the troops in many of the provinces are unpaid. The consequence is that there have been mutinies in several districts. Hostile demonstrations here recently have only been quieted by the authorities hastily scraping together a few thousand piastres as something on account. The discontent in the army forms the real danger of the situation.

Antarctic Expedition at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 23.—The steamship Gauss, bearing the German Antarctic Expedition headed by Prof. Ehrich von Drygalski, of Berlin, which sailed from Kiel, Aug. 11, and concerning the safety of which considerable anxiety has been felt, has arrived here.

Convent Seized by Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—A band of Armenian revolutionists, commanded by an individual named Andranik, has seized an Armenian convent in the neighborhood of Mush, and is now intrenched therein. The convent is surrounded by troops.

Hungarian Budget for 1902.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 23. — Dr. Lukacs, Minister of Finance, to-day introduced in the Unterhaus the budget for 1902. In this the revenue is estimated at 1,086,870,018 crowns, and the expenditures at 1,086,749,083 crowns.

BIG GERMAN SUGAR TRUST

Said to Threaten the Industry in All Other Countries.

Combination Has Been in Existence a Year and Is Maintained with GGreat Secrecy.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The British sugar manufacturers assert that their investigations have revealed the existence in Germany of a great trust called the "Kartell," which has been in existence about a year, and that it is chiefly owing to its agency that the price of sugar has been forced down in England and other countries to the lowest point in the history of the industry, and that Germany to-day is enabled to dictate to the world the price of that commodity. The exact extent of the "Kartell" was discovered, they say, only quite recently. The magnitude of its operations supplies the missing factors in the present alarming condition of the sugar market.

The abolition of this organization will be one of the chief objects of the nations other than Germany attending the forthcoming Brussels conference. Already British firms have entered into negotiations with leading American sugar interests, and tables are now being drawn up showing the transactions of the "Kartell" with a view of submitting them to the authorities at Washington. The British Government will be urged to empower its representatives at the Brussels conference to threaten retaliatory countervailing measures unless the "Kartell" is broken up, or at least modified.

The latest figures available in London show that Germany now produces one-third of the world's supply of beet sugar, of which she exports no less than 1,250,000 tons, after completely supplying her own population. These exports, which are almost one-fifth the world's available supply, are sent out at a loss to German manufacturers; but, thanks to the "Kartell," plus the bounty, they are able not only to make up for this, but to reap a handsome profit, in addition to gaining absolute control of the sugar market.

The "Kartell" is run very secretly; but, from confidential reports shown to a representative of the press in London, it is learned that it consists of an iron-clad combination of almost all producers and refiners to keep up the price of sugar in Germany. This is done so successfully that the German consumer to-day pays three times as much for sugar as the Briton does for the same article imported from Germany.

The members of the "Kartell" bind themselves to buy from and sell to only those affiliated with the combine. This has worked so satisfactorily that the "Kartell" now includes practically every factor of the sugar interests in Germany, from the agricultural producer to the refiner. The latter agrees always to pay 12.75 marks per hundredweight for the raw article, though natural conditions might ordinarily allow him to buy 3 marks cheaper. This, however, insures a permanently high price to the German consumer. The enormous profits consequent upon these methods are pooled in the "Kartell" and are divided upon an elaborate and ingenious scale, and the surplus product is disposed of at a slight loss in other European and American markets, though even this deficit is often made up by the bounty that Germany provides.

British sugar authorities are quoted with saying that the German "Kartell" and bounty combined will within two years ruin the beet and cane industry in other countries, especially in Cuba and the other West Indies.

THE SUGAR SITUATION HERE.

While usually at this time of the year at least $2,000,000 in currency has been transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans for the movement of sugar cane, hardly $1,000,000 has as yet been transferred for this purpose.

As to the reason for this falling off, the opinion was expressed in banking circles that, while slowness in the movement of the crop was in part responsible, there is much ground for thinking that the supply of money in Southern banking institutions is much larger than for years, and that the larger supply may prove to be sufficient to greatly lessen the amount needed from New York.

The movement of money from New York to New Orleans for the movement of sugar cane usually lasts from Nov. 1 to about Christmas time, and the amount transferred last year aggregated about $4,000,000, and was fairly evenly distributed over the period.

The action of the Sugar Trust in advancing its price for granulated sugar to 4.40 cents in Missouri River points, and at the same time removing its limit of 15 points profit by wholesalers, is taken in the sugar trade to indicate that the fight with the beet sugar interests has not abated.

So far as the talk of a union between American and British refiners in the matter of bounties is concerned, local refiners say that they have had no word of proposals for such a union.

In the fact that the subject for discussion at the Brussels conference this year is the question of bounties is found the basis of the report of a contemplated union. The end of the discussion is to realize some more nearly uniform practice in fixing the rates of bounty paid by the several European States on the export of domestic beet sugar.

German beet sugar competition is said to be due largely to the extensive proportions of the industry and not so much to the question of bounties. One local sugar representative stated that hardly one-third of German sugar is absorbed in domestic consumption.

BRUSSELS SUGAR CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—The Journal de Bruxelles says official invitations to the sugar conference, the date for which has been definitely set as Dec. 16, will be issued on Monday.

The United States will not be invited to take part in the conference. Whether Russia will be represented is doubtful, as she has opposed the suppression of sugar bounties. France, on the other hand, has intimated through diplomatic channels that she will consent to a suppression of the bounties.

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF BILL.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Government's preamble to the new tariff bill, issued to the members of the Reichstag to-day, sets forth the necessity of replacing the existing tariff by an entirely new one that shall not be inferior to that of any other country in delicacy of arrangement. Protective tariffs, it is added, have contributed materially to the prosperity of German industry and commerce. In connection with this prosperity, a dislocation in the distribution of the wage-earning class has taken place to the detriment of agriculture. The increase in the wages of agricultural laborers, caused by the increase of the wages of the industrial classes, has resulted in an almost intolerable increase in the working expenses of the agriculturists.

On the other hand, there has recently been a set-back in the upward movement of German industry. Whether this set-back has reached its lowest ebb, or how long it will last, cannot be calculated to a certainty. In order to avert the disastrous consequences which the dislocation mentioned will eventually have, not on agriculturists alone, but on the whole community, the adoption of effective countermeasures can no longer be delayed.

One of the bill's essential aims is to place home agriculture in a more favorable position by affording it such greater customs protection as will alleviate the disadvantages. Although it is not expected that grain imports can be entirely dispensed with, it is highly desirable to have the permanent home production sufficient for the greater part of the nation's requirements. In any case, the dependence of home prices on international prices will continue.

The possibility of feeding the people is being rendered more and more difficult, and this necessity certainly imposes the obligation to exercise the greatest caution. Nevertheless, should it be found that this burden is laid on the consuming public, the burden must be borne in order that dangers far more serious to the State shall be avoided.

Respecting commercial treaties with other countries, the Government is ready, after the tariff bill is disposed of, to enter, in due course, into negotiations to these ends with those countries desiring so to do. The recasting of the tariff bill will not prevent the country from effecting new commercial treaties.

Nevertheless, in view of the uncertainty of politics and of the commercial future, the tariff bill provides for more severe compensatory measures. It is desired that the new tariff become effective Jan. 1, 1904. As, however, there is little probability of new commercial treaties becoming operative at the same time, desirable as this may be, the bill reserves that the fixing of the date upon which the new tariff shall become effective be by Imperial decree, with the assent of the Federal Council.

CHINESE CAPTAIN BEHEADED.

Chou, Who Led the Massacre at Chuchou, with Thirteen of His Followers, Punished.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 23.—Shanghai papers just received by mail contain a graphic account of the execution at Hangchow in September of Capt. Chou, who last year commanded the Chuchou garrison, and thirteen man, who participated with him in the Chuchou massacre of August, 1900. These executions are the principal ones so far occurring in the Yang-tse Valley in retaliation for the Boxer outrages of last year. They are chiefly intersting, possibly, in reference to the effect they have produced upon the populace of the surrounding country as regards the power and influence of the Consuls, missionaries, and other foreigners. An educated Chinese who reported the executions for The North China Daily News of Shanghai says that one of the Chinese spectators expressed the general opinion of his countrymen when he said:

"Last year the foreigners lost their prestige entirely. Now they have regained it to this extent. After this we may do what we please, but we must not trouble the foreigners." The Chinese correspondent says that the executions comprise a most potent warning to the people that they must not again causelessly stir up trouble. The Chinese are convinced that the punishment of Capt. Chou and the others was according to the wish of the missionaries, and brought about through the power of the Consuls. The civil and military native officers regret the punishment, and are vexed that the foreigners could bring punishment upon military officials such as he, but could not reach high civil officials who aided and abetted the Boxer movement to a much greater extent.

When the hour came for Capt. Chou to die, his son and grandchildren endeavored to see him for a parting farewell, but were not permitted. The execution took place in the early morning before daybreak. The officials having taken their seats, the prisoner was brought in. He came not in a cage like common criminals, but on foot, escorted by soldiers. He was clothed in black, wearing boots, but no hat. In appearance he was short and stout, white-haired and growing bald, about fifty years of age. He declined wine, and kneeling down worshipped toward the north, to thank the Emperor for his will.

The prisoner was then carried to the execution ground outside the Tsingpo gate, followed by the provincial Judge and about a thousand spectators. Near the gate three bamboo sheds had been erected, the central one being for the tablet bearing the imperial decree of decapitation. As the doomed man came in view of the imperial tablet he sighed deeply. As he seated himself on the ground he said to the executioner, "Finish it up well!" His hands were placed behind his back, and with two strokes his head was severed from his body. The provincial Judge passed by in his chair that he might be assured that the man was really beheaded. Chou's son gave $6 to have his father's head sewed upon the body and the corpse was then encoffined by the family.

The thirteen men beheaded the next day included a number of hardened criminals. As they were being bound their relatives were permitted to take leave of them. Several of the condemned men gave parting injunctions for their families to lead better lives in the future. Again the provincial Judge rode by to make certain that the imperial order was carried out. One executioner beheaded the entire thirteen, clad only in a towel wrapped about his loins. He grasped the sword in both hands, striking downward with all his might. The fresh blood spurted out upon his hands, breast, and limbs. In most cases a single stroke cut through the neck.

SOLICITOR GENERAL RICHARDS ON ANARCHY

Constitutional Amendment Unnecessary for Suppression.

Acts Directed at the Life of the Government Are Punishable at the Discretion of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Founders' Day was celebrated to-night by the Union League with a banquet. The function was one of unusual brilliancy and an event of considerable importance, because most of the speakers have been in close contact with the National Administration.

Among the distinguished guests were Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of the Interior E. A. Hitchcock, Senator William P. Frye of Maine, ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, J. K. Richards, Solicitor General of the United States; W. H. Hunt, Governor of Porto Rico; Wayne MacVeagh, Judge John B. McPherson, James M. Beck, Assistant Attorney General, and Senator Penrose. In addition there were present Abraham Banker, Ellis Yarnall, and William Sellers, three of the eleven surviving founders of the Union League. Covers were laid for 250 guests.

The opening address was made by Joseph G. Darlington, President of the League, who proposed the following toast to President Roosevelt:

"Theodore Roosevelt, by the grace of God President of the United States. To him we pledge our loyal and enthusiastic support, with entire confidence, and in the firm belief that he will administer the obligations of his high office with conspicuous ability and an honest and earnest regard for all sections of the country, as a patriotic American, keeping always before him his country's honor and his country's glory."

Much interest was manifested in the address of Senator Frye, who spoke on "Our Merchant Marine." Solicitor General Richards spoke on the topic, "A Present Peril," suggesting methods for the suppression of anarchy. Mr. Richards said in part:

"The President of the United States ought to be protected by the law of the United States. Not only his safety, but the dignity of the Republic demands this. The President takes an oath that he will 'faithfully execute the office of President of the United States,' and will 'preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.' This Constitution enjoins him 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. The solemn obligation thus imposed is not intermittent, but continuous. And for this reason the power of the Nation should safeguard and protect him always and everywhere. Authority to do this is clear."

"The right of self-preservation is as vital to the State as to the individual. The Constitution forbids Congress to make any law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances, but all these rights are to be reasonably construed and lawfully exercised.

"The freedom of speech for which our fathers fought was not the right to advocate the destruction by force and violence of the Government they founded.

"It is unnecessary to amend the Constitution in order to obtain the power to suppress Anarchism, for it is true that the assemblage of Anarchists and the preaching of their doctrines cannot be punished as treason, for to constitute treason there must be an actual levying of war. But acts directed at the life of the Government are punishable at the discretion of Congress, although they do not amount to treason under the Constitution. The great Chief Justice Marshall said upon this point:

"Crimes so atrocious as those which have for their object the subversion by violence of those rights and those institutions which have been ordained in order to secure the peace and happiness of society, are not to escape punishment because they have not ripened into treason. The wisdom of the Legislature is competent to provide for the case.

"The Supreme Court has held that as a sovereign nation the United States is endowed with the power, essential to self-preservation, of excluding all aliens which it may deem dangerous to the peace of the State, and of expelling or deporting those not yet naturalized. This power may, at the discretion of Congress, be intrusted for enforcement to the Executive.

"If Congress intrusts to the President the power to exclude alien Anarchists and to deport all unnaturalized ones, I fancy it will not be difficult to put in operation an effective plan of ridding the country of these bloody-minded pests. Surely the time for action has come. No more atrocious crime can be committed than the one for which we know anarchism is directly responsible.

"I take the view that it is safe to repress crime, no matter in what guise presented or how widespread and reckless its adherents. Anarchists are insurgents against civilization, would-be assassins of society, enemies of the human race. By the concurrent action of civilized nations they ought to be placed under the ban of universal law. The red flag of Anarchy should be driven from the land as the black flag of piracy has been driven from the sea."

M. Knoedler & Co.

invite attention to their carefully selected collection of

Paintings of Various Schools, Water Colors, Etchings, and Engravings.

355 FIFTH AVE., COR. 34TH ST., N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB FINANCES.

Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers Dec. 2—John Fox Heads the Ticket.

The annual meeting of the Democratic Club will be held on Dec. 2 at 8 o'clock P. M. The nominations are: For President—John Fox; Vice President—Cord Meyer; Second Vice President—Lewis Nixon; Treasurer—Theodore F. Hascall; Secretary—Adrian T. Kiernan; Members of the Board of Governors, terms to expire in December, 1904—Richard Croker, Thomas E. Crimmins, John W. Keller, and John J. Scannell.

The annual report shows that the receipts amounted to $157,186.75, and the payments to $133,656.19. The clubhouse, on which the mortgage was recently paid, is valued at $250,000; furniture, paintings, and fittings, $40,000; unpaid dues, $19,705; unpaid house accounts, $15,541.32; groceries, wines, and cigars, $5,299.63. On Nov. 1 there were $4,401.48 in cash in the bank and $300 in the office. The liabilities are placed at $18,630.36, and the excess of assets at $316,617.07.

BURGLARS FIGHT POLICEMEN.

After a chase of several blocks last night, two men who the police say stole $180 in cash and several dollars' worth of clothing from a house they had entered at 147 West Houston Stret, were captured only to fight their pursuers until they were clubbed into submission.

The men had entered the house through the basement door, and made their way to a bedroom on the second floor. They were at work piling up considerable clothing, the police say, when they were surprised by the occupant of the house, Joseph Ellis.

Upon seeing Ellis the men immediately took flight and darted down through the hallway and out through the front door. Ellis followed them crying "Stop thief!"

Detective Sherwood and Policemen Leary and Martineau of the Macdougal Street Station, hearing the cries and seeing the men running through West Houston Street, started in pursuit. Policeman Martineau had not proceeded very far when he slipped on the pavement and sprained his knee. The other policemen chased the men until they caught them at Broadway and Spring Street. A desperate struggle ensued, and the policemen clubbed the men until they signified their willingness to go to the station quietly.

At the station they described themselves as Howell H. Burnett, twenty-four years old, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Archibald Bowers, twenty years old, a salesman of Knoxville, Tenn. When they were searched, the police say, they found the $180 on them and some of the clothing which Ellis identified as his. The two men were locked up on the charge of burglary.

Policeman Martineau was compelled to report on the sick list, and he was sent home.

TO KEEP WHISKY FROM INDIANS.

No Money for Wards Who Were Intoxicated After Previous Payment.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 23.—The agents for several Indian tribes have devised a novel plan to stop Indian wards from drinking whisky. They will withhold the money of any Indian who has been intoxicated since the last quarterly payment.

They also have given orders that all persons around the Indian camp during the payment shall be arrested, unless they are wards of the Government, or officers in charge of the payment. The last order is aimed at a horde of gamblers, who heretofore, it is alleged, have fleeced the Indians out of thousands of dollars.

Count Tolstoi in No Danger.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—There is nothing serious the matter with Count Tolstoi. He had a relapse of malarial fever, but is in no danger. A telegram to this effect from the Count himself, dated noon to-day, reached M. Tchertkoff, Tolstoi's agent in England, this afternoon.

FORESTRY BY FORCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past few years you have very kindly published my letters calling the attention of the people of the State of New York to a peculiar system of "Forestry by Force" which has obtained in this State since 1894, when the Constitutional Convention of that year, by a unanimous vote, passed the extraordinary amendment in regard to State forest lands, which has also been twice ratified by the people, the last time—1896—by the largest majority ever cast against a Constitutional amendment, when the suggestion of a change in this amendment was offered by the eminent statesmen who had been amusing themselves in enacting peculiar laws in the Legislature at Albany.

I have endeavored in my former letters to show why it was necessary to put this drastic provision in the organic law of the State—for the simple reason that the people had no confidence in the honesty or capacity of the State officials to whom forest matters were intrusted. Will you permit me to make another contribution to the literature of the subject?

Following is a summary of a letter which I sent to the Hon. W. Austin Wadsworth, President of the lately defunct Forest, Fish, and Game Commission of New York State, in December, 1900:

I take the liberty of calling your attention to the following clauses in the act of the Legislature, passed in 1897, constituting the Forest Preserve Board, which are, in my opinion, oppressive, and, in the opinion of many eminent lawyers, unconstitutional:

"The Forest Preserve Board may enter on and take possession of any land, structures, and waters in the territory embraced in the Adirondack Park, the appropriation of which in its judgment shall be necessary for the purposes specified in Section 290 of the fisheries, game, and forest law, and in Section 7 of Article VII. of the Constitution. * * * Claims for the value of the property taken and for damages caused by any such appropriation may be adjusted by the Forest Preserve Board if the amount thereof can be agreed upon with the owners of the land appropriated. * * * If the Forest Preserve Board is unable to agree with the owner for the value of the property so taken appropriated, or on the amount of damages resulting therefrom such owner, within two years after the service upon him of the notice or appropriation as above specified, may present to the Court of Claims a claim for the value of such land and for such damages, and the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such claims and render judgment thereon."

This act gives to the Forest Preserve Board power to confiscate private property not for public use, but for public non-use, as "the lands of the State * * * constituting the forest preserve * * * shall be forever kept as wild forest land." It does not provide for the "day in court" to which every citizen is entitled when it becomes necessary for the State to take his property. It does not provide "due process of law." It is dangerous, and it is against public policy—dangerous, because no one can foresee what amount of money the State may be obliged to pay for damages if the Forest Preserve Board should err in its judgment of values, with the possible result of endless litigation and expense to the State; against public policy, because it discourages private owners of land in the Forest Preserve from spending money in protecting the forest and game, free of expense to the State, on land not now owned by the State, and deters owners of large tracts of land from entering upon scientific plans of forestry, which are always carried on with the idea of a "sustained annual yield" during an indefinite period of years.

Up to date the State has appropriated about $2,000,000 for the purchase of forest land in four years. It will require from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 to purchase the balance of the land in the proposed Adirondack Park. Until such sums of money shall be appropriated and expended reliance must be had on private owners, clubs, and corporations for the protection of the forests and game on land not owned by the State. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to do everything to encourage such unofficial protection, instead of discouraging it through the everpresent menace of confiscation of private property at the whim of a trio of men, no matter how honest they may be, nor how good may be their intentions.

I speak advisedly when I state that for the last few years the owners of forest property in the Adirondack region of this State have been almost terrorized by foolish, hasty, ill-advised, and almost hysterical legislation in regard to the State forests, among the most absurd of which is the Constitutional provision before quoted, which I request your board to recommend to be repealed in its next report to the Legislature.

Perhaps it is needless to say that no attention was paid to my suggestion and that no official acknowledgment was made of its receipt.

On this general subject I may say that for the past few years owners of Adirondack forest lands have received scant courtesy at the hands of the Legislature and of the varied assortment of Forestry Boards which have been inflicted upon the State.

It is, therefore, a pleasure to express my cordial approval of the action of Gov. Odell and of the last Legislature in providing for a single Commissioner of Forests, Fish, and Game after Jan. 1, 1903. The reason does not appear why it was necessary to have two advisory members in the meantime. The real friends of the forests have been working for this consummation for years with a view of concentrating the responsibility of administration, which before has been impossible owing to the poly-cephalic commissions formerly existing. I also desire to commend most heartily the action of Gov. Odell in vetoing the appropriation for the purchase of forest lands for the State, passed by the last Legislature. Until the people of this State shall be prepared to sanction a modern system of forestry in regard to the public lands, it seems to me that such appropriations are a waste of the public funds.

It is not often that the people of any State in the Union have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on a public question unhampered by the exigencies of political schemers. It is to the credit of the people of the State of New York that they have so thoroughly recognized the importance of forestry as a public question that they have placed in their organic law the positive command that the public forests shall be forever removed from political machinations.

A constitutional provision, as usually understood, is the enunciation of a general principle, the details of which shall be worked out by the Legislature. So distrustful, however, have the people of this State become of the politicians of both of the dominant political parties that for the first time on record in any State of this Union they have descended to details in their organic law, in the Constitutional provision I have quoted above.

For the past five years I have been obliged to employ a representative at Albany to be on the lookout for bills introduced in the Legislature for the express purpose of thwarting the people's commands in regard to the Adirondack forests. It has required constant vigilance to prevent these vicious measures from becoming laws. I am happy to say that so far these measures have generally been defeated, and these defeats have been due in a great measure to the assistance of the press of the State, which has gallantly battled for the forests without any regard to party lines. In this great struggle no paper has done more valiant service than THE NEW YORK TIMES.

I regret to say that among the chief obstacles in this honorable warfare have been State officials, occupying high official positions, who have been more interested in favoring schemes against the forests than they have been to safeguard the interests of the people which they had solemnly sworn to protect.

These are not pleasant statements to make, but I hold myself personally responsible for them.

Has not the time arrived for this great State, of which we have many reasons to be proud, to remove from its statute books the present mediaeval forestry laws, and to substitute for them laws more in consonance with modern thought and National practice? How much longer must we continue the present archaic system of "forestry by force"?

I hope sincerely, and I believe, that the people of this State will eventually work out this forestry problem to a successful solution. It is gratifying to know that they have already shown their appreciation of forestry as an economic question by putting such a drastic provision in their Constitution. Surely, they will go further than that when they shall be convinced that men may be placed in charge of their forests who will administer them in the interests of the public, and not for the benefit of selfish individuals and corporations.

JAMES MacNAUGHTON.

Tahawus, Essex County, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1901.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street, West.

A Glad Thanksgiving

awaiting those who prepare for the event by shopping here. The pleasures of the holiday will surely be increased by your being able to obtain reliable qualities at lower prices than ever. From endless assortments we can merely hint of a few:

Housekeeping Linens:

BLEACHED IRISH TABLE DAMASK, pure linen, reg. $1.00 yd..... 75c

NAPKINS to match, dinner size, reg. $3.00 dozen..... 2.39

SCOTCH DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK, all linen, 2 yds. wide, reg. $1.25 yd.... 89c

HEAVY DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, all linen, 2x2 yds. 1.59; 2x2½ yds. 1.79; 2x3 yds. 1.98

NAPKINS to match, dinner size, reg. $2.50 doz..... 1.89

NAPKINS, dinner size, regularly $2.40 doz..... 1.79

A large assortment of Renaissance and Mexican hand-drawn work—Scarfs, Squares, Doylies, etc.—at interestingly low prices.

Silverware for the Table:

THESE OF GUARANTEED QUADRUPLE PLATE:

BREAD TRAYS.....98c., 1.45, 1.65,
CLARET PITCHERS.....98c
CRUMB TRAYS AND SCRAPERS, per set.....98c., 1.45
CHOCOLATE POTS.....1.49
SALAD BOWLS, gold lining.....1.75
FERN DISHES.....1.39, 1.95
CAKE BASKETS.....1.95
CHILDREN'S CUPS.....49c., 95c
NUT SETS of 6 picks and 1 crack.....49c
MAYONNAISE SETS.....1.39
CANDLESTICKS, with candle and shade..98c
CANDELABRA, 3 lights, 3.49; 4 lights 3.75
5 lights.....4.25
CONDENSED MILK HOLDERS, 98c., 1.39
BON-BON DISHES, CRACKER JARS, SYRUP PITCHERS, each.....98c
SALTS AND PEPPERS, each.....10c

THESE OF "ROGERS" PLATE:

TEA SPOONS, set of six.....45c
TABLE SPOONS, set of six.....95c
TABLE FORKS, set of six.....95c
COFFEE SPOONS, set of six.....49c
TRIPLE PLATED TABLE KNIVES, set of six.....85c
TRIPLE PLATED FRUIT KNIVES, set of six.....85c

THESE OF STERLING SILVER:

TEA SPOONS, set of six.....2.95
CREAM

WHAT NEW YORK MIGHT DO FOR ITS CITIZENS

John Martin, Formerly of London, Compares the Cities.

Says that the Franchise Tax Should Be Enforced—Criticises the Departments Under Tammany Rule.

John Martin, formerly a member of the London County Council, delivered a lecture yesterday morning before the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street. His topic was, "What Other Cities Are Doing and New York Might Do for the Citizen." Mr. Martin said in part:

"We have won a great opportunity. We have been calling it a great victory. It is really but the first battle in a gigantic campaign. If we are not wise and careful, we may look for utter rout in the election two years hence. In the past the history of reform victories has shown that they are not sufficiently continuous in interest and are not followed up with the aggressiveness which appeals to the masses.

"The first problem of the new administration is the choice of administrators. At the beginning of Mayor Strong's work he reasonably complained that when citizens of repute and high standing were asked to fill important offices they begged to be excused for business reasons, or because they could not stand the heat in town during the Summer, or because they wanted to go to Europe, or for some other reason.

"So long as that is the spirit of our leading men after election it is impossible to properly fill the high offices, and Tammany can wait with confidence for her speedy return. In London Sir Julian Goldsworthy has recently resigned after fifty years of continuous daily service for the city, and Lyulph Stanley has devoted himself to the public interests for twenty-five years without remuneration. I might name a dozen men who have sat in the London County Council for at least ten years with nominal pay.

"In Berlin the autocratic, forty-five honorary officers in the municipality recently celebrated the twenty-fifth year of their public service, and they were men of high standing and of important interests. In Paris at a nominal fee the highest experts, professors, doctors, architects, and business men, sit in the Sanitary Council.

"We have the right to demand that our best citizens should serve at large salaries to do their public duty and give their best service to lift the city out of the mire. Reformers must bear in mind that they are in competition with an organization which never sleeps and watches every chance for the spoils of office. We decry the Tammany district leader. There is a side to him many of us do not appreciate. He comes into close contact with the poor. He is with them in sickness and in health, for better and for worse. He does not turn the starving from the door, and in his rough generosity he is often an angel of mercy. He is a father to his people, and the plain citizens on election day are apt to sink the significance of public questions for the support of their Tammany leader.

"Free picnics may not be entirely moral as vote catchers. Christmas presents, advance payments for votes, are as immoral as greenbacks at the polls. The reformer may not sink to this, but he has a great chance in the Bureau of Charities. It must be under the new administration that no one deserving shall ask for aid in vain. Tammany's administration under Mr. Keller of that department has been superior to any other in our history, and we must see to it that we do even better.

"The Health Department under Tammany has been badly managed, and that must be managed in a scientifically generous spirit. We are apt to forget the long line of medical heroes who have made the Health Department a wonderful department, and we must listen to the advice of men who know, which was not done under the Strong Mayoralty.

"Much remains to be done. We have no provision for personal cleanliness of the people, as in Europe. We want a decrease in the number of disease germs, which are more democratic than the American Constitution. Something must be done to remove the reproach that there are no public baths in the crowded districts and that there shall be sufficiency of baths in the tenement houses. London is municipally poorer than New York, and yet she has contributed $6,375,000 in public baths in the sections of the city where the poor are crowded. There are now thirty-seven public baths open and five in course of construction. These baths are open all the year round. In New York we opened one bath in Rivington Street last year.

"We have the most magnificent parks in the world close to the homes of the people of wealth, but it would have been better to have spent the millions that Riverside Drive and the Speedway cost in opening parks in the lower part of the city. Under the Strong administration plans were made in this line, but they were held up under the last régime, when Van Wyck said to those appealing for this cause: 'What will they want next? Vaudeville? Rome fell because of vaudeville.' Our incoming Mayor fortunately will be more accurate in his classical references.

"London has 100 parks, most of them in the crowded districts, planted right in the heart of the tenements, a bit of green here and there to inspire and help and give fresh air. London has thirty-eight outdoor gymnasiums, and we have only those through charity. We must have plenty of them for our boys' and girls' playgrounds, to keep them off the streets, where the boys form gangs that later make them ruffians and fit fellows to follow the Tammany district leader.

"But men will say, 'Think of the expense.' There are other sources of taxation than by raising the rate of direct taxation of the owners of real estate. And these should be tapped without delay. We should insist on the absolute and immediate execution of the law for taxing franchises. The passage of this was the finest thing that President Roosevelt did as Governor of the State of New York.

"There is a constant increase in the value of the franchises wrenched from the people by corruption. Back of this is Tammany Hall and the little group of six financiers who contribute princely sums to Tammany Hall, the coterie of men who own the street lighting, the transportation, and largely the telephone. They do as they please with us, they give us poor gas and other things, and we have no remedy except through those whom we have elected to represent us. The franchise tax would bring us $4,500,000, and this would accomplish the public benefits we insist on if we are to keep the tiger away and purify and better this city. We can beat the Tammany leader at his own game of winning the love of the people if we will only do for them what should be done and give to them what it is their right to ask for."

Not from Hoboken Dock Fire.

A person is now calling upon residents of New York and Brooklyn with a card stating that he has for sale salvage goods consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's underwear, handkerchiefs, towels, &c., from the late fire at Hoboken of the North German Lloyd steamships Bremen and Saale, and from storage warehouses, and further stating that the German Marine Insurance Company, Broadway and White Street, New York, on behalf of the underwriters concerned, will dispose of these goods. Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., the agents of the North German Lloyd, state that to their knowledge no goods of this description were saved from the fire, and the goods offered for sale cannot have come from the Bremen and Saale. There is no German Marine Insurance Company at Broadway and White Street, New York.

Consecration of a Brooklyn Church.

The Church of St. Cecilia, at Hubert and North Henry Streets, Williamsburg, was consecrated yesterday by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn in the presence of several hundred members of the parish. The event was commemorated last night with a parade of the young men of the parish, in which 1,500 took part.

A Servant Killed by Gas.

Ignorance of the properties of illuminating gas is believed to have caused the death of Etolma Dworha, sixteen years old, a servant in the family of James Moran, a dealer in paints at 286 Monroe Street, who lives at 250 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. The girl was found dead in her bed yesterday with the room filled with gas from an unlighted burner. It was her first night in the house, as only the day before Mrs. Moran had taken her from St. Joseph's Home at 18 Greenwich Street. She was from Poland and spoke no English.

OLDEST PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDER IN THE COUNTRY.

Roswell Beardsley Received His Appointment at North Lansing from President John Quincy Adams in 1828.

The oldest Postmaster and the oldest public office holder in the United States, if not in the world, presides over the little, slow-going, fourth-class office at North Lansing, Tompkins County, N. Y. His name is Roswell Beardsley. He was appointed by President John Quincy Adams almost three-quarters of a century ago, and although he has just turned ninety-one, he still attends to the routine of the office and writes his reports monthly to the department in Washington.

North Lansing is best described as "a four corners." It is a lesser village in the county of which it is a part, and its entire population would not fill one of the modern apartment houses in New York City. That every man, woman, and child within the territory covered by the mail distribution from its Post Office knows the Postmaster is no strange thing, for the place is of that size where each inhabitant as well as his daily walk and habits of life is known to all the rest. But Postmaster Beardsley has an acquaintance and a hold upon his neighbors stronger and more intimate than this common circumstance would indicate. In the more than seventy years which he has held the office, he has not only endeared himself to all but has become a celebrity, because for years he has been "the oldest living Postmaster." The village has added prominence on the map in the department at Washington because of the fact, and people roundabout heartily respond to the sentiment, "Long live to him," because they know that while he lives their village will enjoy the distinction.

Mr. Beardsley's office is in the rear of the village store on which he is the proprietor. It has been there for years, and is naturally the centre of gossip and of business, and the spot from which radiates the thought of the every-day people who go there to trade."

Mr. Beardsley is of slight build. His face is ruddy and molded on good-natured lines. A fringe of white, short beard encircles his neck and throat from ear to ear. He has accumulated property, and owns a number of farms, so that with his personal effects he is rated as being worth $100,000 or more.

President John Quincy Adams signed Mr. Beardsley's commission as Postmaster when the appointee was but eighteen years of age. That was on June 28, 1828. The young man had an older brother, Nelson, who had established himself in Auburn as a lawyer. For a time he was associated with William H. Seward, then a young man just beginning to make himself felt in the political world. Mr. Seward took an interest in his partner's brother, and it was through his influence that the appointment was made. The original commission is carefully preserved in the little Post Office, and is an object of interest to all who visit the establishment. It is of record at Washington that the pay of Mr. Beardsley for his first year was $19.53. It has gradually increased until at present it is not far from $200 a year. During Benjamin Harrison's Administration it was $170. When Mr. Beardsley was appointed postage stamps and envelopes were unknown quantities. In place of the latter the paper was folded intricately, the corners tucked in, and a bit of sealing wax locked the contents away from the curious. The cost of postage depended on the distance the letter was sent, the rate being 5 cents a hundred miles. This was paid in cash, and the letter was indorsed to that effect, as an express package is now. With all the changes that have since come in postal business, Mr. Beardsley has kept abreast of the times, so far as the work of the office demanded, and never once has the department had occasion to offer any criticism of his official acts.

Politics has not figured in that veteran's tenure of office. How he weathered the period covered by the first thirty or forty years the present "four corners" politicians will not know, but President came and went and he was unmolested. For the last twenty-five years, in which each anniversary has given him increased value as a celebrity, the question of a change has been thrown out of court by the unanimous voice of the neighborhood. It is said that any man or woman, who should attempt to secure his office would find the village an uncomfortable place of residence. Mr. Beardsley is a Democrat, but is willing to let all citizens hold any views and vote any ticket they please. He conducts a strictly non-partisan office. In 1896, he gave practical exhibition of his belief in independence in politics by breaking away from Bryan and voting for McKinley.

The Post Office Department at Washington regards its oldest subordinate with manifest interest. His picture was secured by the private secretary of one of the Postmasters General some years ago and his long record of service is familiar to the heads of the bureaus. Moreover, the Post Office Department has given evidence that it would delight to honor the man who has been one of its faithful employes during so great a portion of its existence. At the second inauguration of Mr. McKinley an invitation was sent to Mr. Beardsley in the name of the department, to visit Washington as its guest. This invitation, however, he could not accept, much to his regret, for he was sick, and dared not make the journey.

Some correspondence has passed between Mr. Beardsley and the officials at Washington, other than that relating to strictly office business, during several administrations. This adds greatly to the general sum of happiness in his life. He enjoys the eminence he has attained, and his friends whose mail he handles and his superiors at Washington expect that only death will end his term of service.

MME. ABRU RECOVERS EARRINGS.

Pays $1,500 to the Sheriff and Obtains Her Jewels.

Mme. Rosalia Abru, whose eight-thousand-dollar pearl earrings were taken from her by Warren Dixon at a hearing before Frank P. McDermott, in Jersey City, on Friday, and then attached by Constable Frederick Budden to satisfy any judgment that might be obtained by Mr. Dixon and John J. and Francis Gregory in a suit they had brought to recover $1,500 from Mme. Abru for services rendered in recovering a pet monkey that had been stolen, is again in possession of her earrings. She visited Sheriff Carl Ruesmpler at the Hudson County Court House yesterday and asked if the earrings were safe. The Sheriff assured her they were, and to make assurance doubly sure allowed her to examine them.

After satisfying herself that the gems were intact Mme. Abru handed the Sheriff $500 in cash and a certified check for $1,000, the amount for which suit was brought. The Sheriff accepted the check and money and gave Mme. Abru her earrings. She put them in her ears and swept out of the office without pausing to say good day.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL MEETING.

Stock Exchange Committee Asks for Subscriptions to the Fund.

A meeting of the McKinley Memorial Association of the State of New York will be held at 100 Broadway next Tuesday at 2 o'clock for the purpose of receiving reports from the committees of the various trades and professions which have been appointed.

The special committee appointed for this purpose by the Stock Exchange has sent out the following letter to the members of the Exchange:

At the request of the Executive Committee of the McKinley Memorial Association of the State of New York, the undersigned have consented to act as a special sub-committee for the purpose of inviting and receiving contributions to the McKinley National Memorial Fund from the members of the New York Stock Exchange and their associates. The objects of the association are clearly set forth in the inclosed circular letter to the people of the State of New York, and individual subscription blanks are herewith submitted for your kind consideration with the request to return the same, together with the amount of your donation, to George R. Sheldon, 2 Wall Street, New York.

All contributions received by the committee will be entered upon the subscription lists, which will be placed at the rostrum on the floor of the Stock Exchange, where, for the further convenience of members, contribution may also be made.

Rudolph Keppler, George R. Sheldon, Albert E. Goodhart, William W. Heaton, and R. H. Halsted, Committee.

To Contest Leopold Morse's Will.

A contest will take place over the will of Leopold Morse, who, with the exception of a few small bequests to Hebrew institutions, left all his property, valued at about $100,000, to his adopted daughter, Carrie Untermyer. He also appointed Mrs. Untermyer as his executrix. Jacob August, a nephew of Mr. Morse, is contesting the will on the ground that his uncle was unduly influenced by Mrs. Untermyer. The matter will come up before Surrogate Thomas next month.

SAYS CITIZENS' UNION ELECTED SETH LOW

A Voter Gives Figures to Disprove Senator Platt's Claim.

Computation Based on the Democratic Vote for Stanchfield for Governor, Compared with the Vote for Shepard for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be quite discouraging to the independent Democrats, who really made the victory over Tammany possible, to witness the puerile efforts of the Republican Press to belittle the votes cast by those Democrats at the recent election. Says The New York Sun of Thursday last:

"Mr. Low has acknowledged that his selection and eleceion were made possible through Senator Platt's co-operation, and Senator Platt agreed that it was perfectly natural that the Mayor-elect should take cognizance of the Republican organization, which, he says, polled 84 per cent. of the vote by which the Fusion ticket was elected. Of the remaining 16 per cent. Senator Platt thinks 12 per cent. belongs to the Citizens' Union and 4 per cent. to the other organizations which supported Mr. Low."

And at a meeting of the Republican County Committee on the evening of the 21st inst. (according to The New York Press:)

"Members of the Law Committee said, after the meeting, that Senator Platt and President Morris had been correct in saying that 84 per cent. of the entire Fusion vote had been polled in the Republican column on the ballot. The exact percentage of the vote, they said, was: Republican, 84 1-10 per cent.; Citizens' Union, 12 3-10 per cent.; Greater New York Democracy, 3 6-10 per cent.

"'Give us the figures that show that,' several newspaper men said.

"'We cannot do that,' was the reply.

"'How do you know that such a percentage is correct?'

"'It has been tabulated from the returns as passed upon in the official canvass,' was the reply."

Now what are the facts? Take the vote for Governor in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx in 1900. Mr. Odell, the Republican nominee, secured 147,922 votes, or 44 1-3 per cent. of the total vote cast, and Mr. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee, secured 185,986 votes, or 52 2-3 per cent. of the total vote. There certainly were not many Republicans who voted for Mr. Stanchfield, while there were a good many Gold Democrats who "went the whole hog" at that election, and voted for McKinley and the entire National and State Republican ticket.

According to the official canvass of the votes cast at the late election, Mr. Low received 165,431 votes, or 51¼ per cent., of the total votes cast, and Mr. Shepard received 155,642, or 48¼ per cent., of the total votes, thus showing that there was a falling off of 7 1-6 per cent. in the Democratic or Shepard vote, as compared with the votes cast for Stanchfield, Democratic nominee for Governor the year preceding, and that there was an equal gain of 7 1-6 per cent. in the vote given to Mr. Low, as compared with the vote cast for the Republican nominee for Governor in 1900. Consequently, 7 1-6 per cent. of the vote cast for Mr. Stanchfield is equal to 23,400, and these 23,400 Democrats in New York and Bronx voted for Mr. Low; while it is equally apparent that if all the Republicans who voted for Mr. Odell had voted for Mr. Low, the votes of 23,400 disgusted anti-Tammany Democrats would have swelled his total vote in New York County to 171,-831, instead of 165,431, a falling off of 6,931, which was about the number of Republicans who cut Mr. Low, but voted for Mr. Jerome, as his greater majority proves.

If, as Senator Platt claims, the Republicans polled 84 per cent. of the Fusion vote, they must then have cast 144,953 votes, and the Citizens' Union, Greater New York Democracy, and the eight or ten other allies, including the German organizations, only cast 20,478 votes, all combined; while I believe the claim is made by the Citizens' Union that their organization alone cast as many as 20,000 votes!

I think the comparison I have made between the votes cast for the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1900 and the votes cast for the Democratic nominee for Mayor in 1901 is the only correct method of showing how many Democrats in Manhattan and Bronx repudiated Tammany at the last election, and the figures show, as before stated, that they numbered 23,400. Senator Platt's calculator grabs all but 20,478 of the votes cast for Mr. Low as that of Republicans. If his calculation be true, then the Citizens' Union organization must be solidly Democratic in its make-up, or, if it is not, then the Citizens' Union ought to go for Brother Platt's hair for robbing them of non-partisanship and stealing all their Republican voting force. There can be no ignoring the fact that at least 23,000 of the Stanchfield Democrats of 1900 voted for Mr. Low for Mayor in 1901, while it is equally clear that at least 19,617 (according to the official returns) of the 108,575 Democrats of Kings County who voted for Mr. Stanchfield for Governor last year (when he carried Brooklyn by a majority of 2,355) also voted for Mr. Low, or he would not have received in Brooklyn 114,625 votes, or 8,405 more than the Republican nominee for Governor received (106,220) made up, in New York, of many Gold Democrats—in 1900, the result showing that, as in New York at the late election, a large number of Republicans, and probably 10,000, in Brooklyn did not vote for Mr. Low.

Adding together the votes of Democrats of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, who supported the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate in 1900, but who did not vote for the Tammany nominee for Mayor in 1901, and it will be seen that Mr. Low received at the late election a total of 43,017 votes of Democrats who at state elections support the Democratic ticket. Hence, as I claim, the overthrow of Tammany at the late election was due to the action of independent Democrats, without whose aid, had they cast their votes (as they did in 1900) for "the regular Democratic nominee," Mr. Shepard would have received a total of 287,617 votes, (while Mr. Low would have had only 237,039 in New York and Kings County,) and hence Mr. Shepherd would have been Mayor-elect by a majority of 50,478, instead of Mr. Low, whose majority has now been officially canvassed as 35,536, viz., Manhattan and Bronx, 9,789; in Brooklyn, 25,767. A night or two after the late election, as was stated in THE TIMES of Nov. 12, the Citizens' Union had a meeting at which "reports from leaders all over the city were heard indicating the work the Citizens' Union had done during the campaign. On a huge blackboard on one side of the meeting room the complete returns were set forth, and the various workers explained the part they considered themselves to have had in making those figures what they were.

"But little effort was made to ascertain just what proportion of the total Fusion votes were cast by Citizens' Union voters. 'So many voters,' explained Mr. Cutting, 'voted in the first—the Republican—column of the ballot simply to make sure. It is impossible therefore to estimate what the contribution of the Citizens' Union to the victory was.'"

Senator Platt insists that he and his party friends contributed 84 per cent. of Mr. Low's votes; and Mr. Cutting claims that the Republicans got a big advantage in having the first column on the election ballot. I have shown from actual figures the number of votes the independent Democrats gave to Mr. Low, and all who read this can draw their own conclusions. I will leave it to the Citizens' Union to fight it out with Brother Platt, who, in claiming for the Republicans 84 per cent. of the vote cast at the Low election, robs them of the basis for their claim as a non-partisan organization, for he leaves them, as before stated, no Republicans to bank on.

I will add, in conclusion that THE TIMES was as fair and as nearly right as possible at the time, when, a day or two after the recent election, it said:

"Mr. Low's majority is no true measure of the triumph. In 1898 Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, carried the city by 82,812 plurality over Roosevelt. Mr. Low, the candidate of the forces arrayed against the regular Democratic organization, has a plurality of about 34,000 over Mr. Shepard—a difference of 116,000 votes in the result. That is to say, allowing for the increase due to new voters, not less than 50,000 Democrats who voted with their party three years ago have exhibited the independence, the public spirit, and the devotion to the cause of honesty and decency to array themselves with the non-partisan Fusion forces against the Democratic organization in the city. These 50,000 voters are more than a saving remnant; they are an army of deliverance, a fighting force to be reckoned with by the enemy, and to be counted upon with confidence in municipal emergencies."

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

New York, Nov. 22, 1901.

P. S.—In The Press of to-day (Nov. 23) I observe that "sober second thought" has overtaken that Republican organ. It now repudiates the Platt claim of 84 per cent. of the Fusion vote. It says: "We think the outside figures that could be claimed in reason and even with an enthusiastic flight of the imagination for the Republican vote of New York County would be 115,000 to 120,000. The Fusion vote in this county, therefore, outside of all Republican votes, was somewhere near 50,000, possibly 55,000.

"That counts us not 84½ per cent., but less than 70 per cent., and we think we are fully entitled to that. It counts the others not 15½ per cent., but twice as much."

As honest repentance is said to be good for the soul, The Press no doubt feels better. But how is it with Senator Platt?

W. C.

SOME POLITICAL MATTERS.

What Readers of The Times Find to Suggest and Criticise.

THE AMERICAN ABROAD SATISFIED

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with inexpressible joy that I read of the confusion of the Tammany forces and the victory of the reform party in the recent New York elections. President Roosevelt holds up to ridicule the "emigré," as he terms him, or the man who resides a long time abroad. His Excellency is in many instances correct, but I have also met countrymen of mine who never forget their birthright, and, though they should be compelled by force of circumstances to remain out of their country for scores of years, their zeal for her welfare would never flag, and their love for her institutions would still be as intense as the President's own.

I am of that number, and though in a sense an obscure member of society, in my obscurity I claim to be as great a patriot as any American alive. Here, where taxes are heavier, streets dirtier, hygienic principles disregarded, modern conveniences and comforts less, human beings destitute and ignorant, some people speak derisively of the government of New York, and with satire and sarcasm quote the misrule of our beloved city as a disgrace to a self-respecting community. Happily, "this dark, opprobrious den of shame" will soon be cleaned. The law-loving citizen has risen in his righteous wrath, and the legions of the party which deifies lawlessness and corruption are routed and put to flight. The more good citizens consolidate the more will legislation for the suppression of the base and ignoble be enacted.

Many believed that New York was well governed under Tammany. It was really only a feeling of security born of a total ignorance of the true state of affairs over which Tammany had thrown the disguise of a patriotic interest, while the poor, misguided citizen, never realizing that a dangerous ambition more often lurks behind the specious mask of zeal for the rights of the people, religiously supported this obnoxious element. The preponderance of power which Tammany was gaining by subterfuge and insinuating machinations was enormous. It is a vast organization, beautifully manipulated and controlled, whose members are largely politicians of the lowest type, men of a perverted ambition, who hope to aggrandize themselves by the confusion of their adopted country, who flatter themselves with prospects of elevation to a social recognition by an attempt to rise from the low strata of moral and mental decrepitude in which an indulgence in political municipal corruption has dropped them. They are men of no moral responsibility, who aspire to enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow taxpayer. First of all evils in a community that is the worst in which can be found abettors, receivers, defenders of, or believers in corruption. Thus had the "tiger" become the powerful centralized organization which reaped its richest harvest by overawing the police, who, to meet its demands, extorted money by coercing individuals.

I watched with absorbing interest the developments of the campaign, and convinced myself that the Fusionists would win. I reckoned on good sense prevailing, for, said I, surely the workingman would realize the beneficial effects he would feel from the entry into the lists of politics of men of culture and high moral standing. This idea of adding the inducements of philanthropy to those of patriotism will heighten the solicitude which all considerate and good men feel for this participation in the government of our city by the educated classes.

I read much about the crusade which the new District Attorney will carry on, and I hear rumors are rife that there will be a general exodus from New York of the criminal classes. We could do very well without the leader of Tammany and his myrmidons. He had better devote his time to horse racing and a title. My sincere hope is that this last campaign, which has been an economic and not an emotional one, will also be productive of a force strong enough to defeat Tammany in the future, for "Tammany is not dead, but sleepeth."

EDWARD B. ELKINS.

London, England, Nov. 8, 1901.

SHALL THE PROMISE BE FULFILLED?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prominent among the pledges which were given by Mr. Low and Mr. Jerome, as the principal spokesmen for the Fusionists, was that in the event of their election they would do all in their power to secure the repeal of the Raines law, and to secure such legislation as would allow saloons to be open at certain hours during the Sabbath. To that they are fully committed, but no more fully than is every one who voted for them at the polls.

Henceforth the carrying out of this programme is simply a question of good faith. It may have been a mistake to make these promises; it is at least conceivable that this was the case. But, being made, they must be kept. Because of these promises a large number of persons were no doubt induced to cast in their lot with the Fusionists, and to aid in securing the victory of the 5th inst. To betray these people would be at once a blunder and a crime.

We have not one word to say against the clergymen and other good people who are contending for a quiet and well-kept Sunday, and who are using their influences to the utmost in order to secure the limitation of the drink traffic, but we respectfully submit that to raise an agitation that would have the effect of weakening the hands of the men to whom we have intrusted the herculean task of cleaning the Augean stables, which we all so deeply deplore, would be worse than a mistake.

W. S B.

New York, Nov. 21, 1901.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MR. LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The citizens of New York have reason to congratulate themselves on the result of the late municipal campaign. The election of Seth Low and the Fusion ticket means that our city is going to have a government according to the latest development of science with reference to the management of cities. The question of the growth of cities is one that occupies the attention of scientists the world over. Columbia College has contributed her share toward the solution of this important question. Much is expected from the Mayor-elect, and much, I am sure, will be given. When we consider the growth of cities at the expense of the agricultural or rural districts and the tendency of mankind to dwell in large centres of population it will naturally follow that on the proper management of our large cities to a great extent depends the future welfare of the human family the world over.

The citizens of our city should do all in their power to assist the Mayor-elect. We should all try to leave such a record for the two years of Mayor Low's administration that our people will not be content with anything other than the re-election of Mr. Low and his associates and the continuance of his administration for another term. It is my hope that the administration of our city government under Mayor Low will be such as to make it a model for other cities to copy; that, in fact, our city will be the empire city of the world. With such hope within me and pardonable pride in our city's growth, I would respectfully make a few suggestions as to what might be done by the reform administration.

Great care should be taken in the selection of the head of the Tenement House Commission. The man selected by the Mayor-elect should be one in thorough sympathy with the work in hand. He should have a level head, executive ability, and determination to execute the law in a spirit of justice devoid of passion or temper. The Commissioner will have to construct this bureau and establish a system which will so commend itself to the public that in the days to come his successors, in order to have their work acceptable, will be forced to follow the standard established. This question of the proper housing of the working people is one of vital importance; therefore the necessity of putting the right man in the right place. On the proper housing of the people depends very much the physical and moral welfare of the community.

Second in importance to the head of the Tenement House Commission are the Tax Commissioners. We must have, instead of Tammany's method of doing things, a system based on science. We must have a commission that will get out of the old ruts and give us something progressive. It is the hope of many thinking men that the Mayor-elect may see his way clear to name as one of the Tax Commissioners ex-Senator John Ford. The name of Mr. Ford is associated with scientific taxation. He has given the best years of his life to the study of this question, and the State has benefited much by his labor. The Ford law for the taxation of franchises is the first legislative enactment which distributes in equity the burden of taxation. It would be greatly to the advantage of our city to have such a man with such a grasp and comprehension of the great question of taxation to be a member of our local Board of Tax Commissioners. Considering the question of merit and fitness Mr. Ford is pre-eminently fitted for this place. The city needs his services and let us hope that he will be appointed as one of the Tax Commissioners.

JOHN J. BEALIN.

New York, Nov. 20, 1901.

TASK OF THE CITIZENS' UNION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the election is over, there seems to prevail an optimistic impression that the problems of municipal government have been solved, once for all; that Tammany is hardly to be reckoned with as a factor for the future, and that the entire voting population of Greater New York has been permanently converted to saving faith in a clean, non-partisan administration of our civic affairs by the better elements of society.

It would be well to remember that the late defeat of Tammany was caused (1) by its protection of the foes to social purity, (2) its alliance with the gambling fraternity, (3) its defiance of public opinion in nominating Van Wyck and Unger, (4) the flaunting display of Mr. Devery's peculiarities, and (5) last, but not least, the scathing portrayal and denunciation of these outrages made by Mr. Jerome.

In the campaign two years from now these things will have passed into a memory. Mr. Jerome, however good his performance, cannot meet the extravagant expectations of the popular imagination, and hence cannot be counted upon to do the efficient work he has done this time. Tammany will have plenty of funds and the hope of plunder, and will probably put up a ticket of negatively good candidates. The coming administration cannot make any appreciable reduction in the tax rate by that time, but will by its efforts to economize have stirred up a multitude of bitter enemies.

It is already apparent that the excise question is going to be a very apple of discord, and whatever is done or is not done in regard to it is going to give grave offense to an immense body of voters. There will then be an entire absence of material for a "hurrah" campaign, and from all the precedents Tammany has good reason to count on a return to power upon the wave of reaction from the present high tide of civic virtue.

The late campaign demonstrated nothing more than the fact that exceedingly flagrant abuses, very forcibly presented, will be rebuked by a small majority. It has shown, not that a majority of our citizens prefer good government, but that there is an excessive degree of misgovernment, which, if strongly called to their attention, they will not stomach. Tammany went too far, but if two years from now it nominates men who have not yet made a bad record and asks the citizens to do as they have done before and let bygones be bygones, it is probable it will have another chance at the offices.

New York has a preponderance of voters whose civic ideals are low. Some of these are rich and indifferent, and some are poor and ignorant; but alike they are the cause of all our municipal scandals. If Mr. Shepard's fond aspirations of reforming Tammany from the inside were practicable, it would only result in disabling Tammany and leaving room for some new but equally corrupt organization to spring up in its stead. Tammany is merely the outword and visible sign of certain unhealthful conditions of the civic body politic. Until these conditions are changed the misgovernment which is represented by Tammany will continue. Until we have a safe majority of patriotic, intelligent voters there can be no permanent reform and no permanent betterment. The difficulty is to reach and raise and inspire with higher ideals the great multitude of voters who are now indifferent, uninformed, and deficient in patriotism.

No fitful campaign enthusiasm can be relied upon to establish permanent improvement. Tammany has been defeated intermittently in that way for something like a century past, but has usually been returned to power at the next election with an enhanced appetite for the spoils of office. Tammany works harder for the privilege of misgoverning us than we are willing to work for our ideals of better government. The situation needs organized, intelligent effort, year in and year out, to raise the mass of voters to a realization of what good government is and how it is to be attained.

The basic principle of the Citizens' Union is that municipal government should be non-partisan. That some of the moral and intellectual attainments of Messrs. Shepard and Peabody should disavow its obligation shows how much this principle yet lacks of general acceptance. It is clear that its truth has not yet been made manifest, and that until all the better class of Democrats and Republicans have accepted it as a fundamental principle of municipal reform there can be no abiding unity of action. There is an immense work to be done in educating the masses of the people in the duties of citizenship, but it would seem that the leaders of opinion and the thinkers on municipal problems should be first in substantial agreement upon basic principles. There should certainly be some well directed investigation, discussion, and diffusion of information on this particular line before another campaign opens.

And then remains the great, the continuing, life-all-comprehending task of teaching civic virtue, developing civic conscience and setting forth high civic ideals until not only the few but the many, the multitude, the vast body of voters, know and prefer the clean, honest, non-partisan administration of public business, and, knowing, are willing to watch, to work, and vote to get and maintain such a government for our city.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, Nov. 21, 1901.

TAX LAWS AND FLAT EVILS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to suggest to the various writers whose letters complaining of the absence of heat in their flats have recently been published in your paper, that the simplest and surest remedy for their grievance will be found in the appointment by Mayor Low of honest and intelligent Tax Commissioners, who will faithfully enforce the laws relating to the assessment of real estate.

Possibly the connection between cold flats and badly administered tax laws may not at the first glance be clear, but a little study will show just how the strict enforcement of those laws would enable the great army of tenants in New York to secure comfortable accommodations.

On the island of Manhattan below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street there are about 15,000 vacant lots. In addition, there are at least as many more lots covered with tumble-down, dilapidated tenements, unfit for human habitation. These lots are, in accordance with a long-established custom but directly contrary to the plain provisions of the tax laws, assessed in most cases at less than 50 per cent. of their real value, and in many instances at less than 25 per cent. of which they would bring at auction sale.

If all these 30,000 lots were assessed at their actual cash value, as required by law, their owners could not afford to keep them in their present condition, but would be forced to either build on them, or sell them to some one who would build. In either case so many new flat houses would speedily be erected that the competition between landlords would compel them to give better service in order to secure tenants. And it would be possible to get light and properly heated flats for less rent than is now paid for dark, ill-kept and badly-heated rooms.

If these results would not follow the faithful and intelligent enforcement of the tax laws, will some shivering "flatter" please state why not.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

New York, Nov. 23, 1901.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

Telephone 6316-18th.

Furriers and Importers.

Headquarters for

Smart Effects and Original Designs in Furs and Fur Garments.

The universal demand for imperial Russian Sables this season is a fair indication of the hold this rare and beautiful fur has on America's fashion leaders. Our collection, without a peer, is always the center of attraction to visitors. Our fashionable long boa, so much in favor with young ladies, is made up in Sable, Silver Fox, and Bear. New blocks in muffs of all furs.

37 Union Square, Between 15th and 17th Sts.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

Independent Plants Costing $400.00 and Upwards.

Brilliant Electric Light for Less than the Cost of Gas or Kerosene

SAFE SIMPLE ECONOMICAL

Advise us as to the number of lights desired and we will promptly furnish complete estimates.

CATALOG ON APPLICATION.

THE UNITED STATES BATTERY CO., 552-558 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Building Department Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago it was stated in an editorial of THE TIMES that the engineers of the Building Department have hung up "plans and applications" without explanation. I am one of the engineers and have held this position for nearly eight years, two years in Brooklyn under Mayor Schieren, two years under Mayor Strong, and four years under Tammany Hall. I do not know that any plan has ever been held up by any of the engineers, for as soon as a plan was ready for approval and in conformity with all requirements of the laws it was signed and recommended for approval by the examining engineer, which can readily be proved by the records of the department.

To all other accusations which do not apply to the engineers I simply wish to answer: "Alterorum peccata non sunt mea culpa."

J. ROTH.

Brooklyn, Nov. 19, 1901.

A CLEAN SWEEP SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am afraid after all our good work in this campaign we are going to be left in the same place we were left in in 1894. With Mayor Strong we had an example of what it was to leave Tammany Hall people in office, even down to the lowest position held by a member of the organization. If we are going to have a change let us have a clean one. If Mr. Croker is corrupt, then the whole party must be.

From little acorns great trees grow, it is true, but after the acorn becomes a tree the root sometimes becomes rotten and all the pruning of the branches will do no good. A tree that has a rotten root can never be made good. For instance, Mr. Croker is the root of Tammany Hall, and if he is corrupt, so is all the rest. It would not be good policy for a General to capture a regiment of rebels and then give them back their guns and ammunition so they could turn around and shoot their captors the first chance they got.

Thus the only thing to do is first root up that tree, branches and all, then get your ground thoroughly free from all that is bad, then put your acorn in the ground and start a new tree and keep the branches well trimmed and your tree will grow to be a mighty oak.

DENNIS O'BRIEN.

New York, Nov. 22, 1901.

PHI DELTA PHI BANQUET.

Ex-Judge Hall Addresses Field Chapter, New York University.

Field Chapter, Phi Delta Phi, of the New York University, held its first banquet of the season at the Hotel Marlborough last evening. Covers were laid for fifty. Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the Law Faculty presided.

The principal guest of the evening was Ernest Hall, ex-Judge of the City Court. In his address to the society he took for his subject, "Some Features of the Bankrupt Law." Prof. Leslie J. Tompkins of the Faculty spoke on "Phi Delta Phi." Other speakers of the evening were Ferdinand J. Hobby, Jr., J. Neville Van Zandt, and Leonce C. Fuller.

Immediately preceding the banquet the annual initiation occurred. Sixteen candidates were admitted to membership.

School for Elevated Road Motormen.

Incidental to the use of electricity as a motive power on the elevated road, the Manhattan Railway Company will erect a one-story frame building on part of the block bounded by Second and Third Avenues, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, which will be used as a school for motormen. The establishment will be similar to the one maintained by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, containing "skeleton cars," by means of which green hands may be made thoroughly familiar with all the working parts. The Manhattan's building will cost $3,000.

Columbia's Annual "Soph. Show."

Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia has chosen "The Arabian Nights," a farce by Sydney Grundy, as the play to be presented by the second year class in their annual "soph show." Four plays written by undergraduates were submitted to Prof. Matthews, but they all proved to be too faulty in construction to be corrected in time for presentation. The play will be produced at the Carnegie Lyceum Dec. 19, 20, and 21, and later may be given at Montclair, Morristown, Lakewood, and Yonkers.

Annual Prize Poem Award.

The annual prize poem competition of The Century Magazine, open to graduates of any college in the United States, has been awarded to John Erskine of New York City. Mr. Erskine presented an idyllic poem entit

THIS YEAR'S FRENCH LECTURER AT HARVARD

Hugues Le Roux as Author, Journalist, and Lecturer.

His Charm as a Conferencier—Is Forty Years Old, Speaks English with Ease, and Hates Automobiles.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The announcement that Hugues Le Roux has been selected to lecture to the Cercle Français at Harvard this year is welcomed by all who know anything about him, and it is almost certain that he will be a great social success in America. The fact that he speaks English with perfect ease will be useful to him.

Le Roux is forty years old, and looks younger. He is very young for his achievements, especially when it is remembered that his best work is on social science and psychology. His series of articles on "Divorce" in The Journal last year were as interesting as a romance. Indeed, only a Parisian could have treated such a subject in such a way. Being a journalist in the true sense of the word, what Le Roux writes from America about Americans will be good reading. It was he whom the Figaro sent to Russia to describe the coronation of the Czar, and he was a war correspondent in both the Abyssinian and the Turkish-Greek conflicts.

As a lecturer Le Roux possesses charm, magnetism, beautiful diction, and an attractive presence, besides being one of the easiest speakers I have ever heard. I have usually heard him with the theatre as an excuse, most frequently at the Odéon, before the students, where a man has to be calm, quick, ready, and good natured, and where pretense, lack of sincerity, or humbug will not pass muster.

I recall well my very first experience with him. It was at the opening of the course of 5 o'clock conferences which are given Saturday afternoons at the Odéon. This was in October, 1898. The previous year M. Ginisty had given a course that had been very popular. It had consisted of conferences on the French poets, followed by recitations of verse. Now, the French love this. Their pleasure in a good recitation explains their critical sense in regard to diction. In 1898 M. Ginisty decided to replace recitations by little plays. It gave the conferencier better material to work on, and it gave his company a sort of experience more practical. They had all done recitations enough at the Conservatoire, and needed practical experience in acting. So he sought out forgotten plays of one act. Now, before the experiment had been tried, the students decided to protest. They preferred recitations. They knew they could not force Ginisty to change his programme, but they could register a protest, and they proceeded to do so.

It chanced that Hugues Le Roux had been selected to make the opening conference. It was on Saint Foix, whose little comedy, "Les Graces," was to be played. His appearance on the stage was the signal for an awful uproar, the cause of which he at first could not even have suspected, and yet the stormy reception did not phase him one moment. He faced the audience calmly, and before his smiling repose the storm died out in a few moments. He made his causerie quietly, as if nothing had happened, as if he had not had to wait until the gallery had quit "sassing" the parterre, and until the boxes had yelled "à la porte" to the gallery, and the gendarmes had executed the will of the boxes. It was only when he had finished, and was rising to leave the stage that, with a smile, he remarked that there seemed to be a little difference of opinion between the students and the director, but it was not his business to decide the matter, nor that the place or time to discuss it. Then, as is consistent with the French temperament, the students assured him that their quarrel was not with him by a thundering round of applause, settled down to listen to the play—and having protested, why, that was the last ever heard of the matter.

One of the neatest causeries that I ever heard even in this city of men who do the thing gracefully was Hugues Le Roux's Christmas talk at the Odéon the day before Christmas the same year.

Before speaking of this causerie I must say a word of these Saturday literary and dramatic matinées, the first of which for this year was given last Saturday, and consisted of Mme. de Genlis's one-act play, "Galathée," to which Gilbert was unquestionably indebted for his "Pygmalion and Galatea," which, it goes without saying, is infinitely superior to the little piece of Mme. Genlis.

A series of performances of this sort would be impossible in America for two reasons. First, neither managers nor actors would dream of preparing plays for one performance only, or at the very most, for two; secondly, there would be no public for them. But here in Paris there is real love for the theatre, as there is for music. But few Americans frequent the opera here. As an American girl who is studying singing here said to me yesterday, "I never go to the opera here. I have heard all the operas—that is, all the well-known ones—sung by all the big stars in America. So I don't care for the performances by simply good singers here." If Americans frequent the Odéon matinées—and they do—it is merely to hear the French. As a rule they don't care for the performances, and compare the players unfavorably with their favorites at home.

The matinées are given at a franc for the best seats, and 50 centimes, or 10 cents, for the upper balcony, and the houses are packed. When Sarah Bernhardt is settled for the Winter she gives a similar course at her own theatre.

On the occasion of which I was about to speak and which will give an admirable idea of the work done at these matinées, Paul Sibillot, one of the Breton men of letters, arranged a little scene entitled "La Veillée d'Noël." It represented a Breton interior on Christmas Eve, with the family—father, mother, grandfather, the daughter and her betrothed, the young son, and the servant—waiting about the huge fire for the midnight bell, when they are to go out with the rest of the neighbors to sing the Christmas carol. While the snow falls outside and the wind blows and the fire blazes, each one, from grandpa to little Yvon, tells a Christmas story. The tales—sad, merry, ghostly, absurd, tragic, and comic—were all culled from Breton choniques. Just as the last one is told the Christmas carol is heard outside, and with laughter and bustle the family go out to join in the song. The piece was staged and played with as much care as if arranged for a run instead of being played just once and never heard of again.

It was as an introduction to that piece that Hugues le Roux delivered one of the most delightful causeries I have ever heard. He came to the stage in a holiday mood. He crossed quickly to his table at the centre of the stage empty handed, for while he is not the extemporaneous, off-hand speaker that was that king of conferences, the late Francisier Sarcey, he was at most only a few little scraps of paper. He seated himself, and, running his laughing glance over the house, which was packed to the dome, with a look that seemed to say "Merry Christmas" to every individual member of the audience—for you must know that the Odéon audiences are loved by all who have faced them—he folded his arms on the table and simply talked—talked about Christmas, Christmas as an idea, Christmas as a fact, Christmas in the days of his early boyhood—talked as a charming man might talk over the fire of his club, as he might talk after dinner to a few friends. It was not the sort of thing that he is likely to do in America, nor do I think it was the sort of thing that he was able to do often, but time, mood, and audience served. He is not likely to forget the moment's hush as he finished, and then the thunder of applause from that crowd which in that three-quarters of an hour had laughed with him and cried, too, at his bidding.

Hughes le Roux is a great stylist. As French writers go, he is, even to the Anglo-Saxon taste, a clean writer. But that he appreciates all that his native tongue is worth and can do is proved by a statement he once made in a conference—it was to the effect that the French was the only language in which a man could tell almost anything he pleased to a woman he respected without offending her. Needless to say that this statement was received with as much enthusiasm by the students as if he had said the French were the noblest race in the world, and unconquerable in bravery.

Le Roux has written a number of novels which have had some success, and is spoken of by the Parisians as "queiqu'un," which is to say that he is by birth, position, and achievement quite worth while. He has even dabbled in play making. In 1898 he collaborated with Ginisty in preparing a version of Dostrevsky's "Crime et Châtiment" for the Odéon, and in 1898 he had a four-act play, "Tout pour l'honneur," played at the Gymnase. Needless to say, he wears the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and he hates automobiles with a vigor that will commend itself to many lovers of Paris who feel that the Bois is quite spoiled by these noisy, swift, unpretty affairs. It was le Roux who advised every one to carry a pistol and shoot at sight the automobilists who drove their machines at what appeared a too menacing speed. Said half jokingly, at heart I am sure he meant it, and for my own part I don't blame him.

MILDRED ALDRICH.

COL. DENNY A WITNESS.

His Testimony Given to Refute Charges Made Against Him by Col. Meade.

Col. Frank Denny, one of the officers preferring charges against Col. Robert Meade, commander of the marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was on the witness stand during almost the entire session of the Meade court-martial at the yard yesterday. Col. Denny gave testimony to show that all of his dealings with contractors doing work in the yard were perfectly honest. His testimony was given to refute the charges of collusion made against Col. Denny by Col. Meade and to show that the charges made against Col. Meade were not prompted by any motive of retaliation.

The hearing was a long examination of all the correspondence that passed between Col. Denny, the contractors, and Col. Meade. This included the reading of a letter alleged to have been written by Col. Meade, in which it was charged that workmen employed by certain contractors in the yard were incompetent and that the contractors were using the job as a "nest egg."

Col. Denny testified that as the work on the marine officers' quarters was in progress, Col. Meade frequently complained that the work was not being done properly. Col. Denny made an investigation, he said, and found that there was no cause for complaint. He had also found that complaints regarding poor work on the barracks were groundless.

The slow progress of the trial is apparently wearing out the members of the court. While the great mass of papers was being read yesterday they had to get up and walk around in order to keep awake.

GERMAN MUSEUM AT HARVARD.

To be Established by the Germanic Association to Illustrate Germanic Civilization.

An interesting circular has been issued describing the aims and scope of the recently formed Germanic Museum Association, which is soon to be established at Cambridge, Mass., in connection with Harvard University. The association has been formed to establish and maintain in the United States a museum illustrating through objects of art and industry the history of civilization among the Germanic peoples, primarily in Germany but also in Scandinavia, Denmark, the low countries, German Austria, the German Cantons of Switzerland, and the England of the Anglo-Saxon period.

The scheme of the museum as conceived by the association is similar to that of a number of national museums in Europe, such as the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg, the Norse Museum at Copenhagen, and the Hotel de Cluny at Paris. Models and reproductions of typical work representing Germanic life and character from the earliest times to the present day naturally will be the first acquisitions, but from the very beginning efforts to secure originals will be made; weapons and costumes, implements and utensils, engravings, books, paintings, sculptures, and carvings of value artistically or historically.

The association, which is thoroughly National in character, will have Carl Schurz for its first President, and among its officers and Directors are some of the best-known citizens, American and German-American, in the country.

Harvard University already has set apart a building for the museum, and the present circular is addressed to all who care for the ideals of Germanic culture in the hope that many persons will be found who will desire to join the association and to give their moral and financial assistance to the undertaking. All receipts, whether from membership fees or from special gifts, will be used after the running expense of the association has been paid, to the purchase of objects for the museum.

Membership in the association may be secured by the payment of the annual fee of $2; life membership by the payment of $25. Checks or money orders should be made payable to Frederic S. Goodwin, Treasurer, 183 Essex Street, Boston.

CONTEST OF JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Democrat Claims Two Majority—Republican Says He Has Seven.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 23.—In the town of Pelham a contest has been begun over the election of a Justice of the Peace. E. C. Beecroft, Democrat, was declared elected. Now A. G. Fletcher, the Republican candidate, contests it.

Beecroft claimed a majority of two votes, while Fletcher claims a majority for himself of seven votes which had been thrown out as defeceive, but which he claims should have been counted for him.

County Judge Lent has examined the ballots, on the application of counsel for Mr. Fletcher, and it has been found that nine, at least, of the ballots counted for Beecroft were void and should have been thrown out.

On one was written the name of Mrs. J. C. Hazen for Poundmaster, which was doubtless intended for a joke, as that is an office a woman cannot hold. Mr. Fletcher will ask the Supreme Court to declare him elected.

CONTESTS IN EAST CHESTER.

Writs of Mandamus Issued to Inspectors and Canvassers.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Supreme Court Justice Maddox has granted a peremptory writ of mandamus directed to John Broup, George Lattimer, James B. Lent, Daniel J. Meyer, and the Board of Inspectors of the Second Election District of the Town of East Chester, commanding them on Nov. 25 to reconvene and make and sign an original statement of the canvass, giving true and correct result of the election in that district held Nov. 5.

He also commands the East Chester Board of Canvassers to reconvene and recanvass on Nov. 25 the corrected original statement of the canvass of the Second District, together with a certified copy of the canvass of the First Election District in that town.

REPUBLICAN FUSION VOTE.

Mr. Morris Upholds the Claim that It Was Eighty-four Per Cent.

Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, when interrogated last night in reference to the claim made yesterday by independent Democrats that the Republicans had cast but 65 per cent. of the Fusion vote at the recent election, instead of 84 per cent., as Senator Platt has asserted, said that the Republican calculation was accurately made from the official canvass.

The Republican organization, he said, had incontrovertible evidence that the Fusion vote cast under the emblems was divided as follows: Republicans, 84 per cent.; Citizens' Union, 12 910 per cent., and Greater New York Democracy 3 1-10 per cent.

INTRUDER FELL INTO A CELLAR.

Man Accused of Theft Found with His Skull Fractured.

Robert Russell of 239 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Centre Street Court yesterday charged with the larceny of several thousand dollars' worth of goods from Schnadel Brothers, woolen merchants, of 71 Worth Street, by whom he was at one time employed as a porter. A year and a half ago he was discharged, and left, taking with him a key to the store. Since that time the firm has been robbed repeatedly, and though Russell was suspected, the detectives were not able to find any trace of him.

On Nov. 15 Detectives Birmingham and McKenna of the Leonard Street Station heard groans as they were passing the store, and found Russell in the cellar, he having fallen through an open hatchway a distance of thirty-five feet. He had received a slight fracture of the skull and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he remained until yesterday morning. He was committed to the Tombs to await further examination.

FILIPINOS NOT READY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Army Chaplain Stationed at Bacolor Takes This View.

Says the People Need Kindergarten Instruction in Civil Affairs—Their Sanitary Wants.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Nov. ...—A chaplain who has been resident in the Philippines for a number of years and who has become intimately acquainted with the home life of the Filipinos, writing of their capacity for self-government and the future of the islands, says:

"I am rapidly coming to the belief that this country is as healthful as our Southern coast, and that white people will find homes here. Myself and family are taking a lively interest in the people, teaching in the schools and in our home. We find them kindly disposed. I am at Bacolor, Province of Pampanga, about forty miles north of Manila, in a prosperous agricultural district. Bacolor is the capital of Pampanga, and a city of about 15,000 inhabitants. I have excellent opportunities of studying the people in their homes, schools, markets, &c. They are simple, easygoing, peaceable, well-disposed, and measurably industrious.

"They care nothing about self-government, being concerned only to be freed from Spanish exactions and oppressions. Ninety-nine out of a hundred have never troubled themselves with the complex questions of government, and are indifferent to them. The oratory of the last campaign about the Declaration of Independence was inspired by the imaginations of men who cannot conceive the actual mental states and conditions of Oriental, tropical peoples. The Filipinos as a whole are as far from conceptions of the doctrines of that great and glorious document as children in the kindergarten are from the academic studies of the seniors of high sch

"We have a Governor of the province and a Presidente (Mayor) of the city, to be sure, but their functions are as problematical as they were to freedmen in the South suddenly thrust into similar responsibilities out of slavery, where they had never even thought of the problems of government. We are repeating here the mistakes of the sixties, I greatly fear. That the people had arisen to throw off monarchical and set up a republican form of government is a figment of the imagination. They revolted against misrule, grievous burdens, and the oppression of Church and State.

FOURTH OF JULY AT BACOLOR.

"Independence Day was duly celebrated and made an occasion of celebrating the establishment of a constitutional form of government. It was duly announced. The streets were decorated and flags waved. Orations were delivered, first by the Governor, then by an American, then by a native Justice of the Peace, who was followed by the writer. This all occurred in a room in the executive building. The bands were there, the children sang, and the audience did not exceed 50 people out of 15,000. This was not from hostility or sullen aversion, but because not even this number in the city grasped the significance of the occasion and realized that it was an affair in which they had any interest. Some were there because the band played, others because they performed minor duties about the state and municipal buildings.

"There is an overestimate prevalent in the American mind of the general average of Filipinos as to intelligence, mental attainments, and general culture. They are rated by the Aguinaldos, Agoncillos, and a few others who have leaped beyond the limitations that environ the people generally through the long perpetuated policies of both Church and State. They are not representative of any, but the exceptions to the rule. Policies based on estimates made on the few would break down. One of the most intelligent natives in this city, a man who has a general machine shop, says: 'We are being put forward too far at the start. We will have to go back and learn what we have been put beyond.' I have often tried in my soldiers' schools to put men into classes in arithmetic, in my anxiety to push them forward, beyond their mastery of fundamental principles, only to fail and put them back to bring up the necessary knowledge.

"A glimpse of them can be had in the following facts: In front of my house runs an artificial brook, part of a system of rice-plantation irrigation. These ditches cut the town in all directions for the purpose of bringing water to the people for domestic purposes, and then pursue their way through adjoining rice plantations. One hundred feet above my house is a place where the washing for more than a hundred soldiers is done. The clothes are saturated in the stream and then pounded with clubs on stones of suitable sizes. The process is repeated until the clothes are ready to be hung up to dry. At numerous places family washing is also done in this ditch. Filthy water from the adjacent houses is emptied into the stream. Carabaos (water buffaloes) lie in it, and are washed in it, so are ponies. The natives bathe in it. The dry earth closets from the prison, where nearly three hundred men are confined, are washed daily in it, after having been emptied in adjacent fields. And this stream supplies, at a convenient place in front of my house, all my neighbors with drinking and cooking water, and families from considerable distances obtain water at the same point.

LITTLE HOPE FOR SANITATION.

"I have protested to the Mayor and other officials, to the school teachers, to lawyers, doctors, and all I can reach, and have visited the people in their homes for the purpose of instructing them in sanitation and hygiene, but thus far I have produced little impression. Of course there is much sickness, and the death rate is high. The idea of infection from such water has never dawned upon them. What is true of the uses of the water of this stream, with the exception of washing the cans of the dry earth closets from the prison, is true of the water in all parts of the city, and of all cities in this great valley. Looking up and down the streams anywhere, and at any time, one will see bathing, laundering, and the filling of stone jars with water for domestic purposes. I am trying to warn and caution against the danger, but customs of centuries hold easy sway. The most serious obstacle is that the people cannot obtain pure water until municipalities take hold of it and bring water from the mountains, a step long in the future.

"These facts are not exceptional. They fairly represent the crude conditions of the people, a people who, according to American oratory, are ready to conduct public affairs in the interest of themselves and the rest of the world. If the theorists will come over and live among the people awhile and study them at short range, and not take their cues from Manila and the little clique of leaders who guide our representatives, more valuable information as to actual conditions would be secured by them.

"I am receiving much encouragement from the Governor of the province and others in a movement to organize agricultural societies in the province. They look forward to engaging the people's attention along lines never before broached to them. The societies will be divided into sections relating to ground culture, including irrigation, (for rice,) implements, care of crops, markets, and marketing, exports and imports, live stock, horticulture; pests, including infectious and contagious diseases, affecting products; domestic welfare and economics, including sanitation, hygiene, and infectious and contagious diseases, education and care of children, care of the sick, housekeeping and domestic industries, including weaving, basket making, gardening, dairying, and the care of fowls. They look forward to a Government experiment station, agricultural schools, an agricultural paper, and are suggesting agrarian laws suited to existing needs and conditions. It is planned that the societies shall be schools to encourage study and investigation. Leading land owners are to meet at my house next Wednesday to inaugurate the movement. While progress must be slow, and the outline I have drawn up in the constitution and by-laws cannot be realized at once, it gives a fair scope to their views, and will lead to definite results.

"We should go slowly in giving complete autonomy, and let the people get on their feet and get their bearings before undertaking to do what requires long preparation to do, and not force the Government into policies which time and experience will force us to modify."

A CARD.

We beg to announce that the practice of Dentistry of the late

Dr. Lucius T. Sheffield

will be continued, as usual, at his former office and residence,

26 WEST 32D STREET, NEW YORK.

It will be under the care of capable men, who have been in the doctor's employ for many years, and who have been thoroughly tutored in his advanced methods of dentistry.

L. T. SHEFFIELD CO.,
26 West 32d St., New York.

AFGHAN DISTURBANCES STILL NOT IMPROBABLE

Habib-Ullah's Conciliatory Policy Regarded as Unwise.

Likely to be Mistaken by the Tribes for Weakness—Next Spring Will Be the Critical Period.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.—The death of Ameer Abdur Rahman of Afghanistan has, on the whole, been received with the most surprising quiet by the people of that country and of India. All previous calculations have been entirely upset in this respect. It had all along been considered by those best versed in Afghan politics that something approaching a state of anarchy would almost immediately ensue when the iron hand of Abdur Rahman had disappeared. No previous Afghan monarch has ever ascended the throne without first having to engage in a deadly and often fratricidal struggle for it. The late Ameer had many sons, some of them of royal blood, whereas Habib-Ullah, the eldest son and appointed successor, is merely the son of a slave girl. This alone, in the opinion of all cognizant of Oriental prejudices, was more than sufficient to start a palace intrigue against him. Then there are other claimants to the throne. Many families have ruled Afghanistan during the last hundred years or so, and the members of these all consider their claims every bit as good as those of Habib-Ullah.

Moreover, the late Ameer had by his ruthless cruelty raised up for himself a veritable host of enemies. It is true that he took care to speedily remove all such as declared themselves hostile to him. They had a quick and certain way with malcontents and agitators at Kabul during the late régime. Many a man has been boiled in oil for giving utterance to disloyal words. Others have been starved to death in iron cages, fixed in prominent places, while a fortunate few have escaped with mere mutilation, the loss of hands or feet, or other parts of the body. It was by means such as these, perhaps the only means which appeal to so brutal and turbulent a people as the Afghans, that Abdur Rahman managed to maintain order and reduce his kingdom to a state of quiescence such as it had certainly never previously known. Perhaps the experience of years of almost ferocious repression has for the time being taken all the stiffening out of the Afghan character. Some such explanation must exist for the curious apathy with which the news of the late ruler's death was received. But there is always the danger that under the new régime the Afghans may begin to recover some of the feelings which influenced them in the days before Abdur Rahman almost crushed the life out of them.

The Afghan people, indeed, may be likened to a captive tiger suddenly set free. At first the sense of freedom is almost overwhelming, but after a bit the tiger begins to look about and hunt for himself. Should he meet with no restraint or opposition, he soon begins to recover all the attributes of his original nature, and after a very short spell of freedom becomes once more the bloodthirsty and ferocious brute he was before his incarceration. The people of Afghanistan hardly realize for the moment which has happened and the full potentialities of the change of rulers. They are aware, perhaps, that there may still exist all the machinery of repression which Abdur Rahman employed so successfully against them.

A good deal depends on the attitude assumed by Habib-Ullah during the first months of his reign. If he shows himself possessed of the same iron firmness and resolution which characterized his father it is possible that all may yet pass off well, and that an entirely unprecedented spectacle, the peaceful accession of an Afghan heir, may be witnessed. But a thousand jealous eyes are assuredly watching the new ruler with a view to detecting the least sign of weakness or irresolution. Such a sign would be a positive encouragement to the turbulent factions. Hence the conduct of the new ruler is being carefully watched in India, and in some respects is not quite as satisfactory in a political sense as it is in a humane sense. Habib-Ullah has inaugurated his reign by remarkable and, in Afghanistan, altogether unprecedented mildness and clemency. He has reduced taxes, promised reforms, released prisoners. Anywhere else such measures would doubtless be appropriate enough at the beginning of a new reign, but in Afghanistan clemency is only too likely to be mistaken for weakness. Hence there is some anxiety in India regarding the proceedings of the new ruler. The Afghans as a nation resemble a pack of cruel and bloodthirsty wolves, and must be governed accordingly. Any attempt to make friends with them or to conciliate them would assuredly meet with exactly the same fate as an attempt to tame a wild wolf. What they require is, as Abdur Rahman well knew, a master quick to punish and ruthless in his punishment. There is no knowing what they may do when once they are assured that the hand which governs them no longer resembles the hand of Abdur Rahman.

It is not expected that there will be any disturbance in Afghanistan immediately. It takes time in a country with bad communications and difficult mountains to get up opposition. Much intrigue must take place before a pretender can dare to rise in open revolt. The season, too, is unfavorable for anything in the nature of military enterprise. The snow is falling fast on the mountains of the Hindu Khush, north of Kabul, and soon Kabul itself and a large part of Afghanistan will be under snow. The Spring, therefore, has all along been regarded by well-informed persons here as the critical period in Afghanistan. Then, if at all, is the most likely period for a revolt against the new ruler. If such a revolt took place, and if it were sufficiently serious and far reaching to be beyond the power of Habib-Ullah to immediately suppress, a serious situation would arise. We should almost be forced to intervene, and there is no knowing what our intervention might not result in. It might mean something approaching a state of general anarchy throughout Afghanistan, a state which would afford an excuse for the Russians on the northern border also to intervene for the purpose of restoring order. As it has always been the fixed policy of the British Government to brook no interference whatever in Afghan affairs, since Afghanistan has always been recognized to be entirely within the British sphere, such a step on the part of the Russians would assuredly lead to grave international complications, the end of which it would be impossible to foresee.

From this it may be imagined with what antipathy the situation in Afghanistan is being watched. On the development of that situation great possibilities rest. However, there is one satisfactory feature about the situation, and that is that India is ready for all eventualities. Our army is well found and well equipped, our communications are good, and our supplies of all sorts ample. If trouble should arise we should be better placed that ever before to meet it.

A QUAINT INDUSTRY FOUND IN BRITTANY

People About Old Town of Batz Live by Saltmaking.

Picturesque Customs of Thousands of Men and Women Who Glean Salt from the Marshes and Basins.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATZ, Brittany, Oct. 21.—The quaint old town of Batz is the centre of a curious and little known industry, that of saltmaking in the Brittany marshes.

These salt marshes are situated a few miles from the seashore, and have an area varying from two to six acres. The marshes, which are barely above high-water mark, are carefully leveled and puddled with clay, so as to prevent the water from sinking away. Thus prepared, the salt fields are divided off into large basins called nuants, or tables salants, a sufficient fall being allowed from one set of basins to the other to enable the water to flow slowly through them. A portion of the water evaporates from the basins under the sun's action, and the salt then remains in thin liquid layers on the surface, whence it is collected by means of a wooden scraper termed a lousse.

This operation is generally performed by women. The first layer removed is of a pinkish tint, but is called "white salt." The next part of the proceeding is to remove the "gray salt," which constitutes the real value of the salt marshes. The removal of this gray salt is a delicate task, and the art of the paludier, as the salt marsh laborers are termed, consists in a rapid motion of the hand, which enables him to remove the salt without touching the deposit of clay accumulated at the bottom of the basin.

The salt, once gathered, is deposited on small circular boards and placed on the paths around the basins. Later on the salt is removed from these boards by women, who carry it off in wooden boxes (gedes) on their heads.

The women salt-carriers perform their work with astonishing dexterity. They run along the narrow paths surrounding the basins, barelegged, with their skirts pulled up above their knees, and pass each other without ever letting their burden fall. The gedes are then emptied upon large platforms and plied up in stacks, which are often fifteen feet high. Owing to the rainy climate of Brittany, the salt is only left exposed a very short time in this manner. Should the market price of salt be so low as to necessitate a postponement of the sale the salt mounds are covered with a thick coating of clay. Even when thus protected from the elements the salt, nevertheless, wastes away to a certain extent, about one-third for a period of five years. Notwithstanding, this operation of covering the salt with a coating of clay often proves most profitable, and lucky is the paludier who can afford to wait for a rise in the price of the commodity, which varies in France from 8 to 60 francs per ton.

HOW THE SALT IS REFINED.

But, after being gathered in this manner, the salt must undergo a certain process before it is fit for use. Salt refineries are established in the neighborhood of the marais salants. The raw salt is transported there in wagons at the close of the season. A considerable portion of the salt is merely "washed"; that is to say, cleaned of the mud and impurities of every description which it contains. For this purpose it is passed through wooden canals filled with saturated water, whence it emerges in the shape of coarse salt, suitable for kitchen use and for preserving purposes.

Table salt, as used in the dining room, undergoes a much more complicated process, and is obtained in the following manner:

Immense metallic boilers filled with the liquid salt are heated by stoves to a temperature of 108 degrees Centigrade. Evaporation then takes place rapidly. The small remaining quantity of liquid is the eau mere now in such general use for the treatment of certain diseases. The residue constitutes an extremely refined white salt.

The Brittany salt industry is far from being as prosperous as formerly. During the first half of the nineteenth century it was a most profitable trade. The salt fields then covered an area of 32,000 acres, and were the means of livelihood for 50,000 families. The average price for an acre of salt fields at that time was between $500 and $600, which gave interest at the rate of from 7 to 8 per cent. In those days England and Norway imported large quantities of salt from France. This period of prosperity came to an end about the year 1848, when England found it more to her advantage to make use of her home salt, and consequently abandoned the French market. The Norwegians soon followed suit, being able to buy salt at lower rates in England and Spain.

One great resource in the shape of codfishing, an industry which calls for the use of large quantities of salt, then remained for the Brittany paludiers. But they were soon destined to be deprived of this last resource of revenue, when the French Parliament passed a law which no longer makes it compulsory for the owners of fishing vessels to provision themselves with French salt. The result of this law was most disastrous. In 1899, for instance, out of 200 vessels provisioned in French ports for codfishing, only 6 obtained their salt in France.

At the present time therefore the Brittany salt industry is far from being a profitable one. In former times the paludier worked on an average 150 days in the year at the rate of 50 cents a day. But of late years the paludier's pay has gone down in many instances to 10 cents a day.

A QUAINT FRENCH RURAL TYPE.

Though the increased facilities of travel by rail, together with compulsory military service, have done much to destroy the primitive manners and customs of the Batz paludiers, they still remain one of the quaintest of French rural types. Their picturesque local costume is in itself sufficient to give them an interesting appearance. This dress of the paludiers is both practical and picturesque. Their wide linen trousers, tied in a tight knot above the knee, make the task of walking along the narrow paths of the salt marshes an easy one, while the characteristic broad-brimmed hat is an excellent protection from the rays of the midsummer sun. A peculiarity of this headdress is that the two horns of the hat are turned down in different directions, according to whether the wearer be a widower, a married man, or a bachelor. The paludier's scarlet coat is left open in front, allowing a layer of three waistcoats to be seen beneath. The custom of wearing three waistcoats seems a strange one at first sight, but as a matter of fact nothing could be more practical. Being exposed all day to the sun and wind, he is thus prepared for every kind of weather and can attire himself with the number of waistcoats suited to the temperature. A broad shirt collar, ornamented with lace, completes this highly picturesque dress, to which a Spanish mantilla, thrown over the shoulders, is added for such formal occasions as funerals and weddings. Some savants claim that this mantilla dates from the distant times when Batz was a Spanish colony.

It will readily be understood that in a district where the men dress in such a gorgeous manner the women are not given to simplicity in their attire. The paludières have a decided taste for striking colors and rich cloths; violet or crimson bodices, wide sleeves of scarlet hue, red stockings, shoes of green or mauve velvet material are their usual gala dress.

But it is the apron of these Batz dames and damsels which constitutes their real criterion of smartness. This apron is of yellow, green, or mauve moiré, and is surmounted with a stiff plastron of gilded passementeries. This apron is undeniably a graceful garment, but it gives the wearers a most curious appearance, with the stiff pose of women in eighteenth century portraits. Like the men, the women have a special garment for funerals. It is a kind of cape, made of long-haired fur, and is known as a loulou.

Unfortunately for the lovers of the picturesque, these costumes tend to become less and less the everyday attire of the paludiers and paludières. They are, however, invariably worn on fête days, at weddings, baptisms, and funerals. It is on such occasions that artists flock to Batz, the sight of these people, men, women, and children in their primitive costumes being a most unique one.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

A Girl with Roentgen Eyes.

From The El Erz, Lebanon.

There is a young girl at Adjiltur, in the Lebanon, named Anna Yussuf Nali, whose eyes are stated to possess the properties and powers of Röntgen rays. She can see through anything, and describes the contents of closed boxes, however thick and opaque they may be. She should be invaluable as an assistant either to a surgeon or a Custom-House officer.

The Senator's Notable, Happy Month.

From The Charleston (S. C.) Post.

An interesting and delightful programme is before Senator Depew for the month of December. On the 2d he will deliver the chief oration at the opening of the Charleston Exposition; a few days thereafter he will take his seat in the Senate at Washington for the opening of Congress, and on the 25th he will be married in Paris. A versatile and charming man is the Senator.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, NOV. 25th:

Fur Garments and Fur Articles.

Alaska Sealskin Jackets, . $225.00
(Superior Grade)

Persian Lamb Jackets, . $95.00
(Leipsig Dye)

Persian Lamb Jackets with Chinchilla, Mink or Baum Marten Collar and Revers, $135.00

BOAS.			MUFFS.		
Alaska Sable,	$5.75,	$12.50	Alaska Sable,	$5.90	$7.50
Blue Lynx,	13.50,	16.50	Blue Lynx,		14.75
Black Lynx,	14.50,	17.50	Black Lynx,		16.00
Mink, . .	6.25,	6.75	Mink. .	8.50,	10.75

Broadcloth Gowns,

(Second Floor)

comprising a specially prepared stock of Tailor-made Gowns in Black and colors, winter weight, satin lined close-fitting coat, velvet collar; skirt with silk Petticoat,

$25.00

Lace Curtains and Portières.

Novelties in Fine Lace Curtains, Stores Bonne Femme, Lace Bed Sets and Sash Curtains.

150 Pairs Point Arabe Lace Curtains

will be offered on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, at

$29.00. 37.00, 42.00, 68.00 Pair.

Silk Damask Portières, Pair, $16.50

Also a large variety of Portières, Couch Covers and Table Covers, including a New MURILLO PORTIÈRE (reversible), in plain colors.

Fine Oriental Rugs.

Persian, East India and Turkish Rugs in all desirable weaves.

At Special Sale, Monday, November 25th, a number of TURKISH RUGS will be offered in various sizes and colors, suitable for Chamber, Dining Room and Library.

A few examples are quoted:

7 feet. 0 ins. by 10 feet, 7 ins., . .	$40.00
8 " 5 " " 12 " 4 " . .	55.00
9 " 1 " " 12 " 10 " . .	62.00
10 " 0 " " 14 " 2 " . .	77.00

Original prices $54.00, 75.00, 85.00, 108.00

also

100 Oriental Rugs, average size, 3.8x7.6, $13.75

Regular value, $17.50 to $22.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Bubonic Plagne Epitomized.

From The London Chronicle.

The plague of to-day is the lineal descendant of that which was cleared away from London by the Great Fire. It represents one of many epidemics which history teaches us devastated Europe during past ages; pests, these) abolished by the disappearance of the dirt which forms their soil and breeding place. We know the germ of the plague. It was discovered by Kitasato in 1894, and independently in the same year by Yersin, whose protective serum is used as a preventive. The germ is a somewhat shortened and rounded bacillus, that flourishes at a temperature approaching that of the blood. Apparently the germ does not multiply by giving off "spores" or seedlike bodies, but by simple division of the parent germs into others. It is easily killed. A temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit destroys it quickly and acids also act efficiently in this direction. Yersin found the plague germ living in the soil in affected places. In the earth it appears to be non-virulent, but placed in another environment, say the animal body, it speedily develops its disease-producing powers. Cows, sheep, pigs, cats, and, of course, rats, are affected by it, but the dog is said to enjoy an immunity from the attentions of this bacillus. Gaining access to the body, through the skin for the most part, and probably through some abrasion or wound, the bacilli make for the glands, and as these swell and enlarge, constituting what doctors call "buboes," the disease has become known as the "bubonic plague." The fleas which infest the rat are also credited with a share in the diffusion of the ailment, for, charged with the microbes, these parasites will infect other rats, or may possibly inoculate man. Hence the crusade against rats which has been ordered and advised. It may be added that in one form of the plague the lungs are liable to be specially involved, and the coughed-up matter in that case is highly infectious.

Our treaty with every customer is "clothes to suit or money back." It is the foundation of our business.

Long, loose overcoats, made of imported Meltons, Kerseys or Velours, in blue, black, and also several colors tinged with silver grey, to order, $25. They match coats costing $50 elsewhere.

Special sale of imported suitings, suit to order, $25. Special line of high-grade English trouserings, $7. Fancy waistcoats, silk trimmed, $8.

Our Full Dress Suits at $35, Tuxedo at $30, made of English or German drape, silk lined and faced throughout, are matchless at double the money. We made last week 373 Full Dress and Tuxedo suits. The quantity explains our advantages.

Special line of boys' suitings, at $12. Special department for uniforms and liveries.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

People Who Really

know what Honest Whiskey is, use only Straight. We are selling both American and Scotch, that we know to be straight, and we have no reason to complain of the public appreciation.

OLD CROW RYE

was awarded a Gold Medal at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA

Best Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions

LEAVE BOSTON

Mondays and Wednesdays

VIA ALBANY, BUFFALO, THE

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

AND SCENIC LINE AND VIA

Southern Route every Monday.

Daily First Class Sleeper Through Between Chicago and San Francisco.

Crossing the best scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas by Daylight in both directions. Direct connection to and from Los Angeles. Best Dining Car Service through.

Write for information and literature to

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A., 401 BROADWAY, - - NEW YORK.

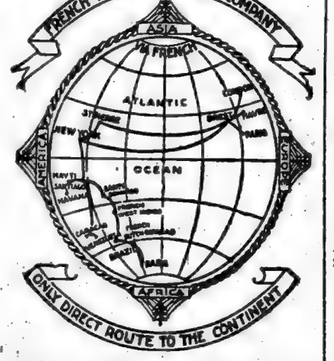

"In Extreme Simplicity"

are moulded our designs from the Chippendale and Sheraton, in Dining Room Furniture—Made of rich Mahogany, relieved by inlays of natural wood. This conception offers a perfect scheme where simplicity and refinement are required.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,

Incorporated

34th Street, West, No. 155-157

"Minute from Broadway."

AVOID HOSE TORTURE.

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, side; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2260—18th

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Records of the Principal Contests Played This Season.

U. OF MICHIGAN'S HIGH TOTAL

Western Team's Goal Line Not Crossed Once During the Year—Harvard the Champion.

Although games are scheduled for both Thursday and Saturday of this week by some of the minor college teams, the principal teams completed their schedules and the football season of 1901 practically came to an end with yesterday's games. In many respects it has been a remarkable season, in which the interest was not only maintained but steadily increased from the opening day to the sensational climax at Cambridge yesterday.

Seldom has the comparative ranking of the principal teams been so well defined and so unquestionable as is the case this year. Harvard's overwhelming defeat of Pennsylvania and Yale's decisive victory over Princeton made it evident that the winner of yesterday's match would be the recognized champion of the year, and in view of the large score rolled up by the Crimson against the Blue at Cambridge yesterday, there will be none to question Harvard's title.

Yale will be unhesitatingly accorded second place on the roll, with Princeton third, but Pennsylvania's right to the fourth place in the so-called "big four" is very doubtful, and is in fact dependent upon her ability to down Cornell at Philadelphia next Thursday, which in the light of the records to date seems an impossibility. There seems no doubt that Cornell is justly entitled to rank with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton on the results of the season's work, while Pennsylvania must be content with a place in the second rank with Columbia, Syracuse, and Lafayette.

A comparison of the records to date of the principal Eastern college teams shows that Cornell has by far the best record, having scored the greatest number of points against opponents and having lost the smallest number of points to them. Of eleven games played, the Ithacans have lost but one, and it has been said by witnesses of that game—with Princeton—that it should have been a tie. Clean scores were made in all the other games, and the record stands 310 points for Cornell to 8 for opponents. Among the teams defeated were Columbia, 24 to 0, and Carlisle, 17 to 0.

A comparison of the records of Harvard and of Yale show a remarkable similarity, though the former has a distinct advantage, principally due to the game of yesterday. Harvard has scored 255 points to her opponents' 24, while Yale has scored 256 to opponents' 37. Harvard has been scored against three times—by Bates, Pennsylvania, and Dartmouth—while Yale has had her goal line crossed by Tufts, Columbia, West Point, and Harvard.

Princeton's record, too, bears a close comparison with that of Harvard's as far as the figures go, as she has scored 247 points to her opponents' 24 and has been scored against in but three games. But Princeton's big scores have been made against very weak teams, and so are not indicative of the real strength of the Tigers in comparison with the Crimson.

Pennsylvania, with 197 points, to opponents 99, and Columbia with 118 points to 79, have made such a poor showing that they do not seem to be entitled to more than rank with Lafayette, Pennsylvania State College, or Syracuse, and the latter team, on the face of the record, is evidently superior to both the Quakers and the Blue and White.

Those active rivals, West Point and Annapolis, have yet to meet in their annual match, which is scheduled for Saturday, but the comparative records of the two teams show little hope for the navy, as West Point evidently has the best team in its history, whom Harvard alone has yet defeated.

Creditable as is the showing of the leading Eastern colleges, they are all outdone by the remarkable record of a Western team, that of the University of Michigan, which has rolled up 441 points to their credit without once having been scored against. Their opponents have not been teams of small institutions, but include the Carlisle Indians, beaten 22 to 0; the University of Buffalo, which defeated Columbia 5 to 0 and was routed by Michigan with the record-breaking score of 128 to 0, and the University of Chicago, which, despite the careful coaching of A. A. Stagg, the former well-known Yale player, was downed by 22 to 0.

As Harvard scored but 29 to 0 against the Carlisle Indians and Cornell but 17 to 0, it would seem that a meeting between the Michigan team and one of the Eastern "big four" would be a conflict well worth seeing and productive of interesting and possibly startling results. The complete records of the principal teams are as follows:

HARVARD.		YALE.	
16—Williams	0	23—Trinity	0
12—Bowdoin	0	6—Amherst	0
16—Bates	6	29—Tufts	0
11—Amherst	0	24—Wesleyan	0
18—Columbia	0	24—Annapolis	0
16—Wesleyan	0	45—Bowdoin	0
6—West Point	0	22—Penn. State	0
29—Carlisle	0	21—Bates	0
48—Brown	0	10—Columbia	5
33—Pennsylvania	6	5—West Point	5
27—Dartmouth	12	35—Orange A. C.	0
22—Yale	0	12—Princeton	0
		0—Harvard	22
255	24	256	37
PRINCETON.		CORNELL.	
35—Villa Nova	0	17—Colgate	0
47—Haverford	0	50—Rochester	0
23—New York Univ.	0	6—Bucknell	0
23—Dickinson	0	39—Hamilton	0
35—Lehigh	0	6—Lafayette	10
35—Brown	0	17—Carlisle	0
29—Orange A. C.	0	29—Oberlin	0
6—Lafayette	0	6—Princeton	8
8—Cornell	6	30—Lehigh	0
6—West Point	6	24—Columbia	0
0—Yale	12	68—Vermont	0
247	24	310	8
PENNSYLVANIA.		COLUMBIA.	
28—Lehigh	0	0—Buffalo	5
6—F. and M.	0	27—Rutgers	0
23—State	0	5—Williams	0
28—Swarthmore	0	0—Harvard	18
26—Brown	0	12—Hamilton	0
20—Virginia	5	5—Yale	10
6—Bucknell	0	29—Haverford	6
5—Annapolis	6	11—Pennsylvania	0
22—Gettysburg	0	18—Georgetown	0
11—Chicago	0	5—Syracuse	11
0—Columbia	11	0—Cornell	24
6—Harvard	33	6—Annapolis	5
16—Carlisle	14		
0—West Point	24		
197	99	118	79
LAFAYETTE.		CARLISLE.	
40—Ursinus	0	28—Lebanon Valley	0
42—Susquehanna	5	19—Gallaudet	6
5—Syracuse	0	5—Gettysburg	6
16—Manhattan	0	18—Dickinson	11
17—Orange A. C.	0	6—Bucknell	5
0—Princeton	6	29—Haverford	0
29—Lehigh	0	0—Cornell	17
0—Philadelphia	23	0—Harvard	29
11—Brown	6	0—Michigan	22
0—Homestead A. C.	48	5—Annapolis	16
41—Lehigh	0	14—Pennsylvania	16
		0—Washington & J.	0
201	94	122	128
PENN. STATE.		SYRACUSE.	
17—Susquehanna	0	26—Troy Polytechnic	0
27—Western Penn	0	20—Brown	0
6—Pennsylvania	23	0—Lafayette	5
0—Yale	22	27—Clarkson	0
11—Annapolis	6	28—Amherst	17
0—Homestead A. C.	39	11—Columbia	5
38—Lehigh	0	38—Univ. of Vt.	0
22—Bellefonte Acad.	0		
121	90	150	27
WEST POINT.		ANNAPOLIS.	
20—Franklin & M.	0	0—Georgetown	0
17—Trinity	0	28—St. John's	2
0—Harvard	6	0—Yale	24
15—Williams	0	18—Lehigh	0
5—Yale	5	6—Pennsylvania	5
6—Princeton	6	6—Penn. State	11
24—Pennsylvania	0	16—Indians	5
		12—Dickinson	6
		17—W. & Jefferson	11
		5—Columbia	6
87	17	108	70
N. Y. UNIVERSITY.		MANHATTAN.	
16—St. Paul's School	0	11—Rutgers	6
0—Princeton	23	5—Brown	6
40—St. Stephen's	0	6—Lafayette	10
5—Trinity	16	28—Rensselaer	5
0—Bellevue	11	61—St. John's, (Brooklyn)	0
16—Rutgers	0	6—Tufts	5
46—Rensselaer	5	5—Laureate B. C.	5
11—Union	11		
134	66	116	37
BROWN.		MICHIGAN.	
12—Boston	0	50—Albion	0
10—Colby	0	67—Case School	0
0—Syracuse	29	33—Indiana	0
6—Manhattan	5	26—North Western	0
0—Pennsylvania	26	128—Buffalo	0
0—Princeton	35	22—Carlisle	0
6—Holy Cross	6	21—Ohio State	0
0—Harvard	48	22—Chicago	0
0—Homestead	24	89—Beloit	0
6—Lafayette	11		
24—Union	5		
70	195	441	0

CARLISLE, 0; W. AND J., 0.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—In spite of the rain, which made the field a veritable mud puddle, a good-sized crowd gathered to witness the football contest between Washington and Jefferson and the Carlisle Indians. As in the game last season, neither team won to-day, the score being 0 to 0. Under the conditions to-day much fumbling and necessarily slow play detracted from the enjoyment of the game. Washington and Jefferson in the first half worked trick plays to advantage, but the Indians soon became wise, and managed in most instances to break up the combinations with a loss for Washington and Jefferson. The Indians' strong point was their splendid defensive work. Their opponents seldom succeeded in breaking the line. The line-up:

W. & J., 0.	Positions.	Carlisle, 0.
Sutter	Left end	Coleman
Lang	Left tackle	Wheelock
Murphy	Left guard	Phillips
Hammer	Centre	Shoushuck
Sefton	Right guard	Shannock
Hayes	Right tackle	Dillon
Schrontz	Right end	Hare
Aiken	Quarter back	Johnson
Montgomery	Left half back	Sheldon
Reed, Campbell	Right half back	Yariott
Forkum, Gibson	Full back	Williams

Referee—Dr. Nathan Stauffer. Umpire—L. R. Palmer. Timers—Messrs. Brownlee and Thompson. Linesmen—Messrs. McLure and Ruiz. Time of halves—20 minutes each.

N. Y. U. AND UNION TIE.

Both Football Teams Score Eleven Points in Yesterday's Game.

With the ball in the centre of the field, the football game between New York University and Union University ended yesterday at Berkeley Oval, both sides having scored 11 points. Near the close of the contest, Douglas Paige, full back of the Union team, was severely hurt while checking a New York University play. Apparently suffering from a wrench of the leg, he was assisted from the field to the dressing room, where he lapsed into unconsciousness, and it is feared that he may be suffering from concussion of the brain.

The Schenectady boys were not in the best of physical shape, but they managed to more than hold their own in the first half. New York University could not gain through the line and was forced to punt whenever she obtained the ball. In the second half, Union's lack of condition told, and New York University did considerable ground gaining, Union's tackles proving the most vulnerable points of attack. Three goals from the field were tried by Connelly, and each one of them failed. The first one from the thirty-five-yard line got away all right, but did not carry the necessary distance, and, besides, went to the left. Bryan broke through the New York line and blocked both the other attempts.

As it was, New York University was extremely lucky to play a tie game, fumbling at critical moments by the Union quarter-back, Cronkhite, being largely responsible. In the first half he fumbled a punt on the twenty-yard line, and Trede, picking up the ball, crossed the Union goal line for a touch-down. Connelly, however, failed to kick the goal. In the second half, with the score a tie, Raymond kicked off, and the ball struck Friedberg in the chest and bounded back to Raymond, who fell on it. The Syracuse backs, steadily plunging into the university line, made consistent gains and seemed about to score a third time. Cronkhite fumbled, and the ground lost thereby could not be recovered. This forced a punt, and New York University, as the time was very short, immediately punted back to the centre of the field without attempting to gain through the line. Syracuse was not equal to the task of once more forcing the ball down the field, and had to content herself with a tie score. All during the contest the New York University students sang and cheered on their players, and at its conclusion Blount was carried from the field, the contest being regarded as a virtual victory for New York University. The line-up:

Union, (11.)	Positions.	N. Y. U., (11.)
Thebo	Left end	Garvin
Finegan	Left tackle	Connelly
Bryan	Left guard	Coe
Griswold	Centre	Friedburg
Shaw	Right guard	Carston
Collier	Right tackle	Reilly
Olmstead	Right end	Lippincott
Cronkhite	Quarter back	Blount
Mallory	Left half back	Cleverdon
Gulnac	Right half back	Trede
Paige, Carver	Full back	Tuttle

Touch-downs—Mallory, (2.) Trede, Tuttle. Goals from touch-downs—Paige, 1; Connelly, 1. Time of game—Two 25-minute halves. Referee—Mr. McLellan, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Sykes, Columbia.

CORNELL, 68; VERMONT, 0.

ITHACA, Nov. 23.—Cornell vanquished Vermont to-day at football by the score of 68 to 0. It was a game in which fast formations and splendid interference were determined factors. Capt. Warner of Cornell had but three or four regular men in the line, but the substitutes pulled together in admirable fashion and literally ran their opponents off their feet. With the exception of three or four minutes in the first half, the ball remained in Cornell's possession throughout the game, and the Ithacans were not held for downs during the contest. Finucane's brilliant end running was a feature of the day. The sensation of the afternoon was the 100-yard run by James, Cornell's little substitute quarter-back, who, hidden behind a mass of interference, evaded all pursuers. The line-up:

Cornell, (68.)	Positions.	Vermont, (0.)
Turnbull	Left end	Patterson, Burbank
Lueder	Left tackle	Kingsland
Warner, Emmons	Left guard	Presbry
Smith	Centre	Beckley
Bakewell	Right guard	Parker
Wsud	Right tackle	Pierce
Tydeman, Ransom	Right end	Morse
James	Quarter back	Robinson
Sheperd	Left half back	Newton
Finucane	Right half back	Gerrish
Torney	Full back	Strait

Touch-downs—Finucane, 2; Sheperd, Warner, James, Burns, Torney. Goals from touch-downs—Finucane, (6.) Warner, Torney. Referee—Mr. Evans, Williams. Umpire—Mr. Case, Hobart. Time of halves—Thirty and 20 minutes.

HOMESTEAD, 18; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Guards' back play as taught by Woodruff at Pennsylvania received another rude shock this afternoon when the Homestead football team defeated the all-professionals of this city by the score of 18 to 0. The latter team is captained by Wallace, the old red and blue guard, and is chiefly made up of ex-Pennsylvania players, who had prided themselves on having completely mastered the guards back style of play. Against the well-trained, concerted team work of Homestead they were like so many pigmies. Their line could not hold the fast onslaught of the Western contingent, and after the first ten minutes of play a lack of good physical condition began to assert itself. The ends were slow in getting down the field, and the entire team was sluggish in its movements. The 5,000 spectators present shivered through thirty-minute halves, and at no time during the game was a real opportunity offered to get enthusiastic over the work of Wallace's team. It was an eleven made up of stars against well-trained team work, and the latter triumphed. The teams lined up as follows:

Philadelphia, 0.	Position.	Homestead, 18.
Stehle	Left end	Hunt
McClosky	Left tackle	H. Pierce
Roller	Left guard	B. Pierce
Bull	Centre	Overfield
Smith	Right guard	Morse
Wallace	Right tackle	Winstein
Merriam	Right end	Pee
Kennedy	Quarter back	Richardson
Bader	Right half back	Fultz
Washburn	Left half back	Gammons
Lang	Full back	Crolius

Referee—Dr. P. Vall of Pennsylvania. Umpire—E. Young, Cornell. Timekeeper—Mr. Stearns. Time—Thirty-minute halves.

Skating at Clermont Rink.

Arthur Sarony of the New York Athletic Club, starting from the forty-yard mark, won the mile handicap race which was the feature of the opening night at the Clermont Ice Skating Rink, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. Ward Claflin was second and Harry P. McDonald, who was scratch man, was third. There were three other starters. The only other event was a novice race, with seven starters, which was won by H. C. De Loiselle. Summary:

Novice Race, One Mile.—Won by H. C. De Loiselle; A. S. Carmichael second, T. W. Rockwell third. Time—4:03 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by A. T. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (40 yards;) Ward Claflin, Pawnee Athletic Club, (60 yards,) second; Harry P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) third. Time—3:16.

LAFAYETTE, 41; LEHIGH, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 23.—Lafayette overwhelmed Lehigh's football team here this afternoon by the score of 41 to 0. Lehigh lost the game through her weakness on defensive work, though in the beginning of the game it looked as if Lehigh would at least hold the score down to a very small total. In the first ten minutes of play Lehigh had no trouble in gaining five or ten yards on line plunges, but as soon as she was put on the defensive her weakness became apparent.

In the first half Lehigh started out with a rush, and by consecutive gains of five to ten yards carried the ball to Lafayette's 15-yard line. Here Lafayette secured the ball and proceeded to batter Lehigh's line with guards-back play. Lafayette rushed the ball about 20 yards, and then lost it for holding, and Lehigh again carried it back to Lafayette's 20-yard line. Here Lafayette secured the ball on downs, and by steady gains through the line netted a total of 29 points before the half ended.

In the second half Lehigh took a brace and Lafayette scored but otwice. Line-up:

Lehigh, 0.	Position.	Lafayette, 41.
Dow	Left end	E. Haldeman, Kinter
Johnson	Left tackle	W. Haldeman
Waters	Left guard	Trout
Borrows	Centre	Bachman
Kennedy, Kelley	Right guard	Ernst
A. Farabaugh	Right tackle	Lamson
Brush	Right end	Brown
Parsons	Quarter back	Stitzer, Starr
Fuller, Bailey	Right half back	Raub, Iseman
L. Farabaugh	Left half back	Platt
Butler	Full back	Cure

Touch-downs—Platt, 2; Ernst, 2; Cure, Raub, Lamson. Goals from touch-downs—Bachman, 6. Referee—Carl Williams, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mike Bergen, Princton. Timers—Mr. Salmon, Lafayette; Mr. Hall, Lehigh. Linesmen—Mr. Hill, Lafayette; Mr. Person, Lehigh. Time—Thirty-five-minute halves.

MICHIGAN, 89; BELOIT, 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 23.—Michigan, 89; Beloit, 0, was the score of the football game between these teams to-day. The strong team from Beloit was unable to do anything against the Ann Arbor men. Only once, near the end of the game, did the visitors gain their five yards. On account of the heavy, wet field, which was practically a pond in the centre, filled in with sawdust before the game started, few end runs were made. Most of Michigan's touch-downs were made through line bucking. Twice in the second half Hernstein of Michigan caught the ball on the kick-off and made splendid runs the length of the field for touch-downs. The game ended with an almost entire new line-up for Michigan in order that the substitutes might have a chance. They played just as well as the regular men. Beloit expected to score on Michigan—a feat which has not been accomplished this year. The line-up:

Michigan, 89.	Positions.	Beloit, 0.
Redden	Left end	Little
White	Left tackle	Slater
McGugin	Left guard	E. Merrill
Gregory	Centre	Peffer
Wilson	Right guard	Booth
Shorts	Right tackle	Smith
Hernstein	Right end	H. Merrill
Weeks	Quarter back	Calland
Heston	Left half back	Crane
Sweeley	Right half back	McRae
Snow	Full back	Bunge

Time of game—35-minute halves.

Touch-downs—Herrnstein, (6.) Snow, (3.) Shorts, Heston, White, Graver, Sweeley, Reddner. Goals from touch-downs—Shorts, 14. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland, Princeton. Referee—Mr. Hayner, Lake Forest. Linesmen—Mr. Owen, Michigan; Mr. Crane, Beloit. Time of halves—30 minutes.

PENN., '05, 21; COLUMBIA, '05, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—No better illustration of the lack of interest in football at Pennsylvania could have been offered than the attendance at the Columbia-Pennsylvania freshman game this afternoon, which was won by Pennsylvania, 21 to 5. There were scarcely 300 people in the stands, and it was faint enthusiasm which greeted the red and blue freshmen as they trotted off the field. Despite the fact that the game was played on a slippery, muddy field, it was a fast contest from beginning to end.

The match abounded in fumbles, missed punts, and misjudged kicks, due largely to the pigskin being so slippery. Pennsylvania's freshmen in a measure redeemed the institution's bad showing in football this season, and played a fast, snappy game, getting the plays off promptly and going down the field on kicks full of spirit and dash. Columbia made a plucky effort to stem the tide of defeat, and played a remarkably brilliant up-hill game for freshmen. Pennsylvania, however, had a little bit always up their sleeves, and the team being well balanced she always managed to checkmate each attempt of the blue and white to advance the ball. Line-up:

Pennsylvania, 21.	Position.	Columbia, 5.
Buckwalter	Left end	Stegmuhler
Baker	Left tackle	Whitwell
Brown	Left guard	Flethrer
Bartlett	Centre	Pirrepont
Gogsdus	Right guard	Albert
Whetstone	Right tackle	Ewing
Lange	Right end	Desaillier
Brunker	Quarter back	Benham
Kinard	Right half back	Wood
Fales	Left half back	Bumernehl
Fortiner	Full back	Mackenzie

Referee—J. Knapp, Columbia. Umpire—J. Roderick, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

VIRGINIA, 23; N. CAROLINA, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 23.—In a continuous rain seven thousand people saw the eleven of the University of Virginia lower the colors of the University of North Carolina at football this afternoon by a score of 23 to 6. The game abounded in spectacular runs. The magnificent offense of the Virginia boys was also a feature. When the first half ended, the score was 6 to 6, but in the second half Virginia easily demonstrated her superiority. The line-up:

Virginia, 23.	Position.	North Carolina, 6.
Robson	Left end	Smothers, Cox
Walker	Left tackle	Foust
Haskell	Left guard	Jones, Brem
Witters	Centre	Jones
Moore, Cooke	Right guard	Hester
Benet	Right tackle	Councell
Williams	Right end	Mackeley, Gant
Tutwiler	Quarter back	Graves
Lankford		
St. John	Right half back	Gulick
Coleman		
Church	Left half back	Berkly, Dornly
Church	Full back	Garr

Umpire—Mr. Armstrong, Yale. Referee—Mr. M. H. Thompson, Georgetown.

Touch-downs—Faust, Walker, (2,) Carroll, Church. Goals—Coleman, 3; Graves. Time of game—Two thirty-minute halves.

HILL, 23; LAWRENCEVILLE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Nov. 23.—The Hill School of Pottstown, Pa., defeated the Lawrenceville School football team at Lawrenceville to-day by a score of 23 to 0. Bowman of Hill School played a remarkable game. He made three out of four touch-downs—one from a kickoff through the entire team—and kicked three goals. Ritter played a good game for Lawrenceville. Bryden of New York City right half-back for Lawrenceville, had his leg broken just above the ankle.

Horace Mann School Team Won.

The football team of Horace Mann School defeated Trinity's eleven by the score of 17 to 6 on Friday at Columbia Oval. The game was out short on account of darkness, though only fifteen and five minute halves were played.

Colgate's New Football Captain.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Students' Association of Colgate University elected Carl Herring Smith Captain of the 'Varsity football team to-day.

Rutgers Football Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 23.—In the final football game for the class championship at Rutgers College the Senior eleven defeated the Sophomore class on Neilson Field to-day by a score of 5 to 0. The senior class has held the championship now for four years.

Scores of Other Games.

At Watertown, N. Y.—Watertown, 0; Laureate B. C., 0.

At Chicago—Minnesota, 16; Northwestern, 0.

At Syracuse—All Syracuse, 11; Athens, 6.

At Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—Hoosick Falls High School, 10; Troy Academy, 0.

At Waterville, Me.—Bowdoin, 12; Colby, 0.

At Providence—Brown sophomores, 12; freshmen, 0.

At Concord, N. H.—Dartmouth, 24; St. Paul's, 0.

At Norfolk, Va.—University of Virginia, 23; University of North Carolina, 6.

At Indianapolis—University of Indianapolis, 5; University of Cincinnati, 0.

At Lawrence, Kan.—Kansas University, 12; University of Texas, 0.

At Columbus, Ohio—University of Indiana, 18; Ohio State University, 6.

At Greencastle, Ind.—Depauw, 17; Rose Polytechnic, 0.

At South Bend, Ind.—Notre Dame, 34; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, 0.

At Oberlin—Oberlin, 11; Western Reserve University, 6.

At Cleveland—Case School, 27; Heidelberg University, 0.

At Youngstown—Rayen High School, 6; Oberlin High School, 0.

At Delaware, Ohio—Wesleyan, 16; Ohio Medical University, 16.

$5,000 Verdict in Breach of Promise Case

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23.—In the breach-of promise case of Miss Annie G. Snow against John J. Elliott, in the Essex County Circuit Court, the jury to-day returned a verdict for $5,000. In one of his letters read in court Elliott regretted his inability to buy Miss Snow a ring, and in another he referred to family opposition because of their difference in religious beliefs. Miss Snow was formerly a resident of this place, but now lives at Brookline, Mass.

ATHLETES BREAK RECORDS

Four New Figures in the Twenty-third Regimental Games.

COLUMBIA BEAT PENNSYLVANIA

Wins the Intercollegiate Relay Race with Ease—Company G Wins the Special Prize for Points.

Four new armory records were made last night at the nineteenth indoor games of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. Twenty-four events were run off, several being in heats, while an additional feature was a one-mile relay race between four runners from Columbia and four from the University of Pennsylvania. The Columbia men were in the lead all the way, winning by twenty-five yards. The large armory at the corner of Bedford and Atlantic Avenues was crowded with guests, and the close finishes that characterized several of the races brought out loud bursts of applause.

The events in which new scores were made for the regimental games were the pole vault, two-mile bicycle race, sack race, and half-mile run, handicap. J. T. Mahoney of Company A won the pole vault, doing 10 feet 6 inches from scratch. This beats by two inches the former record, made by R. H. Hatfield of Company D, last November. George Schofield was the star performer in the bicycle races, winning both the one and two mile races from scratch and establishing a new armory record for the two-mile event of 5:08 1-5.

The old record was 5:10 3-5, made by A. Brexendorf in November, 1899. H. A. Sedley, Jr., placed new figures for the half mile handicap, 2:06 3-5. He had an allowance of thirty yards. The former figures were 2:07, held by A. A. Jackson. The new sack race figures were made by H. S. Hildreth, 9 seconds, taking a generous slice from the old mark of 0:10 1-5, held by L. Tyler. R. H. Hatfield equaled his old record for the 120-yard hurdle race, 0:16 4-5.

Never before in the history of the regiment have so many new records been established in one athletic meeting. Considering the large number of events, they were run off in splendid time, but it was close to midnight before the pole vault was over.

Quite interest threatened for a time to outdo the military enthusiasm when the relay race was called between Columbia and the Quaker runners. Several of the Pennsylvanians came on to see the fun, and it was rumored before the match that the visitors felt confident of winning.

Each man ran 440 yards, and the winning time was 3:39, decidedly in favor of Columbia. P. S. Earle, for Columbia, and E. H. Goodman, for Pennsylvania, started the run, and the Columbia lad finished twenty feet in the lead. He passed the race on to O. M. Bishop, who made a big gain, finishing the half-mile sixty feet ahead of F. Leary. G. C. Atkin was the Blue and White man to carry on the race, and he added several more feet for his side, finishing fully one hundred feet ahead of I. A. Orton, a brother of the famous George Orton.

Pennsylvania had evidently saved her best man for the last—J. S. Westney. He cut out a fast pace, and on the level would have beaten his Columbia opponent, C. B. Marshall, but the big gain already acquired was too much to overcome, Westney made a grand run, and was loudly cheered, but Marshall finished the mile seventy-five feet in the lead, and the Columbia rooters made the arched dome of the armory fairly ring with their shouts of victory.

The bicycle races were full of snap and were rendered of especial interest to the cycling cranks from the fact that they marked George Schofield's final appearance as an amateur. His two-mile race was a fitting close to his amateur regimental career, and he won a special prize for his new record.

Seven men started, Schofield being at scratch, and his most formidable rival, F. T. Wanner, being at thirty-five yards. W. S. Lindsay fell on the second lap and narrowly got his machine out of the way when the entire bunch was upon him. Schofield gradually crept up to Wanner, so after the first mile Wanner was leading with Schofield hugging him for the final lap, refusing to take the lead.

When the gong sounded each man let himself out to his best, and it was a race royal. Neck and neck they spun around the circular track, and even, when entering upon the homestretch it was by no means sure who would be the winner. By a desperate spurt Schofield managed to push his machine a few inches to the front, and won by no more than six inches. He won the one-mile bicycle race in practically similar style, Wanner contesting every inch.

This was run in two heats and in the second heat R. D. Benner fell heavily against the score board wall and had to be carried from the track. He struck his shoulder a fearful blow against the wall, but was not seriously injured, only badly shaken up. The first heat also had a bad spill, W. S. Lindsay riding into the spectators while making one of the turns, and J. W. Mills fell over him. Two or three hats were rendered useless for fashionable promenading and Lindsay's machine was wrecked.

The prize for the largest number of points scored was won by the athletes of Company G, with a total of 48. Company H was second, with 37, and Company C third, with 32. The winner last year was Company K, but they made no effort to hold their prestige this year, and Maxey Long, who won several points for them then, was content to act as one of the scorers.

The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by C. B. Wheeler, Company A, (14 feet.) Time—0:10 4-5. Second Heat—Won by T. H. Geldhardt, Jr., Company G, (12 feet.) Time—0:10 4-5. Third Heat—Won by G. G. Nason, Company D, (7 feet.) Time—0:10 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. A. Sedley, Jr., Company G, (6 feet.) Time—0:10 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by H. Ford Reed, Company I, (scratch.) Time—0:11 1-5. Sixth Heat—Won by S. C. Northridge, Company G, (7 feet.) Time—0:10 4-5. Final Heat.—Won by J. J. Geldhardt, Jr., Company G, (12 feet;) T. C. Maulty, Company C, (3 feet,) second; S. C. Northridge, Company G, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard-Dash, Novice.—First Heat—Won by N. E. Flandreau, Company A. Time—0:26 1-5. Second Heat—Won by H. B. McMichen, Company A. Time—0:26 3-5. Third Heat—Won by K. B. Kloer, Company H. Time—0:26 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by C. G. Brown, Field Music. Time—0:27.

Final Heat—Won by K. B. McMichen, Company A; N. E. Flandreau, Company A, second; C. G. Brown, Field Music, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Half-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by S. A. Park, Company C, (scratch;) A. S. Buckley, Company G, (5 second,) second; A. Cornwell, Company H, (22 seconds,) third. Time—3:27.

120-Yard High-Hurdle Race.—Won by R. H. Hatfield, Company D, (scratch;) G. M. Reimer, Company G, (3 feet,) second; A. W. Bowie, Jr., Company H, (24 feet,) third. Time—0:16 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. A. Sedley, Jr., Company G, (50 yards;) F. A. Smith, Company H, (20 yards,) second; C. B. Wheeler, Company A, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:06 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Scratch, Cadet Corps Only.—Won by E. D. Moore; G. Lucker, second; H. B. Vandyne, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by A. M. Crombie, Company D; B. T. Lynch, Company K, second; C. Ulrichs, Company A, third. Time—2:18 4-5.

180-Yard Three-Legged Race, Scratch.—Won by S. C. Northridge and H. A. Sedley, Jr., Company G; A. W. Brown, Jr., and R. H. Gartner, Company H, second; A. W. Tripp and W. Green, Company K, third. Time—0:22.

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race, Scratch.—Won by Brooklyn Boys' High School, G. A. Nelson, W. McMeekan, G. A. Kittle, and C. S. Brinkerhoff; Peter Cooper's School, second, Becker, Smith, Swords, and Bayliss; Erasmus Hall High School, third. Time—3:51 2-5.

One-M

Horner's Furniture.

FAMED for its excellence——for its artistic beauty——for its exclusiveness——for its absolute completeness in all lines——for its moderate cost. Advantages which cannot fail to interest all intending Furniture buyers who desire the best in style and the best in value.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. Where preparations for the THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL reveal necessary additions to Dining Room Furniture needs, most generous choice will be found in our stock, in single pieces as well as suites, and in all the fashionable woods, finishes and designs.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musée.)

Writing Paper & Envelopes For The Holidays.

In our Stationery Department is an extremely attractive assortment of

Gift Boxes,

beautiful in design and filled with the choicest selection of the Daintiest Writing Paper and Envelopes—stock made expressly for us, and its equal never before equalled in any one exhibit.

An early inspection is suggested as this particular line cannot be duplicated this season.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

BIG SHIPMENTS OF WILD ANIMALS ARRIVE

To Increase the Population of New York Zoological Park.

Trouble Feared When They Are Turned Loose Among the Present Denizens of the Bronx Establishment.

Superintendent Hornaday, Curator Dittmars, and the keepers in the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx look for a lively time this morning, when they will turn loose two big shipments of wild animals that arrived in this city yesterday. Among the new arrivals are several vicious beasts, and it is feared that there will be trouble before all of them have been settled in their new quarters.

"Bismarck," a splendid and mighty specimen of buffalo, with a record as a man-killer and fresh from one of the herds in the Yellowstone Park, is as likely as not to pitch into the present kings of the herd upon sight, and precautions have been taken to interrupt the set-to. In the bears' dens trouble is also expected. One of a pair of new black bears, a particularly untamable beast, will be put into the den occupied by the cinnamon bears, where Pedro, so far the most ugly bear in the entire collection, will in all probability give him an argument for the ownership of the den. Even in the monkey house trouble is anticipated. Two male Gelada baboons, the most vicious species of ape known, barring the gorilla, will be added to the collection.

While the chief interest in the new shipment lies in the unusual viciousness of some of the animals, either of the consignments by itself is the largest that has ever been added to the gardens at any one time. The first of these to arrive was aboard the Graf Waldersee, a Hamburg American liner, which reached port on Friday night. It comprised apes and bears from Hagenbeck of Hamburg. Among these are a pair of splendid Kuldscha bears, from the northwest of China, and said to be the only specimens of their kind in the Western Hemisphere. There is a fine pair of Russian brown bears and a pair of sloth bears. The sloth bears, the laziest animal known to science, will be put in separate cages with the Japanese bear and the sun bear now on exhibition at the gardens.

Standing next door to the cages of the sloth bears on board the steamer was the cage with the Gelada baboons. Both of these animals are considerably larger than the late Mr. Rajah, and they are exceedingly fierce and untamable. They are provided with huge fangs measuring over an inch in length, and while in combat also use both hands and feet. The geladas are also known as the lion-maned apes, their heads and necks being provided with a thick shock of hair resembling the mane of a lion.

Three mandrill baboons, known among animal men as "nightmares," because of their homeliness, are also to be added. These apes have a swollen, purplish face that looks at its best as if it had been painted in a prize fight. Two Barbary apes are in the shipment and two blue-gray lemurs and two entellus, or "sacred monkeys." These latter are said to be the only known pair of the species in captivity.

In addition there are many water birds numbering fifty or sixty, and including a pair of Egyptian geese and many swans.

No sooner had word been sent to the headquarters of the Zoological Society that the Graf Waldersee had arrived with the shipment of apes and bears than notice was received that a consignment of three car loads of animals had arrived at the Bronx Station of the Harlem Railroad. This consignment was purchased some time ago up in Brunswick, Me, all the animals that formerly were in Merrymaking Park in that city having been added to the Bronx collection. It is in this consignment even more than in the other that the trouble is expected when the animals are turned loose for the first time among their new companions in captivity. The full list of the animals is as follows: Two male and one female buffalo, one male and one female elk, one male and one female caribou, four white tailed deer, one pronghorned anteiope, two black bears, three timber wolves, one tiger cat, three porcupines, two red foxes, and three raccoons.

The chief trouble is expected with Bismarck. Two keepers who accompanied the animals on their trip down reported that Bismarck had been misbehaving himself all the way. The ride in the train thoroughly aroused his fighting blood, and when seen last night he stood in his great crate with head lowered sullenly, and red eyes that had a forbidding gleam.

In order to understand the apprehension caused by Bismarck, it is necessary to understand the customs of the buffalo herd. One of these is in the frequent and gory fights among the males for supremacy. At the park up to the present time, three hugh bulls, McKinley, Cleveland, and Black Beauty, have been in charge of the herd. All of the bulls are vicious, and it is necessary at all times for the keeper to keep a sharp lookout for fights. McKinley, usually the champion, being a bit indisposed of late, was corraled and taken from the herd, which was left in charge of Cleveland and Black Beauty. Three months ago Black Beauty gored Antonio, still another bull, with the result that Antonio died.

The removal of the animals will begin at 8 o'clock, when they will be loaded in their crates onto open horse trucks and carted to their destinations. The work will require the greater part of the day. The animals on the Graf Waldersee will be taken from the steamship to the Grand Central Depot at Forty-second Street in closed vans. From there on the trip will be made in a heated car. The animals from the Waldersee will join those already at the Bronx station about noon.

Mr. Ridder Gives a Banquet.

About 125 members of the Campaign and Executive Committees of the German-American Reform Union sat down to a banquet given last night in Terrace Garden by Herman Ridder. Following the dinner a "Commers" was held. Among those in attendance were Coroner-elect Scholer, ex-Sheriff Tamsen, Edward Huend, Gustave Lindenthal, Fritz Guertler, Charles Luts, and Charles Graef.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

New York's Greatest China Store

Enlarged by the addition of a new six-story building, richly stocked with the most beautiful China and Glass.

While not fully completed, yet our new building is now so far advanced that on Monday, November 25th, we shall open the first and second floors. This new building is directly in the rear of and continuing and enlarging our present stores Nos. 50, 52 and 54 West 22nd Street. This is the sixth and most important expansion undertaken by us during the fourteen years of our existence, and is respectfully submitted as evidence of the exceptional favor with which our stores are regarded by those with whom we are doing business and without whose continued patronage such progress would not be possible.

This remarkable growth in artistic and commercial importance, as well as in popularity, is due to perfectly natural causes, chief among which is the unvarying policy originating with us to sell our goods always at least "¼ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE." Often, to be sure, at a much greater reduction, but always, in season and out of season, at least a full, actual, honest one-quarter less than elsewhere.

We will signalize the opening of these two floors by the exhibition and sale of our new importations of Carrara Marble, Bronzes, Marble Pedestals, Dinner Ware, etc. These goods we have been unable to unpack or exhibit before owing to lack of space. At the same time we will offer in our cut glass department several decided bargains, which owing to the approaching Thanksgiving season should be appreciated. To the following your attention is asked:

CARRARA MARBLES. We have the most comprehensive assortment of Carrara marbles in this city. By S. Fantfain, the celebrated sculptor and winner of prizes and gold medals at the Paris Salon, we have several pieces. A magnificent example is the celebrated piece "Perfect Love," cut from life. Price, **$125.00**

Another celebrated Carrara marble, subject "The Breeze," moderately priced at **$1200.00**

BRONZE ELECTRIC FIXTURES. To describe in a single advertisement our stock and prices of bronze electric fixtures would be impracticable. From the single figure gracefully holding one tint incandescent light we have them in all varieties, sizes and styles, running to the larger figures, standing several feet high. These must be seen to be appreciated.

Very richly and handsomely cut two quart jug. Some stores would ask $15.00 for a jug equally as good as this. During our Opening, **$7.50**

CUT GLASS JUGS.

Another one, a little richer, worth $18.00; special price, **$9.75**

WATER BOTTLES. Full quart size water bottle with large chrysanthemum cutting, special price, **$3.00** each

Another style not quite as elaborate, **$2.00** each

CUT GLASS DECANTER. Magnificently cut and beautifully polished decanter, 15 inches high, very heavy cut neck, heavy cut stopper. A decanter that would ordinarily sell at $35.00 or $40.00, at this time, **$24.00**

CORDIAL DECANTER. Richly cut cordial decanter in light green glass. Handled, **$3.50** Unhandled, **$3.00**

LIMOGES CHINA. L. Bernardaud & Co.'s finest Limoges china dinner set, with burnished gold lace work border and solid burnished gold handles. This set is particularly adapted for monogram work, which we do in our own decorating shop. Buy any number of pieces desired, or a 100 piece set complete, **$60.00**

DINNER WARE. It is admitted by every one that nowhere in this country is to be found the assortment of dinner ware that at all compares with ours. It is now located in our new building, occupying an entire floor, 46x100. Several hundred of our patterns are open stock; that is, any number of pieces desired can be purchased at any time.

To a few of the new patterns we ask your attention as follows:

WEDGEWOOD CHINA. English Wedgewood china dinner set, with heavy etched gold and gold flowers throughout. Buy any number of pieces you desire, or a 100 piece set complete, **$189.90**

LIMOGES CHINA. Bernardaud & Co. Finest celebrated Limoges china dinner set, with rococo sage green border, with dark green edge. Clusters of roses and blue forget-me-nots and sage green leaves. Handles clouded burnished gold. Any number of pieces you desire, or 100 piece set complete, **$55.00**

LIMOGES CHINA. Finest "Elite" Limoges china dinner set. Border of violets in the natural color with green leaves. Handles clouded burnished gold, stippled gold edges. You can buy any number of pieces you desire, or 100 piece set complete, **$46.00**

LIMOGES CHINA. One of the handsomest Limoges china dinner sets we have ever had is one of the celebrated Guerin china, with two rows of acid etched gold and gold handles; artistic shapes. Buy any number of pieces desired or a 100 piece set complete, **177.40**

LIMOGES CHINA. L. Bernardaud & Co.'s celebrated Limoges china dinner set, border decoration of clusters of roses connected with sage green leaves, fancy gold lace of border; also on edge of plate a rope border in clouded burnished gold. Buy any number of pieces desired, or a 100 piece dinner set complete, **$136.50**

ENGLISH CAULDON. Very handsome English Cauldon dinner set, maroon border, with flowers in white, picked out throughout with gold. Buy any number of pieces desired or 100 piece set complete, **$214.45**

Quite a good many of our customers are very wisely anticipating their Christmas gifts by buying at this time, and we hold and deliver at any date that you may direct.

51, 53, 55 WEST 21ST STREET.
50, 52, 54 " 22ND "
(Entrance from Carriages at 21st Street.)

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

BOY BURGLARS REPENTANT.

One Would Be a "Cop," Another Doesn't Want to be a Soldier, but an American.

Burglars were they, but so little that the head of the very biggest of the four barely reached the rail before the magistrate's desk in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, where they were arraigned after being caught in the act of robbing the coal office of F. B. Grest at 744 Seventh Avenue, near Forty-ninth Street.

Frank Blessington, nine years old, the leader of the midnight marauders, had a revolver which would throw a bullet almost half an inch in diameter when the boys were surprised by Policeman Stowey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Young Blessington's companions are of the same age, save one, who is a year younger. They are Max Applebaum of 740 West Fiftieth Street, John Morrisey of 362 West Fiftieth Street, and Frank Helman of 345 West Forty-ninth Street.

Yet they had ambitions beyond the nefarious calling in which they had embarked and visions of happier conditions than burglary could ever bring. This developed when Magistrate Brann rose from his chair and peered over the bench so that he could see them, and remarked in a not unkind voice:

"Dear, dear! What do you little fellows expect to be when you grow up if you're burglars now?"

"Cops," answered the smallest and least terrified of the prisoners, without a moment's hesitation.

Even the grim policemen laughed.

"How would you like to be a soldier?" asked the magistrate of another.

"Oh, no, Sir. I want to be an American," replied the child.

All four had acted as bravely as grown-up burglars are supposed to do when the policeman came upon them at 11 o'clock Friday night. They had gained entrance by forcing the transom and crawling through. Little Blessington stood in the room flourishing the big revolver in approved robber fashion and the others were briskly rummaging among Mr. Grest's books and papers. After the magistrate's interrogation, however, perhaps because they were no longer under the assuring influence of the big revolver, or perhaps because of the sight of their sad-faced mothers in the court room, to whom they could not turn for comfort, the prisoners, one and all, began to cry and so, weeping, were led away to be cared for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children until to-morrow, when there will be a further examination in their case.

Evacuation Day To-morrow.

The one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British comes to-morrow, and the flag will be raised at Fort Washington by Christopher R. Forbes, a lineal descendant of John Van Arsdale, who climbed the lubricated flagstaff at the Battery, tore down the British standard, and hoisted the American flag on Evacuation Day, 1783. Mr. Forbes is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Cure before cost, of course; but besides being a wonderful curative for Throat and Lung diseases, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is about the least expensive remedy; it takes so little of it to [illegible]

Stern Brothers

Will place on sale to-morrow, in their

Cloak Departments

Oxford Cloth Paletots Tight or semi-fitting, satin lined, at **$25.00**

Velour Coats Extra quality, satin lined, at **$26.50**

Rain Coats in Tan, Oxford and neutral colorings, at **$9.50, 12.75, 16.25**

Women's Costumes

A very choice collection in the latest models and most desirable materials; also a complete line of

Pedestrian and Golf Suits

To-morrow, another offering of

Tailor-made Suits of Black and Blue Cheviots, Eton Style (interlined) lined throughout with silk, Real value $37.00 **$27.50**

Of Hopsacking with Eton Coat, interlined, entire suit trimmed with braid, Panne Velvet Vest, silk lined throughout, Real value $40.00 **$30.00**

Underwear Departments

On the Second Floor

Silk, Moire and Flannel Dress Waists

Of Taffeta Silks Yoke and Bodice with hemstitched beading. **$3.75**

Of Moire, in black, pink and blue, yoke with stitched side plaits and pearl buttons, **$3.95**

Of Peau de Soie, yoke tucked and herring boned, **$4.85**

Of Flannel, yoke tucked and embroidered with silk dots, **$1.98**

Of Flannel, entire front embroidered with silk, tucked back, **$3.75**

House Sacques

Duvette Cloth **75c** Eiderdown **98c** French Flannel **$1.45**

To-morrow, Monday,

A large purchase of Imported and Domestic

All-wool Dress Fabrics

Consisting of 4500 Yds. 50 inch Homespun Cheviot Mixtures, in blue, brown, heliotrope, light and Oxford Gray Value 98c yd. **48c**

2600 Yds. 45 inch Illuminated Pebble Cheviots in the newest color combinations, and 44 and 47 inch Whipcord Suitings, in the most attractive shades and black Value $1.25 yd. **59c**

Also a large collection of

Dress Patterns of the most desirable class of materials at **$2.75, 3.15, 3.45 to 5.50**

Special Inducements in

Women's Shoes

500 Prs. Patent Leather Boots, button and lace, dull kid tops, newest shape last and best quality patent leather Value $4.00 **$2.95**

High Cut Box Calf Lace Boots, desirable for walking and skating, also Dull Dongola, with cork soles, warranted waterproof, **$3.50**

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

Curtains

Colored Cross Stripe,	Pr.	$1.15, 1.65, 2.45
Irish Point,	"	$4.95, 7.00, 8.75
American Point Arabe,	"	$5.00, 7.00, 8.75
Renaissance,	"	$9.50, 18.50, 35.00

Ruffled Net Sets, for Brass Bedsteads, **$8.50, 11.50, 13.50**

Upholstery Departments

On the Third Floor.

Reversible Armure Curtains, fringed Pr. **$8.25**

Damask Portieres, lined and interlined, ready to hang, Pr. **$27.50, & $32.00**

Art Nouveau Drapery, of embroidered velour, consisting of Valance, Side Panel and Heavy Curtain, trimmed complete, **$21.50**

Silk Stripe Tapestries, 50 in. wide, yd. **$1.50 to $3.25**

Armures and Damasks, yd. **$2.25**

Special Designs and Estimates Submitted For all descriptions of Draperies.

Exceptional Values in

Girls' & Misses' Wear

Misses' Box Coats & Jackets, of English Kerseys and Oxford Cheviots, satin lined, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $12.50 **$8.90**

Girls' Long Cloaks, of English Kerseys, handsomely trimmed with panne velvet, tailor stitchings, also **Oxford Raglans,** satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs. Value $17.50 **$12.90**

Misses' Raglans, of Castor or Black English Kerseys or Oxford Cheviots, fly front with yoke and box back, 14 to 18 yrs. Values $22.50 **$14.50**

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of Broadcloths, Venetians & Cheviots, 14 to 18 yrs. Formerly 21.50 to 28.75 **$16.50**

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Offer the following

FOR THANKSGIVING USES

In their new basement which now covers a floor space of 15,000 square feet, perfectly illuminated with 800 electric lights.

Real stag horn Carving Sets of best quality steel, from **98c.** to **$2.95** per set

Sterling silver mounted do., do., from **$3.25** per set up

A large assortment of sterling silver Carving Sets.

Full line of Knives, Forks and Spoons at UNUSUAL VALUES

Fine sterling top Salts and Peppers, **42c.** to **$1.50** per pair

Nut Cracks and Picks, in boxes, from **20c.** to **$6.00** per set

Banded Tumblers, - - - - **40c.** per dozen

Engraved do., from - - **75c.** per dozen upward

Cut Glass do., from - - **$2.75** per dozen upward

Tall Glass Chrysanthemum Vases (12 inches) **50c.** each

Fancy Glass Vases on gold plate mounts - - **95c.**

Choice Decorations in Limoge China.

Soup, Fish, Roast, Game, Pudding and Ice Cream Sets, at import prices.

Great Bargains in Plates and Cups and Saucers of all sizes.

DECORATED LAMPS
at 50 Per Cent. Less Than Real Values.

A Special Lot, complete, worth $3.00, at - - **$1.50**

Another Lot, worth $8.50, at - - - **$4.50**

Immense assortment of the finest Perfumes and Toilet Articles of every description. Lowest prices in this city.

Another of our well-known

RIBBON SALES

3900 pieces taken from our reserve stock rooms and marked at quick selling prices.

They consist of Liberty Satins, Satin and Metallic Taffetas, Louisines,—in fact all the prominent weaves shown this season.

Prices are **10c., 15c., 19c.** and **29c.** Widths from 3 inch to 7 inch.

1200 pieces of Taffeta with flowered center—1 3-8 inch, regular 15c. quality, at **5c.** yard.

Very fine quality Black Double Face Satin with cord edge
1 inch 2 inch 2 1-2 inch 4 inch 5 inch 6 3-4 inch
6c., yd. **12c.,** yd. **15c.,** yd. **25c.,** yd. **29c.,** yd. **39c.** yd

SUITS.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits at less than half original prices for this sale.

Cheviot, Covert, Venetian and Home Spuns, with fly-front, double-breasted and Eton jackets; black, blue, tan and brown; former prices $16.00 and $22.00; for this sale, **$11.50** each

Suits—Silk Lined, in Pebble Cheviots, Venetian and Home-spuns, with fly-front, double-breasted and Eton jackets; black, blue, brown and gray; former price $20.00 and $28.00, for this sale, **$15.00**

Suits—Silk Lined, in Cheviots, Coverts and Venetians with fly-front, double-breasted and tight-fitting jackets; former prices $25.00 and $35.00, for this sale, **$20.00**

Annual Reduction Sale of Corsets.

All Popular Makes at **69c., $1.00** and **$1.25**

Value $1.75 to $3.00.

Wrappers—A new assortment of Cashmere Wrappers, handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon, in variety of colors; value $8 to $12, special at **$4.98** to **$6.75**

Sacques—French Flannel Negligee Sacques, in plain colors; sizes 34 to 44, at **$2.75**

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

CARPETS

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Consisting of odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the various grades, AT REMNANT PRICES.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

175 PIECES WILTON VELVETS, " AXMINSTER, " BODY BRUSSELS, " PLAIN FILLINGS AT PRICES THAT WILL INSURE IMMEDIATE SALE.

GREAT SALE OF

Oriental Rugs.

A particular lot of **50 Antique Shirvans,** very fine specimens, sizes averaging 3.6 ft. to 4x7 ft., at **$18.50 & $30.00** each; actually worth double.

HARTFORD, AXMINSTER and WILTON RUGS (in carpet sizes) at uniform price of **$24.50** each.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Dep't: Great values this week in Dining Room Furniture; also Brass Beds, Curtains and Upholstery Goods.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"An' to say Thanksgivun'—Why, Means to Feast an' Jollify."

Only a few days till the great feast day of the year—and that suggests our delightful Dining Designs.

Start with simple Golden Oak tables at $7.50—fine in every detail, graceful and substantial; pick your way through picturesque carved Flemish specimens, French and Dutch marqueterie, giving exquisite color schemes,—to the carved Renaissance masterpieces at $350.00.

Sideboards are just as charming. From $15.00 to $375.00. Quaint China Cabinets, $14.00. Carving Tables, $7.50. Side Tables, $7.00. Wine Coolers, Knife Boxes, Spoon and Plate Racks, etc. An old English dining gong, in heavy, richly carved frame, will add a choice bit of decoration.

You can find such an assortment, to say nothing of the factory price, only when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Canal House-Boat Club.

You can join Canal House-Boat Club for $100, and get a canal boat free of all incumbrance, dockage paid, to May 15, 1902. The boat will be your individual property. Fifty canal boats for sale, $100, each suitable for house boats. You can get a gentle old horse next Summer and have a lot of fun with your canal boat. Application must be made at once in order to secure a boat. Apply to Francis W. Holbrook,

Toilet Goods Dept.

Sale of Mirrors.

The Assortment includes Hand Glasses and Triplicate Mirrors as follows:

Hand Glasses,
oval, imitation walnut wood backs,
50c. & 75c.

Hand Glasses,
oval, imitation oak and mahogany wood from
85c. to $1.75.

Hand Glasses,
round, adjustable wire handle,
95c. to $1.45.

Triplicate Mirrors,
oblong, imitation oak wood backs, 4 7/8x6 7/8-inch glasses,
$1.25.

Triplicate Mirrors,
square, imitation oak and mahogany, from
$1.75 to $4.75 each.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

EXCLUDE THE COLD, USE

For Sale or Applied by ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., New York; also Hamilton Av. and 14th St., Brooklyn. Telephones in both Boroughs.

ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS FOR DOORS & WINDOWS

"CATCHY NAMES"

furnished for any novelty. Address Catchy

Sunday
November 24, 1901

Daily. 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Sixth Avenue.

The Second Section of Our New Building Will Be Opened Monday.

To All Intents the New Store Is Complete. Little Remains to Be Built.

The work of over 20 years is crowned. A mercantile palace stands on the site of the old store, whose successive stages of growth have kept pace with Manhattan's expansion. A memorable past stretches behind. A wonderful future lies ahead—in which the "Simpson, Crawford and Simpson" ideals of reliability and high endeavor will broaden and spread and sweep over every State and Section.

The store's strength and stability have been wrought into the New Building itself. Sturdy and foursquare, it towers above its surroundings; each stone and brick and nail set, laid and driven for solidity—typical of the sure security that stamps merchandise and methods within.

The Store, as a Store, is ready for business, on a scale that past space restrictions could not allow. We are At Home to all Comers. A few finishing touches have yet to be given. Some little work remains. These, though, are minor notes, quite subordinate to the general effect of a magnificent mercantile establishment.

But (and we emphasize it) the old-time personal homelike atmosphere is here, just as marked under these changed conditions, as when people sought us for values alone, and good naturedly put up with many drawbacks and deficiencies of space.

To-morrow starts the new era. Read how we inaugurate it. Read the very abbreviated announcements of supreme values.

Facts—Figures—Features

With a dismantled building and a daily narrowing store space, this business recorded an increase of 25 per cent. in the last four months. All stores expect a falling off of at least that percentage when rebuilding operations are proceeding. If ever a triumph of value was clearly proved over all handicaps, it is in this one individual instance.

If the ratio of increase is 25 per cent. with everything against selling goods at all, what will be the increase in times to come with a store and stock such as we now offer?

The new fixtures are keyed in a note of subdued richness.

A few days more before the basement is ready. 'Twould be unfair to our stocks of imported toys and dolls to show them any way short of absolute completeness. The same with Books. Ample notice and particulars will be given in due time.

"JUDIC" CORSETS and this house began business life together. Doesn't it speak volumes that over 20 years have come and gone and to-day the "Judic" is a household word all over the country? Our books show many names of society leaders, prominent singers and actresses—women who have been educated to believe that the corset is the foundation of modern figures and all dress excellences. Our "Judic Sylphide" corseted many of the "Horse Show" people—Dowagers, Dames and Demoiselles. Priced upward from.. **4.50, 6.75, 10.50**

WONDERFUL LACES from Germany have revolutionized the industry. Twentieth century enterprise has discovered the Chemical Lace, by which lace makers duplicate best Venise Laces. The copies so produced make delightful garnitures for richest materials. In other classes are abundant Borders, Garlands, Serpentines, Galloons, Irregulars, All-overs, etc.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR goes into too much variety to be properly catalogued. Printed Liberty Silk Squares and Scarfs are demanded for evening wear. Crepe de Chine Scarfs, with colored embroidery and Duchesse ends are prominent. Novelties in Crepe de Chine Stocks, with turnover collars, French Knots and feather stitching. Exclusive things in fancy skeleton stock collars, in combinations of mousseline de soie and lace, jewel studded. Mousseline and Liberty Chiffon Boas, black, white and colors; evening and street effects. Real Irish Crochet Collars.

SILKS AND GLOVES monopolize the Rotunda—Gloves in the centre—Silks all around. Scant justice can be done such displays in a write-up. In the parallel column are special prices from each. You will come for these and stay to look about and marvel.

Silks---Rich Novelties. IN ROTUNDA.

Exclusive styles, of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, a complete collection, comprising the newest weaves and colorings.

Imported White Taffetas, a superior quality; positively never retailed under 75c. per yard, at..... **58c**

Black Peau de Sole, a superb quality, high lustre; our regular $1.50 quality, at..... **1.10**

Black Italian Taffetas, our standard quality, 21 in. wide, recommended for wear; never retailed under 75c. per yd., at..... **58c**

THE NEW SHOE FOR WOMEN! $3.50.

THIS MARK REGISTERED Ess-See-Ess S·C·&·S

Our Exclusive Specialty, planned, produced and sold only by us, in our new, permanent Shoe Department.

**The Shoe of perfect form—
Nearest to best $5.00 Shoes—
Ease—Stability—Elegance.**

"Ess-See-Ess" Shoes combine the knowledge and skill of the brightest shoemakers. Each line and curve was studied out by comparison with the choicest models. Defects were avoided. Improvements, innovations, practical ideas were embodied by the foremost last designer in America (expressed in 40 elegant styles), and carried out by high-paid master-craftsmen. Style, service, wear, comfort—uniform excellence of materials—best lasting, stitching and finish—set Ess-See-Ess Shoes on a unique, distinctive level—to be accurate, on the level of practically $5.00 footwear.

Our "Book of Boots" gives full data and illustrations. Ask for it. Costs nothing.

Our "Juveniles" strike a new note in Children's Shoes. Toe-Out Shoes to correct toeing-in. Improved Ankle Support Shoes to Strengthen weak ankles.

Long ago we figured on introducing shoes here. Space facilities were inadequate, the time hardly seemed propitious, we could not see any shoe so impressively superior as to warrant the indorsement of our name. Now, by a happy coincidence, need has arisen for just such a shoe at just such a price; we can surround them in our superb new building with every adjunct and facility for handling and selling; we solely own and control the finest shoes in existence at $3.50—that beyond cavil or question. Dept.—2nd Floor.

Representative Specials and Prices Presenting Some Prominent Departments in Their New Sections

Millinery Show Room.

(2d Floor, Front.)

100 Street Hats, formerly $12.50 to $15.00..... **9.75**

125 Carriage and Street Hats; also Toques and Bonnets for evening wear; formerly $20.00 to $25.00..... **15.00**

Untrimmed Hats.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

75 dozen finest quality Fur Felt Dress Shapes; regularly sold at 98c., for. **25c**

150 dozen very desirable Dress Shapes and Sailor Effects, in plain fur felt and homespuns; blacks, colors and combinations; value $1.00 to $1.35, each **48c**

Dress Goods.

7,000 yards 45 inch Pure Worsted Suiting, Pebble, in the leading shades of Blues, Castors, Grays, Reds, Greens, Browns, Rose, Helio and Black; one of the most popular Cloths, and actively in demand at 75c.; our price..... **48c**

One special lot all wool Cashmere and Albatross, street and evening shades; 25 colorings. Value 50c., at.... **39c**

50-inch fine Broadcloth (steam finish), new shades of Gray, Castor, Tan, Mode, Reseda, Ox Blood, Red, Cardinal, Wine, Brown, Navy and Royal Blue, Myrtle, Hunter's Green and Black; value $1.00, at **79c**

Toilet Dept.

300 pairs Military Brushes, all bristle, fox-wood and rosewood backs, worth $2.00 pair, special..... **1.25**

600 Hair Brushes, solid back and all bristle, worth 75c. and $1.00, now **50c**

S. C. & S. Violet Soap, 2 cakes in box, worth 25c., now..... **15c**

S. C. & S. Toilet Water Violet, 4 oz., worth 25c., now..... **17c**

S. C. & S. Toilet Water Violet, 8 oz., worth 50c., now..... **35c**

HEPTONETTE CLOAKS, for walking, driving and travelling—in tans and Oxfords; semi or loose fitting, **10.75, 14.75, 16.50**

LONG GARMENTS, in Raglan, Ulster and Newmarket effects, in tan, Oxford and black, lined to waist with satin, men tailored, **14.75, 18.00, 27.50**

IMPORTED CAPES, plaid back wool material, double cape Havelock or single cape with notch collar; our regular $16.50 value for **10.00**

LONG WRAPS, for the smart set, of satin, velour and cloth . . **55.00** to **125.00**

TAILOR-MADE JACKETS, of black kersey, 27 inches long, lined with good quality satin, usual price $10.00 for **8.50**

BLACK KERSEY JACKET, short and stylish, lined with satin, peau de soie facing **10.00**

OXFORD CLOTH JACKET, very smart, with the new manly cuff, 20 inch length, lined with gray satin; extra value at **12.00**

TAILOR-MADE COATS in different lengths, of kersey or Montagnac cheviots, lined with excellent quality satin, velvet collar and peau de soie facing, at **14.75**

BOX COATS, in Oxford material, lined with plaid cloth, also in kersey with heavy satin linings, choice at **18.00**

Furs.

PERSIAN LAMB COAT, XX quality, 22-inch length, good lustre, lined with plain, and black and white satin linings, only a dozen coats; regular value $85.00, for Monday . . **65.00**

PERSIAN LAMB COAT, XXX quality, plain but beautiful high lustre, selected skins; also with full collar and revers of mink (three stripe) or chinchilla, fancy silk linings; our $135.00 coat, for Monday **105.00**

Muslin Underwear.

French Underwear at the price of Domestic. Made in Paris from our own models, insuring a perfect fit to American Figures.

French Nainsook Corset Covers, trimmed Valenciennes lace, beading and ribbon.
French Nainsook Drawers, trimmed Valenciennes lace and featherstitching.
French Nainsook Drawers, trimmed with hand embroidered ruffle and featherstitching.
French Nainsook Chemise, trimmed point de Paris.
all at **1.49**

Matched Sets of French nainsook, 4 pieces, including gown, drawers, chemise and corset cover. Valenciennes lace and ribbon trimmed..... **9.75**

Matched Sets of French nainsook, 4 pieces, including gown, drawers, chemise and corset cover, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon... **14.40**

Upholstery Dept.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, exceedingly effective designs; excellent value for $8.00, at, pair..... **5.95**

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, in wide handsome borders; actual value $10.00, at, pair **7.95**

Bonne Femme stores, in highly artistic designs, mounted on dainty muli; value $20.00, at, per window.. **14.75**

Nottingham Lace Curtains; reproductions of the best grade laces, Value $3.00 pr., **1.95** Value $4.00 pr., **2.95**

Mercerize d'Tapestry Portieres, heavily fringed, choice color selections; value $6.75, at, pair..... **4.75**

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, Oriental effects, value $4.00..... **2.95**

Lambrequins, for piano or mantel use; actual value $5.00, for..... **2.95**

Wilton Rugs, best grade manufactured, size 9x12 ft.; actual value $35.00, at..... **27.50**

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Christmas Is Coming
But
Thanksgiving Is Close at Hand

We are prepating for a great Holiday trade, and are already selling many goods for gifts.....However, the occasion right at our door is the National Day of Thanks, for which we make

These Offerings Right to the Point

Table Linens

Housekeepers, don't miss reading these quotations—values are just as stated—proofs are on our counters.

DAMASKS BY YARD

Full Bleach Satin Damask and Half Bleach German—60 inch—value .50... .39
Heavy Scotch Damasks—72 inch—6 patterns; value .79..... .59
Heavy Satin Double Damasks—Irish and Scotch—70 inch..... .89
Very Handsome Satin Double Damasks—effective designs—72 inch; value 1.25..... 1.09

ALL LINEN NAPKINS

22 inch—value 1.75 dozen..... 1.48
20 inch—value 1.60 dozen..... 1.34
18 inch—value 1.29 dozen..... .98
24 inch—value 2.75 dozen..... 2.39
Half dozens at Half the dozen prices.

LINEN PATTERN SETS

Pure Irish Linen—Extra Satin finish—choicest designs—each set consists of a cloth and a dozen napkins:—
2 yard Cloth—20 inch Napkins..... 3.79
2½ yard Cloth—20 inch Napkins.... 4.19
3 yard Cloth—20 inch Napkins..... 4.79
Real values, $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00.

As Special for Thanksgiving Week
The following Extra Values in
Silver Plated Ware

Rogers A1 Teaspoons .....½ dz. .44
Rogers A1 Tablespoons .....½ dz. .89
Rogers A1 Dinner Forks .....½ dz. .89
Rogers Silver Plated Knives....½ dz. .98
Rogers After Dinner Spoons....½ dz. .49
Regularly .74, 1.25 and 1.48.

Rogers Triple Teaspoons.....½ dz. 1.25
Rogers Triple Tablespoons.....½ dz. 2.19
Rogers Triple Knives.....½ dz. 1.25
Rogers Triple Forks .....½ dz. 2.19
Regularly 1.74, 1.98 and 2.98.

SINGLE PIECES

Silver Plated or Glass in new shapes and cut glass designs, with silver plated mountings.

Bread Trays, Claret Pitchers, (full size), Cracker Jars, Milk Holders, Horseradish Jars, Sugar Sifters, Berry Spoons, Pie Knives, Sugar Spoon and Butter Knife Sets, Cold Meat Forks, Gravy and Soup Ladles, and Jelly Servers—Quadruple Plate..... .79

Fruit Dishes, Chocolate Pots, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Spoon Trays, Waiters, Crumb Trays and Scrapers, Syrup Pitchers, Sugar Bowls, Bouquet Holders, Fern Dishes, Bon Bon, Nut and Salad Bowls, Candlesticks, Bread Trays, Cracker Jars, Pickle Castors, Water Pitchers—Quadruple Plate... 1.98

As Special for Thanksgiving Week
Fine Cutlery
At Prices Made Specially Low

KNIVES BY HALF DOZENS

All of high quality steel—
White bone handles—value 1.25 half dozen..... .98
Celluloid Handles—
Dinner ——value $2.00 half doz.. 1.79
Dinner ——value 2.19 half doz.. 1.85
Breakfast —value 1.50 half doz.. 1.38
Tea ——value 1.50 half doz.. 1.39
Rubber Handles—
Dinner ——value 1.60 half doz.. 1.39
Tea ——value 1.50 half doz.. 1.18

As Special for Thanksgiving Week
Great Values in Curtains

HEAVY CURTAINS

Best of this season's styles, at reductions that make them unmatchable values.

Heavy Mercerized Damask—ten colorings—solid tints—high silk lustre—heavy rope edge—very rich effects; real value $10.50..... 7.98
Extra Heavy Oriental Tapestry—Mosaic, Bagdad, and Turkish—medium and dark colorings—perfect finish on both sides—Heavy tassel valance—were $10.00..... 6.98
Solid color Satin Derby—rich Empire effects—massive tassel finish; value $12.00..... 7.98
Empire and Renaissance Satin Brocade Curtains—Panel effects or with Two toned borders, rich quality 11.98

IRISH POINT CURTAINS

Also Point de Paris Curtains in a large variety of effective patterns.
7.98 qualities..... 5.98
9.98 and 11.98 qualities..... 7.98
12.98 and 15.98 qualities..... 9.98

POINT ARABE CURTAINS

One of the smartest curtains of the season—very rich effects—10 patterns
5.98.. 6.98.. 8.98.. 9.98.. 13.98
Fully 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.

Dolls for the Holidays

Come and see what a great Doll Stock we have, and how grandly it shows off in the new location.... Always first in the field with special values. Here are some to show where best you can buy.

23-inch Double Jointed Dolls—bisque head, showing teeth—movable eyes—dimpled cheeks—combable wigs—Papier Mache bodies—Shoes and Stockings—worth 3.50 ..... 2.49

21-inch Double Jointed Dolls—showing teeth—movable eyes—hand-made wigs; also Double Jointed Kid Dolls with hip and knee joints—value 1.74.. 1.19

Dressed and Undressed Dolls—Jointed Kid Body, Washable and Unbreakable—movable or stationary eyes—with and without Shoes and Stockings..... .49

Other Dolls in Great Variety—Dressed and Undressed—25 cts. to $25.00.

Ladies' 98 Cent Kid Gloves

Best in New York for the price.
Points of excellence are—
Pliability and Strength of Skin.
Gusseted fingers—Good fit.
Strong Seam Stitchings.
Black, White, Tan, Gray, Brown.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED..... .98

Ladies' Coats and Jackets.

To buy like this now is to obtain Top of season's styles at End of season's prices.

NEARSEAL FUR CAPES—Extra long—Alaska Sable Collar and edge—elsewhere $40 and $45..... 29.98

NEARSEAL JACKETS—double breasted—deep revers—high collar.. 27.98

EXTRA LONG FUR COATS—large Mink Collar, Revers, Facings and Cuffs; value $55.00..... 39.98
Finer Fur Garments to $125.00.

FINE KERSEY BOX COATS—Castor, Oxford, Tan and Black—stitched or velvet collar—full satin lined..... 8.98

FINE KERSEY COATS—Double-breast—stitched seams—velvet collar—satin lined throughout—value $15.00..... 11.98
Finer Cloth Jackets and Coats to $29.98.

OXFORD CLOTH RAGLANS—Fitted or loose back—yoke front and back—all sizes and lengths..... 9.98

TAN AND CASTOR RAGLANS—Fitted or loose back—satin lined to waist—fly front..... 16.98

OXFORD LONG CLOAKS—Fancy stitched—full corded—flare flounce yoke front and back—velvet collar.. 23.98
Finer Long Cloaks to $49.98.

BLACK SILK RAGLANS—double shoulder cape—flare flounce effect—light or dark satin linings..... 28.98
Finer Long Coats, Velvet or Silk, to $69.00.

LADIES' PLUSH CAPES—medium length—satin lined—fur edge on collar and down front—value $11.98..... 7.98

KERSEY GOLF CAPES—Handsome Colors—strapped hood—silk lined..... 6.98

KERSEY CLOTH CAPES—medium and extra length—satin lined—stitched satin bands..... 8.98

CLOTH EVENING CAPES—Extra long—light shades—high collar, fur trim'd—white silk lining..... 16.98

As Special for Thanksgiving Week we offer
Three Hundred
Silk, Velvet, Net & Cloth Skirts
At Following Reductions in Price:

6.98..were.... 9.98|15.98..were.. 21.98
9.98..were.... 12.98|18.98..were.. 24.98

Included at foregoing prices are:

Point d'Esprit, Peau de Soie, tucked Taffeta, rich Moire, Broadcloth, Cheviot, Etamine and Velvet Skirts, with and without drop skirts of silk—majority elaborately trimmed with velvet, silk bands, ruched ribbons or fancy strappings—with and without flare flounces, or ruffles, or pleatings of Liberty Silk—fashionable skirts of richest description—specially reduced for this week.

As Special for Thanksgiving Week.
Five Hundred
Ladies' Fine Dress Hats
$5.00....$8.00....$10.00

THEY COMPRISE—

Openwork Lace, Velvet, and Fine Felts effectively trimmed with ostrich plumes, laces, chiffons, maltese, ribbons and the new flowers and foliage.
White, with and without black and colored garnitures;
Black, all black or combined with laces or handsome trim'gs of white or colors;
Colored Panne Velvets, with laces or other trim'gs to match or contrast.

Pretty Clothes for Baby

If the little one is to appear at the Thanksgiving Reunion, it goes without saying that you will want it looking its prettiest. We'll help you to save money, by taking a generous slice off price already low.

Long Bedford Cord Cloaks—Circular and Pointed Capes—fancy ribbon and braid trim—were 3.98..... 2.98
Fine All Wool Bedford Cord Cloaks—double emb'd Capes or fancy full ruffles—ribbon trim—were 5.98... 4.98
Short Ripple Cloth Coats—full round Capes—rows of ribbon and braid trim—were 2.98..... 1.98
All Wool Bedford Cord Coats—pointed or round Capes—full trim of ribbon and braid—were 4.98..... 3.98
Babies' Ripple Cloth Caps—Pink, Blue and Cream—Silk turn-back piece—wide silk ties—were .69..... .49
Babies' Faille Silk Bonnets—light and dark—full front of pleated Mousseline—ribbon bow—were 1.39..... .98
Little Children's Velvette Bonnets—best colors—full puffed Crown—Corded pokes—silk bow—value 1.98.....1.49

As Special for Thanksgiving Week.
Black-and-White Silks
59 cents.
value Seventy-five

Soft finish Taffetas, in a variety of fancy effects in Black-and-White, woven clear through, so that both sides are almost alike, also Black Taffetas of firm quality, with white emb'd stripes in lace effects.

Dress Suit Cases

If you expect to spend Thanksgiving out of town, and a suit case is needed, these quotations will interest.

COWHIDE SUIT CASES—heavy russet leather—straps or brass lock and catches—Holland linen lined—24 inch.....4.98

EXTRA FINE DRESS SUIT CASES—Russet and Mauve leather—strong steel frame—heavy linen lining—shirt pocket—hand sewed handle—solid brass lock and catches—24 inch.....6.98

LIGHT WEIGHT SUIT CASES—Pebbled Grain Canvas—strong leather corners—brass lock and catches—24 inch—well made and serviceable..1.98

Just 30 days before Christmas.
Early Buyers are the Sensible Buyers.
Be one of them.

THE PRO-CATHEDRAL WORKERS

Improvements in the Conditions of the District Described at Benefactors' Day Observance.

Benefactors' Day was observed yesterday at the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, services being held in the chapel at 3 o'clock, and addresses being given in the mission room after the service. About 300 persons were present.

It was announced by the Rev. George F. Nelson that Bishop Potter, who was to have officiated, was unable to be present, as he was suffering from a severe cold. Mr. Nelson introduced the different speakers, the first one being Mrs. Richard Irving, who, Mr. Nelson said, was the prime mover in mission work in the parish.

Mrs. Irving first spoke about the work that is being carried on in what is known as the Community House, at 153 Essex Street. This building, she said, is a brick structure, five stories high, fitted up to provide for thirty-six classes or departments, which are used for the instruction of girls and boys and men and women in the parish.

"One of our most interesting classes," Mrs. Irving declared, "is the kitchen training school, which has over 200 members. There is also a special class attached to this school, which teaches the girls to become waitresses. Some of them you will see, after the speakers have finished, who will hand around the refreshments, and I would like you to particularly note the way in which they do their work. Our sewing school class has an attendance of 133. This, I am sorry to say, is less than we had last year, and I can only attribute it to the lack of teachers, who are very much needed by us in this branch."

The next to be introduced by Mr. Nelson was Robert Fulton Cutting, the President of the New York Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

Mr. Cutting started to tell of the condition of the district twenty-five years ago, and credited Bishop Potter with the present improvement, which, Mr. Cutting said, was to be seen everywhere. Mr. Cutting based his speech principally upon the moral character of the residents in the surrounding district, saying that most of them were of the highest moral standing.

The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, then spoke. "The settlement idea is for personality," said Mr. Grosvenor, "and I am glad for one reason that the Bishop is not present to-day, as I want to say that the good work in the district is his."

Mr. Grosvenor went on to say that an Expansion Committee had been formed to solicit subscriptions for the work, and that the committee, which is mainly composed of women, is more likely to be successful in its work than if it had been composed of men only.

"When some man comes to you, asking you to give," said Mr. Grosvenor, "you do not become you do not think it is right to encourage beggars, but if some sweet, winsome woman comes to you and asks you to give—well, you generally give."

Richard Watson Gilder was next introduced, Mr. Nelson saying that Mr. Gilder a few years ago was Chairman of the Tenement House Committee in the Pro-Cathedral.

"If I had been asked to preach a sermon," said Mr. Gilder, "I would have used the text, which is in our Book of Common Prayer, 'O, Lord, save the State,' for that is the work which we are trying to carry on—saving the State and the city."

Mr. Gilder concluded his speech by saying that Bishop Potter was building his new Cathedral on a broad foundation when he was using the Pro-Cathedral as a foundation.

The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, vicar of the cathedral, was the last of the speakers.

Mr. Paddock began his speech by extending a general invitation to those present to inspect the classrooms of the children in the Pro-Cathedral and at the Community House, in Essex Street. He then made some reference to the people in the district.

"Some 1,500 people are reached directly in our classes," said Mr. Paddock, "and I should judge, 10,000 are indirectly reached by our influence. Although I have had to refer to plague spots in the city in the past, I say now that the vast majority of the people in the surrounding district are decent, good, and honest."

The inspection of the different classrooms then took place.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ORIENTAL RUGS

PERSIAN HAMADAN, . . $4.95 $5.95
SHIRVAN and KARABAGH, . $8.50 to $10.00
Antique and Modern
DAGHESTAN and KAZAK, . $12.50 to $27.50
ANATOLIAN DOOR MATS, . $3.95 and $4.75

And a complete line of FINE CARPET RUGS, in Wilton, Smyrna, etc., at SPECIAL PRICES.

AXMINSTER RUGS

Handsome designs, suitable for Library, Parlor and Dining Room, 9x12 feet.

$18.50 *value $23.00*

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Rich Laces.

Honiton, Duchess, and Brussels Point,
Point Appliqué and Round Point.
Point Venise Allovers, Galons and Laces to match.
Irish Crochet Allovers.

Neckwear.

Crêpe Stocks and Scarfs.

Feather Boas.

Real Lace Fichus, Scarfs and Collars.

Handkerchiefs.

Broadway & 19th Street.

GALE DELAYS STEAMSHIPS.

The Campania Believed to Have Anchored Outside Sandy Hook—Outgoing Vessels Put Back.

The Cunard Line steamship Campania, due yesterday from Liverpool, did not reach port. Last night a gale was blowing from the northeast off Sandy Hook, while the weather was rainy and thick. The Campania was believed to have anchored last night outside the Sandy Hook bar to await daylight. She was not sighted when she passed Fire Island. At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning the Campania was sighted forty-nine miles east of the lightship station. Capt. Walker was communicated with by the Marconi wireless telegraph and reported all well.

Among the vessels affected by last night's gale were the coasting steamers Chesapeake for Baltimore, and the Benefactor for Philadelphia, both of which put back and anchored in Sandy Hook Bay. An unknown steamer was run in from the sea at 6 o'clock last evening, and anchored there, as did the collier Shawnut, towing a barge. A great many of the steamships which sail on Saturday regarded the storm signals and remained in port. There were few arrivals, and many steamships were due, among them being the transatlantic passenger liner the Ryndam from Rotterdam.

Our Chinese Exclusion Laws: Should They Not Be Modified or Repealed?

By MAX J. KOHLER,

EX-ASSISTANT UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN NEW YORK CITY.

Next May the Geary Chinese Exclusion act, which passed Congress in 1892, expires by its own limitations, and the question of the advisability of continuing or modifying our present system of treating the Chinese is therefore now a particularly timely one. Our treaty with China of 1880 was the first National move in the direction of restricting Chinese immigration, but even this was in terms applicable only to Chinese laborers, and not to other vocations, and expressly provided only for regulation, and not for an absolute "prohibition" of Chinese labor immigration.

The Federal act of 1882 was, as recited in its title even, intended merely to "execute" these treaty provisions, and was limited in duration by its own express language to ten years, though continued at the expiration of that period for ten years more. It is thus apparent that our statutes heretofore have been only temporary and experimental, and that these tentative measures do not even purport to embody any definite, permanent policy of our Government. In the light of these facts, it is proposed to consider our laws on this subject, in their practical working, to show how they have failed of their ostensible purpose and worked much unintended injury to our own interests, and that they have built up the most un-American, inhuman, barbarous, oppressive system of procedure that can be encountered in any civilized land to-day for the treatment of fellow-men. It is only because the American people have not been truly familiar with the character of this system, because the Chinese control few, if any, votes, to make them a force to be reckoned with in politics, and because they are popularly regarded as so unlike us as to render their rights a matter not even believed to be calculated to interest our vast reading public, that this system could exist among us for a day.

The writer hereof, during the past seven years, has been compelled by circumstances to make a close and continuous examination of the statutes, treaties, decisions, rulings, opinions, and problems bearing upon Chinese exclusion. During about four years, from 1894 to 1898, he was charged, as Assistant United States District Attorney in New York City, with the duty of representing the Government in this class of cases in the courts for the district including New York City, and since then he has considered and argued many cases under these laws on behalf of Chinese applicants.

INTENTION OF EXCLUSION ACTS.

The Chinese exclusion acts proceed, first of all, on the theory that our country and its laborers should be protected against the cheap labor of China. In this aspect the question is in its nature one that arises, though perhaps in less marked degree, with respect to immigrants from many other countries. General legislation, not alone applicable to Chinese persons, would be here more properly in order, and the result would be that we would not then run counter to such fundamental principles of democratic government as find expression in our Declaration of Independence in asserting the equality of all men, and in our existing statutes in proclaiming the inherent right of all men and races to come to reside here and become American citizens. Sec. 1999 Revised Statutes, United States.) Nor can any one explain why the black man should enjoy all the "rights of man," and the man whose skin is yellow be treated by the law as an outcast because of such difference of shade.

Moreover, in their special application to Chinese persons, the question arises whether we are not sacrificing trade interests of enormous magnitude, involving millions of dollars per annum, in order to continue on our statute books ineffective prohibitions. In any event, it is apparent from an investigation of the workings of our present law that its real aims and ostensible purposes are obscured through faultily drafted laws, so that non-laboring Chinese merchants are, in fact, in chief measure excluded by laws aimed only at laborers. But, whatever views may be entertained as to the propriety of excluding Chinese laborers, or even all Chinese persons, no one familiar with the facts can justify our present disgraceful exclusion procedure and its workings. It is without parallel in its injustice, brutality, and inhumanity.

Chinese persons, who have violated no law, municipal or moral, or, rather, persons appearing to be Chinese subjects—for they are as likely as not to be American citizens of Chinese extraction, and may not have left the country for years, or ever—are now constantly arrested and are treated, not merely as felons by our laws, but every restraint upon executive action embodied in our Federal and State Constitutions as Bills of Rights, for the defense even of felons, is here ignored and violated, notwithstanding the fact that we proudly point to these clauses, safeguarding individual liberty, as our dearest Anglo-Saxon heritage from the centuries past. A careful study of this procedure system convinces me that the system devised for the expulsion of the Moors from Spain and of the Jews from Russia in our day, which have aroused the indignation of humanity, are gentle and humane compared with the barbarities of our existing "American" methods for the deportation of alleged Chinese persons. That all this has been done by us in bold and unconcealed violation of our National faith, as expressed in solemn treaties, can scarcely palliate our actions. Of course the argument that because we once broke our National agreement, we are justified in doing so again, is beneath notice.

BUSINESS INTERESTS INVOLVED.

Naturally, one of the most important questions underlying this problem is that of the utility and value of international trade of this character. If these statutes could be regarded as designed to prevent free commercial intercourse between the United States and China, they would, of course, run counter to the whole trend of civilization and trade of the past few decades. European States have been vying with each other to secure for themselves these golden opportunities of trade with China, and the United States has eagerly sought and successfully secured its own standing in connection with the Chinese "open door" policy.

But, although the United States Supreme Court did, as recently as February, 1900, say that the purpose of our laws, requiring certificates of admission from Chinese nonlaborers "was not to prevent the persons named in the second article of the treaty (of 1880) from coming into the country, but to prevent Chinese laborers from entering under the guise of being one of the classes permitted by the treaty. It was the coming of Chinese laborers that the act is aimed against—" still there is, in its practical workings, only too much truth in the indictment of our policy, contained in a very able article by Ho Yow, Chinese Consul General at San Francisco, on this subject in The North American Review, (September, 1901,) in which he points out that we have built a Chinese wall around our territory, having none of the justifications of China's act of centuries ago, and that at a time when even China's ancient barrier is crumbling to ashes.

He further remarks: "The gala days of San Francisco's life and happiness were during the years that preceded 1880. The passage of the exclusion laws operated as a cone over a lighted candle. Chinese residents in California withdrew from industry, reduced their properties to coin, and with it returned to China, scrambling out of a country which they deemed inhospitable and unsafe. Business dried up. Trade with China, which had been advancing at the rate of a million a year, fell off $7,000,000 in two years. It never revived until Dewey's victory. During the interim San Francisco lost $200,000,000 of business in her trade with China alone. * * * Merchants of the Pacific Coast talk of the vast market of the Orient for their goods. That market is as truly closed to them as the life of a Shan-tung oyster. Prof. Davidson tells that in 1897 the trade of the Pacific amounted to over $2,000,000,000. Of this, 50 per cent. went to England. The share of the United States was less than 7 per cent., and that part which fell to San Francisco was too fractional to consider; San Francisco could as easily have had the 50 per cent., but in order to get it she must have Chinese labor."

CERTAIN LABORERS EXCEPTED.

The treaty of 1894 absolutely excludes Chinese laborers, except that Chinese laborers registered in the United States are permitted to return to the United States when they have a certain amount of property or certain relatives here and have secured a specified certificate before leaving for China, evidencing their right to return; the limits upon this right, set forth in the treaty and the regulations of the Treasury Department thereunder, need not be further considered. Under the act of 1882, as amended in 1884, 1888, 1892, and 1893, Chinese persons of the classes privileged to enter were permitted to come to the United States upon producing an appropriate certificate from their Government, vised by the United States consular or diplomatic officers at the port of departure for the United States; this class expressly includes "officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity, but not laborers."

The wives and minor children of Chinese persons themselves authorized to enter or remain in the United States, and not themselves laborers, may enter without the certificate in question, (United States vs. Mrs. Gue Lim, 176 United States, 459.) Returning merchants, instead of giving the certificate above mentioned, were required to furnish certain evidence as to their status by means of non-Chinese witnesses by the later act of 1893. Of course, citizens of the United States by birth, of Chinese extraction, are not excluded by these laws, which under the Constitution are inapplicable to them, (United States vs. Wong Kim Ark, 169 United States, 649.)

The registration provisions of the act of 1892, amended in 1893, require no consideration here, as they merely obligated Chinese laborers to register, making it permissive for non-laborers to do so, the requirement being applicable only to Chinese laborers residing in the United States at those dates. This provision has become largely nugatory by mere lapse of time, and is seldom invoked to-day, because persons who were then laborers in the United States could without much hardship register within the six months provided to do so; those who neglected to do so have pretty nearly all been deported by now, and the act is not mandatory upon non-laborers nor persons who were not laborers residing within the United States in 1892 or 1893.

It is only in connection with the limitation to six months from November, 1893, within which to register that this provision has, in itself, apart from its harsh penalties and procedure, worked much hardship, for only registered laborers can secure laborers' return certificates, and the Treasury Department has ruled that persons who are laborers, on leaving for China, or when they seek to re-enter the United States, are prohibited from entering, being without such certificates, although they were not required to register at the time of the passage of the acts. The result is that there is a class of persons, authorized to be and remain in the United States, who forfeit their right of entry if they leave the country, although other laborers of the same kind may obtain leave to return to this country upon producing their registration certificates. If the fact of being a Chinese laborer be regarded as the evil aimed at, these unfortunates did not do enough evil to be permitted to return, because if they had been laborers already in 1892 or 1893, instead of merchants, and had registered as such laborers, their right of re-entry would be clear. Surely such an absurdity should be eliminated by granting a new opportunity to persons to register who did not register from 1892 to 1894.

TWO CLASSES OF APPLICANTS.

Summarizing existing provisions of law, then, we notice, roughly speaking, that there are two classes of persons with whose applications for admission into the United States the Government has to deal: (1) Those who are of the privileged non-laboring classes, seeking to enter for the first time, and (2) the class of Chinese persons returning to the United States. As to the former class, if it were clearly stated in our enactments that every member of the privileged classes must have a certificate from the Chinese Government or consular officers in order to enter, that all non-laborers are entitled to such certificates, and that the United States officers should vise the certificates with reasonable liberality and fairness, and not withhold this same capriciously, unreasonably, or for mere technical defects, there would be little hardship in such provision, apart from possible harshness in its administration. Moreover, such simplifications would do much to make our laws more effective.

But, in fact, only a small fraction of Chinese persons applying for admission during the past few years have applied under such certificates, partly because of the heavy obstacles put in the way of securing such certificates and their vise in China, partly because substantial merchants have been frightened off by our anti-Chinese policy, and partly because a great majority of persons have claimed to be Chinese persons returning to the United States, either (1) as returning merchants or non-laborers after temporary visits to China, or (2) as citizens of the United States by birth, whether laborers or non-laborers, and it has been obvious that the large majority of these "American citizens" are in fact laborers.

Most of the difficulties attending the Government's enforcement of the law have arisen with respect to these "citizen" cases, and the legal problems involved are such, in their nature, as defy treatment along the theory of the exclusion laws, as purely political, non-criminal proceedings, valid only as to aliens, in which jury trial is denied, and the burden of proof is thrown on the defendants to rebut every conceivable claim that the Government may make thereafter, unlike our much vaunted principles of law as to the burden of proof applicable even to civil cases.

Immigration of Chinese to the United States was invited by our treaty of 1868 and not restricted, even as regards laborers, till 1882, and thousands came to the United States from 1868 on, including many women, as shown by our census. There are now very many Chinese persons who, as citizens, are theoretically as effectively beyond exclusion by Congressional action as any white persons born here can be, under the decision of the Supreme Court. There were 105,000 Chinese in the United States in 1880, according to the census of that year, and 106,000 in 1890; while 48,000 more Chinese are supposed to have left the United States during this intervening decade than are reported as having been admitted by Treasury officers, and many thousands were barred by the act of 1888, which by such ex post-facto action invalidated laborers' certificates, valid when their holders left the United States in reliance upon them. To-day, probably, a very large percentage of Chinese persons applying for entrance into the United States do so under the plea that they are citizens by birth, a claim that is undoubtedly true as to many.

CITIZENS OF CHINESE EXTRACTION.

Some efforts in the direction of limiting the entrance of American citizens of Chinese extraction were made recently in the shape of a bill which passed the House of Representatives at the last Congress on Feb. 1, 1901, before its character was known, but failed of passage in the Senate, and was obviously unconstitutional, as well as oppressive and unwise.

The other class of returning Chinese persons is made up principally of merchants. They had commonly secured the certificates required of privileged persons on an original entry, until the Supreme Court came to their assistance by a liberal construction of the statute in their favor, in 1892, by holding that the certificate provision was not applicable to Chinese merchants domiciled in the United States and returning here. To meet this, however, a new statutory provision was introduced into the McCreary law in 1893, without consideration in Congress, making it incumbent on every person basing his claim for re-entry upon the fact of being a returning merchant, to establish the fact as to his being such a merchant as defined by the act for at least one year before his departure from the United States by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, other than Chinese.

The result of this provision has been, and still is, to make the difficulties in the way of a Chinese merchant's returning to the United States, after a trip for business or sentiment or other consideration to places outside of the United States almost insurmountable, if he and his witnesses speak the truth.

The first difficulty they encountered was that nearly all Chinese merchants do business under corporate "fancy" names, denoting good luck and the like, and are in the nature of corporations, in which there are a number of co-partners. Yet was this law not a bar to their return, since each individual was bound to show that the business was "conducted in his name?" At first sight it seemed to be clear that this was the legislative intent; the Attorney General so ruled (21 Opinions Attys. Gen. 5;) the Treasury Department (Syn, Dec. 14,877) excluded thousands; the United States District Court in San Francisco so held (in re Quan Gin, 61 Fed. Rep. 395, 641.) But this was a matter of vital importance to the mercantile interests of the Pacific Coast; race jealousies and buiness envy on the part of the "labor" vote could not resist their pressure, and accordingly the Circuit Court of Appeals in California "liberally" construed this statute, and eliminated this requirement by judicial construction (United States vs. Lee, Kan. 62 Fed. Rep. 914.)

The United States Supreme Court declined to reverse this holding.

But there are more serious, practical difficulties than this. It is obvious, from the very nature of things, that few Chinese merchants are so placed as to be able to secure the evidence of credible non-Chinese witnesses as to all the requisite facts, including their non-performance of manual labor for a year before departure from the United States. Few credible white witnesses could so depose about their own brothers, for instance, if this provision be construed too literally. Yet it is always in the power of any Chinese Inspector to make a practically unreviewable decision on this question of fact, excluding the merchant. Moreover, whole classes of persons, including "traders," are excluded under the restrictive definition of the Treasury Department and the California courts.

Under these conditions it is obvious that Chinese merchants may well believe that something in the nature of "forty years' wandering in the desert" is before them, before they can re-enter this "promised land," and it is apparent that such conditions as these, added to the possibility of their entry being constitutionally cut off absolutely during a brief visit to China, by new ex post facto laws, such as Congress has in the past enacted, can scarcely serve to induce naturally clannish and conservative people like the Chinese to carry on extensive trade dealings with the United States. In fact, the difficulties of re-entry as merchants are so great that there is reason to believe that bona fide Chinese merchants do, on occasion, even make false claims to American citizenship by birth, in order to secure re-entrance!

BARBARITIES OF DEPORTATION.

As to the procedure to effect deportation now being pursued there is the greatest room for improvement and modification. If we had a National law easily understood and sustained by public opinion we would have no more trouble in this class of cases than arises as to alien immigration in general. Scarcely any of these general alien cases get into the courts. The laws are based on rational principles, and though errors in administration doubtless occasionally bar out persons whom the courts would admit, if the matter were open for consideration there, still paupers, prisoners, and contract laborers are dealt with definitely and finally upon arrival without any need of subsequent deportation proceedings or of stirring up trouble as to alleged entries months or years after the person acted.

Of course, if such principles of non-reviewability were applied to Chinese exclusion an efficient and reasonable as distinguished from an arbitrary, narrow, and technical administration of the law would be necessary to give satisfaction to both Chinese persons and our own people, and the present ideas imbedded in our statutes under which Chinese persons are treated as people unlike all others, having practically no rights that our petty or high officials or other citizens need respect, must be first completely gotten rid of.

Our laws should no longer lend color to public judicial utterances that the Chinese are "pariahs, wholly without rights under our laws," as concerns anything touching on deportation, and the present mockery of the language of our treaty with China giving them "for the protection of their persons and property all rights that are given by the laws of the United States to citizens of the most favored nation," should be transformed into what it is ostensibly, an international obligation, to which we have plighted our National troth, and not be contradicted by such deportation provisions, masquerading in the language of the treaty of 1894 as requirements enacted "with a view of affording Chinese laborers better protection!"

When it will no longer be regarded as tantamount to a high crime or felony to be a Chinese alien such purely administrative treatment of the rights of Chinese aliens can be safely authorized. Then presumably Marshals executing warrants of deportation will not dare openly to say that if one of their victims escaped they would lose their job in going to "Chinatown" and grabbing any other one to substitute for him to cover up their neglect, and Chinamen who have taken appeals allowed them by law with specific judicial provisions suspending execution of orders of deportation would not be spirited away, while the officers evade service and direct knowledge of the orders by keeping in hiding or devising novel and mysterious methods of carrying off their "human prey" in evasion of writs of habeas corpus and notices of appeal with stays of execution. While such methods as these are resorted to by our many Government officials—and they are at present in numerous instances, to the personal knowledge of the writer—there is an atmosphere of oppression and prejudice and intolerence surrounding executive investigations which make them in fact "mockeries."

THE CHINESE PERSECUTED.

No one appearing to be a Chinese person is safe from these prosecutions and hardships. Though he may have lived for years in the United States, or even never left the country and be of the classes not able or not required to register in 1892 to 1894, nevertheless he may be arrested and subjected to such treatment without even hearsay evidence against him.

Judge Coxe in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, in the case of the United States vs. Wong Chung, 92 Federal Reporter, 141, in discussing one of these administrative determinations, well said: "He was turned back without even the pretense of a legal investigation. He was arrested, imprisoned, and ordered back to China without a single fact to warrant such a course appearing on the record. The action of the Collector was based upon an irrelevant rumor. It would be a misnomer to call it hearsay evidence; it was not evidence at all. In an ordinary conversation Mr. Clemenshire told the Collector not what he knew, but what he had been told by some unnamed person. It was conjecture only. It was the merest shadow, not the shadow of anything tangible, nebulous and attenuated shade. It was 'such stuff as dreams are made of,' and the Collector could have justified his course as well by asserting that it was dictated by communication from the spirit world, or that it was supported by the revelations of the Koran. No man whose brain is in a normal condition would regulate the most trivial affairs of life upon such information." (Compare similar criticisms by Judge Lacombe, in re Chinese relators, 58 F. R., 554.)

Nor are these isolated cases. Such an unjust result is almost a foregone conclusion when it is remembered that the Treasury Department keeps its investigations, evidence, and reports in these cases secret under general regulations, and treats all this as confidential information, thus making it not merely impossible for the applicant and his attorney to refute the Government's claims or suspicions against him, but even to ascertain what these are. Moreover, it is obvious that the opportunities for blackmail, extortion, and corruption under such conditions of terrorism are infinite, and that these opportunities are in fact availed of on occasion is evidenced by the fact that the Government itself has been compelled to institute criminal prosecutions against such Government officers in at least three different States during the last few years, each case involving independent facts. Nor can any real relief be afforded except in very unusual cases, by the appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury provided by law, because of the overwhelming numbers of the cases, their ex parte treatment, and the circumstance that questions of fact are constantly presented which are in their nature almost non-reviewable.

MAX J. KOHLER.

The World's Best Music

New Enlarged Edition of 8 Volumes; 4 Vocal, 4 Instrumental

This Musical Library contains **300 instrumental selections** by the greatest composers; melodious; not too difficult, including popular and operatic melodies, dances, funeral marches, and classic and romantic piano music. There are **350 best old and new songs,** duets, trios and quartets. The volumes are richly illustrated with **400 portraits,** many of them being handsome Chromatic Art plates printed in many colors. The work contains **500 biographies** of musicians and more than **100 new and copyrighted** selections by American composers. The volumes are crowded with the best selections for every occasion. In number of pages of sheet music, number of biographies, and in number of illustrations, this Musical Library leads all others.

This Bookcase Free if a Set is Ordered by December 4th.

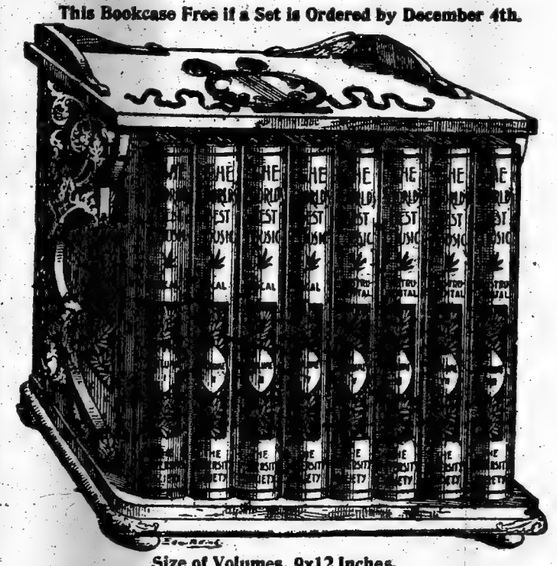

Size of Volumes, 9x12 Inches.

A Valuable Bookcase Free.

In order to secure a large number of orders at once and close out the edition quickly we are placing a **premium on promptness.** We have a few hundred elegant oak wood bookcases made to hold a set of this Musical Library. Their retail price is $4.00 each, but we will send one of these bookcases **free with each set** of the "World's Best Music" that is ordered before midnight of December 4th. If the postmark on your letter shows that you mailed us the Coupon printed in the lower right hand corner on or before December 4th, we will send you one of the bookcases with the set. If you do not keep the set, return the bookcase to us with the books; but if you decide to retain the set, the bookcase becomes yours. It is a present from us, and it does not increase the cost of your books in any manner. If you fail to take advantage of our offer, however, before December 4th, we cannot supply you with the bookcase, unless, of course, you care to pay the regular retail price of $4.00. Remember that this extra premium-offer holds good only until December 4th, so you had better mail your application to-day.

8 Handsome Volumes
2,200 Large Pages
400 Illustrations

Absolutely the Best Musical Library

The "World's Best Music" is the **most complete and comprehensive collection of music in existence.** It contains **2,200 pages**—which is 500 more than any other Musical Library. The sheet music composing it, if purchased singly in music stores, would cost $200.00. The work is fully indexed, so that any desired selection can be found in a few seconds. The volumes are nearly sheet music size, and are **specially bound, so they will open flat at the piano.** Except for professional performers of the highest class, this is the most satisfactory Musical Library ever published. In the preparation of the work twenty editors and special contributors have assisted. **400 composers are represented,** including Wagner, Liszt, Paderewski, Mozart, Sullivan, De Koven, Handel, Strauss, Gounod, and all the leading composers of Europe and America. The volumes are handsomely printed and are bound in cloth and half leather.

Our Half-Price Club Offer

Our Musical Library Club has secured an entirely new edition of the "World's Best Music" at a price slightly above the bare cost of paper, printing and handling. The Club is thus able to offer these sets as long as they last at about **one-half** the regular subscription price, and you can pay in little payments of **$1.00 a month.** Through the club, direct from the publisher to the customer—you can secure a set for **$21.00 in cloth binding,** and **$25.00 for the half leather.** The sets have sold previously for $35.00 and $40.00.

The Coupon will bring you a set, express paid, for examination and use. After five days' examination, if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the books to us at our expense. But if you think this Musical Library is just what you need, send us $1 at the expiration of five days, and $1.00 a month thereafter until the full amount is paid. **You do not buy the books until you see them.** If you send the Coupon before midnight of Dec. 4th, we will send the bookcase with the set, **free.**

Beautiful Specimen Pages Sent on Request.

The University Society,
78 Fifth Avenue, New York

N. Y. T.—11—24.

The University Society,
78 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Gentlemen—Please send me, on approval, prepaid, a set of the **"World's Best Music,"** in half leather. If retained, I agree to pay $1 within 5 days and $1 per month thereafter for 24 months. If not satisfactory, I agree to return them at your expense, within 5 days.

It is understood that if this coupon is mailed before Dec. 5th, I am to receive a bookcase free with the books. In case the books are not satisfactory, and I return them, I agree to return the bookcase at the same time.

Signed.....

Street.....

City.....

In ordering cloth change 24 months to 20 months.

BRITISH VS. BOERS.

A Few Partisans Discuss Affairs in the South of Africa.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DEFENDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent's letter above the initials "R. B. R." that appears in your to-day's issue is a masterpiece, and I will wager he knows as much about the merits or demerits of the Boer war as a cat. An Englishman can as a rule well afford to allow such effusions to pass unnoticed, but the sentence, "Chamberlain is the only man in the English nation who would have selected the most notoriously brutal of Generals," &c., is too funny to pass into oblivion. It will be news to Englishmen that the Colonial Secretary has the appointments of Generals to command. We were under the impression that these appointments were the function of the War Office.

"R. B. R." is apparently delightfully ignorant of the fact (but your pro-Boer does not want to know facts) that Roberts took "the most notoriously brutal of Generals" with him to Africa at his own special request in December, 1899, and that he has only just recently in a public speech stated in the most emphatic manner that Kitchener is the right man in the right place; ergo, Roberts is another notoriously brutal General, which must, I fancy, be news to even your most anti-English readers.

Again, his reference to Mr. Chamberlain is the most abject rot imaginable, for he cannot denounce him and absolve Great Britain, nay, the entire British Empire, for he is to-day without doubt the most popular statesman in the Cabinet. I have just had the pleasure of reading in full his great speech made in Edinburgh, and the enthusiasm it evoked in what was once the great citadel of Liberalism was most gratifying, and refutes all the nonsense one reads in some of the papers here about the people being tired of the war. As the Under Secretary of War recently stated, we have got our teeth set and there will be no cessation of operations until England's full purpose is attained. If your pro-Boer is really a friend to the Boers let him stop egging them on in a persistence which is as futile as it is insensate and wicked.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No fair-minded man can read such a letter as that signed "R. B. R." in your issue of the 18th on "The South African War," without disgust and pity—disgust at the atrocious libels against a statesman and gentleman like Mr. Chamberlain, and against a splendid soldier like Gen. Kitchener. The writer accuses the British of savage barbarity and then gives a simple remedy for it. He ought to know that the American Consul or any one else who will take the trouble can visit all the reconcentrado camps, so called, when they like, which numbers from England and other countries have done, and have reported favorably on them. Commissions of English ladies have visited them, also Dutch ministers of the Gospel, who have stated that all was being done that could be done, and that the refugees were as well off or better than they ever were at home. The last report of the British Government states that the high death rate was owing mostly to their filthy habits and their distrust of doctors and sanitary methods generally.

It is also stated that among the Boers families of eighteen or twenty children were the rule on the farms, of whom one-half died during infancy. Therefore the present rate is nothing new.

"R. B. R." claims that all the honor and glory is on the Boer side in this war, and of course the reverse with the British; well, that is a matter of opinion, but what kind of lovers of freedom are they who denied all rights to the Outlanders, and then started out to drive the British into the sea at the command of a low, cunning rascal like Kruger, who deserted his deluded followers in their extremity and is living on his gains in Holland?

But, fortunately for humanity, the flag that has secured homes and freedom for the workingman in America, in Australia, in New Zealand, and the world over, will also hold its ground in Africa as well, in spite of half-civilized Boers or their blind sympathizers.

Mr. "R. B. R." is sad because our influence keeps other powers from interfering in the war. The gentleman does not need to clasp this flattering unction to his soul. The other powers don't care a rap about our friendship for Britain, for they know very well that self-interest is the only friendship between nations, and that would not cause this country to interfere with European politics.

Let me give Mr. "R. B. R." a pointer. The British navy is the true peacemaker at present, which all stand in awe of. Another thing: Have we no war in the Philippines at present, where we have slaughtered the natives like sheep? Let Mr. "R. B. R." trouble his soul about that; let other nations alone.

BRITISH AMERICA.

North Adams, Mass., Nov. 19, 1901.

BOER AND AMERICAN WARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is curious and in a sense pathetic to see the extreme anxiety of Englishmen to establish a parallel between the American war of the rebellion and the conflict at present raging in South Africa. Now, as a matter of fact, there is not the least ground for such a parallel. In the one case it was a war between members of the same Nation, (or a civil war, as we say,) while in the other it is a war between two entirely different nations. (Of course I speak of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as one.)

But, leaving this aside, we find that the Government at Washington at the conclusion of the struggle with the South practically restored the status quo ante bellum in all but the matter of slavery—that is to say, gave back to the South all their State rights and privileges as though there had been no rebellion. Is England prepared to restore the status quo ante bellum to the South African Republics in case of their submission? Notoriously she is not. Indeed, she has already annexed the two republics before the whole world, or it might be more correct to say annexed them on paper. Where, then, is the ground for the parallel between the two wars? But really I do not believe that Englishmen themselves believe it exists, and their effort to make it appear that they do is only a piece of desperation, for Englishmen are desperate in these days. And good reason they have. Not to speak of the drain of this war upon them, (which is crippling their industries daily,) they appreciate the fact that their military prestige has sustained a terrible blow, and they are beginning to appreciate the further fact that their moral prestige has received a blow still more terrible. Yet, knowing in their secret souls that they are wrong, they keep up the fight, because they say that they are bulldogs.

It is a sad spectacle of a really great nation led astray, and, it might be said, by its blind faith in a strong man without sympathy or imagination. But I look to see an awakening in England. It cannot be that the awful facts in regard to the concentration camps, (those inventions of the atrocious Weyler,) which have come and are coming to light, will not stir civilized men to protest. The world is beginning to say that England, unable to conquer the Boer men, is striking at the women and children. How do Englishmen like to have this said of them? If they are solicitous of their honor, which is the most precious possession of a nation, as it is of an individual, it behooves them to wake up and sweep away their false leaders, and especially one. STRINA.

New York, Nov. 20, 1901.

QUESTION FOR BOER SYMPATHIZERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your correspondence columns, as well as in those of many of your contemporaries, I have seen from time to time denunciations of the concentration camps maintained by the British in South Africa, but up to the present time I have never seen any alternative plan proposed by those who so violently denounce the British methods.

This seems to me only a fair question. If these camps are so atrocious as your correspondents declare them to be, what do they propose in their stead?

There exists a state of war (however much we may deprecate it and its motives, origin, or justice) between the British and the Boers. As Lord Salisbury remarked the other day, any civilized nation who had been so hopelessly overmatched would long ago have come to terms, but in South Africa roving bands of guerrillas still continue to fight, getting their subsistence from the country they traverse. Every farm for them is a commissariat depot, and it has been said that even if the British did not take all the supplies obtainable, these Boer commandos invariably did so. In any case, whether this is so or not, it has always been a recognized feature of warfare to obtain all supplies possible from the enemy's country not only to support yourself but also to cut off the enemy's source of supply.

Now which is it better to do—to carry off all the food-stuffs from a farm, either for yourself or to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, and to leave the occupants to starve, as they undoubtedly would do, or to bring these same occupants within certain limits where you can feed them—poorly, perhaps, owing to the unsettled state of the country, but, at any rate, sufficently to prevent wholesale starvation?

I ask this question of those who are willing to take a dispassionate view of the situation, even though their feelings are, not unnaturally, stirred up at the reported horrors of these camps. I do not put it to those who would blindly reply: "Let the British stop the war," &c., and to whom it might be suggested that the Boers, by doing likewise, have it in their power to put a stop to this state of things inside of a week. The war exists and the British show no intention of abandoning it until they have concluded a satisfactory peace; such being the case, what methods should they substitute for the concentration camps? FAIR PLAY.

New York, Nov. 20, 1901.

"THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow an Englishman a little space in your paper to answer "R. B. R.'s" remarks in your issue of date?

As one who has worn his Majesty's, King Edward's, uniform, and one of four in one family who have all worn the Queen's, I beg to say that "R. B. R." has no idea of what he is talking about when he stamps Kitchener the "most notoriously brutal General" we have.

Sir, if this "R. B. R.," seeing he is so interested in "our" Kitchener, will take the trouble to read his whole life and career as a soldier and back it up with what the "Tommies" say of him, he will sum it up in these few words: "A soldier from head to foot, whose first and last aim is duty; a friend to the soldier (officer or man) who does his duty and is not a shirker; a lion on duty, and a gentleman off duty. Firmness blended with kindness when required." Such, Sir, is this "notoriously brutal General."

"R. B. R.'s," cant about his "friends across the water" is, I think, a little bit of hypocrisy. He is so much interested and so careful for this world's welfare that he has not time to look at home, for if he is so qualified to give advice to us how to end the war, why, in the name of all reason, common sense, and fairness doesn't he advise his country how to end the war in the Philippines? By the time that is over I venture to opine that the Boer matter will be settled.

He says Kitchener is annihilating a nation because it wants freedom. Now, "R. B. R.," are you Americans not doing the same in the Philippines?

He further says, "Mr." Chamberlain appointed Kitchener. Now, here he caps his ignorance. Chamberlain has no more to do with the appointing of Generals than "R. B. R." himself.

It is such men as "R. B. R." that are doing their best to make the English people hate America and Americans, for we English can scarcely pick up a paper without seeing sneers and insults in it to our King, our country, and ourselves.

In conclusion, Sir, none more than myself longs for the end of both the Boer and the Philippine war.

"UNION JACK."

New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

SHOT AT A BURGLAR.

Now Philbrook Thinks that He Killed the Man.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 23.—George Philbrook of the Philbrook Hotel, Garfield, reported to the police in this city to-day that he had shot a burglar last night, and that he believed he had killed the man.

Just after midnight Philbrook was awakened by someone at a window. He arose and saw four men prying open the sash. He secured his revolver and took a position near the window. Just as one man popped his head in, Philbrook aimed and fired twice. A cry of pain followed the second shot. Three men dashed up, and seizing the stricken burglar, carried him away to the woods.

Philbrook secured assistance and gave chase, but no trace of the thieves was found, other than blood spots on the ground near the house. He thinks that he killed him.

SHERIFF-ELECT GUDEN'S REVOLT STIRS LEADERS

Rumors of More Serious Trouble for Brooklyn's Organization.

FOES OF COL. DADY FAVORED

Jacob Worth May Be Sheriff's Auctioneer—Republicans See Little Hope in the County Clerk and Register's Patronage.

The Republican organization leaders in Brooklyn continue to be greatly worried over the attitude of Sheriff-elect Guden with regard to appointments in his office. There appears to be little doubt that Mr. Guden is practically in revolt against the organization and has decided to do as he pleases about filling the forty-eight places at his disposal.

The defection of the Sheriff-elect has astonished the organization leaders, and it is generally believed that there is serious trouble ahead. Mr. Guden's nomination is understood to have been brought about by Col. Michael J. Dady, the deputy county leader, and until a few days ago no doubt was entertained that all of the places in the Sheriff's office would go to the organization.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Guden had already decided upon sixteen appointments, none of which would go to an organization man. Several of these jobs, it was asserted, would be given to friends of Walter B. Atterbury, leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and a political foe of Col. Dady.

In fact, it is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that the course which the Sheriff-elect is following is the outcome of a deal made by him with ex-Senator Jacob Worth, Bert Reiss, ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling, and John Kissel, all political enemies of Col. Dady. Kissel led the revolt in the last primaries in the Fifth Assembly District. One of his lieutenants is said to have been promised a place as Deputy Sheriff. This man said yesterday that the fight was not against Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the county leader, but against his deputy, Col. Dady. Mr. Guden denies that he owes his nomination to Col. Dady.

Col. Dady is at present in Havana. It was said that because of the situation which had unexpectedly developed, he had been cabled to return, and that he was expected home soon.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said that he had no information on the subject of Sheriff-elect Guden's defection other than what he had heard indirectly.

"Last week," he said, "I heard some rumors regarding this matter, and at my request Mr. Guden called on me at Republican headquarters. He denied then that he had made or had promised to make any appointments. That is all I know about the matter, and I cannot say what will be done until Mr. Dady returns."

It is expected that the Sheriff-elect will file his list of appointments with the County Clerk to-morrow. There was a story current to the effect that his defection was but preliminary to a general fight all along the line to overthrow certain men now in power in the organization. There was also a report in circulation which said that Mr. Guden had decided upon the appointment of Jacob Worth as Sheriff's auctioneer, which place is worth about $10,000 a year.

While thus disturbed over the Guden defection, the organization leaders are also finding little comfort in reports concerning the patronage in the offices of County Clerk and County Register. County Clerk-elect Hartzheim, it is said, feels that he is in honor bound to take care of members of the German-American organizations in parceling out the places in his office, and can give little patronage to the Republican organization. Register-elect John K. Neal is also said to have found that many of the positions in his office are filled by veterans whom he cannot remove to make way for Republicans.

MRS. FISKE'S NEW PLAY AT THE MANHATTAN

First Presentation of "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch."

At the Irving Place Theatre on Thursday "Flachsmann as an Educator" Will Be Brought Out—Musical Programmes for the Week.

"The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," the authorship of which is disputed by Mrs. Burton Harrison and David Belasco, will be presented for the first time to-morrow night by Mrs. Fiske and her company at the Manhattan Theatre. The drama takes its name from a woman whose life, beginning happily, is cast outside the sphere in which she lives by marital troubles. "Marian Lorimer Hatch" is divorced by her husband, who marries the scheming woman who was responsible for "Mrs. Hatch's" leaving home. She leaves New York, and, going to San Francisco, establishes herself in business. All these incidents are supposed to happen before the play opens, and it is at this point that "Mrs. Hatch" returns from the West to see her daughter, whom she left in infancy, and who is soon to be married.

Through the influence of the woman who has supplanted "Mrs. Hatch" in her husband's affections, she has been prevented from seeing her child, and the latter has been reared in ignorance of her mother's existence. The mother demands to see her child, and finally is allowed to do so on her agreeing not to disclose her identity or to speak to her. She discovers her daughter happy with her fiancé, and determines that she will see and talk with her. This is accomplished with the aid of an old servant. The mother interviews her child in the house of her former husband, is discovered finally, but not before her identity has been disclosed to the child. The second act will show a scene in Central Park, where the mother gets the first glimpse of her daughter at a May day outing. The cast:

Richard Lorimer	J. E. Dodson
Paul Trevor	Robert T. Haines
Jack Adrian	Jefferson Winter
Mr. Cleeve	Max Figman
Freddy Brenton	Phillips Smalley
Jones, a private detective	Frank McCormack
Elihu G. Carmichael	Frederick Bertrand
Butler	Charles O. Shaw
Footman	W. A. Raue
Delivery boy	George Odell
Mrs. Richard Lorimer	Eleanor Monetti
Gladys Lorimer	Emily Stevens
Marian Lorimer, ("Mrs. Hatch")	Mrs. Fiske
Lina Thurston	Annie Irish
Dolly Gay	Rose Stuart
Ethel Gilmour	Victoria Addison
Muriel Chauncey	Helen Ashley
Bestrix Callender	Katharine Kaye
Agnes	Annie Ward Tiffany
Coralie	Louise Delmar
Chambermaid	Edith Talbot
Maria, the lame child	Lillian Claire

On Tuesday Otto Ernst's three-act comedy, "Flachsmann as Educator," will be given its first production at the Irving Place Theatre. It is a modern drama dealing with school life in a German provincial town. The play first was produced in January at the Lessing Theatre in Berlin. It is staged by Manager Conried, and will be repeated on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. Suderman's "Honor" will be the attraction at the Thanksgiving day matinée. The cast of "Flachsmann as Educator" follows:

Juergen Hinrich Flachsmann	Franz Kierschner
Jan Fleming	Adolf Zimmermann
Bernard Vogelsang	Otto Ottbert
Carstens Dierecks	Otto Reimann
Emil Weidenbaum	Jacques Horwitz
Claus Riemann	Vladimir Schamberg
Franz Roemer	Wilhelm Kupfer
Betty Sturhahn	Meta Buenger
Gisa Holm	Hedwig v. Osterman
Rogendank	Willy Frey
Klath	Jacques Lurman
School Inspector Broesecke	Heinrich Habrich
Prof. Dr. Prell	Max Haenseler
Frau Doermann	Marie Kierschner
Max, her son	Little Frischer
Brockmann	Bemmy Herzmann
Frau Biesendahl	Lina Haenseler
Alfred	Ida Frey

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITAL.

Carnegie Hall Crowded to Hear the Young Pianist Yesterday.

Josef Hofmann, the young Polish piano virtuoso, reappeared yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall in the first of a series of recitals. He has already been heard as soloist with the Philharmonic Society, and was then welcomed back with a cordiality which showed in what esteem he was held by this public. His programme yesterday afternoon was as follows:

Variations in F minor	Haydn
Sonata Appassionata	Beethoven
Impromptu in G major	Schubert
"Soirée de Vienne"	Schubert-Liszt
Ballade in A flat	Chopin
Prelude, No. 35	Chopin
Valse, A flat	Chopin
"Gnomenreigen"	Liszt
"Nachtstuck"	Schumann
"Jongleur"	Moszkowsky
Rhapsodie No. 2	Liszt

When Hofmann came back last Spring after an absence of some years, in which he had grown from childhood to young manhood, not a little disappointment was caused among serious music lovers by his presentation of programmes almost wholly composed of virtuoso music. Yesterday's list was much more satisfactory, though it offered a sufficient number of those compositions which are most easily understood by a miscellaneous audience. Uncouth distortions of Wagner and spectacular fingerfeats on a foundation of Strauss were conspicuous by their absence, and the music was all music written for the piano and suitable to its utterance.

Furthermore Mr. Hofmann's performance of the first two numbers did much to remove the feeling of regret aroused last Spring by his apparent want of real musical sensibility. His reading of the Haydn and Beethoven numbers yesterday was that of a master of the first rank. In the variations he showed a most beautiful appreciation of the character of the music, an appreciation revealed in nothing more eloquently than in his continence in the use of power. He restrained his dynamic range to the limits of a very moderate mezzo forte, yet between this and a piano of feminine gentleness he elaborated a wonderful series of graduations. By means of a masterly use of these in the production of exquisite rhythmic details he made the reading one of marvelous beauty. The perfection of its restraint was not recognized by the audience in general, but to connoisseurs of piano playing it gave solid pleasure.

The pianist first aroused his audience by his performance of the Beethoven sonata, and this must be recorded as an unusual incident. The enthusiasm which followed this performance was something altogether uncommon, but it was fully merited. The reading was filled with vigor, with passionate aggressiveness. Yet the slow movement was played with great sweetness and with a lovely treatment of the phrasing. The Rubinstein bursts of power in the last movement quite carried the audience away.

The Schubert impromptu was played, but indifferently for a pianist of Hofmann's standing, but the "Soirée de Vienne," which gave the first opportunity for a display of dazzling technic, was given with exceeding brilliancy. The Chopin numbers were the weak spot in the recital. Hofmann does not play Chopin well. He plays the music of the master coldly, unlovingly. The externals are correct, but the heart is not there. The virtuoso pieces at the end of the list were performed in a dazzling manner. But there seems as yet to be no reason for modifying the opinion expressed here last Spring.

Mr. Hofmann is one of the greatest of living pianists. Of that there cannot be a moment's question. But the purely external elements of piano music seem to appeal to him with more directness and power than the deeper things. He gives to his hearer the raptures of an artist's joy in the contours of melody, the ravishing curves of the naked phrase which no glittering garb of scintillant scale or undulating octave can hide from his eyes. He penetrates the most secret retreats of melody and leads her into the glow of the sunshine. Never does the subsidiary phrase lose itself in his playing. Never does the subordinate fragment fail to stand forth and speak its message. And with it all there is a bewitching clarity of enunciation which makes the entire musical structure as transparent as crystal.

So far as the pure playing of the piano goes there is to-day no greater master than Hofmann. But his is an art that delights, that fascinates, that amazes, that excites rather than one that melts or moves. Nor does it yet show those lofty and austere intellectual qualities which sometimes master us even when the emotional mood is never tropical. But we said last Spring and repeat now that Hofmann is a very young man. Experience and further study of music in its general aspects will bring to him much, if not all, that is now wanting unless the defects be in his temperament. In that case they are radical and cannot be supplied. But there is time enough to think about this. At present it is natural that the public should take delight in the sparkling clearness, the airy beauty of his art.

Mr. Hofmann's Programme.

Joseph Hofmann's second piano recital will take place at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday at 3 P. M. The programme:

Variations	Handel-Brahms
Rondo, G major	Beethoven
Scherzo a Cappriccio	Mendelssohn
Durch Die Wolken	Hofmann
Islamey, Oriental Fantasie	Balakirof
Ballade, A-flat major	Chopin
Two Polish Songs, G-flat major and G major	Chopin
Liebestraum	Liszt
Valse, Mephisto	Liszt

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield enters upon his tenth week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Colorado" enters upon its second week.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Hazel Kirke" will be revived this week. Concert to-night.

DALY'S THEATRE.—James T. Powers and "The Messenger Boy" continues popular.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—Grace George in "Under Southern Skies," is drawing well.

GARDEN THEATRE.—This will be the last week of E. H. Sothern in "If I Were King."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" is duplicating its success of last season.

SAVOY THEATRE.—"Eben Holden," though doing well, has but three weeks more to stay.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—Elsie De Wolfe and her company continues in "The Way of the World."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Our Boarding House" will be the revival of the stock company.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Daniel Daly in "The New Yorkers" will remain but one more week.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew begins to-morrow his thirteenth week in "The Second in Command."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Ethel Barrymore in "Captain Jinks" will return to New York for one week.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—"Tennessee's Pardner," a melodrama, will be the week's attraction.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—But eight more performances of "A Royal Family," with Annie Russell, will be given.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham will close his New York engagement on next Saturday night.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Maude Adams in "Quality Street" still tests the capacity of this large playhouse.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"New England Folks" is attracting good-sized crowds at each performance.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—On Monday evening, Dec. 2, "Liberty Belles" will be given its seventy-fifth performance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Andrew Mack in "Tom Moore" will begin a week's engagement. There will be a concert to-night.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Isabelle Irving has succeeded Jessie Pateman for a time in the rôle of Minnie. The same large business continues.

WEBER & FIELDS.—"Hoity Toity" and the burlesque on "A Message from Mars" will remain the attractions until after the holidays.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" is still crowding this big amusement place. An exceptionally strong bill is announced for the concert to-night.

BROADWAY THEATRE. — Audiences which increase in size at each performance find much to admire and enjoy in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast."

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"Gypsy Jack," a melodrama, will have its first production to-morrow night. It will remain a week. There will be a concert to-night.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

KEITH'S FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—The English pony ballet heads the bill. Living art studies will be continued. Others on the long bill are Press Eldridge, Al Shean and Charles Warren in "Quo Vadis Upside Down," Nellie Waters, Irish and coon songs; Joe Reichen, presenting a European trained dog act; Vernon, ventriloquist and comedian; George W. Day, original monologue; Crolius and St. Alva, comedy sketch; Evans and White, Fred Dunworth, coin manipulator; biograph, and stereopticon.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—"Mme. Balbroly" returns to the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow. The current engagement is for a fortnight. Augustin Daly's old comedy, "A Night Off," will be presented at the Twenty-third Street house. "Blue Jeans" moved to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street theatre. At the Fifty-eighth Street house will be presented a bill of straight variety, headed by "The Master of Carleton Hall." Thanksgiving Day will be observed by Manager Proctor in the presentation of continuous shows at all of his local theatres.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Wu Ching Ma, a Chinese Boxer dwarf, is the principal feature of the bill. The troupe of Arabian acrobats have been retained for another week, as have Tony Castelaine, a trick cyclist; Zylanto, the queen of magic, and the Marshalls, hypnotic wonders, and the Edison pictures. On Sundays a sacred concert is given.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Thanksgiving Day attraction will be the Transatlantic Burlesquers. For Sunday evenings the management have secured many well-known artists. Popular prices will prevail and matinées will be given daily.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—This week's programme will include Cressy and Dayne in "A Village Lawyer," Melville and Stetson, Kathryn Osterman & Co., Shean and Warren, Crawford and Stanley, Mallory Brothers and Brooks, and others.

Miss Martin's Piano Recital.

Miss Ruth Isabel Martin, pianist, will make her New York début at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26. The programme is as follows:

Rhapsodie, G minor, Opus 79	Brahms
Meditation, Opus 72, No. 5	Tschaikowsky
Sarabande et Double, (from ballet "Laurins")	Moszkowski
Impromptu	Liszt
(a) "To a Wild Rose," (b) "The Eagle"	Macdowell
Improvisata	Pierne
Siciliana all'antica	Leschetitzky
Ballade, Opus 47	Chopin
Two Etudes	Chopin
Sonata, B minor, Opus 58	Chopin

Mr. Eddy to Play Here.

Mr. Clarence Eddy of Chicago will give a recital at St. Bartholomew's Church on Monday evening, Nov. 25, at 8:30, under the auspices of the American Guild of Organists. The programme will be as follows:

Fantasia in F major, (new)	John E. West
"Ave Maria"	M. Enrico Bossi
Sonata Pathetique, (new)	Ralph L. Baldwin
Intermezzo, (new)	Alfred Hollins
Grand Chœur Dialogue	Eugene Gigout
"L'Angelus"	William H. Stairner
Prelude and Fugue in A minor	J. S. Bach
Pastoral Interlude	Horatio W. Parker
Toccata in M major	Ch. M. Widor

(From the Fifth Organ Symphony.)

Mr. Franko's First Concert.

Mr. Samuel Franko, whose concerts of old music gave so much pleasure last season and the season before, will resume his activities at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday at 3:30 P. M. The programme is one of much attractiveness, including as it does an almost unknown overture by Sacchini and a set of dances by that fascinating Frenchman, Grétry. The singer will be Mrs. Morris Black. The programme:

Overture—"Oedipe a Colone"	Antonio Maria Gaspare Sacchini (1734-86.)
Concerto—A minor for string orchestra	Antonio Vivaldi (——-1743.)
Air de Venus—From "Thésée"	Jean Baptiste Lully (1633-87.)
Divertimento—	
	André Ernest Modeste Grétry (1741-1813.)
Danse d'Hommes,	
Danse légere.	
Gavotte persane.	
Marche des Janissaires.	
Symphony—E flat major	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-91.)

Mme. Lehmann's Recital.

The song recital of Mme. Lehmann, which takes place on Tuesday afternoon next at Carnegie Hall, offers the most attractive programme of any of her recitals, and at the same time will, in all probability, be the last at which Mme. Lehmann will be heard in New York this season. The programme includes songs by Wagner, Bungert, Herman, and Brahms. She will sing "Der Engel," "Stehestill," "Im Treibhaus," "Schmerzen," "Träume," by Wagner; "Bei der Trosterin," "Sein Weib," "Loreley," "In der Rosenlaube," by Bungert; Zwei Marienlieder: "Golgotha," "Stillet die Wipfel," by Herman, and "Ein Wanderer," "Feldeinsamkeit," "Liebestreu," "Es weht um mich Narzissenduft," by Brahms.

Music for the Young.

The first of the six symphony concerts for young people, given by Mr. Frank Damrosch, will take place next Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 2:30 o'clock in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Richard Burmeister will be the soloist on this occasion. The programme:

Overture, "Egmont"	Beethoven
Concertstueck in F minor, for piano and orchestra, Op. 79	Carl Maria von Weber
	Mr. Richard Burmeister.
Gavotte in E major	Johann Sebastian Bach
Ballet music from Henry VIII	Camille Saint-Saens

In Aid of a Hospital.

The Tenth Annual Thanksgiving Concert in aid of the St. Mark's Hospital will take place on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at Carnegie Hall. The concert will be under the direction of Emil Paur and the Symphony Orchestra, who will play for the first time in America the overture "Triumphale," by Tschaikowsky. The distinguished artists who will assist are Gerardy, the famous 'cellist; Miss Cottlow, pianist; Miss Gifford, Mrs. Morris Black, and Mr. H. P. Schmitt, violinist. Nearly all the boxes and seats have already been sold, and the outlook is most favorable for the greatest financial success the hospital has ever had. Dr. Carl Beck is Chairman of the Committee, and Maximilian M. Ruttenau is the Secretary. The following is the programme:

Overture Triumphale	Tschaikowsky
	Mr. Emil Paur and orchestra.
Mad Scene from "Hamlet"	Thomas
	Miss Gifford.
Concerto for violin	Mendelssohn
	H. P. Schmitt.
Aria, "Francesca"	Hadley
	Mrs. Morris Black.
Concerto for piano	Grieg
	Miss Cottlow.
"Invitation to Dance"	Weber
	Orchestra.
The Season	Nevin
Nymphs and the Shepherds	Purcell
	Miss Gifford.
Kol Nidrei for 'Cello	Bruch
	Mr. Gerardy.
Maria	Franz
Im Herbst	
	Mrs. Morris Black.
Hungarian Dance No. 1	Brahms
	Orchestra.

Notes of Musical Doings.

Mr. Carl Armbruster, the Wagnerian lecturer, will introduce himself in this city with a lecture on "The Life and Works of Richard Wagner, with vocal excerpts from 'Flying Dutchman,' 'Tannhauser,' 'Rienzi,' 'Lohengrin,' and 'Tristan and Isolde,'" sung by Miss Pauline Cramer. Mr. Armbruster's lecture will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening, Dec. 6, at 8:15.

Esther Palliser, a young American soprano, who has lived in England for a number of years, where she has sung in the leading concerts and most prominent musical festivals, such as Leeds and Birmingham, has arrived in New York and will sing in a number of the most important concerts in America. Her first appearance will be in the Metropolitan Opera House with Emil Paur and his orchestra on Sunday evening, Dec. 8. She will also be the soprano at the "Messiah" performances of the New York Oratorio Society, Dec. 27 and 28, as well as the "Messiah" performance in Albany, Dec. 18. In the beginning of January, Miss Palliser will give some song recitals in New York and Boston. She is under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn.

Miss Susan Metcalfe, an English soprano, is to be heard in a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 18.

At the opening concert of his American tour, Dec. 2, (Carnegie Hall,) Kubelik will play the D major concerto of Paganini, with which he won his greatest triumphs; also the Spohr concerto No. 8, and other selections by Wieniawski and Ernst. Mr. Paur and his orchestra and Miss Jessie Shay will assist him at this concert, and at the first recital, Dec. 7, both Herr Friml and Miss Shay will be heard. An orchestral concert in Boston, Dec. 4, follows, and then he plays at New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, which, with other appearances here, will fill his December time.

Mr. Francis Rogers will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 10. Mr. Isidore Luckstone will be at the piano.

Mr. Heinrich Meyen, the baritone, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall Monday afternoon, Dec. 9, assisted by Jean Gerardy, violinist, and Bruno Huhn at the piano.

William C. Carl will give an evening organ concert in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, New York, next Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 8:15 o'clock, assisted by Mrs. Antonia Sawyer, contralto; Miss Helen Reynolds, violinist, and Miss Mabel Reynolds, 'cellist. The recital will be free to the public, and no tickets required.

The first of the People's Symphony Concerts at Cooper Union Hall will take place on Dec. 13. The programme will include Haydn's E flat symphony, Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, Handel's "Largo," and Wagner's "Kaisermarsch."

A musicale in aid of the Mary Fischer Home will be given at the residence of Mrs. Esther Hermann, 59 West Fifty-Sixth Street, on Thursday evening, Dec. 5.

TWO YOUNG MEN MISSING.

Blown Out to Sea at New Haven, Conn., Two Weeks Ago.

Two young men of New Haven, Conn., Christopher Steffens of 37 Daggett Street, and Francis Pitt of 391 East Street, went out from that port on Sunday, Nov. 10, in their sixteen-foot dory. The weather was very rough, and the boat becoming unmanageable drifted out to sea. At the time the wind was stiff from the west by northwest, and it was thought they would land on Long Island.

The last heard from them was from the New Haven lighthouse keeper, who during the storm telegraphed to the New Haven Police Headquarters that the boat with its occupants was disabled and being swept out to sea. A tug was sent out at once, but on account of the weather was unable to render assistance.

Christopher Steffens was twenty-three years old, light complexion, clean shaven, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight about 125 pounds. Had on a sweater, hunting boots, and dark overcoat. His companion, Francis Pitt, was twenty-four years old, about the same height and weight, dark complexion and dark hair and mustache, slim built, low shoes and no overcoat. No stores were on board, only fishing rods, rifle, &c.

The parents of the men have not given up hope of some tidings, and offer a reward for any information concerning their whereabouts. Address G. W. Steffens, 37 Daggett Street, New Haven, Conn., or care of Tiffany & Co., 15 Union Square, New York City.

STOCK CORPORATION LAW.

Justice Woodward Gives an Opinion Relating to the Office of Foreign Companies.

Justice John Woodward of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn has written an opinion for that court construing the provisions of the Stock Corporation law relating to the stock books of foreign corporations. Theodore Cox is a stockholder of the Island Mining Company, a Michigan corporation. William R. Todd is the company's President, and William A. O. Paul its Secretary. Todd and Paul are also officers of the Quincy Mining Company of 45 Broadway, where they keep the books and papers of the Island Mining Company.

On April 25, 1900, Mr. Cox demanded of Paul, at 45 Broadway, that he be allowed to inspect the stock book of the Island Mining Company. Inspection was refused. Later, on the same day, Paul again declined to accede to a like request. His attention was called to the fact that by such refusal he incurred a penalty under Section 53 of the Stock Corporation law. This provides that every foreign stock corporation, having an office for the transaction of business in this State, except moneyed and railroad corporations, shall keep in their office here a stock book containing the names of all stockholders, with their places of residence, the number of shares held by each, and the amounts of money paid.

Other demands for an inspection of the stock book were made by Mr. Cox, one being upon Mr. Todd, the President. None of the demands having been successful, suits for penalties were brought by Cox against Paul and Todd, and the corporation. The finding of the referee in favor of Mr. Cox is affirmed. The principal question, Justice Woodward says, was whether the Island Mining Company had an office for the transaction of business in this State.

"When the officers of that corporation," continues the Justice, "admitting that it is a foreign corporation, testify that they told the plaintiff that the office at 45 Broadway was the office of the company, and that the books of the company were there, and when they admit that all of its business which the company has to do is transacted at that place, they can hardly be heard on appeal to deny that the company has an office in this State for the transaction of business, even though the company does not have any considerable amount of business to transact. As Lord Kenyon has well said, a man shall not be permitted to 'blow hot and cold' with reference to the same transaction, or insist, at different times, on the truth of each of two conflicting allegations, according to the promptings of his private interest."

SMALLPOX CASE ON A LINER.

Child's Death from Pneumonia Also Marked the Graf Waldersee's Voyage.

The Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee, which arrived Friday night from Hamburg, Boulogne, and Plymouth, was detained for several hours at Quarantine yesterday morning, because a woman passenger developed smallpox two days before reaching port. The patient was sent to North Brother Island and a number of steerage passengers who had occupied the same compartment with her were sent to North Brother Island for observation.

The Graf Waldersee also reported the death from pneumonia of a child among the steerage passengers, which was buried at sea.

ELBERT WALLER OUT ON BAIL.

Elbert Waller, the friend of Mrs. Elizabeth Howe Dale, who is held on charge of poisoning her child, Emeline, at Busch's Hotel, Hoboken, was yesterday released from the Hudson County jail at Jersey City in $1,000 bail. William Bakhuysen, who represented the Holland consul's office, New York, deposited the amount required with Recorder Stanton at noon. The Recorder gave Mr. Bakhuysen an order of release, which he presented to Warden Terence Sullivan at the jail, and Mr. Waller was set at liberty at 12:45 o'clock P. M. He went at once to New York with Mr. Bakhuysen.

Mr. Waller was not charged with complicity in the child's death. He was arrested on the allegation that he had illegally lived with Mrs. Dale in Hoboken on two occasions.

Bound for Europe on the Etruria.

Among the passengers on the Etruria, which sailed for Europe yesterday, was Edwin Cleary, notable for controlling gold mines in an extent of country along the West Coast of Africa as large as the State of Louisiana. Mr. Cleary has been in this country only two weeks, having made a flying trip here to visit old friends and relatives at his boyhood home, Louisville, Ky. Other passengers on the Etruria were the Earl of Albemarle, Sir Charles and Lady Ross, Col. Robert B. Baker, and Emile Boas, American agent of the Hamburg-American Line.

Lectures on the White Man's Burden.

The Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University has made arrangements for a series of three lectures on "The White Man's Burden," to be delivered by G. Lowes Dickenson, M. A., Fellow and Lecturer of Kings College, Cambridge, and Lecturer at the London School of Economics and Political Science. The lectures will be given at 3:30 P. M., in Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall, as follows: December 2, The Government of Dependencies, with special reference to India; December 6, Blacks and Whites; December 10, The South African Crisis, and its Political Antecedents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St. CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
13TH WEEK.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
SECOND IN COMMAND
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Mr. Drew scores a big hit."—Herald.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
125TH TO 133D N. Y. PERFORMANCE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
A ROYAL FAMILY
by R. Marshall, author "Second in Command," &c.
TUESDAY, DEC. 3,
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
ANNIE RUSSELL
In Clyde Fitch's New Modern Comedy.
THE GIRL AND THE JUDGE.
SEATS READY TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
8TH WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
"Greatest success."—Herald.
"Success assured."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CHARLES HAWTREY
In Richard Ganthony's Comedy Success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS
"Everybody will see 'A Message from Mars,' and will like it."—Tribune.
Matinees Thursday & Saturday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. At 8:30. B'way & 24th St. Mat., 2:15. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
8TH GREAT WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
75TH TIME DEC. 2. SOUVENIRS.
KLAW & ERLANGER TROUBADOURS
Presenting Harry B. Smith's Musical Comedy,
THE LIBERTY BELLES
CAST—Etta Butler, Sandol Milliken, Harry Davenport, John Slavin, Harry Gilfoil, J. C. Marlowe, Augusta Glose, and 40 others.
3 Matinees this Week, Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th st. and Broadway. CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
FUN'S SECOND BIG MONTH.
Xtra Matinee Thursday.
"A Gosh! I'mighty Big Success."
—Ev'g World.
"JAMMED LAUGHING CROWDS."
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
E. E. Rose's dramatization of Irving Bachelier's great novel,
EBEN HOLDEN
"It should keep the Savoy crowded for months as 'David Harum' did the Garrick."—Ev. World.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
3D WEEK.
Seats for Miss Adams's engagement, which will continue for SIX WEEKS longer, can now be secured.
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
In J. M. Barrie's Unique Comedy,
Quality Street.
By the Author of "The Little Minister."
MATINEES THIS WEEK THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S. BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.
Wednesday Matinee Omitted This Week.
SECOND PACKED WEEK.
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
Towering American Triumph.
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
LAUGHS, TEARS, THRILLS, SUSPENSE, SURPRISE, SENSATION, HEART, HUMANITY, PICTURESQUE.
Charles Frohman Presents
COLORADO COLORADO COLORADO
By Augustus Thomas.
BEST OF ALL THOMAS PLAYS.
MATINEES THIS WEEK. THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27TH ST. AND MADISON AV. CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN
(MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN)
IF I WERE KING
By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
Monday Dec. 2nd SEATS READY WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
VIRGINIA HARNED
In E. E. Rose's Dramatization of Maurice Thompson's American Romance,
ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30.
LAST 6 NIGHTS!
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
In a new play, adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"AN EASY VICTORY."—Ev'g Sun.
MONDAY, Dec. 2d SEATS READY WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M.
WM. GREET WILL PRESENT
An adaptation of Bertha Runkle's romantic novel
THE HELMET OF NAVARRE,
WITH
CHARLES DALTON
AND A CAPABLE CAST.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Eve'gs at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 73d—81st TIMES
10TH WEEK
CAPACITY ALWAYS!
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING
WARFIELD
in Lee Arthur & Chas. Cline's Character Comedy,
—THE AUCTIONEER—
Direction of
DAVID BELASCO.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

KEITH'S
BROADWAY & 14TH ST.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
THANKSGIVING DAY DOORS OPEN 10 A. M.
The Famous English PONY BALLET.
Artistic Dancing Act.
PRESS ELDRIDGE
Al Shean & Chas. Warren.
Vernon.
Geo. Day.
Wals & Ardelle.
Crolius St. Alva.
Fred Dunworth.
Prices 25c. and 50c.
Continued Success of the Living Art Studies.
New Creations Weekly.
Nellie Waters.
Joe Reichen, European Dog Act.
Haverly & Furey.
Biograph.
Evans & White.
Stereopticon.
Box Seats, $1.

Admission 25c. Sundays.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
CZOLGOSZ
The Assasin, in the Chamber of Horrors.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA
AND VOCAL SOLOISTS.
Special Thanksgiving Attractions.
TO-MORROW AND ALL THE WEEK
MAJILTON THE FUNNY MAN.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. SIRE BROS.....Mgrs. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. Only.
7TH WEEK OF THE SUCCESSFUL RECORD BREAKER
ANNA HELD
IN SMITH & DE KOVEN'S MUSICAL COMEDY
The Little Duchess.
CHARLES A. BIGELOW AND STAR CAST.
Handsomest Chorus Ever Organized.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. BELOW 3RD & 4TH AVES
TO-NIGHT
Another Grand Bill.
FRANCESCA REDDING & CO.,
HAINES & VIDOCQ,
FOY & CLARK,
MAUD NUGENT,
THE GREAT ALBINI,
GEO. C. DAVIS,
DOLPH & SUSIE LEVINO,
THE BROWNINGS,
HENRY & GALLOT,
Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. & All Week.
TRANS-ATLANTIC BURLESQUERS
"On the Yukon"—Grand Vaudeville.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8, Wed. & Sat. Mats. 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
Good seats up to the time of each performance. No Speculators. Seats 4 weeks ahead.
XTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH $150,000 PRODUCTION, DRURY LANE SPECTACLE,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
THE TALK OF ALL NEW YORK!
Nothing like it ever before seen on any stage! The biggest indoor entertainment in the world!
The Four Seasons! The Flying Grigolatis! The $20,000 Crystal Palace! 500 People!

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Ave. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
4TH YEAR Henry Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
PRICES EVENING 25—35—50
OUR BOARDING HOUSE
BY LEONARD GROVER.
HENRY V. DONNELLY AS COLONEL M'T. ELEVATOR
WEEK OF DEC. 2D.
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS as La Belle Russe.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES

23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AVE. CONTINUOUS. Little Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c
SUNDAY CONCERT
Lavender & Tomson, John Mayon & Co., 25—Others—25
CONTINUOUS. 1:30 TO 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW, "A Night Off."
Aug. Daly's Funny Play.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

5TH AVE. B'WAY & 28TH ST. CONTINUOUS. B'way's only Popular Prices, 25c., 50c.
SUNDAY CONCERT
Florens Troupe, John W. Ransone, 25—Others—25
CONTINUOUS. 2 TO 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW, HOME AGAIN, "Mme. Butterfly."
Beautiful Belasco Play. Continuous Vaudeville.

58TH ST. NEAR Third Ave. Prices 15 & 25c. Aft. 15, 25, 50c. Eve.
SUNDAY CONCERT
Bonnie Thornton, Harding & Ah Sid, 25—Others—25
CONTINUOUS. 2 TO 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW, STUPENDOUS VAUDEVILLE CARNIVAL. BIG WEEK.

125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AVE. ONLY 15 & 25c. Aft. 15, 25, 50c. Eve.
SUNDAY CONCERT
C. H. H. Orphan Boys' Band, Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, 25—Others—25
CONTINUOUS. 2 TO 10:30 P. M.
TO-MORROW, "BLUE JEANS" WITH VAUDEVILLE.
THANKSGIVING DAY BIG CONTINUOUS SHOWS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Second Piano Recital
Wednesday Afternoon, November 27, at 3.
JOSEF HOFMANN
Reserved seats 75c. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's and Carnegie Hall Box Office.
Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN.

Manhattan Theatre B'way&33d Evgs at 8:20
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURD

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Standing of Teams as a Result of the Week's Games.

CORINTHIAN'S GOOD RECORD

Columbia League Champions Lead in American National Tournament Also —Metropolitan's Poor Week.

The Corinthian Bowling Club made the best showing in the local bowling tournaments during the past week and now leads in the American National tournament with six victories and no defeat, as well as in the Columbia League, where they have won ten games and lost two. The Metropolitans have not only lost the lead in the American National tournament to the Corinthians, but are now tied for first place in the National League by the Fidelias, while in the New York League the Fidelias lead, with the Metropolitan team second.

In the Harlem League the tie for first and second places which existed last week has been broken, the Phoenix team winning two more games and taking the lead. The tie for third and fourth places still remains, however. In Brooklyn the Prosperity team leads in the Grand Central tournament and is tied with the Excelsiors for first place in the Greater New York series. The records of the principal local leagues follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Corinthian	6	0	Knickerbocker	6	0
Metropolitan	11	1	Berkeley	5	5
Fidelia	7	3	Empire	4	6
Palace	8	4	Freedom	4	6
Spartan	8	4	Orchard	3	7
Columbia	6	4	Newburg Wheel	3	7
Monarch	6	6	Western Cyclone	3	7
Phoenix	6	4	Hyperion	3	9
Rosedale	6	6	Bleecker	2	12
Standard	6	4	American	0	9
New Jersey	7	5			

Highest team score—Corinthian Bowling Club, 1,087. Highest individual score—Drew, (Columbia Bowling Club,) 278. Highest individual average—Clinch, (Corinthian Bowling Club,) 208, (four games.)

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Corinthian	10	2	Empire City	5	7
Belvidere	9	3	Agreeable	4	6
Mohawk	9	3	Audubon	4	8
Rosedale	9	3	Landwurster	4	8
Oriental	6	2	Aurania	3	7
Royal A. Wheel.	8	4	Columbus	3	7
Yonkers	7	5	Owl	3	7
Linwood	7	5	Standard	3	7
Century Wheel.	5	5	Cyclone	1	9
Enterprise	5	5			
Iwago	5	5			
Phoenix	5	5			

Highest team score—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, 990. Highest individual score—Miles, (Iwago Bowling Club,) 240. Highest individual average—Rueschlau, (Mohawk Bowling Club,) 192 5-12, (twelve games.)

HARLEM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Phoenix	9	1	Knickerbocker	4	4
Bronxdale	7	1	Audubon	4	6
Lafayette	8	2	Friendship (Manhattan)	3	6
Lotus	8	2		4	6
Belvidere	7	3	Corinthian	3	7
Morris Club	5	3	Wash'ton Heights.	3	7
New Rochelle	6	4	Cyclone	2	6
Century Wheelmen	5	5	Hyperion	2	6
Standard	5	5	Colonial	2	6
Central Park	4	4	Friendship (Bronx)	2	6
Grove Hill	4	4	Premier	1	9

Highest team score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 1,038. Highest individual score—Rehm, (Lotus Bowling Club,) 275. Highest individual average—Clinch, (Corinthian Bowling Club,) 197⅓, (nine games.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Fidelia	13	5	Defender	7	9
Metropolitan	13	5	Our Council, R.A.	6	9
Roseville A. A.	12	6	Excelsior	6	12
National	11	7	Mutual	3	9
KnickerbockerA.C.	12	9	Caledonian	1	14

Highest team score—Metropolitan Bowling Club, 1,073. Highest individual score—Louis Oest, (Excelsior Bowling Club,) 277. Highest individual average, Clinch, (Our Council, Royal Arcanum,) 203⅓, (twelve games.)

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Fidelia	6	0	Architects	2	2
Metropolitan	5	1	Grand Central	2	2
Orchard	3	1	National	2	2
Spartan	3	1	Nautilus	1	3
Clipper	4	2	St. George	1	5
Columbia	4	2	Cannon	0	6
Rosedale	3	3	Twentieth Century	0	6
Empire	3	3			

Highest team score—Spartan Bowling Club, 947. Highest individual score—Hammond, (Empire Bowling Club,) 227. Highest individual average—Hresser, (Fidelia Bowling Club, 194⅓, (4 games.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
H.A. Caesar & Co.	6	0	Passavant & Co.	3	3
J. Wild & Co.	4	0	Hackett, Carhart & Co.	2	4
N. Y. Edison Co.	5	1	G. Bergfeldt & Co.	2	4
Am. Woolen Co.	5	1		1	5
Rogers, Peet & Co.	3	1	Co.		
R. G. Dun & Co.	4	2	S. Oppenheim & Levy	1	5
Vietor & Achelis.	4	2			
Arnold Print W'ks	4	2	Niles Tool W'ks.	1	5
A. Benjamin & Co.	3	3	Butterfield & Co.	1	5
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	3	3	Hoeninghaus & Curtiss	1	5
Mason & Hanson.	3	3	Shefer, Schramm & Vogel	0	4

Highest team score—Joseph Wild & Co., 898. Highest individual score—Gallussere, (F Vietor & Achelis,) 238.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. Simmons & Co.	6	0	Central Fndry Co.	3	3
Behrer & Co.	5	1	Manufacturers'		
Crane Company	3	1	Salesmen	3	3
Ronalds & Johnson Co., (Bklyn).	3	1	T. G. Knight.	2	4
			J. A. Murray.	2	4
F. Du Bois & Co.	6	2	Dimock & Fink.	2	4
Read Lead Works.	3	3	F. Adee & Co.	1	9
Locke & Smith.	3	3	E. F. Keating.	0	4
Ronalds & Johnson Co., (Man.).	3	3			

Highest team score—Behrer & Co. and Ronalds & Johnson Company, (Brooklyn,) 827. Highest individual score—Stein, (Manufacturers' Salesmen,) 222.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
First National	6	0	Hanover National	2	2
Winslow, Lanier & Co	6	0	Western National	1	2
Goldman, Sachs & Co	5	1	Am. Exch. Nat.	1	3
			Chase National	1	3
Brown Brothers	3	3	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	1	3
Union Square	3	3	Mount Morris	1	3
J. P. Morgan & Co	2	2	Seaboard National	1	5
Kountze Brothers.	2	2	Colonial	1	5

Highest team score, Western National Bank, 931. Highest individual score—Stoddard, (Western National Bank,) 235.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Norwich Union.	4	0	Federal	3	3
Hanover	5	1	Lloyds' Plate Glass		
Home	3	1	Ins. Co.	2	4
German-American.	4	2	Greenwich	1	3
Phenix	4	2	Metropolitan Plate Glass	1	5
Liverpool & London & Globe.	3	3	Northern	0	6
Caledonian	3	3			

Highest team score—German-American Fire Insurance Company, 917; highest individual score—Swan, (Phenix Fire Insurance Company,) 232; highest individual average—Ormsbee, (German-American Fire Insurance Company, 198, (four games.)

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Prudential Team No. 1	10	1	Equitable Team No. 1	5	6
Mutual Benefit	7	2	Metropolitan	3	5
Mutual	7	3	Fidelity & Casualty Team No. 2	4	7
Fidelity & Casualty Team No. 1	5	4	Germania	4	7
New York	6	5	Provident Savings	2	6
Prudential Team No. 2	6	5	Equitable Team No. 2	1	8

Highest team score—Prudential Life Insurance Company team No. 1, 942.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Knickerbocker	9	1	Our Own	4	6
Westchester Co. W.	8	2	North N. Y.	3	6
Grove Hill	7	4	Hawthorne	3	7
Tremont	6	4	Hooper	3	7
Pilot	5	5	Tallapoosa	3	7
Bronxdale	4	6			

Highest team score—Knickerbocker Bowling Club, 959.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Prosperity	8	0	Bushwick Council,		
Palace	9	3	Royal Arcanum	5	5
Excelsior	6	3	Carroll Park W.	4	4
Templeton	6	2	Montauk	4	4
Excelsior	6	2	Arlington	3	3
Corinthian	3	1	Carson	3	5
Grand Central	7	3	Imperial	3	5
Invincible	4	2	Echo	3	7
Monarch	5	3	Manhattan	2	6
Oriental	5	3	Ivy Leaf	2	6
Metropolitan	6	4	Belmont	1	11
			Fraser	1	11

Highest team score—Prosperity Bowling Club, 1,016. Highest individual score—W. Fisher, (Metropolitan Bowling Club,) 209. Highest individual average—Evans, (Excelsior Bowling Club,) 195⅔, (3 games.)

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Excelsior	6	0	Monarch	5	5
Prosperity	6	0	Templeton	4	4
Amersfort	7	1	Cortelyou	3	3
Bushwick Council, R. A.	7	1	Central	5	9
			Carroll Park Wh.	3	5
Palace	7	1	Logan Wheelmen	2	4
East New York.	6	2	Bensonhurst	3	7
Bedford Palace.	5	3	Fulton	3	7
Invincible	5	3	Arion	1	9
Montauk	5	3	Bushwick Wheelm	1	9
Bedford	5	5	Mutual	0	8

Highest team score—Palace Bowling Club, 999. Highest individual score—Carroon, (Palace Bowling Club,) 244. Highest individual average—P. Wolff, (Prosperity Bowling Club,) 210, (six games.)

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Warren	7	1	Mutual	5	3
Greater New York	6	2	Unknown	5	3
Oxford	6	2	Montauk	4	4
Waverley	4	2	Elite	1	5
Bushwick	5	3	Tamaqua	1	5
Logan	5	3	Prospect	0	8

Highest team score—Greater New York Wheelmen, 982. Highest individual score—H. Ehler, Greater New York Wheelmen, 257.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Class A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
De Forest	7	1	Dauntless	3	3
Bedford	5	3	Fraternity	3	3
Brevoort	5	3	J. F. Price	4	2
De Long	5	3	Philadelphos	4	2
East New York.	5	5	Fort Greene	3	3
Gilbert	6	4	Bushwick	2	6
Fulton	5	5	Fern	1	7
Long Island	4	6	Stuyvesant	1	7

Highest team score—Philadelphos Council, 957. Highest individual score—H. Medigus, (Philadelphos Council)—242.

Class B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Gramercy	8	0	De Witt Clinton	3	5
Lefferts	9	1	Morning Star	3	5
Nassau	5	1	Washington Irving	3	5
Empire State	6	2	Palm	2	4
Brooklyn	4	2	Ridgewood	2	6
Alert	4	4	Welcome	2	6
Adirondack	2	2	Benefactor	1	5
Commonwealth	2	2	Pro Patria	1	7

Highest team score—Empire State Council, 829.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Dodge & Olcott	6	2	Powers & Wightman	3	3
General Chemical Company	4	2	Parke, Davis & Co.	2	2
Johnson & Johnson	4	2			
National Lead Company	4	2	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company	1	5
Church & Dwight Company	5	3	Lanman & Kemp.	0	8
Seabury & Johnson	4	4			
Colgate & Co.	3	3			

Highest team score—Dodge & Olcott, 961. Highest individual score—Howe, (Dodge & Olcott,) 232. Highest individual average—Drakeley, (General Chemical Company,) 182, (4 games.)

Last Night's Bowling Games.

The games played in the principal bowling tournaments last night resulted as follows:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.
Reid's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Church & Dwight Company—Hahn, 137; Schierenbeck, 171; Smith, 139; Schroeder, 120; Brock, 182. Total, 749.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 145; De Zeller, 116; Withers, 196; Scrimshaw, 167; Judge, 160. Total, 784.

SECOND GAME.—Church & Dwight Company—Hahn, 161; Schierenbeck, 117; Smith, 157; Schroeder, 105; Brock, 154. Total, 694.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 127; Stepan, 155; Bode, 121; Malsch, 110; Kuechler, 141. Total, 654.

THIRD GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 150; De Zeller, 184; Withers, 127; Caughey, 120; Judge, 216. Total, 797.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company—Furgang, 159; Stepan, 110; Bode, 175; Malsch, 124; Kuechler, 139. Total, 707.

FOURTH GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 209; Harkins, 99; Morris, 137; Stevens, 143; McCormick, 145. Total, 733.

National Lead Company—Meek, 164; Agneau, 120; Saunders, 172; Smith, 131; Kemble, 160. Total, 747.

FIFTH GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 135; Carey, 146; Morris, 147; Stevens, 200; McCormick, 132. Total, 810.

Lanman & Kemp—Kampf, 105; Roundtree, 107; McGillen, 132; Thomas, 152; Merrill, 128. Total, 624.

SIXTH GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—Kampf, 114; Roundtree, 107; McGillen, 158; Thomas, 163; Merrill, 138. Total, 680.

National Lead Company—Meek, 172; Agneau, 107; Saunders, 140; Smith, 135; Kemble, 160. Total, 725.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 130; Brown, 140; Nelson, 147; Forsdike, 105; Schmitt, 143. Total, 725.

Chase National Bank—Schoepps, 108; Tornipport, 129; Pidgeon, 106; Smith, 168; Freed, 124. Total, 635.

SECOND GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Siebert, 159; Alloth, 159; Lee, 138; Frazee, 180; Ferdan, 140. Total, 777.

Chase National Bank—Schoepps, 154; Tornipport, 115; Pidgeon, 116; Smith, 159; Freed, 143. Total, 687.

THIRD GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Siebert, 114; Alloth, 138; Lee, 155; Frazee, 117; Ferdan, 133. Total, 657.

Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 163; Brown, 159; Nelson, 129; Forsdike, 112; Schmitt, 163. Total, 726.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Adirondack Council—Hesser, 162; Campbell, 161; Meyer, 165; Hoecker, 163; Cummins, 185. Total, 836.

Commonwealth Council—Brown, 136; Mulhausen, 131; Folk, 220; Falleck, 143; Ebbetts, 186. Total, 799.

SECOND GAME.—Pro Patria Council—C. Powles, 142; Dunkak, 132; E. Powles, 171; Goerke, 127; Kimball, 184. Total, 756.

Commonwealth Council—Brown, 183; Mulhausen, 124; Folk, 156; Falleck, 123; Ebbetts, 174. Total, 760.

THIRD GAME.—Pro Patria Council—C. Powles, 127; Dunkak, 150; E. Powles, 128; Goerke, 150; Kimball, 130. Total, 685.

Adirondack Council—Hesser, 150; Campbell, 148; Meyer, 115; Hoecker, 134; Cummins, 206. Total, 753.

Henley Regatta Rules Remain Intact.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A meeting of the Stewards of the Henley Regatta to-day defeated, by a vote of 19 to 5, the motion of W. H. Grenfell, the well-known oarsman and Member of Parliament, to exclude foreigners. This was the expected sequel to the opinion already expressed by the London, Thames, Kingston, and other rowing clubs who are the backbone of the meeting. The rules remain unaltered.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Pianos
for the
Holidays

If the purchase of a Piano is among your Christmas possibilities, we earnestly advise early investigation of a subject that should not be put off until the necessary shopping for small things limits your time for this all-important event.

OUR STOCK is now COMPLETE and contains many special Art Designs and handsomely figured woods, which, having been made for Holiday sale, will not be duplicated or obtainable later in the season. We offer here an exhibition of Pianos representing all that is High Art and modern in design and faultless in construction. Beauty is here in tone and design; reputation, too, as we describe the

OLD and RELIABLE
STERLING.

TONE: Various tones for varying temperaments. Competent salesmen to advise you on this important and much neglected subject. Our time and experience are at your disposal in selecting a piano. Our interests and yours are mutual. You want a piano with tone quality that will satisfy, not only for the present, but in the years to come. They are here for choice and our duty is to help you to make selection.

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

(Entire Building, four floors),

536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Open MONDAY and Saturday Evenings. Look for the Name STERLING.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

A Saving in SPACE and PRICE as Well.

WISSNER

Colibri Grands,

Made especially for the modern small apartments.

In sonority, purity and sustaining quality of tone these

PIANOS

are a near approach to the full size Grand.

Terms Satisfactory.

A number of Uprights, of our own and other makes, slightly used, at great reductions.

New Pianos to Rent.

OPEN EVENINGS.

BROOKLYN, Cor. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.
NEW ORK, 25 East 14th St.
JERSEY CITY, 29 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, 603 Broad St.

HOCKEY SEASON PROSPECTS

The Schedule Will Probably Be Arranged This Week.

Personnel of the Teams in the Amateur League—Officers for Intercollegiate Association.

The various hockey teams throughout the city and elsewhere have been practicing assiduously for the last few weeks and are now prepared for the active season in this sport. Nothing has yet been done toward arranging the schedule, but George D. Phillips of the St. Nicholas Skating Rink will probably set dates with the Amateur League Schedule Committee this week. Immediately upon their adoption the intercollegiate and interscholastic dates will be fixed upon.

The Crescent Athletic Club has again in its ranks all of the men who brought it victory last year in the championship. Wall, Dobby, Shiebler, and Kennedy will probably be the forwards. Hallock at goal and McKenzie at point are also candidates for their old positions. The Brooklynites, with this seven, are confident they can once more win the honors.

The New York Athletic Club, which made such a strong bid for the championship last year, believe they can finish first this season. Besides most of their old players they have some splendid new material from Canada. Their defense will be the same as in the last two years. O'Donnell will be at goal, Hunt at point, and Fenwick at cover point. Howard and Hornfeck, two of the fastest forwards, may be unable to play. Two new men from Canada, Clark and Williams, will try for positions on the forward line of the Mercury Foot team, while Fry and Cobb, last year's forwards, will return.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club seven has prospects for one of the best teams in its history. Hayward will play at goal. Russell, formerly of the Harvard seven, and "Crit" Ayres, the old Princeton gridiron player, are the two candidates for point. Mortimer, a veteran of the team, is to play his old position at cover point. For the forward line there are a number of candidates, several of whom are former college players. Shiras Campbell, Captain of the 1900 Yale team, and Bronson of last season's Yale eleven, are two of these men. Belden, a forward on the New York Athletic Club seven, has left his old team and will play with St. Nicholas. K. Gordon, Walton, Greer, Campbell, and Gunther, all veterans of the last two years, are the best of the other candidates.

For the Hockey Club, chances are also excellent for a first-rate team. Ellison, who has been at goal for the last two years, will again assume that position. Kernan and Cunningham, who played point and cover point respectively, will probably remain at these places, although Newberry will likely be given a chance. "Benny" Phillips, the most spectacular player in the league; Corry, Huntington, McKee, and Loughman are practicing for their former places.

The Amateur League schedule will be short this year, because of the lessening of the clubs in the league from six to four. Probably there may be one or two championship games before Christmas. The practice contests will begin on the evening of Dec. 5, when Yale is to meet the seven of the St. Nicholas Skating Club.

Six schools, Columbia Grammar, Culler, Columbia Institute, Drisler, Berkeley, and Dwight have entered teams for the Interscholastic championship. Their delegates held a meeting at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday, but no schedule was arranged for fear it might conflict with the Amateur League dates. The schools' representatives and their days for practice are: Culler, D. M. Cooper, Wednesday and Saturday; Berkeley, H. Roome, Saturday; Drisler, J. Hecker, Friday; Columbia Grammar, R. Camp, Tuesday and Thursday; Dwight, H. Hazleton, Tuesday and Saturday.

The final arrangements for the Intercollegiate Hockey contests have been made. G. S. Mittendorf of Yale was elected chairman of the association, and Montgomery Ogden of East Orange, N. J., a Princeton senior, was elected treasurer and secretary. It was decided that one game should be played with every other team, and the two teams having the highest percentage at the end of the season will play a series of three games to decide the Intercollegiate championship. All games in the Intercollegiate series will be played at the St. Nicholas Rink. Mr. Godwin Stoddard of Bridgeport, Conn., has presented the association with a very handsome silver loving-cup, to be contested for until won three times by some member of the association, when it will become the property of that university.

CRICKETERS TO BOWL.

At the annual Fall meeting of the Manhattan Cricket Club, which was held during the past week at The Argyle, in Brooklyn, the club appointed a committee to revise the constitution, with special reference to extending the scope of the club, so that football, bowling, and any other sport thought desirable might be taken under its management. This committee comprises T. J. O'Reilly, W. Adam, and Jerome Flannery, and it is understood that they will immediately organize a bowling club as one of the first adjuncts. The formation of a Cricketers' Bowling League was suggested at the last meeting of the New York Cricket Association, and the Manhattan, Paterson, and Essex County Clubs have already expressed themselves in favor of it. The matter will come up for consideration at a meeting of the Brooklyn week, and, it is understood, that if the league is organized Kings County and Nelson Lodge will also join.

At the meeting of the Manhattans the Treasurer reported a credit balance, and the President, Thomas Howard, stated that the club was in excellent condition for a vigorous campaign next season. The annual dinner will be held on the first Saturday in January, and A. J. Gray, T. J. O'Reilly, and W. Adam were appointed a committee to make all arrangements for this.

The Secretary's report showed that during the past season a total of thirty-four games had been played. F. J. Prendergast led the batsmen with the splendid average of 49.75 for eleven innings, while H. Rushton accomplished the best work with the ball. The following are the records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.
First eleven	14	7	6	1
Second and Summer eleven	20	7	10	3
Total	34	14	16	4

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Not Out.	Most in Inns.	Runs.	Average.
F. J. Prendergast	11	3	*120	398	49.75
A. Smedley	6	1	39	88	17.60
J. Flannery	11	2	45	143	15.88
W. Adam	13	0	47	144	11.07
J. Balmer	9	1	31	78	9.75
A. J. Gray	8	1	*43	63	9.00
J. Adam	7	0	14	54	7.71
J. Benyon	8	1	6	15	2.50
C. H. Hill	8	0	18	59	7.38
A. G. Shingler	10	2	27	59	7.38
T. J. O'Reilly	10	0	34	69	6.90
A. Cleaver	6	0	16	39	6.50
G. Fitz Gibbon	6	2	14	24	6.00
H. Rushton	6	1	*7	17	4.25

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
H. Rushton	316	10	153	25	6.12
W. Adam	784	18	429	44	9.75
A. Smedley	397	5	134	12	11.33
A. Cleaver	335	11	141	12	11.75
F. J. Prendergast	246	7	124	10	12.40

New Jersey Advertisements.

New Jersey Advertisements.

HAHNE & CO.

For Thanksgiving Feasting.

Only three days remain in which to complete the FOOD AND FURNISHING arrangements for Thanksgiving.

We provide, at modest cost, all the necessities, conveniences, adjuncts and auxiliaries, in

Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, China Closets, Side Tables and all else in furniture.

Table Linens, Sterling Silver, Cutlery & Silverware.

Fine China Dinner Sets, Beautiful Cut Glass,

French and English China Dinner, Tea and Game Sets, Glassware, etc.

Roasting Pans, Cranberry Cookers, Pudding Molds, and everything else required in the preparation of the Food.

NOTE.—Our store will be open Wednesday evening and closed all day Thursday.

Hahne & Co., Newark, N.J.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIRE PLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

50 YEARS Hair SPECIALIST.

DR. JOHN AUGUST,
Old Reliable Hair Rejuvenator,

never fails to restore hair, cures dandruff, stops falling hair, and will give immediate relief from itching of the scalp. $1.50 and $3.00 per bottle. Consultation at office. Established forty years at 7 Clinton St., near Fulton, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Extraordinary Offerings in the Cloak and Suit Department.

Fine Kersey Jackets, 27 inches long, half fitted, double breasted, seams strapped and bottom of jacket finished with ten rows of stitching, cuffs also finished with stitching, and lined with Skinner's best Satin, black and castor, sizes 32 to 44, $11.75, instead of $20.00.

Walking Skirts, made of extra quality double faced goods, in numerous styles and colors, $5.95, instead of $8.00 and $10.00.

Oxford Raglans, with loose and half fitted backs, with yoke back and front, $10.50, instead of $15.00.

Large Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, all smooth and perfect, with large, durable tails, $5.75, instead of $9.50.

Black Marten Cluster Scarfs, with 8 large tails, pretty and durable, $4.75, instead of $8.00.

French Flannel Waists, all colors, some plain and some with Silk figures, in different styles, were $2.75 to $5.00, reduced to $1.85.

Another Great Offer of Black Taffeta Silk.

1,200 yards of Black Taffeta Silk, 21 inches wide, guaranteed to wear well, slightly uneven in weave, but otherwise perfect goods, at 49 cts. per yard; value 85 cts.

3,000 yards Black Taffeta Silk, 23 and 24 inches wide, guaranteed to wear well, at 59 cts. per yard; value 95 cts. Main Aisle, Centre Table.

Mourning Millinery.

A full assortment of Mourning Hats, exclusive qualities and designs.
Also Nun's Veiling, Grenadine and Crepe Veils, draped in accordance with the latest fashionable ideas.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Patterns for the Holidays

in Whipcord, Granite Cloth, and Serges, at the following very low prices:
5-yard lengths for $2.75.
6-yard lengths for $3.30.
7-yard lengths for $3.85.
7½-yard lengths for $3.00.
8-yard lengths for $4.40.

$1.25 Black Broadcloth at 78 Cts.

Five hundred yards of Black Broadcloth, regular $1.25 quality, reduced to 78 cts. per yard, because it is a trifle under the regular width.

Colored Dress Goods, 48 Cts.

Three separate lots, regular 85 ct. and $1.00 qualities, at 48 cts. per yard.
First—42-inch Crepe Armure, in eleven new shades.
Second—44-inch Whipcord, in all the desirable street shades.
Third—45-inch imported French Twill, in eight street shades.
All-wool and all perfect goods.

Erminette Wash Fabric,

Made of cotton, but looks like wool, for shirt waists, dressing sacques and house dresses in pretty Persian figures, floral stripes, and dots, on grounds of light blue, pink, navy, royal, olive, gray, ecru, cadet, red, and garnet, 12½ cts. per yard, value 19 cts.

Colored Crepe de Chine

is a very popular fabric just now for misses' evening dresses. We have a full range of colors, in an excellent quality, at 75 cts. per yard.
Also a higher grade at 98 cts., in twenty-four shades.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

Fine Shirvan and Daghestan Rugs, many antique pieces, average size, 3.6x5.6, $8.50 and $12.00; usual prices, $15.00 and $17.50.
Fine Antique Persian Rugs, size about 4x7 feet, $18.00 to $25.00.
Turkish and Persian Carpets, sizes suitable for libraries or dining rooms, $65.00 to $150.00; usually $80.00 to $180.00.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

Great Values for Monday.

Four special lots of Table Cloth and Napkins to match, the old reliable service-giving Barnsley grass-bleached goods, that have been famous for generations for softness of finish and durability in wear, at prices that mean a saving of one-quarter and one-third as compared with regular value.

Table Cloths, 2x2 yards, $2.10, $2.40, $3.10 and $3.75; 2x2½ yards, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.70; 2x3 yards, $3.20, $3.75, $4.70 and $5.65.

Napkins to match, ⅝ size, $2.20, $2.35 and $3.35 per dozen; ¾ size, $3.35, $3.50, $4.75 and $5.65.

Also hemmed Huck Towels, 20x40, 12½ cts., instead of 17 cts.

Generous size, 23x45, hemstitched, damask border, Huck Towels, 25 cts. each, instead of 37½ cts. and 40 cts.

Extra large Turkish Bath Towels, 26x58, 21 cts. each., instead of 37½ cts.

17-inch bleached Russia Crash Toweling, 5 cts. per yard, instead of 8 cts.

A small lot of importers' sample Doilies, in fine Cluny and Irish hand-made Lace, linen centres, some with drawn work, 35 cts. to $1.20 each. Just one-half of regular prices.

Special in Ladies' Hosiery.

Imported fast black Cotton Stockings, with white split soles; also black and tan lace, lisle thread, and some mercerized tan and cadet blue, Cotton Stockings, regular 50 to 75 ct. goods, reduced to 35 cts. per pair, or 3 pairs for $1.00.
Ladies' fast black Cotton Stockings, with double soles, high spliced heels, elastic tops, French feet, 19 cts. per pair, instead of 25 cts.

Muslin Underwear Leaders.

Gowns of good Muslin, high neck, yoke of cluster tucks, two embroidered insertions and ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves, 59 cts.

Gowns of heavy Muslin, high neck, yoke of wide hemstitched tucks, Cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, 65 cts.

Drawers of heavy Muslin, hem and cluster tucks, 25 cts.

Corset Covers of Cambric, high or V necks, tucked fronts or trimmed with wide embroidery, 25 cts.

Walking Skirts of Cambric or Muslin, deep flounce, with wide ruffle of embroidery, 95 cts., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

H. Batterman

Last Week Our Banner Record.
This Week Our Values Excel It.

Ideal Patent Leather Shoes.

Admitted by the Best Shoe Experts in America That for Excellent Quality, Shape and Low Prices We Are Beyond Question in the Lead.

Woman's hand sewed welt Ideal patent leather shoe, full extension sole, full toe Cuban heel, neat kid tops, button and lace; widths B to E; sizes 3 to 7; made from the highest price leather in the market and would be cheap at 4.00; our price, 2.98

Greatest Fur Values of the Year

Best Real Stone Marten Scarf, 8 natural tails, value 25.00.	16.75
Muff to Match, 26 in., block, 3 stripes,	16.75
Best quality Alaska Sable Scarf, 6 tails, value 10.00.	5.75

Carpets, Rugs and Robes.

Axminster Carpets, with borders to match, value 1.25 yard.	98c
Oil Cloth, tile effects, value 35c,	25c
Fur Rugs, about 3x6 feet, in white or gray, value 2.75,	1.98
Baby Carriage

MANY GAMES FOR GOLFERS

Close Foursome Contests on the Dyker Meadow Links.

VICTORY FOR NASSAU PLAYERS

Douglas Adds to the Success of His Club —Mrs. Lefferts Wins the Women's Championship at Van Cortlandt.

Two interesting competitions were played yesterday on the Dyker Meadow Golf Club links near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. One was the first match play round in the foursome contest started last Saturday for prizes presented by J. Duncan Dithridge and Henry Crossley. The closest game in the series was that between Daniel Chauncey, the new club champion, and J. W. McBride against H. P. Waldon and M. P. Lynch. It was give and take from hole to hole, and on the home green honors were even. A good put on the odd hole gave the victory to Chauncey and McBride. The results of the first round and one match of the semi-final round, which was finished, are:

Foursome.—First Round—F. K. Probasco and F. J. Phillips beat Paul Hadden and S. B. Beckwith, 2 up and 1 to play; F. F. Baldwin and J. H. Merritt beat William Johnson and J. Williamson, 2 up; J. C. Powers and J. M. Byers beat A. R. Fish and W. F. Richards, 1 up, 19 holes; Daniel Chauncey and J. W. McBride beat H. P. Waldon and M. P. Lynch, 1 up, 19 holes.

Semi-Final Round.—F. K. Probasco and F. J. Phillips beat J. H. Merritt and F. F. Baldwin, 1 up. The other semi-final round will be finished to-morrow.

An eighteen-hole handicap for a special prize was the second feature of interest. It was awarded on novel conditions, only the best nine holes to count. The trophy was won by Howard Grant with a net score of 37. G. H. Baird, who came second, made the lowest nine-hole score. The results were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. Grant	42	5	37
G. H. Baird	41	3	38
T. A. Eddy	43	5	38
W. S. Richards	46	8	38
William Jarvis	47	9	38
J. E. Dittridge	47	8	39
H. P. Waldon	47	7	40
W. M. McBride	49	9	40
S. W. Blossom	52	11	41

Nassau Golf Team Wins.

Findlay S. Douglas, the Metropolitan golf champion, contributed materially to the success of the Nassau Country Club team yesterday in its match against the Apawamis Club of Rye. The game was played on the latter club's links at Rye, and the nine men from Nassau won the 11 holes to 8. Douglas beat the Apawamis champion, Malcolm Graham, by 3 holes. Maturin Ballou, D. M. Delano, and S. F. Wheeler were the only Apawamis competitors to win their games. The results are:

APAWAMIS.	Holes.	NASSAU.	Holes.
Malcolm Graham	0	Findlay S. Douglas	3
Maturin Ballou	3	Arthur F. Whitney	0
R. S. Mathews	0	H. B. Tailer	2
D. M. Delano	3	Howard Maxwell	0
S. A. Moore	0	H. R. Townsend	2
J. A. Peck	0	T. D. Hopper	2
S. F. Wheeler	2	J. R. Maxwell	0
H. A. Sherman	0	O. G. Stevens	1
D. Edwards	0	A. W. Rossiter	1
Total	8	Total	11

Harbor Hill Golf Handicap.

A handicap for class A members was the golf feature yesterday on the Harbor Hill Golf Club links, Staten Island. W. F. McKnight was the winner in a net score of 81 strokes. The players were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
W. F. McKnight	87	6	81
A. M. Stout	93	7	86
F. G. Janssen	99	12	87
Barry Lawson	92	0	92
A. C. Bennett	101	5	96
J. F. Tobin	99	3	96
W. W. Fraser	112	15	97

The class B handicap had only a few starters and it was won by H. Scrymser with a score of 110, 26, 84.

Mrs. Lefferts a Golf Champion.

Mrs. F. F. Lefferts won the women's championship of the Van Cortlandt Golf links yesterday in the final round, under the auspices of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club. She beat Miss Higgins by 5 up and 4 to play. The men finished their second match play round. Gilman P. Tiffany beat William Freeland by 4 up and 3 to pla; P. F. Gilmartin beat Dr. E. M. Mendel by 4 up and 3 to play; C. W. Inslee beat E. J. Slosson by 3 up and 2 to play; George W. Dorland beat H. E. Brown by 3 up and 2 to play.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKET BALL

Columbia Admitted to the Association by Unanimous Vote—Schedule of Games Rearranged.

Columbia was yesterday admitted to the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association by a unanimous vote of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Cornell, the four charter members of the league. R. C. Morgan, manager of the Columbia five, yesterday received this letter from Edwin R. Whitcomb of Yale, President of the Intercollegiate Association: "I have just received word from Mr. A. L. Kinsey of Princeton's basket ball team, in which he says he is in favor of admitting Columbia to the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association. As his vote was the only one remaining before your admittance was assured, you are hereby formally admitted to the association. I am very glad to welcome you."

With the exception of the Cornell-Columbia game, the schedule has been rearranged as follows:

Jan. 17, Princeton vs. Cornell at Princeton; 18, Cornell vs. Harvard at Cambridge; 18, Yale vs. Columbia at New Haven; 24, Cornell vs. Harvard at Ithaca; 25, Princeton vs. Columbia at Princeton.

Feb. 8, Harvard vs. Columbia at New York; 14, Yale vs. Cornell at New Haven; 20, Harvard vs. Yale at New Haven; 21, Yale vs. Columbia at New York; 22, Harvard vs. Princeton at Princeton; 26, Yale vs. Princeton at Princeton; 28, Princeton vs. Columbia at New York.

March 3, Yale vs. Cornell at Ithaca; 5, Harvard vs. Columbia at Cambridge; 7 Princeton vs. Yale at New Haven; 8, Princeton vs. Harvard at Cambridge; 14, Princeton vs. Cornell at Ithaca; 15, Yale vs. Harvard at Cambridge.

Golf Handicap at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 23.—A handicap match was played on the links of the golf club of Lakewood to-day. The honors were won by A. S. Carpenter of the Philadelphia Country Club. The summaries:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. S. Carpenter, Phila. Co.	90	6	84
R. Driscoll, Pittsburg Golf	98	12	86
D. Lloyd, Pittsburg Golf	97	10	87
F. P. Kimball, Lakewood Golf	90	2	88
H. H. Dean, Apawamis	104	16	88
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood Golf	98	6	90
A. F. Southerland, Essex Co.	100	10	90
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood Golf	92	0	92
G. H. Flinn, Pittsburg Golf	121	18	103

Wee Burn Golfers Play for a Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 23.—The qualifying round for the President's Cup was played at Wee Burn to-day with this result: C. H. Zeley, 3, beat W. M. McCord, 14, 6 up and 5 to play; J. H. White, 15, beat G. A. Jenkins, 15, by 1 up; B. B. Brown, 16, beat A. L. Brown, 36, by 6 up and 5 to play; M. R. Pitt, 14, beat W. L. Baldwin, 12, by 1 up in 20 holes. In the semi-finals Zeley beat White 4 up and 3 to play, and Brown beat Pitt 3 up and 1 to play. The finals will be played on Thursday at 36 holes. At Hillandale, Miss Lillian Holbrook defeated Sam Cooke in the play-off in the mixed sweepstakes. Her card showed 130, 60, 70. Mr. Cooke's was 86, 6, 80.

TO START NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23.—It is announced by baseball men that a meeting of club owners will be held here next week to wind up the affairs of the Western League and to arrange the details of the organization of a new league to be known as the American Association. The circuit is to be composed of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Louisville, and either St. Louis, Toledo, or Columbus. A new Western League will be organized, to be composed of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Lincoln, Omaha, Sioux City, Des Moines, and St. Joseph.

Dale Gear, who pitched for the Washington American League Club last season, has purchased an interest in the Kansas City franchise, and will be business manager of the local club next season.

HOPPE LOST BILLIARD MATCH.

Barutel Defeated Him Easily at Eighteen-Inch Balk Line—Schaefer and Slosson Practice.

"Willie" Hoppe, the boy billiardist, who has of late been having matters much his own way with the older players, was decisively beaten in his eighteen-inch balkline match with the French exponent of the game, Barutel, which ended at Maurice Daly's Academy last night. At the beginning of the match Hoppe held his own fairly well, but toward its close he was distanced by Barutel, whose play improved as he went along, so that at the end the youth lacked 485 points of the 2,700 required of him in order to win, while Barutel finished his string of 3,600 points with a run of 32.

The lead which Barutel had he further increased in both sessions of play yesterday. Friday night he completed his string of 300 points, with a break of 56. The balls were yesterday placed in the positions in which he left them then, and he ran 28 more, making a total of 84 points. In the third inning he made 60, while 74 and 42 were added in the ninth and tenth innings. He required sixteen innings to complete the 300 points. In the evening Barutel fell off considerably, his best work being two runs of 49 each. At both sessions the youth played the same even steady game he has put up all during the match. The scores:

Barutel—28 0 60 18 25 0 12 2 14 42 14 5 4 1 1 6. Total, 300; average, 18 12-16.

Hoppe—0 2 4 10 2 2 6 6 1 15 4 17 8 2 12. Total, 92; average, 6 2-15.

Barutel—1 6 49 0 0 3 5 11 49 17 3 3 0 0 0 1 5 4 29 16 2 0 0 0 0 0 10 10 1 0 4 0 18 0 1 29 32. Total, 300; average, 7 34-38.

Hoppe—22 3 1 0 2 3 5 0 20 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 18 12 6 0 9 0 1 4 9 1 15 0 1 1 0 5 6 6 2. Total, 178; average, 4 30-37.

Total score—Barutel, 3,600; Hoppe, 2,215.

"Jake" Schaefer played two games yesterday with the Spanish player, Ortiz, at Slosson & Wheelock's Billiard Academy. After playing but ordinary billiards for eleven innings, Schaefer made an especially strong finish in the afternoon game. He then needed 159 points in order to complete his string of 200 points, the number agreed upon at the start, and these he gathered together in the next three innings. His cue work and command of the balls was excellent in the twelfth inning, which netted him 83 points. With a run of 41 points he followed this, and in the next inning the 35 points necessary to complete his string were run out. Ortiz never got the ivories working to suit him, and made but 29 points during the entire contest.

In the evening contest Schaefer gave another indication of what he can do when in the third he made 89 points, his best break of the day. The pace he set at the start, however, he was unable to maintain, and in the 300 point game played he averaged but 12. Ortiz played much better in the evening. While his best break was but 16, he played steadily during the entire contest. The scores:

Schaefer—4 5 0 4 2 11 6 10 1 8 0 83 41 35. Total, 200. Average, 14 4-14.

Ortiz—2 9 0 0 0 4 0 2 3 7 0 0 2. Total, 29. Average, 2 3-23.

Schaefer—1 8 39 12 2 8 7 10 1 31 7 10 13 6 0 2 28 0 1 2 4 31 6 4 15. Total, 300. Average, 12.

Ortiz—5 5 1 8 16 0 2 12 3 3 4 1 0 14 7 1 1 0 5 0 4 12 15 0. Total, 115. Average, 4 21-24.

Albert G. Cutler, the young Boston professional who was formerly a Class A player in the amateur ranks, was the contestant against George Slosson last night at Slosson's Academy. Slosson, in his usual steady, careful style, managed to end the game of 400 points under eighteen-inch balk line conditions in thirty-one innings, for an average of 12 28-31. Cutler, too, proved himself to be no mean master of the cue, as he made in the thirty-one innings 398 points. Seventy-two was the high run of the game. This was by Slosson, who also made another fair run of 49. Cutler's best run was 38.

RESULTS OF BENNINGS RACES.

Self-Protection Won the Hunters' Champion Steeplechase.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Notwithstanding a steady downpour of rain to-day, which made the track at Bennings a sea of mud, an exceedingly large crowd turned out to witness the sport. Three favorites, Self Protection, Carbuncle, and McMeekin, all of which were odds-on, won. The Hunters' Champion Steeplechase was easy for Self Protection. Swamplands, a 60 to 1 shot, took the maiden two-year-old event. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $400; seven furlongs. Guesswork, 90 pounds, (Henderson,) 2 to 1, won; Jerry Hunt, 97, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 1, second; Lofter, 97, (Beston,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:30 1-5. Verity, Gold Lack, Shoreham, Idle Ways, Handcuff, Give and Take, Marothen, Lizzie A., Big Gun, and Astor also ran. Cormorant threw rider.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $300; five and a half furlongs. Swamplands, 110 pounds, (Miles,) 60 to 1, won; Lady Tessle, 107, (Daugman,) 20 to 1, second; Missile, 110, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Geneseo, Nuptial, Hot Longlove, Justice, Little Arrow, Courtenay, and Meistersinger also ran. Alack threw rider.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $1,000; Steeplechase; about three miles. Self Protection, 156 pounds, (Mr. Page,) 4 to 5, won; Yellow Jacket, 153; (J. Johnson,) 6 to 1, second; Higbie, 171, (Mara,) 2 to 1, third. Time—6:18. Facile also ran. Joe Leiter refused jump.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $700; mile and a half. Carbuncle, 109 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 1 to 4, won; Raffaello, 112, (Walker,) 7 to 2, second; Surmise, 105, (Redfern,) 25 to 1, third. Time—2:41. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $400; six furlongs. Col. Bill, 117 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 1, won; Anak, 116, (Walker,) 15 to 1, second; Trump, 114, (Miles,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Flying Buttress, Rose of May, and Dewey also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, $400; one mile and 100 yards. McMeekin, 115 pounds, (Slack,) 2 to 1, won; Barouche, 97, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, second; Lady of the Valley, 102, (G. Thompson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:52.

CHICAGOANS TO BUILD YACHT.

Western Club to be Represented in Seawanhaka Cup Trial Races.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—That the Chicago Yacht Club will be represented in the trial races to select a challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup is now a practical certainty. For some time a movement has been on foot to form a syndicate to build a boat of the Seawanhaka class, and to enter her in the trial races held under the auspices of the Bridgeport, Conn., Yacht Club. Said Capt. Adkin to-day:

"The Bridgeport Yacht Club has thrown the trial races open to the whole country, and it would help along friendly feeling between East and West if we went there. Besides, the cost of building and transporting would not be excessive. The Rochester Yacht Club has not offered to hold open trial races to select a challenger for the Canada Cup, and the Seawanhaka Cup is right at hand.

"I have talked of my project with a number of the local yachtsmen, who are favorably impressed with the idea, and there is good prospect that Chicago will be represented in the trial races at Bridgeport next year."

Princeton's Cross-Country Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 23.—With the final selection of the ten men who are to comprise Princeton's cross country team in the intercollegiate meet at Morris Park, New York City, on Saturday, strict training from now on will be the rule. The work to-day was light in order to give the men a partial rest after the hard run of the day before. Trainer Robinson and Capt. Coleman were on the field and gave special attention to the men's form in running and taking the hurdles.

Princeton's prospects in the intercollegiate meet are very bright. The men are all in good condition. With such men as J. M. Perry, '03, intercollegiate half-mile champion; R. A. Williams, '04, who took a place in the two-mile intercollegiate; B. Woodruff, '04, and G. I. Cochran, '04, both of whom have proved themselves good, steady runners, the Tigers should make a strong bid for the team cup and intercollegiate championship.

The team will consist of seven men picked from the following: C. S. Sincerbeaux '03, of Moravia, N. Y.; J. M. Perry, '03, of Elmhurst, N. Y.; R. E. Williams, '04, and R. A. Williams, '04, of Chicago, Ill.; B. Woodruff, '04, of Elizabeth, N. J.; G. I. Cochran, '04, of Sewickley, Penn.; G. M. Goldsmith, '04, of Peconic, N. Y.; F. Seely, '04, of Chester, N. Y.; A. H. Rutherford, '05, of Carbondale, Penn, and B. Davis, '05, of Saugerties, N. Y.

Horses and Carriages.

FISS, DOERR & CARROLL

HORSE COMPANY'S

BLUE—FRONT—MART

East 24th Street, 3d to Lexington Aves.

THE REPOSITORY FOR 1,000 HEAD

of the highest grade Horses of every clas sand type, including

Choice Heavy Draught, Express and Delivery Horses.
Finest Bred Knee-Acting Cobs and Coachers. Gentlemen's Roadsters. High-Class Trotters and Pacers.

COACH, HORSE AND TROTTING DEPT.

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING, SELECTED LOTS OF ACCLIMATED, FANCY HORSES FROM OUR TRAINING FARM AT KATONAH, N. Y.

AUCTION DEPARTMENT. SEMI-WEEKLY SALES EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT. THE LARGEST I NTHE WORLD. FRESH WESTERN CONSIGNMENTS ARRIVING DAILY.

The finest stock that business enterprise, splendid facilities and years of experience can secure. Handling 1,000 horses a week, we are enabled to sell at very closest figures. Give us a trial and be convinced. We guarantee to satisfy you.

Special Attraction at Auction Sale
TO-MORROW, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1901.
THE CONSIGNMENT OF T. V. COFFIN & BRO., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.,
TO BE SOLD AT 1:30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

30—Head Choice Heavy Draughters—30

WEIGHIN FROM 1,500 TO 1,900 LBS. EACH.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO CONTRACTORS' WORK AND USE IN BREWERIES.

An extremely high class lot of great, big horses, sound, well broken, and of the right age. The class that is at present so scarce, and the kind that is rarely found for sale under the hammer.

JOSEPH D. CARROLL, General Manager and Auctioneer.

Automobiles.

ALL MOTOR CARRIAGES
Stored, Repaired and Power Furnished.
West End Storage Warehouses,
202-210 West 89th St.

Horses and Carriages.

Telephone 4892—38th.

THE PERREN WAGON IS KING

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS TO PERREN WAGON:

The Abbot	Exhibition Mile	2:03¼
Lucille	World's Amateur Record	2:07
Senator L.	World's Amateur Race Record	2:09¾
The Monk	Race Record	2:10
Lentolus	Race Record	2:11½
Guy	Race Record	2:11¾
Russelwood	Race Record	2:12¼
Josephine Dickson	Race Record	2:12½
Volunteer Medium	Canadian Race Record	2:14¾

LITTLE BOY, 2.01½, TO PERREN WAGON.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS TO PERREN WAGON:

Little Boy	World's Wagon Record	2:01½
Coney	Exhibition Mile	2:02¾
Dariel	Speedway Record	2:06
Arlington	Exhibition Mile	2:07½
Johnny Agan	Exhibition Mile	2:07½
Arlington	½-Mile Track Record	2:11¼

NEW YORK SALESROOM:
1591 Broadway, corner 48th Street.
OFFICE AND FACTORY:
77-79 Edward Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

MESSRS. WOODRUFF & DEHART

Of 1548 Broadway,

beg to announce that they have removed their light wagon and carriage repository to 1591 Broadway.

In their new establishment Messrs. Woodruff & DeHart will have on hand at all times a full line of G. W. & H. D. CRAWFORD COMPANY'S runabounts and surreys and A. E. PERREN speed wagons, for which they are sole agents, and to which wagons your attention is respectfully invited.

Our New Telephone Number Is, 4892 38TH ST.

Private party will dispose of double set medium-weight silver-mounted brougham harness; brass cob harness, Swiss collar; pneumatic-tired runabout; all in good condition. Can be seen 52 West 127th St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

THE LOGAN

SANITARY HORSE STALL,

the only perfect system in the world, constructed on scientific hygienic principles; conduces to the health and comfort of the horse; can be easily adapted to new or old stables; catalogues, with price list, on application; blue prints and details sent to architects.

M. LOGAN.

1,634 Broadway, New York.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, Broughams, Victorias, Wagonettes, Traps, Carts, Tandem High Cart and Whitechapel Cart, Both in fine condition. Low price. EDWARD CALLANAN'S SONS, 57 West 44th Street.

AT AUCTION—F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER, At the American Horse Exchange, B'way and 50th St., N. Y.

ON TO-MORROW, (Monday,) also TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 26, and 27, afternoons at 2 and evenings at 8 o'clock, W. D. Grand's Great Annual Horse Show Sale of 400 prize winning and other horses. High-stepping single harness horses, matched pairs, phenomenal fours, saddle horses, cobs, ponies, etc. Representative consignments from representative owners.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO W. D. GRAND, American Horse Exchange, B'way & 50th St., N.Y.

A landau, in first-class condition; rubber tires, &c.; made by Brewster & Co. Can be seen any day until 2 o'clock at private stable, 247 and 249 West 16th St.

Kentucky Horses.—Pair close matched sound chestnuts, 16 hands; city broken; owner Europe. 147 West 28th St.

Seal-brown cob, 16 hands, 7 years old; sound, warranted in every way; for ladies to ride or drive. 52 West 127th St.

For Sale—Horses used in production "Arizona" at Academy of Music; saddlers and drivers. 141 East 23d St.

Brown cob, long tail, 15 hands, 8 years old; perfect ladies' horse. 122 West 54th St.

Bargain.—New top delivery wagon, suitable for grocery or butcher. 429 West 17th St.

Good work horses for sale. 152 West 24th St.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

CHINA.

Greatest of Thanksgiving Sales.

Each year at the Thanksgiving season the power of this China Store is concentrated in a great offering of China and allied wares under price and these annual events have been the most important occasions of this character in this vicinity.

To-morrow the Best we have ever done is Bettered.

China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Bric-a-Brac—all the branches of this great China Store join in a magnificent Thanksgiving-time offering, which has never been paralleled in the selling of merchandise at retail.

No other store can hope to approach the value giving of this China enterprise. It is a matter of facilities. In many other lines we must compete with other merchants on an even basis. In China and allied wares we have practically no competitors. We have our own places abroad at Limoges, Rudolstadt, Carlsbad and Steinschonau, where the finest pottery and glassware in the world are made. We have our own glass cutting and decorating works in this country, where some of the most elaborately beautiful work is done.

Thus we control and direct manufacture. Thus there is but one profit between producer and consumer. And for next week's great sale this whole China enterprise has been at work for months. The great casks of China have been arriving daily. The China Store holds wide open welcome and unmatched money saving for every housewife tomorrow.

China.

For your convenience—to show very simply the money saving power of this sale—we have arranged several complete table services—China, Glassware, Silver and Cutlery. Such prices were never paralleled.

Limoges china Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated, from our own Limoges works, regularly $18.00, at $12.98
Dinner Plates, special designs for course services, in soup and flat shapes, worth $1.00 to $1.25, at 69c
Haviland's decorated Game Sets, imported to sell for $35.00, for this sale $21.00
Carlsbad china Fish Sets, neatly decorated, for this sale $5.25
Pudding Sets, assorted decorations, 3 piece sets, fire-proof lining ..... $2.25 to $9.00
Chocolate and Biscuit Jars, Condensed Milk Holders, Sugar and Cream Sets, Olive and Bonbon Trays, Fruit or Cranberry Dishes, in large assortments at the lowest prices.

Imported and Domestic Crockery and Kitchen Articles.

English and American porcelain Dinner Sets, printed patterns, assorted decorations, composition 100 pieces, for this sale, $5.49
Appropriate set of Glassware—American:
Tumblers ..... 60c. per doz
Clarets ..... 60c. per doz
Wines ..... 55c. per doz
Cordials ..... 45c. per doz
48 pieces $2.20
English Dinner Sets, rosebud pattern, quality almost as good as china, handsomely traced with gold, worth $20.00 ..... $12.98
English decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces, 2 colors $2.98
English majolica Asparagus Sets, the latest in pottery, at $2.19, $2.39, $2.98 & $3.29
Yellow Baking (fireproof ware) Bowls, all sizes, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 12c., 17c., 25c., 32c., 42c. and ..... 53c. each
Oval Baking Dishes, at 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 15c., & 19c. ea
Custards at ..... 3c. each
Pie Baking Plates at 4c., 5c., 7c. & 8c. ea
Covered Butter Jars at 21c., 29c. and 39c. each
Jelly Molds at ..... 17c. and 20c. each
English jet and rock Tea Pots at 9c., 17c., 21c., 25c., 27c., 29c., 37c., 49c. and ..... 69c. each
Stone Butter Pots at 15c., 25c., 37c., 45c. and ..... 70c. each
Stone Cake Pots at ..... 25c. and 37c. each
Stone Cider Jugs at 15c., 20c., 35c., 45c. and ..... 65c. each
Turkey Dishes, English, illuminated with gold, at from ..... $2.98 to $6.98 each
German china Turkey Dishes at 29c., 49c., 69c. and ..... 98c. each

Rich Deep Cut Glass.

Orange, Fruit and Salad Bowls, full 9-inch size, new and rich cuttings, regularly $6.00, at $3.98
Orange, Fruit and Salad Bowls, full 8-inch size, new and rich cuttings, regularly $4.50, at $2.98
Oil Cruets, tall shape, new cuttings, value $2.79, at $1.79
Special assortment of Cranberry Bowls, Vases, Water Pitchers, Wine Jugs, Whiskey Jugs, Wine Decanters, Ice Bowls, Rose Bowls, Water Bottles, etc., valued up to $14.00, at $8.75
Special assortment of Celery Trays, large Nappies, Ice Cream Trays and Nut Bowls, regularly up to $11.00, at $7.49
Olive and Bonbon Trays, value $2.50, at $1.69
Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling mounted tops, value 89c., at 49c
Water Bottles at $2.59 each and Tumblers to match at ..... $2.28 doz

Jardinieres and Fern Dishes.

Large and varied assortment of Jardinieres, rich colors and new shapes, priced remarkably low, 29c., 33c., 44c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 87c. and ..... 97c each
Large assortment of gold stippled Jardinieres at ..... $1.37 each
Jardinieres, full 13 inch size, assorted colors and styles, at ..... $2.19 and $2.47 each
Terra cotta Jardinieres at 49c. and 98c. each
Jardinieres and Pedestals, complete assortment, latest importations, all sizes, rich colorings ..... $1.98 to $85.50
Fern Dishes, lace effects, tall shapes, assorted styles, new goods, at 29c., 39c., 79c., $1.19 and $1.69 each
Another assortment of Fern Dishes, in low shapes, at 69c., 89c., 95c. and $1.19 each, and numerous others from 49c. to $3.49

Imitation Cut Glassware.

Cranberry Bowls at ..... 7c. and 9c. each
Cranberry Bowls, three corner shape, at 8c. and 9c. each
Celery Trays at ..... 8c. and 10c. each
Celery Holders at ..... 10c. each
Oval Jelly Dishes at 5c., 7c. and 8c. each
Syrup Cups, plated tops, at ..... 25c. each
Large size Orange Bowls, silver plated stand ..... $1.98 each
Claret Jugs, silver plated tops, at 98c. each
Jelly Comports at ..... 10c. each
Olive Dishes at ..... 3c. each
Claret Glasses at ..... 3c. each
Etched Water Glasses at ..... 5c. each
Etched Cider or Lemonade Jugs at 49c. each
Crystal Table Tumblers at ..... 2c. each

Lamps and Globes.

New and varied assortment of richly decorated porcelain lamps, fitted with the best burners, also Globes to match, several styles ..... $2.19 to $3.98
New and varied assortment of wrought iron table Lamps, in latest squat shapes, $2.49 to $5.25
Hall Lights complete with painted opal globe, regularly $1.75 ..... 98c
Lamp Globes, assorted colors and sizes, all new goods ..... 98c to $2.19

Bric-a-Brac.

Complete line of Austrian Vases, rich gold luster decoration, regular prices 97c to $7.49, at ..... 79c. to $5.98
Rudolstadt Vases, large variety of new shapes and decorations ..... 9c. to $15.00
Beer Steins, all styles and decorations, 19c to $5.98

Clocks.

Gilt Novelty Clocks, new designs, 98c. to $10.50
Eight Day Clocks, finished in rich gold or Japanese bronze, guaranteed best timekeepers, cathedral gong strike $7.50
Another lot of nickel Alarm Clocks, for this sale 47c
Decorated Porcelain Clocks, assorted tints, guaranteed best movements, marked special at 89c

Flower Vases.

We are showing a complete line of Flower Vases, both in the rich cut glass and colored Bohemian glass, prices from 5c. to $35.00

Court and Basement, West Building.

French Satin Faced Prunella Cloth,

69c. A Dollar Would Be Low Pricing.

Because the wholesaler is through with his season and wants a clean slate—that is the only possible reason for the price sacrifice that brings this beautiful dress fabric here. It is handsome. It is dressy. The demand for it is as steady as anything we know. But to-morrow there are

4,375 Yards of the Dollar Quality at 69c.

It is 43 inches wide and made of fine imported wool. All the leading shades of the season—three blues, three reds, two greens, two browns, two cadets, gray and castor. It is one of the good chances that come to those who watch the news from this Dress Goods Store.

Main floor, West Building.

Silverware . . A Thanksgiving Sale.

The glitter of silver should make large part of the Thanksgiving table furnishings. And needed new pieces may be bought in this Silverware Store to-morrow at

A Third to Half Under Regular Prices.

Sterling Silver, Silver Plate and Cutlery join in one of the most notable offerings of the year. Think of a heavy sterling Bonbon Spoon, with gilded bowl, for 95c. Think of a four-piece, quadruple plated Tea Set, worth $7.00, for $3.95! Or of a three-piece $5.00 Carving Set for $2.98!

But here is a list worth reading:

Sterling Silver Tableware.

Bon-bon Spoons, regularly $1.50, at 95c
Sugar Spoons, regularly $1.50, at 95c
Olive Spoons, regularly $1.50, at 95c
Olive Forks, regularly $1.50, at 95c
Bon-bon Tongs, regularly $1.50, at 95c
Orange Spoons, regularly $1.50, at 95c
Sardine Forks, regularly $1.50, at 95c
Butter Picks, regularly $1.25, at 75c
Mustard Spoons, regularly $1.25, at 75c
Cream Ladles, regularly $1.98, at $1.25
Gravy Ladles, small, regularly $2.50, at $1.75
Gravy Ladles, large, regularly $3.98, at $2.98
Butter Knives, regularly $2.49, at $1.50
Berry Spoons, regularly $3.98, at $2.98
Cold Meat Forks, regularly $2.98, at $2.25
Pie Knives, regularly $4.25, at $3.25
Jelly Spoons, regularly $2.75, at $1.98
Coffee Spoons, regularly $8.98 a dozen, at $6.75
Oyster Forks, regularly $11.75 a dozen, at $8.98
Salad Spoon and Fork, regularly $7.75 a set, at $5.75
Fish Knife and Fork, regularly $8.75 a set, at $6.75

Rogers' Spoons, Knives and Forks.

Tea Spoons, regularly $1.00 for set of six, at 45c
Table Spoons, regularly $2.25 for set of six, at $1.45
Table Forks, regularly $2.25 for set of six, at $1.45
Medium Knives, regularly $2.00 for set of six, at $1.25
Oyster Ladles, regularly $1.50, at 85c

Rogers' Spoons, Knives and Forks.

Soup Ladles, regularly $1.75, at 95c
Gravy Ladles, regularly 75c., at 39c
Coffee Spoons, regularly $1.50 for set of six, at 75c
Pie Knives, regularly $1.50, at 90c
Salad Sets, regularly $2.25 a set, at $1.35

Quadruple Plated Table Ware.

Tea Sets, 4 pieces, quadruple plated, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder; regularly $7.00, at $3.95
Cream Pitcher, regularly $1.50, at 95c
Spoon Holders, regularly $11.50, at 95c
Butter Dishes, regularly $2.25, at $1.49
Chocolate Pots, regularly $2.25, at $1.49
Nut Bowls, regularly $3.25, at $2.25
Baking Dishes, regularly $3.49, at $2.49
Soup Tureens, regularly $5.00, at $3.98
Cake Baskets, regularly $3.00, at $1.98
Child's Cups, regularly 50c., at 29c
Napkin Rings, regularly 39c., at 19c

Cutlery.

Nut Sets, 6 picks and crack, in case, regularly 50c., at 25c
Grape Shears, regularly $3.25, at 98c
Fruit Knives, regularly 25c. each, at 15c
Celluloid Table Knives, regularly 50c., at 25c
Pocket Fruit Knives, with nut pick; regularly 75c., at 35c
2 piece Bird Carvers, celluloid and stag handles; regularly $1.50, at 75c
2 piece Steak Carvers, regularly $2.49, at $1.25
2 piece Carving Sets, stag handles, sterling ferrules; regularly $3.25, at $2.25
3 piece Carving Sets, stag handles, sterling ferrules; regularly $5.00, at $2.98

Court, West Building.

Carpetings . . A Trade Sale.

Thousands of Yards of Carpets—Much Reduced.
Thousands of Splendid Rugs—Under Price.

We are helping the makers, ourselves and our public. Patterns the makers are to discontinue—for no reason at all except for a change—are here at a bargain price. A large number of our own patterns have been put with them. Many are the most popular and exclusive Carpetings of the season—the best work of the best American makers. And there is very great reduction all along the line.

Details here worth careful reading:

The Carpets.

Extra super all wool Ingrains, best made; Hartford and Lowells, there are some 40 patterns to choose from; regularly 75c. a yard, at ..... 45c. and 55c
Agra and three-ply all wool Ingrains, same fine quality as those made twenty-five years ago; regularly $1.00 and $1.10 a yard, at ..... 75c. and 85c
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, one of the most sightly, satisfactory wearing and moderate priced carpets made; 50 patterns to choose from; regularly 60c., 75c. and 85c. a yard, at ..... 480., 55c, and 64c
Body Brussels Carpets, from the best mills in the country, 40 patterns to choose from and mostly all our own private patterns; regularly $1.10, $1.25 and $1.35 a yard, at ..... 85c., $1.00 and $1.10
Velvets and Axminsters, some of the most beautiful and popular Carpets made, in a splendid assortment of 35 patterns, suitable for any part of the house; regularly $1.00 to $1.25 a yard, at ..... 75c. to $1,00
Bigelow Axminsters, Savonneries and the best Wilton Velvets. These are among the handsomest and most luxurious carpets made; a magnificent assortment of 30 patterns; regularly $1.35 to $1.65 a yard, at ..... 95c. to $1.25

Linoleums and Oilcloths.

There are some 100 patterns, all regular, well seasoned and the best made. If you need a new cloth for the kitchen, laundry or office this is an opportunity that you should not overlook:
Oilcloths, regularly 25c. to 50c. a yard, at ..... 20c. to 40c

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 332 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Members of N.Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1004 CORTL.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS. WHEAT. COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office; N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS" and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque payable in New York Funds if desirable.
GEO. H. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.

W. B. Dickerman,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey,	Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven,	Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery,	J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan,	Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman,	John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck,	John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons,	W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons,	J. Mayhew Wainwright.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire st. Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.; 640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

I desire to confer with a broker who has his own clients to whom he can sell a block of stock of a first-class California oil company; the largest stockholder is a well-known Colorado millionaire mine owner, and the property is so good that a prominent New York City real estate capitalist invested $25,000 after going to California and looking the ground over; to a broker who can negotiate such business as the one outlined above we can make a legitimate and profitable proposition. Address De Putron Glidden, Hotel Empire, New York City.

THE MOST NOVEL INVESTMENT OF THE age; strictly a new idea; profits positively assured; loss impossible; nothing like this ever before placed on the market; promoted by reliable house; offering highly remunerative employment for sums ranging from $10 and up. Full information by addressing E. L., care P. O. Box 1,633, New York.

Wanted—A special limited partner in Stock Brokerage business. Am also in position to loan from $1,000 to $100,000 on high-grade stocks to Exchange members at rates ranging from 6 to 15 per cent. Address O. M. B., Box 115 Times Office.

FINANCIAL EDITOR WANTED on daily financial newspaper; must be experienced journalist and well up on Wall Street matters. Address, in confidence, stating experiences, expectations, &c., Q., 106 Times Office.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. L. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Wanted on second mortgage $2,500 each on two splendid tenements. La Mont & Hyatt, 208 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A co-operative investment company is investing **One Million Dollars** in the stocks and bonds of one hundred or more sound and reliable companies and institutions, on the following plan:

250,000 DOLLARS in the purchase of stock in at least 25 carefully selected mining companies possessing properties that are known to be of real value and merit, thus providing assets of great speculative possibilities.

250,000 DOLLARS in the purchase of interest-bearing bonds of at least twenty-five reliable and thoroughly sound corporations, thus providing assets of established and permanent value.

250,000 DOLLARS in the purchase of stock in at least 25 different industrial companies and corporations, selected only after the earning capacity, dividend prospects and probable advance in market value of their stocks have been clearly demonstrated.

250,000 DOLLARS in the purchase of stock in reliable, well-managed realty corporations in growing cities, such investments being certain to double or even treble in value.

BY THIS PLAN the investor, acquiring stock in this co-operative purchasing company, gains absolute insurance against loss of capital, and at the same time has the assurance of enormous profits. Carrying all of your eggs in one basket is dangerous. This plan, it might be said, provides a basket for each egg. If one is dropped, the damage is trifling; yet if only one out of a hundred or more proves "a golden egg" the profit is great. Truly this is in every way THE IDEAL INVESTMENT, for it not only insures against loss, but it guarantees profits on an unusually large scale. Address at once for particulars

E. L., care of P. O. Box 1633, New York.

WELL BOUGHT---HALF SOLD.
THE TIME TO BUY STOCKS IS RIGHT NOW.

Swelling earnings and pre-holiday disbursements to be largely increased in many instances will greatly advance market prices. L. S., selling round 350, indicates a division of larger proportion to shareholders. N. Y. C. owns over 90 per cent. and will go much higher, being greatest beneficiary. The rise in standard securities must advance prices throughout the list. Vanderbilt stocks are always good leaders.

THE RISE OF THE MARKET HAS BEEN CHECKED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE BY INSIDERS, IN ORDER TO OBVIATE ANY CHANCE OF CLOSER MONEY. THEY HAVE BEEN AWAITING THE RETURN FLOW OF CASH TO NEW YORK, ENGAGED IN CROP MOVING. THE RETURN FLOW HAS ALREADY COMMENCED FROM THE WEST AND WILL SPEEDILY DO SO FROM THE COTTON COUNTRY. MORGAN HAS CHECKED THE OUTWARD FLOW OF GOLD. MARKET ALREADY SHOWS INDICATIONS OF BREAKING AWAY FROM MANIPULATIVE RESTRAINT AND CONTINUING ITS UPWARD MARCH.

IMMEDIATE PURCHASERS SHOULD SHOW GOOD PROFITS!

We will buy and carry twenty shares of any of the regularly listed stocks upon a marginal deposit of $100—larger amounts in proportion, and will also enumerate, upon request, the stocks we consider the most desirable purchases.
WRITE OR CALL at any of our offices for a complimentary copy of our 400 PAGE, CLOTH-BOUND, ILLUSTRATED
"GUIDE to INVESTORS" and "DAILY MARKET LETTER."
Both mailed free for the asking.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker, is as important as the selection of right stocks."
NEW YORK CITY BRANCHES.
Baudoine Building—S. W. Cor. 28th St. & Broadway.
Gerken Building—S. W. Cor. West Broadway & Chambers St.
Harlem Office—147 W. 125th St.

American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co.
THE PARENT COMPANY OF AMERICA.
This Company owns U. S. Patent 350,299, being the ART or BASIC PATENT for transmission of Electrical Communication without wires, issued October 5, 1886, and has eleven other wireless patents.
A limited amount of stock is now offered for public subscription (par value $10, FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE) at
$8.00 PER SHARE
PRICE WILL BE ADVANCED SHORTLY
PROMPT SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE THE APPORTIONMENT SCRIP DIVIDENDS of 25 per cent. each, declared by the Company May 7, May 28, June 19, July 10, Oct. 31, and Nov. 15, of the New England, Federal, Northwestern, Atlantic, Continental and Pacific Sub-Companies, who have placed 25 per cent. of their capital stock into the Parent Company's treasury to be divided among its stockholders as 25 per cent. scrip dividend.
Make all subscriptions payable by check, draft, express or money order, registered letter, etc., to the order of the Company.
American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co.
1345 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING FOTOGRAFS
Sunset Mining Co.
Chronicle Bldg. San Francisco, Cal.
This Co. has paid 90 monthly dividends. Offers treasury stock to equip valuable properties.
Mailed Free.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

DO YOU DESIRE TO INVEST MONEY, EITHER large or small amount, without risk and with the positive assurance of large profits? For information concerning such an opportunity, promoted by thoroughly responsible people, address E. L., care P. O. Box 1,633, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Suite of 5 communicating offices suitable for bankers' or brokers' offices, to sublet; rent only $2,000 per year. Apply Janitor, Astor Building, 10 Wall St.

FOR PARTICULARS REGARDING THE MOST promising and the safest investment on the market, assuring large returns on any amount from $10 up into the thousands, address E. L., care P. O. Box 1,633, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
General Carriage Co., of New Jersey.

The undersigned have been requested by a large proportion of the Stockholders of said Company to present a plan of reorganization, a copy of which plan will be mailed to each Stockholder of record and which can now be had on demand either at the Bowling Green Trust Company or at the office of Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.

The Committee of Reorganization has now the sole option to acquire substantially all the assets of the old company. For this purpose and to acquire additional working capital, a new company will be organized, with a capital of $2,000,000, and with First Debenture Bonds of $500,000, $400,000 of which will be issued.

The Stockholders of the old Company will be allowed the privilege of subscribing for bonds of the new company at par to the extent of 1% of their holdings in the old company. They will receive in addition 5% of their present holdings in stock of the new company.

As reorganized the new company will have sufficient working capital and a much greater earning power than the old company.

Deposits of stock and payments for bonds should be made with the Bowling Green Trust Company on or before the **5th day of December, 1901**; after which time subscriptions will be received only on such terms as the Committee may determine.

EDWIN M. POST,
ROBERT E. JENNINGS,
LEROY W. BALDWIN,
HENRY ROWLEY,
Committee of Reorganization.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY TO make money by investing money; absolutely no risk; profits assured; enterprise promoted by thoroughly reliable institution. Address E. L., care P. O. Box 1,633, New York.

NORTHERN SECURITIES' OFFER.

The Northern Securities Company, through James J. Hill, its President, issued yesterday an official circular offering to any one wishing to sell his stock of the Great Northern Railway Company certain terms of purchase. The circular says nothing about the stock of the Northern Pacific Railway. One banker in Wall Street on reading the circular, said that it was evidently worded intentionally so as to avoid every turn of language which could be interpreted as meaning a consolidation of any properties, and that it appeared on the face of it to be merely an offer by a financial company to buy the stock of individual holders.

The circular reads as follows:

The Northern Securities Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with an authorized capital stock of $400,000,000, and with power to invest in and hold the securities of other companies, has commenced business, and has acquired from several large holders of stock of the Great Northern Railway Company a considerable amount of that stock.

A uniform price has been paid of $180 per share, in the fully paid stock of this company, at par. This company is ready to purchase additional shares of the same stock at the same price, payable in the same manner, and will accept offers made on that basis if made within the next sixty days.

Offers for sale of stock of the Great Northern Railway Company should be made upon the inclosed form, and should be accompanied by the certificates of the stock offered with transfers duly executed, having United States stamps for transfer tax of 2 cents per share affixed.

Upon receipt of any such offer, so accompanied, the Northern Securities Company will deliver to the seller of the stock of the Great Northern Railway Company, certificates of its own stock to the amount of the purchase price above named, or, if such certificates are not then ready for delivery, its negotiable receipt, obliging it to issue and deliver such certificates as soon as ready. For fractional parts of shares scrip certificates convertible into stock in multiples of $100 will be given.

A representative of the Harriman interests stated yesterday that while nothing had been decided regarding the resignations of Messrs. Hill, Harriman, and others from all but one Board of Directors, it was the intention to comply in every way with the letter of the law.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,180,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,525	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,952,450	24,015,675	34,332,625
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,208,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,587,425
March 30	7,870,500	4,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,317,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,322,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	14,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,283,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,950	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,775	14,274,550
July 6	5,215,525	14,274,550	62,048,650
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,031,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,267,050	15,274,550
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,458,025
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,295,025	12,942,900	1,734,450
Oct. 5	15,580,025	8,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,463,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,038,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,639,925	4,806,050	*2,788,950
Nov. 16	10,103,825	7,669,775	*212,025
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,278,275	6,625,200

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,575	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,525	16,978,575
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,529,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$14,486,925	1895	$19,594,950
1900	12,278,275	1894	66,027,600
1899	6,625,200	1893	70,835,175
1898	18,357,575	1892	6,726,350
1897	23,408,250	1891	13,322,750
1896	29,305,575	1890	89,750

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

There are a number of rumors in insurance circles regarding companies which are thought to be considering the advisability of reinsuring all or a large part of their risks toward the end of the year. In two specific instances yesterday, officials of the companies concerned denied that there is any truth in the reports.

As a result of the recent deal by which the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford reinsured the bulk of the American business of the Lion Insurance Company of London, Trezevant & Cochran have been appointed general agents of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford for its Southwestern department, the territory of which is arranged to include Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.

The increase in fire insurance rates on lumber in the Northwest, particularly in the neighborhood of Puget Sound, has led to talk among the lumbermen and mill owners of a proposition to organize a mutual insurance company in order to provide their own means of insuring their lumber and mill risks. While steps of a preliminary nature are being taken in this direction in Tacoma, local fire underwriters express the opinion that the formation of such a company is not regarded here as likely; that the talk of such a step is simply what takes place whenever insurance rates are advanced by the stock companies, and that there is no reason in precedent for believing that such talk will have the effect of inducing underwriters to reconsider their action.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

The Co-operative Law Company of Brooklyn; capital, $500. Directors—D. J. Mascorole, Catherine M. Mescorole, and L. A. Hall of Brooklyn.

J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co. of New York City, to deal in dry goods; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—W. L. Rowell, New York City, and A. B. Terry and G. C. Norton, Louisville.

The Porto Rico Fruit Company of Johnstown; capital, $6,000. Directors—J. S. Ireland, G. A. Stewart, Jr., and Harwood Dudley, Johnstown, and A. B. Mitchell, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Owen Davis Stock Company of New York City, to engage in the theatrical and amusement business; capital, $3,000. Directors—Owen Davis, Elisabeth B. Davis, and J. A. Davis, New York City.

The Eisenstein Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture novelties; capital, $20,000. Directors—Israel Eisenstein and Daniel Brown, Newark, N. J., and Walter Ricketts, Babylon, L. I.

Northern Pacific Railway Company

Retirement of Preferred Stock.

To the Holders of Preferred Stock of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice hereby is given that in exercise of the power reserved by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and specifically declared in every outstanding stock certificate, the Company has duly determined to retire the preferred stock, and the same will be retired, in whole, at par, upon the first day of January, 1902. Accordingly each and every holder of preferred stock is notified to present and to surrender his certificate for such preferred stock at the office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on and after the first day of January, 1902, and upon such surrender to receive payment in cash of the par amount thereof.

For the purpose of such retirement, the transfer books of the Northern Pacific Railway Company will close at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, December 10, 1901, and the transfer books of the common stock will reopen Thursday, January 2, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated November 13, 1901.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
120 Broadway (Equitable Building),
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Coupons due December 1, 1901, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after December 2, 1901, at this office, namely:

Southern Pacific Co., Central Pacific Stock Collateral 4 per cent. Gold Bonds.
Southern Pacific Co. 2-5 year First Mortgage 4½ per cent. Bonds.
Central Pacific Railway Co. 3½ per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railway Co. First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
Northern California First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Co. Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Co.
New York, November 19th, 1901.
The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable December 2d, to stockholders of record November 23d, 1901. The Transfer Books will be closed from November 25th to December 2d, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Fifth Avenue & 15th Street.
Nov. 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2 Per Cent. upon the outstanding new preferred capital stock of the company, payable on and after December 2, 1901, to stockholders of record upon the books of the company at close of business on November 21, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
F. P. LYNCH, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank.
8 Union Square.
New York, Nov. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on December 2d next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 3d, 1901.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

National Rice Milling Co.
New Orleans, Louisiana, November 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the outstanding new preferred capital stock of the company, payable on and after December 2, 1901, to stockholders of record upon the books of the company at the close of business on November 21st, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 23	591,924
To date this year	244,950,959
Corresponding date last year	111,723,599

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 23	$1,947,500
To date this year	$907,643,220
Corresponding date last year	$456,631,360

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	⅝	Kan. City So.	⅝
Am. Woolen	⅝	Kan. City So. pf	1
Ann Arbor	1⅝	Lake Erie & W	½
B., R. & P.	2½	Long Island	1½
B., R. & P. pf	5¾	Michigan Central	20
Canada South	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Nort. & West	1⅝
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf	⅛	People's Gas	⅞
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Reading	½
Del. & Hudson	⅜	Southern Ry. pf	1½
Int. Paper	½	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Int. Paper pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2½	Hocking Valley	1¼
Am. Smelting	½	Int. Power	½
Am. Sugar	2⅝	Met. Street Ry	1
Anaconda Copper	1	M. & St. L. pf	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅛
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Quicksilver pf	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	⅛
Crucible Steel	¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf	¼	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Erie 2d pf	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Br. Mo. Pac. 4s	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	2
Det. City Ry. 5s	1		

Bond Declined.

Peoria & Eastern inc. 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In the face of the canard from Washington (put out too late to deny before the close of business) to the effect that papers were being prepared in the Attorney General's office against the Amalgamated Copper Company and of suggestions that this was but preliminary to an attack upon all combinations, industrial and railroad—the canard and the suggestions being promptly followed by a concerted bear raid on the entire list—the stock market stood up so wonderfully that at the conclusion of the business and in spite of all the bear talk, many substantial net gains appeared, while only a few stocks showed declines of a point or more. Not unnaturally the greatest loss was in Amalgamated Copper, which broke 3 points; while Sugar Trust stock—a blind pool affair—was almost as heavy, losing 2⅝. Anaconda declined 1; Monon, 1; St. Paul, 1; Metropolitan, 1, and Hocking Valley, 1¼. And there the list of important declines ended.

On the other hand there were such gains as Ann Arbor, 1⅝; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 2½; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg preferred, 5¾; Colorado Fuel, 1; Long Island, 1½; Michigan Central, 20; Sault Ste Marie preferred, 3½; New York Central, 1⅞; Norfolk and Western, 1⅜; Pacific Coast second preferred, 1¼, and Southern Railway preferred, 1⅛.

These figures tell, more forcibly than words, how wonderfully strong the market must have been to hold up so well against a most determined onslaught upon values and a report the most disturbing published in many days. In the Street it was taken clearly to indicate the position of the larger interests in the market—that is those interests known as Morgan, Vanderbilt, Standard Oil, Gould, and Keene interests. Had it not been for the determined support which they gave to prices there might have been a sharp break, for many timid holders hastened to sell their securities, once the copper report was put out, not venturing to wait to see if it was or was not a canard.

The bank statement was regarded as a phenomenally good one, showing as it did, a decrease in loans of $13,504,400 and an increase in surplus reserves of $4,383,100.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

The most active stock on the list yesterday was Norfolk and Western, which at one time scored a two-point advance and made for itself another new high record on buying credited to Pennsylvania Railroad interests and to members of the Pocahontas coal syndicate. Houses with Philadelphia connections were very active as purchasers. There was no news on the stock, but it is declared that it cannot fail to benefit very materially as a result of the operations of the newly formed Pocahontas Company, whose mines are along the line of Norfolk and Western.

THE READING SHARES.

Under a continuation of the steady demand for the stocks which has been in evidence now for some weeks, Reading common and second preferred made further advances yesterday to new high records, and held substantially strong, notwithstanding the general drive against the market before the close.

It is insisted that Reading second preferred will shortly go on a dividend basis.

It is announced that the company will do away with all its small selling agents, who heretofore have received 10 cents a ton on all coal sold by or credited to them. This change will mean a very material saving to the company.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Morgan brokers were again the largest buyers of the Southern Railway shares, taking practically all the preferred stock that was offered and being heavy purchasers, also, of the common.

The assurance of an increased dividend to be declared on the preferred issue, and the belief that the common stock will be cut in half, as allowed by an act of the Virginia Legislature, are the reasons ascribed for the buying and the strength of both securities.

THE VANDERBILT GROUP.

A new high record was made yesterday by New York Central, when that stock sold up several points to 170¾, and closed only fractionally lower at a net advance of 1⅞ on dealings in 25,000 shares. Other Vanderbilt stocks were strong, Canada Southern advancing ⅝, Lake Erie and Western ½, Michigan Central 20, Nickel Plate second preferred ¼, and Big Four ⅛.

The buying of all the issues was by Vanderbilt brokers, and was said to be in connection with the consolidation plan pending.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The advance in Chesapeake and Ohio was in a measure in sympathy with the rise in Norfolk and Western, but in still larger measure it was due to the report that the company is to be included in the soft-coal combination pending, and that under the terms of this combination a dividend guarantee on Chesapeake is to be made.

AMALGAMATED COPPER'S BREAK.

A report from Washington was published in Wall Street yesterday that papers against the Amalgamated Copper Company are being prepared in the Attorney General's office at Washington. Later this statement was printed by the same agency:

Solicitor General says he knows of no attack made or contemplated on Amalgamated or other corporations. I have heard of none by the Government. We have instituted a rigid investigation to determine whether the original dispatch is correct or we were the victims of a forgery.

At the offices of the Amalgamated Copper Company no notice was taken of the report, and no statement regarding it was obtainable. Many brokers used their private wires to get information regarding the report from Washington.

As a result of the report—the truth or falsity of which, because it was not put out until 11:30 o'clock, could not be determined before the close of the stock market—Amalgamated Copper on the Exchange broke sharply over three points, while a number of other shares, notably those of American Sugar, with a decline of three points, also suffered losses on selling by timid holders and for the short account in the belief that the report was true. It was, indeed, not until after the close of business that the fact developed that the dispatch was without foundation.

On the decline following the publication of the dispatch good support was given the market by the larger banking interests, Morgan, Keene, and Standard Oil buying being noticeable.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Money is inclined to be easier, temporarily. Next week, month-end Stock Exchange requirements and repayments of loans to the Bank are the elements calculated to restiffen the price. In spite of the firmness of Continental exchanges, discounts were strongly maintained, brokers having things their own way. The tone on the Stock Exchange was a trifle better, but there was little doing beyond preparing for the settlement. Consols partly recovered. The German disquietude is not taken seriously. The feature of foreigners was the continued rise in Portuguese, due to vague reports of a rearrangement of the debt. Americans opened quiet. The firmness was fairly maintained, following New York operations, and prices closed mostly at the best quotations of the day. Kafirs were lifeless.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 11-16; consols for account, 91 11-16; Anaconda, 7⅛; Atchison, 83⅜; Atchison preferred, 104; Baltimore and Ohio, 112; Canadian Pacific, 117⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49⅜; Chicago Great Western, 26; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 47⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 44⅛; Erie first preferred, 75; Erie second preferred, 61½; Illinois Central, 143¼; Louisville and Nashville, 111; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55½; New York Central, 172¼; Norfolk and Western, 60⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 104; Ontario and Western, 37½; Pennsylvania, 76; Reading, 23⅜; Reading first preferred, 40⅝; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 35; Southern Railway preferred, 93; Southern Pacific, 62⅛; Union Pacific, 107⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 44⅞; United States Steel preferred, 95; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 39½; Spanish fours, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 10; De Beers, 39.

Bar silver quiet at 26d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.50; Madrid, 42.62; Lisbon, 35.50; Rome, 2.27½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, being buoyed up by the excellent support of foreigners. Rentes were harder. Spanish fours, Portuguese, and Brazilians notably advanced. Rio Tintos were buoyant. Russian Coal Mines were in good demand. Thompson-Houston and Metropolitans were firm. De Beers and Kafirs improved. The close was generally cheerful.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 20c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for checks.

Spanish fours, 71.70.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours were harder on Paris advices. Banks and Locals were strong. The general situation is considered more satisfactory.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—Gold was quoted today at 42.60.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 10 cent premium. Money for call and time loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. Trading in local stocks was active, but with a very few exceptions the tone of the market was soft. Union Traction common sold off to 103¼ and the preferred to 47, although the close for both issues was a fraction above those prices. About 150 shares of North Chicago were marketed at 180. West Chicago was relatively stronger than North Chicago, quotations for that stock being well held at 92 to 92½. Lake Street Elevated also was off a fraction, to 12, while a few scattered trades in Metropolitan Elevated were made at 40½ for common and 92 for the preferred. In the case of Tin Can there was a rumor, which was said to emanate from an excellent source, to the effect that the Directors of the company would hold a meeting next week, at which a dividend on the preferred shares would probably be declared. This story was comforting to the "longs," but it did not help the market any, which eased off from 19⅝ to 15⅞ for the common and from 66 to 65⅝ for the preferred. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
870	American Can	18⅝	18⅛	18⅞
765	American Can pf	66	65⅜	65⅝
15	American Strawboard	24½	24½	24½
680	Chicago Union Traction	11½	11⅜	11½
630	Chicago Union Trac. pf	47½	47	47½
10	Diamond Match	136	136	136
650	Lake Street Elevated	12¼	12	12⅛
40	Metropolitan Elevated	40½	40½	40½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was not as active as on Friday, but the total was nevertheless larger than the average for recent Saturdays. Prices did not advance as uniformly as on the previous day, but the declines were in few cases important. And here and there in the list gains were added to those of Friday, giving sign of considerable strength in the market.

***

POCAHONTAS COAL subscriptions again showed considerable activity, but at the same time were erratic. After the close of the market on Friday there was a good deal of trading in these subscriptions at prices much above the closing bid. In these after hour transactions as much as 131 was paid, indicating an urgent demand, as this figure was three full points above the best bid at the close of the market. Yesterday the first sale was made at 130, and somewhat contrary to expectation the price quickly dropped to 125. The subscriptions finally ended the day at 124 bid, showing a net loss of 4 points as compared with the previous day's closing price and a decline of 7 points from the high figure of Friday afternoon. The transactions amounted to about $250,000.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL common was dealt in to the extent of 800 shares at 14½ and a smaller amount of the preferred sold at 38. The common closed with a net gain of an eighth and the preferred was unchanged.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred sold up to 79½, but closed unchanged at 78¾ bid. About 500 shares changed hands.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT was again in some demand. Transactions in the preferred stock were recorded as high as 50, an advance of 10 points over the best bid of the past few days. It closed at 45 bid. The common was firm at 19 bid, but was dull.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT sold at 20¾ and 20⅞, 300 shares changing hands. These were the first transactions in this stock in two or three days. United Railways preferred and the bonds remained dull and somewhat weak.

***

UNION FERRY sold at 43, and later was 43 bid. This represented a gain of 1 point in the bid price.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

	Nov. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 22. Bid.	Asked.
New Amsterdam 5s	106½	109	106¾	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	6½	7	6½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	64	62	62½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas	94	98	94	98
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½
Ferry Companies.				
Brooklyn Ferry	15	19	15	19
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	43	44	42	44
Union Ferry 1st 5s	96	97	96	97

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,255	5,457	4,716
2d week Nov.	$1,006,415	$700,061	$743,886
From July 1	17,289,878	13,864,278	13,394,139
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week Nov.	18,577	18,296	21,211
From July 1	354,442	345,688	334,010
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,600	2,600	2,600
2d week Nov.	227,507	202,487	.....
From July 1	4,239,040	3,870,833	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	932	950	950
3d week Nov.	109,000	92,181	106,496
From July 1	2,434,289	2,182,573	2,498,570
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for October—			
Gross earnings	547,393	519,813	488,097
Op. expenses	292,013	304,382	249,334
Net earnings	255,379	215,430	238,763
Total income	282,065	240,805	264,951
Int., rent., taxes	129,210	130,829	127,557
Surplus	152,795	109,975	137,394
Gross, 4 months	2,048,844	1,880,081	1,704,790
Op. expenses	1,119,298	1,123,208	916,015
Net	928,945	736,812	848,775
Total income	1,010,037	830,732	942,594
Int., rent., taxes	523,229	523,300	510,784
Surplus, 4 months	486,806	307,432	451,810
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for September—			
Gross earnings	241,441	221,064	221,428
Expenses	136,269	140,919	138,271
Net earnings	105,172	80,165	83,157
Gross, 9 months	1,906,112	1,983,238	1,741,507
Op. expenses	1,218,554	1,202,000	1,098,044
Net, 9 months	680,558	781,238	653,463
LOUISVILLE, HEND. & ST. L. for October—			
Gross	59,864	61,501	59,949
Op. expenses	44,875	40,474	36,434
Net	14,989	21,027	23,465
Gross, 4 months	248,242	227,893	222,157
Op. expenses	170,919	150,049	139,395
Net 4 months	67,329	77,750	82,762
PITTSBURG & WEST. for year ended June 30—			
Average miles	347	347	339
Freight	3,207,378	3,058,837	2,719,528
Passenger	598,386	582,737	483,529
Total gross	4,080,687	3,835,034	3,309,936
Operating expenses:			
Cond. trans.	1,472,067	1,498,813	1,293,107
Maint. of way	472,361	443,493	385,838
Maint. of equip	469,456	419,265	399,482
Gen. expenses	132,774	135,602	156,224
Total expenses	2,546,658	2,497,173	2,234,671
Net earnings	1,534,029	1,337,861	1,075,265
Total income	1,537,029	1,341,587	1,075,265
Charges	1,007,083	1,007,633	984,951
Taxes	71,646	69,019	88,000
Car trust recru.	55,000	55,000	68,750
Total charges	1,133,729	1,131,652	1,121,701
Surplus	403,300	209,935	*46,436
*Deficit.			
SAVANNAH, FLOR. & WEST. for October—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	679,768	668,256	11,512
Op. expenses	463,894	466,577	*2,683
Net earnings	215,874	201,679	14,195
Gross, 4 months	2,428,948	2,343,951	84,997
Op. expenses	1,800,868	1,691,510	109,358
Net, 4 months	628,080	652,441	*24,361
*Decrease.			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.14	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.22	.22
Challenge Con.	.16	.16
Chollar	.06	.05
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.66
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.02
Gould & Curry	.07	.07
Hale & Norcross	.19	.18
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.01
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.18	.19
Occidental Con.	.04	.04
Ophir	.82	.80
Overman	.03	.03
Potosi	.04	.04
Savage	.06	.05
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.10	.10
Standard	3.25	3.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.03	.03
Union Con.	.14	.12
Utah Con.	.02	.01
Yellow Jacket	.12	.11
Silver bars	.56¼	.56¼
Mexican dollars	.47@48	.47@48
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07¼	.07¼

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13	13½	12¾	14
Alamo	13	14	13	14
Argentum	5	7	6	7
Anaconda	25½	27½	25	25¼
Battle Mountain	17	18	17	18
Butterfly	20	25	20¼	23
C. C. Cons.	9	9¼	9	9½
Coriolanus	5½	7½	7	7½
C., C. & M.	5	6	5½	5⅞
Columbine Victor	4	7	4	7
Dante	4¼	4⅞	4¼	4⅞
Doctor Jackpot	53	53¾	52	53
Elkton	148½	149	149¼	150
El Paso	73¾	74½	73¾	74½
Fanny Rawlings	15	18	15	18½
Findlay	7½	8½	7¾	8⅞
Gold Dollar	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Golden Cycle	60	62	61½	62
Golden Fleece	35	39	35	38
Gold King	50	90	40	90
Gold Knob	5⅜	5⅞	5½	5¾
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4½	3¾	4¼
Gould	17	18½	16½	18
Hart	5	7	5	6
Ingham	12⅝	13½	12⅝	12⅞
Isabella	37	37¾	37	38
Jackpot	39	41	39	41
Katinka	38	50	37	50
Keystone	7⅜	8	7⅜	8
Last Dollar	50	60	50	60
Lexington	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
Little Puck	4⅞	6½	4⅞	5½
Mint	8	11	8½	11
Mollie Gibson	16	18½	16	18
Molly Dwyer	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅝
Mary Cashen	6½	6⅝	6	7
Moon Anchor	24	25	24½	25½
National	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅜
Nugget	15	16½	15	16
New Haven	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4¾
Pharmacist	6	6½	5½	5⅝
Pinnacle	8	8½	8	9
Pointer	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Portland	284	290	283½	300
Rose Maria	6¼	6½	6⅜	6⅝
Rose Nicol	5½	6	5¼	5½
Republic	3⅜	4	3⅞	4
Rocky Mountain	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Sedan	4	4¼	4	4⅜
Vindicator	120	124	123	124
Work	9	9½	9	9½
Zoe	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	2

Arrow declares 5-cent dividend from sale of property.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$164,333,372
Gold	106,008,271
Silver	9,031,206
United States notes	7,037,435
Treasury notes of 1890	35,190
National banknotes	6,621,163
Total receipts this day	1,441,305
Total receipts this month	35,491,326
Total receipts this year	227,472,168
Total expenditures this day	1,305,000
Total expenditures this month	32,435,000
Total expenditures this year	197,054,771
Deposits in National banks	113,478,788

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$315,232,089
Silver dollars	453,004,000
Silver dollars of 1890	77,110
Silver bullion of 1890	40,338,890
Total	$808,644,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$315,232,089
Silver certificates outstanding	453,004,000
Treasury notes outstanding	40,408,000
Total	$808,644,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,591,541
Gold certificates	32,416,730
Silver coin and bullion	3,269,991
Silver certificates	6,021,215
United States notes	7,037,435
Other assets	14,978,363
Total in Treasury	$137,715,278
Deposits in National banks	113,478,788
Total	$251,194,067
Current liabilities	86,860,694
Available cash balance	$164,333,372

Government Bond Purchase.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $72,727.55 for Government bonds of $52,700.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	243	241½	242½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E.R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	103	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	108	110	108	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	16½	17½	16½	17½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	80	81	80	81
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	23½	22½	23½
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	...	175	...
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	117½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	68	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s	109	110	113	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	108¼	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¾	113½	114¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	20	21	20	21
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	87½	89	87½	89
Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10	10½	10⅝	11½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	79	80	80	81
Central Union 5s, grd.	109½	111	109½	111
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107½	106½	107¼
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	108⅝	105	108⅝
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds.	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72¾	74	72½	74
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¼	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	300	295	305

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 23, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
83½	83¾	65,425	Amalgamated Copper	86¼	86¾	83	83⅝	−2½
3¾	4½	200	American Bicycle	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
28⅞	29	900	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29½	29	29	.....
85⅞	85¾	2,415	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	85¼	85⅝	85	85⅝	+ ⅜
27½	28	100	American Cotton Oil	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
85	86½	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86	86	86	86	.....
26⅛	27⅛	675	American Ice Co.	26½	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	− ⅛
63	64½	100	American Ice Co. pf.	63½	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
32	32⅝	1,400	American Locomotive	32½	32⅝	32	32½	− ⅛
89	89½	700	Am. Locomotive pf.	89½	89½	89	89	− ¼
6	6½	100	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	.....
46⅝	46¾	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	47¼	47¼	45¾	46½	− ½
120⅝	121	10,100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123½	123½	120	120⅝	−2⅝
18½	18⅝	1,700	American Woolen	17⅝	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+ ⅛
77½	79	500	American Woolen pf.	78	78	77¾	77¾	− ⅛
34	34½	2,150	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	34¼	34½	34	34	−1
33	33½	200	Ann Arbor	32	33	32	33	+1⅛
81¾	81⅝	6,400	At., T. & S. F.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	− ⅛
101½	101⅝	2,600	At., T. & S. F. pf.	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	.....
108⅞	109	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	109	109⅝	108⅞	109	+ ⅛
95½	96	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	− ⅛
67½	67¾	6,850	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¼	68⅝	67½	67½	− ⅛
119	121	800	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	119	120½	119	120½	+2½
144	147	700	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	142	145	142	145	+5⅝
85¼	85¾	3,400	Canada Southern	85	85⅝	84⅞	85⅛	+ ⅛
114⅝	115	1,100	Canadian Pacific	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞	+ ¼
182	185	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	185	185	185	185	.....
48¼	48¾	16,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¼	48⅝	48⅛	48¼	+ ⅛
37¼	37½	300	Chicago & Alton	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	− ⅛
78⅛	78¼	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78¼	78¼	.....
137	138	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	136	136	136	136	.....
25¼	25½	1,600	Chicago Great West.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
90	95	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅛
90	95	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	3,100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	49½	49½	47¼	48½	−1
48½	48⅞	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	75	75	74⅝	74⅝	− ⅛
74½	74¾	6,610	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	170	170⅝	169⅛	169¼	−1
169⅛	169⅝	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	148⅝	148½	148⅛	148⅛	− ⅜
147⅝	148	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	20	20	20	20	− ½
20	20½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
37	37½	3,500	C., C., C. & St. L.	99¾	100¼	99¼	100	+ ⅞
99½	100¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½	+ ⅛
122	123⅛	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	93	93¼	93	93	+1
92	92¼	800	Colorado Southern	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
144	145	2,150	Col. Southern 1st pf.	56¼	57	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	1,950	Col. Southern 2d pf.	26	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	26⅝	500	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	15½	16	15½	16	+1
15½	16	1,700	Consolidated Gas	220½	221½	219½	220	− ½
220	221	100	Crucible Steel	24	24	24	24	− ½
24	25⅛	1,500	Delaware & Hudson	177½	178¾	177½	177¾	+ ⅝
177¾	178	200	Denver & Rio Grande.	47	47	47	47	.....
46½	46¾	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	− ½
94½	94⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	.....
11¼	11½	8,800	Erie	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43	.....
42⅞	43	3,100	Erie 1st pf.	73½	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	− ⅛
73⅛	73¼	900	Erie 2d pf.	60½	60½	60	60	− ½
59¾	60	300	General Electric	263½	263½	263	263	+ ½
262	262	1,700	Great Northern pf.	194	194⅞	194	194	.....
193½	194½	600	Hocking Valley	62¼	62¼	61	61	−1¼
61	62	400	Hocking Valley pf.	80¾	80¾	80	80¾	.....
80¼	80¾	1,000	Illinois Central	140	140¼	140	140	.....
139⅜	140	1,300	Illinois Central rts.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	.....
8	8	3,920	International Paper.	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
20⅝	21	900	Internat. Paper pf.	76½	77	76½	77	+ ½
76½	77	300	Internat. Power Co.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	− ⅛
91¼	91¾	300	International Silver	8	8	8	8	.....
8	8	300	International Pump	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	− ⅛
48¼	48½	450	Iowa Central	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40¼	− ⅛
40⅜	40¾	1,600	Kansas City Southern	20⅞	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	21	2,370	Kansas City South. pf.	45	46½	45	45½	+1
45	45½	1,200	Lake Erie & West.	73	73½	72¼	73	+ ½
72¼	73½	700	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75	76	75	76	+1½
75	76	4,800	Lake Shore	108¾	109¼	107⅞	108	.....
107⅝	108	18,400	Louisville & Nashville	136¼	136⅞	135½	135½	− ⅜
135½	135⅝	5,900	Manhattan Elevated	169½	170	168	168½	−1
168⅜	168⅝	100	Met. Street Railway	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
14⅝	14¾	100	Mex. Nat. ctfs of dep.	170	170	170	170	−20
170	176	100	Michigan Central	108¼	108¾	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅛
108	108¾	200	Minn. & St. Louis	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅛
121	122	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	35¼	35¾	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	35¾	1,300	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	93	93	93	93	+1
91½	92½	1,400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	27	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	54	54	54	54	.....
53⅜	54	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	103⅝	104½	103⅝	103⅞	+ ⅛
11,950	Missouri Pacific	43	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛		
800	Nat. Biscuit Co.	155½	156½	155½	156½	+ ⅛		
400	New York Air Brake.	169	170¾	168½	170⅝	+1½		
27,900	New York Central	52¼	52½	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅝		
1,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	90¾	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	− ⅛		
100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	36¼	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	− ½		
24,520	N. Y., Ont. & West.	59⅞	61	59⅞	60⅝	+1⅝		
67,500	Norfolk & Western.	92	92	92	92	− ⅛		
100	Norfolk & West. pf.	73¼	73¼	72¾	73¼	+ ⅛		
700	Pacific Coast	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+1¼		
100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	47	47	46	46	−1		
1,200	Pacific Mail	148¾	149¾	148¾	148⅞	+ ⅛		
25,150	Pennsylvania R. R.	97½	98¾	97½	98⅛	+ ½		
5,750	People's Gas, Chicago.	44½	44½	43	43	−1		
600	Pressed Steel Car.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	.....		
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	47	48	47	47	− ⅛		
2,770	Quicksilver	10½	10½	10½	10½	− ⅛		
100	Quicksilver pf	50⅝	51⅝	50⅝	51	− ⅛		
49,100	Reading	80⅝	80⅝	80	80	− ⅛		
6,570	Reading 1st pf	60	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	.....		
11,600	Reading 2d pf	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16	.....		
1,200	Republic Iron & Steel.	68½	69	68½	69	+ ½		
400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	129½	130	129½	129	+ ⅛		
300	St. L. & Adirondack.	53¾	53¾	53	53¼	− ⅝		
2,400	St. L. & San Fran.	82	82	82	82	− ⅛		
240	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	72	72	71¾	− ⅛		
900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30⅛	30⅜	30	30	− ⅛		
1,400	St. Louis Southw.	61¾	61⅞	61	61¼	− ⅛		
2,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ⅛		
800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	61¼	61½	61	61⅛	− ⅛		
5,120	Southern Pacific	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+1⅛		
57,300	Southern Railway	91¼	92⅝	91¼	92⅛	+ ⅛		
9,400	Southern Railway pf.	64½	64⅝	64½	64½	+ ⅛		
11,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	42¼	42¾	42¼	41¾	− ⅛		
2,300	Texas Pacific	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛		
300	Tol., St. L. & W.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛		
100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	+ ⅛		
800	Union Pacific	105¼	105¼	104¼	104¼	− ⅛		
18,800	Union Pacific pf.	91¼	91½	91¼	91⅜	− ⅛		
1,600	United States Steel.	43	43⅛	42¾	42⅞	− ⅛		
14,600	U. S. Steel pf.	93	93	92⅜	92⅞	+ ⅛		
4,400	United States Leather.	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛		
5,950	U. S. Leather pf.	83	83	82⅝	82⅝	− ⅛		
659	United States Rubber.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛		
100	U. S. Rubber pf.	52	52	52	52	.....		
1,300	Wabash	21½	21½	21	21¼	− ⅜		
4,400	Wabash pf.	39	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛		
2,300	Western Union Tel.	91⅝	91⅝	91	91⅜	+ ⅛		
100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	19	19	19	19	− ⅛		
100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	− ⅛		
100	Wisconsin Central	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	− ⅛		
400	Wisconsin Central pf.	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	− ⅛		
Sales		591,924						

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26d per ounce and in New York at 56½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.70, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 200 Elkton at 1.45, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .10, 300

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Greater Variety Shown in a Week of Interesting Business.

MIDDLE FIFTH AVENUE ACTIVE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Room Dealing—Schedule of Offerings for the Coming Week.

Business of creditable proportions was developed last week, and although marked by no single transaction of great importance, the dealing showed greater variety than at any time during the current season.

Properties along the middle sections of Fifth Avenue and Broadway continue to attract a generous share of attention. The purchase of No. 146 Fifth Avenue by the David C. Cook Company marks a further addition to the colony of publishers in that immediate neighborhood. Nos. 473 Fifth Avenue, opposite the new Public Library site and 581, adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, also changed hands last week; and while the buyers' names are still withheld, the alteration of the property for business purposes is probable in each instance. In this connection Joseph Milbank's purchase of 10 East Forty-third Street is also interesting. This property abuts upon the new Transit Building at 5 and 7 East Forty-second Street, and the successful renting of the latter structure has led its owner to consider the advisability of extending it through to Forty-third Street. Rumor has also busied itself during the week with two or three larger parcels in the same neighborhood, but whatever negotiations there may be in these cases are of an extremely preliminary character.

Two entire vacant blocks, which may be best described as being on the outskirts of the upper Fifth Avenue section, have also figured prominently in the week's reports. One of these, bounded by Park and Madison Avenues, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, has been sold by Michael Coleman to William G. Park, while Jacob Ruppert's block, between the same avenues, One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets, is said to be subject to an option which will probably result in a purchase. Up to a late hour yesterday, however, this option had not been exercised.

The building of the Corn Exchange Bank at William and Beaver Streets will be doubled in size as a result of the purchase of the adjoining property at 15 to 19 William Street, but for no other reason was that deal of any importance, because the bank has for some time been looked upon as the only likely purchaser of the plot in question. The only other downtown transaction of any moment was the sale of 30 Cortlandt Street to Andrew F. Kennedy, a merchant who has long been identified with that thoroughfare and whose confidence in it from a real estate standpoint is noteworthy.

The purchase of the old Ninth Regiment Armory on West Twenty-sixth Street by the Metropolitan Printing Company and the sale of the old Hale piano factory property on Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, west of Tenth Avenue, both mean the establishment of new enterprises which should work to the advantage of the respective neighborhoods.

On Washington Heights there has been some activity, although nearly all of the buying has been done by those whose names are already identified with that section and their recent purchases have for the most part involved small parcels necessary to "round out" their previous holdings. The appearance of Charles T. Barney as a seller of Washington Heights property was one of the week's interesting developments, although it is not to be expected that a single transaction is in any way indicative of Mr. Barney's permanent policy.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Daniel S. McElroy has sold, through Pease & Elliman, the four-story dwelling 105 East Thirty-seventh Street, 21 by 98.9.

It is reported that William F. Havemeyer has bought 55 West Forty-fourth Street, adjoining Nos. 57 and 59, recently purchased by him, and that he has resold the entire plot, 68.9 by 100.5, to the Century Realty Company. President Cheesebrough of the latter corporation declined yesterday afternoon to discuss the report.

Samuel Frothingham & Co. have sold for Thomas C. Meyer the two-story brick private stable 219 West Fifty-eighth Street. The purchaser is a client of the firm, Horace S. Ely & Co. This parcel adjoins the property running through from Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth Street, a dwelling and stable, to which Miss Helen M. Gould took title only a few days ago.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Charles S. Bryan to Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 23 East Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Potter & Brother have resold 111 to 115 West Forty-fourth Street, 56.3 by 100.5, to a builder, who will erect an apartment house on the site.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Anna V. Duer to William E. Finn the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 47 East Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Duff & Conger have sold for the Ranney estate the three two-story frame dwellings 45 to 49 East Eighty-fourth Street, on plot 50 by 102.2, together with the abutting lot on the south side of Eighty-fifth Street, 75 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

Francis J. Schnugg has sold to John W. Brice the two five-story single flats 64 and 66 East Ninety-sixth Street.

W. D. Morgan, as broker, has sold to Gutwillig Brothers the plot at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 50 by 100, also the plot on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.

McVickar & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 473 Fifth Avenue for the Dickey estate.

Martin King has bought the four-story dwelling 42 East Eightieth Street, 23 by 62.2.

Charles R. Farnolo & Co. have sold for Mrs. Emeline Harlem to Giuseppe di Benedictis, for $33,000, the six-story tenement 114 Jones Street, between Bleecker and West Third Streets. The buyer gives in part payment, at $23,000, the five-story tenement 405 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2.

Israel and Jacob Horowitz have bought from Samuel Brasch the four six-story tenements 518 to 524 East Twelfth Street, 100 by 103.3.

Israel Lippman has bought 14 to 18 Hancock Street, a plot 50.4 by 112 by 56.3 by 136.4, upon which he will erect a six-story tenement.

Gussaroff & Steindler have bought from Mrs. Fannie Monheimer the five-story tenement 617 East Sixth Street, 24.10 by 90.10.

The property 550 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, the sale of which at auction had been announced for this week, has been disposed of under private contract.

Edward N. Crosby, in conjunction with John H. Berry, has sold for Messrs. Daily & Carlson, for about $300,000, the seven-story brick elevator apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Second Streets, comprising 2,681 to 2,687 Broadway, known as the Harold Court. The plot, which is almost entirely occupied by the structure, has frontage of 100.11 feet on Broadway and 75 feet in One Hundred and Second Street. This property adjoins the new subway station at Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street.

The Auction Room.

The offering of the West estate properties on Thursday furnished the only diversion from routine business in the salesroom last week. Fair prices prevailed, although the bidding was confined practically to a small group of operators. A fifty-foot frontage on Fifty-ninth Street, near Ninth Avenue, was not sold, but its withdrawal was said to be due to the attractive offers which the executors had received for it at private contract.

With its holiday interruption, this week's schedule is a comparatively short one, but containing, nevertheless, some attractive features. The trustees of the Hunt estate have directed George R. Read to sell, on Wednesday, the building at the northeast corner of Park Place and West Broadway, well known twenty-five years ago as the Frank Leslie Publishing House, when West Broadway was College Place and before the publishers began to migrate to lower Fifth Avenue. Another building to be sold this week with historical associations of kindred character is that at the northeast cerner of William and Spruce Streets, for many years the home of The New York Ledger.

Among the smaller properties to be put up on Tuesday will be noticed 224 West Twenty-fifth Street, 140 Manhattan Avenue, the dwelling 2,117 Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and a plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Third Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

There were recorded last week 257 mortgages for $3,410,557, of which 91, for $1,002,600, were at 5 per cent.; 95, for $700,532, were at more, and 71, for $1,607,425, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 250 mortgages for $2,512,348, of which 83, for $701,100, were at 5 per cent.; 113, for $723,048, were at more, and 54, for $1,088,200, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gerard Roberts, referee, Jefferson Avenue, east side, 386.5 feet north of Tremont Avenue, running through to Ryer Place, 19 by 100, three-story frame flat; Jefferson Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 18 by 100, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, on each, $2,854.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 224 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 283.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.9 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; 140 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 17.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 17 by 70, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Shields, referee, 1,427 Avenue A, west side, 76.7 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 25.6 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,185.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry J. Hemmens, referee, 514 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,840.

By Peter J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 550 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 365.10 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 16.4 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 141 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 70.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $109,905.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 273.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 27 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,395.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 422 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 72.6 by 25.2 by 75.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,985.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 25, 27, and 29 Verlo Avenue, south side, 74.2 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 50 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,341.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, Howard Mansfield, Esq., referee, 162 William Street, northeast corner of Spruce Street, 23.11 by 93.9 by 45.7 by 97.4, five-story building, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Eugene L. Bushe, referee, 159 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with four-story brick building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice S. Cohen, referee, German Place, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 78.11 by 120 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $15,866.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, James O. Farrell, referee, 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 430 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $614.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Oppenheimer, referee, 1,158 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Barretto Street, 63.5 by 29.7 by 88.11 by 15 by 63.11, four-story brick flat with stores. Due on judgment, $21,508.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 2,533 Third Avenue, west side, 97 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 51.11 by 100 and irregular, two-story brick and frame building.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Julius M. Mayer, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.1 and irregular, seven-story brick apartment house with stores. Due on judgment, $206,672.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, 1,144 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 43.6 feet west of Trafalgar Place, 21.6 by 78, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,905.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, sale to close an estate, 467 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, near Tenth Avenue, 20.10 by 74.1, three-story brick building with store; 361 West Fifty-fifth Street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, 20 by 100.5, Astor leasehold, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, sale to close an estate, Third Avenue, Brooklyn, southwest corner of Thirteenth Street, 100 by 518, five-story brick factory, with boilers, engines, &c.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.—By George R. Read, trustee's sale, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, northeast corner of West Broadway, 75 by 75.2, five-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 107 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 87 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,572.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Harris Lindsley, referee, 57 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue, 33.11 by 100, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $80,447.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George W. De Sluyck, referee, 548 Brook Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; 756 and 758 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats; 2 to 11 Verlo Court, being a private street, extending easterly from the east side of Washington Avenue, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, ten two-story brick dwellings, together with the northerly half of said Welher Court. Due on judgment, $24,459.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Vanderpool, referee, 589 Third Avenue, east side, 85 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $16,179.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John F. Lambden, referee, 139 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $41,714.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 77 East One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 22.7 by 75.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,070.

On the premises, at 11:30 A. M., by the referee, William A. Woodworth, foreclosure sale, Barker Avenue, William's Bridge, northeast corner of Elizabeth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,884.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 249 and 251 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 128 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 36 by 100.11, two six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 249, $44,958; on 251, $45,233.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Henry T. Fay, referee, 214 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,928.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Robert O'Byrne, referee, 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,625; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Street, Second to Third Avenue, for a one-story frame school for motormen, 160 by 81; Manhattan Railway Company, of 103 Broadway, owner; George H. Pegram of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, for three three-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 65; Frederick M. Meibert of 1,692 Melrose Avenue, owner; John H. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 219 and 221 East Seventh Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 44 by 84.6; Max Gold of 37 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 30 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, for a one-story frame shop, 30 by 80; Caroline Spaith of 1,651 Fox Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,039 Fox Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 24 Cliff Street, to four-story brick offices; I. H. Cary of 200 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, owner; H. S. Hadden of 136 Willow Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $4,000.

Monroe Avenue and Belmont Street, northeast corner, to a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling; Mary J. Price of 1,662 Monroe Avenue, owner; John E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 518 West Forty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Charles E. De Juge of 76 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Charles Drechsel of 712 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Eighty-first Street and Riverside Drive, northeast corner, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Grace A. Duff of 925 Madison Avenue, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,129 Ogden Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; Rose Nolan, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Ninth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Avenue C, Bronx, to a two-story brick dwelling; H. Wendel, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Poplar Street, north side, 340 feet west of Main Street, rear, to a one-story frame shed; John G. Lee, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $100.

Twelfth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Avenue B, Bronx, to a two-story frame dwelling; M. W. W. Onato, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $50.

No. 54 Stanton Street, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; I. Bachrach of 31 Nassau Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 19 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Samuel Shapiro of 114 Eldridge Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $300.

No. 516 East Seventeenth Street, to a two-story brick factory; John Miller & Co., premises, owner; Fred Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 568 Wales Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, with store; John Wilker, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 311 East Forty-second Street, to a three-story brick clubhouse; estate of Louis Cowan of 313 East Forty-second Street, owner; O. B. Franz of 226 East Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 176 Fulton Street, to a five-story brick loft, with store; T. G. Sellen of 111 Fulton Street, owner; Charles E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 115 Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Morris Singer of 725 Broadway, owner; Charles E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

BEACH AV, e s, 100 ft s of Beck St, 20x100; Victor Gerhards to Carrie Beck, (mtg $4,000)..... $1

BROOME ST, 70, n s, 25x75; Bernard Magen, by attorney, to Samuel Magen, all liens..... 1

BROOME ST, 68, n w corner of Cannon St, 25x75; Bernard Magen, by attorney, to Samuel Magen, all liens..... 1

FOREST AV, n w corner of Wall St, old line, runs n — x w to e s of avenue as opened x s — to 165th St x e — x n — to n s of Wall St x w —; John McLoughlin, executor, to Valentine D. Lynch..... 100

GRAND ST, n s, 50 ft w of Willett St, 25x100; Bernard Magen, by attorney, to Samuel Magen, 2-3 part, all title... 1

HAMILTON PL, s w corner of 142d St, 97.8x15.2x89.11x53.4; Henry Kropf, referee, to the Kaaterskill Realty Company, (R. S $30.25)..... 62,525

MONTGOMERY ST, 62, w s, 21.6x93.4x22.5x93.4; Bernard Magen, by attorney, to Samuel Magen, all liens..... 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 109th St, 25.10x95; Nicola Sivigilia to Joseph Taddonio, all liens..... 2,500

100TH ST, 55 East, 20x100.11; Henry Kuntz to Louis Peissackoft, (R S $1.50, mtg $15,000)..... 20,500

142D ST, s s, 70 ft e of the Boulevard, 35.2x99.11; John W. Haaren to John W. Haaren, Jr., (R S $3.25)..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25x103x25x101; Mathilda Eichhorst to William Schellhas..... 116

156TH ST, 979 and 981 East, 37.6x71.6x 37.4x86.11; Emma R. Collins to Mary C. Wilcox, (R S $1, mtg $10,500)..... 1

156TH ST, 979 and 981 East, 37.6x71.6x 37.4x86.11; Emery F. Neale to Emma R. Collins, (mtg $10,500, R S $1)..... 1

168TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Union Av, 20x 126.5; Sam Siegmann to Anthony H. Austin, (R S 50 cents, mtg $8,500)..... 1

168TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Union Av, 20x 126.5; A. H. Austin to Mary Siegmann, (R S 50 cents, mtg $8,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 83.11 ft w of University Place, 25x93.11; Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor to Louis Molia, 16 6-12 years..... $775

15TH ST, 21 East; Richard H. L. Townsend to Johanna Viemeister, 4½ years..... 2,760

28TH ST, 527 West; Frank Farrell to Joseph McGovern, 5 years..... 360

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BRANDT, Louis, and another to the Park Mortgage Company; Jansen Av, n w s, 231.11 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 2 years..... $1,100

EARLEY, Maurice, to Mayer Sauerbach; Bleecker St, s w corner of Wooster St, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 95,000

EISERT, Eugene, to Alfred Beinhauer; 59th St, 315, leasehold, ½ part, due Feb. 10, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,810

LEITNER, Joseph, and wife to Madeleine G. France and another, executors; 183d St, s s, 33.4 ft w of Belmont Av, two mortgages, 3 years, each..... 2,400

LEITNER, Joseph, and wife to Eva Schiff; Belmont Av, 940, s w corner of 183d St, 5 years..... 3,000

LEITNER, Joseph, and wife to Eva Schiff; 183d St, 932 and 938 East, 5 years, each..... 2,500

MARX, Isaac, and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 5th St, s s, 139.6 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years..... 12,000

MEYER, Maurice, to Gottlieb Weber; Stuyvesant St, n s, 167.2 ft e of n s of 9th St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,075

PEISSACKOFT, Louis, to Henry Kuntz; 100th St, 65 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SMITH, Peter, and another to Sarah E. Burden; Decatur Av, w s, 200 ft n of Ozark St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

THE KAATERSKILL REALTY COMPANY to Irving Savings Institution; Hamilton Place, s w corner of 142d St, 1 year..... 53,000

THE KAATERSKILL REALTY COMPANY to Clarence P. Smith; Hamilton Place, s w corner of 142d St, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 13,959

VELMEISTER, Johanna, to Ruppert & Horrmann Brewing Company; 158th St, 21 East, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

JEX, Mary L., executrix and trustee, to Ida C. Bayne..... $5,000

KUNTZ, Henry, to George Wyner..... Nominal

LEITNER, Jacob, to Maurice J. Kraus, three assignments..... Nominal

LEVISON, Samuel, to Abraham J. Dworsky, two assignments..... Nominal

NEW YORK CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING and Loan Association to Jacob Leitner, two assignments..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,293 to 1,297; Isaac Bloom against Potter & Teichman Company, owner; Max Tanowsky, contractor $695

ELDRIDGE ST, 166; Ronalds & Johnson Company against Julie and Charles H. Combe, owners; J. Fehlinger, contractor 300

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Sabbato Catonio against John Haan, owner; A. Altieri, sub-contractor..... 24

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Tomaso Izzi against John Haan, owner; A. Altieri, sub-contractor..... 24

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Giuseppe Ditino against John Haan, owner; A. Altieri, sub-contractor..... 23

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Giuseppe Barnieri against John Haan, owner; A. Altieri, sub-contractor..... 31

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Giuseppe Tinio against John Haan, owner; A. Altieri, sub-contractor..... 27

MONROE ST, 169 and 173; David Ravitch against Rebecca Maryash, owner and contractor..... 1,111

29TH ST, 370 West; Herman Gottlieb against Frances Wittmark, owner and contractor..... 44

93D St, 12 East; Abraham L. Cohen against Sarah Werner, owner; Solomon Werner, contractor..... 287

1618T ST, 880 East; Robert Isele against David and Fred S. Schlesinger owners and contractors..... 444

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 95; Henry S. Northrup against Caliman Rouse, Sept. 25, 1901.. $180

MARKET ST., 65 to 69; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Joseph Hyman and another, Feb. 6 and 8, 1900..... 1,037

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Kleinfeld & Katz against Joseph Hyman and another, Feb. 1, 1900..... 188

MARKET ST, 65 to 69, Rider-Ericson Engine Company against Joseph Hyman and another, Feb. 5, 1900..... 300

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Thomas-Stevenson Company against Joseph Hyman and another, Feb. 7, 1900..... 450

113TH ST, 38 and 40 West; Thomas F. Smith against Lewis & Rachlin and another, Sept. 18, 1901..... 93

Lis Pendens.

TINTON AV, 892; Alfred L. Bertin against Emma Severin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Vyen.

104TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of West End Av, 40x100.11; William L. Crow against Mary Manning, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman.

104TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 40x100.11; Josephine T. Colt against Mary Manning, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman.

116TH ST, s s, 118.9 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100.11; Franz X. Wagner against Joseph Murphy, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MOGILERSKY & LOBEL.—Schedules in the assignment of Mogilersky & Lobel, doing business as the Champion Shirt Waist Company, at 434 Broadway, show liabilities $9,075, nominal assets $2,917, and actual assets $1,616.

FREDERICK H. AHLERS, Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Frederick H. Ahlers, grocer, at 2,059 Seventh Avenue, on the application of Richard Sturcke, a creditor, who filed a petition in bankruptcy against Mr. Ahlers on the 4th inst.

GREENE & WARD.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Charles F. Bostwick temporary receiver of the assets of Greene & Ward, building engineers and contractors of 153 Fifth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 19th inst., on the application of the Passaic Rolling Mills, creditors, for $5,963. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $10,000.

A. HARRY STRAUSS.—A. Harry Strauss, manufacturer of clothing at 215 and 217 Grand Street, made an assignment yesterday to Jerome C. Herman. His liabilities are stated to be $4,000 and nominal assets $4,500, exclusive of real estate which he owns in Philadelphia and Port Jervis. The assignment is attributed to inability to raise money on his real estate to pay maturing business obligations.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LIPSET, LEVITHAN & CO.—Morris J. Lipset, Michael A. Levithan, and Nathan Hotoff, who composed the firm of Lipset, Levithan & Co., druggists, formerly at 100 Henry Street and 1,991 Lexington Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with firm liabilities of $2,484, and no assets. Mr. Lipset has individual debts of $713, and Mr. Levithan of $958. The firm was dissolved on July, 1900.

WILLIAM P. DANE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against William P. Dane, wholesale dealer in paper at 174 William Street, by the following creditors: Whitemore Manufacturing Company of Holyoke, Mass., $1,101; Franklin Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., $1,148, and the District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company of Washington, $114. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Nov. 21 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on this ground. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Platt A. Brown temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $2,500. It was stated that the stock and fixtures are valued at about $5,000. The bankruptcy proceedings were precipitated by an attachment obtained by the Champion Coated Paper Company for $612. Mr. Dane has been in business since 1870. He said yesterday that during the past five years he had been away at least one-fourth of the time on account of illness, and could not give his business proper attention. Most of his creditors, he said, were in sympathy with him, and he was doing the best for their interests. In the trade it was recently said that he was offering to compromise at 75 cents on the dollar.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMEND, Edward B., executor—R. Roblenzer..... $1,445

BINGHAM, Thomas—J. H. Schroeder & Co..... 73

BROWN, George—M. V. Leon..... 62

CONNELAN, Martin J.—B. Smith..... 80

COHEN, Harry—C. H. Joyce..... 1,402

DE YOUNG, Joseph E.—I. F. Le Feure.. 126

FICKLEN, William—J. P. Hamblen, Jr., and another..... 222

GEORGE W. LEDERER COMPANY—D. A. Sweeney..... 128

HENRY W. GIBBONS COMPANY—Crane Company..... 742

HOWARD, William E.—I. A. Krulewitch and another..... 557

HOWARD, William E.—I. A. Krulewitch and another..... 557

HOES, William M., administrator—J. L. Morrison..... 789

HOEFLER, Hugo F.—National Lead Company..... 116

INDIA RUBBER COMPANY—E. A. Katz, costs..... 76

JARVIS, George T.—Bank of Metropolis.. 93

KASKELL, Emanuel—S. C. Welsh..... 107

LUDWIN, Charles—Paxquale Bibona..... 373

LYON, Edmond R.—H. B. Claflin Company..... 175

LEVY, Jacob—G. G. Borkstrom, costs.... 102

MULLEN, Michael—L. P. Phillips..... 269

MITTELBERGER, C. A.—C. M. Smith and another..... 203

MEHRSTEIN, Herman—B. Indig and another, costs..... 96

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Newmeister, administrator 5,489

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Levine..... 324

M. GROH'S SONS—J. A. Groh, executrix, costs..... 373

PEACE, Harvey W., Jr., and Harry B.—M. Connelly, by guardian..... 1,421

POPPE, Fred—F. H. Leggett and another 105

PURDY, William F.—J. J. Donahue, by guardian..... 486

PORTMAN, Jacob—W. Asen..... 359

ROVELLI, Ernesto—E. Rovelli, costs..... 39

SCHENDEL, Henry—L. Engel..... 376

SALINGER, Sigmund—I. Becker..... 442

SMITH, Charles A.—F. H. Leggett and another..... 86

THE COLLINS BUILDING AND CONstruction Company—T. E. Crimmins and another..... 1,419

VORZIMER, Benjamin—M. Lewine and another..... 93

WINANS, A. Van Arsdale—B. R. Merwin 142

WRIGHT, George M.—B. C. McIntyre.... 326

LEN, Weng—L. G. Su and another..... 47

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	82¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	69½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	47½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cottop, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	4.90
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	16.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	9.12½
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, firm; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; straights, $3@$3.40; clears, $2.70@$3.20; Spring specials, $4.05; patents, $3.80@4.10; straights, $3.30@$3.70; Spring wheat, 70@71¼c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 2 oats, 42½@43c; No. 2 white, 44¾@45c; No. 3 white, 44½&45c; No. 2 rye, 60½@61c; fair to choice malting barley, 58@61c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $6.15@$6.25; mess pork, per bbl, $14.30@$14.35; lard, per 100 lb, $8.77½@$8.80; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.85@$8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¾@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.35; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31.

COTTON.—Considering the scarcity of new orders, the reluctance of professional bulls to assume an aggressive attitude and pronounced weakness in Liverpool, yesterday's market did well and displayed inherent firmness. On the opening the feeling was steady, though prices went off 1@5 points as a partial response to a drop of 2¼@3 points abroad. Following the call there was a change for the better in the movement of prices, and business picked up in a half-hearted way. Wall Street buying near months and the South absorbing offerings of remote positions. At best, however, trade was very tame and chiefly of a professional character. By the close of the first hour Friday night's final bids were once more in force, with shorts nervous over most of the eastern and central belt and surprisingly small receipts at interior towns were the influences which undermined bear confidence. Whereas smaller longs had sold out for profits on the call, they endeavored to regain their cotton when it became evident that the market was in no mood for a bear turn. Small estimates for Monday's receipts at New Orleans and Houston and claims that spot prices South were up 1-16@⅛c tended to check further selling for either account and to prompt buying for a return to the high figures of Friday. January worked up to 7.66 on a flurry of demand from both sides, but the general list sold off toward the close under profit taking. Crop estimates from the South again indicated modified views as to the probable yield, with the average of ideas about 10,000,000 to 10,500,000 bales. Port receipts were only fair and gave promise of tapering off early next week. The local market finished the day steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 3 points lower. The market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices unchanged; reported to have been worked. The 1 o'clock curb price for May wheat was 81½c asked. No. 2 red closed 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87¾c, all free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—Close: Wheat, cash, 78c; December, 69¾@69½c; May, 72¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 70¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67½@68¼c. Flour, first patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clears, $2.75@$2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran in bulk, $15.50@$16.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 74¾c; December, 74¾c; May, 77¾c; No. 2 hard, 73c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 64¾c; December, 63¾c; May, 64½c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 44c; December, 44c; May, 44¾@44½c; No. 2 white, 47c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—Wheat, stronger. Close: No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71@71¼c; May, 75¾@76c. Rye, higher; No. 1, 59½c. Barley, firm; No. 2, 60@61c; sample, 50@60c. Corn, May, 63¾c.

DULUTH, Nov. 23.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 70½c; December, 68¾c; May, 73½c. Corn, 61½c. Oats, 42¾c.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
to close the estate of Mary Johnson, deceased.
1665, 1667, 1669 Lexington Ave.,
NEAR 105TH ST.
3 three-story base. and cellar Brownstone Dwellings, size of each 15.10x55, size of plot 47.6x55.

42, 44 East 129th St.,
Five-story and cellar brick and brownstone double Apartment, 6 rooms and bath to each apartment; hardwood trim, etc.; size of lot 37.6x99.11.

2013 Madison Ave.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 128TH ST.
Three-story basement and cellar brownstone Dwelling; size of lot, 20x85.

198 Madison St.,
Five-story and cellar brick Tenement with two stores; size of lot, 25.0½x100.2x25.11⅝x100.2½.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company free of charge to purchasers.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, attorneys for estate, 120 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1901.
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
Under direction of EDWARD E. M'CALL, Esq., Referee.
496 AND 498 PEARL ST.,
forming an "L" with
53 AND 55 PARK ST.,.
496 PEARL ST.—Four-story brick building on front and four-story brick building on the rear; size 24.10x88.9x irregular.
498 PEARL ST.—Four-story brick stable; size 22.7x69.7x irregular.
53 and 55 PARK ST.—Two three-story and basement brick-front dwelling; size of each 22.6 x67.7x irregular.
JOHN J. MEAD, Esq., Atty. for Pltf., 249 12th St., Borough of Brooklyn, City.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, December 3, 1901,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
Estate of ANDREW W. BOGERT, deceased,
Absolute, Without Reserve,
16 EAST 18TH ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AVE.,
Valuable plot, three-story; basement, and cellar front building; four-story rear building; almost covering the lot; size 23.10x94.
153 EAST 18TH ST.,
BETWEEN IRVING PLACE AND 3D AVE.,
Three-story, high stoop, basement and cellar brick dwelling; size 18.10x92.5½.
JAMES W. & CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 155 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, December 3, 1901,
DESIRABLE PRIVATE DWELLING,
124 EAST 55TH ST.,
BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.,
Three-story, high stoop, basement and cellar private dwelling; size 19x100.8½.
WALLACE S. FRASER, Esq., Atty., Germania Bank Building, Spring St., cor. Bowery, N. Y.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
Will Sell at Public Auction,
Wednesday, Dec. 11th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
PARTITION SALE,
the choice plot known as
The Ocean House Property
Adjoining the Casino, with 411 ft. frontage on Bellevue Ave.,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
containing about 200,000 square feet,
Also the key lot,
15 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK CITY,
adjoining the Broadway front; size 25.6x120.
For maps and further particulars apply to Auctioneers', 158 B'way, N. Y. City. Tel., 1711 Cort.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1901,
At 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY
S. W. Cor. 3d Ave. and 13th St.,
BROOKLYN.
Plot 518 by 100 feet, with the 5-story brick factory and 1-story brick engine and boiler room thereon.
ALSO
No. 467 West 34th Street, N. Y.,
3-story brick house,
AND
The 3-story brownstone-front dwelling, with lease of lot,
No. 361 West 55th Street, N. Y.
Maps, &c., of FREDERICK W. HOLLS, ESQ., Attorney, No. 120 Broadway, or of the Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, November 26, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
HOWARD MANSFIELD ESQ., REFEREE,
5-story stone and iron building, with stores, lofts and lot,
No. 182 William Street,
NORTHEAST CORNER SPRUCE ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
3-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, with lot,
NO. 2,117 5TH AVENUE,
between 129th and 130th Streets.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
EUGENE L. BUSHE, ESQ., REFEREE,
two four-story brick Buildings, with lot,
NO. 159 WEST 31ST ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, November 27, 1901.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEES' SALE
To close the Estate of
THOMAS HUNT, Dec'd,
of the valuable property
53 to 57 PARK PLACE,
N. E. COR. WEST BROADWAY.
5-sty. building, 75 ft. x 75 ft. 2 in.
Maps and further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Bergen & Dykman, 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, or 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, Attorneys for Trustees, or from the Auctioneer, 60 Cedar Street, N. Y. City. (8832)

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE to close Estate of Philipine Praas, dec'd. TUESDAY, NOV. 26TH, NOON, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
2533 Third Ave., near 138th St.,
west side, about 82½ ft. south of 138th St.; building and plot about 82x100; opposite junction of several trolley lines and near Rapid Transit Stations. Maps and particulars with Goodwin, Thompson & Vanderpoel, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall St., and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Divide an Estate.
THE GILT EDGE CORNER
LEASED TO AI TENANTS,
Cor. Washington Place and Mercer St.,
eight st ry, basement and sub-bas ment,
AND STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Built by
RICHARD DEEVES & SON.
The property is free and clear; terms to suit; the larger half of this block just sold to an investor.
JEFFERSON BUILDING,
119 & 121 W. 23d St. & 112 & 114 W. 24th St.
6th Av. and 23d St.
10 Stories Strictly Fireproof.
Inquire of H. J. SACHS,
119 West 23d St., New York,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Fifth Avenue Corner
ABOVE 42d STREET.
Occupying half block front. Most attractive site in city for Apartment Hotel.
Particulars from
LOVEJOY & NOYES,
62 CEDAR ST.

FOR INVESTORS WHO BELIEVE IN THE FUTURE OF LONG ACRE SQUARE.
For sale, two adjoining houses in 44th Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, leased to good tenants. Apply,
JAMES L. LIBBY,
Tel. 1297 Cort. 7 Pine Street.

NEAR LONG ACRE SQUARE.
For sale, on the north side of 47th Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, brownstone house, 20x100.4 for less than $30.000. For particulars apply,
JAMES L. LIBBY,
Tel. 1297 Cort. 7 Pine Street.

327 W. 77TH ST.
North Side, Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Very attractive 4-sty. basem't and cellar, bay window front, stone dwelling; exquisitely decorated in materials, gas fixtures, shades, &c.; hardwood trim; exposed plumbing; 13 large rooms and 3 bathrooms; price very low. Caretaker on premises.
Columbus Av. Corner, half block front on avenue. All rented; pays over seven per cent. net on equity. Mortgage at four per cent.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av. 81st St.
112 West 47th Street.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.	5th St., 5th and 6th Avenues, six-story building with store, lot 25x100; A No. 1; guarantee for the rent; price $51,000. Positively pays 5% net; with mortgage will pay 6% net; on equity; land value will increase; one tenant. W. J. Roome, 11 W. 34th St.

FOR INVESTMENT.
FACTORY PROPERTY, 75x100,
PAYING OVER 18%
ON EQUITY. BARGAIN.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

129th St., 21 East, Between Madison and 5th Avs. one of the best residential neighborhoods in Harlem; three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; almost new; hardwood throughout, open plumbing; first-class condition; will be sold to quick burchaser at less than value; can be seen Sundays.

LONG ACRE SQUARE.
For sale, any part of 100 feet in 44th Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, with or without builder's loan.
JAMES L. LIBBY,
'Phone 1297 Cort. 7 Pine St.

WEST 72D(100 FT.) ST.,
quite near Central Park, large and very elegant house; can be bought (exceedingly cheap) with or without new elegant furniture. Apply to
WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

ABOVE CHAMBERS, NEAR HUDSON.
Plot for improvement, 9,000 sq. feet. Has two frontages.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
FOR LONG TERM FOR IMPROVEMENT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 16TH ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE.
51½ x 100 FEET.
J. R. THOMAS, 515 LEXINGTON AVENUE.

43D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A 25-foot 5-story 4-family tenement; rent, $1,700; must sell to close estate; mortgage, $10,000; price, $15,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D ST.

BROADWAY, BELOW CITY HALL.
A large, fine corner property, for improvement, 220 feet frontage; can be bought quite less than value. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 B'way.

436, 438, 440, 442 East 86th St.—121-foot front, with four 30-foot four-story brownstone-front flat and stores; in good order; sell separately; rent, $7,500; easy terms. Apply Owner, 206 Avenue A.

Handsome residence for sale or exchange for New York business property; beautifully located, new, all improvements, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon. George Hayes, 61 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Exceptional opportunity! party suddenly compelled to live abroad will sell beautiful remodeled house on 12th, near 5th Av., for $25,000 quick! terms to suit! Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Murray Hill, cor. Lexington Av., remodeled private house, leased October, 1902; pays 6 net; price $22,000; fine future! Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th.

Splendid dwelling, four stories and basement, near Riverside Drive, worth $35,000; want offer; also many others; some exchanges. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

At Decided Bargains.—A property on Fulton St.; also one on Dey and Greenwich Sts., and one on South through to Water St. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double tenement, East 26th St.; asking $24,500; rents, $2,945.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive; near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $17,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Longacre Square.—We have most desirable plots in this section; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, West 51st St.; asking $20,500; rents, $2,854.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

59th St., West.—Five-story modern double tenement; rents, $1,747; asking $14,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Over 3,200 square feet, 31st St., near 5th Av.; $50,000; offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have extra large corner plots on 5th Av., below 59th; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive four-story English basement, 4 East 37th; perfect order; rent, $4,250.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $2,000 cash required; five-story double tenement, West 46th St., $16,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

We have desirable investment properties on Broadway and 5th Av., guaranteed tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have houses on and near 5th Av., above 34th; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A desirable corner for sale, netting over 6 per cent.; long lease. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

For Sale—No. 419 West 117th St.; refinished and redecorated; immediate possession. Inquire on premises after 2 P. M.

Columbus Av.—Stores and apartments, near 104th St. Station; rentals $3,900; asking only $34,000. Gibson, 55 Liberty.

For Sale—Or might exchange, southwest corner 235th St. and Vario Av. J. J. Leddy, 3,713 8th Av., 145th St.

Bargain—Five-story three-family flat house, with stores, West 125th. C. W. Waldron, 2,074 7th Av.

Bronx.

Easy Terms—Beautiful houses, Westchester, Bronx, $3,800; high ground; healthy locality; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Webster Av., Lot 25x75; CASH BARGAIN, $990.00; title guaranteed. BOFINGER, 146 East 42d St.

Building lots near 169th St. L and park, $1,200; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av. and 174th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronx.

MOST DESIRABLE
Two-family dwelling in Bronx; ready for occupancy. 1,067-1,069 Tinton Av., near 166th St. Owner.

The finest "up-to-date" 3-story, 2-family house, 1,022 to 1,028 Trinity Av., near 165th St.; swell fronts; pressed Roman brick; inspection invited. James Reynolds, Owner and Builder.

Westchester Av., 4-story double flat, with stores; price, $18,000; mortgage, $12,000; all rented; opposite rapid-transit station; might exchange. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

CHOICE RESIDENTIAL LOCALITY.
Just completed, row of two-family dwellings, Jackson Av., between 166th and Home Sts.; very choice.

Mapes Estate Sacrifice!—7 rooms and bath; no reasonable offer refused. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Bargain.—Desirable plot 168x100, Fulton Av., near Wendover; $8,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Excellent plot, Brook Av., corner 171st; 100x39; $9,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Triple flat, 135th St., near Brook Av.; asking $15,750; rent, $1,020.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Desirable lot, corner Washington Av. and 171st St.; $8,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRIGHTON PALACE IN ENGLAND.
In the bygone days, where King George IV. held high revels, was one of the most palatial structures in the United Kingdom, and cost considerably more than $1,000,000. The superiority of the material and workmanship is shown by the fact that the superb castle stands to-day, and is to be the assembling place for the coming Church of England Congress.
In the building of my new modern homes on Sterling Place, between Washington and Underhill Avenues, care has been taken to show durability as well as architectural beauty, and while the King's palace may be a more imposing structure, it does not in fact possess greater home comforts nor is it more pleasing to the artistic sense than these modern dwellings, whose near proximity to Prospect Park and the new Institute of Arts and Sciences lends extraordinary attractions to them as homes for cultivated people.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Avenue cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time, 22 minutes.)
Open daily and Sunday, including Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, until 9:30.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

Flatbush	THINK OF IT	Flatbush
A New $10,000 House and Lot for $8,500.	These special prices have been set for PURCHASERS BEFORE THANKSGIVING. T. B. Ackerson Construction Company, 297 East 15th St., BROOKLYN, (on Property.) Flatbush trolleys or elevated to Beverly Road. 99 NASSAU ST., Manhattan. Many of 50 ft. plots. All restricted. Remember, first six purchasers before Thanksgiving Day.	A New $14,000 House and Lot for $13,000
Beverly Square West		Beverly Square East

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

Finest Cor. in the 23d Ward
WILL BE SOLD TO QUICK PURCHASER AT SACRIFICE; LESS THAN COST; NEW, HANDSOME, 3-STY. STONE AND EXTENSION DWELLING; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.
20 COURT ST., B'KLYN.

MORTGAGE WANTED
WANT LOAN OF $25,000
on 20 Detached Houses, just built; Cranford Township, New Jersey. Full particulars from
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.
309 FLATBUSH AV.

GREAT BARGAINS! BUILDERS! INVESTORS!
Brooklyn business block, theatre centre; underground; new bridge terminal; net 6 per cent.; half ground built on. Owner, 108 West 43d St., N. Y.

Herkimer St., 2-story, all imps., 8 & bath..$2,800
Rochester Av., 2-story & b., 8 & bath..... 1,800
Macon St., 2½-3-story, store..... 5,500
McDonough St., 3-story, store, all imps....10,000
Herkimer St., 2½-3-story, all imps..... 4,500
Wm. H. Marquand, 1,562 Fulton St.

MODERN Queen Anne house, all improvements, best location in Borough Park, can be bought exceptionally cheap, on easy terms.
APPLY TO BOROUGH PARK OFFICE, 49th St. and 12th Av., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Elegant full 2-family brownstone dwelling, Hancock St.; asphalt paved; 12 rooms and 2 baths; stationary refrigerators; open plumbing; fine location; only $6,700. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock St.

Modern house, Park Slope, Polhemus Place, lot 16x100, 3-story, 12-room dwelling; all modern improvements, near Prospect Park. $13,500; easy terms to quick buyer. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

$4,000 cash; price, $16,250; all rented; $1,800 yearly; elegant new 4-story double brick flat; near Prospect Park. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

I have thirteen two-family houses, all rented; will sell them at a bargain; small amount of cash required. W. W. Grant, 16 Court St.

House, two lots, East 160th St., $4,750; only $500 required; balance monthly payments. Gibson, 55 Liberty.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville, 28 Minutes from 42d St.—Cheap lots at station; city improvements paid; no assessments; fare, 8c.; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Hastings.—Beautiful home, view of Hudson; acreage, stable; sacrifice; might exchange. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

White Plains.

GOOD ROADS, WATER, RAILROAD FACILITIES, HEALTH
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. ONE HOUR TO CITY HALL. 35 MINUTES TO GRAND CENTRAL. 91 TRAINS DAILY.
Improved and unimproved property of all descriptions for sale. Lots, Plots and Acres.
W. B. TIBBITS & CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

White Plains.—Fine house, stable, large lot; sacrifice, $10,000; have photographs. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Mamaroneck.

Prices will be higher in the Spring.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100 High and dry.
Near depot and harbor, fronting Boulevard and trolley; no interest or assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Water Front, Astoria, L. I.
for sale, near 92d St. Ferry, 133 feet on East River, (deep water;) plot contains about 18 city lots, with frontage on Boulevard. Price, $20,000.
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
60 Cedar St. (8846)

Extra Choice Water Front, 30 acres; high land; over 500 feet Sound frontage; elegant beach; 40 miles out; special bargain at $6,000; terms arranged; extra desirable investment; readily bring $500 acre within 5 years; no exchanges. Hance, 13 Chambers St.

SHORE FRONT.
SHORE FRONT.
10 acres, north shore; this week only, $1,000; worth double. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

All kinds of country property; terms favorable to purchasers; buy now; next Spring prices decidedly higher; write wants; particulars mailed. Codling, Northport, L. I.

200 acres excellent building land, all cleared, no buildings, 35 miles out on North Shore, L. I., very cheap. O. B. ACKERLY, 115 Broadway.

Far Rockaway.—12-room cottage and stable; plot 100x150; all modern improvements. O'Kane Bros.

Queens Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY SITES
Centre of Greater New York. Acreage or single lot. Water and Railroad Front. New York freight rates established. Good ferries. Bridge and Penn. Railroad Tunnel. General Development imminent. Write if you can't call.
New York Land and Warehouse Company,
167 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

WHAT WAGES WILL WIN
may be seen in the HOMES we are offering in the Borough of Queens at $2,000 to $3,975; near the ferries; our novel plan of short-time payments tells the story. Write if you can't call.
NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO.,
167 JACKSON AVENUE, L. I. CITY.

Five lots, Morris Park, $475; cost owner $1,375; absolute bargain. Particulars, William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half-price corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry & Co., No. 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Farms in "Blue Grass Virginia."—Have for sale large and small farms, country estates, dairy and fruit farms, Colonial mansions, &c.; our beautiful "Virginia and Carolinas," illustrated, showing photos of buildings, crops, and landscape views, sent postpaid for 25 cents; handsomest farm catalogue ever issued. Southern Farm Agency, Lynchburg, Va.

PASADENA, CAL.—5-acre ranch (orange and other fruits) for sale, free and clear; fine, central location, on wide avenue; would make splendid grounds for residence, or can be divided into 21 double lots fronting on 2 avenues. Owner will consider reasonable cash offer or will exchange for property in or near Summit, N. J. Inquire of A. de POTTER, 45 Broadway, N. Y. City.

90-acre farm for sale at Patchogue, including two cottages and outbuildings; stream, with cranberry marsh, running through land; horse and wagon; chickens, ducks; implements; fruit trees; market for all you raise in Patchogue. Owner, Henry Geertsems, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

SPECIAL FOR A BUTCHER.
New corner store property; 3-story brick; no butcher within 1,000 feet of this property; all built up; fine neighborhood; Howard Av. and Decatur St.; exchange considered. Otto Singer, builder.

$1,000 CASH REQUIRED.
Two houses left out of twenty; 2-story and basement stone-front houses, one family; up to date; tile bath; open plumbing; 616, 620 Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, builder.

WE SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE!
Buyers send for catalogue. Sellers send description and price of your property for our terms. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

I will sell you a house in almost any locality on easy terms; will furnish you money to build, or will build you a house according to your own ideas, and you can pay for it monthly same as rent; come and see me. Winne, 45 Liberty St.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Florida Hotel or Sanitarium, for sale; 60 guests rooms, furnished, all conveniences; midst pine forest, choice location for sanitarium. J. W. Atwater, 35 Liberty St.

Sharon, Connecticut.—Farm over 100 acres; fine buildings; only $9,000; photographs. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Magnificent gentleman's country residence, within 40 minutes from New York City; 20 acres of rich soil; 20-room house; open plumbing and two bathrooms; own electric light plant, and all modern improvements; large barn, stable with 70 stalls; carriage house; fruit trees and every environment for comfort; property faces two roads; free and clear; sold cheap. Joslin & Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Chance of Lifetime.—$4,000, Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie;) 10 minutes' walk depot; one most attractive homes Northern New Jersey; 8 acres, modern dwelling, outbuildings; all recently built; running stream; abundance fruit, shade. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

To close estate, will sell 3½ acres black loam with river front, partly covered with fruit trees; price, $70; terms, $3 down, balance $1 weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Ramsey.—Splendid poultry plant and farm, 50 acres; 1,000 thoroughbred chickens, horses, carriages, etc.; sacrifice; have illustrated circulars. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Elizabeth.—Splendid bargain; only $6,000; $3,500 cash; large house; have photographs. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Plainfield.—Splendid bargain; only $5,000; house contains 10 rooms and bath. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Columbus.—Farm fully stocked; excellent buildings; 134 acres; bargain, $25,000; photographs. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

New Brunswick.—Splendid farm, 120 acres; asking $20,000; want offer. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Roselle.—Large house, lot, and stable, $8,500 to close an estate. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Richmond Real Estate for Sale.

Trustee desiring to close estate offers quick buyer $12,000 fine 54 acres country seat, with 10-room residence, stable, outbuildings, orchard, &c., on Richmond Turnpike, Borough of Richmond; 10 minutes' walk from Midland trolley, corner Jewett Av.; high location; fine view; one hour from Battery; 10c. fare. For particulars apply A. O. Martin, Trustee on premises, or Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We have many calls for
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS
and request owners to send us particulars of vacant property.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Important for Owners.—Papering room walls, $1.75; kalsomining, $1; painting, $1.25; plastering, tinsmithing, and plumbing done reasonable. The N. Y. Cont. & Building Co., 113 6th Av.

Selling and exchanging real estate everywhere (our specialty;) call; send particulars of property. John M. Gibson & Co., 55 Liberty St. Telephone 5306 Cort.

Wanted—Properties, 5th Av. and Broadway, between 23d and 59th; Western investors.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Loans made on Mortgages, prevent foreclosures, and cash paid for deeds above all incumbrances. Rubinger, 132 Nassau St.

Suburban and country property and farms for sale and exchange. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Elegant 3-story stone apartment on Washington Heights; price, $165,000; mortgage, $100,000, 4½ %; rental, $15,000; net income, $6,500; can make quick deal for smaller property and cash or unincumbered. For particulars apply to Seale & Dresel, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

CASH BASIS: Two free and clear five-story, double Tenements, with stores. Will entertain exchange for well-located lots or Business Property, and add cash. Morris B. Eaer, (Owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

Three two-family brick, 35 lots, 3 farms, house 10 rooms, 11 lots, in Brooklyn; free, clear residence, Green River, N. Y.; stock jewelry and ladies' cloaks, 783 Macon St., Brooklyn. Feltman.

Free and clear dwelling in Brooklyn; price, $15,000, for a Jersey suburban residence; also many others, city and country. La Mont & Hyatt, 203 Broadway.

Unencumbered Bayonne residence, large plot, near station, price $7,500, for Orange modern house. Gibson, 55 Liberty St.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Unencumbered 93d St. residence, price $11,000, for west side or Bedford Park house. Gibson, 55 Liberty.

Income property to exchange for country seat or vacant lots. C. W. Waldron, 2,074 7th Av.

Flats, well rented, for small properties. What have you? Polak, 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Clear New Rochelle lots for improved property; send particulars. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., 174th St.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A lawyer of experience will collect rents and manage property for small salary; references, Wall St. bankers. Attorney, Box 131 Times.

Mortgage Loans.—Greater New York, Jersey, various States; lowest rates; established 1886. Hanover Company, 346 Broadway.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

6th Ave. and 23d St.
JEFFERSON BUILDING,
119 & 121 W. 23d St. & 112 and 114 W. 24th St.
5TH AND 6TH
Lofts, Excellent Light, 50x200.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.
LOW RENTS, TO BEGIN FEBRUARY 1. OVER 30 WINDOWS ON FLOOR, WITH EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR ADVERTISING ON GABLE WALL FACING 6TH AV.
ALSO LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES AND SALESROOMS AT LOW PRICES.
PARTS OF SAID BUILDING OCCUPIED AT PRESENT BY SEVERAL PROMINENT PUBLISHING HOUSES; ALSO BY SEVEN WELL-KNOWN WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSES.
THE FIFTH FLOOR OF
149 & 151 FIFTH AVE.,
COR. 21ST ST.,
from December 1st or sooner.
ALSO
4TH LOFT
8 Washington Place, Cor. Mercer St.
Inquire of HARRY J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St., N. Y. City,
Or your own broker.

LARGE LOFT, WITH POWER AND ELEVATOR SERVICE, 7-11 LAIGHT STREET; STORE AND BASEMENT, 268 AND 270 CANAL ST. APPLY TO W. H. BROWNING, COOPER SQUARE.

The Slater Buildings,
42d St., at 5th Ave.
ONLY THREE OFFICES TO LET.
Rents include steam heat, gaslight, electric elevator, services of Janitor and Janitress.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

JACKSON BUILDING,
UNION SQUARE NORTH,
81 EAST 17TH ST., ADJOINING BROADWAY.
Elevators and entrances from both streets.
Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
New building, Madison Av., cor. 86th St. Large rooms; splendid light; high ceilings; prominent location; moderate rents; suitable for lawyer, architect, dentist, business college, dressmaking. DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

42 AND 44 BOND STREET:
Attractive 7-story building;
Steam Power and Electricity.
To Lease at Low rent
for Term of years. Apply to your own Broker, or Morris B. Eaer, Owner, 15 Cortlandt Street.

Desirable lofts to lease, of about 10,000 sq. ft. each, in the building Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway, with rear entrance on 13th St.; well lighted on three sides; high ceilings. Apply to The Mitchell Vance Company, No. 836 and 838 Broadway, or, your own broker.

Store, 708 Broadway, (Waverley Place,) 38,693 square feet; see "Clothiers' Gazette"; possession February; rent 50 cents square foot. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

LOFTS 25x100 EACH; LOW RENT.
236 WEST 30TH ST.
AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH ST.

A LARGE, STRONG BUILDING TO LEASE; fronting on two streets; elevator; possession Jan. 1. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets.
LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

Parlor floor store, 10 East 16th St., 25x85x100, to May 1; possession Dec. 1; rent $875. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Spruce St., 16, Near City Hall.—To lease, store, 25x100; basement and sub-basement, first and third lofts. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000 that will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive large first floor store, 133 East 34th, corner Lexington; rent, $1,600.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive floor, 5th Av., corner near 34th, 25x150; latest improvements; reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Unusual Opportunity.—Large building, 23d St., south side, near Stern's; rent reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios and rooms, 105 East 17th St.; gas, heat, attendance; reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable desk room, (rolltop,) furnished, unfurnished; modern corner building; cheap rent. 55 Liberty, Room 41.

Large building, 42x160, five stories, 246-247 South, through to Water St. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story building, 440 Water St., near Market Slip, 25x60; good cellar

RUSSIAN RIVER TRAVEL.

Voyaging Down the Shilka Is Not Much Like a Trip on the Hudson Day Line.

From The London News's Special Correspondent.

I went to the boat office to book a berth on the post packet. It was closed. The next day I went. It was open, but nobody inside. I waited one hour. At last in came a heavily whiskered man. Could I engage a place on the post boat? He didn't know, because he had not anything to do with it. But the manager would come in an hour or two if I would wait. I didn't wait, but went back in two hours. Yes, there would be a boat the day after to-morrow, but he hadn't the tickets with him, and if I came to-morrow he would have them. On the morrow I went again. Well, the boat was not in yet, but if it did come in and all was well, it would leave on the following day. So I paid my thirty rubles and secured a place to Blagovestchensk.

Having made up my mind there would be no boat, I was agreeably surprised to find on Monday morning, Sept. 16, the Admiral Tschehachoff had come in and would go out again in four hours. It was a long, shallow-draught paddle steamer. Every place was taken, and first and second class passengers, chiefly officials, jostled one another in the passages. Third-class passengers, who had to be content with the deck, were left on the wharf till a signal was given—a crowd of coarse beings in all kinds of nondescript garb, Russians, Tartars, Chinese, bundles of clothes with wizened and grim old features peering out; a tatterdemalion throng!

Presently came the post bags; great leather sacks of whole cowhide fastened with heavy steel chains and locked. Half a dozen coolies staggered under each sack and pitched it into a hole on the main deck. All the bags having been put in, the hold was supposed to be fastened with a cord and the cord sealed to a tablet. There were the marks of old sealing wax on the tablet, but no sealing wax was fastened during this voyage. But Nichevo—" What did it matter?" as the Russians say.

When the siren shrieked for the deck passengers to come aboard there was a scamper. Everybody was carrying bedding, bundles of clothing, chunks of bread, a jangling kettle, and often a big flapping-tailed dried fish, which would slap the face of the next person. The whole pack tried to get down the narrow gangway at once. The purser insisted on seeing tickets, but these were often stowed away in the middle of a bundle for safety sake. It was amusing to see now and then an excited Chinaman would declare his friend had gone ahead with both tickets, and try to force a passage, and then be hauled back by the pigtail.

When we were at last off I noticed we had in our wake a barge, a low-built thing with a sort of iron-barred cage running the entire deck. It was a convict ship, in which prisoners for the dreary island of Saghalien, on the east coast, were taken down the Amur. There were no prisoners on board, but the merchant company owning the Admiral Tschehashoff had a contract to haul the barge. So, occupied or unoccupied, up and down the Amur and the Shilka was it continuously tugged.

We first-class passengers were a nice crowd. There was a General and his wife, who would not eat in the saloon, but "messed" in their own cabin. The wife was a stout, fussy little dame who knew her position and put on airs, greatly to the amusement of my French and Russian lady acquaintances.

We each paid two and a half rubles a day for our food, which consisted of tea and bread and butter in the morning, a greasy meal at midday, tea and stale buns in the afternoon, and at seven a hot dish of sorts and more tea.

All the saloon passengers, save our General and his lady, fed together. The table was covered with oil cloth, rather ragged. At the midday meal there was brought a huge platter, on which was generally a hash of meat and onions, undercooked peas and maccaroni, and oil-smeared potatoes. Everybody helped him or herself with his or her own knife and fork. Knives were used equally with forks in carrying food to the mouth. There were no salt spoons, but a knife, greasy with meat fat, carried quite a lot of salt if stuck in the salt cellar. If you wanted a second helping you dived into the big plate with your knife and fork and fished out what you fancied.

There was none of the inconvenience of your serviette ring going astray, such as you usually have in English boats. There were no rings, but just sufficient serviettes to go round, and these were thrown in a bundle on the middle of the table. If you had made a mess by cleaning your fork at midday you let somebody else have that serviette in the evening. And the somebody else didn't mind.

The oilcloth got rather sticky at times because there were never any plates to put your bread and butter on, and only one knife for the whole company to butter their bread. When your neighbor talked to you he did so with his forearms spreading along the table, and his knife and fork pointing to the skylight. When you required bread it was not expected at all of you to take the first piece. You took up four or five pieces and helped yourself to the one you liked, and threw the rest back anyhow for the next person to maul. Then between the meals and the bringing of tea—you have tea with every meal in Siberia—everybody brought out a little wooden toothpick and picked and sucked his teeth for ten minutes. I've an idea some fastidious Britishers would think this rather disgusting.

THE COMPANY ON BOARD.

But the crowd was very select and very official; that must not be forgotten. The most distinguished man at table was the Colonel of a Tartar regiment—a drab-faced man with black cropped whiskers and spectacles of black glass (for his eyes were weak)—who was on his way to Manchuria to civilize the heathen Chinese. He ate with his fingers, and salivated after the manner of a Mexican cowpuncher.

Next to him was a lady proceeding to join her husband, a military man at Vladivostock. She smoked cigarettes incessantly, especially between the courses at meal-time. She threw the little cardboard cigarette stems about indiscriminately. There was a fur merchant and his wife. He was a big man with rugged eyebrows, and beard iron streaked. He was most agreeable. The one word of English he knew was "porter," and after two days' acquaintance he said I was not like the other Britishers he had met, because I did not get angry because there was no "porter" on board the ship. He put spoonfuls of strawberry jam in his tea, and insisted I should join him. He had a great admiration for Britishers. In the evenings, when it was dark and rain spat, I wore a mackintosh on the deck. The pockets are so made that I can slip my hand behind a lapel and get at my trousers pocket without unbuttoning the front of the mackintosh. He was enthusiastic about this contrivance. He watched me bring out bunches of keys and a penknife and kopecks, and had all the delight of a child seeing an ingenious trick. He tapped his beard, and said Britishers were clever people. His wife was a kindly old body, so kind that I had not the courage to raise objection when she handed me a piece of butter with her fingers.

Lastly, there was my stable companion, the man with whom I shared a cabin, an Inspector of Schools. Most of his time was spent lying on his back smoking cigarettes and drinking Crimean wine. At nighttime he snored with the snort of a tugboat. I can't sleep with a snorer. So when he snored I whistled "Annie Laurie" as shrilly as I could. Whistling is the one thing that stops a snorer without any show of offensiveness. So whenever my gentleman snorted I began with the air describing the picturesqueness of Maxwelton's braes, which made him twist and half awake and gave me an opportunity to doze before he started again.

I have used the phrase stable companion. I've known cleaner stables than our cabin. You can get used to many things in time, but when the first night I felt things dropping on my neck and crawling on my cheek and making excursions along my arm I struck a light and found the place swarming with cockroaches. My companion laughed and exclaimed "Nichevo!" (That is, nothing to worry about.) "Nichevo be hanged!" I muttered, and I packed up my belongings, walked the deck for several hours, and then caught furtive snatches of sleep on four chairs I arranged in the dining saloon.

The second and the third class passengers had no dining saloon. They just "pigged it," and after my account of how the élite on board fed you may get a little idea of what that "pigging it" was like. There was a stove for common use under one of the hatches and a great cauldron of water always on the boil. There were no regular meal hours, except that there was no eating, as far as I could see, between midnight and 4 in the morning. The second-class passengers had cabins, loathsome places, but the third-class folks slept on deck, with overturned kettles and chunks of bread and bits of dried fish strewn around.

THE RIVER BOUNDARY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

So away went the Admiral Tschehachoff down the Shilka River till it joined the Argun River, and thenceforth the stream was the Amur, Russia on the left bank and Manchuria on the right. Scant villages were on the Russian bank, a few huts, and a church. The vessel swung round with her nose up stream, the anchor was thrown overboard, and there were halts of an hour while a gang of coolies scurried on shore and brought aboard logs of timber for fueling purposes. The native women came with bread for sale, and tousle-headed moujiks sat and blinked and laughed at the boat.

The rivers wound through a thousand miles of pretty scenery, neither grand nor majestic, but just pretty. The hills billowed. They were all wooded, and as Autumn had set in, the larch and the birch were only green in sheltered hollows. On the crests they were a mass of burnished gold, with here and there a splash of deep crimson, as though the sun had given them a hurried kiss in passing. Sometimes, when there was depth, the water swirled beneath scarped and gray rock, with masses and flowers in the crevices.

The sun always set in a purple haze, making the river a sheet of claret. Then a biting chilliness sent one down stairs to hunt out a heavy coat. Night was born with a rich blueness, and the pale crescent of a moon came up from behind the China hills, but sunk in an hour.

We overtook great rafts of tied timber, often a hundred yards long, floating on the stream, and kept in mid-channel by three giant oars at each end. Often there was a hut erected, and in front of it could be seen a woman cooking the evening meal.

The Shilka and Amur are shallow rivers, studded with islands and sandbanks. In places the stream is half a mile wide, and yet the navigable channel often not a hundred yards. So always in the brow were standing two men, one port and one starboard, pitching poles into the water and shouting the depth. "Five feet; six feet; seven feet; four feet and a half; five feet," all the day and night through. All along were posts, white on the Russian side, red on the Chinese, and the vessel zig-zagged from one to the other, for that way lay the channel. At night the indications were white and red lamps. Eerie were these little oil lamps fringing for hundreds of miles the low countries of Russia and China, and pencilling the stream with their rays.

We would go for half a day and never see a hut. But occasionally we would notice clinging to the shores a slim, paddle-propelled, "dugout" boat—such as our prehistoric ancestors used, which we put in museums when we find them in swamps—and in it would be the lamplighter. Each man attends to about six lamps. What lonely lives these men must lead.

But the Amur is notorious for its fogs. Stalking up the river came white wraiths. With imagination sufficient you could think them lost souls wandering in the dusk. Soon they became embodied in a thick, clammy shroud. Then the Admiral Tschehachoff sought the bank, the anchor was let loose, and there we staid, a little bundle of humanity hid on a river in the far mysterious East, till morning broke, when the sun swallowed the mist and we moved Pacificwards.

PERFUMES AND POMANDERS.

Curious Antique Lore Regarding Methods of Making and Using Scents.

From the London Globe.

What ample use past generations of housewives made of the produce of their flower and herb gardens is proved beyond dispute by the long list of prescriptions for the making of wash-balls, sweet-bags, beautifying washes, perfumes and pomanders that is to be found in every recipe-book over a century old. Many of our great great grandmother's nostrums for serious bodily ailments were less nice than curious, and some must have been worse than the disease they professed to cure, but when the industrious ladies confined their labor to making of such simple and harmless things as face-washes and scents, the result was—so far as one can judge without actual experiment—much more successful. At any rate their is a picturesque charm, even a touch of poetic inspiration, about the recipes in the shabby old books, whether they be printed or penned, which is wholly lacking in the dull and matter-of-fact cookery-books of to-day.

"Touching Pomanders," to quote a chapter-heading in a sixteenth century recipe beeok, these fragrant pastes were generally composed of various fragrant gums and spices, beaten together with home-distilled rosewater. They were then formed into cakes or balls to fit into the dainty and often costly pomander boxes, or according to the author of "The Queen's Closet Open'd" (1654) you might rowl it round betwixt your hands, and make hole in the beads and so string while they be hot." In the little book quoted, besides the more conventional recipes for making pomander there is one which gives the "maste of a sweet apple tree gathered betwixt the two Ladydays" as a basis, to which were added rosewater, gum benzoin—the indispensable 'benjamin" of ancient housewives—and ponded rose leaves, the whole beaten with ambergris or civet. A rather scarce black letter volume, "The Booke of Secretes," by Alexis of Piedmont, translated into English by William Warde in 1559, contains two or three sets of instructinos for the making of "Sweete Balls." Here is one which reads very seductively. "Take roses and violettes, of eche three onces and a halfe; the berries and leaves of myrtle, if you can get them, and ccales of willowe, of eche an once; jenyper berries and the peeles of oranges, of echc five dragmes; yellow or a;ewoetstb-usesooialtlSmakepe?tiah ETETE redde sanders, of eche two dragmes; camphire, two scruples. Make here of a powder. Then take oyle of roses, an once and a halfe; storax calamita, two dragmes and an once of rosewater. Make that soft that is strained with two onces of whyte waxe. Make a ceratum and beate all the reste together with a pestell. Put to it a little muske, foure or five graines." The pomander boxes—Autolycus had them in his pack—that held the fragrant paste were gorgeous trifles of pierced and fretted silver or gold, often studded with jewels, and were generally slung to the girdle, as is described in "Mundus Mullebris."

"The bob of gold
Which a pomander ball doth hold,
This to her side, she doth attach
With gold crochet or French pennache."

During some part of the reign of Henry VIII., however, it was, according to the evidence of contemporary portraits, the inconvenient custom fo carry the "poume de aumbre," which sometimes weighed near half a pound, in the hand. The pomander box was the immediate ancestor of the vinaigrette of the early days of last century—that little flat silver box holding a scrap of sponge soaked in aromatic vinegar.

Gervase Markham's "English Housewife" included among those "inward and outward Vertues which ought to be in a Compleat Woman," an intimate acquaintance with the making of perfumes and pomanders, and other "concerted secrets" ranging from "a very Rare and Pleasand Dammask Water" to "A sweet powder for baggs." These latter were meant to be laid among the household linen, as the modern house mistress lays the simpler lavender bag, or the dolefully commonplace scent sachet—reeking of patchouli—bought at the cehmists. The "English Housewife" of the seventeenth century made her sweet bag thus:—"Take of orris, six ounces, of damask roses as much, of marjerom and sweet basil each an ounce; of yellow sanders two ounces, of cloves two ounces, of citrou peeles seven drams, of ligium aloes, of benjamin, of storax, one ounce, of musk one dram. Bruise all these and put them into a bagg of silke or linen, but silke is best." A recipe of rather later date adds young walnut leaves, lavender flowers, cypress roots, and coriander seeds to the list, while that given by the famous Mr. Glasse includes meliot flowers.

The fashion of perfumed gloves was introduced from Italy, and at first they were imported ready scented, but as time went on English housewives learned the art of preparing them. Soaking in damask rosewater was the simplest of the various methods adopted, but the majority of the recipes proscribe a series of careful anointings with fragrant oils, or with pounded gums and sweet herbs mixed with rosewater. And the gloves when thoroughly saturated, were to be "dried always in your bosome," surely a most uncomfortable way of finishing the process. Yet another way of scenting gloves and leathern jerkins was to fumigate them over a chafing dish of coals on which handfuls of scented gums were continually thrown. According to the long and elaborate instructions given in a queer "olla podrida" called "Nature Unbowelled, by the Most Exquisite Anatoizers of Her," published in 1655, the leather, if intended to be strongly perfumed, was soaked first in cold spring water, and then in rosewater, previous to the "smoaking." After the fumigation, too, the leather was worked with the hands until soft, and finally dressed with a wonderful compound of beaten amber, oil of jasmine, civet, lemon and half a dozen other things. It is probable, however, that the simpler plan was that usually adopted by amateur leather dressers. Hair and face powders were made fragrant in a very simple way by laying such sweet blossoms as roses, violets, jasmine, or orange flowers in the powder, and "putting it in a close box."

Most people are probably unaware that the so-called old fashioned "pot-pourri" is of comparatively recent invention, recipe books compiled before the middle of the eighteenth century containing no reference to it. It first appears in a volume published in 1790 under the name of "Sweet Pot," and the manner of making is thus described:—"To make a Sweet Pot: Take a pound of orange flowers, half a pound of damask roses, half a pound of clove gilly-flowers, three ounces of knotted marjoram, the same quantity of lemon thyme, a dozen bay leaves, four ounces of rosemary, four of myrtle, two ounces of mint, four ounces of lavender petals, the rinds of three lemons, and oue onnce of cloves. Chop all together and put them in layers with pounded bay salt between up to the top of a china jar, which must be covered close. When you wish to scent your chambers take off the cover for a short time, and the fragrance will spread out very fine." This description of a "sweet pot" reads alluringly; such an unsophisticated combination of pleasant herbs and blossoms must surely be far more delicately fragrant than the modern mixture of stale rose petals—rarely those of the "true Dammask"—with strong spices and coarse, artificial scents whose origin is coal tar.

Postmaster McMichael.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The selection of Clayton McMichael to succeed Thomas L. Hicks as Postmaster at Philadelphia is a happy way out of a perplexing situation. Mr. Hicks has been an efficient officer, but he has not made friends and he has antagonized the Republican Party organization and its local leaders, who have demanded that he be replaced upon the near expiration of his term. The President, with every disposition to oblige the Pennsylvania Senators, could not consistently consent to the appointment of a machine politician to this important office, nor of one who would be distasteful to the Postmaster General, himself a Philadelphian and in political sympathy with Mr. Hicks. In short, the factional lines within the party were so distinctly drawn in this case that a peaceful solution of the trouble seemed remote.

It is not the first time that Mr. McMichael has been able to relieve his party of an embarrassment without disadvantage to himself and to the general satisfaction. He is an avowed party man without factional entanglements. He is a man of character and capacity, with the general confidence of the community. He will conduct the office honorably, courteously, and well, with strict regard to the laws and to the public needs. And yet his appointment, while acceptable to the business of the city, cannot give offense to the followers of the organization. It is still to be recognized as a party appointment, although made upon the basis of personal repute.

Forever Doing It.

"Willie, you are forever interrupting me!"

"Well, it's not my fault, mamma, if you're always talking."—Yonkers Statesman.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or
Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

PETER WHITNEY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL FURNISHED
for good enterprise at 5 per cent.; meritorious inventions financed or patents sold; stock companies formed with influential Directors; stocks and bonds sold; choice investments; commission strictly; no advance fees.

Best stock investment ever presented to the public; money from the start; no risk; greatest mercantile manufacturing business ever discovered; the whole world for a market; no competition; used by all persons who eat, walk, or talk; over 50 per cent. in dividends realized on your investment; every investor comes in on the ground floor who now subscribes; no money to be paid in until the full amount is subscribed. For particulars address The C. B. L. N. C. Company, 1,098 North Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE.
Retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; largest business in 42 principal cities. Tohnan, Room 1,417, 320 Broadway; Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, or Room 519, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A large firm wants the agencies in Shanghai or throughout China either on commission or to handle goods C. O. D., and also good assurance companies.
JOSEPH DEDERICHS,
35-36 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.
References, the Shanghai Hongkong Bank.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

If you have the idea, I will put it in shape for you. E. F. Vacheron, former Member of Legislature, attorney and counselor at law, 181 Broadway, New York. Bills, and amendments to present laws, drafted and prepared for introduction in the State Legislature.

College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with $5,000 to $10,000 to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure a live profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, P Box 112 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2409 Cor'dt.

Capital.—Any fair man of business who will back me with $10,000 I will give him one-half interest in patents and guarantee him a net profit of $50,000 within three years. E. B. Simms, 120 Front St., N. Y.

$7,500 will buy my 5,000 shares in a gold mining company that pays a dividend of $100 per month; same rate has been paid for seven years. Particulars from Mr. Lewis, Box 267, Newark, N. J.

Exceptional opportunity offered ambitious young man; partner retiring will sell interest profitable office business; established 27 years; one management; $500. Lloyds, 82 Duane St.

PARTNER WANTED—OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; SERVICES AND LITTLE CAPITAL REQUIRED; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. P., BOX 142 TIMES.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

A young man who can invest money and can take active part in management can secure interest in a growing iron business; principals only. C., Box 131 Times Office.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!
Price low, quality high, delivery prompt; just try. Geo. R. Thomson, 35 Warren St.

Old-established down-town architect wants an associate to take place of retiring parner. "Remunerative," Box 109 Times Office.

For particulars regarding investment that is better than either oil or gold, address Legitimate, Box 25 Times Office.

Furnished rooming house; must sell, sacrifice; bargain; good income; central location. Wagner, 23 Irving Place.

Great Bargain—Large, nicely furnished boarding house, 20 rooms; lease for 3 years. M., Box 168 Times.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Lectures.

Lecture on Concentration Camps in South Africa; Rev. H. D. Van Broekhuizen, Assembly Hall, Charities Building, 4th Av., 22d St., Tuesday, November 26th, 8 P. M.

Excursions.

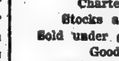

Deep sea fishing daily except Mondays.—Al Foster, steamer Angler, E. 22d & 23d Sts., 7:15; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75c.; ladies, 50c.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Dec. 30, Mch. 24, May 26
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Jan. 27, Apr. 14, June 16
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.....Dec. 18 AORANGI.....Jan. 10
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES
ALL APPOINTMENTS STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. NO OVERCROWDING.
To the West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico, From N. Y. Jan. 4 & Feb. 8, 1902
To the Mediterranean and the Orient from N. Y. Jan. 22, 1902.
To the Mediterranean, Black Sea Crimea and Caucasus from N. Y. March 12, 1902.
BY THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMERS
Auguste Victoria
AND
Prinzessin Victoria Luise
For pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc., apply
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

Mediterranean Express Service.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
†Trave.....Nov. 30 †Hohenzollern...Dec. 28
†Aller.....Dec. 7, 2 PM †F. Bismarck...Jan. 4
†Columbia.....Dec. 10 †Kaiserin..Jan. 11, 11 AM
†Lahn.....Dec. 14 †Trave..Jan. 18, 11 AM
Sailings at 10 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y. | 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM Kaiser, Jan. 21, 10 AM
Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM Kronprinz, Feb. 4, noon
Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon Kaiser, Feb. 18, 10 AM
Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN
K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
Bremen....Dec. 5, noon K. Luise..Jan. 2, 10 AM
Pier (not of 81 St., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Deutschland, December 12, 7 A. M.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Waldersee, Nov. 30 9 AM Penn'a, Dec. 14, 7 AM
*Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM Pretoria, Dec. 21, 1 PM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Haverford. Nov. 27, noon St. Louis. Dec. 18, 10 AM
Philadelphia.....Dec. 4, 10 AM Philadelphia...Dec. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul. Dec. 11, 10 AM St. Paul...Jan. 1, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Haverford. Nov. 27, noon Friesland..Dec. 11, noon
*Zeeland....Dec. 4, noon Southwark. Dec. 18, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

HOLY LAND.
A small party will leave New York January 18 for a tour of Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, with visits to Smyrna, Ephesus, Constantinople, Greece, etc., and including, if desired, Southern and Central Europe. This is not a hurried trip touching only some of the chief points of interest, but a comprehensive tour with opportunities for observation and study. Circular on application.
Foreign Money, Letters of Credit, Travellers' Cheques, etc.
Send for the "Travellers' Condensed Guide," which gives the fares, sailings, and general information of all Lines.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
'Phone 3138—18th St. 25 Union Square, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MENOMINEE.....Nov. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 7, 1:30 P. M.
MANITOU.....Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Dec. 28, 8 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

GOING TO EGYPT?
Our NILE STEAMERS from CAIRO for the First and Second Cataract and Khartoum sail 4 times a week.
Every information at our offices.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 13,000 tons RYNDAM
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons POTSDAM
Saturday, Dec. 7, 10 A. M.
MAASDAM.....Sat., Dec. 14, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa, REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord America...Dec. 17 Citta di Torino...Jan. 7
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honoluiu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Doric.....Dec. 3 Peru.....Dec. 19
Nippon Maru....Dec. 11 Coptic.....Dec. 28
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days only, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N.R., ft. Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P.M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, Pier 25 E. R., ft. Peck Slip. Week days 4:30 P. M., Str. Richard Peck.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.
For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH ST. at 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY EVENING LINE.
Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with trains for all points. Excursion, $2.50.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

OPENING RUTLAND RAILROAD'S
New Line to Montreal,
ACROSS THE ISLANDS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
Commencing November 3d, trains will leave Grand Central Station 6:25 P. M. and 8:45 A. M. via Grand Isle, arriving Windsor Street Station, Montreal. Dining Car and through sleepers on 6:25 P. M. train. Parlor car on morning train. Tickets on sale at all New York Central Ticket Offices.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping. Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55, (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.
CAPE MAY.—12:10 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
5:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 96 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. E. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m...Mail and Paper Train..	*7:00 a. m.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local.....	†9:20 a. m.
*8:30 a. m...Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m..... Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.... Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m...Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m...Albany and Troy Flier..	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m..... Albany Special	†2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m..The

Musical.

80c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Grand Conservatory of Music,
THE FOREMOST OF MUSIC SCHOOLS,
356 WEST 57TH ST.
23 YEARS ON 23D ST.
Superior instruction in all branches of music; confers degrees by special act of the Legislature; open day and evening. DR. E. EBERHARD, President.

THE ORIGINAL "TREND OF TIME" CYCLE QUARTET.
ETHEL CRANE, MARGUERITE HALL, MACKENZIE GORDON, HARRY GIRARD, VICTOR HARRIS, Conductor. Address W. O. Wolfe, 8 E. 23rd St., New York.

MR. JOHN E. WEBSTER,
President of
WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE,
Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 299 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

MRS. HENRY SMOCK BOICE,
TEACHER OF SINGING.
Adelphi College, "School of Musical Art."
Res. Studio, 127 McDonough St, B'klyn.
N. Y. Studio, 8 E. 23d St.
Mondays and Thursdays, 10-6
Wed. and Saturdays, 12-6.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OPERA
BERKELEY LYCEUM,
53 WEST 44TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
WM. G. STEWART, DIRECTOR.
LAIRD EASTON, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

S. C. BENNETT,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION,
836 CARNEGIE HALL.
Method unexcelled for developing purity of tone and breath control. Send for booklet, "Educational Principles in Voice Production."

"THE ARTISTS' EXCHANGE."
Concert and Opera Artists. The Reliable Choir Bureau.
O. Heywood Winters, Wm. O. Wolfe, Mgrs.

THE CHARLES L. YOUNG SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
203 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. & Mrs. John Dennis Mehan.
VOICE PRODUCTION.
CARNEGIE HALL, (SUITE SEVENTY.)

C. B. HAWLEY,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION.
Studio, 489 5th Av.,
near 42d St.

PERRY AVERILL.
BARITONE, CONCERT, OPERA, & ORATORIO vocal instruction. Studio, 220 West 59th Street. Telephone 1097 Columbus, New York City.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references A1.

LEGRAND HOWLAND
VOCAL AND OPERA, MISE-EN-SCENE, ETC.
98 5TH AV.

ARTHUR D. WOODRUFF,
VOICE CULTURE.
136 FIFTH AVE.

W. A. HUDSON,
SCIENTIFIC VOICE TRAINING. ART OF BREATHING. 489 FIFTH AV.

EMIL PFAFF.
Piano, organ, and harmony instruction; German method; terms reasonable; afternoons 1 to 5. 106 East 23d St.

KALTENBORN STRING QUARTET.
TERMS AND DATES. 80 W. 82D ST.

MISS HARRIET WARE
PIANO INSTRUCTION. 4 West 82d St.

BERLIN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
1,189 Madison Av., near 87th St.
All branches taught. Johannes Ziegler, Director.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER,
PIANIST,
CARNEGIE HALL.

N. Y. School of Accompanying. Heinrich W. Meyn, Rosetta Weiner. Piano Sight Reading. 301-2 Carnegie Hall.

MARGARET GOETZ,
Mezzo Contralto. Concerts, private lessons, coaching. 206 West 86th St.

EDITH BELLE ROBERTS,
VIOLIN TEACHER,
615 W. 204TH.

CHARLES KAISER,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION.
N. Y. Conservatory, E. 17th St.

PROF. MEININGER, teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar, and zither; best methods; competent, thorough. 143 East 4th St.

MISSES FENTON, PROFESSIONAL WHISTlers, open to engagements for concerts and private entertainments. 43 West 98th St.

D. Wormser, zither virtuoso, 114 West 84th St.; a few scholars taken; open for society engagements; highest references.

Piano.—Experienced lady teacher; painstaking, thorough; special attention to beginners; reasonable. 986 6th Av.

Young lady wishes position as pianist; also makes a specialty of playing at dances, clubs, &c. J., Box 119 Times Office.

Banjo, mandolin, guitar, violin, piano, singing; success guaranteed; instruments furnished; cost, $5. Horton, 126 West 23d St.

Lady, many years' experience abroad, will accept pupils, vocal, dramatic art, German Lieder. N., 267 West 87th St.

Banjo, guitar, mandolin instruction by the celebrated Doré brothers. 667 6th Av.; preliminary course, $5.

50c. per hour, 30c. half hour; piano, violin, harmony; singers coached. Miss Weiss, 1,010 2d Av.

Piano taught, 50c. a lesson; special attention to beginners. Mrs. Beecher, 108 East 89th St.

Mandolin instructions; rapid progress; terms moderate. A. FENTON, 43 West 98th St.

A young lady pianist will accept pupils; 50c. lesson. Miss Moch, 235 West 142d St.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces his removal from the San Remo Hotel on October 15th to the new building 113 and 115 West 79th Street, where he will instruct his private classes in Duryea Delsarte Dancing and Deportment. A large ball room and music room, with parlors, also bowling alleys, can be secured for club and private entertainments.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

3,000 PUPILS TAUGHT IN 1900.
REMEY'S
CENTRAL PARK DANCING ACADEMY,
8TH AV. AND 54TH.
Class and Private Instruction Any Hour.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 59th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1846.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

Loans.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.
Branch 258 W. 114th.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 20 Reade St.

Two large Bibles, published by D. & T. Sadlier & Co.; gold edges; reasonable. 308 East 9th St.

For Sale—Three Great Dane puppies; best bred dogs in the world. H. Shepard, N. Y. Casino.

One gentlemen's bicycle, new; used once or twice; will sell cheap. 47 7th Av.

Trade your music box for a phonograph or vice versa, at 148 East 58th St.

Bar and back bar, oak, complete; little used; will sell reasonable. Finn Bros., 23-33 Centre St.

50 school desks, in good condition, for sale cheap. Finn Bros., 23-33 Centre St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR
1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER,
148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)
TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

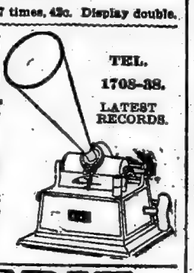

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES. DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry for the Holiday.
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

FACTORY TO POCKET
P. S.—Bartlet-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

Souvenir Photo Mounts, .03; Calendar Mounts, .05; Albums, .08 up. Cut Prices in all Cameras; 25 % or better in Kodaks.
KELLY PHOTO STOCK HOUSE,
Anti-Trust, 115-117 Nassau St.

Clothing on Credit.
Gents' clothing, ladies' suits and cloaks on installments; transactions confidential; store not advertised. Private, 1,070 Times, Harlem.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY
Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

Typewriters on linstallments.—20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, scales, letter presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 23-33 Centre St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS.
352 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

25c. WEEKLY or cash; phonographs, graphaphones, Columbia records, 19c. JACKSON'S, 1960 3d ave., near 108th.

Opportunity! Extra wide house, 26th St., just off Broadway. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Duplicate wedding presents bought at the assay office of S. P. HOWARD, 10 John St.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Cigar store, stationery, and papers, near Court House; established 21 years; retire on account of age. Address Box K 147 Times Office.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durent McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 23-33 Centre St.

Good, profitable confectionery and ice cream business; no agents. Apply 378 Lenox Av., corner 125th St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Fair horses suitable for moving van. Can be seen at cor. of 54th St., Broadway.

New top delivery wagon suitable for grocery business. 429 West 17th St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

14th St., 231 East.—Well furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; cold and hot water; closets; nice, good boarding house.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Well-furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

23d St., 410-412 West.—Large and small rooms nicely furnished; ample closets; heated; board optional.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

29th St., 132 East.—Neatly furnished square, well-heated, sunny room, two, $9.75; superior table board, $3.50.

29TH ST., 36 EAST.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM; TABLE BOARD.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, second floor; first-class table; parlor floor; refined surroundings; references.

32d St., 30 West.—Desirable double and single rooms; thoroughly renovated, refurnished; steam heated; very reasonable; transients accommodated; new management.

32d St., 234 East.—A very nice room; suitable for two; with board.

34th St., 144 East.—Beautiful, large, double rooms, for families or gentlemen; excellent board; moderate.

34th St., 236 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; ladies, $4; gentlemen, $4.50 and up.

41st St., 5 East.—Central location; room for gentleman; parlor dining room.

46th St., 136 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Sunny, front, small room, with board; reference.

50th St., 23 West.—An elegantly furnished alcove, second floor, and other room, with board; reference exchanged.

70th Street, 319 West.—Splendid large well-heated nicely furnished rooms with good board for two from $12.00 up; new, high-class house.

75th St., 20 West.—Large room with table board; references required.

76TH ST., 143 WEST.—ROOMS AND BOARD; REFERENCE.

80th St., 178 West.—Elegantly furnished room with private Jewish family for couple or gentlemen; superior accommodations; "L" station convenient.

82d St., 118 West.—Double rooms, southern exposure, with dressing room; also single room; table board; references.

82d St., 31 West.—In handsomely furnished private house; very desirable rooms; unexcelled table board.

83d St., 125 West.—Cheerful, sunny, second floor rooms, en suite, single; refined home; moderate cost; reference.

94th St., 66 West.—Gentlemen will find pleasant parlor and bedroom in private house; private family; references.

96th St., 59 West.—Sunny alcove room, third floor; table board.

126th St., 164 West.—Pleasant heated square room; table boarders accommodated.

128th St, 149 West.—Large and medium-sized rooms, with board; table boarders; reference.

127th St., 45 West.—Large second floor, furnished; suitable for five adults; with best board. $5.00 each.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; convenient to L; American family.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large room, 2d floor; southern exposure; suitable for two; strictly private house; board optional.

135th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Nicely furnished second and third story large front rooms; also hall room to let, with board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; terms moderate. Pamphlet at 148 Saint Ann's Av.

Select, all-light rooms; elevator, telephone; tiled bathrooms; separate tables in dining room; references. Mrs. Winthrop, 465 Lexington Av.

Small private family, living upper west side, near elevated station, wish to rent exceptionally large, sunny, second floor front room to two gentlemen desiring comfort and privileges of well appointed home; references essential. Address A. B., Times, Down-town.

THE WALDEN.—Parties desiring superior accommodations for Winter, 50 minutes from 42d St. station, on New Haven Road, five minutes' walk to station, house with all modern improvements, address P. O. Box 2, Riverdale, Conn. References.

Wanted—A few boarders in private family; short distance from city; references given. C. L. Briggs, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes board in a refined, cultivated, strictly private family; highest social references. Address M. R., Box 47 Times Office, 1,342 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

7th Av., 49, 3 Doors Below 14th St.—Elegant, large parlor, nicely furnished, heated; good location; reasonable.

7th Av., 47.—Nice large room, private bath, nicely furnished; running water and heated.

8th St., 300 East.—Furnished room to let, nicely furnished; running water, heated.

10th St., 69 West.—Neatly furnished room, heated, in business district; respectable transients accommodated.

10th St., 156 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; front, $3.50; housekeeping; hall room, $1.50; back room, $3.

10th St., 122 East.—Large and small furnished rooms, heated; running water.

11th St., 223 East.—Elegant large sunny room; all conveniences; one or two gentlemen; $5; single room, $2.50; private family; house well heated.

11th St., 263 West.—Handsome, large suite or separate; one flight, front; respectable couple or gentlemen; heated.

11th St., 214 West.—A sunny back parlor and second-story front; every convenience.

12th St., 299 West.—Back parlor and extension, suitable for three people; terms, $15 per week.

12th St., 209 West.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; good board; terms, $5.

12th St., 184 West.—Two small, nicely furnished rooms; light and reasonable.

13th St., 125 West.—Large sunny front room, heated, second floor; hot, cold water; closets; room suitable for two; with private family; references required.

13th St., 209 East.—Large, sunny rooms for gentlemen or couple; heated bath; terms reasonable.

13th St., 231 West.—First-class, newly furnished rooms in private house; $2.50 up.

14th St., 317 West.—Beautiful, newly opened house; large and single rooms; table unexcelled; transients; reasonable.

14th St., 324 West.—Beautiful large and small rooms; refined house; all conveniences; excellent board; reasonable.

14th St., 233 West.—Large, handsomely furnished, clean, sunny front room, heated; good board; moderate; conveniences.

15th St., 137 East.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or respectable married couple.

16th St., 129 East.—Large rooms, private bath, heated; first floor; suitable two or three young men.

16th St., 123 West.—Sunny, large front room; board optional; $5 per week. Apply Mathews.

17th St., 133 East, (Near Union Square.)—Well furnished sitting room, alcove, connecting room; heated; private bath; running water; one flight; private family. Dupuy Mirabda.

17th St., 321 East.—A large, sunny front room, with private bathroom connecting; well furnished and heated; private house.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; running water; large closets; steam heat every room.

19th St., 20 West.—Furnished rooms; desirable hall room; southern exposure.

19th St., 210 West.—A large furnished room to let; gentlemen only; private family; reference.

22d St., 336 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms, top floor, front; running water, hot and cold; gentlemen preferred.

22d St., 459 West.—Elegantly furnished parlor; new carpets; heated; $6; other rooms $1.50, $4, and $5.

22d St., 273 West.—Two nice large rooms, neatly furnished; heated; suitable for two persons; $10 and $12.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished large square room, with connecting hall room if required; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and hall rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

22d St., 119 West.—One large front room, nicely furnished; running water; also heated; reasonable.

22d St., 221 East.—Suite three rooms, nicely furnished, all conveniences; gentlemen or married couple.

22d St., 358 West.—Neatly furnished front parlor; heated; also a medium room to rent; reasonable.

22d St., 341 West.—Two adjoining rooms, heated; southern exposure; with good board; 8 years' experience.

22d St., 338 West.—Nicely furnished front parlor; running water, hot and cold; heated; gentlemen preferred.

23d St., 230 East.—Nicely furnished hall room, bath, $6 per week; private house; references.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

23d St., 357 West.—Pleasant rooms, with all conveniences; hot and cold water.

26th St., 126 East.—Large, sunny furnished room on second floor; private house; all conveniences.

27th St., 108 East.—Front hall room, $2 per week; nicely furnished; near 4th Av.

28th St., 138 East.—Nicely furnished front room for two gentlemen; board if desired; terms moderate. Bosquette.

28th St., 36 East.—Large, nicely furnished, heated front room, three windows; gentlemen only; references.

32d St., 314 West, (ring Paro's bell.)—Beautifully furnished parlor and adjoining bedroom to let; steam heat, gas, bath, hot-water supply; $7 to $8.

32d St., 30 West.—Desirable double and single; thoroughly renovated, refurnished, heated; reasonable; transients accommodated; new management.

32d St., 21 West.—Suite; private bath; large and small rooms; adjacent bath; breakfast optional; reference.

35th St., 11 West.—Handsome suite, private bath; very desirable for two; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

36th St., 38 West.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor; also other rooms; private bath.

38th St., 74 West.—Two connecting rooms; bath; gas; heat; running water; two or three gentlemen. Hamilton.

44th St., 109 West.—Furnished room, with bath, for gentlemen.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; breakfast if desired; references.

48th St., 134 West.—Doctor or dentist office; back parlor; all conveniences; also connecting room; private house.

64th St., 128 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor front; elegant parlor floor, suitable for doctor; select house.

76th St., 179 West.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom, together or separate; sunny, comfortable; small private family; references. Tower.

79th St., 152 West.—Gentlemen will find choice rooms; all conveniences; bath on floor; private family; references.

80th St., 167 West.—Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; modern apartment; telephone service. Fogarty.

81st St., 138 West.—Large back parlor for doctor or dentist; operating room adjoining; furnished or unfurnished.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences, on second floor, private, to gentleman.

84th St., 118 West.—Parlor and alcove room; also hall room; all steam heated; board if desired. Callahan.

85th St., 214 West.—Desirable furnished room to let; all accommodations; board if desired. Wagner, ground flat.

86th St., 317 West.—Nicely furnished medium-sized top-floor room; bath adjoining; $4; breakfasts optional.

88th St., 55 East.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; steam heat, hot water, bath; reasonable. Fallon.

92d St., 156 East.—Parlor and bathroom; also single room; running water; nice neighborhood. Bixel.

97th St., 145 West.—Large sunny front room, handsomely furnished; hot, cold water, bath; private family.

100th St., 101 West.—Parlor and room adjoining; light housekeeping or gentleman. Jackson's bell.

104th St., 138 West, Express Station.—Elegant parlor, bedroom; reasonable; meals if required; one flight. Houghton.

105th St., 58 West.—Newly furnished parlors, near bath; breakfast if desired; one block "L" station. Ryah.

123d St., 522 West.—Just newly furnished, few pretty rooms, $2.50 up; board, $4.50. Benedict.

127th St., 276 West.—Bright comfortable front and hall room; also back parlor; conveniences; private house; terms moderate.

127th St., 267 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; board if desired.

128th St., 245 West.—Newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; light and sunny; references required.

128th St., 245 West.—Newly-furnished rooms; modern conveniences; light and sunny; references required.

129th St., 16 East.—Large front room to rent; private family; gentleman.

136th St., 226 West.—Two or three gentlemen can have refined accommodation; handsome private house; reasonable.

Amsterdam Av., 753.—Nicely furnished rooms; every improvement; widow, small family; central to 93d "L." Jenks.

Elegantly furnished front room adjoining bedroom. Inquire janitress, 129 West 90th St.

In private, high-class apartment, parlor and bedroom, suitable for three, $12; one, $8-$5; elevator, telephone services; references required. Clarke, 255 West 116th St.

Irving Place, 45.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences, to gentleman with good references; in private house.

Lenox Av., 368.—Three front, sunny rooms, together, separate; heated; bath; moderate; one flight; board optional. Coltart.

Lexington Av., 1,997, Corner 122d St.—Large furnished room; steam heat, bath; one or two; gentlemen preferred; references.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

Nicely furnished room, with use of bath; private family. Van Buren, 91 West 103d St.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Two gentlemen want warm room with hot water; between Washington Park and 23d St.; willing to pay about $6.00. Reply B Box 144 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

11th St., 277 West.—Floor private house, with owner; private bath.

12th St., 154 West.—Unfurnished room for doctor, dentist, or dressmaker or business purposes; heated; running water.

22d St., 457 West.—Unfurnished large sunny parlor, heated; all conveniences; use of bath; reasonable.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

STORAGE SALE.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer.

will sell at Public Auction, Tuesday, November 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 1,404-1,406 Broadway, cor. 39th Street,

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

of FORMER PROMINENT ACTRESS, deceased, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Dining Room effects, Draperies, Bric-a-brac, Oil Paintings, &c.

ALSO,

Fifty hand-woven carpets and rugs, imported from Vienna to be sold, for account of advances.

ALSO,

100 pieces of Reproduction of Puritan Furniture, SALE ABSOLUTE. TERMS CASH.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer.
'Phone 2790—38th St.

Religious Notices.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will lecture; subject: "Zionistic Nationalism versus Prophetic Cosmopolitanism of its Jew."

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. H. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Thanksgiving Day services at two o'clock; solos, duets, choruses, drills, &c. Dinner for the children at one o'clock; dinner for out-door poor at two o'clock. Public cordially invited.

Society for Ethical Culture.—Sunday morning exercises at 11:15 at Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.; Sunday, November 24, Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "Changes in the Conception of God." Third address in the series. All interested invited.

Furniture and Carpets.

Must sacrifice at any price contents of a private house; magnificent upright cabinet grand piano, parlor suits, dining room furniture, couches, rugs, oil paintings, standing parlor and music cabinet combined, brass and enamel beds, lace curtains; everything for housekeeping; no reasonable offer refused. 163 East 81st St.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 9TH AVE. AND 16TH ST., N. Y.

WE WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT FOR $1.00 PER WEEK. JAMES R. KEANE & CO., 1,381 3D AV.

Wanted.

Wanted—Parker gun, 10 or 12 bore, must be in good condition. 137 West 34th St., third floor.

Wanted—Old-fashioned blue and white custard cups. Z Box 128 Times.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—On Thursday evening, probably at Horse Show, a diamond crescent. Suitable reward will be paid upon return of same to Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

Instruction.

80c per line. $4.80 per line for 10 times.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

New York School of Expression,
318 W. 57TH ST.
Chartered by the University of the State of New York.
EVENING DRAMATIC CLASS
Until further notice at 20-21 W. 65th St., 8 P. M. For information regarding courses address the school, or
F. TOWNSEND SOUTHWICK, President.

PACKARD
Commercial School 4th Year.
4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. Phone 101-18.
ENTER AT ANY TIME.

Berger's (of Paris) French Academy,
106-108 East 23d, New York.
French instruction. Free trial. Two hours' class, conversation, 50c. Pupils pay at each lesson; should NEVER bind themselves for any term, to avoid trickery, poor teaching, the unforeseen, and humbug advertising. Translations. Also SPANISH. First-rate native teachers. Circular and story "Mélie" sent free on demand

GRACE GAYLER CLARK.
CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 58TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEARIAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 23d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 24. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Homestead Academy, College Point.—Mind and body developed, maintained, and trained. Rev. J. Hamilton Stirling, A. B.

Pyrography Instruction on wood and leather burning. Outfits and wooden articles in blank. Rose Decoration Co., 150 W. 23d St.

FRENCH, SPANISH, German, Italian.—Prof. Pellerin, (director,) 126 West 23d St., New York; 77 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Competent teacher will give attention to few more pupils in English branches. Everitt, 861 Park Av.

Free French course (ladies) beginning next Wednesday, 8 P. M.; book 75c. French Academy, 106 East 23d St.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Stenography and typewriting lessons, $1 week; write or call. School, 316 Broadway, New York.

Teachers' Agencies.

The E. Miriam Carriere Agency, 129 5th Av., New York City, makes a specialty of conscientiously furnishing to parents full information of good schools; professors, tutors, and governesses supplied. Established 1880.

Furs.

All furs remodeled into latest styles; old sables blended; prices low. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with Gunther's, Fifth Avenue.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dressmaking.—By experienced, stylish dressmaker; children's dresses a specialty. 1,640 3d Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French Dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers. Evening classes.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 9 W. 14th St.

Home work; good pay; no canvassing; materials furnished; stamp. Mercury Tareed Guide Co., Toms River, N. J.

Neckwear.—Experienced tuck, puff, and muffler hands; best prices; also good end turners wanted. Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 787 Broadway.

Neckwear.—Experienced end and band turners and teck hands. Muldaur & Church, 20 East 17th St.

Seamstress and Maid Wanted.—Swiss-French; 25 years old. Call, Monday or Tuesday, 2 P. M., 43 East 73d St.

Thoroughly experienced saleslades wanted for art department; only those with a thorough knowledge of the department need apply; good salary; steady position to right party. S. Bauman, 118th St. and 2d Av.

Wanted—Lady's maid for a Miss fifteen years old; North German or French; if French must speak German perfectly; must thoroughly understand duties of the position; residence, St. Louis during Winter. Apply between 4:30 and 5:30 Monday afternoon to Mrs. Eben Richards, Waldorf-Astoria.

Wanted—Young woman about 18 to 20; must be fond of children; to assist in care of two little ones; good home and moderate salary for one of unquestionable refinement; full particulars must be stated. Address Companion, T Box 111 Times.

Wanted—Governesses, traveling governess-companion, American governess, managing housekeeper, German nursery governess, nursery governess (Florida) immediately. Miss Hopkins, Lincoln Building, 1 Union Square.

Wanted—Young lady office assistant; must be expert typewriter; Protestant. Address C. R. Gibson & Co., 50 University Place.

Wanted.—Excellent opportunity for lady to learn stenography under court reporter; permanent position. F. Lusk, 33 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Any gentleman desiring a position who has large acquaintance and can give bond and good references should apply immediately to George J. Wight, Manager The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 71 Broadway.

Boys, Christian, 15-18 years, wanted in large wholesale and retail carpet house; graduates of school preferred; must write an excellent hand. Address, in own handwriting, Box 30, Station O, New York City.

Cash paid for distributing circulars, samples, &c.; send stamp. American Distributor, Kansas City, Mo.

Chasers wanted on fine chandelier work; good pay and steady employment for competent men. Edward F. Caldwell & Co., 48 West 14th St.

Men wanted every day to go to Europe; easy work. Call or write Harry Frank, Guarantee Ticket

FEATURES OF THE SUBWAY'S BUILDING

Apparent Disregard of Expense on the Part of Contractors.

Every Step, However, Has Been Carefully Calculated—Shifting the Car Tracks at Union Square.

One of the features of the subway's building that attracts comment is the apparent disregard of expense on the part of the different contractors along the line.

"They may be making millions," remarked a citizen the other day, "but you can't say they are objecting to spending money on the wholesale."

As an example of the free use of capital in the tunnel operations, the bodily shifting of three blocks of surface car tracks on the east side of Union Square has been cited. Inquiries at the office of the contractors for that section, however, show that the moving of these tracks—which certainly seemed to be, as it was, a big undertaking—was the result of much deliberation, and that the final decision to move them rather than put in underpinning was made because the former plan was both less expensive and incumbered by less waste of valuable time than the latter.

Yet the fact remains that this is the only place in town where tracks on the surface have been moved rather than supported. For this there were several causes. The material to be excavated between Fourteenth and Seventeenth Streets was found to be largely solid rock. The drilling and blasting of this involved considerable concussion, and it was not deemed very practicable to work in rock directly under the trolley tracks, for the continual bolstering up of those tracks, as big masses of stone were being removed, was a far different operation from the same bolstering where the soil was soft. So, with the permission of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the contractors moved both the parallel surface lines to a board viaduct along the east side of Fourth Avenue. The west side is now entirely excavated throughout the three blocks, and some of the steel work is being set up in the rock passageway. When that side is finished, the car tracks will be moved over to the edge of the Park, where they will remain until the easterly tunnel is ready.

Fortunately for the sub-contractors of Section 3, Messrs. Holbrook, Cabot & Daly of Boston, these three blocks are the only ones wherein they found solid rock. Their work extends from Great Jones and Elm Streets to Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street. They are under contract to finish up by September, 1903, which will be three months before the time when Mr. McDonald has to get the whole tunnel ready for service.

More than one-half of the excavating on Section 3 is finished, only a little over a year having elapsed since the work was begun. Forty per cent. of the steel work is completed. It is estimated that fully two-fifths of the entire contract for the section is finished, in which case the firm will not require all their time. Nearly 1,600 men are at work on the section by day, and a good force is on at night.

There are several blocks in which the tunnel on one side of the street has been completed and covered over with new pavements. This is the case part of the way from Fourth Street to Astor Place, and between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. The block above Great Jones Street has been excavated all across Lafayette Place, as have about 100 feet north of Fourth Street. There is not a distance of 500 feet on the whole section that has not been torn up at all.

Except along Union Square, the soil is mostly soft, until the rock crops out again in the vicinity of Thirty-first Street. In most places excavations are confined to one side of the avenue until that side is finished, but at intervals, where the daily traffic is not heavy, both sides are being torn to pieces simultaneously. To do this the contractors must have the special permission of the Rapid Transit Commission's chief engineer, for the law requires that one-half of a disturbed street shall otherwise be left open to vehicles.

The work of undermining the surface car tracks is done so gradually that no car is flagged to stop, even for a minute. When the workmen begin to dig under a track they do it inch by inch. Every advance of a pick is followed by a wooden support. Inch by inch the whole track is finally bereft of its former foundations, which are substituted by wooden trestles until the motormen find themselves traveling over a half-completed tunnel, without ever having been obliged to slow up for the building of their new roadbed.

This system of tunnel work—or, rather, of "open-excavation work," as the engineers call it in distinguishing it from underground mining—is the one that is used along most of the line of the subway. As those who are familiar with the subject may remember, it was a question long debated whether the road should be built far under the surface and altogether by subterranean cutting or by this "open-work" process, and it was finally decided that the latter was both quicker and less expensive. Practically the only portions of the road that were left to be made by regular tunneling were the sections under Washington Heights and Central Park.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS.

What They Have to Say on Rapid Transit and Other Railroad Questions.

THE CENTRAL AND RAPID TRANSIT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The commuters on the Harlem Division of the New York Central living in the Borough of the Bronx are wondering since Monday last why the famous epitaph of a distinguished former President of the road is being so forcefully illustrated in the present treatment of the public that patronize this local division of the Hudson River Railroad.

The Winter time table, which went into effect on the 18th inst., is calculated to stir up the placid feelings of a Uriah Heap, and if it were not so exasperating, it would certainly be classed as a clumsy, practical joke. It aims to accomplish in effect two main objects; first, the suppression of the theatre habit, and, second, all nonsensical talk of "rapid transit."

Let me illustrate: Hitherto for years we in Tremont had a train in the evening going south at 7:43 which enabled the worldly minded among us to reach the theatre just as the curtain rose. The business man had a living chance to reach home, get his dinner, and catch the "theatre train" by hustling. The new schedule gives us a train at 7:02 which arrives at the Grand Central fully three-quarters of an hour before the overture, while the next train leaves at 8:02 and lands us at Forty-second Street when the first act is on, with a ten to fifteen minutes' journey ahead before we can hope to reach the theatre.

Whoever gave birth to this monstrosity did not forget the matinée girl in his effort at Puritanism. He permits a train to stop at 12:35, and the next comes along at 2:33, leaving a hiatus of two hours and rendering both almost useless for our women folk who enjoy an afternoon of music or theatricals.

The management's effort to crush out the vital spark of rapid transit is illustrated in the change in the morning trains. Previously we had for years the 8:03, which stopped at Mott Haven and Harlem only; the 8:13, which made all stops, and the 8:33, which made Melrose, Mott Haven, and Harlem, between Tremont and the Grand Central Station. The new schedule gives us 7:59, (all stops,) and 8:32, (all stops,) leaving out the train between and obliterating completely every feature of rapid transition.

Has the New York Central quarreled with the Rapid Transit Commission, or is their present policy aimed at the rights of those living and paying taxes within the city proper to the advantage of commuters living beyond its confines? It may be a stupid blunder was made in giving the time table to an office boy to try his hand on, in which case prompt correction will follow our vigorous protests, but on no ground can a railroad enjoying the privileges and franchises of the New York Central justify the continuance of a train service which shows such contempt of the wants and wishes of the public.

JOHN A. HOLDEN.

New York, Nov. 22, 1901.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent railroad consolidation in the Northwest and the consequent ease with which those properties could be turned over to the Government opens up the question of Government ownership of railroads and invites discussion of its advisability.

In all discussion of Government ownership the underlying idea which seems to prevail in the minds of all, whether expressed or not, is that since the Government does not have to make a profit, therefore it need not charge as high rates. Many will admit that this is theoretical and that the practical difficulties in the way would make it necessary for the Government to charge at least as high rates, but as an academic proposition few doubt it. Indeed, it is so plausible on the face of it that it does not seem to be open to challenge, yet a brief analysis, as applied particularly to the railroads in this country, will show that it is wholly without foundation.

There are only two ways by which the Government could obtain possession of the railroads—by confiscation or by purchase. The first may be left out of consideration, for it is not a question of practical politics. To own the roads the Government would have to buy them. Now, it is to be noted that the present holders of railroad stocks and bonds would not voluntarily part with their securities for a less amount than would give them an equivalent of their market value and an equivalent yearly return. Therefore the Government would have to pay the market price—approximately a billion dollars. To meet this expense the Government has only two ways of raising money—by taxation and by loans. Here again the first may be dismissed from consideration, for it is inconceivable that the country would submit to such a burden of taxation. The Government would have to pay for the roads by an issue of bonds. Theoretically the Government would sell the bonds and with the proceeds buy the railroads; practically it would exchange its bonds for the securities of the railroads at present held by their individual owners. It follows, therefore, that if the bonds were floated at par they would have to bear a rate of interest equal to the average yearly return on railroad securities at the present time; because, as mentioned above, the present holders would not part with their securities for less than an equivalent. In other words the interest on the bonds would amount to the average yearly net income of the railroads at the present time.

To meet this interest charge the earnings of the railroads as operated by the Government must be made to equal their earnings at the present time, unless we are to deny our previous assumption and suppose that taxation would be increased. And of the two factors which enter into earnings, efficiency of administration and rates of carriage, the rates would have to be as high, assuming that the efficiency of administration were the same; and if the efficiency were not so great the rates would have to be higher. It is evident then that charges under Government ownership could not be less and might be more. And it is to be noted in this analysis that it makes no difference whether rates are excessive at the present time or not, the point being that the Government would have to charge the same rates in order to derive the same income, and thus pay an equivalent yearly return to the present owners of the railroads.

It is apparent further that no real change would be made in the actual ownership of the railroads or in the personnel of the operating staff. The title to the railroads would vest in the Government, but the real ownership would vest in the holders of the bonds, actually if not expressly secured by mortgages on the railroad property. Similarly the Government would find it necessary to employ the same men if it desired to have an equally efficient service.

These considerations show that no advantage in the way of lower rates or otherwise would result from Government ownership. It would remain to show the dangers to which such ownership would expose the Government. GEORGE GARR HENRY.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 16, 1901.

PAINTINGS BY JOSEPHI.

Landscapes of a Well-Known Miniature Painter—Dutch Artists at the Knoedler Galleries.

After an artist has made his mark in one branch of the fine arts the public expects him to stick to that, and is apt to turn the cold shoulder if he dares to change his field of action. Not so the critic. He is always urging the artist to try the hazard of new fortunes instead of repeating himself forever. What with the laudable instinct of the artist and the instigation of critics, the former turns from the confection of pot boilers to something more ideal.

Mr. I. A. Josephi is so well known as a portrait painter in miniatures, most people have forgotten that he was at one time a landscapist who sent pictures on a larger scale to the current exhibitions. At the Knoedler Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, is an exhibition of a score of landscapes to remind us that he has kept on painting from nature, while laboring in the field of minim portraiture. His landscapes and marines all breathe the same spirit of calm, all have the same narrow gamut of colors, all are pensive rather than deeply thoughtful. A certain cool aloofness in his work recalls Cazin, although there is no Cazin influence here. Both report nature from an impartial, objective standpoint, reasonably impressed and penetrated by her worth, but not greatly enthusiastic. It may be that artists who accept nature after this spirit get more pleasure from her in the long run than do those who take their joys more strenuously. The quiet mood transmits itself readily to canvas and passes to the observer without the raising of questions or of demands on his good-will, with no requests for leniency for this reason, nor explanations advanced for that.

Now and then Mr. Josephi hits cloudland with excellent results, but not always. "The Shrewsbury River at Seabright" has a big white cloud very happily painted, as it curves upward to a "thunderhead" and reflects itself in the smooth reaches between salt meadows. In "Autumn Afternoon" the white tip of a Summer cloud over the upland to the right is a trifle too strong; it needs a creamier, softer texture against the pale green below and the pale blue above. "Evening" is an idyl of quiet, with pinkish clouds reflected dully in a stream. "Summer Day at Cohasset" repeats this reflection of clouds along the horizon and has the reddish rock of the coast for a foreground.

Mr. Josephi has an eye for trees, as in "Oak in the Spring," where he registers the surprisingly delicate colors of the young oak leaves and the charm of the tree before the leaves have grown large and green; or, in "The Old Birch," a stalwart silver birch glittering in the sunlight. There are various times of day and changes of weather noted, but the pulse of the painter is always equable, whether we have "Stormy Day," or "Long Island Sound," or "Summer Day," whether we are shown an upland pasture or the haymaking on salt marshes; whether the title is "Wet Weather" or "Moonlight." Something, perhaps, of Mr. Josephi's fine-brushed work on ivory, while making miniatures adheres to him when more free as to space, but he does not niggle, his brushwork is not "tight," as one might expect; he has learned to express a few moods fairly well, and he does all that he sets out to do with ease and a sense of pleasure in the performance. That may not be all there is in painting, but it is a good deal.

***

Modern Hollanders are represented in the Knoedler Galleries by oils and water colors. Conspicuous is an example of Josef Israels, signed and dated 1904, by which one can measure the change that has come over the brushwork of the old Dutch master in the past four decades. A fisher's wife sits barefoot on the threshold of her cabin; with her baby on her lap she points out the father, also barefoot, who is coming up from the sea with his net. The colors are warmer than those Israels commonly uses at present, and the brush stroke is firmer. It is a picture in the somewhat old-fashioned genre style, not severely commonplace, however, as so much of this kind of painting from the sixties now appears, but still not sensitive and imaginative, as is so much by Israels belonging to his later style. Many people may prefer it to the paintings we get nowadays from Israels, just because it has none of that loose brushwork, none of those Rembrandtish masses of shadow he now employs. A person who has one of his later works might do worse than place this beside it in order to see how differently the same man can paint at different periods of his life.

The late Mauve is seen in several water-colors with cows, sheep, and peasants, each picture remarkable for that instinctive talent for composition he possessed, not to speak of the ability to express the figures of men and cattle in a few strokes or washes in a masterly way. Kever, Blommers, too, and Mastenburg, Jacob Maris and other Netherlanders of minor fame are here in water colors, Blommers with his favorite fisher folk by the seashore, Kever with a townscape very charming in tones.

ART NOTES.

An evening class in interior decoration has been added to the day class in that branch at the schools of the Cooper Union.

***

Augustus Saint-Gaudens has been selected to model the statue of Parnell to be placed in Dublin. The sculptor comes of French descent on his father's side and of Irish on his mother's side. As a good part of the fund for the monument is likely to be subscribed here, the choice of an American sculptor is not unapt. Moreover, just now the British Islands do not contain a sculptor of the calibre of Saint-Gaudens; so that in all likelihood Dublin will have reason to congratulate herself when the monument is completed.

***

The Art Club of Philadelphia is holding its thirteenth annual exhibition; about 200 paintings and sculptures are shown. The gold medal was awarded to Mr. Luis Mora of New York for his painting, "Sevillana," a Spanish woman, with other figures dim in the background. She is seated with mandolin on her lap, drooping head, and face slightly turned.

***

The architects of Philadelphia belonging to the local chapter of the American Institute have entered a protest against the arrangements for procuring a design for the new State House or Capitol at Harrisburg. The programme issued by the State Capitol Commission, they hold, is calculated only to encourage favoritism and injustice, and it obligates the commission in no way to secure the best design or architects. They, therefore, advise all architects in Pennsylvania not to enter into the competition. It is pointed out that there is a clear and well-defined system for competitions employed by the Federal Government, and no reason exists why Pennsylvania should not use the same safeguards against unfairness. The building will cost $4,000,000.

***

The large stock of proof etchings, engravings, lithographs, carbons, &c., belonging to the Boston firm of Williams & Everett will be sold by the assignees of the firm. Meantime a first sale will be had of the paintings on Dec. 6 and 7.

***

Story's statue of Edward Everett, erected in 1869, in the Public Garden at Boston, is to be removed and set up on Edward Everett Square, in Dorchester. Wise Bostonians!

***

Kretschmar's statue of Columbus, which once formed a sorry landmark on the lake front in Chicago, has been forgotten since it was taken down. But recently the Art Institute of that city, needing bronze for a statue, petitioned the South Park Board for the statue. The gift was not made, but in the debate among the Commissioners the statement was made that ten cities, including St. Joseph, Mich., have asked for this rejected statue. That merely proves the number of people there must be to whom a statue is a statue, so many pounds of bronze, so tall, so broad. Quality in statuary does not enter their minds.

***

The house at Chiswick, London, once occupied by Hogarth, is to be put up at auction on the 25th of this month. Its estimated selling price is $6,500. Although Sir William Richmond and other London artists have called for subscriptions to purchase the old place and turn it into a public museum, the money was still unsecured ten days ago. Sir William writes to the papers: "Hogarth's originality, his persistency, and his greatness as a painter are well known. Fifteen hundred pounds is not much to ask for, so that the house, now historic and visited as it is by Americans, Colonials, and foreigners, shall be preserved, put in order, and respected."

***

The Chigi Botticelli is exhibited by Colnaghi in London "by kind permission of Mrs. John L. Gardner," so the ownership is settled. Morelli discovered this picture in the old Colonna Palace. Prince Chigi, who is not rich, had it restored by Cavenghi and sold it in 1899 to an unknown purchaser for $65,000. The Pacca laws forbid the exportation of a national art object until the Government experts have seen it and granted the right to send it out of the country. Prince Chigi was sued for the sum he got for the picture, but on appeal the penalty was reduced to $400. The State then appealed, and the case is now before the court at Perugia. In this picture the background of hills and river is especially admired. There are the Madonna and Bambino as usual, but the attendant angel, a boy who has the type of Botticelli's side figures, offers the child some grapes and ears of wheat. The Virgin takes an ear of wheat and gives it to the child. Prof. Venturi thinks it is an early picture, and M. Eugène Muntz described it in the Gazette des Beaux Arts.

***

Sir Martin Conway, in his first lecture at Cambridge at the Museum of Classical Archaeology, had this to say regarding the United States: "From the point of view of art our [British] Governmental methods are faulty, but they are not incapable of reform. Look across the ocean to our kindred. You will find a similar society to our own in which art has taken firm root. Their monuments, their public buildings, their skyscraping office blocks are far superior to our corresponding modern products here. The spirit which has been infused in quite recent years into the people of the United States might likewise be infused into our own folk. * * * The curse of the ill-equipped amateur blights our National life to-day. From the point of view of the production of fine art the great need of the present day is the education of the amateur, the purchaser."

***

The new Slade Professor at Cambridge, England, speaking of art schools founded with Government assistance, remarks: "The primary purpose of such schools is to equip artists with the requisite technical skill to enable them to express such emotions of beauty as might arise in them. The secondary purpose, often far too much neglected, is by bringing the student in contact with noble works of art of various kinds and under the influence of as stimulating a teacher as possible, to feed and develop his sense of beauty, and thus provide material for his skill to express. It is a remarkable fact that the other faculty, equally essential to the life of art in a country, the perceptive faculty, has received hardly any attention at the hands of educationists. Governments and municipalities spend money enough on making artists, who when made are unable to live, unless each of them can find a considerable body of amateurs to buy his work. Yet the same Governments and municipalities which subsidize art schools are by no means correspondingly intent on developing the perceptive faculty in the purchasing public. They will hold an occasional exhibition, and even, perhaps, form a permanent gallery of paintings, as though pictures were the only art, while in the incompetent planning of new streets and erection of public monuments and buildings, in the obliteration of open spaces, the destruction of scenes of natural beauty, and such other perverse object lessons, they more than counteract the educational effect of their vaunted exhibitions."

***

The Museum of Art of Detroit is exhibiting some threescore landscapes and interiors by Mr. Albert Humphreys of New York. Oils, water colors, and pencil sketches are shown.

***

A collection of paintings by British and American artists is to be arranged at the Luxembourg in Paris by the manager of that art museum, M. Benédite.

***

A new art museum has been opened at Milan, in the old Castello built by a Sforza in 1450. Work was begun on the interior in 1893; when it was turned over to the municipality, having been used up to that date by the military. The old stables were once the studios of Leonardo da Vinci and his pupils. They are being cleared, and the ceiling proves to have been decorated with dark green foliage. Among the halls put in order and opened to the public is a gallery where paintings by the old masters are shown on easels before the deep windows. There are portraits by Tintoretto, Moroni, and Lorenzo Lotto.

***

The City of Alexandria, in Egypt, has been doing something to explore and restore the catacombs of Kom-es-Shaqfeh, in a hill of sandstone near Diocletian's Column, or "Pompey's Pillar," as it was called for many centuries by mistake. Last December the hill was found riddled with narrow galleries having deep niches for the reception of bodies. Such decorations in the way of sculpture as exist show a blending of old Egypt and of Rome—statues cut in the live rock with the heads of Anpu, the attendant on the dead, for instance, but the body clad in Roman cuirass; or the head of Sebek, the crocodile god, with a Roman body. The centre of the hill has a great hall, with fine stairways leading from one story to the other; there are straight shafts through the hill, probably for ventilation. Among the bones of human beings are the remains of horses and camels. Traces of red paint are found everywhere, but no systematic decorations, and, what is most peculiar, no inscriptions. The municipality has lighted these galleries, but lacks the funds thoroughly to clear and strengthen the lower stories, which are filled with water. An account of this curious underground city of the dead may be found in The Contemporary Review for October.

INSOLVENCY ALLEGATIONS.

Justice Scott Delivers an Opinion on What Constitutes a Sufficient Statement.

In an action brought by one Martin, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of James Brown, against Bigelow and others, members of the firm of Church E. Gates & Co., to set aside a mortgage made by the bankrupt in alleged contravention of the bankruptcy law, the statement in the complaint that Brown at the time of the execution of the mortgage was "in failing circumstances and unable to pay all his debts in full," is held by Justice Scott not to be a sufficient allegation of insolvency.

The plaintiff alleged that Brown owed Gates & Co. $5,684.62, and that he executed a mortgage for that amount on real estate, with intent to give them a preference over other creditors. It was further stated that Brown was "in failing circumstances," and they knew it. Justice Scott says:

"At common law and under the statutes of this State, such a transaction as is set forth in the complaint would be perfectly legal and unassailable. If it can be successfully attacked it must be under the U. S. Bankrupt Law, and to attack it under that statute it must be alleged and proved that the person making the transfer was insolvent, for that is the test which the statute applies. Objection is taken to the complaint in that, as, it is said, it fails to allege that Brown was insolvent when he made the mortgage."

Justice Scott then quotes the definition of insolvency given by the bankruptcy law, that a person is insolvent whenever the aggregate of his property, exclusive of any which he may have conveyed or concealed to defraud creditors, shall not, at a fair valuation, be sufficient in amount to pay his debts, and continues: "Nowhere in the complaint is it alleged in terms that Brown, when he made the mortgage, was insolvent. The allegation is that 'he was in failing circumstances and unable to pay all his debts in full.' This is not equivalent to an allegation of insolvency under the present Bankruptcy Act, although it might have been sufficient under the former act. To say of a man that he is in failing circumstances, or that he is unable to pay all his debts in full, which means presently unable so to do, is quite a different thing from alleging that his property, taken at a fair valuation, is not sufficient in amount to pay his debts, and his adjudication as a bankrupt on March 11, 1901, does not relate back and establish the fact of his insolvency in the preceding November."

Testing Hoboken's Anti-Barmaid Law.

The Hoboken police last night, under an ordinance recently passed by the Common Council forbidding the employment of barmaids in drinking houses, arrested the proprietors of six saloons. The saloon keepers for a time obeyed the order. Three weeks ago they formed an organization, secured counsel, and determined to test the new law. Young women were again employed, and the arrest of the saloon keepers followed. They were held in bail to appear before Recorder Stanton to-morrow morning.

Debate on Negro Colonization.

"The Colonizing of the Negro" will be the subject of a joint debate to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon between representatives of the Harlem Literary Society and the Progress Literary Society in the hall at 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The judges will be Justice James A. Blanchard, Vernon M. Davis, and ex-Judge Henry M. Goldfogle.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Thanksgiving With Christmas at Her Heels

The curtain is ready to be rung down on Thanksgiving and rung up on Christmas. It's only four weeks to Christmas, and we are going to crowd pleasant memories into those four weeks that will still be pleasant memories when another Christmas comes round. Brooklyn always looks to this store for any pioneer movement in merchandising, whether it be midsummer or midwinter. You'll not be disappointed this year, for these holidays will bring you more surprises than we have ever brought you before. A year of unsurpassed progress has widened our influence—enlarged our conveniences—and rounded out our completeness. You'll be able to read the progress of a world's year in our holiday merchandise—read of indefinable unity of purpose in the comforts and accuracies of shopping. We are going to do the holiday business better than we have ever done it, which will give you added reasons for your confidence in Loeser's as the best store in Brooklyn. It's not too early to think of Christmas shopping.

Immense Clearing Sale of Silks.

Some Prices Are About ½ Real Value.

The holidays are soon upon us, the year soon ends and we want to clear up some of our large stock of plain and fancy silks before you think only of Christmas-giving-times. That's the reason for these phenomenally low prices, and Loeser's Silk Store is pre-eminently the silk store of Brooklyn, which makes our comparison prices under instead of over-exaggeration.

10,000 Yards New Fancy Silks at 79c. instead of $1.25 and $1.35.

5,000 Yards of 24-inch Crepe de Chines at 79c. instead of $1.25,

Comprising a line of exquisite shades for evening wear, never before offered at this price.

Full Yard Wide "Guaranteed Black Taffeta" 88c. Instead of $1.25.

These 36-inch black dress taffetas come to us from a manufacturer who closes his year's business on Dec. 1, and for a quick turn we offer the lot at 88c. instead of $1.25.

Black Dress Velvets, 55c., 69c. and 89c. Instead of $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Our success with these superb qualities of dress velvets during the past week is sufficient to guarantee the good value offered.

New Ribbons---New Charms.

29c. Yard—They Are Regular 50c.

Our ribbon store just thinks of ribbons and nothing else—and that's why, in the every day, regular way, Brooklyn thinks it the best place to buy ribbons. But here's an offer better than the best—a new and extremely pretty design of satin Liberty ribbon, 4 inches wide, a new ring dot pattern in self colors—white, pink, ciel, turquoise, cardinal, mais and black—made exclusively for us by one of the largest manufacturers of the country, at 29c., instead of 50c. Also a plain Liberty satin, two widths, at the following cut prices: 3 inches wide, 19c., regular 28c.; 4½ inches wide, 29c., regular 48c.—excellent quality, all shades.

Sale of Dress Trimmings.

Not Equalled This Season.

A gathering that will be sure to rivet the attention of every woman who sees it. The values are extraordinary, to say nothing of the great assortment. The clearing up of a large importer—the prices couldn't be touched if bought in the ordinary way. There are passementeries of all kinds, fine cut jet, fancy colored, spangled and applique galloons, &c., &c., at a fraction of cost of importation.

Fancy colored gimps, 10c. a yard instead of 25c.

Fancy colored gimps and passementeries, a great number of patterns, 15c. and 19c. a yard instead of 39c. and 75c.

Evening wear passementeries, colored beads and spangles, 25c. a yard instead of 75c. to $1.00.

Fine cut jet passementeries, nine patterns, very desirable, 49c. instead of $1.25.

Fancy passementeries in odd effects, spangled galloons, &c., very desirable, 79c. a yard instead of $1.50 to $2.50.

Extreme novelties in Paris make passementeries, very desirable for trimming evening gowns, &c., 98c. instead of $3.00 to $4.50.

A Rug Opportunity.

All Brooklyn knows the everyday matchless advantages of this rug store—to mention in the paper prices like the following, so much under the regular, means all attention to-morrow for every one who needs a rug. How we have been able to make the prices so low would be an interesting story, but the prices speak for themselves:

Alexander Smith & Son's best Axminster rugs—
9x12 $19.25, regular $23.75

Best quality all wool art squares fresh from the mill—

3 x 2 yards,	$3.60,	regular	$4.25	3 x 4 yards,	$7.20,	regular	$8.50
3 x 2½ "	$4.50,	"	$5.65	3 x 4½ "	$8.10,	"	$10.00
3 x 3 "	$5.40,	"	$6.75	4 x 4 "	$9.60,	"	$12.00
3 x 3½ "	$6.30,	"	$7.90	4 x 4½ "	$10.80,	"	$13.50

Smyrna rugs, best quality—

18x38 inches,	85c.,	regular	$1.15	30x60 inches,	$2.10,	regular	$3.25
21x45 "	$1.20,	"	$1.85	36x72 "	$3.15,	"	$4.75
26x54 "	$1.75,	"	$2.75	48x84 "	$5.10,	"	$7.75

Our parquet flooring is the best to be found anywhere. We have over 300 patterns to choose from.

Curtains Greatly Reduced.

Third Floor.

Our upholstery store is one of the most attractive and satisfactory places in this great aggregation of stores—it touches the direct interest of every home—it beautifies and makes comfortable—and it does it as only Loeser can do it. But note these practical Monday inducements:

Ruffled bobbinet lace curtains with lace edged insertion, at $1.35, $1.85, $2.25 and $2.75 pair.

White Nottingham curtains, new designs, at greatly reduced prices, now 95c., $1.45, $1.89 and $2.45 pair.

3 Special lots of white Irish point curtains.
$3.50 pair, regular $4.75.
$4.85 pair, regular $6.00 and $6.75.
$6.98 pair, regular $8.00 and $9.00.

New ruffled muslin curtains just received, all made with extra full fluted ruffling, 69c., 95c., $1.10 and $1.50 pair.

Extra wide heavy tapestry couch covers, Oriental designs, special values at $2.98 and $3.95 each.

Reversible tapestry portieres in good patterns and colorings, $3.98 pair, regular $5.00.

China Readiness.

A Matchless Store With Matchless Prices.

One reason why Loeser's is acknowledged as the leading china store in Brooklyn is because it has all the completeness and advantages of a store handling not hing but china—just as exclusive, just as various in the way of stock, with the added benefits of the perfect system of a great organization—the reduced expenses and the purchasing power. The assortment was never in better shape than now—these are remarkable offers for to-morrow:

Bric-a-Brac at ½.

ART NOUVEAU VASES—Pottery vases, new color treatments, novel things of art:

75c.	instead of	$1.50
$1.50	"	" $3.00
$2.50	"	" $5.00
$3.00	"	" $6.00
$5.00	"	" $10.00
$7.50	"	" $15.00

ROYAL BONN VASES—Large floral decoration, natural colorings, graceful shapes:

87c.	instead of	$1.75
$1.25	"	" $2.50
$2.00	"	" $4.00
$2.50	"	" $5.00

LOUWELSA POTTERY VASES—Rookwood style, graceful shapes and artistic decoration:

$1.75	instead of	$3.50
$2.50	"	" $5.00
$3.00	"	" $6.00
$4.00	"	" $8.00
$7.50	"	" $15.00
$10.00	"	" $20.00

JAPANESE CLOISONNE—An endless variety of handsome pieces in the newest designs and color schemes, from 75c. to $7.50.

Cut Glass.

Newest and best patterns of rich, deep cutting from the best makers.

Fruit or salad bowls—

$3.98	instead of	$5.00
$5.00	"	" $7.50
$5.98	"	" $10.00
$8.00	"	" $12.00

Lamps.

FROM $1.98 TO $18.00—Hand-painted lamps, globes to match; best centre-draught burners, gold-plated metal mountings, graceful shapes, artistic floral decorations.

FROM $7.50 TO $60.00—Louwelsa pottery lamps, rich blending shades of color, artistic decorations, Rookwood style.

FROM $2.59 TO $18.00—Student's lamps, single and double burners, regular and mammoth burners, in nickel, brass, old brass and antique verde.

FROM $7.50 TO $60.00—Lamps of rich Japanese bronze, many exclusive styles, reproduction of antiques, rare bargains, at $18.00 and $35.00.

FROM $2.00 TO $18.00—Fine art metal lamps, new effects, all sizes.

FROM $1.00 TO $12.00—Gas lamps, handsome new art metal effects, nickel, brass, old brass, wrought iron, rich bronzes, and you can make these cost as much more as you choose, according to the shades or fixtures you select.

FROM $15.00 TO $150.00—Electroliers, elegant French bronzes, fitted in an artistic manner with electric lights for 1 to 5 lights.

FROM $10.50 TO $22.50—Piano lamps with patent extension, rich combination of metal, wrought iron and royal copper, wrought iron, antique and royal copper, and brass and onyx.

Globes and Shades.

Every size and kind fine jewelled globes, ruby, yellow, opal and amber, ruby with gold dragon, bent glass effects, fine domestic and baccarat globes with rich floral hand-work decorations, the new metalized lace effects, and the new hand decorated Japanese silk paper shades with lacquered Japanese wood frames.

Jardinieres and Pedestals

AT $3.00 INSTEAD OF $4.00—Jardiniere and pedestal, two tone color effects, large size jardiniere, exceptionally good value.

AT $3.50 INSTEAD OF $5.25—Jardinieres and pedestal, three tone color effects, rich glaze, new shape jardiniere; has fancy cut top.

AT $5.50 INSTEAD OF $8.00—Jardiniere and pedestal, pretty shaded color grounds, neat embossing, jardinieres, fancy cut top.

AT $6.50 INSTEAD OF $9.25—Jardiniere and pedestal, rich red color, touched up with lighter shades of color, handsomely moulded pattern jardinieres, griffin heads for handles.

AT $7.50 INSTEAD OF $13.50—Handsome English pottery jardiniere and pedestal; pretty embossed shell pattern, shading color grounds of green, red and buff.

AT $8.90 INSTEAD OF $12.00—Handsome English pottery jardiniere and pedestal, fancy shaped pedestal, large size jardiniere, attractive shading color schemes, red, green and buff, blue, green and buff, green, pink and buff.

AT $9.00 INSTEAD OF $18.00—Fancy English pottery jardiniere and pedestal, very attractive embossed pattern, richly colored, cobalt blue predominating.

AT $10.00—Handsome royal Bonn jardiniere and pedestal, exquisitely tinted, large handsome floral decorations in natural colorings.

AT $12.00—Fine English pottery jardiniere and pedestal, white and gold, beautifully moulded and embossed, tastefully gold trimmed.

AT $16.50—Handsome jardinieres and pedestals, vitrified pottery, handsome all-over print decoration, Doulton style in a pleasing shade of blue.

Other styles of jardinieres and pedestals up to $75, fine pieces of English, Chinese and domestic pottery, in a variety of graceful shapes and color schemes.

Pottery jardinieres, fancy cut tops, three-tone color effects under a rich glaze.

59c.	instead	of $1.00
79c.	"	" $1.50
$1.00	"	" $2.00
$1.25	"	" $2.50

FROM $1.50 UP TO $4.50—Handsome royal Bonn jardinieres, large artistic floral decoration in natural colorings.

FROM $2.50 UP TO $8.50—Elegant Faience d'Oflon style jardinieres, with incised designs.

FROM $3.50 UP TO $12.00—Rich Japanese bronze jardinieres, with quaint characteristic design in relief.

Dinner Sets.

AT $10.00 INSTEAD OF $15.00—Good porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and large platters, pretty floral decoration in natural colorings, each piece gold trimmed.

AT $15.00—English porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces, including soup tureen, very pretty, decoration of pinks in natural colors, each piece gold trimmed.

AT $18.00 INSTEAD OF $25.00—Bavarian china dinner sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, very tasteful floral decoration in natural colors, two designs to choose from.

FINANCIERS IN TROUBLE.

Summoned to Show Cause Why They Should Not Be Punished for Contempt of Court.

Several well-known New York financiers have been summoned to appear before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court on Nov. 29 to show cause why the Judge should not commit them to jail or fine them or otherwise punish them at his discretion for contempt of his court. They are William G. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, F. J. McIntosh, Frederick B. Olcott, James Stillman, Anson R. Flower, and Leonard Lewison, Directors of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company.

The order to appear was issued yesterday upon the application of Lawyer Franklin Bien of 317 Broadway, who appeared on behalf of John MacGuinniss, a plaintiff in an action against the company. Some time ago the Montana branch of the court appointed a Commissioner in this city to examine the Directors in connection with the case. The Commissioner set Friday morning at 10 o'clock for the examination. At the hour named the only Director who appeared was Anson R. Flower. Through his attorney he refused to give any testimony or even to be sworn. The examination was thereupon adjourned, and Mr. Bien took the case before Judge Lacombe. The Judge at once issued the order as described.

GUILTY OF MURDER AT SEVENTY.

Jury Finds J. L. Gartrell Guilty of Killing D. B. Donegan.

BUTLER, Mo., Nov. 23.—Dr. J. L. Gartrell, on trial for killing D. B. Donegan, a Colorado miner, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner, who is seventy years old, listened with indifference to the reading of the verdict.

Dr. Gartrell, his son, P. W. Gartrell, and Donegan were traveling overland to Oklahoma last March, when Donegan was killed near Amret, Mo., the apparent motive being robbery. Donegan's body was found in a creek, and later the Gartrells were arrested in Kansas City while trying to sell the miner's wagon and horses.

Dr. Gartrell, who was tried first, took the stand and said that he had killed Donegan with an axe in self-defense while Donegan was in the act of braining him with a monkey wrench. They had quarreled, he said. His son, the prisoner declared, was asleep when Donegan was killed, and had nothing to do with the fight. Dr. Gartrell testified that he had lived in Texas, California, and Missouri, and that he had held the offices of State legislator and Sheriff in Texas.

Young Gartrell will now be tried on the charge of complicity in the murder. It is the theory of the prosecution that the Gartrells conspired to kill Donegan for his money and outfit.

CHURCH WORKERS ARRESTED.

Kansas Family Prominent in Society Charged with Many Robberies.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 23.—George Lane and family, consisting of his wife, a fourteen-year-old daughter and an adopted son, eighteen years old, have been arrested here, charged with being leaders of a band that has been robbing merchants of this city for the last year.

Lane and his wife are prominent in society and church work. They have a beautiful home on West Fourth Street, where nearly $1,000 wor

NOV 1901

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1901,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1901. 20 PAGES.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

COL. THOMAS OCHILTREE, walking down the Avenue the other morning, followed by his friend, ex-Gov. Hogg, was obeserved by the latter to be lifting his hat and bowing continually—to imaginary persons he was inclined to think.

"Who are you bowing to so much, Tom?" the Governor inquired, overtaking him.

"To the King, Sir!" responded Ochiltree, pointing to a passing horse, and adding:

"The horse is King this week!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator Mark Hanna, when it came his turn for a story not long ago in the Waldorf-Astoria, told the following:

"When Robert G. Ingersoll came to Washington from the West, his head filled with legal lore and infidelity, or it would be better to call it agnosticism, he encountered in one of the corridors of the Capitol an old negro woman vigorously scrubbing the floor, when she heard any one coming, and, when the footsteps died away, busily reading her Bible.

"He slipped up on her very quietly one morning, and, taking her by surprise with her precious book, said:

"'Mary, do you believe all you read there?'

"'I sutanly do,' she replied; 'ebery word, Col. Ingersoll.'

"'Do you believe that God made man out of dust?'

"'In coase I does.

"'Say, it happened to rain hard about that time and the dust was gone and there was nothing but mud?'

"'Den de good Lawd knowed enough to know dat it was time to make dem lawyers and infidels, Col. Ingersoll.'

"Bob walked away crestfallen and quoting Tennyson's 'In Memoriam'—'Leave thou thy sister when she prays.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

John W. Gates carelessly took from his vest pocket a coin which he thought was a quarter of a dollar and slyly handed it to one of the pages at the Waldorf-Astoria in recognition of his promptness in bringing him a telegram.

"Do you intend this for me, Sir?" inquired the page with some feeling, also color.

Mr. Gates nodded.

"I thought you wanted a postage stamp!" exclaimed the page, holding open his palm containing an old copper coin.

"A thousand apologies, I really thought it was a quarter. Forgive me this time."

And he handed him a half dollar piece, observing:

"Keep the other for good luck. Most awkward mistake!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Mayor-elect Seth Low takes a ride on his bicycle every day and intends to continue this custom so long as the weather permits. He mounts his wheel shortly before noon at his house on Madison Avenue and remains out until 1 o'clock. One day last week as he was riding up the Riverside Drive all the policemen he passed gave the Mayor-elect the military salute. And then Mr. Low realised that probably the word had been passed along and that the officers of the force in all the parks were daily on the watch for his appearance.

◆ ◆ ◆

J. Pierpont Morgan has a reputation for not doing anything by halves, and this reputation is well grounded not only in regard to the large transactions in which Mr. Morgan has been so many times engaged, but also in his relation to his employes. For many months attachés of his offices have been kept on duty down town long after hours. During the Summer it was the steel strike and since then the Northern Pacific settlement, which ended in the incorporation of the Northern Securities Company. Each of the employes so kept on duty was afterward rewarded with a liberal check.

◆ ◆ ◆

Although Andrew Carnegie "has no use for lords," as one of his Pittsburg admirers expresed it, his conversation displays a remarkable knowledge of peerage history, particularly among the Scottish nobility. And there is one book in his library which he treasures perhaps more than any other. It is a handsomely bound volume of "Burke's Peerage."

But the reason Mr. Carnegie is fond of that book is not because it contains historical facts and heraldic pipe dreams about all the noble families of Great Britain and Ireland, but because it was presented to him in London by a dear friend and companion on a coaching trip—James G. Blaine.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, in one of her most characteristic purple costumes, while sauntering down the Avenue on Wednesday morning, on her way probably to the Horse Show, joined a little group on the corner opposite the Union League Club that was watching a man in a buggy having some trouble with a balky horse.

A glance revealed the condition of affairs to Mrs. Oelrichs, and in tones of authority she said to a bystander:

"Take his head and start him and he'll go all right. No one seems to know what to do with a balky horse or one with the blind staggers."

Her suggestion obeyed, she smiled triumphantly as the horse went on his way.

◆ ◆ ◆

John B. Sexton is a poet, though everybody does not know it; that is, he has poetical flights of fancy expressed in prose different from all Deveryisms. He was seated the other evening in a fashionable restaurant. It was just after the election. At an adjoining table there was a Fusionist of the silk stocking sort, and he was accompanied by two women.

The Fusionist pointed out Mr. Sexton as one of the typical men of Tammany Hall. The women were amazed to hear Mr. Sexton thus deliver himself:

"There is a legend in the old country about Mother Goose which is not generally known here. It is that she is responsible for some of the metals on earth, just as she is for the snowflakes when they cover the fields in a soft mantle of white as she plucks her geese. She is very old, and when she combs her hair the silver locks fall and have given us our veins of the white metal.

"Just before she plucks the geese she is careful to trim her finger nails, and they are of gold. The trimmings fall to earth, giving us our yellow metal. It happened one day that as Mother Goose was finishing her toilet a blundering banshee announced to her that Simple Simon had killed the prized goose which laid the golden eggs.

"The knife slipped and off went a finger. Poor Mother Goose was greatly disturbed as she saw it fall to earth, and she started counting her fingers. Now, as you know, Mother Goose is Irish, like most other decent people, and she talks with a brogue. When she came to the stub of a finger she said 'tin,' and by that name one of our metals goes to-day."

◆ ◆ ◆

Chauncey M. Depew, wherever he goes these days, is the recipient of congratulations upon his approaching marriage. He has become accustomed to this since the announcement of his engagement, but it is not often that a man about to be married receives on that account an ovation from a dignified body of three or four hundred representative citizens. Such a thing occurred on Tuesday night, however, at the Chamber of Commerce dinner at Delmonico's. Secretary Hay was speaking in measured epigrams, and said:

"There are two important lines of human endeavor in which men are forbidden even to allude to their success—affairs of diplomacy and affairs of the heart."

As soon as the last word was uttered all present looked at Mr. Depew. He smiled. Then the whole company laughed, and there was much hand clapping, which Mr. Depew graciously acknowledged, while Secretary Hay waited for the applause to die away before resuming his address.

◆ ◆ ◆

Ex-Congressman Cable of Illinois has a charming young daughter who is receiving her education in France. When she was several years younger than she is now her father took her on his knee one day and said to her:

"To-day a man asked me if I would not sell little brother. He said he would give me a whole room full of gold. Shall I let him have little brother?"

The child shook her head.

"But," persisted her father, "think how much money this room full of gold would be. Think how many things you could buy with it. Don't you think I'd better let the man have little brother?"

"No," said the daughter; "let's keep him till he's older. He'll be worth more then."

◆ ◆ ◆

Apropos of the much discussed discharges on the street cleaning force the following was related the other night at an informal little dinner at which Controller Coler was present. The speaker had been obliged to wait some minutes on lower Broadway for a Lexington Avenue car, during which time he overheard the conversation of a couple of street cleaners at his elbow, busily gathering up a pile of refuse, one a "broom-pusher" and one a "bag-toter."

"Charlie's in a bad way," said one; "can't get nothin' but day's work since he was laid off."

"Charlie was a fast-rate hand on the push," responded the other, "but he wasn't worth his salt any fancy business round a lamp post an' the like. Charlie, he'd sometimes leave dirt agen a water plug—I seen that myself, but gin him the open an' he wasn't to be beat."

"I seen Mr. Coler awatchin' him onct las' Summer," returned the other; "looked as ef he'd like to take a hand hisself—eyes jest follerin' the broom—now he's yer man fer the department. Ef he wus Commissioner he'd see there wus no monkey business around; why, he wouldn't be above takin' a turn hisself with any o' these here—I know Mr. Coler, my father worked fer his father onct—"

"No, thank you," laughed Mr. Coler; "I don't think you'll see me with broom and pushcart on Broadway just yet awhile, nor in the Commissioner's room—not if the court knows itself—and it thinks it does."

◆ ◆ ◆

To appreciate the irksomeness of the autograph hunter's importunities one must be a person of some distinction. The worst of it is that these persons of distinction appreciate the irksomeness and altogether ignore the distinction implied by these importunities.

Not long ago, for instance, an enthusiastic collector, who lives not far from the wall of Central Park, having sent a humble petition to Andrew Lang for his autograph, received in reply a sheet of notepaper on which was written:

"Hostis humani generis."

The author may have meant this for one way of signing his own name, though more probably it was intended as a description of the genus autograph hunter. At any rate this particular hunter is not well pleased with the result of his application, not having even the satisfaction of an assurance that the Latin words were written by Mr. Lang's own hand.

◆ ◆ ◆

Owing to the successful fight made to secure the taxation of corporation franchises and capital stock in Illinois, Miss Margaret Haley, who has captained the movement, has become a prominent personage in Chicago and the West.

Thinking that in the first flush of success and with flattery coming from every hand Miss Haley might be an easy subject for their purposes a nerve remedy firm called her up on the telephone. Possibly the man at the other end of the wire had heard Miss Haley talking against the injustice of taxation before the public and had noticed her flashing eyes and fearless tone. At any rate he displayed good judgment in using the telephone. He approached the subject in a roundabout way, and finally came to the point, and suggested there would be a handsome remuneration for the use of her picture.

"Not in a thousand years," was the answer that came ringing back over the wire. "Whatever I have done has been on my own nerve. Your concoction of drugs would never have stood the test and will never get the credit."

◆ ◆ ◆

"The Milburn house in Buffalo and the grounds about it have been so preyed upon by relic hunters since President McKinley's death that a police guard has been placed there for protection," said a Buffalo man the other day. "Plants were pulled up, limbs of trees broken off, and anything that could be carried away has been stolen by the seekers of souvenirs. Some of the worst of the relic hunters even tried to break off pieces of brick from the corners of the house. The guard was placed about the house as a last resort, when it was found that nothing else would keep the crowds within bounds."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Al" Daggett, the former Republican leader of Kings County, was in town a few days ago, looking over machinery for the new plant in Maine, where he is to manufacture postal cards for the United States Government. As an instance of Daggett's acuteness the fact is recalled that when Mayor-elect Low was elected Mayor of Brooklyn the latter wrote to "Al" offering to appoint, as Commissioners of Elections, one of any three men he might name.

"Al" wrote three lines to the Mayor as follows:

"Charles Henry Cotton.
"C. H. Cotton.
"C. Henry Cotton."

Mr. Cotton was appointed.

◆ ◆ ◆

It is amusing to watch the brokers and speculators on the lookout in the corridor of the Waldorf-Astoria for the return in the afternoon of the "leaders." Mr. Keene has his crowds. Mr. Housman is always followed by "the Morgan clique." Mr. Clews is crowded by his followers. The effort to overhear what is said by these leaders to their followers is little short of downright rudeness. The waiter in attendance is regarded with envy and pumped when he goes out into the corridor.

"What is Mr. Keene talking about?" asked one small fry speculator of a waiter.

The waiter glanced at him slyingly.

"Talking about? Why, don't you see he is talking with Mr. Follansbee. He never talks anything but horse with him!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Father Ducey was one of the interested onlookers at the opening of the Horse Show. As he walked about taking in the lavish display from boxes to galleries and the horses of marvelous beauty and skill he said quietly to a friend:

"What a great wealth of intelligence we see here. Especially on the tanbark."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Speaking of quaint epitaphs," said Stephen Merritt, the undertaker, "reminds me of one I recently saw in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown. It is rudely engraved on a little marble stone over a mound covered with brambles. It reads as follows:

Here lies the body of little Jane,
Who ran out slyly and played in the rain;
She caught the measles and it struck inside,
And in less than four short weeks she died.

◆ ◆ ◆

"That reminds me," said the man to whom the undertaker was reciting the epitaph, "of Charlotta Nillson, a young actress and an Omar enthusiast—who has already had her tombstone engraved with those lines of the Rubaiyat beginning: 'There is a door to which I round no key.'

"I asked her why she had gone to the trouble and expense so many years in advance—for she's too young to be thinking just yet of the 'bourn from whence no traveler returns.'

"'It's because I have a horror of those set phrases one sees on tombstones,' she said, 'and, then, I do love Omar so, and I think I shall sleep better with his words lulling me to rest.' Poetic, eh? Yes—but just a bit morbid. And the funniest part of it to me is that the industrious press agent hasn't used it long ago."

◆ ◆ ◆

Frederick H. Cowles, Vice President of the General Supply Company, was busily engaged writing at his desk the other day, when, before he was conscious of anybody being near him, a tall cadaverous looking man with a wild look in his eye and carrying an odd shaped satchel dropped into a chair beside him and gingerly placed the satchel on the floor, and without prelude or introduction he began in a hoarse whisper:

"Interested in explosives?"

Mr. Cowles shifted about in his chair uneasily and looked longingly toward the door.

The strange man got up and started to pace the floor, then he turned suddenly on Mr. Cowles, who was making frantic efforts to reach the bell on one side of his desk without attracting attention.

"Only $150," continued the man impressively. There was a brief pause. "Only $150 for a complete set of George Billings's magnificently illustrated history entitled 'From Gunpowder to Lyddite.'" Then he started to reel off his stereotyped prospectus, but before he had gotten well under way he was escorted from the room by a burly porter.

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, who held the rank of Major in the Porto Rico campaign, and who later was a surgeon in the United States Army during the Philippine troubles and in the campaign in China, recently received from Peking a shipment of 100 Boxers' swords which he himself procured, and which he will present to the Army and Navy Club for decorative purposes. Said the Doctor:

"At one time, right after the surrender, Boxers' swords were to be had for the carting away. They were huge, heavy, two-handed affairs that depended more on their weight than on any edge for damaging purposes. The Chinese themselves were rather glad to see the swords removed, as it put the weapons beyond the reach of the Boxers in case they wished to break out afresh. So one day I caught a Chinaman with a cart and ordered him to load up with the swords, and he carted them to the camp, hundreds of them, and I distributed them among the officers. But this shipment of 100 I thought to save for the Army and Navy Club, which lost some members in good standing in that campaign and which might as well have some sort of a remembrance out of the wreck."

◆ ◆ ◆

J. W. Bailey, editor in chief of The Philadelphia Record, was one of the first to come into contact with a device peculiar to telephones in that city. Philadelphia telephones have a phonograph attachment which is operated with a switch, and can be made to repeat indefinitely the single phrases, "Busy, call again—busy, call again—busy, call again."

One morning the new wrinkle was dinned into Mr. Bailey's ear while trying to reach Mr. Townsend of The Press. After vainly puzzling over the words uttered in a deep bass voice, Mr. Bailey called his secretary.

"Send over to The Press," he exclaimed, "and see who the deuce is continually telephoning to Lizzie. One can't hear anything

but 'Lizzie, call again—Lizzie, call again.' Who's Lizzie?'"

Then some one in the grinning office explained, and Mr. Bailey hurried out to dinner.

◆ ◆ ◆

A well-known Brooklynite, junior member of a wealthy firm known chiefly by reason of its hostility to the Sugar Trust, is the possessor of a particularly unassuming manner, usually a desirable asset, but in this instance, at least, productive of consequences hardly so desirable.

Accompanied by a friend he set out one afternoon not long ago for a nearby town where a horse show was in progress. The train being an early one, they happened to be the only arrivals at the station, and, going over to where a small boy stood in charge of a large bus, asked to be driven out to the show grounds.

"Can't take you," replied the diminutive jehu.

"But why not?" they asked, surprised. "You have no other passengers."

"Any other time I would take you out," came the reply, "but I have a load of rich guys coming out on the next train," and he added, hesitatingly, "they likes to keep by themselves."

As at least one of the two who trudged a dusty mile to that horse show is credited with a fortune variously estimated at from one to five million dollars, the little bus-driver's definition of a "rich guy" might be interesting.

◆ ◆ ◆

"That's not the result of the landslide of Nov. 5," eagerly explained Health Commissioner William T. Jenkins, brother-in-law of Richard Croker, as a caller at his office at Sanitary Headquarters was examining a headless plaster Tammany tiger on the top of his desk near a fine cast of a Barye lioness.

"No, I did not fall on it and maim it the day after election. It just tumbled to the floor and was picked up in bad shape several days before the votes were cast. Haven't had time to get it mended. Shall though, all in due time.

"Was the disaster prophetic? Suit yourself."

◆ ◆ ◆

F. S. Thomas, manager of the New Orleans University Singers, tells the following incident regarding one of the most beautiful of negro melodies:

"'Steal Away to Jesus,' was originated in the sugar fields of Louisiana. It was used as a signal for religious meetings in the swamps by the slaves. When any of the old mother or father slaves while toiling up and down the long rows of sugar cane felt the impulse for religious communion he or she would begin singing 'Steal Away to Jesus.' As the quaint and tender melody floated over the field another voice, perhaps a quarter of a mile away, would take it up, and gradually all the slaves, numbering between 300 and 400, would join in, until a mellow chorus, inexpressibly melodious, would float away on the magnolia-laden air.

"The singing would last long enough to assure the one who started it that every one had heard the signal for the meeting, which would surely take place in the heart of a swamp in the vicinity, where the worshippers would be secure from interruption."

◆ ◆ ◆

Prof. Stevenson, the geologist of the University of New York, spent many years prospecting and studying in the mining regions of the West, when the West was the real Wild West. He has a very wholesome respect for "a gun." He knows how to use one. A few days ago some one was speaking of a picture he had seen of an attack by Indians on a stage coach, and then, drifting into the dangers of going about New York at night without a weapon, the speaker drew a small pistol.

"Put that away at once," sternly commanded the professor.

"But I know all about guns," was the protesting reply.

"No, you don't," said Dr. Stevenson. "You know less about them than the man who drew the picture you have described. There were more stage coach drivers killed by fool passengers than by Indians. Any old driver will vouch for that. They just shot away, forgetful that the best gun will jump, and in their excitement they killed the drivers before the Indians could get near. If you were to be suddenly attacked on the street you would be more apt to kill the policeman coming from the rear to aid you than the footpad in front."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Rev. W. A. Backus of Kill Buck, Cattaraugus County, has a souvenir of the election of 1844. It is one of the State ballots voted at the town meeting that year—a strip of ordinary paper, yellow with age, but otherwise about as good as new. In that year Millard Fillmore was a candidate for Governor, and his name heads the ticket. Samuel J. Wilkins was the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. They were defeated by Silas Wright and Addison Gardiner. The ticket is said to be of great value as a relic.

◆ ◆ ◆

Laden with a dress suit case and small leather satchel, en route for his home in Greenwich, Conn., one evening last week, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong happened to notice two portly rural dames struggling with an immense valise, one grasping the handle and one the rope which bound its bursting sides. With simple courtesy he shifted both his bags to one hand and approached the struggling females.

"Madam," he said to the puffing creature nearest him, "allow me," and extended his hand toward the unlovely luggage. The women drew back quite fiercely and eyed him with a suspicious scowl. Then, catching sight of the two bags in his other hand, one of them said:

"And that bees the way ye does it, be it? Well, we're a match fer ye; we ain't so green as ye takes us fer, an' we ain't trustin' ourselves to no confidence man neither—come along, Mary, we'll miss that train," and they bowled over to the gate, leaving the reverend doctor somewhat discomfited.

◆ ◆ ◆

When Mr. R. Fulton Cutting was making the opening address at the Associated Charities meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall the other night a stoutly built, elderly man, not richly dressed, but with a beaming face, walked down the aisle almost to the platform. One or two who sat near thought he was in search of a good seat and made a place, motioning him to sit down. He ignored them and kept his eye fastened on Gov. Odell, who was to speak when Mr. Cutting closed. As the Governor arose the elderly man drew from the folds of his frock coat a single red rose and threw it at the Governor's feet. Then he sat down with a look of supreme happiness on his face. The Governor picked up the rose and kept it, evidently almost as much pleased as his unknown admirer who had thrown it.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Rev. Dr. Duncan MacMillan, pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, tells this story. He spent the earlier days of his ministry in the West, and some of them at Deer Lodge, Montana. The University of Montana is at Deer Lodge, and at one time the humor of the students took the form of an epidemic of punning, which raged not only in the classrooms, but in the kitchen as well. The housekeeper of the students' boarding club went into the kitchen one day and spoke to the Chinese cook, Wing Lee.

"Wing Lee," said she, "I wish you to cook some hominy for supper."

The Chinaman looked up and grinned.

"For hominy?" he asked.

◆ ◆ ◆

One of President Roosevelt's Century Club friends went with him one night to a vaudeville entertainment. Among the entertainers on the programme was an imitator who gave impersonations of noted men. Mr. Roosevelt was vastly amused by the representation of himself, and applauded vigorously. Then he turned to his friend and asked if the imitation was at all like the real thing. The friend answered that it was an excellent impersonation. Mr. Roosevelt threw back his head and laughed.

"Well," he said, "if I'm like that when I talk I must be one of the funniest things on earth to see."

◆ ◆ ◆

A recent reference to the last remaining scion of "the Father of the Ferries," John Cole, the grandson of the earliest ferryman on the East River, brings to light the fact that a collateral branch of the same family is now represented by "Capt. Jim" Baulsir, the last of a family that has been on the ferries for nearly a century.

There were so many Baulsirs on the ferries years ago that they were nicknamed in order to be recognized individually. "Capt. Bill," "Capt. Jim," "Curly John," "Brass Button John," "Nimrod," "Coonrod," "Ramrod," "Crooked Jim," "Uncle Bill," "Uncle John," and nearly a score of others were included.

"Capt. Jim" is the only pilot of them left, and he is "on deck" at the Fulton Ferry.

◆ ◆ ◆

There are not many Americans who have met more great personages in the European world than Andrew Carnegie, yet there is no heartier despiser of the manifold trappings of aristocracy. His coat of arms, invented by himself and emblazoned on the walls of his library, is a heraldic curiosity which might be thus described:

"Or, on a field of azure, a laborer's arm uplifted, holding a hammer proper; quarterly argent and gules a blast furnace rampant; on a fesse sable three steel rails; crest a sheaf of wheat and a loaf of bread with a carving knife, all proper; motto, 'Labor triumphs.'"

Mr. Carnegie's friends used to joke with him about this creation, and it has furnished no little amusement to himself and them.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mark Twain and a few friends of early days had a little sitting the other evening, and after the conversation had vacillated about topics of general public interest the humorist lapsed into the reminiscent.

"I don't suppose any of you boys remember Bill Arden," he began, "but there was a man who surprised even those few close friends of his who had 'inside information' regarding his inherent merit. I first met Bill when he was living in a flourishing mill town on the banks of the Ohio River. Some folks said Bill wasn't quite sharp, but his friends knew that Bill's light was burning brightly, though somewhat obscured by his retiring disposition. Bill was a mill hand until some Eastern people put up an oil refinery down by the river, when he got a job in the refinery tending one of the pumps.

"Now, Bill had literary aspirations. He contributed a poem to The Leader. There was some beautiful thoughts in Bill's verse, but a clumsy printer spoiled the meter and destroyed the rhythm; the thoughts were there though, and all you had to do was to reach in and drag them out.

"That was Bill's first attempt—but Bill was a plodder. Notwithstanding his plodding, everybody, even his friends, said 'Bill may get to be a bright sort of a cuss, but he'll never set the Ohio on fire.'

"Bill had a habit of staying down in the office after hours writing poems and sonnets. One night Bill got the divine inspiration, and got down to work with both arms and both feet. As he was about welding on the bottom plates of the first or second canto of his epic he had to dash in a bit of white fire. He did this with a tremendous flourish. Sparks flew from his pen. One particularly big and hot spark flew through the door leading into the main room of the refinery and dropped into a barrel of naphtha. Inside of half an hour the Ohio was ablaze with burning oil and the entire town was wiped out. Bill certainly surprised even his friends."

◆ ◆ ◆

"My dear old mother lived in St. Louis and she was a great Methodist," continued Mr. Clemens. "She would never go to the theatre. I thought that she ought to go, but could not persuade her. She had a great friend, a very dearly loved chum, and one afternoon, when they were together, I could not refrain from telling them of a great revival which had come to town. I explained to them that the exhorters were all colored people and that they had very unusual ways of carrying on religious services, and that, most unfortunately, the greater part of the city went to hear them, only to scream with laughter.

"I suggested that they should go with me, and that by preserving solemn faces they might do great good in reproving the fashionable people, who made ridicule of the revival. I had to explain that the services were held in a theatre, but that no matter how bad the place the cause would excuse them for going.

"We went and we had front seats, and the old ladies were near-sighted, and then they were unsuspicious of me. Lew Dockstader and the rest of them had the house in a roar, but for fifteen minutes the old ladies never smiled, and then they broke down and cried for the very joy of it. Afterward they always went to the minstrels whenever they came to town, asserting that the innocent fun, which could make thousands forget their cares for a short time, could not be wrong."

◆ ◆ ◆

"E. H. Harriman is not much given to humor nor is he particularly at home amid the tossing of repartee," said one who talks of it as with knowledge, "but he has one little story he enjoys and seems to like to tell. Mr. Harriman is the father of the Orange County Horse Show Association and of other associations in which the horse has a prominent part, all of which have drawn many of those high in the metropolitan social swim to Orange County for country social pleasures.

"A few days before this particular show was held there had been races at the Goshen Driving Park, one of the events of which was an exhibition pacing race against time by the star pacer John R. Gentry. This was the last number on the programme, and the announcement card of the result of the race was inadvertently left hanging from the judges' stand, facing the grand stand.

"In cold letters on it appeared the announcement 'Gentry—2:06,' the name of the horse and the time he had made.

"This card still hung there in full view when the crowds began to come upon the grounds in the forenoon of that Horse Show day—'Tuxedo Day,' as it is called. Mr. Harriman was in his box, intent on the proceedings of the exhibition, when he heard from a grand stand seat immediately behind him a woman's voice say:

"'We can see 'em here all right, Hiram. We couldn't a had a better place to see the big bugs when they come swellin' in over yender in their rigs. I don't keer so much for the hoss show. It's them gentries I'm pinin' to see jest once.'

"Mr. Harriman turned and saw a middle-aged farmer couple, a man and his wife, and the latter's face was beaming with pleasant expectancy.

"Presently he heard the woman's voice again, this time full of disappointment.

"'Oh, Hiram,' it said, 'our day is sp'iled! We ain't a-goin' to be able to see 'em!'.

"'See who?' asked Hiram.

"'The gentry folks!' replied the wife with a deep sigh.

"'Why ain't we goin' to be able to see 'em?' asked the husband.

"'Don't you see that handbill over yender?' said the wife. 'Jest read what it says: "Gentry—2:06." The gentry ain't goin' to be here till 2:06, Hiram, and our train goes at 1:19! We won't see 'em, Hiram, and our day is sp'iled!'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Reginald Vanderbilt was standing in the shadow of a coat rack in the Waldorf-Astoria, trying to avoid the crush while waiting for his brother and a party of friends, when an old gentleman, accompanied by a young woman, approached him and said:

"Young man, can you tell us of a place where we can sit down around here?"

Mr. Vanderbilt looked at the old fellow with a half amused expression, then replied:

"I would suggest that you go 'way back, Sir," and walked away, leaving the old gentleman trying to discover where "'way back" meant.

◆ ◆ ◆

"The approach of Thanksgiving always reminds me of my trip to London with Eugene Field," said Leigh Lynch, a theatrical manager. "'Gene' pined for a piece of mince pie on Thanksgiving Day, but, you know, the British wot not of that great American delicacy. Over there they pin their faith to plum pudding. So 'Gene' had to fall back on that, and they brought us one that belonged to the vintage of some preceding generation. They esteem plum pudding mainly for its age!

"While we were at the table we heard one of those everlasting street bands outside the window, and it was explained to us that it was customary to distribute the largess among them.

"'Give them the pudding,' said 'Gene' with alacrity.

"Accordingly, when the band departed, the leader had the pudding. A few days later the band was back again, but very much diminished in numbers. The remnant played for us as before, and the selection this time was the most mournful dead march I have ever listened to. I hope they won't play it at my funeral.

"'The last sad rites,' said 'Gene,' 'I am glad a few survived.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon tells this: "Just as I was passing the corner of Ninth Street and Second Avenue a few days ago a rather shabbily dressed man came up to me and asked me if I had lost my pocketbook. I told him that I had not, and started to walk along, when he told me that I had better look in my pocket and see. I reached into my trousers pocket and found that my pocketbook was not there, though I had taken some money from it and replaced it only a few minutes before. The cold chills began to run up and down my back, for I had several hundred dollars in that book. This strange man then reached down into his overcoat pocket and produced my pocketbook and handed it to me, saying:

"'I picked your pocket only a few minutes ago, but while doing so I noticed that you wore an emblem of the order of Elks. A few years ago my twin brother died in Maine. He was an Elk, he was practically destitute, and left a large family. The Elks buried him and provided for his family. All this just came back to my mind as I was walking away with your pocketbook.'

"He then replaced my purse in my hand and walked away down the avenue, while I started after him in a dazed sort of way, unable to realize what had happened until he had disappeared down a side street."

◆ ◆ ◆

Hudson Maxim, inventor of Maximite, which was tested at the Sandy Hook proving grounds last week, frequently astonishes his friends by pulling out of his pocket a big stick of one of the high explosives he has patented.

"Don't be frightened, it's harmless," said Mr. Maxim in a New York office the other day as he exhibited a stick of Maximite weighing about three pounds and powerful enough to blow a hole in a man-of-war.

"Just watch it burn," continued Mr. Maxim, taking a match from his pocket. Two or three people left the room. The others looked nervous, but pretended to be calm.

Lighting the match, Mr. Maxim touched it to the explosive. Instead of blowing the roof off the house it began to burn steadily, like a candle. The inventor explained that its frightful force was only exerted when the substance was confined as in a gun or shell.

◆ ◆ ◆

The following story apropos of Thanksgiving was told by a relative of the late Police Commissioner, John McClave, at the Harlem Club a few evenings ago:

"In his boyhood days the Commissioner had as great a failing for hot biscuits as the average boy has for pumpkin pie. One Thanksgiving Day in the fifties he attended a family reunion at the old homestead at Willow Tree, L. I., then a suburb of Jamaica. We youngsters had watched the preparations for dinner with great interest and growing appetites. The children were obliged to wait for the second table, and John and the rest filed slowly out of the room and took up a position on the hall stairs, where they could see without being seen.

"John's eyes were riveted on the dish laden with hot biscuits, and his anxiety increased as the dish was emptied for the fifth time. Slowly but surely the pyramid of biscuits disappeared, and John began to keep track of them on his fingers, glaring fiercely at each guest who took one. To his intense disgust all were taken except a small, solitary biscuit. Finally one of the party, with a word of praise for grandmother's biscuits, reached out for the last one. As he lifted it from the plate John's pent-up anxiety and appetite broke forth in a most woeful groan and he cried out:

"'Oh! There goes the last biscuit!'

"All at the table heard the remark, and there was a sudden silence, broken by the sharp cry of 'Children, behave!' Then all went on merrily, but it was very evident that the courage as well as the appetite of the guest failed him at the last moment, for when the children raided the table John found one biscuit untouched."

◆ ◆ ◆

Frank Morris, who is writing something that he calls "The Epic of the Wheat," is often asked to explain the title. He met a charming young woman one evening at dinner who said:

"So you're writing 'The Epic of the Wheat?'"

"Yes," he replied, in a tone calculated to dismiss the subject, "I am."

"It's a cereal story, I presume?"

Mr. Morris melted and joined in the general laugh.

On the Free List.

Some years ago there was a toligate on a plank road leading to Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit. All funerals were allowed to pass along this road without paying.

One day Dr. Pierce, a well-known physician, while paying his toll, jokingly remarked to the gatekeeper:

"Considering the benevolent character of our profession I think you ought to let us pass free of charge."

"No, no, Doctor," said the gatekeeper; "we can't afford that. You send too many deadheads through as it is."

Big Hotel's Buzz and Babble

IT is a sight to animate any one with red blood in his veins, be he city or country bred—the big hotels during Horse Show week. The babble, babble, and buzz, buzz of the conversation has a fascinating rhythm to it that is positively charming. To be able to delve down in the side eddies of this hum and swirl of conversation and pick up the individual bits of it is always interesting.

Seated at a large round table near the southwest corner of the Palm Room sits Mrs. Nouveau Riche, who has brought some of her relations to town with her to show them how she can entertain. Mrs. Riche is a very stout lady and fully forty. When the undulations of Mrs. Riche's two hundred pounds or so stir the glitter of her diamonds there is a sparkle and a shower of fire like that which falls from the carbon of the street lamp when the current has burned away too much surface. Her party are extremely curious and eagerly intent on watching the crowd about them. Mrs. Riche has been trying to claim their attention for some time to find if they had any choice in viands on the bill, but finally, with a disgusted look on her face after many non-committal replies on the part of the guests, she addresses the waiter:

"Let's see, you waited on me the other night, didn't you?"

"Yes, ma'am, I think I did."

"Yes, I'm pretty sure you did, and you waited on me very well, and I want you to look spry and see that I get properly served to-night. Now, we'll have some oysters on the shell, all around; some celery, enough for seven of us, and then I think we'll have some of this turtle royal soup; after that I think we'll have some—let's see, what kind of birds ought we to have?"

"Well, most any of them are very good just now, ma'am."

"Well, we don't want much of them to eat," continues Mrs. Riche, "we just want to make a nice showing, don't you know, and whichever you think would be the nicest looking on the plates you'd better bring for us."

The waiter suggests reed birds or snipe.

"All right, bring us some reed birds. By the way, how much are reed birds, waiter?"

"A dollar and a quarter an order, ma'am."

"Well, how many are there in an order?"

"There are four."

"Oh, dear me! I'll have to have about nine dollars and a half's worth of reed birds then, won't I? I guess you'd better bring us some tame duck, and—say, waiter, just cut it up yourself, will you, so as to get it served nicely."

"Yes, ma'am; will you have some salad?"

"Oh, yes, but just bring us enough salad so that we will have a couple of leaves on each plate. The girls don't care for salad at all, but I want some salad to make it look proper."

"Anything to drink, ma'am?"

"Oh, I think we'll have a big pitcher full of that nice looking stuff that you fix up with fruit and greens—what do you call that?"

"You mean claret cup, ma'am."

"Yes, that's it. Bring us a big pitcher full of that; I don't think the boys like claret, but it looks nice and they'll have to drink it."

The order given, Mrs. Riche leans back in her chair with a sigh of absolute relief.

At a table not far away a florid, round-faced young man, dressed in proper fashion, is entertaining a party of young ladies and gentlemen with whom it was very apparent suppers at the big hotel are rare occurrences. They are at the extreme edge of the palm room, and the host is showing them the celebrities as they come in. Whenever he happens to be unfamiliar with the identity of a newcomer he dodges the subject.

One of the young ladies in the party is one of those sweetly persistent persons who giggle, and "act" all the time for the benefit of those around them. The host has been discoursing on the wealth and career of a florid old gentleman who has just taken a seat in a corner, when the young woman in question interrupts: "O Mr. B., you must show me one of the Vanderbilts. I shall go home positively sick if I do not see a Vanderbilt." A young man of very square jaws who is sitting next to the gusher turns to his host with a guffaw that had been strengthened by two glasses of shandy-gaff: "Yes, B.," he says; "it's up to you to show us a Vanderbilt. What do we come here for, if we can't see the big people." Just about this time a young broker comes into the palm room to speak to an acquaintance.

He looks about as much like one of the Vanderbilts as Senator Depew looks like Shorty, the jiu-jitsu man, so far as facial resemblance goes; the only similarity between them being smooth faces and the stamp of proper upbringing. That does not make any difference to the host. "There it is Vanderbilt, now," he whispers. The young broker glances at a table in the extreme end of the room, where a florid old gentleman is sitting with a stranger, staring in a fascinated fashion, her host sits back in the chair with a perfectly satisfied and complacent look on his face. At the very time Alfred Vanderbilt is down in Madison Square Garden giving his grooms instructions about one of his horses.

Out in the red room a party sits at a table on which are four plates of ice cream, which constitutes their sole repast, much to the disgust of the heavy-jowled Alsatian waiter who stands not far away wondering when they are going to get through and give him a chance to put a party with ready money at their table. One of the party of four is a tall, dignified-looking woman, who is wisely and patronizingly pointing out to the rest of the party some of the celebrities. An actress passes by and the dignified woman turns to her companions with this information:

"There goes Mrs. Astor. She has a dinner party up stairs, and, you know, she always 'tends to things herself, so I suppose she has been down here giving instructions about how she wants things served."

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who is giving a small supper party to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Harry Lehr, and several other well-known persons, passes by with them about this time, and one of the party asks who they are, especially referring to Harry Lehr. The dignified woman replies: "Oh, I don't know. They are some of the crowd that are usually attracted here about this time, and I suppose that fellow with the white hair is an actor of some sort."

At another table near by sits a little, short man, with geniality and wealth written all over him. At the other side of the table is his spouse, and around them a number of persons.

"Bring the head waiter here," says the little man. The head waiter arrives.

"I want to tell you on the quiet," whispers the little man, "that when it comes to ordering a feed like I want to give here I am a lobster. You put me up a dinner with all the fixin's and all the wine you think necessary; include everything from soup to nuts. Don't ask me anything about the expense, because I'm prepared to go the limit. You don't need to ask me any questions, but just hurl on a repertoire of the best provender you've got in the shop. And say, incidentally, if you're around here at any time when any of the celebrated people are goin' by I'll stake you to a dollar for every one you put me on to. I've been comin' to New York for a couple of years and I've never yet been able to see one of those people they call the Four Hundred. The man down in our town who is known as our Ward McAllister told me to come here and fix it with the head waiter, and he would arrange it so I could gaze on the real things."

Up stairs in the smaller rooms set apart for dining and supping are to be found the people whom the guests down stairs are longing to see, and in direct comparison to the manner in which food is being ordered down stairs one needs but to recite the order that Tom Lawson, the Boston millionaire, is giving to the waiter for himself and a couple of men friends with whom he has come in after the Horse Show:

"Some clams on the shell, boy, a little celery, some club sandwiches, and a couple of quarts of 'Number 86,' not too cold. Bring it along spry, now, we want to catch a train in a few minutes."

Some Views from the Obelisk.

The Owl was sent to get the views of the Obelisk upon the trend of modern society, for there had been much talk about "decadence" and kindred subjects.

The Owl fluttered softly to the tip of the Obelisk and, looking down in the moonlight, observed a sad expression on the patriarch's face.

"Hello, Obelisk! What's the matter?" he hooted.

"I'm ruminating on the fall of Greatness. It never struck me with such force until to-day, when I saw a Tammany politician going in to look at the mummy of an Egyptian King. That's what's the matter."

"Well, that's all right. They're both dead and gone, you know. Maybe it will do him good—the politician, I mean. Maybe the mummy will teach him how to behave."

"That's all right for you, but how would you like to have George Washington's bones a curiosity for some savage barbarian multitude? Wouldn't the Great American People feel bad?"

"Kind of hard on Tammany politicians, ain't you? Who told you they were savages, Obby?"

"Oh, I heard the people that drive past here in the afternoon, and they all talked that way. Talked about wigwams and braves and things. Anyway, you are all savages, you Americans. Why, seven thousand years ago we knew more than you about not being savages."

"How's that? What do you mean by our being savages?"

"It's the little things you don't do; the fine manners that you haven't. Notice the crowd that drives to the Horse Show these days and I hear them talk. The men swear, the women don't, and there's more show than there is class. Why, I heard one of the women say that she was going to the Horse Show to-morrow, and that she was going to take her lunch with her, because she was afraid she would get hungry. Now, I ask you, is that the way to talk? Is that the way to act? Why, I've seen women in the Egyptian Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Assyrian Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Greek Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Roman Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Renaissance Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Modern Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Oriental Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Mediæval Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Gothic Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Pompeian Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Moorish Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Byzantine Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Early Christian Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Primitive Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Prehistoric Court eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Casts eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Arms eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Ceramics eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Textiles eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Jewelry eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Glass eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Bronzes eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Ivories eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Enamels eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Metal Work eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Arms and Armor eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Woods eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Leathers eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Paintings eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Sculpture eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Sculpture eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Paintings eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Textiles eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Jewelry eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Glass eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Bronzes eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Ivories eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Enamels eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Metal Work eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Arms and Armor eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Woods eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Leathers eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Paintings eating lunch, and I've seen them in the Hall of Modern Sculpture

Music and Personality

ERNEST NEWMAN has been writing in The Contemporary Review a thoughtful article on the English music and musical criticism of to-day. If he does not overrate the compositions of his countrymen, there is more good work in Britain than we know of. That, of course, would not be astonishing, for the current music of our mother country has so little repute here that it is hard for an English composition in the larger forms to get a hearing. On the other hand, the concert singers who come here from Great Britain so persistently put before us such wretchedly wearisome productions as Liza Lehmann's "In Memoriam," or such namby-pamby pieces of sentimentalism as the ballads of Maud Valerie White that our opinion of English music is, to say the least, not unnatural.

It is a pity, however, that we cannot hear some of the newer works, the writings of such men as Coleridge Taylor and Edward Elgar. Whether there is anything in these men or not, we should have the opportunity of hearing their compositions at least once. They may not be so advanced in form and purpose as Mr. Siegmund von Hausegger's "Barbarossa" symphonic poem, but they cannot be much emptier of all that goes to make music really great. A retrospective view of that pretentious work does not bring to one much more than a recollection of masterly technic in composition. The writer knew his business—and for the rest he was content to imitate Mr. Richard Strauss of Munich, who, whatever else we may say of him, has his own way of doing things.

But to return to Mr. Newman's article. He is not a little discouraged about musical criticism in England. His remarks on this topic are pointed, and if they had been written on this side of the Atlantic would have called forth sarcastic rejoinders. They contain, however, one unquestionable truth, and that is this: The English critics regard the sum of their duties to be the discussion of musicians and their performances. They do not write much about music dissociated from a personality. Now, it should be said in all fairness to these gentlemen that they may not have quite their own way in the matter. I am merely hazarding a guess when I say that they may have to furnish to their papers just such articles as seem to the editors desirable to publish. All newspapers do not intrust the decision of a matter of this kind to the editors of departments, but many adopt a general policy.

Perhaps, then, many of the English critics are required by their employers to confine themselves to the mere business of chronicling the news of the passing show. If so, they cannot easily avoid falling into the habit of writing chiefly about the performer and the performance. And it must be remembered, too, that if the general public is left to itself, it will never become interested in anything else. The singer and the player, the personage, these are the subjects of common interest in music. The daily newspaper writer can, if he wishes, easily satisfy his readers by doing no more than the English critics do. If, however, the policy is not dictated by the editors, but originated by the critics, one is forced to the conclusion reached by Mr. Newman, which is that the writers on music fail to do their full duty, but are content to rest on beds of ease.

The desire to escape this condition was felt by the musical commentators in this country long ago, and an avenue for the publication of thoughts about music in its larger aspects, freed from the limitations of the daily record, was found in the Sunday article. This article was naturally enough suggested by the weekly feuilletons of the French papers. There is a difference between the American Sunday article and the French feuilleton in that the former sometimes rises to the dignity of an essay, while the latter consists simply of criticism of the musical productions of the week. The French newspaper does not publish an exhaustive review of a new opera or a new symphony the morning after its production, but waits till the end of the week. This plan would not suit Americans or American newspapers. Dramatic and musical criticisms are published as news in American papers. If they had no news value they would not be printed in the dailies. That portion of the critic's thought which is not essential to the daily information of the reader may be reserved for the weekly review.

It seems to me that the British music critics could escape their present difficulty, if it be a difficulty, by adopting our custom. Their weekly articles consist simply of strings of paragraphs containing news about musicians. No one of them, so far as I have been able to discover, writes a weekly review. The weekly article is to be found only in the weekly paper, and Mr. Newman cites Mr. Runciman of The Saturday Review as about the only English music critic who has anything to say. Certainly the musical columns of Truth, for example, are no different from the weekly columns of Mr. Bennett or Mr. Betts, who make up interesting and valuable budgets of news, but do not attempt to suggest lines of thought.

It seems rather saddening to think that such a masterly writer as Mr. Newman is obliged to fall back on a critical juggler like Runciman as an example for British commentators. Even Mr. Newman himself pauses to express regret at Runciman's assertion that Franz was an "intolerable old duffard" and that César Franck wrote respectable schoolmaster music. He holds that when Runciman writes such things he is doing himself injustice. But I fail to perceive in such utterances anything but the normal Runciman, who has earned his whole reputation by saying just such things. If Runciman had adhered to the recognized standards in art and been forced to write obvious truths as frequently as the rest of us have to, he would not have attracted attention, not even that of Mr. Newman. But Runciman's motto has long been, "Make people sit up, at any cost." I do not forget that he is the gentleman who wrote once, "I push Brahms aside contemptuously."

I remember that this gave me great delight at the time. Methought I saw a valiant and ink-stained midget assault Mont Blanc and push it contemptuously aside. It made the midget feel satisfied with itself, and it did not hurt Mont Blanc. Ah, well, we all make mistakes. If Brahms had only known what Runciman was going to think of him he would never have written the "German Requiem" nor the symphony in D, nor the clarinet quintet, nor "Wie bist, du meine Königin?"

All this, however, is in the nature of a digression, for which I humbly ask the reader's pardon. But Runciman is meat and drink to me, and whenever he comes my way I have to pause and feast with him. Mr. Newman expresses the fear that English music may be retarded in its development by musical criticism, which is fifty or sixty years behind the times. And yet England is fortunate enough to possess such writers as Mr. Newman himself and Mr. Hadow. It is a pity that they are not engaged by the daily papers. Over here they would not be permitted to escape, if they could possibly be caught.

* * *

Charles Scribner's Sons have just published a volume of "Studies in Music," of which the title conveys no hint of the immense value of the contents. These include the following articles: "Johannes Brahms," by Philip Spitta, the famous biographer of Bach; "John Sebastian Bach and the Organ," by C. M. Widor, the eminent French organist; "A Contemporary Criticism of Bach," by J. S. Shedlock, author of "The Pianoforte Sonata," an excellent book; "Vincent d'Indy," by Hugues Imbert; "The Conception of Love in Wagner," by Claude Phillips; "Tristan and Isolde," by Gabriel d'Annunzio, the famous Italian novelist; "Rembrandt and Richard Wagner," by Hugues Imbert; "Walter Pater on Music," and "Music and Race," by Ernest Newman, and "Alfred Bruneau and the Modern Lyric Drama," by Arthur Hervey.

Such articles possess more than a passing importance, and it is well that they should be preserved in book form. Dr. Spitta's learned and illuminating discussion of Brahms is one of the ablest critical reviews of this master that have ever been published. M. Widor's article is very valuable to students of the organ and lovers of organ music. Wagnerians will be amazed by the depth of poetic insight, the fullness of comprehension, and the passionate sympathy disclosed in A. d'Annunzio's thrilling rehearsal of the story of "Tristan and Isolde." M. Imbert's articles are also excellent, while Mr. Newman's have all the solid qualities and brilliant investiture of that author's work.

Books of this kind are uncommon. They are stimulating, helpful, enlightening. But it is so difficult to find a public for them that publishers deserve the greatest praise for putting them on the market. Such works are unintelligible to the great mass of concertgoers and so-called "music lovers." They are for the inner circle, the circle of those who really think about music, who wish to understand what the masters created. The average "music lover" is like the child who gets a piece of frosted cake and who eats only the sugary coating off it, leaving the real triumph of the baker's art untouched. The average "music lover" enjoys a passage here, a fragment there, but never perceives the artistic entity.

What use have such readers for an essay like that of Dr. Spitta on Brahms? Do they care to know how Brahms rehabilitated polyphonic writing, how he made the canon once more a living form, and caused the learning of old Bach to illumine the fully developed sonata form? Alas, no. But there is a small circle of readers for a book containing essays of this kind, and to that circle I cordially commend it.

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE THEATRE AND ITS PEOPLE

IT is now a little over two years since the fact was first announced that Augustus Thomas was planning to write a play reflecting life and character in the State of Colorado. As far back as 1899 it was stated that he had been commissioned to do just that. And at that time there was indication of truth of the statement in the fact that the playwright went to the far Western country to seek the local color required for his purpose. Indeed, interesting accounts were printed at the time of the difficulties that lay in his way.

Creede, Cripple Creek, and Leadville were his objective points. But the mine owners met the playwright with the statement that they were filling the mines with detectives, and told him he would be immediately spotted by the men as a detective and be treated accordingly.

It was suggested to him that one Tom Flynn was going to Southern Colorado to look after some people who were trying to jump two claims.

"Go down with him," said the Superintendent; "you'll get your fill of the life and character of the miners. It'll be a case of roughing it, and you needn't bother to take a dress suit. I guess you won't need it."

To cut the story short—the playwright went, and for a brief period he and his miner friend had a lively time with the interlopers. A riot was imminent at one time, but it was averted, and, before he had left the spot, "Gus" Thomas had learned how to handle a pick and do his shift with the best of them.

***

Mr. Thomas has been to Colorado more recently also, which only adds to the disappointment of those who had expected to see in the new play a repetition of the success of these delightful studies, "Alabama," "In Missouri," and "Arizona." But Colorado lacks the very qualities that made those plays. It is not a reflection of the State of Colorado any more than it is of almost any other State. It has one or two characters that are probably indigenous to the soil, but they are not important. The principal female part is in no way individual—and the "girl who can shoot straight" has done service in plays across the continent these many, many years.

In view of which facts one can only wonder why, after more than two years, Mr. Thomas thought it worth while to give the play to the public. Recalling the statement that the third act of "Alabama" was written in one night, it does not seem likely that twice 365 nights were required to produce the four acts of "Colorado."

Is it possible that managerial patriotism manifests itself in some such way as this? "'Arizona' no longer on view in New York—that won't do. We've got to have one of the States represented. Suppose you just rake out that Colorado play—we'll give it a try."

***

But what a host of memories each successive Thomas play brings in its train. In this case the fact of the production being at Wallack's makes the thought of Agnes Booth and Charles Harris all the more natural, for they were both identified with this playwright's earlier work. And it is interesting to note that Violet Rand, who plays the part of Kitty Doyle, is a daughter of a one-time leading woman at Wallack's—the late Katherine Rogers.

***

The life of the Treasurer of a theatre is never a happy one, but it is most unhappy when the engagement of some rural play draws to his window people altogether unfamiliar with the method of procedure necessary to gaining admittance to a place of amusement.

Since "'Way Down East" was booked at the Academy of Music the man behind the diagram at that house has suffered some curious interviews, the most amusing of which was with an applicant for seats who stood in the line that awaited the opening of the sale. He was an oldish person, with linen badly frayed, clothing of a forgotten style, and boots guiltless of polish. For fifteen minutes he advanced box officeward step by step, until he halted opposite the Treasurer. Then he braced himself for a stay and inquired:

"How are ya this mornin'?"

The official replied that he was in the best of health.

"Whut's here nex' week?" was his second question.

"'Way Down East.'"

"H'm!" He reached for his purse. "How much t' pay?"

"A dollar down stairs, seventy-five cents up stairs."

The line squirmed.

"Whut's goin' on down stairs?"

"A rural drama—'Way Down East.'"

The old man hesitated a moment. "Well," he said at last, "whut's goin' on up stairs?"

The Treasurer explained that the difference in price was due to difference of position and not of entertainment. The unwonted theatregoer purchased his tickets and the line moved on.

***

The value of the actor-manager has been no more clearly demonstrated in New York recently than in E. H. Sothern's very satisfying production, "If I Were King." Successive attendance at the Garden Theatre only serves to emphasize the impression gained when the play was first produced. Mr. Sothern, it is true, does not pretend to look after the financial and business features of his productions; neither, for that matter, does Mr. Mansfield, but both of these actors are responsible for such results as are revealed by the raising of the curtain on their successive productions.

Mr. McCarthy's play is full of a poetical suggestion that needed what the sympathetic actor-manager could give. It is one thing to sit out in a darkened auditorium and say: "Thus far shalt thou go and no further"; another to move, as it were, in the very world of an author's fancy, to feel his heartbeats and to recognize with quick, sympathetic intuition what should and should not be present in the representation of his works.

It is that which makes Mr. Sothern's present performance so satisfying. There are none of the little errors which disturb the illusion; one does not feel, as so often in the case of incompetent players of Shakespeare, that the book, the open fireplace, and one's own imagination would be infinitely more satisfying.

***

Richard Mansfield tells many stories of Mme. Rudersdorff. Here is one of them:

While the singer's company was playing an engagement in Dublin she was forced to give an aspiring but utterly incapable relative of one of the managers a trial in an important rôle. The young Irishman was awkward on the stage and was especially unfortunate in continually stepping on Mme. Rudersdorff's long train. It seemed to have a sort of fatal fascination about it, and, try as he would, he could scarcely come upon the stage without rushing directly upon it.

After warning him several times to be more careful she exclaimed, in an aside not loud but deep:

"If you step on my dress again I will trip you up!"

A moment later she made the threat good. While the young aspirant was approaching her in amateurish ardor, she grasped her skirt and gave a quick step to one side, and her colleague measured his length on the stage.

He quickly sprang to his feet and attempted to continue, but there was no use trying. The whole house was shrieking with laughter. The effect of the incident was not lost upon the Irish audience, and its sympathies were all with the lady.

***

Something not unlike this occurred one night during the time when J. M. Hill was endeavoring to add Margaret Mather to the list of available stars. But in this particular case it was the man who triumphed.

Frederick Paulding was the leading man of the company, and he noticed that Juliet made a point of planting her high heels on his toes during the time he was making ardent vows over the balcony.

As the scene was played, it was customary for Miss Mather to lean so far forward that only the strong arms of Romeo prevented her from falling over the balustrade.

One night the pressure of the French heels was too much for Paulding—the pain was excruciating—and between the impassioned lines of Romeo, he said cold-bloodedly but firmly:

"If you don't stop tramping on my feet I'll drop you over this balcony."

The threat was instantly effective.

***

Somebody told a story to Kirke La Shelle the other day that was intended to be very funny. The manager failed to respond. The raconteur was disgusted.

"I don't believe you know what humor is," he said.

"O, yes I do," answered Mr. La Shelle; "humor consists in the revelation or the perception of the surprising, or the incongruous, in cases or under circumstances when the mind perceives a parallel or concurrent possibility of expectedness or congruity."

After which, isn't it really too much to expect many real comedies?

***

Mme. Nordica has little patience with persons who are too easily discouraged. During a recent stay in America she kindly offered to give an hour each day to a young kinswoman who had a promising voice. Eleven o'clock was the hour set for the lesson. One day the young singer failed to appear. Mme. Nordica met her later, and asked her why she had not come to take the lesson. The kinswoman replied that it was too hot to work.

"Hot!" exclaimed the singer, "my dear, if you expect ever to rise to the top, you'll find it hot all the way up."

***

The general shifting of companies on the road will this week find Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in Philadelphia, E. S. Willard in Boston, Amelia Bingham in Detroit, and Henrietta Crosman in Milwaukee. Mrs. Lemoyne divides the week between Sacramento, Cal., and Portland, Oregon. Blanche Walsh is booked in St. Paul and Mary Mannering in Buffalo. Stuart Robson will play in Kansas City and Bertha Galland in Washington. Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in Omaha, Neb., and Des Moines, Iowa.

A. K.

1901

Paris Likes Hervieu's New Play

LESS than a year ago a number of French writers and Paris managers were interviewed in regard to the public taste and asked whether or not Ibsen, Hauptmann, Sudermann, and so on, had influenced the dramatic writers of Paris or altered the taste of Paris theatre-goers. On that point, between the two utterly different views of Jules Claretie, looking from the directorship of the Théâtre Français, and André Antoine, from his theatre in the Boulevard Sebastopol, there were many grades of opinion. But on one point there was a pretty general agreement.

On Tuesday, Nov. 5, this fact was strongly emphasized by the stupendous success of Paul Hervieu's two-act piece "L'Enigmé." From the American point of view this piece would not seem very attractive. It is only two acts and is so short that it must be played with a curtain raiser. Its subject is not one to appeal to the American public and it breaks one of the laws long set down as essential to the success of a play—it keeps the audience mystified until a moment before the fall of the final curtain. The manner in which the play is cast and acted adds to the mystery. It is a play for six people and not for one.

Two brothers, Raymond and Gerard de Gourgiran, who are devoted friends and enthusiastic hunters, and otherwise closely allied by tastes and habits, come once a year to spend some months in an old hunting lodge, accompanied sometimes by their wives—Giselle, a vivacious, voluble woman, the wife of Raymond, and Leonore, a calm, cold-mannered woman, the wife of Gerard. Both are well-bred, distinguished-mannered women, to all outward appearances singularly irreproachable. At the time the play opens the Gourgirans have two guests, who occupy a small pavilion in the grounds—the hunting lodge has but a few large rooms. One is an elderly cousin, the hero of many amorous adventures. The second is a Monsieur Vivard, a younger man. The elderly cousin has by accident discovered that Vivard has some sort of an affair with one of the Mesdames Gourgiran, but of which he has no idea, nor can the audience give any better guess. The elderly gentleman, knowing the ferociously jealous natures of his two cousins, finally receives a cue to warn Vivard. There is a discussion, in which they all take part, in regard to a husband who, surprising his wife, kills her. Both wives listen to the story with no sign of emotion. The husband of Giselle believes it is the husband's duty as well as right to kill his guilty wife. The husband of Leonore believes the lover should be killed and the wife obliged to live on under the eyes of the husband and expiate her unforgiven sin by never being allowed to forget it. Leonore seems too uninterested to take any part in the discussion. But Giselle protests vehemently against the theory of permissible murder, and the elderly cousin takes her view, while Vivard seems not to listen and says nothing. The heat of the elderly cousin is due not only to the fact that he has deserved death at the hands of several husbands if the ideas of the brothers Gourgiran had been more common, but also because he fears such a tragedy may pass under his eyes. Left with Vivard, he accuses him and warns him. Convinced that the old gentleman knows what he is talking of, Vivard owns that he does love one of the wives, that it is no mere passion—it is the one emotion of his life—and with him, if it be not love, it will be death. And the audience is just as mystified as ever, for with that declaration he goes out and no word or hint of the real truth has been conveyed.

The two wives, equally calm and equally quiet, are left alone in the huge salon, their guests having returned to the pavilion, their husbands—who, without troubling them, are intending to go out quietly during the night to hunt poachers—having retired. They talk together without the slightest emotion on the subject over which their husbands became so excited. Giselle finds the room too warm and unbars the window to let in fresh air, and, going up to her room, leaves it open for Leonore to close. Leonore carefully closes the window, but does not succeed in putting up the bar, finding it too heavy for her to lift. And then the first act ends.

The curtain rises on the same set for the second act. The husband of Giselle has already descended from his room and is awaiting his brother. As their little expedition may be dangerous—they know the poachers to be desperate men—great care has been taken to conceal the plan from the women, and also from the guests. The room is dark. Suddenly a voice is heard on the stairway and Vivard enters quickly, pursued by the husband of Leonore. He is between the two brothers. The scene is intensely dramatic. Both are mad with anger—torn between doubt and confidence. Vivard explains his presence by a lame tale; he had a sick headache and had come to get some ether from its place, which he knew, in the closet at the head of the stairs; his matches had been lost, and finding the shutter unbarred, he had hoped to enter without disturbing anyone, when the noise awakened Giselle, who, disturbed and alarmed, rushed down stairs, while Gerard goes to seek Leonore, returning with the joyful cry that she was stopping like a child, his wife's open. The response is a pistol, in time to hear Vivard's dying exclamation that the window was unbarred when he entered. Giselle, [illegible]

forgot to bar it and she tried to, but could not, which is all true.

Thus far one is actually no nearer guessing the truth than in the previous act. As a study in psychology the scene is clever. As an exposition of dramatic suspense it is uncommon. The two women seem each to say the natural thing, and when the piece is ended and one looks back it is to find, with surprise, that if the guilty woman has for a moment let the innocent be suspected in order that she might, if possible, save her lover, she has nevertheless hardly spoken an untruth.

But Vivard is determined to die. He seizes a gun, and while the husbands, now equally suspicious, are seeking evidence in the chambers of their wives he rushes off. A moment later the shot is heard, and in that moment the calm Leonore turns toward her husband as he descends the stairs and cries out to him: "Strangle me! He was my lover!" But Gerard will abide by his declaration of Act I.—she must live and suffer. And so ends the play.

If the piece is remarkably built, it is also remarkably well acted. Paul Hervieu, who six years ago, in "Les Tenailles," proved that he could write a play of great power in a condensed form, has gone further still in "L'Enigmé." It is what you might call the compressed extract of drama and the triple extract of suspense. To add to the enigma stage manager and director did their best.

Bartet, who to-day represents the elegance, the grace, the refinement of art, played the guilty Leonore, and Marthe Brandès was the innocent Giselle. It was small wonder that as the habitués of the Comédie Française crowded the foyer between the acts they could not hazard a sure guess on the upshot. The one illuminating point was the window shutter business, and if it had been the guilty woman who had opened it and the innocent who could not close it the situation would not have been any more telling than it was.

As for the acting, well, add to Bartet and Brandès, Mounet-Sully, Silvain, Henri Mayer, and Le Bargy and you have some idea what honor the Comédie Française has done Hervieu, even if it did keep his piece waiting two years and a half in the director's desk. Now that it is on the boards it is likely to prove very profitable for the author, for it will probably be played four times a week—no play can be performed oftener than that at the Théâtre Français—the other evening being devoted to the subscription and classical performances.

Paul Hervieu belongs essentially to that young school of writers which includes Donnay, Brieux, and Capus as its shining lights, and in some ways he is a better writer than either of them. He is a lawyer by profession, having appeared before the Cour d'Appel in 1877, when he was but twenty years old. It was fifteen years later that he appeared in the theatre as a playmaker, when his three-act piece, "Les Paroles Restant," was produced at the Vaudeville. His "Les Tenailles" received the Toirac prize in 1806. M. Hervieu wears the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole—but who does not? Probably no honors ever came nearer to his heart than the enthusiastic cheers, without aid from the claque, with which his piece was greeted at the Comédie by as brilliant an audience as ever applauded a play in Paris. The President of the Republic was there with his wife and half his Cabinet, and the literary world of Paris as well as the Academy—toward which Hervieu is surely marching—were well represented. And after the play all followed M. Loubet's lead and went to wring the author's hand and shout his success at him in the most excited manner.

Guitry's absence was a cause for regret. Vivard is not a big part, and Mayer was not bad, but such an actor as Guitry would have added sympathy to the rôle. Le Bargy staged the piece, and, as usual, he did not escape many humorous slaps. With perfectly allowable license he set the one scene with furniture of many epochs, as if each generation of the Gourgirans had added its touch to the interior or perhaps dumped there articles discarded in other residences. And several critics asked each other if Le Bargy wished to show that he could install a museum, and others asked if it might be possible that he dreamed of being director at the Carnavalet Museum when its present director, Georges Cain, went to the Louvre and Jules Claretie became Minister of Fine Arts. Le Bargy has been a good butt for the humorists for several seasons.

It is a singular coincidence that some two weeks ago the name of Henri Bernstein was mentioned by one of the Paris journals as a possible successor to Jules Claretie at the Comédie Française when M. Claretie received the portfolio of Les Beaux-Arts. Bernstein is known, of course, as of very modern taste and as the man who revolted the hiding place of "Le Veine," Capus's great Variétés success, in the pigeonhole of the director's desk at the Comédie. But M. Bernstein is also the author of "Samson," in which M. Le Bargy's wife is to make her début at the Gymnase. Her first part was to play Juliet to the Romeo of Sarah Bernhardt, but the success of "Samson" has pushed that event somewhere in the indefinite future, along with the arrival of "La Princesse Lointaine" in which the great Sarah has announced her intention of playing Melisanda next June.

Another piece which has been mentioned for the Comédie is "Le Duel," by Paul Hervieu's brother-in-law, Armand Silvestre, which has been in the director's desk for years. It is a one-act piece, and has been waiting its turn to be played with a piece by Coppée, which has been waiting its turn for years. Coppée's piece is a one-act piece, and has been waiting its turn to be played with a piece by Hervieu, which has been waiting its turn for years. Hervieu's piece is a one-act piece, and has been waiting its turn to be played with a piece by Silvestre, which has been waiting its turn for years. Silvestre's piece

Into Provincetown for Liver

SILAS LARRABEE ANCHORS THE SEWSAN E. NASH OVER NIGHT.

THE Susan E. Nash, Silas Larrabee skipper pro tem., is at anchor in the harbor of Provincetown. Got in here yesterday afternoon; will sail for New York inside of two hours.

We put in here for liver, or some other form of cat meat, if liver should not be obtainable at a moderate price. We got the liver.

As soon as we had dropped anchor Mr. Larrabee donned his best clothes, including the high hat he won on the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. It struck me he looked almost handsome as he emerged from the cabin all ready to go ashore. I felt quite certain that with the aid of a tailor, a barber, and a haberdasher I could make Mr. Larrabee into a figure that would be an ornament to any community.

Landing on the Provincetown pier we passed quickly to the business street of the town, and soon came upon a butcher's shop, the very thing we were looking for.

"How's liver sellin' now?" Mr. Larrabee demanded of the butcher.

The butcher surveyed Mr. Larrabee from head to foot, and evidently decided he was the sort of customer he could browbeat.

"What kind of liver do you want," he drawled out, "cow liver, calf liver, pig liver, sheep liver, chicken liver, or what?"

"Ain't got no canary bird liver, have ye?" asked Mr. Larrabee, winking at me in a most diabolical fashion. I understood that wink to be an intimation that he would give the Cape Cod butcher a touch of Old Ogonquit before he was through with him.

"What's that you say?" growled the butcher.

"Nor no rhinocerous liver?" persisted Mr. Larrabee.

"Say, who do you think you're talking to?" the butcher demanded, walking up to Mr. Larrabee with clinched fists.

Mr. Larrabee calmly removed his hat and placed it atop the clean end of the counter. Then his right hand shot out, and the next thing I knew the butcher's nose was being twisted in a fashion that was beautiful to look at.

"My dear Christian friend," said Mr. Larrabee, using the butcher's nose for punctuation marks, "my name is Silas Larrabee and I'm the skipper for the time bein' of the Sewsan E. Nash. I've come ashore to buy liver for my cats. They's fifty-seven of 'em aboard the schooner, and I calculate I want about two pounds of liver apiece for 'em. If you've got one hundred and fourteen pounds of liver you want to sell, fetch it out. But don't give me no more of your yawp. If you do I'll put ye acrost that ere meat block and dust your trousers with a leg of mutton."

The butcher looked at Mr. Larrabee in a scared way, and then gently manipulated the nose that had just got back home after an exciting parade all over his face. Then he hustled into the icebox, and in about a minute brought out all the liver he owned and put it in a basket.

"Take it away; I don't want nothin' for it," he said, as he placed the basket at Mr. Larrabee's feet. "Any time you're passing this way and want any liver, step in and help yourself."

"I don't accept liver free gratis for nothin' from nobody," responded Mr. Larrabee with dignity, but without asperity. "What's the liver wuth, basket and all?"

Once more the butcher looked at Mr. Larrabee, and once more he felt of the offended nose.

"Just as you please," he mildly remarked. "If you insist on paying for the liver, it's worth about $3.50."

Mr. Larrabee deposited $3.50 on the counter, put on his hat, picked up the basket, and led the way out of the shop.

"It's agin my religion," he remarked as we moved away, "to allow cheap critters like him to make tracks on me."

After we had sent the liver aboard the Nash with instructions to the cook that he should "bile her good" before feeding the cats from it, we went back to the town again.

At the hotel where we registered for supper Mr. Larrabee ran across a man he had not seen for over thirty years.

"Ain't this Si Larrabee?" the man demanded.

"It are," Mr. Larrabee replied; "who be you?"

"I'm Cephas Ransom; used to go to school with you down to Ogunquit."

"How come you here?" queried Mr. Larrabee. "How come you here?" queried Mr. Ransom. Mr. Ransom's reply was made quickly. Provincetown was his home. With Mr. Larrabee the case was different.

"You recollect Rufe Hatch, don't ye, Cephas?" he began.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Ransom replied; "we was pretty good friends, Rufe and me."

"Well, Rufe got throwed off a hoss and hurt so's he couldn't sail the Nash to New York, and he got me to sail her for him."

"You don't mean the old Susan E. Nash, do you, Si?"

"That's her."

"The devil you say! What's the old thing loaded with?"

"Kind of a gin'ral cargo—apples, potatoes, rootabeggy turnups, cats, and a few other things."

"Cats! You're foolin', ain't you, Si?"

"Hope to never swaller my hat if they ain't fifty-seven cats aboard that ere schooner, and mebbe they'll be more before we git to New York. Some of 'em may kitten before the voyage is ended."

Mr. Larrabee went on to tell Mr. Ransom how the most of the cats had been put aboard as a joke by his friend Barick Marston and a few other Ogunquitters.

"I didn't know nothin' about it," he explained, "until we'd been to sea one night. I was sittin' alongside the cabin door when the cats was let loose up in the fo'cas'le. A three-year-old boy could have knocked me over when I seen all them cats come leapin' on deck. Every one of 'em made straight for the side of the schooner nighest to land, and the whole gang of 'em stood there for much as ten minutes and howled and yowled.

"'Where'd them cats come from?' says I to the mate.

"'Danged if I know,' says he.

"'Find out,' says I, "'and report to me.'

"Bumbye he come back with the cook.

"'All I know,' says the cook, 'is that when I opened the locker where the vegetables is the critters jumped out and skun for the deck.'

"The cook was lyin', and I knowed it, but I didn't let on. I jest waited till I ketched him alone, an hour or so afterward, an' then I grabbed him by the back of the neck and slack of his trousers and scat him into tellin' the truth.

"'Out with it, you miser'ble cuss, or overboard you go,' says I.

"'I hate to tell the truth,' says he, 'but when it comes to choosin' betwixt tellin' the truth and floatin' round in a watery grave, I'll sacrifice my principles and tell the truth,' and he done so.

"We got along pooty good with the cats until day before yesterday. I dunno whether they'd ketched all the rats aboard the Nash or had got sick of eatin' rat meat or what. But no matter what the cause was, early that mornin' they sot up the confoundedest cat music you ever see. They was no way of gittin' away from it day nor night. Everywhere you went you'd meet anywheres from one to twenty of 'em yowlin' for victuals.

"'Ain't you got nothin' to feed them animiles with?' says I to the cook.

"'Ain't got no strictly cat victuals aboard the ship,' says the cook. 'Why don't you drown em? They's fifty-seven of 'em accordin' to my figures. Suppose we extermernate about fifty of 'em.'

"'Mr. Cook,' says I, 'if them cats had come aboard voluntary, it might be different. Seein's they was drug aboard by Mr. Marston and his friends, they'll stay aboard till we git back to Ogunquit. They ain't nothin' but cats; but even cats has got a right to be treated fair and honor'ble.'

"'Well,' says the cook, 'I'll do the best I can for 'em, but I don't believe I can stop their howlin' with any victuals they is on this schooner.'

"He was right. They kept on yowlin' jest as bad as ever. Bumbye one of 'em—seems as though she'd been picked out for spokesman, or mebbe I ought to say spokescat—comes up to me and rubs her self agin my legs. Next thing I knowed she was up in my lap. From there she climb up on my shoulder and made a tippet of herself around my neck. Then she come back and squatted on my knee and fixed her eyes on mine.

"All of a sudden an idee struck me. You've seen that 'ere play they call 'The Silver King,' ain't ye?"

"Yes," said Mr. Ransom, "I saw it up to Boston last Winter."

"Well, you know the Silver King gits back after he's been away from his fam'ly for consider'ble many years, and sorter gits into conversation with a little gal. He says something to her an' she says something to him, and then he stoops down an' gives her a kiss. Then they git to talkin' agin. All to once the man grabs his forehead with his left hand and his heart with his right hand, and hollers out, 'Me Gawd! Me own chi-l-id!'

"It was jest sech another case with me'n that cat. 'Me Gawd,' says I, 'me own cat!'

"'Kitty,' says I, 'I'm terrible glad to see ye, but I wish you was to home. This ain't no place for you. You don't look so all-fired happy, seems to me, Kitty. I know what you'd like a thunderin' sight better than this. How'd a mess of b'iled liver strike ye, Kitty, follered by a nap on the sofy by the fire?'

"Seems as though that cat would turn herself fur side in when she heard me talkin' about b'iled liver. Mebbe it was all imagination, but that don't make no difference. The idee got into my head that that ere cat—one of the faithfulest critters that ever wore cat hide—wasn't gittin' fed good. 'She ain't nothin' but a cat,' I says to myself, 'but she's done her duty by the Larrabee fam'ly for a good many years and I'll be danged if the head of the Larrabee family is goin' to set round and see her suffer. I ain't goin' to see none of my neighbors' cats suffer nuther.'

"'Mr. Mate,' says I, 'where's the nighest butcher shop?'

"'Provincetown,' says he.

"'Well, steer for it,' says I.

"I guess he thought I was crazy, but I didn't care what he thought. I didn't make no explanation. Confound him, I sorter think he was in along with the cook in helpin' Barick Marston put up the job on me. If I make up my mind sartain sure he was, I'd git even with Mr. Mate before I quit skipperin' that ere schooner.

"So here I be. The liver's been bought and sent aboard, and jest about now I reckon them cats is gittin' some of it. Mebbe I'm a fool, but I'd a thunderin' sight rather be sot down for a fool than to have the feelin' that I'd let a lot of dumb animals suffer when I might jest as well as not have made 'em comf'table and happy. Ain't lost but a day by comin' in here, anyhow."

Mr. Ransom insisted we should come to his house for supper, but Mr. Larrabee said no.

"It ain't often," said he, "I git a chance to mastercate hotel victuals. Does me good. Makes me realise what a fortunit man I be in havin' a darter that can bake a pie or bile an apple dumplin' or fry a steak fit for anybody on airth, not exceptin' nobody."

After we'd had supper I asked Mr. Larrabee what he thought of Provincetown cooking.

"It depends," said he, "on how you look at it. I'm filled up pooty good, but it was a durn miscellaneous collection I done it with. Had to clean off the table before I got anything like a fair stock of victuals laid in. Made me think of home, though, jest as I said it would. Wish I was home this very minute. Sorter long for a quarter of an Annie Larrabee mince pie and a half a dozen home-made sassages. I ain't no doubt them cats of ours had a more satisfactory meal, accordin' to, than we had.

"Suppose we go aboard the Nash and see 'em—see if they've quit yowlin'. If they ain't, I'll give 'em some liver. I can't stand no more of that melancholy misery that was pervadin' the old schooner when we come ashore."

As we came alongside the Nash, Mr. Larrabee had the boat stopped so that he might listen.

"Not a yip," said he, "you wouldn't know they was a cat on the ship.

"When we got aboard the same blissful condition prevailed.

"In the cabin we found Mr. Larrabee's own cat curled up in the skipper's armchair. Mr. Larrabee picked her up gently, seated himself in the armchair, and let the cat nestle in his lap.

"I wish Annie Larrabee could see this," he murmured.

"Look here," he exclaimed, "I've got to send a telegraph to Annie. Can't do it tonight, but I'll do it fust thing in the morning. Just as likely as not Annie is worryin' about this ere cat. I'll let her know she's traveling with the old man and is gettin' along pooty good. Supposin' you take that ere pencil and paper and write the telegraph for me. Jest say 'Fidely is with me aboard the Sewsan E. Nash. I'll fetch her back jest's good's she ever was.' There, that'll relieve Annie a terrible sight. She is tremenjus fond of Fidely, Annie is.

"Guess I'll send Barick Marston a telegraph, too, a good long C. O. D."

"They won't take it from you, Mr. Larrabee," said I, "unless somebody guarantees payment at the other end."

"What's the matter with Ceph Ransom? He'll fix it all right. Jest write the message.

Provincetown, Mass., Nov. 19, 1901.

To Barick Marston, Ogunquit, Me.:

Dear Barick: Much obleeged for them cats. I'll make it all right with ye when I git back to Ogonquit. I jest bought $3.50 worth of liver for 'em over to Provincetown. Suppose I'll have to buy consider'ble more before I git them cats back to Ogunquit. I'll keep strict account of what I spend and you can settle when I see you next.

I hope Mrs. Marston and the twins is feelin' first-class.

I'm sendin' this ere telegraph C. O. D. Prob'ly it will cost you somewheres nigh $3. It's wuth it, though. Yours respectfully,

SILAS LARRABEE.

"They was a poet once," Mr. Larrabee remarked after a pause, "that couldn't never git no letters from a friend of his that was travelin' over to Europe. So he sot down and guv vent to his feelin's in a little poum:

Them as comes to go to roam
Thinks light of them that stays to home.

"It ain't so with me. I think Barick will be consider'bly teched when he gits that ere telegraph." ROBERT W. WELCH.

Provincetown, Mass., Nov. 19.

Like Father, Like Daughter.

At the Army and Navy Club the other evening several of the younger set were talking and the name of Gen. Joseph Wheeler was mentioned. It seemed that every one had a story to tell of him. This was recounted by an eye-witness. He said:

"It was at Montauk. With several other officers I was in Gen. Wheeler's tent and we were busy with details of supplying the hospitals. Outside there was a group of civilians. They were waiting to get passes to see friends in the hospital. Most of them carried baskets filled with dainties which had to be inspected so that the soldiers would not be killed with kindness.

"Well, among the civilians there was one who was burdened by nothing heavier than his stolid sadness. They had all crowded close, in their eagerness to get the passes, when one of the officers of the medical corps ordered the Sergeant to shove them back, and with unnecessary gruffness told them to go about their business as Gen. Wheeler was too busy to see them for some hours.

"The big German was instant in obedience, but the others were moving back slowly, when Wheeler threw open the flap of his tent and asked the officer what the trouble was.

"'Here are a lot of people,' he replied, 'who want hospital passes. None of us have had anything to eat since breakfast and so I told them to go away.'

"'As I have had no lunch in three days,' Wheeler replied, 'I think you might miss lunch just once,' and then he turned to the group.

"The big German drew himself into as soldierly a position as his age and robustness would permit. He saluted, as they do in Europe, palm forward. Gen. Wheeler advanced, answering the salute, and asked what he could do for him.

"'I know by telegraph mine big boy is dead,' said the German. 'My frau is too much old sorrow to come, and, respectfully, General, I want his body to bury in the Lutheran Cemetery. You will that permit?'

"Gen. Wheeler extended both hands to his visitor and said: 'My heart is with you, Sir, and I am at your service. There are horrors and glories in war. You have been a soldier?'

"'Yes. I was hit three times at Sedan.'

"'Then you are proud that your boy died for his flag?'

"'Yes, and God bless you, General.'

"Then Gen. Wheeler said: 'I want you to see that this gentleman is given the body of his son and that it be escorted to the train with a guard of honor.'"

The company lifted their glasses and drained them to the toast Gen. Wheeler.

"We must not forget the General's daughter," said the story teller. "You know she was a trained nurse. She was untiring in her devotion to the sick soldiers—the right woman in the right place. One afternoon some one, knowing that her work was arduous and accomplished in dreadful surroundings, sent her a box of flowers. She wore but one of them. The others she distributed through the hospital wards of the privates.

"'The officers are appreciative,' she said to me, 'but these poor fellows are simply delighted when little attentions are shown them.'

"An emaciated giant, yellow-faced and seemingly tremendously old, although his papers of enlistment proved him to be but twenty-one, looked at the rose in a glass by his iron bed and as the General's daughter passed said, 'God bless you, Miss Wheeler.'

Then the gentlemen of the Army and Navy Club stood again and drank to "The General's Daughter."

His Thanksgiving Gift.

MR. JONES was a man of wealth and withal a thrifty man. His friends called him "near," his acquaintances called him "close," but his employes said he was "mean."

It was on a day late in November that Sam Wells, Jones's confidential clerk, stepped into his employer's private office and found that gentleman tying up a minute package with great care and with evident enjoyment. Looking up at last from this pleasant occupation, he said, gleefully:

"Now, what do you suppose I've got here, Mr. Wells?"

Sam said he didn't know—couldn't imagine.

"It's a present, Mr. Wells," he announced, rubbing his hands, "a Thanksgiving present for a dear old couple."

"Indeed!" remarked Sam aloud. Inwardly he said: "So the old duffer is going to do something decent and liberal for a change."

"Yes, a Thanksgiving present," his face glowing with the warmth of his generous impulses, "to a dear old couple who are dreadfully poor—old friends, with whom my wife and I always dine on Thanksgiving Day. Now, what do you think it is?" patting the package affectionately.

"Oh, I couldn't guess, Mr. Jones."

"Try. They have invited us to dinner every Thanksgiving for years.

"Well," hasarded Sam, "I suppose you are sending the old gentleman a handsome scarfpin and the old lady a pair of sleeve buttons or a brooch. Am I right?"

"No—no," shaking his head and rubbing his hands unctuously, "not exactly. I shall have to tell you. You see, we have gone to dinner there so often and the dear old people are so poor that I thought it would be a good idea to contribute something to the entertainment, so I am sending them a quarter of a pound of candy—peanut brittle it is. Do you like it?"

Waiting for the Horse to Yawn.

A New York young man just back from a trip in Canada was telling his friends of the times he had had.

"We took a horse and a buckboard," said he, "from Xavier Station out into the woods for a day's shooting. When we got there, of course we unhitched the horse and took off the harness. Then we went hunting.

"At night, when we came to hitch up, hanged if we knew how to do it. In about an hour we got nearly all the harness on, but the old horse wouldn't let us put the bit in his mouth. We couldn't drive him without that!

"Charlie said: 'Say, have you lots of cigars?'

"'Yes,' said I, 'but what has that to do with it?'

"'Well,' said he, 'we shall just sit down and smoke till that brute yawns!' And we did it."

Figure It Out.

Since the force exerted by the human heart every twenty-four hours is sufficient to lift 120 tons one foot high, when a man tells his sweetheart that "he loves her with all his heart," can it be that he means 10,000 pounds an hour?

NOV

TALES FROM ODD NOOKS AND STRAY CORNERS.

His Banjo Saved Him.

THE West Side Police Court had just settled down to its afternoon session. The Magistrate was rapidly getting rid of a long line of "drunks" and "disorderlies," imposing a "fined $5" here and a "discharged with reprimand" there, his judicial sagacity intuitively picking out the old offender from the man "with his first jag." The clerks were all busily engaged in drawing up complaints and filing affidavits, and the whole court was on business intent.

Suddenly through the door leading out into the prison corridor there came the sounds of a banjo. Music in a courtroom was almost an unheard-of occurrence. The Magistrate looked up inquiringly; the busy pens of the clerks ceased their scratchings, and for a moment the court listened to the sweet strains of "Old Black Joe" as they came floating through the open door. Then the door was closed with a bang and the sound shut off. The Magistrate and clerks settled down to work again, all unconscious of the fact that out in the corridor a burly negro was bringing about his release from a charge of assault through the power of his banjo.

There are two big cells out in the corridor where the prisoners are confined while waiting their turn to be arraigned before the Magistrate—one for male prisoners and the other for the females, and when those who had been attracted from the courtroom by the sounds of the banjo came out into the corridor they found two prisoners confined in them—a middle-aged negress of the pure Southern type, who called herself "Sallie," and a big burly negro who said his name was "Billie." It seems that "Sallie" and "Billie" had formerly been great friends, but had got into a quarrel on Eighth Avenue, during which "Billie" had picked up a brick lying conveniently near and hurled it at his companion's head. A policeman had placed "Billie" under arrest, and had also locked up "Sallie" in order to have her on hand to lodge a complaint of assault against her companion, and they were now waiting their turn to be arraigned before the Magistrate.

The woman was greatly enraged at her former friend and would have nothing to do with him.

"Jes' wait 'til Ah tell de Jege 'bout dat brick you done trowed at me, an' den see where you'll be at," she exclaimed vindictively.

To all "Billie's" pleadings for mercy she turned a deaf ear.

"I'se gwine tell de Jege," was her sole response to his prayers for forgiveness. "I'se mad, an' I'se gwine tell him."

Finally in despair "Billie" took out of its case the old banjo which he had with him when arrested, and which he had insisted on carrying to his cell with him, and started to tune up. Then he broke out into a Southern medley. Instinctively the woman's feet began to keep time, her eyes to sparkle.

"I'se mad at him, but jes' don' he play beau'ful," she exclaimed as the charm of the music began to take possession of her and her anger began to cool. "He done trowed dat brick at me, but Ah don' b'lieve he tried to hit me. He jes' wanted to scare me."

And as "Billie," now sure of the result, continued to play those old Southern airs so dear to the heart of the negro, the woman's anger grew less and less. So when the keeper finally told them that their turn had come to appear before the Magistrate, she was completely won over and was ready to say anything for "Billie."

"What's the matter here?" asked the Magistrate, when the two were arraigned before him. "The officer says that this man attempted to hit you with a brick," he said, turning to the woman.

"'Deed, Jege, dat ain't de trut'. Dere ain't no tr'uble. Dis man an' me am good frien's, an' jes' 'cause he done picked up a brick an' done make b'lieve he were gwine to trow it at me dis here officer done run us both in. 'Deed, Jege, he was jes' in fun; dere ain't been no tr'uble," cried the woman.

"Well, what's the trouble with you?" asked the Magistrate of the man.

"Jege, your Honor, dis is de only piece of tr'uble I has," holding up the old banjo—the banjo which had stood him in such good stead and saved him from a charge of assault. "Let us go, Jege; we ain't done no harm."

And the Magistrate, the sounds of the banjo still ringing in his ears, discharged them.

They went out of the courtroom arm in arm, the old banjo keeping them company.

"It would have been a pity to fine him," remarked the Magistrate, as he turned to another case.

Fate of the Star Boarder.

FOR several years Mr. J. Kennedy Muffler, as he described himself on his delicately perfumed cards, had been the stellar centre of attraction at a certain boarding house in West Fourteenth Street. Last week, after a brief passage at arms, he was ingloriously dislodged from this proud position by a new boarder, a squab-jawed, hard-faced young man. So longer does J. Kennedy Muffler draw the largest slice of beefsteak at Tuesday's dinner or the most prominent portion of [illegible] who gladden Mrs. Baum's boarding house by their charms surround Mr. Muffler in the front parlor or listen with rapt attention while he leads the conversation at table.

Soon after his arrival at Mrs. Baum's Mr. Muffler had been installed as star boarder. He had many charms for feminine eyes. His hair had a poetic curl and he always wore a gentle, soothing smile. Muffler described himself as the "managing clerk" in a tea store. He wore a red vest and sang all the latest coon songs with soulful energy. Muffler made a study of all things feminine. One of his choicest pastimes was to stroll up Sixth Avenue of an evening and critically inspect the shop windows. All in all, Mr. Muffler was regarded as a paragon at Mrs. Baum's.

His table talk, aside from comment on styles and fashions and his daily doings "at the store," was largely taken up by the subject of his brother's children, "Dick and little Phil." Not a meal passed but that their sayings, capers, and doings were retailed by Mr. Muffler in his most charming way. No matter what the subject before the court of sirens, he was likely to break in with "You ought to have seen Dick," &c., or "Little Phil showed his papa a neat trick last night," &c. Then all hands would turn in and smilingly listen to a tale from domesticity.

No one ever scowled at the related doings of "Dick and little Phil" for three long years. Then the hard-faced young man who joined Mrs. Baum's family grumbled on the third day after his arrival at mention of them. The hard-faced young man soon appeared as a competitor for Mr. Muffler's supreme position.

One evening the hard-faced young man entered the dining room just in advance of Mr. Muffler. He carried a placard in his hand upon which appeared some doggerel in big black letters. He hung it on the gas jet. The boarders were aghast as Mr. Muffler entered and read on the placard:

Give us a rest from Dick and little Phil,
For of these two subjects we've had our fill.

Some one tittered and one of the sirens whispered: "Isn't it clever?" There were more titters as Mr. Muffler, with a much-muffled ejaculation of "Confounded impudence!" sat down to a silent dinner. His rout was complete. Next day he notified Mrs. Baum that the second floor hall bedroom was at her disposal.

Commercialism in Prayer.

ONE middle-aged member of the First Congregational Church of Buffalo has been steeped for a quarter of a century in the strenuous commerce of the Queen City. He believes in carrying business principles into all that he does, into religion as well as amusement.

One Wednesday evening he attended a Christian Endeavor meeting. His mind was still permeated with innumerable letters that he had written or received during the day. Most of them began somewhat after this fashion:

"Gentlemen: Yours of the 5th inst. at hand. In reply we beg to state—" &c. Or,

"Sirs: We regret delay in shipment of your order of recent date—" &c.

Thinking of such things he was called upon for a prayer. He rambled on in the old-fashioned stereotyped style to such a length that some of the good Endeavorers who were impatient to get home began to think anything but Christian thoughts of him. Their impatience gave way to astonishment, however, when after appealing to the Lord to help the poor and oppressed, our friend concluded: "Thanking you for past favors and assuring you of our patronage in the future, we remain yours truly. Amen."

Why He Whistled Off Key.

WITH his hat tilted toward his nose and rakishly leaning at an acute angle to the right, he still looked a cherub. Yellow curls, close cut, clustered about his ears. His eyes were blue as Summer skies and there was an air of innocence about him, though he did wear the blue uniform of a district messenger. The elevated car was crowded and the boy would probably have been unnoticed, except by a motherly old lady seated near him, if it had not been that he whistled. How he could whistle!

It was simply blood curdling and nerve rending. If he had been an ugly lad he would probably have been killed. As it was, the passengers fidgeted and looked at him with unfriendly eyes. This did not trouble him in the least, as just off key he rendered "The Holy City," flatting on the high notes. As the people left the car—and undoubtedly some left before arriving at their destinations, preferring to walk rather than listen to the desecration of harmony—it was noticeable that those nearest the boy moved to other seats.

When he had two seats to himself he added more of his comfort by whistling "Home, Sweet Home" in a heart-breaking way and then, stretching himself out, he fell into a refreshing sleep. He did not seem quite comfortable after a while, and the old lady tucked her shawl under his head. He grunted his satisfaction and slept on. Near the end of the line he woke up, peered out of the windows to make certain he had not been carried too far, smiled in a friendly way at the old lady, and [illegible] were going down the stairs he made a confidante of his new friend.

"I always do that when I am tired," he said.

"Always do what?" asked the old lady.

"Whistle off key," he replied. "It works like a charm when you are tired and want a nap. They get out of the way and you can stretch out. I sing in Grace Church and have been studying music for three years. That's what makes it so easy to hurt people's ears with sharps and flats that ought not to be."

"Aren't you ashamed to make people suffer?" asked the old lady.

"No, not when I can make them happy, like this."

The silence of one of the long up-town blocks awakened to melody as a sweet soprano voice, rich and clear, sang the praises of the Creator.

"I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," he sang. The old lady leaned over and kissed him. The messenger boy looked confused and blushed. He was not such a very wicked boy, for he did not forget to say, in awkward fashion, "Thanks," and hurried on his way, whistling like a joyous bird.

Ancestor Seekers' Methods.

"THEY are the bane of my existence," said a librarian plaintively.

His eyes had been following the tall, well-dressed woman through the door. They now came back questioningly to his face.

"She's an ancestor seeker," he answered. "You see, it's this way," he went on, full of his grievances. "They all want to be Daughters of the Revolution. That craze started with the organization of the society—and grows rather than otherwise.

"To qualify they must find an ancestor, and the libraries are their hunting grounds. To many the library is apparently a place of mystery, and they begin their search by plying me with questions.

"All I can do is to discover the State in which their ancestors were supposed to live and turn over its documents for their inspection.

"With some this suffices, but the majority ask me to assist them in the more minute search for names, dates, &c.

"Often the ancestor is all right and condescends to show himself after a time.

"Then, again, he is decidedly non est. The most thorough investigation fails to bring even a 'private' to the light of day.

"In such a case the chances are that my lady, becoming decidedly angry, declares the book has got it all wrong. In fact, the library and everybody connected with it are hopelessly wrong, and she says she will consult more reliable authorities.

"There are times, too, when the ancestor turns up, but, horror of horrors, his interest in the Revolution was that of a—Tory. Over this we must needs draw a veil.

"Now, there's a field," he went on after a short pause. "Why doesn't some enterprising woman take up hunting out genealogies? I'll warrant she'd find it profitable. I know one, a Washingtonian, who makes quite a modest income by this sort of work. I am sure we librarians would welcome a professional in this line."

A Costly Bag of Flour.

TWO DOLLARS a pound for five pounds of flour is what two reckless automobilists paid in Brooklyn a few days ago. They did not intend to pay it, but a policeman made them see that it was the easiest way out of their trouble. They were speeding along Atlantic Avenue in a reckless way, making persons dodge and run for their lives, when their career was brought to a close at a corner.

As they whizzed down the street a man who had a bag in his hand was crossing. He heard and saw the rushing machine just in time to leap to one side. As he jumped he drew back his arm and threw the bag with all his strength at the men in the vehicle. His aim was good and it struck and burst, covering both men from head to foot.

Had they known what was good for them they would have continued on their journey. Not seeing a policeman who stood leaning against a tree and who, with half a dozen other witnesses, sent up a shout of laughter, they quickly stopped their machine and returned with the evident intention of attacking the man who threw the flour. The policeman stepped forward and said to the man who had thrown the flour:

"If you will make a complaint I will arrest them for reckless running."

In an instant the automobilists became meek and tried to smooth things over, finally paying for damages each.

A Bird Battle in Harlem.

STROLLERS on the Boulevard, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, on a recent Sunday were treated to an interesting spectacle in the way of a battle among birds.

On the west side of the way stands a residence the walls of which are overgrown with a creeping vine, which approaching Winter has denuded of its leaves, somewhat thinning the tendrils numbers of the nests of the English sparrow.

Attention was first attracted by a great [illegible] about in great dudgeon, with their feathers all ruffled, chirping their defiance at a pair of blackbirds perched in a tree close by the wall.

Growing on the vine were clusters of blue-black berries, upon which the blackbirds were casting covetous eyes. It is possible the sparrows misconstrued their intentions, looking upon them as possible destroyers of their homes, or it may have been merely an outcropping of their naturally "scrappy" dispositions. At any rate, they seemed determined to keep the blackbirds from the vine.

At short intervals one or the other of the blackbirds would make a sally at the vine and manage to secure one or two of the berries before it was driven back by the sparrows.

The blackbirds, intent only on the berries, did not attempt an aggressive fight, acting only on the defensive when too hard pressed and retiring to their perch in the tree after each trip to the vine.

But right royally did the pugnacious little pests defend their fortress. Apparently chaotic, from the great fluttering and excited chirping, there was withal considerable system in their plan of attack. Under the generalship of an old cock bird they would meet in a mass the attempts of the blackbirds to feed, rushing at them, seemingly regardless of injury, and pecking them and striking at them with their wings from all sides.

This went on for some time. The sparrows, content at first in driving the blackbirds from the vine, did not attempt to follow them to their perch in the tree.

But finally, flushed with the success of keeping the enemy at a distance, the old bird marshaled his forces for a last grand rally, and on the next dash of the blackbirds the sparrows met them, fought them from the vine, followed them to the tree, drove them from their perch, and, amid a suppressed murmur of applause from the assembled onlookers, continued the chase in midair until they were well out of sight.

Friend of Bronx Birds.

AN OLD man can be seen almost any fine day about noon at the southern extremity of St. Mary's Park, in the Bronx. He has shaggy hair and whiskers and frayed and faded garments.

Remote from groups of romping children, he takes a seat on a settee and begins to whistle softly and to chirrup in a peculiar way. This is continued for several minutes.

Soon expectant sparrows appear as if by magic from the shrubbery and hop fearlessly at his feet. Next comes a small flock of pigeons, which circle slowly over his head and finally settle down beside him on the bench, on his shoulders, and on his head, deftly balancing themselves on his battered derby hat.

Casual observers are amazed at this display of affection by the birds. Into the side pockets of his ragged coat the old man's hands are thrust, and when they are withdrawn they contain either bread crumbs or grains of corn. These he sprinkles liberally before his feathered guests.

Chirping, fluttering, and making much ado generally, they eat greedily and clamor for more, but if it is not coming at once they become more insistent, until finally they are supplied with dessert, which not infrequently takes the form of worms or captured flies.

"Oh, see!" exclaimed a little girl who was watching the feast the other afternoon, "the pigeons are going to kiss him for thanks before they fly away."

Sure enough, the pigeons did, that is, two of them. One on either shoulder suddenly began cooing, and deliberately placed its beak between their patron's lips, flew up among the tree tops, and were lost to view. But the hungry, voracious sparrow, never satisfied, lingers until the old man himself arises and shuffles away from the spot down the graveled walk.

"Poor old man!" mused the little girl, "I guess he has nobody to love him except the birds."

Knocked Out in One Round.

AT the Zoo in Central Park there was a fierce and bloody fight the other day. The outcome, if is feared, may prove fatal to the male eagle, who provoked the battle. No one knows just how it started, but it may have been a scurrilous remark about the personal appearance of his mighty mate that drew down her wrath upon the luckless male—anyway, they fought.

Loud screams and angry thrashings in the cage first drew the keeper's attention, when he discovered a fighting mix-up. The great curved beaks tore, the fearful talons struck and cut, the powerful wings beat and pummeled as the pair mixed in conflict on the floor. There was a brown [illegible] of down and feathers in the air about them.

The female is much the larger and more powerful bird, and at last succeeded in vanquishing her mate. He, poor, battered, feathering victim, presented a pitiable sight when released by his foe, though his eye still flashed defiance, and he would only partially acknowledge himself [illegible]

Some Fulton Street Memories

THE Park National Bank, an ambitious young institution, with a few odd millions of capital and something less than a billion surplus, has been tearing down a few buildings in the rear of the structure in which it conducts business at present with the ultimate object, it is understood, of putting up the greatest and finest and highest office building in the City of New York. The fact that there are other greatest, and finest, and highest buildings on the Island of Manhattan is incidental.

In making the huge gap running through from Fulton Street to Ann, which has resulted from the recent work of demolition, the contractors employed in the interests of the bank have laid bare some old brick walls which bring up peculiar memories to the New Yorker whose memory goes back from forty to fifty years.

The walls are fire-stained near the top; they marked the limits of a tragedy of fire which to the New York boy of forty years ago, and to many boys of larger growth, was one to be remembered with sorrow. It was the burning of Barnum's Museum.

It may amaze the younger generation to learn that the destruction of a mere show place was looked upon as a municipal, almost a National calamity. But New York was a much smaller place in the sixties than it is to-day, and Barnum's loomed large on the horizon, much larger than those of this same younger generation can understand. It was in a measure a public institution. It filled the places occupied to-day by several public institutions—Central Park, the Zoo, the Aquarium, the Museums of Art and Natural History, and the semi-public Metropolitan Opera House. In those days the great city had not yet entered into its manhood. Jennie Lind, the Wild Man of Borneo, the Gyascutus, the Horse with Its Head Where Its Tail Ought To Be, and other stars in the Barnum firmament were all public characters. They were loved of the people, the real and the fictitious, and when their glorious habitation, the like of which existed nowhere else on earth, went up in flame and smoke there was general grief. Yes, it is no figure of speech to say that many who looked upon that conflagration, that holocaust, that horrible incineration of many things animate and inanimate which the public held dear, there were many who were not ashamed to shed tears of helpless grief and chagrin. Oh, yes, Barnum had been burned out before, and was destined to be burned out again; already was he known as "Phoenix" T. Barnum. But never before nor afterward did his trial of fire strike sorrow to so many hearts as when the Museum of Broadway and Ann Street became a funeral pyre to his happy family.

Looking at the rough-faced walls of the buildings fronting on Fulton Street and on Ann, behind the gap made for the new Park National Bank, one may see still the dark marks where the flames licked and blackened the bricks. There the conflagration was stayed by most heroic effort on the part of the volunteer firemen, and out of the ashes of the old museum arose the marble building of The New York Herald, which since has been razed to make room for one of the sky scrapers built by the ambitious President of the Sugar Trust. What history has been written in New York since that fire! What wondrous changes have taken place in that neighborhood! The writer is forty-four. It makes him feel like a veteran indeed when he looks back along the ragged ridge of years since he viewed as a boy the destruction of the place where "the only hippopotamus in captivity" was confined.

***

Standing on the roof of the Fulton Street building which marks the limit of the fire on the east, holding the nozzle of a hose, was an athletic young Irishman and a still more athletic young fellow of Scotch-Irish blood, and they never left their post until the danger was past. The former of the men, John Brosnan, has gone to his last reward; the latter was known in those days as "young Jim Bennett." In after years when "young Jim" became "the Commodore," and was the head and front of the great newspaper which is identified with his name, it was a source of great satisfaction to John Brosnan to be able to look back upon the time when "he and Bennett" helped to stay the progress of flames which threatened to reduce him to penury and force him, like P. T. Barnum, to start all over again.

***

The story of John Brosnan is one so closely identified with the rise and fall of Fulton Street that it would be impossible to attempt to write a story of that street—and what an interesting story would not it make?—without devoting one of the best chapters to him. He was one of the pioneers of the street, of which his place is still a curious landmark, a place with a character all its own, like some of those old places one reads about in Dickens. Brosnan was one of those very, very few men who seemed to have found the secret of mixing religion and the liquor business. All those who knew old John—and his clients represented many of the most substantial and sober business men of the Fulton Street district—knew how strictly honest and honorable he was in all his transactions, how careful he was to obey the letter and spirit of the law, how doubly careful to carry nothing in his cellar or on his shelves but the purest and best of wines and liquors, knew how set he was against drunkenness, and how sturdily he refused to sell to those who, according to the lenient measurement of his Irish eye, had "got more than was good for them," and how faithfully and zealously he supported the Church of which he was a member, contributing to its charities and educating a son for its priesthood—all these will admit, if they be honest, that John Brosnan was a Christian and a liquor seller at the same time, and a mighty good specimen of both.

He was a brawny young immigrant, fresh and green from the isle that is ever both, when he came to America with naught but a good head on his shoulders and the clothes on his back. Somewhere in Chambers Street he got a place as waiter or bartender for an Italian who kept a little hole in the wall, patronized by his fellow-countrymen, Lorenzo Ventura by name. Among the patrons of the place was an excitable sort of a fellow who bore the name of Garibaldi. In Italy they take off their hats when that name is mentioned, and call the owner of it "Liberator." But the Garibaldi in Lorenzo Ventura's was known as a wild sort of chap who lived down on Staten Island, and who came up to New York once a week or so to drink some of his native wine and hatch ominous conspiracies with his fellow exiles. He and John Brosnan struck up a great friendship. They were in the same boat. Each had a Fatherland that he longed to see free. But Brosnan was the more practical of the two. And Garibaldi won the fame.

***

The young Irishman was a faithful worker. He put in his eighteen or nineteen hours a day without thought of complaining, and picked up the rudiments of a business which is not altogether child's play, as hundreds of annual bankruptcies will attest. And then he began to look about him. With a touch of that sagacity which he often disclosed in later life, he saw—this was away back in 1840 or 1850—that Fulton Street was destined to be a great thoroughfare. Brooklyn was a fast-growing city and the Fulton Ferry was becoming the chief factor in transportation between the cities.

So one day young John made a bargain with his employer. He bought the mahogany round table at which Garibaldi always sat, a few chairs, a picture or two, and got credit for a stock of the sort of goods that Ventura sold, and established himself on the smallest of small scales on Fulton Street, a few doors east of Broadway. Later, when Ventura retired from business, Brosnan bought his sign, and it hangs over the door to this day.

His foresight was made quickly manifest. Fulton Street grew to be the most important artery of travel between New York and its neighbor across the East River. Business houses sprang up; Barnum built his museum around the corner, and John Brosnan established a business which never left him, even after the bridge was built and Fulton Street became a double line of business has-beens, and afterward went into the hands of the cheap clothing merchants, cheap tobacconists, and the like, who held it until new interests came in and partly re-established its importance. He always ran the business on the lines originally laid down. Modern barrooms, with fine fittings and rich but garish furniture came, but they did not cut into the trade of the little old musty, fusty place where one could be sure he was drinking what he paid for, and getting little else besides.

In a dingy little back room the round mahogany table of Garibaldi was placed, and there the Italian patriot formed the plans which afterward blossomed into fruition. That Brosnan contributed heavily in hard money and sympathy there is no manner of doubt. But he never boasted of it, nor, indeed, mentioned it. He was a man who could keep his own counsel.

***

When Brosnan moved to Fulton Street and set up his humble place near the corner, that corner was worth possibly $25,000. To-day, it is said that the Park National Bank has offered $650,000 for it, and the only reason why it has not bought it and thus secured a site for the greatest, finest, and highest building in the city is because the owner asks $100,000 more. This little straw may indicate that Fulton Street not only has a past, but a future also. Its moral to the people of to-day is this: Why did you not buy real estate forty years ago?

A Testimonial to Jim Pool's Tavern

"I WAS approaching a town in North Carolina, as to the quality of which I was in ignorance," said John Gilbert, the traveling man, "and as I had found the rural hotels of the locality somewhat wearing on the system I was anxious to inform myself, if I could, as to the probable fate that was in store for me at the inn lying there in wait. When within a mile or so of the town I met a darky, who was on his way somewhere, driving a bull hitched to a wabbly wagon, on which were loaded perhaps a dozen small sticks of pine wood. I stopped him.

"'Is there a good hotel at Jingletown, yonder?' I asked him.

"'A good hotel?' said he, with a comically impudent air.

"'Yes,' said I.

"'In Jingletown?' said he.

"'Certainly,' I replied, testily.

"The darky leaned forward, with his elbows on his knees, and said:

"'Reckon yo' nevuh did know ol' Jedge Gilliam, w'at kim fum evuh yon in de Chowan kentry?'

"'No, I never did,' I replied.

"'Co'se yo' done heah 'bout de ol' Jedge?' the darky queried.

"'Never did,' I replied.

"That seemed to surprise him, and he was silent a while. Then he straightened up, as if preparing to resume his journey, and said:

"'Jim Pool he done kip de tavuhn at Jingletown, Suh.'

"'But wait,' I insisted. 'Is it a good one? And what has old Judge Gilliam to do with it?'

"The darky grinned until his mouth looked like a dentist's showcase.

"'One time,' said he, 'ol' Jedge Gilliam he have to come ovuh hyuh to lay down de law at de Cote House in Jingletown, Suh, an' he stow hese'f at Jim Pool's tavuhn. Dey try a nigguh befo' de ol' Jedge, an' dat nigguh he been a bad un. De case agin him it been a bad un, too, an' dey done find de nigguh guilty. De ol' Jedge he been stoppin' dah at Jim Pool's tavuhn two, free days den. W'en day find de nigguh guilty de ol' Jedge he say to him:

"'"Nigguh, stan' up, dah!"

"'De po' nigguh he stan' up, mos' skceuh'd to deff.

"'"Nigguh!" de ol' Jedge he say. "Dis hyuh a monst'us t'ing yo' done been foun' guilty fo'! My haht it been hahd an' col' as stone agin yo' an' I been pow'ful sorry dat de law an' de Constitution done stan' in de way o' my 'flictin' on yo' de te'bble punishment w'at I pinin' in my col' hahd haht to give yo'. Ef de law an' de Constitution dey doan be in de way o' my doin' it, yo' po', mis'ble wretch yo', I declah to yo' dat I sho'ly would sentence yo' to stop one whole week at Jim Pool's tavuhn! I sho'ly would! But as it stan's now I cain't do it, an' de wust I kin do is to send yo' to de penitentiary fo' ten yeahs!" de ol' Jedge do declah.'

"The darky on his load of wood rolled his eyes up at me, while the grin spread wider and wider across his face.

"'Co'se,' he continued, 'I nevuh did stop at Jim Pool's tavuhn in my life, Suh, an' so I cain't say wedduh it done been a good un or no; but I heah folks say, many times, Suh, ol' Jedge Gilliam done leave dat dah nigguh off mighty easy, Suh!'

"And with that the darky started up his bull and, went on his way, grinning and chuckling as far as I could see him. What sort of hotel I found Jim Pool's to be doesn't matter."

Cane Spreeing at Columbia.

THIS is the time of year when the casual visitor who strolls in the Columbia Gymnasium of an afternoon will see half a dozen couples sprawled out on a mat vigorously engaged in cane spreeing.

Now, to the ordinary person, there is not the least distinction between cane rushing and cane spreeing, except in nomenclature. But, as a matter of fact, there is nothing in common between the two except that each is contested with a cane, known by that name only from courtesy, as it really is a good stout three-foot curtain pole. Rushing is a combat between a large number of sophomores and freshmen who fight and wrestle to get a grasp on the cane. Victory comes to the class which has the greatest number of hands on the cane.

Spreeing is a contest between one sophomore and one freshman, and consists in one man's trying to wrest the stick from his opponent's grasp. Cane rushing is still prevalent at some colleges, and used to be at Columbia, until one man was killed during a fracas a few years ago. Then the Faculty stepped in and forbade rushing. Spreeing was substituted, and, now, all the importance attached to the older method, and less of the danger, are centralized in the newer contest.

Just at present the candidates for the honor of representing their classes are training daily in the Columbia gymnasium, and in a month or so the actual bouts are to come off, in which the outcome determines whether the freshmen shall or shall not be allowed to smoke pipes on the campus. The afternoon of the competition ushers in one of the picturesque happenings of the year at Columbia.

The bouts take place in the huge gymnasium on a forty-foot mat spread in the centre of the amphitheatre. Sprawled around at the outer edge of the mat are dozens of complacent seniors and juniors pleasantly thinking of the past years when they, too, were participants instead of spectators. The combatants' seconds are close at hand with sponge, pail, and towel, ready to succor their representatives in the minute intermission at the end of each round. Around about on poles and walls stream blue and white banners, emblems of victory on field and stream. Over in the gallery are dozens of girls in gay costumes, whose bright tones lend a flash of color to the darker dress of the men. From all sides there comes a great volume of cheers that sweep back and forth over the room, echoing again and again.

Then, amid a frenzied burst of shouts, the light weight spreers, one freshman and one sophomore, come forth to do battle for their classes. The two come to the centre of the mat, seize the pole firmly, the referee blows his whistle, and the battle is on. There is a moment's pull and strain, and then they go suddenly to the floor, tugging, twisting, trying to wrest away the cane. It sounds so easy, so simple, but in fact it is nearly as scientific as wrestling.

There are a multiplicity of holds and tricks, all of which are used between two actual skill involved, the spreeing requires a deal of strength in fingers and forearm, and much knowledge of the power of the body, as a lever to pry off the other man. When the contest is so keenly fought as to last twelve or thirteen rounds, as it often does, the affair develops as much science as boxing. For every hold there is a defense, and the contest for mastery grows so exciting that the thousand spectators rise up, and their usual sharp-cut yells are abandoned in a wild paean of disorganized spontaneous shouts.

Down on the mat the men squirm and wriggle along, so equal in ability that they appear simply to be lying on the mat resting, were it not for the evidence of their mighty tussle, in tense muscles, standing out like whipcords. Occasionally there is a glimpse of a face red and veined, reflecting the tug that is going on. Suddenly one man rolls over like a cat, and the two jump to their feet, one attacking, the other defending. The sophomore, in a twinkling, jerks this way and that and with a long heave the freshman goes flying over his head to land dazed a few feet away. The sophomore twirls his cane a moment before his classmates seize him rapturously and carry him around the gym on their shoulders.

So the contests go, the middle and heavy weight bouts following the first one. It is often dark, with the stars and moon glimmering through the windows, when the last bout is won or lost. Then the victorious hosts, hoarse and tired, flock out of the gymnasium, proclaiming in vainglorious but unmelodious terms that they are "the stuff." Then a rippling cheer, and the day's events are done.

Laundrymen's Hieroglyphics.

WHO shall save us from the desecration of our laundered linen? When shall our washable garments cease to be the billboard of the washwoman's hieroglyphics?

And how long shall we be compelled to go about with our habiliments branded as if we were a Texas steer that had changed ownership a dozen times from calf to packing house, each owner embellishing it with his own particular brand?

Before me are a pair of cuffs, having emblazoned in good-sized script and block letters the maker's name, his trade mark, and the size, (10½) a total of ninety-one letters and figures. A fair crop of reading matter for me to wear on each wrist.

But now the laundryman gets in his fine decorative work. He has used the best of indelible ink and a broad-nibbed pen with which to display his talents. This particular pair of cuffs is known to me and the laundry world as "13270" "(6)" "3395.o"—a lower case o—"x9xx3" "157.13" "R K S" "111111" "441.23" "11:x," with an "x" over the three figures, a grand total of 132 marks on one cuff.

In some cases the laundry writer has erased all "previous records" with that broad-nibbed pen until that cuff looks like a "dirty proof sheet." My collars bear written evidences of this diabolical penwork, often extending from the lower base of the collar nearly to the upper edge thereof.

If I change my laundry a few times more I opine they will commence writing on the outside of my collars and cuffs.

Recently I changed my residence and laundry and a new linen decorator has turned up. He evidently at some period of his life was attached to the late Queen's Governmental service, for my clothing now bears the British "broad arrow," with the shaft supported on either side by a fairly good-sized "X." The arrow measures a trifle over a half inch on the barbs, the shaft being just an eighth of an inch longer.

I shall not dare take this marking into British territory, lest the clothing be seized as the lawful property of his Majesty Edward VII., and I, the innocent victim of an imported laundryman, be sent to some penal settlement to end my days where they don't wear boiled shirts and linen collars.

The neckbands of my shirt are beginning to resemble a ticker tape or a numerical cipher code message, except that there are interjections of evident ancient as well as modern hieroglyphics that no type founder could produce.

Perhaps all this marking has some hidden meaning. Possibly these signs convey from one laundry to another what manner of man the owner of that particular garment is—that he don't want too much starch in the bosom or he wants just so much of his standing collar turned down at the front. Who knows? I don't.

I have underclothing laundry marked in "display type," especially just on the top, so that I dare not appear as a shirtwaist man or leave off my vest lest by some unfortunate mishap the "display lines" might appear to public gaze and people seeing my "number" might say to their friends that "that fellow has 'done time' up the river. See, he wears his number yet!"

I am not the only sufferer at the hands of the marking pen of the laundryman. There are thousands of us in this city, all kicking, some growling, and many using "marine language" at this effacement of the beauty of spotless linen.

THE MAN WITH MARKS.

Father Had "Been There."

They roomed together at one of the fraternities, and the room was blue because of Halfback.

"What's the matter?" asked Quarter, sympathetically.

Halfback—The matter? Everything is the matter! I wrote father to send me the money for some textbooks and —wouldn't it kill you?—what do you suppose he does? well-matched combatants. Besides the Sends me the textbooks!

1901

Old Time Turkey Shoot

and Thanksgiving Pranks on the Great Lakes.

THE man from Ashtabula had the boards, and seemed inclined to keep them. He had introduced himself as first mate of the William A. Bentley, a big ore boat now lying at Sandusky for repairs, made necessary by a fight with an October gale on Lake Huron. The "wet" had been around a few times, and the sailorman was loquacious, the other members of the party at the Hoffman House seeming inclined to listen.

"Yes," he said, "I've got to be back by Thanksgiving, for if I weren't there would be 'things doing' in Sandusky, Ohio. You see, the crews of those big freighters and ore boats are apt to enjoy themselves not wisely but too well, as somebody or other says. I've seen too many Thanksgivings on the lakes not to know what it's like."

"What do they do?" asked a man with a crush hat and a sporty aspect.

"Want me to tell you all I know about it, eh? Well, I don't mind. I've seen it afloat and ashore some twenty years now, and it has always been worth seeing. If the boat happened to be out in the middle of the lake the men are sore a little, but we do all we can to make up. In the first place, if we know we are to be out the steward lays in an extra feed, turkeys and things, particularly things. The men get ordinary breakfast, and then discipline goes hang for the rest of the day. They have all sorts of skylarks—'stunts,' you fellows would say. Sometimes they divide into sides and arm themselves with pails for a water fight. It's fun, but it's cold and wet. Somebody loses his temper when he gets a pail of water, down near freezing point, doused over him, and then there is a fight. They make a ring for that, and fight in five-minute rounds to a finish, with bare knuckles. It doesn't generally take long, but I saw one mill that lasted nearly two hours when I was 'decking' on the old Phoebe Catharine.

The sporty man had to tell about a fight in a New Orleans gambling house before the nautical man got his course again. Then he resumed:

"If there is a new hand aboard they wait till Thanksgiving Day to put him through his paces. They grease the mast and make him climb it, for one thing. They persuade him that you can see stars at midday by looking up through a sleeve, and pour a pail of water down the sleeve when he tries it. Keelhauling? No. I never saw it on the lakes and I guess I never shall. I don't think they do it. I've seen them put a rope around a particularly fresh individual and tow him till he nearly drowned—but that was on a schooner, and a tough gang, too. They are not usually brutal, only boisterous and rough.

"When they finish with the amateurs they start races and games. On a big steamer, where the deck gives them a chance, they get a decent course and sometimes run a relay, each man going around once and handing a marlinspike to the next of his side. The losing side stands for treats at the next port. On a schooner they have 'rigging races.' Around the mainsail, then around the foresail, out to the point of the horn, and back to the starting point. Generally only the four of five best men in the crew enter for this, the event of the day. It's mighty dangerous and needs nerve. A judge is chosen, who stands with a watch. Generally he is the Captain or one of the mates.

"The first contestant toes the line, and on the signal starts up the mainmast. He goes to the gaff, out to its peak, down the leach of the mainsail, along the boom to the mast. Same thing on the foresail, and if she has three or four masts the same on all the big sails. Then he climbs out to the peak of the horn, returns, and runs to the line again. His time is taken and another goes over the same course. To see a man come hand over hand down the edge of the big sail with the wind abeam and the boom away out over the water is enough to make you dizzy if you are not used to it.

"One fellow on the old Phoebe always slid down the sail, keeping his hand on the rope, and trusted to luck to catch the boom with his feet. He always won—but he killed himself one day diving from a forty-foot lumber pile. Nowadays on the steamers the 'rigging races' are slow, for the masts and yards are easy for the men.

"Along about 2 o'clock they get the dinner that 'cookie' has been laboring at all morning. It's a big feed, the biggest of the year, and after that it is pipes and cards till bunktime. Mostly they play euchre and poker, but there was a table of whist players on the Bill Bentley that could lick anything on the lakes.

"On shore we had a different kind of a time. At Sandusky one year the whole crew, pretty well primed, went to a football game. They didn't know very well who were playing, and didn't care, but they had fun of their own. There was another crew at the game who were yelling for 'School' as loud as they could, being Buffalo boys for the most part, who wanted to see the Buffalo visitors win, so our men yelled for Sandusky. Soon from mere yelling they drifted into heated arguments, and it ended in about ten of each party being bailed out next morning. Good scrap while it lasted, and the men didn't see why the police objected. They argued that it was no more than the game, only a matter of clothes, and no harm done. But of course—well, there wasn't an umpire, for one thing. The men who escaped the afternoon arrest were nearly all locked up that night for disorderly conduct, anyway. That was a bad crew, and they hadn't had a holiday since May—so you see there was an excuse.

"The funniest Thanksgiving I ever saw was at Byng Inlet, a little lumber town away up on Georgian Bay. The Phoebe was tied up there waiting for lumber, and the men took the day off and painted the town. It didn't happen to be Thanksgiving Day in Canada; they had had theirs—and the lumbermen were all out of town. Our fellows went in a body and ripped things open. Bill Sawyers played checkers with the storekeeper and was 'skunked,' so the gang turned the store inside out. Then they moved on the blacksmith's shop, but the owner chased them out with a red-hot horseshoe. They took the door with them and piled it up on the doorstep of the priest's house. They came down on a little old Frenchwoman's place and wanted to buy milk, but she wouldn't sell them anything at all. They moved on and annexed some paint pots that were standing by a fence. The painter had gone home for supper, intending to come back and finish his job. The boys finished it for him and 'improved' the work already done. Then they took the red and the black paint with them. They painted wonderful signs all over the town and wanted to paint the ship when they came back.

"About 10 o'clock somebody suggested that they go back to the Frenchwoman's place and 'fix it up a bit.' They went, four of them, and found all quiet. They climbed over the fence and lit among the pigs. A brilliant idea was to paint the live stock! They did that. When the old lady looked out in the morning she must have thought she had 'em, for sure. Pigs daubed with red, white pigs streaked with red and black, black pigs with brilliant red ears and tails—oh, such a menagerie! And the cow they made into a zebra, with one ear red and the other black. She had remained quiet while they fixed her up, so she was the artistic masterpiece of the lot. When I was called up there to settle the damage that cow was a dream! She had most of the red paint off her horns by that time, but the rest of her—well, even the old dame couldn't look at her and feel mad! I told her to put them in the barn and make money in exhibiting them. Finally I squared the thing for $5, and the men shared up expenses and thought it was cheap. That was the best Thanksgiving I ever saw on the lakes."

The narrator paused, glanced around the crowd, and suggested "something." So Charley was called again. Then some one asked whether the lumbermen ever had "Thanksgiving times."

"They used to have real good times, but I haven't been up there on their Thanksgiving since 1885. That year I was at French River, and I saw a real turkey shoot. I think they do it differently now, so I'll tell you about that. Everybody put in a dollar or so and they bought turkeys. Along about 10 o'clock in the morning they gathered out behind the Roman Catholic Church to shoot. Most of them had good Winchester rifles, and I discovered that most of them could use them, too. The target was a turkey, tethered to a little stake behind a white rock. From where the men stood, only the turkey's head showed, sticking up over the rock, and that was bobbing around the way they always do. The range was near 100 yards, and each man had five shots. I thought he needed them when I saw the target.

"They were a great looking crowd. There was old Devie Murphy, boss of the biggest lumber gang in those parts, a six-foot Irishman with a red head; Pierre Laussan, the dried-up old trapper, who knew Labrador better than any other living man—just like a man out of Gilbert Parker's yarns; "Jock," who owned the saloon on the river, and hadn't any surname; young Jean Ribaut, Murphy's son-in-law; Sandy McLaughlin—and a dozen others, Irish, Scotch, and French. One Irishman, named Pete Hearn, by some accident, had been celebrating already, but the rest were sober as Judges. At the last moment, who should come down but Père Matthew, the curé—and he went into the shoot, too, black gown and all.

"Devie Murphy led off, and his first shot knocked the bird over, dead as a door nail. I was kind of dazed.

"'Bedad, an' I'm not yet dead,' said he, 'though it's a grandfather ye made me yisterday.' He slapped Jean Ribaut on the back, and the Frenchman blushed like a girl. Maybe that was the reason he missed the turkey, but anyway, he came in for a lot of good-natured jollying on that head.

"Only three turkeys were hit in the first round, Pierre Laussan getting the second and old Jock the third. They were the three oldest men on the ground, and the way they moralized about it was enough to make the young fellows mad.

"'An' a' your strang arms an' your bonny breadth o' shoulder, Pete Hearn, you na' half the mon that Devie Murphy is for a' that!' said Jock to the reeling Irishman.

"An' phwat chanst has a feller got these days to larn to seight a gun, annyways?' asked Pete.

"The second round and the third and fourth were much the same, Laussan leading with three to his credit at the end of the fourth. The curé had ignominiously failed to kill anything, and every one hoped he would make good in the final round. They stopped to drink cider, and Devie Murphy whispered something to young Charley Billen, the boy whose duty it was to change the turkey for a live one after each successful shot. Then they came in for the last round.

"Murphy killed his bird, Laussan missed. Old Jock missed, and Jean Ribaut was successful, tying the score with Pierre Laussan. Then the tipsy Pete came up, threw his rifle to his shoulder and fired. The head disappeared, the boy ran forward and held up—a turkey's head on a stick! Pete was wild.

"'Be the powers, Oi hit him, Oi hit him—an' it's a turkey Oi get fer all the mane tricks o' ye! Phwat koind of a sphort is this that ye're givin' me?'

"But the crowd pointed out that there was only one hole in the head, and argued that the stick was knocked down by the wind of the bullet. The Irishman insisted that his bullet went through the old hole, and I was chivvying behind a rock, expecting trouble, when old Murphy put a stop to the row by ordering the belligerent Celt to 'shut up.' He did it, too. In those days there was only one king in French River.

"When the curé fired his last shot the boy ran in again, a turkey under his arm, and a second later held up the bird—shot clean through the head! Père Matthew was delighted, rubbing his hands and chuckling in glee. Devie Murphy was smiling, and I strongly suspect they put up the game on the curé. However, he was happy enough and did not suspect, and there was no one there who would enlighten him."

SILK HAT CONTROVERSY AND PHILOSOPHY.

AT LAST it seems as if the reign of the silk hat may come to an end. Hitherto there have been spasmodic attempts to shake off its tyranny, but these were not made by the right people at the right places. Now, however, war has been declared on the silk hat in the clubs of the West End of London, led by men of fashion, supported by a considerable body of public opinion.

A revolution in men's dress may be impending, for not only has the silk hat been assailed, but hints have been thrown out as to other features of men's attire. For the present, however, the fire is all concentrated on the stovepipe. This, so far as it has gone, has developed the weakness rather than the strength of the enemy's position.

It seems as if little or nothing can be said in favor of that form of headgear. The arguments on behalf of the revolutionists were concisely stated a week or two ago by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, who is only one of numerous men of title who have sworn to abjure the "topper."

"First," says Lord Ronald Gower, "I believe the silk hat to be unhealthy. It is bad both for the outside and the inside of the head." The upper classes, who, says Lord Ronald Gower, are all addicted to the silk hat, are in their masculine element nearly all baldheaddd. Look down from a gallery upon a company of men, says he, and if the latter belong to the wealthy and professional class it will be noticed they are nearly all bald. The scalp of the man of the poorer classes is, says he, upon the other hand, covered with thick, bushy hair, even when they are old men. This he directly attributes to the tall hat.

"As to the bad effects on the brain," continues Lord Ronald Gower, "we have the high authority of Dr. Forbes Winslow, who has placed on record his belief that the wearing of the tall hat is partly the reason for the amount of insanity which is now on the increase. Surely these are sufficient reasons for making one dislike this head covering, which has had its day. The real reason which makes people wear this hat is the fear that they may be thought original, if not eccentric, by wearing a more comfortable and sensible covering for the head. Seeing that we are a nation of snobs, it is not surprising that such a number of men injure their health and spoil their pates by donning the most ridiculous head covering that, with the ingenuity proverbial to the insane, the maker of hats ever devised."

It appears from the fight, so far as it has gone, that men have for a long time been grumbling and cursing under their breath against the silk hat, but so tyrannical is fashion that hitherto no one has dared to come out in the open and speak his mind freely. Maledictions are being hurled at the hatters, who, it is charged in London, are in a secret alliance to maintain the silk hat on its throne, well knowing that if a more sensible headgear is adopted a considerable part of their trade will be injured. This is for the reason that the shape of the silk hat is such that a trifling alteration can be made in it from year to year and each annual product sold as "the latest," the fiction being maintained that something entirely new is thus put on the market, whereas everybody knows that the stovepipe in its general lines is much the same to-day as when it was invented.

These assertions, however, are controverted by hatters, who say that some mysterious power which they call "fashion" decrees new shapes, and that the various epochs of the silk hat may be determined somewhat as an archæologist tells the development of man by a series of bones. The hatters go on to say that "the tall hat is the most perfect hat ever invented."

Hoping that they don't wear it cheapselves and that gentlemen do," Lord Ronald Gower says, "the testimony of the latter should be preferred to that of the former." He furthermore attempts to convince the London hatters that, if they only knew it, their real interests demanded the dethronement of the silk hat and the substitution therefor of an entirely new hat, one of which would have to be bought by every man.

Looked at from a philosophical standpoint, the problem of the silk hat is a curious one. Why should this form of headgear have so long held sway? Certainly the history of men's fashions shows that never before had one special form of hat prevailed for so long and borne down upon men with so grinding a tyranny. Very handsome and appropriate hats have been worn by men, and have had their brief day and have disappeared, but the silk hat came and conquered all before it, numbering its victims by millions and having for its field the whole civilized and much of the uncivilized world. One philosopher on this subject has come forward in London and said:

"The reason for the existence of the silk hat is that it magnifies the height of men. It gratifies man's vanity by making him appear taller and bigger than women. Wipe it out, substitute the only kind of hat you can substitute—a low-crowned hat—and men dwindle at once in height and magnitude, becoming no more to the eye than women." It is admitted that there is some force in these arguments, but, on the other hand, the advocates of the new reform say men are not dependent on their hats to show their superiority to women, that it all depends on what is under the hat.

Originally called a "beaver" hat, this name still applies to the silk tile in some parts of the United States. Its glossy surface was made of beaver skin, and no inconsiderable part of the fortune of the original John Jacob Astor was made out of supplying the beaver skins for the then prevailing fashion. Although the beaver hat has changed into the silk hat through the extinction of the beavers as a commercial factor, and the substitution of the lighter and finer silk, nevertheless the hat itself remains the same in form.

President Roosevelt is perhaps the most distinguished anti-silk-hat man in this country. While he frequently wears the silk hat, he is said to really despise it. At the outset of the last Presidential campaign his opposition to the silk hat became conspicuous, for he appeared every day on the stump wearing a sombrero and sometimes a derby, but never a silk tile. Senator Hanna, who is an abject slave of the silk hat, and a firm believer in it, was depressed at Mr. Roosevelt's negligence and spoke to him about it. A candidate and a stovepipe hat should always go together, Senator Hanna was credited with saying, and he begged the candidate for Vice President for the sake of the ticket to bow to the dictates of fashion. Mr. Roosevelt complied, but to this day, although he is now the head of the Nation, his intimate friends say that he is in sullen rebellion against the tyranny of it.

More than one of the distinguished men who are taking part in the silk-hat controversy now raging in London has pointed out that it redounds to the credit of the sturdy manhood of the American people that there are large sections of this country where public opinion is decidedly opposed to the stovepipe. In Texas, it is asserted, no candidate for office would dare appear on the stump with a silk hat, and that even Senators and Congressmen from that State, while they may wear a tall tile in Washington and New York, do so in a more or less shame-faced manner, and are careful to conceal it when they return to the Lone Star State.

"The free, brave, happy cowboys of the plains," writes one man to a London journal, "have a hearty contempt for the top hat, and quite properly so, for they are the embodiment of manhood, and such an ugly headpiece would ill accord with their wandering, romantic life. They will not tolerate the stovepipe hat among them."

Upon the other hand it has been pointed out that the remarkable characteristics of savage kings, which they all have in common, is the desire to acquire a stovepipe, no matter of what vintage. Every black sovereign in Africa has one, it is said, and if not, he will sell his wives, his ivory and his cattle to get one. "The savage regards the tall hat," says one commentator, "as the emblem of civilization. No matter what the rest of his clothes may be like or whether he have any at all, his one wish is to wear a stovepipe. These savage kings know their business, for a stovepipe never fails to impress the native mind and among certain tribes the man who possesses one is sacred."

What would George Washington have looked like in a silk hat? How would Napoleon or Cæsar size up in such a rig? These are questions now being asked by people who say the "plug" must go. Napoleon's hat is, of course the most celebrated in history, the half round chapeau identified with Rivoli, Marengo, and Austerlitz, whose shadow carried terror to the hearts of Europe's remotest sovereigns. Could he have been great if he wore a stovepipe? No, say the arguers for the new reform, man must be left to develop his individual taste as Napoleon did, his native impulses must be encouraged, and his soul must not be oppressed by the Sandgrain which has reduced all men to a common level.

Pawnbrokers and Insects.

The rate assessed by the city authorities on "stocks" by that of other property

The Russian and the Turk

By R. S. Rose, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

DURING the past fifty years the English and European press have ceaselessly given expression of distrust of the Russian Government and its policies. The Russian language is known only to a comparatively few experts, and it casts a veil of mystery over the Government and people of Russia, and where there is mystery there will be suspicion and superstition. Russian official life is a sealed book to the general student of politics and the general press.

English statesmen and military men have long been haunted by a strange apprehension of an invasion of India by Russia. Such an invasion would require an army of 100,000 men, and that army must be supplied with immense stores of provisions and clothing, of artillery and cavalry, of ammunition and hospital appliances.

The nearest base of such supplies would be Moscow, and then they must be carried to the Caspian, across the Caspian to the single-track railway to Herat. Nor could such an army descend the gorges and passes of the Indus incumbered with its impedimenta.

The haunting apprehension is a phantom of the brain. No Government known to us by its diplomatic records shows such prudence and painstaking care as Russia does to avoid the least friction with the European States.

The language of Russian diplomacy is always modest, courteous, and civil. It uses no threats or menaces. Russia does not manoeuvre her armies along the frontiers of neighboring States, nor does she send her battleships around the world hunting for islands to seize or lands to capture.

No prince has yet appeared in history like the Czar Nicholas, who has proclaimed to the nations the exalted ideal of universal peace and that the appeal of humanity should be to a legal international tribunal. The summons to disarm the nations and abandon war came from the youngest child of European civilization.

Russia is an Eastern as well as a Western empire. Her march to the eastward is under the banners of the European civilization and learning. The vast region of Asia stretching from Manchuria on the east to the Caspian on the west, from the southern slopes of the Altai Mountains to the plains of Turkestan, is inhabited by the Turanian tribes of Turco-Hunic-Tartar race, who are of the same blood and the same origin.

They are the most relentless, savage, and cruel barbarians known to history. Nature has bestowed upon the Tartar a high order of intellectual capacity, but has denied him every trace of moral sense or human sympathy. History has always characterized him as "the Demon of Destruction."

The future objective point of Russia is no doubt the conquest and civilization of these kindred nations, and as no nation and no other Government can ever hope to reach them, the world should applaud the purpose, for it is the world's work that Russia is mapping out. As for Manchuria, it is not proper Chinese territory at all, and is claimed as such by virtue of the usurping Tartar dynasty in the Chinese Empire.

The Russian and the Turk are hereditary enemies. The Slavs, who are the descendants of the ancient Sarmatians, have inherited the passionate hate of their ancestors for the Turanian race. As the Hun and the Sarmatian were in bitter war, so now is the Slav with the Turk and the Tartar.

Russia makes no illusion for herself of the great power of the Sultan. Her armies on the Turkish frontier are always in manoeuvre and maintained in strict drill and always ready for action.

The Government of the Turkish Empire is an absolute despotism. The personal will of Sultan and Pasha constitutes the sole machinery of government. The finances are always in a state of bankruptcy and the system of justice, if such it may be called, is hopelessly and radically corrupt. It is not the criminal it desires, but the criminal's money and property for the Sultan.

The Governors of the provinces are so far removed from the administration of the Sultan that he knows nothing of their government, even if he had the energy or capacity to control them. The political bonds which hold the empire together are ropes of sand. Slowly but surely the distant provinces are falling into political chaos.

The bond of the empire which maintains its unity is the bond of religion. The Mohammedan religion is even yet a tremendous power. The simplicity of its belief, "There is but one God, and Mohammed is His prophet," appeals to the Tartar and Turkoman imagination as no other can, and even though the religion is not embraced, they stand before it in awe and fear. Its force has penetrated the Turanian nations, and the Sultan knows it.

Many times during recent years the Sultan has repeated and reiterated his old claim as Caliph of Islam, until by its ceaseless repetition it has met with quiet acquiescence, except in Persia, Arabia, and Egypt. How far a summons from the Caliph of Islam to the Mohammedan world for a holy war would be obeyed is yet to be considered and not altogether a matter of conjecture.

It is quite possible that the Sultan's waiting a million of armed Moslems on the frontiers of Christendom in Europe, and though they may not be armed with Maxims and rapid-fires, men of Tartar and Turkish courage would give the armies of Europe quite enough to do from their very momentum, inspired by fury and religious fanaticism. These men have no fear of death; they court it for the rewards of paradise.

In the old days of Attila, Genghis Khan, and Tamerlane it was their fixed policy to maintain unbroken their connection with the Far Eastern tribes, as if holding over them a kind of sovereignty. The present Sultan, as Caliph of Islam, is following the same kind of policy.

The present political attitude of the powers is of deep interest. France is pushing the Sultan and Russia is the ally of France. England is pushing the Sultan hard in the Persian Gulf.

The European concert is not broken, and the Ministers are in earnest conference. The Queen of Italy is a Slavic Princess from Montenegro, and her sympathies are with her own race.

Austria is leaning hard upon the Slav States of Bohemia, Bosnia, Hersegovina, and especially the State of Servia. It is not impossible that Austria may yet become a Slav power, representing these growing States.

Bulgaria is restless and impatient, waiting for the hour when she may find her revenge for the old atrocities of the Turks. Throughout all Eastern Europe the appearances are portentous, and the general war cloud appears upon the horizon.

When England, France, and Italy joined in alliance in the Crimean war against Russia it was an act of misfortune for Christian Europe. Its sole effect was to make the Turkish Empire more secure in its possession. It was a shameful alliance.

England was led and urged into that alliance through the unwise advice of Sir Stratford de Redcliffe, her Minister, against her better judgment and against her will. Sir Stratford was an enthusiast, and he firmly believed that he could bring the Sultan into line with Christian civilization and with Christian Europe; but he lived long enough to see the folly and futility of his ambitious hopes.

"The Eastern Question" was first given to the world when the Persian host of Xerxes invaded Macedonia and Greece. This first invasion of the West by the East received its fatal blow at Salamis.

All the early centuries of our era are marked with ruin and devastation in Europe from the barbarian invasions of Asia. Attila penetrated with his horde of black Huns to the very heart of France, and met with defeat in the great battle of Chalons. He then devastated Northern Italy and retired to his encampment on the middle Danube.

Then followed the Visigoths from the Dnieper and the Don. They laid waste the Balkan peninsula, Macedonia, Greece, and Southern Italy, and sacked the City of Rome. Then came the Arabians and Moslems, who overran Spain, crossed the Pyrenees and met defeat on the soil of France under the hammer of Charles Martel.

The Avars ravaged the lands of the head waters of the Rhine and Danube, and were finally destroyed by the arms of Charlemagne. The Hungarians penetrated into Italy and Eastern Germany, and finally settled in their present country and have become a civilized nation.

The Tartars invaded Eastern Europe and Russia and captured the City of Moscow. Their invasion gave an entirely new character to the traits and national character of the Russians.

Lastly came the great invasion of the Ottoman Turks. The last remains of the Roman Empire fell under the invasion, and Christian Europe surrendered to the "Demon of Destruction," its fairest, loveliest, and most historic of cities of the East. For 400 years this nation has lived and plundered like a brigand alongside the people of Christian Europe, and it is even yet the nation of Tamerlane and Genghis Khan. The Turk is still the Turk.

But indications are now accumulating, day by day, and clearly point to the coming time of retribution. For the first time in European history the great statesmen are moving in harmony and accord on the Eastern Question.

The continued massacres of Armenians have revolted the moral sense of duty to mankind, and policies are giving way to righteous anger. The Eastern Question is approaching a crisis, and it can only be solved by the expulsion of the Turk from Europe and Asia Minor, and we may hope also from Palestine.

Good Cheer for Jackies

WITH the advent of this season of good cheer, especially for the "inner man," civilians should not be unmindful of the change that the Navy Department intends to initiate on the 1st of January in the dietary, cuisine, and commensality of the Jackies. Already the men are discussing the prospect, and, as one old seadog put it:

"I sees the end of them medicated spuds an' the last of the luscious lobscouse. I'll thank you, maty, for a bit more of them beans, but not so much of the slush, if you please. That soup-'n-bully was none too easy on my biters at dinner, an' I had to stow up to my loadline with dandyfunk instead. No, them hardtack was all good enough 'fore our bycuspidors broke down in the crackin' of 'em, but we'll soon have 'em, as the 'parly-voos' say, just as 'suvenyeers' of the days when we chawed off our cartridge ends. No, I never feels so fit to fight and do as when my waistband's taut, an' I don't care what old Sawbones says about 'newtruant yunits,' kaylorics, and the biler power of the present grub. It may be enough in the 'fisyologistical sense,' as Pills says, but it ain't alright from the fill-up-y'r-locker pint of view."

Forty years ago the Government made the last substantial change in the ration of the enlisted force of the navy, and from that day to this, with the single exception of the acts of 1872 and 1880—the first providing an additional ration of tea or coffee and sugar to each seaman on first turning out in the small hours of the morning and the second providing or permitting the substitution of "desiccated tomatoes" for dried potatoes—Jacky has been fed substantially upon a diet years behind the times. It is true the regulations show certain lawful variations of the prescribed ration set by the act of July 18, 1861, but there is a long difference between a bill of fare and the served dish, as we have all learned in even the best of restaurants at times, and Jacky's cook seldom if ever professes to qualifications a bit in advance of those demanded by the very cheapest of boarding houses. There is a deplorable loss due to wasteful methods or lack of method in preparation, and there is a much sadder loss occasioned by the uninviting way of serving, for even a hungry stomach can't overlook some things. The names that Jacky has given to so many of his sea dishes tell more than anything else the color of the mental glasses through which he views them, and the skill in their preparing—if the term apply at all—has remained pretty much the same hit-and-miss function for the last three-quarters of a century, with some modest exceptions. The term ration means the one daily issue of food for the individual, an allowance, since 1870, having a commutative value of 30 cents, and intended to supply the call for three meals. In March of 1794 Congress provided that the ration per diem and for each day of the week should be as follows:

Sunday—One pound of bread, one and one-half pounds of beef, and one-half pint of rice.
Monday—One pound of bread, one pound of pork, half pint of peas or beans, and four ounces of cheese.
Tuesday—One pound of bread, one and one-half pounds of beef, one pound of potatoes or turnips, and pudding.
Wednesday—One pound of bread, two ounces of butter or six ounces of molasses, four ounces of cheese, and half pint of rice.
Thursday—One pound of bread, one pound of pork, and half pint of peas or beans.
Friday—One pound of bread, one pound of salt fish, two ounces of butter or one gill of oil, and one pound of potatoes.
Saturday—One pound of bread, one pound of pork, half pint of peas or beans, and four ounces of cheese.

And there was also allowed half a pint of distilled spirits a day, or in lieu thereof one quart of beer to each ration.

In 1801, upon the reduction of the navy, flour, suet, and vinegar made their appearance in the ration, and it was forty years before any other change was made. By that act, however, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, pickles, and cranberries were allowed, while the spirit ration was cut down to one gill, and substitutions of fresh vegetables and fresh meat were authorized, and raisins, which made plum duff possible, came into the bill of fare. At this time the commutative value of the entire ration—i. e., the three meals per diem—was 20 cents. Viewed in the light of modern conditions and realizing the stress and toil incident to the navy of the forties, it is hard to understand how the men were kept fit for work. In fact, the records of the service show that they frequently were not equal to their tasks, and the stories of the sailorman's dread, scurvy, are frequent, especially during the hardships of blockading the Mexican ports during the war with that country.

In the early fifties, realizing the hazard of continuing thus, the department was authorized to have made a scientific examination of the preserved meats, but the stress of war a few years later practically nullified whatever helpful conclusions were reached, and provisions had to be bought and accepted with a goodly margin of doubt in many ways. In 1861 Congress authorized the present ration, a distinct advance upon anything provided prior to that date, and departmental authorization permitting commutation of two rations in every mess of fourteen and subsequently five rations in a mess of twenty made it possible to go outside in the open markets and buy things not within the lawful scope of the Governmental ration. In 1862 Congress abolished the spirit ration, or, as the sailor poet puts it:

> They've raised my pay five cents a day,
> But stopped my grog forever.

The difference should have gone into the ration then, instead of waiting eight years.

Perhaps no other feature of naval administration during the last twenty-five years has had more to do with the matter of desertions than this question of food, for physical well-being and content go pretty generally hand in hand with a well-filled stomach, and all the misery that ends at the end of his days fall to a full stomach and the unquestioning animal satisfaction that gives.

Congress in 1861 put a daily limit of food upon the ration, and in 1870 it established the commutative value of the ration at 30 cents—that really represented the money value of the food then supplied by Uncle Sam to the enlisted man each day. Since then, however, those items of diet have generally cheapened—in fact, 12 cents about represent their present value. Now, if the men could go into the open market after having commuted their entire ration, they could buy 12 cents' worth more food than now allowed by the ration, pure and simple, prescribed forty years ago by Congress, and even were the men to commutate only the quarter of the ration, as now allowed, they could save 3 cents a man and still have the full ration for the entire mess by buying the difference from the ship's stores at current prices. Or, by spending the full one-quarter commutation of a mess of twenty men at the ship's stores, all of the men would enjoy the full ration plus 3 cents' worth more of food. Thus it is plain that the food value of the ration increases in direct ratio to the number of ship's rations that are commuted, because the money value is greater than the food value set by Congress years ago.

A full-grown adult uses up, so it is said, according to his occupation and the quantity of his work, from 2,400 to 3,000 calories (units of heat production in the body) every twenty-four hours. Experiments have shown that the navy ration affords, after all losses, about 2,700 calories, but it does not afford enough to make any material gain in weight to the maturing man, and as the capacity to perform is generally in direct ratio with a man's weight, the seaman, subsisting on the navy ration alone, would not improve to that fullness of physical well-being so essential to contentment and to endurance in hours of extra stress.

It is now the intention of the department to so add to the ration that it shall actually have a present money value of 30 cents, and by these additions it is expected that we shall upbuild a lot of seafaring men as sturdy and as enduring as the stocky Britishers, while retaining our National characteristic activity. The men will still be allowed to commute one-fourth of the rations, so a pleasing variety will be assured capable of maintaining the health and well-being of the men in any climate. The basis for the calculation has been the hard-working, muscular American, and by the new menu the day's issue having the lowest food value will equal 5,016 calories, while the more sumptuous will have a fuel value considerably higher; the man that constitutes the basis of this calculation would get along on food having a fuel value of only 4,500 calories, so Jacky need not in the future complain of a feeling of emptiness. In fact, therefore, where only in theory before, Jacky will be wholly subsisted at Uncle Sam's expense, and no contributions will be allowed out of the men's pockets, even on high days and holidays. For those occasions turkeys, fowl, and fresh meats will be bought through the Government allowance, and this will save much of the gorging that heretofore has generally occasioned an enlarged sick list and a heavy run on the ship's stock of paregoric, ginger, and the like, for Jacky, after all, is often only a child of a larger growth. Milk, condensed generally, will form part of the new ration, and hardtack will be issued but once a week, while canned roast beef and mutton, not relished by the enlisted force, will give way to appetizing ham or shoulder, tinned bacon, and canned salmon. Sauerkraut and pickles will be on the bill of fare. An emergency ration will be supplied for landing parties and for use in the drills "abandon ship" and "arm and away." For the drill this is recommended to avoid risk of loss incident to rough handling at such times.

By the new regulation cooks are to be paid by Uncle Sam, and the mess attendants, heretofore dubbed "berth-deck cooks," are likewise to be furnished and subsisted entirely at the Government's expense, while extra issues of utensils will be made from time to time to meet the reasonable wear and tear of the reorganized cuisine. There will be a chief commissary steward on each ship, whose function will be to manage entirely the culinary department. His principal assistant will be the commissary steward, and under the latter will come the steward, and under the latter will come the various grades of cooks and bakers, these being the men who will see that Jacky has his soft bread when the ship is many days at sea and leagues upon leagues away from shore supplies. All of these cooks are to be fully qualified, not the makeshifts of the present system, and there is no reason why the food should not only be well and appetizingly cooked, but just as attractively served. The commissary stores, apart from the service ration features, are to be bought through subscription on the part of the enlisted men concerned. The first profits of these stores are to repay the subscribers and the extra profits to be used to increase the stock in hand. At the end of a commission the assets of these stores are to be equally distributed among the members of the general mess. This, in effect, establishes something like an exchange on each ship and permits Jacky to add to his fare at a modest outlay.

The ship's company will no longer be divided up into a number of separate messes of twenty persons each, with independent managements. They will still be grouped in bodies of about twenty, but the ship's company will constitute one general or consolidated mess and all will be fed alike.

NOV

THE BLACK NORTH

A SOCIAL STUDY.

Second of a Series by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Atlanta University

NEW YORK CITY

TAKING all available data into consideration we may conclude that of the 60,000 negroes in New York about 15,000 are supported by workers who earn a good living in vocations above domestic service and common labor. Some thirty thousand are kept above actual want by the wages of servants and day laborers. This leaves a great struggling, unsuccessful substratum of 15,000, including "God's poor, the devil's poor, and the poor devils," and, also, the vicious and criminal classes. These are not all paupers or scamps, but they form that mass of men who through their own fault or through the fault of conditions about them have not yet succeeded in successfully standing the competition of a great city.

Such figures are of course largely conjectural, but they appear near the truth. So large a substratum of unsuccessful persons in a community is abnormal and dangerous. And yet it is certain that nothing could be more disgraceful than for New York to condemn 45,000 hard working and successful people, who have struggled up in spite of slavery, riot, and discrimination, on account of 15,000 who have not yet succeeded and whom New Yorkers have helped to fail.

In no better way can one see the effects of color prejudice on the mass of the negroes than by studying their homes. The work of the Federation of Churches in the Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, where over 6,000 negroes live, found 19 per cent. living in one and two room tenements, 37 per cent. in three rooms, and 44 per cent. in four or more rooms. Had the rooms been of good size and the rents fair this would be a good showing; but 400 of the rooms had no access to the outer air and 655 had but one window. Moreover, for these accommodations the negroes pay from $1 to $2 a month more than the whites for similar tenements—an excess rent charge which must amount to a quarter of a million dollars annually throughout the city. One-fourth of these people paid under $10 a month rent; two-thirds paid from $10 to $20.

We may say, then, that in the Tenderloin district, where the newer negro immigrants must needs go for a home, the average family occupies three small rooms, for which it pays $10 to $15 a month. If the family desires a home further from the vice and dirt of New York's most dangerous slum, it must go either to Brooklyn or, far from work, up town, or be prepared to pay exorbitant rents in the vicinity of Fifty-third Street.

More than likely the new-comer knows nothing of the peculiar dangers of this district, but takes it as part of the new and strange city life to which he has migrated. Finding work scarce and rent high, he turns for relief to narrow quarters and the lodging system. In the more crowded colored districts 40 per cent. of the families take lodgers and in only 50 per cent. of the cases are the lodgers in any way related to the families. Unknown strangers are thus admitted to the very heart of homes in order that the rent may be paid. And these homes are already weak from the hereditary influence of slavery and its attendant ills.

The very first movement of philanthropy in solving some of the negro problems of New York would be the separation of the decent and vicious elements, which the lodging system and high rent bring in such fatal proximity. Thus the movement of the City and Suburban Homes Company to build a model negro tenement on Sixty-second Street is an act of far-seeing wisdom. To-day it is the intricate and close connection of misfortune and vice among the lower classes that baffles intelligent reform.

A great mass of people, bringing with them a host of unhealthful habits, living largely in tenements, with wretched sanitary appliances, and in poor repair—such a mass must necessarily have a higher death rate than the average among the whites. Before the war this excess was very great, and even this year the colored death rate is 28 per thousand, against 20 for the whites. Since 1870 the death rate of negroes has been:

1870, 36 per thousand.
1880, 37 per thousand.
1890, 33 per thousand.
1900, 28 per thousand.

The decrease in 1900 is due to the inclusion of the healthier negro districts of the greater city, as, e. g., Brooklyn, and the immigration of young people. In itself a death rate of 28 is not high; the death rate of the whole city was 29 in 1870. Nevertheless, the disparity between whites and blacks shows plainly that the difference is due primarily to conditions of life and is remediable.

* * *

The most sinister index of social degradation and struggle is crime. Unfortunately, it is extremely difficult to-day to measure negro crime. If we seek to measure it in the South we are confronted by the fact that different and peculiar standards of justice exist for black and white. If we take a city like New York we find that continual migration and concentration of Negro population here make it unfair to attribute to the city or to the permanent negro population the crime of the newcomers. Then, again, it has been said that a disproportionate share in this city, negroes stood on a different footing before the courts from whites, and received severer treatment. In interpreting figures from the past, therefore, we must allow something at least for this.

There was complaint of negro misdemeanors back in the seventeenth century, as, for example, in 1682, when the city was suffering "great inconvenyencys" from the "frequent meetings and gatherings of negroes," and the City Council passed ordinances against such disorder and gambling. There was continual fear of negro uprisings, and when, after the establishment of Nean's Negro School, in 1704, a family of seven were murdered by their slaves, a great outcry was raised against negro education.

In 1712 and 1741 there were negro conspiracies—the first a fierce dash for freedom, the second a combination of negro thieves, white women of evil repute and their aiders and abettors. The city on both these occasions was vastly scared, and took fearful vengeance on those whom they thought guilty, burning and hanging twenty-nine blacks in 1741.

No very exact data of negro crime are available until about seventy-five years ago. In 1827, 25 per cent. of the convicts in New York State were negroes, although the negroes formed but 1 per cent. of the population. Twenty years later the negroes, forming the same proportion of the population, furnished 257 of the 1,637 convicts, or more than 15 per cent. In 1870 the proportion had fallen to 6 per cent.

Since then we may use the arrests in New York City as a crude indication of negro crime. These indicate that from 1870 to 1885 the negroes formed about 2 per cent. of the arrests, the best record they have had in the city. From 1885 to 1895 the proportion rose to 2½ per cent., and since then it has risen to 3½ per cent. A part of this rise is accounted for by the increase in the proportion of negro to white population, which was 1 1-3 per cent. in 1870 and 1¾ per cent. in 1900. The larger proportion of the increase in arrests is undoubtedly due to migration—the sudden contact of new-comers with unknown city life. From a mere record of arrests one can get no very good idea of crime, and yet it is safe to conclude from the fact that in the State in 1890 every 10,000 negroes furnished 100 prisoners that there is much serious crime among negroes. And, indeed, what else should we expect?

What else is this but the logical result of bad homes, poor health, restricted opportunities for work, and general social oppression? That the present situation is abnormal all admit. That the negro under normal conditions is law-abiding and good-natured cannot be disputed. We have but to change conditions, then, to reduce negro crime.

We have so far a picture of the negro from without—his numbers, his dwelling place, his work, his health, and crime. Let us now, if possible, place ourselves within the negro group and by studying that inner life look with him out upon the surrounding world. When a white person comes once vividly to realize the disabilities under which a negro labors, the public contempt and thinly veiled private dislike, "the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes"—when once one sees this, and then from personal knowledge knows that sensitive human hearts are enduring this, the question comes, How can they stand it? The answer is clear and peculiar: They do not stand it; they withdraw themselves as far as possible from it into a world of their own. They live and move in a community of their own kith and kin and shrink quickly and permanently from those rough edges where contact with the larger life of the city wounds and humiliates them.

To see what this means in practice, let us follow the life of an average New York negro. He is first born to a colored father and mother. The mulattoes we see on the streets are almost invariably the descendants of one, two, or three generations of mulattoes, the infusion of white blood coming often far back in the eighteenth century. In only 8 per cent. of the New York marriages of colored people is one of the parties white. The child's neighbors, as he grows up, are colored, for he lives in a colored district. In the public school he comes into intimate touch with white children, but as they grow up public opinion forces them to discard their colored acquaintances, and they soon forget even the nod of recognition. The young man's friends and associates are therefore all negroes. When he goes to work he works alongside colored men in most cases; his social circle, his clubs and organizations throughout the city are all confined to his own race, and his contact with the whites is practically confined to economic relationships, the streets, and street cars, with occasionally some intercourse at public amusements.

The centre of negro life in New York is still the church, although its all-inclusive influence here is less than in a Southern city. There are thirty or forty churches, large and small, but seven or eight stand out conspicuously as centres of organization, and stand in many cases for distinct social circles. The oldest institution of Negro life in the city is St. Philip's Episcopal Church, which has spotted family life for two centuries gather at St. Philip's Episcopal Church, on Twenty-fifth Street. This church is an offshoot of Trinity and the lineal descendant of Nean's Negro School early in the eighteenth century. The mass of middle-class negroes whose fathers were New Yorkers worship at Mother Zion, Tenth and Bleecker Streets. This church is far from the present centre of negro population, but it is a historic spot, where the first organized protest of black folk against color discrimination in New York churches took place. Up on Fifty-third Street, at Olivet, one finds a great Baptist church, with the newer immigrants from Georgia and Virginia, and so through the city.

Next to the churches come the secret and beneficial societies. The Colored Masons date from 1826; the Odd Fellows own a four-story hall on Twenty-ninth Street, where ninety-six separate societies meet and pay an annual rental of $5,000. Then there are old societies like the African dating back to 1808, and new ones like the Southern Beneficial with very large memberships. There is a successful building association, a hospital, an orphan asylum, and a home for the aged, all entirely conducted by negroes, and mainly supported by them. Public entertainments are continually provided by the various churches and by associations such as the Railway Porters' Union, the West Indian Benevolent Association, the Lincoln Literary, &c.

Here, then, is a world of itself, closed in from the outer world and almost unknown to it, with churches, clubs, hotels, saloons, and charities; with its own social distinctions, amusements, and ambitions. Its members are rarely rich, according to the standards of to-day. Probably less than ten negroes in New York own over $50,000 worth of property each, and the total property held may be roughly estimated as between three and four millions. Many homes have been bought in Brooklyn and the suburbs in the last ten years, so that there is a comfortable class of laborers.

The morality and education of this black world is naturally below that of the white world. That is the core of the negro problem. Nevertheless, it would be wrong to suppose here a mass of ungraded ignorance and lewdness. The social gradations toward the top are sharp and distinct, and the intelligence and good conduct of the better classes would pass muster in a New England village. As we descend the social distinctions are less rigid, and toward the bottom the great difficulty is to distinguish between the bad and the careless, the idle and the criminal, the unfortunate and the impostors.

OPTISTRY:

The Art of Fitting Glasses to Improve Sight and Promote Comfort.

THE important part played in our modern life by eyeglasses and spectacles has resulted in the special art of fitting glasses to correct focal errors and to promote comfort. Glasses are now worn by a constantly increasing number of persons. This condition is due to the great improvement made in the glasses themselves, and to the more general use of them as comfort promoters.

Many puzzling aches, pains, and uncomfortable sensations yield immediately to glasses. Even apparently serious brain troubles vanish when the eyes are relieved. The impression is gaining ground every day, and with justice, that the eyesight is a very important factor in those cases in which there is pain and discomfort in any part of the head that is not the result of organic disease.

This belief is well founded, and no one can doubt it who has had experience in optistry. The proofs are positive and convincing. For instance, an admiralty lawyer found himself unable to attend to his practice; he suffered from constant headache. He was told he had "brain fag" and that he must give up his practice and rest for a year. Two pairs of glasses "cured" his "brain fag," and he did not lose an hour from work. This occurred five years ago, and he has never had any trouble since.

Cases like the above are innumerable. Children are for some unknown reason particularly susceptible to eye strain. In many cases their eyes are not strong enough for the long and hard use they are put to in studying, and they give out temporarily.

A child was supposed to be near sighted because he held his book within six or eight inches of his eyes, and he complained of poor vision and headache. This resulted in his becoming a very dull and stupid scholar, and was the cause of his practical withdrawal from school. Glasses for this boy enabled him to see at the proper distance, cleared his vision and mind, and from a dull and heavy boy he became an average bright and studious one. In his case it was not near sight, but inability to maintain constant use of his eyes, that forced him to hold his book so closely, that he might perceive large images. He probably would have become near sighted, which is incurable, had not glasses relieved him from his eye strain.

Women and girls suffer much from eye strain and its unpleasant results, and are promptly relieved by glasses. The female sex usually complain of headache, eyeache, or intolerance of light. As they use their eyes a great deal and for long periods, eye strain is generally very pronounced and painful.

There are a number of conditions calling for help in eyesight disturbances, but they may be simplified into three general classes.

1. Disturbances due to far sight; 2. to near sight, and 3. to pure eye strain. In far sight the image forms behind the retina; the focal rays are too long. In near sight the image forms in front of the retina; the focal rays are too short.

To correct far sight, the image must be brought forward to the retina by convex lenses. In near sight the image must be brought back to the retina by concave lenses. Hence convex lenses are called positive because they shorten the focus by gathering the light rays closer. Concave lenses are called negative because they lengthen the focus by dispersing the light rays.

One hears mention of astigmatism, and to the uninitiated the word implies anything between cataract and crossed eyes. As a fact, astigmatism is an optical condition in which the image is not focussed completely on the retina. Part of the image is clear and part blurred. Some of the light rays focus at the retina, and some in front or behind it. This is why, in looking at lines drawn in a circle, at angles, like the figures on a clock dial or the spokes of a wheel, some of the figures or spokes appear blurred and others clear. The rays of light reflecting from the blurred lines do not focus. Astigmatism requires for its correction the proper cylindrical lenses. These lenses are also either convex or concave, and affect only certain parts of the field of vision, owing to their peculiar focal powers. They are so adjusted as to make clear the blurred portion of the eyesight, and do not affect the clear part, hence the whole image is cleared and the strain relieved.

All kinds of complications in eyesight are found. Far sight with astigmatism, near sight with astigmatism, plain far-sighted astigmatism, plain near-sighted astigmatism, and, in a few cases, both far and near astigmatism in the same eye.

Pure eye strain without focal error is relieved by prisms. These so act on the vision as to allow the use of the eyes without excessive muscular effort. No error of sight is so slight as to be overlooked. Great distress often arises from a very slight cause.

The methods for examining the eyes for glasses have been greatly simplified and made positive by the intelligent use of a little instrument called the skiascope.

This is a small round mirror with a central sight hole, through which the examiner watches the movement of a shadow in the pupil of the eye. By observing certain rules of procedure one can surely ascertain the kind of sight trouble, and even nearly the exact amount of focal power necessary to correct it. The final results are invariably decided by the person wearing the glasses.

Other simple optical instruments are used to examine the interior of the eyes, the principal one being the ophthalmoscope. By the use of this instrument internal diseases are detected.

American opticists are, as usual, far in advance of their European brethren. Americans will not allow others to decide for them, but insist upon being made comfortable and in seeing clearly. In Europe, the majority are willing to accept the opticist's correction, hence the results in European countries are inferior to the work done in this country, both mechanically and optically.

No one knows who invented glasses. Lenses have been discovered in ancient ruins that date back thousands of years. The Roman Emperor Nero is supposed to have used a lens of some sort, so the ancients probably had practical knowledge of focal power. A rock crystal lens was found in the ruins of Nineveh, supposed to belong to the seventh century B. C.

Upon ancient gems are engravings so fine as only to be seen by using a magnifying glass. Roger Bacon used and described the convex lens as a reading glass, "This instrument is useful to old men * * * they may see the smallest letters sufficiently magnified." Bacon died in 1290.

But no one knows who invented spectacles as they are to-day. Ben Franklin discovered the convenience of bi-focal or split lenses—distance glasses above, reading glasses below, in one frame. George Airy, a British astronomer, discovered and corrected his own astigmatism about 1830. This was the final great discovery in optistry.

Since then methods and manners have been improved, and refined until eyeglasses and spectacles are in general use, and the work of fitting and making them has become a distinct art. Where one used to go into an optical store a few years ago, pick up a newspaper and try on one pair of glasses after another until a pair was found that seemed the best, now one goes to the oculist, the charity eye dispensary, or opticians, who examine eyes and fit glasses. The same methods are in use by all and the same object is sought—clearness of vision and comfort for the one using the glasses. Optistry is in its infancy and the field is yet unexplored.

LOUIS B. HILLYARD, Associate Member American Association of Opticists.

HORSE SHOW, WEDDING, AND OTHER GOWNS

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR wore black and white at the Horse Show. Her costume of the first day was described on Tuesday. Wednesday evening she was in an exquisite gown of black and white striped silk gauze over white taffeta. The stripes were a quarter of an inch wide. The frock was simply made. Down the front were medallions of fine black lace, rounding blocks set corner to corner, each eight or nine inches across. There was filmy white lace around the neck and on the sleeves. A long slim boa of pale blue ostrich feathers and a striking hat of the same shade in tulle, trimmed with blue ostrich plumes, completed the costume. This hat was more pronounced in style than Mrs. Astor is wont to wear. The only other hat that approached it in shape was that worn on the same evening by Miss Emma Rutherford, Mrs. George Crocker's younger daughter. This hat was of geranium red, and the scoop front was lined with narrow ruffles of the same shade of red tulle.

Miss Morisini wore a different gown each evening. On Wednesday she was in a skirt of the new dull red, a velvet, severely plain, and a blouse of Irish point lace over chiffon. Her remarkable chain of diamonds was caught at the left by an American flag made of diamonds, rubies and sapphires. It was fully three inches long and two in width. A large white hat of tulle and lace, with quantities of short but full white ostrich tips trimming it, was worn.

Mrs. Henry L. Burnett on the same night wore a superb costume of rich claret-colored velvet, the upper part a Louis coat, with a waistcoat of brocaded pink satin. The full sleeves were gathered into bands of lace, and there was an extremely wide collar of lace that projected far over the shoulders. An immense hat with a rather high crown, banded in pink, of the same rich hue—the left and front hidden under enormously wide and long pale pink ostrich plumes—made a most picturesque figure of Mrs. Burnett.

Miss Anna Sands one afternoon wore a gray cloth frock of medium shade. The skirt had at its lower edge a lapping tab trimming of black velvet and braid, and just at the knees a scrollwork trimming in inch-wide black braid. The bodice had its upper part blousing and open, and the lower half was a corselet effect in black velvet. The sleeves were moderately full to the elbow, and from there down ran stripes of black velvet ribbon possibly an eighth of an inch wide, and these terminated in black velvet cuffs. A gray fox boa and muff were carried, and a large black picture hat was worn. In the evening Miss Sands, in a costume of lace and silk, wore an original hat. Seen from the side it looked almost perfectly flat, but the black velvet forming the top was distinguishable above the white tulle rosettes set under the rim. These rosettes looked like tulle roses and ran all around the under side of the brim and covered the flaring front, at the left of which were fastened two gardenias with their foliage.

Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., wore one afternoon a handsome velvet frock in light army blue. The coat had a long skirt and in the back were large brass buttons, looking for all the world like army buttons. The belt, a plain fold of the velvet, had at each side and showing at the back the same style of button, and the full Pacquin sleeves had several of them set lengthwise at their lower edges. There was dull gold passementerie used on the sleeves and around the vest. A hat of velvet and ostrich plumes of the same color was worn.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry wore several times her favorite royal purple. One costume was velvet, with sleeves plain nearly to the wristbands, where there were touches of black and steel. A long, narrow V-shaped vest of white had on each side rever plastrons of jet and silver. A small purple velvet bonnet with black aigrettes completed the costume.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener on Wednesday evening wore a charming white lace frock trimmed with vines of frosted silver spangles. These outlined a deep yoke, and crossed the lower edge of the close-fitting caps of the lace sleeves. From these caps the sleeves began to flare, and at the elbows were wide and full, being drawn in again from there to the wrists. Her picture hat of white was trimmed with lace and ostrich tips.

One of Miss Kathleen Neilson's gowns was of black velvet. The trailing skirt appeared to be joined directly to the round waist by a cord. The full Bishop sleeves had wide bands at the wrist and the sleeves drooped over them, the edge of the sagging puffs having clover leaves of black velvet outlined by a cordlike line of white silk embroidery. Each of the three sections of the clover leaves was an inch long. They were set in a conventionally stiff pattern. There was a yoke outlined on the bodice by the same arrangement of white-edged clover leaves. The bodice front sagged, rather than pouched. Miss Neilson's hat was a large one of black velvet trimmed with ostrich plumes of black.

Miss Nathalie Schenck, who was with Miss Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt, wore black cloth. The skirt touched and was straight and plain. The Eton coat was also plain. Her boat-shaped hat was of red velvet, the loose folds crossing the front and brought back over the sides to the back, where masses of red velvet flowers were applied. A small boa and a muff of pure white fox gave brightness to the gown.

Miss Gwendolyn Burden wore an exquisite costume of mirror velvet of a golden brown shade. The skirt, of walking length, was plain, and the long-skirted coat was laid from neck to hem in flat-stitched box plaits. A brown hat, trimmed with brown plumes and brown boa and muff, completed this symphony in browns.

An exquisite flower hat was worn by Mrs. Henry May of Washington. It was a flat hat without a distinct crown, and did not roll. The flowers were silk poppies, and the colors were deep mauve and heliotrope. It topped a princesse gown of black silken cloth, thickly covered with tiny raised knots of white. The skirt was long and clinging, and the bodice portion opened in front, over meeting revers piped with white satin. The sleeves, which were close and smooth at the top, gradually increased in size until, below the elbow, they flared out, and were slashed on the outer edges and piped with white.

Mrs. Sydney Smith wore one evening a purple velvet gown with gauntlet cuffs from wrists to elbows of pale blue, partially covered with black embroidery and lace. There was also a yoke and vest of the blue and black, the blue being extremely dull and the purple very dark in hue. The hat, worn well forward and shading the face, was of black, trimmed with mauve, thus reversing the hat of the previous evening worn by her, which, although of the same shape, was of lighter mauve, trimmed with a wreath of black roses.

Mrs. George Keppel appeared in many handsome frocks. One had a bodice of pink chiffon, a peachblow shade, covered with the filmiest of gold lace net, with heavier lines of gold running through it. The same idea was carried out in the skirt. The not large hat topping this gown was turned up very much on the left side and was black, of tulle and ostrich plumes, with a knot of pastel-colored panne satin ribbon resting against the coiffure.

Miss Maude Wetmore wore one of the handsomest gowns seen at one of the evening sessions. Miss Wetmore affected the quiet English style of gowning for the show. This particular frock was of that dark shade of gray that seems almost black, and had stripes of white, perhaps a sixteenth of an inch wide, at quarter-inch intervals. The bodice was draped, and so were the sleeves. The large hat, with brim lifted at the left, was of soft gray velvet and felt a little lighter than the gown, and against the hair and upturned brim a large chou of the same shade of gray velvet was fastened.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander wore on the opening night one of the handsomest gowns seen. It was of pale turquoise blue tulle and chiffon over taffeta, with elbow sleeves finished with frills of the chiffon; it was ruched and tucked in a bewildering fashion. With it she wore some beautiful turquoises and a large hat of the same shade of blue tulle, set straight on the head and trimmed with long blue plumes. With her red-gold hair, and eyes the color of her jewels, the effect was striking.

Mrs. Frederick Edey on the same evening wore a lace frock. The lace had large open meshes, and not even a chiffon lining was used in sleeves and yoke, although the rest of the gown was lined with chiffon and silk. The sleeves came to the wrists. Her hat had the flat crown and wide brim that is especially her style—for a large hat with an upward-turning brim would be a novelty on Mrs Edey. It did, however, curl up the merest trifle all the way around, thus showing the pointed appliqued band of white lace applied to the under side, and forming an effective frame for her brunette coloring.

One of Mrs. Clement C. Moore's gowns was of soft, creamy white corded silk. The skirt fell without flounce or tuck to the ground, where it trailed a trifle. The bodice was a close one, it did not pouch, and had a narrow flat vest of heavy cream lace; the flat, overlapping side pieces forming the remainder of the bodice front had flat revers-shaped pieces of the same lace. The sleeves were coat-shaped, a bit full over the hands. The hat worn was set back from the face and was perfectly flat; it was about two inches deep, the brim formed of a curtain of the same lace over chiffon. It was oval-shaped. Mrs. Moore wore enormous solitaire pearls in her ears.

Miss Morisini's gowns included a gray Louisine silk, the skirt long and plain, save at the top, where it was embroidered heavily in silver gray. The bodice had a slightly pouching front, and a large plastron of heavy silk embroidery in silver gray covered it. The sleeves were also largely of the embroidery, and her large round white velvet and tulle hat had in the front and on the left side probably a dozen full white ostrich tips that flared up from crown and brim. She also wore a marvelous chain of diamonds, caught at the left side by an immense diamond brooch.

Miss Helena Parsons wore pale blue topped by a large Gainsborough hat of light blue tulle trimmed with sweeping blue ostrich plumes. The bodice bloused only a shade, and was slashed in front with puffs of blue tulle inserted between vertical bands of blue velvet. Miss Evelyn Parsons, who was in the box with her sister, wore a ruby red velvet gown, very simple and plain, with long close sleeves. The stock was of heavy Irish lace, and a deep round collar that extended out over the shoulder line was also of the heavy white Irish point. Her large hat was of ruby red velvet trimmed with plumes of the same color.

Miss Eleanor Morris wore one evening a gown of light gray crepe, with a full blousing front, trimmed in long lines and with full bishop sleeves. Her large hat was of palest pink—more a gray with a pinkish tinge—and at the very high upward turn at the left a pale pink chou was caught. With this costume she wore a long coque boa of the faintest pink. One afternoon Miss Morris had on a dark blue cloth costume. The sweeping skirt had a narrow plaited flounce headed by dull-hued embroidery, and a long-tailed postillion coat of blue velvet with pouching front was worn. This coat was edged all around with the embroidery. She also wore a large Duchess of Devonshire hat in dark blue with ostrich plumes to match.

Mrs. J. Stewart Barney (Miss Van Nest) wore at the Horse Show on Tuesday evening a princesse frock of white. The foundation seemed to be of heavy net with sawteeth horizontal stripings of wavy-edged silk braid and extremely narrow bands of lace. It was peculiar and striking. There were no frills or flounces.

With Mrs. Barney was Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, who wore a gown of heavy white lace over chiffon and taffeta; it also was princesse in effect, and had touches of turquois blue in the stock and a long chain of turquois was looped over the bodice. The moderately large hat of palest blue was trimmed with turquois-colored plumes.

Pale blue was much in evidence at the Horse Show, and so was red, the latter in the bright scarlets as well as the deep pigeon blood and currant reds. Little green was seen, and was all the more effective when used. Mauves and heliotropes were much worn, also pale grays, and the mauve and heliotrope gowns of Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Frank Sturges, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and others were especially handsome, and were described during the week in THE TIMES.

The wedding gown worn a few days ago by Miss Eleanora Simmons when she became Mrs. William H. Taylor, had individuality. The train, while long, was not narrow as are most trains of wedding gowns. On the contrary, it was notably full and swept out in long flaring plaits, while the upper portion of the gown, which was princesse in effect, was as notably narrow and glove-fitting. The fullness was formed—as the closeness of fit around the hips was obtained—by the skillful handling of the plaits. These were held down in the back for some eight inches below the belt line and were fastened so as to be absolutely flat. From this flat portion the plaits, which were extremely deep, were allowed to flare. Over the hips darts were used to fit the skirt. The bodice itself was tight and had a smooth yoke and coat-shaped elbow sleeves of point lace over chiffon. Down the front of the gown, from the yoke to the hem, there was a box-plaited effect, but the plait was held flat and smooth. The veil of tulle came to within a foot of the train's rounding end, and one side of it was so lifted and draped as to also form a short veil over the face as the bride walked up the nave. After the ceremony, of course, this was pushed back. The tulle was caught a little to the front of the centre of the head by a spray of orange blossoms, and another spray of these was fastened at the left shoulder. Her bouquet of lilies of the valley and their foliage was so massed that it formed almost a V-shaped spray. The effect of the severely close-fitting bodice and upper part of the skirt, with the full, rich folds sweeping out, seen plainly through the cobweb texture of the tulle, was unusually becoming to the tall, slim, broad-shouldered, slender-waisted figure of the bride.

Miss Louise Simmons, who was her sister's only attendant, wore a gown of pink mousseline, laid in quarter-inch vertical tucks, each tuck its own width from the adjoining one. The skirt was broken near the hem by crossing ruchings of the mousseline, and there was a sash of pink silk with pointed ends tied carelessly at the left of the back. Ruchings of the mousseline were also used with good effect on the tight fitting bodice, and frills of mousseline fell from the sleeves. The hat worn was not too large a black affair, with soft, black ostrich plumes in the front and to the left. The flowers, carried in a loose bunch, were of a shade of rose pink that matched the shade of mousseline gown. The foundation was of pale rose-hued silk.

Mrs. Edwin Gould, whose husband was one of the ushers at this wedding, wore a striking frock of pearl gray. It had a postillion-backed bodice, and a sweepingly long skirt. This skirt was plain, except that about eight inches from its lower edge there was inserted a band of pale gray lace, also about eight inches wide, and edged on either side by two quarter-inch folds of gray satin of the same shade; these were stitched on and covered the joining of the lace to the cloth. The coat had bits of the lace and soft rosettes of what seemed to be silk tape ribbon on the ends. There was a princesse effect in long lines, produced in front by bands of lace running from the neck to the feet. The lace was Italian filet of fine pattern. The hat worn by Mrs. Gould was a pale blue and a brownish gray. The crown was of pale blue plush felt, and the upturned brim was of white, covered with coarse pearl gray lace spangled in the finest lines with gold. At the left there arose a wide-spreading fan-shaped aigrette of brownish gray, and brownish gray velvet roses and leaves of the same shades, with frostlike surfaces, were massed below the aigrette. Mrs. Gould also wore a long coat of pastel gray. It had a "three-quarter" fit in the back and the fullness necessary for flaring gowns was made by the insertion of plaits. Across the top of the insertion ran a five-inch strap of the cloth stitched on the edges, and with a pastel colored "frog" at each end. The sleeves fitted and flared in a point at the back over the wrist. The flare was produced on the coat sleeves by the application of a cuff, that formed the back only; this was cut with curving edges, and was then stitched on. Down the back of this were arranged three sets of the frogs with cord of the same color between. There were deep revers, and two ripple collars, the upper one the wider, and nearly covered with heavy lace superimposed on white satin. There was a standing collar at the back and sides covered with the lace. Frogs and loops closed it in front. Its lining was white satin.

Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Gould's mother, was with her, and wore a black and white frock. Black lace and jetted insertions over white satin. The lace insertions were perhaps four inches in width and the jetted stripes possibly two. These were vertical in both bodice and skirt. The hat worn was a soft toque, the crown of pale blue velvet arranged in careless folds, with black lace over white chiffon around the edges, and an aigrette at the left.

Miss Florence Le Baron Walker, niece of Bishop Walker, who married Mr. Sayre Emanuel a few days ago, wore a princesse wedding gown—princesse in reality as well as in effect. It was of cream-colored satin, with a not long round train, edged with a bias fold. From the waist down and far below the hips, and as far up as the bust line it was fitted by narrow graduated tucks. The yoke was a small square one of filmy lace. The elbow sleeves had fluffy chiffon frills as a finish. There were applied on the lower portion of the skirt, at regular intervals, small oval medallions of Mechlin lace, and the same kind of lace appeared on the sleeves. The veil of tulle was fastened to the extremely high blonde coiffure by three very full white ostrich tips.

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin (Miss Edythe Patten) while out walking with Gen. Corbin the other morning wore a most suitable walking costume. The material was pebble cheviot in black and white, so blended that at a little distance it looked like gray. The skirt was perfectly plain, except for the circular flounce at the bottom. It fitted smoothly and tightly across the back and was met by a close-fitting Eton coat, finished by stitching. The hat worn with this costume was of pearl gray felt. It had a rolling brim edged with an inch border of black and it was trimmed with black and a hint of light and feathery blue.

One Reason for Marrying.

VERA is five years old. As a rule, she is a very joyous little maiden, but one day last week she came home from school looking exceedingly pensive. By and by she voiced her woe.

"Oh, dear," she said, "I do wish I didn't have to get married."

"Well, you don't have to," said her mother, consolingly.

For a moment Vera's face brightened, but soon the clouds gathered more thickly than ever.

"Oh, yes, I do," she said. "If I stay single everybody will look down on me."

Neighs and Nays.

The neighs of the equine exhibits at Madison Square Garden last week had not nearly the significance that the "nays" of the judges in the ring had.

A Life Saver.

The best second for a duel is a second thought, for then there will be no duel and you will not get hurt.

NOV

1901

THANKSGIVING And the Aftermath

IT WOULD seem curious, if it were not such a well-known fact, that immediately upon the mention of Thanksgiving Day thoughts turn to a large, well-browned turkey and all the concomitants of the turkey, which take in a very large and broad field of eatables. The Thanksgiving dinner has gained in many places that peculiar quality known as style, and with this has lost some of the exuberant features which marked the occasion in old times.

An old-time housewife cooked for weeks before Thanksgiving Day to get everything in readiness for the great event. Her pies were made in great numbers to be stored away in a cold pantry. She made fruit cakes and cookies; her jellies and preserves were in readiness, and the day before Thanksgiving found the chicken pies, the cranberry sauce, and the plum pudding in readiness. Only the great stacks of vegetables and the turkey, with a few other details, remained to be done at the last moment.

There were only two courses at the old-time dinner. The poultry and vegetables formed the first course and the dessert another. Everything was put on the table at once and remained standing there, making an appetizing bid for a second trial.

A Thanksgiving dinner to-day is very much like the dinner of other days except that it is very certain in any well-regulated household that the turkey will be served whole on the table, while there must be mince pie to satisfy another tradition, and possibly a plum pudding, though that is not so necessary, as it is actually more of a Christmas dish. The Thanksgiving Day dinner in 1901 will find in many homes a regular course dinner, with soup at the beginning, fish and oysters or other members of their families appearing on the bill of fare, and ending with black coffee—something that might have been a beneficial addition to the menu of the old-time dinners.

To prepare a turkey in the old-fashioned way is very simple. The bird is singed and carefully pin feathered, washed thoroughly and wiped dry. A dressing or stuffing is then made of bread or cracker crumbs, either being used according to the taste of the cook. The bread crumbs are more satisfactory, as the crackers are apt to make the stuffing soggy. The stale bread should be broken into bits and boiling water poured over to soften it. This will take but a short time unless the bread is dry and hard.

Nothing but salt, pepper, sage, and thyme is required for seasoning, and either or both of these latter may be omitted if desired. Plenty of butter must be used, and great lumps put into the hot breadcrumbs will dissolve and must be thoroughly stirred in with the rest of the seasoning. Every lump must be carefully mashed from the breadcrumbs. It may be seasoned liberally, as there can hardly be too much of any of the condiments. A simple and good dressing will do much to render the turkey appetizing. The fowl cooks from the inside as well as from the out, and the dressing should be made as soft as possible, as it aids in keeping the flesh of the roasting turkey moist and tender. Some people add an egg to the stuffing, but it makes it stiff and less delicate.

There are many other things which may be added to the stuffing—celery, chestnuts, oysters, raisins, and dates; chopped salt pork improves the flavor, but makes it rich and less digestible. It is sufficiently rich with the butter. If desired part of the stuffing can be baked either in the pan with the turkey or in a separate pan, with more butter, and is rich, crisp, and delicious.

There are different kinds of covered baking pans now in which poultry can be cooked successfully, but the old-fashioned way is to roast—or, more properly speaking, bake—the turkey in an open pan, basting frequently. The turkey should be well seasoned with salt on the outside, and, in addition to this, some good cooks dredge lightly with flour and repeat the salting and dredging every time the bird is basted. This seems hardly necessary, and is apt to make the gravy—a great feature of a genuine turkey dinner—oversalt.

Still other cooks cover the turkey with thin slices of bacon and with buttered paper, particularly the breastbone, where the flesh is apt to cook too dry. The paper is removed a sufficient time before the bird is served to allow it to become brown. The turkey is basted at first with a little butter melted with hot water, and later with the pan gravy. The turkey must be turned to allow it to cook evenly, and basting must be frequent. A prime Thanksgiving Day turkey will be cooked tender, and it is done when the legs will separate from the body.

There are as many tastes as there are individuals in the garnishing of a turkey. In old days the turkey was considered of sufficient beauty in his unadorned crisp brownness. He is now sometimes decorated with parsley or celery leaves, sausages, or force-meat balls. Cranberry sauce is nearly as old as the turkey, and is served as a clear jelly or with the berries.

A genuine, old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner leaves little appetite for other meals during the day, but there is often need of dainties and sweets for tea, and here are a few odds and ends which are worth considering.

First, there is the Norseman's sponge, a dish which a genuine Norseman would undoubtedly have disdained or taken at a mouthful, but it is at once attractive in appearance and agreeable to the inner man of to-day. It has cornstarch for one of its ingredients, but so little that the most fastidious will not object. A quart of milk is set to boil, and to this is added, when it has reached the boiling point, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, thinned and rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. This is cooked five minutes, when the whites of four eggs beaten stiff are folded in with one cupful of stale maccaroon crumbs crushed fine, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and one teaspoonful of wine. A mold is lined with lady-fingers, and the sponge is poured in gradually, French candied fruit being added a little at a time and carefully strewed through it. This sponge must be allowed to become thoroughly cold before it is served, when it can be cut into slices; whipped cream, which may or may not be flavored with wine, is passed with it.

Here is an inexpensive fruit layer cake, which is good. Two-thirds of a cup of butter must be creamed with two cups of brown sugar. To this is added two-thirds of a cup of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of buttermilk, two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of chopped seeded raisins, half a cupful of currants, and one teaspoonful of ground clove, with two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and allspice. The cake is raised with one level teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a little warm water. There must be flour enough to make a thin batter. The cake is baked in layers, put together and frosted with boiled icing.

This is made by boiling two cupfuls of granulated sugar with one of water and a pinch of cream of tartar until it will spin a thread, when two beaten whites of eggs are added.

Odd little marshmallow baskets are formed of a paste which is made of half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately; two tablespoonfuls of milk, two and one-half cups of flour, and two rounded teaspoons of baking powder. The paste may be flavored with vanilla, or a little chocolate can be melted and added, making dark baskets for the white centres. The latter are of the marshmallows, which are placed upon four-inch diamonds of the paste rolled thin, and two points of the diamonds brought together and pressed into position over the marshmallows.

Almond croquettes are delicious. This recipe is given by weight. Stir two ounces of flour smoothly into one pint of milk; add to it the yolks of four eggs, three ounces of sugar, and four ounces of ground almonds, a little salt, and two ounces of butter cut into small bits. Stir over the fire until it is a smooth paste and begins to cook. Spread upon a dish to cool. Shape into small oval balls on a floured board, dip in a batter of egg and bread crumbs, and fry a delicate brown. Roll finally in powdered sugar.

To roast chestnuts, put them in a blazer directly over the fire, with a teaspoon of butter. Keep them constantly moving, and when they are cooked, the chestnuts, each shell having previously been slit, will burst open and the shells will slip off easily. The chestnuts should be eaten hot.

There is the aftermath to Thanksgiving, when the great wonder is what to do with the turkey which remains and make it appetizing during its last days of duty. Broken up into small pieces, with all gristle, skin, and bone carefully removed, and heated in a well-seasoned white sauce, or any other desired, cold turkey will make a dainty and tempting dish served in little ramekins of paper, with a bit of parsley on the top. The sauce must not be too thin for this, and the dish will taste as well as it looks.

Slices of turkey may be served, reheated in brown or white sauce or gravy, with fried croutons of bread around, and is very good. It is well to add a generous amount of seasoning to these second-day dishes.

To serve the giblets of the fowl on toast they should be boiled until tender, the gizzard quartered and the liver separated. The liquid in which they are cooked is thickened with a little flour into which butter has been stirred, and they are served on toast.

Deviled turkey's legs form a hot dish. They are taken from the cold fowl, cut through to the bone in a number of places, rubbed with salt, pepper, and a little cayenne, with a layer of mixed mustard over all, when they are broiled quickly and served immediately.

Cold turkey prepared in a sauce tartare is another hot dish. Take a blazer or chafing dish, or take an old-fashioned spider or stew pan, and these will answer the purpose much better on a good big stove—put in whichever dish is chosen two tablespoonfuls of butter, and in this fry two small onions cut in thin slices. As they begin to brown add two tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and a combination of one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika, and one tablespoonful of dry mustard. Lastly, add one cup of tomato catsup. When this mixture is thoroughly blended and hot a pint of cold turkey cut in dice is added and the whole served on toast.

If any one is so unfortunate as to wish a turkey dinner with no oven in which to bake the turkey it will cook deliciously on top of the stove in one of those big flat casseroles of earthenware used by French cooks. If one has a fowl, of whose years one is not certain, it will cook tender in the casserole. However, all genuine Thanksgiving turkeys are young and tender.

One thing which must not be forgotten in preparing a turkey is a big sail needle to use in sewing. These large needles have three sharp edges, and cut without tearing the fowl.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

BABY was five years old and in her short experience of life had never seen a wedding. So when one of her dearest friends and admirers was to be married it was all very interesting and exciting. Baby was not to go to the church, but she was to be present at the reception later in her position of old friend of the bride. About the ceremony in church mamma explained to her carefully.

"It will be your Miss Smith who will go into the church, baby," she said, "but it will be Mrs. Brown who will come out." All of which was exceedingly mystifying to the little girl, very much like a fairy tale, and she watched to see the result of that mysterious transformation with eagerness. Finally the great moment arrived. Baby was at the reception, and there was her dear Miss Smith laughing and talking and looking exactly like her old self, though every one called her Mrs. Brown. It was too much for baby and she went to her mamma to talk it over.

"Mamma," she said, "that may be Mrs. Brown, but she laughs exactly like my Miss Smith."

There is a Brooklyn back yard which is a place of sad memories to the occupants of the house to which it belongs. The family is fond of pets and has had many. As they departed this life, followed by the tears of their human friends, they were buried each and all in the back yard, which now is the last resting place of five cats, three birds, and one dog. A stone has been raised to mark the grave of the best-loved cat, with the words "Requiescat in Pace," because, as the man of the family said, "having cat in it, it was appropriate."

This story is only to tell of the feelings of one woman who had occasion to visit a polling place after the election was over. It was one of the rooms sacred at ordinary times to women's meetings, but hired on this occasion for election purposes. The woman's organization holds elections there and uses considerable paper upon such occasions. They have been known to waste at least half of a five-cent pad when the election was exciting, and scraps of paper covered the floor at the close.

But when the woman visited the polling place soon after election her soul was filled with horror. There was paper everywhere—printed paper, blank paper, all perfectly clean and good, great piles of it—and those men had left it all without a thought of saving it for another election, when there would undoubtedly be enough to use a second time.

"I never thought I wanted to vote before," said the woman, "but when I saw all that waste of good material I thought there was a place for women at the polls."

It is a great thing to be a "bundle girl" at Vassar. To be a bundle girl means to be a waitress also, and there is the widest social chasm between the waitresses there and the chambermaids. The name "bundle girl" is given to those who sort the clothes which come from the laundry and put them up in bundles for the different college girls. The bundle girls are of a superior class, coming many of them from respectable families in the country. They are proud of their positions and of the girls whom they serve. They are always generously remembered at the holidays by the college girls.

"And think of it, mother," one of these "bundle girls" wrote home, "at the table where I am I wait upon three millionaires' daughters, and you would never once suspect it from anything they say or do!"

Do not put the whisky bottle in your trunk at the last moment as an afterthought, and if you do do it, if you have any thought for your wife's best frocks, don't have the bottle encased in leather. All of these things a man who came to New York with his wife and a trunk and a whisky bottle in the trunk, did last week. The man and his wife were about to visit the metropolis concerning philanthropic affairs. They were intending also to visit the Horse Show and the theatres. Therefore the wife put into the trunk many of her best frocks and waists.

Everything was ready for the start, when the man suddenly bethought him of the whisky bottle and tucked it in the top of the trunk. It was with a feeling of wonder and indignation that it was discovered, when the trunk was opened, that the bottle had succumbed to American baggage smashers. Every drop of whisky was gone, and the bottle was in fragments.

"Never mind," said the man to his wife, reassuringly, "whisky is a good cleansing fluid in itself and it will not hurt anything."

But he had not reckoned upon the leather cover. That had evidently been dyed in the days of its manufacture and the leather, being thoroughly soaked, the dye had washed off. Mrs. Traveler tearfully examined the contents of the trunk. First there came out a waist of white silk and lace. It was covered with brown spots. A bright red waist came next, and that seemed to have gone into mourning. It had a black ring around the left arm and big black streaks down the front. A black velvet waist had big brown spots upon it. It speaks well for the woman's character that she did not say one strong word when she saw the irreparable damage which had been wrought.

"Give me a German baby every time," says a man who thinks he knows, "if I have to assist in its transportation. I had experience the other day, and where any other mite would have howled for all it was worth this little German chap simply opened his eyes and looked around him with the greatest interest during a long ride in the cars and didn't give a single whimper until he had reached his destination.

"He was a little charity baby who had been boarding out for a time with an Italian woman until a good home could be found for him. He was to be taken to the train on the particular evening when my acquaintance with him began, and I assisted in taking him from his temporary boarding place down town to the Grand Central Station. He merely blinked his blue eyes, sat as solemn as a Judge while he was being dressed, and did not whimper until he had been handed over to the woman at the station who was to carry him to his destination. Probably he thought he had earned a right to a few tears by that time, and most grown people, who would not have enjoyed the experience, would think that he had."

Emma Thursby, the concert singer, says the impresario of to-day is not as particular about the care of the voices of the singers in his charge as he might be, and audiences make too many demands and are not sufficiently thoughtful of the singers. They do not realize, she says, what it means for a singer to make an exertion when suffering from a cold.

"I remember hearing Melba sing a couple of years ago," said Miss Thursby. "It was evident she had a bad cold and every note was an effort. The audience did not notice this, and spoke only of the beauty of her voice. Any one who knew could appreciate the fact that she was making a painful effort. It is most dangerous for the voice, and I know Melba did not sing for a long time after that."

In many a novel of a time by no means yet olden, at the critical moment when the heroine was about to dazzle the eyes of the hero at dance or dinner, the maid, in the language of the author, "went to the wardrobe, took from one of its pegs a costume of filmy white," &c. That sort of thing could hardly be written nowadays, when a girl of any social pretensions at all has a multitude of closets and drawers filled with dozens of handsome frocks. It behooves the masculine novel writer who would portray the society woman's life and habits to acquaint himself with some of its more homely details if he wishes accuracy in his pen pictures. Mrs. James Speyer, a niece of the famous wit, "Billy" Travers, has an immense room on one of the upper floors of her Madison Avenue city house, fitted up with pulleys and hangers for her gowns and cloaks. All the garments are raised nearly to the high ceiling by the pulleys, thus affording ample room to move about beneath them and to examine them individually. Many women have the skirts only of their gowns hung on racks, while the bodices are stuffed with tissue paper and laid away in drawers. Others prefer the wire hangers, covered with wadding and silk, and with the pieces that fit into the sleeves built out to nearly the size of the arms.

Miss Murfree's Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the article which appeared in your supplement of Sunday, Nov. 10, reflecting on Charles Egbert Craddock's mode of living in her mountain home, I beg leave to say that there are certain laws of hospitality which belong to civilization customary to observe.

The Buddhists have a proverb meaning much: When bread is broken in a friend's house it renders that friend's affairs inviolate, but where is the "little New England's woman's" sense of hospitality, to say nothing of her lack of kindliness, to so ruthlessly tear the veil of privacy from Miss Murfree's home?

Is there nothing to be said of those radiant mountains and the cloud effects as seen from the porch and windows of that home amid the hills?

If the facts are true as stated in the supplement,' the many who have read with avidity those charming tales of a new, mysterious land to them would keep the coffee canister ever full, and sufficient sugar in the little home to make sweet every blackberry on Smoky Mountain. How many literary people will thank Providence that an energetic New Englander is not on their path to tell awful tales of poor management and empty canisters!

Shakespeare said truly:

> Blow, blow, thou Winter winds!
> Thou art not so unkind
> As man's ingratitude.

That the holy law of hospitality is indeed old is proved by that marriage of Cana, where Christ turned the water into wine lest the givers of the marriage feast be embarrassed. Miss Murfree should read carefully Lord Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and the history of its writing.

MARGARET FITZPATRICK.

"Orchardcroft," Bellport, L. I., Nov. 18.

PROGRESS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Voracity of Frogs.

KEEPER THOMPSON of the reptile house in the Philadelphia Zoo, who has observed the creatures under his charge with much intelligent care, is of the opinion that the bullfrog is the most voracious animal in nature in proportion to his size. He will eat anything, and a great deal of it, but his especial fondness is for birds.

One would suppose that such a sleepy looking creature would have about as much opportunity to acquire an appetite for birds as a fish would have to become a connoisseur in Bartlett pears. But the frog is not in the least sleepy, and when he has occasion to "get a move on him" he can do so with immense effect, though within a comparatively restricted radius.

He will lie motionless on the banks of a pond or stream, only winking occasionally, but keeping a sharp lookout for what from a frog point of view is the main chance. When an unlucky bird comes down to bathe or drink or look for something to eat the frog sees him, and begins to show that he is interested.

He does not waste any energy in useless acrobatics, but when the bird is within range the frog touches a button in his internal organism which sends a telegraphic signal to his muscles, his long hind legs straighten out, he describes a graceful trajectory in the air, lands on the bird with wide open mouth, swallows him at a gulp, and resumes his contemplative and motionless attitude.

His mouth is elastic, and he can assimilate a meal as large as himself. He seldom essays to swallow anything larger in the bird line than a sparrow or a young snipe, but either of these is much to his liking. It apparently gives him no inconvenience to bolt his superabundant meal in this fashion, but having done so he looks as if he has swallowed a feather bed. He does no hunting, but has great patience in waiting for his meat to come to him, in which respect he resembles a large class of human beings whose favorite formula is that the world owes them a living.

It must not be supposed, however, that the frog is able to pick up a bird as often as he may want it. Such good fortune does not come his way every day. His regular diet is much more easily come by, and consists of worms, insects, grubs, and almost anything that moves and is not able to swallow him.

He has his own enemies in the form of large water birds, snakes, and small boys, against whom he is helpless, and between something which is after him on shore and the hungry pickerel or bass which waits for him in the water he not infrequently has Hobson's choice offered him.

He is not, however, properly an object for popular sympathy, being himself, in his small way, a carnivorous monster of merciless rapacity, who only gets what he has meted to others all his life when some larger creature catches him for alimentary purposes.

Filtering Sewage.

A PLAN of filtering and purifying sewage has been installed in Milton, Mass., for which claims are made which will not commend it to the favor of the fastidious, at least. Sewage flowing from the houses of the village through the public sewers is caused to pass through a system of filters and aerating tanks, "and is finally pumped out clear, odorless, tasteless drinking water."

Perhaps. That the people in charge of the plant have used the filtrate for drinking purposes is probably true enough, but that it is desirable drinking water may be questioned, and it seems much like abusing public confidence to encourage visitors to venture experiments of this character. A great deal of water which is colorless, odorless, and tasteless is wholly unfit for drinking purposes, and one who induces an ignorant person to drink it needlessly assumes a responsibility which may lead to unfortunate consequences.

It is not necessary, as an argument in favor of a system of sewage filtration and bacteriological purification, that the effluent should be offered the public as a beverage. The claim is probably unfounded that such water is harmless, unless nature has had time to purify it by distillation.

Studying the Sun with a Camera.

PROF. W. W. CAMPBELL of the Lick Observatory has reported as to the results accomplished by the expedition sent to Sumatra in May to observe the eclipse of the sun. The chief value resides in the photographs obtained by Prof. Perrine, which establish the fact to the satisfaction of the astronomers, that the coronal structure surrounding the sun is made up of matter in a finely divided state, probably volcanic dust thrown off from the surface of the sun by violent disruptive or explosive action.

This conclusion is entirely in accord with that announced in 1893 by Prof. Schaeberle, reasoning from the results of entirely different observations. Notwithstanding somewhat unfavorable weather conditions on the morning of the day of the eclipse the photographic work was entirely successful, and the negatives have reached this country in good order.

Concerning them, Prof. Campbell says:

"During the first half of totality, when the clouds were thin, the negatives show stars down to nearly the ninth magnitude; but during the latter half of the eclipse, with thicker clouds, no stars were recorded. For about half the area to be examined the results were, therefore, very satisfactory; but for the other half nothing was secured. A comparison of the photographs made here and in Sumatra should lead to the detection of any unknown bodies.

"The spectrum of the outer corona as recorded on the photographs appears to be identical with the solar spectrum, whereas the spectrum of the inner corona is entirely different, in that it shows no trace of dark lines."

The New Star in Perseus.

ASTRONOMERS are greatly interested in studying a newly discovered star in Perseus, in which it is evident that "something is doing" of an unusual character. It suddenly appeared in February last, and was noted by Anderson in Edinburgh.

From a star visible only to astronomers with large telescopes, it gradually but rapidly increased in volume and brilliancy until it is now the brightest star in the northern heavens. This change was accomplished in about four days.

During the Spring its atmosphere was violently disturbed, and in June it assumed the character of nebula, though retaining the form of an ordinary star. Since then it has been carefully studied and frequently photographed.

A comparison of photographs shows that the brightest portion of the nebula, and perhaps the whole of it, has shifted to the southeast more than one minute of the arc within six weeks. Such energetic motion has never before been observed in any celestial body outside the solar system, and the conclusion is reached that the new star is the result of forces with which astronomers are not familiar from previous experience.

Why Drowning Men Claw the Air.

AN explanation of the invariable habit of the drowning to reach after the intangible, which has been described as "catching after straws," is explained by the evolutionists as an unconscious return to the instinctive habits of man's arboreal ancestry—the tree inhabiting apes. When consciousness fades he loses his acquired habits, including those inherited from a more recent ancestry, and reverts to the instinctive habits of the frightened monkey who seeks safety by clutching the nearest limb of the tree from which he is in danger of falling.

The movement is certainly instinctive, for it can only be eliminated by considerable training and voluntary efforts, and yet it is fatal to the individual, for the specific gravity of no human body is so nearly that of water that the removal of the arms from the supporting fluid at once sinks the face beneath the surface.

In cases of so-called "cramps" the victim, often a highly trained swimmer, generally throws up the hands, but these cases are probably due to heart failure, and a similar movement takes place on land when the subject receives a fatal heart wound, and it is even a common expression of shock or astonishment.

The ordinary movements of walking or running, would keep a man's face above the water, but these curious climbing movements of both hands and feet make floating impossible and are responsible for many deaths by drowning.

Search for Water in the Northwest

THE spread of irrigation in the Northwest and the increasing dependence upon it for the utilization of vast areas of land which are now of little or no value has stimulated the Hydrographic Division of the United States Geological Survey to undertake a systematic search for water for development and distribution.

Many thousands of acres of desert land in the arid sections are remarkably fertile and capable of furnishing homes for large populations which may become centres of thriving industries if only water, their great need and absolute necessity, can be procured. The small annual rainfall, and the still more serious lack of rain during the critical crop-growing months have kept these lands as poor pastures or even barren deserts.

Fortunately the arid sections are seamed by numerous lofty, forest-clad and often snow-capped mountain ranges, from which flow the purest streams. Thus the streams and rivers, and the underground or artesian well waters where they exist, have become the pivotal factors on which rest the agricultural development of immense sections of the West; their waters must be brought to the land before it can be productive.

In the search for water for irrigation two parties are now engaged. Already discoveries of value are reported. Prof. Isaac C. Russell, who has been working on the great lava-covered section of Southern Idaho, reports the discovery of an artesian basin over a hundred miles in length, whose western limit, though undetermined, lies in the vicinity of Nampa and Caldwell, near the Oregon border. The land which can be supplied with water from this basin lies along the Snake River and in Bruneau Valley, a tributary to the Snake on the south.

Several flowing wells exist in this locality already, and there are indications of artesian water also near Shoshone. In connection with his investigations Prof. Russell collected a large amount of information relative to the agricultural and timber resources of the region, which are considerable.

The other party, under Mr. F. H. Newell, the Chief of the Division of Hydrography of the Geological Survey, made an extended reconnoissance of Northern Oregon with reference to the water supply of that section. They penetrated into the wilderness of Central Oregon, along and to the head of the Deschutes River, and turning to the eastward skirted the northern portion of the great Harney and Malheur deserts, into which the mountain ranges to the north send many streams.

The party was much impressed by the opportunities of development in Central and Eastern Oregon.

Truck Farming by Electricity.

THE Bordentown (N. J.) trolley company is suing one Michaelis Quentesky, a Bohemian truck farmer at New Egypt, for the larceny of its electric current. The circumstances of the theft are so peculiar and interesting, and seem to point to results so important, as to raise it from a petty crime into a great discovery—provided, of course, the facts are as stated.

Measurements at the power house of the trolley company showed that there was a loss of current somewhere along the line which could not be accounted for. This loss had continued for some time. Experts were set to work, and after much search discovered that a farmer had ingeniously tapped the wire conveying the current from the power house and was utilizing it to stimulate the growth of vegetables.

There was a network of wires on his truck patch, 300 by 200 feet, on which his radish crop was grown. He had by this means electrified the ground in some way, and claims that since stringing his wires he finds that radishes which previously needed six weeks to come to maturity could be brought to the marketable condition in fourteen days. This, if true, means that by causing electricity to circulate through the ground three crops may be raised and gathered in the time hitherto required to mature one crop.

This is of first importance, and if established by investigation it is a discovery which should increase the value of land and reduce the cost of food vegetables. As a discovery, it would be worth many fold the value of all the current of the Bordentown Trolley Company.

Jack Rabbits in Nebraska.

EXPERTS connected with the Entomological Department of the Nebraska University are giving much thought to the discovery of means of exterminating the jack rabbit, which has become an intolerable nuisance. He is an interesting specimen of the useless among animals, and can be explained only on the ground advanced by the German father in reply to the inquiry of his son as to what the kangaroo was good for: "Well, my boy, the Australians must have something to laugh at."

Nebraska has two varieties, the black tail and the silver tail, but while distinct varieties there is no appreciable difference in their size, habits, or food preferences. The females of the species are surprisingly prolific.

Nature doubtless had some use for jack rabbits, but did not want too many of them. So their natural enemy was provided in the coyote, who kept them within bounds. But the coyote is a disagreeable neighbor, and the Nebraska authorities offered a bounty for coyote scalps which resulted in their practical extermination.

This was the jack rabbit's opportunity. He put his house in order and proceeded to devote his best energies to the raising of children, in which he has been remarkably successful. But the Nebraska farmers are not much better satisfied with them than with the coyotes.

They argue that while farming may be a healthful and agreeable occupation, it is not wholly satisfactory from the economic point of view if the farmer's principal business in life is to raise food for the jack rabbits who appropriate it without compensation. The result of his dissatisfaction will undoubtedly be that the jack rabbit will sooner or later be decimated, and, perhaps, exterminated.

Facts About Rubies.

ALL the world loves a ruby—or should; and all who know their fascination will welcome some facts concerning them which have been given currency by a Paris technical journal, Le Diamant, which are of timely interest, in view of the increasing popularity of these gems and their recent material advance in price.

There are three varieties, Oriental, Siamese, and the spinel. The first is the most beautiful of all colored gems. They are becoming more and more rare and weight for weight are valued ten to twenty fold the price of diamonds. The best come from Ceylon, India, and China.

The Siamese rubies are very dark red, the spinel is less richly colored. The largest ruby known is one of the crown jewels of Russia. The Shah of Persia has a ruby of 175 karats. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden had one of the size of a small egg and of perfect water, which was presented to the Czarina of Russia in 1877. In 1791 France had in its crown jewels eighty-one Oriental rubies.

Gems of small intrinsic value are just now commanding prices higher than they would be valued at by experts, which is always the case with stones which become fashionable, and it is a safe rule that those who buy stones of this class should exercise the same care they would or should in purchasing diamonds. The demand has called out a large number of second and third class rubies from their hiding places, and in new meuntings they are masquerading as jewels of great price.

The ruby is skillfully imitated, and not a few are worn which are only of the grade of paste diamonds without a suspicion on the part of their owners that they are not what they are assumed to be. No bargains in desirable rubies are to be had in the markets of Europe or America. Those worth buying for investment are snapped up on sight by the gem sharps, and the person who purchases from them will in every instance pay their value.

Making Bees Work Overtime.

THOSE engaged in producing honey on a commercial scale are discovering expedients for making bees forget the progress of the seasons and work a much longer period of the year than they are disposed to do under normal conditions. Years ago an enterprising Yankee hit upon a novel plan of combining pleasure and business in connection with honey production. He built a large craft which was a combination apiary and houseboat and launched it on one of the Western rivers. In Summer he would work his way up to the headwaters of the Missouri River, and as the weather got cooler he drifted down as far as New Orleans. In this way he managed to keep in a flower or blossom belt nearly all the year, and had a great deal of fun on his own account.

A modification of this idea has been adopted by C. L. Graham of Woodlands, Cal., and is said to be very profitable. He has 600 colonies of bees, from which he gets seven or eight extractings of honey a year in a very simple way. He has special hives made for his bees, and ships them about the State by a special train adapted peculiarly to his needs. His extracting house is built on a wagon.

Whenever and wherever he hears of an abundant harvest of honey-producing flowers, thither he ships his bees, and stays there until the honey is exhausted. His three principal shifts are from the alfalfa fields of Bakersfield and vicinity, the Coast Range for the white sage honey, and Ventura County for the lima bean blossoms. Mr. Graham expects eventually to keep his bees busy the whole year around.

Increase in Texas Streams.

A BULLETIN of the United States Geological Survey contains the surprising information that the measurements of the hydrographic division show that during 1900 there was a marked increase in the volume of all the Texas streams investigated. This was found to be particularly evident in the streams which rise in the extensive Edwards Plateau, a flat table land in South Central Texas, some 20,000 square miles in area, the extension of the high plains of Western Kansas. From the sides of this table land many rivers flow in deep and picturesque cañons, and are of great economic value for irrigation, power, and supply. Owing to the increased amount of water in 1900, the entire section through which these rivers pass raised the best stock of the last ten years, and were also enabled to make use of continued irrigation and water power, which had not been the case for a number of years.

The measurements this year will undoubtedly show a shrinkage in Texas streams, owing to the severe and protracted drought which did so much damage to the corn crop. The value of the information gained by the hydrographic division measurements will not be apparent until the averages of the observations of many years have been tabulated. The accidental conditions of any one season are significant of nothing in particular.

Height of Waves.

Vaughan Cornish, in a paper before the British Association, corrects the popular impression as to waves "mountains high." He quotes the following mean from independent sources, of the measured height of waves in deep water, far from land, in different kinds of bad weather: Hurricane, 27.32 feet; strong gale, 20.07 feet; gale, 14.71 feet; strong breeze, 9.42 feet.

Records of waves on the North Atlantic are in existence showing them to have reached a height of from 40 to 50 feet. These, however, are exceptional and infrequent.

NOV

Oddities in Decorative Fabrics

THE return to cool rushes, rattan, and vegetable fibre for mats, carpets, and rugs has stimulated manufacturers to experiment with all sorts of plants which produce stringy, fibrous stalks and leaves; but the earliest of weavers of rugs and carpets pretty nearly exhausted this field. They utilized about every imaginable plant, and produced some pretty good rush and fibrous floor coverings. It is even recorded that paper carpet was made in Philadelphia as far back as in 1806.

We have the advantage to-day of machinery which produces entirely new weaves from those of our forefathers, and, consequently, some of the fibrous plants they considered worthless have been utilized for carpets, rugs, and mats very successfully.

One of the most profitable fields for inventors in recent years has been in converting waste of mills and factories into valuable commercial products. The use of this waste material for weaving carpets and rugs has consequently attracted considerable attention.

Recently, the waste cork from the big factories has been found to be of inestimable value in manufacturing linoleum. A few years ago all of this waste cork was thrown away or burned.

The paper manufacturers have not only found an outlet for their waste in manufacturing floor coverings, but there has developed a special industry which consumes large quantities of paper that is not necessarily waste. A great variety of floor coverings are made of waste paper. Paper pulp is treated in a chemical way and reduced to a dry powder. When ready for use this dry powder is softened with water until of the right consistency and then spread over wood, stone, or cement. It forms a perfect covering when spread over evenly and pounded down, filling every chink and crevice. Then, when it has dried and hardened, the surface is planed off and polished until it is as bright and smooth as any wood surface.

Very similar to this is another process which used wood pulp made from spruce trees and reduced it to a flour that could be moistened and spread over any floor with heavy rollers. There was a certain amount of glue and cement mixed with it to give it strength and resiliency when dried. After thus hardened and smoothed down, the surface is printed with floor designs and finally covered with a coat of shellac or varnish.

The weaving of paper mats and carpets is not actually new, for it was tried nearly a century ago; but some recent success has been attained in pressing the pulp of wood and paper into very thin layers and then stripping them into threads or fibres. These fibres are then woven into pretty patterns.

Straw, rushes, and common plants have been utilized for centuries for manufacturing floor coverings. Straw mats and carpets are woven, to-day, for country cottages with a fair degree of success. The straw is treated in many different ways, and the weaving machinery likewise has been adapted to handling the material so that strength and durability can be obtained as well as prettiness of design and effect. These straw mats, carpets, and rugs are dyed so that they might easily pass for other fibres. The various kinds of rushes used for the same purpose have given more or less satisfaction. The saw-palmetto of Florida has been woven into quite durable floor coverings for Summer homes. The common cattail plants which thrive in all marshy places have been utilized for manufacturing floor coverings with a certain degree of success. The stems and leaves of the plants are shredded and then woven by special machinery. Some very delicate patterns of floor coverings and curtains have been made out of this material.

In the search for novel materials for making carpets and mats the inventors and manufacturers have hesitated at nothing. Cornstalk leaves and pith have been tried, and fair success has been attained with these materials, particularly for rugs and mats. The husks of the plant are woven by hand and machinery into handsome doormats, which are almost as durable as those made of the ends of manila rope. These mats are made so that they can sell for much less than almost any other equally good products of the weaver's art.

The wild grasses of the West and Northwest have proved remarkably good products for floor covering. There are many varieties of these grasses which grow wild in abundance, and which prove of considerable commercial value when dried and woven into mats, rugs, carpets, and even portières and curtains. For some cottage furnishings these wild grass products are becoming more popular every year, and several thousand people are engaged in this country in making them. Some of the grass carpets and rugs were exhibited at the Paris and Pan-American Expositions, and their delicate shading of colors elicited no small amount of enthusiasm. To correspond with and harmonize with these chairs, settees, and piazza couches are made of willow, rattan, and other woods. In most cases the grasses are treated artificially by some secret process so they will retain their natural colors and strength.

In California there are a number of plants which have, in late years, been used for the manufacture of floor coverings. The famous palmyra plants always have long leaves and stalks which make a fibrous product of great value for ornamental purposes. Properly treated the fibre is strong and very elastic. It can be woven by hand into blankets, mats, and rugs, and even into fancy curtains and portières. A number of these articles have been made by the Indians to show the art of hand weaving among the red men as exhibited at various times and places.

Other plants of almost equal worth in California have been used to make house-furnishing materials. Some of these are made and used only in a local way, but others have been commercially manufactured with considerable profit to the State. The full extent of this industry cannot be measured because of the great amount of work done at home by residents for their own private use.

The old method of weaving rag carpets has declined in most parts of the country, and it is rarely that an old carpet-weaving loom is to be found in operation. Nevertheless, rags are still accumulated in the country districts for home purposes. These rags are more often woven into mats and rugs, which present quite an improvement upon the old rag carpets of our forefathers. The rags are cut up into lengths of a few inches, and then with strong binder twine they are deftly worked together by hand until perfect rugs are made. The two sides of the rugs present a rough surface, but the ends are carefully cut off until they are all even. Such rugs do not present any special pattern, but the rags are usually woven in promiscuously so that the variegated effect is rich in colors. Dull and bright colors of neckties, discarded dresses, broadcloth, and linen and woolen goods are all used in the manufacture of these home rugs. Some of them are made by machinery, and then dyed to suit the taste of the owner. In fact, almost any design can be given, and the owner thus has the satisfaction of seeing his old rags returned to him to decorate his home.

Efforts to utilize leather scraps in rug making has met with some success. The leather pieces from shoe factories are obtained and woven together in different sized mats by means of wire cord. Mats made in this way will endure almost any amount of use, and they serve their purpose well in front of doors where dirty feet are continually treading. When properly woven together one would hardly know that it was leather which formed the foundation of the remarkably serviceable mat.

Mats and rugs have even been manufactured from wooden shavings woven into a stout warp with twine. The brittle nature of the shavings seems unsuited to heavy wear and tear; but as art products or novelties in the trade they are successful.

Cotton has again and again been tried for experimental work in carpet and rug making. A number of years ago the attempt was made to manufacture ornamental carpets, portières, curtains, and rugs out of metallic cotton yarns. The idea of treating the yarns to the metal bath was to preserve their usefulness and to make them more effective in appearance. The metal solution in which the yarns were dipped was held a secret, but it consisted for the most part of aluminium, borax, wax, alum, litharge, and white lead, mixed in varying proportions so that a metallic coating could be given to the yarns that would make them tough and durable, and yet pliable and soft.

Samples of new rugs, carpets, curtains, and portières made of different materials are almost weekly exhibited in the trade, and while for the most part these are denominated "freak carpets," and are looked upon merely as articles of curiosity, there are occasionally articles of great value which enrich the trade, and mark another step in the advancement of home interior decoration.

WHEN SLEEPERS WALK.

"I HAVE been night watchman in one hotel and another for twenty years," said the man at the end of the table. "In that time I have seen five thousand persons, more or less, walk in their sleep. Having seen so many somnambulists, you would naturally suppose that I had got used to the apparitions by this time and would be no more affected by them than by the ordinary pedestrians one meets in the street in broad daylight. But they do affect me in a different way.

"Somehow, a sleep walker always impresses me as being half supernatural, and at sight of one I involuntarily call to mind those lines of Shakespeare where he talks about the sheeted dead that squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. Fortunately, the crop of gooseflesh that breaks out all over me on each occasion is but a momentary affliction, and only in a few instances have I failed to do my duty by the dreamer and the hotel management.

"Just at present there is a regular epidemic of sleep walking. I have encountered more restless souls prowling about the hotel corridors in the past six months than in any other half year of my experience. The house where I am now employed is a kind of family hotel, and the guests are about half New Yorkers and half translents. But it makes no difference where they come from, they all have the sleep-walking habit. There seems to be something in present metropolitan conditions conducive to somnambulism. The whole town is in such a ferment from one cause and another that the fever of unrest gets into the blood, and even in sleep the victims of diurnal noise and bustle know no peace, but wander around like lost spirits.

"Even children have caught the disease, and it is no uncommon thing to see a youngster of ten or twelve steal out of his room and promenade unconsciously up and down the halls. Of course, a good many of these nocturnal peripatetics are dyed-in-the-wool somnambulists. The unusual confusion that has produced in naturally tranquil minds a chaos that reveals itself in uneasy slumber to innocent of upsetting their equilibrium. The chronic sleep walkers are aware of their infirmity, and many a time I have had them come to me with a request to keep a special watch on their door during the night, so as to prevent their getting out and raising a disturbance.

"I well remember an experience I had with one of those considerate fellows a couple of years ago. I was working at that time in an up-town hotel that boasted a very exclusive patronage. One evening an unusually good-looking, nice-mannered young man blew in from somewhere down in Virginia, and was assigned to a room on the third floor. About 11 o'clock he looked me up and unburdened his mind of his distressing secret.

"'Truth to tell,' he said, 'I am what you might call a professional somnambulist. I break out of my room every now and then while dead asleep and raise an awful row. Once I got into another fellow's apartment, somehow, and made away with his watch and a pocketbook full of money. Fortunately I awoke early the next morning before anybody else was astir and found out what I had done. The man's name was in his pocketbook, and I looked up his room and put the things back where they belonged before he had had a chance to miss them. That was a mighty lucky escape for me. The probabilities are that I wouldn't get off another time without being caught with the goods on me, and with appearances so strongly against me it would be a miracle if I succeeded in convincing people that I was not an intentional criminal, but an unfortunate sleep walker. I will tip you well if you will keep your eye fastened pretty closely on my door.'

"The young man's anxiety was so honest and unaffected that my heart overflowed with sympathy. 'I appreciate your misfortune,' I said, 'and am willing to help you guard against trouble. But in order to preclude all danger of trespassing, don't you think it would be a good plan for me to lock your door on the outside and keep the key till morning?'

"The young man turned pale. 'Oh,' said he, 'I couldn't consent to that, not for a minute. I tried that plan once in a Chicago hotel. The house caught fire in the middle of the night, and in the excitement the watchman forgot all about my being his prisoner and I nearly died from suffocation before the firemen came to my rescue. No, thank you. I'd rather steal something every day in the week and suffer the consequent loss of reputation and social standing than be burned to a cinder in my efforts to reform. I'll keep my own key, if you please, and you can see to it that I don't abuse my privileges.'

"So we let it go at that. The young man slipped a generous tip into my hand, and I, in accordance with my part of the bargain, so managed my inspection of the halls that I seldom lost sight of the somnambulist's door, and then only for a few minutes at a time. About 2 o'clock he came out into the hall. He was fully dressed for the street, with the exception of hat and gloves. He came straight toward me and fairly brushed me with his hand as he passed by. I was on the point of awakening him then, but something in his staring, unseeing eyes fascinated me, and, instead of stopping him, as I had promised to do in case my interference was required, I arose and followed him down the corridor. He turned into a narrow passage that ran at right angles to the main hall and crossed over to the new part of the building. Presently he stopped and tried the door of Room 317. That apartment was occupied by a fussy old man who was sure to go all to pieces under the least excitement. With all his nervousness, he was exceedingly forgetful, and unless closely watched he was more than likely to go to bed with his door unlocked. On that particular night all thought of key and bolt had slipped his mind, and when the sleep-walker turned the knob the door opened without resistance.

"The young man stepped into the room and I went close at his heels. He did not stop an instant, but walked deliberately across the floor to the dressing case and took therefrom a long black leather pocket-book and a watch which lay near by. I watched him stupidly, as if I, too, were in a trance. I was in a terrible quandary. I knew if I awoke the man then he would make an outcry and thus arouse the old gentleman, in which case there would be a mighty disagreeable and even disgraceful scene. Having let him take the lead thus far, I decided to give him full headway a little while longer, and in order to avoid confusion allow him to return to his own room before disturbing him. No sooner had he secured the pocketbook and watch than he left the room and closed the door softly behind him, thus shutting me in with the old gentleman.

"I was after him in a moment, but the time consumed in opening and shutting the door gave him the start, and before I could catch up with him he had got back to his own room. I heard the key turn in the lock, and without pausing to consider further I knocked on the door. He did not open it and I knocked again. Still there was no answer, and soon I began to be alarmed. I was determined to awaken him then and restore the plunder before the guest in 317 discovered his loss. It took me several minutes to effect an entrance to the somnambulist's room, and then I was forced to get in through a door opening into a rear hall. I found the place deserted. Up to that point I had been unpardonably dense, but when I did finally begin to understand, the whole scheme struck me like a flash of lightning. The man had very coolly passed through his room and out of the back door while I was hammering on the front one, and by sprinting through side corridors had made his way out of the hotel and was by that time probably a couple of blocks away.

"I had another memorable encounter with a sleepwalker several years ago while I was taking a vacation from the hotel business. One night I was traveling west from Minneapolis. My first stop on that trip was at a little one-horse village set down by the edge of the railroad, with an expanse of lonesome prairie land stretching away 200 miles on either side. The schedule time for making that station was 11 o'clock. As we neared the place I began to collect my bundles, and when the brakeman called out the name of the station I was already on my way to the door.

"As I walked down the aisle I saw a woman in the front of the car put on her wraps and gather up her umbrella and grip and step out just behind me. There was no platform there to speak of, and when I had alighted in the rough, muddy gutter that ran alongside the tracks I turned to offer assistance to the woman. She was right after me, and before I could stretch out my hand she had given a little jump and landed in the gully. There were no outward-bound passengers, and in a few seconds the train had gone on. Then I looked at the woman again. She was staring straight toward the light in the station window, but she stood stock still in the cold and the wet and made no effort to gain shelter. I caught hold of her arm and 'Pardon me,' I said, 'come this way.'

"The touch awoke her, and when the soul came into her eyes and she saw the true situation she let out a shriek of absolute despair. Her predicament was really most distressing. She was traveling on a limited charity ticket to some point in Western Montana. She was without money, the railroad ticket and her meagre baggage constituting her sole earthly possessions. Her husband had been fatally injured at that wayside station a year before, and so heavily had her affliction rested on her mind that she unconsciously responded to the name of the place, even in sleep. We took care of her at the little station that night, and the next day we made up enough money to send her on to the Montana town, where she had friends."

Eccentricities of Electricity.

IN THREE instances lately the uncertainty of the action of electricity upon human beings and animals was shown. At Buffalo 3,000 volts were sent through an elephant without so much as making him wink an eye.

A few days ago at one of the street car powerhouses an electrician placed his hand where he had no business to, and it is estimated that 1,800 volts passed through his body, partly stunning him. He recovered in a few minutes and, except for a slight sickness and numbness for a day or two, was none the worse for his adventure.

The last case happened a few days ago, and, though it ended in death, there were some amusing features about it. A farmer who lives near Jersey City has been studying electricity lately, and among his apparatus is an ordinary physician's battery, the whole force of which could not ordinarily hurt a child.

This farmer has—or, rather, had—a mustang which was a great pet of the family. This horse was hitched to a post in front of the house waiting for his master. He broke his bridle and went to a small, shallow pool made by the overflow of a spring. There he laid down, and all the coaxing and beating that was tried failed to make him budge.

His owner finally determined to try what effect an electric shock would have on him, so he brought out his little battery, and placing a sponge behind one ear, he held another sponge to the spine just over the kidneys and turned on the full force of the battery, which is said to be 104 volts.

The mustang gave a slight, convulsive movement and tried to rise. Then he sank back dead. The farmer thought the battery had developed in some way a greater voltage until he tried the same power on a hen, which came through it with nothing worse than a bad scare.

Wood in News Paper.

It requires as much wood as is grown upon an acre of ground to furnish the raw material for sufficient paper to print a Sunday edition of the ordinary New York newspaper.

So says a Maine lumberman, after a careful and painstaking calculation.

This at a first glance seems incredible. It must, however, be remembered that, to begin with, the bark of the trees only is used, and also that this small proportion is further reduced by the immense amount of waste which the various processes of papermaking involve.

In Maine the wood of the birch, after being stripped of its bark, is taken to the mills and converted into the spools and reels upon which our silk and cotton thread is wound.

...PANIC AND ITS ABSURDITIES

SOME of the queer things that happen at fires were being described by the veteran.

"It is because I used to run with one of the old-time fire-engine companies, I suppose," says he, "that I take an unusual interest in fires and the peculiarities of the people caught in them. I am getting too far along in years now to be of much assistance when outside help is needed, but I never lose my interest, and if there is a fire when I am anywhere in the vicinity you are pretty sure to see me as near as possible to the fire line.

"Some very queer things have come under my observation at fires. People apparently the coolest headed lose every particle of sense when there is a fire. The natural tendency of many people at such a time seems to be to destroy everything within reach.

"There was a very amusing case of this kind up in New Hampshire, where a house caught fire and a neighbor rushed in to assist the occupants. It was not in a large city with plenty of firemen in charge and he was able to do much damage before he could be stopped. He had grabbed for a weapon when he started out on his errand of deliverance, a hatchet, with some dim idea possibly that the people in the house would be caged in and must be cut out. There was no trouble of this kind on this occasion. The fire was slight, members of the family walked out by themselves, and the chief damage done the building was by the man with the hatchet.

"Never did a man go so furiously to work or accomplish such an amount of mischief in such an incredibly short space of time. Carrie Nation and her hatchet are not to be compared with this brave fireworker. He entered the front door of the house, and his work was performed in the best rooms.

"He slashed the woodwork right and left, hacked at doors, and attacked the marble mantelpieces with such vigor that not one of them was in a condition to be used again. The women of the family burst into tears when, the fire having been extinguished, they returned to the house and saw the havoc that had been caused by their neighbor.

"It is doubtful if he has ever attended another fire. He had to make good the damage he had done, for the people whose house he had wrecked were not in a condition to make the needed repairs.

"It was a woman who was the most dignified person I ever saw at a fire. She was a dear old Beacon Street matron of Boston, and so decorous that it must have calmed any one who saw her, though she was one of the most excited people I ever saw, and was seriously ill after the fire from the shock.

"She was an old friend of my family, and we lived within a stone's throw of each other at the time. The fire was not a serious one, and was confined to the rear of the house. As soon as I heard of it I hurried over to see if I could be of assistance. I went to the front door, rang the bell, which was answered immediately by a maid who was assisting my dear old friend out of the house.

"The latter was dressed with the great care always noticeable in her attire, although it was early morning, and as she was growing feeble she seldom left the house, and never before luncheon.

"'You will pardon me,' she said, in a tone of deep regret, 'but I am unable to ask you to come in this morning, for our house is on fire, I believe.'

"If there had been imminent danger at that moment I believe I should still have done as I did, step back quietly as I raised my hat, to say that my wife presented her compliments, and would be pleased if Mrs. Beaconstreet would visit her while the fire was in progress.

"Poor, dear old lady, she held up for a few hours until the fire was out, and then she collapsed and was seriously ill.

"A clergyman whom I saw at another fire was equally dignified, but dressed so peculiarly that his appearance was ludicrous.

"He was in great danger while he stood at an open window, parleying with the firemen who were trying to get him down a ladder. Before he would move, the firemen were obliged to take from him a bundle he had in his arms, something which looked like a baby wrapped in a great coat, and which they threw down with disgust when they discovered that it was only a cat.

"They made haste then to help the old man out, a difficult task, for in his arms he carried a bundle of books carefully wrapped, and without which he absolutely refused to move. Finally he was taken to a place of safety, one of the most comical figures I ever saw.

"He was a tall, emaciated man, but in preparing for his escape he had put on, one piece over the other, as much of his wardrobe as he could draw on, and over all, evidently a last thought, was a gorgeous smoking jacket, the gift of some fair parishioner. This would not have been so bad, even with the sudden increase of girth, if he had not placed on his head a tall silk hat which he had pulled well down to keep it on, and which had suffered several knocks in his hurried exit from the window.

"You would not think that traveling men would lose their wits in a time of accident, but they are no exception to the generality of people. I saw a couple of them travel through the snow a half a mile, wearing warm-lined but thin, striped pajamas, on a cold, wintry night, when they might have been dressed partially if they had had their wits about them. The two men were traveling together, there was an accident on the train, which took fire, and the people—none of whom, fortunately, was hurt—hurried out of the wreck with all possible speed.

"My two travelers had valuable papers in their bags, and these they made haste to save, but once finding them their only thought was of personal safety. They hurried off to the nearest farmhouse without so much as coat or shoes, which they might easily have taken if fear had not driven away every other thought.

"Those bright, broad-striped pajamas nearly got them into trouble before they were able to exchange them for more suitable garments. Most of the passengers took refuge in the farmhouse, and I was with the party.

"I noticed, as we entered the house, the two traveling men in their bright suits, and the rest of us in a more or less undressed condition. The daughter of the house, a rosy-cheeked young woman in her early twenties, upon seeing those gay figures, gave a shrill shriek. I supposed at the time that it was merely maidenly modesty at the sight of gentlemen in such unconventional attire.

"But the farmer and his wife also eyed the two askance, and seemed to be chary of the hospitality of which they were both in such great need. I took it all for mere prudishness, and was not a little disgusted. But the farmer drew me aside some time later and said:

"'Mister, there don't seem to be no keeper for them two men, and I want to tell you that I ain't a-goin' to keep 'em in this house to-night. They can be locked up in the woodshed—I wouldn't turn a dog out in the snow—but my wife she wouldn't sleep a wink if she thought they was havin' free run of the house. They look harmless, but they may be murderers for all we know.'

"It took me a minute to grasp the situation, and then I could hardly keep my face straight. The farmer had taken those [illegible] courteous [illegible] should [illegible] to dress up to me as well as do other [illegible] and for certain [illegible] the social [illegible] understand. Pajamas were entirely beyond his comprehension.

"One of the most tender-hearted women I ever knew nearly killed a valuable dog in her excitement at a fire. That was humorous, but it had its tragic elements, and why the dog did not kill the woman before she had a chance to attempt his life I don't know. It speaks well for dog nature.

"She was wild over these animals, and the two were valuable—a bulldog and a bull terrier, both pedigree dogs. At the time of the fire her first thought was of her two pets. They were in the habit of running the house without collars, these being used with chains when the dogs were exercised. To save her pets she concluded that it would be best to put the collars, to which the chains were always fastened, on the dogs, and not risk their being lost or running away in the confusion.

"Greatly excited, she hurried for the collars and chains, and called the dogs, Billy and Bull. Billy's collar she put on first, fastening it securely, and then Bull's, but with great difficulty, for the animal struggled furiously. It was only by superhuman strength that she finally succeeded in pushing the strap through the last time, and then taking the two chains in her hands, she ran from the house, dragging the dogs behind her.

"It was literally dragging, she found, when she reached a place of safety, for poor Bull could not walk and little Billy was not there at all. In her hurry, the woman had put the big collar of Bull on little Billy and the smaller collar of Billy on Bull, who was nearly suffocated. Billy had immediately slipped his head from the large collar and taken himself off to a place of safety.

"Take it all in all, I am not sure but there are more humorous incidents at fires than anything else. At one big fire I saw a man making superhuman efforts to get a heavy barrel of dried beans out of the rear of a house. Finding he could not do that, he at last gave it up, emptied the beans upon the floor, and threw the barrel out of the window to a place of safety.

"In a tenement house fire I saw them lower a feather bed out of a window and then lower the stove upon it. That is not as ridiculous as it seems, for a stove is a precious possession to a poor family and iron breaks easily. I think it was done in this case, however, from excitement and not good sense."

ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

"IF it were possible to get a record of the total number of accidents that befall the people of New York every month the figures would be startling," said the man who had taken refuge behind a pile of ponderous books. "Even the incomplete returns make a striking aggregate.

"Take the month of September, for instance. Not counting in the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Precincts, whose reports have not yet been turned into the Central Office, there were in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn 2,238 persons who suffered some injury either through carelessness or a dispensation of Providence. When the remaining two districts are heard from the list will be swelled appreciably, for those are strenuous neighborhoods and are fully capable of raising the total to the 2,500 mark.

"These figures may seem unreasonably high to any one not acquainted with the peculiarities of accidents, but in reality September was a normal month. June, July, and August each made a worse showing, and January and February, with their icy pavements and consequent numerous falls, will also be likely to lay that modest record in the shade. Then, too, these reports include only the more serious street accidents which come to the notice of the police.

"Naturally, the great majority of casualties are of a minor character, and are not reported at Headquarters. If all the bumps and bruises that disfigure New Yorkers daily and are cured by home treatment were turned in for registration we would have to put up a special building to house the books.

"A large percentage of all accidents results from falls. Out of 5,223 police cases recorded here for two months last Spring, 3,086 were due to uncertain footing. This insecurity itself can, in turn, be traced to various sources. The condition of the pavements comes in for primary consideration, with intoxication bringing up a close second. Dizziness arising from constitutional ailments, epilepsy, and divers minor causes also contribute to this class of casualties. Accidents resulting from street brawls are frequent in certain parts of the city. This is especially true in the neighborhood of the Essex Market Station, where the population is dense, and in that of the Thirtieth Street Station, where it is pugnacious.

"Street car accidents are, of course, a big item, and, although they might properly be classed under the head of falls, they are considered important enough to be set aside in a category of their own. Then there are innumerable misfortunes that are apt to befall workmen in the pursuit of their daily occupation. Of this kind of accidents those suffered by electricians are most numerous, with sawyers, car couplers, freight brakemen, and civil engineers following in regular order.

"A student in the history of accidents is able to arrange a good many interesting deductions from his examination of police and insurance reports. Reckoning from a local standpoint, different districts of New York have, as has been indicated, their own peculiar kind of accidents. What is true of this city is true of the country as a whole, the casualties of each section being, in a measure, determined by the local industries. Geographically considered, the hazards to which life and limb are subjected are much greater in the West and South than in the East and North. Arithmetical calculation, too, reveals strange facts.

"For instance, it has been demonstrated that a person is two and one-half times as likely to be fatally injured in the stress of New York life as to lose the sight of both eyes or be crippled in either limb. The chances of losing one eye or one foot are even, but when it comes to comparing the visual organ with the hand, the eye has the better of the bargain by one-third. Of the hands, the dexter member is greatly favored, since its chance of being maimed is only one-eighteenth that of its partner.

"This apportionment of value does not hold good, however, in the relative safety of the pedal extremities, for the disasters likely to overtake the left foot are to those of the right as five to one. In the field of accidents ears and noses are comparatively immune from danger, their chances of destruction in wrecks and collisions being only one in a hundred.

"Some of the queerest accidents on record are those happening to people whose calling is hazardous, but who finally go to their doom by an entirely novel route.

"I have in mind now the case of a young German who used to clean windows in an office building down in Park Row. Although he had embraced this business from choice, he had always felt timid lest some day it would bring him to his death. But, notwithstanding his doubts, he continued to scrub and clean for several years without suffering any harm other than that caused by his constant fears. But at last his end came, although not in the way he had expected. One day while engaged in his usual scouring he encountered a current of electricity, which passed from his hand through his body, penetrating the soles of his shoes, which rested on a metal surface, and thus completing the circuit, resulted in instant death. This, together with many other incidents that could be cited go to prove what tricky pranks of fate all accidents are, and that, although we are able to calculate to a nicety about how many people are going to be run over and knocked down and fall off high buildings in the course of the year, no man can predict the calling of those for whom other destiny is reserved."

Heroic.

Miss Dramatic—I would so like to marry a real hero!

Mr. Cynic—You seem to understand the qualities necessary to the person who would become your husband.

This Did Not to Fortune.

MR. INGALLS was talking the other evening to a company of his friends when some one complained of having missed making a few thousand dollars through his train having been delayed in a Broadway jam when he was hurrying to his broker's. This reminded the railroad man of an incident illustrative of the fact that "there comes a tide," &c., and he told a story.

"I was stopping at the old Brunswick Hotel," he said, "when a reporter sent up his card. I had known him for some years and liked him. He asked me some very difficult questions, which I could not answer for publication. I saw in a moment that he knew as much about the situation as I did, and my information was official. He saw that I knew he was right. His paper would not and very properly did not print anonymous interviews, and what he thought about the situation was not regarded by the managing editor as sufficiently warranted to announce as a fact. The paper did not deal in guesses. Nothing was printed.

"I saw the young man some months later, and he told me confidentially how he missed winning so large a stake that, with the additional information he had, he ought to have been one of those 'get-rich-quick' fellows, who really do get rich. His work kept him up very late. On going home he not only fixed his alarm clock to wake him early, but he pinned a great sheet of paper on his door with the time he must be called marked on it.

"He had been overworked and was utterly tired out. The alarm clock undoubtedly sounded its warning, which he did not hear, and the landlady was not at home. She had been taken ill at the house of a friend and had staid there overnight.

"When he awoke it was to find that he had short time to get a hurried breakfast and then rush for the office. The Stock Exchange had just closed. There had been a fluctuation of seven points in the stock. He had known exactly what would happen, and was not a cent better off for that important knowledge. He took it all so cheerfully that I am afraid he will never make a financier.

"The same man evolved out of his brain a great railway combination. He looked at it as a news story and not as a matter of great profit to himself. He went to see the late Calvin S. Brice in his offices at 80 Broadway. The Senator was in a hurry and said he could give him just two minutes. The man wet his finger and drew on a dust-covered mahogany table, with a rapid sweep, a map of the United States. Then he made with lightning-like rapidity dots here and there indicating railroads, and he turned to the Senator, who stood with eyes wide open in astonishment.

"'Absolutely correct,' said Senator Brice. That fellow hurried to the afternoon newspaper where he was then employed. It was too late to get it in the paper in time to affect the market, but he wrote it for the evening edition. If he had gone with that shrewdly schemed knowledge, taken the few thousand dollars he had saved, opened an account and given the broker the tip, the two, Mr. Brice not knowing their information, could have won a fortune the next day. He is a good reporter, but he is not likely to be a rich man."

Two Royal Life Savers.

EUROPEAN dispatches last week told, as a fine example of royal and feminine prowess, how Queen Amelie of Portugal had risked her life to save a drowning boatman at Cascaes. The thing was no doubt a novelty in its way to most newspaper readers, but to the boatmen of Cascaes it was only a repetition of local history.

Cascaes is the Court watering place of Portugal, a few miles down the Tagus from Lisbon, and the boatmen there preserve traditions of many Summer sojourns of Kings and Queens, of Princes and Court functionaries. Among these traditions is one that is now not yet a quarter of a century old, and it tells how Maria Pia, now Queen Dowager of Portugal, but then Queen Consort of Dom Luis and immediate predecessor of Queen Amelie, saved a life in much the same way, promptly jumping into the water and swimming to land with the victim snatched from the jaws of death.

For this act of courage and devotion Maria Pia was awarded the life-saving medal, which she no doubt still proudly cherishes. It was just the decoration which that gallant daughter of Victor Emmanuel would value above all the Court orders of Europe.

Not only is Maria Pia a true scion of the fearless House of Savoy, but she was—in those days at least—an enthusiastic devotee of nautical sports. Her life-saving exploit at Cascaes about coincided with the organization of the Queen's Ladies' Rowing Club, which launched its outrigger on the Tagus with Maria Pia herself pulling stroke. Gossip said that the collapse of this rowing club had something to do with an accident in which the stroke of the eight, shipping her oar in a hurry, got her royal finger badly pinched in her royal rowlock.

"Minute-Phone."

"The man at the Chicago end of my special wire," said the telegraph operator, "broke in on me with 'Minute, phone'—that is, 'Wait a minute, I'm called to the phone.' Another man took his key in a few minutes who told me the telephone call was a message that his house was burning down.

"Next day he wired me: 'All I own is on me. Wife and two babies just got out alive.' Oh, yes; we have some stirring times even on the wire!"

1901

GREAT DIAMONDS OF ALL COUNTRIES

DIAMONDS are trumps just now, the purchase of the famous bluestone, known as the Hope, for American account, and the prospective appearance of the Koh-i-noor for the first time at the coronation of a British monarch, are absorbing feminine interest to such an extent that even Horse Show gowns and sealskin sacques have been largely relegated to "away back" and told to "sit down" in the pulsating brain chambers.

Of the really few historical diamonds in existence the Koh-i-noor has the most romantic associations. It is, however, by no means either the largest or the purest. It was presented to Queen Victoria in 1850 by the British East India Company, being part of the loot taken from the treasure house of Dhulup Singh, the Maharajah of Lahore, at the time of the conquest of the Punjab. It was put on show at the World's Fair in London in 1851, and it was unquestionably the popular "hit" of that, the first international exhibition of wealth and progress.

Among the historical cut diamonds the Koh-i-noor ranks fifth in size. The largest is the Orloff, set in the sceptre of the Russian Czar. The second is the Florentine Brilliant, belonging to the Austrian imperial regalia. The third is the Pitt, or Regent, which is with the French Crown jewels in the Louvre at Paris. The fourth is the Star of the South, which is in possession of one of the Indian Princes still able to indulge in the purchase of such luxuries, and curiously enough it is the only one of the five that was found out of Asia and in modern times.

There are two noted uncut diamonds, each much larger than the Orloff, but there is doubt about their genuineness. The biggest of the two is known as the Braganza, and is the property of the Portuguese Government, which will not allow an expert examination to be made of it. It was found in Brazil 160 years ago, and is of about the size of a hen's egg. If it is a pure stone dealers figure its value to be fully $5,000,000. The other is the Matan, and belongs to the Rajah of the Hindu State of that name. It is less than a quarter the size of the Braganza. Its owner has also refused to permit it to be examined.

Other large diamonds have been brought to public notice and put on the market since the opening of the South African mines, but they do not figure in the literature of precious stones as yet, excepting perhaps the Pam, which is of the greatest brilliancy, although in size it is far exceeded by others found on the Dark Continent. It was sent to Queen Victoria at her request, she thinking of buying it at the time, but while she was considering the matter her grandson, the Duke of Clarence, died, and this put the acquisition of more jewels out of her mind. In the rough it weighed 112 carats, but cutting has reduced it to 55 carats.

Presumably the largest of all the South African diamonds yet found is the one known as the Excelsior, taken out of the Jagersfontein mine in June, 1894. It ranks next in size to the Braganza—which is supposed to be only a pure white topaz—weighing 969 carats in the rough, or considerably over one-half the weight of the latter, which is 1,680 carats.

This term carat, by the way, when used in connection with diamonds does not mean the same thing that it does when we speak of gold. In the case of gold it means the quantity of the pure metal and indicates the quantity of alloy. Pure gold is 24-carat, gold coins are about 22-carat, that is, 22 parts gold and 2 parts alloy. In the case of diamonds the carat expresses actual weight. A 1-carat stone weighs four Troy grains nearly, 151½ diamond carats being equal to one ounce Troy. Then in calculating the value of diamonds it is to be remembered that the larger the stone the higher the price per carat. If a stone of 1 carat is worth $100, then a stone of 2 carats is worth $150 and one of 10 carats $10,000, or ten times the sum per carat that the 1 carat stone is worth. For this reason the value of very large stones is a difficult matter to estimate.

The largest of the historic cut diamonds—the Orloff—weighs 193 carats; the second—the Florentine Brilliant—139½; the third—the Pitt—136¾; the fourth—the Star of the South—124¼, and the fifth—the Koh-i-noor—106. There are no others outside of the South African finds weighing 100 carats or over. The Shah, which comes next, weighs 86 carats; the Pigott follows with 82¾; the Nassack is 78½. The much-talked-of Sancy weighs only 54 carats, and the Hope, which is coming over here from England, is even smaller than that, its weight being but 44¼ carats.

The history of the Hope diamond is somewhat obscure. It is supposed to be a part of the Great Table diamond which was brought from India by the traveler Tavernier, by whose name it is sometimes called. This stone was said to have weighed 242½ carats, and was the first blue diamond seen in Europe. It was sold to Louis XIV. in 1668, when it was described as of a "beautiful violet" color, but flat and badly cut. It was subsequently recut, and when Louis le Grand died it weighed only 67¼ carats. It was seized and put in the Garde Meuble during the French Revolution, and from there it has not been traced. The Hope stone, which probably is a part of it, turned up about seventy years ago, and was purchased by Henry Thomas Hope, the London banker, who paid $65,000 for it. The other part of the blue Table, or Tavernier, diamond is supposed to be the Brunswick, the next largest blue stone known to be in existence. This latter weighs only 10⅝ carats, so that 12½ carats of the 67½ that were deposited in the Garde Meuble are still missing. Most likely some of the smaller blue stones in different collections came from it.

The Koh-i-noor weighed, when presented to Queen Victoria, 186 carats, but it was badly cut, and on the advice of Prince Albert a lapidary was called from Amsterdam to put it into better shape. The work took thirty-eight days and cost $40,000. Of course, the eighty carats that were taken off were not wasted, but they were not in one piece, and their value therefore bears no comparison with that of the stone that now lies in the Tower of London along with the other British Crown jewels.

The history of the Koh-i-noor is said to date back to the year 56 before the Christian era. It is supposed to have originally been a part of the Great Mogul which was sent to a Venetian lapidary during the Middle Ages to be recut, and who made such a botch of the job that the Sultan Jihan, to whom it belonged, refused to pay the bill. Whether the Italian retained it and cut it up into smaller and more salable stones writers on the subject do not say, but no further records of the Great Mogul appear anywhere.

The Great Mogul, like the Koh-i-noor, belonged to the great Arungzebe, Sultan of Delhi. It passed from him to his great-grandson, Mohammed. When Delhi was captured by Nadir Sha, the Persian conqueror, it became part of the spoils of the victor, and after passing through various other vicissitudes of war it fell into the hands of the famous Runjeet Singh, who had it set in a bracelet.

It was Nadir Sha who is understood to have given the Koh-i-noor the name it bears. As the story goes, he saw it glitter in the turban of the vanquished Mogul at Delhi, and with grim humor said: "Let us exchange turbans." This was done, and the stone went to Persia for the time being.

Koh-i-noor means "Mountain of Light," and the degenerate successor of Runjeet Singh on the throne of Lahore, from whom it was taken in 1849, remembered its history when he was brought to Windsor Castle to make obeisance to the Queen. He wanted to make a good impression on her, probably for the purpose of having his pension increased, and asked the officials to secure him the privilege of handing the great diamond to her personally in token of his submission and to prove that he harbored no ill-will or rebellious designs toward the conquerors of his country. His wish was gratified, and perhaps the English monarch of to-day considers his right to its possession as absolute in consequence of this performance.

The Orloff diamond in the Czar's sceptre is also of Indian origin, part of the loot that Nadir Sha brought to Persia. Tradition says that it once formed the eye of a Hindu idol, and was plucked from its socket by the Persian soldiery. Somehow, after the death of Nadir Sha, it fell into the hands of an English merchant, who sold it to an Armenian, who finally disposed of it to Count Orloff, who presented it to the Empress Catharine of Russia. Presumably the amount that he paid for it came back to him increased many fold, for he was one of the petticoated imperial profligate's favorites.

Of all the large historic diamonds the Pitt, or Regent, is considered the purest, and is without a rival in the beauty of its shape. It is said to have been found in the mines of Parteal, in India, in 1702, by a slave laborer, who concealed it in a gash that he cut in the calf of his leg. He made his way to the coast, and there sold it to a sea Captain, who in turn disposed of it to Gov. Pitt, the grandfather of the Earl of Chatham, who was then stationed at Fort St. George, for $5,000. Pitt subsequently found a purchaser in the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, who paid $675,000 for it. At present it is valued at over $2,000,000.

A far lower value is put on the Florentine Brilliant, which comes next in size to the Pitt among the d onds with histories. This is due to the fact that it is of a yellowish hue. It is supposed to be an Indian stone that made its way to Europe, where it got into the hands of a Florentine jeweler, who did not appreciate it because of its being "off color," and sold it for a mere song. It got into the Grand Duke of Tuscany's collection, and thence into that of the Austrian Emperor.

The Star of the South is of Brazilian origin, having been found by a negro slave in the Province of Minas Geraes, in 1853. It was carried to Paris, and there sold to a dealer, who finally disposed of it to the customer who carried it to India, the home of diamonds, according to all reports and traditions.

The Sancy diamond's authentic history is difficult to trace. There appears to be no doubt that it still exists in its entirety and that it is in India. A story was started about a dozen years ago saying that it was in Paris, the property of a syndicate which wanted to dispose of it to some multimillionaire—presumably to one who would not inquire too curiously into its genuineness.

The original Great Sancy is said to have once belonged to Queen Elizabeth. When the then Prince of Wales—now King of England—was in India some years ago, it was reported that the diamond was in the possession of the Maharajah of Puttiala, who has since died. It has been described as of a most peculiar shape and cutting and considered very valuable as a curio as well as a gem.

It was expected that with the development of the South African mines there would be a glut of diamonds in the market and that there would be a decided fall in prices, but the output has been judiciously regulated, and the stones are worth about as much to-day as they were ten, twenty, or thirty years ago.

Drew the Line at Pie.

MAJOR HORATIO N. WILKES, a Democratic war horse of Lycoming County, Penn., was in the corridors of the Hoffman House the other night. The Major is short, stout, has keen black eyes, kinky iron gray hair and beard to match. He is a practical man, and a wily politician.

Two or three years ago he was running for a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature as a Democrat in a red hot Republican district. He ran so well that he came within 217 votes of taking the prize, and is as proud of his feat as though he had actually won. During the canvass the Major visited every election precinct, and invaded country stores, where everything from hairpins and groceries to tobacco and whiskey is sold for cash or on credit.

One day he stalked into a store in which a dozen men were sitting around the stove on boxes and barrels. He announced himself and proceeded to make friends. At first the crowd was disposed to guy the little Major, but they soon learned that he was not a man to be trifled with. After talking politics about five minutes he electrified the loungers by pulling out a wad of greenbacks and saying: "Come on, boys, what are you going to have with me?"

No man knows what a crowd of men in a country store will take until he has tried it. That was the Major's first experience. Well, the idlers arose as one man and shuffled up to the bar, or rather, counter.

"What'll you have, boys?" repeated the Major.

"Wa—a—l," drawled a tall farmer, "give me a little nose paint. Make it old rye."

"That's good enough for me," said the Major. "What's yours, my friend?" he inquired, turning to a long-haired bystander.

"Weel, seein' as I don't drink anythin' 'cept water and occasionally milk I guess I'll take a pint of peanuts."

The Major stared at the man in amazement, but made no remark.

"Give me some pop beer," demanded a young carpenter.

"Mine's a paper of fine cut Cavendish," exclaimed a third.

"And mine's whisky," blurted a big man with his trousers stuffed into his boots.

So it went, some calling for fluids and some for solids until all but three men on the outskirts of the throng had given their orders.

"Come, come, gentlemen, call for what you want to drink or smoke," urged the Major as he poured two fingers of old rye in a goblet.

"Well, General, I don't drink," said a gaunt backwoodsman, "so I'll take five sticks of candy for the little 'uns at home, you know."

The Major almost dropped his glass and his face wore a look of pain. By a supreme effort he mastered his emotions, and, with a glittering smile, turned to the next man with, "And yours, Sir?"

"I'll take a cut of custard pie, Captain, if it's all the same to you."

The Major set down his goblet, mopped his forehead, and said, in a voice quivering with rage:

"Gentlemen, I suppose it's all right to call for what you want, whisky, tobacco, cigars, shoe laces, paper collars, or even five sticks of peppermint candy, but I hope to be ternally hornswaggled if I don't draw the line at custard pie."

And he paid the bill and left the store.

Best Reason in the World.

Clerical-looking Gentleman to Small Boy—Why is that bell tolling, young man?

Small Boy—Because somebody's pulling the rope.

THANKSGIVING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

THE interest in Thanksgiving Day and its observance is just as intense these days among the reservation Indians as in college towns where great football games are scheduled to occur. Especially is this true in the Southwest, where the Indians have had an opportunity to become thoroughly civilized of late years. The white people find no more enjoyment in this day of universal good cheer than do these same dusky redskins.

It is a day of feasting, playing, and gaming, with a big dance at night. Such sport only comes once a year to them nowadays, when they have had to forsake the scalping knife for the plow. Their wild nature reviled at the idea of work, and it has been with much difficulty that the Government agents have made farmers out of the young brayes. A day of rest and amusement is considered good for their better nature, and the Government authorities are willing that Thanksgiving Day shall become a festal time for the reservation wards of the Nation.

The Kiowas and Comanches, who have but recently been placed on allotments, will have forsaken many of their wild plans of amusement this Thanksgiving, owing to the fact that they have been cut off the free list of beef issues. They have arranged to draw grass money on Thanksgiving, and a goodly portion of this will be spent in purchasing food for a grand feast. At night they will take part in a green-corn dance, at which prayers will be offered to the Great Spirit for the good crops which they have had the past season. The spirit of thankfulness pervades the Indian celebrations.

The Osages hold a big feast at Pawhuska, their capital city. All members of the tribe are invited to take part in the festivities. At the beginning and end of each meal—and there are many—the aged missionary who lives among them is invited to deliver a short prayer thanking the Great Spirit for the good things which the agent has sent to them. The food is cooked by the squaws, and, while it could be prepared in a much cleaner and more tasteful manner, the cooking is an improvement over that of a few years gone.

The Apaches and Cheyennes are in the habit of holding a pony smoke; often the Osages indulge in this expensive festival. A pony smoke is a friendly meeting of two tribes and is especially appropriate for the occasion. The tribe giving the smoke is supposed to bear all of the expenses. They provide the best game and vegetables in the market for their guests, and at the end of the first day's meeting they present a good pony to the head of each family visiting them. As a tribe consists of from 300 to 500 families, the expenses soon mount high. The Osages, being the richest reservation Indians there are to-day, can better afford to hold pony smokes, and, combined with their feast day, they generally invite several hundred guests from the Poncas, Tonkawas, and surrounding tribes. Those accepting the ponies are supposed to return the gift with equally expensive ones later on, but few of them can do so.

The Poncas hold every Thanksgiving as a beef-issue day. If the agent does not come forward and present them with a herd of cattle for this occasion they mortgage their property and buy cattle of some neighboring ranchmen. A beef issue is the most typical of the redskin and also the most picturesque of Indian Thanksgiving celebrations. For years the Government has forbidden the issue of beef, after the manner of an old-time issue, but on especial occasions they are allowed the amusement of killing their own meat. It is said by the Government officers, who succeeded in having the practice stopped, that beef issue tends to make the Indian wilder and more difficult to civilize.

A hundred cattle are turned loose in a large pasture. The young men of the tribe are mounted on mustangs and have shining field guns. With the good wishes of the squaws and medicine men ringing in their ears they ride out to kill the cattle. The beasts have no chance for life whatever. The chase is accompanied by an undue amount of wild yelling, while excitement grows intense in the camp. The smell of fresh blood makes the squaws wild, as it were. After all of the cattle have been shot down, then the killers give a signal which means that all of the tribe are at liberty to rush forth and secure their portion. A half beef is awarded to each squaw. The beef is cleaned and cooked on a fire on the open plain, while the medicine men dance their approval and the warriors sing in their glee. The feast follows with more dancing and the whole day is thus spent, ending late at night with a final gorge.

But while this ceremony is going on among the Poncas, just north of their reservation ten miles are the Chilocco Indian schools, where an entirely different programme is carried out. The Chilocco schools form the largest Government educational institute in the Southwest, some 800 young Indians attending. All tribes are allowed there. Every branch of study, to say nothing of the industrial training department, is taught there. Thanksgiving is a day of much interest to these students. Those who have parents are allowed a visit from them on that day. For several days prior to Thanksgiving the trails leading to Chilocco School are lined with wagons loaded with Indians. They camp on the Chilocco Reservation. The students are allowed to go into camp with their parents, but cannot spend the night with them, for fear of evil effects. On Thanksgiving morning the students are brought into the chapel, where they recite and play musical instruments to the pride of their instructors and amusement of their parents, who are guests of honor. In the afternoon the Chilocco football team contests with a team from some near-by town, while the girls play basket ball with their paleface sisters. None of the wild sports of the old savages, who are seated around the circle as spectators, are allowed. The parents see the glad faces of their children, neat-appearing boys and girls, and they hear strange words, but after all it seems for the best. For are not their children happy amid all of these surroundings, where they are being advanced in the ways of the white people? It certainly has a good effect on the old people of these tribes. The Thanksgiving Day exercises at Chilocco have been duplicated by a number of minor Indian schools throughout the Southwest, and all are satisfied with the results.

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

The Rhyme of the Country Road.

O the life one leads a-tramping,
Tramping a country road!
A-faring in gypsy fashion
With never a gypsy's load;
Set free as the winds in springtime,
Heart-glad as the day is long,
Rejoicing in rain or sunshine,
In tune with the robin's song.

O the things one sees a-tramping,
The green, wild things that grow,
The gleam of the tall red lily,
The tangle of ferns below;
The gay, glad life of the tree-tops,
The shadows that slowly fall,
The long, still slope of the meadows
And God's sky over all!

O the things one hears a-tramping
The whisper of woodland trees,
The call of a hidden brooklet,
The murmur of sleepy bees;
The distant roll of the thunder,
The drip of the silver rain,
The startled rush of a squirrel,
Then robin's note again!

O the things one feels a-tramping!
The joy of the country road,
A-faring in gypsy fashion
With never a gypsy's load;
Delight in the world of beauty,
A rapture of love and praise,
And a will to make life the truer
For this glory of common days!

—EMMA ENDICOTT MAREAN in The Churchman.

Longwood, St. Helena.

From The Cornhill.

A winding road leads to Longwood and the interior generally, the short cut up "the ladder" saving a distance of some three miles. The central square is prettily sheltered with venerable looking banyan trees, the yellow hibiscus, scarlet-leaved poinsettia, and crimson, orange, and scarlet erythrina (E. umbrosa) yielding masses of color dazzling in brightness. These plants have all been introduced owing to the scant nature of the existing native flora. In olden days the whole island was richly wooded—the luxuriant trees literally extended to the coast line, overhanging the cliffs; but most of the valuable timber—such as the redwood and native ebony—has been destroyed. Herds of goats turned loose on the island increased to such an enormous extent that all the young vegetation was eaten, even to the stripling trees. Add to this the fact that in the clipper days parties landed from every passing ship to cut firewood without restriction, thus destroying the woodlands in a wholesale manner. Both the redwood and ebony exist in one inaccessible part of the island, and by judicious cultivation much might be done to restore the existing deficiencies. Cinchona and coffee plants will thrive on the higher plateaus, and systematic plantations would prove highly remunerative. I myself saw stray specimens of the so-called New Zealand flax (Phormium tenax) growing in neglected wildness on the cliffs. It is the well-known plant of iliaceous order, rather like an aloe in appearance, and called flax, I presume, on account of the splendid fibre it yields, of a recognized economic value. St. Helena has had its palmy days; now it suffers from neglect, to be used more as a dumping ground for lost Napoleons, Zulu chiefs, and the rebellious Boers. On this very occasion we interviewed the Zulu warrior Dinizulu, whose eyes gleamed with an uncomfortably hungry look at his guests, as if to take stock from a gastronomic point of view. The island has certain advantages as a place of political exile, but that is no reason why a once flourishing Crown Colony should be neglected from an economic and reproductive standpoint.

Disappearance of American Game.

From The Review of Reviews.

Over vast sections of our land game of many kinds has been altogether exterminated or sadly decimated. Yet it is surprising to note the tenacity with which the beasts and birds still linger about the spots which were their favorite haunts before the white man came to disturb them. When John Smith made his map of Virginia in 1607, he ornamented it with deer on the south side of the James River, about where the Counties of Surrey and Sussex are now situated, and with turkey on the peninsula between the James and the York Rivers, to show where these were most abundant. Three hundred years have passed since then, and a great many people have settled there, but deer and turkey most abound in Virginia still at the places designated by John Smith as their favorite haunts in his day. The Great South Bay and Barnegat were famous ducking grounds of old. One would think that the millions of people now collected about them would have frightened the wild fowl away. But with half a chance, they still assemble there in spite of the thousand sail that disturb them and the never-ending fusillade of the gunners. When Frank Forrester wrote, the Warwick Woodlands were the home of the ruffed grouse and the woodcock. To-day, notwithstanding the Oranges and Montclair and Tuxedo, and many other thickly populated communities that have sprung up in the territory, population has not altogether driven away the ancient occupants, and a few still linger, reluctant to abandon their charming natural habitat.

Russia and Locomotives.

From The World's Work.

It is widely known that since Nicholas I., on a map of Russia, ruled a straight line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and ordered the Nicolaiev Railroad built along that line, American locomotives have run over all the Russian and Siberian railroads—on Pennsylvania rails, too, laid on Oregon ties; it is less well known that there are not so many of these locomotives as there might have been. Some dozen years ago the agent of an American firm made a bid in St. Petersburg on over fifty locomotives. This was the brief history of his bid: "By the Directors, officers, and engineers of the railroad, recommended; by the Minister of Ways and Communications, indorsed; by the Financial Committee of the Cabinet, rejected, with this comment: 'American locomotives cheaper and better—but order in Austria. Russia wished to secure an Austrian alliance in a quarrel with Germany. The next order went to Germany; the quarrel had been patched up. Later the programme was repeated, but as Russia was trying now to induce France to be joint guarantor of a Chinese loan, the final blue pencil comment of the committee read: 'Order in France.' The price was not considered."

Temple at Abu-Simbal.

From The Catholic World Magazine.

Our course along the Upper Nile led through Nubia, giving the sight of many ruins—the temple at Abu-Simbal proving the most noted object. In fact, there were two of these rock-temples, built by Rameses II., the inscriptions in Greek dating from 502 B. C., telling that when Psammeticus came to Elephantine the writers—giving their names—also went to that place by way of Kerkis. But far more grand and imposing was the one that met us at Abu-Simbal, being cut from the solid rock, or, rather, built into its steep face. The façade itself is formed by cutting away a square space 100 feet, having a cornice of seated cynocephali—truly, a magnificent setting for so imposing a structure. The entrance is flanked by four colossi of Rameses, while over the portal, in a niche, stands the Sun-god Ra, towering in majesty above the others. One can form an idea of their size by saying that one big toe-nail of Rameses afforded me a very comfortable seat. The figures are well preserved, one figure alone being minus its head and arms. From the many photographs so accessible the benignant and lifelike expressions can be readily recalled.

Equally so are the faces looking forth from the eight Osiride columns in the entrance hall, on which are sculptured the memorable deeds of the great Rameses. In rooms leading from this grand vestibule are always seen mural sculptures similar to the preceding. A smaller pillared hall opens into another, bringing to view what seemed a sanctuary. Here were seated statues of Amen, Ptah, Borus, with Rameses the Great, or Sesostris. Various lateral chambers and halls are ever and anon seen, all with their historic sculptures telling in mute language of the long-buried past, rousing wonder and admiration as we trace the footsteps of that ancient people, walking the earth centuries ago.

The excavation for this magnificent temple reaches a depth of 200 feet. Others still are much larger, but being built of stone, in blocks, excite less wonder than if hewn from the solid rock. We climb through deep sand to its summit, and were abundantly repaid for the toilsome ascent by the magnificent view up and down the river, illuminated by a gorgeous sunset.

The Mitrailleuse.

From Good Words.

Many people will remember the mystery which surrounded the famous mitrailleuse, and the great expectations the French Army formed of it in 1870, only to be disappointed. It is curious to find a parallel in the "Schuwalow" or "secret howitzer" employed by the Russians in their war against Prussia in 1758. Why its users should have expected any extraordinary results from it is quite impossible to imagine. It was short, and had a bore of the section of a flat oval, with a bell mouth. The powder chamber was smaller and cylindrical, necessitating a special rammer with an outside sheath or scoop which held the cartridge and put it into position and was then withdrawn by a strap. It fired various kinds of case and grape shot and a flat shell like a flask, whose course could not have been otherwise than most erratic. Yet so much store was set on these guns by their possessors that they were served by a special corps, and even the artillery officers belonging to the rest of the army were not allowed to go near them, much less examine them; more effectually to prevent which they had caps locked over their muzzles. They proved but a broken reed at the battle of Zorndorff, where the Prussians captured seventeen of them, and they disappeared into well-merited oblivion.

The Coins of Alexander.

Charles Pryer in The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society Reports.

The moneys of this illustrious conqueror were struck in such vast quantities, both in Europe and Asia, that even to this day genuine pieces owing their origin to his mints can be procured without trouble for a few shillings. The usual obverse, if we may be allowed to use the word "usual" where so many varieties exist, on the tetradrachm of Alexander is the supposed portrait of the sovereign to right, in the character of Hercules, the lion skin thrown on the back of the head with the jaws extended. The reverse is a figure of Jupiter, and the inscription, "Alexandron of Alexander," in Greek characters. On some of his Asiatic coins of the same device the inscription is in Phoenician characters.

The highest perfection in execution and design from an artistic standpoint was reached in Greece about the year 400 B. C.; but it was somewhat later in Macedonia, and may be said to have been at its best from the close of the reign of Philip to about forty years after the death of his son Alexander, though the decline was not marked until the Roman invasion under Paulus Aemilius, 190 B. C., when the return to a ruder type of art was very rapid. The Greek coins also declined very rapidly after the Roman conquest, and never attained any special artistic merit again.

"By Jabers!"

From The Academy.

An expression which English writers frequently put into the mouths of their Irish peasants is "By jabers." I have lived the greater part of my life in Ireland, both in the north and south, but I have never heard it. "Bedad!" and "Begor!" are quite common, but not "By jabers!" It would be advisable for English writers to leave the Irish dialect severely alone, for they are sure to come to grief when they try to represent it. They generally produce an impossible jargon, built after the conventional stage pattern.

The Sonority of Latin.

From The American Ecclesiastical Review.

To us, Catholics, who know Latin there is a chain of associations in the language of our ritual, and much of their significance is lost if we translate the expressions into English. Thus, the word "patria" in the "O Salutaris," and "semper collaetemur" in the "Ava Maris Stella," so also such expressions as "Domine Dominus Noster," "Quod tam sitio," "Talem ac tantum meruit habere Redemptorem," "Populo meus, quid feci tibi?" "Qui dormiunt in somno pacis," "Facie ad faciem," "Cor contritum quasi cinis," "Virgo virginum praeclara," "Rorate coeli desuper."

It is our misfortune that during the three hundred years in which the English language was making it was in the hands of Protestants. It is this which prompts Cardinal Newman to say that English literature always will have been Protestant. Our best Catholic thought, even that which is literary in form, has been developed in alien speech, and does not readily adapt itself to English words under their present connotation. And consequently when Catholic truth is expressed, as it frequently is, in forms which bear the stamp "Made in France" or "Made in Italy," it loses half its attractiveness. Ours is then a difficult task. There are helps for us if we would only use them. The language of the Elizabethan period, especially of Shakespeare, is not un-Catholic, and poetry can never entirely dissociate itself from Catholicism, while the romantic movement of the present century, under the leadership of Sir Walter Scott, gives a Catholic ring to much of our finest literature. But many of our writers whose training did not fit them to use this inheritance, contented themselves with rendering into fairly readable English the results of Catholic thinking in other lands. In their works the charm of phrase is almost entirely lacking; and the thoughts rendered in precise forms have been so often given out to the people that they have lost their power of stimulating, and often produce little more emotional effect than the truths of the multiplication table.

The German Police.

From The Independent.

A stranger in Germany soon makes the acquaintance of the police, little as he may desire it. A German Socialist once said, "It takes half of all the Germans to control the other half," and one who sees Germany's immense army, her cloud of officials, great and small, and her omniscient policemen, is inclined to believe that the Socialist was right. You have been in Germany a week, more or less, when the policeman calls. At first you cannot believe that he is really after you, and then your mind runs back guiltily over your past. He takes out his little book—one of a small library of little books which he carries in his blouse—and inquires your age, your nationality, and how long you intend to stay. You learn subsequently that a record of every person in the empire is carefully kept, with full details as to his occupation, material wealth, and social standing. If you move into a new house, you must notify the police; if you move out, you must notify the police; if you hire a servant girl, you must purchase a yellow blank and report the fact, the girl also making a report. When she leaves, you must send in a green blank stating why she is dismissed, where she is going, and so on. If you fall in any one of these multitudinous requirements of the Government—and I have mentioned only a few of them—there is a fine to pay, each fine graduated to the enormity of the offense. There are offenses graded as low as two cents.

Marlborough or Morlborough.

From Notes and Queries.

Every boy at Marlborough College, or who ever was at Marlborough College, calls his school "Morlborough." I do not think that all Marlburians are necessarily what B. calls "fine people." Why the pronunciation should be so I cannot explain. The derivation of the name of the town is doubtless obscure, but I gather from the "History of Marlborough College" that Prof. Earle suggests as the origin of "Marl" the two words maér-leah. Maér, being interpreted, means a boundary, and léah or léa is a meadow or cattle run. Marl therefore stands for "the cattle-run on the boundary." The "borough" is beorh or beorg, a hill or barrow, and this refers to the curious "mound" which is now part of the master's garden at Marlborough College.

How Killers Use Revolvers.

From Munsey's.

I was present at a trial where a man with a split-second watch timed a very ordinary denizen of the border, who drew his six-shooter and emptied it in a second and a quarter. It takes a tyro that long to pull the trigger once when he is all ready. The experts do not pull trigger at all. Long ago it was demonstrated that it was vastly quicker to file off the pawl that locks a gun and trust to "fanning" the hammer, than it was to shoot even the easiest of double-action revolvers in the ordinary way. This explains how it was possible for the famous man killers to accomplish marvels against other and equally desperate men as well armed as themselves.

The Linseed Poultice.

From Good Words.

A dispensary doctor in the Emerald Isle is expected to dispense many things besides drugs.

His life is certainly not a bed of roses. These people are woefully ignorant, yet no Irishman likes to confess to want of adequate knowledge.

One day I ordered a linseed poultice to be put on an old man's chest. The next morning he was no better, and I was accused of incompetency.

"I put the plaister to him, your honor," said his wife, "the' he spit an' spit like a big snail. But it ain't done no good! An' doctor, honey! it was a big dose."

Then I realized Mrs. Moultan's method of poulticing her good man's chest. She had applied the soft mass internally!

Another time I compounded (we are our own dispensers in the Isle of Destiny) a box of pills for "brown kitties." The result of grinding these with a big stone, and wearing the powder as a charm, was not satisfactory. My verdict as "crowner" certified "natural causes." It should have been given as "crass ignorance."

Dream Meadows.

Girt with great garths of shadow
Dim meadows fade in gray:
No moon lightens the gloaming,
The meadows know no day:
But pale shapes shifting
From dusk to dusk, or lifting
Frail wings in flight, go drifting
Adown each flowerless way.

These phantom-dreams in shadow
Were once of wild-rose flame;
Each wore a star of glory,
Each had a loved sweet name:
Now they are nameless, knowing
Nor star nor flame, but going
Whither they know not, flowing
Waves without wind or aim.

But later through the gloaming
The Midnight Shepherd cries:
The trooping shadows follow
Making a wind of sighs:
The fold is hollow and black,
No pathway thence, no track;
No dream ever comes back
Beneath those silent skies.

—FLORA MACLEOD in The Fortnightly Review.

Kings and Their Capitals.

From The Spectator.

The dislike of Kings for their capitals, and of their capitals for them, is a historical fact of some interest for which it is difficult to find a satisfactory explanation. The capital is almost always imperialistic in sentiment, exulting in the spread of the King's dominion, and conscious of a certain separate claim to grandeur as the centre of national life, and the point from which all authority rays out, yet it rarely delights in the Sovereign or his Court. The Sovereign, on the other hand, is usually proud of his chief city, invests it with all manner of privileges, and beautifies it at the cost of all other cities, yet manifests toward it a certain degree at once of fear and of distaste. The double feeling was, we fancy, manifested very early. Rome must always have been full of libels about the Emperors, and certainly never defended them when attacked, while the Emperors, as time went on, gradually made a habit of absenting themselves, though to the end they never forgot that they were great and absolute because in them Rome, with her claim to dominion over earth, was in some way incarnate. The Eastern Emperors, it is true, always resided in New Rome, and expended vast sums in beautifying and amusing it; but they always regarded it as a sort of wolf held by the ears, while of all their cities it was the most riotous, and the one which most needed military control. In modern times the Bourbons so disliked Paris that for a hundred years they gave up the habit of living there, while the people slowly accumulated the hatred and contempt for royalty which burst forth at last in the Revolution. The Popes made modern Rome so completely that the popular proverb ran: "Rome is dying with the Popes, but without them is dead." Yet throughout history Rome and its nobles were the most pressing of Papal troubles, and Rome never reverenced its Popes as did the remainder of the Catholic world.

A Little More Coal in England.

From The Spectator.

Coal, "good household coal," seems to have been found in Kent at last. A "core" brought up from the boring in Shakespeare Cliff showed large fragments of "good bright bituminous household coal," and on another boring a second seam was discovered. The experts are said to be delighted, and to believe that they have struck the deposit which runs down through Wales, under the Channel, across France, and into Westphalia. The pecuniary interests involved in such finds are so large that we always distrust first accounts, but in this instance the details given read true, and of course, if they are true, and if the expense of working under the sea proves manageable, the event is of national importance. Coal on the spot is the grand need of the South, and every addition to our supply postpones the day when manufacturers must either put out their fires or rely exclusively upon electricity obtained from the river gorges, or possibly from the use of the tides, as a source of power.

Decoration in Metals.

From The Architectural Record.

Nothing probably is more marked at the present time than the tendency to introduce the metals into interior decoration, copper being at present a favorite. The extension of the electric light has created a demand for light hand-wrought fittings in metal, from which the use of that material has been extended to fire screens, stands, or trays, flower and lamp standards, and to all the hundred and one small objects that crowd the modern drawing room. So far as the architect is concerned, he is affected by the increased use of metal in the furniture of doors, in the fittings of all kinds of windows, in grilles in and about the fireplace, as in hoods, blowers, basket grates, fire dogs, &c., as well as in the use of metal moldings to inclose marble or tile linings. Occasionally small doors are cased in beaten plates of metal, and, in fact, there is no reason why, with the constantly increasing means of cheap production and working of the metals, the practice should not be further extended, as in the coverings of piers, jambs between

1901

ranges of small windows, ceilings, and other suitable places. We know that in the age of Homer great effects were obtained by the metal-lined interiors of the Hall of the Chieftains, while from Assyrian excavations have been recovered wonderful specimens of metal applied to doors. Metal used for casing purposes in the present day requires to be very thin, and is best mounted on a wooden foundation.

The Tempting Haggis.

J. M. Fenn in Chambers's Journal.

I sat gazing wonderingly at something resting in what seemed to be so much hot water, which enveloped it in steam. It was piping hot—I might say Scotch piping hot, for though the pipes were wanting, there was the bag. It was very wet, of a peculiar livid tint, tight, and—to be frank—about the most unappetizing-looking thing I ever saw in my life.

All this was seen at a glance while our host looked down at the haggis, and then suddenly put down the spoon. I fancy I glanced at the door in expectancy that it was to open again to admit a piper who would start drone and chanter, and ceremoniously march, playing, round the table while the guests were served. But no; all was silence, for Mr. David Chambers had only exchanged the spoon for a knife, with which he seemed to slay the object in the dish. One thrust, and there was a transformation scene. The hot water had disappeared, and a rich, steaming, dark compound was ready for the spoon which transferred it to the plates.

I can recall the scene vividly, and the stern resolution with which the dainty was eaten, and I scornfully repudiate any attempt to ridicule the dish haggis; but at the same time, perhaps from narrow-minded English phejudice, I will say that if I were going to entertain a royal stranger I would, rather than the Scottish dainty, put before him the national English roast beef. However, the guests of the haggis luncheon were unanimously of the opinion that the whisky was sublime.

The Hat. The Man. The Coat.

William Allen White in McClure's.

This is what ails Roosevelt. He doesn't make up for the part. When he was Police Commissioner of New York he bought a slouch hat, then the vogue. He liked it. It sat well on his head. No one noticed it. The fashion changed, he bought another. Men lifted their eyebrows, but said nothing. He wore the same kind of hat in Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He was a young man, so he was not hanged for it. Men are always willing to give a young man a chance to live down an indiscretion. When elected Governor of New York, he still wore the hat of his earlier youth. "Ah," they said, "of course! naturally! affecting the wild and woolly! Can't get over the fact that he was a Rough Rider!" Also he greeted people genially; spoke ingenuously, and did many things not permitted by the laws of Draco—for example, he talked to a policeman of his acquaintance on Broadway, forsooth, or rode in a locomotive cab, certainly an inspiriting and harmless performance. After he was elected Vice President he wore a gray sack suit, a coat without tails or skirts, on informal occasions. Think of that! Of course, the men who hated him knew that he was stark mad. And when at state ceremonies he wore a high hat and a frock coat, they shrugged their shoulders and said he was getting swelled up as Vice President.

A School in Nakhl, Arabia.

From The Geographical Journal.

During my stay at Nakhl I visited some of the schools, of which there are five here, and saw the children imbibing instruction in the usual Moslem style, repeating aloud sentences of the Koran or rules of grammar read out by the mollah. They attend in the morning, and may be seen at an early hour hurrying to school, boys and girls together, some with a "minfa," or wooden Koran stand, on their heads, some with a painted board or camel shoulder-blade, on which they learn to write, under their arm. The instruction given is of a very elementary character—reading, writing Arabic grammar, the Koran, and a little arithmetic being the only subjects. But the boys of the learned and wealthy are often educated at home by a mollah, and advanced further. The lack of method is partly compensated for by the precocity and tenacity of memory shown by the boys. Nakhl deserves attention for the comparatively advanced state of education among the people, there being a larger proportion of persons in this town able to read and write than in any other in Oman. There is a good number, also, of professional scribes. Books, consequently, are not so scarce here as elsewhere. The higher position of learning here is attributed to the influence of the Persians, who occupied this part of the country during the time of Nadir Shah.

Count D'Orsay.

From The Academy.

At Gore House, on the rural Kensington Road, Lady Blessington and Count d'Orsay—living in relations which have never been defined though often denounced—received Princes, statesmen, soldiers, poets, exiles. The overflowing hospitality, the splendor of the rooms, the pictures, the bric-à-brac, the beauty of the great garden where laburnum gilded the air and the nightingales sang in the thickets, the wit and beauty of the Countess and the polish and versatile perfections of d'Orsay carried all before them. Hither the most instant news was brought. Here State secrets were common talk. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Chesterfield, Brougham, and Landseer strolled on to the lawn. Lord Lytton, Thackeray, and Dickens were visitors in the zenith of their fame. Landor, who had spent the happiest days of his life with the Blessingtons in their villa on the Arno, found in Gore House the quintessence of London. In the great drawing room Moore held these men spellbound with his songs. Nathaniel Willis relates that one evening he sang "When First I Met Thee," with a pathos that beggared description. "When the last word had faltered out, he rose and took Lady Blessington's hand, said good night, and was gone before a word was uttered."

The Man with the Stewpan.

From The Athenæum.

In the Barbatelli estate, north of Pompeii, the skeleton of a man—evidently a fugitive from the eruption of 79 A. D.—has been found. When struck by death he was carrying, tied in a bundle by means of a cord, (made of hemp,) the following objects of value: An exquisite silver stewpan, (casseruola,) weighing 520 grammes, the handle of which is ornamented with shell-fish and mollusks of various kinds; a soup spoon with a broken handle, a spoon for mixing hot drinks, a silver penny of Domitian, and two keys. There were also, lying in a heap, 187 copper pence, the oldest dating from the time of Agrippa, the latest from the time of Titus.

Love's Year.

On a January morning,
Bright and frosty, Love was born;

Softened by the gentler breezes
Of a February morn;

With the March winds, wild and gusty,
Raved and blustered all the day;

But was moved to tears and laughter
As sweet April had her way;

And to fairer expectation
With the promise-buds of May;

Under June skies, blue and hopeful,
Felt anticipation near;

Revelled in the July glory
Of the sun's rays, hot and clear;

And with golden sheaves of August
Knew that harvest time is dear;

Yet amidst a chill September
Felt a change that checked his pride;

In the dimness of October
Watched the falling leaves, and sighed;

Through November's fogs and vapors
Wandered out alone and cried;

Till at last, in bleak December,
On a winter night he died.

—M. A. CURTOIS in The Gentleman's Magazine.

George Eliot and Music.

From The Cornhill.

George Eliot has several things to say about music as it was practiced in Middlemarch and its vicinity, and it is as certain that, like Miss Austen, she knew what she was talking about, as it is that Middlemarch was a real place, and that the Brookes, and Vincys, and Cadwalladers, and Chettams were real people. We like Mr. Brooke all the better for not carrying his "advanced" views into the region of musical art. "A woman should be able to sit down and play you or sing you a good old English tune; that is what I like, though I have heard most things—been at the opera in Vienna, Gluck and Mozart, everything of that sort. But I'm a conservative in music; it's not like ideas; I stick to the good old tunes." Neither Dorothea nor Mr. Casaubon cared about music, and George Eliot, evidently taking some such view as Mr. Austen Leigh, forgives Dorothea on the ground of the "small tinkling in which domestic art chiefly consisted at that dark period." In Middlemarch it was the fashion to sing comic songs "in a rhythmic way, leaving you to fancy the tune, very much as if you were tapping a drum." No doubt the "Humors of Bartlemy Fair" and the "Skein of White Worsted at Flint's" were in the Middlemarch repertoire, as well as "So Miss Myrtle is Going to Marry" and the "Musical Wife."

It is hardly remembered now that George Eliot's husband, G. H. Lewes, wrote novels. He loved music as well as she did, and in his "Ranthorpe" and "Rose, Blanche, and Violet" his young ladies sing Paisiello and Rossini, some of them going so far as to adore Beethoven, who was not at that time so popular a favorite as in these days of Richter concerts. Indeed, one of them makes a reference to the well-known story of the Philharmonic Orchestra bursting into laughter the first time they played his composition.

The Future of the Automobile.

From The Review of Reviews.

It is hardly necessary to predict the future of the automobile, and the question as to whether it will supersede horses is by no means an important one. The automobile is not a fad or plaything, although probably a large percentage of the present owners have merely taken it up on account of its novelty. There is no doubt that the bicycle was largely used at one time as a fad, but it has now come to be the boon of millions of workingmen. It appears that the demand for bicycles is as strong as ever, only a different class of people are employing them.

As time goes on, automobiles of all types will undoubtedly show material improvement, although radical changes are hardly to be expected. It must be remembered in this connection that although the automobile is novel, it merely consists of the application of well-known and tried devices to a road carriage, the combination forming, indeed, a strict innovation. The first few years of the automobile industry in this country have shown a remarkable demand for motor vehicles. So far, the greater part of the machines have been for pleasure purposes. This demand is not likely to decrease, for with the improvement of the roads automobile touring will become even more popular than it has been.

As to the commercial importance of the automobile, it can be said that it is already a boon to physicians, and a necessity to many business houses. As a method of transporting passengers or freight, it has unlimited possibilities.

Chopin Manuscripts.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

The gifts to the Conservatoire de Musique include several manuscripts of music by Chopin. There are eight pieces, all in the composer's own hand, together with a berceuse, a nocturne, and three waltzes. One of these latter is the first composition of the kind by the famous Polish musician; another is a piece dedicated to Mlle. Charlotte de Rothschild, with the inscription "Hommage, Paris, 1842. J. Chopin," and finally the famous waltz in D flat.

The Old Dame School.

From Good Words.

It is amusing in these schoolboard days to come upon reminiscences of the old Dame's schools. In my mother's little country parish the kindly old Dame, who taught the village children to read, did not trouble herself much about the long words. When a word came that neither she nor her pupils could quite master, she would say, "Call it Nebuchadnezzar and pass on." But needlework was well taught in those days. One of the most beautiful workers I knew told me how at the Dame's school, to which she went as a child, she was set to hem round the crown of a baby's cap. (Busy mothers may indeed be thankful that these small articles of apparel are now obsolete.) To do this perfectly is no easy matter. Time after time the narrow hem, which refused to come even, was cut off till at last the little circle was the size of a penny; but the result of that teaching was admirable.

What Is a Gorsoon?

From The National Review.

"This case," announced Mr. Heraty, judicially, yet not without a glance at the visitors, "is a demand for compensation in the matter of a sheep that was drowned. William"—this to the interpreter—"ask Darcy what he has to say for himself."

Darcy hitched himself round, still with a shoulder propped against the partition, and uttered, without any enthusiasm, a few nasal and guttural sentences.

"He says, yer Worship," said William, with unctuous propriety, "that Sweeny's gorsoons were ever and always hunting his sheep, and settin' on their dog to hunt her, and that last week they dhrove her into the lake and dhrownded her altogether."

"Now," said Mr. Heraty, in a conversational tone, "William, when ye employ the word 'gorsoon,' do ye mean children of the male or female sex?"

"Well, yer Worship," replied William, who, it may incidentally be mentioned, was himself in need of either an interpreter or of a new and complete set of teeth, "I should considher he meant ayther the one or the other."

"They're usually one or the other," said Dr. Lyden, solemnly, and in a stupendous brogue.

"Sure William himself is no bad judge of gorsoons," said Mr. Heraty. "Hadn't he a christening in his own house three weeks ago?" * * *

"We may assume, then, that the children that set on the dog wor' of both sexes," proceeded Mr. Heraty.

English Wasps.

From The Spectator.

The common wasp, as a rule, keeps its sting for self-defense. It will bite a fly in two with its jaws if it gets in its way on a window pane, but it does not use its sting even when trying to rob a beehive, and "tackled" by the bees. The latter will push a wasp away five or six times, hustling it off the footboard, without provoking it to sting. But if a bee endeavors to sting the wasp, it then grapples with it and stings back, killing or benumbing the insect almost at once. British wasps are funny and excitable, but not vicious, like many of the Indian wild bees. However crowded or uncomfortable they may be, they very rarely quarrel with or sting each other, as, for instance, when a number are on the same window pane, fretting and anxious to get out. Only when the entrance to their nest is threatened do they become actively aggressive, and then as a rule the attack is not begun till the person who excites their fear interposes between them and the entrance to the nest. A setter dog was noticed to turn and bite itself, whimpering with pain, just as the party were sitting down to a shooting luncheon by the side of a wood in Yorkshire. The dog being tired, had lain down on the hole of a wasps' nest, and five or six of the yellow insects were stinging it at once; but they did not touch the persons sitting close by.

Blood-Red Rain.

From Chambers's Journal.

A peculiar phenomenon was observable throughout Southern Europe, and more especially in Sicily, on the 10th of March last, in the occurrence of what seemed to be a rain of blood. The fields, trees, and roofs were "painted red" in a very literal sense, and doubtless in many outlying parts the occurrence was regarded as a portent of terrible significance. The rain, however, was subjected to chemical analysis—a process which has little sympathy with supernatural things—and its exact composition ascertained, confirming the accepted theory of its origin. It consisted of 60 per cent. of red sand, and the rest was composed of clay, a little organic matter, and about 5 per cent. of water. Under the microscope vegetable fibres, fragments of diatoms, and other débris could be seen. It was evident that the red matter was not of volcanic origin. The various chemists who examined it agreed that it had come from the Desert of Sahara, and so the mystery of the "rain of blood" was explained. The matter is of great interest when we remember that similar occurrences are described by Livy and other old writers, at a time when microscopes were not and the oracles consulted were ignorant of analytical chemistry.

Advantages of the English Canteen.

From The National Review.

To sum up the advantages of the system in the fewest possible words:

(1) Officers will be relieved of duties which never should have been thrust upon them, and will be free to devote themselves to their military duties.

(2) Soldiers will be freed from duty as salesmen and accountants in canteens.

(3) All profits will be secured to the soldier, combined with low prices and good quality.

(4) All possible incentives to corruption will be removed, so far at any rate as the troops are concerned.

(5) Temperance will be indirectly promoted by removing all inducements to push the sale of drink.

(6) The cost and inconvenience of shifting canteens with every shift of quarters will be saved.

(7) Army service will be made more comfortable, and recruiting cannot fail to be improved in consequence.

Football in Japan.

From Cassell's Little Folks.

Among the many things that Japan borrowed from China was football, said to have been introduced as early as the middle of the seventh century. The Emperor Toba II. was an expert player, and got up a club at his palace. Considering how averse most Orientals are to hard work and rigorous exercise, it may be supposed that the game was very different from either "Rugger" or "Socker." Nevertheless, the Japanese form seems to have been popular, and we may trace the beginnings of professionalism to an Emperor and his Court, of whom it is told that in a time of poverty they earned a little extra money by teaching the art of football.

"The Fault of the Dutch."

From "Links with the Past."

It was to Sir Charles Bagot, Minister at The Hague, that Canning, in the course of a tariff dispute with Falk, the Dutch Premier, addressed his famous dispatch in verse which, as we have seen it wrongly quoted on several occasions, we venture to append:

In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch
Is giving too little and asking too much;
With equal advantage the French are content,
So we'll clap on Dutch bottoms at twenty per cent.
Twenty per cent.,
Twenty per cent.,
Nous frapperons Falk with twenty per cent.

Sayings About Breadcrumbs.

From Notes and Queries.

In the days when the "bread-loaf" was dear, careful mothers had a set of thrift sayings which are seldom heard in this time of the big, cheap loaf. Crumbs were regularly swept up and kept for some useful purpose. If a child threw crumbs in the fire, the old-fashioned mother lifted a warning finger and said, "If you throw crumbs in the fire you are feeding the devil." Children were told that the better part of a loaf was the crust, and when a child was sent to the shop for bread, the order was to ask for "a crusty loaf." If a child left its crust came the warning, "Yes, my lady, [or my lad,] you'll want for a loaf some day. You'll find hunger's a sharp thorn."

Addressing a Letter.

From The Quarterly Review.

Bishop Wilberforce used to write letters in railway carriages, and, having dated a letter so written, "Rail, near Reading," the receiver, ignorant alike of his identity and of his habit, directed the reply as follows:

S. Oxon, Esq.,
Rail,
Near Reading.

Nevertheless, the letter was delivered within a post or two at the Bishop's London address, 61 Eaton Place. The envelope was preserved for many years as an example of the perception of the officials of the Post Office.

Song.

I follow Song,—
Unto the utmost East I follow Song.
Song dawns with day, it dreams with dusk,
It lights the happy stars upon their way,
It calms the wild, weird fears that throng;
I follow Song.

I follow Song.
There youth and love go laughing, hand in hand;
There sorrow, joy, and hope and tears,
Are of one gentle, weeping, sister band,
Sent to illumine man's impassioned years;
I follow Song.

I follow Song.
O Death, made dear by sweetest melody,
Come thou at noon or night, I go
Fondly to thy embrace, so thou wilt show
Unto my soul the Soul of Poetry:
I follow Song.

—ROBERT LOVEMAN, in The Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. Andrew Lang Is Still Alive.

Andrew Lang in Longman's.

Long ago a relation of my own, dining at a Paris restaurant, found the word "death" lying on a plate, and did die presently. Soon afterward, going up to Oxford, I found the word "death" in printed characters lying on my table. It was on a tiny piece of paper, not cut, but, as it were, gnawed out of a book or newspaper. But the omen was unfulfilled. I had been unpacking, and the little scrap of paper might have fallen out of my effects. It is usual, and natural, to explain fulfilled dreams by coincidences like these of the names and the scrap of paper.

Japanese Porcelain Repairs.

From The Connoisseur.

In the manner of repairs those wonderful followers of principle and truth in art, the Japanese, have a lesson to teach us. When a Japanese connoisseur breaks some precious piece of pottery or porcelain, he does not throw it away with disdain, neither does he try to deceive the casual observer into the belief that it is unbroken. Instead, he has it joined together, generally with gold lacquer, in such a fashion that the fracture is boldly shown and commented on, as it were, by the frank exposition of the method by which it is made good. Curiously enough, a distinctly new and charmingly decorative effect is in most cases added by these irregular gold lines, while the sense of craftsmanship is tickled by the marvelous skill exhibited by the repairer in thus welding together the two dissimilar materials. Truth is preserved at no loss of artistic beauty; indeed once more it is made clear that the two may always walk hand in hand.

Monumental Brasses.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century it occurred to some one to preserve the likeness of his departed friend, as well as the symbols of his rank and station. So effigies were introduced upon the surface of the slabs, and were carved flat, but ere fifty years had passed away, the art of the sculptor produced magnificent monumental effigies. Knights and nobles lie clad in armor with their ladies by their sides; Bishops and Abbots bless the spectators with their uplifted right hands; Judges lie in their official garb; and merchants with the emblems of their trade. At their feet lie animals, usually having some heraldic connection with the deceased, or symbolical of his work; e. g., a dragon is trodden down beneath the feet of a Bishop, signifying the defeat of sin as the result of his ministry. The heads of effigies usually rest on cushions, which are sometimes supported by two angels.

NOV

1901

IN FOREIGN LANDS

The Franco-Turkish Agreement.

The complications which recently caused a French squadron to visit Mitylene, with the sole apparent intention of requiring the Turkish Government to pay what it owed to a couple of Frenchmen, were much more intricate than appeared on the surface, and no European diplomatist was surprised that, when Turkey showed her readiness to pay up, the French Government should have declared that there was still "something else." What this "something else" is, now that Turkey has made a complete surrender, is shown by the text of the agreement arrived at between the respective Governments. Owing to the sweeping and radical nature of the engagements undertaken by Turkey, it is believed in diplomatic circles abroad that in the recent controversy Turkey was left entirely alone by both Russia and Germany. Turkey, according to the agreement, promises to execute the following extraordinary measures:

Article I.—The imperial Government undertakes to continue to recognize the legal existence of the French schools or of the schools under French patronage which were enumerated in the list appended to your communication, and which are already recognized in the Ottoman Empire. It extends the same official recognition to other similar schools which are at present without authorization, and undertakes to grant those latter establishments exemption from customs duties, in conformity with the arrangement regarding exemption from duties already made in the case of authorized establishments.

Article II.—The imperial Government undertakes to continue to recognize the legal existence of French churches, chapels, hospitals, dispensaries, and orphanages, asylums, and other establishments, which are enumerated on the list appended to your communication, and which are already recognized. It accords the same recognition to other similar establishments which have not hitherto been recognized, and further undertakes to exempt them, in conformity with established usage and precedent, from the land tax and also from customs duties, in conformity with the arrangements already made in that respect.

Article III.—The imperial Government authorizes the construction, extension, or repair of the establishments enumerated in the list appended to your communication, and recognizes their legal existence after any such alterations. Further, the Government pledges itself to consider as fully and legally authorized the scholastic, religious, and other establishments which the French may desire to found in the future as well as those for which extension or repairs are proposed, if no objection is lodged by the imperial Government within six months after notice is given of such proposal.

The Malta Language Question Settled.

It has transpired at the British Colonial Office that a second "Blue Book" in regard to the Malta language question is about to be issued, while information recently published by the Roman press indicates the nature of its contents. It is asserted by La Tribuna di Roma that "a compromise has been effected between the Governor of Malta and the local Council of Government honorable to both parties." It would appear, according to Italian correspondents in Malta, that the Governor of Malta has agreed to maintain Italian as the official language in the law courts of the island, that Italian will be optional in the primary schools, while preference is to be given English in the schools of higher grade. For some time the Maltese persisted in trying to have Italian dominate all legislative and administrative departments, but finally agreed to meet the British Governor half way, thus ending an agitation which had found sympathizers both in Italy and France.

The arrangement is not well received by a majority of the Italian papers, for it is pointed out that if the Government offer special inducements to the Maltese to have their children acquire English, it will only be half a generation before Italian will be driven out of the courts of law. At the same time, it is recognized that the agreement can hardly be considered a full victory for the British Colonial Office, as its chief grievance was that Englishmen who came before the courts were obliged to conduct their cases in Italian. The first "Blue Book" on the subject, following the Order in Council, which practically took the financial affairs of the island out of the hands of the local Government, was published July 30 last, and covered a period from that date back to May 28, 1898, when agitation on the subject was first aroused. It contained all the correspondence on the subject between the Colonial Office and the Governor, and between the Governor and the Local Council, together with instances where British subjects had been greatly inconvenienced by being obliged to employ the Italian language in what was actually a British court. It closed with a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain to the Governor, conveying the decision of his Majesty's Government, which threw the blame for the necessary Order in Council upon the elected members of the local Council, who, having failed in their efforts to force the Italian language on the majority, had refused all taxation and public improvements till they had secured their ends. To meet this contingency the Government advised his Majesty to pass by Order in Council the legislation required for dealing with a portion, at any rate, of the various outstanding questions of finance, and it was ordered therefore that £380,000 should be apportioned to various works, and that additional taxation amounting to £38,000 should be spread over thirteen years.

Dutch Scheme to Boycott British Commerce Again.

Although, as has been revealed in recent cable dispatches, the scheme of the Amsterdam dockers to boycott British commerce has been discouraged by The Hague Government and is generally unpopular with the Dutch press, the idea is still pursued. One of the features of the meeting of the dockers announced in a Times special, Nov. 8, was to see what aid might be expected from foreign sources. Delegates were at once dispatched to the principal ports of Europe where British vessels are entered in order to lay the matter before the local orders of dockers.

On the arrival of two delegates in Genoa The Italie declared that any attempt of the Italian dock laborers to join the proposed boycott of British vessels would be highly impolitic and would display rank ingratitude. This was the general tone of the respectable portion of the Italian press. In spite of this warning, however, advices from Genoa are that the Executive Committee of the Labor Exchange, after considering the proposal, expressed the opinion that the dock laborers of Genoa, in common with the laborers of all other ports, should support the plan and give it practical effect; it therefore appointed a provisional committee to deal with the question. The nomination of this committee is regarded by The Avanti of Genoa as indicating the intention of the laborers of Genoa to reserve their final decision, and to examine the practicability of the suggestion and the means by which it may be carried into effect. With the exception of the Socialist press the proposal that the Italian dockers shall support the cause of the Dutchmen is denounced in unmeasured terms, and much sentiment is displayed.

It is asserted in Paris that the delegates sent to Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, and Rouen have been successful, while those sent to Brussels, Copenhagen, and Antwerp have had their petition rejected.

Trouble in German New Guinea.

According to information received in Marseilles from the west coast of Africa, the revolt of the tribes in German New Guinea is so serious that action from Berlin cannot long be delayed without hazarding German control in that territory. So far the Berlin papers have been comparatively silent on the subject, yet the French informant declares that the series of conflicts between the Maiols and other tribes and similar conflicts in the neighborhood of Monumbo or Potsdamhafen are full of direful forebodings for German domination. For several months this strife, which was at first entirely among the natives themselves, has made the various combatants more bloodthirsty and revengeful than ever, as was recently shown by the murder of a German tax gatherer, and it is thought that the least attempt on the part of the authorities to apprehend his assailants might result in the tribes making common cause against the whites.

Industry and trade, where not entirely at a standstill, are reported to be generally interrupted; while, with the exception above noted, no Europeans have yet suffered, yet natives who work for Europeans have recently been murdered in cold blood, and several raids upon property have been made in the vicinity of Hansa Bay.

French Labor Bills.

The French Government bill on miners' pensions, which was recently presented to the Chamber, amends the law of 1894 by granting a State subsidy so that during the transitional period a pension may reach 300f. Eighteen thousand miners would benefit by this arrangement. The subsidy will be met out of the price of mining concessions; the miners themselves and the companies will contribute their quotas.

With regard to the demands made by the miners for the constitution of a legal eight-hour working day throughout the country, the Temps of Paris endeavors to show that the men's best interests would not be well served by such a measure. At present the miners of the Departments of the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais remain in the pits about nine and a quarter hours on an average; in the Loire the stay is between nine and a half and nine and three-quarter hours, and in the Gard it varies from ten and a quarter to ten and one-half hours. The time for getting to the works and the stop for the midday meal are included. In the event of the eight hours being made legal, the reduction demanded by the Miners' Federation would not apply to these periods, but to the time of actual work. Numerous experiences in France in reducing the hours of labor have not been attended by happy results, and the Temps is convinced that a reduction in the number of hours of work in the mines will mean a corresponding reduction in the quantity of coal produced. Any increase placed upon the cost of producing French coal is a direct advantage for foreign competitors, and will result in the ruin of the poorer pits and the consequent dismissal of the men. But if the companies do not bear the increased expenditure the miners will necessarily receive less pay for a smaller number of hours' work, and that, the Temps thinks, is not the result desired by the Federation of Miners.

Proposed Turkish Reforms in Asia Minor.

It is learned through mail advices from Constantinople that Ferid Pasha, the Governor of the Vilayet of Konieh, has made some proposals to the Sultan for the commercial development of Asia Minor. Ferid Pasha suggests that a grain exchange should be established in Constantinople; that the junction of the Anatolian and Kassaba Railway be effected at Karahissar-Sahib, and that the railway from Smyrna to Aidin be extended to Tefeni and Adalia. Ferid Pasha further proposes that the Harbor of Adalia be enlarged and that the quays be extended and provided with modern machinery for loading and unloading cargoes. He thinks that agricultural machinery should be supplied to the peasants by the State on the installment system, while a school of agriculture should be established at Adalia. Forests should be protected from destruction, and an increase in the number of primary schools is urgently necessary. The Sultan is reported to have expressed his approval of these proposals, but it is doubtful whether the state of Turkish finances will permit them to be carried out immediately.

A Modern Flying Dutchman.

The exploits of that phantom ship, the Flying Dutchman, made famous by Wagner's opera, have been approached to some extent by an Italian mariner, who is no ghost like Capt. Vanderdecken, but a substantial person, now in prison. According to an account from Nantes, the steamer Conseil recently discharged at the Loire port the cargo of the Italian brig Anita, consisting of sugar. The Anita left Martinique in June, 1900, for Nantes, but the Captain, it is said, on arriving near the French coast thought it prudent to avoid reaching his destination. This was because he had borrowed heavily on his ship, and there was a warrant for his arrest. It is stated that he had raised £5,000 on what was worth a good deal under that sum. Obtaining provisions from passing vessels the Italian Captain steered for the open sea, and after much trouble, owing to storms, he reached Teneriffe. There, it is said, the master of the Anita raised more money, and lived in great style for about nine months. The brig left Teneriffe in May, 1901, after having been there since the previous September. Then ensued a wandering course over the ocean.

The Anita became a veritable phantom ship. The flying Italian was signaled occasionally off the Scilly Isles or Land's End, but his underwriters and creditors could not find a craft swift enough to catch him. Money and provisions giving out, the Italian returned to Santa Cruz last September, where he was arrested at the instance of the Havre underwriters of the brig Anita and the representatives of the creditors. The steamer Conseil of Bordeaux was sent out to take the cargo, which has taken seventeen months to reach France from Martinique. It is stated that the flying Italian will be handed over to detectives of his own nationality, as he is to be tried for his extraordinary conduct at Genoa.

The French Loan Bill.

The full text of the Loan bill which was recently presented to the French Chamber runs as follows: (1) With a view to the settlement of the expenses of the China expedition, the Minister of Finance is authorized to draw upon a fund of 265,000,000f., formed for that purpose, sums equal in amount to the payments of all kinds occasioned by the events in the Far East and provided for in the budgets of 1900, 1901, and 1902, including the payment of debts disclosed subsequent thereto, and a sum equal to the amount of the indemnities allotted to individuals or corporations, victims of said events, by the commissions specified in Clause 4. These deductions shall be entered as receipts in the exceptional resources of the budgets of 1900 and following ones.

(2) In order to allow the realization of the total sum above indicated, the Minister of Finance is authorized to issue on the best terms for the interest of the Treasury, and to insert in the ledger of the public debt, with interest from the 1st of October, 1901, the amount of 3 per cent. rentes necessary to produce an effective capital of 265,000,000f. The conditions of the issue of 3 per cent. rentes authorized by the present clause shall be fixed by decree.

(3) The employment of the sums remaining available after the deductions named in Clause 1 shall be settled by a law.

(4) The indemnities to be allowed to individuals or corporations, victims of the events in China, shall be fixed without appeal by a commission nominated by decree and composed of three members of the Council of State, three members of the Board of Audit, three representatives of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and three representatives of the Ministry of Finance. The indemnities are estimated at 75,000,000f.

Belgian Army Reform.

According to a Times special of Oct. 30, the Belgian Radicals, Progressives, and Socialists are uniting in favor of an alternative bill in opposition to the Government Military bill in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. This new bill provides for compulsory service, with no exemption for the rich. Its chief clauses are as follows:

"Whereas the party of the Left has now decided to draw up a programme on definite lines and to bring forward a measure on which the vote of the House can be taken, and whereas this programme is based upon the individuality of military duty and the reduction of personal service to the lowest necessary minimum, but whereas the Government bill betrays the cause of personal service, and gives us an army of mercenaries insufficient for the defense of the country, while at the same time it increases the military charges in an undue proportion, therefore the party of the Left appeals to the entire country to assist in securing the recognition of the army upon the following basis:

"(1) Abolition of the remplacement and drawing by lot; no privileges; no special exemptions for the rich in regard to volunteers; complete equality as to military duty, but in the interests of professional classes, the option of withdrawing at the end of six months, if able, upon examination, to show that the necessary knowledge has been acquired. The only exemptions outside that of physical disability to be in respect of the breadwinner of a family. The exemption of ministers of religious denominations is not justified, but if the Right made this a condition of a common understanding upon patriotic grounds and allied to that of personal service, the Left would be willing to make such concession.

"(2) A larger reduction than is actually proposed in the duration of service. As a compromise between the various proposals now put forward, and in presence of what has been done in other countries, notably in Holland and Denmark, the time of active service to be limited to one year for all non-mounted recruits; those who have failed to pass the prescribed examinations at the end of that period to remain under the flag for a further term of six months. The year of active service may be divided into three recalls of one month every two years.

"(3) Encouragement to volunteers for staff service, for cavalry, and for those for whom more than one year's service may be considered indispensable.

"(4) Enrollment under these conditions of the entire body of recruits capable of service; a military tax based on a sliding scale for those exempted, according to their respective means; minor duties to be allotted to those not capable of bearing arms, but still able to render assistance otherwise than as to active service."

Reforms in Russia.

For some time past the labor and factory questions in Russia have become more and more acute, but, according to a Times special of recent date, the Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, is engaged on a scheme with a view to substantial reforms in the factory regulations, which he is not only convinced are feasible, but will go a considerable way toward strengthening Russia's handicapped industrial position. Hitherto only certain of the northern industrial centres of the empire have possessed a code of factory laws. These laws, though antiquated and never thoroughly efficient in their operation, were, nevertheless, meant by their promoters as an attempt to benefit the Russian factory hand, and undoubtedly a certain measure of success was attained by their application. But while these laws, since their operation was designedly restricted to given industrial areas, have remained as originally drafted, industrial conditions in Russia have undergone radical changes.

In a recent semi-official statement M. de Witte emphasized the fact that Russia must still be regarded as a "new" nation, and that her various departments of activity must gradually be brought up to the level maintained by the rest of the civilized world. In the mechanical arts, he said that Russia had advanced beyond the original provisions made; the stringent regulations governing the few mechanical employes of half a century ago were utterly inadequate to meet the demands of the thousands of factory hands of to-day. Besides, he added, Russian manufactures should be made a more valuable source of State revenue than they had hitherto been. Although the natural resources of the empire are immense, they have not as yet given their proper quota toward the support of the State, which for fifty years has been subsisting on loans, the interest of which is principally borne by the Russian land owners. The burden of this debt, concluded M. de Witte, must be gradually shifted to the rapidly developing mechanical-industrial forces.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.
Tel.: 142 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Ave.
Pure and correct Mineral Waters, Manufactured from Distilled Water.

MacDonald-Heyward Co.,
Successor to WM. MOIR,
26 WEST 23D ST.,
Waltham Watches, Opera Glasses. Fine Jewelry.

Between New York and Chicago in 24 hours . . . "LAKE SHORE LIMITED"
Via New York Central — Lake Shore Route. . . .

NOV

1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 23, 1901. TWELVE PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Stock Exchange Summary	1
Changes for the Week	1
Calendar for the Week	1
London Cable Review	1
The Financial Situation	1-4
Stock Market Transactions for the Week, with the Range for Two Years	1
Bond Market Transactions	3
Dividends	3
Bank Expansion	4
Vanderbilt Readjustment Plan	4
Benefits of Diversified Traffic	5
Electric Vehicle Failure	5
Can Trust Manipulation	5
Bay State Gas Status	5
Fortunes Disbursed in Railway Wages	6
Gold Exports Not Disturbing	6
Money Market Conditions	7
Foreign Exchange Situation	7
Clearing House Statement, in Detail	7
Non-Member Bank Statement, in Detail	7
The Country's Clearings	7
National Treasury Statement	7
Specie Movement	7
Bond Quotations, with Last Sales	8-9
Outside Securities	10
Inactive Stocks, with Last Sales	11
Corporation Meetings	11

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 23	4,650,157
Same week last year	6,810,012
To date this year	244,950,659
Corresponding date last year	111,723,599

Bonds for the week	$14,890,000
Same week last year	$17,767,600
To date this year	$907,643,220
Corresponding date last year	$456,631,360

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Nov.24,1900.	Nov.23,1901.	Decrease.
Railroad	4,064,539	3,721,567	342,972
Industrial	2,268,416	928,590	1,339,826
Mining	1,200	500	700
Banks	.....	10	*10

*Increase.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Nov.24,1900.	Nov.23,1901.	Decrease.
Railroad	$16,881,100	$14,122,500	$2,758,600
Industrial	795,000	744,000	49,000
Government	45,500	500	45,000
State	46,000	21,000	25,000

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; six months 4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	8	Canada Southern	2¼
Am. Bicycle pf	1⅛	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	10½
Am. C. & F. pf	1⅛	Ches. & Ohio	1
Am. Express	3⅝	Chi., Ind. & L.	1⅝
Am. Ice pf	1	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2
Am. Linseed	1	Chi. & N. W.	1⅜
Am. Locomotive	1¼	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜
Am. Loco. pf	1	Col. So. 1st pf	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref	1½	Col. & Hock. Coal	1½
Am. Woolen	1⅜	Del. & Hudson	5⅝
Ann Arbor	5⅝	Del., L. & W.	5½
Ann Arbor pf	3	Den. & Rio Gr.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Des M. & Ft. D.	7
B'klyn Union Gas	1	General Electric	5
Buff., R. & P.	10	Int. Power	1⅜
B., R. & P. pf	6¼	Int. Silver	1⅜
Int. Silver pf	5⅜	Pacific Coast	5½
Int. Steam Pump	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf	1½
Kan. & Michigan	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf	3⅜
Kan. City South	1⅜	Pennsylvania	2⅝
Kan. City So. pf	3½	Peoria & Eastern	2
Lake Shore	37½	P., C., C. & St. L.	4½
Long Island	3	Reading	2⅞
Louis. & Nash.	1⅛	Reading 2d pf	1⅜
Man. Elevated	6	St. L. & San Fran.	1½
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Michigan Central	30½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & T.	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	1
Missouri Pacific	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
N. Y. Central	3	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Union B. & P. pf.	1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Norfolk & Western	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
North American	1	Wabash pf.	1¼
		Wells-Fargo Exp.	18
		West. Union Tel.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	4	Glucose Sugar Ref.	1⅞
Anaconda Copper	1½	Gt. Northern pf.	5
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Hocking Valley	1½
Chi. & Alton	1	Pacific Mail	2½
Chi. & E. Ill.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	4½
Chi. Gt. West., B.	1⅜	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	4½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Union Pacific	2
Col. F. & I. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel	1⅜
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	3
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1¼	Manhattan 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1⅝	Mo. P., Cent. Br. 4s	1½
C., M. & St. P., Dak. & Gt. S. 5s	1⅝	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s, 1904	2¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s	2	N. Y. Cent., M. C. coll. 3½s	1
C., R. I. & P. 5s, reg.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	2⅜
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1	Nor. Ohio 1st	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	Nor. Pac. 3s, reg.	1½
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	1	Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	1
Cons. Gas, Chi. 5s	2	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	1
Det. Citizens' Ry. 5s	1	Pitts. & West. 4s, tr. r.	1½
Ed. El. Ill., B'klyn. 4s	1½	Rich. & Danv. 6s	1
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	3½	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1½	Wabash 1st	1
Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	1	Wabash deb., B	1
Met. W. S. El., Chi. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Consol. Tob. 4s	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s, Series A	1	Den. & S. W. gen. 5s	2
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
		Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1⅝
		Ore. Short Line 6s	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 25.

Consolidated Oil Companies of California—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
North Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Dividend payable.
Continental Telegraph Company—Annual meeting.
Laclede Gas Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on common.

Friday, Nov. 29.

American Railways Company—Dividend payable Dec. 15 to holders of record this date.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

American Express Company—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on common Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Diamond Match Company—Books close.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Books close.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Speculative Activity in American Rails.

American Exchange's Persistency in Favoring London—No Proof that New York Is Heavily Indebted to London—British View of the Vanderbilt Interests—The Projected Anglo-American Skyscraper for the Strand.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.
Via French Telegraph Cable Company.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The financial week has been almost eventless. With a few exceptions all the activity there was was confined to American rails, and the dealings in those were purely of a speculative character, as the outside public continues to be no factor in the market.

The predominant feature continues to be the p sistency with which American exchange remains in favor of London, but such reasons as have been advanced to explain the condition seem purely hypothetical. The shipments of gold from New York eastward continued early in the week to cause comment, but no substantial proof was forthcoming during the week of the truth of a conspicuously printed expression of opinion that New York was heavily in debt to London and that the shipments to Paris met London accounts there. Toward the close of the week there was an undoubted better feeling among London operators in regard to American securities because of the temporary cessation of gold shipments and the quieting of the disturbing rumors concerning the Northern Pacific schemes. And later the reports of the consolidations affecting the Vanderbilt interests had really a cheering effect.

There was a small flurry in South American interests in the London market in the middle of the week on account of the reported invasion of Chile by Argentina, but at its best it was a silly scare, and prices revived within thirty-six hours. The week passed without any African news to affect the market either way.

In the money market there has been a hardening, but rates even now linger below the official bank minimum.

The tale of the largest building in the world, to be built in the Strand by American capital in association with English financiers, is most interesting, and there is no doubt that such a building would pay from almost the first, but reports concerning it were premature. The capital required is not yet in sight, and the

Continued on Page 11.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street's chief topic of discussion during the past week has been the matter of gold exports. The bear party has professed to feel extreme terror over the shipment to Europe of some millions of specie; and short sales were made in large volume predicated upon the idea that gold shipments necessarily meant falling prices for securities. Wall Street traditions support this view; but like many other traditions, facts ordinarily behind them have ceased to exist. When gold is shipped because a depreciated currency forces it out, there is certainly ground for apprehension, or when gold is shipped in settlement of debtor balances, there may be reason for apprehending declining prices. But when gold goes out normally, as a mere incident in the settlement of international balances, in insignificant proportion to the stock of gold on hand, there is no reasonable ground for alarm. The present movement seems to be entirely natural, limited in extent, and without any ominous element.

Importance attaching to the movement of gold dates back to the times when the wealth of a nation was estimated solely by the amount of bullion in its possession. Modern political economists have effectually exploded this theory, which, indeed, is against reason. The wealth of a nation and the prosperity of a nation must be measured by its potential activities, and not by the precious metal on hand. In the case of the United States another feature is entitled to consideration. This country is a producer of gold—digs it from the earth—and has it for sale, in just the same way as any other natural product. It is a curious fact that while the export of any other product is regarded as a beneficent factor—not excluding silver—when gold is shipped the popular mind—or at least the Wall Street mind—regards the operation as threatening or harmful—proof of the hold on the imagination of inherited theories.

In so far as gold shipments tend to deplete the current funds in possession of the New York banks, they may be justly regarded as inimical to speculation, which requires always ample floating funds. To this extent, and to this extent only, are gold exports influential in depressing security values—all else is pure sentiment. The present specie situation in this country is of unexampled strength—the amount of gold on hand in actual circulation and in the vaults of the Treasury far exceeding that held at any previous time. The shipments now occurring are but a drop in the bucket when compared with the source from which they are drawn. In so far as American holdings of gold are concerned no appreciable impression is likely to be made, nor is it of great importance why they are made. Various theories are set

Continued on Page 4.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 23, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 23. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Nov. 23, 4,650,157.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	% Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Nov. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. '23, '01.
140	114	139	Nov. 19	147	Jan. 19	190	210	+ 5	Adams Express Co.	$100	$12,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	193	199	199	199	139	230
80½	59½	130	June 17	93	Nov. 23	89½	92½	— 4	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,387,900	Oct. 22, '01.	1½	Q	88	93⅝	88	88¼	97⅛	190,057
...	...	8¼	Apr. 22	1¼	Sep. 25	3⅝	4½		American Bicycle Co.	100	17,761,500				5½	5½	3½	3½	...	310
...	...	25	Apr. 20	10	Sep. 30	13½	14½	+ 1⅛	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900				13	14	12	14	...	711
25¼	12½	26	June 14	19	Jan. 21	22½	22	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '01.	½	Q	22½	23⅝	22	23	21	30,975
72	57⅝	82¼	July 6	62	Nov. 5	75½	85¾	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	84	88	82½	85½	67½	7,315
37⅞	30	35½	June 17	24	Mar. 8	27½	28	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½	A	27⅝	28	27¼	28	31¼	600
100	88⅝	91½	Jan. 8	85	Apr. 10	86	96¾		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '01.	3	SAX	86	86	86	86		30
191	145	210	Nov. 18	170	Jan. 12	207	210	+ 3⅝	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	4	SA	206	210	206	209½	162	1,845
40¼	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15	25⅝	Oct. 10	26½	27¼	+ ¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Nov. 15, '01.	3	Q	27	27¼	25½	26½	43⅜	2,270
78½	63½	71⅝	Mar. 22	62	Oct. 10	62	64⅝	+ 1	American Ice Co. pf.	100	12,327,200	Oct. 15, '01.	3½	Q	63	65¾	63	65¾	72¾	300
18¾	6	30½	July 9	5¾	Jan. 24	17	20		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				20	20	20	20	8⅞	400
60	34½	65	July 9	31	Jan. 24	47	50		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00	1¾		48	50	48	48	40½	10
7⅝	2	5	June 28	2⅝	Feb. 4	6	6¾	— ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6	6	6	6	4¼	400
31½	14¾	30	June 25	22⅝	Feb. 8	24½	25	— ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99	1¾		24½	24⅞	24½	24½	24	200
46½	34½	53	Apr. 20	38⅜	Oct. 7	46⅝	46⅞	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				47	47⅝	45⅝	46½	49⅜	18,940
99	85	104½	June 20	88	Feb. 26	96½	96⅞	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 5, '01.	1¾	Q	96	96	96	96½	96	1,461
...	...	36¾	Nov. 19	22⅝	Aug. 13	32	32⅜	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	35,000,000				31¾	32⅝	31½	32¾	...	144,315
...	...	91¼	Nov. 19	69¾	Oct. 7	89	89½	+ 1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 31, '01.	1¾	Q	89¾	91¾	89¾	89	...	36,110
...	...	90	June 14	73	Apr. 17	86	89		American Sault Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½	Q	86	86	86	86	...	100
142	95¾	132	June 1	112¾	Oct. 7	120¾	121	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	119	124¼	117¾	123¾	122¼	88,210
118	105	120	July 18	114	Sept. 30	115¼	116¾	— ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '01.	1¾	Q	114	116	112	115	116	884
96½	39	100	Apr. 30	91	Mar. 4	96	99		American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep., '01.	1¾	Q	96½	97¾	96¼	96¾	96	20
22½	21¾	27½	Jan. 21	19¾	Nov. 12	19¾	19¾	+ ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	32,931,800				17	19¾	16¾	19¾	...	8,600
77	76	85¾	July 2	76	Mar. 22	77½	79	— 1¼	Amercan Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '01.	1¾	Q	75	78	77¾	77¾	...	790
54½	37⅛	54⅞	Apr. 15	34	Sept. 23	34	34½	— ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	23	30,600,000	Oct. 25, '01.	$1.25	SA	33¼	35⅝	33	34	45¾	7,370
35	16	33	Nov. 22	21	Jan. 29	33	35½	+ 2¾	Ann Arbor	23	3,250,000				33	35	33	35	18	700
69	40½	68	Nov. 22	50	Sept. 30	66	68	+ 2	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000				66	68	66	68	45½	1,600
42¾	15⅞	41	June 4	25¾	Jan. 24	41¼	41⅝	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	107,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	SA	39⅞	42	39⅞	41½	30	60,680
89¾	85½	101	May 1	90	May 9	101½	101¾	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,190,800	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	101¼	101½	100	101½	83¾	33,000
87⅝	73¾	114⅝	May 1	77½	Jan. 4	103⅞	105	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio	100	48,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	2	SA	107¾	109¼	106¾	109	61	25,625
87⅝	73¾	97	June 28	87	Oct. 7	87	87½	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	48,127,000	Sep. 2, '01.	2	SA	94¾	96	94¾	95½	84¾	1,424
25¾	17⅝	24⅝	Apr. 22	20¾	Oct. 7	21¾	22		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				69	69¾	67¾	67¾	74	62,635
220	195	220	Apr. 22	175	Jan. 18	210	214		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	18,000,000	Sept. 3, '01.	3	Q	213	215½	213	215½	175	310
12¾	8¾	14⅝	Mar. 4	8¾	Jan. 30	10¾	11¾	+ ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	4,000,000				11¾	11¾	10¾	10¾	3¾	700
122	110	122	Nov. 22	77	Mar. 20	112	121		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	1	SA	112	120¼	112	120¾	17	1,100
145	97½	145	Nov. 22	97	Mar. 20	140	147		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	1	SA	135¼	145	135¼	145	110	600

Range of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange in 1901

Par Value	Stocks	Range For 1901 High.	Range For 1901 Low.	Date.	Closing Quotations Nov. 30 Bid.	Closing Quotations Nov. 30 Asked.	Net Change from Last Sale	Sales for the Year 1901 Shares.	Interest Paid in 1901 Amount.	Last Dividend Declared Date.	Last Dividend Declared Per Cent.
100	Atchison & Ohio	95¾	65¼	May	65¼	65¾	−1¼	25,800	1,720	Jan.	2½
100	Atchison & Alton pf	102	85	May	85	87	−1	200	200	Jan.	2
100	Atchison & Eastern Illinois	52	25	Jan.	25	30					
100	Atchison & Great Western	21	10	Jan.	10	12					
100	Atchison & Great Western pf	50	25	Jan.	25	30					
100	Chicago & Alton	185¾	150	Nov.	150	170		200	30	Jan.	2½
100	Chicago & Alton pf	210¾	180	Nov.	180	210		3,200	240	Jan.	2
100	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	146	100	Nov.	100	120		1,100			
100	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	117¾	100	Nov.	100	120		200			
100	Chicago & Great Western	24	15	Nov.	15	17		2,300			
100	Chicago & Great Western pf	76	50	Nov.	50	60		3,700	280	Jan.	2
100	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	57	40	Jan.	40	50		200			
100	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	50	30	Jan.	30	40		200			
100	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	185¾	150	Nov.	150	160		2,750	280	Jan.	2
100	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	210¾	180	Nov.	180	210		2,750	280	Jan.	2
100	Chicago & Northwestern	210¾	180	Nov.	180	210		2,750	280	Jan.	2
100	Chicago & Northwestern pf	210¾	180	Nov.	180	210		2,750	280	Jan.	2
100	Cin., St. Paul & Chicago	117¾	100	Nov.	100	120		100			
100	Cin., St. Paul & Chicago pf	150	100	June	100	120		100			
100	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	100	75	Jan.	75	80		100			
100	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf	100	75	Jan.	75	80		100			
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	57¾	30	Jan.	30	40		1,100	60	Jan.	1½
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	95¾	80	Jan.	80	90		1,100	120	Jan.	2
100	Colorado Southern	40¾	24	Nov.	24	26		1,100			
100	Colorado Southern 1st pf	70¾	50	Jan.	50	60		1,100			
100	Colorado Southern 2d pf	50	30	Jan.	30	40		1,100			
100	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	21¾	14	Jan.	14	16		1,100			
100	Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.	221	210	Jan.	210	220		1,100	1,100	Jan.	1
100	Cripple Creek Central	117¾	94	Nov.	94	96		1,100			
100	Cripple Creek Central pf	24	24	Nov.	24	25		1,000			
100	Delaware & Hudson	176	118¾	May	118¾	119		25,650	2,115	Jan.	2
100	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	245	188¾	Jan.	188¾	190		23,715	1,410	Jan.	2
100	Denver & Rio Grande	47	30¾	Jan.	30¾	34		5,510	1,500	Jan.	1
100	Denver & Rio Grande pf	94	64	Jan.	64	70		1,500	300	Jan.	2
100	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	40	15	Nov.	15	20		100			
100	Denver & South Western	157½	110	Jan.	110	120		1,105			
100	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	114	90	Jan.	90	100		1,100			
100	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	21	8	Jan.	8	10		1,000			
100	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	52	25	Jan.	25	30		1,000			
100	Distilling Co. of America										
100	Distilling Co. of America pf	92	82	Jan.	82	90		1,000			
100	Erie	43	32¾	May	32¾	33		122,000	2,000	Jan.	1
100	Erie 1st pf	73¾	57¾	Jan.	57¾	58		15,500	3,000	Jan.	2½
100	Erie 2d pf	69¾	53	Jan.	53	55		15,000	2,250	Jan.	1½
100	Evansville & Terre Haute	82	82	Nov.	82	85		100	300	Jan.	3
100	Evansville & Terre Haute pf										
100	General Electric Co	263	263	Nov.	263	265	+5	200	1,200	Jan.	5
100	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	161½	161½	Nov.	161½	162		100	1,200	Jan.	1½
100	Great Northern pf	194¾	184¾	Nov.	184¾	185		11,895	7,100	Jan.	5
100	Hocking Valley	62	40¾	May	61	62		3,661	1,200	Jan.	2
100	Hocking Valley pf		60¾	Jan.							
100	Illinois Central	140	109¾	Jan.	140	145		7,540	8,474	Jan.	3½
100	Illinois Central rights	21½			21½	22		4,450	4,450	Jan.	1
100	International Paper Co	80	70½	May	70½	80		2,600	2,600	Jan.	2½
100	International Paper Co. pf	90	74	Jan.	74	90		3,344	3,344	Jan.	5
100	International Power Co	8	6	Feb.	6	8		1,000	1,000	Jan.	2
100	International Power Co. pf	48	38	Jan.	38	40		1,000	1,000	Jan.	2
100	International Silver Co. pf	40	40	Nov.	40	45		1,700	1,700	Jan.	2½
100	International Steam Pump Co. pf		40¾	Jan.							
100	Iowa Central pf	76½	76½	Nov.	76½	77		710	300	Jan.	2
100	Kansas & Michigan	34½	25¾	Jan.	25¾	30		825	8,144	Jan.	2½
100	Kansas City Southern	45	19¾	Jan.	19¾	20		5,575	5,575	Jan.	2½
100	Kansas City Southern pf	40	17¾	Jan.	17¾	19		538	538	Jan.	2
100	Keokuk & Des Moines		40	Jan.	40	50					
100	Keokuk & Des Moines pf		49	Jan.	49	60					
100	Lake Erie & Western	72	72¾	Nov.	72¾	73		87	4,200	Jan.	2½
100	Lake Erie & Western pf	90	87½	Nov.	87½	90			344	Jan.	2
100	Lake Shore	195	185¾	Nov.	185¾	187		75	13,500	Jan.	3½
100	Long Island	100	100¾	Nov.	100¾	105		107	70,000	Jan.	3½
100	Louisville & Nashville	107¾	107¾	Nov.	107¾	108		314,225			
100	Manhattan Elevated	135¾	135¾	Nov.	135¾	136		3,100	6,448	Jan.	2½
100	Metropolitan Street Railway	168¾	168¾	Nov.	168¾	169		48	5,448	Jan.	2½
100	Met. West Side El., Chicago	41	41	Nov.	41	42		22	677	Jan.	1½
100	Mexican Central, certs. of deposit	21½	21½	Nov.	21½	22		13	5,448	Jan.	2½
100	Michigan Central	170	170	Nov.	170	175		100	677	Jan.	1½
100	Minneapolis & St. Louis	109¾	109¾	Nov.	109¾	110		178	6,448	Jan.	2½
100	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	120	120	Nov.	120	125		100	677	Jan.	1½
100	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	81½	81½	Nov.	81½	82		1252	14,528	Jan.	3½
100	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	95¾	95¾	Nov.	95¾	97		852	4,528	Jan.	3½
100	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	27	27	Nov.	27	28		574	2,259	Jan.	1½
100	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	104¾	104¾	Nov.	104¾	105		100,000	100,000	Jan.	3½
100	Missouri Pacific	102	102	Nov.	102	103		38	2,118	Jan.	2½
100	National Biscuit Co	43	42¾	Jan.	42¾	43		100	1,100	Jan.	2½
100	National Biscuit Co. pf	19	19¾	Jan.	19¾	20		43	1,100	Jan.	2½
100	National Salt Co	30	30	Jan.	30	45		100	1,700	Jan.	2½
100	National Salt Co. pf	32	32	Jan.	32	40		43	1,700	Jan.	2½
100	New Central Coal	156	156	Nov.	156	158		100	1,700	Jan.	2½
100	New York Air Brake	170¾	170¾	Nov.	170¾	175		1,700	8,500	Jan.	2½
100	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	30¾	30¾	Nov.	30¾	31		157,133	6,000	Jan.	2½
100	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	61¾	61¾	Nov.	61¾	65		16	6,910	Jan.	2½
100	New York, New Haven & Hartford	210	210	Feb.	210	214		1,900	1,900	Jan.	2½
100	New York, Ontario & Western	24	24	May	24	25		257	1,900	Jan.	2½
100	Norfolk & Western	57¾	57¾	Nov.	57¾	58		213	1,900	Jan.	2½
100	Norfolk & Western pf	82¾	82¾	Nov.	82¾	83		254,125	1,550	Jan.	2½
100	North American	61¾	61¾	Nov.	61¾	62		43	7,500	Jan.	2½
100	Northern Pacific pf	100¾	100¾	Nov.	100¾	101		61¾	7,500	Jan.	2½
100	Pacific Coast	73¾	73¾	Nov.	73¾	74		4,230	250	Jan.	2½
100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	110	100	Nov.	100	110		65	500	Jan.	2½
100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	75	75	Nov.	75	76		100	1,800	Jan.	2½
100	Pennsylvania Railroad	148¾	148¾	Nov.	148¾	149		44½	164,673	Jan.	2½
100	People's Gas, Chicago	98¾	98¾	Nov.	98¾	99		142½	122,655	Jan.	2½
100	Peoria & Eastern	44	44	Nov.	44	47		87½	100	Jan.	2½
100	Pittsburg, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	78	78	Nov.	78	80		85½	4,135	Jan.	2½
100	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	163	163	Nov.	163	165		100	6,000	Jan.	2½
100	Pressed Steel Car Co	43	43	Nov.	43	45		51½	6,000	Jan.	2½
100	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	87	86½	Nov.	86½	87		115			
100	Pullman Co	219	218½	Nov.	218½	219		196			
100	Quicksilver	4	4	Nov.	4	10		3,370	100	Jan.	2½
100	Quicksilver pf	10	10½	Nov.	10½	11					
100	Reading	51	47¾	Nov.	47¾	48		480,290	1,200	Jan.	2½
50	Reading 1st pf	80¾	79¾	Nov.	79¾	80¾		51,020	1,200	Jan.	2½
50	Reading 2d pf	80¾	77¾	Nov.	77¾	78		150,020	1,400	Jan.	2½
100	Republic Iron & Steel	18	15¾	Nov.	15¾	16		1,400	100	Jan.	2½
100	Republic Iron & Steel pf	100	85½	Nov.	85½	90		100			
100	Rutland Railroad pf	97	94¾	Nov.	94¾	97					
100	St. Joseph & Grand Island	113¾	113¾	Nov.	113¾	114		220	100	Jan.	2½
100	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	114	114	Nov.	114	115		10	10	Jan.	2½
100	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	93¾	93¾	Nov.	93¾	94		100	4,100	Jan.	2½
100	St. Louis & San Francisco	83¾	83¾	Nov.	83¾	84		18	25,650	Jan.	2½
100	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	82¾	82¾	Nov.	82¾	83		43	18,550	Jan.	2½
100	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	71¾	71¾	Nov.	71¾	72		100	11,900	Jan.	2½
100	St. Louis Southwestern	61¾	61¾	Nov.	61¾	62		24	1,400	Jan.	2½
100	St. Louis Southwestern pf	31½	31½	Nov.	31½	32		70	565	Jan.	2½
100	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	82	82	Nov.	82	84		1,100	88,125	Jan.	2½
100	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	81	81	Nov.	81	84		100	25,650	Jan.	2½
100	Southern Pacific	34½	34½	Nov.	34½	35		100			
100	Southern Railway pf	32	32	Nov.	32	34					
100	Standard Rope & Twine Co	4½	4½	Mar.	4	6					
100	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	65	64¾	Nov.	64¾	65		25,000	2,000	Jan.	2½
100	Texas Pacific	41¾	41¾	Nov.	41¾	42		100	2,000	Jan.	2½
100	Texas Pacific Land Trust	37	35	Nov.	35	37		1,025	2,000	Jan.	2½
100	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	20½	20½	Nov.	20½	21		500	2,000	Jan.	2½
100	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	34½	34½	Nov.	34½	35		2,300			
100	Twin City Rapid Transit Co	106	107½	Nov.	106	107					
100	Union Bag & Paper Co	15	15	Nov.	15	18		100	800	Jan.	2½
100	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	73	72¾	Nov.	72¾	75		820	5,600	Jan.	2½
100	Union Pacific	91¾	91¾	Nov.	91¾	92		940,600	6,000	Jan.	2½
100	Union Pacific pf	94	94	Nov.	94	95		15,645	10,000	Jan.	2½
100	United States Express Co	42	42	Nov.	42	44		60	2,400	Jan.	2½
100	United States Steel Corporation	42¾	42¾	Nov.	42¾	43		78,520	600,000	Jan.	2½
100	United States Steel Corporation pf	92¾	92¾	Nov.	92¾	93		250,945	6,000	Jan.	2½
100	United States Leather pf	11¾	11¾	Nov.	11¾	12		6,230	600,000	Jan.	2½
100	United States Rubber	82¾	82¾	Nov.	82¾	83		100	6,000	Jan.	2½
100	United States Rubber pf	15¾	15¾	Nov.	15¾	16		222	6,000	Jan.	2½
100	United States Rubber pf	82	82	Nov.	82	90			6,000	Jan.	2½
100	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	61¾	61¾	Nov.	61¾	62		800	4,800	Jan.	2½
100	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf	122½	120½	Nov.	120½	122½		200	12,000	Jan.	2½
100	Wabash	37¾	27¾	Nov.	27¾	28		8,000	800	Jan.	2½
100	Wabash pf	63¾	53¾	Nov.	53¾	54		13,275	1,600	Jan.	2½
100	Western Union Telegraph Co	91¾	90¾	Nov.	90¾	91		16,118	20,000	Jan.	2½
100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	91½	91½	Nov.	91½	92		1,400	1,400	Jan.	2½
100	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	82	82	Nov.	82	85		1,400	1,400	Jan.	2½
100	Wisconsin Central	21¾	21¾	Nov.	21¾	22		1,400	1,400	Jan.	2½
100	Wisconsin Central pf	43¾	42¾	Nov.	42¾	43		12	2,243	Jan.	2½

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. ‡Sales of less than 100 shares. ‖Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. ¶Including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. In dividend period column, A stands for annual, SA for semi-annual, Q for quarterly, and M for monthly.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 23, 1901

BONDS.

Week Ended Nov. 23.

Sales Week Ended Nov. 23. $14,890,000	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	1
American Bicycle 5s	64	64	64	64	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	92	92	92	92	1
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	80	80	80	80	5
American Tobacco scrip	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	10
Ann Arbor 4s	96⅜	97	96⅜	96⅜	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅛	104	102⅞	103⅛	121½
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, reg	103	103	103	103	1
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	35
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	93½	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	146
Atlantic & Danville 4s	96	96	96	96	10
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	90⅜	90⅞	90½	90⅝	139
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91	91	90⅜	90⅞	186½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅝	59
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	107	109½	107	108¼	737
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	106⅛	105	106⅛	4
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101	101½	101	101½	48
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116¼	116⅜	15
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	75	75	75	75	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107½	9
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	27
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106	106½	105⅞	106¼	87
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	5
Central of Ga., Chattanooga Div. 4s	91½	92	91½	92	15
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	72½	73	72⅞	73	20
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29⅝	30	29	30	47
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	17	17½	17	17½	11
Central of New Jersey general 5s	131½	131⅝	131½	131⅝	27
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	129½	129⅝	129½	129½	2
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	40
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	113	113	113	113	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	116	116	116	116	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107¼	107¼	107	107	25
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	110¼	119⅝	119¼	119½	29
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	87⅜	87⅜	87½	87½	103
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85⅞	86	85¾	85⅞	33
C., B. & Q. coll., Nov. P.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s	98⅞	99	98⅝	98⅝	919
C., B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg	98	98	98	98	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	3
Chicago, Burling & Quincy consol. 7s	108¼	108¼	108½	108½	20
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109	109	109	109	13
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	7
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	121½	122	121½	121½	21
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	7
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	187	187	187	187	4
C., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	2
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	119½	119½	119	119	11
C., M. & St. P., Wisconsin & Minn. 5s	118⅞	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	112	112	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	53
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	130	130	130	130	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	128¼	128¼	128¼	128½	10
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120½	120½	120¼	120½	3
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	91½	92	90	91¼	80
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	104	104½	104	104½	6
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	104	104	104	104	13
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	104	104	104	104	26
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82½	82¾	82¼	82¼	10
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	81⅞	82	81¾	82	13
Colorado & Southern 4s	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝	68
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	64¾	64¾	63½	63½	490
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼	30
Denver & Southwestern 5s	94	94	92	92½	17
Detroit Citizens' Street Railway 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Detroit, Mack. & Mar. land grant 3½s	34	34½	33	34½	97
Distilling Co. of America col. tr. 5s	86½	86½	86¼	86½	12
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	4
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn con. 4s	97½	97⅝	97½	97½	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	7
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101⅞	101	101⅝	41
Erie 1st funding 7s	137	137	137	137	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	7
Erie 1st ext. 4s	115	115	115	115	5
Erie 2d extended 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Erie general 4s	89¼	89⅝	88⅝	89⅝	249
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅝	36
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	95	95¼	94⅝	94⅞	101
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	108	108¼	107¼	107⅝	75
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	87	87	87	87	9
Georgia Pacific 6s	128	128	128	128	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	3
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	106	106	106	106	10
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112⅝	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	29
Houston & Texas consol. 6s	110	111	110	111	15
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105	105	105	105	10
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	6
Indiana, Bloomington & Western 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	3
International Paper 6s	100	100	100½	100½	9
Iowa Central 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	2
Iowa Central refunding 4s	94	94	94	94	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	70½	69¾	70½	280
Kings Co. El. L. & P. purchase money 6s	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	4
Kings County Elevated 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	31
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	1
Long Dock 6s	137	137	137	137	10
Long Island unified 4s	99	99¼	99	99¼	6
Long Island general 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	10
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	14
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	113	113	113	113	10
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	104	105	104	105	47
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	116	115⅜	115⅜	12
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120	119⅝	119⅝	12
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	9
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82⅞	83	82	83	109
Mexican Central 1st income	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	224
Mexican Central 2d income	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	75
Mexican National 2d income, A, certfs	97	97	97	97	2½
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135½	135½	135⅝	135⅝	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	108¾	109¾	108	108	71
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 6s	102¾	103¼	102¾	102¾	68
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	724
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82½	82½	82	82	54
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123	123	122⅝	122⅝	11
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105⅜	106¼	105	105⅜	90
Mobile & Ohio collat. 4s	95¾	96¼	95⅜	96¼	2
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	131	131	131	131	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	96	96	96	96	2
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	1
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	951
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	129	129	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
New York Central deb. 5s, 1904	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	10
New York Central deb. 4s, reg	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	5
New York Central ext. 4s, reg	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 5½s	97	97	96⅞	97	65
New York Central, Michigan Cent. col. 5½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	23
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105	105	105	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	45
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	6
N. Y. N. H. & H. deb. certfs 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	3
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	105⅛	105⅛	104⅝	105⅛	10
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 6s	103	103⅛	103	103¼	24
New York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	113	113	113	113	3
New York & Queens Co. El. L. & P. 5s	102	102⅜	102	102⅜	20
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5
Northern Pacific 3s	73	73	73	73	1024
Northern Pacific general 3s, registered	73	73	73	73	2
Northern Pacific general 3s	73	73	72⅝	72⅝	132
Northern Pacific, Fergus Falls & Montana 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3

I ONDS.

Week Ended Nov. 23.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	115	115¾	115	115⅞	4
Pennsylvania 4½s	114⅝	114¾	114	114⅝	18
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	112⅞	112⅞	112¾	112⅞	5
Peoria & Eastern income	76½	77¾	76	76	69
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98⅝	98⅝	97¼	98¼	42
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	10
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, trust rects	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	4
Reading general 4s	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	297
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101¾	101¾	101	101	28
Richmond & Danville 6s	123	124	123	124	10
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	83	83	83	83	1
Rutland Canadian 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	126	126	126	126	17
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	94	94½	94	94½	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	116	116⅝	115⅝	115⅝	81
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92⅝	93¼	92½	93¼	187
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge 5s	113	113	113	113	1
St. Louis & San Francisco refunding 4s	97½	98	97½	98	76
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97	97	96⅝	97	38
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	80	80¼	79¼	80¼	73
St. Louis & Cairo coll. trust 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	129	129	129	129	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88½	89	88	88⅝	131
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102¼	102	102¼	8
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	9
Southern Pacific 4s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94½	924
Southern Pacific of California 6s, stamped	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	50
Southern Railway 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	39
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	4
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	57½	57½	57½	57½	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	6½	6½	6½	6½	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	111½	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debardeleben 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Third Avenue consol. 4s	101⅛	101⅛	101	101⅜	930
Third Avenue 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	5
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	82	82	82	82	18
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106¼	106⅝	106	106⅜	831
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞	5
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106	106⅝	106⅜	107¼	3,774
United States Leather 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	1
Wabash 1st 5s	118	119	118	119	57
Wabash 2d 5s	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	60	61½	59⅝	61	819
Wabash debenture, Series A	96	98	96	96	10
West Shore 4s	113¼	113⅞	113	113⅞	94
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	1
Western Union Tel. ref. & r. e. 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92½	92½	92	92	99
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88⅝	85
Total sales					$14,888,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 23, 1901.

District of Columbia 3.65s	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	½

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 23, 1901.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	98⅝	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	21

Grand total $14,890,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	109½ Oct. 2	105½ Jan. 21		109 Oct. 22	
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon	Q. Jan.	109¾ Nov. 7	105¾ Jan. 17		109¼ Nov. 7	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	114⅞ Jan. 10	112 Oct. 21		112⅛ Nov. 6	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	115¾ Mar. 30	112 Oct. 12		112⅝ Nov. 7	
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	July 9	137 Aug. 17		137 Aug. 29	
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	139¼ Apr. 23	136⅜ Aug. 6		139½ Oct. 4	
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F.	111⅞ Mar. 4	110 May 1		110 May 1	
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	113½ Jan. 4	108 Oct. 31		108 Oct. 31	
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	112 Mar. 22	106½ Aug. 1		106½ Nov. 6	
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	Q. F.	112 Mar. 29	106¾ Oct. 18		108 Nov. 6	
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	111⅝ Mar. 27	107½ Oct. 18		107¼ Oct. 18	
District of Columbia 3-65s	F. A.	128 July 22	105 Apr. 26		126 Oct. 25	

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	109½ Apr. 5	106 Sep. 13		108½ Oct. 22	
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J. J.	...	...		109¼ Oct. 8	
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	103½ Mar. 20	102 Feb. 13		103½ Mar. 20	
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	100 Aug. 22	100 Aug. 22		100 Aug. 22	
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	109 Apr. 17	106½ Aug. 1		107 Nov. 16	
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910	J. J.	105⅝ Oct. 9	105 July 26		105⅝ Oct. 9	
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A. O.	136½ Mar. 14	135 Mar. 14		136½ July 10	
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.	...	...		120 Mar. 15	
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	99½ May 2	95¼ Sep. 10		95½ Sep. 10	
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		98 Feb. 7	94½ Sep. 10		95 Oct. 22	
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs		10⅜ Mar. 30	7¼ July 30		7¼ Aug. 13	
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	98⅝ Nov. 19	93½ July 1		96⅝ Nov. 21	

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s	M. S.	91¼ Oct. 29	91¼ Oct. 29		91¼ Oct. 29	
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. Jan.	97¾ Mar. 2	96 Apr. 15		96 Apr. 15	

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Cotton Oil Co.	Nov. 14	Dec. 6	Dec. 5	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 3	Annual
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	.....	.....	Nov. 21	Special
Continental Telegraph Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 27	Annual
Centennial Transportation Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Annual.
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. (Boston)	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Adj. annual
Henry Siebert Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Annual
Metropolitan Street Ry.	.....	.....	Dec. 3	Annual
Michigan Central	Nov 13	Dec. 5	Dec. 4	Special
New Central Coal Co. of Maryland	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 10	Annual
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Special
Twenty-eighth & Twenty-ninth Sts. Crosstown	.....	.....	Dec. 2	Annual
Ulster & Delaware R. R.	.....	.....	Dec. 3	Annual

GREAT NORTHERN'S "SCOPE."

No complete financial exhibit of the actual position of the property can be obtained from the annual report. We should have to collate the figures relating to every one of the subsidiary companies embraced under the Great Northern covering system, many of which are not given at all, but its total network of roads, including those of the Northern Pacific and of the Burlington, cannot now be much less than 20,000 miles, not far short of the entire railroad mileage in the United Kingdom. The Great Northern Company's own stock has been increased to $125,000,000, but that is a trifle compared with the huge bond liabilities it has now undertaken, jointly or alone, liabilities, however, that appear to be amply secured. The common stock was increased by $25,000,000 during the past year, and this addition was nominally sold to the shareholders at par. At the same time, however, they were credited with 20 per cent, upon their subscriptions, to represent the refunded advances made by the Great Northern Company under its lease of the Manitoba Road, now brought back by the Government. The Great Northern proper has also been strengthening or lengthening the system. All the time, likewise, small extensions of existing roads are being pushed forward in every direction, and among the properties controlled by the company are the International Navigation and Trading Company, whose steamers are on Kootenay and Duncan Lakes and the Duncan River. The company has also a line of ocean steamers in course of construction, and altogether its interests dazzle one in their multiplicity and ramifications. They give almost infinite scope for the exercise of financial webb spinning, for the thing.—London Investors' Review.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 23, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,314,473,628	$1,251,702,270	+ 5.1
Boston	166,594,551	158,132,288	+ 15.7
Philadelphia	92,359,975	95,852,966	+ 11.7
Baltimore	19,966,966	19,946,477	+ 0.6
Chicago	144,704,237	126,322,944	+ 14.6
St. Louis	43,741,979	39,261,469	+ 11.4
New Orleans	14,966,966	14,761,966	— 1.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,797,000,000	$1,750,000,000	+ 2.7
Other cities, 5 days	300,000,000	300,000,000	+ 0.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,097,000,000	$2,050,000,000	+ 2.3
All cities, 1 day	419,400,000	410,000,000	+ 2.3

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Continued from Page 1.

forth, such as payment for Northern Pacific stock, settlement for securities purchased from Europe, liquidation of loans effected abroad, unusual delay in the appearance of sterling drafts against cotton shipments. Be that as it may, one very certain conclusion can be arrived at, that not a single dollar leaves the Port of New York without a full equivalent being received for it, for international business is not conducted by a nation as an entity, but by individuals engaged in multifarious occupations for the purpose of gain. The moment that such operations ceased to be gainful they would cease to exist, for no other motive brings them into existence.

The settlement of balances between nations is by antiquated method, or it would not strike the imagination as it does. The constant passage of gold to and fro across the ocean invests these settlements with a spectacular feature unknown in other kindred transactions. Something similar would be visible if banks settled their debits and credits by transfer of specie instead of by the convenient Clearing House method. If it were feasible to institute an international Clearing House and settle differences by means of drafts the matter would be scarcely heard of in financial circles—would attract no particular attention. But when the speculative eye is dazzled by the sight of so many millions of gold leaving the port on a particular steamship undue effect attaches to the incident—instead of recognizing that a purely natural and inevitable transaction is occurring, the conclusion is jumped at that disaster impends; thus a bugaboo is created which for a time depresses value. The unthinking, emotional element, always conspicuous in Wall Street, hastens to sell stocks short, convinced that values must suffer. But these considerations have little or no weight with the more important element, which in the long run governs fluctuations—the real owners of securities do not lose their heads nor sacrifice their properties, and when the selling wave is spent the upward rebound is sharp and swift, as was seen at the end of last week.

The best available opinion gathered from bankers and financiers is that the present gold export movement is not only harmless in itself, but will exert no marked effect on the current money market. So far as gold itself is concerned, the shipments are offset more or less by receipts from the Klondike, and from Australia by way of San Francisco, and by domestic production, so that even if the theory were tenable that prosperity depends upon specie holdings there would be no cause for fright. But the best answer to the pessimistic argument is the ruling money rate, which remains at a point far from oppressive to commercial transactions and not onerous to speculation.

In the nature of things, should the money rate rise, that would in itself check gold exports, because the money so represented would find more profitable employment here; that it leaves here is proof that for the moment it can find more profitable employment elsewhere. Money follows this law as automatically as any other commodity. It always seeks the dearest market, and always will. Hence gold shipments may be, and sometimes are, explicable simply by the price of money. This, of course, does not apply to special transactions, such as when the Bank of England or the Bank of France is desirous of strengthening its gold surplus and willing to pay for so doing.

It may be laid down as a general and safe rule that there is no danger to the financial world in gold exports which occur normally, which are not the result of a depreciated currency, and which are in limited proportion to the volume of specie held by the exporting country. Present shipments are exactly in line with these conditions.

The course of the security market affords plain proof that no fear exists among the great financiers over the existing situation—on the contrary, the great interests have been quick to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by bear pressure to augment their holdings, and short sellers have found considerable difficulty covering their contracts. Meanwhile, the important plans afoot proceed equably—the Northwestern settlement seems to be assured nor is there much likelihood of any practical results from the attempts of certain Western Governors to oppose the project. The Vanderbilt readjustment is progressing toward completion in a satisfactory manner. All developments point to sustained harmony between the great systems, which means maintenance of rates, economy of administration, and resultant benefits to shareholders.

Against this it is idle on the part of the bears to point to gold exports, nor is it common sense to dwell on the passing episode and ignore larger factors.

Wall Street itself judging from the market of the past few days, seems to be reaching this conclusion.

HOW INCREASES ARE MADE.

Discussing the continued increases in earnings reported by the various railroads of the country, the head of one of the larger Northwestern systems says:

"It may be a surprise to many people, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that, despite the corn-crop damage, not a little of the increase in certain of the Northwestern roads is due to the heavy grain traffic. Of course general traffic is moving in tremendous volume, which also helps materially; but the truth remains that grain business is wonderfully large. Take, for instance, Northern Pacific. Would you believe it, that from the middle of August to the middle of the week just passed, Northern Pacific delivered to its four Eastern terminals a total of 23,460 cars of wheat alone—which is 15,230 more carloads than were hauled a year ago. Of course this is in part due to the fact that last year there was a crop shortage along the line of Northern Pacific; but, though this be, the fact remains that grain traffic now is—all the facts considered—unexpectedly heavy, and that many roads which would ordinarily suffer through the corn-crop shortage find the damage very largely offset by the immense wheat yield.

THE VANDERBILT PLAN.

"It is a fact worth noticing," said a leading railroad official yesterday, "that in the present Vanderbilt consolidation plan now being progressed to a satisfactory conclusion, there has been a marked absence of so-called 'official' utterances on the subject. To those close to W. K. Vanderbilt, however, this silence is in no sense of the word surprising. It has been a characteristic of all the Vanderbilts never to discuss, through the newspapers, their projects and plans. They are content merely to go steadily ahead and develop their purposes, making no announcement or statement until the entire matter is perfected.

"You will find that the present will prove no exception to the rule, and that the now pending consolidation and readjustment plan is being developed—and with little talk—along the most comprehensive and far-reaching lines."

THE BRAVE BRITISH WHISTLE.

A circular issued by Messrs. John M. Douglas & Co. of London has the following with reference to the position and prospects of British railways:

Signs are not wanting that home railways are about to emerge at last from the trough of depression. Latterly a change of tone is observable; favorable points have been discovered. Capital expenditure has been curtailed. Estimates for current half year are mostly well under the expenditure of last year.

Much has been heard lately of American methods of working. Unattached railway managers, if one may judge from the columns of the newspapers, are as plentiful as the armchair Generals who can give points to Lord Kitchener. Railway managers have not been altogether blind to the changes which have produced so remarkable results in the States, as the reduced train mileage shows, and they are planning further innovations, which, however, can only come into operation gradually, but will doubtless lead by and bye to greater savings, in the working of mineral traffic especially, although not to the same extent as in America, where the haul is much longer. Directors and managers will strive for this all the more, no doubt, when they see that their shareholders are being stirred up to take notice of these things. In an instructive article on "British and American Railways," The Railway News of Oct. 19 gives the receipts per goods train mile last year as 8s. 2½d. in the United States and 6s. 11¼d. here; six years earlier the figures were 5s. 10d. and 5s. 9d. As rates were not higher, these figures go to prove the advantage to American railways of running heavier trains. Passenger receipts per train mile, which were last year 3s. 6¾d. on United States railways and 4s. 1½d. on British, were 3s. 4d. and 3s. 11d. six years previously, and show about equal gain over that period in both countries.

One has only to hark back to the last slackness in trade to be reminded of the enormous rise, culminating in 1896, which took place then in all investment stocks. What has happened before will most probably happen again.

BLIND POOL EFFECTS.

The trick that Amalgamated Copper has played, not only in the industrial markets, but with the entire Wall Street list, is almost enough to unsettle confidence in any blind pool, no matter how respectable its managers may be. Activity in Amalgamated will be sure to frighten small speculators for some time to come. No sustained bull market is possible without the public; and the latter is largely made up of small speculators. The friction among copper interests constitutes a deterrent influence. A bull market, in spite of that, is not to be thought of.—London Economist.

A MATTER OF APPETITE.

The remarks which we have made before, that the public have dined and do not care for another dinner, however tempting the spread may be, seems to be demonstrated, but whenever the market gets an up turn we all naturally say that if they will only put up prices high enough and make the market active the public will come in. It remains to be seen whether big railway earnings, great industrial activity, and prosperity, and large holdings by big men who will not let go easily, will result in a resumption of the bull movement.—Boston Globe.

HOW OUR BANKS ARE EXPANDING

The prosperity of the country, while it may be reflected in railroad earnings as indicating the collection and distribution of the products of labor and the soil, and in such splendid progress as is being made by the iron and steel trade, regarded as the barometer of commerce and industry, is perhaps no more clearly nor more concisely shown than in the records of the National banks. Here is to be seen with close approximation just what results from all other activities, shorn of the effects of price movements, and of the many influences which affect progress either to favor or to retard it.

Quite recently Controller of the Currency Ridgely published his compilation of the statements sent in to him in response to the call for the condition of National banks on Sept. 30 last, and the showing is truly a remarkable one, not so much perhaps on account of the enormous totals it presents for the edification of students of the bank position, interesting as these are, but for the demonstration made that further expansion has taken place after such gigantic strides as had been recorded already.

The previous call was for as recent a date as July 15, but even in the two and one-half months elapsed further improvement had taken place, while as compared with a year ago the changes are striking indeed. For the shorter period there was a small decrease in actual cash holdings, and in individual deposits there took place a trifling contraction, but business growth is registered by an addition of as much as $61,709,542 to the total of outstanding loans and discounts, the banks' total resources increasing $19,437,252. It is over the longer period, however, that progress will be looked for, as development has been so pronounced that it is easy to see that after such a widening out not so much could reasonably be expected in the short space of two and one-half months.

What is to be found, then, by the year's comparisons is an array of expanding totals which give at once a clear idea of what has been going on in trade and commercial circles the country over, reports covering the territory from Maine to Hawaii, from Alaska to Florida. These show that such changes have occurred as an increase of $429,504,675 in individual deposits—a sufficient reason, perhaps, for there having been the slight setback noted for the period between July 15 and Sept. 30—and an increase of $331,856,276 in loans and discounts, with $647,208,796 as the expansion in total resources, the footing for which, $5,695,347,295, makes the highest record yet made by the National banks. These and other principal items are shown here for the recent date and the increases indicated by comparison with returns for Sept. 5, 1900:

	Sept. 30, 1901.	Increase Over Sept. 5, 1900.
Loans & discounts	$3,018,615,918	$331,856,276
U. S. bonds	444,376,490	2,696,970
Due from National banks, &c	785,032,910	48,672,235
Specie	376,081,871	3,353,460
Legal tenders	151,018,751	5,972,258
U. S. certificates of deposit	11,855,000	9,770,000
Capital stock	655,341,880	25,042,849
Surplus and other profits	430,562,108	41,093,131
Circulation	323,863,507	39,914,906
Due to National banks, &c	1,185,285,205	88,719,153
Individual deposits	2,937,753,233	429,504,676
U. S. Gov't deposits	106,860,150	13,042,161
Bills payable and rediscounts	28,619,123	11,972,689
Total resources	$5,695,347,295	$647,208,796

That the growth of the country's activities on all lines, internal and external, has been unprecedented in the past few years is common knowledge. This has been shown in a multiplicity of ways by reports from various sources of information, but probably actualities are as well expressed in bank figures as in any other statistical record, and what these convey to the mind will at once be accepted as convincing proof that other returns have not in any way exaggerated the conditions. Take, for example, the item of loans and discounts, and as recently as 1898 the total stood at $2,155,961,628, or at practically the same figure as for 1892, results for corresponding dates in September or October being adopted as nearly as possible. But in one year $341,000,000 were added thereto, in the next year another $190,000,000, and again in the third year, the late one, as much as $332,000,000, thus making a gain in loans for three years aggregating the stupendous sum of $863,000,000, and carrying the total for the first time across the three-billion-dollar mark, to $3,018,615,918.

In the same three years the individual deposits of National banks have made that progress which may perhaps have been expected from the prevailing conditions, but which is nevertheless impressive as marking an era in which prosperous times seemed to give cumulative results. The increase in deposits for 1899 was $419,000,000, for 1900 it was $758,000,000, and for 1901 $429,000,000, making in all $906,000,000 added in three years to the amounts intrusted by the people to the care and for the use of the National banks, and now seen to be $2,937,753,233. The increase since 1896, by the way, would of itself nearly liquidate the interest-bearing debt of the United States, reported on Nov. 1 to have been $904,023,100, which may give an idea of its importance. Going back a few years further it can be shown that this growth in deposits has been continuous over a longer period. In 1893 the total was heavily broken down from causes which are too well known to call for more than mention here, but as compared with 1892 deposits now show a gain of $1,172,000,000, and as against 1891, that is to say, in ten years, a gain of $1,349,000,000.

Cash reserves, another important item in the bank returns, show the most gratifying gains. Standing now at $539,555,622, they have increased $119,000,000 in the last three years and $243,000,000 since 1891, or in a larger percentage than the increase in the other prominent totals with which cash reserves have a direct connection. The exhibit is one of strength, further indicated by the fact that the banks now hold a reserve of 27.65 per cent. against deposits, or fully $55,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. These are the yearly totals to which allusion has been made:

Sept.-Oct.	Loans and Discounts.	Individual Deposits.	Cash Reserves.
1891	$1,989,334,240	$1,588,318,081	$296,850,684
1892	2,153,498,829	1,765,422,994	327,379,324
1893	1,830,067,349	1,451,124,331	346,438,212
1894	1,991,874,273	1,723,418,819	402,894,083
1895	2,041,846,233	1,701,635,521	340,103,996
1896	1,876,591,716	1,597,801,059	343,143,362
1897	2,051,009,438	1,853,349,129	388,882,631
1898	2,155,961,628	2,031,454,540	420,722,453
1899	2,496,751,251	2,450,725,595	488,326,035
1900	2,686,759,643	2,508,248,557	520,450,904
1901	3,018,615,918	2,937,753,233	539,555,622

Another feature of importance as well as of interest is brought out in the recent report of the Controller of the Currency, namely, that the amount of interbank obligations shows a tendency toward reduction. Their growth has been remarkable, the results which have ensued from their existence in large volume not always agreeable, as in 1893, for example, when panicky conditions were accompanied by hurried and heavy withdrawals and a disturbance whose effects are still well remembered. They have, in fact, been described as the most "explosive" element in American banking, and rightly so, although fortunately their explosive qualities have not lately been put to the test.

No further back than 1896 these banking deposits were for only $415,000,000, the drop from $530,000,000 for 1892 to $349,000,000 for 1893 having been recovered in 1894 and lost again in the troublous times of the later period. But since then, that is, in five years, the total has increased nearly $740,000,000, standing for 1901, at the last call, as high as $1,152,018,859. It will be observed, however, in the statement now introduced, that the increase in these amounts due other banks and banking institutions has been comparatively slow of expansion the past year, ($56,000,000,)—much more moderate than for either of the two preceding years—$238,000,000 and $108,000,000 for 1899 and 1900, respectively—which combined with the recent one to form the greater part of the period of recently prevailing prosperous conditions.

Sept.-Oct.	Due to National Banks.	Due to Other Banks.	Total.
1891	$288,576,704	$142,018,070	$430,594,774
1892	352,046,184	178,007,018	530,653,202
1893	226,423,979	122,891,028	349,315,007
1894	343,692,317	183,167,780	526,860,097
1895	320,228,677	174,708,573	494,937,250
1896	280,043,387	146,058,794	415,102,181
1897	415,044,282	227,063,685	642,707,967
1898	446,417,454	251,917,901	698,335,355
1899	594,600,884	334,258,085	928,867,969
1900	636,862,141	459,702,909	1,096,564,050
1901	638,361,792	513,657,067	1,152,018,859

New York banks naturally show the greatest accumulation of deposits of other banks; in fact, the way in which country bank funds have poured into local coffers has been one of the features of recent banking progress, and one which indicates the source of much of the supply coming to New York's institutions at a time when capital in volume was a necessity in order to carry forward the many important deals that have been consummated and have passed into history. They have increased 60 per cent. the past three years and more than doubled in five years. But while these bank deposits at New York at the date of the latest call for returns aggregated $425,000,000, this total is slightly below the figure for a year ago, and as much as $50,000,000 lower than the maximum reported for Feb. 5 last. In spite of the withdrawals, however, New York's reserves against deposits have been well maintained, standing at 26.77 per cent. for Sept. 30, against 26.32 per cent. for July 15, 26.13 per cent. for April 24, and 26.90 per cent for Feb. 5. Meantime, the reserves of the country banks, while of course abundant and in excess of legal requirements, have fallen from 30.19 per cent. for Feb. 5 to 27.56 per cent. for Sept. 30.

DIVERSIFIED TRAFFIC BENEFITING THE RAILROADS.

It has been shown during the past week how stocks are affected by the gold movement—that the market, if not actually depressed by their occurrence, is rendered sensitive, and kept from any such buoyancy as might be expected to develop under other influences which have been operative. The phenomenon has been presented, however, of a surprisingly bold front in the face of an enormous drain upon our precious metal resources, and of a resistance which would have been impossible under the prevalence of any other conditions than those of a sterling quality. These are largely made up of the unprecedented trade and industrial activity, reflected alike in bank returns and the still growing earnings of the nearly 200,000 miles of railroad now under operation in the United States.

Such activity as the railroads have shown has fortified the position of stocks, but of course the rates for money having been prevented from rising sharply has had the more immediate effect in preserving the comparative tranquility of the market. The fact, however, that earnings have maintained such a wonderful level, and that they have shown no signs of reverting to a lower one is of more actual importance than the gold export or any flurry that might have taken place or may still take place in money, for upon these the fabric of railroad stock values rests as a permanency, whereas the gold movement is a temporary influence, and whatever rates were to rise to for the time being would be of small moment by comparison with the indications given by transportation results.

What also has a significance in the premises is as to what may be forecast as the probable outcome later on with regard to the latter—earnings—it being conceded that as a general thing prices of securities are selling up to the top notch and in some cases discounting even better conditions than any which have developed so far, brilliant as these have been. Much must naturally be left to conjecture on this head, at the same time there are certain tendencies which may be studied and much that may be gained in the way of information from past results which should lead to forming reasonable calculations regarding the outlook. No one of course is foolish enough to suppose that there will be no going down hill after so much going up hill, or that even the present state of affairs has come to stay indefinitely. The situation is too complicated and there is too much interdependence between countries to allow even of the supposition that the United States might tread its prosperous way while elsewhere depression and dullness were reigning features.

There is this to be said, nevertheless, that while we have developed largely on one line, that of agriculture, the trend the past few years has been toward a broadening out in many directions, and to a productivity not in any way comparable with things as they stood a decade—yes, and much less than a decade—ago. Agriculture still holds sway, but it no longer provides the proportion of labor or the proportion of the results of labor that it used to, and neither does it provide the railroads with the proportion of tonnage that it was at one time depended upon to furnish. This is a large and important consideration, one not without effect upon security values, indicating that other products besides crops claim an increasing share of attention, and that on these other products may largely depend the future of earnings, of values, of profits, and of income to thousands of investors.

Unfortunately, no records have been kept of the movement of commodities by the railroads such as would give a thoroughly comprehensive idea of the changes which have been in progress. Even many of the companies which have been in the habit of reporting commodity movements in detail have recently reclassified their returns and so rendered comparison almost if not quite impossible. Lake Shore, St. Paul, Rock Island, New York Central, and many important systems have made such departures the past year or two, in some cases the commodity movement being much amplified, in others condensed. Then there are roads like the Chicago and Northwestern, Illinois Central, and Burlington, which publish no statistics whatever of articles carried, either individualized or grouped, while such changes have taken place in the make-up of many of the large systems reorganized the past few years as to render tonnage comparison over any extended period out of the question where the classification is now given.

It will thus be seen that what can be adduced will necessarily be limited as to the ground covered, but probably sufficient can be extracted from such returns as are available to establish the point that the character of railroad tonnage has vastly changed, and that agricultural products have gained ground in no such proportion as other products, results from all of which form the basis of by far the larger part of the revenues of our great railroad system. When it does happen that the tide turns toward lower freight totals, it may well be doubted, in view of the transformation that is demonstrable, whether in every direction where such important developments are to be seen the reversal will be so complete as to wipe out all progress. This, indeed, would seem to be impossible, if for no other reason from the fact that population has grown, the needs of the people have changed, and production and consumption have moved on lines which can never be wholly retraced.

In order to elucidate the fact that there has been a remarkable trend toward increased tonnage from other than agricultural sources, some comparisons may be submitted. It is possible to obtain from St. Paul's reports also from those of Lake Shore and New York Central, closely corresponding items which will serve the purpose, despite the changes these companies have made in the general arrangement of their returns. They may, perhaps, be taken to form a sort of continuous line from agricultural districts to the seaboard, and will give a general idea of what has been in progress. In the case of St. Paul and New York Central results for the fiscal year 1901 will be compared with those for 1892, these companies closing their accounts on June 30. For Lake Shore, whose fiscal period ends on Dec. 30, the years 1900 and 1891 will be adopted.

First, it may be well to look over the crop record, which has turned the scale in favor of selecting the earlier dates named, for, although the year following that mentioned in each case was more productive of tonnage in the aggregate, the periods chosen followed crop results very similar to those of 1900 which entered into returns for the later periods. Here are the respective crop comparisons,

Crop.	1891. Bushels.	1900. Bushels.	Decrease. Bushels.
Wheat	611,780,000	522,230,000	89,550,000
Corn	2,060,154,000	2,105,102,000	*44,948,000
Oats	738,384,000	809,128,000	*70,732,000
Rye	33,000,000	23,996,000	9,004,000
Barley	90,000,000	58,926,000	21,074,000
Buckwheat	12,000,000	9,567,000	2,433,000
Total	3,535,328,000	3,528,947,000	6,381,000

*Increase.

While corn and oats for 1900 fell considerably short of 1891, wheat was a heavier crop, and altogether it will be observed that the aggregate grain output was practically the same for both years, somewhat exceeding 3,500,000,000 bushels, and varying less than 6,500,000 bushels. In instituting the tonnage comparisons, live stock and provisions, while shown separately, have been included in the totals of agricultural products as pertaining more to the agricultural than to any other industry.

If a beginning be now made with St. Paul, it will be found that this "Granger road's" freight movement has expanded nearly twice as fast in commodities not to be classified as the products of agriculture as in those actually belonging to the latter or closely allied therewith.

ST. PAUL.

Year Ended June 30.	1892. Tons.	1901. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Grain	2,592,278	3,474,628	882,750
Other agricultural products	1,130,005	1,544,346	414,341
Live stock	354,412	598,378	244,966
Provisions	229,966	357,486	127,520
Total agriculture, &c.	4,607,261	6,275,838	1,668,577
Other commodities	6,961,669	11,734,845	4,773,176
Total	11,568,930	18,010,683	6,441,753

There is little need of repeating the totals. The changes show that from agriculture 1,668,577 tons more originated in 1901 than in 1892 on the St. Paul Road, equal to an increase of 36 per cent., but that from other commodities there came an expansion of 4,773,176 tons, or as much as 68 per cent., the freight movement in the aggregate gaining 6,441,753 tons, or 56 per cent. To a large extent the improvement—apart from agricultural products—has been in coal, ores, forest products, and markedly so in iron and steel and manufactures, although unfortunately the returns are not presented in such shape as to lend themselves to complete analysis. Lake Shore follows with some similarity the record of St. Paul, in spite of the fact that it is a much lighter carrier of grain, live stock, provisions, &c., and has a heavier traffic in the output of other industries than that of agriculture.

LAKE SHORE.

Year Ended Dec. 30.	1891. Tons.	1900. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Grain	1,101,546	1,660,296	558,750
Other agricultural products	800,461	1,246,783	446,322
Live stock	511,519	506,258	*5,261
Provisions	285,432	283,577	*1,855
Total agriculture, &c.	2,698,958	3,696,914	997,956
Other commodities	9,320,058	15,151,561	6,831,503
Total	12,019,016	19,848,475	7,829,459

*Decrease.

Lake Shore shows 997,956 tons, or 37 per cent., gain for agriculture; 6,831,503 tons, or 73 per cent., gain for all other commodities, and 7,829,450, or 65 per cent., in the full movement of freight of all classes, in which coal, ores, building materials, iron, and manufactures figure heavily. The concluding comparison, New York Central's, will be found to exhibit still more striking changes in line with what has been the subject of discussion.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Year Ended June 30.	1892. Tons.	1901. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Grain	3,243,858	3,646,413	402,555
Other agricultural products	2,507,649	3,354,074	736,425
Live stock	796,556	882,854	90,298
Provisions	628,892	956,289	327,397
Total agriculture, &c.	7,236,955	8,849,630	1,612,675
Other commodities	13,484,797	28,553,492	15,068,695
Total	20,721,752	37,403,122	16,681,370

Central's actual grain movement may be said to have remained almost at a standstill. Other agricultural products also gained only moderately, the whole showing an increase of 1,612,675, or 22 per cent. But when it comes to other tonnage on this important system, there is seen a change from 13,484,797 tons, to 28,553,492 tons, or a more than doubling of the movement, whose indications are quite impressive as to the transformation that must have been going on in industrial conditions along the company's lines. The actual increase is 15,068,695 tons, or 111 per cent., in these other than agricultural commodities, shared in conspicuously by articles of a similar nature to those mentioned in the previous cases. In all, Central's tonnage increased 16,681,370 tons, or 80 per cent., between 1892 and 1901.

These may be taken as results on representative roads, and it is thus clear enough from what source so much of recent traffic and earnings has come, and while tonnage may at times fall as to agricultural offerings, it is obvious that there have developed other sources of supply which are hardly likely to run dry simultaneously. The position of the railroads, therefore, has been improved measurably from this standpoint, which is a legitimate one from whence to take observation.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE FAILURE.

Probably none of the companies which came into existence during the boom of two years ago has had a more extraordinary course than the Electric Vehicle Company. Such high hopes were entertained of enormous profits to be made through the introduction of automobiles that business men whose judgment is usually considered a sure index of success were induced to invest millions in a company which has since been reduced to a position distressing, to say the least. After several increases in the company's outstanding stock it was found necessary a few months ago to issue bonds to meet the urgent requirements of the business. When the bonds were issued and offered to the stockholders practically no subscriptions were received, and the syndicate which represented the controlling interest in the company were themselves obliged to take the bonds.

When the company was first taken over by the present management very extensive plans were laid for the development of the automobile business, and many subsidiary companies were formed. That the estimates upon which the enterprise was developed were elusive seems to be clearly demonstrated by the fact that most of the companies which started operations have since gone into liquidation. Much money was lost in these several subsidiary companies and much of the loss fell upon the Electric Vehicle Company, which was a large subscriber to each of the local companies. Practically the only one of these which has continued in operation is the New York Transportation Company, the future of which appeared to the Directors sufficiently promising to warrant the calling a short while ago of a further assessment of $40 a share.

The several stages in the history of the Electric Vehicle Company are strikingly illustrated by the course of the company's stock in the market. Early in 1899, before the company had been taken over by the prominent interest which now controls it, the stock commanded very low prices. The boom of that year carried Electric Vehicle stock upward at a rate that now seems phenomenal. For a long time it was the leader in point of strength, and with scarcely a halt in either issue both the common and preferred rose to about 150 from less than one-tenth of that price. Dividends of 8 per cent. were declared, and the talk was that the business would yield profits as large as those of the Standard Oil Company. But the business being an entirely new one presented many unexpected difficulties, and the development of the Automobile was found to be very expensive. Unlocked for competition further hampered the company and practically wiped out the profits that had been expected. The result was that after the phenomenal advance which the stock had enjoyed came a disastrous decline. The common dropped as low as 2 and the preferred as low as 5, and these are the prices now ruling for the stock.

Efforts are now being made to readjust the company's affairs in a way that will better meet actual conditions and enable it to proceed with some hope of making the business a profitable one.

CAN TRUST MANIPULATION.

Considerable mystery has prevailed in regard to the intention of the Directors of the American Can Company in the matter of the first dividend on the preferred stock. Within recent weeks rumor has a number of times announced meetings of the Directors for the purpose of declaring the initial payment upon the company's preferred stock, but all such rumors have proved false. The dividend is understood to be cumulative from the first of July last, so that the first quarter has already elapsed. Inquiry at the offices of the company has failed to bring any statement as to the time when the Directors will meet to take action on the matter.

At present it is reported that no decision in regard to the disbursement of earnings will be reached for some time, and that a payment will not be made until after the beginning of the year. It remains true, however, that this report may prove as untrustworthy as the former ones which announced the early declaration of a dividend. Altogether the information to be had in regard to the American Can Company's affairs has been extremely meagre.

With the various ups and downs of the market for the company's stock, there has been reiterated and denied the report that the American Can Company was about to be merged into the United States Steel Corporation. Only recently a representative of the Steel Trust stated that, as far as he knew, no proposition for the acquisition of the American Can Company had been laid before the Directors of the United States Steel Company. This was much at variance with the reports that were current for months to the effect that the Steel Trust would shortly absorb the Can Company.

One of the results of all the uncertainty surrounding the exact position of the American Can Company and the lack of information in regard to the company's earnings, has been a very irregular market for the company's stock. For a long time, both the common and the preferred were among the most active of the unlisted stocks, but recently this activity has very much diminished. For some time past the dealings have not been more than one-tenth of what they were a few months ago. With this decrease in activity, there has been a considerable falling off in quotations. The common is now selling at about the lowest price recorded for the stock during the May panic, and the preferred is only 2 points above the price at which it then sold.

AS TO BAY STATE GAS.

One of the things grotesque in Wall Street is the trading which day by day goes on in the "securities" of the Bay State Gas Company. In every Stock Exchange office the name is text for jests, or worse; yet no day's record in curb transactions is without purchases and sales of the stock, which is now down to fractional quotations.

Few, if any, ordinarily informed Wall Street folk know a thing about Bay State Gas, practically all accepting the view that its case—whatever it may be—is hopeless from any investment or speculative standpoint. Interest therefore will be found in the following exposition by The Boston Commercial Bulletin:

Something like fifteen years ago J. Edward Addicks got control of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Bay State companies, whose stock he deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York to secure an issue of bonds to be known as the Boston United Gas first and second series. At a later time Mr. Addicks also owned the Dorchester Company, but its stock was never deposited as collateral for these bonds.

A large part of this issue of bonds was to be underwritten in England by Sir Julian Goldsmith, a prominent gas magnate there, and was to be delivered early in 1889. Mr. Addicks returned to this country and endeavored to get a charter through the Delaware Legislature for the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, which company was to issue the bonds. Finding the charter could not be gotten in Delaware in season to make delivery on the bonds to the English syndicate at the time agreed upon, Mr. Addicks went to the New Jersey Legislature and chartered the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey, to which company the equities of the Boston companies were turned over and by whom the bonds were issued. Later on the stock of this New Jersey company, every share of it, went into the treasury of the Bay State of Delaware, for which company a charter had finally be obtained.

Some years later the Addicks interests wanted money, and they went to Mr. H. H. Rogers, who then owned the Brookline Company, and negotiated a loan, turning over to him the United Gas bonds, the control of the Dorchester Company, and, as Trustee, the stock of the Bay State of New Jersey, this latter carrying control of the four companies.

The Addicks crowd was unable to pay the loan when it came due because Dwight Braman of this city secured a receivership for the Delaware company just at the time the loan was due.

Later Mr. H. M. Whitney came into the game and bought from Mr. Rogers what he had taken from the Addicks people in lieu of repayment of the money loaned them.

As the matter appears to stand at present Mr. Rogers holds the stock of the Bay State of New Jersey as Trustee for the Delaware Company, thus having the right to name the officers of the four companies, which right he has turned over to Mr. Whitney, together with certain United Gas bonds and the control of the Dorchester and Brookline companies. Mr. Whitney had previously bought the Jamaica Plain Company.

The New England Gas and Coke Company has been supplying most of these companies with gas from its Everett works, but claims that after runing up a bill of $120,000 the so-called Addicks companies refused to settle and their supply was cut off.

The result so far as the citizens of Boston are directly concerned is that four local gas companies, the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Bay State, are supplying a combination water and coal gas, while three others—namely, the Dorchester, Brookline, and Jamaica Plain, are supposedly giving coal gas to consumers. There is an evident intention on somebody's part to go to the Legislature this session on the question of safety to life through the use of water as contrasted with coal gas, although it is shrewdly suspected that underneath all this seemingly altruistic campaign is the desire to separate the sheep from the goats, to sever the tie that binds the Addicks and Whitney companies together.

FORTUNES DISBURSED IN RAILWAY WAGES

While there are many thousands of people whose tuition with regard to the railroad industry of the country has been limited to what they have picked up through acquaintance with Wall Street, it is probably within the truth to say that not one person in a hundred can give even an approximately correct answer to any off-hand inquiry as to the progress or status of the railway capitalization, earnings or profits, interest or dividend payments. And yet these are matters directly pertaining to the securities bought, sold, and dabbled in by a greater number of people—town and country—than is generally comprehended, people to be found in almost every hamlet, and certainly in every town and city, from border to border of the United States.

Information is even less common with regard to details to be found in the make-up of the large and all-embracing aggregates—for example, as to the number of employes directly engaged on the staff of the country's railroad system, or how much the companies pay out in yearly compensation for services rendered. This, it would seem, should be a matter of public interest anyway, seeing that the army of employes is such an imposing one, that it is so much of a social factor, and that domestic conditions depend so largely upon its orderly conduct, its proper remuneration, and the freedom from friction with which it is possible to maintain it in good working order.

Perhaps more than any other feature, from the standpoint of the average citizen no less than from that of the owner of or operator in stocks, should this one of employes and salaries claim attention at a time when the banking and the transportation interests of the country are largely assumed to be aiming at bringing forth schemes to amalgamate, consolidate, or otherwise combine roads and systems together, to the end that stability of rates may be secured, and that economies in administration may be put in force by reducing expenditures at every possible point. The latter will not take place—cannot take place—without affecting both workers and the salaries of workers, and hence the question assumes an importance which must reach far beyond the confines of bankers' and brokers' offices, and the four walls of the Stock Exchange.

Future historians will of course be able to tell us what the effects have been of the movement which had its inception not long since, and whose end of course is not yet within calculable distance. Meanwhile, it may be noted to what proportions the number of railroad employes has grown, and what a figure their yearly wages cuts in the total revenues received from shippers and the traveling public, from whom the railroads derive their sustenance. Complete statistics are available down to the fiscal year 1900, and the feature to be noted is that, for the first time in the history of the industry, the number of men employed by the railroads in that period, 1900, exceeded one million—in exact figures, 1,017,653—this total showing an increase of 88,720 over 1899, an increase of 54,366 over 1898, and an increase of no less than 232,619 for the five years ended with 1900, the record standing as follows, and showing the slight setback experienced in 1897:

	Employes. Number.	Yearly Increase.
1895	785,034	.....
1896	826,620	41,586
1897	823,476	*3,144
1898	874,558	51,082
1899	928,924	54,366
1900	1,017,653	88,720

Increase in numbers in five years. 232,619
*Decrease.

The constitution of this considerable army may, and doubtless will, prove interesting, seeing that it is made up of men varying so much in degree as to efficiency, the total including such large numbers which must perforce belong to the ranks of the skilled as well as the unskilled classes. None the less interesting will be found the average daily compensation paid to members of each of the eighteen groups into which all employes have been arranged, and as there have been changes in this direction as well as in numbers actually in the service, the following exhibit for 1895 and 1900 has been compiled to bring out both features:

Class.	1895. No.	1895. Pay.	1900. No.	1900. Pay.
General officers	5,407	$9.01	4,916	$10.45
Other officers	2,543	5.85	4,669	5.22
Gen'l office clerks	20,583	2.19	32,365	2.19
Station agents	29,014	1.74	31,610	1.75
Other station men	73,569	1.62	89,851	1.60
Engine men	34,718	3.65	42,837	3.75
Firemen	35,516	2.05	44,130	2.14
Conductors	24,778	3.04	29,057	3.17
Other trainmen	62,721	1.90	74,274	1.96
Machinists	27,740	2.22	32,831	2.30
Carpenters	35,564	2.03	46,666	2.04
Other shopmen	88,661	1.70	114,773	1.73
Section foremen	29,900	1.70	33,085	1.08
Other trackmen	155,146	1.17	226,799	1.22
Switchmen, flagmen, watchmen	43,158	1.75	50,789	1.80
Tel. operators & dispatchers	20,984	1.98	25,218	1.96
Employes, floating equipment	5,770	1.91	7,597	1.02
All others	83,355	1.65	125,380	1.71
Total	785,034		1,017,653	

The progress of railroad development toward consolidation may be taken to account for the decrease in the number of general officers as well as the increase in the average payment made for their services. But there it would seem that the effects of the combinations were arrested, as every other class of employes shows an increase, significant being the almost doubling of the number of "other officers," ranking next to general officers, in the five years covered by the above tabulation. With regard to average pay, in general this has trended upward, by far the larger proportion of the whole receiving a higher daily compensation in 1900 than in 1895, although where declines have taken place these have had a materially offsetting effect on the result taken in the aggregate.

According to the averages adopted in such cases, the one million men employed by the railroads in 1900 would indicate five million individuals all told as deriving support therefrom, which sufficiently proves the vast importance of the railroad as a factor in the country's domestic economy apart from any other feature with proper claims for consideration in that connection. Such a number of individuals represents a population very nearly equal to that of Greater New York and Chicago combined, or it would people Paris, Berlin, and Brussels. The population of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and North Dakota, or of the New England States, excepting Vermont, could be duplicated from the number dependent upon the railroad industry directly, comparisons which will be appreciated at once, even by those to whom figures, as a rule, do not appeal with much force.

As to the compensation feature, dealing with aggregates, this is capable of more interesting treatment in order to illustrate its immense proportions. On the whole, as already pointed out, it has developed with a rapidity about equal to the increase in the number of employes. It may be stated that in number and amount the increase in the five years following 1895 was about 29.6 per cent. for the former and 29.8 per cent. for the latter. The 1900 wages total was no less than $577,264,841, and the expansion since 1895 as much as $131,756,580, the yearly footings and changes being as follows:

	Compensation. Amount.	Yearly Increase.
1895	$445,508,261	.....
1896	468,824,531	$23,316,270
1897	465,001,581	*3,822,950
1898	493,055,618	29,454,037
1899	522,967,896	27,912,278
1900	577,264,841	54,296,945

Inc. in compensation in 5 years. $131,756,580
*Decrease.

The comparison may now be completed by introducing the figures showing what each class of employes received from the total payments made in 1895 and 1900, the number and average daily pay having been already set forth in detail:

Class.	1895.	1900.
General officers	$12,234,686	$13,157,420
Other officers	4,854,824	8,141,500
Gen'l office clerks	18,820,959	23,127,228
Station agents	16,681,380	18,553,252
Other station men	38,460,716	45,627,016
Engine men	39,490,901	50,713,401
Firemen	22,571,130	29,203,596
Conductors	23,708,480	30,089,322
Other trainmen	36,504,135	44,844,475
Machinists	17,724,171	22,924,702
Carpenters	20,961,980	28,144,452
Other shopmen	44,738,582	59,470,846
Section foremen	16,735,703	18,481,594
Other trackmen	50,513,807	71,664,298
Switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen	24,254,269	29,599,258
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	13,615,311	16,176,401
Employes, floating equipment	3,260,020	4,247,915
All others	40,377,117	63,098,165
Total	$445,508,261	$577,264,841

The total sum paid by the railroads in 1900 for everything entering into operating cost was $961,428,511, so that actual railroad labor absorbed 60 per cent., or all but $284,000,000 of all outlays. The remainder of course went largely to labor in some form or other, being put out for materials and supplies, the product of labor. The magnitude of the sum named, however, is hardly appreciable from the bare statement that $577,000,000 is the amount disbursed as compensation for services of men engaged in the one industry. It represents a distribution of more than $10,000,000 per week all through the year, and would give to each employe $570 for his year's work, or about $11 per week.

Per head of population, according to recent estimates, there could have been dealt out something like $75. The $577,000,000 would have paid all the dividends received by railroad stockholders in the six years 1895 to 1900, inclusive, or it would pay interest on the public debt of the United States, at the cost for 1900, for seventeen years.

Still further comparisons, easy to comprehend, show that railroad labor in 1900 took for payment a sum that would average 20 per cent. on the aggregate individual deposits of all United States National banks, and that the amount is within less than 10 per cent. of the total paid-up capital stock of the more than 4,000 banks just alluded to. It is also worth noting that this wage account is eight times as large as the capital of all the banks in the New York Clearing House, and that it would have paid the Government's army and navy expenses for the two years of 1898 and 1899, which include the period of the Spanish-American war, and have left Uncle Sam $133,000,000 of pocket money besides.

Applied to the payment of interest on public debts, the $577,000,000 turned over to American railroad employes would have cleared off the budget estimates of the United Kingdom, France, the German Empire, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Roumania for 1900, or the date nearest thereto for which figures are available, and would besides have paid interest on our National obligations.

Investments in American railroad bonds received in 1900 an average of 4½ per cent, interest, and with the amount paid in dividends, capital invested, all told, got about 3½ per cent. Labor may, therefore, be capitalized at, say, 4 per cent., in order to show its position in this great organization and the extent to which it is interested. They are interdependent, capital and labor, the latter being as much a part of the fabric of the institution as the former. At 4 per cent. the labor stake in the railroad enterprise of the country in 1900 is represented by the stupendous total of $14,432,000,000, sixteen times the total of loans outstanding of New York banks, and fifteen times the volume of their deposits.

This, however, gives but a feeble expression to the figures, which may be made the subject of far more comprehensive comparison. Let it be supposed, then, that there are brought together the capital subscribed in one form or other to the great trusts of the country. Capitalized railroad labor would swallow up the Copper, Sugar, Tobacco, Whisky, Paper, Cordage, Bicycle, Window Glass, Leather, Rubber, Cotton Oil, and Ice Trusts, the Car Trusts, not excluding the Pullman Company, and the Standard Oil Company's capital. The huge capitalization of the Steel Trusts may now be thrown in, and still there will be left an enormous margin. Take the capitalization of the chief express companies—Adams, United States, American, Wells-Fargo—the gas companies of New York and Brooklyn, Western Union Telegraph, American Telephone and Telegraph, Commercial Cable, the Erie, New England, and half a dozen other concerns of the same sort, and there will be enough left then to cover the entire national debts of France, (the largest in the world,) Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States!

It is worth while sometimes to stop and inquire into such matters as the one under discussion and to elucidate the records by some such comparisons as they have suggested. One thing is made clear, at all events, that the railroad industry is an industry whose importance is not measurable by the transactions which take place in its securities. It is, however, when finance and labor are drawn closer together than usual, such as promises to be the case at the present time through the working out of the community of interest idea, that the position of both attracts attention and the progress of the relation of one to the other will be found worth watching.

MILTON J. PLATT.

NOV

Gold Export Movement Warrants no Alarm

Recent exports of gold—upward of $18,000,000 within three weeks—have much exercised the talkative element in Wall Street. Many theorists see dreadful things involved. They who are of most importance in the business world seem, however, not at all disturbed. Herewith are views by some bankers of importance:

President Forrest H. Parker of the New York Produce Exchange Bank: "Our importations have increased while our exports have decreased. The volume of securities returned to the United States is large. Travelers' letters of credit have been heavy, while great amounts have been remitted to wealthy Americans living abroad, such as the Bradley Martins, W. W. Astor, Carnegie, and others. Payments have been made, too, for securities purchased for investment by Americans. Then, Americans have also subscribed extensively to foreign loans, such as the British loan, that of Norway and Sweden, and like investments. Another reason for the shipment of gold is that owing to the short corn and oat crop the export of these cereals has been very light."

***

Vice President Fahnestock of the First National Bank: "The gold shipments have no significance at all. They often occur. People on the other side have bank accounts here and draw checks when they want the money."

***

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank: "No significance in these shipments of gold. We owe the money and we remit it—that's all."

***

The cashier of the Merchants' National Bank is of opinion that the gold shipments simply reflected the transactions abroad in Northern Pacific securities. Notes for them had been repeatedly renewed from time to time until, at the end of four months, they had to be paid. Gold had to be shipped because there was little or no cotton or produce being exported.

***

An officer of the National City Bank says the gold shipments were of no importance whatever.

***

At the Central Trust Company: "There is nothing serious in our sending this gold to Europe. We are in debt over there and they want the money."

***

President William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank: "There is nothing unusual in such shipments."

***

President Williams of the Chemical Bank: "There is nothing remarkable about these gold shipments. Large loans were made months ago and the money is being paid."

A BEAR GAME ENDED.

Lake Shore, Rock Island, and Nickel-Plate have just entered into a contract with Chicago Terminal for the use of the property of that company for a year at least. Those interests in Chicago Terminal who have been accumulating shares at sacrifice prices abandoned their campaign of depression.—Chicago Tribune.

WICKED WALL STREET BANKS.

President Reber of the Ohio Bankers' Association says in his annual address:

"The money trust in New York is another condition which we have to face. It exists, and is so powerful that even Wall Street bows to its will. Its existence was shown a few weeks ago, when it placed its hand upon an incipient panic on the Street and checked it. It stands back of Wall Street, and is even more dangerous than the Street itself. The banks of New York cannot control the stock market, and we insist that they do not throw the burdens of panics upon us by suspending payment while they have our money by the millions tied up in their vaults."

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT.

In 1900 the production of gold in the world was 12,457,287 ounces of the value of $257,514,700, a loss in value of $49,070,200 from 1899. The loss was mainly in the Transvaal field, and due to the war.

The silver output of the world amounted to 178,796,706 fine ounces, the largest ever known. The United States again led all other producers, with a slight excess over Mexico. The production of gold in States and Territories producing the largest amounts is:

Alaska	$8,171,000	Montana	$4,698,000
Arizona	4,193,400	Nevada	2,006,200
California	15,816,200	Oregon	1,694,700
Colorado	28,829,400	South Dakota	6,177,600
Idaho	1,724,700	Utah	3,972,200

The commercial value of silver in the States and Territories producing the largest amounts is:

Arizona	$1,857,210	Montana	$8,801,148
Colorado	12,700,018	Utah	5,745,912
Idaho	3,936,042		

A POOL'S FOUNDATION.

A pool has been formed in Amalgamated, with the view of advancing the price of the stock, basing its operations upon the steadily improving statistical position of the copper industry.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

1901

Money Market Conditions

Notwithstanding Large Gold Exports, Money Has Remained Relatively Easy—No Fear of Any Stringency—Interior Money in Plentiful Supply . . . . . .

Notwithstanding the fact that in the past four weeks approximately $17,500,000 in gold has left New York for foreign shores—nearly $8,000,000 having gone in the week just past—it is a fact no less gratifying than significant that at no time during that period was there any sign of money stringency; and that now, when all the surface indications are that the export movement has practically, if not entirely, ceased, there has actually developed an easier tone in the money market. In short, all the probabilities are that instead of the much-paraded tight money bugaboo materializing the money market will from this time on rather tend to further ease. It may not be well, however, to count on any material relaxation in rates at the moment, for it must not be forgotten that the last 15 per cent. installment on the British war loan, amounting to $2,500,000, is due Dec. 5, and that shortly thereafter preparations will be begun for the January interest and dividend disbursements. That all danger of any stringency is past (if, indeed, there ever was any danger) is beyond question—this on the authority of the same representative financiers who all along have insisted that the unusual payments we have had to meet in the foreign markets would be carried through without any disturbance to the situation here.

Reasons for this remarkable demonstration of strength on the part of the local money market are several. Chief, of course, has been what is now proved to be the very wise and far-sighted policy of the Secretary of the Treasury in his bond-redemption policy, whereby many millions of dollars, lying idle in the Treasury vaults, have been released for the public use. It is an unquestioned fact that had it not been for these Government disbursements the local money rates might have risen sharply in consequence of the large shipments to the other side. That they did not the financial and business interests have to thank not only Mr. Gage, but those bankers in the financial district who advised him to his policy following the assassination of President McKinley and subsequently when the unexpected foreign demand for gold continued.

Apropos of these gold exports, it is well to bear in mind that they have not been by any means a detriment to this country. Rather, they may prove shortly to be very much of a blessing, inasmuch as, being sent to relieve the foreign situation, they have to the extent of the shipments and the relief afforded increased the purchasing powers of our foreign customers. It is further to be noted that the gold did not go out to pay a trade balance—for that balance is largely in our favor. Neither was it withdrawn through any fear of the financial stability and integrity of the Nation—for the country is now firmly fixed on a gold basis. What really it was shipped for was simply to pay off loans contracted some months ago abroad for the purchase of American securities, the expectation at that time being that repayment could readily be made with free offerings of cotton and grain bills. But, as known, these bills at this time have been peculiarly backward and small in offering; and it was therefore cheaper to ship gold than to buy bills, sterling exchange rates being held up further by a covering demand from bankers who had sold exchange short in expectation of later buying it back cheaper.

While on the subject of gold exports, it is proper to point out that expert opinion now is that the export movement is about over. As not without bearing on this point, it is a fact that last Thursday's statement of the Bank of England showed a gain in bullion of $1,250,000 and an increase in total reserve of $3,205,000, while for the same week the Bank of France increased its gold holdings $3,500,000, while it decreased its notes $2,250,000.

Another reason for the local money market's strength has been the fact that there have been large receipts of gold from Australia and the Klondike, while even Canada has contributed $1,000,000. Indeed, at this moment there is on the way here from the Pacific Coast approximately $4,000,000, which will help materially to improve the position of the New York banks this week.

A third reason for the market's ability to bear the extraordinary strain put upon it is that the return flow of money from the interior has begun in volume, and is certain to show further increase now that the uses for which the money was shipped to the interior have been satisfied. These return receipts and the new gold were last week sufficient to offset the large gold exports.

Taking it all and all, the monetary outlook is more hopeful than it has been in some weeks. Inasmuch as at no time was there fear of any stringency—that is, in well-informed quarters—it is clear that there should be none now. And there is none. The dread of tight money need no longer disturb.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

After holding extraordinarily strong for several weeks, because of the limited offerings of bills, even in the face of the gold exports, sterling exchange at the close of the week showed a distinctly easier tendency, due to a somewhat better supply of bills and the temporary satisfaction of the maturities to be covered. Whether or not this foreshadows the end of the gold export movement, is of course not possible at this time to say; but in some quarters it is declared that it does, and that little or no more gold will go out from here at this time.

As bearing out this view comes a further reduction in the price of bar gold in London, signifying that London certainly is not concerned over the money situation. At the same time there was a further rise in sterling in Paris, such that at present figures exports to that centre at a profit are not possible. As for the predicted direct shipments to London they are of course altogether out of the question.

Cotton and grain bills are coming on the market more freely, and a further decline in exchange here is not improbable.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House bank statement yesterday was the most favorable statement that has been put out in some months—was, indeed, one of the most satisfactory ever recorded. In spite of the gold exports of nearly $8,000,000 during the week the banks actually gained over $1,000,000 in cash, specie increasing $586,000 and legal tenders $515,400. At the same time there was a remarkable decrease in loans of $13,504,400, one of the largest single week decreases on record, due largely to the liquidation of sterling loans. Surplus reserves in consequence increased $4,383,100, deposits decreasing $15,126,800, and requiring, therefore, over $3,000,000 less in reserves. The gain in cash is the clearest indication possible how great is the return flow of money from the interior.

It is apparent, too, from the substantial reduction in loans that there has been a release of credit from some of the syndicate transactions.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$869,063,000	$702,720,100	$676,636,400
Deposits	932,957,500	851,391,300	737,958,000
Circulation	31,972,400	30,688,200	16,471,600
Specie	177,175,500	164,742,500	142,010,800
Legal tenders	70,550,800	60,383,600	49,131,100
Total res.	$247,726,300	$225,126,100	$191,141,700
Res. required	233,239,375	212,847,825	184,489,500
Surp. res.	$14,486,925	$12,278,275	$6,652,200

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 4 per cent.

Time money, 4¼ per cent. for high-grade loans and 4¼@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing house statement: Exchanges, $277,567,316; balances, $11,440,344; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $728,279.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87⅞; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅝ and 40.5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5c discount @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

FOREIGN HOLDINGS IN FRANCE.

The Bulletin de Statistique et de Législation Comparée publishes an interesting report on the result of an inquiry made by the Direction Générale de l'Enregistrement, to determine the number and value of securities of foreign States held by France. The inquiry includes all the securities of the kind mentioned stamped from Jan. 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1900; and it appears that the total number of such securities has the total value of 16,729,607,897 francs, or £669,184,283. Of the total securities held, the Russian amount to 6,512,716,258 francs, or £260,508,770; Turkish securities come next in amount, being of the value of 1,702,065,607 francs, or £70,081,425; Portuguese come next, being of the value of 992,125,117 francs, or £39,687,324; Austro-Hungarian come next, being of the value of $22,500,543 francs, or $22,900,021; Italian come next, being of the value of $26,014,536 francs, or $22,200,581; Spanish come next, being of the value of $22,940,801 francs, or £22,117,685, and Egyptian come next, being of the value of 730,846,096 francs, or £29,593,605. The other amounts are considerably less. American practically nil.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,156,200	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$19,511,000	$3,618,000	$1,501,000	$19,720,000	$896,000
2,050,000	2,095,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	24,385,000	4,895,000	2,185,000	28,316,000	.....
2,000,000	1,136,700	Merchants' Nat.	12,517,500	1,813,300	1,057,000	14,458,100	.....
2,000,000	2,317,200	Mechanics' Nat.	13,180,000	2,532,000	1,005,000	14,001,000	.....
1,500,000	3,097,000	Bank of America	19,245,600	3,392,000	2,424,600	21,820,000	.....
1,000,000	257,900	Phenix Nat.	4,742,000	844,000	254,000	4,531,000	48,700
10,000,000	6,630,300	National City	112,127,300	29,691,100	6,229,000	128,152,500	4,247,000
300,000	7,000,400	Chemical Nat.	24,571,000	3,808,800	2,625,700	23,906,800	.....
800,000	256,300	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,314,100	925,200	573,300	5,733,500	247,000
1,000,000	1,964,700	Gallatin Nat.	9,314,700	1,041,300	990,900	7,570,700	965,100
300,000	73,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,137,503	336,100	61,500	1,451,200	49,000
400,000	133,000	Mechanics' & Traders'.	2,733,000	475,000	225,000	3,313,000	.....
200,000	184,100	Greenwich	917,100	118,200	189,700	870,100	.....
600,000	515,800	Leather Manufact. Nat.	3,962,700	775,900	143,000	3,645,900	482,400
1,700,000	.....	Seventh Nat.	3,606,000	2,570,500	135,400	4,501,100	198,800
1,200,000	554,100	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,535,500	367,500	322,900	3,913,800	.....
5,000,000	3,411,200	Am. Exch. Nat.	28,313,000	4,821,000	1,107,000	22,043,000	4,931,000
10,000,000	7,004,500	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	70,100,100	9,368,500	5,824,700	60,378,000	7,487,100
1,000,000	1,587,300	National Broadway	6,839,200	925,700	338,800	5,984,200	246,200
1,000,000	1,361,800	Mercantile Nat.	14,504,700	2,409,000	1,622,200	15,529,900	991,700
422,700	512,400	Pacific Bank	2,480,700	433,300	464,800	3,417,100	.....
450,000	977,900	Chatham Nat.	5,941,200	733,200	898,400	6,034,000	49,100
200,000	230,800	People's	2,032,700	350,800	600,600	3,038,200	.....
1,000,000	1,025,800	Nat. Bank of N. A.	11,340,400	1,095,000	1,162,600	11,520,800	722,700
3,000,000	5,655,200	Hanover Nat.	46,389,500	9,741,100	5,767,300	52,913,600	2,951,900
500,000	475,300	Irving Nat.	4,159,000	665,800	471,700	4,333,000	245,500
300,000	382,500	National Citizens'	3,997,200	996,100	281,400	4,618,400	597,100
500,000	289,800	Nassau	2,556,700	370,300	322,800	3,004,300	.....
900,000	1,012,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	5,936,300	904,300	753,000	6,296,300	50,000
1,000,000	225,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	3,350,000	832,900	278,400	4,485,400	49,500
1,400,000	1,849,700	Corn Exchange	23,010,000	4,007,000	2,382,000	27,081,000	.....
300,000	496,900	Oriental	2,105,400	168,100	390,300	2,110,000	.....
1,500,000	6,104,400	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	21,343,000	4,294,000	1,221,000	21,426,000	49,900
2,000,000	3,968,700	National Park	48,098,000	15,120,000	3,478,000	62,253,000	49,900
250,000	160,900	East River Nat.	1,184,600	271,300	204,000	1,433,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,563,200	Fourth Nat.	22,906,800	3,756,800	2,455,200	24,041,600	50,000
1,000,000	585,200	Central Nat.	10,349,000	1,882,000	1,554,000	13,128,000	560,000
300,000	996,000	Second Nat.	9,460,000	1,530,000	1,092,000	10,337,000	247,000
750,000	71,900	Ninth Nat.	1,301,000	188,000	200,200	1,320,200	50,000
10,000,000	11,407,900	First Nat.	74,962,300	19,773,500	2,112,500	71,992,500	2,345,100
500,000	335,000	New York Nat. Exch.	4,147,900	575,000	416,800	3,906,600	396,600
250,000	743,700	Bowery	3,253,000	470,000	317,000	3,483,000	.....
200,000	604,200	New York County Nat.	3,957,900	624,900	312,400	4,338,900	50,000
750,000	404,800	German-American	3,303,200	533,600	267,700	3,274,900	.....
1,000,000	2,657,300	Chase National	42,063,900	11,081,100	1,760,700	51,288,700	550,000
100,000	1,407,900	Fifth Avenue	8,886,100	2,226,500	345,900	9,883,100	.....
200,000	584,800	German Exchange	2,360,800	213,500	740,500	3,406,200	.....
200,000	866,700	Germania	2,892,100	410,700	470,100	4,555,100	.....
300,000	1,014,800	Lincoln National	14,272,100	2,370,600	1,830,500	16,949,900	247,400
1,000,000	1,158,100	Garfield Nat.	7,253,700	1,490,300	330,400	7,409,700	49,500
200,000	371,700	Fifth Nat.	2,162,900	392,300	200,900	2,278,000	197,200
300,000	1,110,700	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,165,000	1,395,500	443,100	8,038,100	.....
200,000	438,600	West Side	2,686,000	375,000	374,000	2,910,000	.....
500,000	1,015,800	Seaboard Nat.	12,107,000	1,880,000	2,108,000	14,493,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,378,200	Western Nat.	35,707,200	8,396,000	2,544,900	42,067,200	50,000
300,000	520,400	First Nat., Brooklyn.	4,188,000	510,000	502,000	4,307,000	75,000
500,000	750,000	Liberty Nat.	6,619,400	1,320,100	425,000	6,539,600	498,400
1,000,000	443,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,200,800	694,500	312,100	4,065,300	.....
250,000	693,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,791,800	1,281,100	825,600	8,980,100	20,000
350,000	416,500	Astor Nat.	4,081,000	715,300	170,700	3,957,000	350,000
500,000	389,100	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,772,200	410,300	166,700	2,017,800	389,000
72,450,000	83,581,000	Total, National banks.					
11,172,700	15,469,400	Total, State banks.					
83,622,700	99,050,400	Totals	869,063,000	177,175,500	70,550,800	932,957,500	31,972,400

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 30, 1901; 18 State banks, Sept. 12, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled By The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Nov. 23 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'ring House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$210,000.00	$6,608.60	$19,120	$27,350.00	.....	$106,500.00
Colonial	100,000	1,784,500.00	39,400.00	160,000	179,000.00	.....	1,943,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,553,000.00	172,030.00	110,000	343,000.00	$3,000.00	2,852,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,146,749.47	49,375.73	51,165	182,388.80	25,000.00	1,333,997.48
Fidelity	200,000	443,000.00	11,098.00	24,087	38,327.00	.....	377,901.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,392,000.00	63,100.00	61,500	221,500.00	.....	1,561,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,291,781.78	18,053.89	62,632	156,517.93	7,240.51	1,387,044.56
Hamilton	200,000	1,767,200.00	95,700.00	116,100	157,900.00	5,000.00	1,897,100.00
Jefferson	200,000	721,000.00	5,000.00	79,000	139,700.00	35,300.00	885,500.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,241,900.00	153,600.00	87,000	282,100.00	52,300.00	2,837,300.00
Mutual	200,000	1,420,731.54	33,614.62	101,497	225,325.76	288.93	1,424,478.61
National Commercial	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,570,462.00	27,734.00	185,315	311,434.00	1,145.00	1,843,732.00
Plaza	100,000	2,450,000.00	197,000.00	229,000	56,000.00	.....	2,605,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,043,863.37	18,482.00	72,909	88,289.14	.....	1,106,183.32
State	100,000	3,850,000.00	325,000.00	168,000	230,000.00	416,000.00	4,686,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,342,600.00	42,000.00	178,600	105,000.00	.....	1,748,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,056,600.00	46,300.00	105,400	63,500.00	48,200.00	1,192,000.00
Union Square	200,000	2,123,074.93	44,533.79	227,600	283,269.33	.....	2,747,990.72
Varick	100,000	804,500.00	10,600.00	92,200	133,000.00	400.00	910,800.00
Washington	100,000	701,723.00	11,424.00	41,215	34,274.00	19,179.00	678,938.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,498,300.00	61,700.00	153,100	89,500.00	10,000.00	1,394,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,233,782.00	14,179.00	90,059	114,749.00	100,547.00	1,325,952.00
Broadway	100,000	1,589,958.97	15,754.33	147,402	194,349.12	.....	1,712,837.33
Brooklyn	200,000	1,025,300.00	68,240.00	34,100	143,600.00	6,300.00	1,021,936.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	406,900.00	13,000.00	24,500	40,800.00	1,000.00	379,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	678,400.00	35,500.00	26,600	61,900.00	10,000.00	614,100.00
Kings County	150,000	678,700.00	33,500.00	25,500	75,200.00	45,900.00	734,900.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,730,300.00	305,500.00	127,070	317,000.00	.....	3,142,300.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,735,000.00	169,100.00	160,500	272,200.00	10,000.00	4,127,500.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	1,026,462.00	16,674.00	60,656	76,250.71	27,138.61	971,719.19
Merchants'	100,000	682,400.00	8,700.00	58,700	84,900.00	.....	712,500.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,978,000.00	170,000.00	282,000	557,000.00	20,000.00	4,357,000.00
National City	300,000	2,855,600.00	146,000.00	263,000	624,000.00	130,000.00	3,489,000.00
North Side	100,000	951,282.83	10,224.73	46,772	50,954.11	49,223.32	884,925.33
People's	100,000	916,100.00	38,600.00	57,400	32,300.00	62,400.00	948,800.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	537,247.00	8,848.00	40,881	71,295.00	36,131.00	545,585.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,131,000.00	90,700.00	17,500	180,000.00	28,000.00	1,001,600.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	525,674.00	13,522.00	23,229	77,128.00	2,979.00	568,500.00
Union	100,000	639,200.00	29,800.00	59,800	70,900.00	67,500.00	728,800.00
Wallabout	100,000	820,800.00	33,600.00	27,200	53,200.00	35,100.00	813,800.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	604,750.00	14,710.00	18,870	70,425.00	7,400.00	642,900.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	705,008.00	38,735.00	20,000	95,069.00	.....	674,244.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,197,800.00	234,100.00	221,800	791,400.00	229,100.00	5,606,800.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,190,685.00	77,429.00	65,253	163,898.00	115,908.00	1,856,749.00
Second National	250,000	1,188,900.00	61,500.00	18,100	193,500.00	.....	1,066,400.00
Third National	200,000	1,083,911.24	45,800.52	67,161	259,315.70	16,632.71	1,138,734.98
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,121,200.00	104,000.00	23,400	141,400.00	91,800.00	1,957,300.00
Second National	125,000	984,747.00	29,182.00	26,625	98,784.00	6,216.00	831,215.00

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports Specie, New York, Nov. 16 to 23.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Prins Willem IV	Port au Prince	$800
Madiana	St. Thomas	1,000
Hungaria	Jaemel	2,200
Maracaibo	Curacao	2,275
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	300
American Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	1,000
Maracaibo	Curacao	40
Advance	Colon	2,539
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Maracaibo	Curacao	5,467
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Maracaibo	Curacao	17
Advance	Colon	1,776
Allegheny	Barranquilla	210
Gold Bullion—		
City of Washington	Tampico	8,816
Orizaba	Panama	985
Allegheny	Porto Colombia	400
Silver Bullion—		
City of Washington	Tampico	42,837
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	5,727
Silver Ore—		
Civile	Mollendo	1,211
Total		$77,359

Exports Specie from Nov. 18 to 23.

Nov. 18—K.W.d.Grosse	London, S. B.	$376,175
Nov. 18—K.W.d.Grosse	Bremen, G. C. (U. S.)	250,000
Nov. 18—K.W.d.Grosse	Paris, G. B.	5,819,145
Nov. 18—K.W.d.Grosse	Bremen, G. B.	1,764,950
Nov. 19—St. Paul	London, S. B.	193,655
Nov. 19—Pr. Wm. IV	Aux Cayes, G.C. (U. S.)	8,000
Nov. 20—Hungaria	Port au Prince, G. C. (U. S.)	20,000
Nov. 21—Havana	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	3,000
Nov. 21—Madiana	Demerara, B.C. (Mex.)	600
Nov. 23—Etruria	London, S. C. (Mex.)	12,700
Nov. 23—Etruria	London, S. B.	104,320
		$8,952,145

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 15—Lucania	London, S. B.	$250,860
Nov. 15—Alps	Cape Haiti, G.C. (U. S.)	5,600
Total		$8,808,085

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRANSIT.

A gentleman who has just returned from a short trip West, and who has been accustomed to make annual trips in this direction since 1880, says:

"I made the trip from Boston to the Pacific Coast in just four days and four hours, whereas only a few years ago the same route would have consumed nearly seven days. If the Southern Pacific put their system between Ogden and San Francisco in as good order as the Union Pacific now is, within three years the trip will be made from Boston to San Francisco in from three to three and a half days."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

ROCKEFELLER-VANDERBILT.

The Harriman-Rockefeller interests not only preserve the Union Pacific from encroachment, but their chief opponent in the Western railroad field no longer possesses the independence he had before the Burlington deal was ventured upon. The Rockefellers own a controlling interest in the St. Paul, which it does not appear is directly involved in the settlement, and the Northwestern, a Vanderbilt property, can always be relied on to uphold rates and act in harmony for the joint interest of all.—Chicago Chronicle.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 23, 1901.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	98¾ Nov 21	99¾ ..
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s. 1995	A O	105¾ Sep 23	101¾ May 14	103¾ Nov 23	102¾ 105
Do registered	A O	104 Jun 17	101¾ Oct 22	105 Nov 20	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	98 Jun 14	85¾ May 1	95 Nov 23	95¾ 96¾
Do do registered	Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 17	.. ..
Do do registered	Nov.	96¾ Jun 29	90 Jan 28	93¾ Nov 22	.. ..
De stamped		100 May 13	108 May 13	106 Nov 13	106 ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s. 1946	J D				.. ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
De prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¾ Jun 29	94¼ Sep 12	98¾ Nov 23	96½ 97
Do do registered		95½ Mar 18	95 Oct 28	95 Oct 28	95½ 96
Do do 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105 Mar 11	99 May 9	103¾ Nov 23	103¾ 104
Do do registered	A O	104 May 3	100¾ May 9	102¾ Nov 18	102¾ ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	110 May 3	107¾ May 15	108¾ Nov 22	108¾ 109
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	92 Jun 24	89¾ Jan 21	90¾ Nov 23	90¾ 91
Do do registered		91 Jun 4	90¾ Jun 4	90¾ June 4	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	91¼ Mar 18	87½ May 23	89¾ Oct 3	86¾ 90¾
Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O			105¾ Oct 95	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O			111 May 2,00	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A			111 May 2,00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	112 Nov 14	112 Nov 14	112 Nov 14	118½ 120
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118¾ Nov 1	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	131 Jun 3	127 Oct 8	127 Oct 8	128¾ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	130 Feb 7	128 Oct 9	129 Nov 2	129 131¼
Cleaf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J	.. ..	.. ..	108 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O			100 No 18,99	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	101 Nov 12	101 Nov 12	101 Nov 12	100¾ 102¾
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	108¾ Apr 15	105¾ Jul 8	108¾ Nov 4	106¾ 107¾
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	127¾ Mar 10	119¾ Jan 15	124 Nov 11	122¾ ..
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	117 No 20,00	.. ..
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	A O	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ De 6, 00	.. ..
C.R., I.P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	109 Jun 27	103¾ Jul 1	107½ Nov 20	107¾ 107¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111 Jan 23	107 Sep 5	109¾ Nov 20	109 110
Do do registered	M S	108 Mar 27	91 Aug 5	93¾ Nov 13	95 ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J	95 Mar 27	95 Jan 31	95 Nov 6	103 ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	103¾ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	103 Nov 8	102¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	122 Nov 19	119 Feb 7	122 Nov 19	122¾ 122
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	109¾ Sep 18	103¾ Sep 18	107 Nov 23	106 106½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N	103¾ Sep 18	103¾ Sep 18	105¾ Sept 18	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		84 Aug 28	69 Jan 9	77 Nov 21	72½ 73½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		36¾ Nov 21	30 Nov 21	36 Nov 21	.. ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	17½ Nov 22	10½ 18
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		21 Nov 20	9½ Nov 20	22 Nov 20	.. ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4½, 1951	J D	92		95 De 27,00	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 29,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oc 24, 00	106 ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ja 17, 00	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	106 Mar 30	102¾ Nov 12	102½ Nov 12	102½ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	137¾ Mar 27	127 Jan 17	129½ Nov 23	131 ..
Do do registered	Q J	137 Mar 27	127 Jan 17	129½ Nov 23	129 ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	107 Oct 29	103¾ Nov 9	104 Nov 9	103½ ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	105¾ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	104¾ Nov 20	104½ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	114¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	114 Oct 28	114½ ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A. July, 1908	A O	117 Apr 10	113 Nov 22	113 Nov 22	112 114
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	116 Feb 19	115 Oct 8	116 Nov 22	116 118
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	119¾ Nov 23	119¾ 120
Do do registered	M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 20	116 July 15	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	108¾ Jun 15	104 Apr 4	107 Nov 22	107 107½
Do do registered	M S	108¾ Jun 15	104 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	107¼ Apr 30	103 Jan 11	90 Jul 13	90 Sept 23	98½ 101½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	103 Jan 11	90 Jul 13	90 Sept 23	98½ ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 28,00	106 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29,99	105 ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	M S	102¾ Jan 14	100 Sep 11	101¼ Nov 22	101 ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	105¾ Jan 9	102¾ Nov 14	102¾ Nov 23	.. ..
Miss. R. Edge 1st 6s, a. f., 1912	A O			105¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	94 Jan 12	86 Oct 1	87½ Nov 19	87 87½
Do certificates of interest		93¾ Jun 4	91¼ Jan 3	93¾ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	87¾ Jun 21	85¾ Jan 14	87¾ Nov 23	85¾ 85¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	100¾ Jun 28	100¾ Jul 8	103¾ Nov 19	107¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112¾ Apr 16	108 Nov 11	109 Nov 22	109 110¼
Do Iowa Div. g. 5s, 1919	A O	115¾ Aug 30	111¾ Aug 30	112¾ Nov 13	112¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	107 Mar 8	103¾ Oct 19	103¾ Nov 13	104¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102¾ Jan 7	101 Sep 23	101¾ Oct 24	101¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	104¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 13	103¾ Nov 23	103¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	113 Apr 2	110 Sep 13	110¾ Nov 21	110½ 111
Do do registered	M N	112¾ Apr 17	109¾ Aug 9	109¾ Aug 9	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	J J	125¾ Feb 25	122 Oct 24	125¾ Nov 22	120¼ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	112 May 10	112 Aug 1	111¾ Sept 18	113¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1924	A O	140 Mar 23	135 Oct 14	137½ Nov 12	128 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	127 Apr 28	115 Jan 2	121¾ Nov 23	121½ 122¾
Do do registered	M N			115 May 11,00	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125 Mar 19	111¾ Jan 23	121¾ Nov 15	122½ ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
1st, New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	115¾ Nov 6	115¾ ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J	114½ Jun 6	107¾ Jan 31	113¾ Oct 28	113¾ ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	129½ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	124½ Nov 11	124½ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	194 Apr 29	180 Jul 23	187 Nov 22	186½ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	188 Apr 9	185 Oct 16	183 Oct 16	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	117½ May 22	113 Jul 30	115¾ Oct 30	116¾ ..
Do 1st La. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	114 Apr 4	111¾ Oct 14	111¾ Oct 30	117¼ 119
Do 1st So. Minn. 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 20	111¾ Nov 15	117 117½
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	126¾ Apr 13	123¾ Aug 12	123¾ Oct 22	123¾ ..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ May 24	110¾ Jan 15	110¾ May 24	110¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119 Mar 1	116¾ Aug 8	119 Nov 22	119 119¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	122 Mar 5	118 Aug 8	119 Nov 22	119 119¾
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	122¾ Apr 1	118 Aug 8	119¾ Oct 14	121 ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ Jan 9	108 Jul 30	110¾ Nov 15	110 ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	122 Apr 13	116¾ Jul 11	111¾ Oct 23	118¾ 121
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120 Feb 27	116¾ Jul 9	118¾ Nov 21	118¾ ..
Do termlnal g. 5s, 1914	J J	115¾ May 2	111¾ Aug 15	113¾ Nov 18	114¾ 115
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J			127¾ Jul 18,99	132½ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	116¾ Mar 2	111¾ Aug 8	114¾ Nov 21	114¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114¾ Mar 1	110 Jul 3	112 Nov 19	.. 112
Do do registered	Q J			105¾ Fe 10,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	110¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 2	117 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	122 Mar 11	118¾ Sep 12	118¾ Sept 12	120 ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¼ Apr 17	138¾ Jan 15	140 Oct 8	142 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	106 Mar 19	104¾ Jan 20	106 Nov 12	106¾ ..
Do do registered	D	106 Mar 28	104¾ Jul 2	106 Nov 12	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	116 Nov 15	115¾ ..
Do do registered	A O			111 Oc 18, 00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110¼ Mar 12	106¾ Nov 13	107 Nov 15	106 ..
Do do registered	A O	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	125¼ Jan 8	121¾ May 7	121¾ Nov 15	121¾ 124
Do do registered	M N	125 May 27	122 Jan 11	123 May 29	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	110 Aug 27	107¾ 109
Do do registered	M N	108¾ Apr 17	108 Oct 3	108 Oct 3	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	117¾ Aug 6	114¾ Oct 17	114¾ Oct 17	114¾ ..
Do do registered	A O	117¾ Oct 23	114 Oct 23	114 Oct 23	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	112 Mar 20	108¾ Jul 1	110 Nov 9	108¾ 110¾
Do do registered	F A			107 Mr 7, 00	107 109
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	111 Oct 2	106¼ Mar 18	111 Oct 2	108¾ ..
Do do registered	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	.. ..	.. ..	120¼ No 10,00	118¾ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	109¾ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	111¼ Jun 29	110¾ Aug 29	110¾ Aug 30	110 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	111 Mar 29	110¾ Oct 14	110¾ Oct 14	110¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	141¼ Apr 19	135¾ May 29	135¾ Nov 20	135¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	106¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127¾ Jun 25	123¾ Feb 4	126¾ Nov 15	126¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	143 Apr 12	138¾ Jan 2	140 Sept 23	140¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	139¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	115 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J	131¾ May 6	127¾ Jul 16	130 Nov 22	122¾ ..
Do registered	J J	132¾ Mar 7	130 Jan 22	129¾ Nov 22	127¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	110 Jan 26	105¾ Sep 12	107 Nov 22	106¾ 107
Do do registered	J	108 May 22	103¾ Jun 18	106¾ Nov 16	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	90¾ Feb 20	90¾ Feb 20	93¾ Feb 20	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	86¾ Ap 25,00	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	112¾ Mar 21	110¾ Apr 3	111¾ Aug 5	108½ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	107 Oct 1	107 Oct 1	107 Oct 1	.. ..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	142 May 7	134¾ Jan 16	141¼ Nov 15	141¼ ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	140¾ Mar 14	134 Feb 8	138¾ Nov 20	138¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	132 Jun 3	127 Oct 8	127 Nov 20	130½ ..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140¾ ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	98 Mar 15	88 Nov 14	91½ Nov 23	91 91¾
Chi. & W. ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N	107¾ Jul 11	107¾ Jul 11	107¾ Jul 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, Dec., 1932	M	119¾ Jan 28	117 Sep 17	117¾ Nov 11	116 ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off.	J D	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 28, 99	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ja 17, 00	.. ..
C., R. & D. con. s. f. 6s, 1905	A O	.. ..	.. ..	113 De 14,00	111¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 16, 00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115 Mar 15	112¾ Nov 15	113¾ Nov 19	.. ..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	103¾ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	104½ Nov 23	104¼ ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	98 Jan 10	100¾ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	104 Nov 23	103¾ 105
Do do registered	M N			99 May 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	99½ ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22,99	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 15	101 Oct 10	102¾ ..
C., I. S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	105 Nov 9	105 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	115¾ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	115¼ Oct 10	116¾ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	100¾ Sep 24	95 Apr 8	98¾ Nov 22	97¾ 98½
Do income 4s, April, 1990		79 Nov 22	76 Jan 2	76½ Nov 22	76 77
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	138 Jun 10	130 May 10	131¼ July 29	131½ ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	138¾ Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133 July 22	135 ..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ No 24,99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C. C. C. & I. 1901	A O	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ De 7, 00	.. ..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A O	104¾ Nov 19	101¾ Nov 19	104¾ Nov 19	104¾ ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	115 Oct 28	115 Oct 28	115 Oct 28	115 ..
Clev. & Mah. 1st g. 5s, 1938	J J	120¾ Mar 8	120¾ Mar 8	120¾ May 29	120¾ ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	87½ Mar 1	78 Jan 24	82 Nov 22	81¾ 82
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	87 Mar 30	77 Jan 25	82½ Nov 22	82 83
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	A O	89¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	89¾ Nov 23	88¾ 88¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	123¾ Jan 8	117¾ Nov 22	117¾ Nov 22	.. ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117¾ May 8	117¾ May 8	117¾ May 8	115½ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	140 Feb 19	136¾ Jun 22	136¾ Oct 30	135¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	140¾ Apr 3	136¾ Jul 10	139 Nov 12	139 ..
Do do registered	J D			140 Oc 26, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	136½ May 23	133½ Jul 1	136¾ Nov 20	135½ ..
Do 2d 6s				133½ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	119¾ Jul 2	118¼ Mar 5	119¾ July 2	118 ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	104¾ Nov 14	104¼ Sep 25	104¼ Nov 14	.. ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	147¾ May 21	145½ Mar 19	147¾ May 2	144 ..
Do registered	M S	150 Feb 15	149 Aug 5	149 Aug 5	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 Oct 18	114½ ..
Do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	111¾ Jun 18	110¼ Nov 18	110¼ Nov 18	110¾ 111
Do do registered	A O	112½ Feb 15	109½ Nov 16	109½ Nov 16	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	153½ Jun 25	150½ May 31	152 Oct 8	.. ..
Do registered	M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	104¼ Jun 25	100 Jan 23	104¾ Nov 18	103 103¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	111 May 20	108 Jan 10	111 June 11	110½ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	113½ Nov 7	107 Jan 10	113½ Nov 7	111½ 113½
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 6s, 1929	J D	96 Jun 28	92 Sep 9	92½ Nov 22	93 ..

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102 Jul 22	102 Jul 22	102 July 22	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	93 Nov 9	93 Jan 23	93½ Nov 19	92 95¾
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	116 Sep 3	110¾ Jan 16	113 Nov 22	.. ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O			92¾ Fe 11,98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	116 Oct 22	112 Jan 11	116 Oct 22	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	113¾ Apr 18	112¼ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	113¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	115¾ Jan 7	115 Nov 21	115 Nov 21	.. 114¾
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	118 Jan 7	118 Nov 22	118 Nov 22	118¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	116 Jan 28	111 Jul 29	111 July 29	113¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	124 Feb 11	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	118 122
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	108 Jul 1	106 Nov 6	107 Nov 6	107¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	M S	143¾ Feb 20	138 Sep 24	140¾ Nov 22	140¾ 143
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	137 Nov 12	135¼ May 17	137 Nov 20	136 138
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	J D	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 20	137 Nov 20	135 138
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 20	137 Nov 20	135 138
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J O	134¾ Apr 3	130¾ Apr 3	130¾ Oct 18	134½ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	106 Jun 28	107 Sept 28	105¾ Sept 28	105¾ ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	123¼ Oct 17	120 Jan 9	123¼ Oct 17	122¾ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & L. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J	121 May 22	118½ Aug 7	118½ Aug 7	118 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Oc 27, 98	115 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. lieb. 1996	J J	101¼ Jun 28	95¾ Jan 21	100 Nov 22	99¾ 100¼
Do registered	J J	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	91 Jun 28	82¾ Jan 21	89¾ Nov 23	89¾ ..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	96¼ Jun 12	92¾ Aug 12	94¾ Nov 23	94¾ 95
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	110 Oct 1	111 Jan 4	118 Nov 19	118 118¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	98 103
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940		109¾ Nov 22	100 Mar 6	108¾ Nov 22	107¾ ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	115¼ Jun 8	115¼ Jun 8	115¼ Nov 1	115¼ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	111¾ May 3	107¾ Jan 11	110 Oct 15	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118¾ Mar 18	115 Oct 19	116 Nov 22	116 117
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A			95 No 10,97	115 ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	120 Jun 6	123 Jul 8	125 Oct 30	124 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	108½ Nov 20	106½ ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O			110 May, 93	112 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O			110 Sep., 91	100 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	114 Aug 26	108 Feb 21	114 Aug 26	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	103 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ..	.. ..	80¼ May, 96	105 ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	111 May 20	76¾ Jan 4	107¾ Nov 22	107 108
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J	92 Jan 6	87 Jan 21	87 Nov 22	.. ..
Cal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	105 Oct 30	101 May 31	105 Nov 14	.. ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O	.. ..	.. ..	108 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct., 1945	J J	.. ..	.. ..	96½ No 27,00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ja 22, 00	106½ ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		6¾ Feb 14	6¾ Jan 2	6¾ June 25	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		1¼ Apr 22	¾ Jan 7	¾ Nov 20	.. ..
Heck. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1900	J J	103¾ Jun 25	103¼ Jan 7	108 Nov 23	107¾ 108
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O	106¾ Feb 6	104 Oct 17	104 Oct 17	104½ ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	115¾ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	114¾ ..
Do registered	J J			113¾ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	107¾ Mar 28	104 Aug 14	104 Aug 14	103½ ..
Do do registered				102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	A O	106 Jul 8	104 Apr 12	104¾ Oct 14	106¾ ..
Do do registered		102 Oct 4	102 Oct 4	102 Oct 4	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N	106 Apr 19	102 May 16	105 Nov 22	105 105¼
Do do registered				98

1901

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do do registered	*F A	97¼ Jan 10	94 Aug 20	95 Nov 7	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116¾ Mar 5	111 Dec 12	113½ Nov 22	.. ..
Do registered	*J J	115¾ Mar 28	110½ Jul 12	112½ Nov 14	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	112¾ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111¾ Oct 10	111 115
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear.El.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 Jul 28,98	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 5, 00	105 ..
N.Y.& Put.1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A O*	105¼ Nov 15	104½ Nov 7	105¾ Nov 15	105½ ..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	129 Sep 11	125½ Oct 23	126 Nov 23	125¾ ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1941	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Jan. 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ap 13,99	.. ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	110¼ Nov 13	110¼ Nov 11	110¾ Nov 13	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Jul 6, 00	.. ..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	109¾ Nov 23	90½ Aug 6	109¾ Nov 23	108¾ 110
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122¾ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	120½ 123
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117¾ May 15	117 Feb 13	117¾ May 15	115¾ ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110¾ Feb 21	108½ Jun 11	109¾ Oct 23	106¾ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111 May 2	109¼ Sep 16	109¾ Nov 12	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¼ May 17	108¾ Jun 11	110¾ Oct 15	110 ..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	110¼ Mr 17,00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901	A O	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	125 ..	Jun 19 128	Jun 19 128	127½ ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd 6s, 1932	J J*	146¾ Apr 12	140¾ Apr 12	140¾ Apr 12	141¾ ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106¾ Mar 4	101½ Nov 7	101½ Nov 22	101¼ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¼ Mar 11	100¼ Nov 21	100¼ Nov 21	100¼ 100¾
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119 ..	Jan 3 118¾	Apr 19 119	June 20 117¾ ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131¾ ..	Jun 25 127	Jul 29 130	Aug 15 130 ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	125 ..	Oct 29 125	Oct 29 125	Oct 29 .. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110 ..	Mar 8 110	Mar 8 110	Mar 8 .. ..
Do registered		106½ ..	.. ..	106½ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	106¾ Mar 14	106 Apr 12	108 Nov 20	107 107¾
Do registered	A O*	107 Apr 8	105 Sep 26	105 Sept 26	.. ..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	206 Nov 23	196 Apr 11	206 Nov 23	204 ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	187 No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100		20¾ Nov 2	20¼ Feb 21	20¾ Nov 2	20½ ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	196 Mar 12	194 Mar 8	194 July 26	192½ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	125¾ Fe 5, 97	124½ ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 J. 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J*	110 ..	Apr 12 106	Sep 27 108	Sept 27 106¼ ..
N.Y.,S. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1937	M S	108 ..	Jan 9 101½	Apr 20 109	Nov 20 103 104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾ Mar 28	110¾ May 14	112¾ July 23	110¾ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	138 Jan 2	132 May 21	133 Nov 13	132 134
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	134 Aug 20	131 Apr 4	131¾ Oct 11	132 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133¾ Apr 23	129¾ Sep 25	131 Oct 17	129¾ ..
Col., C. & I. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107¾ Jun 3	107¼ Jun 3	107¾ July 2	107¾ ..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989	M N*	104 Oct 22	99 Jul 16	102¾ Nov 20	101¾ ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104 Mar 9	99½ Jan 21	102¾ Nov 23	102¾ 103
Do registered		103 Nov 15	103 Nov 15	103 Nov 15	.. ..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	106 Mar 7	103 Jul 15	105¾ Nov 22	105¾ 105½
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Mar 26	103¼ Jul 12	105¾ Nov 20	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	78¾ Apr 30	69¼ Jan 21	72¾ Nov 23	72¼ 72½
Do do registered	Q F	77¾ Jun 3	69 Oct 28	77 Nov 22	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102 May 28	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ July 11	.. ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	101 Apr 30	95 Sep 7	98¾ Nov 23	.. ..
Do do registered		98 Nov 19	93½ Oct 8	98 Nov 19	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131¾ Feb 18	128 Sep 3	129¾ Nov 2	129 ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jul 28,99	.. ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	Q M	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ My 31,00	85 ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122¾ Feb 13	122¼ Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	120 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117 Jan 9	110¾ Oct 7	114 Nov 11	110¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	106 Jul 12	102 Feb 13	106 July 12	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119 Jun 29	113¼ Jul 8	117 Nov 2	.. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112¾ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112¼ June 3	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 12,00	104 ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	75 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	113¾ Nov 20	108 Jan 9	113¾ Nov 20	113¾ ..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	101 De. 15,00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17	105 Nov 12	101¾ 105
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115¾ Mar 12	112 Jul 23	114 Nov. 20	113¾ ..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114¾ Mar 8	110½ Jul 16	112½ Nov 19	112¾ 115½
Do gtd. 3½s,col.tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11,98	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126¾ Mar 22	121¼ Oct 3	122 Nov 21	121½ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	121 Oc 22, 00	122 ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 5½s, 1940	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	.. ..
P.,C.,C. & St. L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A.1940	A O*	118 Mar 28	114 Sep 12	114½ Nov 13	114 114¾
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾ Feb 13	113 Jun 6	114¾ Nov 21	114 114¾
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116¾ Feb 14	116¼ Feb 14	116¾ Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾ Nov 4	106¼ Jul 24	106¾ Nov 4	.. 108
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99¾ Apr 18	97 May 16	97 May 16	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾ Feb 19	132½ Sep 25	133 Oct 22	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¼ Apr 12	133 Apr 1	136¾ Apr 12	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	139¾ Jan 28	129¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923	*M N	109½ Nov 11	109½ Nov 11	109¾ Nov 11	109¼ 112
Do. N. J. R. & C. gen.4s,1944	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	117 My 1, 00	117 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	J J*	112¼ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10,97	.. ..
Peo. & F. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾ Jan 26	133¼ Jan 22	133¼ Jan 28	127 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ..	.. ..	101 Oc 31, 00	98 ..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	125 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	114 Aug 10	112½ ..
Do Pt.Huron Div.1st g.5s,1939	*A O	115¾ Nov 7	109 Jan 10	114¾ Nov 15	115½ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Oc 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	120 Oct 11	120 Oct 11	120 Oct 11	123 ..
F. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar., 93	.. ..
F., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	90 Jne 24,99	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118¾ Sep 11	113¾ Mar 8	118¾ Sep 11	116¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jul. 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101¼ Oct 31	99 Jul 15	101¼ Oct 31	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		101¼ Nov 29	98 Jan 21	101¼ Nov 29	.. ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121¼ Mar 12	121 Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	120 ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	93¾ Nov 11	92½ Jan 3	93¾ Nov 23	93½ 93½
Do registered	*J J	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾ Jun 25	98¼ Jan 4	101 Nov 22	101 101¾
Do mtg.& col.tr.g.4s,Se.A,1949	A O	96¾ Jun 12	93¼ Apr 8	96 Aug 14	.. ..
Utah C.1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	A O	90 Oct 10	90 Oct 10	90 Oct 10	92 ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	106 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	85 Oct 22	80½ Feb 15	83 Nov 21	83 85
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼ May 23	92¼ Jan 8	93¾ Nov 9	92 ..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	101¾ Nov 18	101¼ Nov 18	101¼ Nov 18	101¾ ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	93 Jun 19	89¼ Jan 11	94 Nov 20	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. g.6s, Cl. B,1906	M N*	114¾ May 21	111¾ Jan 22	114¾ June 6	.. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾ Apr 25	111¾ Jan 8	114¾ May 23	.. ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	118¾ July, 96	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	130¾ Jun 25	125 Aug 12	132¾ Nov 14	131 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119 May 31	112¾ Jan 3	119¾ Nov 9	116¾ ..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Oc 17, 00	.. ..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101¼ Apr 23	91¼ Jan 2	96¼ Oct 10	95 98
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100¾ Sep 5	100½ Sep 5	100½ Sept 5	99 ..
Do Gen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100 Apr 29	Feb 8	100 Apr 29	.. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1990	A O	102¾ Jun 22	97 Apr 9	100 July 23	.. ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98¼ Oct 31	97¼ Oct 24	98 Nov 23	97½ 98¼
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989	M N*	100¼ Mar 14	93¾ Jan 26	97 Nov 23	96½ 97
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov., 1989	J J	82¾ Jan 18	80¼ Nov 23	80¾ Nov 23	80¼ 80½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	118¾ Feb 20	115¼ Oct 24	116¾ Nov 7	116 117½
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¾ Feb 28	116 May 17	116¾ Nov 12	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142 Feb 11	139 Jul 2	139¾ Oct 14	140 ..
Do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	137¾ Fe 23,00	.. ..
Do 6s reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¾ Jan 12	113 Jul 15	116 Nov 13	115 116
Do do registered	J J*	116¾ Apr 15	116¼ Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do Mont. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D*	107¾ May 6	102¾ Oct 2	106¾ Nov 16	106¼ ..
Do do registered	J D*	106 May 6	106 May 6	106 May 6	103¼ ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	146 May 28	132 Jan 21	140 Oct 29	140¾ ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122 Mar 8	121 Apr 22	121 Aug 28	122¾ ..
Sav., Flo. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J J*	141 Jan 14	136 Oct 11	140 Oct 11	138 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 17,00	112 ..
Do St. John's Div. 6s, 1934	J J*	91¾ Feb 15	84 Feb 6	84¾ Feb 15	90 ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	M N*	124¾ Feb 13	123¾ Feb 25	125¾ Feb 22	.. ..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J*	87 Jan 13	87 Jan 13	87 Aug 22	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Fe 5, 97	112 ..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-5 year pol. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼ Nov 12	99¾ Jan 24	101 Nov 12	100¾ 101½
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. A.,1949	J D	93¾ Feb 19	88 Jan 3	94¾ Nov 23	94¼ 94¾
Do do registered	J D	93 Oct 14	89 Oct 14	93 Oct 14	92 ..
Cal. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1948	F A*	112¾ Jul 12	108 Feb 14	105¾ Nov 22	102¾ 102½
Do registered	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	96 Jne 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 4s, Aug., 1925	J D	89¾ Apr 11	85¾ Jan 18	89¾ Nov 14	87¾ 88½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113¾ Jun 24	106¾ Mar 22	111 Oct. 31	111 ..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1905	*J J	107¾ Nov 18	107¼ Feb 25	107¾ Nov 18	107¾ ..
A. & N. P. Div. 1st 6s, Jne., 1905	J D	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	101 Oct 12	100 116
E. & T. D. 1st g. 5s, int gtd., 1937	J J	120 Jun 27	110 Jan 2	115¾ Nov 21	113 125
Do cons. g. 6s, 1st gtd., 1912	M N*	114¾ Apr 26	110 Nov 16	111 Nov 20	111 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1st gtd., 1931	M N*	121 Mar 21	85¼ Jan 2	121 Nov 7	91 96
Hous. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, 1937	M N*	104¾ Jan 2	100¾ Jan 7	104¾ Nov 7	.. ..
Mort. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1912	*A O	127¾ Jan 2	122 Feb 28	123 Aug 15	122 ..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1933	*A O	137¾ Jan 29	136 Apr 20	137 June 19	136 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 6s, 1927	*J D	107¾ Mar 28	104¼ Mar 16	104¾ Nov 7	105 ..
San A. & A. P. 1st 4s, 1943	J J*	77¾ Jun 4	77¾ Jun 4	77¾ Jun 4	.. 85½
Texas & N. O. 1st 5s, 1943	J J*	108 Feb 19	103 Jun 10	110 Apr 11	110 ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ No 17,97	110 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	113¾ Jan 2	108 Jan 3	113¾ Nov 23	112 ..
Tex. & P. 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	120¾ Jan 2	120 Jan 2	120 Jan 2	120 ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	100 Jan 22	90 Jan 7	95 Nov 7	95 98
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	111 Jun 18	110¼ Jun 13	111 June 18	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	117¾ Apr 10	113 Jul 9	115 Nov 14	115 ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	108¾ May 17	103 Jun 12	107 Nov 8	105¾ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	115¼ Jan 14	112¾ Nov 13	112¾ Nov 22	112½ ..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	99¼ Jul 16	95 Jan 14	92¼ Nov 22	96 ..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	95 Sep 26	86 Jan 24	93 Oct 31	93 95
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	130¾ Jne 25,00	.. ..
T., St. L. & W. 2d gtd. pr. lien g.4½s,1925	J D	91¼ Apr 30	86 Feb 14	90 Oct 4	91 ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	85¾ May 22	73 Feb 14	82 Nov 22	82¼ ..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	100 Nov 2	96 Jan 2	100 Nov 2	100 102
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g.5s,1928	*J D	109¼ Nov 13	106¾ Jul 17	108¾ Nov 13	109 ..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt.g.4s,1947	J J*	107 Jun 24	103¼ Jul 24	106¾ Nov 23	106¼ 106¾
Do registered	J J*	106¾ Jun 14	104 Apr 26	105¾ Nov 22	.. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	106 May 2	106 Mar 19	107¼ Nov 23	107¾ 107½
Ore. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1909	J J*	110 Feb 27	110 Feb 27	110 Feb 27	110 ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	105¼ Apr 3	101¾ Jul 22	104 Nov 19	103¾ 104
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922	*F A	130 Jan 21	125 Aug 16	128 Nov 23	128 129
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	121 Jun 19	115 Jan 2	119 Nov 12	119½ 120
Do non-cum.Inc.A 5s,July,1946	Sep.	108 Jan 21	103¾ Oct 15	103¾ Oct 15	104 ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	119 Jan 11	117 Jun 3	117¾ Aug 3	.. ..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	113 Mar 7	113 Mar 7	113 Mar 7	.. ..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	120¾ Apr 15	117 May 15	119 Nov 23	118½ 119
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	114 Jun 21	107¼ Aug 15	110¾ Nov 19	.. ..
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J J*	102¼ Feb 8	96¾ Jan 10	98 Nov 22	.. ..
Do do B, 1939	J J*	88¾ May 31	70 Jan 4	81 Nov 23	60½ 61¼
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ex.1941	J J*	111 Jan 28	110 Jan 3	111 Oct 14	111 ..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*J J	98¼ May 16	95 Jan 5	98 Sept 23	96 98
St.L.,K.C. & N.S.C.B. 1st 6s,1908	A O	112 Feb 25	110 May 4	110 Nov 14	110 111
West. N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	J J	122 Mar 11	119 Jul 9	120¾ Nov 18	120¼ 121¼
Do gen. g. 5-4s, 1943	*A O	100¾ Mar 22	95 Jan 2	99¾ Nov 15	99¾ 100¼
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	40 Mar 20	31 Feb 15	40 Mar 21	.. ..
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s,1911	J J*	113¾ Feb 13	113¼ Feb 13	113¾ Mar 30	.. ..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A O*	117¾ Mar 28	112 Oct 15	112 Oct 16	112 ..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	116¾ Mar 13	111¼ Feb 13	112¾ May 27	112 115
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	F A*	112 Jun 24	112 Jun 24	112 June 24	110 ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1949	M S*	94 May 2	89 Mar 22	92 Nov 23	91¾ 92
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	92½ Jun 24	85¼ Jan 3	88¾ Nov 22	88½ 89¾

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	110¼ Feb 13	103¼ Oct 7	106¾ Nov 21	106 ..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	115 Feb 4	111 Jan 15	114 Nov 20	113½ 116
B.,Q.Co.& S.con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.,1941	M N	105¼ Apr 25	100¾ May 15	102½ Oct. 21	99½ ..
Brook. Union El. 1st g.4-5s,1950	*F A	103 Jul 25	98 Feb 20	101¼ Nov 23	101 101¼
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	F A*	96 ..	Apr ..	98 Sep 17	90½ Nov 29 .. ..
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	110 Ja 20, 99	.. ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g.5s,1922	*J D	101 Oct 23	100½ Oct 24	105¾ Apr., 95	.. ..
Con. Ry & L't'g 1st & ref.g.4s,1951	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Nov 15	100½ 101½
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	A O	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Jne 13,00	.. ..
Det. Cit. St. Ry 1st con. g.5s,1905	J J*	103 Nov 23	101¼ Sep 11	103 Nov 23	.. 103¼
Met. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g.5s,1997	*F A	122¼ Jan 17	117¼ Feb 4	119½ Nov 23	119¼ 120
B'way & 7th Av.1st cn.g.5s,1943	J D*	122¾ Jan 7	118¼ Jun 17	121½ Nov 11	121 ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	119¼ De 3, 00	.. ..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g.5s,1998	M S*	126 Feb 28	121¾ Sep 25	123¼ Nov 7	123½ ..
Lx.Av. & P.Fy 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	M S*	123½ Feb 14	120 Oct 23	121¾ Nov 19	121 123
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	F A*	103¾ Jun 24	98 Feb 1	102 Nov 21	102¼ ..
Mil.El.Ry & Lt. con. 30-yr.5s,1926	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oc 27, 99	.. ..
Minn. St. Ry (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	J J	110 Apr 9	110 Apr 9	110 Apr 9	112 ..
St. P. City Cable con. g.5s,1937	*J J	15	114½ Nov 14	111¼ Jan 24	114½ Nov 14	114½ 118
Third Avenue 1st 5s, 1937	J J*	125¼ Jun 17	123 Jul 23	123 Nov 19	122½ ..
Do 4s		105 Jan 12	100 Nov 9	101¾ Nov. 23	.. ..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	A O	.. ..	.. ..	109½ De 14,99	.. ..
West Chi St. 40-yr. con. g.5s,1936	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	90 De 28,97	.. ..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*M S	109 Feb 13	106 Sep 16	106 Nov 14	105 ..
Am.Cot.Oil deb.ext.4½s,Nov.1,1915	Q F	102 Jun 28	99 Jan 16	99¾ Nov 12	.. 101
Am. Bicycle s. f. g. deb. 5s, 1919	M S*	82 Apr 23	60 Sep 25	64 Nov 20	64 67
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	98 Jan 29	90 Aug 29	90 Oct 7	92 ..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S*	85 Jan 5	75 Oct 21	80 Nov 22	79 80
Barney & Smith Car Co.1st 6s,1942	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ja 10, 99	.. ..
Bklyn F. Co.of N.Y.1st cn.5s,1948	F A*	91¼ Mar 29	88 Oct 29	83½ Oct 30	90 84
Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g.5s,1945	*M N	119½ Apr 25	115 May 10	116¾ Nov 22	116½ ..
Bklyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1945	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	72 Ap 3, 00	.. ..
Do do trust certificates		78 Mar 19	68 Feb 7	75 Nov. 19	.. ..
Chi. Junc. & St. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	J J*	111 Mar 7	111 Mar 7	111 Mar 7	107 ..
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*A O	104½ Jul 25	101 Sep 27	101 Sept 30	100 100¼
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd.g.5s,1909	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	55 No 2, 00	63 ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	106 Jun 18	96¾ Jan 10	104 Nov 22	.. ..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	106¾ Feb 14	106¼ Feb 14	106¼ Feb. 14	103¾ ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	J J*	102 Jan 11	100¾ May 29	100¾ May 29	.. ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Oc 3, 99	.. ..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g.4s,1951	F A*	67¾ Sep 26	62¼ Oct 7	63½ Nov 23	63½ 64
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*F A	105 Oct 7	102 Apr 8	105 Oct 21	105 ..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*F A	103 Apr 23

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	527½	535
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 01	202	206
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	640	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	302	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	420	427½
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	135	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	190	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	320	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1901	4075	4175
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	215	..
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	615	625
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	378	384
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	420	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	100	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3250	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	765	775
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	165	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	240	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	28	S	Oct. 6, 01	410	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	145	..
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Germania	200,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	690	700
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	565	575
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	510	..
Lincoln National	300,000	29	Q	Nov. 1, 01	955	975
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	275	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	155
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	255	275
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	145	155
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	650	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	155	165
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 01	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1400	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	325	335
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	215	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 15, 01	160	170
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1901	101	..
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	225	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	190	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov. 1, 01	210	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	595	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	270	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	405	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	680	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	120	130
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 01	110	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	505	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	Nov 11, 01	245	255
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	625	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..
TRUST COMPANIES.						
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	280	285
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 01	425	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1850	1900
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	510	530
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	350	400
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 01	1450	1500
Fifth Avenue	500,000	5	S	Sep. 30, 01	900	1050
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	175	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	315	325
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	705	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 01	295	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 01	415	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	705	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 01	230	240
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	345	355
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	270	280
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 01	315	335
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 01	955	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	335	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	965	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1185	1205
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1275	1345
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 01	300	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	245	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	395	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 01	525	535
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	270	275
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	Oct. 10, 01	1385	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	425	445
United States	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	1685	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	420	445
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	205	215
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$8,506,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 01	66	68
		..	..	.....	15	19
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000					
E.Y. & East River	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112	112½

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
De 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	1,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	79	81
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	89	91
10th & 23d St.	1,600,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	60	75
De 1st 5s, 1919	560,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105	106
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	43	44
De 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	20	21
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	87½	89
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	28	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10⅝
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	79	80
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106½	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1938	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	79	80½
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	900,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	72½	74
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	43	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1901	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	100	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	99	101
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	295	305
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108¾	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	63	64
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 6s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	84	85
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	130	135
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	July, 1901	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	94	96
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107	107½
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1908	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	85	95
Am.B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*53½	56
American Can	$44,000,000	..	..	.....	18⅞	19
American Can pf.	$44,000,000	..	..	.....	65½	65¾
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	4⅝	5
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	¾	4⅝
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 01	54	58
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	..	Oct. 15, 01	58	60
Do preferred	4,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	93	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	67	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*13⅜	14
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	99¼	99¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1901	112	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	100	102
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,690	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	106
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Sep. 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	10¼	12
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	6¼	6½
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅛	3½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	74	76
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	..	..	.....	87	88
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	19	21
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	..	49
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	..	..	1899	2¼	3
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	5	6
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅜	1⅝
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	59	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 01	99⅝	101
Havana Com'c'l	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	51	55
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 01	110	120
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Internat. Salt cts.	.....	..	..	.....	25	32
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	116	121
Mark's Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 01	173	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,028,100	..	..	.....	29	30
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 01	85	87
Nat. Gramaphone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 01	100	105
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	165	175
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	9	9½
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	92¼	93½
Pec., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¼
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*35½	36½
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 01	330	340
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 01	200	205
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	102	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date	Bid.	Asked.
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	8,750,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 01	135	138
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,950	..	..	.....	27⅝	27⅞
Do preferred	16,495,100	..	..	.....	51½	51⅝
De 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,000	2	S	Oct., 1901	85⅞	86⅛
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 30, 01	240	280
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,850,000	2½	..	Sep., 1901	79	80½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	23	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	*125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	6	Q	Sep. 16, 01	695	700
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8½
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 30, 01	105½	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,575,000	..	..	.....	*12¼	12⅝
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 25, 01	75	..
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Oct., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	6	6½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 10, 01	65	72½
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*6	6¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	62	65
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 01	110	120½
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 01	115	118
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	6¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	30	31
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	84	86
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2	S	Sep., 1900	49	51
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	28	Q	Oct. 10, 01	*170	173
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	118	122
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	112	120
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	97	102
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	615	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	B	Oct., 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	95	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	530	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	133	137
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	295	305
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	100	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	197	205
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	115
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	135
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Usi'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	350	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	540	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅝	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	247	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
B., B. & W. 5s, gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100½	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 01	242	243
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	112	114
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	112	114
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110	113
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	113½	120
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	102	103
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	180	190
Columbus Ry	3,500,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 01	100	103
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	34	Q	Nov. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	109	110
Dry D., E.B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	114	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	105
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	405
Do 1st 6s, 1900	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric. B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	112	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	99
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	104	107
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	80½	81⅛
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	34	37
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	29½	30
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	216	220
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,570,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	118	119
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	117	118
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	64	70
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	102	105
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	114½	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906

OUR LONDON CABLE

Continued from Page 1.

County Council has not yet decided to grant a lease.

Mr. Yerkes went home as confident as ever of the arbitrators' decision being in his favor. I am bound to say also that every practical person one meets in London financial and business circles is of the same opinion. The decision is expected in a few days. Meanwhile, although the Yerkes plans for the system of underground electric traction in London are known to be large and comprehensive, most of the statements printed concerning them are purely imaginary.

E. A. D.

THE COUNSEL OF PAUL JONES.

High prices, due to lack of capacity and urgent demand, can only be temporary. With prices at the level of 1898 and 1899, years in which the most prosperous business of the country up to that time had been transacted, the United States will outbid all other nations. New markets will be sought, and it is the duty of the National Government to provide means for reaching those markets. This can be done through the agency of a department of commerce and industry. The work properly belongs to the National Government. In the various bureaus now established at Washington excellent results are accomplished, but more good can be done if the bureaus are brought under one head and their efforts controlled by one directing mind having no other purpose but the advancement of the trade and industry of the Nation at home and abroad.

Paul Jones, that great revolutionary hero, who was a statesman as well as a great naval commander, in a memoranda to Thomas Jefferson, written in the year 1783 on the needs of the Nation as provided for in the Constitution of the United States, advocated the creation of additional ministries to those proposed, and said that "as commerce must be our great reliance, it would not be amiss to create also, as the eighth, a Ministry of Commerce."

How much more such a ministry is now needed to develop the enormous trade of the country. The time is ripe for action, and it remains only for Congress to create such a department.—Dun's Review.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$9,784,972
Week ended Nov. 23, 1900	9,196,575
From Jan. 1, 1901	500,628,570
From Jan. 1, 1900	480,810,712

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 19, 1901	$8,758,199
Week ended Nov. 20, 1900	10,060,847
From Jan. 1, 1901	451,034,241
From Jan. 1, 1900	476,786,209

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$22,143
Week ended Nov. 23, 1900	9,388
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,533,883
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,461,654

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$7,866,815
Week ended Nov. 23, 1900	21,560
From Jan. 1, 1901	46,412,408
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,481,724

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$7,844,672
Week ended Nov. 23, 1900	12,172
From Jan. 1, 1901	41,878,525
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,000,070

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$55,207
Week ended Nov. 23, 1900	45,907
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,381,889
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,230,592

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$923,480
Week ended Nov. 23, 1900	1,572,159
From Jan. 1, 1901	43,945,417
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,385,274

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$868,283
Week ended Nov. 23, 1900	1,526,252
From Jan. 1, 1901	40,583,553
From Jan. 1, 1900	43,104,682

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$77,350
Week ended Nov. 23, 1900	55,295
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,895,742
From Jan. 1, 1900	14,792,246

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$8,790,295
Week ended Nov. 23, 1900	1,593,719
From Jan. 1, 1901	90,357,825
From Jan. 1, 1900	94,866,986

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$8,712,955
Week ended Nov. 23, 1900	1,538,424
From Jan. 1, 1901	82,462,083
From Jan. 1, 1900	80,104,763

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked. Nov. 23.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.	Range in 1901. Lowest.	Last Sale.
220	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1901 3½	35 June 18	21 Oct. 10	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
21	24	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,716,600	.. .. ..	22 Nov. 12	10 Oct. 10	22 Nov. 12, 1901
81	85	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,000	Oct. 1, 1901 3	91 June 18	80 Sep. 30	82½ Nov. 9, 1901
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.. .. ..	30 June 11	24 Nov. 12	24 Nov. 12, 1901
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1½	79 July 15	77 Jan. 7	79 July 15, 1901
180	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 3, 1901 5	180½ Sep. 26	180 Apr. 8	180½ Sep. 26, 1901
36	38	Am. District Tel.	3,945,000	Nov. 15, 1901 1½	40 May 3	32 Oct. 4	37 Nov. 11, 1901
..	42	Am. Snuff	11,001,700	.. .. ..	49¾ June 8	26 Mar. 18	46 June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	.. .. ..	2½ Mar. 29	2 Jan. 16	2½ Mar. 29, 1901
..	138	Am. Tel. & Tel.	72,507,500	Oct. 15, 1901 1½	167⅞ Sep. 4	157½ Nov. 4	158 Nov. 12, 1901
..	..	Am. Tobacco	54,500,000	Nov. 1, 1901 1½	144 June 8	90 May 9	138 Nov. 15, 1901
146	148	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1901 2	150 July 12	137 Jan. 2	146½ Oct. 24, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1901 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1901 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1901 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
130	140	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901 3	136 Sep. 24	120 Feb. 25	136 Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1	103¾ Jan. 9	103¾ Jan. 9	103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	20¾ Oct. 18, 1898
193	..	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	110,696,600	Sep. 25, 1901 1½	199⅞ Apr. 30	138½ Jan. 4	*195 Nov. 4, 1901
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1901 1½	136 Apr. 22	120½ Jan. 3	136 Oct. 11, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1901 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1901 1½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. & Union Traction	20,000,000	.. .. ..	20¾ May 28	12 Jan. 17	18¾ Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	Chi. & Union Traction pf.	12,600,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	60 May 28	54⅜ Feb. 11	60 June 7, 1901
30	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	3,000,000	.. .. ..	40 Nov. 11	27⅜ Jan. 7	40 Nov. 11, 1901
74	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	76½ Mar. 6	67 Aug. 7	75 Nov. 11, 1901
190	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Sep. 1, 1901 1¾	*195 May 4	*189 June 24	*189 Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1⅜ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	⅞ Oct. 31, 1900
181	184	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1901 1¾	189 May 7	166½ Feb. 16	183 July 11, 1901
74	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901 2	63 Aug. 2	56½ Jan. 30	63 Aug. 2, 1901
85¼	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1901 1¾	85¼ Oct. 15	81¼ Feb. 26	84⅜ Nov. 2, 1901
50	60	**Den. & Southwestern pf.**	2,000,000	Nov. 10, 1901 1¼	60 July 29	60 July 29	60 July 29, 1901
100	150	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901 7	130 April 1	123 Feb. 13	130 April 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901 2½	92 May 11	72½ Sep. 26	72½ Sep. 26, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Ry.	12,500,000	Sep. 1, 1901 1	82 Aug. 21	75 Oct. 29	75 Nov. 15, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901 3½	405 Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1¼	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*100 Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Den. City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	36 Apr. 30	17 Jan. 18	29½ Oct. 25, 1901
..	..	Ft. Worth & R. G.	3,108,100	.. .. ..	29 Feb. 8	25 Jan. 29	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	.. .. ..	101⅝ June 19	24⅜ Oct. 16	25 Oct. 18, 1901
98½	100½	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	13,633,300	Sep. 2, 1901 1¼	107 Aug. 5	93⅜ Mar. 4	99 Nov. 14, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1901 1½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901 3	50½ Apr. 9	50 Feb. 18	50½ Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1901 2	112 Jan. 12	100 Oct. 29	100 Oct. 29, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,900,300	Nov. 1, 1901 1¼	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*102¾ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1901 1½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*106 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*105 May 20, 1899
95	105	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Oct. 25, 1901 50c	*105½ Oct. 24	75 Jan. 8	*103¾ Oct. 24, 1901
103	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901 2	106 Mar. 30	105 Jan. 22	100 Mar. 30, 1901
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,394,600	.. .. ..	11 Aug. 14	8 Mar. 6	8 Oct. 21, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	50 Mar. 13	45 Mar. 8	50 Mar. 13, 1901
17	22	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	29 June 18	12 Jan. 8	16 Oct. 17, 1901
40	57	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901 3	62½ June 14	50½ April 26	57 Aug. 27, 1901
131	134	**Lake Erie & Western pf.**	11,840,000	July 15, 1901 2	135½ Sep. 27	106½ Jan. 21	130 Nov. 14, 1901
8½	12	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.. .. ..	22 Apr. 6	8 Oct. 12	8½ Oct. 31, 1901
60	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1901 2½	75 June 6	70 May 16	75 June 6, 1901
..	..	Morgenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1901 2½	182½ Nov. 12	151 Nov. 12	162½ Nov. 12, 1901
91	93	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1901 2	93 Sep. 18	78½ Jan. 15	91 Oct. 18, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1901 1¼	118 Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18, 1901
197	200	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1901 3½	197¼ Apr. 9	182 Jan. 12	197 Nov. 6, 1901
82	85	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1 1898 1	80 Nov. 12	75½ Oct. 26	80 Nov. 12, 1901
86	88½	Nat. Lead pf.	14,904,000	Sep. 16, 1901 1¾	93⅞ June 13	81 May 16	88½ Oct. 31, 1901
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	3½ June 9, 1901
63¾	66	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1¾	84 Mar. 21	61¼ Oct. 10	62 Nov. 9, 1901
117½	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901 5	120 Sep. 18	97 Mar. 1	115½ Nov. 13, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	.. .. ..	430 Apr. 3	420 Apr. 1	430 Apr. 3, 1901
137	140	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1¾	133 Feb. 21	133 Mar. 29	136 Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July 10, 1901 5	295 Jan. 12	294 Feb. 4	*295 Oct. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Oct. 15, 1901 1½	*173 June 5	*173 June 5	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1901 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1	†700 May 9	77¼ Jan. 21	122¾ Sep. 12, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Sep. 3, 1901 1	†..	.. .. ..	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. L.	621,900	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	7 Nov. 6, 1899
9½	10½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 10c	13 Sep. 23	6¼ Jan. 8	10⅝ Oct. 28, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,386,900	July 2, 1898 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*45 Nov. 15, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,121,200	July 1, 1901 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Sep. 2, 1901 1½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*110 June 26, 1899
..	92	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.. .. ..	94 Nov. 13	33¾ Jan. 9	88 Nov. 16, 1901
..	95	Pere Marquette pf.	10,312,200	Aug. 15, 1901 2	90 Nov. 2	83¾ Jan. 9	90 Nov. 2, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,719,950	Oct. 20, 1901 1½	109 May 27	90½ Mar. 22	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	117 May 16, 1899
106½	110	Pitts., Cln., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,940,200	July 15, 1901 2	106¾ Nov. 13	88 Jan. 4	105¼ Nov. 15, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1901 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
214	..	**Rens. & Saratoga.**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901 4	215 Oct. 25	215 Oct. 25	215 Oct. 25, 1901
..	..	Rio Grande West. pf.	867,900	Aug. 1, 1901 1¼	108 June 19	93 Feb. 16	100 July 12, 1901
139	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1901 1¼	140 Apr. 24	135 Jan. 5	137½ Sep. 24, 1901
25	26¼	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	16,941,700	July 15, 1901 1	38¼ May 2	21¼ Oct. 4	36⅜ Nov. 16, 1901
75	77	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	8,051,400	Sep. 16, 1901 1½	90 May 2	70¼ Sep. 30	76 Nov. 14, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion** certfs.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	65½ Jan. 3	59¾ Mar. 28	60 Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901 3½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1901 2½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,649,400	July 15, 1901 2½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1901 2½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*80 Apr. 9, 1900
121	123	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899 1½	129½ Jan. 29	117 May 9	121 Nov. 11, 1901
..	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	4,976,900	.. .. ..	10 Jan. 17	10 Jan. 17	10 Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 1¾	157 Sep. 10	147 Aug. 28	157 Sep. 10, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1901 ½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R.-R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1901 2½	282½ Aug. 8	278 Sep. 24	278 Sep. 24, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1901 2½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901 3½	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1901 1¼	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	120 Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. ‡Sales reported to have occurred outside the Stock Exchange at 17⅞ on Sept. 26. **Annual rate 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 1, 1901, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
A. T. & S. Fé com. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 2	Nov. 12	Dec. 13
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Chesapeake & Ohio	1*	Nov. 27	Nov. 9	Nov. 22
Chestnut Hill	1½	Dec. 4	Holders of record	Nov. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 9	Dec. 2
Germantown & Norristown	3	Dec. 4	Holders of record	Nov. 2
Hocking Valley com. (semi-annual)	1½	Jan. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 20
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 20
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 20
Norfolk & Western com.	1	Dec. 19	Dec. 3	Dec. 20
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 13
Northern Pacific pf. (final)	1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 10
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	1	Nov. 16	Nov. 5	Nov. 20
Pennsylvania (semi-annual)	2½	Nov. 30	Holders of record	Nov. 4
Pennsylvania (extra)	1	Nov. 30	Holders of record	Nov. 4
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Dec. 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 29
Detroit United Ry. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 2	Nov. 20	Dec. 3

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn)	5	Dec. 2	Nov. 16	Dec. 3
Union, Bronx (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 2	Nov. 21	Dec. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express Co. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
Adams Express Co. (extra)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
Am. Cotton Oil Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 14	Dec. 3
Am. Cot. Oil Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Dec. 16	Dec. 1	Dec. 17
American Express (semi-annual)	6*	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 30
American Express (extra)	6*	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Am. Gas Co. Phila. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 2	.....	.....
Am. Light & Traction Co. (G. C.) pf. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 3
Kinney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 3
Street Mining Co.	30c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 3
Texas Trans. Oil Co. (quarter)	1	Dec. 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 20
Consolidated Gas (Baltimore)	1½	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 15
Consol. Oil Companies of California	5	Dec. 2	Nov. 20	Dec. 3

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Glucose Sugar Refining Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 2
Glucose Sug. Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Dec. 3
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Nov. 25	Nov. 20	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Nov. 25	Nov. 20	.....
Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Laclede Gas Light Co. pf.	2½	Dec. 16	Nov. 27	Dec. 17
Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 2	Nov. 16	Dec. 3
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	3	Nov. 27	Holders of record	Nov. 7
Massachusetts Mills in Georgia	3	Dec. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 20
Montana Ore Purchasing Co. (quarter)	$1	Nov. 30	Nov. 20	.....
Montana O. Purchasing Co. (extra)	$1	Nov. 30	Nov. 20	.....
Nashua Manufacturing Co.	$15	Dec. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 21
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Jan. 16
National Biscuit Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 30	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 16	Nov. 22	Dec. 17
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 2	Nov. 22	Dec. 3
Niles-Bement Pond Co. com.	1¼	Dec. 5	Nov. 30	Dec. 6
Ohio & Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. (quarter)	1	Dec. 2	Nov. 22	Dec. 3
Ontario Silver Mining	30c	Dec. 20	Dec. 7	.....
Pacific Mills (Boston)	$50	Dec. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 21
Park Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 20	Dec. 3
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Nov. 25	Nov. 13	Nov. 26
Pressed Steel Car Co. (quarter)	1	Nov. 23	Nov. 7	Nov. 25
Standard Oil Co.	$8	Dec. 16	Holders of record	Nov. 15
U. S. Steel Corp. (quarter)	1	Dec. 20	Nov. 19	Dec. 23
Utah Consol. Copper Co.	$1.25	Dec. 10	Dec. 4	.....
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 3
York Manufacturing Co.	$15	Dec. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 20

PNEUMATIC TOOL COMBINATION.

The company is to be called the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, and will be capitalized at $10,000,000. These combined are likely to enter the consolidation: Boyer Machine Company, of Detroit; Pneumatic Tool Company, of Chicago; Pneumatic Hammer Company, of Chicago; Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, of Chicago; Little Giant Company, of Chicago; Detroit Pneumatic Tool Company, of Detroit; Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company, of Cleveland; Independent Pneumatic Tool Company, of Chicago; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Company, of Chicago; Standard Pneumatic Tool Company, of Chicago; Keller Pneumatic Tool Company, of Chicago; Philadelphia Pneumatic Tool Company, of Philadelphia; Pneumatic Tool Company, of Philadelphia; Pneumatic Tool Company, of Philadelphia;

NOV

1901

STATEMENT OF

The State Bank

as reported to the New York Clearing House for week ending the 22d day of November, 1901.

Average Amount of Loans and Discounts and Investments (not Real Estate),	$3,859,000
Average Amount of Specie	335,000
Average Amount of Legal Tender Notes and Bank Notes	168,000
Average Amount on Deposit with Clearing-House Agent	230,000
Average Amount on Deposit with other New York City Banks and Trust Companies	410,000
Average Amount of Net Deposits	**$4,698,000**

Sound, Conservative, and Accommodating.

Solicits the accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers, and offers a liberal line of credit, based upon reasonable balances and reasonable responsibility.

O. L. RICHARD, President. ARNOLD KOHN, Vice-President.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,265,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,000,000.

JOHN L. WATERBURY, President
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY

Investment Securities.

Chicago, 238 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.

We make a specialty of Mexican investments

Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Nov. 23	$1,492,045,350	$66,964,713
Nov. 16	1,704,458,580	75,605,312
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,807	69,988,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,937,103
Oct. 26	1,298,980,364	67,478,587
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	68,346,135
Sept. 28	1,314,026,307	69,577,911
Sept. 21	1,226,580,571	53,889,116
Sept. 14	1,376,946,725	79,030,703
*Sept. 7	997,339,681	60,308,405
Aug. 31	1,125,833,488	53,715,674
Aug. 24	964,503,079	46,990,948
Aug. 17	1,023,905,992	54,914,856
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,616,022
Aug. 3	1,183,155,010	78,874,142
July 27	1,251,520,071	67,322,832
July 20	1,582,096,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,531,146,455	86,506,815
*July 6	1,135,690,380	64,705,089
June 29	1,515,857,123	66,723,619
June 22	1,631,368,756	74,683,762
June 15	1,547,320,885	92,339,103
June 8	1,849,334,383	87,835,090
*June 1	1,177,423,185	61,910,345
May 25	1,481,315,591	67,625,[illegible]
May 18	2,189,416,350	92,319,150
May 11	2,353,085,385	103,949,700
May 4	2,464,025,093	77,882,423
April 27	2,187,473,597	94,306,731
April 20	2,104,502,892	76,114,764
April 13	2,148,247,459	70,964,457
April 6	1,987,724,457	69,386,377
March 30	1,610,110,895	58,432,432
March 23	1,746,810,777	85,282,000
March 16	1,444,714,961	61,679,837
March 9	1,537,967,806	83,001,024
March 2	1,392,316,767	64,934,502
*Feb. 23	1,220,760,794	65,595,700
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,147,802
Feb. 9	1,630,207,050	65,728,062
Feb. 2	1,420,397,325	61,365,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,620
Jan. 19	1,750,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,883,927,717	87,008,200
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,586,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,042,989	54,013,731
Dec. 22	1,574,108,219	61,293,354
Dec. 15	1,360,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,336
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100

*Five days.

Fidelity Trust Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL	1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,475,000

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR....
2d Vice-Pres. and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER..Sec. and Treas

DIRECTORS.

John F. Dryden,	Jerome Taylor,
Jas. W. Alexander,	J. H. Ballantine,
James H. Hyde,	Wm. N. Coler, Jr.,
Leslie D. Ward,	William H. Staake,
Thos. N. McCarter,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Edgar B. Ward,	Henry S. Redmond,
William Scheerer,	Charles A. Feick,
S. R. Jackson,	Bernard Strauss,
Uzal H. McCarter,	John C. Eisele.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.

$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely,	George G. De Witt,
Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REICHLEY, Secretary.

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.

Letters of Credit.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

Investment Securities.

Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

F. P. Moore & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 Broadway, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers

31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. BOSTON.
CHICAGO.

Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,

Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS, - - - - - - 71 BROADWAY.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Dealers in { High-Grade Investment Securities.

Cable Address, Hultch, New York. Telephone, 2770 Cortlandt.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus and Profits	3,500,000
Deposits	34,000,000

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.

Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.

Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Wm. B. Franklin, George Graham Scott, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exch.
Ellis Wainwright, Special.

Franklin, Scott & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Astor Building { 10 Wall St. Baltimore Office, 9 Pine St. 215 East German St.

DEALERS IN BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Telephone 5870 Cortlandt. Cable Address "Franscot."

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE, NO. 4820 CORTLANDT.

Letters of Credit IN Pounds Sterling AND Francs

ISSUED BY

BLAIR & CO.,

33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. cor. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 26th St. 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 18 Court St., Brooklyn.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

Members { New York Produce Exchange / Consolidated Stock Exchange } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE STOCK and BOND INVESTMENTS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

WARNER & CO.

52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk northwesterly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,188. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

KENTUCKY TROOPS RAZE STRIKING MINERS' CAMP

Capture Twenty-five Men Who Refused to Obey Court Order.

Balance of the Strikers Had Fled and Taken All the Arms and Ammunition.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—The camp of the striking union miners, a quarter of a mile from Nortonville, in the southeast part of the county, was marched upon to-day by County Judge Hall, Sheriff J. H. Hankins, and two deputies, Adj. Gen. Murray and his aides, Capts. Ellis and Gordon and two companies of the State Guard, the Madisonville Company, commanded by Capt. Powers, and the Hopkinsville Company, under Capt. Strang.

Of the 200 men that had been in camp, defying the order of County Judge Hall to move, only 25 remained when the officers and the militia descended upon their stronghold. Most of these were taken prisoners, though a few escaped. Four large tents and all the camp paraphernalia, except the arms and ammunition which had been removed before the officers appeared, were confiscated and were loaded on a freight car brought along for the purpose and brought to Madisonville.

The captured strikers are now in jail here, charged by Judge Hall with a "breach of the peace, unlawfully assembling and banding together, thereby making the camp a menace to the public peace."

The move against the camp followed the refusal of the striking union miners to break camp after an order commanding them to do so had been issued by County Judge Hall, who commanded that the union camp at Nortonville be disbanded by daybreak, Saturday, and that the campers assemble no more in the county.

After President Wood of the United Mine Workers, and Judge Yost, chief counsel for the union, demonstrated their intention not to heed the orders of the court, and defied the officers, declaring that they "would not move until they were moved," Judge Hall called on Adjt. Gen. Murray, and the two companies of State Guards, from Madisonville and Hopkinsville, that were here, to help him disband the camp. The plans for carrying out the order were completed last night.

A special train left Madisonville this morning, carrying the county officials and the militia. The train took the siding at Nortonville, and Judge Hall, and the Sheriff and his deputies got into conveyances previously ordered for the trip, and drove to the camp, a quarter of a mile distant. On arriving at the camp, it was found that all the men save twenty-five or thirty had left, taking with them all the arms and ammunition. All who were present Judge Hall ordered at once arrested.

When the time came to remove the prisoners to the train, they refused to budge, saying the officers would have to move them, which one of the deputies proceeded to do. Stepping down, he picked one of the men up and shouldered him. The officer was not very particular about the way he carried the prisoner, and just as he was in the act of throwing him over into the wagon, the man begged to be allowed to walk. The others, seeing that there was to be no foolishness, agreed to walk also.

One of the features of the capture was the absence of the negro members of the camp. Yesterday there were more than a hundred negroes in camp, but to-day there were none in the vicinity of Nortonville or the camp, until after the arrests had been made. It was evident from the condition in which the camp was found that a visit by the authorities was expected very soon.

COL. LYNCH MAY BE TRIED FOR TREASON.

New Member of Parliament for Galway Will Be Arrested If He Goes to England.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A correspondent writes to The Times stating that after Col. Arthur Lynch, the new member of Parliament for Galway City, had vaunted his intention of presenting himself in the House of Commons and defying the Speaker, his relatives took steps to ascertain what would be done if he came to England.

The reply they received was to the effect that Col. Lynch would immediately be tried for treason, in bearing arms against the King.

TO CONCILIATE THE ALBANIANS.

Shakir Pasha, Appointed Governor of Skutari, an Able Man.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Constantinople to The Times announces that Shakir Pasha has been appointed Governor of Skutari.

This appointment, says The Times's correspondent, implies the substitution of moral influences for the futile coercive measures which the Sultan has been afraid to render effective. Shakir, who has been in daily contact with the Albanians of the Imperial Guard, will inform their kinsmen of the Sultan's benevolence and preach reciprocity. Shakir is an able, upright, and tactful man.

PLAY BY VASSAR STUDENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—"A Scrap of Paper" was the play presented at Vassar College last night.

Miss Clara Cross had the rôle of Prosper Couramont, the hero. Miss Stoddard was Mlle. Suzanne, and the part of the jealous "old bear," Baron de la Glaciere, was played by Miss Elsa White. Miss Merritt was Brisemouche, while Miss Upstegrove was Anatole, and Miss Sutphin took the part of Mlle. Zenobie, and Miss Kauffman that of Mathilde. The scenery was good.

Work on the Greek play to be produced at the college in the Spring has already begun. A comedy, "The Birds" of Aristophanes, has been selected. The audience is to be supplied with English translations. The presentation is to be given out of doors, and will follow as far as possible the methods of the ancient Greek productions. There will be a large chorus, and it is expected that Prof. Gow of the music department will compose the music especially for the occasion.

ROSEBERY BUYS A STEAM YACHT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Lord Rosebery has bought a large steam yacht, which he is sending to the Mediterranean. It is reported that he intends to join the vessel in the Riviera.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 10.

THE KAISER TO MAKE A GIFT TO HARVARD.

He Orders a Collection of Plaster Casts of German Stonework for the Germanic Museum.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that, as a token of interest in the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, Emperor William is having prepared for presentation to the Senate of Harvard a unique collection of plaster casts.

The casts will duplicate some of the finest German mediaeval stonework, such as the tracery in the choir of the Halberstadt Cathedral.

A REVIEW IN MARAKESH.

Picturesque Ceremony in the Palace Square Regarded as a Sign that the Sultan Is Going North.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Marakesh (City of Morocco) to The Times describes a review of some thousands of regular cavalry by the Sultan.

The review took place in the great square of the palace, inclosed by high turreted white and yellow walls, above which appear the gorgeous green roofs of the palace and the tops of olive, palm, and cypress trees, while towering beyond are the snow-clad Atlas Mountains.

On the Sultan's approach two bands played and hoarse shouts of "May God prolong the life of our lord!" rent the air. The Sultan was mounted on a gray horse, with rose silk trappings. Overhead was the imperial red velvet umbrella, crowned with a golden orb. His Majesty was dressed in pure white flowing garments.

The square was filled with wild galloping horsemen dressed in white, with colored saddles. They presented a most picturesque appearance.

The ceremony is regarded as a sure sign of the Sultan's intention to leave Marakesh shortly for the north of Morocco.

THE CAPE COLONY CAMPAIGN.

Measures to Prevent the Boers Breaking Back Into Districts from Which They Have Been Driven.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The correspondent of The Times at Pretoria says the fact that Commandants Touche, Myburgh, and Wessels have been left alone for some time in Northeast Cape Colony is adduced as a sign of relaxing British efforts in the Colony. The correspondent declares that this is only another instance of the unreasonable impatience recently manifested in regard to the progress of the war.

The mistake was once frequently made, after clearing one district, of pursuing the Boers immediately into another, and allowing them to break back into the first. To obviate this, now that he has cleared the midlands, Gen. French has been obliged to allow the enemy to remain in comparative quiet in the Barkly East district until he has made sure that they will not break west, when he will proceed against them. The building of a line of blockhouses from the north southeast to Dordrecht, which is now in progress, will, it is expected, prevent the Boers breaking west.

The columns now operating in this district, if they succeed in clearing the country, will practically free the Colony, east of the main line from Cape Town to De Aar, of Boers.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Preamble to the Measure Issued to Members of the Reichstag.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the preamble to the Tariff bill, just issued to the members of the Reichstag, is not characterized by remarkable originality or cogency as an exposition of the arguments in favor of tariff revision. The "act of salvation," as Emperor William called it, which was performed by Chancellor von Caprivi in reducing the grain duties ten years ago, is slurred over, and the period from 1880 to 1900 in the history of German commercial policy is quite arbitrarily treated as a separate epoch.

As a graceful concession, the correspondent presumes, to the Pan-Germans and other kindred spirits, the authors of the new tariff have expurgated from its terminology all foreign names of commodities which could find intelligible German equivalents.

AN EX-CITY CLERK ARRESTED.

Former Official of Ashtabula, O., Charged with Misappropriating Bonds

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Ex-City Clerk A. B. Phillips of this city is under arrest charged with illegally disposing of $10,000 worth of city bonds and appropriating the money obtained therefrom. As he has been for many years a prominent local business man the affair has created a sensation.

It seems that in January, 1896, the City Council passed an ordinance authorising the issue of the bonds. A Cincinnati firm bought them. They were properly signed and sent to that firm, but they, in accordance with their custom, insisted that the bonds be made out on their own blanks. Accordingly new bonds were made out, signed and forwarded, but the ones returned were apparently not destroyed by Phillips.

Instead, it is claimed that he disposed of them, and it has just come to light that the city has been paying interest on $10,000 instead of $10,000 for four years past, without discovering the difference. Phillips was arrested in Cleveland last night by Chief of Police Sheldon of Ashtabula and Detective Smuck of Cleveland. He was brought here and arraigned. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, and his bond was fixed at $5,000. Mr. Phillips is not at his home, but is in charge of an officer.

MISS SEYMOUR ELOPES WITH AN OLD INDIAN

Granddaughter of Late Gov. Horatio Seymour Weds a Guide.

She Is a Relative of ex-Gov. Morton—Her Parents, Discovering Couple's Plans, Finally Give Unwilling Consent.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 24.—Contented with her lot and wedded to the man of her choice, a quarter Indian with whom she eloped, Mary Ledyard Seymour, granddaughter of the late Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York, and on her mother's side a relative of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton of the Empire State, is the young mistress of a home at Marquette that is in striking contrast to the grand mansion occupied by her parents' family.

Her marriage marks the culmination of a romance unusually sensational because of the central figures concerned. A few years ago Horatio Seymour, Jr., in charge of extensive interests of Grassey's Michigan Land and Iron Company, and prominent not only in business and social circles in this section of the State, but in society in New York City, where he spends the Winters, engaged Henry Starnould, aged about sixty-five, to take charge of his camp in woods and to act as a guide for his son and daughter on expeditions in wilderness.

A warm attachment was formed between the girl and guide, in spite of great disparity in their ages. At last a wedding was decided upon. As both of them realized that the Seymour family would oppose this step, an elopement was carefully planned. Secretly the couple boarded the train for Saranga, where Starnould had relatives, and where it was intended to take out a license and be married.

It happened, however, that a friend of Seymour's was on the train, as was also Sheriff Will. Suspecting a runaway match, the former called the attention of an officer, who closely questioned the couple. The Sheriff ascertained that an elopement was indeed in progress. He placed the girl under arrest. Arriving at Houghton, Mich., he took the prospective bride to his residence and immediately informed her parents as to her whereabouts.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour arrived on the first train, and an affectionate meeting took place. All appeals, however, failed to move the daughter, who held to her decision to wed the man she had chosen. Following the appeals of Starnould, the marriage was permitted, and reluctant consent was given by the parents, inasmuch as the young lady was of legal age. That afternoon father, mother, sweetheart, and lover returned to Marquette and were married at the home of the bride's parents.

Owing to the prominence of the bride and the Seymour family and to the humble station of the groom, the affair created a sensation throughout Northern Michigan. The husband is forty-five years older than his young wife, is an expert land looker and woodman. He was a widower and has two sons older than his bride.

GERMAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

French Comment on the Outbreak—Kitchener Denies a Story About British Troops' Barbarity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes and contrasts two articles, in the Journal des Débats and the Temps respectively, on the subject of the German attacks on Mr. Chamberlain for his Edinburgh speech.

The article in the Journal des Débats is calm and moderate. It traces in the attacks profound hostility to Great Britain on the part of the Germans and concludes that the Boer war is only the occasion, not the cause, for the display of Anglophobia, which existed before the outbreak.

The Temps, on the other hand, is so devoted to the Boer cause that, in attacking Great Britain, it minimizes, while not excusing, the German proceedings in the invasion of 1870. It adds that when Mr. Chamberlain compares the conduct of the British troops in the South African war with the acts of the soldiers of any other nation he insults the whole people.

The Vienna Vaterland, quoted by the correspondent of The Times in the Austrian capital, says:

"Just at the moment when the agitation in Germany against the barbarism and brutality of the English in the South African war has reached a climax, it is proved by judicial sentences that, in the midst of peace, Polish children under German rule are subjected to sanguinary ill-treatment, and that Polish parents, guilty only of protesting, are thrust into prison."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—With reference to the story that the British placed Boer women and children in front during the fighting at Gras Pan on June 6, when Gen. De Wet's convoy was captured—a story which has been spread broadcast on the Continent as an example of British barbarity—The Daily Mail sent a dispatch of inquiry to Lord Kitchener, who replied as follows:

"The statement is absolutely untrue and devoid of all foundation. One child was killed and one woman and one child were wounded by the Boers."

As the story has been prominent in the recent anti-Chamberlain campaign in Germany, The Daily Mail has telegraphed Lord Kitchener's reply to all the leading German papers.

William T. Stead, lecturing in London yesterday, said he thanked God that Germany and Europe were bold enough to call baby murder crime.

"Compared with England's conduct," Mr. Stead exclaimed, "Herod's slaughter of the innocent was saintlike. Great Britain ought to be beaten in this unjust war. In the American war we employed redskins, just as we have loosed Kafirs against the Boers, and, thank God, we were beaten."

SAVANNAH TRACTION DEAL.

Edison Electric Company of Boston Now Owns the Street Railways There and at Houston, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 24.—The street railway system of this city will pass under the control of the Edison Electric Company of Boston on Jan. 1. The Edison Company has recently acquired control of the street railways of Houston, Tex. It is the understanding that G. J. Baldwin of this city will be President of the subordinate company in control of the Houston and Savannah properties.

The Edison Company now operates a lighting plant in this city. A new local company, to embrace the lighting plant and the street railways, will be formed at once. The two plants are now capitalized at $2,287,000, and the belief is that the new capitalisation will not be more than $3,000,000. The majority of the stock of the railways was held by George Parsons of New York.

ALFRED VANDERBILT A FATHER.

Son and Heir Born to Him at His Fifth Avenue Mansion—Mother and Child Doing Well.

It was announced early this morning by Dr. Ervin A. Tucker of 110 West Fifty-seventh Street that Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt had given birth to a son at her home, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

The infant was born at 10 o'clock last night, and according to the statement of the family physician, weighs in the neighborhood of eight pounds. At 1 o'clock this morning Dr. Tucker said that both mother and infant were in the best possible condition.

Asked as to those present in the Vanderbilt residence, he said:

"I am requested not to say as to that."

Asked what other physicians were in attendance, he replied:

"I was the only physician there."

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt is the second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and inherited the greater share of his father's fortune.

Mr. Vanderbilt's wife was Miss Elsie French, the second daughter of Mrs. Francis Ormonde French. They were married at Newport on Jan. 14 last.

200 PASSENGERS MAY BE LOST.

Manila Steamer Alerta, with Some Discharged Soldiers Aboard, Believed to Have Been Wrecked.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—The local steamer Alerta, with 200 passengers, including some discharged American soldiers, from Olongapo, Subig Bay, to Manila, is believed to have been lost.

THREATEN TO KILL MISS STONE

Brigands Want the Full Ransom by Jan. 1—Mr. Dickinson at Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Sofia to the Daily Telegraph says:

"Mr. Dickinson has received no reply from the brigands to his ultimatum.

"The brigands threaten to kill Miss Stone unless the full ransom is paid by Jan. 1."

LIVED UNDER WATER FOR FIFTEEN HOURS.

The Fulton's Men Astonished to Find Storm Raging on Surface—Say They Experienced No Discomfort in the Submarine Boat.

CUTCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 24.—In the presence of a big crowd which, despite the storm, assembled to witness the emerging of the submarine boat Fulton, that craft rose from the bottom of the bay this morning at 10:30 o'clock, with all well, and greatly surprised to find there was a storm raging.

The test of the boat's staying powers was highly satisfactory, not only to the officers of the company and the naval officers present, but to those who went to the bottom in the Fulton. They report that they experienced no discomfort whatever during their more than fifteen hours of submersion.

Capt. Cable of the Holland Company, who was in command, said that, with food enough on board, the boat could have remained down for three months. Although there was but six feet of water above the turret, those on board felt nothing of the storm. Through the night there was a light rolling motion to the craft, but this was ascribed to the regular motion of the water, and not to the disturbance which was rolling the waves high on the shore.

The first those who made the trip knew of the storm was when the boat came to the surface, and began to pitch and roll in the rough water. The Fulton under her own power ran alongside the dock and tied up.

Rear Admiral Lowe and Lieut. Arthur MacArthur refuse to go into any discussion of the performance of the boat, except to say they would be satisfied to stay down longer. Their unwillingness to talk is because they are here as naval officers, and will make their report to Washington. They are, however, known to be enthusiastic over the work of the Fulton thus far. Admiral Lowe is said to have privately praised the performance of the vessel, and to have said she was not only a wonder, but doing more than was expected, and was fully 100 per cent. better than the Holland.

Members of the crew say they experienced no difficulty in breathing, and that the air was all that could be desired, and much purer and better than in an ordinary closed room, in which several persons are. Every piece of machinery worked to perfection during the night. The men ate two meals while under water, and enjoyed them. Most of them obtained three or four hours' sleep.

TO COMPETE WITH J. J. HILL.

Baltimore Men Buy New York Steamers to Run in the Alaska Trade from Tacoma.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 24.—Present indications are that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, controlled by James J. Hill, will have stiff competition on its Alaska routes not later than next Spring. With the object of shutting out competition and maintaining rates, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company three months ago acquired the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company, operated by Hugh Wallace and Dodwell & Company of this city.

About that time H. Stewart Brindley, a Baltimore steamship man, arrived here and thought he saw an opening for a competing line between Tacoma, Seattle, and Skagway. He at once started out to secure traffice contracts, visiting Ketchican, Juneau, and Skagway for this purpose. He received considerable encouragement from these towns, together with the promises of numbers of heavy shippers on Puget Sound to divide their business with his company. Mr. Brindley has since gone East to lay his plans before the Baltimore syndicate which is backing him.

Private advices received here state that he has organized the Alaska Mail Steamship Company under the laws of West Virginia, also that this company has secured steamships La Grande Duchesse and Olivette, which are now running out of New York City to Atlantic Coast ports. These steamships are to be brought around Cape Horn under their own steam, arriving here not later than March. Both are understood to be fast.

In securing his traffic contracts Mr. Brindley promised faster service than any now maintained to Alaska. The best now made to Skagway is three days, which he thought could be reduced to sixty hours. It is Mr. Brindley's intention to operate two fast boats for passengers, mail, and express service, with slower boats to handle freight.

J. J. Hill's company is now doing an enormous business, its only competition being that of the Alaska Steamship Company, whose President is Walter Oakes, son of ex-President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific.

THRILLING RESCUES OF CREWS OF SHIP AND TUG

Breeches Buoy and Ropes Used by Long Branch Life Savers.

The Big Vessel May Be All Right—Iron Pier Washed Away and a Hotel Wrecked—One Life Lost.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 24.—The full-rigged German ship which went ashore last night is the Flottbek, which was bound from New York to Plymouth, England, under command of Capt. Singler, with a cargo of white clay and mineral. All on board were rescued, and the ship lies on the sands at Monmouth Beach, apparently not much the worse for her experience. The tug Robert Hatton, which was towing her, is, as was stated yesterday, a wreck. Her crew are being cared for, and only one life was lost so far as known. This was of a man whose curiosity led him into danger. It is not yet known who he was.

Other results of the storm are that little remains of the iron pier, the United States Hotel is a wreck, and fences and windows on all sides are broken down and blown in, and many trees are uprooted.

The Hatton, which was commanded by Capt. Stark, and had a crew of seven men, picked up the ship yesterday afternoon about dark. The ship's crew numbered twenty-four men. All went well until late in the evening, when the wind attained a velocity of fifty miles an hour. The tug was unable to make headway, and the two vessels began to work in, despite their efforts. Their danger was seen from the shore, and the life savers prepared to aid them. Seeing the struggle was hopeless, and that the only chance of saving the tug was to let the ship go the hawser was cut. The ship drifted rapidly on to the shore and struck well up and close in at a point favorable for work upon her. The tug lost her rudder about the time she was freed from the ship and, driven by the gale and perfectly helpless, she drifted down the coast and close in.

She brought up against the iron pier about half way from the end, and began to pound against it. The crashing was heard by a fisherman who was at work on the shore getting his boat up out of the reach of the breakers. He tried to telephone to No. 5 station, but the crew was already out helping to aid the ship, so there was no response. The fisherman then roused others, and with a rope they went out on the pier to aid the men on the tug.

Each wave as it receded carried the Hatton away from the pier, and then as the next came rolling shoreward the heavy tug would be carried on its crest and dashed against the piling under the pier or against the steel work.

PERILOUS RESCUE WORK.

The task of rescue was dangerous not only to the men being rescued, but to those aiding them. Each time, as the tug dashed against the pier side, the rope would be hauled across her from the pier. One of the men would try to grasp the rope. It required quick action, and time after time the men missed and the tug was carried away without leaving a man behind. The rope would then be hauled up and coiled for casting, and as the tug came back it would again be thrown. When a man caught the rope he simply hung on; he could do nothing to aid himself. As the tug was carried away from the pier the man clinging to the rope would be swung clear of her, and then hurriedly hauled up on to the pier before the next wave could dash him against the piling. All the men were more or less bruised, but all were finally landed.

Meanwhile the ship had been attended to by the life savers. After several ineffectual attempts, the shot was thrown over her and caught. The whip and cable were hauled out by the crew and made fast aloft. The lifesavers had their shore anchor down, and the breeches buoy was rigged within a very short time. The taking off of the men was then begun. The ship had struck broadside on, so that the work was comparatively easy, as the roll of the ship was not so great as to interfere with the working of the lines. The men were brought ashore in quick time. The captain brought his papers with him in the buoy as it made its final trip. The ship was then left to her fate, as nothing more could be done. The men were all safely housed by four o'clock this morning in Station No. 4.

The ship can be saved if the storm does not again rise to the same fury it attained last night. She does not appear to be much injured, and is in a favorable location for the wreckers to work on her, although she will be high and dry at normal low tide.

About three o'clock this morning the iron pier broke in two. The piling and superstructure had been gradually weakened by the fearful blows of the tug as it was battered against them. About two hours after the men from the tug had been landed, Policeman Vanderbeck and several men started out along the pier to see what was going on. All of those in the party were not recognized by the officer. All had their coat collars turned up. Men owning property along the shore or who were guarding it for others were all out, and the party was made up haphazard. The man who lost his life walked out considerably in advance of the rest. The main body was led by the policeman. When about two hundred feet from the pavilion at the shore end the officer became alarmed at the breaking and swaying of the pier, and called a halt. A little further out the wreck of the tug could be heard pounding.

While the men listened in the darkness there came a ripping and tearing sound, and realizing that the pier was giving way they fled shoreward. A subsequent examination showed that the section which had been battered by the tug had been carried away. The tug had cut through and was floating down the coast. From the ocean end of the pier a man could be heard calling. There was no way of aiding him, as the gap was fully fifty feet across. Those on the shore end called to him to do the best he could till daylight. A big fire was lighted on the sands. The man was not considered in very great danger, as once before an iron pier here had the middle torn out and the sea end stood.

This morning, about a half hour or so before daylight, there was another crash heard above the roar of the storm. When daylight came it was found the pier had gone, and that only a few waving piles remained to show where it had been. It and the man on it had been swept away, even if the man lasted until the collapse came.

Of the tug very little remains. The after end lies on the beach 150 feet below the pier pavilion. Small pieces of the bow and upper works have floated ashore as far south as Point Pleasant.

The United States Hotel was wrecked early in the night. The gale started in corner of the roof, and the wind getting under it ripped almost the whole covering off and rolled it up and finally deposited it in the yard to the rear. Very little could be done to save the interior. The rain was falling in torrents. Men worked hard to get the furnishings to the points where they would be in the least danger. The rain soaked down through the ceilings and walls and deluged everything to the main floor. All the walls and ceilings may have to be torn out. The loss is estimated at $10,000 by a contractor who examined the building to-day.

Along Ocean Avenue several store fronts were blown in, and the rain beat in during the night before the openings could be boarded up. Many of the avenues are impassable owing to fallen trees and fences being blown across them. The telephone service is almost at a standstill owing to broken and crossed wires. To-night there is but one telegraph wire working out of the city.

The New York and Long Branch Railroad is blocked by a washout at Morgans. No trains have come in or gone out by that route since morning. A train was sent out this afternoon to the southward for New York to work around by Point Pleasant, Freehold, Monmouth Junction, and New Brunswick.

TERROR AT ASBURY PARK.

Many Residents Too Frightened by the Storm to Go to Bed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—When daylight dawned this morning and residents of the city could see what was going on they breathed more freely than they had done throughout the night. Hundreds had sat up, being afraid to go to bed. The storm was the worst in many years. All night long cottages rocked, and there was the continual roar of the storm made more terrifying by the crash of tree boughs and shutters and signs as they were torn away and dashed against houses.

The wind attained a velocity of seventy-miles between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, and then the register on the Post Office Building failed to work, and it is thought the wind blew much harder than that around 4 o'clock.

The surf, according to the lifesavers, was higher than at any previous time in the last twenty years. The waves dashed over the bulkheads and rolled across Ocean Avenue, and in some cases far up the avenues and streets running at right angles with the ocean.

Monster waves swept across the beach and into Wesley Lake, and piled up the water in it so that it overflowed its banks, something it has never done before since Asbury Park was established. The water from the lake poured into cellars and flowed through the streets, washing away sidewalks and rendering the neighborhood of the lake almost impassable.

The waves beating under the floor of the Asbury Avenue Pavilion started the flooring and beams under it, and to-day the pavilion was guarded to prevent foolhardy persons venturing on it. The sea end of the Asbury fishing pier is started, and so damaged it will have to be torn down and rebuilt. The fishing pier at Ocean Grove suffered almost as much.

The Metropolitan Hotel, one of the largest here, had its roof blown off, and the rain soaked down into the rooms, causing much damage. The piazzas of the Hotel Strand were torn off and the building considerably damaged. Almost every cottage seems to have suffered. Trees have been stripped of their branches, and the streets are littered with branches, wires, parts of roofs or verandas, and shutters.

SEABRIGHT'S SORRY PLIGHT.

Cut Off from Railroad Communication—Lighting Plant Destroyed.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Nov. 24.—No trains have reached this place to-day, and none may for several days. The Southern Railroad tracks are washed away about a quarter of a mile north of the Normandie Hotel. South of Seabright 1,500 feet of the roadbed is either washed away or buried under the sands washed up by the great breakers that rolled in during the night. The weather service reported a wind velocity of seventy-five miles last night.

A new inlet from the ocean to the Shrewsbury River has formed near Navesink, and an examination of it this afternoon indicates it is deep enough for the river steamers.

The ocean end of the pier belonging to Washington E. Connor has been carried away. The bulkheads in front of the cottages of W. Nelson Cromwell, C. R. Heike, J. B. Duncan, the Octagon Hotel, W. J. Riker, Gen. S. C. Earle, J. A. Scrymser, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, and Mrs. W. H. Hood were more or less torn out, and the waves, washing in on the lawns which were built behind them, ruined these, and in many cases almost reached the cottages themselves.

The wind started a corner of the roof of the Normandie Hotel, and there was some damage from water, but the main portion of the roof held.

Fifteen fishermen's boats lie along the shore, complete wrecks. The fisher's hut occupied by M. T. Ocean was undermined by the breakers and lifted from its foundation and wrecked. Ocean and the other inmates took warning in time and escaped.

Seabright is in darkness to-night. This morning, during the height of the storm, the tide flowed into the electric light plant. The fuel used is gasoline, and the waves rolling into the fire room ran into the storage tank, and the oil flowed out on top of the water. This came in contact with the lighted jets and the floating oil took fire. The flames spread and the engine room was gutted and the machinery damaged. The flames reached the generating plant and the dynamos were badly injured before the firemen managed to extinguish the blaze.

WRECKS IN THE SHREWSBURY.

Sailing Yachts and Other Craft Blown Ashore—Houseboat Sinks.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Considerable damage was done by the storm along the North Shrewsbury River this morning. The tide was four feet above ordinary high water mark, and all the steamboat and private docks were submerged.

A number of sailing yachts were blown ashore and broken to pieces. Among these were two catamarans owned by Samuel W. Morford, and a yacht belonging to Frank L. Blaisdell and Robert Clay. Boats owned by Augustus Haviland, the boat-builder, were dashed to pieces, Haviland's dock and flot were broken up, and the wreckage washed ashore, badly damaging three new iceboats, owned by Haviland, Jacob Cornwell, and Charles Foxwell. E. E. Roberts's stone bulkhead was broken to pieces.

The family of Capt. John White, who live in a houseboat, were obliged to seek quarters on land on account of the boat springing a leak and sinking.

HAVOC AT KEYPORT.

Scores of Sloops and Smaller Craft Dashed Ashore and Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

KEYPORT, N. J., Nov. 24.—This place has suffered more to-day from tide and wind than ever before in its history. The tide rose until the docks along the water front were several feet below the water. More than a hundred large sloops were in Keyport harbor, besides a large number of smaller craft. Owners of the vessels stood upon the shore this morning and were powerless to save their property, as the vessels dragged their anchors and burst from their moorings.

The tide and wind swept oyster boats and handsome sloops in a wrecked mass upon the shore and meadows. In the Golden Gate, a large sloop owned by Capt. William E. Woolley of this place, was dashed upon the shore here, and crashed through a large storehouse building owned by Bauer & Hopkins. Many of the vessels, after striking the docks and different obstacles, were sunk at the mouth of Matawan Creek. Twenty-six sloops found their fate upon the sandy beach of Cliffwood shore. From the mouth of Matawan Creek along the Keyport shore and on down the Raritan shore as far as Sandy Hook the beach is strewn with the wreckage of many vessels. Storehouses, docks, and bath houses were lifted from their foundations and carried away with the tide.

Capt. George M. Tilton, Jr., of this place was one of the heaviest losers. Two large sloops, the William H. Phillips and the Emma Jean, belonging to him, were cast ashore and completely wrecked. Two other sloops belonging to Tilton were washed ashore, but not so badly damaged. Thomas Brown's dock at Lockport was almost completely wrecked by the tide. Two handsome sloops were dashed against Brown's dock and now lie upon the shore complete wrecks. From the mouth of Oyster Creek looking up Matawan Creek a dozen or more large sloops can be counted as they lie in a wrecked condition upon the beach and meadows.

Capt. William E. Woolley, one of the oldest resident water men here, said: "It was the worst storm that Keyport has experienced within my remembrance. The damage caused by the blizzard of 1888 can in no way be compared with this. The tide rose nearly two feet higher than I have ever seen it before."

THE CITY SWEPT BY A NORTHEAST GALE

Heavy Tide Overflows East and West River Fronts.

Great Damage Done in Manhattan, the Bronx, Along the Staten Island and Brooklyn Shores and Up the Sound.

The northeast gale, that started to blow in this neighborhood Saturday evening, did not abate to any appreciable extent, until well in the afternoon of yesterday. Its maximum velocity was nearly sixty miles an hour. It blew with unabated fury all night Saturday and yesterday morning, paralyzing navigation, and necessitating the staying inside or outside the Hook, as the case might be, of whatever craft that was caught. The gale was accompanied by considerable rain.

Not only the winds made life miserable from a marine standpoint, but the tides as well. According to veteran mariners long familiar with everything that has to do with New York Harbor, a tide such as has not been seen in these parts in nearly a score of years washed upon the shores of the city and nearby islands yesterday morning. It swept over the Battery wall, deluged the piers along the river fronts, finally ending in the cellars under the houses on South, West, and other affected streets, soaking and in many cases ruining, the merchandise or other things contained in them.

OUTSIDE THE HOOK.

Outside the Hook, where the storm raged with greatest fury, sailing craft stood the force of the gale as best they could, in most cases trusting to luck, pure and simple, in weathering it, while ocean steamships, among them the Cunarder Campania and the Holland-America liner Ryndam, two of the largest in the world, let their anchors down in the turbulent waters, not daring to attempt making the harbor until the storm subsided.

It was not quite 10 o'clock Saturday night when the Campania arrived off the lightship at Sandy Hook. There she remained until noon yesterday, when she got under way and passed inside the Hook, reaching her dock at the foot of Gansevoort Street about four hours later.

Capt. Walker of the Campania, when his ship was docked, said that the only damage the liner had suffered was the loss of her starboard anchor and about 540 feet of chain Saturday night. The gale outside was nothing less than a hurricane, he said, and though the Campania did not remain in the same position long while it lasted, she nevertheless weathered it splendidly, most of the passengers managing to get a little sleep now and then, despite her rolling. The Ryndam made the harbor shortly after the Campania, following her up the bay in about an half hour.

Off the Quarantine station the waves were so high and the wind so fierce that the doctors there did not attempt boarding any vessel until well along in the afternoon. The French steamship Panama and the little fruiter Donald, from Jamaica, were two of the ships that remained in Quarantine for hours awaiting the permission of the health authorities to come up the bay.

In Manhattan the greatest damage, of course, was along the streets fronting on the rivers and in the subway. On West Street produce merchants were busy bailing the water out of their cellars, while several boys had a gay time paddling around in the water-covered streets. From Warren Street to Park Place, on West Street, the shops, saloons, and restaurants were flooded. A restaurant at 105 West Street was so completely surrounded with water that the proprietor was unable to get to it when he arrived to open up early in the morning.

The Fall River steamer in arriving at Pier 18, at the foot of Murray Street, had to keep her passengers on board owing to the water, which was about two feet deep, that flooded the street outside. Many came ashore as a last resort in boats, and even these were obliged to stand on the seats to keep dry.

ANGRY AT SEWER DEPARTMENT.

Many of the proprietors of the produce houses and saloons and restaurants were angry at the way they had been treated by the Sewer Department. The sewer at 106 West Street is below the tide level, and when the tide is out the air in the vicinity is full of a foul smell, and when the tide is in their cellars are flooded. At Laight and West Streets a wide sheet of water was furnishing amusement for a gang of small boys, who were paddling about in it on planks. A little further down another crowd were playing water polo with a football.

On Varick Street the paving had been taken up, and the car horses time and again went up to their knees in mud.

Along Broadway several windows were blown out, and here and there a dilapidated sign gave evidence of the strength of the storm in the city proper.

Off the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, in the North River, at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning, Policeman John H. Wood noticed a barge in serious trouble. He sent word to Pier A, and the fireboat Zophar Mills hastened to the rescue. When the policeman noticed the barge in trouble, it seemed that they had tried to anchor and had fouled on a river cable. As the waves washed over them, they were thrown about in a way showing them to be helpless. Later they mastered their difficulties in some way inexplicable to the policeman and went on their way. The fireboat arrived to find that there was no work of rescue to be done.

The barge was the Andrews, a coal carrier, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. She came near foundering, her cargo having shifted after a particularly heavy buffet of the waves. This was remedied later by another wave, which righted her.

In the East River there was a serious amount of damage, due to a tide which river men insist has never been equalled in their experience. The lighthouse on the north end of Blackwell's Island, usually high above flood tide, was wrapped in spray, the platform of the house being but little above the water. The entire north side of the island was flooded at 9 o'clock, and several small frame buildings were carried away.

In the upper west side the greatest damage was in the rapid transit tunnel, the excavations extending through Lenox Avenue north from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to the Harlem River. The J. C. Rogers Company are the contractors of this work. A trench from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street up Lexington Avenue to One Hundred and

way. The Broadway cars were not affected, and the passengers were again transferred to them.

The first tie-up occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning, and lasted until 10 A. M. Everything ran smoothly until about 4 in the afternoon, when the power gave out again, and cars were brought to a standstill for nearly an hour.

Under the present system of running the underground trolley cars the power is transmitted to the cars by the means of channel rails placed under the ground. The plow of the car, which runs through the slot in between the tracks, has two copper brushes attached to it, which are brought in contact with the channel rails, and thereby transmit the electricity to the motors of the car. If water at any time fills the subway under the trolley slot and reaches the channel rails it causes a ground connection, and the electricity runs off into the earth.

The Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are supplied with power from Canal Street down to the Battery by the power house at 13 Front Street. Early yesterday morning the high tide and the rain caused the sewers to back up and fill the subway in front of the power house, where the main connecting wires are. This caused the electricity to flow away into the water and stopped the cars. A gang of twenty-five men were at once put to work pumping out the subway, and, after six hours' work, succeeded in getting the water out.

The only place that the Broadway line was affected by the action of the water was at a spot just a little above Wall Street. There is a sewer here, and the water backing up caused a small loss of power, but did not materially affect the running of the cars.

BROOKLYN CAR TRAFFIC IS GREATLY IMPEDED.

Storm Damages Trolley Wires and Cripples Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light Service—Heavy Losses.

In Brooklyn yesterday the storm caused much damage to property, interrupted traffic on the trolley lines, and crippled the electric light, telephone, and telegraph services. All day reports of damage by wind and rain were received at local Police Headquarters from all sections of the borough. Many fine trees, some of them landmarks in different parts of town, were felled by the gale. Cellars were flooded by the breaking of sewer mains, and many dangerous holes in the streets were caused by the caving in of the pavements. The greatest damage done by the wind was in the suburbs, where the gale had freer play than in the built-up sections of the borough.

Travel on several of the street car lines was blocked by the breaking and falling of wires. At Park and Claremont Avenues a big tree which was blown down fell upon and broke the trolley wires on Park Avenue, causing a suspension of traffic on that line and the Vanderbilt Avenue line for about an hour. At Court and Pacific Streets a broken trolley wire set fire to a pole, causing it to burn through and fall to the street. This caused a long delay to trolley traffic on Court street. Fallen wires and trees also caused delays to travel on the Smith Street, Marcy Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Liberty Avenue, and Flushing Avenue lines.

The breaking of many wires badly crippled the electric-light service in several sections of the borough yesterday morning, Flushing Avenue, between Navy Street and Washington Avenue being in darkness for several hours. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company had a big force of men out all day repairing broken wires in different parts of the borough.

Sewer mains burst in Forty-eighth Street near Hamilton Avenue, in Fifty-sixth Street near Third Avenue, in Eighty-sixth Street near Third Avenue, in Forty-seventh Street near Sixth Avenue, in Driggs Avenue, and at other points. Dangerous holes in the pavements were reported at Classon Avenue and Monroe Street, in Clermont Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, at Fourth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, North First Street and Driggs Avenue, in front of 307 Prospect Place, and in many streets in the suburbs.

Among the trees blown down were three large ones in Prospect Park. Other trees reported down were at Liberty and Georgia Avenues, in front of 162 Washington Avenue, at Cropsey and Harway Avenues, in front of 240 High Street, in front of 38 Downing Street, at Eighth Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, in front of 109 Bergen Street, and at Vermont Street and Glenmore Avenue.

A wire from which an electric light was suspended in front of a clothing store at 238 Atlantic Avenue broke, and the falling lamp smashed a big plate glass window.

William Spellman, fourteen years old, of 945 De Kalb Avenue, while walking on De Kalb Avenue, near Throop, was struck by a falling electric wire and received a shock from the current. He was attended by a physician and taken to his home.

A number of small sailboats anchored in Jamaica and Gravesend Bays were torn from their moorings by the gale and driven ashore. Several of them were capsized and sunk.

Serious trouble was experienced with the police telephone service because of broken wires. For a time communication was cut off between local headquarters and the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, and Eightieth Precincts. During the day about three hundred complaints of damage by the storm were received from different parts of Brooklyn.

The steamship Bussorah, which came in a week ago laden with dates and licorice from Asia, had a typical experience as the result of tide and wind. A large part of the Bussorah's cargo of dates had been landed on the walk outside the pier. The tide when it came up flooded the pier, and then, washing to the street beyond, rose above and ruined the dates.

A quantity of licorice that also had been landed was melted in the water, which in receding had a decidedly peculiar smell for harbor water. At other points along the Brooklyn frontage the piers were flooded, and cellars of stores, with their contents, badly if not totally ruined.

TWO MEN DROWNED IN QUEENS.

Tried to Rescue a Boathouse That Had Washed Away.

Two men were drowned as a result of the storm in Queens Borough. They were John F. Dougherty, forty-one years of age, of Farmers Avenue, Springfield, and William Rae, twenty-one years of age, of Spring Avenue and Merrick Road, Springfield. Both were married. They, with others, had a boathouse on the inlet from Jamaica Bay known as Thurston's Creek. During the height of the storm yesterday morning the boathouse was lifted from its piling and was carried out into the bay.

Dougherty and Rae, with John Lewis Stringer, Jesse Watts, Alfred Higbie, and William Coler, put out in a sixteen-foot boat with the intention of towing the house back to the shore. In some manner the boat upset, and all six were thrown into the water. Dougherty and Rae were drowned, but the others managed to reach the boathouse and cling to it until it floated ashore later in the day. The bodies of the two men drifted ashore about 5 o'clock last night, six hours after they were drowned.

The Long Island Railroad's service was interfered with to some extent during the early part of the day, by a washout at Queen's Village, and another at Flushing Bridge and Whitestone Junction. The latter disabled the Whitestone service all day. There was some damage to the roadbed at a point between Hammells and Far Rockaway, and that section of the service had to be cut down until evening. Along the Rockaway shores there was a very high tide, and the streets and the low lands were flooded, but apparently no great damage had been done up to last evening.

The high tide in the East River caused the water to back into Front Street, and everything in the neighborhood of the Long Island Railroad's Thirty-fourth Street ferry was under water. While the ferryboat Rockaway was making the ferry slip in Long Island City at 7 o'clock yesterday morning the tide was so high that in pitching on the waves the overhang of the boat caught on top of the spiling, and the boat hung there. The tug Nassau hauled her out of her dangerous position.

At North Beach considerable damage was done to the boardwalk. The buildings close to the water were also flooded, and in some of them the floors were badly damaged. The dock at the Meyers Clubhouse was destroyed, as was that at Ray's Clubhouse. The dock and float of the Williamsburg Yacht Club was carried away. All the boats which had been hauled out were reached by the tide, and carried into Flushing Creek and many of them wrecked and sunk. The North Beach Pumping Station was flooded and the fires put out. The bathing beach was badly torn, and the damage is estimated at $25,000. The big pier seems to have stood the pounding it was subjected to without damage, although minor repairs will probably have to be made

HEAVY LOSS AT CITY ISLAND.

Shipyards' Damage May Reach $100,000—Fort Schuyler's Sea Wall Gone.

Wreckage and stranded vessels tell the tale of the fury of the storm that struck the region above the Bronx. There is a schooner aground on Riker's Island, high and dry, with two great holes in her bows, and another schooner is badly damaged on the shores of Pelham Bay. There is the wreck of a big brig on Hog Island, and all along the shore there are the battered and bruised remains of what were costly skiffs, launches, and catboats.

Roofs of houses have been blown away and high chimneys thrown to the ground. Windows have been blown out. Telegraph and telephone wires are tangled along the highways. Frame houses are scattered here and there. James B. Horton, eighty-five years old, comes forward to say that he never witnessed such a storm. It is impossible to estimate the damage done. It counts into the many thousands. As yet there has been no loss of life reported.

From late Saturday night until yesterday afternoon the people above and about Hell Gate, and especially on City Island, did not have a chance to sleep. The wind roared about their homes at a terrific velocity, and the men of the families were about saving what they could from the storm. Added to the great strength of the wind was the tide, higher than many can remember. City Island for a long time was cut off from the rest of the world by wind and tide. Main Street on the island was flooded by rushing water from two to three feet deep. Those who went to church went there in rowboats propelled often by men in rubber boots.

The greatest damage is believed to have been to the shipyards. Wood's, Robinson's, and Jacobs's have an estimated combined loss of $100,000. The yachts in Pelham Bay dragged anchor, and the sailors, drenched with the big waves that swept over decks, struggled through the night against the rising tide for safety from the lee shore.

At Jacobs's shipyards Charles Bayliff, the watchman, said that the damage had been very heavy, and that only through the exertions of extra men, hastily hired, was it possible to save some of the fine yachts there in Winter quarters. The Amorita and the English cutter Esther, several times threatened to float away, although they were quartered high above what had been believed to be the reach of any possible flood tide.

It is impossible to estimate the damage done at Fort Schuyler. The officers there are not prepared to state just what the damage is, but acknowledge that it must be close to or perhaps above $25,000. Seventy-five feet of the sea wall which was erected by the Government at great expense, is gone, completely disintegrated and washed away by the huge waves that dashed against it. Several of the intrenchments for the new guns are gone. The parade ground was under deep water from 8 o'clock in the morning until noon, and during that time the fort was an island, the waters having risen over the neck of ground to the rear of the fort. The cellars of the barracks were floded and a large amount of stores were destroyed.

The Union Street Railroad Company's tracks in many places above One Hundred and Seventieth Street were covered by several feet of water and traffic until the tide ebbed was suspended because the water of the Bronx River had flooded the fireroom of the power house at West Farms.

The Government boat Pioneer, which carries the soldiers to Hart's Island, is high on the shore near Woods' Shipyard, where she was carried from her anchorage by the tide and high wind.

The Calapoosa Club on Pelham Bay is badly damaged. The windows are gone, the bridge to the launches, the float, and all but the clubhouse itself have been washed away.

Lobauer's Bay View Hotel, Pelham Bay, is so badly damaged that the owner places his loss at $5,000. The dock runway and a number of boats were carried away by the flood, and the building itself is so undermined by the waves that it has settled on one side to a degree which will mean its ruin if the wind continues through the night.

STATEN ISLAND SWEPT BY THE FURIOUS GALE.

Vessels of All Kinds Washed Ashore, Houses Unroofed, Trees Blown Down, and Great Damage Done.

Never before in many years did such a severe storm visit Staten Island as that which struck the north and east shores yesterday morning, and carrying in its wake damage to the amount of several thousands of dollars. Trees were uprooted, houses unroofed, signs blown down, and small craft of all kind were washed ashore on the beaches from the north to the south shores of the island. Fortunately no one is reported killed or injured.

The storm began its fury shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a gale. The first damage reported was at Clifton, a large dock was undermined, and 600 tons of coal, owned by the Richmond Ice Company, was swept overboard and lost. Strong chains had to be placed around an engine of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company at Clifton to keep the engine from going overboard. The siding on which it was standing was undermined.

The Staten Island Electric Company's terminal at South Beach was undermined, and the track hung suspended in the air, and it was late in the afternoon before the damage was repaired and traffic resumed.

Not in years has the tide been so high along the North and South shores. The J. P. Harvis, a large three-masted schooner that was anchored at Bechtel's dock at Stapleton and was fully exposed to the storm, began to ride heavily, and shortly before 5 o'clock pulled the pile to which she was moored and drifted stern on to the beach, near the long dock at Stapleton. Word was communicated to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company and the wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt ran up to the schooner and passed her a line which prevented the vessel from going further on to the beach. She pounded heavily for a time, but late in the day was hauled off and towed to a place of safety.

The Jacob A. Stamler, the floating hotel of John R. Arbuckle, and the schooner yacht Gitana, also owned by Mr. Arbuckle, were also having trouble. Directly opposite was the coast survey steamer Manises, and in front of the Stamler was the canal boat J. H. Westcott. Suddenly the Stamler broke adrift, and before her crew could get out an extra line was drifted across the basin, carrying the Gitana with her. The Gitana swung around and her boom swept the cabin of the Westcott clear from the deck and dropped it on the dock. The Captain and his wife were in bed at the time, but escaped injury. Carried by the strong wind the Stamler continued on across the basin, driving the Gitana before her, and the bowsprit of the yacht fouled the cabin of the Manises and ripped it from stern to bow. The yacht suffered much damage, and it will take several thousand dollars to repair Manises. The Stamler escaped uninjured. When the Stamler broke loose her lines did not part, but she pulled the piles from the dock to which she had been fastened. The tide in the basin was about ten feet high, the highest known in that section for years.

Martino's dock near Tompkinsville suffered damage by the pile drivers owned by the Degnon-McLean Company breaking from their moorings at Tompkinsville and crashing into the dock. Two of the pile drivers came together with such force that the crash was heard some distance away. The increasing tide lifted them over the embankment of the Rapid Transit Railroad and they were totally wrecked. The high timbers of the drivers, twelves inches square, were splintered and twisted like matches. The third driver became wedged between the dock and pounded itself to pieces.

The railroad track was strewn with wreckage for half a mile, and it was 1 o'clock in the afternoon before the wrecking crew had the tracks cleared. The damage to the pile drivers will amount to about $6,000. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Ferry Company boats experienced considerable trouble in making their landings at St. George.

The north shore of Staten Island came in for its portion of the storm, and at New Brighton and Snug Harbor the gale was severe. An unknown two-masted schooner went ashore early in the morning at West New Brighton, and after a portion of her cargo had been taken off she was pulled from the rocks apparently none the worse for her experience.

At the foot of Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, stood an unused barn owned by the Laforge estate. This building was blown down and is a wreck. A twenty-six foot steam launch, the property of J. P. Folan, was carried ashore on the rocks, and is a total loss to the amount of $300.

The shed at Shooters' Island, in which the schooner yacht for the German Emperor is being constructed by Townsend & Downey, was blown down, but the yacht escaped injury.

The crew of the gasoline launch Ripple had an experience shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The launch is used as a ferryboat between Shooters' Island and Mariners' Harbor. The boat left the island at 6 o'clock, and was in charge of Frederick Euler, who was at the wheel. On the boat were Albert Christopher, John Ethrop, William Turner, and John Wemple. The tide was running high. When the frail craft was near the Staten Island shore, the engine refused to work, and the boat was at the mercy of the sea and wind. It was finally driven on the rocks. The crew were unable to leave the vessel on account of the heavy surf, and staid on the boat until 11 o'clock, when they were rescued by a party of men from Elm Park. These men had to wade in the water out to the boat and carry the shipwrecked men ashore on their backs. The Ripple was caught in the tide and hurled high and dry on the beach within a few hundred feet of the street. To float the boat again a trench will have to be dug to the water's edge.

WOMAN BLOWN INTO STREET.

Trampled On by a Team of Horses and Her Leg Broken.

While waiting for a car at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday, Jane Brosen, twenty-seven years old, of 1,423 First Avenue, was blown from the sidewalk into the street, where she was trampled on by a team of horses. Her left leg was broken, and she was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital in an ambulance.

She had been standing at the corner for several minutes when a gust of wind carried her off her feet and into the street. John Dempsey of 344 East Fifty-fifth Street, was driving a team of horses owned by George Stumpp, a florist of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Before he could stop the team the woman was under the hoofs.

Joseph Lorria of 406 Second Avenue, ran into the street and dragged her to the sidewalk. An ambulance was summoned and she was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital by Dr. Goldsmith.

TELEGRAPH WIRES WORKING.

Companies Say that Not Much Damage Was Done.

The telegraph companies did not feel the effects of the storm yesterday morning to the extent which usually follows a severe wind storm. The most damage was done along the Jersey coast and in a few more remote districts, where sleet accumulated on the wires.

Mr. Howells, Sunday Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said yesterday that local wires were in fairly good condition and communication was not entirely cut off at any point. The wires affected most were those in the Pocono Mountains near Stroudsburg, Penn. The poles and wires were there broken down for some distance.

F. D. Giles, assistant night manager of the Western Union wires, said last night that some of the wires in the immediate locality were working badly, but the few places where communication was cut off were unimportant stations not open for business on Sunday, and the damage would be repaired before the offices open this morning. The long distance wires, he said, were intact and in good working order.

J. J. Whalen, night manager for the Postal Telegraph Company, said last night that the Postal wires had not been affected by the storm. The local wires, as well as the long distance ones, were all in use last night, as if no storm had occurred.

THE FLOOD CAUSES A FIRE.

Water Slakes Lime in Harlem Hospital Stable and Starts Blaze.

The flood yesterday was the cause of a fire in the ambulance stable of the Harlem Hospital. This stable is about 100 yards from the hospital and right beside the One Hundred and Twentieth Street pier. In it were a number of barrels of unslaked lime used about the Harlem Morgue, which is but a short distance from the stable. In a lean-to structure next the stable is kept a score of pine boxes and coffins for use at the hospital and in the morgue. The morgue itself is built on to the lean-to shed.

Early in the morning hospital employes saw the water was going into the ambulance stable. The horses and vehicles were taken to a dry stable and a place of safety. But no one thought of the unslaked lime. An hour later it was seen that the roof of the stable and of the shed built on to it were ablaze. The Fire Department was called out. The firemen found water over two feet deep in the stable, and the lime sizzling and boiling up through it. All around above the waterline the stable frame was burning.

The firemen waded into it, however, and then found to their surprise and consternation several coffins floating about. They supposed that the caskets contained bodies. They turned all their attention to the rescuing of the coffins until informed that they were all empty. Then they turned their hose on the stable and put the fire out. There were two bodies in the morgue, but the water did not rise sufficiently high to reach them. At no time was the hospital in any danger. The damage was about $500.

YACHTS ARE WRECKED AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Great Damage Done to Clubhouses and Fine Lawns—Loss Fully $50,000.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The storm damage here was very severe. The wind blew directly out of the east, and while this was along shore, for the rest of the Sound towns it was directly into Echo Bay and New Rochelle Harbor, which face the eastward. Almost every boat at anchor in the two bays dragged its anchor, but owing to the lateness of the season only a few were wrecked.

The worst feature of the storm was the setting adrift of some big house-moving timbers from Harrison Island. The house of the New Rochelle Yacht Club was recently moved from Hudson Park to Harrison Island. In the work some big timbers 12 by 12 inches and 60 feet long were used. These were piled up about ten feet above the high water mark. The high tide last night reached them and carried them into the Sound. Not more than half of them have been accounted for between this place and City Island, so that the rest are probably adrift on the Sound. Should any of the big night boats hit one of them end on the danger of serious results would be very great. The sea is too rough to allow a search of the Sound for the timbers.

The storm began to become severe about 9 o'clock last night and reached its height about 2 o'clock this morning. It began to abate at noon to-day. In Echo Bay the new addition to the New Rochelle Rowing Club's house was carried away. Besides washing away the big timbers, the waves rose into the yacht club house on Harrison Island and the lower floor was damaged and buckled. Everything on the lower floor was afloat. About a dozen members of the club were forced to spend the night in the swaying and half-wrecked building. They went out about 8 o'clock to put out extra anchors for the boats at the anchorage and could not return to the city. Their friends on shore spent an anxious night, fearing they had been drowned.

The docks and floats at Hudson Park were wrecked largely by the dashing against them of some of the big timbers from Harrison Island. On Echo Island the waves rose until they reached the poultry houses of C. Oliver Iselin, and much of his fancy poultry was drowned. The runways were carried away, and some of the houses broken and wrecked. Some of them were carried bodily away and floated ashore on Glen Island during the morning, with the fowls still alive in them.

The sea walls along the front of the H. M. Potter and O. N. Potter places were eaten into by the waves. Their loss is about $5,000. The Iselin sea wall stood the strain. The waves dashed into the gardens of Adrian Iselin, Jr., and some portions of them were under six feet of water, and this afternoon the receding water left the gardens strewn with debris. The old N. H. Potter homestead, near the home of Mr. Iselin, was flooded. It is occupied by H. T. Wickes. There were four feet of water in the dining room, and the furniture floated about. The basement is still full of water.

The yawl Peggie, property of F. S. Hastings, son-in-law of E. C. Benedict, was wrecked. She had been brought from Greenwich last week and was to have been taken out at the Huntington ship yards. She dragged her anchor and landed on the rocks at Hudson Park. Very little is left of her. She was valued at $3,000, and was almost new. A small yacht owned by T. H. Davis went to pieces against the Potter sea wall. One portion of her lies on the lawn twelve feet higher than the regulation high-water mark.

All the private bathing houses along Premium Point are gone, and the pieces are floating along the shore or lying far up on the lawns that last night were under water. The same state of affairs exists at Davenport Neck and Larchmont. All the fine lawns which made the shores of the two bays notable are apparently ruined. They are covered with sand and débris, and the cost to repair the washouts will be heavy. In the city and suburbs trees were blown down, wires broken, and much damage done generally. It is estimated that along the water front the loss is fully $50,000.

HAVOC AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Property Damaged to the Extent of $30,000—Jetties Washed Away.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 24.—The severest storm in years visited this city early this morning, and damage to the amount of $30,000 or more was done. The rain was accompanied by high winds that drove the waves over the boardwalk, and in places the streets were flooded for a considerable distance from the beach. Above Atlantic Avenue the full force of the gale was felt, and here the recently built ocean promenade was wrecked, sections were literally lifted from the pilings and dashed forty feet landward. For a distance of a full half mile or more the waves swept all before them.

At the inlet all of the amusement places were damaged. The bulkhead was completely submerged, and the trolley tracks were covered with sand and water or inundated. All the trolley, telephone, telegraph, and electric light wires and poles are down in the upper section of the island. Hundreds of feet of jetties built of tons of rock, pine trees, and heavy timber have been washed away, and the places they were supposed to protect suffered from the pounding of the waves.

At the Royal Palace Hotel, at the end of Pacific Avenue, the waves broke over the boardwalk and carried away several square yards of the lawn. The house of John McPherson, near St. Katherine Place, in front of which a ten-thousand-dollar jetty has just been built, was in danger of being upset as the waves dashed up against it.

Many streets up town are flooded. In some places rows of houses were completely surrounded by water, and families sought safety in higher portions of the city. Wagons pressed into service to remove the people had to go through water above the horses' knees.

DAMAGE IN JERSEY CITY.

Telegraph and Electric Light Wires Blown Down, Streets Flooded.

The storm did considerable damage of a minor character in Jersey City, principally the result of the high wind. Prostrated signs and scuttles that had been blown from roofs attested the severity of the gale, but no person was injured. Telegraph and electric light wires were also blown down, and as a result the Postal Telegraph Company was compelled to suspend business entirely during the afternoon, not having a wire. The damage was partly repaired, and the company was able to resume business in the evening. The Western Union was more fortunate, as only a portion of its local line was put out of service. A large part of the city was without electric lights, and had to depend on the old-fashioned gas lamps.

The east wind, as usual, banked up the water in Harsimus Cove, south of Pavonia Avenue, and flooded the approach to the Erie Ferry, making it impassable. Trolley cars of the North Jersey and North Hudson lines were compelled to stop at Barnum Street, and passengers reached the ferry by passing through the Erie Railway station. This did not cause inconvenience to many, however, the light Sunday traffic being even lighter than usual on account of the storm.

A more serious cause of inconvenience and damage was the choking of the sewers in that section of the city. This dammed the water on the meadows at the foot of the Heights, and having no outlet they surged up into the cellars and basements in all the "Horseshoe" section, to the great inconvenience of the tenants and with some damage to the property. The extent of this loss could not be estimated.

On the Heights the storm was also very severe, but the only damage reported was the prostration of the framework of three cottages in course of erection on Manhattan Avenue, near the Hudson Boulevard. Alfred Siegfried, the owner, estimates the damage at $1,800.

MUCH DAMAGE ON THE CONNECTICUT COASTS.

Severest Storm in the State's History—Docks Swept Away, Cellars Flooded, and Car Tracks Made Useless.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24.—More damage has been done along the coasts of Connecticut by the storm of the last twenty-four hours than was ever wrought by a single siege of wind and wave in the State's history. The losses will aggregate $50,000.

At Shippan Point, in Stamford, several docks connected with Summer residences were carried away by the unusually high tide, and the cellars of a number of buildings near the water front were completely submerged. Along the canal the water rose over the banks and a considerable part of the lower end of the city was inundated. The freight offices of the North and East River Steamboat Company were flooded, as were many of the shops on the canal.

John S. Hasseneau, a boatman, while making his way to the water front, stumbled into the boiler room of the Waterside Mills. The water, which flooded the boiler room, had become heated, and he was so badly scalded that he was removed to the hospital in a serious condition.

The Norwalk Tramway Company was compelled to suspend business this afternoon, as the roadbed was washed from under the rails. The damage to property in the vicinity of Stamford will easily reach $7,000.

Milford probably suffered more than any other town on the Connecticut shore, and the damage there is estimated at $10,000. The seawall at Burwell's Beach, recently built, was completely carried away. At Fort Trumbull Beach every bathing house was washed away, and the banks and lawns of the Summer homes were destroyed. The trolley car tracks between Meadow End and Fort Trumbull are completely covered with sand in some places, and in others are left high and dry, their foundations having been washed away. Laurel Beach, considered one of the finest places in the neighborhood, suffered greatly, the pier and bulkhead being totally wrecked.

At Greenwich the tide was five feet higher this morning than usual, and everything on the low lands was carried away. Lumber yards were flooded, and huge piles of lumber toppled over and floated out into the harbor. At Belle Haven two docks owned by John P. Lafflin and John B. Barrett were swept away and carried on to Byram shore, and the macadam roads were damaged to such an extent that it will take from $3,000 to $4,000 to repair them. The total damage in this vicinity will reach at least $7,000.

SEASON'S WORST COAST STORM.

Yesterday's Wind and Waves Did Much Damage on Massachusetts Shores.

CHATHAM, Mass., Nov. 24.—To-day's storm, which has been in progress since early morning, is the worst that has swept over these coasts this season. The wind has been blowing forty-five miles an hour. At sunset it changed its direction from northeast to northwest.

The life savers along the shore from Monomoy Point to Provincetown report the gale as very severe, with a high tide which has washed away miles of the beaches and made bad inroads into the headlands. At South Beach the high tide and heavy seas have cut away the sand embankment for many yards. The patrolmen at the life stations are having a hard time of it and are scarcely able to walk over their patrols. So far as is known, there are no wrecks.

The gale has been severe at Hyannis, and vessels that are harbored there have had great difficulty in preventing their being driven ashore. The schooner Ringleader, which is discharging a cargo of coal at a wharf there, parted her hawsers and went adrift to-day, but was saved.

Shortage of Milk Up the State.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—There is an unprecedented shortage of milk throughout this section of the State. Large shippers to the New York market are perplexed over the situation, which is daily growing more serious.

SCENES OF DESTRUCTION AT OLD CONEY ISLAND

Bulkheads and the Boardwalks Smashed Into Kindling Wood.

Great Damage Done to Lawns and Walks at Brighton Beach and Manhattan Beach.

Coney Island breezes yesterday were of the cyclonic sort, and came from the northeast, meeting unusually high tides, so the waves rose high, worked havoc with the strongest bulkheads, and tossed about boardwalks with a playful madness rendering them fit only for kindling wood. Gaps were eaten out of the Concourse, and the public domain was carried away to add to the land of private citizens. Among those who profited most were Charles Feltman, who had considerable shore placed in front of his bathing pavilion, and George Tilyou, who was equally fortunate. Further down the seas added sand in front of the property at Seagate and Ravenhall.

The asphalt walk laid by the city on the Concourse was badly damaged for several hundred feet in front of the Shelter House. This was lifted up in great pieces and then ground to boulder size by the succeeding waves. The flood tide at 5:36 o'clock in the morning came tearing in and tearing up. The first thing to go was the city property. William Sardman, Assistant Engineer of the Department of Parks, estimated the damage in the loss of piling, the undermining of the ocean front, and the destruction of the walk at $6,000.

The Pabst Hotel was partially wrecked by the blowing down of an iron chimney through the skylight. The damage was not estimated, but the interior of the place was considerably torn up and floods of water filled the place. The Elsmere bathhouses were buffeted and broken, and in large part carried away by the sea. Stauch's Hotel had part of the roof carried away and the ballroom was floded.

The greatest damage was done to the Brighton Beach Hotel property. The big new bulkhead there seemed to be the centre of the attacks of the waves. It was broken in many places and many piles of its substructure were thrown on the lawn, which was apparently ruined. The narrow gauge track used by the contractors in the work of strengthening the bulkhead was twisted into a series of circles, and the steam suction pump used to gather sand for the elevation of the land around and back of the hotel was so shattered that it is estimated the cost of repairing it will be at least $3,000. No harm was done to the hotel.

The Manhattan Beach Hotel suffered severely on its water front. The plank walks were torn away, 610 feet being destroyed, and the bathing pavilion was very nearly destroyed. At the Oriental Hotel the boardwalk was torn to bits. The iron lamp posts were twisted and bent, and the embankment cut into. It will not be possible to fix the loss until the storm has subsided and an examination can be made. The waves breaking over what was the boardwalk rolled in on the lawn and scattered over it the debris of its earlier destruction. The total loss at Coney Island is estimated at $25,000.

Notwithstanding the blinding rain and cold wind many visitors went to Coney Island, bent on seeing the storm. Among them were two parties from St. Louis and Kansas City. Some of them had never seen the ocean before, and were free in expressions of wonder at the waves which, hitting the bulkheads, sent spray thirty feet into the air. They stuck for the evening high tide, and clustered on the raised walk near the Brighton Beach Hotel. It had grown dusk and the tide was again at flood.

They were in real danger, when John Kennedy, the Park Superintendent, noticed them and hurried to warn them of their danger. Before he could reach them three great waves in rapid succession came tumbling in. They rose high above the walk, and in curving were struck by the heavy wind, so that they twisted and then fell in a great shower over several of the visitors. The third wave caught a woman and threw her to the walk. It broke the railing over the creek behind her, and she would have been swept into it if her escort had not held to her and to a post remaining of the wrecked railing. She was taken to a hotel where she was put to bed. Those with her refused to give her name, and a messenger was sent to the city to bring her dry clothing.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.

Twelve Rivers in Washington Out of Their Banks—Farmers and Lumbermen Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 24.—Twelve mountain rivers in Western Washington are overflowing their banks in consequence of the heavy rains of the last four days. Three inches of rain have fallen since last night.

Traffic was largely suspended on the Northern transcontinental lines in this State. The overland trains due in Tacoma yesterday afternoon were blockaded by a serious washout on the Northern Pacific at Eagle Gorge, fifty miles east of Tacoma, and another big washout occurred on the Palmer cut-off. The east-bound overland trains leaving Tacoma yesterday were held at Puyallup all night until the bridges over White and Green Rivers could be strengthened. The floods have carried quantities of stumps, driftwood, and trees into the rivers, and these have lodged against the bridges, seriously weakening them.

Several landslides have occurred on the Washington and Oregon Railroad, with the result that one train is now blocked between two slides five miles south of Kalama. The farmers are having trouble to secure their stock in the flooded lowlands all along the Puyallup, White, and Stuck Rivers.

Log booms and rafts of shingle bolts have broken away in a number of streams, causing great loss to the logging industry. Losses of this kind are reported from towns along Chehalis, Wishah, Cowlitz, and Willapa Rivers. Fourteen hundred cords of shingle bolts and a large shingle boom broke loose last night in the Chehalis River. A boom at the mouth of the Kalama River, containing over a million feet of logs, is giving way, and the entire lot is likely to be lost.

STORM DOES SOME GOOD.

Heavy Rains Make Possible Movement of Freight from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 24.—Heavy and continuous rains for the past thirty-six hours here and at every point along the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers assures a good coal boat stage in the Ohio by tomorrow night or Tuesday morning. The stage of water at the dam to-night is six feet and rising, and experienced rivermen say a boating stage of at least twelve feet is certain to result. Coal men and manufacturers are confident of being able to practically clear the harbor on this rise of the vast amount of freight accumulated during the past four or five months, thus relieving greatly the congestion on the railroads.

Fully 30,000,000 bushels of coal are awaiting shipment, and the movement of manufactured iron and steel will be greater than ever known before. Between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of steel rails will go out destined for the Gould lines, the Missouri Pacific, the Texas Pacific, and the Iron Mountain roads. In addition about 12,000 tons of cotton ties and a heavy shipment of miscellaneous merchandise are expected to be sent South. To transport this unusual tonnage it is estimated that seventy steamers and from 900 to 1,000 boats and barges will be required.

Schooner's Captain Drowned in Storm.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Nov. 24.—Capt. Louis Mackey of the schooner J. G. Fell of New London was drowned off Sand Hill Cove to-day while trying to reach shore from his schooner, which was in a sinking condition in the harbor of refuge. Capt. Church of the Point Judith Life Saving Station says the southeast storm is one of the worst in years, and double patrols are out to-night.

Snowstorm in West Virginia.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 24.—One of the heaviest snow storms for years has prevailed at Oakland and Terra Alta, West Va., on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, since yesterday. The snow this morning at an early hour had reached a depth of 22 inches. The snow is accompanied by a high wind which is making it drift badly in places along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There has been a continuous downpour of rain here since yesterday. East of here several washouts are reported on the Baltimore and Ohio, and passenger trains to-day have been delayed several hours.

FINDS RIO DE JANEIRO WRECK.

San Francisco Diver Locates Steamship on Which Consul General Wildman Perished.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Expert Diver Sorensen, who has been searching for the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship Rio de Janeiro since last May, now declares that he has located the sunken ship, which has over a half million in valuable cargo and also official papers of Consul General Wildman, which the Government is anxious to secure.

Sorensen says the wreck lies a half mile from Fort Point, but the currents are so swift about it that he will not be able to make another descent until Dec. 2, when the tides will be favorable.

He claims to have located the wreck by following a current similar to the one which carried the Rio to ruin. He found the wreck Nov. 10, going down with an electric light in his helmet. He declares that the rail and the deck houses are gone, but that he could make out the wheel plainly. His scheme is to warp the vessel by cable to a shallower spot, and then raise her. On board are $65,000 in general cargo and $400,000 in raw silk. Sorsenen will get 70 per cent. of all recovered.

Piers Twisted at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 24.—The big iron pier here was badly twisted during the fierce storm which raged last night and this morning. Some of the extreme end was carried away. The Queen Anne Railroad Pier is also badly twisted. Several hundred feet of the timbering of the bulkhead at Cape May Point has been washed out and carried to sea. The great ocean driveway has been eaten through in half a dozen places. No very great damage was done in the city, the wrecking being confined to the water front.

Storm's Damage at Matawan.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Nov. 24.—The gale did considerable damage at Matawan. The roof of the large building occupied by William A. Fountain as a hardware store, was completely blown away, and the stock of goods badly damaged by the rain. Fences were blown down, and reports are coming in to the effect that many buildings have been damaged. There are many washouts along the country roads, and it is hard to reach different points by wagon. Telegraph wires are down in many places.

HE BUTTED A HEADLIGHT.

Mr. Ewald of Texas Dived Into the Front of a New Orleans Street Car—His Head Was Tougher than the Light.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—M. F. Ewald, a stockman of Central Point, Texas, is a champion in his class. Single-headed and alone he assaulted a street car of the Carrollton line last night and butted the headlight out of it.

As one of the preliminaries he accumulated what he calls a "superior jag." He then made up his mind to modulate the brilliancy of the illuminations of the car line. When he reached this stage, he was at the corner of Gravier Street. He saw a street car coming. With lowered head he advanced.

As the car approached he stood his ground fearlessly, and when it had arrived in a position which enabled him to begin his assault he charged the headlight.

The motorman turned off the current and the car was brought to a standstill. On examination it was discovered to be minus a headlight. Ewald's victory was witnessed by a number of persons. The police investigated, and as Ewald could walk he was allowed to go on his way.

INDIANS RAID A TOWN.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 24.—Reports from Watonga, Oklahoma, state that about fifty white people, comprising the whole white population of the place, have been driven from cantonment by drunken Comanche Indians. Willis Perkins is said to be fatally injured, having been shot while defending his home. Several women were shot while escaping.

The Indians were led by White Nose, a half-breed chief, who had special grievances against the Indian Agent, Major Stanch, and took this plan of getting revenge. White Nose and seven other half breeds were placed in jail at Watonga. The agent has started an investigation, and will cause more arrests. None of the whites are so seriously hurt that they will die. The Comanches are in bad humor of late, because of alleged maltreatment in the matter of getting their regular payments from the Government, and as a precautionary measure troops at Fort Sill and Fort Reno have been ordered to be in readiness.

BOY SHOT AT A WEDDING.

Was Watching for a Newly Married Syrian Couple to Leave the Church.

David Kenny, ten years old, who lives with his parents at 26 Rector Street, was accidentally shot in the back last night by some person in a crowd that was celebrating the marriage

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
6TH AVE. 14TH. ST.

Pure Candies.

The Macy Candies are well known—and *favorably* known. All are made in our own factory of freshest and purest materials. It would be wise for you to buy here, even if we charged as much as others. But our prices are always lower than elsewhere—frequently *half*. Makes no difference how much you pay, you can't get better qualities than we offer. The foregoing statement is especially directed to the buying committees of fairs, festivals, schools and Christmas tree celebrations.

A special offering for Thanksgiving—box containing five pounds of mixed bonbons, or mixed chocolates, or mixed kisses—fresh from our own factory—made expressly for this sale; at 89c.

Our highest grade Chocolates, thirty-four varieties, one pound put up in pretty white box, tied with silk ribbon and sealed; $1.00 would be a fair price, at 59c.

Another shipment of French Glace Fruits,—this season's crop—five-pound boxes, containing apricots, pears, limes, figs and cherries, sold elsewhere at $1.50; our price $1.39.

Favors and Decorations.

A brilliant display of Favors—5c. to 39c.—banjos, boots, guns, opera bags, caps, golf balls, hearts, drums, nuts, slippers, butterflies, tambourines, cats, dogs, reindeer, shells, barrels, ships, kettles, tennis racquets, horse heads, violins, mandolins, guitars, fish, trunks, bags and many others.

German and English Snapping Mottoes, including Tom Smith's famous creations—9c. to $1.63 per dozen.

Tulip-shaped Candle Lamps—exquisite table decorations—green, red, blue, yellow, white, sold elsewhere at 20c.; our price 14c.

Fancy Twisted Candles, ornamented with gilt, 3c. each or 29c. per dozen.

Handkerchiefs.

Our Handkerchief holdings are equal to the enormous Holiday hurrah. Our own factory at Belfast sends them by the thousands, and we are ever-ready to draw upon other sources when favorable chances occur. The counters are now fluttered with myriad styles and qualities at prices that are not matched anywhere.

Hemstitched, embroidered, revered, lace-edged, initialled, scalloped and others, and others, and others.

Silk Mufflers—cream and black—99c. to $1.72—fancy figured effects—99c. to $2.49—marvels of cheapness. That's not a platitude. It is truth.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs.

We don't think it right to double or treble our usual percentage of profit merely because the flavor of exclusiveness is associated with Real Lace Handkerchiefs. We gather them direct, and sell them like any other kind of merchandise. You are not taxed for the sentiment that often accompanies Real Lace.

Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, pure linen centres, 79c., 98c., $1.29.

Real Valenciennes Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, pure linen centres, 98c. to $3.98.

Real Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, pure linen centres, $2.48 to $5.48.

Real Duchess and Point Lace Handkerchiefs, $3.48 to $16.48.

Women's Neckwear.

This style is wholly Frenchy—$19.98—made of very fine, soft-finished taffeta—combined with chiffon, chenille and dotted ribbon, extra long ends—white, black, white-and-black.

Another is made of accordion-plaited mousseline de soie, trimmed with narrow black-and-white satin-striped ribbon—long pointed ends—$15.98.

There is uncommon grace in this one—conjured out of soft-finished black taffeta, trimmed with filmy mousseline silk ribbon ruche and long ends, enhanced with black moire antique bias folds, $13.98.

Holiday Gift Books.

The Story of a Young Man—A Life of Christ—Howard, $1.78.

America, Cooks, 3 vols., $5.24.
The Drama of Yesterday and To-day, Scott, $5.76.
Tales from Shakespeare, beautifully illustrated, 2 vols., $5.41.
London, Francis, 2 vols., $3.49.
The Rulers of the South, Crawford, $3.98.
Ireland, Johnson, $2.14.
Secret Memoirs of Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $1.49.
Complete Works of Keats, 5 vols., $2.61.
The Jackdaw of Rheims, $1.44.
Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern, 72c.
Old World's Memoirs, Temple, $2.14.
Paris, Grant Allen, $2.14.
Little Pilgrimages Among Men Who Have Written Famous Books, 98c.
Amos Judd, illustrated, $1.08.
Tobacco in Song and Story, 98c.
Poems of Cabin and Field, $1.08.

Juvenile Gift Books.

The Children's Picture Gallery, $1.24.

The Animal's Picnic, 94c.
Reynard the Fox—pictures by Mora, 91c.
Jingleman Jack, 84c.
The Little People's Scrap Book, 99c.
Child's Wonderland, $1.34.
Dutton's Annual, 84c.
Where Was the Little White Dog, 46c.
Guess, 84c.
Pierrot and His Cat, 88c.
Daddy Gander, 98c.
Many others beautifully illustrated, at correspondingly low prices.

The Christmas Windows.

Santa Claus and
The Children and
The Red Star Circus.

Solid Gold Jewelry.

Things for personal adornment figure largely in our Christmas plans. That fact is very manifest in our stock of Gold Jewelry. We show everything usually found in progressive jewelry stores. The designs are the latest, the qualities are thoroughly reliable, and frequently our prices are just half what the exclusive dealer charges.

Men's 10 and 14 kt. Solid Gold Match Boxes, plain and fancy designs, $11.99 to $26.24.

Men's 14 kt. Solid Gold Pen Knives, six different designs to choose from, $6.49 to $16.49.

Men's 14 kt. Solid Gold Cigar Cutters, $6.24 to $15.99.

Men's 10 and 14 kt. Solid Gold Fobs, buckles, seals and other new designs—some set with bloodstones, amethysts, topaz, $4.99 to $24.99.

Men's Solid Gold Rings, one, two and three-stone gipsy settings, engraved shanks; also plain, carved and fancy signet rings, $1.84 to $12.49.

Men's 10 and 14 kt. Solid Gold Scarf Pins, Roman, bright and antique finish; over one hundred styles to select from, 79c. to $9.38.

Men's and Women's 10 and 14 kt. Solid Gold Links and Cuff Buttons, light gold, Roman or antique finish; set with pearls, opals and rubies; plain or fancy designs, $1.81 to $9.38.

Women's Solid Gold Rings, one, two, three and five stone settings, opals, amethysts, turquoises, ruby doublets; others set with real pearls; marquise, cluster, princess and fancy settings, over two hundred different styles to select from, 99c. to $11.34.

Watches.

We sell thousands of Watches—and the business keeps growing. That's because our prices are right. But it is while the Christmas spirit dominates that your expectations increase. The present movement in Watches affords the economy that amply satisfies the demands we've encouraged you to make.

Women's Enamelled Watches, in red, green, light and dark blue on silver and solid gold; some decorated with scrolls—others with miniatures, inlaid with pearls and diamonds; $4.99 to $49.24.

Women's Gun Metal and Swiss Watches, American and Swiss movements, $2.49 to $12.39.

Women's 14 kt. Solid Gold Watches, open-face and hunting cases, plain, engraved or engine-turned. Geneva, Waltham or Elgin movement, $9.99 to $50.94.

Men's Filled Case Watches, hunting and open-face styles, guaranteed from 20 to 25 years; American, Waltham and Elgin movements, $7.79 to $31.52.

Men's 14 kt. Solid Gold Watches, open-face or hunting case, plain, engine-turned or engraved. Waltham and Elgin movements, $17.99 to $94.99.

Diamonds.

Saving you money on precious things is one of the happiest of our doings. Extravagant prices are usually maintained on Diamonds—everywhere but here. We plan, and study, and work to give the biggest bulk and brilliancy for the least money. Our low-priced policy is not blocked by Diamonds. It backs our bid for your preference.

Women's Diamond Rings—one, two, three, four and five stones, cluster, princess and fancy settings, $5.99 to $264.24.

Diamond Ear Screws and Drops, stones set in plain mountings, $6.49 to $294.24.

Pendants and Brooches, wreaths, spray, sunburst, crescent and harvest moon designs, set with pearls, amethysts, turquoises, $10.49 to $244.29.

Men's Diamond Rings, snake designs, gypsy settings, fancy scrolls and art nouveau effects, $12.49 to $189.24.

Diamond Lockets, square and round, set with single stones or in fancy designs, $7.24 to $49.49.

Cuff Links, chain or dumbbell style, Roman or antique gold finish, plain and fancy designs, $5.09 to $31.24.

Scarf Pins, one hundred different designs to choose from, including all the prettiest novelties; many set with pearls, opals, turquoises and fancy stones, $5.49 to $49.42.

Opera Glasses.

Our variety of Opera Glasses offers a wide range of choice. Of course prices here are much cheaper than elsewhere—a mere fraction of what exclusive Optical stores charge. You err if you assume that the lenses are defective because we ask so little.

Opera Glasses, black leather mountings, finest French lenses, $2.99 to $3.61.

Some very handsome effects in pearl mountings, $6.37 and $6.98.

Satin Opera Bags, spangled and beaded, 81c. Rich Plush Bags, all colors, $1.19.

A large assortment of Opera Bags, made of fancy silks, with heavy gilt and silver clasps, $2.98 and $3.34.

Silk Waists.

We'd as soon have you measure the money-saving methods of this store by Silk Waist values as anything else. Here's a glowing group—$2.99 to $65.39.

The fluffy, ruffly prettiness of Silk Petticoats holds a charm for all women. Their rustle and shimmer will be grateful on Christmas morning—$4.99 to $29.99.

And Tea Gowns! Have you thought of them? Or Bath Robes? Either will be admirable for the remembrancer.

Silk Comfortables.

Full-sized Down Comfortables, both sides covered with figured silk, $10.63. Others with both sides covered with plain silk in blue, pink, green, yellow and rose, $12.49.

Down Comfortables, one side covered with figured silk, the other side with plain silk, $13.74.

High-art Comfortables—covered with sumptuous silk and satins enriched with shaded borders, $15.63 to $21.99.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

See Our Great $10,000 Christmas Window.

Grand-parents who came to this store when they were children, to enjoy the Holiday preparations will bring their children's children here this year and through them live over the old enthusiasms that belong to childhood. No wonder this business has such a strong hold on its patrons. It is headquarters for the wage-earner and the wage-payer.

At Macy's you frequently secure two presents for the amount you thought one would cost.

Our 46th Holiday Opening.

Macy's Is the Only Store That Sells Strictly for Cash.

No House That Sells on Credit Is In a Position to Match Our Low Prices.

Our 46th Holiday Opening.

Macy's under the Holiday influence. The store is radiant. There is no minor chord in its Christmas carol; no cypress in its holly wreaths. The festival spirit runs high. It is contagious. This is our Forty-sixth Anniversary Message. Nearly half a century of cumulative experience. Of course, the capacity and reach of the business are greater than ever. That statement is sustained by the diversity of novelties and economies now ready for pre-Holiday buyers. Everything for practical use; everything for presents. The merchandise on view meets every need.

The Trophies of Toy-dom.

No use piling on words trying to describe the Toys. The things will allure you, amaze you, delight you. The worldliest and most matter-of-fact grown-up will share the astonishment and surprise of the widest-eyed youngster as he revels in all the grandeur and glory of this monumental collection. It is worthy of Santa Claus in his most generous mood. Among the brightest novelties are several mechanical wonders created by foreign genius for exhibition at the recent Paris Exposition, including:—A large and attractively decorated Ferris Wheel that revolves by the power a gas engine supplies; a beautiful fountain into which water is pumped, afterwards falling in sprays by the force of a hot-air engine; a complete Railroad Yard, passenger trains, fourteen electric lamps, station semaphores and all other paraphernalia run by electricity; a Mountain, with several huge tunnels through which a battery of artillery in full war-regalia gallops; and there is another Mountain—a Swiss scene—with trains crawling up steep inclines, then dashing down them, and whirling through tunnels. And there are Boats, Elevated Railways, Chute-the-Chutes, Work Shops, all controlled by power generated by steam and hot-air engines.

Table Croquet, 44c. to $1.31.
Ten Pins, 11c. to 41c.
Firemen's Suits, 69c. to $1.24.
Policemen's Suits, 65c.
Soldier Suits, 39c. to $4.49.
Toy Fortresses, 99c. to $4.99.
Toy Theatres, 99c. to $19.98.
Noah's Arks, 10c. to 69c.
Toy Whips, 10c. to 37c.
Toy Canes, 19c. to 29c.
Toy Furniture in Boxes, 24c. to $1.99
Toy Trumpets, 10c. to $1.59.
Magnetic Fish, 17c. to $1.63.
Musical Tops, 10c. to 49c.
Punch and Judy Shows, $3.24 to $11.98.
Magic Lanterns, 49c. to $8.74.
Iron Toys, large variety, 24c. to $3.97.
Butcher Shops, 99c. to $3.49.

Grocery Stores, 99c. to $34.98.
Toy Stables, 49c. to $24.98.
Doll Houses, 99c. to $27.49.
Horses and Wagons, including Milk Wagons, Loaded Trucks, Cabriolets, Dump Carts, &c., 99c. to $7.74.
Skin Horses on stands, 24c. to $8.99.
Skin Rocking Horses, $7.99 to $15.97.
Skin Swinging Horses, $13.74 to $19.98.
Elephants, 24c. to $14.98.
Woolly Animals, including Cats, Dogs, Sheep and Rabbits, 24c. to $8.99
Moulding Sets, in boxes, $1.63 to $4.74.
Paint Boxes, 12c. to $2.50.
Toy Pianos, 33c. to $6.97.
Tool Chests, 24c. to $4.16.
Mechanical Trains, with tracks, 74c. to $11.69.
Mechanical Boats, 49c. to $19.98.

Steam Engines, 44c. to $6.74.
Steam Trains, $8.74 to $9.98.
China Tea Sets, 24c. to $3.49.
Tin Stoves, 24c. to $1.98.
Iron Stoves, 36c. to $3.36.
Lead Soldiers, 24c. to $3.49.
Toy Cannons, 7c. to 21c.
Toy Tents, 10c. to 39c.
Toy Swords, 19c. to $1.63.
Toy Guns, 24c. to 98c.
Pistols, 14c. to 19c.
Combination Boards, including twenty games, 83c.
Balletto Game Boards, large size, including twenty games, $13.47 to $24.99.
Cabriolet and Horse, large size, $14.98 to $22.49.
Macy Santa Claus, 10c.
Christmas Stockings, filled with toys and candy, 21c. to 83c.

In The Realm of Dolls.

The Dolls have come. Beauties from France, Austria and Germany. They have asserted sweet sovereignty over the third floor. It is their domain. Every niche is surcharged with romantic and poetic atmosphere. The subtle influence of their tender thrall inspires both yearning child and imaginative adult, as each lingers in the fairy wonderland. All bow to their gentle sway.

Doll Royalty—represented by the French Jumeau Dolls—dressed, $10.98 to $33.98; undressed, $8.24 to $15.49. Bisque headed Dolls—eyes that open and shut—24c. to $10.98. Dolls with kid bodies, 24c. to $1.98. Celluloid Dolls, 39c. to $2.19. Jointed Colored Dolls, 16c. to 98c. Rag Dolls, 19c. to $2.61.

Rich in imagination, replete with innocent pleasure, there is no joy like the joy that belongs to the Doll period.
The largest stock of them is beneath this roof—and the lowest prices, as a matter of course.

Games.

Parcheesi, 46c.; Halma, 66c.; Motor Carriage, 46c.; Romany, 46c.; New York, 87c.; Messenger Boy, 36c.; Department Store, 39c.; Magnetic Fish Pond, 83c.; Improved Fish Pond, 17c. to 67c.; Louisa, 44c.

Uncle Sam's Mail, 58c.; Telegraph Boy, 31c.; War in Cuba, 87c.; Battle, 99c.; Soldiers on Parade, 67c.; Table Tennis, 49c. to $9.24; Lotto 22c. to 74c.; Trick Boxes, 39c. to $4.49; Crokinole Boards, 87c. to $1.36; Crown Combination, $2.93; Archarina, $2.49; Combinola, $1.86 to $3.12; Carrom, $2.06; Painted A B C Blocks, 17c. to 66c.; Picture Cubes, 22c. to $1.99; Fancy Nine Pins, $1.49 to $2.59.

The Christmas Windows.

Santa Claus and
The Children and
The Red Star Circus.

Men's Bath Robes.

The experiences of former Christmases taught us the importance of Men's Bath Robes as Holiday merchandise. That's why we have provided so lavishly ahead of the rush days. Here are meagre hints of the last lots to arrive:—

At $4.99—made of wool blankets, fancy designs and colorings, bound seams.

At $6.49—made of wool blankets, artistic Jacquard figures on brown, blue and red grounds.

At $13.49—made of California wool blankets; large, square collar, twisted silk-and-wool girdle, bound with heavy satin ribbon.

Some good values at $2.99 and $3.99. You may count on any of the foregoing costing a third more elsewhere.

Slippers.

Men's and Women's Slippers—they are right in line with the traditions of Christmas. What can be more acceptable—or more useful—for a gift?

Men's Tan and Black Vici Slippers, opera and Romeo styles, $1.99.
Men's Tan and Black Alligator Slippers, opera styles, very finely made, $2.99.
Men's "Faust" Slippers, made of tan and black vici, $2.99.

Women's Slippers, made of vici, ideal and patent leather, graceful Colonial styles, trimmed with buckles or ribbon bows, Louis XV. heels, $3.99, $4.49, and $4.99.

The same goods are sold elsewhere at from $5.00 to $6.50.

Dainty Toilet Slippers, black, tan and red vici kid, French heels, $2.99.

Smokers' Articles.

No one need worry over what to give a man if he smokes. There are scores of novel things in the annex for his desk, den or chamber.

Amber and Carved Meerschaum Cigar Holders, Meerschaum Pipes, Turkish Water Pipes, Smoking Tables, Moistening Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, European Novelties for decorating the walls of smoking snuggeries—very unique designs and entirely new.

Tobacco Jars, twenty-five styles, including some pretty China conceits from Europe; worth 75c., at 39c.

German China Pipes, decorated bowls, weichsel and horn stems, 50c., 74c., 99c., and $1.74.

French Briar Pipes in fine leather cases, a dozen styles, straight and bent, plain and mounted; worth $1.00 to $1.50, at 74c.

Moistening Boxes, XVIth century style, oak and mahogany, finely finished, metal lined, sterling silver plate; worth $6.00; at $3.90.

Musical Instruments.

The "Perfection" Music Box is the only kind that is fitted with a felt damper—which permits the use of stronger tongues. It is said by experts to be the best improvement in years. Every note sounds pure, true and sweet. Entirely free from the metallic vibrancy that makes some instruments a bane instead of a blessing.

Style 1—Polished oak or mahogany case, 15x13½ inches; tune sheets, 10½ inches in diameter, $12.98.

Style 3—Same style as above, in upright case, very ornamental, 16½x20 inches, $17.93.

Larger sizes and different shapes at correspondingly low prices.

Mandolins, $1.47, $2.67, $3.99, $4.99, $5.99 and $7.99.
Violins, $1.87, $2.99, $3.34 and $4.81.

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
6TH AVE. 14TH. ST.

Fancy Goods

Hundreds and hundreds of things in Sterling and Quadruple-plated Silver thought out and worked out for toilet uses. So many, so varied, so glittering, hardly know how to tell you of them.

Sterling Silver Hair Brush and Comb, in fancy cases, our regular price $1.89; for this sale, $1.34.

Quadruple-plated Shaving Mugs and Brushes, our regular price $1.98; for this sale, $1.49.

Gold-plated Jewel Boxes, satin-lined glass cover, our regular price 99c.; for this sale, 68c.

Florentine Mirrors, gold-lacquered, our regular price $1.19; for this sale, 74c.

Perfumes and Extracts

As the Holidays approach the throngs deepen about the counters that hold these goods. Whether you prefer the imported or the American, we'll save money for you.

Over twenty of the best makers are represented in our stock, including Lubin, Roger and Gallet, Pinaud, Guerlain, Piver, Violet, Le Grand, Atkinson, Lautier, Carmichael, Colgate, Lundborg, Oakley, Bradley and the splendid products of our own laboratory.

Macy's Violet Water, glass-stoppered pint bottles, reduced from $1.33 to 99c.

Macy's Johann Maria Farina's Cologne, none better, eight-ounce bottle, reduced from 63c. to 49c.

Atkinson's True Violet and Jack Rose Eau de Toilette; four-ounce bottle, made specially for us, reduced from 84c. to 49c.

Atkinson's True Violet and Jack Rose Sachets, made especially for us, reduced from 33c. to 19c.

Lubin's Bouquet de Aibara Handkerchief Extract, 1¼-ounce bottle, reduced from 69c. to 39c.; 2½-ounce bottle, reduced from $1.19 to 69c.

Oil Paintings.

Our Picture buyer is a critic. He understands how to discriminate. His frequent trips to the European art centres have one invariable result. Our gallery reflects it. Exquisite Paintings—the kind that appeals to the genuinely æsthetic and the economical.

We quote a half dozen. But Oil Paintings can't be made attractive in an advertisement. Their beauty must be seen. However, the following prices will impress you:—

"Attacked by Wolves," by Stojanon, of Poland, canvas 14x21 inches, $36.49.
"Fond Recollections," by Prichenfried, of Germany, canvas 19x12 inches, $49.64.
"The Dice Players," by Stoltzner, of Germany, canvas 16x20 inches, $62.84.
"Autumn Landscape," by Lambert, of Germany, canvas 20x32 inches, $87.94.
"The Romance," by Lendek, of Germany, canvas 23x31 inches, $129.74.
"Congratulations," by J. Montreau, of France, canvas 28x39 inches, $194.98.

You will find framed and unframed Engravings, Etchings, Platinum Prints, Colored and Uncolored Photographs, Photogravures, Pastels, Water Colors and a splendid collection of Frames in the Picture Department.

Stationery & Desk Supplies

Sterling Silver Top Ink Bottles, 74c., 94c. and $1.02.

Sterling Silver Top Mucilage Bottles, 38c. and 71c.
Sterling Silver Paper Cutters, 24c., 34c. and 87c.
Sterling Silver Hand Blotters, 24c. and 32c.
Sterling Silver Pen Holders, 59c., 68c. and 91c.

Decorated Dinner Sets.

In thousands of homes the best sauce for the Thanksgiving Table is "Economy." That's why the deepest possible interest centres in these Dinner Sets. They represent special importations from the best French, English and Austrian factories. Beautiful and original shapes and patterns.

Dinner Sets, effective underglazed decorations, as low as $5.87.
Dinner Sets, graceful floral patterns, pretty shapes, as low as $7.87.
Dinner Sets, every piece gilt, as low as $9.87.
Dinner Sets, Carlsbad China, decorated and gilt, as low as $13.87.
Dinner Sets, decorated Limoges China with gold, as low as $16.83.
Dinner Sets, Haviland's, decorations and gilt, from $19.87 to $249.98.

Our variety of finer, richer qualities is correspondingly complete and attractive. A greater range of styles to choose from cannot be found beneath any roof in America, and impartial comparisons justify the statement that our prices are 25 to 33 per cent. lower than the closest competition.

Turkey Dishes.

Turkey Dishes—imported expressly for Thanksgiving and Christmas—extra large sizes—English porcelain—fitting decorative border around the rims—centre adorned with the ideal gobbler in full feather.

12x28 inches, $3.87
24x19 inches, $4.87

Same as above, richly illuminated with gold,

19x15 inches, $4.87
21x16 inches, $5.87

Cranberry Sets.

An immense variety of Cranberry Sets—new shapes and decorations—imported for this season's business, Carlsbad China, $1.49 to $4.89. Limoges China, $3.63 to $8.99. Each set includes Bowl and twelve saucers.

Fine Glassware.

We urge you to examine our gorgeous collection of Straus Cut Glass and Gold-incrusted Bohemian Glass—it's an artistic treat to look at these goods and an exploit of economy to buy of them. Oftener than not our prices are *just about half what other stores charge.*

Salad and Fruit Bowls, 7 inches in diameter, $2.39; 8 inches, $3.47.

Salad and Fruit Bowls, chrysanthemum pattern, the new low shape, others ask $8.00; our price $4.97.

Fifty Salad and Fruit Bowls, brilliant effects, sold by others up to $12.00; choice at $7.97.

Decanters, cut neck, lapidary stopper, sample patterns, $2.47.

Claret Jugs, with handles, cut neck, lapidary stopper, $3.97.

Thousands of Beautiful Plates.

A matchless display of Plates, all kinds—Soup Plates, Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Salad Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Fish and Game Plates—the collection represents the highest grades of all the Havilands; also scores of exquisite effects from our own Limoges decorating shops. Conventional and ideal patterns, painted in masterly style, are enriched and toned by the fancy shapes and superb gilding.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Quite Unusual Event in

Women's Costumes

You have learned to expect frequent exceptional offerings of women's tailor-made Suits at Wanamaker's; but such offerings of the dressier gowns are rare because of the much smaller quantities in which they are produced, and the few good manufacturers who are making them.

To secure more than a hundred of these handsome garments from one of the best makers in the land, and, besides, to have them here to offer just on the brink of Thanksgiving Day is good fortune doubly amplified.

The collection includes very sensible and practical dresses for ordinary occasions, as well as some quite elaborate gowns that may do handsome service anywhere.

The styles are the best of the season; the variety is most broad and satisfying; and prices are little more than half.

These additional details:

Women's $21 Dresses at $12.75—
Costumes made in two styles; of pretty mixed cheviots and covert-finished cloths; colors, green, Oxford, blue and red. The waists are very effective, blousing in front and variously trimmed with touches of velvet, laces and buttons; all have fancy stock collars. Skirts are full and stylish; all finished in flounce design, with successive rows of cording.

$28 and $25 Dresses at $15—
Costumes of mixed cheviot and homespun, in three or four styles; a good assortment of colors; all made with effectively trimmed waists. Skirts are all trimmed with cording.

$30 Dresses at $20—
Very artistic costumes of canvas cloth and cheviot, with prettily trimmed waists and stylish skirts.

Other handsome costumes, one of a kind, at prices between $27.50 and $50; worth $41.50 to $75.

We also secured from the same manufacturer a number of handsome *Dress Skirts.*

Of velvet, exquisitely made and trimmed, at prices between $35.50 and $75; worth $52 to $120.
Of silk, at prices between $27.50 and $55; worth $41 to $90.
Of cloth materials, including various canvas weaves, at prices between $12.75 and $23.50; worth $18 to $35.

A rare chance to add to the wardrobe before Thanksgiving Day.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Sale of Fine Lace Robes

This is an offering of about fifty very beautiful Lace Robes, some imported, others American—all are new this season, and in most fashionable and effective styles. They include the various popular laces—Chantilly, Filet, Guipure, Renaissance, Escurial, and other effects; also chiffon, mousseline de soie and spangled nets. They are very beautiful indeed.

The lace robes are so prepared as to be easily made and fitted. The skirt needs little more than the setting of the band. The parts for the body of the waist, and the sleeves are cleverly arranged for easy construction in most effective manner. Made up over silks or satins they compose the most elegant of fine costumes.

This suggestion of the new prices:

Black Chantilly Lace Robes, $22 to $42 each; worth $30 to $55.
Black Chantilly Lace Robes, with application of velvet, $31 to $51 each; worth $42 to $68.
Black Filet Lace Robes, ornamented with chenille, $42 each; worth $55.
Black Filet Lace Robes, with velvet applications, $23 and $51 each; worth $31.75 and $68.
Black Guipure and Renaissance Lace Robes, $87 to $100 each; worth $115 to $135.
Black Escurial Lace Robes, $15 to $48 each; worth $20.50 to $65.
Cream Lierre Lace Robes, $5 to $10 each; worth $10 to $20.
White Esprit Net Lace Robes, $15 and $16 each; worth $21 to $22.50.
Cream Escurial Lace Robes, $22 to $56 each; worth $30 to $75.

Broadway.

Ostrich Feather BOAS

A Fine New Collection

We have secured a large number of long, handsome, full-feathered Ostrich Boas which we place on sale today at very favorable prices.

Fashion is smiling on the always-becoming Ostrich Boas again—*if they be long*, and shaped full around the neck, tapering to the ends.

These are that sort exactly, ranging from 48 inches to 3 yards in length, and made of excellent feathers, in a rich, lustrous black, a pure snowy white, a refined gray as well as in mixtures of black-and-white—white predominating in some, black in others. Of course, all colors are not to be found at all prices, though they are well distributed throughout.

These are the prices: $10, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20, $22, up to $56.

Main aisle.

200 Pairs of PORTIERES

Very Much Under-Price

This is a varied collection of desirable sorts of Portieres, in velour, tapestry, damask, repp, cretonne, denim and burlap. They are faultless goods, in pleasing designs and popular colorings; but odd lots, hence marked at a quarter to a half below their previous prices.

They offer added beauty for the Thanksgiving home at unusually little cost.

Plain Linen Velour Portieres, in 9 colorings, at $9.75 a pair; were $13.50.
Custom-made Portieres, made up of handsome tapestries, damasks and armures, lined, and edges finished with bindings and cords made to match the colors in fabrics, at $22.50, $26 and $26.50 a pair; were $26, $27, $31.50 and $36.
French Velour Portieres, in 3 colorings, at $30 a pair; were $37.50.
Tapestry, Armure and Repp Portieres, in good colors, at $3.75, $4.25, $4.75, $6.85 and $16.50 a pair; were $5 to $23.
Cretonne, Denim and Burlap Portieres, in a variety of kinds and assortments, at half prices; at $2.50 to $13.25 a pair; were $5 to $26.50.

Third floor.

French Black Dress Goods

10,000 Yards at Less Than Half Price

When, several weeks ago, we told you of a companion offering to this, of 28,000 yards of colored dress goods, you showed your appreciation by quickly taking nearly the entire quantity.

Today's news is even better. The goods are part of the same lot, Crystal Cords and Poplin Velour—but in black—the part that the importer refused, at first, point-blank to let us have at the same low price as he did the colored part. He well knew that the black goods were even more in demand than the colors, and that it would require no effort to sell them at higher figures.

But he was winding up his season's business, and preparing for Spring, so he finally let us persuade him to take our low price for the 10,000 yards.

They are ready for you today, *at less than half their value.* These

$1 Black Crystal Cords at 45c
$1.25 Black Poplins at 50c

Just about a third of the quantity of the former lot, and in black; so there's no time to lose, if you would share in the best offering of Dress Goods we have made this season.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

This Wonderful Toy Store

Children's Furniture in Particular

Have you taken the trip through the Subway with the children, to the wondrous toyland across Ninth street? If you haven't, a veritable treat is in store for you, indeed.

Grown-ups are fascinated, children grow wild with enthusiasm and excitement over the almost endless collection of all sorts of Toys that is spread out before them here. Trains, trolley cars, automobiles are dashing around, mechanical toys are in full blast; there's a regular menagerie of animals, big and little, ferocious and harmless, and a nursery of dolls that beggars description.

Then the other toys! Parlor games, game boards, building blocks, express wagons, toolchests, tin soldiers—where shall the list end? It is the most complete collection you ever saw.

Judge its amplitude by this one group, Children's Furniture, and try to imagine the rest. Better yet, *don't* trust your imagination, but come and see it, and *bring the children.*

WHITE FURNITURE—
Tables, 24x18 in. square, $1. Drop-leaf Tables, $1.50.
Chairs to match, $1, $1.25. Settees, $1.50, $2.50, $3.
Washstands, $1.50, $2, $2.25, $3.50.
Bureaus, 75c, $1, $1.50, up to $5.
Chiffonniers, $1, $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $5.
Book Cases, $2, $2.75 and $5.

OAK FURNITURE—
Extension Tables, with two extra leaves; suitable for children's tea parties, at $2.50 and $4.50.
Bureaus, with three drawers; highly finished; with brass handles, at $3.75 and $6.
Chiffonniers, with five drawers, $6.
China Closets, $3.75.
Roll-top Desks, with brass handles, $3.75, $5, $6.75 and $15.
Drop-lid Desks, with bent legs, nicely finished, $3.50 and $5.
Kindergarten Desks, $1 and $1.25

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING

That is Not "Average"

From the fact that so much of our Boys' Clothing is priced at $5 the casual observer might be led to think that it was simply an arbitrary price, chosen for convenience. It is convenient, to be sure—$5 is an average price to pay for a good suit for a boy.

But here's the distinction. We don't sell a $4.50 suit at $5 to make up for some $5.50 suit, also sold at $5. Each piece represents the *very best*, in quality of material, care in workmanship, style and fit, that it's possible to crowd into it for the price.

It represents the outcome of a continued pounding of the manufacturers to make them conform to our ideas, and make concessions to our demands. And you can be the judge, how much more than $5 worth there is in this $5 clothing!

At $5—Sailor Suits of blue, brown and red serge or cheviot; particularly appropriate for school wear; and *made especially for us.* Sizes 3 to 12 years.
At $5—Double-breasted Suits of black, blue or mixed materials; splendid winter suits. *Made especially for us.* Sizes 8 to 16 years.
At $5—Top Coats, of excellent quality of frieze; sizes 4 to 16 years. *Made especially for us.*

Second floor, Ninth street.

Eiderdown WRAPPERS

One-fourth Below Value

Scarcely any need to tell the average woman of the comfort and warmth there is in Eiderdown. But there's more than one kind of eiderdown. Some of it is light and flimsy—the good sort is thick, and close, but fine.

The latter's the kind we have put into these Ripple Eiderdown Wrappers. They are just in, new and fresh, in solid colors—light blue, pink, red and gray; with fitted back, full front; collar and cuffs bound with satin; finished with silk frogs; and girdle at waist.

And these delightfully comfortable wrappers are priced just a quarter below their worth, or

$5 Wrappers for $3.75

Second floor, Tenth street.

Making SACK SUITS

To Order for Men

Have you been putting off a final decision about your Winter suit until now? The kind of pattern you want, and where you're going to have it made?

Wanamaker's Tailoring Organization supplies easy answers to both questions. Take the second first. We'll answer it by a question: What's the use of paying the price of a good custom tailor elsewhere, when you can obtain perfect work and the utmost correctness of style here, at a much smaller cost to you? Of course, being unprejudiced, you'll say "none."

As to the other consideration, material: We have just received a quantity of new patterns in fancy cheviots, that are splendidly suited for stylish business suits. Your choice will be made easily among them, at $25 or $30 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Walking Hats

Many Sharply Reduced

The woman who has put off until now the buying of her Winter Walking Hat may profit by her delay.

Our collection of half-trimmed and untrimmed Walking Hats is complete, and broadly varied, and, as we are impatient of so large a stock at this time, contains many that are priced much below their worth and former prices.

And these reductions, be it noted, come in the beginning of the Winter, instead of when you're looking ahead to your next straw hat.

Fancy draped Velvet Hats, in black and colors, that require but little trimming; in all the latest and most popular shapes; from $1.25 to $5.50—including many emphatically reduced.

Women's and girls' Felt Walking Hats, partially trimmed, all reduced in price, 75c to $5.50.

Untrimmed Felt Hats, in broad assortment of styles, worth $1 to $2, at 50c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Dining-room Furniture

The short-comings of the dining-room in the matter of furniture should be provided for today, to be safely right for Thanksgiving Day. No time now to waste in looking around. You want to know where the best and completest stock is to be found, and where prices are safely lowest.

Take our word for it that that place is Wanamaker's. Let the Furniture prove it when you come.

Our collection of this furniture comes from the factories of makers known to produce only thoroughly reliable goods. Mahogany furniture will be found in Colonial patterns of plain designs, in designs that are richly carved, in inlaid patterns, in styles of the Louis XV. period, in designs from the best American artists; this is true of the oak lines as well, but in this wood will be found weathered oak in the plain, simple designs that are best suited to the finish; in Flemish oak, and in the magnificently carved pieces of the German Renaissance. This line includes matched pieces in tables, sideboards and china closets, and a large variety that are single or distinct pieces. The china closets can be had with wood shelves and wood back or with mirrors or glass shelves. We have a particularly good showing of cellarettes, sometimes called bachelor cabinets, with conveniently arranged boxes for cigars, etc. We are now showing some very excellent sideboards, designed for the stowing of linens. We also have chests for linens. We tell of the price-range today, and as the assortment is very large, each customer will have a selection in the various grades, at prices that are not widely separated.

60 styles of mahogany Sideboards, priced $50 to $375.
80 styles of oak Sideboards, priced $20 to $315.
45 styles of mahogany Extension Tables, priced $20 to $145.
65 styles of oak Extension Tables, priced $6 to $170.
50 styles of mahogany China Closets, priced $45 to $215.
60 styles of oak China Closets, priced $15.50 to $250.
25 styles of mahogany Buffets, priced $22 to $100.
30 styles of oak Buffets, priced $12 to $85.
50 styles of mahogany Dining Chairs, priced $4.75 to $29; Arm Chairs to match, priced $8 to $36.
75 styles of oak Dining Chairs, priced $2.25 to $38; Arm Chairs to match, priced $4.50 to $65.
Mahogany Cellarettes, in various fine styles, priced $32 to $100.
Oak Cellarettes, in various fine styles, priced $14 to $55.

Fourth floor.

Flannelette Night Gowns

The habit of sleeping in bedrooms in which the window is open seems to be increasing. It's a sensible, healthy habit; but, to make it an absolutely safe one during cold weather, you must protect yourself well with warm clothing while asleep.

These Flannelette Night Gowns will help amazingly toward that end. There is a large variety of them, plain or trimmed with braid, in neat stripes, or in "combination"—that is, with plain yoke and striped body. Prices are all reasonable, starting at 50c and running up to $2.50.

Second floor.

Favors and Decorations

For the Thanksgiving Table

Sentiment makes half the beauty of this world; and with sentiment absent half the beauty is lost.

The last touches tell the taste of the housekeeper, and give the finishing charm to the Thanksgiving table.

The matter of favors and appropriate table decorations is very inexpensive; yet how much it adds to the delight of the guests and the gratification of the hostess.

A caterer supplies these things as a natural finish to a dinner, but they are costly when specially prepared. They cost ever so much less at Wanamaker's, and are shown in almost infinite variety.

For Thanksgiving Dinner there are the prettiest Turkeys—some large ones to hold candy; then others made of ground almonds, that can be eaten.

The large candy-holding Turkeys are $1.75 and $2.25.
The Marzipan Turkeys, in imitation of dressed turkey on platters, are 15c and 25c each. Other smaller ones at 5c each to place on cards.
Then we have the decorative things for the real turkey:
Frills, 5c each Skewers, 10c a dozen
Mats 10c to 50c a dozen.
And many more fancy things—souvenir boxes, ice cases, imitation fruits, baskets, telephones, footballs, gramophones, and the like; and, of course, all sorts of Snapping Nottoes.

Candy Store, Basement.

A Pre-Thanksgiving Offering of

CHINA and Other Wares

The vast holiday stocks of China are rolling in by great casks-full. Space demands are most emphatic. Every square foot of stock-rooms and counter-space that can be won, must be secured. And so odd lots get short shrift.

Wherever there is a line of dinnerware or an odd lot of china, glass or bric-a-brac that can be spared, we place on it a sharply shriveled price, no matter how beautiful and desirable it may be as an individual set or piece.

We pick just the time when thousands of housekeepers are discovering shortages in Thanksgiving supplies—quick clearances for us; profitable possession for you—decisive gains for both.

The details tell the stirring facts of today's rare opportunity:

Dinner Sets—
Some of these sets are the best we have ever had. The fact that quantities are small is the only reason for reducing prices.
At $10, worth $16—American Porcelain, 100 pieces; flower decoration with gold edges.
At $12, worth $18—American porcelain, 100 pieces; fine Rococo border decoration; gold edges and handles.
At $14, worth $20—Austrian china, 100 pieces; fine pink border decoration; gold on handles.
At $18, worth $25—German china, 101 pieces; blue and purple border decorations, with double lines of gold on edges and rim.
At $20, worth $30—Chas. Field Haviland china, 100 pieces; flower decoration.
At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland china, 101 pieces; garland decoration; gold on handles.

Fancy China—
In bright decorations of colors and gold—new shapes—at two-thirds their value.
Candlesticks, 75c, 90c Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair
Hair Receivers, 50c, 75c, 90c Tea Pots, $1.50
Pin Trays, 40c Syrups, $1.10

Basement.

Fancy China—
Powder Boxes, 60c Chocolate Pots, $2
Cake Plates, $1.50, $2 Tea Tiles, 60c
Comb and Brush Trays, $1.50 and $2
Comports, on foot, 75c and $1.25
Vases, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3.50, $6.00, $7.50 and $8
At 25c, regularly 35c and 50c—Dinner Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Breakfast Plates, After-dinner Coffees, Sugars and Creams, etc. All beautifully decorated, some with solid colored border, overlaid with gold and some with colored band with festoon flower decorations.

Decorated China—
All Limoges or Haviland china—much of it their richest decorations. Prices are cut to nearly one-half because lines are broken.
Plates, $3, $5, $6 and $12; from $6, $8, $10, $12 and $24.
Fruit Saucers, $3, from $6 Cake Plates, $2, from $3.60
Chop Dishes, $3.50, from $6.50. Bouillons, $15, from $24
Olive Dishes, $1 and $1.35, from $1.80 and $2.40
Jelly Dishes, $1.50 and $2, from $2.75 and $3.50
Fruit Saucers, $3, from $5.40 Celery Trays, $1, from $1.75
Cracker Jars, $2, from $3.

Cut Glass—
Odd lots, including some of our best cuttings, on which, because the larger part of the line has been sold out, the prices are a third less than before.
Water Tumblers, $5 doz. Celery Trays, $3.50, $4.50, $6
Water Bottles, $2.75 and $5 Bonbon Dishes, $1.50, $2.50
Sugars and Creams, $5 pair Bowls, $3.50, $5.50, $7.50, $9
Flower Vases, $3.50 and $5 Water Pitchers, $7.50
Jelly Dishes, $3.50, $5, $5.50, $7 and $7.50

Marble Pedestals—
At $7.50, worth $12—White mottled marble, 40 in. high

Jardinieres—
Jardinieres, in blended colors, 8 in., 50c, regularly 75c; 9 in., 60c, regularly $1.
Jardinieres, with handles, flower decorations, gold traced; 6 in., $1.25, reduced from $2; 7 in., $1.75, reduced from $2.75; 9 in., $2.25, reduced from $3.50.

Umbrella Jars—
Printed decoration, heavily gold stippled, $2.75, regularly $4.
Umbrella Jars, large swell shapes; light decorations and gold stippled; $4, reduced from $5.50.
Umbrella Jars, handsomely decorated with floral designs on tinted grounds, heavily gold stippled: $7, from $12.

Pretty JEWEL BOXES

We have an attractive assortment of pretty Jewel Boxes to take care of and, at the same time, to display your collection of rings, pins and other trinkets. The selection is wide, both as to design and price, and includes many a suitable Christmas gift.

Hints of three:

At 50c—Heavily silver-plated jewel-case, in filigree design, hand-burnished; beveled glass cover; satin-lined.
At 75c—Heavily silver-plated, like foregoing, with shield design.
At 95c—Similar to last, but more elaborate in design and finish.

Tenth street.

Children's WRAPPERS

And DRESSING SACQUES

Of Eiderdown. There's a full and attractive assortment of both here, in this most comfortable of all winter fabrics for negligee wear. Time was, not so long ago, when Dressing Sacques for Children were impossible to get. No reason, either, for they need them just as much as grown-ups do. Now the difficulty's remedied, as this collection shows.

Dressing Sacques, of eiderdown, in Kimono style, or fitted, with ribbon or frog fastenings; sizes 2 to 16 years, $1 and $2.
Wrapper of ripple eiderdown of good quality; satin-bound, with cord and tassel and large sailor collar; in pink, light blue and red. Sizes 2 to 8 years, $2.25.
Wrappers, same style, with pocket; satin-bound; sizes 10 to 18 years, at $3.
Others, of heavier material, more elaborately trimmed, up to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1670 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE:

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2843 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
160 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
850 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 148th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
783 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

THANKSGIVING!

The day of all days of jovial fellowship and merry feasting. Gather your family around you and make it a feast worthy of the name. 'Tis easy to do this, for here is an array of

DAINTIES AND LUXURIES FIT FOR THE TABLE OF THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

Quality of every article is the highest, and as to prices—well, we are content to let these few speak for themselves, knowing full well, quality considered, that they cannot be matched elsewhere.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY:

SEEDED RAISINS. FANCY CALIFORNIA. Pound Package ..... 9c. Or 3 Packages for..... 25c

CLEANED CURRANTS, EXTRA QUALITY, FRESHLY CLEANED. A Pound, Loose..... 9c

1-lb. Can, 17c PLUM PUDDING 2-lb. Can, 33c THE FAMOUS RICHARDSON & ROBBINS'S.

NEW DATES, EXTRA FINE, FRESHLY PACKED. A Pound Package..... 5c

NEW FIGS, Fancy Large Smyrna. A Pound..... 12c

Durkee's Salad Dressing, THE FAMOUS GAUNTLET BRAND. A Bottle - - - - 9c

PRUNES FANCY SANTA CLARA. The choicest grown in California, All fine meaty fruit.
EXTRA LARGE, a pound - 12c
LARGE, a pound - - 8c
MEDIUM, a pound - - 5c

CITRON Fancy Glace, large pieces, a pound . 15c

Plum Pudding, Greenebaum's Best, light and flaky, a pound can..... 9c
Southwell's Jam, our own importation, all fruits; a jar, 13c., or 2 for..... 25c
Liberty Jam, all fruits, special, a jar..... 8c
London Layer Cluster Raisins, new goods, a pound..... 12c
Loose Muscatel Raisins, extra fancy, new crop; pound, 13c., or 2 pounds..... 25c
Evaporated Apples, new crop, very choice, a pound..... 11c
Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, fancy California; a pound, 13c., or 2 for..... 25c
Lemons, fine, juicy Messina, new crop, a dozen..... 11c
Jelly, 5-pound pails, 16c.; Mason quart jars..... 10c
Jelly Powder, Butler's Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package..... 9c
Kitchen Bouquet; improve the Thanksgiving dinner; special, a bottle..... 23c

NUTS Mixed, pound, 13c; 2 lbs, 25c. ALMONDS, a pound, - 19c. WALNUTS, a pound, - 13c.

Cranberries, Fancy Cape Cod, a quart.... 9c
Peaches or Pears, Essie Brand, finest California, a can..... 20c
Apricots, Essie Brand, finest California, a can..... 18c
Peaches or Pears, White Clover Brand, California, a can..... 16c
Peaches or Pears, Baltimore pack, a can.. 10c
Tomatoes, Essie Brand, Finest Red-Ripe Jerseys, extra large can..... 12c
Corn or Succotash, Essie Brand, Fancy Maine pack, a can..... 10c
Asparagus, Hudson's Long Island, very best, large can..... 33c
Asparagus Tips, Fancy California, a can.. 18c
French Peas, Finest Imported Petit Pois, a can..... 12c
Condensed Milk, Butler's Brand; a can, 7c., or 3 for..... 20c
French Sardines, Rolland Brand, a can, 12c.; Clement Brand, a can..... 9c

ORANGE OR LEMON PEEL, Fancy Glace, a pound - - 13c

Tea and Coffee—Very Best Tea, a pound, 35c.; Best Mocha and Java Coffee, a pound. 25c
Thyme, Sage or Marjoram, all fresh, a package..... 2c
Mixed Spices, freshly packed; a ¼-pound package..... 9c
Gelatine, XLCR Brand, very fine, a package..... 5c
Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, very best, ½-pound package..... 9c
Liberty Pickles and Gherkins, sweet and sour, a large bottle..... 10c
Beef Extract, Peerless Brand, our best, a jar..... 19c
Imported Olive Oil, very best, pint bottle. 28c
Olives, Fancy Queen; 18-oz. bottle, 23c.; 8-oz. bottle Manzanilla..... 9c
Stuffed Olives, very best quality, 4-oz. bottle..... 9c
Cheese, Best York State fancy cream, a pound..... 13c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph Brand, a cake. 4c

ORANGES, FINE JUICY FLORIDA. A Dozen - - - 25c

CRACKERS. All Deliciously Crisp and Fresh.
GOLDEN CRISP, a pound - 9c
VIENNA CRISP, a pound - 9c
NEW YEAR'S CAKE, a pound, 9c
CREAM LEAVES, a pound - 10c
CRINKLET BARS, a pound - 12c

PRICES QUOTED DO NOT APPLY TO SUBURBAN STORES.

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
342 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1165 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1316 Third Ave., cor. 68th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
195 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
596 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
620 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
940 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
3643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 43d St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

32 Carleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

162 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near First Corners.
162 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
422 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
825 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
145 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

200 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
82 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
2 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
187 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

BODIES OF ENTOMBED MINE OFFICIALS FOUND

Eight Men Who Entered West Virginia Mine Overcome.

Succumbed to White Damp—Some Struggled to Escape, Others Lay Down to Die in Comfort.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., Nov. 24.—The bodies of the lost party of eight well-known mining men, who entered the west mine of the Pocahontas Collieries Company on Friday morning last at 11 o'clock, were recovered at 12:45 o'clock to-day.

At 7 o'clock this morning a rescuing party numbering forty persons, entered at the main entrance, bratticing the mine as they went in order to impfove the circulation of the air. They had reached a distance of 3,000 feet from the entrance when they encountered such quantities of white damp that it was impossible to proceed further. Retracing their steps they decided to make another attempt from the Tug River entrance, some six miles across the Flat Top Mountain. They went in at this entrance about 10:30 o'clock, and after going a distance of some six hundred feet found the bodies of A. S. Hurst, chief inspector; Bob Odham, sub-inspector, and Frazier G. Bell, mining engineer, all huddled together. From their positions they must have met death suddenly and without pain. All of them were lying face down, with no signs of a struggle. Hurst had made a pillow of his coat on which his head rested.

The bodies of the other five members of the party, Superintendent of Mines Walter O'Malley, Joseph Cardwell, superintendent of the Shamokin Coal and Coke Company; R. E. St. Clair, second assistant inspector; State Mine Inspector Price, and Maurice St. Clair, sub-inspector, were found several hundred feet back in the mine, three of the bodies lying some little distance apart. R. E. St. Clair and Joseph Cardwell were lying with arms clasped around each other cold in death. The bodies of O'Malley, Maurice St. Clair, and Price were discolored and bruised about the face, showing signs of a struggle, it being very plain to see they made a desperate attempt at retracing their steps to better air, but already had advanced too far into the deadly white damp to escape alive.

It is said by members of the rescuing party, that Hurst, Bell and Odham would hardly have lost their lives but for the fact that they lost their way, entering a chamber 150 feet to the left, or near one of the passages from the Baby mine, in which the deadly white damp had accumulated in great quantity.

The bodies were brought down from the mines in four wagons, bedded with straw and covered with snow, which has been coming down all day, and taken to the Pocahontas wholesale grocery house, where they will be prepared for burial. The bodies are very much swollen, and, having been attacked by mine rats, present a gruesome spectacle.

The fire is still burning in Baby mine, and the mine officials seem at a loss to understand how it will be finally extinguished. The only way, it is believed, is by flooding. This will be an enormous undertaking, as the mine is a drift mine. Mine experts claim there is great danger of explosions by flooding the mine, as when water comes in contact with the fire the generation of gas will be so great as to possibly blow away the whole side of the mountain.

Dr. Williams's Son Dies from Fall.

Clayton Williams, the seven-year-old son of Dr. T. C. Williams, died at the home of his father, 200 West Ninety-second Street, yesterday as the result of injuries received in falling from a window on the fifth floor of the house on Saturday. The death was reported to the Coroner's office by Dr. Williams, the boy's father.

THEOLOGY AND SECTARIANISM.

Discussed in Letters to the Editor by Readers of The Times.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word may be said in regard to the quotations from the sermon of the Roman Bishop Burke in Albany, published in your Monday's issue. As a matter of accuracy, the title proposed to be adopted by the Episcopal Church is "The American Catholic Church in the United States."

There is no proposition to change the name of the American Church in the sense of adopting any new name. She and her mother in England have been officially styled "Catholic and Apostolic" from the earliest ages. Their official creed is the Nicene Creed, and it has been so since the Ecumenical Councils of Nicaea, A. D. 325, and of Constantinople, A. D. 381. In this creed it is stated: "I believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church." The House of Bishops of the American Church, in their Pastoral Letter of A. D. 1894, expressly laid down the principle that "fixedness of interpretation is of the essence of the creeds." Whatever, therefore, "one Catholic and Apostolic Church" meant as used by the Councils of Nicaea and Constantinople, that it means as used by the American Catholic Church to-day.

The only question is of changing a title of the Church in popular use.

The Bishop agrees with the American Catholic Church in stating that "there is but one Catholic Church." But the head of the Catholic Church is not the Pope of Rome, but our Lord Jesus Christ, seated on the throne of Heaven, in the Sacrament of the Altar, and in the heart of every Christian. He committed the government of the Catholic Church to the collective episcopate, saying to the Apostolic College: "I appoint unto you a kingdom, as My Father hath appointed unto Me; that ye may eat and drink at My table in My kingdom, and sit on thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." (St. Luke xxii., 29, 30.)

This right of rule has been continually exercised by the Catholic Episcopate in provincial or ecumenical synods, as, for example, when the "Apostles sent * * * Peter and John" unto the Samaritans to administer confirmation, (Acts viii., 14,) or when the Sixth Ecumenical Council, A. D. 680, anathematized Honorius, Pope of Rome, for teaching the Monothelites heresy, and burned his letters.

The Bishop agrees with the common opinion in the American Catholic Church in stating that the Church is called Catholic because her commission is, "Go, teach all nations." (St. Matthew xxviii., 19.)

Inasmuch as the American Catholic Church is by God's mercy in communion with the Head of the Church, our Lord Jesus Christ, she is not disturbed because the See of Rome will not communicate with her, except out of charity, that the schismatic See of Rome might be restored to the outward unity of the Catholic Church.

EDWIN D. WEED.

Brooklyn, Nov. 19, 1901.

THE SCANDINAVIAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems a very strange thing that one who claims to be an Episcopal presbyter is so ill-informed about those beyond the pale of his own catholicism.

It is only ignorance which can write thus: "Perhaps we might include some others, especially the Lutherans in Scandinavia, being Catholics, as the organic successors of the old historic churches of Sweden, Norway, and Finland." The qualification "perhaps" is very gracious, and will certainly be appreciated by the Scandinavians. If they are such Catholics, as the Episcopal presbyter describes, there must be applied to them the summary of Catholic doctrine and customs, including such heresies as prayers for the dead, laying on of hands to give the Holy Ghost, communion at funerals, and such glaring historical blunders as "a liturgy that has come down in large part from the apostles."

Such teaching is possibly intended for a few Scandinavians, who, less informed than their generally so well educated countrymen, can be led astray by the claim that in the Catholic Church of America, heretofore known as the Protestant Episcopal Church, is to be found the true counterpart of their home church. This implies that the Swedish Lutherans of America have departed from the position and faith of their Fatherland. Fortunately this implication is rejected by the Scandinavians, as the facts and the growing power of Scandinavian Lutheranism in this land prove. King Oscar of Sweden also is so assured of the true position of the Swedes of America, who are organized in the Lutheran Augustana Synod, that to them he sends his official representative, Bishop von Schéele, and not to the American Catholics.

The Scandinavian Church lays no claim to a catholicity as narrow and erroneous as that advocated by the Protestant Episcopal presbyter. With the whole Lutheran Church it sees catholicity in the succession and maintenance of apostolic truth, as given in the New Testament Revelation. It claims to be Catholic because it is evangelical. Like the whole Lutheran Church it is also Protestant inasmuch as it is evangelical. The protest of the Lutheran Church is against all that is contrary to the Gospel.

No doctrine of Episcopal succession is taught in Sweden, even though the Swedish Bishop Lars Perti had been ordained by the Roman Bishop, Petrus Magni, and even though the line of succession is not vulnerable like that of England. In one of his addresses Bishop von Schéele, now in this country, emphasized the fact that succession meant continuation of truth. When Dr. Hook of the English Church interprets a passage in Cranmer's Catechism, which Cranmer had translated from the Lutheran Brandenburg-Nuremberg Kinderpredigten, in favor of succession, he was ignorant that the words he appealed to were words of Luther, which had a different import. This and some other very interesting proofs to show how much the Anglican liturgy owes to the German liturgies of Protestant Lutherans can be found in Dr. H. E. Jacob's "Lutheran Movement in England," a very instructive book for American Catholics.

The Scandinavian Church accepts none of the heresies of a pseudo-Catholicism. Its doctrine is that of the Augsburg Confession of 1530, as accepted by the diet in Upsala, (1593). This same diet rejected the "red book" of John III., which was mainly in conformity with the Roman missal. Such a "apostolic liturgy" it would not accept. It held to a purified service in consonance with such liturgy as is used in most Lutheran churches.

Before the Episcopal presbyter again ventures on his "perhaps" about Scandinavian Lutheranism it would be advisable for him to study Lutheran literature, Swedish, German, English. This will prevent him from evolving history out of his inner consciousness.

JOHN A. W. HAAS.
Co-Editor of The Lutheran Cyclopedia.
New York, Nov. 19, 1901.

THE TERM PROTESTANT AGAIN UPHELD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that in my reply to Mr. Lindsay's communication in your issue of Nov. 8 his statement that "the Protestant Episcopal Church is not Protestant (is not and never has been)" was conclusively disproved.

I desire to reaffirm that the above-named Church is professedly and essentially Protestant, notwithstanding that term is obnoxious to a certain school whose principal fear seems to be that they will not rank as Catholics.

"A. W. C." replies in Sunday's issue to my argument with a statement that the Anglican Church holds to the necessity of Seven Sacraments, notwithstanding that abundant proof to the contrary has been given. Is the writer sincere, or is he in his ardor to support a certain system willing to ignore the emphatic declaration of his Prayer Book, which unmistakably says "there are two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper," and that "those five commonly called Sacraments are not counted for Sacraments of the Gospel?"

His attempt to brush away the proof in reference to King Edward's oath by stating that "the Church of England is not responsible for the oath or anything else done by Parliament" is futile. My statement in regard to the King's oath was that the reigning sovereign of England is the acknowledged representative head of the Anglican Church, and in his oath he solemnly declares against many of the cardinal doctrines of the Church of Rome, and further testifies that the statements "are made in the plain and ordinary sense of the words, as are commonly understood by Protestants." And still further the committee of the House of Lords (probably composed exclusively of Archbishops and Bishops) affirms that "the doctrine of Transsubstantiation is contrary to the Protestant religion," which is the religion they officially represent, and the religion of the State, viz., that of the Church of England.

A distinguished High Church leader once delivered himself in these words: "Really, I hate the Reformation and the Reformers more and more." We trust there are not many followers of Froude who would voice this sentiment, much as they dislike the term Protestant. Can "A. W. C." explain how the organizers of the Protestant Episcopal Church came to commit the egregious error of giving it its wrong name, which it has held for a hundred years or more? PROTESTANT.

New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

TAKES A BISHOP TO TASK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested as well as surprised at reading in to-day's edition of THE TIMES an abstract from a sermon delivered by Bishop Burke of Albany, in which that good man attempts to uphold the position that the Episcopal Church is not Catholic, and, therefore, has no right to use the word "Catholic" as part of its designation.

I have read many of the arguments raised on the proposition to designate the Episcopal Church as "The Catholic Church in America," both in your columns and elsewhere, but I must say that the contention of the good Bishop and the arguments by which he attempts to sustain the same are the most novel, confusing, and illogical that I have had the pleasure to read.

The worthy Bishop's basic argument that some years ago to be known as a Catholic was to bear opprobrium, while to-day to be a Catholic was to merit respect and honor, is an unfortunate misstatement of fact, and not at all supported by written history or reliable hearsay testimony.

It is unfortunate that a churchman so high in authority as the Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany should give utterance to statements of this kind, which, necessarily, tend to stamp our fathers and their predecessors generally as being intolerant, bigoted, and unjust toward their Catholic fellow-citizens, and it certainly does not tend to give the foreign-born worshipers in the good Bishop's congregation a kindly disposition toward the memory of the founders and builders of our country and its institutions, nor a proper realisation of their great work.

The worthy Bishop should not confound the acts or disposition of a few fanatical individuals known as "Knownothings," &c., as the acts or disposition of the American people, any more than he should confound the acts of the Anarchists now among us as those of the American people.

To our country's credit be it said that at no time in its history was the mere profession of the Roman Catholic faith by a native-born, law-abiding citizen made a matter of opprobrium. Such citizens, while in the minority, were quite numerous, and to say that they were not respected and honored by their Protestant fellow-citizens would be to fly in the face of history.

The worthy Bishop should not allow himself to be misled by a few isolated cases of bigotry, nor again by a certain feeling of inhospitality and unkind feelings engendered by racial hatred and suspicion of foreigners, which are very often mistaken for religious bias. It cannot be denied that the native-born citizen of past times was often suspicious of, and unkind and uncharitable toward, the immigrant that arrived on our shores from some European country, and who incidentally professed the Roman Catholic faith. The mere accident that such immigrants were Roman Catholics should not be used as a basis for the charge made by the worthy Bishop. It is true that such racial prejudices and anti-foreign feelings have to a large extent been outgrown, and a more liberal disposition has been shown toward all foreigners; but it cannot be justly said to-day any more than it could be said a century ago, that to be a Catholic is to merit respect and honor on that ground alone.

In this view, therefore, I would take issue with the worthy Bishop, where he says that in the eyes of Protestant fellow-citizens, to be a Catholic in former times was a disgrace, while the descendants of said former citizens have so completely altered their views on the subject that they now consider it to be a special privilege and honor to be called "Catholic," and therefore are trying to appropriate the term "Catholic," on which the worthy Bishop's Church claims to have something akin to a monopoly.

In this respect the good man's zeal seems to blind him to the very plain truth, which is obvious to all laymen, to wit, that the respect and honor shown to any citizen by his fellow-citizens is a deserved recognition of the moral qualities of that citizen rather than a recognition of what his form of worship may be. This is abundantly exhibited by the honor and respect shown to many citizens who are non-believers.

It is far from my purpose to say whether the good Bishop is correct in the rather restricted interpretation he places upon the term Catholic. Greater minds have differed here. I note that the good man, in referring to the proposed change in the name of the Episcopal Church refers to it as "The Catholic Church of America." According to my recollection, the term proposed is "The Catholic Church in America," which, if correct, makes a material difference in the good man's argument, that the Church cannot be confined to one nation, and that the proposed change was an attempt to do this. If we assume, for argument's sake, that that Church is "Catholic," then how does the descriptive words, "in America," limit it to the American Continent?

The good Bishop also takes issue with the lexicographers and many able Church authorities as to the meaning of the word "Catholic," where he is reported as saying, "There is but one Catholic Church, and that the one whose head is, and always has been, in Rome." To ordinary mortals who try to be correct, this looks like treading on very thin ice. There are some well-informed persons in this world who have been led to believe on good authority that the Russian and Greek Churches, as well as a few others, are "Catholic," and yet they are quite independent of Rome. This being the case, why should the good Bishop feel alarmed at the proposition of the Episcopal Church being called Catholic?

On any view, it seems to the ordinary layman that the coming of an extra subdivision to be called "The Catholic Church in America" does not tend to fill the mind with anything akin to alarm. There is room for all. D. F. K.

Brooklyn, Nov. 19, 1901.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNTRIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 1 I see the "Protest of a Catholic," signed Clarence M. Lindsay, in which he asks: "Why can't Protestant missionaries keep out of Catholic countries?" As the question is asked publicly in the columns of THE TIMES, I beg you will allow me, as such a missionary for forty-five years, to answer it as briefly as possible. 1. Christ's last command to his disciples was, and is: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Protestants believe that the Gospel, as Christ himself teaches it, is not preached in Roman Catholic countries, and as they are part of "the whole world" we go there of course. There is little enough of preaching of any sort done in those countries, and least of all a free salvation through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, rather than our own. How little preaching is regarded as necessary in Spanish-speaking countries can best be judged of by the fact that there is not one Spanish church for the 25,000 Spanish-speaking people in the Greater New York, most of whom do not understand English, and not one Spanish-speaking priest resident among the 7,000 or 8,000 in the City of Brooklyn.

2. Protestants believe (as Paul teaches) that "the sword of the Spirit is the word of God," by which he performs his miracles of grace, in convicting, converting, sanctifying, comforting, and preparing beforehand unto glory those who receive and love it; as therefore "the sword of the Spirit" is wrenched out of his hand in Roman Catholic countries, it is our bounden duty to take it there. There is many a city of 5,000 or 10,000 inhabitants in the Spanish-speaking world where not a copy of the Bible is to be found in the hands of private individuals which does not bear the imprint of a Protestant Bible society. If it be replied that in lieu thereof the priests read it to the people in the churches, never was there a greater mistake made. On one occasion, when asked to contribute to the rebuilding of the parish church in Socorro, capital of the State of Santander, Colombia, South America, I offered the parish priest $20 in gold, on condition that one chapter of the Gospels, in the Roman Catholic Bible, be read in that church every Lord's day, that the sheep might know the Shepherd's voice. And he replied in writing that my contribution "could not be accepted under that condition!" Under like circumstances a similar answer was made, fifteen or twenty years later, when I offered to give, upon solicitation, $10, in the City of Linares, Mexico. I have yet to find among my Roman Catholic friends any one who ever heard a chapter of the Bible read in a Roman Catholic church, in Spanish or in English. So that the Holy Ghost never gets the opportunity to apply his "Sword" to the hearts and consciences of people in Roman Catholic countries, except it be out of a Bible printed in a Protestant country. Is not that another good reason why Protestant missionaries should go to Roman Catholic countries with the Bible in their hands?

3. Protestants believe that saving faith is the cordial and intelligent acceptance and reliance upon the testimony of God—not of priests, nor of ministers, nor yet of churches, but of God himself, and particularly, the testimony which God has given us of his Son, our Saviour. What sort of faith, then, is that which lives and thrives best where the word and testimony of God are least known? I have the printed declaration of the ablest controversial writer in Colombia twenty-five years ago, Don José María Groot, to the effect that, owing to the machinations of Protestant propagandists, the Bible in the Spanish tongue was absolutely prohibited for a period of about 218 years in Spain and her former Colonies, on which the sun never used to set. Now if seven generations of the Spanish-speaking world were supposed to get to heaven better without the Bible than with it, why should not Protestant missionaries go to Roman Catholic countries and teach them better, where they are still believing the same thing?

4. Protestants believe that "the Bible, which (as Stillingfleet says) is the religion of Protestants," has made England, Scotland, the north of Ireland, the United States, Canada, (aside from the French element of Lower Canada,) Northern Germany, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Protestant Switzerland what they are, and that the best results of Romanism pure and simple are to be seen in Spain, Portugal, Mexico, South America, Middle and South Ireland, Austria, and Italy; and that if we look no further than to the temporal welfare of men, the greatest boon that Protestants can confer on Roman Catholic countries is to carry them the Gospel which, among a thousand other useful and indispensable things, teaches us these salutary precepts of Jesus Christ: "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." "Call no man your [spiritual] father upon earth; for one only is your Father, who is in heaven." "Neither be ye called masters, for one only is your Master, the Christ, and ye all are brethren." To which Paul adds this: "Ye are bought with a price; be not ye therefore the [spiritual] servants of men."

The late Ignacio M. Altamirano, one of Mexico's illustrious sons, said to me some years ago that the great Juarez said one day to the members of his Cabinet, of which he was one: "Gentlemen, you are free to think what you please about the religion of these Protestant missionaries at work among us, but see to it that you give them all the help and encouragement you can, for I tell you that the welfare of Mexico and her only chance of freedom and greatness is bound up with the successful labors of these men," or words to that effect. Now, if this was the deliberate opinion of the great Juarez, and so openly expressed, I beg that Mr. Lindsay will accept that as my last answer to his question. H. B. PRATT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1901.

A WORD FOR IRISH PROTESTANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the letter of Nov. 19 signed Wm. B. Clarke, in re election in Galway, please say for me:

My father is a farmer—Irish Protestant Episcopal. Galway is a county in the west of Ireland, and belongs to England. The landed gentry of Ireland own the soil; we are their tenants. Many or most of them represent the House of Lords, and are therefore part of the English Government. They are Protestant Episcopal, and are the best body of men on this planet to-day. If you pay your rent they will use you right; if not, you cannot expect to hold your land. A bargain is a bargain. They will also give you six months to settle up or get out if you fail to pay when due. That is very fair; they don't do that in America!

Mr. Clark, there is no such thing as England insisting on ruling Ireland. You must not misrepresent Irish affairs to the American public. The trouble over there is this: The Irish Roman Catholic priests, farmers, and laborers want to exterminate the Protestant landlords and farmers, and have organized their "National Federation League." Its purpose is to boycott and stir up bad feeling between landlord and tenant.

If Roman Catholics in Ireland want to be free from England they must pay about £500,000,000 to the landlords for the land. You must purchase your freedom. We Irish Protestant farmers can pay; we like our landlords and respect them, too. We don't want any change. We love our country and our Government. England's motto is to Christianize, civilize, and colonize. As I said before, if you treat old England right she will treat you likewise. There is always somebody making trouble in any country and every country.

WILLIAM J. WOLF.

New York, Nov. 20, 1901.

The Day of the Divided Papacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How does it happen that Bishop Burke of Albany should have made the misstatement yesterday that the Catholic Church had always its head at Rome, when in 1378 Urban VI. was at Rome and Clement VII. at Avignon? And a third Pope in 1414. For thirty-two years a divided Popery.

DAVID S. COPELAND.

Verona, N. J., Nov. 18, 1901.

A CRISIS IN RACE PROGRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in THE TIMES to-day entitled "A Yellow Clergyman" concerns a very interesting and important subject. From my own observation of people, which my profession has made more intimate than ordinary in some directions, I am inclined to pronounce the remarks which you quote from the Rev. Mr. Hendricks horribly true in their main purport, though somewhat too harshly stated.

There seems to come a period in the history of every race when the men become too proud to do labor and the women refuse to bear children, and from that time the race goes steadily down hill. The French reached that stage some time ago. The Germans have never reached it; the German men are not too proud to do labor and the German women have a womanliness which is becoming lost to us Yankees, the womanliness which makes dear wives and true mothers, and the German race is probably on that account the youngest and most vigorous and promising race in the world to-day. The Yankee race, with its fashion of living a century in ten years, seems already to have reached the downhill side of life, and it is my opinion that the future vitality of our country will depend in a constantly increasing degree upon foreign immigration.

We have almost surrendered to this idea in New York City, and we acknowledge that the chief credit of the reform election in the city this year is due to the foreign-born population, and that the hateful corruption and weakness of our city institutions are best typified in Van Wyck and Gardiner, of old Dutch and Puritan descent respectively. It is a sickening thought to a Yankee, but we cannot cure the condition by denying the fact.

PHYSICIAN.

New York, Nov. 22, 1901.

A Correspondent's Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to correct a misprint in to-day's paper. I did not say "In the name of the British people, I must protest that we deplore the horrible conditions of these camps," but "In the name of the British people, I must protest that we are satisfied with the present policy of the Government, and deeply deplore," etc.

FRED POWERS.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1901.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thanksgiving, & Sat. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Play. COLORADO Wed. Mat. omitted this week

KNICKERBOCKER. Evgs. 8:30. Xtra Mat. Thursday. Reg. Mat. Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS In J. M. Barrie's Comedy, Quality Street.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY Dec. 3—Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge"

GARDEN. Last 6 Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SOTHERN —Also— Thanksgiving. IF I WERE KING. Dec. 2, Virginia Harned in Alice of Old Vincennes

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY. "A 'Gosht') Almighty Success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. JOHN DREW—SECOND IN COMMAND

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Last 6 nights. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees at 2. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday & Sat. WM. FAVERSHAM—A ROYAL RIVAL Dec. 2, The Helmet of Navarre, with Chas. Dalton.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY. CHARLES HAWTREY | Evgs. 8:30. Matinée Saturday. A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. nr. Bway Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATS. WED., THURS. & SAT. 75th Time, Dec. 2. SOUVENIRS. THE LIBERTY BELLES

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Last Week. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Sp'l Mat. Thanksgiving. Souv'rs To-morrow night "The New Yorkers." DAN DALY with Virginia Earl and The Geo. W. Lederer Co.

SPECIAL Next MONDAY, DEC. 2, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD In "BEAUCAIRE." By Booth Tarkington and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland. Seat Sale Opens 9 A. M. To-Day.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST VAUDEVILLE. 125TH ST. Big Comedy & Vaudeville 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. "A NIGHT OFF," John W. Ransome. Great Daly Play Continuo's Vaud 4 Probyns. Others. "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Be- lasco Production. Cont. Vaud. F. V. Bowers. Others. All Star Acts. Including Stanton & Modena. Sketch. "Carleton Hall." Bros. Damm. Others. "BLUE JEANS" Grand Revival, Big Vaudeville, All Headliners.

CARNEGIE HALL. HOFMANN SECOND PIANO RECITAL WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 27, AT 3. JOSEF HOFMANN Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and Carnegie Hall box office. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Tues.) Aft., at 3:15. SONG RECITAL. Lilli Lehmann An Entirely New Programme. Songs by Wagner, Bungert, Herman & Brahms. Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the piano. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $18. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. MRS. FISKE In MRS. BURTON HARRISON'S Drama THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH. *,*Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Seats 4 weeks ahead. KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST XTRA MAT. THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING.)

CARNEGIE HALL Dec. 2 at 8:15. Dec. 7 at 2:30. KUBELIK Management Daniel Frohman and Hugo Gorlitz. Tickets 75c., $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes $15 at Carnegie Hall, Schuberth's, Ditson's, McBride's & Tyson's.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30th ST. At 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. THE MESSENGER BOY 3D MONTH. With JAMES T. POWERS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Nov. 26 at 3:30 P. M. FIRST CONCERT AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA SAM FRANKO.....Conductor MRS. MORRIS BLACK.....Soloist Tickets at Box Office and Schuberth's.

BIJOU DAVID BELASCO presents B'way & 30th St. WARFIELD NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY. IN THE AUCTIONEER. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15. ANNA HELD In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY. HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. A GREAT MORAL PLAY WAY DOWN EAST Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST | Matinee To-Day. TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS "On the Yukon." "Grand Vaudeville"

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Ev. 8:20. Mats. Th'ksg'v'g & Sat. ELSIE DE WOLFE in Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tuesday Eve., Nov. 26. Piano Recital. MISS RUTH ISABEL MARTIN. Tickets, $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9. SPECIAL THANKSGIVING ATTRACTIONS.

Harlem OPERA HOUSE | Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thursday & Saturday. Capt. Jinks of the HORSE MARINES. with Ethel Barrymore.

GRAND ANDREW In "TOM MOORE." MACK

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 6TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | Hazel Kirke.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 12:30 to 10:30 P. M. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., & Thanksgiving. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, last time "Der Fall Clemenceau." Tues., 1st time, "Flachsmann als Erzieher."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat. 50th Time Dec. 2. SOUVENIRS. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

3RD AVE. THEA. MAT. TO-DAY. | GYPSY JACK.

NO SHIP SUBSIDY BILL LIKELY TO PASS

Congressmen and Senators Speak Hostilely of the Scheme.

There Will Have to be a Great Change in Alignment of the Members for Senator Frye's Plant to be Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Mr. Frye proposes to bring the ship subsidy scheme before Congress again in the shape of a new bill, but if the sentiment of the members toward the fundamental idea remains unchanged, nothing will be done with the bill. It will just "lie in state."

The scheme, it is acknowledged, has few ardent friends in Congress. It has a good many uncompromising foes in the persons of Senators and Representatives who believe it is all wrong and whose beliefs are in accord with those of their constituents' expressed views. Several Senators, who naturally would like to suit the wishes of Mr. Frye, that they should support his measure, have expressed the view that the best thing to do is to forget it. One of these Senators was asked to-day whether a Ship Subsidy bill would be passed.

"No, Sir!" he replied, speaking with great earnestness, "that is out of the question. There is no occasion for the passage of such a bill. The people are against it."

The easy complaisance of reciprocity in obeying the order that it "Go way back and sit down," and die, was not at all good for the ship subsidy project, say the legislators, and there is apt to be a laugh at anybody who talks ship subsidies these days. If one were to make a composite quotation of what many Senators and Representatives are saying of ship subsidies in their relation to the present state of reciprocity, it would run something like this:

"Wouldn't it be a joke now to give millions to a few steamship companies, on the plea that the subsidy would help our foreign trade? Why was reciprocity killed off if it was desired to build up foreign trade? There was a chance to do something worth while for the foreign commerce of the United States, but the very people who would profit by the enlargement of American business with foreign nations wouldn't have anything to do with reciprocity, and there was nothing left for that promising infant but to die.

"Wouldn't it be a joke to put a meretricious measure through Congress in response to a demand that the Government ought to send ships after a foreign trade, which it has been determined shall not be encouraged, because it cannot be encouraged without making a hole in protection through which a lot of the wind that is in protection would escape."

That is the argument that is heard here since the convention that was called to foster reciprocity turned on it with a club. In other words, the measure is condemned on the ground that it is inherently bad, and the chief argument in its favor is ridiculed on the ground that it is decidedly insincere. Prophecies as to what Congress will do or will not do are rather dangerous, but it is perfectly safe to say that there will have to be a great change in the present alignment of the members of the two Houses with reference to ship subsidies to bring about the passage of such a measure as Senator Frye would like to place upon the statute books.

FILIPINO FORT CAPTURED.

Nineteenth Infantrymen, Under Sergt. McMahon, Scale a Precipice and Drive Out the Insurgents.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—Capt. Edward P. Lawton's company of the Nineteenth Infantry has attacked and captured an insurgent fort on Bohol Island, which is south of Cebu, in the Visayan group. The fort was surrounded on all sides by a precipice, and the only entrance to the higher ground was guarded by a stockade, with a line of entrenchments behind it.

Lawton sent Sergt. McMahon and twenty men to climb the precipice and make an attack in the rear. The party accomplished their task after three hours of arduous climbing through the thick undergrowth of brush and vines that covered the almost perpendicular cliff. They took the enemy by surprise, and drove them from the fort. As the insurgents escaped, they had to pass the rest of Capt. Lawton's company at a distance of 150 yards, and then they suffered additional losses.

The insurgents defended themselves both with cannon and rifles. After the cannon were captured, the smaller ones were removed, while the larger ones were buried. Capt. Lawton, in his report, makes special mention of the bravery of Sergts. List and McMahon.

Gen. Chaffee has ordered that in the future complete records shall be kept of all natives taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Duplicates of these records will be signed in English, Spanish, and Tagalog.

The Philippine Constabulary, which was organized last August, is proving itself a valuable aid to the military authorities.

Distilling Ship Iris Aground.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—The United States distilling ship Iris has been aground on a reef near Iloilo, Panay Island, for three days past. The cruiser New York and the gunboat Yorktown have gone to her assistance.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP OVER.

The Outing Was Enjoyed, but the Weather Was Too Bad for Gunning.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the city about 5 o'clock this afternoon from their outing down the Potomac River.

The President was very much pleased with his trip and enjoyed the brief respite from official cares which it afforded him. During the greater part of the trip rain fell. The two nights ashore were spent in the clubhouse, the yacht meanwhile remaining at anchor in the mouth of the creek, except when it returned to the city yesterday with the Roosevelt children, one of whom was suffering with a slight cold. The condition of the weather being unfavorable for gunning, the President did not have an opportunity to fire a shot.

Fair in Aid of Sisters of St. Mary.

A fair will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Dec. 6 to raise funds for an infirmary which is to be built for the Sisters of St. Mary. These sisters work without remuneration at St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, the Seaside Home, the Trinity Mission House, and the House of Mercy. At present ten or more of the sisters are sick and have no place where they can be cared for properly. A number of ladies have banded together to help raise the fund necessary for the infirmary, and in this way to show their appreciation of the work of the sisters.

Wellesley Club's Monthly Meeting.

The New York Wellesley Club held its monthly meeting on Saturday afternoon at 34 East Fifty-seventh Street. The feature of the meeting was a lecture on "The Motif in Music," by Miss Mary L. Wheeler, a graduate of Wellesley and student at Berlin University. Miss Wheeler illustrated her points by selections from Bach and Wagner. The lecture was followed by a social tea.

Dock Watchman Drowned.

James Feehan, fifty-four years old, employed as a watchman at the Communipaw Docks, Jersey City, and who made his home on a dismantled boat, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of Phillips Street. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it is supposed that he fell from one of the boats he was guarding. As he had no relatives, so far as could be learned, the body was sent to the Morgue.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 75c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK, HAZEL KIRKE | TENNESSEE'S PARTNER

LIVED THREE DAYS WITH A BROKEN NECK.

W. H. Dunbar, Eighty Years Old, Showed Surprising Vitality After Being Run Over.

One of the strangest cases on record at the Hudson Street Hospital is that of William H. Dunbar, eighty years old, who, in spite of his advanced age, lived nearly three days with his neck broken, dying in the hospital yesterday morning. When the doctors found that Dunbar's neck was broken they only gave him a few hours to live, but the old man showed surprising vitality.

Dunbar was knocked down and run over by an Adams Express wagon last Thursday night at the corner of Vesey Street and Broadway. He was on his way to his home at 91 Concord Street, Brooklyn, at the time, having been visiting friends in the city. As he attempted to cross Broadway he saw a down-town car bearing down on him. Dunbar stepped back, only to be run over by the express wagon. The old man was taken to the hospital in an ambulance and the driver was arrested. At no time did Dunbar lose consciousness, and answered all the questions put to him as to his age and address clearly.

Dr. Johnson, who attended Dunbar, thought at first that the old man had only been internally injured, but on the way to the hospital Dunbar complained of a severe pain at the back of his head, and upon Dr. Johnson examining him it was found that his neck was broken. He was put into a plaster cast, although the doctors were sure that he would not last the night through.

His married daughter and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar, called every day to see him, the old man being able to talk and was in good spirits. His relatives were told by the doctors that although Dunbar's vitality was surprising the end was sure to come soon and to be prepared for it.

Yesterday morning found the old man not quite so cheerful as usual, and he complained of severe internal pains. He kept growing weaker and weaker, until at a little past 11 o'clock in the morning he died. His relatives were with him when he died, but he relapsed into coma just before the end and could not recognize them.

CHARGED WITH BURNING CHILD.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Said to Have Thrown Playmate Into a Bonfire.

Salvatore Armes, an Italian boy, nine years old, of 436 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court on complaint of Antonio Bonnano, who accused the boy of having deliberately thrown his three-year-old son Francis into a bonfire on Nov. 7 last. The child is in the Kings County Hospital shockingly burned and likely to die.

The manner in which the child received its burns was kept secret until Saturday, when Dr. J. B. Newburger, who had been attending him, advised his removal to the hospital. The police then learned of the child's injuries and began an investigation. They learned from boys that Armes had threatened them with death of they told of his having thrown the Bonnano boy into the fire. This kept them quiet.

It is alleged that the Armes boy had always hated the Bonnano child, and without the slightest provocation would pinch and kick him. The Bonnano family also live at 436 Marcy Avenue. On the day the child received his injuries, it is alleged, Armes started the bonfire in the back yard, and as soon as it was blazing threw his victim into it. The screams of the little fellow were heard by the child's mother, who ran to the yard and saved her son from being roasted alive. In doing so her hands were burned badly.

IN THE DOLL SHOPS.

This is a "continued story," for it would not be possible to tell half there is to say about dolls at one time. It is time, too, to be preparing for Santa Claus, and now is the opportunity to look around in the shops. All the Christmas toys are in, and, while there are any number of little girls and their mammas and nurses looking at the pretty things, there are not as many as there will be later.

***

It is a good time to be thinking of the lady doll's holiday attire, and there are nice little jabots of lace which are just the thing, and they will cost only 25 cents.

***

It is not really worth while to try and say much about the dolls themselves, for there are any number of them, and it would take a book to write their history. It may be said, however, that there are dolls of all nationalities to be found this year, all in national dress. One of the best of these is a big Chinese doll, not a Chinese or Japanese made doll, as are so many which are to be seen in the Oriental shops and departments, but a doll made in Europe, a nice Chinese gentleman of good size, who can open and shut his eyes, and is altogether most attractive.

***

There are nice little waiter dolls, who are just the men to engage to serve the dinners in dolls' houses. They are dressed in the regulation black, and wear white aprons, which is perhaps not usual in a private house, but a very nice and distinctive feature in a doll's house. No mistaking the waiters for guests there.

***

Some of the prettiest and daintiest of little dolls come in pretty baskets containing with their wardrobes, toilet articles and other necessaries of a doll's life. One of these dolls in a good-sized basket will cost $3.50. This is only a small Parian doll with real hair, and the basket is as large as a workbasket.

***

Other little dolls of much the same style come in flat boxes. They have just one suit of clothes with them. They are partially dressed, but the cunningest things are the little articles of doll's underwear, lace trimmed, tacked here and there in the box. These dolls and their one suit of clothes will cost $1.25. But think of it, all the clothes are made to take off and put on again.

***

Dear little dolls who have all their clothes on and have no boxes or baskets as accesories are dressed in white muslin, and have on their pretty blonde locks dainty little lace-trimmed muslin caps. Dresses and caps are trimmed with ribbons, and they are as nice little dolls as any one could wish for $1.

***

Speaking of dolls there is something new in that old favorite Jack in the Box. Jack has changed his birthplace, and now he is a Chinaman, a Boxer without a doubt, who hops up when the box is opened. Only 25 cents for a real Chinese Boxer.

***

Serviceable dolls are the Parian-headed dolls with kid bodies. These dolls have real hair and they are as satisfactory dolls as there are to be found.

***

But there are so many bathing dolls this year, real little tub dolls, and ever so many things in the doll world run to bathtubs and bathing arrangements. The bathing dolls are of celluloid and of Parian and are made with the idea that they will take frequent baths. They cost all prices, from 10 cents to $3.50, and the elaborate bathing outfit will cost more than that.

***

There are simple little bathtubs which can be bought separately and which come in all sizes. But aside from these there are very elaborate bathtubs in standards in delicate colors of enamel paint. The dolls can be seen sitting in the tubs, while around them are soap, big bath towels, bottles for different fluids for the bath, and everything else that is necessary.

***

There are many little washstands with bowls and pitchers, soap dishes, soap and towels for the dolls who desire only to take a sponge bath. One pretty little washstand is round, of bamboo, with a round mirror at the back in a bamboo frame. The toilet set is of a blue in a solid color, very pretty.

***

There are separate towels and face cloths to be bought when these little dolls who bathe so frequently need to replenish their stock. Towels are 15 cents, Turkish towels, 20 cents each, and face cloths, 5 cents. One needs a handkerchief, too, and these are inexpensive and can be bought for 2 cents apiece.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S Coronation Violet NEW EXQUISITE PERFUME. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.; 578 5th Av., cor. 47th St.; 355 Columbus Av., cor. 77th St. and leading dealers.

PENSION LIST LARGEST IN NATION'S HISTORY

Secretary Hitchcock's Report Shows 997,735 Names on Rolls.

Recommends Reclaiming of Arid Lands in the West—Situation in Alaska—Land Muddle in Porto Rico—Protection for Fur Animals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The army of pensioners of the United States at the close of the fiscal year of 1901 was the largest in the history of the Nation. The pension roll on June 30, according to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which will be submitted to Congress next month, contained 997,735 names, an increase of 4,206 as compared with the number at the close of the fiscal year of 1900. This is 4,000 in excess of any previous year. The additions to this enormous roll during the year consisted of 44,225 new pensioners and 3,567 restorations, while the losses to the rolls for the same period from deaths and other causes was 43,586. The total number of claims pending at the beginning of the present fiscal year was 403,569, being a reduction of 33,535 during the year. Of the number of pending claims, more than one-half were filed by persons who have heretofore been granted a pension and who are now seeking an additional allowance. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year reached the enormous total of $138,531,484.10.

The Secretary's report, speaking further of pensions, says that the number of claims filed for pensions as a result of disabilities incurred during the war with Spain from April 21, 1898, to June 30, 1901, was 45,710, this number of claims being about 20 per cent. of the total number of men enlisted for the war with Spain, while in 1872, or seven years after the civil war, only about 6 per cent. of the soldiers of that war had filed claims. The report, continuing, says that many claims are filed by those who have been discharged from the service since the Fall of 1898 for disabilities alleged to have been contracted in the service, when but a few days prior to the execution of the applications the soldiers had been examined carefully, and found to be suffering from no disability whatever.

The history of one volunteer regiment in this war is cited in the report, where of 53 commissioned officers and 937 enlisted men who served only about six months in 1898 already 477 claims have been filed for pensions on account of disabilities contracted during the service. Secretary Hitchcock calls attention to the many opportunities for fraud in the existing pension laws, and earnestly asks that Congress provide for adjudication by the Court of Claims and the United States Supreme Court a limited number of test pension claims involving difficult and important questions of law, thereby furnishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary, in his report, vigorously defends Commissioner of Pensions Evans, than whom, he says, the army veteran has no more sincere friend.

The report, in speaking of the Patent Office, says that the volume of the work in that department has reached unprecedented figures and threatens to swamp the present force employed there. More room and many more clerks are earnestly urged.

PLANS TO RECLAIM ARID LANDS.

The report dealing with the geological survey states that the results of the examinations of the extent to which arid lands can be reclaimed by irrigation, show that, while one-third of the United States is still vacant, there are relatively few localities where homes can now be made. This is not because the soil is barren or unfertile, but on account of the difficulty of securing an adequate water supply. This homeless region constitutes an area of 600,000,000 acres of vacant land, and the Secretary says that it is imperative to adopt at an early date a definite policy leading to the best use of these vacant public lands. He recommends that the Government take the matter in hand at once and construct a system of reservoirs and canals upon certain property where the conditions are known to be such that beneficial results will follow. It is suggested that the following localities be considered first, surveys, plans, and estimates having already been prepared:

The San Carlos Storage Reservoir in Arizona, reclaiming 100,000 acres of land or more at an estimated cost of $1,040,000; the construction of reservoirs in the Sierra Nevada, in California, for reclaiming desert lands in Nevada, and the diversion of St. Mary River in the headwaters of Milk River, in Montana.

Regarding the status of education in the country the report sets forth that the total enrollment in all schools, public and private, during the year was 17,020,710 pupils, an increase of 282,349 over the previous year. About 21 per cent. of the population of the United States attend some school supported by taxation, while but 2 per cent. attend private schools. The report says public opinion favors the providing of secondary education at public cost.

The section of the report dealing with Indian affairs shows that the total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of the New York Indians and those in the Indian Territory embraced in what is generally known as the Five Civilized Tribes, is approximately 178,919. The six nations composing the New York Indians number about 5,232. The Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory number 84,507. The Indians not included in the last two classes are located on 156 reservations and in various sections of the country, the reservations containing about 55,127,000 acres. Some progress toward civilization has been made among these Indians during the year, according to the report, but not in such a degree as the efforts put forth by the Government for the betterment of their condition and the large expenditure of money for their comfort and enlightenment would seem to justify. Under this head the report proceeds as follows:

"The management of the Indian service in the field and in the schools, while satisfactory under existing conditions, is not deemed to be the best for the welfare of the Indians, and different methods will hereafter be adopted. This policy, as hereinafter indicated, contemplates requiring the working by Indian allottees able to do so of a fair portion of lands allotted to them and the contributing by their industry to their own support of al not entirely disqualified by actual disability, physical or otherwise; the discontinuance of the issue of rations to those known and determined to be able to support themselves, and the extension to the latter of every possible aid for their well-being and encouragement; the inauguration of industrial training in all schools where not now established, so that such Indians of both sexes may be taught the trades or industries adapted to their circumstances.

"The Indian school courses, which originally contemplated the giving of a common school education, have been conducted on a plane far beyond the ordinary needs of one whose every-day pursuits would in all probability be largely confined for a long time to the farm and industry of stock raising. The foundation of an education usually laid in the common schools of the country is all that the Government could reasonably be expected to furnish the Indian, and therefore the course in all Government schools outside, as well as on reservations, will be confined to the essentials of such an education.

"It was stated in my last annual report that 'the Indian school system does not contemplate giving the Indian what is known as a "higher education." While this is true in the abstract, the system in vogue, especially in the non-reservation schools, and even in some of those upon reservations, seems to be gradually growing into one that is leading up to the higher branches of education, thus unfitting the Indian for home life with his tribe upon the reservation after his course is completed, and it is seriously questioned whether the present method is calculated to accomplish the good results hoped for. I doubt it very much, and for some time have been of the opinion that too much attention is paid to branches outside of those necessary to give the Indian pupil a comon school education. I am confirmed in my opinion that the curriculum should be restricted to the common school course, because of facts that have been brought to my attention by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his annual report.

"Industrial training should and will be inaugurated in both the non-reservation and reservation boarding schools, where not already established, to consist of carpentry, blacksmithing, harness, shoe, and wagon making, and such other industries or trades as males may be adapted to, and females ought to be trained especially in laundering, cookery, tailoring, dressmaking, and the arts of housekeeping, to which more than ordinary attention should be paid.

"With this knowledge as a foundation, the Indian youth would be fully as well, if not better, equipped for the battle of life than are a large majority of the sons and daughters of those who people the sections where the Indians are located, and the foundation for whose education is laid in the district or comon schools of the neighborhood, where eventually the Indians themselves must necessarily seek the knowledge that they are now getting through the munificence of the Government.

"If 'higher education' be desired, the means to supply the same should be furnished by the individual effort of those who seek it, or by those interested in such individuals."

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IN ALASKA.

Alaska comes in for a good share of attention in the report which sets forth that the inauguration of a Territorial form of government there is not advocated at this time. To do so would be necessary to provide funds for the running thereof by local taxation, and those who have made a permanent home in the district are too few in number to bear the burden of such a tax levy. The extension of land laws, however, it is pointed out, undoubtedly would attract permanent settlers in large numbers, and the formation of a Territorial form of government might follow in due course. It is urged that provision be made for a delegate from Alaska to Congress.

Attention is called to the agricultural possibilities of Alaska. Market gardens are now found near Skagway, Dawson, Eagle, and at other points in Central and Southern Alaska and along the banks of the great rivers there are vast tracts of arable land. Hay can be cured in the valleys to the north of the Coast Range.

ALASKAN GAME PROTECTION.

In the opinion of the Governor, as embodied in the report, the Alaskan fur trade is doomed to extinction. The sea otter and the fur seal are fast disappearing. The beaver has been driven to the remote districts. The arctic fox, the bear, and the mink seem to be the only fur-bearing animals which are still found in considerable numbers in Alaska. The enacting of a stringent game law by Congress, in order to afford better protection to the moose, caribou, deer, and other large game, is advocated.

"The salmon industry is flourishing and the number of canneries rapidly increasing. The pack for the year 1900 was 1,529,560 cases of four dozen one-pound tins to the case, having a market value of more than $6,000,000; nearly 30,000 barrels were salted. The future success of this industry, it is stated, demands, owing to the enormous quantity of this very valuable food fish being taken, the establishment and operation of salmon hatcheries under the control of the general Government."

As a resource for future development attention is called to the vast coal banks, aggregating many thousands of square miles of fishing grounds along the shores of Alaska, hitherto untouched.

"The mining industry has been vigorously prosecuted during the year. The development of the gold fields in the region of Nome has been greatly hampered by litigation. The output from this district for the present season is estimated at $7,000,000. The mines at the headwaters of the Koyukuk have attracted much attention. The Porcupine and Tanana districts have also been very productive. The operations of the three mining companies on Douglas Island, in southeastern Alaska, have been greatly extended. They now operate 800 stamps. These companies make handsome profits and distribute large sums in wages. The Berners Bay, Snettisham, Rodman Bay, Ketchikan, Windham Bay, Sundum, and Bald Eagle are other well-established quartz mines in southeastern Alaska. The shipments from the mines on Unga Island, in western Alaska, are estimated at $20,000 per month. Silver and platinum have been found in paying quantities, and there have been allegations of discoveries of tin and cinnabar. Mountains of iron are available, but very little attention is paid to iron on account of the search for gold. Copper mines have been opened upon the shores of Prince William Sound, Prince of Wales Island, and Doll Island."

The opinion is expressed that the mining interests in Alaska have become so extensive and valuable as to render advisable the appointment of a Commissioner of Mines, whose duty would be to exercise general supervision over the mining operations in the district, to protect mining companies against unjust litigation for damages, and to require the companies to conform to regulations prescribed for the protection of miners.

The Secretary's report embodies the report of the Commissioner of the Interior for Porto Rico giving the general résumé of the work in the island under his supervision, showing that substantial progress has been made, and that the prospects for the future can be regarded as reasonably bright. The matter of public lands in the island, it is stated, continues as a vexatious and annoying problem. A searching investigation of titles is first needed, and then careful surveys of all public lands should be made.

Secretary Hitchcock's report closes with an earnest recommendation that Congress provide a special building in Washington for the accommodation of the surplus records and files of all the departments of the Government.

Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler's Estimate of the PIANOLA

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY:

Ever since the Pianola arrived, I have wanted to express to you the great pleasure it has given me and my family, but I really did not have a leisure moment.

I consider the Pianola a remarkable achievement, one calculated to exert a powerful educational influence. By means of this wonderful invention those who love good music, but have not had the advantage of musical training, can reproduce the most difficult compositions with much the same sensation as though they were themselves manipulating the keyboard.

Many pianos that in the past were merely mute pieces of furniture have now been endowed with a voice.

The Pianola may and ought to do away with that army of incompetent and ungifted players, who might be better occupied otherwise.

The technical perfection of the Pianola performances are, of course, the envy of even the most brilliant virtuoso. The opportunities offered for taking pedal, increasing and decreasing the tempo, and producing dynamic effects, such as accenting, crescendo, and diminuendo, seem almost incredible in a mechanical instrument.

Altogether, I feel that the world is under a great debt of gratitude to the inventor of the Pianola.

Most sincerely yours,

FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER.

Inserting a selection from "King Dodo" in the Pianola. The Pianola is not attached to the piano in any way, but is simply rolled to the instrument when its use is desired. Any one can play his piano with the aid of the Pianola, whether or not he knows one note from another.

The fact that this well-known artist considers the Pianola a great help in making the piano accessible to all, and that in its use expression can be imparted to one's playing just as if the human fingers were employed, indicates the wide extent of the possibilites of this instrument both as a means of pleasure and as a means for the development of a higher musical taste.

It is now an established fact, *substantiated by thousands of Pianola owners*, that it is possible for any one to play his piano with the aid of the Pianola, whether or not he knows one note from another.

How well the Pianola may be used in concert work was demonstrated at a recent concert given at the Waldorf-Astoria. To this instrument was allotted the accompaniment work in the rendition of that masterpiece of Liza Lehmann's, "In a Persian Garden," so ably rendered. It was the unanimous expression of the soloists, Miss Hildegard Hoffman, Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Dr. Carl E. Dufft, that the part played by the Pianola as accompanist could not have been more ably performed.

The Pianola must have a direct interest for you. It is an ideal entertainer in the home, and makes a very acceptable Christmas gift. The cost of the Pianola is $250. It gives you the full value of your piano. It may be purchased by partial payments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street, New York. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

TO ABOLISH BOARD OF WALKING DELEGATES

New Governing Body of Building Unions in Its Place.

Its Organization Reported at Meeting of Central Federated Union—Action McKinley Memorial.

It was announced yesterday at a meeting of the Central Federated Union that a new central body of unions in the building trades has been formed, which will take the place of the Board of Walking Delegates and the Building Trades Council. It is believed that these bodies within the next week or two will be formally dissolved, and a meeting will be called to complete the organization of the new body.

Delegate Murphy of the Tile Layers' Union said that the new central body will represent a membership of 65,000 in the building trades. It will have all the large building trades unions among its affiliated organizations, and it is understood that in cases of disputes between these organizations and employers strikes will not be ordered until every honorable means of settlement has been exhausted. A motion was carried to call on all unions in the new body to affiliate themselves with the Central Federated Union.

The Stokes apartment hotel, Philip Weinselmer of the Amalgamated Plumbers and Gasfitters' Society reported, is again involved in strikes, which may further delay its completion. The trouble was started by the plasterers striking against the plumbers. The engineers then struck against the plasterers and in sympathy with the plumbers. The matter was referred to the Grievance Committee.

The delegate of the Grocery Clerks' Union complained that the unions were not assisting his organizations as they were expected to do, and bringing about a shorter work day in the grocery stores. The delegate was furnished with credentials to take with him to the affiliated unions.

The Amalgamated Engineers' Society, it was announced, was by a referendum vote suspended by the Central Federated Union for taking the places of members of the International Association of Machinists during a strike.

A communication was received from the McKinley Memorial Association requesting the acceptance of a savings box for contributions toward the fund for the memorial. The secretary was instructed to send back the communication with the request that a communication bearing the union label be sent, and to inform the association that the central body was in sympathy with the memorial.

A representative of the Immigration Restriction League of Boston was allowed the privilege of the floor. He asked for the indorsement of a bill restricting immigration by means of an educational test for immigrants, and also asked that the agitation in favor of the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion law be indorsed. It was decided to defer action on the matter until after the convention of the American Federation of Labor next December.

On the recommendation of the miscellaneous section a resolution that Mayor-elect Low be asked to continue Edward Farrell as School Commissioner was indorsed. Mr. Farrell is a member of Typographical Union No. 6.

DENTIST CUT HIS THROAT.

Hesper Beecher, thirty-five years old, a dentist of 1,042 Third Avenue, yesterday, in an attempt to commit suicide, cut his throat, severing his windpipe. But for a surgical operation performed at the J. Hood Wright Hospital shortly after he was discovered with his throat cut, he would have died.

Policeman Galven of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, saw Beecher sitting on the curb at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue with his overcoat buttoned tightly around his neck. He was in a fainting condition. Galvin assisted him to his feet and then saw that Beecher's clothes were saturated with blood, and that he had a jagged wound in his throat.

Galvin hurried with the man to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, a block away. Upon examining Beecher Dr. Ogilvie, the house surgeon, found that the windpipe had been severed completely. Beecher was unconscious when the hospital was reached. He was carried to the operating room, where Dr. Ogilvie joined the two ends of the windpipe. Several hours later Beecher recovered consciousness, but he was unable to speak. A silver tube had been inserted in his throat, which permitted him to breathe. In his pocket was found his card, giving his name and address. After he was conscious a short time he wrote on a slip of paper: "Send for Peter R. Gatens, my lawyer, at 156 East Sixty-second Street. If my condition is considered dangerous send for the Rev. Mr. Kent, 225 East Sixty-first Street."

When Mr. Gatens called at the hospital last evening he said that six weeks ago Dr. Beecher had cut his throat at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue while in a state of dementia. After his recovery and discharge in the Harlem Court he was taken to a sanitarium. Ten days ago he was discharged as cured, and returned to his work in the city. At the hospital last night it was said that Beecher had a chance for recovery.

The key is the emblem of universal thanks—among other things we can be thankful for the long

PARTRIDGE SELECTED FOR HEAD OF THE POLICE

Senator Platt Favorable to the Colonel's Appointment.

May Be Difficulty in Filling the Deputy Commissionerships — Candidates for Other Important Posts.

There was a conference between Senator Platt and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, but neither the Senator nor the Lieutenant Governor was disposed to say what had been talked over between them.

It can be stated upon authority that there is no foundation for the report that Senator Platt is opposing the appointment of Col. John N. Partridge for Police Commissioner. On the contrary, Senator Platt has given Mr. Low his assurance that the appointment of Col. Partridge would be entirely satisfactory to him. Upon the very best of authority it can be stated that Mr. Low has decided to offer the place to Col. Partridge. He has simply deferred the offer, it is said, to give Gov. Odell an opportunity to pick out a successor for Col. Partridge in the office of Superintendent of Public Works without being subjected to the annoyance of the scramble which would follow the positive news that there was to be a vacancy in the position now held by Col. Partridge.

The Police Commissioner being regarded as out of the way, the politicians are now concerning themselves about the selection of the two Deputy Commissioners. State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, who has been prominently mentioned to succeed Deputy Commissioner Devery, stated positively yesterday that he did not want the place. To accept it he would have to give up his police pension, and this he would be unwilling to do.

Since it has become known that Col. Partridge was to be the Commissioner, there has been considerable talk of Frank Moss for Deputy. The ground upon which Mr. Moss is being urged is that he was prominently identified with the work of exposing the crookedness in the Police Department prior to the recent campaign, and he is said to be probably more familiar with the details of police management than any civilian who could be named for Chief. It is believed, however, that a stumbling block to the appointment of Mr. Moss will be found in the opposition of Senator Platt. Ever since the days of the Mazet investigation the Senator, it is said, has been antagonistic to Mr. Moss.

For the Brooklyn Deputyship there is so far only one announced candidate. This is Harry Ralston, Col. Michael J. Dady's Secretary. Mr. Ralston will have Col. Dady's support in his candidacy, but there are other influential Republicans in the Brooklyn organization, who, while not opposing him openly, are not inclined to favor his selection.

Under the charter, no member of the uniformed force can be appointed Deputy Commissioner. The only way in which one of the present Captains could be elevated would be for him to resign as a member of the uniformed force. By doing this he would forfeit his right to a pension, and it is not considered likely that any Captain could be induced to make this sacrifice for a two years' job at $4,500 a year. The general impression is that Mr. Low will have some difficulty in securing the kind of men he wants for the Deputy Commissionerships.

There are three prominent candidates for Tax Commissioner. They are James L. Wells, who ran on the Fusion ticket for President of the Borough of the Bronx, and has held the office of Tax Commissioner before; Ex-State Senator John Ford, and E. J. H. Tamsen.

Col. Nathaniel Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment is believed by the politicians to be a good guess for Fire Commissioner.

Robert J. Wright is being strongly urged for Commissioner of Corrections. Commissioner Lantry's friends are making an effort to have him retained, but in Fusion circles there is no idea that their efforts will be successful.

John B. Stover and George Livingston are the latest candidates for Park Commissioner. Mr. Stover is being urged by the Civic Council. Mr. Livingston is making his canvass for the place as an independent Democrat, without reference to any political faction.

It is reported to be Mr. Low's intention to select a physician for the position of Health Commissioner. Dr. Nelson H. Henry, who declined to be a candidate for re-election to the Assembly, and who is generally understood to be slated for appointment as Adjutant General on the first of the year, is being mentioned in connection with the place.

For Dock Commissioner only one candidate who is considered as at all likely of selection has as yet been put forward publicly. This is William F. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association.

It is generally taken for granted that John C. Clark, who was Mr. Low's private secretary during the campaign, is to be the Mayor's confidential counsel. This place is now filled for Mayor Van Wyck by W. W. Ladd, who was the Tammany candidate for Controller.

Julius M. Mayer, the head of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee, will, it is said, secure one of the places in the Corporation Counsel's office, and be succeeded as head of the Republican organization's Law Committee by John W. Hutchinson, Jr.

COL. PARTRIDGE IS WILLING.

Says, However, that the Police Commissionership Has Not Yet Been Offered to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Col. John N. Partridge, whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Police Commissionership under the incoming administration, declared positively to-night that Mayor-elect Low had not tendered the appointment to him.

After spending Sunday with his family in Brooklyn, Col. Partridge returned to Albany to-night. On board the train he said to a NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"I have not been offered the appointment of Police Commissioner by Mr. Low or any one representing Mr. Low. Neither have I received any communication from the Mayor-elect on the subject. In fact, I have not seen Mr. Low in two or three years."

"Has the appointment been offered to you by Senator Platt?"

"Mr. Platt is not Mayor-elect of New York," was the laughing reply.

"Has Gov. Odell spoken to you about accepting the office, should it be tendered to you?"

"The Governor did speak to me about the matter at the time my name was first mentioned in this connection in the newspapers. I told him then that if the appointment was offered me I would take no action before consulting him. I will do as he says."

"Would you accept the office if it were offered to you?"

"I would not be averse to accepting the appointment, but it would depend entirely upon circumstances. I should do nothing without the full approval of Gov. Odell."

"You have served under Mr. Low before?"

"Yes, as Police Commissioner in Brooklyn sixteen years ago. I know little of the existing state of police affairs, except what I have read in the papers. I should not care for the appointment if there was more than one Commissioner. Whoever is appointed should have had experience in handling men. I have under me in the Summer time about 3,800 men, and there have been no complaints so far as I know."

MAY GO TO THE TENDERLOIN.

Rumor that Capt. Schmittberger Is to be Transferred There.

Rumors were rife throughout the "Tenderloin" police precinct last night, and at the West One Hundredth Street Police Station to the effect that Police Captain Max Schmittberger was to be transferred to-day into the "Tenderloin" precinct, with strict orders to clean out the precinct, as Acting Captain Churchill has been doing since going into the Fifth Street precinct.

These rumors, however, could not be verified. Capt. Schmittberger was not at the West One Hundredth Street Station up to midnight, nor could he be found at his home. Minor officials at the stations at West One Hundredth Street and West Thirtieth Street said they knew nothing of the rumored transfer.

SOME ROOSEVELT ANECDOTES.

Told by Jacob A. Riis at a Y. M. C. A. Meeting in Carnegie Hall.

An entertainment that drew an audience which filled every seat in Carnegie Hall was presented yesetrday afternoon under the auspices of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The New York Festival Chorus, under the direction of Conductor Tali Esen Morgan, rendered "The Holy City," by Alfred P. Gaul. The soloists were Anita Rio, soprano; Florence Mulford, alto; Dr. Ion Jackson, tenor, and Dr. Carl E. Dufft, basso. Between the first and second parts of the musical production Jacob A. Riis gave an address on "Theodore Roosevelt as an Example of Citizenship."

Mr. Riis began by relating an incident that came under his observation while he was on duty at Police Headquarters, doing newspaper work. A little girl, leading her younger brother by the hand, visited the building, looking for justice. They came from one of the east side tenement houses, in which some tenants of the undesirable class that has overrun that section of the city had settled. Some of the other neighbors objected, among them the parents of these children, and the objectionable tenants had taken revenge by assaulting the lad. The children waited, the speaker said, until they had seen Col. Roosevelt, and then the boy, with his bloody nose, was exhibited as Exhibit No. 1, and justice was accorded them.

"It seems almost at present as though justice has since then moved away from Mulberry Street," said Mr. Riis, "but, thank God, it is coming back again on the 1st of January." This was greeted with cheers, and there was also hearty applause when Mr. Riis mentioned the name of Justice Jerome, saying that he was a legatee of Col. Roosevelt, a resolute man, who would not take any unfair advantage.

"Mr. Roosevelt always fought fair," continued the speaker. "He never struck below the belt. He told the police that they must do their duty, and he should hold them responsible. I have been out with him at midnight when he was trying to find out if the men were doing their work. On one occasion, of ten men who should have been on post, only one was found. We were passing an all-night restaurant on Third Avenue, when the proprietor came out and rapped on the sidewalk with a policeman's club. There was no response, and the proprietor said: 'Now, I wonder where does that copper sleep? He used to sleep in that barber shop.' When that policeman was up for trial, Mr. Roosevelt asked him why he had changed his sleeping place without notifying the proprietor of the restaurant."

Mr. Riis then related an incident that occurred at a Christmas dinner to newsboys in the newsboys lodging house, when some eight or ten of them stole a pie each. One of the lads mistook Mr. Riis for Mr. Roosevelt and called out his name. Instantly, said the speaker, every one of the confiscated pies was placed on the table.

POST OFFICE CLERKS' SALARIES

National Association Drafts a Bill Classifying and Governing Them.

New York Branch, 187, of the National Association of Post Office Clerks held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon at Schutzen Hall, 12 St. Mark's Place, to discuss a proposed bill for classification of salaries and to elect officers. The meeting was attended largely, the hall being filled to the doors. The meeting was presided over by William T. Gugsell, President. The bill, a draft of which was submitted to the meeting, was indorsed.

It provides for all clerks now in first class post offices or in post offices that may be first class on and after July 1, 1902, a classified increase of salary, as follows: Clerks whose salary is less than $1,200 a year shall receive an increase of $100 a year until it reaches $1,200; clerks receiving a salary of $1,200 shall, in the discretion of the Post Office Department, receive an annual advance of $100 until the salary reaches $1,400, such increase to be governed by such rules and regulations as the Post Office Department may make.

The bill also provides that no clerk shall be appointed at a salary of less than $600, and that the Postmaster shall have power to classify and fix the salaries of clerks in second class post offices. It fixes $500 as the minimum wages in second class offices, with an increase of $100 a year until $1,000 a year is reached. Other sections of the bill provide for the enforcement of the act.

President Gutgsell of the Association said that this bill had been indorsed by the Postmaster General, and at the last general Convention of Postmasters in Atlantic City. The following officers were elected: President, W. T. Gutgsell; First Vice President, W. J. McAuliffe; Second Vice President, F. F. McElroy; Third Vice President, I. Marks; Secretaries, S. B. Hebard and William Wallace; Treasurer, G. J. H. Follmer; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schaufele.

All but the Third Vice President have been re-elected. H. F. Weiss was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors.

NEW BEARS IN THE BRONX.

Big Kuldschas Transferred to Their Den in New York Zoological Park.

Several hundred men, women, and children, stood in the rain for nearly two hours yesterday afternoon in the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx, and watched a score or more keepers, under the direction of Superintendent Hornaday and Curator Dittmars, transfer four large and ferocious bears from a small cage, in which they had been taken from Hagenbeck's menagerie in Hamburg, to one of the large bear dens which had been specially prepared for their reception. These four bears were the first animals to arrive in the park of the two big shipments that were brought to this city within the past few days. All of these bears were males—two of Kuldscha species from Northwestern China. The other two were brown bears captured in Central Russia. They were brought to this country from Europe on board the Graf Waldersee of the Hamburg-American line, which reached port Friday night.

As the cage in which they were confined was a very narrow one, and as they had had a rough voyage, they were in a particularly ugly mood, so every precaution was taken to prevent their escape. When the newcomers arrived the bears in the other compartments of the den became greatly excited. They ran wildly about within their narrow precincts.

The cage which contained the four foreigners, after nearly an hour's work, was finally shoved up close to the gate of the den in which they were to make their quarters. The gate was opened, and then one by one several bars were removed from the cage to allow them to get out. The largest of the two Kuldschas, in his efforts to get out got caught fast, and could neither move any further nor retreat into the cage. Finally he was released, and the others following him, all were soon in their new quarters.

All rushed at once for the water in the centre of the den, and drank deeply, then they frolicked about the den, showing their joy over their escape from the cramped quarters.

Two little sloth bears, in a separate cage, were brought on the same truck with the big fellows. As they were half frozen they were not transferred to the separate cage prepared for them with the Japanese bears and sun bears, but were taken to the reptile house, where they were fed and warmly housed for the night. This morning the majority of the big shipments of animals will be taken to the park, and a lively time is expected when they are turned loose.

SMASHED 143 WINDOWS.

Former Inmate of Lunatic Asylum Makes Ohio Town Look Hurricane-Swept.

EATON, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Between midnight and Sunday morning about $5.000 worth of plate glass windows in the business portion of the town were broken by William Rossman, who had recently been discharged as cured from the Asylum for the Insane at Dayton. He used stones for demolishing 143 windows, 113 being large plate glass ones, in the windows of business houses.

Rossman is a member of a prominent family, his mother owning the Hotel Rossman. To-day the town looked as if it had been struck by a hurricane. The man was finally landed in jail. His hands are badly cut, and he is being attended by a physician. His mania before commitment was the breaking of windows.

CAPT. CHURCHILL KEPT HIS PRECINCT QUIET

Men Hid "Growlers" in Baby Carriages and Old Valises.

Raines Law Sandwiches Brought from Their Old Retreats—Concert Halls Forced to Run Quietly.

Acting Capt. Churchill of the Fifth Street Station tried what he terms "moral suasion" last night on the keepers of concert halls and kindred resorts in his precinct. His "moral suasion" appeared to act like a talisman. He made the rounds of the Fifteenth Precinct, leaving the station-house at 9 o'clock last night. Every resort that Capt. Churchill visited, from little places on Avenue B to Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's brilliantly lighted concert hall, the Dewey, on Fourteenth Street, put on a decorous air as he passed, in addition to a marked tone of sobriety, which was maintained all the evening.

Early in the day there was panic among the liquor dealers of the precinct, which is bounded by Fourteenth Street on the north and Houston Street on the south, extending across town from the Bowery and Fourth Avenue to Avenue B. It had been reported that all saloons were to be closed. This report was dispelled later.

Some saloons did not open their side doors for Sunday business until afternoon. Men with "growlers" disguised them as carefully during the forenoon as in the days when with President Roosevelt as Police Commissioner the effort was made to rigidly enforce the excise law. Old dust-covered baskets and satchels were brought forth, and one man was seen yesterday forenoon hurrying down Third Avenue with a "growler" bundled up and hidden in a baby carriage. The Raines law sandwich, stale and unprofitable, which has not been in vogue in the Fifteenth Precinct for years, was again in fashion yesterday.

In Tom Sharkey's Fourteenth Street café the rear room where drinks are served was embellished and garnished with minute samples of these old-time friends. There were much in evidence, too, in other Raines law hotels visited by Capt. Churchill and his men early yesterday morning. At roll call at 6 o'clock last night Capt. Churchill instructed his men to enforce the law, but in a liberal spirit.

"Do not interfere with any respectable place, but keep a sharp eye on every resort where immoral women congregate and enforce the law to the letter in dealing with all disorderly places."

Twelve men in plain clothes watched the various resorts of the precinct during the day. Some places were closed up summarily and kept closed. Especial attention was paid to shady resorts in the tenements, and few places of this sort were able to do business. Places entitled to do business as hotels were open, but closely watched. When asked what he meant by a liberal enforcement of the excise law, Capt. Churchill said:

"I am not a reformer, I am not a radical. I do not propose to attempt the enforcement of blue laws. Any man who conducts a respectable place will not be interfered with. I believe people should have an opportunity to meet socially on Sunday. But I shall go the limit in an effort to stamp out crime. Resorts where immoral women congregate will not be permitted to run by any subterfuge. I shall devote especial attention to places of this kind in the tenements.

"Gambling in this precinct must go. It will not be tolerated on any day of the week. I expect to have some trouble with the low concert halls and dives on Third Avenue and the Bowery, which are licensed as Raines law hotels. I may not be able to wipe them out, but I shall at least keep them within strict bounds.

"I do not wish to appear as a sensational figure. So far as the notoriety I have received goes, I am the victim of circumstances. I am a plain policeman, with orders to clean up this precinct. I shall carry out those orders, come what may. I do not fear any man or set of men with whom I may come in conflict in the execution of my duty.

"I have not defied Mr. Devery or criticised him. I've never yet been guilty of insubordination, and am too much of a policeman to say some of the things I've been quoted as saying regarding my superiors."

Capt. Churchill took care to elude reporters when he slipped out of the station house at 9 o'clock for a final tour of the precinct. At 28 Avenue B he caused the closing of a tenement resort where a dance was in progress. One arrest was made here.

The concert halls running on the Bowery, Third Avenue, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Streets under Raines law licenses had furnished performances of more than ordinary sedateness. The waiters tiptoed about, and the lookouts at the doors kept a weather eye out for invasion.

Capt. Churchill reached the corner of Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue at a few minutes before 10 o'clock. A number of the resorts had been crowded with women early in the evening. Before Capt. Churchill reached them the women had disappeared as if by magic.

When he passed the Hoffman, Wulfer's, Tom Sharkey's, and a number of other cafés there was no one to be found in them but men who were quietly drinking and conscientiously nibbling their Raines law sandwiches. He entered McGurk's Merrimac Hall in Third Avenue, and after a spirited conversation between Capt. Churchill and the manager the lights were turned down, and the few men sitting in the place quietly filed out.

A few minutes later a flurry was created at the Dewey. Timothy D. Sullivan's big music hall, by the entrance of Capt. Churchill and a detective. He took a look at the sacred concert in progress. Attendants nervously began to carry in signs as if to close up. A chill seemed to strike the box office and the money of those who came in to see the fag end of the show was refused. Capt. Churchill appeared satisfied with the conditions of things and left without interfering with the performance.

He continued the round of the precinct until midnight, when its territory appeared very unlike a section of a wide-open town, although there was plenty of gaiety north and south of the dead line inclosing the district under Capt. Churchill's command.

SHERIFF-ELECT GUDEN TALKS.

Says He Will Not Decide on Appointments Until Mr. Dady Returns.

Complications have developed in the situation which has arisen over the distribution of the patronage at the disposal of Sheriff-elect Guden of Kings County which have caused much confusion as to his attitude. The organization leaders were claiming yesterday that they had convinced Mr. Guden that he had made a serious mistake in casting in his lot with the anti-organization forces, and that they had won him back into the fold. On the other hand, the anti-organization leaders were asserting with equal positiveness that the Sheriff-elect had not changed his position with regard to the parceling out of the patronage of his office, and that most of the places would go to anti-organization men.

Mr. Guden himself declined to affirm or deny the truth of either faction's claim. He did say, however, that he had postponed final decision as to the distribution of his appointments until the return of Michael J. Dady from Havana. Mr. Dady is expected to return this week.

"There are some things," said Mr. Guden, "that I want Mr. Dady to explain. I now am given to understand that he was responsible for my nomination. He has done some things for me, and I have done things for him. There are some appointments in my office which must be personal ones. I must make them for my own protection. Aside from these, no men will be appointed unless they have the indorsement of their Executive Committeemen. I do not think Mr. Dady will object to the appointments I shall make."

"BIG SIX" ADOPTS NEW SCALE.

Union Also Makes Assessment to Enforce Its Acceptance.

A meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 was held yesterday in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, at which a new wage scale in book and job offices, to go into effect on Jan. 1, was adopted. It was also decided to notify the members of the Typothetae of the action taken.

Under the new wage scale an increase for hand work from $18 to $20 a week and in machine work from $20 to $22 a week is demanded. One-third of the employers, it is thought, may refuse the demand.

It was decided to assess each member who earns $10 and over 8 per cent. of his earnings for the coming fight.

"Sec" (A Very Dry Wine.) POMMERY "Brut" (No Sweetening Whatsoever.)

No higher compliment can be paid to the taste of your guests than by offering them POMMERY.

CHAMPAGNE

FORGED A DEAD MAN'S NAME.

Marks Arnheim Denounces as False a Circular Attacking His Business Methods.

Marks Arnheim, who is the proprietor of the tailoring establishment at Broadway and Ninth Street, has been seeking for three days for the author of a circular which has been sent broadcast over the city attacking his business and urging a boycott against him. One sentence in the circular which Mr. Arnheim asserts is absolutely false and unjust to him is as follows:

To prove that Mr. Arnheim does not respect the average wageworker it is only necessary to state that all his work is now and has been done by non-union men and in sweatshops—most of it—which you know is the cheapest kind of imported labor, and dangerous from the standpoint of health as well.

The circular bore the signature of "Stacy B Shryock." Intending to secure its author's arrest for criminal libel, Mr. Arnheim instituted a search for Shryock as soon as he saw a copy of the circular Saturday morning, which bore the date Nov. 23. It was learned Saturday night by Mr. Arnheim that Shryocw, whose name is at the bottom of the circular just issued, died and was buried two months ago.

When seen at his home, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon Mr. Arnheim said:

"This attack on me is contemptible. Its cowardly perpetrators forged the name of a dead man in order to protect themselves in issuing statements which are utterly false and amount to criminal libel.

"I have been engaged in the tailoring business in New York for twenty-five years, and have never had any trouble in my business with union labor. The statement is false that my clothing is made by non-union men.

"The 'sweatshop' charge is particularly unjust. I employ 500 men in making clothes, and all the work is done in the big five-story building occupied by me at Broadway and Ninth Street. Each of the five floors is 133 by 57 feet. The floor which accommodates most of the workmen is the top one. It is most generously lighted by windows on all four sides and by four big skylights. In fact, all the floors where people are employed are well ventilated and lighted. On the top floor the ventilation is perfect, notwithstanding the large number of men and women employed there, and the air is always sweet.

"A big airshaft extends throughout the building, and all the floors are reached by two big elevators and two broad stairways. There are cloakrooms and luncheon accommodations for employes. The building is heated by steam radiators, and the modern blower, an air blast, with gas, does away entirely with the uncomfortable and unhygienic stove still in use in many tailoring places.

"Every effort is made to secure the comfort of employes, and the State Factory Inspectors have frequently complimented me on the arrangement of my workshops. If I can locate the author of the malicious attack I will try hard to secure his punishment."

FIGHT AT A DANCE HALL.

John Hogan Stabbed in the Lungs and an Italian Badly Cut.

John Hogan, twenty-one years old, of 68 Eckford Street, Greenpoint, was stabbed in the lungs early yesterday morning during an encounter with a number of Italians at North Ninth Street and Union Avenue, Williamsburg, and is now lying in the Eastern District Hospital in a critical condition. The police arrested Michael Conduloro, thirty-eight years old, of 253 North Eighth Street, who was identified by Hogan as his assailant. Conduloro was also badly cut about the face and body. His wounds had been inflicted by a fellow-countryman, who believed him, in the darkness, to be one of Hogan's friends.

The trouble grew out of Hogan and a number of his friends going to a dance hall at Union Avenue and North Ninth Street, which is patronized by Italians, where they danced for several hours. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Conduloro became enraged over the attention that Hogan, it is alleged, was paying to a pretty, dark-haired Italian girl, and the men were ordered to leave the place. When they refused to go Conduloro and a number of his countrymen ejected them, and when the party reached the street a general fight followed, during which revolvers and stilettos were used.

Although several shots were fired by the Italians, their aim was bad. While the shooting was going on Hogan fell to the sidewalk with two stab wounds in the lungs, inflicted with a stiletto. His cries that he had been stabbed and was dying frightened off the Italians.

In the meantime word was sent to the Bedford Avenue Police Station that several men had been killed by Italians, and the reserves were hurried to the scene, while ambulances were called from the Williamsburg, Eastern District, and St. Catharine's Hospitals. Hogan was found in an unconscious condition from loss of blood and hurried to the Eastern District Hospital. When the police arrived they found that the Italians had fled.

Conduloro was found at his home bleeding from several wounds, which were dressed by one of the ambulance surgeons, after which he was arrested. He will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-day. The police expect to make other arrests.

ROBBED AT HIS FRONT DOOR.

Brooklyn Contractor Attacked and Badly Injured as He Entered His House.

John Lawson, forty-five years old, a well-to-do contractor, was assaulted in the vestibule of his home, 622 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning by two men, who robbed him of $380 in money.

During the struggle that followed the attack the glass in one of the vestibule doors was broken. The crash frightened the robbers off and awakened Lawson's wife and other members of the family, who found Lawson unconscious in the vestibule, bleeding from several cuts about the head and face. An ambulance was summoned from St. Catharine's Hospital and Dr. Hart, who responded, dressed Lawson's wounds.

Lawson is in the habit of carrying large sums of money. He was out with friends on Saturday night, and it was 2 o'clock yesterday morning when he reached his home. He found the outer door of the vestibule locked, and as he opened it one of his assailants, who was concealed in the vestibule, struck him a terrific blow on the head. Another man darted up the front stoop from the street and seized him by the throat. The men rifled his pockets, and when the glass was broken, ran.

Lawson was able to give no description of his assailants. A reward of $100 was offered yesterday by Lawson for the capture of any one of the thieves. At Lawson's home last night it was said he was suffering greatly from shock.

SAN JUAN HILL PURCHASED.

Government Buys Part of Battlefield and Will Make a Park of It.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 24.—During his recent visit here Gen. Wood bought for the Government the principal portion of the San Juan battlefield, including San Juan Hill, the site of the blockhouse and Bloody Bend. The tract comprises 200 acres, and cost $15,000. It will be considered a United States reservation, and the Government intends to lay out on it a beautiful park.

APARTMENT HOUSE WINDOWS WALLED UP

Eighteen Closed as the Result of a Six Year Court Fight.

Owner of Dwelling Objected to Actions of Tenants of Flats—Court's Action Important in Party Wall Questions.

As the outcome of a six years' fight in the courts, recently decided by the Court of Appeals, the tenants in the handsome five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, have had their light and air cut off in the rear of the building by the walling up of eighteen windows there.

The apartment house, which is known as the De Soto, is owned by Arthur Moore, a publisher in Manhattan. Adjoining this building, at 91 Halsey Street, is a fine dwelling house owned by A. E. De Baun, a real estate dealer of 41 Liberty Street, Manhattan, who lives on Clinton Avenue, near Gates, Brooklyn. It is Mr. De Baun who has closed up all the windows in the rear of the apartment house. He has established his right to do so after a long and novel law suit.

The apartment house and the dwelling in question were built together by a well-known local builder. A party wall was placed between the two buildings. This wall extended out for a distance of about twenty-five feet beyond the back of the dwelling. In the course of time the man who had erected the buildings sold them, the apartment house first. When the dwelling was purchased by Mr. De Baun a clause was inserted in the lease by which the purchaser was to take possession subject to the easement of the rear windows of the apartment house and the light and air which they furnished to the occupants of that building. Before signing the deed Mr. De Baun struck out this clause in red ink. The decision in Mr. De Baun's favor in the suit that followed was finally made upon this red line in the deed. Mr. De Baun, when seen at his home last night, had the following to say about the trouble:

"After purchasing the house at 91 Halsey Street, I lived there for a time. All the members of my family were annoyed by the fact that some of the tenants in the apartment house would not keep the window shades of the toilet and bathrooms drawn. These windows overlooked the dining room in my house. One day my wife was insulted by some one at a window of the apartment house. At first I expostulated with the owner and tenants of the apartment house. Then I went over and boarded up the lower windows. The boards were ripped off. Then I went to law. That was in 1895. At first I brought suit to compel the owner of the apartment house to close up the openings or windows in the party wall. This suit was thrown out of court, and I brought another action for permission to close the windows myself, on the ground that I had a right to do anything I chose with my side of the party wall. The case was decided in my favor in the Supreme Court, and also in the Appellate Division, to which Mr. Moore took the matter.

"The case was finally carried to the Court of Appeals, and recently that court affirmed the decisions of the lower courts. Last week I ordered my workmen to close up the windows of the apartment house, and the work is now finished. All of the eighteen windows in the party wall have been bricked up. I am told that two of the tenants in the building have moved out, and I am sorry that I have been forced to take the action I have."

Russell Walden of Peckham, Miller & King was Mr. De Baun's counsel in the legal fight. When seen at his home in Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, last night he said that the Court of Appeals's decision in the case was a novel one, and he believed that it practically settled the law for all similar cases. It decides that any one of the owners of a party wall may do as he pleases with his part, practically without regard to any injury which may be caused to the owner of the other part of the wall. Mr. De Baun, Mr. Walden said, had acted with fairness in the matter and had given Mr. Moore, the owner of the apartment house, ample time after the decision of the court had been rendered in which to make some alterations in the building. Mr. De Baun, it is said, also offered to sell his Halsey Street property to Mr. Moore at a reasonable figure. Mr. Moore, however, declined to buy.

Mr. Moore could not be seen last night with regard to the matter. It was said that in order to get light and air in the rear part of his building he would be compelled to either purchase Mr. De Baun's property or build a big airshaft, which would involve a large expense. Mr. De Baun's Halsey Street house is at present occupied by Dr. J. A. Vaughn. Dr. Vaughn said last night that he had been there since April last, but had never suffered any annoyance from his neighbors in the apartment house.

CAMPAIGNING IN CUBA.

Palma's Followers Attack Maso's Proclamation—Negroes Say There Should Be No Race Distinctions.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The campaign of Senor Tomas Estrada Palma for the Presidency of Cuba was opened last night in Havana with an overflow meeting at the Tacon Theatre. Gen. Maximo Gomez, who presided, made a short speech, recommending the candidature of Senor Palma. He was followed by Senor Gonzales, who extolled the civic virtues of Senor Palma. He declared that, although he recognized the patriotism of Gen. Bartolomé Maso, he did not consider him so desirable a man as Senor Palma for the Presidency.

Garcia, a negro, made an effective and important speech, in the course of which he pointed out that in a number of the Latin republics the negro was not separated from the white, and asserted that Gen. Maso's programme, inasmuch as it tended to separate the two, was an offense against patriotism and an attempt to divide the Cubans. After highly eulogizing the career and achievements of Marti, Garcia said Senor Palma had taken up Marti's work and that to Senor Palma was due the credit of carrying on the revolution.

He protested against Gen. Maso's manifesto as "an unwarranted attempt to provoke party strife and race prejudice." He referred to the Autonomists as "traitors who would betroy the country to the Americans to-morrow and who have insulted the negro in their manifesto." He declared that there were no longer negroes in Cuba, as all had been made one by the revolution; that whites and blacks could not be divided, and that all parties must respect the Platt law, as it was a part of the Constitution and could not be made an issue in the campaign.

Marau Delgado, a negro, said Gen. Maso's manifesto was a trap to catch the negro vote, and that Señor Palma was a man above reproach, at whose hands the negro had nothing to fear.

Senor Zayas attacked the followers of Mayor Gener, who have come out for Gen. Maso. He declared that Senor Palma combined all of the qualifications necessary in a President, and warned the soldiers that Gen. Maso's manifesto was a bait to capture votes.

Gen. Maso's political managers assert that their candidate made large gains last week in Havana. La Lucha has come out for him, and to-morrow Juan Gualberto Gomez will print the first issue of the Independencia in Gen. Maso's interest.

Senor Palma's supporters, on the other hand, feel confident of victory, since they have complete control of the election machinery. This will be a point of attack by Gen. Maso until the election. He is managing his campaign from Havana, and has many active workers throughout the island.

AMONG THE BILLIARDISTS.

Slosson's Exceptional Average in Game with Cutler—Barutel's Match with "Tom" Gallagher.

But a week remains for the players entered in the world's championship billiard tournament at eighteen-inch balk line to get themselves into shape. "Jake" Schaefer, who has been practicing assiduously of late, omitted to play yesterday. He has mapped out a week's work, however, with several prominent amateurs and professionals. Slosson played both in the afternoon and evening yesterday. In rare form in the evening, he made the exceptional average of 19 1-21 in a 400-point game, and his execution of difficult open-table shots was the feature of the contest. Playing against him was the young professional of Boston, Albert G. Cutler, formerly a prominent player in the amateur ranks. Cutler played well up to his usual game, but this was not good enough to make even a respectable showing against Slosson, whose best efforts with the cue were 80, 65 and 43, while the high run of Cutler was 29. In this game Cutler scored 150 points, for an average of 7 10-20. Slosson's exhibition in the afternoon was not nearly so good, as thirty-three innings were required to gather the 300 points which each player set out to make. This gave Slosson an average of 9 12-33. His high runs were 40, 38, and 36. Cutler's score was 119. Every afternoon and evening this week Slosson will have Cutler as an opponent.

All the other players are practicing steadily for the tournament, Howison in the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, Morningstar at his Fifty-ninth Street place, and Barutel at Daly's, while Sutton has done the bulk of his work at Chicago. Barutel has devoted much of his practice time to match play. Last week "Willie" Hoppe, the juvenile expert, was played every afternoon and evening in a match under the conditions which govern in the coming championship tourney. Although he conceded the boy, who has proved his skill, 900 points in a 3,600 point match, he had no difficulty whatever in winning. This week he will take up "Tom" Gallagher's defy to play any of the players entered for the championship, with the exception of Schaefer and Slosson. The men meet at Maurice Daly's Academy every night in an 1,800 point match at eighteen inch balk line, 300 points to be played at each session. In the afternoon the Frenchman will also try his skill against Maurice Daly.

With one amateur tournament out of the way preparations are now in progress for another, which will be novel from an amateur standpoint, as it is to be a three-cushion affair. This tourney, like the other, will take place at the Metropolitan Billiard Academy within ten days or two weeks, and will engage several of the more prominent amateurs at present in this city.

RECORD RUN FOR CAMPANIA.

The arrival of the Cunarder Campania yesterday from Liverpool marked the end of the first half of the one hundredth round trip on the Atlantic of that liner. The century will be complete on the arrival of the Campania next week at her home port. On the way over the passengers presented Capt. Walker with a set of resolutions complimenting him upon the ability that has marked his career as the commander of the big Cunarder. At the concert held during the trip, the sum of $500 was realized for the support of the seamen's charities in England and America.

A passenger on the Campania yesterday was Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club. He went over on the Campania on her last trip, remaining five days. His object was to attend to some personal business. Mr. Ledyard said that he had not heard a word about yachting while he was away, nor did he see Sir Thomas Lipton.

W. & J. Sloane

Fine Lace Curtains

Our collection of fine laces is replete with the choicest and most superb patterns in

Arab, Renaissance and Novelty LACE CURTAINS

and Bed Spreads.

Never before have we had so rare an exposition of the product of the French makers.

Broadway & 19th Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Just Before Thanksgiving!

There is always something special you want to buy for this great American feast day—new china—new linens—and the necessaries and luxuries for the table on that happy occasion.

We have prepared specially to meet your demands and to-day's list is overflowing with money-savings all along the line.

Special Sale of China—*Dinner set of thin Carlsbad China, $14, 100 pieces; new floral designs—chop dishes, $1.98 and $2.98—bouillon cups and saucers, $3.98 dozen; with handles—after dinner cups and saucers, of fine thin Carlsbad China; pretty decorations and gold edges; $2.98 dozen.*

Thanksgiving Linens—*Irish linen dinner napkins, $1.98 dozen—superior quality; size 23 x 23; usually sell at $2.50 dozen. All linen dinner sets, $3.75, consists of one extra fine quality all pure Irish linen dinner cloth; 2 yds. x 2 yds., and one dozen dinner napkins; size 22 x 22 inches to match; usual price $5. Spachtel embroidered scarfs—pillow shams and center pieces; 49c. each; not any in this lot worth less than 75c.; most of them would be good value at $1. Hand drawn squares, 8c. each; hemstitched; size 6 x 6 inches; regular value 12½c.*

Fine Lace Trimmed Linens—*Side or serving table scarfs, 18 x 54 inches, $2.25—20 x 72 inches, $4.49—lace center pieces, 20 x 24 inches, $1.25 and $1.50. 12-inch round lace doylies, 50c. each. These will be found in the lace section.*

Thanksgiving Sweets and Favors—*Fine assorted chocolates, 25c lb.—none better in the city at 40. per lb.; extra fine bonbons and chocolate mixtures, worth 60c. lb., at 39c. lb. French fruits, 5-lb. box, $1.50. Sweet Bigarreaut cherries, 49c. lb.—pineapple glace, 49c. lb.—lace papers, 3 dozen for 10c. Fancy cases and plain motto papers, 2c. and 3c. per package; cups, chop holders, frills, etc., 2c. and 3c. per package—rose mottoes 5c. per package.*

Groceries and Wines for Thanksgiving—*Plum pudding, the very finest; 3-lb. can 49c., 2-lb. can 34c., 1-lb. can 18c.; plum pudding sauce, per can 12c.; Kirk Bros. mince meat, large jars 60c.; cleaned currants, extra large and fancy, 1-lb. package, 9c.; table raisins, 1-lb. packages, 15c. and 25c.; glace citron, 17c. per lb.; mixed nuts, finest, per lb., 15c.; Grenoble walnuts, 15c. per lb.; layer figs, fancy, 1½-lb. boxes, 19c.; Barton and Guestier sauternes, bottled in France, 1 dozen quarts $6, 2 dozen pints $7; Pontet Cante, claret, Barton and Guestier, 1878, 1 dozen quarts $9.50, 2 dozen pints, $10.50; Nuyens creme de menthe, best imported, regular $1.25 bottle for 99c.; Manhattan cocktails 55c. and 75c. per bottle; G. H. Mumm's champagne, quarts $2.49, pints 55c.; fine cigars, Perfectos, extra, regular price, $2, box of 25 $1.25; Rothchild's, regular price $4 per box, box of 50, $2.75.*

*See announcement of special s

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE DIVISION OF THE VOTE.

The attempt to apportion the Fusion vote among the three constituent parties to that movement is made difficult and, if strict accuracy is demanded, impossible by the fact that a great many independents and Democrats used the Republican column, while some Republicans, probably not a large number, doubtless cast their votes in the Citizens' Union column. But it is plain that the assertion of certain Republicans that their party cast 84 per cent. of the Fusion vote is preposterous. The Evening Post prints a table prepared from the official tally sheets showing the number of votes cast in each Assembly District under the Republican, Citizens' Union, and Greater New York Democracy emblems respectively. The totals are: Republican, 128,048; Citizens' Union, 25,021; Greater New York Democracy, 9,775. This table is here reproduced:

Assembly District.	Rep.	Citizens' Union.	G. N. Y. Dem.
1	1,363	185	179
2	1,806	157	287
3	2,541	378	286
4	1,054	390	84
5	4,100	772	109
6	2,003	586	99
7	3,107	385	253
8	1,830	268	21
9	2,955	617	1,243
10	2,708	492	128
11	2,669	429	273
12	1,649	304	141
13	2,077	267	227
14	2,569	445	424
15	2,581	438	191
16	2,064	355	165
17	2,358	567	192
18	2,261	478	138
19	6,011	1,214	358
20	3,314	265	180
21	8,453	3,085	490
22	2,431	485	146
23	7,638	1,203	400
24	2,314	523	169
25	4,180	652	221
26	2,420	949	76
27	3,662	1,041	95
28	2,256	447	205
29	5,140	1,339	279
30	3,201	729	301
31	9,125	1,583	447
32	3,568	652	179
33	3,014	504	306
34	6,842	1,031	530
35	10,071	1,665	776
Annexed	1,705	132	240
Totals	128,048	25,021	9,775
Per cent. of Low vote	78½	15½	6

It is, of course, absurd to suppose that the Republican vote in these two boroughs has risen from 112,084 for ROOSEVELT in 1898 to 128,048 for Low in 1901. The party lines were not by any means strictly drawn in the Gubernatorial contest in 1898. Mr. ROOSEVELT was popular with Democrats and independents. The Democratic ticket was discredited by the fact that CROKER had dictated the nomination of AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, the brother of our Tammany Mayor, who had then, in ten months of the first year of his term, deepened the general disgust with Crokerism. Democratic distaste for the ticket had been further stimulated by CROKER'S despotic meddling with the judiciary nominations. Under examination all recent data for estimating the strength of the Republican Party in the old City of New York yield a total not much above 100,000 votes.

After making full allowance for Republicans who voted under the Citizens' Union emblem, the Republican Party vote this year may be put at not exceeding 108,000, or 20,000 below the number of votes cast in the Republican column. We think this a very liberal estimate; it errs, if at all, in crediting the Republicans with more votes than they have.

Estimating the Republican vote at 108,000 the contribution of that party to Mr. Low's total is seen to be only little more than 66 per cent., a reduction of 12 per cent. from the showing of the tally sheets, and of 18 per cent. from the exaggerated Republican claims. The vote of 9,775 in Manhattan and the Bronx under the emblem of the Greater New York Democracy is no doubt disappointing to the organizers and leaders of that party. Three perfectly obvious considerations serve to explain the smallness of that vote. A great many Democrats and independents must have been guided by no higher motive than convenience in selecting a column on the ballot. The three Fusion columns were identical—the Republican column came first, at the left of the ballot. They marked a cross in the circle at the head of that column and went away content. They did not take the trouble to think about the advantages of making a good showing for the anti-Tammany Democracy of this city. The second reason is that since Mr. BRYAN and his friends inscribed their "strange symbols" upon the banner of the Democracy, a large number of voters, formerly Democrats, feel no enthusiasm for that party, and are not anxious to describe themselves as belonging to it. The third reason is distrust of the motives and intentions of the Greater New York Democracy. That organization has not yet won the public confidence, which is scarcely surprising, since it is a recent formation and has had little opportunity to show what it means to do.

THE FEDERAL OFFICES IN THE SOUTH.

There have lately appeared in The Boston Herald some letters from its Washington correspondent, Mr. NELSON, setting forth in very plain fashion the kind of appointments that have been made in the South to Federal offices, under the inspiration, and to some extent at the dictation of the Northern politicians high in the councils of the Republican Party. The history of the appointments in Louisiana has been particularly full and especially discreditable. It is understood that this policy has had its origin in the plots of politicians to secure the votes of Southern delegates in the National Conventions, and that the men engaged in it are utterly reckless as to its effect on the growth of a Republican Party in the South. The latest of the publications in The Herald contains the following letter from a Southern gentleman for whose character and standing Mr. NELSON vouches:

> I have a right to comment on this question, because I am thoroughly familiar with every section of the South. I know the men who represent the Republican Party there, and I know the truth of what you have stated regarding Louisiana Republican politicians. The facts you have stated and your portrayal of men and matters are not only absolutely true, as they relate to Louisiana, but are equally applicable to current Republican management in every Southern State. Southern political conditions are degrading and humiliating to every high-minded American citizen, and would be appalling to the Nation were they made public. There ought to be a radical change in making political appointments in the South, and, had I the ear of the President, I would suggest that none but Southern men of character, intelligence, and fair-mindedness receive Federal recognition. The men of whom I speak will not seek office; to secure them they must be sought out in a quiet way and invited to accept Federal positions.
>
> I desire to see sectionalism eliminated. I want to see a united Nation, but this will not be brought about until Southern white men of character and ability become identified with the Republican Party and are its recognized leaders.

This view of the situation in the South is not novel to the readers of THE TIMES. It has been described in our columns from time to time for the past score of years. There has been very little disposition to deny that the situation existed, and still less, when the Republicans were in power, to change it for the better. We have reason to believe that the late President MCKINLEY found the condition of things in the South extremely irksome, and that he endured it only because the many trying questions that were forced upon him made it difficult for him to deal with it effectually. Had he lived, he would have been enabled, from the peculiar strength he had acquired through his unanimous renomination, to secure at least an abatement of the evils. As it is, the task has fallen to President ROOSEVELT, and he shows no disposition to shirk it. He is, in fact, attacking it in front and on both flanks. The standard that he has set in the appointments he has so far made in the South will, steadily adhered to, as it is sure to be, gradually work a complete and radical change. He is undertaking no revolution in theory. He is frankly acting for the best interests of his party, and is entirely willing to give to the party all the Presidential offices that it can furnish proper candidates for. But, failing this sort of candidates, he will, as he has already done, go outside of the party for them. This will not only fill the offices with decent men, but it will take the patronage of the offices out of the hands of the scheming politicians. Men appointed under these conditions will observe as high a standard in their appointments as was observed by the President in their own cases. Both the service of the United States and the Republican Party will be relieved of the scandalous influence of corrupt placemongerers. Probably the party will thereby be strengthened. The service certainly will.

"AGITATION" OF THE RAINES LAW.

One of the supporters of Mr. Low in the recent campaign, Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM, General Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, said, in an interview in THE TIMES yesterday:

> It is indeed unfortunate that this agitation should have been precipitated upon us just at the time when we were to have a clean and honest administration, and one which could have determined for us after an honest trial whether or not the existing [Raines] law was for the best interests of the community or whether it was too drastic. It is to be regretted that all agitation could not have been postponed until after Mr. Low's administration was in power. Then we could have had the enlightenment of practical knowledge from a source in which we would all have confidence to assist us in forming our judgment.
>
> We do not think that the discussion of the question of the effect of the Raines law, and of the expediency of its amendment, so far as relates to this city at least, is likely to have any unfortunate results. No decision will be reached immediately. None can be reached for some time. Action must come from the Legislature, and there is no danger that it will be hasty. In the meantime Mr. Low's administration will get to work, the law as it stands will have a "clean and honest" application, and whatever light is to be thrown on the character of the law in that way will be obtained. It is highly probable that some of the worst features of the Raines law "hotels" will be abolished or measurably abated. They have existed in the past through the corrupt permission, in great part, of the police authorities and the political leaders controlling the police. That kind of mischief cannot be stopped at once and completely, but it can greatly be reduced, and gradually it can be made too unsafe to be profitable. Possibly, too, there may be a change in the policy and conduct of those charged with the administration of the law on the part of the State Government. Their responsibility for the evils so rank in the past is not easy exactly to determine, but it is known to have been considerable. It is a reasonable inference that if the application of the law in this direction were made "clean and honest," as that of the City Government will be, the law might not be so earnestly favored by the up-State politicians.

After all this has been brought about, it will still remain true that the law is not adapted to promote the good order of this community; that it is not in accord with the sentiment of a majority of the people who live under it, and that it disregards the essential rights of that majority. These are the chief facts which have been brought out by the discussion that has thus far taken place and which will be made clearer as the discussion continues. In any case, the "agitation" of the question is bound to go on, and in our judgment it is extremely well that it should go on. It is nothing new. All that is new about it is that it is now being carried on with reference to the views of the Fusion candidates who won the last election and who do unquestionably represent the sentiment of the majority of the voters of the city. Heretofore the only organization back of the open opposition to the Raines law has been the Tammany organization, whose leaders were not really opposed to the law at all, but made a lot of dirty money from their sale of the privilege to violate it. The situation is very different from what it has ever been before. For the first time since the law was passed, it is possible to give it open and honest opposition without strengthening either political party, or any corrupt faction. The law is being studied on its merits, and not as a party issue. It is well that it should thus be studied, and in the long run we believe that a rational decision will be reached regarding it.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The outburst of popular excitement in the German press against Great Britain, and especially against the Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, is undoubtedly genuine enough, but the furious agitation over it in England has, as was pointed out in our London dispatches yesterday, a suspicious tinge of partisanship. It is in England even more than here one of the traits of the race that the utmost license is taken and allowed in party warfare. Where public opinion and public sentiment—which has often little connection with any sober thinking—are the weapons of party leaders, every device is resorted to to influence the minds and emotions of the people. The British Liberals, in their apparently desperate situation, with the weakness of their adversaries offering them opportunities which they have not the skill or the sense to use, are doing precisely what some of the Bryanites did for a couple of years preceding the last Presidential election, they are striving to embarrass the Government by increasing its difficulties in foreign matters, with very little reference to the fairness or even the decency of their tactics. It was not a pleasant experience through which we Americans passed at that time, but it was one apparently unavoidable under the system of popular suffrage, and not without its ultimate advantages. It was a part of the process by which a rational public opinion is finally formed, and we have no doubt that a like result will be attained in Great Britain. The very intemperance of the partisans who seek their own advancement through the encouragement of foreign prejudice and animosity will tend with the English, as it did in the case of our own specimens of that class, to arouse a counter-sentiment that will overcome the unpatriotic.

As for the feeling against England in Germany, it is, as we have said, probably genuine enough, but it is also probably more intense than deep, and springs from sources that have very little to do with the present occasion of its manifestation. The chief of these sources is commercial rivalry. The struggle of the Germans to spread their trade in foreign markets has been a vigorous and gallant one. It has also been hard and for a long time discouraging. The particular competitors of the Germans were, until quite recently, the British, and with them the contest has been strenuous almost to the point of desperation. It has been waged not only by the traders and the manufacturers, but by the Government, which has taken a part in it, and stimulated it in a manner and to a degree quite unknown in British political administration. The German foreign policy has aimed not only to secure markets for German goods, but as far as might be exclusive German markets, while the system of bounties on exports, with high protective duties on imports, has brought the Government into more intimate and responsible connection with the commercial struggle than the British Government ever is brought. Up to a certain point the struggle has been remarkably successful, but there has been a reaction, and the stimulating policy of the Government has added to the acuteness of the reaction. It has, moreover, induced the German people, in their distress, to turn to political agencies for relief. They clamor for some governmental action to help them in the difficulty in which such action helped to entangle them. Regarding England as their chief rival in trade, they vent their feelings on that country, and cry out for some undefined policy toward her on the part of their Government which will gratify their resentment. It is a natural sentiment, but it is one that the Government cannot afford to obey.

The anti-English feeling manifested with reference to the Boer war has its roots largely in the same sentiment. It is not probable that the German feeling of sympathy with the cause of "freedom" in South Africa is very profound, since freedom of the real and vital sort is something that they are apparently content to get on without in their own country. It is a long time since they have had the satisfaction of seeing their rivals the British embarrassed in a military undertaking, and they very naturally are inclined to add as much as they can to that embarrassment. Had they a like problem on their own hands, it is not to be supposed that they would deal with it in any more liberal spirit than the British show. Had they a domain in South Africa which an obstinate and narrow and ignorant people disputed with them, it is not likely that they would abstain from forcing that people to lay down their arms if they could. And it is certain that when they had succeeded, the rights extended to the defeated people would be far less than the British are sure to extend to the Boers. German sympathy with the Boers is proportioned to their jealousy of the British. Nor do we think that that jealousy will be lasting. We believe that it will pass as the German policy develops under the influence of modern conditions, and greater freedom from governmental interference in their business emancipates their native energy and intelligence and gradually gives them the field which they are fitted by their very great efficiency to occupy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Concentration camps and the mortality rates thereof cause a good deal of worriment to most Englishmen, even to those who believe in imperialism and look upon its means and incidents as necessary and therefore justifiable, but the most thorough-going of British jingoes may well be affrighted by a poem in which ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE commemorates the death of Col. BENSON. After referring to Northumberland's sorrow and pride in the loss of such a son, the poet continues:

> Nor heed we more than he what liars dare say
> Of mercy's holiest duties left undone
> Toward whelps and dams of murderous foes, whom none
> Save we had spared or feared to starve and slay.

This, which appears in The London Saturday Review, is enough to make timid poets like KIPLING open their eyes in astonishment, but it does not content Mr. SWINBURNE, who proceeds to smooth down the feathers ruffled by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S recent suave references to a neighbor's methods of warfare—as follows:

> Alone as Milton and as Wordsworth found
> And hailed their England, when from all around
> Howled all the recreant hate of envious knaves,
> Sublime she stands: while, stifled in the sound,
> Each lie that falls from German boors and slaves
> Falls but as filth dropt in the wandering waves.

There is a trace of inconsistency in first justifying the exercise of severity, and then charging with falsehood those who have mentioned that severity.

—Cynics, of course, will see, or say they see, in the doings of Acting Captain JAMES CHURCHILL nothing more than proof that this officer surpasses the majority of his fellows in quickness of perception, and that, instead of using the last days of the Tammany era in haymaking of the Tammany sort, he is sowing a crop to be reaped next year—in other words, that he is "making himself solid" with the King that is to be at the expense of the King whose end is so near. This is a judgment of motives—something that for mortals is always unsafe. It is just as easy to assume that Capt. CHURCHILL is one of the many policemen to whom dishonesty and vice are as obnoxious as they are to other decent men, and that, freed at last from a crushing pressure exerted by official superiors, he is doing his duty as he always would have done if he could. If he realizes that his behavior is attracting attention which will be of value to him in the days to come, that does not affect the quality of his acts, as acts, in the slightest degree. There is, of course, no evidence of unusual ability in his raids, or in the effect which they are producing in his district. There is not a Police Captain in the city who could not do as much if inclination and opportunity served. The peculiarity of his conduct lies in the fact that he seems to be no respecter of persons, and interferes with the "business" of the great FARRELL as readily as with that of little villains who buy "protection" at retail from underlings. It is only fair, however, to note that Capt. CHURCHILL says he is carrying out the orders of Commissioner MURPHY. There is some difficulty in suppressing the suspicion that he has taken literally commands that were intended to be taken with allowances and discriminations, but perhaps it can be done if one tries hard enough. However that may be, Acting Captain JAMES CHURCHILL is an Acting Captain who acts, and if he will avoid the danger of protesting too much, in sensational papers and elsewhere, he need not worry a bit about what the cynics say regarding his motives.

—Dr. C. H. PARKHURST has contributed to The New York Christian Work an article on the Sunday closing question, in which he views the situation here with a practicality and accuracy calculated to—well, to surprise those who have credited him with neither of those attributes. He charges the Prohibitionists and the Sabbatarians with opposing, not the opening of the saloons on Sunday, but the closing of them. "The fact is," he says, "that at present—and it has been so for years, except perhaps a few weeks during Mr. ROOSEVELT'S administration of the Police Department—the saloons—a very considerable proportion of them—are open all day Sunday; and some of us who have had rather exceptional opportunities for getting on to the inside of the situation, thought that as it has been shown to be impossible to keep them closed during the entire day, it would at least be in the direction of good sense and good morals to see if some means could not be devised for securing their closing a part of the day, and as much of the day as we could." As for "letting down the bars," Dr. PARKHURST declares that they are down now, and the object is to put up one or two of them, even if it isn't feasible to make a five-rail fence. "So long," he adds, "as we pretend to be doing more than we can do, we shall not succeed in doing so much as we might do." That presents the case with epigrammatic vigor. For reasons which we do not find adequate, Dr. PARKHURST asserts that Mr. Low's is to be a "family entrance administration," with toleration for drinking done on the sly; but in fixing the responsibility he says: "The prime blame lies with what I should call the moral muddle-headedness of a lot of well-meaning people who imagine that because there is a mass of high-toned enactments on the statute book, therefore we are a water-drinking community and swinging toward the abstinence millennium, whether any respect is paid to those statutes or not." The article closes with the wish that the next Legislature would devote the whole of a short session to repealing instead of making laws, so as to bring the statute book down to the level of possible enforcement.

—With the elevation of two gunners to the rank of Ensign there ends one of the most determined fights that even naval men ever waged against the inevitable. Very terrible consequences have been prophesied as the result of throwing a bridge, no matter how slender, across the chasm dividing the officer from the sailor, but of course nothing at all alarming will happen, and after a while those who believe that a naval officer can be made in only one way—that in which they were themselves made—will come to see that they were mistaken. Without doubt the products of Annapolis are excellent products, but how they acquired the delusion that they are different from other men and a class apart it is impossible to understand, since the method of selecting boys for the Naval Academy is not a secret. But if other boys are energetic and industrious enough to do for themselves, under great difficulties and disadvantages, what the Government does for the more fortunate cadets, surely those other boys are not at all likely to disgrace their country or to prove inferior to their associates either in efficiency or in manners. It is on the latter point that the advocates of regular training have been most worried. They forget that courtesy is much more a matter of character than of customs, and that he who possesses the former can get along very well without the latter in any society—for the short time it will take him to acquire the customs. And Annapolis, though it often gives good manners, does not always do so—at least it does not always turn out officers whose manners are equally good on all occasions and to all persons. Certain persons who made great sacrifices in order to serve their country during the war with Spain could tell strange stories, if they would, about the ingenious, persistent, and malignant insolence to which they were subjected by officers who—did not come from the gun deck.

TARIFF REVISION.

"The Period of Exclusiveness is Past."

New York, Nov. 18, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those Democrats who, like myself, could not accept Bryanism and free silver, and who voted the Republican ticket in 1896, and again in 1900, but who did not by that vote intend to approve a prohibitory tariff, the last speech of our late lamented President was most pleasing and encouraging. It was no time for these men, when the honor of the country was at stake, to strain at the tariff gnat and swallow the free silver camel, but little did they hope that in voting for honest money they were at the same time voting for an honest tariff, and it was with great joy they heard of the brave words uttered by Mr. McKinley during that last sad visit to Buffalo.

That increased knowledge and experience brought Mr. McKinley to stand practically on the same platform on the tariff question as well as on the money question with Mr. Cleveland and that he had the courage to acknowledge the fact before all the world proves what a broad-minded man he was. He thereby set an example that the smaller men of his party would do well to emulate. The tariff cloud in the political sky is now small, but each day it is gaining in volume, and it behooves our servants at Washington to have a care lest it become so formidable that it burst and sweep away the whole tariff fabric.

It is not surprising to see in the newspapers such letters as that of John B. Roach of Pennsylvania, in to-day's edition of your paper, in which he "views with alarm any disturbance of existing tariff conditions." Men usually view with alarm anything that hurts them. Mr. Croker viewed with alarm any disturbance of existing conditions in this city. But the people at large are generally very complacent over any little disturbance that will eventually benefit them, and does any man contend that to remedy certain evils that now exist will not benefit them? Does any man contend that it is right by tariff duties to make it possible to form billion-dollar trusts that are able to sell goods cheaper abroad than they do at home? Is it right to place duties on raw materials or on anything that we do not produce? Many of our industries are not now in swaddling clothes, but are industrial giants that no longer need the high-tariff teat.

If the Republican Party wishes to hold that great independent Democratic vote that put it in power, let it heed these words of Mr. McKinley: "The period of exclusiveness is past. If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue, or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

Mr. McKinley thus voiced the sentiment of the great majority of thinking people of this country, that tariff reform is needed. If we can bring it about through reciprocity, let us have reciprocity. "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

H. R. PURDY.

The Need of Free Raw Material.

A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Penn., Nov. 8, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your letter of Oct. 31 has just reached me. Your inquiries are quite timely in view of the reciprocity convention to be held in Washington 19th to 23d.

The rates on a wide field of articles, particularly raw materials of manufacture, should be put at precisely zero, and if this is impracticable the nearest zero that will be practicable. Hides and wool are particularly suitable for reductions. The tariff on metals should be reduced at least sufficiently to enable us to buy of the mills here at as low rates as they allow to our competitors abroad. Lower duties on raw materials work directly in the people's interest as well as the manufacturer's, and this double advantage can only be attained by adopting the policy of competing countries and putting such materials altogether on the free list. Our markets abroad will be extended about in proportion to the reductions we make in our duties on imported goods.

To answer your queries:

(a) We could increase our revenues by a slight lowering of the duties admitted to be protective, or draw an undiminished revenue from a quite considerable lowering. In order to protect all interests in the most equitable and effective manner, we must equalize our prices of all crude or partly manufactured materials of manufacturing with those of Great Britain. We need free ore, free iron, free wool, free wood, free dyestuffs, and the like; then we can manufacture at high wages and low cost, and no other country can compete with us—especially no country in which so costly a luxury as "pauper labor" prevails. Is it not self-evident that, since we can manufacture here and export, in competition with the world, every kind of implement and machine, we can only desire protection to support us in imposing higher prices upon consumers at home.

(b c) I would unhesitatingly favor a reduction or repeal of the duty on all the manufactured goods we make. Since we can and do export, the duty can be of no economic service; and since it tends to provoke retaliation, we find it a serious obstacle. Reciprocity treaties covering our goods are acceptable to us. Increased imports necessarily bring about increased exports, and hence encouragement of those lines of industry whose products are exported. The aim of our legislation, to infuse through all our manufactures an unworthy—and as needless as unworthy—terror of foreign competition on equal terms, has met with a success beyond its desert, and many other enterprises that might even now make themselves known abroad have been frightened from the undertaking by that spirit of craven dependence on Government bounty, which has been so artfully and so unremittingly inculcated.

A. B. FARQUHAR.

AN ANSWER TO MR. KELLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an address at the Charities Conference yesterday, Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities is reported as saying that he does not stand for the spoils system, although Tammany does; and that "the only difference between Tammany Hall, the Republican Party, and the Reform Administration of 1897 is that Tammany stands for spoils and makes no bones about it, while the other people pretended not to stand for spoils, but in reality did."

Mr. Keller concludes with the statement that there "never was an administration of charity in the world where the civil service law was so disregarded as during the so-called reform administration."

These words, as placed in quotation marks, I have taken from THE TIMES. They seem to imply that there was some laxity or collusion in the administration of the civil service law by Mayor Strong's Civil Service Commission, and as a member of that commission I request the courtesy of your columns to repel any aspersion upon its conduct that may be intended.

When the reform Civil Service Commission was appointed, the administration of the civil service law was, as it had up to that time always been, loose, inefficient, and ill-intended. It was mainly in the hands of one man, who himself filled all the chief offices, and who had for many years so administered those offices as to win the approval of a political association which Mr. Keller acknowledges to be an ardent believer in the spoils system.

This man was removed, and a system of divided responsibility and adequate checks in the office was supplemented by a system of continuous supervision of all departments of the City Government outside of it. The commission made strenuous and continuous efforts to enforce the law. If those efforts were nullified in the Charities Department, as Mr. Keller intimates that they were, it is because the Republican working politician who was at that time President of the Board of Charities may have differed from Mr. Keller in his views upon the spoils system. The Civil Service Commission in its efforts to enforce the law most certainly did not receive assistance from the President of the Department of Charities, and if Mr. Keller desires to assert that he was an ardent upholder of the spoils system, I at least know nothing of his record that would induce me to dispute the accusation.

But I would say that the Charities Department offers exceptional opportunity for the display of anti-spoils sentiment by its head in that no less than 1,494 positions in it are exempted from competitive examination on the ground that the pay attached to them is insufficient to attract competition.

Does Mr. Keller claim that he has displayed in appointment to these exempted positions that ardent abhorrence of the Tammany spoils system which seems so surprising an attribute in one who has been and still is one of Tammany's most prominent leaders? C. W. WATSON.

New York, Nov. 22, 1901.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The two articles in to-day's TIMES about the reconcentrado camps in the South African republics express, I am sure, the opinion of at least 95 per cent. of the American people, both men and women, and it was a mere coincidence that they were written by a man and a woman.

Mr. Powers is right when he says that the English Government is considering the advisability of making a change for the better in its reconcentrado system. I noticed recently that Chamberlain in one of his speeches practically admitted that the Government's policy toward the captured women and children did not have the desired effect on the men in the field, and that they contemplated a change, after more than a year's unsuccessful trial.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the families of those who had surrendered were treated well. This fact proves again that Mr. Powers is correct when he says that the quickest way to stop the sufferings of these unfortunate women and children is to persuade the men to lay down their arms and submit to the English.

It must, however, not be forgotten that history in Africa simply repeats itself, and it goes to prove that prosperity and life itself, even to-day, must take second place when liberty is at stake. The South African Boers are to-day fighting for the same sentiments and ideals as the North American Boers, or farmers, as they then were called, in 1812. They are fighting, like their brethren of 1812, more for coming generations than for themselves, as the rising generation is very rapidly being killed off.

A large European and American emigration will flow to Africa after the war is over, and the united South African republics will fifty years hence have the same hustling, prosperity hunting population as the united republics of North America of to-day. They are consequently fighting for just such beauties as Mr. Powers and Mme. Carswell. The point for the Boers to decide is, therefore, a simple matter. Let them consider, with their eyes on the United States of North America, if such people are worth the sacrifice.

The Boers of 1812 did not fight exclusively for the Crokers, Platts, Quays, and Company, but also for other generations still to come, nobler and grander than the present one. A nation is not built in one day nor in a hundred years, but the right material is here as well as in the South African republics.

Mme. Carswell is absolutely wrong when she says that every patriotic Englishman is proud of Chamberlain and his worthy friend, Kitchener. I believe fully 60 per cent. of them are, but it is simply cruel to place the truly Christian, noble, and tender-hearted Englishman and Englishwoman in the same class, and I hope Mme. C. on reflection will admit that.

Her other statement that the republics had secured the best artillery in the world for their protection is correct, but England claims to have the best navy in the world for the same purpose, and it is to be hoped that she will soon have the same opportunity as the Boers to prove this point.

G. EMIL HESSE.

New York, Nov. 23, 1901.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE BOHEMIAN NAMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day a reader inquired in a musical publication how to pronounce the name of Jan Kubelik, the renowned Bohemian violinist, who is on his way to America. The correct pronunciation is Koo-be-leeck, there being a diacritical mark on the 'i,' which makes that letter sound long like 'ee.' In pronuncing Bohemian or Csech names, it should be borne in mind that the accent falls invariably on the first syllable, regardless of the quantity of letters. Thus you will pronounce Pad-erewski, Masek, Pen-kava, Zab-ehlicky, &c.

A distinguishing feature of Bohemian in the group of Slavonic languages is its perfect system of diacritic marks, introduced by Jan Hus in the fifteenth century. These marks not only give the language a soft, euphonious sound, but they also render unnecessary such consonantal combinations as cz and scz, common to Polish. But while Bohemian school children learn spelling and pronunciation easily, for these reasons, it is the conjugation of the verb, which is very elaborate, and the conditions of time and gender, that are very perplexing to them and hard to learn.

THOMAS CAPEK.

New York, Nov. 22, 1901.

PLEA FOR MORE RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A public hearing will be held on Monday, Nov. 25, at 2:30 P. M., in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Assembly of this city, on a resolution drafted by Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, counsel to the "Park Avenue Property Owners' Association," and presented to the Council by Hon. Randolph Guggenheimer, compelling the New York Central Railroad Company to abate the smoke nuisance in the Park Avenue tunnel.

This resolution seems to rest upon solid ground, and its passing should appeal to every commuter and traveler on the New York Central Road, and to every property owner and resident of this section of the Borough of the Bronx; first, from the standpoint of health and comfort, and, secondly, because the adoption of electricity as a motive power, even though it be limited to the Harlem River, will result, eventually, in the extension of an electric rapid transit system to the city line.

None of the recently devised schemes of rapid transit tap the territory in which we have our homes, nor will they do so for many years to come. West Farms is the eastern, and King's Bridge the western terminus of the rapid transit subway; Fordham, the terminus of the elevated railroad, and should the proposed Port Chester Railroad come into being its tracks will be found two miles east of us. Thus, it may be seen, we are at present destitute of any real or proper mode of transit that might tend to benefit the residents or increase the value of realties in this section.

There is one solution to the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs in this part of the borough, however, and that is the Harlem Railroad. That road possesses an excellent roadbed and four tracks, that extend almost to the city line. With the installation of an electric rapid transit system on the outside tracks from Mount Vernon to the Grand Central Station, and with the completion of the rapid transit subway on Fourth Avenue, we would have a direct line of real rapid transit from Mount Vernon to the City Hall.

There are no unsurmountable engineering difficulties to prevent the carrying out of this project. By the use of elevated or depressed loops at either end of the line, the express or through trains could move without interference.

The passage of the resolution now pending in the Municipal Assembly may be the initial step in securing adequate transit facilities for our section of the city, and it is to be hoped that every man who may be interested in its welfare may find time to attend the hearing in the Council Chamber on Monday afternoon, and by his presence impress upon the members of the Municipal Assembly the urgent necessity of the passage of the resolution as presented.

WILLIAM S. GERMAINE.

William's Bridge, New York, Nov. 21, 1901.

THE GAS PROBLEM PRESSING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 12th you say, as to the contest between the gas companies, that "it certainly furnishes the strongest possible argument in favor of the municipal ownership of gas plants."

F. F. Ingram, President of the Public Lighting Company in Detroit, is in the midst of this battle in behalf of the people's interest and is an acknowledged authority on this subject in the West.

In one of his late letters he writes me as follows: "Personally I believe that citizens' reform movements can accomplish nothing good of a permanent nature so long as private corporations retain possession of Government privileges that, owing to their concrete method of exercising these privileges, are more powerful than all other forces combined. So the first thing to do is to restore to the people the privileges that have been taken from them and given to these corporations. Let the people own all public utilities. Then the best citizens' interests will be the same as are the interests of the ordinary people, and their influence will be for good government instead of for bad government, as it is now."

After the 1st of January we of New York may take heart, for a new leader and a new system are to be inaugurated. And one of the first things to be looked after is our gas supply. It is not only exorbitant in price, but is, as I understand it, a water gas and composed of a large percentage of carbon monoxide or carbonic oxide and to be so deadly in character that 1 per cent. of it in air will destroy the lives of the strongest animals compelled to breathe it.

And then it is odorless and so all the more dangerous in case of leakage, a very common occurrence in old pipes and houses, where the poor and needy and those anemic in condition from sickness or overtoil are sure to be the greatest sufferers.

The citizens of Boston are fully aroused to this condition of affairs in their city and are taking steps to compel the authorities to stop using water gas altogether. Why may we not take this example?

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY

New York, Nov. 22, 1901.

Soldiers' Pay and Temperance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication last week signed "Corporal" the writer expressed the wish that people should not concern themselves with efforts to counteract intemperance in the army, but rather for the increase of the soldiers' pay.

It seems to me there is a way in which both the encouragement of temperance and the increase of pay could be secured to the advantage of the soldiers and the Government. Let the Government offer an increase of pay to those soldiers who prove themselves to be strictly temperate in the use of drinks, or else to those who totally abstain from intoxicating drinks.

This need not be considered as a bribe or even a reward for virtue, but principally a matter of business. It can be easily demonstrated that the temperate man is worth more to the Government than the intemperate, and doubtless the saving that would come by preventing the loss caused by drunkenness and its punishment would fully repay the Government for the outlay in the increase of pay. CIVILIAN.

New York, Nov. 22, 1901.

Reciprocity Treaties Sufficient.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your letter of the 31st of October, I do not think that revision of the tariff at this time would be wise. The advantages that might accrue to some industries through revision would be more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages that all would suffer through the unsettled feeling that would necessarily prevail between the time that Congress took up the question of revision and the date when the new law would go into effect.

In my opinion, any burdensome duty that may now exist can be removed entirely, or lessened considerably, by reciprocity treaties. CHARLES J. HARRAH.

NUGGETS.

Their Romance.

"Let's see; wasn't there a romance connected with their courtship?"

"Yes. The one he told her about his vast wealth."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Excited His Interest.

"Did you see this? A Pennsylvania woman stopped a fast mail train just to ask the engineer the time of day."

"Well, what time was it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Did His Little Best.

"Did young Blackstone ever try a case?" said one lawyer to another.

"No," was the reply, "but he's tried to try one or two."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Imagination.

She—I've just been reading 'A Winter in Paradise,'" by Talkington. How enchantingly he writes of the calm happiness of married lovers!

He—Yes; he is a bachelor, you know.—Brooklyn Life.

Silently Assented.

The Nervous Pedestrian ran plump into a Stolid Individual standing in front of a Clothing Store.

"You Dummy!" he shouted.

The Stolid Individual ignored the Accusation. A Second Glance showed the Nervous Pedestrian that he was Right.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS.

Theodore Roberts in The Independent.

When the drift spins white, and the winds are high,
And the black clouds race in the sullen sky,
The Mother Carey, down in the sea,
Startles her chickens up from her knee.
With shout and laughter she bids them fly.

"Oh, the white foam gleams, and the wavecheads sing.
So up, my pretty ones, strong of wing.
There's many a good ship out to-night,
Sheeted with spray and blind with fright;
So follow them close, till the thing is done,
And bring me the dead hearts one by one."

For this is her way when the giant sea
Rages, stark mad, and the stunned ships flee;
She sends her chickens, strong of flight,
Out of the sea and into the night
To guide dead mariners down to her knee.

They say that her song has a magic ring
To sailormen, weary of journeying;
That brave eyes close in lotus sleep—
All's well! and never a watch to keep;
And the Joy of Life seems a little thing
When they follow the flash of the dipping wing.

Their brisk sea voices will lift no more
When the anchor is catted for some strange shore.
Heartache is done and tears are past,
And the red weeds cling to the broken mast,
And never a lean back springs to the oar.

They say that these swift, brown birds that flee
And skim in our wake, when the wind is free,
Are the souls of mariners drowned in the sea—
That they guide dead comrades down, far down,
To the swaying streets of a coral town,
Where the M

Our Chinese Exclusion Laws:

Should They Not Be Modified or Repealed?

By MAX J. KOHLER,

EX-ASSISTANT UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Mr. Kohler's first article on this subject, already printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, dealt with the evils of the existing statutes regarding the Chinese and the hardships imposed upon Chinamen having a right to enter and remain in this country.)

Numerous suggestions and recommendations may, of course, be made as to the proper scope of proposed new legislation or treaty provisions regarding the Chinese. It should be noted that a strong reaction in favor of Chinese laborers and a recognition of their economic value to us seem to be marked throughout our country, not only in the East, but also in the South, and even somewhat along the Pacific Coast, where the trade interests at stake are now being recognized, and it is taking the shape in some portions of recommendations for a total repeal. Apart from considerations already noticed, it must be conceded that the Chinese laborers are honest, frugal, law-abiding, and amiable, and that often great intelligence is hidden under their docility. As Col. Ingersoll said of the deportation law: "This law makes industry a crime, and puts one who works for his bread on a level with thieves and the lowest criminals, treats him as a felon and clothes him in the stripes of a convict."

To these facts may be further added the circumstances that our present system is expensive and wasteful, and that its general effects upon our administrative and judicial officers and people generally, are deteriorating and demoralizing. In fact, in the northern part of our State, at Plattsburg, where upward of a hundred claimants to American citizenship, the right to which was in some instances subsequently sustained in the courts, were confined for months in one jail, several died this Summer from a sickness which seized upon nearly all of them, as a result of their confinement and terrible treatment, having no justification except a differentiation in the color of their skin or the shape of a feature.

Perhaps the strongest indication of our demoralization is that the incident did not attract enough attention even to get into the newspapers. But the effects upon liberty and personal right and justice in general in our country are indeed serious and bring them all into disrepute and disregard, when all the constitutional safeguards contained in our Bills of Rights, valued and praised by us so highly as the most cherished development of Anglo-Saxon liberty in effectually protecting individual rights against executive assault, can be ignored, violated, and scoffed at by a wholly unprecedented Frankenstein system, violative of every one of them.

The only reason that could be assigned for disregarding these safeguards, and permitting arrest upon warrants not under oath, unreasonable searches and seizures, an extraordinary and oppressive reversal of burden of proof, denial of right to process for obtaining witnesses in one's own favor, denial of impartial and jury trial in the vicinage, opportunities to make one's defense where nearly all the witnesses for the prosecution and the defense as well as friends reside, imprisonment for indefinite periods, running at times into years, and being put upon a diet and other conditions unusual and injurious to health and even life, denial of provisions for reasonable bail, the only reason that could be assigned, and that was assigned, is, that these cases, though in fact criminal, should be labeled otherwise and given a new name devised for the occasion and the emergency!

It is not surprising that distinguished lawyers like Joseph H. Choate and James C. Carter should have pronounced these laws unconstitutional, particularly in their bearings on aliens actually and peaceably living here, and that Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Field, and Justice Brewer should have vigorously dissented from the view that they are constitutional, and, that the whole Supreme Court bench should have expressly disavowed any expression of opinion as to "the wisdom, the policy, or the justice of the measures enacted by Congress in the exercise of the powers confided to it by the Constitution over this subject" as regards aliens. (Fong Yue Ting vs. U. S., 149 U. S.) When our courts of justice find themselves bound to sustain laws notwithstanding their "injustice," conditions are indeed serious.

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

But the question of a total repeal of the Chinese Exclusion acts, including the labor exclusion provisions, as distinguished from a removal of these unnecessarily gross abuses and brutal penalties, involved serious objections. Many persons to-day doubtless favor placing restraints upon "pauper labor" immigration by new enactments, not merely discriminating against Chinese persons. Some of our greatest statesmen and thinkers are divided on this question, and the only possible justification, however inadequate, of our Chinese exclusion laws lies in this economic consideration of injury to be wrought by further inroads of Chinese laborers, lowering wages, and competition with non-Mongolians.

Here, too, a medium course may be the wisest, and new temporary provisions, debarring Chinese laborers not provided with a certificate to be prescribed by law, may be still expedient. But in any event, there is no occasion for a continuance of our present unjust, oppressive, and demoralizing deportation system. Either by statute or by a new treaty, all existing provisions might be repealed, and a new enactment substituted, providing that all non-laborers may enter upon production of a certificate of identity, to emanate, in the case of new arrivals, from the Chinese Government and visèd by the United States Diplomatic or Consular officers at the port of departure for the United States, while in the case of Chinese Consular officers here might be Chinese Consular Officers here might be authorized to issue the certificate, and the visé be by our own Treasury officers. All persons not laborers ought to be permitted to secure such certificates.

If the certificate be made mandatory, reasonable opportunities for residence in the United States under reasonable bail for a few months ought to be afforded, so as to enable lost or technically irregular certificates to be replaced, so that such unfortunate will no longer be deported because, for instance, the Chinese Government issues a certificate to him in Chinese instead of English, or because our Consular officers fixed a defective visé.

While the statutory definition of "laborer" might be retained, if the strong arguments of the Chinese Consul General as concerns certain branches of labor at least be not accented, and the provisions as to "skilled" labor at least dropped, by analogy to our contract labor law provisions, the oppressive statutory definition of "merchants" and the unwise enumeration of certain classes of non-laborers should be dropped. Right to review in the courts, adverse decision excluding Chinese persons ought to be afforded, for some time at least, and the situation in that respect brought back to what it was before the act of 1894 made the executive officers' rulings non-reviewable. This would include the claims of Chinese persons, laborers or non-laborers, claiming American citizenship, which get into the courts even now in spite of the exclusion laws, pursuant to the Constitution, and to-day constitute the bulk of cases arising.

Chinese laborers who are residents of the United States, but not citizens, might be permitted to re-enter upon production of a certificate similar to that now exacted, but for the sake of simplicity of administration with the easily evaded property or relationship provisions eliminated, such certificate to be based upon registration certificates already issued, or hereafter to be issued, to Chinese laborers. To-day conditions are such that Chinese laborers have learned to value and cherish their registration certificates and realize their protective character, and no serious antagonism would be aroused by a new law requiring registration de novo, much less by one authorising Chinese residents not yet registered to register now.

LET THE GEARY LAW BE DROPPED.

The Consular visé should be granted with reasonable liberality, and not be capriciously or for mere technical reasons withheld; it should be granted without expense so as to eliminate the danger of bribery in Oriental lands, and the certificate thus visé ought to be made conclusive evidence against as well as for the Government of right of entry, except of course in the case of forgery. If judicial deportation proceedings should be insisted on still for unlawful entry—though they really would under such conditions be no more necessary than they are now necessary or resorted to in cases of non-Chinese aliens in general—they should be based upon complaint on oath and subject to the procedure applicable in criminal cases, and the oppressive and anomalous provisions of the Geary law, first introduced by that act in 1892 upon the comparatively harmless Chinese deportation provisions previously existing on our statute books, should be dropped.

Above all, both in the interest of the applicants and the Government, these cases should be tried at the large cities where the defendants reside or were bound to, where the witnesses reside, where the friends of the prisoners are to be found, where bail is reasonably obtainable, where the judicial facilities are better, where a fair trial is most assured, and where the expenses of securing attendance of witnesses and proceeding in general are lowest, and thus the corrupting opportunities for "mileage" and "expenses," arrangements by which Government witnesses in these cases are now often suborned to testify falsely, will be minimized and perjury avoided. The Government itself at one time saw the advantage of this course, and by Treasury regulations directed it to be taken, but in the search for more "efficient" administration of the law the rights of the accused were ignored, this direction was rescinded, and the present system adopted.

In fact, however, it is a remarkable fact that in the course of the treaty negotiations which culminated in the treaty of 1894 between our Secretary of State and the then Chinese Minister, China protested against the oppressive character of these judicial proceedings after entry, even in the mild form in which they were established before the Geary law, and required that judicial deportations should cease. Secretary Bayard acquiesced in the proposition and Article III. of the subsisting treaty was framed by changing a prior draft thereof and substituting the words "may produce a certificate" for "shall, in accordance with Section 6 of the law of July 5, 1884," and the words "as required in said section" were eliminated, so that the old certificate of non-laborers, was replaced by a new one, the provisions were turned into a directory instead of a mandatory one, and the old-time penalty of the statute "for entering without the certificate in this act required" fell because the old certificate was no longer required at all, and the new one was made directory merely, and no lawful deportation for entry without it has been provided for, either in the treaty or by subsequent statutes. (See Foreign Relations of the United States, 1888, Vol. I., Pages, 368, 370, and 371-3.)

MEANING OF TREATY IN DOUBT.

The question whether the treaty has not eliminated this deportation provision and left the enforcement of the law to executive action by way of exclusion alone, is now before the courts, but whatever may be decided on this question of law, it is clear that both China and our country desired to eliminate this procedure provision, and if the treaty does not, in fact, express such intent, it was because either one or both of the contracting parties failed clearly to express their avowed intention. Of course, provisions for counterfeiting certificates prescribed by law and for punishing, knowingly introducing, or aiding in introducing Chinese persons forbidden by law to enter, should be continued. Reasonable bail should be specifically authorized, and every other provision of the law and the treaties as to immigration, registration, and procedure should be specifically repealed.

This system would eliminate all complications from every source, except perhaps false claims of citizenship, but even these would drop, under a rational law, unoppressive in character, and they would be easily refuted, since nearly every Chinaman in the country, including citizens of the United States by birth of Chinese extraction, would be glad to register in self-protection, and thus there would be convenient methods at hand for rebutting such claims. These claims would further decrease if an additional step be taken to solve this Chinese problem, eradicate the evils supposed to be underlying it, and Chinese residents of the United States placed on an equality with negroes by giving them an opportunity to become American citizens upon compliance with all the conditions applicable to all other races.

Our civil war, it may reasonably be stated, went far to establish the fact that statements in our Declaration of Independence regarding "all men being created free and equal" were no mere glittering generalities, but an essential foundation stone of our democracy. It carried with it, as a result, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which placed citizenship by birth upon a firm and unassailable basis, and compelled a holding in the case of the United States versus Wong Kim Ark, 169 U. S., that non-diplomatic Chinese persons born in the United States were "persons born within the United States, subject to the jurisdiction thereof," and as such "citizens of the United States and of the State wherein their reside."

CHINAMAN AND NEGRO.

Among their privileges and immunities as citizens by birth is, as we have seen, exemption from our Chinese Exclusion acts. Unfortunately, in framing the revision of our naturalization laws in 1870, by expressly conferring the right of naturalization upon negroes, the original statute was amended by adding to the clause making the naturalization clause applicable to "white aliens being free white persons," merely the words "and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent." It has commonly been assumed and decided, though without much consideration, that Chinese persons were never authorized by our general laws to become citizens by naturalization. (but see in re Rodrigues, 81 F. R. 337, 340.) and a prohibition upon their naturalization was expressly placed upon our statute books in 1882 and is recognized in our treaty with China of 1894.

In fact, however, already in 1870, when blacks were granted the right of naturalization, Senator Sumner had urged the use of terms that would have included all races, and it was partly because of prejudice against the Chinese and Japanese on the part of a few, then already making itself felt, and principally because of general indifference, except as concerned negro voters' rights, that the exclusion of Mongolians from the privilege resulted. (Cong. Globe, 1869-1870, Pt. 6, P. 5,121.) It is apparent, however, that the element of maintenance of National faith involved wholly escaped attention, and that all Chinese persons who came to this country from 1868 until 1882 came here not merely in reliance upon abstract American principles of equality of men and equal rights to citizenship, but under the pledge of the treaty of 1868, which in terms contained a recognition by both countries of "the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allgiance, and also the mutual advantage of free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from one country to the other, for purpose of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents." If, in the past, naturalization of Chinese has not been authorized by our statutes as a matter of National good faith, it should have been certainly as regards people who came over from China between 1868 and 1882, and there are still many of these in this country, anxious to become American citizens and to rebut the assumption that they cannot be Americanized or assimilated.

TRUE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

But this measure is urged, not simply upon considerations of abstract justice and good faith, but as looking to the true solution of this Chinese immigration problem. These exclusion laws have, in the past, been justified on the score of economic necessity, in order to check lowering the rate of wages of labor in general, and because the Chinese are supposed to be unwilling to assimilate with us. The latter proposition can be disposed of in a few words.

Instead of welcoming them like other aliens, we have denied American citizenship to the Chinese, discriminated against them as against no other race, degraded, oppressed, and insulted them, and established this monstrous deportation and exclusion system against them, which is based upon the assumption that they have none of the "rights of man." How could we possibly expect them to be assimilated, as other people are? Yet in fact, in each of our large cities well-attended schools have been opened specially for their instruction, particularly by different Christian missions, and especially their minor children are becoming masters of our language, our habits, our customs. Numbers of them have left their "Chinatowns" and settled "up town" among us; many have adopted our costume, even cut off their queues, and have become converts to Occidental religious faiths.

Their women, as far as we permit them to, are coming over in increasing numbers to settle here permanently. Some of the men have entered our professions, are to be found at our colleges, have chairs in Chinese opened for them at our universities, even marry worthy American wives, whom they encountered in Chinese Christian missions. The remarkable fact is, not that they are not willing to assimilate with us, but that they should have assimilated with us as much as they have. And herein lies also the solution of the Chinese labor question.

Even of their laborers, those that mingle with us and become more or less fully Americanized, particularly those living outside of the Chinese quarters, to which custom and assaults from without direct them, rapidly learn that they are economically equal to other men of other races, and their ideas of equality assert themselves first of all in their charging as much as other men, as much as our general economic laws of supply and demand permit. Americanization and assimilation are the deadliest foes of "starvation wages." If it be deemed best to continue excluding laborers, while abolishing our present iniquitous procedure system, rapid assimilation and Americanization will go on. The more Americanized and intelligent among them, whose lives are in fact, if not in name, linked to this country and not to China, and who are clamoring for an opportunity to become American citizens in name as well, would be most useful allies in such work of Americanization. And, needless to say, an enormous increase in our percentage of the Oriental trade would follow in the wake of a rational and satisfactory solution of the immigration problem.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

The rights of Chinese merchants residing here, too, would be protected, if they were permitted to become naturalized American citizens, and thus taken outside of the operation of these laws, to the same extent that Chinese born here are now. Through some recent Congressional legislation, perhaps by mere inadvertence, all Chinese residents of Hawaii have become citizens of the United States, (Synopsis Treasury Decisions, No. 22,913,) though the wisdom of such a general and indiscriminate naturalization is doubtful. Yet have we a right to deny this privilege, while granting it unconditionally and without discrimination to all Chinese in Hawaii, to Chinese non-laborers who have resided here at least five years, who even under existing laws would be required to prove the facts under close scrutiny as to their residence in courts of law, in part at least by non-alien testimony, and place themselves on record, as wanting to adopt as their permanent home this land, which has welcomed with open arms all other aliens wishing to settle here and ostensibly still seeks to enjoy the reciprocal value of their residence and trade here, and our domiciles and trade in their fatherland?

That Chinese persons would welcome such an opportunity to become citizens is evidenced, not merely by their own wishes, freely expressed from time to time, but by their futile applications in the past and by the few cherished naturalization certificates possessed by a handful of their number, void, perhaps, on their face, but issued here and there by order of some Magistrate, who was ignorant of the fact that he was violating the law of the land in failing to discriminate against Chinese applicants for naturalization because of their "race, color, or previous condition of servitude"! Of course, the naturalization certificates purposed to be issued to Chinese persons, like all other certificates herein referred to, may properly be required to have attached to them a photograph of the Chinese applicant, such as is required under the registration certificate under the McCreery act of 1893, in order to prevent fraud and false personation.

Charles Sumner's words, spoken in the Senate in 1870, before the Exclusion acts were framed, are still pertinent, and in view of our labor exclusion laws to-day, still more unanswerable:

"Senators undertake to disturb us in our judgment by reminding us of large numbers swarming from China, but the answer to all this is very obvious and very simple. If the Chinese come here, they will come for citizenship or merely for labor. If they come for citizenship, then in this desire do they give a pledge of loyalty to our institutions, and where is the peril in such vows? They are peaceful and industrious. How can their citizenship be the occasion of solicitude?"

In such ways we could not merely give relief to the oppressed Chinese residents, while restricting further Chinese labor emigration, and do away with a system of exclusion and deportation that is a blot and disgrace upon our National fame, but a simple, inexpensive, just, and unoppressive mode of treatment of Chinese aliens would be assured, and exclusion laws would be made more effective, and we would secure valued Chinese trade concessions and connections of incalculable value, and we would best serve the aims of our own American laborers by preventing "cheap Chinese labor" now in the country from injuring laborers of other races, by lowering or keeping low standards of wages! And it would no longer be necessary for our Government to hide itself shame-facedly behind other Governments, while making requests for trade privileges and concessions and right of residence for American citizens in China, in order to avoid the inquiry as to whether American civilization has afforded similar rights in America to Chinese merchant princes!

FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE TENEMENTS.

American Female Guardian Society Asks Donations for Their Thanksgiving Dinner.

At this time when the prosperous are merely troubled with the choice of many good things they wish to eat on Thanksgiving Day, the managers of the American Female Guardian Society desire to call attention to their boys and girls, some four thousand in number. They desire that they shall not be slighted, and that on the day preceding Thanksgiving they shall have such a feast as will not allow them to realize that they are less fortunate than other children. There are twelve schools in all, and in every one of them the managers desire to give a substantial luncheon.

It is desired also to remember the parents of these children, and to send each family a basket of groceries and meat. The children under the guidance of the Guardian Society also need clothes and shoes. These are the children of the tenements, of the poorest families in the city. They are taught the things which will be eminently useful to them, among them cobbling, chair caning, basket weaving, cooking, sewing, and the like. Visitors are always welcome, and those who have been there and have seen the work which is being done always remember the children about this time. But there isn't enough to go around.

The addresses of the various schools where packages of food and clothes will be received with much gratitude are: No. 1, 303 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; No. 2, Rose Memorial Chapel, 418 West Forty-first Street; No. 3, 304 West Twenty-sixth Street; No. 4, 4 Willett Street; No. 5, 368 East Eighth Street, near Avenue C; No. 6, 15 and 17 East Third Street; No. 7, 225 East Eightieth Street; No. 8, 414 West Fifty-fourth Street; No. 9, corner of Eastern Boulevard and Sixtieth Street; No. 10, 125 Lewis Street; No. 11, 243 East One Hundred and Third Street; No. 12, 2,247 Second Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

The Guardian Society having sold its former home at 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, is building a new home at Woodycrest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, near Jerome Avenue. While this new building is in progress of construction the 134 children who form the family circle are living at the society's Summer home, the Wright Memorial, at Oceanport, N. J. These children want a Thanksgiving dinner as much as the children of the other schools, and they also need toys. Last August there were several cases of diphtheria among them and one death. That necessitated the destruction of all their toys. If any groceries are left above what is needed for the Thanksgiving feast they will not be amiss for the maintenance of the youngsters during the Winter months.

Packages for these children should be sent to the Wright Memorial, Oceanport, Little Silver, N. J., but all gifts of money should go to the Treasurer of the society, Mrs. S. F. Hallock, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

Donations are also asked for the furnishing of the new building on Woodycrest Avenue. The chapel and several of the rooms have been furnished as memorial gifts. There remain still the dormitories, the gymnasium, some office rooms, and the schoolrooms to be provided for.

MRS. DAN McAVOY DEAD.

She Was Known on the Stage as Jessie May.

Mrs. Dan McAvoy, known on the stage as Jessie May, died at her home, 331 West Eighty-third Street, yesterday, after a three days' illness of pneumonia. She was a Miss Jessie May Kibbler before her marriage to McAvoy, which took place eleven years ago in her home, Lasalle, N. Y. She was twenty-seven years old, and had scored a success with her husband in the sketch "After Office Hours."

Mr. McAvoy, who was to have opened in the King's Carnival Company at New Haven to-night, has cancelled the engagement for the week.

A BOER IN THE PULPIT OF PRESIDENT'S CHURCH

Mr. Roosevelt, However, Does Not Hear Pastor's Appeal.

He Fails to Attend Service—South African Blames Christian Nations of the World for Alleged Horrors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Roosevelt is a regular attendant at church, but he did not attend to-day. At the morning service he had not returned from his trip down the river. At the evening service a strong pro-Boer address was to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Herman Van Broeckhuizen of Pretoria, who is in this country trying to arouse sentiment in behalf of the Boer cause.

Many people supposed that the President would attend, and in consequence the church was crowded. Apparently the church officers supposed also that he would be present, for the Roosevelt pew was reserved, and no one was allowed to enter it until after the service was begun. Then it was certain that none of the Roosevelts would attend, for they are very punctual and have never failed to come in before the service began.

The church is the Grace Reformed, and the Rev. John M. Schick is pastor. Mr. Schick has made it a rule that no sermons shall be preached in his church which have any reference to politics or other secular subjects, but he made an exception to-night. Dr. Van Broeckhuizen has been barred out of many churches.

The announcement of his purpose has scared off many pastors who otherwise would have been glad to have had a representative of a strange land in their pulpits, and he has found it exceedingly hard to gain recogniton. Mr. Schick, however, was glad to welcome him.

Dr. Van Broeckhuizen was the pastor who made the prayer in the Boer State House when it was determined to declare war upon Great Britain, and who pleaded with the Almighty for the success of the cause. In his prayer to-night he asked that God would touch the heart of the President, so that he might be led to act in defense of an oppressed people.

Dr. Van Broeckhuizen's English is strongly flavored with the Dutch accent, and some of his hearers found difficulty in making out all his words, but his earnestness and enthusiasm were so great that no one had any trouble in understanding the general line of his argument. His utterances were an address, rather than a sermon. Largely, the address was devoted to an exposition of the horrors of the concentrado camps.

He gave quotations from private letters and extracts from other documents to show that the horrors of the British concentrado camp are as great as those in Cuba under Weyler. A striking sentence from among the quotations he read was this, from a letter written by his sister in description of the camps:

"Tears are our food night and day."

With great earnestness the Boer pastor warned his hearers that what the British were now doing to the soldiers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State and to their wives and children might some day be the portion of the United States, or of any other civilized nation with which the British Empire might find a cause of quarrel.

He said that it was now the mothers of the Boers, the wives and children of the Boers, who were being starved and maltreated in the concentrado camps, but tomorrow it might be the mothers and wives of Americans or Germans or Frenchmen.

Dr. Van Broeckhuizen's own mother is a captive in one of the camps.

He denounced as a lie the story that Mrs. Botha, who is in one of the camps, appealed to the General, her husband, to get him to abandon the war. He said that what she really appealed to Gen. Botha for was the necessities of life. He called it a disgrace, not only to Christianity, but to humanity as well, that these atrocities could go on so long without a protest arising from the nations which profess Christianity.

Incidentally, he made what appeared to be a reflection on the East. He said that in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington he had raised $1,000 for the Boer cause, but in the Western cities he had raised $11,000. The American churches, he said, were mostly closed to him.

"We do not blame God," said Dr. Van Broeckhuizen in conclusion; "we blame the Christian nations of the earth."

MR. CLEVELAND MUCH BETTER.

His Family Physician Thinks that He Will Be Well Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Ex-President Cleveland's condition is improved greatly this evening and there are no fears of a relapse. Mr. Cleveland, however, is still confined to his bed. Dr. Wikoff, the family physician, in his statement this evening said:

"Mr. Cleveland passed a restful and quiet night, showing no fever or bad effects except those of a heavy cold. His condition during the day has improved greatly and there is no doubt of the ex-President's full recovery."

MARRIED.

CAMERON—DRISLER.—On Friday, Nov. 22, in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Lewis Cameron, assisted by the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, D. D., Lily Duputy, daughter of Henry Drisler, to Lambert Van Batenberg Cameron.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At the residence of his mother, Mrs. William Mossons Benjamin, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 23, 1901, Col. Abraham K. Arnold, United States Army, (retired.)

Funeral service at St. Philip's Church, Garrison, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, on arrival of 2:05 train from Grand Central Station. Returning train leaves Garrison at 5:31.

CARMAN.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., Saturday morning, Nov. 23, Harriet A., widow of Gilson Carman of New York.

Funeral at residence of John Peirce, Esq., 54 Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J., Monday, Nov. 25, on arrival of train leaving foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. at 2:50 P. M. Carriages at station. Interment private.

CONDIE.—On Sunday, Nov. 24, 1901, after a lingering illness, at his residence, 302 West 89th St., James Condie.

Notice of funeral later.

HARDENBROOK.—Of pneumonia, on Nov. 24th, Anna Melton, beloved wife of Frank M. Hardenbrook, in the 32d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 35 Gramercy Park, on Monday, the 25th, at 2 P. M.

San Francisco and St. Louis papers please copy.

JONES.—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24, Mrs. Josephine Jones, daughter of the late Shepherd Ostrom, and mother of Mrs. Hiram S. Wiltsie.

Funeral at the Nelson House, Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

MALLORY.—On Sunday, Nov. 24, at his home, 21 Park St., Jersey City, Franklin J. Mallory, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral notice hereafter.

McCARTIN.—At her residence, 274 Barrow St., Van Vorst Square, Jersey City, N. J., Mary A., widow of Myles McCartin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OAKLEY.—At Rutherford, N. J., on the 23d inst., Henrietta A., widow of Alfred Oakley, and daughter of the late John P. and Caroline Ridner.

Funeral services at her late residence at Rutherford, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Chambers Street Ferry at 1:50 P. M.

SLOCUM.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 23, 1901, at his late residence, 312 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, William H. Slocum, aged 82 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, corner Hanson Place and South Portland Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock. Interment in the Flushing Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

STANFORD.—On Sunday, 24th inst., Eleanor Gale Stanford, daughter of the late Thomas N. Stanford and Sarah Maria Gale, in her 32d year.

Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

STURGES.—At his residence, 12 East 64th St., on Thursday, Nov. 21, in the 65th year of his age, Edward Sturges, second son of the late Jonathan and Mary P. Sturges, of this city.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Monday morning, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—At her home, in Summit, N. J., Mary J., widow of George N. Williams, in her 79th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services at her late residence, 139 Hobart Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves Christopher and Barclay Street Ferries at 2 P. M.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 30 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Special Notices.

THANKSGIVING at the FIVE POINTS!
APPEAL
of the
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
A Home for Homeless Children,
155 Worth St.

Our Only Yearly Appeal. No Collector Employed.
THE POOREST CHILDREN
in the city are the objects of its care and there have been 30,972 inmates since its organization.
IT IS NOT ONLY A SCHOOL, IT IS A HOME,
and it has had, during the past year, an average family of 359.
Printing, carpentering, cooking, sewing, and housework are taught to the inmates.
A HOSPITAL BUILDING
is attached in which the sick of the Institution are cared for.
OUT-DOOR POOR.
Aid was given to out-door poor families during the year.
AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR FUNDS,
to enable the Institution to continue its rescue work, which it has prosecuted for more than forty years, is made by the Trustees.
A THANKSGIVING DINNER,
which is yearly given to its inmates, and also to the street poor, will be served this year if the result of this appeal warrants it.
ITS YEARLY WORK:

Meals given	435,530
Cost per meal	3 7-16 cts.
Average attendance in school	252
Whole number in school since organization	48,419

Visitors are Welcome at Any Time.
THANKSGIVING DAY PROGRAMME.
DINNER FOR HOUSE CHILDREN: One o'clock.
DINNER FOR STREET POOR: Two o'clock.
Last year 1,100 of this class were given a dinner.
RECEPTION SERVICES. At Two o'Clock the children will render a programme which will include solos, duets, choruses, marching, drills, and recitations. Our children are noted for superior singing and correct order.
Public Invited.
Checks may be made payable to FREDERIC E. CAMP, Treasurer, 155 Worth St.

TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, President. Frederic E. Camp, Treasurer.
Archibald D. Russell, Secy.
George H. Morgan, David E. Egleston, Charles Lanier, T. Tileston Wells, Wm. H. Wheelock.
WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

Fifty-first Thanksgiving Day at the Five Points Mission, Old Brewery, 63 Park Street, New York. Another year has flown, Thanksgiving Day draws near. To 850 little ones of the Mission it is the happiest day of the year, filling their mouths with plenty and their hearts with joy. For the realization of their joy and fullness, the only source to which they can look is the Mission. We must therefore appeal again to the friends of suffering childhood to aid us in providing for each one a generous Thanksgiving Dinner. The past year 1,045 were taught in the school, 108,003 dinners served, 21,145 articles of clothing distributed, 1,578 pairs of shoes given, 6,296 suffering ones assisted. Total expenditures, $20,946.74. Donations of money, food, clothing, or other useful articles gratefully received. Exercises, 1:30 P. M. Dinner, 2:30. All cordially invited.
A. K. SANFORD, Supt.
H. B. SKIDMORE, Treas.

USE BRUNNELL'S
Celebrated Cough Drops.
They clear the throat and bronchial tubes—relieve hoarseness and that tight feeling across the chest. Pleasant tasting. Always effective. Sold everywhere.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Slocum.

William H. Slocum, President of the East River Savings Bank, died at his home, 312 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, of pneumonia, after two days' illness. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Slocum was the son of Borden Slocum. He came to New York from Rhode Island when thirteen years old. He was first employed in a grocery store. He was married on Jan. 5, 1846, by the Rev. Elisha Tucker of the Oliver Street Baptist Church. His wife was Mrs. Caroline M. Mason.

In January, 1862, he was elected President of the East River Savings Bank, and was chosen for the position each year thereafter. At different times he was a Director of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, the Safeguard Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and Chairman of the United States Board of Trustees of the London and Lancaster Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool. He was an active member of the Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn. For forty years he was either a Deacon, Treasurer, or Chairman of the church's Pulpit Committee.

The funeral services will be held at this church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The burial will be in the Flushing Cemetery. He leaves a family of three sons and five grandchildren, all residents of Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

R. L. WHITE, a wealthy retired stock broker of this city, died suddenly at his Summer home in Pomfret, Conn., yesterday of heart disease, aged seventy-two. Mr. White had made his Summer home there for many years, and was about to leave for his home in St. Augustine, Fla., for the Winter. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 24.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
APPLEBAUM, H., 571 Lexington Av.	1	22
ARONOWITZ, Goldie, 41 Monroe St.	39	22
ADELBERTH, M., 515 W. 130th St.	68	23
BROOKHOUSE, Charles, 2,494 2d Av.	55	22
BISHOP, Maria, 5 Hamilton St.	48	22
BOYLE, Joseph, 421 E. 63d St.	1	22
BENNETT, Lucy J., Cincinnati, O.	59	24
BOCK, James R., 427 E. 15th St.	1	23
BECKER, John, 634 E. 19th St.	1	23
COHEN, Bernard, 300 E. 102d St.	48	22
CRESCIO, Pasquale, 74 King St.	65	22
CHAPMAN, John, 215 E. 84th St.	66	22
DONOVAN, Thomas, 243 1st Av.	30	21
DELEO, Anna, 117 Elizabeth St.	1	23
DALTON, Loretta, 360 E. 116th St.	5	23
DAPPING, William, 336 E. 94th St.	57	22
DUNN, Anna S., 512 W. 21st St.	55	23
FASSATI, Jennie, 213 E. 73d St.	1	22
FRASER, Harriett, 1,331 Prospect Av.	90	23
FORSUM, Johann M., 120 E. 120th St.	29	22
FRIEDMAN, Flora, 306 E. 69th St.	54	23
FIRING, Benjamin, 143 Norfolk St.	36	22
FURINO, Gengora, 326 E. 112th St.	1	22
FASTENAN, J., 427 Amsterdam Av.	25	22
GOLDBERG, Joseph, 314 Henry St.	1	22
GOLDBERG, Dora, 100 Norfolk St.	22	23
GRAZENHUHLER, A., 1,784 E. 156th.	65	23
HERL, Ida, 497 Lexington Av.	30	23
HOHNBAUM, J., 740 Greenwich St.	17	23
HUNEFELD, H. A., 228 E. 81st St.	2	23
KUNOTH, Henry, 225 E. 62d St.	37	23
KUHN, Edward M., 33 W. 116th St.	19	23
KRAMER, Barbara M., 501 E. 76th St.	6	23
KORIZEK, Anton, 326 E. 71st St.	61	23
LOCKER, Henry H., 32 W. 131st St.	47	23
McMAHON, Isabella, 280 Front St.	1	23
MARTOCCIA, Giovanni, 229 Mott St.	24	23
MILLER, Hattie, 134 Attorney St.	1	23
MICKE, Vaslav, 537 E. 73d St.	66	23
NEWMAN, Abraham, 218 E. 2d Av.	1	23
O'KEEFE, Catharine, 46 Laight St.	29	23
O'NEILL, Clara, 941 2d Av.	34	23
O'DONNELL, Joseph, Foundling Hos.	1	23
PERKINS, Sarah J., 415 W. 32d St.	1	23
PIPER, George B., 403 W. 40th St.	63	23
REILY, James, 102 E. 27th St.	1	23
REILLEY, G. W., 161 Lexington Av.	26	24
ROLAND, Richard, 421 E. 15th St.	1	23
RABINOWITZ, Jacob, 36 Pike St.	1	23
ROSENBERG, Isaac, 101 Willett St.	3	23
RODEN, Johanna, 422 E. 16th St.	71	23
REDLICEK, Frank, 402 E. 58th St.	1	23
SHINE, Martin, 503 W. 56th St.	33	23
SHOW, Charles, 312 W. 119th St.	1	23
SYVARTH, John, 538 W. 39th St.	2	23
SPERO, Clarkson H., 326 E. 84th St.	1	23
SMITH, Mary, 47 Horatio St.	76	21
SANTORO, Antonetto, 328 E. 11th St.	1	23
SOLOMON, Sigmund, 541 5th St.	1	23
SCHNEIDER, Henry, 83 E. 108th St.	41	23
SCULLY, Richard, 331 1st Av.	22	23
WEINSTOCK, Joseph, 616 5th St.	34	23
WITTE, Gesona, 2,279 8c. Boulevard.	40	23
WALLACH, Julius, 212 E. 61st St.	66	23
ZIMMERMAN, Jacob, 482 W. 35th St.	53	21

Brooklyn.

AMICO, Vincenzo, St. Peter's Hosp.	21	23
BOWMAN, Joseph M., 8 4th Place.	32	23
BIGELOW, Rachel L., 471 Bedford Av	47	23
BROOKS, Frances A., 48 S. Elliot Pl.	70	23
BRZOSTOWSKI, Josepha, 105 Kent Av

THE

"Simplex"

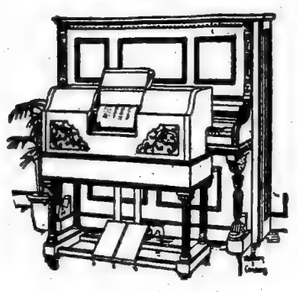

PIANO-PLAYER

Represents all the advance and improvement made in piano players up to date, and is THE BEST DEVICE FOR PLAYING THE PIANO that has yet been offered to the public.

It is simpler in construction, more durable, less liable to get out of order, more effective, MORE EASILY OPERATED (that is, with much less muscular effort), more satisfactory in its results and execution than any other instrument made for a similar purpose, having three distinct points of superiority above all others.

1st. EASIEST TO OPERATE—one-half of the work being done by a spring motor.

2d. THE MOST ARTISTIC—permitting direct accent from the pedals without mechanism.

3d. THE MOST ACCURATE—loud or soft music never affecting the tempo.

Constantin Sternberg

says of the "SIMPLEX":—

"You have completely solved the problem of giving the performer not only full, but also SEPARATE control over speed and force, the two chief factors of expression.

"The force on your 'Simplex' is in control of the feet; this makes very fine shading as well as sudden accents possible WITHOUT affecting the speed, and herein lies one of its many advantages over the other instruments. At the same time your invention lessens the physical exertion and, I think, it tends to train the feet for delicate and expressive action. IT IS ALL BUT HUMAN!"

JULIE RIVÉ KING

says of the "SIMPLEX":—

"It has proven a revelation to me. I have heard and tried nearly all instruments of a similar nature, and I find yours so far superior to the others that they cannot be compared.

"With your instruments the performer has complete control of the shading and expression, together with perfect tempo, the time and expression being independent.

"The name, 'The Simplex,' appeals to me as being very appropriate, the principal feature being the ease with which it is operated."

The "Simplex" will play any Piano and any piece of music.

Horace Waters & Co.,

134 Fifth Ave.,

Near 18th St.

HARLEM BRANCH,

254 West 125th St.,

Near 8th Ave.

Both Stores Will Remain

OPEN EVENINGS

Until January 1.

EQUITABLE LIFE IN PARIS

It Secures One of the Finest Sites in the French Capital.

Triangle Fronting on the Place de l'Opera, Rue de la Paix, and Boulevard des Capucines.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—One of the finest sites in Paris has become American property. It is announced that the Equitable Life Assurance Society has acquired the entire triangle fronting on the Place de l'Opéra, the Boulevard des Capucines, the Rue de la Paix, where, it is said, they intend to build, introducing the latest American methods of construction.

Vice President James H. Hyde of the Equitable, when interviewed last evening, said:

"It is true that the Equitable has purchased the plot described in the cablegram. The negotiations have been pending for a long time, but we have only completed them within the past day or two. There are several properties which will be united in one, and, of course, it was necessary to keep the negotiations secret until we were ready to announce our absolute success.

"We believe we have made a great bargain in real estate. There is no locality which will increase faster in value, and, as a matter of fact, the present rentals bring a handsome return on the investment. It is one of the choicest sites, if indeed it is not the choicest site, in Paris, being situated on the three most prominent streets of the city, and we have secured it at a bargain. We believe the purchase will prove a source of gratification to all our policyholders, and be of special interest to all Americans who have visited Paris. Our future plans regarding this plot we are not yet ready to announce."

The property has a frontage of over 300 feet, and is acknowledged by experts to be perhaps the most valuable piece of property in Paris not occupied by public buildings.

The spot is well known to all visitors to the French capital. It is directly opposite the Grand Opéra, while in its vicinity are the Bourse, the Column Vendôme, the Church of the Madeleine, and the Cercle National Militaire.

The price paid for the property has not as yet been made public, but it was said last night that it was probably more than 6,000,000f. Paris experts connected with the purchase, according to a cablegram received here yesterday announcing the conclusion of the deal, say the property will net the Equitable a good rate of interest on the investment as it stands, as all the buildings are rented.

TURKEY BECOMES ANGRY.

Is Said to be Sending a Protest to the Powers Against Their "Perpetual Interference."

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The Vienna papers assert that Turkey is addressing an arrogant circular note to the powers protesting against their "perpetual interference" in Turkish affairs.

The note also demands to know the powers' intentions regarding Crete.

THE VILLIERSDORP FIGHT.

Boers Captured One Hundred Pioneers, but British Reinforcements Caused Their Release.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—This morning's dispatches from South Africa show that the recent fighting near Villiersdorp, west of Standerton, in regard to which Lord Kitchener reported nothing beyond the fact that Commandant Buys had been captured after attacking a patrol of one hundred railroad pioneers, was really a serious affair.

It seems that Grobelaar's commando succeeded in surrounding and capturing a British force of 100 Cape Railway pioneers. Subsequently Col. Rimington came up with reinforcements and, after heavy fighting, compelled the Boers to retire and to release their prisoners.

The British losses included Major Fisher killed and three officers wounded. The casualties among the men have not yet been reported.

M. BERTHELOT'S JUBILEE.

President Loubet Present at the Celebration with Many Other Notabilities.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The jubilee of the scientific début of Pierre Eugéne Marcellin Berthelot, the chemist, was celebrated today in the grand amphitheatre of the University of the Sorbonne, which was filled to overflowing with notabilities from the scientific and political worlds. M. Loubet was present, surrounded by the members of the Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many representatives of foreign scientific bodies.

Georges Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, pronounced a eulogy of the labors of M. Berthelot, and described the ceremony as a national fête.

President Loubet presented to M. Berthelot a commemorative medallion, and embraced him amid great enthusiasm.

General Strike in Spain Threatened.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—At Barcelona, Corunna, and Carthagena meetings in denunciation of the proposed Government bill dealing with strikes were held to-day. Violent speeches were made, the speakers urging the workers to prepare for a general strike.

Incendiaries Burn Spanish Churches.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—Numerous churches in the provinces have been destroyed in the last few days by incendiary fires. Thus far the police have secured no clue as to the culprits.

The New Minister to Persia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—Lloyd Griscom, the newly appointed United States Minister to Persia, and Mrs. Griscom are staying with Spencer Eddy, the Secretary of the United States Legation here. The Sultan has received Mr. Griscom in private audience, and has presented a valuable souvenir to him. Mr. Griscom will leave here to-morrow for Teheran.

Killed at a French Council Meeting.

MENTONE, Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Municipal Council of Roquebrune last night M. Orsini, one of the Councilors, after a heated discussion, drew a revolver and shot dead M. Sigaut, the Deputy Mayor. He also dangerously wounded the Mayor and the Mayor's brother, who had tried to arrest Orsini. The latter escaped.

Iron Steamer Built in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 24.—The launch of the fast iron steamer constructed in Chile took place at Valparaiso to-day. The ceremony was attended by the President, the Federal authorities, and a large assemblage of people. The entire ship, from keel to truck, was constructed in this country.

More Money for Spain's Navy.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The Minister of Finance has consented to the demand of the Minister of Marine for the appropriation of 12,500,000 pesetas ($2,412,500) for the Spanish navy, in addition to the sums already appropriated.

Mr. Dickinson at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—Mr. Dickinson, the United States Consul General here, who has been conducting the negotiations for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, arrived to-day from Sofia.

The Umbria Delayed by Fog.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Cunard liner Umbria, Capt. Thomas Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, left Queenstown at 0:50 P. M., having been detained there by a fog.

Citizens' Union City Committee.

The City Committee of the Citizens' Union will hold its last regular monthly meeting of the year to-night. The most important matter which will be brought up at the meeting will be the manner in which legislation will be attempted at the next session of the Legislature to secure for the Citizens' Union the right to nominate for municipal offices by convention.

$200,000,000 STEEL CONCERN NOW SAID TO BE PLANNED.

Member of Law Firm Says H. C. Frick and Other Prominent Men Are Interested in It.

A new steel company with a capitalization of $200,000,000 is being projected, according to the statement of Frederick H. Clarke of the law firm of Blymer, Hobbs & Stover, who are the promoters of the new combination of steel interests, and the organization of the giant company, he says, is now well under way.

"We are not prepared to state what part of the $200,000,000 will be reserved for the liabilities of the different companies which will make up the new corporation," said Mr. Clarke when seen at the Waldorf last night. "The new company will own and operate iron mines, coal and ore mines, blast furnaces, and rolling mills. It will ship its products of iron and coal direct to the consumers over its own roads."

"When will the company be incorporated?" was asked.

"I cannot give out the exact date. It will probably be very soon. During the past week several prominent steel men from Pennsylvania and Ohio have been in town, among them Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg and the Messrs. Wyck of Youngstown, in the interest of the new company. The plans for the organization are now well under way and there is little probability that anything will occur to prevent their consummation.

"William H. Blymer of our firm has been for several days past in the Ohio coal and iron districts perfecting the details of the combination. He will be in Pittsburg to-morrow and will meet Mr. Frick and other prominent men in the iron and steel industry at the Duquesne Hotel.

"We are expecting Mr. Cochran, the head of the Republic Steel and Iron Company, and Willis King of the Jones & Laughlin Company of Pittsburg and other furnace men to arrive here early this week, and a conference in the interest of the combination will be held either at the Holland House or the Waldorf-Astoria. From a legal standpoint everything looks well for the new company."

"Is the new corporation being formed for the purpose of fighting the trust?"

"No, there is no such idea. The new company will simply do business in the ordinary competitive way."

"What will be the name of the new corporation?"

"That has not yet been decided upon."

Senator Elkins and ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, and R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, who are mentioned as being interested in the formation of the new steel company, own and control the West Virginia Central Pittsburg Railroad Company, the line of whose road runs right through the heart of the coal and iron region of West Virginia.

They also have access to and control many large coal deposits in Pennsylvania which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has not been able to secure. Mr. Clarke declared that negotiations are in progress with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to enter the consolidation.

CHICAGO MINISTERS AT ODDS.

The Rev. Dr. Crane Ignores Liberals in Arranging for Thanksgiving Services in McVicker's Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—A Thanksgiving precedent of more than twenty years' standing has been set aside by the Rev. Dr. Frank Crane and the Trustees of the People's Church.

Declaring that retirement from an orthodox church does not necessarily mean association with those of absolutely anti-orthodox belief, Dr. Crane has ignored the liberal congregations in arranging the services to be held at McVicker's Theatre next Thursday morning. This has caused an open breach between Dr. Crane and Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Al Souls' Church, who exercises leadership over the anti-orthodox congregations.

The differences between Dr. Crane and Dr. Jones assumed the form of an eruption yesterday when the latter addressed a pointed letter to the former, who replied in terms equally well understood. Thanksgiving services at McVicker's, held under the auspices of the People's Church, will be participated in by the pastors and congregations of Central Church and the First Methodist Episcopal Church, while Dr. Jones and those who stand with him in the uprising against the action of Dr. Crane will worship at Studebaker's Theatre.

For more than twenty years the custom has been for all the churches of Chicago, irrespective of denomination or their adherence to Liberalism, to hold services on Thanksgiving morning in McVicker's Theatre, the home of the People's Church. The custom never was deviated from during the long pastorate of Dr. Thomas, and when the Rev. Dr. Crane succeeded him two weeks ago it was expected that the plan would be continued. Pastors of the various churches that have participated in this service made their arrangements along this line, and it practically was agreed that Dr. Joseph Stolse should preach the sermon. When Dr. Stolse was compelled to decline, a request was made that Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones occupy the stage.

Dr. Jones says he was urged by Dr. Crane to preach. Dr. Crane says he was not, but that he was requested to address the meeting simply out of consideration.

"When Dr. Crane accepted the pastorate of the People's Church, he went in to set aside the traditions upon which the organization was built," said Dr. Jones. "First he surrounded himself with his own Trustees, and had four of his personal friends placed on the Executive Committee, consisting of five members. Now the traditions of twenty years and the benign work of Dr. Thomas, it seems, are to be set aside for this independency that is not fellowship. This is making history fast."

ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

A Liner's Steward Arrested—Said to Have Sold Perfume Essences to Hudnut's.

For several months Custom House officers have been attempting to trace some perfume essences which were being smuggled into New York from London, and were said to have been sold to Richard Hudnut's wholesale perfume establishment, at 44 East Nineteenth Street.

William Volkmar, chief steward of the Graf Waldersee, was arrested on Saturday by Col. Charles J. Traitteur, Customs Inspector in the Law Department, charged with smuggling, and Col. Traitteur says he is the man responsible for the appearance of the essences in New York.

Upon the arrest of Volkmar as the Waldersee docked at Hoboken, he was taken before United States Commissioner Edward Russ, where he furnished $500 bail and was released.

Dudley F. Phelps of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, head of the Law Division of the Customs House, said last night that he had had the case in hand for some months and had only recently learned that the Hudnut establishment was receiving the essences.

"Through private sources we learned," said Mr. Phelps, "how F. Ahrenburg of London was getting this perfumery through the Custom House. We traced it to the Hudnut establishment. We found that the essence was used there in the manufacture of scented soaps and perfumes. When inquiry was made at the establishment it was admitted that the essence was purchased for $18 an ounce, about one-third of its value. They surrendered two eight ounce bottles of violet essence, and were very nice about it. I had an appointment Monday with Richard Hudnut to hear how the essence was received by him. Of course, it is possible that he did not know the essence was being gotten unlawfully."

An attempt was made to see Mr. Hudnut yesterday, but he was out of town.

SHOT FRIEND IN THE BACK.

J. W. Taske Was Playing with a Pistol and William Rafferty Was Hurt.

William Rafferty, eighteen years of age, of 70 India Street, Brooklyn, is in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, with a bullet wound in the back. The twelfth dorsal vertebra is injured, and death may result. The shooting was done by Joseph W. Taske, twenty-one years old, of 252 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn.

The two young men are employed as clerks in the iron works of Reichey, Brown & Doland, on Borden Avenue. They were fooling with a pistol in the office on Saturday when Taske, who did not know the weapon was loaded, pointed it at his companion and told him he was going to shoot. Rafferty told him to shoot away and turned his back. The bullet has not been located. Taske was yesterday held without bail to await the outcome of his friend's injury.

GREEK MINISTRY RESIGNS

A New Cabinet Is Formed, with M. Zaimis as Premier.

RIOTING RENEWED YESTERDAY

Why the People Are So Hostile to the Proposal to Translate the Gospel Into Modern Greek.

ATHENS, Nov. 24.—As a result of the demonstrations against the proposed translation of the Gospels into modern Greek, the Cabinet has resigned. This action was taken in spite of King George's efforts to induce M. Theotokis, the Premier, and the other Ministers, to remain in office.

M. Theotokis considers that the responsibility of a judicial inquiry into the recent riots should be left to another Cabinet, in order that the truth may be established beyond suspicion.

After an audience with King George tonight, M. Zaimis, the ex-Premier, completed a Cabinet, made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Zaimis.
Minister of the Interior—H. Trianda-Fyllakos.
Minister of Marine—M. Topalis.
Minister of Public Worship—M. Monferrato.
Minister of Finance—M. Negris.
Minister of War—Col. Korpas.

Until an official inquiry into the causes of the riots has been concluded, M. Zaimis will hold also the portfolio of Justice.

The party of M. Theotokis will support the new Cabinet.

There was a renewal of the rioting tonight, though not on a large scale, with demonstrations against the retiring Cabinet. The residences of the Ministers were stoned. The crowds were finally dispersed by cavalry.

Armed students continue to occupy the University buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Dr. Basil L. Gildersleeve, Professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins University, who has spent considerable time in Greece and has made a careful study of the politics, religion, and sentiments of the people, in explaining today the ugly situation arising out of the proposed translation of the Gospels into modern Greek, said that, while this proposition might seem to Americans a small affair to raise a fuss about, it was a serious thing for the Greeks. There had been many translations of the Scriptures into modern Greek, but none of them had been sanctioned by the Greek Church. They had been published by Protestants, and, though distributed by colporteurs and missionaries, they were not in any sense official or approved by the Church of the country, which was the great conservator of Pan-Hellenism.

There are three forms of Greek used in the country, says Dr. Gildersleeve—what is called the pure language, or that employed in publications, secondly, that which is the popular or customary language, and, finally, the vulgar tongue, or what is used by the lower classes. The last varies greatly throughout the country, there being many dialects. The ancient Greek is the language of the students and scholars, but, first of all, it is the language of the Church, which is an intensely patriotic institution.

Alluding to the intense reverence for the ancient Greek and the manner in which the patriotism of the people is bound up with their Church, Prof. Gildersleeve remarked that the Protestant propaganda in Greece seemed to him hopeless.

The people would listen politely to what might be said, but it would make absolutely no impression upon them; they would treat it with quiet contempt. They regarded themselves as the heirs of all the glory of the Greece of old, and considered that the wars with the Turks were but a repetition of the wars of the ancients with Persia. Their devotion to the ancient language displayed itself in many ways.

Even the store signs were either in the ancient characters or in French. If modern Greek were substituted for the ancient language in the schools and by the Church it would mean in all probability that the Roman letters would be used in writing and printing.

Charged with Using Mails for Fraud.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 24.—C. O. Deish was arrested at Bradford Junction, Ohio, yesterday by Post Office Inspectors and brought here for a hearing to-morrow before the United States Commissioner on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Deish conducted a furniture, bicycle, and jewelry business at Bradford Junction, and it is charged that he ordered goods in large quantities from New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, and other cities and disposed of the same without paying any bills to those from whom he purchased. His social connections are good.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 24.—The bleaching plant of the Canadian Electro-Chemical Company was burned tonight. It was owned by Philadelphia capitalists. The loss was $75,000.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—Fire to-day destroyed the premises of G. H. Harrower, shirt manufacturer. The stock of W. & F. Currie, paper dealers, was also damaged by smoke and water. The loss is placed at $40,000, fully covered by insurance.

HONESDALE, Penn., Nov. 24.—The business portion of Waynart village, ten miles from here, was burned last night, including the general stores of P. R. Varcoe and H. C. Ames & Son, the meat market of T. F. Ames, H. C. Enesign's drug store, and Dr. F. W. Corson's office and residence. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The same places were burned out a few years ago.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—Fire to-day destroyed the large felt plant of Julius De Long & Co. in Allegheny, entailing an estimated loss of $60,000. Peter Sliar and J. Warner of Engine Company No. 8 were caught by a falling wall and pretty badly hurt, but both will recover. It took the entire department of Allegheny seven hours to get the flames under control.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:35 A. M.—161 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Herman Reiss; damage, $10.

2:35 A. M.—383 Bowery; owner unknown; no damage.

7:15 A. M.—1,026 Park Avenue; Thomas Edmond & Co.; damage slight.

9:35 A. M.—Foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; owned by city; damage, $400.

3:30 P. M.—4 West Sixteenth Street; John W. Stevenson; no damage.

3:40 P. M.—364 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

5:10 P. M.—131 Edgecombe Avenue; Adolph Schmidt; damage, $25.

5:35 P. M.—One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Central Park West; Hofder & Farrell; damage, $100.

6:50 P. M.—447 Third Avenue; Martin J. Dickson; damage, $15.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain, brisk northwesterly winds.

There will be rain to-day in the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, followed by clearing, and rain or snow from the lake region eastward through New England, probably continuing as snow flurries on the windward shores of the Great Lakes on Tuesday; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-day and Tuesday. It will be somewhat colder to-day in the northern upper lake region and portions of the Southwest.

On the New England Coast northerly gales will continue to-day, diminishing during to-night; on the Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh to brisk northerly; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh west to north; on the Gulf Coast variable and light, and on the Great Lakes fresh and mostly northerly. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have northerly gales and rain to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, was as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	41	42	43
6 A. M.	43	42	43
9 A. M.	41	42	43
12 M.	45	45	47
4 P. M.	45	43	45
6 P. M.	44	43	45
9 P. M.	43	40	43
12 P. M.	43	40	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44
Weather Bureau	42½
Corresponding date 1900	44
Corresponding date for last 25 years	40

The thermometer registered 41 degrees at 8 A. M., and 40 degrees at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 47 degrees at 11 A. M., and the minimum 40 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity was 100 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TWO LACKAWANNA TRAINS IN A CRASH.

Local and Limited Meet Head-On Near Morris Plains, N. J.—One Passenger and Several Trainmen Were

MORRIS PLAINS, N. J., Nov. 24.—Two trains on the Lackawanna Railroad crashed together near here this afternoon and several persons were hurt. The trains were the Buffalo and Chicago Limited, leaving Hoboken at 1:40, and the local train from Dover to New York, arriving in New York at 4:45. The express was running over the single track route between Morristown and Denvil, and the east-bound local was bound toward Morristown. It was running down hill, and it is alleged it was three minutes ahead of time and was attempting to skip a siding. The company a week ago began the work of double tracking this section of the road and to build a double-tracked bridge. This was made necessary by the running of the fast Western trains over the Morris and Essex division as well as over the Paterson and Boonton route.

The engine crews of both trains jumped when it was seen the crash was unavoidable. John Skillman, the engineer of the limited train, leaped from his side of the cab from the running board of his big camel-back engine, and had to drop down a fifteen-foot embankment. He is at the Morristown Hospital, severely injured. Skillman lives in Hoboken. Charles Loper, the fireman of the limited train, leaped from the tender. He was bruised and shaken up, but not seriously hurt. Conductor Charles Nicols was thrown down by the impact and slightly bruised.

Conductor George Brown of Summit, in charge of the local, had an arm broken. Gosper Hill, engineer of the local, was cut and bruised when he jumped, but not seriously. James Tinton of Morristown was seated in the forward car of the local. His seat was the little lengthwise one opposite the lavatory. When the crash came, the tender was driven against the platform, which crumpled up and the rear of the tender smashed in the front of the car. Tinton was pinned amid the débris and was injured internally. He was sent home.

The fronts of the two locomotives were driven together, so that the smokestacks touched. Both engines and tenders were derailed. The passengers all were shaken up. The cars stood the blows well, and, except for those in the immediate forward end of the two first cars, not a window was broken.

In the dining car of the limited train the dishes were thrown from their racks, and hardly a whole piece of crockery remains. Immediately after the crash the chef from the dining car ran up along the train with a bottle of whisky and one of brandy for the relief of the injured. He said afterward these were the only two things not broken.

The express passed Morristown on time and appears to have been exactly on time when the crash occurred. The local is said to have been three minutes ahead of time, and, instead of waiting at the Morris Plains station siding for the express, tried to make the next switch. The express was running but slowly at the time, owing to the heavy up grade.

It will be midnight before the tracks are cleared. Passengers are being transferred around the wreck. The passengers from the express were taken to Dover and sent westward on a section made up there combining with the Boonton section. The other through trains are all being sent around by Denvil and Boonton. Local passengers walk past the wreck in the rain which is falling.

EMELINE DALE'S BODY REMOVED.

Placed in Flower Hill Cemetery—Condition of Mother, Accused of Her Murder, Growing Worse.

The body of little Emeline Dale, whose death in Busch's Hotel, Hoboken, last Tuesday resulted in the arrest of her mother on the charge of murder, was removed yesterday afternoon from an undertaking establishment on Washington Street to Flower Hill Cemetery, North Bergen. It will remain in the receiving vault there until County Physician Converse issues a permit for its burial. This will not take place before the chemical and microscopic examinations of the stomach have been completed by Dr. Otto Schultz of the Cornell Medical College and Dr. E. E. Smith of New York.

The body was taken to the cemetery in a white hearse. A bouquet of violets was placed on the tiny silver-gray casket at the request of Mrs. Dale.

Capt. Hayes of the Hoboken police visited Mrs. Dale at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday afternoon.

"She evinced a deep interest in the plans of her husband," he said, "but I could give her no information about him and tried to avoid her questions. Her condition seems to be growing steadily worse."

The hearing of Elbert Waller, the young Dutchman who is accused of living with Mrs. Dale, is scheduled to take place before Recorder Stanton this evening.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. Thys, Senator d'Volder, and Gasper Perrier, Brussels; Col. John Gill, Baltimore; F. S. Winston, Chicago; N. W. James, Baltimore; Charles T. Beal, Chicago.

HOLLAND—C. C. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; S. M. Gibson, Glasgow; John Dowies, London; H. M. Temple, Melbourne, Australia; J. W. Paxton, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—J. Hopkins Smith, Portland, Me.

IMPERIAL—W. H. Davis, Washington; M. S. Salinger, London; Judge W. E. Waddell, Cincinnati.

GRAND—Col. R. D. Walsh, United States Army; F. H. Hunter, San Francisco; William B. Poland, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—Mayor M. H. Dingee, Lynchburg; H. Rountree, Greenville, S. C.; D. N. Chalmers, Chicago.

GILSEY—Felix B. Lippman, St. Louis; W. A. Potter, Peoria, Ill.; Shirley Caldwell, Nashville.

STURTEVANT—Edwin A. Jones, United States Marine Corps.

MANHATTAN—J. Condit Smith, Havana; Granville A. Ellis, London; H. V. Bunce, Havana; Walter S. Brewster, Chicago.

GRAND UNION—D. R. Carter, Glasgow; Dr. E. Lester, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Col. S. E. Tillman, United States Army; the Rev. Dr. Forrest, Skelmodie, Scotland; Creighton H. Williams, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOFFMAN—E. Blount Greene, London; D. M. Grimshaw, Boulder, Col.; D. E. Theleen, United States Navy; Harrison Guthrie, Cincinnati; C. H. Holbrook, San Francisco; G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky.; J. D. Glover, Georgetown, Ky.; William Cheekley Shaw, Macon, Ga.

FIFTH AVENUE—Howard Henderson, Cuba; A. D. Addison, Washington; W. Gater, Canton, China.

PARK AVENUE—Admiral J. H. Miller, United States Army; Charles E. Carson, Ottawa, Ontario.

ALBEMARLE—W. Spellinger, Zurich.

HERALD SQUARE—W. L. Lutcliffe, Manchester, England; Edward C. Thurber, London.

MARLBOROUGH—C. E. Rickard, London; W. W. Pemble, Savannah.

NAVARRE—Capt. Charles P. Echols, United States Army; Capt. P. E. Callow, United States Army; Capt. B. C. Gilbert, United States Army.

ASTOR—George W. England, Sixth Infantry; J. C. Garrett, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hanauer, A., Spokane, Washington; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, D., Columbus, Ga.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing; 721 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Auerbach, J., Washington, D. C.; furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Koenig, notions and laces; 388 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Solomon, Max, Savannah, Ga.; notions; Hotel Rossmore.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. Patrick, Jr., notions; A. H. Woodruff, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bode, ornaments; 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Stifel, George E., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; W. F. Stifel, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Eisman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; E. H. Wade, fancy goods and art novelties; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Oregon; E. J. Oliver, domestics, linens, and white goods; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McNamara, art novelties and zephyrs; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hunter, H., & Co., Little Falls, N. Y.; H. Hunter, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

POL ROGER & CO.
CHAMPAGNE

The Society Wine in London.

Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.'s *BRUT SPECIAL VINTAGE 1893* is now on sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for U. S.

New York, Nov. 13, 1901.

Saratoga Arondack Water

Three New Branches

9 East 59th Street, near Fifth Ave.
CENTRAL BRANCH.

333 Columbus Ave., Cor. 75th St.
WEST SIDE BRANCH.

2069 7th Ave., near 125th Street.
HARLEM BRANCH.

At above Branches you will find attractive Drinking Parlors like those in Saratoga—*all you wish to drink*—5 cts. Also at all

WILSON'S DRUG STORES.

P. J. Montague, 60 Court St. Brooklyn,
SPECIAL AGENT FOR CASE TRADE.

MAIN OFFICE:
1362 Broadway.
Telephone 646—38th.

The demand for Saratoga Arondack Water is increasing so fast that it has become necessary to have more branches and depots. The Arondack is a high class American water for high class Americans. Drink it for health and it gives pleasure. Drink it for pleasure it gives health. An ideal table water carbonated with natural gas. Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervousness, and Kidney Troubles.

STECK

The artistic perfection in pianoforte construction is the STECK. Tone, design, finish and workmanship unsurpassed. An ideal piano for the home.

1857 THE OLD RELIABLE 1901

Recognized for almost two generations as the standard piano, preeminently first in tone and durability. Other makes taken in exchange as part payment.

PIANOS

WAREROOMS, 136 FIFTH AVENUE.

Several odd styles are offered at reduction from regular prices.

NEW HAVEN STRIKE AND ITS SETTLEMENT

Railroad Officers Report that Men Have Returned to Work.

Workers Deny This and Assert that Only 100 of the 300 Have Really Given Up—Conference To-day.

Although it is asserted by the officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad that the strike in the freight yards is at an end and things are once more running smoothly, the men say that but 100 out of the 300 men who struck were back at work yesterday.

The proposition made by the railroad to the strikers, offering to take back those who would apply before 10 o'clock Sunday morning was accepted Saturday night in the face of much opposition by a majority of the union strikers in a meeting of Empire City Lodge, No. 197, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

In view of this acceptance, the officials of the railroad considered the strike at an end, and made announcement of that fact. It seems, however, that the union men who thus accepted the terms of the company numbered only about one hundred, which is less than one-third of the strikers. The 200 non-union strikers still remain out.

The men who are still out held a meeting behind closed doors last night at their headquarters, in Webber's Hall, 444 Willis Avenue, in conference with President Platt. A committeeman who refused to give his name said last night a conference had been arranged to take place with President Platt this morning at the offices in the Harlem River freight yards.

They expected, he said to arrange satisfactory terms at that conference. It was intimated that the men were in possession of documents tending to strengthen their side of the case, and it was hoped that an amicable settlement would be reached, so that all the men would be reinstated at once. The nature of the documents and the business transacted at the meeting were not divulged.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been evinced at the work of P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who came from Cleveland with the statement that he would settle the strike within two hours. He practically did as he had promised, so far as the union men were concerned, but the men, it is said, were not satisfied with the means he employed or the results attained, and a number of them in consequence, although they returned to work yesterday with the union contingent, before the end of the day they joined again the ranks of those still on strike.

Yesterday J. W. Wardrop, Superintendent of Freight Terminals, in charge of the Harlem River Yard, said that the strike was at an end and everything was working smoothly. He admitted, however, that but 100 of the men had returned to work yesterday. The down town piers, he said, would open for the receipt and delivery of freight this morning. In the meantime the yards were being cleaned up and put in shape for work.

Enough men were at work yesterday to give the yards a busier appearance than they have had for some time. The tide in the Harlem River was so high that it covered the approaches to the car floats, and prevented the work of shipping cars down the river.

Forty cars arrived from New Haven at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and were immediately shipped away on floats.

The men still out made no trouble yesterday, and everything was quiet about the yards, although there were still about forty policemen on duty in charge of Capt. Sheehan and a Sergeant. Nine freight trains were moved out of the yards instead of the twenty-five that generally go out on Sunday.

Dinner of the Presbyterian Union.

The annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union will be held next Monday evening (Dec. 2) at the Hotel Savoy. The guests on this occasion will be the Rev. Henry Colin Minton, D. D., of San Francisco, the Moderator of the General Assembly, who is also the Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith; and the Rev. Dr. Rufus P. Johnston, the new pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of this city. The music will be furnished by the Savoy Orchestra. Noah C. Rogers is the President of the union this year and Henry R. Elliot of 111 Fifth Avenue the Secretary.

What may be seen from car windows adds much to the pleasure of a trip to California over the Santa Fe.

There are quaint Pueblo Indian villages several centuries old;

The ruins of prehistoric races;

Going to California on the Santa Fe

Towering mountains—Pikes Peak, Spanish Peaks and San Francisco Mountains;

Acres of petrified forests;

And greatest wonder of all, Grand Canyon of Arizona, now reached by rail.

The California Limited, daily, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Best train for best travelers.

Illustrated books, 10 cents.

G. C. DILLARD,
Gen. East'n Pass. Ag't The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry.,
377 Broadway, New York.

THE Coward Shoe

Good Sense Shoe

For Children.

A Man who had no Shoes was discontented till he met a Man who had no Feet.

Be Thankful for Feet—be extra Thankful for Good Feet.

By wearing Good Sense Shoes exclusively, your Children can have this reason for being Thankful all through life—cost no more—wear better.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION AND THE CHURCH

The Rev. Dr. Savage Declares for Local Option.

Thinks the Government's Right Is Limited to Making the Day a Legal Holiday.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, preaching in the Church of the Messiah yesterday on the subject "Sunday—Its Origin, History, and Authority," declared himself to be in favor of local option as a solution of the Sunday question. Dr. Savage said in part:

"One great bone of contention that is likely to trouble us in the next year or two is this question of Sunday and Sunday keeping. We Americans have inherited a certain way of looking at Sunday, derived from our Puritan ancestors, and the majority of the people in this State or country outside of the city, I suppose, hold substantially the view that is represented, loosely, by the phrase 'Puritan Sunday.' I do not mean that they adhere strictly to it, but that is the tradition, that indicates their point of view."

After referring to the heterogeneous nature of the population in this city and to the Sunday liberties many of its residents have been accustomed to before coming here, he said:

"The most of these people are in favor of honest, pure, decent government. But if the government attempts forcibly to interfere with what they regard, rightly or wrongly, as their personal liberty, their individual right, then they resent this interference, and they will be thrown into alliance with the opposition, and the old régime will come back upon us because we have not been wise enough, I think, to take the course that history, morality, religion, reason, all indicated.

"Every one who knows the facts, who is familiar with human nature and history, who half comprehends the situation, knows perfectly well that in the next two years, as in the past, wine, beer, spirituous liquors, are going to be sold and drunk, whether we like it or not. The only practical question for the humanitarian and the statesman to consider is as to whether this is to be made legal, or as to whether the sale and drinking are to be illegal, and so open wide the door to corruption, to blackmail, to hypocrisy, to every kind of evil.

"I am inclined to think, let me say in passing, because I believe any man who has influence ought to put himself on record now, that the best possible course to be taken in regard to this whole liquor question is local option, and I would carry local option down to the ward, letting each ward in the City of New York vote as to what its own will is in the matter, because I believe in home government, and in the widest interpretation of it. Let people find out for themselves the results of an experiment like this.

"The men who believe that God has ordered all people to keep Sunday after a certain fashion have a perfect right to persuade people to agree with them so far as they can, but they have no right to enforce it by law.

"Mr. Low, when he becomes Mayor, may be personally interested in the salvation of my soul; he ought to be. If he believes that it ought to do something in order to be saved he ought to try as a man to have me converted and saved, but so far as his office as Mayor is concerned, it is none of his business whether my soul is saved or not.

"It is Gov. Odell's business as an individual to do what he can to save my soul if he thinks it is in danger, but it is none of his business as Governor. It is none of the business of the Government of the United States whether anybody's soul is saved or not, whether anybody goes to heaven or somewhere else; it is the business of the civil government only to see to it that we are good citizens. It is enough for any civil government to look after this world; it has no right to attempt to govern the next. Civil government stops with the consideration of civic characteristics and conduct.

"So that whatever anybody may believe to be true in regard to the Divine command as to keeping Sunday in a particular way, it is his business to use his utmost persuasion to get others to agree with him, but he has no right to attempt to use force."

Dr. Savage, in conclusion, said he would have Sunday kept a day of rest, but h. that the "Government had no right to do anything more than make it a legal holiday; that is, to release people from the necessity of labor."

BISHOP DOANE ON THE SUNDAY PROBLEM.

Condemns the "American Continental Sunday" and the Rich Who Do Not Observe the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 24. — Bishop Doane, preaching to-day in All Saints' Cathedral, denounced the proposed "Continental Sunday," and criticised society for working their servants and animals on the day of rest. His text was "Would a Man Rob God?" He said in part:

"I dare to say that the Sabbath institution was not so much because of the resting after creation as that God distributed and divided His creative work into the six distinct periods in order that the day of rest should be indelibly impressed upon man. Jesus Christ, who came not to destroy but to fulfill the law, so far from abrogating this immemorial and immutable principle, gave it new sanction and new sanctification by making the first day of the week the Lord's Day through His resurrection and His gift to the Holy Ghost.

"Differences of detail and variety of methods there may be, but one day kept holy, one day for rest, there must be, if we would be counted as rendering unto God His due. For most of you the lesson needs to be pressed home as to your duty about Sunday observance. What may be granted to the men of hard and incessant labor, who have no moment of recreation during all the other days of the week is one thing. Even for them all the Lord's Day is not their own. But it is robbing God of His due when men and women of leisure turn Sunday into a day of mere recreation and amusement, neglecting worship and sacraments and imposing one more day of toil upon their servants and their animals whom they treat like machines—to be worked until they are worn out and then thrown aside.

"It is the fashion now to talk about a Continental Sunday. What does this mean? It means something bad enough on the Continent. It means bullfights in Spain and horse races in Paris, and open theatres with the best plays in Italy and elsewhere. But it has at least this saving grace—its early hours are consecrated by attendance or participation in the mass. The American Continental Sunday forgets this, ignores this, and is to be given over only to idleness and enjoyment, feasts and plays, and continued self-indulgence of men and women already surfeited with six days of extravagant excess. It robs God of honor, of service, of recognition."

SUBSTITUTES FOR SALOONS.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Would Have People's Clubs in the Public School Buildings.

At the Calvary Baptist Church last night the Rev. R. S. MacArthur spoke on the subject "Substitutes for the Saloon." "In the case of the confirmed drunkard," said he, "there is no substitute for the saloon. In the case of those who have not formed the drink habit, many practical and valuable substitutes are possible.

"The saloon is the poor man's club as long as he has the price of a drink. This is the day of clubs for men, women, and boys and girls. Reformers must take these things into account. The People's Institute, the Settlement idea, and kindred institutions have done good service, but the time has come to take a great step.

"I wish to speak on something that I think is likely to attract a good deal of attention. Dr. Henry P. Leipsiger, the Supervisor of Free Lectures in the Public Schools of this city, is doing a noble work. The lectures in the Public Schools on pure air, clean homes and healthy bodies; on music and almost every other subject that can be named, are doing and will do much toward providing a substitute for the saloon. Has not the time come when a portion of all the Public School buildings should be set apart for club rooms for the masses; some for girls, for boys, for men and women? This would inspire them. I believe the time is coming when parts of all school buildings will be set apart for club purposes. In this way we can give the world an example of true Americanism."

"FAIR VOTE AN IMPOSSIBILITY."

The Rev. Mr. Grinton Thinks Local Option Would Be Disastrous.

The Rev. George W. Grinton, pastor of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, discussed last evening the question of the Sunday saloon. He said in part:

"The saloon is a menace to good government and the breeding place of vice, corruption, and anarchy. The best citizens of this city declared themselves against unlawful taxation, social impurity, and gambling of all description, and they elected Messrs. Low and Jerome. Now, we must place ourselves on record against the Continental Sunday, with its beer gardens and winerooms in full operation.

"The great army of foreign born who rave and rant about liberty desire Little Germany and Little Italy here, should take into consideration that the American Sabbath will not be surrendered to unholy hands without a strong protest and determined opposition.

"I would be in favor of local option, if I thought we could secure a fair vote and an honest count, but that would be simply an impossibility. The brewers, distillers, saloon keepers, wine sellers, and all the forces of hell would be turned loose, and defeat would be almost certain. If the vote was taken by wards the liquor traffic might be confined to certain districts, but this would be of no permanent value. In fact it would be disastrous, for while it would afford relief to a certain class it would not be strong enough to drive any one out of the business and the huddling together in this fashion would result in increased crime and disorder.

"If the Legislature refuses to legalize the opening of the saloon on Sunday, it will mean beef stew in place of dry bread for many a family, and clothes in lieu of rags."

SUNDAY AND THE SALOONS.

Letters from Readers of the Very Timely Subject.

INDIVIDUAL REFORM URGED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading extracts from the utterances of the various preachers on the subject of opening the saloon on Sunday the reflection is forced upon one as to why, if this be such a great evil in their eyes, they have not ere this made some little headway in arousing the public mind to its danger. Is it that the matter has only just been brought to their notice by the public speeches of the candidates recently elected to office; or, as these candidates have honestly set themselves to solve a difficulty made much greater by the infamous Raines law, are our preachers anxious to "steal their clothes" and get ahead of them with a harum-scarum idea of accomplishing by legislation what they have completely failed to do by moral efforts, namely, to wean men from the saloon and its influence?

As a church member and a workingman I recognize the saloon evil to its full extent, but, as is frequently pointed out to me, the men must have some place to meet. Organizing a club is troublesome and involves some financial risk, therefore, in the great majority of cases they take that which comes more readily to hand.

There exists, I believe, an Anti-Saloon League, of which we read notices occasionally. At times spasmodic efforts are made on behalf of the temperance movement, but, so far as I can see or hear, little or no regular and consistent work is done along the lines of permanent reform except by a few stations among the very poor districts.

Now, Sir, if some of these gentlemen of leisure, or comparative leisure, would devote a portion of their time to a full consideration of this subject with an honest intention to go through with it, instead of making these hysterical cries for intervention from Albany, I venture to say an unthought of amount of good could be done in a short time. I see in England, where the case is much worse than among ourselves, some good work is being done on the lines of schemes laid down by the Bishop of Chester and others. Many would willingly rally to their support in this work, for I am fain to confess that I think the Master's way the best, and I fancy He would in dealing with New York do the same as in Judea, try to reform the people rather than apply to the Legislature. This I consider is the keynote to all moral, social, and religious reform, to "reform the individual and the State will reform itself." H.

Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1901.

ADVOCATES OPEN SALOONS ON SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable columns to comment on that portion of Dr. MacArthur's sermon as published in your issue of to-day?

To the question, "Shall the saloons be open in New York on any part of the Sabbath?" I most emphatically say yes.

It is a well-known fact that the saloons in this city are to all intents and purposes open all day on Sundays, although contrary to the provisions of the excise law. It has often been pointed out that saloonkeepers who violate the Sunday closing law are the victims of blackmail. Now that we have elected a set of municipal officers who have all promised that after assuming office blackmailing shall cease, it is only right that something should be done to strengthen their hands. This something is an amendment to the present so-called Raines law, permitting all vendors of liquor to keep open during certain hours on Sundays.

I am fully aware that a number of people will say that this will not stop blackmailing, as saloonkeepers will continue to sell drinks during the prohibited hours. To this I would answer that any saloonkeeper found guilty of selling liquor during the hours when such saloon should be closed should, in addition to other punishment, have his license indorsed showing that he has been convicted, and for a second offense his license should be forfeited without any further process of law. I would also make it a misdemeanor to be found on licensed premises during prohibited hours.

The people of New York are a law-abiding people, but do not like one law for the rich and another for the poor. I would ask Dr. MacArthur whether he has ever visited any of the large aristocratic clubs on Sundays, and whether he has ever seen liquor served therein. If clubs can serve liquor why not saloons?

Dr. MacArthur further asks: "Can any living man show why the saloon should be given further right to rob the workingman?" On this point I would take issue with the learned doctor. The saloon does not rob the workingman. Any one reading the doctor's question would think that saloons were only patronized by the workingman who needs protection. I wish to inform Dr. MacArthur, as he seems to be ignorant of the fact, that the saloons are patronized on Sundays as on other days by people in various walks of life. Storekeepers, clerks, members of the medical profession, and others frequent the saloons as much as the man who wields the shovel or the pick axe. In all countries there are some places that are frequented by law breakers, but that is no reason why stringent laws are passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

It is the proud boast of all good citizens that America is the Land of the Free. Where is our boasted freedom when we pass laws such as the Raines law? Why should the non-club man be debarred from purchasing what he may require any more than the club member? What I would like to see is an excise law passed that would prohibit the sale of liquors in all clubs, hotels, and saloons from midnight Saturday to noon Sunday, making it a misdemeanor for any person found drinking in licensed premises during the prohibited hours. Such a law would, I think, prove satisfactory, as it would not offend churchgoers and would permit all people to enjoy their Sunday in the way they might think fit.

WALTER H. LEWISSON.

New York City, Nov. 18, 1901.

AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you accord me a brief space in your columns to add my word to the question which is now so much in evidence, "Whether the saloons shall be opened on Sunday"?

You say in the editorial of this morning "the real question is not whether men shall drink on Sunday, but whether they shall drink in defiance of the law or by permission of the law."

We claim that if men wish to drink beer or any other spirituous liquors on Sunday they can do so to any extent that they may desire without any defiance of the law and without the necessity of the law opening the saloons; neither do we believe that if the saloons are opened they will confine themselves to the sale of beer only, as you infer.

You speak of the highly creditable ignorance on the part of the clergymen of the nature of "draught beer." Now, all good beer is not draught beer. We have observed that the large proportion of beer that is served in the cafés, restaurants, hotels, &c., is bottled beer, which is more easily kept in the home until used than many kinds of food, the sale of which is prohibited on Sunday. It certainly cannot be a very difficult matter for every one to supply himself with bottled beer for Sunday consumption.

But we believe that this is all aside from the real issue, which is the political pull of the saloon. The real question in all this discussion is, "Is reform to go away back and sit down" at the dictation of the political power of the saloon?

Whatever may be the real difficulty of the solution or objections to the Raines law in some of its features—and we are not contending that there are difficulties and conditions that need to be wisely considered and perhaps amendments of the law—we are simply stating that the solution of these difficulties cannot be found in an open Sunday saloon.

We are sure that, whatever the real difficulties of the situation may be, there must be some way found to overcome or adjust them without doing violence to the Christian conscience of many hundreds of thousands of the best citizens of the Empire State. We hope that THE TIMES will advocate some other method of reaching the desired end. I. W. HATHAWAY.

New York, Nov. 19, 1901.

MODEL SALOONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by to-day's TIMES that my letter which appeared in your issue of Nov. 17 on "A Model Sunday Saloon" has been replied to by Mr. Harry K. Taylor of Cleveland, Ohio, and it is pleasant to think my views have traveled so far and been thought worthy of criticism by so intelligent a gentleman. Now I am not at all angry at being called an "idealist" by your correspondent; for on glancing back over the history of civilization I find that nearly all great reforms which have blessed humanity, and raised it from a state of barbarism and gross brutality, have received their first impulse from men and women who in their own day had to bear this name.

In fact, when we contemplate the broad march of civilization we find that almost invariably the "idealists" of one century have become the "realists" of the next. Shakespeare, the greatest of all thinkers and poets, was certainly an "idealist" of the most daring kind when he made one of the airy spirits of his prophetic brain talk of "putting a girdle round the earth in thirty minutes." But the practical genius of Morse performed the feat, and there was nothing of the idealist about him at all. A century ago talk of free schools, and even public parks, and large libraries open to everybody would have been considered folly of the most idealistic kind. But to-day we would not know how to exist without them.

Therefore, when Mr. Taylor calls me an idealist I am inclined to consider the epithet a compliment. I only wish I was "a most poetic one," but alas! I am afraid I am not. My critic appears to think that the little picture which I drew of "a model Sunday saloon" is far too dainty and ethereal to be realized. And yet I have seen in actual operation the very kind of a recreation hall which he scoffs at, and declares to be impracticable; and I have seen it thronged with men, women, and children who were as happy as the trammels of poor humanity would allow them to be. There was a bright and cheery hall, draped with flags and evergreens; there was excellent music of a stirring and popular sort, and there were tables for those who wished to play cards or chess or backgammon.

Fully half of the audience were pleasant-faced women with their children, who were old enough to know how to behave themselves; and there was the chatter of merry voices over the refreshment tables that had not a thimbleful of intoxicants upon them, although there was a plenty of wholesome stimulants that set many tongues a-wagging. And when at 10 o'clock the hall was closed there was no man who had to be helped home by an anxious wife who dreaded the commencement of a long spree. Such wholesome recreation as this the toiling masses have a right to demand on their day of rest, and I deny the right of any class of men, lay or clerical, to forbid it. For the body politic is not weakened; on the contrary, it is strengthened by such habits and institutions, and the community is made more joyous and civilized by their existence.

But "the real saloon," which Mr. Taylor wishes to see in full blast on Sundays, is not an innocent and wholesome but a very dangerous resort for idle men. Out of its seductive temptations come brawls, brutality, and crime. The peace and comfort of the community are flagrantly menaced thereby, and innocent and virtuous people have to pay the heavy cost of this sort of recreation in a "real" saloon. The hard earnings of poor people for a week often disappear by a devil's magic in a few hours, and "blue Monday" when the weak soul is "sobering up" becomes a very "black Monday" to his heart-broken wife and hungry children. Ah! that is the awful pathos of this perplexing enigma of life. The innocent have to wring their hands for the transgressor's sole folly and sin. I am as sincere a worshipper of liberty as any one, but the liberty of the individual must not be allowed to interfere with the public weal. If the transgressor had to bear the full penalty himself of his wickedness, and no innocent person had to share it with him, I do not think society would have much right to interfere. But if the community at large has to bear the burden of poverty and vice which flows in such a broad stream from drunkenness, then surely it has the right to stretch forth its hand and curb by law the liberty from which it springs. It prohibits the sale of calico and sugar on Sunday on purely moral grounds; surely it has far more right to stop the sale of whisky. I know at present there is a large number of people who take no pleasure in any recreation in which there is no chance of getting blind drunk, who find the society of women and children an awful bore, and who would rather do anything than listen to good music.

Well, perhaps rational and refined amusement is an acquired taste, but it is a taste which is fraught with enduring happiness and virtue, and the greater the number of opportunities of acquiring it the sooner we will reach a sweet civilization. And the contrary is also true, the greater the number of opportunities for ministering to the purely brutal instincts of mankind without the refinning influence of women and children the lower will be the grade of our social ideal. This is not the remark of a young "idealist" whose mind ranges entirely in the realm of the abstract, but of an old man who has seen much of human life in both hemispheres, and who sighs over human weakness and folly. T. G.

New York, Nov. 19, 1901.

MGR. CONATY CONSECRATED.

Head of Catholic University Invested as Titular Bishop of Samos, in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—At the cathedral in this city this morning Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, was consecrated titular Bishop of Samos.

The impressive services were graced by the presence of an unusually large number of Archbishops and Bishops of the American Hierarchy, as well as many clergymen from all parts of the country. Among them were Archbishops John J. Williams of Boston, M. A. Corrigan of New York, P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia, John Ireland of St. Paul, John J. Keane of Dubuque; Bishops J. L. Spaulding of Peoria, C. P. Maes of Covington, and Ignatius F. Horstmann of Cleveland. The Faculty of the Catholic University and leading educators of other colleges were also present.

Cardinal Gibbons was the consecrating prelate, assisted by Bishop C. P. Maes and Bishop Thomas D. Beaven of Springfield, Mass., the diocese to which Mgr. Conaty belonged for thirty years. The Papal brief was read by the Very Rev. P. J. Garrigan, Vice Rector of the Catholic University, and the Very Rev. A. L. Magnien of St. Mary's Seminary, this city, was arch priest. The mass, which was of splendid character, was celebrated by the Cardinal. The deacons of honor were Mgr. Thomas Griffin of Worcester, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Magennis of Boston. Mgr. James Lynch of Utica, N. Y., was deacon of the mass, and the Rev. Dr. P. E. Phelan of Holyoke, Mass., was subdeacon. The Rev. Dr. W. A. Fletcher, rector of the cathedral, was master of ceremonies. The Very Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Shahan, Professor of Church History at the university, preached the sermon.

The services began at 10 o'clock, when the procession of clergymen and prelates entered the cathedral. The assistant Bishops presented the Bishop-elect to the consecrator. During the reading of the oaths the candidate knelt, and then followed the examination according to the formula established by the fourth council of Carthage. After the mass the Bishop-elect was again presented to the consecrator, who recited the duties and powers that will fall upon him. Then followed the singing of the Litany of the Saints, during which the Bishop-elect prostrated himself on the floor of the sanctuary as a token of humiliation, and prayer and benediction were pronounced over him.

After this the open book of the gospels was placed upon his shoulders and the imposition of the hands upon him followed. The canticle was then sung and the head of the candidate was bound and anointed. His crozier was blessed and the ring placed upon his finger. The gospels were removed from his shoulders and he was bidden to go and preach to the people. Then followed the kiss of peace and the presentation of the loaves and small barrels of wine. The gloves were then blessed and the new Bishop led to his chair. The Te Deum was then intoned and the new Bishop passed through the church giving his blessing.

The position of titular Bishop of Samos is entirely honorary, the See of Samos, from which the title is derived, having been extinct for many generations. Those bearing the title have all the rights of regular Bishops and can attend general councils, but having no diocese to report upon, they are not obliged, like other Bishops, to make regular visits to Rome.

WRONG BODY SENT HOME.

Child Taken to North Brother Island for Smallpox Died of Tuberculosis.

James Kerr, an engineer in the employ of Farrell & Hopper, living at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Morris Avenue, and formerly at 218 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, with his wife and five children, sent one of the latter, Johanna, a child of seven years, to North Brother Island on Aug. 12 last, when she was taken ill and pronounced by the physician to be suffering from smallpox. It was just at the time of the smallpox scare.

Mr. Kerr says that he called up the hospital each day to ask after the condition of his daughter. The reports were favorable, and in the latter part of September they told him she was getting along quite satisfactorily, but it was not until Oct. 29 that it was said the child would be discharged the following Saturday.

On the Friday previous Mr. Kerr says he called up the hospital and wanted to know what time to meet the boat at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, so as to see his daughter.

"Who are you?" he was asked. He told them and again inquired about his daughter. "She is dead," was the reply, "and we notified you some time ago."

Mr. Kerr says that he had received no notice, and his inquiries developed the statement that the child had died of tuberculosis, and he was told that he could not have the body till Monday. On Nov. 4 he went with his wife to the dock to meet the boat which was bringing the caket.

When it arrived the casket was found to contain the body of a girl about fourteen years old with brown eyes. The child that Mr. Kerr had sent to the hospital was only half that age, had blue eyes, and two missing teeth, while the body returned had a full set of teeth. Dr. Rae insisted that this was Mr. Kerr's daughter, but the latter refused to accept the body. He demanded an investigation at the hospital, and finally applied to District Attorney Philbin on Nov. 12.

Mr. Philbin sent Dr. Shannon to the island to investigate the matter. After a search Dr. Shannon found the body of Mr. Kerr's seven-year-old child in the morgue. It was identified by the blue eyes, the missing teeth, and several moles. The records showed the cause of death to have been tuberculosis.

The body was then taken to St. Raymon's Cemetery in Westchester for burial. The reason for keeping the child in the Smallpox Hospital, if tuberculosis was the real cause of death, does not appear, and until the matter has been investigated it will remain a mystery why Mr. Kerr was deceived as to the real condition of his daughter, and finally sent the wrong body.

SKY LIT UP BY BURNING OIL.

Flowed from Broken Standard Oil Pipe and Was Burned to Prevent Its Spread.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Nov. 24.—The pipe line of the Standard Oil Company, which carries the crude oil from the Pennsylvania field to the refineries at Bayonne burst last night or early this morning on the farm of W. F. Hutchinson, two miles south of this place. The oil flowed over the ground for some time before the break was found and the flow checked. Division Superintendent J. H. Urban and a force of laborers began the work of repairing it early this morning, and it took until afternoon to close it.

As soon as this was done it was determined that the best thing to do was to fire the oil which had spread over the ground. Owing to the heavy rain it was feared the oil would flow into the streams and wells and do much damage, as the water would spread it instead of its sinking into the earth in a limited area. Accordingly when the break was closed the oil was set on fire. The result was a beautiful sight. The flames shot high into the air and emitted a dense black smoke which could be seen for miles. The firemen made ready to go to the aid of the residents if they should be needed. Hundreds braved the storm to witness the sight.

To-night the sky is a bright red, and the oil is burning fiercely and will continue to burn until to-morrow. There is no danger of any damage resulting from the fire.

CHICAGO GROCERS AROUSED.

They Claim Their Advertising Patronage Is Sought by Pure Food Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—Chicago wholesale grocers are aroused over the methods of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments in soliciting advertisements for insertion in official proceedings of the recent food convention at Buffalo. The association is composed of the Pure Food Commissioners of the various States, A. H. Jones of Illinois being President. His assistant, R. M. Patterson, is also a leading member.

The grocers of the city regard it as highly improper for an organization made up of State officials to solicit from merchants with whom they are likely to come in contact in the enforcement of the pure food laws. It is charged that persuasive tactics are used to induce merchants to contribute to the prosperity of the publication by "taking a page for $100." The plan is for twenty-four pages of advertising at this price, which would yield $2,400.

Prospective advertisers are told that "only firms which handle goods of a quality capable of standing the tests required by the various State laws" will be asked to insert their advertisement. One firm was informed that its neighbor and competitor would not be asked to take space in the publication. The firm thus approached promptly turned down the proposition.

The preface of the book is signed by A. H. Jones of Illinois, President, and J. B. Noble of Connecticut, Secretary. This part of the publication, among other things, states that "only firms which are known to handle goods up to the standards and tests required by the various States are represented among the advertisers."

The first three grocery firms visited and complimented as being among those from whom advertisements would be accepted were Sprague, Warner & Co., Franklin, MacVeigh & Co., and Reid, Murdoch & Co. Two signed contracts for full-page advertisements and the third refused.

BIDS FOR SAN JUAN BONDS.

New York Firm's Offer of More than Par Causes Surprise.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 24.—J. M. Ceballos & Co. of New York are the highest bidders for the latest issue of San Juan municipal bonds of the value of $600,000. They offer 103. The bids were opened last night. The awards will probably go to-morrow to J. M. Ceballos & Co. and four other bidders, the bids ranging from $587,100 up. The bonds are for twenty years, and at 6 per cent., with a guarantee by the insular Treasury.

This is the first instance of American capital being invested in Porto Rico bonds. The city officials are much surprised that any bid should have been made above par. Agents of bond buyers here are much surprised at the Ceballos bid. They say that bond buying firms will never again come to Porto Rico. It is understood that J. M. Ceballos & Co. are acting for some insurance company which seeks investment.

$50,000 PLEDGED IN GRACE M. E. CHURCH

Congregation's Response to Appeal to Cancel Mortgage.

Colored Picture of the Building Made Gradually White as the Contributions Flowed In.

Fifty thousand dollars was pledged yesterday at three services in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, for the purpose of paying off the mortgage on the building. At the morning service less than five hundred persons were present, and the $30,000 then secured represents an average contribution of over $60 for each person; $3,000 was pledged by the Sunday school classes in the afternoon, and the remaining $17,000 in the evening.

After a sermon at the morning service by Bishop Charles H. Fowler on "The Leadership of the Spirit," Dr. E. S. Tipple, who has in charge the movement to raise sufficient funds to pay off the debts of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in this city, announced that he would try to raise $50,000 that day for the purpose of releasing the mortgage on Grace Church.

The first and largest amount recorded was an anonymous gift of $5,000. Dr. Tipple then called for fifteen $1,000 subscriptions, all of which were forthcoming within a half hour. Seventeen donations of amounts ranging from $500 to $150 were announced and twenty pledges of $100 each came in so rapidly that the secretaries were unable to record them. Subscriptions of from $50 to $10 rolled in until Dr. Tipple called a halt at the $30,000 mark.

In front of the pulpit stood a blackboard on which was drawn a picture of the church in colored chalk. As each subscription was called out a member of the congregation marked off a portion in white chalk, beginning at the top of the spire. At the end of the evening service the whole edifice stood out in white. Among the contributors were William J. Still, who gave $3,000; Dr. L. A. Banks, pastor of the church, $1,200; George D. Bangs, $1,200, and Samuel Williams, $1,200.

The money-raising movement was started early this year with the intention of securing $1,000,000 before March, 1902. Of this amount $700,000 is to be used to cancel all mortgage indebtedness on the metropolitan Methodist Episcopal churches, and the remainder for charitable and endowment purposes. Four weeks ago at Calvary M. E. Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, $2,000 was raised, and a short time previous to that $25,000 was pledged at Olin Church, Williamsburg. Up to the present time subscriptions amounting to $475,000 have been received.

The lots on which Grace Methodist Episcopal Church now stands were purchased in 1867 at a cost of $6,000. The chapel there built was dedicated April 3, 1870. The chapel was replaced in 1890 by a new church, the entire cost being provided for by the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society and a few laymen, among whom were John D. Slayback, John S. Huyler, S. W. Bowne, and John D. Archbold. On June 23, 1894, ground was broken for the present edifice, and in October of the next year the dedication services were held.

Grace Church is one of the largest Methodist churches in this city. The auditorium will seat 1,500 people, and the Sunday school room has accommodations for 1,700 children. The present valuation of the property is about $225,000.

FOR BOSTON STATE HOUSE.

Historical Painting to be Placed in Staircase Hall—Reid's Picture of James Otis Before the Superior Court.

The big addition to Boston State House has a hall lined with white and pavonazzo marble, which is called the Senate Staircase Hall, because two fine stairways lead from its floor to the galleries, which run round three of the walls. Where there are doors leading to Memorial Hall there is no gallery; above the doors is a large space designed for a wall-painting, and the commission for this painting was given to Mr. Robert Reid. The canvas will be on exhibition at the painter's studio in the Old Saw Mill, 242 East Thirty-third Street, a building now entirely given up to offices and studios of architects and painters, on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 2 and 3.

The subject given out for this decoration was a scene in the old Town House of Boston in February, 1761, when James Otis made his famous argument against the "writs of assistance" demanded by the British Government to assist the Crown officers in enforcing the laws governing the Customs. By the aid of such writs the Customs officials might call on local Sheriffs and Constables to assist them in breaking open houses, stores, shops, and ships where dutiable goods were suspected which had been imported without paying the taxes imposed by Parliament in the Acts of Trade passed from time to time during the preceding century. Application was made in Salem in 1760 and referred to the February Term of the Superior Court meeting in Boston in February, 1761. Meantime Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson was appointed Chief Justice by the Crown, so that the trial might come before a man thoroughly loyal. It is the scene of Otis's argument against the assumption of Parliament which has been chosen, and well chosen, to form the chief, if not the only, decoration for the Staircase Gallery.

The picture might have lost much of its interest as a work of art, had it not been for the fact that Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson, when appointed Chief Justice, decided to lend on the Superior Bench all the impressiveness that may be found in the huge white wigs, broad white bands, and gowns of Cardinal red, traditional in England, but never before seen in the New England colonies. Advertised of this fortunate fact, the painter has seized the occasion to give great color to his composition. It is a study in reds, very cleverly and ably carried out. Against the gray unadorned wall, on which the light from an unseen fire of logs casts the shadows of Otis and the five Justices seated on the bench, hangs a reddish cloth as a background for the throne of the Chief Justice, which shows the arms of Great Britain and Scotland carved on the brown wood above. The scarlet robes of the Chief Justice and his four co-benchers, who sit on lower chairs to right and left, are somewhat stronger than the hanging on the wall. The table before the Chief Justice has a reddish cloth, and from a deed that hangs over the edge of the table is suspended a red seal ribbon, which forms the sharpest note of that color in the whole composition.

There is a crowd of lawyers to the left, near a door, those farthest off showing the light from another unseen fireplace in the room beyond, bright on their figures. They have tie-wigs and wear black gowns. The window behind them has snow on the small panes. The moment chosen is late afternoon, when daylight still competes with firelight in the interior. Otis stands in black gown and small white tie-wig before the bench, his right hand lifted high above his head, his shadow thrown by the firelight on the wall. Two of the Justices lean their heads together in a whisper. The other three gaze fixedly at the orator. In the group by the door is Justice Pratt on his crutches, giving variety of movement to the cluster of legal men. No other citizens enter into the composition.

Mr. Reid has made good choice of this scale of colors, reds, pure whites, browns, violets, and dull grays; probably they will hold well in a marble interior with a brown coffered ceiling, and draw the eyes to the picture as the natural centre of interest of the hall. He has also been wise in the grouping and in the avoidance of too much detail in draperies. The essentials are here. Broad masses of color are preserved for effect at a distance. The various faces are not strongly individual. Even Gov. Hutchinson is hardly a portrait; he and his fellow benchers are cut much on the same fashion as to face as they are as to dress Nor can one say that James Otis is impressive as a portrait. The angle made by his uplifted arm with his body is none too graceful; the centrepiece of the composition hardly reaches that culmination in artistic interest we look for. But the reason for this may be found in two things: Good portraits of these men are not obtainable, and the decorative necessities rather than questions of likeness are the more important.

One may easily conclude that this is the best work Mr. Reid has produced. In a sense, because it shows a historic moment, it is necessarily a piece of realism; but the painter has treated it from the decorative side, while preserving in general the facts of history. Thus the bare and simple interior, which still exists, is reproduced in all its bareness, while the demands of decoration have introduced a certain number of accessories for which he has drawn on his imagination. The picture when seen from the floor of the hall will be at about the height of twenty feet; when seen from the galleries it will be on the level of the eyes.

We owe to a reminiscence of John Adams the preservation of this scene. Writing fifty six years later to William Tudor, he sketches the scene in the council chamber of the old Boston Town House, speaks of the big fire on the hearth, the five Judges "all arrayed in their new, fresh, rich robes of scarlet English broadcloth, in their large cambric bands and immense judicial wigs." Adams goes so far as to say: "American independence was then and there born: the seeds of patriots and heroes were then and there sown, to defend the vigorous youth, the non sine Dlis animus infans. Every man of a crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance. Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born. In fifteen years, in 1776, he grew up to Manhood and declared himself free." James Otis is supposed to be uttering these words: "I will to my dying day oppose with all the powers and faculties God has given me all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other as this Writ of Assistance is."

NEW CHICAGO ART SCHEME.

A Free Workshop for Artisans to be Established by the Industrial Art League.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—A great free workshop, the first of its kind in the country, where artisans may complete their work and offer it at their own price, is to be established by the Industrial Art League of Chicago. The announcement of this purpose was made last night at the banquet of the League, and $100,000 was named as the amount which must be raised before work on the new workshop can be started.

The workshop and salesroom will be known as the Chicago Guild of Industrial Arts. It is designed to give to the artisan who loves his work the chance of producing his wares and selling them with no other expense than the cost of the material and rent of the tools.

The intention, as announced by E. P. Rosenthal, organizer of the Industrial League, is to put $50,000 into a building and use the remaining $50,000 to stock the workshop with tools and maintain the enterprise for the first year.

The officers of the Industrial Art League, who will conduct the affairs of the organization preliminary to the beginning of the work of the Guild of Industrial Arts, are Frank O. Lowden, President; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Vice President; Prof. Oscar L. Triggs, Secretary; N. A. Partridge, Treasurer, and Herbert Stone, Chairman of the Executive Board.

It was announced that Prof. Triggs would probably be made Director of the guild. Prof. Triggs, it is expected, will secure a vacation of two or three years from his work at the University of Chicago, so that he may devote his time to the guild.

FIGHT FOR MEXICAN LANDS.

Ex-Commissary General Egan and W. C. Greene of Arizona at War Over Coal Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—Ex-Commissary General Egan, backed by Alvinza Hayward and Charles D. Lane, the California mining millionaires, is fighting with W. C. Greene, the Arizona "copper king," for 3,000,000 acres in Mexico, supposed to be rich in coal. The land is situated in Sonora, and was originally part of the estate of an American named Johnson, who went to Mexico a century ago.

Greene and Egan discovered about the same time that this land contained coal mines, and both, each by a different method, sought to secure control of the property. Greene bought from Carlos Johnson, present head of the family, the mineral rights to the big grant for a nominal sum, while Egan purchased the same rights direct from Government. Greene secured possession. Egan resorted to the courts and Greene was declared trespasser. Then Greene, after litigation, forced the Egan party to vacate. By this time both sides had machinery on the ground ready to rush development.

Egan, through local officials, obtained possession, with armed Mexicans to aid him, but the Greenes sent an army of Arizona cowboys, and the Egan forces were driven off. Last week Egan interested the Mexican Federal Government in the fight, and troops were sent to San Maricel. Egan's party were reinstated, but Greene applied more diplomacy, and the ex-Commissary General was again removed.

Schley's Counsel Refuses Fee.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—It was learned to-day that Isidor Rayner, chief counsel for Rear Admiral Schley in the recent hearing before the Court of Inquiry, had refused to accept a fee for his services. A mutual friend of the Admiral and Mr. Rayner stated that the Admiral recently sent a valuable gold watch to Mr. Rayner and a magnificent brooch of diamonds and pearls to Mrs. Rayner.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Reported.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which left this city last Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, carrying over seven million dollars worth of gold bullion destined for London, Paris and Berlin, was reported by cable passing the Scilly Islands off the southwestern coast of England at half-past 4 o'clock this morning. The treasure ship has made a good passage, being only a few hours behind her best time.

To Talk on Concentration Camps.

The Rev. Herman D. van Broeckhuisen of Pretoria will lecture on the "Concentration Camps of South Africa" at

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

The Season Ends with the Games This Week.

CELEBRATION AT HARVARD

Interest in West Point-Annapolis Contest—Columbia in Fair Shape to Play Indians.

With the end of this week the football season of 1901 will be a thing of the past. Among the colleges the championship has already been decided, and Harvard has carried off the palm. The army and navy have yet to settle their dispute, and their game on Saturday winds up the season. Two annual contests of more than ordinary importance also occurr this week. They are the games between Columbia and the Carlisle Indians in this city—one of the Thanksgiving Day features here—and the Cornell-Pennsylvania contest in Philadelphia, which is also on Thanksgiving Day. The latter event, however, is robbed of much of the importance which is usually attached to it by the remarkably poor showing of the Pennsylvania eleven this year.

Interest in the West Point-Annapolis contest bids fair to eclipse that of last year, when over 25,000 invited guests saw the Navy defeat the Army on Franklin Field, which is also to be the scene of the contest this year. On that occasion West Point was clearly outplayed, and had it not been for persistent attempts at goals from the field by Annapolis the score would have been larger than 11 to 7. Both teams then seemed to possess but little knowledge of the game beyond its rudiments, but since then each has improved wonderfully, and West Point has this year a more brilliant football record than ever before in it football history, while Annapolis, too, has shown herself to possess fighting ability sufficient to try out the doughtiest foe. West Point, in fact, ranks with the leaders this year. But one defeat mars the record, and what is specially galling in that reverse it was not accomplished until the last thirty seconds of play. Harvard's champions scored the victory, and to Kernan, their great half back, it is due, for a long run of his scored the touchdown. Yale and Princeton were each played to a standstill, neither side scoring a victory, while Pennsylvania, formerly dreaded by all the smaller colleges, was completely snowed under. Annapolis, while not quite so successful, also has a record to point to with pride. She played more games than West Point, and while defeated three times, scored victories against the Carlisle Indians and Pennsylvania.

The crowd at last year's game was remarkable in many ways, and by reason of the Government edict, which prevents charging for admission to games in which the cadets participate, the spectators virtually were the guests of the University of Pennsylvania. The game brought together more distinguished officers than any other public event of the kind could hope to do. Lieut. Gen. Miles headed the list of military commanders, while conspicuous on the navy's side of the field were Rear Admiral Melville and Capt. Clark, the commander of the fighting battle ship Oregon in her famous voyage and sea fight. The social element, too, was well represented from Philadelphia, Washington, this city, and even Boston. Great as was this crowd, the attendance this year promises to be still larger, the demand for seats far exceeding the supply.

As far as physical condition is concerned both teams appear to be in pretty fair shape at present, capable of going out on the gridiron to struggle for possession of the ball to-day. In "Charley" Daly, West Point has a wonderful field general, drop kicker, and punter, for he has this year developed into an even better football player than he was when Captain and quarter back of the Harvard University eleven. The team all through the season has put up a strong defense, and while lighter than most of the teams played against, has been able to hold the heavy, plunging backs of Princeton, Yale, and Harvard for downs.

Since the Cornell game, Columbia has done but little in the way of football besides playing the Naval Cadets at Annapolis. This rest seems to have benefited the team greatly, and the men are rapidly getting into fair physical condition again. Several of the players were at the Yale-Harvard contest Saturday at New Haven, and the remainder took a day off from work on that occasion. To-day, however, practice will be resumed. Harold Weekes will soon be able again to hurdle the line, and, what is more, he will be able to guard the back field in the Carlisle game. Columbia does not fear Carlisle this year, the Indians' season having been particularly poor. Carlisle has not been able to get a heavy eleven on the field this year, and this has materially acted against her. Columbia, on the contrary, has been able to get out one of the heaviest elevens on the gridiron, but lack of concerted play, owing to too few men in the football squad, has proved a serious drawback in most of the big games, especially in the Syracuse and Cornell contests.

Harvard men have not yet recovered from the delirium of joy which struck Cambridge Saturday afternoon. That the Crimson should have barely defeated Yale would have been occasion for a wild celebration, but that Harvard should roll up such a huge score and make the showing that she did was enough to temporarily unbalance the ordinary Harvard mind. Saturday night the celebration was in Boston. Yesterday it was in Cambridge. It began at 12 A. M. and lasted until the break of morning. It was taken up after breakfast and continued in a quieter fashion throughout the day, and last night Harvard men on every side were still singing snatches of the songs which urged Harvard on to victory Saturday.

Looking back at the struggle, in the light of circumstances before and after it, Crimson men can now see that Harvard was supremely confident of victory, but the confidence was well concealed. The players and coaches felt it, but the vast body of Harvard students knew nothing of their thoughts. Marshall, the little quarter back, summed up the feeling among the men when he said at the close of the game: "I didn't think the score would be so large, but I expected to beat them. All the men thought so." That Marshall's statement was true was shown by the demonstration that followed the contest. Hardly had the whistle blown, when, in the gathering darkness, Crimson lights began to glow on every hand. An immense crimson banner, made especially for the occasion, was pulled out from its hiding place and on every side evidences appeared that Harvard had been expecting the victory and had not hesitated to prepare for it. It showed more than anything else that Harvard knew the possibilities of her power and that her confessed anxiety about the struggle was merely a veil to throw Yale off her guard.

Only four members of Harvard's football eleven will be available for the team next year. They are Bowditch, right end; Marshall, quarter back; Graydon, full back, and Kernan, left half back. Capt. Campbell, Blagden, Sargent, Greene, Barnard, and Ristine are all in the senior class, and both Lee and Cutts will be ineligible on account of the four-year rule. The four men who remain, however, constitute the main strength of the attack, and Kernan is a very strong punter, so that the outlook is not at all discouraging. The entire line, with the exception of right end, will have to be formed anew.

The election of next year's Captain will probably be held within a few days. The choice at present lies between Bowditch and Kernan, with the chances in favor of the latter.

Yale Quarter Back Recovered.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—John L. De Saulles, the quarter back of the Yale team, who was injured in making a flying tackle of Marshall in the game yesterday, is still at the Massachusetts General Hospital. To-night the house physician said that De Saulles' condition was perfectly satisfactory, and with continued improvement to-night he would return to New Haven to-morrow. As was stated last night at the hospital, his condition was not considered serious, and had the weather been better to-day it is likely that he would have left the hospital. The physician attending him, however, thought it best to keep him quiet for another day and out of the storm. There was scarcely an end to the inquiries as to De Saulles' condition to-day, especially from Harvard, where his plucky effort, which stopped another score, is looked upon as heroic.

Duke in Motor Race Accident.

ROME, Nov. 24.—During a motor car race from Turin to Bologna between the Duke of the Abruzzi and Signor Cosellett the machine of the former, while going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, came into collision with a milestone. The car was smashed, but the Duke escaped with trifling injuries. He was compelled, of course, to abandon the race. Signor Cotelletti covered 224 miles in six hours and a half.

COLUMBIA TEAMS TO RACE.

Considerable interest is shown at Columbia University in the interclass relay race for teams of five men each, which will be held at the joint games of Company B, Eighth Regiment, and the Olympia Athletic Club at the Eighth Regiment Armory on Dec. 7. Each man will run one-sixth of a mile, and the winning team will receive a silk banner, suitably inscribed. Trials to select the men to represent the various classes will be held at the Columbia gymnasium on the afternoon of Dec. 3.

There will also be a relay race between teams representing Columbia and Yale respectively at the same meet, and the trials to select the Columbia team for this race will be held at the Eighth Regiment Armory on Dec. 2. Entry blanks for the open events may be obtained from J. L. Brady, Company B, Eighth Regiment, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

SOLDIER ATHLETES' GAMES.

Twenty-second Regiment Fall Handicaps to be Held To-night.

The Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association's annual Fall handicap games will be held to-night in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway. An interscholastic relay race in which teams of four men each from Montclair High, Brooklyn High, Hoboken High, Cutler, Pingree, and De La Salle Schools and Pratt Institute will compete will be a feature. Each runner of the teams will run two laps on the ten-lap track. A relay race for company teams will be another interesting feature. Each company will be represented by the best men who can be brought out, and the winning team will be the representative regimental champion for the coming year.

The games are open only to regimental athletes, and are handicapped by Handicapper O'Brien of the Amateur Athletic Union. All the members of the teams which won the military championship for this regiment at the last military tournament in the Garden will take part in these games, including the well-known metropolitan athletes W. S. Edwards, Henry Arnold, Phil A. Sayles, W. F. McLaughlin, F. A. Onderdonk, D. J. McCague, W. E. Mosher, E. M. Carrette, and D. M. Daley. The programme includes the following events: Seventy yards, novice; 70 yards, handicap; 440 yards, novice; 440 yards, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, 880 yards, handicap; two-mile bicycle handicap; 70 yards, sack race, one-mile bicycle, handicap; three-legged race, 70 yards high hurdle race, handicap; one-mile, handicap; inter-company relay race, handicap, and four-fifths of a mile interscholastic relay race.

G. N. Y. I. A. A. ELECTION.

Organization Will Close Its Season at Celtic Park Thanksgiving Day.

The annual meeting of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was held yesterday, and the following officers were chosen for the coming year: P. J. Conway, President; Col. D. C. McCarthy, Vice President; T. J. Cummins, Treasurer; Michael Cullivan, Financial Secretary; John J. Healy, Recording Secretary. Thomas O'Sullivan was elected Chairman of the Athletic Committee, of which the following are members: Patrick Finn, P. J. Maguire, B. J. Lynch, John Scott, P. J. McNulty, P. J. Farrelly, Denis Gilroy, Peter Curran, and J. G. Bannon.

The association will wind up its season of out-door sports at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Thanksgiving Day, with a hurling match and a novel tug-of-war contest. The contestants in the hurling match will be the Meaghers, champions of New York and winners of the J. R. Keane Trophy, and the John Dalys of Brooklyn. The tug-of-war will be between representative teams of the Eccentric Firemen's Association and the Brewery Employes' Association.

English Cyclists Coming.

Hall and MacLaren, the English long distance cyclists, who are the latest team of foreign riders to enter the coming international six-day bicycle race, will arrive on the Kronprinz Wilhelm der Grosse Wednesday morning, accompanied by Floyd McFarland, who has been in Europe for the past two months selecting the best cyclists to compete in New York's annual event.

When the Englishmen arrive they will be taken at once to Berkeley Oval, where the rest of the foreign contingent are now quartered. All the riders entered for the big event are now hard at work in different parts of the country. Fourteen teams have entered so far, and as the list includes all of the best riders of America, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, and Canada, the indications are that the race will be the most exciting of any six-day event ever held in this country.

Arrangements were completed last week to hold a series of races on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, the night before the start of the six-day race, in which the main event will be a twenty-five-mile professional lap race. In this race not only the short distance men, but all of the six-day contestants will start.

SALE OF TROTTERS OPENS TO-DAY

Offering Will Be Started with Last of Daly Horses.

Following the show horses in Madison Square Garden, the greatest horse sale of the year, and probably the greatest offering of high-bred trotting stock ever held, will begin to-day when the Old Glory sale by the Fasig-Tipton Company will begin. The opening feature will be the offering of the entire Bitter Root Stud of Hamilton, Montana, founded by the late Marcus Daly, and now to be dispersed by his heirs. The Bitter Root horses arrived in New York last week, from Montana, having made the journey by easy stages. There were eighteen carloads of them, comprising 220 head, a few of the 231 catalogued for the sale having been left at the ranch, as they were not in fit condition to be shipped. Those that are here are all in splendid health.

The chief individual of the Daly consignment is Bow Bells, (2:19¼,) by Electioneer-Beautiful Bells, now fourteen years old, a sire of proved merit. Other notable animals are the stallions Ponce de Leon, (2:13,) by Pancoast-Elmta, fourteen years old; Prodigal, (2:16,) by Pancoast-Beatrice, fifteen years old, and Milrol, by Guy Wilkes-Manan, thirteen years old. These will be the first horses offered, Bow Belles having been selected to open the sale. The closing out of the enormous Daly horse-breeding interest has now been in progress more than a year, the thoroughbreds having been first sold. The consignment that will go under the auctioneer's hammer beginning to-day, will finish the dispersal.

After the Daly horses have been disposed of the horses from the Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y., the property of the estate of William E. Spier will be sold, this consignment of 120 head having as its stars the great stallion Directum, (2:05¾,) by Director-Stemwinder, now twelve years old, and Adbell, by Advertiser-Beautiful Bells, eight years old.

The sale will continue through nine days, 995 horses in all, many fast and famous performers in light harness being catalogued.

Entries for Washington Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Cormorant, 107 pounds; Mynheer, 105; Jerry Hunt, 104; Jack McGinn and Wellesley, 102 each; Carl Kahler, Flora, Biff, Kalif, Rahmts, Passaic, and Gwynne, 99 each; Guesswork and Connie, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Meistersinger, Courtnay, Alack, Missile, Illuminate, Bruff, Woodlawn, Little Arrow, and Justice, 110 pounds each; Blanche Herrmann, Miss Buttermilk, Thoth, The Bandit, Pedestal, Lady Teazle, Chiron, Mutiny, Somersault, Lemoyne, Gay Hilda, and Parisina, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward that have not won more than one race since Aug. 1, 1901; one mile and fifty yards. Dewey, 98 pounds; Mollie Peyton, 104; Lady of the Valley, 104; Fonsoluca, 95; Goldaga, 98; Bessie McCarthy, 95; Ohnet, 109; Death, 109; Scarlet Lily, 109; Anak, 109; Toddy, 109; Lee King, 109; Oudenarde, 107; Tyrahena, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $700, at seven pounds below the scale; five and a half furlongs. Dewey, 108 pounds; Waswift, 115; Extinguisher, 115; Tenagra, 112; White Owl, 106; Meistersinger, 108; Early Eve, 105, and Flying Buttress, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Wunderlich, 104 pounds; Barbetto, 96; Camp o' Lee, 111; Lee King, 107; Surmise, 90; Big Gan, 103; Warranted, 110; Monmouth Boy, 108, and Myabeer, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For horses three years old and upward that have run and not won in 1901; mile and 100 yards. Stuttgart, 104 pounds; Harry McCoun, 107; Roysterer, 104; Weatherer, 97; Bounteous, 97; Whistling Con, 107; Kingstelle, 97; Monmouth Boy, 104; Sailor King, 107; Rappenecker, 100; Ringleader, 104; Alsike, 104; Florad, 97, and Beggar Lady, 97.

BOWLERS' CHAMPIONSHIPS

Conditions Announced for January Tourney in Buffalo.

CONTESTS IN THREE SERIES

Prizes Guaranteed for Three and Five Men Teams and for Individuals—On Local Alleys.

Bowlers throughout the country are now looking forward to the United States championship bowling tournament, which will be held in connection with the annual session of the American Bowling Congress and under the auspices of the Western New York Athletic Association at Buffalo, Jan. 20 to 26, 1902. The contests will be in three series—for teams of five men, teams of three men, and for individual bowlers.

The winners in each series will receive gold medals emblematic of the United States bowling championship for 1901, and in addition cash prizes are offered to an amount of over $2,000, as follows:

Five-Men Team Contest.—First prize, $225; second prize, $200; third prize, $150; fourth prize, $110; fifth prize, $55; sixth prize, $60; seventh prize, $40; eighth prize, $30; ninth prize, $25.

Two-Men Team Contest.—First prize, $75; second prize, $65; third prize, $60; fourth prize, $50; fifth prize, $40; sixth prize, $30; seventh prize, $25; eighth prize, $20; ninth prize, $15; tenth prize, $15; eleventh prize, $15; twelfth prize, $10; thirteenth prize, $10; fourteenth prize, $10.

Individual Contest.—First prize, $60; second prize, $50; third prize, $45; fourth prize, $40; fifth prize, $35; sixth prize, $30; seventh prize, $25; eighth prize, $20; ninth prize, $15; tenth prize, $15; eleventh prize, $15; twelfth prize, $10; thirteenth prize, $10; fourteenth prize, $10; fifteenth prize, $10; sixteenth prize, $5; seventeenth prize, $5; eighteenth prize, $5.

The prizes are guaranteed by the Western New York Athletic Association, with the assurance that if the number of entries warrants it the number of prizes and the amount of each prize will be increased, but in no case will the prizes be diminished. In the five-men team contest each team will play a continuous series of three games, under American Bowling Congress rules, total pins to count, and the team making the greatest total of pins in the series will be awarded the first prize and the five-men team championship of the United States.

In the two-men team contest each team will play a continuous series of three games under American Bowling Congress rules, total pins to count, and the team making the greatest total of pins in the series will be awarded the first prize and the two-men team championship of the United States.

In the individual contest each bowler will play a continuous series of three games under American Bowling Congress rules, total pins to count, and the bowler making the largest total of pins in the series will be awarded the first prize in that contest and be declared the individual champion bowler of the United States.

All games will be played upon new alleys constructed for the express purpose of the tournament, and the contestants will not be permitted to practice upon the alleys prior to playing their regular schedule games. No bowler in any of the team events will be permitted to enter or play for more than one team.

All teams of five men must be composed of bowlers who are qualified members of the same bowling club and which is organized as provided by the rules of the American Bowling Congress. In the two-men team contest the members composing the team need not necessarily be members of the same bowling club.

In the five-men team contest clubs are allowed to enter the names of its qualified members from which the team of five men is to be made up. The team which actually bowls must be made up from the names so entered. No other substitution will be permitted.

Entries must be made in writing, upon blanks prepared by the Tournament Committee of the Western New York Athletic Association, and mailed or delivered to the association, 465, 467, 469 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y. They will be received up to and including Dec. 15, and entries which have been deposited in the United States mails on Dec. 15 will be accepted. The entrance fees are as follows: Five-men team, $25; two-men team, $10; individual, $5. All such fees must accompany the filing of the entry.

Among the local clubs which will probably send teams to the tournament are the Metropolitan, Corinthian, Spartan, Fidelia, and Rosedale Bowling Clubs of Manhattan, and the Prosperity Palace, and Monarch Bowling Clubs of Brooklyn. Individual entries will include Fred Clinch and Charles Schaeffer of the Corinthian Bowling Club, John Voorheis and Charles Starr of the Metropolitan Bowling Club, Joseph Thum, Philip Lehrbach, and John Schilling of the Spartan Bowling Club; August Silvers of the Resedale Bowling Club, Dr. Timm and William Amann of the Fidelia Bowling Club, H. Cadieu of the Monarch Bowling Club, and others. Entries have already been received from all over the country, three coming from California.

The American Bowling Congress, which governs the sport of bowling in the United States, is a National organization, which has membership throughout the entire country. The officers for the present year are as follows: President—Godfred Laugheny, 87 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice President—W. V. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; Second Vice President—F. W. Prior, Jr., New York, N. Y.; Secretary—Samuel Karpf, Dayton, Ohio; Treasurer—George P. Strack, Astoria, L. I.; Executive Committee—Thomas Curtis, (Chairman,) Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. W. Young, New York, N. Y.; Martin Kern, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gruver, Cleveland, Ohio; F. H. Brill, Chicago, Ill.; H. Collins, Columbus, Ohio.

The Tournament Committee is composed of George Kuppinger and A. Phillips, St. Louis; Dr. H. Timm, L. P. Schutte, John Moye, and Charles K. Starr, New York; Thomas C. Curtis, William Cordes, Jr., Ehler, and A. Hammer, Brooklyn; G. Laugheny, A. C. Anson, W. V. Thompson, J. G. Hammer, and Frank Brill, Chicago.

In addition local representatives have been appointed by President Floss of the Western New York Athletic Association as following: New York—Nick Thum, Louis F. Schuette; Brooklyn—William Cordes, William Ehler; Chicago—W. V. Thompson, J. H. Hammer, H. A. Kelne; Rochester—J. H. Nagle, Charles Reiskey; Detroit—Robert Menninger; Louisville—J. H. Haager; St. Louis—M. A. Phillips, George Kuppinger; Columbus—Herman Collins; Erie—Dan Koster, F. Baumeister; Toledo—J. McCormick; Cleveland—Percy Hills; Cincinnati—C. Kaufmann; Pittsburg—A. Lajeal; Dayton—A. Karpf; Buffalo—John G. Floss, Peter C. Schuttrum, Martin Gabriel, Jr., William Tenjost, John Price, Horace Lerch, Walter C. Mason, Walter C. Kelly, Eddie McBride, Charles F. Brooks, James Parke, E. W. Mills.

The schedule for the coming week in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows, games being omitted as usual on Thanksgiving Day:

MONDAY, NOV. 25.

American National Bowling Tournament—Fidelia, Palace, and American Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Columbus, Aurania, and Phoenix Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Grove Hill, Knickerbocker, and Central Park Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahldorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Roseville Athletic Association and Defender Bowling Club. Starr's National Alleys.

New York Bowling League—Orchard, Spartan, and Grand Central Bowling Clubs. Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League—Edward F. Keating, Crane Company, and Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Bronxdale, Pilot, and Hawthorne Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Excelsior, Fulton, and Arlington Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Cortelyou, East New York, and Invincible Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Class B—Empire State, Morning Star, and Benefactor Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

American National Bowling Tournament—Standard and New Jersey Bowling Clubs and Newburg Wheelmen. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Owl, Enterprise, and Yonkers Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Lotus, Hyperion, and Cyclone Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Fidelia and Excelsior Bowling Clubs. Starr's National Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Niles Tool Works, and Rogers, Peet & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—J. P. Morgan & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and Mount Morris Bank. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Home, Norwich Union, and Greenwich Fire Insurance Companies. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Our Own, Hawthorne, and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Unknown, Waverley, and Prospect Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Invincible, East New York, and Oriental Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class A—Fulton, Dauntless, and Philadelphos Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

American National Bowling Tournament—Orchard, Corinthian, and American Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Friendship, (Bronx,) and Bronxdale Bowlings Clubs and Century Wheelmen. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Metropolitan and Caledonian Bowling Clubs. Starr's National alleys.

New York Bowling League—National, St. George, and Empire Bowling Clubs. Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Passavant & Co., H. A. Caesar & Co., and Alfred Benjamin & Co. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Hooker and North New York Bowling Clubs and Westchester County Wheelmen. Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Cortelyou Bowling Club and Bushwick and Carroll Park Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

American National Bowling Tournament—Freedom, Spartan, and Phoenix Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Oriental, Belvidere, and Iwago Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Colonial, Standard, and Morris Club Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National Bowling League—Mutual and National Bowling Clubs. Starr's National Alleys.

New York Bowling League—Cannon, Nautilus, and Grand Central Bowling Clubs. Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—S. Oppenheimer & Levyn, Schefer, Schram & Vogel, and F. Victor and Achelis. Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Germania and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Companies and Provident Savings Institution. Ehler's Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, (Class B)—Ridgewood, Pro Patria, and Gramercy Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Templeton and Manhattan Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum. Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Fulton, Monarch, and Palace Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Colonial, Hanover National, and First National Banks. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association. Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, (Class A)—De Long, Fort Greene, and Fraternity Councils. Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

HORSE SHOW WINNERS.

T. W. Lawson's Entries Lead the List with $3,795 Earned.

At the annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association of America in Madison Square Garden, which closed Saturday night, the horses shown from the stables of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston established a horse show record in the amount of money they captured in prizes, the total of $3,795 earned by the Lawson exhibits indicating the possibilities of the show ring aside from the glory of winning blue ribbons. The Lawson horses, which were shown variously in the names of Mr. Lawson and his wife and children, though all in one establishment, led the next largest individual winner by more than $2,000, they having taken sixteen first prizes, including three championships in harness classes, eight second prizes, and nine third prizes.

The next largest winner of the show was Frederick C. Stevens, whose triumphs were chiefly in the hackney classes, with horses of his own breeding at the Attica, N. Y., farm, though he also won in harness classes. The Stevens horses won nine firsts, five seconds, and three thirds, and a total of $1,610. Very close to the second on the list is E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, who showed only in the classes for trotters and roadsters, and won the championships he competed for, taking seven firsts and one second, and a total of $1,600. Other large winners were George Pepper, who won four firsts in hunter and jumping classes, and $1,225, and E. B. Jordan, who won four firsts, eight seconds and five thirds, and $1,205, showing in the hackney and harness classes.

A number of exhibitors who did not capture any first prizes still put considerable sums of money to their credit by taking seconds and thirds, J. W. Cooke leading this division with a total of $500 earned by his trotters and roadsters. The winners of the show who won first prizes, with the record of all prizes taken by them, are as follows:

Exhibitor.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount Won
A. L. Asto	1	0	0	$200
Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bain	1	3	0	500
C. Ledyard Blair	1	0	0	100
Adam Beck	1	1	3	395
Robert Belth	2	0	1	435
C. K. G. Billings	1	1	4	525
Crow & Murray	2	2	2	555
Chestnut Hill Farm	3	0	2	385
Mrs. R. F. Carmen	2	0	2	470
F. Ambrose Clark	2	1	0	350
A. J. Cassatt	1	0	0	150
J. W. Colt	1	0	0	200
H. V. Colt, Jr.	1	1	1	310
W. L. Elkins	3	0	1	600
E. Emerson	1	0	1	300
Mrs. William Stanton Elliott	2	0	0	400
Mrs. John Gerken	3	4	1	685
George J. Gould	1	0	1	125
Frank J. Gould	2	0	0	400
W. Goger	1	1	1	140
F. C. Hartwell	1	0	0	200
Miss Hilda Holloway	1	0	0	100
C. H. Hurkamp	2	1	1	600
Hart Brothers	1	0	0	250
J. H. Hyde	1	0	0	100
E. B. Jordan	4	8	5	1,205
Mrs. W. Hope Johnstone	2	0	1	180
G. D. King & Son	3	1	0	520
Joseph Kaiser	1	0	0	200
Mrs. William Kotman	2	1	0	475
Thomas W. Lawson	7	3	7	1,680
T. Wand Arnold Lawson	3	1	0	1,870
Miss G. and M. Lawson	0	1	1	50
Miss G. Lawson	0	0	1	30
Douglas Lawson	0	4	0	150
Charles Lloyd	1	0	0	150
Prescott Lawrence	1	0	0	200
F. Loeb	1	0	0	150
T. G. Marshall	2	0	0	300
T. J. R. Muurling	1	0	0	150
Stanley Mortimer	1	0	0	100
L. Merideth	1	0	0	200
New York Street Cleaning Department	1	0	1	80
William Pollock	2	0	0	300
George Pepper	4	3	2	1,225
E. T. Stotesbury	7	1	0	1,000
Frederick C. Stevens	9	5	3	1,610
Strauss & Hexter	2	0	0	350
B. F. Tracy	2	1	2	900
E. L. Watt	3	7	5	780
P. A. B. Widener, Jr.	1	0	0	80
G. D. Widener, Jr.	3	0	0	200
J. A. Widener	2	4	1	610
Dr. J. L. Wentz	3	1	1	1,110
Robert Whitworth	4	0	0	300
John G. Wilson	1	0	0	200

FAST STEAM YACHT BUILDING.

F. M. Smith of San Francisco, Cal., and a member of the New York Yacht Club, has ordered a steam yacht, to be launched by July 1, 1902, from the John N. Robbins Company, Erie Basin, Brooklyn. The principal dimensions of the new craft are: Length over all, 153 feet 7 inches; length on load water line, 122 feet 9 inches; beam, extreme, 17 feet 6 inches, and depthh of hold 9 feet 8 inches. The hull will be built of mild steel, having a tensile strength of 55,000 to 60,000 pounds per square inch for the plating and 60,000 to 68,000 pounds for the frames and deck beams. The plating will be in and out, as this style of construction gives the greatest strength with the least weight.

The deck is flush, and extends unbroken from stem to taffrail, with two mahogany deck houses, the forward one being a dining room, which will comfortably seat fourteen persons at the table, and the after one to be fitted as a music room and social hall. Both houses are to be of mahogany throughout, and each will be twenty-two feet in length. Below there will be a saloon twelve feet long extending the full width, while forward of this will be five staterooms. The decorations will be in light shades of enamel paint and gold.

The middle of the vessel will be taken up with the machinery, consisting of a balanced four-cylinder triple-expansion engine, designed to furnish speed under natural draught of 17.5 miles per hour, and 20 miles per hour under a moderate forced draught. The yacht will be lighted by electricity. The plans and specification for this yacht were prepared by Mr. Henry J. Gielow of this city, who also designed the Felicia, Marietta, Llewellyn, Albatross, and other fast yachts.

A Good Man's Deeds

are not always to be measured by the length of his funeral procession, and funerals might often be postponed indefinitely if hard colds and dangerous coughs were broken up by using **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.** Sore throats and bronchitis yield to it readily. Prepare NOW for an emergency. Buy a bottle to-day. All Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Railroad Fare Allowed
Out of town buyers. Freight paid within 500 miles on all purchases of $5 and over.

WHOLESALE. EXPORT. RETAIL.
LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.
Block: 8th Av., 35th to 36th St., Furniture Entrance. 260 to 268 West 36th St., N. Y.
NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.

Froelich Flawless Folding Beds
And all other kinds of Brass and Iron Beds.

We will to-morrow, Monday, November 25, 1901, place on exhibition in our Gold Salon

Two Life-Sized Gold Statues

which formed part of the official exhibit of New York State at the recent Pan-American Exposition.

These weigh 26,500 ounces, are of 14-kt. gold, and represent a North American Girl of the period and a South American Social Queen. The accompanying illustrations will give you some slight idea of their artistic merit and beauty.

Three Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Dollars

($318,000.00) is the actual value of these statues in United States currency, making it the most noteworthy exhibit of the sort ever shown. We invite our patrons and the public generally to visit our establishment during the next two weeks to view these superb specimens of the sculptor's art.

Exquisite souvenirs will be distributed to all visitors.

A fine assortment of Gold Furniture in the latest and loveliest designs will add greater interest to the exhibit.

Thanksgiving Day

is at hand. It's the day of days when your Dining Room should appear at its best. We are, as usual, making special efforts to assist you in furnishing it in the most desirable fashion, and at the minimum of expense. Special Sale of Seasonable Styles in fine Dining Room Furniture gives you the benefit of radical reductions, as our itemized lists indicate. Glance over the specials and you'll find just what you want, and at the right price.

Sideboards.

Stately models, massive and elegant, or the dainty Buffet, with its graceful lines and smaller proportion. Our assortment of these necessary articles is replete with elegant, exclusive designs in mahogany, weathered oak, Antwerp and golden oak. Very special prices for the coming week. Reductions give you

$15.00 Sideboards for.....10.00
$20.00 Sideboards for.....15.00
$22.00 Sideboards for.....18.00
$25.00 Sideboards for.....20.00

And so on throughout the entire stock, ranging in price from 10.00 to 300.00

China Closets.

An attractive array of novel styles, in mahogany, weathered oak and golden oak, either to match suits or separately. Many with mirror backs and plate glass shelves. Others with latticed doors, very odd and pretty. Charming conceits, graceful and strikingly effective.

$16.00 China Closets for.....13.75
$20.00 China Closets for.....16.00
$25.00 China Closets for.....20.00
$28.00 China Closets for.....25.00

Equally excellent values in more expensive grades. The largest assortment in the city, and at lowest prices.

Dining Tables.

Hundreds of handsome designs, in all woods; every grade, every size obtainable finds ample representation in our great stock; in view of Thanksgiving holidays radical reductions, resulting in the following excellent values. We give

$5.00 Tables for..... 3.50
$7.50 Tables for..... 5.00
$10.00 Tables for..... 8.00
$13.50 Tables for..... 10.00
$22.00 Tables for..... 15.00

And correspondingly low prices throughout the entire assortment. Solid mahogany, weathered and golden oak, in splendid variety of styles.

Dining Chairs.

The most complete assortment in the city, comprising the ordinary styles, and a great variety of high grade chairs upholstered in leather, tapestries, &c. In weathered oak, mahogany and golden oak; many attractive designs.

$1.50 Chairs for..... .89
$2.50 Chairs for..... 1.25
$4.00 Chairs for..... 2.25
$6.00 Chairs for..... 4.50

and correspondingly good values throughout the entire extensive assortment.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Complete assortments of newest Carpets and Rugs, in latest colors and effects. Very excellent values in every line. Special items of interest are:—

1,500

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg.; 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.; 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
45 Wall Street 208 Montague St.
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone 3098 Broad.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
N. Y. BRANCHES { 39 East 42d St. / 12 East 23d St.
Ladies' Departments at Branches.
Brooklyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court and Joralemon Sts.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought for investment or in margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1945 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRÉ TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

C. M. STRONG & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
52 Broadway, New York.
Members New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
Free upon application our "Special Market Letters" and our treatise "On Speculation in Wall Street."
Telephone 4327 Broad. Correspondence invited.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,895,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, Richard Mortimer, William L. Bull, Dudley Olcott, Albert C. Case, John E. Parsons, Haley Fiske, Henry C. Perkins, Robert Hoe, Norman B. Ream, Brayton Ives, J. Edward Simmons, Morris K. Jesup, Fred'k D. Tappen, Edward B. Judson, John T. Terry, Bradley Martin, Samuel Thomas, D. O. Mills, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magnac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.

ALL SUCH BONDS WILL CEASE TO DRAW INTEREST FROM AND AFTER SAID DATE.

Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE.
Baltimore, Md., November 25, 1901.

To the Stockholders of
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted November 14th, the privilege is given to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Company, Common and Preferred, and to the holders of Voting Trust Certificates therefor, to subscribe at par, between December 24 and 31, 1901, inclusive, on which latter date this privilege will cease, for Common Capital Stock to the amount of 20 per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered on the books of the Company, and the books of the Voting Trustees at 3 P. M. on December 10, 1901.

The terms of such subscription are as follows:

Subscriptions are to be made, allotted and paid for at par, $100 per share.

Subscriptions are to be made, and the first installment thereon of 15 per cent., or $15 per share, paid at the time of registering such subscriptions, between 10 o'clock A. M., December 24, and 3 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1901. **The right to subscribe closes at 3 P. M., December 31, 1901.**

Eighty-five per cent., or $85 per share, to be paid on or before January 27, 1902.

Warrants for the right to subscribe will be mailed to stockholders or holders of Voting Trust Certificates to the addresses at which they have directed their dividends to be paid; and, where such dividends are collected by bankers, brokers, or others on powers of attorney or otherwise, they will be sent to such bankers, brokers, or others receiving such dividends, unless other instructions are received from such stockholders prior to December 15, 1901. Warrants to subscribe not provided for as above can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, **not later than December 31, 1901.**

Warrants to subscribe may be transferred in whole or in part at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, where transfer books for that purpose will be kept; but warrants for whole shares will not be divisible into those for fractions of a share.

A holder of a warrant for a fraction of a share bearing the proper endorsement of the payment of the first installment of fifteen per cent. can either purchase from another stockholder or through a broker the necessary fractional warrants to make up a full share, and transfers of warrants for said fractions of a share will be made.

No subscription or assignment of the privilege to subscribe will be recognized unless made on the warrants furnished by the Company.

Upon the payment of the last installment of eighty-five per cent., or $85 per share, provided for as above, to be made on or before January 27, 1902, certificates of stock of the Company for its **Common Capital Stock**, to the amount of one share of such stock for each one hundred dollars ($100) of full-paid warrants surrendered at its office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, will be issued. No certificate of stock for a fraction of a share will be issued, but for such fractions of a share non-dividend-participating stock scrip to bearer will be issued for the amount paid therefor, convertible into stock when presented at the Company's office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, in amounts of one hundred dollars ($100) or multiples thereof.

Subscriptions may be made and the first installment of $15 per share paid at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England.

In case the second installment of eighty-five per cent., or $85 per share, be not paid on or before January 27, 1902, at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or its agency, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, the warrants are to be of no value and void, and the original payment of fifteen per cent., or $15 per share, paid thereon is to be forfeited.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
General Carriage Co., of New Jersey.

The undersigned have been requested by a large proportion of the Stockholders of said Company to present a plan of reorganization, a copy of which plan will be mailed to each Stockholder of record and which can now be had on demand either at the Bowling Green Trust Company or at the office of Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.

The Committee of Reorganization has now the sole option to acquire substantially all the assets of the old company. For this purpose and to acquire additional working capital, a new company will be organized, with a capital of $2,000,000, and with First Debenture Bonds of $500,000, $400,000 of which will be issued.

The Stockholders of the old Company will be allowed the privilege of subscribing for bonds of the new company at par to the extent of 1% of their holdings in the old company. They will receive in addition 5% of their present holdings in stock of the new company.

As reorganized the new company will have sufficient working capital and a much greater earning power than the old company.

Deposits of stock and payments for bonds should be made with the Bowling Green Trust Company on or before the **5th day of December, 1901;** after which time subscriptions will be received only on such terms as the Committee may determine.

EDWIN M. POST,
ROBERT E. JENNINGS,
LEROY W. BALDWIN,
HENRY ROWLEY,
Committee of Reorganization.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer, Jason E. Flower, Perry Belmont, Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell, John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney, Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers, Daniel O'Day, L. C. Dewar, Percival Kilnae, Geo. Warren Smith, Frank Curtiss, John S. Dickerson, Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin, Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31 & 33 NASSAU STREET.
Forms corporations; prepares all the papers and obtains from the State Authority to do business. Send for information.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Dividends.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company
Columbus, Ohio, November 21, 1901.
The Company has this day declared, from its surplus net earnings applicable for such purpose, a semi-annual dividend of One and one-half per cent. on its common stock, payable January 15th, 1902, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at the close of business December 27th, 1901.
The common stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company at three o'clock P. M. Friday, December 27th, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, January 20th, 1902. WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company
Columbus, Ohio, November 21, 1901.
A semi-annual dividend of Two per cent. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the preferred stock of the Company, payable January 15th, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27th, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, at three o'clock P. M. Friday, December 27th, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, January 20th, 1902.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1901.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 27, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, November 9th, 1901.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, November 9th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen on Friday, November 29th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 14.
The regular semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan'y 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 29, 1901. The transfer books will close at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co., at 3 o'clock P. M. Nov. 29, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan'y 2, 1902. T. M. IVES, Treasurer.
New York, Nov. 23, 1901.

Breece Mining Company,
749 Fifth Avenue, New York, Nov. 16th, 1901.
A dividend of 20 Cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable December 2nd, 1901, to stockholders of record November 20th, 1901. Transfer books close Wednesday, Nov. 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen Tuesday, December 3rd, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. G. RAYNOR, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank.
8 Union Square.
New York, Nov. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on December 2d next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 3d, 1901.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 27 WILLIAM STREET,
November 13th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1%, payable December 2d, to stockholders of record at close of business on November 20th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.
November 23d, 1901.
Coupon No. 22 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after December 2nd, on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street. C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RY. CO.,
Grand Central Station,
New York Nov. 11, 1901.
The coupons of this company maturing December 1, 1901, will be paid on and after Dec. 2 at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, December 2d, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, December 2nd, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Anthracite Coal Situation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The Ledger in its coal article to-morrow will say:

The anthracite coal trade continues as active as the car shortage will permit. There is good demand for all the coal that can be sent to market and for more if it could be got. The companies are mining all they can move, but the output is by no means up to the limit, and the quest for cars is very lively and the complaints by dealers and consumers are strong. The Northwest is in alarm, and the rush of coal up the lakes to take advantage of the brief period for shipments before ice stops navigation has made a decided advance in freights. There is similar strengthening in coastwise freights from tidewater, and an increased demand for vessels was reported during the past week both for New England and Southern ports. Prices everywhere are fully maintained.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES OF
The Asphalt Company of America:

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the Collateral Gold Certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of investigating the business of the Company and for protecting the interest of certificate holders.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates are invited to deposit their certificates with the COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 1426 Chestnut Street, in the City of Philadelphia, or with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901, after which date the Committee shall have the right to fix the terms upon which deposits will be received. Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Companies.

The agreement under which deposits are to be made provides that the Committee, if, as a result of its investigation, it shall find it expedient to formulate or adopt any plan, may do so, but depositors dissenting from such plan may withdraw their securities without expense to themselves on surrender of the deposit certificates.

Copies of the agreement may be had upon application to the Trust Companies.

Dated Philadelphia, November 14th, 1901.

HENRY W. BIDDLE,
RUDULPH ELLIS,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
HENRY TATNALL.

THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
705 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER & GREEN
120 Broadway, New York City.
Counsel.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Cynicism and doubt are fast giving way in Wall Street to confidence and assurance. The calamity howler is less in evidence; the believer in the substantial prosperity of the country and the probability of its continuance for a long time to come is asserting himself more and more. Statements that we are on the top wave of prosperity are giving place to confident declarations that the greatest good times for the country are yet to come. And, as a consequence, market values on the Stock Exchange are improving—reflecting, that is, the more hopeful sentiment growing out of the many evidences of the Nation's wonderful prosperity.

Nor is this in the least surprising. One need but read the trade reports, as published by the several commercial agencies, to understand this gratifying confidence. Commercial and industrial activity everywhere is so great that the remarkable fact is recorded that there is actually a car famine throughout the country, and that railroads cannot handle the vast amount of business offered them—and this in the face of the large increases in equipment made during the past year by the railroads.

Further, there is the financial strength of the country—a strength attested to in a striking way by the relative ease in money conditions in the New York market following gold exports in four weeks of approximately $18,000,000. Last week, indeed, though the local banks sent to Europe almost $8,000,000 in gold they nevertheless showed a gain in cash of over $1,000,000 at the close of the week, while fully as gratifying was a $13,500,000 decrease in loans and an increase in surplus reserves which brought the total reserve figures up to $14,486,920. And, incidentally, it may here be noted that developments are amply proving that bankers knew whereof they spoke when, through these columns, they predicted that there would be no money stringency, and that only ordinary, reasonable rates would prevail.

It is noteworthy that last week a number of new high records were made in the stock market for such conspicuous shares as New York Central, Norfolk and Western, Reading common and second preferred, and Southern Railway preferred, to say nothing of a number of other issues not ordinarily so active or so much in the public eye. These advances clearly are not suggestive of a bear market; neither do they indicate any lack of confidence on the part of the leading banking interests supporting the securities. The fact is, however, that in respect to all those properties—to the Vanderbilt group, to the soft coalers, and to the Southern Railway shares—important developments are pending. The next few weeks will not improbably disclose what these developments are.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The improvement on the Boerse continues, all departments showing gains for the past week. The fact is again evident that many short engagements existed, causing a strong movement to cover, as a result of which valuations rose. Last week's trading strengthens the impression that the market is gradually regaining confidence. In financial circles great importance was attached to the statement of President Koch of the Imperial Bank of Germany, to the effect that there was reason to believe the worst was now over. The recent financial crisis has been worse in Saxony, and there especially a feeling of greater confidence prevails.

Another factor favorable to the week's improvement was the reduction in the price of coke, amounting to 2 marks a ton for furnace and to 4½ marks a ton for foundry quality. This reduction in coke created a considerable demand for iron shares, which were the strongest feature of the week's trading. Iron shares rose more than 10 points during the week, and after a long period of neglect machinery securities also rose. Some of the electrical stocks were also stronger, while the reduction in coke had the effect of buoying the Boerse generally, although iron men are of the opinion that the coke reduction was inadequate to relieve the depression of the iron market.

It is significant that the Lorraine and Luxemburg furnaces answered the reduction in the price of coke with a further restriction of their output to 50 per cent. Up to the present this restriction had amounted to 35 per cent. Pig iron could not be quoted on the Duesseldorf Iron Exchange last week, owing to the lack of transactions. Nevertheless, the export movement of steel is growing livelier, and the demand for old iron is growing better. This latter improved demand is regarded as signifying the approach of a general improvement in iron and steel transactions.

Bank stocks were the second strongest feature during the week, and were animated on the prospects of improving business on the Boerse. This caused much short covering, especially in the stock of the Dresdener Bank. Following a report from Lloyds, the securities of the ocean steamship companies showed a certain improvement. Another feature of the week was the resumption of purchases in the iron and coal shares for foreign account, and the prospects of American coal being imported into Germany were discussed from various points of view.

A wholesale coal dealer, Herr Gustav Schulze, who has just returned from the United States, where he ordered 140,000 tons of anthracite coal, says, in an interview, that no danger threatens Germany from American coal. The importation of soft coal is unremunerative, even with existing low rates, says Herr Schulze, but the importation of anthracite coal will remain a permanent and paying business, the effect of which will simply be to displace British coal.

The Frankfurter Zeitung does not agree with Herr Schulze, and says that Germany must sooner or later expect strong competition from American coal, as well as from American iron products. This newspaper quotes Superintendent Wencke of the Krupp Works, who draws attention to the great increase in the United States of coal transportation facilities for export. The Frankfurter Zeitung advises the coal and iron men of Germany to get together in time to meet this expected American competition.

The general introduction of the Government's report, explaining the new tariff bill, has appeared. It has been assailed by the Liberal press with arguments pronouncing it weak and contradictory. The Berliner Tageblatt says this introduction shows the lack of business reasons for the increases in duties introduced by the bill, and that the Government has been merely moved in this action by its desire to please the Agrarians.

Money was easy, with call loans at 2 per cent.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 24.—After its previous improvement, the market during the last week continued to be increasingly strong. The demand for cloth continued and the turnover attained satisfactory dimensions, although buyers, as a rule, were only willing to proceed at recent rates. Sellers, however, have been latterly able to obtain prices which were unavailable at the beginning of the week. The demands for the China trade ran principally to various classes of shirtings, and the immediate demand is now largely satisfied. The time required for delivery is becoming an obstacle to free selling.

There has been more inquiry from Calcutta, and several lines of goods were negotiated. These were chiefly the better qualities of shirtings and lighter fabrics. The general outlook for crops in India is better. There was a moderate and miscellaneous inquiry from nearby markets. The South American demand was quiet. The Levant was inactive.

Yarns were rather more in demand, but the export inquiry was not active, and merchants appear to have a few orders. Considerable business transpired in the home trade, in qualities to cover contracts for cloth, thereby strengthening spinners.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Business on the Stock Exchange has been so nearly dead during the last week that the doings are hardly worth recording. Money has been alternately scarce and plentiful, owing to fitful Government disbursements and to large payments on account of various Colonial loans. The Bank of England has managed to impound most of the available gold. The open market rate of discount closed firmer, but still below the Bank rate.

American securities alone displayed even a suggestion of activity on the Exchange. A general feeling of apprehension for the future prevented real business, and quotations were largely nominal. Home rails declined a shade in spite of the improved traffic reports. Mines were stagnant.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 12,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,748,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 10,838,000 pesetas.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A circular has been issued to the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company describing the terms of subscription to the new issue of stock. Each stockholder will have the privilege of subscribing to the amount of 20 per cent. of his present holdings of the common stock of the company as recorded on the books at 3 P. M. on Dec. 10. Subscriptions are to be made at par, $100 per share. The first installment of 15 per cent. must be paid at the time of subscription and the remaining 85 per cent. on or before Jan. 27. The right to subscribe closes at 3 P. M. Dec. 31. The company's office is at 2 Wall Street.

UNITED STATES TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 23d day of November, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$315,232,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$315,232,089
Silver dollars	453,004,000	Silver certificates outstanding	453,004,000
Silver dollars of 1890	77,110		
Silver bullion of 1890	40,330,890	Treasury notes outstanding	40,408,000
Total	$808,644,089	Total	$808,644,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,391,541.97	
Gold certificates	32,416,730.00	
Standard silver dollars	2,702,684.00	
Silver certificates	6,421,215.00	
Silver bullion	477,307.77	
United States notes	7,037,435.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	65,190.00	
National banknotes	6,621,163.09	
Subsidiary silver coin	7,018,986.26	
Fractional currency	197.05	
Minor coin	372,827.50	
		$137,715,278.54
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$105,872,846.81	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,385,201.02	
Total	$112,257,547.33	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,221,241.33	
		113,478,788.66
Total		$251,194,067.20
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,894,846.13	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,861,534.76	
Disbursing officers' balances	57,859,176.81	
Post Office Department account	4,820,384.28	
Miscellaneous items	3,424,752.43	
		86,860,694.41
Available cash balance		$164,333,372.79

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$689,788.28	$15,565,372.94	$100,867,691.65
Internal revenue	689,338.77	17,759,917.71	114,079,596.40
Miscellaneous	61,578.43	2,166,036.18	12,524,880.15
Total receipts	$1,441,305.46	$35,491,326.83	$227,472,168.20
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	255,000.00	6,305,000.00	45,381,033.92
War	200,000.00	8,090,000.00	49,452,172.52
Navy	265,000.00	4,670,000.00	27,475,623.56
Indians	35,000.00	605,000.00	4,310,417.26
Pensions	450,000.00	10,605,000.00	56,186,142.38
Interest	100,000.00	2,160,000.00	14,238,381.98
Total expenditures	$1,305,000.00	$32,435,000.00	$197,054,771.62
Excess of receipts over expenditures	136,305.46	3,056,326.83	30,417,396.58
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,119,978.91	14,688,328.44	96,126,549.60
Internal revenue	1,424,788.19	19,696,736.30	123,930,743.99
Receipts from all sources last year	2,093,313.86	35,993,326.04	232,567,635.79
Expenditures last year	1,980,000.00	32,180,000.00	225,780,872.96

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	U. S. Notes (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes (Since 1890.)	Total.
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	5,050.00	3,128,760.00	9,752,185.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	27,340.00	1,459,001.50	5,778,716.50
Notes received for current redemption	547,525.00	8,598,019.00	66,896,186.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.			
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$48,787,398.00	$4,318,646.00	$53,106,044.00
This fiscal year	7,330,028.00	511,321.00	7,841,349.00
This month	1,557,615.00	139,488.00	1,697,103.00
This day	61,500.00	21,400.00	82,900.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	48,787,398.00	4,318,646.00	53,106,044.00
This fiscal year	7,330,028.00	511,321.00	7,841,349.00
This month	1,557,615.00	139,488.00	1,697,103.00
This day	61,500.00	21,400.00	82,900.00

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

. . SPEND . .
THANKSGIVING DAY
. . . AT . . .
OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., or WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine modern steamships of the Old Dominion Line sail daily except Sunday, at 3 P. M., from Pier 26, North River, where tickets and staterooms can be obtained. Round trip tickets $13 and upward. With hotel accommodations included, $16 and upward.
Telephone, 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Mediterranean Express Service.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
†Trave .....Nov. 30 †Hohenzollern...Dec. 28
*Aller....Dec. 7, 2 PM *F. Bismarck.....Jan. 4
*Columbia.....Dec. 10 †Kaiserin Jan. 11, 11 AM.
†Lahn.....Dec. 14 †Trave..Jan. 18, 11 AM
Sailings at 10 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.; North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser, Jan. 21, 10 AM
Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Feb. 4, noon
Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon | Kaiser, Feb. 18, 10 AM
Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN
K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM | Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
Bremen ....Dec. 5, noon | K. Luise...Jan. 2, 10 AM
Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Deutschland, December 12, 7 A. M.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM, Penn'a, Dec. 14, 7 AM
*Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM | Pretoria, Dec. 21, 1 PM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Haverford, Nov. 27, noon | St. Louis, Dec. 18, 10 AM
Philadelphia.....Dec. 4, 10 AM | Philadelphia..Dec. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul, Dec. 11, 10 AM | St. Paul...Jan. 1, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Haverford, Nov. 27, noon | Friesland..Dec. 11, noon
*Zeeland....Dec. 4, noon | Southwark, Dec. 18, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MENOMINEE..... Nov. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS..... Dec. 7, 1:30 P. M.
MANITOU..... Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
MESABA..... Dec. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..... Dec. 28, 8 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHEN GOING TO THE MEDITERRANEAN DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
ALGIERS,
One of its most beautiful Winter Resorts. Steamers of the MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE call and allow stop-over privileges.
FOLLOWING HOTELS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED:
Hotel Continental, Hotel Kirsch, Hotel St. George, Hotel Splendid, Hotel Regence.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 B'way, N. Y.

**

NEGRO DANCE HALL TURNED INTO A CHURCH.

Father Brophy Dedicates Remodeled Structure at Coney Island—Hugh McLaughlin Gives $500.

Services of a dedicatory nature were held yesterday in a Roman Catholic Church, at Coney Island, which was transformed from a negro dancehall into a house of worship. The transformation was accomplished by the Rev. Joseph J. Brophy, who also had the building moved three-quarters of a mile.

Father Brophy was assigned to the parish at Coney Island some time ago by Bishop McDonnell, and he saw an opportunity of changing the place of amusement into a church, and went to work to accomplish his purpose. He found favorably disposed contractors who not only moved the structure to where he wanted it, but also had it entirely remodeled.

For the amusement hall purposes it had been strung with electric wires, and these Mr. Brophy has used to advantage to display a huge cross at the top, which can be seen at night from a great distance.

At the two services yesterday sermons were preached both in English and Italian. They were well attended. The collection was large, Hugh McLaughlin donating $500.

THIEF IN EVENING DRESS.

Stole Jewelry Valued at $2,500 from John Ladjing's House.

John Ladjing and his son-in-law, John Byer of 45 West Thirty-eighth Street, called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday and reported that the house had been robbed.

Mr. Ladjing said that while his family was at the theatre Saturday night a man described by the butler as wearing evening dress rang the bell and asked for a doctor. The butler replied that there was no doctor in the house.

The stranger went away, but returned a few minutes later and said he had an appointment with Mr. Byer. Then the butler showed the man to Mr. Byer's apartments on the second floor, telling him that the latter would return in a short while, as it was then past midnight.

When the family returned home they found that all the rooms on the second floor had been ransacked and jewelry valued at $2,500 stolen, while the man in evening clothes was nowhere in sight.

TROLLEY CAR RUNS ON SIDEWALK.

Twenty Passengers Shaken Up and One Man Badly Injured.

Trolley car No. 2565 of the Fifteenth Street line, Brooklyn, on its way to Hamilton Ferry, at midnight last night, while descending the steep grade between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, ran into an open switch and upon the sidewalk. There were twenty passengers in the car, who were badly frightened and shaken up.

James Johnsen, a young man residing at 9 Fourth Place, stood upon the rear platform and was thrown through the door into the car and against a seat. He received internal injuries. At the Seney Hospital, where he was taken, his condition upon arrival was regarded as very serious.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:59	Sun sets	4:36	Moon sets 6:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	0:27	Gov. Isl'd	6:54	H. Gate 8:50
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:04	Gov. Isl'd	7:18	H. Gate 9:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (MONDAY,) NOV. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY. NOV. 26.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Bermillo, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio Hall, Portland		5:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Zena, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.		
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow		
Californian, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caribee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Haverford, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maranhense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 28.		
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closs are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver." Mails for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 310 and up to Nov. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. 30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mail for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 30 and up to Dec. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 8. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (MONDAY,) NOV. 25.

Antilla, Nassau, Nov. 20.
Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 14.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, Nov. 12.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
Colorado, Brunswick, Nov. 21.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Nov. 19.
Hardanger, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Nov. 17.
Menominee, London, Nov. 16.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Nov. 15.
Polarstiernen, Manchester, Nov. 8.
Zeeland, Southampton, Nov. 17.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Alliance, Colon, Nov. 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 23.
El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Genovies, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 25.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Nov. 19.
Verdande Hamburg, Nov. 8.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Bremen, Bremen, Nov. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 20.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 26.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Prinz Wilhelm II., Port au Prince, Nov. 21.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 13.
El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 23.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Nov. 27.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool and Queenstown, Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40, P. M., 23d, and anchored at 10:45 P. M.

SS Donald, (Nor.,) Warucke, Kingston, &c., Nov. 13, with mdse. to I. B. Mercadante; vessel to John A. Donald. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 23d.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull, Nov. 10, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, Nov. 14, and Boulogne, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Beira, (Br.,) Purcell, Baltimore, Nov. 22, with mdse. in transit to Norton & Son. Will finish loading for Aden and Calcutta.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Verlynde, Havre, Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Anchored in Sandy Hook Bay at 5:10 P. M., remaining until 7:40 P. M., when she proceeded to Quarantine and anchored.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS San Marcos, Young, Galveston, Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jamestown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville, Nov. 21, and Charleston, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Pearce, Marseilles, Oct. 26, Leghorn, 30th, and Naples, Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Anchored in Quarantine at 4:57 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north-northeast, fresh breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS City of Antonio, for Manzanillo and Jucaro.
SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) for Christiania, Copenhagen, &c.
SS Nueces, for Galveston via Key West.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from New York for Hull, passed Deal today.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday and passed Deal to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar today.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:50 P. M. to-day. (Detained by fog.)

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Horemann, from New York for Plymouth, Cherburg, and Bremen, passed Scilly at 4:30 A. M., 25th.

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901.

FRANK McKEE,
THOMAS B. CLARKE,
Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MUNSON, ERASTUS H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ERASTUS H. MUNSON, Phebe Simonson, Rebecca Saunders, Edgar K. Brown, and James N. Emlich, as executors of the last will and testament of Cornelia A. Munson, deceased; Edgar K. Brown and James N. Emlich, as executors of the last will and testament of Harry R. Munson, deceased; Martin L. Munson, Ann Eliza Munsell, Charles Martin, Nellie Smith, Henry Bruning, Jennie E. Kopp, George Tompkins, Roswell Tompkins, Frank W. Tompkins, William Tompkins, Clara Tompkins, Roswell Smith, Jerry Smith, Anna Adams, and Max Reinack, and to all persons interested in the estate of ERASTUS H. MUNSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of James N. Emlich, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. [Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EDGAR K. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

n11-law6wM

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1awfmM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1awfmM

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,332.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. WARD and ROBERT M. GREENE, individually and as members of the firm of GREENE & WARD, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy,

To the creditors of James H. Ward and Robert M. Greene, individually and as members of the firm of Greene & Ward, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said James H. Ward and Robert M. Greene, and Greene & Ward, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 23, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY ROSENBERG, individually and as partner of the firm of F. S. & H. ROSENBERG, Bankrupts.—No. 4,312.

To the creditors of Henry Rosenberg, individually and as partner of the firm of F. S. & H. Rosenberg of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Henry Rosenberg, individually and as partner of the firm of F. S. & H. Rosenberg, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 16th, 1901.

NO. 4,328.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Zadok Strauss, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Zadok Strauss of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Zadok Strauss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MAUGHANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Nov. 23, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of

B. M. EWING & CO., Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy,

WILL SELL FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1901, 10:30 A. M., AT 74 LEONARD ST.,

All the Assets of Above Bankrupts, consisting of Counters, Desks, Cabinets, Typewriter, Electric Fans, Wardrobe Chairs, very fine Partitions, Safe, Scales, Trunks, &c. By order of ED. G. BENEDICT, Receiver, BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Receiver.

Referees' Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—JOHN MASON KNOX, as Trustee for Julia Anna de Peyster, plaintiff, against GEORGE STOLZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above-entitled action on the 18th day of November, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the lands by the said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Brook Avenue as said avenue is laid down on the maps of the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York, distant seventy-three (73) feet four (4) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Brook Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and running thence southerly along the easterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-four (24) feet four (4) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred (100) feet, part of the distance through a party wall, to the lands of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company; thence northerly along said lands of said railroad company and parallel with Brook Avenue twenty-four (24) feet four (4) inches, and thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred (100) feet, part of the distance through a party wall, to the easterly side of Brook Avenue at the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1901.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
JOHN MASON KNOX, Atty. Pltff.
Diagram of the lands to be sold:

No. 1,372 Brook Av.

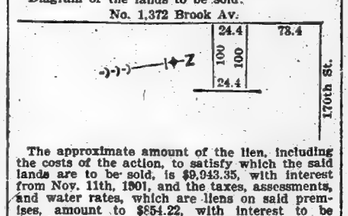

The approximate amount of the lien, including the costs of the action, to satisfy which the said lands are to be sold, is $9,943.35, with interest from Nov. 11th, 1901, and the taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens on said premises, amount to $854.22, with interest to be added. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

n18-2aw8wM&F&d9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JEANETTE F. BONNER, plaintiff, against ROBERT EDWIN BONNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 25th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly line of William Street intersects the northerly line of Spruce Street; running thence northeasterly, along the easterly line of William Street, twenty-three (23) feet eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches, to land now or late of —— Cohen; thence southeastwardly, along the land now or late of the said —— Cohen, ninety-seven (97) feet four (4) inches; thence southwestwardly, in a line parallel or nearly so to William Street, forty-five (45) feet seven (7) inches to a point on the northerly line or side of Spruce Street, distant ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches from the point of beginning; and thence northwestwardly along Spruce Street ninety-three (93) feet nine and three-quarter (9¾) inches to the point or place of beginning, according to a map of said premises filed in the Register's office, February 26, 1866, and numbered 670.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1901. HOWARD MANSFIELD, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 182 William Street.

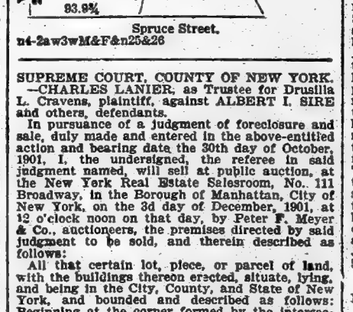

n4-2aw3wM&F&n25&26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES LANIER, as Trustee for Drusilla L. Cravens, plaintiff, against ALBERT I. SIRE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of West Tenth Street with the easterly side of West Fourth Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of West Tenth Street eighty feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with West Fourth Street twenty feet one and one-half inches; thence westerly and again parallel with West Tenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty feet and eight inches to the easterly side of West Fourth Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of West Fourth Street twenty feet one and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 233 West Fourth Street and 183 West 10th Street:

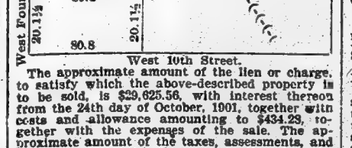

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $29,625.56, with interest thereon from the 24th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $434.29, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175, and interest.

Dated New York, the 7th day of November, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

n11-2aw3wM&W&d3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against JOSEPH McFARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue distant twenty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street with the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with the said northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence northerly, parallel with the said westerly side of Manhattan Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly, again parallel with the said northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, to the said westerly side of Manhattan Avenue, and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.

102d Street.

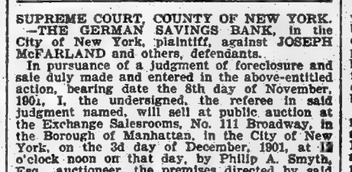

101st Street.

Street Number 23 Manhattan Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $24,106.87, with interest thereon from October 26, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $451.89, with interest from November 8, 1901, besides the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,076.00, and interest.

Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

n11-2aw3wM&W&d3

Public Notices.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of W. H. Reeves & Co. to present their claims either to P. E. Dudley, 52 Broadway, or H. Buchanan, 35 Broad St., N. Y. City, Trustees.

P. E. DUDLEY,
H. BUCHANAN,
Trustees.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCES J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said Ward and City, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide, running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet; and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901. LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

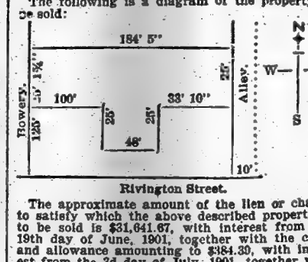

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $31,641.67, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.30, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,516.43, and interest, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3, 1900, with interest and penalties.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, December 16th, 1901, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n1-2aw7wF&M&d16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. ANDERSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon de Wallearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninth Street distant two hundred and eighty feet and seven inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Fifth Avenue and the southerly line of Ninth Street; thence running westerly along the said southerly line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet and eleven inches (93 ft. 11 in.) thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet and eleven inches (93 ft. 11 in.) to the point of beginning. The walls on each side being party walls and these being the same premises conveyed to the said Theresa A. Anderson, one of the parties of the first part, by Daniel D. Chamberlain by deed bearing date the 16th day of June, 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 23rd day of June, 1868, in Liber 1,044 of Conveyances, Page 502.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1901.

LORING T. HILDRETH, Referee.

HENRY DE PEYSTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 18 West 9th Street:

Ninth Street.

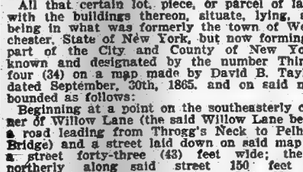

8th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,579 28-100, with interest thereon from the 9th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $574 50-100, with interest from October 28, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $701 60-100 and interest.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1901.

LORING T. HILDRETH, Referee.

n11-2aw3wM&W&d2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against FREDERICK LOHBAUER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in what was formerly the town of Westchester, State of New York, but now forming a part of the City and County of New York, known and designated by the number Thirty-four (34) on a map made by David B. Taylor, dated September, 20th, 1865, and on said map bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southeasterly corner of Willow Lane (the said Willow Lane being a road leading from Throg's Neck to Pelham Bridge) and a street laid down on said map as a street forty-three (43) feet wide; thence northerly along said street 150 feet to lot known on said map as Lot Number 35; thence westerly along said Lot Number 35 on said map 25 feet to Lot Number 33; thence southerly along the boundary line of said Lot Number 33 and parallel with said street 150 feet to Willow Lane aforesaid; thence easterly by and along said Willow Lane 25 feet to the place of beginning, containing all the land within said boundaries, be the said contents and distances more or less and being the same premises conveyed to the said Frederick Lohbauer by deed dated November 24th, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester in Liber 1,253 of Deeds, on Page 190, on the 8th day of December, 1

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUENA VISTA

675-376 Central Park West
Near 98th Street.

Eight all light, extra large rooms and two baths, also butler's pantry, overlooking the most picturesque portion of Central Park, most desirable location; modernly equipped passenger elevator with all night service, lighted by electricity, heated night and day, direct telephone connection in each apartment, modernly equipped drying room.

RENTS FROM $1,100 TO $1,400.
INQUIRE OF
S. HIRSH,
TEL., CALL—1,824 HARLEM.
1,308 5TH AV., N. Y. CITY,
or SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

A NEW FAMILY AND BACHELOR APARTMENT HOUSE. SUITES OF 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS AND BATH.

The BINGHAM,

S. E. Cor. Broadway and 94th St.

COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, latest improvements, all up-to-date conveniences.
Rent $400 to $1200.
Pleasantest Dining Room in New York. Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine.
THE BEST { FOOD, SERVICE, APPOINTMENTS.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00, 6 TO 8 P. M.
A LA CARTE—ALL DAY.
AN INSPECTION MEANS A TENANT.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM,
BUILDERS AND OWNERS.
R. C. LOVERIDGE, Manager.
Telephone, 3426—Riverside.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE AND LORRAINE,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 99th St., FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Just completed elevator; apartments of 6 and 7 large light rooms, fitted with shower bath, electric lights, and telephone. Madison Av. cars pass the door and within easy reach of elevated station.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
Open evenings and Sunday.
C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79th.

THE VAHANA

305 W. 97TH ST.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON AND PALISADES.
Magnificent 7-Story Apartment House,
6 and 7 Rooms and Baths.
Large, sun-lit rooms, all night elevator service, electric lights, private store rooms. Liveried attendants and first-class in each and every detail.
RENTS $600 TO $840.
A. N. BROWN, OWNER AND BUILDER.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN, Agent,
2640 Broadway, 100th and 101st Sts

A NEW DEPARTURE.
A Private House Apartment House
1,078 MADISON AVENUE,
Between 81st and 82d Sts.
One Apartment on a Floor.
25.6x80x95.
Security, Comfort and Privacy for Small Select Families.
Fully Up-to-Date in Every Respect. Cannot Be Excelled on the Avenue.
Choicest location in city for next quarter or half century.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,500.
TELEPHONE 1210—79TH ST.

LATHAM-RODNA,

MORNINGSIDE AV., BETWEEN 122D-123D STS.
COVERING ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
The most satisfactory Apartment House on the west side.
Just completed, Apartments consisting of
4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms.
No rear apartments, all outside.
Elegant marble baths. Filtered water.
Telephone Service.
These apartments are complete in every particular, and of their own location commend themselves to the consideration and immediate inspection of people who appreciate the surroundings of a refined and cultivated character.
FROM $40 TO $80 MONTH.
Builder and Owner on Premises.

NEW AND SUPERB
Apartments
for discriminating tenants,
Cor. Madison Av., 90th St.
9 large rooms, 2 bathrooms; only two apartments to a floor; steel safes, telephone, sanitary garbage closets in each apartment.
Two elevators will run night and day.
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
Tel., 641—79th.

128 East 34th St.

EIGHT ROOMS
and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator; electric light; hall service and every modern convenience.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE DE LEON,

48, 50, 52 WEST 112TH ST.
100 ft. East of Lenox Av.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $600.
A FEW CHOICE APTS. LEFT.
This magnificent 7-story, high-class elevator apartment house, one block from Central Park, 5 and 6 rooms. Every modern improvement. For further particulars apply to L. A. Liebershkind, Owner and Builder, on premises. Tel. 2702B Harlem.

"THE BENNINGTON"

142 to 146 East 27th St., near Lexington Av.
now completed and ready for occupancy; modern high-class apartment dwelling house; apartments of any size from 4 rooms and bath to 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths; rents $550 TO $1125 PER MONTH.
Gas and electric light, telephone, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, sanitary plumbing, and all night elevator service; can be seen Sunday; pamphlets upon application to the SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

THE GOSFORD,

236 and 238 W. 55th St., Near B'way.
Apartments of six rooms and bath; all improvements; central location; elevator service day and night.

A CHOICE APARTMENT TO SUB-LET.
7 rooms and bath; fronting Morningside Park; electric lights, elevator, hall service, &c., $000; will accept offer.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
1,855 7th Ave., 440 Columbus Ave.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.

Seven rooms and bath, at 58 to 66 East 96th St., $36 to $48, wide street and entrance to Park. SCHNUGG, 79 East 96th St.

48th St.—To rent, unfurnished, an exceptionally good apartment; seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; newly decorated; owner taking house; can be seen 10-12, 2-4. Apply to superintendent, 155 West 48th St.

A.—129-131 West 137th St., near 7th Av., apartments, six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply; rents, $22 and $23.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Bachelor Apartments.—Modernization just completed; telephones; open plumbing; breakfasts; valet, &c.; 11 W. 28th St.; rent $40 to $75. 2 and 3 rooms. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 W. 29th St.

$32—85 WEST 103D ST.—$32.
6 extra choice rooms and bath; steam, hot water.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

$45—301 WEST 150TH ST.—$45.
8 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

A.—3 Peck Slip, first floor, six large light rooms, single house, rent, $25.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Rents, $55 and $60, (net;) eight elegant large rooms, tiled baths, newly refinished. 245 West 135th St.

Attractive flats, 126 East 12th; five rooms, bath; elevator, steam heat, $35.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

65 & 72 East 103d St., Near Madison Av.—4 large rooms, bath, $15-$16.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

58, 60, 62 East 101st St., Near Madison Av.—4 large rooms, all improvements, $15 to $16.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Atlantic City.—Apartments for rent; fully furnished, 7 rooms and bath. The Arnold Building. Owner, William Steiger.

Brooklyn.

777 McDonough St., Brooklyn.—Newly furnished, complete for housekeeping, elegant 4 rooms and bath; all improvements; near elevated station and trolley line; look it over. Apply to Mrs. Fleming, janitress.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$28—53 EAST 117TH ST.—$28.
7 rooms; single flat; steam heat, hot water.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

$24—189 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—$24.
6 large rooms; steam heat; hot water supply.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

$19—229 WEST 142D ST.—$19.
6 rooms; bath; hot water supply.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

$18—458-460 WEST 131ST ST.—$22.
6 rooms; bath; hot water supply.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

$28—2,434 7TH AV.—$28.
142d St.; 6 rooms; single; steam heat.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

4 Rooms and Bath.—Park av. cor. 97th St., from $14 up; 4 and 5 rooms, 2,918 8th Av., near 155th St., $12 to $16.

104th St., 27 East.—6 elegant rooms; bath; all light; hot water; near Central Park; $22-$24.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MODERN DWELLINGS.

3 and 4 Stories, 138th & 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
containing 10 to 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; unique gas fixtures; open plumbing; equipped with every convenience. Call and examine.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Tel. 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

9th Av., near 55th St.

8-Room House, $45 Per Month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

LARGE LOFT, WITH POWER AND ELEVATOR SERVICE, 7-11 LAIGHT STREET; STORE AND BASEMENT, 268 AND 270 CANAL ST. APPLY TO W. H. BROWNING, COOPER SQUARE.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.

New building, Madison Av., cor. 86th St. Large rooms; splendid light; high ceilings; prominent location; moderate rents; suitable for lawyer, architect, dentist, business college, dressmaking. DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

42 AND 44 BOND STREET:
Attractive 7-story building;
Steam Power and Electricity.
To Lease at Low rent
for Term of years. Apply to your own Broker, or Morris B. Baer, Owner, 15 Cortlandt Street.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

LOFTS 25x100 EACH; LOW RENT.
236 WEST 30TH ST.
AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH ST.

A LARGE, STRONG BUILDING TO LEASE; fronting on two streets; elevator; possession Jan. 1. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SPECIALISTS IN RENTING.
Unexcelled list of business property. All streets.
LOVEJOY & NOYES, 62 CEDAR ST.

Spruce St., 16, Near City Hall.—To lease, store, 25x100; basement and sub-basement, first and third lofts. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Attractive studios and rooms, 105 East 17th St.; gas, heat, attendance; reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Office to Let—Suitable for doctor, dentist, lawyers, or club; all conveniences. 108 East 10th.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Best stock investment ever presented to the public; money from the start; no risk; greatest mercantile manufacturing business ever discovered; the whole world for a market; no competition; used by all persons who eat, walk, or talk; over 50 per cent. in dividends realized on your investment; every investor comes in on the ground floor who now subscribes; no money to be paid in until the full amount is subscribed. For particulars address The C. B. L. N. C. Company, 1,093 North Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE.

Retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; largest business in 42 principal cities. Tolman, Room 1,417, 320 Broadway; Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, or Room 519, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A large firm wants the agencies in Shanghai or throughout China either on commission or to handle goods C. O. D., and also good assurance companies.
JOSEPH DEDERICHS,
35-86 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.
References, the Shanghai Hongkong Bank.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

If you have the idea, I will put it in shape for you. E. F. Vacheron, former Member of Legislature, attorney and counselor at law, 181 Broadway, New York. Bills, and amendments to present laws, drafted and prepared for introduction in the State Legislature.

College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with $5,000 to $10,000 to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure a live profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, P Box 112 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

Capital.—Any fair man of business who will back me with $10,000 I will give him one-half interest in patents and guarantee him a net profit of $50,000 within three years. E. B. Simms, 120 Front St., N. Y.

$7,500 will buy my 5,000 shares in a gold mining company that pays a dividend of $100 per month; same rate has been paid for seven years. Particulars from Mr. Lewis, Box 267, Newark, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED—OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; SERVICES AND LITTLE CAPITAL REQUIRED; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. P., BOX 142 TIMES.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!
Price low, quality high, delivery prompt; just try. Geo. R. Thomson, 55 Warren St.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, (new,) 16th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., until twelve M. Tuesday, December 10, 1901, and then opened, for the sale of old material now in the U. S. Mint, (old,) Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., as follows: Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Draw-benches, Scales, (wagon,) Rolling Mills, Grinding Machine, Drill Press, Lead, Copper, Iron, Furniture, etc., in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had on application to HENRY K. BEYER, Superintendent.

Army Building, Whitehall St., New York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 noon, Nov. 29, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing 2,240,000 pounds oats and 1,562,500 pounds hay monthly from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1902, delivered either alongside ship in New York Harbor, or at various ports in Cuba and Porto Rico. Information can be obtained from undersigned. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Forage, to be opened Nov. 29, 1901," and addressed to Major F. Von Schrader, Qr. Mr.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$130.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS.

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

BRIGGS PIANOS
KROEGER PIANOS

For Sale and to Rent.
Cash or Installments; Easy Terms.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway (18th St.)

JUST-A-REMINDER
that we have some exceptionally fine bargains in upright pianos, also a few squares, for which no reasonable offer will be refused. Why not write us for prices and terms and find out what we can do for you? Catalogue free on application.

NEEDHAM
Fifth Avenue & 15th Street.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich in tone and appearance. Complete line of Mathushek and Opera Pianos; also bargains in STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and other makes. Send for complete list. Rents, $3 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS

JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35-years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED, CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains—Chickering upright piano, $100.00, $5.00 down, $5.00 monthly. New uprights, $150.00, Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch 98 Fifth Ave., cor. 15th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; rents low, allowed on purchase; Steinway bargains. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.; open evenings.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS—High grade; factory prices; price marked on every piano; cash or installments. 19 E. 14th St., city. Factory, 43d St. and 1st Av.

SACRIFICE!—Beautiful upright pianos! $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 23rd St.

Magnificent mahogany upright, standard make, almost new; makers' guarantee; must sell; sacrifice, $125. 213 East 69th St.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Upright pianos rented from $3 per month up; rents allowed on purchase. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANO with electric attachment, mandolin and zither, $175; cost $450. 148 E. 58th.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bird season is in full force; canaries, goldfinches, linnets, all varieties; reasonable; also good selection of young and talking parrots. Wm. Horstmann, 2,255 3d Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Waltham watches, diamonds, jewelry $1 weekly; articles delivered on first payment. Exchange Watch Co., 237 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

R. E. Sherwood sells books at 144 Fulton St. at 12 M.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St., noon and evening.

E. Simmons sells books for R. E. Sherwood at 49 New St. at 12 M.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 807—Melrose.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR
1.00 WEEKLY
For any make
PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER,
148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)
TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

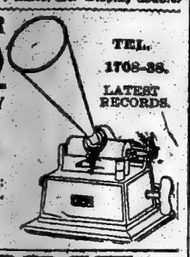

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES. DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY, bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry for the Holidays.
New York Store: 421 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,280 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

FACTORY TO POCKET
P. S.—Bartlett-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

REGENT TALKING MACHINE.—Latest, marvelous tone; plays either 7 or 10 inch Disk Records; loud, distinct, and indestructible; latest instrumental and vocal music; recitations; machine and records easy to carry. Complete, $20.00. Records additional. Cash and installments. ENTERPRISE COMPANY, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St. Catalogues for the asking.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

Souvenir Photo Mounts, .03; Calendar Mounts, .05; Albums, .08 up. Cut Prices in all Cameras; 25% or better in Kodaks.
KELLY PHOTO STOCK HOUSE,
Anti-Trust, 115-117 Nassau St.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY.
Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

Typewriters on Installments.—20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS.
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

25c. WEEKLY or cash; phonographs, graphophones, Columbia records, 19c. JACKSON'S, 1960 3d ave., near 106th.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $3 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 29-33 Centre St.

Good, profitable confectionery and ice cream business; no agents. Apply 578 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Trade your music box for a phonograph or vice versa, at 148 East 58th St.

Furniture and Carpets.

Must sacrifice at any price contents of a private house; magnificent upright cabinet grand piano, parlor suits, dining room furniture, couches, rugs, oil paintings, standing parlor and music cabinet combined, brass and enamel beds, lace curtains; everything for housekeeping; no reasonable offer refused. 163 East 81st St.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AVE. AND 16TH ST., N. Y.

WE WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT FOR $1.00 PER WEEK. JAMES R. KEANE & CO., 1,351 3D AV.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.
The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.
Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

14th St., 231 East.—Well furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; cold and hot water; closets; nice, good boarding house.

21st St., 145 East, (Gramercy Park.)—Well-furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

29th St., 132 East.—Neatly furnished square, well-heated, sunny room, two, $9.75; superior table board, $3.50.

29TH ST., 36 EAST.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM; TABLE BOARD.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, second floor; first-class table; parlor floor; refined surroundings; references.

32d St., 30 West.—Desirable double and single rooms; thoroughly renovated, refurnished; steam heated; very reasonable; transients accommodated; new management.

32d St., 234 East.—A very nice room; suitable for two; with board.

34th St., 144 East.—Beautiful, large, double rooms, for families or gentlemen; excellent board; moderate.

34th St., 236 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; ladies, $4; gentlemen, $4.50 and up.

46th St., 136 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Sunny, front, small room, with board; reference.

75th St., 20 West.—Large room with table board; references required.

76TH ST., 143 WEST.—ROOMS AND BOARD; REFERENCE.

80th St., 178 West.—Elegantly furnished room with private Jewish family for couple or gentlemen; superior accommodations; "L" station convenient.

82d St., 118 West.—Double rooms, southern exposure, with dressing room; also single room; table board; references.

83d St., 125 West.—Cheerful, sunny, second floor rooms, en suite, single; refined home; moderate cost; reference.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; convenient to L; American family.

132d St., 136 West.—Handsome, large room, 2d floor; southern exposure; suitable for two; strictly private house; board optional.

135th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Nicely furnished second and third story large front rooms; also hall room to let, with board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; terms moderate. Pamphlet at 148 Saint Ann's Av.

Select, all-light rooms; elevator, telephone; tiled bathrooms; separate tables in dining room; references, Mrs. Winthrop, 465 Lexington Av.

Small private family, living upper west side, near elevated station, wish to rent exceptionally large, sunny, second floor front room to two gentlemen desiring comfort and privileges of well appointed home; references essential. Address A. B., Times, Down-town.

THE WALDEN.—Parties desiring superior accommodations for Winter, 50 minutes from 42d St. station, on New Haven Road, five minutes' walk to station, house with all modern improvements, address P. O. Box 2, Riverdale, Conn. References.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes board in a refined, cultivated, strictly private family; highest social references. Address M. R., Box 47 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

11th St., 223 East.—Elegant large sunny room; all conveniences; one or two gentlemen; $5; single room, $2.50; private family; house well heated.

13th St., 209 East.—Large, sunny rooms for gentlemen or couple; heated bath; terms reasonable.

14th St., 824 West.—Beautiful large and small rooms; refined house; all conveniences; excellent board; reasonable.

15th St., 137 East.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or respectable married couple.

16th St., 129 East.—Large rooms, private bath, heated; first floor; suitable two or three young men.

17th St., 321 East.—A large, sunny front room, with private bathroom connecting; well furnished and heated; private house.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; running water; large closets; steam heat every room.

19th St., 310 West.—A large furnished room to let; gentlemen only; private family; reference.

22d St., 221 East.—Suite three rooms, nicely furnished, all conveniences; gentlemen or married couple.

22d St., 241 West.—Two adjoining rooms, heated; southern exposure; with good board; 8 years' experience.

23d St., 336 West.—Nicely furnished front parlor; running water, hot and cold; heated; gentlemen preferred.

28th St., 138 East.—Nicely furnished front room for two gentlemen; board if desired; terms moderate. Bosquette.

32d St., 21 West.—Suite; private bath; large and small rooms; adjacent bath; breakfast optional; reference.

35th St., 11 West.—Handsome suite, private bath; very desirable for two; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

36th St., 38 West.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor; also other rooms; private bath.

38th St., 74 West.—Two connecting rooms; bath; gas; heat; running water; two or three gentlemen. Hamilton.

44th St., 109 West.—Furnished room, with bath, for gentlemen.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; breakfast if desired; references.

81st St., 138 West.—Large back parlor for doctor or dentist; operating room adjoining; furnished or unfurnished.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences; on second floor; private house; to gentleman.

85th St., 214 West.—Desirable furnished room to let; all accommodations; board if desired. Wagner, ground flat.

86th St., 317 West.—Nicely furnished medium-sized top floor room, bath adjoining; $4; breakfast optional.

92d St., 156 East.—Parlor and bathroom; also single room; running water; nice neighborhood. Bizel.

104th St., 138 West, Express Station.—Elegant parlor, bedroom; reasonable; meals if required; one flight. Houghton.

122d St., 522 West.—Just newly furnished, few pretty rooms, $2.50 up; board, $4.50. Benedict.

127th St., 276 West.—Bright comfortable front and hall room; also back parlor; conveniences; private house; terms moderate.

127th St., 267 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; board if desired.

128th St., 245 West.—Newly-furnished rooms; modern conveniences; light and sunny; references required.

136th St., 226 West.—Two or three gentlemen can have refined accommodation; handsome private house; reasonable.

FOR TRANSIENT.—Large room with private bath, for gentlemen. 173 West 45th St.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St. —FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

Unfurnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

11th St., 277 West.—Floor private house, with owner; private bath.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
METZ & WEISS, 123-133 Mott St., N. Y.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.80 per line for 30 times.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. STENOGRAPHY.
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 55 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL! (GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.

5th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand; 14 Departments; 100 Typ

Lunch in our Restaurant. An Excellent Bill of Fare, Service Unexcelled and Prices exceptionally moderate.

O'Neill's

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET

Free Delivery

All cash purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Special Thanksgiving Offering!

Just the Things Most Needful on the National Holiday and All at a Liberal Reduction From the Prevailing Prices.

Thanksgiving China!

American Porcelain Sets of 100 pieces, floral decoration, handsomely traced with gold, large platter and soup tureen	9.98 Set
American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, green underglaze decoration, unusual value at	11.55 Set
Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, beautiful floral decorations, natural colors	19.50 Set
Maddock's English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 130 pieces, beautiful light blue border decorations, floral effect, gold lined and traced	22.00 Set
Fancy Gold Border Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, very handsome, something entirely new	38.00 Set

Fish and Game Sets.

Decorated China Fish Sets, handsomely decorated and worth 6.50,

4.48 Set.

Handsomely decorated Game Sets, large variety to choose from,

7.98 Set.

Pudding Dishes.

Fine China Pudding Dishes, with plate handsomely decorated,

2.10 Each.

Large assortment of China Plates, Cups and Saucers, Comports, Salads, Bon Bon Dishes, etc., at lowest prices.

Cut Glass For Thanksgiving Day.

Bowls, 8-inch	3.98
Vinegar or Oil Cruets	98c
Handled Nappies	1.98
Sugar and Cream Sets	5.25
Syrup Jugs	75c
Spoon Holders	2.48
Celery Trays	4.50
Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling tops	48c
Butter Tubs	4.50
Water Bottles	1.98
Tumblers to match, doz	2.65
Decanters	3.75

Scores of other values equally attractive.

Cutlery For Thanksgiving Day.

A large assortment comprising all the best makes, at specially attractive prices.

Three Noteworthy Values.

Stag Handle Carving Sets of two pieces	98c
Sets of three pieces	1.35
Carving Sets of three pieces, stag handles, fancy case	2.98

Pressed Glassware.

An endless assortment of prices that cannot be matched anywhere.

Thin Flint Blown Tumblers, engraved with any initial, good clean cut letter, at

78c. Dozen.

Bowls, 8-inch	10c each
Covered Sugar Bowls	5c each
Covered Butter Dishes	5c each
Celery Trays	15c each
Jugs	25c each
Glass Sets, 4 pieces	48c set
Finger Bowls	1.30 doz.
Lemonade Glasses	80c doz.
Salts and Peppers	5c each
Vinegar and Oil Cruets	15c each
Fruit Saucers	60c doz.

Kitchen Helps For Thanksgiving Day.

Glance at these items and bear in mind that these prices are for goods of the best quality.

Double Turkey Roasters,

12x8	14x10	16x11	19x12
75c	1.05	1.20	1.85

Mince Meat and Fruit Choppers, 98c., 1.25 and 1.98

Egg Beaters	8c
Plum Pudding Moulds	41c
Soup Strainers	21c
Lemon Graters	5c
Lemon Squeezers	10c to 69c
Pie Plates	5c
Cake Cutters	4c
Measuring Cups	5c
Jelly Moulds	10c
Ice Cream Bricks, fancy	98c
Apple Corers	9c
Lemonade Shakers	10c
Chopping Bowls, wood	19c
Can Openers	10c
Rolling Pins	10c
Wooden Mixing Spoons	10c
Potato Mashers	10c
Butter Prints	11c
Butter Pats, pair	9c
Baking Sheets, book	10c
Ice Picks	10c
Larding Needles, each	6c
Pudding Dishes, Nickel Plated on Copper	1.77

Large assortment Chafing Dishes and Five o'Clock Tea Pots at Lowest Prices.

Ready-to-Wear Hats For Thanksgiving Day!

Another special assortment on sale to-day gives you an excellent opportunity to purchase something new for Thanksgiving Day at an exceptionally low price. This lot comprises the very latest styles for Travelling, Riding, Driving, Golfing, etc., all of the best quality French Felt. The same attractive price prevails:

3.98 Each; Worth 6.50.

Children's Trimmed Hats

An extensive assortment, comprising all the newest shapes, in fine Beaver and Felt, all handsomely trimmed, at prices ranging from

2.98 to 15.00 Each.

Furs For Thanksgiving Day

A superb stock, comprising everything that is new and stylish in Coats, Jackets, Scarfs, Muffs and Fancy Neckwear at exceptionally moderate prices.

Alaska Sable Scarfs

Full Rich Fur, finished with clusters of six tails, 21 inches long . . **9.98** Each

Genuine French Coney Muffs	98c	Electric Seal Muffs	4.98
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs	3.98	Sable Fox Scarfs	9.98

Electric Seal Jackets

22 inches long, Skins well matched, large reveres, storm collar, lined throughout with satin of excellent quality **25.00**

A matchless stock of Fur Trimmings at the lowest prices in town.

Thanksgiving Specials in the Women's Cloak and Suit Dept.

Kersey Jackets, short and jaunty, box front, pearl buttons, velvet collar, stitched satin reveres, lined with satin	9.98
Jackets of rough faced cheviot, double breasted, fitted back, made in odd sizes, for short waisted women, full satin lined, satin reveres and facing, entirely men tailored	16.98
Costumes of Canvas Suiting, pleated waist, trimmed with silk and laces, made over drop skirt	25.00
Women's Raglans made from double faced woollens, velvet collar, cloth cuffs, seams, all bound	9.98

Also Special Values in Women's Silk Waists for Evening Wear.

Thanksgiving Sale of Suit Cases and Travelling Bags.

If you need a Suit Case or Bag to complete your outfit for the Thanksgiving journey buy it here to-day. Here's an excellent opportunity.

Solid sole leather Suit Cases, reinforced corners, steel frames, fitted with four straps, brass lock, catches or straps on the outside, 22 and 24 inch,

☞Regular Price 7.00,

Special for this Sale 5.00 each

Solid sole leather Suit Cases, hand stitched, French edge, best Yale lock, steel frame, four straps and shirt pocket, 22, 24 and 26 inch.

☞Regular Price 9.00,

Special for this Sale 6.98

Genuine alligator Club Bags, leather lined, brass trimmed, new Vienna handles, worth from 5.00 to 8.00, according to size, marked for this sale

12 inch	13 inch	14 inch	15 inch	16 inch	17 inch
2.98	3.39	3.75	4.19	4.50	4.89

Complete Stock of Travelling Requisites of Every Description at Lowest Prices.

Thanksgiving Sale of Women's Hosiery and Underwear.

Women's pure silk Hose in black and colors, made to sell at 2.25 pair, will be offered to-day at . . . . . **1.62** pair

Women's imported Swiss ribbed merino and cashmere Union Suits, white, natural, pink and blue, made to sell at 3.25 to 4.00, on sale to-day at

2.98 each.

Thanksgiving Groceries!

All High Grade, All Strictly Fresh and all offered at Lower Prices, quality considered, than in any other retail house in New York.

Best Java and Mocha Coffee, lb	25c
Jamoka Blend Coffee, lb	20c
X 1 Lunch Coffee, 1 lb. bags	16c
X 1 " " 3 lb. bags	45c
Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast and Mixed Tea, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents; lb., 35c; 3 lbs. for 1.00	
Choice India Ceylon, lb	40c

Vegetables

Fancy Maine Corn, can	10c
Doz., 1.15; Case 2.25	
Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, can	11c
Doz. 1.25; Case 2.40	
Early June Peas, can	11c
Doz. 1.25; Case 2.40	

Mince Meat and Pie Crust

Condensed Mince Meat, Pkge	9c
Dozen	1.05
Mince Meat, finest quality, 3 lb. jars	45c
5 lb. jars	75c
Pie Crust	10c

☞We guarantee all Groceries as Represented

Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, etc.

Brazils, lb	15c
Filberts and Pecans, lb	15c
New Mixed Nuts, lb	17c
Paper Shell Almonds, lb	25c
English Walnuts, lb	16c
Malaga Raisins, 5½ lb. clusters	1.35
Table Raisins, 1 and 2 lb. Cartons	25c and 50c
Selected Turkish Figs, 2 lb. box	30c
Dates, stuffed with nuts, lb	33c
Plum Pudding, key attachment, R. & R., 1 lb	23c
2 lbs., 41c.; 3 lbs., 62c.; 4 lbs.,	78c
Plum Pudding Sauce	15c
Crystallized Canton Ginger, 1 lb. boxes	35c
½ lb. boxes	19c

Table Jellies

Our own label—Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Red Currant, Vanilla, Cherry; pkge 7c

New Fruit Butter

Apple, 3-lb. crocks	33c
Peach, 3-lb. crocks	33c
Plum, 3-lb. crocks	33c
Quince, 3-lb. crocks	33c

Thanksgiving Bargains in the Furniture Department

Dining Chairs and Tables.

Dining Chairs of solid quartered oak, golden finish, full box seat, hand carved, Colonial back and French legs. ☞Regular price, 2.75. **1.98** Each

Extension Tables of solid quartered oak, golden finish, 44 inch top, highly polished, heavy fluted legs and massive claw feet. ☞Regular price, 18.75. **13.98**

Morris Chairs of solid mahogany, large broad arms, carved front, spring seat, plain or figured velour cushions, filled with hair . . . . . ☞Regular price, 16.75 **12.75**

Thanksgiving Sale of Boys' Suits and Overcoats

No reason why the boy should look shabby on Thanksgiving Day when such values as these await you:

Boys' Two Piece Suits made from Imported Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds and Tweeds, all new styles, double breasted coats and short pants, 7 to 16 year sizes . . . . . ☞Regular value, 5.00. **3.50** Each

Boys' Overcoats, made of Imported Oxford Grey Frieze, cut full and long, with or without yoke, Raglan Cuffs and pockets, velvet collar, 5 to 16 year sizes . . . . . ☞Regular value, 7.50. **5.98** Each

Table Linens for Thanksgiving Day

An offering that every thoughtful housekeeper should read with interest, for such low prices as these do not, we believe, prevail in any other store in town.

500 Fine Irish Damask Table Cloths with one dozen 22-inch Napkins to match, at these prices:

Size—2 x 2 yards,	Size—2 x 2½ yards,	Size—2 x 3 yards,
3.65 Set	3.98 Set	4.50 Set

These sets are positively worth 4.50 to 6.50 set.

Bleached Damask, 70 inches wide	65c yard
Bleached Double Damask, 72 inches wide	85c yard
Bleached Damask Napkins	98c, 1.25 and 1.98 dozen

Towels and Toweling.

Extra Heavy Hemmed Huck Towels, with damask border, worth 20c	15c each
Hemstitched Huck Towels, worth 25c	19c each
Kitchen and Pantry Toweling	10 to 25c yard

Special Thanksgiving Sale of

Silverware!

We place on sale to-day a special purchase of R. Wallace & Son's Triple Plated Ware. The assortment comprises Large Fish Forks, Fish Knives, Salad Forks, Salad Spoons, Berry Spoons and Ice Spoons, gilt or plain, in satin lined boxes. **59c Each**

☞Formerly .98 to 1.89 Each.

Rogers A1 Quality Silverware.

Tea Spoons, set of six	35c	Individual Butter Spreaders, set of six	1.59
Coffee Spoons, set of six	69c	Fruit Knives, set of six	69c
Dessert Spoons, set of six	99c	Children's Sets, 3 and 5 pieces,	25c. and 59c
Table Spoons, set of six	69c		
Medium Forks, set of six	69c		
Dessert Forks, set of six	99c	Butter Knives or Sugar Shells, each	10c
Medium Knives, set of six	1.15		

Silver Candelabra.

Quadruple Plate, Colonial designs—

Five lights, 6.98, 12.25 and 15.98 each.
Four lights, 5.98 and 9.98 each.
Three lights, 4.98 each.

Large assortment of Table Silverwear of every description at popular prices.

Misses' Suits and Jackets.

Tailor made Suits of cravenette cloth, Norfolk jacket with yoke, notched collar, flare skirt, some finished with folds, others with rows of stitching, 14 to 18 year sizes **16.98**

Misses' Jackets of fine kersey, large rolling collar and reveres, finished with stitching, 14 to 18 year sizes **9.98**

Misses' Raglans, made from the best double faced cloths, loose and tight-fitting velvet collar, worth 16.00 . . . . . **10.50**

Also extra values in Children's Jackets and Dresses.

H. O'NEILL & Co., Sixth Avenue, Twentieth to Twenty-First Street.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy, with snow, and colder; northwest to north winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,189. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL TROUBLES CONTINUE IN GREECE

Chamber Suspended and University May Be Seized.

Queen Accused of Securing Translation of Bible in Order to Lessen Authority for Ancient Gospel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Telegraphing from Vienna, the correspondent of The Times quotes the Neue Freie Press in explanation of the remarkable troubles now agitating the Greek Government.

The Greeks, it is explained, think that they possess a sacred privilege, and that the ancient Greek Bible texts served to keep alive Hellenic traditions. The university students represent a large party, who do not want the original text translated into modern Greek, believing that they would thus be surrendering an exclusive privilege of the Greeks.

But there are some men occupying exalted positions in the kingdom who are in favor of the translation of the Bible into modern Greek, and in this they are supported by the Queen. These people have long been making efforts to secure such a translation.

Moreover, the "Young Greek" Party favors modern Greek, and has long been striving to emancipate the Greek mind from the fetters of ancient Hellenism.

The students are decidedly hostile to the movement. In this they are supported by the Parliamentary Opposition.

The Athens correspondent of The Times telegraphs that a translation of the Gospels into modern Greek was published last year under the direction of the Queen. This was intended only for family use, but now a political purpose is imputed to the Queen, who is accused of acting in behalf of panslavism, in order to lessen the traditional authority of the Greek Gospel, by putting it on the level of Slavonic translations.

The whole movement, which has caused the disturbances at Athens, is therefore described as having an anti-Slavonic character.

By The Associated Press.

ATHENS, Nov. 25.—The King has issued a decree suspending the Chamber for forty days.

The city is fairly tranquil. The armed occupation of the University is still in contemplation.

REFORM IN MOROCCO.

Sultan Forbids Subjects Paying Tribute to Corrupt Officials, but Will Tax Everybody Himself.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The correspondent of The Times at Marakesh telegraphs that the Sultan has announced to Governors and Deputy Governors that he intends, in spite of all opposition, to carry out reforms in taxation.

The Sultan furthermore forbids subjects to any longer allow themselves to be ruthlessly squeezed. Officials who have been detected bribing Viziers are to be severely punished.

This announcement of the Sultan has caused consternation among the Governors, who have waxed wealthy by extortions. The proposed new system includes a land tax.

Both subjects and Europeans resident in Morocco are expected to pay these taxes.

AUSTRIAN CATHOLICS.

Converts Welcomed by Evangelical Alliance, but Bishops Condemn Movement as Disloyal.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times telegraphs that the Evangelical Alliance there has just adopted a resolution indorsing the recent attitude of the Vienna Protestant Synod, which welcomed all conversions from Catholicism based on conviction and repudiating aspersions on the loyalty and patriotism of Austrian Protestants.

A pastoral letter of the Catholic Bishops recently in conference condemns the Protestant proselyte movement on both religious and patriotic grounds, implying that it is treasonable.

POLITICS IN ROUMANIA.

Cantacuzene and Carp, Unable to Agree, Give Ministry Chance to Try Retrenchment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—From Bukarest The Times is informed that the present Liberal Ministry is sure of profiting during the coming session of the Chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the Opposition, led respectively by Cantacuzene and Carp.

The compact between these sections last Winter was short-lived. The scheme of retrenchment, which so far has worked well, is therefore likely to have a fair trial.

FRANCE IN CHINA.

Futile Attempt in Chamber of Deputies to Create Scandal Over Conduct of Missionaries.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Times telegraphs that the whole of this afternoon's sitting of the Chamber was taken up with a discussion of the Loan bill, a strong effort being made to create a diversion with the intention of causing a national scandal.

The Government was invited to make public the report of Gen. Voyrons which is alleged to charge missionaries in China with barbarities. The Premier, however, refused to comply with this request.

The Radicals hoped to obtain a vote depriving some religious orders in China of indemnities proposed to be awarded to them.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 295 to 249 adopted the sum of 265,000,000f. for the Chinese indemnity loan, rejecting the smaller sums proposed by the anti-Clericals.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, during the course of the discussion, declared that the Government would make no distinction between those who were entitled to indemnities, but would pursue in the Far East France's traditional policy and fulfill all the duties of her protectorate, just as she claimed all its rights.

The Matin and other morning papers will publish alleged extracts from the confidential report of Gen. Voyron which the Government refused to communicate to the Chamber of Deputies. According to these, French missionaries looted the palace of Prince Li, securing an important sum in silver bars. They appear to have been assisted by French soldiers and sailors, whom they rewarded with checks amounting to 5,000f., which Gen. Frey subsequently forced the men to return to the missionaries.

FOOD AND WATER LACKING IN CHINA.

Half Million People Facing Starvation in the Yang-tse Valley—Hongkong Fears a Serious Water Famine.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times cables that there are prospects of a serious water famine in that city.

The rainfall of the year is thirty inches below the normal, and the projected extensions of the local system of supply have been delayed.

The supply of water to the people of Hongkong has now been reduced to only two hours daily, although the dry season has just begun.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—John Goodnow, Consul General at Shanghai, reports to the State Department that there are over a half million of people in the Yang-tse Valley who will starve this Winter unless they get help from the outside.

A committee of foreigners and Chinese has been formed in Shanghai to relieve the conditions of these people. All foreigners in China are subscribing liberally.

Contributions may be made through the British Consul General at Shanghai, Mr. P. I. Warren, who is Chairman of the Relief Committee.

DEPRIVED OF COMMAND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—From Berlin The Times is informed that announcement has been made there to the effect that Col. Baron von Reisswitz, commanding the regiment of Lieut. Blaskowitz, who was recently killed in the duel at Insterburg, has been "accorded leave to retire" by a special Cabinet order of the Kaiser.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—German newspapers assert that Baron von Reisswits has been summarily dismissed from the army by order of Emperor William. The action was taken because Baron von Reisswits did nothing to prevent the duel in which Lieut. Blaskowitz was killed.

PITTSBURG SWITCHMEN DECIDE TO GO ON STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 25.—The switchmen on seven railroads of Pittsburg have decided to strike at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. At a meeting of the Brotherhood of Switchmen to-night, which was attended by about 600 members, this action was decided upon.

In anticipation of possible trouble, it is learned that the Pennsylvania Railroad has made application to the city Police Department for sixty officers to be on hand in the Union Station yards at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and in the Baltimore and Ohio yards fully 100 Pinkertons are on duty to-night.

The claim made at the switchmen's meeting to-night was that 700 to 1,000 men would obey the strike order in the morning. The demand of the men is that the Chicago vote of 27 to 20 cents an hour for conductors and 25 to 27 cents an hour for helpers be paid here.

The Pittsburg rate at present is 25 cents for day and 26 cents for night conductors; 19 cents for day and 20 cents for night helpers.

Grand Master Frank T. Hawley of the Switchmen's Union is expected here to-morrow to conduct the strike.

In the present congested condition of the railroads, the strike, if it is carried out, will be disastrous in the extreme to the companies involved.

BALTIMORE'S NEW DRY DOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The new 600-foot dry dock of the William Skinner Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the second largest dry dock in this country, was formally opened to-day in the presence of a party of Washington officials and 500 of the representative citizens and business men of Baltimore. The Government officials came over from Washington in a special car, and included Assistant Secretary of the Navy F. W. Hackett, Admiral M. T. Endicott, Admiral F. T. Bowles, Gen. James A. Dumont, and E. T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation.

The dock is capable of docking any vessel 600 feet in length and 70 feet beam, with a draught of 22½ feet. The basin of the dock is constructed of timber supported on pilings, and the entrance is of granite masonry backed with cement concrete. The gate is a steel caisson, giving an opening of 75 feet 8 inches at the low water line with a depth of water on the sill of 22½ feet.

Six 36-inch valves in the caisson will let the water flow into the dock, and it is emptied by three 36-inch centrifugal pumps with a capacity of 105,000 gallons of water a minute. A luncheon followed the inspection.

Luxurious Trains to California.
The "Overland Limited" provides the best of everything, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 B'way.—Adv.

BIG SHAKE-UP IN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Devery Announces the Transfer of Eleven Captains.

Gannon Sent to Mulberry Street, Chapman Back in Mercer Street—Commissioner Murphy's Comments.

Deputy Commissioner Devery announced the transfer of eleven Police Captains late yesterday afternoon, but he refused to assign any reason for the changes except the stereotyped one, "for the good of the service."

The transfers were announced after Commissioner Murphy had left Police Headquarters for the day and were entirely unexpected.

In every instance men who have achieved a reputation for their ability in wielding the axe were brought to the down-town districts, toward which public attention is at present directed, and those who have been in command of the sections complained of have been sent to the outlying districts.

Capt. James Gannon, who is now under indictment charged with neglect of duty in failing to suppress an alleged disorderly house at 140 East Fifteenth Street, known as the Webster Hotel, while he was in command of the East Twenty-second Street Station, was placed in command of the Mulberry Street Station. He was removed from the East Twenty-second Street Station about six weeks ago and stationed at Central Park, it was said, as a punishment for getting into trouble. The precinct to which he has now been transferred takes in the west side of the Bowery and adjoins the Fifteenth Precinct, over which Acting Capt. Churchill presides at present.

Capt. Chapman, who wielded the axe so strenuously in the "Tenderloin" in other days, was brought from High Bridge Station, to which he was exiled several months ago, and placed in command of the Mercer Street Station. He has been transferred to this precinct several times before, and always for the purpose of "cleaning it up."

Capt. Thomas, who was in command of the Tenderloin last year, has been sent from Mercer Street to West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

Capt. England goes from West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street to High Bridge.

Capt. Thompson leaves Mulberry Street to assume command at Madison Street.

Capt. Fitzpatrick goes from Madison Street to Central Park.

Capt. Walsh, who was banished to Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, takes command at the City Hall, Sergt. Hammond, who has been Acting Captain there, having been remanded to desk work.

Capt. Hardy of Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn, and Capt. White of Newtown exchange places.

Capt. Baldwin of the Eastern Parkway Station assumes command at Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and Sergt. William H. Early is placed in charge of the former station.

Capt. Eason from Classon Avenue goes to Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

All the transfers go into effect at 6 o'clock this morning.

Commissioner Murphy declared last night that none of the transfers had any special significance. With regard to the transfer of Capt. Gannon, Col. Murphy was asked whether it was done to give the Captain an opportunity of rehabilitating himself in the department as well as in the eyes of the public. The Commissioner merely replied:

"Well, he has been sent there and it remains to be seen what he will do. If he does efficient work he will be allowed to remain there, and if he does not he will be transferred again.

"Capt. Chapman seems to have gotten into your good graces again," was suggested.

"He has never been anything else," was the reply. "He has been neglected too long now. He is a good officer and will do good work in his new precinct, as he had done before."

"How about Walsh?"

"I merely thought he had been there long enough and I brought him back to Manhattan."

Col. Murphy denied most emphatically that he had any intention of running for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, to succeed Nicholas Muller, who resigned a few days since.

He also denied with equal emphasis the story to the effect that Senators T. D. Sullivan, Ahearn, and Barney Mortin called on him for the purpose of asking that Acting Captain Churchill be made to show less zeal in cleaning his precinct. "The matter was not broached at all," he said. "They were in the neighborhood and merely dropped in for a moment, as they have done frequently."

Acting Captain Churchill was at Headquarters yesterday, but when he emerged from the Commissioner's room he refused to say what had transpired during the interview. Commissioner Murphy was a little more communicative, however, and said:

"I had Churchill before me for the purpose of asking him about the alleged interview in which he was quoted as having defied Mr. Devery and myself. He denied having made any such statements, and, so far as I am concerned, the incident is closed.

"No, I cannot say whether his remarks, if he made them, amounted to insubordination, and I do not know whether any such charges will be brought against him. None has been brought as yet. Churchill is young and enthusiastic, but he will cool down.

"He seems to be doing his duty, for which I am very glad; but I think really he is not doing more than very many other Captains whose acts are not reported at all. He has but recently come into the public eye, and his acts at present attract attention."

An effort was made last night to see the various Captains who had been transferred, but they were busily engaged in moving, and, with the exception of Capt. Fitzpatrick, none of them could be found. He did not seem to be perturbed in the least on account of his transfer.

"The Central Park Station," he said, "will not be anything new to me, for I served in that precinct as a patrolman, roundsman, Sergeant, and Captain. I shall regret leaving the Madison Street Station, but I am glad that I am going to one where I have already served twenty years."

BOSTON AND MONTANA WILL PAY DIVIDENDS.

Injunction Restraining Copper Company Partially Dissolved.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 25.—Judge Henry Knowles of the United States court to-day partially dissolved the injunction secured by John MacGinnis, an employe of F. Augustus Heinze, to restrain the Boston and Montana Company from selling out to the Amalgamated Copper Company and from the payment of dividends due. Judge Knowles dissolved the restraining order so far as it prevented the payment of dividends. The amount of dividends to be paid is about $1,500,000.

Judge Knowles in dissolving the injunction and requiring a bond of the Boston and Montana Company, as prayed for in the motion, stated that he believed it proper to fix the bond of the company at an amount equal to the amount of dividends to be paid. He believed the stockholders were entitled to that protection. The Boston and Montana Company will be given ten days in which to furnish the bond.

In response to an inquiry from Shores, representing the defendant company, Judge Knowles stated that it was customary in furnishing bonds of this character for the company to qualify in double the amount of the bond. The Boston and Montana will therefore qualify in the sum of $3,000,000.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness. —Adv.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON MAY CHALLENGE AGAIN.

Cannot Give Up When Defeated for the America's Cup by a "Pulse Beat," He Says.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—"Should no one else challenge, I am willing seriously to consider making another attempt to lift the cup."

This announcement was made by Sir Thomas Lipton at the banquet given at the Hotel Cecil in his honor to-night, and which was attended by more than 400 guests.

"It would never do," added Sir Thomas, "to give up when only a pulse beat came between us and victory."

The ovation to the challenger for the America's Cup was marked with the greatest enthusiasm, and all classes were represented at the banquet this evening. Lord Tweedmouth acted as Chairman.

Proposing the health of President Roosevelt, Lord Tweedmonth referred to his versatility as a politician, statesman, sportsman, and writer. President Roosevelt's name was greeted with tremendous applause, although only a few Americans were present. These included Gen. G. B. Williams of Washington, Reginald Ward of New York, who has lived in London of recent years, and Eugene Zimmerman, father of the Duchess of Manchester.

Sir Thomas's speech was the feature of the evening. He spoke of the excellence of Shamrock II., and said that "a wee bit of luck" would have turned the tables.

"It was only a matter of a toss of the coin," said Sir Thomas. "We raced over a hundred miles, and the decision was only a matter of seconds, which goes to show that we are justified in believing we can build boats to bring back the cup."

Sir Thomas paid warm tributes to W. G. Jameson, the yachtsman; to Designer Watson, and to Capt. Sycamore of Shamrock II., as well as to the challenger's crew. He declared that nothing could have exceeded the fairness of the Americans.

"They made everything easy," said Sir Thomas, "except the trifling matter of lifting the cup. [Laughter.] And the perfect manner in which the course was kept clear was little short of marvellous."

While Sir Thomas paid glowing compliments to the United States he confessed his chagrin at being unable "to put on that table the famous old mug."

He offered both the Shamrocks as trial boats to any Britisher anxious to challenge, and closed his remarks with the declaration that he would be willing to make another attempt for the cup should no one else do so, and expressing his confidence that his third boat "would have the luck of the three-leafed Shamrock."

Lord Tweedmouth, proposing Sir Thomas's health, said the yachtsman's influence and sportsmanlike conduct had done much to clear the mists of misunderstanding between the two countries, and had paved the way to the Nicaragua Canal agreement.

"We have shown the world," said Lord Tweedmouth, "that we can achieve the end desired, one side granting concessions without disgrace and the other side accepting those concessions without defiance."

Among those present at the banquet were Denis J. Lawrence, M. P.; T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; Henry C. Richards, M. P.; Sir Francis Jeune, Sir George Henry Lewis, the Hon. Charles Russell, Baron Stern, Col. Knollys, and Sir James Thompson. Miss Ella Russell sang during the evening.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH

Lost Their Lives in a Two-Story Frame House Which Was Destroyed in Brooklyn.

Two elderly women were burned to death early last evening in a fire which occurred in the two-story and basement frame house at 468 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. One of the women lost her life while trying to save some insurance papers, which she went back to get after having fled from the building. The victims of the fire were Mrs. Jane Harticks, sixty-seven years old, and Mrs. Mary Tengeny, sixty-five years old.

The dwelling was owned and occupied in part by F. W. Harticks, a son of one of the women. Mrs. Tengeny boarded with a Mrs. Meade, who occupied the second floor of the building. The fire started in the cellar of the building from some unknown cause, and spread rapidly through the house. All of the tenants succeeded in escaping to the street with the exception of Mrs. Tengeny, whose escape was cut off by flame and smoke. After the fire had been put out, her dead body, badly burned, was found in a room on the second floor.

When the first alarm was given Mrs. Harticks, who was on the first floor of the house, made her escape unhurt to the street. Some minutes after she had reached a place of safety the woman suddenly recalled that she had left behind in the building some fire insurance papers. Before she could be prevented Mrs. Harticks had rushed back into the building to secure the papers. The firemen, who had then arrived, made brave efforts to rescue the woman, but before any of them could reach her she had been burned to death.

The bodies of the two women were taken to the Morgue and Coroner Burger informed of their death. The fire extended to a two-story frame house adjoining, occupied by William McCauley, and caused about $2,000 damage to the building and contents. Hartick's loss was also estimated at about $2,000.

A. W. DENNETT BANKRUPT.

Restaurant Man Fails for $92,000 in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25.—A. W. Dennett, the restaurant man, who once conducted a chain of seventeen restaurants across the continent from New York to San Francisco, failed to-day for $92,000, with no available assets except a suit of clothes worth $20. He has nominal secured assets of $39,000, but most of the creditors are women and missionary societies.

He had operated two restaurants here for years and always did a good business, despite public tendency to ridicule his Scripture mottoes on the wall. He asserts that his failure is due to poor mining investments. His largest creditor is Adah Lee, an East Indian missionary, to whom he owes $15,000. He was in his restaurant to-day.

LIVERPOOL BANK ROBBERY.

Dick Burge Arrested Yesterday and Much of the Money Recovered.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The pugilist Dick Burge was arrested in London this morning on a charge of complicity in the recent Bank of Liverpool frauds. It is said that the police have recovered a large amount of the missing money, which had been lodged in different banks of London and the provinces.

The sums discovered aggregate £100,000. A number of other arrests are anticipated. An embargo has been placed on the banking account of a well-known bookmaker.

Later in the day Burge was brought up in the Bow Street Police Court, charged with uttering checks aggregating £86,000 when knowing them to be forged, and was remanded.

It was announced in a dispatch from Liverpool Nov. 22 that great excitement had been caused there by the fact becoming known that the Bank of Liverpool had been victimized by a trusted bookkeeper to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

What the loss amounted to exactly was not then known; but an official statement issued by the bank said that through the dishonesty and betting transactions of a bookkeeper it might lose £170,000.

The Bank of Liverpool's shares fell £1 on the Liverpool Stock Exchange on the day the announcement of the robbery was made.

Cafe Dining Car Service.
Seaboard Air Line Ry. will inaugurate on Dec. 1 elegant café dining cars, enabling all its patrons to enjoy delightful meals at a nominal cost.—Adv.

COLOMBIAN LIBERALS MEET WITH REVERSES

Gen. Alban Defeats Them in Fights Between Panama and Colon.

United States Troops Stop Interference with Transit—Marines March Across Isthmus—Bombardment Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—This has been a day of developments on the Isthmus of Panama. A battle was fought at Empire City and the Liberals were driven back. The fighting was later resumed, and is still going on. American marines and bluejackets are now being spread over the Isthmus at different points to protect the traffic.

Capt. Thomas Perry of the Iowa has been placed in command of the four American vessels in those waters and authorized to call upon the other ships for as many marines and sailors as he may need. He has placed himself at the head of 150 men from his own ship and has made his way across the Isthmus. The marines from the Machias, at last advices, were half way across the Isthmus, having arrived at Matachin.

Late advices, showing the situation to be still unsettled, contain the information that free transit by way of the railroad has been re-established. These advices came in a dispatch received by Secretary Long from Capt. Perry, who had arrived in Colon. Secretary Long issued the following statement to-night:

"Capt. Perry reports that free transit across the Isthmus is restored and that he returns to Panama this afternoon. The Captain will leave a guard on each passenger train for the present."

The bombardment of Colon has been prevented for the present by Commander McCrea, who has commanded the Colombian gunboat Gen. Pinzon not to fire until the foreign residents have had ample time to get out of the town. It is highly probable that it will be prevented altogether, for the American vessels are expected to see that there is no interference with traffic, and it is hard to see how the town could be bombarded without at least stopping the trains.

Capt. Perry and Commander McCrea have been instructed to prevent any obstruction to traffic, but to use their own judgment about the way to accomplish this end. McCrea telegraphed for further instructions to-day in view of the threatened bombardment, but was again told to use his discretion. The State Department, however, takes the view that the bombardment would be an interference with traffic, and makes no secret of its expectation that Perry and McCrea will prevent it.

Why definite orders to this effect have not been communicated is a question which is puzzling a great many people. Last year Consul General Gudger was ordered to prevent the bombardment of Panama, which he did. The State Department is as desirous now that Colon should not be bombarded as it was last year that Panama should not be; yet the Navy Department has not sent any such orders to its officers. It is said, however, that the granting of discretion to Perry and McCrea is sure to reach the same end. The suggestion is made that this Government does not desire to take sides against the Liberals, if it can be avoided, and that it may be that the Liberals will give up their proposed bombardment of its own accord, and that for this reason it is thought advisable not to issue orders unless it becomes necessary.

It is argued that no military end can be gained by the bombardment. The insistence of Commander McCrea will give everybody in the town time to escape. They can go into the woods, and the bombardment will accomplish no results except to destroy the quarters of the Liberal forces. Colon is not a fortified town, and there are probably not even any intrenchments. This is advanced as another reason why the bombardment should be prevented.

TWO ENGAGEMENTS REPORTED.

Mr. Herran, Chargé d'Affaires of the Colombian Legation, to-day received the following cablegram:

PANAMA, Nov. 25.—Rebel army completely defeated at Culebra and Emperador. Governor marched last night upon Colon. Traffic interrupted yesterday, but will be re-established to-day. ARJONA, Acting Governor.

Earlier in the day Mr. Herran received a dispatch from the Acting Governor of Panama stating that the Governor, Gen. Alban, had started with a force to operate against Colon and Linea. It is the expectation of the Colombian authorities to combine this land movement with that of the force on board the gunboat Gen. Pinzon and thus to recapture the town.

Mr. Herran is very well satisfied with the tenor of the advices. His theory is that Gen. Alban completely dislodged the rebel force which had rendezvoused at Chorrera, from which place Mr. Herran believes they retreated to Culebra and Emperador, where they again took a stand. Their defeat at these places, he says, leaves Alban free to march to Colon. Mr. Herran thinks that Gen. Alban now has at least 1,000 well-equipped and thoroughly armed men, besides which 600 men are on board the General Pinzon. The rebels are supposed to have not more than 500 men.

The action taken by the United States in landing marines and protecting the line across the Isthmus is in conformity with the wishes of the Colombian Government, as made plain through a request from Mr. Herran.

COLON, Nov. 25.—An armed guard of marines from the United States battleship Iowa has re-established transit across the Isthmus, and details from the marines are now protecting each passenger train.

There has been fierce fighting at Empire Station, on the railroad line between Panama and Colon, between the insurgents and the troops of the Colombian Government with very heavy losses on both sides.

At a conference held at 1 o'clock this morning on board the British cruiser Tribune, at which Gen. Ignacio Pollaco, Senor de la Rosa, Secretary of Gen. Diaz, and the commanders of the foreign warships were present, the General agreed, at the request of the naval commanders and on the ground of humanity, not to land troops here or open fire on the town before 6 o'clock Friday evening.

Yesterday morning the schooner Clapet and a railroad barge returned to Panama, bringing from Chorrera 350 men, the remainder of Gen. Alban's expedition. Great crowds gathered at the wharf to witness the landing of the soldiers. They were received with bands of music, but the music sounded mournful.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the head of 700 men, Gen. Alban left Panama by train for Empire Station, where the Liberals were reported to be in fairly strong numbers. His purpose was to surprise and rout them. The train bearing these troops was held up just before it arrived at Culebra, owing to the Liberals opening fire on Alban's advance guard. He disembarked his men from the train, which returned to Panama.

The fighting at Culebra lasted from 4:40 until 9 P. M. The Revs. Loveridge and Jacobs, Baptist and Wesleyan ministers, respectively, narrowly escaped being shot. Their house in Culebra was riddled with bullets. The Government troops continued to advance, and the fighting was stubborn all along the railroad line and continued until Empire Station, a mile and a half distant, was reached. The Liberals slowly retreated, Alban's men following them until the latter eventually reached Matachin Station.

ALBAN AND PERRY CONFER.

Here the Government General met and conferred with Capt. Perry of the Iowa, who was returning from Colon on an armored train. It is understood that Capt. Perry will not allow the railroad to transport troops, consequently Gen. Alban and his men were forced to push ahead on foot. It is said here that they thus reached San Pablo, where the Liberals are in force, and that fighting is taking place there. The Liberals are under the command of Gen. Lugo.

Between the stations of Culebra and Empire over 150 killed and wounded men could be seen along the track. The sight was gruesome. There is no proper Red Cross organization, and the wounded lack care.

The Liberals at Colon declare the majority of the men killed on the line to be Conservative troops, and that the rebels are still in force along the railroad.

In Government circles in Panama there is still entire confidence in Gen. Alban, and it is believed there that he is able to cope with the present situation and successfully to overcome the grave difficulties before him. It is estimated the Conservative Government has 400 men at Panama. The breastworks on the railroad bridge that leads into Panama, as well as those erected inside the city, have been demolished by the Government.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

PRESIDENT MAY HUNT BIG GAME IN MINNESOTA.

Bow String River Hunter Says He Practically Has Mr. Roosevelt's Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 25.—Frank Vance, one of the best-known hunters of Northern Minnesota, came down from the Bow String River to-day and says that President Roosevelt has practically promised to come out next year for a moose hunt in that region. Vance, who is known as the king of the Bow String country, says he had read that the President was a great hunter, and realizing the attraction of the Bow String for men who love the pursuit of big game, he wrote him an extended letter, inviting him to come out next year and promising some great sport shooting moose and caribou.

Vance says his answer from the President leads him to believe he will come unless something important intervenes to prevent. Vance says that he saw a herd of twenty-eight moose near his place last Summer. The country is a regular wonderland for fishing and hunting.

FIRST MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR OF BRIDGEPORT.

He Attacks New City Hall Scheme and Urges Economy.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 25.—Mayor Mulvihill presided for the first time over the Board of Aldermen to-night and succeeded in blocking the scheme to build a new City Hall. There is a question, however, whether the action of the Aldermen will stand in law.

The Mayor gave the City Hall matter a good deal of attention in his message. He said that the contracts to the new building relate only to the plans and the shelving for vaults. He says in the message:

"I am still of the opinion that the construction of the new City Hall is unwise and unnecessary. Our present building can be altered at a reasonable expense to answer all reasonable requirements for many years.

"If you share with me this belief then we should have the courage of our convictions, take the bull by the horns, repeal the previous action of the Common Council authorizing the application of the proceeds of bond sales to the construction of a new City Hall, taking care to respect obligations already entered into, and take steps to procure plans for necessary alterations to the present building."

He also referred to the abolishment of all unnecessary offices and to guard in the future against the creation of offices not demanded by the public good. He made a reference to certain heads of department who at the last election compelled the employes to vote contrary to their honest wishes.

Accompanying his message was a lengthy resolution rescinding the issue and sale of bonds to the amount of $425,000, the proceeds of which is to go toward the expenses of the proposed City Hall.

There was a keen and eager fight over the adoption of the resolution, which finally passed, but only after every means was taken to prevent it. The committee on new City Hall have already contracted an expense of $14,000 with McKim, Mead & White of New York on plans and specifications. They are going ahead with their work and have advertised for bids.

WILL OPPOSE PENSION FOR MRS. HARRISON.

Point Will Be Made that She Was Never the Wife of a President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Bills providing pensions of $5,000 annually for the widows of two Presidents of the United States are expected to be introduced in the Senate on the first day of Congress. One, which undoubtedly will be handled by Senator Mark A. Hanna, provides for a pension for Mrs. McKinley. The other authorizes the payment of a pension to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. The action of Mrs. Harrison's friends in asking that she be paid a pension has been the cause of a great deal of quiet comment and criticism among those who have learned of it.

There are some unusual features to the case. In the first place, Mrs. Harrison was not the wife of a President, but of an ex-President. Mr. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick were not married until the former's term of office had expired. All the wives of Presidents who have drawn pensions from the United States actually served as mistresses of the White House.

The friends of the measure providing for Mrs. McKinley's pension assert that the Harrison pension bill is being attached to that for Mrs. McKinley for the purpose of getting it through Congress without opposition.

Reports come from Indiana that the children of Mr. Harrison by his first wife will oppose the granting of the pension. It is said that Russell B. Harrison has threatened to appear before the Senate Committee on Pensions and inform that body that he knew his father, if possible, would disapprove of any such move.

LUMBER YARDS CONSOLIDATE.

Two Large Chicago Concerns Now Under One Management.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The transfer of the Arthur Gurley Lumber Yards to the Edward Hines Lumber Company was reported to-day. The transaction involved $400,000, and is the most important lumber yard property transfer on record. The Gurley yards adjoin those of the Hines Company, and the two properties combined under one management become the largest lumber yards in the world. They include a mile and a half dock frontage, and have a lumber storage capacity of 75,000,000 feet. The combined yards have a trackage sufficient to accommodate 175 cars with switching facilities, and they have a planing mill capacity of 450,000 feet of lumber in ten hours.

The investment represented by the combined yards is said to amount to more than $2,000,000. The Hines Company is said to have an equal amount invested in lumber and other plants.

King Edward Wants to be Amused.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—King Edward has commanded Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss, with the Vaudeville Theatre Company, and also Dan Leno, to give theatrical performances to-day at Sandringham.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv

CAPT. DIAMOND'S TRIAL IS NOW ON AT ALBANY

Indicted Police Official Arraigned Before Judge Herrick.

Lena Schmitt Tells of Her House at 27 Stuyvesant Street—Defendant Makes Frequent Remarks and Suggestions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Thomas J. Diamond, the first Captain of the New York police to be brought to trial upon a criminal charge since the days of Lexow, faced to-day a jury of Albany County farmers and business men before Justice D. Cady Herrick, in the Supreme Court, to answer an accusation of wilful neglect of duty in failing to suppress Lena Schmitt's disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street. George Bissert, Capt. Diamond's wardman, is now in the Tombs under sentence of five years' imprisonment and to pay a one-thousand-dollar fine for accepting a bribe of $550 from the Schmitt woman to leave her place unmolested.

Capt. Diamond's indictment resulted from his testimony in behalf of his subordinate. It was found on Aug. 13 last, twelve days after Bissert was convicted. Bissert is awaiting the action of the United States Supreme Court upon an appeal from Judge Lacombe's refusal to grant a writ of habeas corpus. Bissert will be brought to Albany to-morrow by the State to testify against his Captain. Upon application of District Attorney Philbin, Justice Herrick granted him a writ of habeas corpus late in the afternoon directing Warden Hagan of the Tombs to produce the convicted policeman in court.

District Attorney Philbin and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Garvan denied absolutely that Bissert had turned State's evidence or that he had expressed to them any desire to.

Capt. Diamond's Sergeant, Raphael Schulum, while on the stand late this afternoon, gave testimony decidedly unfavorable to the defendant, and Lena Schmidt, detailed on the stand conversations never before recited which she had had with Capt. Diamond about her house.

With the testimony of Mrs. Nettie Drexler, the housekeeper of 27 Stuyvesant Street; Rosie Greenberg, and William Delamater, First Deputy Clerk of the Police Department, the State almost completed its case. Mr. Osborne expects to get all his evidence in by noon to-morrow.

LARGE CROWD PRESENT.

The courtroom was filled to the doors when Justice Herrick ascended the bench at 10 o'clock. Even after all of the talesmen not drawn as jurors had left the courtroom it remained well filled with attentive residents of Albany and of the adjoining counties. Ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, Gen. H. C. Henderson, Frederick B. House, and Louis J. Vorhaus appeared for the accused Captain. District Attorney Philbin, Assistant District Attorney Osborne, and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan represented the people. District Attorney Zeb A. Dyer of Albany County sat with the prosecuting attorneys.

The jury was secured in just one hour and fifteen minutes. A special panel of sixty had been summoned, but it was necessary to draw only twenty names. Justice Herrick caused the jury box to be filled before he allowed either side to challenge the talesmen. The State and the defense used up only four challenges each. The jury chosen consists of nine farmers, one Cohoes furniture man, one florist, and a collector of internal revenue. The latter is the only Albany man on the jury, the personnel of which follows:

Forman, Jay Saddlemier, farmer.
Norman Best, farmer.
Esley Buzzee, farmer.
Henry L. Lansing, farmer.
David Hurst, farmer.
Reuben Huyck, farmer.
Lucius Carl, farmer.
John Dingwall, florist.
Louis Houseweller, collector.
Austin Tallman, farmer.
John Veigle, furniture.
C. V. Z. Lansing, farmer.

The jury was secured at 11:30 A. M. Mr. Osborne immediately began his opening address. The jury listened intently.

CAPT. DIAMOND FACES JURY.

After the opening address, which was a plain statement by Mr. Osborne of what he expected to prove, William Delamater, who has charge of the police records, was called as the first witness. He was first asked when Diamond was appointed to the force, and answered:

"March 17, 1888."

"We admit that," said Capt. Diamond. Mr. Delamater said Diamond was made a Sergeant May 3, 1893, and a Captain April 15, 1898. He was first assigned to the Seventy-seventh Precinct. "He was in that precinct how long?" asked Mr. Osborne. Mr. Delamater didn't recall.

"From April 15 to July 26," volunteered Capt. Diamond.

Mr. Delamater was then asked to tell the boundaries of the Fifteenth Precinct in which 27 Stuyvesant Street is situated and which was commanded last October by Capt. Diamond. Mr. Delamater couldn't tell this either, and Capt. Diamond was permitted to do so.

He stood up to his full six feet and faced the jury. The latter observed him with interest and appeared to size him up from top to toe. He returned their looks with equal curiosity. He told in calm and deliberate tones the boundaries of his precince.

Mr. Delamater was handed a book of the Police Department rules and asked if they were in force now. Immediately there was a fight begun by the defense on the admission in evidence of the book. Capt.

parlor house. She explained that this was for the jury's information. There were sixteen girls there. Mrs. Schmitt said she knew Diamond and many of his officers, those in uniform, and those in plain clothes. Officers frequently visited her house. Those in citizen's clothes sometimes came as often as twice or three times a week. They sometimes came in and ate, and drank beer and played the piano. In December, 1900, Capt. Diamond stationed an officer in full uniform in front of the door. He was stationed there until February or March, 1901. Sometimes he came in, said she, and ate something. She kept on doing business while the officer was at the door.

"Did business fall off while he was at the door?" asked the Justice.

"No, Sir, some of the officers brought customers in." This answer created something of a sensation in the courtroom. The defense fought every inch of the ground with objections and argument. Lena said she first saw Capt. Diamond in her house in March, 1901.

"He called the officer from the post and told him to arrest any woman he saw beckoning from the window. I next saw him in the station house two weeks later. I asked him why he had stationed a man in front of my door. He said I must keep the place respectable. I told him that No. 29 was the only respectable house in the block. I told him how long I had been open and asked him to take the officer away. He said he would if I would keep the women out of the windows. I went home and the officer was gone and he was not there any more.

"I next saw him on June 7, when he came and took me and the girls to the station house."

Ex-Judge Cady took up the cross-examination. The woman said she had been arrested by Diamond three times since Oct. 1, 1900. She didn't know why the charge preferred against her by him had not been pressed.

"Were any of the girls ever arrested when they were driven out by plain clothes men?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No Sir."

"There was no violation of law," observed Diamond to his lawyers.

Rosie Greenberg was then called. She is a quite good-looking Hungarian girl, whose history is one of the saddest of the many "cadet" stories that the east side knows. She corroborated Lena. She said officers used to come into the house, eat, drink, and send customers in.

SERGT. SCHULUM RECALLED.

Sergt. Schulum was recalled. He identified Capt. Diamond's signature to a letter to Inspector Cross in reply to a complaint of disorderly houses in his precinct, sent from the District Attorney's office. It was dated March 14, and stated that Capt. Diamond's men could obtain no evidence against 27 Stuyvesant Street. Mr. Osborne read another to Devery, dated Dec. 4, 1900, in which the Captain stated he was unable to get evidence against any houses of ill fame near schools or churches. "At this very time," said Mr. Osborne, "he had an officer at Lena Schmidt's door." St. Mark's Church is only a half block away, and the Hebrew Technical Institute is across the street.

"Did you ever hear Capt. Diamond mention 27 Stuyvesant Street?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"When?"

"I could not say without referring to the blotter."

"You said in answer to a question by Mr. Cady that Capt. Diamond gave special instructions about 27 Stuyvesant Street. Was it before or after he established a special post in front of the house?"

"Afterward, I believe."

Sergt. Schulum said he did not recollect that Capt. Diamond ever made a special post of the sidewalk in front of any other place.

"Why were these special instructions given?" inquired Justice Herrick.

"On account of the complaints received," replied the Sergeant.

"Were any other instructions given except to arrest the women in the windows?"

"No, Sir."

"Any instructions to raid or close the house?"

"To the platoon, if they could obtain evidence."

"Do you mean to say Capt. Diamond ever stood up before his platoon and told them to go and raid 27 Stuyvesant Street?" shouted Mr. Osborne.

"Not to the men in uniform," was the reply.

"You can't raid without a warrant," remarked Capt. Diamond to his counsel.

"Although you told the Justice just now that the instructions were given to the whole platoon, now you say you meant only the special officers," continued the prosecutor.

"Yes."

"Did you ever hear any special instructions given to the men detailed to the front of 27 Stuyvesant Street?"

"No," admitted the Sergeant.

"Did you ever hear Capt. Diamond tell any officers to raid the house?".

"No."

Mr. Osborne ended, and the subject of reading certain parts of Capt. Diamond's testimony given at the Bissert trial was taken up.

A brief wrangle ensued, and while it was in progress the court adjourned, Justice Herrick saying he would pass on the point at issue to-morrow morning.

Police Captain Diamond, formerly in command of the Fifth Street Police Station, was indicted Aug. 13 last on a charge of neglect of duty for failing to suppress a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street. The place was run by Lena Schmidt, who afterward became the chief witness against Diamond's wardman, Bissert, who was tried and sentenced to five and one-half years in prison and to pay a fine of $1,000. Diamond at the time made a determined fight to keep himself out of the trouble.

Diamond was first called before Recorder Goff, and there his counsel asked for an extension of time so as to give opportunity to examine further into the indictment. Before a new date could be set for the pleading Diamond's counsel made a motion in the Supreme Court for an order transferring the case to that court and asking for a change of venue. At the same time they went before Justice Dykman, at White Plains and secured an order staying all proceedings against the Captain pending the argument on the motions before the Supreme Court.

The stay granted by Justice Dykman was a sweeping one, and it stayed all the preliminary steps of the case, even the pleading. Upon explanation by the District Attorney that the Justice had no power or authority to issue such a sweeping order, Justice Dykman transferred the whole case to this county, where the arguments for either side were heard before Justice Giegerich. The motion for a change of venue was finally granted by Justice Giegerich, and Albany County was selected as the place for the trial.

ACTION IN THE BISSERT CASE.

Brief Filed in Washington Attacking the Jury Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In the Supreme Court to-day a motion was made to dismiss or affirm the decree of the District Court for the Southern District of New York in the habeas corpus case of George Bissert, the New York City patrolman under sentence for receiving bribes.

A brief also was filed by Bissert's counsel arguing the unconstitutionality of the jury law of New York under which Bissert was tried and convicted. The court is urged to dismiss the motion and grant the writ.

CAPT. GANNON ARRAIGNED.

His Counsel Files a Demurrer—To Withdraw from the Case.

Capt. James Gannon, formerly of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, who is under indictment for the second time charged with neglect of duty in failing to suppress the alleged disorderly house known as the Webster Hotel, was arraigned before Judge Newberger yesterday, in Part I. of General Sessions.

Carlyle J. Gleason, representing James Schell & Elkus, filed a demurrer to the indictment, and to-morrow was set for the argument. Mr. Gleason asked for a longer delay, stating that his firm would not continue to act as Capt. Gannon's attorneys, but the Judge refused to grant the request.

Mr. Gleason refused to say why his firm intended to withdraw from the case.

TOOK ACID IN A COCKTAIL.

Saloon Keeper's Wife Mixed It, Then Drank a Toast, "My Last Drink," and Soon Died.

Mrs. Lena Thompsen, thirty-three years of age, wife of the proprietor of a saloon at 78 Washington Street, Hoboken, walked behind her husband's bar last night and proceeded to mix herself a cocktail. When it was finished she raised it to her lips, and in an apparently joking tone said to her husband:

"Good luck; here goes my last drink."

She swallowed the mixture in the glass and walked from behind the bar. A minute later she was writhing in agony on the floor, and was dead when an ambulance arrived. An examination of the glass showed she had mixed the cocktail out of whisky, orange bitters, and carbolic acid. The vial which had contained the acid was found in her dress pocket. Her husband says he knows no reason why she should have ended her life.

CITIZENS' UNION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Committee Favors Assembly District Organizations.

Captains to be in Charge of Election District Bodies—Gift to R. Fulton Cutting.

The report of the committee appointed to draw up a plan for developing the Citizens' Union was presented last night at a meeting of the City Committee of that organization. It was announced to reporters that the character of the report would not be made public until it had been printed and revised. It is understood, however, that it provides for Assembly District organizations with a separate organization in every election district, with a Captain in charge. Where there are not sufficient members of the union in a district to maintain a representative body in each election district a skeleton organization will be maintained. To stimulate the body and promote its growth a series of lectures in Assembly Districts and in the city at large will be given during the seasonable months of the year.

A pleasant feature of the gathering last evening, the last of the committee of 1900-1, was the presentation of a handsome silver-mounted ivory gavel to President R. Fulton Cutting. This was inscribed: "Presented by the City Committee of the Citizens' Union of the City of New York, 1901, to Robert Fulton Cutting, Chairman, in recognition of distinguished services." On the shaft are the words: "Ideality, loyalty, and persistence."

In connection with the presentation, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, the Treasurer, offered preambles and resolutions warmly commending the efforts of Mr. Cutting, and closing as follows:

Resolved, That in presenting to you this gavel, which we hope you may long wield over the deliberations of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union of the City of New York, we offer you our hearty thanks for the inspiring example of self-sacrificing citizenship which your conduct furnishes;

That we tender the most earnest assurances of our loyalty to you, as the embodiment of the high ideals for which the Citizens' Union stands and will continue to stand in success or failure, and

That we regard this symbol of authority as typifying the stricter discipline within the organization, which must result from having thrust upon us the responsibilities of administration, if we would perpetuate the principles which have been the watchwords of the Citizens' Union movement.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Replying, Mr. Cutting said:

"I appreciate the kindness in which this token of your esteem is tendered. Let us all take hold of the work that lies before us. We must perpetuate the work of this organization. The Citizens' Union must be strengthened, not in numbers, but rather in the calibre of the members who compose the body of its organization. We have learned many lessons from the recent campaign, and among the most valuable was the principle that it is sometimes better to give in to each other. We must not be too ideal, and then, again, we must not expect to have all our ideals realized at once. I look forward to the new City Committee according the incoming administration the same loyal support that you have accorded me in the past."

The Executive Committee will act this week on the report of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

The new City Committee will meet next Monday for organization.

MAYOR-ELECT LOW HAS A TALK WITH MR. RIVES.

What Mr. Low Says About Mr. Platt's Reported Opposition to Col. Partridge's Appointment.

Mayor-elect Seth Low was in conference at his home yesterday for several hours with George L. Rives, who will succeed John Whalen as Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Low received many applications for appointments and some of these, which arrived late, will, it is said, not be considered. While not admitted, it was not denied that the main question discussed by Messrs. Low and Rves related largely to the appointments which the former can legally fill as Mayor.

One of the reporters suggested to Mr. Low that Senator Platt opposed the selection of Col. John N. Partridge of Brooklyn as Police Commissioner for the reason that the State did not care to dispense with his services as Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Low replied that if Senator Platt had any such objection he had not communicated it to him.

Many citizens are urging upon Mr. Low the selection of ex-Alderman Homer Folks for Charities Commissioner, but there is said to be much opposition to him on the part of one of the strongest religious bodies in the city.

There was any amount of talk about prospective appointments, but when questioned concerning the rumors in circulation Mr. Low refused to discuss them.

The Mayor-elect was in the same frame of mind when reporters called on him last evening, and laughingly said:

"I regret I have nothing to give you, and I am inclined to think you can make more news by remaining away."

Mr. Rives declined to say anything about prospective changes in the office of the Corporation Counsel.

SPEAKER NIXON IN TOWN.

Few Changes in Chairmanships of Legislative Committees Expected—The Speaker's Views on Excise.

Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly was in the city yesterday, and he was visited by many of his colleagues who desire reasonably good places on the committees. The trouble is there are not so many to distribute as last year because there are more Republican members and no more committees.

Assemblyman J. K. Apgar of Westchester expressed the opinion that there would be very few changes in the Chairmanships.

Much interest is manifested in the selection of a successor to Assemblyman George T. Kelly of Albany as the Democratic member of the Committee on Rules. Mr. Kelly, who has filled the place, considered one of the most important in the house, for six years, was defeated for re-election. Mr. Nixon would say nothing concerning the probable successor.

Asked about the excise question Mr. Nixon expressed the opinion that before there could be any Sunday opening of saloons it would be necessary to repeal the prohibitory clause and to enact one in its place permitting such opening before there could be any referendum.

IN MR. MOLLENHAUER'S FAVOR.

The Referee Decides that He Is Entitled to a Divorce.

Lawyer Eugene G. Daly, who was appointed some time ago by the Supreme Court in Brooklyn as referee to determine the suit for divorce brought by John W. Mollenhauer, son of the head of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, against his wife, Julia Mollenhauer, has signed a report in favor of Mr. Mollenhauer, holding that he is entitled to a decree of divorce.

The report was to have been presented to Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court yesterday for confirmation, but the matter was adjourned to give Mrs. Mollenhauer's attorney time to prepare a brief in opposition to the motion for judgment.

Largest Oil Shipment from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The largest cargo of crude oil ever shipped from Philadelphia was carried away to-day on the British tank steamship Bloomfield, Capt. Lowe, bound for Cette, France. In the cargo were 2,080,864 gallons, valued at $109,245.36.

Americans Attend Mexican Bullfight.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25.—The bullfighting season in Mexico opened Sunday with Mazzantini, the Spanish matador, in the arena. Many prominent people in the social and political world of Mexico were present. Two boxes were occupied by some of the members of the United States delegation and other delegations to the Pan-American Conference. The performance itself did not come up to expectations.

DEVERY'S CASE ADJOURNED.

He Appears Before Justice Holbrook—Col. Murphy and Justice Jerome in Court.

Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery, with Commissioner Murphy and a number of detectives, appeared in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday afternoon before Justice Holbrook to answer to the charges of neglect of duty and oppression. After some argument between Abram I. Elkus, who appeared for Deputy Commissioner Devery, and Assistant District Attorney Gans, the hearing was again adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

Commissioner Murphy was the first to arrive. He walked into the Judges' chambers at 1:30 o'clock. A few minutes later Justice Jerome came in and took a seat. He was introduced to the Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner also arrived some time before the case was called and spent the interval in striding up and down the hall in front of the courtroom. During the half hour of argument Commissioner Murphy and his first Deputy sat side by side.

Mr. Elkus contended that as an appeal had been taken from Justice O'Gorman's order refusing to continue the writ of prohibition, he thought that the case should go over until an appeal had come up in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in December. Assistant District Attorney Gans held that as no certificate of reasonable doubt had been filed by the defendant's attorney, and as the appeal was taken merely on Justice O'Gorman's order, the hearing should go on at once.

Justice Holbrook took the view that the adjournment was entirely discretionary with him, and as he wished to have an opportunity to become more familiar with the facts alleged in the papers he said he would adjourn it to Dec. 2. The Justice then requested counsel to cite authorities bearing on the case and submit them by to-morrow.

A STREET RAILWAY'S FIGHT UNDER FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Many New Jersey Towns Interested in Newark's Contest with the North Jersey Corporation.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—The Court of Errors and Appeals heard argument to-day on the appeal taken by the North Jersey Street Railway Company from the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the assessment made for taxes of 1900 against the company by the Tax Board of the City of Newark. The final decision will affect every town and city in the State where a corporation uses the streets or sidewalks.

Newark assessed the corporation's property in that city at $3,100,000. The State Board of Taxation reduced this to $2,264,000. The city appealed to the Supreme Court, and that body rendered judgment in favor of Newark, upholding that city's contention that rights of way in public thoroughfares were easements, and as such constituted real property and were taxable as such.

Attorney General Grey was called into the case by Gov. Voorhees calling his attention to the fact that two or three municipal corporations have assessed real estate of street-using corporations under the franchise tax law of 1900, and will, therefore, receive "an enormous proportion" of the franchise tax, while municipal corporations that failed to act under the law of 1900, expecting a reversal of the decision or the Supreme Court, will get a very small percentage of the franchise tax, thus making the matter a State affair.

City Attorney Herbert Boggs of Newark and ex-City Counsel Henry Young appeared with the Attorney General on behalf of the city.

In his argument, Mr. Boggs said in part:

"What is it that constitutes an electric railway? Not the tracks, the rails, the ties, the poles, the wires, considered separately. These are all component parts, but not the railway itself. But all these constituents united and bonded together make a property of itself, having a use of its own and a value of its own that classify it as a distinct species of property—an electric railway. And this whole thing, this peculiar property, was the thing to be taxed.

"It should have been assessed at its market value, as the great local railway system of the City of Newark. The question for the State Board to determine was, what is the value, at a fair private sale, of this great railway system.

"Now, it must be obvious that the mere cost of constructing this plant is no criterion of its value. And the reason is plain.

"Such a criterion necessarily leaves out of the problem many essential elements of value, the location, the extent of territory served and tributary—these, with others equally important, are essential elements of value at any fair, private sale.

"If the cost of reproduction be the correct value, then follows, inevitably, the absurd proposition that an electric street railway on Broadway in New York can have no greater market value than a similar railway on Broad Street in Newark. This electric railway property is fixed, immutable, permanent. Its value is this location, its environment."

Continuing, Mr. Boggs took up the cost and expense of the North Jersey, as testified to by the officers of the corporation before the State Board of Taxation and in their reports. The porportionate cost of the Newark system of the North Jersey was, according to Mr. Boggs, $25,000,000, as deduced from the sworn statements of the plaintiff.

"And yet," went on Mr. Boggs, "the State Board of Taxation, with this evidence before them, solemnly declare that this magnificent railroad property was actually worth, at fair private sale, only $2,265,000, because that was its construction cost."

Ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, who appeared as one of the railroad companies' counsel, spoke at length in favor of a reversal of the Supreme Court's decision.

The court is expected to render a decision in a month.

KILLED AFTER SHOOTING TWO.

Ohio Man Shot Down After Mortally Wounding Wife and Her Father.

UNIONVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 25.—As the result of a family quarrel last night Mrs. Robert Wilking took her baby to the home of her father, Jacob Stokes, a short distance away. Wilking followed. Meeting Stokes and his wife on the veranda, he shot and mortally wounded both of them.

A son of Mr. Stokes then appeared and shot Wilking in the neck, killing him instantly. Young Stokes has not been arrested.

FOUR DEAD IN PITTSBURG FIRE.

Daughters of J. G. Miller Burned to Death—The Father and Mother Injured.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 25.—Four persons were burned to death and two seriously injured in a fire which destroyed early this morning the residence of J. G. Miller, in Charles Street, Knoxville, a suburb of this city. The dead are Rose Miller, aged twenty-three years; Amelia Miller, aged nineteen; Amanda Miller, aged sixteen, and Sylvia Miller, aged nine. The injured are J. G. Miller, the father, whose leg was broken when he jumped from a second-story window, and Mrs. Miller, who is badly burned.

The fire was caused by the eldest daughter, Rose, pouring kerosene in the stove to start the fire for breakfast. The explosion which followed scattered the burning oil over the room. Rose was burned so badly that she died before reaching the hospital. The three others were overcome by the smoke, and their bodies were found in the ruins after the fire had been extinguished.

For Mr. Lindenthal for Bridge Engineer.

The statement was made by a prominent member of the German-American Reform Union last night that that body would ask for no offices at the hands of Mayor-elect Low. It was stated, however, that Herman Ridder and many of his friends will aid, so far as they can, in securing the appointment of Gustav Lindenthal as engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Lindenthal is the consulting engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Opossum Skins Become Valuable.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25.—The opossum has risen in the scale of things and becomes decidedly aristocratic. 'Possum skins are quoted at 50 cents apiece in this market, and the long, handsome boas are mainly responsible for the fact. Within the last few months a method of dressing and dyeing opossum skins so that they resembled the skins of rare animals has been discovered, and immediately the opossum skins sent skyward in price.

"HONEST GOVERNMENT IN OUR LARGE CITIES"

This Question Discussed at Congregational Club's Meeting.

Home Rule for Municipalities Favored by E. B. Smith—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Spoke—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., on Sunday Saloons.

The November meeting of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn took place last night in Pouch Gallery, 345 Clinton Avenue, with a number of distinguished speakers among those listed for the after dinner speeches. The meeting was an exceptionally large one, 230 members and guests being present. At the guests' table sat Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Silas B. Dutcher, Edmund H. Driggs, and the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis. The subject of the evening was the discussion, "Can we have an honest and clean municipal government in our large cities."

Edwin Burritt Smith, Vice President of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, was a special guest of the occasion, having come from the West at the invitation of the club to explain "How Chicago changed its Board of Aldermen from the worst in America to the best." Mr. Smith said in part:

"American municipal government is not democratic. It is an anomalous and unpremeditated growth. The city is the agent of the State. It should be solely the agent of its own people. The people of the State are no more qualified or entitled to govern the city than the people of the Nation are qualified or entitled to govern the State. Each should act solely for its own people—the people of the State in matters of general concern to the people of the State, the people of the city in matters of local concern to the people of the city. The people of the State frame and adopt a Constitution to define and limit the powers of the State Government. The people of the city should frame and adopt a charter to define and limit the powers of the City Government. If these propositions are sound, our Municipal and State Governments should be divorced. Each should act within its sphere for its own people."

Mr. Smith recited the work of the Voters' League and its bearing on the reformation of Chicago municipal affairs. Continuing, he touched upon the abuses of municipal administration as showing the necessity of governing them at all times.

"Read in The October Atlantic," he said, "Mr. Bowker's amazing summary of the processes by which the public service corporation engaged in transportation and gas and electric lighting in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx have filched from the people public rights which are to-day worth in the open market the vast sum of three hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Bowker appropriately describes these processes under the title, 'The Piracy of Public Franchise.'"

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was the next speaker, among other things, said:

"I thought this question whether or not we can have an honest and clean municipal government was answered in our own large city very satisfactory three weeks ago to-morrow. [Applause.] I think that without a shadow of doubt the success of that fusion movement was due to the awakening of our best citizens to their duty and to the deplorable state of affairs they found to exist on the morning they went forth to cast their votes. If the people will not now rest on their oars and feel secure and satisfied there is no reason why they should not as well win out from the enemies of decency not only in the next election, but in the next and still the next. The danger lies in the mass of the voters feeling satisfied that now they have accomplished their purpose and in forgetting that as long as there is a breath in the enemy will they have to fight."

William H. Baldwin, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, was then introduced. Mr. Baldwin said that whether New York could indeed have a clean and honest administration depended very largely upon how the word "clean" was interpreted. He warned in general against expecting too much from the administration, and warned those that might not concur in laws put through not to interfere with them, because the laws might happen in cases to override their own personal convictions.

"I do not think we can ever hope for a perfectly clean city. But, as clean a city as human hands can make a city, that is what I can promise you at the hands of the incoming administration. Reasonably clean. We must have our ideals and strive high, expecting each time to fall back and to strive again with increasing courage. The consolation is that never will we fall quite to the grade that we were when we started. To illustrate, in municipal affairs: We have not now under the rule of Tammany the same clean streets that we had during the time Col. Waring looked after our streets. But neither have we the same filthy streets that we had eight years ago, before Col. Waring came into office. We fell back, but at the same time all our advance was not lost."

Mr. Baldwin further illustrated with the ordinance forbidding expectoration in public places. "There was a time," he said, "when I feared I would never live in the day when I might see our great liberty loving American deprived of his Constitutional right to do as he pleased under all circumstances, but the women got into that fight and that is where the power lay. So, also, for the next two years, let the women keep up the fight against the enemy. But in the mean time, do not be cynical, and do not give way to the weaknesses of the extremists, who would ask more than human hands can do. If in two or three months after Mr. Low has taken his office it should be found that it is best to keep the saloon open during two or three hours of Sunday and to govern in this way the sale of liquor rather than to have it sold all day illegally, then do not object. Yet, when such a law is passed, and I do not know if it will be or not, there will be bitter denunciation on the part of our friends and many well-meaning people, our best friends, will join forces in the attack against us with those that have been but just put out of office."

The Rev. Dr. Hillis, who spoke next, said in part that he thought public men could be divided into two classes—politicians and statesmen. Politicians, who give people all they want, and statesmen that give them what is good for them.

Silas B. Dutcher was introduced to contribute further to the subject. He said that in the past the efforts of the decent party in the municipal campaign had failed because so many good people had not helped. Mothers, he said, urged their sons not to enter politics; fathers, the same, and even the maiden as she was led from the altar would beg of her newly-made husband to remain out of politics.

"Teach your children to be politicians as you teach them the Sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule," he said. "Only then, when they have gained an insight into politics, into the working of the world and into the needs of their fellowmen, can they become useful Christians, capable of taking up the great universal struggle of morals and religion."

BOSTON HOTEL MAN'S FAILURE.

John F. Reynolds a Bankrpt with $328,450 in Debts and Nominal Assets of $95,326.77.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—John F. Reynolds, recently proprietor of the Hotel Reynolds, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, showing total indebtedness of $328,450 and nominal assets amounting to $95,326.77.

The assets are made up of horses, $300; promissory notes, $1,500; debts due from the hotel company, $33,926.77, and debts due from sundry other debtors, $40,000. The liabilities consist largely of money borrowed and merchandise bought. The unsecured claims amount to $54,300, and the largest in the list are: John E. Atkins, New York, $26,000; Charles M. Gage, Pepperell, $4,000; James S. Cumston, Boston, $10,000; Jacob Fottler, Boston, $5,000; A. L. Perry, Boston, $5,000, and the Union Glass Company, Somerville, $1,500.

Of the total indebtedness $142,250 is secured to twenty-four creditors. Among the secured claims are those of Lotta M. Crabtree, actress, who gives her place of residence as Arlington, $20,000; James A. Kelley, 158 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, $25,000, and the Hancock National Bank, $43,000. These debts are secured by assignments of stock in the Hotel Reynolds Company.

Mr. Reynolds's liability on accommodation paper is $132,000, the amounts ranging from $3,000 to $19,000, made up in part as follows: Adams, Taylor & Co., Boston, $15,000; C. E. Morrison, Hotel Vendome, $19,000; Suffolk National Bank, $10,000, and National Bank of the Republic, $15,000.

M. Knoedler & Co.

invite attention to their carefully selected collection of

Paintings of Various Schools, Water Colors, Etchings, and Engravings.

355 FIFTH AVE., COR. 34TH ST., N. Y.

SAY RECIPROCITY WAS DOOMED PRECONCERTEDLY.

Congressmen Declare Resolutions of the Recent Convention Were Prepared Long Before It Met.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—What was only intimated about the Reciprocity Convention the day it adjourned—that it had turned out precisely as its managers designed it should turn out—is openly charged now by persons who say they know what they are talking about. A member of the House Ways and Means Committee said yesterday that the programme of the convention was cut and dried from beginning to end.

"Even the resolutions," said this Congressman, "were prepared before the convention opened. I know that to be a fact."

"How do you know it?" was asked.

"Because I read these resolutions, the identical resolutions, reported from the committee and adopted by the convention several days before the convention met."

It seems to be a prevalent belief among members of Congress, who have been in the way of acquiring information about the convention, that the iron and steel interests really ran the meeting. A Republican leader in the House said last night:

"I am satisfied the convention was captured by the very people who, two weeks before it was held, gave out statements that they would have nothing to do with it for fear it would let the free-traders run away with it. I couldn't prove this before a jury, but I'm satisfied it is true. Anyhow, somebody captured it before it assembled and directed every move it made."

Members of Congress who did not care much what the convention might do got considerable amusement in talking it over. A phase in the report of the Committee on Resolutions is spoken of as one of the most amusing features. The committee, in reporting its resolutions, said they were the result of "careful and earnest deliberation."

"I guess that's so," remarked the member of the Ways and Means Committee who read the resolutions several days in advance of the opening of the convention, "but they were not the result of 'careful and earnest deliberation' on the part of that committee. The deliberation had all been done in advance. The committee got what the press calls 'advance matter,' and all it had to do was to hold it until the proper time should come to release it."

There seems to be nobody, Republican or Democrat, who doubts that reciprocity is dead. Its friends sadly admit it, and the others speak of it with great satisfaction. Its friends say tariff revision will come, that it cannot be avoided. Two causes, they say, tend to delay its coming. One of these is the general prosperity of the country, which leads those who ultimately will be the strong force behind the demand for revision to say, "Let well enough alone." The other is the "demoralization of the Democratic Party."

"If," said a reciprocity man, "the Democratic Party were not so broken up that it practically is out of politics the Republicans would be driven to tariff revision. It couldn't hold off and do just as it pleases as it can now."

BONINE TRIAL RESUMED.

Fellow-Lodgers of the Accused Washington Woman Testify.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., at the Kenmore Hotel last May, began in real earnest to-day. Baker, the man who says he saw Mrs. Bonine descend the fire escape; Hopkins, who roomed over Ayres and raised the first outcry; Miss Woolums, who roomed under Ayres, and Miss Lawless and Miss Minas, who roomed on either side of him, testified.

The latter two were regarded as star witnesses, but they testified to no facts not developed at the inquest. Officer Drew testified that there was room enough behind the door of Ayres's room for a man to have been there while the door was opened to admit another person, a contention which the prosecution deny, and also that there were empty cartridges in the jar in Ayres's room before the pistol with which the shooting was done was emptied by Policeman Brac after the tragedy. This would tend to establish the theory of the defense that the pistol belonged to Ayres.

Miss Minas testified that Ayres and Mrs. Bonine ate ice cream and cake in her room the night before the tragedy and that at that time there was no evidence of ill-feeling between them.

Mrs. Bonine throughout the trial to-day, when witnesses described the cries, groans, and throat gurgling of the dying man remained absolutely unmoved.

PITTSBURG GAS FIGHT.

C. H. Duncan Accuses Stockholders of Manufacturers' Company with Fraud and Deceit.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 25.—Charles H. Duncan, for himself and other stockholders of the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company, which was merged into the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas Court No. 2 to-day against H. B. Beatty, O. H. Strong, S. Y. Ramage, and the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company.

Fraud and deceit on the part of the defendants are charged. It is asked that they be required to make a discovery of the price paid by them for the business of the People's Light and Heat Company and the profit made by them on its sale to the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company; also that they be ordered to file an accounting of the transaction.

The bill alleges that the defendants, while Directors of the Manufacturers' Company, combined to make a large profit by purchasing the capital stock of the People's Company and reselling it to the Manufacturers' for more than it was worth. The plaintiff avers that Ramage and Strong made about $200,000 by the deal.

KNAPP'S ROLLER BOAT ROLLS INTO THE MUD.

The Inventor Claims the Test Successful, and Will Build a Great Ocean-Going Roller.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Knapp's roller boat demonstrated its ability to roll to-day. In a blinding snowstorm, with a stiff north wind, it rolled from Prescott across the St. Lawrence River to Ogdensburg, but missed the channel to the upper harbor and rolled into the soft mud on a bar abreast the city, and settled hard, surrounded by snow and ice. A steamboat followed, and was unable to get near the roller, owing to shallow water.

Efforts to tow the boat by long hawsers into deep water were unsuccessful, and she may not be released until Spring. The inventor and a stockholder, who were on board, were taken off in small boats. The inventor claims success.

The boat is 110 feet long and 22 feet in diameter. An engine is suspended in a car in the centre. The motive power is applied in the form of a climbing engine. Mr. Knapp says he will now build an ocean roller boat, 900 feet long and 200 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 4,000,000 bushels of grain and a speed of twelve knots an hour.

Thieves Steal Glass Eyes.

Glass eyes as booty figured yesterday in a burglary in Brooklyn. The place burglarized was the optical goods store of L. Alexander, at 192 Fulton Street. Thieves broke into the store early yesterday morning and stole $500 worth of eye glasses, lorgnettes, and artificial eyes.

PERFECT COFFEE.

Dennett's Surpassing Coffee

DENNETT'S SURPASSING COFFEE IS THE MOST PERFECT AND DELICIOUS COFFEE THAT CAN BE PRODUCED.

BECAUSE

IT IS grown, cleaned, dried and prepared especially for us under the supervision of our own experienced planters.

IT IS blended, roasted and ground at a uniform temperature in order to preserve an even shade and flavor, by our own secret process.

IT IS the finest grade of coffee grown and commands the highest price on account of its superior strength, fine flavor and delicate aroma.

5c. A CUP.

OVER 6 1-2 MILLION CUPS SERVED ANNUALLY EXCLUSIVELY AT

DENNETT'S QUICK LUNCH ROOMS.

Cleanest, most spacious and best in the city. Every article of food served is the purest and choicest money can buy. No better can be obtained at any price.

Fine Jewelry

Our art jewelry has the merit of originality and exclusiveness, a distinction which adds considerably to the pleasure of possession. An inspection invited.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
Jewellers
56 West 23d St.

MEADE COURT-MARTIAL.

Puritan Club Members Say that Major Lauchheimer Acted Like a Gentleman in Boston.

The Meade court-martial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard resumed its sittings yesterday. Col. Frank Denny of the Marine Corps, one of the officers preferring charges of drunkenness and false swearing against Col. Meade, was the chief witness of the day.

He was examined with regard to the charges of collusion with the contractors in connection with the improvements to the barracks in the navy yard, which charges were made against Col. Denny by Col. Meade and are declared by the prosecution in the present trial as having been "false and malicious."

Col. Denny testified that Col. Meade's criticism upon the work on the barracks was not made until this work practically was completed. Concerning alleged instructions given to workmen on the barracks that they were to supply only the poorest work, the witness said the allegations were nothing but "ridiculous barracks gossip." The work finally done, the witness said, was the best possible in accordance with the appropriation allowed by the Government.

With regard to certain alleged defects in the work found by a board of survey, Col. Denny said no reports had been made upon them, and therefore nothing had been done in this respect. The witness said that he believed the findings of this board were baseless.

At yesterday's session further testimony was taken as to the action of Major Charles H. Lauchheimer at the Puritan Club in Boston, while he was attached to the navy yard there. The additional testimony was given by George W. Hastings and E. M. Beales, members of the Puritan Club. Mr. Beales said that he had never heard of any misbehavior on the part of Major Lauchheimer at the club, nor that there had ever been any intention to withdraw the invitation card held by the Major. The witness said that he had accompanied the Major to the officers' quarters at the Boston Navy Yard on the evening when, as had been alleged, the officer was considerably "under the influence of liquor," and had cut some queer capers, and believed that the Major was absolutely sober at the time.

Mr. Semple, counsel for Col. Meade, asked the witness what he would say were he to be told that Major Lauchheimer had admitted on the witness stand that he was "tight" on the evening in question. Mr. Beales replied that the Major was acting like a gentleman at the time at all events. Mr. Hastings testified that the Major's behavior at the club was "all right."

NARROW ESCAPES FROM FIRE.

The House of Justin Butterfield at Northport, L. I., Burned.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Nov. 25.—The residence of Justin Butterfield, in this place, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield were asleep when the fire started and narrowly escaped with their lives.

The burned building had only been erected two years ago and was considered one of the best-fitted houses on Long Island. It contained many rare and costly art objects.

ROBBED IN CLEVELAND.

Gustav Heinrich of This City Choked and Relieved of Diamonds.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Gustav Heinrich of New York City was assaulted and robbed of diamonds valued at $350 early to-day while on his way to his hotel after calling on friends. He states that two highwaymen threw a lasso about his head, choked him into insensibility, took his diamonds, and threw him into a yard.

Passers-by heard his feeble cries, and he was taken to the hospital, where it was said this morning that he was not seriously injured and would recover within a few days. A gold watch and $225 in his pockets were not taken.

The Richmond Dispatch Sold.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—The entire capital stock of The Dispatch Company, publishers of The Richmond Dispatch, to-day was sold to Leland Rankin and associates. The Dispatch for fifty years has belonged equally to the Cowardin and Ellyson families and has always enjoyed the confidence of the Virginia people. Mr. Rankin, the new publisher, was for five years manager of The Nashville American and during the past year has been manager of The Dispatch.

E. Brooks, a Dowie Zionist, Sentenced.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 25.—Eugene Brooks, Elder of Dowie's Christian Catholic Church, in Zion, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to three months without hard labor for aiding and abetting John Rogers, who was recently found guilty of manslaughter, for not providing his infant children with medical attendance when they were suffering from diphtheria. Brooks will appeal.

Gets $1,300 for Loss of Hand.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 25.—A jury in the Circuit Court to-day returned a verdict of $1,300 in favor of George Robbins, Jr., who lost a hand in the belting in Alsop Brothers' jewelry factory, where he worked. The firm's counsel consented to the amount, and as it was agreeable to the plaintiff the court directed the jury to set the damages at that amount.

NEW RECORDER OF PITTSBURG SWORN IN.

**J. O. Brown Mak

GRAHAMS POLLEY CALLED A PROFLIGATE

Conveyance of a House Set Aside as Fraudulent.

"Inequitable," Says Justice McAdam, "to Allow the Gift of a Profligate Mind to Prejudice Honest Creditors."

Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the action brought by School Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, as trustee in bankruptcy of the property of Grahams Polley, formerly treasurer of the Hoffman House, lately adjudged a bankrupt. The Justice set aside the conveyance of a house made by Mr. Polley to a woman as fraudulent. He also scored Mr. Polley. Mr. Polley had transferred a house at 45 West Eighty-seventh Street and the furniture and bric-a-brac it contained, in 1898, to Lillian G. Cavanagh, who is also known as Lillian G. Armstrong. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall appeared for Mr. O'Brien and W. C. Campbell for Mrs. Cavanagh. Justice McAdam's decision reads:

"The grantor (Polley) became reckless and profligate, going from bad to worse, so that he was pleased while upon the witness stand to acknowledge himself a 'high roller,' a term, which, according to his evidence, means a sporty man who rolls around during the night, an ever generous man, a spendthrift and giver of wine dinners and entertainments to friends in which sobriety plays a small part.

"The intent of the grantee is also apparent. She knew that the gift to her of $35,000 of property was not only unmerited, but a flagrant wrong upon the kinspeople or creditors of the grantor. Under the circumstances it would be highly inequitable to permit her to retain this property, the gift of a profligate mind, to the prejudice of honest creditors of the donor. It should be applied to the payment of their just debts and demands. The transaction evinces such a reckless disregard of the rights of existing creditors as to make it apparent that the purpose was to hinder, delay, and defraud them.

"It was so intended by the grantor and so operated. It could operate in no other way. Bankruptcy of the grantor, if not contemplated by him at the time of the transfers, was tempted and defied; the inevitable result came as sure as 'night follows day,' and the trustee in bankruptcy now assails, as well he may, the transfers as fraudulent.

"If the transfers by Polley had been made for the benefit of a wife or a family depending upon him for support, and the provision had been a reasonable one according to his means, a strong natural equity in their favor might create a sentiment to uphold the transaction. But the transfers had no such object, and there is nothing which, in the least degree, appeals to one's sense of justice in favor of sustaining them. They are clearly fraudulent, and the plaintiff is entitled to the usual decree in such cases."

According to Trustee O'Brien, Mr. Polley's debts amount to $125,000, of which he owed the late Edward S. Stokes $90,000. The result of Justice McAdam's decree will be that the property transferred will be distributed among Polley's creditors.

COMING ON THE OCEANIC.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker and Horace Plunkett to Sail To-morrow.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which is to sail from Liverpool Wednesday next for New York, will have among her passengers Gilbert Parker, M. P., the novelist and dramatist, and Mrs. Parker, and Horace Plunkett, who was recently defeated by Col. Arthur Lynch in the Parliamentary contest in Galway.

CHINA ASKS JAPAN'S AID.

Wants Instruction for Army and Other Departments.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—"China has asked Japan," says a dispatch from Shanghai to The Daily Express, "to lend one General and fifty officers to drill the Chinese troops, and also to lend experts to reorganize the Chinese financial and police departments."

New Chinese Tariff in Operation.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 25.—The new temporary tariff on textiles, converting ad valorem to specific duties, drawn up by the American, German, and Japanese importers, co-operating with the China Association, was put in operation to-day.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA AGREE.

The Long-Disputed Boundary Controversy Amicably Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The threatened trouble over the boundary line between Chili and the Argentine Republic has been averted for the present at least.

Señor Infante, who is in charge of the Chilean Legation here to-day, conveyed to this Government an assurance that the two principals to the boundary question had succeeded in reaching an amicable and satisfactory understanding. This statement has given great satisfaction, for it is believed here that hostilities between Chile and Argentina would without doubt involve three-fourths of South America.

IN A PADDED CELL.

Miss Vanderbilt Wackerman Now Locked Up in Claybury Asylum.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Miss Vanderbilt Wackerman of New York, who was taken to St. Giles's infirmary Nov. 13 as a wandering lunatic, is now in Claybury Asylum, Woodford, Essex, which is controlled by the London County Council.

She was removed to the asylum after a desperate attempt to kill a nurse belonging to the infirmary, whom she almost succeeded in throttling. Miss Wackerman is now in a padded cell, but Mrs. Wackerman, who has visited her daughter, said to-day that she seemed to be improved.

Mrs. Wackerman, who paid a long visit to the American Consulate to-day, has been advised that no steps to obtain the release of her daughter are feasible at present, as Miss Wackerman is in such a condition that her immediate removal is impossible.

CONTROL OF COLONIAL TROOPS.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 25.—Lord Kitchener and Sir Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, have reached an agreement under the terms of which the Cape Colony resumes the control of the colonial troops in twenty-nine districts.

There has been much discontent in the Cape arising from the fact that the colonial troops were being removed from the command of the Colonial Government.

COMING FROM AMERICA.

Complete Equipment of New Railroad at Dunderlandsdal.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 25.—Arrangements have been completed for building, early in the Spring, a railroad at Dunderlandsdal, in connection with the works of an American ore-milling syndicate. All the equipment of the road will come from America.

Life Sentence for Uncaptured Man.

MILAN, Nov. 25.—Louis Grannoti, an accomplice of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, was to-day sentenced to life imprisonment at the Assizes. Grannoti has not yet been captured.

Tolstoi's Health Improving.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—The health of Count Tolstoi is improving. His fever and pains have ceased, his appetite has improved, and he is sleeping better.

Queen of Holland's Improvement.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 25.—Queen Wilhelmina is improving so satisfactorily that Prince Henry will leave Het-Loo to-morrow on a short visit to Prussia.

Lord Strathcona Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, is confined to his house with a severe cold, and his friends are anxious.

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF.

Details of Its Special Provisions for the Exclusion of American Cattle.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Reichstag to-day began the discussion of the new tariff bill. With its preambles, &c., this important document comprises several thick volumes.

A special preamble to the tariff sets forth the necessity of making arrangements, independently of the existing veterinary and police prohibitions and restrictions, concerning the importation of cattle. This clause is expected to be of especial interest to America.

The preamble explains the necessity for this action on the ground that the Government has to reckon with the possibility of the abolition of the police and veterinary prohibitions and restrictions.

Therefore, the preamble asserts, "in the interests of home productions" suitable duties must be provided on cattle and meat, even if the effect of these duties is not felt, economically, until later.

Referring to the duties on iron, it is pointed out that the iron industry of Germany has indeed reached a high degree of technical perfection; but that this does not suffice to counterbalance the economic advantages of foreign countries.

It is also explained in the preamble that in remodeling the tariff the high value of cast steel will shortly have to be taken more into account than formerly.

PRO-ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

Sir Thomas Reid Quotes American Cabinet Minister on Boer War.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Sir Thomas Wemyss Reid, the author and editor, in an article entitled "A Message from America," in the December number of The Nineteenth Century and After, will quote "one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet" as saying:

"I do not think you in England realize the depth of feeling that exists outside of your own country on the subject of the South African war, nor the extreme gravity of the situation which that feeling has brought into existence.

"I am not speaking of American feeling, which is largely on your side. But the more friendly we are to England the more anxious we are to see you extricated from the meshes of the net in which you are now caught.

"It is terrible to think of the pitifulness of the whole thing and of the loss suffered by universal humanity owing to the effacement of England for two years, and the consequent absence of her influence from the side of justice and progress."

Sir Thomas further says the member of the Cabinet in question told him that almost daily appeals were being made to the Government of the United States by representatives of European powers to take some steps to end the war. These representations from the Ministers of the powers were made unofficially, although the United States Government well knew their respective Governments were backing them therein.

MR. BALFOUR'S ILLNESS.

Alarming Reports Circulated About Government Leader in the Commons, and All His Engagements Canceled.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—In consequence of alarming reports concerning the illness of A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, his doctors have issued a bulletin to the effect that their patient is suffering from influenza and cannot keep his engagements for this week.

Mr. Balfour is staying at Taplow with W. H. Grenfell, M. P. His illness has caused keen disappointment at Wolverhampton, where he was expected to deliver an important speech to-morrow night before the National Union of Conservatives.

Efforts are being made to get Mr. Chamberlain to replace him.

DR. KRAUSE RELEASED.

William T. Stead and Harold Rylett Furnish £4,000 Bail.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—William T. Stead and Harold Rylett (the newspaper correspondent and Honorary Secretary of the "Stop-the-War Committee") this afternoon furnished the four thousand pounds bail demanded for the release of Dr. Krause, the ex-Governor of Johannesburg, who is charged with high treason and inciting to murder, and who was remanded for a fortnight, Nov. 20, at the Bow Street Police Court.

They were warned by the Magistrate that if Dr. Krause failed to appear for trial they could anticipate being prosecuted on the charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

Marquis Ito in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, has arrived here.

NEARLY WENT BACK TO EUROPE

Woman's Son Was Late, So She Returned to Boat to Wait, but Got on Wrong Vessel.

Mrs. W. A. Lippold of Garfield, N. J., who arived from Hamburg on the Graf Waldersee on Saturday, came near going back. Mrs. Lippold was a second cabin passenger, and when the ship arrived in Hoboken she waited on the pier for half an hour expecting her son-in-law would meet her, as he had promised. The son-in-law was delayed by his train from Garfield, being an hour late. Mrs. Lippold, who is sixty-two years old, decided to go back on the Graf Waldersee and wait in the saloon until her relatives arrived.

The Patricia was on the opposite side of the pier, ready to sail at 2 o'clock. The woman, supposing she was walking up the gangplank of the Graf Waldersee, got on the Patricia. She sat down in an easy chair in the saloon to wait and fell asleep. The Patricia sailed and it was not until Sandy Hook was reached that the presence of Mrs. Lippold was discovered. She was taken off the steamship and put on board the pilot boat New York, where she had to stay until yesterday afternoon.

The son-in-law arrived just after the Patricia left Hoboken and instituted a search for the woman. While he was searching word reached the Hoboken office of the Hamburg-American Company that Mrs. Lippold had been put off on the pilot boat. The pilot boat did not reach New York until yesterday, when Mrs. Lippold was landed and sent to Hoboken.

Y. M. C. A. BUYS FOUR HOUSES.

Property Joins Harlem Branch and May Be Turned Into Dormitories—Price Paid, $115,000.

The Young Men's Christian Association has bought the property 9 to 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, consisting of four brownstone front single flats on a plot 75 by 100. The seller is Samuel Green, and it is understood that the consideration in the deal was about $115,000.

The buildings adjoin the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and a site of suitable proportions for a new building has thus been secured. That this is the ultimate object of the purchase seems likely, although no definite plans to this end have yet been formulated.

J. M. Horton, who is prominently identified with the work of the association in Harlem, said yesterday that the scheme at present most seriously considered for the buildings just purchased was the alteration of them into dormitories and a restaurant.

SAVED FROM PRISON CELL.

A Suspended Sentence for Cohen, Whose Family Is in Pitiable State.

Harry Cohen, a dealer in old shoes, of 105 Allen Street, had an agreeable surprise yesterday when he was arraigned at the bar before Judge Newburger in General Sessions. He was convicted last week of stealing shoes worth $200 from Meyer Hauttschein on Oct. 30. When arraigned for sentence Judge Newburger said:

"Since your conviction I have investigated your case and find that up to this time you have borne a good reputation. It appears that at the time you committed this crime your family was on the verge of starvation. The jury did right when it convicted you, but I feel that in this instance I can be lenient, and I have decided to suspend sentence."

As Cohen passed out of the courtroom one of the jurors who had found him guilty handed him $5.

EUROPE'S INTERESTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Denial of Concerted Action by the Triple Alliance.

Warships from Germany, Austria, and Italy Sent to the Caribbean Sea for Protection of Their Own Subjects.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Foreign Office to-day declared the announcement to the effect that the countries party to the Triple Alliance were making a concentrated demonstration in South American waters to be false.

"The informant of the correspondent had said that there had been no discussion between Germany, Austria, and Italy regarding common action in this direction. He admitted that each country was sending warships to South American waters, but said they were acting independently of each other, and were merely protecting the property rights and the lives of their subjects.

It was further explained that Washington was fully informed concerning the intentions of Germany in this regard. The movements of German vessels in South American waters have been fully reported, as well as the names of the vessels destined to go out there. No other ships have been sent to South America.

German officials in Berlin are of opinion that the presence in the Caribbean Sea of warships of the Powers composing the Triple Alliance will have the desired effect without making necessary a recourse to action.

The German Ambassador at Washington upon his arrival there a few days ago from Berlin stated officially that there was no foundation for the widely circulated statement that the Kaiser's Government entertained territorial ambitions in regard to South America. He explicitly stated that the imperial German Government had no desire to interfere with the Monroe Doctrine, and that all statements to the contrary ascribing territorial ambitions in South America to his Government were deliberately fabricated in Europe by enemies of Germany, who sought thereby to alienate the peoples of the two countries.

DEAD FROM FALL FROM HORSE.

Brooklyn Physician Was Thrown While Riding on Ocean Parkway.

Dr. John C. Hartt, a well-known physician of South Brooklyn, who was injured by being thrown from a horse he was riding on the bridle path of the Ocean Parkway last week, died on Sunday in the Kings County Hospital. In the fall the doctor received a depressed fracture of the skull.

Dr. Hartt was born in Brooklyn, and was forty years old. He was interested greatly in athletics, and for some years was physician to the Greenwood Athletic Club. Dr. Hartt acted as surgeon to Buffalo Bill's Wild West during the time that show was encamped at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn. He was a member of Vigilant Council of the Royal Arcanum, of Dewey Council of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Eighth Ward Republican Club. He leaves a widow. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at his late residence, 192 Forty-fourth Street.

MRS. DALE READS NOVELS.

Woman Accused of Murdering Her Child in Hoboken Reading Light Literature.

Mrs. Dale is still in the hospital at Hoboken. She spends most of her time in reading light literature. She becomes excitable at times, but calms down under the ministrations of the sisters who have her in charge.

As yet the Hoboken police have received no report from the chemists who took away the intestines of the Dale child, nor do they expect to for a week. Coroner Parsiow yesterday announced that the inquest will not begin until a week from Thursday at the earliest. By that time the police expect to have a preliminary report from the chemists, which will be used at the inquest.

Elbert Waller, who was arrested on a charge of offending the public morals of the State of New Jersey because of his alleged relations with Mrs. Dale, was discharged last night after a hearing before Recorder Stanton. Mrs. Dale was not present at the hearing.

MONEY FOR JERSEY CITY PARKS.

The Board of Finance Appropriates $35,000 for a New One.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday appropriated $35,000 for the erection of a new park in the Lafayette district. The site comprises two blocks which are bounded by Maple, Van Horne, and Woodward Streets and Manning Avenue. One block is owned by Robert Davis, City Collector, who will receive $10,000. The other block is owned by Mrs. Eastcamp, Mrs. Pritchard, and United States Commissioner Michael I. Fagan, who are to receive $18,000. The additional $7,000 is to be devoted to putting the park in order.

The board also appropriated $30,000 to be used in extending Columbia Park in the Greenville district from its present westerly terminus to the Hudson Boulevard. This will necessitate the purchase of about half a block of ground with three dwellings. The money to meet these appropriations will be raised by the sale of bonds under the law enabling cities to create parks.

MEDAL FOR A SCHOOLBOY.

To Be Presented to Him for Saving Another Boy from Drowning.

William Romaine, otherwise known by his comrades as "Red," and who lives at 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, will be presented with a medal of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps to-morrow morning. The presentation will be made by Prof. Stitch at the opening exercises of Public School No. 98, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, where young Romaine is a pupil.

The act of heroism by which "Red" Romaine earned his medal took place at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street on June 12 last. Several boys were swimming there, including Lawrence Carroll, twelve years old. Young Carroll swam out beyond his companions and was punished for his hardihood by being caught in an eddy and seized with a cramp at the same time.

Romaine, who was standing on the pier, saw his companion throw up his hands. He plunged into the water and swam to Carroll's aid. He was obliged to dive to secure his drowning chum, who had gone to the bottom for the last time. Clutching the helpless boy he swam with him to the dock. Young Carroll's life was saved only by prompt and vigorous hospital treatment.

HOSPITAL PATIENT ESCAPED.

Got Away on Blackwell's Island While on the Way to the Metropolitan.

Patrick Gaynor, thirty-one years old, of 1,332 Amsterdam Avenue, a Bellevue Hospital patient, who had been transferred from the Insane Pavilion to the alcoholic ward and sent on the boat Saturday to the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, escaped on the island just after the boat landed.

Clerk Mellen of the Brennan said that as soon as the boat touched the landing place Gaynor ran away. He was pursued, but outran his pursuers, and is still at large. Whether he got away by swimming across the river to the city or hid on the island and is still there is not known. The hospital authorities refuse to discuss the escape.

Poultney Bigelow Lectures in Brooklyn.

Poultney Bigelow opened the lecture course at the Twentieth Century Club, in Brooklyn, last night, by a lecture on the "German Military System and Its Relation to American Institutions." At the end of the week he will address the West Point Cadets; on Dec. 3 he will be the guest of the Military Historical Society of Boston. From Boston he will travel westward as far as Minneapolis, addressing several universities.

CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Controller Coler Says It Is Better than It Ever Was—Denies Stories About Debt Limit.

Controller Coler yesterday denied the story that Mayor Low would have no money to spend on new improvements during his term of office. Also, in denying the sensational story about the debt limit, he said:

"It seems impossible to get a fair statement on the debt-limit question before the public. Every man seems to handle the question from his point of view, to suit his own purposes. It is an elastic subject, and can be distorted by an alarmist so as to cause a scare or a panic, and it can be considered from the truthful and practical standpoint, as it should be, but is not. So long as the question is left open to speculation, I don't care who is Controller, there always will be misrepresentation of the matter. Why not have the Chamber of Commerce establish a Bureau of Information on the state of the city debt, from which bulletins might be issued every month, like the weekly bank statements, as to the exact condition of the city's financial affairs? Then there could be no longer any doctored reports, to the possible injury of the city's financial standing.

"The credit of the city is better to-day than ever before in its history, but how long can it last if continually assailed, and right at home, too? It will be remembered that one of Mayor Strong's Commissioners of Accounts made a report which showed that the city was on the verge of bankruptcy. Controller Fitch took it up, disproved it, and made the Commissioner acknowledge its falsity, and the Commissioner was forced to resign. The new administration will be better off than the present administration. When we took office we could not even sell a bond for six months."

SUES FOR HIS CHILDREN.

Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Gets a Writ of Habeas Corpus for Their Presentation in Court.

Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., of 43 West Twenty-seventh Street, obtained a writ of habeas corpus yesterday from Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court, directing his former wife, Gertrude V. C. H. Hamilton, now the Baroness de Graffenried, to produce in court their three children, Schuyler V. C. H. Hamilton, Gertrude Ray Hamilton, and Violet Loring Hamilton. Mrs. Hamilton secured a divorce from her husband in Rhode Island in 1894.

Mr. Hamilton in his application for the writ of habeas corpus stated that since the divorce his wife had married the Baron Raoul de Graffenried and generally resided in Paris, but at the present time she was living at Ossining on the Hudson, and had her three children with her. He says that according to the terms of the divorce secured in Rhode Island the children were to be allowed to stay with each parent for certain periods, and that each parent was to be permitted to visit them when staying with the other. He says that they were both restrained from taking them out of the United States or west of the Mississippi River unless both of them consented to the removal. He states that the Baroness and the Baron have had the three children living with them in Paris and says:

The education of my children is a matter of considerable moment to me, and I seriously object to them being brought up and reared and educated in foreign lands and under foreign influences. I am desirous that my son Schuyler shall prepare for college in this country, as he is now at about the age when the question of his future, business, and social advantages are of the utmost importance, and I desire that he should be educated here."

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY MEETS.

Nominates Officers to be Elected Next Tuesday.

The New England Society in the City of New York held a special meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The following Nominating Committee was selected: Darwin R. Aldridge, J. W. Pierce, George S. Edgel, John J. McKelvey, and E. A. Summers.

This committee selected the following ticket: President—Edmund C. Stedman; First Vice President—Thomas H. Hubbard; Second Vice President—Austin B. Fletcher; Treasurer—Charles E. Burke; Secretary—George Wilson; Trustees—Cephas Brainard, Edwin Langdon, G. B. M. Harvey, and W. H. Baldwin, Jr.

The election will take place a week from to-day, and it promises to be interesting. It is said that an opposition ticket will be put in the field. Mr. Dodge, now President of the society, is obliged to retire because the by-laws of the organization prohibit his re-election. Mr. Stedman, who was nominated last night, has for two years been First Vice President of the society.

WASHINGTON'S NEW AQUEDUCT.

Lydecker Tunnel Which Caused Scandal in 1888 Open at Last.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Washington aqueduct tunnel, commonly known as the Lydecker tunnel, work on which began twenty years ago and was suspended in 1888, after sensational discoveries of faulty construction work, was put into operation to-day. This reservoir will give fifteen feet of additional pressure in many parts of the district.

The reservoir was thought to be practically completed in 1888, when it was discovered that the space between the rock through which the tunnel was excavated and the brick lining was not filled in at all at some places, and improperly at others. A scandal resulted, and the Government withheld 10 per cent. of the contract price from the contractors. Work was resumed in 1898, and is now complete, after an expenditure of $3,000,000.

Children's Aid Society Election.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held this afternoon at the Chase National Bank for the election of officers and three Trustees. D. Willis James, who has been President of the society since 1892, has declined a renomination for President, although continuing as Trustee. William Church Osborn, who has been a Trustee of the society since 1899, has been nominated to succeed him. Charles E. Whitehead, Vice President; A. Barton Hepburn, Treasurer, and C. L. Brace, Secretary, will probably be re-elected, and Messrs. William Douglas Sloane, F. Delano Weekes, and Archibald D. Russell will be continued probably as Trustees, to serve three years.

Big Smelter to be Built at Alton.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—The Federal Lead Company has purchased a large tract of land at Alton, Ill., upon which it will erect an immense smelter for the reduction of ores from its mines in Southeast Missouri. An attache of the Federal Lead Company, which includes the Guggenheims and others of New York, states that a smelter with a capacity of about 200 tons per day and employing 300 to 400 men will be erected at once upon this ground.

YOUR FOOTSTEPS

By the depth of his footstep in the earth the Indians tell the weight of a man. Do you tread shallow or deep? Perhaps you would like to weigh more? If you are below weight and find that ordinary food does not build you up try Scott's Emulsion.

It is not a drug but a food that time has shown to have a real value in such cases as yours.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

T. & BOWNE, 132 Pearl street, New York.

GERMAN SUGAR KARTELL

Privy Councillor Goldberger Says It Is Not a Trust.

Simply an Agreement Among Refiners to Control Home Production and Regulate Prices, He Explains.

Discussing the recently published cables from London regarding the German sugar kartell, Privy Councillor Goldberger, member of the Imperial German Consultative Board for Commercial Measures, who is in this city, said yesterday:

"In the first place, the organization of the German sugar refiners is not a trust, but simply an agreement among themselves for the purpose of controlling the amounts of home production and regulating prices. The members of the Kartell do not lose their financial independence as manufacturers. The sugar kartell in Germany is not a secret organization, its existence being a matter of public record both at home and abroad. It has been in existence for a number of years, and has been the subject of frequent discussion in Chambers of Commerce reports and in public.

"Furthermore, it should be stated that not all sugar manufacturers belong to the Kartell. True, the Kartell is maintaining prices at home, but this only affects the German consumer; the foreigners have no cause for complaint if they have cheap sugar at the expense of the German consumer.

"The figures in the London report are incorrect to a great extent. Germany uses for herself about one-half of her own production. Home consumption has increased continuously during the last few years, while the total exports have decreased. They amounted to only 1,006,446 tons in 1900, as compared with 1,141,097 tons in 1897. For the first nine months of the current year the total exports increased, but there has been a decrease in exports to the United States amounting to about 8,000,000 for the first nine months of the year as against 12,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

"The impending sugar conference in Brussels cannot destroy the Kartell. The only thing it may accomplish is to abolish the export bounty, in which it did not succeed at the international conference of 1898. Belgium and Germany were then in favor of the removal of bounties, as was also Austria, with certain reservations. France and, in a certain sense, Russia, expressed themselves as favorable to a reduction of export bounties, as well as to abolishing the open premiums. But France in particular declined to give up her secret bounties under any conditions or to look with favor on any change of her existing laws. England was on the fence.

"In conclusion, I would say that the German sugar Kartell neither endangers the world's production of sugar nor that of Cuba and the West Indies. To speak of the 'German danger' in this case would appear as an exaggeration."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Industrial Commission to-day published a special report explanatory of what is styled the "Kartell." The report covers much the same grounds as recent German cablegrams with reference to the workings of this organization. The Kartell, it is stated, guarantees producers of raw sugar a certain minimum price, any difference between this price and an actually lower price in the world's markets being made up by the refiners. In return the raw sugar producers agree to produce no refined sugar for inland consumption and to sell only to factories in the combination.

REPUBLICAN ELECTION CLAIMS.

Still Assert that Their Party Cast 84 Per Cent. of Low Vote.

Officials of the Republican County Committee still insist that the Republicans cast 84 per cent. of the total Fusion vote. This statement has been vigorously denied by representatives of the Citizens' Union.

Republican Committeemen declared yesterday that they expected to have ready to-day official figures which would prove the truth of their statements. On the basis of the claims made by the Republicans, the latter cast 138,600 votes, the Citizens' Union 19,965, and the Greater New York Democracy 6,435.

CITY CLUB'S NEW HOUSE.

Indications Are that It Will Be in West Forty-fourth Street.

It is very probable that the site of the City Club's new house will be at 55 and 57 West Forty-fourth Street. This plot, 45 by 100 feet, owned by the Century Realty Company, is now under option to the City Club, and the belief was expressed yesterday in well informed circles that the negotiations would result in a purchase. The property is held at about $115,000.

The proposed clubhouse, according to present plans, will be six stories in height. The three lots adjoining to the west were sold yesterday to a recently organized corporation, known as the Puritan Realty Company, as the site for a twelve-story apartment house.

A SWORD FOR CAPT. HAMILTON.

His Farewell to His Garrison at Fort Schuyler.

Capt. William R. Hamilton of the Eighteth Company Coast Artillery, who leaves the command at Fort Schuyler, formally bade his men farewell last night. Capt. Hamilton was ordered to Fort Perry, Conn., a short time ago.

He was very popular with the people of Westchester and Throgg's Neck, who tried unsuccessfully to secure the revocation of the order by the War Department. Last night his admirers presented Capt. Hamilton with a sword, the handle gold mounted. Sergt. William E. Donahue made the presentation speech.

Major Crawford will take command of the company on Dec. 5. In the meantime Lieut. M. M. Mills will be in charge of the garrison.

Westerners Favor Tariff Revision.

D. J. Campau, Democratic National Committeeman from Michigan, is at the Hoffman House. He said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that the sentiment of members of the party in the West was decidedly in favor of tariff revision. While he could not speak for Republicans he asserted that, so far as his State is concerned, opinion is very much divided on the proposition.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, with snow and somewhat colder. Brisk northwest to north winds.

There will be snow to-day in Northern and Eastern New England, the lower lake and northern upper lake regions, and in the mountain districts of Maryland and West Virginia, and probably rain or snow in extreme Northwestern Montana. With these exceptions, the weather will be generally fair to-day and to-morrow east of the Rocky Mountains.

On the New England Coast winds will be high northerly; on the Middle Atlantic brisk northerly; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh west to north; on the Gulf Coast light north to east, and on the great lakes fresh north to northeast.

Storm warnings are displayed at Eastport and Machiasport.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have high northerly winds with rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	47	38	43
6 A. M.	48	38	42
9 A. M.	47	42	47
12 M.	46	42	51
4 P. M.	46	40	44
6 P. M.	46	40	44
9 P. M.	44	39	43
12 P. M.	41	38	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44½
Weather Bureau	41
Corresponding date 1900	45
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	40

The thermometer registered 40 degrees at 8 A. M. and 39 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 44 degrees at 11:20 A. M. and the minimum 38 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Holiday Preparation.

The foresighted do not deem three weeks too far ahead to select Christmas gifts. They know that now stocks are more complete and shopping much more easily and comfortably accomplished than will be the case when the belated purchaser tries to make satisfactory selections.

We urge you to do your Christmas buying now.

Look over to-day's list and make the start—it will save time, money and temper to begin thus early.

Silver Chatelaine Bag $9.50—*A regular $20 bag, made of sterling silver, in the popular new fish scale pattern; the frames and chatelaine are of sterling silver, with soldered links; one of the greatest bargains ever offered by us.*

Other Silver Novelties—*Toilet sets 45c., consisting of sterling silver mounted button hook and shoe horn; writing sets 59c. and 69c., consisting of sterling silver mounted seal, paper cutter and eraser; at 98c. to $4.95 each, sterling silver sugar spoons, cold meat forks, berry spoons, bon-bon spoons, cream ladles, cheese forks, food pushers, pickle forks, orange spoons, gravy ladles and jelly spoons.*

Regular $10 Watches $3.95—*6 and 18 sizes, for both men and women; 7 jewelled, stem winders and setters; handsome gold filled cases; fine, reliable timekeepers; every one guaranteed; tested and regulated by expert watchmakers; have celebrated Trenton, Banner and Imperial movements.*

Women's Smart Long Coats $18.75—*Made of finest quality kersey, in black and castor, with newest shaped yoke back; all seams heavily strapped and tailor stitched; has velvet collar and wide flaring sleeves and cuffs; is half lined with best quality satin.*

Newest Books 83c.—*These are the regular $1.50 publications, and appear here on the day of issue. Among them are "Marietta, a Maid of Venice," by Marion Crawford; "The Ruling Passion," by Henry Van Dyke; "The Man from Glengarry," by Ralph Connor; "Secret Orchard," by Agnes and Egerton Castle; "By Bread Alone," by I. K. Friedman.*

Diamond Ring Sale—*Diamond snake rings—$3.95 to $16.50—set with diamonds and rubies—2 and 3 stone diagonals, $18 and $22.50—in combination of ruby and diamonds, or sapphires and diamonds; fancy hoop designs, $5.75 to $21—either set with diamonds alone, diamonds in combination with colored stones or all-colored stones. Besides these are the popular Princess, fancy knife edge setting, and other designs which are carried by high class exclusive dealers only.*

Swiss Muslin Aprons—*These dainty aprons are just the thing for simple inexpensive holiday gifts. The kind to put on when sewing or doing fancy work; many new styles, daintily trimmed with ruffles, lace, ribbons, embroidery and insertion. Some have coquettish little pockets, with a ribbon bow on. Others exquisitely simple, but all attractive; price ranges from 19c to $1.25.*

Thanksgiving Groceries—*Celery—white, crisp bunch of three roots 10c. Plum pudding, very finest, 3 lb. cans, 49c; 2 lb. cans, 34c; 1 lb., 18c; plum pudding sauce, per can, 12c. Curtiss Bros. mince meat, large jars, 60c. Princess paper shell almonds, per lb., 22c. French peas, 14c, 18c, and 22c. Mushrooms, 17c and 22c can. Creme de Menthe, best imported, $1.25 bottle, for 98c. G. H. Mumm's champagne, qts., $2.49; pints, $1.35. University Rye, our finest, regular price $1.50, full qts., $1.25*

Finest Turkeys 15c per lb.—*The finest selected fowl of rich, handsome color, freshly killed; dry picked (no ice house, old or inferior ones here.) These turkeys weigh 8, 10, 12, 14 to 18 lbs. each. The kind sold by poulterers for 20c to 25c per lb. Our price for to-day and to-morrow, 15c per lb.*

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

Christmas Purchases

The many Christmas purchases already made and held for future delivery, prompt us to again remind patrons that they will consult their own interests by making early selections, while the stock is rich with many choice and dainty objects that cannot be duplicated later.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

Don't Travel, —Telephone!

In Manhattan: Business Service from $5 a month. Residence Service from $4 a month.

67,000 Stations.

New York Telephone Co.

15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St. 218 West 125th St.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Overcoats.

Woollens are high—tailoring higher. And long overcoats are scarce—elsewhere. Yet in the face of these facts we offer you remarkable values—and a full, generous stock to pick from. Swell, loose-back, broad-shouldered and graceful-hanging Overcoats of Black Frieze or Oxford with yoke or plain.

50 inches long.
48 inches long.
44 inches long.

The kind of value which rubs a man's saving side very pleasantly.

$18.00

All other good grades of Overcoats $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00. And the handsomest coat you could want at $40.00.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave. 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

14 KARAT SOLID GOLD WALTHAM WATCHES.

$12.

All brand-new samples, adjusted for carrying. Cannot be duplicated for $25.00. Cheaper than jewellers buy them. Can be reserved for the Holidays.

KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 Fulton St., New York.

Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., "Saturdays included."

LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

The Wanamaker Store

Silk-Waist PATTERNS

All Ready to Put Together

We have a beautiful collection of Silk-Waist Patterns, gotten up in a novel and effective style. Each pattern contains sufficient plain *guaranteed* silk for the body; some have in addition three-fourths to one and one-half yards of embroidered silk which is cut out and combined with lace, for the front and trimmings of the waist. Other patterns are embroidered all over, and cut and shaped.

These show spangles, cordings, ribbon, jets and beads. Each box contains one or more sketches, suggesting effective ways of making the waist. These patterns are entirely new in style and exceedingly attractive. For gifts there is scarcely anything nicer, or more certain to please a woman—colorings and combinations to suit every wish—in Taffetas, Louisines, Peau de Soie, Paillette de Soie and Satin Regence. These are some of the colorings:

All White
White and Black
All Black
Black and White
White and Ciel
Pink and White
Nile green and Black
Cardinal and Black
Gray and White
Corn and White
Ciel and White
Rose and White
Lavender and Black
Maize and Black
White and Pink
Nile green and White
Tan and White
Cadet blue and White
Reseda and White
White and Colors

This word of sorts and prices:

Black Taffeta Silk, with open-work and embroidered front, $8 each.
Black Taffeta Silk—same—better quality, $10 each.
Colored or Black Silk, with lace and embroidery, $12 each.
Colored Silk more elaborately embroidered, $12.50 each.
Black or Colored Silk, very elaborate embroidery and lace, $15 each.
Black or Colored Silk, embroidered, cut and shaped, $16 each.
Black or Colored Silk, more richly embroidered, $20 to $30 each.

All on Wanamaker guaranteed silks.

Rotunda.

HOLIDAY PICTURES

The Picture Store is a highly interesting place now, for lovers of art. The holiday display is ready, and the walls are covered with beautiful oil paintings, water colors, etchings, photogravures and other reproductions of the best, new and classic art subjects.

In the Salon adjoining the Art Galleries is a fine collection of Oil Paintings by such artists as Vollet, Brozik, Guillon, Osterlind and others. All are in handsome gold frames. Prices range from $90 to $250.

Also a handsome collection of Italian and American Water Colors by such artists as Ferranti, Riamondia, Simonia and Ascenzi, in fine gold frames. Prices, $150 to $185. By American artists—Mullholland, Mitchell, Cady, Fisher, Schultz and others, in fine gold frames. $30 to $67.50.

A number of fine remarque proofetchings, in very handsome gold frames, etched by Chauval, Dicksee, Martin, Chiquet and others. Prices from $30 to $125.

Plain Photogravures, in gilt frames, $12.75; same subjects, colored, $15. Better subjects, in finer gilt frames, plain, $20; colored, $25.

A large collection of Carbon and Platinum Photographs, in wood frames, ranging from $1 to $35. Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Seasonable Black Dress Goods

Distinctly Under-Price

We told you yesterday about the rare opportunity that has come to you, to buy fine French Black Dress Goods at less than half their price. We mean the

$1 Black Crystal Cords at 45c
$1.25 Black Poplin Velours at 50c

There were only ten thousand yards to start with—much less than that now. At the present rate there will be but little left of either sort tonight. Verbum sap.

Then here is a new arrival, of lively interest just now—

$2 Black Camel's-hair Cheviot at $1.25

It is a maker's surplus stock—left after filling his advance orders. No need to tell you of the great popularity this fabric has enjoyed this season. It is just the right weight for tailored gowns, and the surface glistens with the bright mohair used in making it. Hence the chance to obtain it, in excellent quality, at two-thirds value, is a most noteworthy one. 50 inches wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

RIBBONS for Christmas

Wonder how many thousand pieces of fancy-work are being rushed towards completion in time for Christmas? A good many, it's safe to say, and the majority of them will demand more or less ribbon in their contriving.

Add to that the yards and yards that will find their way around packages, bouquets, or on dinner-tables as decorations, and it's easily seen that the pre-Christmas demand for ribbon is enormous.

We are ready to supply a large part of that demand from this stock. All sorts of beautiful ribbons are here—from the narrow baby ribbon for adding a pretty touch to the outside of a gift, to the broadest possible kind.

For instance, here's all-silk Satin-faced Ribbon, in white, cream, light blue, rose, orange, violet, holly red and green, in these widths and at these prices:

No. 5—⅞ inches wide, 6c yard. No. 16—2¼ inches wide, 14c yard.
No. 7—1⅛ inches wide, 7c yard. No. 22—2⅝ inches wide, 16c yard.
No. 9—1½ inches wide, 9c yard. No. 40—3⅛ inches wide, 18c yard.
No. 12—1⅜ inches wide, 12c yard. No. 50—4⅛ inches wide, 28c yard.

Broadway.

Lace Sash CURTAINS

At Sharp Price-Reductions

Pretty sash curtains in the windows add much to the appearance of the house, viewed both from inside and out.

This round-up of Lace Sash Curtains, at most inhospitably low prices, will put many a housekeeper in the way of acquiring remarkably attractive curtains at about a quarter to a third below their real values.

There are Renaissance, Irish Point, in white and ivory, and Tambour Net and Muslin Curtains, in a wide variety of effective patterns, including many of the latest of the present season.

Following prices are illustrative of the whole offering:

Renaissance—Now $3.25, $4.50, $6.25, to $18.50 pair
Were $4.75, $7, $11, to $27 pair
Irish Point, White—Now $2.25, $3.10, $4.75, to $8.25 pair
Were $3.50, $4.50, $6.75, to $12 pair
Irish Point, Ivory—Now $1.60, $2.55, $4.60, $6.15 pair
Were $2.25, $4, $6.75, $9 pair
Tambour Muslin—Now $1.10, $1.50, $1.85, $2.60 pair
Were $1.65, $2.25, $2.75, $4 pair
Tambour Lace—Now $1.95, $2.30, $3.10, $4.65 pair
Were $3, $3.50, $4.75, $6.75 pair

Third floor.

Women's RAINCOATS

Scarcely any argument needed to convince the woman who went abroad in the land yesterday and the day before of the value and efficiency of a Raincoat.

The effort of trying to make a headstrong umbrella and short coat do as good work must have been saddening.

So, to those whom yesterday converted into champions of a Raincoat, we'll merely say that our collection of them is a splendid one.

They are of covert, Venetian and cravenette cloth, or cheviot, both imported and domestic; in stripes and overplaids, and in all the popular plain colors.

Among the late styles are coats with three capelets, or sailor collars inlaid with velvet, with half-fitted backs or yoke back and front. A new arrival has fly-front, and back which may be worn loose or belted.

Prices are $15, $18, $20 and $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

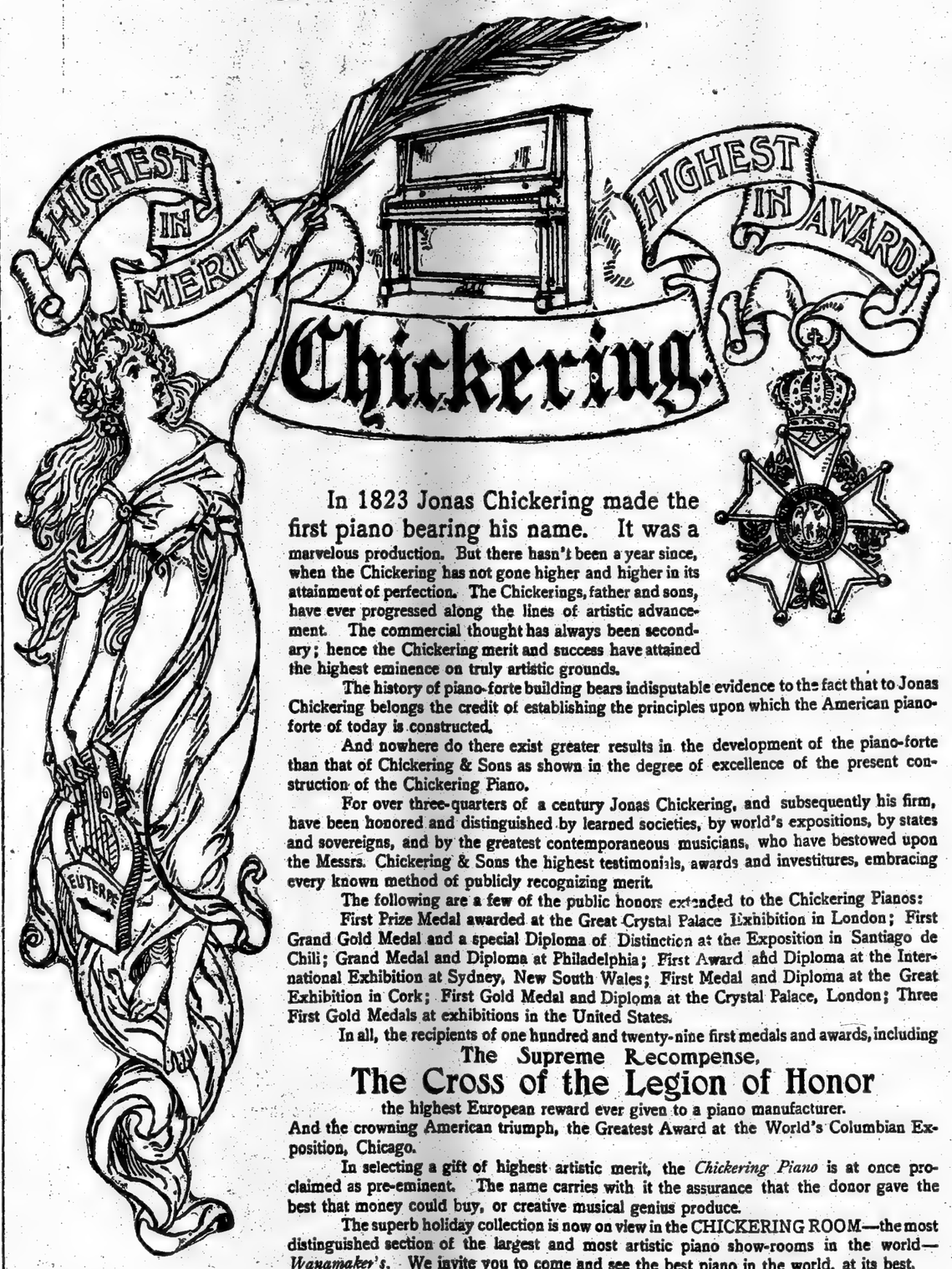

In 1823 Jonas Chickering made the first piano bearing his name. It was a marvelous production. But there hasn't been a year since, when the Chickering has not gone higher and higher in its attainment of perfection. The Chickerings, father and sons, have ever progressed along the lines of artistic advancement. The commercial thought has always been secondary; hence the Chickering merit and success have attained the highest eminence on truly artistic grounds.

The history of piano-forte building bears indisputable evidence to the fact that to Jonas Chickering belongs the credit of establishing the principles upon which the American piano-forte of today is constructed.

And nowhere do there exist greater results in the development of the piano-forte than that of Chickering & Sons as shown in the degree of excellence of the present construction of the Chickering Piano.

For over three-quarters of a century Jonas Chickering, and subsequently his firm, have been honored and distinguished by learned societies, by world's expositions, by states and sovereigns, and by the greatest contemporaneous musicians, who have bestowed upon the Messrs. Chickering & Sons the highest testimonials, awards and investitures, embracing every known method of publicly recognizing merit.

The following are a few of the public honors extended to the Chickering Pianos:

First Prize Medal awarded at the Great Crystal Palace Exhibition in London; First Grand Gold Medal and a special Diploma of Distinction at the Exposition in Santiago de Chili; Grand Medal and Diploma at Philadelphia; First Award and Diploma at the International Exhibition at Sydney, New South Wales; First Medal and Diploma at the Great Exhibition in Cork; First Gold Medal and Diploma at the Crystal Palace, London; Three First Gold Medals at exhibitions in the United States.

In all, the recipients of one hundred and twenty-nine first medals and awards, including

The Supreme Recompense,
The Cross of the Legion of Honor
the highest European reward ever given to a piano manufacturer.

And the crowning American triumph, the Greatest Award at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

In selecting a gift of highest artistic merit, the *Chickering Piano* is at once proclaimed as pre-eminent. The name carries with it the assurance that the donor gave the best that money could buy, or creative musical genius produce.

The superb holiday collection is now on view in the CHICKERING ROOM—the most distinguished section of the largest and most artistic piano show-rooms in the world—*Wanamaker's*. We invite you to come and see the best piano in the world, at its best.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The CHINA SALE

This transaction makes it easy to have the service of the Thanksgiving table entirely new, so far as the dinner set and cut glass pieces are concerned.

The wares offered are of the highest character; bought for our regular stock; and most fairly priced as originally marked. Space demands make this clearance necessary.

Dinner Sets—

Some of these sets are the best we have ever had. The fact that quantities are small is the only reason for reducing prices.

At $10, worth $16—American porcelain, 100 pieces; flower decoration with gold edges.
At $12, worth $18—American porcelain, 100 pieces; fine Rococo border decoration; gold edges and handles.
At $14, worth $20—Austrian china, 100 pieces; fine pink border decoration; gold on handles.
At $18, worth $25—German china, 101 pieces; blue and purple border decorations, with double lines of gold on edges and rim.
At $20, worth $30—Chas. Field Haviland china, 100 pieces; flower decoration.
At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland china, 101 pieces; garland decoration; gold on handles.

Decorated China—

All Limoges or Haviland china—much of it their richest decorations. Prices are cut to nearly one-half because lines are broken.

Plates, $3, $5, $6 and $12; from $6, $8, $10, $12 and $24.
Fruit Saucers, $3, from $6
Cake Plates, $2, from $3.60
Chop Dishes, $3.50, from $6.50
Bouillons, $15, from $24
Olive Dishes, $1 and $1.35, from $1.80 and $2.40
Jelly Dishes, $1.50 and $2, from $2.75 and $3.50
Fruit Saucers, $3, from $5.40
Celery Trays, $1, from $1.75
Cracker Jars, $2, from $3.

Cut Glass—

Odd lots, including some of our best cuttings on which, because the larger part of the line has been sold out, the prices are a third less than before.

Water Tumblers, $5 doz.
Celery Trays, $3.50, $4.50, $6
Water Bottles, $2.75 and $5
Bonbon Dishes, $1.50, $2.50
Sugars and Creams, $5 pair
Bowls, $3.50, $5.50, $7.50, $9
Flower Vases, $3.50 and $6
Water Pitchers, $7.50
Jelly Dishes, $3.50, $5, $5.50, $7 and $7.50.

Basement.

Women's DRESSES

Under-Price

The woman who wants another dress before Thanksgiving Day, will find excellent opportunity here today, and she may choose either a smart tailor-made suit, or a more dressy gown, and save at least a third of the fair price.

These two groups:

At $12.75, worth up to $21—
An assortment of Costumes and Tailor-made Suits; the former of mixed cheviots, prettily trimmed; the latter of cheviots and homespuns. All well tailored.

At $30, worth up to $45—
Costumes of taffeta silk, velvet, and cheviot, all prettily made and trimmed; lined throughout with silk. Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Walking Skirts Reduced

Eminently common-sense and comfortable—the last few days of bad weather proved that amply; and yet, thanks to the smart way they're made, good-looking and stylish as they are comfortable.

This group of Walking Skirts has an additional attraction—a sharp cut in price. It's another case of weeding out small lots, at a distinct price-concession to make them go quickly. Thus, skirts worth $8 to $10 are today marked at

Six Dollars Each

They are 34 to 38 inches long, of handsome, heavy double-faced cloth in Oxford gray, navy blue and brown. They are all excellently tailored, some with flounce, others with flare. It is a most desirable and timely offering.

Second floor, Ninth street.

MEN'S TROUSERS

We sold more trousers last Saturday than we have ever sold on any previous single day since this store opened. There are two reasons for that. First, we have the broadest and handsomest assortment that could be selected from the choicest goods that are made; and they are priced at an average of a dollar a pair below what must be paid in other stores. Second—quite naturally—more men are learning of the betterness of Wanamaker clothing. Look particularly at the Trousers we are showing at $4 and $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fancy Cheviot SUITS

For Young Men of 16 to 19 Years

We have to offer today about a hundred Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits that have accumulated in odd lots in our stock this present season. They are all our own regular lines—excellent pure wool fabrics, handsomely made—selling previously at $10 and $12. Today choose for

$8.50 a Suit

Small men may also profit by this opportunity.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' WINTER SUITS

Splendid Kinds, Low-Priced

A brace of hints of Boys' Suits, at prices the mere mention of which should throng this Boys' Clothing Store with eager parents:

At $3.85, worth $5.50—Boys' blue cheviot suits, double-breasted jacket and extra trousers; sizes 3 to 12 years.
At $4.85, worth up to $10—Boys' Sailor Suits, of various materials and colors, but in odd lots. You'll find all sizes from 3 to 12 years somewhere in the gathering, however.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Attractive Garments for Women

Lawn Aprons—needed Thanksgiving Day by both mistress and maid—Flannel Dressing Sacques that cool weather always calls for. This hint of prices:

LAWN APRONS—
25c—Seven styles: Hemstitched hem and plaits above; embroidery insertion; ruffles trimmed with embroidery and plaits above; or deep hem and plaits above.
35c—Three styles: Deep hem and embroidery above; hemstitched hem; or plain deep hem; with or without bibs.
50c—Five styles: Deep hem; deep hem, embroidered insertion and plaits above; or hem and plaits above; with or without embroidered bibs.
Aprons, with bibs, up to $2.75. Without bibs, up to $3.25.

FLANNEL DRESSING SACQUES—
$1.75—Fitted back, full front; bound with satin.
$2.50—Fitted back, full front; finished with crocheted zephyr.
$3.25—Fitted back, full front; finished with pinked white flannel.
$4.50—Full front and back; belt at waist; collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidered flannel.
Many other styles up to $10.
Dressing Sacques of silk, $6.50 to $17.50; of albatross, $3.75 to $12.

MOREEN PETTICOATS—
$3—In black and colored satin stripes; deep accordion plaited flounce, finished with small ruffle. Second floor.

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs

These are excellent handkerchief values, of the kind for which this Wanamaker Store has become famous.

The Handkerchiefs are of pure Irish linen, neatly hemstitched, unlaundered, with attractively hand-embroidered initials, in full assortment of letters.

They are absurdly low-priced—

12½c each, or 6 for 75c

Main aisle.

The Wanamaker Store

Scotch Table Linens

A Bit of Bonny Heather, Too

Our Linen buyer has a touch of sentiment about him; and every once and awhile he arranges to have a big box of heather sent over from Scotland with the linens. He knows that women in America, whether of Scotch descent or not, always appreciate such things, and it costs little more to have the extra box come with the many heavy cases of linens.

Today we will distribute the heather to as many as we can supply—without charge, of course.

But the Linens—what housekeeper does not know the sturdy quality, and the sterling beauty of Scotch Linens? We make special display of the Scotch weaves today, in anticipation of your Thanksgiving Day needs.

This hint of prices:

TABLE CLOTHS—
Double Damask Dinner Cloths, very choice designs, 70x90 in., $3.25; 70x106 in., $3.75; 86x88 in., $4.50; 86x106 in., $5.50 each.
Napkins to match, 20 in. square, $2.50; 22 in., $3; 24 in., $3.50 doz.
A much finer grade, 70x90 in., $5; 70x108 in., $6; 70x126 in., $7; 70x144 in., $8; 90x90 in., $7; 90x108 in., $8.50; 90x126 in., $10; 90x144 in., $11.50 each.
Napkins to match, 22 in. square, $4.50; 25 in., $6 a dozen.
Dinner Cloth, 2x2½ yds., with one dozen Napkins, 22 in., $6.50 set.
Dinner Cloth, 2x2½ yds., with one dozen Napkins, 25 in., $7.50 set.
Dinner Cloth, 2x3 yds., with one dozen Napkins, 22 in., $7.50 set.
Dinner Cloth, 2x3 yds., with one dozen Napkins, 25 in., $8 set.

NAPKINS—
Bleached, 19 in. Square, 95c; 18 in., $1.25; 20 in., $1.85; 24 in., $2.25 and $3 a dozen.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD—
Unbleached, 70 in. wide, damask patterns, 50c a yard.
Unbleached, 56 in. wide, old-fashioned loom dice; very serviceable, 50c.
Unbleached, 70 in. wide, extra fine quality, 70c a yard.
Bleached, 67 in. wide, choice patterns, 60c a yard.
Bleached, 67 in. wide, extra fine, 80c a yard.
Bleached, 72 in. wide, splendid quality, $1 a yard.
Bleached, 70 in. wide, extra heavy double damask, $1.15 a yard.
Bleached, 72 in. wide, special designs, $1.25 a yard.
Bleached, 85 in. wide, newest patterns, $1.50 a yard.

TOWELS—
Bleached huckaback; hemmed ends; washed, ready for use, 18x37 in., 16c each; 19x38 in., 20c each.
Bleached crash; hemmed ends; red side border; 16x36 in., 10c each.

TOWELING—
Bleached twilled crash, fine quality, 17 in. wide, 12½c a yard; heavy quality, 18 in. wide, 15c a yard. Fourth avenue.

The UNDER-PRICED STORE.

The NOTION SALE

Thrifty home sewers appreciate buying these very necessary little things at these unusually small prices; but the savings mean more, of course, to dressmakers, who need them in such large quantities. Think of buying thoroughly dependable

Dress Shields at 8c a Pair

They are the popular light weight, in three sizes. Then here are more:

Excellent Knitting Cotton, 3c a ball.
7-ounce Bottles of Sewing Machine Oil at 3c.
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 5-yard piece, 15c.
Spring Hooks-and-Eyes, card of 2 dozens, 2c.
English Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 3c.
Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters, fancy colors, 15c a pair.
Spool Silk, black, for hand-sewing, 15c.
Safety Pins, open both sides, card of 1 dozen, 1c.
Hat Pins, card of half a dozen, 3c.
Laundry Wax, with handle, 10c a dozen.
Fancy Case, containing assortment of needles and pins, 4c.
Curling Irons, 2c.
Darning Cotton, 7c dozen cards.
Super Tape, ½-in. and ⅝-in. wide, 10-yard piece, 5c.
Kid Hair Curlers, bunch of one dozen, 5c.
Women's Lisle Hose Supporters, black or white, 6c a pair.
Cotton Tape, white, 24-yard roll, 5c.
Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 7c.
Cotton Corset Laces, 4c dozen.
Pin Books, 2c, 3c and 5c.
Imitation Shell Hair Pins, card of one dozen, 10c.

ROGERS' KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS

Thanksgiving needfuls at these little prices:

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.80 dozen.
Table Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Gravy Ladles, 48c each.
Oyster Ladles, 75c each.
Preserve Spoons, 40c each.
Pie Knives, 85c each.
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Fish Forks, 75c each.
Crumb Scrapers, 85c.
Triple Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.
6 Nut Picks in box, 10c; 6 Nut Picks and Nut Crack in box, 25c; 12 Nut Picks and 2 Nut Cracks in box, 50c.

WHITE HABUTAI SILKS

Especially low-priced.

These Habutai Silks are always in great demand aroumd holiday time. Hence this importation, our own, direct from Japan, will be warmly welcomed. The saving to us is considerable, and enables us to price them at much below their regular value.

They are fine, bright and strong, and not their least attraction lies in the fact that they may be washed just like linen. These widths and prices:

27 inches wide, 50c.
27 and 36 inches wide, 85c
36 inches wide, 65c.
27 inches wide, $1.
27 inches wide, 75c.
36 inches wide, $1.25.
27 inches wide, 80c.

LOW-PRICED FURS

Fur Scarfs, in fashionable shapes, at much below rightful values. A splendid chance to obtain a much-needed neck-protection for the coming cold weather, at very trifling prices:

At $10.50, worth $15—Straight Sable Fox Scarf, with 2 brush tails and 4 claws.
At $12, worth $16.50—Extra Large Cluster Scarf, trimmed with 8 large tails.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c.

Men's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with half-inch hems at 10c each, or six for 50c. Wonderfully good handkerchiefs for 10c each.

UNTRIMMED HATS, 50c

They are Women's Colored, Untrimmed Felt Walking Hats, in a splendid variety of shapes and colors. They have been lately priced at $1.25 to $2 each, now they're re-priced at

Half a Dollar Each

LITTLE-PRICED TOILET ARTICLES

A group of most attractively-priced Perfumes, Soaps and Toilet Waters of excellent quality:

Young People's Perfume—4 bottles, assorted odors, in box, 25c.
Crushed Rose Perfume—2 bottles in box, 10c.
Two bottles Toilet Water and cake of soap, in box, 25c.
Violette Soap, 3 cakes in box, 10c.
Buttermilk and Glycerine Soap, 3 cakes in box, 10c.

FRAMED PICTURES, 25c

They are Artotypes, in a variety of attractive subjects, matted, and prettily framed in gilt; size 11x14 inches. Though they are easily worth 40 cents each, we have priced them at 25c each.

DRESS NETS, $1 a Yard

Renaissance Nets, 45 inches wide, in cream and ecru, the original prices of which were $3 and $4 a yard. Now, to clean up the remainder of the purchase, we offer 350 yards of them at

One Dollar a Yard

They are unrivaled as materials for lace waists or whole lace costumes, and at this very low price are a most unusual opportunity.

Under-Priced SHOES

Bad weather tells tales on poor shoes. Lots of bad weather ahead, and feet should be well provided for. Can be here, at little cost. Note these prices:

Women's Shoes at $1.40—
Worth $2 to $3. Kidskin, lace and button; not all sizes in every sort, but a good chance to get an easy fit, and save a dollar or more on every pair.

Women's Shoes at $1.80—
Patent leather, box calf and kidskin; heavy soles; various toe shapes; right in style and weight for today's wearing.

Girls' Shoes at $1.20—
Spring-heel shoes of kid or calf, lace or button; warm shoes for school or play; sizes 11 to 2.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
Spring-heel shoes for small boys; stout, broad soles and uppers of calf.

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40—
Double-soled shoes of box calf, wide extension soles; and wax calf shoes, all welted and stitched; stylish for young men.

Men's Enamel Shoes at $1.90—
Winter weights, double soles; shapely and neat for business or dress.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AT HALF PRICE
First quality, but in last year's patterns. These prices:
Men's, 37c. Women's, 25c. Children's, 20c.
The new styles, same grade, are just double.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PROPOSAL TO EXCLUDE FOREIGN LIVE STOCK

Quarantine Not a Safeguard, Says Secretary Wilson.

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture Recommends Agricultural Investigations in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In his fifth annual report Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson points out that, in view of the fact that the inspection and quarantining of cattle imported to this country affords only a relative guarantee against disease, it might perhaps be well to follow the example of Great Britain and exclude live stock from other countries entirely. Among other suggestions made in the report is one to the effect that agricultural investigations be undertaken in the Philippine Islands.

Regarding the animal industry the Secretary goes on to say that the grand total of animals and animal products exported during the year exceeded $250,000,000 in value. This vast foreign market is only preserved to our producers by the indefatigable efforts of the department and the rigid inspection exercised through the Bureau of Animal Industry. This bureau inspected for export 385,000 cattle, 228,000 sheep, 48,000 horses and mules, and nearly 1,000 vessels carrying live stock. Imported animals were inspected to the number of 842,000, and, where necessary, were quarantined. The Secretary suggests that with the enormous interests our stock raisers have at stake the example of Great Britain might be followed with advantage, as stated above.

Of more than 5,000,000 cattle inspected, the condemned carcasses were about one-fourth of 1 per cent.; of the 6,500,000 sheep one-tenth of 1 per cent.; of 24,000,000 hogs, one-third of 1 per cent. In the control of indigenous diseases 1,500,000 inspections were made, and over 45,000 cars were disinfected in the Texas fever service alone. In the repression of scabies in sheep nearly 8,000,000 animals were inspected, and over 1,000,000 were dipped under the supervision of the department's inspectors. In combating the disease known as "black leg" the bureau distributed more than 1,500,000 doses of vaccine, the result being to reduce losses in affected herds to less than 1 per cent., whereas formerly it was in most cases about 10 per cent. To aid in detecting tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in horses over 44,000 doses of tuberculin and 7,000 doses of mallein have been supplied.

The Secretary points out the serious evil resulting from a system of State inspection which, if it became general, would effectually prevent the marketing of live stock in some sections and would destroy much of the usefulness of the Federal inspection.

In regard to the Philippines Mr. Wilson says that he regards it as extremely desirable that agricultural investigations should be undertaken there under the War Department and in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. In furtherance of this work he recommends an additional appropriation of $15,000 for the ensuing fiscal year, "to institute agricultural investigations in the Philippines and, if feasible, to locate and maintain an agricultural experiment station there."

The Secretary announces an important extension of the forecast field of the Weather Bureau, which now includes reports from certain points in the British Isles and on the Continent of Europe, from the Azores, Nassau, Bermuda, and Turk's Island. The Atlantic forecasts based upon these reports now form part of the regular night forecasts issued at Washington. Three new forecast districts have been established—in Boston, New Orleans, and Denmark. An extension of the forecast to farmers through the rural free delivery is contemplated. Substantial improvements are reported in the department's system of wireless telegraphy, of which the Secretary says in conclusion:

"While there is much experimental work yet to be done before the present system is reliable for inter-ship communication or before any two systems can work within the same field without each rendering the other useless, such progress has been made by the Government experimenters that, with no intrference by private systems, stations can be successfully operated over at least 150 miles of coast line, and they are now in operation on the North Carolina and the Virginia coasts, and soon will be instituted between the Farallone Islands and the mainland and Tatoosh Island and the mainland, on the Pacific Coast."

Under the heading of "Plant Physiology and Pathology," the Secretary calls attention to the fact that the department for several years has been trying to secure by breeding a race of oranges resistant to frost. A cross of hardy Japanese with the Florida sweet oranges, he states, has resulted in the hardiest evergreen orange known, and there is promise of ultimately securing a fruit both hardy and of good quality. Considerable success has also been attained in the growing of raisin grapes resistant to the disease known as "coulure." Prune growing, too, has been made the subject of special study.

The development of the rice industries in Louisiana and Texas since the introduction of the Japanese rice, during the past three years, has been remarkable. At the same time imports of this product have decreased from 154,000,000 to 73,000,000 pounds. The sugar laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry continues to study the chemical problems relating to the production of sugar-producing plants and the manufacture of sugar. The chief part of this study is devoted to sugar beets.

Regarding botanical investigations the Secretary says that important work has been done on seeds, improvement of crops, and methods of crop production in the United States' tropical possessions, and prevention of losses of cattle in the West from eating poisonous plants. Raising coffee in Porto Rico has also been the subject of special study, and the annual importations of this valuable crop now amount to $70,000,000.

DESERTER CANNOT WAIVE RIGHTS

Secretary Long Interprets the Statute of Limitations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Secretary Long has rendered an interesting decision in connection with the statute of limitations. That statute provides that no person shall be tried by court-martial or otherwise punished for desertion or other offenses in time of peace where the alleged offense was committed more than two years before the issue of the order for the trial.

Thomas Gibbons, chief yeoman of the Vesuvius, deserted Aug. 27, 1898, and recently surrendered to the naval authorities.

He wished to be tried by court-martial in order to clear his record. The bureau to which his application was made recommended that a court-martial be appointed. Secretary Long, however, ruled that the alleged offense, having been committed "in time of peace," and more than two years ago, was barred by the statute of limitations. He also held that Gibbons could not legally waive his rights under the law.

American Locomotives in Bavaria.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Two American express passenger locomotives which have been in use for nearly nine months in Bavaria, have proved entirely satisfactory except as to their whistles, whose sound is pronounced "unearthly." This information has been communicated to the State Department by the Consul General at Berlin. The Royal Railway administration of Bavaria, it is stated, has secured the patents of an American locomotive and two locomotives according to this system, with certain modifications, are now building.

A. D. ANDERSON A SUICIDE.

Man Said to Have Projected Chicago World's Fair Drowns Himself.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Lying against the shore at Mount Vernon, with the coat pockets filled with stones, the body of Alexander D. Anderson, a well-known Washington lawyer, was found to-day. Mr. Anderson left a note for his family Sunday morning bidding them good-bye, saying he was going to end his suffering of many years from stomach trouble. He was fifty-eight years old, a native of Mansfield, Conn., a graduate of Yale and of the Ann Arbor School of Law, Assistant District Attorney of St. Louis under Gen. Noble, and Special Commissioner of the Spanish-American markets for the New Orleans Exposition. Mr. Anderson was credited with being the real projector of the Chicago World's Fair, to which he was a Commissioner.

TOTAL POSTAL REVENUES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

Deficit of $3,923,727 Shown by Report—Abuses of Second-Class Mail Privileges Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden, in his annual report, says: The total postal revenues for the year from all sources were $111,631,103, being $3,023,727 less than the expenditures. This is exclusive of the cost of transporting the mails over the subsidized Pacific railroads that have not yet settled their bonded accounts with the Government.

The total value of stamps, paper, and stamp books issued during the year was $104,735,987. The issue of postage stamp books is regarded as a successful experiment.

The 4,698,423 stamp books issued cost the department $4.60 per thousand to manufacture.

There were 659,614,800 postal cards issued.

The amount of second-class matter mailed free of postage to actual subscribers within the county of publication constitutes practically 7 per cent. of the entire amount mailed.

Mr Madden says it is but a question of time, if the rate of increase of second-class matter continues, before it will consume most if not all of the revenue derived from other classes of mail matter. While second-class matter, combined with its necessary equipment, constitutes approximately two-thirds of the combined weight of all the four classes of mail matter, it furnishes only slightly over 4 per cent. of the revenue from all postages.

About 50 per cent. of this nominal and unsustaining rate, Mr. Madden says, is due to a construction of the statutes which has permitted the admission of a great number of alleged newspapers and periodicals which are merely pretensions. The principal abuses of the pound rate named by the report are sample copies, bulk subscriptions, book serials, return copies to news agents, and premiums to subscribers, the latter being characterized as the king of abuses.

The hope is expressed that the next annual report will show the second class of mail practically free from at least the larger abuses. This reformation, the report says, may make one-cent postage practicable at no distant date.

Barred from Second-Class Mail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Another big batch of publications excluded from the second-class mail matter, under the new policy governing that classification, was announced to-day. Most of them are serials published in Minneapolis and Philadelphia. The list includes several newspaper almanacs and railroad guides.

OLD DUTY PAID VOLUNTARILY.

H. S. Black Pays Dues on Jewelry with a Conscience Contribution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Secretary Gage has received from an unknown person through the Collector of Customs at New York a conscience contribution of $18,669.

At the office of Collector Bidwell, in the Custom House, it was stated that this contribution was sent by H. S. Black of the Fuller Construction Company, whose wife recently brought in some jewels from Europe. No formal seizure was made, and Mr. Black at the time called on the Collector, stating that there was no wish to evade the law and that he was prepared to pay a duty if the jewels came under the law.

CUBANS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

Present a Petition and Urge the Necessity of Tariff Reductions on Insular Products.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A delegation of Cubans called upon the President to-day and presented a petition adopted by the industrial organizations of the island, urging upon his attention the necessity of reduction in the American tariff upon Cuban products, particularly upon sugar and tobacco.

The delegation consisted of Francisco Gamba, President of the general society of merchants and business men of Cuba; Miguel Mendoza, Simon Dumois, Louis Francke, Gustav Beck, Dionisio Valasco, Juan Pedro, and Alfonso Pesant. The delegation was accompanied by State Senator Frank D. Pavey, the American counsel of the general society; Octavio Davis, the Secretary of the delegation, and L. V. De Abad, a member of the former Cuban delegation on economic affairs, which visited Washington last Winter.

After stating in a general way the economic situation in the island, the petition asks for a number of reductions in the American tariff on Cuban products. These have heretofore been published.

The petition goes on to say that the economical situation in which the Island of Cuba is placed is such that the remedies above expressed admit of no delay. The petition concludes as follows:

We therefore respectfully entreat you, either by virtue of the Constitutional authority vested in you, or by requesting Congress in your first message to grant you the necessary authority, to immediately establish ample commercial privileges between the United States—the almost exclusive market for our products—and Cuba, based on the foregoing petition, as a measure of urgent necessity and indispensable for the salvation of the island.

The Secretary of War and other officials were also called upon by the delegation.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Supreme Court Holds the State Cannot Fix Rates of Charges for Corporation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day an opinion was handed down in the case of Cotting and Higginson against A. A. Godard, Attorney General of the State of Kansas, and the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, involving the validity of the State law of Kansas, empowering the State authorities to fix rates of charges on stock in the stock yards. The decree of the Circuit Court, which upheld the law, was reversed.

Cotting and Higginson were stockholders in the Stock Yards Company, and in 1897 filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against the company and its officers and Louis C. Boyle, then Attorney General of the State, to restrain the officers of the company from complying with the act and the Attorney General from enforcing its provisions, on the ground that such compliance or enforcement would deprive the company of its property without due process of law. It was also contended that the act was class legislation. The Circuit Court dismissed the bill of complaint.

Justice Brewer handed down the opinion of the court to-day. He merely announced the result, saying:

"The decree of the Circuit Court in this case is reversed, with costs, and it is ordered that this cause be and the same is hereby remanded to the said Circuit Court, with directions to enter a decree in favor of the plaintiffs and against the Kansas City Stock Yards Company and its officers, in accordance with the prayer of the bills, and also a decree dismissing the suit as to the Attorney General of Kansas, without prejudice to any further suit or action."

The entire court concurred in the decree.

NOTED IRISH PATRIOT DYING.

Martin Hogan, a Companion of J. B. O'Reilly, Ill in Chicago Hospital.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Martin Hogan, an Irish patriot, who was rescued from Van Dieman's Land, Australia, in 1869, by a ship sent out for that purpose, is dying at the County Hospital. He is one of the seven men convicted with John Boyle O'Reilly in 1866 of treason against the British Government and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and afterward reduced to twenty years of penal servitude.

With O'Reilly he was confined in various English prisons until 1867, when, with his companion, he was banished to Van Dieman's Land, the English penal colony in Western Australia. In the Spring of 1869 the whaling ship Catalpa was fitted out for a voyage to Australia to rescue O'Reilly and the others convicted with him, but before its arrival O'Reilly had escaped at night in an open boat, and had been picked up at sea by the Gazelle, an American whaler.

A few weeks later the Catalpa arrived off Van Dieman's Land and rescued Hogan and five companions. Hogan has lived in Chicago for more than a quarter of a century, and has been in straitened circumstances for a long time. On Nov. 16 he was taken to the County Hospital.

Holiday Hints.

Flammarion Opera Glasses.
Zeiss Stereo Field Glasses.
Kodak Cameras.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

LIEUT. VAN SCHAICK KILLS THREE FILIPINOS.

Leads a Small Scouting Party and Charges 150 Insurgents.

MANILA, Nov. 25.—Second Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick of the Fourth Infantry, while scouting with a few men of that regiment, met 150 insurgents who had attacked and sacked the hamlet of Siaraca, near Cavite. Upon seeing the Filipinos Van Schaick ordered his men to charge them. The command was obeyed, and Van Schaick, being mounted, reached the insurgents sixty yards in advance of his men. He killed three of them with his revolver.

An insurgent fired his rifle point blank at Van Schaick at four paces, but missed. Lieut. Van Schaick was then knocked from his horse. He jumped to his feet and engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, using the butt of his revolver. He received two severe wounds, one of which nearly severed his wrist. At this point the Lieutenant's men arrived, rescued him, and put the insurgents to flight. Van Schaick is in the Military Hospital at Manila and is doing well. He had already been recommended for a medal of honor for bravery in a previous engagement.

Gen. Hughes, Commander of the Department of the Visayas, reports that negotiations are about completed for the surrender of the insurgent leader Samson, on Bohol Island. This surrender will doubtless end the revolt against the American authority in Bohol, as Samson is acknowledged to be the chief insurgent leader there.

Supply Boat Iris Floated at Iloilo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Secretary Long has received a cablegram from Admiral Rodgers at Manila stating that the New York had managed to float the supply boat Iris, which stranded yesterday near Iloilo. The Iris is apparently uninjured.

TO PRAY FOR DEAD FILIPINOS.

Catholic Priest of Montclair Announces for Thanksgiving Day Masses for Their Souls.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 25.—The Rev. Joseph F. Mendl, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of this place, who at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war expressed from the pulpit sympathy for the Spaniards, made an announcement yesterday which has created something of a sensation. At the various masses he announced that at 8:30 o'clock on Thanksgiving Day he would hold a requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the Filipinos "who died fighting for the rights of their country, and the Catholics who died fighting with the Boers in South Africa."

Following the announcement Father Mendl made an impassioned address, in which he criticised both the United States and English Governments. When seen to-day the priest said he looked upon the mass on Thanksgiving Day as a just tribute to those who had died in the defense of their homes and families, and as a protest again "the acts of both the American and English Governments," which he "considered to be the most outrageous and though they pretended to be the leaders of civilization in the twentieth century. My people are back of me in the matter. There may be a few who do not feel satisfied with my action, and if so they are political jackasses."

SAN JUAN BONDS SOLD.

New York Firm Secures $600,000 of Six Per Cents.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 25.—The city officials this morning awarded the latest issue of San Juan municipal bonds, to the value of $600,000, to J. M. Ceballos & Co. of New York City, at $618,375. The bonds are for twenty years at 6 per cent.

Gen. Wood Sails for New York.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Gen. and Mrs. Wood left here this afternoon for New York on the Ward Line steamship Monterey. The General expects to meet the Cuban Reciprocity Commissioners in Washington, and to discuss the question of reciprocity with President Roosevelt.

New Yorker Gets Cuban Contract.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The Municipal Council of Guines, forty-five miles southwest of Havana, has voted to award the contract for supplying water and electric light to the town to Hugh J. Reilly of New York. The contracts are for $250,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieutenants are assigned as follows: Frederick M. Jones, Second Cavalry; Winston Pilcher, Fourteenth Cavalry; Wade H. Westmoreland, Eleventh Cavalry; Frank E. Lynch, Second Cavalry; Kent Browning, Thirteenth Infantry; George W. England, Sixth Infantry; Robert W. Adams, Thirteenth Infantry; Alfred C. Arnold, Eighth Infantry; Jens E. Stedje, Fifteenth Cavalry; Oscar A. McGee, Ninth Cavalry; Lorenzo D. Gasser, Twenty-first Infantry; William M. Goodale, Sixteenth Infantry.

Officers of the Artillery Corps recently appointed are assigned as follows: First Lieut. Michael H. Barry, to the One Hundred and Tenth Company, Coast Artillery; Second Lieut. William A. Covington, to the Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. John P. Hains, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Ninety-third Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifteenth Battery, Field Artillery.

Capt. William K. Jones, Sixth Infantry, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Slocum, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post to the Philippines.

Major George M. Downey, Paymaster, will proceed to Denver and report to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for duty.

Capt. James Canby, upon his arrival at San Francisco, will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders.

Capt. Charles E. Stanton, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, to take effect upon the arrival at Omaha of Capt. William R. Graham, Paymaster, and will then proceed to San Francisco for duty.

Major Harry L. Rees, Capt. George T. Holloway, and Capt. Manley B. Curry, Paymasters, are relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect Dec. 15, 1901, and will then proceed to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders.

Major Webster Vinson, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in Washington, to take effect at such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place on or about Jan. 1 for the Philippine Islands.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander R. I. Reid is detached from the New York yard and ordered to the Washington yard, Dec. 10, for examination for retirement, then home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander C. F. Pond is detached from command of the Iroquois upon reporting of relief, and will remain on duty in connection with land matters in Honolulu, under the Bureau of Equipment.

R. C. Persons is commissioned Medical Director from Nov. 3.

E. H. Green is commissioned Medical Inspector from Nov. 3.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Marietta is at Colon.

The Leyden is at Newport.

The Massachusetts and Alabama are at the Barren Island trials.

The Sterling sailed Saturday from Norfolk for New Orleans.

The Lebanon sailed Saturday from Norfolk for Cienfuegos.

The New Orleans is at Tsing-Tau.

The Concord is at Panama.

The New York and the Iris are at Cebu.

The Alliance sailed yesterday from St. Thomas for Norfolk.

The Buffalo is at San Juan.

The Topeka sailed to-day from Charleston for Port Royal.

The Nashville sailed to-day from Genoa for Villefranche.

Thirty days' repairs have been authorized on the Hartford at New York.

The Illinois was reported as passing Jupiter Inlet on Saturday, bound south.

The Christmas Windows, Santa Claus and The Children and the Red Star Circus

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

The Christmas Windows, Santa Claus and The Children and the Red Star Circus

Be Sure to See Our Great $10,000.00 Christmas Windows.

Table Linens.

Bleached Double Damask—70 inches wide—fine enough, with its lustrous, satiny designs, for anybody's Thanksgiving table—89c. per yard. And this—72 inches wide, 99c.—Napkins to match, 22 inches square, $2.71 per dozen; 24 inches square, $3.46 per dozen.

Hemstitched Damask Sets, cloth and one dozen napkins:

63x32 inches—$6.24.
63x95 inches—$6.88.

Very, Very Important.

Embroidered Linen Doylies and Napkins—made in our own factory at Belfast and hand-embroidered by the deft Irish workers. Until we made these goods ourselves we were forced to pay about double the prices for them that we now ask you. This information may convey some notion of the cheapness of the following:

7-inch Square Doylies—10c., 17c., 28c.
7-inch Round Doylies—9c.
9-inch Square Doylies—14c.
9-inch Round Doylies—12c., 24c., 42c.
12-inch Round Doylies—39c.
18-inch Round Doylies—89c., $1.49.
30-inch Square Shams—99c., $1.19.
31-inch Square Shams—$1.69.

High-class Table Cutlery.

The man who sits at the head of the table knows the uncertainty of inferior Cutlery. The effort of carving a steak, roast of beef or turkey with a dull-edged knife spoils the grace and destroys good humor. We know of nothing during this Thanksgiving week that should meet with such prompt and large response as a sale of High-class Cutlery at popular prices. We are ready with such a sale. Here's a hint of the offerings.

Carving Sets, ivory celluloid handles, sterling silver mountings, $3.74.

Carving Sets, stag handles, sterling silver ferrules, $5.67.

Carving Sets, pearl handles, sterling silver mountings, in case, $7.13.

Carving Sets, stag handles, sterling silver tips and ferrules, new-shaped blade, $9.34.

Game Carvers—Knife and Fork—pearl handles, new-shaped blades, $1.98.

Game Carving Sets, natural stag handles, embossed sterling silver ferrules, $2.81.

Rogers' Dinner Knives, silver-plated solid steel, per dozen, $2.19.

Scores of matchless values in Beef, Game and Steak Carvers; Dinner, Dessert and Fruit Knives.

Pure Candies.

The Macy Candies are well known—and *favorably* known. All are made in our own factory of freshest and purest materials. It would be wise for you to buy here, even if we charged as much as others. But our prices are always lower than elsewhere—frequently *half*. Makes no difference how much you pay, you can't get better qualities than we offer. The foregoing statement is especially directed to the buying committees of fairs, festivals, schools and Christmas tree celebrations.

A special offering for Thanksgiving—box containing five pounds of mixed bon bons, or mixed chocolates, or mixed kisses—fresh from our own factory—made expressly for this sale, at 89c.

Our highest grade Chocolates, thirty-four varieties, one pound put up in pretty white box, tied with silk ribbon and sealed; $1.00 would be a fair price, at 59c.

Another shipment of French Glace Fruits,—this season's crop—five-pound boxes, containing apricots, pears, limes, figs and cherries, sold elsewhere at $1.50; our price $1.39.

Art Embroidery Goods.

Imported Embroidered Squares, Scarfs, Handkerchief Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Duster Bags, &c.; beautiful designs and colorings—no two alike; $2.66 to $8.89.

Japanese Silk Lambrequins, 27x90 inches; yellow, pink, blue, nile, white, red; our regular price $1.98; at $1.49.

Hand-painted Holiday Novelties, including Satin-covered Pin Cushions, Fancy Boxes, Celluloid Goods, &c., ranging from 24c. to $2.66.

Our 46th Holiday Opening

At Macy's you frequently secure two presents for the amount you thought one would cost.

Macy's Is the Only Store That Sells Strictly for Cash.

No House That Sells on Credit Is in a Position to Match Our Low Prices.

Our 46th Holiday Opening

Women's Neckwear.

This is a sale that will attract widespread attention. The goods are timely, meritorious in style and quality and the prices are low to the sensational degree.

A manufacturer's samples of Neck Ruffs, faithful copies of the latest Paris novelties made of chiffon, net and silk—black, white-and-black and black-and-white.

The maker's prices ranged from $3.50 to $12.00.

Our Prices Are
$2.98, $4.24, $5.59 and $7.24.

$1.00 Neckwear at 79c.

Three charming styles at 79c. We have never seen anything to equal them in fineness, daintiness and novelty for less than one dollar.

79c. Tucked Taffeta Silk Stock, combined with turn-over collar and bow, edged with narrow lace and trimmed with black silk crochetted rings.

Beautiful Jabot, made of plaited silk mousseline de soie, edged with narrow silk ribbon ruching and finished with several pretty ribbon bows. 79c.

Another Jabot effect, made of silk mousseline de soie, edged with narrow white and black silk-striped ribbon—many colors.

$1.25 Neckwear at 94c.

This is an exquisite design, entirely original, meant for the Holiday trade. Each one comes in a dainty box—handy and tasteful. Peau de Soie silk stock, turn-over collar and bow, finished with silk stitching and silk-crocheted buttons—value $1.25; at 94c.

Three 65c. Styles at 44c.

Velvet Stock, taffeta silk tie and bow, edged with narrow velvet ribbon.

Taffeta Silk Stock, lace turn-over collar and bow of taffeta and lace inserting.

44c Taffeta silk stock, hemstitched turn-over collar, edged with polka-dotted lawn and bow to match, all the leading colors, 44c

Satin Liberty Ribbon—rich quality, high lustre—the kind you want for table decorations, fancy work, neckwear, trimming, millinery and the like—items of the best colors,

3½ inches wide, at 18c., instead of 25c.
4¾ inches wide, at 24c., instead of 30c.

Quadruple Silver-plated Table Ware

This is one of the unprecedented chances—really phenomenal and only possible at Macy's. A sale of four thousand pieces Quadruple Silver-plated Table Ware at $1.88.

$1.88 Tea Pots, Pickle Jars, Fern Dishes, Serving Trays, Cake Dishes, $1.88

Sugar Bowls, Coffee Pots, Chocolate Pots, Berry Bowls, Butter plates, $1.88

Fern Dishes, $2.41 to $15.74.
Candelabra, $4.39 to $16.67.
Bon Bon Dishes, 69c. to $5.34.

Fruit Bowls, $2.97 to $17.99
Salad Bowls, $6.99 and $8.99.

Kayserzinn Ware.

An odd name for a new metal—Kayserzinn. It has a dull-toned finish. Like old silver—not unlike lustreless pewter. It will not corrode nor tarnish, and is not affected by contact with strong acids—gives wide scope to the silversmith's art. We show a score of articles made of Kayserzinn for table and sideboard—shapes and embossed decorations are very attractive:—

Candelabra, $7.56
Card Trays, $1.32
Ash Trays, 46c.
Tankards, $8.52
Large Trays, $11.34
Vegetable Dishes, $5.46
Sauce Boats, $3.96
Olive Dishes, $2.63.

Dress Suit Cases and Bags.

Our basement is headquarters for all kinds of Bags, Valises and Dress Suit Cases—the largest stock in New York is here—over a hundred varieties. Our prices for all grades are much less than elsewhere, and frequently we ask just half of the amount charged by others for the fine qualities.

This brief reference to these goods is of money-saving interest to the hosts who will spend Thanksgiving out of town. Everything from the littlest hand-satchel to the largest trunk is guaranteed to be perfect and serviceable.

Sporting Goods.

Sporting Goods—all the best brands—and no store sells them as low as we do. We make it a point to show the most popular things at underprices.

Dinner Sets.

The largest variety of Dinner Sets is here. Special importations from the best foreign factories. Our prices range from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than the closest competition.

Dinner Sets, effective underglazed decorations, as low as $5.87.

Dinner Sets, graceful floral patterns, pretty shapes, as low as $7.87.

Dinner Sets, every piece gilt, as low as $9.87.

Dinner Sets, Carlsbad China, decorated and gilt, as low as $13.87.

Dinner Sets, decorated Limoges China with gold, as low as $16.83.

Dinner Sets, Haviland's, decorations and gilt, from $19.87 to $249.98.

Turkey Dishes.

Turkey Dishes—imported expressly for Thanksgiving and Christmas—extra large sizes—English porcelain—fitting decorative border around the rims—centre adorned with the ideal gobbler in full feather.

22x18 inches, $3.87
24x19 inches, $4.87

Same as above, richly illuminated with gold,

19x15 inches, $4.87
21x16 inches, $5.87

Cranberry Sets.

An immense variety of Cranberry Sets—new shapes and decorations—imported for this season's business. Carlsbad China, $1.49 to $4.89. Limoges China, $3.63 to $8.99. Each set includes bowl and twelve saucers.

Favors and Decorations.

A brilliant display of Favors—5c. to 39c.—banjos, boots, guns, opera bags, caps, golf balls, hearts, drums, nuts, slippers, butterflies, tambourines, cats, dogs, reindeer, shells, barrels, ships, kettles, tennis racks, horse heads, violins, mandolins, guitars, fish, trunks, bags and many others.

German and English Snapping Mottoes, including Tom Smith's famous creations—9c. to $1.63 per dozen.

Tulip-shaped Candle Lamps—exquisite table decorations—green, red, blue, yellow, white, sold elsewhere at 20c.; our price 14c.

Fancy Twisted Candles, ornamented with gilt, 3c. each or 29c. per dozen.

Housefurnishings.

For Kitchen and Dining Room.

Stag Handle Carvers, 89c. to $2.06.

Celluloid Handle Carvers, per set, $1.96 to $3.24.

Stag Handle Three-piece Carving Sets, $2.58 to $6.24.

Celluloid Handle Three-piece Carving Sets, $3.59 to $5.19.

Table Knives, celluloid handles, per dozen, $2.99.

Table Knives, rubber handles, per dozen, $2.89.

Poultry Shears, $1.84 and $3.24.

Grape Scissors, 79c. and $1.68.

Nut Crackers, nickelled, 23c. to 67c.

Pepper Mills, 27c. to $2.59.

Brass Ornamenting Tubes, assorted patterns, 7c.

"Boss" Ornamenting Set, rubber bag and twelve nickel tubes, $1.21.

Russia Iron Roasting Pans, 56c. to 81c.

Russia Iron Double Roasting Pans, 91c. to $1.81.

Agate Roasting Pans, 46c. to 87c.

Steel Enamelled Roasting Pans, 41c to 49c.

Pie Plates, 3c. to 24c.

Jelly Moulds, 5c. to $5.36.

Pudding Moulds, 23c. to $2.32.

Almond Grinders, 31c. to 79c.

Raisin Seeders, 51c.

Meat Choppers, 74c. to $4.07.

Blankets,

Thanksgiving is the signal for the snow to fly. Roasted turkey, cranberry sauce and mince pie taste better when the frost is on the panes. At such a time what could be more opportune than luxurious, warmthful Blankets—the kind that are generous in size and attractively priced. Like these:—

California Blankets, eleven-quarter, $4.34; twelve-quarter, $4.99.

Lamb's Wool Blankets, very fleecy and heavy, pink, blue and red borders, eleven-quarter, $5.98; twelve-quarter, $6.99.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thanksgiving & Sat. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Play. COLORADO. Wed. Mat. omitted this week

KNICKERBOCKER. Evgs. 8:30. Xtra Mat. Thursday. Reg. Mat. Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS. In J. M. Barrie's Comedy, Quality Street.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY. Dec. 3—Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge"

GARDEN. Last 5 Nights. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SOTHERN. —Also— Thanksgiving. IF I WERE KING. Dec. 2, Virginia Harned in Alice of Old Vincennes

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY. "A 'Gosht'l Almighty Success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Mat., Saturday, 2:15. EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. JOHN DREW—SECOND IN COMMAND

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Last 5 nights. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées at 2. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday & Sat. WM. FAVERSHAM—A ROYAL RIVAL. Dec. 2, The Helmet of Navarre, with Chas. Dalton.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY. CHARLES HAWTREY. Evgs. 8:30. Matinée Saturday. A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. nr. Bway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATS. WED., THURS. & SAT. 75th Time. M'd'y. THE LIBERTY BELLES. SOUVENIRS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Usual Matinées To-morrow & Sat. Special Mat. Thanksgiving. Souvenirs 50TH TIME TO-NIGHT. MR. DAN DALY, with Virginia Earl and the Geo. W. Lederer Company, "The New Yorkers."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Special Advance sale of seats for MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. Brief Engagement in "BEAUCAIRE." FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY, Dec. 2.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST 125TH ST. Big Comedy & Vaudeville 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. "A NIGHT OFF." Great Daly Play Continuous Vaud. John W. Ransome, 4 Probyns, Others. "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Belasco Production. Cost. Vaud. Florida Troupe. Others. VAUDEVILLE. All Star Acts. Including Sketch. "Carleton Hall." Stanton & Modena, Bros. Damm, Others. "BLUE JEANS" Grand Revival, Big Vaudeville. All Headliners.

CARNEGIE HALL. This (Tues.) Aft. at 3:15. Song Recital. Lilli LEHMANN. Songs, by Wagner, Bungert, Herman and Brahms. Entirely New Program. Mr. REINHOLD HERMAN at the Piano. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Boxes, $15. General Admission, $1; Balcony Admission, 75 cts. Tickets on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS. FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Conducted by Mr. Frank Damrosch. First Concert, Sat. Aft., Nov. 30, at 2:30. Programme: Overture "Egmont," Beethoven; Concertstuck for Piano and orchestra, Weber; Gavotte, E major, Bach; Ballet Music from Henry VIII., Saint-Saens. Soloist.....Mr. Richard Burmeister. Subscription and single tickets now on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 20 W. 33d St., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL. HOFMANN. SECOND PIANO RECITAL. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 27, AT 3. JOSEF HOFMANN. Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and Carnegie Hall box office. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. MRS FISKE in MRS. BURTON HARRISON'S Drama THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Seats 4 weeks ahead. KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAMMOTH PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Matinée To-morrow. Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30th ST. At 8:10. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving, & Sat. THE MESSENGER BOY 33D MONTH. With JAMES T. POWERS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, FIRST CONCERT TO-DAY AT 3:30. AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. SAM FRANKO.....Conductor. MRS. MORRIS BLACK.....Soloist

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY. HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars. GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. DAVID BELASCO presents NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY. WARFIELD. IN THE AUCTIONEER. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15. ANNA HELD. In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. A GREAT MORAL PLAY. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day. TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS. "On the Yukon." "Grand Vaudeville"

EDEN MUSÉE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Evs. at 9. SPECIAL THANKSGIVING ATTRACTIONS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Ev. 8:20. Mats. Th'ksg'v'g & Sat. ELSIE DE WOLFE In Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

Harlem OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thursday & Saturday. Capt. Jinks of the HORSE MARINES, with Ethel Barrymore.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Hazel Kirke.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 12:30 to 10:30 P. M. PRICES 25c, and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat. 50th Time Dec. 2. SOUVENIRS. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'r'w, Thanksgiving, & Sat. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night & Wed., first time "Flachsmann Als Erzieher." Thurs., Extra Matinée, "Die Ehre."

3RD AVE. NEXT MAT. THURS. GYPSY JACK

WEBER PIANOS

All that Art has conceived or skill devised in the production of a piano, is shown in the WEBER.

"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers, here and abroad, I today prefer the WEBER, because of its sympathetic tone quality."

—EMMA CALVE.

WAREROOMS

Fifth Ave., cor. 16th Street, New York. 605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

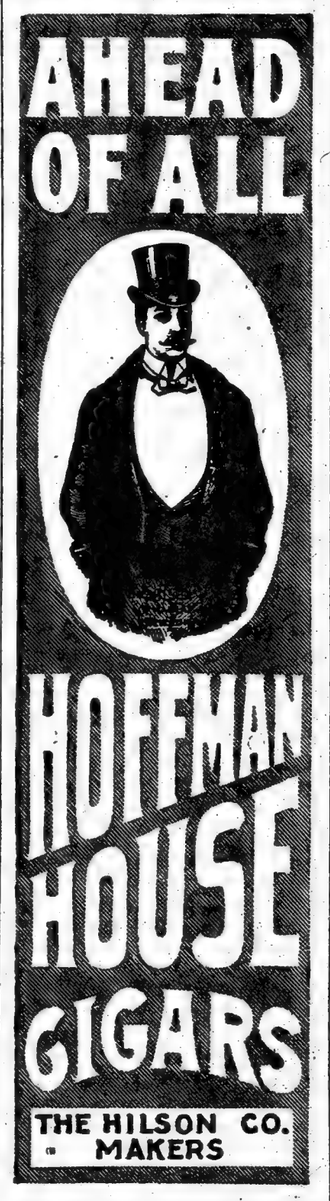

CHRISTMAS MUSIC

Your Christmas music will have a tenfold charm if your piano is wedded to the Apollo—the only adequate and expressive piano-player in the world. It gives expression to the noblest, tenderest, purest feeling. The best piano-player is the one which does this best. For purity of sound and exactitude of time the Apollo is a WONDER.

Recitals from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day.

The APOLLO Company.

Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Between 17th and 18th Sts.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Smart Styles in Men's Furnishings at our usual money saving prices.

1.00 Dress Shirts at 59c.
1.50 Pleated White Shirts at 98c.
1.50 Pleated Percales at 98c.
White Vests, 1.98; worth 2.50.
Fancy Vests, 2.49 and Upwards
NECKWEAR—An immense assortment. Every new kind of silk, 17c., 23c., 49c., 98c.

THE "Household" Tool Chest, With Tools Fit to Use. FOR SALE BY LEWIS & CONGER. 130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

Amusements.

GRAND ANDREW In "Tom Moore." MACK

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK, HAZEL KIRKE. TENNESSEE'S PARTNER

STORM-TOSSED VESSELS CROWD INTO PORT

Effects of Wind and Waves Along the Water Front.

Damage Along the Coast and on Staten Island, Where a Number of Vessels Came to Grief.

Misty rain that fell intermittently and a chilly wind that blew in fitful gusts succeeded yesterday to the driving downpour and fierce northeast gale which for thirty-six hours had deluged and buffeted the city and its vicinity.

With the change of wind to the westward shipping in the harbor again started up in the morning. Early the great ocean liners that had been delayed by the gale began to make their way up the bay. Among them was the French liner La Champagne from Havre, which passed the Hook Sunday afternoon, where she anchored to await milder weather; the Karamania from the Mediterranean, which had been anchored outside since Sunday; the North German Lloyd liner Lahn from Naples, the Bueno Ayrean from Glasgow, The Lauenburg, Antilla, and Altai from the West Indies, and the Excelsior from New Orleans. All reported having encountered the roughest kind of weather.

The Antilla was one of the vessels that experienced a perilous time. Capt. Montell said the gale was one of the most terrific he had ever known. The Antilla, he said, had labored heavily, and shipped any number of great seas, which swept her from stem to stern, but he had nevertheless got the vessel through practically undamaged. Another vessel which had a rough time was the British steamship Ataka, which got in from China. She ran into the northeaster on Sunday, and had twelve hours of it. The heavy seas shipped, together with the wind, put the steam steering gear out of order, smashed a starboard lifeboat, and damaged the deck fixtures. The Ataka reached the Sandy Hook Lightship about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, where she anchored. She then signaled for a tug, and was towed into Quarantine.

In the harbor the ferryboats and other harbor craft managed to make their trips practically on schedule time.

The havoc that wind and tide had played along the water front on Saturday and Sunday was evident on all sides. Gangs of men were in front of every business establishment manipulating long funnel-shaped metal pumps like those that are used to pump oil from barrels, except that they were much larger, to clear the cellars under the buildings of water. The volume of water that these pumps were emptying into the gutters along the sidewalks showed how serious the flood had been. Although the work of pumping started late on Sunday, at noon yesterday many of the cellars still contained two or three feet of water and the great piles of merchandise stacked on the sidewalks, much of which was perishable, were badly deteriorated when not totally ruined. The streets themselves were still muddy and very slippery.

Evidences of the strength of the wind were visible everywhere in the shape of broken or splintered signs, broken windows, or débris from barrels and other kinds of things usually to be found in front of or in the vicinity of retail places of business.

From western Coney Island to Far Rockaway there was not a structure of any kind facing the sea that was not more or less damaged, it was said. At all the seaside resorts boardwalks were undermined and piers shattered, and in many of them the hotels were seriously damaged.

On Staten Island, along the Rapid Transit Railway tracks, at points where the damage had been so great men were busy getting things in working shape as fast as possible. Craft of all kinds that had been moored to the Staten Island shore before the storm showed what a tossing and bumping they had gone through while the gale was at its height and long after it began to subside. In the vicinity of South Beach the track of the railroad was undermined for several hundred yards, which gives a fair idea of the damage the Staten Island system suffered all along the shore. At Tompkinsville the sloop Sterling on Sunday night broke away from her moorings and ended high and dry on shore, with her topmast, bowsprit, and mainsail gone. Martino's dock, at Tompkinsville, was wrecked, and the pile drivers that had been moored in the vicinity of it found a resting place on the shore not far away. Near Stapleton the schooner Chester went to the bottom yesterday morning. Her crew got to shore all right. A hole in her side that caused her to fill her skipper believes to be the result of contact with a heavy piece of wreckage. John Arnuckle's floating hotel, which was also moored in that vicinity, was found in the mud there yesterday morning. Other craft went down or were driven ashore near Stapleton also, including two floats belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which touched bottom, and the schooner J. S. Harves and a couple of pile drivers, which took a trip inland. The Harves was badly, but not irreparably, damaged.

DAMAGE ON LONG ISLAND.

Traffic Between Flushing and College Point Interrupted—Vessels Suffer at Huntington.

The tracks of the Long Island Railroad and Queens County trolley road between Flushing and College Point were submerged yesterday as a result of the storm of Saturday night and Sunday and no trains could pass over this section of the roads. About 500 feet of the trolley line was under five feet of water. The only way of getting in or out of College Point was by means of the Ninety-ninth Street ferryboats.

The meadows between College Point and Flushing were completely submerged, and dozens of cellars along the water front were flooded. About 600 feet of the big stone wall on the southerly side of the College Point causeway was washed away, and the meadows between College Point and Whitestone were flooded. The causeway is a mass of stone and mud.

The damage along Flushing Creek is estimated at $50,000.

At Long Beach the Casino, which stands 100 feet from the sea, was wrecked, and the boardwalks were washed away in many places and otherwise damaged. Many washouts are reported along the railroad tracks over the trestle to the beach, and no trains could be run over this line.

Considerable damage is reported from Huntington. The sloop yacht Kbeynn, owned by L. E. Funnell of Stamford, Conn., was carried into the dam and landed in a central position in the highway. The thirty-foot sloop Gypsy was dragged from her anchorage at the steamboat dock and carried over the dam into the pond. Small boats by the score were scattered all over the harbor. The big coal scale of the Huntington Lumber and Coal Company was wrecked. Great quantities of lumber were swept from the piles and carried away. At the Huntington Yacht Clubhouse fifteen feet of the sea end of the dock was carried off.

PILE-DRIVERS AND SCOWS LOST.

Seven Out of Eight at Jersey City Sunk and the Other Missing.

Sanford Ross, who is constructing the bulkheads for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new freight system at Greenville, Jersey City, yesterday reported that during the gale of Sunday morning two pile-drivers and five scows which he was operating in the bay were blown from their moorings and had been found sunk near Robin's Reef. A sixth scow which was also blown away has not yet been located, and is supposed to have been driven out to sea.

The east wind still kept the water banked in Harsimus Cove and the foot of Pavonia Avenue was still flooded, but trolley cars were able to make their way to the Erie ferry. No additional damage was reported except the prostration of trees and fences which were blown down Sunday night. One of these fences was a "spite" fence erected twelve years ago by then Finance Commissioner John H. Carnes at 93 Glenwood Street. It was eight feet high, and was put up because Fagen & Wheeler, contractors, erect three houses on the adjoining lots shutting out the light from one side of Commissioner Carnes's residence. The trouble was forgotten long ago, but the fence was allowed to stand. Mr. Carnes said yesterday that he did not know whether he would put the fence up again or not.

AFTERMATH AT LONG BRANCH.

Few Buildings Undamaged by the Storm —Work of Floating the Ship Flottbek.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 25.—The damage to buildings in this city during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning was far greater than was supposed yesterday. Hardly a building but suffered more or less. The damage ranged all the way from the roof being carried away, as was the case at the United States Hotel, down to the breaking of window panes and the smashing of shutters.

An instance of the great force of the wind is shown by a plank from the roof of the pavilion on the shore end of the pier. This plank is about twenty feet long seven inches wide and two thick. It was torn from the roof, hurled clear across Ocean Avenue, and striking the Lenox Hotel end on was driven into the side of the building to a depth of four or five feet between the second and third stories. It still sticks out of the wall.

Of the great iron pier, practically nothing remains save about thirty feet of the shore end. The body of the man who was drowned when the pier collapsed early Sunday morning was recovered late this evening near Gaskin's fishery. He proved to be Edward Schwab, thirty-five years old, whose home is in Brooklyn. Schwab was an orderly at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital about a year ago. He was unmarried. It is supposed he came here on a visit.

Almost as stanch and water-tight as the day she was launched, the full-rigged German ship Flottbek, which went ashore on Saturday night, stands almost upright in the sand. Considerable work was done on her to-day. The sails were lowered to the deck, and the work of unrigging her commenced. All the yards and the upper masts will be on deck to-morrow, and she will then be in less danger of going over on her beam ends. She will be unloaded as she lies. This will be comparatively easy. At low water wagons will be backed up to her sides and the cargo discharged into them. It may be necessary to dig a channel to the vessel in order to float her.

The Long Branch Railroad got one track in working order yesterday and resumed traffic to New York. The Southern Railroad has not yet gotten its tracks in order, and all travel to Sea Bright and vicinity is cut off.

TWO MEN DROWNED AT SEA.

Were on Two of Four Barges Wrecked Near Barnegat Light.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Nov. 25.—The wrecks of four barges lie along the coast in the vicinity of the Barnegat Light, and two of the men who were on them have been drowned.

The barges came ashore during the storm and are rapidly pounding to pieces in the surf. They are the Grant, Wilmore, Fall River, and Whitman. They were bound for New York from Philadelphia in tow. They broke loose from the tugs and drifted ashore.

Each barge had one man on board. Two of the men were saved through their barges being driven far enough inshore for the life savers to send them a line. The other two barges stranded further out and the men were washed overboard. This afternoon the bodies came ashore, and were interred at once. The names of the men are not known. Descriptions of them were taken by the life savers, so that if identified or sent for the bodies can be readily recovered.

DAMAGE GREAT AT STAMFORD.

Aggregates Over $100,000—J. D. Crimmins's Summer Place Suffers.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 25.—Investigations made to-day show that the damage done in this vicinity by Saturday night's heavy wind and phenomenal tide is considerably above $100,000.

Shippen's Point, on the east side, is a mass of wreckage. At Sound Beach seawalls have been torn down, highways washed away, and the foundations of some buildings demolished. The damage there alone is estimated by some residents at about $100,000. At Collender's Point the dock stables and lawns of the handsome Summer homes of John D. Crimmins and Edwin D. Trowbridge of New York are washed away and damaged to the extent of several thousands of dollars. Two of Mr. Trowbridge's employes were caught in the cellar stables by the incoming tide and almost drowned. The tide was the heaviest ever seen here.

STORM AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

Railway Shed Destroyed and Schooners in the Harbor Stranded.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 25.—Cut off from communication with the mainland for twenty-four hours, the people of Martha's Vineyard experienced during Saturday night and Sunday the heaviest northeast gale since November, 1898. Both on shore and in the harbor considerable damage was done, although, as few vessels were anchored here, the loss to shipping was not as great as it would have been with a full harbor.

The main damage on shore was the destruction of the new car shed, which had just been completed for the Martha's Vineyard Electric Car Company, at the head of the harbor. Telephone and telegraph wires and poles were prostrated all over the island. The British schooner Viola, Capt. Bard, bound from Port Johnson for St. John with coal, parted a chain and dragged into shoal water, where she pounded heavily and filled. The schooner Helen G. King, Capt. De Young, from Perth Amboy for Calais, also parted a chain, dragged into shoal water, struck bottom, and leaked badly.

Two Barges Lost in Storm Off Barnegat.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—The Staples Coal Company has received word that the barges Grant and Wilmore, in tow of the tug Eureka, were lost off Barnegat yesterday; also that its barges Fall River and Whitman, in tow of the tug Concord, from Fall River, Mass., had gone ashore at Long Branch.

Icebergs in Atlantic Liners' Path.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 25.—Four large icebergs are to-day visible from this port. They are drifting south into the track of Atlantic shipping. Icebergs have never before been known to pass here so late in the season. Their presence is consequently all the more dangerous to ocean ship masters who do not now expect to find icebergs on the Grand Banks.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NORTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 25.—A fire supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion destroyed the main building of the Bradley Fertilizer Works here to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with full insurance. The plant is the property of the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Luyties Brothers' wholesale and retail grocery was burned today, entailing a loss of $75,000, with partial insurance. Four young women employes were rescued from the fourth story by firemen, who carried them out in an insensible condition.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25.—Jonestown, Miss., was practically destroyed by fire to-day. Fourteen stores and six residences were burned. The total loss will be about $75,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., Nov. 25.—Two large saddlery stores owned by G. W. Schaney, together with an immense stock of supplies, as well as many expensive buggies and other vehicles, were destroyed by fire early to-day. Mr. Schaney, his wife, and two small children narrowly escaped with their lives from the second story windows. The loss was about $40,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:45 A. M.—3 Franklin Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

11:15 A. M.—367 Seventh Avenue; owner, A. Johnson; damage, $100.

11:38 A. M.—402 East Seventy-fourth Street; owner, Lena Fiffe; damage, $10.

3:20 P. M.—349 Stanton Street; owner, Henry Brunick; damage, $100.

4 P. M.—1,736 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

6 P. M.—316 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; owner, Peter Decker; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—133 Division Street; owners, Lardy & Jones; damage, $1,000.

Chafing Dishes with Spoon and Fork.

THE MAUSER MFG. CO., SILVERSMITHS,

15th St., Bet. Broadway & Fifth Av. NEW YORK

'SHIPWRECKED' ON A TRAIN

Newspaper Special in a Raging Sea at Morgan, N. J.

Bundles of Papers Used as Ballast to Steady the Stalled Cars—A Brakeman's Predicament.

Folk along the New Jersey shore from Navesink to Point Pleasant who generally have their Sunday newpapers on their breakfast table did not get them until late at night, and some of them not at all, because of the hurricane which caught the newspaper special train at Morgan, a small station about five miles north of Matawan, on the shore of the lower bay, and brought terror to the the score or more news agents and railroad men whom it carried.

This train is due at Asbury Park soon after 6 A. M., but it did not arrive there until 8:36 P. M. It carries no passengers or mails and makes very fast time. It consists of a heavy locomotive, about twenty freight cars and caboose, an old passenger car in which the newsmen sort the papers and tie them into bundles, which are dropped off at the proper stations as the train speeds on, and an express car filled with papers. As the train ran out on the shore after leaving South Amboy all work was suspended for a time, and everybody gathered at the windward windows to see the waves leaping toward the cars, often throwing their spray over the windows, and then rolling back into the darkness, to return again with renewed vigor. Soon every billow rolled across the rails, and at last the tracks became entirely submerged.

Only about half a mile remained to the foot of the long grade leading up to Matawan, when there was a snap and a hiss and the forward end of the old coach dropped about two feet and stopped. This was at 5:15 A. M. The rails were out of sight, and nothing could be seen from the windows except swirling white water. The head brakeman was sent forward to find out the situation. He sprang down on the lee side of the caboose just ahead and disappeared in the darkness. Presently the engine's whistle was heard. Its blasts were taken to mean that the man had arrived, but the signal could not be made out in the howling of the storm.

"Owen's right after us with forty-nine cars, and he'll never see our tail lights," was the cry. Several lanterns were hung in the rear window of the train as an additional warning.

"Well, we're better off than those poor devils on the German ship anyway," said one.

"I dunno," commented a locomotive engineer, deadheading it down to see his family. "How's the tide?"

Reading of the tide table showed that high water would not be at Sandy Hook for about half an hour and would probably rise for an hour or more at that point. At this announcement a heavy breaker thundrede across the rear platform of the car.

"We'll all drown," cried one man in a half scream.

"Well, Owen won't pile into us, that's sure, said the engineer.

The water rose steadily, and vivid sheet lightning added to the terror of the scene. The waves seemed to subside, and instead a furious steady rush of water began. Several times the car lurched to leeward in disquieting fashion, and the bundles of papers were hastily piled up on the other side as ballast. Logs, ties, and other driftwood crashed against the steps and wheels, rendering progress impossible had the road been clear.

Daylight showed the train to have parted into three sections, with the locomotive about 100 yards ahead of the rest. The head brakeman had not reached the engine. He was seen from the caboose hanging to the side of the third car ahead, unable to move either way. At last, after about four hours of semi-submersion, he made a quick move and crawled into the freight car into comparative safety. Slowly the tide went out. A flock of wild geese settled within pistol shot of the helpless train, the great birds tired out with fighting the storm.

Suddenly the wind subsided, and at 11 o'clock the engineer and three other men from the beleaguered train waded to the rising grade over tracks bent and twisted in serpentine shapes that would not have borne a handcar. They tramped on to Matawan and found that word of their predicament had reached there, and that a train that had started for New York was about to put back. It carried them to their destination eight hours behind their regular time.

"I've had many queer experiences," said the engineer, as he settled himself on a barrel in the warm and dry express car, "but I never expected to be shipwrecked on a railroad train."

Joseph Burke Sentenced.

Joseph Burke, ex-cashier of the Water Department of the Borough of Queens, who pleaded guilty to stealing $600 of the shortage of $6,000 found in his accounts, was sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary by Judge Harrison S. Moore, in the Queens County Court, at Long Island City, yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Holsman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Clarkson, E. E., Company, Burlington, Vt.; E. E. Clarkson, cloaks, suits, notions, and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.
Well, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Murray, laces; 51 Leonard Street; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. Baumgardner, notions, ribbons, and laces; Westminster Hotel.
Strauss-Green Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; H. M. Green, laces; Hotel Imperial.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Waldo, laces; 2 Walker Street.
Johnson, Carpenter & Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Kimball, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Manhattan.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; R. S. McIntyre, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.
Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. McDaniels, prints; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Lloyd, corsets and underwear; 115 Worth Street.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommers, books; 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and linings; J. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; A. L. Falk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Morris Company, Tarborough, N. C.; A. L. Morris, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloths, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Holland House.
Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stouffer, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Fels, dress goods, prints, and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman embroideries, toilet articles, and art novelties; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Strouse Brothers, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. W. McKee, laces and dress trimmings; S. C. Pierson, boys' clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio; W. Meckes, carpets; Hotel Normandie.
Twitchell, F. F., & Co., St. Albans, Vt.; F. F. Twitchell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rosenbaum, hosiery and gloves; 333 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railway; L. C. Hanna, Cleveland; H. R. McCullough, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

HOLLAND—H. Clarke, Nottingham, England; J. Hill, Nottingham, England; Col. J. W. Pender, Chihuahua, Mexico; Garfield King, Chicago; Dwight Brainerd, Montreal.

CAMBRIDGE—G. Velten, Germany.

PLAZA—Morris Carnegie, Pittsburg; P. L. Foster, Mexico.

IMPERIAL—Col. Arnold Armstrong, Louisville; William H. Howard, Seattle; Dr. Monod, Paris; George A. Baker, Toronto; H. T. Hubbard, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Gov. William H. Hunt, Porto Rico; Edward M. Murphy, Dublin; Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—Senator Paris Gibson, Montana; W. P. Craig, Philadelphia; A. J. Small, Toronto.

SAVOY—Joseph Black, San Francisco; T. W. Mosier, Cincinnati.

NETHERLAND—Neville Thorp, London; H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis; Dr. J. M. Jackson, Boston; H. F. Grierson, London; E. Michaelson, Copenhagen; L. C. Panizzardi, Paris; E. C. Wader, Paris.

MANHATTAN—President John Henry Barrows, Oberlin College, Ohio; N. S. Ferguson, London; W. J. Newhouse, London; Joseph Harriman, Newport.

MURRAY HILL—Dale Carleton, Rochdale, Mass.; W. O. Comstock, Brookline, Mass.; Dr. John L. Buell, Litchfield, Conn.

PARK AVENUE—The Rev. George A. Mills, Somerset, Me.; Col. Delancy Floyd-Jones, United States Army, retired

VICTORIA—Judge M. H. Moer, Duluth; ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; J. L. Washburn, Duluth; Col. George H. Whitney, Lexington, Ky.

NORMANDIE—W. D. Coggeshall, London; Eugene C. Brown, Lafayette, Ind.; Dr. J. J. Reed, Sea Bright, N. J.

MARLBOROUGH—Peter J. Dailey, Richmond; Charles B. Fargo, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; Congressman Gelusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; State Senator Hobart Krum, Schoharie; J. H. Manley, Maine; Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Auburn, N. Y.; Rochester Ford, Tucson, Arizona.

HOFFMAN—Ambrose Wells, Yellville, Ark.; Albert Godde, Paris; Benjamin F. Rogers, Buffalo; A. Meyer d'Barral, Paris.

ASTOR—G. B. McClelland, Cleveland; L. M. Loomis, Butte, Mont.; Alvan L. Lovejoy, Boston.

EMPIRE—O. G. Frederick, Detroit; R. A. Skinner, Boston.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn importations of

SCOTCH CHENILLE AXMINSTER AND EXTRA WIDE ENGLISH PLAIN VELVET CARPETINGS

will prove attractive to purchasers desiring something unusually rich and serviceable. No more desirable floor coverings are made.

Broadway & 19th Street

BEST & CO. UIUPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Shoes.

We want to impress upon the public, in relation to our Shoes, the absolute certainty of a perfect fit not always to be found in the limited range of sizes carried elsewhere; the attractive style in which our goods are manufactured; our ability to meet every demand for trustworthy shoes, including many specialties not kept elsewhere; and finally our very moderate prices, with positive guarantee, in every case, of satisfactory wear.

School Shoes for boys or girls—a specially designed shoe for school or very hard wear—calf-foxed, heavy extension sole, hand sewed, button or lace, spring heel; 8 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $2.75; 2½ to 4, $3.50.

For Larger Boys who wear heels—a special hand sewed shoe with heavy solid leather sole; sizes, 12 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 6, $3.00.

Shoes For Dress Occasions. Dancing, Dress or Evening Shoes and Slippers; Children's, Misses' and Boys' patent leather, button, with cloth or kid tops; 8 to 10½, $2.35; 11 to 2, $3.25; 2½ to 4, $3.75. Boys' Patent Leather Shoes with heels; 13 to 2, $3.75; 2½ to 5½, $4.50. Slippers in patent leather bronze, black, pink, blue and white always in stock.

Hygienic Shoes—built on a felt foundation—chill and damp proof—have no equal for winter wear. In two weights, one for dress occasions, one for every day—both neat and stylish—$2.35 to $3.75, according to size.

60-62 West 23d Street.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

A clothing manufacturer who dropped in yesterday merely for a social call bought for his own use one of our beautiful long loose overcoats. "You're selling clothing," he said, "cheaper than I can manufacture it."

That's precisely what we're doing. We retire this Fall positively from the retail business and are selling our immense stock of fashionable, reliable clothing at astoundingly low prices. Every garment here is now being sacrificed at 60 cts. on the dollar.

Beautiful business and full-dress suits; silk-lined Tuxedo suits and Prince Albert coats and vests made of the finest imported materials; striped trousers; long, loose, wide-shouldered overcoats of black, blue, and Oxford gray in fine English kerseys, Irish friezes and imported Carr's meltons.

STEINWAY PIANOS

AT THE ARCADE,
5th Ave., Cor. 46th Street,
and at Steinway Hall,
107-109 East 14th Street.
STEINWAY & SONS
offer a superb stock of pianos in both regular styles and art cases.
Orders for renting, tuning, polishing or moving pianos may be addressed to either establishment.

A Wineglassful of Health

Is your stomach disordered? Is your digestion impaired? Are you in a weak and run-down condition? Are your nerves out of order? If so, take a wineglassful of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract three times a day with meals. One dozen bottles of

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

contain more strengthening and stimulating properties than a whole cask of ale or porter. Men and women everywhere use Johann Hoff's; druggists everywhere sell it. But like other good things, Johann Hoff's is imitated. See that the signature, Johann Hoff, is on the neck label of each bottle. 30c. a bottle, $3.50 a dozen.

Johann Hoff's Makes the Weak Strong

One swallow may not make a summer, but it puts a

Gold Lion Cocktail

where it does the most good.
Received Gold Medal, Paris Exposition.
The Cook and Bernheimer Co., New York

CALIFORNIA

Best Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions
Leave NEW YORK STATE POINTS
Twice a Week
VIA THE
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE
AND SCENIC LINE
AND VIA
Southern Route Once a Week.

Daily First Class Sleeper Through Between Chicago and San Francisco
Crossing the best scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevades by Daylight in both directions. Direct connection to and from Los Angeles. Best Dining Car Service through.
Write for information and literature to
A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.,
401 Broadway, - - - NEW YORK.

Straight Scotch Whiskies,
the best made in the Glenlivet district. Pure and wholesome.
Bonnie Brier Bush,
VERY OLD, AND
Souvenir of Scotland,
OLD, NOT VATTED OR BLENDED.

Honest Wines and Liquors.
Reliable Brands Only.

We have in store young, medium and old vintages, in great variety.

Natural Table Sherry, imported in bottles, . . $9.00 per Case
Good Table Sherry at . . $3.50 per Gal.
Straight Oporto Port at . $3.00 per Gal.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Wine Merchants,
69 Fulton St.; also B'way & 27th St., N. Y.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY,
688 BROADWAY,
723 SIXTH AVENUE

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.
Wear Lever's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, $5c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. S. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2260—18th.

PARENTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ALARMED

Feared Infection from a Consumptive Pupil.

One Child Withdrawn from the School and Parents of Others Protest—Powers of the Health Board in Such Cases.

An alleged consumptive child has been the cause of some alarm among the parents of children attending Public School No. 108, at Arlington Avenue and Linwood Street, in the East New York section of Brooklyn.

Recently a little girl attending one of the classes in the school informed her parents that the girl who shared her seat with her in school was a consumptive. The parents of the first-mentioned girl became alarmed at this, and the father made some inquiries, which satisfied him that what his daughter had reported was true. Fearing that his own child would contract the disease, he caused her to withdraw from the class, it is said.

In a short time the matter became common knowledge about the neighborhood, and the parents of other children attending the class in question also became alarmed for the safety of their little ones, sitting all day in a room with a consumptive child. Then the parents of healthy children began writing letters protesting against the presence of the consumptive pupil in the class.

Yesterday it was reported in the neighborhood that the sick child had been excluded from the school by advice of Dr. Frank C. Skinner, the medical attendant at the school. It was said that Dr. Skinner had decided that the presence of a case of consumption in a public school was just as menacing to the health of the other scholars as would be a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria.

Dr. Skinner, who lives at Arlington and Van Siclen Avenues, said last night, however, that it was not true that he had caused the consumptive child to be excluded from the school. He did not know of his own knowledge that the child really had consumption, as she had never been brought before him for examination.

The Principal of the school, the physician said, had informed him that it was claimed that the pupil was a consumptive and had asked him if the child could be excluded for that reason. Dr. Skinner had replied that if it was proved that the child had consumption and that it appeared that her presence in the school was a detriment to the health of the other pupils he believed it would be the proper thing to exclude her.

Dr. R. A. Black, head of the Department of Health in Brooklyn, when spoken to last night about the case, said he did not recall that a child had ever been excluded from a public school in Brooklyn because of consumption. It was within the authority of the Health officials, however, he said, to exclude such a pupil if it should be found that the child's presence in the school was dangerous to the health of the other children.

Dr. Black said that he could not express any opinion as to the case of the pupil in the East New York school, as it had not been officially brought to his attention and he was unacquainted with the circumstances. He had no doubt, he said, that Dr. Skinner would do what was proper in the matter.

RAILROAD STRIKERS DEFIANT.

New Haven and Hartford Division Men Say They Will Stay Out Till They Win.

About 200 New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad strikers held a meeting at 444 Willis Avenue last night. They appointed a new Chairman, M. D. Ryan, and named Robert St. Clair and K. Gebhardt as a Press Committee. The meeting, which was a secret one, lasted two and one half hours. Among those present were Leonard Ames, the First Vice President of the Brotherhood of Switchmen.

After the meeting the following statement was made on behalf of the strikers.

"Despite the statements of officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, the strike is not yet over by any means. We are still out, 300 strong, and intend to stay out until our demands are satisfied."

It was also announced that from a meeting to be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow night some startling developments would result.

Another statement made was: "This is a strike of individuals, and not of our orders or organizations. The grievance is purely local."

The strikers asserted that to-morrow morning the New Haven yards will be tied up tighter than on the second day of the strike. They said that there were only 75 men at work yesterday where there should have been 300, and that these men were dissatisfied.

No schedule freights are being run and have not been for over a week. Only "extras" and pick-ups are sent out. Difficulty was found yesterday in securing crews for even these trains. Many of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen who went back to work Sunday upon the direction of Grand Master P. H. Morrissey of Cleveland have gone back to the strikers.

In the yards yesterday trains were being moved by green hands. Two cars were ditched during the day and one man was hurt. Two milk train crews left their trains and joined the strikers.

J. W. Wordrop, Superintendent of Freight Terminals, in charge of the Harlem River yards, refused to see a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday. He sent out word that he had no time to discuss the strike, declaring that it was over, and that there was nothing to discuss.

Two hundred and fifty of the strikers attended the funeral of Harry Williams, at 761 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, in a body. He was discharged by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company a short time ago. Saturday night he was run over and killed in the West Sixty-fifth Street yard of the New York Central, where he afterward secured employment.

The strikers have arranged a big entertainment and ball for the benefit of their fund, to be held Friday evening at Miller's Volks Casino, at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue.

MRS. CHARTRAND SEES HER BOYS.

They Visit Their Mother, Who Is Charged with Killing Her Husband.

Mrs. Vincedora Chartrand, who is in the Hudson County Jail charged with killing her husband in Hoboken, received a visit from her two young boys recently. The boys are in the care of Mrs. Chartrand's mother. They did not realize the situation of their mother. The youngest one asked:

"Mamma, why don't you come home?"

The older said: "Papa is dead, and we have no one now but grandma since you have been away."

Mrs. Chartrand was unable to speak for some minutes. She embraced the boys and said: "Be good boys, and mind your grandma, and God will bless you." She was overcome, and was led back to her cell.

It is against the rules of the jail for children to be admitted, and Warden Terence Sullivan says that no further exception to the rule will be made in Mrs. Chartrand's case. Mrs. Chartrand appeared on the verge of collapse after their visit.

Lowell Banks to Consolidate.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 25.—Notices have been sent to the stockholders of the Merchants' National Bank, the Railroad National Bank, and the First National Bank of this city for stockholders' meetings to take action upon the proposition to place these banks in voluntary liquidation with view to effecting a consolidation, under the title of the Union National Bank of Lowell, with a capital of $350,000 and a paid-up surplus of $175,000. It is expected that Arthur G. Pollard of the Merchants' Bank will be President.

Irish Sympathizers to Confer.

John E. Redmond, the Irish Member of Parliament who is touring this country with several of his colleagues, has issued a call to those in sympathy with the Irish cause to attend a conference to be held at the Hoffman House at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 4. The object is to consider ways and means to systematize the great sympathy for Ireland which has been manifested so strongly during the visit of the Irish leaders to this country.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
339 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Of some use in every office — of many uses in some offices — are

Globe-Wernicke Card Index Systems

They index, classify, systematize names, records, information, anything. Catalogue 401 explains and illustrates.

Also "Elastic" Book-Cases, Filing Cabinets, Desks.

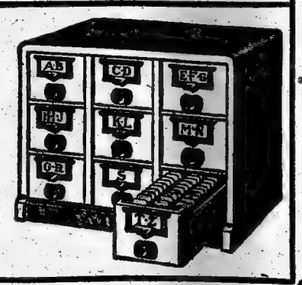

"GET-RICH-QUICKLY" BROKERS' CREDITORS TAKE ACTION.

Bankruptcy Petition Filed Against C. E. Mackey & Co.—Claims Said to Aggregate Over $2,000,000.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against C. E. Mackey & Co. This is the firm of stock brokers which did business as the Mackey Investment Company at 32 Broadway, and which closed its doors last week after operating a "get-rich-quickly" scheme. Ever since the concern closed its doors in this city and Jersey City, where it has operated a branch office, its creditors all over the country have been clamoring for their money.

The creditors represented in the petition were Phares S. Moore, with claims of $14,000; Michael H. Moore, for $12,000, and Barbara S. Moore, $1,200. All of the claims were for money loaned, and were alleged to have been incurred between Oct. 1 and Nov. 20 of the present year.

The Directors of the company as named in the petition are Clayre Mackey, Edward M. Simond, Charles W. King, Le Grand Bouker, Stephen C. Smith, William A. Longfield, and Charles W. Clark.

The offices of the company were found closed yesterday afternoon, and the janitor of the building informed a reporter that none of the firm members or its employes had been there since last Thursday. The petition alleges that the company transferred a large amount of its property on Nov. 20 to preferred creditors with the intent of defrauding other creditors of the concern. The claims of investors against the Mackey Investment Company are said to amount to more than $2,000,000.

DOMESTIC'S SUIT DISMISSED.

Needle Broke Off in Her Hand and She Asked for $1,000 Damages.

A peculiar damage suit, brought by Miss Bessie Crosson, a domestic, against Andrew W. Bell, has been dismissed by Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Miss Crosson sued to recover $1,000 for injuries to one of her hands.

She alleged that her hand was pricked by a needle which had been left in a shirt-waist put into the family wash by a daughter of Mr. Bell. Miss Crosson alleged that the needle broke off in her hand, and that she was obliged to submit to an operation for its removal.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL WORK.

Energy and Snap Shown—Contests for Excellence in Kicking Goals and Punting To-day.

The Columbia football players once more resumed hard work yesterday on South Field. Last week was rather a restful one, as the men, outside of the Annapolis contest, did very little training. This rest seemed to put life into the players, and they went through their work under the rather disagreeable weather conditions of yesterday with energy and snap. All were out except Lancon, and the preparations for the Carlisle Indian game, which ends the Columbia football season Thursday, were soon under way. The usual signal practice took up the early part of the time, after which the scrub and 'Varsity lined up against each other. As far as advancing the ball was concerned, the 'Varsity had things its own way, and the scrub goal line was crossed several times for touchdowns.

Besides the regular practice to-day there will be competitions for excellence in kicking goals and punting. The class of '92 has offered a silver cup to the man who, having played in two games this year, makes the best average in five punts. Reginald H. Sayre, '81, has presented gold, silver, and bronze medals for the men best in kicking goals. Morley, Bruce, Van Hoevenberg, Weekes, Whitwell, and Wolff are the players who will enter these contests. Morley has done practically all of the punting for Columbia this year and last, and is naturally the favorite, although Whitwell and Van Hoevenberg have proved their ability in practice to punt. The judges of the competition will be T. L. Chrystie, '92; J. M. Hewlett, '91; A. C. Gildersleeve, '92, and C. A. W. Putnam, '97.

CINCINNATI MOTOR RACES.

Fournier Failed in a Special Effort for a Record.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—There was a large attendance at the Oakley race track this afternoon to witness the automobile races, held under the auspices of the Cincinnati Automobile Club. The racing was fairly good, considering the condition of the track and a cold, raw wind, which retarded the machines.

The feature was the effort of Henri Fournier, the French chauffeur, to break the circular track record. Originally he was to race fifteen miles, but it was growing dark so rapidly the judges decided that he should go only eight miles. Fournier failed to break any records. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five miles; for steam class—Won by Emmet P. Gray; Howard Miller, second; John Duttenhofer, third; William Martin, fourth. Time—12:04.

SECOND RACE.—Five miles; for gasoline carriages, twelve-horse power and below—Won by R. Meyer; Max C. Fleischmann, second; Carl G. Fisher, third; Carl L. Baumann, fourth. Time—8:32¾.

THIRD RACE.—Five miles; for gasoline carriages, twelve to twenty horse power—Won by R. Meyer; Carl G. Fisher, second; Harry W. Summer, third; Max C. Fleischmann, fourth. Time—9:24.

Henri Fornier against time—First mile, 1:11 1-5; second, 1:09; third, 1:09; fourth, 1:08 4-5; fifth, 1:08 1-5; sixth, 1:09 1-5; seventh, 1:10; eighth, 1:11. Time for eight miles—9:16 2-5.

Western Two-League Plan Blocked.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 25.—A party of six Western League baseball magnates held a meeting at Council Bluffs yesterday to form a plan of opposition to the programme that President Hickey and Manager Tebeau are said to have mapped out, and to consider the advisability of retaining President Hickey's service longer. Those present were Manager Beall of Sioux City, who holds the Minneapolis franchise; Van Brunt of St. Joseph, Flynn of Des Moines, Manning of Kansas City; Burns of Colorado Springs, and Rourke of Omaha. Thomas Burns, who recently acquired the Colorado Springs franchise, said to-day that it was impossible to give out the details of the meeting, but intimated that in all probability the plan of President Hickey for two circuits would be frustrated, as action could not be taken without unanimous consent, which could not be secured. The minor Western League, as planned by Hickey, it is said, is to include Denver, Colorado Springs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Lincoln, and Sioux City, while the larger league would take in Kansas City, Columbus, Milwaukee, Toledo, and some other larger cities of the Middle West.

Noted Oarsman May Lose a Leg.

E. D. Sebring of the class of 1903, Cornell University, is suffering from necrosis of the muscle in the lower part of his left leg, and his physicians fear that amputation will be necessary. Sebring is a junior in the College of Law, and has been prominently identified with the rowing interests of the university. He rowed in the eight-oared race in which Cornell won from Pennsylvania and Columbia in the second contest on Cayuga Lake on Memorial Day. He was looked on as one of the strongest men on the crew.

SOLDIERS IN ATHLETICS

Company I Leads in the Twenty-second Regiment Games.

BICYCLE RECORD BY FRANK

Relay Race Causes Lively Enthusiasm and Keen Competition by Schoolboy Runners.

Fourteen regular contests and one exhibition event comprised the athletic games decided last night in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, under the auspices of the Regimental Athletic Association. They were all closed events, interest centring in the points secured by each company. The former holder of the athletic trophy, Company I, won the trophy for the third time, earned 35 points, and won by a big margin. Company A was second, with 19; Company F next, with 16, and Company H, fourth, with 14.

Only one regimental record was broken, but that will probably not stand, as it was done in the single exhibition event, a one-mile bicycle run by W. G. Frank. Frank has been for a long time the crack cyclist of the Eighth Regiment, but he has just left his old home, and in a few days will be installed as a member of the Twenty-second Regiment. He made his mile run, unpaced, in 2:34 2-5, breaking the former regimental record of 2:37 3-5, made by O. V. Babcock in February, 1898.

In the 70-yard dash W. H. Edwards, the scratch man, did 0:07 4-5, within one-fifth of a second of the record, which has stood since 1893. The two-mile bicycle race aroused much enthusiasm, and when W. E. Mosher, the scratch man, jumped to the lead in the final lap, a mighty shout went up. F. Kieber of Company C, pushed him hard, but Mosher spurted well and won by a few yards, in the good time of 5:15 1-5.

The inter-scholastic and inter-company relay races called forth loud applause from the friends of the different runners as they raced around the circle. Four schools entered teams of four in the former event, these being Peter Cooper, Woodbridge, Xavier College Preparatory, and Boys' High School of Brooklyn. The latter won by a good margin. This was an eight-lap race, each lad going twice around the track. H. McQuade of the Xavier School led barely by an inch at the end of the first two laps, but the Xavier boys were unable to keep the pace, and the silver cup and medals offered by the regiment went to the Brooklyn runners. They were A. Homan, G. O. Kittle, W. McMeehan, and C. S. Brinkerhoff.

The crack runners of Company I entered two teams in the intercompany relay race. They practically had the event won from the start, for all the other contestants, except two men from Company A, retired when the runners were called to the mark. The race was one mile, and Company I added 8 points, getting first and second to its score. Company I's first team won in 3:10 2-5, the men being W. S. Edwards, W. F. McLaughlin, C. F. Osborne, and A. Landvoe.

In the half-mile run Company I captured first and second also, being the only company to secure the two leading places in any event. Only three men started, and McLaughlin won as he pleased in 2:11 1-5, A. B. Cosgrove coming second.

The summary:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. S. Edwards, Company I, (scratch;) M. J. Wheeler, Company A, (10 feet,) second; P. T. Corley, Company H, (10 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

70-Yard Novice.—Won by A. Broderick, Company A; C. F. Dennison, Company K, second; W. J. Kicher, Company H, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle, Novice.—Won by G. Huyler, Company F; O. Cornell, Company I, second; G. M. Spannett, Company B, third. Time—2:48 4-5.

440-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by R. L. Forber, Company G, (30 yards;) M. J. Wheeler, Company A, (24 yards,) second; G. W. Rulison, Company I, (24 yards,) third. Time—0:51 1-5.

70-Yard Sack Race, Handicap—Won by F. A. Onderdonk, Co. E, (scratch;) F. J. Corley, Co. A, (6 feet,) second; Max Block, Co. F, (12 feet,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap—Won by F. J. Kieber, Co. C, (75 yards;) G. Huyler, Co. F, (75 yards,) second; W. E. Mosher, Co. H, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:30 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, Co. I, (10 yards;) A. B. Cosgrove, Co. I, (65 yards,) second; F. Knoedal, Co. F, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:11 1-5.

70-Yard Hurdle, Handicap—Won by D. M. Daley, Co. F, (8 yards;) F. J. Corley, Co. H, (5 feet,) second; H. Arnold, Co. F, (scratch,) third. Time—0:09 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by W. E. Mosher, Company H, 20 yards; F. Kieber, Company C, 100 yards, second; A. S. Junkind, Company E, 60 yards, third. Time—5:15 1-5.

440-Yard Novice.—Won by J. Miller, Company E; A. Landvoe, Company I, second; T. J. Bartley, Company A, third. Time—1:02 2-5.

Seventy-Yard Three-Legged Race.—Won by D. J. McCague and M. J. Wheeler, Company A, 10 feet; H. Arnold and W. S. Edwards, Company I, scratch, second; Max Block and D. M. Daley, Company F, 5 feet, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle, Exhibition—By W. G. Frank. Time—2:34 2-5, breaking Twenty-second Regiment record of 2:37 3-5, held by O. V. Babcock.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. M. Carrette, Company G, (30 yards;) G. W. Rulison, Company I, (80 yards,) second; D. J. McCague, Company A, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:40 4-5.

Eight-Lap Interscholastic Relay Race.—Won by Boys' High School of Brooklyn—A. Homan, G. O. Kittle, W. McMeehan, and C. S. Brinkerhoff; Peter Cooper High School, second—R. Smith, Bayliss, Swords, and Becker; Xavier College Preparatory School, third—H. McQuade, T. Costigan, W. Mornio, and M. Toner. Time—2:02 3-5.

One-Mile Intercompany Relay Race.—Won by first team of Company I—W. S. Edwards, W. F. McLaughlin, C. T. Osborne, and A. Landvoe; Company I's second team, second—H. Arnold, G. W. Rulison, C. Ahern, and A. Lewis; Company A's team, third—M. J. Wheeler and Lee Atkinson. Time—3:10 2-5.

The games were admirably managed and run off in excellent time. The usual reception and dance followed the games.

City College Indoor Games.

A set of athletic games will be held by the Athletic Association of the College of the City of New York at the Eighth Regiment Armory on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 21. The following events, all handicapped, will be open only to members of the college: 60-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, putting sixteen-pound shot, one-mile inter-class relay race. The open events will be: 60-yard run, (handicap,) 300-yard run, (handicap,) 600-yard run, novice; 1,000-yard run, (handicap,) interscholastic relay race, one mile, for teams of four men from schools of New York and vicinity. Entries close Dec. 14, 1901, with C. August Hess, 439 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, or Herman Goldman, 150 Nassau Street.

Intercollegiate Gymnastic Contests.

The Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association has arranged to hold the championships at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on the evening of March 21. The meet was held there last year, among Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Haverford, and New York University, the present members of the league. Columbia's gymnasts, however, are unwilling to participate in the championships unless they are changed from Philadelphia. Columbia found the accommodations there unsatisfactory last season, and as long as her own gymnasium is at the disposal of the association, feels that it is unfair to hold the meet at Philadelphia.

El Belmont
Clear Havana Cigars

There is something about the quality of El Belmont cigars that is most gratifying and you are convinced after smoking even one of them that it is true that they

"Are really excellent"

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Retirement of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock—Union Pacific and St. Joseph and Grand Island.

The formal terms for the retirement of the Northern Pacific preferred stock were made public yesterday in a circular addressed to the limited number of Northern Pacific common stockholders by the Secretary of the company, George H. Earl. The circular reads in part as follows:

Every holder of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway registered as such at the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1901, is offered the opportunity to purchase at par, to an amount equal to seventy-five-eighteenths of the par amount of the common stock held by him at the closing of the transfer books on said date, convertible certificates of indebtedness of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, part of a total issue for $75,000,000 authorized by the Directors.

Such convertible certificates are to be payable on Jan. 1, 1907, in gold and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from Jan. 1, 1902, payable semi-annually. Every such certificate shall be convertible into shares of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at the rate of one share of $100 par value for each $100 of the principal of such convertible certificate remaining unpaid at the date of such conversion, and upon surrender to it of any such convertible certificate in the railway company will issue to the holder of such surrendered convertible certificate shares of its common stock. Such conversion may be made by the Northern Pacific Railway Company at its option at any time after Nov. 15, 1901, and shall be made at the demand of any holder of any such certificate at any time on or after Jan. 1, 1902.

Such convertible certificates shall be in denominations each of $1,000 or some multiple thereof. For any fractional interest to which any common stockholder may be entitled under this offer there will be issued scrip representing such fractional interest redeemable in convertible certificates when presented in even equivalents.

All of the moneys received for such convertible certificates will be specifically appropriated and used exclusively for the retirement of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at par, and will be set apart as a trust fund for such purpose. The railway company has contracted to sell and deliver to other parties on the same terms all of said issue of convertible certificates of indebtedness except such as shall be purchased by the holders of the common stock.

Nothing is said in this circular of the offer of the Northern Securities Company to buy Northern Pacific common stock at 115, and it is understood that this offer will be the subject of another circular, although a large majority of this stock has already been deposited with the Northern Securities Company.

So far as could be learned yesterday neither Mr. Harriman nor Mr. Hill nor any of the other Directors who are on more than one board at the same time have as yet resigned, and it has not yet been definitely settled that such action will be taken.

Western advices received in the financial district yesterday state that John C. Stubbs, the Traffic Director of the Union Pacific system, has notified the St. Joseph and Grand Island that a traffic agreement between the two lines, which is of old standing, will not be renewed. This was considered as the first indication of what the new combination of railroads will do in the way of directing the stream of traffic.

FROM BOSTON TO WORCESTER.

Contracts Aggregating Over $1,500,000 Awarded for Building Street Railway Line—Company Elects Officers.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—At the first meeting of the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company, held here to-day, officers were elected and contracts aggregating more than $1,500,000 for the construction of a new street railway line from Boston to Worcester were awarded. The new officers are:

William Butler, President; H. Fisher Eldridge of Portsmouth, N. H., Vice President; George A. Butman of Boston, Treasurer; H. W. Sprague, Arthur E. Childs, W. H. Trumbell of Boston, Charles C. Pierce of Brookline, John H. Whipple of Brockton, Albion R. Clapp of Wellesley, Fred C. Hines of Newton, Charles W. Shippee of Milford, and Alexander B. Bruce of Lawrence, Directors.

Contracts were given to J. F. Shaw & Co. for the immediate construction of the line. The company has started work on a power station at Framingham, whence the line will be operated. The rails and ties have been distributed between Framingham and Natick. The Framingham, South Borough and Marlborough, the Framingham Union, and the Marlborough Street Railways, which have been acquired by the new company, will be operated from power stations already in use, and the company will have car barns at Wellesley and Westborough. Application will be made at once to the Selectmen of Wellesley for a location in that town in order to complete the line from Boston to Worcester.

LONG ISLAND CITY TUNNEL.

Ground for a Station Purchased on Thirty-third Street, This Borough.

The Long Island Railroad Company has purchased two lots on the north side of Thirty-third Street, east of Broadway, to be used as a station for its prospective underground tunnel from Long Island City to Manhattan under the East River.

The lots have a frontage of forty-five feet on Thirty-third Street. This, of course, would not offer room enough for a terminal station, but it will be one of the main stations of the tunnel road. The station will, it is said, be subterranean, and the company will only need a one-story building above ground to provide for elevators. It is, however, the intention to build a larger building in order to make use of the ground as much as possible.

The main offices of the road may be moved from Long Island City into this proposed building, but as the tunnel has not been authorized by the Rapid Transit Commission, and as it will require two years and a half to build it, the railroad has not yet considered and decided all the details.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S TRIP.

With President Newman He Inspected His Western Lines.

President Newman of the New York Central returned yesterday from an extended inspection trip over the Western lines of the Vanderbilt system. He traveled in the private car of W. K. Vanderbilt, who personally accompanied Mr. Newman. The Presidents and General Managers of the various Vanderbilt lines also took part in the trip.

Whether this trip had any connection with the rumored rearrangement of New York Central finances in the way of increased dividends or distribution of the Lake Shore's profits could not be learned. Mr. Newman declared he knew nothing of such plans. New York Central sold at 174½ yesterday, having risen continuously for the last three weeks.

READING TO RETIRE BONDS.

They Are Seven Per Cents Issued by the North Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Announcement was made by Drexel & Co., bankers, to-day, that the Reading Company has made arrangements with the Drexels and Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, for retiring the North Pennsylvania Railroad $4,500,000 7 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1903, and issuing in lieu thereof a 3 3-10 per cent. bond to run for fifty years.

The holders of the 7 per cent. bonds are to be given an opportunity to make the exchange, and they will receive cash for them and the bonds will be retired. This operation will save the Reading Company, which holds the lease of the North Pennsylvania, in interest $166,500 per annum, the difference between the present rate of interest and the proposed rate.

W. C. McMillan in David Carter's Place.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25.—William C. McMillan of Detroit has been chosen to succeed the late David Carter as General Manager of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company. He is a son of United States Senator McMillan of Michigan, and has been connected with the Detroit and Cleveland Company for a number of years.

Brief Railroad Items.

President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande has called the conference of Western Presidents to meet in this city on Dec. 4. The Western railroad situation being now settled, it is understood that the Presidents will reach a definite agreement about rates and traffic.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has obtained a patent for an improved style of locomotive tender, with greater carrying capacity for fuel and water, and reduced cost of construction and maintenance.

A reduction of $4.50 has been made in passenger rates from St. Paul to New York by standard lines east from Chicago. This reduction will, it is expected, increase travel from the Northwest, and is intended to meet the competition of the Canadian Pacific. The differential lines may take steps for the preservation of their own interests, which may be affected by this low rate.

Freight traffic in the West continues exceedingly heavy. The car shortage continues, and the roads all report increased shipments in live stock, grain, flour, and provisions. The shipments of grain last week were the largest since June.

Warrant for Lydell Whitehead.

Judge Newburger, sitting in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday issued a bench warrant for Lydell Whitehead, the manufacturer, who recently figured in an action brought by his wife for abandonment. Last August Magistrate Hogan ordered Mr. Whitehead to pay his wife $25 weekly, and he gave a bond for $1,500, but instead of making the payments he took an appeal to the Court of General Sessions. The appeal was to have been heard yesterday, but Mr. Whitehead was not in court. The Judge dismissed the appeal, forfeited the bond and issued the warrant.

We took time by the forelock—We said "We believe in the long, loose overcoat."
And we prepared ahead for the great demand that is now here.
Here They Are—
In Oxford Meltons, in the smart grays—olives—browns and greens and all the new overplaid effects—$20.
And they're correct in every detail.
All the other stylish overcoats here too—$12.50 to $50.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

$75.00 DIAMOND RINGS $35.

I bought a magnificent pair of old mine diamond eardrops last week from an English lady, who paid $150.00 for them in London a few years ago. They are beautiful gems. I put one of them in a lady's new solid 14-karat gold Tiffany ring mounting, the other in a new solid 14-karat gold gentleman's ring mounting. They

cannot be duplicated for less than $75 each. You will never have this chance again. Can be reserved for the Holidays. Several other diamonds set in Brooches, Lockets, Ear Studs, &c., for sale cheap this week, **KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.)** Hours 8 to 6. "Saturdays included."

LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	3.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TROUBLES IN COLOMBIA.

Our position at Colon is interesting and delicate. As between the Colombian Government and its citizens who are in revolt against it we must be and are strictly neutral. But by treaty agreement we not only enjoy the right, but have assumed the obligation, to protect from interruption the traffic and transportation across the isthmus by the Panama Railroad. It is provided in Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 with New Granada that "the United States guarantee, positively and efficaciously, to New Granada by the present stipulation a perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

Of the three recognized grounds of intervention, humanity, self-protection, and treaty agreement, the last named is, of course, the only one not open to dispute. But the situation created by the measures we have taken to make good our guarantee is nevertheless one of some embarrassment. For instance, should we forbid either of the parties to the present struggle to bombard a town through which the railroad passes or in which it has a terminus? Inasmuch as bombardment or siege would pretty effectually interrupt railway traffic, our justification would seem to lie in the spirit and letter of the treaty. Yet in such case our interference would put a serious obstacle in the way of one or the other commander and might determine the success or failure of the revolt.

With the right of the Colombians to rise in arms against their Government, whether they have or have not been instigated thereto by Venezuelan intrigue, and with the correlative right of the Colombian Government to blow rebels to pieces, we have no disposition to interfere, except as a necessary incident to the performance of our guarantee. The forces we have landed thus far have confined themselves strictly to the business of preventing an interruption of traffic. Meanwhile the rebel army seems to have suffered two defeats, and Gen. ALBAN of the Government forces has undertaken the recapture of Colon. It is not unlikely that the suppression of the revolt will presently free us from all embarrassment in the matter.

SEWARD'S JUSTIFICATION.

When WILLIAM H. SEWARD thirty-four years ago negotiated with Russia the treaty for the purchase of Alaska for $7,000,000 he provoked an outburst of sarcastic mirth throughout the land. As well pay seven millions for the north pole, men said; there was nothing in Alaska but ice and mountains, some seals, and a few tribes of very dirty Indians. No good thing could come out of Alaska, white men would not live there, trade was out of the question, Secretary SEWARD had thrown away our money.

Years afterward it was admitted that the seal herds were worth, perhaps, what we had paid for the territory whose waters they inhabit; but up to the time of the Klondike gold developments the general opinion as to Alaska remained unchanged. Although the seal herds are on the way to extinction, trade with the Territory is now rapidly developing and new possibilities continually appear. The report of the Secretary of the Interior contains a great deal of interesting matter about Alaska. The new Nome gold district adds this season $7,000,000 worth of the metal to the National wealth. The product of the salmon canneries for the year 1900 was valued at $6,000,000, and the suggestion is made that salmon hatcheries be established by the Government. Silver and platinum have been found and there are mountains of iron, to which, of course, nobody will pay any attention during the continuance of the gold fever. Copper mines have been opened, and Secretary HITCHCOCK is of the opinion that there should be a Commissioner of Mines for Alaska.

As a business man, Mr. J. J. HILL of the Great Northern Railroad may be described as "an early riser." He was not slow to see the commercial possibilities of Alaska. His Pacific Coast Steamship Company has been doing a very large business, and found it a good stroke of policy a short time ago to buy up a competing line. But the traffic is so large, profitable, and promising that another competitor is about to enter the field. The Alaskan Mail Steamship Company, backed by Baltimore capital, has just been organized under the laws of West Virginia. It is the intention of its projectors to run two passenger boats and several slower boats for freight between Tacoma, Seattle, and Skagway. This is a pretty good indication that capitalists are confident that the interchange of products with Alaska is going to be profitable in volume and permanent in character.

JEFFERSON was our first expansionist on a large scale, and POLK, with those about him, may be called the second. SEWARD was the first to favor the annexation of territory not contiguous to our domain. They were all bitterly criticised and denounced in their time. They have each and all been abundantly justified. From these earlier ventures all save those who believe this to be a small and shrinking country will expect and predict an equally unmistakable success for our recent achievements in expansion.

THE CHURCH AND SUNDAY OPENING.

Last week we commented upon the fact that three preachers had on the previous Sunday expressed themselves as strongly opposed to the legalized opening of any saloons during any hours on Sunday. We pointed out to these clergymen that experience indicated that the saloons would in any case be open in the sense of being accessible. The only time when they were really closed and kept closed was for a brief period during the administration of the police by Commissioner ROOSEVELT. The revolt of the voters against that stringency was undoubtedly one of the causes, and, in the opinion of many, the chief cause, for the return of Tammany to power in 1897. Since that time such saloons as had a "hotel license" have been kept open without legal molestation, while many others, the owners of which did not choose, or could not afford, to pay for that license, were kept open by private license from the Police Captain or the Tammany district leader.

It is inconceivable that any well-informed moralist should approve of the condition of things which adds to Sunday drinking official corruption. It is gratifying to observe that the churches are by no means agreed that the most effective measure of temperance reform is simply to pretend that there is no drinking on Sunday, since the law does not countenance any, and to oppose any modification of the law in deference to the facts. The fact that is particularly to be borne in mind is the fact that the law upon this subject does not command the assent of a majority of the people in many quarters and neighborhoods.

We yesterday quoted what seemed to us the sensible opinion of Dr. PARKHURST that the movement for "Sunday opening" was really a movement for Sunday closing; that it was a movement to regulate what is now not regulated. And the doctor's epigrammatic statement of the case will bear still another repetition: "So long as we pretend to be doing more than we can do, we shall not succeed in doing so much as we might do." At least one other clergyman of New York, Dr. SAVAGE, took in his pulpit on Sunday the ground taken by the Mayor and the District Attorney-elect. And what is perhaps the most significant symptom of all is the resignation of Bishop DOANE of Albany from the Presidency of the Church Temperance Society, upon the express ground that the society has decided to oppose any movement for the modification of the law the enforcement of which, and, still more, the false pretense of enforcing which have wrought such political and moral mischief in New York.

"It seems to be conceded," says the Bishop,

"not only by the people who are most experienced in dealing with this question, but by those who are greatly concerned in the present aspect of it:

"First, that the absolute prohibition of Sunday sales cannot be put into execution; secondly, that it leads to underhandedness and the corruption of the police; thirdly, that there is really no protection to the sacredness of the Lord's Day, and, fourthly, that the operation of the Raines law is accompanied with evils more serious than those which it is intended to prevent.

"In the present condition of things in the City of New York, with an administration in whose principles and whose representatives we all have confidence, I find myself unable to take the position which the Church Temperance Society took the other day."

These are weighty words. It is to be hoped they will carry weight, not only with the public in general, but with the society in particular, of the methods of which the Bishop disapproves too much to allow it longer the use of his name. The saving grace of modesty, and of submission to expert authority, is as conspicuously present in his letter as it has been conspicuously absent from the procedures of the W. C. T. U., for example, both in reference to the excise law in this city and in reference to the army canteen. It is a grace which saves whoever has it from the reproach of fanaticism, and subjects to that reproach all those who, in the treatment of a large and complicated problem, civic or military, are without it. Neither the question of the canteen nor the question of legalized Sunday opening can be wisely or profitably discussed by those who think it can be settled by a catchword. To settle it wisely there is in either case required patient and disinterested investigation. And nobody is entitled to an opinion upon it who either has not made such an investigation or is not willing to accept the conclusions of those who have.

THE GREAT STORM.

We venture to say that a majority of the residents of New York read with as much surprise as interest the story of the storm of Saturday night and Sunday which appeared in our columns of yesterday. The wind which danced along the coast from Southern New Jersey to Cape Cod did not do a great amount of irreparable damage, and the casualties are few; but no storm of recent years has been characterized by a greater variety of striking and picturesque incidents distributed over a wider area, or furnished a story as exciting. Locally, the damage was inconsiderable, but the inconvenience was very great. Along the Jersey coast the Summer resorts suffered great damage and the changes in the shore configuration will call for a good deal of replacement of improvements. The property owner who finds some acres of his water front carried off and deposited in front of the premises of his neighbor who does not want it, may deem such arbitrary topographical changes unsatisfactory, but the proverbial instability of houses and titles which are "founded upon the sand" has only had a new illustration. One of the picturesque results of the storm was the opening of a new channel into the Shrewsbury River deep enough for the river steamers. This cuts the shore railway system in two and will necessitate costly reconstruction. Coney Island was devastated; but as this commonly happens at least once a year from like causes, we may find consolation in the thought that before next Summer its attractions will be restored.

The efficiency of the life-saving service along the New Jersey coast was demonstrated by the good work of the Monmouth Beach station crew in saving the men from the German ship Flottbek, which went ashore there on Sunday night. The value of the marine signal service was shown by the information communicated to the Campania from Nantucket, in consequence of which she kept well at sea and suffered no worse misfortune than the loss of an anchor and chain cable. As her Captain said, she "rolled a bit," but for the passengers it was only an incident of a voyage rough throughout.

Very little that is useful can be learned from the experience of this storm. Most of the property injured or destroyed was where it had to be, and its replacement in the same position will be necessary. Stability counts for very little when water impelled by a wind moving at fifty to eighty miles an hour is concerned. The substantial sea wall at Fort Schuyler fared no better than did the board walk at Coney Island. Fortunately, such storms are infrequent, and we may hope that before another comes this way that which is of such exciting current interest will have been forgotten and its scars healed.

FEAR AND FAT.

Senator VEST shares the general incredulity about the reciprocity treaties. He has no faith whatever in the intentions of the Republican Party to remove or lower any of the customs duties either by reciprocity arrangements or general revision. "Some of them may talk reciprocity," he says, "but they mean protection all the while. None of them would consent to the cutting down the protection of any interests that protested against the reduction."

Signs are not wanting, in fact they may be seen in every part of the political heavens, that the old compact between the Republican Party and the protected interests remains unbroken. According to the terms of this agreement Republican Ways and Means Committees permit manufacturers to write the tariff schedules which affect and protect their particular business, and in return the protected and grateful manufacturers see to it that the campaign chest of the party is kept full of current funds in subsequent political campaigns.

The Republican Congress will not touch the tariff schedules for fear of offending the protected interests and cutting off or diverting the streams of vivifying revenue. And the favored interests will, of course, come down handsomely in the Congressional campaign next year.

It is a case of fear and fat. The Republicans yield to the one because they cannot get along without the other. It was PLUMB of Kansas, we believe, who was the author of the celebrated phrase, "I would like to put some of these Eastern men who never do anything for the party on the gridiron and fry the fat out of them"; and that intensely practical declaration became a maxim of policy of the Republican Party.

The bounty-fed interests understand, of course, that the abandonment of President MCKINLEY'S policy of commercial extension must be paid for next year by a copious exudation of fat.

What an opportunity for the Democratic Party—if the Democratic Party were not broken and leaderless.

MAKING THE X-RAY PRACTICAL.

That the apparatus combining the X-ray tube and the fluoroscope has failed to realize the promise of its inception is due to the limitations of its scope of vision to one dimension. It gave only shadows, liable to distortion and, especially in surgery, apt to be misleading. For years it has been a scientific toy of unusual interest and containing the undeveloped potentiality of vast usefulness, but practically useful only to a very limited degree. The first step in the direction of improvement in this apparatus was made by Dr. JAMES MCKENZIE DAVIDSON, who made photographic negatives of X-ray shadows from two points of view and used the Wheatstone stereoscope to combine them and get the effect of perspective. Subsequently he applied to the fluoroscope a method of obtaining stereoscopic effects for the magic lantern or stereopticon. By this method two pictures were alternately thrown upon the screen, the alternations being very rapid; and a shutter was interposed between the observer and the screen, so that he could see one picture with one eye and the other picture with the other eye. With a sufficient rapidity of alternation the change of pictures was not observed and the image was seen with the stereoptic effect of roundness and relief.

On this basis a very interesting and promising series of experiments have been built up, which are rapidly tending to make the X-ray apparatus a most useful adjunct not only in surgery, but in a vast range of scientific researches demanding introspection into masses of matter which cannot be subdivided for examination. It is extremely useful at times to know what is inside of objects which it would be impossible to cut open or otherwise subdivide, and that the X-ray apparatus has thus far been able to render but limited assistance in such investigations has disappointed many hopes which were called into being by its discovery. What has already been done warrants the hope that what still remains to adapt the device to the erstwhile miracle of seeing the invisible is not impossible of accomplishment. In the most perfect form yet evolved, two sources of X radiations are obtained by passing a high potential alternating discharge through a double-focus tube with its anti-cathodes about three inches apart. In operation, the source of the X radiation in the tube is changed with inconceivable rapidity from one anti-cathode to the other, with the change in the direction of the alternating current supplied to the induction coil. This gives a shadow which is quite different from the hazy silhouette of the single tube. The fluoroscope used with this apparatus is provided with a rotary shutter which permits only one eye at a time to see the screen. The rapid succession of images thus presented to the vision produces an impression very much like that of normal binocular vision, showing not only the shape but the space relations of the objects examined.

In this way the surgical value of the X ray is immensely increased. Its limitations in other directions are found in the fact that no method has yet been devised of arbitrarily varying the transparency or opaqueness of matter, so that the observer may see what he wants to see and not what the ray is pleased to reveal to him. Perhaps this will ultimately be found in the improvement of the fluoroscope. It is extremely probable that the rays which pass through different kinds of transparent matter are somewhat differentiated by such passage, and that when the right kind of screens are provided such rays will be found to have differing values or properties which will permit them to be separated. If this is possible, it will greatly facilitate customs inquests and many other investigations which are now impossible unless the objects examined are taken to pieces. This is a very interesting and promising field of experiment and one which will repay thorough exploitation.

THE "JURY OF THE VICINAGE."

It seems very curious that a New York Captain of Police should have to be taken to Albany to get a fair trial. For ourselves, we have by no means impeached the justice of the decision of Judge GIEGERICH, which had the effect of sending Capt. DIAMOND there. On the contrary, we believe it to be just. The conviction of BISSERT, the learned Judge observed, was equivalent, in the minds of New Yorkers, to the conviction of DIAMOND, whose agent BISSERT was. And, by extension, although we believe the learned Judge did not go so far as that, the people of the city were prepared to believe the worst of a Police Captain arraigned for neglect of duty. This extension has received a greater plausibility since election, although the decision was rendered before. And in any case, the decision that a New York Police Captain, or this New York Police Captain, could not get a fair trial at home was of great political significance.

For the trial in Albany of a New York official, though doubtless both legal and equitable, is quite contrary to the original purpose of trial by jury. The essence of the institution was that a case should be tried by those who knew both accuser and culprit, and would weigh their several contentions accordingly. The regular answer of the defendant to an indictment, when he was asked how he would like to be tried, was, "By GOD and my country." According to the legal antiquarians this meant merely "By GOD and my neighbors." When the defendant elects to be tried abroad, and by strangers instead of neighbors, the presumption against him is perhaps not less strong, although on different grounds, from any that his neighbors might have formed from actual observation or from "the speech of people." It is not to be supposed that any one of the twelve Albanians, of whom nine are farmers, who are impaneled to try Capt. DIAMOND, have any clear notion beforehand of what offense he is accused. Their minds are presumably quite blank in relation to the misconduct charged by rumor, not only against him in particular, but also against New York Police Captains in general. And there is, happily, no reason to doubt that he will get an absolutely fair trial.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Few things are less valued than newspapers not of the current date—unless they happen to bear a date that is very far from current. In that case they have a curious interest and no little worth. Just when a newspaper, after having served its first purpose of giving news, turns from waste material rather hard to get rid of, and therefore more or less of a nuisance, into a treasure prized by historians and sociologists is a question not easy to decide, but there is no doubt that the mysterious change has taken place in certain copies of that little-known New York Times which was published in this city several years before the present NEW YORK TIMES was started. These copies, well bound and in excellent preservation, we have received as a gift from Mr. GILBERT E. JONES, son of the founder of THE NEW YORK TIMES of today, and to him our sincere thanks are extended for a journalistic relic whose value is based on something much more tangible than mere rarity. The huge volume includes the numbers running from May 16, 1834—which was No. 6 of Vol. I.— to June 4, 1836. These old papers are printed with a clearness somewhat unusual at that period, and though the facilities for getting information were small, the editors of the day managed to get a good deal of it, and they used what they secured with intelligent appreciation. That communication was slow is illustrated by the fact that on June 4, 1834, The New York Times "turned its rules" for LAFAYETTE, news of whose death on May 20 it had received the day before, per packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. BURSLEY, from Liverpool May 24. The editors and proprietors of the paper were W. HOLLAND and E. SANFORD, and with them, later, was associated EDGAR W. DAVIES. Bound into the volume with these copies of The Times are a few numbers of an older paper, The New York Standard, running from Aug. 28, 1833, to May 11, 1834. The Standard had a motto—"Pulchrum est bene facere republicae, etiam bene dicere haud absurdum est." Perhaps that means "All the News That's Fit to Print."

—Much light on the way in which myths are perpetuated, and in which beliefs get along, even among intelligent and educated people, without a single fact for basis, was cast by a letter which we published on Sunday. The writer, a civil engineer graduated from an Eastern college, gave a truly amazing account of how his incredulity in regard to "water finding" by means of forked twigs was, if not removed, at least shaken by something that he once saw a little girl do out in Idaho. She took a forked twig—of willow, which was utterly unorthodox—and held it in the traditional manner while she walked about in the sage brush. After a while the twig began to bend over, and did so "with such force that it twisted the girl's forearm around." Later she was blindfolded, went to the same spot, and again pointed downward with her twig. That is all, except that the child's father said he was going to dig for water there, and that no other member of his family possessed this "power." Whether water existed at the spot indicated the engineer did not wait to see, and yet he was much impressed, has remembered the incident for five years, and very gravely asks: "What caused the twig to turn down?" He had not, so far as we can see from his narrative, the slightest reason to doubt that the cause was—the child. That explanation, of course, involves the child in deception, but possibly enough it was only self-deception. As for the blindfolding, that means very little. Surely it is easier to believe that the twig was turned by muscular force than that it was affected by a distant substance between which and it there is no known attraction. The mystical has its fascination for us all, but it is well to exercise just a little discrimination in the judgment of evidence, and so avoid falling into absurdity—and the Society for Psychical Research.

—President ROOSEVELT'S failure to attend church on Sunday must have been a great disappointment to the Rev. HERMAN VAN BROECKHUIZEN of Pretoria, and to those who were assisting that person in his little plot to get Boer opinion of British warfare before a great official whom it does not in the slightest degree concern—officially. Perhaps the President heard of the small conspiracy and decided that he would avoid an embarrassing appeal to his sympathies. Perhaps, on the other hand, it was, as stated, the storm that kept him away. Neither theory, it must be confessed, is a very plausible one, and perhaps it was simply chance. Still, one can ponder on the tact and taste shown by the President's pastor, and consider the question whether the President would have been pleased if he had attended church and had to listen to a long tirade in which the army of a friendly and closely related nation was made the object of wildly preposterous charges.

FATHER HENDRICK OF ROCHESTER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article which appeared in the editorial columns of your paper, under the caption "A Yellow Clergyman," in reference to a paper which the writer read at the Conference of Charities and Correction, was written, I think, in all justice to your paper, by one who has never seen the paper there criticised.

I am certainly not averse to criticism based upon the article, and I may say that the article was written with an expectation that it would be freely criticised. That it was not freely criticised was, I think, due to the fact that it was read an hour after the time allotted for it, and when the members of the conference were anxious to close the meeting. Your editorial was written not to my article, but to a short extract taken from the context, and incomplete. I therefore ask the publication of the following, which fully covers the section of the paper from which the extract was taken:

"It is, I think, a fact that we need not pause to establish, but may take for granted, that the number of old people who are homeless is, relatively to the whole population, constantly increasing. Many have means of one kind or another for their support, many more have none, many are more or less educated, a few are illiterate. The vicious bring with them to their last years the repulsive features of their character, made more and more prominent as the charms of their youth pass away. The virtuous, the gentle by nature and by development, increase in charms as years refine out the animal and increase the spiritual. The endless variations in character suggest that the old cannot be considered in mass, and that for convenience of treatment we must at least group them into classes.

"It is not a normal condition of society which has homeless old people, as a feature, growing more and more conspicuous. The social unit is the family, and in the normal family there is provision for all, grandfather and grandmother, parents, children, and grandchildren, and plenty of room for each, so that there are no homeless children and no homeless grandparents. As one conspicuous feature of modern society is the great number of homeless aged, a still more notable mark is the decrease of family life. One accounts for the other. Where there are no children there is no family, and where there is no family there is no chimney corner for the aged; there are no grandfathers or grandmothers because there are no fathers or mothers.

"Let us go a step further back and inquire of our experience why there are not fathers and mothers as plenty as of yore, say, for convenience and modesty's sake, a century ago. The answer is that the standards have changed. The members of society have, in a very large measure different ideals and consequently pursuits, from the simple-minded persons who fought for American independence. Vital energy is spent in far different causes than perpetuating the human race. This is one of the chief causes of the increase of the dependent aged. Some one said to me that Dr. S. Weir Mitchell said: 'Show me the honor graduate of a woman's college and I will show you a woman wrecked mentally and physically.' Whether he said it or not is immaterial, for it is a very clearly established law that the more a woman is educated the fewer chances she has for being a mother. A woman Ph. D. has about ten to one less chances of being married, and, if married, of being a mother than if she were a Digger Indian. My hearers will bear ever in mind that I am not here to draw moral conclusions, but to account for the old people who are homeless. The development of the intellectual is admirable; its abuse defeats its very purpose.

"As a person who devotes his life to the intellectual is one who is distinctively manly, so the person who devotes his life to the pursuits of pleasure is distinctively bestial, and as one may defeat the harmonious development of his personality by abnormal devotion to intellectual pursuits, so excessive devotion to the satisfaction of animal instincts prevents the proper unfolding of life, the symmetrical ripening of glorious humanity.

"Where one sins against nature by excessive following of the intellectual a hundred sin by degradation and lust. Both classes are offenders, and both classes are chief contributors to the masses of the homeless aged.

"More and more than ever before does the young bride go to the altar with the distinct purpose never to become a mother, but, on the contrary to devote herself to a life of lust and pleasure, even more inconsistent with the perpetuation of society than the life of her less charming and less guilty sister of the pavement.

"There is the decrease of marriage as a contributory influence. The old bachelor! Has anybody a good word to say of him? What excuse has he for living? Yet he has to be counted with the rest.

"May some kind muse give sweetness and grace to my words as I introduce everybody's friend, the old maid—pardon me, the bachelor girl. The chief indictment against the old bachelor, the chief reason that makes him so unreasonably, so inexcusably, and so offensively superfluous, is that he did not marry everybody's sister, and aunty, and cousin. The old maid, it is she who looks after mother when she is torn by sickness, closes her eyes in death, always the unrivaled sweetheart of the children, the good angel of the poor, the sick, and the distressed of every kind, everybody's critic and everybody's friend. Is it not a pity that she should ever grow old? Yet she swells the army of the homeless aged."

Concerning the above you say: "This is not a pleasing picture of the American home, as it is intended to be." No, it is not pleasing. It is not pleasing to the surgeon, still less to the patient, that a pus sac is discovered in a surgical case. Yet it is better to know that the pus sac is there, and better that it be laid open and the source of poison removed.

You say: "There cannot have been one of the reverend gentleman's hearers, as there is not one of his readers who does not know that the picture is no more true than it is pleasing." It would be too much to expect that my readers and hearers should know more than the editor of THE TIMES, and yet the picture is true, though not pleasing.

You say: "The observation and experience of every educated man and every educated woman suffice to overwhelm and refute him." While I do not claim to know the results of the observation and experience of every educated man and every educated woman, yet my article was based on the observation and experience of educated persons who have made a special study of the subject here treated. I hoped that a free discussion would bring this testimony to the front at that meeting. I will be glad and willing to publish it in the columns of THE TIMES if the editor would permit.

The object of this paper is not to publish the facts as recorded by professional experts, which would make good my statements, but to correctly represent myself.

I may summarize the section of my paper which your editorial criticises as follows:

First, excessive devotion to intellectual pursuits in childhood and young womanhood may result in nervous deorganization, and consequently in an incomplete and anaemic development. This I characterize as a sin.

Secondly, excessive devotion to the intellectual in childhood and in young womanhood, though not resulting always in nervous collapse, often does wean one's ideals away from the domestic hearth. Though this cannot be called a sin, it swells the army of the homeless aged.

You say: "To accuse educated women as such of a tendency to devote themselves to a life of lust and pleasure is about as sensational an assertion as we can imagine." My paper makes no such accusation. Your editorial agrees with me that there is "an aversion to the burdens and blessings of maternity." This aversion has nearly depopulated our land of elements formerly conspicuous in the history of the country.

I conclude with the judgment that as your editor has not hitherto read my paper, so he has not read the literature which the medical journals and publications contain treating of the statements made in my paper. I certainly have no great respect for "yellow clergymen" or for "yellow journalists," nor for "yellow editorials," least of all when they seek to masquerade as respectable.

T. A. HENDRICK.

The W, C. T. U. Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's paper on the Women's Christian Temperance Union Sunday opening is right to the point. Have the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union made it their business in the last four years to see to it that the excise law was strictly enforced? I have not heard of one case where they have aided in enforcing it.

It is true that temperance leagues have used their influence to have laws enacted meeting their views on the subject, but have they seen to it that these laws were carried out? Actions speak louder than words.

READER.

New York, Nov. 24, 1901.

The Safe Rule in Appointments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Low cannot himself make all changes in the personality of our civil administration that are desirable. But if Chiefs of the departments are men of the right stamp they can and will remove every officeholder who will abuse his position for selfish ends hereafter, as many have done in the past.

Let us entreat that Mr. Low will secure for every department strong men, like Mr. G. L. Rives, men without fear and above reproach. Where he succeeds, corrupt practices will cease; where he fails, he will fail to furnish the clean government that he promised and that we expect.

LOUIS WINDMULLER.

New York, Nov. 25, 1901.

The Times's Supplements.

From Printer's Ink.

* * * Then appeared that most excellent SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART from THE TIMES office, that excels in merit anything of the kind ever before attempted. In addition to this THE TIMES has also a SUNDAY MAGAZINE, brimful of society gossip, local stories, and interesting miscellany.

NUGGETS.

The Seekers.

"New York office seekers can meet the new Mayor only by appointment."

"Well, of course appointment is what they want."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

More Trouble.

"Sir," said the subordinate officer, touching his hat, "I have the honor to inform you that the ship is badly ventilated."

"Ha!" exclaimed the Captain, starting from his reverie. "Who has been ventilating us?"—Chicago Tribune.

Uncivil Service.

Mrs. Muggins—My husband talks of nothing but civil service reform.

Mrs. Buggins—Well, it ought to be a good thing. Most of the girls that live out at service are uncivil enough, goodness knows.—Philadelphia Record.

The Lawyer's Advice.

Young Lady—A friend of mine is engaged to a man, and now he refuses to marry her. What would you advise her to do?

Old Lawyer—Is the man wealthy?

Young Lady—No. He hasn't a dollar.

Old Lawyer—Then I'd advise her to write him a nice letter of thanks.—Chicago News.

Its Location.

Patience—He must have a soft spot in his heart for me.

Patrice—Why so?

Patience—He says he is always thinking of me.

Patrice—But you know a man doesn't think with his heart. The soft place must be in his head.—Yonkers Statesman.

SHOPPING FOR CHRISTMAS.

From The Chicago News.

The time has come when every shop
Sets forth in smart array
All kinds of wares that make us stop
And loiter on our way.
And as we gaze we think we ought
To buy our presents now,
And not to wait until we're caught
When time will not allow.

All other years we've waited till
The latest minute, and
Our slender purses then we'd fill,
And rush to beat the band.
We never found what we desired;
We took what we could get,
And wended home all cross and tired;
But not this year, you bet.

No surging, pushing, striving throng
We'll have to struggle in,
But leisurely we'll stroll along,
The while we spend our tin.
We'll take our time and make our choice,
Select judiciously,
And those who get them will rejoice,
When they their presents see.

But, after all, there's no great rush,
There's yet a month or more,
Before there's any awful crush;
Oh, yes, there's time galore.
To-day is—what? Well, never mind,
It doesn't matter. I'm
For shopping not just now inclined—
And then, there's lots of time.

PARK AVENUE TUNNEL ORDINANCE ARGUMENTS

Its Passage Urged Before Municipal Council Committee.

No Legal Reason Why Use of Electricity Should Not Be Made Compulsory, E. P. Wheeler Says.

The Committee on Railroads of the Municipal Council listened yesterday to arguments why the local Legislature should pass the ordinance offered by President Guggenheimer compelling the New York Central and allied railroad companies to install electric power for the propulsion of cars through the tunnel from Forty-second Street to the Harlem River. The authority for this proposed ordinance was the agreement made between the City of New York and the New York and Harlem Railroad on Jan. 9, 1832.

The Council chamber was crowded with residents of Park Avenue and the Bronx district, who appeared to favor the ordinance. Among those present were Everett P. Wheeler, who appeared for a number of property owners on Park Avenue; James L. Wells, W. W. Niles, Col. William Kipp, Charles T. Barney, President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education, and Assistant Engineer Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Everett P. Wheeler was the first speaker. He said that there are now 475 trains using the tunnel every day, whereas a few years ago there were so few trains that local stations were used in the tunnel at Seventy-third and Eighty-sixth Streets. Mr. Wheeler spoke of the great increase in through trains and the almost intolerable nuisance from the use of coal. He told of the investigations of the tunnel nuisances by the Grand Jury and also the Board of Health, and then said:

"The real part of the difficulty is the escape of nauseous gases from the locomotives and the difficulty will never be cured until the use of coal is stopped."

Mr. Wheeler then referred to the original agreement made with the city in 1832 for the operation of trains over the New York and Harlem Railroad, and he said that in his opinion there existed no legal reason why the Municipal Assembly should not compel the railroad companies to use electricity and do away with all the tunnel nuisances.

The practical side of the question was then discussed by Mr. Wheeler. He referred to plans which had been prepared by the engineers of the Rapid Transit Commission under the direction of Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, by which the tracks of the rapid transit tunnel would be connected with the tracks running into the Grand Central Station so that through trains could be run from the Battery to the Bronx and adjacent points.

"By this plan," said Mr. Wheeler, "the side tracks of the tunnel could be used for local traffic, and all through trains could be run on the middle tracks. The saving if this system is adopted to the business men of New York who live above the Harlem would be important. Every business man using this route would save more than twenty minutes every day. This plan is feasible and has been worked out by the engineers of the Rapid Transit Commission."

Mr. Wheeler referred to the rapid strides which were being made in electric traction all over the world, and he said that if the railroad companies were not forced to take action to abate the nuisances they would put off the matter indefinitely.

James L. Wells, the Fusion candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx, was the next speaker. Mr. Wells referred to the efforts which have been made during the past twnty years to force the New York Central Railroad to give the people of Harlem and the Bronx rapid transit.

"The people who have to put up every day with the disadvantages of traveling know more about the needs of the road than the Directors themselves," said he. "If you pass this ordinance and it is enforced it will benefit every piece of property above Forty-second Street. Nothing has been done in the last thirty years to better and develop the facilities of travel for the people of this city who live above Forty-second Street. In fact, the facilities have been curtailed, and the railroad officials have favored the through train traffic. If you pass this ordinance you will add greatly to the taxable value of the City of New York."

Lawyer Ira E. Place appeared for the New York Central Railroad, and he said that Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Wells had appeared before the Grand Jury in favor of a certain plan to remedy the conditions in the tunnel, and now they were favoring another plan. "another panacea for remedying all the alleged evils of tunnel travel.

"When," he continued, "a gentleman states here that there has not been an improvement made by this railroad in thirty years—"

"You misquote me," cut in Mr. Wells. "I made no such statement."

Chairman Oakley said that a chance would be given to answer all statements made by the lawyer for the railroad.

Lawyer Place discussed the legal aspect of the matter and said that the sole power to change the method of running trains through the tunnel was lodged in the Legislature, and that the Legislature prescribed that steam should be used to run the road. Mr. Place said that there was no electric company in the world which could carry out the ordinance, and no electrical engineer had come forward to offer to carry out any such plan.

"Have you made any requests?" asked Chairman Oakley.

"Yes," was the reply, "and I wish to state that the company is more vitally interested in this matter than any one else. We are looking into this method of operation."

Mr. Wells then answered Lawyer Place and said that the Borough of the Bronx had grown not with the growth of local service on the New York Central Railroad, but in spite of the railroad company. The service for people of the Harlem and Bronx district was better twenty years ago than it was to-day, he declared, and only a few years ago many through trains stopped at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street station, which was now used for local trains only. Mr. Wells said that for one hour and sometimes two hours during the daytime there was no train running out of the Central Station to accommodate local travelers, and this was not "rapid transit," but no transit at all.

The hearing was then adjourned.

DR. GREER TO STAY HERE.

He Declines to be Bishop of the New Diocese of Western Massachusetts.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, made public last night a letter, which he had just sent, in which he declines to accept the Bishopric of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts, to which he was elected a few days ago. Dr. Greer says that he has considered the matter thoroughly, and while conscious of the honor conferred upon him, has decided that his duty lies in this city. The letter is as follows:

St. Bartholomew's Rectory,
342 Madison Avenue.
New York, Nov. 25, 1901.

The Rev. John C. Brooks, the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, and others:

Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to tell you how deeply I feel and appreciate the honor which has been conferred upon me by the new Diocese of Western Massachusetts in selecting me for its Bishop. I should certainly be more than human, or less, not to be greatly moved by the unusual and impressive manner of my election; and it is only after an earnest, and I hope conscientious reconsideration of the whole subject that I find my conviction unchanged. I cannot feel it my duty to go to Massachusetts, and therefore must decline the great honor which you have paid me.

It has not been an easy thing to reach this decision; but now that I have reached it and that my mind is clear which way my duty lies, it is my further duty to inform you of it at once; and in doing so let me express the hope that whatever you may think of the wisdom of my course, you will at least believe I have tried to do, and have done, what seemed to me to be right.

Again thanking you most sincerely for such a manifestation of your confidence and regard, believe me always, faithfully yours,

DAVID H. GREER.

Mr. Cleveland Very Much Better.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Ex-President Cleveland is improving rapidly. He passed a very quiet night and seemed much strengthened by it. Dr. J. H. Wilkoff made but one trip to-day, and reported Mr. Cleveland as very much improved. Only a slight cold now troubles him.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

"The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch" Brought Out at the Manhattan.

MRS. FISKE IN A NEW PART

Mrs. Burton Harrison's New Play Produced—A Large Audience Applauds the Performance.

At the Manhattan Theatre last night the second production was made under the management of Harrison Grey Fiske. The play offered for public delectation and reflection was "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," described on the house bills as "an everyday drama," by Mrs. Burton Harrison. The four acts of this play were watched with close attention by a considerate audience, and the efforts of the actors and actresses were encouraged by the customary demonstrations. At the end of the third act, when the dramatist was generous in providing material of a stirring sort, the assembly rose beyond the level of mere kindness in its expression of approval and became really enthusiastic. But at no other time in the course of the evening's performance was there evidence of any upheaval of public emotion likely to spread itself in seismic waves across the surface of society. "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch" will be on exhibition for only a short time, unless the accepted signs have failed in this trying weather.

That Mrs. Fiske has many admirers is no news to the readers of this paper. Possibly all of them will go two or three times to see the current play at the Manhattan Theatre, for it provides a most liberal display of the peculiarities of the actress. It would be pleasant to add that it disclosed substantial reasons why Mrs. Burton Harrison should be accorded a high position among American dramatists. Such, however, is not the case. There was once—nay, there still is—a play called "East Lynn," built upon the solid plans of the elder drama and enacted with frequency and assiduity in the cities and towns which have not yet begun to suffer from the weariness of utter sophistication. In New York this play confines its activities to the regions that lie to the eastward and westward of Broadway.

Nevertheless its fundamental material is of such lasting value in the theatrical world that it has to be recut for further use about once in every ten years. Whenever it is recut it shows itself in the fashionable thoroughfares again for a brief period, and then it goes back to the outlying regions. Theatregoers who are not yet really old may recall one of its most successful reappearances as "Miss Multon," in which form Clara Morris acted the chief sufferer with real tears and real medicine bottles at the Union Square Theatre. It is of this old material recut to suit the taste of Broadway in the pallid dawn of the twentieth century that "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch" is made. Once again the hysterical, emotional, unbalanced mother runs away with a man, not her husband, because husband shows himself to be a little lower than the angels. Once again there is a sweet child, whom the repentant mother, dragging at each remove a lengthening past, yearns to see. Once again she enters the house (where now reigns a new mistress) in disguise, sees the child, and suffers the old, old agonies. Once again she confronts Wife No. 2 and expresses her opinion of that person in rhetorical language. Once again she is finally reunited for a moment to the child, and once again she dies.

And all the time she talks, Mrs. Fiske is on the stage from the rising of the curtain to the going down thereof, and all the time she talks. All the other people in the play enter and depart. Mrs. Fiske stays on the stage, and the other people give her cues so that she can go on talking. The third act is the best of the four. In this the two women, the new wife and the discarded one, meet, and we have a genuine situation. Here Mrs. Fiske acted with power, with eloquence, with an electrifying effect which was not found in any of her other scenes. Here she had her one opportunity to show force, and she showed it.

But this one scene did not make a play. Neither did Mrs. Fiske acting alone, and using all the other members of her company to give her openings, make a dramatic entertainment. And the part is one that leads Mrs. Fiske into a too generous exhibition of her mannerisms. The members of the company did their work fairly well, but not any one of them had any opportunity for distinction. In the language of the stage there is only one good part in the piece. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Fiske's next venture will be happier, for she deserves success. Her aims are artistic and her theatre is admirably conducted.

Richard Lorimer	J. E. Dodson
Paul Trevor	Robert T. Haines
Jack Adrian	Jefferson Winter
Mr. Cleeve	Max Figman
Freddy Brenton	Phillips Smalley
Jones	Frank McCormack
Mrs. Richard Lorimer	Eleanor Moretti
Gladys Lorimer	Emily Stevens
Marian Lorimer	Mrs. Fiske
Lina Thurston	Annie Irish
Dolly Gay	Rose Stuart
Ethel Gilmour	Victoria Addison
Muriel Chauncey	Helen Ashley
Beatrix Callendar	Katharine Kaye

Agnes, a gem of the old country.. Annie Ward Tiffany

MRS. ROOSEVELT AT THE PLAY.

Representatives of Official Washington See "The Forest Lovers."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Society turned out in force to-night to witness the first appearance in Washington of Miss Bertha Galland in "The Forest Lovers." The performance was well received and there were several curtain calls. Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends, including Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Foulk, occupied a lower box, and among those in the audience were Secretaries Hitchcock and Root, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Solicitor General Richards, and Director of the Census Merriam.

Mme. Nevada's Company at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 25.—Mme. Emma Nevada and her company gave their initial performance in America at the Worcester Theatre to-night, and made individual hits. Mme. Nevada was enthusiastically received. Pablo Casals, the 'cellist; Heath Gregory, the basso; Moreau, the pianist, and Maquarre, the flutist, proved to be artists in their respective lines.

AT THE THEATRES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" entered upon its second week of its renewed engagement. Special matinée Thursday.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"New England Folks" continues popular. Matinée Thanksgiving Day.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Colorado" starts upon its second week. The only matinée this week besides Saturday will be on Thursday.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Maude Adams in "Quality Street" still packs the house. There will be a matinée on Thursday.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Annie Russell in "A Royal Family" began her last week last night in this play. Matinée Thursday.

GARDEN THEATRE.—This is the last week of E. H. Sothern in "If I Were King." Special matinée Thursday.

SAVOY THEATRE.—"Eben Holden," the character interpreted by E. M. Holland, still continues popular.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew is drawing large audiences in his presentation of the play "The Second in Command." There will be a matinée Thursday.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This is William Faversham's last week. Matinée Thursday.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Charles Hawtrey and his company in "A Message from Mars" is still crowding this playhouse.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Liberty Belles" will remain but a few weeks longer. It will be followed by Basil Hood's comedy "Sweet and Twenty." Matinée Thursday.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—This is the last week of Daniel Daly in "The New Yorkers." Special matinée Thanksgiving Day.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" has caught on. Crowded houses are the rule. Matinée Thursday.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy" is still on the run. Matinée Thursday.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" entered upon his tenth week. Matinée Thursday.

CASINO THEATRE.—Anna Held in "The Little Duchess" still crowds this playhouse. Matinée Thanksgiving Day.

WEBER & FIELDS.—A special matinée of "Hoity-Toity" and the burlesque, "A Message from Mars" will be given Thursday.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Florodora" continues its popularity. Extra matinée Thanksgiving Day.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Elsie de Wolfe and her company in "The Way of the World" is drawing large and fashionable audiences. There will be a matinée on Thursday.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Ethel Barrymore returned to New York last night, beginning a week's engagement in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" before a large audience. There will be a special matinée on Thursday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The west siders were afforded a chance to see a Broadway favorite of the earlier season—Andrew Mack in "Tom Moore." The actor was greeted by a large audience, which applauded heartily his acting and singing.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Hazel Kirke" was the revival, and it was enjoyed by a large audience.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—Grace George in "Under Southern Skies" started upon her second week. Matinée Thursday.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—To-night, for the first time, there will be presented the comedy "Flaschmann as Educator."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Our Boarding House" is the regular week's revival.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The melodrama "Gypsy Jack" is the week's attraction.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—At the Twenty-third Street Theatre "A Night Off" was given before a large audience. The Fifth Avenue Theatre again saw "Madame Butterfly" as the main attraction. There was an excellent and long vaudeville programme at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, while at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre "Blue Jeans" delighted large audiences.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The usual extensive and good vaudeville programme was the attraction. On Thanksgiving Day the doors will open at 9:30 o'clock, instead of the regular time, and three full performances will be given during the day.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Transatlantic Burlesquers, together with a vaudeville entertainment, comprises the bill.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A good vaudeville entertainment pleased a large audience.

EDEN MUSEE.—There are the usual novelties in wax and several new features which delighted the visitors.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The Curio Hall and the vaudeville theatre continue to draw and please a large number of patrons.

TICKET SPECULATORS LOSE.

Justice Clarke Upholds the Ordinance Preventing Sales on the Sidewalk Before Theatres.

The writ of habeas corpus sued out by David M. Neuberger on behalf of Isidore Hein and Joseph Bower, who were convicted and fined $2 each by Magistrate Mayo for selling tickets for the opening performance of "Miranda of the Balcony," at the Manhattan Theatre, on Sept. 24 last, was dismissed by Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The case was brought as a test case to try the validity of the city ordinance preventing licensed speculators from selling tickets on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to any place of amusement. It was claimed that the defendants had not violated the ordinance and that it was unconstitutional.

Justice Clarke holds the ordinance to be constitutional, and says that all ordinances providing for the free passage of the streets are illegal if it be so. It is the proper exercise of the police power to prevent obstruction under such ordinances, and not to permit the sidewalks in front of places of amusement to be occupied by speculators.

Magistrate Mayo, whom, Justice Clarke holds, had jurisdiction in the case, tried the defendants and found them guilty, and in his opinion the writ must be dismissed and the prisoners remanded.

EVACUATION DAY OBSERVED.

The Old Guard's March and the Flag-Raising at the Battery—City Hall Flag Unfurled Late.

Evacuation Day, the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the departure of the defeated British from this city, was observed yesterday by the Old Guard, who held a flag raising in the Battery in the afternoon, in accordance with their custom of thirty years' standing.

Flags were also hoisted at or about sunrise on various spots of patriotic interest in the upper part of the city, among them Fort Fish, McGown's Pass, and the blockhouses in Central and Morningside Parks, by H. D. Gardiner, J. Metcalfe, and T. Underhill, composing a detail of the Veteran Artillery Corps of the Society of the Military Wars of 1812.

It was 11 o'clock before the Stars and Stripes rose over the City Hall. This, it was explained, was because Mayor Van Wyck did not reach his office until that hour.

Bad weather robbed even the slight ceremonial that was observed of much of its impressiveness. The Old Guard, 150 strong, came from their armory by Sixth Avenue elevated railroad to the Park Place station, marching from there to the Battery, gathering quite a crowd as they proceeded down Broadway. They were met at the flagstaff by the Eighty-third Company of United States Coast Artillery, which had come over from Governors Island with four twelve-pounders, and as Capt. Homan, Sergt. Williams, and Corp. Higgins raised the flag the field pieces gave a National salute of twenty-one guns and the Old Guard Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Old Guard at once took train for Twenty-third Street, marching from there up Fifth Avenue to their armory, and giving a marching salute as they passed the residence of Miss Helen M. Gould, at Forty-seventh Street. They held a banquet at their armory in the evening.

Flags were displayed during the day from Fraunces's Tavern and from the Jumel Mansion, but were not generally shown throughout the city, as was once the custom.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Evacuation Day Celebrated with a Meeting—A Speaker Refers to Mr. Gardiner's Remark About Reform.

Evacuation Day was celebrated by the Sons of the Revolution with a special meeting at Delmonico's last evening. An address upon "The Clergy in the Revolution" was delivered by the Rev. Charles Edward Brugler. At the conclusion of the meeting the members were served with supper. Frederick Talmage, President of the society, presided.

The influence of the clergy during the revolution, said the Rev. Mr. Brugler, began on Aug. 24, 1792, St. Barnabas Day, and from that time on it grew.

"It was the influence of the clergy," declared the speaker, "that did much to bind and hold the colonists together in those dark days. They preached the doctrine of freedom and taught the duty of resistance against oppression.

"Even in that day the King, in the language of our day, declared that he was working for his own pocket all the time. When he needed a little money, he simply levied taxes. When the talk of war assumed definite shape it was to the clergy that the colonists looked for aid. It was to the Presbyterians, the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Church of England that the people looked for influence."

During his remarks the speaker referred several times to the causes of the Revolutionary War, and he also spoke of the several regiments raised by John Rossberg. In this connection he said:

"The words that have been attributed to a former distinguished District Attorney in reference to reform are but the echoes of a British sentiment toward the efforts of a patriot."

Ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was present at the meeting.

The speaker closed with the remark:

"It was the zealous help of the clergy that caused the shining star of Washington to shed its lustre."

No mention of the reported hitch in the plans of the society regarding its proposed new building was made at the meeting. It was said that a serious disagreement in the plans had occurred. When seen last night one of the members of the Building Committee said:

"Such talk is all rot. There is no serious hitch or disagreement. Everything is progressing nicely. There will be no meeting of the Committee of Seventy held to-night."

CONTEST OF THE WILL OF HENRY HART

His Nephew, Joseph Hart, Will Put in a Claim.

All of the Property Left to the Niece of the Testator, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyons —No Estimate of the Estate's Value.

The will of Henry Hart, who held a controlling interest in the Third Avenue Railroad Company until it was absorbed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was filed yesterday with Probate Clerk Washburn in the Surrogates' office.

To the original will, which was executed on Feb. 23, 1878, two codicils are attached, but according to the terms of the document, what is left of his once great fortune goes to his niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon, the only daughter of his deceased brother, Abraham Hart, and widow of Lewis Lyon, once President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Mr. Hart for many years lived at the residence of his niece, 139 Madison Avenue.

It is expected that there will be a contest of the probate of the will by Joseph Hart, a nephew, who asserts that he is a son of the late Abraham Hart.

In view of the fact that Mr. Hart's estate is involved in a complexity of stock transactions counsel for the beneficiary under the will are unable to give any estimate of its value.

Mrs. Lyon in her petition for the probate of the will states that she is the only child of Abraham Hart, and that the will was executed on Feb. 23, 1878, and its two codicils on Oct. 31, 1889, and Nov. 23, 1900, respectively. Mr. Hart had provided in his will that if Lewis Lyon survived him he was to receive $2,500 a year for his maintenance and support. With this single provision the entire residuary estate was to go to Mrs. Lyon, who under the codicils is made sole executrix. The original will makes Samuel Phillips, a life-long friend of Mr. Hart, an executor with Mrs. Lyon. By the first codicil the appointment of Mr. Phillips is revoked and Albert J. Ellas is substituted. The second codicil, however, also revokes the appointment of Mr. Ellas and provides that Mrs. Lyon shall be made the sole executrix. In case Joseph Hart Lyon, son of the niece, Mrs. Lyon, reaches the age of twenty-eight he is to be appointed an executor and trustee of the estate with his mother. The other provisions of the will are contingent upon the death of Mr. Lyon. The following is the only striking provision in the will:

Notwithstanding anything heretofore contained, it is my will that if any son or daughter of my niece shall marry a person who is not at the time of marriage of the Jewish faith, all beneficial interest given to the son or daughter so married and all trusts created for his or her benefit in the will shall immediately on such marriage cease and terminate, and the limitations over, shall thereupon take in like manner as if such son and daughter so marrying had died on the date of such marriage.

The witness to the will was Samuel Riker, an old friend of the testator. The witnesses to the codicils are Mr. R. De Grove and John L. Riker, 2d. They are also the counsel for Mrs. Lyon.

Mr. De Grove said yesterday that there is no real property in the estate left by Mr. Hart. All the real estate the latter owned was transferred to Mrs. Lyon during his lifetime, and the deeds recording the transfers were filed in the Register's office, so that all the property he devised by his will is personalty, consisting of stocks, bonds, and money.

Joseph Hart, who asserts that he is the son of the late Abraham Hart and the brother of Mrs. Lyon, has employed as his counsel to contest the probate of Henry Hart's will Seymour Monk. Mr. Monk said yesterday that he had inspected the will filed in the Surrogates' office, and that as no mention was made in the testament of Joseph Hart he would bring proceedings to-morrow to interfere with its probate.

TESTIMONY IN RICE WILL CASE.

Witnesses to the 1896 Testament Tell How and Where They Signed It.

Surrogate Fitzgerald heard yesterday the first testimony taken in the Rice will case, in which the probate of the two alleged wills of the late millionaire William Marsh Rice is opposed by counsel representing several different interests. The testimony taken yesterday related to the first will, executed on Sept. 26, 1896. The subscribing witnesses of this will were placed on the stand.

There were many lawyers in the court representing the various interests. Cantwell & Moore represented Albert T. Patrick, counsel who drew the second will, known as the 1900 will, under which he is the residuary legatee of the estate, and who is now in the Tombs, charged with the murder of Mr. Rice; William B. Hornblower appeared for the executor of the 1896 will, which has been in the custody of Capt. James A. Baker, Mr. Rice's Houston (Texas) attorney; John M. Bowers, for the Rice Institute of Texas, to which the bulk of Mr. Rice's property was left under the 1896 will; De Lancey Nicoll and a number of other lawyers represented other heirs-at-law and minor beneficiaries under both wills.

W. F. Harmon was the first witness called by Mr. Bowers. He is bookkeeper for S. M. Swenson & Co. of 15 Wall Street. He had known Mr. Rice in a business way for several years before his death. The 1896 will was shown to the witness by Mr. Bowers, who asked him if he ever saw it before.

"Yes," said the witness, "Mr. Rice came down to the office in the Fall of 1896. He said that he wished us to witness the will. He read it to us and then he said: 'This is my will, and I wish you to witness it.' Then he signed it. Then Mr. Wetherbee and I affixed our signatures. The date was correctly filled in at the time. It was Sept. 26, and the handwriting of the date is Mr. Rice's."

The witness said that Mr. Rice was apparently in good health at the time, and that all his actions were rational. He said that Mr. Rice was not strong, but was well able to attend to business at the time he signed the will. He had no previous knowledge that the will was going to be signed, and Mr. Rice had never spoken to him about a will before.

Walter O. Wetherbee, a clerk of Swenson & Co., and the other subscribing witness to the will, was called. He said that he had known Mr. Rice for fourteen years previous to the time he witnessed the will. Mr. Wetherbee could not recall whether or not Mr. Rice had filled in the date. He said that Mr. Rice had put a piece of blotting paper above his signature. As Mr. Bowers had no further witnesses to call, the case was adjourned until Dec. 9.

CITY'S WARDS' THANKSGIVING.

The patients and employes in the Department of Charities and the prisoners and wards and employes of the Department of Correction will have the customary Thanksgiving dinner this year. Ample provision has been made.

A total of 7,788 pounds of chicken and 4,271 pounds of turkey have been contracted for. Of this purchase 1,188 pounds of turkey and 1,150 pounds of chicken have been set apart for Bellevue Hospital alone; 1,000 pounds of turkey will go to the City Lodging House; 400 pounds of turkey to the City Hospital and 1,000 pounds of chicken; 3,300 pounds of chicken and 366 pounds of turkey to the Almshouse; 500 pounds of chicken and 350 pounds of turkey to the Metropolitan Hospital; 1,528 pounds of chicken and 472 pounds of turkey to the institutions on Randall's Island.

With the poultry there will be all the rest of the requirements of a Thanksgiving dinner, including cranberry sauce, fruit, and pastry.

In the Department of Correction there will be provided 935 pounds of turkey and 4,020 pounds of chicken and 1,400 pounds of salt pork. There will also be provided 61 quarts of cranberries, 15 barrels of apples, and 970 mince pies. In all 3,800 persons are taken into account for a good Thanksgiving dinner.

Old First's Thanksgiving Service.

The Thanksgiving Day service at the Old First Church, Fifth Avenue, from Eleventh to Twelfth Street, will be of a unique character. The President of its Board of Trustees, Rossiter Johnson, will deliver an original poem suggested by the death of the late President. Another Trustee, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, will deliver an address upon the character and work of President McKinley. The service will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield. The music will be under the direction of William C. Carl.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Thanksgiving week, as this is called, will be passed by many in the country. So far the rural districts have not afforded unalloyed delight, and the terrible storm of Sunday wrought much havoc and interfered with many plans for hunting and golf, and there was in consequence something of an exodus to town. Monday, even in the rush of the season, is, however, apt to be dull, but this evening will begin the dances, and the Fortnightly class will hold its first meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria. There will be several weddings to-day, and prominent among these will be that of Miss Sop...e E. Spencer and Dr. Donald M. Cammann at Grace Church chantry. The wedding of Miss Van Benthuysen and Hall McCullough will take place in Albany, and that of Miss Throop and Mr. Kernan will also be celebrated.

***

The Campania, which came in on Sunday, had among its passengers W. Gouveneur, Michael P. Grace and Miss Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Hemenway, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Col. Thys, O. C. Newton, and E. F. Osler of the Middlesex Regiment; Samuel Nelson Turner, William K. Wright, Cecil Patey, James Peter, M. I. Newhouse, and Mrs. Samuel Newhouse.

***

Two deaths, reported yesterday, will throw a large family connection in mourning. Courtlandt Dixon Moss, who died yesterday, was the father of Mrs. Frederick Beach, Mrs. James B. Tailer, and Mrs. Johnston Livingston. Mr. Moss lost his wife several years ago at his Summer place at Islip. Loomis L. White, who died at Pomfret, Conn., was the father of Mrs. William Viall Chapin.

***

Miss Louise Norman Leiber, daughter of Gen. G. Norman Leiber of Washington, D. C., and whose engagement to Augustus N. Lawrence, Jr., of Flushing, L. I., was announced last week, was a debutante of last Winter in Washington. Miss Leiber's brother, William Leiber, last Spring married Miss Genevra Norris.

***

The Misses Helen and Kate Brice are in Paris, where the latter is studying various languages. Owing to their being in mourning for their mother they are, of course, living very quietly.

***

To-day will bring the wedding in Albany of Miss Edith A. Van Benthuysen and Hall Park McCullough of this city, son of Gen. McCullough of Vermont. The wedding is to be celebrated at 8 o'clock in the evening at the residence of the bride's mother, 68 Swan Street. The maid of honor is to be a sister of the bride, Miss Ethel Van Benthuysen, and her bridesmaid a sister of the bridegroom, Miss Ella S. McCullough. Mr. McCullough's best man will be Edward B. Reed, and the ushers selected are Allen Wardwell, Jr., James A. Hawes, Percy Hall Jennings, Melville J. Ingalls, Wilson M. Powell, Jr., Edward R. Green, and Thornton F. Turner.

***

Mrs. Thomas S. Grimke (Miss Louise S. Gawtry) is to give a tea on Saturday, Dec. 7 at her residence, 34 West Forty-sixth Street.

***

The first of the Fortnightly dances of the present season will be danced to-night in the Astory gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and several other patronesses will receive. Frederick S. Woodruff will lead the cotillion.

***

Miss Mary Selena Arnold, daughter of Dr. Glover C. Arnold, who is to be introduced at a tea to be given by her parents at 114 East Sixty-fifth Street on Saturday next, will have eight of her young friends to assist her in receiving. They will be Miss Marion E. Burr, daughter of William H. Burr; Miss Abbie McVickar, daughter of Horace McVickar; Miss Mabel Cleveland, daughter of Hobart Cleveland; Miss Marion Montgomery, daughter of Mrs. E. S. Montgomery; Miss Marie Ives, daughter of Dr. Frank Ives; Miss Helen Leale, daughter of Dr. Leale; Miss Ellen Beck, daughter of Dr. Beck, and Miss Eleanor Greenwood, daughter of Mrs. William Greenwood.

***

In Grace Church Chantry to-day the wedding will take place of Miss Sophie Edwards Spencer and Dr. Donald M. Cammann. Miss Spencer is a descendant of Jonathan Edwards and Dr. Cammann is a grandson of the late Jacob Lorillard. The best man will be Henry Lorillard Cammann, and the ushers will be George H. Spencer and Edward Cary Cammann. After the ceremony there will be a small breakfast at 11 West Sixteenth Street, the house Edwards Spencer is at present occupying.

***

Miss Caroline G. Throop, who is to be married at noon to-day to John B. Kernan at her residence, 361 West Fifty-seventh Street, will have Miss Antoinette Whiton of Cleveland as her only attendant. Pierrepont White of Syracuse will be the best man. There are to be no ushers. Miss Throop is the daughter of the late Enos Throop, and Mr. Kernan is a grandson of the late Senator Francis P. Kernan.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler will give a reception on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5, at their residence, 1,025 Park Avenue, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew have returned to Massachusetts. They were here during the Horse Show.

***

The Columbia ball, usually a feature of the Christmas season, has been postponed until Jan. 17. Herbert Roe Odell, son of Gov. Odell, is Chairman of the Columbia Committee, and others on the committee are Lewis Iselin, Frederick Baylis Clark, Ogden Mills Bishop, and Hervey Hart Ellas. The ball will take place at Sherry's.

***

The Duchess de la Rochefoucauld and her mother, Mrs. Mitchell, who are in Paris at the Hotel Bradford, intend to come to this country at an early date.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 25.—Rear Commodore and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, accompanied by a number of friends, will start on an extended cruise on board their English-built steam yacht Barbara from New York Dec. 7, and will go direct to the West Indies and Cuba, afterward crossing the Atlantic to Europe. The party will comprise Dr. H. J. Knapp, John Bolt, E. H. Bulkley, and Stuyvesant Leroy. After visiting the West Indies, the yacht will steam to Florida, where Mr. Bulkley will be landed, and he will return to Washington, where he has taken a house for the Winter. Dr. Knapp and Mr. Leroy will leave the yacht at Gibraltar and proceed by rail to Paris, going thence to London, and leaving for this country in April, expecting to reach New York on or before April 15. The yacht will cruise in the Mediterranean, and Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are expected to remain abroad possibly during next Summer.

W. R. Hunter will entertain sixteen of his neighbors at Sunnyfields Farm, Middletown, Thanksgiving Day. After luncheon the guests will play whist for handsome prizes, and in the evening a turkey dinner will be served.

Miss Taylor, daughter of A. O. D. Taylor, will sail Wednesday by the steamship Commonwealth from Boston to Genoa. She will join her sister, Mrs. Sidney Preston, at Montreux, Switzerland, for a few months.

Mrs. Shafter Howard left for her home in San Francisco this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kemp have closed their cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, who were to have closed their cottage here to-day, were deterred from going on account of the unpleasant weather and rough sea, and will leave to-morrow for New York for the Winter.

Samuel F. Pratt has closed his cottage and will, as usual, spend the Winter at Jacksonville.

Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, W. W. Sherman, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, and Miss Grosvenor have returned from New York.

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation a regular feature.—Adv.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is nothing more beautiful in the way of muffs and boas this year than these of ostrich feathers. Those in delicate colors for evening wear are particularly beautiful. Among those in pale blue and pink are some having the part of the boa going around the neck made into quite a wide collar and of many short plumes put together with a charming fluffy effect, while the ends are long and round. In these particular boas there are three ends on each side. The muffs are large and plain of the ostrich feathers.

***

Here is a coat and hat worn by a young girl shopping last week at one of the jewelers'. The coat was long of a fawn color cloth, piped with black satin. There was a deep collar of the cloth also piped and a simulated second collar upon this, outlined by a narrow band of Persian lamb. The hat had a soft crown of the cloth, something of a tam shape, and the rim was formed first of a double ruffle of black velvet on the top, another of black satin beneath that, and below, forming the under edge next the face, another ruffle of pale-blue silk. There was a pale-blue plume on the top of the hat at the front.

***

An attractive gown worn by a woman dressed entirely in black was of some rough material with two shaped black silk ruffles around the lower edge of the skirt, a little wider in the back than in the front. There was a row of French knots about an inch deep on the lower edge of each ruffle and a band of them the same width at the head. With this gown was worn a short black silk jacket, a black chiffon boa, and a black hat. The boa was finished on either side of the neck with a big jet button, and the hat had also two pyramid-shaped buttons on either side of the front. It was one of a new long-haired felt hats, the material carried over to the back falling over the hair, and the close rims on either side draped.

***

For the French calendars this year there are large colored pictures of various kinds to which are affixed when a purchase is made different sized calendars in French. Some of the pictures show single figures, but the most attractive have small landscapes, hunting scenes, with the pink-coated riders, a style of picture which has been popular lately. These hunting scenes are upon long oval cards, but one will not get much French in the calendars which go with them, for they are very small and have upon them simply the day of the week, with the month, and perhaps the tides. However, the scene on the card is sufficiently attractive to warrant the expenditure of $1.25.

***

There are McKinley calendars, showing a colored medallion portrait of the late President with the first words of his favorite hymn.

***

Everything gets into calendars sooner or later, and there is a bridge whist calendar which may or may not give satisfactory points on the fashionable game. Probably it does. On the outside of the calendar are the words: "Weekly hints on bridge. Seen for a week never forgotten."

***

Any number of things are to be found for the writing table. One of these is a miniature bookcase containing four volumes, only one of which is a bona fide book. This is the address book, the others, while presenting the same appearance and like bindings, are boxes for, respectively, stamps, pens, pins, and chips.

***

Automobiles have made their appearance for the writing table, and they cost as much in proportion in miniature as the large vehicles. A good-sized automobile finished in brass will cost $12. This has two compartments, one under the chauffeur's seat which will contain matches and another under the body of the vehicle, or formed by it, will contain small cigars or stamps. In front of the seats the floor covering is not carpet, but something upon which to scratch the matches.

***

Small automobiles with places for the odds and ends of the writing table or matches and finished with nickel, some of them, others in brass, will cost $3 and $4.

***

All sorts of odds and ends of things are to be found in pincushions. There are cats' heads and mushrooms, dogs, vegetables, and insects. A dragon fly—the scientist might call it by a different name, and he would have difficulty in classifying it—with gauze wings and a long fat body, will cost 20 cents. A nice little carrot with a green top will cost 5 cents. Pretty little square pincushions made of figured velvets will cost 20 cents.

***

This is a good time of the year to buy flags. A good bunting flag is a present which will please the most difficult person in the family to satisfy—the masculine head of the house. There are flags of silk and bunting of all sizes to be found not only in the United States flags but in the flags of nations. In Stars and Stripes flags can be found ranging in price from 1 cent to $40. In flags of other nations they can be found for from 10 cents to $40.

HENRY B. BURNETT DEAD.

Was a Sandy Hook Pilot and Had Lived on the Sea Fifty-five Years.

Henry B. Burnett, one of the oldest Sandy Hook pilots, died Sunday at his home, 87 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn. His death was due to paralysis of the heart. Capt. Burnett was born in Hanover, Germany, seventy years ago. At the age of fifteen he left his home and went to Bremen, where he induced the Captain of a German sailing vessel to ship him as cabin boy. For fifteen years he sailed on different vessels, visiting all the principal ports in the world.

In 1858 Capt. Burnett made his home in this country and secured an appointment on one of the Sandy Hook pilot boats. In 1861, with five others, Capt. Burnett took charge of the Mary A. Williams, known as Pilot Boat No. 19. He served on the Mary A. Williams up to the time of his death. He is survived by five children. The funeral will take place to-morrow and will be attended by all the Sandy Hook pilots who are in New York. The burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery.

JOSEPH FISCHER DEAD.

New York Music Publisher Dies in Ohio from an Operation for a Corn.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Joseph Fischer of New York City, the well-known music dealer of 7 Bible House, died suddenly at 10 o'clock to-night at the home of his brother, the Rev. A. J. Fischer, at 26 Lagonda Avenue, this city. The cause of his death was the trimming of a troublesome corn on the small toe of the right foot. Gangrene set in, and, as he was a victim of diabetes, the progress of the poison was very rapid.

Mr. Fischer had been visiting in Omaha and was on his way home to New York. He was suffering considerably from this corn, and when Hamilton, O., was reached he stopped there and had a chiropodist attend to it. He then came on to Springfield, arriving here Saturday night. The toe caused him great pain all day Sunday, and finally Dr. Harry Miller, chief surgeon of the Mitchell-Thomas Hospital, was called, but too late.

Mr. Fischer was born at Muehlhausen, Prussia, sixty-one years ago. He came to this country when seventeen years of age, after which for thirty-five years he was a publisher of music at Dayton, Ohio. He came to New York in 1871, and succeeded in building up a large music publishing business, his specialties being organ scores for churches and schools.

For ten years, from 1875 to 1885, he was organist at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Third Street and Avenue A. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Palaestrina Society, which was formed in 1885 for the cultivation of the pure church music of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Fischer lived at 95 Second Avenue. He married Miss Eleonora Heineman thirty-four years ago. His widow, a daughter, and one son survive him.

Rev. C. W. King Accepts a Call.

The Rev. Charles W. King, formerly pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and later associated with the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent in the work of the Congregational Church Extension Society of this city, has accepted a call to become the pastor of the New England Congregational Church at Saratoga Springs. Mr. King will enter upon his new work about Dec. 1.

WILLIAM GWYN DEAD.

The Veteran Negro Messenger of the Secretary of State Had an Honorable Career.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—William Gwyn, the negro who was for thirty years chief messenger to the Secretary of State, is dead. He had been in feeble health for some time, but persisted in sticking to his work, and was at his post last Saturday. He died last night from a chronic stomach complaint. He witnessed the signing of the latest Hay-Pauncefote treaty at the State Department last week.

Gwyn was born a slave on the Fitzhugh estate near Washington. He entered the United States navy at the outbreak of the civil war and served through that struggle with merit. After the war he was employed as a butler in the Dolly Madison house, which was the Washington home of the late William Astor Chanler, then a member of Congress from New York.

Later Gwyn became the butler of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and continued in that capacity until Mr. Fish appointed him head messenger of the State Department in 1871. He could not read or write, but was a man of remarkable natural ability. Few men in the service of the Government had such a wide acquaintance among public men, and he was noted for his good memory for names and faces.

Many members of the Diplomatic Corps were warm friends of the veteran employe. Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, showed Gwyn particular attention. He never entered the State Department without asking him about his health. Both Ambassador and negro messenger were troubled with rheumatism, and often discussed their respective symptoms and sufferings.

When the draft of the treaty between this country and Spain was sent to Paris after the late war, Gwyn was the bearer of it. He knew its secrets, but the officials knew he could be trusted, as this was not the first time he had been in the private confidence of the Government.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Franklin J. Mallory.

Franklin J. Mallory died at his home, at 21 Park Street, Jersey City, on Sunday, from a complication of diseases. He was born in Norwalk, Conn., on Oct. 17, 1830, and had lived in Jersey City since 1860. He was associated with George Stratford and James Tompkins in the Jersey City Paper Company, of which he had been Treasurer for twenty-five years.

He was one of the founders of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Stoddard is rector, and was for many years its senior Warden. He was a member of the Carteret Club, and was also a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons at Ncrwalk. He is survived by his wife, one son, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

According to reports received in St. Louis, Col. MELVILLE SAWYER, who was for thirty years Secretary of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, is dead at the Highland Springs Sanitarium, in Nash

DALY TROTTERS ON SALE

High-Bred Harness and Race Horses Brought Good Prices.

$6,500 FOR PONCE DE LEON

Horsemen from All Points Gathered in Madison Square Garden for the Big Offering.

The Old Glory sale of trotting bred horses, the largest offering ever made, was begun in Madison Square Garden yesterday morning by the Fasig-Tipton Company before a huge attendance of racing men and patrons of the light-harness horse, prospective buyers having gathered from all parts of the United States and Canada for the occasion, while agents were present to represent a number of foreign firms. The big building had been prepared for the offering by ripping the boards from the promenade about the ring used for the Horse Show last week, the spectators and the horses thus changing places, with the bidders in what was the show ring, while the horses occupied the circle about this, where a track had been laid large enough to permit the animals an offer to be put through their paces at a good rate of speed. George Bain, auctioneer for the Fasig-Tipton Company, conducted the sale, which was opened at 11 o'clock.

Among the notables of the light-harness racing world present were Harry Hamlin of the Village Stud Farm, Herbert Gray, manager of Thomas W. Lawson's stable of trotters; William Logan, D. C. Palmenter, "Jack" Curry, George Leavitt, Dr. Brophy, S. J. Look, A. J. Keating, J. Dangrey, G. L. Tarleton, George Whitney, Garrett Wilson, W. W. Estell, R. C. Estill, J. Prewett, M. Bowerman, Thomas Price, W. W. Evans, Scott Hudson, Frank Graton, John Splan, C. R. Bentley, R. D. McMahon, L. M. Newgass, M. H. Tichenor, and J. D. Callary. B. Tappan, the Austrian trotting turfman, was present in person, looking for promising young race horses for export, but the majority of the other foreign horsemen who have attended the Old Glory sale in the past, were represented at the opening of the offering by agents. A great number of horsemen from the running race tracks also attended the auction to look on.

The selling opened with the offering of the trotting bred horses from the Bitter Root Stud of Hamilton, Mont., the property of the Marcus Daly estate, which is to be dispersed, the heirs not wishing to continue the breeding farm. Two hundred and thirty-one horses consigned by this estate embraced the last of the horses of the great Daly breeding establishments. The first offered was the splendid young stallion Bow Bells. Bidding was started at $2,000 by William Logan, and the price was advanced at first by jumps of $500, then by increases of $100 up to $5,100, at which figure Bow Bells was sold to Samuel McMillan of New York. Following this the other stallions of the Bitter Root Stud were offered in the order that they were catalogued.

The second horse sold, Ponce de Leon, brought a price even larger than that paid for Bow Bells. Thomas W. Lawson of Boston paying $6,500 for the Pancoast horse, who is intended to take a place at the head of the new stud farm recently established by Mr. Lawson at Scituate, Mass., a short distance from the Lawson Summer home at Cohasset. Next sold was Prodigal, who went to Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas for $4,100. The fourth of the Daly stallions sold was Milroi, to the Elmhurst Stock Farm of Lexington, Ky., for $1,000.

Thomas W. Lawson was the leading buyer of brood mares, he paying the highest prices of the day, and securing about the best that were in the consignment, these including Impetuous, (2:13,) for $4,200; Lady Wilton, (2:11¾,) for $2,100; China Silk for $2,100, and Prelacy for $3,100. Other mares that brought big prices were Ecstasy, sold to Brayton Ives for $3,100; Elloree, sold to J. Malcomb Forbes for $2,600, and Brown Silk, sold to the Elmhurst Farm, for $1,700. The sale of the Daly horses will be continued to-day, this consignment to be followed by the offering of the Suburban Stock Farm horses, the property of the late William E. Spiers. The sale will last through nine days, nearly one thousand horses being catalogued. The best sales yesterday were as follows:

Bow Bells, b. s., 14 years, (2:19¼,) by Electioneer—Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; Samuel W. McMillan $5,100

Ponce de Leon, blk. s., 14, (2:13,) by Pancoast-Elvira, by Cuyler; Thomas W. Lawson, Boston 6,500

Prodigal, b. s., 15, (2:16,) by Pancoast-Beatrice, by Cuyler; J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Texas 4,100

Milroi, b. s., 13, by Guy Wilkes-Manon, by Nutwood; Elmhurst Farm, Lexington, Ky. 1,000

Managing Director, b. s., 4, by Director-Anglia, by George Wilkes; W. S. Redmond, Madison, N. 950

Anagalla, b. m., 11, by Prodigal-Annie Wilton, by Wilton; Brayton Ives, New York City 1,800

Annie Wilton, br. m., 12, by Wilton-Annie B., by Hambletonian Mambrino; T. W. Lawson, Boston 1,600

Animoso, b. f., 1, by Prodigal-Annie Wilton, by Wilton; J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Texas 800

Brown Silk, br. m., 14, by Baron Wilkes-Nannie Etticoat, by Belwood; Elmhurst Farm, Lexington, Ky. 1,700

China Silk, br. m., 7, (2:16¾,) by Prodigal-Brown Silk, by Baron Wilkes; T. W. Lawson, Boston 2,100

Can Dance, ch. m., 8, by Nutwood-Lizzie Wilkes, by George Wilkes; T. W. Lawson, Boston 1,550

Dolly Johnston, blk. m., 11, by Wilton-Diana Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; John H. Shults, Brooklyn 900

Directress, br. m., by Mambrino Patchen; Aloha, by A. W. Richmond; J. M. Johnston, Calais, Me. 610

Ecstasy, b. m., 5, (2:11¾,) by Baron Wilkes-Ethelwyn, by Harold; Brayton Ives, New York City 3,100

Pleasant Thought, b. f., 1, by Prodigal-Ecstacy, by Baron Wilkes; W. W. Evans, Lexington, Ky. 910

Miss E. R., b. f., 1, by Prodigal-Ettie Baron, by Baron Wilkes; Eastover Farm, Rochester, Mass. 600

Ettie Baron, br. m., 7, by Baron Wilkes-Nannie Etticoat, by Belwood; J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Texas 2,400

Eoline, b. m., 11, (2:14¾,) by Anteo-Myrtle, by Stranger; H. Orr, Reading, Penn. 1,150

Emily, ch. m., 11, (2:11,) by Prince Regent-Barbara, by Kentucky Prince; Thomas W. Lawson, Boston 1,600

Elloree, ch. m., 11, (2:08¾,) by Axtell-Flora McGregor, by Robert McGregor; J. Malcom Forbes, Boston 2,600

Prince of Spenders, b. c., 1, by Prodigal-Elloree, by Axtell; Jacob Ruppert, New York City 1,200

Farewell Bunker, ch. m., 5, by Mambrino King-Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; John H. Shults, Brooklyn 500

Frances Mays, ch. m., 6, by Red Wilkes-Mary Mays, by Mambrino Patchen; H. Orr, Reading, Penn. 625

Heriene, b. m., 7, by Young Jim-Verina, by Lord Russell; George B. Inches, Boston 650

Imperious, b. m., 6, by Prodigal-Rapidan, by Dictator; W. W. Kelly, New York City 550

Impetuous, blk. m., 9, (2:13,) by Dictator-Ethelwyn, by Harold; T. W. Lawson, Boston 4,200

Lady Wilton, br. m., 13, (2:11¾,) by Wilton-Lemonade, by Kentucky Prince; T. W. Lawson, Boston 2,700

Lady Cash, b. f., 1, by Prodigal-Lady Wilton, by Wilton; J. McClenahan, New York City 825

Lady Acacia, ch. m., 11, by Nutwood-Alpha, by Alcantara; T. W. Lawson, Boston 1,100

Laurel S., b. m., 6, (2:13,) by Prodigal-Laurel R., by Sable Wilkes; John H. Shults, Brooklyn 500

McCap, ch. m., 12, by Robert McGregor-Mary Cap, by Mambrino Time; Elmhurst Farm, Lexington, Ky. 1,000

Meia, b. m., 9, by Hambrino-Ella G., by George Wilkes; W. H. Ord, Reading, Penn. 500

Oblique, b. m., 8, by Wilton-Lummie Lee, by Bourbon Wilkes; T. W. Lawson, Boston 900

Prelacy, b. m., 8, by Lord Russell-Primacy, by Belmont; Thomas W. Lawson, Boston. 3,100

Miss Prescinde, b. f., 1, by Ponce de Leon-Prelacy, by Lord Russell; J. E. Madden, Lexington, Ky. 1,050

Practical, b. m., 8, (2:19¼,) by Prodigal-Fanny Witherspoon, by Almont; Elmhurst Farm, Lexington, Ky. 600

Princess-in-Red, ch. m., 10, by Red Wilkes-Rose Chief, by Brown Chief; T. W. Lawson, Boston 1,200

Rosy Morn, br. m., 14, by Alcantara-Noontide, by Harold; T. W. Lawson, Boston 2,700

Rachel, br. m., 10, (2:08¾,) by Baron Wilkes-Wild Wilkes, by George Wilkes; A. G. Danforth, Washington, Ill. 1,650

Royal Swell, b. c., 1, by Bow Bells-Rachel, by Baron Wilkes; C. T. Wickes, Ticonderoga, N. Y. 600

Silk Cord, b. c., 1, by Prodigal-Red Silk, by Baron Wilkes; Eastover Farm, Rochester, N. Y. 500

Red Cherry, b. m., 12, (2:14½,) by Red Wilkes-Madame Herr, by Mambrino Patchen; John E. Madden, Lexington, Ky. 800

Red Paint, b. c., 1, by Ponce de Leon-Red Cherry, by Red Wilkes; W. W. Evans, Lexington, Ky. 500

Rediviva, b. m., 6, by Prodigal-Red Cherry, by Red Wilkes; George B. Inches, Boston 550

Vida D., gr. m., 10, (2:16,) by Pilot Medium-Edmonia, by Dictator; R. C. Benson, Kansas City, Mo. 1,775

Welcome Bunker, ch. m., 8, by Mambrino Patchen, Elmhurst Farm, Lexington, Ky. 850

Welcome Home, b. m., 7, by Prodigal-Lady Wilton, by Wilton; T. W. Lawson, Boston 1,700

Home Again, blk. c., 1, by Bow Bells-Welcome Home, by Prodigal; J. L. Druien, Bardstown, Ky. 575

SHOW HORSES AT AUCTION.

Low Prices the Rule at W. D. Grand's Annual Sale.

Low prices ruled at W. D. Grand's annual horse show sale, which began at the American Horse Exchange yesterday, and some well-matched pairs were sold at the price of a single good animal. The chestnut gelding Guy Ward, owned by Robert Whitworth of Halifax, England, which took second prize in the saddle class at the Madison Square Garden show last week, was sold to R. F. Carman of this city for $350, while A. A. Housman bought Laureate and Lancewood, a fine pair of young chestnut geldings, for $1,300, which was the top price of the day. Another pair was sold to C. James for $1,000. The best prices were brought by the following lot:

PROPERTY OF ROBERT WHITWORTH, Halifax, England.

Guy Ward, ch. g., 7 years, 15.2½ hands; R. F. Carman $350

PROPERTY OF JOHN ARTHUR, New York City.

Gentleman Jack, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; S. B. Nelson 500

PROPERTY OF H. V. COLT, Geneseo, N. Y.

Florodora, b. m., 7 years, 15.1¼ hands, and Casino Girl, b. m., 7 years, 15.1½ hands; D. Wallace 650

PROPERTY OF JOB JOHNSON, Belfast, Ireland.

Pair of brown geldings, 6 years, 16 hands; D. McCain 800

Pair of blue roan geldings, 6 years, 16 hands; S. Stevens 700

Pair of brown geldings, 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands; Joseph Weisenfeld, Baltimore, Md. 550

PROPERTY OF TICHENOR & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Laureate, ch. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands, and Lancewood, ch. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands; A. A. Housman 1,300

Voyageur, ch. g., 6 years, 16 hands; S. B. Nelson 725

Ceylon, b. g., 5 years, 15.2 hands, and Cedarwood, b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands; C. James 1,000

WASHINGTON CHOICES BEATEN.

Four in Six Favorites Failed on a Heavy Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Blanche Herman and Extinguisher were the only winning favorites at Bennings to-day. One side of the barrier refused to work promptly in the third race, and Wonderly on Bessie McCarthy and Slack on Tyrshena were caught in the tape and left at the post. Lamp o' Lee ran second in the fifth race, but was disqualified. The track was heavy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse, $400. Wellesley, 102 pounds, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1, won; Rabunta, 99, (Redfern,) 15 to 1, second; Flara, 99, (G. Thompson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:34. Cormorant, Jerry Hunt, Jack McGinn, Carl Kahler, Mynheer, Gwynne, Passaic, Connie, and Astor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse, $300. Blanche Herman, 107 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5, won; Lemoyne, 107, (Redfern,) 10 to 1, second; Chiron, 107, (Miles,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Alack, Illuminate, Missile, Justice, Parisina, Lady Teazle, Gayhilis, Pedestal, The Bandit, Thoth, Mutiny, and Miss Buttermilk also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and fifty yards; purse, $300. Ohnet, 109 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, won; Anak, 98, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1, second; Fonsoluca, 95, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Oudenarde and Mollie Peyton also ran. Tryshena and Bessie McCarthy left at post.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse, $300. Extinguisher, 115 pounds, (H. Cochran,) to 10, won; White Owl, 107, (J. Slack,) 60 to 1, second; Weswitt, 115, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Tenagra and Early Eve also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; purse, $300. Wunderlich, 107 pounds, (Jones,) 30 to 1, won; *Lamp o' Lee, 111, (Booker,) 13 to 20, second; Surmise, 90, (Shea,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Lee King, 107, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2, who also ran, was given third place.

*Disqualified.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and 100 yards; purse, $400. Kingstelle, 97 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1, won; Balloon, 97, (Rice,) 2 to 1, second; Bounteous, 101, (Brennan,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Harry McCoun, Whistling Con, Ringleader, Alsike, Stuttgart, Rappenecker, Beggar Lady, Moroton, Flaccus, Scannell, and Sir Eggs also ran.

Entries for Washington Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for hurdle racers and steeplechasers; three years old and upward; one mile and three-quarters on the flat. Jim McGibbens, 148 pounds; Dick Furber, 143; Flaccus, 135; Corello, 137; Kate Spottswood, 130; Oracle and Bettie B., 128 each; Tankard, 126; McGrathiana Prince, 124; Roysterer, 117.

SECOND RACE.—For two-yer-olds; special weights; six furlongs. Carroll D., Rightaway, Misleader, and Equalize, 112 pounds each; Courtenay, Flying Buttress, Cornwall, Goldaga, Alack, Hot, and Hiruf, 107 each; Clipper, Geneseo, and Lord Badge, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and forty yards. Charley Moore, 117 pounds; Death, 109; Warranted, 108; Flara, Wunderlich, Philma Paxton, and Curtsey, 103 each; Lou Rey and Cormorant, 102 each; Brisk, 99; King Barleycorn and Idle Ways, 98 each; Little Daisy, 95; Punctual, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; special weights; six furlongs. Tenagra, 107 pounds; Trump, Colonel Bill, Andy Williams, and Outcast, 105 each; Red Damsel, Sister Juliet, Barouche, Honolulu, Keynote, Wild Bess, and Quixada, 102 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs. Cheval d'Or, 103 pounds; Fenelon and Jerry Hunt, 102 each; Death, 101; Bastile, By George, Alpaca, Miss Dart, Ordeal, and Federalist, 100 each; Brisk, Ventoro, Nanine, and Kalif, 95 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. McMeekin, 128 pounds; The Puritan, 120; Carbuncle, 117; Leo Bruno, 108; Ben Battle, 106; Lamp o' Lee, 105; Alfred Vargrave, 97; Handicapper, 95; Lady of the Valley, 92; Warranted, 90.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Columbia and Harlem Leagues Tied in Match Series—High Score in Brooklyn.

The scheduled games in the Columbia League tournament were omitted last night in favor of the return match with the Harlem League. The home bowlers won the first two games and the match, but as the Harlem League won the first match on the Harlem alleys last week the series is now a tie. Two other games were rolled after the conclusion of the match, in which the Columbia League team scored 1,003 and 1,007, and the Harlem League team 911 and 923.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, Class B, Gilhaus of Empire State Council made a new high individual score of 255, with eight strikes and two spares. The scores:

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.			HARLEM LEAGUE.		
Name.	1st.	2d.	Name.	1st.	2d.
Smith	204	201	Gerdes	211	179
Sellmer	175	160	McDonald	157	157
Roeschlau	180	172	Dietrich	213	177
Dohn	216	169	Lockwood	167	144
Schaeffer	171	244	Kahlsdorf	143	170
Total	946	926	Total	891	830

ROSEVILLE A. A.			DEFENDER B. C.		
Name.	1st.	2d. 3d.	Name.	1st.	2d. 3d.
Pierson	187	156 168	Fl'ck'nstein	126	187 167
Wood	188	102 175	Meyer	183	181 193
Smith	171	175 192	Heldt	171	169 153
Van Nest	171	171 184	Eck	176	167 163
Meyer	194	226 171	Starr	155	171 167
Total	911	890 860	Total	814	875 863

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Empire State Council—Gilhaus, 255; Weigold, 186; *Forman, 169; Buek, 175; Potter, 178. Total, 970.

Morning Star Council—Reed, 124; C. Marquis, 147; Thatcher, 154; Kimble, 120; Nobrega, 186. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.—Benefactor Council—Meyer, 122; Cannon, 136; Walter, 121; Thies, 170; Bogardus, 133. Total, 682.

Morning Star Council—Reed, 115; C. Marquis, 146; Thatcher, 157; Kimble, 158; Nobrega, 162. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.—Empire State Council—Gilhaus, 148; Weigold, 154; Forman, 147; Buek, 219; Potter, 214. Total, 882.

Benefactor Council—Meyer, 102; Cannon, 81; Walter, 99; Thels, 154; Bogardus, 164. Total, 600.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Edward S. Keating—Ogg, 137; McCarthy, 128; Bradford, 141; Phillips, 85; Shurger, 70. Total, 561.

Crane Company—Grimshaw, 166; Van Steenburg, 98; Marx, 114; McCleary, 148; Good, 146. Total, 672.

SECOND GAME.—Edward S. Keating—Ogg, 143; McCarthy, 138; Bradford, 98; Phillips, 83; Shurger, 101. Total, 563.

Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—Rider, 137; Steves, 112; Hallett, 158; McCormack, 102; Gilmore, 124. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.—Crane Company—Grimshaw, 162; Van Steenburg, 134; Marx, 119; McCleary, 143; Good, 163. Total, 721.

Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—Rider, 122; Steves, 140; Hallett, 149; McCormack, 131; Gilmore, 180. Total, 722.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

Amann & Tyce's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 165; Meyer, 166; Conlon, 171; Gerdes, 184; Lehrbach, 206. Total, 915.

Grand Central Bowling Club—Jackson, 220; Quad, 150; Vossman, 159; Holden, 198; Runkel, 150. Total, 857.

SECOND GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Ochs, 138; Bolhmke, 132; Kuhlwein, 193; Steffens, 176; Wilkins, 200. Total, 871.

Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 192; Meyer, 155; Conlon, 184; Gerdes, 191; Lehrbach, 178. Total, 900.

THIRD GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Villian, 155; Bolhmke, 148; Kuhlewein, 154; Steffens, 168; Wilkins, 142. Total, 767.

Grand Central Railway Club—Jackson, 179; Quad, 135; Vossman, 222; Holden, 176; Runkel, 148. Total, 860.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 162; Koster, 177; Schultz, 222; Foege, 223; Amann, 189. Total, 993.

Palace Bowling Club—Flinegan, 157; Granger, 156; Dinsmore, 204; Dickson, 175; Beinert, 208. Total, 900.

SECOND GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 212; Granger, 140; Dinsmore, 218; Dickson, 190; Beinert, 191. Total, 857.

American Bowling Club—Jackson, 159; Beinert, 183; C. Boche, 164; J. Boche, 147; Anselm, 147. Total, 800.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 183; Koster, 201; Schultz, 171; Foege, 177; Rothermel, 181. Total, 913.

American Bowling Club—Jackson, 176; Beinert, 183; C. Boche, 133; J. Boche, 225; Anselm, 165. Total, 881.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigt, 200; Robitzek, 184; Brandt, 125; Bayer, 160; Eckstein, 145. Total, 814.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 123; Malzacher, 181; Snyder, 151; Pump, 176; La Forest, 180. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 154; Malzacher, 129; Snyder, 213; Pump, 173; La Forest, 147. Total, 816.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 167; Smale, 200; Haight, 203; Gilfillan, 163; Duff, 177. Total, 910.

THIRD GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 173; Smale, 156; Haight, 211; Gilfillan, 200; Duff, 167. Total, 907.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigt, 193; Robitzek, 156; Brandt, 185; Bayer, 115; Eckstein, 163. Total, 762.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.

Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Carson Bowling Club—McLean, 163; Snover, 151; Andrews, 159; Adams, 140; Cook, 197. Total, 780.

Excelsior Bowling Club—Heuter, 150; Keating, 195; Russell, 154; Rue, 144; Evans, 205. Total, 848.

SECOND GAME.—Carson Bowling Club—McLean, 198; Snover, 156; Andrews, 156; Adams, 170; Cook, 142. Total, 643.

Arlington Bowling Club—Oliver, 137; Wichern, 169; Bertram, 157; Hoist, 171; E. Maas, 157. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Oliver, 190; Wichern, 171; Bertram, 146; Hoist, 171; E. Maas, 150. Total, 882.

Excelsior Bowling Club—Heuter, 180; Voltz, 190; Keating, 145; Rue, 177; Evans, 167. Total, 859.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—Skidmore, 190; W. Moore, 174; Daines, 186; T. Meht, 181; H. Meht, 181. Total, 912.

Cortelyou Bowling Club—Suydam, 180; Brush, 171; Rider, 126; Miller, 198; Klunken, 161. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.—Invincible Bowling Club—Ehler, 157; Hertzog, 135; Dumas, 191; Kinkel, 143; Whitbeck, 182. Total, 808.

Cortelyou Bowling Club—Suydam, 156; Brush, 177; Rider, 189; Miller, 146; Klunken, 199. Total, 869.

THIRD GAME.—East New York Bowling Club—Skidmore, 223; W. Moore, 176; Daines, 173; T. Meht, 151; H. Meht, 149. Total, 872.

Invincible Bowling Club—Ehler, 184; Hertzog, 146; Kinkel, (2 frames,) 18; Wall, (1 frames,) 174; Dumas, 150; Whitbeck, 157. Total, 838.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.

Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Bals, 154; Hiers, 165; Hewes, 144; Ferber, 134; Fitch, 128. Total, 725.

Pilot Bowling Club—Flynn, 165; Carson, 152; Blaesser, 188; Spring, 170; Reppler, 170. Total, 865.

SECOND GAME.—Hawthorne Bowling Club—Sweeny, 158; Schumacher, 182; Robitzek, 207; R. Leveen, 136; C. Leveen, 177. Total, 862.

Bronxdale Bowling Club—Bals, 170; Hiers, 181; Hewes, 177; Ferber, 149; Fitch, 180. Total, 857.

THIRD GAME.—Hawthorne Bowling Club—Sweeny, 166; Schumacher, 143; Robitzek, 159; R. Leveen, 162; M. Leveen, 215. Total, 945.

Pilot Bowling Club—Flynn, 143; Carson, 173; Blaesser, 134; Spring, 150; Rappler, 212. Total, 812.

AMONG THE BILLIARDISTS.

Schaefer Makes a Run of 144 at Eighteen-Inch Balk Line—Slosson Beaten Twice.

Schaefer played exceptional billiards yesterday, and made the remarkable run of 144 points in the evening contest under the conditions which will govern in the coming eighteen-inch balk line championship of the world tournament. While this run is slightly better than the best on record for tournament play under similar conditions, it has been beaten in practice matches.

Hardly less remarkable were the averages made by Schaefer in both the afternoon and evening contests yesterday. In the former his average for 300 points was 23 1-13, and in the latter 26 10-15 for 400 points, the grand average for the day being exactly 25. The surprise of the day, however, was the defeat of George Slosson in two contests by the young Boston professional, Albert G. Cutler, Slosson playing no shot in at eighteen-inch balk line while Cutler was allowed one shot in.

Two of the other players entered in the coming tourney—Howison and Barutel—started matches with "Tom" Gallagher yesterday, while Sutton began his practice at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn.

Schaefer had as his opponent the Spanish player, Ortiz. In the afternoon contest he required thirteen innings to run out his 300 points, his best runs being 67 and 77. Ortiz made but 36. In the evening, besides his run of 144 Schaefer also made runs of 82 and 58. The run of 58 was made in the last inning and completed his 400 points. Schaefer, however, continued playing and did not stop until he counted 94. The scores:

Schaefer—18 13 1 67 3 39 77 3 1 20 6 14 38. Total, 300; average, 23 1-13.

Ortiz—7 8 1 2 13 1 0 0 0 3 0 1. Total, 36; average, 3.

Schaefer—2 2 144 15 16 0 4 11 0 17 82 39 4 0 58. Total, 400; average, 26 10-15.

Ortiz—0 0 8 8 10 5 0 0 21 2 3 7 0 0. Total, 64; average, 4 8-14.

Slosson was able to score but 288 points to Cutler's 400 in the afternoon contest at Slosson's academy yesterday. Slosson played steady billiards, but was not in his usual form, while the Bostonian showed remarkable improvement over his previous games, his average being 10 30-37. In the evening he played even better, requiring but thirty-four innings to complete his string of 400 points. Slosson in this contest made 382 points. The scores:

Cutler—4 8 4 1 1 7 2 2 14 12 25 37 0 22 0 0 2 0 3 0 5 61 2 3 7 1 0 0 8 1 28 20 6 14 2 0 3 32. Total, 400; average, 10 30-37.

Slosson—14 4 9 4 1 3 12 4 8 16 7 5 1 1 2 2 0 15 1 3 16 40 12 3 1 0 24 0 10 6 0 3 2 8 0 1. Total, 288; average, 3.

Cutler—7 9 6 12 5 0 10 11 0 4 0 1 9 18 2 12 2 4 1 15 3 20 2 19 17 3 22 15 20 17 0 8 39 5 6 31. Total, 400; average, 11 15-35.

Slosson—0 11 4 6 21 20 0 0 6 4 0 7 16 12 10 8 4 39 6 17 5 9 9 10 55 8 7 29 4 37 1 0 8 7 2. Total, 382; average, 10 32-35.

Barutel and Gallagher started their match of 1,000 points at eighteen-inch balk line last night at Maurice Daly's Academy, and Barutel won the first session of 300 points after a stubborn contest. The score:

Barutel—0 0 9 12 1 2 1 5 1 0 4 3 7 13 11 17 8 0 0 19 5 2 0 15 20 0 0 0 15 12 24 14 11 0 1 22 4 7 1 0 25. Total, 300; average, 7 12-41.

Gallagher—2 0 3 5 8 2 10 1 0 0 8 10 9 4 12 4 15 7 33 12 9 11 3 13 10 0 1 2 28 8 13 1 0 0 4 10 3 14 1 0. Total, 278; average, 6 38-40.

In the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, Gallagher also started a match with Leonard Howison. This was played in the afternoon, and Gallagher scored 300 points to Howison's 277. The match is 1,800 points at eighteen-inch balk line. The score:

Gallagher—0 3 1 1 0 1 15 1 0 9 0 4 1 3 4 9 0 0 0 14 0 8 0 13 11 4 1 0 0 5 0 0 20 9 0 39 19 4 2 0 20 6 0 28 2 13 1 16 1. Total, 300; average, 6 12-48.

Howison—2 1 0 0 5 14 1 0 2 1 0 1 26 20 1 20 5 5 0 4 2 20 6 8 3 3 1 25 11 1 13 6 11 16 0 2 2 19 1 3 9 0 3 0 0 1 0 0. Total, 277. Average, 5 37-48.

In the evening Sutton practiced at the Knickerbocker Academy by playing a 200-point game at eighteen-inch balk line with the Chicago amateur, Frank Rice. Sutton's average was 11 2-13. Rice made 91 points in the contest for an average of 5 1-18.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:58	Sun sets...4:36	Moon rises...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:19	Gov. Isl'd...7:46	H. Gate...9:42
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:57	Gov. Isl'd...8:14	H. Gate...10:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Bermullo, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Granada, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio Hall, Portland		5:00 P. M.
Kaiffir Prince, Brazil		7:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Zena, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow		
Californian, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caribee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperansa, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Haverford, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maranhense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
North Star, Portland, Me.		5:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Albano, Santos and Sao Paulo	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver." Merchandise for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $10 and up to Nov. $30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. $30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glongogle. Mail for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $30 and up to Dec. $7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Dec. $8. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to D

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Supreme Court of the United States:

1—Charles U. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. A. A. Goddard, as Attorney General of the State of Kansas, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Decree reversed, costs to be paid by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, and cause remanded, with directions to enter a decree in favor of the plaintiffs and against the Kansas City Stock Yards Company and its officers in accordance with the prayer of the bills, and also a decree dismissing the suit as to the Attorney General of Kansas, without prejudice to any further suit or action. Opinion by Justice Brewer, specially concurring, Justices Harlan, Gray, Brown, Shiras, White, and McKenna.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Wednesday until Monday next.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

94—The Hugueley Manufacturing Company et al., appellants, vs. The Galeton Cotton Mills et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits. Motion for writ of certiorari to bring up additional record granted, without prejudice to a certified copy of record sought to be supplied to be filed as a return to the writ.

344—Harriet M. Zane, petitioner, vs. the County of Hamilton, State of Illinois.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

446—William J. F. Dwyer, petitioner, vs. Lewis Nixon.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

448—William Stuber, petitioner, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

450—American Ordnance Company, petitioner, vs. the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

465—Eustace R. Tracy, executrix, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. Mary S. Eggleston et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

463—Samuel Bell, petitioner, vs. the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the petitioner and by John G. Johnson for the respondent.

317—Frederick Rodgers, appellant, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by James H. Hayden for the appellant.

444—Walter Scott, petitioner, vs. the Goss Printing Press Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by B. F. Lee and W. H. H. Lee for the petitioner and by L. L. Bond, M. B. Phillip, and C. E. Pickard for the respondents, with leave to counsel for petitioner to file brief within one week.

437—George Bissett, appellant, vs. James J. Hagan, Warden, &c., et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Fritz Von Briesen in behalf of Charles E. Le Barbier in support of motions and by Roger M. Sherman in opposition thereto.

471—The Empire Transportation Company, petitioner, vs. W. H. Parsons et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by George H. Emerson in behalf of Henry Galbraith Ward for the petitioner and by Wilson R. Gay for the respondents.

472—Central Stock and Grain Exchange of Chicago, petitioner, vs. Emma Bendinger.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by William M. Springer and Jacob J. Kern for the petitioner and by Rufus S. Simmons for the respondent.

19—John C. Shea et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John S. Stockton et al.—Leave granted to file additional brief for plaintiffs in error within five days, on motion of William M. Springer for the plaintiffs in error.

264—Henry C. Brown, devisee, &c., et al., appellants, vs. the City of Denver et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by H. M. Orahood in support of motions and by James H. Brown in opposition thereto.

72, 73, 74, 75—The steamship Styria, petitioner, vs. James L. Morgan et al.—Argument continued by Parker Kirlin for the petitioner, by C. C. Burlingham for the respondent in No. 72, by Latham G. Reed for the respondent in No. 73, by E. B. Hill for the respondent in No. 74, and concluded by J. Parker Kirlin for the petitioner, and submitted by M. H. Regenburger for the respondent in No. 75.

351—Alexander E. Orr et al., as executors, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Theodore P. Gilman, Controller, et al.—Argument commenced by Horace E. Deming for the plaintiffs in error.

Call for Tuesday: 351, 365, 376, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81, 82 and 20, 83, 16.

Calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Admiralty.

93—McNeil vs. SS. Songa. | 183—Beard Dredging Co. vs. Hughes.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 26: 427, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 439.

Appellate Division.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Appellate Division calendar for Tuesday: 54, 113, 36, 51, 65, 74, 80, 86, 91, 94, 95.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wood vs. Grifenhagen.
2—Schiff vs. Leipziger Bank, &c.
3—In re Walton Av.
4—Lacey vs. Lacey.
5—Goddard vs. Press Pub. Co.
6—Am. Mortgage Co. vs. Flanagan.
7—Nightingale vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Shattuck vs. same.
9—Borts vs. same.
10—Cummings vs. same.
11—Battelsky vs. same.
12—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Toplitz.
13—Hegeman vs. Babcock, &c., Dredging Co.
14—In re Dittman.
15—Harrsen vs. Stiehl.
16—Lockwood vs. Barry.
17—Held vs. City of N. Y.
18—Castle vs. Marks.
19—Stein vs. Colombia Schuetzen Bund.
20—Miner vs. B'klyn & R. B. R. R. Co.
21—Murphy vs. Engeman vs. Hertle.
22—In re Andron.
23—Trustees, &c., Ref. Episcopal Church vs. Quackenbos.
24—In re Hirshbeck.
25—Conlon vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
26—Shubert vs. Lumberg.
27—In re Toplitz.
28—Abbot vs. Wyman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

262—In re Mohawk Av. 88½—In re E. 173d St.
902—In re W. 171st St.
903—In re W. 232d St.
904—In re St. Nicholas Park.
905—In re St. Nicholas Park.
906—In re Wood. Preferred cause.
4374—Morley vs. Castor. General calendar.
2562—Alignum Co. vs. Stoll.
2764—N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co. vs. Severin.

2730—Rosenzweig vs. Bohrer.
2880—Pope vs. Krakow.
2888—Loomis vs. Loomis.
2891—Hasedeo vs. Bauer.
2892—Ames vs. Harley.
2894—Harley vs. Ames.
2904—Kane vs. Hutzkoff
2905—Browning vs. Sire
2917—Same vs. same.
2926—Thomason vs. Noble.
2964—Tugman vs. McIntyre.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4104.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned to Friday, Nov. 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 11531—Jones vs. Royal Furnace Imp. Co.
11531—Jones vs. Mitchell
11892—D. Stevenson Br. Co. vs. Graham.
11382—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
11907—Bowery Bank vs. Lawrence.
12006—Same vs. Mackay
7045—Deering vs. Goodwin.
10952—Ely vs. Spiero.
11374—Lage vs. Jackson
11482—Ely vs. Loeb.
11284—McVay vs. City of New York.
12154—Cont. Nat. Bank vs. Young.
12011—Dimock & Fink Co. vs. Miller.
12012—Same vs. same.
1244—Farrell vs. Amer. Linde Refrigerating Co.
11007—Seeman vs. Meltzer.
11560—Tate vs. Cohen.
11870—Levy vs. Gillespie.
11349—Wilson vs. City of New York.
11653—Jurgensen vs. Cullen.
12048—Cavanagh vs. City of N. Y.
12143—Hasson vs. same.
10910—Downing vs. Tillotson.
11554—Goldstein vs. Rosenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VII., for trial.

2770—Bensinger vs. Ehrhardt.
2223—Fay vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12056—Kaufman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2867—Merrill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1956—Rubenstein vs. Rubenstein.
8041—Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11702—Huebener vs. Hammond.
11730—Linde vs. Huntington.
11538—Shafer vs. Childs.
11800—Phillips vs. Phillips.
11609—Hauck vs. McKenzie.
11695—McCartin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10834—Goldstein vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3698.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV. and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts IX., X., and XI. for trial.

Inquest, 3667—Becker vs. Weber.
10636—McMahon vs. Woods.
11922—Beyer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
10597—Golubow vs. Barker.
11490—Pleshet vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
12186—Klein vs. Hecla Iron Works.
9203—McLaughlin vs. Mitchell.
7434—Boss vs. Jarmulowsky.
11896—Kivelson vs. H. B. Scharman Sons.
2510—Krauer vs. Gross.
11172—McSorley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3192—D. M. Nesbit Co. vs. Dempsey.
2056—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Assoc. Mfrs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
5149—Ludeman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
373—Madden vs. Union Railway.
3191—Bell vs. Supreme Lodge K. of H.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Recess.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Anthony Gorman.
2—Henry Werner.
3—Louise V. Mount.
4—James Corcoran.
5—William M. Rice.
6—William H. Clark.
7—Meta Ziesig.
8—Allen P. Hubbell.
9—Mary Bullard.
10—Josephine L. Newcomb.
11—Bertrand D. Depierris.
12—Sophia Witte.
13—Lawrence R. Lynch.
14—Fanny H. Hall.
15—George W. Jones.
16—Patrick Scanlon.
17—Auguste D'Ouville.
18—Bridget Sullivan.
19—Gilbert Seaman.
20—James Elgar.
21—Fanny H. Hurcomb.
22—James Barber.
23—Henrietta Waas.
24—Emile Postole.
25—Frances E. Alden.
26—John Erickson.
27—Henry Hettering.
28—Marie Monetti.
29—John H. Munson.
30—Pauline Monti.
31—Marcus Daly.
32—Richard Rainforth.
33—George Geissler.
34—Mary A. Quinn.
35—John H. Quinn.
36—Otto D. Steinhardter.
37—John Roach.
38—Abraham Mischelbacher.
39—William Cummisky.
2—Frank W. Kurtz.
3—Bertha Woods, Harry Brown.
4—Augustus Stallknecht.
5—William Doran.
6—William J. V. Hart.
7—Patrick J. Barnett, Thomas Cosgrove.
8—Richard Brennan, John Tietken, Emmett Gammage.
9—James T. Harris, Charles Crowell.
10—Alvin M. George.
11—Richard King, Albert McArdle.
12—Daniel P. Mahoney, Patrick McKinnery.
13—William Zuckofsky.
14—Charles Schultsman.
15—Philip Snyder.
16—James Cahill.
17—Mark McCannon.
18—Hen Kirstein.
19—Erwin Wardman, Sam Silvre.
20—William Niel, Sam Silvre.
21—John Shields.
22—Alfonso Tafari.
23—James Calvell.
24—Frederick P. Keller.
25—Peter Burke.
26—William Marshall, Cornelius Sullivan, James Sheehan.
27—Owen Curran, Richard H. Kirwan, Martin Mager.
28—Isadore Markowitz.
29—James Wardell.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Patrick Dunn. Pleadings.
1—John J. Scannell, William L. Marks.
2—John J. Scannell.
3—John J. Scannell.
4—Charles F. Perry.
5—Thomas McGowan.
6—James Murray.
7—Isador Block.
8—Paul Schneider.
9—Michael Thompson.
10—Harry Goldin.
11—Horace Lyons.
12—Lorena Smith.
13—William Johnson.
14—John Dwen.
15—John Miller.
16—Charles Jones.
17—Thomas Phillips.
18—Rachel Cook.
19—Enri Aversa.
20—Tony Phillippe.
21—Max Weiss.
22—Edward Woods.
23—Patrick Roebel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Train for the People.

1—Andera Cuoco.
2—Samuel Koretsky, otherwise called Simon L. Kraus.
3—Annie Rix.
4—Joseph Cuoco, Pasqualle Cuoco, John Cuoco, Thomas Salvio, Patrick Laffey.
5—Patrick McCarthy.
6—Hyman Muhstein.
7—Solomon Speier.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Dennis Canning.
2—Constance Cugino.
3—Philip Chester, Peter Mannie.
4—Francesco Tartaglia.
5—J. Norton Pugh.
6—Henry Von Ronn, Charles Weghorst.
7—James Smith.
8—Albert Verheyen, John G. Hayligan.
9—Charles Hofman, Walter Jennings, John F. Pierce.
10—Max Woldorf.
11—George Wilson.
12—Antonio Gandeloffi.
13—Frank Smith.
14—Max Jackman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Peter Moeller, Jr., et al. vs. Max Golstein et al.—Fred A. Tanner. Stanley W. Dexter vs. Alexander Haft—Harry Haimes. Thomas L. Brown vs. James Lee—Spencer G. Wicks.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—In re De Carvajal—Henry Parsons.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

210, N. E.—Fingerman vs. Bay State Cloth-ing Co. Case on.
638—People vs. Sinclair.
544—Travell vs. Bannerman.
603—De Malo vs. Standard Oil Co.
615—Jones vs. Union Railway.
615—Bertsch vs. Met. St. Ry.
616—O'Callahan vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Kenefick, J.; Part V., White, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2802—Polk vs. B. H. R. R.
2672—Sherlock vs. same.
2683—Consalupo vs. B. H. R. R.
2687, 2690—Imlay vs. same.
2714—Kropshauser vs. same.
2717—Mascitas vs. same.
2736—Dalton vs. same.
2751—Evans vs. same.
2758—Benneson vs. Ropke.
2760—Ward & Upright Co. vs. Lyon.
2769—Gordon vs. B. H. R. R.
2772—Savarese vs. Union Railway.
2773—Branchi vs. same.
2774—Lathrop vs. B. H. R. R.
2775—Freeman vs. McKeefry.
2782—Mannon vs. B. H. R. R.
2791—Fabrizio vs. same.
2792—Schukal vs. Met. Street R. R.
2799—Casey vs. B. H. R. R.
2177—Jarvis vs. B. H. R. R.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2834—Mundy vs. B. H. R. R.
2837—O'Brien vs. same.
2838—Plate vs. Blumenfeld.
2840—Pederson vs. Packard.
2846—McNally vs. B. H. R. R.
2893—Furlong vs. same.
5773—Brown vs. Wadsworth.
2327—Delmore vs. Cohn.
2228—Fowles vs. B. H. R. R.
1943—Wright vs. same.
2859—Brady vs. same.
2860—Motelinsky vs. same.
2861—Libella vs. Libella.
2862—Schriber vs. B. H. R. R.
2863—Gifford vs. same.
2864—Sullivan vs. same.
2865—Busby vs. same.
2897—Reid vs. same.
2900—Horowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
2901—Boylan vs. McGowan.
2903—O'Donohue vs. B. H. R. R.
2904—Laffy vs. same.
2906—Lettich vs. same.
2907—Dougherty vs. Collopy.
2909—Turner vs. B. H. R. R.
2910—Garborsky vs. same.
2911—Hartigan vs. same.
2915—Zolenstein vs. same.
2916—Moore vs. same.
2919—Doherty vs. Reid Ice Cream Co.
2920—Linde vs. Smith.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2963.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Russell, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

110—Van Vleck vs. Jaeck.
221—Delaney vs. Levy.
204—Reitz vs. Bauer.
210—Davenport vs. Miller.
379—Duryea vs. Duryea.
381—Parker vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
384—Petrorello vs. Yeoman.
358, 367—Lesser vs. Scheinhause.
7—Ochs vs. Pohly.
283—Raynor vs. Jayne.
259—Devereaux vs. Embury.
215—Peters vs. Myer.
260—Butler vs. Embury.
372—Bauer vs. Reitz.
327—Gaffney vs. Slee.
395—Feldman vs. Leber.
402—Armstrong vs. Gaynor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Raphael. Same vs. Hudson.
Same vs. Deden.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

495—Grafton vs. Creamer.
882—Edwards vs. O'Hara.
884—Jones vs. Conkling.
725—O'Toole vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
831—The Waltham Mfg. Co. vs. Quel.
777—Masons' Supplies vs. Thatcher.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Ann McCarthy, Lucia Rose, Helene Nissen, Adolph Donner, Maria Giedhill, John Rogan, Juliet Chapman, and Franklin E. Miller.

The accounting of Phoebe R. Kissam.

The estate of Madeline Stuhl.

The administration of Charles C. Platt and Edward L. Casey.

The transfer tax in the estate of Theodore Suydam, Anne Talbot, Margaret Simpson, Christina Lairer, Diederich Fincke, August E. Anderson, Rosina Krauss, Sarah M. Pattison, Charles Watson, Charles F. Blauvelt, and Mary Gerrity.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—74—The accounting of Fannie A. Lattan. 70—The will of John L. Young, adjourned to Jan. 6.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Germania Savings Bank vs. Begley et al.—Robert M. Johnston, to compute. Miller vs. Vaugt—George W. Maartin, to compute. Brooklyn Trust Company vs. Curran—John F. Regan, to compute. Brooklyn Trust Company vs. Bellows, (three actions)—John F. Regan, to sell. In re Geller, infant—John M. Zurn, to inquire. Buckley vs. McCue—David F. Buscher, to compute. Fuller vs. Zubel—William W. Gibbs, to hear and determine. Neuberger vs. Evans—Charles M. Stafford. Matteson vs. Moores—A. F. Van Thun, to take and state account.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Mutual Mercantile Agency of 307 Broadway was held yesterday before William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, at 67 Wall Street. Forty claims were proved, amounting to $124,000, and George Edwin Joseph was elected trustee.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS.—A meeting of the creditors of Mackenzie Brothers, manufacturers of sash, doors, &c., at 493 to 499 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, was held yesterday at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street. An offer was made to settle the liabilities for $11,000 cash, which is about 20 cents on the dollar, and the offer was accepted by the creditors. The liabilities are $52,500.

CHASKEL M. NEBENZAHL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Chaskel M. Nebenzahl, jobber in dry goods, cloaks, &c., at 621 Broadway, show liabilities $34,249 and nominal assets $32,746, consisting of stock in hands of the City Marshal, $1,800; fixtures, $296; claim against N. S. Wertheimer, $5,000; mortgage on property, $5,500; note of the Chatham Dry Goods Company for $2,000, held by the Varick Bank, and outstanding accounts $12,150.

LEE & BROWN.—Judge Clarke of the Supreme Court has appointed Spencer G. Wickes receiver of the assets of Lee & Brown, stock brokers of 52 Broadway and dissolved the partnership, in a suit brought by Thomas L. Brown against James Lee, the bond of the receiver being fixed at $1,000. The firm was formed on July 1. Mr. Lee stated that the assets are insufficient to meet the liabilities, and that Mr. Brown has been absent from the office for six weeks and has not given attention to the business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS DINITZ.—Morris Dinitz, a waiter, residing at 239 East Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $462 and no assets.

MAX LINDEMANN.—Max Lindemann of 309 East Eighty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,000 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1895 to 1899, and the largest creditor is the American Saloon and Fixture Company, $5,000.

S. MICHAELIS & Co.—Moritz Michaelis, residing at 218 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Samuel Michaelis, of 156 East Ninety-fourth Street, who composed the firm of S. Michaelis & Co., at 179 Pearl Street, which was dissolved in 1884, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $14,469 and no assets.

ESCHELBACH & SEIDENBERG.—Sigmund Eschelbach and Jacob Seidenberg, composing the firm of Eschelberg & Seidenberg, fur manufacturers at 97 Spring Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,819 and nominal assets $3,461, consisting of stock, $2,400, goods out on memorandum, $317; machines, $300; book accounts, $436; cash in bank, $8.

DANE & DOE.—Fred B. Doe and Fred W. Dane, who compose the firm of Dane & Doe, restaurant keepers at 881 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,294 and nominal assets $2,037 in fixtures, the greater part of which is covered by chattel mortgages. The secured debts are $2,037. Mr. Doe has individual debts of $1,800 for borrowed money. They began on June 1 last.

N. LAWRENCE & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Nathaniel and John W. Lawrence, who compose the firm of N. Lawrence & Co., grocers of Dobbs Ferry, by the following New York City creditors: Austin, Nichols & Co., $245; H. H. Palmer & Co., $760, and E. C. Hazard & Co., $2,083. It was alleged that they are insolvent and made an assignment on Nov. 14.

A. HARRY STRAUSS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against A. Harry Strauss, clothing manufacturer of 215 and 217 Grand Street, by the following creditors: Gilbert Manufacturing Company, $396; Barton Brothers & Co., $238, and L. Spiegelberg & Son, $196. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Nov. 23. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed James W. Hawes temporary receiver of the assets with a bond of $4,000.

CHARLES L. BECKER.—Charles L. Becker of 15 Cortlandt Street, formerly of the firm of C. L. & D. J. Becker, lumber commission merchants at 15 Cortlandt Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of individual and partnership debts. The firm was dissolved on May 1, 1900, when all the assets were turned over to Thomas G. Patterson, one of the partners in the above firm for liquidation. Mr. Becker states that it was also agreed that whatever amount of money had been advanced to the firm by Mr. Patterson should be deemed a loan. He advanced $214,340 and claims that the assets did not realize enough to pay this claim, and that Mr. Becker is indebted to Mr. Patterson in a large amount. Mr. Becker therefore filed this petition to get released from this claim. The firm liabilities are given as $214,981, of which $214,340 is to Mr. Patterson, and firm assets $242,980. Mr. Becker's individual liabilities are $2,120, and nominal assets $5,000, at which he values his interest in the late firm. He also has $3,000 bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway and Tunnel Company of no value.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twelve bankrupts, among whom were Henry F. Cook, architect and builder, of 209 West Ninety-seventh Street, whose liabilities were $521,704; Martin Cassidy of Larchmont, formerly an importer of laces at 10 East Eighteenth Street, liabilities, $65,119; Isaac Solomon and Benjamin Hamburger, who composed the firm of I. Hamburger & Co., formerly importers of leaf tobacco, at 174 Water Street, liabilities, $325,171.

Against Hartman Manufacturing Co.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $22,804 against the Hartman Manufacturing Company of Ellwood City, Penn., in favor of the Bank of the State of New York for balance due on a note of $25,000, made by the company on June 18, payable five months from date, to the order of F. A. Umsted. It was served on two banks.

Attachment Against Herman Reiche.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Herman Reiche for $10,000 in favor of Rabe & Keller, lawyers, for legal services and money loaned by R. F. Rabe. A lis pendens was filed on property at 95 Park Row and 233 William Street, and lots at Wakefield, N. Y.

Judgment Against Alfred R. Goslin.

Transcript of a judgment for $6,383 from Steuben County was filed here yesterday against Alfred R. Goslin in favor of Loren M. Hewitt as trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of Clara E. Kellogg.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANKER, Fannie—R. H. McCutcheon	$172
BERNARD, John—M. H. Pitgor	48
BURGOYNE, Stephen H.—L. Burgoyne, costs	143
BOLL, George C.—P. Vogler	943
COSTELLO, Owen—J. Woods and another	125
COHEN, Max—Milton Rathbun Company, costs	24
COHEN, Jacob—New York Board of Fire Underwriters, costs	24
CURRY, Maggie—David Stephenson Brewing Company, costs	24
CLAUSEN, Herman F.—B. Cahn	413
CONWAY, William L.—D. F. Connor	230
CLEMENS, Harold—S. F. Burns	129
DUERK, Charles—Obermeyer & Liebmann	1,750
EPSTEIN, Jacob—H. M. Greenberg	28
EARLE, Ferdinand P.—R. Hodnett and another	223
FREEMAN, George A.—C. Raoul and another	115
FERCHLAND, Charles—Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company of New York	83
DOWD, John C. and James H.—F. H. Frisch and another	799
FIDELITY BOND AND MORTGAGE Company—New York Telephone Company	91
FISHER, Jane E.—W. R. Hoole	280
FITZSIMMONS, Mary E.; Mary L. Cassidy, Margaret J. Cassidy, and Mary Cassidy—M. McNally	45
McNALLY, Michael—M. E. Fitzsimmons and another, costs	46
GRIFFIN, George—New York Telephone Company	24
GOSLIN, Alfred R.—E. Kellogg & Co.	227
GOSLIN, Alfred R.—L. M. Hewitt, trustee	6,383
GILLEN PRINTING COMPANY—W. Seeley	1,092
GAYS, Henry W., receiver—C. H. Duryear, possession of property and $168; or	900
HARTMAYER, John—C. Frasier and another	450
HAMILTON, Walter S.—New York Telephone Company	41
HERLEHY, Daniel F.—F. J. Price	109
GREEN, Edward W.—B. E. Green, costs	81
HOAG, William M.—J. F. H. Ring	282
HIRSCH, Jacob S.—Corn Exchange Bank	105
KIRBY, Maurice—H. Israel, costs	24
KELLEN, Julia L.—J. Thall	2,838
KOLLE, John—L. Picker and another	775
HERZMAN, Elkan—F. Ehrlich	624
LOY, Francis Q.—C. S. Bloomfield	192
LA MONT, Gerald I.—New York Telephone Company	40
LOSCALZO, Adolph—W. H. Schmohl	39
LOVE, Isaac M.—Carlton Hotel Company	105
HILDEBRANDT, Paul F.—Holwood Cash Register Company	132
HICKIE, Kate F.—E. G. Colombani, executrix, costs	90
HAGGERTY, Charles H.—H. M. Baker	166
HIRHIGE, Paddock S., and Mary—S. Mirhige	114
MARKS, Kaufman—A. Geering	513
MERYASH, Rebecca—G. Dillon	119
MOYER, Herman—A. J. Wolf and another	162
MURTHA, Thomas J.—M. Murtha, costs	52
MATTHEWS, William—C. Raub	17
MURPHY, Thomas, and John Gleason—W. Nelson	113
McGEE, John C.—A. McGee	120
McARDLE, Patrick H.—Obermeyer & Liebmann	2,010
POTTER, Finley R.—Mason Manufacturing Company	270
PHILLIPS, Samuel A.—J. D. Hart	2,080
REGAN, Mary and Maurice—M. L. Ernst and another	30
RAYMOND, Benjamin C.—J. W. McElhenney	138
RISKAY, Samuel S.—L. G. Goldberg	109
ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY—Santa Clara Lumber Company	2,059
ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY—Santa Clara Lumber Company	81
RALZINGER, Louis B.—H. M. Greenberg	53
SAHLEIN, Rose and Maurice D.—E. M. Smith	1,146
SMALL, Benjamin F., and Richard C. Flower—H. & J. Sloane	5,546
SMALL, Estelle L.—W. & J. Sloane	5,546
SHAVLIN, Patrick—W. Brookfield, costs	108
SCHIFF, Mackenzie—Bowery Bank of New York	586
STAYTON, Samuel H.—G. L. F. Rohan	63
SCHNEIDER, Adolph—F. Kaufmann	52
THE STANDARD STRUCTURAL COMPANY—C. V. R. Marsh	1,188
ULLMAN, Isaac—J. Wanamaker	79
VAUGHAN, Hugh—Central Crosstown Railroad Company, costs	70
WAGNER, Winfield S., and Gerson Stein—D. C. Beerman	62
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Dern, $26; D. Dugnan, $41; G. Dimurico, $34; T. Durney, $30; M. Domenico, $43; A. E. Donnelly, $32; J. Dunn, $36; P. Donnelly, $41; J. Dorsey, $34; E. Dini, $34; J. Donnizi, $32; W. Durham, $38; C. Dudley, $32; J. J. Donnelly, $43; W. Dillon, $34; M. Drout, $38; R. Domiano, $32; M. Divine, $32; J. Durnin, $38; H. Downey, $41; D. Duffy, $34; P. J. Dunn, $38; M. Doran, $34; S. Dinkemeyer, $47; W. Doyle, $34; C. Farini, $28; N. Fyan, $47; M. Francesci, $30; D. Fernandes, $41; T. Egan, $43; N. Emannelli, $36; J. Egan, $32; A. Fenerelli, $38; H. Ebling, $34; G. Ferraro, $32; P. Feeley, $30; H. Evans, $34; F. Fassa, $29; N. Friani, $38; T. Engler, $34; M. A. Fay, $36; E. Fitzmaurice, $38; J. Farrell, $34; M. Federeville, $38; J. Farley, $28; M. Freely, $38; A. Farra, $32; M. Feurstein, $45; T. H. Fennell, $34; H. Faulkner, $34; O. Stutzbach, $121.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Doric.....Dec. 3 | Peru.....Dec. 19
Nippon Maru....Dec. 11 | Coptic.....Dec. 28
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

STOETZEL, ANNA MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARY STOETZEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, at No. 54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of October, 1901. ERNEST LEINS, KATHARINE ANN GERCKEN, Executors. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executors, 54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 80 Broadway, Bor

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,655,349.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall St. P. O. 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. RAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $3,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
John Sloane,	Samuel Sloan.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
15 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
41 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague st. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices { 3 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg. / 621 Broadway. Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WARNER & CO.
52 BROAD Y.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
413 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
INVESTNENT SECURITIES.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange / Consolidated Stock Exchange } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
54 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND
INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS——WHEAT——COTTON
Bought or Sold. Cash or on Margin.

J. L. M. Lean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: { Consolidated Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,847,432.35
Allows interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres.	Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P.	H. S. Manning, V. P.
H. J. Chatry, Secy.	T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas.	W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.

Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch.	George Crocker.	C. I. Hudson.
Wm. Barbour.	Edw. J. Schaefer.	Philip Lehman.
H. S. Manning.	S. U. T. Dodd.	Edwd. F. Cragin.
Saml A. Maxwell.	Joel F. Freeman.	Geo. Blumenthal.
Myron T. Herrick.	Anson R. Flower.	Frank Jay Gould.
Chas. F. Cutler.	H. S. Redmond.	Wm. A. Clark.
Evans McMillin.	Jno. R. Hegeman.	John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald.		

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 30 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

New York Corporation Co.,
31-33 NASSAU STREET.
Partnership and other businesses incorporated; the papers prepared and States' authority obtained. Send for information.

FINANCIAL.

George A. Treadwell Mining Company

27 William Street, New York.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - - - - - $3,000,000

300,000 Shares—Par Value $10 a Share.

Seventy-five Thousand Shares of this stock are in the Treasury.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE A. TREADWELL, President.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.
ERWIN D. TREADWELL, Manager and Superintendent.
WALTER S. LOGAN, Treasurer and Counsel.

OWNER OF THE
Cliff, Brookshire, Badger, Pastime, Crystal and Crystal Placer, Agua Fria, Wallace and Iron Queen groups of mines,
—ALTOGETHER 1479 91-100 ACRES—
lying between and around the United Verde mine and Equator Hill, the two properties of Senator Clark, on the celebrated Verde Copper Belt, in the Verde Mining District, Arizona.

The properties of this company constitute the largest area of selected mining property in the United States, with the exception of the properties of the Amalgamated Copper Company. Professor Treadwell has devoted twenty years of his life to acquiring these properties and putting them into one organization, to which he has given his name.

Professor Treadwell—as a miner and mineralogist—has led a life of uninterrupted success. No mine that he has ever indorsed has proved a failure. No dollar that was ever invested in a mining enterprise on his recommendation has been lost. The George A. Treadwell Company is the consummation of his life's work and the final achievement of a splendid career.

Sixteen years ago he recommended the stock of the United Verde Copper Company to his friends, who bought it at $1 a share. It is now selling at $300 a share and pays a dollar and a half a month in dividends.

Two years ago he recommended the stock of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, which his friends bought at $5 a share. It has already paid two dividends, sells for $25 a share, and ought to be worth, he thinks, $100 a share.

One year ago he recommended the stock of the San Luis Mining Company, which was bought by his friends at $10 a share, now sells for $25 and pays its first dividend early in its second year.

Other properties for which he has stood sponsor have had a scarcely less degree of success.

He now recommends the stock of the George A. Treadwell Company to his friends and assures them that he expects it to prove to be quite as profitable an investment as the others he has recommended.

The United Verde Copper Company covers less than two hundred acres of surface area. The properties of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company, on the same belt, and between and around the United Verde Mine and Equator Hill, cover more than fourteen hundred acres. The properties of the San Luis Mining Company, surpassingly rich though they be, cover only two hundred and fifty acres. The properties of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company cover a larger surface area than those of the George A. Treadwell Company, but in view of the fact that the George A. Treadwell properties are in the United States, where the vein can be followed wherever it leads outside the vertical side boundaries, while in Mexico the side lines as well as the end lines of the claim are vertical, the George A. Treadwell Company covers the larger mining area.

The developments on the property of the George A. Treadwell Company are better and more favorable than they were on the United Verde when Professor Treadwell recommended it to his friends sixteen years ago, or on the Greene Consolidated when he recommended it two years ago, or on the San Luis, when he recommended it one year ago.

The capitalization of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company is exceedingly conservative. It is only one-half that of the Greene Consolidated, although its present showing is better than the showing of the Greene Consolidated was when it sold at or below par. It is the same as the conservatively managed United Verde, although the extent of its area is so much greater, and, taking into view the prices at which the stocks are now selling, it is lower even than the San Luis, with its extremely low capitalization and the extreme conservatism of its organization.

The people who are glad that they followed Professor Treadwell's judgment on former occasions, or who are sorry they did not, are now invited to subscribe to the mining enterprise to which he has devoted more of his life's work and more of his professional abilities than to any other work of his lifetime.

Ten thousand of the seventy-five thousand shares of the Treasury stock of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company are for sale at $7.50 per share. As soon as these are sold, the price will be raised.

Make checks payable to the order of Myra B. Martin, Secretary, and forward them to 27 William Street, New York.

GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY,
27 William Street, New York.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

The deposit of over 97% of the outstanding Second Mortgage 6% Series "A" Bonds, Second Mortgage 6% Series "B" Bonds, 6% Income Mortgage Bonds, and over 86% of the Stock (Trust Certificates) under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated October 8, 1901, being assured, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is DECLARED OPERATIVE.

The time for further deposits of Bonds and Stock of the Company without charge has been extended to, and including, NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said Bonds and Stock will be accepted only upon a cash payment of two per cent. on the par value of Bonds, and a cash payment of $2 per Share of Stock deposited.

Holders of Prior Lien Bonds not yet deposited are no longer entitled to the bonus of $18.00 per Bond mentioned in the Plan, and their attention is called to the notice of the Mexican National Construction Company, in accordance with which the Prior Lien Bonds will cease to draw interest on June 1st, 1902, on which date they will become payable.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
Readjustment Managers.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.

All such Bonds will cease to draw interest from and after said date.

Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
New York, October 7, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending December 1, 1901, payable December 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on November 8, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on November 8, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 18, 1901.
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
(The OLD Company.)
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF ($3.50) per share, on both the preferred and common stock of the above company has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Dec. 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, Nov. 25, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, Nov. 25, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 3d, 1901.
The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
37 & 39 Liberty St.,
New York, November 7th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices, on Monday, December 2d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Nov. 16th, and will be opened on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 3d next.
JOHN M. FORBES, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds.
New York, November 25, 1901.
Coupons of the above bonds due December 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after December 2d, at the office of the Transfer Agents, Messrs. THOMAS & POST, 71 Broadway.
GEO. M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
120 Broadway (Equitable Building),
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Coupons due December 1, 1901, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after December 2, 1901, at this office, namely:

Southern Pacific Co., Central Pacific Stock Collateral 4 per cent. Gold Bonds.
Southern Pacific Co. 2-5 year First Mortgage 4½ per cent. Bonds.
Central Pacific Railway Co. 3½ per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railway Co. First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
Northern California First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Co. Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
New York, November 6, 1901.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Common Stock a dividend of One Dollar per share, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after December 19th, 1901, to the Common stockholders as registered at the close of business December 3d, 1901.
The transfer books for Common Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., December 3d, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M., December 20th, 1901.
A. A. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Union Square Bank.
3 Union Square.
New York, Nov. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on December 2d next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 3d, 1901.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.
Richmond, Va., November 19, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of one (1%) per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable December 1st, 1901, when checks will be mailed to all stockholders of record November 22d. The books for the transfer of Common Stock will be closed from November 22d to December 1st (both days included).
E. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By Adrian H. Muller & Son,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27TH.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Executors and Executrix of the Estate of Robert Bonner, deceased.)
Pew No. 188, 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, Ground floor.
Pew No. 90, 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the Gallery.
(By order of Executors.)
$22,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$16,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
$10,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
$20,000 Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
25 shs. 3d National Bank.
$25,000 Chicago & North West Extnd. 4s Registd., 1926.
(By order of Administrator.)
12 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
(By order of Trustees.)
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Ry. Co. (Montana Extn.) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Registd. Bd., 1937.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1945.
$2,000 Detroit & Mackinac Ry. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
10 shs. Jewellers' Circular Publishing Co.
50 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Pfd.
6 36-100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st Pfd.
26 50-100 shs. do. do. do. 2d Pfd.
26 50-100 shs. do. do. do. common.
25 shs. Michigan Telephone Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
15 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
$1,500 Chicago Ry. Terminal Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$7,000 Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., April, 1897, Coups. on (Hypd.)
20 shs. Peru Steel Ore Co.
210 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
12 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. City Bank.
200 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
34 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Morton Trust Co.
40 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
5 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
56 shs. American Surety Co.
400 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
40 shs. Passaic Print Works common.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
40 shs. Bank of America.
$8,000 Cinn., Indiap., St. Louis & Chic. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
111 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
25 shs. 1st National Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
$675 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., 5 p. c. Scrip Ctfs., 1904.
1 Certf. Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
119 shs. Geo. A. Fuller Co. 7 p. c. Cum. Pfd.
50 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
5 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. National City Bank.
23 shs. National City Bank.
22 shs. National Park Bank.
41 shs American Exch. Natl. Bank.
$500 The Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
2 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
65 shs. Washington Trust Co.
100 shs. Little Giant Fire Extinguisher Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
30 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. common.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$100 Mercantile Trust Co., Scrip certificate for fractional part of a Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bond, due 1925, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
50 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
100 shares American Grocery Co., 2d preferred, $100 each.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
General Carriage Co., of New Jersey.
The undersigned have been requested by a large proportion of the Stockholders of said Company to present a plan of reorganization, a copy of which plan will be mailed to each Stockholder of record and which can now be had on demand either at the Bowling Green Trust Company or at the office of Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.
The Committee of Reorganization has now the sole option to acquire substantially all the assets of the old company. For this purpose and to acquire additional working capital, a new company will be organized, with a capital of $2,000,000, and with First Debenture Bonds of $500,000, $400,000 of which will be issued.
The Stockholders of the old Company will be allowed the privilege of subscribing for bonds of the new company at par to the extent of 1% of their holdings in the old company. They will receive in addition 5% of their present holdings in stock of the new company.
As reorganized, the new company will have sufficient working capital and a much greater earning power than the old company.
Deposits of stock and payments for bonds should be made with the Bowling Green Trust Company on or before the 5th day of December, 1901; after which time subscriptions will be received only on such terms as the Committee may determine.
EDWIN M. POST,
ROBERT E. JENNINGS,
LEROY W. BALDWIN,
HENRY ROWLEY,
Committee of Reorganization.

Lost—Certificate E47389 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

Meetings and Elections.

November 25th, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company will be held on the tenth day of December, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., for the purpose of authorizing by a vote of the stockholders of said company a change of its principal office and place of business for the actual transaction and carrying on of its regular business from day to day, from the City and County of New York named in its certificate of incorporation, to the Town of Newburg, in the County of Orange, and of the taking of all steps necessary and proper to that end.
LINUS G. READ, President.
HENRY C. KELLEY, Vice President.
F. W. P. BRUNIG, Secretary.
A majority of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of A. G. Hyde & Sons will be held at the office of the Company, No. 363 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
New York, November 26th, 1901.
WILLIAM W. CORIELL, Secretary.

The Germania Life Insurance Company.
The annual election of Directors of THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 259 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President & Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, December 3d, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers and managers and the transaction of business. Polls will be open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.
MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

MAYER, HEINEMAN & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between HERMAN MAYER and CHARLES HEINEMAN, under the firm name of MAYER, HEINEMAN & CO., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 35 and 37 East 10th St., N. Y. City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be paid to the said Mr. Herman Mayer, who alone is authorized to receive all claims due the firm.
New York, Nov. 23, 1901.
HERMAN MAYER.
CHARLES HEINEMAN.
Mr. Herman Mayer will continue the business at the above address, under the firm name and style of Herman Mayer & Co.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 25	1,207,794
To date this year	246,158,453
Corresponding date last year	112,623,362

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 25	$3,452,000
To date this year	$911,095,220
Corresponding date last year	$460,785,360

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@4¼ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Woolen pf.	1¼	Long Island	½
Ann Arbor	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Michigan Central	10
Buff., R. & P.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Canada South	½	N. Y. Central	2⅛
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	2½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	½	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Del., L. & W.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
General Elect.	5	Rub. Goods pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅛	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Twin City R. T. pf.	1
Kan. City South.	½	Un. B. & P. pf.	⅛
Kan. City So. pf.	½		
Lake Erie & W.	3½		
L. E. & W. pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅜	Glucose Sugar pf.	2
Am. Bic. pf.	⅜	Gt. North. pf.	½
Am. Locomotive	⅜	Hock. Valley pf.	⅜
Am. Linseed pf.	1⅛	Int. Paper pf.	⅜
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Iowa Central	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Int. Pump pf.	⅜
At., T. & S. F.	⅛	Manhattan	⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅛	Met. Street Ry.	⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1	Mexican Central	½
Cent. of N. J.	3	Minn. & St. L.	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅜	M. & St. L. pf.	½
C., I. & L. pf.	⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Mo. Pacific	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅜	Nat. Biscuit	1
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	2	Ont. Mining	⅜
Chi. T. T. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Peoria & East.	1
Col. Southern	½	Rubber Goods	2⅜
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	St. L. & S. F.	⅜
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅜
Den. & S. West	1	Union Pacific	1
Diamond Match	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
C. & E. Ill. 5 pf. 6s	1½	Tenn. C. & I., De B.	1
Kan. City So. 3s	1½	Wabash deb., A	2
Rio Gr. South. 1st	1	Wabash deb., B	1

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1⅛	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅛

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The remarkable feature of yesterday's stock market was not the five-point break in Amalgamated Copper—for blind pool stocks may be expected to collapse at any time—but the decided strength of the standard railway shares, such as New York Central and Pennsylvania, and of the so-called "minor" railway properties, in which group may be included Nickel Plate, Lake Erie and Western, Southern Railway, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western. These issues were aggressively strong in the early trading—Central, Norfolk, Southern Railway preferred, Lake Erie and Western, Reading common, and Reading second preferred selling up to the highest prices on record; but what is more noteworthy is that in large measure they held their gain even when the break in copper occurred.

It was, in fact, the remarkable exhibition of maintained strength given by these securities that was the subject of much of the comment at the close of the day. At any other time or in any other market, the general opinion is, a collapse such as that which yesterday took place in copper would have demoralized the entire list and forced material recessions throughout—especially when, as in the case of copper, the largest interests in Wall Street are identified with the stock and any decline in it is looked upon as perhaps of much greater significance than appears on the surface. That, therefore, the general market held up so well—that, indeed, it showed a distinct disposition toward the close to rally and shake itself free of the depressing influences of Copper, as lattery it has done of Sugar—may be regarded as a most hopeful development. Certainly as a result of yesterday's exhibition of strength the Street is now more firmly convinced that the larger interests are back of the general market and that their continuing support may fairly be depended upon.

In the total transactions for the day—some 1,200,000 shares—London cut very little figure, dealing in all in about 20,000 shares, practically all sales. Orders from that source would have been larger had it not been for the interruption by the storm of the cable service. For that matter, many of the houses with out-of-town interior connections reported those wires down also.

Money was distinctly easier yesterday, the call rate at one time falling to 3 per cent., with most of the day's loans at 4. The sharp decline in sterling exchange seems to preclude all possibility of further gold exports at this time.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

As was only natural under the circumstances Amalgamated Copper was the centre of interest in the stock market yesterday, because of the many reports concerning it, the chief of course being the story put out on Saturday from Washington that papers against the company were being prepared in the Attorney General's office. Operators in the Street had gone home on Saturday uncertain whether or not there was any truth in this Washington report, which was received too late for verification or denial before the close of business. Over Sunday, however, it developed that the report was untrue in its essential details, and that no attack is to be made on the company. Under the circumstances the market opening in the stock was to be expected, the initial quotations being from 84¾ to 85½, as against Saturday's close of 83¾—this, much to the then sorrow of short sellers at the low figures of Saturday. These sellers, however, (that is, those of them who remained "short") later had occasion to feel much happier, for in the afternoon the stock broke sharply nearly 6 points, to 79¾, the lowest price recorded for it on the Stock Exchange, and within a few points of the lowest figure ever reached by it. The close was at 80, a net decline of 3⅝ on dealings in 159,000 shares. The selling which broke the price was said to be for Standard Oil interests, but this is denied. Not a little of it clearly was for the short account.

A report was that Mr. Lawson and the 140,000 shares which recently he declared he was carrying were being "gunned for." The Street is inclined to smile at this suggestion, for the information there now is that Mr. Lawson at the time of his interview was altogether out of the stock—may, indeed, have been short of it. If, however, the facts are as he stated them, then he must now shoulder a cool million or so additional loss (on paper) as the security is down nearly ten points since the interview.

As for the causes leading to the Washington report of Federal interference this special dispatch published in the Street yesterday from Washington may not be uninteresting:

Careful inquiry at the Department of Justice justifies the dispatch sent on Saturday that the Government is preparing papers likely to lead to proceedings against Amalgamated and other copper concerns. The department has been in correspondence on the subject with District Attorneys in various sections, including Montana and New York, and has gathered a great deal of information that may be used hereafter.

The report that the Government is about to "attack" the Amalgamated Copper Company is justly denied by the Solicitor General, who insists that the Government has not singled out that corporation for prosecution. Department officials object to the use of the word "attack," and say the Government does not "attack" any business interest. But in this connection it is recalled with significance that the agreement made by the Addyson Iron and Pipe Company is similar to that alleged in reports from Montana against the copper company. This resulted in a decision which dissolved the pipe company's agreement, the opinion being rendered by Justice Peckham.

Should it be discovered that an agreement by copper companies will keep the price of copper at exorbitant figures by controlling the products delivered to selling companies, the District Attorneys are likely to be ordered to institute proceedings intended to prevent what Government officials consider to be an unlawful combination.

Information in possession of the Department of Justice tends to show that the copper companies are trending dangerously close to lines condemned by the Supreme Court in the Addyson pipe case.

If any objection is made to the statement that the Government is about to proceed against the copper combination it can only be on the ground of being premature. Investigations of the department are certainly not intended for defense of copper concerns. Several attorneys have appeared formally before the department in the interest of copper company stockholders, claiming the Government's protection and asking that the Government shall compel by court proceedings the disclosure of the actual condition of the copper properties and their management.

A statement after the close of business that the Amalgamated Company will reduce the price of copper and thus head off any possible adverse legislative action could not be confirmed. Neither could a report that a further reduction in the Amalgamated dividend is being contemplated.

CENTRAL'S RECORD PRICE.

New York Central yesterday reached the highest price ever recorded for it, 174½, under the stimulus of very heavy buying orders, mostly in 1,000-share lots, put into the market by the Vanderbilt following. Not all of this rise of 4½ points was held, the stock closing 2 points lower, representing a net gain of 2½ points on dealings in 69,000 shares; but the strength was so pronounced that the Street insists that very shortly an official announcement of the Vanderbilt consolidation plan and its details will be made.

Incidentally all the other Vanderbilt stocks were strong. Michigan Central gaining 10 points; Canada Southern at one time 4, though losing most of this early advance; Lake Erie and Western, 3½; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 3, and Nickel Plate, 1½.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STRENGTH.

The remarkable strength and activity in Pennsylvania—more than 153,000 shares of the stock being dealt in, with a gain at one time of 3 points and a net advance of 1⅞—were on buying pronounced to be of the best character that has been seen in the stock for many months. Houses with Philadelphia connections and brokers identified with Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Keene interests were the chief purchasers.

Two reasons were offered in explanation of the buying—one that a deal is on of some magnitude, which cannot fail to benefit Pennsylvania; the other that as a 6 per cent. Eastern trunk line, doing a phenomenal business and with most valuable treasury assets, the price of the stock is decidedly attractive as an investment security. St. Paul, a 6 per cent. stock, it is pointed out, is selling at 170, while New York Central, a 5 per cent. issue, yesterday sold within a fraction of 175.

In connection with the advance the Street hears that a block of 50,000 shares of stock which has for some time been hanging over the market has been gotten rid of by purchase in the open market around present prices.

THE STEEL SITUATION.

At the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday the report that A. F. Luke will leave the office of Treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation on Jan. 1 to become a partner in a New York, Chicago, and Pittsburg banking house was confirmed. It was reported in the financial district that Richard Trimble, the present Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, may be chosen to succeed Mr. Luke.

Regarding the report of a two-hundred-million-dollar steel company now being projected, an official of the Republic Iron and Steel Company denied that that company was interested.

At the offices of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the Executive Committee accepted the resignation of President Baxter, who, it is stated, will probably head the Cumberland Coal and Coke Company, a new company to operate coal mines along the line of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Road in Tennessee.

The new steel plate concern, whose organization is progressing rapidly, is understood as undertaken in the interest of the United States Steel Corporation.

CHESA

ver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 44⅛; Erie first preferred, 75; Erie second preferred, 61; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 111⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55¾; New York Central, 174½; Norfolk and Western, 62¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 104½; Ontario and Western, 38¾; Pennsylvania, 76¼; Reading, 26; Reading first preferred, 41; Reading second preferred, 30¾; Southern Railway, 35¼; Southern Railway preferred, 94; Southern Pacific, 62½; Union Pacific, 107⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 44⅜; United States Steel preferred, 95¼; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 40⅝; Spanish 4s, 71⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅛; De Beers, 30½.

Bar silver dull at 25⅞d per ounce. Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.20; Madrid, 42.60; Lisbon, 35.50; Rome, 2.37½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened very firm, on numerous provincial purchases. Later, realizations caused a slight reaction. Brazilians and Spanish 4s attracted attention. Rio Tintos were easier on the decline in copper. De Beers were in demand. Kafirs advanced.

The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 15c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 17½c. for checks.

Spanish fours, 71.75.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, owing to the ease of money and bear covering, in view of the settlement.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Pennsylvania was the most active stock in the market to-day, and in the first hour over 1,100 shares were traded in at prices ranging from 74½ to 75 5-16. Its activity was in sympathy with its course in the New York markets. The Readings continued to make a large part of the business here. There is as yet no signs of cessation in the demand for these issues. U. G. I. made a further improvement, while Union Traction eased off below Saturday's closing price, renewed talk of a strike before Christmas having a depressing effect. Consolidated Lake Superior was fractionally lower. Choctaw more than recovered its loss of Saturday.

Lehigh Navigation was fractionally lower and Lehigh Valley slightly higher. Pennsylvania Steel advanced a ½ point, to 43. Philadelphia Electric Company was steady. Cambria Steel failed to make any headway. The asphalt securities were quiet, the America 5s showing fractional improvement. The holders of these bonds seem disposed to await developments. Electric and People's 4s and Reading general mortgage 4s were higher, the latter going within half of par. Philadelphia Electric 5s were steady, and Equitable Gas 8s reached 109. Money remains steady at unchanged rates, and to-day's bank statement, which shows practically no change in reserve, would indicate that no change is likely. On call rates are 5 per cent. and on time 4½. Commercial paper is still in the vicinity of 4¾, with a tendency evident toward slightly softer figures. Complete transactions in the stock market was as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
482	Cambria Steel	25¾	25½	25⅝
1,606	Choctaw certificates	81½	79¼	80⅜
340	Choctaw pf., tr. ctfs.	55⅝	55	55
50	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
400	Camden Land	½	½	½
250	Con. Lake Superior	23⅜	23½	23½
212	Con. Lake Superior pf.	69	68¾	69
100	Columbus Street Ry.	45¾	45¾	45¾
240	Con. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	64	64	64
40	Diamond State Steel	2½	2½	2½
100	Erie	43½	43½	43½
2	Insurance of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
1,750	Lehigh Valley	36⅝	36½	36½
208	Lehigh Navigation	77	76	76
100	Lit. Brothers	10½	10½	10½
6	Little Schuylkill	59	50	59
16	Marsden Company	4¼	4¼	4¼
365	National Asphalt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
45	National Asphalt pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100	Pennsylvania Steel	43	43	43
100	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	84	84	84
1,933	Philadelphia Electric	5½	5½	5½
1,927	Pennsylvania	75¾	74½	75¾
32	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	77½	77½	77½
14	Railway Co. Gen.	5½	5½	5½
12,137	Reading tr. ctfs.	25 15-16	25 7-16	25 0-16
1,401	Read. 1st pf., tr. c.	40 5-16	40 40	40 5-16
14,606	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	30⅝	30	30⅛
100	Steel Iron & Steel	2	2	2
900	Southern Railway	35¼	34⅝	34⅞
185	United Gas Imp.	118½	118⅜	118½
8	United Pow. & Trans.	46	46	46
4,595	Union Traction	32¼	32	32¼
450	U. S. Steel common	43	42⅜	42⅝
35	U. S. Steel pf.	93	93	93
100	U. S. Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2	Warwick I. & S. scrip	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The market was slow to-day, but that was due to New York's irregularity. Before the tone here had time to harden the liquidation of Amalgamated by the Wall Street crowd threw the home traders into a position of doubt. The market met the perplexity, therefore, by lapsing into dullness instead of growing weak. The disposition is to await the outcome of the raid on copper. If it is found that the causes have no bearing on the general speculative situation, the tone here will follow the governing sentiment in New York. The most conspicuous advance was Northern Central 6s, 1904, which moved up 1¼ points. G. B. S. Brewing common was ⅛ higher, Citizens' Bank ⅛, Charleston and Western Carolina ¼, and Georgia, Carolina, and Northern 5s ¼. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,754 shares of stock, $09,000 worth of bonds, and $100 worth of scrip were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
3	G. B. S. Brew common.	13	13	13
228	United Rys. common	15½	15⅜	15⅜
105	Home Fire ins.	14½	14½	14½
450	Citizens' Bank	31	31	31
75	Consolidated Gas	62⅜	62¼	62½
200	Seaboard pf.	51½	51⅜	51⅜
700	Southern Ry.	35½	35	35
$1,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s, scrip.	104½	104½	104½
2,000	Charles. & W. Car. 5s.	108½	108½	108½
1,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼
3,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s.	114¼	114¼	114¼
2,000	Ga. & Ala. consols 5s.	110¼	110¼	110¼
5,000	North. Central 6s, 1904.	107¾	107¾	107¾
1,000	North. Central 5s, (B).	126	126	126
12,000	Seaboard 4s	86½	86	86⅛
10,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Anacostia & Potmac 5s.	98	98	98
2,000	Lexington Railway 5s.	105	105	105
15,000	United Railways 4s	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
25,000	United Railways inc.	72	72	72
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	85½	86
100	G. B. S. B. inc., scrip	38½	38½	38½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—New York exchange to-day was at par. Money for call and time loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. There was little change in the character of the local market. The volume of business transacted in the street railways was somewhat lighter, but nearly all of these stocks continued to show a heavy tone. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,333	American Can	18¾	18½	18½
75	American Can pf.	65⅝	65½	65½
13	American Strawboard	24	24	24
10	Central Union Telephone.	40	40	40
23	Chicago City Railway.	190	190	190
35	Chicago Edison	158	158	158
400	Chicago Union Traction.	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	47½	47½	47½
335	Diamond Match	136	135	135
470	Lake St. Elevated	12⅜	12¼	12¼
225	Metropolitan Elev.	41	40¾	40¾
20	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	91½	91½	91½
470	National Biscuit	43	42⅞	42⅞
192	National Biscuit pf.	102½	102⅜	102½
10	Northwestern Elev. pf.	89	89	89
25	North Chicago	180	180	180
85	West Chicago	92¼	92¼	92¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 25.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
5	West. Air Brake	174	174	174
100	Switch & Signal	70¼	70¼	70¼
25	American Can pf.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
25	Am. Tract. rcts.	23	23	23
520	Con. Trac. pf. rcts.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
302	Nat. Fire Proof.	34⅜	34	34
200	Nat. Fire Proof. pf.	42½	42½	42½
240	Window Glass	55¼	55¼	55¼
20	Equitable Trust	180	180	180
70	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	44	43½	43½
90	West. Electric 2d pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾
7	Allegheny Trust	135	135	135
5	U. S. S.	43	43	43
200	United States Steel pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾
100	Philadelphia Co.	48	48	48
5	Steel Car	43	43	43
5	Steel Car pf.	87	87	87
20	Marsden	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Monon. National Bank	255	255	255
65,000	Shares Steel 5s & int.	100	100	100
7,470	Crucible Steel	24½	24½	24½
1,504	Crucible Steel pf.	86½	86½	86½
1,350	Pittsburg Coal	28¾	28½	28½
535	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92⅝	92	92⅝
300	River Coal	13¾	13½	13½
1,000	United States Glass	35	35	35

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were fairly large, but prices were irregular, and resulted in no decided movement in either direction. In parts of the list there was considerable weakness, and elsewhere substantial advances resulted from the day's trading. The copper stocks were not very active, and were only slightly affected by the heavy decline in Amalgamated Copper on the Stock Exchange.

⁂

POCAHONTAS COAL subscriptions were the most active issue of the day. The transactions amounted to over $350,000, at prices ranging from 126 down to 125. The quotations for the subscriptions yesterday showed a much narrower range than on any day since the trading began. They closed at 125 bid, showing an advance of 1 point over the best bid made at the close on Saturday.

⁂

MEXICAN NATIONAL common advanced to 14⅞ on the purchase of about 1,500 shares. It closed at 14¾ bid, showing a net gain of a quarter of a point. The only transaction in the bonds was the sale of $20,000 of the 4s at 78½.

⁂

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred fluctuated between 78¾ and 79¼, and was active to the extent of about 700 shares. The bonds sold at 86½, a fractional advance over the closing price of last week.

⁂

UNION COPPER was the most active of the copper shares, being traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares. It sold from 6 down to 5⅞.

⁂

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, which recently has been very dull, sold to the extent of 350 shares, between 12⅞ and 12½.

⁂

ELECTRIC BOAT common was more than usually active, and sold up to 22. At 21½ there was a sale of 500 shares. This advance, however, was not well maintained, and at the close the best bid was 19. The preferred sold at 50 and closed at 47 bid.

⁂

GENERAL CARRIAGE, on the announcement of the plan of reorganization, was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares from ⅝ down to ⅜. At the close it recovered to ½ bid. The plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will issue bonds to the extent of $500,000, of which $100,000 will remain in the treasury of the company. The bonds to be presently issued are to be offered at par to the stockholders of the old company, who will have the right to subscribe for bonds to the extent of 1 per cent. of their present holdings. The proceeds of the sale of bonds will be used for the repurchase of the old company's charter, which was transferred to creditors, and for the payment of various debts and expenses of the company.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO stock has been inquired for for several days past. Bids of 130 have been made for the stock, but thus far none has been offered.

⁂

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold from 9 up to 9½, and closed at 9¼ bid, showing a net gain of a quarter of a point. The transactions amounted to about 500 shares.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN was traded in to the extent of 500 shares from 18 up to 18½. The preferred sold at 65.

⁂

NORTHERN SECURITIES was fairly active between 109 and 108. It closed with a net loss of 1 point at 108 bid.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	18	18½	18⅞	19
American Can pf.	65	65½	65¼	65⅝
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	80	82	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	29	31	29	31
American Malt 6s	97	98	97	98
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	20	28	20	28
*British Columbia Copper	12½	13½	12⅜	13½
British Exchequer 3s	98¼	99½	98¼	99½
California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	5½	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	31	30	31
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s				
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	10½	12	10½	12
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	3	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		26		26
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	26	30	25	26
Consolidated Tobacco	130		130	
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Crampsi' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Detroit Southern pf.	38½	40	38½	40
Detroit Southern 4s	85¼	86½	85¼	86½
Dominion Securities	87	87½	87	88
Electric Boat	19	22½	19	21
Electric Boat pf.	47	50	45	47
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Electric Vehicle	2½	3	2¼	3
Electric Vehicle pf.	5	6	5	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf.	41	43	41	43
General Carriage	½	⅝	⅜	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf.	99¾	101	99¾	101
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20	21	20	20½
Hackensack Meadows	39½	40	39½	40
Hall Signal	33	38	33	38
Havana Commercial	13	14	13	14
Havana Commercial pf.	51	55	51	55
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	25	32	25	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	75¾	79¼	73¾	79
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Maine Steamship	31	32	31	32
Maine Steamship 5s	77½	80	77½	80
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	$17 paid		6	8
Mex. Nat. (new,) w. i.	14⅜	14¾	14½	14⅝
Mex. N. pf., (new,) w. i.	38	38½	38	38¼
Mex. Nat. 4½s, (new,) when issued	101¼	101⅝	101	101½
Mex. Nat. 4s, (new,) when issued	78½	78¾	78	78½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	29	30	29	30
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf.	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	40	44	40	44
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & F. pf.	71	75	71	75
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	9¼	9½	9	9½
North. Securities, w. i.	108	108½	109	110
Otis Elevator	29	31	29	31
Otis Elevator pf.	92¼	93¼	92¼	93¼
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	½	⅝	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35¼	38½	35¼	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Pocahontas Coal subs.	125	126	124	127
Plymouth Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	102		102	
Safety Car, Heat & Light.	135	138	135	138
St. Louis Transit	29¾	30	29¾	30
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85⅞	86¼	85⅞	86¼
Seaboard Air Line	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	51⅜	51⅝	51½	51⅝
Singer Manufacturing	240	260	240	265
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	¼	5½	5	6
Standard Milling pf.	21	22	21	22
Standard Milling bonds	68½	71	68½	70½
Standard Oil of N. J.	695	700	695	700
Storage Power	7¾	8¼	8	8¼
Tennessee Copper	12	12¾	12¼	12¾
Tidewater Coal	8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼
Trenton Potteries	5	6¼	5	6¼
Trenton Potteries pf.	70	75	65	72½
Union Copper	5¼	5¾	5	6
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90	91	90	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	87½	88	87¼	88
U. S. Cotton Duck	26½	27¾	26½	27¾
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	34½	35	34	34¾
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	63	64	62	63
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	86½	85	86
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf.	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.		19		19
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.		39		39
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	78	81	78	81
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake.	170	178	170	173
White Knob	21¾	21¾	21½	22
Worthington Pump pf.	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101¼	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	243	242	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100½	106	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E.R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	103	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	400	410	400	410
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112	114	113	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	86	90	86	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	16½	17½	16½	17⅛
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s.	80	81	80	81

	Nov. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 23. Bid.	Asked.
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	80	81	80	81
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	23½	22½	23½
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	110	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	117	118	117	117½
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	110	113	110	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	113½	117	116½	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds.	114	115	114	115
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	20	21	20	21
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	87½	80	87½	90
Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	10	10	10½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	81	81½	79	80
Central Union 5s, grd.	106½	111	109½	111
Columbus Gas 5s.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds.	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72½	74	72½	74
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	305	295	305
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	6½	7	6½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	64	63	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York.	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas	94	98	94	98
Western Gas 1st 5s.	107	107½	107	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	19	15	19
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s.	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry.	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	43	44	43	44
Union Ferry 1st 5s.	96	97	96	97

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Money loaned at the Clearing House to-day at 3 per cent. and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents discount. Exchanges, $17,025,879. Balances, $1,513,462. On call the banks are generally asking 4½ per cent., though a few loans are made to special borrowers at 4 per cent., and there is considerable money outstanding at 4 per cent. Time contracts are fairly firm at 4½ to 5 per cent. for four to six months. Year money is 4¼ per cent. to the best borrowers. There is a fair supply of commercial paper, for which the going rate is 5 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Associated local banks, issued to-day, shows a decrease in the reserve of $226,571. The New York excess reserve fell off $9,587,429. Loans were contracted $1,218,000 and deposits $5,707,000. The Commonwealth-Shawmut Bank combine, perfected last week, reduced the aggregate local bank capital $1,000,000, to $34,000,000.

An advance in the South Range coppers, despite the heavy selling of Amalgamated, was the feature of the stock market. Baltic, Copper Range, and Trimountain are said to be on the point of consolidation, and predictions are even now being made that Baltic and Trimountain will come close to 60 and Copper Range cross 80. Of the other coppers, Mohawk was a favorite, selling up at one time to 43½, while Osceola, after touching 100, fell back to 98, and Tamarack dropped 2 points to 287. A lift for Erie Telephone to 25 late in the day and an advance of a point of American Telephone to 161 were the only features of the general list. The complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
520	Atchison	82¼	81	81
25	Atchison pf.	101½	101	101
35	Boston & Albany	260	259½	259½
50	Boston Elevated	166	166	166
18	Boston & Maine	191	191	191
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	159	159	159
3	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	133½	133½	133½
10	Erie	43½	43½	43½
14	Fitchburg pf.	144½	144½	144½
350	Massachusetts Electric.	36⅛	36	36
215	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	94½	94¼	94¼
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214	214	214
38	Old Colony	209	209	209
10	Pere Marquette pf.	87	87	87
910	Rutland pf.	112¾	111	112
5	Southern California pf.	19	19	19
50	St. Louis & San Fran.	53¼	53¼	53¼
20	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	71½	71½	71½
1,460	Union Pacific	104½	103½	103½
120	Union Pacific pf.	91½	91½	91½
20	West End	95	94½	94½
14	West End pf.	114½	114½	114½

TELEPHONES.

472	Am. Tel. & Tel.	161	160	161
1,259	Erie	25	23⅜	25
5	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	82½	82½	82½
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	30	30	30
2,575	American Sugar	122⅜	120⅜	120⅜
57	American Sugar pf.	116½	116	116
853	American Woolen	18½	17⅜	18½
615	American Woolen pf.	79⅜	78	79⅜
1	Edison Electric	240	240	240
150	General Electric	268	268	268
420	N. E. Gas & Coke	6½	6½	6½
295	United Fruit	86	87	87½
40	United Shoe Machine	47¾	47	47
100	United Shoe Mach. pf.	29	28⅝	29
50	U. S. Leather	13	13	13
25	U. S. Leather pf.	83	83	83
100	United States Rubber	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
430	United States Steel	43	42¾	42¾
1,212	United States Steel pf.	93¼	92⅝	92⅞

MINING.

135	Adventure	22¾	22½	22½
20	Allouez	4¾	4¾	4¾
20,400	Amalgamated	85	70¾	80
110	American Zinc	10	10	10
5	Anaconda	33	33	33
255	Atlantic	41½	39	39
1,580	Baltic	48	45	46½
200	Bonanza	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
2	Calumet & Hecla	664	664	664
50	Centennial	17	17	17
10	Central Oil	7½	7½	7½
1,025	Cons. Mercur	1½	1½	1½
3,615	Copper Range	69	65	67
100	Daly-West	31½	32	32
100	Dominion Coal	47¾	47¾	47¾
150	Elm River	3½	3½	3½
50	Franklin	16½	16½	16½
1,060	Gunajuato	6½	6	6½
800	Isle Royale	24½	23½	23½
1,015	Mass	24½	23	23½
50	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½
265	Michigan	14⅞	14½	14½
1,010	Mohawk	43	42	42½
30	Old Colony	4	4	4
550	Old Dominion	26	25¼	25¼
1,077	Osceola	101	98	98
135	Parrot	36⅞	36	36⅞
50	Phoenix	6	6	6
125	Rhode Island	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
670	Santa Fé	4½	4	4½
30	Tamarack	290	287	287
50

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New $500,000 Apartment House on West Forty-fourth Street.

Similar Structure for Steinway Property in Gramercy Park—New Building Near Madison Square.

A new apartment hotel, costing $500,000, similar to the Touraine, recently completed at 9 and 11 East Thirty-ninth Street, will be erected on the plot 71 by 100.5, at 59 to 63 West Forty-fourth Street. This property, acquired within the last few weeks by the Century Realty Company, has been resold to the Puritan Realty Company through James L. Libby & Son, for about $180,000. The names of those who are interested in the latter corporation have not been made public, but it is said that they are in no way connected with the Century Realty Company. Contracts for the construction of the new apartment house have already been awarded to the Thompson-Starrett Company. The lots adjoining on the east—namely, 55 and 57 West Forty-fourth Street, also owned by the Century Realty Company, are now under option to the City Club, and, it is believed, will be purchased by it as the site for its new clubhouse.

The plot running through from 210 Fifth Avenue to 1,132 Broadway, owned by the Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, will be improved with a ten or eleven story building, which has already been leased for a term of twenty years to the Mark W. Cross Company, harness manufacturer. The property is just south of Twenty-sixth Street, adjoining the old Delmonico building, and has frontages of 28.2 feet on Fifth Avenue and 30.2 feet on Broadway. The brokers in the transaction were E. A. Cruikshank & Co. and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

D. Willis James has sold, through William Ramsay, to John McGovern, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeen Street, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 50 by 100.

The purchase of 9 to 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street by the Young Men's Christian Association is referred to in more detail in another column.

The residence of the late William Steinway, 26 East Twentieth Street, (Gramercy Park,) running through to Nineteenth Street, has been purchased by the Realty Mortgage Company, through A. L. Morgenthal & Son, and resold by that corporation to a builder, who will erect a nine-story hotel on the property. The plot has frontages of 80 feet on Twentieth Street and 33 feet on Nineteenth Street.

It is reported that the St. Catharine apartment house, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, 47.9 by 100.5, has been sold by the Ambrose estate.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have resold the Turnure property, 417 Fifth Avenue and 2 East Thirty-eighth Street, to Abraham A. Anderson, who is the owner of 7 and 11 East Thirty-seventh Street—in the same block, but not adjoining. Mr. Anderson also owns the Bryant Studio Building, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for H. Victor Newcomb to Jeremiah C. Lyons the four-story brownstone front dwelling 683 Fifth Avenue, just south of Fifty-fourth Street, 30 by 125. The same brokers have also sold for Mr. Newcomb the private stable 108 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 80 by 100.5.

Jacob Bookman is the buyer of the Harold Court apartment house, at Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street, sold recently by Dally & Carlson.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Anthony Wallach to a client the plot of twenty-two lots extending along the south side of Two Hundred and Twelfth Street, between Broadway and Tenth Avenue.

Gutwillig Brothers have made the following purchases: Through David Stewart, the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, between Audubon and Eleventh Avenues; through W. L. Morgan & Co., the southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 65 by 75; through J. Romaine Brown & Co., the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, 75 by 100; through David Stewart, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, 75 by 100.

David Stewart has also sold for Edward Uhl the plot 100 by 175, at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Stret. The buyer's name is withheld.

C. F. W. Johanning has sold for Alexander McDowell, for about $40,000, the five-story flat with stores, 2,241 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100, one of a row recently completed by Mr. McDowell, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets.

The Miller estate has sold to Mitchell A. C. Levy the seven-story building 97 Crosby Street, 25.2 by 69.

William H. Fischer has sold 211 to 215 West Thirty-second Street, together with 212 and 214 West Thirty-third Street, fronting 75 feet on the former and 50 feet on the latter. There are at present on the property a five-story stable and two five-story tenements.

Leopold Hutter has sold the three-story dwelling with stable 437 East Seventy-seventh Street, 20.10 by 102.2.

Flanagan Brothers have sold for the Cherney estate the three-story dwelling 237 West Fifty-first Street, 15 by 100.5.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Jefferson Avenue, east side, 386.5 feet Tremont Avenue, running through to River Place, 19 by 100, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, F. L. Lowndes as trustee. $2,500

Jefferson Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 18 by 100, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff 2,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 224 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 283.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.9 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; 140 Madison Avenue, east side, 17.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 17.3 by 75, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Shields, referee, 1,427 Avenue A, west side, 76.7 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 25.6 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,185.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry J. Hemmens, referee, 314 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,840.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 141 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 70.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $100,063.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 273.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 27 by 90.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,395.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 422 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 72.6 by 25.2 by 75.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,983.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 25, 27 and 29 Vario Avenue, south side, 74.2 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 50 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,341.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 2,117 Fifth Avenue, east side, 22.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.6 by 110, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Howard Mansfield, referee, 182 William Street, northeast corner of Spruce Street, 23.11 by 93.9 by 45.7 by 97.4, five-story building, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Eugene L. Bushe, referee, 159 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with four-story brick building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice S. Cohen, referee, German Place, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 78.11 by 120 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $15,866.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, James O. Farrell, referee, 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 430 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $614.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Oppenheimer, referee, 1,158 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Barretto Street, 63.5 by 29.7 by 88.11 by 15 by 63.11, four-story brick flat with stores. Due on judgment, $21,508.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 2,533 Third Avenue, west side, 97 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 51.11 by 100 and irregular, two-story brick and frame building.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Julius M. Mayer, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.1 and irregular, seven-story brick apartment house with stores. Due on judgment, $200,672.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, 1,144 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 43.6 feet west of Trafalgar Place, 21.6 by 78, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,906.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, sale to close an estate, 467 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, near Tenth Avenue, 20.10 by 74.1, three-story brick building with store; 361 West Fifty-fifth Street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, 20 by 100.5, Astor leasehold, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, sale to close an estate, Third Avenue, Brooklyn, southwest corner of Thirteenth Street, 100 by 518, five-story brick factory, with boilers, engines, &c.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cottage Grove Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of McGraw Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 56; B. L. Schaefer, premises, owner; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

No. 420 West Forty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Leonard Mertens of 210 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 198 East Broadway, to a five-story brick office, with store; April & Steepel of 189 East Broadway, owners; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Nov. 25.

BOSTON AV, s e s, 150 ft s w of Perot St, 25x97.4x25x97.6; Mary C. Moran to Frank Danahy. (mtg $3,000) $1

BOULEVARD, centre line of Plot 55, map of Lucius Chittenden, containing 8 67-100 acres; Henrietta Mayer and another to Alexander J. Mayer, ½ part; (k S $3.75). 10,000

GARDEN AV, n e s, Lot 88, map of South Belmont, 50x100; Lillian Lynes and another to John Clemons 1

HOE ST, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 18.9 x100; Luisia Doll to Ann F. Vion. (mtg $4,000) 6,500

LOTS 42, 43, and 46, map of Sarah L. Haight; Alfred W. Cooley to Charles Zeimer and wife 1

LOTS 445 and 446, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Annie M. Furdy and another, (mtg $1,800). 1

LOT 140, map of partition of Lott G. Hunt estate; Mary E. Gordon and another to Maria Yates, (mtg $2,500) 1

MADISON AV, w s, 42.2 ft n of 80th St, 20x70; David B. Levy to Mary Hershfield, (mtg $22,000, R S $3.50) 1

PECK SLIP, 7, e s, 15.10x73.6x14.5x73.6; North Moore St, 16, s w corner of Varick St, 25x74.7; North Moore St, s s, 25 ft w of Varick St, 25x.5; Edward Block to Richard W. Block, (R S $10.50, mtg $37,500) 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 95, s w s, —x—; Roosevelt St, 97, w s; Bernard Golden to Morris Rosenberg, ½ part, all liens 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 827, n s, 26x100; Jennie J. Stevenson to Michael Davis, (mtg $16,000) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 763, w s, 25x100; Sara Salmanowitz to Bernard Corrigan, (mtg $15,500) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 132d St, 25 x74.11; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c., (R S $7.25) 17,000

VALENTINE AV, 2,022, e s, 16.8x80.11x 16.8x89.3; John H. Metzler to Henry T. Roberts, Ca. G 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,022, e s, 16.8x80.11x 16.8x89.3; Henry T. Roberts to Margaret Smith, (mtg $3,000, R S 50 cents) 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 75 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 75x77.9x87.4x122.5; Charles Short to John R. Bough, Jr., (mtg $18,100) ..... Exchange

1st Av, n e corner of Martha Av, ... being Lots 56 and 57, map of part of Hyatt Farm; Ellen McLaughlin to Maria W. Dittmar 1

3TH AV, 2,807, w s, 25x80; Hugo F. Hoefler to Francis K. Horan, (mtg $17,500). 100

3TH ST, w s, 56.4 n e of 2d St, 23.4x 100; 8th Av, w s, 141.1 ft n of 22d St, 18.11x73; 21st St, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 125x38.8; 24th St, s s, 72 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 10th Av, e s, 1.6 ft s of centre of block between 21st and 22d Sts, 20.2x irregular; 20th St, s s, 50 ft e of 10th Av, 25x109; 19th St, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Casimir De R. Moore, individually and as executor and trustee, and others to Clement C. Moore, partition, quitclaim 1

11TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 187th St, 50x100; Thomas F. Russell to Alois Gutwillig, (R S $6.25) 100

11TH AV, s e corner of 187th St, 50x100; Thomas F. Russell to Alois Gutwillig, (R S $6.25) 100

18TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 5th Av, 25x114. Wakefield; Martin J. Keogh to Samuel Cohen, all liens 375

19TH ST, n s, 253.8 ft w of 8th Av, 41.4x 92; Mary A. Saxton to William R. Rose, (R S $34.75) 100

21ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; 23d St, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 58x 142.4x irregular; 24th St, s s, 600 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.8; 9th Av, e s, 38.8 ft s of 22d St, 20x71; 24th St, s s, 121 ft w of 9th Av, 8x80x irregular; 24th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 21x55; 24th St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.8; 24th St, s s, 77.6 ft w of 10th Av, 22.6x49.4; Casimir De R. Moore, individually and as executor and trustee, and others to Francis L. Ogden, partition, quitclaim 1

22D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 22d St, n s, 78 ft e of 9th Av, runs n 24.8 x w 78 x s 24.8 x e 78; also 22d St, n s, 78 ft e of 9th Av, 22x40.4; 9th Av, s e corner of 24th St, 24.8x100; 21st St, n s, 650 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.8; 22d St, n s, 194 ft e of point equally distant between 9th and 10th Avs, 22.4x117.6; 23d St, n s, 216.4 ft e of point equally distant bet. 9th and 10th Avs, 22.4x117.6; 21st St, n s, 60 ft e of 10th Av, 20x99.8; 20th St, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x91.11; 20th St, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 91.11; Casimir De R. Moore, individually and as executor and trustee, and others to Katharine T. Moore, partition, quitclaim 1

23D ST, n s, 65 ft e of 9th Av, 56.8x148x irregular; 24th St, s s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 100x98.8; 24th St, n s, 205.6 ft w of 8th Av, 18.6x40x18.6x41.8; 22d St, s s, 157 ft e of 9th Av, 21.6x98.8; 19th St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x91.11; 10th Av, s w corner of 20th St, 25x100; Casimir De R. Moore, individually and as executor and trustee, and others to Casimir De R. Moore, partition, quitclaim.. 1

23D ST, n s, 358 ft e of 9th Av, 58x 142.4x irregular; 24th St, s s, 371 ft e of 9th Av, 41.6x85; 21st St, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.8; 24th St, s s, 90 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 24th St, 418.8 ft e of 10th Av, 20.4x80; 23d St, n s, 260 ft w from a point equidistant between 9th and 10th Avs, 23x117.6; 24th St, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.8; Casimir De R. Moore, individually and as executor and trustee, and others to Mary M. Sherman, partition, quitclaim 1

24TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; James R. Torrance, referee, to Louis Cohen, (R S $4) 10,050

30TH ST, n s, 142.11 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x 81.2; Arthur B. Jones to Marshall Field 1

35TH ST, 332 East, 25x98.2x—x101.1; Lena Lane to Ferdinand Funk, (R S $3, mtg $16,000) 100

30TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 61.6x98.9; Isaac Schmeidler to David Korn, all liens 86,000

46TH ST, 108 West, 20x100.5; Robert E. Ulliner to John J. Buckley, (R S $2.75). 1

49TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 12th Av, 325x117 x irregular; 12th Av, n e corner of 47th St, 200.10 to 48th St x125x irregular; 12th Av, n e corner of 48th St, 200.10 to 49th St x350x irregular; 12th Av, e s, at centre of 47th St, runs n — to centre of 49th St x w —x s to street x e —, with wharfage, &c.; James M. Varnum, referee, to estate of Bradish Johnson, (R S $505) .. 1,009,800

51ST ST, 532 West, 20x100.5; Henry Walz to Sophia Walz, (mtg $3,000) ..... Gift

53D ST, n s, 322.6 ft e of 6th Av, 16.6x 100.5; Margaret J. Westcott to Mary H. Solley 1

66TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Henry Walz to Sophia Walz, all title, (mtg $18,000, R S $2.25) Gift

68TH ST, 65 West, 22x100.5; Susan E. Watkins to J. Harvie Dew, (R S $1.25).. 1

71ST ST, n s, 133 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.4x102.2; Herman Kretscher to Marshall E. Curry, (R S $1.50, mtg $11,000) .. 1

93D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x75; Patrick Ward to Gustav Goodman, (mtg $11,500) 2,000

90TH ST, 220 and 222 East, 50x100.11; Henry Walz to Sophia Walz, (mtg $20,000, R S $4.25) ..... Gift

104TH ST, s s, 260.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Nellie A. Murphy to Josephine W. Smith, (mtg $41,700, R S $3.50) 1

114TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; Albert F. Mando and wife to Catharine Gerlich, quitclaim 1

132D ST, n s, 74.11 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25.1x100x25x100; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Robert C. Watson and others, executors and trustees, (R S $5.25) 13,000

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 18x 99.11; Joseph C Sargent to Annie E. Sargent, (mtg $6,000, R S 25c) 1

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Arnold Adler to Valentin Frees, (mtg $11,000, R S $1.50) 16,270

137TH ST, n s, 203.2 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 12.6x100; Thomas Nolan to Mary Nolan, (R S 25c) 100

142D ST, 519 West, 16x99.11; John R. Ferrier to Walter S. Simpson, (mtg $12,000). 16,000

162D ST, s s, 172.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x127.4; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to William F. Norton and another, (mtg $5,000, R S $2.50) 12,450

Recorded Leases.

FORSYTH ST, 95; Frank H. Wright, trustee, to Max Satz, 15 years $1,300

GRAND ST, 554, n e corner of Essex St; Dora Sokolski to Elias W. Lewin-Epstein, 3 years 2,150

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 156th St; Julius G. Miller to George Hansult, 2 5-12 years $516, 540

1ST AV, 1,653, n w corner of 86th St; A. Frederick Behre to Lawrence E. Kohl, 4 5-12 years 1,260

1ST AV, 2,181; Jacob Cohen to Geralda Castobile, 5 years 624

1ST AV, 2,159; Jacob Cohen to Liugo Montanaro and another, 5 years 480

3D AV, 858; Charlotte A. Mount and another to Bernard F. McDermott and another, 5 5-12 years 3,200

3D AV, 1,869; Morris E. Sterne, by agent, to Anna M. Warnken, 4½ years.. 1,000

11TH AV, 246, and 550 West 26th St; Albert Adams to Owen J. McElroy, 5 years.... 3,000

156TH ST and Cauldwell Av; Siegmund Leppstadt to Charles H. Dietsch, 5 years $720, 840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABBOTT, Frank, to Heman T. Redfield; 4th St, s s, 319.6 ft w of 5th Av, one-third interest, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold.. $4,000

BERRIGAN, Mary L., to J. Charles Hankinson; Lot 549, Block J, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, due —. 300

BERGEN, William C., to Laura J. Davenport; 202d St, s s, 293.4 ft e of Summit St, 1 year 1,800

BLOCK, Richard W., to Edward Block; North Moore St, 16 and 18, 5 years..... 17,000

BURKHARDT, Anna E., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 146th St, 707 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 2,500

CASE, David K., to Harriett H. Carson; Morton St, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, prior mtg $30,000, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent 2,000

CASE, David K., to Andrew D. Parker; Morton St, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, prior mtg $32,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,000

CASSIDY, Patrick, to M. Groh's Sons, a corporation; 54th St, 359 West, store lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,650

COHEN, Louis, to the New York Savings Bank; 24th St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4 per cent 5,000

DEVOE, Ciara L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 18th St, 310 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 3,000

DEW, J. Harvie, to Susan E. Watkins; 68th St, 65 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.... 20,000

DEW, J. Harvie, to Susan E. Watkins; 68th St, 65 West, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent 7,000

DEERY, Mary E., formerly Killilea, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 123d St, n s, 194.10 ft w of Lenox Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent 5,000

DOWNEY, Sarah, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 157th St, s s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years 1,000

FINK, Ferdinand, to Bowery Savings Bank; 1st Av, 3329 East, due Nov. 18, 1906, 4 per cent 10,500

GAFFNEY, Patrick, to Hamilton Bank of New York City; 147th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $20,000, secures notes, &c. 10,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Henry De F. Walker; Roosevelt St, 91 to 97, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent 4,000

GUTWILLIG, Alois, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 11th Av, e s, 75 ft n of 187th St, 3 years 8,000

GUTWILLIG, Alois, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 11th Av, s e corner of 187th St, 3 years 12,000

HANSEN, Niels, to Corn Exchange Bank; Amsterdam Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 184th St, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

LEONARD, Edward J., to Edward A. Acker, executor; Forest Av, w s, 240 ft n of 156th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 250

LEWIS, Sarah, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 71st St, 63 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

LIEBERMAN, Betsey, to Louisa Mander; Christie St, 138, leasehold, installments

LIVINGSTON, John, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, s e corner of 44th St, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4 per cent 30,000

MAPES, Ida C., to William Steinmetz; Boston Road, n w corner of 179th St, 1 year 1,500

MOELLER, Herman, to August Knatz; 8th St, s s, 308.4 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year, 6 per cent 600

McDERMOTT, Bernard F., and another to Beadleston & Woerz; 3d Av, 858, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 4,300

NUMBER SIXTY-EIGHT WILLIAM Street, a corporation, to New York Realty Corporation; William St, 68 and 70, 1 year, 6 per cent 350,000

PACHER, Elise, to Carl Fischer; 160th St, s s, 105 ft e of Union Av, demand, 6 per cent 10,000

POLYE, Josephine, to Caroline A. Hamilton; 137th St, s s, 256.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years 5,500

PRICE, Adolphus, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 63d St, 309 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 10,500

REINHARDT, Margaretha B., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 3d Av, n e corner of 169th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 25,000

RETMAN, Louis D., to Lambert Suydam; Park Av, e s, 591.4 ft s of 144th St, due Nov. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 7,000

RETMAN, Louis D., to Lambert S. Quackenbush; Park Av, e s, 591.4 ft s of 144th St, due Nov. 1, 1902 400

RYAN, Richard, to Herbert W. Heyer; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $26,000, due Dec. 5, 1901, 6 per cent. 1,197

RYAN, Richard, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold 22,000

RYAN, Richard, to Asa R. Davidson; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $31,196, demand 1,000

RYAN, Richard, to James D. Putnam; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

SCHORER, William B., to William D. Lent; Anthony Av, e s, 184 ft n of 176th St, 1 year 5,500

SEFRIN, Jacob, to George Ehret; 2d Av, 2,089, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

SKELLY, Patrick, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, s e corner of 38th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 80,000

SMITH, Clarence L., to Harriet L. Deming; 11th Av, s or s e corner of 30th St, leasehold, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,500

THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND Improvement Company to the Greenwich Savings Bank; West End Av, 232, 5 years, 4 per cent 11,000

VION, Ann F., to Luisia Doll; Hoe St, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 2 years 1,500

WARNKEN, Anna M., to George Ehret; 3d Av, 1,909, store lease, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

WILLIAMS, Harriette, to A. Rogers Lee; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 20 ft n of 141st St, due Jan. 2, 1902, 6 per cent., gold.. 100

WINTERMEIER, Emilie Schellenberger; 3d Av, e s, 174.4 ft n of Rose St, present line, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 1,500

WOOD, Philip, to Josiah W. Wentworth and others, executors and trustees; 112th St, 5, 7 years 23,000

WOODEND, Jennie L., to James M. Anderson, as trustee; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 40.11 ft n of 149th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 33,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNHOFF, Samuel, to Charles Rosen.... $5,000

DECKER, Kate B., to the J. L. Mott Iron Works 1,200

RUBINO, Antonia, to Henry Gucker..... 6,000

RUTH, Samuel J., to Elmer D. Smith.. Nominal

TULCHINSKY, Wolf, to Augusta Feinberg ..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV, 521; Berger Manufacturing Company against Elizz Schwarz and another, owners; Christian Schmidt and another, contractors 93

MOTT ST, 87; Frederick Carl against Elroda Gerade, owner and contractor.. 500

6TH AV and 9th St, s e corner, 44x77.7; Gamp & Altman against Johanna Baumann, owner and contractor 320

72D ST, 153 and 155 East; Charles W. Gaudineer against the Atlantic Realty Company, owner and contractor 85

102D ST, s s, 181 ft w of Park Av, 101.7x 100x—x irregular; John J. Sullivan against People's Tabernacle, owner; William Thornton's Sons, contractors. 701

120TH ST, 132 and 134 West; William Buess against Lawrence Brothers, owners; Thomas R. De Lacey, contractor 154

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 78.11x56; William E. Finn with James D. Matthews 41,000

106TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Union Av, 39.3 x57.11; Carl Fischer with Elise Packer. 10,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ADAMS ST, e s, 297 ft n of Columbus Av, Bronx; Henry Kohlman against Robert E. and Ingie M. Twing and another, Oct. 30, 1901 25

ADAMS ST, e s, 297 ft n of Columbus Av, Bronx; William Ferguson against Robert E. Twing and another, Oct. 29, 1901 66

ADAMS ST, e s, 297 ft n of Columbus Av, Bronx; Frederick A. Buser against Robert E. Twing and another, Oct. 29, 1901. 225

EAST HOUSTON ST, 501; Charles J. Bitz against Moses Bachman and another, Nov. 12, 1901 11

EAST HOUSTON ST, 501; Charles J. Bitz against Samuel C. Boehm, Nov. 11, 1901. 11

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,301 to 1,305, and 440 to 446 West 124th St; Margaret Shepard against Tiechman & Potter Company, Nov. 16, 1901 1,364

ELDRIDGE ST, 166; Ronalds & Johnson Company against John Doe and Jacob Fehlinger, Nov. 20, 1901 300

AVENUE D, 41 and 43; Jacob H. Wirbelovsky against H. Goldberg & Sons, Nov. 6, 1901, by bond 845

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; James Gilmour against Alice B. Colcord and another, foreclosure to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, J. S. Alderdice.

COURTLANDT AV, w s, between 156th and 157th Sts, 21.7x100x23x100; John F. Byrne against John Van Dolsen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

FULTON ST, 65, and property in Kings and Queens Counties; Thomas F. J. Murphy and another against David A. Murphy and another, (partition;) attorneys, Hatch & Wilcke.

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 62d St, 25.5x75; Edwin D. Fishel against Arthur Newman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fleischman & Fox.

PARK ROW, 95; 233 William St; Lots 456, 457, 490, and 491, map of village of Wakefield, Bronx, 228x205, and 8th Av, n s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 100x114, Bronx; Rudolph F. Rabe and another against Herman Reiche, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

PIKE ST, 46; Lawrence Schorr against Louis Gewirz and another, (specific performance;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

RIVER AV, e s, 300 ft n e of 167th St, 150x 100; Arthur G. Schlemmer against Ernest Harvier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Stiefel.

UNION AV, 1,142 and 1,144, two actions; William Henderson against Katherina Masche and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. C. Reddy.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 199.5 ft s of 180th St, 25x 99.7; John H. Metcalf against Saul Wollerstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.

64TH ST, n s, 372 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x 100.5; Marion C. Walsh against George A. Stimpson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Winthrop.

80TH ST, 306 West; Jacob L. Phillips against Peter Banner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Charles Putzel.

104TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Max Raub and another against Joseph Wohlfeld and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

123D ST, n s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x 100.11; Henry O'Neill against Coraleen M. Paige and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. S. Alderdice.

134TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 30x99.11; Sarah E. McPherson, guardian, against Samuel J. Ruth and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goodwin, Thompson & Vanderpoel.

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 187x99.11; Abraham Goldsmith against John J. Curry and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 108x 112.6; Henry Reale against Lucy E. Lynn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Anderson, Pendelton & Anderson.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.83½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.48
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	4.90
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅛
Lard, prime	9.52½
Butter, Western creamery	.25½

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@72½c; No. 2 red, 74½@75½c; No. 2 white oats, 44½@45½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 2 rye, 60½@61c; fair to choice malting barley, 60@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.42; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $6.25; mess pork, per bbl, $14.75@$14.80; lard, per 100 lb, $9.10@$9.15; short-rib sides, (loose,) $8@$8.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7⅞@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.45@$8.55; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.85.

COTTON.—Cotton was quiet all day, with fluctuations too narrow to benefit either side. The market opened steady, with prices 2 points lower to 3 points higher and immediately turned firm on a scramble of shorts to reach cover. At the beginning of the call the room was bearishly influenced by weakness in Liverpool, but before the call adjourned light interior receipts and short crop estimates from the South turned the tide of sentiment in favor of cotton. January advanced to 7.67c on buying for both accounts, led by room shorts. Business from the outside public, however, was not large enough to keep the market up and by midday prices had slowly settled back to Saturday's final bids. The Memphis Cotton Exchange members sent a crop estimate of 10,560,000 bales, but as these same cotton operators last year were wrong in their estimate to the extent of 500,000 bales, their figures produced no visible effect upon the local trade, whereas port arrivals were moderate, and the interior towns fell far short of equal date last year, taken to indicate a net yield of less than in 1900-1901. The weather South was generally fair, but temperatures continued very low over important areas. In the afternoon the

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

STORAGE SALE.

J. HATFIELD MORTON,

Auctioneer,

will sell at public auction

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH,

at 11 o'clock.

at 1,404-1,406 Broadway, Cor., 39th St.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

of

FORMER PROMINENT ACTRESS,

deceased, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room effects, Draperies, Bric-a-Brac, Oil Paintings, etc.

One Steinway Grand, one Square Cable Piano, also 100 pieces of reproductions of Puritan Furniture.

SALE ABSOLUTE, TERMS CASH.

Special and Peremptory Sale of 100 Imported Hand-Woven Rugs and Carpets.

I will sell at Public Auction this day, Tuesday, Nov. 26th, at

ONE O'CLOCK, at

1,404-1,406 Broadway, Cor. 39th St.,

the above for account of advances, being some of the finest examples ever imported.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer.

'Phone 2790-38th Street.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?"
—Wise.

A REMARKABLE PIANO SALE

at the

Standard Art Galleries,

19 and 21 West 125th St.,

near 5th Av.

BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,

will sell

THIS TUESDAY EVE.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP,

65 HIGH GRADE Pianos,

also collection of oil paintings, slightly used and second hand.

—50 UPRIGHTS— —5 BABY GRANDS— —10 SQUARES—

By the following well-known makers:—

Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Knabe, Sohmer, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Lindeman, Haines, Bradbury, Emerson, Wheelock, Spielman, Jacob Doll and others;

also

2 SLIGHTLY USED STEINWAY

BABY GRANDS IN SUPERB ORDER.

—EXHIBITION.—

Pianos on view to-day, (Monday,) 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The trade, experts, music teachers, &c., invited.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., week, bric-a-brac, rugs. 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Best stock investment ever presented to the public; money from the start; no risk; greatest merchandise manufacturing business ever discovered; the whole world for a market; no competition; used by all persons who eat, walk, or talk; over 50 per cent. in dividends realized on your investment; every investor comes in on the ground floor who now subscribes; no money to be paid in until the full amount is subscribed. For particulars address The C. B. L. N. C. Company, 1,098 North Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE.

Retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; largest business in 42 principal cities. Tolman, Room 1,417, 320 Broadway; Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, or Room 519, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A large firm wants the agencies in Shanghai or throughout China either on commission or to handle goods C. O. D., and also good assurance companies.

JOSEPH DEDERICHS,
35-36 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.
References, the Shanghai Hongkong Bank.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
A brief digest of the Corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to The National Incorporating Company, 141 Broadway, New York, Room 1,709.

Have substantial novelty, (not a worthless scheme article,) protected, which will be ordered in quantities by wholesalers; need man with $2,000 immediately to take active interest in manufacture; investigation solicited; all references. Address F. A., 29 East 9th St.

If you have the idea, I will put it in shape for you. E. F. Vacheron, former Member of Legislature, attorney and counselor at law, 181 Broadway, New York. Bills, and amendments to present laws, drafted and prepared for introduction in the State Legislature.

College graduate, not over 35 years of age, with $5,000 to $10,000 to invest, who is a hustler and understands the selling department, can secure a live profitable interest and very desirable position with first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, P Box 112 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

$7,500 will buy my 5,000 shares in a gold mining company that pays a dividend of $100 per month; same rate has been paid for seven years. Particulars from Mr. Lewis, Box 267, Newark, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED—OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; SERVICES AND LITTLE CAPITAL REQUIRED; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. P., BOX 142 TIMES.

PATENTS procured and sold all over the world. "Hints to Inventors" mailed free. Moderate prices. Clark, Deemer Co., Patent Solicitors, 235 Broadway, New York.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue, Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!
Price low, quality high, delivery prompt; just try. Geo. R. Thomson, 35 Warren St.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Ella A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert S. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, John S. Pettit, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher, and Louis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased; Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Parish Dillon, deceased; the City of New York, Michael Hazel, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Hazel, deceased; Charles E. Mather, Bernard Simpson, Charles D. Folsom, Robert W. Reid, William F. Rossell, John W. Surbrug, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, August Martin Gemunder, and Rudolph Gemunder, as surviving partners of the firm of August Gemunder & Sons; August Nereshelmer, Louis Nereshelmer, David C. Townsend John H. Adams, Edgar H. Booth, George E. Clauder, Henry P. Toler, Charles D. Halsey, Charles H. Brown, as receiver of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein, defendants.—Amended summons.

To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To all the devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons, who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 21, 1901, and on the same day filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated October 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

At $155.00.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

JUST-A-REMINDER

that we have some exceptionally fine bargains in upright pianos, also a few squares, for which no reasonable offer will be refused. Why not write us for prices and terms and find out what we can do for you? Catalogue free on application.

NEEDHAM

Fifth Avenue & 15th Street.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.,

are offering their own celebrated Pianos in latest styles and various woods at lowest prevailing prices and terms. Presentable new uprights from $175 upward, genuine values. Pianos for rent, $3 upward. Slightly used uprights at liberal reductions including Steinway, Chickering, and other well-known makes.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way.

For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

JACOB DOLL JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.

JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.

Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.

WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains—Chickering upright piano, $100.00, $5.00 down, $5.00 monthly. New uprights, $150.00. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch 98 Fifth Ave., cor. 15th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; rents low, allowed on purchase; Steinway bargains. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.; open evenings.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS—High grade; factory prices; price marked on every piano; cash or installments. 19 E. 14th St., city. Factory, 43d St. and 1st Av.

SACRIFICE'—Beautiful upright pianos' $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 23rd St.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Upright pianos rented from $3 per month up; rents allowed on purchase. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Surrogate Notices.

KATZ, ADOLPH L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to BETSEY KATZ, Dora Levy, Edward Katz, Rosalie Rosenstein, Helen Elkan, Minna Simon, Bernard Katz, Richard Katz, Margaret Katz, the heirs and next of kin of ADOLPH L. KATZ, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Betsey Katz of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Adolph L. Katz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
no26-1aw6wTuFa2

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. au6-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR **1.00** WEEKLY

For any make **PHONOGRAPH**

Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.

O. HACKER,
148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)

TEL. 1708-38. LATEST RECORDS.

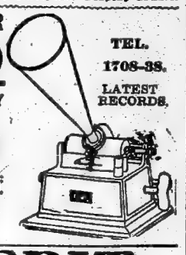

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,

New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts.

Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.

OPEN EVENINGS.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.

Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.

Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry for the Holiday.

New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.

ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.

LENOX CLOTHING CO.

2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.

And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

FACTORY TO POCKET

P. S. — Bartlet-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 176 Broadway, upstairs.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 89 Maiden Lane.

Souvenir Photo Mounts, .03; Calendar Mounts, .05; Albums, .08 up. Cut Prices in all Cameras; 25% or better in Kodaks.

KELLY PHOTO STOCK HOUSE,
Anti-Trust; 115-117 Nassau St.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY
Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.

Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

Typewriters on 1installments.—20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters rented and sold; highest cash prices paid for all standard makes; typewriter supplies. H. W. Alexander, 171 Broadway, New York. Telephone, 4410 Cortlandt.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 25-32 Centre St.

Good, profitable confectionery and ice cream business; no agents. Apply 378 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

$50 Music Box for sale, $10; plays 18 tunes; nicely finished. Box B, 1,116 Times, Harlem.

Trade your music box for a phonograph or vice versa, at 148 East 58th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Waltham watches, diamonds, jewelry $1 weekly; articles delivered on first payment. Exchange Watch Co., 237 Broadway.

Furniture and Carpets.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

WE WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT FOR $1.00 PER WEEK. JAMES R. KEANE & CO., 1,351 3D AV.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray

Madison Avenue & 92d Street.

Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.

Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.

Special Terms for Season or Year.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

Fifth Av., cor. 18th St.

The Restaurant

of the Hotel de Logerot appeals to the class that appreciates the unique lines upon which it is conducted.

Conveniently located to all prominent places.

A la Carte Service.

Table d'Hote, 5 to 8:30 P. M., $1.25. Music.

A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

The Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.

One sunny apartment of two rooms, alcove, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. $1,000 a year, or $800 for seven months. First-class restaurant. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

ARIZONA, MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, CALIFORNIA,

Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Philippines and Around-the-World.

Best Reached via

"SUNSET LIMITED"

(PALATIAL HOTEL ON WHEELS.)

Superb Equipment. Fast Time.

Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Dining Car and Special Compartment Car to New Orleans.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,

349 Broadway or 1 Battery Pl., N. Y.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.

The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.

Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

B-E-R-M-U-D-A

THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS,

THE HAMILTON,

Its Leading Hotel.

OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

OAK COURT,

Lakewood, N. J.—A New, Select, Family Hotel. Public and private baths. All modern improvements. For Booklet address M. J. EVANS.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.

REOPENED SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

BERGER'S (of Paris) **FRENCH ACADEMY,** 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also **SPANISH;** no payments in advance.

Pyrography Instruction on wood and leather burning. Outfits and wooden articles in blank. Rose Decoration Co., 159 W. 23d St.

FRENCH, SPANISH, German, Italian.—Prof. Pellerin, (director,) 126 West 23d St., New York; 77 Court St., Brooklyn.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 667 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MR. JOHN E. WEBSTER,
President of
WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE,
Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 299 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 58th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references Al.

BERLIN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 1,189 Madison Av., near 87th St. All branches taught. Johannes Ziegler, Director.

D. Wormser, zither virtuoso, 114 West 84th St.; a few scholars taken; open for society engagements; highest references.

Lady, many years' experience abroad, will accept pupils, vocal, dramatic art, German Lieder. N., 207 West 37th St.

Banjo, guitar, mandolin instruction by the celebrated Doré brothers. 657 6th Av.; preliminary course, $5.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

3,000 PUPILS TAUGHT IN 1900.

REMEY'S

CENTRAL PARK DANCING ACADEMY, 8TH AV. AND 54TH.

Class and Private Instruction Any Hour.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Nattal, 744 6th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

14th St., 231 East.—Well furnished large and small rooms; good table; moderate prices.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, second floor; first-class table; parlor floor; refined surroundings; references.

32d St., 30 West.—Desirable double and single rooms; thoroughly renovated, refurnished; steam heated; very reasonable; transients accommodated; new management.

34th St., 144 East.—Beautiful, large, double rooms, for families or gentlemen; excellent board; moderate.

46th St., 136 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

49th St., 37 West.—Sunny, front, small room, with board; reference.

75th St., 20 West.—Large room with table board; references required.

76TH ST., 143 WEST.—ROOMS AND BOARD; REFERENCE.

82d St., 118 West.—Double rooms, southern exposure, with dressing room; also single room; table board; references.

83d St., 125 West.—Cheerful, sunny, second floor rooms, en suite, single; refined home; moderate cost; reference.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; convenient to L; American family.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large room, 2d floor; southern exposure; suitable for two; strictly private house; board optional.

135th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Nicely furnished second and third story large front rooms; also hall room to let, with board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; terms moderate. Pamphlet at 148 Saint Ann's Av.

Nicely furnished room; excellent board; for gentlemen; prices moderate. 2,123 5th Av., 130th St.

Select, all-light rooms; elevator, telephone; tiled bathrooms; separate tables in dining room; references. Mrs. Winthrop, 465 Lexington Av.

Small private family, living upper west side, near elevated station, wish to rent exceptionally large, sunny, second floor front room to two gentlemen desiring comfort and privileges of well appointed home; references essential. Address A. B., Times, Down-town.

St. Nicholas Av., 388.—Well-furnished rooms; single or en suite; first-class board; table board.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes board in a refined, cultivated, strictly private family; highest social references. Address M. R., Box 47 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

5th Av., 2,127.—Front room, with board; terms moderate.

15th St., 358 West.—Two square rooms, private house; privileges of bath; gentlemen only; conveniently located.

15th St., 137 East.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or respectable married couple.

16th St., 129 East.—Large rooms, private bath, heated; first floor; suitable two or three young men.

17th St., 321 East.—A large, sunny front room, with private bathroom connecting; well furnished and heated; private house.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; running water; large closets; steam heat every room.

22d St., 341 West.—Two adjoining rooms, heated; southern exposure; with good board; 8 years' experience.

22d St., 336 West.—Nicely furnished front parlor; running water, hot and cold; heated; gentlemen preferred.

28th St., 4 West.—A nicely furnished front room to let to a gentleman; all conveniences; breakfast if desired; rent moderate. B. Y.

28th St., 138 East.—Nicely furnished front room for two gentlemen; board if desired; terms moderate. Bosquette.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, sunny, good-sized rooms; gentlemen; man and wife; breakfast if desired; references.

46th St., 372 West.—Neatly furnished hall room, with running water, for gentlemen, $1.50.

48th St., 134 West.—Nice home-like rooms, en suite or single; all conveniences; gentlemen; reference; private house.

81st St., 138 West.—Large back parlor for doctor or dentist; operating room adjoining; furnished or unfurnished.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences; on second floor; private house; to gentleman.

85th St., 214 West.—Desirable furnished room to let; all accommodations; board if desired. Wagner, ground flat.

86th St., 317 West.—Nicely furnished medium-sized top floor room, bath adjoining; $4; breakfast optional.

90th St., 129 West.—Elegantly furnished flat or part of house. Inquire janitress.

123d St., 522 West.—Just newly furnished, few pretty rooms, $2.50 up; board, $4.50. Benedict.

127th St., 267 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; board if desired.

128th St., 245 West.—Newly-furnished rooms; modern conveniences; light and sunny; references required.

129th St., 258 West.—Board and room; rates reasonable. Miss Maryot.

130th St., 226 West.—Two or three gentlemen can have refined accommodation; handsome private house; reasonable.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St. —FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

Unfurnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

11th St., 277 West.—Floor private house, with owner; private bath.

Proposals.

Army Building, Whitehall St., New York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 noon, Nov. 29, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing 2,240,000 pounds oats and 1,562,500 pounds hay monthly from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1902, delivered either alongside ship in New York Harbor, or at various ports in Cuba and Porto Rico. Information can be obtained from undersigned. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Forage, to be opened Nov. 29, 1901," and addressed to Major F. Von Schrader, Qr. Mr.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of

LEVY SILVERSTEIN, BANKRUPT.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day,

at 26-28 LISPENARD STREET,

TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1901, AT 10:30 A. M., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, linings, unfinished suits, overcoats, suits, fixtures. Order of

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Trustee.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Trustee.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

M. F. MAURY, RICHMOND, VA.

Lectures.

Lecture on Concentration Camps in South Africa; Rev. H. D. Van Broekhuizen, Assembly Hall, Charities Building, 4th Av., 22d St., Tuesday, November 26th, 8 P. M.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 209 East 125th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bird season is in full force; canaries, goldfinches, linnets, all varieties; reasonable; also good selection of young and talking parrots. Wm. Horstmann, 2,235 3d Av.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A landau, in first-class condition; rubber tires, &c.; made by Brewster & Co. Can be seen any day until 2 o'clock at private stable, 247 and 249 West 16th St.

Kentucky Horses.—Pair close matched sound chestnuts, 16 hands; city broken; owner Europe. 147 West 28th St.

Seal-brown cob, 16 hands, 7 years old; sound, warranted in every

MEN OF THREE COUNTIES HUNT FOR MISSING GIRL

Bloodhounds Cannot Track Helen Cropsey, Formerly of Brooklyn.

THE DISMAL SWAMP SEARCHED

North Carolina Town Excited—The Girl Disappeared at the Door of Her Home—Young Man Threatened with Lynching.

Letters and telegrams have been received during the last four days by Andrew G. Cropsey, a lawyer of 3 Chambers Street, giving details of a hunt which has been going on since last Wednesday night for his niece, Miss Helen Cropsey, who mysteriously disappeared from her home in Elizabeth City, N. C.

The missing girl, who is about eighteen years old, is the daughter of William H. Cropsey, formerly Excise Commissioner of the old town of New Utrecht, on Long Island, who removed to North Carolina about four years ago, and is now the owner of a large plantation there and is a Justice in Pasquotank County, of which Elizabeth City is the county seat. According to the story told yesterday by the uncle of the girl, her disappearance is one of the most mysterious that has ever taken place in North Carolina, and involves the son of one of the best families in the State, who is now in jail.

According to the same authority, the entire male population of three counties has stopped business and has for nearly five days been engaged in a fruitless search, which includes the dragging of the river which flows by the Cropsey home and the employment of bloodhounds, which have carried the scent into the trackless, tangled wilds of the Dismal Swamp, which stretches northward from Elizabeth City. So far as is known here, not a single clue has been discovered to show whether the girl is dead or alive, whether she left her home willingly or whether she has been abducted.

The Cropsey family is well known on Long Island. Mr. Cropsey, the lawyer, has a home in Bath Beach, but is now residing at his country place, Stony Brook Farm, in Rockland County. His niece, the missing girl, was graduated from Grammar School No. 101, in Bath Beach, and had entered Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, when her family removed to North Carolina. She was a handsome and accomplished girl, with fine brown hair and eyes, and was a great favorite in Brooklyn circles. Her cousin, Miss Carrie Laselles Cropsey, the daughter of the lawyer, and a graduate of Pratt Institute, went on a visit to the Southern home of her kinswoman with her father last September. Mr. Cropsey returned to this city after a short stay, but Miss Cropsey remained, and was to have returned here last Saturday by the Old Dominion Line steamship, and with her was to have come her cousin, the missing girl, on a visit.

It was learned from Mr. Cropsey yesterday that the family of his brother reside in a beautiful place on the banks of the Pasquotank River, known as "The Seven Pines." There are four daughters in the family, of which Miss Helen, the missing girl, is the youngest, and they entertain a great deal.

"Among the young men who visited at the house," said Mr. Cropsey, in discussing the case yesterday, "was James Wilcox, son of ex-Sheriff Wilcox of Pasquotank County and a member of one of the best families in the county. He was about twenty-five years old, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and had access to the best homes in Elizabeth City. He has been an admirer of my niece for some time, but was rather hot-tempered and headstrong, and it has always been thought that Nellie was rather afraid of him that otherwise. It has never been supposed that she loved him. In the letters received from my daughter during her visit she spoke frequently of young Wilcox being in various boating parties, &c., with her and her cousins, but there was never any mention of his being particularly in love with Nellie.

"My daughter and my niece were expected to come to New York early last week, but they didn't arrive, and my idea was that they had come by way of Frederick, Md., to visit an old Pratt Institute classmate, Miss McSherry, the daughter of the Chief Justice of Maryland, who lives in Frederick. I wrote a letter telling them to hurry home, and expected to meet them on the incoming Old Dominion liner on Saturday. On Friday afternoon I received a hysterical letter from my daughter saying that Nellie had disappeared from home on Wednesday night and had not been heard from."

The lawyer here displayed a letter signed by his daughter, which read in part as follows:

"Nell has gone, and we can't find her. We fear she has been kidnapped. Last night the whole family sat up late, and Jim [Wilcox] was one of the callers. We all went up stairs to bed about 11 o'clock, leaving Nellie and Olive [another sister] and Jim in the parlor. Olive came up stairs later and scared us all by asking where Nell was. She said that just as Jim was about to go he asked Nell to step to the door a moment, which she did.

"This was the last Olive ever saw of her. A search was begun at once, and they found Jim at home in bed. He said he knew something about Nell, but he would not tell. He was arrested and taken to jail, but he would not say a word. Everybody is searching for Nell."

After reading this much of the letter Mr. Cropsey continued:

"I sent a telegram asking for particulars, and got word that bloodhounds had been secured from Suffolk County and several supposed trails were being followed, with no result. My information said that young Wilcox still refused to say a word, although threats were being made to lynch him if the girl was found dead."

Mr. Cropsey then displayed another letter, dated Saturday, and signed by William H. Cropsey, the father of the missing girl, and reading in part as follows:

"Nell has not been heard from. The hounds have found no reliable trace. One scent led to the river, but others have led in the direction of the swamp. The river has been dragged for two days, and we are shooting cannon all the time to make the body come to the surface. Wilcox knows more than he will tell. All the people have stopped work and are searching over three counties. The Elizabeth City people say Nell must be found if it takes all the money in the State."

While this letter was being read in the Chambers Street office of Mr. Cropsey yesterday afternoon, another telegram came, simply stating that the girl had not been found. Mrs. Andrew G. Cropsey left for Elizabeth City yesterday afternoon to be with the stricken family, and Mr. Cropsey will probably leave for that point to-day if no favorable information is received.

Mr. Cropsey said that another Elizabeth City young man, son of a wealthy real estate dealer, and a graduate of the State University, had been paying attention to Miss Helen Cropsey, and that this young man and a friend who were coming to New York on a visit had timed their departure to accompany the two Miss Cropseys on the steamship trip north. This may furnish jealousy, it is believed, as a motive on the part of young Wilcox for any connection he may have with the case.

NEW CLUE IN ELIZABETH CITY.

Helen Cropsey's Fate May Be Known in a Day—Evidence Points to Abduction.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Nov. 25.—Bloodhounds, cannon, and grappling irons are among the agencies which scores of men are employing in efforts to trace Miss Helen Cropsey, the daughter of Justice William H. Cropsey of Pasquatonk County. The young woman disappeared last Wednesday evening from the veranda of her father's home, after an interview with James Wilcox. She was seen to be weeping after he left her, and within an hour she had gone as completely as though the earth had swallowed her.

Wilcox has been arrested, but positively refuses to throw any light on the case.

Late this afternoon the police say that they have discovered an important clue, the precise nature of which they keep a carefully guarded secret. Enough is told, however, to let it be known that it has dissipated the theory of suicide on which some have worked, and points strongly to abduction. Important developments are expected within twenty-four hours.

Light, Sweet Wholesome Bread, Cake Delicious Pastry

are more easily, speedily, unfailingly made with

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—over 800 practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send full address.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but their astringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

WHEN SAUSAGE IS NOT SAUSAGE.

Appraisers Decide that Packed in Cans It Is Liable to Duty.

The General Board of Appraisers has decided when sausage is not sausage, and the disdinction is set forth in an opinion written by General Appraiser Fischer, in the case of H. Hackfeld & Co., who protested against the decision of the Collector of Customs at Honolulu.

Sausage is not sausage, he holds, unless it is inclosed in casings, but when packed in cans it is prepared meat, and instead of enjoying the privilege of sausage and being allowed free entry, it must pay a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. The fact that the goods in question were labeled "leberwurst" did not deter the General Appraiser from setting it down as prepared meat and imposing a 25 per cent. duty.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF BENEFICIARIES.—Peter Southwell and his wife, Flora Ida, were found dead in bed on the afternoon of Jan. 3, 1900, at their home, in Austin, Penn. Death was due to natural gas poisoning. Mr. Southwell was insured in his wife's favor for $3,000 in the Royal Arcanum, and after the death of the couple a controversy arose between the children of Mr. Southwell by a first wife and the legal representatives of the second wife as to who was entitled to the fund. On the trial of the case, before Justice Kenefick at the Erie County Special Term of the Supreme Court, John R. Gray, the administrator of the second wife and the defendant in the suit, attempted to establish that Mr. Southwell died first. Evidence was given as to the physical condition in life of each of the deceased persons, the post-mortem appearance and condition of the bodies, and the position of each when found with reference to the stove from which the gas which killed them had escaped. The location of the windows and walls of the bedroom were also shown. Physicians called by Mr. Gray expressed the opinion that Mr. Southwell died first, and an equal number of medical men testified for Mr. Southwell's children that it was impossible to express an opinion with any reasonable certainty.

Justice Kenefick comes to the conclusion that the testimony was too speculative to essay the decision of survivorship, and he therefore bases his decision on an interpretation of the contract entered into between the corporation and the insured. The rules of the Royal Arcanum provide that the money shall be paid to the wife, children, &c., and the insured is limited in his designation of a beneficiary to wife, children, grandchildren, parents, brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews, and so on. Justice Kenefick refers to the fact that a member of the order can change his beneficiary at any time, and says the expectancy of the beneficiary never ripened into a vested right which could be transmitted to her legal representative, because the rule of distribution laid down in the case of Newell vs. Nichols (75 N. Y., 78,) is in effect a presumption against the survivorship of either.

"Under the certificate of incorporation of the society," says Justice Kenefick in conclusion, "as well as under its constitution and laws referred to above, this fund was intended for the widow, children, relatives, or dependents of the insured; it was not in the power of the insured to designate as beneficiaries the persons represented by the defendant. Yet the practical effect of sustaining the defendant's claim would be to divert the fund from the insured's children and pass it directly to the relatives of the beneficiary."

WORDS PASSING THE FEE IN A HIGHWAY.—At a partition sale of the premises 483 Eighth Avenue, just north of Thirty-fourth Street, the purchaser, James P. Robinson, refused to accept the referee's deed, claiming that the latter could not give title to the rear part of the property, which includes the easterly half of what was formerly known as the Greenwyck, or Fitzroy, Road, and also a portion of the westerly half of that road. The premises in question formed part of a farm situated on both sides of the ancient road, and owned by Jacobus Van Orden, who when he died, in 1782, devised it to his daughter, Magdalena. The latter in 1791 conveyed the farm to John Watts. The deed contained two descriptions. One conveyed the part west of the road, and the bed of the westerly half of the road, and the other described the part east of the road in courses and distances, "beginning on the east side of Greenwyck Road, at the northwest corner of the land of Lewis Scott, (adjoining on the south,) * * * and is known in a division of the estate of Jacobus Van Orden, deceased, by Lot. No. 2, and is bounded * * * to the westward by Greenwyck Road."

Justice Blanchard, at Special Term, held that the latter description sufficiently conveyed to the grantee the fee of the bed of the easterly half of the road, and his decision has been affirmed on appeal by the Appellate Division. It was urged that the words, "beginning on the east side of Greenwyck Road," in the conveyance necessarily exclude the fee to the highway. Justice Laughlin, for the appellate tribunal, refers to the fact that while the point of beginning is stated to be on the east side of Greenwyck Road it is expressly stated that such point is at the northwest corner of the land of Lewis Scott, which corner is shown by deeds to be in the centre of the highway. The case concludes Justice Laughlin, is thus brought within the authority of Matter of Mayor, (20 App. Div. 404,) where it was held that a deed the description of which read "beginning at the northwest corner of Lot Number 4 opposite the southeast corner of Lot Number 1 on the east side of Bloomingdale Road" conveyed the fee to the road.

HOWARD GOULD'S BUTLER MADE THINGS LIVELY

Engaged by Mrs. Gould, He Broke All Rules of Servants' Quarters.

Refused to be Discharged and After Being Ejected Returned and Was Arrested—Held to Keep the Peace.

Mrs. Howard Gould appeared as complainant yesterday against her former butler, Eric Hamilton, in the court of Justice of the Peace Allen, Port Washington, L. I. Hamilton had been butler for Mrs. Gould less than a week, but in that time he had violated all the rules of her household by which her servants are governed, caused a disturbance at her town house, 824 Fifth Avenue, and had been ejected from her country house, Castle Gould, Port Washington, where he raised such a row that Mrs. Gould sent to the village to secure a Constable to place him under arrest.

Mrs. Gould, assisted by lawyers A. H. Kaffenburgh of the firm of Howe & Hummel, related to the court the story in detail of her strenuous time with "that terrible butler," as she called him. She was accompanied to the court by her maid and two footmen. She wore a sable lined cloak that brushed the floor, and a Gainsborough hat, trimmed with flamingo feathers. This is the substance of Mrs. Gould's story.

Last Wednesday she was in her Fifth Avenue house and engaged Eric Hamilton as butler. She selected the man from a large number of applicants because of his fine personal appearance and dignified bearing. After engaging him she gave him the key to her linen closet, placed him in charge of the family plate and glassware, and instructed him in the duties of his office. Among other things, Mrs. Gould told him that one of the hard-and-fast rules of the household, with which her score or more servants were expected to comply, was that none should stay out beyond the hour of 10 o'clock P. M., unless he first secured special permission.

On Wednesday evening and all day Thursday Hamilton acquitted himself in such a manner that Mrs. Gould felt assured that she had secured a butler who could be thoroughly relied upon. On Thursday evening, when he came to her and asked for an hour's time to pay a short visit to a friend she promptly granted it. The new butler, however, did not return until 2:30 the next morning. He was up and about early at his duties though, and in view of the elaborate excuses and apologies he made to Mrs. Gould for his offense, which she explained to Justice Allen, was his first one—he had been in her employ hardly forty-eight hours—she pardoned him. She enjoined him, however, never to repeat the offense on pain of immediate discharge.

On Friday night Mrs. Gould's maid was taken sick, and calling Hamilton she gave him a ten-dollar bill and dispatched him to a neighboring drug store to have a prescription filled. Hamilton did not return that night. Mrs. Gould said that she had instructed him as well as her other servants that on Saturday morning she was going down to Castle Gould, one of her Summer homes, where she intended to entertain a house party during the Thanksgiving week. The family was to start for Port Washington early in the morning, 10 A. M., and the town house was to be left in charge of only two of the servants. The new butler had not put in an appearance before the Gould household had started for Port Washington.

About 11 A. M., however, Hamilton arrived at 824 Fifth Avenue and rang the front door bell, as if he were in great haste to enter. One of the servants in charge opened the inside doors and glanced inquiringly through the outside door at the new butler. Mrs. Gould had left instructions that if he returned he was not to be admitted to the house. Hamilton gestured frantically that he desired admittance. He was signaled to go to the basement. Through the basement gate he was told that in his absence he had been discharged. He raised his voice for the benefit of passers-by and declared that he had not been discharged, and finally became so forcible in his denials that he was cut off from all communication with those within.

Shortly after dark on Saturday night Hamilton appeared at the front door of Castle Gould, in Port Washington, and rang the bell. Two footmen responded to the summons and announced to him that his presence would not be permitted in or near the house. He protested, and was finally thrown from the porch and hurried along the gravel pathway to the gate leading into the grounds, where with a little parting assistance he was warned not to again enter the premises. The new butler, however, in a few minutes appeared at the kitchen door and gained admittance. Mrs. Gould said that an unsuspecting kitchen, maid, whose friendship he had won and who had no knowledge that he was in disgrace permitted him to enter, and upon his request gave him food and drink. While he was dining word was sent to Mrs. Gould that he was in the kitchen, and she went there in person and ordered him to leave the house.

Hamilton started to argue with her. A scullery man and a cook hearing the altercation, volunteered their services to remove Hamilton. Mrs. Gould told the cook and the scullery man that she did not wish to have any violence, but instructed them to see that Hamilton did not leave the house until a Constable was summoned from the village. In the course of an hour a Constable arrived and led the man away on a charge of trespass and disorderly conduct. The Nassau County jail is in Mineola, and as no railroad connections could be had at that time of night, the man was taken to Long Island City and locked up.

Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Allen, in Port Washington, on a charge of trespass and disorderly conduct. Mrs. Gould through her counsel announced to the court that she might also lodge a complaint of larceny against him in connection with his failure to return to the Fifth Avenue house with the ten-dollar bill with which he had been dispatched to purchase medicine, but as she did not wish to be harsh with him she would simply press the other charges. After a brief hearing Justice Allen committed the man to the Nassau County jail under $400 bonds to keep the peace for one year. Upon securing a bondsman he will be released from jail.

HUNTINGTON EXECUTORS SUED.

Herman Linde Wants Pay for Painting He Says He Sold to Railroad Man Five Days Before He Died.

In the Huntington residence on Fifth Avenue there hangs neglected a painting by Correggio of Parma, entitled "The Angel's Head." The painting is an unwelcome tenant of the big house, and the executors of the estate of the late Collis P. Huntington are anxious to get it off their hands. It has been offered to Herman Linde, a wealthy retired business man of Pittsburg, who maintains a big private art collection and who alleges that he sold "The Angel's Head," together with some other works of art, to Mr. Huntington just before the latter's death. Mr. Linde refuses to take the painting and has sued for its purchase price.

In the complaint Mr. Linde alleges that the work of the Italian master, together with ninety copper engravings of 1836 and a number of photographs of other paintings by Correggio were delivered at Mr. Huntington's home and hung up in his gallery on approval on Aug. 7, 1900. On the following day he alleges that Mr. Huntington purchased the works of art for $6,000. This was five days before Mr. Huntington's death.

The executors in their answer set up the statute of frauds, which requires a memorandum in writing of a sale which is not consummated unless delivery and acceptance can be proved. They assert that Mr. Huntington did not buy the picture and that it was at his home merely on approval when he died. The fate of the picture will be decided soon by the Supreme Court.

BOY COLPRITS' NEW GUARDIAN.

A Policeman, Unenvied by His Fellows, to See That They Obey the Laws.

A serious duty and one which his brothers of the force do not envy him, has fallen to the lot of Policeman Stowey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who, according to the dictum of Magistrate Brann in the West Side Police Court yesterday, is to see that the four small burglars whom he captured last Friday night in the coal office of F. B. Grest, at 744 Seventh Avenue, near Forty-ninth Street, obey all the laws.

The children, whose ages are eight and nine years, are Frank Blessington of 354 West Forty-ninth Street; Max Applebaum of 740 West Fiftieth Street; John Morrisey of 382 West Fiftieth Street, and Frank Helman of 346 West Forty-ninth Street. When captured Blessington was trying to cover the work of his comrades with a heavy revolver. In court they told Magistrate Brann that, though they might be burglars then, they hoped to be policemen some day.

Yesterday at the second hearing the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who has had the little culprits in custody, said that they had plugged up the water pipes at the society's headquarters with their shoes and stockings and pieces of paper causing an overflow which had flooded the rooms and caused a damage of $12.

"Well, well, boys," said Magistrate Brann, when he heard the story of this latest dereliction, "this is awful. I'm afraid you are thoroughly bad."

But Mr. Grest did not wish to press the complaint, so he let them go in the policeman's custody on the conditions stated.

Sale of
Upholstery Fabrics.
Tuesday, Nov. 26th.

In this department we have collected about 3,500 yards of different materials, suitable for

Draperies, Furniture Coverings, Wall Coverings,

which we will offer at the following greatly reduced prices.

2,000 yards
at $1.00 yard,
formerly $1.40 to $2.00.

1,500 yards
at $1.75 yard,
formerly $2.50 to $4.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Furniture Dept.
(Third Floor).

In this department we are at present showing many novelties in

Fancy Tables, Odd Chairs, Music Cabinets, Writing Desks, Pedestals, Tabourettes, Bureaus and Chiffoniers.

Several of the designs shown in above are exclusive and the prices throughout will be found considerably under regular charges for same grades.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Millinery.

Tues. and Wed., Nov. 26th and 27th.

Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets,
reduced to
$10.00,
former prices $15 to $40.

Children's Hats,
$5.00,
formerly $10 to $15.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of
Men's Neckwear and Suspenders.

Neckwear.
The Narrow French Four-In-Hand,
made from rich heavy silks, corded and plain effects, small neat patterns in all desirable colors,
55 cts.,
value $1.00.

Suspenders,
all silk webs and leather ends,
50 cts. per pair,
value $1.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

REMOVAL OF PABST PORTICO.

Notice of Settlement Served on the Defendants—Full Penalties in the Case If Collected Would Be $2,375.

The proceedings taken by the Law Department to compel the taking down of the portico of the Pabst Hotel, in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, were advanced yesterday to a final stage. Supreme Court Justice David McAdam decided last week in favor of the city in its suit to compel the restoration to the public of the sidewalk incumbered by the portico. Last evening Emanuel Blumenstiel, the legal representative of the defendants, Charles Thorley and James B. Ryan, were served by the Law Department with a proposed decree and decision in the case for settlement, with notice of settlement to-morrow in Special Term, Part III. of the Supreme Court. Justice McAdam will be on the bench.

The decision served on the defendants recites that the portico is a nuisance and unlawful, and should be removed at the defendants' expense, and the sidewalks placed in condition for use by the public.

The notice of settlement places the cost on the defendants at $110, and decrees that in case the defendants fail to remove the portico the plaintiff is authorized to remove them at the cost and expense of the defendants. The plaintiff is granted leave to apply to the court for the relief necessary to carry out the decree. The plaintiff is also allowed to apply to the court for a money judgment covering the cost of removing the portico in case the defendants fail to do so.

Regan paid a fine of $5 and costs for "maintaining" the portico for one day, Aug. 3, 1900. The Bureau for the Collection of Penalties has secured other judgments against him in the Tenth Municipal Court for the offense, and several suits to recover penalties for obstructing the sidewalk with the portico are pending. Were the full penalties collected in the case Regan would have to pay from Aug. 4, 1900, to date, inclusive, about $2,055 if Sundays were not counted, and $2,375 if they were counted, with costs.

BOARD OF MAGISTRATES.

Mrs. Lowell Asks that More Women Convicts Be Sent to Bedford Reformatory—The Children's Court.

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, one of the managers of the Bedford Reformatory for Women at Bedford, N. Y., asked the Board of City Magistrates at their regular monthly meeting in the West Side Court Building last night to send some more women to the institution if they found the opportunity.

Mrs. Lowell said there are now 30 women in the care of the management, but there is room for 150. Cases of misdemeanor and those convicted on a first charge of felony will be accepted. Mrs. Lowell said those women who have been in the institution have responded to the methods in a very beneficial manner, and that there is no doubt of the great efficacy of the plan on which the reformatory is managed.

An invitation to the City Magistrates to visit the institution was accepted by all. Magistrates Deuel and Mayo said they will go very soon.

The board discussed the Children's Court and decided that it could be opened about Jan. 14 and efforts will be made to have everything in readiness by that time.

Daughter Seeks Lost Father.

Ella Hartley of 229 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street asked the police at Headquarters last night to look for her father, Clarence J. Hartley, forty-two years old, of Bayonne, N. J. Mr. Hartley, who was formerly a publisher, is demented. He wandered from his home once before.

O'Neill's
Sale of Black Silks!
1,860 Yards of
Black Satin Duchesse
All Silk, regular 1.50 quality,
1.00 Yard.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

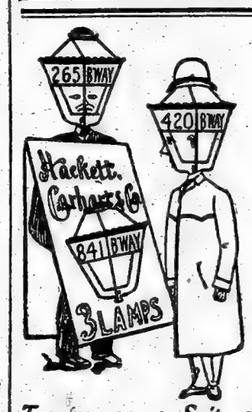

A Sign That Never Fails;

The sign of the three lamps.

We know a man who declared that he could not be fitted in ready-made clothes, but later he came, he saw and he concurred with us, in our claim, that no matter whether you are tall and slim, short and stout, or symmetrical in build, we have the clothes for you, ready to put on.

Is the best too good for you? Try us on a Suit or Overcoat, and you'll discover that "the best is the cheapest."

Men's Sack Suits, $12 to $30.
Men's Overcoats, $15 to $45.

The right sort of clothes for boys, too.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

Priestley's
BLACK DRESS GOODS
Makers' name on selvedge.

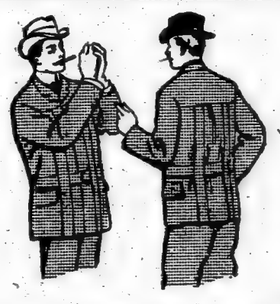

James McCreery & Co.
Sale of
FEATHER BOAS.

Colors, — white, pale blue, pink, grey and white and black.

Ostrich,—54 inches, $10.75,
Value $13.75.

Coque,—54 inches, $3.00,
Value $4.50.

Coque,—72 inches, $6.50,
Value $9.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.
SALE OF ROBES.

Handsome, black point d'Esprit, Chantilly net, lace Grenadine and fancy Brussels net Robes. Finished with applied, black velvet in scroll or vine designs.

Skirts are edged with clusters of graduated, liberty silk ruffles, headed and edged with black velvet baby ribbon.

Bodices trimmed with applied velvet to correspond.

Ready-to-fit.

$24.75 each;
Value $35.00.

Twenty-third Street.

Fifteen years ago tennis and the Norfolk jacket came over together from England—where the Norfolk began as a shooting coat.

Inside of three years most men who followed fashions at all, wore Norfolks—sometimes of utterly unsuitable materials—upon all occasions.

Run into the ground the style naturally passed.

But with the turn of the fashion-wheel, the Norfolk as well as tennis is on top again—came into city favor by way of the country.

Norfolk suits, long trousers, in the proper sorts of rough brown, green and gray mixtures; $16 to $20.

Blue cheviot Norfolk jackets sold separately; $13.

May be cold and wet outside; but it's always warm and dry inside our waterproof shoe.

Guaranteed not to leak.

$5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
540 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE GREAT FEAST DAY.

Only two days to prepare with our delightful dining-room furnishings.

Start with the rug—two special lots of Orientals, $19.50, reduced from $25.00 and $35.00. (Shirvans, Daghestans, and Cabistans.)

Oak, the lowest-priced—fine in every detail—graceful and substantial; sideboards from $15.00. Extension tables from $7.50. Chairs, $2.25. Side tables, $7.00. Pick your way through our picturesque carved Flemish specimens and French and Dutch marqueterie, which give excellent color schemes to the carved Renaissance masterpieces.

Quaint china cabinets, from $14.00, to ones with leaded glass doors and mirror backs. Carving tables, $7.50,—so convenient to keep the table decorations unmarred. Wine cellarettes; knife-boxes; plate and spoon racks, ferneries, etc.

Always the most artistic designs at factory prices, when you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 43 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 134 AND 136 WEST 18TH STREET

"CATCHY NAMES"
furnished for any novelty. Address Catchy Names, Z, Box 127, care New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cold; fresh northerly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,190. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WOMEN ACCUSED OF LOOTING IN PEKING

European Ladies Said to Have Pillaged the Best Shops.

Loot Was Hidden in Legations—This Declared to be the Reason Voyron's Reports Are Kept Secret.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Paris correspondent of The Times gives what he declares is the reason for the disinclination of the French Government to make public the reports of Gen. Voyron, who commanded the French expeditionary force in China.

The correspondent asserts that, after the legations were relieved, European ladies went through the best shops in Peking, pillaging loads of the most precious articles.

Silks, laces, jewelry, gold and silver objects and ivories were among the valuables taken by these European women.

The looted articles, according to the correspondent, were hidden in the respective legations.

NEW CHINESE TARIFF.

Specific Duties Now Charged on Textiles at Shanghai.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says a specific tariff on textiles, which represent 60 per cent. of the total imports, is now in force. It has been indorsed by representative merchants of the different nationalities, and has been accepted by the Customs authorities on instructions from Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

Customs procedure in conformity with the terms of the protocol, says the correspondent, proved unworkable after one day's trial. The payment of duties was withheld by the importers for a fortnight, and there was general dislocation of trade. Matters have now been satisfactorily adjusted.

ANGLOPHOBIA CONDEMNED BY A BRUSSELS NEWSPAPER.

Independance Belge Says the British Cabinet, Not People, Should Be Attacked.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Indépendance Belge, quoted by the Brussels correspondent of The Times, declares that as long as the Continent persists in its brutal manifestations of Anglophobia the British nation will not regain its equilibrium, and the situation in South Africa will remain unsolved.

The real strength of Mr. Chamberlain, says the Indépendance Belge, lies in this state of affairs, and if the outcry against British cruelties and bad faith should cease, his authority would crumble, as well as the phantom imperialism.

Everything undertaken on the Continent on behalf of the Boers has failed, the paper says, because the efforts have been directed to discrediting the English people and weakening English prestige rather than to attacking those in power. The English people have consequently lost the sense of proportion, and believe in a universal effort to destroy their supremacy.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Protestant clergymen throughout Saxony are preparing to protest against the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 26.—In pursuance of the plan of the Continental Socialists to secure a simultaneous discussion of the Boer refugee camps in South Africa by various Parliaments, a Socialist member to-day secured the consent of the Chamber to discuss, this week, an interpellation inviting the Government to announce the steps which it intends to take in order to "stop the horrors of the South African war, and especially to prevent the extermination of women and children by starvation and misery in the concentration camps."

STOCK EXCHANGE METHODS DENOUNCED BY LAWYER.

Attorney of the Chicago Great Western Uses Plain Language.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—Hard words were applied to Stock Exchange methods to-day in an address read to the Railroad Committee of the State Board of Equalization on behalf of the railroads by M. C. Woodruff, Tax Commissioner of the Chicago Great Western Railroad. The equalizers have frightened the companies by threatening to assess them upon their capital stock values. Such assessments would cost the Illinois Railroad millions. In consequence, every possible argument is being advanced to dissuade the equalizers. The board members have the railroads up this week, and a host of railroad attorneys are here.

Mr. Woodruff's address was exceedingly uncomplimentary to the theory that market values of capital stock should be used as a basis for assessments. Here are some of the terms applied to the stock market criterion: "Corrupt decoys for swindling the unwary," "ruin and bankruptcy which Wall Street carries to many," "such a standard for measuring values is a cheat," "what a spectacle? A great State's revenues dependent upon kid-glove gambling;" "better at once hang out the three brass balls, for pawnshop values represent something more real than the turn of a bet, and revenues derived from them would not be put to the blush for their paternity;" "such a valuation would be determined by cliques of professional speculators whose business it is to fleece the 'lambs';" "there is not half the uncertainty in poker that there is in stock gambling prices."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 69¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 48c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 25½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

1,200 CHILDREN RIOT IN A 4TH FLOOR HALL.

Entertainment and Souvenirs Excited Their Derision—Potatoes, Part of Price of Admission, Used as Missiles.

Huge red cards, announcing a children's performance to take place yesterday afternoon in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, in aid of a children's home, were distributed in the neighborhood of West One Hundredth Street last week. Part of the price of admission was a potato, and 1,200 children, each with a potato, went there yesterday.

They fired the potatoes at the management, called the show a "fake," and broke windows and chandeliers till the police routed them and arrested the organizer of the entertainment, Oscar B. Steele, forty-three years old, of Boston, a theatrical agent, giving his New York address as 119 East Sixteenth Street. He was charged with giving a performance without a theatrical license and obtaining money under false pretenses.

The big red cards were eagerly read by hundreds of school children, who found the prices of admission advertised as follows: "Scholars' admission, 7 cents and a potato; parents' admission, 13 cents and a potato." The advertisement stated that the potatoes were to go to the "Children's Home." Steele could not tell satisfactorily just what that place was.

The red card also advertised a "Punch and Judy Show," a "Cinderella, twelve inches high and thirty years of age who sings and dances," and Brownies. The art of drawing letters was to be taught free, and, best of all, the children thought, souvenirs were to be given away to every child present. The presents were to be rings, roller skates, dolls, dolls' clothing, &c.

The hall holds about 400 persons, and is on the fourth floor, and Steele expected about that many present. He was appalled at 4 o'clock, the time set for the performance, to see 1,200 children, boys and girls, swarm up to the hall, yelling and laughing, some with their parents and every one with a potato in his or her hand.

The potatoes caused much rivalry and many consequent squabbles among the youngsters. "Mine's bigger'n yours" was heard on all sides. One boy showed one of huge proportions, and in a twinkling it was stolen from him, and he sat down in the gutter and began to cry.

John Thulman, the German proprietor of the hall, wiped his brow again and again as he saw the mob of youngsters, all eager to get in. The colored elevator runner was fairly weakened in pulling the car filled with children up and down the shaft. Max Oppenheim of 15 West Ninety-eighth Street, with four children, for whom he paid 28 cents, and 13 cents for himself, finding Manager Steele in a terrible plight, offered to help him take money and did so.

When the children got into the hall—nearly all jammed in in some way, three-quarters of them standing—they began to clamor for the presents. They had been told to keep their potatoes until they could drop them into a barrel for the Children's Home. Then came the first trouble. The "presents" were given out and every one got what looked like a lead ring, thin as a copper wire. No dolls, or skates, or anything but thin rings.

"Wot a skin," cried several.

"I want a dolly; I don't want a ring," cried half a hundred girls.

Shrill voices demanded dolls and skates till the room rang with cries of derision and calls for better presents. To quiet the youngsters the manager rang up the curtain. There were three performers, Steele, his wife, and a hired assistant. Steele made three huge dice disappear.

"Is that all you can do?" shouted a boy, and howls of derision maddened the manager again, and he changed the vanishing dice to a "Punch and Judy Show." The children were no better pleased.

"This show's no good!" "Skin!" "Oh, it's a cheat!" chorused both girls and boys.

A potato sailed through the air and hit hump-backed Mr. Punch in the face, knocking him over.

"Hooray!" yelled the children. Then potatoes showered from all over the room. The Punch and Judy stand, the stage, and curtain were pounded with them. A window was broken, and then another and then another. Each crash seemed to delight the girls and boys, who would shriek with laughter and applause.

One daring boy said he could give a better show than the one advertised himself, and he climbed on an electric light chandelier and began to swing on it. The children shouted in glee. Suddenly there was a scream. The boy had fallen with the chandelier, which broke with his weight, and the manager almost cried as he saw the mob of children renew the shower of potatoes. Steele begged for order. A shower of hisses greeted him and a boy threw a potato which hit him in the eye, and amid shrieks of laughter he disappeared.

"I'd pay 15 cents and a bushel of potatoes for such fun," yelled one boy as he threw a potato through a window and yelled again as the pane smashed.

Proprietor Thulman at last bethought himself of the police. Capt. Schmittberger and four detectives arrived. They were astounded. What to do with 1,200 rioting children on the fourth floor of a building puzzled them. The children had taken up the cry. "We want our money back!" and some of the larger boys and some parents made such a clamor that the wife of the manager began to give them back their 7 and 13 cents. They let the potato go.

Capt. Schmittberger questioned Steele, found he had no license to give a performance, and that he could not answer questions about the "Children's Home" satisfactorily, and he arrested him. This made the children wild with delight. They howled again and again and cheered Capt. Schmittberger.

The officer then sent for the reserves of the station, and twelve men came around. They formed the children in line after a hard time, and sent them in Indian file down stairs to the street. Some still clutched potatoes. They could not, however, be kept from yelling all the while.

Detectives Woods and McCue started to the station with Steele, and the boys and girls in hundreds followed. Potatoes were thrown every now and then, and many hit not only Steele, but the policemen.

Steele said he has been in business ten years as a theatrical agent, and did not know he needed a license. He said he gave a performance last week in Harlem, and was to give another to-morrow. Oppenheim, who had been struck by some potatoes from the children who thought him in league with Steele, was the complainant against the manager.

The children waited around the station house until they got tired and went home. Meantime Mrs. Steele picked up pennies by the thousand, wrapped them in two cloths, and went away.

RAILROAD LOSES IN COURT.

Louisville and Nashville Company Refused Rehearing in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—An important decision affecting railroad interests was handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day. The court sustained the contention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the appeal taken by the company, and refused to grant a rehearing to the company. The Western Railway of Alabama and the Atlanta and West Point Railroad are also interested in the decision.

The case grew out of alleged discrimination by the railroads against the town of La Grange, Ga., on sugar, molasses, and other freight from New Orleans to that point. It was originally brought up on Oct. 25, 1895, on the complaint of a merchant of the Georgia town, who claimed that the railroads charged him a higher rate on merchandise than the rates to several other towns. The commission decided against the railroads and eventually suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court by the railroads against the commission. The Alabama court decided against the railroads, and an appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and a rehearing asked. It was this rehearing that the court denied to-day.

TO DIVORCE QUEEN DRAGA?

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—The Hungarian papers allege that King Alexander of Servia desires to divorce Queen Draga in order that he may marry his sister-in-law, Helene Benyewitch.

This is said to account for Queen Draga's recent hysterical outbreaks.

GEN. ALBAN STILL ADVANCES ON COLON

Liberal Forces in Retreat Toward the Same Place.

Decisive Fight Expected—United States Continues to Protect Traffic—View in London and Here.

COLON, Columbia, Nov. 26.—With an armed guard of marines on board, the train from Panama that was due at 11:30 A. M. reached here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing the news that Gen. Alban, with about 800 Government troops, had crossed Barbacoa Bridge and was continuing his march toward Colon. He is now at Tavernilla, where he is resting. The Liberal forces continue to retreat before him. They explain their retreat by saying they have no ammunition.

All of the fighting to-day occurred at Barbacoa Bridge. Passengers by the delayed train assert that fully 100 Conservatives were killed and wounded during the fighting there, and that the Liberal losses were insignificant. The Liberals are now approaching Gatun Station, about five miles from here. It is believed a decisive engagement will be fought to-night or to-morrow morning at Monkey Hill Cemetery, one mile from the limits of Colon.

The Liberals retreated from Emperador owing to lack of ammunition. They admit having lost sixty men there in killed and wounded. Among the number was Col. Oyas. It is claimed that the Government loss was more than 150 men in killed and wounded.

The trains which left here this afternoon for Panama with the Iowa marines and the passengers from the steamship Orizaba were delayed in transit, but reached Panama safely. The marines came on the Orizaba, and are to relieve the time-expired men of the battleship, which is now at Panama.

The armored train which went over the railroad yesterday, having on board Capt. Perry of the Iowa and machine guns, and flying the American flag, was sent as a demonstrative force and will not be continuel daily. Passenger trains, however, will still carry a guard.

The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon reappeared in Colon Harbor this morning. Her commander said that only 100 men out of the original 600 carried by the vessel were on board, the rest having been landed at Porto Belic, ten miles from Colon. The presumption is that the 500 men are marching overland to join the Government forces under Gen. Alban. The ground they have to cover is difficult, and they will doubtless take a few days in reaching their destination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Long received a cablegram to-day from Commander McCrea of the gunboat Machias at Colon, stating that the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon had disappeared to the east. It is thought there that she has gone to Cartagena for troops.

The reported action of Capt. Perry in declining to permit any of the Colombian or rebel troops to make use of the railway may raise an interesting question. It is understood here that the Colombian Government feels that it has the decided right to use this railway to forward troops. This right is based on the fact that the road is on land over which Colombia has sovereignty and is operated under a Government concession, Colombia retaining an interest in the road to the extent of $250,000 per year. Moreover, the Colombian authorities say the rebels have not had their belligerent rights recognized by this or any other Government, so that they have no status as carrying on warfare.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—"The course of events in Central America," says The Pall Mall Gazette, "is showing how inevitable it is that the United States should be the principal performer in these isthmian games, and that it is just as well that their Government and ours should have settled outstanding differences and be working amicably together for the preservation of an 'an open door.'"

Gen. Diego A. De Castro, who is here on a secret mission for his Government, was an early caller yesterday at the offices of Colombian Consul General Brigard. At the time of the General's arrival Mr. Brigard was reading a communication from Gen. Alban, denying the reports were here that the City of Panama was full of Liberal sympathizers.

Gen. De Castro declined to tell of his mission here, but said that he expected to go to Washington in a few days and consult the Colombian Minister here.

In speaking of the trouble at the isthmus and the reported battles, he said that both Colon and Panama were free ports, that the temporary occupation by the rebels would not really amount to much, and that under existing treaties the United States was bound to preserve order in that section. He said that at the present time Colombia had 32,000 trained soldiers in the field, 16,000 of the number being with Gen. Valencia on the Venezuelan border, in the Department of Santander, and another large force protecting Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

At Barranquilla, he said, were 1,500 men, at Cartagena, 2,000, and at Rio Hacha 3,500. The General said that this force of 7,000, if the Government so desired, could be concentrated to support Gen. Alban on the isthmus, he having 1,100 picked soldiers, but that the Government did not consider it necessary at present to make an assault on the little rebel bands, believing that Gen. Alban, with his 1,100 men and the 600 men, sent to take Colon, who are now on board the gunboat General Pinzon, would be able to break up and disintegrate those small bands.

Consul General Brigard said that he did not believe the statement made some time ago by Dr. Restrepo, the head of the Liberal Junta in this city, that the Free Masons in the United States were supporting Uribe Uribe. He also denied the statement made by Raoul Prez, Dr. Restrepo's secretary, that the reason for the existing war in Colombia was that 5,000 friars, who had been driven from the Philippines by the United States, had gone to Colombia and tried to run things as they saw fit. The Consul General said that instead of 5,000 friars coming from the Philippines to Colombia, only three had arrived there.

At the office of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company it was stated yesterday that the officials of the company had no advices to the effect that Gen. Alban had been denied transportation for his troops by the Colombian officials of the company.

WOMEN SIGN SALOON PETITION.

Applicant's Mother and a Widow Canvass a Town for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 26.—For the first time in the history of Middlesex County an application has been made to the court for a saloon license with women exclusively as the signers.

The applicant is Charles Willett of South River, who wants to keep a saloon there as successor of his brother, Theodore Willett, deceased.

South River has a great many saloons now, and in order to overcome the opposition to another, Willett's mother, Mrs. S. J. Willett, and Mrs. Cora Baird, a widow, themselves canvassed the town for signers. They did not ask any men, but after a little work secured the necessary dozen women signers, who are also freeholders. The application will come up before Judge Woodbridge Strong early in December.

Arthur J. Balfour Better.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, is recovering from his recent attack of influenza. No further bulletins in regard to his condition will be issued.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT IN REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Member of a Syndicate Operating on Washington Heights—Large Tract Purchased.

The announcement made yesterday that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was a member of a syndicate which had bought a tract of about 127 lots on Washington Heights from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, came as a surprise to those who have associated the name of that family with nothing but railroads and kindred forms of investment.

The Vanderbilt aversion to real estate has become almost proverbial. When the inventory of the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was made public the comparatively small amount of his realty holdings was a matter of general comment. Indeed, aside from the Vanderbilt Building at Beekman and Nassau Streets and several parcels in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station, doubtless acquired in the promotion of railroad enterprises, there was no evidence that the late head of the family had ever given any consideration to real estate as a form of investment. Other members of the family seemed to be similarly disposed. Aside from their various residences, their combined property holdings are comparatively insignificant, and so far as is known Alfred G. Vanderbilt's interest in the Washington Heights purchase is the first instance of the purchase of real estate for investment or speculative purposes by any member of that family.

Associated with Mr. Vanderbilt in the present deal are Ogden Mills, William Lanman Bull, ex-President of the Stock Exchange, and Charles C. Worthington. Their purchase covers practically the easterly half of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum's property; that is, that portion of it lying between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. This tract has long been known as the Dickey homestead, and the buildings upon it, while utilized by the asylum, are not suited to its purposes. The main buildings of the institution lie to the west between Fort Washington Avenue and the Boulevard Lafayette, and it is thought likely these will be considerably enlarged and improved with the proceeds of the present sale. Whitehouse & Porter were the brokers in the transaction. No figures have been made public in connection with it.

The syndicate has been formed to operate in Washington Heights property and the deal just closed is said to be but the forerunner of others of similar proportions. The tract sold by the Deaf and Dumb Asylum is regarded by real estate men as one of the most desirable on Washington Heights, and has been the subject of considerable attention on the part of real estate operators since the movement in property in that section began about a year ago. The plot has frontages of 727 feet on Broadway, 738 feet on Fort Washington Avenue, and 519 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. The southerly line is 365 feet.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Pennsylvania Railroad Directs Formation of New System—Common Stock to be Increased $20,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Under the guiding hand of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to be divided into three grand divisions under a system of complete reorganization. The announcement to-day that $20,000,000 additional common stock would be issued is part of the plan.

The funds will be used to finance the amalgamation of certain lines. In addition there will be issued an amount of collateral trust bonds for the same purpose. Most of the new stock and bonds will go into the Treasury of the Baltimore and Ohio, as they will be exchanged for the bonds and stocks of lines now held by the company.

The new system is to be known as the Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg, Lake Erie and West Virginia system. It will, as indicated by its title, be made up of the different lines of the Baltimore and Ohio, extending from the great lakes to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

On the lakes there are three ports reached by the new system, and at each place are modern facilities for handling coal and ore. These places are Cleveland, Fairport, and Lorain. The plan will bring together into a compact system about 1,600 miles of railroad.

Lines to be included are the Pittsburg and Western, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo, Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport, Cleveland Terminal and Valley, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, Ohio River system, West Virginia Short Line, Central Ohio, lines composing the Pittsburg and Middle Junction Division, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, Newark, Somerset and Straitsville, Baltimore and Ohio holdings in the Pittsburg Junction Railroad, West Virginia and Pittsburg, and Monongahela River Railroad.

With the exception of the Central Ohio and its allied lines all these properties have been acquired since the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio. Some of them were formerly operated in connection with that system, but they are now to be merged as a part of the property. The consummation of the merger will make three divisions, as follows:

Main line, extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and Wheeling, including the Chicago Division.

Southwestern, from Parkersburg, West Va., to St. Louis, Mo.

Pittsburg, Lake Erie and West Virginia.

With the new collateral mortgage there will then be four general mortgages covering the Baltimore and Ohio. The others are the prior lien, first mortgage, and Southwestern Division mortgage. Fifty-one per cent. of the new stock will be allotted to the preferred stockholders and 49 per cent. to the common.

The stock of the Baltimore and Ohio amounts to $60,000,000 preferred and $45,000,000 common. There are about $15,000,000 4 per cent. ten-year gold convertible debentures which may be converted into common stock, and holders of common stock issued for such debentures will participate in the privilege of subscribing to the $20,000,000 additional issue. Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of the debentures have already been exchanged.

Not to be Called a "Carnegie Library."

ELWOOD, Ind., Nov. 26.—The gift of $25,000 by Andrew Carnegie for a public library building here has been accepted, and the Board of Directors has sent a written acceptance. The letter says that the building will be known as "The Elwood Public Library." It is customary for cities receiving such gifts to name the library after the donor. It is said that the name "Elwood Public Library" was chosen in order to placate some of the labor unions that are opposed to accepting money from Mr. Carnegie.

Battleship Illinois at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—A telephone message from Port Eads, just received here, announces that the battleship Illinois has come to an anchorage off the Passes and will cross the Bar in the morning, reaching the city later in the day.

Holiday Books.

The holiday book edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued December 7th. There is in preparation a list of the best one hundred books chosen from the year's literature adapted to purchase in the holiday season. These books will be classified and there will be semi-critical notices. The variety of reading matter aside from this special feature will be unusually large and interesting. In fact, as a literary newspaper, THE SATURDAY REVIEW of December 7th will be remarkable for size, for circulation, and for publishers' announcements, so be sure of getting a copy. Order from your newsdealer in advance. Unsold copies are not returnable.—Adv.

LOVE COSTS MILLIONS IN A WOMAN'S CASE

Francis A. Palmer Will Disinherit His Favorite Grandniece.

HER SECOND MARRIAGE SECRET

The Banker, Now 89, Lavished Affection, Wealth, and Care Upon the One Who Has Betrayed His Trust, He Plaintively Declares.

Francis A. Palmer, the wealthy banker and philanthropist, yesterday publicly announced his intention of disinheriting a favorite grandniece, whom for twenty years he treated as a daughter and whom since childhood he has looked upon as the apple of his eye. Mr. Palmer's wife died a number of years ago.

The Palmer home was never gladdened by the presence of children until a little niece was received there and made much of many years ago. This niece married and died, leaving a little daughter, Susan Lewis, to whom the love of Mr. Palmer and his wife was transferred. The little girl was often at the Palmer home. As she grew older she was sent to Drew Seminary, Wells College, and abroad by the banker, who now looked upon her as a daughter and reared her in luxury.

The girl married Miller Crampton seventeen years ago. She was still welcomed and petted in the Palmer home. Of her two boys the elder was named Francis Palmer Crampton. Mr. Palmer bought for the Cramptons the handsome brownstone residence at 10 West Seventy-first Street and a country home. He also gave numerous presents of jewels and money to his favorite relative.

Miller Crampton died five years ago, and since then, up to a few weeks ago, Mrs. Crampton, who continued to live in the Seventy-first Street house, was a daily visitor at her great-uncle's home. She looked after his housekeeping, and a year ago when he was sick and at death's door for months she was at his bedside daily and nursed him back to health. So much did Mr. Palmer dote upon his grandniece that he is said to have had her leave her home repeatedly at an early hour to come to breakfast at his home at 7 o'clock and then drive down town with him to Washington Market, where daily he did his own marketing.

This is the grandniece whom Mr. Palmer yesterday publicly disowned. For a decade she has been looked upon as the principal heir to his fortune, which is estimated at $5,000,000. Yet within the past month he has informed his relative that she has been cut off entirely from his will and will receive no part of his estate at his death.

A SECRET MARRIAGE.

Mr. Palmer has taken this action because his grandniece was married for a second time in August, 1898, without his knowledge and consent, and because the marriage was kept a secret from him until he accidentally heard of it a short time ago. Then, upon his grandniece's confession that she was the wife of Samuel D. Rockwell, a young man who is in business with his father as a coal dealer at 1 Broadway, after a stormy interview, he discarded her.

Mr. Rockwell is considerably younger than his wife. His sister was a chum of Susan Lewis's at Drew Seminary and Wells College. The Rockwells had a modest Summer home at Stamford, Conn., near the beautiful country house of Mr. Palmer. There Mr. Rockwell and his sister saw much of Susan Lewis. The years passed, and after the death of Miller Crampton, his widow spent her Summers at Trumansburg, Tompkins County, where she was born. Mr. Rockwell, who is afflicted with sciatic rheumatism, visited Sheldrake, on Cayuga Lake, near Trumansburg, for his health every year. In August, 1898, they were married at the Cayuga Lake House at Trumansburg.

The couple returned to New York in the Autumn of that year. Mrs. Rockwell went to her home at 10 West Seventy-first Street. She was known to most of her friends and in society during the years that have elapsed in the meantime as Mrs. Crampton. A few persons were let into the secret of the marriage at Trumansburg, but Mr. Palmer was not one of these.

Mr. Palmer says that about the middle of October he received an anonymous typewritten letter informing him that his grandniece was deceiving him, and had posed as the widow of Miller Crampton for three years, while as a matter of fact she had been married again. Mr. Palmer refused to believe the statement, and was not fully convinced of it until his grandniece came to him and told him that the writer of the anonymous letter had told the truth and that she was the wife of Samuel D. Rockwell.

A few days later Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell made the first public announcement of their marriage, sending out cards and holding a reception at their home.

MRS. ROCKWELL EXPLAINS.

Mrs. Rockwell, when seen yesterday, said:

"It was always understood that I was Mr. Palmer's favorite and that I was to be his chief heir. When Mr. Crampton died my uncle expressed a wish that I should not marry again. I was married to Mr. Rockwell at Trumansburg three years ago. On account of my uncle's aversion to second marriages he was not told of it, although most of our friends were.

"He learned of the marriage last July. At that time both Mr. Rockwell and I were out of town. When I next saw him, he told me that he had cut me out of his will and that he did not want anything more to do with me.

"I attributed his action to those who surrounded him. There are many about him who are anxious that he should create funds by which they would benefit. I believe he is now building several churches."

Samuel D. Rockwell was also seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at 10 West Seventy-first Street. Mr. Rockwell is a slender, delicate-looking young man, apparently about thirty years of age. He said:

"The marriage was kept from Mr. Palmer because he is an old crank, a perfect fanatic. He does not believe in second marriages, and we feared the news of ours might kill him.

"He says that I cannot support Mrs. Rockwell. He has only gone on this tangent because I am showing that I am able to do so. He is angry because his niece has not been compelled to eat humble pie and because when our marriage was announced a short time ago our friends in society rallied loyally to our support and Mrs. Rockwell's social position has not suffered.

"The anonymous letter to Mr. Palmer, telling of our marriage, was written by a scheming relative who wanted to get his money.

"If Mr. Palmer keeps on talking about the affair he will hear from me. I will show him up. We are married and are happy. We have been happy ever since our wedding, three years ago. We are not worrying about the future, or the loss of Mr. Palmer's millions."

Mr. Palmer was found alone, except for servants, in his big house, at 180 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Preparations were being made for a dinner to a number of friends in celebration of his eighty-ninth birthday, which occurred yesterday. Despite his age Mr. Palmer appeared to be in excellent health. In discussing the marriage of his niece his voice was firm except when he spoke of his love for the woman whom he had disinherited and her children, and then it faltered, and there was a note of sadness in it.

A BLOW, SAYS MR. PALMER.

"Yes, it is true that I am done with my grandniece," he said. "I have settled accounts with her for good and all. She violated my wishes in marrying again. She betrayed my trust by keeping the marriage a secret from me for three long years. Until four weeks ago I believed she was a widow. During the past three years she has often visited me every day in the week. When I learned the truth it was a hard blow for a man of my years.

"She has made a mistake."

Then he hesitated for a moment. Pointing up town with his finger, he said, after a moment:

"But I am sorry for that little woman over there. It is a great mistake and she is already suffering for her error. I pity her. She has married a man who cannot support her and provide for her. I don't know him and know nothing of him except that, and don't want to."

Asked if he had cut Mrs. Rockwell out of his will, Mr. Palmer said:

"Well, I don't advertise what's in my will, but I keep my wills up to date.

"She has made a great mistake. I'm sorry for her and for those little boys of hers. They're nice boys, good boys, and I loved them and her."

Mr. Palmer's wealth, as has been stated, is estimated in the millions. He is President of the Broadway Savings Bank and retired recently from the Presidency of the Broadway National Bank. Upon that occasion he divided $20,000 among the old employes of the institution. He has given much to charitable and educational causes, in which he is greatly interested. The Starkey Seminary at Eddytown, Ohio, alone received from him a gift of $500,000. He is said to have started life as a street car conductor on the Ninth Avenue line, and to have laid the foundation of his fortune with hard work and careful thrift.

Last night Mr. Palmer celebrated his birthday by giving a dinner to several clergymen and others who are interested in philanthropic work. This has been his annual custom for nearly a quarter of a century.

He has been a notable figure in New York business and banking circles. More than twenty-five years ago he served as City Chamberlain. He was a great lover of fast horses, and drove a spirited team until his strength became too much impaired to control them, and a few years ago he gave the team away. Although eighty-nine years of age, Mr. Palmer visits the Broadway Savings Bank every business day in the year.

Mr. Palmer's friends say that he will bequeath his entire fortune to charities, and that since informing his grandniece that he proposes to disinherit her he has spent nearly all his time investigating the financial needs of a number of church, benevolent, and educational institutions.

MURDER FEARED IN HELEN CROPSEY'S CASE.

North Carolina Police Vainly Search in Elizabeth City—The Missing Girl's Father Sends for a New York Detective.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Nov. 26.—Reports from the searching parties now scouring both town and county show that very little has developed from the clue now being followed in the case of the disappearance of Helen M. Cropsey. Up to this time over a hundred houses have been thoroughly searched within a radius of half a mile of the Cropsey residence, but absolutely no trace has been found that would throw any light on the whereabouts of the missing girl.

In the opinion of Chief of Police Dawson there seems little reason to doubt that the young woman was murdered and her body taken some distance down the river and anchored on the bottom.

James Wilcox is still at liberty, under parole, pursuing his daily occupation at the marine railways. No new arrests have been made. The relatives of the missing girl, who were reported to have left New York for this place to further investigate this matter, have not as yet arrived.

Andrew G. Cropsey, a lawyer, of this city, uncle of Helen M. Cropsey, received a telegram yesterday from his brother, Judge William H. Cropsey of Elizabeth City, the father of the missing girl, stating that thus far not a single clue of importance had been discovered.

Judge Cropsey, in the telegram, asked his brother to employ an experienced detective in this city to go to North Carolina and work on the case. This will be done.

RUIN IN SIGHT FOR CHICAGO TRACTION CO.

If Judge Thompson's Mandamus is Upheld, It is Said, the Concern Will Become Insolvent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Ruin threatens the Union Traction Company in consequence of Judge Thompson's mandamus, according to a statement made to-day by an attorney who probably knows more about it than any other man.

"If Judge Thompson's decision, upheld by the Supreme Court and put into practice by the State Board of Equalization, is to be the rule of taxation hereafter, it amounts to confiscation, so far as the Union Traction Company is concerned," he said. "I will give you the facts and you can judge for yourself.

"The total profits of the traction company for the year affected by the mandamus, ending April 30, 1901, were $7,000,000. Of that sum 60 per cent. was required for running expenses in the strict sense of the words. Of the remainder, which was in round numbers $3,200,000, fully 40 per cent. was required to pay the company's taxes, taking the tangible as actually assessed and the intangible as assessed in compliance with the mandamus.

"Now, I assure you that what is left will not one-half pay the rent of the five minor companies controlled, and it would not pay that much of it except for the fact that the traction company owns from one-fourth to one-third of the stock of those companies.

"It is perfectly plain, therefore, that the traction company, if this kind of taxation is to continue, is confiscated and must become insolvent. You tell me that these franchises will soon have to be renewed, and that the new arrangement will be adjusted to this system of taxation. That would be encouraging if true, but, unfortunately, Mayor Harrison has announced in advance that the city will make no change whatever in its terms on account of the change in the taxes."

MR. DALE READY TO TESTIFY.

His Lawyer Says He Will Go to Hoboken When Wanted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Lawyer W. W. Wheelock to-day denied a report that Harvey S. Dale, husband of the woman accused of murdering her little daughter, Emeline, is out of this city or in hiding somewhere. "Mr. Dale will not go to Hoboken or anywhere else of his own volition for the purpose of testifying in this case," he said. "If the prosecuting attorney wants him to go there he will do so. I may say that the prosecuting attorney of Hoboken has indicated his desire to have Mr. Dale testify, and when he indicates that he is ready for him Mr. Dale will go."

BLIZZARD UP THE STATE.

Over a Foot of Snow Has Fallen Near Saranac Lake.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A blizzard has been raging throughout Northern New York for the last fifteen hours. The fall of snow has been very heavy. Trains are late and country roads are badly drifted.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 26.—About six inches of snow has fallen at Plattsburg in the last twenty-four hours and over a foot at Standish, Lyon Mountain, and Saranac Lake. It is still snowing and blowing hard. The snow is light, and has not yet blocked the railroads.

THE "ROYAL LIMITED."
Via C. R. R. of N. J., P. & R. Ry. and Baltimore & Ohio R. R. "Royal Blue Line." Finest day train in the world. Exclusively Pullman Equipment. Buffet Smoker, Parlor and Observation cars. Leaves New York daily, South Ferry, 3:35 P. M. Liberty Street, 3:40 P. M., arrives Washington, 8:40 P. M.—Adv.

JURY IN DIAMOND CASE DELIBERATE MANY HOURS

Locked Up for the Night at 11 o'Clock by Judge Herrick.

Defense Offers No Testimony at Second Day's Trial and the Summing Up Occupies Comparatively Little Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—No verdict having been agreed upon after six and one-half hours' deliberation, the jury which heard the evidence against Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond of New York, charged with neglect of duty in failing to suppress Lena Schmidt's disorderly house, was locked up at 11 o'clock to-night by Justice D. Cady Herrick. Capt. Diamond was placed in the custody of his counsel, and court was adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Capt. Diamond's case went to the jury solely upon the evidence adduced by the prosecution.

The four lawyers for the defense, Messrs. Cady, House, Henderson, and Vorhaus, when the State rested, had a short consultation with Deputy Commissioner Devery and Capt. Diamond, a longer conference among themselves, and finally decided to offer no defense.

They held that the State had failed to make out a case of neglect of duty against Capt. Diamond.

Ex-Judge Cady and Assistant District Attorney Osborne then engaged in spirited legal debate upon the question of whether or not the testimony established Capt. Diamond's guilt. Mr. Cady attacked the State's case vigorously, and Mr. Osborne in turn endeavored strenuously to refute Mr. Cady's arguments and to set forth the prosecution's view of the evidence against the accused official.

A vague report that the jury stood ten to two or nine to three for acquittal, heard after it had been out some time was given no credence in the courtroom.

After the jury retired, in the evening, Capt. Diamond and Gov. Odell met by chance in the Hotel Ten Eyck lobby. The Governor gree

how the District Attorney can escape indictment when he gets back to his own county."

MR. OSBORNE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cady spoke fifty minutes. Mr. Osborne immediately began his answering argument. He said in part:

"The prosecution stated at the outset that we would show that a disorderly house was openly and notoriously run in this officer's precinct. There has been no denial of the fact. No witness has been brought here to dispute it. The fact that Diamond allowed it to run from the 1st of October, 1900, to May 2, 1901, goes on the record also undisputed. As Mr. Cady says, the police business is not all gold braid and brass buttons. Some of them have much to do with real estate and bank accounts.

"When things got lively the Captain got evidence quickly enough against this house," continued Mr. Osborne. "That's not disputed here. It was not necessary for me to call any citizens of this precinct. You would not call a citizen of Albany County to prove that this Court House is here. Everybody knows it. We proved by Diamond's own Sergeant that the Captain told the whole patoon that 27 Stuyvesant Street was a disorderly house. What did he do to close the house? Sent an officer to pace up and down outside. He might have paced there forever and not known what was going on inside. Why was not Lena Schmidt driven out when the girls were? If you leave the queen bee in a hive and drive the other bees away they will surely return. Was it that the queen bee wasn't getting all the honey the bees collected?"

"Object!" shouted Mr. House. Justice Herrick said it was quite hard to straighten facts out of flights of oratory. Mr. House suggested that the court hold Mr. Osborne down to facts. The court said he would.

"If you do you'll be the first Magistrate on the New York bench who has succeeded in doing so," observed Mr. House.

Diamond, Mr. Osborne asserted, did not dare report to his chief that Lena Schmidt's existed, and he never reported it as suspicious until June 10 and then he had raided it three times. Mr. Cady's explanation about the reports here, Mr. Osborne said, was made up out of whole cloth. He added that if the District Attorney prosecuted at once every witness who turned State's evidence "Diamond and all the rest of them would have the greatest picnic the world ever saw."

"Your own common sense," he concluded, "will tell you that it might be a good thing for a Police Captain to have a house run on the quiet, and a bad thing to have it run openly and notoriously. Lena did not like the officer at the door, so she went to this good, wise, and discreet Captain and requested that the officer be taken away. And for this most persistent violator of the law he does this thing. If the officer was put there for any good purpose, why was he removed?"

Mr. Osborne spoke one hour and ten minutes.

JUSTICE HERRICK'S CHARGE.

Justice Herrick began his charge to the jury at 4:10. He advised the jurors that neither they nor he had anything to do with the transfer of the case to Albany County and that they were to draw no unfavorable inference from the fact that Capt. Diamond submitted no defense. He continued:

The people must prove the defendant guilty by a preponderance of evidence. The defendant is indicted for willful neglect of duty. Willful means not only knowingly, but with a bad purpose, an evil intent. It is not incumbent upon the prosecution to prove by direct evidence a bad motive. You have a right to infer evil purpose from circumstances or manner of conduct in actions or neglect to act. If the circumstances in this case warrant that kind of an inference it is your duty to find in accordance therewith. The prosecution must establish the existence of a disorderly house, and that Capt. Diamond knew of its existence.

The evidence shows that he stationed a man in front of it, and gave special instructions to his men about it. It is for you to say from this if he had knowledge of it. In regard to whether he took all the means in his power to suppress it, the evidence is singular in that each side relies upon it to support their contention. It has been testified that the special instructions given were to arrest women on the stoop and in windows. Also that there was no falling off of business while the policemen were stationed in front of the door.

Regarding the weekly reports of Capt. Diamond, on which 27 Stuyvesant Street does not appear, Justice Herrick charged that the reports were allowed in evidence to show the bad purpose of Capt. Diamond. Whether the omission of Lena Schmidt's place did or did not show evil purpose was for the jury to determine. In conclusion the Court said:

The case turns on this question, whether or not Capt. Diamond refrained from closing up this house for a bad purpose. If you think he did, it is your duty to find the defendant guilty. The decision in this case is important to the public. The peace and good order of our cities largely depend upon the faithfulness and efficiency of their police officers. If you convict this man, it will end his career as a public officer, and, although police officers should be held to a strict accounting, you should not find this defendant guilty of negligence unless you are satisfied on the evidence that the neglect was willful and from a bad motive.

Justice Herrick spoke twenty minutes. There were no exceptions to the charge by either side, and at 4:30 the case went to the jury. Five minutes later the jurymen filed out.

TO WORK WITH CHURCHILL.

Capt. Chapman Says He Will Help the Acting Captain to Make the Bowery Clean.

Capt. George S. Chapman, transferred from High Bridge to the Mercer Street command, walked familiarly yesterday morning into his new station house and home—for some time he has lived at the headquarters of his command—and had a cheery greeting for his subordinates and visitors. As is his wont, he endured some gibing about his famous black whiskers with a smile and an occasional repartee, and then settled down to business, talking over the condition of the precinct with Sergt. "Ed" Walling, son of the former Superintendent, and others of the command. Then he turned his attention to his lares and penates and the fitting up of his room, which was in a very untidy and begrimed condition.

"Yes," he replied to a question, "the 'Little Drummer Boy' is glad to be back. I'm, of course, ready to do police duty anywhere, and no one ever heard me rebel at orders from Mulberry Street. I've no programme except to do police duty. I have an idea that the precinct is in fair shape, but I shall know better about that when I've been around. Of course I shall cooperate with Acting Captain Churchill in keeping the upper Bowery and Fourth Avenue clean. I feel at home here, mainly, I suppose, because I first wore a Captain's shield in this house. I was last here eight months ago. By cats! I feel more comfortable than up at High Bridge—"

"Blew through 'em up there?" suggested a bystander.

"Oh, you let 'em alone," retorted the handsome little man, fondling one of his facial adornments. "Beat 'em. You're envious, that's all. I can stand it. High Bridge was not paradise, but I gained twelve pounds there, all the same."

Acting Captain James Churchill expressed himself as very well satisfied with affairs so far as they have gone.

"The precinct has been whipped into shape," said he. "It is fairly clean, and I will keep it so, and maybe do better. But I am to-day the same policeman I was a week ago. It won't be a case of 'swelled head' with me. Col. Murphy sent me here, and I followed his instructions in what I did. I came to enforce the law as I found it, and have done it as well as I could, and shall keep on in the same way. Oh, yes, Capt. George is on the other side of the Bowery now, and will no doubt keep his end up.

"As to criticising my superiors, well, one of the newspapers published a very interesting and clever story. It was so good that it was flattered by repetition. All I have to say is that the incident is closed, and that I know police duty too well to criticise my superiors. So I have taken back nothing because there was nothing to take back.

"I don't know how I made out at the mental examination for Captain. I was confronted by two or three tough propositions, but I fancy I disposed of them properly. In the physical examination I was marked up 100 per cent."

A STEEL COMPANY SOLD.

Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company Buys New Haven Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 26.—It is stated here that the New Haven Iron and Steel Company, controlling several small mills in Pennsylvania, has been sold to the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company.

The New Haven concern has been in existence for some years as an independent company, but two years ago was sold by its local stockholders to a combination of Boston and Philadelphia capitalists, headed by C. C. Kauffman of Columbia, Penn., and C. K. Crossman of Philadelphia. It is capitalized at $500,000, and its sale price is said to be an advance on this.

TWENTY-SIX KILLED IN EXPLOSION AT DETROIT

Boiler Bursts in Penberthy Injector Company's Plant.

More than a Score of Seriously Injured Men Dug Out of the Debris by Firemen and Laborers.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—Twenty-six men are dead and twenty-four other men are lying in the various hospitals of the city suffering from terrible cuts, burns, and other injuries, all results of the explosion of one of the boilers in the Penberthy Injector Company's large plant, at the corner of Abbott Street and Brooklyn Avenue, at 9:30 o'clock to-day.

In addition to those seriously injured a dozen or more employes were slightly hurt. They were taken directly to their homes. Eighteen men and boys have not been located. The unidentified bodies account for five of these.

A great force of men is searching the ruins by electric light, and the work will not be stopped until every foot of the débris has been examined.

The Penberthy Injector Company's plant occupied half a square. It was composed of two brick buildings separated by a sixteen-foot alley.

The rear building, which was completely destroyed, was three stories in height, 54 feet in depth, and 100 feet wide. The boiler room was situated at the northwest corner of this building on the first floor. It was in this building that most of the manufacturing was done.

There were four boilers in the plant, two horizontal and two vertical ones. It was the horizontal boilers that exploded.

The floors and roof of the rear building bulged upward and then crashed down with their heavy loads of machinery and foundry apparatus. Walls, roof, and all, dropped into a shapeless mass of débris. Windows in houses for a block around were broken by the concussion, and flying bricks filled the neighboring yards. A dense cloud of dust arose, and as it settled and was succeeded by denser clouds of smoke and steam, agonized cries began to come from the heap of tangled wood, metal and bricks. Those who were only partly buried, frantically dug themselves out. Flames broke out almost immediately, and the horror of fire was added to the suffering of the imprisoned.

A fire alarm was turned in and quickly responded to. Calls were sent out for all the ambulances in the city. Pending their arrival neighboring houses were turned into temporary hospitals. The first ambulances on the scene were totally inadequate to carry those who had already been extricated, and express wagons and similar vehicles were pressed into service.

While part of the firemen directed their efforts at the fire, which was burning fiercely in the centre of the wreck, the greater number of them seized axes and crowbars and began prying out the victims who could be seen or whose faint cries were audible.

The floors and roof had fallen at an angle and formed a sort of huge cover, under which the fire burned fiercely. Not until the firemen had chopped through this did their streams begin to have an appreciable effect on the flames.

Engineer Riley was among the first to be dug out from the wreck. His escape was little short of miraculous. When the boiler let go, he was knocked to the floor, and one of the smaller testing boilers was blown over his prostrate form in such a way that one end rested on some débris high above him, thereby forming a shield that kept the falling timbers, bricks and machinery from crushing him. The escaping steam, however, burned him frightfully. After his arrival at Grace Hospital, Riley's first words were, "How did it happen? The engine and boilers were all right."

Gradually the rescuers worked their way downward through the pile. A vacant house adjoining the factory was converted into a temporary morgue. In several cases the charred corpses were so hot when recovered that they could scarcely be handled.

The hospitals were besieged by relatives and friends of the injured men. At Emergency Hospital, which was only a short distance from the scene, and where many of the injured were carried in wagons, the floors of the reception rooms, and even the halls were used as temporary resting places for the victims.

The front building of the plant received comparatively little damage. All the windows, of course, were broken, and some of the machinery was slightly injured by the jar. Damage was done in this building by the automatic fire extinguishers which were set off by the explosion.

The property loss is about $180,000. The firm carried $70,000 fire and some boiler insurance. The boilers had been recently inspected, and the engineer was known as one of the most careful and capable men in the city.

TWO WOMEN TIRE OF LIFE.

Mother Took Fatal Dose of Poison—Daughter Grieved for a Day, Then Did the Same.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—Mrs. J. S. Collins, a bride of less than three months, made temporarily insane, it is supposed, by grief over the death of her mother, took a dose of carbolic acid from which she died at midnight. Mrs. Collins's mother caught cold some days ago, and it was supposed from this cause died last night. Mrs. Collins displayed signs of excessive grief, and this morning, despite her husband's efforts to calm her, grew more violent.

She calmed down toward noon and went into a room by herself. A few minutes later her husband, hearing her groaning, went into the room and found her writhing on the floor. Near her lay a vial which had contained carbolic acid. A considerable portion of the original amount of acid had previously been used.

It developed to-night, at the autopsy, held by County Physician Washington, that Mrs. Schaff had taken carbolic acid and that this was the cause of death. Mrs. Collins, who was taken to the City Hospital, when questioned before she died, after the facts of her mother's death were revealed, admitted that she knew that the mother had taken the poison, and said further that the acid which was missing from the bottle had been taken by the mother. Ill health is supposed to have been the reason Mrs. Schaff ended her life.

MAJOR J. D. KEILEY DEAD.

Had One Time Been Treasurer of the City of Brooklyn.

Major John D. Keiley, City Treasurer of Brooklyn under Mayor Schieren, who served on the staff of the Confederate Gen. Longstreet during the civil war, and a brother of the Rev. Benjamin J. Keiley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Georgia, died at his home, 213 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had suffered from heart trouble since late in April, and had been confined to his home about six weeks.

Major Keiley was born in Petersburg, Va., in 1839, and at the close of the war settled in New York City, where he was for a time a writer and business manager of The Freeman's Journal. He was a lifelong friend of Cardinal Gibbons, who married him in 1868, when the famous priest had just been elevated to the hierarchy, that ceremony being the first he performed as a Bishop.

In 1875 Major Keiley was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of Gregory the Great by Pope Piux IX. The reason for this appointment was that Major Keiley had organized the first pilgrimage to Lourdes. Major Keiley was always a Democrat, but in the great wave of reform which swept over Brooklyn in 1893 he supported Schieren, although he had absolutely no acquaintance with him, and after his election Mayor Schieren made him City Treasurer, a position he held until he was legislated out of office by the consolidation of the offices of County and City Treasurer. Mayor Wurster appointed him a Trustee of the Boys' Disciplinary Training School, an office without compensation, which he held until the time of his death.

Another brother of Major Keiley is Anthony M. Keiley, once Mayor of Richmond, but now one of the Justices of the mixed tribunal sitting in Alexandria, Egypt, which is composed of representatives of the various powers and is appointed by the Khédive. Judge Keiley's appointment having been made by that potentate upon the recommendation of President Cleveland.

Major Keiley leaves a wife, two daughters, and three sons, his one married daughter being Mrs. Helen M. Sullivan, who lives in Dublin, Ireland.

THE KENTUCKY MINE STRIKE.

Camp at Nortonville Again Established—Body of Murdered Union Miner Found.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—The camp of the striking union miners at Nortonville is again a reality. From Thomas Rooney, a member of the official board of the United Mine Workers of America, it is learned that the new camp was established yesterday with fifty charter members and one large tent. Rooney said newspaper correspondents had better give the camp a wide berth. It is the general opinion that if the county officials remain firm in their determination to disperse the "unlawful assembly of intimidators," more troops than are now on the ground at the command of the officials will be necessary to enforce the mandate of County Judge Hall.

A contract was let by the union men to-day to carpenters for the building of a temporary box house, 20 by 100 feet. The building is to be used by the campers as a home during the Winter, and they will claim it as their place of legal residence. There is a large number of the union men in the vicinity, who, it is thought, will join the camp as soon as the building is erected. To-night there are in the re-established camp more than seventy-five union men.

President Wood and Vice President Barnaby, Board Member Read, and Attorneys Jennings and Johnson called on Judge Hall to-day and made a formal demand that the tents and other camp paraphernalia belonging to the United Mine Workers, which were taken by the Sheriff last Sunday when the campers were arrested and lodged in jail, be returned. Judge Hall declined to comply. This action on the part of the union officials is the preliminary to an attachment to be issued against Judge Hall for the recovery of the goods.

The trial of the twenty-one prisoners taken from the camp last Sunday has been postponed until to-morrow.

The dead body of Albert Williams, a union miner, was found near Nortonville to-day. The Coroner's verdict was that he was shot by unknown persons.

PITTSBURG STRIKE ONLY HALF-HEARTED.

Switchmen's Union Ordered Men Out, but Only the Allegheny Valley Railroad Suffered Seriously.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 26.—Judging from appearances, the switchmen's strike, inaugurated this morning, has proved a failure. The strike was ordered by the Switchmen's Union of North America, and the claim was made early in the day by the union officials that every railroad in the city, with the exception of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, would be tied up completely. The developments of the day, however, demonstrate that only one road, the Allegheny Valley, was seriously affected.

On this road but one crew was at work, and the road is badly crippled. The company officials, while admitting that freight traffic has been practically suspended, say that within twenty-four hours they will have all the men they need to resume operations. The other roads affected were the Baltimore and Ohio, with twelve men out; the Pittsburg Junction, (a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio,) with fifteen men out; the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, with four men out, and the Pennsylvania, with fifteen men out.

One hundred and fifty would be a high estimate of the number of men who struck. None of the last five named roads suffered much inconvenience, because new men were readily secured to take the place of the strikers, and some of the men, upon discovering that the strike order had not been generally obeyed, returned to their places.

A meeting of the union was held this afternoon, and the claim was made that the strike was a success as far as it had gone, and that within forty-eight hours all the members of the union, about 700, would be out. The demands of the switchmen call for the enforcement of the standard scale of wages. It is claimed that the Monongahela connecting line signed the scale to-day, but the officials of the other roads say they are more determined than ever to not sign.

The strikers gained eight men to-night in the Ormsby yard of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Road. This is the principal yard of the road on the South Side, and the defection has crippled the company considerably. The officials claim to be able to put on new men to-morrow.

It is claimed by the strikers that they have crippled the Baltimore and Ohio in the Glenwood yards. They say only one crew out of the twelve regularly employed are at work, and that no attempt to move freight is being made. The report made by their committees is that at Glenwood twenty engines are idle and that at the Bennett Station yards of the Pittsburg and Western there are fifteen idle. The company officials say the majority of these are passenger and road engines.

A meeting of the Lawrenceville branch of the Brotherhood of Trainmen is being held to-night behind closed doors. The meeting was still in session at midnight. It is said the members are discussing the question of indorsement of the strike. The result of the meeting may not be known to-night. The strikers appear confident that the brotherhood men will refuse to handle trains switched by non-unionists.

Should the condition of the Allegheny Valley, as it existed to-day, be continued longer than two days more, the mills and factories along the Allegheny River, dependent on it for raw material, will be compelled to close down. The city mills of the Carnegie Company can stand the pressure for this length of time, but if extended beyond that the manager says operations will have to be suspended.

RAILROAD STRIKERS ACKNOWLEDGE DEFEAT.

What little there was left of the strike which for a week gravely crippled the freight service of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was cleared away at a meeting of about 200 of the switchmen and yardmen in the Harlem River yards last night, when they decided that they were beaten and would go back on whatever terms the company would give. These were the non-union men, the members of the union having already made a surrender.

The meeting was held at the strike headquarters, at 444 Willis Avenue, and the final decision was not reached without several ballots and much heated talk, which, however, no stranger was permitted to hear. M. J. Ryan, who was elected Chairman at the Monday night meeting, when the men proclaimed defiance, presided.

Many of the speeches, it was learned, were directed against Vice Grand Master Morrissey of the Trainmen's Brotherhood. He was accused of taking money from the railroad to settle the strike. This is denied by the railroad people, who say that Mr. Morrissey simply ordered the union men back to their posts when he found that their grievance was based only upon the dismissal of an official in the yards.

J. W. Wardrop, Superintendent of Freight Terminals at the Harlem River Yards, last night said that everything had been running nicely through the day, that all the places of the strikers had been filled, and that freight was being received for all points on the line, sixteen trains having gone out between midnight and 4 P. M., and thirteen having come in during the same period. When asked whether the strikers would be re-employed, he said, "That remains to be seen."

Mr. Wardrop, discussing a story that strikers had fired a shot into a locomotive cab from the Willis Avenue Bridge, said that he had heard nothing of such an incident, and he did not believe anything of the kind had happened.

"The strikers have been very orderly," he said. "They have kept out of the yards, and this is the one redeeming feature of the whole strike."

All the strikers also denied the truth of the story, which was extensively circulated, saying that when they went out they had determined not to molest the railroad property and had adhered strictly to this resolve.

The switchmen will hold a ball at Muller's Bronx Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, Friday night.

Warning to the Charitably Inclined.

The Little Mothers' Aid Association has issued a statement warning the public against certain women who are soliciting contributions for the association without authority. These women, whose names are given in the association's warning, are charged with swindling, and in order to protect the charitably inclined who would aid the association attention is called to the fact that Miss Anna L. Heiskell is in sole charge of the collection of money for the association. Checks should be made payable to H. A. Groesbeck, Treasurer, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York.

DEVERY A MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Elected by a Bare Quorum of the Board of Governors.

How Croker Ignored the Police Official, and What Happened After a Visit From Senator Sullivan.

William S. Devery, Deputy Police Commissioner, is now a full-fledged member of the Democratic Club. He was elected at the last meeting of the Board of Governors, and the fact has been kept a secret about which the members of the club were not supposed to speak. Treasurer Theodore F. Hascall has received from Mr. Devery the initiation fee required of all Tammany men who want to become members of the organization.

After the last meeting of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club, President John Fox, who is a close personal friend of Richard Croker, said:

"There is nothing to give out about the meeting. We just transacted routine business."

After the meeting the principal topic of talk was "Has Devery been blackballed?" The feeling against Deputy Commissioner Devery soon after election ran high. Many members of the Democratic Club openly charged that the Police Department scandals were responsible in a large measure for the defeat of the Tammany city and county ticket. There was talk of taking measures which would prevent Deputy Commissioner Devery from becoming a member, but Richard Croker used means to effectually shut off all opposition.

Prior to the election Deputy Devery was one evening a caller at the Democratic Club. Mr. Croker was informed by Andrew Freedman of the presence of the police official, but the Tammany leader took no notice of Mr. Devery's presence, although he had seldom been within the portals of the club. After waiting for several minutes without a single member of the organization coming forward to shake hands with him, notwithstanding that there were nearly half a dozen leaders who knew the Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr. Devery quietly sought a corner of the red room to await the coming of Mr. Croker.

Then took place what the politicians about the Democratic Club considered at the time to be one of Mr. Croker's shrewd political moves. The Tammany leader parted the curtains of the red room, in the corner of which Deputy Devery was seated. He looked carefully around the room, but apparently did not observe the large form of the police official seated in an easy chair in full view. Then he entered and walked about the room within a few feet of Mr. Devery's chair, yet did not notice him.

The word was passed around among the members present: "Croker has snubbed Devery." There was a gathering of a score of political leaders within two minutes in the parlor back of the red room. Every movement of the two men was watched. After Mr. Croker had walked about the room for several minutes he turned his back on Mr. Devery and started a lively conversation with several members seated on a divan in the centre of the room. Deputy Devery was all this time shifting uneasily in the chair.

After an interval of half an hour Mr. Croker was brought face to face with Mr. Devery. What took place at the meeting was not heard by the members of the club. That night, however, the rumor was spread that Deputy Devery was likely to resign before election, as he had been snubbed by Mr. Croker. These statements were printed.

The following morning Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was a caller at the Democratic Club. The Bowery politician was much incensed. Within two days William S. Devery was proposed by Richard Croker as a member of the Democratic Club.

The club members were at a loss to understand the situation, and before election they considered it part of a well-mapped-out political programme on the part of Mr. Croker. Deputy Devery's name was posted for membership on the bulletin board the required length of time. Lewis Nixon, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, and many other members of the club who opposed Deputy Devery's continuance as an official of the Police Department made no attempt to prevent his election.

"What would be the use?" said a prominent city official last evening. "We could not prevent his election. The members of the Democratic Club had nothing to do with his election, and we had no chance to ballot whether he should or should not be a member. If we had, I don't think Mr. Devery would be a member to-day. I understand that there was just a quorum of the Board of Governors at the last meeing when Mr. Devery was elected to membership."

Mr. Devery, according to information given at the Democratic Club last evening, has not been a caller there since his election to membership.

Republican County Committee Dinner.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee will give a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening, Dec. 16, in honor of the following members of the County Committee: Robert C. Morris, Chairman; William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee; George R. Sheldon, Treasurer; George R. Manchester, Secretary; Julius M. Mayer, Chairman of the Law Committee.

SHIP WRECKED IN STORM.

A large square rigged vessel possibly went down in the recent gale off the Delaware Capes. Whether her crew went down with her or have been saved may not be known for some time, for if picked up they might be taken across the Atlantic. Upon that event will probably depend whether the ship will ever be known or some vessel for her will simply be reported missing through non-arrival at port.

This appears in the log of the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday from Venezuela and Porto Rico, which says: "On Nov. 25, in latitude 38.25 longitude 72.20, passed a large spar standing on end, with yards and sails attached." This location is about 140 miles east of the Delaware Capes.

The Philadelphia also reported having on Nov. 22, in latitude 29.29 longitude 69.43, (off the Florida coast,) passed the side of a vessel about 80 feet long and 20 feet wide.

WOMAN SWEPT TO SEA FROM STEAMER'S DECK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Capt. Hill of the steamship Belgenland, which reached her docks to-day from Liverpool, reports that when the steamship was abreast Nantucket Light early Sunday morning, Mrs. H. McNeal, wife of Dr. McNeal of Ann Arbor, Mich., was washed overboard and drowned.

There was a heavy sea running at the time of the accident. Dr. McNeal, who was on deck watching the storm, went to his stateroom and called his wife to come on deck and view a passing steamship.

The couple had been standing together for only a few minutes when an immense wave swept over the Belgenland, carrying the unfortunate woman overboard. Her body was not seen after it had been carried away by the wave.

When Dr. McNeal disembarked from the Belgenland he was almost overcome with grief. Dr. and Mrs. McNeal had been traveling in Europe for some months. The doctor left this city at noon for his home at Ann Arbor. Mrs. McNeal was a graduate in medicine of the Michigan University. She was thirty-nine years of age.

NEW TEXAS OIL CORPORATION.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 26.—The charter of the Gulf Refining Company, with a capital stock of $750,000, was filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day. This corporation is formed for the purpose of erecting and operating two large oil refineries at Port Arthur, Texas. They are now under construction.

The incorporators are J. M. Guffey, A. W. Mellon, and James M. Reed, all of Pittsburg, Penn.; R. A. Greer, Hal W. Greer, and E. L. Nall of Beaumont, and D. Robertson of Port Arthur.

Col. Guffey and the other members of this company are also the principal stockholders in the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, which already owns twenty or more of the largest producing wells in the Beaumont field. The Gulf Refining Company owns 500 acres of land adjoining the two refiners.

About 3,000 steel storage tanks, with an aggregate capacity of more than 100,000,000 barrels of oil, will be located on this tract of land. These tanks will be kept filled with oil from the wells of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, and the product will be put through the refining process as rapidly as possible.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM LOWERS HER RECORD

Makes Westward Trip in 5 Days 19 Hours and 6 Minutes.

North German Lloyd Flier Buffeted by Wind and Seas Throughout Her Voyage—Some Notable Passengers.

Despite adverse winds and mountainous seas that buffeted her all the way across the Atlantic, the new North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm got into port yesterday with a new transatlantic record for her westward passage to her credit.

The time of the liner from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook over a course of 3,049 miles, was 5 days 19 hours and 6 minutes, which is 2 hours and 4 minutes better than her best previous westward performance. The record for the westward passage is still retained by the Deutschland, whose August trip of 5 days 12 hours and 23 minutes has never yet been equaled.

Talking about the voyage, Capt. Störmer said:

"We had too much weather all the way. We encountered a fierce gale from the southeast on Sunday, which lasted through Monday. We put the storm doors up, kept the passengers in, and got through without anybody getting hurt."

The log of the liner shows that every day of the passage was a squally one, each being a succession of strong head winds and seas more or less boisterous. Some of the passengers were so affected by the tossing and rolling of the liner that they did not show themselves on deck or in the saloon at all between port and port.

The Kronprinz brought a large number of saloon passengers for this season of the year, among whom were many well-known people. Charles T. Yerkes, the London subway promoter, was one of them. He said he had nothing to say for publication, as what news he possessed was of European rather than of American interest. He said that he was over on business, and expected to stay two months.

He was asked if he brought across the portrait of his wife by Benjamin Constant, the Paris artist. He said he had not, as the painting was not quite finished.

Another passenger on the Kronprinz was ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip. He has been abroad on business and said he was out of news. "The only thing that I can say," he said, "is that we are still the king bees on the other side, so far as business is concerned."

Mrs. Vanderlip was also a passenger. The Italian Consul General at New York, Giovanni Branchi, who has been in Europe on a vacation for six months, also got back. He said that the voyage had been a pleasant one.

The youngest passenger on the Kronprinz was Fräulein Wilhemina Philippi. She was in the cabin, and was just six days old, having been born on the second day out from Bremen. She was named in honor of Holland's young Queen.

THE NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 26.—The Newport Trust Company, for which a charter was granted by the Legislature last week, was organized this afternoon and will undoubtedly prove one of the most influential financial institutions in the State.

It has long been considered desirable that Newport should have a strong financial concern of its own, independent of all outside control, and the trust company was organized to bring about this result. Its management includes not only a large number of the prominent Summer residents, but also representatives of leading financial interests in other cities. The Industrial Trust Company of Providence will have a large interest in the success of the new institution, which will take the place of its Newport branch, taking also its buildings and deposits.

The capital stock of the Newport Trust Company is limited to $300,000, all of which has been subscribed at $140. The company organized by electing Frederick Tompkins President, Angus McLeod Vice President, and Thomas P. Peckham Secretary and Treasurer. These officers have been connected with the management of the local bank, which two years ago became the Newport branch of the Industrial Trust Company.

The Directors are George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of New York; Edward J. Berwind, President of the Berwind-White Coal Company and a Director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company; George G. De [illegible] of New York, Elbridge T. Gerry, George G. Haven of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Henry F. Eldridge of the real estate firm of De Blois & Eldridge of Newport and New York; State Senator J. W. Horton of Newport, Samuel P. Colt, President of the Industrial Trust Company; Thomas A. Lawton, Vice President of the Savings Bank of Newport; Angus McLeod, member of the dry goods firm of King & McLeod of this city; E. Rollins Morse, Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, Nathan Thayer of Boston, Hamilton McKay Twombly, Harry Payne Whitney, United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore, and James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank of New York.

The new concern will for the present occupy the banking building of the Industrial Trust Company, on Thames Street, but later it is proposed to construct a new building on the site of the old one, with safe deposit vaults of the most modern type, and also to have a branch office on Bellevue Avenue for the special benefit of Summer residents. The institution is likely to become the banking place for a large portion of the Summer residents and to take much of the business of this character from the other local banks.

TOM L. JOHNSON WINS POINT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day permitted the motion of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland for leave to file a petition in mandamus against the State Board of Equalization of Railways, compelling it to reassess the railroad property of the State at a valuation based upon the market value of its securities.

The petition was filed immediately following the court's consent. The petition, in effect, asks the court to construe the statute to mean that the Board of Railway Equalization has the power to increase the valuation of railroads for the purpose of taxation over and above the grand total as fixed by the County Auditors.

Attorney General Sheets will file a demurrer to Mayor Johnson's petition and this will bring the case to a hearing on its merits. The case will be heard or submitted on briefs in time to be disposed of before the court takes the holiday recess.

Johnson's contention is that the railroads of Ohio, which are on the duplicate for $117,000,000 in round numbers, are only appraised at about 28 per cent. of their actual value, while real estate in Ohio is appraised at about 60 per cent. of its true value. Johnson wants railroad valuations increased so as to bring them up to a 60 per cent. basis. This would place them on the duplicate for about $356,000,000.

ONCE RICH, HE DIED IN WANT.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 26.—Destitute and without friends or money, Capt. Nicholas Van Pelt, a well-known figure about the city, died yesterday at the poorhouse. He was buried to-day in Potter's Field. His funeral was unattended by those who had known him in his prosperous days and no priest or minister was present at the obsequies to say a kind word for the old man.

For nearly two years Capt. Van Pelt has lived from hand to mouth. He has been penniless and lived as best he could. Last Winter a local grocer took pity on the old man and gave him a place to stay in his store. In his prosperous days Capt. Van Pelt was a man of considerable influence, an owner of sailing vessels and Captain of one, which was a pioneer in the oyster trade around New York and in the fruit and vegetable business down the Atlantic Coast.

His wife, Miss Thompson of Staten Island, was the daughter of George F. Thompson, one of the richest oyster planters on the Sound. She died two years ago at Orange, and his heart was buried with her. Since then he has barely existed. After leaving the sea, Capt. Van Pelt kept markets at Newark, East and South Orange, Morristown, and Cranford. He finally located in this city, where he ended his days.

POL ROGER & CO. CHAMPAGNE

The Society Wine in London.

Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.'s *BRUT SPECIAL VINTAGE 1893* is now on sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for U. S.

New York, Nov. 15, 1901.

PIANOLA RECITAL

To-day, WEDNESDAY, November 27, at 3:00 P. M.

No Cards of Admission Necessary.

SOLOIST:
Dr. CARL E. DUFFT, Basso.

To have music when you feel like it.

To have your desire for any class of music gratified.

To have the selections played by yourself in the manner you desire them played.

All this the Pianola offers.

The Pianola is the means of making players of those who never expected to be able to enjoy music *produced by themselves.*

The Pianola is adjustable to any piano. It is not necessary to know one note from another in playing the piano with its aid.

PROGRAM.

Mireille Overture.....Gounod
ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Air.....
(b) Etude Melodique, from Suite in B minor.....Sgambati
PIANOLA.
"Myself, When Young, Did Eagerly Frequent," from "In a Persian Garden".....Lehmann
DR. DUFFT.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Waltz of the Snowflakes, from Casse-Noisette.....Tschaikowsky
ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Song of the Meermadchen, from Oberon.....Weber-Herbert
(b) Intermezzo Scherzoso, Op. 21, No. 9.....Hans von Bulen
PIANOLA.
Wotan's Farewell, from Die Walkure.....Wagner
DR. DUFFT.
(Accompanied with the Æolian Orchestrelle.)

The AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d Street.

MR. CROKER'S PEACE PLAN

Thinks that Harmony Alone Will Help the Democracy.

Mr. Danforth Intimates that Messrs. Croker and Hill Have Not Yet Met to Conciliate Warring Factions.

Richard Croker gave out an interview yesterday stating that the Democratic Party in the city, State, and Nation would have no chance for years to come unless the factions in New York State harmonized, Elliot Danforth, who is the only politician in New York having the full confidence of Senator David B. Hill, said last evening to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I think it is safe to say that Senator Hill and Mr. Croker have not as yet met in conference and talked harmony. I think the time has come for harmony in the party. By quarreling we have been playing into the hands of the Republicans, and there is a disposition all around now to get together.

"We see that it is useless to go into a State campaign next year without a united party. The Democrats are tired of playing into the hands of the enemy, and I think that before long real harmony will be established in the Democratic Party."

Mr. Croker in the interview referred to said:

"The Democratic Party will not have a chance in city, State, or Nation for years to come unless all Democrats get together and stop bickerings of all kinds. The time has come for the leaders in this city and throughout the State to join hands and prepare to fight the common enemy.

"I am for harmony and for harmony at once. I am willing to make any concessions to obtain it. I have always been for harmony, and there is nothing they can ask me to do which I will not gladly do.

"The Republicans are oppressing the people and making them suffer. The people are just coming to understand the oppression, and just give them a united Democratic standard to rally round and they will throw the Republicans out of power."

CUSTOMS EXAMINER ACCUSED.

United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman admitted the truth of the story last night that charges had been preferred against Isaac Raynor, an examiner in the Seventh or drug division of the Appraisers' Stores. Raynor is an expert engaged in examining and passing perfumes, essential oils, &c.

It is charged that Raynor called on the firm of Russman, Galland & Wechmar, importers, of 51 Franklin Street, and is alleged to have made a proposition to the firm to the effect that he would pass certain goods, particularly perfumes, provided he was given a percentage of what thereby would be saved in duties. Being a stranger to the representative of the firm whom he saw Raynor, it is alleged, left his card as examiner of merchandise in the Seventh Division Appraisers' Stores.

The importers notified the authorities at the Appraisers' office, and an investigation was instituted. It is stated that Raynor wished to resign, but he was not allowed to, and charges have been preferred against him in Washington, with the request for his removal.

G. F. McLAUGHLIN KILLED.

Paterson (N. J.) Man Shot by His Partner at Sheridan, Wyoming, After a Business Quarrel.

SHERIDAN, Wyoming, Nov. 26.—G. Frank McLaughlin, Superintendent of the Nickel and Copper Refining Company, was shot and killed by Lewis Hartsough, his partner, here to-day after a quarrel concerning the management of the business. Hartsough is in custody.

G. Frank McLaughlin of Paterson, N. J

SCHOOLS ARE NEEDED TO IMPROVE THE ARMY

Mr. Root Urges Broader System of Military Instruction.

"NO CANTEEN" NOT A SUCCESS

Recommends a General Staff and Discusses the Improved Conditions in Philippines and Cuba.

Secretary of War Elihu Root has made public his annual report.

Attention is called to the fact that there has been a considerable retrenchment by the War Department during the past twelve months. This, the Secretary says, has been made possible largely by the reduction of the Philippines from four departments to two and by economy in the administration of military affairs in the Philippines.

A general improvement of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other insular possessions, he reports, has also contributed to reduction of the expenses of the department. The army of the United States has been reduced from a footing of 103,150 officers and enlisted men in the regular and volunteer service on Nov. 30, 1900, to 84,513 men on Sept. 25, 1901, which has since been reduced to 77,287 men. During the past year a large number of volunteers and regulars have been mustered out of service.

Secretary Root states that over 90 per cent. of the men so mustered out have gone direct to their homes. Their places have been easily and satisfactorily filled by reenlistment, 90 per cent. of newly accepted men being native born and the remainder of foreign birth. In speaking of the examination of enlisted men and volunteer officers for commissions, the Secretary says:

In all cases soldierly qualities and capacity to command as exhibited in the service have been treated as the most important considerations. Five hundred and five enlisted men have been examined, and 214 have been passed, declared qualified, and commissioned as Second Lieutenants. Eight hundred and thirty-nine volunteer officers have been ordered for examination, of whom 104 declined, 97 have been found not qualified, 157 remain with their cases undetermined, and 481 have been accented and commissioned. There remain 142 original vacancies to be filled under the statute, and there are on file 10,362 applications.

It is stated that the standard of the comfort and health of the troops has risen to a marked extent during the past year, and of this Mr. Root says:

The reports show that the food and clothing furnished to the army during the year have been satisfactory, that the health of our troops has been good, and the death rate low. The death rate per thousand of troops in the United States during the past year was 10.14; in Cuba, 9.72; in Porto Rico, 7.90, and among the troops serving in the Philippines and China it was reduced from 19.31 during the previous year to 16.70 during the past year. This covered periods of very active service in the field by considerable portions of the force in the Philippines, and will doubtless be much further reduced as the troops come to be stationed in more permanent quarters. In the opinion of the Medical Department, when permanent arrangements have been made and proper sanitary regulations can be enforced, the health of the troops stationed in the tropics will be quite as good as if stationed in our own Gulf States.

With reference to the abolition of the canteen, he reports as follows:

"The provisions of section 38 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange, or canteen, or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, have been carried into full force and effect, pursuant to the directions of the statute.

"When the orders were issued for the enforcement of this section of the law, the commanding officers of the various posts and military organizations were directed to report upon its effects. A great body or reports has been received, which indicate that the effect of the law is unfortunate. I think, however, that a sufficient time has not elapsed to give this law a fair trial, and the observation and report of its workings will be continued during the ensuing year."

A GENERAL STAFF NEEDED.

Secretary Root devotes considerabl attention to the desirability of action by Congress permitting the formation of a General Staff, and of a broader system of general military education.

The creation of the War College Board, and the duties which will be imposed upon it, as indicated in my report for 1899, is probably as near an approach to the establishment of a general staff as is practicable under existing law. Consideration of the amount of work which that board ought to do, however, in the field of education alone, leads to the conclusion that it cannot adequately perform all the duties of a general staff, and that the whole subject should be treated by Congress in a broader way.

No one can doubt that the general and field officers of our army have been too exclusively occupied in details of administration, with inadequate opportunity and provision for the study of great questions, the consideration and formation of plans, comprehensive forethought against future contingencies, and co-ordination of the various branches of the service with a view to harmonious action. A body of competent military experts should be charged with these matters of the highest importance, and to that end I strongly urge the establishment by law of a general staff, of which the War College Board shall form a part.

Existing conditions make the subject of general military instruction one of primary importance at the present time. The imperative demand for the service of all our officers since the Spring of 1898 has caused a practical cessation of all systematic education of commissioned officers for nearly four years. In the meantime the ordinary additions to the number of Second Lieutenants have been, roughly speaking, about one-third from West Point and about two-thirds from the ranks and civil life. In the reorganization of the enlarged army about 1,000 new officers have been added from the volunteer force, so that more than one-third of all the officers of the army have been without any opportunity whatever for systematic study of the science of war. On the other hand, the rapid advance of military science; changes of tactics required by the changes in weapons; our own experience in the difficulty of working out problems of transportation, supply, and hygiene; the wide range of responsibilities which we have seen devolving upon officers charged with the civil government of occupied territory; the delicate relations which constantly arise between military and civil authority; the manifest necessity that the soldier, above all others, should be familiar with the history and imbued with the spirit of our institutions—all indicate the great importance of thorough and broad education for military officers.

It is a common observation, and a true one, that practical qualities in a soldier are more important than a knowledge of theory. But this truth has often been made the excuse for indolence and indifference, which, except in rare and gifted individuals, destroys practical efficiency. It is also true that, other things being equal, the officer who keeps his mind alert by intellectual exercise, and who systematically studies the reasons of action and the materials and conditions and difficulties with which he may have to deal, will be the stronger practical man and the better soldier.

FOR BETTER MILITARY TRAINING.

He makes the following recommendations in this connection:

1. The bringing of all the different branches of military education into one system under direct supervision and inspection by a body of officers whose special business it will be to make every part of the system effective.

2. The establishment of definite required courses of instruction in the officers' schools, which will be the foundation of the whole system, in the place of the very loosely regulated lyceums, which in most cases were not schools at all.

3. The establishment of the general service and staff college, upon the foundation of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, so that every officer who displays superior qualities in the lower schools may be instructed there in every branch of military service.

4. The completion of the series of instruction by the War College, which will ultimately be in effect a post-graduate course for the study of the greater problems of military science and National defense.

5. The establishment of a record in the War Department, on which shall appear the names of officers who have exhibited special capacity, in order that they may be known by the Commander in Chief, and by the country whenever special service is required, and so that, although under the law meritorious service can not be rewarded by increase of rank or pay below the grade of General, it may receive the reward of recognition and honor and opportunity to which it is entitled. This record will be made by a board of officers instructed and bound to select the names of those who are worthy, without reference to any consideration but their military records.

6. The throwing open of the schools to the officers of the National Guard, of the former volunteers, and the graduates of military colleges and schools for instruction by and with the officers of the regular army.

After urging that these various schools be made accessible in vacation times to young men who desire to fit themselves for volunteer commissions, Secretary Root takes up the subject of militia and volunteers and says:

The present provisions of law relating to the militia, and to the raising of volunteer forces, are quite imperfect and unsatisfactory. The militia law stands to-day practically as it was enacted in 1792, and is practically obsolete. It is very desirable that Congress should now exercise the power conferred upon it by the Constitution to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia. The organization and armament of the National Guards of the several States, which are treated as militia in the appropriations made by Congress, should be made the same as those provided by Congress for the regular and volunteer forces. The relations of the National Guard organizations to the National forces, and the obligations and duties of those organizations in time of war, should be clearly defined, so that the confusion and distress regarding their action which accompanied the outbreak of the war with Spain may not again occur.

The reliance of the country for the large forces necessary in modern warfare must necessarily be chiefly upon volunteers. The method and procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance, so that instead of waiting to devise plans for a volunteer army until the excitement and haste of impending war make perfection of design difficult and satisfactory execution impossible, Congress will have but to direct the execution of a well-understood plan by officers, each one of whom has long been familiar with the part he is to play.

It is recommended that the National Guard be armed with the small arms of the regular army and treated as a first reserve to be called into service at times of military necessity or civil disorder.

Secretary Root praises the continued administration of the West Point Military Academy, and states that hazing and kindred abuses have been entirely wiped out at the institution that its general discipline increased and improved.

ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Of the army in the Philippines he says:

At the date of my last report (Nov. 30, 1900,) formal and open resistance to American authority in the Philippines had practically terminated, and the Filipino insurgent forces had adopted a system of guerrilla warfare closely approaching brigandage. To successfully contend against this condition and to suppress it, to afford protection to the peaceful and unarmed inhabitants, and to re-establish local civil governments had necessitated the distribution of our forces to more than 400 stations. This process continued until a maximum of 502 stations were occupied, holding every important town and strategic point in the archipelago. The scattered guerrilla insurgent bands obtained funds and supplies from the towns and the country in the vicinity of their operations. The people thus contributing to the support of these guerrillas had been rarely interfered with. Prisoners taken in battle had been disarmed and immediately released.

After discussing Gen. MacArthur's proclamation of Dec. 20, 1900, and the more rigid military policy which followed it with great success, the Secretary says:

The most important single military event of the year in the Philippines was the capture of Aguinaldo, successfully accomplished by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, United States Army, under the supervision and guidance of his department and division commanders, Major Gens. Wheaton and MacArthur. Soon after his capture Aguinaldo voluntarily subscribed to the oath of allegiance and issued a proclamation to the Filipino people, urging the termination of hostilities, that "lasting peace might come to them under the glorious banner of the United States." His capture was soon followed by the surrender of such prominent Filipino leaders as Tinio, Agilpay, Trias, and Callies, with their entire following.

The operations of the field forces were so vigorous and unrelenting that more than 1,000 contacts occurred between our troops and the insurgents from May, 1900, to June 30, 1901, in which the insurgent casualties were: Killed, 3,854; wounded, 1,193; captured, 6,572; surrendered, 23,095; with a total of 15,693 rifles and nearly 300,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition captured and surrendered. Our casualties during the same period were: Killed, 246; wounded, 490; captured, 118; missing, 20.

The recent disturbances in Samar and Southern Luzon are of minor consequence, and are being stamped out by the vigorous operations of the troops. Small disturbances of this character are, unfortunately, to be expected, but will be controlled and guarded against by every means possible.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Of the condition of Cuba during the past year and at the present time, he reports as follows:

The Government of the Island of Cuba during the past year has been peaceful and orderly. There has been no occasion for interference by the United States forces with the ordinary administration of law. Following the plan of steadily training the people in performing the duties of government, the organization of the rural guard has been perfected, and that body has been placed under one head, and now includes a total of 1,300 men and officers, armed with modern carbines and well mounted.

In reliance upon fair and generous treatment by the United States the Cuban planters have made strenuous efforts to revive their great industry, and have raised their product of sugar from 300,000 tons in 1899 to 615,000 in 1900, while the output for the present year is estimated at something over 800,000 tons. Incited by our precept and trusting to our friendship, they have struggled to retrieve the disasters under which their country had suffered. All the capital they had or could borrow has been invested in the rebuilding of their mills and the replanting of their land. More than half of the people if the island are depending directly or indirectly upon the success of that industry.

If it succeeds we may expect peace, plenty, domestic order, and the happiness of a free and contented people to reward the sacrifice of American lives and treasure through which Cuba was set free. If it fails we may expect that the fields will again become waste, the mills will again be dismantled, the great body of laborers will be thrown out of employment; and that poverty and starvation, disorder and anarchy will ensue; that the charities and the schools which we have been building up will find no money for their support and will be discontinued; that the sanitary precautions which have made Cuba no longer a dreaded source of pestilence, but one of the most healthy islands in the world, will of necessity be abandoned, and our Atlantic seaboard must again suffer from the injury to commerce and the maintenance of quarantines at an annual cost of many millions.

Cuba has acquiesced in our right to say that she shall not put herself in the hands of any other power, whatever her necessities, and in our right to insist upon the maintenance of free and orderly government throughout her limits, however impoverished and desperate may be her people. Correlative to this right is a duty of the highest obligation to treat her not as an enemy, not at arm's length as an aggressive commercial rival, but with a generosity which toward her will be but justice; to shape our laws so that they shall contribute to her welfare as well as our own.

Aside from the moral obligation to which we committed ourselves when we drove Spain out of Cuba, and aside from the ordinary considerations of commercial advantage involved in a reciprocity treaty, there are the weightiest reasons of American public policy pointing in the same direction; for the peace of Cuba is necessary to the peace of the United States; the health of Cuba is necessary to the health of the United States; the independence of Cuba is necessary to the safety of the United States. The same considerations which led to the war with Spain now require that a commercial arrangement be made under which Cuba can live. The condition of the sugar and tobacco industries in Cuba is already such that the earliest possible action by Congress upon this subject is desirable.

RECEIPTS FROM THE WAR REVENUE ACT SINCE 1898.

Total Amount Collected After First Law Was Passed, $343,838,634.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A statement has been prepared in the Internal Revenue Bureau which shows the total receipts from the War Revenue act only, from June 13, 1898, to June 30, 1901; also the receipts of four months under the act of March 2, 1901, from July 1 to Oct. 31, 1901. The total receipts from these acts amounted to $343,888,634, as follows:

Documentary stamps	$115,352,390
Proprietary stamps	14,270,835
Beer	111,700,088
Special taxes	18,829,559
Tobacco	52,087,273
Snuff	2,971,198
Cigars	9,480,545
Cigarettes	3,907,014
Legacies	11,162,802
Excise tax	3,053,572
Mixed flour	23,154
Additional tax on tobacco and beer	991,208

Cents are omitted in the foregoing tabular statement.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR OBJECTS.

Does Not Wish to Tell Whether He Indorsed Criticisms on Admiral Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A newspaper which is trying to find out which officers read the proofs of Maclay's History, and thereby indorsed the criticisms upon Rear Admiral Schley, recently sent a letter to Rear Admiral Taylor asking whether he had read the proofs. Similar letters are being sent by the paper to the other Captains who served in the Santiago campaign. Admiral Taylor decided to write to Secretary Long asking permission not to answer the question and the permission was granted. Admiral Taylor's letter, which is written in his characteristic style, is as follows:

"I venutre to submit to the department the inclosed letter from The Brooklyn Independent, in the belief that the matter therein treated is so closely connected with questions now being officially considered by a court under the orders of the department that it would be inexpedient for an officer of the navy to reply to the questions of this newspaper. While not unwilling to reply to such questions at the proper time, and to persons authorized to make the inquiries, I would submit to the department that the general tone of the inclosed letter indicates a disposition to carry on an investigation of affairs kindred to those now being investigated by the Court of Inquiry under the authority of the department; and that it appears therefore undesirable that officers holding commissions under the department should give evidence to any investigators other than those acting for the department.

"I respectfully solicit from the department an expression of its opinion in regard to this letter and to the action of such officers as may receive it."

Secretary Long replied: "The department is aware of no reason why you are required to answer the interrogatories put to you, the whole matter now being under investigation by a Court of Inquiry."

There is some criticism of Mr. Long's statement that the "whole matter" is under investigation. It is said that the Court of Inquiry has not investigated the question of who read the proofs of the work in which Maclay charged Schley with cowardice, which is the point involved in this correspondence. Although Admiral Taylor refers to the paper as The Brooklyn Independent, it is said to be the well-known weekly magazine known as The Independent, which is published in New York.

GAYNOR CASE BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Ex-Senator Hill Begins Argument in Favor of His Clients, the Defendants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The case of Benjamin D. Greene, John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor, and Edward H. Gaynor, came up for argument in the Supreme Court to-day. This is a case wherein the alleged partners of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter were indicted in New York, and the Government seeks to compel the defendants to go to Georgia for trial.

The defendants were represented by ex-Senator David B. Hill and Abram J. Rose, while the Government was represented by Solicitor General Richards and Marion Erwin, special counsel. Argument was begun late in the afternoon by Mr. Hill, and will be completed to-morrow.

THINKS OFFICERS ON DUTY SHOULD WEAR UNIFORMS.

Gen. Corbin Says that the Custom Would Beget Respect for the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—It has long been one of the aims of Adjt. Gen. Corbin's life to get the army officers in the War Department building to wear uniforms while on duty. They did so during the Spanish war, but after the war was over Secretary Alger allowed them to resume their civilian clothing. Gen. Corbin wants them to wear uniforms. After he got back from the Philippines he never appeared at the department without plenty of blue and braid. He has intimated his desire that the other officers should follow his example, but they have failed to do so. Gen. Corbin's uniform has been lonely in the War Department, and Lieut. Gen. Miles, ever since the intimation went forth, has worn a light overcoat and a slouch hat.

The Adjutant General finally went to Secretary Root and informed him that he had observed that the officers of other nationalities all wore uniforms while on civil duty. Gen. Corbin declared that this custom, if followed in this country, would lead to more respect being shown the army. The Secretary thereupon issued an informal order to the officers to wear fatigue uniforms while dictating letters to their stenographers and otherwise performing the duties incidental to life in a great city.

Since then—the order was issued yesterday—Gen. Corbin has continued to wear his uniform, and his example has been followed by some other officers, notably those in the Adjutant General's office. Many of the officers in other bureaus of the grade of Colonel, Major, and Captain have obeyed the order. But the big chiefs have generally managed to forget the order. Gen. Miles was around in his usual light coat and slouch hat, and he seemed to wear it with some pride, although he is credited with a fondness for showing his uniform. Commissary General Weston's large person was not set off by a uniform. Surgeon General Sternberg was imposing in a uniform cut somewhat on the bias, but he was not followed to any great extent by the other bureau chiefs.

Some resentment was manifested by the officers in one of the bureaus toward a visitor who went in, and noticing their uniforms, began to stroke his coat and say: "Pretty, pretty." Their resentment was accentuated by the fact that their chief, who is a General, was proudly flaunting an old sack coat. Many of them joined in applause at the sentiment expressed by one, "I wish I were a bureau chief."

The officers in the War Department do not like to wear their uniforms on duty. Some of them who have never been abroad doubt the statement that it is regarded as essential among the effete despotisms, and others do not care if it is.

TRIAL OF MRS. BONINE.

Washington Attorney Testifies that Accused Made a Confession to Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—George B. Gardiner, an attorney in the Interior Department, testified to-day in the trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the killing of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., that she had made a private confession to him of her part in the tragedy on the evening after the homicide, several days before she took the police officials into her confidence. He was a boarder at the Kenmore Hotel and usually sat at the same table at which Mrs. Bonine took her meals. Mr. Gardiner told his story for the first time.

He said that Mrs. Bonine had sought him out and asked his advice as to whether she should make a public statement, and that he had suggested to her that she should delay her confession until the theory of suicide, which was first entertained, should be fully investigated. A number of other witnesses were heard during the day, one of whom had taken Ayres to his room after midnight, about two hours before he met his death.

The witness who took Ayres to his room was a young man named Burns, who stated that when he left Ayres the latter was perfectly sober. These witnesses generally agreed that Ayres had taken about two glasses of beer and that he was not under the influence of liquor. Burns said that on one occasion he had seen Ayres treat Mrs. Bonine contemptuously. He said she had nursed him (Burns) when sick and had visited his room both day and night. Other witnesses also testified that Mrs. Bonine had visited them when sick.

THE PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS.

A Dinner Party at the White House—Gen. John Moore Also Gives a Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained Josef Hoffmann at dinner this evening, and later twenty-five or thirty guests heard the pianist play in the East Room, this apartment being used for the first time since the Roosevelts moved into the White House. The occasion was entirely informal, notes of invitation having been sent out only this afternoon.

Among those present were Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Miss Kean, Mrs. Clifford Richardson, Col. and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, Miss Hitchcock, Mr. Reeves, Miss Hagner, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Riis of New York.

Gen. and Mrs. John Moore entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Aspiroz. To meet them were the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, ex-Ambassador Draper and Mrs. Draper, Gen. and Mrs. Merritt, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, and Mr. and Mrs. Thorpp.

HOUSE PARTY CAUCUSES.

Both Called to Meet and Name Their Candidates Next Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Republican members of the House of Representatives will meet in caucus Saturday at 2 o'clock for the purpose of nominating House officers. There is no contest and Speaker Henderson and the other elective officers will be re-elected. It is expected that there will be quite a sharp contest over readopting the Reed rules. All the afternoon and evening if necessary will be given to discussing the subject.

The Democratic caucus will be held at 11 o'clock Saturday to nominate minority candidates, and also to name the few employes conceded to the minority in the House.

NO TARIFF CHANGES, SAYS SERENO PAYNE

He Believes Congress Will Not Risk Business Disturbance.

FAVORS SHIP SUBSIDY LAW

The Canal Treaty, the Congressman Thinks, Will Pass—His View of the Demands of Cubans.

There will, it is declared, be no change in the tariff laws by the next session of Congress. While it is conceded that there is room for improvement, the opinion nevertheless prevails that the business disturbance which would follow any agitation of amendatory tariff legislation would be more harmful than could be compensated by alterations in the law.

This statement practically embodies the ideas on that subject of Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, who was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington.

While here Mr. Payne, who is Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, where all tariff legislation originates, had a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; National Committeeman Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, and others.

"Will there be any changes in the tariff law at the next session of Congress?" a NEW YORK TIMES reporter asked Mr. Payne.

"None that I know of," the Congressman replied. "There have been published statements from time to time that I have said this and that, but the interviews never occurred."

"But there is a great deal of agitation, especially in the West," suggested the reporter, "in favor of amending the tariff laws."

"That is so," was Mr. Payne's answer, "but, nevertheless, I am satisfied there will be no changes. Of course, I am only one member of the committee, and I speak as an individual, but my best opinion is that it is useless to look for tariff legislation at the next session of Congress. I have reached the conclusion that it is best to leave the tariff law as it stands. I don't say that there is not room for improvement, but I do believe that no tariff legislation can compensate for the losses that will accrue from the disturbance of business by agitation of the tariff question. It is a good principle to let well enough alone. We are getting along nicely. Business is good in all parts of the country. Then why disturb it?

"No, there will be no changes in the tariff laws, in my opinion. I have been quoted as saying this and that, but anything expressing any different ideas from what I have given you did not come from me."

"What about the Ship Subsidy bill?" Mr. Payne was asked.

"I am decidedly in favor of the proposition," was his answer. "When introduced last year the Ship Subsidy bill was not in shape, but as I understand it, it has been improved, and my idea is that it ought to pass.

"My impression was that the annual subsidy should not exceed $8,000,000, but it has been fixed, so I am informed, at $9,000,000, and that satisfies me. I believe in a ton for ton arrangement, and in the aiding of such lines that own vessels that can be easily converted into cruisers."

"What will be done with relation to the canal treaty?"

"There has been a whole lot of speculation," said Mr. Payne, "and I have watched the matter pretty closely. My opinion is that a canal treaty will go through."

CUBAN PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

Supporters of Maso Want Impartiality on the Part of American Officials—Gomez Not to Stump the Country.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—That part of the National Party which is supporting Gen. Bartolome Maso, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, has voted to send a cablegram to President Roosevelt asking him to recommend that the representatives of the United States in Cuba observe the strictest impartiality in the approaching election for a President. This communication says:

"We make this request because certain official elements are trying to secure the election of Señor Thomas Estrada Palma (the Nationalist candidate) by stating that he is the candidate favored by the Government at Washington."

Señor Palma has renounced his American citizenship through a power of attorney given by him to Secretary of State Tamayo. This morning Secretary Tamayo, accompanied by Gen. Nunez and Gen. Gomez, appeared in court and made this formal renouncement.

Gen. Gomez, in an open letter to the Cuban people, advises all Cubans to vote for Señor Palma, and says if they fail to recognize Señor Palma's intelligence and ability to fill the office of President he (Gomez) does not feel called upon to stump the country on Palma's behalf. Gen. Gomez expresses his belief that the man who has done so much for Cuba should receive the unanimous indorsement of the Cuban people without the necessity of any campaigning among the masses.

The followers of Gen. Maso are elated over the refusal of Gen. Gomez to stump the country for Señor Palma, as this was the great card of the latter's supporters.

REVERSED HIS OWN DECISION.

In granting an order for a new trial in the case of Wilson vs. Willis, in the City Court, Justice Hascall, before whom the original suit was tried, says in his decision: "The minutes show unfair treatment of the defendant upon the trial, and in the charge of the court to the jury."

F. J. Wilson was a life saver at James Breslin's Edgemore Hotel, at Edgemore, L. I. Last Winter Wilson sought and obtained employment with Henry Willis, the proprietor of the Union League Stables.

A coachman for Dr. Cleveland lost a driving coat and a whip from one of the lockers in the stable last April, and for some reason or other Wilson was charged with the theft and subsequently locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. After being in jail five days Wilson was discharged in court. Wilson then sued Mr. Willis for $2,000 damages. A jury which heard the case before Justice Hascall returned him a verdict for $750. A motion was then made to set aside the verdict on the usual grounds, and Justice Hascall finally hauled down a decision in which he condemned himself for the manner in which he conducted the trial. The court says:

"Plaintiff declared upon a charge of malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, in that defendant caused his arrest for a grand larceny—specifically, the stealing of a driving coat and whip of the value of $50—detention in a station house over night, and continuation of his imprisonment in a district court and its adjacent cells during five days thereafter pending his examination before a magistrate upon the charge made against him, and further alleging his exoneration and discharge from arrest. The minutes show unfair treatment of the defendant upon the trial and in the charge of the court to the jury. Plaintiff's contention that the only way that he could have been arrested was at the instance of Mr. Willis. The evidence certainly does not connect the defendant with plaintiff's arrest, which occurred at night, but is conclusive that he was not made aware of plaintiff's apprehension until the morning thereafter. The minutes disclose error in the admission of evidence and make good several of defendant's more important exceptions. Another ground urged in favor of the motion is that of an excessive award; but, under the force of the foregoing reasons for the decision, it is not deemed necessary to examine this element in detail. These seem to be two good and sufficient exceptions to material portions of the charge, and it would not be just to defendant to subject him to the expense and trouble of appeal to obtain a rehearsing of the cause to which it appears he is entitled. The motion must be granted."

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S

Coronation Violet

NEW EXQUISITE PERFUME.

202 5th Av., cor. 26th St.; 578 5th Av., cor. 47th St.; 355 Columbus Av., cor. 77th St. and leading dealers.

A COMEDY OF PEDAGOGY.

The Stock Company at the Irving Place Theatre Cleverly Presents a Satire on German Schools.

Not for some weeks has the German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre had such a chance to display its excellence in "milieu" and character drawing as it did last night, when it produced a three-act comedy by Otto Ernst, entitled "Flachsmann als Erzieher," ("Flachsmann as Educator.")

The play which Mr. Conried employed to enable the members of his excellent company to show themselves at their best is a clever satire on the public schools of the Fatherland. Any one who has ever spent a few years in those schools will have carried away with him memories of the strictest discipline, of brutality in manners and speech on the part of many of the teachers, and of an appalling lack of confidence of teachers and pupils in each other and among themselves, all of them faults bred mainly by the spirit of bureaucracy and by absolute subservience to authority.

It is these defects in the school system of Germany which Otto Ernst satirizes in his latest comedy. Therefore the comedy is more or less of a didactic nature. It not only shows up the faults, but offers, or attempts to offer, a remedy. It is a comedy with a purpose. In order to fulfill its mission, and perhaps on account of the subject involved, the author has found it necessary to employ an unlimited supply of sentences, words, similes, and other figures of speech, but very few situations. In other words, language predominates over action. This is especially true of the third act, which resembles a treatise in dramatic form of the merits and demerits of the liberal and the conservative methods of instruction as advocated by the various representatives of either school of pedagogy.

This is and has been for years a subject of great public interest in Germany and therefore a play of this nature will needs prove of absorbing interest to Germans. Therefore, also, the performance of last night is likely to be often repeated at the Irving Place Theatre.

There is not much to the plot of the play, and that little and its development and dénouement are easily guessed before the play is half over. Flachsmann, the Director of a public common school, has reached this position by gradual advancement, after having received his first employment as a teacher on the basis of a forged diploma. This is known to one of his subordinates. Another of the teachers under him is a young idealist. This latter, on account of his ability, is cordially disliked by most of his colleagues, principally by Flachsmann's accessory after the fact.

The latter conspires to have the object of his envy discharged. An examination of the condition of the school by a Councillor of State, which follows these accusations, results in the discharge of both Flachsmann and his accessory in disgrace, and the placing of the young idealist in charge of the school. The only semblance of a love story interwoven with this plot is the love of the idealist for a young girl, who is a teacher at the same school.

The author required the assistance of twenty characters to tell this story, but each one of these is a lifelike study worked out with the detail of a miniture genre-painting. The actors of Mr. Conried's company depicted these various characters with uniform delicacy and humor. Each impersonation came as near being perfect as can well be expected. It was the absolute fidelity of the portraits, the perfect harmony of the colors which assured the success of the performance.

Adolf Zimmermann, after many mediocre and ordinary performances, surprised his audience by a most excellent rendition of the rather difficult, though sympathetic, part of the young idealist. Franz Kierschner's portrait of Flachsmann was a masterpiece of character acting. Vladimir Schamberg, as a teacher whose main interest in life is a game of cards, contributed a character bit of unusual cleverness. Otto Reimann, as the accessory, played a villain with consummate skill. Hedwig von Ostermann, as the woman in the school, was delightful. The only other female part, that of an emancipated, elderly teacher, was well taken care of by Meta Bünger.

Willie Frey, Otto Ottbert, Jacques Horwitz, Marie Kierschner, and the others in the cast made the most of small parts. Max Hänseler appeared to be slightly nervous and was somewhat lacking in dignity as the School Inspector.

SCHLEY CHEERED BY PHILADELPHIA CROWDS.

Greeted by Thousands at Railway Station and Theatre—He Will Come Here To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Rear Admiral Schley, who arrived here to-day with Mrs. Schley, to remain until to-morrow as the guest of Col. A. K. McClure, was the centre of an enthusiastic demonstration at the Broad Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad when the Washington express rolled into the big train shed. More than a thousand persons were congregated in the station to see the Admiral, and when he stepped from the train the crowd set up a wild cheer.

The people massed around him, and it was with much difficulty that the police opened a passage for him to leave the station.

To-night the Admiral and Mrs. Schley were in a party occupying a box at the Chestnut Street Opera House, as the guest of Sir Henry Irving to see the English actor in "The Merchant of Venice." The crowd at the Opera House was one of the greatest ever present in that place, hundreds of persons being turned away long before the curtain rose, the news having spread that the Admiral would attend the play. He was enthusiastically cheered.

After the performance the party was entertained at lunch at the Hotel Bellevue. Admiral and Mrs. Schley will leave for New York to-morrow morning to spend Thanksgiving Day with their daughter, Mrs. Wortley.

THE SEA GIVES UP ITS DEAD.

Five Bodies Wash Ashore from the Five Wrecked Barges Off Toms River, N. J.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Nov. 26.—Five bodies have now washed ashore from the five barges stranded along the coast. Four of the barges have gone to pieces. The fifth lies out on the bar tossing about and pounding. She will probably break up within a day or two. Only two men have been saved from the five barges, but no one here knows how many have been drowned.

The four barges, which have broken up, are the H. A. Hawgood, the Mercedita, Grant, and Wilmor. The name of the fifth, which is out on the bar, has not been ascertained. The first two were at first supposed to be the Fall River and Whitman, since reported safe.

TAKEN TO A BELLEVUE WARD.

Fashionably Dressed Patient Said to be Miss Kate Giers of Washington.

A fashionably dressed woman, said to be Miss Kate Giers, forty-three years old, of 1,332 W Street, North West, Washington, D. C., was admitted to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital last evening after being brought from St. Francis Hospital.

Miss Giers is a handsome woman and appears to be younger than she was said to be. So far as could be learned at Bellevue last night, Miss Giers came to this city yesterday, accompanied by a sister, Mrs. Lee Crandall, also of 1,332 W Street, North West, Washington. They went to St. Francis Hospital, where Miss Giers was registered as a patient.

After Mrs. Crandall had left the hospital Miss Giers became violent and could not be restrained. Policeman Mulligan of the Union Market Station called an ambulance and the woman was taken to Bellevue.

On the way to Bellevue Miss Giers became very violent, and startled the streets with her shrieks and screams. She tried to get out of the ambulance despite the fact that Driver Spellman was going at full speed, and Dr. Willcox and Policeman Mulligan had to exert themselves to the utmost to hold her. In the insane pavilion of the hospital her case was diagnosed as melancholia and insanity. Miss Giers appears to be a cultured woman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—At Mr. Crandall's house it was said by a woman who came to the door in her night dress that Mr. Crandall had gone to bed and she would not disturb him. The only information she would give before she shut the door was that Mr. Crandall was an Arizona man whose business interests were in Arizona and that he had no business in Washington. The street Crandall lives in is not very fine, but his house is a pretty good one.

CONSUL GENERAL AT APIA.

George Heimrod of Omaha, Neb., Appointed to the Position.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The State Department announces that George Heimrod of Omaha, Neb., has been appointed Consul General at Apia, Samoa.

George Heimrod was born in Germany in 1845, and came to the United States in 1866. He spent a year in New York City and then went to Omaha, where he has since been a successful business man. He always has taken an interest in public affairs and educational matters. He has served in the State Legislature, and in 1895 and 1897 was elected County Treasurer.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Fine Wines.

When you buy here you are freed from all responsibilities. We assume them for you. Our obligation is decisive. We never try to evade or shirk it. The task is self-set to supply you with the best and purest qualities of Wines and Liquors for less money than others charge. And we do it.

Theophile Roederer Champagne, red label and crystal bottles—case quarts sold elsewhere at $32.74; our price, $26.74. Case pints sold elsewhere at $34.74; our price, $28.74.

George D'Orbel Champagne, our special importation, equal to other imported wines extensively advertised and sold at 50 per cent more:—

Red Seal, case quarts, $18.49. | Red Seal, case pints, $19.99.

Grand Duke Champagne, extra dry, made by the French process, four years in bottle.

Case quarts, $12.24; case pints, $14.24.

Bordeaux Wines—40 per cent. less than equal quality is sold elsewhere, imported in glass, each bottle wired and sealed, bottled and shipped by Camille Barthe, Bordeaux:—

St. Julien, case 12 qts., $6.24. | Larose, case 12 qts., $9.49.
Pontet Canet, case 12 qts., $7.94. | Sauterne, case 12 qts., $5.49.
Margaux, case 12 qts., $7.49. | Haut Sauterne, case 12 qts., $5.94.

Imported Sherries.

Royal Cabinet, rich and fruity, gallon, $2.84, bottle 72c.
Olorosa, delicious dinner wine, gallon, $3.88; bottle, 93c.
Imperial, very choice, gallon, $5.94; bottle, $1.34.
Amontillado, superior quality, gallon, $5.69; bottle, $1.29

White Wine, imported in glass, each bottle wired and sealed, from A. Gilhou Freres, Bordeaux:—

Sauterne, case quarts, regular price $9.00; our price $7.24.
Haut Sauterne, case quarts, regular price $11.00; our price $8.74.

California Wines, Red Star Brand, finest quality, extra selected, fully matured:—

Claret, case quarts, $2.86; gallon 89c. Burgundy, case quarts, $4.18; gallon, $1.44. Riesling, case quarts, $3.46. Sauternes, case quarts, $4.99. V. O. C. Port, very old, delicate and fruity, gallon, $2.39; bottle, 63c. Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel, gallon, $1.49; bottle, 46c.

Whiskeys.

Finch's Golden Wedding Whiskey, five years old, gallon, $2.84; bottle, 67c.
Mt. Vernon Rye, five years old, gallon, $2.84; bottle, 67c.
Two Star Rye Whiskey, rich and mellow; gallon, $2.84; bottle, 74c.
Finch's Golden Wedding Whiskey, seven years old, gallon, $3.74; bottle, 84c.
Old Hermitage Rye, eleven years old, gallon, $3.94; bottle, 94c.
Old Crow Whiskey, eleven years old, gallon, $3.94; bottle, 94c.
New England Rum, gallon, $1.94; bottle, 49c.
St. Croix Rum, gallon, $4.19; bottle, 99c.

When you buy by the gallon we furnish jug free.

STECK

PIANOS guaranteed by almost half a century of success and always conceded to be all that an artistic, high-grade piano should

The Wanamaker Store

Steamer Rugs and Sweaters

Both appropriate cold-weather subjects, and particularly so on the day before Thanksgiving, when nearly every man in New York is making plans for a day spent, at least in part, in the open air.

Steamer Rugs A very limited name for an article capable of a wide variety of uses. For the foot-ball game tomorrow or for automobiling they are equally adaptable.

Our assortment of them is generous—and every rug in it is of materials and in patterns designed expressly for the purpose, unlike many that are made of golf-cape fabrics. The colors are appropriate—plain blue, Oxford gray, black, brown and dark green, with quiet or bright plaids on reverse.

Prices are $3.25, $5, $7.50, $10 to $35.

Men's and Boys' Sweaters For all out-door, cold-weather sports, sweaters are necessary, invaluable. These are well shaped, accurately sized, look well and wear well. They are made of best quality wool, by a man who makes nothing else. There's a wide choice of plain colors and stripes.

Men's Sweaters, $2.25, $3, $3.75 and $4.50.

Boys' Sweaters, $1, $1.75, $2 and $2.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

A Notable Group of

Dress Goods Bargains

Here is a wonderful stock of standard Dress Goods of seasonable kinds and colorings, all of them priced considerably below their value, many of them at *half prices*, in spite of the fact that they are exactly the sorts of fabrics you might expect to pay full price for in any regular, all-the-year-'round stock.

Such a gathering of timely offerings has rarely been equaled, and women with Winter dresses in view will do well to bring them into their calculations.

COLORED DRESS GOODS—

At 50c yd., regularly $1—French Crystal Cords and French Poplin Velours, in choice shades of navy blues, browns, greens, castors, grays, cadet blue and heliotrope.

At 50c yd., regularly 75c—All-wool Homespuns, in light, medium and dark gray, dark blue and two shades of brown mixtures; 50 in. wide.

At 40c yd., regularly 65c—Printed All-wool Flannels; attractive designs in polka-dots and ring dots on light and dark colored grounds, in a variety of choice color combinations.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—

At 50c yd., regularly $1.25—Imported Camel's-hair Cheviots, in three designs of indistinct plaids.

At 45c yd., regularly $1—French Crystal Cords.

At 50c yd., regularly $1.25—French Poplin Velours.

French Henriettas, at these prices: 45c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 75c; regularly 55c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 85c.

At 60c yd., regularly 75c—All-wool Cheviot.

At 65c yd., regularly 75c—All-wool Serge.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Decorative Artificial Flowers

Questions of effective decoration are constantly cropping up—weddings, receptions, parties, dinners—all demand provision of some sort in that direction. And flowers, particularly if used on a lavish scale, are so expensive. Such cases are just when these Artificial Flowers and Plants prove their value. They are masterly imitations of the originals in everything but odor, and have one great advantage that the real flowers don't have—they won't wilt—and all the care they need is an occasional dusting.

There's a hint in this story to many a woman who has Thanksgiving dinner-table decorations on her mind; and who is searching for something out of the ordinary. This collection of beautiful make-believes offers opportunity to carry out any decorative color scheme she may have in mind.

Roses, pink, yellow, red and tea, 10c to 75c each.
Carnations, white and pink, 12c each. Lilies, 25c to 65c.
Chrysanthemums, yellow, white, pink and purple, 15c to 35c.
Fan Palms, Areca, Dracoena and Begonia plants, 65c to $3.75 each.
Ferns, 25c to 75c.

We fill fern dishes to order, at $2.50 and upward.

Second floor, Broadway.

KITCHEN HELPS

For the Thanksgiving Dinner

Too many cooks are supposed to spoil the broth, but too few of the proper sort of kitchen utensils have even a worse effect on it—particularly if it's for a Thanksgiving dinner.

Have everything ready, fresh and new in the kitchen against the arrival of his majesty, the Turkey, and his worthy running-mate, the Mince-pie.

Here are such household tools, in broad variety; the kind that will leave their mark on the Thanksgiving repast:

Self-Basting Roasting Pans, 75c to $1.90.
Russian Iron Roasting Pans, 60c to 85c.
Agate Iron Roasting Pans, 60c to 95c.
Gravy Strainers, 16c to 25c.
Pudding Moulds, 40c to 60c.
Copper Fish Moulds, $2 to $2.25.
Melon Moulds, 30c to 65c.
Angel Cake Pans, 40c to 55c.
Ice Cream Forms, $1.10 to $2.
Ice Cream Bricks, 20c to 40c.
Colanders, 35c to $1.25.
Rotary Flour Sieves, 12c to 25c.
Basting Spoons, 7c to 19c.
Agate Saucepans, 18c to $1.05.
Raisin Seeders, 65c.
Meat Choppers, 75c to $3.40.
Family Cleavers, 60c to $1.50.
Cook's Knives, 8c to 70c.
Pie Plates, 4c to 30c each.
Individual Moulds, 22c to 35c.
Jelly Moulds, 20c to $1.
Fruit Cake Pans, 40c to 60c.
Border Moulds, 95c to $1.25.
Graduate Measures, 5c to 15c.
Graters, 5c to 50c.
Puree Sieves, $1 to $1.80.
Egg Beaters, 3c to 50c.
Pot Steamers, 45c to 68c.
Almond Graters, $1.
Apple Paring Machines, 60c.
Meat Skewers, 20c set.
Cook's Forks, 25c to 75c.

Basement.

Children's WHITE COATS

In choosing a color for very little children, the ones from six months to three years, nothing is, after all, more peculiarly appropriate than white.

That is why these attractive little coats have an additional charm besides their childish styles. They are all in white—Bedford cord, woolen weaves of various sorts, silk, embroidery, lace—not a particle of color, except for a touch of fur in some of them.

It's a fascinating collection, truly. Here are descriptions of a few of the coats that compose it:

$4.50—Box Coats of fancy woolen cloth, with turnover cuffs and collar, trimmed with silk braid and small pearl buttons; lined with sateen and interlined with canton flannel; simple but very stylish.

$5.50—Of woolen Bedford cord, with box plaited skirt on yoke; large cape trimmed with fancy satin ribbon, hemstitched; lined and interlined throughout.

$8.50—Two styles, of Bedford cord; one with full skirt and large cape trimmed with beaver fur, beaver heads and silk soutache braid; the other, a plain box coat with large pearl buttons and two circular capes, one of silk and one of cloth, edged with white applique lace.

White silk caps to match all styles of coats, in prices ranging from 85c to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

For the Man Who Smokes

No matter in what particular form he is a devotee of My Lady Nicotine, the man who smokes will have no difficulty in choosing his smoking paraphernalia here. Not the tobacco, of course, but pipes to smoke it in and pouches and jars to keep it in. If he prefers the virile cigar or seductive cigarette, here are cases in which to carry each, humidors to keep them moist, trays to hold their ashes.

The exhibit covers a good deal of space—for there is much of it. The collection of pipes, both briar and meerschaum, is the best we know of. There are all sorts of quaint, attractive conceits among the tobacco jars—most of them newly imported. And among smokers' sets, smoking tables and the like, there's unlimited field for choice.

Many a prospective Christmas gift lies hidden in this gathering of things dear to the average man's heart. Most women shrink, and rightly, from choosing cigars, but from these implements they may pick in safety:

Briar Pipes with rubber, horn, or amberoid mouthpieces, from 25c to 50c.
Best quality Briar Pipes, with amber mouthpieces, from 75c to $10; all sizes and shapes.
Meerschaum Pipes, plain; or trimmed with gold or silver, and in all the latest styles and shapes; from $3.50 to $20.
Health Pipes, 50c to $5. Turkish Pipes, from $2.25 to $15.
German Pipes, from 35c to $4.
And large variety of Oriental and Decorating Pipes at all prices.
Cigar and Cigarette Holders, from 25c to $6 each.
Combination Smoking Stands, from $1 to $20.
Cigar Boxes, finished in finest wood, $1.50 to $12.
Cigar Cases for travelers' use, finished in fine leathers, $3 to $12.
Pocket Cases, all kinds and sizes, from 25c to $8.
Tobacco Jars, in original designs, 25c to $2.50.
Pipe Racks, from 25c to $4.50.
Also full assortment of Ash Trays, Match Boxes and Smoking Sets, in silver, porcelain and aluminum. Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

The Day for Overcoat Decisions

If you are going to buy an overcoat, why not decide the matter today and have the satisfaction of wearing it tomorrow?

The well-dressed man is most particular about his overcoat; for, this season, a stylish overcoat is practically the whole man, when he is on the street, excepting only his hat and shoes. And a last year's overcoat is---in the matter of fashion, at least—obsolete.

The Wanamaker collection presents the newest, smartest, handsomest styles that have been brought out this season—as fine, as perfect, as elegant as the swellest tailor can make them—yet

All Ready to Wear Home at Once

The coats are long, with loose backs, broad shoulders, with the smartest finish known to tailoring. Made of the various popular materials. Prices, $15, $18, $20 and $25.

Unusually full stocks are ready to supply all demands of this important day.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Remarkable and Timely Offering of

Women's LONG COATS

This is a wonderfully well-timed bit of good news, that hits the season of greatest possible demand for Women's Long Coats just to a dot.

We have obtained just fifty splendidly stylish Long Coats, a reasonable price-estimate of which is $23.50, but which we offer today at

$17.50 Each

They are of Oxford gray or black cheviot; medium weight, warm but not unduly heavy, lined throughout with satin; fly front, half-fitted back, felled seams, turn-over cuffs and velvet collars.

Such remarkably swagger coats have never been offered at such a low price.

For the foot-ball game tomorrow, and for wear through the cold weather from now on they are ideal. But there are only fifty of them. Second floor, Broadway.

All Sorts of SLIPPERS

And a Word of Shoes

Thanksgiving at home, in the country? Very likely. You'll need Slippers for yourself—maybe a pair to take with you, as a thoughtful and sure-to-be-appreciated gift. A suggestion or two of kinds suitable for both purposes:

Foot Warmers—woolen shoes, lined with fleecy wool, to wear over slippers, or stockings $1 and $1.25.
Women's Crocheted Slippers, with lamb's wool soles, in various pretty colors. $1.
Felt Slippers, with high front and back, fur-trimmed. $1 and $1.50.
Low Slippers, with felt sole and heel. $1.50.
Patent Leather Slippers, with one strap. $2.
Beaded Vamp Slippers. $2.
Then, at $3.50, there are a dozen styles, in patent leather, ideal kid or black kid, with Louis XV. heels, and beads, buckles or cross-straps.

And then—Shoes, for all ages, for all purposes, of all kinds, at all prices:

Men's, from $3 to $7 Women's, from $1.60 to $7
Children's, from 80c to $3.50

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The Christmas "EVERYBODY'S"

Ready Today ∴ ∴ 10 Cents

Just a year ago this month the name of John Wanamaker first appeared on EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE as publisher. "*Everybody's*" was quite an interesting little magazine, and sold for ten cents a copy, or a dollar a year. Many people liked it; but there were a great many better magazines, and a number of better ones at ten cents—THEN.

Look at it *now*. The October Number, the November Number, the splendid Christmas Number!—which is *just out today*

Twenty-five superb pictures illustrate Edith Davids' article on Flowers. Fifteen remarkable bird pictures illuminate the bird story, "Hezekiah's Third Wife."

"*Belshazzar*," the new and brilliant story by William Stearns Davis, author of "A Friend of Caesar," begins in this number. Other stories and articles are:

The Temptation of Ezekiel
For Jane's Sake
A Summer Tour in Bohemia
The Hypnotising of Lobelia
The Parson's Wig
The Haunts of the Beaver
The Pagan
How to Make Money
The Revolutionist
Tangled Up in Beulah Land
John Cook, Quartermaster's Clerk

A beautiful Christmas magazine for 10 cents.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Fine New MILLINERY

A group of quite original effects in beautifully Trimmed Hats is displayed in our Millinery Salon today. One idea developed by our designers is produced by various arrangements of plaited taffeta ribbon in the making of the hat. The effect is as beautiful as it is unique. Some of the hats are faced or draped with maline, and finished with an appropriate ornament. Each hat is distinctive in style—no two alike in the collection—the shapes are so varied as to meet every wish. Prices, $16 to $22.

The entire stock of Trimmed Hats is at its best now. Prices range from $5 to $75. Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Attractive WAISTS

Continual accessions to this stock of Women's Garments create perpetually new interest. Among the varied collection is this splendid showing of Women's Warm Waists—of French flannel, albatross, and similar seasonable materials, in wide variety and satisfying price-range.

Some brief descriptions:

At $2.50—Of French flannel; red, blue, white and black; full front with stitched strap back.

At $3.50—Of albatross; black and rose; box-plaited front; finished with fancy stitching; waist buttoned in the back.

At $4.50—Of flannel; light blue, red and black; full front; French back; collar, cuffs and box plait down front, trimmed with band.

At $5.50—Of flannel; blue, rose, gray and red; front and back with fancy white stitching.

Other styles, trimmed with braid, silk, embroidery, fancy stitching or silk applique, up to $12. Second floor.

Purses and Chatelaine Bags

The pocketless woman has no just cause for complaint, when she can make good the short-comings of her dressmaker's allowance of pockets by such pretty purses and chatelaine bags as these.

Our selection of them is wide in the extreme, and the variety is now at its best. The wise shopper, with Christmas gifts in mind, will come soon to see it.

Price-hints of the showing:

Plated Purses in oxidized and bright silver finish; chain attached, 50c.
Other sorts, in oxidized, French gray and bright silver finish, up to $4.25.
Sterling silver Chatelaine Bags; armor mesh, decorated frames, pendant ornaments, $12 to $29.
German silver Chatelaine Bags, in close woven mesh; decorated frames, pendant ornaments, $5 to $9.75.
Wrist Bags, in mocha, seal, walrus and levant leather, 50c to $9.75.
Other styles, of soft suede, studded with cut steel nail heads; some with jeweled frames, $5.75 to $10.50.
Imported Wrist Bags, of fine quality seal leather; leather handles; satin lined, $3.50.
Hand Bags, in brown or dark green walrus and black seal leather, containing card case, pocket-book and vinaigrette, $8 and $9.25.
Imported Purses, in attractive leathers, with silver and gilt medallions, $1.

Broadway.

SLEIGH ROBES

New Yorkers have already seen their first snow this season—just a little, to be sure, but an earnest of things to come.

When the sleighing is here there's a rush to enjoy it before it goes; and it's best to be ready in time. We're prepared with our contribution now—Sleigh Robes in great variety and of only the most reliable quality.

They are made of only the choicest skins, Indian tanned or dressed, and dyed with the celebrated Bishop dye, which does not injure them. The robes are soft and pliable, will not rip, tear or crock, and are odorless and clean, whether wet or dry. Robes such as these will last many years with proper care.

The assortment includes natural gray goat, natural black goat, black cub bear, brown grizzly, Mongolian martin and black Japanese martin; also wolf, fox, wild cat, lynx and China deer. Sizes are 4x5 to 5x6 feet.

Third floor. **Prices, $8.75 to $50**

Table CUTLERY

For the Thanksgiving Feast

Never is the matter of proper Cutlery more important than when the head of the family starts to carve the Thanksgiving turkey.

It's the wife's duty to have good carvers ready. Her housekeeping pride demands the attendant cutlery to be right, as well.

These suggestions of proper sorts:

3-piece Carving Sets; stag handles, sterling silver ferrules; $1.75 to $4.50 and $5.
3-piece Carving Sets; stag handles, sterling silver ferrules and ends, $6.50, $7.50, $8.75, $13.
Carvers' Assistants; stag handles, silver-plated tines, $1.50.
3-piece Carving Sets, sterling silver handles, $9.
Steak Carver and Fork, stag handle, $1 pair.
Steak Carver and Fork; stag handle, sterling silver ferrules, $1.25 pair.
Game Carver and Fork; stag handle, sterling silver ferrules, $3.25 pair.
Pearl-handled Dinner Knives; sterling silver ferrules, steel blades silver-plated; $15 dozen.
Dessert Knives, $10 dozen. Fruit Knives, $7.50 dozen.
China-handled Fruit Knives, 15c each. Cutlery Store, Basement.

Proper GLOVES

For the Holiday

The Wanamaker Gloves are pre-eminent in quality and style; while fairest in price. The best glove-maker in the world produces them. These for Women:

Princess May real kidskin gloves, glace or suede, at $1 a pair.
Princess Louise 2-clasp gloves, of fine lambskin, with Paris point backs, at $1 a pair.
Royale glace kid or suede gloves, in overseam or pique, at $1.50 a pair.
Victoria kid gloves, the finest kidskin gloves that are made, at any price, $1.85 a pair.
Victoria suede gloves with overseam, $1.75; pique, $2 a pair.

Tenth street.

Extracts by the Ounce

Whatever your favorite brand of Perfumery may be, you'll find it here by the ounce in any quantity you may desire. Bring your own bottle, if you elect to do so, or we will furnish the bottle.

These for mention today:

"QUEEN MARY" EXTRACTS, 25c ounce—
In these odors: Violet, Carnation, Stepanotis, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, White Rose, Crab Apple, Lilly of the Valley and Lilac.

PINAUD'S EXTRACTS, 29c ounce—
In these odors: Wood Violet, White Rose, Carnation, Jockey Club, Lily of the Valley and Opoponax.

BAYLEY'S ENGLISH EXTRACTS, 70c ounce —
In these odors: Wood Violet, Stephanotis, Sweet Mace, Heliotrope and White Rose.
Bouquet Reine Victoria, 80c ounce. Essence Bouquet, 80c ounce.

Tenth street.

Mousseline de Soie and Chiffon

A Quarter Under-Price

A lucky purchase enables us to make this interesting and timely offering of these thin, gauzy fabrics, just when they are in greatest demand for light frocks and party gowns; at prices that are more than one-fourth below regular values. They are in black, white and ivory—the standard, and at the same time, the most popular tints. These are the prices:

85c Mousseline de Soie and Chiffon, 60c
$1.10 Mousseline de Soie and Chiffon, 80c

Both qualities are 44 inches wide. A rare chance for dressmakers and all women who are planning evening and party gowns. Broadway.

More Toy Store News

This Toy Store is too big to be taken in any other way but piece-meal. There's altogether too much to begin to describe at one time.

Today's chapter is about the Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, Express Wagons, and such things, that all boys love to play with—and most little girls, too, for that matter, when their small brothers will let them.

There are velocipedes of all sizes, for the boys, and tricycles for the girls; express and patrol wagons, buck-boards and goat carts, hobby horses that gallop and hobby horses that rock—and you must see the big, woolly donkey that hee-haws in a way that would put a real live donkey to shame!

But that's enough to tell about today. Here are the figures that will interest papa and mamma:

Express Wagons, 50c, $1, $2, $2.25, up to $9.
Farm Wagons, with shafts for goat, $7.
Patrol Wagons, painted red or blue, $5, $8 and $11.
Buckboards, $3.25 and $4.50; with double seat, $6.
Wheelbarrows, 25c, 50c and $1.25.
Velocipedes and Tricycles, in all sizes, both plain and rubber tires:
Velocipedes for boys, 3 to 5 years, 12-in. back wheel, $1.50 and $2; 4 to 6 years, 12 in., $2 and $4.50; 5 to 8 years, 16 in., $2.50 and $5.25; 7 to 12 years, 16 in., $3 and $6.
Tricycles for girls, 3 to 5 years, 18-in. back wheel, $3.25 and $5.50; 4 to 6 years, 20 in., $4.50 and $6.50; 5 to 8 years, 24 in., $5 and $7.50; 7 to 12 years, 28 in., $6 and $9.50.
Hobby Horses—Combination Skin Horses; will make a rocking-horse or a wheel-horse, $10.50, $14, $24 and $26.
Swing Horses, wood, $2.75, $3.25, $4.25, to $10; skin, $8, $12, $13.50, $16.50 and $17.50.
Large Woolly Donkeys, with exceedingly life-like bray, $25.
Wagons, with horse attached, fully harnessed, $18.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

"COLLEGE" SUITS

And Coats for Girls

They are really "Middy" Suits, but the usual nautical emblems are replaced by the crimson of Harvard, the blue of Yale, the orange and black of Princeton—or whatever college color you may prefer. And the foot-ball season is a great time to display college predilections. No doubt many a maiden will be wearing Columbia's colors at the Thanksgiving Day foot-ball game—why not wear them on her sleeve?

A further word of description of these charmingly distinctive and well-made garments:

At $7.50—College Suits of cheviot serge, in navy blue, with sleeve and shield hand-embroidered with your favorite college colors.

At $13.50—College Coats of navy blue or tan kersey; box back; lined throughout with heavy satin; corduroy collar and cuffs; college colors hand-embroidered on sleeve.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING NEWS

A hint for the mother of that boy who needs a new Suit or Overcoat to help him properly to celebrate the feast, and weather the cold days that are crowding close:

At $7.50—Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee trousers; of the best and most stylish of the season's fabrics. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Regular $10 to $12 values.

At $6—Chinchilla Reefers, with storm collars; plaid-lined; warm and comfortable. Sizes 5 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Under-Priced Store

$1.75 and $2 Corsets at $1

Two new, stylish straight-front Corsets, just arrived, at a saving of half their value, or near it!

That's the gist of this important news of Corsets, that will appeal directly to scores of women.

The corsets are:

At $1, worth $2—The "L. R.," of batiste, straight front, low bust, in white only.

At $1, worth $1.75—The "Nemo Cadet," straight front, low bust, in white and drab.

Then, besides these two unusual offerings of Corsets so well and favorably known as the "L. R." and "Nemo," are these other corsets of real worth:

At 50c, worth $1—"L. R." in white; "Empire" girdles in blue, white and pink.

At 50c—"L. R." straight-front corsets, of batiste; low bust, long over hips and abdomen; in white.

At 75c—"Elite," "H. H.," "Sonnette" and "L. R." corsets; some straight fronts; medium, low and high bust; sizes 18 to 36; in white, black and gray.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES Reduced

Pretty Dresses and Sacques for the very little ones, at much below former prices:

At 40c, worth 50c and 75c—Dresses of nainsook and lawn, with fine plaits and wide hemstitched ruffles, or plain, of fine material; all necks and sleeves finished with narrow hemstitched ruffles.

At 25c, worth 50c—Worsted Sacques, hand-crocheted, with pink or blue scalloped edge.

BATH TOWELS for Little

Two splendid values in snow-white cotton Bath Towels, rarely equaled at their price; extra size and good weight:

At 10c—Size 19x41 in. At 12½c—Size 21x43 in.

BLEACHED TABLE NAPKINS

A rare chance to secure Napkins for the Thanksgiving dinner-table at much below their regular value:

Pure Scotch Linen, 19x19 in., 95c a dozen.
Pure German Linen, 20x20 in., $1.20 a dozen.
Fancy Fruit Napkins, all hemmed, in pink, blue and gold; 15x15 in., 75c a dozen.

GLOVES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Excellent Walking Gloves, in fashionable colors and stylishly sewn:

Men's one-clasp Pique Gloves, in red tan shades.
Women's two-clasp Pique Gloves, in tan shades.

75c a pair

HOLIDAY BOOKS, LOW-PRICED

An attractive offering of Books, many of them handsomely illustrated, that are well suited for holiday gifts, at very low prices. Following are a few of the titles:

Elizabeth and Her German Garden. Illustrated, 12mo, 25c.
Black Rock. By Ralph Connor. Illustrated, 12mo, 25c.
An Englishwoman's Love Letters. Illustrated, 12mo, 25c.
The Man With the Hoe. By Edwin Markham. Illustrated by Porter Garnett, 15c.
Dickens's Christmas Carol in Prose. Illustrated, quarto, $3. Our price, 75c.
The Fair God. By Lew Wallace. Illustrated by Eric Pape. 2 vols., $7.50. Our price, $3.
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Illustrated by Florence Lundborg, quarto. Original price, $5. Our price $1.25.
The Tent On the Beach. By J. G. Whittier. Illustrated by Charles H. and Marcia O. Woodbury, $1.50. Our price, 90c.
The Rime of the Ancient Mariner. By S. T. Coleridge. Illustrated by J. Noel Paton. Quarto, $2. Our price, 55c.
Samantha in Europe. By Josiah Allen's Wife. Illustrated, 95c.
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. Half leather, 65c.
Taine's English Literature. 1 vol., 1346 pages, 75c.
China, the Yellow Peril; a History of the Chinese Empire. By J. Martin Miller. Illustrated, 8vo, 60c.
Illustrated Bible Biography. Lives of the principal personages recorded in the Scriptures. Illustrated, 8vo, 50c.

The SALE of NOTIONS

Hundreds of the little needfuls for the housewife, for the dressmaker, of thoroughly dependable quality, yet at the price of inferior grades.

These still in good supply:

Good Knitting Cotton, 3c a ball.
7-ounce Bottles Machine Oil, 3c.
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 5-yard piece, 15c.
Spring Hook-and-Eyes, card of 2 dozens, 2c.
English Pins, assorted paper, 5c.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yd., 3c.
Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters, fancy colors, 15c. a pair.
Spool Silk, black, for hand-sewing, 15c.
Safety Pins, open both sides, 1c dozen.
Hat Pins, card of half a dozen, 3c.
Curling Irons, 2c.
Fancy Case, containing assortment of needles and pins, 4c.
Super Tape, ¼-in. and ½-in. wide, 10-yard piece, 5c.
Kid Hair Curlers, 5c dozen.
Women's Lisle Hose Supporters, black or white, 6c a pair.
Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 7c.
Cotton Corset Laces, 4c dozen.
Pin Books, 2c, 3c, and 5c.
Dress Shields at 3c a pair.
American Pins, 1c paper.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c.
Mourning Pins, 3c paper.
Silk Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 12c.
French Hair Pins, 10c. doz. papers.
Corset Clasps, 1-inch back, 6c.

LOUISINE RIBBONS, 10c a yard

Pretty Louisine ribbons, in white and cream; and light blue, turquoise, pink, violet and maia, in combination with white, 3½ inches wide, at

10 Cents a Yard

An excellent quality, worth fully 15c a yard.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NO
Thanksgiving
DINNER COMPLETE
Without Our CELEBRATED
BOMOSA COFFEE
ONLY 33c. A LB.
The Best and Most Economical Grown. Requires only 2-3 the Regular Quantity.
Orders by Mail or Telephone Promptly Attended To.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31-33 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Telephone 2451 Cortlandt. P. O. Box 289.

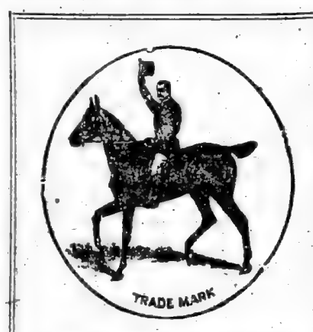

In Best Places
Without exception, at all the leading hotels and cafes,
Hunter Whiskey
Stands Foremost.
In its perfection of Age, Purity, Flavor it fills the need of places whose motto is
"Only the Best kept here"
A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

THE
Coward
Good Sense Shoe
For Children.

A Man who had no Shoes was discontented till he met a Man who had no Feet.
Be Thankful for Feet—be extra Thankful for Good Feet.
By wearing Good Sense Shoes exclusively, your Children can have this reason for being Thankful all through life—cost no more—wear better.
Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.50 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.
JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

Constipation & Piles Cured by
increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption with the physiological local remedy
Entona
(White Wheat Gluten Suppositories)
Fifty cents. At all druggists or by mail. Samples gladly mailed FREE.
THE ENTONA CO., Dept. T 63 Park Ave., New York

Guaranteed
Not To Shrink,
OR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
"DERMOPHILE" Underwear.
PURE WOOL. At Leading Dry Goods Stores.

MAYOR-ELECT LOW MAKING UP HIS LIST

Will Announce His Appointments Before Christmas.

New Candidates for Commissionerships —Gustav Lindenthal Supported for Bridge Commissioner.

Mayor-elect Low said yesterday that he was so busy with the consideration of his appointments that he had felt compelled to abandon his daily bicycle rides, a form of exercise which he never neglected, even during the heat of his campaign. He reiterated that he would not announce any of his selections until he was prepared to announce all, or practically all, of them, but gave the assurance that his list would be given out before Christmas. In reference to his consultation with George L. Rives, whom he has selected for Corporation Counsel, Mr. Low said:

"That conference was one of many which I may find it necessary to hold with Mr. Rives before I enter upon my administration. It was relative to several points such as may come up by the score from now until Jan. 1. You may imagine what such questions may be."

Mr. Low said he had made no appointment to receive a delegation in behalf of Senator John Ford for Tax Commissioner. The latest candidate for Tax Commissioner is John C. Coleman, the counsel for the West Side Property Owners' Association.

A new candidate for Dock Commissioner is Charles R. Rickerson. Mr. Rickerson is the President of the Catskill Evening Boat Line Company. He is a resident of Brooklyn, and a member of the Montauk Club. He is also a member of the Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Exchange, and the Hay and Feed Exchange.

Perez M. Stewart, ex-member of the Assembly, is now mentioned as likely to secure the appointment of Building Commissioner from President of the Borough Jacob A. Cantor.

Gustav Lindenthal has been recommended to Mayor-elect Low for Bridge Commissioner. Mr. Lindenthal is a consulting engineer, with an office at 45 Cedar Street. He was one of the engineers employed in the construction of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and built several bridges across the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers. He moved to New York in 1892, and is said to have been familiar with the plans for the Brooklyn Bridge from their inception. He was the first engineer to propose a bridge with a single span across the North River. He is now Vice President of the North River Bridge Company. Mr. Lindenthal is a member of the German-American Reform Union, one of the organizations which supported Mayor-elect Low and the Fusion cause.

Among those who have indorsed Mr. Lindenthal's application are William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company; E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad Company; A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania system; Edward B. Uhl, Jacob H. Schiff, Herman Ridder, William Brookfield, Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University, Lieut. Col. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, with headquarters in New York.

MR. LOW AT TWO DINNERS.

Guest of Edward M. Grout and of the German-American Union of Brooklyn.

Mayor-elect Low visited Brooklyn last night, shook hands with about 1,000 members of the Brooklyn Club in their clubhouse, at the corner of Pierpont and Clinton Streets, after a dinner in his honor given by Edward M. Grout, President of the club, and then hastened away to the jubilee dinner of the German-American Union, at Arion Hall, Arion Place, near Broadway, Williamsburg.

Those at the dinner given by Mr. Grout were James N. E. Keen, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Col. William Hester, and St. Clair McKelway. At the conclusion of the dinner the clubrooms were filled with the members, who were introduced to the Mayor-elect by the Controller-elect. Those who helped receive were Julian D. Fairchild, C. W. Chauncey, H. E. Hutchinson, George P. Merrill, Edwin H. Baker, Almet F. Jenks, Dr. James H. Race, Campbell C. Brown, Col. Albert E. Lamb, and Frederick E. Crane.

After the reception at the Brooklyn Club Mr. Low was driven to Arion Hall. He arrived a few minutes after Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. They were both received with the greatest enthusiasm.

To the right of Henry Weismann, the presiding officer, sat Mr. Low, Ludwig Nissen, Herman Ridder, Frank Harvey Field, Edward H. M. Hoehr, and to the left were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Edward M. Grout, Charles Hartzheim, John T. Neal, James R. Howe, and ex-Judge Jacob Neu.

Mr. Low, when introduced by Mr. Weismann, said in part:

"I am glad your Chairman spoke of me as your standard bearer. I trust that there will be strength and wisdom given me so to carry the standard that in two years from now it may be said, 'He has been true to his promises and he has done well.' There are some things I can say with propriety as the elected candidate, and among them that there was nothing in the election so important as that it turned entirely on local politics. Every attempt was made to bring National politics into the election.

"The people determined to vote on the questions relating to the city alone, and the result was due to that determination. It is proper to say that there has never been an election in this city which has commanded such world-wide attention. I have received congratulations from all over Europe, and among them messages from German officials, over the downfall of Tammany Hall. [Applause.]

"The ability of our people to do that thing sent a thrill of hope to all the cities of the world. Among the last letters which have come to me is one from a distinguished Japanese, who received a degree from Yale at the same time that I did. It came from Paris, and in it he says: 'If Tammany had been successful it would not have been a profitable discovery to the new Japan.' It seems to me, therefore, that what we did has been a service to wise men everywhere." [Applause.]

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff spoke of Fusion in the last campaign and gave the Germans large share of the credit for the victory over Tammany Hall.

CITIZENS' UNION'S PROGRAMME

The report of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Citizens' Union which was adopted by the City Committee at the meeting Monday night was made public yesterday.

The committee strongly urges that each Assembly District leader make immediate and earnest efforts to secure in every election district the most competent Captain possible, and where available, not only Captains but helpers. All leaders and Captains are instructed to take a personal interest in the welfare of their constituents, especially in all matters affecting municipal government. They are told to invite complaints and suggestions as to matters that can be remedied by the Union either through the district organization or through the City Committee. It is suggested that where it is found impossible to maintain the district organization in its full activity that a skeleton organization be maintained through efficient district Captains. Wherever there is a disposition to maintain a club one is to be established. These clubs are to take the form of social organizations.

For the purpose of keeping the Union before the public and to disseminate its principles and preserve an interest in public affairs, it is suggested that in districts where there is no demand for headquarters of a social character, a series of meetings be provided at which discussions or addresses, not necessarily confined to the purposes of the Union, but designed as attractive entertainments be given.

After stating that the Union has plenty of work ahead of it the report goes on to outline the special fields of endeavor which now invite the attention of the Union. It says:

Certain economic and social matters referred to in the platform should receive immediate attention. Among these are specific encouragement to the building of improved tenements, judicious increase of direct employment by the city, Constitutional laws, by amendment to the Constitution, securing to workmen upon the municipal works, whether on the payroll of the city or of the contractors, the prevailing rate of wages, retention by the city of its franchises without leasing, except for short periods, supervision of corporations using city franchises, to secure adequate service at reasonable rates, and home rule for the city and greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs.

The establishment of a periodical devoted to the interests of the Union is also recommended.

SPEAKER NIXON LOOKS OVER THE SITUATION

Confers with Assemblymen-Elect from This City.

His Re-election Regarded as Certain—Governor May Recommend Abolishment of Direct State Tax.

Speaker T. Frederick Nixon consulted yesterday with a number of the Republican Assemblymen-elect from New York City. The Speaker was anxious to ascertain the local sentiment upon various propositions affecting New York City which will come before the Legislature this Winter and was particularly desirous to learn the aspirations of the New York members with regard to committee places.

There is said to be no doubt whatever about Mr. Nixon's re-election as Speaker, and he is therefore securing the information which will enable him to fix up his slate of committee appointments before the holidays. The impression seems to be that the Republican members who were returned to the Assembly will all get the same committee places which they had in the last Assembly, with possibly a few exceptions. It is said to be certain that no important changes except those which are in the nature of promotions will be made in the assignments of re-elected Republican members.

Owing to the fact that a number of Republican members who had good committee assignments failed either of renomination or re-election the Speaker will have a number of places to fill. One of the most important vacancies is the Chairmanship of the Committee on Judiciary. In this year's Legislature this place was filled by Robert J. Fish of Madison County. Mr. Fish was not renominated. It is said that the appointment is likely to go to Gherardi Davis of the Twenty-seventh District of this city.

Assemblyman Charles H. Knipp of Elmira was in the city yesterday and called at the Republican State Headquarters. Mr. Knipp is the Chairman of the House Committee on Excise. He said the excise question was not causing any stir in his section. He did not care to express himself on the local agitation on this subject.

All the members of the Legislature who have been in town in the past few days say they expect a short session. With the exception of the excise question, they do not see anything in prospect which threatens much of a controversy. The impression among the legislators is that Gov. Odell will make some further tax recommendations aimed at the total abolishment of the direct State tax. The Governor's tax measures passed at the last session, they say, have proved very popular up the State and for this reason, it is said, any recommendations which he makes upon the subject are quite likely to be enacted into law.

ELECTION VOTE UNDER EMBLEMS.

Republican County Committee's Tabulation Showing Percentages.

The claim of the Republican organization and of Senator Platt that the Republicans cast 84 per cent. of the Fusion vote at the recent election having been contested by the officials of the Citizens' Union, the Republican County Committee yesterday made public its tabulation of the vote under emblems. This tabulation is as follows:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

A. D.	Republican.	Citizens' Union.	Greater N. Y. Democracy.	Low.	Shepard.
1	1,311	174	184	1,669	2,767
2	1,659	160	281	2,090	5,041
3	2,502	384	510	3,196	4,054
4	1,942	417	76	2,437	5,361
5	4,100	772	110	4,982	3,226
6	1,977	579	95	2,651	5,286
7	3,007	375	250	3,722	4,496
8	1,830	249	21	2,100	2,168
9	2,923	639	1,253	4,815	3,779
10	2,755	351	153	3,419	3,397
11	2,662	407	260	3,329	3,750
12	1,650	329	143	2,113	3,032
13	2,077	268	227	2,573	3,335
14	2,907	445	390	3,442	3,354
15	2,558	449	182	3,190	4,027
16	2,062	358	107	2,585	3,814
17	2,374	548	193	3,115	3,753
18	2,201	499	153	2,853	5,410
19	6,021	1,202	359	7,582	4,013
20	3,296	265	180	3,741	4,444
21	9,213	2,297	409	11,879	5,966
22	2,026	620	154	3,700	4,837
23	7,665	1,190	473	9,328	6,353
24	2,315	527	166	3,008	4,186
25	4,176	649	237	5,062	2,480
26	2,353	1,028	68	3,447	3,274
27	3,775	831	98	4,804	2,351
28	2,239	489	211	2,918	4,289
29	5,161	1,318	281	6,760	3,142
30	3,182	751	300	4,233	4,069
31	8,065	1,642	464	11,071	5,525
32	3,448	765	188	4,398	5,824
33	3,006	443	306	3,755	4,209
34	6,821	1,025	500	8,346	8,849
35	10,136	1,685	706	12,507	10,934
Annexed	1,705	134	238	2,077	2,182
Total	123,689	24,434	9,774	162,897	156,681

KINGS COUNTY.

1	4,537	710	15	5,262	2,908
2	2,918	286	23	2,627	4,967
3	2,329	297	9	2,605	4,151
4	5,993	653	14	6,660	4,193
5	5,185	434	25	5,644	3,811
6	5,439	418	9	5,866	4,140
7	7,263	728	15	8,006	6,788
8	2,340	358	5	2,709	3,436
9	2,233	461	9	2,703	3,858
10	4,327	422	11	5,260	3,581
11	5,532	456	8	5,996	4,620
12	6,401	564	9	6,974	4,259
13	5,182	304	10	5,556	4,840
14	2,458	230	9	2,697	5,246
15	2,875	206	3	3,084	3,502
16	7,239	651	7	7,897	3,387
17	7,074	791	7	7,872	2,201
18	8,098	711	16	8,825	5,085
19	3,068	275	6	3,349	4,241
20	6,418	595	13	7,026	4,584
21	7,494	507	6	8,007	3,112
Total	104,309	10,087	229	114,625	88,858

QUEENS COUNTY.

1	6,047	389	79	6,496	8,465
2	5,111	929	46	6,086	4,486
3	504	27	6	537	328
Total	11,662	1,325	131	13,118	13,679

RICHMOND COUNTY.

1	5,350	813	609	6,772	6,000

GREATER CITY OF NEW YORK.

	Rep.	C. U.	G.N.Y. Dem.
New York	123,689	24,434	9,774
Kings	104,309	10,087	229
Queens	11,662	1,325	131
Richmond	5,350	813	609
Total	250,010	36,659	10,743
Percentage	.841	.123	.036

	Low.	Shepard.	—Majority— Low.	Shep'd.
New York	162,597	156,681	6,216	....
Kings	114,625	88,858	25,767	....
Queens	13,118	13,679	....	561
Richmond	6,772	6,009	763	....
Total	297,412	265,227	32,185	....

SUNDAY MEAT LAW UPHELD.

Justice Giegerich Declares Statute Prohibiting Sale on the Sabbath Constitutional.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that the new law prohibiting the sale of uncooked meat on the Sabbath was constitutional. The question of the constitutionality of the law had been raised before the court in a test case, in which William Woodin, an east side butcher, who sold meat on the first Sunday after the new law went into effect, was arrested, and after his arrest sued out a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The decision of Justice Giegerich has been awaited anxiously all over the State, as thousands of persons who profited by the old law, which permitted the sale of meat up to 10 o'clock in the morning on Sunday, have protested vigorously against the new statute. Justice Giegerich's decision, in which he dismisses the writ of habeas corpus, is as follows:

"Under Section 267 of the Penal Code, prior to its amendment by Chapter 392 of the Laws of 1901, the sale of articles of food generally was permitted on Sunday before 10 o'clock, and the sale of meals, to be eaten on the premises, was allowed at any time of the day. By the amendment of 1901, the following sentence was added: 'The provision of this section, however, shall not be construed to allow or permit the public sale or exposing for sale or delivery of uncooked flesh foods, or meats, fresh or salt, at any hour or time of the day.'

"It is contended on behalf of the relator that this amendment does not apply to the sale of uncooked meats before 10 o'clock, and if it does so apply, the absolute prohibition of the sale of raw food on Sunday is excessive of the police powers of the Legislature.

"It is clear that the amendment of 1901 does apply to the sale of meats. The section, before the amendment, permitted the public sale of food, cooked or uncooked, before 10 o'clock, and the amendment must relate to this part of the section, and limit the right of public sale before 10 o'clock to cooked meats, &c. It cannot be made to apply to the sale of meals, for it has no relation to that subject unless the Legislature is to be assumed to have classed as a meal the public selling of uncooked flesh to be eaten upon the premises, an interpretation not reasonably applicable to the habits of a civilized community.

"I take the act, therefore, to intend the prohibition of the sale of uncooked meat at any hour on Sunday, but to allow the sale of meat at any time, and the public sale of cooked meats, &c., before 10 o'clock, and I find no reason for holding that this regulation of Sunday traffic is unconstitutional."

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Arthur Amory, Boston; H. F. Knight, St. Louis; George D. Eustis, Cincinnati; H. F. Lyman, Cleveland; James McMillan, Detroit.

GRAND.—Capt. H. K. Davis, London; Capt. W. H. Hay, United States Army; Major R. B. Turner, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Daniel C. Robinson, Pittsburg; A. M. Ward, London; George A. Stone, Sagua, Cuba; Sigmond Falk, Deputy United States Consul at Munich; W. H. Trewartha-James, Chicago; F. G. Adrian Roberts, London; L. Victor Baughman, Baltimore.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Walter H. Denegre, New Orleans; Sydney Robinson, London.

MURRAY HILL.—Edgar T. Wallace, San Francisco; C. H. Booth, Detroit.

EARLINGTON.—Judge H. A. Knapp, Scranton; William Bliss, Boston.

VICTORIA.—Judge J. T. Marchand, Washington; William Chalmers, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—E. B. Cottrell, Washington; J. St. C. Hunt, Panama; Judge J. P. Davies, Dayton, Ohio.

ALBEMARLE.—Admiral Upshur, United States Navy.

GRAND UNION.—Lieut. A. T. Graham, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN.—R. E. Niles, Pittsburg; Arnold Hague, Washington.

PLAZA.—John B. Cotton, Washington; Maurice E. Pollock, Cincinnati; H. K. Devereaux, Cleveland.

SAVOY.—H. C. Wolf, Chicago.

NETHERLAND.—F. P. Wright, St. Paul; George S. Stewart, Detroit; Elihu Root, Secretary of War, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Millard Bryan, Carthage, Mo.; A. F. Blundell, Havana.

ASTOR.—F. G. Siddons, Washington; W. M. Bushnell, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; I. M. Mayer, cloaks; 760 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kaufmann, S., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Kaufmann, woolens; Hoffman House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Crumley, white goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Victoria.

Malley, Edward, Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Cowperthwaite, school stationery; Hotel Albert.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore; J. M. Easter, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Hirsh & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Hirsh, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. L. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Saks & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. Saks, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Grundy & Taylor, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Grundy, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; H. White, lamps; 8 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Bernard, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Morris, T. & Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. L. Morris, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, suits and waists; Continental Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hoyt-Kent-Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoyt, dress goods, silks, and millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; J. H. Crowley, notions and jewelry; Everett House.

Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. C. Ellis, millinery, laces, and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. C. Owen, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Murray Hill Hotel.

Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; M. M. Brown, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. G. Cameron, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Dey, dry goods; 36 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Manhattan.

Miller, Pleck & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; S. Osborn, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. F. Budd, general buyer; 377 Broadway.

Burnham-Hamamunger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, wash goods; 43 Leonard Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major James B. Jackson, recently promoted from Captain, subject to examination, will report in person to the examining board at Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Col. John G. Butler, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Preble, Maine, on official business pertaining to the construction of motor carriages.

Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, will proceed to Weehawken, N. J., and Seymour on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska.

Second Lieut. Willis G. Peace, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. Winfred B. Carr, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Twenty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-ninth Battery, Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, Twenty-eighth Infantry, upon the expiration of his sick leave will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty with recruits that may be sent to the Philippines.

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, recently appointed, is assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry.

Contract Surgeon Charles F. Williams is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, and will report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty with the First Battalion of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, en route to the Philippines.

First Lieut. Peter C. Field, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from further duty at Fort Slocum, and will proceed to Fort Robinson for duty to relieve Contract Surgeon Albert H. Simonton, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Birmingham, Ala., for annulment of contract.

Lieut. Col. Charles Bird, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Transport Service, and upon the completion of this duty will rejoin his station in this city.

Contract Surgeon Erle H. Sargent will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines.

Navy.

Surgeon A. C. H. Russell is ordered to assume the duties of member and Recorder of the medical examining board at the Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, Brooklyn, as relief of Surgeon N. H. Drake, who will proceed home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Nashville is at Villefranche.

The Ranger is at San Francisco.

The Indiana sailed yesterday from Santa Lucia for Guantanamo.

The New York sailed yesterday from Cebu for Zamboanga.

The Alexander is at Lamberts Point.

The Ajax is at Port Said.

The Alabama is at Newport News.

The Dolphin has been reported at Wood's Hole, where she put in to escape the recent storm.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

WAR.—Captains of Infantry—James W. Clinton, William A. Burnside, Frank C. Bolles, Alexander T. Ovenshine, Henry E. Eames, Robert Field, Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., George S. Goodale, Arthur R. Kerwin, Houston V. Evans, Harry H. Tebbetts, Russell C. Langdon, Reynolds J. Burt, James N. Pickering, Dennis E. Nolan, Charles E. Russell, Frederick W. Lewis, Merch B. Stewart, and Clarence N. Purdy.

NAVY.—John B. Buchanan, Assistant Surgeon, rank of Lieutenant, junior grade.

Edgar Thompson, Passed Assistant Surgeon, rank of Lieutenant, junior grade.

Thanksgiving En Route.

The excellence of the dining car service on the Erie Railroad is attested by the following dinner menu to be served on Thanksgiving Day:

Blue Points
Bisque of Lobster — Consomme Royale
Celery — Pim Olas
Oyster Patties
Red Snapper, Anchovy Sauce
Sliced Tomatoes
Boiled Capon, Sauce Supreme
Filet of Beef Larded, Mushrooms
Sweetbreads, a la Bearnaise
Rice Croquettes, Jelly Sauce
Ribs of Beef — Young Turkey — Young Goose
Roman Punch
Saddle of Venison, Currant Jelly — Partridge
Mashed Potatoes — Braised Sweet Potatoes
Cauliflower, au Gratin — French Peas
Fresh Shrimp Salad
English Plum Pudding, Cognac Sauce
Assorted Cake — French Ice Cream
Preserved Fruit — Marmalade
Roquefort and Edam Cheese — Toasted Crackers
Tea — Coffee. —Adv.

DR. RAINSFORD FAVORS SUNDAY SALOON OPENING

He Answers Attack Made Upon Him by Senator Raines.

"If You Legislate Ahead of the Public Conscience You Defeat Your Ends," the Keynote of His Views.

The Rev. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, had something to say yesterday regarding the interview of Senator John Raines, father of the present excise law, which was published a day or two ago. Dr. Rainsford has been out of town for several days, and had not seen the interview during his absence.

In the interview Senator Raines is quoted as saying, among other things: "I believe the decent, plain people can rest in confidence that, notwithstanding the efforts of the brewers and such ministers, of which Rainsford is a type, who in the livery of Heaven serve only the devil, New York will escape, for the next year at least, the reproach of adding to the misery of her women and children, of increasing her vast army of unfortunates, and of filling further the ranks of her criminal population by opening the doors of her 7,000 saloons on Sunday."

"This is personal," Dr. Rainsford replied after reading the interview. "I never reply to personal attacks; I am too well known here for that. My record must stand as a refutation to such stuff.

"I am sorry for Mr. Raines; he doesn't live here, and doesn't know our needs. My position upon this subject is well known. It hasn't changed. I was practically alone in it when I first gave utterance to it. As you know, some very substantial citizens have come to think as I do now. They tried hard to shut Mr. Jerome up on the subject during the recent campaign, but he wouldn't be shut up. He's too sincere.

"The keynote of my views upon the subject is contained in this sentence—take it down:

"'If you legislate ahead of the public conscience you defeat your ends.'

"I am opposed to the saloons; I wish we could shut them all up. But it's simply the worst sort of nonsense to believe that in a city which, next to Berlin, is the greatest German city in the world, we can shut up the saloons on Sunday. You can't shut up the saloons and give the people nothing else for it. Reforms in a great city like New York are not brought about in a day. That isn't practical. The people want the saloons; they haven't any other place to go for a little recreation.

"The worst phase of the case as it stands to-day is that under the present system children are taught to violate the law. That's a very bad example to set. It also opens the door to blackmail; that's another very bad side of the subject.

"If I had my way I would open a saloon on the next corner where wine and beer could be obtained during certain hours of the day. It would take perhaps $100,000 to try the experiment, however, and that I haven't got. Even then that wouldn't solve the problem in New York, as the place would only be serviceable as an example."

In conclusion Dr. Rainsford showed a letter which he had received lately from a friend, whose views he said were almost identical with his own. This letter stated that in a great measure the blame for the present lax enforcement of the Sunday closing law lay in a great measure upon the State, not the city. The writer of the letter further went on to say that he was in favor of Sunday closing, but would vastly rather see everything open by law than see an attempt to close by law which is not practicable.

PRINCETON LIBRARY ENRICHED.

Gifts of Remarkable Works on Egyptology, Theology, and Dutch History.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 26.—The library of the Theological Seminary has been greatly increased this Fall. The private collection of the Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., the second President of the seminary, has been given to the library by S. M. B. Long of St. Louis, a sophomore in the university. Besides this large collection the most important addition is a work of five volumes, containing plates and interpretations of all inscriptions found in the Temple of Edfu, in Egypt. The members of the Mission Archeologique Francais at Cairo are the publishers of the work.

"The Archives and Unpublished Correspondence of the House of Orange-Nassau" is another very valuable acquisition. It is an important source of light on the history of that famous house and of times contemporary with it. A quaint and interesting volume is one published in 1646. It is a treatise on the manners of the times, and is published on the press of William Prynne of Lincoln's Inne, who is also the author.

FELL DEAD ON THE STREET.

Miss Edith Boggs, Superintendent of the Nursery and Child's Hospital Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Miss Edith Alston Boggs, thirty-five years of age, Superintendent of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at 571 Lexington Avenue, died suddenly from heart failure at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Miss Boggs had been visiting during the afternoon, and was waiting for a car at the corner to take her across town when she fell unconscious to the sidewalk.

Some one came out of a restaurant nearby with a chair, in which the woman was placed, and Policeman Rensselser of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station ran to Roosevelt Hospital, summoning Dr. Prentice, who said the woman was already dead from heart failure.

Miss Boggs was born in Baltimore, and was the daughter of Gen. William R. Boggs. She had relatives living at the time of her death in Winston, N. C. She had been in charge of the Nursery and Child's Hospital for three years, prior to which she was a trained nurse.

Justice Edwards's Successor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Gov. Odell has designated Justice Edgar L. Fursman of Troy as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Third Department from Jan. 1, 1902, to succeed Justice Samuel Edwards, who will then retire from the bench.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1 A. M.—2,305 Third Avenue; owner, Martin Kerby; damage, $100.

1:40 A. M.—106 Greenwich Street; owners, Glenfold & Glesser; damage, $30.

2:20 A. M.—3 Coenties Slip; owners, Quinn & Son; damage, $25.

7:10 A. M.—80 Nassau Street; owner, Bernbaum Pipe Manufacturing Company; damage, $50.

7:40 A. M.—125 East Thirty-seventh Street; owner unknown; no damage.

3:45 P. M.—105 Stanton Street; owner, A. Smith; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—63 Greenwich Avenue; owner, Russell & Reed; damage, $10.

5:45 P. M.—245 Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—Morris Park Avenue and Bear Swamp Road; owner, Henry Prophet; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—235 West Forty-third Street; owner, Mrs. Della Furling; damage, $15.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. — Fair and cold, fresh northerly winds.

The prevailing high pressure in the interior of the country will result in a prolongation of the low temperatures in the Atlantic States and lower lake region for the next few days, while in the interior there will be but little change, with a tendency, however, toward a slow rise as the low pressure in the extreme Northwest moves slowly eastward.

On the New England coast winds will continue high from the northwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be brisk to high northwesterly and slowly diminishing, on the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh to brisk northerly; on the East Gulf Coast, light north to northeast; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh easterly; on the upper lakes, light northerly, and on the lower lakes, fresh northerly. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast and on the Pacific Coast from Astoria northward. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have high northwesterly winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	42	37	39
6 A. M.	44	35	39
9 A. M.	50	32	40
12 M.	60	32	41
3 P. M.	53	29	36
6 P. M.	51	27	30
9 P. M.	52	24	28
12 P. M.	50	24	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35½
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1900	52
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	39

The thermometer registered 33 degrees at 5 A. M. and 24 degrees, the minimum, at 8 P. M. yesterday. The maximum temperature was 37 degrees at 12:10 A. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 2 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Pennsylvania Railroad
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED
TOUR
TO
Mexico and California
INCLUDING GRAND CANON OF ARIZONA,
FEBRUARY 11 TO MARCH 27, 1902.
THIRTEEN DAYS IN MEXICO. NINETEEN DAYS IN CALIFORNIA.
SPECIAL

Amusements.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thanksgiving, & Sat. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Play. COLORADO. Wed. Mat. omitted this week

KNICKERBOCKER. Evgs. 8:30. Xtra Mat. Thursday. Reg. Mat. Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS. In J. M. Barrie's Comedy, Quality Street.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Saturday. ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY. Dec. 4—Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge"

GARDEN. Last 4 Nights, 8:15. Mats. To-day, To-morrow, Saturday. SOTHERN. IF I WERE KING. Dec. 2, Virginia Harned in Alice of Old Vincennes

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY. "A 'Gosh'l Almighty Success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday. JOHN DREW—SECOND IN COMMAND

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Last 4 nights. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées at 2. Matinées To-day, To-morrow, & Sat. WM. FAVERSHAM—A ROYAL RIVAL. Dec. 2, The Helmet of Navarre, with Chas. Dalton.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY. CHARLES HAWTREY. Evgs. 8:30. Matinée Saturday. A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. nr. Bway Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATS. TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & SAT. 75th Time. M'd'y SOUVENIRS. THE LIBERTY BELLES

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Last 4 Nights. Casual Matinées To-day & Sat. Special Mat. Thanksgiving. MR. DAN DALY, with Virginia Earl and the Geo. W. Lederer Company, "The New Yorkers."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Special Advance sale of seats for MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. Brief Engagement in "BEAUCAIRE." FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY, Dec. 2.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST 125TH ST. THANKSGIVING. Big Comedy & Vaudeville 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. "A NIGHT OFF." Great Daly Play John W. Ransome. Continuo's Vaud 4 Probyns. Others "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Belasco Production Cont. Vaud. Florens Troupe. Others VAUDEVILLE. All Star Acts. Including Sketch. "Carleton Hall." Stanton & Modena. Bros. Damm. Others. "BLUE JEANS" Grand Revival, Big Vaudeville. All Headliners, BIG CONTINUOUS SHOWS.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8.20. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. at 2:15. Tenderly sympathetic, yet tragically effective.—Herald. MRS FISKE in MRS. BURTON HARRISON'S Drama THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH. XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

CARNEGIE HALL. HOFMANN SECOND PIANO RECITAL This (Wed.) Aftern. at 3. JOSEF HOFMANN. Res. Seats 75 cts. to $2, at Schuberth's, Ditson's, and Carnegie Hall box office. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

BROADWAY Thea., 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. To-day, To-mw., & Sat. 2. KLAW & ERLANGER'S PRODUCTION. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 12:30 to 10:30 P. M. PRICES 25c. and 50c. *.*ON THURSDAY DOORS WILL BE OPEN AT 9:30 A. M. ENTIRE PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN BEFORE DINNER.

NEW YORK B'way. 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15 FLORODORA. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15 ANNA HELD. In DeKoven & Smith's BATTLE DUCHESS. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St DAVID BELASCO presents MATINEE TO-DAY WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY. HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Nightly at 8:10. Mats. To-day, To-mor. & Sat. at 2. THE MESSENGER BOY 3D MONTH. With JAMES T. POWERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. A GREAT MORAL PLAY WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

Collegiate Football game To-m'w, 2 P. M., Columbia Field, (Polo Gds.)—Columbia vs. Carlisle Indians. Seats on sale at Hotel Thea. Tkt. offices and office of N. Y. Ball Club, 146 B'way. Adm., $1.00.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST Matinee To-Day. TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS "On the Yukon." "Grand Vaudeville"

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Hazel Kirke. Trade Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

MAT. TO-DAY. HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Geo. NevilleCo., Montgomery & Stone; others Ex. Thanksgiving Mat. To-morrow.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. MAJILTON. Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9. SPECIAL THANKSGIVING ATTRACTIONS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria To-morrow & Sat. Ev. 8:20. Mats. ELSIE DE WOLFE in Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

Harlem OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. Capt. Jinks of the HORSE MARINES. with Ethel Barrymore.

Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, Thanksgiving, & Sat. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat. 50th Time Dec. 2. SOUVENIRS. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

GRAND ANDREW Mat. To-day. 25c., 50c. MACK

Irving Place Theatre.—Eve. at 8:20. To-night and Thurs. Ev., "Flachsmann Als Erzieher." Thanksg'g extra mat., Sudermann's "Die Ehre."

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....35c., 50c. & 50c. NEXT WEEK, MAZEL KIRKE. TENNESSEE'S PARTNER

PREPARATIONS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

Bounteous Feasts to be Spread for Needy Guests.

Big Demand for Turkeys Despite Poor Quality and High Prices—Game Scarce and Expensive.

Thanksgiving Day, according to all present indications, will be celebrated with more than usual zest to-morrow, the crisp weather of the last two days giving just the needed touch to inspire full enthusiasm. The day is a legal holiday, and the banks and Exchanges, and nearly every placé of business will be closed for the entire day, and religious services, in most instances union services, will be held in places of public worship throughout the city. Those inclined for outdoor entertainment will find plenty of variety, and the theatres will have their doors wide for those who prefer to remain in town.

Special dinners have been provided for all the inmates of the public charitable institutions, and the prisons, and the usual arrangements have been made by the charitable organizations, not only for great dinners served to all who come, but for house-to-house distributions of baskets of good things to families that must otherwise go without Thanksgiving cheer. The American Femaie Guardian Society will act a day ahead of time by giving what is called a luncheon in every one of its twelve industrial schools throughout the city today, and expects to feed 4,000 of the attending children and their young friends in such a fashion that not a child among them but will feel that there is something to be thankful for at to-morrow's awakening.

But lavish as all these charity dinners will be, they will count for little when compared with the great family Thanksgiving dinner that all New York will eat to-morrow. It will take about 500,000 turkeys to supply this meal at a conservative estimate, and at the average price the birds will cost just about $900,000, prices in the markets ranging from 12½ cents to 20 cents a pound. The cheaper kind of turkeys come from the West, and the 20 cents a pound variety are from Maryland. They are not the highest-priced by any means, for there are turkeys from Vermont in the stocks of the big dealers in Washington Market that cost 35 and even 40 cents a pound.

"Those farmers up in the Green Mountain country," said H. D. Lippman, the veteran salesman of the market, "feed their turkeys on special foods, ground up chestnuts and the like. That's what makes the difference, but the Maryland birds are more like them than any others, and they're cheaper at the price than any of the others. The corn crop failed out West, you know, and from the looks of things they've been feeding the turkey on anything they could get out there. There are very few good turkeys in the market, and that's a fact. They are running very poor. Even the best Maryland turkeys are not up to the standard. You see, the weather was so warm here this Summer that I think the turkeys are three weeks behind. We have hard work to get enough good turkeys for our orders."

Despite this frank statement, the truth of which was admitted by marketmen generally, the place resembled the Stock Exchange on a rising market yesterday, and an extra force of policemen was on hand to guard weak spirits against the temptations offered by the freely opened pocketbooks.

There was a scramble for turkeys, and the great run of buyers would have nothing else, despite the prices. It was a good-natured crowd, and the dealers were happy. Convenient little wooden handles for carrying were supplied with every bird sold by most of them, and one humorous tradesman had his finest birds placarded with the names of persons much in the public eye, Tammany officials and the like, and such sentiments as "Oh, go 'way back and sit down—with me." All of which pleased the crowd.

Geese were a good second choice to turkeys, and are of better quality at 18 cents. Ducks were about the same, and fowls 15 cents or less.

Game, however, is very scarce on account of many new State laws, forbidding the shipping of it over State lines. It ranges about double the prices of last year, as a few quotations will show: Grouse, per pair, $2.50; partridges, $2.75 to $3; canvasbacks, $4; redhead ducks, $3; ruddy ducks, $1.75; blackhead, $1.50; mallards, $1.50; broadbills, $1.

Accompaniments to the dinner, cranberries, celery, and pumpkins, rule at about the same prices as last year, and are of good quality, especially the Cape Cod cranberries, and the celery from Central New York, and the city will fare very well, indeed, at its great private dinner, if it can overlook the temporary shortcomings of the bird so long associated with the holiday.

Knights of Columbus Service.

A solemn high requiem mass will be celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church of the Star of the Sea, 7 State Street, at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning for the deceased members of Star of the Sea Council, No. 357, Knights of Columbus. The Rev. Father Michael Henry, pastor of the Star of the Sea Church, will be celebrant.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

Difficulty About to be Satisfactorily Adjusted—War Reports Said to be Due to Speculators.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 26.—The incident between Chile and the Argentine Republic is about to be satisfactorily arranged. The Chilean authorities and the Minister here of the Argentine Republic will shortly sign a memorandum of agreement.

There is not the slightest cause for alarm.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 26.—It is asserted here that the recent rumors of war between Chile and the Argentine Republic are due to speculation in gold, exchange, and stocks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The assurances which Señor Infante, Chilean Chargé, has given to the State Department relative to the continued cordial relations between Chile and Argentina are based upon dispatches received by Señor Infante from his Government.

It appears that Chile has been sending parties of civil engineers into the mountains lying between Chile and Argentina with a view to marking a boundary line between the two countries. This, it is said, excited criticism from persons hostile to the Chilean Government, who asserted that Chile was quietly building military roads to command the passes between the two countries.

The Argentine Government finally took cognisance of these criticisms, and in a friendly spirit made inquiry of Chile as to whether these were military roads. The explanation was given at once that the roads were solely for the engineering parties marking the boundary. This has allayed the apparent friction, and has permitted the Chilean authorities to give positive official assurances that the entire affair will be settled, and that the present relations between Chile and Argentina are now of the most friendly character.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the McKinley National Memorial Association of the State of New York, was held yesterday afternoon at 100 Broadway. Cornelius N. Bliss presided.

James Speyer, George R. Sheldon, Oscar Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Rudolph Keppler, Bradford Rhodes, John C. Eames, John A. Sleicher, and Mr. Bliss made statements regarding the work done by the sub-committees since the last meeting. A letter from Buffalo was received pledging that city to raise the sum of $25,000, and probably $50,000.

Additional subscriptions of $16,886 were reported, which, with the $23,950 already raised, make the total subscriptions thus far reported $40,336.

Mr. Bloomingdale, Chairman of the Committee on Trades Organization, reported that organization had been effected in thirty trades.

Among the subscriptions received by the association were several from school children, and many in small amounts through newspapers and other sources, ranging from 50 cents to $5. The entire range thus far in the amounts received is from $5,000 from the millionaire to 1 cent from a school girl.

The committee adjourned to meet Thursday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

BOER PASTOR'S ALLEGATIONS.

The Rev. Mr. Broekhuizen Repeats His Charges Against the British Army in South Africa.

The Rev. Herman D. van Broekhuizen of Pretoria, South Africa, who on Sunday addressed the congregation of President Roosevelt's church in Washington, last night made an appeal for aid to the Boer cause in an address at the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

John V. L. Pruyn presided over the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Transvaal League of the Eastern States.

The main subject of Dr. van Broekhuizen's address was "Concentration Camps of South Africa," the condition of which he used as the basis of his arguments against alleged British cruelty in the campaign.

The speaker said, in part:

"I stand here as a Boer preacher, a Christian, and a human being, pleading for more humane conduct on the part of the British in their treatment of our women and children in the Transvaal. We do not want America or any other country to go to war in our behalf, but we do ask every civilized people on earth to use their influence on British public opinion toward making England wage a fair battle against our men alone and stop fighting our defenseless women and children.

"Lord Roberts said to us at the beginning of the war: 'Leave your women and children at home on the farms, they will not be molested.' We trusted his word, and the British began at once to devastate our farms and drive our women and children into the concentrado camps, where many of them have died from starvation and lack of necessary comforts.'

"We appeal to you on behalf of humanity, not of politics. They are using our women as a military defense, not merely by keeping them in the concentrado camps on the line of the railroads, so that we dare not blow up the roads and destroy the British source of corn supply, but they take these women prisoners into the field with them as a protection from our guns when they advance upon us. That is a barbaric practice which should not be tolerated in this age of civilization.

"The British sent 200,000 men to South Africa. They swarmed over our country like locusts. We met them with a little body of 30,000 men. God was with us, and twenty-five months have now passed and the Boers are still fighting. They will fight as long as life lasts, for they have nothing but life to fight for. England has destroyed all else."

BRITISH HONORS PAID TO COUNT HATZFELDT'S BODY.

King Edward Ordered that a Large Detachment of Guards Escort It to the Railway Station.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Full military honors were paid to the body of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who died here Nov. 22, when it was removed from the embassy last evening and was taken to Victoria Station on its way to Germany. This exceptional step is entirely due to the initiative of King Edward.

Much significance is attached here to this military tribute. It is announced that the King commanded that these honors be paid, and it is understood that the Government in so doing desired to show that it was not affected by the anti-British tempest in Germany.

The coffin was borne to Victoria Station on a gun carriage and escorted by the First Life Guards, one battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and 100 of the First Grenadier Guards. Troops were also stationed at the embassy and railroad station. Representatives of the British Foreign Office and other departments were in the funeral procession.

In view of the Anglophobia in Germany, the King's action is considered highly tactful.

MISS STONE'S CAPTIVITY.

It May Last All the Winter—Mr. Dickinson's Departure from Sofia Believed to be Unwise.

SOFIA, Nov. 26.—The brigands are determined to wait until the disappearance of the snow permits them freedom of movement before resuming negotiations for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka.

The impression which prevails among the best informed people here is that Mr. Dickinson's departure for Constantinople increases the difficulty of gaining the confidence of the brigands and expediting a settlement of the ransom question.

THE DISORDERS IN ARMENIA.

Bandits Withdraw from the Monastery Near Mush.

LONDON, Nov 26.—Costaki Anhtopoulos Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador to Great Britain, has given out the Porte's explanation of the seizure of an Armenian monastery in the neighborhood of Mush by Armenian revolutionists and the subsequent surrrounding of the convent by Turkish troops.

The Ambassador says that bandits have been ravaging the country and extorting money and goods from the Armenian population, murdering those who refused to comply with their demands. These bandits brought about sixty women and children as prisoners to the monastery, and Andranik, the leader of the bandits, tried to obtain money by threats from the Armenians of Mush. Thereupon, in order to protect the women and children, the imperial authorities surrounded the monastery with Turkish troops. Some fighting occurred, during which two brigands and a Turkish Corporal were killed. The British and Russian Consuls repaired to the scene and testified to the correct attitude of the Turkish soldiers. The brigands kept up a hot fire from the monastery, and, being well provisioned, they were able to offer a stout resistance.

This statement from the Turkish Ambassador does not explain how the affair ended, but a dispatch received subsequently from Constantinople says that the brigands fled and the Turkish troops were then withdrawn.

FIGHTING IN ARMENIA REPORTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—Reports have been received here of fighting between Turkish troops and Armenians at Sassun.

No details are obtainable.

FRENCH CHINA LOAN BILL.

Two Amendments Passed, in Spite of the Government's Opposition.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Chamber of Deputies, after a stormy sitting, yesterday afternoon, passed the second article of the Chinese Indemnity Loan bill. Previous to the passage of this article, however, and in spite of the Government's opposition, the Chamber adopted by large majorities two amendments to the bill.

The first amendment provides for the publication of a detailed statement of the expenses of floating the loan, and the second for the setting aside of a sufficient sum, as capital, with which to pay the pensions awarded the troops wounded in the French expedition to China, and indemnities to the families of the men killed there.

MARQUIS ITO'S REAL PURPOSE.

Belief in St. Petersburg that Japan Seeks Russian Friendship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The impression prevails here that the real objective of the Marquis Ito, whose arrival here was announced last night, when he left Japan was St. Petersburg.

It is believed that Japan is the more disposed to cultivate Russian friendship, or, at least, to seek an understanding with Russia, since it has become apparent that Great Britain would be unable or not disposed to support Japan if the latter should oppose Russian projects.

Cavalry Officer a Prize Essayist.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the Seaman Prize for 1901 ($100 in gold) for the best essay on "The Utilization of Native Troops in our Foreign Possessions" to Capt. C. D. Rhodes, Sixth United States Cavalry. The essay submitted by Col. J. W. Powell, United States Army, was found worthy of honorable mention.

NOT HUNGRY?

Malt Breakfast Food

Creates a Healthy and Natural Appetite.

The extraordinary statement that the large majority of people sit down to breakfast with uncertain and jaded appetites, is only too true.

Weakened and unhealthy morning appetites are largely created by the use of starchy foods that call for too great an expenditure of energy in the work of digestion.

Malt Breakfast Food made from the choicest strength giving wheat and the purest health giving malt, the whole partially predigested, forms what food experts call a "perfect health food," delightful to the taste, appetizing, energizing, sustaining, and invigorating. Malt Breakfast Food is the only prepared grain food that perfectly agrees with the digestion of young and old. No other breakfast food is so heartily indorsed by physicians. Your grocer sells it.

A "GENTLEMAN CROOK" SENTENCED TO PRISON

Goldman, Posing as Church Member, Directed a Lot of Burglars.

His Wife Died of a Broken Heart When She Had Been Told of Her Husband's Dual Existence.

Joseph Goldman, forty-two years old, of 63 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Judge McMahon in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with burglary, and was sentenced to not less than three years and ten months and not more than five years in State prison.

In the trial and conviction of Goldman, a remarkable case of the Jekyl and Hyde existence was brought to light, for while posing as a reputable business man and a church member, he was in reality the brains and leader of a gang of burglars, and was known among crooks as "the King of Fences."

Goldman was a regular attendant at the Baptist church near his home in Brooklyn, though he was a Hebrew, dressed in the height of fashion, and ostensibly carried on a dry goods commission business at 415 Broadway. During that time he had dealings with many representative wholesale dry goods houses, buying small bills from them and generally paying cash. All the time he was the leader of a gang of burglars which systematically looted stores in the wholesale district, and most of the goods which he sold at his Broadway store were in reality the proceeds of some burglary.

The case was first brought to the attention of the District Attorney's office last February, when a gang of crooks was tried and convicted of robbing a store at 470 Grand Street. This burglary was committed under Goldman's direction, and he bought the "swag" of the real criminals. At that time J. Spiegel confessed, and implicated Goldman, who, he said, had promised to help him if he got into trouble, but the promise was not kept. Detectives were not able to secure sufficient evidence against Goldman other than that contained in the confession made by Spiegel, who was sentenced to one year and six months.

On Sept. 19 last H. Lefkowits's store, at 47 Howard Street, was robbed, and about $1,000 worth of leather goods was taken. Among those arrested were "Pop" Smith and Philip Herman, two noted English crooks. Goldman had also promised to assist them, but as usual he deserted his confederates when they got into trouble, and they turned State's evidence. According to their story, Goldman's plan was to visit some store which he intended robbing, purchase a small bill of goods, generally about $25 worth, and while there carefully inspect the locks, windows, fire-escapes, &c. A few nights later he would drive up with an express wagon and several of his confederates, who would force the door, fill the wagon with plunder, and drive off, while he, in his silk hat and frock coat, kept watch at the corner.

When the news of Goldman's arrest was carried to his wife she became very ill, and a month ago she died, it was said of a broken heart. That was the first intimation she had ever received of the dual existence of her husband. At her deathbed Goldman tried to comfort her by saying that he had been tried and cleared, but it was too late.

BATTLE ABBEY SOLD.

Historic English Mansion Realizes £200,000—Purchaser Not an American—His Name Kept Secret.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The historic Battle Abbey and the 6,000-acre estate surrounding it were sold at public auction yesterday afternoon for £200,000.

The auctioneer, in referring to the fact that the Abbey was erected by William the Conqueror, described the latter as "the Dr. Jameson of that period."

A real estate agent was the successful bidder, but he resolutely refused to give out his client's name. The injunction of secreoy was imposed on every one concerned. All that can be learned is that the buyer was not an American. The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Rosebery have been mentioned as possible purchasers of the property.

Several hundred persons attended the auction. The bidding started at £50,000, and went up by tens of thousands until £190 was recorded. Thence, amid intense excitement, the bidding proceeded in thousands until the sale price was reached. One of the bidders who dropped out in the last stage of the auction was Sir John George Blaker, ex-Mayor of Brighton.

No American appears to have been represented at the sale.

Battle Abbey, near Hastings, Sussex, belonged to the Duchess of Cleveland, widow of the fourth and last Duke of Cleveland, who died last May 18. Her heir, Capt. Forester, decided to sell the historic estate. The Duchess could frequently have done so, but always refused the offers for the place. It was she who replied to a certain millionaire, who was showing her his magnificent new marble staircase: "Yes, so much finer than my staircase at Battle Abbey, which is all worn away by the feet of crusaders."

Battle Abbey derives its name from the fight in 1066, in which William the Conqueror secured the throne of England, and is built upon the actual spot where the battle was fought. In the year succeeding the victory a Benedictine abbey was founded on the site of the battle by King William, in memory of his triumph. The establishment was designed on a vast scale. The immediate precincts of the abbey were to be a mile in circuit, and the buildings themselves of corresponding magnificance. The death of the Conqueror prevented the completion of the plans, but a number of Benedictines settled in the monastery. At the time of the Dissolution, Henry VIII. granted the abbey to one Gilmer, who pulled down many of the buildings and sold the rest, with the land, to Sir Anthony Browne. Afterward it passed into the hands of the Websters' family, and then into the possession of the Vanes.

Some parts of the ancient monastery are preserved in the present building, which is of various ages.

There have been rumors that Lord Rosebery intended to buy Battle Abbey. The Duchess of Cleveland was his mother, and the place has always been a favorite with him. Agitation to prevent the Abbey again falling into the hands of a private owner appears to have failed.

Yesterday's sale took place at the Auction Mart, London. The auctioneer was Joseph Stower.

Queen Wilhelmina Well Again.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 26.—An official bulletin says Queen Wilhelmina has recovered from her recent illness and will be able to go out in a few days.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

Christmas Number

THE CENTURY

FOR DECEMBER

Christmas Stories *Christmas Poems* *Christmas Pictures*

Superb Illustrations in Color

Beginning a New and Striking Serial Story

Contributions in The Century Year of Humor

Blackgum Ag'in' Thunder. A Story of an Amateur Librarian. Illustrated. **Frank R. Stockton**
The Testimonial. A Rural Comedy..... **Gelett Burgess**
Pictures by Florence Scovel Shinn.
The Deception of Martha Tucker. An Automobile Extravaganza..... **Charles Battell Loomis**
Pictures by Fanny Y. Cory.
Policeman Flynn's Adventures. He Celebrates Christmas, etc. ..... **Elliott Flower**
Pictures by Frederic Dorr Steele.
Officer Brady. (The Modern Recruit.) By the author of "The Recruit"..... **Robert W. Chambers**
And shorter contributions in the Lighter Vein department by Ruth McEnery Stuart, Carolyn Wells, Oliver Herford, and others.

Special Christmas Features

Illustration for "L'Allegro." Frontispiece, printed in color, by ..... **Maxfield Parrish**
Milton's "L'Allegro" .....
Pictures, printed in color, by Maxfield Parrish. Decorations by R. Weir Crouch.
Christmas in France ..... **Th. Bentzon**
Pictures, printed in tint, by Maurice Boutet de Monvel.
The Steeple-Builders ..... **Anita Fitch**
Pictures and decorations, printed in tint, by Orson Lowell.
The Mystery Play: Christmas at the Crossroads Farm..... **Elizabeth Cherry Waltz**
Pictures, printed in tint, by Charlotte Harding.
The Christmas Angel ..... **Clinton Scollard**
Decoration, printed in tint, by Helen M. Armstrong.
Christmas Eve: A Fantasy. Two drawings, printed in tint, by..... **Arthur I. Keller**
How the Christmas Tree was brought to Nome..... **Edith M. Thomas**
Pictures, printed in tint, by Jules Guérin.

A New Serial Novel

"THE RESCUE"

By ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK

Author of "The Confounding of Camelia"

This novel, by a writer who is but little known in America, is one of the most striking stories ever printed in *The Century*. It is a remarkable study of heredity, which will attract attention everywhere. Begin with the first instalment, printed in the December *Century*.

Other Important Contributions

The Settlement of the West: A Study in Transportation. II. Against the Waters..... **Emerson Hough**
Pictures by Frederic Remington and maps.
Thackeray in the United States. I. The First Visit ..... **James Grant Wilson**
Portraits of Thackeray and reproductions of letters and original sketches by him, not before published.
The Appeal of the Book-Plate, Antiquarian and Artistic..... **Charles Dexter Allen**
Picture by Jay Hambidge and reproductions of book-plates.
Barbarossa. A Dramatic Sketch in Four Parts..... **Cyrus Townsend Brady**
Pictures by Werner Zehme.
The Voice of England ..... **Clinton Dangerfield**
Impressions of President McKinley ..... **John A. Kasson**
With portraits.
The Personality of President Roosevelt. By an Old Acquaintance .....

Price 35 cents

The articles on "The Settlement of the West," by Emerson Hough, now appearing in *The Century*, are attracting wide interest. They will be followed by a series on "The Great Southwest," by Ray Stannard Baker. Mr. Maxfield Parrish, whose work as an illustrator is so striking, is now in the Southwest making the pictures for Mr. Baker's articles.

1902 THE CENTURY YEAR OF HUMOR 1902

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who begin their yearly subscription with the great Christmas number (December) will receive, free of charge, a copy of the November *Century*, containing stories by Mark Twain and other famous humorists, the beginning of Cyrus Townsend Brady's novel "Barbarossa," etc., etc. November begins the volume. Subscription price, $4.00 a year. All dealers and the publishers take subscriptions.

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Boards of Directors of All the Vanderbilt Roads Meet in Conference.

Meetings were held yesterday morning at the Grand Central Station by the Boards of Directors of all the New York Central lines, commonly called Vanderbilt roads. While nothing was given out about what was done at the meetings, on the ground that only routine business was transacted, the impression prevailed among men in Wall Street and railroad circles that other matters were discussed, even if nothing definite was decided upon. The fact that these meetings came so shortly after the inspection trip of W. K. Vanderbilt and President Newman was considered especially significant.

It is generally believed that some rearrangement of the financial system of the Vanderbilt roads will be made within a short time, although all those in authority connected with the financial affairs of the company declare that they know nothing of any plans. Among these is Vice President Worcester, who declared yesterday that he could not explain the rise in the Vanderbilt stocks except by general confidence in these properties.

Brief Railroad Items.

Samuel Fay, General Superintendent of the London and Southwestern Railway of England, who was recently in this country, has been appointed General Manager of the Great Central Railway, succeeding Sir William Pollitt, who retires in March next.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has published a pamphlet of seventy pages, illustrated with reproductions from photographs, describing Winter resorts reached via this system.

Much speculation is indulged in by financial and railroad men regarding the subjects to come before the meeting of Western Railroad Presidents to be held in this city next week. This conference of Presidents has not met for nearly a year. It is understood that only traffic matters will be discussed.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has just finished equipping its main line between Jersey City and Buffalo with automatic electric signals, thus furnishing the road with a complete automatic block system and assuring the safety of passengers and freight as far as possible.

MORE VICTIMS OF LOCKJAW.

Three Deaths Added Yesterday to the Long List in Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 26.—Three more deaths from tetanus occurred to-day. The latest victims are Ada Heath, thirteen years of age; Flora Johnson, four years, and Georgianna Everly, nine years. This makes eight deaths from the disease to occur since the outbreak. There are still three sufferers from the trouble.

The three who died to-day, like all the others dead and ill, were recently vaccinated. The Heath girl was inoculated three weeks ago, the Johnson girl four weeks ago, the Everly girl four weeks ago. They all suffered pains in the back, stiff necks, and locked jaws. All died in convulsions. The Heath girl died in such agony that the doctors in attendance left the room unable to witness the fearful convulsions of the girl during the last hours.

The doctors are searching for the cause. All the tests of the vaccine virus have shown it pure. The tests here on animals and the chemical and analytic tests made at Princeton University show it to be absolutely free from the germs of tetanus.

Shall the Jews Reclaim Palestine?

An article of world-wide interest by ISRAEL ZANGWILL in the superb Christmas issue of FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY

Color Plate Illustrations.

Stories by Ballington Booth, Maurice Hewlett, Chas. Reginald Sherlock, Sewell Ford, Gaote Wyzana, W. MacLeod Raine, Cy Warman.

10 Cents

Leslie's Great $1.00 Offer

If this paper is mentioned we will send our Double 25th Anniversary Number (Nov.); our superb Christmas Issue; and the entire 12 numbers of 1902, together with our Beautiful 1902 Art Calendar, all for $1.00. This Calendar portrays "The Popular Actresses and their Favorite Flower," specially painted for us by Miss Maud Stumm, the famous water-colorist, in 6 sheets, also 12 x 10, tied with silk ribbon, lithographed in 12 colors on pebble plate paper. This offer is made for a limited time and should be accepted to-day. Subscriptions received by all newsdealers.

Sold by all dealers
Agents wanted. Apply quickly. Terms liberal.
FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
(Established 1855) 141-147 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES NOW AT 5-7-9 UNION SQUARE BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STREETS

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

During the past few days the building fund of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of which Samuel D. Levy is President, has been increased by $6,700, bringing the total to about $58,000, one-third of the desired amount. The contributors of the $6,700 are Sigmund Neustadt, $1,500; Emanuel Lehman, $2,500; L. A. Heinsheimer, $1,000; Henry Budge, $300; Mortimer L. Schiff, $1,000, and Louis Gans, $300. Leonard Lewisohn has been elected Treasurer of the society, whose institution is located at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway. The present building is inadequate to meet the demands of the 300 or more children, and a determined effort is being made by the officers to raise a fund for its enlargement and the establishment of a library.

One Dollar A WEEK WILL BUY

LONG YOKE OVER-COATS, all wool, black and Oxford Irish Frieze Overcoats, fine serge lined, well tailored,

$15

Accounts opened. Cash prices. No extra charge. Terms made to suit. We allow no house to undersell us or make easier terms.

Why not present yourself with a good Overcoat for Thanksgiving?

A Full Line of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Etc., at equally low prices. Sen for illustrated catalogue in colors.

T. KELLY, 268 Sixth Ave. (Near 17th St.)

Note carefully our arcade entrance to show rooms. Brooklyn store, 470 Fulton St. (upstairs.)

IMPORTERS OF DIAMONDS

1840-1901

Chester Billings & Son

Successors to Randel, Baremore & Billings

New York, 58 Nassau Street, 29 Maiden Lane
London, E. C., 92 Holborn Viaduct

1840, Randel & Baremore. 1855, Randel, Baremore & Co. 1880, Randel, Baremore & Billings

Other Precious Stones, & Pearls DIAMOND JEWELRY

FOR More than a Quarter of a CENTURY—

the reputation of W.L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone.

W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

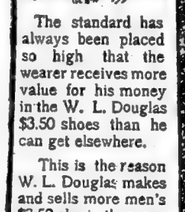

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes placed side by side with $5.00 and $6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5 and $6 shoes.

Sold by 63 Douglas shoe stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; also by best shoe dealers everywhere.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas STRONG MADE $2.00 shoes; Youth's $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid, and Lewis Patent Leather. Best in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made on improved lasts that fit the foot. Wear them and you will always be free from corns and bunions, and have perfectly natural feet. Style, comfort and wear guaranteed.

How to Order by Mail. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy medium or light soles. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Always Black Hooks Used

13 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 13

NEW YORK.
48 Cortlandt Street.
743-755 Broadway, cor. 8th.
250 West 125th Street.
2202 Third Avenue, c. 120th.
95 Nassau Street.
482 Broadway, cor. Howard.
1849 Broadway, cor. 56th.
916 Third Avenue.

BROOKLYN.
365 Eighth Avenue.
708-710 Broadway.
1367 Broadway, c. Gates Av.
421 Fulton Street, c. Pearl.
494 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY.
18 Newark Avenue.

1709 1901

J. M. F.
(Johann Maria Farina)
Stammhaus
9-11
in Köln

EAU DE COLOGNE

has been used in Europe for centuries by the most fashionable people and is now sold here. The most refreshing, lasting and delicate perfume for refined people. Used by all Royal Houses of Europe.

Send 10 cents for 2 bottle sample box to Import office, 1-3 Ann St., N. Y.

Full size bottles from 60 cts. up, at ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

EYESIGHT a Tonate Lenses. FORTH

10% more efficient than any other. Absolutely free from aberration—widest field of vision—marvelously sharp definition:

Oculists' examination according to the Forth System indorsed by physicians generally. Book free.

Arthur Forth, 466 Fulton St., B'klyn. 15 minutes from Park Row. Fulton St. cars.

FIGHT TO INVESTIGATE NEW ROCHELLE'S BOOKS

C. O'Donnell Iselin, Challenged by Mr. Agar, Acts.

The Trouble Antedates the Election and the Defeat of Mayor Dillon—His Administration Issued No Statement.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Upon application of Columbus O'Donnell Iselin Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn to-day, issued a writ of mandamus, which was to-night served upon Mayor Michael J. Dillon, the City Clerk, City Treasurer, and Collector of Taxes, requiring them jointly or severally to show cause why Mr. Iselin or expert accountants named by him should not be allowed free access to the books of the city for the purpose of making an investigation of the financial affairs of the city since its incorporation.

The writ is returnable in December and will have to be defended by personal counsel for the respondents, as the City Counsel says he will not appear, as he would have no ground to stand on in opposing the issuance of the desired order.

The affair grows out of the recent city campaign. Mayor Dillon was then a candidate for re-election. The Republicans attacked his administration, one of the grounds being that on the first of the fiscal year there had been no financial statement issued, as required by law. This was made an issue, and it is believed as the cause of the defeat of the Democratic ticket, Mr. Dillon failing for re-election by almost 400 votes. He should have been elected by a very heavy plurality.

Among those who were enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Dillon was John G. Agar, whose residence is on Premium Point. He was a member of the New York Committee of Fifteen, and is prominent in New York affairs. He is a Democrat.

About two weeks before election, while on a train for New York, Mr. Iselin began twitting Mr. Agar over his support of Mayor Dillon. Mr. Iselin asserted that this city was worse off than New York, and brought up the failure to make public the financial statement. Mr. Agar retorted that in two days he could furnish a statement to Mr. Iselin. The latter challenged him to do so.

Two days passed and there was no statement. A week went past and Mr. Iselin made life a misery to Mr. Agar by his constant calls for the financial statement. Finally Mr. Agar admitted he had utterly failed. He suggested that Mr. Iselin try and get one. He claimed that Mr. Iselin would not succeed. His assertion has thus far proved correct. Mr. Iselin has resorted to the courts. He declares he will have one if it costs him $100,000.

Mr. Iselin's father, Adrian Iselin, the banker, has offered to pay half the costs, but the son declines the offer.

Immediately upon receiving Mr. Agar's challenge Mr. Iselin wrote to Mayor Dillon asking permission to put a force of experts on the books to work them out. This it was expected would be a matter of two or three days. Mayor Dillon granted the permission. Mr. Iselin's men went to work. The work was found more difficult than was anticipated apparently, as the experts found it impossible to get the statement in shape before election.

On Nov. 7, two days after election, the experts were denied further access to the books. Mr. Iselin again wrote to the Mayor and Mr. Dillon replied that the experts might return. They did so, but were ordered out, they say. Again Mr. Iselin wrote to the Mayor, and this time, according to Mr. Iselin, Mayor Dillon sent him word that he believed the consent of the Common Council was necessary for the experts to go ahead. The promise was made that the permission would be voted.

On Tuesday a week ago the Council met for the first time since election. Two members, both Republicans, were absent. No resolution was passed permitting Mr. Iselin's experts to go into the accounts. The excuse was made that all the members would have to be present, although a quorum was present.

Mr. Iselin, on hearing this, declared that he had supposed he was being dealt with in good faith, but that he was now convinced he was being trifled with and declared that he would not only have his experts make up a financial statement of the city's affairs, but would have every voucher and bill examined and investigated and every detail noted. He then directed his counsel to proceed to the courts to force the throwing open of the books.

Mayor Dillon when seen to-night said he had no objection to the examination, that the city's accounts were true to a cent, but that he wished the council to take the responsibility of authorizing outsiders to examine the accounts.

City Counsel M. J. Tierney, when seen and asked what stand he would take in the matter, said:

"I have not been served with a copy of the order, and unless I am I shall not appear in court. I will not oppose the granting of the order, as I would have no ground on which to do so. The law is plain, any citizen has a right to examine the city's books."

Troubles are apparently coming thick and fast upon the outgoing administration. There was a narrow escape from a riot at the City Hall to-day. For the last two weeks a number of workmen who claim they are creditors of the city for work done on the highways and other works have been hanging about the City Hall trying to collect or at least get their warrants so that they can discount them. They claim they were kept at work until election was over, and then thrown out of work without being paid.

To-day about fifty of these men invaded the City Hall and demanded their money. They were ordered out and refused to go, and were driven out by the police. They gathered in front of the Hall and for a time it looked as if violence would be done. They were pacified, however; but a portion of them marched in a body to the residence of Mayor Dillon and demanded an audience with him. He was not at home.

The members of the Council are alarmed over the amount of floating debt of the city. There is outstanding for the year just passed the sum of $80,000 as unpaid taxes. The charter allows the city to issue certificates of indebtedness in $5,000 each to meet the unpaid taxes, that the failure of taxpayers to settle shall not embarrass the city's budget while the taxes are in process of collection. The certificates may amount to the sum of the unpaid taxes, but no more.

There are, however, outstanding, as nearly as an examination of the council minutes show, about $169,000, or about double the unpaid taxes. A misreading of the charter is claimed to have been the cause of this, but the law appears to hold each councilman personally responsible whether this results from carelessness or not.

Now wealthy taxpayers are setting up the claim that there is no legal budget fixed for the present year. For some reason the authorities wished to make up the budget early, and did not wait until notified by the County Clerk what the State and county tax would be. Instead these were estimated and inserted as estimated. When the County Clerk sent his requisition the amount was some $10,000 less than the estimate.

The law it is claimed, says that the actual amount of the State and county tax shall be inserted in the budget, and because the authorities of this city guessed about $10,000 too high, it is claimed the budget is illegal and void.

C. O'Donnell Iselin and his father and brothers are not only about the heaviest taxpayers of the city, but hold a very large portion of the city's bonds. Those which they do not actually hold it is said can be easily obtained by them, as Adrian Iselin, Sr., is said to have been largely instrumental in placing them to advantage as they have been issued.

HOUNDS IN FIELD TRIALS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 26.—A special to The Observer from Newton, N. C., says:

The third day of the field trials has been a successful one, bright, clear, and cool; damp but not muddy—a favorable day for good work by man and dog. Birds were more plentiful than on previous days. The Derby race commenced yesterday was continued to-day. At an early hour the crowd started for the fields, and the first series was soon concluded. A number of dogs were retained for the second series.

The winners were as follows:

First, Robs, owned by C. E. McMurdo, handled by Jack Armstrong; second, Brass, owned by George Crocker, handled by S. C. Bradley; third, Apache, owned by P. Lorillard, and handled by Charles Tucker.

The dogs were drawn last night for the All-Age Stake, to run in braces, as follows:

Ding with Miss Tucker, Tramp with Glit Edge, Peter with Geneva, Doc Light with Jack, Peg's Girl with Miss Medows, Bob Acres with Nina Cummings. This contest is open to all setters and pointers that have never won first prize in an all-age stake in the Continental, United States, or Eastern field trials, and will be hotly contested. The prizes offered are: First, $250; second, $150, and third, $100.

THANKSGIVING

Is an American institution. Why not use an honest

American Champagne,

made by the Pleasant Valley Wine Co., the oldest company in the U. S.? The H. B. K. Yellow Label, dry, is the highest grade. Price $14.00 qts., $16.00 pts., less than half the price of the imported.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Cor. Broadway & 27th St. 69 Fulton St.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Excelsior Bowlers Win Two Games from Fidelia Team in National League Series.

In the National Bowling League tournament last night the Excelsior team won two of their three matches with the Fidelia five. The Lotus bowlers won their ninth and tenth consecutive victories in the Harlem League, and the Owl team scored a double victory in the Columbia League. In the Fire Insurance League tournament two of the three scheduled games were postponed on account of the illness of a member of the Home Fire Insurance Company team. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

EXCELSIOR B. C.				FIDELIA B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Cordes..	192	210	213	Timm..	180	126	184
Cantor..	84	..	..	Steffens..	174	149	210
Russell.	150	155	172	Rothermel	176	184	148
Rue..	166	148	213	Foege..	175	213	159
Ebbetts.	148	163	190	Amann..	201	211	149
Hueter.	222	184	..	Total..	906	883	850
Total..	740	898	972				

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Kastner, 192; Thompson, 194; L. Thompson, 169; Carstens, 151; Wyman, 186. Total, 892.

Newburg Wheelmen—Galloway, 156; Peck, 153; Oakley, 164; Kohl, 172; Westberg, 189. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Galloway, 184; Peck, 194; Oakley, 156; Kohl, 131; Westberg, 157. Total, 822.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Laurence, 188; Kersey, 179; Barnes, 149; Duncan, 192; Buck, 144. Total, 852.

THIRD GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Laurence, 214; Kersey, 150; Barnes, 179; Duncan, 226; Buck, 121. Total, 890.

Standard Bowling Club—Kastner, 210; Thompson, 191; Carstens, 155; Olsson, 173; Wyman, 183. Total, 912.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Enterprise Bowling Club—Klotz, 177; Wannamaker, 180; Kuehn, 148; Ficken, 169; Kolt, 123. Total, 797.

Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 172; Metzger, 167; Shevlin, 154; Knickman, 146; Grebenstein, 167. 167. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.—Yonkers Bowling Club—Mitchell, 211; Steadman, 182; Shave, 165; Barnes, 179; Kellock, 162. Total, 899.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Klotz, 158; Wannamaker, 150; Schlumbotin, 146; Ficken, 146; Kolt, 186. Total, 786.

THIRD GAME.—Yonkers Bowling Club—Mitchell, 199; Steadman, 153; Shave, 152; Barnes, 157; Kellock, 153. Total, 814.

Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 162; Metzger, 169; Shevlin, 176; Knickman, 153; Grebenstein, 197. Total, 857.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sachen, 166; Watson, 134; McKerrow, 110; Carlsen, 111; Douglass, 157. Total, 658.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Moore, 163; Hopper, 145; Roeder, 128; McNicholl, 137; Stokes, 160. Total, 733.

SECOND GAME.—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sachen, 144; Watson, 176; McKerrow, 112; Carlsen, 152; Douglass, 158. Total, 742.

Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 153; Spalding, 106; Morgenroth, 104; G. McKeever, 145; Gross, 169. Total, 677.

THIRD GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Moore, 139; Hopper, 135; Roeder, 120; McNicholl, 156; Stokes, 154. Total, 704.

Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 134; Spalding, 150; Morgenroth, 85; G. McKeever, 191; Gross, 143. Total, 703.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.—Greene, 123; Schimoller, 114; Jensen, 120; Emmons, 120; Hathaway, 120. Total, 597.

Norwich-Union Fire Insurance Co.—Ohl, 134; Schuchardt, 157; Weed, 146; Corell, 151; Porter, 174. Total, 762.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 168; Harrison, 148; Brown, 162; Tuohy, 108; Cleaver, 151. Total, 737.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Folkers, 120; Forbes, 127; Rappelyea, 144; Drewes, 149; Lawrence, 140. Total, 689.

SECOND GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien 163; Brooks, 160; Duane, 160; Coghlan, 177; Denton, 181. Total, 847.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Rappelyea, 146; Forbes, 168; Folkers, 170; Drewes, 155; Lawrence, 142. Total, 781.

THIRD GAME.—Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 123; Harrison, 142; Brown, 79; Tuohy, 120; Cleaver, 113. Total, 577.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 161; Brooks, 161; Duane, 119; Coghlan, 157; Denton, 182. Total, 780.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Bowling Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Unknown Wheelmen—Kotler, 144; Maynard, 164; Casey, 167; Smith, 169; Froelich, 168. Total, 802.

Waverley Wheelmen—Townsend, 180; Callahan, 161; Oettler, 154; Ernst, 163; Buehler, 147. Total, 805.

SECOND GAME.—Unknown Wheelmen—Kotler, 179; Maynard, 196; Casey, 186; Smith, 195; Froelich, 145. Total, 901.

Prospect Wheelmen—Delaney, 159; Beattie, 137; Porter, 127; Tyrrell, 100; Shannon, 179. Total, 702.

THIRD GAME.—Waverley Wheelmen—Townsend, 143; Callahan, 138; Oettler, 168; Ernst, 150; Buehler, 156. Total, 764.

Prospect Wheelmen—Delaney, 189; Beattie, 157; Porter, 127; Tyrrell, 132; Shannon, 135. Total, 740.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 158; Brick, 171; Modersohn, 195; Rehm, 180; F. Gerdes, 182. Total, 886.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 193; Klepper, 136; Joost, 144; Herrmann, 194; Fecher, 170. Total, 837.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Stiefel, 180; Klepper, 140; Joost, 187; Herrmann, 132; Fecher, 190. Total, 838.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Johansmeyer, 166; Le Beau, 179; A. Boettjer, 178; Setzer, 212; C. Boettjer, 179. Total, 914.

THIRD GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 173; Brick, 159; Modersohn, 180; Rehm, 210; F. Gerdes, 210. Total, 932.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Johansmeyer, 171; Le Beau, 135; A. Boettjer, 172; Setzer, 181; C. Boettjer, 153. Total, 812.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Invincible Bowling Club—Ehler, 189; Woll, 200; Kinkel, 176; Dumas, 171; Whitbeck, 175. Total, 911.

Ivy Leaf Bowling Club—Bimbernat, 148; Chappy, 159; Mills, 202; Baptiste, 152; Siller, 171. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.—Ivy Leaf Bowling Club—Gimbernat, 158; Chappy, 159; Mills, 155; Baptiste, 128; Siller, 155. Total, 755.

Oriental Bowling Club—F. Cordes, 161; Forsythe, 164; Leonhardt, 141; Meyer, 173; Oest, 179. Total, 818.

THIRD GAME.—Invincible Bowling Club—Ehler, 158; Woll, 207; Kinkel, 176; Dumas, 160; Whitbeck, 181. Total, 882.

Oriental Bowling Club—F. Cordes, 169; Forsythe, 177; Leonhardt, 135; Meyer, 175; Oest, 224. Total, 880.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 205; Schmitt, 174; Blue, 143; Filzera, 165; Feinbach, 222. Total, 909.

Dauntless Council—Brachhold, 181; Higgins, 142; Wanamaker, 169; Albert, 178; P. Wolf, 193. Total, 863.

SECOND GAME.—Philadelphos Council—Martin, 182; Medicus, 177; Vandekar, 182; Bierschenck, 164; Jenkins, 194. Total, 919.

Dauntless Council—Brachhold, 168; Higgins, 161; Wanamaker, 176; Albert, 172; P. Wolf, 192. Total, 869.

THIRD GAME.—Philadelphos Council—Martin, 163; Medicus, 178; Vandekar, 141; Bierschenck, 147; Jenkins, 154. Total, 783.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 108; Schmitt, 167; Blue, 162; Filzera, 177; Feinbach, 162. Total, 836.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.
Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hawthorne Bowling Club—Sweeney, 203; Schumacher, 165; Robitzek, 134; R. Levine, 150; F. Levine, 145. Total, 797.

Our Own Bowling Club—Naundorf, 122; Hahnenfeld, 163; Christopher, 162; Oetjen, 140; Elfers, 175. Total, 813.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Leonhardt, 138; Heibert, 183; Geisler, 144; Malzacher, 202; La Forest, 198. Total, 865.

Hawthorne Bowling Club—Sweeney, 182; Schumacher, 145; Robitzek, 139; R. Levine, 164; F. Levine, 152. Total, 782.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Leonhardt, 141; Heibert, 164; Geisler, 172; Malzacher, 175; La Forest, 136. Total, 788.

Our Own Bowling Club—Naundorf, 186; Hahnenfeld, 177; Christopher, 181; Oetjen, 181; Elfers, 182. Total, 907.

B. Altman & Co.

UMBRELLA DEPARTMENT. (First Floor.)

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED HANDLES, comprising exclusive effects in Gun Metal—plain and jewelled, Rock Crystal, Jade, Garnet, Carved Ivory, Gold and Sterling Silver.

Also Martin's London Umbrellas, French and English Walking Sticks, Riding Whips and Crops.

INTER-CITY BILLIARDS

Amateur Teams from Greater New York and Boston to Meet.

FOUR PLAYERS ON A SIDE

De Oro Selected as Referee for the Coming World's Championship—Many Practice Competitions.

An inter-city billiard match between teams of four amateurs each from Greater New York and Boston has just been arranged by Frank Keeny, the former Brooklyn amateur, who has recently joined the professional ranks, and Arthur Cutler, one of the prominent Class B amateurs last year, and who has also entered the professional lists. The preliminaries have just been completed, and the match is attracting considerable attention in amateur ranks, while inter-city billiard rivalry will reach a high pitch of enthusiasm before the contest takes place.

The men have all been selected and have expressed their willingness to go, but the dates have not been definitely fixed. They will be in January, after the amateur tournament at the Hanover Club, in Brooklyn. The match will be a home and home series, the first meeting being in Boston in Cutler's new billiard academy, and the return match will be played in Frank Keeney's Knickerbocker Academy at Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The four New Yorkers who have been picked to meet the Bostonians are Fred Poggenburg, former National champion; Arthur Townsend, the present National champion; Frank Rice, champion of the Chicago Athletic Club, but now of Brooklyn, and Frank Gardiner, champion of the Crescent Athletic Club. This will be a powerful team, for every man is well known as a sure and steady player.

The Boston quartet will be Charles Threshie, B class, amateur champion; Charles Schmidt, W. Page, and Charles Eaton, all strong New England players. The men will play a game in the afternoon and evening in each city, 300 points to each game at fourteen-inch balk line. The match will be the first big amateur team billiard contest that has ever been played between representatives of the two cities, and it is another illustration of the growing interest in billiards.

The Brooklyn players who are to meet the Bostonians will do considerable of their practicing previous to the event in the Knickerbocker rooms, and Arthur Townsend began his playing there last night, when he met George F. Sutton, a Chicago professional. The men played at eighteen-inch balk line, Townsend taking two shots in balk and Sutton only one.

It was a hot match, but Townsend was in fine form and won by five points, scoring 300 points to 295 for Sutton. Townsend made one run of 55, the highest in the game. For his victory Townsend received a special prize which is always given by Keeny when an amateur beats a professional in the Knickerbocker rooms. Sutton was anxious to meet Townsend again, and another match has been arranged for this evening.

The professional match between Howison and Gallagher was continued at the Knickerbocker rooms, and Howison passed Gallagher, who was in the lead at the close of the first game in their 1,800-point competition on Monday night. The standing now is 600 for Howison to 573 for Gallagher. The third match will be played this afternoon.

The six professional billiardists who will play in the world's tournament in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall next week met yesterday to arrange the details of the contest. Schaefer, Slosson, Barutel, Sutton, Morningstar, and Howison were present, and conferred with Charles Miller, who represented the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. They decided upon Alfred De Oro, the pool champion, as referee, and Charles Matthews, the veteran Chicago marker, will be brought on to mark the matches. It was agreed to use polished ivory balls, the two sets to be selected by Schaefer and Slosson.

The professional billiardists kept hard at their practice yesterday, and crowds of interested spectators were present in every academy where games were in progress. Schaefer beat the Spanish player, José Ortiz, in two games at Slosson & Wheelock's rooms, Forty-second Street and Broadway. Ortiz showed up in excellent form, although in the long run he was no match for Schaefer, but he made one run of 78, which is the best single run he ever made in his life. The scores of the two games are:

Schaefer—0 21 11 1 12 4 10 2 15 35 16 0 8 0 2 0 21 1 1 4 4 81 0 15 13 0 7 0 0 16. Total, 300; average, 10; highest runs, 81, 35, 21, 21.

Ortiz—1 6 3 5 5 5 9 8 7 3 11 0 23 0 6 2 2 2 0 10 0 7 3 1 0 1 2 2 3 1. Total, 124; average, 4 8-29; high run, 23.

Schaefer—4 16 34 0 2 2 49 1 7 1 8 6 68 21 20 58 8 11 4 2 16 0 21 13 27 6. Total, 400; average, 15 10 26; high runs, 68, 58, 49.

Ortiz—0 0 15 2 2 1 2 1 0 1 1 0 3 8 3 78 5 17 1 1 0 12 8 11 3. Total, 175; average, 7; high runs, 78, 17.

Gallagher played only one game at Maurice Daly's academy with the Frenchman, Barutel, and that was in the evening, as he was playing in Brooklyn in the afternoon. Barutel had little difficulty in winning the match, 300 to 172. The scores are:

Barutel—6 1 2 2 19 1 1 13 68 5 9 10 85 0 2 2 5 1 2 16 1 14 17 11 2 1 0 0 2 0 2. Total—300. Average, 9 21-31. High runs, 85, 68, 19.

Gallagher—4 16 16 6 0 0 1 18 0 1 57 0 1 0 2 6 0 4 1 0 2 7 2 3 16 0 1 0 0 2 2. Total—172. Average, 5 22-30. High runs, 57, 18.

The interesting announcement was made that another match had been arranged between Willie Hoppe, the boy billiardist, and Barutel. In six competitions last week Barutel beat Hoppe, but he will allow him better odds this time. They will meet in three games, the first to be on Thursday night at Maurice Daly's, when Barutel will play 300 points to 200 for Hoppe. The second game will be on Friday afternoon, and the final match on Saturday evening. At both of these games Barutel will play 300 points to 275 for Hoppe, the total to be scored by each for a victory being 1,100 for Barutel and 750 for Hoppe.

The feature of interest at Slosson's academy was a match between Slosson and the new Boston professional, Cutler. Cutler was not up to form and made a poor showing, only scoring 102 points to 400 for Slosson. The match was at eighteen-inch balk line, as were all the others, but Cutler was allowed one shot in. The scores are:

Slosson—27 10 17 2 16 18 5 22 0 4 1 53 65 8 29 0 2 26 12 9 19 1 0 0 41 13 5 4. Total, 400; average, 14 8-23; high runs, 65, 53, 41.

Cutler—2 0 1 1 22 12 6 13 4 2 1 0 2 25 14 4 7 12 0 0 0 0 6 1 6 1 0. Total, 162; average, 6; high runs, 33, 25.

Racing Cyclists Arrive Here.

Floyd MacFarlane, who is to ride with Frank Kramer, the American champion, in the six days' bicycle race at the Madison Square Garden, which begins Dec. 8, arrived last evening on the steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm. With him came "Jimmy" Michaels, the Welsh cyclist, who is to give exhibition rides at the same time and place. Michael, who has been in France, said that while abroad he had ridden three bicycle races. Two of these he won, and the third he lost because one of his tires blew up.

MacFarland is confident that the American team will win the six days' race, though he confesses to having a fear of the French team, Simar and Gougoltz.

On the same steamer arrived "Pat" Freeman and "Bert" Knapp, two American jockeys, who have been riding in France. Knapp has been wearing the colors of William Vanderbilt, and Freeman, who has been in France eight months, rode for Gaston Dreyfuss, Maurice De Gest, and P. Aument.

HORSES UNDER THE HAMMER.

High Price of "Old Glory" Sale Paid for Ponce De Leon Filly Miss Previous.

Prices averaged high at the second day of the great sale of trotting bred horses in Madison Square Garden yesterday, the Fasig-Tipton Company's "Old Glory" combination offering. The attendance of racing men and breeders from all parts of the country was even larger than on the opening day. The sale of trotting bred horses from the Marcus Daly breeding establishment of Bitter Root Stud, Hamilton, Mon., was completed late in the afternoon, this sale finally closing out the breeding interests of the Daly estate. Following the Daly horses the breeding stock of the Suburban Stock Farm at Glens Falls, the property of the estate of W. E. Spiers, is next catalogued, with the great stallion Directum as the chief animal of the collection.

The top price of the Daly sale, which lasted through the day, was realized for the sensational filly Miss Previous, announced as the greatest yearling in the world, and credited with having been tried a quarter of a mile in 33¾ seconds and an eighth of a mile in 15¼ seconds, or at nearly a two-minute gait, while it was stated of her that she could show quarters in 32 seconds for the asking. This fillily, by Ponce de Leon-Prelacy, by Lord Russell, brother to the famous mare Maud S., was the star of the Daly yearlings in breeding, condition, and individuality, and a sharp contest was made for her, the bidding starting at $3,000, the offer of Michael Bowerman of Lexington, Ky., and, with Charles Trainer of Cleveland, John H. Shults of this city, and Charles A. Willis of Red Bank, N. J., competing, was carried up to $10,300, at which figure the filly went to Mr. Willis. The sales for $500 or more yesterday were as follows:

PROPERTY OF M. DALY ESTATE.

Prelatess, br. f., 2 years, (2:15½,) by Ponce de Leon-Prelacy; C. A. Willis, Red Bank, N. J. $4,600
Carpet, b. f., 2, by Prodigal-Annie Wilton; Eastover Stock Farm, Rochester, N. Y... 2,000
Improbable, b. f., 2, (2:20,) by Prodigal-Queen Wilkes; John H. Shults, New York 1,000
Peace Commissioner, b. c., 2, by Prodigal-Rachel; J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Texas. 1,900
Preëursor, b. c., 2, by Prodigal-Lady Acacia; J. L. Butt, Gettysburg, Penn..... 925
Great Spirit, b. f., 3, by Prodigal-Rachel; Samuel McMillan, New York..... 1,500
Angle, br. c., 2, by Prodigal-Oblique; F. L. Burk, Raleigh, Mass..... 725
Centrific, (pacer,) blk. f., 3, by Baron Wilkes-Belles Lettres; G. B. Inches, New York 550
Marie Allerton, b. f., 3, (2:29¼,) by Allerton-Marie Sanches; Progress Stud Farm, Milwaukee 700
Sanchez, b. c., 2, by Prodigal-Marie Sanchez; J. Gordon, Medford, Mass..... 750
Pattie Mc., b. f., 2, (2:19¼,) by Ponce de Leon-McCap; W. H. Orr, Reading, Penn. 600
Euchre Prize, br. f., 2, (2:26¼,) by Ponce de Leon-Hazel Ann; L. Fraissant, New York..... 750
Silk Weaver, b. c., 2, by Prodigal-Brown Silk; D. C. Moran, New York..... 2,050
Prodigal Son, b. c., 2, by Prodigal-Eoline; A. A. Housaman, New York..... 825
Halfellow, b. c., 2, (2:23¼,) by Prodigal-Herlene; C. D. Moser, Parkville, L. I.... 1,600
Copper Coin, b. c., 2, (2:28¼,) by Prodigal-Camiola; A. S. Dysher, Reading, Penn... 750
Free Giver, b. c., 2, by Prodigal-Estelle Baron; J. W. Barley, Gainesville, Texas.. 900
Anak, b. g., 2, (2:24½,) by Milroi-Anagalis; C. Mobrey, Madison, Ind..... 750
Sweet Home, b. f., 2, by Milroi-Welcome Home, Elmhurst Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky. 500
Impractical, br. c., 3, by Baron Wilkes—Practical; Eastover Stock Farm, Rochester, N. Y..... 4,000
From Abroad, b. c., 2, by Baron Wilkes—Practical; A. A. Housman, New York... 1,150
Miss Previous, b. f., 1 year, by Ponce de Leon—Prelacy; C. A. Willis, Red Bank, N. J..... 10,300
Imperatus, br. c., 1, by Prodigal—Impetuous; Eastover Stock Farm, Rochester, N. Y..... 1,500
Coprus, b. c., 1, by Prodigal—Camiola; Nathan Straus, New York..... 850
Mr. Sanchez, b. c., 1, by Prodigal—Marie Sanchez; E. Johnson, Guttenburg, N. J.. 350
Attire, br. f., 1, by Prodigal—Annie Wilton; J. W. Barley, Gainesville, Texas... 725
Silk Exporter, b. c., 1, by Prodigal—Brown Silk; R. C. Benson, Kansas City, Mo... 1,000
New Silk, br. f., 1, by Ponce de Leon-China Silk; R. C. Benson, Kansas City, Mo. 1,325
Etaline, b. f., 1, by Prodigal-Eoline; A. W. Smith, New York..... 500
Iron Plunger, b. c., 1, by Ponce de Leon-Herlene; A. H. Parker, Bedford, Mass.... 525
Lord Percy, b. c., 1, by Ponce de Leon-Lady Wilton; Samuel McMillan..... 825
Keneer, b. c., 1, by Ponce de Leon-Lily Keene; Charles Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,550
Mame Turney, br. f., 1, by Prodigal-Miss Turney; E. E. Seabright, Wheeling, West Va. 700
Miss-in-Law, br. f., 1, by Ponce de Leon-Myla; E. E. Seabright, Wheeling, West Va. 600
Silk Trader, b. c., by Prodigal-Red Silk; R. C. Benson, Kansas City, Mo..... 1,150
Wedding Hour, br. f., by Bow Bells-Rosy Morn; T. J. Look, Louisville, Ky..... 1,700
Townfounder, b. c., by Prodigal-Rachel; S. W. Framme, Bellville, N. Y..... 500
Star Shell, br. f., by Ponce de Leon-Refulgence; P. F. Hamlin, New York City 600

Big Entry List for Regiment Games.

The largest entry list ever received by the Athletic Committee of the Seventh Regiment for a set of regimental games was received last night when the entries closed for the Fall indoor meeting which will be held at the Armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 7. The total number for the different events is 648. Besides the increased entry list, there are other features which promise to make the coming games excel those of all previous years. A number of militia and intercollegiate champions are members of the Seventh Regiment, and will take part. Irving K. Baxter of Company C, the world's champion high jumper and pole vaulter, will attempt to break the indoor record for both the pole vault and the high jump. Gordon Brown, Captain of last year's Yale victorious eleven, will compete in the shot put. The novel features will be the dummy horse race, in which papier-maché horses, equipped with full regimental accoutrements, will be attached to each contestant for a run of 220 yards. There will be a concert by the Seventh Regiment Band after the games.

There will be twenty-two regular events, being divided as follows:

93-yard run, scratch; 93-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; exhibition Battery drill, Co. I; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; 93-yard run, handicap; 93-yard run, scratch; 440-yard run, scratch; Seventh Regiment Handicap, distance 220 yards; exhibition by Co. K; 220-yard run, handicap; one-lap sack race, scratch; 440-yard run, handicap; wall scaling contest; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; half-mile run, scratch, for Officers' Cup; exhibition high wall scaling; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; inter-company relay race, handicap; putting 16-pound shot; running high jump; pole vault.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The Madison Wheelmen of New York will hold their annual ball at the New York Turn Verein Hall to-morrow evening.

The fourth annual minstrel show and reception of the Vigilant Cycle Club of the City of New York will be held at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Saturday evening.

On Saturday evening, Dec

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE HARD LOT OF CUBA.

The Cuban Commissioners who are in Washington urging the President, in behalf of the business men of Cuba, whom they represent, to recommend to Congress that the tobacco, sugar, and other products of the island be admitted here under rates of duty lower than those of the Dingley tariff, must have discovered by this time the futility of their errand. The protectionists who control the Republican Party will not even grant the prayer of overburdened American manufacturers for free raw material and such reciprocity arrangements as would extend our foreign market. Is it likely that they will turn a favoring ear to the appeal of the Cuban growers of sugar and tobacco? The industries of Cuba are prostrate. Her industrial condition is alarming, and it is growing worse. The only hope of prosperity for Cuban agriculture and Cuban trade lies in reciprocity or in entire freedom of commerce with the United States. None of these considerations, however, has any weight with the defenders and beneficiaries of Dingleyism.

By a curious coincidence, at the moment when the Cuban Commissioners are being rebuffed in Washington, our high tariff neighbor, The Tribune brings forth an argument to show that we are "not bound to annex Cuba." Nobody ever said that we were, but it is the evident purpose of The Tribune to show that we ought not to annex Cuba. It argues that if Cuba should become a State of the Union the people of the island "would have a voice in making laws for New York and New England and the South and the West; and not only a voice, but perhaps, in some close division, a deciding voice."

Other reasons occur to us why the annexation of Cuba will be stoutly opposed in certain States of this Union—Connecticut and Louisiana, for instance. If Cuba becomes a part of the United States her sugar and tobacco will be admitted free of all duty. Do the tobacco growers of the Connecticut River Valley want free Cuban tobacco and free Havana cigars? Do the Louisiana sugar planters want free Cuban sugar? We have an impression which it would require evidence to remove that they do not.

We have repeatedly warned the sugar interests and the tobacco interests that if they push too far their opposition to lower duties on Cuban products they will inevitably hasten the day of annexation and the abolition of all duties. It is evident that they are beginning to consider that aspect of the Cuban situation.

Meanwhile, the outlook for Cuba and her industries is pretty dark. The tariff concessions which everybody expected we should freely grant to her will be unfeelingly denied and a powerful element in the Republican Party will set a stern face against annexation. The original blunder of the Teller resolution ties our hands, even if we were disposed to open the question of annexation. The Cuban people must ask for it before we can grant it. But they have adopted a Constitution and are preparing to elect a President and establish an independent Government. Substantially all the property owners of the island are annexationists. They know that it is only under the United States flag that peace, security, and the rights of property can be maintained, and without those conditions, of course, the capital which Cuba so sorely needs cannot be secured. Yet the property owners are far outnumbered by the revolutionary party, and they probably understand that their dream of annexation cannot be realized until Cuba has failed in the experiment of indepndent government. Even those to whom the gift of prophecy has been denied might venture to foretell the future of the island. The withdrawal of the United States flag—if the Cubans ever consent to its withdrawal—will almost certainly be followed at no distant date by discord and civil strife. Nobody who knows the truth about Cuba believes that the permanent pacification and prosperity of the island can be assured by any other means than annexation to the United States. The charge may be made that we have been a cruel guardian to force her to approach the goal of peace along the path of civil dissension and slaughter, and the authors of the Teller resolution, whoever they were, might find it difficult to answer the charge. It will certainly be said that our refusal of a reasonable tariff arrangement with the island is both cruel and indecent. It is, in fact, faithless and shameful. But the apostles of Dingleyism care precious little for epithets, even when justly applied. The protectionist opponents of annexation, however, are going to have a hard time of it when that question comes up for settlement. There are things grown on the Island of Cuba which American consumers have need of in large quantities. There are a great many Americans, moreover, who feel that it was enough for this country to have paid the cost of one war for Cuban pacification. The next time we have to deal with disturbances in Cuba the remedy applied will be permanent.

A NEW STEEL MERGER.

The rumors of a great steel merger to rival the United States Steel Corporation, which have been industriously circulated for some time past, have excited more interest than the facts of the case would warrant. Primarily, the plants do not exist from which to form a merger which would be in any sense a competitor on equal terms with United States Steel. The Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Jones & Laughlins, and the Sharon Steel Company would form a nucleus for a very important consolidation of interests, but the difficulty of financing it would be very serious, since some of these units, having already been through syndicate reorganization, are now capitalized well up to high-water mark, and could not make a showing of increased earnings to warrant additional dilution. Furthermore, it is vigorously denied that any of these concerns are interested in the proposed consolidation.

A consensus of trade opinion warrants the belief that the new merger, if effected, will include four well-known plants prominent in the plate industry—the Lukens Iron and Steel Company of Coatesville, Worth Brothers Company of the same place, the Tide Water Steel Works of Chester, and the Central Iron Works of Harrisburg. They are reasonably close together, can be operated in harmony since they all reach the same markets in competition, and will be in a better position working together than working independently, especially in the matter of administrative and selling expenses. Whether some of the shipbuilding plants which are such extensive consumers of plates will be taken in should the negotiations come out successfully for the promoters seems to be still undetermined.

There is nothing in this incident which would warrant erecting it into a sensation. Those who know where the control of the four plants named is lodged will have no difficulty in discovering that the plan for the new merger is merely a means of extending the sphere of influence of the United States Steel Company. Every step in the organization of the iron and steel trades tends away from the conditions existing before the great merger was formed. In some respects these conditions were injurious, or at least unfavorable, alike to capital and labor, to producer and consumer. The steadiness which now characterizes the market and the avoidance of the sharp fluctuations in prices due to speculative combinations which emphasized the anticlinal and synclinal axes of price fluctuations and protracted the monoclinal levels of long periods of depression, have given us new profiles in the plotting of iron and steel prices. This may have changed the conditions unfavorably for the general merchant in iron and steel, but it has undoubtedly established the confidence of capital in the safety of investments in productive plant, has conserved the interests of the wage earner in the highest degree, and has protected the consumer against the necessity for taking advantage of momentary and rapidly changing conditions in the market, which demanded more wisdom than the average man possessed. Too much might easily be argued from these facts, and equally too little. They may not serve to establish the contention that great consolidations of manufacturing interests are necessarily of public advantage, but perhaps they do show that where the control of a great industry is exercised wisely, conservatively, and with reference to the future as well as the present, the rapid alternation of boom and collapse gives place to steadiness of conditions favoring a maximum consumption and the maintenance of a maximum output.

INTERURBAN ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The rapidity with which electric street railways and lines connecting centres of population with suburbs, originally intended to be strictly local, are being consolidated into systems and expanding into interurban lines of communication is extremely significant. Problems with which the steam railroad has been unable to cope profitably are being solved by the electric road naturally and easily. They are taking a great deal of business from the steam railways, but it is business of the kind the latter have been least desirous of building up and retaining, for the reason that it has not been relatively profitable. What this competition will ultimately lead to and how it will affect the interests of the steam railroads in lines of business they want to retain and cannot afford to lose is as yet indeterminate.

A lately published pamphlet by Mr. GUY MORRISON WALKER contains some information on this subject of timely interest. The author believes that in the evolution of American transportation we have reached an era characterized by the development of interurban electric lines of especial interest to capitalists, for the reason that such lines will bear critical investigation from the investor's point of view. They are not nearly so heavily capitalized as the steam lines with which they are in competition. The average capitalization of the steam railroads of the United States is $61,490 per mile; that of the electric roads is somewhat less than $35,000 per mile. Obviously, the steam railroads are handicapped by their excess of capitalization as regards the business which experience is showing the electric roads can do better than they can.

In making a comparison of earnings, it should be borne in mind that the revenues of the interurban electric lines are derived almost wholly from passenger traffic, and that they are dependent upon the short haul, the long haul being still undeveloped. Notwithstanding this condition, which would be counted a serious disadvantage from the point of view of the steam railroad, the interurban electric lines earned an average of $3,800 per mile in 1900, while the average earnings of the steam roads was only $1,674 per mile. That steam roads have not found local passenger traffic profitable is well known, but that the electric roads are finding it very profitable is equally well known. At very much lower fares per passenger per mile, the electric roads are making this business pay in ways which the steam railroads have found impossible. The reason for this is undoubtedly found in the fact that the train idea has been abandoned in electric railroad practice, and the passenger car substituted, running at such intervals as the traffic will warrant and maintaining a uniform distribution of the load upon the source of power.

It would seem as if there was a suggestion in these facts of value for the railroads using the Forty-second Street Station and handling an immense local passenger traffic through the Park Avenue tunnel. It appears, however, that these corporations prefer an attitude of dogged resistance and deem it consistent with their dignity to wait to be clubbed into doing what experience has shown to be to their interest and the public welfare. The passage of the ordinance now under consideration in the Municipal Council, requiring the roads using upper Fourth Avenue for railroad purposes to change their motive power from steam to electricity, would probably be as much to the ultimate advantage of the roads in question as to the immediate advantage of the passengers and the property owners in interest. The argument of counsel that no electrical company in the world could carry out the proposed ordinance, and that "no engineer has come forward with a plan by which the substitution of electricity for steam could be made practicable," is perfectly consistent with the attitude of the corporations affected, but it is neither honest nor intelligent. There are several electrical companies which could provide from their standard patterns every item of plant needed for the installation; and if it be true that no engineer has "come forward" with a plan for the substitution, it is because engineers who have the capacity and experience have too many profitable engagements in connection with schemes of electrification to care to make plans and specifications which would be filed away and forgotten in the offices of corporations which do not want such plans and much prefer to make their own.

We are of the opinion that a hundred words of frank, authoritative explanation of its plans and purposes on the part of the New York Central management would end the whole public discussion and satisfy everybody. It is an open secret that Mr. BION J. ARNOLD of Chicago, an electrical engineer of the highest standing and identified with some of the best work of the time in connection with trolley roads in the West, has been engaged to prepare a plan for the electrical movement of the local traffic of the roads using the Grand Central Station. It is also known that connections between the new subway and the tunnel are now under consideration, and that the management of the roads in interest, clearly recognizing that the present system of local trains, locomotive drawn, must be abandoned, are planning to substitute electric cars which can be run without a time table at such intervals as the requirements of the rush hours may demand, on one minute to ten minutes' headway. It may be good policy for the Central Railroad Board to refuse to take the public into its confidence, but if they suffer disadvantage from not doing so the fault is their own, and the newspaper press is perfectly justified in "hammering" them. The incredulity of the Pennsylvania managers concerning the reported refusal of the Central Directors to make a subway connection when the opportunity was offered them is not surprising. Such stupidity would be inconceivable. In matters of this kind they are not stupid; but in fancying that the public will be satisfied by obstinate silence their conduct is open to the objection of appearing to be extremely stupid.

SUNDAY BEER AND THE GERMANS.

The Evening Post published yesterday some interesting interviews with clergymen upon the question of relaxing the stringency of the Sunday laws as to saloons which do not pretend to be "hotels." A respected Rabbi advocated as an ideal the German Sunday. A beloved, respected pastor may be seen in a German town strolling about in a hall or garden where beer and music may be had of a Sunday afternoon, among the members of the congregation to which he preached in the morning. But this ideal, Dr. GOTTHEIL thinks, is unattainable in New York for the reason that "there is not in this whole city a drinking place which, I believe, would touch the level of the German beer hall if the law should be amended to allow its opening on Sunday."

Dr. GOTTHEIL seems to be unduly pessimistical. The third German city in the world should certainly, if the opportunity were open, be able to furnish more than "a single drinking place" in which cheerful recreation would have no taint of disorder or indecorum. In fact, there is more than a single drinking place of that kind in New York already, to which respectable Germans resort with their wives and their families to eat and to drink and to hear music. He must be a very rigorous Puritan indeed who had the privilege of entering the Arion or the Liederkranz on a Sunday evening, especially on a concert evening, and found anything whatever to blame there. These are, of course, technically private resorts. But there is no reason why, if the law permitted, there should not be public resorts of the same respectability without any exclusiveness. It is merely a question of how many German residents we have, or residents of German tastes, who would support such "drinking places," and insist that the highest standard should be maintained in them and that they should be safe and pleasant places of Sunday resort for wives and daughters as well as for fathers and husbands and sons.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some remarks which we made a few days ago on the subject of automobile racing and racers are echoed by The Electrical World and Engineer, which makes the recent contests on the Coney Island Boulevard a text for lament over the "waste of time" involved in the construction and use of machines of no practical value for the purposes either of business or pleasure. It admits, of course, that such races and records make the blood tingle, and that to see the huge vehicles flying under perfect control along smooth roads at the rate of seventy miles an hour was a new experience and sensation; it contrasts the electric racers, stealing swiftly and silently past, with the gasoline machines, unloosened rattling avalanches, shaking the ground like flying earthquakes; but for all that it condemns the sport at this stage in the evolution of automobiles. "We doubt," says the writer of the article, "that a great industry can be built up on racing. Probably several American manufacturers will build machines to beat the record, and will not be happy until they do it; yet the great field for exploitation is that of the humble drudgery of pulling and hauling. Such beautiful animals as are being exhibited at the Horse Show this week will long continue to enjoy the love and patronage of the wealthy sportsman, but even at the show one can hear utterances that reveal the firm conviction as to the desirability and inevitability of the automobile for 'work.' The automobile industry is still in an immature condition, although the strides of progress are being rapidly made. It will soonest reach the status of a staple and permanent and profitable business by getting itself hitched to the demands of heavy and regular transportation. Even then there will always remain plenty of sport and speed to be got out of it." That is a sensible view of the situation. Speed is a good quality in an automobile, but it is not the first, and still less is it the only desideratum. What the expert calls "a great industry" will come only from the manufacture of machines moderately simple, moderately cheap, and both efficient and trustworthy on ordinary roads. Racing does nothing toward the production of such machines, but, on the contrary, discourages it, and creates resentment in greater quantities than admiration.

—For an American institution to excite such admiration in the mind of an imperial person—especially if he be the Kaiser WILHELM—as to become the recipient of royal largess, is a fact calculated to inspire slightly uneasy questionings as to whether the institution has been behaving itself in exact accord with the National proprieties established in and for this part of the world. Questioning, however, does not necessarily involve or lead to condemnation, and so firm is our conviction as to the all-rightness of Harvard that our wonder why it should have won favor in the Emperor's eyes is tinged with no real suspicion that the members of its Faculty are out of sympathy with the United States Government or are teaching their students to yearn either for sword-slashed noses or for the other carefully qualified joys incidental to a military paternalism. If the Kaiser likes Harvard, it only shows that he knows a good thing when he sees it—sometimes—and Harvard, which exhibits the same perspicacity on quite frequent occasions, need not worry a bit about the entire safety of accepting his gifts. These are to consist, it seems, of a number of casts, taken from some of the finest mediaeval stonework of Germany, including the marvelous screen in the choir in the old cathedral at Halberstadt. The present is not only valuable, but highly characteristic, and no doubt it will inspire, as it ought, both interest and gratitude. The cathedral at Halberstadt dates back to the thirteenth century, and is of the pointed style. It is, therefore, of about the same age as a good many of the Kaiser's ideas, which are also of the pointed style, and by studying the casts the Harvard boys will acquire much useful information.

—In trying yesterday to tell how long it took THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was published in 1834, to get the news of LAFAYETTE'S death, the figures went astray, in the evil way figures have, and the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. BURSLAY, was credited with making the voyage from Liverpool to New York between May 24 and June 3, or about ten days. There were fast ships at that period, but they were not quite so fast as that. The sailing record for the Liverpool-New York voyage was made in 1854 by the famous clipper Red Jacket. It was 13 days 1 hour and 25 minutes, and steam had to be used to beat it. Our homonymous predecessor received the news of LAFAYETTE'S death on June 19, not on June 4, and its column rules were turned in sign of grief the next day, exactly a month after the hero of three revolutions went to his rest.

—Finely illustrative of the arguments which those who would deal practically with the facts of the saloon question have to answer, is a letter just received, in which one of our readers criticises Dr. PARKHURST'S wish that the Legislature would devote its next session to the repealing of laws instead of to the making of them, and so "bring the statute book down to the level of possible enforcement." In what he evidently regards as a scathing reproof to Dr. PARKHURST, our correspondent says: "As the law against murder has not been enforced of late in this city, I would suggest that the Legislature commence with that law, and then we can begin to judge how we like Dr. PARKHURST'S plan." And, continuing, with delightful inconsequentiality, he adds: "As the doctor does not show a very level head in dealing with political and social questions, I have often been led to wonder how he could climb the Matterhorn." Ignoring this second issue as more interesting than important, we hasten to consider the statement that the "law against murder has not been enforced of late in this city." Is there not some confusion in our correspondent's mind between the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" and the sections of the Penal Code which define the crime of murder and provide for its punishment? So far as there is a "law against murder" on the statute book, it has been enforced in this city "of late" with more than fairly commendable vigor, and with a very considerable degree of success. If Dr. PARKHURST'S critic knows of any murders which the District Attorney has not tried his best to punish he is better informed than we are, and ought to bring his information before the proper authorities at once. We have no laws against the drinking of intoxicants, but do have one against the selling of them at certain specified times. The plan to shorten or change the prohibited periods has no likeness at all to our correspondent's sarcastic proposal to repeal what he calls "the law against murder," and there is no similarity between a restricted Sunday opening of the saloons and the repeal of the statutes under which murders, when proved, are punished.

TARIFF REVISION.

Tariff Reductions and Canadian Trade.

Annapolis Royal, N. S., Nov. 22, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reduction of the United States tariff on Canadian productions or a fair reciprocity treaty between this country and the United States would have been hailed with great satisfaction for many years after the abrogation of the old treaty which the United States declined to renew. But now the tariff revision discussions attract but little attention in Canada, except as they raise the question as to what effect a reduction of the almost prohibitorily high tariff of the United States would have on the export trade of Canada.

That export trade has so increased and expanded that Canada of to-day is a most prosperous country. And it is backed by great natural resources—minerals, forests, and rich fields for agriculture and fisheries. With only an artificial line of separation from the markets of the United States, it would seem that any tariff on trade between the two great countries of North America would naturally, as once it did, be severely felt to the disadvantage of Canada. But, on the contrary, these high and obstructive United States tariffs have proved a great boon to Canada and have opened markets the world over which otherwise would have been controlled and retained by the United States. Instance the cheese and butter trade with England; the lumber trade with the River Plate, Australia, South Africa, and Cuba; the fish trade with Brazil and the West Indies; the potato trade, particularly with Cuba; the apple trade with Great Britain, and the exports of coal and iron to Europe. Of iron ore the Canadian Atlantic seaboard has a world's supply that can be shipped from this and other ports that are free from ice and navigable the year round.

An investigation of the enormous export trade of Canada, now being developed, would, I think, soon convince some of the advocates of high tariff in the United States that protection does not always protect, and that high tariff against their northern neighbors has proved a great stimulant to developing the resources and industries of Canada, and largely accounts for Canadian indifference now to a reduction of the United States tariff or a reciprocity treaty.

THOMAS S. WHITMAN.

Inspection of Drugs and Virus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 18th inst. on "Commercial Virus and Antitoxin" is timely and pertinent. The world has suffered for many years from dishonesty in the making of drugs and remedial agents generally. From the patent medicine man's panacea, whose first hundred bottles contain enough morphine to make his victims feel good, and ever after is made up of colored water, to the latest thing in proprietary elegance, there is a continual tendency to sell something that is cheaper than what is advertised.

There are many things omitted in this democratic civilization of ours, and none more important than the proper surveillance over what people eat and drink. We need in this country Government inspection in foods and drinks, and particularly in drugs. There is no doubt that such inspection should be particularly stringent in the care of vaccine farms and where animal serums are manufactured.

THOMAS W. HARVEY, M. D.
Orange, N. J., Nov. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Wrong Diagnosis.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I guess it's the dumb ague he's got.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—No, it can't be; he's all the time talking about it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Their Greeting.

Two women met on Commercial Street to-day who hadn't met in thirty years. "Why, you haven't changed a bit," each one screamed. Both were church members and ambitious to be truthful.—Atchison Globe.

Different Now.

Biggs—Suffering Aesop! Look at Bluggers! Did you ever see such seedy-looking clothes?

Buggs—They are surely a trifle bad, that's true.

Biggs—But when I knew him he used to wear expensive and well-fitting clothes.

"Yes; but he's rich now!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Bargain.

"Yes, the goods are a little faded, but they were a great bargain. When you look at them in a certain light you'd never notice that they had lost their original color in the least."

"But where do you get such a light?"

"Why, we are having all the shades on our chandeliers changed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE OLD THANKSGIVIN' DAYS.

If dreams could bring them back again, the old Thanksgivin' Days;
If wishes had the cheery art of alterin' our ways,
I'd sit again by grandpa's board an' see his kindly face;
I'd view the table, bounty stored, and listen to his "grace";
And if the blessing halted some I would not twist, I know,
As did my sister and myself, oh, long, long years ago,
For now Thanksgivin's not the same; it lacks the genial cheer
That glorified an' hallowed it, since grandpa isn't here.

The blessing that he asked was long, or so it seemed to me;
It covered everything in sight an' some you couldn't see.
The turkey an' the President, the things of cheer and joy—
I wriggled less to hear him bless "this orphaned girl and boy."
"An' bless our Congress, too," he said, "with all its sharps an' flats,
An' please forgive the errin' ones that's known as Democrats."
And while the mighty turkey steamed and forth its odors dealt,
I pinched my sister 'neath the board to show her how I felt.

To all things mortal comes an end, and so the blessing passed,
And grandpa and the turkey met in conflict dire at last.
And how we children ate and ate, unmindful of the load,
Till auntie said in warning tones: "Them children will explode!"
We didn't mind what auntie said; we ate an' ate an' ate,
An' frequent was our bland request: "Some more upon my plate?"
And when a wreck alone remained upon the festal board,
While grandpa offered final thanks, we lack of room deplored.

If dreams could bring them back again, the old Thanksgivin' Days;
If I could hear my grandpa's voice in words of grateful praise;
If at the board my sister sat, not worn and gray and old,
But in her eyes the light of skies when mornings were of gold,
Then, though the blessing wandered on through minutes growing long,
To cover all the peopled earth and life's tumultuous throng,
Still would I sit in full content, or cry "Amen!" with zeal,
For it would take a host of words to speak the thanks I'd feel.

A. J. WATERHOUSE.

CROWDS GET POINTS ON NATURAL HISTORY

Many New and Strange Exhibits in the American Museum.

Members' Day Visitors Regaled with Marvelous Prehistoric Skeletons—Some Recent Contributions.

Those who love to wander and wonder through the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, will find many new marvels and new rooms opened to their investigation. Members' Day, yesterday, was made notable by giving the members and their friends the first view of the new exhibits and new collections. Many availed themselves of the chance, and the big building was well filled with officers and members of the institution, together with large numbers of the outside public who had learned of the occasion and were willing to pay the admission fee rather than wait for the next free day.

Prof. L. T. Gratacap was very busy on the fourth floor explaining the marvels of the Bement and the Morgan gem collection to the many, who found him eager to give information and tolerant of questions non-scientific. Both of these collections were given to the institution by J. Pierpont Morgan.

There were more who followed Prof. Gratacap about the cases of the Bement collection as he explained the beautiful crystallizations and mineral combinations and were told how the collection, which is estimated to have cost $100,000, was gathered. Prof. Gratacap, in speaking of the treasures, said that Mr. Clarence Bement of Philadelphia, the collector, was, to begin with, an artist and a student, and in the selections of his collection largely used his artistic eye. The beautiful caught him, but by that it was not meant to suggest that the value of his collection from a scientific standpoint was harmed. The dealers knew that he would pay well and gave him the first choice. As a result, he secured some specimens far superior to anything in the British Museum. Some of the specimens cost as high as $1,000 apiece.

Then Prof. Gratacap took the visitors from case to case, where the mineral crystals gleamed in many colors. There were yellow sulphurs of Italy, the copper, bedded in white crystals, of Lake Superior; the pink fluorite from Switzerland, the historic collection of rulite, many rare and perfect specimens of azurite, the Taglioni emerald, given by Napoleon III. to a dancing girl; tourmalines, mica crystals, apatite in representative series, and stolzite of unusually large crystals.

"Their beauty is unsurpassed," said the professor, "unsurpassed in this or in any other country." He was very happy with his treasures.

The beauty of the Morgan gem collection and its value as an exhibit is in its educational value, as the cut stones are placed in cases, under upright cabinets, showing the uncut material from which they come, as with the magnificent variety of pearls, where the shells from which they were taken, together with shells with the pearls still attached to them, are just above the pearls themselves.

In addition to this there are classed with the perfect gems those that are imperfect, such as a ruby that is "piebald," and a sapphire in which the pigment mineral is unevenly distributed through the stone, so that the sides are darker than the centre, and there are gems that are supposed to represent absolutely certain colors, which show many and distinct varieties of color. There is a gold nugget there which is nearly pure gold, weighing 1,080 pennyweights, the largest nugget found, according to the information of the museum authorities, in many years.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia University, Second Vice President of the museum, was present yesterday and took especial pride in some new fossils of prehistoric animals that have added largely to the information of the scientific world and will serve in future to stir up the imaginations of visitors of the days before Adam. These are exhibited on the fourth floor, in the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology. He is especially proud of the monster skeleton of a brontosaurus, a monster lizard. The animal, alive, stood twenty feet from the ground. It was sixty feet long. It lived in the swamps, and, if scientists are not mistaken, was the prey of the carnivorous dinosaurs, the skulls and other bones of which have recently been added to the collection.

In addition to the new marvels there is the skeleton of a fish that swam so long ago that it is guesswork to come within some thousands of years of the time, and there is an ichthyosaurus, with the skeletons of young within it, showing that the animal was viviparous.

In the same room are the recent findings of Prof. J. W. Gidley. There are several skeletons of the prehistoric horse, completing the exhibits of evolution from the one with five toes to the horse with one toe, and the only complete specimen of the prehistoric horse with the single toe, or hoof, which, by the size of its head, the length of its body, and shortness of its legs, resembles closely the zebra. Then there are skulls of the same animal, found in Texas, showing singular cavities under the eyes, which have not as yet been explained. The visitors were allowed to guess regarding this cavity.

Prof. Gidley points with pride to three skulls of the mastodon found in Texas. The first has four tusks, the upper two curving downward and the lower two pointing upward. A complete skull of this animal had never before been found. Then there is an intermediate mastodon skull, and the one with which the world is familiar, with its upturning and curving tusks. In addition there is the complete foreleg of a mastodon which has convinced scientists that the great beast was even larger than they had calculated. It is eleven feet in height, and was also found in Texas.

There have been many additions to the other departments, particularly in that of the Jesup collection of woods, the Departments of Anthropology, Mammalogy, and Ornithology, North American Archaeology, lepidoptera, and geology, in which latter the loan of the Ward-Coonley collection of meteorites is shown.

VALUE OF A RUPEE.

Government May Have to Refund Large Sums as Result of Board of Classification Decision.

The United States Board of Classification yesterday issued a decision on the protest in the case of Lucius Beebe & Sons of Boston, importers, against the decision of the Collector of Customs at Boston, the decision involving the value of the Indian rupee in cases in which merchandise from foreign countries is invoiced in rupees. It was said at the Appraisers' Stores that under this decision, if it is sustained, the Government will have to refund large sums that have been paid in duties on Indian goods and that the amount involved is estimated to be from $750,000 to $1,000,000, this having been a test case, based on the duty collected on a cargo of skins.

The case is of interest to all persons importing goods from India, as it involves the construction of the proviso to Section 25 of the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894. This section treats of the value of foreign coins in cases in which merchandise from foreign countries is invoiced in a foreign currency, and it provides that the Director of the Mint shall establish quarterly the value of such coins in United States currency according to the pure metal in them.

At the time that Beebe & Sons made their importation this pure metal value of a rupee had been fixed at 19 9-100 cents. It was claimed, however, by the United States Government that the rupee actually possessed an exchange value of 32 11-100 cents, and the Collector of the Port at Boston used this larger figure in estimating the duties.

The importers began litigation before the Board of Classification to require the Collector to liquidate the duties on the basis of the pure metal value of the rupee as established by the Director of the Mint. The board sustained their contention, and the decision of the board was twice affirmed by the United States Circuit Court at Boston, and also by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston.

The case just decided presented a slightly different aspect of the controversy, the Government having contended that the proviso to Section 25 referred to above gave authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to find a different value from that fixed by the Director of the Mint, and further that the Secretary's action could not be reviewed, either by the Board of Classification or by the United States courts.

The opinion of the board, written by Judge H. M. Somerville, late of the Supreme Court of Alabama, holds that in finding the value of the rupee the Secretary of the Treasury made a misconstruction of the law, and that therefore the board had jurisdiction to correct the error. The protest of the importers is sustained, and the Collector is instructed to reliquidate the duties paid.

ASSOCIATION OF ALLIED ARTS.

Annual Exhibition of Arts and Crafts at the Clausen Gallery.

The rivalry of nations in manufactured articles, together with a more enlightened demand for useful objects having some artistic merit, may account for the number of exhibitions devoted to the arts and crafts. In Turin, in Glasgow, in Dresden and Berlin, Darmstadt, Vienna, and other European cities exhibitions of the kind have just been held, or are open now, or will soon occur. Boston, Chicago, and other American cities have their smaller shows of industrial art, and with the exhibits in the Clausen Gallery begins another series of exhibitions for the season in New York alone.

The Association of Allied Arts is an offshoot from the New York Keramic Society, which will soon hold its own annual show, certain members of that society having insisted that it should widen its scope to include other objects of use treated with artistic care.

The main body decided to hold fast to keramics, and some years ago the Allied Arts began to carry out the more comprehensive programme. Miss Emma B. Shields is President, Mrs. Monachesi Recording Secretary; a board of artists acts in an advisory capacity; there is a jury and a Hanging Committee. Little care, however, is taken to exclude inferior work; the collection relies rather on the energy of a few active members to secure some good things in various lines of art, which must be depended on to offset the inferior pieces that always tend to depress the average of an exhibition of industrial art work, just as the same kind of contributions lowers the quality of picture shows here and abroad.

The annual of the Allied Arts by no means excludes painting, water color, black and white, or sculpture, though perhaps it is a mistake to do so because these have their own places of exhibit in plenty, and their room might better be taken by arts and craftswork. Could the Allied Arts afford to take the galleries of the Fine Arts Building and run as rival to the Architectural League, the situation would be different; for then plenty of space could be found for the "minor" arts. But the Clausen Gallery is not large. Be that as it may, there are pieces here which will repay examination, as they shine against a pretty considerable background of mediocrity.

With a good deal of pleasure one may study, for example, the "Losanti" vases made by Miss McLaughlin in Cincinnati. It is translucent ware, carved on the outside in bold broad designs, but in low relief, now floral, now with an interlaced design like basketwork, and in color either cream or celadon. Mr. Marshal Fry shows his complete mastery of the art of painting on porcelain, whether birds or flowers are his theme. Mrs. Monachesi heads a large exhibit of miscellaneous pieces of china with a punchbowl, the exterior modeled in high relief with a foliage design. Mrs. Bennett shows a handsome large vase painted nicely with clematis, the ware being Trenton Belleek. Mrs. Worth Osgood shows a fine vase, "Narcissus," and a table set for game. These are only a few taken from the keramic part of the exhibition as that one of the "allied" arts which bulks the largest. Others will be found worth looking at and worth buying for Christmas, it may be; especially the smaller pieces to which decoration has been sparingly applied.

Wood carving has some votaries with taste, such as Mrs. Emily Butterworth, whose book racks and small caskets, soberly ornamented in low relief, are very charming, and Mr. Maurice Beach, who attempts more ambitious flights in a kitchen table chair carved at all points. Fire-etching is still better represented, although many pieces are of the conventional sort, decorated with portraits after photographs, with burned designs in the margin which represent the lowest stage of helplessness. The trays and shallow bowls burned and stained in simple designs by Miss Harriet K. Fobes have a very pleasing directness, and show an excellent eye for color, traits which the ordinary "burnt-wood" artist lacks. The greatest hit in this department is made, however, by a young Polish-American, Mr. Wladislaw Benda, whose panels, combining burned outlines and color stains, have a very attractive look. "Rustic Dance" shows various Polish types of young men and women. "The Story Teller" is an effect of firelight on two or three figures. And with a charcoal drawing of a woman scrubbing a great flight of steps, a very talented drawing, Mr. Benda shows that he has an excellent artistic basis to begin with, a thing that many workmen and workwomen in the arts and crafts are without. Mr. Benda has temperament and ought to go far.

The leather work has some good examples, chiefly from G. D. Thompson & Co., consisting of screens and tooled and embossed hangings. Belts with hammered copper buckles by Mrs. Butterworth are pleasantly rude and barbaric; Miss Sheldon furnishes lanterns and sconces in hammered brass, as well as baskets. Some excellent work in basketry on a modest scale is by Miss Froelich. Drapery silk, designed by Samuel L. Crownfield, and woven silk, designed by S. E. Beach, should not be overlooked. Miss Foote sends from the Evelyn-Nordhoff Bindery some cases exhibiting the entire process of book-binding, which will be of interest to amateurs who are beginning to take up this attractive but by no means easy work.

Among the oil paintings and water colors the most attractive pieces for the most part are flower studies. One could wish, however, that nine-tenths of the pictures had been refused and their places taken by embroideries and leathers, silks and tapestries, rugs, and designs for carpets and wall-papers. These are the proper game for the Association of Allied Arts. If the various organizations in New York pursuing much the same aim—there must be six or eight of them—would come together and give one really select and comprehensive exhibition during the Winter, the public would be far more impressed by the vitality and promise of American arts and crafts. At present their energies are scattered and the crude commercial side is uppermost. There is no reason why a single strong organization should not be formed from the better elements now wasting their forces in small exhibitions, which would take its place beside the Society of American Artists and the Sculpture Society and call for contributions from the best craftsmen in all the cities of the Union.

VALUABLE OLD PICTURES SOLD.

Revolutionary Collection of the Late R. C. Watterson at Auction in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Not since the famous Clark collection of Washington portraits and prints was sold has there been such a choice lot of early prints offered at auction as there was at Libbie's to-day, when the Washington and Revolutionary portraits, views, prints, and engravings of the late R. C. Watterson were sold.

The portrait of Major Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of the Revolutionary Army, President of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, was bought by a Boston dealer for $155. It was engraved by J. R. Smith from an original picture painted by Col. H. Sargent, (Boston, 1811,) and printed by John Campbell. Another Boston collector secured a mezzotint folio engraving of Gen. Lafayette, painted and engraved by P. L. De Bucourt in 1790, for $60.

A small quarto in old frame was sold for $55 to J. F. Sabin for a New York collector. A view of the Old South Church when on fire on Dec. 29, 1810, "Exhibiting the intrepid conduct of Isaac Harris, for whose successful heroism the society presented him with a silver pitcher, value $100," was sold for $48. A very early, if not the first, engraved view of the battle of Bunker Hill, an engraving taken from a copy of The Pennsylvania Magazine for September, 1775, was sold upon order for $42. A portrait of Benjamin Franklin, engraved by E. Fisher from Chamberlain's paintings, went to J. O. Wright of New York for $40.

Mr. Cleveland Almost Well.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Ex-President Cleveland shows continued improvement, and will be able to leave his room in a day or two. Dr. Wykoff, the attending physician, is himself ill, but considers Mr. Cleveland so much improved that he has not sent a substitute physician. According to Mrs. Cleveland, her husband is fast recovering his normal condition. His pulse has dropped to its normal rate, and any fever that has been present has passed away.

YEAR'S WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Waifs Placed in Good Homes and Provided with Schooling.

Organization Needs Money for New Schools and Homes—Its Forty-ninth Annual Report.

At the annual meeting yesterday at the Chase National Bank of the Children's Aid Society William Church Osborn was elected President, to succeed D. Willis James, who has held the office since 1892. Mr. James continues as Trustee. Charles E. Whitehead, Vice President; A. Barton Hepburn, Treasurer, and Charles Loring Brace, Secretary, were re-elected. William Douglas Sloane, F. Delano Weekes, and Archibald D. Russell were re-elected Trustees to serve for three years.

The forty-ninth annual report of the society, for the year ended Oct. 1 last, tells eloquently in statistics the story of its humanitarian achievements.

The society has now 19 day and 8 evening industrial schools, with an enrollment of 15,671 and an average daily attendance of 7,328 children. The schools, while in the buildings of the society and under its immediate control, are carried on under the supervision, direction, and approval of Superintendents of the Board of Education, as by law required, and the teachers are licensed. The society's teachers during the year made 17,102 visits to the homes of the children, mainly to inquire into non-attendance of scholars. In many cases this was found to be due to the poverty of their families, and relief of some form was afforded to 7,883 persons to make it possible that children of those aided might attend school.

For those who require it, hot lunches are provided at the schools, and the children's lot is made happier in some urgent cases by the providing of footgear and other apparel. A gratifying recognition of the value of such industrial schools was in the raising of $1,300 by a group of Italio-Americans of the Mulberry Park district, which was paid to the society with the hope expressed that it would establish another industrial school in "Little Italy" on the upper east side. If other aid comes in, the school will be established.

The society asks support for its evening schools and boys' and girls' clubs, which give those who attend them opportunities of recreation and improvement in crowded quarters where young people have the worst of environments. In the classes for crippled and deformed children, organized two years ago in three of the society's schools, are now 183 pupils, whose condition, formerly one of hopelessness, is such as to reward all who contributed to their present happiness. The average nightly attendance of homeless boys and girls at the lodging houses and farm school was 374, and in the year 4,543 children were sheltered. They staid on the average one month, the average age was sixteen, and they paid for lodgings $10,275.73. Of the charges many have now money in savings banks, 450 have city employment, and 184 work in the country, and 248 went voluntarily to the Farm School. At the instance of District Attorney-elect William Travers Jerome, the society took an interest in first offenders and appointed last December two probation officers. They report that of 242 offenders under suspension of sentence 229 are leading honest lives. The expenses were met by funds collected by an auxiliary committee organized by Mrs. Willard Parker.

Of the emigration and placing-out department the report notes the appointment as Superintendent of Emigration of Robert N. Brace. During the year 407 children were placed in family homes, mainly in the West. There are now 972 children of sixteen or younger in homes, mostly farmers' families, under the supervision of the society, and 1,355 visits were paid to them by its agents during the year to learn of their welfare. Sent to situations at wages to country families were 263 older boys and girls, and parents with 589 children have been aided to reach employment in various States. Runaway boys to the number of 144 were returned to parents. In all 1,403 destitute children were placed in country homes during the year.

The Summer charities of the society were bountiful. Its Children's Summer Home at Bath Beach was crowded from June to September. Children who spent a week numbered 3,841, and 3,235 attended the day picnics. At the Haxtun Cottage 285 crippled children spent each two weeks. The Health Home at Coney Island was taxed to its full capacity by 3,318 young sufferers sent from dispensaries, each staying one week. The day picnics here were attended by 4,728 children. The cottage at the Farm School gave each of 2,079 tenement house boys a week's outing. Children boarded in the country for one week numbered 325, 4,343 others were given outings, and 146 boys were sent to camp for from one to four weeks.

Mr. Brace points out the economy of all this good work. The day and evening industrial schools cost $100,847.51, or at the rate of $25.34 annually for each child. The cost for the crippled and deformed for the year was $63.50 each child, on the basis of average attendance, or on the enrollment $30.19. The net running expenses of the lodging houses were $34,791.99. The cost per capita of training city waifs at the Brace Farm School was $23.23. The average cost for each child placed in a home was $38.13. The cost of assisting 3,093 children and adults to reach friends or employment was $16,101.31. The cost of giving 13,021 a few happy hours in the country, or at the seashore was $31,203.66, or $2.39 per capita. The caring for 1,632 sick children and mothers by the Sick Children's Mission was $1.49 per capita.

Of the needs of the society, the report enumerates a building in Little Italy to cost $40,000 to $100,000, another cottage at the Children's Summer Home to cost $5,000 to $6,000, $2,000 for the enlargement of the cottage for crippled children, another cottage on the Farm School to cost $5,000, and two wagonettes to cost $1,200 for crippled children.

Treasurer Hepburn's report shows receipts of $439,035.52 and payments of $437,-203.79, leaving a credit balance of $1,771.73. The payments include $1,250 for the reserve fund of the new Italian school building and $2,909.92 for the Sullivan Street School. The receipts include: Board of Education, common school fund, for pupils in industrial schools, six months, 1900, $29,152.30; Board of Education, common school fund, for pupils in industrial schools, six months, 1901, $98,546.46; City of New York, balance appropriation, 1900, $39,167.16, and City of New York, account appropriation, 1901, $38,127.80. Receipts from legacies amounted to $51,316.19 and donations to $104,-860.83. The payments of the society from March 2, 1853, to Oct. 1, 1901, inclusive, amount to $10,177,788.34.

IN THE TOY SHOPS.

Boys seem hardly to have a fair chance in the toy shops at holiday times, there are so many toys for the little girls. However, if one only looks far enough there are plenty of things for the boys, and interesting ones, too, and they are many of them entirely new this year. But there are a few things for the little girls that must be mentioned first, to round out a list of the necessities for the doll's house. There is something really new for the little girls which will fill them with delight, and possibly their mammas with terror. There are large cooking ranges for very large dolls' houses, which are covered with pots and pans of all kinds, which are heated, not with anything so old-fashioned as coal or wood, but in quite up-to-date fashion by gas. They are connected with a gas burner exactly as a "grown-up" stove would be.

***

There are refrigerators for the small girl that are so large they will not go into any doll's house that is not big enough to admit the little girl herself. They are as large as the refrigerators some grown people use. They cost, the two different sizes, $3 and $3.50.

***

There are washing machines nearly large enough to wash the little girl's clothes, and the clerk who sells one of these will inform the purchaser in a grown-up fashion just how the little girl should wash the clothes. A paste is made of the soap, which is put into hot water, a suds made, the clothes added, the machine worked back and forth, the soiled water let off, and a fresh supply put in; then the clothes go into the boiler, and from that into the bluing water, and they are ready to hang out. There are full-grown machines of this kind which are used in regular laundries.

***

Trains of all kinds for the boys are in great demand this year, and these are propelled in as many different ways almost as genuine trains and street cars. They will run either by clockwork, like the average mechanical toy, which is wound up and will go until it is run down; by electricity, or by steam.

***

Most important among the trains this year, and quite new, is the elevated, which will run up an incline upon an elevated road, and is constructed in the most scientific manner. There are trains with engines, as many cars as one wishes, and the track can be carried around a whole house if it is desired by getting an extra supply. One can get a whole train of cars with an engine running by steam for $6.50. But, then, that is but the smallest part of a railroad.

***

What kind of a train is it, indeed, which runs in an ordinary house and has for scenery for its passengers only the regular chairs and tables? But this can be arranged, and the most romantic scenery can be bought for so much a piece. It is not usual to call a tunnel scenery, but when one gets a well-rounded view of it in a toy shop all its advantages can be seen, and there is really nothing more interesting on the route of a small train of cars. There may be a mountain on the outside—tunnels are often dug through mountains, and one can buy a beautiful one with the most picturesque features.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was quite lively, and, following the lead of the Horse Show, was a day in which society assembled in many places. There were several weddings, three of which were celebrated at noon, and in the evening there took place the first of the subscription dances, which are known as the Fortnightlies, and which were organized by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield. During the afternoon Miss Helen Gould gave an informal reception for Miss Helen Kelly, who is to be the wife of Frank Gould. The Meadow Brook had a hunt in the afternoon.

***

A number of bachelors, among whom are Center Hitchcock, Alfonso de Navarro, Henry W. Bull, and L. F. Holbrook Betts, will give a ball at Sherry's on Jan. 10. This will be one of the largest entertainments of the season.

***

Pigeon shooting, which has become a very fashionable sport, will be one of the principal amusements provided by William K. Vanderbilt for his guests at a large house party which he will give at the week's end, commencing Friday and Saturday. The guests, over fifty in number, will go to Idle Hour on Friday on a special train. On Thanksgiving—to-morrow—William K. Vanderbilt will dine with Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

***

Thanksgiving will be passed in the country by the majority of the fashionable set. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will give to-morrow a luncheon at Florham, and in the evening a family dinner. There are house parties to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg will give a hunt breakfast to the Meadow Brookers, and Mrs. Mackay will have a dinner at Roslyn in the evening.

***

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will have Thanksgiving dinner at the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Riis of Brooklyn will be among their guests.

***

A wedding of interest to New Yorkers took place in Paris on Nov. 23. The bride was Miss Ann Eliza Townsend, the daughter of John J. Townsend and the granddaughter of the late Arthur Bronson, and the bridegroom, Emile Pascal of that city. Mrs. Townsend, the mother of the bride, was Miss Catherine R. Bronson. The Townsend family lived for some years at 173 Fifth Avenue, and the two sons, Arthur Bronson Townsend and Fitzhugh Townsend, are very well known in New York. Both belong to the Knickerbocker and Union Clubs.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield have returned to their house, 475 Fifth Avenue, for the Winter. Mrs. Charles de Saulles and Miss Caroline Belmont de Saulles of South Bethlehem, Penn., have arrived at 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, and have issued cards for Tuesdays in January.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., have taken 70 Park Avenue for the Winter. Mrs. Street of 43 Park Avenue has cards out for a dinner for Dec. 12.

***

The first of the Fortnightly Dances of the season took place last evening in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria. The cotillion, which had three favor figures, was led by Frederick S. Woodruff. The favors were simple and pretty. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and several of the patronesses received.

***

The wedding of Miss Elsa di Zerega and Stuart Pullman West will be celebrated on Jan. 3 at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Mrs. Reginald Harold, a sister of the bride, is to be her matron of honor, and the Misses Leta I. Berry, Constance Berry, Josephine Drexel, Catherine Whiting, and Helen Fluhrer will be bridesmaids, and Miss Gladys Berry the flower girl. Mr. West's ushers will be Francis Carman, Winifred Demison, Frank Trenholm, Ralph Holland, Harold T. Bennet, John Scott, Alexander M. Hudnut, and Paul di Zerega, and his best man will be Emile A. Bruguiere.

***

Major Carroll Mercer of Washington and Mrs. Mercer were the guests last night at Castle Point, Hoboken, at a dinner given for them by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens. Major Mercer has just returned from the Philippines.

***

Miss Beatrice Pell, daughter of Mrs. George Hamilton Pell, is to be introduced on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at a tea given by Mrs. Richard Buckley, at her home in West Seventy-second Street.

***

Miss Helen Gould gave at her town house, 579 Fifth Avenue, yesterday a reception for Miss Helen Kelly, the fiancée of Frank J. Gould. Miss Gould and Miss Kelly were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. W. M. Walker, Mrs. J. P. Munn, and the Misses O'Neill, Stevenson, Estelle Hartshorn, Margaret Wildes, Agnes Orton, and Ida Northrop. Mrs. George Gould was not in town. Miss Kelly wore a simple white frock and carried a bouquet of mauve orchids and lilies of the valley, while Miss Gould's flowers were green and mauve orchids tied with green gauze ribbons.

***

Dr. Nelson Herrick Henry and Mrs. Henry have cards out for Tuesday, Dec. 3, for an at home at their residence, 48 West Eleventh Street. The afternoon reception will be from 3 o'clock until 6, and the evening reception from 8:30 until 11:30.

***

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, had a large list of passengers. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. M. S. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Willing Brown, Count Branchi, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Duncan, Miss Livingston, Mrs. John Godfrey Moore, W. S. McCormick, Miss Helen Parmelee, Robert M. Parmelee, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb, and Egerton Winthrop.

***

Among other passengers who arrived on the Campania on Sunday, not already mentioned, was C. Stacy Clark, who returns from a six months' sojourn abroad. The Cymric, which left yesterday, had booked W. A. Dick, Gordon Hunter, G. Mead Tooker, Miss Mary Roby, L. Beaumont, and Mrs. H. E. Bowers.

***

Mrs. David M. Morrison will give a tea this afternoon at which she will introduce her elder daughter, Miss Natalie Morrison, at her residence, 20 East Forty-ninth Street.

***

Miss Caroline G. Throop and John A. Kernan are to be married to-day at the residence of the bride, 861 West Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Antoinette Whiton of Ohio will be the maid of honor. Pierrepont White of Utica will be Mr. Kernan's best man.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren Raymond have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mary Raymond, and George Thomas Lambert, in St. Peter's Church, Germantown, Penn., at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Are, you losing flesh, and feeling generally "run down?" DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will correct that. It is a strength-giver.—Advertisement.

MR. FRANKO'S CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC

First of This Class of Entertainments at the Lyceum.

Success of a Programme of Fascinating Pieces of Other Days Which Are Seldom Heard in This Age.

When Mr. Samuel Franko, who for reasons best known to himself, publishes his name as "Sam," conceived the idea of giving some concerts of old music, long ago relegated to the limbo of obscurity, he builded better than he knew. It was in the Autumn of last year that Mr. Franko gave his first series, consisting of three concerts, and they were so successful that he found it profitable to give three more in Lent of the present year. Again the approval of cultivated music lovers was so marked that he arranged for the series which began yesterday. The audience was of such a size and temper that the success of the current entertainments was established beyond a doubt. It may be accepted, therefore, that these concerts are now a regular feature of our seasons of music. This is a subject for congratulation, for more delightful entertainments it would be hard to conceive.

The charm of the music interpreted by Mr. Franko and the American Symphony Orchestra is to be found in its purely musical beauty. Simplicity of ideas, lovely transparency of treatment, purity of form and style, and chasteness in instrumental embodiment are combined in this old music. Its moods are sweet and gentle, its purposes amiable, and its achievements restful and gladdening. The listener is never aroused to turbulent emotion, for this was unknown to the musical artist of the early day. But grace, piquancy, daintiness of conception, elegance of expression, exquisite finish in exposition, and withal a most fascinating naïvete are found in most of these old compositions. The melodic ideas, indeed, are elementary and the harmonic plans are fundamental. But the music is sweet upon the ear, and it leads the fancy into channels where the waters ripple like woodland brooks. The programme yesterday was this:

Overture, "Oedipe a Colone".....Sacchini
Concerto in A minor, strings.....Vivaldi
Air de Yenus, "Thésée".....Lully
Divertimento.....Grétry
Symphony in E flat.....Mozart

The Saccini overture has never been published separate from the opera for concert purposes, and Mr. Franko copied it from the score in the Lenox Library. It is a melodious and unaffected piece of writing, its aim apparently being to give the hearers some hint of the character of the music he is about to hear in the opera, without striving to create any very definite mood picture. The Vivaldi concerto is one of the sixteen which Bach transcribed. It shows all of its composer's mastery of form and his readiness to employ insignificant thematic ideas. In the shape in which it was presented yesterday, however, it is a charming piece of music. Much of this, no doubt, we owe to the musicianship of Bach, who recognized the need of filling in the empty places left in the score to be supplied by the harpsichordist always participating in the old performances. Bach strengthened the basses, enriched the middle voice parts, and elaborated the polyphony. Mr. Franko utilized the improvements of Bach, and so presented the concerto in its most interesting form.

And interesting, indeed, it proved to be. The workings of the solo parts and the counterpoint of the subsidiary parts provided plentiful material for the modern ear, while the attention was arrested and the mental powers stimulated by the ingenuity of the polyphonic treatment. It should be recorded as evidence of the culture of Mr. Franko's hearers that this concerto was received with abundant demonstrations of pleasure. The aria "Revenez, amours" from Lully's "Thésée" has text by no less a poet than Philippe Quinault, the languid graces of whose verse inmoved Boileau to write:

"Les héros chez Quinault parlent tout autrement,
Et jusqu'a 'je vous hais' tout se dit tendrement."

But he is remembered with gratitude for the fluent and polished verses which he wrote for Lully's operas. This air dates from 1765, and its gentle melancholy was found yesterday to be as pleasing as a fragment from Gluck. It was sung with taste and sentiment by Mrs. Morris Black, not the least of whose excellences was her perfectly clear enunciation of the words.

The divertimento of Gretry was made up by Mr. Franko of four dances from the composer's operas. These were the "Danse d'Hommes" and the "Danse legere" from "Panurge dans les Lanternes," (1785,) the "Gavotte Persane" from "Anacreon chez Polycrate," (1797,) and the "Marche des Janissaires" from "La Caravane du Caire," (1784.) The arrangement proved to be admirable, providing an agreeable variety of color and a piquant contrast of movements. Mozart's familiar symphony in E flat, that numbered Opus 543 in the Köchel catalogue, has not been played for some time, and it sounded rich and expressive in the small audience chamber.

The orchestra discharged its duties with zeal and efficiency. It is plain that the men enjoy playing this old music, and cooperate most heartily with their conductor, who is one of our most accomplished musical scholars and a thorough artist. Such concerts as that of yesterday place the hearer under a large debt of gratitude.

Miss Martin's Piano Recital.

Miss Ruth Martin, an American pianist, who was lately graduated from the school of Theodore Leschititzky, gave a recital last night at Mendelssohn Hall. Her programme was novel in its arrangement in that it began with numbers of the kind usually placed at the end of a list and ended with those usually found near the beginning. The list was this: Brahms's G minor rhapsodie, Tschaikowsky's "Meditation," sarabande and double by Moszkowsky, an impromptu by Liszt, Macdowell's "To a Wild Rose" and "The Eagle," "Improvisate," by Pierne; Leschitzky's "Incidiana all' Antica," Chopin's A flat ballade and two études and the same master's sonata in B minor.

Most of the numbers on the list were not such as to make severe demands on the lady's technic. This was fortunate, for her technic is by no means fully developed. Her tone was good, but monotonous in color, owing to her constant employment of one position of the hand, that with the elevated wrist. Her pedaling was not at all clear, and her phrasing showed but little understanding of the possibilities of accent and rubato. In short, her performance was immature, and at no time was there any disclosure of a temperament which might give hope for her future.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann's Song Recital.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann, the famous soprano, gave the third of her song recitals in this city yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Her programme consisted of the familiar "Fünf Gedichte" of Wagner, written in 1862, and having no cyclical connection; Bungert's delightful "Bei del Trösterin," "Sein Weib," "Loreley," and "In der Rosenlaube," Reinhold Herman's "Golgotha" and "Stillet die Wipfel," and Brahms's "Ein Wanderer," "Feldeinsamkeit," and "Es weht um mich Narzissenduft." This was, on the whole, the most attractive list of the three, for in the Wagner music Mme. Lehmann's style showed to the greatest advantage. Her delivery of "Träume," the well-known study for the great duet of the second act of "Tristan und Isolde," called forth warm applause. Bungert's charming songs were all much liked and "In der Rosenlaube" Mme. Lehmann was compelled to repeat. At the end of the recital she was forced in answer to numerous recalls to add to the list the "ickeltanz" of Grieg.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S OPINION.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—In the course of a discussion of the criticism of American playgoers by the St. James's Gazette of London, Richard Mansfield, who is playing here this week, said to-day:

"The acting in England is by no means as subtle and delicate as that seen in the United States. American audiences are not only highly intellectual, and infinitely superior in that respect to those of England, but they are pure-minded and well bred. It is absolutely ridiculous to assert that an English performer could be 'coarsened' by appearing before such cultivated and distinguished assemblages as we have in every part of this country, east or west, large communities or small."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Duane—Carpender.

Many New Yorkers went to New Brunswick yesterday to attend the wedding of Miss Catherine Neilson Carpender, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Neilson Carpender of that city, to Franklin Duane of Dover, Del., which took place at the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The Rev. Dutton Dale, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by Bishop Scarborough.

The bridesmaids were Miss Frances Noel Stevens, Miss Laura Bayard Kirkpatrick, and Miss Helen Lorraine Williamson of New Brunswick. Miss Virginia Richard Duane, Miss Eleanor Franklin Duane, and Miss Edith Carpender of New York. The maid of honor was Miss Anna Kemp Carpender of New Brunswick. William John Duane of New York was best man, and the ushers were James Jay Archer of Maryland, James Potter, Thomas Jefferson Dolan, and Henry Grier Bryant of Philadelphia, John Neilson Carpender, Jr., and Dr. Thomas Alsop of New Brunswick.

Among the New York guests were Mrs. Duane, Miss Duane, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Duane, Arthur Duane, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Humphries, Miss Helen Neilson, Mrs. William B. Beekman, Miss Beekman, Mrs. John Wells, and Mrs. Howland Russell.

Tarleton—Plympton.

A large home wedding yesterday was that of Miss Mary Livingston Plympton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Motier Plympton of 30 West Fifty-second Street, and Robert Melvin Tarleton, son of the late Robert Tarleton of Baltimore. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke performed the ceremony. Mrs. J. R. Clagget, who was matron of honor, wore white lace and carried pink roses. The bride was in white satin and point lace, and her veil of tulle was caught by a diamond ornament and crowned with orange blossoms. The best man was Tarleton Goldwaith, cousin of the bridegroom, and the ushers were George S. Andrew of Baltimore, P. H. W. Smith of Pittsburg, Charles Wycliff Throckmorton, George Cass Hutchinson, and Dr. J. Freeland.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mrs. Robert Tarleton, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Leftwhich, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kerr, Col. and Mrs. Duvall, Gen. and Mrs. George M. Randall, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William McKim, and Mrs. T. A. Gardiner.

Cammann—Spencer.

In Grace Church Chantry yesterday at noon the wedding was celebrated of Dr. Donald M. Cammann, son of the late George P. Cammann, and Miss Sophie Edwards Spencer, daughter of the late Harvey Spencer. The bride was unattended. Mr. Cammann had as his best man Henry Lordland Cammann, and the ushers were Edward C. Cammann and George H. Spencer. Although the wedding was a quiet affair there were representatives from many of the old Knickerbocker families present. After the wedding a breakfast was served to the members of the bridal party at the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Spencer, 11 West Sixteenth Street.

Jackson—McLintock.

Miss Annie Montgomery McLintock and Howard Blauvelt Jackson were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's grandmother, 149 West Seventy-ninth Street. There had been plans for a large church wedding, but the recent death of the bride's father changed these, and the ceremony was only witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends. The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, the pastor of the West End Collegiate Church, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Archibald McLintock, wore white satin crêpe de chine, with duchesse point lace, and a veil of tulle and lace. The best man was Walter H. Sykes, Jr., and the ushers, Francis Bertram Elgas and Herbert M. McLintock. The maid of honor was Miss Hannah McLintock. The decorations were white chrysanthemums and palms.

Palmer—King.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Elizabeth King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas William King, and Dr. George Bedford Palmer took place last evening in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of the church, officiated.

Miss Mabel L. Scrymser was maid of honor and wore white crêpe de chine and the bridesmaids, Miss Elizabeth Evans, Miss Florence M. Ohlmeyer, Miss Alice Armitage, and Miss Bertha Mingle, were in pink crêpe de chine and carried bouquets of pink roses. The bride wore white satin point lace and lilies of the valley. Dr. Palmer's best man was H. N. Loomis, and his ushers were H. D. La Coste, Dr. W. B. Short, Thomas F. Diack, and Dr. M. B. Beals. A large reception followed the ceremony.

Chatillon—Feltner.

Miss Nina Willis Feltner, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowe Feltner, and George Edmund Chatillon were married yesterday afternoon by Archbishop Corrigan at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mrs. Irwin Augustus Powell was matron of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Amanda Chatillon, Miss Elaine Chatillon, Miss Marie Chatillon, Miss Ella Fitch, Miss Alice Townsley, and Miss Alice Hart. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Ralph Frederick Chatillon, and the ushers were David R. Thomas, Charles H. Dugro, Eugene McK. Fromont, Howard P. Foster, Stuart Burchard, and Edmund H. Chatillon. The bride wore white satin and carried a large bunch of lilies of the valley. A large reception followed the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Feltner, 10 East Ninety-second Street.

Conrad—Cook.

Miss Anna Maria Cook and William H. Conrad of Jersey City were married last night at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,684 Hudson Boulevard, by the Rev. Mr. Sanft, pastor of Zion German Evangelical Church, Jersey City. Bride and bridegroom were members of the choir, and the marriage is the fourth contracted by singers in the Rev. Mr. Sanft's church. Two of the weddings occurred in May and one in June.

Hoppin—Rockhill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Miss Dorothy Rockhill of this city and Joseph Clarke Hoppin of Boston were married at noon today in St. John's Episcopal Church. The bride is the eldest daughter of W. W. Rockhill, ex-Assistant Secretary of State and lately Special Envoy to China, and the bridegroom is the son of the late Courtland Hoppin of Boston and is a professor at Bryn Mawr College. The church was decorated in pink and white chrysanthemums. The ushers were Frederick Hoppin of New York, Selden Marvin of Albany, and Joseph Grew and Alison Cushman of Boston. The bride had as her only attendant her sister, Miss Daisy Rockhill, who wore a pretty frock of light blue silk, with a large black hat, and carried a bouquet of bridesmaid roses.

The bride, who is a tall and handsome brunette, entered the church with her father. Her trained skirt of heavy cream satin was draped in scarfs of Brussels lace, while a beautiful piece of lace formed her veil and was becomingly arranged far back on her head. Her jewels included a necklace of pearls and pendant of diamonds and sapphires, also pearl ornaments catching the lace of her bodice and fastening her veil. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mr. Hoppin's best man was Reginald Grew. The Rev. Dr. Alexander MacKay Smith, rector of the church, officiated. Witnessing the ceremony and later at the wedding breakfast were Mrs. Courtland Hoppin, the mother of the bridegroom, and his sister, Mrs. Allison Cushman; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Howland, Miss Frances Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Grew, Mrs. Van Brunt, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cushman, all of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bohlen of Philadelphia, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mr. Howe, Miss Barney, Miss Stanton, and the Misses Mullan.

McCullough—Van Benthuysen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The wedding of Miss Edith Arthur Van Benthuysen, daughter of the late Arthur Lyman Van Benthuysen of Albany, and Hall Park McCullough took place at the residence of the bride's mother, 68 South Swan Street, this evening. The Rev. Dr. Edward G. Selden officiated, assisted by Chancellor Anson J. Upson, a cousin of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Van Benthuysen, sister of the bride, and Miss Ella S. McCullough, sister of the bridegroom. The best man was Edward B. Reed of Yale University. The ushers were Messrs. Edward R. Greene, Melville Edgar Ingalls, Jr., James A. Hawes, Wilson M. Powell, Jr., Thornton Floyd Turner, and Allen Wardwell, all of New York. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Thomas Allen Clarke of New Orleans. The bridegroom is the son of Gen. John G. McCullough of Vermont and grandson of the late Trenor W. Park.

There was a reception at the residence of the bride's mother after the ceremony, at which the executive and judicial departments of the State in the Capital City were fully represented. A special car from New York brought up the parents of the bridegroom and a number of friends, among whom were Mrs. Edward J. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Vermont, Samuel Elliott, Henry L. Sprague, Gen. and Mrs. Edward H. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall of Springfield, and some thirty others.

Sherburne—Harris.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—The marriage of Miss Mary Patterson Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall Harris, to John Henry Sherburne, Jr., of Boston, took place here to-day. Although the arrangements were very simple, they were characterized by great elegance. Socially, the wedding was the most important in Baltimore in a long time.

The bride through her father is a descendant of some of the oldest Colonials of Virginia. Through her mother she is a member of the Wilson and Patterson families of Maryland, and a great-neice of the late Madame Bonaparte, wife of Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon the Great. The groom is prominent in Boston's most exclusive set.

The ceremony was performed at high noon in the First Presbyterian Church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie. The decorations were palms and bride roses. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of heavy white satin, richly trimmed with old family lace, and a lace veil, an heirloom through several generations. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and natural orange blossoms. She had no attendants. The best man was Mr. Edmund Heard of Boston, and the ushers were John Rousmaniere, Henry S. Dennison, and Richard H. Weld, Jr., all of Boston, Edward Cook of New York, and J. Morrison Harris, and W. Hall Harris, Jr., of Baltimore.

A breakfast followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, 511 Park Avenue, for the members of the two families and a few intimate friends. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Sherburne, Sr., and Charles Lee Todd, of Boston; J. Rundel Smith and Miss Ellen Hollingshead Smith of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. Carvel Hall, Mrs. James Hoy and the Misses Hoy, Washington, and the Misses Finley, New Orleans.

Corning—Bolway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Miss Ruth Helen Bolway of this city and Dudley Tibbits Corning of Troy, N. Y., were married in All South Church to-night. The ushers were William J. Rolway, Jesse W. Rawlins, Dr. S. W. Bowles of Washington, and James O. Jones of Florence, Ala. They were followed by four bridesmaids, all gowned in white mouseline de soie with pink sashes and stocks, and carrying pink chrysanthemums. The attendants were Miss Haley of West Chester, Penn.; Miss Louise Keeling of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss Edna Scott Smith and Miss Clara Quintock of Washington. Miss Helen Prehn of New York, maid of honor, wore a gown of pink crepe de chine and carried Bridesmaid roses. She walked alone directly in advance of the bride, who was escorted by her stepfather, Thomas G. Haney.

The bride's gown was white crêpe de chine, made on white taffeta and handsomely trimmed in duchess lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried Bride roses. The Rev. U. S. G. Pierce, pastor of the church, read the marriage service. A small reception to the relatives and a few out-of-town guests followed the ceremony.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Loomis L. White.

Loomis L. White of this city died suddenly at his home, at Pomfret, Conn., on Sunday last from angina pectoris. He was seventy-two years old. Up to Feb. 1, 1897, he was senior member of the firm of L. L. White & Co., stock brokers, at 80 Broadway. On that date he retired from business.

Mr. White became a member of the Stock Exchange July 3, 1856. He had arrived in this city about five years before that time, and had begun as a clerk at $75 a year. He improved his condition somewhat by going to Nicaragua, where he established the mercantile firm of Body & White at San Juan del Sur. He was appointed Consul at San Juan by President Fillmore in 1852. He returned to New York a year later and established the brokerage firm of Worth & White. As a broker he executed the commissions of nearly all the Wall Stret operators of the day, including Cornelius Vanderbilt and Addison Cammack. On retiring from business Mr. White sold his house in this city and went to live at his country place in Pomfret.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Thayer.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Henry Thayer, Bussey Professor Emeritus of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in the Harvard University Divinity School, died to-day, in his seventy-fourth year. He had been connected with Harvard for many years, but retired last year, retaining his title, as a mark of honor, at the request of the Board of Overseers.

Prof. Thayer was born in Boston on Nov. 7, 1828. His father was Joseph Heleyer Thayer. After graduating from Harvard in 1850, he attended the Andover Theological Seminary and later became pastor of a church in Salem, Mass., where he lived from 1859 to 1864. From 1864 to 1882 he was Professor of Sacred Literature at the Andover Seminary, and his service at Harvard began after that. Yale University conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him in 1873, and the same honor came from Harvard and Princeton later. The University of Dublin made him a Doctor of Letters in 1892.

Among the books of which Dr. Thayer was the author are "Books and Their Use," "The Change of Attitude Toward the Bible," "A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament," and "A Biographical Sketch of Ezra Abbott."

Michael V. Malloy.

Michael V. Malloy, a brother of ex-Mayor P. J. Mallow of Troy, and a relative of ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., is dead at Albany. He was fifty-seven years old, and for more than a quarter of a century, while a resident of the capital city, was engaged in business in Troy.

Mr. Malloy was well known in Northern New York because of his active interest in the welfare of deserving charities. He originated the movement which resulted in the establishment in Troy and elsewhere of homes for aged people under the supervision of the Little Sisters of the Poor. He was a liberal contributor to these and similar institutions. Mr. Malloy leaves a family.

Obituary Notes.

ADELBERT C. LANCKLOT, Lake Freight Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died yesterday at Buffalo, aged forty-three years.

Prof. CHRISTIAN LUECKE died at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, aged seventy-four. Prof. Luecke had been a teacher in Lutheran schools at New York, Buffalo, Troy, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

Mrs. MARY A. BURNES, widow of Col. James N. Burnes, Congressman from Missouri, died yesterday in St. Joseph, Mo. She was an heiress to part of the $10,000,000 estate of Daniel Burnes of Platte County, and was seventy-three years old.

Mrs. MARTHA J. PECK, mother of George L. Peck of Pittsburg, General Manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, died yesterday in Toledo, Ohio. She was seventy-five years old, and with her husband celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of their wedding on Nov. 12.

HENRY CLAY, a well-known newspaper man, died at his home in Red Bank, N. J., yesterday, after a long illness. He was fifty years old, and had learned the printer's trade in the office of The Red Bank Standard. With John H. Cook he started The Red Bank Register, and after being on that paper a few years engaged in newspaper work in this city. Returning to Red Bank he was the local correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES for a number of years. For seven years past he was incapacitated from active work on account of sickness. He was unmarried.

COURTLANDT DIXON MOSS, a dry goods commission dealer, of the firm of Moss, Taylor & Co., died on Monday at his home, 124 East Thirty-ninth Street. He had been ill for five weeks with heart disease. Mr. Moss came of a distinguished Rhode Island family. He was a nephew of former United States Senator Courtlandt

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Woodruff Severs His Connection as Coach at Pennsylvania.

GRADUATE SYSTEM TO COME

Columbia Men Punt for a Cup—Harvard Students Learn that Their Winning Trick Was the Result of a Dream.

An unexpected bomb was thrown into the University of Pennsylvania football camp last night when the graduate and undergraduate members of the Athletic Association received the following communication from Coach George W. Woodruff:

"I beg to tender my resignation as coach of the football team and as Financial Secretary of the Athletic Association, to take effect Nov. 29, with the distinct understanding that I am not a candidate for reappointment to either position."

It is generally believed that Woodruff scented trouble at the next meeting of the Athletic Association, at which next season's Football Committee will be chosen, and rather than challenge the issue, resigned. The undergraduate feeling of repugnance to the way football has been conducted at Pennsylvania this season has been gaining strength daily, and had not the guards-back theorist anticipated the wishes of the majority, it is likely there would have been a monster demonstration of disapproval by the student body after the Cornell game.

The consensus of opinion among the graduate body—those who have made Pennsylvania's name brilliant on the football escutcheon, are still a unit in believing that Woodruff is a football strategist, but has lost the facility or at least has failed to apply it this season in teaching the fundamental principles of the game. As a finisher of football material he is still eminent, but as a developer of raw material this season's record has relegated him to the second class. Woodruff, after handing in his resignation, left the campus and denied himself to everybody, while the football sloins at Pennsylvania declined to discuss the situation. The result of Woodruff's action will now pave the way for complete graduate coaching at Pennsylvania, in the event of which the Quaker institution will be on a par with Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Cornell.

PUNTING MATCH AT COLUMBIA.

Notwithstanding the strong and chilly wind that blew over Morningside Heights yesterday afternoon fresh from the Hudson River, one or two hundred students gathered on South Field to watch the novel punting contest for a silver cup presented by the class of '92. The members of the class giving the prize did not turn out in such large numbers as had been heralded, for the weather was decidedly against comfort of any kind unless one were exercising as violently as the ordinary football player. The originators in the cup contest, however, were on hand, and there was more enthusiasm than might have been looked for under the trying conditions for football kicking. As it was, only four men cared to take part; but as neither Van Hoevenberg nor Weekes were able to be out, it was decided that the victor in yesterday's contest should meet the latter two members of the team in a final punting exhibition to-day, when the cup will be awarded.

The competitors were Bruce, Morley, Whitwell, and Berrian. Morley had been picked by many to win, but his first try was a disappointment, as the leather only went 30 yards. He did better the next time, 55 yards, and his third kick was the star of the day, going 63 yards gracefully through the air. Each man had five trials, and the average of the entire number counted for first honors. The wind bothered Morley considerably on his last two punts, for they fell short of 50 yards, giving him an average of a trifle over 49 yards. Bruce beat him by a fraction over 3 yards for the highest average, and he therefore will kick off in the final match to-day with Weekes and Van Hoevenberg. Bruce's longest kick was 56½ yards, but four of his five trials were over 50 yards, his last try only falling below, and that was 42 yards. Whitwell made an average of 57 1-5 yards, and Berrian did not take his fifth kick. The distances of the individual trials are:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Average Games.
Bruce..	52½	56½	56	52	42	52 1-5
Morley	50	55	63	44	48½	49 1-10
Whitwell	43	51	46	53	44	47 1-5
Berrian	50	44½	47	36	withdrawn.	

The judges of the punting contest were W. T. Lawson, Alger C. Gildersleeve, T. L. Chrystie, A. W. Putnam, and James R. Knapp. Besides the final for the '92 class cup to-day the three medals given by Dr. Sayre for individual excellence in punting will also be competed for.

The Carlisle Indians are expected in the city to-night for their game with Columbia to-morrow.

Five of the men who played on this year's Yale 'Varsity eleven will leave next Spring—Capt. Gould and Swan, ends; Kunzig, tackle; Olcott, guard, and Hart, half back. This will leave, however, twelve men who took part in the two big games. Goss and Hogan, tackles, will return to play; Johnson, Glass, and Hamlin, guards; Holt, centre; De Saulles and Metcalf, quarter backs; Chadwick, Wilhelmi, Owsley, half backs, and Weymouth, McClintock, and Vanderpoel, full backs. Besides these men Bloomer, the great tackle of the 1900 eleven, will probably be ready to play again. The outlook at Yale next year is bright, and the indications are that the strongest team in years will represent the Blue.

CELEBRATION AT HARVARD.

Harvard had the biggest and most enthusiastic celebration in her history last night over the victory which the Crimson won from Yale last Saturday. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men assembled at the Harvard Union to cheer the team and listen to speeches by President Eliot, Major Higginson, Col. Hallowell, Coach Lewis, Head Coach Reid, and Capt. Dave Campbell. All of these were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the walls fairly shook with the cheering that greeted each man.

After the meeting the men formed by classes in a torchlight parade and marched to Soldiers' Field, where a huge bonfire was built. The speeches at the union were full of praise for the team and those who had helped to make it victorious. Both President Eliot and Major Higginson laid great stress on the friendly relations with Yale, and urged that they be kept up as long as possible. This would indicate that another five years' agreement with Yale will be made, and not a longer one. Head Coach Reid, in his speech, told one interesting fact of how Harvard got her tackles back play which netted the principal gains against Yale Saturday. He said Lewis, the old 'Varsity centre, dreamed the play one night and came around early the next morning and explained it to him, and it was from this that the Crimson developed her winning formation.

During the two remaining days for football practice at the Naval Academy, the Naval Cadet team will be coached hard for their game Saturday with West Point. The coaches are working to strengthen the defense of the team, and the centre men are improving. Shoup, a half back on the scrubs, is being practiced as sub-quarter on the first eleven, and is doing well. Several of the men who tackle too high have been practicing on the tackling dummy. The navy team will have their last practice on Friday afternoon on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Nicholas and Smith have almost recovered from their injuries, and if no accidents happen the entire team will start in the game in perfect condition. This week's practice has been secret, and since the Columbia game last Wednesday, the team has shown great improvement.

The Cornell football squad, composed of the regular players, seventeen substitutes, Coaches Reed, Starbuck, Davill, and Griffith, Trainer Moakley, Manager Norton, and his assistants, left Ithaca at 11 o'clock last night for Philadelphia, where on Thanksgiving Day the Ithacans will line up against the University of Pennsylvania. The final practice on Percy Field was devoted to signal work. For the first time since the Columbia game all of the regulars were in their suits and took part in the work. The coaches are not overconfident of winning, as they fear the men have not had enough work since they played in New York City. Purcell, Hunt, and Coffin are in poor condition, but they will undoubtedly play.

Last night the students at New York University celebrated the closing of their most successful football season. Many graduates were present and took part in the singing and marched in the long parade down Hampden Street, up Jerome Avenue, and through Fordham. They then returned to the field behind Gould Hall, where speeches were made by the various members of the team. Capt. Blunt leading. The freshman-sophomore game is yet to be played, and will take place next week. The election of a 'Varsity Captain for next year will take place soon, and it is not at all improbable that Harry Conneley, 1903, will be selected, having played on the 'Varsity for two years, and having been Captain of his school team when at De La Salle. Capt. Blunt expects to return for a post-graduate course next year, so the team will lose only Cleverdon, who has been invaluable as half back, and Weinberger, at end.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Dwight School Shows that Its Three Protested Players Are All Eligible —Final Game To-day.

Interscholastic football difficulties were quickly dispelled yesterday at a meeting of the football delegates of the Interscholastic Association held at the Columbia Grammar School. Capt. Roome of the Berkeley School team lodged a protest last week against three members of the Dwight School team, the protested players being Bohem, left half back; Close, left guard, and Herbert Croker, full back. It was claimed that the men were over age and also that Croker had been a member of Cornell University before entering Dwight School. The protest excited a good deal of indignation among the school fraternity because it was considered very ill-timed, coming at the eleventh hour, when the names of all players have to be submitted to a committee two weeks before the first game is played, and the protested men have been playing in nearly all of the big games of the Dwight team this year.

The Dwight football team defeated Berkeley last week, and it was during the match that the protest was lodged. The Dwight men assert that the defeat had something to do with the action and they claimed that they would be able to show the absurdity of the protest. Berkeley evidently thought better of the matter after a little quiet investigation, for when the meeting was called to order by R. S. Patterson, Chairman of the Constitution Committee, the Berkeley representative said that Capt. Roome wished to withdraw the protest. The Dwight men were armed with proofs of the eligibility of their men and they were certified by Headmaster Williams of the Dwight School. They showed that Bohem is only seventeen, Croker nineteen on Nov. 7, and Close will be twenty next January. Moreover, a letter was produced from Register Hoyt of Cornell University stating that Herbert Croker had never been a member of the university. The Berkeley Captain had evidently confounded him with his two brothers, who have been students at Cornell.

The three Dwight men therefore will play to-day in the final game of the interscholastic series, which will be played at Berkeley Oval. Dwight will meet Columbia Grammar School, and if Dwight wins its football team will win the football championship of the Interscholastic Athletic Association. Its defeat of Berkeley last week put it well in the lead and the match to-day will practically finish the school football season, which has been a very energetic and spirited one.

Football Netted Yale $70,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26.—Yale's receipts for the football season, it is announced, are likely to prove the largest even taken in. From the big games with Harvard and Princeton about $50,000 was realized. Receipts from the minor games will bring the total up to about $70,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANKLIN H. STEVENS.—Franklin H. Stevens, 65 Beach Street, trading under the name of Stevens & Benedict, wholesale provision dealers, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Henry J. Wehle of 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. The firm of Stevens & Benedict had been in the provision business for over twenty-five years.

JAMES H. HAVENS.—Schedules of James H. Havens, doing business as J. H. Havens & Son, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Nov. 10, show liabilities of $377,290 and assets of $37,607. Among the creditors are Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $275,000, (secured;) the West Side Bank, $15,234, (secured;) D. M. Nesbit Company, $8,276, and Bradley & Currier Company, $2,630. The assets consist principally of debts due on open accounts, $10,193; money in bank, $17,921; promissory notes, $1,359, and personal property, $1,781.

Out of Town.

JOHNS & CO.—Upon application of the First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, the Guardian Trust Company was yesterday appointed receiver for Johns & Co., lithographers. Bond was placed at $25,000. Liabilities not scheduled.

COLONIAL CLOCK COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Jersey City, yesterday apointed Charles C. Black receiver for the Colonial Clock Company of Rutherford, N. J. The company's liabilities are $20,000 and its assets about $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID DAVIS.—David Davis, dealer in window glass and sashes, of Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,747 and no assets.

SIMON SCHLANSKY.—Simon Schlansky, clerk, of 65 Catharine Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,203 and no assets. The largest creditor is J. L. Brettenmeiser, $5,500, secured by mortgage on real estate.

GEORGE DAVIS.—George Davis, residing at 693 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,329 and no assets. There are nineteen creditors, the largest being Jacob Fine of Denver, Col., $500 money loaned.

SOLOMON BARNET AND WOLF HECHT.—Solomon Barnet and Wolf Hecht, who, in 1893, were partners in business as Barnet & Hecht, at 28 Bleecker Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $8,725 and no assets. There are eighteen creditors, the largest being Otto Wagner for $1,500.

AARON M. WEBER.—Aaron M. Weber, salesman, residing at 480 Central Park West, formerly of the firm of Weber Brothers, Oshkosh, Wis., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $214,646 and assets of $1,775. The debts were all contracted in 1893 and 1894, when the petitioner was in the dry goods business in Oshkosh and Milwaukee. Among the largest creditors are E. S. Jaffray & Co., $14,428; H. B. Claflin Company, $18,178, and Beke & Schuloff Company, $5,013. The assets consist principally of contested claims for commissions against Western firms.

LEROY P. ROUTT.—Leroy P. Routt, in business at 21 Park Row, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $311,305 and assets of $350. The liabilities, with a few exceptions, were all contracted in Richmond, Va., between 1889 and 1895. Among the largest creditors are John Mahony, $40,000; estate of A. Oppenheimer, $16,000; S. S. Elam, $100,000, and Lewis P. Winston, $150,000. These creditors are all of Richmond, Va. They were indorsers of petitioner's paper or loaned money on his promissory notes. The assets consist of a plot in the cemetery at Richmond and wearing apparel.

Against the Cranston Print Works.

An attachment for $4,139 has been issued against the property in this city of the Cranston Print Works of Cranston, R. I., in favor of W. H. Oscangan of 69 Leonard Street, on an assigned claim of Todd, Murphy & Co. for breach of contract.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABBOTT, Charles A.—E. Flower	$258
ALTIERI, Tony—G. N. Reinhardt and another	694
BROWNE, Valentine—A. Kliftmann	145
BAKER, Grace L.—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	298
BARBER, Clarence L.—John T. Halliday	154
BANKS, Jane H.—T. Horton and another	219
BOLLINGER, Caroline—M. Goldzier	249
BOURNE, William F.—G. A. Feld Company	307
COLEMAN, William M.—J. A. Hayden	141
COSTELLO, Owen—J. J. Hearn and another	512
DANIELS, John, and William Engleres—People of the State of New York	1,000
DUFOUR, Albert—L. M. Neugrass, costs	29
DEXTER, Olive M.—Sun Printing and Publishing Company, costs	320
DANIELS, William T.—H. M. Smith	53
DONALDSON, Chester—G. Dairy	124
DONALDSON, Chester—W. G. Robinson	227
DEMAREST, Frank P.—M. J. Pickering	224
CREIGHTON, John—E. Frank Company	381
CRAIG, Walter E.—G. M. Gales	112
EDWARDS, Whitfield W.—V. R. Fairbank Company	133
FROELICH, C. Herman—J. Murtagh	78
FLAGG, George W.—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company	157
FISK, Archie C.—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York	197
FOWLER, James M.—K. C. Henderson and another	22
GEBHARDT, Adam—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	25
GERARD, William B.—M. A. Farrell	6,462
GAFFNEY, John, and Rudolph Jonasch—Empire Cork Company	163
GORDON, Bernard V.—E. J. Ware	33
HOSCHKE, William H.—T. H. Myer	109
HARRIETT, Margaret C., and Annie Fratz—R. J. Hoguet and another, costs	84
HAVENS, James H.—R. J. Cullen	389
HARDT, Mignon S.—H. Oatman	212
HAFT, Alexander—C. K. Barnum and another	275
HUN Sing—W. J. Gong	212
HARRISON, Sophie, or Sophie H. Eastman—F. V. Burton and another	1,545
HILL, Jacob—N. S. Levy	334
HURSH, George B.—I. W. Douglass	125
JERSEY, Abram P.—H. P. Ramsdell and another	140
JOURGENS, Charles—A. Ode and another	119
JONES, Frederick W.—F. Seymour	82
HUGHES, John, Jr.—H. L. Judd Company	195
HAMILTON, G. Alexander—S. Warren	707
KEHOE, William J.—G. H. Selleck & Co.	834
KIDDE, Regnor—G. W. Haviland	195
LOGAN, Adelaide—A. E. Galland	457
LEVY, Wolf—H. Delinsky	185
LAWLOW, Norman A. and Nellie A.—J. Quinn, trustee	5,104
MEYER, John T.—J. P. Storm	76
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.—T. H. Burchell and another	107
MARTIN, Howard—T. Vaughn and another	331
McLEOD, Kenneth—E. Williams	450
MARTENS, William H., and Michael F. Carmody—Pimock & Fink Company	244
MURRAY, William—J. Daniell and another	185
MALLIET, William A.—L. Borneman	103
MONACO, Joseph—C. Pessagno and another	88
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—O. J. Stephens	25
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. L. Neppel	149
NEWTON, Victor M.—J. A. Hayden	155
NINESTING, Charles—The J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	162
O'HARA, Gracie W., D. Birdsall	87
O'NEILL, Dennis, and Henry Livingston —Julius Ressler & Co.	147
PRENTICE, Vernette E.—F. C. Simon	1,103
PORGAY, Arpad and Emma—A. Schwahn	96
PARKER, S. Weber—J. W. Merriam and another	660
POCAHONTAS LUMBER COMPANY—E. A. Pannele and another	1,033
RAYMOND, Edward L.—E. H. Martin, costs	23
RUBINGER, Max—H. A. Decker	20
STORM, Abraham, and Charles Leichtag —A. Schwartz	380
STILES, James A.—Home Life Insurance Company	121
SHARPE, Lee P.—J. Cameron	156
STYLE CHISELEY COMPANY—I. Loring	375
SULLIVAN, Ellen, administratrix — H. Getty	23
STERNLICHT, David—H. A. Decker	20
SCHULTE, Herman F.—W. H. Hoffman	46
TOPLITZ, Berthold L.—L. Baumann and another	80
TARBOX, Charles W.—E. Shipman	264
TIEDERMAN, Emil—P. J. Sullivan	71
THE COLLINS BUILDING AND CONstruction Company—D. A. Gaylord	1,155
THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY —J. M. Bell	288
THE DRESSLER LITHOGRAPHIC COMpany—M. L. Williams	224
VAN SISE, John—A. Kleffmann	225

The following judgments were entered against the City of New York: C. E. Connor, $36; C. H. Donat, $38; F. Donovan, $45; J. Dowling, $32; M. Fitzpatrick, $43; J. Donovan, $30; G. Evans, $32; M. Frabasitio, $34; F. Fraterio, $22; H. Fletcher, $45; G. Falcone, $36; C. Fiascola, $28; M. Fox, $30; J. Frank, $32; T. Fragretti, $28; J. Flanagan, $49; M. Flannigan, $30; G. Fiori, $26; P. Flaherty, $41; G. Founatano, $43; A. Farca, $30; J. J. Freeman, $34; D. Foley, $41; V. Ferico, $41; S. Fiola, $33; F. Frazo, $36; J. Friedman, $34; G. Fallu, $34; T. Rino, $34; J. Fitzgibbon, $32; D. Flanigan, $38; E. Fox, $38; C. Fields, $30; J. H. Fisher, $45; G. Fichinello, $38; B. C. Finnie, $38; T. Fay, $36; P. Fitzgerald, $38; J. Fred, $30; A. Frashelli, $30; P. Fiore, $30, and Otto Stutzbach, $120.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:00	Sun sets...4:36	Moon rises..6:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:10	Gov. Isl'd...8:37	H. Gate..10:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:48	Gov. Isl'd...9:08	H. Gate..11:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow	.....	8:00 A. M.
Californian, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caribee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Haverford, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maranhense, Barb & Co. and Northern Brazil	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
North Star, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Albano, Santos and Sao Paulo	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Callao, Argentina, Uraguay, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Gibara, Baracoa, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenix, Nuevitas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saint Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Spartan Prince, Azores	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 510 and up to Nov. 30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Dec. 1, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glongoie. Mail for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 30 and up to Dec. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 8. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 27.

Adirondack, Kingston, Nov. 21.
Allianca, Colon, Nov. 19.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 23.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 20.
Hardinger, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 26.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Polarstjernen, Manchester, Nov. 8.
Prinz Wilhelm II., Port au Prince, Nov. 21.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 24.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 18.
El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 23.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Nov. 27.
Maracas, Port Spain, Nov. 20.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Denver, Galveston, Nov. 23.
Palatia, Hamburg, Nov. 17.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 28.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Chateau Lafits, Bordeaux, Nov. 16.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 29.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Nov. 23.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Arrived.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Lucas, London Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:46 A. M. Nov. 27.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Stormer, Bremen Nov. 19 and Southampton and Cherbourg 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:06 P. M.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Roberts, Antwerp Nov. 16 and Southampton 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Nov. 14 and Moville 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 P. M. 25th.

SS Frascati, (Br.,) Wills, Black River Nov. 16 and Montego Bay, &c., 19th, and Port Maria 20th, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M. 25th.

SS Philadelphia, Furst, Porto Cabello, &c., Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:35 A. M.

SS Verdante, (Nor.,) Pederson, Havre Nov. 8, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS El Norte, Gardner, New Orleans Nov. 22, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS George W. Clyde, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., Nov. 21, and Wilmington, N. C., 23d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Olinda, (Cuban license,) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., Nov. 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. O. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Chichester, Jacksonville Nov. 22 and Charleston 24th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Nierich, Bremen Nov. 16 and Cherbourg 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:50 P. M.

SS Lord Antrim, (Br.,) Welsh, Savannah Nov. 22, in ballast to Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 3:55 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 26, 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS Princess Annie, for Norfolk, &c.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Santos.

Spoken.

Ship Frederick Castle, (Br.,) Olsen, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Nov. 12 in lat. 5, lon. 30.

Ship Leicester Castle, (Br.,) Peattie, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken Nov. 12 in lat. 5, lon. 30.

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Board has issued an amended notice referring to the local Notice to Mariners relative to the marking of the progress of the enlargement of Governors Island, New York Harbor, issued on the 16th inst., entitled:

Notice is hereby given that the contractors, under the supervision of the War Department, will maintain the lights and day marks which indicate the progress of this work.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, (from Santos,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York Nov. 24.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for London, passed Scilly at 11:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 11:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at midnight yesterday and proceeded.

SS Cassel, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Boulogne sur Mer and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Federica, (Aust.,) Capt. Ivanich, from Calcutta via Suez for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Sagres Nov. 23.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Atkins, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Ranza, (Br.,) Capt. Arnot, from New York for Anjer, passed Malta to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Xenia, (Dan.,) Capt. Kruse, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Froehlich, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly at 4:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from New York via St. Michael's for Genoa, &c., arr. at Naples Nov. 22.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Dodero, from New York via Genoa, arr. at Naples Nov. 23.

SS Hesperides, (Br.,) Capt. Dodd, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Nov. 24.

SS Cumbal, (Br.,) Capt. Barry, (from Guayaquil, &c.,) sld. from Montevideo for New York Oct. 29.

SS Bodlewell, (Br.,) Capt. Baines, (from Cape Town,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Nov. 21.

SS Agnello Ciampa, (Ital.,) Capt. Cucorullo, sld. from Genoa for New York Nov. 22.

SS Bernard, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, sld. from Para for New York Nov. 24.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Korona, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, sld. from St. Croix for New York to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville at 2:10 A. M. Nov. 27 and proceeded.

SS Orizaba, Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Colon to-day.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER FRANK, BANKRUPT.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1901, 10:30 A. M., at 951 Washington Av., Borough of the Bronx, all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wrapping paper, paper bags, brooms, wooden ware, twine, etc. Order of

CHAS. M. HOUGH, Receiver,
BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attys. for Receivers, 302 B'way, City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of VERNEY A. FREYSTADT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that certain personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, under the direction of Theodore M. Taft, trustee, on the 9th day of December, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at Nos. 26-28 Lispenard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said personal property consisting of black sheared cooney skins, blue sheared cooney skins, and Mongolia crosse's skins.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.—Dated N. Y., Nov. 26, 1901.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS LICHTMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,928.

To the creditors of Julius Lichtman of the County of New York and District aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Julius Lichtman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

November 25th, 1901.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,652.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER H. MERKENS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter H. Merkens of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Peter H. Merkens was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Nov. 25th,

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Supreme Court of the United States:

23—C. D. Hatfield et al., appellants, vs. Henry C. King.—One week additional time allowed in which to file answer to motion for rule, &c., on motion of Maynard F. Stiles, for the appellee, and two days allowed to Holmes Conrad to file reply to answer when filed.

1, Original.—The State of New Jersey, complainant, vs. The State of Delaware.—Leave granted to file replication herein on motion of Thomas H. Clark in behalf of counsel.

475—Gerhard Torlinden, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by Thomas H. Clark for the appellant.—Motion as to custody of appellant pending the appeal submitted by Albert W. May for the appellant.

351—Alexander E. Orr et al., as executors, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Theodore P. Gilman, Controller, et al.—Argument continued by Horace Deming for the plaintiffs in error, by Jabish Holmes, Jr., for the defendants in error, and concluded by Horace E. Deming for the plaintiffs in error.

365—Benjamin D. Greene et al., appellants, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c.—Argument commenced by David B. Hill for the appellants.

Day call for Wednesday: 365, 78, 77, 78, 79, 80, (and 81,) 82, (and 20,) 83, 16, 84.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Stevens et al., appellants, vs. Central Bank of Boston et al.—Judgment reversed and that of Special Term modified as stated in opinion, and, as so modified, affirmed, with costs to the appellant in this court and the court below.

Fritz, appellant, vs. Tompkins.—Judgment reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs to appellant in all courts.

Benjamin, respondent, vs. Van Nooy et al., administrators.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; appeal from order denying motion for new trial dismissed, without costs; order awarding costs to plaintiff reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Division, and the motion for costs denied.

Barnes and another, executors, appellants, vs. Cushing.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and the record remitted to the Appellate Division to consider and decide all the questions presented by the cross-appeals from the judgment of the referee, other than the one now determined, with costs to abide the event.

Welsh, respondent, vs. Cornell, trading, &c.—Order reversed and judgment of trial court affirmed, with costs in all courts.

Graham, appellant, vs. Stern and another; Mills, appellant, vs. Ross.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Cutter, respondent-appellant, vs. Gudebrod Brothers Company, appellant-respondent.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

People, respondent, vs. Schmidt; People, respondent, vs. McCarthy.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

People ex rel. Bolles, appellant, vs. Police Commissioners of New York; People ex rel. Davis, appellant, vs. Tax Commissioners of New York; People ex rel. Zollikoffer, appellant, vs. Tax Commissioners; People ex rel. American Fire Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Tax Commissioners of New York; People ex rel. Ward, respondent, vs. Tax Commissioners of New York.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Canning, administrator, appellant, vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company; Wamsley, respondent, vs. Atlas Steamship Company, Limited.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide the event.

People ex rel. Miller, appellant, vs. Mayor of Ithaca; People, respondent, vs. Clark and another; People vs. Baker and another.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Witherbee, respondent, vs. Meyer; White, respondent, vs. Nassau Trust Company; Sapersmith, appellant, vs. Ullman, executor.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 27: 440, 441, 443, 444, 445.

Appellate Division.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Appellate Division calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 27: 67, 80, 83, 91, 94, 95. Court will adjourn Wednesday until 2 P. M. Monday.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bendix vs. Bendix.
2—People, &c., vs. Isaacs.
3—Winnick vs. Press P. Co.
4—Drake vs. Tontine Co.
5—Nelson vs. Brown.
6—In re Conover Fire Place Co.
7—Sigerist vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Cohn vs. same.
9—Heaney vs. same.
10—Muessmann vs. same.
11—Demetre vs. same.
12—Barney vs. same.
13—Johnson vs. same.
14—Cohen vs. same.
15—Castellano vs. same.
16—Goldberg vs. same.
17—Hoffnung vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
18—Burgi vs. Burgi.
19—In re Chard, Howe & Sheppe Co.
20—Scott vs. Scott.
21—In re Gretz.
22—R. H. Wolff & Co. vs. N. Y. Central Coal Co.
23—Kent vs. Bonn.
24—People ex rel. Jones vs. Coler.
25—City Real Estate Co. vs. Lenihan.
26—Lewis vs. Cooke.
27—Sloane vs. Adler.
28—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Drew.
29—Sheridan vs. Hodnett
30—In re Kneeland.
31—People ex rel. Jones vs. Coler.
32—Levine vs. American Woolen Co.
33—Excelsior Terra Cotta Co. vs. Harde.
34—Lunney vs. Simpson.
35—Cahill vs. Lane.
36—Langer vs. Wanamaker.
37—Meyer vs. Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co.
38—Met. Trust Co. vs. Brenneman.
39—Clark vs. Addicks.
40—Satter vs. Satter.
41—McCarthy vs. Stone.
42—Bloomingdale vs. Runk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

3066—Steimer vs. Steimer.
3090—Van Ramdohr vs. Adolphi. Preferred cause.
4215—De Witt vs. Rapelye. General calendar.
2888—Loonie vs. Loonie.
2537—Oliver vs. Kasschan. Undefended divorces.
2231—Waters vs. Waters.
4343—Model vs. Model.
4340—Malloy vs. Malloy.
4351—Norris vs. Norris.
4344—Schneiderman vs. Schneiderman.
4368—Greene vs. Greene. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3686.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV. and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

Inquest, 3667—Becker vs. Weber.
10636—McMahon vs. Woods.
11490—Pleshet vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
18—Voisin vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
7431—Boss vs. Jarmulowsky.
11172—McSorley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
3192—D. M. Nesbit Co. vs. Dempsey.
2066—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Assoc. Mfrs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
3191—Bell vs. Supreme Lodge K. of H.
8494—Weidman vs. City of N. Y.
12346—Taylor vs. Thompson.
11364—Horowits vs. Olenick.
12248—Cohen vs. City of New York.
1883—Brennan vs. Glennon.
668—Burrill vs. Mayor, &c.
682—Granger vs. same.
11777—Moses vs. Wilson.
11643—Schuchert vs. City of N. Y.
11753—Rubin vs. N. Y. Painless Dental Co.
3577—Rynor vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
3655—Wheeler vs. Bishop.
3683—Brigham vs. Zalss.
3694—Acme Anthracite Coal Co. vs. Strong.
7068—Hubener vs. Heide.
8566—Bosi vs. Press P. Co.
11941—Freedman vs. Mertens.
8808—Stuart vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
8813—Same vs. N. Y. Press Co.
7641—King vs. Brice.
7651—Seabold vs. City of New York.
8189—Bernstein vs. Stringfield.
11140—Bowman vs. H. Elias Brew. Co.
12067—Smollen vs. City of N. Y.
3513—Peck vs. Hydraulic Con. Co.
3473—Schubkegel vs. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Recess.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Lydia C. Endall, Maria Wamsley, Susan Hin, Samuel Friedman, Carl H. Schultz, Minna Bailly, William H. Kilner, Catharine A. Porzelt, Frans Brassmer, Francisco Barcellona, Charles Ruff, William H. Daggitt, John W. Wallace, Anna Hirsch, Louise C. Kronold, Madeline Jaeger.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., III., and V. —Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1840—Jones vs. Rice.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.

3200—Beck vs. Ludwig.
3435—Solomon vs. Wilson
2426—Palm vs. Kennedy
3441—Smith vs. U. S. Trust Co.
3423—19th Ward Bank vs. Mohawk Realty Co.
3498—Hart vs. Malcomson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2163.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Mulholland.
2—Francis Gallagher.
3—Erwin Vardman.
4—James Calvelli.
5—William Marshall, Cornelius Sullivan, James Sheehan.
6—Harry Kanebsky, Joseph Oerenstein.
7—Michael Sheldon, William Sheldon, Jules Dumont, Pauline Sheldon.
8—William Sheldon, Edith M. Lynch.
9—Michael Davis, William Sheldon, Jules Dumont.
10—Rudolph Tomsking.
11—Same.
12—John C. Ellis.
13—James Burns. To fix a day for trial.
1—John Dwyer.
2—John H. Sheils. Pleadings.
1—John J. Scannell, William L. Marks.
2—John J. Scannell.
3—Same.
4—John J. Reilly.
5—Louis Lynch.
6—John Dunn, Thomas Reilly.
7—Sam Rocco.
8—William Meehan, alias William J. Fay.
9—Morris Cohen, Thomas McCormack, Charles Lawson.
10—John Ryan, Edward Reddy.
11—Michael Cashman, Daniel Carr.
12—William J. Connelly, Daniel Martin.
13—Walter Hawes.
14—Charles Thomas, Frank Farraro, Bonney Palumbo, Louis Cage.
15—Harry Goldin.
16—Peter Gerdan.
17—Peter Murphy.
18—Richard Burgess.
19—Dixie Harris.
20—Samuel Goodman.
21—John Fitzgerald, Patrick Kiley.
22—Jacob Groff.
23—Philip J. McKenna.
24—James Martin, Charles Smith.
25—George Ryan.
26—Charles Anderson.
27—Ike Rosenbaum.
28—Adam Schmidt.
29—George Bathrl.
30—George Magada.
31—Carl Stegman.
32—Mary Atkinson.
33—John Clifford, James Gilly.
34—Antonio Janoni.
35—Henry J. Murray.
36—Rufus Harris.
37—Joseph Weiler.
38—John Doe, alias Irwin McDonnell.
39—Joseph Deary.
40—Charles Wilson, Jacob A. Fish.
41—Benjamin Bernstein.
42—William Flaherty.
43—Edward Brophy.
44—George Kelly.
45—Joseph Kalman.
46—William Freeman.
47—James Van Low.
48—Max Winterfield.
49—Max Sikofsky.
50—John Kelly.
51—Christopher Crowell.
52—Frank Gray, Andrew Bonner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Walsh, and Train for the People.

1—Henry Schnaars.
2—William McKee.
3—Joseph Labos.
4—Jacob Cramer.
5—Julius Varnick.
6—Harry Stern.
7—Louis Wallodt.
8—Solomon Wallach.
9—Samuel Goldstein, Max Schmidt.
10—James Thompson.
11—Patrick M. Mallen.
12—Thomas F. Mallon.
13—Joseph Cuoco, Pasquale Cuoco, Thomas Salvio, Patrick Laffey, John Cuoco.
14—Andrew Cuoco.
15—Samuel Richter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—James Martin.
2—Louis Ross.
3—Antonio Diego.
4—David Becker.
5—Cornelius Foley.
6—Frank Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—William L. Crow vs. Mary Manning; Josephine I. Colt vs. same—Herman W. Vanderpool. Simon Phillips vs. Samuel A. Phillips—William P. Schoen.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—George Fiencke et al. vs. Philip Hauenstein—Everett L. Barnard.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Marshall vs. Marshall—William W. Niles, Jr. Barry vs. Wilson—John Jeroloman. In re Scofield—H. B. Wesselman, Kaufman vs. Kaufman—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Mayer vs. Ullman—Henry Brill.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Sun and Evening Sun Building Mutual Loan, &c., Association vs. Pieper—David T. Davis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

622—Shirden vs. B. H. R. R.
558—Matter of Davenport.
844—Travell vs. Bannerman.
595—Card vs. Moore.
63—Scanlan vs. Kahn.
563—Graham vs. City of Poughkeepsie.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Gaynor, J.; Part II. Smith, J.; Part III. Marean, J.; Part IV., Kunefick, J.; Part V., White, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

2808—Polk vs. B. H. R. R.
2708—Cording vs. same.
2788—Sudman vs. same.
2714—Kropshauser vs. same.
2717—Mascitas vs. same.
2751—Evans vs. same.
2769—Gordon vs. B. H. R. R.
2774—Lathrop vs. B. H. R. R.
2782—Mannon vs. B. H. R. R.
2177—Jarvis vs. B. H. R. R.
1038—Tenosa vs. Pelham Hod Co. et al.
2806—Casey vs. B. H. R. R.
2811—Lennon vs. B. H. R. R.
2812—Troubino vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

3860—Motelinsky vs. Ice Cream Co.
2961—Libella vs. Libella.
2862—Schriber vs. B. H. R. R.
2863—Gifford vs. same.
2864—Sullivan vs. same.
2865—Bushy vs. same.
2897—Reid vs. same.
2900—Herowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
2901—Boyian vs. McGowan.
2905—O'Donohue vs. B. H. R. R.
2804—Laffy vs. same.
2906—Lettich vs. same.
2908—Turner vs. B. H. R. R.
2910—Garborsky vs. same.
2911—Hartigan vs. same.
2915—Eulentain vs. same.
2952—Strand vs. Met. St. R. R.
2953—Downing vs. B. H. R. R.
2954—Wadman vs. Hecla Iron Works.
2955, 2956—Rosenthal vs. Ford.
2958—Serwer vs. Serwer.
2959—Mushlitt vs. U. S. Mortgage Co.
2960—Galligan vs. Finn.
2961—Barcelles vs. B. H. R. R.
2962½—Gardiner vs. Met. St. R. R.
359—Downes vs. Elmira Bridge Co.
1907—Read vs. Willard.
2964, 2965, 2966—Zelner vs. B. Un. Gas Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2983.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Russell, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

881—Parker vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
366—Curtis vs. Atwater.
7—Ochs vs. Pohly.
283½—Raynor vs. Jayne.
259—Devereaux vs. Embury.
215—Peters vs. Myer.
260—Butler vs. Embury.
372—Bauer vs. Reitz.
361—Fisher vs. Fisher.
395—Feldman vs. Leber.
396—Stringfield vs. Stringfield.
402—Armstrong vs. Gaynor.
404—Hellman vs. Gibbons.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Brown. Same vs. Clark.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Spinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. 882—Edwards vs. O'Hara. 884—Jones vs. Conkling. 725—O'Toole vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Johanna Fitzgerald and Margaret A. Lent.

The accounting in the estate of Theresa Silva, John Martin, Sophie S. McVeigh, Mathias Bindrim, Sarah E. Field, Margaretha S. Mayer, (two proceedings,) Ellen V. Watrous, John N. Eitel, Alice C. Gill, Michael C. Freeman, (two proceedings,) George Turner, John J. Schleman, John W. Moran, John B. Williams, Daniel M. Collins, Thomas W. Cumiskey, Daniel and A. M. Chauncey, Samuel Oakes, Lars Christensen, David H. Brown as trustee, David H. Brown as executor, Mary Von Are, Edward J. Burns, and Walter R. Higgins.

The administration in the estates of John M. Phillips and John A. Ripp.

The estates of Thomas J. Keells, Martin Moll, Mary Patterson, and Sophie A. Gardner, motions.

The transfer tax of William Fines, James L. Watson, John L. Curry, William Kornrumpf, Henry Friedrich, Edward Goodheart, Jacob Spettel, Eliza A. Rickman, Isabella H. Felt, Margaretha Lauer, Edward Grissim, Charles R. Brown, Emma L. Lyons, George McKee, Mary J. McGuire, Mary C. Corwin, Albert E. King, Catharine A. Van Mater, Charles R. Bronson, and Walter B. Townsend.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—74—The will of Garret L. Harity. 65—The will of Louisa Horn. 59—The will of Margaret R. Priddy.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Cullinan vs. Ablass—John E. Van Nostrand, to take proof. Valentine vs. City of New York—A. E. Mudge, to hear and determine. Realty Trust vs. Klakel—John E. Van Nostrand, to compute. Villaret vs. Kuhn—Albert G. Richard and another, to sell. Morgan vs. Wolsey—William Allaire, to sell. Loeffler vs. Schnell—John D. Pearce, to sell.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.82¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.48
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	4.90
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	9.45
Butter, Western creamery	.25¼

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@72c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 2 yellow corn, 64¾c; No. 2 oats, 43¾@43¾c; No. 2 white, 45¾@45½c; No. 3 white, 44¾@45¼c; No. 2 rye, 60¾@61c; fair to choice malting barley, 59@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.43; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.44; prime timothy seed, $6.15@6.25; mess pork, per bbl, $14.70@14.75; lard, per 100 lb, $9.07½@9.10; short-rib sides, (loose,) $8@8.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¼@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.50@8.90; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $8.90.

COTTON.—Cotton more than held its own yesterday, but was spiritless as to business. The market opened barely steady, with prices 1 point higher to 2 points lower, and for a moment was irregular, owing to a conflicting early influence. On the one hand were large receipts and bearish cables, while on the other were strong middling spot statistics as to the interior movement and reports that Southern spot markets were stiffening up. It was not long before prices worked several points above Monday night's bids on a flurry of covering and moderate buying for Wall Street account. This improvement was maintained all the forenoon. Private cables from Liverpool declared that large orders for goods from Calcutta had been executed in Manchester and that demand for spot cotton was growing to generous proportions. Domestic goods market also reported splendid trade, and at the mills at New England and the South spinners were giving more attention to replenishing well nigh depleted stocks of raw material. Receipts at interior towns were surprisingly light and proved a full offset to the unusual large arrivals at the ports. Light estimate for receipts at Houston to-day offset a correspondingly large estimate for New Orleans receipts. The average of estimates of Exchange members for a crop of 10,590,000 bales were about as expected and cut little figure as to influence. Early in the afternoon January stiffened to 7.67 on a rumorous turn of shorts to cover and on more buying for Wall Street account, prompted by fears of unfavorable over-Thanksgiving Day development abroad, for a large short interest was known to exist, and in the South, where holders were showing a general disposition to withhold cotton prices. Trade, however, was not particularly active, and a slight reaction occurred from time to time under sales for profits by scalpers. At the close the market was quiet and steady, with prices net 3 points higher to 1 point lower.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.60	7.64	7.60	7.60@7.62
December	7.60	7.66	7.60	7.63@7.64
January	7.62	7.67	7.60	7.63@7.64
February	7.60	7.65	7.60	7.62@7.63
March	7.58	7.64	7.58	7.62@7.63
April	7.58	7.63	7.58	7.62@7.63
May	7.59	7.65	7.58	7.62@7.63
June	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.62@7.63
July	7.57	7.62	7.57	7.60@7.62
August	7.46	7.49	7.46	7.47@7.49

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices 1-16d lower; American middling, fair, 4 9-16d; good middling, 4¾d; middling, 4 9-32d; low middling, 4 3-16d; good ordinary, 4 1-16d; ordinary, 3 13-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,200 bales American. Receipts, 30,000 bales, including 17,900 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4 16-64d sellers; November and December, 4 12-64d buyers; December and January, 4 11-64d buyers; January and February, 4 10-64d buyers; February and March, 4 10-64d sellers; March and April, 4 9-64@4 10-64d value; April and May, 4 9-64@4 10-64d value; May and June, 4 9-64@4 10-64d value; June and July, 4 9-64@4 10-64d sellers; July and August, 4 9-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—After pounding the wheat market all day, bears succeeded in closing prices ½@¾c under the previous night. It was a very irregular affair, being alternately weak and firm, but with prices most of the time a shade under those of the previous night. On the late Curb a Wall Street house bought considerable May wheat, but offsetting sales by dealers nibbled at the former and kept it in check influence. During the regular session most of the trade was for local account, and not very active. Statistics proved to be a bearish consideration, especially world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, which increased 6,041,000 bushels, compared with a decrease last year of 512,000 bushels. In two weeks the world's supplies, therefore, have increased 17,000,000 bushels. Following this statement outside selling began to appear, and prices reached their weakest interval, closing at about the lowest. Northwest receipts were also large, amounting to 1,253, or practically the same as last week, and more than double the receipts on the same day a year ago. Seaboard clearances were only 35,000 barrels of flour and 301,000 bushels of wheat. Bullishness during the session was mostly dependent upon occasional firm spots in corn, and at such times there was covering of wheat by local traders and moderate recoveries. Outside support, however, did not materialize to the extent desired, and bulls at the close felt rather discouraged over the outlook, especially in view of the late break in corn. Foreign markets were all dull and a shade lower, except Paris and Budapest, which closed fractionally higher. Early in the day foreign houses bought a little wheat. Crop news was scarce and unimportant, cold weather prevailing in the Winter wheat belt, with clear skies. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 81¾c, nominal; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 81¼c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 79¾c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 80¼c, prompt, and No. 2 red, New York, 83¼c, prompt, scarce. Export trade consisted of 30 loads.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—Close—Wheat—Cash, 70c; December, 69c; May, 71¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 70c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@67¾c. Flour—First patents, $3.65@3.75; second patents, $3.50@3.60; first clears, $2.75@2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran, in bulk, $16.50@17.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—Wheat easier. Close: No. 1 Northern, 72@72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71@71½c; May, 75¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 60c. Barley firm; No. 2, 62c; sample, 60@61½c. Corn—May, 64½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 26.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; December, 69½c; May, 73¾c. Corn, 62c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The heaviness in wheat occasioned some lessening in flour transactions yesterday, but the market retained its steadiness of undertone, and in most cases mill limits were held at old figures. Spring patents, $3.80@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.80@3.90; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.70; no grade, $2.75@$2.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—Firm; $1.95@$2.05, Cornmeal—Steady. Kiln dried, $3.25@$3.40, as to brand. Rye Meal—Quiet. Pure white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Firm. Spring bran, spot, $22.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $21.50@$22; Spring bran, bulk, $21@$21.50; coarse Winter bran, $21@$24; city bran, $22.50; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29.25@$29.50; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $23.50; oilmeal, $21.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	79 13-16	80	79¾	79¾
May	81 7-16	81 9-16	81½	81½
Corn—				
December	68¼	69	68¼	68½
May	68 7-16	68½	68¼	68½
Lard—				
November	..	..	..	$9.47½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	..	..	..	71¾
December	72¼	72¾	71¾	71¾
May	75¾	75¾	75½	76½
Corn—				
November	..	..	..	61¾
December	62¼	62¾	61¾	61¾
May	64½	64¾	64	64½
Oats—				
November	..	..	..	41¾
December	42¾	42¾	41¾	42½
May	43	43¾	42½	42¾
Lard—				
January	$9.07½	$9.17½	$9.07½	$9.07½
May	9.29½	9.32½	9.20	9.20
Ribs—				
January	8.05	8.12½	8.02½	8.02½
May	8.22½	8.30	8.20	8.20
Pork—				
January	15.72½	15.92½	15.72½	15.75
May	16.10	16.30	16.05	16.07½

PROVISIONS.—Opening rather weak in sympathy with grain declines, the provision market turned active and stronger on a 5c advance in live hogs, good commission house buying, and the light weight of hogs in the last part of the session, however, the advance was lost under general realizing and the market closed easy. All Western points had 106,000 hogs, with 41,000 at Chicago, 25,000 at Kansas City, and 13,000 at Omaha. PORK—Steady; quoted: Mess, $16.75@$16.75; family, $16.50@$17; short clear, $17.50@$18. BEEF—Firm; quoted: Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $17@$19. BEEF HAMS—Dull; quoted: $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; quoted: Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7½c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7½@8c. TIERCED BEEF—Pickled bellies easy; quoted: Smoking, 10c; 10 lb, 9¼@9¾c; 12 lb, 8¾@9c; 14 lb, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders dull; quoted: 7c; pickled hams steady; quoted: 9¾@10¼c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD—Easy; quoted, $9.45@$9.47½c; city lard steady; quoted: $8.85; refined lard steady; quoted: South America, $10.25; Continent, $9.60; Brazil, kegs, $11.40; compound firm; quoted: 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; quoted: Olee, 9¾@10c; city lard stearine, 10¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	..	..	..	6.40@6.45
December	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.40@6.45
January	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.50@6.55
February	..	..	..	6.60@6.65
March	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.70@6.75
April	..	..	..	6.80@6.85
May	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.95
June	..	..	..	6.95@7.00
July	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.05@7.10
August	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.20
September	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
October	..	..	..	7.30@7.35

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Weak; good average Santos, 5¾00; receipts, 44,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,054,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ¼@¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was net ¼@¼ pfennig lower; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre—Opened irregular, ¼f higher; at 12 M., declined ½f; at 3 P. M., January declined ¼f, other months unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 48,000 bags; January, 44 7-8; February, 46.25; March, 46.50; April, 46; May, 46.25; June, 46.50; July, 46.75; August, 47; September, 47.50; October, 47.75; November, 44.25; December, 44.50. Rio—Weak; No. 7 Rio, 5¾75; exchange, 11 31-32d; receipts, 43,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 18,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 563,000 bags.

METALS.—The supply of tin continues scarce, and as traders were anxious to purchase, prices again advanced, with the feeling strong at the close. The net gain was 90 points, with buyers at 29.85 for spot. At London values took another upward course, gaining £1 6d for spot and futures, closing strong at £117 2s 6d and £100, respectively. Trading in both markets was fairly active. Copper eased off 10s in London under liquidation, closing easy, with spot quoted at £65 16s 3d, and futures at £63 16s 3d. Here the market was quiet and unchanged at $16.85@$17 for Lake Superior, and 16¾@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. Lead and spelter were without change and quiet at home and abroad, the former closing at $4.37½ and £11 15s, and the latter at $4.30 nominal, and £16 15s, respectively. Iron was firm and fairly active for warrants, while other grades were quiet. Pig iron warrants, $10.50@$11.50; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$16; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.50@$15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.50@$16. Glasgow iron warrants, closed at 56s 3d, and Middlesboro closed at 43s.

SUGAR.—There was a scarcity of sellers noted again yesterday in the local raw sugar market, and the general undertone was quite firm despite the unfavorable news from Europe, where beet sugar values declined ¾d, to 7s 3¾d, for the November and December positions. Refiners were ready purchasers of raws at 3¾c for centrifugal, 3¼c for muscovado, and 3c for molasses sugar. No business was reported.

NAVAL STORES.—Stocks: Resin, 18,246 bbls; Spirits turpentine, 1,337 bbls, and tar, 645 bbls. Again there was nothing doing in the local market for spirits and prices were unchanged. Southern markets were also quiet. Resin, tar, and pitch were quiet. Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.90; spirits turpentine, 37½@38c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.90; D, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.75; I, $1.90; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.65; W G, $4; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 26.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 33½@34½c; receipts, 15 casks. Resin firm, 95c and $1; receipts, 34 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1.10@$2; receipts, 87 casks. Tar firm, $1.25; receipts, 132 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 26.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35¼c; receipts, 1,083 casks; sales, 1,073 casks; exports, 2,700 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 4,162 bbls; sales, 980 bbls; exports, 1,000 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—Turpentine firm, unchanged. Resin firm, unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Receipts—Resin, 139 bbls; turpentine, 41 casks.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, 6¼@9¾c per lb; veals quiet, steady; other calves dull; few veals s

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $2,100,000.00. UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 225 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS, 41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Members of N.Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

W. R. HOUGHTALING & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone 3098 Broad.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY COR. SPRING ST.,
940 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

C. M. STRONG & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
52 Broadway, New York.
Members New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
Free upon application our "Special Market Letters" and our treatise "On Speculation in Wall Street."
Telephone 4227 Broad. Correspondence invited.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y
8th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
Strictly Commission Business. Customers' welfare always first consideration.
Correspondence solicited.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

Albany and Susquehanna,
Beech Creek,
Delaware and Bound Brook
DEALT IN BY
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
25 Wall St. and 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE, 5 WEST 27TH STREET.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. L. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

New York Corporation Co.,
31-33 NASSAU STREET.
Partnership and other businesses incorporated; the papers prepared and States' authority obtained. Send for information.

FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.

ALL SUCH BONDS WILL CEASE TO DRAW INTEREST FROM AND AFTER SAID DATE.

Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

AMALGAMATED
AND ITS
COPPER BURDEN
WHERE THE STOCK OF COPPER HAS BEEN ACCUMULATING, AND IN WHAT MONEY MARKETS IT HAS BEEN CARRIED, WILL BE FULLY SET FORTH IN THE BOSTON NEWS BUREAU ON SALE TO-DAY. THE BOSTON NEWS BUREAU CARRIES NO ADVERTISING OR PAID MATTER OF ANY KIND, AND WORKS ONLY FOR INVESTORS, 6 PAGES DAILY. $12 A YEAR, $1 A MONTH, 5c A COPY. C. W. BARRON, 1 TO 7 EXCHANGE PLACE, BOSTON.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor.	Joseph Larocque.
George F. Baker.	D. O. Mills.
Edward J Berwind.	Levi P. Morton.
Frederic Cromwell.	Richard A. McCurdy.
James B. Duke.	W. G. Oakman.
Henry M. Flagler.	George Foster Peabody.
C. G. Haven.	Samuel Rea.
Joseph C. Hendrix.	Elihu Root.
Abram S. Hewitt.	Thomas F. Ryan.
James N. Jarvie.	Jacob H. Schiff.
Walter S. Johnston.	John Sloane.
A. D. Juilliard.	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,346,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Offices { 66 Broadway, 234 Fifth Avenue, 100 West 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50

OFFICERS:
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary & Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec'y & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Beighley, Sec.

NATIONAL ASPHALT
Our Special Circular No. 2 on National Asphalt, containing particulars regarding the capitalization of the Company and of the subsidiary companies, will be mailed free on application.
Also our Special Circulars on other Philadelphia securities.

CHANDLER BROTHERS & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members Philadelphia, New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
6th and Chestnut Sts. 941-942 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Philadelphia

600,000
City of New York
TAX EXEMPT
3½% Registered Gold Bonds
FOR SALE BY
C. Schumacher & Co.,
41 EXCHANGE PLACE.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE.
Baltimore, Md., November 25, 1901.

To the Stockholders of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted November 14th, the privilege is given to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Company, Common and Preferred, and to the holders of Voting Trust Certificates therefor, to subscribe at par, between December 24 and 31, 1901, inclusive, on which latter date this privilege will cease, for Common Capital Stock to the amount of 20 per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered on the books of the Company and the books of the Voting Trustees at 3 P. M. on December 10, 1901.

The terms of such subscription are as follows:

Subscriptions are to be made, allotted, and paid for at par, $100 per share.

Subscriptions are to be made, and the first installment thereon of 15 per cent., or $15 per share, paid at the time of registering such subscriptions, between 10 o'clock A. M., December 24, and 3 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1901.

The right to subscribe closes at 3 P. M., December 31, 1901.

Eighty-five per cent., or $85 per share, to be paid on or before January 27, 1902.

Warrants for the right to subscribe will be mailed to stockholders or holders of Voting Trust Certificates to the addresses at which they have directed their dividends to be paid; and, where such dividends are collected by bankers, brokers, or others on powers of attorney or otherwise, they will be sent to such bankers, brokers, or others receiving such dividends, unless other instructions are received from such stockholders prior to December 15, 1901. Warrants to subscribe not provided for as above can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, **not later than December 31, 1901.**

Warrants to subscribe may be transferred in whole or in part at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, where transfer books for that purpose will be kept; but warrants for whole shares will not be divisible into those for fractions of a share.

A holder of a warrant for a fraction of a share bearing the proper endorsement of the payment of the first installment of fifteen per cent. can either purchase from another stockholder or through a broker the necessary fractional warrants to make up a full share, and transfers of warrants for said fractions of a share will be made.

No subscription or assignment of the privilege to subscribe will be recognized unless made on the warrants furnished by the Company.

Upon the payment of the last installment of eighty-five per cent., or $85 per share, provided for as above, to be made on or before January 27, 1902, certificates of stock of the Company for its **Common Capital Stock**, to the amount of one share of such stock for each one hundred dollars ($100) of full-paid warrants surrendered at its office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, will be issued. **Such certificates will carry the current dividend.** No certificate of stock for a fraction of a share will be issued, but for such fractions of a share non-dividend-participating stock scrip to bearer will be issued for the amount paid therefor, convertible into stock when presented at the Company's office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, in amounts of one hundred dollars ($100) or multiples thereof.

Subscriptions may be made and the first installment of $15 per share paid at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England.

In case the second installment of eighty-five per cent., or $85 per share, be not paid on or before January 27, 1902, at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or its agency, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, the warrants are to be of no value and void, and the original payment of fifteen per cent., or $15 per share, paid thereon is to be forfeited.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL OFFICE.
Baltimore, Md., November 25th, 1901.

To holders of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Four Per Cent. Ten Year Gold Convertible Debentures:

The privilege is given to holders of the above bonds to convert the same into the Common Stock of the Company without further notice, upon surrender of such Debentures, with all unmatured interest coupons attached, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or at its agency in London, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., on or before 12 o'clock noon **November 30th, 1901,** at which hour this privilege will cease.

Holders of Common Stock issued for such Debentures will participate in the privilege of subscribing to the issue of Common Stock covered by this Company's circular of this date.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, November 1, 1901.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1901, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 1118, 451, 390, 206, 602, 515, 728, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1902, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Meetings and Elections.

The Distilling Co. of America,
No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.,
November 27th, 1901.

To the Stockholders:

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held December 20th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

The transfer books of the common and preferred stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business December 2, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. December 21, 1901.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Germania Life Insurance Company.

The annual election of Directors of THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President & Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, December 3d, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers and managers and the transaction of business. Polls will be open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.

MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States will be held at the rooms of the Society, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, December 4th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
New York, November 20th, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By Adrian H. Muller & Son,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27TH.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Executors and Executrix of the Estate of Robert Bonner, deceased.)
Pew No. 188, 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, Ground floor.
Pew No. 90, 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the Gallery.
(By order of Executors.)
$32,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$16,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
$10,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
$20,000 Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
25 shs. 3d National Bank.
$25,000 Chicago & North West Extnd. 4s Regstd., 1926.
(By order of Administrator.)
12 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
(By order of Trustees.)
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Ry. Co. (Montana Extn.) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1937.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1995.
$2,000 Detroit & Mackinac Ry. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
10 shs. Jewellers' Circular Publishing Co.
50 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Pfd.
6 36-100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st Pfd.
28 50-100 shs. do. do. do. 2d Pfd.
26 50-100 shs. do. do. do. common.
25 shs. Michigan Telephone Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
15 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
$1,500 Chicago Ry. Termina! Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$7,000 Col., Sandusky & Hocking R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., April, 1897, Coups. on (Hypd.)
20 shs. Peru Steel Ore Co.
210 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
12 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. City Bank.
200 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
34 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Morton Trust Co.
40 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
5 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
56 shs. American Surety Co.
400 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
40 shs. Bank of America.
$3,000 Cinn., Indiap., St. Louis & Chic. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
111 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
25 shs. 1st National Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
$875 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., 5 p. c. Scrip Ctfs., 1904.
1 Certf. Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
110 shs. Geo. A. Fuller Co. 7 p. c. Cum. Pfd.
50 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
5 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. National City Bank.
23 shs. National City Bank.
22 shs. National Park Bank.
41 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
$500 The Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
2 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
65 shs. Washington Trust Co.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
20 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. common.
$43,000 Washington Traction & Electric Co. 1st Coll. Trust Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., June, 1901, Coups.
$750 Washington Traction & Electric Co. 1st Coll. Trust Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., June, 1901, Coups., scrip, (U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co. Ctf.).
50 shs. Washington Traction & Electric Co.
$500 Durland Riding Co. 2d Mtge. 5s, 1925.
$1,000 Chicago Ry. Terminal Elevator Co. 1st 6s, 1943.

Dividends.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1st, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) and also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. (50 cents per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1901, to Stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at the close of business November 4, 1901. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to Stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.
26-28 Ferry St., New York, November 26th, 1901.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 3d, 1902.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close December 16th, 1901, at 3 P. M. and reopen January 3d, 1902.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Co.
New York, November 19th, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable December 2d, to stockholders of record November 23d, 1901. The Transfer Books will be closed from November 25th to December 2d, inclusive.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank.
8 Union Square.
New York, Nov. 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on December 2d next.

The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 3d, 1901.

JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

National Rice Milling Co.
New Orleans, Louisiana, November 21, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the outstanding new preferred capital stock of the company, payable on and after December 2, 1901, to stockholders of record upon the books of the company at the close of business on November 21st, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.
November 23d, 1901.

Coupon No. 22 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after December 2nd, on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street. C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable November 30th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from November 21st to November 30th, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.

The interest due December 1st, 1901, on the Series F Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

New York, November 26, 1901.

DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

Coupon No. 1, due December 1st, 1901, from Detroit Southern Railroad first mortgage 4% gold bonds, will be paid on and after that date, by the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

SONS OF REVOLUTION BUILDING.

Option on a Site on West Fifty-fifth Street Secured.

The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York are planning to erect a building solely for their own use on Fifty-fifth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. A committee appointed to consider the feasibility of the scheme has reported favorably to the Board of Managers, and the entire subject will be brought up at the annual meeting of the society to be held next Tuesday.

It is proposed to invest about $150,000 in the new building and its site—about $65,000 in the former and $85,000 in the latter. Two lots on the street mentioned, owned by Charles T. Barney, have been secured under option, and with the formal approval of the society the purchase will be completed.

The proposed building, plans for which have been prepared by Architects Wood & Sawyer, is a substantial stone structure two stories in height. The entire first floor, with the exception of a small office space, will be given over to a library and museum, while on the upper floor will be a large assembly room.

An officer of the society, in speaking of the enterprise, said yesterday:

"We have now many Revolutionary relics and documents, and have had to decline offers of many others, simply because we have had no suitable place to keep them. This will be provided in the new building, and, as the museum and library will be open to the public at stated times, the society's field of usefulness will be much broadened. There will be no restaurant in the building, and it will be in no sense a clubhouse."

Bonds and Gold Payments.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $119,365.62 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $97,200, and $60,236 for Pacific Coast gold deposited at San Francisco and Seattle.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 26	756,282
To date this year	246,914,735
Corresponding date last year	113,631,329

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 26	$3,785,500
To date this year	$914,880,720
Corresponding date last year	$463,821,400

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. City So. pf.	⅝
Am. Grass Twine	1	Long Island	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Manhattan	½
Am. Sugar	1½	Mexican Central	⅞
Am. Sugar pf.	1⅝	Nat. Salt pf.	1¼
Am. Woolen pf.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Canada South	1	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Peoria & East.	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pullman Co.	½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1¼	St. Law. & Adir.	⅜
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	St. Il & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Crucible Steel	1	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	⅝
General Electric	6	Wabash	⅝
Hock. Valley	1⅝	Wabash pf.	1⅝
Int. Silver pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Locomotive	⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Smelting	1	pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	1	Reading	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. & S. F.	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	St. L. & S. W.	1⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Ev. & T. H.	1⅜	Third Avenue	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Evans. & T. H. gen. 5s	1
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Mex. Nat. 2d 6s, A. ctfs.	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. Sup. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. conv. 4s	1⅝	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There is little to be said of yesterday's stock market beyond the fact that, in spite of the further heaviness of Amalgamated Copper in the early trading, and of uneasiness caused by the Pittsburg Railroad strike, the trend of prices was unmistakably to a higher level under the lead of the railroad group, of Manhattan and Southern Railway preferred, and, in the industrial, of General Electric and Sugar. Inasmuch as this tendency developed in the face of very persistent and aggressive professional selling, and the early break in copper, it is only reasonable to conclude—as the Street did conclude—that the inclination toward betterment was due to the support accorded by the larger interests in the Street. Indeed, it is declared that there is no other logical conclusion to explain the really remarkable display of general strength in the face of the collapse in Copper—a stock which, because Standard Oil interests are identified with it, affords excuse to the bears for the declaration now heard on every Wall Street corner that the "Standard Oil interests are against the market." Developments in a very short while are not unlikely to prove in striking manner how altogether absurd and unfounded such a report is.

A striking feature of yesterday's market was the almost complete absence of liquidation and the steady demand for good stocks—without any special effort to bid prices up. This was noticeable no less in the Vanderbilt group than in the so-called Morgan stocks; while it was a fact, also, that the Gould issues showed more activity and strength than for some time past.

The advance in sterling exchange during the day gave rise to talk—principally on the part of bears on the market—of further large gold exports forthwith. This is ridiculed by banking interests.

London operations on the market were all on the selling side, some 15,000 shares being disposed of.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

After selling down in the early trading 2 points, to within a fraction of the lowest price ever recorded for it, Amalgamated Copper yesterday rallied nearly 3 points, principally on short covering, finally closing at the same figure as on the previous day. A somewhat better feeling was manifest in respect to the issue, largely because of the court decision dissolving the injunction prohibiting the Boston and Montana Company from paying over its dividends to the Amalgamated Company.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that the orders of delivery of the stock through the Clearing House showed that the greater part of the stock came from two houses. One of these is understood to be closely identified with Amalgamated interests, while another has figured in many large deals put through in the last year or two.

During the day the Street was filled with rumors that a strong pool, consisting largely of Standard Oil interests, had been formed to "protect" the stock—that is, to prevent any further sharp decline in it. This could not be confirmed, but it was a fact that one house, one of whose members is identified with the Amalgamated Company, was a fairly large buyer of the stock yesterday.

The general opinion in Wall Street is that if there really is a sincere effort to help the stock, the best method would be to publish all the facts regarding it—good and bad—and thereby take from it the unenviable reputation which it now enjoys of being a blind pool mystery.

At the offices of the United Metals Selling Company it was stated that there has been no change in the price of copper, despite the reports of the last few days that such a change was coming. Officials of the Amalgamated Copper Company refused absolutely to say anything about the reports from Washington as to there being a chance of Federal action on the ground that an artificial price is being maintained.

MANHATTAN'S STRENGTH.

The strongest active stock on the list yesterday was Manhattan, which advanced at one time nearly 3 points on buying by Gould and Vanderbilt brokers and by a large Boston house, closing strong, with a net gain of 1⅜ on dealings in 55,000 shares. In connection with the advance the statement of President Gould was recalled that the stock is assured of a 6 per cent. dividend within a year. The talk continues that this will be because of a guarantee by either New York Central or Metropolitan.

***

During the day Metropolitan put out a statement of earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 showing gross earnings of $3,596,545, an increase of $151,176; expenses of $1,563,200, an increase of $8,224, and a surplus of $1,088,310, a gain of $114,020.

***

Third Avenue in the same period showed gross earnings of $599,400, a gain of $32,620; operating expenses of $323,630, a gain of $22,390, and, after fixed charges, a deficit of $100,190, which, however, is a decrease of $50,670, as compared with a year ago.

THE BUYING OF ST. PAUL.

A feature of the market for several weeks past has been the steady accumulation of St. Paul by what the Street declares to be Standard Oil interests. Whether these interests are actually the purchasers cannot be ascertained, but that there has been persistent absorption of the security for several weeks past is beyond all question, though no effort is being made to advance the price.

In connection with the buying, there are vague rumors of a deal, but these rumors do not receive official sanction or corroboration.

In the third week of November the earnings of St. Paul were $385,880, an increase over last year of $134,270, which represents a total gain since July 1 of $1,707,320.

SOLD ON STRIKE NEWS.

Traders and bears on the stock market generally sold both Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio yesterday, following the reports from Pittsburg of the railroad strike there. Private advices in the Street were to the effect that the strike is likely to be of short duration, but the traders insisted that these were sent "for effect."

The selling had little influence on the price of Pennsylvania, which declined only fractionally, but Baltimore and Ohio sold off more than 2 points. In respect to the Baltimore issue, however, there was a special reason for heaviness in the report that certain of the common stockholders purposed to contest the right of the preferred shareholders to subscribe, at par, to any part of the new stock issue.

THE VANDERBILT GROUP.

There was some selling of the Vanderbilt stocks by traders, following the announcement that at the Vanderbilt meetings held during the day only routine business was transacted. Good support, however, appeared in all the issues, notably New York Central and the Nickel Plate.

In respect to Nickel Plate it is announced that the meeting to act on the proposed increased dividend on the second preferred will be in December.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

Buying by the same interests who lately have been conspicuous in the stocks was responsible for the steadiness of the Southern Railway issues even when the general market was weak. For the third week of November the earnings of the system increased $29,960, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Houses with Philadelphia connections took the larger part of the Chesapeake and Ohio stock offered, holding that issue decidedly firm. The only news affecting the stock was an increase of $20,880 in earnings for the third week of November.

Bulls on United States Leather preferred who had expected an increased dividend on the stock were disappointed when yesterday the Directors of the company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. Earnings are declared to be most satisfactory, but the policy of the company in respect to dividends is one of conservatism, and hence there was no increase.

The bull pool in the Atchison stocks seems to have abandoned its operations for the time being, and hence the failure of the shares to respond yesterday to the excellent earnings report put out for the month of October, showing an increase in net of $166,240.

Canadian Pacific was bought by Western houses, following the publication of the phenomenal showing made by the company in the third week of November, when an increase of $190,000 was reported in gross earnings. The increase since July 1 is $2,839,380.

The seven-point rise in General Electric was on talk of a large scrip dividend.

The advance in Sugar Trust stock was on buying credited to trade interests, and was accompanied by reports of favorable developments in respect to the Cuban sugar situation.

Gould brokers were the largest purchasers of the Wabashes.

ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY.

Wall Street seemed to be surprised yesterday when it was announced that the Electric Boat Company owns and controls the Holland Torpedo Company, which is now manufacturing submarine boats for this and the English Governments. As a matter of fact, the control of the Holland Company has been locked with the Electric Company now for some time.

GALVESTON BOND SITUATION.

Charles S. Fairchild of this city, being Chairman of the Galveston bondholders' committee, recently wrote to the committee of the City Commissioners of Galveston to say that the bondholders could not consider the contemplated substitution of new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, and could negotiate only as to the partial postponement of interest upon the present bonds.

The Galveston committee wrote back, under date of Nov. 20, expressing chagrin at

per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	American Alkali	½	½	½
400	American Cement	6¾	6¾	6¾
278	American Railways	46	45½	45½
94	Cambria Iron	48	48	48
4,073	Cambria Steel	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
100	Canadea Land	½	½	½
50	Chocktaw trust certfs	80	79½	79½
10	Cons. Lake Superior	23½	23½	23½
422	Cons. Lake Sup. pf	69	68½	69
75	Diamond State Steel	2½	2½	2½
600	Diamond State Steel pf.	6¼	6	6
40	Erie	43¾	43⅛	43⅛
15	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	220	220	220
1	Far. & Mech. Bank	123	123	123
40	Finance Co. of P. 1st pf.	110½	110½	110½
15	Insurance of N. A.	24¼	24¼	24¼
338	Lehigh Valley	36	35⅝	36
400	Lehigh Navigation	76	76	76
25	Maraden Co.	4⅜	4¼	4¼
610	National Asphalt	1¾	1½	1¾
207	National Asphalt pf.	3¾	3⅜	3½
1	Norristown	163½	163½	163½
28	Penn. Steel	43	43	43
825	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	5	5⅛
4,256	Pennsylvania	75⅝	75 1-16	75 7-16
105	Philadelphia Traction	97¾	97½	97½
960	Philadelphia Co.	48⅛	48	48
200	Pacific Mail	44½	44⅛	44½
86	Railway Co. general	5½	5½	5½
1,642	Reading trust certfs	25 9-16	25 3-16	25¼
300	Read. 1st pf. tr. certfs.	40 1-16	40	40
8,907	Read.2d pf.tr.cts.	30 1-16	29 11-16	29 13-16
700	Susq. Iron & Steel	2	1⅞	2
600	Trust Co. of N. A.	28	28	28
127	United Gas Imp.	118	117¾	117¾
2,415	Union Traction	32¼	31⅜	31⅝
1,065	U. S. Steel common	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
7	U. S. Steel pf.	92⅝	92¾	92¾
544	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	6½	6⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—Money was in abundant supply at the local Clearing House to-day, and while 3 per cent. was still the general rate, some of the banks made loans at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par. Exchanges, $22,397,217; balances, $1,561,371. Call money was quoted at 4 and 4½, mostly, however, at the latter figure. Paper that has been going at 5 per cent. is not quotably lower, but the demand is larger and the supply smaller. Collateral loans are unchanged at 4½@5 per cent. for six months, according to the character of the collateral. The copper stocks as a whole showed a disposition to-day to break away from the depressing influence of Amalgamated. The general list had for its single feature an active demand for General Electric up to 274¾. Gas and Coke 5s lost 3 points, to 60. The closing came quiet and irregular. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Atchison	80¾	80¼	80⅞
16	Atchison pf.	100½	100	100
25	Atchison scrip	101½	101½	101½
50	Boston Elevated	165	160	160
2	Boston & Maine	191	191	191
50	C., C., C. & St. Louis	98¾	98¾	98¾
20	C. S. R. & S. Y.	159	159	159
50	C. S. R. & S. Y. pf.	132	132	132
10	Fitchburg pf.	144½	144⅜	144½
20	Mass. Elec.	38	38	38
103	Mass. Elec. pf.	94	94	94
25	Mexican Central	22	22	22
10	N. Y. Central	172	172	172
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213¾	213¾	213¾
10	Old Colony	209	209	209
5	Pere Marquette	85	85	85
10	Rutland pf.	112	112	112
1,410	Union Pacific	103⅝	102⅞	103⅝
5	Union Pac. pf.	91	91	91
1	West End	94½	94½	94½

TELEPHONES.

138	Am. Tel. & Tel.	161	160	160
160	Erie	24½	24	24½
215	New England	133	133	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,491	Am. Ag. Chem.	23	21	23
8	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	81	81	81
10	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
341	Am. Sugar	122¾	121	122¾
178	Am. Sugar pf.	116¾	115¾	116¾
250	Am. Woolen	18½	18	18¾
126	Am. Woolen pf.	79¾	79½	79¾
50	Edison Elec.	240	240	240
1,124	Gen. Elec.	273¾	267	273¾
25	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	90	90	90
450	N. E. Gas & Coke	6¾	6	6¾
100	Planters' Compress	15	15	15
46	Pullman	218½	218	218½
10	Swift Pack. & Prov.	106¼	106¼	106¼
37	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
130	United Fruit	88¾	87¼	88¾
12	United Shoe Machine	47	46⅞	47
40	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞
579	U. S. Steel	42¾	42¼	42⅝
440	U. S. Steel pf.	93	92½	93¾
60	Westinghouse Elec.	72	71	72

MINING.

125	Adventure	22½	22	22
20	Allouez	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
80,855	Amalgamated	80⅝	77¾	80
35	Anaconda	33⅞	33	33½
285	Arcadian	5⅜	5¼	5¼
330	Atlantic	40	39⅝	40
925	Baltic	46	45¼	46
500	Bonanza	1	1	1
10	Cal. & Hecla	650	646	646
280	Centennial	17	16¾	16¾
50	Central Oil	8½	8½	8½
7,515	Cons. Mercur	1½	1½	1½
1,075	Copper Range	68	67	68
50	Daly-West	20½	20½	20½
665	Guanajuato	6¼	6	6
290	Isle Royale	24½	23¾	24
810	Mass	23½	23	23
150	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½
135	Michigan	14½	14	14½
780	Mohawk	42½	42	42½
50	Mont. Coal & Coke	4	4	4
15	Old Colony	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
416	Old Dominion	26⅛	25	26⅛
1,011	Osceola	98	98	98
260	Parrot	36	35½	35¾
520	Santa Fé	4¼	4	4¼
61	Tamarack	285	275	275
230	Tecumseh	2	1¾	1¾
5	Trimountain	44½	44½	44½
635	Trinity	25¼	25	25¼
10	United States	15	15	15
236	U. S. Oil	14½	13⅝	14½
285	Utah	22½	22½	22½
200	Victoria	7	6⅝	6⅝
40	Winona	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Wolverine	59½	58¾	58⅝

British Columbia, 12¾ bid; 13¼ asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—The market to-day was dull to an extreme, with the tone sufficiently easy to admit of a number of fractional recessions without any very big decline being suffered. The local movement was altogether a sympathetic one, the irregularities in Wall Street caused by Amalgamated's wide swings being the principal depressing influence. There was no pressure to sell, it was merely a case of unwilling buyers. The following issues suffered losses of from ⅛ to ½: Cotton Duck shares, ⅛; Cotton Duck incomes, ½; G. B. S. Brewing common, ½; United Railways common, ⅛; Seaboard common and preferred, ½; Seaboard 4s, ½; United Railways incomes, ⅛, and United Railways 4s, ⅛. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,376 shares of stock and $85,800 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Continental Trust	230	230	230
100	Cotton Duck	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
10	G. B. S. Brewing com.	12½	12½	12½
10	National Compositype	20	20	20
750	United Rys. com	15½	12½	15½
50	Seaboard com	27¼	27¼	27¼
525	Seaboard pf.	51	50⅜	50⅝
$2,000	Ga. & Ala. Consols 5s	110½	110½	110½
12,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
13,000	Seaboard 4s	86	85⅞	85⅞
6,000	Charles., Col. & Aug. 2d	108	108	108
2,000	Anacostia & Potomac 5s	98	98	98
16,000	United Rys. incomes	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
7,000	United Rys. 4s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
500	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	50	50	50
300	G. B. S. Br. inc. scrip	38½	38½	38½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
2,000	Cotton Duck incomes	57½	57½	57½

PITTSBURG STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 26.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	Pittsburg Coal	28¼	28¼	28¼
422	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92¾	92	92
1,240	Crucible Steel	24½	24½	24½
610	Crucible Steel pf.	86¼	85¾	86
10	Westingh. Elec. 1st pf.	79	79	79
1,225	Westingh. Elec. 2d pf.	72	71½	72
$1,000	Pittsburg Brewing	112	112	112
140	Bessemer R. R.	36⅝	36⅛	36½
23	Bessemer R. R. pf.	71½	71½	71½
550	National Fire Proof	34	34	34
86	National Fire Proof pf.	42½	42	42
$3,000	Beaver Coal 5s	103	103	103
$1,000	Mon. L. & P. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Consolidated Trac. pf.	63	63	63
150	Con. Trac. rcts.	23½	23½	23½
5	Mon. National Bank	255	255	255
25	Window Glass pf.	91	91	91
100	Philadelphia Co.	48	48	48
$1,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	112½	112½	112½
50	Mfg. Heat & Light	67½	67½	67½
100	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾

Cotton Crop Estimates.

A number of Cotton Exchange members have estimated that the cotton crop of 1901-2 will yield about 10,590,000 bales. This average was struck by the greatest number of members. Others estimated the maximum yield at 11,500,000 bales, while the minimum estimate was 9,500,000 bales.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday, a one-hundred-dollar Mercantile Trust Company scrip certificate for fractional part of a Southwestern Division first mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bond, due 1925, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for $95.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were not large except in a few stocks, most of the list being more or less neglected. Prices showed much irregularity, some quotations advancing substantially, while others showed material declines from the previous day's figures. Attention was drawn especially to the copper stocks, owing to the conflicting reports in regard to Amalgamated and the irregular course of that stock. The list as a whole indicated no important change from the general conditions prevailing at the opening of the week. Price movements were too irregular to be considered of special significance.

***

COPPER STOCKS.—Union Copper was the most active of copper shares, being traded in to the extent of 4,000 shares or more. The direct cause of the selling which forced the price of the stock down seemed to be the weakness in Amalgamated. When Amalgamated began to recover the selling of Union ceased, and the stock rose from 5, the lowest point reached, to 5⅛. The last sale of the day was made at this price. White Knob Copper was traded in to the extent of 1,100 shares between 21½ and 22, which showed no material change of the previous day's prices. Most of the other copper stocks were dull.

***

POCAHONTAS COAL subscriptions were fairly active at about the previous day's prices. They closed unchanged at 125 bid.

***

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE debentures were again active. At the close of the week they sold at 25, and on Monday they advanced to 30. Yesterday sales were reported as high as 32½, but subsequently the bonds were offered at 30. The preferred stock was offered at 27, but there was practically no bid for it.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL preferred was active to the extent of 800 shares between 38 and 38¼. The common stock sold at 14¾ and the 4 per cent. bonds from 78¾ down to 78½.

***

BUFFALO GAS bonds continued to show considerable strength. They sold up to 81½ and closed at 81 bid, with none offered under 82½. The annual report of the company published in the Street yesterday showed that during the past year earnings were considerably better than during the previous year. Net earnings over fixed charges showed an increase of more than $15,500, converting the previous year's deficit into a surplus of something over $13,600. The report further set forth that there has been some decrease in the competition which the company has to meet, as the supply of natural gas has been diminishing.

***

EMPIRE STEEL common, for which for some time past there has been no bid than 3, advanced to 5 bid without sales. The preferred stock also advanced to 42 bid.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION on the purchase of about 500 shares advanced to 9¾. It closed at 9⅞ bid, showing a fractional net gain.

***

CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING sold up to 6½ and closed at 6⅜ bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	18⅝	18½	18	18½
American Can pf.	64½	65¼	65	65½
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	29	31	29	31
American Malt 6s	97	98	97	98
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	18	20	25	28
*British Columbia Copper	12½	13½	12½	13½
British Exchequer 3s	98⅝	99¼	98¾	99¼
*California Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	31	30	31
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	10½	12	10½	12
Con. Refrigerating	6⅜	6¾	6¼	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	3	3½	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	27	..	26
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	28	30	26	30
Consolidated Tobacco	130		130	
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern	14½	15¾	14½	15¾
Detroit Southern pf.	35½	40	38½	40
Detroit Southern 4s	85½	86	80¾	86½
Dominion Securities	86½	87½	87	87½
Eastern Steamship	46	50	45½	50
Electric Boat	19	21½	19	22½
Electric Boat pf.	45	50	47	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Electric Vehicle	2¼	3	2¼	3
Electric Vehicle pf.	5	6	5	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Empire Steel	5	8	3	4
Empire Steel pf.	42	46	41	43
General Carriage	½	⅝	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf.	100	101	99¾	101
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20	20¼	20	21
Hackensack Meadows	39½	40	39½	40
Hall Signal	33	38	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	14	13	14
Havana Commercial pf.	51	55	51	55
Hudson River Tel.	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	25	32	25	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	79½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	86	86½	86¼	86⅝
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Maine Steamship	31	32	31	32
Maine Steamship 5s	77½	80	77½	80
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6	8	6	8
Mex. Nat. (new)	14⅝	14¾	14¾	14⅞
Mex. N. pf. (new)	37	38	37	38½
Mex. Nat. 4½s, when issued	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅝
Mex. Nat. 4s, when issued	78¼	78¾	78¼	78⅝
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	29	30	29	30
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	35	37	35	37
National Sugar pf.	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	40	44	40	44
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	71	76	71	76
N. Y. Realty Corp.	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
North. Securities, w. i.	108	108½	109	110
Otis Elevator	29	31	29	31
Otis Elevator pf.	92¼	93½	92¼	93¼
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pitts., Ress. & L. Erie	35½	36½	35½	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Pocahontas Coal subs.	125	126	125	126
Plymouth Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Retsof			47½	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	102	102	102	102
Safety Car. Heat & Light	135	138	135	138
St. Louis Transit	30⅜	31½	29¾	30
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¼	101½	101⅜	101⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85¾	86	85⅞	86¼
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27¾	27⅝	27⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50⅝	51⅜	51⅜	51⅝
Singer Manufacturing	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	126	115	126
Standard Milling	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Standard Milling pf.	21	22	21	22
Standard Milling bonds	68¼	71	68¼	69
Standard Oil of N. J.	695	700	695	700
Storage Power	7¾	8	7¾	8¼
Tennessee Copper	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
Tidewater Coal	8¼	9½	8¼	9½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf.	70	75	65	72½
Union Copper	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90	91	90	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	87¼	88	87¼	88
U. S. Cotton Duck	26½	27⅜	26½	27⅜
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	34½	35	34⅛	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	64¼	64½	63	64
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	86¾	85	86⅛
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf.	44	54	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	..	19	..	19
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.	..	39	..	39
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	80	83	78	81
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	170	173	170	173
White Knob	21¼	22¼	21¾	21⅞
Worthington Pump pf.	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	243	242	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E.R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	46	47
Columbus Railway pf.	100	103	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	16½	17½	16½	17¼
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97¼	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	80	81	80	81
North Jersey St. R. R.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23½
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	116	117	117½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110	113	110	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	114	115	114	115
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	20	21	20	21
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	87½	89	87½	89
Bay State Gas	⅜	½	⅜	½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	81	82½	81	81½
Central Union 5s, grd.	109¼	111	109¼	111
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105⅝
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	72½	74	72½	74
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¼	101½	99¼	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	305	295	305
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	6½	7	6½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	58	62	63	64
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	116
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84	85	84	85
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas	94	98	94	98
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107¼	107	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	19	15	19
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry 5s	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	43	44	43	44
Union Ferry 1st 5s	96	97	96	97

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Nov.	$49,632	$46,623	$45,580
From July 1	967,283	829,327	853,038
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,563	7,438	6,952
3d week Nov.	809,000	619,000	.....
From July 1	15,285,080	12,423,645	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,601	1,470	1,445
3d week Nov.	320,012	289,549	208,106
From July 1	6,824,630	6,275,075	5,261,098
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
3d week Nov.	153,183	129,650	130,344
From July 1	3,162,134	2,817,357	2,705,957
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	107	102	94
3d week Nov.	31,485	27,238	25,032
From July 1	632,911	583,454	493,691
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,675	1,673
3d week Nov.	228,200	211,100	216,200
From July 1	4,965,800	4,724,800	4,042,400
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	346
3d week Nov.	119,241	109,786	104,879
From July 1	2,162,928	1,924,770	1,674,449
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,308	3,152	3,033
3d week Nov.	619,485	574,905	573,920
From July 1	11,850,618	10,723,030	10,989,386
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,323	1,266
3d week Nov.	142,918	131,912	138,059
From Jan. 1	6,636,674	6,337,140	6,125,698
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	643	508
3d week Nov.	64,612	60,985	62,435
From July 1	1,461,932	1,300,268	1,252,485
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,480	2,222	2,197
3d week Nov.	383,491	373,071	313,178
From July 1	7,110,851	6,182,095	5,682,003
OMAHA—			
Month October	1,261,629	1,236,483	1,144,724
From Jan. 1	9,136,264	8,526,842	8,604,525
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,571	6,542	6,397
3d week Nov.	985,682	851,603	953,271
From July 1	19,051,732	17,844,408	17,816,891
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,738	6,735	6,293
3d week Nov.	744,052	714,091	668,363
From July 1	14,769,544	13,993,815	12,494,744
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,665	1,514	1,492
3d week Nov.	264,759	278,981	217,497
From Jan. 1	9,939,141	8,060,620	7,118,753
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Nov.	50,591	45,667	.....
From Jan. 1	2,417,483	1,755,593	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,367	2,358	2,326
3d week Nov.	386,993	348,875	336,192
From July 1	7,844,318	7,139,639	6,691,874
HOCKING VALLEY for October—			
Gross earnings	500,516	461,749	392,933
Exp. and taxes	277,093	254,171	223,760
Net earnings	223,423	207,578	169,173
Total income	228,724	211,408	169,173
Fixed charges	75,017	68,824	68,110
Surplus	155,707	142,584	101,058
Gross, 4 months	1,842,204	1,627,127	1,389,778
Exp. and taxes	1,081,318	950,655	824,917
Net earnings	760,886	670,472	564,861
Total income	795,002	682,234	564,861
Fixed charges	290,934	296,409	269,225
Surplus, 4 mos.	504,068	385,825	295,636
ATCHISON, TOP. & SANTA FE for October—			
Gross	5,390,923	5,070,447	4,509,943
Op. expenses	2,983,226	2,828,992	2,551,094
Net earnings	2,407,695	2,241,454	1,958,849

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Variety of Dealing Continues—Yesterday's Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Details will be found in another column regarding the sale of a large tract on Washington Heights to a syndicate headed by Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

John N. Golding has sold for the Manhattan Island Corporation the lot on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 125 feet west of Park Avenue. The buyer, Moses Newborg, will erect thereon a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for a client the two five-story brick tenements 260 and 262 West Forty-third Street, on a plot 52.6 by 100.

The Swedish Evangelical Bethesda Church, 240 East Forty-fifth Street, has been sold, through Horace S. Ely & Co., to the Trustees of the Presbytery of New York.

Duff & Brown have sold for Charles M. Gassin to a client, for about $25,000, the five-story double flat 307 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the plot 90 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 90 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Edward N. Crosby and John H. Berry have sold for Jacob Bookman the five-story iron-front building 34 Walker Street, with an "L" fronting on Church Street. This property was given by Mr. Bookman to Daily & Carlson in part payment for the Harold Court apartment house at Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street.

Gundlach & Koch have sold the three new seven-story tenements, 5, 7, and 9 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 25 by 100, taking in part payment a parcel of vacant property, which they have since resold.

William H. Burgess is the buyer of the St. Catharine apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, sold recently by the Ambrose estate. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the deal.

Cornish & Anderson have sold for H. A. Campbell the three-story dwelling 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 12.6 by 99.11.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold for E. T. Bell to a builder, for $15,000, the four lots on the east side of Union Avenue, 45 feet north of Home Street, 100 by 100.

Charles T. Barney is the buyer of the plot 100 by 175 at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, the sale of which by Edward Uhl was reported yesterday.

The Central Realty Company will build a twelve-story hotel on the plot 60 by 100 at 120 West Fifty-seventh Street. Architect Henry B. Milliken, who filed the plans yesterday, has estimated the cost of the structure at $350,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

1,427 Avenue A, West side, 76.7 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 25.6 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Christopher Kelly $4,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

141 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 70.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank 113,000

127 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 273.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 27 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thaddeus Firth, Jr., as trustee 18,000

By Samuel Goldsticker.

422 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 72.6 by 25.2 by 75.6, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emma S. Bleecker 11,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

25, 27, and 29 Verio Avenue, south side, 74.2 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 50 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louis S. Paulmier and another 4,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

182 William Street, northeast corner of Spruce Street, 23.11 by 88.9 by 45.7 by 97.4, five-story building, with stores; partition sale, to the plaintiffs, Robert Bonner's Sons 94,000

159 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with four-story brick building at the rear; partition sale, to Frederick H. Hussey German Place, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 78.11 by 120 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Adolph M. Bendheim 16,000

By Strong & Ireland.

140 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 430 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Edward Schuls and others 13,569

1,158 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Barretto Street, 63.5 by 29.7 by 88.11 by 15 by 68.11, four-story brick flat with stores; foreclosure sale, to Anna G. Fink 22,700

By James L. Wells.

2,533 Third Avenue, west side, 97 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 51.11 by 100 and irregular; two-story brick and frame building; executor's sale, to George Elsick 18,000

2,144 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 43.6 feet west of Tranalgar Place, 21.6 by 78, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel W. Lane 8,100

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

257 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, near Tenth Avenue, 20.10 by 74.1, three-story brick building, with store; sale to close an estate, to F. A. Geoghegan 9,200

251 West Fifty-fifth Street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, 20 by 100.5, Astor leasehold, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; sale to close an estate, to L. N. Levy 1,625

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, trustee's sale, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, northeast corner of West Broadway, 75 by 78.2, five-story brick building.

By Peter F. Mayer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis Hasbrouck, referee, 107 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 87 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,272.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Harris Livingston, referee, 97 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue, 23.11 by 100, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $50,447.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George W. Van Slyck, referee, 848 Brook Avenue, east side, 26 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; 756 and 758 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats; 2 to 11 Welher Court, being a private street, extending easterly from the east side of Washington Avenue, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, ten two-story brick dwellings, together with the northerly half of said Welher Court. Due on judgment, $24,459.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Herman Ruf, Vandervoel, referee, 859 Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $16,179.

By William Kemelly, foreclosure sale, John P. Lambden, referee, 139 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 29.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $41,714.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 77 East One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 25 by 75.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,070.

On the premises, at 11:30 A. M., by the referee, William A. Woodworth, foreclosure sale, Barker Avenue, William's Bridge, northeast corner of Elizabeth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,884.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 209 and 211 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 50 by 95; Esther A. Wheaton of 73 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Henry A. Koeble of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for a four-story brick club, 82 by 87; Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

Livingston Avenue, north side, 350 feet east of Garfield Street, for two frame dwellings, 19 by 34; Robert D. Tope of Hughes Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, owner; John Brundel of Hughes Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 60 by 90; Central Realty Company of 900 Seventh Avenue, owner; Harry B. Mulliken, architect; cost, $350,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Locust Avenue, and the East River, the block, for a one-story frame temporary scaffolding, 83 by 40; Central Union Gas Company, premises, owner; cost, $500.

Mianna Street, north side, 59 feet west of Hunt Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 45; Winneford Garvey, premises, owner; William F. Garvey, premises, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 660 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 15 by 55; Thomas Reddy of 832 Melrose Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Alterations.

Nos. 435 and 437 East Seventy-sixth Street, to two four-story brick tenements; A. and S. Wortheim of 1,483 First Avenue, owners; Morris Dilitsky, architect; cost, $700.

No. 338 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; James Moore, premises, owner; George A. O'Rourke of 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 351 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; John Williams, premises, owner; E. J. Brown of 1,143 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 138 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick showroom; Wendel estate of 175 Broadway, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Forty-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, to a five-story brick brewery; Henry Clawson & Son Brewing Company of 309 East Forty-seventh Street, owner; Julius Munkowitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,400.

Nos. 116 and 116½ Monroe Street, to a four-story brick shop, with store; Abraham Ginsberg of 168 Madison Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

No. 22 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. J. McLaughlin Construction Company of 1,123 Broadway, owner; John H. Duncan of 21 East Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

STANDARD OIL'S NEW SITE.

Distributing Station to be Built on Bank of Westchester Creek.

Residents and property owners in that section of the Borough of the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River have been considerably disturbed recently by reports that the Standard Oil Company had acquired a large tract on Westchester Creek. Such a purchase has been made, but it is said that the land, which includes some water-front privileges, will merely be the site of a distributing station for Standard Oil products in the Bronx section.

The property, which consists of about fifteen lots, has been sold by Jefferson M. Levy. Mr. Levy said yesterday that it would be conveyed within a few days to a Mr. Mitchell.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

AVENUE D, n w s, Lot 17 and part of Lot 18, map of Samuel Fickett, 46.10x93 x irregular; Alexander Greif to Tony Green, ½ part, all title, (mtg $22,800)... $100

BLONDELL AV, n e corner of Evadna St, 25x100; Charles E. Steingraber to William M. Fleischman, (mtg $250)..... 1

CYPRESS AV, s s, at s w s of 133d St, 100x200; Emma L. Smith to Stephen M. Anderson, (R S $2, mtg $16,000)..... 1

DAVIDSON AV, n e corner of North St, Lots 433 and 434, map by Craighead & Partridge; Emma L. Smith, widow, to Stephen M. Anderson, (R S $1)..... 1

FOX ST, 1,652, e s, 18.9x100; Hattie L. Thiede to Frances V. Dixon, (mtg $7,660, R S $4)..... 1

HORATIO ST, n s, 61.6 ft w of 4th St, 18.6x87.6x18.6x87.6; Joseph T. Ryan, referee, to Francis Quinlan, (R S $2.50).. 7,350

INTERIOR STRIP, 49.4 ft s of 40th St and 100 ft w of 2d Av, rear of 741 2d Av; John T. Mulhall to A. S. Fraser, quitclaim 1

JEFFERSON ST, 921, n s, 20x20; John J. O'Brien to Charles Bopp, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of 187th St, 25.2x111x25x114.6; David Werdenschlag to Alexander H. Ross, (R S $3.50)..... 9,500

LOTS 19 and 20, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Stephen G. Foraker and another to Elizabeth W. Gwynne, B. & S..... 50

MADISON ST, n s, 329 ft e of Catharine St, 23.10x100; Rosie Brown and another to Rachel Levy, 2-5 part, (R S $1)..... 1

MADISON ST, n s, 329 ft e of Catharine St, 23.10x100; Abraham Marks to Rachel Levy, 1-5 part, (R S $1)..... 1

MAIN ST, n w corner of Poplar St, 24.6x150; William J. Arnow to Etta Arnow.. 1

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 165th St, 50x95; Woodycrest Av, w s, 302.4 ft n of 164th St, 25.2x80.8x25.2x79.10; Joseph H. Jones to Fannie L. Jones, all liens, (R S $2)..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 675 ft n of 122d St, 50x86; Henry Thompson, referee, to Atlas Improvement Company, (R S $8).. 18,300

SOUTH HALF of Lot 1, map of Arden property; W. W. Taylor to Robert Bellingham 900

ST. ANN'S AV, 109 and 111, w s, 50x75x 50x74.11; George B. Tobias to Nannie E. Fowler, (mtg $18,000, R S $3)..... 1

SUMMIT ST, s s, 648 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; Amelia Ackermann to Joseph Ackermann and wife, (mtg $2,500)..... 6,000

TOPPING ST, 1,773, w s, 17x100; Franklin M. Tomlit to Cornelius V. Carroll, (mtg $2,250)..... 1

TOPPING ST, 1,773, w s, 17x100; Cornelius V. Carroll to F. M. Tomlin, B. and S., (mtg $2,250)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 220 ft s of 183d St, 48x90; Nathan B. Levin to C. Adelbert Becker, B. & S..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 26.11 ft e of Union Av, 25x115.6x30.9x98.9; John Entchmann to Catharine J. Madden, (mtg $10,000, R S $1.50)..... 15,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 73.7 ft w of Eagle Av, 26.5x94.1x25.5x90.3; George Elsner to Fannie E. Maxwell and another..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 48, map of Washingtonville, East Chester, 39.9x127.7x39.8x124.6; Mary Stahl, individually and as executrix, to Edward D. Catherwood, (mtg $6,000, R S $4.50).... 1

1ST AV, 2,470, e s, 23x58.8x irregular; A. C. Anderson, referee, to Harry Marks, R S $2.50)..... 7,800

2D AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 45th St, 25x100; Jacob Eidt to Charles W. Eidt, (R S 75c, mtg $16,000)..... 32,000

2D AV, n w, corner of 78th St, 32.2x 41.8; Edward L. Parris, referee, to Emanuel Hellner and another, (mtg $45,000, R S $5.75)..... 14,000

2D AV, e s, 375 ft s of 1st St, 25x100, Ohlnville; William Shoebottom to George W. Odell..... 1

2D AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x 100; John T. Mulhall to Andrew S. Fraser, (R S $5, mtg $15,000)..... 1

3D ST, s e corner of 7th Av, 64x106, Wakefield; Martin Nora and others to James F. Donnelly, (R S $0.25, mtg $11,000)..... 1

6TH AV, s e corner of Walnut St, 100x100; Louis Gruning to Charles Dongelly, quitclaim 1

9TH AV, n e corner of 127th St, 99.11x100; Alice Duffy, heir and legatee, to Alexander McDowell, quitclaim, Ca. G..... 1

10TH ST, 228 East, 25x92.4; Joseph Ruff and another, heirs, to Maria Ruff, quitclaim 1

12TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 4th St, 25x95; William Berdan to Harry B. Berdan, executor and trustee, ½ part, quitclaim..... 1

12TH ST, 514 East, 25x103.8; Joseph Eisen to Max J. Klein, (mtg $28,000, R S $3.25)..... 1

22D ST, 24 East, 25x36.9; W. Benton Crisp, referee, to Charles S. Maurice.... 1,500

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Harry Klein to Raphael Abramson, all liens 100

52D ST, s s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.5; Elias Kempner to Edward Wilckens, (R S $16.75)..... 1

60TH ST, 21 East, 26x78.5; Mary H. Myer to Mary H. Sharpsteen, (R S $17.25, mtg $33,000)..... 1

66TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50 x100.5; Eugene C. Potter to Louis M. Bailey, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.5; Julius Katzenberg to Charles S. Hirsch, quitclaim..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.5; Charles S. Hirsch to Michele Brigante, (mtg $18,500, R S $4.50)..... 1

92D ST, s s, 382 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x 100.8; Frederick L. Drescher, referee, to Anna E. Maginn..... 1,000

97TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; Emma L. Smith, widow, to Stephen M. Anderson, (R S $1, mtg $17,500)..... 1

102D ST, s s, 121 ft w of Park Av, 30x 100.11; Abraham Ruth to Nathan Blum, (R S $1.75, mtg $23,000)..... 1

102D ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of 3d Av, 21x 100.11; Max J. Klein to Simeon E. Osserman and another, (mtg $16,500, R S $1.50)..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 133 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Mervyn Wolff to Ludwig Scholem, (R S $4)..... 100

112TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; Henry S. Richland to Israel Lewis and another, (mtg $48,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 24.11x100.11x25x100.11; Justus A. B. Cowles, referee, to Jane J. Thayer and others, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

122D ST, 306 East, 18.4x100.11; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, (R S $3.25)..... 8,800

125TH ST, 524 West, 27x100.11; Isaac L. Cohn to Isaac Sokolski, (mtg $26,400)... 1

181ST ST, 38 West, 25x99.11; Adolph Baeschun to Lorenz Strack, (mtg $20,000, R S $3)..... 1

181ST ST, 40 West, 25x99.11; Adolph Baeschun to Johanna Strack, (mtg ($20,000, R S $3)..... 1

182D ST, 548 West, 25x99.11; George W. Robinson to Edward Wackerhagen and another, (mtg $17,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles Donohue, referee, to Helen D. Adams, as trustee. (R S $10.25) 23,000

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Jacob D. Butler to Thomas F. Doherty, (R S $5.50)..... 1

168TH ST, 1,015 East, 20x126.5; William Robitzek and wife to Elise Serr, (R S $3)..... 1

183D ST, s s, 33.4 ft w of Belmont Av, 16.8x75; Joseph Leitner to Daniel Kraus, (mtg $2,400)..... 1

183D ST, s s, 66.8 ft w of Belmont Av, 16.8x75; Joseph Leitner to William A. Wells, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

207TH ST, s s, 405.1 ft w of Perry Av, 100 x100; John J. Barry to Isaac L. Dunn, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOK AV, 469; 146th St, 739 East; Lena Gebhardt to Diedrich Schankenberg, 4½ years $780

2D AV, 2,485; Henry Markus to William A. Solling, 5 5-12 years..... $1,000 1,500

3D AV, 228; Henry R. Mount to David Sussman, 2½ years..... 900

55TH ST, 528 West; Catharine Lohr to Peter Schramm, 3 years..... 600

75TH ST, 423 East; Lena Kahn to Frank Horacek, 4 8-12 years..... 720

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKERMANN, Joseph, and wife to Amelia Ackermann; Summit St, s s, 648 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years..... $2,000

BEARDSLEY, Frances J., to A. A. Sterling; Washington Av, e s, 64 ft n e of Fitch St, 2 years 3,500

BELLINGHAM, Robert, to Walter W. Taylor; South ½ of Lot 1, map of Arden property at East Chester, 3 years..... 700

BERDEN, Harry B., to Richard M. Farries; 11th St, 264 West, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold 1,500

BLOMQUIST, Charles J., to Jeannette H. Francis, formerly Martinas, trustee; 140th St, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, five mortgages, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., each..... 12,500

BLOMQUIST, Charles J., to David H. Oppenheimer and another; 140th St, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $62,500, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 13,778

BLOOM, Benjamin, to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director; 1st Av, 951, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BRIGANTE, Michele, to Charles S. Hirsch; 69th St, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year..... 3,500

BUSH, Mary E., to Daniel M. Simpson; 32d St, n s, 38 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years.. 8,500

CHESBRO, Denison P., to Lena Bimberg; Broadway, w s, 69.4 ft s of 10th St, leasehold, due Dec. 1903, 6 per cent.. 7,000

COIT, Tracy, and another to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 31st St, 7 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 35,000

DOHERTY, Thomas F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 164th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 8,500

EIDT, Charles W., to Jacob Eidt; 2d Av, w s, 75.5 ft n of 45th St, due Oct. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

ENGELHOLM, Adeline, to John Frees; 3d Av, w s, 50.3 ft n of 167th St, due June 15, 1902 1,500

FINDLAY, James, to Jeremiah F. Murphy; Marion Av, w s, 700 ft n of King's Bridge Road, old line, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,200

FOUNTAIN, Gerald, to Eliza J. Fountain and another, executors; 102d St, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 35,000

HART, Cecelia, to Jacob Harris; 165 East 73d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HAUTZ, Anne, and another to Adolph G. Hupfel; Lot 73, map of property of Pugsley estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year..... 500

HORACK, Frank, to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director; 75th St, 423 East, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.... 1,200

HORAN, Helen M., to Jennie Wood; Lot 110, map of property of Hudson P. Rose, St. Raymond Park, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 350

KAEPPEL, Charles M., to Josephine M. Purroy and another; Perry Av, w s, 560.2 ft s of old road, or 569 ft s of Reservoir Pl, 3 years 2,650

KAEPPEL, Charles M., to J. C. Julius Langbein; Perry Av, w s, 560.2 ft s of old road, or 569 ft s of Reservoir Pl, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KAEPPEL, Charles M., to Josephine M. Purroy and another; Perry Av, w s, 585.1 ft s of old road, or 593.11 ft s of Reservoir Pl, 3 years 2,650

KAEPPEL, Charles M., to Josephine M. Purroy and another; Perry Av, w s, 610.4 ft s of old road, or 618.11 ft s of Reservoir Place, 3 years..... 2,650

KELLY, Margaret M. M., to Rudolph J. H. Maur; 149 West 84th St, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bank St, 73 and 75, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent., each... 20,000

KNOX, Walter A., to Andrew D. Parker; 164th St, s s, 195 ft e of Prospect Av, prior mortgage $17,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 500

LYON, Emma E., to August Roesler and others, executors and trustees; Park Av, s e corner of 95th St, 3 years..... 20,000

MANNES, Maxwell S., to Fanny Staab; Lexington Av, n w corner of 75th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MORRISON, Amanda, and another to Henriette S. Orth; Willett St, 82, due Jan. 1, 1907..... 19,000

O'BRIEN, Jeremiah, and another to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director; Catharine St, 68, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

O'CONNOR, Edward J., to Lizzie B. Hickox; Avenue C, s e corner of 2d St, Unionport, ¼ part, 1 year..... 400

O'KEEFFE, Patrick J., and another to Bernard T. Kearns; 3d Av, 126 and 128; 141th St., 149 to 155 East, leasehold, securs notes, 5½ years..... 45,000

OLSSON, Anna, to Harlem Savings Bank; Robbins Av, n w corner of Pontiac Pl, 1 year 4,500

PIEPER, Lueden, to German Savings Bank; 3d Av, n e corner of 110th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

QUINLAN, Francis J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Horatio St, n s, 61.6 ft w of 4th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,000

ROBINSON, George W., to Townsend Wandell, executor; 132d St, 548 West, 5 years..... 17,000

ROSE, William R., to Sarah V. Baker; 19th St, n e s, 253.8 ft n w of 6th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 69,500

ROSENSTEIN, Bertha, and another to the United States Savings Bank; 63d St, n s, 179 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

RUFF, Joseph, and another to August Ruff; Stanton St, 206 to 210, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

RYAN, Richard, to George Colon and another; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, demand..... 2,000

SANDFORD, Isabel G., and another to the New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society; 135th St, n s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, prior mtg $2,700, due Feb. 17, 1905.. 100

SCHOLEM, Ludwig, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 107th St, 161 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 6,000

SERR, Elise, to Levantia M. Livingston; 1,015 East 168th St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 4,000

SILBERMINTZ, Rachel, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Pike St, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

STRACK, Johanna, to Adolph Balschun; 131st St, 40 West, prior mtg $20,000, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,500

STRACK, Lorenz, to Adolph Balschun; 131st St, 38 West, prior mtg $20,000, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,500

VON MANDRICH, Charlotte, to Henry Fliegenheimer; 88th St, 105 East; interest and time due, secures credits of H. Frankel for 500

WEGENER, Fritz, Jr., to Paula Wegener; Lot 478, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 7 per cent., gold..... 2,000

WELLS, William, to Maurice J. Kraus; 183d St, s s, 66.8 ft w of Belmont Av, prior mortgage $25,000, installments. 1,500

WEXLER, Adolph, to the Lawyers' Surety Company; Webster Av, n w corner of 168th St; Webster Av, w s, 262 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 4,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to Charles N. Lockwood, trustee; 52d St, 110 East, 4 years, 4 per cent..... 22,800

WILLIAM, Edith H., to Frederick Sheldon; Monroe St, n s, 263.10 ft e of Scammel St, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMES, Louise R., to Elizabeth Walter.. $650

BOWERS, John M., trustees, to American Mortgage Company..... 2,547

BOWERS, John M., executor and trustee, to American Mortgage Company..... 18,435

BOWERS, John M., trustee, to American Mortgage Company..... 17,410

BOWERS, John M., trustee, to American Mortgage Company..... 11,634

HAYMAN, Dora, to Carolyn Docter..... 1,500

KLEEBERG, Philip, to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee..... 4,000

LAWSON, Simon L., trustee, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New York..... 11,212

LAWSON, Simeon L., trustee, to Margaretha Hein..... 2,905

LEVEN, Charles D., to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee..... 8,000

McGILL, Mary, and another to Eleanor J. Porter..... 400

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to Theodore Bitterman..... 7,175

PHILIP S. GLASS COMPANY, (Limited,) to David E. Oppenheimer and another..... 1,250

PRICE, Ernest M., trustee, to Mamie J. Kelly..... 17,415

RIGGS, Karrick, to Richard H. Ewart.. Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Excelsior Savings Bank, 2 assignments, each..... 22,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 97 and 99; Harris Maskin against John Zimmerman, owner; Pearlman & Jaffe, contractors..... 63

ANTHONY AV, 1,852 and 1,854; James A. and E. T. Wolf against W. B. Schorer, owner and contractor..... $3,265

ANTHONY AV, 1,852 and 1,854; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against W. B. Schorer, owner and contractor..... 982

MADISON AV and 99TH ST, n e corner, 100.11x120; William T. Hookey against Samuel J. Ruth and Mayer Hoffman, owners and contractors..... 583

64TH ST, 144 West; Richard Shepard against J. A. Holmes, owner and contractor 83

115TH ST, 252 West; Henry Arnstein against Kate M. Morrison, owner and contractor 50

148TH ST, 310 West; Wolf Goldstein against John Doe, owner; John and James Thulin, contractors..... 25

150TH ST, n s, — ft e of Mott Av, 84x 100; Robert Killough against the Railway Young Men's Christian Association, owner; Michael J. Sullivan, contractor.. 250

186TH ST and PARK AV, s e corner, 100x18; W. C. Dickerson against Harriet E. Lockwood, owner and contractor..... 125

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

2D ST, 32 and 34 West; E. & J. Marrin against Joseph Poistein or Goldstein and another, Oct. 22, 1901, by bond..... 365

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 180x100; A. Meisel, Danowitz & Co. against Samuel J. Ruth and another, Oct. 15, 1901..... 4,000

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 180x100; A. Meisel, Danowitz & Co. against Samuel J. Ruth and another, Oct. 16, 1901..... 4,000

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 180x100; Alexander & Weiss against Samuel J. Ruth and another, Oct. 16, 1901..... 850

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 180x100; Ravitch Brothers against Samuel J. Ruth and another, Oct. 16, 1901..... 1,200

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 180x100; Jacob H. Werbelovsky against Samuel J. Ruth and another, Oct. 19, 1901..... 465

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 180x100; Thomas - Roberts - Stevenson Company against Samuel J. Ruth and another, Oct. 25, 1901..... 996

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 180x100; Stockinger Brothers against Samuel J. Ruth and another, Oct. 28, 1901..... 382

117TH ST, 51 East; Dimock & Fink Company against Aaron N. Janpole and another, Oct. 24, 1901..... 463

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D and 4th St, n w corner, 41x80; Louis Bossert and another against Harris Goldberg and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' liens;) attorney, F. Obernier.

CLINTON AV, e s, 90 ft s of 175th St, 54x84, and Clinton Av, e s, 111 ft s of 175th St, runs e 165.2x s 23x s 1.1x w 163.5x n 1.6x w — to e s of Clinton Av x n 27.7 to beginning; Mabel R. Cushing against Leonardo Liggio, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roby & Taylor.

LOTS 37, 49, and 57, and part of Lot 76, map of Arden property, Bronx; Annie V. Taylor against Etta G. Dupont, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mafe.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 25x 100; William H. Macy, Jr., executor, against Abram Abelman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

ST. ANN'S AV, 680; Clara Fairchild against James McSorley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Hyde.

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Leopold Schmeidler and another against Isidor Fredel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

124TH ST, s s, 155.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Edward A. Everitt against Joseph Frank and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. W. Pearsall.

133D ST, n s, 308.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Montgomery H. Clark, trustee, &c., against Hannah Feibel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. Clark.

133D ST, n s, 308.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Harriete E. Ellison against Hannah Feibel, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. Clark.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Wednesday, November 27, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

TRUSTEES' SALE

To close the Estate of

THOMAS HUNT, Dec'd,

of the valuable property

53 to 57 PARK PLACE,

N. E. COR. WEST BROADWAY.

5-sty. building, 75 ft. x 75 ft. 2 in.

Maps and further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Bergen & Dykman, 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, or 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, Attorneys for Trustees, or from the Auctioneer, 60 Cedar Street, N. Y. City. 8832

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT. 8th St., 5th and 6th Avenues, six-story building with store, lot 25x100; A No. 1; guarantee for the rent; price $61,000. Positively pays 5% net; with mortgage will pay 6% net; on equity; land value will increase; one tenant. W. J. Roome, 11 W. 34th St.

A Bargain.—West End Av.; finest location; superbly decorated; cabinet finish throughout; new four-story American basement dwelling, 20x 55 feet; lot, 20x90 feet; four bathrooms; price very low to an immediate purchaser; easy terms. ASHFORTH & COMPANY, 51 WEST 42D STREET. (Telephone 626 38th St.

436, 438, 440, 442 East 86th St.—121-foot front, with four 30-foot four-story brownstone-front flat and stores; in good order; sell separately; rent, $7,500; easy terms. Apply Owner, 299 Avenue A.

43D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A 25-foot 5-story 4-family tenement; rent, $1,700; must sell to close estate; mortgage, $10,000; price, $15,000. **ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D ST.**

Handsome residence for sale or exchange for New York business property; beautifully located; new, all improvements, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon. George Hayes, 61 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale on Columbus Av.—5-story apartment; two stores; all

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RICHARD WEBBER, plaintiff, against GEORGE STOLZ and others, defendants. —Action No. I.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Brook Avenue distant two hundred and nineteen feet and five-tenths of a foot southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Brook Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred feet and five-tenths of a foot to the line of the land of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company; thence southerly along the line of the land of said railroad company fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred feet and five-tenths of a foot to the easterly side of Brook Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Brook Avenue fifty feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, November 8, 1901.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

MARTIN J. EARLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

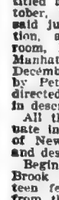

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,523 33-100, with interest thereon from the 12th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $271 16-100, with interest from October 23, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $775 and interest.

Dated New York, October 30th, 1901.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

n11-2aw3wM&Wad4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RICHARD WEBBER, plaintiff, against GEORGE STOLZ and others, defendants. —Action No. II.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. I.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Westchester and County of Westchester, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled, "Map of Unionport, Westchester County, New York, made by Bonnet and Savery, Surveyors, dated Unionport, November 1st, 1852," and filed in the office of the Clerk, now Register, of the County of Westchester, by the number 135, being bounded on the north side by Seventh Street as laid down on said map, on the south side by Sixth Street as laid down on said map, on the east side by Lot Number 136 on said map, and on the west by Lot Number 134 as laid down on said map, containing in width in front on said Sixth and Seventh Streets one hundred feet, and in width on each side from street to street two hundred feet, be said dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. II. All that other certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and designated on the aforesaid map of Unionport, &c., by the number 137, being the southerly half of said Plot Number 137, bounded as follows: Northerly by land owned now or formerly by the heirs of the late Timothy Conner, westerly by Lot Number 136 on said map, southerly by Sixth Street, and easterly by Lot Number 140 on said map, being two hundred feet on Sixth Street and one hundred and six feet in width on each side, be the same more or less.

Parcel No. III. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which on a certain map entitled map of subdivision of the property of Henry D. Tiffany, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox estate, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map Number 900, is shown and distinguished as Lot Number 18 and part of Lot Number 19 of Block Number 449, and therefrom bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-two feet and ninety-nine hundredths of a foot west of the westerly line or side of Fox (now called Barretto) Street, said point being opposite the centre line of a party wall or partition; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Lot 19 aforesaid and part of the distance through the centre line of a party wall or partition, eighty-three feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot to the northerly line or side of said Lot Number 19 aforesaid; thence westerly, along said northerly line of said Lot 19 and along the northerly line of Lot 18 aforesaid, forty-four feet and twenty-one hundredths of a foot to the westerly line of Lot 18 aforesaid, and thence southwardly, along the westerly line of Lot 18 aforesaid, sixty-seven feet and fifty-two hundredths of a foot to the northerly line or side of said street; thence easterly, along the northerly line or side of said street, forty-one feet and twenty-one hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be said or either of said several courses and distances a little more or less.

Dated New York, November 8, 1901.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

MARTIN J. EARLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above:

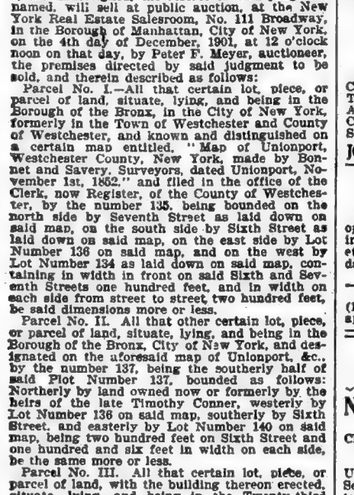

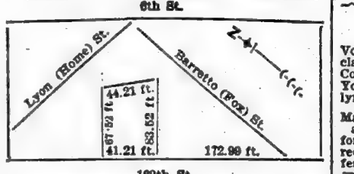

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,051.66, with interest thereon from the 12th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357 18-100, with interest from October 23, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about as follows: Parcel No. I., $180; Parcel No. II., $195; Parcel No. III., $250. Parcel No. III. is to be sold subject to prior mortgages aggregating $9,500 and accrued interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent.

Dated New York, November 8, 1901.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

ROESS, JOHN F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Christine Haase, John D. Roess, Herbert K. Roess, Charlotte Haase, now Charlotte Schreiber; Sophia Eliza Braun, Anna H. Braun, now Anna H. Schutt; Christina Braun, Eliza Bornaheim, Dorothea Ammon, Leo Ammon, A. A. Smith, John C. Werfelman, Charlotte B. Smith, now Charlotte B. Tathum, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN F. ROESS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hugo Gorsch and Sophia Eliza Roess, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

IRA B. WHEELER, Attorney for Executors, 218 and 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. el6lawôwW&n27

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl

A, *à la carte*; T, *Table d'hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St.& 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Hotel Logerot 5 Av.& 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. Alc.all hours.

Hotel Victoria, Service Alc. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Dun Bld'g, Rest. Café. { Business Men's Lunch DinnerAlc. B'way&ReadeSt.

Marlborough, Rathskeller, B'way & 36th. B'kfast&Lch.50c.Din.&Sup.Alc.

Huber's WILHELMINA, 7 Av. & 116. Tdh. 50c. Oysters, Chops, Lobsters, Birds. Alc.all hrs.

Hecker's 5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Table d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.

Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.

The Bingham 94TH ST. AND BROADWAY. TABLE d'HOTE,$1.00.A la carte

Ye Olde Tavern Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.

Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.

Hotel Wallace 5 Av. & 19 St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest. A la Carte

Ardin & Chaberty, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.

The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.

Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,

FIRE PROOF.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

ONLY 18 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

STEAM HEAT AND OPEN FIRES.

200 ROOMS. 82 PRIVATE BATHS.

NEW, QUIET, LUXURIOUS, SITUATED IN CENTRE OF THIRTY-ACRE PARK, LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY. GOOD AIR, PURE WATER, FINE DRIVES, EXCELLENT GOLF LINKS, CUISINE, AND SERVICE—THE BEST.

JOSEPH J. LANNIN, PROPRIETOR.

SEASIDE HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well known beach front hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including hot salt baths in house, etc. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 300 guests. All golf privileges.

CHAS. EVANS & SON.

NEW HOLLAND, ATLANTIC CITY, (1st house from Beach,) Kentucky Av.—First-class appointments; well heated; high-class cuisine.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

New York School of Expression,

318 W. 57TH ST.

Chartered by the University of the State of New York.

EVENING DRAMATIC CLASS.

Until further notice at 29-31 W. 55th St., 8 P. M. Send 10 cents for specimen copy of action and utterance, the new elocutionary magazine. For information regarding courses address the school, or F. TOWNSEND SOUTHWICK, President.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. STENOGRAPHY.

MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL. 35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St. QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL! (GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK.

CARNEGIE HALL. TEACHER OF ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.

5th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand; 14 Departments; 100 Typewriters; 30 Teachers; Delightful environments. (Day, evening.)

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

KELLS' Shorthand & Typewriting Training School, 143 West 125th St. Individual instruction by experts; (day, evening;) rates moderate. Write or call.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 09th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Coe, 759 Lexington Av., near 60th St.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MR. JOHN E. WEBSTER, President of WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 299 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references A1.

BERLIN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 1,189 Madison Av., near 87th St. All branches taught. Johannes Ziegler, Director.

Lady, many years' experience abroad, will accept pupils, vocal, dramatic art, German Lieder. N., 207 West 87th St.

Banjo, guitar, mandolin instruction by the celebrated Doré brothers, 657 6th Av.; preliminary course, $5.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV. Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

3,000 PUPILS TAUGHT IN 1900.

REMEY'S

CENTRAL PARK DANCING ACADEMY, 8TH AV. AND 54TH. Class and Private Instruction Any Hour.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E.17th St., bet.5thAv.& B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses. 313-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.

Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

At **$155.00.**

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

PEASE PIANOS

Suggest a wealth of refinement in tone and design; for fifty-five years a standard; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; a special plan of payment; good used pianos of many different makes from $125 up.

Write for catalogue.

WAREROOMS:

128 WEST 42d ST., Just west of 6th Ave.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

JUST-A-REMINDER

that we have some exceptionally fine bargains in upright pianos, also a few squares, for which no reasonable offer will be refused. Why not write us for prices and terms and find out what we can do for you? Catalogue free on application.

NEEDHAM

Fifth Avenue & 15th Street.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS. Special bargains in slightly used Pianos. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

113 EAST 14TH STREET.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St., are offering their own celebrated Pianos in latest styles and various woods at lowest prevailing prices and terms. Presentable new uprights from $175 upward, genuine values. Pianos for rent, $3 upward. Slightly used uprights at liberal reductions including Steinway, Chickering, and other well-known makes.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE

741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms. JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

51 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.

Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.

1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.

WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains—Chickering upright piano, $100.00, $5.00 down, $5.00 monthly. New uprights, $150.00. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St., branch 98 Fifth Ave., cor. 15th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; rents low, allowed on purchase; Steinway bargains. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.; open evenings.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS—High grade; factory prices; price marked on every piano; cash or installments. 19 E. 14th St., city. Factory, 43d St. and 1st Av.

SACRIFICE—Beautiful upright pianos! $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 23rd St.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Upright pianos rented from $3 per month up; rents allowed on purchase. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $85.00. Great Bargain. 1,351 3d Av., 77th St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Surrogate Notices.

WILLIAMS, HANNAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1901. ELLIS P. WILLIAMS, FLETCHER C. WILLIAMS, HENRY D. WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WORTMANN, SIGISMUND B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIGISMUND B. WORTMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Shepard & Prentiss, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of August, 1901. EVA WORTMANN, Executrix. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au21-1awdmW

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR **1.00** WEEKLY

For any make **PHONOGRAPH**

Records and Machines; exchanged and repaired.

O. HACKER, 148 E. 58th St. (Open Evenings.)

TEL. 1708-38.

LATEST RECORDS.

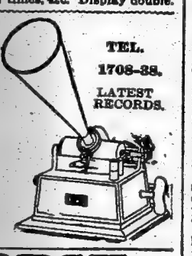

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES. DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,

New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.

Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.

Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit** **Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry for the Holidays.**

New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.

ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.

LENOX CLOTHING CO.

2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.

And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.

LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

FACTORY TO POCKET

P. S.—Bartlet-Waltham, 14-K watches, 20-year guarantee, value $25.00 at $9.75 each. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876. Inc. 1897. 175 Broadway, upstairs.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS.

Will send representative if desired.

American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charges; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

Souvenir Photo Mounts, .03; Calendar Mounts, .05; Albums, .08 up. Cut Prices in all Cameras; 25% or better in Kodaks. KELLY PHOTO STOCK HOUSE, Anti-Trust, 115-117 Nassau St.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO. 171 BOWERY

Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.

Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

Typewriters on Installments.—20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

Best typewriter ribbons, 50c., postpaid. Telephone 1261 Broad. Agents wanted. Rowe Typewriter Ribbon Co., 11 Broadway.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS and Records, on weekly payments, at cash prices. STRANAHAN'S, 117 WEST 125TH ST.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 23-32 Centre St.

Good, profitable confectionery and ice cream business; no agents. Apply 378 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Trade your music box for a phonograph or vice versa, at 148 East 58th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 82. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Waltham watches, diamonds, jewelry $1 weekly; articles delivered on first payment. Exchange Watch Co., 237 Broadway.

Furniture and Carpets.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

WE WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT FOR $1.00 PER WEEK. JAMES R. KEANE & CO., 1,351 3D AV.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dressmaking.—By experienced, stylish dressmaker; children's dresses a specialty. 1,040 3d Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

32d St., 30 West.—Desirable double and single rooms; thoroughly renovated, refurnished; steam heated; very reasonable; transients accommodated; new management.

34th St., 242 West.—Light front hall room for gentlemen; conveniently located; table excellent; table board; reference.

36th St., 149 West.—French boarding house, 1 small and 1 double room.

38th St., 242 West.—Large room, hot and cold water; well heated; also hall room.

39th St., 57 West.—Light; modern conveniences.

46th St., 136 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

75th St., 20 West.—Large room with table board; references required.

76TH ST., 143 WEST.—ROOMS AND BOARD; REFERENCE.

82d St., 118 West.—Double rooms, southern exposure, with dressing room; also single room; table board; references.

83d St., 125 West.—Cheerful, sunny, second floor rooms, en suite, single; refined home; moderate cost; reference.

83d St., 28 West.—Pleasant, cozy hall room; bath on same floor; near all cars; table board.

93d St., 169 West.—Large well-furnished room, on second floor, front; modern house; all conveniences; board optional; private family.

105th St., 142 West.—Lovely suite, parlor and two bedrooms, communicating with bath; first-class table; one block "L" station; private family; references required. Purchas.

115th St., 108 West.—Pleasant, sunny, large, small rooms; furnished, unfurnished; board if desired; modern apartment. Benlisa.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; convenient to L; American family.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large room, 2d floor; southern exposure; suitable for two; strictly private house; board optional.

135th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Nicely furnished second and third story large front rooms; also hall room to let, with board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; terms moderate. Pamphlet at 148 Saint Ann's Av.

Nicely furnished room; excellent board; for gentlemen; prices moderate. 2,128 5th Av., 130th St.

Select, all-light rooms; elevator, telephone; tiled bathrooms; separate tables in dining room; references. Mrs. Winthrop, 465 Lexington Av.

St. Nicholas Av., 388.—Well-furnished rooms; single or en suite; first-class board; table board.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes board in a refined, cultivated, strictly private family; highest social references. Address M. R., Box 47 Times Office, 1,242 Broadway.

Country Board.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Overlooking Morristown, N. J., 15 minutes' from station; hot water system heat; telephone; circulars. Box 424, Morristown.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

15th St., 358 West.—Two square rooms, private house; privileges of bath; gentlemen only; conveniently located.

15th St., 137 East.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or respectable married couple.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; running water; large closets; steam heat every room.

26th St., 38 West.—Cozy reception room, convertible into bedroom; attractive, well-kept house; also sunny room.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; breakfast if desired; references.

48th St., 134 West.—Nice home-like rooms, en suite or single; all conveniences; gentlemen; reference; private house.

81st St., 138 West.—Large back parlor for doctor or dentist; operating room adjoining; furnished or unfurnished.

82d St., 129 West.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences; on second floor; private house; to gentleman.

94th St., 175 East.—Furnished rooms, with or without board.

95th St., 71 East.—Cozy parlor and bedroom; neat; bath; will separate; private family. Havey.

98th St., 112 East.—Nicely furnished light room, with use of parlor. C. Smith Carlson.

99th St., 169 West.—Comfortably furnished, sunny room; closets; reasonable; in family of two; references exchanged.

103d St., 18 West.—Newly furnished, medium-sized, warm room in first-class apartment. Armor.

128th St., 245 West.—Newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; light and sunny; references required.

129th St., 258 West.—Board and room; rates reasonable. Miss Maryot.

MOUNT MORRIS HOTEL, 3d Av. and 130th St. —FURNISHED ROOMS, SEPARATE, ALL LIGHT; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; $1.50 weekly up; 50c. per night.

The Park, 100 Waverley Place.—Most desirable downtown location, corner Washington Square; sunny rooms; heated; excellent table.

Waverley Place, 200.—Two large connecting rooms, front and back parlor, suitable for three gentlemen; bath.

Waverley Place, 149.—Nicely furnished connecting rooms; every convenience; for housekeeping; very desirable.

Waverley Place, 123.—Large furnished room; neatly furnished; rent moderate; all conveniences.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

One brown mare, one buckboard wagon, one buggy, and one set of single harness, owned by Francis A. Clark, will be sold at public auction on December 6, 1901, at the salesroom of Van Tassell & Kearney, Nos. 180 and 182 East 13th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York, to satisfy a lien thereon held by William H. Heddendorf.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell this day at 10 o'clock, Number 238 West 28th Street, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order of Mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 9:30 o'clock, 798 3d Avenue, Borough Manhattan, fixtures of a saloon. By order of the Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Co., Mortgagee.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 3 P. M., week, bric-a-brac, rugs. 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells to-day Bric-a-brac, etc., at 132 Delancey St., Noon

COL. FRANK DENNY ACCUSED OF ANIMUS

His Corrections Objected To by Col. Meade's Counsel.

Cost of the Work on the Marine Barracks Taken Up Before the Court-Martial.

What was characterized by the defense as an indication of animus on the part of accusers of Col. Robert Meade developed at the close of yesterday afternoon's session of the Meade court-martial, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Col. Frank Denny, one of the officers preferring charges against Col. Meade, was recalled to the stand in order that he might correct any errors which might have been made by the stenographer of the court in taking down the testimony he had given. Col. Denny has been ordered to the Philippines for duty, and opportunity was given him to make the corrections yesterday that he might be enabled to report at Washington at an early date. After making some unimportant corrections in the stenographer's records, Col. Denny, referring to his testimony relative to the character of Col. Meade, said:

"'I desire to alter my testimony where I say' 'he was a most agreeable man' to 'he had been a most agreeable man when sober.'"

Col. Meade's counsel, Mr. Semple, arose immediately and protested. Such methods, he declared, were unjustifiable, as the witness had been recalled merely to correct errors in testimony he had already given and not to add to his testimony without fear of being cross-examined. The witness was then asked by Judge Advocate Niblack to withdraw what he had said.

"I will, very gladly," replied Col. Denny. After making some further corrections, the witness said:

"In answer to the question, 'Did he fall downstairs?' I answered 'No.' I wish to add to that that his failure to do so did not change my idea that he was under the influence of liquor."

Mr. Semple was again on his feet, protesting. An argument followed, and while this was on the court adjourned until to-day.

In the earlier part of the day's session H. B. Appleby, an expert draughtsman, and Frederick R. Douglass, a civil engineer, both employed in the Department of Yards and Docks at the navy yard, were on the witness stand. Mr. Appleby testified that in his opinion the cost of the work on the marine barracks was very moderate. He fixed it at 7½ cents per cubic foot. Capt. Chadwick of the court, after doing some figuring, asked the witness how many cubic feet he had counted in his calculation. When Appleby had given the desired answer, Capt. Chadwick exclaimed:

"Why, you have figured in the veranda, which had nothing at all to do with the building."

Capt. Chadwick then proceeded to show that the cost was 10½ cents per cubic foot.

Mr. Douglass, in his testimony, like Mr. Appleby, estimated that the cost of the work was moderate.

Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson of the local yard at the morning session testified that in his opinion the work on the barracks could have been done at much less cost. The 10 per cent. commission charged by the architects, the witness said, was, according to his ideas, excessive. A fair and just percentage, he said, was 5 per cent. Sometimes it was not more than 2 per cent.

Brig. Gen. Charles Haywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, testified before the court that he had no reason to believe that a conspiracy existed between Col. Denny and Major Lauchheimer against Col. Meade. Gen. Haywood said that he had personally inspected the marine barracks last March, in company with Col. Meade. Col. Meade at that time criticised the work on the barracks, saying he did not think the Government was getting full value for its money. Personally, the witness said, he had the utmost confidence in Col. Denny.

LOVE LAUGHS AT TYPHOID.

From Her Sick-Bed a Young Brooklyn Belle Announces Wedding Date.

As at locksmiths and some other things, love laughs, too, at typhoid fever in Brooklyn. Therefore is it that to-morrow will be a sure enough Thanksgiving Day for Miss Alice Murray Mackey and Raymond Disbrow Van Name. Miss Mackey, who is the daughter of William Mackey, Superintendent of the South Congregational Church Sunday school, is prominent in religious and social circles in the Carroll Park section of Brooklyn. The family lives at 233 President Street.

Miss Mackey was to have become the bride of Mr. Van Name on Nov. 7 last. All preparations had been made for the wedding, which was to have taken place at the home of the bride's parents. A few days before the date set for the marriage, however, Miss Mackey fell ill with typhoid fever, and the day which was to have been so joyous found her on a sick bed. Necessarily the arrangements for the wedding were then canceled. For a time Miss Mackey's condition was serious, but she is now greatly improved and yesterday it was announced by the family that the postponed wedding would take place on Thursday, Dec. 5. And that is why there will be a more than usually joyful celebration of thanksgiving in the Mackey household to-morrow.

KILLED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Workman on Third Avenue Track Did Not Notice Approaching Train.

Green flags which are generally planted on the elevated railroad tracks to warn engine drivers to go slowly when approaching points where work is in progress on the structure, were omitted yesterday morning while a force of ten men under Foreman Hester were laying the current rail for the electrical equipment on the north-bound Third Avenue track at Fifty-second Street.

At 9 o'clock a train drawn by Engine No. 17, operated by Clarence Cassell of 1,098 Washington Avenue, bore down upon them at high speed on its way to the Fifty-third Street station, and one of them, James Clarke, was struck and ground to pieces, every car of the train passing over the spot. Fragments of the body fell to the street, striking horror to the hearts of pedestrians. The other men barely escaped by leaping.

But little was known of Clarke by his fellow-workmen. He was a middle-aged man, and one said he was married and the brother of a prosperous saloon keeper of Harlem. Cassell, the engineman, was arrested, and admitted to bail in $1,000 by Coroner Hart pending the inquest.

BARKER'S APPEAL DELAYED.

New Jersey Supreme Court Will Hear His Case in February.

The appeal of Thomas G. Barker from the verdict that consigned him to State's prison for shooting the Rev. John Keller at Arlington, N. J., on Feb. 3, will not be heard at the December Term of the Supreme Court, as was expected, but will go over to the February Term.

The delay is due to the fact that Judge John A. Blair, who at first refused to allow the objections of counsel to be struck, jury to go upon the record, finally concluded to do so, and he certified the objections to the Supreme Court on Monday. Under the law there must be a delay of thirty days before argument can be heard, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, therefore, decided to continue the case over to the February Term.

Steamboat Crashes Into Bridge.

The steamboat Seabird, plying between Red Bank, N. J., and this city, ran into the drawbridge at the Highlands yesterday. The collision was unavoidable owing to the machinery on the draw getting out of order. Some of the side housing on the vessel was broken and the guard was also damaged. There were about 100 passengers aboard, but no panic ensued. Capt. Price steamed back to Red Bank and the boat will make no more trips this season. The damage amounted to $1,000.

The New York Daily News Sold.

Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, has purchased a controlling interest in The New York Daily News from Mrs. Benjamin A. Wood. The sale, which was arranged by C. M. Palmer, was finally concluded yesterday. The purchase price was not made public. Mr. Munsey recently bought The Times of Washington, D. C.

GREAT "HOPE DIAMOND" HERE.

Gem for Which $250,000 Is Said to Have Been Paid Arrives on a Liner as Freight.

Locked away for safe keeping in the strongbox of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which got in yesterday, is the famous blue stone known as the "Hope Diamond." It was recently purchased in London by Simon Frankel, a jeweler of this city, who, according to report, paid $250,000 for it.

Mr. Frankel was a passenger on the Kronprinz. He was reticent concerning the gem. He would not admit that he had brought it with him, nor would he state the exact price he had paid for it. He declared that he had purchased it for business purposes, and not for a wealthy American woman, as has been reported. From an officer of the customs it was learned that the stone was on board the liner, having been brought across as freight. To-day it will be appraised, and on payment of the duty required turned over to the purchaser.

Mr. Frankel was met by Emanuel Gattle, a Fifth Avenue jeweler, who boarded the Kronprinz off Quarantine. Before he went down the bay on the revenue cutter Mr. Gattle said he was prepared to pay $300,000 for the stone, and added that that was the object of his trip to Quarantine. When the Kronprinz was berthed some four hours later Mr. Frankel and Mr. Gattle were among the first to disembark. Mr. Gattle said he had been unable to make a deal with Mr. Frankel. "I offered him $350,000," he said, "but he wouldn't listen to the proposition." When seen again last night Mr. Gattle said that he had been unable to persuade Mr. Frankel to part with the jewel.

The "Hope diamond" was sold a few weeks ago by order of a Master in Chancery in London. It was the property of Lord Francis Pelham Clinton Hope, who was allowed to sell it only after a long legal fight. It is a cushion shaped stone weighing 44½ karats, and is the largest blue diamond in existence, the next largest, the Brunswick stone, weighing only 10¾ karats.

In 1638 Tavernier, the famous French traveler, took to Paris twenty-five diamonds, all of which were bought by Louis XIV. A blue stone weighing 112½ karats was in the collection. The cutting of the stone brought its weight down to 67⅛ karats. During the French Revolution the stone mysteriously disappeared. It did not reappear until 1830. It was then in the possession of a man named Daniel Ellison. Ellison sold it to Henry Thomas Hope, a London banker, for £13,000. It is now regarded as certain that the Hope and Brunswick diamonds are parts of the original Tavernier stone.

EDUCATING CUBAN CHILDREN.

The Cuban Orphan Society Reports Gratifying Progress at Its Annual Meeting.

The Cuban Orphan Society, of which Gen. Francis V. Greene is the President, held its second annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building.

Miss Laura D. Gill, Dean of Barnard College, made a short address on the "Educational Aspects of the Society's Work." She said, in part:

"In 1895, just before the outbreak of the three years' war, there were 355 schools in the island, whereas, to satisfy the requirements of the law, there should have been 1,800. After 1895 the teachers were practically unpaid.

"On Dec. 6, 1899, Gen. Brooke opened the new system, with 3,000 schools and 120,000 pupils. Since that time only 500 more schools have been found necessary, and the students number 175,000. At first for all the schools there were only 1,100 professional teachers, leaving the remaining positions to be filled by willing but untrained girls. These, however, availed themselves of all opportunities, came north and studied our methods, and have become, considering handicaps, a very efficient body."

Thomas B. Adams spoke of the work of the society from the Cuban standpoint, and Miss Grace Minns of Boston, Inspector of the society for Cuba, said in relating some of her experiences there that in Cuba New Englanders might acquire what it was generally conceded they lacked—that is, good manners.

The Cuban Orphan Society was incorporated Jan. 30, 1900, having for a purpose the care of the orphan and other destitute children of Cuba. Funds are obtained by public and personal appeals, and largely from the Children's National Easter Festival. It has a staff of twenty salaried workers in Cuba, and the Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of $32,610.98.

ALDERMEN NOT IN HARMONY.

Dispute About Asphalt Paving and an Attack on an Appropriation Giving Work to Horgan & Slattery.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and transacted routine business. A report and resolutions were read from the Rapid Transit Commission asking for a change of route on Lenox Avenue from One Hundred and Forty-second Street to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Alderman McCall offered a resolution that the matter be considered at the meeting next Tuesday, which was adopted.

A contest between the Tammany members and the Republicans took place on the question of asphalt paving. The minority leader, Mr. McInnes, objected to the passage of resolutions providing for the paving of Pitkin Avenue in Brooklyn. Alderman Bridges said that the leader of the Republican minority could not run the board. The final vote was 33 to 14, and the resolution to pave the avenue was declared lost.

The question of appropriating $275,000 for the New Harlem Hospital was then considered. Alderman Goodman made an attack on the resolutions and claimed that the matter was being put through for the benefit of Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany architects. Alderman McCall held a consultation with Vincent J. Slattery of the firm of Horgan & Slattery while the debate was going on. The appropriation was finally passed.

Horgan & Slattery were appointed architects by the Board of Estimate some time ago, and the bond issue yesterday provides for architects' fees and the construction of the building.

THE PARKHURST SOCIETY'S WORK

Not Going Out of Business on Jan. 1, the Clergyman Declares.

"We are not going out of business. There's not a word of truth in it. I hear that a rumor is going about that the Society for the Prevention of Crime is going to close up on Jan. 1. It is not true. On the contrary, we are going to take off our coats and go to work harder than ever."

So said the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst after the adjournment of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime yesterday.

RUN DOWN IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Shoppers Excited by a Fatal Accident to a Woman.

A wagon of the American Ice Company, driven by Charles Horneyer of 503 West Twenty-first Street, was crossing Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street yesterday afternoon, when the horses knocked down and the wagon ran over Mrs. Margaret Melville, thirty-seven years old, of 409 West Sixteenth Street.

Two men pulled the driver off his seat immediately, while many women shoppers shrieked from excitement. The woman was found to be unconscious and internally injured. She was placed in a New York Hospital ambulance and died as the physician and his assistants reached into the vehicle to carry her into the hospital when it reached there.

Horneyer was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Case Against Scannell and Marks.

The case against John J. Scannell, Fire Commissioner, and William L. Marks, the contractor, who are under indictment charged with conspiracy, was called in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. John D. Lindsay and George G. Battle, attorneys for the defendants, filed a motion for the inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury, and the case was adjourned until this morning when the argument on the minutes will be heard. Neither Scannell nor Marks were in court.

A DEFECT IN TAX LAWS

Buyer of Condemned Land Gets a Veritable "Gold Brick."

Payment of Arrears Within Two Years' Clause Robs Unwitting Mrs. Holcomb of Valuable Property.

The State of New York is unwittingly a vendor of "gold bricks," and the attempt will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to amend certain laws so that innocent purchasers of land sold for unpaid taxes shall no longer be robbed.

The discovery of the defective legal enactments grew out of a suit begun against the State by Mrs. Mary Holcomb of Acidalia, Delaware County. Mrs. Holcomb owns a farm at Hancock, in the same county. A few years ago a strip of land adjoining her property was advertised for sale for unpaid taxes. It was bought in by the State. Then Mrs. Holcomb concluded she wanted it.

Under the law the State Controller turns over all property bid in by him to the Land Board, which is composed of State officials, who, under an existing statute, can elect the character of the deed that shall be given a purchaser. Mrs. Holcomb applied to the Land Board for the particular piece of land. Her request was granted, and upon the payment of $186 she was given a quit-claim deed.

Mrs. Holcomb had been in possession but a short time when along came Warren Ransom, receiver of a bank at Havana, Steuben County. He had found among the assets a deed to the property which had come into the ownership of the bank through the foreclosure of a mortgage given as collateral security for the payment of a note.

He had already taken advantage of the provision of a law permitting a property owner to redeem within two years any piece of land sold by the State upon the payment of the amount due at the time of sale, with 10 per cent. interest added. He paid the Controller $204.60.

"I own this land," said Mr. Ransom to Mrs. Holcomb.

"I guess not," replied Mrs. Holcomb. "I have a deed to it from the State."

"I don't care what you have," responded Mr. Ransom. "I own the property, and want it. So you must get off."

"I'll do nothing of the kind," retorted Mrs. Holcomb.

"Yes, you will," rejoined Mr. Ransom, "for I will not only dispossess you, but I'll sue you for trespass."

And he did, with the result that he was not only given possession but recovered $100 damages for trespass, which Mrs. Holcomb paid.

Mrs. Holcomb appealed to the State authorities for relief. The Controller admitted the receipt of her money, and also of the $204.60 from Mr. Ransom, but could find no law which permitted the return of her money to her until it had been passed upon by the Court of Claims. To secure a hearing there Lafayette B. Gleason, a Delaware County lawyer, had a special bill passed.

Then Mr. Gleason went before the Court of Claims and was promptly defeated on the ground that the State having sold something it did not own, Mrs. Holcomb had no remedy.

Up to date Mrs. Holcomb is out of pocket more than $350, including lawyers' fees; the State has been twice paid the tax of $186, with $18.60 additional, and Receiver Ransom has possession of the property and Mrs. Holcomb's $100.

The strange condition of affairs is puzzling legislators whose attention has been called to it, and the majority of these favor the passage of a law which will compel the delinquent taxpayer, who wants to redeem the land, to deal with the purchaser of the property instead of with the State. This system prevails in several States, and operates well.

LEGAL NOTES.

GRANT OF LANDS VOID IF IN POSSESSION OF PERSON CLAIMING ADVERSELY TO GRANTOR.—E. May De Garmo, claiming title to certain premises in Livingston County, this State, by purchase at a mortgage foreclosure sale, brought suit against George W. Phelps, alleging that the latter was in possession and unlawfully withholding the property from the plaintiff. It appeared that the defendant, Phelps, by his tenant, was in possession of the premises at the time of the conveyance to the mortgagor, who lost at the sale at which the plaintiff was a purchaser. The defendant's title was by a tax deed from the Treasurer of Livingston County, and he had been holding adversely since 1892. The Fourth Appellate Division affirms a judgment dismissing the complaint on the opinion of Justice Nash, delivered at Trial Term. He says that the facts bring the case directly within the inhibition of the statute which provides that every grant of lands shall be absolutely void if at the time of the delivery of the deed such lands shall be in the actual possession of a person claiming under a title adverse to that of the grantor. And however defective the title under which the premises are held adversely may be, the statute is applicable.

***

AGREEMENT TO LEASE PROPERTY BY WILL VOID FOR UNCERTAINTY.—After the death of John Och, Richard Ripsom and Augustus Ripsom sued his executors to compel the specific performance of an alleged agreement by which the decedent promised to give them all his property at his death. The plaintiffs alleged that under the will of Anna Maria Ripsom they, together with Och, received property worth $3,000. The Ripsoms gave Och a quitclaim deed of their share in the property for the stated consideration of $900, of which $800 was to be paid in cash and $100 for masses for the repose of the soul of Anna Maria Ripsom and the erection of a stone at her grave. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment of the Special Term of the Supreme Court dismissing the action, on the opinion of Justice Dunwell. "There are obvious facts and circumstances, says Justice Dunwell, tending to contradict the making of a contract. No writing was drawn, although it was necessary to resort to writings in conveying the property. So long as a part of the transaction required a writing, why was the plaintiff's important interest in the transaction left to memory only? Each of the plaintiffs, at the time of the conveyance, received a cash consideration of $400. This is in some degree inconsistent with the idea of other consideration. The cases in this State where parole agreements have been enforced by specific performance, are where the party invoking the aid of the court has performed labor or made improvements upon property or rendered consideration following the bargain or in pursuance of it. Here the only consideration moving from the plaintiffs was a present one; the parting with their title. They can't support their contention, as has been done in most reported cases, by acts done subsequently that could be only explained upon the theory that what was done was in pursuance of a contract, thereby supporting the alleged existence of a contract. This contract is devoid of such support. If, however, the evidence was sufficient to establish the contract in controversy in this case, it has not been the practice of the courts of equity in this State to enforce such a contract by reason of its uncertainty. It permitted deceased to possess, control, and absolutely dispose of his property so as to divest himself of all title thereto during his life if he saw fit, leaving it uncertain whether he would have any property at his death."

THIS YOUNG MAN MUST WAIT.

Asked Court in Vain to Have His Youthful Sweetheart Produced.

Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to entertain the application for a writ of habeas corpus to produce Ada Kinnicutt, a sixteen-year-old girl, in his court, because Ernest Bock, her sweetheart, one year older, was prevented from seeing her as her mother did not favor his suit. The court said, in dismissing the application for the writ:

"Under all the circumstances before me and the absolute statement of the mother that the girl is but little over sixteen years old, if this foolish boy insists upon marrying her, he will, under the law, be liable for prosecution for abduction. I will dismiss the writ."

Young Bock, who appears to be much older than he is, stated in his application for the writ that the girl's mother kept her a prisoner in her home for the especial purpose of preventing him from pushing his suit.

A last word.
Are you ready?
Evening dress clothes.
Afternoon clothes.
Morning clothes.
Night clothes.
Good clothes.
Shoes, hats and furnishings to go with each.
Man or boy.

Closed to-morrow—all day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

McCOMB WILL CONTEST.

Daughter of Testator Fights Clause Forbidding Her Marrying Her Sweetheart.

Justice Scott yesterday handed down a decision in the suit brought by Fannie Rayne McComb against the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to determine the legal effect of a certain provision in one of the codicils of her father's will, which cut her off from sharing equally with her sisters and brothers in the McComb estate, if she married one Louis Herzog, in which the Court said that it was not yet the time to pass upon such a question until the marriage prohibited had taken place.

The will of the late James Jennings McComb, by which he left upward of $15,000,000 worth of property, contained the provision that if his daughter Fannie did not marry Louis Herzog she would share equally in his estate with her one brother and two sisters. In case she did marry Herzog, she was to receive from the estate only $15,000 a year as an annual income, and upon her death her children were to receive, absolutely, $300,000. James Jennings McComb, the father, died on March 31 last, leaving four children: Mary Alice McComb Coxe, Lillie McComb Grath, Fannie Rayne McComb, and Jennings Scott McComb.

After the will was filed containing the prohibitive clause respecting Miss McComb's prospective marriage, she brought suit against the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, one of the trustees of her father's estate, to have that provision in one of the codicils of her father's will adjudged void.

TO CONTEST DOLAN'S WILL.

Relatives of the Millionaire Clubman Dissatisfied with Bequests.

Relatives of Henry Dolan, the millionaire and clubman, who died in September last, filed yesterday with Probate Clerk Washburn, in the Surrogates' office, notice that they would contest Mr. Dolan's will. The relatives who have filed this objection to probate are Anne Burrell, Isabel Hasbrouck, Ellen C. Osborne, Constance Roddy, William E. Burrell, Edward U. Burrell, Nellie N. Scott, Edward A. Burrell, and Charles Burrell.

The testator died last September at his residence, 6 West Thirty-sixth Street. By his will, which was filed on Sept. 26, he created a trust of $30,000 for the benefit of Charles A. Glover, who was in his employ for twenty years, which reverts to the estate upon Glover's death.

Maria Dolan, sister of the decedent, was to have received the residue of the estate, but she died a few months before the testator, and under certain provisions of the will the residue of the property, after creating three trusts of $10,000 each for Anna Delia Lee, widow of James D. Lee, of 28 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn; Jeannette Pelham of 24 Christopher Street, and Jane Franklin, was left in equal shares to the five nieces of the testator, children of his eldest brother, Godwin Dolan. The nieces are Ellen Cushing of Chicago, Juliet M. Coleman of Buffalo, Cornelia M. Palmer, Mary Francis De Forest, and Catherine L. Steward of Kansas. These five beneficiaries of the residuary estate will oppose any contest of the will to the utmost.

The contestants make the usual allegations of undue influence and unsound mind on the part of the testator. Mr. Dolan's estate was estimated at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

SAYS TESTATOR WAS "HOODOOED"

Novel Testimony Introduced in Long Island Will Contest.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 26.—Surrogate Petty will have to read up on hoodooism. He has been called upon to set aside a will because it is claimed the testator was hoodooed, and as a result changed his will. The contestant also thinks he is hoodooed. The will is that of Aaron Cuffee. He was a negro, married into the Shinnecock Indian tribe.

The estate in question is not worth more than $300, but Cuffee by a will dated fourteen days before his death, which occurred almost ten years ago, left the property to his wife absolutely. Five years before his death Cuffee made a will in which he left the property to his wife for her use during life and on her death it was to revert to Nathan Cuffee, a nephew. Nathan Cuffee now contests the will claiming his uncle was hoodooed to death; and thus led to change his will. Christopher C. Cuffee, a brother of the contestant, was the most entertaining witness heard thus far. He asserted flatly that the old man was hoodooed. He also knew that several persons in East Hampton were hoodooed, and were still under the spell. The hoodoo attacked Aaron Cuffee while he was on his way from Shelter Island to New London a month before he died. It entered his right foot and gradually spread through his body. The witness rejected with scorn the insinuation that the hoodoo was rheumatism, and said he knew the difference between a hoodoo and a case of rheumatism. It was claimed that when a hoodoo was put on a man or woman the person would do anything the hoodoo doctor wanted, even to dying when the doctor willed it.

Nathan Cuffee on the stand said the hoodoo was placed on the window sill and chairs, but could be effected at a distance.

The physician who attended Cuffee testified that the man was of sound mind up to the time he died. A long array of witnesses testified to the same effect. The Surrogate reserved decision.

Big Transfer Tax in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—County Treasurer Francis M. Carpenter to-day fixed the largest transfer tax ever imposed in Westchester County. It was on the estate of the late J. Jennings McComb of Dobbs Ferry, who left an estate of $10,000,000. The personal property has been appraised at $8,500,000, and the amount of the tax that the State will receive is in round numbers $50,000.

The estate of Francis O. Matthison, the sugar magnate, who had an estate near Dobbs Ferry, and who left $9,000,000, has paid to the County Treasurer $42,000 as a transfer tax.

Appointments by Justice Roesch.

Municipal Court Justice George F. Roesch has reappointed Caleb H. Redfern stenographer, Joseph F. Blachgrove and Emil Bayer court attendants, and Joseph Roesch interpreter in his court. He has also appointed as third assistant court attendant from the civil service list Daniel B. McCarthy, a graduate of La Salle Academy.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That is the way with a Cold. A few little doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT often saves a long sickness, if not something more serious.—Advertisement.

O'Neill's

Ready-to-Wear Hats for Thanksgiving Day

A choice assortment, fresh from our workrooms, on sale to-day. The collection comprises all the newest styles for Travelling, Riding, Driving, Golfing and semi-dress wear. These Hats are all of the best quality French Felt, and all handsomely trimmed with the newest materials. Worth from 6.50 to 8.50 each,

3.98 Each.

A Large Variety of Children's Trimmed Hats for Dress and Ordinary Wear at Very Attractive Prices.

Special Value in Children's Coats.

Children's Long Box Coats of Fine Kersey, Inlaid Velvet Collar, 6 to 14 year sizes, very stylish and very serviceable, 9.98

Children's Box Jackets of Heavy Beaver Cloth, variety of colors, 6 to 14 year sizes, 2.98

Misses' Suits and Jackets.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits of fancy striped cloth, Norfolk shape jacket, yoke and notched collar, lined with heavy satin, flare skirt, finished with rows of stitching, 14.98

Misses' Tailor-made Jackets, stitched yoke and strapped seams, velvet collar, lined with heavy satin, formerly 19.00, 15.00

A COMPLETE STOCK OF INFANTS' COATS, CAPS, DRESSES AND FURNISHINGS FROM THE BEST MAKERS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's

Special Sale of Suit Cases and Travelling Bags.

A splendid opportunity to complete your outfit for the Thanksgiving journey. Note these prices:

Solid Sole Leather Suit Cases, with reinforced corners, steel frames, fitted with four straps, brass lock, catches or straps on the outside, both sizes, 22 and 24 inch, 5.00 Each
☞Regular Price 7.00.

Genuine Alligator Club Bags, leather lined, brass trimmed, new Vienna handles, worth from 5.00 to 8.00 each, according to size, 2.98 to 4.89 Each.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

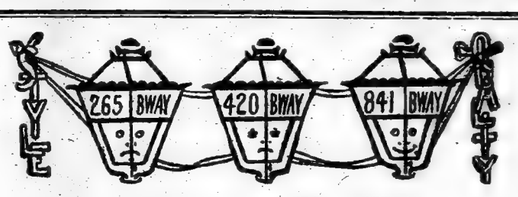

Style and Quality.

Two words that are almost meaningless, because so often misused.

But it wasn't yesterday that we started in to make good clothing, and you've learned that we "tie up" to these two words here.

Some day you'll "run foul" of one of the hundreds of advertisements that go out of our three stores daily on the backs of our customers, and then you'll "join the procession."

Our Youths' Suits and Overcoats—$10 to $25—are "brim full" of style and quality.

Some choice and exclusive styles in Men's $20, $25 & $28 Sack Suits will be a revelation to men who have been patronizing fashionable tailors.

We'll make your clothes to order if you prefer.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

BLESSINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR:

This Thanksgiving season has once more set us a-thinking of what a host of blessings one has to be thankful for.

Right here are many:

THE RUGGERY—Gorgeous with a multitude of Oriental textiles; rich in color. A special lot of Afghan Carpets—fine, silky pieces—at $55.00, reduced from $65.00 to $90.00. (Ranging from 9 x 6 to 11 x 7 ft.)

THE CORNERS—Rest-places, where luxurious ideas in couch and drapery arrangements are rife.

THE DECORATIVE STUDIO—Where all questions in decoration find answers, and special schmes are thought out.

OUR FINE FURNITURE—Designs and models collected from all over the world and materialized in woods, from the glorious forests of our own country, which are well seasoned to stand our heated houses.

AND FACTORY PRICES, as you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Strengthens the Weak; Preserves the Strong.

Jaeger WOOLENS.

Only True Sanitary Underwear.

23 Years' Success.

All Weights for All Wants.

NEW YORK: 16 W. 23d St. 155-157 B'way.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton St.

Jersey City's Assessments.

The Jersey City Tax Board has submitted to the Finance Board the assessments for the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1902. The total of assessed real and personal property is $95,692,552, of which $86,241,745 is realty and $9,360,817 is personalty. Last year the total was $93,325,999, of which $84,552,695 was on real estate. The increase this year—$2,277,562—is chiefly owing to the erection of 350 new buildings. There has also been much improving in real estate.

New Ship for American Line.

The International Navigation Company received a cablegram yesterday announcing that the new twin screw steamship Merion, built for the American Line, was successfully launched on the Clyde. The Merion registers 11,635 tons, is 530 feet long, and 59 feet beam.

Francis, the Boxer, Sent to Prison.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—In the County Court to-day "Jack" Francis, the Dobbs Ferry boxer, was found guilty of assault in the third degree for having beaten Jacob German, a Main Street saloon keeper. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

O'Neill's

Sale of Thanksgiving Groceries

All High Grade goods and all at cheaper prices than you would have to pay for the same quality elsewhere.

Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Etc.

Brazils, Filberts and Pecans, lb.,	15c
New Mixed Nuts, lb.,	17c
Paper Shell Almonds, lb.,	25c
English Walnuts lb.,	16c
Malaga Raisins, 5½-lb. Clusters,	1.35
Table Raisins, 1 and 2-lb. Cartons, lb.,	25c
Selected Turkish Figs, 2-lb. box,	30c
Dates stuffed with Nuts, lb.,	33c

Plum Pudding—Key Attachment.

R. & R., 1 lb., 23c 2 lbs.,	41c
3 lbs., 62c 4 lbs.,	78c

Mince Meat and Pie Crust.

Condensed Mince Meat, pkge,	9c
Dozen,	1.04
Mince Meat, finest quality, 3 and 5 lb. jars,	45c and 75c
Pie Crust,	10c

Vegetables.

Fancy Maine Corn, can, 10c.; doz.,	1.15
Case,	2.25
Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, can, 11c; doz.,	1.25
Case,	2.40
Early June Peas, can, 11c; doz.,	1.25
Case,	2.40
Spinach, can, 15c; doz.,	1.75
Choice Beets, qts., 13c; doz.,	1.50
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, 2-lb. pkge,	9c
Corn Starch, H. O'N., 1 lb.,	5c
Hominy, Pearl, 5-lb. bag,	15c
Yellow or White Meal, 5-lb. pkge,	18c
Buckwheat, Hecker's, 3 and 6 lb. pkges,	16c and 32c
Vermont Maple Syrup, pint bottles,	20c
Full quart bottles,	32c
Half gallon cans,	60c
Rock Candy Syrup, pint bottle,	25c
Strained Honey, quart glass jars with handle,	60c

New Fruit Butter.

Apple, Peach, Plum and Quince, three pound crocks,	33c

Coffee and Tea.

Best Java and Mocha Coffee, lb.,	25c
Jamoka Blend Coffee, lb.,	20c
XI Lunch Coffee, 1-lb. bags,	16c
Three-pound bags,	45c
Sample Tea,	30c
Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, and Mixed Tea, worth 60c. lb.,	35c
Three pounds for	1.00
Choice India Ceylon, lb.,	40c
Three pounds for	1.15

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Wednesday, Nov 27th.

Wrapper Dept.

Eiderdown Gowns, in all colors, at *$2.95.*

Flannel Wrappers, in striped and plain colors, at *$5.75.*

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Wednesday, Nov. 27th.

Silk Petticoat Department.

Jersey Top Petticoats, in silk and wool, finished with a variety of silk flouncings, from *$13.50 to $30.*

One special lot at *$10.50,* value $15.00.

Also black, black and white and colored *Taffeta Petticoats,* *$5.75, $7.75 & $9.45*

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

EXCLUDE THE COLD. USE

For Sale or Applied by ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., New York also Hamilton Av. and 14th St., Brooklyn.

Telephones in both Boroughs.

Use BRUMMELL'S Celebrated Cough Drops

Are a boon to public speakers and singers. Relieve hoarseness, promote expectoration, and positively cure coughs. At confectioners' and druggists'. Sold everywhere.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Cold; fresh northerly winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,191. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

WHAT THE BOERS REQUIRE

Alleged Aide de Camp of Botha Says They Want South Africa.

AUTONOMY IS NOT SUFFICIENT

Campbell-Bannerman's Attitude to the Burghers' Demands Disappoints the French Pro-Boers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times to-day quotes an interview in a Nantes newspaper with a man named Sandberg, who is described as an aide de camp of the Boer Commandant General, Louis Botha. Sandberg has been lecturing on the Continent to collect Boer funds.

Sandberg declared in the interview that the ultimate victory of the Boers was certain. Asked what peace terms the Boers would accept, he said they would agree to one condition only—that the British quit South Africa. He added:

"Their recognition of our autonomy would be insufficient. We must be masters of the Cape as well as of the Transvaal."

Sandberg said that if there was a moment when, for humane reasons and in order to spare their own people tortures, the Boers were willing to contemplate a less advantageous peace, that was no longer the case.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says the latest speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, has sadly disappointed his admirers among the French pro-Boers, who had hitherto thought that he shared their views and regarded him as the most formidable of the adversaries of the British Government.

As the Boers have said all along that they would be content only with independence, Sir Henry's declaration that the republics must be incorporated in the British Empire is a great shock to his French admirers, who now think his policy much the same as the Government's, and see in his actions only the ordinary motives inspiring an opposition leader aiming at office, and actuated neither by philanthropy nor a disinterested love of justice.

"HUSTLING" THE BURGHERS.

They Are Gradually Being Confined in Narrower Areas—Seventy Boer Bands Still in the Field.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The correspondent of The Times at Pretoria says the Boers are being gradually confined in narrower areas, and are consequently less able to avoid the British troops.

There are still 70 recognized commandoes and bands in the field, the number of men in each ranging from 50 to 400. Twenty-six of these forces are in the Transvaal, 31 in the Orange River Colony, and 13 in Cape Colony.

Scouts all over the country inform the burghers of the movements of the British columns, and the Boers are generally able to move off before the British troops reach them.

The separate commandoes in the Southeast Transvaal are near enough together to concentrate at twenty-four hours' notice and to equal in numbers the British columns.

The only course open to the British, says the correspondent, is to "hustle" the Boers, and gradually to extend the cleared areas. The work is slow, but it is sure, and there is no justification for the impatience shown at home in regard to the progress of the campaign.

The correspondent urges the need of more men. He says that at present the "striking arm" of the British forces numbers 45,000.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, reports that Gen. Knox has captured thirty-six members of Buys's command, who escaped after the recent fight.

The prisoners include Commandant Joubert, who is wounded, and Field Cornets Wolmarans and Diedriks.

ITALIAN POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Government Sure of a Majority in the Chamber, Now About to Meet—Financial Situation Good.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that now, on the eve of the opening of the Chamber, the Cabinet is certain of a majority, notwithstanding the probable defection of the Republican group.

The epidemic of labor strikes seems to have spent itself, says the correspondent. Signor Giolitti, the Minister of the Interior, has during his present term of office been singularly favored by fortune. Whatever his methods may be nobody can complain of his nine months' record. Signor Giolitti and the Socialists are respectively the engineer and the steam of the political engine, but Premier Zanardelli and the King apply the brakes. It was Signor Zanardelli who inspired the new royal decree defining the powers of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister's rights as Supreme Moderator.

The important incidents of the session, says the correspondent, will be the statement of the Minister of Finance and the debate on the bill for the gradual abolition of the municipal duties on foodstuffs. The former will be satisfactory, showing a surplus of $10,000,000 for the financial year, and a prospective surplus as large.

KING EDWARD'S TACT PLEASES THE GERMANS.

His Order that Full Military Honors Be Paid to Count Hatzfeldt's Body Has Had a Good Effect.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the full military honors paid to the body of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, German Ambassador at the Court of St. James, when it was conveyed from the London Embassy to the railway station, have made the best kind of impression in Germany. It is recognized that the Ambassador was held in high esteem by the British Court and public, but it is also felt that British sympathy is largely intended for Emperor William and for Germany.

The Neueste Nachrichten says the military honors paid to the body were unusual, and were certainly due to the command of King Edward.

The Vossische Zeitung, however, seizes the opportunity to denounce Mr. Chamberlain. It calls him "the son of a shopkeeper, a born intriguer who took into politics all the tricks and dodges of the successful manufacturer; a shopkeeper who still pursues in his dealings with foreign powers the methods which secured for him a large fortune as a screwmaker."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The effect of King Edward's generous tribute to the memory of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg in ordering that full military honors be paid to the body while on its way from the Embassy to the railroad station, is already visible in the milder tone of the newspapers here.

Some of the papers to-day comment on the impolitic character of the anti-British demonstrations in Germany growing out of Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A requiem service for the repose of the soul of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg was celebrated at a Catholic church here yesterday, and was attended by most of the Diplomatic Corps and by high court and foreign officials.

King Edward was represented by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Clarendon. Lord Salisbury was prevented from being present owing to slight indisposition.

AN IRISH M. P.'S SPEECH.

Patrick O'Brien Says the Germans Are "Mad to be at England."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Speaking yesterday at a meeting of the United Irish League at Bray, says a telegram from Dublin to The Times, Patrick O'Brien, M. P., said the Germans were mad to be at England, and, but for the fact that Emperor William belonged to the English royal family, they would be at her.

Russia, said Mr. O'Brien, had kicked England out of the way in China, and the Americans despised her. She went from door to door with bribes to try to get Irishmen to enter her army. Irishmen went to Parliament with no purpose of tickling the ears of the members of the Government with straw, but to smash and kick them.

PITIFUL CONDITION OF MOROCCAN PRISONERS.

Two Hundred in Dungeons at Marakesh for Alleged Political Offenses—Hope for Nothing but Death.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times publishes part of a letter from Alan Lennox, a missionary at Marakesh, (City of Morocco,) describing the horrible sufferings of 200 political prisoners confined in two dungeons there. These places are mere holes dug in the ground, the walls, floors, and roofs being of damp clay. They are so crowded that there is scarcely room for the prisoners to lie down.

Amid filth, stench, and disease the wretched prisoners eke out their existence, hoping for no release except death. The Government supplies coarse and abominable bread to them, which causes them excruciating pain from their weak digestive organs. Clothing is not supplied to them.

So strong is the fatalism of these wretches, says Mr. Lennox, that they accept their lot quietly, as decreed by God. The stillness of the night is sometimes broken by the united wail of these two hundred, "May God give victory to Mulai Abdul el Aziz!" Yet it is for supposed opposition to the Sultan that they are imprisoned.

Mr. Lennox declares that the Sultan is amiable, courteous, and anxious for reform in Morocco, and that, wisely guided and honestly assisted by the European powers, he would do a great deal. There are many difficulties in his way, and the native officials find the present misgovernment remunerative.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY CONFERENCE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It was definitely arranged yesterday, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, that the Sugar Bounties Conference shall meet on Dec. 16.

HENRIK IBSEN VERY ILL.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The Daily Telegraph says that Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, who has been in ill-health for some time, is seriously ill.

Ibsen is unable to walk and there is no hope for his recovery.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 47¼c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 25½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW MAY BE MADE STRONGER

President's Message, It Is Understood, Will Indorse Measure.

Minister Wu Calls at White House and Argues Against Re-enactment—Later Challenges Editors to Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The general expectation here is that Congress will enact a law for the further exclusion of Chinese, and that the law will not be any more favorable to the Chinese than that now in force. In fact it is said to be the programme to make a law that shall be more difficult of evasion than the present law. The general principle of exclusion, it is understood, will be emphatically indorsed in the President's message, and only a comparatively few Senators and Representatives are known to be opposed to the principle.

The sugar planters of Hawaii are making a strong appeal for some modification of the Chinese exclusion act to allow of the importation of laborers for those islands, and it is understood that Representative Hitt will propose such measures. It is doubtful, however, whether this will prevail, as few members of Congress will care to go on record in opposition to the universal demand of labor that the Chinese be rigidly excluded from all American possessions.

An outlet has been found for Porto Rico labor in Hawaii, and while this is still in an experimental stage, it will be used as an argument against Mr. Hitt's proposition. The new law is likely to be more liberal than the present one in respect to professional people, and commercial travelers, but the indications are that it will be as strong as it can be made in its provisions to exclude Chinese whose ultimate purpose in coming here would be to become laborers.

The Chinese Minister called on the President to-day, and urged him to use his influence to prevent the re-enactment of the exclusion law.

After he left the President he said:

"Your people are intelligent and progressive, but when they are prejudiced, or when they are biased, there is no help for you. The argument is made that if the bars against Chinese immigration were let down millions of Chinese would swarm into this country and pervert this American institution into an Asiatic institution. Do you think if that was so, that I would want to let the bars down? No; I'm a friend of the Americans, and if such a condition would result I would put up the bars—a hundred of them—and strong bars, too. My sentiments, my arguments, are well known. But my arguments are never met. I defy any one to meet them. The editors who advocate the extension of the act have eyes, but they don't see; they have ears, but they don't hear."

By this time a number of persons who were passing to and fro in the hallway outside the anteroom had been attracted by Mr. Wu's impromptu speech. The Chinese Minister was in earnest, thoroughly so, and his words seemed to carry more or less weight.

"There is one thing that can be done," he said, suddenly, "let these editors who declare against the Chinese come to me. I don't care how many there are. I'll meet them all. Let judges be appointed, and let them meet my arguments. I don't ask any privileges for my people; I only ask equality. Do you think that this is equality? Do you think if China was strong this would be the case?"

Mr. Wu was asked about his rumored retirement.

"I have heard nothing officially," he replied, with just a bit of emphasis on the word "officially."

In response to the remark that it was rumored that he might become an American citizen, Mr. Wu replied that the laws would not permit it, and when the alternative of a special act of Congress in his behalf was suggested, he quickly returned: "Well, you get the act first, then I will consider it."

MISS STONE'S DEATH RUMORED.

Story from Salonika that Both She and Mme. Tsilka Have Succumbed Not Credited by Mr. Dickinson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Hay received a dispatch from Constantinople to-day repeating a rumor that has reached there that Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka are dead. The report lacks confirmation, and is not credited by either Spencer Eddy, the American Chargé at Constantinople, or by Mr. Dickinson, the Consul General there.

The death of Mme. Tsilka is said to have been from childbirth and that of Miss Stone from grief, the story coming from Salonika. The report regarding Mme. Tsilka is thought here to be probably a reiteration of the story which has been repeated heretofore several times.

The latest accounts in regard to Miss Stone have represented her as in good health.

SOFIA, Nov. 27.—The Government has forwarded to Mr. Dickinson, the United States Diplomatic Agent here, who recently left this city for Constantinople, a reply to his note of Nov. 12 concerning Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary.

It is merely a repetition of the official views already cabled, repudiating Bulgarian responsibility, and alleging that the officials have given every assistance possible in the matter.

MUTUAL INSURANCE RESERVE FUNDS TAXABLE.

Ohio Court Hands Down This Decision Regarding Concerns Doing Business There.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 27.—The reserve fund of mutual insurance companies is taxable. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps millions, that have heretofore escaped taxation, must now pay. This is the effect of a decision handed down to-day by Judge Rufus B. Smith.

No decision of the kind has ever before been rendered in Ohio. The case in question was brought by Tilden R. French, County Treasurer, against the German Mutual Life Insurance Company as a test case. The fact of the matter is that there are in this State many mutual insurance companies. Their characteristic is that they insure persons and take in premium notes. On these, as they are taken up, there is accumulated a reserve fund, which is never paid out, but which is credited to the policy holders.

This reserve fund is used as a basis for the payment of dividends. The only benefit that the holders get from it is in a lower rate on the renewal of insurance. Attorneys say that the decision will, without doubt, stand the test in the upper courts and place hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Public Treasury. The decision sets forth that a reserve fund, thus created and held, is not a debt held for the benefit of policy holders.

Holiday Books.

The holiday book edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued December 7th. There is in preparation a list of the best one hundred books chosen from the year's literature adapted to purchase in the holiday season. These books will be classified and there will be semi-critical notices. The variety of reading matter aside from this special feature will be unusually large and interesting. In fact, as a literary newspaper, THE SATURDAY REVIEW of December 7th will be remarkable for size, for circulation, and for publishers' announcements, so be sure of getting a copy. Order from your newsdealer in advance. Unsold copies are not returnable.—Adv.

TURKEYS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Two Fine Birds, Gifts from Admirers, Reach the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Two turkeys, one weighing thirty pounds, and the other thirty-two pounds, reached the White House to-day, gifts to the President for his Thanksgiving dinner. The smaller bird comes from Horace Vose of Rhode Island, who has been sending Thanksgiving turkeys to the White House for years. The turkey was born on Mr. Vose's farm last April, and lived like a prince all his days. Before he was up to grinding corn in his crop Mr. Vose fed him coarse meal; then came cracked corn, and finally the whole grain.

All Summer he had all the grasshoppers he could eat.

When it came time for him to die, he was executed in the most appropriate fashion, and when he left Rhode Island he was as handsome a gobbler as ever was sent to feed a President. The other turkey comes from Mrs. Lizzie E. Nissby of Lobata, Pennsylvania. Particulars of his bringing up were not provided by the donor, but he looks like one that never knew the pangs of hunger.

Which bird will be chosen for the Thanksgiving dinner at the White House will depend on the judgment of the President's steward.

CLEANING THE CAPITOL.

Big Force of Men, with Brushes and Soap and Water Hose, Scour the Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The National Capitol is taking its annual bath. A large force of men, equipped with scrubbing brushes and scouring soap, started this morning to wash and scrub the great structure from dome to foundations. They will finish the work to-morrow night.

Water is furnished by a steam fire engine stationed in front of the Capitol, and streams are being thrown into every nook and corner of the exterior. Hundreds of birds, who had been living in out-of-the-way places on the roof and under the eaves, were made homeless to-day. Only here and there in spots, where there are stains and accumulations of dirt, is it necessary to make use of the scouring soap and brushes. The force of the water under pressure from the engine removes the ordinary foreign matter from the walls.

COL. PARTRIDGE DECLARES HE HAS RECEIVED NO LETTER.

He Admits that Mr. Low Asked Gov. Odell If He Would Release Him as a State Officer.

Col. John N. Partridge, who is generally understood to be on Mr. Low's slate for Police Commissioner, arrived in the city last night from Albany. Col. Partridge was asked if the report that he had received a letter from Mr. Low offering him the position of Police Commissioner was true. He said he had received no such letter. He also said that he had no engagement to meet Mr. Low during his stay in the city.

"What probably misled the reporters in this connection," the Colonel said, "was a letter which Mr. Low sent to Gov. Odell asking the Governor if he would release me from my duties as a State officer."

When Mr. Low was asked about the report that he had formally offered the Police Commissionership to Col. Partridge, he said:

"I will say nothing on that subject. I am engaged in preparing for the coming administration, and I decline absolutely to discuss any of the processes."

Mr. Low will observe Thanksgiving Day at his home and will receive no political callers.

Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, will spend Thanksgiving Day at Lakewood. He will not return to the city until Monday.

FORAKER AND BUSHNELL TO CONTROL PATRONAGE.

Report that Senator Hanna Is Losing Influence in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 27.—According to a story which has all the earmarks of truth the distribution of patronage in Ohio under the Roosevelt Administration is to be under the direction of Senator Foraker and ex-Gov. Bushnell, both of whom in the past have not been rated as pronounced Hanna men. Credence is given to the story by the fact that ex-Congressman Walter Weaver of this city has just been turned down for the office of State Pension Examiner, for which he has been a standing candidate for many months.

His defeat is the more astounding considering the fact Senator Hanna has been his warmest friend, and he in turn has been the one henchman in particular in the State who has never failed to do the Cleveland Senator's bidding, even to the extent of humiliating his own fellow townsman, ex-Gov. Bushnell, of this city. Hanna made a personal plea for Weaver, but availed no more than did his effort to head off recognition of Bradley in Kentucky.

Now this machine smashing is followed by the news to-night that Harry Rabbits of this city, the Postmaster, who has been a strong Hanna man and in turn a Weaver man, is to be dropped next Spring when his term of office expires. The news, it is alleged, came to-day in a letter from Washington to Frank McGrew, ex-Representative, the son-in-law of ex-Gov. Bushnell.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN ILL.

Has Acute Pneumonia at Redwood City, Cal.—His Mother Summoned.

Special to The New York Times.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal., Nov. 27.—George M. Pullman is ill with acute pneumonia at San Mateo. His mother has been summoned.

Mr. Pullman was taken ill a few days after his arrival. As his condition became more serious his wife, whom he recently married in California, and who has been nursing him constantly, summoned his twin brother, Sanger, to his side.

HAD $1,000 WORTH OF FURS.

Police Surprised When They Arrested Mrs. Galicia Harris.

Stealing furs by wholesale is charged against Mrs. Galicia Harris, thirty-four years old, who up to a few days ago, with her husband, James Harris, had a fur store at 116 East Twenty-eighth Street. She was held in $2,000 bail yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court for further examination to-morrow. The matter was brought to the attention of the police by Mrs. M. J. McQuade of 220 East Twelfth Street, who complained that within a few days she had left a sealskin sacque valued at $400 with the Harrises to be repaired, and that on calling again she found the store vacant and no trace of the people.

Mrs. Harris was located on Tuesday with her three small children in a room at 484 East Seventy-fourth Street, and with her were a number of furs which the police valued in the aggregate at $1,000. She said her husband had deserted his family Monday night, leaving her penniless. She was arrested and taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station and the children sent to the rooms of the Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty. The police started a hunt for her husband and say they expect to have him soon.

Cafe on Wheels.

With the inauguration of café dining cars on all trains of the Seaboard Air Line Ry. a delightful meal can be had at a nominal cost. All the delicacies of the Eastern markets will be served.—Adv.

CITY TREASURER OF LOUISVILLE A SUICIDE

Systematically Stole Public Funds —Shortage Is $50,000.

After Reading of an Exposure He Sought a Lonely Spot and Shot Himself—His Family a Prominent One.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—After reading in an evening newspaper that his books were under examination by expert accountants, Stuart R. Young, City Treasurer of Louisville, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself behind the right ear with a pistol. It is stated that the shortage in the accounts will reach $50,000 and that the stealing had been systematic during the whole four years he held office.

A sensation was created late this afternoon when the last edition of the paper appeared with a story to the effect that accountants were at work on the books of the retiring City Treasurer and that it was reported that discrepancies had been found in his accounts. Immediately the friends of Mr. Young began to look for him, not believing the reports. Shortly after 6 o'clock he was seen at the ladies' entrance of the Louisville Hotel, where he had lived with his bride for a few months. Two newsboys, who knew him, walked up and said:

"Mr. Young, don't you want a paper? It's got your picture in it."

One glance at the double-column headlines told Mr. Young why the paper had printed a large picture of him. Instead of entering the hotel he walked down Sixth Street toward the river, the newsboys following him on the other side of the street. Just after passing Nelson Street he turned off between some box cars. The boys feared to follow him any further, and returned to the Louisville Hotel, where they described the Treasurer's actions to "Kid" Johnson, a hackman, whose carriage stand is in front of the hotel.

Following the direction given by the newsboys, Johnson found Young lying face downward in the cinders, his right arm under him. Seeing a bullet hole behind the right ear, the hackman turned the body over. Then he saw a pistol in the dead man's right hand.

Johnson ran to a telephone and called up the residence of Young's father, Col. Bennett H. Young, who immediately went to the scene of the suicide with some of his son's friends. One of these, a prominent business man, said, with tears rolling down his cheeks:

"If his friends could have found him to-day this would never have happened. If money was needed we would have supplied it."

Other friends of the dead man said they had spent the afternoon looking for him. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment, under orders of the Coroner for an inquest.

Mr. Young was thirty-five years old, and one of the most prominent men in Louisville. He was a graduate of Princeton University. His father, Col. Young, is a prominent lawyer, and was a Confederate soldier. His brother is Lawrence Young of Chicago, President of the Western Jockey Club. He was married last July to Miss Bessie Wymond, one of the most beautiful women in Kentucky, and a daughter of L. H. Wymond.

Four years ago Mr. Young was elected City Treasurer. His successor was elected on Nov. 5.

HUNGARIAN ABSCONDER HELD ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Wanted for Embezzling $4,000 of the Funds of a Savings Bank—Was Caught with a Sixteen-Year-Old Girl.

In custody at the immigration station on Ellis Island, awaiting deportation, are Joseph Jaros, an officer in the Austrian Military Reserves, and Agnes Galambosy, a sixteen-year-old gypsy girl, who is a blood relation of Janesi Rigo, the Hungarian gypsy violinist, who became notorious on account of his elopement with Clara Ward, the divorced American wife of Prince Joseph de Chimay of Belgium. Jaros and the girl were saloon passengers on the Red Star liner Zeeland, which arrived from Antwerp Tuesday.

The man is wanted for the embezzlement of about $4,000 from a savings institution at Munkacs, a small city in Hungary. Of this institution Jaros was the bookkeeper until Oct. 26 last, when he disappeared. When his absence was noted and an investigation made, it was discovered that 21,000 kroners in money and 2,000 kroners in Government bonds were missing. An alarm was sent to the police of the principal cities in Europe and the United States, accompanied by a description of the absconder. This description said that Jaros was a neatly dressed, fine looking young man of twenty-seven years, tall and thin, with blue eyes and brown hair. It also said that he was a fine linguist, speaking Magyar, German, and Slavic fluently, and was an officer in the reserves of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Army. A copy of this description was sent some weeks ago to the Bureau of Immigration on Ellis Island.

John Lederhilger, chief of the Registry Division on Ellis Island, met the Zeeland off the Quarantine Station Tuesday. He was looking for another embezzler, and it was only by a streak of good luck that he chanced to run across Jaros and his gypsy sweetheart. It all came about in this way: Lederhilger, like all other officers connected with the Government who have to do with the passengers of transatlantic liners, on boarding the ship, procured a passenger list. Looking over this list he noted the name of John Ordani and wife.

The steward told Lederhilger that Ordani was about the only real sport on board the liner. The steward then, in a moment of confidence, told Lederhilger that the young Hungarian had given him 100 marks for a single glass of cognac on the fifth day out. Lederhilger thought for a moment, and decided that the sporty foreigner was a subject for investigation. He then told the steward to bring Mr. Ordani to him. This the steward did, and Lederhilger questioned him searchingly. Ordani said he was a drug clerk, but was unable to furnish any tangible evidence to that effect. He had no passports or citizen papers to prove his identity when he was asked to make clear that fact.

Finally in desperation he brought to light a number of hotel bills, in hope that the immigration official would consider these ample evidence of his right to land. These bills were from hotels in Vienna, Switzerland, Innsbrück, Austria; Munich, Cologne, and Antwerp. The dates showed that the young man had taken a very circuitous route to get to Antwerp, the port at which he embarked for America, a fact that more than ever convinced Lederhilger that something was wrong. He then informed the pair that he would be compelled to detain them at the immigration station for further examination.

Once on the island Jaros and the gypsy girl were taken in hand by the officials and an attempt made to get one or the other to disclose their identity. Jaros vigorously denied that he was in any way connected with any crooked work, and though his examiners, thinking that he might be the absconding Jaros, tried by every means at their command to entrap him into admitting that he was that person, they were unable to do so. The girl admitted that she was not the man's legal wife, but that was all.

Yesterday the pair were again called up and a kind of third degree arranged for them to go through. This time the girl lost her nerve, and told who her companion was and also admitted her own identity. She said that she had $4,000 of the money and that Jaros had what was left. This proved true. The amount found on Jaros was 2,406 marks and $8 in American money. When he saw the turn matters had taken Jaros admitted that he was the absconding bookkeeper from Munkacs.

Jaros did not say why he had taken the money, but the presence of the girl is considered the key to the secret. She is a dark-eyed, rather wild looking young woman, with a good figure, and seems much attached to Jaros. She is an expert musician, playing the violin, violoncello, and Hungarian cymbois among other instruments. She was formerly a violinist in the same band as Rigo.

As there are no warrants for the arrest of the pair on this side the Immigration Department will deport them, Jaros as a fugitive from justice and the girl for fear that she will become a public charge. When the steamer on which they will be sent back sails, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General will cable the Antwerp authorities to be on the lookout. When the steamer arrives there the police will take them in custody when they disembark and turn them over to the proper Austro-Hungarian authorities, who will convey them back to Munkacs.

WHITNEY-HAY BETROTHAL.

Daughter of Secretary of State Will Marry Son of ex-Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The engagement was announced to-day of Miss Helen Hay, eldest daughter of the Secretary of State, to Payne Whitney, second son of William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

The wedding will take place in this city early in February. Owing to the deep mourning of the family of Miss Hay, it will probably be celebrated very quietly at home.

This engagement has been rumored for some time and was about to be announced at the time of the death of Adelbert Hay, last Spring, at New Haven. This tragic occurrence, however, postponed the announcement. Payne Whitney went to New Haven and was with his fiancée and her family during their bereavement. Miss Helen Hay is a very accomplished and beautiful girl. She made her début in London when her father was Ambassador there. She has inherited his poetical gifts and has published a volume of verse as well as a romance. She is well known and much admired in New York society, where she has been seen during visits to this city.

Payne Whitney is the youngest son of William C. Whitney and his first wife, who was Miss Payne. He was at Yale and a classmate of Adelbert Hay, the brother of Miss Helen Hay. From his mother he inherits a large, independent fortune. He is one of four children. His elder brother, Harry Payne Whitney, married Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt and his elder sister, Pauline Payne Whitney, is the wife of Almeric Hugh Paget. His younger sister Miss Dorothy Whitney, is not yet in society.

Mr. Whitney is a member of the Knickerbocker, the Racquet, the New York Yacht, the Strollers, and other clubs.

SUPERPOSED TURRETS NOT IN FAVOR NOW.

Naval Board of Construction Does Not Recommend Them for New Vessels—Other Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Naval Board of Construction to-day completed its recommendations called for by Congress relative to two new battleships and two armored cruisers, and also covering many technical questions which have arisen as to naval architecture, armor, batteries, and turrets. The recommendations as to battleships call for two ships of 16,000 tons each and two armored cruisers of 14,500 tons each.

The battleships are to be heavily armored, carrying four 12-inch guns in two turrets, forward and aft; eight 8-inch guns, in four separate turrets; twelve 7-inch guns, twenty 14-pounders, and a large number of auxiliary machine guns. The armored cruisers are to have an armament making them, in effect, battleships, consisting of four 10-inch guns, with two turrets, forward and aft; sixteen 7-inch guns, twenty 14-pounders, and the usual complement of small guns in the secondary battery.

Neither the battleships nor cruisers will have superposed turrets. The torpedo tubes, also, are entirely eliminated, and the recommendations of the board favor an abandonment of torpedoes on heavy armored ships, leaving the torpedo warfare to be carried on by regular torpedo-boats and smaller cruisers. Recommendations are made against the sheathing of ships.

PACKING COMPANY WILL MOVE.

The Hammond Corporation of Hammond, Ind., to Locate in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The large packing plant of the G. H. Hammond Company at Hammond, Ind., is to be removed from there to the Union Stock Yards in Chicago. The company in making the change will enlarge its capacity considerably. A modern plant will be erected in the stock yards at a cost of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

That the Hammond Company should take this step at the present time is considered significant as an indication that not all corporations are afraid to be located in Chicago, notwithstanding the situation as to taxation and the alleged difficulty of dealing with labor questions. The Hammond Company has been located in Hammond for thirty-four years, and voluntarily leaves Indiana to enter this State for the reason that business prospects in Chicago are deemed better.

NO "PULL" FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Mr. Roosevelt Said to Have Told Certain Senators This Plainly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. — President Roosevelt, it is reported, had occasion today to reaffirm the statement issued a few days ago, that with respect to the army and navy the day of the "pull" had gone by.

Certain Senators, so the story goes, disregarded the President's announcement and spoke to him in behalf of persons desiring preferment in the army. They were told that nothing they might say would do those in whom they were interested any good; that there would be no promotions except for merit, and no appointments except on the basis of unqualified and preeminent fitness. In other words, the Senators were informed that the President meant just what he said when he ordered the "pull" out of the army and navy.

MAYOR MULVIHILL WINS OUT.

His Opposition to Building a New City Hall in Bridgeport Bears Fruit.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 27.—Mayor Mulvihill has won a complete victory in his opposition to the project of building the new City Hall. The committee in charge of the project, although bids had been advertised for already, made the announcement to-day that they would not oppose the indefinite postponement of the project.

They will conclude their business with the New York architects and wind up all their affairs as speedily as possible. Ex-Mayor Stirling, Chairman of the committee, made the statement that the committee believed that they had the right to go ahead by reason of State authority, but that on account of the sudden local opposition it would be very injudicious to push the matter.

Barnett's Vanilla Extract

is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it.—Adv.

TRAIN WRECK AND FIRE KILL 100 IN MICHIGAN

Nearly All of the Victims Immigrants on Their Way West.

Disaster Due to Violation of Orders—Relief Special Sent from Detroit—Mangled Bodies Scattered Along the Track.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—As the result of a head-on collision on the Wabash Railroad one mile from Seneca, Mich., at 6:45 o'clock this evening, 100 passengers, most of whom were immigrants, lost their lives. The list of the injured will probably reach 50.

There were 141 passengers on Train No. 13, including 20 first-class passengers from Detroit. On No. 4 there were about 30 Chicago and St. Louis passengers bound through to New York and other eastern points.

Train No. 13 consisted of a baggage car and two day coaches filled with immigrants bound from New York to Western points, and two Pullmans.

The immigrants were transferred from train No. 13 this afternoon in Detroit and were packed into the day coaches like sardines. Wabash officials in Detroit estimate that the greater loss of life occurred in these coaches, which were light. Meagre advices state that the baggage car and coach next to it were smashed into splinters and afterward caught fire, creating a holocaust in which the dying found a fiery death. The third coach was telescoped as well as part of the next car, which was a Pullman.

The twenty Detroit passengers, it is said, with but one or two exceptions, occupied seats in the Pullman car, and it is not thought that the list of killed and wounded will include many of them. No. 4 consisted of a baggage car and a combination coach and sleeper. Most of the passengers were in the Pullman. The officials here believe that the loss of life on No. 4 will be heavy.

Thirty-two doctors from this city have gone to the wreck. The track at the point where the collision occurred was straight, and at first the officals could not understand how the accident could have happened. No. 13, which ordinarily is due to leave Detroit at 2:20 o'clock, was two hours late leaving here at 4:20.

The two trains met at Montpelier, Ohio, according to schedule, but to-day, according to reports, No. 4 had orders to wait for No. 13 at Seneca. The blame is therefore placed on the conductor or engineer of No. 4. Had this train been held at Seneca the accident would not have happened. Train No. 4 was due at Seneca at 6:43, according to the change in schedule, but apparently orders to wait were disobeyed and the probabilities are that the true story of why will never be told, as the train crews undoubtedly met instant death.

Advices from the wreck at midnight state that the country for miles around is lighted up by the burning cars, and that the flames could not be quenched because of lack of proper apparatus. Mangled bodies were picked up along the track by the farmers before the special train sent from Adrian arrived on the scene.

In some instances the bodies were mangled beyond all recognition. The bodies which the rescuers managed to pull from the burning ruins of the immigrant cars were so badly burned that their identity will probably never be ascertained.

Those railroad men who have seen the wreck declare it to be the worst that ever happened in Michigan, not even excepting the Grand Trunk wreck near Battle Creek in 1896 during the World's Fair.

As soon as the news of the disaster reached Superintendent Bierns of Detroit the wires were kept hot ordering specials from Adrian, Peru, and Montpelier to the scene of the wreck. At 8:40 a special train from Detroit, carrying physicians and surgeons, started for Seneca and was given right of way. When it reached the scene of the wreck the work was at once commenced of succoring the wounded.

A special from Adrian bearing all the doctors and surgeons in the city had been at work for an hour, but the flames retarded the work of rescue. The wounded had been placed on stretchers in the coaches sent from Adrian.

At 10:40 o'clock the first train loaded with wounded left the scene of the wreck for Adrian. The dead were left behind to be carried in on a later train.

The wrecking train ordered from Montpelier, thirty miles away, arrived shortly after 9 o'clock, but the heavy vestibuled cars of No. 4 lay between it and the burning immigrant cars, so that but little aid could be rendered by the rescuers.

When the special train reached Adrian the wounded were carried in ambulances, drays, and delivery wagons to the hospitals until they were filled, when private residences in the neighborhood were pressed into service. The engines of both trains were reduced to scrap iron and the engineers and firemen on both perished. They were buried underneath a heap of iron and telescoped cars, which are burning fiercely.

Advices state that the regular passenger train following No. 4 took a number of the wounded back to Montpelier. No. 4 and No. 13 were considered to be the two fastest trains on the road. Both were behind time, and the probabilities are that they were running at the rate of fifty miles an hour when the accident happened.

Miss Helen Cropsey Still Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Nov. 27.—Miss Helen Cropsey is still missing, and the case remains as much a mystery as ever. The search in the Pasquotank River will be renewed to-morrow. Mr. Cropsey thinks his daughter alive, but the local authorities say they believe she has been drowned.

POLICE CAPTAIN DIAMOND CONVICTED OF NEGLECT

Sentenced to Pay a Fine of $1,000 or Stand Committed.

JURORS OUT SIXTEEN HOURS

His Counsel Pays Over Ten One-Hundred-Dollar Bills Under Protest—Justice Alludes to Bissert's Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 27. — Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond of New York was convicted to-day by a jury composed chiefly of Albany County farmers of willful neglect of duty while in command of the Eleventh Precinct in failing to suppress the disorderly house of Lena Schmitt, at 27 Stuyvesant Street. Justice Herrick imposed a fine of $1,000, which was immediately paid, under protest, by the convicted officer's counsel.

The verdict was returned sixteen and one-half hours after the case went to the jury. Twenty ballots were taken, and the final agreement was reached at 2 o'clock this morning.

Capt. Diamond's conviction is remarkable in the history of police trials of New York State, in that never before has any Captain of Police of New York City been convicted of neglect of duty, and it is entirely unprecedented for a conviction to be obtained in any police case transferred from New York County.

The prosecutors are especially elated at the result, and regard it as a great victory for the District Attorney and for his assistant, James W. Osborne, personally, in view of the fact that no defense was submitted. District Attorney Philbin returned to New York last night, and was not present when the verdict was returned. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, who prosecuted, and F. P. Garvan, who assisted, represented the State. Mr. Osborne's only comment was:

"It was a just verdict, and a great triumph for justice."

Capt. Diamond, after his sentence, remarked laconically:

"Many an innocent soldier has been sent to prison."

Justice Herrick convened court promptly at 9 o'clock. The jury had been out since 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and had been locked up in their small room since 11 o'clock last night. Just as the Justice took his seat on the bench there was a movement in the juryroom up stairs, and the twelve jurors filed into the box and sat down. Capt. Diamond, his hands tightly gripping the arms of his chair, his face immobile, closely scanned each man's face.

Juror No. 2, Norman Best, farmer, of Bogbt Road, town of Colonie, took the first chair. He had been chosen foreman by his associates.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen of the jury?" inquired Clerk Gleason.

"We have," replied Foreman Best, rising to his feet and fumbling a piece of paper he held in his hand. Then he read:

"We find the defendant guilty, as charged in the indictment."

Capt. Diamond and three of his four lawyers—ex-Judge Cady was not present—sat immovable for an instant. Then Frederick B. House slowly arose, and asked that the jury be polled. Each juror as his name was called declared that he concurred in the verdict of guilty.

"Owing to the fact that this court is about to adjourn," then said Justice Herrick, "I cannot give the defendant the customary two days before passing sentence."

Mr. House requested a brief adjournment. Justice Herrick allowed a recess till 10:30 o'clock.

A JUROR'S STATEMENT.

During the recess one of the jurors made the following statement: "The jury was practically unanimous as to Capt. Diamond's guilt from the very start, though the first ballot resulted eight for conviction and four for acquittal. The four who voted for acquittal were moved by a desire not to bring the disgrace of a conviction upon the Captain. Juror No. 9, Louis Houseweiler, the jury Secretary, was the leader of these four. The others seemed to lean on him. [Mr. Houseweiler is a Collector of Internal Revenue, and was the only Albany man on the jury.] To these four it was argued that we had nothing to do with the disgrace attaching to a conviction or with the punishment. As soon as we pinned the four down to the facts as shown by the evidence they could say nothing. Finally at 2 o'clock this morning those holding out were persuaded, and on the twentieth ballot we were unanimous."

One of the persons best pleased by the verdict was Lena Schmitt, the complaining witness against Capt. Diamond and his wardman, Bissert. Her elation was undisguised, as she said:

"We are even now. It is a good thing that they asked me no more questions than they did. I could have told a good deal more about the Captain. It wasn't enough to convict Bissert. He got the money from me. The Captain said he'd drive me out of business. He did. But I kept my word, too. I drove him and his wardman, too, out of business. I was a good thing for all these people. But they'll get no Christmas presents from me this year."

Immediately after the recess at 10:30 o'clock ex-Judge Cady moved that Capt. Diamond be granted a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence, and that the Justice erred in denying the defense's motion to direct the jury to acquit the defendant. The motion was denied.

Mr. Cady then moved for an arrest of judgment. This was also denied, and Justice Herrick directed Capt Diamond to stand up. With gloves and overcoat on the Captain stood and faced the Justice. He was sworn by the Clerk to truthfully answer the questions as to his age, parents, and birthplace. He answered in a firm, clear voice.

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be pronounced upon you?" concluded the Clerk.

"I prefer to have my counsel speak," said the Captain.

Ex-Judge Cady, who is suffering from rheumatism and can stand with difficulty, arose, and, standing by Capt. Diamond's side, said that he desired to call the Justice's attention to the defendant's good character, and the fact that he had been for many years a faithful and efficient police officer.

JUSTICE PRONOUNCES SENTENCE.

Justice Herrick pronounced sentenced at once. He said:

Mr. Diamond, it is always an unpleasant duty for courts to impose sentence and punishment for a crime, and it is peculiarly so in this case. It means that after a service of about seventeen years, I think, that you have got to commence your career in life anew. That punishment alone is great. But it is proper for the benefit of police officers, situated as you are, and for the benefit of the public, too, that I should call attention to the distinction between your case, as it appears before the Court, and that of Bissert, who has been convicted and sentenced to State Prison.

Bissert has been convicted, as I understand, for receiving bribes from houses of prostitution. Bissert was your Wardman, commonly called, and the prosecution of your case has been very largely because it was supposed that there was an intimate connection between you and Bissert, and that you received some of the fruits of his crime. Of that I have no evidence. Evidence of that kind would have been improper upon your trial unless it had been directly traced to you, and whatever Bissert may have done, in the absence of legal evidence connecting you with it, I have no right to take into consideration.

It is the only reason that I make any distinction between you, because so far as the evidence shows in this case it would appear that you have simply permitted for some purpose these houses to exist. In the language of the District Attorney, in summing up to the jury, you simply insisted upon their being so-called respectable disorderly houses, and these houses by a large portion of our community are regarded as necessary evils in large cities, and that police officials wink at their continuance. The law has said they shall not exist at all, but this kind of surveillance of houses of prostitution, while strictly it is in violation of the law, yet it is something that is done probably by every police official in every large city in the State, and there is not a Police Captain probably in any precinct in the City of New York, or in the City of Albany, for that matter, who might not be convicted for exactly the same crime that you have been convicted of. —

Your conviction should result in a lesson to police officials. But for the purpose of enforcing that lesson I do not deem it necessary to inflict upon you the additional disgrace of imprisonment. Therefore, the sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of $1,000, and that you stand committed in the Albany Penitentiary until that fine is paid, not exceeding one day for each dollar of fine.

"When we pay this fine, may we have it entered on the record that it is paid under protest?" asked Mr. House.

"Certainly," said Judge Herrick.

Mr. House then counted ten one-hundred-dollar bills into the hands of Under Sheriff Pitts.

"Do I get a receipt?" ventured Capt. Diamond.

"You're the receipt," laughed Sheriff Pitts.

The consensus of opinion of the lawyers for the defense regarding the effect of a conviction for misdemeanor upon Capt. Diamond's standing as a police officer is that the conviction of itself does not deprive him of office. They hold also that it is not discretionary with the Commissioner to remove him after conviction of a misdemeanor, but only after charge are preferred against him and he is accorded a trial before the authorities of the department.

Notice of appeal was at once served on the County Clerk and the District Attorney by the counsel for the defense.

COMMISSIONER MURPHY ON THE CONVICTION.

He Says that It Will Have a Good Effect Upon the Police Force.

Capt. Diamond's dismissal from the police force rests entirely with Commissioner Murphy or his successor. Questioned about this, Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly yesterday pointed out that under the New York charter, Section 302, dealing with punishments of the police, it is stated:

The Police Commissioner shall have power, in his discretion, on conviction by him, or by any court or officer of competent jurisdiction, of a member of the force of any criminal offense, of neglect of duty, &c., to punish the offending party by reprimand, forfeiting and withholding pay for a specified time, suspension, without pay during such suspension, or by dismissal from the force, &c.

"As Capt. Diamond was convicted of a misdemeanor," Mr. Connoly said, "and not a felony, it is in the discretion of Commissioner Murphy to summon him to be dismissed, fined, or suspended, all the evidence necessary being a certified copy of the trial from Albany, or he can pay no attention to the action of the court. The whole affair is in his hands to do as he pleases. If, however, Capt. Diamond had been found guilty of a felony that would in itself be equivalent to dismissal"

Commissioner Murphy at first avoided answering questions about the Captain's conviction, and then said:

"I think it will have a good effect on the force. The case is a peculiar one and will establish a precedent. You see, Bissert was convicted of a felony and Diamond of a misdemeanor. I will have to consult private counsel and shall not trouble the Corporation Counsel's office.

"Capt. Diamond is still a member of the force, but he is under suspension. I will not talk further of the case until I receive a transcript of the trial and have been legally advised."

District Attorney Philbin expressed the greatest satisfaction at the verdict. He said:

"I regard the conviction as extremely important. It was my desire in taking the office of District Attorney to do something that would be of permanent advantage to the community, and it seemed then that nothing could so much accomplish that as the conviction of a police Captain, who had been wantonly guilty of neglect of duty, and who deliberately ignored and disregarded the complaints made to him by reputable citizens.

"The impression seemed to prevail in the Police Department that, no matter how flagrant the neglect of duty might be, it would be impossible to bring the offender to the bar of justice unless it could be proved that he had received a money consideration as an inducement to the violation of his oath. This conviction has undoubtedly established a wholesome and important precedent that will have a deterrent effect for many years.

"So far as I am aware this is the first conviction of a police officer for neglect of duty that has ever been obtained by this county. I would have been better pleased had the sentence been other than it was."

News of the conviction of Capt. Diamond was telephoned to Police Headquarters from the District Attorney's office. It caused the greatest consternation and deep gloom. The policemen gathered in groups to discuss the news, and there were many expressions of sympathy for Capt. Diamond. There were men, however, who did not hesitate to say that he had received his deserts, but they were not popular with their fellows. They were called "Jeromites," and answered the taunt by naming the Diamond sympathizers "Deveryites."

Capt. Gannon's Trial Set for Dec. 2.

Police Captain James Gannon, who is under indictment charged with neglect of duty, was arraigned before Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Gannon pleaded "not guilty." His trial was set for next Monday. The cases of Sergt. Sheils and John J. Dwyer were set for trial Dec. 9.

METROPOLITAN EMPLOYES INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

Charged with Trying to Have a Judgment Against the Railway Set Aside.

Louis E. Julian, chief inspector for the Metropolitan Street Railway; Daniel P. O'Connor, his assistant, and Robert Meece, a detective who was frequently employed by the company, were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday, charged with subornation of perjury in connection with the case of Capt. George B. Rhoades of the Seventh Regiment, who was killed June 10, 1899, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Subsequently his widow sued and obtained a judgment for $37,500 before Judge Russell in the Supreme Court on Oct. 17, 1900, largely on evidence given by Peter Rentsing and James Gallagher, two eighteen-year-old boys, who testified that they had witnessed the accident, and that at the time it occurred the motorman was looking the other way.

On Nov. 17, 1900, Rentsing went to the office of Henry Melville, attorney for the company, it is said, at the instance of the three men indicted, and there made an affidavit that the evidence he and Gallagher had given was false.

This affidavit was used by the company on Nov. 27 in an effort to reopen the case, but they were unsuccessful, and the amount of the judgment was paid, with the understanding that all further proceedings would be dropped. Rentsing later called at the office of the District Attorney, and he laid the matter before the Grand Jury.

John F. McIntyre and John T. Little, attorneys for the company, were advised that the case would be presented to the Grand Jury yesterday, and were in the Criminal Courts Building with the three accused men, but they were not allowed to appear before that body.

When the indictment was returned the three men went into Part I. of the Court of General Sessions and surrendered themselves to Judge Newberger, who fixed their bail at $2,500 each. This was furnished by Orrin Root, General Manager of the company, and John Byrne, Treasurer of the Dry Dock Railway, and next Tuesday was set for pleading.

A SYNODAL CONFERENCE.

Clergy of the Archdiocese Gather at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Nearly all of the Catholic clergy of this vicinity attended the Triennial Synodal Conference for the Archdiocese of New York held yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral. No laymen were present.

After the celebration of High Mass by Archbishop Corrigan, the conference proceeded with its work, the Archbishop being the presiding officer. The principal business was the choosing of diocesan officers, some of whom were appointed and others elected, in nearly every case the present incumbent being retained. The Rev. James Conway was named as Moderator of Theological Conferences, to succeed the Rev. Philip Cardella, deceased. The session lasted until noon, when the elections and appointments were announced.

The John F. Carroll's Trial Trip.

The trial trip of the new steamboat of the Corrections Department, the John F. Carroll, began yesterday afternoon. The Carroll went to Hart's Island. Deputy Commissioner Fanning of the Corrections Department was on board. He said he was about to make an inspection of the damage done by the storm last Saturday night to the department buildings on the island. The trip was very successful, the boat running easily and showing good speed. The John F. Carroll is 165 feet over all, with 28 feet draught. She has a wooden hull, ice-crushing bow, double expansion engines, and twin screws.

ARCHITECT ENLIVENS COL. MEADE'S TRIAL

Mr. Boring Protests Against Questions He Calls Humiliating.

HE REFUTES ALLEGED CHARGES

Major Lauchheimer Questioned Further About Certain Drinks Taken at the Puritan Club in Boston.

The session of the Meade court-martial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday was enlivened by a spirited protest made by Architect William A. Boring against his being called before the court to testify. Mr. Boring is a member of the firm of Boring & Tilton, the architects in charge of the work on the marine barracks in the yard.

Col. Meade had accused Col. Frank L. Denny, Quartermaster of Marines, of collusion in connection with this work. After giving testimony before the court yesterday Mr. Boring asked to be allowed to make a statement.

"I understand," he said, when his request had been granted, "that this is a court of honor. I have been in business for twenty years, and I have done work in which I have handled millions of dollars. People have given me their money to do work and have gone to Europe and not returned until the work was done. I think it is an outrage that I should be brought here to appear in this capacity. I think that something should be done by the Secretary of the Navy to clear me of this cloud."

Lorenzo Semple of Col. Meade's counsel arose and said in reply to Mr. Boring:

"I wish to say in behalf of Col. Meade, that he never made any statement which bore on Mr. Boring's character. He did not make any charge of financial dishonesty against Mr. Boring. When all the testimony which he gave before the Board of Inquiry has been submitted in evidence it will be seen that his attitude was that he did not want an architect at all; that Col. Denny was neglecting his work by turning it over to architects."

"I may be mistaken," replied Mr. Boring, "but I understand that the collusion referred to did reflect upon me. I never before submitted to such humiliating questions."

"Col. Meade," said Mr. Semple, "is no way responsible for questions asked by the Judge Advocate."

Contradictory statements concerning the excavation for the guardhouse of the marine barracks were made before the court by Mr. Boring and Col. Denny. The latter, while correcting his testimony immediately before Mr. Boring was called, had stated that the excavation of the northeast corner of the barracks had been done by prisoners, at the suggestion of Col. Meade.

The witness added that the excavation of the northeast corner of the barracks was paid for by the architects. When Mr. Boring took the stand, in answer to questions, he said that the architects had not paid for any of the excavating.

Mr. Boring further testified as to the 10 per cent. rate paid the architects for the work on the barracks. The rate, he said, was regular and normal, and the work was really worth more. The witness swore that he had no knowledge of any collusion to defraud the Government between any of the parties connected with the contract.

Mr. Boring wrote a letter to Col. Denny complaining of Col. Meade's treatment of him. The Colonel, he complained, had refused him admittance to the barracks even when he showed a letter from Col. Denny giving him authority. Col. Meade, he said, made criticisms of the work which were absurd, and when they were found to be groundless, the officer flew into a passion and abused Mr. Boring and the contractors in a way which made him liable to damage suits.

Major Charles H. Lauchheimer was recalled at the session and asked whether he could reconcile his statement that he was exhilarated by drinks at the Puritan Club, Boston, with statements of members of the club to the effect that he was perfectly sober at the time in question. The Major replied that he did not mean that he was intoxicated and the statements were not irreconcilable.

To-day being a holiday there will be no session of the court, which adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The prosecution will close its case to-morrow, and it is probable that the first witnesses for the defense will then be called.

ONE OF HOBSON'S CREW INSANE.

Osborne Deignan, Who Helped to Sink the Merrimac, a Patient at Ukiah, Cal.

VALLEJO, Cal., Nov. 27.—Among a number of insane patients taken to the hospital at Ukiah to-day from the Mare Island Navy Yard was Warrant Officer Osborne Deignan, who was with Hobson on the Merrimac in the Spanish-American war.

Deignan was recently assigned to Mare Island, but served only a few days before being placed on the sick list.

REV. KELLER TO TAKE ACTION.

Will Try to Clear His Name as Soon as Barker's Appeal Is Heard.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—It was announced to-day that as soon as the appeal of Thomas G. Barker, now in prison for assaulting the Rev. John Keller, is heard by the higher courts, Mr. Keller will take steps to clear his name.

A close friend to the Rev. Mr. Keller made this statement to-day, and said that no action will be taken before lest Barker might possibly derive some aid from Mr. Keller's action. Mr. Keller will go into the courts then and seek to remove the stain from his name resulting from Mrs. Barker's charges against him.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE RUMOR.

The Dennys Said to be Preparing to Build an America's Cup Yacht.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Telegrams from Glasgow intimate that there may be an earlier challenge for the America's Cup than Sir Thomas Lipton's. But yachtsmen here are skeptical as to anything coming out of it.

The Dennys, builders of the Shamrock II., are again reported to be preparing for the construction of a yacht of their own design, if certain results are attained. They hope to secure the co-operation of some club in issuing a challenge. Neither Sir Thomas Lipton nor George L. Watson, the designer has any knowledge of the matter. Sir Thomas considers it useless for any one to attempt to challenge for 1902, owing to the impossibility of properly tuning up a boat. But he says the Shamrocks are at the disposal of any one, as trial boats, who may want to race for the cup.

MUST NOT INSTIGATE STRIKES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Judge McCarthy of the Common Pleas Court has issued an injunction in which he denies the right of the Council of the Allied Building Trades, or its agents, to instigate strikes at buildings where contractors employ labor that is not affiliated with the organization.

Judge McCarthy also denied the right of the defendants to order contractors to discharge members of labor organizations that are not affiliated with the Council of the Allied Building Trades. Further, and specifically, he ordered them to refrain from threats, expressed or implied.

Until April 22 last the plaintiffs had been employed for many years by the local plumbing firm of Hoban & Doyle. Under threat of a strike, General Contractors Wells & Wells of Chicago had the plaintiffs removed from a large office building, then in course of erection. The plaintiffs were members of the Plumbers' League, and their places were taken by United Association plumbers, who were members of the Building Trades Council.

Trial Trip on the New Ferry Line.

The trial trip on the new Forty-second Street line of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company was made yesterday with the new boat, H. B. Hollins. The line will be operated between the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, and Forty-second Street, Manhattan, and will be opened on Monday. Besides the Hollins, there will be the boat John Englis. The Hollins is named after the Vice President of the company and the John Englis after the General Manager. Both boats are double-deckers and fitted up with all the latest improvements. They were built in Newburg.

POMMERY

THE STANDARD OF CHAMPAGNE QUALITY.

CHAMPAGNE

DETECTIVE NEARLY KILLED.

Was Assaulted by Three Men in Brooklyn and Beaten Into Insensibility.

Detective Christopher Grosel, who is attached to the Vernon Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, was murderously assaulted at an early hour yesterday morning by three men at Marcy and De Kalb Avenues and is now lying at his home, 207 Stockton Street, in a critical condition, suffering from a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. The police arrested Harry Apkins, twenty-one years old; his brother, Charles Apkins, twenty-four years old, of 901 Bedford Avenue, and Edward Roach, twenty-four years old, of 162 Reid Avenue.

Grosel was assaulted while looking for the assailants of Peter Kuck, who had been stabbed and robbed by thugs at Marcy and De Kalb Avenues. Kuck told the police that two of his assailants were negroes. Grosel was put on the case. At De Kalb and Marcy Avenues he saw three men standing under the shed of a store. He walked up to them to see if there was a negro among them. As he looked at the men one of them asked what he wanted.

"Oh, I am only looking for a friend," replied the detective, "and thought he might be among you."

He turned to walk away, and was struck on the back of the head with a bottle. As he turned to defend himself he was struck in the face and knocked down. His assailants kicked him into unconsciousness, and when found he was taken to his home in an ambulance from the Williamsburg Hospital. Dr. Telfair pronounced his injuries serious. When word reached the Vernon Avenue Station House of the murderous assault upon the detective, following that upon Kuck, a dozen men of the Vernon Avenue Station were detailed in citizens' clothes on the case. A part of the bottle which had been used in assaulting the detective, to which were hanging a label and a handkerchief, aided the police in making the three arrests. The men arrested were identified by Grosel as his assailants.

The police also arrested Morris Miller, twenty-eight years old, and William Williams, twenty-six years old, of 945 Herkimer Street, both colored, on suspicion of having robbed Kuck. Williams had a stab wound on the left arm, which he said he had received while trying to prevent Miller from killing Kuck.

BURNING WAGON CAUSED HORSE TO RUN AWAY.

Turkeys in Vehicle Were Partly Cooked —Fire Department Put Out Flames.

A big gray horse, drawing a blazing butcher's wagon, raced through Arthur Avenue in the vicinity of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street last night, terrifying the residents of that neighborhood and roasting a load of fat Thanksgiving turkeys in the flight. The big gray was owned by Herman Haas, who conducts a meat market at 935 Tremont Avenue.

Max Adler, a driver who was delivering turkeys, stopped for that purpose a little after 8 o'clock at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Arthur Avenue. He left a lighted lantern standing on the seat of the wagon while he entered a customer's house. A moment later, while Adler was exchanging pleasantries with the purchasers of this particular turkey, he heard a startling racket outside. The lantern had exploded and the cover of the wagon had been set on fire. The frightened horse started down Arthur Avenue, drawing a chariot of flame which brilliantly lighted up the dark street.

At One Hundred and Eighty-first Street horse, wagon, and turkeys tumbled pell mell into a sewer trench, four feet deep. The wagon top burned like tinder, the turkeys sizzled and roasted, and the big gray struggled frantically to free himself from what seemed likely to become his funeral pile. An excited crowd gathered, and someone turned in a fire alarm.

A few minutes later the apparatus arrived, and a stream of water was turned on the horse, the burning wagon, and Butcher Haas's merrily cooking turkeys. The fire was soon put out, the big gray extricated from the trench, snorting with fear, but unharmed, while Mr. Haas, who had arrived on the scene, stated that he would donate the partially roasted turkeys to a rummage sale in progress at a nearby church.

TAX ON DISTILLERIES.

Louisville Property Owners Petition to Have Assessments Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—Efforts are being made to have increased the tax assessment of the property of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, in Louisville. The following letter has been sent to the City Board of Equalization by a committee of taxpayers:

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 26, 1901.

Under the present State law, foreign manufacturing and trading corporations have quite an anvantage over home individuals, and while this is the case, they should pay their share of the taxes. Take the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company as an example. They were assessed last year on only $500,000 worth of property, for which property they paid about $3,000,000, divided as follows:

Allen Bradley Distillery, $1,000,000; Anderson & Nelson Distillery, $500,000; Millwood Distillery, $500,000; Crystal Springs Distillery, $150,000; J. B. Wathen & Brother Distillery, $235,000; John G. Roach Distillery, $150,000; Marion County Distillery, $100,000; J. G. Mattingly Distillery, $250,000.

The above was for the distilleries only and not for whisky. Their deeds call only for a small per cent. of what they paid for the property. This was done in order to keep down their assessments.

The board has not yet taken action in the matters.

WIRE TRUST TO BUILD FENCES.

Several Concerns Taken Over and Headquarters Established at Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27.—The wire combine to-day signified its intention of entering the wire fence manufacturing business by establishing headquarters in Omaha for its new branch, to be known as the Western Anchor Fence Company. In addition to the Omaha Anchor Fence Company, the new concern has taken over wire fence manufacturers in Texas and Denver, and has secured an option on a factory at Portland, Oregon.

The company has secured a contract from the Santa Fé Railroad to build 10,000 miles of fence to be used along its right of way, and one of several thousand miles from the Burlington for the same purpose. John W. Gates was in Omaha yesterday, and is said to have attempted to secure control of the new company, but without success.

TIN CAN COMPANIES AT WAR.

Buffalo Concern Sues Brooklyn Firm for $100,000 Damages.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The Buffalo Tin Can Company brought an action to-day for damages of $100,000 against the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn. The case will probably be hard fought, for behind the Buffalo concern is the Erie Preserving Company, while back of the E. W. Bliss Company is the American Tin Company, better known as the Tin Can Trust.

In the complaint it is charged that the Bliss company entered into a contract with the Buffalo Tin Can Company to supply certain machinery for the manufacture of cans, and that, after being absorbed by the American Tin Can Company, the Bliss concern refused to deliver the machinery.

E. F. Brown Resigns as Law Examiner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Edward F. Brown of New York City has resigned as a member of the State Board of Law Examiners. The salary of the office is $2,500. He was unable to give the duties sufficient attention, he says.

SIDE BAGS. CHANGE PURSES.
30 STYLES.
THE MAUSER MFG. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS.
TRADE MARK
15th St., Bet. Broadway & Fifth Av. NEW YORK

STEEL TRUST RETURNS MILLIONS TO SYNDICATE.

October Net Profits, Says Mr. Keene, Were $11,600,000—Working Capital, He Declares, Will Soon Be $75,000,000.

The $25,000,000 paid in by the banking syndicate which financed the United States Steel Corporation has been returned to the members of the syndicate. The profits of the syndicate, however, which are variously estimated at from 25 to 37½ per cent. of the amount of their original subscriptions, have not been returned and the syndicate has not been dissolved.

James R. Keene made the announcement of the return of the $25,000,000 as follows yesterday morning:

"The $25,000,000 which was called up by the United States Steel syndicate has been returned Checks have been received this morning. This money has been returned because it was no longer needed. The earnings of the company are so large that before the end of its fiscal year the Steel Corporation will have $75,000,000 of working capital.

"The return of the $25,000,000 does not change the position of the $200,000,000 syndicate, which is still intact and is under the Steel stocks. The net profits of the Steel Corporation for the month of October were about $11,600,000."

This $25,000,000 has been held by the First National Bank, and in the opinion of Wall Street has been employed to support the Steel stocks during the period when they were being distributed among investors. Mr. Keene was charged with the market end of this undertaking.

The $25,000,000 represents the entire amount paid in by the underwriters of the Steel Trust, which was 12½ per cent. of the par value of their entire subscriptions of $200,000,000.

As to the exact amount of the profits of the syndicate, there is much speculation in the financial district. None but the managers know what the amount is, and they declined to discuss it.

One statement made last Spring had it that the syndicate was to receive $50,000,000 in the new capital stock, one-half preferred and one-half common, for its services in financing the undertaking. Of this, one-fourth, it was said, was to go to the bankers. $25,000,000 of preferred shares, sold at 90, would net $22,500,000, and $25,000,000 of common shares at 45 would net $11,250,000, making an aggregate of $33,750,000, or 16½ per cent on the original subscriptions. These figures are regarded as making too low an estimate, as they do not allow for the profits made since the stock market operations of last Spring.

The return of the $25,000,000 to the members of the syndicate does not affect the general supply of money, because it simply transfers about $25,000,000 from the syndicate account to the accounts of the individual members.

CAPT. BRINCKERHOFF INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Wealthy Steamboat Man of Poughkeepsie Caught Under Overturned Buggy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 27.—Capt. John H. Brinckerhoff of this city was thrown from his buggy this afternoon, and falling under the vehicle, which turned over, he was seriously injured, being picked up unconscious. The base of his skull is fractured, and he is suffering from concussion of the brain. He was out driving with Miss Ida Crum, when the horses became unmanageable, and ran away. Miss Crum was not seriously hurt.

During the evening Capt. Brinckerhoff was restored to a state of semi-consciousness. He has for many years been connected with the steamboat interest of the Hudson. He is the owner of the Poughkeepsie and Highland Ferry, is part owner of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, and has large business interests in this city.

CHEN KNAI YUT'S MISSION.

Rumor that He Is Here to Oppose Reenactment of Exclusion Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Some excitement has been caused in Chinatown, says The Chronicle, by the arrival on the steamship Doric of a special emissary of the Chinese Government in the person of Chen Knai Yut. Ostensibly Chen Knai Yut's mission to the United States is that of joining the Chinese Embassy at Washington, but it is rumored that in reality he is here to bring about, if possible, the defeat of the proposition to re-enact the Chinese Exclusion act.

His arrival is therefore a matter of more than ordinary import to his fellow-countrymen, not only in San Francisco, but throughout the country.

MARRIED ON HER SICK BED.

Bride Ill, Refused to Pospone Her Wedding Again.

Rather than face a second postponement of their nuptials Edith Harris, twenty years old, who has been desperately ill with typhoid fever, was married on her sick bed yesterday afternoon at the home of her father, Dr. J. W. Harris of 229 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to Robert Hopner, son of Louis Hopner, an old-time resident of Harlem, who lives at 160 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The couple had been engaged for several years and the wedding was announced for last Spring, but was put off until yesterday because of a death in the Harris family. Four weeks ago the bride was taken sick. Her husband will live with the Harrises until she is well enough to take a Southern trip.

Official Vote of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The official canvass of the State vote was announced to-day. The total vote for Governor was 324,526. Of these W. Murray Crane, Republican, received 185,809, and Josiah Quincy, Democrat, 114,362, showing a plurality for Crane of 71,447. The Prohibitionists and the Socialist-Labor Party fell below the 3 per cent. necessary to give legal standing as a political party in the State.

Mr. Taylor's Chauffeur Gets $13.

Talbot J. Taylor, a brother-in-law of Foxhall Keene, was sued for $160.72 by François Engeldinger of Paris, who formerly was the chauffeur on Mr. Taylor's automobile and who claimed that Mr. Taylor had discharged him without fulfilling his promise to pay his way back to France and his family expenses. The defendant denied making such promises. The case was tried in the Tenth District Civil Court, and Justice Murray yesterday awarded $13 to the chauffeur.

Nathan Straus Gave Away 2,000 Turkeys

Two thousand turkeys were given away yesterday to the poor of the east side at the milk depot of Nathan Straus, at 51 Avenue C. Long before noon a thousand men, women, and children had formed in line and waited patiently for the doors of the milk depot to open. Three truck loads of turkeys were destributed.

France Wants a Chinese Island.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Express cables that France is pressing the Chinese authorities for the concession of the island of Honam, opposite Canton.

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE." 55,000 MADE AND SOLD. ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.
HARDMAN PIANO.
WRITE FOR CATALOG. EASY TERMS AND RENTED.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 FIFTH AV., N. Y.
Brooklyn Agency, Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St.

Manufacturers 42 Years
SCHRENKEISEN CO.
23 to 29 Elizabeth St., cor. Canal St.
THE CELEBRATED
Schrenkeisen Parlor Furniture
which for 42 years past has only been sold to the trade is now offered to the public at
Wholesale Prices
HOW TO REACH US.—Columbus, Broadway, 8th and 6th Ave. lines to Canal St., take carline east to factory: 4th Ave. line to Canal St., 4 blocks east; 3d Ave. car or "L" station at Canal St., one block west.

Holiday Presents.
Our illustrated catalogue—just issued—will be a valuable guide in the selection of useful as well as ornamental Christmas gifts. It is profusely illustrated, also quoting prices on all our latest productions in solid 14 kt. Gold Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, and Imported Clocks.
Sent free on receipt of address.
A. Frankfield & Co
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.
Near Sixth Ave.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO. DESKS
30 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2303 Spring

MRS. BONINE'S TRIAL.

Deputy Coroner Says Bullets Could Not Have Been Fired by Ayres Himself.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Dr. Martin W. Glazebrook, Deputy Coroner for the District of Columbia, who conducted the autopsy on the body of James S. Ayres, Jr., was a witness to-day in the trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, who is charged with Ayres's murder. The Deputy Coroner described the wounds on the man's body. The court crier, stripped to the waist, was used to illustrate the testimony.

Dr. Glazebrook also testified that Mrs. Bonine had given to him her version of the manner in which Ayres came to his death, claiming that the wounds were inflicted while the pistol was in Ayres's hands and illustrating how the tragedy occurred, but he thought that it was impossible for the wounds to have been made with the weapon in Ayres's own hands. She had told him, he said, that Ayres was at her back and had his arms clasped about her when the shots were fired.

Several other witnesses, who gave details of Ayres's last night alive, were heard during the day. Three colored female servants related incidents of his life at the Kenmore Hotel. One of them said that she had heard him order Mrs. Bonine to get out of his room and remain out. Another that she saw Ayres and Mrs. Bonine coming out of the former's room together, and a third that upon one occasion Ayres had shown indifference when told that Mrs. Bonine was ill.

AMERICAN GOODS AT HARPUT.

Cotton Fabric Quickly Sold—Cheaper than Manchester Product.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—"I take pleasure in reporting the success attendant upon the first serious experiment in introducing American cotton fabrics into this market, where hitherto English wares have held undisputed sway," says Consul Norton, at Harput, in a report to the State Department.

Mr. Norton says that a jobber exposed for sale fifty pieces, forty yards each, of American cabot, which he promptly sold to local retailers at $2.85 a piece. Owing to its superior strength and weight great satisfaction has been expressed by the consumers, the dealers prefer it to the best grade of Manchester goods reaching the Turkish market. The price of the latter article is 10 cents a yard, while the American product sells for 7⅛ cents.

PRISON KEEPERS MEET.

Form a Protective Association Representing City Institutions.

Keepers in the various prisons under the direction of the Department of Correction met last night 100 strong in Sheehan's Hall, 314 East Seventieth Street, and organized the Keepers' Mutual Protective Association. All the institutions were represented, except the three keepers who guard Hart's Island, and who sent word that they did not wish to join the organization, being already identified with the Civil Employes' Association.

It was said at the meeting that the keepers are sometimes obliged to work 104 hours in a week, and are often kept on duty 24 hours at a stretch. They want extra pay for extra time, and graded salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year.

The following officers were elected: President—William Flynn, Tombs Prison; Vice President—J. V. Brown, Kings County Penitentiary; Secretaries—Martin Feeley and Cornelius Hayes, Blackwell's Island; Treasurer—John Mullaney, Blackwell's Island; Sergeant at Arms—Lawrence J. Cready of the same prison.

Bids on New Annapolis Barracks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the construction of the buildings which are to serve as the new quarters for the naval cadets at Annapolis. There were but four bidders who undertook to contract for the work entire, the lowest figures being those of Noel & Thomas of Baltimore, $2,448,000.

Gen. Wood to See Cadets Play Football.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Gen. Wood sailed to-day from Havana for Tampa, bound to Washington. He will attend the West Point-Annapolis football game in Philadelphia Saturday.

Tiffany & Co.
Plates
Special designs made for Messrs. Tiffany & Co. in fine porcelain plates,—oyster, terrapin, soup, fish, entree, dinner, game, salad and dessert.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK
Pottery and Glass
Third Floor

There are things enough for us all to be thankful about.
The fellow with the smallest turkey has no kick coming.
Be thankful and you'll be happy.
To-day's for play.
Our shop's closed all day to-day.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

American Art Gal

REPUBLICAN PARTY AND CUBAN SUGAR DUTIES

Many Leaders in Congress Opposed to Administration Plan.

Representative Tawney Says Reciprocity Would Benefit Sugar Trust Only —Congressmen Receive Many Letters of Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Republican leaders in Congress, as a rule, have not been affected very much by Secretary Root's plea for commercial reciprocity for the Cubans. Nor is there any expectation that what the President is to say in his message in support of Mr. Root's plea will result in any considerable gain to the number of those who favor giving the Cubans what they ask.

It is understood the men who are likely to represent the Republicans of the House in the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-seventh Congress are strongly opposed to a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar and tobacco, notwithstanding they have been informed, it is said, that the President will recommend the reduction in return for trade concessions from Cuba.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota, who undoubtedly will be a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said to-day:

"The result of admitting Cuban sugar free of duty would be to transfer about $12,000,000 a year from the Treasury of the United States into the treasury of the American Sugar Refining Company, popularly known as the 'trust.' The price of sugar would not be lowered one cent to the consumers. The $12,000,000 represents the duty now collected on Cuban raw sugar and the amount by which the trust would benefit.

"Cuba sent us in 1900 one-fifth the amount of dutiable sugar we imported. Well, is it not absurd to say that by taking the duty off of one-fifth our imports and leaving it on the other four-fifths, a reduction in price will ensue on the whole product made from the raw sugar?

"If all sugar was admitted free of duty, the present monopoly of the Sugar Trust might be broken; other refiners might get into the field and competition possibly lower the price of sugar. But the trust has the monopoly of the field, and, of course, it wants to get in as much free raw material as it can, so long as the monopoly is maintained.

"I am looking at the proposition from the viewpoint of revenue, aside from the question of protection to the American beet grower and cane raiser. It is a well-known fact that some of the sugar proposed to be brought in free is raised by plantations in Cuba owned by the Sugar Trust; that other quantities are raised by Americans and Europeans, who have obtained control of the plantations in expectation of free trade in the future.

"The 'humanitarian' suggestion brought into this issues does not appall me. I think we have done a great deal for the Cubans, and if, after we have set them free and given them a Government of their own, they prefer still to trade with Europe to buying our goods, I don't see how admitting their sugar to our ports will offer any great inducements to them."

There is a strong body in Congress which dissents from the views advanced by Mr. Tawney, but it is quite apparent that at present the House is controlled by men who are opposed to lowering the duty on Cuban sugar. This opposition has been built up by hard work, carried on for months by representatives of the beet sugar industry and the sugar powers of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Louisiana. With these the tobacco growers of the United States, likely to be affected by lowering the duty on Cuban tobacco, have made common cause. Support also has come from high protectionists all over the country, who, though they would not be affected directly by reciprocal trade arrangements with Cuba, do not wish to have any item of the tariff disturbed, for fear such a beginning would be followed by reductions that would touch their interests.

The Washington Star to-day says:

"Considerable missionary work is being attempted among the Senators and Representatives-elect of this Congress by means of personal communications. Most of these emanate from New York law offices, and in some cases are easily traced to the interests back of them. The latest batch reached Washington last evening, of which the following is a sample. It came out of a Broadway law office, and purports to be in the interest of 'an overwhelming majority of conservative business men.' The communication bespeaks the Representative to whom it is addressed to advocate the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that in order that the assembling of Congress may give rise to no uncertainty as to future American business conditions and so destroy business confidence, check production, and bring idleness and poverty to labor and loss to capital in the United States, the sense of Congress is hereby expressed to be against any decrease of any customs tariff upon any article the like of which is produced in the United States, whether such decrease be proposed by a bill requiring the approval of both houses of Congress or by any treaty with a foreign country, and against any measure permitting the admission of foreign goods into any possession enjoying free trade with the United States at any less duty than that levied upon the same kind of goods when admitted at any port of the United States proper directly from any foreign country.

It is not probable that a serious attempt will be made to put such a resolution through the House. At the same time it comes near expressing the sentiment of those who will control the House with respect to the issues discussed in the resolution.

Cuban Delegation at War Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Cuban business men's delegation, which is now in Washington in the interest of reciprocity, called at the War Department to-day. The members were delighted with the manner in which Secretary Root handled the subject of Cuban reciprocity in his report, and came to express their thanks. Secretary Root, however, was in New York. The delegation later saw Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill and Secretary Long. They are going to New York, but will return in a few days and remain for some time.

ASK $12,495,200 FOR SCHOOLS.

Board of Education Wants That Much with Which to Buy Sites and Put Up Buildings.

The Board of Education will ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $12,495,200 for school buildings and sites. The Educational Board decided on this request last night and passed a resolution asking that the Board of Estimate approve the issue o corporate stock to an amount not to exceed the sum mentioned.

The construction, equipment, and improvement of school buildings and the acquisition of school sites, according to the resolution, is to be divided as follows:

Manhattan and the Bronx	$8,658,000
Brooklyn	4,422,600
Queens	1,190,000
Richmond	228,600

This is one of the largest amounts ever asked for for new schools and sites.

It was announced that the laying of the cornerstone of the new High School of Commerce, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, will take place Dec. 14 at 2:30 P. M.

NORMAL COLLEGE SALARIES.

Trustees of the New York Normal College, composed of members of the Board of Education and Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of the college, met last evening in the Board of Education rooms. They recommended that Helen G. Morgan and Josie McGregor, teachers in the college, be retired.

The Executive Committee fixed the salaries of teachers as follows: First grade, $1,000; second grade, $1,200 after four years' service; third grade, $1,400 after eight years' service; fourth grade, $1,600 after twelve years' service; fifth grade, $1,800 after sixteen years' service; sixth grade, $2,000 after twenty years' service, and seventh grade, $2,500 after twenty-four years' service.

Health Department Appointment.

President Sexton of the Department of Health yesterday appointed Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Register of Records, to succeed Dr. Roger S. Tracy, resigned. The salary is $4,000 per annum. Dr. Guilfoy lives at 252 West Eighty-fourth Street, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York and Bellevue Medical College.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AT THE OPERA.

Occupies a Box at Production of "Miss Bob White."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Mrs Roosevelt, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, and Master Kermit Roosevelt occupied a box at the Columbia Theatre to-night to witness the production of Willard Spenser's new opera "Miss Bob White," and in their honor the entire company sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" as a finale to the performance.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and party occupied two boxes. Miss Ethel Jackson was given several encores for her rendition of "When Love Comes Tapping at the Door" and the quail song.

Panama Canal President Going Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President Hutin of the Panama Canal Company, accompanied by Chancellor Boeufve of the French Embassy, who has been acting as his legal adviser during the negotiations with the Isthmian Canal Commission, called at the State Department to-day to say farewell to Secretary Hay before returning to France. He expects to return to the United States early next year.

Many Congressmen See the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Returning Senators and Representatives fairly besieged the President to-day. Most of them, however, simply called to pay their respects.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED.

Insurgents Make a Successful Attack on Commissary Wagon.

MANILA, Nov. 27.—The insurgents attacked a commissary wagon between Magdalena and Gajayjaza, seriously wounding a Sergeant and a private of the Eighth Regiment, and capturing Privates Dunn and Frenning, two horses, three rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition.

There has been a recrudescence of insurgent activity at Tanauan, Province of Batangas, Southwest Luzon. An interpreter named Alberto has been killed in the market place for refusing to donate a percentage of his salary to the insurgents. Other Government employés have been similarly threatened.

RELIGIOUS WORK IN THE ARMY.

President Invited to Attend a Meeting to Foster It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Rev. Wallace Radcliffe of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Crissey, Chairman of the Presbyterian Synodical Committee on Religious Work in the Army, called upon the President to-day to discuss the subject.

It is proposed to hold a public meeting of all denominations in this city at an early date to increase interest in this subject, and President Roosevelt, as Commander in Chief of the Army, was invited to attend.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Henry Page, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board, convened at Fort Monroe, vice Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Deputy Surgeon General, relieved.

Capt. Herbert M. Lord, Paymaster, will report to Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne, Deputy Surgeon General, President of the examining board convened at St. Paul, for examination for promotion.

Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Deputy Quartermaster General, is detailed as a member of the board vice Capt. Charles H. Martin, Fourteenth Infantry, relieved, during the examination only, of Capt. Lord.

Major William Paulding, Third Infantry, will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Leigh Sypher is transferred from the Tenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. Edward P. Nomes is transferred from the Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. Herman W. Schuh is transferred from the Twenty-second Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Navy.

Lieut. M. E. Reed is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Iowa.

Assistant Surgeon D. G. Beebe's resignation is accepted to take effect Nov. 30.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The following appointments by the President were announced to-day:

George E. Heimorod of Nebraska, to be Consul General at Apia, Samoa.

James Lung Bevas, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Army, with rank of First Lieutenant.

HELD FOR WHOLESALE THEFT.

M. London Said to Have Swindled Forty Firms Out of $50,000 Worth of Merchandise.

Mandel London, who is also known as T. Sack, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, charged with stealing merchandise from about forty wholesale furnishing goods houses. Complaints were taken in three cases, and he was held in $1,000 bail on each charge for further examination.

He refused to give his name or age, and but little is known of him prior to his appearance in Newark, where he opened a store about a year ago. The police say he is one of a band of swindlers which has been operating in this city and adjacent towns for several months.

In June he opened a store in Jersey City. Soon after he began to order goods from various houses in this city, using ornate and expensive letter heads, and taking the goods on any terms that he could get so long as it was credit. It was not long before various creditors began to send collectors over the ferry, but none of them succeeded in making any collections, London representing that he was embarrassed temporarily.

This continued until I. Harris, representing Louis Harris of 7 Bleecker Street, one of the creditors, discovered one day that goods which had been delivered the day before were not in the store. He became suspicious, and upon making inquiries was told by Samuel Cohen, whose store was oposite London's, that frequently wagons drove up to the store about 3 o'clock in the morning, and after being loaded with goods drove to the ferry and crossed to New York.

Later Harris and Isadore Kleinman, another creditor, watched London's movements. They saw a wagon loaded at the rear door and driven to New York. They followed, but lost sight of it on Canal Street. On November 18 they had London arrested in Jersey City. He was arraigned and paroled in the custody of his counsel for further examination. On November 22 a member of the firm of Silverstein & Co., still another creditor, called on London and told him that unless their claim was paid at once he would levy on the goods in the store. That night all the goods were removed, and the store was closed for good. On Tuesday Harris saw London on the street, and after following him for some time had him arrested.

Since his arrest the police say that the have discovered not less than forty complainants against him, and that they will get many more. They also assert that he has secured not less than $50,000 worth of goods. Complaints were taken yesterday in three cases: Dubin Brothers of 94 Essex Street, Honig & Birnbaum of 599 Broadway, and Louis Harris of 7 Bleecker Street.

FOUR NAVAL PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Get Away from the Brig on the Cob Dock During a Storm.

The fact that four prisoners escaped from the brig on Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday night leaked out yesterday. The matter had been kept quiet by officials at the yard. The four men escaped from the brig during the storm on Monday night. The storm, it is said, drove several of the sentries on the dock to shelter and the four sailors took advantage of this fact to make their escape.

It is said that they had probably secured a file left in the brig by carpenters, who had been working there, and with this filed through the bars of a window. After getting out of the brig the sailors are believed to have made their way to the east end of the yard and scaled the stone wall there. Two of the escaped men were recently sent to the brig from the training ship Hartford. The two others had been in the guardhouse for some time.

Scannell May Inspect the Minutes.

Permission was granted to John J. Scannell, the Fire Commissioner, and William L. Marks, the contractor, who are under indictment charged with conspiracy, to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which returned the indictment. Next Tuesday was set for pleading.

The Pivot Clip
FOR EYEGLASSES.

It is the only clip that solves the problem of easy, firm adjustment with simplicity and neatness of construction.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

POSTMASTER GENERAL MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

Abuses of Second-Class Mail Regulations Set Forth.

Other Matters Discussed Are Rural Free Delivery, Increased Revenues, Cuban and Philippine Mails, and Needed Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith made public his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901. Half of it is devoted to the abuses of second-class mail matter and the other half to rural free delivery, increase of revenue, service in Cuba and the Philippines, ocean mail service, pneumatic-tube service, parcels post, money-order department, service in Alaska, automobile tests, electric-car service, registry division, suppression of fraud, and the legislation needed.

The total receipts of the department amounted to $111,631,193.39; total expenditures, $115,554,920.87, and the excess of expenditures over receipts, $3,923,727.48, the deficit being $1,461,961.22 less than last year.

"The most urgent need of the postal service is the rectification of the enormous wrongs which have grown up in the perversion and abuse of the privilege accorded by the law to second-class matter," says Mr. Smith. "It is the most urgent need because it aims at the one great overshadowing evil of the service, and because it underlies and overtops all other reforms and advance. It would relieve the department from the one oppressive burden which cripples and weighs it down, and which stands as a constant and formidable barrier against improvement and progress." Continuing the report reads:

"In dividing mail matter into four classes the law provides that newspapers and periodicals coming within the conditions it prescribes shall constitute the second class with a postage rate of 1 cent per pound. All other printed matter, including books, circulars, and advertising sheets, constitutes the third class, with a postage rate of 1 cent for two ounces. The law defines the characteristics which shall distinguish and determine second-class matter, and it intends to limit the privilege and benefit of the pound rate to legitimate newspapers and periodicals which fulfill these statutory requirements. But, thousands of publications, which are in reality books or purely advertising sheets or gift enterprises, and which the law never meant to include within the second class, have crept in through evasions and loose constructions, until this abuse has grown to colossal proportions and imposes a burden of many millions of dollars on the Government and the people."

The second-class matter, according to the report, constitutes nearly 60 per cent. of the weight of the entire mail of the country, but during the last year it has paid only one twenty-eighth part of the revenue. To get the best idea of what proportion of the total expense should be paid by the second-class matter Superintendents of the railway mail service and thirty Postmasters of representative cities were asked for their opinions. The Superintendents answered 35 per cent. The Postmasters varied but little in their answers from 20 per cent.

Of the law on second-class matter Mr. Smith writes:

The intent of the law is clear from its terms. It seeks to define boundaries and to prescribe conditions which shall limit the privilege to the kind of publications really designed to be included. First of all, it provides that to be entitled to the second-class rate the publication must be "originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry." The law further requires that the publication must have "a legitimate list of subscribers," and adds the proviso that nothing in its terms "shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates."

Little by little the limitations have been relaxed, and every transgression has been made the pretext and precedent for another. Many of the publications once entered have changed their character since admission, and, if at first entitled to the pound rate, have by this departure forfeited their original right.

The volume of second-class matter has doubled in the last ten years, 4,985 publications being admitted last year—3,322 new and 1,663 old ones in new form. Of this mass of second-class matter it is estimated that one-half did not come within the meaning of the law, and hence was not entitled to the pound rate.

As the matter now stands, the Government is carrying 200,000,000 pounds of mail matter at 1 cent per pound, for which it should receive the third-class rate of 8 cents, thus involving a direct loss of $8,000,000, which is three times the amount of the postal deficit of last year.

Rural free delivery, the report states, has advanced materially, the extension during the past year having been nearly three times as great as the whole amount of service previously established. The number of routes at the beginning of the fiscal year was 1,276. On Dec. 1 6,009 routes will be in operation.

Of the postal service in Cuba and the Philippines, Mr. Smith says:

"The revenue in Cuba for the fiscal year 1900 was $246,912.31, and for the fiscal year 1901 it was $387,654.50, showing an increase of $120,722.19. This increase was due, not to an expansion of the postal business, but to a faithful accounting of moneys received. The deficit was reduced from $352,585.38 to $82,803.20."

"In the Philippine Islands the service has entailed larger cost, the deficit for the year being $36,470.06. Outside of Manila and the larger towns nearly all the revenue is derived from the army and the employes of Government.

The report recommends the restoration of the pneumatic-tube service in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities wherein it was suspended at the expiration of the contracts last year.

"To strain fast mail trains and then partly defeat their object by slow wagon service at the terminals is a contradictory and incongruous policy," says the Postmaster General. "The department renews its request for an appropriation of $500,000 for the restoration of the pneumatic service, and I earnestly commend it to the favorable consideration of Congress." With regard to the parcels post he says:

"Other countries in Europe seek parcels-post conventions with us, but it may be a question how far a foreign service of this character should be extended before a domestic parcels post shall be inaugurated. The establishment of a domestic system is a question for Congress."

The receipts during the year from the money order transactions were $294,618,680.99, an increase over the preceding year of $39,000,000, and the number of offices in operation was 30,529, an increase of 890. Last year $1,409,382.24 was collected as registry fees, an increase of $177,947.36.

Of automobile mail carrying the report says:

"The first contract for the carriage of mails by automobiles was entered into during the last fiscal year for service between the Post Office at Buffalo and the station in the Pan-American Exposition grounds, a distance of four and one-quarter miles. This distance was covered in thirty-five minutes and there were seven trips daily. The service rendered proved satisfactory, and a contract will go into effect on Jan. 1, 1902, for similar service in Minneapolis, which will afford a still better test of the adaptability of the automobile for service in large cities."

It is recommended in the report that the maximum fee for money orders be fixed at 25, instead of 30, cents; that a fund be provided out of the salaries paid to railway mail clerks, so that those who became incapacitated through age may be pensioned; that publishers be required to make a preliminary separation of newspapers; that a building be provided in Washington for a mail lock repair shop; that employes shall in future give bond to the Postmaster under whom they serve, instead of the Government direct, and that the interstate commerce law be amended so as to prevent express companies from transmitting matter belonging to green goods and lottery schemes.

SMUGGLERS OF FURS FROM CANADA DISCOVERED.

Treasury Detectives Learn that the Practice Has Been Extensive on Vermont Borders.

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Nov. 27.—Detectives of the United States Treasury Department believe they have unearthed one of the most extensive smuggling schemes in the history of the country. They estimate that furs worth $100,000 have been smuggled into this country from Canada, and about one-fourth of this quantity has been confiscated by the Government from some of the most fashionable people of Northern Ohio.

Collector of Customs Charles F. Leach and his deputies have charge of the work of confiscation. The victims live in Youngstown, Canton, Massillon, Cleveland, and several other northern Ohio towns, but Mr. Leach refuses to make public their names. One lot recovered from Youngstown cost at least $1,500.

A big fur firm in Montreal is accused of sending goods into this country and avoiding the duty. They were shipped, it is said, to White River Junction, Vt., a small place on the Canadian border, and were sent thence by express to their destination. Mr. Leach says the members of the firm are under indictment in the United States Court in Vermont, charged with smuggling.

The United States detectives believe that there is much more of the property in the United States outside of Northern Ohio. Collector Leach says the discovery prevented the smuggling of furs valued at $40,000, that were just ready to be shipped.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 27.—Information obtained here confirms the reports of extensive smuggling of valuable furs from Montreal to points in this State, and two men are under bonds for examination, having been arrested by United States officials at Alburgh. M. M. Doan was taken into custody some days ago. Leslie J. Johnson was arrested late last night, and was given a hearing here to-day, and held for further examination in $300.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 27.—The announcement of the violation of the customs laws by Canadian fur dealers is of considerable interest here, as one of the cases is to come up before the United States District Court, which will meet in Rutland next Monday afternoon. The case involves a seizure of 107 Copper Island sealskins at Swanton, near the Canadian line, by Olin Merrill, Collector of Customs for that district, on Sept. 30 last.

An information for violation of the revenue laws was filed with the court by United States Attorney James L. Martin, and United States Marshal Fred A. Field has issued a notice to all persons concerned that the seized property will be condemned and forfeited unless the owners claim the skins.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE CABLE.

The First Wire Has Been Started Across the Structure Successfully.

The first wire of the cable of the new East River Bridge was started over the structure from the New York side at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Charles E. Roebling, the manager of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, who have the contract for the stringing of the cables. As the wheel started, carrying a bight of the wire across the traveling rope to the Brooklyn side, it attracted the attention of hundreds of people on both sides of the river. When the wheel reached the Brooklyn side it was met by Chief Engineer Hildenbrand and a force of men who made the end of the wire fast to the anchor chains and started the wheel with another bight of wire to the Manhattan shore.

The real task of spinning the cable will begin to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, and will continue until the cables are completed. The stringing of the wire yesterday was more of an experiment and was successful. Many tons of wire reeled on spools or drums are at both the New York and Brooklyn anchorages ready for spinning.

Want a Pardon for Hirschkopf.

An effort will be made to obtain a pardon for Adolph Kirschkopf, who was convicted of arson in 1895 and sentenced to life imprisonment in Sing Sing. The Society for the Aid of Jewish Prisoners has taken the matter up, and its chaplain, Rev. Dr. Radin, is working in his behalf. The Law Committee of the society has secured affidavits tending to show that Hirschkopf was innocent, and these will be submitted to Gov. Odell.

STEAM AHEAD OF ELECTRICITY.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Discontinue Trolley Service from Mount Holly to Burlington.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given formal notice that steam trains will be substituted for the trolley service between Mount Holly and Burlington, N. J., which was interrupted by the burning of the power house at the former place several weeks ago. The determination not to rebuild the power house emphasizes the fact that electricity as a motive power for steam roads has not proved satisfactory. The Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven and Hartford were the only steam roads to experiment with electricity as a motive power, and both took up the matter early in 1895.

The Pennsylvania Railroad officials selected the short line between Mount Holley and Burlington for the experiment with electricity. With the aid of the Westinghouse Electric Company, which was greatly interested in the project, a thoroughly up-to-date power plant was installed at Mount Holly, and large modern electric cars provided. The line was opened on June 18, 1895. The operation of the system was closely observed by the officials of the company, and while they refrained from public utterances on the matter, it became known, after the line had been in operation for some time, that it did not meet their expectations, and that there would be no extension of the electric system.

RAILROAD WAR IN OMAHA.

Injunction Secured by Burlington Against City Council Dissolved.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27.—Judge Dickinson, in the District Court, to-day dissolved the injunction secured by the Burlington Road against the City Council, restraining it from passing an ordinance vacating Eighth Street for the use of the Chicago and Northwestern Road. The latter road at once began condemnation proceedings, and the Council met in extraordinary session to act on the matter.

The fight has been a bitter one between the two roads, the Burlington seeking to keep the Northwestern from running its tracks into the wholesale district. Several cars have been thrown from the tracks into the middle of Eighth Street by both roads, and each has kept a force of men on the scene of trouble to prevent the other from building or tearing up tracks.

Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A certificate of consolidation of the Utica Belt Line Street Railroad Company and the Utica and Mohawk Railroad Company, forming the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The capital is $461,237.50, and the Directors are L. B. Grant, Charles V. Neilsay, Charles C. Clark, John T. Wells, and Henry L. Merry of Brooklyn, and Richard T. McKinvy, Ashley T. Cole, Charles H. Werner, and William J. Bagnell of New York City.

Kingston Railway Capital Increased.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The Kingston Consolidated Railroad Company has received the consent of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to the issuance of a mortgage for $700,000 and for an increase in its capital stock from $250,000 to $400,000. The company merged the former Colonial Traction Company of Kingston and will employ the increased capital in the purchase of the Kingston City Road, and for new construction.

BRIEF RAILROAD ITEMS.

The Great Northern Railroad will make special efforts this winter to induce prospective immigrants to settle in the Northwest, especially in the Kootenai country. Special agents will be sent to Europe and the Continental countries will be flooded with pamphlets and advertisements of the resources of that region. A separate office of immigration agent may be established.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad's Passenger Department has given a new name to one of its trains. It is to be called "The Buffalo Train." This name is practically an innovation in railroad nomenclature.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio have approved the reorganization plan of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, and it is understood that it will be announced by the end of this week.

Man Found Dead in a Treetop.

LUVERNE, Ala., Nov. 27.—W. J. Vann, a white man, fifty years old, was found dead in a treetop by opossum hunters last night. He bought morphine and strychnine the day before, saying he had family troubles and was going away so that no one would ever hear from him.

R. C. KERENS LOSES FIGHT.

National Republican Committeeman No Longer Controls Missouri Patronage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The fight over the control of the Missouri Federal machine has been won by the faction to which Secretary Hitchcock belongs. This is the statement made by Representatives Joy and Bartholdt of that State, who had a long conference with the President to-day about the matter. They say that the President will not renominate Charles H. Smith as Collector and Surveyor of the Port at St. Louis, and that William G. Boyd will get the place.

If this statement is correct, Richard C. Kerens has received a hard blow, for there is nothing resembling a compromise. Boyd has been the anti-Kerens or Hitchcock candidate from the first, and a compromise would have to be reached by the naming of some other man. The case of Internal Revenue Collector Grenner has not yet been decided, but if the anti-Kerens men have won the victory in the Smith case, there is no reason to suppose they will not win in the other, and thus control the Missouri patronage.

CARRIE NATION DIVORCED.

Her Husband Wins Suit, but She Is Exonerated from Charge of Cruelty.

MEDICINE LODGE, Kan., Nov. 27.—David Nation was granted a divorce to-day from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the "joint smasher." The court exonerated Mrs. Nation from the charge of cruelty to her husband and divided the property. The Medicine Lodge home will go to Mr. Nation, and outlying property to his wife.

In reply to questions of the court, Mrs. Nation said that one reason she fought the proceedings was that she wished to continue to share the pension money drawn by her husband.

Judge Gillett granted the divorce upon the ground of gross neglect of duty. When Mrs. Nation first started out on her career of "joint" smashing a year ago Mr. Nation seemed to be in sympathy with her raids. But when she spent all of her time away from home, crusading or serving sentences in jail, he went to the home of his daughter in Indiana to live. He was Mrs. Nation's second husband, and is nearly seventy years old. The couple had lived together for many years.

Schooners Suffered in the Gale.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 27.—As a result of yesterday's gale, the schooner Marianthus is ashore and will become a total wreck. Her crew was saved. The schooner Duke was driven aground, losing part of her keel, but was refloated. The schooner Active foundered, and her crew reached shore after great trouble. The schooner Lilydale is missing; she carries nineteen passengers besides her crew of six men.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cold, fresh northerly winds.

The prevalent high pressure will dominate conditions over the Atlantic and Gulf States for the next few days, and generally fair weather, with comparatively low temperatures may therefore be expected, except along the lake shore of Western New York, where more snow flurries are probable to-day. It will also be fair in the West, with somewhat higher temperatures than in the East. Fair weather will also be quite general Friday, no precipitation of consequence being at present indicated. It will, however, be somewhat warmer in the central valleys and upper lake regions.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk northerly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northerly; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh and mostly west to north; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh northeast to east, and on the great lakes, fresh and mostly northerly.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Point Reyes light to Eureka, and at Astoria, Port Crescent, East Clallam, Neah Bay, Aberdeen, and on Bellingham Bay. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh to brisk northerly winds and cold, fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	48	25	29
6 A. M.	42	25	28
9 A. M.	41	27	32
12 M.	38	30	35
3 P. M.	40	30	34
6 P. M.	40	28	32
9 P. M.	39	24	28
12 P. M.	39	21	25

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30°
Weather Bureau	27
Corresponding date 1900	40°
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	40

The thermometer registered 25 degrees at 8 A. M. and 28 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 32 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 22 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 62 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

230,000 THANKFUL PURCHASERS.

65,000 | 50,000 | 70,000 | 45,000

are THANKFUL TO-DAY for

The CAVALIER

By GEORGE W. CABLE.
Spiritedly illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy.
$1.50.

The RULING PASSION

By HENRY VAN DYKE.
Illustrated in color by Walter Appleton Clark.
$1.50.

LIVES of the HUNTED

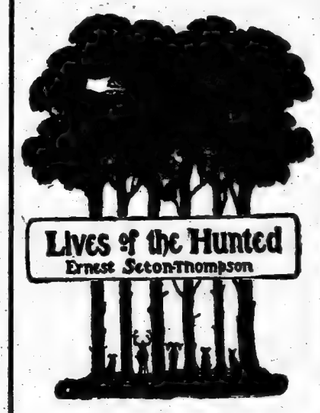

By ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.
More than 200 drawings by Mr. Seton-Thompson.
$1.75 Net.
(Postage 15 cents.)

AMOS JUDD

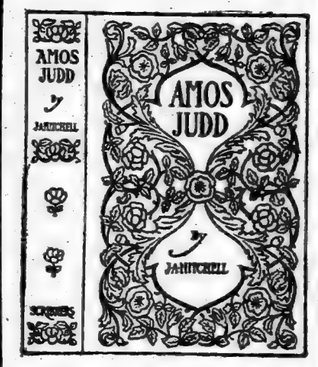

By J. A. MITCHELL.
Editor of Life.
Superbly illustrated in full color by A. I. Keller.
$1.50.

All Booksellers or CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.

CALIFORNIA
Best Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions
LEAVE NEW YORK STATE POINTS
Twice a Week
VIA THE
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE
AND SCENIC LINE
AND VIA
Southern Route Once a Week.
Daily First Class Sleeper Through Between Chicago and San Francisco
Crossing the best scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas by Daylight in both directions. Direct connection to and from Los Angeles. Best Dining Car Service through.
Write for information and literature to
A. H. HOFFET, G. E. P. A.,
401 Broadway, - - - NEW YORK.

Gold Lion Cocktails
The whiskey variety made from extra special very old Mt. Vernon Rye—all other varieties from only the choicest materials possible to secure.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1900.
The Cook and Bernheimer Co., New York

OLD WATCHES WANTED
FOR OUR MUSEUM.
Fancy prices paid for them in any condition. "Several duplicates for sale cheap." Cash paid for old GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, and ANTIQUE SILVERWARE. Registered mail packages estimated.
"Established 1881."
KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. (Near Nassau St.) HOURS, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

DESKS The Globe-Wernicke Co.
339 Broadway, NEW YORK.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE
Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 34 East 23d. Telephone, 2000—18th.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S. Matinée To-day, 2:15. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Sat. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Play. COLORADO

KNICKERBOCKER. Evgs. 8:30. Xtra Mat. To-day, 2:15. Reg. Mat. Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS. In J. M. Barrie's Comedy, Quality Street.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. & 23d St. To-night at 8:30. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY. Dec. 4—Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge"

GARDEN. Last 3 Nights, 8:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday, 2:15. SOTHERN. IF I WERE KING. Dec. 2, Virginia Harned in Alice of Old Vincennes

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. "A 'Gosh'd Almighty Success."—Evg. World. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. JOHN DREW—SECOND IN COMMAND

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Last 3 Nights. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées at 2. Matinées To-day and Saturday. WM. FAVERSHAM—A ROYAL RIVAL. Dec. 2, The Helmet of Navarre, with Chas. Dalton.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY. Evgs. 8:30. Matinée Saturday. A MESSAGE FROM MARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. nr. Bway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATS. TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. 75th Time. M'd'y. SOUVENIRS. THE LIBERTY BELLES

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.

GALA THANKSGIVING BILL. WU CHING MA, Chinese Boxer Dwarf. Troupe of Genuine Arabian Acrobats; Marshalls, Hypnotic Experts; Mme. Meyers, Bearded Lady; Tony Castelaine, Trick Cyclist. Zylanto, Lady Magician. 20 others. Guess weight of Pony and Win. THEATRE—J. M. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels, Globe Comedy Four, Madge Price, Nina Miner, The Edwards, Libby Remington, Fred Roberts, Edison Pictures, 2 Big Cos. 10 cents.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST 125TH ST. Big Comedy & Vaudeville 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. "A NIGHT OFF." Great Daly Play Continues Vaud John W. Ransome. 4 Probyns. Others. "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Bellasco Production. Cont. Vaud. Florenz Troupe. Others. VAUDEVILLE. All Star Acts, Including Stanton & Modens, Bros. Damm, Others. Sketch, "Carleton Hall." "BLUE JEANS" Grand Revival. Big Vaudeville. All Headliners. BIG CONTINUOUS SHOWS. THANKSGIVING

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Special Holiday Mat. To-day. Last Mat. Sat. MR. DAN DALY Last 3 Nights. with Virginia Earl & Geo. W. Lederer Co., "The New Yorkers."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Special Advance sale of seats for MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. Brief Engagement in "BEAU CAIRE." FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY, Dec. 2.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Conducted by Mr. Frank Damrosch. First Concert, 8st. Aft., Nov. 30, at 2:30. Soloist.....Mr. Richard Burmeister. Subscription and single tickets now on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 20 W. 33d St., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. at 2:15. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—World. MRS FISKE. In MRS. BURTON HARRISON'S Drama THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH.

30th & B'way. 3d Month. DALY'S Nightly at 8:10. To-day & Sat., 2. THE MESSENGER BOY with JAMES T. POWERS.

CARNEGIE HALL.....Next Monday, 8:15. Also Sat. Afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2:15. KUBELIK. The young Bohemian Violinist. Seats at the hall, hotels and music stores.

BROADWAY Thea., 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Extra Mat. To-day, 2 P. M. KLAW & ERLANGER'S PRODUCTION. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD. IN THE AUCTIONEER. NEXT REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15. In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS. ANNA HELD. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of A Message from Mars. GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Ave., between 43d and 44th Sts. KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA. FRANZ KALTENBORN, Conductor. Thanksgiving Day, 3:30 P. M. Admission—35 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE TO-DAY. A GREAT MORAL PLAY. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day. TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. ELSIE DE WOLFE In Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

KEITH'S THEATRE. B'way & 14th St. TO-DAY doors will be open at 9:30 A. M. Entire performance will be given before dinner.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Hazel Kirke. Trade Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. MAJILTON, Art. at 3. Eve. at 9. SPECIAL THANKSGIVING ATTRACTIONS.

Collegiate Football Game To-day, 2 P. M., Columbia Field, (Polo Gds.)—Columbia vs. Carlisle Indians. Seats on sale all hotels, thea. tkt. offices. Adm. $1.00.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Matinée To-day. 50th Time, Dec. 2. SOUVENIRS. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-day, Extra Mat., Sudermann's "DIE EHRE." To-night, "FLACHSMANN ALS ERZIEHER."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

Harlem Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Saturday. Op. House. Capt. Jinks with Ethel Barrymore. Next Week, DAN DALY in "The New Yorkers."

3RD AV. MAT. TO-DAY. A Great Success. GYPSY JACK

COLOMBIAN LIBERALS NEED THEIR LEADERS

Gens. Diaz and Lugo Unable to Reinforce Colon Troops as Yet.

Capt. Perry Requires that Firing Cease When Trains Pass Scene of Battle.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 27.—An American named Murphy corroborates the report that the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon fired on Porto Bello. On Monday morning he was in an open boat bound for Playadonna on a mining excursion. Besides himself there were three Chinese and a Colombian negro in the boat, which was commanded by the colored man. When they were passing Porto Bello a boat containing soldiers from the General Pinzon captured them.

After they had been made prisoners and while on their way to the gunboat, the General Pinzon fired many shots at Porto Bello. On arriving aboard the gunboat Murphy learned that no less than fifty shots had been fired. He says that several of the largest houses of the place were wrecked, as could be seen from the gunboat.

Men from the General Pinzon who went ashore at Porto Bello say that the town was evacuated. Not a single Liberal was to be seen anywhere. They had taken to flight on the arrival of the Pinzon. Explosive bullets were used, as part of one was brought on board and was subsequently exploded.

Murphy was handed over to the officers of the United States gunboat Marietta when the General Pinzon returned to Colon.

It was persistently rumored this morning that the Government troops had been driven back over the Barbacoa Bridge. As a matter of fact, however, although the Government troops lost some ground last night in a skirmish at Buenavista, and later retreated to Tabernilla, they now hold the latter place, which is on this side of Barbacoa.

Col. Barrera is now the Liberals' only hope. His pleasing manners and kindness to foreigners have secured him many friends at Colon.

Gen. Sotamayor, with 250 men, commanded the Liberal forces at Barbacoa Bridge. It is said that twenty men ought to have been able to have prevented the Government troops from crossing the bridge, and the Liberal leader's conduct is everywhere decried. He seems to have sheltered himself and to have supervised nothing personally; hence the reckless waste of ammunition which caused the eventual retreat of the Liberals, who lost less than a dozen men during the whole day. They are sorely in need of the wise heads of Gens. Domingo Diaz and Lugo, who have been unable as yet to arrive here with reinforcements.

The following dispatch has just been received from Panama:

"The Colombian gunboat Boyaca was dispatched Tuesday, having on board about fifty soldiers for Chame or its vicinity, where, it was claimed, a party of silberals, under Gen. Porras, had received quite recently a fresh supply of arms and ammunition.

"San Paolo and Barbacoa are known here to be Liberal strongholds and places very easy to defend, while to cross the bridge spanning the Chagres River, now swollen, was next to impossible for an attacking force. The feat was accomplished, however, but the reason the Liberals abandoned Barbacoa is not made clear. The death rate on the Government side was very great, many bodies falling into the river. There was an attempt to make a detour on the river, but the boats were capsized, and many men were drowned.

"Gen. Castro commanded the Government forces at Barbacoa. Gen. Alban tried to get a train yesterday morning to convey 200 men to the scene of the engagement, but Capt. Perry of the Iowa said that not a single armed man would be allowed to entrain.

"The feeling here against foreigners, particularly Americans, runs high.

"A special train at Panama, to convey Gen. Alban, alone and unarmed, awaited for hours the arrival of the morning train from Colon, but on the arrival of the latter at 6 o'clock in the evening, bringing forty wounded men, among whom were several officers, with the news that the Government troops had victoriously crossed the bridge at Barbacoa, the special train was not dispatched, and Gen. Alban remained at Panama.

"At 8:20 P. M. yesterday a large procession, headed by a band of music, marched in an orderly manner all over Panama, shouting Gen. Alban's praises and proclaiming that the death blow had been given to the Liberal cause in this department."

It is learned on good authority that Gen. Jeffries is with Gen. Alban, on the Colon side of Barbacoa, and that 300 men from Panama are now marching to join them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Long received the following cablegram from Capt. Perry of the battleship Iowa to-day:

"Stubborn fighting between contending forces yesterday near San Paolo. Delayed trains, requiring prudence and patience. There probably will be fighting to-day near Gatun. I have secured assurances that firing shall cease while trains are passing. Forty wounded Colombians were brought on trains last night. All cared for by Dr. Kindleberger."

A cablegram received early in the day from United States Consul General Gudger at Panama stated that there was a good deal of fighting yesterday, the Government forces being generally successful, and that trains across the Isthmus were delayed. Later in the day the State Department received another dispatch from Mr. Gudger to the effect that the difficulties in train service had been overcome.

The Colombian Minister to the United States, Dr. Martinez Silva, who went to Mexico City to attend the Congress of American Republics, has decided to return to Washington at once. A dispatch received at the Colombian Legation to-day states that he left Mexico City this morning. Some significance is attached to his leaving the congress while it is still in session, and it is assumed that the rather critical condition of affairs on the Isthmus leads the Colombian Government to desire his services at Washington.

Minister Silva's return may cause Gen. Reyes, who has been urged to assume the Presidency of Colombia, to come here. He also is a delegate at Mexico City, and a telegram has been sent to him from the Colombian Legation urging that in the event of his returning to Colombia to assume the Presidency, he come by way of Washington in order to confer with the authorities here on numerous important questions in which the United States and Colombia are mutually interested.

The Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Herran, was in conference with the State Department officials to-day. He had this dispatch from Gen. Alban:

"Rebels, after having been defeated at Emperorador, returned to San Pablo, and I am closely pursuing them."

This agrees with Capt. Perry's advices to the Navy Department this morning, although the latter indicates that Gen. Alban has pushed forward to Gatun, only a few miles distant from Colon. The Colombian authorities have been anxious to have Capt. Perry's authority exactly defined, so that such military measures as he may adopt may not lead to diplomatic complications. With this end in view, it is understood that Consul General Gudger will be given considerable latitude in determining questions which involve both military and diplomatic phases.

A large supply of munitions of war, which have been gathered in this city for Gen. Alban, are awaiting shipment.

Consul General De Brigard of the Colombian Government, who is looking after the supplies, in view of the fact that the rebels are supposed to be in possession of Colon, which city was the original destination of the supplies, cabled to Gen. Alban yesterday for instructions as to the shipment. It has been decided that, unless Colon is recaptured by the Colombian forces before Saturday and unless the Consul General receives instructions to the contrary, the supplies will be shipped on that day on the Atlas liner Altai, which goes to Cartagena.

The steamship Alliance of the Panama Railroad Company arrived here yesterday. It was expected that the vessel would bear important news concerning the outbreak, but it left Colon at noon on the 19th, while the capture of the town did not take place until the evening of that day.

Carries Arms for Colombian Liberals.

ANTWERP, Nov. 27.—The British steamer Ban Righ, which was detained at the Victoria Docks, London, by customs officials under suspicion that she had on board arms and ammunition intended for the Boers, has arrived here. She carries a large cargo of munitions of war for the Colombian Liberals, including 4,000 cases of cartridges, 1,000 cases of rifles, machine-guns, and chemicals.

AMONG THE BILLIARDISTS.

Schaefer, Slosson, Howlson, and Barutel Win Their Practice Games.

The professional billiard practice games last night developed nothing especially remarkable in high runs or averages, but the play was generally of a highly creditable character. Schaefer had little difficulty in defeating José Ortiz in two games, played at Slosson & Wheelock's academy, Forty-second Street, near Broadway. The afternoon game was for 200 points, and Schaefer scored the limit to 78 for the Spaniard. Schaefer ran out in eighteen innings, making an average of 11 2-18, while Ortiz had an average of 4 10-17. Schaefer's highest run was 58. In the evening Schaefer scored 300 points to 155 for Ortiz. Schaefer's average was 11 14-26 and his high runs 83, 40, and 21. Ortiz made an average of 6 5-27 and high runs of 27 and 24.

Arthur Cutler, the former Boston amateur, played a much better game against Slosson, at Slosson's rooms, on Broadway, than he did the previous evening. Cutler was allowed one shot in, at eighteen-inch balk line. Slosson ran out the limit of 400 points in a rather long game of 44 innings, his average being 9 4-44, with high runs of 40 and 39. Cutler's average was 8 21-44 and his high run was 71, the best in the game.

Howlson and Gallagher played their third game at the Knickerbocker billiard rooms, Brooklyn, and Howlson maintained his lead. Howlson made his 300 points, while Gallagher could only score 153, the standing to date being 900 for Howlson and 726 for Gallagher. Arthur Townsend, the amateur, and George Sutton, the Chicago professional, played their second match, and Sutton won in 200 points to 108, the winner's average being a trifle under 12. In the first game Tuesday night Townsend won.

Barutel and Gallagher had a long-drawn game at Maurice Daly's academy, the honors going to Barutel in 55 innings. He scored 400 points to 277 for Gallagher. Barutel's high run was 32 and his average 7 15-55, while Gallagher's high run was 44 and his average 5 7-54.

HOFMANN'S SECOND RECITAL.

Josef Hofmann, the distinguished pianist, gave his second recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. There was a large and well pleased audience, and at the end of the performance the customary scenes of excited adulation in front of the altar of art were enacted. The programme was as follows:

Variations.....Handel-Brahms
Rondo, G major.....Beethoven
Scherzo a Capriccio.....Mendelssohn
Durch die Wolken.....Hofmann
Islamey, Oriental Fantasie.....Balakirev
Ballade, A-flat major.....Chopin
The Polish Songs, G-flat major and G major.....Chopin
Liebestraum.....Lisst
Valse, Mephisto.....Lisst

This was on the whole a less interesting list than that offered at the first recital, when the pianist's notably fine interpretation of Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata" was a thing to be remembered with joy for a long time to come. There was nothing of such weight and dignity as the sonata in yesterday's programme, yet the numbers were such as to enable the pianist to exhibit some of the best qualities of his playing.

The Brahms variations on a theme by Handel have long been known to lovers of piano music as one of the most admirable compositions in the variation form, and at the same time as a severe test of the musical and technical equipment of any pianist. That Mr. Hofmann played them well goes without saying. Such masters of the keyboard as he is, do not play trifles badly. But there are degrees of excellence, and in some parts of his performance of this number there was room for greater clearness of enunciation, while perhaps a trifle more brilliancy would have done no harm.

In the Beethoven rondo the artist left nothing to be desired. He played the number with a lovely tone, with a beautiful distribution of dynamic gradations, and with a perfection of phrasing which brought out all the contours of the melodies. The number is seldom played, and was all the more welcome on that account. Mendelssohn's "Scherzo a Capricco" seemed quite unnecessary. It is not interesting music. Mr. Hofmann's own "Durch die Wolken" is a pretty salon piece, well made and grateful for the performer. It was cordially applauded by the audience. Balakirev's "Islamey" is a bewildering maze of technical wonders, and Mr. Hofmann disposed of its difficulties with consummate ease. Furthermore, he almost succeeded, by reason of the clearness of his rhythm and the exquisite variety of his accentuation, in making it musical.

His Chopin playing was unusually good yesterday, and his performance of the C minor ballade was the work of a master. The same thing is true of his treatment of the two Polish songs. The "Liebestraum" gave him an opportunity to show to the greatest advantage his command of the singing tone, and the "Mephisto" piece furnished a dazzling technical display to end the recital. Then came the usual list of encore numbers, while the worshippers stood in front of the stage to try to see how it was all done. It is to be hoped that some of the aspiring young pianists found out. Many of them need to.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Annie Russell has postponed the opening of her new play, "The Girl and the Judge," till next Wednesday evening, instead of Tuesday.

George Lederer has secured control of the musical comedy "The Chaperones." The production will be seen in New York late in the season.

Amelia Bingham has engaged the services of Cora Tanner for the company which is to continue in "The Climbers" when it returns to the Bijou Theatre the latter part of January.

Annie O'Neill, who is known in private life as the widow of the late Harry C. Miner, the theatrical manager, according to the announcement made yesterday by Charles Frohman, will return to the stage to be seen shortly in Basil Hood's comedy, "Sweet and Twenty," at the Madison Square Theatre. Mrs. Miner has not been seen in public life since her marriage to Mr. Miner. She will have the rôle of Jean Trevelyan, which part was originally played in London by Ellalaine Terriss at the Vaudeville Theatre.

Daniel Frohman's stock company of Daly's Theatre will begin its annual New York engagement on Jan. 7. The first play will be a romantic drama called "Notre Dame," by Paul M. Potter, founded on the incidents of Victor Hugo's romance, "Notre Dame de Paris," Hilda Spong will play La Esmeralda, and the other members of the company will include Arthur Forrest, Robert Loraine, Jameson Lee Finney, William F. Owen, Grant Stewart, Charles F. Gotthold, Mrs. Whiffen, Beatrice Morgan, Gertrude Bennett, and others.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Sunday Evening, December 1, at 8:15. Soloists. GRAND POPULAR CONCERT under direction of C. L. Graff. Lilli Lehmann, Ellison Van Hoose, and Josef Hofmann. GRAND ORCHESTRA. Reinhold Herman, Conductor. Popular Prices 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50. Box seats $2, on sale at Box Office.

GRAND Mat. To-day at 2:30. MACK. ANDREW. Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Extra Mat. To-day. Reg. Wed. & Sat. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

20,000 CLOTHING CUTTERS MAY STRIKE.

Will Make a General Demand for an Eight-Hour Workday.

About 20,000 clothing cutters throughout the United States affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America are preparing to make a general demand for an eight-hour workday. In accordance with this programme a mass meeting was called yesterday by the Amalgamated Association of Clothing Cutters in this city for Saturday evening in Arlington Hall, to make arrangements for the demand.

It has been decided to leave the fixing of the date on which the eight-hour demand goes into effect in the hands of the General Executive Board of the local unions. Organizers have been appointed to go through the country in the meantime and organize as many clothing cutters as possible within the next two weeks.

The call issued here yesterday is addressed to the clothing cutters, trimmers, lining cutters, and examiners of New York and vicinity. According to the leaders of the United Garment Workers in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities, there is a general demand for men, and in many cases the demand will be granted without strikes. Strikes will be ordered in all cases where the demand is refused.

RESULTS OF BENNINGS RACES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Of a card of seven events at Bennings to-day five favorites, Ohnet, Honolulu, Wellesley, Extinguisher, and Lady Teazle won. The extra event, a match race between Sir Ellerslie and Lady Teazle, was won by the latter. Track fast and attendance large. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $300; six and a half furlongs. Ohnet, 104 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 5, won; Tour, 98, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1, second; Lady of the Valley, 97, (Shea,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:23 1-5. Prosit, Lofter, Scarlet Lily, Kalif, and Himself also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $400; five and a half furlongs. Honolulu, 109 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 11 to 5, won; Lux Custa, 114, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1, second; Flora Pomona, 113, (H. Booker,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Cocoa, Red Damsel, Early Eve, Par Excellence, Tenagra, Blanche Herman, Swamplands, and Pomesole also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $300; one mile and fifty yards. Wellesley, 107 pounds, (Redfern,) 9 to 10 won; Death, 104, (White,) 6 to 1, second; Mynheer, 109, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Tyrshena and Lady Chorister also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $400; seven furlongs. Extinguisher, 108 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 11 to 20, won; The Puritan, 128, (Doggett,) 4 to 1, second; Pigeon Post, 128, (Mitchell,) 60 to 1 third. Time—1:30. Bessie McCarthy and Little Arrow also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $300; Six and a half furlongs. Last Knight, 91 pounds, (R. Henderson,) 7 to 2, won; Bijou, 100, (Redfern,) 9 to 5, second; Lamp o' Lee, 126, (Doggett,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Locket, Lady Godiva, May J., Clearfield, and Illuminate also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, $400; one mile and 100 yards. Marothen, 90 pounds, (G. Thompson,) 12 to 1, won; Guesswork, 85, (Henderson,) 2 to 1, second; Kingstelle, 82, (Creamer,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Curtsey, Althea, Cherished, Flara, Annie Thompson also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Match, $500 to $300; weight for age; five furlongs. Lady Teazle, ($500,) 102 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 1 to 5, won; Sir Ellerslie, ($300,) 123, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1, second. Time—1:05 2-5.

Entries for Bennings Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One and three-quarter miles; hurdle. Mister Stoffel, McFonso, Roysterer, Oracle, Tankard, Very Light, and Passport, 151 pounds; Tamerin, 148.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Hot, Missile, Bruff, Little Arrow, Alack, Justice, Meistersinger, and Longlove, 109 pounds; Mollie Morris, The Bandit, Augury, Mary Gatewood, Sunny Fort, Wagram, Droplight, Sinecure, Adelaide Prince, François, Gray Hilda, and Lemoyne, 106. Also eligible: Miss Patsy and Chiron, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Cormorant, Passaic, and Lexington Pirate, 112 pounds; Verify, Ordeal, Give and Take, Bastille, Gold Lack, Lofter, Jerry Hunt, Sir Eges, and Gwynn, 100; Delmarch, 107; Bounteous, Rabunta, Barbetto, and Elizabeth Moan, 104; Idle Ways, 102; Snark, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase; about two and a half miles. Cousin Jess, 163 pounds; Connover, 156; Dick Furber, 155; Bounteous, 149; Corrillo, 141; Diva and Abigail, 135; Joe Leiter and G. W. Jenkins, 130.

FIFTH RACE.—The Washington Cup; two and a quarter miles. Carbuncle, 114 pounds; Alfred Vargrave and Raffaello, 110; Lee King and Ringleader, 107; Burmise and Warranted, 97; *His Eminence, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Hans Wagner, 102 pounds; Fonsoluca, 101; Red Damsel and Rose of May, 99; Iridescent and Bijou, 95; Cornwall and Last Knight, 94; Geneseo, 93; Batyah, 92; Pearlfinder and May J., 91; Happy and Maritrisa, 86.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Unmasked, 126 pounds; The Puritan, 124; Red Path, 113; Pigeon Post, 107; Ohnet, 104; Morokanta, 103; Handicapper, 100; Satire, 98; Dewey, Anak, and Fonsoluca, 97; Honolulu, 95. *Doubtful.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal; M. H. Smith, Louisville; ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Maryland; N. G. Gates, Rochester; George T. Oliver, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—Conrad Uhl, Berlin; J. H. Hobson, Paris; W. J. P. Moore, London; Fritz Eberbach, Bremen.

CAMBRIDGE—F. W. Scott, Richmond; C. V. Sutphen, Cincinnati; Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Rhode Island.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Arthur Holte, New Orleans; Col. T. E. Bush, Birmingham, Ala.

GRAND—Dr. R. Farnham, Washington; W. McNamara, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—W. P. Ketcham, Havana; K. M. Blake, London; J. J. Gormully, Ottawa.

SAVOY—S. Roth, Cincinnati; A. H. Lamm, Chicago; A. M. Hanauer, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—M. Flavey d'Eschambauet, Quebec; David D. Kennedy, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—E. T. Heusen, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND—Frank J. Moffitt, San Francisco; E. H. Flinn, Detroit; J. R. Stewart, St. Louis.

VICTORIA—Joseph Slavinski, St. Petersburg; R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga.; Judge J. W. Kelly, Oklahoma; J. H. Worman, United States Consul to Munich.

HOFFMAN—Silverberg Mahler, Paris; George C. Courtney, Baltimore; J. T. Poe, Mobile; Dr. H. Pomeroy, Cleveland; B. V. Jackson, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. F. Muller, Hamburg; Otto H. Yecker, Carracas; Dr. Vaux, Hamilton, Ontario; ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Montana; G. S. Bedford, Paris.

ALBEMARLE—Baroness de Buren, Paris; R. W. Bennett, Manchester, England.

ASTOR—H. T. Stebbins, Seattle; George Beals, Portland, Ore.; James Ritchie, Cleveland.

EMPIRE—S. Yeskin, Tokio, Japan; M. J. Byrne, Cleveland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. B. Adam, Jr., dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio.; I. M. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 760 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Haskell & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; A. Wylie, notions; 2 Walker St.; Continental Hotel.

Euwer's, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; W. D. Euwer, domestics, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Rossmore.

Goldenberg Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; L. N. Goldenberg, cloaks; Hotel Rossmore.

Caldwell, W. D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; F. Burns, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Korach, Better & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Korach, shirts; Belvedere House.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, notions, woolens and carpets; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Lazard Company, New Orleans, La.; C. Lazard, clothing; 258 Church Street; Hotel Gerard.

Vaughan, L. H. Company, Roanoke, Va.; E. L. Stone, shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Black, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Hollander, I. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mme. Marguerite, ribbons; Miss Ryan, millinery; 290 5th Avenue; Holland House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; K. K. Stearns, Jr., ribbons; Hotel Manhattan.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:15 A. M.—844 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.

7:30 A. M.—1,072 Third Avenue; H. Jergan; damage, $25.

8:00 A. M.—192 West Street; Van Houten & Co.; damage, $25.

8:15 A. M.—1,551 Second Avenue; Joseph Towholder; damage, $200.

8:15 A. M.—176 Eighth Avenue; Durton Brothers; damage, $1,000.

10:00 A. M.—174 East Eighty-second Street; Murphy Brothers; damage, $500.

11:00 A. M.—132 East Seventieth Street; J. Goldman; damage, $500.

2:40 P. M.—524 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Consolidated Gas Company; no damage.

4:35 P. M.—423 East Eighty-third Street; Henry Komer; damage, $300.

6:30 P. M.—60 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—2,027 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

7:00 P. M.—316 East Ninety-fifth Street; Bernard Enderson; damage, $10,000.

8:15 P. M.—252 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Mary Vrotty; damage, $100.

Asphalt Company Incorporated.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—The Empire Asphalt Company was incorporated today, with a capital of $500,000. The incorporators are Edward J. McIlvain of Pittsburg, Samuel B. Goucher of Toronto, Frederick R. Pratt, Edgar R. Hollenback of New York, William M. Deutsch of Elizabeth, and Horace C. Price. The company will mine, import, export, and refine asphaltic and bituminous substances. Mr. Pratt is the local representative.

Man Mobbed by Children Dismissed.

No complainant appearing, Oscar B. Steele, whose show for children in Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, Tuesday afternoon developed into a riot, in the course of which Steele and the policemen were pelted with the potatoes which formed a part of the admission fee, was dismissed in the West Side Court yesterday.

Gives Good Digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water after meals, removes the distress, oppression and "all-gone" feeling.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A large dwelling house at Conger's occupied by Leon Ide, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at $12,000, on which there is but $1,000 insurance.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Nov. 27.—The Southern Pacific station here, filled with local and transfer freight, was destroyed by fire to-night. Two hundred bales of cotton were burned and 400 bales damaged by fire and water. A number of cars were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

$60,000 Gift to Purdue University.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 27.—Purdue University has received a Thanksgiving present to-day of $60,000 cash from Mrs. Eliza Fowler for the erection and equipment of an assembly hall.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:01	Sun sets	4:35
Moon rises	7:44		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:01	Gov. Isl'd	9:26
H. Gate	11:22		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:41	Gov. Isl'd	10:04
H. Gate	12:00		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
North Star, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Albano, Santos and Sao Paulo	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:30 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Callao, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Gibara, Baracoa, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Phoenix, Nuevitas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saint Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Spartan Prince, Azores	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P

HORSES SOLD AT AUCTION

Directum, Formerly the Champion Trotter, Sold for $12,100.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SALE

The Prize of the Fasig-Tipton "Old Glory" Auction Will Go to Minneapolis.

Directum, the trotting stallion, was sold in Madison Square Garden yesterday morning to Henry M. Savage, representing the International Stock Farm of Minneapolis, for $12,100. Directum was the head of the stud of the Suburban Stock Farm of Glens Falls, N. Y., belonging to the estate of the late William E. Spier, and the sale of the famous stallion was the feature of the sale now in progress in Madison Square Garden.

There were other valuable horses in the Glens Falls lot, among them several youngsters that have shown great speed. Adbell, with a record as a yearling of 2:23, was bought by J. Madden of Lexington, Ky., for $10,000.

The centre of attraction, however, was of course Directum. The horse was brought into the ring at 10:30 promptly, and after being walked up and down a few times, during which he showed signs of lameness, the bidding began. The first bid was from John E. Madden, who offered $4,000, then Carl Burr jumped to $5,000. Madden increased the bid and staid in until after the $9,000 mark. Two unknown gentlemen then took a hand, as did M. H. Savage of the International Stock Farm, Minneapolis, Minn. Between these, the unknown men and Mr. Savage, the competition continued by hundred-dollar bids to $12,000. Then the unknown quit, and an extra hundred secured the animal for Mr. Savage. Col. George Bain was the auctioneer.

Richard Croker was again an interested spectator, but took no part either personally or by commissioner in the bidding.

Along in the afternoon Henry M. Savage, who had purchased Directum, was approached by the men who had bid against him. They said that their commission had been to bid up to $12,000, but that their principal, who is said to be a Californian, was willing to pay $25,000 for the horse. Mr. Savage refused the offer.

The best prices of the sale follow:

Directum, blk. s., 12 years, (2:05¼,) by Director (2:19)-Stemwinder, by Venture; International Stock Farm Company, Minneapolis $12,100

Adbell, blk. s., 3 years, (2:23,) by Advertiser-Beautiful Bell; J. S. Madden, Lexington, Ky. 10,000

Jefferson Wilkes, b. s., 10 years, (2:14¼,) by Alcene-Maggie Shea; R. P. Blake, Darby Centre, Vt. 800

Keeler, br. s., 17 years, (2:13¾,) by King Rene-Ada Wilkes; R. W. Goodrich, Saratoga, N. Y. 675

Amby, b. s., 6 years, (2:16¼,) by Ambassador-Regals; Rose Hill Stable, Johnstown, N. Y. 650

Directum Spier, b. c., 3 years, by Directum-Campan; Elmhurst Farm, Lexington, Ky. 6,000

Immaculate, b. m., 4 years, (2:28¾,) by Directum-Ethelwyn; G. Reusens, New York 2,000

Adabella, b. f., 3 years, (2:25¾,) by Adbell-Sweet Water; D. Wood, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 975

Barnardine, b. m., 5 years, (2:29¾,) by Hinder Wilkes-Luna; James Dougray, Glens Falls, N. Y. 900

Dainty Daffo, blk. m., 6 years, (2:13¾,) by Wilton-Lummer Lee; A. J. Welsh, Hartford, Conn. 2,525

Whiting, b. g., 2 years, by Directum-Marie; John Smith, Patchogue, L. I. 950

Adorine, br. f., 2 years, by Adbell-Glentara; Charles Mabrey, Madison, Ind. 500

Flora Directum, br. m., 7 years, (2:20¾,) by Directum-daughter of Monroe Chief, out of Lady Mack; D. S. Sayer, Glens Falls, N. Y. 700

Trader, ch. g., 5 years, by Armont-Trade Mark; D. Wood, Ballston Spa, N. Y. 1,050

Major Del Mar, b. g., 4 years, (2:15,) by Del Mar-Expectation; D. S. Sayler, Glens Falls, N. Y. 2,900

Fruition, b. f., 2 years, by Adbell-Expectation; E. E. Frost, Worcester, Mass. 825

Coneland, b. g., 10 years, (2:09¼,) by Del Mar-Mme. Coneland; James Dougrey, Glens Falls, N. Y. 1,850

Colonel Delmar, b. s., 5 years, by Del Mar-Miss Copeland; F. S. Fisher, White Plains, N. Y. 650

Ecstatic, b. f., 2 years, by Oratorio-Ethelwyn; E. E. Kane, Barton, Vt. 725

Susie Jefferson, b. f., 2 years, by Jefferson Wilkes-Cecil McGregor; A. A. Houseman, New York City. 1,000

Tintoret, b. m., 8 years, by Director-Ethelwyn; W. B. Dickerman, New York City. 1,800

Ethelwyn, b. m., 19 years, (2:23,) by Harold-Kathleen, by Pilot, Jr.; J. C. McCoy, Kirkwood, Delaware. 700

Nolly A., b. m., 10 years, (2:13,) by Wilkes Boy-Wilksie G., by Robert McGregor; G. Reusen, New York City. 1,550

Lua, b. m., 6 years, by Red Wilkes-Queen Amy; Rose Hill Stables, Johnstown, N. Y. 550

Bermuda Girl, b. m., 9 years, (2:21¼,) by Bermuda-Annie McKee; W. H. Orr, Reading, Penn. 1,000

Chord, b. m., 6 years, by Wilkes Boy-Sonata; J. L. Druien, Bardstown, Ky. 500

Rose Croix, rn. m., 8 years, (2:11¼, trotting, 2:15¾ pacing,) by Jay Bird-Lizzie Rider; by Billie Wilton; John H. Shults, Brooklyn 1,400

Sally Toler, b. m., 11 years, (2:06¾,) by Ashland Wilkes-Iona Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; J. L. Druien, Bardstown, Ky... 1,950

Lulu Campau, b. m., 8 years, by Axtell-Daisy Cuyler; J. L. Druien, Bardstown, N. Y. 825

Miss MacGregor, b. m., 12 years, (2:13,) by Robert McGregor-Morgan Belle; A. H. Parker, Bedford, Mass. 1,650

Miss Delmar, b. m., 4 years, (2:29¼,) by Del Mar-Miss McGregor; M. Burns, Ilion, N. Y. 735

Mary Celeste, blk. m., 5 years, (2:15,) by Oro Wilkes-Fidette; W. R. Janvier, New York City 1,035

Cecil McGregor, b. m., 11 years, by Robert McGregor-Susie Patchen; W. B. Dickerman, New York City 1,000

YEARLINGS.

Janey's Gem, blk. f., by Directum-Janey T.; International Stock Farms Company, Minneapolis, Minn. 1,300

Mada Girl, b. f., by Directum-Bermuda Girl; W. H. Orr, Reading, Penn. 525

Ethlie Pride, b. f., by Directum-Ethelwyn; J. C. McCoy, Kirkwood, Del. 2,500

Court Lady, br. f., by Adbell-Etiquette; F. J. Hamlin, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 750

Fortune Bell, b. c., by Adbell-Chord; J. C. Welting, Canton, Ohio. 825

Victorian, b. c., by Adbell-Glentaro; Jere O'Neil, Lexington, Mass. 600

Swift Bell, b. c., 1 year, by Adbell-Tintoret; P. Calder, North Henderson, Ill. 775

Nelly Da Belle, b. f., 1 year, by Adbell-Nellie A.; John E. Madden, Lexington, Ky. 1,275

Silk Bell, b. f., 1 year, by Adbell-Chord; W. W. Estill, Lexington, Ky. 750

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Dwight School Wins Local Championship by Defeating Columbia Grammar School.

Dwight School won the local interscholastic football championship by defeating Columbia Grammar School in a hard-fought game at the Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon by a score of 12 to 0. The Columbia Grammar team, though weakened by the loss of Strange, their big Captain and guard, who was suffering from an injured knee, made a brave defense, and several times seemed about to score, but each time the superior weight and excellent team play of the Dwight players prevailed, and the ball was soon got out of danger.

There was very little rough play, and none of the players was disabled, though several were thrown upon the frozen ground with sufficient force to put them out of the game for a short time. The cold was intense, and the field was swept by a fierce west wind, which caused the few hundred enthusiastic partisans in attendance to leave the stands and keep in motion along the side lines in order to keep warm.

Dwight won the toss, and chose the west goal at the beginning, and after obtaining the ball on downs advanced it to Columbia's 5-yard line. Croker was then pushed over the line for a touchdown, from which he kicked the goal, after twelve minutes' play. Neither side was able to score during the remainder of the half.

In the second half, after ten minutes' hard play, Dwight worked the ball to Columbia Grammar's 20-yard line, directly in front of the goal, and then by means of a tackler back formation Brodsky got through the centre for a touchdown. Croker was again successful in kicking the goal, though against the strong wind this time, and the score became 12 to 0 in favor of Dwight. Time was called with the ball in Dwight's possession. The lineup:

Dwight, 12.	Positions.	Columbia Grammar, 0.
Keyes	Left end.	Stephens
Legren	Left tackle.	Donovan
Elliott	Left guard.	Ebling
Francisco	Centre.	Ottinger
Close	Right guard.	Pearsall
Brodsky	Right tackle.	Ford
Ellingwood	Right end.	Moore
Cowen	Quarter back.	W. Dowdney
Boehm	Left half back.	Link
Carlisle	Right half back.	Paisley
H. Croker	Full back.	L. Dowdney

Touch-downs—Croker, Brodsky. Goals—Croker, 2. Referee—"Crit" Ayres, Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Cahill, Barnard. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

BRUCE WON FOOTBALL CUP.

Led in the Columbia Punting Contest While Morley Got the First Medal for Good Kicking.

Bruce, Van Hoevenberg, and Weekes finished the punting contest yesterday on South Field for the silver cup given by the class of '92 for competition by members of the Columbia football team. Bruce led in the match on the previous day, but as neither Van Hoevenberg nor Weekes was able to compete, they were allowed the privilege of meeting Bruce yesterday. The result was not changed at all, for Bruce won the cup, his average for the five trials being 51 yards. His longest kick was 58 yards. Van Hoevenberg came a close second with an average of 50 2-5 yards. Weekes did not succeed in getting very long distances.

Following the cup contest, the three medals presented by Dr. R. H. Sayre for goal kicking were competed for. Each man had seven trials, three being from the twenty-five yard line, one in the middle, and one on each side, while the other four kicks were from the thirty, thirty-five, forty, and forty-five yard lines. Morley showed his reliability in sending the ball between the posts, making five goals, and he won the first medal. Whitewell put the leather over for a goal four times, and the second medal fell to him while Bruce won another prize by taking the third medal with three goals. Others who competed were Berrien, Wolff, Van Hoevenberg, and Smith. The contests were watched by large crowds of students, and a fair delegation of graduates was on hand to see the sport.

The Columbia team will play its last game of the season to-day with the Carlisle Indian team on the Polo Grounds. The game will begin promptly at 2 o'clock. The Columbia men indulged in their final work on South Field yesterday. The practice consisted solely in signal work, all the formations being tried. The line-up as announced last night will be:

Columbia.	Positions.	Indians.
A. Boyesen	Left end.	Coleman
Irvine	Left tackle.	Wheelock
Kindgen	Left guard.	Philips
Shaw	Centre.	Chesaw
McLellan	Right guard.	Sanook
Bruce	Right tackle.	Dillon
Van Hoevenberg	Right end.	Hare
Morley	Quarter back.	Johnson
Weekes	Left half back.	Decora
Smith	Right half back.	Beaver
Berrien	Full back.	Williams

Riggs Coaching Navy Football Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27.—The coaching squad of the naval cadets' football team was augmented to-day by Jesse Riggs, the former Princeton guard. The best scrub that ever played against the cadets was in the field to-day. Some of the players were Riggs, Edwards, Hillebrand, and Cochran of Princeton, and Irwin, Karns, and Izard of former naval teams.

The regulars made two touch-downs and the scrubs could not score. Smith, the injured quarter back, played his position for a time, his first appearance since the Columbia game. The only position in doubt now is left end, for which Soule and Strassburger are making a hard fight. Sentries from the marine guard keep all observers at a distance.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Metropolitan Bowlers Win Three Games in National League Series.

In the National Bowling League tournament last night on Starr's alleys the Metropolitan team won three games from the Caledonian five, which gives them a good lead in the series. The games in a majority of the other tournaments were omitted. The scores:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

METROPOLITAN	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Breen	176	157	187	520
Sherwood	192	192	188	572
Oest	225	149	237	611
Bean	179	194	190	563
Arnold	199	161	227	587
Total	971	844	1,008	2,823

CALEDONIAN	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Reid	169	158	179	506
Patterson	173	168	174	515
Wood	95	184	146	425
Calhoun	151	129	112	392
Sinclair	166	161	172	499
Total	754	800	783	2,337

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Bullwinkle, 158; Schroeder, 212; Bohmke, 187; Lankenau, 168; Wilkin, 163. Total, 888.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 202; Smith, 140; Holme, 209; Holden, 194; Schaefer, 192. Total, 937.

SECOND GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Bullwinkle, 208; Schroeder, 151; Bohmke, 195; Lankenau, 157; Wilkin, 189. Total, 900.

American Bowling Club—Jackson, 164; Klein, 137; Hawker, 173; McKay, 131; J. Boehe, 97. Total, 602.

THIRD GAME.—American Bowling Club—Jackson, 158; Klein, 213; Hawker, 157; McKay, 144; J. Boehe, 155. Total, 827.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Clinch, 168; Smith, 182; Holme, 204; Holden, 169; Schaefer, 197. Total, 920.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 177; Schmitt, 189; Rheinboldt, 157; Gerdts, 160; Tuttle, 175. Total, 858.

Passavant & Co.—Fry, 136; Authors, 135; Kranz, 124; Toussaint, 183; Clingen, 223. Total, 784.

SECOND GAME.—Passavant & Co.—Fry, 160; Authors, 140; Kranz, 157; Toussaint, 183; Clingen, 141. Total, 781.

Alfred Benjamin & Co.—Page, 123; Croissant, 141; Moorhead, 101; Raymond, 161; Stillwagon, 160. Total, 740.

THIRD GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 174; Schmitt, 155; Rheinboldt, 151; Gerdts, 181; Tuttle, 157. Total, 818.

Alfred Benjamin & Co.—Page, 131; Croissant, 179; Moorhead, 174; Raymond, 148; Stillwagon, 173. Total, 805.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.
Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—National Bowling Club—Schmeid, 168; Haus, 164; Cahoon, 186; Olvany, 127; Voorheis, 188. Total, 829.

St. George's Bowling Club—Rumpf, 173; Murphy, 158; Fisher, 111; Fagan, 138; Hech, 106. Total, 686.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Howell, 247; Howard, 190; Herter, 113; Williamson, 198; Stoff, 189. Total, 937.

St. George's Bowling Club—Rumpf, 185; Murphy, 148; Fisher, 185; Fagan, 145; Hech, 144. Total, 905.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Howell, 175; Howard, 121; Herter, 174; Williamson, 166; Stoff, 154. Total, 790.

National Bowling Club—Schmeid, 195; Haus, 172; Cahoon, 211; Olvany, 201; Voorheis, 158. Total, 937.

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE.
Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Westchester County Wheelmen—Dale, 164; Bauman, 170; Bayles, (six frames,) 56; Brodbeck, (four frames,) 73; Clark, 157; Winters, 126. Total, 735.

Hooker Bowling Club—W. Heins, 200; Miller, 110; C. Heins, 136; Von Lien, (four frames,) 56; Pump, 162. Total, 664.

SECOND GAME.—Hooker Bowling Club—W. Heins, 141; Miller, 120; C. Heins, 137; Von Lien, 118; Pump, 223. Total, 739.

North New York Bowling Club—Plate, 164; Kords, 127; Cramer, 151; Meyer, 138; Delventhal, 152. Total, 732.

THIRD GAME.—North New York Bowling Club—Plate, 134; Kords, 130; Cramer, 204; Meyer, 184; Delventhal, 139. Total, 781.

Westchester County Wheelmen—Brodbeck, 200; Bauman, 129; Clark, 162; Dale, 131; Winters, 140. Total, 762.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Supreme Court of the United States:

365—Benjamin D. Greene et al., appellants, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c.—Argument continued by David B. Hill for the appellants, by Marion Erwin and Solicitor General Richards for the appellee, and concluded by David B. Hill for the appellants.

76—The Central Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel J. Mahoney.—Submitted by J. H. Collins and Hugh L. Bond, Jr., for the plaintiffs in error, and by Thomas Ewing Steele for the defendant in error.

77—The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Emil Reiss et al.—Argument commenced by Rush Taggart for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Monday: 77, 78, 251, 417, 79, 80, and 81, 82 and 20, 83, 10, and 84.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—The Court of Appeals today adjourned until Monday of next week. The calendar for that day is as follows: 444, 445, 442, 439, 275, 361, 446, 448.

Appellate Division.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Appellate Division adjourned to Monday, 2 P. M. Calendar to be prepared Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Emma E. Odell et al. vs. Charles W. Nisbett et al.—Warner W. Westervelt.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam J.—De Witt vs. Rapelye—Edmund J. Tinsdale. Van Ramdohr vs. Adolphi—Henry W. Bookstaver.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Van Orden vs. Walter, (two cases)—Thomas B. Odell.

Two Good Things to be Smoking on THANKSGIVING DAY

Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Sterling Piano

is a reliable piano, a safe investment, and trustworthy to a degree of certainty that inspires confidence. Manufactured and sold by a house of 41 years of the highest financial and commercial standing. Our guarantee means absolute protection and satisfaction.

Sterling Reputation

Sterling reputation is best illustrated by the generous and constantly increasing demand of the musical public. In 1860 we manufactured about 50 instruments, last year we made and sold more than 8,000. This we consider strong evidence of Sterling quality and popularity.

Place your faith and put your dollars in a piano of known reliability and tested worth.

Our Methods of Selling.

All prices are marked in plain figures and as low as the quality of our pianos will permit. Our three year payment plan enables those who so desire to purchase on monthly payments at the marked price. No advance even though you have a piano to exchange.

Huntington and Mendelssohn Pianos.

We make them and know their true worth. They are artistic in design, faultless in construction, and possess a pure tone of great volume, in fact, they are built for long years of constant use and retain their sweet singing tone as long as any piano made; are superior in many ways to most "so called" high grade pianos. Prices are moderate.

Some Desirable Bargains,

too varied to enter in lengthy detail. There are a few new Pianos of last season's design, beautiful instruments in every way. Some concert used Uprights of rich tone, a few returned rentals and about 15 Uprights, which came to us in exchange for our own make. We constructed and refinished them and guarantee them for five years. All marked at quick selling prices. **Some good used Uprights for $125, $140 to $175. 7 NEW UPRIGHTS, discontinued styles, for $150, $160 to $200.**

The Sterling Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire Building, four floors),
536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. Look for the name STERLING.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

RIGGS DISEASE.

(Inflamed Gums, Loosening Teeth,)
COLTON'S DENTIFRICE a Specific Remedy.
(Astringent, Antiseptic, Alterative.)
It cleanses, heals and hardens the Gums.
PREPARED BY
E. G. COLTON, M. D.,
Dental Specialist,
311 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Drug Stores have it. 50 cts. per bottle.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELIZA FARRELL, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-third day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the premises in said judgment described, at Wakefield, Borough of the Bronx, 24th Ward, City and County of New York, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York and State of New York, formerly in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, known and designated by the number eleven hundred and seventy-four (1,174) on a certain map entitled, "Map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of East and Westchester, Westchester County, New York," made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, which said lot is bounded and described as follows on said map: Northerly by lot number eleven hundred and seventy-three, (1,173;) easterly by lot number eleven hundred and thirty-one, (1,131;) southerly by lot number eleven hundred and seventy-five, (1,175,) and westerly by Bronx Terrace, containing in width in front and rear one hundred and nine (109) feet and six (6) inches, and in depth on each side one hundred and five (105) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated November 26, 1901.

GEORGE C. APPELL, Referee.

First National Bank Building, No. 6 South 4th Av., City of Mount Vernon, New York.

OSTRANDER & CRAWFORD, Plaintiff's Attys., Nos. 207 and 209 Lucas Bldg., City of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

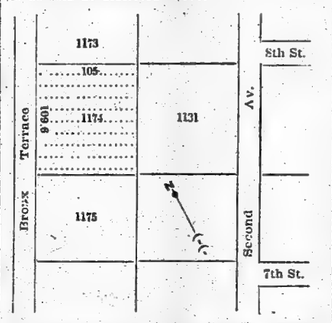

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,741.86, with interest thereon from the 23d day of November, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $227.71, with interest from the 23d day of November, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $75.45 and interest.

Dated November 26, 1901.

GEORGE C. APPELL, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

DUER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DUER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the estate of John Duer, deceased, No. 59 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of April next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of October, 1901.

MARIA THEODORA DUER,
ALEXANDER DUER,
PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD,
o17-law6mTh Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.

Dated New York, Sept. 3d, 1901.

JOHN H. FOSTER, Executor.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor.
1aw-6mTh

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Mediterranean Express Service.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

†Trave .....Nov. 30 †Hohenzollern...Dec. 28
†Aller.....Dec. 7, 2 PM *F. Bismarck...Jan. 4
*Columbia.....Dec. 10 †Kaiserin..Jan. 11, 11 AM
†Lahn.....Dec. 14 †Trave...Jan. 18, 11 AM
Sailings at 10 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz, Dec. 3, 10 AM Kaiser, Jan. 21, 10 AM
Kaiser, Dec. 14, 10 AM Kronprinz, Feb. 4, noon
Kronprinz, Jan. 4, noon Kaiser, Feb. 18, 10 AM
Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON (PARIS)—BREMEN
K. Luise, Nov. 28, 11 AM Barbarossa, Dec. 26, 10 AM
Bremen ....Dec. 5, noon K. Luise..Jan. 2, 10 AM
Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Deutschland, December 12, 7 A. M.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Waldersee, Nov. 30, 8 AM Penn'a, Dec. 14, 7 AM
*Palatia, Dec. 7, 2 PM Pretoria, Dec. 21, 1 PM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

TO THE ORIENT.
Cruise of 73 days, calling at all principal ports in MEDITERRANEAN; 17 days in EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA, leaving NEW YORK JAN'Y 22, 1902, by the "AUGUSTE VICTORIA."

TO THE WEST INDIES.
Cruises of 28-30 days, calling at principal islands.—Extensive side trip in VENEZUELA & MEXICO from N. Y. JAN'Y 4 AND FEB'Y 8, 1902, by the "PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE."

TO THE BLACK SEA.
Cruise of 67 days, including principal Mediterranean points, offering best opportunity of visiting BLACK SEA REGION (CRIMEA & CAUCASUS), leaving NEW YORK MARCH 12, 1902, by the "PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE."

Apply for pamphlets, rates, etc., to
HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila.....Dec. 4, 10 AM Phila..Dec. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul.Dec. 11, 10 AM St. Paul...Jan. 1, 10 AM
St. Louis.Dec. 18, 10 AM *Zeeland..Jan. 8, noon

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Zeeland....Dec. 4, noon Southwark.Dec. 18, noon
Friesland..Dec. 11, noon *Vaderland.Dec. 25, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MENOMINEE.....Nov. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 7, 1:30 P. M.
MANITOU.....Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Dec. 28, 8 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic...Dec. 4, noon Teutonic..Dec. 18, noon
Cymric...Dec. 10, 5 AM Germanic..Dec. 25, noon
Oceanic..Dec. 11, 6 AM Celtic...Dec. 31, 10 AM
For passage, freight, and general information apply to
WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Nv.30, 8:30 AM Etruria...Dec. 21, 1 PM
Umbria....Dec. 7, 2 PM Campania..Dec. 28, 7 AM
Lucania...Dec. 14, 7 AM Umbria....Jan. 4, noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 13,000 tons RYNDAM
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons POTSDAM
Saturday, Dec. 7, 10 A. M.
MAASDAM.....Sat., Dec. 14, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

GOING TO EGYPT?

Our NILE STEAMERS from CAIRO for the First and Second Cataract and Khartoum sail 4 times a week.
Every information at our offices.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands,
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Doric.....Dec. 3 Peru.....Dec. 19
Nippon Maru....Dec. 11 Coptic.....Dec. 28
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON, AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days only, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 38 N.R., ft. Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P.M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, Pier 25 E. R., ft. Peck Slip. Week days 4:30 P. M., Str. Richard Peck.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, & RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M.
For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St., at 9 A. M. 129TH St. at 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY EVENING LINE.

Steamers ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with trains for all points. Excursion, $2.50.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
* Daily. † Ex. Sun. y Desb. St. 2.03 a. m. Sun. W-Barre only. Sun. changes: e 12.25, d12.45, c7.45, s7.25, t8.10, x6.15.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local, Sleeper only	† y2.10 AM	
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Local	*7.40 AM	*e7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.53 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.35 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	†7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 115, 261, 290, 353, 1193 and 1354 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y., 369 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 94 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

OPENING RUTLAND RAILROAD'S

New Line to Montreal.

ACROSS THE ISLANDS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
Commencing November 3d, trains will leave Grand Central Station 6:25 P. M. and 8:45 A. M. via Grand Isle, arriving Windsor Street Station, Montreal. Dining Car and through sleepers on 6:25 P. M. train. Parlor car on morning train. Tickets on sale at all New York Central Ticket Offices.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1901.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.15
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

THANKSGIVING.

In every place of worship in our land where the people are assembled to-day after the honored custom of their forefathers, and in the quiet of their homes, their thoughts will turn first to the terrible tragedy of the past year, to the shock and loss and danger that came to us in the assassination of our Chief Magistrate. They will recall with horror the inconceivable wickedness and cruelty of the mad act, and the singularly gentle and benevolent nature of the victim. And their sympathy will go out to the stricken woman who survives him by whose untiring and devoted affection her own life had been guarded and prolonged. Not in a score of years has the Thanksgiving Day of the Nation been clouded and sobered by such poignant reflections.

But our people will realize also the peculiar blessing that belongs to them in the institutions and in the National character which have enabled the country to endure the trial of the year with such fortitude, and to continue their course with no serious consequences to the body politic. With their sorrow will mingle sincere gratitude that in the natural and prearranged order, without disturbance, and with no appreciable fear of disturbance, the conduct of the Government has been steadily, peacefully, and prosperously continued. That this has been so is not an accident. It cannot, even by those who accept the doctrine of special providences, be classified as one of them. It is the latest stage of a long and searching process of evolution, in which the principle of ordered freedom has been worked out under representative institutions. The providence has not been special, but general and comprehensive, and the gratitude it warrants is not for a particular advantage in a particular crisis, but for a universal and lasting advantage, of which our ancestors laid the foundation and which shall be enjoyed by our children's children to the latest generation.

MR. CROKER AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In the pain of defeat Mr. RICHARD CROKER lifts up his voice for harmony in the Democratic Party. A divided party can accomplish nothing, he says; the Democracy must get together. The Democrats of New York City and the Democrats up the State must be one in purpose and in leadership.

Inasmuch as Mr. CROKER has been the great schismatic of the New York Democracy, his present profession of a desire for harmony excites various emotions in the bosoms of Democrats, but is nowhere taken seriously. He has continually opposed and often baffled the natural leaders of the party, not on account of difference of view as to principle and policy, but from private spite and to gratify his own savage desire for revenge. But most of all, the evil reputation and notorious political walk and conversation of Mr. RICHARD CROKER have tended to divide and disorganize the Democratic Party in New York. Mr. CROKER has never been in politics for principle, nor has he ever sought the welfare of his party or his country. With him politics is a business carried on for private gain. He has admitted on the witness stand that he works for his "own pockets all the time." He is identified with the revolting corruptions of Tammany rule in this city, is responsible for them. There is a tremendous Democratic majority in New York, but Mr. CROKER'S organization, though it bears the name and uses the symbols of Democracy, was utterly routed at the recent election. Not even the high character and pure name of Mr. SHEPARD could save him from defeat. The Democratic city repudiated him. It is perfectly well known that the Democrats up the State abhor him. Crokerism is poison and death to the Democratic Party.

Among sensible men, therefore, it is the universal conclusion that Mr. RICHARD CROKER can in no way so well promote the restoration of harmony in the Democratic Party in New York as by taking a steamer for England, never to return.

Reports which attribute to Mr. HILL any concern or interest in CROKER'S plans for harmony may be dismissed as absurd. It is equally incredible that Mr. HILL should have reached the decision, also attributed to him, to let Mr. CROKER assume the responsibilities of the Democratic leadership during the coming year, thereby incurring the reproach and discredit of the defeat of his party in the Governorship election next Fall, which it is said Mr. HILL considers inevitable. We may be very sure that no such intention has been formed or will be entertained. A political party cannot be built up or reorganized in that way. The Democracy is in a sufficiently deplorable condition now as the result of CROKER'S doings in the past. Another year of him would deepen its disgrace and make more difficult the task of regaining the confidence of the people.

A living party does not proceed upon the assumption that defeat is inevitable. The Democracy of New York must organize for the Gubernatorial contest as if victory was expected and could be won. First of all it must have honest and competent leadership. This may involve an absolute break with CROKER and a faction fight with such Tammany following as he can command; nevertheless the change must be made, for honest and competent leadership is the indispensable condition of success. The party would gain in public respect and confidence by a demonstration of its resolve to be rid of CROKER.

THE CONVICTION OF DIAMOND.

It is notorious that for many years, with brief intervals of improvement, New York has had a police force in many respects far below a decent standard of honest efficiency. Yesterday for the first time in the history of the force an officer of high rank has been convicted and punished for willful neglect of duty. It is a great gain, and Commissioner MURPHY speaks truly as well as feelingly when he says that it will be "a good thing for the force."

The case of Capt. DIAMOND was a peculiar one. His immediate and confidential agent in his precinct, his "wardman," BISSERT, had been tried and convicted and sentenced for receiving bribes from a keeper of a disreputable house. Capt. DIAMOND had "stood for" the detective and had done all that he apparently could do to show his confidence in the man's character. The general inference from the facts brought out in the case of BISSERT was that his corruption was a part of a general and organized system, in which the superior officers were necessarily involved. That inference, we may say, was nowhere so strong as among the people of the bribe-giving class who could be got to express themselves. The feeling was so prevalent and deep-seated that the counsel of Capt. DIAMOND asked that his case be tried in another county of the State on the ground, substantially, that twelve honest and impartial men could not be found for jurors in this county, who would not believe that the corruption proved in the case of BISSERT extended to the higher officers of the force. We do not think that that was true, and we have no doubt that DIAMOND could have had as fair a trial in New York as in Albany; but the plea for a change in the place of trial was an acknowledgment by DIAMOND and his counsel of the almost universal opinion held as to the standard of police integrity in this kind of cases.

When the trial was had in Albany and a jury was found the members of which were presumably free from intimate knowledge of the reputation of the New York police, DIAMOND'S counsel elected, as was their right, to offer no evidence in defense. They took their chances as to whether the jury would infer from that fact that the prosecution was too feeble to require opposing evidence, or that the defense was too feeble to afford it, but the result was that DIAMOND was found guilty, in law, as he undoubtedly was guilty in fact, of "willful neglect of duty." It will be noted that the charge of direct or indirect corruption did not enter into the case. Whatever may have been the reasonable conclusion from the conviction of the "wardman" for receiving bribes, DIAMOND was not accused before the court with participating in the bribes, or even with guilty knowledge of them. He was charged with permitting violations of the law of a flagrant and offensive nature, and it is for this that he has been sentenced to pay the highest fine that the law permits.

Doubtless it will be a general impression that imprisonment also should have been imposed. We do not ourselves think that penalty would have been excessive. But Judge HERRICK, acting within the clear discretion allowed by law, after careful consideration of the circumstances, came to the conclusion that the fine was adequate punishment. The facts which seem to have weighed with him most were the previous good record of DIAMOND, the practical certainty that the conviction ended his career as a police officer, and the distinction between willful neglect of duty and neglect through corruption, which was not charged. It was the Judge's right and his duty to give such weight to these facts as he deemed proper. By making the fine as high as possible, while omitting imprisonment, the court affixed to DIAMOND'S offense the severest condemnation, and in effect reserved imprisonment as, in its judgment, a penalty that should go with proved corruption. That, of itself, is calculated to have a wholesome influence. There has grown up in the police a notion that nothing short of proved corruption will be punished at all, and as corruption is the most difficult of proof of all their offenses, they have felt pretty safe. So far as the discipline coming from their own superiors in the department, for the past four years, they have been safe indeed. They will be so no longer when Mayor Low's Commissioner takes the reins. They will have to count on a very different sort of discipline. And they will now understand that the courts, when appealed to by an honest and able prosecuting officer, will deal with what the police have been used to call "mere neglect" in a way that few of them will care to face.

On the whole, the result in the case of Capt. DIAMOND is a very good thing.

THE WYNNE PROCESS.

The mine owners of Colorado are just now much excited by the fear that Prof. C. W. WYNNE of Denver has made a discovery which will disturb the financial system of the world. Just what the discovery is no one except the inventor seems to know. Its results, however, are sufficient to justify the wildest kind of excitement—provided, of course, the facts are as believed. The Wynne process consists of a method of extracting gold from low-grade ores, or ores hitherto considered of low grade, by which those showing, on fire assay, a value of, say, $1 per ton are made to yield at the rate of, say, $400 per ton. As this astonishing result has been reached in a number of instances, and as powdered granite and other barren rock sent with ore samples have in no instances fooled the wily professor and shown value where none exists, no further demonstration of the importance of the new process of extraction is considered necessary.

As showing what the Wynne process will do for a low grade ore of the sulphuret variety, we have reported records of three reductions of which the essential facts are as follows: Sample No. 1, two pounds of crushed ore, fire assay $25 per ton; yield by Wynne process $602 per ton. Sample No. 2, also two pounds of fine ore mixed in a sampler, fire assay $1 per ton; Wynne reduction yielded $292 per ton. Sample No. 3, two pounds of country rock, granitic in character, fire assay no value; Wynne process, no value. The buttons made by Prof. WYNNE from these samples and others are retained by him, as the correctness of his conclusions may be at some time questioned and it is prudent to have the gold recovered to exhibit and weigh.

What would happen it if should be established that the recovery of gold per ton of ore can be increased on an average of, say, 3,000 per cent., we will not undertake to say. There would certainly be a great unsettlement of the basis of values and perhaps other disturbances which, being outside the ordinary range of human experience, could not be accurately forecasted. The best interests of the country would seem to demand that the inventor be safely immured in a cage and allowed to exercise his skill only at such times and to such extent as the Secretary of the Treasury shall approve. It is unfortunate that the matter has already reached a stage warranting columns of description and discussion in the Denver newspapers. It should be a State secret.

THE AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE.

It is seldom that a mechanical improvement and a wave of moral reform go hand in hand—not that they are in any way incompatible, but because the field of mechanics and the plane of morals are as widely separated as dynamics and ethics. It would seem, however, as if the automatic telephone, as installed and successfully operative at Fall River, Mass., was destined to prove a great influence for good by removing an inducement to "language" which few men, however well grounded in the Shorter Catechism and like instructive and edifying literature, have been able effectually to resist. The typical "Central" is, no doubt, an amiable, estimable, and generally right-minded young female, with all the virtues and many of the charms of perfect womanhood. There is every reason to believe that she is a respectful and obedient daughter and a tender and solicitous sister. As a plighted bride she is probably as faithful to her tentative vows as the average American girl, who dearly loves a flirtation within strictly defined limits. But in the discharge of her official duties as the manipulator of the switchboard of the station to which she is attached, she can provoke more spontaneous and scintillating blasphemy than any living creature—except, possibly, the army mule. Her calm assurance that "They're busy"; her bland inquiry, injected at the psychologic moment of a conversation, "Are you through?" her ingenuity in connecting one with the American Tract Society or the dog pound when he wanted to make a theatre engagement with his best girl; her weary indifference to impatience at wholly unnecessary mistakes and delays; her liability to cut one off when one has just thought of something brilliantly sarcastic to say which would have set the wires tingling—all these are functions of "Central" which have done much to lower the moral standards of the community and change the respectful and considerate gentleman into a creature who could give a Cape Cod fisherman points when it comes to the employment of a vocabulary which lies wholly outside the sphere of polite language.

We had supposed that the female "Central" and the telephone exchange were inseparable. In the Fall River installation it is shown that they are not. In that favored city the person who wishes to make a telephone connection goes to his instrument, revolves a disk not unlike the lettered annulus of a combination lock, and thus makes his own connection by a process similar to that described by the scientist as "natural selection." He can call any number included within the possible permutations of ten numerals, from 1 to 0. Having set the combination he wants he presses a button, which rings the bell of the subscriber called. If this particular instrument is "busy" for sure he hears a buzzing which notifies him of the fact; if not, the call is presumably answered and the conversation proceeds.

Of the mechanism of this system it is unnecessary to speak in detail in this place. The essential fact is that it works. In a large central station, or exchange, there is, of course, a great deal of ingenious and delicately adjusted apparatus, but it consists of the indefinite multiplication of a unit which, if not exactly simple, is not too complex for practical value. So far as the service is concerned it is absolutely automatic. If a mistake is made in the call, the only one responsible is the person who does the ringing up, and he is usually lenient in the judgment of his own errors and invariably apologetic to the person needlessly disturbed. The flow of amenities over the Fall River wires is positively beatific. Such an accident as "cutting in" with something wholly irrelevant and incongruous is unknown; equally so is the premature severance of a connection once established until its purpose is fulfilled. The confidential character of a conversation under such conditions is said to be valued by the subscribers, although we should imagine that the ability of "Central" to overhear what is said on ordinary occasions by the present system was more a sentimental than a practical handicap to freedom of conversation. It would require something extraordinary to stimulate her jaded ear to purposeful attention. What is much more important is that a connection may be made by a subscriber in a hurry in five seconds. Comparing this with the time required in New York, it is equivalent to adding ten years to the average business life—not to speak of the waste of tissue averted by the avoidance of irritation and impatience. The automatic system is a success, according to the electricians, and the subscriber who uses it cannot fail to be reminded of the popular ballad in which the innocent child at the instrument asks "Central" to "Give me Heaven." In this instance he helps himself.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By acquiring the ownership and undertaking the management of The New York Daily News, Mr. FRANK A. MUNSEY has entered a field where there will be adequate room for the display of all his enterprise and energy, and those who have noted the methods which have characterized and the motives which have inspired his marvelously successful career as the publisher of the magazine which bears his name, will accept with confidence his promise, made yesterday in The News, that under his control the paper will be honest, fearless, and fair. His resources are sufficient for the accomplishment of the large task which he has set for himself, which is to make "a bright, clean, well-written, well-printed newspaper," and as there is no reason, or even excuse, for apprehending any mistakes on his part as to the only kind of journalistic success that is worth achieving, his hopes of building up a great circulation will arouse no fears as to the moral quality of the foundation on which he expects to raise it. In days not very remote The News counted its readers by an enviable number of thousands, but it never had a commensurate influence because its merits were such as to appeal only to a fraction of the metropolitan population which, while large, was somewhat sharply set apart from the rest. Mr. MUNSEY undoubtedly will seek, and in all probability will attain, a wider interest in his paper by extending the scope of its own attention until it covers all phases of intelligence and activity. THE TIMES welcomes such rivalry as it expects Mr. MUNSEY to create, for we believe that the more good newspapers there are, the better it is for—good newspapers.

—Of all the curious proceedings that have won our attention for some time past, by far the most curious is the appeal just made to the Secretary of the Navy by Admiral TAYLOR for permission to refuse to answer an inquiry, addressed to him from the office of a weekly paper, as to whether or not he had read the proofs of the egregious MACLAY'S so-called history. Of course the Admiral knew perfectly well that he could give or withhold the desired information without asking the consent of anybody on earth, and the question therefore arises: Why did he do it? It needs only a little consideration to reach the conclusion that what the Admiral wanted was not an official authorization to keep silent himself on the point in doubt, but the issuance by the Secretary of a general order forbidding all naval officers from making any reply whatever to the inquiry of the civilian editor. Naturally enough, he had no fear that the officers who did read those shameful proofs, and so, in a way and to a degree, became responsible for the malignant calumnies the proofs contained, would admit what they had done, but it is at least conceivable that he apprehended the discovery of the personality of the proof-readers by a process of elimination. For, after all the officers who could deny it had done so, those who could not would—well, something approaching definite knowledge would have been attained. If the Admiral's strange request had any other object than to prevent the attainment of this knowledge, we cannot imagine what the other object was. Secretary LONG, we note with amused approval, did not fall into the little trap, if there was a trap, but with a curt and chilling propriety that does credit to his New England training, replied: "The Department is aware of no reason why you are required to answer the interrogatories put to you." The Admiral's request for an expression of opinion in regard to officers who might desire to answer the interrogatories was quietly ignored. The episode is a most strange one, and, as it turned out, a very funny one as well.

—An irreverent and therefore highly reprehensible sprightliness is displayed by the London correspondent of The New York Medical News in the course of a denial that there is anything serious the matter with King EDWARD. The rumors about a grave affection of the throat—about cancer, that is—the correspondent declares to be quite without foundation, other than false deductions from peculiarities which he thus describes: "The fact is that King EDWARD has all his life spoken as if he had a plum in his mouth. Like all his family he speaks with a thick guttural voice and a German accent, which people who wish to be thought fashionable try to imitate, to the grievous discomfort of Englishmen who like to hear their mother tongue spoken as it should be." Then follows a passage that would have enabled the writer of the article to study prison life from the inside if it had been penned in Germany, where royalty is sensitive. "The royal voice," the medical iconoclast declares, "has with the advance of age acquired a huskiness akin to that noted by the Lord Chief Justice in Falstaff, who attributed it to hollooing and singing of anthems.' I do not know whether our gracious sovereign is much given to the singing of anthems, but he is of full habit and bears about him the signs of a long perseverance in good living." After which unseemly jest the jester turns serious and asserts that nothing worse than occasional attacks of pharyngitis, due to excessive smoking, have as yet troubled the amiable King. That is good news, not least good for those who smile most broadly at the reference to "hollooing and singing of anthems."

—That a man should get up before a New York audience and gravely assert that British troops have used Boer women and children as shields when advancing to attack Boer soldiers is a fact highly interesting in itself, not, of course, as giving information as to what is happening in South Africa, but as revealing the peculiar mental make-up of the person who said it, and so throwing a side light on the character of the people with whom the British forces are in conflict. We have no reason to suspect the Rev. Mr. VAN BROEKHUIZEN of an intention to deceive. In all probability he believes what he says, and is incapable of realizing how utterly impossible it will be to convince any sane and unprejudiced American that his charge is true. There are the best of reasons why those of us who are familiar with our own early history should admit that on occasion British soldiers and British officers, when engaged in war, can do very terrible things, but we also know that times have changed and that such a crime as that rehearsed by the clergyman from Pretoria simply could not have been committed. He is wasting his time over here, and those who sent him make a mistake in their selection of a representative.

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a favorite trick with that type of clergyman whom you aptly styled "yellow" to have a fling at the women when other topics fail to draw a crowd. Women have borne with this kind of insults, and have submitted to be lectured from the pulpit upon their duties as women with a patience worthy of a better cause. Isn't it about time that these pulpit busybodies learned a little of that modesty and decency they are so fond of prating about? What do they know about our motives when marrying or not marrying?

We are tired of being instructed by men about our duties as mothers, and the effrontery of it is not lessened because the man who does it happens to be a clergyman. If the Church wishes to keep the respect and loyalty of enlightened women in the twentieth century her priests and ministers had better drop that topic, or else bring a little plain common sense to bear upon it.

It is astounding to find a man with any pretensions to intelligence asserting that education impairs a woman's maternal functions! "Where is the "clearly established law" on this point?

That too great intellectual strain will break down a woman's health is undeniable; it will break down a man's health, too—but are there no mental and physical wrecks of women except among the highly educated?

Do the women who toil early and late trying to bring up their too numerous children on a pittance, often of their own earning, never become broken down? It is among these poor women, prematurely aged and weakened by toil and too frequent child-bearing, that will be found those devoted to lust and pleasure, but it is the lust and pleasure of the men, not their own. They are but victims of that savage creed which subjugates a woman to her husband's desires, even though her pain-racked body cry out in protest.

In George Moore's story, "Esther Waters," the terrible slavery of Esther's poor mother, dying at last with her eighth child, while her brutal husband spends in drunken revelry the money earned by his older children, arouses hot indignation that such outrages are possible, such bestiality tolerated under the cloak of marriage in this so-called civilized age!

That man is of coarse mold who values woman chiefly for her usefulness as a drudge, or her capacity as a breeder of human beings. Have we no use for life except to pass it on?

The reverend gentlemen who laud the prolific woman as the highest type will have no difficulty in finding plenty of them in the slums. Their miserable offspring swarm in the tenement districts, and later fill our almshouses and prisons. The charity of the thrifty is drawn upon constantly to save the helpless families of the improvident poor, recklessly breeding like vermin.

The thoughtless, the ignorant, and the vicious are always ready to take up lightly responsibilities which more intelligent and conscientious men and women ponder seriously before assuming. In the light of her awakened intelligence and greater knowledge the educated woman knows that the laws of heredity work out their ends even unto the third and fourth generations. Not the perils and pangs of maternity alone daunt her, but the possibility of setting in operation forces which may prove beyond her power to control; of transmitting through herself ancestral traits which she dreads to see reappear in her children, to thwart perhaps her best efforts at character-molding—these things make her hesitate before assuming the responsibilities of motherhood.

If the frivolous woman, the mere selfish seeker after worldly pleasures, does go to the altar with the avowed purpose of never becoming a mother, the world owes her a debt of gratitude if she succeeds in keeping her vow. Such qualities as hers are not the kind that should be perpetuated in another being.

As for the old bachelor, it is a pity there aren't more of him! It is an insult to posterity for some men to become fathers. Is society the better for its brood of decadent weaklings? Better let the type die out than for women to lend themselves to perpetuating a race of aimless, vapid men, and weak, silly, nerveless women.

Not more mothers, but better ones. Not less education for our women, but more, broad, thorough, and practical, is the need of the age. A race of highly developed women, cultured physically as well as mentally, will be a race of strong women, fit to produce a race of strong, pure, noble men.

MOTHER OF FOUR.
New York, Nov. 27, 1901.

The Cold Street Car Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no law compelling the managers of our street car companies to heat their cars, and if so, who is to see to it that they obey the law? Their treatment of the public in this, as in many other matters, is simply disgraceful. Would it not be the duty of the Grand Jury to investigate and, if necessary, indict the managers?

W. M. CROP.
New York, Nov. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Pen Less Mighty than the Spade.

If pens were spades, the isthmus would be all dug up by this time—Minneapolis (Minn.) Times.

Not So Brave.

Blobbs—He says he would rather fight than eat.
Slobs—Pugnacious, eh?
Blobbs—No; dyspeptic.—Philadelphia Record.

Seasonable Petition.

Tess—That beggar woman's a fraud. What did she ask you for?
Jess—She said she wanted a few pennies to get a chocolate ice cream soda and some lobster salad.—Philadelphia Press.

Just What They Think.

We all of us profess to want everybody to be frank with us, but when somebody threatens to tell us just what they think of us we know instinctively that it is something not at all complimentary.—Boston Transcript.

One of the Mourners.

Larry—His last requist wor thot ivery wan shud look plisant at his funeral. Cheer up!
Denny—How kin I? He owed me tin dolers.—Chicago News.

LOVE'S COMPANY.

Grace Elizabeth Cobb, in Boston Transcript.

The heart that loves, if absent from its own,
Though all the world surround, is yet alone;
Naught wakes the touch of high and sweet surprise
Like love-light shining from beloved eyes.

Say not to Love, "Behold, life's second best,
Find comfort here, and thus thou shalt be blest."
With far-off gaze into th' eternal skies,
"'Tis not mine own!" his 'passioned voice replies.

He lofty solitude, no lesser gift
Hath power to touch, imperious and swift
He spurns the offered substitute, his own
Demands, without it walks alone.

Though round him cluster faces passing fair,
Eyes starlike 'neath a mesh of silken hair,
Love doth behold all charms of featured grace
Epitomized in one beloved face.

With ear indifferent, from ardent lay
Of voices half divine, he turns away,
But lightest word of his beloved's seems
The waking music of his fondest dreams.

Should throngs pass by with looks of cold disdain,
Love heeds them not; nor have they power to pain;
The heart beloved is never more alone
Once it has found and recognized its own;

But separated from his chosen friend,
Alone his silent way Love needs must wend;
Only in Heaven's elected one can he
Rest satisfied in perfect company.

THE BUILDING CODE VIOLATED, SAY LAWYERS

Favoritism Charged in the Case of Broadway Skyscrapers.

BUILDERS GRANTED EXEMPTION

Non-Fireproof Material Reported to be Used in the Big Structures at Maiden Lane and at 23d Street.

The Board of Building Commissioners, on Oct. 14 last, granted to the builders of the skyscrapers at Broadway and Maiden Lane and at Broadway and Twenty-third Street exemption from compliance with the provisions of Section 105 of the Building Code. This section requires that in all structures over 150 feet in height all materials used in construction shall be fireproof, of metal or metal-covered wood.

The granting of this permit stirred up the builders and architects, who determined to find out if wholesale violations of the Building Code were being permitted. The law firm of Gilbert & Mayer, of which Julius M. Mayer is the senior member, has been conducting the investigation. Mr. Mayer was for several years counsel to the Building Department. When seen last evening A. S. Gilbert said:

"It is true that our firm has been conducting an investigation of the affairs of the Building Department. I have been retained to investigate the reasons why certain builders have violated the provisions of Section 105 of the Building Code. I have investigated the plans and documents in the departments in reference to the structures at Maiden Lane and Broadway and the 'flat iron' building now in course of construction at Broadway and Twenty-third Street. I find that the Board of Buildings assumed to grant to certain builders exemptions from the requirements of the law.

"The Board of Buildings has no right to grant such exemptions, and they plainly exceeded their authority in doing so. The only power that the Board of Buildings has in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx is defined in Section 650 of the charter. This section provides that the Commissioner of Buildings shall be empowered, with the approval of the board, to vary or modify any rule, law, or ordinance relating to buildings only in case there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the law, so that the spirit of the law shall be observed and public safety, security, and substantial justice done.

"Neither in the papers filed in the Building Department nor as a matter of fact has it at any time been shown that there are such practical difficulties in the way of complying with the building laws on the structures referred to. Section 105 was enacted for the purpose of using every possible precaution against and in the event of fire, and these exemptions allow the use of ordinary wood where either metal or fire-proof material should have been used. These builders have practically set aside certain provisions of the building laws.

"The commission which prepared the Building Code felt that in order to make buildings as fire-proof as they should be made this law should be passed, and the presumption is that unless these requirements are carried out the buildings are not as fireproof as they should be.

"Every other builder of structures over 150 feet in height has been compelled to comply with the provisions of Section 105 of the code, and why this favoritism is shown is not apparent from a superficial examination of the records of the department."

An attempt was made in August last to have an ordinance passed through the Municipal Assembly annulling Section 105 of the Building Code. The ordinance was proposed at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen and received the support of the Tammany members, who tried to rush the matter through. Alderman John Wirth of Brooklyn and Alderman McInness, the Republican minority leader, attacked the proposed ordinance. After a bitter contest the Tammany men gave up the attempt to pass it, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings to hold a public hearing. No attempt was made subsequently to pass the ordinance.

Mr. Gilbert claimed last night that after the failure to pass the amendment through the Municipal Assembly a "notice of violation of the Building Code" was made to the Building Department on Aug. 29, on the structures referred to. The records of the department, according to Mr. Gilbert, show that on Oct. 14 an indorsement was put on the petition favorable to the builders. Soon after this ordinary wood was being used in construction.

DUTY ON THE HOPE DIAMOND.

Ten Per Cent. on the Invoiced Value, or $14,103.20, Paid at the Custom House.

Duties amounting to $14,103.20, or 10 per cent. on the invoiced value of $141,032, were paid at the Custom House yesterday on the famous blue gem called the "Hope Diamond," which arrived Tuesday on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, by J. Frankels & Son. The weight of the stone is 44⅛ karats.

Deputy Collector Quackenbush refused a request that the case be sent by special messenger to the Public Stores, and the stone was sent up for appraisement in the ordinary manner. Invoice papers are sent through especially only in the case of animals or highly perishable goods, and the Deputy Collector refused to make an exception in favor of the large blue stone.

COLLEGE APPARATUS DUTIABLE.

Spectroscope for Cornell Called "Smelting Oven and Attachment."

A discrepancy between the appraiser's returns and the affidavit of the Treasurer of Cornell University has led the United States Board of General Appraisers, in an opinion filed yesterday to overrule the protest that certain apparatus imported for that institution should be admitted free of duy as scientific instruments or apparatus. The appraiser describes the goods as "a smelting oven and attachment," and the Cornell official calls it "one spectroscope No. 5, complete."

Judge Somerville in dismissing the protest says: "So material a variance is fatal to the contention of the importers, in the absence of any explanation."

The Collector is sustained in another case in collecting duty on rubber tubing imported for Dartmouth College, on the ground that "mere rubber tubing is not of itself philosophical or scientific apparatus."

THE DUTY ON ORES.

Perth Amboy Collector Sustained Against a Smelting Company.

The United States Board of General Appraisers yesterday filed an opinion in the case of the protest of the Guggenheim Smelting Company of Perth Amboy against the decision of the Collector of Customs at that port.

The Collector held that under Section 29 of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897, in the case of ores or metals in any crude form imported into the United States for the purpose of being smelted in bond, 90 per cent. of the metals contained in the ores had to be exported to free the ores from duty, while the importers claimed that they had to export only 90 per cent. of the metals actually reduced by smelting or refining in order to have their bonds canceled.

The board, in an opinion written by General Appraiser De Vries, sustains the Collector, holding that 90 per cent. of each of the metals determined by assay or otherwise to be contained in the crude bullion or ores prior to smelting or refining must be exported in order that the importers' bond may be cancelled.

"The purpose of the section," says the opinion, "is to make due allowance for wastage in the smelting or refining processes and nothing further."

Gov. Odell at Home for Thanksgiving.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Gov. Odell went to Newburg on the 2:15 train this afternoon, to spend Thanksgiving Day at home with his family.

ALTAR AND PULPIT MUST PAY DUTY.

Parts of the Importations for Churches Regarded as the Work of Artisans Wholly Liable.

The protest of Charles R. Lamb against the levying of duty on parts of an altar imported by him on the steamship British King on Nov. 14, 1900, is overruled in a decision filed yesterday by the United States Board of General Appraisers.

That they are works of art within the meaning of the law, which is the claim relied on by the importer to secure exemption from duty, is denied by General Appraiser Tichenor, who writes the opinion, notwithstanding Mr. Lamb's assurance that the carvings were made by a French sculptor. The panels, he says, are merely ornamented with scroolwork and conventionalized flowers and leaves, and the other pieces of onyx or Caen stone were produced by skilled workmen, but not by an artist.

"The photograph," whites Mr. Tichenor, "does not display anything to stir the emotions of people, nor does it indicate that an artist has impressed his personality upon the work, nor that it embodies anything more than the mere labor of an artisan.

"We so find the facts, and hold that the articles are not works of art."

As to the contention that the importation was for presentation to a church, the board holds that "the law does not accord free entry to every article imported for presentation to such a society."

Mr. Lamb, when seen at his place of business, 59 Carmine Street, said he did not recollect for what church this altar had been imported.

The Board of Appraisers has also decided that parts of a memorial pulpit for Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, must pay duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, as being the product of the work of an artisan, while other parts, as works of art, are entered free.

The importation was made on the Westerland July 11, 1899. In the opinion written by General Appraiser Tichenor, the pieces of onyx and Caen stone included in the importation are held to be not necessarily parts of a pulpit.

"The ten onyx columns, the opinion says, "are merely the product of mechanical work—of the artisan or stonecutter—whose industry in the United States was intended to be protected by the act, and they are not exempt from duty."

"The capitals and bases for the columns and the tablet of Caen stone being carved with representations of angel heads," &c., the opinion says, "are the work of the professional sculptor and are works of art, although they may not attain a high artistic standard. The protest is sustained so far as it relates to these articles."

PORTRAITS BY MULLER-URY.

Vigorous Likenesses by a Swiss Painter —Wild Animals of the Zoo—Thanksgiving Dinner at the Arts Club.

Half a dozen portraits hang in the upper gallery of Knoedler & Co. as the recent work of one of the portrait painters from Europe who has found New York responsive to his ideas. When we reflect that New York is practically one-half populated by Europeans, and that the other half is apt to regard foreign work with far more favor than native, on the general principles of tradition and imitation, it is hardly to be wondered at that the foreign portrait painter is in demand. Mr. A. Müller-Ury cannot complain of neglect, for he is still at work after all these years, painting away in the best of spirits and being patronized by plenty of persons who wish their effigies handed down to posterity.

A likeness of the late President McKinley opens this little exhibition, rather painful in its realism, for it shows him pale and stout, with dark rings round his eyes. He is seated at a desk and holds his hands as if he were discussing something. A full-length portrait of Miss Pfizer follows, a slender lady in the character of an Ophelia among flowers, but not moved by any passion. Miss Stehli in a tremendous Gainsborough hat with ostrich feathers galore furnishes another full-length. A head of little Miss Pratt is the next. All these portraits are wrought with the most painstaking care, and, apparently, are likenesses in every instance. Add to this a profile of the Hon. Chauncey Depew, which is also true to life, and we see that W. Müller-Ury possesses the gift most valued by sitters, an ability to vie with the photograph in the accuracy with which he imitates nature.

It can not be said of him, however, that he makes a portrait which stimulates the imagination or offers in itself a delight for the artistic sensibilities. He comes nearest to that in the full-length seated portrait of Mr. de Corti, in whom he has found a type that is rarely met with in the United States. The tailor-made coat—which suggests a woman's dress underneath, the hands elegantly stiff in white gloves as they hold a gorgeous cane, the air of repose in the belief that no one could be better dressed and therefore more irresistible, give this likeness an interest the painter did not intend. If not a satire, then is this picture a proof that Mr. Müller-Ury's sense of the ridiculous is not greatly developed. Finally there is a Madonna and Christ-child of a conventional type. That there is room for pointers of this sort is proved by their success. We might wish, however, that Mr. Müller-Ury would paint fewer portraits and put more thought into those he does. They are vigorous, but not strong in a fine sense; hardy plants, but not beautiful. Mr. Müller-Ury, being a Swiss, might well reflect on the career of Boecklin, who was not a wizard with the brush in a technical way, but by entering intensely into his subject produced results which still charm the German mind.

PASTELS OF WILD BEASTS.

At the galleries of Tooth & Sons an English artist exhibits once more a collection of pastels representing wild animals in the desert and jungle. Modestly calling them "studies," they are for the most part very careful drawings of lions and tigers, leopards and pumas, maribout storks and macaws, crocodiles, polar bears and elephants. Mr. Arthur Wardle handles pastels with much dexterity, and pursues his subjects in London as well as the fine Zoological Gardens permit. He catches well the loose-gaited lope of the big cats, and portrays them as they roll about in play, or doze, or as they creep on their food. He has not fallen into the error of the painter who showed a tiger drinking like a horse with its muzzle pushed below the surface of the water, but in "A Drinking Place" and "Morning Drink" depicts lions and leopards lapping up the water with their tongues in their peculiar fashion. He does the wild beast with all its characteristics well defined, giving it an appropriate background of rock, a jungle, or ice field, as the case may be. The most dramatic pastel is "Scenting Danger," a night scene of lions and cubs.

Two oil paintings introducing human figures are also by Mr. Arthur Wardle. "The Enchantress" sports with leopards, and a little nude boy on the seashore carries a terrier in his arms, while a colley and fox-terrier enjoy the disconsolate state of the terrier. He calls this "The Order of the Bath."

THANKSGIVING AT THE ARTS CLUB.

The National Arts Club took time by the forelock and held a Thanksgiving dinner yesterday, the day before the festival, in order to accommodate those members who wished to be at their own homes to-day. A thoroughly American dinner was begun standing, the entire company singing the national anthem. It was served in the picture galleries, owing to the size of the gathering. The tables were decorated with hollow pumpkins, serving as flower holders; Rhode Island turkeys and home-made pies, brought in by white-clad cooks, were received with becoming applause, and the few speeches that were made referred to the season and to gneral topics rather than the special subjects that interest the art fraternity.

The coming exhibition at the Arts Club will be the Arts and Crafts Exhibit lately at the Pan-American, which gained a silver medal for this club. It will be followed by an exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art during the December holidays, when the talks on Wednesday nights will be in connection with church decoration and church architecture. Rev. Abram Isaacs will speak on the Architecture of Synagogues, and Mr. William Laurel Harris on Church Decoration.

Secretary Root Back in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary and Mrs. Root returned to the city this evening after their brief visit to New York.

SEE LITTLE HOPE FOR REFORM IN CHINA

Prince Oukhtomsky Fears New Outbreaks of Fanaticism.

Rebellion Will Follow Knowledge of Additional Taxation, He Declares—Russia Will Keep Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—That the death of Li-Hung-Chang should be regarded as a loss to Russia is only natural, seeing that Russia negotiated through him the Manchuria treaties. It is also looked upon here as a loss to China and the whole world.

Prince Oukhtomsky, whose high social position and extensive knowledge of and excellent judgment about China are well known, takes a particularly pessimistic view of the situation. In a conversation with the correspondent of The Associated Press he said:

"The only man in China who could be thought of as a real successor of Li-Hung-Chang is his son, Lord Li. The latter traveled with his father, is a well-informed man, and thoroughly appreciates China's position. He spent some time in the United States, was Minister to Japan, is a cultured man, and a man of good judgment. Unfortunately he must mourn his father for three years. It is out of the question that he could have any influence on public affairs during that time. Besides, he is almost too modern to be trusted by the people now in power.

"I know no other person now in public life in China who has the necessary knowledge and ability to direct affairs during the reconstructive period. The other Viceroys, however friendly to foreigners, are absolutely stupid and helpless in comparison.

"I fear very much that there will be new outbreaks of fanaticism and turbulence before long. The moment the people become aware of the additional taxation there is a likelihood of rebellion.

"The first effect of Earl Li's death will be the complete cessation of negotiations for the transfer of Manchuria to the Chinese Government. There is no help for it. Russia must keep Manchuria. I have always been against the retention of this great province, as it would be a burden to Russia, but now there is no other course open. No other Chinaman except Li-Hung-Chang had any appreciation of the situation. They want us to leave, but they do not realize the conditions under which this would be possible. They are incapable of discussing the question intelligently. Russia, of course, cannot, after employing an army of 200,000 men in pacifying the country, again give the Chinese an opportunity to tear up the rails.

"The prospects for reform and the economic development of the Chinese Empire are small indeed. I do not believe any capitalists will be found for many years for new undertakings. A railway that must be guarded by an army is scarcely a paying property.

"I frankly admit that I am a pessimist regarding China. The men who might be expected to contribute by their knowledge and experience to the enlightened conduct of affairs such as Wu-Ting-Fang and the ex-Minister to London, will not receive posts of influence. The latter has, in fact, been ordered to reside in an obscure village."

Chinese Monument to Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The State Department has received a report from the Consul General at Shanghai stating that the guilds of silk, tea, and cotton piece goods dealers have contributed of their own initiative to a fund to erect a monument in Shanghai to President McKinley. They announce that they are doing this to show their appreciation of the man and of his attitude toward China.

LABORI AND REINACH QUARREL?

Maitre Labori Will Not Represent M. Reinach in the Henry Case.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The suit by which Mme. Henry, widow of Col. Henry, who committed suicide as a result of the Dreyfus investigations, and her son are seeking to recover 200,000f. damages from Joseph Reinach, the Dreyfus supporter, and the newspaper the Siècle, was called yesterday.

Maitre Labori, counsel for M. Reinach, announced in court that the latter, for personal reasons not connected with this case nor for any reason growing out of the Dreyfus affair, had asked to have the brief returned to him. Consequently, as he no longer represented M. Reinach, Maitre Labori asked that the case be postponed.

Maitre Labori expressly made clear that it was entirely upon M. Reinach's initiative, and not upon his own, that his connection with the case ceased.

The case was postponed for two weeks.

The Paris papers yesterday afternoon made no comment upon the return of the brief by Maitre Labori, and contained no suggestion that the matter had any political significance.

A person who is in a position to know the facts of the case, stated last evening that the disagreement between Maitre Labori and M. Reinach dated from the trial of Dreyfus at Rennes. At that time, according to the informant, Maitre Labori asserted that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, had prevented the acquittal of Dreyfus, or at least had not done enough to make his acquittal certain. At that time, and ever since, M. Reinach was a warm friend and supporter of M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

In an article in the November number of the Grande Revue, and more recently in a lecture along the same lines, Maitre Labori criticised the Government and advocated the formation of a new political party opposed to the Government and to be known as the "Party of Honest People." Maitre Labori is to be the candidate of the Opposition at Fontainebleau at the next Parliamentary general election, which will be held in May. All this has been distasteful to M. Reinach, and probably constituted his reasons for taking out of the hands of Maitre Labori a case in which the latter would have an opportunity to air his political opinions.

ANNUITY FOR GEORG BRANDES.

University of Copenhagen Grants 5,000 Kroner a Year to Him.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27.—The University of Copenhagen has granted to Georg Brandes, the Danish author, 5,000 kroner ($1,340) yearly, in recognition of his services to literature.

Georg Morris Cohn Brandes was born in Copenhagen of Jewish parents in 1842. In 1862 he gained the gold medal of the University of Copenhagen for an essay on "Fatalism Among the Ancients." Afterward he traveled extensively, but at the same time produced numerous works on philosophical and literary subjects.

In 1877 Brandes left Denmark for Berlin, where he diligently studied and made himself master of the German language. In 1883, however, he returned to Denmark, his fellow-countrymen having guaranteed him an income of 4,000 crowns for ten years, with the single stipulation that he should deliver public lectures on literature at Copenhagen.

Brandes is a great student of Shakespeare, and his work on the great playwright, published three years ago, created much attention in England. In it Brandes put forth novel theories in regard to several disputed questions.

The British Naval Reserve.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Lord Brassey, speaking at the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon on the needs of the navy, said Great Britain had not received an adequate return, from a naval point of view, for the amounts spent in ship subsidies. In spite of the £573,000 paid to four companies since 1887, not one of the vessels thus available was fit for anything except scouting. Lord Brassey urged that hereafter the Government insist that all reserve cruisers be designed with the view of carrying a protective belt when called on for war service.

W. W. Astor Did Not Buy Battle Abbey.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—William Waldorf Astor authorizes a denial of the report that he was the purchaser of Battle Abbey, sold at public auction Tuesday for £200,000. A curious feature in connection with this denial is the failure of every one, in commenting on it, to recognize Mr. Astor's naturalization as a British subject. All the newspapers giving Mr. Astor's denial add, with an air of self-satisfaction, that the purchaser was an Englishman.

DEMAND BY CONSERVATIVES.

British Government Called on to Adopt Measures to Suppress Irish Parliamentary Obstruction.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—At yesterday's session of the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations at Wolverhampton, resolutions were passed calling on the Government to adopt drastic measures to suppress the "organized obstruction of Nationalist members of Parliament, which threatens a recrudescence of the agitation which caused such misery twenty years ago," and to arrest Col. Arthur Lynch (the recently elected member for Galway, who served in the Boer Army,) immediately on his landing in England.

A delegate wanted the meeting to adopt a resolution calling on the Government to impose a protective duty on corn, but this was scaled down to a demand, in effect, that, for the better security of the nation, Parliament should devise measures for the preservation and continuance of the food supply in time of war.

SPEECH BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

Friendly Reference to President Roosevelt—Omens for Isthmian Treaty Declared Propitious.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Darlington last night, referred to the extraordinary keenness of the competition for the world's markets as affording the greatest preoccupation in questions of foreign policy.

Referring to the United States, Lord Lansdowne said: "We desire to maintain the most cordial relations with the United States," and he added that he was sure that the expressions of Secretary Hay and Ambassador Choate at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce in New York were reciprocated on this side of the water.

"Like our brothers across the ocean," said Lord Lansdowne, "we regard the distinguished man who has succeeded to the Presidency of the United States the friendliest predisposition."

With reference to the isthmian canal negotiations, the Secretary expressed himself as happy to be able to say that a new chapter had been opened. Both Governments were at this moment engaged in fresh negotiations, concerning which he could only say that the omens seemed propitious.

"Throughout the negotiations, continued the speaker, "the question has been discussed from both sides in no narrow or one-sided spirit, but with a genuine desire on our part that this great enterprise should be conducted to a successful end; that the principle of the neutrality of the canal, for which we have contended, should be maintained; that the canal should be open and free to the commerce of the whole world, and that these objects should be achieved under conditions honorable and convenient to both sides alike."

Lord Lansdowne made hopeful reference to the South African war. He protested against the misrepresentations of the pro-Boers, and said the incalculable mischief arising therefrom found a striking illustration in the excitement produced in the Continental press by the speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Edinburgh, in which speech he (Lord Lansdowne) found no suggestion of offense.

THE FATAL PRUSSIAN DUEL.

Kaiser Has Declared that the Full Effect Must Be Given to His Order Regarding Courts of Honor.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—In the Reichstag today Herr Bassermann, National Liberal, interpellated the Government regarding the recent duel at Insterburg, in which Lieut. Blaskowitz was shot and killed by Lieut. Hildebrand, (who was subsequently sentenced to two years' imprisonment by a court-martial.) Herr Bassermann asked what the Government was doing to prevent duels in the future.

The Minister of War, Gen. von Gossler, said in reply that when Lieut. Blaskowitz offered to apologize the council of honor ought to have arranged a compromise. The Emperor had very carefully investigated the matter, and had reached the conclusion that the spirit of his Cabinet order concerning officers' courts of honor had not been observed. His Majesty had given a strong and definite expression of his opinion, and had peremptorily commanded that full effect should hereafter be given to the order.

Gen. von Gossler added:

"We can only be very grateful to the Emperor for having with his wonted energy indicated the right course to be pursued. An officer, like any citizen, is subject to the penal provisions of the law. The army is not the nursery of duels. In 1897 there were four duels in the army; in 1898 three, in 1899 eight, in 1900 four, and in 1901 five. This shows that a good tone predominates among the officers. In civilian circles a duel is not regarded with the seriousness with which it is viewed in the army. We must publicly recognize the fact that officers, as a rule, meet insults with dignity and composure."

AMERICAN SUSPECT A SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

Lawrie Marks, Accused of Complicity in Liverpool Bank Frauds, Believed to be Drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Lawrie Marks, an American bookmaker, well known in London sporting circles, is believed to have jumped overboard from a Channel steamer yesterday, and to have been drowned.

Nobody saw Marks actually jump overboard. He boarded the boat at Boulogne, and did not land with the other passengers at Folkestone. His baggage, which contained a considerable sum of money and a letter intimating that he intended to commit suicide, has not been claimed. Officers of the steamer and detectives think he may possibly have found means to leave the vessel before she sailed from Boulogne.

A warrant was out for Marks's arrest in connection with the Liverpool Bank frauds, and his brother, George Marks, who had persuaded Lawrie to surrender, had been advised by the latter of his intention to do so. George Marks says he fears there is no doubt that Lawrie is dead, but believes his brother had no guilty connection with the Liverpool Bank frauds.

Lawrie Marks was a New Yorker. He had been in London for the last two years and was associated for years with "Barney" Michaels of New York.

An injunction was granted in the High Court yesterday morning to prevent the withdrawal of a large sum of money lying in a London bank in the name of Lawrie Marks.

BALTIMORE BANKS TO UNITE.

First Step Taken by Large Purchase of Continental National Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—The first step was taken to-day in a move to consolidate the National Bank of Commerce and the Continental National Bank. Eugene Levering, President of the former bank, bought $80,000 worth of the Continental stock from Wilbur Jackson, one of the organizers of the Continental Bank and its first President. He had 625 out of the total issue of 2,000 shares.

The price paid for his stock was $95 a share, the par value of which is $100.

In April of last year the stock of the Continental sold at 50. This was about the time the bank suffered a heavy loss, which was subsequently wiped out by reducing the capital stock from $250,000 to $200,000 and by the stockholders submitting to a voluntary assessment of 15 per cent. Mr. Levering is prominent in the coffee trade, as a member of the firm of E. Levering & Co. Joined with Thornton Rollins's holdings and those associated with the latter, the purchase of Mr. Levering will control the bank.

More Victims of Detroit Explosion.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—When the search of the ruins of the Penberthy Injector Company's building, which was totally wrecked by a boiler explosion yesterday morning, was completed to-night the death list had reached a total of twenty-nine. All but two of the company's employes have been located. The prosecuting attorney began an examination into the cause of the explosion this afternoon.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was one of preparation, and there was a general flitting to the country for to-day, where at all the clubs and settlements elaborate programmes have been prepared. Meadow Brook will have hunting in the morning, and the hunt breakfast at Mrs. Ladenburg's and festivities at Mrs. Mackay's. There will be informal dancing at Tuxedo, and many dinners. At Morristown there was a dance last evening, and there will be golfing—the last of the season—and dinners at the club, which closes to-morrow. There are many private house parties, a number of which have already been enumerated. In town there will be the family dinners at a great many houses, and at Sherry's Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip will give a large family dinner, as has been their custom for some years.

***

This afternoon the Orange Horse Show, to be held at the Riding and Driving Club at Orange, will begin. It will continue three days. It is the great social event for the Oranges. Chatsworth has a large house party for Thanksgiving and the week end.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor (Miss Constance Brandon) have sent out invitations for a dance to be given at their residence on Lexington Avenue on Friday evening Dec. 19. Miss Edith Poor is to make her bow at this dance. The Poor residence, which overlooks Gramercy Park, is admirably adapted for entertaining, and has many rare fittings brought from abroad, including the furnishings of Venetian palaces, old tapestries, marbles, &c., and has immense rooms. The guests will be largely from the débutantes of the year.

***

Mrs. Charles Phelps announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ethel Phelps, to William North Duane. Miss Phelps's mother was Miss Helen M. Stowe of an old New England family, and a sister to Mrs. Thomas Richardson of Washington, D. C. Miss Phelps has two brothers, Stowe and Anson Phelps. Mr. Duane is a graduate of Harvard, Class of '92, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the University Club. He is a descendant of James Duane, an early Mayor of New York.

***

Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck (Miss Sophie Child) of 306 Lexington Avenue has sent out cards for a tea to be given on Saturday, Dec. 14, at which she will present her daughter, Miss Helen Harbeck.

***

Mrs. Henry E. Hawley (Miss Elizabeth Lockwood) has cards out for a reception. Miss Helen Hawley will then make her bow.

***

John D. Crimmins is giving a large house party for young people at his beautiful country place, Firwood-on-the-Sound, at Noroton, Conn. He has opened the house especially for the occasion.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Louisa Coxe, daughter of Mrs. Robert E. Coxe (Miss Eliza Davies) of Huntsville, Ala., to Robert Russell Benedict.

***

Miss Ethel Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, will be introduced at a reception to be given by Mrs. Rockefeller on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at her residence, 689 Fifth Avenue.

***

Miss Natalie Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison, (Miss Abby Putnam,) was introduced yesterday at a tea given by her mother at the Morrison residence, 20 East Forty-ninth Street. Miss Morrison was assisted in receiving by ten of her girl friends, the Misses Helen Harbeck, Mary Prentice, Adeline Havemeyer, Mabel Doudge, Ethel Rockefeller, Grace Quackenbush, Ruth Putnam, Louise Trowbridge, Elizabeth Clarke, and Jennie Hancy. The débutante wore a princess frock of white point d'esprit over chiffon striped with white velvet ribbon and a corsage bouquet of violets.

***

The opening dance of the First Friday Cotillions—the F. F. C.'s—which is to be held on Friday evening, Dec. 6, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, will have J. Montgomery Strong as its cotillion leader, and the patronesses who will receive are to be Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Maitland Armstrong, Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn. The Reception Committee for each dance will be different, as the patronesses are to take turns in receiving. Dancing is to begin at 9 and end at 12, when a seated supper is to be served in the myrtle and green rooms of the Astoria. There are only about 200 members in this class, of whom seventy-five are girls, and, although there is a long waiting list, the membership will not be increased, as it is the intention of its organizers to keep its meetings as much as possible like private dances. The patronesses are Mesdames Woodbury G. Langdon, Thomas Sturgis, J. Pierrepont Edwards, Talbot Olyphant, Berkeley Mostyn, H. Fairfield Osborn, Henry Lewis Morris, Maturin L. Delafield, Marshall C. Lefferts, Robert Olyphant, E. Morgan Grinnell, John Hone, Maitland Armstrong, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Joseph T. Low, Edward H. Ripley, Henry W. Poor, J. Egmort Schermerhorn, John E. Roosevelt, and Frederic J. de Peyster.

***

Among the members of the First Friday Cotillions are a number of this season's débutantes, including the Misses Anita Boulton, Mary Cozine Lefferts, Virginia Osborn, Adeline Havemeyer, Ethel Rockefeller, Frances Janeway, Janet Fish, Henrietta Hawley, Elizabeth Lamont, Edith Poor, Mary L. Prentice, and Mary Ray Winters. Others are Mildred Carruth Dix, Helen White Stevens, Dorothy Edwards, Helen Olyphant, Amy Gordon Olyphant, Hester Hone, Marion Armstrong, Julia Edwards, Laura Low, Ella de Peyster, Sophie Laugdon, Alice Van Doren Ripley, Eleanor Morris, Maizie Delafield, Pansy Roosevelt, Helen Sturgis, and Katherine Grinnell. The young men include Stowe Phelps, Grosvenor Atterbury, Hamilton Benjamin, Louis B. Woodruff, Emlen T. Littell, Frederic P. Moore, Frederic Coerr, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Charles H. Sherrill, Ezra Prentice, Hugh Milliken, Charles A. Dana, Harold and Arthur Weekes, G. G. Schroeder, Robert B. Bartholomew, Charles H. Woodruff, Arthur Osgood Choate, Ashton de Peyster, Edward L. Tinker, Rufus R. Graves, and J. Montgomery Strong.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 27.—Many persons in Newport will have occasion to thank the Summer residents for a bountiful Thanksgiving. Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will give her customary dinner to the newsboys and telegraph messengers. Provision is being made for entertaining between 300 and 400 boys with a turkey dinner and all its accompaniments. Mrs. Harold Brown will give a dinner in the evening to the men of the Temperance Club and free reading room, which is supported by Mrs. J. C. Brown and is conducted under the direction of the rector of Emmanuel Church.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore have sent checks to the various circles of King's Daughters to assist them in the distribution of Thanksgiving dinners to the poor, and others who prefer that their names be not made known have contributed liberally to the various funds for the day.

Charles M. Oelrichs returned from New York to spend Thanksgiving with his family, who are at their cottage in Gay Street.

Count Gherardesti, Mr. and Mrs. George Dale, Col. George R. Fearing, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Frederick Tompkins, and Col. S. R. Honey are at the Muenchinger cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, Mrs. J. Edward Addicks, and Mrs. F. O. Richardson have closed their cottages and gone to their Winter homes.

Mrs. E. G. Hartshorn of Providence is here to spend Thanksgiving.

Three-Pound Lemon from Indiana.

From The Indianapolis News.

A lemon weighing three pounds, raised on a tree in the greenhouse of Mrs. May Bradley in Elwood, Ind., was sent to Washington on Monday, with a request that it grace the dinner table of President Roosevelt on Thanksgiving Day. Last year Mrs. Bradley sent a similar specimen to President McKinley, and received a note of thanks and the assurance that her request had been complied with. The lemon tree which bears the fruit is about ten feet high and filled with lemons. Many of them weighing two or three pounds have been purchased by traveling men and sent to their houses handling the imported fruit to show how much larger lemons can be raised in this country.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Winter—Swanstrom.

The marriage of Ada Louise Swanstrom, a daughter of J. Edward Swanstrom, the newly-elected President of the Borough of Brooklyn, to Walter Howard Winter was celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 77 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

The Rev. S. Gifford Nelson performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white silk trimmed with duchesse lace, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley Miss Edith Woodworth and May Henderson acted as bridesmaids. The bridegroom was attended by J. Brenton White as best man. Charles Thomas Church and Dr. P. Addison Jenkins acted as ushers.

Kernan—Throop.

John A. Kernan of Utica and Miss Caroline Gridley Throop, a daughter of the late Enos T. Throop, were quietly married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride, 361 West Fifty-seventh Street, by Cardinal Gibbons. George E. Throop, a brother of the bride, gave her away. Her attendant was Miss Antoinette Whiton of Cleveland, Ohio, and Pierrepont White of Utica was the best man. Mr. Kernan is a grandson of the late Senator Kernan, and the bride is a great-grandniece of Enos Throop, a Governor of New York in the thirties.

Hanford—Shurman.

Miss Alice S. Shurman and Warren J. Hanford were married at noon yesterday in the Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur. Miss Shurman is the daughter of Mrs. Alice S. Newhouse, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Hanford is a well-known merchant of this city. A breakfast was given at Sherry's after the ceremony, and the party then left on a trip to Canada. After Dec. 20 Mr. and Mrs. Hanford will be at home at the San Remo, Central Park West.

Woodruff—Dravo.

The wedding of Miss Regina Dravo, daughter of Col. E. E. Dravo, United States Army, and Mrs. Dravo, to Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, Twenty-seventh Infantry, took place at Governors Island last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Only relatives and a few friends attended the ceremony and reception following owing to a recent death in the bride's family. Lieut. and Mrs. Woodruff sail for the Philippines on the transport Crook, which leaves New York early in December.

McClatchey—Martin.

Thomas G. McClatchey of Harlem and Miss Mary Loretta Martin, daughter of Bernard Martin of 123 Congress Street, Brooklyn, were married yesterday at St. Peter's Church, in Warren Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Father Fitzgerald, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Dr. John S. Blackmar, house surgeon of the Harlem Hospital, was best man, and Miss Anna Ewing bridesmaid.

Joice—Van Slyke.

The marriage of Adela Van Slyke to H. Merton Joyce was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, 356 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, last evening at 8:30 o'clock. Frederick Calder acted as best man, and Miss Grace Evans and Miss Edna Goodspeed were bridesmaids. The ushers were Frank McAllister and Edgar Van Slyke. About 100 guests were present at the ceremony.

Waddell—Taylor.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 27.—Miss Luella Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnston Taylor of 101 Centre Street, was married this evening to William Elliot Waddell of Columbus, Ohio, by the Rev. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, this place, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Loverman, pastor of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. The best man was Benson Waddell, a brother of the bridegroom, and the maid of honor was Miss May Garner, daughter of Capt. C. E. Garner, President of the Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Fla., a cousin of the bride. The flower girls were Miss Ruth Decker of Orange and Miss Francis Koewing of West Orange.

Partridge—Simpson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The Right Rev. Sidney Catlin Partridge, Bishop of Kyoto, Japan, and Miss Agnes Louise Simpson, daughter of Capt. John Simpson, Consular representative of Denmark, were married at St. Luke's Church in this city to-day.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is a limit, of course, to the use of bonbon spoons, and there should be bonbon—what else could they be—forks for the candied fruits. Sliced oranges come with these in the box, nice little two-tined forks, and so much prettier than the tongs with which one is more familiar.

***

There are all sorts of confections in the way of candied fruits nowadays, and they seem really more attractive than bonbons proper, perhaps because they cannot be munched as easily and are not bought as often. There is a certain satisfaction in buying them, for they are considered a little more healthful than other sweetmeats.

***

In the stuffed fruits prunes are to be found as well as dates, and ginger, pineapple and oranges are used for stuffing with the different kinds of nuts.

***

All these things are nice for the holidays, and pistache nuts are among the things that are very good to the taste and comparatively new to most people. They are small, oblong nuts, the meat green in color when the shell is removed. They are prepared in some way with salt while in the shells. They are comparatively expensive, bought up town in neat little boxes in the shops. They can be bought for much less if one ventures down town into Little Syria, but then that is a trip, and the shops there are small and isolated.

***

The Chinese lichi nut is almost as well known as any of the ordinary nuts served with a dinner, but every one has not bought enough of them to realize the difference in the quality or it may be thought an accident. There are two kinds of these nuts, one with pits so large that there is little room for the meat inside the shell, and they are not worth the money spent on them. The better quality will cost much more, but these are the kind to buy or go without.

***

Speaking of lichi nuts brings one to preserves, and these are also worth thinking about at holiday time. It is good to give one's friends a treat, something unusual, but it is well to have something else on hand when the preserved lichi nuts are presented for the first time. They are good, oh, yes, very good indeed, but every one does not like them. It is difficult to believe they are the same fruit, a compromise in taste between a date and a prune, which one knows in the shell. Preserved the nuts have the pits removed, they are white, and have a look like small boiled onions. They have an indescribable taste and are very good indeed if one likes them.

***

Little preserved oranges are delicious. Every one is sure to like those, and they come in interesting little jars. Figs are delicious preserved in their own juice and also when put up in maraschino. Cherries also come preserved in maraschino.

Princeton May Drop Cornell.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Prof. H. B. Fine, Chairman of the Faculty Athletic Committee, made the following statement to-night regarding a report that Princeton will not play any more football games with Cornell at Ithaca:

"I am certain that no official action has been taken in the matter, and so far as I know, none is under immediate consideration."

For several years the players have complained of the trip as being tiresome to them, and, while the feeling is somewhat stronger than usual this Fall, it will not be definitely known whether the trips will be continued until after the graduate advisory meets and discusses the matter next year.

CLEMENT STUDEBAKER DEAD.

He Was Not Only Well Known as a Wagonmaker, but Was Prominent in Public Life.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 27.—Clement Studebaker died at 11:55 o'clock to-day, with many of his relatives at his bedside. He was unconscious to the end. The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon.

Clement Studebaker was born on March 12, 1831, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, about seven miles from the scene of the battle of Gettysburg. His father, of German parentage, was born in this country and was a wagon maker. In 1818 he made the first Studebaker wagon, of the same pattern that developed under his sons a great industry. When Clement was four years of age the family moved to Ashland County, Ohio. Financial reverses had overtaken them, and the new home was a crossroads smithy, where horse shoeing was the mainstay and occasional wagon making a great event.

In the Winter Clement attended school, until he was fourteen years old. Then he engaged to work on a farm at $2 a month, but not liking this he apprenticed himself to his father to learn wagon making. At the age of twenty he determined to go West, and went as far as South Bend, Ind., where for a time he taught school, studying in the evening, that he might teach in the daytime. He considered this experience as the most valuable of his life.

After giving up teaching he engaged with his elder brother, Henry, also a wagon maker by trade, in their original business. They opened a shop in South Bend in 1852 under the firm name of H. & C. Studebaker, with a combined capital of $68. In 1858 J. M. Studebaker bought out his brother Henry, who retired to a farm. In 1864 Peter E. Studebaker was admitted to partnership.

The business was incorporated in 1868 and Clement Studebaker was made President. He was during his life a delegate to several Republican National Conventions, Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, member of the Pan-American Congress, and President of the Chautauqua Assembly of New York. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since the foundation of the Carriage Builders' National Association he had been a leading member, having been at one time its President. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of Depauw University at Greencastle, Ind.

EX-GOV. D. H. WAITE DEAD.

He Was Populist Executive of Colorado in 1893-4—A Native of This State.

ASPEN, Col., Nov. 27.—Ex-Governor Davis H. Waite of Colorado dropped dead here at 9 o'clock this morning. He had been in good health, and it is believed that the cause of death was heart disease. He was peeling an apple when he suddenly fell to the floor and died without a word.

Ex-Governor Waite was born in Jamestown, this State, seventy-six years ago. He led a picturesque life in many places. After a village school and academic education, he studied law. He emigrated to Wisconsin in 1850, and made his home there for a number of years, becoming a member of the State Legislature. Going to Missouri in 1859, he taught school for two years. In 1861 he returned to Jamestown, where he edited the Chautauqua Democrat, a Republican newspaper, for a time, and later purchased the Jamestown Journal, which he published until 1876, when he emigrated to Larned, Kansas.

Here he practiced law and conducted a ranch for three years, during one of which he was a member of the Kansas Legislature. In 1879 he went to Leadville, Col., where he practiced law for two years. From Leadville he moved to Aspen, which was his home during the rest of his life. There he again took up the practice of law, and edited the Union Era, a reform paper. He was one of the organizers of the People's Party, and became a radical Populist. He was elected Governor of Colorado in 1892, but was defeated for re-election two years later.

By a spirited political utterance while Governor, he earned the sobriquet of "Bloody Bridles" Waite, which clung to him all his life. His administration was tempestuous. Twice he called out the State militia, the first time to maintain order in Cripple Creek during the miners' strike, and then to seat his appointees on the Denver Fire and Police Board.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. James W. Porter.

Capt. James W. Porter, who died at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday, was born in this city seventy-two years ago. He went to Sewickley, Penn., in 1840 and engaged in the river business. He was the owner of several boats at one time, being well known among the old river men of the Pittsburg district. When the civil war broke out several of Capt. Porter's boats were used in transporting Union soldiers to Southern ports.

Capt. Porter, although not enlisted, accompanied the soldiers on the boats. After the war he returned to Sewickley and engaged in the oil business. Later he became a broker, dealing in pig iron and the finished product, but in 1879 he sold out this business, becoming President of the Carroll Porter Boiler Company in 1889. In 1865 Capt. Porter was married to Miss Martha L. Ebbett of Sewickley.

The deceased was a prominent member of the Sewickley Presbyterian congregation and also a member of the Edgeworth Club of Sewickley. Mrs. Porter died several years ago. The surviving children are John L. Porter, William Porter, and the Misses Mary, Cree, and Martha Porter, all of Sewickley.

Arthur E. Farrier.

Arthur E. Farrier died at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday after an operation for appendicitis. He was twenty-six years old and was Auditor of the Hudson County National Bank. He was also President of the Hudson County Christian Endeavor Union.

He was the youngest son of Henry E. Farrier, Chief of the Fire Department, who was killed by an explosion during a fire in a cellar at Grove Street and Pavonia Avenue on Jan. 26, 1891.

He is survived by his wife, to whom he was married less than a year ago.

Prof. Appleton P. Lyon.

Prof. Appleton P. Lyon, well known as a teacher and lecturer, and the compiler of one of the greatest known botanical libraries, dropped dead from heart disease yesterday afternoon at Mount Vernon, where he lived. He was waiting to take a train to this city. He was fifty-five years old, and a member of the Reform Club, and of the Scientific Alliance, of this city, and of the Amherst College Alumni Association.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES M. GLEAVES, United States Surveyor General of California, died yesterday morning in San Francisco from peritonitis. He was a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, and was forty-nine years old.

SAMUEL H. ECKMAN of 49 East Eighty-second Street died at his home yesterday, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Eckman is survived by a widow. He had been engaged in the dry goods trade at 55 Franklin Street. The funeral will take place at the family home, at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FREDERICK A. MILLER of Torquay, Devonshire, England, died at Ealing, near London, on Tuesday. Mr. Miller was fifty-three years old. He was a son of the late N. K. Miller and well known in this city. He was a member of the University Club here, and at one time was in business as a broker, with offices at 60 Broadway.

Col. HENRY WHIGHAM of Raton, New Mexico, a member of the staff of Gov. Otero, is dead in Chicago. He was interested in the Peter Maxwell mining claims in New Mexico, and in iron and copper mines in Michigan. He leaves a widow. Funeral services will be held in Chicago by the Elks, and the body will then be taken to New Mexico.

JAMES B. LAING, for many years head of the firm of J. B. Laing & Co., commission merchants in Washington Street, Manhattan, died at the Mansion House, on Hicks Street, Brooklyn Heights, yesterday, after an illness of about a week. He was about fifty-eight years old, and retired from business several years ago. He had long made his home at the hotel. Mr. Laing leaves two daughters and a son.

JAMES R. MCDONALD died at his home, 15 West Ninety-first Street, Tuesday, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. McDonald had been engaged in the coal trade in this city for many years. At the time of his death he was President of the New Brunswick Cannel Coal Company, with offices at 29 Broadway. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning at the Church of the Holy Name, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street.

ICE ON STATE CANALS.

An Inch and a Half Thick on the Erie—Channels Kept Open.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Col. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works, received reports from different points on the canal as to the condition of navigation as affected by the cold wave. Reports received at noon indicated that ice to the extent of about an inch and a half had formed at nearly all points on the Erie and Champlain Canals, and that even thick ice had formed on the Black River and Oswego canals.

As soon as ice began to form all of the ice breakers, tugs, scows, and other State boats were placed in commission, and they have since been working night and day to keep the channel open. They have succeeded so well that most of the boats are moving. The canals officially close at midnight Saturday night, and it is hoped by Col. Partridge that, in spite of the severity of the weather, all boats now traveling will be enabled to reach their destinations.

Ice Troubles Erie Canalboats.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Thirty loaded boats bound east on Section 3 of the Erie Canal are having great trouble with ice. Superintendent Cohen has two ice breakers at work trying to get them through. Some are loaded with potatoes and other perishable freight. It is thought, however, that all of them will get through to tidewater.

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "LUBECK." "LUBECK." E. & W.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—PATTESON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, by the Rev. Eli D. Sutcliffe, Virginia Patteson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Patteson, to Henry Clay Adams.

BLACKBURN—McWILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, 39 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., LL. D., assisted by the Rev. David Gregg, D. D., Susan Wilkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. McWilliams, to the Rev. Robert Marshall Blackburn of Reading, Penn.

CAMMANN—SPENCER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, in the Chantry of Grace Church, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., Sophie Edwards, daughter of the late Harvey Spencer, to Donald Muhlenberg Cammann, M. D.

CARUANA—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1901, by the Rev. John G. Fitzgerald, Helen Morse Smith, daughter of the late Volney Aldridge to Lorenzo C. Caruana.

CHANDLER—WALTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1901, at 106 Willow St., Brooklyn, by the bride's uncle, the Rev. David Moore Hunter, Adele, daughter of John J. and Agnes H. Walton, to Frank Wadleigh Chandler.

CRAIGIE—WINSTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1901, at St. Ignatius Church, by the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, Jeannie Louise Winston to A. Walpole Craigie.

ROBBINS—LEVY.—At San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 15, 1901, Zilah J. Levy to William Vincent Robbins.

WOOD—YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, 124 East 81st St., by the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, assisted by the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, Grace Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cochrane Young, to Edward Carpenter Wood.

WOODRUFF—DRAVO.—At Governors Island, New York Harbor, Nov. 23, 1901, Lieut. Harry Adsit Woodruff, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, to Miss

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'WAY.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

..Established 1832..

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland. Nicholas F. Palmer,
William Rockefeller, William C. Sturges,
William H. Macy, Jr., George W. Quintard,
John T. Willets, Gates W. McGarrah.
OFFICERS:
Nicolas F. Palmer, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Gates W. McGarrah, 2d Vice Pres. and Cashier.
Frank O. Roe, Assistant Cashier.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.
New York. Boston

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
35 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
45 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

H. W. WARNER. F. M. WARNER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
WARNER & CO.
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1515 AND 1514 BROAD.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

C. H. Van Buren & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange.
60 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 2633 Cortlandt)
BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { New York Produce Exchange } Est.
{ Consolidated Stock Exchange } 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
64 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK and BOND
INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS: { Consolidated Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS-BONDS-GRAIN-COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3678 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

New York Corporation Co.,
31-33 NASSAU STREET.
Partnership and other businesses incorporated; the papers prepared and States' authority obtained. Send for information.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

The deposit of over 97% of the outstanding Second Mortgage 6% Series "A" Bonds, Second Mortgage 6% Series "B" Bonds, 6% Income Mortgage Bonds, and over 86% of the Stock (Trust Certificates) under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated October 8, 1901, being assured, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is DECLARED OPERATIVE.

The time for further deposits of Bonds and Stock of the Company without charge has been extended to, and including, NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said Bonds and Stock will be accepted only upon a cash payment of two per cent. on the par value of Bonds, and a cash payment of $2 per Share of Stock deposited.

Holders of Prior Lien Bonds not yet deposited are no longer entitled to the bonus of $15.00 per Bond mentioned in the Plan, and their attention is called to the notice of the Mexican National Construction Company, in accordance with which the Prior Lien Bonds will cease to draw interest on June 1st, 1902, on which date they will become payable.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
Readjustment Managers.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Rail road Company, on June 1, 1902.

All such Bonds will cease to draw interest from and after said date.

Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COLLATERAL GOLD CERTIFICATES OF

The Asphalt Company of America:

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the Collateral Gold Certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of investigating the business of the Company and for protecting the interest of certificate holders.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates are invited to deposit their certificates with the COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 1426 Chestnut Street, in the City of Philadelphia, or with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901, after which date the Committee shall have the right to fix the terms upon which deposits will be received. Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Companies.

The agreement under which deposits are to be made provides that the Committee, if, as a result of its investigation, it shall find it expedient to formulate or adopt any plan, may do so, but depositors dissenting from such plan may withdraw their securities without expense to themselves on surrender of the deposit certificates.

Copies of the agreement may be had upon application to the Trust Companies.

Dated Philadelphia, November 14th, 1901.

HENRY W. BIDDLE,
RUDOLPH ELLIS,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS,
HENRY TATNALL.

THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
705 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER & GREEN,
120 Broadway, New York City.
Counsel.

Banco Internationale Hipotecario de Mexico.

35th ordinary drawing of Mortgage Bonds in the City of Mexico on the 24th of October, 1901.

Six per cent. bonds which should be redeemed.
$100.00 each: Nos. 198, 261, 274, 304, 334.
$500.00 each: Nos. 106, 140, 168, 199, 244, 293, 372, 403, 412, 435, 921, 1081, 1423, 1432, 1732, 1885, 1902, 2016, 2302, 2570, 2702, 2709, 3350, 4186, 4498, 4691, 5062.
$1,000 each: Nos. 6, 17, 285, 363, 540, 546, 567, 569, 571, 607, 692, 724, 761, 767, 797, 816, 842, 877, 884, 966, 937, 958, 994, 1096, 1164, 1290, 1334, 1592, 1503, 1551, 2410, 2576, 2809, 3137, 3706, 3912, 3914, 4698, 4902, 5384, 5807, 5917, 5935, 6014, 6432, 7270, 7424, 7437.

The value of each one of these bonds will be paid in silver at the Bank, beginning on 1st January, 1902.

The above-described bonds will cease to earn interest from 31st December, 1901.

JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.
City of Mexico, October, 1901.

600,000

City of New York
TAX EXEMPT
3½% Registered Gold Bonds
FOR SALE BY
C. Schumacher & Co.,
41 EXCHANGE PLACE.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President. Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

Absolutely trustworthy American bachelor, age 51, has good health, good presence, cheerful disposition, poise of character, executive ability, avoids liquors, tobacco, long in honorable profession necessarily involving much waste of well-directed effort, and rightly demanding more useful results, wishes now or Jan. 1st to begin training into management of large estate or business interests; optionally make desirable (Protestant) companion in studies in arts, sciences, and general literature. For interview address Box 102, Madison Square Post Office, New York City.

Lost.—On or about July 1st, 1901, certificates common stock Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., No. 82,288, 14 shares name of Elizabeth R. Jones and No. 82,289, 5 shares name Mary Jones. Transfer has been stopped. Please return to James McGovern & Co., 6 Wall St., N. Y.

Meetings and Elections.

November 25th, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company will be held on the tenth day of December, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., for the purpose of authorizing by a vote of the stockholders of said company a change of its principal office and place of business for the actual transaction and carrying on of its regular business from day to day, from the City and County of New York named in its certificate of incorporation, to the Town of Newburg, in the County of Orange, and of the taking of all steps necessary and proper to that end.

LINUS G. READ, President.
HENRY C. KELLEY, Vice President.
F. W. P. BRUNIG, Secretary.
A majority of the Board of Directors.

The Germania Life Insurance Company.

The annual election of Directors of THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President & Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, December 3d, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers and managers and the transaction of business. Polls will be open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.

MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

The partnership existing under the firm name of SEBA M. BOGERT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SEBA M. BOGERT,
J. W. BOGERT.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REORGANIZATION OF THE LAND & RIVER CO.

of West Superior, Wisconsin.

At the request of a number of bondholders and stockholders, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee of Reorganization, and holders of Bonds and Stocks are asked to deposit their securities, on or before **December 31st, 1901**, with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall Street, New York, who will issue negotiable certificates therefor.

Copies of the reorganization agreement may be obtained from the Trust Company.

GEORGE SHERMAN, Chairman.
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
HENRY W. DE FOREST,
SAMUEL E. KILNER.
H. VAN RENSSELAER KENNEDY,
C. C. JACKSON.
HENRY A. JAMES.
Reorganization Committee.

DE FOREST BROS., Counsel.
WILLIAM P. STEVENSON, Secretary, 30 Broad St., New York.

Dividends.

International Paper Company,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
15th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
November 27, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable December 30, 1901, to Preferred Stockholders of record of December 14, 1901.

Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at noon on the 14th day of December, 1901, and reopen Jan. 2, 1902. E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company
Columbus, Ohio, November 21, 1901.

The Company has this day declared, from its surplus net earnings applicable for such purpose, a semi-annual dividend of One and one-half per cent. on its common stock, payable January 15th, 1902, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at the close of business December 27th, 1901.

The common stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company at three o'clock P. M. Friday, December 27th, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, January 20th, 1902. WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company
Columbus, Ohio, November 21, 1901.

A semi-annual dividend of Two per cent. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the preferred stock of the Company, payable January 15th, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27th, 1901.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, at three o'clock P. M. Friday, December 27th, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, January 20th, 1902.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1901.

A dividend of 1½ has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 27, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, November 9th, 1901.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, November 9th, 1901, at 12 M., and will reopen on Friday, November 29th, at 10 A. M.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Republic Iron & Steel Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The tenth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable January 2d, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 16th, 1901.

The transfer books will close December 16th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on January 2d, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

YSORAND B. HAAGSMA, Secretary.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Coupons maturing December 1st, 1901, from bonds of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Iowa Central Railway Company.

Coupons due December 1st, 1901, from First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE R. MORSE, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds.

New York, November 25, 1901.

Coupons of the above bonds due December 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after December 2d, at the office of the Transfer Agents, Messrs. THOMAS & POST, 71 Broadway.

GEO. M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

26-28 Ferry St., New York, November 26th, 1901.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 2d, 1902.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close December 16th, 1901, at 3 P. M. and reopen January 3d, 1902.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Union Square Bank.
8 Union Square.
New York, Nov. 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on December 2d next.

The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 3d, 1901.

JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Saratoga County Bank Taxes.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The Board of Supervisors of Saratoga County, acting under the new State law taxing capital stock and surplus of banking institutions, have taxed seven National banks in this county in the sum of $11,002. The total assessed valuation fixed by the board was $1,100,262. The Ballston Spa National Bank pays the largest tax—$2,439—on a capital, surplus, and undivided profits of $243,909.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 27	748,665
To date this year	247,663,400
Corresponding date last year	114,251,281

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 27	$3,294,400
To date this year	$918,175,120
Corresponding date last year	$467,720,460

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¾@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Lake Shore	4⅝
Am. Ag. Chem.	2¼	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	Mexican Central	1¼
Am. Smelting	½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	1½	M. & St. L. pf.	1
Am. Sugar	2¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Buff., R. & P.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	3½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¼	People's Gas	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
C., L. & W.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
C., L. & W. pf.	3	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Southern	1	Rubber Goods	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	2¼	St. L. & S. F.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	South. Ry. pf.	1¼
Com. Cable	1¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	½
General Electric	1¼	Union B. & P.	½
Hocking Valley	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Hock. Valley pf.	1¼	Westinghouse	4
Int. Paper pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Kan. & Mich.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	⅝	Kan. City So. pf.	⅝
Canada South.	1¼	Lake E. & W.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Long Island	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Peoria & East.	2½
Del., L. & W.	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Diamond Match	5⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Ft. W. & D. C.	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅛
Glucose Sugar	½	Wabash pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. C. O. 4½s	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	1⅝
Am. Bic. 5s	1	Pac. Coast 1st	1¼
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1½
Eq. Gas, Chi., 6s	1½	Wilkes. & East. 1st	2
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2¼		
Mex. Nat. 2d inc. A.	1⅝		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Notwithstanding the pressure of heavy realizing sales by traders and others who make it a habit never to carry stocks over a holiday, the stock market yesterday held wonderfully strong, and though a part of the gains made in the early trading was lost, there were nevertheless at the close of the day many substantial net advances and few important net declines. Conspicuous of the advances were: American Agricultural, 2¼; American Linseed Oil preferred, 2½; American Smelting preferred, 1⅛; American Sugar, 2⅞; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1¼; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, 2½; Colorado Southern first preferred, 2¼; Evansville and Terre Haute, 4; Manhattan, 1; General Electric, 1¼; Hocking Valley, 1¼; Lake Shore, 4⅝; Pacific Mail, 3½; Rubber Goods, 2¼; Southern Railway preferred, 1¼; United States Leather preferred, 1; Westinghouse Electric, 4. On the other hand, the only important losses were Canada Southern, 1¼; Lackawanna, 2½; Lake Erie and Western, 1½, and Diamond Match, 5⅜.

Reasons for the sustained strength of the market appeared chiefly in persistent buying by the largest interests in the Street. Morgan and Keene brokers were conspicuous as purchasers of the Southern Railway issues and the steel stocks; Standard Oil interests—open buyers for the first time in some days—were purchasers of Amalgamated Copper and St. Paul, while Vanderbilt brokers bought New York Central and the junior issues. In Manhattan it is a fact that the buying came from three distinct sources—the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, and the Standard Oil following. Hence the strength of that stock even at its present figure.

The release of the $25,000,000 steel syndicate money, announced during the day as not unlikely to have important money market influence. Incidentally it is to be noticed that most of yesterday's call loans were made at 3½ per cent.

London traded in about 20,000 shares of stock during the day, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

MANHATTAN'S STRENGTH.

The continued strength of Manhattan, which sold up yesterday to the highest point reached on the present movement, was the subject of much comment in the Street. The buying was of a most persistent nature, but, when asked the reasons for it, the purchasers preserved the same mysterious silence that has been maintained by them ever since the stock began to advance.

The Street believes that an offer of a 6 per cent. dividend guarantee on the stock has been made.

SUGAR'S ADVANCE.

The 3-point advance in Sugar Trust stock yesterday was largely on buying by trade interests. Shorts in the stock endeavored to fight the advance, but they were unsuccessful, all the stock offered being confidently taken.

One explanation offered in relation to the advance was that there is good ground for expecting a reduction in the tax on raw sugar entering this country. Another reason advanced was that the beet sugar war is to be ended forthwith.

GENERAL ELECTRIC.

General Electric at one time yesterday sold up over 7 points, but later lost nearly all of the gain, closing 1¼ points up on dealings in 4,100 shares. In explanation of the advance it was said again that valuable rights are to be given to stockholders, while another report—not confirmed—had it that this company and the Westinghouse Company are to be consolidated.

In this connection it is noteworthy that yesterday and the day previous, for the first time in many months, Westinghouse stock was traded in, scoring a net advance yesterday of 4 points on dealings in 700 shares.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

There was good buying of the Steel stocks, following the official announcement that the syndicate is still behind the securities and that its position is so strong that it has no further use for the $25,000,000 originally subscribed.

The rise in Chicago and Eastern Illinois was on the declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock.

Chesapeake and Ohio was bought by a house close to Standard Oil interests, this buying giving rise to much discussion as to its probable significance. Beyond the fact that the system is to benefit as a result of the soft coal combination, and that its earnings continue very large, there was nothing known to explain the buying.

Inside support was given to all the Vanderbilt stocks, and hence the failure of a bear attack on New York Central made about noon. Lake Shore sold up nearly five points to the highest price on record.

The sharp advance in Pacific Mail toward the close of the day was on the report from Washington that President Roosevelt's message will strongly recommend the passage of a ship subsidy bill.

Better support appeared in Amalgamated Copper than for some time. Some of the buying was credited to Standard Oil interests, who were also steady purchesers of St. Paul. As on previous days, however, no effort was made to advance the price of the St. Paul stock.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

Reports received by Theodore H. Price from 540 counties out of 761 in the cotton belt of the United States lead to an estimate by that gentleman that the cotton crop of 1901-02 is 9,229,111 bales.

Of the reports, 813 in all, received by Mr. Price, 376 were from banks and bankers, and 437 from merchants, spinners, cotton spinners, &c.

Mr. Price says: "In any case, it would seem absolutely safe to me to assume that it is hardly within the range of probability that the crop can exceed 9,500,000 bales. It is not possible that 813 reports from 540 counties, each covering only the production for a maximum radius of thirty miles, and made without reference to any other portion of the State or cotton belt, could uniformly indicate such reduction in the yield as compared with last year, unless that reduction were very substantial."

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Discussing the remarkable and prosperous condition of the iron and steel trades, The Iron Age will to-day say that nothing has occurred to indicate any danger of an early subsidence of the great activity which characterizes the iron and steel trades. Not only are more iron and steel now being made and consumed in the United States than at any previous time in the history of this or any other country, but members of the trade are beginning to prophesy a still larger business the coming year. The full capacity of the blast furnaces and steel works completed and in process of erection seems to be imperatively needed to meet the requirements of the country for the greater part of the first six months of 1902. This is as far as ordinary human foresight can carry prognostications as to business. It is seldom that indications for an approaching year point so strongly to heavy trade as at the present time. Many branches of business report an unusual number of inquiries now coming up relative to material for projected improvements. It might be assumed, in view of the occurrences of the past two years, that the expansion in the American iron trade had reached its culmination, but so far no evidence can be seen pointing to such a conclusion. Further, The Iron Age says:

An active condition of business continues to be reported in pig iron, and stocks at furnaces are known to be steadily diminishing. The furnace companies are handling their business conservatively, and while they have made some slight advances, are disposed to discourage anything which might lead to speculation. This seems to be a proper policy, and is also being pursued by manufacturers of billets and other steel products. The scarcity in steel continues, and undoubtedly a sharp advance could easily be sustained if manufacturers felt disposed to mark up their prices. Steelmakers who for any reason have some for sale find it greedily snapped up. More business has been done in foreign billets for importation.

While manufacturing establishments are trying to break records in endeavoring to meet the demands of the trade, they are harassed by exasperating occurrences, which interfere with satisfactory operations. The coke situation has not improved as it should have done by this time, and blast furnaces are still being crippled by inability to secure fuel, a rather critical condition of affairs being reported from Chicago, where four furnaces are idle on this account, just when their production is greatly needed.

The scrap situation is attracting a great deal of interest. The rolling mills on the one side and the dealers on the other appear to be arranging their forces for a contest in which parties are endeavoring to control the trade in their special interests. The situation is shrouded in mystery, but it is expected that developments will shortly be made as the result of meetings which are taking place.

PRICE OF PIG TIN GOES UP.

An advance of about 3½ cents a pound in the price of pig tin was recorded yesterday because of the scarcity of the spot product. Early in the morning $32 was offered for immediate delivery, and the close range was from $33 to $34.50.

DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA.

A special meeting of the Distilling Company of America will be held in Jersey City on Dec. 20 to vote on the proposition to reduce the capital stock of the company (common and preferred) by $20,000,000. This will reduce the capitalization to $35,000,000 preferred and $50,000,000 common stock, a total of $85,000,000, against the present capital of $125,000,000.

BEAUMONT OIL COMPANY.

Announcement is made that the Beaumont Oil and Transportation Company has made application for a charter under the New Jersey laws with a capital of $2,500,000. It will transport oil from the Gulf of Mexico to Philadelphia, New York, Portsmouth, and Boston.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange listed these securities yesterday:

Mexican National Railroad Company Readjustment—Speyer & Co. engraved certificates of deposit for $10,779,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of 1927; $12,165,000 second mortgage or income 6 per cent. gold bonds, Series "A," of 1917; $12,165,000 second mortgage or income 6 per cent. gold bonds, Series "B." of 1917; $7,040,000 third mortgage or income 6 per cent. gold bonds of 1937, and $33,350,000 capital stock voting trust certificates.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company—$27,000 additional consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of 1930, making the total amount listed to date $14,440,000.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company—$50,000 additional mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1947, making the total amount listed to date $13,635,000.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company—$13,736,000 6 per cent. consolidated mortgage coupon bonds of 1928; $11,650,000 4 per cent. refunding mortgage guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1936; $13,510,000 stock trust certificates for 4 per cent. guaranteed preferred stock.

New York Dock Company—$11,580,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1951; $10,000,000 5 per cent. noncumulative preferred stock and $7,000,000 common stock.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company—$4,000,000 Ohio Southern Division first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1941, $2,750,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1951, $6,000,000 preferred stock voting trust certificates, and $7,000,000 common stock voting trust certificates.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$22,000 Brooklyn City Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1941, coupons January and July, 114-114½.

$16,000 Laclede Gas Light Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due May, 1919, coupons February, May, August, and November, 108.

$10,000 Long Island Railroad Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1938, coupons June and December, 103¾.

$10,000 New York and East River Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1944, coupons January and July, 115¼.

$20,000 Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1911, coupons January and July, 115¾.

25 shares Third National Bank, $100 each, 20.

12 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,350.

$1,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, (Montana Extension,) first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bond, due 1937, interest June and December, 101¾.

$5,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1995, coupons May and November, 117⅝.

$2,000 Detroit and Mackinac Railway Company 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1995, coupons June and December, 92½.

10 shares Jewelers' Circular Publishing Company of New York, $100 each, 40.

50 shares Colorado Fuel and Iron Company preferred, $100 each, 122¾.

36 50-100 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company first preferred, $100 each, 32.

26 50-100 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company second preferred, $100 each, 6½.

26 50-100 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company common, $100 each, 2¾.

25 shares Michigan Telephone Company, $100 each, 20.

15 shares Singer Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 250.

$7,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, April, 1897, coupons on, (hypothecated,) 71.

30 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 1,195.

40 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 273½.

12 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 1,195¾.

30 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 695½.

15 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 621.

34 shares East River National Bank, $25 each, 165¾.

200 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 33½.

$1,500 Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1943, $500 each, 61¼.

20 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 276.

100 shares Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, $100 each, 120.

56 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 185½.

400 shares Detroit City Gas Company, $50 each, 63.

106 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company, $100 each, 168½.

10 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 1,195.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 340½.

$675 Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, Limited, 5 per cent. scrip certificates, due May, 1904, interest May and November, 63.

1 Certificate membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid,) $116.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 340½.

5 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 619.

10 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 696.

2 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 350.

3 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 343¼.

30 shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company common, $100 each, 355.

$1,000 Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1943, 60½.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Committee of prominent local financiers to reorganize the Land and River Company of West Superior, Wis.

Letter sent to its stockholders by the United States Envelope Company explaining that the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been passed, because $300,000 notes given to buy a constituent company fall due Jan. 1 next.

Incorporation of the Virginia and Southern Railroad to build a road from Parkersburg, West Va., to Newport News, Va.

Proposition to organize all the beet sugar companies into an association for self-protection under consideration.

Capital stock of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway increased from $1,300,000 to $1,631,500 to retire debenture bonds.

Postponement until to-morrow of the Directors' meeting of the Continental Tobacco Company to act on the dividend on the preferred stock, because of the lack of a quorum.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Stockholders of the Distilling Company to vote on Dec. 20 on a proposition to reduce the authorized capital stock from $125,000,000 to $85,000,000.

According to Chicago dispatches, it is understood that the American Trust and Savings Bank of that city will increase its capital stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for high-grade loans and 4½@5 per cent. on mixed collateral for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $284,158,825; balances, $11,617,170; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $225,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday trading was broader than on any recent day, and at the same time substantial advances were made all through the list. The market displayed more evidence of life, and the day's transactions suggested a larger public interest in the outside market than has been shown for some time past. Among the gains were several that amounted to as much as 2 or 3 points, and smaller advances were numerous. The copper stocks which recently have been unfavorably influenced by the course of Amalgamated Copper, were not as active as the rest of the list. Three outside stocks were yesterday admitted to the Stock Exchange list—Detroit Southern, Mexican National, and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION attracted considerable attention. The stock was more active than usual, and at the same time the price rose sharply. Purchases amounting to about 2,500 shares resulted in an advance of more than 2 points to 11¾. After reacting from the high figure it closed at 10½ bid, showing a net gain of 1¼ points. According to the friends of the company the recent decline was due to misapprehensions in regard to the company's condition, and by these the advance of the past three days is considered a natural recovery after the unreasonable decline in the stock. The company is said to have ample cash for all its requirements for some time to come, and large profits are expected from its various sources of income, including the Metropolitan Express Company, which the New York Transportation Company owns.

***

POCAHONTAS COAL subscriptions were not as active as they had been on several recent days, but with lessened activity they showed marked strength. Sales were made as high as 130, and the subscriptions closed at 128½ bid, a net advance of 3½ points. The transactions amounted to about $250,000.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL preferred was active and strong. It sold up to 38½ on dealings in over 1,500 shares. The common sold at 15, but was much less active than the preferred. Sales in the 4s amounted to $75,000 between 78⅝ and 79, the last sales being effected at 79.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS bonds were active to the extent of about $100,000 at 80½ and 80⅝. The preferred stock was dull and practically unchanged from the previous day's figures.

***

CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING was one of the strong stocks of the day. The inquiry for the stock was more marked than on any day for a long time. About 2,000 shares sold up to 7⅞, and the stock closed at 7 bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT sold up to 31¼ on very light transactions, and at the close was 31⅝ bid. Trading in United Railways preferred was unusually heavy and the stock showed much strength. It sold as high as 89½, an advance of 2 points over the best bid at the close of the previous day. The circular to the stockholders of the St. Louis Transit Company announcing the issue of $6,000,000 three-year notes will, it is expected, be issued very soon. The sale of the notes has already been arranged. The proceeds are to be used in paying for extensive improvements already made and to be made by the St. Louis Transit Company, for which it receives in payment preferred stock and bonds of the United Railways Company. These securities will be deposited as collateral for the notes about to be issued, the purpose being to defer the sale by the St. Louis Transit Company of the securities it receives for the construction work which it has undertaken under its contract with the United Railways Company of St. Louis.

***

HACKENSACK MEADOWS was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares, between 39¾ and 40¾. It closed at 40½ bid.

***

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds were active and stronger than on Tuesday. They sold as high as 63, and closed at 61 bid. The stock sold between 5½ and 6½.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES was traded in between 86 and 86¾, about 1,200 shares changing hands.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55¾	56	55⅜	56
American Can	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
American Can pf	65	65½	64½	65¼
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	4¾	6	4¾	5
Am. Hide & Leather pf	29	31	29	31
American Malt 6s	97½	98	97	98
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4⅞
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	18	20	18	20
*British Columbia Copper	12½	13½	12½	13½
British Exchequer 3s	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
*California Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6½	6	6¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	31	30	31
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	10	13	10½	12
Con. Refrigerating	7	7½	6⅝	6⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	4	8	3¾	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	27	10	27
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	32½	33	28	30
Consolidated Tobacco	130	..	130	..
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Detroit Southern	13¾	15½	13¾	15½
Detroit Southern pf	38½	40	38½	40
Detroit Southern 4s	85½	86½	85½	86½
Dominion Securities	86½	87	86½	87½
Eastern Steamship	47	50	46	50
Electric Boat	19	21½	19	21½
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	2½	3	2¼	3
Electric Vehicle pf	4½	5½	5	6
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1⅞	1⅞
Empire Steel	5	8	5	8
Empire Steel pf	42	46	42	46
General Carriage	⅜	⅝	½	⅝
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	100	101	99¾	101
German Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20	20¼	20	20¼
Hackensack Meadows	40½	41	39½	40
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	14	14½	13	14
Havana Commercial pf	51	55	51	55
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs.	25	32	25	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	76¾	78¾	73¾	75¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	86½	86⅝	86	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Maine Steamship	31	32	31	32
Maine Steamship 5s	77½	80	77½	80
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Mexican Nat. Construction gf., $17 paid off	6	8	6	8
Mex. Nat. (new), w. I.	15	15¼	14⅝	14⅞
Mex. N. pf., (new), w. I.	38½	38⅝	38	38½
Mex. N. 4½s, (new), w. I.	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
Mex. N. 4s, (new), w. I.	78¾	79	78¾	78¾
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	29	30	29	30
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	87	88	87	87
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport.	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	35	38	35	38
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	71	75	71	75
N. Y. Realty Corp	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	10⅝	9⅝	9¾
North. Securities, w. I.	107½	108	108	108½
Otis Elevator	29	31	29	31
Otis Elevator pf	92½	93½	92½	93¼
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	¾	½	⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	35½	36½	35½	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Pocahontas Coal subs	128½	129½	125	126
Plymouth Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Retsof	..	47½	..	47½
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	102	..	102	..
Safety Car Heat & Light	135	138	135	138
St. Louis Transit	31⅜	31⅝	30⅝	31½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85¾	86	85¾	86
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¾	51½	50¾	51¾
Singer Manufacturing	240	240	240	240
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	4½	5¼	4½	5½
Standard Milling pf	21	22	21	22
Standard Milling bonds	68½	71	68½	71
Standard Oil of N. J.	695	700	695	700
Storage Power	8	8¼	7¾	8
Tennessee Copper	12	12¾	12	12¾
Tidewater Coal	5½	6½	5½	6½
Trenton Potteries	5	8	4½	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	120½	110	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	113	118	113	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90¾	91	90	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf	89¾	89¾	87¼	88
U. S. Cotton Duck	26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	34½	35	34½	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	64½	65	64¼	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	86¼	85	86¼
Universal Tobacco	19	25	19	19
Universal Tobacco pf	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.	..	19	..	19
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.	..	39	..	39
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	80	83	80	83
Washington Trac. 4½s	65½	68	65½	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	170	173	170	173

	Nov. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 26. Bid.	Asked.
White Knob	22	23½	21½	22½
Worthington Pump pf	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R	242	243	242	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	101	100¾	101
Central Park, N. & E. R.	228	230	228	230
Cent. Pk., N. & E.R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	103	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	100	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	100	400	400	410
23d St. M. & St. N.Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N.Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	88	90	85	87
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	171½	172	171½	171½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R	195	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	80	81	80	81
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	23¼	22½	23½
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	120	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	117½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 30th St. 5s, 1906	110	112	110	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds	114	115	114	115
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	20	21	20	21
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	88½	90	87½	89
Bay State Gas	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	98	100	100	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	81½	81	82½	82½
Central Union 5s, grd	109½	111	109¾	111
Columbus Gas 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13⅝
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	79	80½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	39	24	39	24
Denver Gas 5s	72½	74	72½	74
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99¾	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	305	295	305
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	6½	6½	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	61	63	58	62
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	115	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	109	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86½	87	86	87
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18	15	18
Western Gas	94	98	94	98
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	19	15	19
East River Ferry	66	68	66	68
East River Ferry pf	95	97	95	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	89	91	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112	112½	112	112½
Hoboken Ferry	79	81	79	81
Union Ferry	43	44	43	44
Union Ferry 1st 5s	96	97	96	97

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—New York exchange was quoted at 5 cents premium to-day. Money for call and time loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. Diamond Match continued on its downward course in the local market, dropping another 2 points, to 130 on the sale of about 500 shares at the opening. The pressure on this stock seems to increase at about the same rate as does its weakness. The selling lately doubtless has been in a measure due to anxiety with regard to the treatment of the company at the hands of the State Tax Commissioners, but it is now said that steadily increasing competition in the match business also had something to do with it. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,389	American Can	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
127	American Can pf	65½	65¼	65¼
50	Chicago City Railway	190	190	190
138	Chicago Edison	159	158	159
315	Chicago Union Trac	11½	11	11
11	Chicago Union Trac. pf	47½	47½	47½
976	Diamond Match	132	130	130½
200	Lake St. Elev	12	12	12
15	Met. Elev. pf	91⅞	91½	91⅞
605	National Biscuit	42⅞	42¼	42⅝
100	National Biscuit pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
155	North Chicago	180	180	180
1	Northwestern Elev. pf	89	89	89
210	Street's Stable Car	25½	25½	25¼
111	West Chicago	92	92	92

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,130	Westingh'se Elec. 2d pf	74⅝	72	74⅜
100	West. Elec. 1st pf	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
50	Window Glass	55½	55½	55½
50	Steel Car	43	43	43
350	Crucible Steel	24½	24¼	24¼
180	Crucible Steel pf	86	85⅝	85⅝
315	Fairburg Coal pf	92	91¾	91¾
210	Mfrs.' L. & Heat	67½	67¼	67¼
15	Citizens' Traction	70	70	70
10	National Fire Proof	34	34	34
200	National Fire Proof pf	41½	41½	41½
10	Consol. Gas pf	47	47	47
5	South Side Trust	100	100	100
310	Consol. Ice	13½	13½	13½
150	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
70	River Coal pf	46½	46½	46½
100	Switch & Signal	72¼	72¼	72¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,810	Amal. Copper	80⅝	81⅝	80	80⅛
20	Am. Car & Fdy.	29½	29½	29½	29½
60	Am. Locomotive	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜
10,900	Am. Sugar	123½	125⅝	123	124⅝
30	Anaconda Cop.	33	33½	33	33⅜
910	Atch., T. & S.F.	89⅝	90½	89⅜	90½
180	At., T. & S.F. pf.	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
60	Balt. & Ohio	106⅜	106⅝	106⅛	106⅞
1,790	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67⅝	68⅜	67⅝	68
970	Ches. & Ohio	48⅝	49⅜	48⅞	49⅛
10,280	Chi., M. & St. P.	169½	171⅜	169¼	169⅝
10,150	Chi. Grand South.	14½	15½	14⅜	15⅛
2,540	Erie	42¾	43⅝	42⅜	42⅞
2,520	Louis. & Nash.	108⅞	109⅝	108⅜	109⅛
18,540	Manhattan	136⅞	138½	136⅞	137⅝
210	Mexican Cent.	22	23	22	22⅜
10	Mexican Nat.	14½	14½	14½	14½
3,610	Missouri Pacific	103⅜	104⅜	103⅛	103⅞
70	N. Y. Central	172	172	171⅜	171⅞
1,520	N. Y., O. & W.	36⅝	36⅞	36	36
70	Norfolk & West.	60½	60½	60½	60½
500	Pennsylvania	151	151	150½	150½
4,360	People's Gas	98⅞	100⅛	98⅜	99⅝
8,360	Reading	50⅝	51⅝	50⅜	50⅝
270	Reading 1st pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅛	80⅜
220	Reading 2d pf	59⅞	60⅜	59⅞	60⅛
70	Republic Steel	16⅜	16½	16⅛	16⅜
30	St. Law. & Adir.	130½	130½	130½	130½
580	Southern Pacific	60⅝	61	60⅜	60⅝
7,240	Southern Ry.	35⅜	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛
20	South. Ry. pf.	94½	94½	94	94
1,650	Tenn. C. & I.	64⅞	65¾	64⅝	65
10	Texas Pacific	42	42	42	42
12,930	Union Pacific	104	104½	103⅜	103⅞
1,690	U. S. Leather	15	15	12⅜	12⅜
70	U. S. Rubber	15	15	15	15
3,530	U. S. Steel	42½	43	42½	42⅝
1,600	U. S. Steel pf	92¾	93¾	92¼	92⅝
130	Wabash	22¾	22¾	22½	22½
430	Wabash pf	40⅝	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛
119,040					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	C. of Ga. 2d inc.	32½	32½	32½	32½
5,000	C. or Ga. 3d inc.	19½	19½	19½	19½
6,000	Mex. C. 1st inc.	30¾	30⅝	30¾	30¾
$15,000					

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Jamesville Reservoir Ice Company of Syracuse; capital, $5,000. Directors—Moses Packard, James Doyle, and Samuel Packard, Syracuse.

Engineering and Mining Journal of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. H. McGraw, J. M. Wakeman, and F. J. Pratt, New York City.

Binghamton Fabric Printing Company of Binghamton; capital, $25,000. Directors—O. S. Heller, R. B. Lockwood, and J. L. Morgan, Binghamton.

St. Louis Chemical Company of Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—A. B. Darragh and D. E. Harrison, St. Louis, and John Faulkner, Niagara Falls.

American Cloth Cutters' Supply Company of Peekskill; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. S. Baker and E. R. Willcox, Peekskill, and E. E. Terbush, New York City.

Genesee Exchange Company of Rochester, to conduct an employment and real estate agency; capital, $500. Directors—B. D. Beal, L. B. Carpenter, and T. H. Dimon, Rochester.

Batterson & Eisele of New York City, to deal in building materials; capital, $200,000. Directors—John Eisele, Weehawken; L. P. Druck, West Hoboken, and H. R. Wright, Brooklyn.

Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. of New York City, to carry on a dry goods business; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—J. Howard Sweetser, George L. Putnam, and Howard P. Sweetser, New York City.

Cleveland Metal and Smelting Company of New York City, to develop mines and sell their products; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. T. Charlton, J. D. Lindsay, and J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The National Timber Company, to buy, sell, and deal in timber lands and timber; capital, $15,000,000. Incorporators—Edward T. McLaughlin and Thomas H. Rossbottom of New York, and K. K. McLaren of Jersey City.

The Pittsburg Lamp Brass and Glass Company, to manufacture and deal in glassware of all kinds; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—James H. Willock, Frank G. Wallace, George W. Blair, George B. Barrett, Nicholas K. Opp, William Curray, David W. McMaugher, and Edward A. Fitzmiller, all of Camden.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 27.—The following charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Potomac Acid Manufacturing Company of Washington, D. C., to deal in chemicals and fertilizers; capital, $30,000.

Meldrum Camphor and Chemical Company of Blackshear, Ga., to make and deal in drugs and chemicals; capital, $500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
80⅝	80¾	55,150	Amalgamated Copper	80¾	81⅝	79⅞	80⅝	+⅝
22½	24½	900	Am. Agric. Chemical	22	25	23	25	+2¼
81½	82½	200	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	81½	82	81½	82	.....
29	29½	2,980	Am. Car & Found. Co	29	29½	29	29½	+½
85¾	85⅞	435	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85¾	85⅞	85¾	85⅞	.....
28½	29	400	American Cotton Oil	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	+¼
85	87	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	86	86	86	86	.....
..	..	200	American Grass Twine	43	43	43	43	.....
26¼	26½	240	American Ice Co	26¼	23½	26¼	26¼	−⅛
30½	30¾	3,500	American Locomotive	30⅜	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	−⅛
88⅜	89	2,400	Am. Locomotive pf	88⅛	89	88⅝	88⅝	−⅛
50½	51	3,100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	49	51	49	51	+2½
5¾	6	850	American Malting Co	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛
23⅝	24	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	23⅝	24⅜	23¾	23¾	−⅜
45½	46	2,214	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	45½	46⅛	45¾	45¾	+½
98½	98¾	150	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98½	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛	+1⅛
125	125¼	80,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	123½	127⅜	123	125	+2⅝
115¾	117¼	500	Am. Sugr. Ref. Co. pf	116½	116¾	116¼	116½	+¾
..	..	300	American Woolen	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	.....
79¾	80¼	400	Am. Woolen pf	79¾	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	+⅛
33½	33⅝	1,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	32⅜	33½	32⅜	33½	+⅝
97	97¼	6,100	At., T. & S. F.	96½	97	96⅜	96⅝	+⅛
100⅞	101	5,315	At., T. & S. F. pf	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101	+⅛
106½	106⅞	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio	106½	106⅞	106⅛	106⅝	+¼
95¾	96	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95¾	+¼
67¾	68	3,650	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅝	68¼	67⅜	67⅝	+⅛
214	214	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	214	214	214	214	+1
120	122	550	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	120	122	120	121½	+½
86⅝	87	5,700	Canada Southern	86⅝	87	86	86	−1¼
114½	114⅝	1,200	Canadian Pacific	114½	114⅞	114¼	114½	.....
48¾	49	26,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	49⅝	48¾	49¼	+⅝
37	37½	450	Chicago & Alton	37	37	36¾	36¾	−⅝
78½	78⅝	300	Chicago & Alton pf	78½	78⅝	77⅞	78	−⅝
137½	138¼	1,000	Chi. & East. Ill.	137½	138¾	137¼	138¾	+1¼
25½	25⅝	900	Chicago Great West.	25½	25⅝	25	25¼	−⅛
47¼	48	450	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47¼	48	47	47⅞	−1
48	48¼	4,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	48	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	−⅛
74½	74⅝	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	75	75	74½	74½	+⅛
169½	169¾	34,710	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	170	171¼	169½	169¾	+¼
190	191	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190½	190½	190½	190½	.....
211¾	212¼	1,200	Chicago & Northw.	212	212	211¾	211⅞	−⅛
147½	148	651	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	147½	148	147½	148	+¼
..	..	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+¼
23¼	26½	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36¼	36¾	36½	36¾	+¼
130½	130¾	1,000	St. L. & Alton	130½	131¼	130	130¾	+¼
..	..	100	St. L. & A. pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
11	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	11	11	11	11	.....
42⅞	43	8,100	Erie	42⅞	43	42⅞	42¾	.....
73⅜	73⅝	4,000	Erie 1st pf	73⅜	73⅝	73	73¼	+¼
59¼	60	150	Erie 2d pf	59¼	60	59¼	59¾	+¼
58½	62	3,700	Evans. & T. H.	58½	62	58½	62	+4
82	84	200	Evans. & T. H. pf	82	84	82	84	+2
27¼	27½	4,100	Ft. Worth & D. C.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	−¼
276	278¾	4,100	General Electric	277	281¼	275¼	275¼	+1⅝
39½	39¾	1,200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	39½	39½	39½	39¾	−½
97	100	135	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	97	100	97	100	.....
193¼	193⅞	875	Great Northern pf.	193¼	193⅞	192½	192½	−½
90½	90¾	2,550	Hocking Valley	62½	64½	62½	63¾	+1¼
80½	81⅝	2,420	Hocking Valley pf.	80½	81⅝	80	81⅜	+1¼
140⅞	140⅞	2,100	Illinois Central	141⅜	141⅝	140⅝	141	.....
8	8	400	Illinois Central rts.	8	8	8	8	.....
20½	21	400	International Paper	20½	20½	20½	20¾	−⅛
76⅜	76⅝	200	Internat. Paper pf.	76	76⅝	76	76⅝	−⅛
91	92¼	200	Internat. Power Co.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
7¾	8	200	International Silver	8	8¼	8	8	.....
40¼	40⅝	50	Iowa Central	40¼	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	.....
48	48

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Waldorf Astor Sells 543 Broadway for $160,000.

New Apartment Hotel on Madison Avenue—Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

William Waldorf Astor has sold, through Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., for about $160,000, the four-story building, 543 Broadway, running through to 114 Mercer Street, 150 feet north of Spring Street, 25 by 200. The purchaser, Alfred M. Rau, is the Vice President of the Municipal Realty Corporation. At the offices of the latter it was said yesterday that no change in the property is contemplated, at least for the present. The adjoining building on the north, 545 Broadway, is owned by the Young Men's Christian Association, and that to the south, No. 541, by Jay C. Wemple.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have sold for Mary Tillman and another, to a client of Daniel Birdsall & Co., the five-story building, 62 White Street, 25 by 110.

Philip Jerelson has sold for Martin Gelezler to a building loan operator, 132 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-first Street, a lot 30.9 by 95, now covered by a four-story dwelling. A ten-story apartment hotel will be erected on the site.

It is understood that the price paid for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum tract by the syndicate headed by Alfred G. Vanderbilt, was $7,000,000.

H. H. Wheeler, as trustee, has sold the four-story dwelling, 40 West Forty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for D. B. Fearon, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 45 East Ninety-second Street, 16.2 by 100.8.

Cormann Smyth & Sons have sold for the Duckworth estate, to Nathan and Leon Hirsch, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 107 West Sixty-fourth Street, 19 by 100.5. The purchasers own adjoining property.

A. M. Badger was the broker in the sale of seven lots on Westchester Creek by Catherine M. Levy to the Standard Oil Company, mention of which was made in these columns yesterday.

Thomas Murphy has bought the property, 60 feet on Eleventh Avenue, 100.4 by 80, extending to the southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street.

A. Barnes Glean has sold to Mrs. Harris the three-story American basement dwelling, 240 West Eighty-fifth Street, 16 by 102.2.

Wm. B. Rickett & Co. have sold for Catherine Larkin to Nelson Smith, Jr., the three-story flat, 111 West Sixtieth Street, 21 by 98.5.

It is reported that Arthur Smith has sold the five-story brownstone flat, 217 East Seventy-third Street, 25 by 102.2.

Charlotte S. Day, the owner of 420 Madison Avenue, is the buyer of No. 418, sold recently through Herbert A. Sherman.

Henry Marks has bought from Carrie Baegschir the five-story flat with stores, 2365 Seventh Avenue, 24 by 100.

Karl M. Wallach has sold the five-story brick building, 30 Essex Street, 24.10 by 74.11.

A. W. and J. Bachrach have sold the five-story brick building, 35 Stanton Street, by 75.

Louis Roos has sold for J. G. Barry, for $35,000, the five-story brick building at the northeast corner of Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; also for J. Weihe, for $20,000, the dwelling 695 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, on plot 94 by 208.

L. F. McQuay & Co. have sold for Mrs. J. S. Lyons the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Garden Street, beginning 100 feet east of Prospect Avenue.

Allies & Heifer have leased for Frederick Sackett the four four-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100, at 237 and 239 Monroe Street, to Samuel Horowitz and another for five and one-half years, at an aggregate rental of about $20,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By George R. Read.

53, 55, and 57 Park Place, northeast corner of West Broadway, 75 by 75.2, five-story brick building; trustee's sale, to C. W. West.....$166,500

By McVickar & Co.

57 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue, 23.11 by 100, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 82,500

548 Brook Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Bradley & Currier Company..... 21,912

750 and 752 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Bradley & Currier Company..... 29,574

2 to 11 Weiher Court, being a private street, extending easterly from the east side of Washington Avenue, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, ten two-story brick dwellings, together with the northerly half of said Weiher Court; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Bradley & Currier Company..... 44,850

880 Third Avenue, east side, 85 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Maxwell Smith, as administrator..... 15,000

129 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, S. J. Jones and others, as trustees..... 34,000

314 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to L. E. French..... 8,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cabot Street, west side, 550 feet west of intersection of East Bay Avenue and Cabot Street, for a one-story frame icehouse, 27 by 42; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner; A. H. Lee of 18 Church Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 21 to 25 Mercer Street, to two five-story brick lofts, with stores; Leon Tanenbaum of 41 East Eightieth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 408 Fourth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Eliza L. Edgar, Newport, R. I., owner; J. B. Lord of 100 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 589 and 590 Broadway, to twelve-story brick lofts with stores; Leopold Kaufmann of 590 East Ninety-fifth Street, owner; Francis Brothers & Juillett of 47 East Eighteenth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Brook Avenue, northeast corner, to a one and one-half-story brick dwelling; Rosa Rice of 633 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Monroe Street, south side, 65 feet west of Gouverneur Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

AVENUE B, 235 and 237, e s, 28.3 ft n of 14th St, 40.6x61.5x40.1x60.11; Friedrich Frolich to Anthony Tuna, (mtg $16,500, R S $2.75)..... Nom.

AVENUE D, n e corner of 10th St, 164.7x 80x irregular; Avenue D, s w corner of 11th St, 103.6x197.4x irregular; David H. McAlpin and wife to D. H. McAlpin & Co., Ca. G..... $1

BROADWAY, w s, 50.11 ft n of 115th St, 50x75; Joseph M. Lichtenauer to Arthur W. Gardner, (R S $16.25)..... 100

DELANCEY ST, 163½ n s, 25 ft e of Clinton St, 25x80; Charles Rose to Leah Cohn, (mtg $18,000)..... 30,000

FORSYTH ST, 99, w s, 23x100; William Hartfield and others to William Solomon, (R S $6.35, mtg $24,000)..... 39,000

FORSYTH ST, w s, 75 ft s of Houston St, 82.3x irregular; Morris Rosenberg and wife to H. B. Baker..... Nom.

FRANKLIN ST, 112, 25.6x100.6; Simon R. Weil and another, executors, to William S. Boardman, (R S $20.75)..... 56,000

FOX ST, e s, 385.9 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x 100; Charles H. Becker to Provident Realty Company, New York, (R S $1)..... 1

FOX ST, e s, 404.8 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x 100; Charles H. Becker to Provident Realty Company, New York, (R S $1)..... 1

HOE AV, w s, 223.4 ft s of Freeman St, 33.4x79.9x33.8x77.4; John V. McAvoy, referee, to James A. Woolf and another..... 1,670

LENOX AV, 515, w s, 16.8x75; David Levy to Provident Realty Company, (mtg $8,500, R S 50 cents)..... 1

LOT 134, map St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Mary Wagner, (R S $1)..... 1

LOT 172, map Belmont Village; Addison B. Lyon and others to The Bramerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, all title..... 150

LOTS 619 to 629, map of Seton homestead; Jefferson M. Levy to Lewis A. Mitchell, (R S $1.50)..... 1

LOTS 619 to 629, map of Seton Homestead; Lewis A. Mitchell to the Standard Oil Company, (R S $3.50)..... Omitted

LUDLOW ST, 157, w s, 25x87.6; Max Weinstein and wife to Dora Golding, (R S $5, mtg $28,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, 606, s w corner of 58th St, 25.5x84; Harriet V. S. Thorne to the Madison Avenue Company, (R S $41.25). 1

MADISON AV, 418, w s, 17x95; Marie H. Woodward to Clarence S. Day, (R S $17.75)..... 1

MELROSE AV, n w corner 157th St, 101.9 x24.6; Walter F. Seaman to Leopold Gigerich, (mtg $23,500, R S $5)..... 100

NORFOLK ST, 73, w s, 24.7x100x25x100; Julius Weinstein to Frank Hillman, (mtg $31,000, R S $6.50)..... 100

PARK ROW, n w s, 25 ft n e of Duane St, 49.7x102.2x irregular; Augustus Claston to MacIntosh Kellogg, (R S $10, mtg $185,000)..... 1

PARK ROW, 95, s s; William St, 233, n s; lots 456, 486, 457, 491, map Wakefield; 8th Av, n s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 100x1114 x228x205, Wakefield; Herman Reiche to Marie Werner, all liens, (R S $10)..... 1

PEARL ST, 273, w s, 22.2x91.1x13.8x 91.3; Francis V. Dixon to Provident Realty Company, New York, (R S $1, mtg $31,000)..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 93d St, 29.2x111.8x25.8x97.10; Henry Thompson, referee, to the Atlas Improvement Company, (R S $17.25)..... 37,000

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 18x100; Janetta R. Kirby to the Webster Realty Company, (mtg $86,000)..... 100

SOUTH ST, n e corner of Whitehall St, 43.5x107.3x irregular, 1-20 part; State St, 1 and 2, n w corner of Whitehall St, ½ part; George Coles and others to William F. Coles, (It S $10.25, part mtg $125,000)..... 35,000

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 61.6 ft n of 150th St, 20.6x88.10x21.9x93.5; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to George A. Stimpson, (mtg $10,767)..... 12,000

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Louisa B. Schneider to Annie Patjens, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 47 and 49, w s, 84.6x74.2x72x118.5; Daniel Farrell to Charles F. Brooks, (R S $10, mtg $30,000)..... 1

SUMMIT ST, s s, 898 ft e of Marion Av, 73.8x115.2x16.3x100; David Levy to Provident Realty Company, (R S 50c)..... 1

TACOMA ST, lot 261, block G, map Mapes estate, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Addie A. Dowdell..... 1

THOMPSON ST, 80, e s, 25x88; Thompson St, Lot 338, Map N. Bayard's West Farm, 25x88; Abram Baker and wife to Joseph J. Broughton, (R S $2.75, mtg $17,000)..... 1

THOMPSON ST, 80, e s, 25x88; Joseph J. Broughton to Jennie A. Stewart, (R S $2.75, mtg $17,000)..... 1

UNION AV, n e s, 151 ft n w of New Haven Railroad Av, 367.6x316x irregular; Charles F. Brooks to Bradley & Currier Company, (R S $10)..... 1

VERIO AV, e s, 74.2 ft s of 234th St, 50x100; John A. Walsh, referee, to Louis S. Paulmier and another, (R S $1). 4,500

WALKER ST, 9, 11, and 13, s s, 60x 106, with strip; Eliza Guggenheimer to Esther Levin, (R S $25, mtg $125,000)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 29.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 27.6x98.11; Louis Vernaglia to Emma Wagner, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 238.8 ft e of Tinton Av, 33.9x88.3x25x111; Catharine Meehan to George Keller, (mtg $2,345)..... 100

2D AV, n w corner of 12th St, 61.3x90; Joseph Feuermans to Joseph Moskowitz and another, (R S $5.25, mtg $77,000)... 100

3D AV, 589, e s, 20x100; Herman W. Vander Pool, referee, to Thomas J. Sanson and another, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

3D AV, s e, 49.2 ft n of 102d St, 21.5x 102.6; James M. Henley and others to Ida Henley and another, (mtg $9,000, R S $1.75)..... 1

3D AV, n e corner Southern Boulevard, 26x34x22x41.4; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to William Rosenzweig and another, (R S $4.25)..... 10,800

5TH AV, 2,147, e s, 25x99; Franzli Majewski to Ernest Gerardin, (mtg $14,000, R S $3.50)..... 23,500

7TH AV, w s, 53.3 ft s of 128th St, 23.4x 85; Frances E. Wynkoop to Florence M. Gumpert, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

7TH AV, w s, 26.8 ft n of 146th St, 27.1x 100; David Levy to Provident Realty Company, New York, (R S $1, mtg $31,000)..... 1

7TH AV, 2,369, e s, 24.11x100; Carrie Bargebuhr to Henry Marks, (R S $1.75, mtg $23,500)..... 1

13TH ST, 323, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x103.3; Louis Lese to Jacob Levy, ½ part, (mtg $10,000, R S 75 cents)..... 1

15TH ST, 348 and 350 East, 62x103.3; Nathan Silverson to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $90,000, R S $11.25). 100

16TH ST, 333 and 335, n s, 232.2 ft e of Livingston Place, 44.9x92; Joseph Fenerman to Joseph Moskowitz and another, (mtg $99,000, R S $3.75)..... 100

49TH ST, 355, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Catherine Tarnuzzer and others to Susannah Grill..... Nom.

52D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 24x 100.5; John J. Roberts to Isabelle J. Roberts, (R S $10)..... Nom.

67TH ST, n s, 248 ft e of 5th Av, 23x 100.5; Matilda Strouse to Abraham Strouse..... Gift.

72D ST, n s, 25 ft e of West End Av, 25x100; Dave H. Morris to Alice V. Morris, (R S $8.75, mtg $60,000)..... 1

77TH ST, 244 East, 29x102.2x irregular; Samuel Kessler to Sarah Breslauer and another, (mtg $31,500, R S $3)..... 100

78TH ST, 304 East, 19.6x102.2; Rosalie Strelitz to Samuel Kessler, (R S $1.25, mtg $9,600)..... 1

85TH ST, 129 East, 30.3x102.2; Frances Wallach to Antonio Minaldi, (R S $3.50, mtg $32,000)..... 100

90TH ST, s s; 89th St, n s, old Bloomingdale Road, e s closed, old Bloomingdale Road, the plot; also 96th St, s s, at w s of old Bloomingdale Road, now closed, runs e to the centre line of said road, x75.6; William W. Astor to John J. Astor, 1-3 of 1-6 part..... 1,382

90TH ST, s s; 89th St, n s, old Bloomingdale Road, e s closed, old Bloomingdale Road, the plot; also 96th St, s s, at w s of old Bloomingdale Road, now closed, runs e to the centre line of said road, x75.6; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, to John J. Astor, 2-3 of 1-6 part, (R S $1.50)..... 2,764

93D ST, 261 West, 17x100.8; Ann Nichols to Charles R. McLaughlin, (R S $12)..... 1

101ST ST, 114 East, 16x100.11; Charles H. Becker to Provident Realty Company, New York, (mtg $7,500, R S 50c)..... 1

102D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 31x 100.11; Abraham Ruth to Thomas J. Mooney, (mtg $23,000, R S $2.75, mtg $29,000)..... 39,000

102D ST, 246 West, 20x97.7x20x96.6; Paul L. Kiernan, referee, to Rosanna Faulkner, (R S $1.50, mtg $22,000)..... 5,280

105TH ST, 345 East, 25x100.11; Abraham A. Silberberg to Provident Realty Company, (R S $1.) all liens..... 1

105TH ST, 343 East, 25x100.11; Abraham A. Silberberg to Provident Realty Company, (R S $1.) all liens..... 1

105TH ST, 341 East, 25x100.11; Abraham A. Silberberg to Provident Realty Company, (R S $1.) all liens..... 1

108TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11; Henry Thompson, referee, to the Atlas Improvement Company, (R S $10)..... 22,200

112TH ST, s s, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x 100.11; Edwin B. Stanton to Nelson D. Stilwell, (mtg $31,000, R S $6.25)..... 100

112TH ST, s s, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x 100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Edwin B. Stanton, (R S $7.50, mtg $28,500)..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 519.11 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Sarah Halprin and others to Eliza Guggenheimer, (R S $9.25, mtg $39,000)..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 225.3 ft w of 8th Av, 24.10 x100.11x25x100.11; David Levy to Provident Realty Company, New York, (mtg $90,000, R S $1)..... 1

123D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; David Levy to Provident Realty Company, (R S $3.75)..... 1

131ST ST, s w s, 175.4 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 20.6x irregular; also Byrd St, n s, 160 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, runs n — to 131st St, x e 27 x s — to the n s of Byrd St, x — to the centre of Byrd St, x w — x n 33; Robert L. Fowler and wife to the City Real Estate Company, (R S 50c, mtg $3,500)..... 1

132D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Edward Wackerhagen and another to Daniel Ruess, (mtg $17,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

133D ST, n s, 268.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; F. V. Dixon to Provident Realty Company, N. Y., (R S $1)..... 1

134TH ST, 120 West, 28.6x99.11; Teresa C. Donnelly to President Realty Company, (mtg $24,000, R S $1.00)..... 1

138TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 15x100; Nathaniel E. Cannon to Elizabeth G. Madden, (mtg $2,700)..... 1

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 15x100; Mary E. Jackson and another to Amanda Cannon & another, quitclaim..... 1

139TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Edward Carpenter to John E. Feller, (R S $2)..... 6,250

140TH ST, s s, 229.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100; James Fitzgerald and others, heirs, to Patrick Shine, (R S $1.50)..... 5,250

141ST ST, n s, 446.1 ft e of Broadway, 20.7x99.11x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York to the Kaaterskill Realty Company, (R S $51.20)..... 1

141ST ST, 309 West, 25x99.11; Charles H. Becker to Provident Realty Company, New York, (R S $1, mtg $23,500)..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Prospect St, 25x100; Walter D. Burke to Edward A. Burke, ½ part..... Nom.

155TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Edward Menocal, referee, to Michael Katzbroski..... 11,700

165TH ST, 844, s s, 181.10 ft w of Trinity Av, 18.2x120.6; John F. Holmes to Kate J. Dodin and another, (mtg $4,700). Nom.

171ST ST, s s, 25 ft e Park Av, 50x90; Constantine Rispoli to Antonio Galasso, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

183D ST, s w corner Belmont Av, 16.8x75; Joseph Leitner to Isaac Schoenberg, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 109th St; Samuel Rees to E. C. Gostling, 5 years..... $1,300

GRAND ST, 334, n w corner of Ludlow St; Geuverneur Tillotson, individually and as agent, to Max Silverman, 4 8-12 years..... 2,700

MADISON AV, s e corner of 90th St; Clementine M. Silvermann to Isaac Schlossberg, 5 years..... $900 1,200

2D AV, n e corner of 21st St, 112.10x100; executors of Hamilton Fish to Michael Reischmann, 21 years..... 5,000

2D AV, 121; Ferdinand Ehrhart to Victor Wellisch and another, 4 9-12 years..... 1,860

2D AV, 2,089; August Seibert to Jacob Sefrin, 5 years..... 480

7TH AV, s e corner of 133d St; John E. Gerlach to Michael J. Ryan, 2 years... 1,080

69TH ST, 307 and 309 West; Michael Brigande to Antonio Cangro, 5 years..... 3,200

123D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; William H. Glickman and another to Frank Braun, 3 years..$9,500 11,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, to Samuel T. Peters, as trustee; 90th St, s s, 305 ft w of Central Park West, due Nov. 11, 1906, 4 p.c. cent..... $14,000

BAKER, Hyman D., to the State Bank; Forsyth St, w s, 129.3 ft s of Houston St, and other property, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 65,000

BLOOM, David, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; East Broadway, n e corner of Jefferson St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 50,000

BLUMENTHAL, Augustus, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 8th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 135,000

BOARDMAN, William S., to Simon P. Weil and another, executors; Franklin St, 112, 8 years, 4 per cent..... 35,000

BOPP, Charles, to Joan J. O'Brien; Jefferson St, 921, prior mortgage $5,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 600

BROOKS, Charles F., to Bradley & Currier Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 76.2 ft n of 112th St, two mortgages, prior mortgages, $69,000, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., each..... 2,000

CAMPBELL, James A., and another to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 10th St, n s, 154 ft s e of University Place, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 60,000

CAMPBELL, James A., to Alfred R. Conkling; 10th St, n s, 154 ft e of University Place, prior mortgage $60,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

CANGRO, Antonio, to George Ringler & Co.; 69th St, 307 and 309 West, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,165

CATHERWOOD, Edward D., to Mary Stahl; White Plains Road, n w s of Lot 48, map of Washingtonville, installments, 6 per cent..... 950

DEWEY, William C., to the Washington Life Insurance Company; Varick St, 111 to 115, and Broome St, 564½ and 566, due Dec. 1, 1904..... 80,000

FAGAN, James; to Daniel Flynn; Houston St, 202, leasehold, due Nov. 1, 1906..... 10,000

FAGAN, James, to Daniel Flynn; Houston St, 202, leasehold, due May 1, 1903..... 3,000

FEILER, John E., to Edward Carpenter; 139th St, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 5,000

FRASER, Andrew S., to Mary E. Braun; 2d Av, 741, prior mortgage $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FRIEDLANDER, Isidor, to North River Savings Bank; Delancey St, 43, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

FURLONG, John, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; 116th St, s s, 555.6 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold. 17,500

GOLDING, Dore, to Max Weinstein; Ludlow St, 157, two mortgages, installments, 6 per cent., agg..... 7,000

GOLDING, Joseph, and wife to Isabella Wilson; Essex St, 118, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HELLER, Ray N., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 90th St, 21, old 27 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HORENBURGER, Emma, to Louise Ludder; 159th St, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years..... 8,500

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to John A. Brown, Jr.; Avenue B, 82, due Nov. 10, 1904, 4 per cent..... 24,000

JACKSON, William H., to Laura M. Cooper; Teasdale Place, s s, 322.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 3 years..... 4,500

JACKSON, William H., to Laura M. Cooper; Home St, n s, new line, 149.2 ft w of Union Av, new line, 3 years..... 2,150

JOHNSON, George F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Leggett Road, e s, at n w s of Southern Boulevard, contains 38 937-1000 acres, and other property on Dawson, Craven, and Beck Sts, due Dec. 1, 1902..... 150,000

KATZBROSKI, Michael, and wife, to Charles E. Appleby and another, trustees; 155th St, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 10,000

KIRBY, Janetta R., to Frederick E. Hammett; Robbins Av, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, (mtg $66,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,250

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, and another to Isaac S. Isaacs; North 3d Av, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 10,000

LEVIN, Esther, to Eliza Guggenheimer; Walker St, 9, due Dec. 1, 1906..... 36,000

LUDIN REALTY COMPANY to New York University; 47th St, 254 West, 5 years.. 20,000

LUDIN REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 47th St, 254 West, prior mortgage $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LUDIN REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 47th St, 617 and 619 West, 5 years..... 7,000

MADISON AVENUE COMPANY to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, 606, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 60,000

McLAUGHLIN, Charles R., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 93d St, 261 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

McMYLER, Thomas, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; Carmine St, 88, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

PETERS, Anna M., to Anna Weller; 144th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, two mortgages, 3 years, each..... 15,000

POLLOCK, Edmond L., to the Bank for Savings; Old Broadway, w s, 74.11 ft s of 130th St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

REID, Henry C., to Alfred Loweth; 176th St, n e s, 101.6 ft s e of Bryant St, as intended, 3 years..... 3,000

REID, Walter, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 47th St, 58 to 60 West, prior mortgage $259,400, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,000

ROBINSON, George W., to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees; 132d St, 550 and 552 West, two mortgages, 3 years, each..... 17,000

RUESS, Daniel, to Edward Wackerhagen and another; 132d St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHACHT, John J., to Elizabeth H. Childs and another; 177th St, n s, 77.3 ft w of Walton Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 3,000

SICKELS, Eleanor M., and another to Union Dime Savings Bank; 131st St, s s, 164.7 ft e of 5th Av, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent and 5 per cent..... 500

SILVERMAN, Max, to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; Grand St, 324, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,391

SMITH, Eleanor T., and others to the United States Trust Company of New York; 76th St, n e corner of Columbus Av, demand..... 10,000

SOLOMON, William, to William Hartfield and another; Forsyth St, 99, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,500

STANTON, Edwin B., to Agnes Carpenter; 112th St, s s, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, gold..... 31,000

STEGNER, Wilhelm Chris C., to Charles Griffen and others, trustees; 118th St, 326 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

STEWART, Jennie A., to Daniel K. de Belxedon; Thompson St, 80, and other property on Thompson St, due April 17, 1904, 6 per cent..... 4,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Mary E. Cleland; St. Ann's Av, w s, 57.6 ft n of 156th St, prior mortgage $10,300, due June 30, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Ruth K. Green; St. Ann's Av, w s, 57.6 ft n of 156th St, prior mortgage $10,000; due June 30, 1902, 6 per cent..... 500

THE KAATERSKILL REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 141st St, n s, 446.1 ft e of Broadway due Sept. 1, 1904..... 95,000

UNIQUE BACHELOR APARTMENT Company to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 95th St, 63 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,500

WALKER, Charles to George H. Fletcher; Webster Av, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 19,000

WALKER, Charles, to Isaac H. Sonn; Webster Av, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, prior mortgage $19,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WALKER, Charles, to Isaac H. Sonn; Webster Av, 72.6 ft n of 174th St, new line, prior mtg $19,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WIRTH, Louis, to Charles S. Albert; Prospect Av, new, s e corner of 162d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WOOLF, James A., and another to William R. Rose; Roe Av, w s, 233.4 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 700

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWERS, William C., sub trustee, to American Mortgage Company..... $15,362

BOWERS, John M., trustee, to American Mortgage Company..... 5,100

BOWERS, John M., trustee, to William Mortgage Company..... 5,067

DRAKE, Benjamin, trustee, to William W. Drake..... 3,000

FOWLER, Mary L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 3,500

GOLDBERG, Harry M., to Louis Goldberg..... 2,000

GOTTLIEB, Jacob, to Leon Laurowitz and another..... Nominal

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK City and another, to Mary A. Bruce.. 6,000

HERB, Elizabeth, and another, executors, to Henry Schwarzwaelder..... 5,000

HOFFMAN, Michael A., to Timothy Donovan..... 1,500

KING, Annie C., to Solon L. Frank..... 6,700

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to Henrietta Kahn..... Nominal

MANHATTAN MUTUAL COMPANY and Savings and Loan Association to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings..... Nominal

OVERINGTON, Harry, to William H. Payne..... 3,000

ROOSEVELT, W. Emlen, trustee, to John E. Roosevelt as trustee, 7 assignments..... Nominal

SCHWARZWAELDER, Henry, to Elisa Bode..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The Bowery Savings Bank..... 6,000

UHLFELDER, Simon, to Ferdinand Hecht, ½ part and all title, 2 assignments..... Nominal

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

to close the estate of Mary Johnson, deceased,

1665, 1667, 1669 Lexington Ave.,

NEAR 105TH ST.

3 three-story base. and cellar Brownstone Dwellings, size of each 16.10x55, size of plot 47.6x55.

42, 44 East 129th St.,

Five-story and cellar brick and brownstone double Apartment, 6 rooms and bath to each apartment; hardwood trim, etc.; size of lot 37.6x99.11.

2013 Madison Ave.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER 128TH ST.

Three-story basement and cellar brownstone Dwelling; size of lot, 20x85.

198 Madison St.,

Five-story and cellar brick Tenement with two stores; size of lot, 25.0¼x100.2x25.11¾x100.2½.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company free of charge to purchasers.

Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, attorneys for estate, 120 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,

Will Sell at Public Auction,

on TUESDAY, Dec. 3d, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,

PARTITION SALE,

the choice lots located on

Sedgwick Avenue,

Lawrence Av., Graham Square, Opposite Speedway,

NEAR 155TH ST. BRIDGE.

Also,

East 234th and 235th Sts.

For maps and further particulars apply to Auctioneers, 158 B'way, N. Y. City. Tel., 1711 Cort.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

Estate of James Olwell, dec'd.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & Co. will sell at auction

THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

43 West 16th St.,

four-story basement and cellar brownstone Dwelling, size 25x92; gas fixtures, mirrors, and bookcase go with the house.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., with Stephen Philbin, Esq., 51 Chambers St., or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PETITION of the F. M. LUPTON PUBLISHING COMPANY for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, FEDERAL BOOK COMPANY, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon:

Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

THE F. M. LUPTON PUBLISHING COMPANY, By S. H. MOORE, Vice President.

ANDREW GILHOOLY, Atty. for Petitioner, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

n14-law6wTh.

VAN COTT, Mary C., to American Mortgage Company..... 8,175

WILLIAMS, Mornay, trustee, to William S. Litchfield, trustee..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 86th St, s w corner, 100x100; Hull, Camp & Co. & Co. to D. Willis, owner; G. A. Pratt & Co., contractors..... $75

ANTHONY AV, 1,852 and 1,854; Adelbert S. Nichols against William B. Schorer, owner and contractor..... 800

ANTHONY AV, 1,854; Syracuse Stove Works against William B. Schorer, owner and contractor..... 166

BROADWAY, 1,161 to 1,173; Henry H. Griggs against Sarah M. Schieffelin and another, trustees and owners; J. M. G. Negley, contractor..... 169

BROOME ST, 249 and 251; H. Rosenwach against John Ginsberg, owner and contractor..... 60

GREENWICH ST, 622; Frank Lee against William F. Rouse, owner and contractor..... 51

RYER AV, 2,063; Thomas Moore against Marie A. Treutler, owner; William B. Schorer, contractor..... 45

21ST ST, 210 East; Buckley & O'Keefe against George W. Moore, owner; John L. Strouh, contractor..... 425

51ST ST, 129 West; John Colleran & Bleicher against Seth B. French, owner; G. A. Glantz, sub-contractor; J. F. Ferris, contractor..... 75

81ST ST, 151 and 153 East; L. H. Mace & Co. against Morris Monsky, owner and contractor..... 90

98TH ST, 301 West; Adolph De Jong against Alberto Verastegni, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor..... 65

B

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THOMAS L. BYRNES.—Thomas L. Byrnes, residing at 1,142 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,323 and no assets. The largest creditors are Freund Brothers & Co., $2,765. The petitioner succeeded Freund Brothers & Co. in business in 1896.

ALBERT M. STADLER.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Albert M. Stadler of 4 West Ninety-second Street, with liabilities of $43,643 and no assets. The petitioner was formerly a member of the firm of A. M. Stadler & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, which assigned in 1893. The largest creditor is J. A. Heinsheimer of Buffalo, $25,614. He was made a preferred creditor at the time of the assignment, and the amount realized from assets of the firm was turned over to him.

WILLIAM A. MATHESIUS.—William A. Mathesius of 520 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, formerly of the firm of Mathesius & Vallosio, which dissolved in 1893, and later of Mathesius & Carl, which dissolved in 1900, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $22,029 and assets of $1,182. The largest creditor is John M. Charnock, $1,539. The petitioner had been in the wall paper and decorative business at various places in this city since 1886.

CASSEL GULINSON.—Judge George B. Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday, upon the petition of Nathan Levy, appointed Edward S. Thomas receiver for the property of Cassel Gulinson, against whom an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed on Nov. 6. Gulinson has been in the clothing business at 712 Seventh Avenue and 1,117 Second Avenue. The petitioning creditor claimed that he had shipped some of his goods outside the State. The receiver's bond was fixed at $1,000.

A. HARRY STRAUSS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against A. Harry Strauss, manufacturer of clothing at 215 and 217 Grand Street, by Alexander A. Tausky, attorney for the following creditors: The Gilbert Manufacturing Company, $380.58; Burton Brothers & Co., $238.49, and L. Spiegelberg & Son, $199.29. It was stated that Strauss committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment for the benefit of creditors on Nov. 23. Judge Adams has appointed James W. Hawes receiver in bankruptcy. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $4,000.

Confession of Judgment.

Dennis F. Costello, liquor dealer of 1,897 Lexington Avenue, yesterday confessed judgment to M. Groh's Sons (incorporated) for $3,518. The amount was due on a promissory note made by Costello on July 15 last, payable on demand.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Hugh W.—D. S. Cook and another	$2,045
ALEXANDER, Louis—New York Edison Company	45
BALLARD, Virginius, and John F. Wily, trustees, &c., and Brodie L. Duke—A. Beveridge, costs	91
BLUMBERG, Siegfried—F. Schlig	688
BRODIE, Henry W.—G. M. Curtis, receiver	406
BISSEL, Walter—New York Edison Company	44
BARRY, William, and John Whalen, executors—J. Whalen and another, costs, $2,274; E. M. Fenton, costs, $673; K. O'Neill, B. Fenton, J. Ahearn, and D. Fenton, costs, $497; F. Morrisey and N. O'Brien Crotty, costs, $198; Home of the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, costs, $170; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New York, costs, $170; E. A. Bigley, administrator, costs, $148; M. Cronican, costs, $247; P. Fenton, costs	672
BINGHAM, Thomas—H. M. Edwards	80
BESSINGER, Jacob—J. Langenbahm, costs	79
DUNNING, William F.—J. A. Weser	62
COSTELLO, Dennis F.—M. Groh's Sons	3,518
CRAWFORD, John W.—G. C. Murphy	105
CORDES, Henry A.—C. J. Stevens and another	22
DANE, William P.—G. F. Hofmann	323
DAMM, Frederick—Real Estate Record Association	135
DRESSLER LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY—Carter, Rice & Co	140
DERISI, Carmine, and Giovanni Grisci —L. Diamond and another, costs	28
EASTER, William S.—W. M. Smith	126
EDWARDS, William W.—C. L. Hirsh	47
FORIABOY, Frank and Maria L.—C. D. Robinson and another	315
FICHER, Peter T.—D. Freeman	173
FROELICH, Carl—George L. Storm & Co.	30
FIELD, Cornelius J.—Clanbrach Steam Boiler Company	867
HOUSER, Peter—W. H. Marsh and another	2,126
GREENBAUM, Hyman—S. C. Samuels	24
HEINE, Louisa—C. Martins, costs	443
HEINE, Louisa—B. Kransz, costs	110
HOOKS, George—H. Marks	1,919
HOROWITZ, Jacob—S. Goldschall	661
HEIL, Gladys—S. M. Levor and another	197
HAUSER, George—M. Stachelberg Company	124
HUGHES, Catherine—P. J. Galligan	62
HARRISON, Frederick J.—K. M. Turner	30
HOFFMAN, John, and John Grinninger—C. Reiger, Jr., and another	284
HARRISON, Benjamin—A. Coon	90
HAYMAN, David L.—F. J. Wells	266
HERTER, Frank W.—E. Doctor	54
JENDA, Maison M.—J. Dix	73
KAZIS, Margaret—P. Boultbee	136
KAZIS, Demetrio—F. Boultbee	136
KASSE, Oscar—H. B. Claflin Company	408
GREIG, Carlisle M.—North American Trust Company	1,389
GREY, Rosa G.—C. F. Schmate, costs	27
LOWENTHAL, Max—G. W. Freebourn	81
LEWALL, Eliza—I. Frischman and another, costs	80
LUFTIG, Moses, by guardian—L. Pfizer and another, costs	6a
MYHRBERG, Andrew—F. Lindblad	87
McDONALD, Catherine—E. Weber	65
McCRORKEN, Frank—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company	288
MURRAY, John—L. E. Craig	73
MARKGRAF, William H.—J. H. Williamson	202
McKIM, Mary—A. T. Schneider	1,736
MULLEN, Frank—A. Prince	91
MARINO, Marietta D. Pietro, and Calogero—F. Saltafarmaggio	805
MARINO, Biogio and Calogero—F. Saltafarmaggio	622
MARINO, Pietro and Calogero—F. Saltafarmaggio	229
NATHAN, Jake—R. Hoffman	354
MACKENZIE, George and Archibald T.—W. Hauck and another	150
McKAHAN, James E.—H. M. Earle	706
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Seelig	215
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. A. Parks	3,823
OHL, Herrman—New York Edison Company	23
OSMAN, Louis—E. K. Ray and another	170
O'DONNELL, Joseph P.—McKiernan Drill Company	216
PINCKNEY, William J.—P. J. Hickey	183
PARKER, Mary V.—R. E. Minor	113
POPPAS, James—S. Hauser and another	100
LAFATA, Michael, Pasquale Vollonota, Frank and Maria L. Foubog—C. D. Robinson	315
RAINS, Jacob L.—C. P. Pearson	258
REID, Peter H.—L. Morris	2,158
STREABELL, William—K. B. Blodgett	99
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—A. Casbay	74
SPIEGEL, Max, and Nathan Pinsker—S. L. Wilsop	182
SELDNER, Adolph—Landers, Frary & Clark	47
SCHMIDT, George—B. Eid, costs	24
VAN AUKEN, Adelaide—W. Mylius, costs	24
WUNTRAUB, Annie, by guardian—H. Hencher and another, costs	69
WALDRON, Marie—E. O. Donovan	112
WALTHER, Wilhelmina—C. J. Gerlich, Jr.	1,818
WILLIAMS, Margaret M.—Pursell Manufacturing Company	163
WALSH, Michael, and Peter J. McGarry —W. Delaney, costs	28
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—S. Goldberger	$24;
J. Gibbons, $36; J. Geoghegan, $30; M. Gallagher, $32; E. Gergghty, $36; M. Goldman, $26; R. Flynn, $24; F. Germano, $32; J. Gallagher, $45; C. Geissert, $47; J. E. Goldman, $36; V. Gallipole, $32; F. Galante, $26; G. Gheggeri, $36; J. Glynn, $41; J. Glynn, $32; C. Giovanni, $24; G. Geilhausen, $38; J. Gastner, $32; H. W. Gibbs, $28; L. Gerity, $38; F. Goldberger, $36; D. Gentile, $36; H. Goebel, $32; W. Ginnevan, $26; J. Gilroy, $36; C. Goehringer, $32; P. Glery, $36; V. Gamina, $30; M. Firio, $26; C. Grobell, $40; B. G. Geroloma, $38; M. Gentilo, $41; G. Sussman, $36; F. Gandio, $34; J. Garris, $32; F. Gannon, $34; H. Groojean, $38; W. S. Green, $28; C. Goldman, $43; F. Green, $34; A. Goldner, $38; B. Gormley, $34; F. Gamilto, $34; P. Gorman, $41; L. Gangmede, $32; W. Gibson, $24; M. Gindice, $28; W. E. Gascaway, $36; C. Grau, $36; J. J. Hughes, $181, and T. H. Kennedy, $199.	

Surrogate Notices.

RAY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED RAY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of July, 1901. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Executor. EDW. J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executor, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROMBOUT, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. ROMBOUT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob Marx, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 3rd day of September, 1901. ELIZABETH ROMBOUT, Administratrix. JACOB MARX, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, New York City. s8-law6mTh

ST. JOHN, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. ST. JOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1901.—SAMUEL F. JAYNE, WILLIAM H. REED, Executors.—FRANK G. MASON, Atty. for Executors, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. n7-law6mTh

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray
Madison Avenue & 92d Street.

Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.
Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
Special Terms for Season or Year.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

Fifth Av., cor. 18th St.
Hotel de Logerot
Restaurant is noted for the
Excellence of its cuisine and service.
The size, beauty, airiness, and arrangement of its main dining hall.
The attractiveness of the Banquet Rooms.
Its superior facilities for entertaining large or small dinner or after theatre parties.
Its table d'hote.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

B-E-R-M-U-D-A
THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS.
THE HAMILTON,
Its Leading Hotel.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

ARIZONA,
MEXICO, NEW MEXICO,
CALIFORNIA,
Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Philippines and Around-the-World.
Best Reached via
"SUNSET LIMITED"
(PALATIAL HOTEL ON WHEELS.)
Superb Equipment. Fast Time.
Leave New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Dining Car and Special Compartment Car to New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
349 Broadway or 1 Battery Pl., N. Y.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.
The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.
Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

PALMER HOUSE,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
October to June.....Fifteenth Season
Same ownership and management.
C. PALMER CLEAVER.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Dr. Savage Gymnasium Classes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
Private individual instruction a specialty. Circulars. 308 West 59th St., N. Y.

BERGER'S (of Paris) FRENCH ACADEMY, 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also SPANISH; no payments in advance.

Pyrography Instruction on wood and leather burning. Outfits and wooden articles in blank. Rose Decoration Co., 159 W. 23d St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

MR. JOHN E. WEBSTER,
President of
WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE,
Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 299 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references A1.

BERLIN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 1,189 Madison Av., near 87th St. All branches taught. Johannes Ziegler, Director.

Lady, many years' experience abroad, will accept pupils, vocal, dramatic art, German Lieder. N., 207 West 87th St.

Banjo, guitar, mandolin instruction by the celebrated Doré brothers. 657 6th Av.; preliminary course, $5.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

3,000 PUPILS TAUGHT IN 1900.
REMEY'S
CENTRAL PARK DANCING ACADEMY,
8TH AV. AND 54TH.
Class and Private Instruction Any Hour.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

Loans.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY
on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.
ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N,
277 Broadway, Room 408.
Branch 253 W. 114th.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Surrogate Notices.

BRODIE, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Stephen Brodie, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of October, 1901. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, Administrator.
SULLIVAN, GOLDSMITH & ENGEL, Attorneys for administrator, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

PEASE PIANOS
Suggest a wealth of refinement in tone and design; for fifty-five years a standard; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; a special plan of payment; good used pianos of many different makes from $125 up.
Write for catalogue.
WAREROOMS:
128 WEST 42d ST., Just west of 6th Ave.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND

JUST-A-REMINDER
that we have some exceptionally fine bargains in upright pianos, also a few squares, for which no reasonable offer will be refused. Why not write us for prices and terms and find out what we can do for you? Catalogue free on application.
NEEDHAM
Fifth Avenue & 15th Street.

THE KEANE
SWEET-TONED PIANO.
$5 Down, $1.50 Per Week.
UPRIGHTS, $75 UP;
SQUARES, $10 UP,
Old Piano taken in exchange as part payment
J. R. KEANE & CO.,
1,351-1,353 3d Av., between 77th, 78th Sts.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St., are offering their own celebrated Pianos in latest styles and various woods at lowest prevailing prices and terms. Presentable new uprights from $175 upward, genuine values. Pianos for rent, $3 upward. Slightly used uprights at liberal reductions including Steinway, Chickering, and other well-known makes.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city; new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.
THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS
JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains—Chickering upright piano, $100.00, $5.00 down, $5.00 monthly. New uprights, $150.00. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch 98 Fifth Ave., cor. 15th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; rents low, allowed on purchase; Steinway bargains. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 98th St.; open evenings.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS—High grade; factory prices; price marked on every piano; cash or installments. 19 E. 14th St., city. Factory, 43d St. and 1st Av.

SACRIFICE—Beautiful upright pianos' $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 23rd St.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Wodenscheck, reliable pianos; lowest prices; easy terms; renting; open evenings. 245 West 25th St., near 8th Av.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ, practically new, for sale, one-quarter value. Particulars 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Upright pianos rented from $3 per month up; rents allowed on purchase. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $160; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHIFF BROTHERS & CO., bankrupts.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 60 East 11th St., all the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of the finest plant offered this season, comprising about 100 machines, such as Union Special, buttonhole, and Singer, safe, scales, desk, cutting tables, &c.
Order of JAMES W. HAWES, Receiver.
CHAS. FIRESTONE, Att'y for Receiver. 309 Broadway.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR 1.00 WEEKLY
For any make PHONOGRAPH
Records and Machines exchanged and repaired.
O. HACKER,
148 E. 58th St.
(Open Evenings.)
TEL. 1708-38.
LATEST RECORDS.

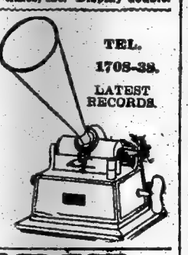

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts.
Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry for the Holiday.
New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 33d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS. Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

FACTORY TO POCKET
14K, 20-year guarantee, American Watches, advertised by department stores at $12.00. Factory price, $6.75. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co., 175 Broadway, upstairs. (Established 1876.)

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

Souvenir Photo Mounts, .03; Calendar Mounts, .05; Albums, .06 up. Cut Prices in all Cameras; 25% or better in Kodaks.
KELLY PHOTO STOCK HOUSE,
Anti-Trust, 115-117 Nassau St.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO.
171 BOWERY
Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1428 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCHE'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

Typewriters on 1installments.—20c. per day will buy the Hartford, "brand new," the best typewriter made; thumb shift, increasing speed; can be attached to any machine. The Hartford Typewriter Co., 18 Broadway.

Bureau trunk, plush front; large, easy rocker, mahogany; standing cabinet, beveled glass sides, mirrored back and top; seen Friday morning before 10. Winthrop, Room 105, 7th Av. and 125th St.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Diamonds, weekly payments; lowest prices; Waltham watches, $12.00, delivered on first payment; confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 57 Maiden Lane, seventh floor.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. German, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,280 8th Av.

Best typewriter ribbons, 50c., postpaid. Telephone 1261 Broad. Agents wanted. Rowe Typewriter Ribbon Co., 11 Broadway.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 203 Broadway.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Artistic Turkish corner, $40; cost $150; paintings, engravings, swords, armor, cameras, antiques. Sacrifice, Artist, 1,595 Broadway.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, counters, shelvings, safes, stoves, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; $1 weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Trade your music box for a phonograph or vice versa, at 148 East 58th St.

Invalid street and house chairs, Sargent make, for sale. 28 West 128th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Waltham watches, diamonds, jewelry $1 weekly; articles delivered on first payment. Exchange Watch Co., 237 Broadway.

Furniture and Carpets.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 8TH AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. Y.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

40c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has large sunny rooms, every convenience; also elegant parlor suite; private bath; table supplies best procurable; desirable location.

25th St., 212 East.—Board; rooms for working girls; home comforts; reasonable. Sporr.

31st St., 249 East.—Private family will rent large, warm, sunny room, with superior board, to a lady or gentleman; references required.

31st St., 20 West.—Elegant large room, second floor, front; superior tables, parlor floor; refined surroundings; references.

32d St., 30 West.—Desirable double and single rooms; thoroughly renovated, refurnished; steam heated; very reasonable; (transients accommodated; new management.

46th St., 136 West.—Most elegantly furnished large, small rooms; bath adjoining; every convenience; unexcelled table; references.

75th St., 20 West.—Large room with table board; references required.

76TH ST., 143 WEST.—ROOMS AND BOARD; REFERENCE.

82d St., 150 West.—Choice single and double rooms; gentlemen, couple; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room.

83d St., 108 West.—Cosy room; steam-heated apartment; private; American family; excellent cuisine; terms, $4. Butler.

83d St., 125 West.—Cheerful, sunny, second floor rooms, en suite, single; refined home; moderate cost; reference.

93d St., 169 West.—Large well-furnished room, on second floor, front; modern house; all conveniences; board optional; private family.

98th St., 134 West.—Pleasant large room, suitable two or three; running water, heated; excellent table; table board.

105th St., 142 West.—Lovely suite, parlor and two bedrooms, communicating with bath; first-class table; one block "L" station; private family; references required. Purchas.

123d St., 137 West.—Good board, home comforts, to refined lady, with lady principal, occupying private house.

127th St., 264 West.—Single room, with board, $5.50; convenient to L; American family.

132d St., 138 West.—Handsome, large room, 2d floor; southern exposure; suitable for two; strictly private house; board optional.

135th St., 242, 244, and 246 West.—Nicely furnished second and third story large front rooms; also hall room to let, with board.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; terms moderate. Pamphlet at 148 Saint Ann's Av.

Nicely furnished room; excellent board; for gentlemen; prices moderate. 2,123 5th Av., 130th St.

Select, all-light rooms; elevator, telephone; tiled bathrooms; separate tables in dining room; references, Mrs. Winthrop, 465 Lexington Av.

St. Nicholas Av., 388.—Well-furnished rooms; single or en suite; first-class board; table board.

Waverley Place, 121, Near Washington Square.—Large and small rooms nicely furnished; excellent board; moderate.

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, 596 Madison St., near Lewis Av.—Handsome furnished room and good board; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

8th St., 40 West.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, and a single furnished room, heated.

12th St., 248 West.—Beautiful parlor and extension; commodious; every accommodation; porcelain bath; respectable, reliable.

15th St., 359 West.—Two square rooms, private house; privileges of bath; gentlemen only; conveniently located.

15th St., 137 East.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or respectable married couple.

16th St., 125 East.—Large, sunny parlor, second floor, front; bedroom adjoining, same size; light, heat, and privilege of bathroom; very cheap; references exchanged.

18th St., 312 East.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; thoroughly heated; quiet home.

18th St., 116 East.—Large, small furnished rooms; running water; large closets; steam heat every room.

19th St., 316 East.—Beautifully furnished, clean rooms; large and small; house heated; every convenience; moderate.

23d St., 322 West.—Neatly furnished; single or en suite; gentlemen only; private family.

26th St., 38 West.—Cozy reception room, convertible into bedroom; attractive, well-kept house; also sunny room.

27th St., 30 and 32 West.—Stanniscourt; Desirable rooms; hall service; first-class table; new management; thoroughly renovated.

32d St., 23 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite, private; bath; cuisine excellent; transients; new management.

32d St., 356 West.—Two small rooms, front and back; also large front room, heated, reasonable.

33d St., 317 West.—Large sunny front room; running water, heat; also double hall room.

34th St., 244 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent table.

34th St., 436 West.—Currue House; rooms, $3, $5; homelike boarding; gas, bath.

44th St., 109 West.—Furnished front room, with bath.

45th St., 41 West.—Pleasant, good-sized rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; breakfast if desired; references.

48th St., 134 West.—Nice home-like rooms, en suite or single; all conveniences; gentlemen; reference; private house.

49th St., 146 West.—Finely furnished rooms and suites, with board; heat, running water.

50th St., 23 West.—Elegantly furnished second floor and other room; sunny exposure, with board.

68th St., 54 West.—Sunny; well furnished; hot water; dressing and bath rooms; larger ones.

79th St., 152 West.—Large, choice rooms, first-class; suitable for gentlemen; in private family; references

INDICTMENTS IN THE ELECTION LAW CASES

Citizens' Union Determined to Make Examples of Offenders.

A Son of Coroner Fitzpatrick Reported to Have Evaded Arrest—Charges Against Police and Inspectors.

The officers of the Citizens' Union announced yesterday that after Thanksgiving the prosecution of cases already begun for offenses against the election law would be pushed with energy, and the gathering of evidence in new cases would be undertaken with all the resources at the Union's command. The officers say they are determined to make examples of all who in any way attempted at the recent election to interfere with a fair expression of the people's will.

The principal work in connection with the prosecution of election law violations has been intrusted by the Union to Col. Robert Grier Monroe, head of the Union's Law Committee, and Robert A. Kelly, the Secretary of the Speakers' Bureau during the campaign, and who has since the election been sworn in as a deputy of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh in order that he might be empowered to serve all warrants issued in election cases brought by the Citizens' Union.

During the last few days Mr. Kelly has had in his possession a bench warrant for the arrest of Bernard Fitzpatrick, a son of Coroner Fitzpatrick, who is also the Tammany leader of the Fourth Assembly District. Mr. Kelly said yesterday that he had traced young Fitzpatrick to a Brooklyn hospital, but the young man in some way escaped him and was now, he believed, beyond the jurisdiction of New York authority. Whenever he returns to the city he will be arrested if found. The charge against Fitzpatrick is aiding and abetting illegal voting, attacking a McCullagh deputy, and trying to rescue a prisoner.

The Citizens' Union, Mr. Kelly said yesterday, has already succeeded in obtaining two indictments in election law violation cases. One of the men indicted is known to the police as Shea McCormick, alias Welch. McCormick attempted to vote on the name of William Krimlet of 508 West Fifty-third Street. When he gave the name of William Krimlet in the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District, he was challenged. While the dispute over his right to vote was in progress the real Mr. Krimlet entered the poll. Both men were taken to the police station. The real Mr. Krimlet succeeded in establishing his identity and was allowed to go, and MrCormick was locked up. Upon a preliminary hearing before Justice Brann he was held in the sum of $2,000. The case against him will be vigorously prosecuted. Mr. Kelly says he has seven witnesses in this case.

An indictment has also been returned against Irving O'Donnell, who lives on Third Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. O'Donnell is charged with voting at the poll at 243 Bowery under the name of Frederick Hawkins. An hour later he is alleged to have voted under the name of Thomas A. McDonald. The Citizens' Union watchers recognized him when he entered the poll the second time, but did not make any protest, being intimidated by the assaults made earlier in the day upon the Republican Captain, Gersen, and the Citizens' Union Captain, Lovejoy. Gersen was so badly beaten that he is not yet able to leave his bed. Lovejoy was also seriously hurt.

When the polls had closed the Citizens' Union men gave information about O'Donnell's alleged action to the officials at the Citizens' Union headquarters. O'Donnell was located by Superintendent McCullagh's deputies in McGurk's Hall, where he is a waiter. He was arrested and held in $1,500 bail by Judge Crane. His case was taken before the Grand Jury, and an indictment has now been returned against him.

Another case which the Citizens' Union is pushing is that of John J. Murray, who was arrested for interfering with Mr. Kelly in the McCormick case and threatening to assault the deputy.

One of the cases which has not been brought into court by the union as yet, but in which evidence is now being gathered, relates to an incident which occurred at one of the polls in the Thirty-second Assembly District. Two police officers are likely to be indicted in connection with this case, it is said, and the Board of Inspection may also, it is said, be involved.

A man attempted to vote illegally, and when it was shown by the Citizens' Union watchers that he had no right to vote, the two police officers on duty in the poll were ordered to arrest him. They did so, but just as they were leaving the voting place a crowd of men came up and interfered with the officers. In the scuffle the prisoner escaped. The rescuers also escaped.

The Citizens' Union men allege that there was collusion between the police and some of the election officers on duty in the poll to let the prisoner get away. The man arrested, they say, had been seen all during the morning in the company of the Tammany district leader.

At one of the polls in the Sixth Election District, the Citizens' Union men charge, a policeman on duty in the poll ran things in a high-handed manner during the day, and when the polls had closed performed the duty of one of the inspectors. A case against this officer is now being prepared.

Mr. Kelly said last evening that evidence upon which Col. Monroe was satisfied convictions could be secured had been gathered in eight or ten cases. Some difficulty in obtaining the necessary evidence has been experienced owing to the indisposition of Citizens' Union men cognizant of the facts to make affidavit to what they saw because of their fear that if they did so they would be waylaid by the friends of those against whom they testified.

"You can say," said Mr. Kelly, "that all the cases which we bring will be prosecuted vigorously to the end. It is the belief of the officers of the Citizens' Union that a few convictions now will be worth many thousand votes to the Citizens' Union cause in the next campaign. When the toughs and hoodlums, who in the past have violated the election law with impunity, are made to realize that such actions mean sure punishment, they will hesitate in the future before committing any offense which will bring them within the pale of the law."

PUT HER DIAMONDS IN A SHOE.

Detectives Stopped Working Up a Robbery When Mrs. Allen Remembered.

The mystery surrounding a diamond robbery in the bakery of L. E. Allen, at 975 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which has been puzzling the local police for a week, was solved yesterday. The solution was that the robbery was no robbery at all.

About a week ago Mr. Allen employed a mechanic to repair the safe in his store. The next day Mrs. Allen missed her diamond rings, worth $600, which she said she had put in the safe. Detectives from the Classon Avenue Station and the Central Office worked on the case for days but were unable to gain any trace of the missing jewels. The mechanic was seen by the detectives and he satisfied them that he knew nothing about the diamonds.

The mystery was getting too deep for the police when yesterday Mrs. Allen came cheerfully forward with a solution of it. It seems that she had not put the diamonds in the safe at all, but had hidden them in an old shoe, where she found them yesterday. The detectives did not seem to be very happy over this sudden clearing up of the mystery.

THREE DEATHS IN ONE FAMILY.

Father, Mother, and Daughter Die Within Eight Days.

This will be a sad Thanksgiving Day with the Kelly family of 72 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn. Within the past eight days, the father, mother, and a daughter of the family have died, all from pneumonia. The father, James Kelly, the last of the three to die, will be buried to-day in Evergreens Cemetery.

The mother of the family, Mrs. Mary E. Kelly, died on Nov. 17. Her daughter, Mrs. Margaret E. Wilkin, who had nursed her mother during her illness, died five days later. The father died on Tuesday. In the case of the father, it is believed that pneumonia developed from a chill he received while attending the burial of his wife in the cemetery. Of the family, four sons and a daughter remain

MR. MUNSEY TALKS OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Says that "It Will Stand at All Times for the Best Interests of the People."

Frank A. Munsey, who purchased The New York Daily News, Tuesday, took formal possession of the paper and plant yesterday. Mr. Munsey a number of years ago, on entering the field of magazine publication, made a radical and successful departure from beaten paths. He says that at present, at least, he plans no striking innovations in the field of newspaper making.

When seen at his office, 111 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, Mr. Munsey said:

"Having had control of The Daily News but a few hours, my detailed plans are as yet largely in embryo. First of all, I must secure the men and mechanical facilities for getting out a first-rate newspaper. At present it has, of course, but the shadow of a plant, and the shadow of an editorial force. My first step will be to acquire new presses, new type, and, most of all, editors and writers capable of the best possible newspaper production.

"My aim is to establish a first-rate newspaper, both in quality and quantity. The paper will be designed for the masses of the people. Above all The Daily News will be absolutely accurate, it will contain no fakes, and a strenuous effort will be to establish for it a reputation for reliability. It will be a serious newspaper. By that, I do not mean that it will be stupid or dull, but that it will not be flippant or frivolous. The day of the so-called 'yellow' newspaper has passed.

"My aim will be to photograph the happenings of the day and to give the news without padding, and in the most concise form." By conciseness and brevity Mr. Munsey said, he did not mean to indicate an intention to imitate the so-called "tabloid" journalism, and said that he believed that the present general size and form of newspapers are most acceptable to the majority of readers.

"The Daily News will be run aggressively," continued Mr. Munsey, "and will not be stinted for want of capital. I shall publish it in connection with The Washington Times, which I purchased a short time ago, and I may acquire other papers to be run with these under my general management along uniform lines. I have not yet decided whether or not The Daily News will be illustrated."

"What will be the politics of The News, Republican, Democratic, or independent?" was asked.

"I do not care to make any statement on that point, save what is contained in my formal announcement in to-day's News," said Mr. Munsey. In the announcement the following statements are the only ones throwing light on the future political policy of the paper: "I shall take up this new work with an intention of making The News a paper that shall stand, at all times, for the best interests of the people—all the people. It will be honest, it will be fearless, it will be fair."

There is considerable speculation in political circles as to the attitude of The News under Mr. Munsey's proprietorship. For more than a generation it has been stanchly Democratic in State and National politics, and an unswerving champion of Tammany Hall in local elections.

CONTEST OVER MONEY OF THE "HONEST GAMBLER."

Hallenbeck's Wife and Partner Both Want the Cash Which Is in a Vault.

A vault of the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company contains the fortune left by Alfred Hallenbeck, who called himself the "honest gambler," and who up to the time of his death on Feb. 27 last kept a gambling house at 107 West Forty-fifth Street. The vault will be opened for the first time since Mr. Hallenbeck's death to-morrow pursuant to an order signed by Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday.

There is a dispute as to the exact amount of money contained in the vault, and also as to the rightful ownership of it, between Owen S. Parr, who alleges that he was a partner of Hallenbeck's, and Mrs. Hallenbeck, the widow. Parr says that there is $21,000 in the vault. The widow asserts that there is at least $60,000 in it. Parr claims 10 per cent. of the contents, whatever it amounts to, on the ground that Mr. Hallenbeck made him a present of that portion of the money before his death. He says that the gift was simply a generous act on the part of the gambler made spontaneously and not prompted by any sordid consideration. The widow asserts that Mr. Parr must have dreamed of the gift, as her husband had never spoken to her about it.

Shortly after the gambler's death Mrs. Hallenbeck went to the safe deposit company and asked to be allowed to open the vault, but Parr had forestalled her by serving a notice on the company not to allow the vault to be opened until his rights in the matter were adjudicated. The widow then secured as her counsel Howe & Hummel, who obtained an order from Justice Gildersleeve appointing James J. Nealis as referee to take Mr. Parr's and other witnesses' testimony as a preliminary step to bringing an action against him.

At the hearing before the referee, however, no evidence was adduced of a character sufficient to base a complaint upon, and it was finally decided to open the vault and examine its contents, in the hope of throwing a little light on the matter. Both parties interested and their respective counsel will be present at the opening of the safe.

WOMAN FRIGHTENED CLERKS.

Her Husband Had Smallpox and She Called at the Mayor's Office in Jersey City.

A middle-aged woman, apparently in great distress, created a sensation in the City Hall, Jersey City, yesterday. She rushed into the Mayor's office, and when told the Mayor was not in seemed so disappointed that Peter Golden, a clerk, said:

"Can I do anything for you?"

"I don't know," said the woman; "maybe you could. My husband has lost his work. I have five children to support, and when I asked Poormaster Hewitt for help he gave me fifty cents. Just think of that—fifty cents to feed seven hungry mouths."

"Too bad! too bad!" said Golden, sympathetically. "But how did your husband come to lose his situation?"

"By no fault of his own, you may be sure," said the woman. "He was discharged just because there happens to be a case of smallpox in the house."

That dispelled Mr. Golden's sympathy. He hurried the woman out of the City Hall without waiting for further particulars. As the woman went down the steps he told her to call the Mayor up on the telephone. When Mayor Hoos arrived he said the woman had called at his house, and that he had arranged with Poormaster Hewitt to provide for her family until the Board of Health raised the embargo from the house in which she lives. He said he had no fear of the disease, and advised his clerks to show a little more courage if other visitors from quarantined houses happened to call.

PUBLIC HEARING ON STREETS.

Board of Improvement to Listen to Objections on Widenings.

The Board of Public Improvements at the meeting yesterday considered the proposed map for the laying out of streets in the Bronx District east of the Bronx River. Controller-elect Grout objected to its adoption on the ground that there was a question whether too many 100-foot streets had not been provided for. Mr. Grout was appointed on the committee to investigate the proposed map and report at the meeting next Wednesday.

A report of the engineers of the East River Bridge was read recommending the widening of Delancey Street to the Bowery. Commissioner Shea urged that a public hearing be given, and after a long discussion Dec. 8 was set as a date for such a hearing.

Mr. Coler on Mr. Croker's Overtures.

Controller Coler was asked yesterday his opinion of the reported overtures of Richard Croker for harmony in the Democratic Party of the State, and he replied: "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; when the devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

DETECTIVE SERGEANTS AND MR. MURPHY

Revised Charter Defines His Power of Appointment and Removal.

Does Not Give Him Right to Name New Men and Prevents Reducing the Old Ones Except as Provided by Law.

Gossip in regard to appointments of policemen as Detective Sergeants by Commissioner Murphy has failed to consider the status of District Sergeants and the provision of the Revised Charter in regard to them, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1902. That status is made plain by Section 290, of Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, the Act to amend the Greater New York Charter, as follows:

Central Office Bureau of Detectives: The Police Commissioner shall maintain a bureau which shall be called the Central Office Bureau of Detectives, and shall select and appoint to perform detective duty therein from the patrolmen or Roundsmen as many detectives as the said Commissioner may from time to time determine necessary to make that bureau efficient. The patrolmen or Roundsmen so selected and appointed, and the patrolmen or Roundsmen heretofore selected, appointed, or assigned to perform detective duty in the detective bureau, or in what is known as the Headquarters squad, and who were acting in said bureau or squad on the first day of April, 1901, shall be known as Detective Sergeants, shall act as such in said bureau, and shall hold the same rank, and shall be eligible for promotion in the entire police force in the city under the same rules and conditions applicable to the promotion of all other Sergeants of police in said city, and shall not be reduced in rank or salary, except in the manner provided by law for Sergeants and other officers of the police force. These patrolmen or Roundsmen known as Detective Sergeants on the first day of April, 1901, as aforesaid, in the detective Bureau, shall have the power to draw and be paid the same pay as other Sergeants of police. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Police Commissioner to appoint any additional patrolmen in place of said Detective Sergeants.

The act further provides that there shall be detective headquarters in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and that such may be maintained at the Police Headquarters in the other bureaus.

The law pleases the seventy-five detective officers, drawing $1,400 a year, who were of the Headquarters squad April 1 last. They draw no more pay until Jan. 1 next, when they become full-fledged Detective Sergeants at $2,000 a year and eligible for promotion to Captaincies, provided they pass the civil service mental and physical examinations. The Detective Sergeants who are on the force Jan. 1, 1902, will be in the same position, but until that date is reached they are, as they have been, liable to be reduced in grade and salary. After that, as will be the others, they are safe in their positions and pay unless removed on charges. Of the seventy-five detective officers who were on the Headquarters squad April 1 last, one has died, so that only seventy-four will be full Sergeants after the expiration of the year.

Commissioner Murphy came into office April 22 last, when there were fifty-nine Detective Sergeants in Manhattan, and forty-seven in Brooklyn, or 106 in all. Col. Murphy was not slow to see the advantages of the new law in circumventing the civil service by creating Sergeants without competitive examination, and he found patronage for Tammany Hall by appointing to date fifty-four Detective Sergeants, of whom there are now all told 156. The Detective Sergeants appointed by Col. Murphy are:

April 17.
W. J. Lahey.
June 28.
T. A. Kenny.
July 11.
J. J. Roche,
W. F. Peabody,
M. J. Dempsey.
Aug. 6.
Joseph Petrosino,
T. A. Butler,
E. P. Hughes,
W. W. Duggan,
W. H. Kinsler.
Sept. 4.
J. H. Von Wagner,
Walter S. Betts.
Sept. 16.
Joseph O'Connor,
P. J. Finley,
J. J. Cronin,
C. A. Flory,
John Londergan,
John W. Vaughn,
Joseph Gomeringer.
Oct. 8.
Samuel Doherty.
Oct. 9.
John A. Butler.
Oct. 11.
Henry G. Firnelsen,
Thomas Donohue.
Oct. 12.
Henry Lang.
Oct. 22.
C. R. Aikman.
Nov. 4.
John Leonard,
John C. Collins,
F. A. Smith,
Richard F. Walsh,
L. J. Collins,
George Smith,
Adolph Oppenheim,
John Hervey,
W. F. Deering,
W. F. Sullivan,
M. J. Galvin,
W. F. Day,
John Collins,
Archibald Hamilton,
Joseph F. Kane,
Michael J. Rein,
J. A. McGirr,
John Diefenthaler,
August Kuhne,
John Barnes,
Thomas Foody,
Orin H. Reagan,
John F. Sheylin.
Nov. 25.
Thomas J. Munday,
Warren Maxon,
W. J. Fogarty,
John Duane.
Nov. 26.
Harvey H. Ware.
Nov. 27.
James J. Kiernan.

Chief Detective Titus said yesterday that he did not have too many Detective Sergeants and this would be the case Jan. 1, 1902, when there would be about 230 in the various boroughs. "I need them all," he added. "I believe in infusing young blood into the service. If there is any scandal talk it is due to men who failed to get the position."

MACKEY & CO.'S VICTIMS MAY RECOVER SOMETHING.

Banks and Trust Companies Restrained from Paying Out Any of the Concern's Funds.

The victims of the Mackey Investment Company and C. E. Mackey & Co. may recover a portion of their losses. Judge Adams of the United States District Court signed an order yesterday restraining every bank and trust company within the jurisdiction of the court from paying out or transferring any funds belonging to the above mentioned concerns. The order also ties up the accounts of the following persons, all of whom, according to evidence offered, are concerned in the business: O. F. Malcolm, "Jane" Malcolm, S. A. Dillon, John Battershall, Samuel Slosson, Miss Isodoro L. Bowen, William Longfield, W. W. Charles, G. M. Eberman and Jane Eberman, Richard Ellis, William E. Schafer, E. H. Simonds, Charles Weinman and wife, Charles W. Clark, George Mason, Frank E. Creighton, George A. Moore, "Richard" Singer, "Richard" Brink, "Richard" Paige, and L. Manning.

It has been ascertained that money belonging directly and indirectly to the Mackey concerns is deposited in these banks: First National Bank of Jersey City, the Hanover National Bank, the Park National Bank, the Bowling Green Trust Company, and the National Bank of Commerce, which are named specifically, and all other banks and trust companies are included for the purpose of tying up moneys not as yet located. This practically ties up all the funds of the ex-banking house except such as has been actually taken out of the jurisdiction of the court.

It is estimated by Messrs. Belfer and Flash, who secured the injunction, that duped investors contributed $400,000 to the affair, and that of this amount about $250,000 will be secured for the creditors. Six hundred or 700 claims, running from $1,000 to $15,000, have already been made and are still coming in.

Messrs. Belfer and Flash applied yesterday to Judge Adams for an order restraining express companies and Post Offices in New York and Jersey City from delivering mail matter addressed to either C. E. Mackey & Co. or the Mackey Investment Company. A fraud order was issued some time ago by the Post Office Department preventing such delivery, and a peculiar feature of the case is that counsel for claimants have applied to Judge Adams for an injunction to prevent the Post Office authorities from carrying out the fraud order. Ordinarily the Postmaster would hold mail matter addressed to the defunct concerns and in course of time return it to the senders. Counsel have applied for an order preventing this, on the ground that much of the money is sent in by agents, and that the return of moneys to these agents would not be furthering the ends of justice.

Pabst Portico Must Be Removed.

Supreme Court Justice David McAdam signed yesterday the papers entering his decree in the case of the portico of the Pabst Hotel in Forty-second Street between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which squats on public property, now worth $35,000. The decree orders the removal of the portico by the defendants, Charles Thorley and James B. Regan, within ten days from the date of entry, yesterday. If they fail to comply, the decree authorizes the city to apply for a money judgment against the property for the amount necessary to raze and remove the obstruction

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Fur Department.

Exceptional Values in Extra Fine Furs.

Persian Lamb Jackets, trimmed with Baum Marten Collar and Revers (value $165.00,) $125.00

Muffs.		Scarfs.	
Mink, three stripe,	$10.00	Mink, six tails,	$7.50
Blended Marten, 24 block,	$6.00	Blended Marten, six tails,	$6.00
Chinchilla, 24 block, 9 skins,	$18.00	Baum Marten, six Baum Marten tails,	$18.00

Remarkable Values for FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

Suit Department.

Will offer Ladies' Tailored Suits of Cheviot Serges, lined throughout with superior quality taffeta silks, interlined for winter wear, (value $32.50,) $20.00

Ladies Velvet Suits, in polka dot or plain, an attractive model, (value $32.50,) $19.50

In addition will offer about 500 dozen

Ladies' French Flannel Waists,

Gibson styles, in all the prevailing colors, (value $4.00,) $1.90

Broadway & 21st St.

WALL STREET OPERATOR IN A SANITARIUM.

Elijah Smith's Mind Said to be Shattered by Heavy Financial Losses.

Frequenters of the Wall Street district are discussing the absence of a once prominent figure there. He is Elijah Smith, and it is said that financial losses have shattered his mind, and that he is an inmate of a sanitarium near Boston.

In his day Elijah Smith was in the front rank, and his name was mentioned almost as often as that of J. Pierpont Morgan, Russell Sage, or James R. Keene. He was known as a man who could at any time swing millions of dollars. He was always taken into account in any proposition affecting Western railroad properties.

He started his business career as a railroad contractor, and thousands of miles of railways were built under his supervision. Then he became interested in the salmon fisheries, and bought thousands of acres of land in the now State of Washington. Another enterprise he engaged in was the construction of one of the largest sawmills in the country near Duluth.

Next he became a railroad official, and was made President of one of the Pacific Coast lines. There he ran counter to the late Henry Villard, and they engaged in many a contest. Mr. Smith was closely connected with Addison Cammack, Charles F. Woerishoffer, and acted with them in bearing the Villard properties.

Mr. Smith is a bachelor, and was regarded on the Street as a prince of good fellows. For a long time he made his home at the Stevens House in lower Broadway. There he had spacious and well furnished offices on the second floor. He paid very close attention to business, and it was rarely that he left his office during the busy hours of the day. Recently Mr. Smith gave evidence of an unbalanced mind. He would frequently remark, "I know my head is not quite right." But he would not absent himself from his office. Friends who saw him daily at the hotel say that he has sustained some very heavy losses. His condition became such that his brother, who does a large commission business, with offices on State Street, Boston, was sent for. It was decided to place Mr. Smith in a sanitarium, but great difficulty was experienced in getting him to leave the hotel. Finally he was almost forcibly removed and taken to a resort near Boston.

A guest at the Stevens House, who would not permit the use of his name, and who was regarded as a confidant of Mr. Smith, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I am hopeful of Mr. Smith's recovery. He was a very estimable gentleman and very popular in the house. He told me he had suffered serious reverses, and that his losses exceeded $500,000. But I understand he still owns some valuable land, some coal properties, and railroad interests."

PRIZES FOR DEAF-MUTES.

Institution for Instruction Awards the Highest to Miss Fielder.

Public exercises were held yesterday morning at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, on the occasion of the distribution of the Levi Goldenberg prizes, which were awarded not for scholarship, but for the greatest general improvement during the last year.

The first prize, of $15 in gold, was awarded to Miss Ethel Fieder as the star pupil of the institution. The second prize, of $10 in gold, was taken by Miss Doris Hellbum. Nine prizes, consisting of historical and biographical works, were then awarded to the most promising pupils of the different classes, as follows:

First Class, Miss Nellie Horton; Second Class, Miss Emma Fodre; Third Class, Miss Gussie Harlands and Miss Becky Small; Fourth Class, Miss Lily Lindhoff; Fifth Class, Miss Helen Friedenberg; Sixth Class, Samuel Rosenberg; Seventh Class, Albert Ficke; Eighth Class, Ludwig Fischer.

Exhibitions were given by the classes in written language, history, articulation, arithmetic, geography, and general work under the direction of their respective teachers.

An address was made to the visitors by Oscar S. Straus of the Board of Trustees of the institution. Mr. Straus warmly eulogized Isaac Rosenfeld for his great efforts in founding and aiding the school, which is accomplishing so much for deaf-mutes. He also spoke highly of George Rosenfeld, who is now in charge of the instruction department. "The institution," said Mr. Straus, "has been a guide and a help in the perfecting and management of similar schools throughout the country."

President Emil Calman was absent on account of illness, and Julius Hammerslough, First Vice President, made a few remarks in his stead. The exercises closed with an address by Nathaniel Mayers, President of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

RIPARIAN GRANT RESCINDED.

New Jersey Commission Decides Artificial Island Cannot Be Built.

The New Jersey Riparian Commission at Jersey City yesterday rescinded the grant made to Edward F. Cragin on April 5 last, allowing him to establish bulkheads and build an artificial island on the Jersey flats between Pedlow's and Ellis Islands.

After the grant had been made, Mr. Cragin agreeing to pay the State $250,000, the Harbor Line Board refused to approve Mr. Cragin's plans, holding that the proposed artificial island would be an obstruction to navigation. It was for this reason that the grant was rescinded.

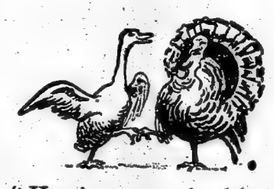

"Here's to your health and to your family's good health.
"May you live long and prosper."

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

MORTGAGE BY WIFE AS SURETY FOR HER HUSBAND.—In a suit to foreclose a mortgage, brought by John L. Dibble, as executor of Mary Callahan, against Annie C. Richardson, the defense set up was that the mortgage was given to secure the payment of a debt owing by Mrs. Richardson's husband to the testatrix, and that as the latter had provided in her will that the debt was not to be collected, there could be no recovery on the mortgage. This defense was overruled at the Special Term of the Supreme Court for lack of evidence. The judgment has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, but by a divided court. "We should find no difficulty in supporting this contention," says Justice Woodward for the appellate tribunal, "if there was evidence to show that the testator accepted the mortgage with the understanding that it was intended as a security for the indebtedness of the husband, but the case is barren of such evidence, and the mortgage itself declares that the defendant, Annie C. Richardson, is justly indebted."

Justice Sewell, in dissenting, says: "The evidence plainly shows that Mrs. Richardson was not indebted to the testator, and that the only consideration for the bond and mortgage was the debt of Asa B. Richardson, her husband. I do not see how it can be held that the delivery of the money by the testator to the husband to pay his note and save her stock from possible sacrifice was a loan to the wife, or on her bond and mortgage. It seems to me that the legal effect of this transaction was a payment of the note by the testator through Richardson as her agent. The court found that the note was the debt of the husband; that the testator had pledged her stock to secure it; that the bank demanded a settlement, and the testator gave to Richardson three drafts aggregating $6,000 with which to pay the note; and that he paid the note with the proceeds thereof, and returned the stock to her. I think that the suretyship of the wife follows as a legal presumption from these facts. It appearing that the testator had knowledge by actual information that the debt was the debt of the husband and the property pledged for its payment belonged to his wife. It is well settled that where a wife joins with her husband in a mortgage of her land to secure his debt or the payment of money loaned to him, she is the surety of her husband."

***

POLICY OF INSURANCE ON THE LIFE OF A HUSBAND.—The husband of Hester Halliwell, in 1876, insured his life for $5,000 in favor of his legal representatives. In 1886 the policy was assigned by Halliwell to his wife. The latter died without a will, owning the policy. Her administrator, one Baker, surrendered the policy to the insurance company and received in return a paid-up policy for $1,628, payable to him as administrator, or his successor. This policy was assigned by Baker for $300, and through several similar assignments came into the possession of James W. Pierce. Baker died, and was succeeded as administrator of Mrs. Halliwell by her husband and Charles Morschauser. Mr. Halliwell died in 1900, and both Pierce and Morschauser claimed the insurance money. In an action by Morschauser against Pierce, Justice Keogh, at the Dutchess County Special Term, gave judgment against the plaintiff, overruling the latter's contention that the first assignment of the policy by Baker was fraudulent and collusive, invalid, without consideration and ultra vires. Justice Jenks, for the Brooklyn Appellate Dvision, has ordered an affirmance of the judgment, holding that there was nothing in the evidence to show that the assignee of the policy did not take in perfectly good faith. "Even if," says Justice Jenks, "the appellant had been permitted to show that such assignee was the wife of a client 'at the office' occupied by the administrator and by Ackerly, who acted as attorney, that fact in itself has no controlling weight." Justice Jenks also holds that the fact that the assignment of the paid-up policy executed by the administrator was made without the assent of the husband does not render the assignment invalid under the provisions of Chapter 248 of the Laws of 1879, which provides that a policy issued upon the life of a husband for the benefit of his wife shall be "assignable by said wife with the written consent of her husband, or in case of her death, by her legal representatives, with the written consent of her husband;" as the original policy was not issued upon the life of the husband for the benefit of his wife, but for the benefit of his legal representatives.

Stern Brothers

Boys', Youths', Girls' & Misses' Clothing

Boys' Suits
- *Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits* of English Serges and Cheviots, including a number with extra silk collar and shield, 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $6.95 to 9.75 — $5.00
- *Double-breasted Suits* of Imported Worsteds, Tweeds and Cassimeres, 6 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $7.50 to 9.75 — $5.00

Overcoats
- *Russian and Hood Overcoats*, 2 to 8 yrs., Heretofore $8.50 to 12.50 — $6.50
- *Yoke and Chesterfield Overcoats*, 8 to 16 yrs., Heretofore $8.90 to 12.90 — $6.95

Youths' Suits of Cheviots and Cassimeres, plain blue & black serges, 16 to 19 yrs., or 32 to 35 chest measure, Heretofore $9.75 to 12.90 — $7.50

Misses' Waists of French Flannels and Prunella Cloth, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $2.95 to 5.95 — $1.98, 2.95

Girls' Cloaks
- *Three-quarter Coats* of English Kerseys, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $9.75 to 11.95 — $7.95
- *Long Cloaks* of English Kerseys, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $12.90 to 16.50 — $9.75

Misses' Cloaks *Oxford Raglans* of double-faced English Cloth, also Priestley's heavy Cravenette Cloth, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $15.00 & 18.50 — $9.75, $12.90

Girls' Dresses High-class Russian, Guimpe and High Neck Dresses, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $7.50 to 12.90 — $5.00, $7.50

West Twenty-third Street

Good Things

to eat come first to-day; good things to wear are needed every day.

A dead turkey may be all right without his plumage, but "fine feathers make fine birds," you wouldn't even want your turkey unless it was "well dressed."

Come to us and we'll dress you "from soup to nuts."

Stores Closed To-Day.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

BEHLAN DIVORCE SUIT STILL MORE INVOLVED.

Justice Clarke Vacates His Appointment of Lawyer Levy as the Woman's Guardian.

The legal complications in the suit for divorce brought by Herman Behlan against his wife Anna Theresa Behlan were further involved yesterday when Justice Clarke vacated his appointment of Lawyer Abraham Levy as special guardian for the woman, who Mr. Levy alleged was insane, and on that ground moved for a stay of all proceedings in the divorce suit until she became sane again. This motion by Mr. Levy was said by the Court and all the lawyers connected with the case to be without legal precedent in this country or in England. Justice Clarke appointed Mr. Levy as Mrs. Behlan's special guardian, but adjourned the hearing on the motion to stay all proceedings for two weeks in order that the law might be looked into carefully.

In making his motion to the court for a stay of proceedings, the woman's counsel said that she had become insane since her husband had brought suit for divorce against her, and that one of the chief causes of her mental disorder was worrying over her husband's charges. He presented an affidavit to the Court, which stated that Mrs. Margaret Lang, the mother of Mrs. Behlan, had taken her to Wheeling, West Va., and then on the advice of Prof. W. B. Pritchard and Dr. Lyle, to Dr. Shepard's sanitarium at Columbus, Ohio. Justice Clarke then appointed Edward S. Whittaker of 141 Broadway a referee to investigate the statements made in the affidavit. Mr. Whittaker subpoenaed Prof. Pritchard, who, when questioned, said that he had only seen Mrs. Behlan once, and then for a short time. He said that he had not advised her removal to the Columbus sanitarium.

The husband's counsel, House, Grossman & Vorhaus, presented these facts to Justice Clarke yesterday, and also an affidavit of Mr. Behlan's in which he alleges that his wife was in Dr. Carpenter's sanitarium in Mamaroneck for a short time and after her discharge boasted that she could fool the doctors and could feign insanity so well as to make them all think she was insane. The lawyers contended that she was now feigning.

Justice Clarke vacated the appointment of Mr. Levy as Mrs. Behlan's special guardian on ground that there had been no adjudication of her insanity, and that she was out of the jurisdiction of his court.

Lawyer William Day, who is assisting the referee, said yesterday that the case was one of the most perplexing legal tangles that had been in the courts for some years. Mr. Day said that Justice Clarke had said that it would be an outrage to force the divorce suit to trial if the woman was really insane, but that it would be dangerous to establish a precedent that might be taken advantage of by persons sued for divorce who were not insane. He said that there was no way of bringing Mrs. Behlan within the jurisdiction of the court in order that her mental condition might be adjudicated. He said that none of the lawyers in the case nor the Court knew exactly where they stood in the matter, and that it would take some time to study it out.

PRICE OF FLOWERS ADVANCES.

An Increase of Twenty-five Per Cent. for the Holiday and Social Season.

The price of cut flowers for decorations, corsage, or boutonnières has advanced 25 per cent. All florists concede this to be the fact, but at the same time they assert that the growers, and not the retailers, are reaping the benefit.

"The social season," said one florist to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "begins after Thanksgiving and continues until Lent, to flourish again at Easter. The coming of cold weather improves the quality but decreases the quantity of flowers. So here we are with a short supply and a big Thanksgiving demand, and the supply, too, has been curtailed by the recent cloudy and rainy weather.

"Prices are about the same as last year, but the advance is about 25 per cent. over the ruling prices of a week ago. You will find this to be the case all over the country."

"CATCHY NAMES"

furnished for any novelty. Address Catchy Names, Z. Box 127, care New York Times.

CHARGED WITH SELLING GOVERNMENT SECRETS.

Stenographer for the Isthmian Canal Commission Arrested and Locked Up.

Charged with the serious offense of trading in Government secrets, Carl H. Hoffman, stenographer for the Isthmian Canal Commission at Washington, who fled from the Capital last Monday, was yesterday committed to Ludlow Street Jail by United States Commissioner Shields. He was arrested at Broadway and Thirty-third Street Tuesday night by Detective Sergeant William Brown of Police Headquarters.

The specific charge against him is that on Nov. 19 he stole the final report of the Commission to President Roosevelt. This report was of great importance to the French Government in view of the interest of that nation in the Panama Canal, and Hoffman approached Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, and tried to sell him a copy of the document. M. Cambon immediately reported the matter to Secretary Hay, and a warrant was issued for Hoffman's arrest, but Hoffman had become alarmed when negotiations were not immediately closed and fled, leaving his wife in Washington.

Calls for his arrest were transmitted all over the country, but it was thought that he would most likely come to New York, as his parents live here.

M. Cambon's revelation is believed to explain the publication by a number of newspapers of reports of the proceedings of the Canal Commission, to the great annoyance of the State Department. It is alleged in the complaint that Hoffman in writing out his official notes would make more duplicates than were needed for the purposes of the United States Government, and sell them to such newspapers as would buy.

When arrested, Hoffman was well dressed, and had $25 in his pockets. He was without counsel when arraigned, and made no statement beyond admitting his identity and agreeing to go back to Washington without extradition formalities. United States Marshal Henkel will take him back to Washington to-morrow.

TO RECALL EXCOMMUNICATION.

Cardinal Martinelli Will Restore Father Crowley of Chicago to Membership in Catholic Church.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Announcement was made to-day by Thomas A. Moran, attorney for Archbishop Feehan, that the sentence of excommunication pronounced against Father Jeremiah J. Crowley would be recalled within a few days. This is expected to put an end to the case against the deposed priest and the injunction proceedings begun against him to prevent his worship in the Cathedral of the Holy Name will be withdrawn.

Some days ago Father Crowley addressed a communication to his Eminence Cardinal Martinelli. This led to a further consideration of the matter by the Cardinal, with the result that Father Crowley again addressed his Eminence by letter as follows:

"To save the honor of our beloved Church and to repair the scandal I may have given to our faithful Catholic people, I sincerely regret whatever I may have said disrespectful to your Eminence and to the Most

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy and warmer; winds northerly, becoming variable.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,192. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

POLISH PEOPLE INDIGNANT

Wreschen School Scandals Cause a National Manifestation.

Sienkiewicz Issues an Appeal on Behalf of the Children Whose Parents Have Been Sent to Prison.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says a subscription on behalf of the Polish children concerned in the Wreschen school scandals has been started by an appeal issued by Henryk Sienkiewicz, the novelist.

The movement, says the correspondent, assumes the character of a national manifestation. The Town Council at Lemberg has voted 1,000 crowns ($203,) and committees have been formed in all the towns of Galicia.

A Cracow newspaper calls on the Poles to boycott all goods made in Germany.

The Prussian press, by its unwise agitation, aggravates the situation, says the correspondent.

Details in regard to what are known as the "Wreschen school scandals" show that no less than twenty-five persons, out of a total of twenty-six accused, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The trial ended on Nov. 19, and excited a great deal of interest throughout Germany.

The disturbances originated in the behavior of some children in the Government school at Wreschen, Posen. These children resolutely refused to pay any attention to religious instruction imparted in the German language. The teacher at length applied to the District School Inspector, who personally interrogated the children. The latter told him, "We are Poles, not Germans, and don't want to know anything about the 'German religion.'" The children had evidently received orders either from their parents or pastor that they were to give this answer.

At length the Inspector ordered that the children be flogged. The parents of the children created a great uproar, some of them forcing their way into the school while the punishments were being inflicted. They were turned out by the police, and were put on trial for creating a disturbance and for using "opprobrious and seditious language" toward the Inspector and other school authorities.

The rigor with which the Prussian authorities are determined to deal with ebullitions of Polish national feeling was illustrated by the sentences. Frau Piaseka, the leader of the attack on the schoolhouse, was sentenced to two and one-half years' imprisonment, and the others to confinement for periods varying from four weeks to one year. Even the counsel for the Polish prisoners was punished. He had insisted on speaking of the punishment of the children as "thrashing," and was sentenced to pay a fine of 50 marks.

MOROCCAN PRISON REFORM.

Ordered by the Sultan—He Says He Is Determined to Alter the Present State of Things.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A correspondent of The Times, wiring from Marakesh, (City of Morocco,) says the Sultan has issued edicts providing for prison reform. The reforms are to begin at Fez, Mekines, and Tetuan, and to extend to other towns.

Two officials are invested with powers to release prisoners wrongly confined. Food and clothing is to be distributed, and the prisons are to be cleaned and made sanitary.

Sultan Mulai Abdul el Aziz informed The Times's correspondent that he was determined to carry out his schemes of reform, in spite of the opposition to them. Progress would be slow, however, added the Sultan, until the officials realized the danger of being punished for their misdeeds.

MR. YERKES'S LONDON PLANS.

Resignation of Metropolitan Railway Chairman Likely to Help Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The resignation of John Bell, Chairman of the Metropolitan Railway, because of ill health, is promising for the success of Mr. Yerkes's scheme for the electrification of the underground railroads in this city.

Mr. Bell's conservatism led him to oppose suggested changes vigorously.

ROUMANIAN CHAMBERS OPENED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Bucharest to The Times says the speech from the Throne at the opening of the Chambers yesterday described the financial question as the main problem of the political situation. Hope was expressed that the measures of economy recently adopted would restore the financial equilibrium. The foreign relations of Roumania were declared to be satisfactory. The speech referred to the progress of the harbor works at Constanza, stating that the harbor would provide an outlet for the export of cereals in the Winter.

Gift to Harvard Classical Department.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 28.—Gardiner M. Lane, class of '81, has made a gift to the Harvard corporation that will enable the classical department to invite eminent European scholars to lecture at the university on subjects connected with Greek and Latin literature.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.

A Literary Treat.

The holiday book edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be issued December 7th. There is in preparation a list of the best one hundred books chosen from the year's literature adapted to purchase in the holiday season. These books will be classified and there will be semi-critical notices. The variety of reading matter aside from this special feature will be unusually large and interesting. In fact, as a literary newspaper, THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of December 7th will be remarkable for size, for circulation, and for publishers' announcements. To be sure of getting a copy, order from your newsdealer in advance. Unsold copies are not returnable.—Adv.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Chinese Loan Bill Passed by Chamber of Deputies—Excited Debate Follows the Division.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Chinese loan bill was passed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, who regards the passage of this measure as a striking and important victory for the Government.

Had the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry fallen, says the correspondent, the President would have had only a single man available to form a new Cabinet—namely, M. Ribot. Acquiescence in such an alternative would have been virtual suicide for the Republican Party. Happily the leaders understood the danger, checkmated the Opposition, and consolidated the Government.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 335 to 213, yesterday, adopted the Chinese loan bill, after rejecting two paragraphs of the final article, which the commission had inserted against the wish of the Government. These paragraphs excluded religious congregations from the benefits of the loan, and provided that indemnities be distributed to private claimants only, as China paid the installments. Both paragraphs were thrown out by big majorities.

The adoption of the bill was followed by an exciting epilogue. Joseph Lasies, (Anti-Semitic,) introduced a motion affirming the confidence of the Chamber in the discipline of the army, and expressing gratitude toward the officers and soldiers of the French expedition to China. Henry Berteaux, (Radical Socialist,) proposed an addition to this motion, condemning the French Bishop and the missionaries in China as "thieves and pillagers."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, opposed the motion and its addition, pointing out that President Loubet and Gen. André, the Minister of War, had already expressed the Government's recognition of the services of the members of the China xpedition by going to Marseilles to welcome them upon their return to France.

Regarding the missionaries, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said it was not for Parliament to pass judgment on them.

A noisy debate followed, in which members of the Chamber were repeatedly called to order. Among these was M. Lasies, who pointed to Gen. André and cried: "Every one here defends the army except that man!"

Finally the Government accepted a motion to the effect that the Chamber associated itself with the Government in the homage paid by it to the Expeditionary Corps to China. This motion was adopted by a vote of 314 to 163.

The Czar Receives Marquis Ito.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—The Czar granted an audience to Marquis Ito at Tsarskoe-Selo this afternoon, and later Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, gave a gala dinner in honor of the Japanese statesman. An effective entente between Russia and Japan is regarded as the probable outcome of the audience between the Czar and Marquis Ito, although it is not anticipated that a permanent or binding obligations will be undertaken by either Government.

PURCHASER OF BATTLE ABBEY.

Sir Augustus Webster, Bart., the New Owner of the Estate, Which Formerly Belonged to His Family.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The mystery surrounding the sale of Battle Abbey has been solved by the announcement that Sir Augustus Webster, Bart., is the purchaser.

In purchasing Battle Abbey Sir Augustus Webster has only bought back an estate which belonged to his family for over a century and which is still referred to in his official title, he being described in the Red Books as "Sir Augustus Frederick Walpole Edward Webster, Bart., of Battle Abbey, Sussex."

The Webster family is a very old one and is first heard of in Derbyshire. The first Baronet, however, lived in Essex. He was Sir Thomas Webster, who was created a Baronet in 1703 and who purchased Battle Abbey from Viscount Montague in 1719, after having also bought the great estate of Waltham.

The sixth Baronet, who died in 1853, sold Battle Abbey in 1849, and it is understood that it has long been the desire of the present head of the family to regain possession of this historic estate.

Sir Augustus was born in 1864 and succeeded his father as eighth Baronet in 1886. In 1895 he married the only daughter of Henry Crossley of Aldborough Hall, Bedale. He was formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards.

MISS STONE'S FATE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.—The Turkish authorities at Salonika hear that Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka are both dead and that their bodies have been buried in the village of Alidere, in the District of Doubnitza. Mme. Tsilka is reported to have died after childbirth and Miss Stone is said to have succumbed to grief and hardship. The brigands are alleged to have dispersed after the deaths of their captives.

The report is discredited at the United States Legation and Consulate.

The feeling here is that the strongest pressure by the United States is necessary to compel Bulgaria to effect the release of the prisoners.

SOFIA, Nov. 28.—A telegram from a private agent in Doubnitza says that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were alive on Nov. 24.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The rumor that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka are dead, which reached the State Department yesterday, came from Turkish sources, the first informant being the Vali of Salonika. The two women were said to have been held captives at Vvesnej and Myejrjoza.

The fact that both Mr. Eddy and Consul General Dickinson emphatically discredit the report of Miss Stone's death is regarded here as indicating their purpose to continue without relaxation their efforts to secure her release.

CHILD TRAVELS ALONE FROM GERMANY TO OHIO.

Almost Covered with Tags, She Reaches Destination Safely.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Almost completely covered with tags, all alone, and without knowledge of a single word of English, Marie Ritter, a pretty little flaxen-haired German girl, arrived in Cincinnati Thanksgiving morning after an eleven days' journey from her home in the fatherland. About eight years ago Freda Ritter came to this country from her home near Stuttgart.

For a year past she has been employed as a laundress at the Palace Hotel. She finally sent word for Marie to join her in this city. Marie's relatives accompanied her from Stuttgart to Antwerp, where she was placed on the steamer Zealand. As she could not speak English her transportation was purchased clear through from Antwerp to Cincinnati and a tag attached to her dress bearing her name and destination.

When she arrived in New York and passed the Custom House another tag was attached, and this was repeated with each transfer, until she arrived at the Grand Central Station in Cincinnati. Her dress was covered with tags and train checks. A cabman read the tags and took her to her sister at the Palace Hotel. Marie is fifteen years old, and will seek a position in this city.

The only through Sleeping car route, New York to Quebec and intermediate Northern points, is via Connecticut River Line. Train leaves New York, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., at 4:00 P. M., daily except Sundays.—Adv.

BLOODY FIGHT WON BY ISTHMIAN REBELS

Nearly One-third of Government Troops Killed.

Colon to be Surrendered to Gen. Alban—This Was Arranged at a Conference on United States Gunboat—Reason Not Divulged.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 28.—Gen. Alban's force, consisting of 300 men, reappeared at Buena Vista to-day and opened fire on the Liberal forces under Col. Barrera. The latter were not intrenched, but had the choice of ground, and occupied the top of a small hill. The fighting, which was most savage, lasted continuously until 5:30 P. M., when the Government forces, owing to the great loss they had sustained, were compelled to give way and retreated toward Frijolos

More than 100 men were killed or wounded, and their bodies lie all along the railroad tracks. A train was unable to pass Buena Vista, owing to a pile of corpses blocking its way. About twenty wounded men were taken to Panama on the evening train.

The Liberal loss was again insignificant. It is said to be less than a dozen men. Col. Barrera is now considered a hero, and Liberal sympathizers regret that he was not detailed to prevent the passage of Barbacoa Bridge. The Liberals at Colon are once more jubilant. They have hopes that Gen. Domingo Diaz, with the reinforcements of Liberals from Chorrera, will soon arrive on the scene of action and attack Gen. Alban in the rear. This has changed the aspect of affairs at Panama. Small reinforcements of Government troops have been joining Alban continually.

This is the anniversary of the independence of the isthmus, and has hitherto been a holiday at both ends of the railroad line. This year, though, there is little thought of the holiday, with men dying along the road from Panama to Colon by the score. The isthmus is panic-stricken. Gloomy forebodings occupy every mind, and the peace-loving portion of the population is wondering whether the land will ever be quiet again.

The leading merchants of Colon called on the United States and British Consuls yesterday to ascertain what steps are to be taken to protect the town from possible violence, should the state of affairs become more critical. They were assured that marines from the warships would, in case of necessity, be landed to protect life and property.

To-day's conference between the Liberal and Conservative representatives and the officers commanding the foreign warships was held on board the United States gunboat Marietta in the harbor. The commanding officers of the Marietta, of the British cruiser Tribune, and of the French cruiser Suchet, and Lieut. Commander McCrea of the Machias, and Capt. Perry of the Iowa were present, as were Gens. Alban and Jeffries, representing the Government of Colombia, and Señor De la Rosa, Secretary to Gen. Domingo Diaz, who represented the Liberals.

Gens. Albans and Jeffries, on arriving here before the conference, were received at the railroad station by the guards of the United States gunboat Machias and the British second-class cruiser Tribune. By these guards they were escorted first to the office of Col. Shaler, the railroad Superintendent, and thence to the Marietta.

No information of the result of the conference has been made public. It can be said upon the best authority, however, that the Liberals will surrender Colon to-morrow to the Government authorities.

United States marines guard Colon to-night. Many unreliable statements concerning the terms of surrender are current on shore, but the only men informed in this regard refuse to answer questions. Colon is quiet, but much anxiety prevails.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Naval officers here are wondering at the ill-feeling exhibited toward Capt. Perry, at Panama, because he will not allow the railway to be used for the transportation of armed troops. After a careful examination of the precedents and the treaty under which the United States is now made absolutely responsible for the safety of traffic across the isthmus, they declare that the Captain had no alternative.

Had he allowed the Colombian Government forces to use the road on the Panama end, as they desired, he must of necessity have yielded the same right to the Liberals, who hold the Colon end of the line. The result inevitably would have been fights at the divisional line, and consequently fresh interference with the free transit that Capt. Perry is to maintain. Therefore his attitude is held by the Navy Department to be entirely correct. However, the fact is recognized that the situation is dangerous from an international point of view, and it is hoped that the pressure will be relieved speedily by the transfer of active military operations to some territory not near the Panama Railway.

IMPROMPTU DOGFIGHT STOPS THEATRE CROWDS.

Bull and Collie in a Fierce Encounter in Broadway—Unmuzzled by His Angry Master, the Bull Soon Routs the Collie.

The cars, cabs, and carriages on Broadway, about 8 o'clock last evening, were stopped for ten minutes by the Thanksgiving theatre crowd which collected in front of the Sturtevant House and Proctor's Theatre to see a dogfight.

Two men, one leading a muzzled bulldog and the other a large collie, passed each other in front of the hotel, each entirely oblivious of the other's existence. It was different with the dogs. Evidently they didn't like each other's appearance, and without other provocation than mutual dislike, they commenced to fight.

The bulldog made a spring for the collie, but didn't have far to go, because the collie met him half way. The owners of the dogs attempted to pull them apart by the leaders attached to the collars. This they were unable to do, and the dogs continued the battle. The collie seemed to be getting the best of it, since the bulldog was hampered by his muzzle. The collie bit the bulldog on the head, drawing first blood.

This victorious round angered the owner of the bulldog, and he tore its muzzle off. Then it was the bulldog's turn. He started literally to eat up the big collie; but the latter found at this point that he wanted to fight another day, and so he ran. He sprang forward in flight with such speed, in fact, as to break his leader.

The bulldog was upon him before he could get to the middle of the street. Then there was a battle royal, which incidentally blocked Broadway while it lasted, so numerous were the spectators. The collie got as far as Proctor's doorway, where he was again caught by his enemy. He again escaped, running into a mutoscope amusement parlor at 1,199 Broadway.

There the owners of the dogs exchanged a few blows before they separated and took possession of their dogs. Policeman Brundage closed the door to keep the crowd from surging in and breaking up the mutoscopes in its effort to see the finish of the fight. Finally, the owners of the dogs went out and were lost in the Broadway crowd.

THE "ROYAL LIMITED."

Via C. R. R. of N. J., P. & R. Ry. and Baltimore & Ohio R. R. "Royal Blue Line." Finest day train in the world. Exclusively Pullman Equipment. Buffet Smoker, Parlor and Observation cars. Leaves New York daily, South Ferry, 3:35 P. M. Liberty Street, 3:40 P. M., arrives Washington, 8:40 P. M.—Adv.

BISMARCK'S CORRESPONDENCE

Two New Volumes Published—A Reproachful Letter from Emperor William I. to Queen Victoria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Among the letters in the two new volumes of the correspondence of Prince Bismarck, published yesterday, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, is one from Emperor William I. to Bismarck, written in August, 1875. It acquaints the Chancellor with representations made by Queen Victoria on the assumption that Germany meditated a preventive war against France.

The Emperor wrote to the Queen in reply to the effect that he was grateful for her kindness in offering her good offices in the way of mediation, but he was pained to see that she regarded him as a disturber of European peace. The Queen's knowledge of his character, said the Emperor, ought to make such an assumption impossible. No one was more convinced than he that public opinion would be against any one provoking war.

Queen Victoria replied that persons in Emperor William's entourage were proclaiming such views, unknown to him, but as the whole affair was now consigned to oblivion she would say no more about it.

In another letter, written by Prince Bismarck to Gen. von Albedyll in July, 1885, when the health of Emperor William was weak, the Chancellor related an interview with Crown Prince Frederick, in which the latter said that an understanding with Prince Bismarck was an indispensable condition of his future reign, and that the existing policy of the Government must continue to be pursued.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The long-delayed correspondence of Prince Bismarck was published here to-day. The work is in two volumes. The first is made up of letters between Emperor William I. and Bismarck, many of which are extremely interesting, while the second is composed of letters exchanged between Bismarck and various notable personages.

HENRY CLEWS, JR., MARRIES MRS. LOUISE M. GEBHARD.

The Ceremony Takes Place in Christ Presbyterian Church—The Couple Will Go to Europe.

Henry Clews, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mrs. Louise Morris Gebhard, daughter of Mrs. John Morris, were married in Christ Presbyterian Church, in West Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farr of that church.

Mrs. Gebhard, who wore a gray traveling gown and hat to match, had as her only attendant her sister, Miss Morris of Baltimore, and Mr. Clews had Payne Whitney, son of William C. Whitney, and Milton Barber as his best men. Mrs. Morris, the bride's mother, was unable to be present, as she is ill in Baltimore.

Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Henry Clews, 3 West Thirty-fourth Street, and soon afterward the couple took a train for the East. In about two weeks they will return and sail for Europe. They will spend the Winter abroad.

The announcement of the wedding was somewhat of a surprise to society. Mrs. Gebhard recently secured a divorce from her husband, Frederick Gebhard, in South Dakota. It was stated that she was going abroad for an indefinite period.

Henry Clews, Jr., has been attentive to her for a very short time. He is the only son of Mr. Clews, the banker, and is about twenty-three years old. He has figured quite conspicuously in the fashionable set, and at his father's house at Newport last Summer gave several notable entertainments. He is artistic in his tastes, has a studio, and has an inclination for the painting of portraits and miniatures.

Mrs. Gebhard has been famous as a beauty for some years and was a reigning belle at Narragansett and Bar Harbor before her marriage to Mr. Gebhard. After her marriage she and her first husband passed several Summers at Bar Harbor and she gave a number of original entertainments.

It was Mrs. Gebhard who accepted the challenge of walking in a public fountain with Harry Lehr in Baltimore one Spring evening some years ago, an adventure which was the foundation of the career of young Mr. Lehr. For some years there have been rumors of a disagreement between Mr. Gebhard and herself which culminated in the recent divorce.

It was stated yesterday that there was no difficulty in obtaining a clergyman to marry the couple, and the report that young Mr. Clews rushed from church to church was not true. Owing to the fact that the divorce was obtained in Dakota, the bride could not be married in an Episcopal church.

76 CANALBOATS ICE-LOCKED.

Unless Weather Moderates They Will Probably Have to Spend the Winter There—Records Broken by Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Unless the heavy snowstorm which began in the central part of the State to day moderates the temperature, there is a good chance of seventy or more east-bound loaded canalboats wintering in the Erie Canal. Advices received by Superintendent of Public Works Partridge up to 4 o'clock this afternoon show that seventy-six boats were icelocked. In the western division of the canal, beyond Syracuse, there were five, and between Syracuse and Utica there were twenty-one, while on the eastern division fifty boats were still to be gotten to the tidewater.

The heaviest ice, measuring six inches, is encountered between Rome and Utica. The thickness at other points is not much less than there. In fact, the ice is the heaviest that the Department of Public Works has recorded before the official closing of the inland State waterways for many years. One of the other troubles the authorities had to contend with to-day was the formation of ice on the lock paddles, which could not be operated. The detained boats are being formed into fleets, and a stille icecrusher from Buffalo reached Syracuse this evening to open up a channel through which the boats can follow.

Switchmen's Strike at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—There appears to be no radical change in the switchmen's strike situation to-night. The strikers are still making the claim that the roads are badly crippled, and the company officials are just as positive in their statement that there is practically no strike except on the Allegheny Valley road, which they say is gradually resuming normal conditions.

Special Train Returning from Army-Navy Football Game,

Philadelphia, via Penna. R. R., Saturday, Nov. 30th, leaving Philadelphia, Broad St. Station, at 5:56 P. M.; arrive New York 8:08 P. M., stopping at Newark. Pullman parlor cars, dining car, and coaches.—Adv.

COL. PARTRIDGE WILL BE HEAD OF POLICE

Position Has Been Offered to and Accepted by Him.

Wardman System and Politics In the Department to Go—His Successor as State Official Selected.

Col. John M. Partridge of Brooklyn will be Commissioner of Police of New York City after Jan. 1. THE NEW YORK TIMES is in a position to say that Mayor-elect Low has offered the Commissionership to him; that he has accepted it, and that Gov. Odell has selected the man who is to succeed Col. Partridge as State Superintendent of Public Works. The Colonel will probably see Mr. Low to-day, and it is expected that the appointment will then be formally announced.

Col. Partridge himself would not admit this when seen in Brooklyn last evening, and Mr. Low was uncommunicative. Col. Partridge, however, went so far as to say that if selected he would as head of the Police Department, be conservative, and yet would introduce certain innovations. He also said:

"I should not enter on my duties with the idea that every man on the police force ought to be suspended or dismissed because he wore the uniform under an administration which has been rebuked at the polls. No man should be discharged without the most careful investigation. My administration would be essentially conservative, but it might prove radical on one point, very radical, and I believe remedial.

"There is no law which I have ever heard of which makes necessary the Wardman, as we know him to-day. When I was Police Commissioner in Brooklyn I had none, and I never felt that they were essential. I was not hampered by their absence. If there is any other municipality which has them I do not know of it.

"Plain-clothes men are necessary for certain duties, where the uniform would make their work impossible. There are occasions when a policeman in his blue coat and brass buttons would be as much handicapped in the performance of his duties as a hunter who would go into the woods seeking game with a brass band to play 'See the Conquering Hero Comes.' I do not believe it is necessary, advisable, or profitable that each Police Captain should have his own special deputy or wardman to accompany him to the precincts he may be transferred to. The wardman, as we know him to-day, must go.

The police force is filled with many honest men—good, capable, and very brave men. If I am to be the Police Commissioner, I shall represent all the people, regardless of their political affiliations. They can have voted as they thought best, and that will make no difference with me.

"I desire to especially emphasize the point that 'pull' would not count. There would be no dictation from any district leader. They would not be recognized in the Police Department. I would be the actual head and in sole charge. I would be responsible for the administration of my department and would be credited with what is blameworthy as well as with what is to be praised. With me it would be 'merit' and not 'pull.'

"I believe in politics, and I should want my men to have an interest in politics. They are to be citizens like myself, but there would be no politics in the department—that is, police politics, where one man has a fair chance and another has no chance because he does not belong to some particular clique. There would be no dirty politics. The men could vote as they chose but they could not, because of any political affiliation, imagine themselves exempt from breaches of discipline, as ordered or advised by any district leader. That would all have to be eliminated.

"I am aware that there would be a wholesale demand for chopping off of official heads. Assuming that I am to be the head of the Police Department, the Wardman wears caps with gold letters, telling that the owners are Captains or Sergeants; the helmets with their numerals, and the badge of the city worn by Roundsmen, patrolmen, and policemen will be absolutely safe until charges, properly brought and conclusively proved, shall have been made and verified by trial.

"As an illustration of what I mean, after I went to Albany, there was a persistent demand that I get rid of a man in my department. He seemed to me efficient, energetic, and able. Even Gov. Roosevelt agreed that that man should be dismissed. But with characteristic honesty, six months later, he came to me and told me that I had done right in keeping the man.

"There are men, however, who should go and men who must go. Among them are those who do not know discipline when they see it. There is a man up in the State, a canal Superintendent, and he has not yet realized that I am the State Superintendent of Public Works. I have been patient, but he will realize the fact that I am responsible for my department as the axe descends and his rolling head will doubtless say: 'Who would have thought it!'"

Closely questioned as to the certainty that he would be the next Police Commissioner, Col. Partridge said:

"I am home for Thanksgiving. I will probably see Mr. Low before I return to Albany. My information is that the Mayor-elect wrote to Gov. Odell, asking him if there would be any objection to my resigning from my present position. I know that the Governor replied that there would be no objection to my resigning should Mr. Low desire me to do so. I have not said that I would accept the position of Police Commissioner. That would be unreasonable, for the office has not been offered to me officially. It is perfectly proper, however, to state that if the position is offered to me, I may not decline to assume the duties of Police Commissioner.

Some interesting information was learned yesterday from a gentleman who was prominent in Mr. Low's campaign as to the kind of a man Col. Partridge is likely to select for his Chief Deputy in pursuance of suggestions from Mr. Low.

The character of man that Mr. Low is said to favor for this place is a lawyer, thoroughly well up in the rules of evidence and fairly familiar with police regulations. It is said that a man is wanted who can exercise proper judicial discretion in the trial of cases of police officers against whom complaint has been made, and whose decisions will stand the test of review by the higher courts. Devery's most marked incapacity was his inability to properly perform the office of a Judge, and Mr. Low is anxious to have a man selected for Deputy Commissioner who will not repeat the mistakes of Devery in this respect.

The police management, it is said, will be left entirely to Col. Partridge, and he will select a man for Chief of Detectives in whose ability to hunt down criminals he has perfect confidence.

COL. PARTRIDGE'S POLICE RECORD.

How He Administered the Department in the City of Brooklyn.

Col. John N. Partridge was appointed by Seth Low to be Police Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn on the 1st of February, 1884. He succeeded Gen. James Jourdan, who had occupied that post during Mr. Low's first term as Mayor. At this time the Brooklyn police force had but 700 members, and at the end of his term, in January, 1886, the report forwarded by Col. Partridge showed that the force had been increased in strength by only eighteen men. It now numbers 1,700, approximately.

The most noticeable advance made during his administration was through the adoption of civil service rules compelling competitive examination of applicants for promotion and appointment. These examinations as arranged by Col. Partridge were eminently practical and included a physical examination of the applicants. For the conduct of these examinations he detailed Inspector, then Captain, P. H. McLaughlin, who now is the commanding officer of the Brooklyn force. He also abolished the post of "Drill Captain" and placed McLaughlin in charge of the drills of the men.

While Commissioner, Col. Partridge became convinced that the Brooklyn force was insufficient in numbers, and urged the passage of a law permitting an increase. The bill did not pass the Legislature at this time, but became a law during the year following his retirement. During his term he arranged for and began the operation of a river patrol system with considerable success. The men assigned to river duty arrested several pirates who had for some years before menaced lives and caused a considerable loss of property along the river front. He instituted an entirely new system of police telegraphy, the one in use at the time he entered office being antiquated and unsuited to the demands of the department. Although he advocated the adoption of signal boxes these did not come into use until later.

In trying policemen for minor breaches of discipline Col. Partridge was very lenient. He never imposed a heavy sentence for these. If, however, he found men guilty of falsehood or of causeless assault he meted out very severe punishment.

Retiring from the Brooklyn Police Commissionership at the end of Mayor Low's second term of office, Col. Partridge became the President of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company, since consolidated with the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. It was in this capacity that he endeared himself to the workingmen of Brooklyn. During the trolley strike of 1895, when every line in Brooklyn was tied up, Col. Partridge spent three days and nights conferring with the men employed on the cars of his company, and made concessions which enabled him to open his lines to the public at the end of that time. All of the other companies operating in the city held out against their employes, and in consequence most of the people of Brooklyn had to walk for three weeks of the worst season of the year.

When it was announced that Gov. Roosevelt was considering him as a possible candidate for the position of State Commissioner of Public Works the men employed on the various lines of the company forwarded a petition in his favor.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND CADET FOOTBALL GAME.

Gen. Miles, Admiral Dewey, and Other Notable Persons Will Also Be Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President expects to have a fine time at the West Point-Annapolis football game in Philadelphia Saturday. He will leave here at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and get back in the evening. Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany the President, and among others who will be in the party are Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Col. and Mrs. Theodore Bingham, Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Assistant Secretary Loeb, and probably others.

The Secretary of War also expects to see the game. Others who plan to be present are Gen. Miles and several members of his staff, Gen. Corbin, Admiral Dewey, and Gen. Leonard Wood. The last named will reach Philadelphia direct from Havana. After the game is over he is to talk on Cuban matters with the President.

HIS DRIVE ENDS IN DEATH.

Builder's Horse Bolts, His Carriage Is Upset, and the Man's Neck Is Broken.

While driving with his daughter and a friend yesterday afternoon Christopher Merz, a mason and builder, forty-one years old, was killed by injuries received by the overturning of the carriage. His daughter and Charles Drelling, his young friend, were also thrown from the buggy, but were not injured.

Merz had after dinner hitched his horse and started for a drive. The party were returning at about 5 o'clock and were going along Hendrix Avenue near Wortman Avenue, Brooklyn. At this point the street is graded some distance above the surrounding lots. Suddenly the horse became frightened at some object, and swerving, started to run away. He dragged the carriage up on the sidewalk and it toppeled over the embankment.

Mr. Merz was thrown with considerable force upon his head and his neck was broken. An ambulance was called from St. Mary's Hospital. The surgeon said that Mr. Merz had died instantly.

STOPPED RUNAWAY HORSES.

John Drennen, Swift of Foot, Chased and Captured a Frightened Team in Crowded Madison Square.

Fleetness of foot and courage displayed by John Drennen probably averted serious accidents at Broadway and Madison Square.

Mr. Drennen has charge of the livery at the Fifth Avenue and Albemarle Hotels.

Among the teams outside the former house yesterday afternoon was a handsome pair of young horses attached to a new brougham. The driver left his seat and neglected to blanket the horses. About the same time a group of children appeared arrayed in fantastic attire and tooting horns in commemoration of Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Drennen was talking with a friend in the rotunda of the hotel when he saw the team, frightened by the noise, start on a run along the crowded thoroughfare. He ran out into the street, reaching the curb before the horses were well under way.

The thoroughfare was well filled and cars were moving in each direction as the runaway headed for Fifth Avenue. Mr. Drennen, catching up with the team, grabbed the bridle of the "near" horse before Twenty-fifth Street had been reached and when the brougham was between two cars and not more than a foot distant from either. He brought the horses to a standstill while the spectators, who had rapidly grown in numbers, applauded.

Very much out of breath Mr. Drennen turned the team over to the frightened driver with the remark: "You have a queer team. Don't you leave it that way again or there will be trouble."

HURT ON A HUNTING TRIP.

Edward L. Burrell Injured by the Discharge of His Gun While in a Canoe.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 28.—While returning from a hunting trip up the Millstone River last evening Edward Louis Burrell of Chicago was painfully shot by the accidental discharge of his gun. It was while entering a canoe for the return journey that the accident happened. Burrell laid his gun in the bottom of the canoe, and while taking his place the gun was discharged, the entire contents striking him in the right leg, two inches below the groin. A piece of flesh two inches long was torn from the inside of the leg.

George Drayer of Hartford City, Ind., who was with Burrell, brought assistance, and the injured man was taken to the college infirmary. Dr. Wright, who dressed the wound, said the young man was resting comfortably to-day, and that there were no fears of any serious consequences, unless tetanus set in.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE DELAYED.

Postponed as a Mark of Respect to the Memory of Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. — The understanding to-night is that the President's message will not be read to Congress until Tuesday, so as to enable the two houses to adjourn Monday, after brief sessions, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley.

It is said the message will go to Congress in printed form. Up to this time the message has always been sent to Congress in manuscript. There was a suggestion some time ago of sending it in typewritten form, but the chances now favor a printed document.

California in Four Days

from New York. Best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

FIERCE $1,000,000 FIRE ON EAST TENTH STREET

Uptegrove & Bro.'s Big Cigar Box Factory Destroyed.

Oil and Gas Tanks Endangered and Lumber Yards Damaged—20 Engines and 3 Fireboats Fight the Spectacular Blaze.

A fierce fire which caused damage estimated by Chief Croker at nearly $1,000,000 started last evening in the seven-story cigar box and veneer factory of William Uptegrove & Brother, extending from 457 to 467 East Tenth Street, near Avenue D. The factory was totally destroyed, and the flames spread to property of the Mutual Gas Company, the Standard Oil Company, and two lumber concerns. Shortly after the blaze was discovered it swept up a huge flue within the factory, and almost immediately flames burst from every window. There was a back draft that burst open the iron shutters while flames broke through the roof.

Once the fire got started there was no hope of holding it, and the firemen tried to prevent the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings. The dried-up wood within the building, and the cedar sawdust furnished food to the flames at a startling rate, and in less than twenty minutes after the first alarm was turned in the factory was doomed. Flames, fanned by a high northwest wind, shot high in the air, lighting up the night bright as day, and reddening the sky for miles. One by one the floors caught, until the entire building was enveloped in flames and the iron shutters, warped and twisted, fell into the street. One by one the floors gave way, dropping veneering machinery, worth thousands of dollars, distorted and twisted to the ground.

Directly behind the factory, facing on Eleventh Street, was the supply depot of the Standard Oil Company, where thousands of gallons of oil were stored. As soon as the flames were discovered the manager in charge of the works opened the valves of the tanks and let most of the oil into the East River. Opposite the supply depot was the yard of the New York Mutual Gas Company, with tanks containing 5,000,000 feet of gas. To the east of the factory were two lumber yards, one of which contained 18,000,000 feet of cedar and mahogany and other expensive woods.

The fire was visible in all parts of the city, and thousands came even from the up-town sections in trolleys and elevated trains to look at the flames.

It was 5:50 o'clock when the fire was discovered. From some unknown cause it started in the drying room, the flames having been first discovered by James McAuley, one of the outside watchmen of the firm. When the first engines arrived the fire seemed an ordinary one, but even before the firemen could couple their hose to the nydrants there was a rush and a roar and the whole factory was in flames from top to bottom. The firemen sent in a second alarm, which brought Chief Croker up from Great Jones Street. As soon as the Chief saw the extent of the fire he sent in a third and a fourth alarm, which brought in all to the scene twenty engines, three fireboats, seven trucks, and a water tower.

Chief Croker at once took action to save the adjoining property. The fireboat David A. Boody was the first to arrive and her powerful pumps were connected with the water tower. The New Yorker and the Van Wyck, which arrived soon after, lay in the slips of the Greenpoint Ferry, each with a dozen hose lines aimed at the factory and the adjoining buildings. At

Oil Company, and Chief Croker had the crowd driven back as far as Avenue B by the police reserves.

Mr. Croker estimated at a late hour that the total damage would reach near a million. He estimated roughly that the loss to J. M. Saulpough will be $125,000; William E. Uptegrove & Brothers, $350,000; the Mutual Gas Company, $100,000; G. M. Hegemeyer, $150,000, and the Standard Oil Company, $75,000.

There were numerous small casualties. Dr. Ramsdell of Bellevue Hospital was on duty with an ambulance, having come with the third alarm. Father Smith, one of the fire Chaplains, arrived shortly after the ambulance. He ordered a coffee wagon and served hot coffee to the freezing firemen, whose clothing, hats, and beards were coated with ice.

Among those injured was Fireman Michael Burns, who was thrown to the street, caught by the draught of the falling wall. Capt. Lucas of Engine 9 and Capt. Garvin of Engine 20 were overcome by smoke.

Robert Miller of Hook and Ladder Company 9 was scorched about the face and hands, and was taken to Bellevue. Lieutenant O'Rourke of the fireboat David A. Boody was also taken to the hospital, although he protested against going. While at work on top of a lumber pile a nozzle slipped from his hands and struck him several times in the face, inflicting ugly gashes.

The fire was a spectacle for miles around, being visible even at Coney Island. In Brooklyn the westward heavens gave one the impression that all Manhattan was burning up. The river reflected the glare, and all about was as light as day.

When the oil was poured into the river a curious effect was apparent. The stiff wind that was blowing had turned the East River into a "choppy sea," but as the oil diffused itself over the surface the water became as smooth as glass. Charles Kellogg, the Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company's depot, was at the fire and directed the removal of the oil from where it would make immense trouble if once ignited. Many questions were raised as to what would happen if the oil in the river got afire.

One fireman had a curious experience in the way of rescuing a man whom he thought was overcome by smoke. He saw a man, apparently hanging limp, on the top of a twenty-foot ladder that had been raised against a wall overlooking the scene. He ran to the top of the ladder when the man looked behind to see who was coming.

When questioned, he explained that he was just a "hobo," and that he wanted to see the fire, but that unless he got out of the way of things the police would hustle him out of the fire lines, not having a badge.

Chief Croker at 2 o'clock this morning said that he would stay at the scene of the fire all night. He thought the fire was under control, but said that he regarded the conditions as such that he would not be justified in going away. The Chief pointed out that the big gas tanks of the Mutual Gas Company would surely have been destroyed had the wind not been in a direction that carried the flames and heat away from them.

The entire block from Avenue D, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, was swept by the fire and nothing left untouched.

On the pier at the foot of Eleventh Street were stored 300 wagons, which belonged to peddlers and small dealers. Large numbers of the owners were about the fire, loudly lamenting their loss, which to many of them was most serious.

Mr. Hegemeyer of the lumber firm said that his loss would be nearer $350,000, instead of $150,000, as Chief Croker estimated. Mr. Hegemeyer said his property was insured for about 75 per cent. of its value.

At 2 A. M. the fire promised to burn for two or three days.

TWO FIREMEN INJURED IN HARRISON STREET BLAZE.

Fall Through an Opening in a Shed—Fire Fighters Hampered by Dense Smoke from Hay and Feed.

Two firemen were injured and damage to the extent of $100,000 was wrought yesterday afternoon by a stubborn three-alarm fire which started soon after 2 o'clock in the four-story buildings, 52, 54 and 56 Harrison Street, occupied by Rickerson & Collins, dealers in hay and feed. For more than an hour the firemen worked in a bitter westerly wind that sent the thermometer to the freezing point and covered the streets and the hose and the water tower with a thin sheet of ice.

Soon after the fire was discovered it began to belch thick smoke, which was caught in the brisk wind and hung like a huge pall over the lower portion of the city, attracting thousands of the holiday crowd who expected to see a pier fire.

Exactly how the fire started is not known. The employes of the place quit work at noon. Policeman Offenbuttle, who was patrolling his beat saw smoke emerging from the lower windows of the premises at 2:25 o'clock. He turned in an alarm and hardly had the firemen arrived when the flames rushed upward and with a roar broke through the upper windows, sending showers of glass to the sidewalk. Two more alarms were turned in and for a time all down town was alive with fire engines and trucks and the huge water tower rushing to the scene.

By the time the first engines of the second alarm arrived Chief Croker tore down the street in his runabout. A dozen streams were sent against the burning building, and through an alley at 212 West Street lines of hose were run to attack the flames from the rear. By this time the smoke was so dense that at times it was impossible to get a glimpse of the firemen climbing about on the fire escapes and on a wooden sidewalk shed, level with the first story. Water was pouring down the front of the building quicker than the culverts could remove it, and as it ran it froze into sheets of ice. The water tower was brought into play, and began sending a stream into the top floor of the building.

By this time thousands of spectators had collected, and the reserves of the Leonard Street Station were sent out to hold the crowd in check. Just as the crowd was thickest the form of a man was seen to cut through the smoke head first. With extended hands it struck the sidewalk. The man was Fireman Martin Renck of Engine Company No. 7. He had stepped through an opening in the sidewalk shed, not being able to see in the blinding smoke. He was first taken to a saloon on the corner of Harrison and West Streets, where Surgeon T. V. K. Johnson, who had come with the third alarm from the Hudson Street Hospital, bound up his wounds. His head was cut, his hands were lacerated, and a knee was injured. He was sent home.

Meanwhile the fire stubbornly resisted the deluge. On an escape on the third floor stood three firemen, in charge of Lieut. Gavan of Engine No. 7. The men were holding a nozzle into a window out of which smoke belched, so that only at intervals a glance could be had of the workers. Water was pouring from the roof on to the helmets and rubber coats of the men. Shortly afterward flames broke through the window over their heads, and almost at the same time out of the window directly beneath. But the men held their places.

The second fireman was hurt about this time. He fell through the hole in which Renck had met with his accident. In the thick of the smoke none saw him fall, but a huddled form lay suddenly on the sidewalk, water pouring over it from above in cataracts. Surgeon Johnson and a dozen others ran to the man's assistance. He was unconscious and bleeding from a great gash across the forehead. When the body was carried out of the smoke and turned over the man was recognized as Charles Funk of Engine No. 13. Funk was carried into the saloon, followed by the surgeon and Father Smith, the fire chaplain. Soon afterward Funk opened his eyes, and, recognizing Father Smith stooping over him, passed his hand over the bleeding gash and said:

"You don't have to get to work on me, do you, Father?"

"No, I guess not this time," the Chaplain answered.

Funk was taken away in the ambulance. As the wagon drove off Father Smith looked over the tailboard to see if the injured man was all right. Funk raised himself on his elbow:

"No, I guess you didn't get me that time, Father," he said, and with a wave of the hand to the Chaplain he sank back on the blankets.

Not until the engines had worked over an hour did the smoke cease and white steam, showing that the water had reached the flames, issue from the windows. The water tower was covered with a thin sheet of ice from top to bottom, and the rubber coats of the firemen were frozen stiff. The building was entirely gutted.

SET ABLAZE BY A CANDLE.

A Girl Fatally Burned While Dressing for Holiday Visit.

While preparing to visit some friends early yesterday evening, Sarah Becker, sixteen years old, of 2,689 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, was so severely burned that she will die. In order to find some clothing, the girl lighted a candle and carried it to a closet. The flame of the candle came in contact with her clothing, and in an instant she was afire.

Persons in neighboring rooms heard the girl's cries and rushed to her assistance, but did not succeed in extinguishing the flames before she became unconscious. An ambulance was summoned, and she was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

MAN AND DOG PERISH IN FIERCE BROOKLYN FIRE.

Score of Firemen Overcome—Plant of National Enameling and Stamping Company Destroyed—Loss Put at $500,000.

The large plant of the National Enameling and Stamping Company in Williamsburg was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, involving a loss estimated at over $500,000, while the lives of the night watchman, George Koch, sixty years old, and a faithful St. Bernard dog were sacrificed.

Koch had evidently perished while turning in an alarm from a private box situated on the second floor of the building on the North Second Street side. His body, badly charred, and with his lantern on the right arm, was found near the office of the plant. Beside him lay the body of the dog.

The plant was bounded by North First and North Second Streets, and Bedford and Driggs Avenues. It occupied the entire block with the exception of the space covered by the Bedford Avenue Police Station, at North First Street and Bedford Avenue, and the headquarters of the Volunteer Firemen. These buildings were saved, after several hours of hard work. For a time it was believed that the flames would also wipe out these structures, and the reserves of the precinct were turned out and the building was practically deserted. The prisoners were also hurried from the cells and taken to the Herbert Street Police Station. Surrounding the burned structure are many factory buildings and tenements. Several times these buildings caught fire from the sparks, but the flames were extinguished by the firemen.

The fire was discovered shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning by Policeman Knoblock of the Bedford Avenue Station. Knoblock was standing at the corner of Bedford Avenue and North Second Street when he saw a sheet of flame on the ground floor of the building. He ran to the corner of Bedford Avenue and North Fourth Street and turned in an alarm. He then returned to the buildings. The flames by this time had spread through the entire length of the structure from Bedford to Driggs Avenue, along the ground floor. Koch, it is believed, had discovered the fire in the meantime, and hurried to the second floor to turn in an alarm. The alarm was received at Fire Headquarters. It is supposed that the rapidity with which the flames spread cut off the watchman's escape by the lower floors, and that before he could reach a window he was overcome from the smoke and burned to death.

The firemen responded quickly to the alarm, and when Assistant Chief Perry arrived he at once ordered three additional alarms to be turned in, as well as several special calls. This brought the greater part of the department to the scene. So quickly did the flames spread from one story to the other that in less than thirty minutes after the arrival of the firemen the immense plant was a mass of fire, and for three hours the heavens were illuminated for miles around, and attracted thousands of persons to the scene. As the flames shot high in the air and threatened the surrounding tenements many of the panic-stricken occupants carried their household effects to the street and to places of safety. The mineral plant was stocked with tinware of all descriptions, which melted rapidly in the heat.

An hour after the fire was discovered the walls of the building fell in with a terrific crash, and several firemen narrowly escaped being buried beneath the débris. So intense was the heat and so dense the smoke that a score of firemen were overcome and had to be attended by Ambulance Surgeon Hoffman of the Eastern District Hospital. The deluge of water poured on the flames seemed to have no visible effect and the firemen turned their attention to preventing the fire from communicating to the adjoining property. All day several companies were kept at the scene pouring streams of water upon the débris.

The origin of the fire is not known.

The plant originally belonged to the Havermann Tin Factory Company, which was absorbed by the present company about twelve years ago. Over 700 hands were employed in the buildings, which contained an enormous stock. The loss is said to be entirely covered by insurance. Koch, the watchman, had been employed in the buildings for nineteen years. He lived on Maspeth Avenue near Kingsland Avenue.

CHIMNEY FIRE AT SHANLEY'S.

Thanksgiving Dinner Parties Startled by Arrival of the Engines.

While a large crowd was eating Thanksgiving dinners at Shanley's restaurant, Broadway and Forty-second Street, last night, a defective flue caused a fire in one of the chimneys. A passer-by saw sparks coming from the chimney, and, sending in an alarm, tried to rush into the restaurant to warn the men and women dining there. An attendant stopped the man and notified the manager.

Some employes went to the roof with pails of salt and ashes and poured the contents of the pails down the chimney, nearly extinguishing the fire by the time the firemen arrived. The firemen soon put out the rest of the fire with trifling damage.

The diners were somewhat excited by the engines rattling up, but their uneasiness was soon allayed and they resumed their interrupted repast.

$150,000 Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The building on Race Street occupied by the Cincinnati Cloak and Suit Company and the Belding Silk Company was damaged by fire tonight to the extent of $150,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The St. Nicholas Hotel, near by, was at no time in danger, as the work of the firemen prevented the flames from spreading beyond the cloak company's building.

PARENTS OF ANTITOXIN VICTIMS TO SUE ST. LOUIS.

Base Claims for Damages on Coroner's Finding that Health Board Was to Blame.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Seven heads of families, whose children died of tetanus following the administration of diphtheria antitoxin issued by the city, and four whose children were stricken with tetanus and recovered, have announced their intention of suing the city for damages. The verdict of Coroner Funkhouser, in which the deaths were charged to negligence on the part of the Health Department, is made the basis for the proposed suits, which are in the hands of Attorney E. E. Wood.

Circumstances of the deaths of the children and portions of the testimony at the Coroner's inquest are contained in an address to the public, issued by the parents, who intend to file suits. It is asserted that the blame for the distribution of infected anti-toxin rests entirely on the city. The horses from which the serum was drawn were, it is stated, old and decrepit animals, which were constantly exposed to tetanus.

In an open letter issued by the parents serious charges are brought against the City Morgue, as well as the Health Department, and it is claimed that the bodies of the children were taken from their homes to the Morgue by force and returned in such a mutilated and ghastly condition as to "fill the souls of the parents with indignation and unutterable agony." It is alleged that young men called for one or two of the corpses and demanded them in the most boisterous and flippant manner, calling in the police, when the parents refused to give them up, without proof of the authority of those who demanded them.

Peruvian-Bolivian Arbitration.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 28.—The Pan-American Congress will be asked to arbitrate the existing questions between Peru and Bolivia. If the congress declines to act, then Mexico or the Argentine Republic will be requested to arbitrate these matters. Peru insists that the arbitrator must pronounce according to the uti possidetis of 1810.

William A. Foskett Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—William A. Foskett, well known all over New England as a manufacturing plumber, died at his home here this afternoon, aged eighty-four years.

ENGINEER'S BLUNDER CAUSED WABASH WRECK

Widely Different Reports as to Number of Lives Lost.

Railway Officials Say from Eight to Twenty, While Others Declare the Victims Number Eighty.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—When night fell over the scene of yesterday evening's awful calamity on the Wabash Railroad near Seneca, Mich., those who had been investigating the disaster had found nothing to alter their estimate of about eighty lives lost as a result of the collision. Superintendent George M. Burns, of the division on which the wreck occurred, insists that the estimates are too high. "I do not consider," said he, "that the total death list will exceed twenty."

However, in support of the larger estimate it is pointed out that there are now fourteen passengers known to be dead. The bodies of eight of these have been recovered, and it is considered that the fragments of other bodies now in the Morgue at Adrian will account for many more than the twelve dead necessary to make up Superintendent Burns's estimate of twenty. In addition to the comparatively few fragments recovered and sent to the Morgue, those who were early on the scene say that many more pieces were discovered which crumbled to powder while they were being removed.

Superintendent Burns said to the correspondent to-night that he was unable to tell the exact number of Italian immigrants aboard train No. 13, but thought that there were not more than fifty. Passengers on the train, and a number of those who were early on the scene, dispute this and say the number was nearer eighty. Superintendent Burns has received no report as yet from Ticket Collector Eames of train No. 13, who probably knows nearer than anyone else the number of Italians in the cars.

Coroner Hamilton of Adrian this afternoon impaneled a jury and will begin an inquest into the disaster to-morrow morning.

All the jurors are prominent in the business affairs of the little City of Adrian. No steps have been taken as yet toward the arrest of Engineer Strong, who, Superintendent Burns says, is responsible for the collision and holocaust.

Considerable light was thrown on the cause for the disaster by the orders which the conductor of No. 13 showed as his authority for proceeding past Sand Creek. The order, which was delivered to the train at Holloway, read as follows:

Order No. 32—Trains Nos. 13 and 3.—No. 4, Engine 609, will meet No. 13 at Seneca, and No. 3, Engine 823, Sand Creek. Engines No. 88 and 151 will double-head No. 13.

It was past midnight this morning before a search of the ruins of the burned cars could be begun. As soon as the heat had subsided sufficiently scores of men began delving in the mass. As it was slowly turned over small portions of the bodies of those who had perished in the flames were occasionally found. The heat had been so intense that the cars and their human freight had been reduced to a blackened powder that was blown about for hundreds of feet by the breeze.

Inside of two hours the ironwark of the cars had all been hauled into the ditch at either side of the road.

The first relief party on the scene arrived from Adrian, fifty-five minutes after the accident, and they immediately began work on the second coach of Train No. 4, which was telescoped by the collision and reduced to splinters. The wreck of the coach was jammed into a space hardly fourteen feet square.

Train No. 3, which was waiting on the sidetrack at Sand Creek, having followed No. 13 from Detroit, was run up to the scene as soon as the accident was reported there, and on this train practically all the injured from the west-bound train were loaded and started for the company's hospital at Peru, Ind.

A relief train from Montpelier, Ohio, took more of the injured from the east-bound train, and also started for Peru with them. Pending the arrival of these ambulance trains, the injured, as fast as they were extricated, were placed in the two sleepers, attached to train No. 13, which were not wrecked, or taken to the house of Ben Muss, which is within 100 yards of where the collision occurred.

The bodies of the dead, together with the few fragments that had been dug out from the burning cars, were loaded aboard a car and taken back to the Morgue at Adrian.

At 7 o'clock this morning the wreckers removed the last piece of wreckage from the tracks. It was Engine 151. Although considerably warped and bent its wheels were still true enough. They kept the track after the engine had been pulled back on the rails. It was towed to the Seneca sidetrack.

Although Engineer Strong of the east-bound limited No. 4 saw the light of the approaching train while yet some five miles away and down a straight track, he did not check his speed, because, as he said, he supposed No. 13 was waiting on a siding at Sand Creek. After reaching Detroit to-day Strong said:

"I read my orders that I was to stop at Sand Creek, and evidently the other crew read theirs to stop at Seneca. I know that there were four of us that read my orders the same—the fireman, conductor, brakeman, and myself. I lost my orders in the confusion of the wreck, but the records will show what they were.

"When I first saw the headlight of the other train it was far enough away, so I presume I could have stopped, but you know how it is with these electric headlights—you can't tell anything about how far away they are. It was on a straight-away track, and I thought they were waiting for me at Sand Creek. They doubtless thought we were stopped at Seneca, and so both of us came on at full speed.

"We must have been running fifty miles an hour. When we saw that they were on top of us, I saw I must jump. There was a bridge right ahead, and I did not want to fall in that, so I waited until we were past it and fell. There was only a slight embankment, and the crash came right after I let go. I rolled fully three rods. When I came to there was my engine on one side of me and the trucks of the second car, which was telescoped, on the other."

Superintendent Burns to-day said that Engineer Strong of Train No. 4 was responsible. "His orders," said he, "clearly directed him to pass Train No. 13 at Seneca. He evidently forgot them, for he did not stop there, and the collision resulted."

Superintendent Burns estimated the financial loss to the Wabash at $48,000.

In Train No. 4 the engine was followed by an accommodation car. This was stout and bore the shock bravely. The leading day coach of the train, however, telescoped and burned. In this were about forty passengers. The most of the early rescue work was done here, and probably half of these passengers were rescued or escaped. Train No. 13 carried seventy-five immigrants from Italy, bound for the coal mines at Trinidad, Col. Not more than half of these escaped.

The train was double-header, drawn by Engine No. 88, Engineer Sam J. Work and Fireman Dowd, both of Detroit. The second engine was No. 151, Engineer Robert Parks and Fireman Cal Batdorf, both of Ashley. Both engineers escaped alive, but their firemen met death in the quivering mass of iron and steel. Engineer Work is in great pain from scalding, a broken nose, and scalp wounds. He is unable totalk.

Engineer Parks of the rear engine on No. 13, had a broken leg, and his face is cut.

The official list of the dead given to the local papers shows the names of but ten dead and forty-eight injured, but Detroit newspapermen who were at the scene of the wreck and talked with survivors of both trains say that the official list does not bear out the statement of the passengers, nor evidence of the horrible loss of life which they witnessed at the spot where the accident occurred.

The Free Press to-morrow will say that the loss of life was in round numbers 100, and that the statements made by the Italian immigrants in train No. 13 bear out this claim. These immigrants say that there were about 125 of their nationality on the train, and that only about twenty-five of them escaped. While there are only ten of them known to be dead, it is asserted that the other ninety were completely incinerated, and that with the removal of the wreckage the bodies crumbled to dust, which was scattered by the wind which swept across the country.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 28.—Twenty-five persons who were injured in the Wabash wreck arrived here this morning on a train traveling in two sections. Lucio Virgiles and Trubuzzi Silvestro, although frightfully injured, were able to talk briefly. They were well acquainted with the people in their party, and say that 100 of the Italians are missing and unaccounted for.

The trainload of maimed and wounded passengers brought here was a pitiful miniature of the horror of last night. There were not enough ambulances to carry the wounded to the hospital, and many express wagons and trucks were pressed into service.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of the Wabash Railway, when seen at the headquarters of that railway here to-day, said that he had received but few details of the wreck near Seneca, Mich.

"The reports we have received, however," said Mr. Ramsey, "show that no more than twenty persons were killed and thirty injured. I have always insisted that whenever a wreck occurs on the Wabash, that the number and names of the dead and injured shall receive the first attention of the officials investigating the affair. The property loss and details as to the responsibility, &c., can come later."

STORY OF AN EYEWITNESS.

Chicago Man Tells of the Terrible Scene that Followed Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Henry S. Teinson, who is connected with the National Biscuit Company, was among the Chicagoans on the ill-fated Wabash train. He was in the third coach from the rear.

He said: "The first intimation we had that anything was wrong was when there seemed to be a great explosion, followed by the tense gripping of the air brakes, which caused the wheels to bounce along the rails like a rubber ball.

Then the train came to a standstill and everything was quiet. It was several minutes before we knew that the train had been wrecked. When I left the car and went ahead, the sight that met my eyes was appalling. Men and women were running wildly along the track with blood flowing from wounds they had received. Some of them had great holes in their heads. Others were nursing broken arms. Stretched out on the grass were many bodies.

"The immigrant cars were telescoped in such a manner that we could see within the fiery furnace, and it was awful. Men and women were pinioned in the wreckage and lay there helplessly watching the flames creeping rapidly upon them. Their groans and calls for help were heartrending, but we could do nothing on account of the heat.

"The victims were held there and literally roasted alive while their friends and countrymen rushed madly about. After the flames had swept over the débris I saw several human skulls and other bones resting on the iron rods of the cars, which were twisted into an inextricable mass.

"Injured persons rushed wildly about, mingling their cries with the groans of the dying and the appeals for help of the men and women who were doomed to death in the fire. I saw one old man sitting along the track beside his dead wife with blood flowing from a wound in his head. A girl was taken out of the wreck where she was pinioned by an iron rod which had run completely through her body.

"In one place the débris was piled high in the air, and protruding from it was a man's leg. Further investigation revealed the man, and when he was taken out a roll of bills fell from his pocket. When the sleeper was detached from the east-bound train six bodies rolled out of the wreckage."

KANSAS CITY OFFICIAL A VICTIM.

George W. Youmans One of the Dead in Wabash Wreck.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28.—George W. Youmans of this city was killed in the Wabash Railroad wreck near Seneca, Mich. Mr. Youmans was a well-known building and paving contractor and a member of the Board of Public Works of Kansas City. He erected many of the large buildings in Kansas City and has held heavy contracts throughout the Southwest.

Mr. Youmans was the father of Frank E. Youmans, a well-known young broker, under arrest in Detriot on a charge of embezzlement in Kansas City. He was engaged on a big contract in Texas at the time of his son's arrest, and had arrived in Kansas City Tuesday and proceeded East. He intended, he said, to persuade his son to return to Missouri and face the charge. Mr. Youmans was fifty-eight years old. He leaves a wife.

CHURCHILL MAKES A RAID.

His Men Capture Seventeen Alleged "Cadets" on the East Side.

Acting Captain Churchill of the Fifth Street Station sent out Detective Kennell and twenty-four policemen shortly after 1 o'clock this morning to raid the Argentinia Benevolent Association, on the first floor of 84 Second Avenue, where seventeen alleged "cadets" were captured.

They tried to get away, but were all taken to the station house, including the supposed proprietor, Samuel Felix, forty-two years old, who gave his address as 24 Avenue C. He had seven pawntickets, none for less than $40, and all for jewelry. Capt. Churchill thinks the jewelry was stolen by women from men.

The sixteen others had about fifty pawntickets for various articles. One prisoner had a bunch of cards with the following: "A Carlos, Private Detective, Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Men. London, W."

Kennell had been watching the place, and arrested the men without warrants. The prisoners are charged with "disorderly conduct."

CHICAGOANS SAW A COMET.

Some Spectators, Among Them an Astronomer, Doubt if It Was a Real Comet After All.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—A comet was visible here in the southern sky this evening. Its position as viewed from the Auditorium tower, in which the United States Weather Bureau is situated, was about ten degrees southeast from the zenith. It was difficult to judge of its length, for the reason that it was pointed directly upward, and was apparently going from the earth, but Prof. Cox, in charge of the bureau, said that, in his judgment, it was about two degrees long.

"I am not an astronomer," said Prof. Cox, "but I feel positive that it was a comet. It was plainly visible at 5:30 o'clock, and we could see it until 7 o'clock, when it became invisible on account of the increasing haze. All the men in the office here saw it. It could not have been a meteor, for it seemed to remain practically in the same position during the entire time it was visible, and no meteor would have done that. Its apparent immobility shows, too, that it was a great distance from the earth. There was a head, which was plainly visible to the naked eye, and still more apparent when viewed through a glass. There was also a well-defined tail."

The comet was seen by many people on the streets, as well as by the officials of the Weather Bureau.

So strange and unusual was the appearance that it could not be accounted for definitely by local astronomers. It furnished no end of speculation for the public. The Weather Bureau and newspaper offices were besieged with anxious inquiries and requests for some explanation of the phenomenon. Some authorities were inclined to think that it was a streamer from the aurora borealis, or northern lights. There were some who decided that it was a fantastic display of the rays of the moon deflected by the broken clouds and heavy moist atmosphere and smoke hanging over the earth. All agreed that it was a most unusual spectacle.

Whatever it was, it certainly "played to a large gallery" in Chicago. Opera glasses were in demand, and the crowds on the streets and on the surface and elevated trains craned their necks to get an observation with the naked eye.

"It is almost certain that it was a streamer of the aurora borealis," said Prof. George W. Hale of the Yerkes Observatory, Lake Geneva, Wis., who was spending Thanksgiving in Chicago. "So far south, however, such manifestation of the northern lights are extremely unusual. The light seems to be in our own atmosphere. An evidence that it is probably the aurora is that it stays in the same place in the sky. If it were a comet it would appear to move with the other stars from east to west. Through an opera glass I could see that the stars moved, but this streak of light seemed to remain fixed."

Prof. George W. Hough of the observatory at Northwestern University, commenting upon a description given him, said:

"It may have been a reflection of the lights of the city, or it may have been a searchlight reflected in the clouds and heavy atmosphere. Such things are altogether possible. It would hardly be the aurora borealis, since the northern lights would not be apt to be seen so far South without brilliant manifestations to the North also. A comet would not make so sudden an appearance. If a comet were headed North we should have had telegraphic reports concerning it from South America before it would have time to reach here. A comet would also be seen to move."

GAS EXPLOSION TIES UP ELECTRIC LINES

Cars Could Not Run in the Lower Part of the City.

MANHOLE CAPS SHOT SKYWARD

Feed Wires in Bowling Green Subway Fused—Passengers Unceremoniously Dumped Into the Streets.

Traffic on all surface car lines in the lower portion of the city, south of Eighth Street, was paralyzed completely from half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 11 o'clock last night by an explosion of gas in the subway of the Bowling Green section of the up town Broadway track, opposite the Produce Exchange. At 11 o'clock four of the feed cables had been repaired and the Broadway, Madison, and Second Avenue lines were opened. At an early hour this morning the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines were still disabled.

Residents of this vicinity and passers-by along Whitehall Street for a day or so have detected a strong odor of gas. It was attributed to a leaky main somewhere in the vicinity. The leak was discovered yesterday after a terrific explosion had blown out the dozen or more manholes in the street at this point and completely tied up all street cars running to the Battery, causing innumerable people much inconvenience.

Broadway car No. 23, bound up town on Whitehall Street at 2:31 o'clock, had just passed the Bowling Green curve switch when there was a deafening explosion that blew a great manhole cover ten feet long and two feet wide high into the air and shook all of the neighboring windows, followed by a great sheet of flame that shot up out of the opening. The motorman of car 23 kept on his way. The manhole cover fell to the brick pavement some feet away without breaking.

Fortunately, as it was a holiday, all of the business houses in this vicinity were closed, and the streets practically were deserted. Had it been a business day many persons undoubtedly would have been killed or injured. The first explosion was followed quickly by another, and two or three smaller manhole covers sailed skyward. The noise, which ordinarily would have drawn thousands to the spot, attracted no attention save from the passing motormen and conductors and other employes of the Metropolitan Street Railroad and the firemen in the Stone Street Engine House, several of whom started on the run to investigate.

SECOND EXPLOSION STOPS TRAFFIC.

The Broadway cars continued to pass over the spot as if nothing had happened. On some cars the power was shut off and the car run over the spot by its own momentum. Just after Car No. 111 on the Columbus Avenue line had passed over another report fully as loud as the first two resounded and a large manhole cover between the up-town track and the Bowling Greek Park fence went up in the air to the height, the motorman of Car No. 67 just behind said, of the highest tree in the park. At the same time the small covers on the manholes at the other end of the subway near Battery Place went up into the air with a bang.

Immediately after the last explosion every car on the Broadway, Lexington Avenue, Columbus Avenue, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines below Eighth Street, 300 cars in all, came to a standstill.

Flames and smoke poured from every opening in the ground around the lower end of Bowling Green Park, under which is the extensive subway of the Metropolitan Street Railroad. The motorman of Car No. 67 mechanically threw his controller around to shut off the power, and, though momentarily expecting more explosions, staid by his car. The passengers in all of the cars bound up and down town were frightened badly, and, though few in numbers, piled out on the sidewalks and sought shelter in the neighboring doorways. The last large manhole cover to go up fell with a smash, and was broken into three fragments. None of the others was broken.

The firemen and a few employes of the road arrived as the last of the covers struck the ground. The firemen gave a hasty look at the smoke and fire coming up out of the holes, and telephoned the power house in Front Street to turn off the power. This was done, although the power already had been cut off by the fire.

Power to all the Metropolitan's lines below Eighth Street is supplied by the distributing station in Front Street, to which is transmitted electricity from the Ninety-sixth Street power house. The electricity is sent through large cables strung along the conduits under the tracks. Under the curve at Bowling Green, around which some of the cars are switched, a subway has been built to enable the workmen to get at the cables to make necessary repairs. Running from a point almost opposite the doors of the Produce Exchange are about thirty large cables, through which the power is transmitted. These cables are grounded near the Battery Place side of Bowling Green.

The burning gas had free access to the cables, and in three places fused them into a solid mass. It was this that brought the cars to a dead stop. Gangs of men of the Consolidated Gas Company were quickly on the spot, and the hunt for the leak began. It was located soon in the middle of Whitehall Street, opposite Stone Street, within a few feet of the excavations for the new Custom House.

A few moments' digging exposed a large six-inch main broken half in two, presumably from the cold engendered by the removal of ground for the foundations of the Custom House. This leak was fully fifty feet from the subway and separated from it by solid ground, although the main passed under the trolley conduit at Stone Street. How the gas got into the subway was a mystery to the firemen and the railroad men, and the gas people preserved their usual reticence in the matter. It is presumed by the firemen that a spark from some trolley car "plow" ignited the gas that had collected in the subway, thereby causing the explosion.

It was necessary for the railroad employes to wait some hours for the smoke and fumes to clear out of the subway before they could make an investigation. When they ventured into the chambers underneath the surface they found some of the cables red hot and the insulations of most of them burned through. When it was possible the work of drawing out the burned cables and replacing them with new ones was begun. Each cable was about 100 feet long. Not until late at night were enough drawn out to enable others to be put in, and temporary connections made permittinb certain cars to run.

Those passengers on cars bound up town sat still when the cars stopped. Other people climbed in and filled the seats and stood up in the aisles. In some instances the conductors collected fares expecting the car to start up again in a moment. The wind whistled icily outside. A half hour passed. Some impatient ones, with a vindictive look and chiding word to the conductor or motorman, climbed down and out into the cold air. Two hours passed, and the few who had remained determined to get their nickel's worth of ride if they had to wait all the afternoon, reluctantly got off, and with remarks to the long-suffering conductors about the company which would not look well in print wended their way to some other line, only to find the cars on it stalled, too.

Remarks of a still more fervid nature ensued. Men and women stood on windy street corners until their noses grew red and their feet grew cold, and only their tempers kept hot, waiting in vain for a trolley car. A crowd gathered at the bridge terminus of the Second and Fourth Avenue lines. They were directed to Broadway. They went, muttering maledictions. At Broadway they were sent over to the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines. There was nothing doing here either. Then those who had constitutional objections to riding on the elevated bethought themselves of the Third Avenue line, and trudged all the way across town again in the cold, only to find no car on the line moving. So it happened that the elevated company had to run a few extra trains.

The experience of passengers coming down town, and there was a pretty good number, especially those who lived in Brooklyn, was even more temper trying. If they happened to be on the Third, Second, or Fourth Avenue lines they were dumped out unceremoniously at Broome Street by the conductor, whose only explanation was, "This car goes no farther." He didn't know himself in most cases why he was stopped. On the Sixth Avenue lines, Eighth Street was as far as the passengers got, and on Eighth Avenue, Thirteenth, and Greenwich was reached before the Elevated had to be resorted to. Later in the evening the Third Avenue Line managed about 8 o'clock to get cars through to Chambers Street and Park Row, and by 10 o'clock to the Post Office. All passengers were transferred across town and shuttled into the Third Avenue cars at Broome Street. Needless to say the passengers did not take kindly to the numerous transfers, nor to the suggestions of the conductors that there were elevated stations handy.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Shop Here To-day!

To-day's Bargain Friday list is most unusual. Here are 11 price pointers which demonstrate the Bloomingdale merchandizing policy—Quality best—prices lowest. It's a good chance to make comparisons; we wish you'd do this. Its the greatest argument we can offer in favor of shopping here.

Fine Millinery---One-third Off.

This sweeping reduction is made in order to clear out our winter stock of trimmed hats with the greatest possible rapidity.

Whatever any hat in our millinery salon is marked there will be taken off one-third of the ticket price. Thus you will secure $18 hats for $12—$15 hats for $10—$12 hats at $8—Even our popular $5 hat will come under this price cutting.

Such bargains will undoubtedly prove strong inducements to women who appreciate genuine value as well as smart headwear.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Great Special For Bargain Friday—

Handsome Near Seal Coats, $19.50

Elegantly made and finished throughout; lined with heavy satin; latest shapes and styles; very closely resembling the genuine Alaska seal; many of them have sold as high as $45 and $50.

Near Seal Muffs to Match, $1.85.

Handsomely made and lined; would be good value at $3.75.

Second floor, 59th St. Section.

Bargain Friday's Sale of

Regular $10 Watches, $3.39.

This very remarkable watch special will mean brisk selling in our watch store to-day.

These watches are reliable and handsome; with gold filled cases; made by the renowned Illinois Watch Case Co., of Elgin, Ill., who thoroughly guarantee them.

Fine reliable timekeepers; thoroughly tested and regulated by expert watchmakers; 7 jewelled, stem winders and setters; have celebrated Trenton, Banner and Imperial movements; sizes 6 and 18, for both men and women; exclusive jewellers sell them at $10 and $12 each.

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

Great Bargain Friday Sale of

Popular Books, 8c.

Having consummated one of the greatest book purchases in our history we here give you a chance to add to your library or to select holiday gifts at an altogether unheard of price.

The books are neatly bound in English vellum cloth; in handy form; they are printed on good paper from large, clear type; in the lot are over 110 titles, and but a little while back this edition retailed at 45c. per volume. None sold to dealers.

Abbe Constantin—Ludovic Halevy.
Alice in Wonderland—Lewis Carroll.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush—Ian Maclaren.
Black Beauty—Anna Sewell.
Boat Club; or, the Bunkers of Ripleton—Oliver Optic.
Cranford—Mrs. Caskell.
Crown of Wild Olives—John Ruskin.
Cyrano de Bergerac—Rostand.
Dolly Dialogues—Anthony Hope.
Drummond's Addresses.
Ethics of the Dust—John Ruskin.
Evangeline—Henry W. Longfellow.
Flower Fables—Louisa May Alcott.
Queen of the Air—John Ruskin.
Rasselas—Samuel Johnson.
Reveries of a Bachelor—Ik Marvel.
Samantha at Saratoga—Holley.
Sesame and Lilies—John Ruskin.
Singularly Deluded—Sarah Grand.
Stickit Minister—S. R. Crockett.
Stories from the History of Greece.
Stories from the History of Rome.
Taking Manila; or, in the Philippines with Dewey—H. L. Williams.
Tanglewood Tales—Hawthorne.
Through the Looking Glass—Carroll.
Treasure Island—Stevenson.
Uncle Tom's Cabin—Mrs. Stowe.
Vicar of Wakefield—Goldsmith.

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

Extraordinary Bargain Friday Special—

Men's $1 Underwear, 50c. Each.

In this lot are several hundred samples of men's high grade underwear, consisting of woolly camel's hair, natural wool, grays and scarlets; silk fleece lined; also a variety of styles of ribbed woollen, cotton and f

LITTLE CHANCE OF RECIPROCITY FOR CUBA

Congressmen Think This Country Should Not Favor It.

Mr. Payne and Mr. Grosvenor Express Opinions—Latter Predicts as Certain the Adoption of the Nicaragua Canal Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Hope for reciprocity diminishes more and more as each Republican Congressional leader gives expression to his views on the subject. Representative Grosvenor of Ohio declared stoutly against meeting the wishes of the Cubans to-day, and Representative Payne of New York, after having been in Washington a couple of days, took the same ground in a talk in which he reaffirmed all he recently said in New York City in opposition to changes in the tariff. Gen. Grosvenor, speaking with characteristic bluntness, said:

"I fail to see that we are under obligations to shower benefits upon the Cubans at the expense of our own people. After Cuba has organized a government which is national in scope and responsible, I am willing to do whatever may be wise in the way of helping the Cubans, if in so doing no American industry now protected by our tariff policy is harmed. I am and will be in the future a supporter of the National policy of the Administration. But, speaking for the present and independently, I see no reason to hasten to aid Cuba's commerce.

"We have certainly done a great deal for the Cubans, and I do not see that we owe them anything. We released them from their oppressor, and they have shown themselves to be absolutely ungrateful. They have manifested no spirit of appreciation. It would seem that the old Spanish hostility to us still prevails.

"I certainly am not in favor of doing anything in the line requested by the Cubans if it will hurt the American beet sugar industry. Last year we produced one-third of the beet sugar that enters into our consumption of sugars of all kinds, and there is every reason to believe that, if the industry is still further protected, we will eventually raise all the beet sugar sold in the United States."

Mr. Payne reached the same conclusion as that taken by Gen. Grosvenor, although he got there by a different route.

"If," said he, "we revised our tariff law to allow Cuban sugar to come in free or at a reduced rate, we would, by reason of the 'most favored nation' clause, have to admit sugar at the same rate from every nation with which we have a treaty. That would mean practically the same reduction to all sugar-producing countries. On the other hand, Cuba has no Government with which we can make a reciprocal arrangement, and it is not to be expected that our people are going to give her a reduction on her sugar, tobacco, and spirits without getting something in return. But with whom are we to treat in negotiating a reciprocity arrangement?"

Mr. Payne expressed some surprise at the demands which the Cuban committee now in this country had been making in the way of tariff concessions. He said that when a like committee was here last year its members called on him as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

"They said," continued Mr. Payne, "that they wanted some reciprocal arrangement on sugar. They spoke of the proposed Kasson treaty with some of the West India Islands, which made a reduction of 10 per cent. on sugar and said they ought to get as much as that. I told them at that time that if we made any duty with any country reducing the duty on sugar I had no doubt that Cuba would fare equally well, although that was a question for the future. The committee expressed itself as entirely satisfied with the outlook.

"Although I have not seen any of the members of the committee that is here now, I understand through the newspapers that they are asking for free raw sugar, and that all or a greater part of the duties on tobacco be taken off; also, that the duty on spirits be entirely taken off, and that the spirits imported here from Cuba be exempt from the internal revenue duties, which our own spirit manufacturers have to pay."

In this connection Mr. Payne remarked that it seemed that the Cubans had progressed considerably in their desires since last year. The concessions on sugar asked by them, he said, he understood to be the same as the demands being made by the American Sugar Company for free raw sugar.

Going on to a discussion of tariff revision, Mr. Payne not only repeated his previously published views on the subject, but also said that, so far as he could ascertain, it seemed to be the general opinion that the country was doing well, and that it was best to let well enough alone. He said the problem of reducing the revenue undoubtedly would have to be met by the Ways and Means Committee, and that, in his opinion, the natural place to make the reduction would be in the internal revenue schedules. He was asked if he considered the Republican Party pledged to take off the remaining war taxes.

"The expenses of the war," he replied, "have not all been paid. We are paying annually almost as much on account of the war as we are receiving in war taxes. This is occasioned by the condition in Cuba and in the Philippines. How long this is going to last is hard to say. I think we redeemed any pledge made last year in the reduction that was made, and as our expenses will be reduced, we shall undoubtedly make further reductions in the future."

Gen. Grosvenor, in speaking of war tax reduction, said: "I was in favor last session, in committee, of wiping out the whole $100,000,000 of the tax. If we had done so, the question would not be up at this time to bother us."

"You are still in favor of such action?"

"Yes; unless something has arisen of which I am not apprised that would render the legislation inadvisable."

"You refer to possible heavy expenses of the Government?"

"Yes, expenses—or appropriations. The construction of a Nicaragua Canal, for instance, could hardly be called an expense of conducting the Government in the usual sense of the word."

"Do you think, then, that this Congress will authorize the commencement of the canal?"

"I do, most certainly."

NICARAGUA CANAL CONFERENCES.

United States Minister and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Discuss Terms.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 28.—William L. Merry, United States Minister to Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica, is in daily conference here with Dr. Fernando Sanchez, the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the matter of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the terms under which the undertaking shall be carried out. A new commercial treaty between the United States and Nicaragua is also under discussion.

Mr. Merry expects to leave here on Dec. 3 for Costa Rica.

NEW HONOR FOR DR. HARPER.

To be Director of World's Fair Universal Educational Congresses.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—Dr. William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago, has accepted the offer to become Director of Universal Educational Congresses at the World's Fair.

As Director of Universal Educational Congresses, Dr. Harper will have immediate charge of the arrangements for National Congresses of distinguished specialists in the realms of the statesman, the jurist, the financier, the scientist, the litterateur, the pedagogue, and the theologian.

New Steel Plant for Allentown, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Nov. 28.—Ex-Judge Edward Harvey has purchased 500 acres of land lying a mile east of this city for $65,000. It is stated that the purchase was made for a syndicate of former stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who will erect upon it a big steel and armor plate plant.

PACKING PLANTS IN MEXICO.

Americans Are to Build Two There—Member of Firm Thinks Corn and Cattle Will Be Scarce.

O. W. Butts of Kansas City, owner of some of the largest packing houses in this country and Mexico, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Conversing with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, he expressed the belief, based on personal observation, that the pessimistic reports concerning the corn crop, which place the yield at 30 per cent. of an average year, are not well founded.

"I think," he said, "we will have more than 50 per cent. of the average crops of recent years, and we have had some bumpers lately. Still, I think it is true that, owing to the increased consumption, there will be some scarcity of corn and good cattle. Farmers in the West evidently realize this, for, with the idea of fattening hogs and cattle, they are putting liberal quantities of cottonseed oil and other ingredients in the corn fed to live stock.

"Our firm has a large packing house at Chihauhau, in Mexico, where we slaughter 150 cattle daily for canning purposes, and you would be surprised at the remarkable consumption of American canned goods by Mexicans. We have concessions from the Mexican Government for two additional plants, which will soon be erected."

MAN MURDERED IN HIS STORE.

Woman's Terror Leads to Disclosure of the Crime Which, She Says, Her Husband Committed in Anger.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—John Krause, who kept a little cigar store on Lincoln Avenue, where he lived alone, was murdered this evening in his apartments in the rear of the store. The police are looking for Frank Williams, who, according to statements made by his wife, committed the crime.

Williams was an employe of Krause, and, accompanied by his wife, went to Krause's place to collect some arrears of wages. Krause was unable to pay the money, and the men quarreled. Williams in a fit of anger picked up a stick and struck Krause, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly. After the murder Krause's body was tied up in a compact bundle by bending the legs, and then Williams, taking his wife with him, went to a livery stable to hire a wagon, ostensibly for the purpose of carting the body away.

Mrs. Williams remained outside the livery stable office, and as a man approached became hysterical and asked him to save her. She said she was afraid some man who was in the livery stable was going to kill her. She was directed to go to a saloon near by to get out of the way. This she did, and to the saloon keeper, Anton Jaeger, she told of the killing of Krause by her husband. The husband came in the saloon shortly afterward looking for her, and asked her to go with him. She began crying and refused. The husband then kissed her and ran out. Jaeger notified the police and the woman was taken to Police Headquarters, where she told the story.

The accused man is about twenty-five years old, and his wife eighteen years. The couple came to Trenton from Buffalo a few weeks ago. Mrs. Williams before her marriage about a year ago lived in Wilmington.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEWARDS UNDER ARREST.

Their Clothing Lined with Costly Tobacco—A Conspiracy Alleged—Hint of Important Arrests Here.

Five steerage stewards from the North German Lloyd steamship Bremen were arrested in Hoboken last night by Customs Inspectors O'Hare and Angel, with the assistance of Patrolmen Ryan and Sullivan of the Hoboken police.

When arrested the men's clothing was found to be lined with Sumatra leaf tobacco, which is worth $4 a pound. They are L. Assing, C. Luhrs, A. Schmidt, John Seibold, and T. Saumanz.

Inspector O'Hare asserted that the men were agents in a systematic attempt to pass the tobacco into the United States without paying duty. He said that there was evidence that for some time past the product had been regularly delivered to a prominent tobacconist in New York. Further arrests would, he intimated, be made in New York to-day.

RAILWAYS HELP OREGON, SAYS GOVERNOR GEER.

Regulating Rates, He Writes to Gov. Van Sant, Is Easier than Preventing Consolidation.

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 28.—Gov. Geer has written to Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota in answer to the latter's request for views on the absorption of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways by the Northern Securities Company. He says:

"Oregon has no laws regulating combinations of capital and none regulating freight rates. Passenger fares are limited to 4 cents per mile, but two lines, the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Companies, have voluntarily reduced the rates to 3 cents. The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and Southern Pacific Company are making commendable efforts toward the development of their respective territories, and have become a great help to the people.

"Unless consolidation of railway companies should be followed by increased freight and passenger rates it would be difficult to see where objection to it would lie. If this result should follow it is a matter within the power of Legislatures to control. It may prove an easier matter to regulate rates than to prevent consolidation."

After commending Gov. Van Sant's efforts to enforce the laws of his State, Gov. Geer continues:

"No question in this country, either present or future, is paramount to the one of preserving unquestioned the best interests of those who are known as the common people. I would certainly favor holding such a conference as you suggest, but could not attend unless held on this coast, which would perhaps not be feasible."

NEW ROCK ISLAND LINE.

Road from Liberal, Kan., to El Paso, Texas, to be Ready Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—By Jan. 1 the Rock Island Express expects to be able to open for business its Southwestern extension to El Paso, Texas. This line, in connection with the Southern Pacific and the Mexican Central Railroads, will give the Rock Island the shortest line both to Southern California and to the City of Mexico, and will make it a dangerous competitor of the Santa Fé Road. It took just one year to construct the 546 miles of the new extension from Liberal, Kan., to El Paso.

The road from Liberal to Carrizozo will be equipped with eighty-pound steel rails, oak or pitch pine ties, and modern ballasting. Depots, sidetracks, switches, station houses, water tanks, and Western Union telegraph lines have all kept pace with actual road building, and when the line is opened it will be in as perfect condition as any of the roads of the Rock Island system.

Burlington Steals a March in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 28.—The Burlington Road took a hand in the trackage fight on its own behalf early to-day, and before daylight a force of fifty men laid a track up the alley west of Eighth Street and were in the act of putting in a crossing over the Northwestern track when a squad of special police stopped the proceeding. Both roads now have tracks laid in violation of the orders of the City Council, and are still keeping a force of watchers to prevent interference with the progress already made.

Bubonic Plague Reported in Honolulu.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 28.—Passengers who arrived here on the steamship Miowera, from Honolulu, state that there has been a recurrence of the bubonic plague in that city, and that two deaths have resulted up to date. One of the victims was a Chinaman, the other a Japanese. There were ten more cases reported before the vessel sailed, says one passenger, but the Purser only heard of two cases. A man who has had his home in Honolulu for eight years denies the report flatly. The press correspondents do not mention the subject in their letters.

OPPOSITION EXPECTED BY SENATOR CLARK

Thinks He Will Find "Blackmailers" in Washington.

He Declares His Opponents Have Nothing Upon Which to Base a Fight Against His Installation.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana arrived on the Majestic from Europe yesterday.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES found him last night at the home of his daughter at the Lisbon on West Fifty-eighth Street.

"There is a report, Senator," said the reporter, "that opposition is to be made to your taking a seat in the United States Senate."

"I have heard something to that effect," he answered, "but it is not worrying me. My opponents have nothing on which to make a fight. But I suppose I shall find some blackmailers in Washington."

"What do you think, Senator, of the action of Gov. Toole of your State in joining the Governors of Minnesota and Idaho in opposition to the Nrthern Securities Company?"

"My information is that Gov. Toole is acting with those opposed to the Northern Securities Company," was his answer, "but you see I have been away for a month, and while I have made some inquiries to-day, I have not learned enough to warrant me in opposition on the Northern Securities Company subject."

"Do you think there will be any revision of the tariff by Congress at the next session?"

"I hardly think so," Senator Clark replied.

"What about the copper situation?"

"That is something," the Senator answered, "that I never care to discuss for publication. Certainly I do not feel like giving my views on the subject now, when I am so much in the dark regarding the latest developments. I have been on the ocean for a week, you know."

"How do you feel with regard to a ship subsidy bill?"

"I suppose that a ship subsidy measure under proper safeguards would be favorably regarded by many people."

"What about the Cuban situation?"

"I have nothing to say with regard to that matter just now, but I guess this country will keep faith with Cuba."

The Senator did not purchase any paintings or art treasures while abroad. He will leave for Washington to-morrow.

STORY OF A LOST RING.

Two Police Officers Divide $1,000 for Recovering It, and a Porter Is Held for Taking It.

New Jersey Central Railroad Detective Dougherty, Patrolman Thomas Collins of the Jersey City police, and Henry Keiser, an iron manufacturer of Bloomington, Ill., had especial cause for thanksgiving yesterday. Mr. Keiser, because he was informed of the recovery of a diamond ring he valued highly, and the officers because they will divide $1,000 which Mr. Keiser offered for its recovery.

Mr. Keiser arrived in Jersey City on Oct. 26 by a Baltimore and Ohio train. While washing his hands just before leaving the train he removed the ring and laid it on a shelf. As he was drying his hands the train rolled into the station at Communipaw. In his haste to catch the boat he did not think of the ring until he was half way across the river. He returned by the same boat, but the ring was not to be found. None of the train hands had seen it. Mr. Keiser reported his loss to the railroad officials, and went on his way to Boston. A week later, when he returned, he was told that the ring had not been found. He then placed the matter in the hands of Detective Dougherty.

"The ring is not worth more than $200," he said. "It was my wife's engagement ring. Just before she died two years ago she placed it on my finger, telling me never to part with it. For that reason I will pay $1,000 for its recovery."

Spurred by this incentive, Detective Dougherty made inquiries in various directions, but learned nothing about the ring. On Nov. 16 Mr. Keiser received a letter informing him that if he was willing to pay a reward for his ring he might learn something about it by writing to "J. M. W." at 106 East Forty-sixth Street, New York. He did not write to "J. M. W.," but sent the letter to Detective Dougherty. A watch set on the house showed that Edgar A. Brown, a colored porter on the train by which Mr. Keiser traveled, was a visitor at the house. Being unable to find any evidence to connect Brown with the ring, Dougherty confided the facts to Patrolman Collins.

He decided on bold measures. He went to the Central Railroad station and accused Brown of having stolen the ring. Brown denied the charge, but in accounting for his whereabouts on the day the ring was lost he contradicted himself several times. Collins arrested him on a charge of larceny, and took him before Chief Murphy. Brown persisted in his denial until a letter directed to Mr. Keiser, offering to return the ring for a reward, and signed "J. W. M.," was found in his pocket. He then admitted that he had found the ring, and that it was hidden in a trunk at his home at Muirkirk, Md., about twenty-six miles from Baltimore. He wrote a letter to his mother, telling her where to find the ring, and instructing her to give it to the person who presented the letter. Collins obtained leave of absence. He went to Muirkirk, and yesterday arrived in Jersey City with the ring. Mr. Keiser was informed by wire that the ring awaited his order. Brown is held to await his arrival.

MARRIED FOR FIFTY-SIX YEARS.

New Jersey Couple Celebrate Their Anniversary at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Egbert B. Johnson celebrated their fifty-sixth wedding anniversary at their home here to-day. They were born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1821, and were married at Unionvale, Dutchess County in 1845. They have six children living.

Mr. Johnson was graduated from Albany, N. Y., Normal College in 1846. He taught at the Friends' School at Millbrook, N. Y., and was the principal of public schools at Croton and Nyack, N. Y., and in Dutchess County.

In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to a position in the New York Customs Service, which he held for fourteen years. For eight years he was Postmaster of Spring Valley, N. Y. Mrs. Johnson was a daughter of Henry Haight of Bangall, Dutchess County. She is the sole surviving member of a family of thirteen children, several of whom reached an average age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Society of Friends.

Iowa Man Blew Out Gas and Died.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 28.—Charles Meinkey of Fontanelle, Iowa, a juror in the Balliett Mining case, now on trial in the United States District Court here, was found dead in his hotel to-day. It was evident that he blew out the gas before retiring and was asphyxiated. His death will not interfere with the trial, and the case will proceed with eleven jurors to-morrow. Meinkey was a farmer and was worth $50,000.

Man Killed by a Long Island Train.

Benjamin W. Van Lunden, eighteen years old, of Riker Avenue and First Street, Woodside, Queens Borough, was killed at the Riker Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad yesterday by a west-bound train. The train was stopped and the man was placed in the baggage car and taken to the railroad station in Long Island City. Charles Beach, the engineer, was arrested pending the inquiry by the Coroner.

Machinist's Arm Torn Off.

Oscar Feldman, a machinist employed by the Edison Illuminating Company at the plant at Sixty-sixth Street and the bay, Brooklyn, had his arm torn off while at work yesterday. He was repairing one of the dynamos when his left arm was caught in one of the belts. It was said at the Norwegian Hospital, where Feldman was taken, that he might not recover from the shock.

ALLEGED CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS INVESTIGATED

Dishonest Entry and Collusion Said to Have Been Discovered.

Importers, It Is Declared, Have Designated Illegally Samples for Fixing Values and Classification of Imports.

An investigation into Custom House affairs by special Treasury agents is said to have disclosed evidences of fraudulent entry aided by collusion by which importers in some cases might profit. This relates to the manner of selecting samples of imported goods to be sent to the Appraisers' Stores for the determination of their value and classification.

How large is the loss to the Government and how far such practices have extended are as yet undetermined, but the result of the investigation when complete is expected to go to Washington with a consequent shake-up among the Custom House employes. The investigation was begun last June, and sufficient results are said to have been obtained to justify action by the Treasury Department.

According to the Federal statute which governs the examination of imported goods, one case in ten of each consignment is sent to the Appraiser at the Public Stores for appraisal. The importer, either directly or through a broker, submits his invoice to the Second (or Entry) Division at the Custom House, where a record is taken. Then the amount of duty collectible on the face of the invoice is paid, and a bond is filed to cover liability for increased duty, in the event that the Appraiser finds the invoiced value to be too low.

Ninety per cent. of the goods is immediately released, and upon the appraisal of the other 10 per cent. the amount of duty on the entire consignment is determined. The reason for this procedure is to permit the collection of customs revenues with as little delay as possible to the course of business.

To insure the Government against gross frauds, the selection of the one case in ten for examination must be made at haphazard by Government officials. For some time there had been a suspicion in some quarters that collusion existed so far in certain instances that the importer was allowed to designate which cases should be sent to the Appraiser.

Thus, an importer of laces, for example, might bring over three cases of low grade laces, five cases of medium grade laces, and twelve cases of the highest class of Swiss embroideries. Were he certain that he could designate two of the low grade cases as the two cases to be appraised he would be able with safety to invoice the entire consignment of goods as of low grade, save thousands of dollars in the amount of duties paid by him, and by so much defraud the Government of revenues.

It is understood that the evidence of collusion, said to have been acquired by the special agents, was obtained through the assistance of an importer, who, with the cognizance of the special agents, marked for selection certain cases in each of five consignments. In each instance the cases marked by the importer for examination are said to have been the ones that were sent to the Appraiser for the purpose of verifying the invoice of the importer.

Such a practice would not have to be followed very long or very widely at the Port of New York to mean a difference of millions in the revenues of the United States.

So far, the special Treasury agents are said to have obtained enough evidence to involve clerks in the Custom House, but as to the pay for such collusion, and as to what importers are involved, it is not known just what evidence the investigation has yielded.

The first effort of the Special Agents was to obtain an examination of one entire consignment of laces, but the importer already had unpacked 90 per cent. of the goods and distributed them in his stock. After some further watching with small result the Government is said to have gotten the importer mentioned to designate which cases of a consignment should be selected for appraisal. The Government agreeing to refund expenses incurred in the test five consignments were entered and passed in the manner in which he said. The present evidence and impending report to Washington are said to be the result.

Part of this evidence is understood to have been known at Washington some time ago, but a full report of the extent of the practice was awaited before action should be taken.

MR. KEARNS EXPECTS NO TARIFF REVISION.

The Senator Thinks Other Governments Alone Find Fault.

United States Senator Thomas Kearns of Utah, who draws about $40,000 monthly from his mining and other properties in that State, is at the Waldorf-Astoria, having arrived from Europe on the Majestic yesterday.

Asked for his opinion concerning possible tariff legislation by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, the Senator said:

"Tariff revision? There will be none of it at the next session. What is the matter with the present tariff laws? Business is good everywhere in the United States. It is the people in other countries who are finding fault with our tariff regulations. Let them do the talking. We can rest and look on."

"What do you think, Senator, of the probability of passing a ship subsidy bill?"

"I hardly know," he replied, "but I shall give the matter serious consideration."

"How do you feel about the Cuban situation and what America should do in the premises?"

"That question is easily answered," the Senator rejoined, smilingly. "This Government has made certain promises to Cuba, and to the best of my recollection the United States Government fulfills its promises. I see no reason to doubt that we will keep our promises in this case."

Senator Kearns declined to say anything regarding the copper situation, pleading that he was not informed regarding the latest developments.

FIRE IN TEXAS OIL FIELD.

Entire Population Fights Flames Under Trying Conditions.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Nov. 28.—The most dangerous fire since the discovery of the oil field here occurred late yesterday, and for a time it was thought the field was doomed to destruction. Plumbers working on pipes built a small fire several hundred feet northeast of the Exporter Land and Pipe Company's mill, on the northeast side of the field. The fire spread in the oil soaked grass and soon got beyond control, threatening the great forest of derricks of the Hogg-Swayne syndicate. Every fire on the field was extinguished in the boilers and every rig was shut down, and the population of the field turned out to fight the flames. Fortunately the men succeeded in staying the flames within twenty feet of the nearest derrick, and finally extinguished them.

Physician Injured by a Fall.

Dr. Charles Walsh, thirty-nine years old, of 275 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, while walking down Fifth Avenue late yesterday afternoon stepped on a piece of ice and fell, fracturing his right kneecap. He will be maimed for life. He was attended by Dr. Chittenden of the New York Hospital, who took him to that institution in an ambulance.

Ben Teal to Undergo Operation.

Ben Teal, manager of the Broadway Theatre, who is suffering from appendicitis in his apartments, the Clinton, 253 West Forty-second Street, will be operated upon to-day or to-morrow. He was resting comfortably last night. He is under the care of Dr. E. M. Thompson of 240 West Forty-second Street.

STEINWAY PIANOS

AT THE ARCADE,
5th Ave., Cor. 46th Street,
and at Steinway Hall,
107-109 East 14th Street.
STEINWAY & SONS

offer a superb stock of pianos in both regular styles and art cases.

Orders for renting, tuning, polishing or moving pianos may be addressed to either establishment.

VERDICT FOR DEAF-MUTE

$100 for Injury to a Finger and Thumb by Surface Car.

His Counsel Argued that His Ability to Use the Sign Language Was Seriously Affected.

The question of the loss of the free use of a finger and thumb, and its effect upon the plaintiff's employment of the sign language as a deaf-mute, was one of the points sharply contested in a suit brought by Moritz Swelig of 13 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Swelig sues to recover $2,000 from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for personal injuries.

Swelig, on Sept. 12, 1900, was crossing the tracks of the company at the junction of Seventh Avenue and Broadway. An uptown car and a down-town car were bowling along a short distance from him, and the motormen of the cars pounded away on their gongs furiously, but Swelig could not have heard a hundred gongs, and before he knew it he was knocked down and badly injured. A finger and thumb on his left hand were so badly injured that he lost the use of them. According to the testimony of the motormen, when Swelig crossed the tracks he was working the fingers of both hands, and as they had no idea that he was deaf and dumb, they thought that he was simply afflicted with some nervous disorder.

"He was simply talking to himself," explained Max Altmeyer, the plaintiff's counsel, "and it was the duty of the motorman in such an unusual situation to have stopped his car until he had finished his conversation, come to his senses, and realized his position."

The defense argued that a man had no right to stop in the middle of a car track to talk to himself, no matter what method he adopted.

Mr. Altmeyer, in summing up and explaining the man's injuries, said that the loss of the free use of the fingers on his left hand would prove to be a serious impediment, as to talk fluently in the deaf and dumb language a man needed a full complement of fingers.

The counsel for the defense here interrupted Mr. Altmeyer, and stated to the jury that one of the injured fingers was a thumb, which, as he understood the deaf and dumb manual, was rarely used except for punctuation. A spirited argument then followed on the technicalities of the deaf and dumb language. The defense's counsel urged that a one-handed mute conversationalist was often as fluent and rapid a talker as a man who used two hands, and that, therefore, in the case where only one finger was rendered helpless, the impediment to the plaintiff's free speech was necessarily slight and would be barely noticeable.

The jury, which tried the case before Judge O'Dwyer, in the City Court, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of $100.

When Swelig took the witness stand the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, assistant to Dr. Gallaudet in his work among the deaf and dumb, interpreted his story of the accident to the court.

PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION IS BEGUN.

A Section of the Committee Appointed by the Church Meets in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. — Preliminary work on the revision of the Creed of the Presbyterian Church, so as to make it more popularly understood, was inaugurated here to-day at a meeting of a section of the Committee of Twenty appointed at the last Presbyterian Assembly to accomplish this result. Several hours were spent in discussion, but no action was taken on any phase of the subject.

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago presided, and the other members who participated were the Rev. Drs. Minton of San Francisco and Sprecher of Cleveland, and Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court. A form of statement to replace the one now in use was submitted, and other forms will likely be presented later. No vital changes were contemplated in to-day's discussions, but only a different mode of expression in the Creed. It was recognized that 250 years had made some differences in the conceptions of the authorities.

There was some discussion as to the incorporation of a statement regarding the personality of God, but this proposition is still a tentative one. The section will hold another session to-morrow, and will meet daily until Wednesday, when the full committee will convene with a view to taking final action. Whether the deliberations of the full committee will occupy a week or a number of weeks is still conjectural.

Two other sections of the committee will meet contemporaneously with the full body. One of these will draft new chapters on the Holy Spirit and on the Love of God, and the other will make a slight revision of the Confession of Faith with reference to the elect-infant declarations. It is felt that the present statement on this point implies that any infant dying in infancy is "lost" from the standpoint of the religious future state, and the Creed to be adopted will make it clear that the Presbyterian Church does not hold the belief that those who die in infancy are "lost." This change will be effected probably by a specific declaratory statement, though possibly by amending the present text.

WOMAN KILLED BY CAR.

Mrs. Bellota Lost Her Presence of Mind and Was Run Down and Dragged a Block.

Mrs. Maria J. Bellota, sixty-five years old, a widow, who lived at 456 West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, was instantly killed last evening by being knocked down and dragged a block along the street at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street by a Third Avenue electric car.

Mrs. Bellota was crossing Amsterdam Avenue when the accident occurred. According to eye witnesses she lost her presence of mind when she saw the car approaching from the north and dodged directly in front of it. She was dead when her body was taken from beneath the car. Dr. Kaepell of the J. Hood Wright Hospital said that her skull had been fractured, many bones broken, and internal injuries inflicted. The motorman of the car, James Hughes, 30 years old, of 218 East Sixty-fifth Street, was arrested charged with homicide and locked up in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station. The woman's body was taken to the station house.

May Withhold Fees of Medical Experts.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, in a letter dated Wednesday, has advised Controller Coler not to pay medical experts for services rendered at the request of Commissioners appointed to examine into the mental condition of persons indicted for crime until the power of such commissions to employ such experts shall have been judicially determined. Many claims of such Commissioners have been filed with the Controller, and include salaries of Commissioners, salaries of clerks and stenographers, and other expenses, as well as the fees of experts in lunacy.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Joha Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Children's and Misses' Coats.

Is the girl's Coat right? Is it stylish and warmthful? We've had such needs uppermost in mind. The stock indicates our efforts in that direction. It is large, diversified, and brimming with real economy. For example:

Children's Empire Coats, three-quarter length, made of blue, castor, red and black kersey cloth, double-breasted style; high storm collar, tailor-stitched, finished with cloth straps; sizes 4 to 12 years, $6.49.

Misses' Double-Breasted Coats, semi-fitting style, made of castor, brown and black kersey cloth, velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, lined with satin serge; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, $6.49.

Misses' Double-Breasted Coats, semi-fitting style, 27 inches long, made of Oxford and black cheviot, velvet collar and cuffs; sizes 12 to 18 years, $7.81.

Children's Double-Breasted Long Coats, made of red and blue kersey cloth, box back, tailor-stitched double cape, high neck, storm collar; sizes 6 to 14 years, $9.11.

Children's Double-Breasted semi-fitting Coats, made of blue, black and brown castor cloth, storm collar, finished with several rows of tailor stitching, lined throughout with self-colored satin; sizes 6 to 14 years, $9.74.

Misses' Empire semi-fitting Jackets, made of Oxford and pebble cheviot cloth, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout with Skinner's satin; sizes 12 to 18 years, $12.96.

Children's Guimpe Dresses, made of blue, pink and red cashmere, trimmed with bertha, silk accordion plaiting and fancy braids, full skirt, lined throughout; sizes 4 to 12 years, $4.99.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Outfitters.

Not simply a department or side issue in a large store, but a large store with Children's Clothing as its beginning, aim and end.

We study their needs in detail and carry many useful and novel articles that are not kept elsewhere.

From Babies' Wear to Youths' Clothing and Misses' Dresses, our goods are the work of experts who cut, fit and make Children's needs their whole study. Naturally the results are more satisfactory than those attained by the general stores, where children's needs are an unimportant branch of the business.

60-62 West 23d Street.

PERFECT COFFEE.

Dennett's Surpassing Coffee

DENNETT'S SURPASSING COFFEE IS THE MOST PERFECT AND DELICIOUS COFFEE THAT CAN BE PRODUCED.

BECAUSE

IT IS grown, cleaned, dried and prepared especially for us under the supervision of our own experienced planters.

IT IS blended, roasted and ground at a uniform temperature in order to preserve an even shade and flavor, by our own secret process.

IT IS the finest grade of coffee grown and commands the highest price on account of its superior strength, fine flavor and delicate aroma.

5c. A CUP.

OVER 6 1-2 MILLION CUPS SERVED ANNUALLY EXCLUSIVELY AT

DENNETT'S QUICK LUNCH ROOMS.

Cleanest, most spacious and best in the city. Every article of food served is the purest and choicest money can buy. No better can be obtained at any price.

New Horse for St. John's Hospital.

A new horse with its harness was presented to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, yesterday, by the members of the Lobster Club of that city. The horse and harness are to be used with the new ambulance, which will in a few days be presented to the hospital by the residents of Newtown. The vehicle is a memorial to Dr. Franklin Booth of that village, who lost his life in a trolley car accident a few months ago.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy and warmer; winds northerly, becoming variable.

The weather has been generally clear east of the Rocky Mountains during the past twenty-four hours, except in the lake region, where cloudy weather prevails, with some snow on Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Superior, the western mountain slopes of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia, where snow continued, followed by clearing weather during yesterday, and in the District of Columbia and vicinity, where there was a little snow early in the morning, quickly followed by clearing weather.

Temperatures continue low in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, but have risen considerably elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains. In the middle and northern slopes and the Missouri and extreme Upper Mississippi Valleys they are 13 to 22 degrees above the seasonal average.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather was generally cloudy, with more rain in the coast States. In Northern California the rain was quite heavy. The weather will be generally fair to-day and Saturday over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains except in the northern upper lake region and from the lower lakes eastward through New England, where it will be cloudy and unsettled. Snow is probable in Eastern New England to-night or Saturday morning.

It will be warmer to-day in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and probably warmer Saturday in the South Atlantic States. In the West temperature changes will not be marked.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts fresh northerly winds will become variable, on the South Atlantic Coast they will be light north to northeast, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh easterly, on the upper lakes fresh to brisk southwest to northwest, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk and mostly southerly. Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from San Francisco to San Luis Obispo, at the mouth of the Columbia River; on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and Bellingham Bay. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northerly winds and cold, fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, probably snow in western portion. Saturday cloudy, probably snow in northern and eastern portions; fresh north to east winds.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; probably snow in interior. Saturday, partly cloudy; fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

The District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair and warmer to-day. Saturday, fair; light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

North and South Carolina, fair and slightly warmer to-day. Saturday, fair; light north to east winds.

West Virginia, fair and warmer to-day. Saturday, fair; variable winds.

Western New York, partly cloudy and warmer to-day. Saturday, cloudy and colder, probably snow along the lakes; fresh winds, mostly westerly.

Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy and warmer to-day. Saturday, cloudy and colder, with rain or snow in southern and snow in northern portion; fresh south to west winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day and Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

North and South Dakota, fair to-day. Saturday, fair; probably colder; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	38	22	25
6 A. M.	36	22	22
9 A. M.	33	18	26
12 M.	38	22	28
3 P. M.	46	25	28
6 P. M.	44	23	28
9 P. M.	40	22	28
12 P. M.	40	22	25

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25½
Weather Bureau	22
Corresponding date 1900	39
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	39

The thermometer registered 18 degrees, the minimum, at 8 A. M., and 22 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 36 degrees at 2 P. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Ivories and Curios
From Japan and China

The man or woman with a fondness for the quaint art of the far East will be fascinated with the collection of treasures that the Japanese Store holds; curios that have been gathered lavishly from Japan, China and India.

Of particular interest is a group of Japanese Carved Ivories. It seems almost incredible that such awkward, almost clumsy implements as the native workers use, could produce these exquisite bits of carving from the elephant's tusks. Here, for instance, is a group of three monkeys on a pedestal, perfect in every detail, and full of a delightful humor. The price is $55. Then there are other carvings in a profusion of subjects—birds, animals, little figures of Japanese men and women of various walks in life, all showing the same exquisite workmanship. Prices range from $2.50 to $135.

But this is a small part of the display. There are

Teakwood Stools, hand-carved,
Canton and Medallion Ware from China,
Satsuma pieces—the "Honkin" Satsuma, which has the true gold decoration,
Bekko, or Turtle ware.

A visit to the Japanese Store will be fruitful of many a suggestion for your Christmas list.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS

A collection of about three thousand Women's Handkerchiefs, of pure linen, embroidered by hand, in ten different designs. Regular price, 25c; now at 12½c each.

Broadway.

The Children's HOLIDAY

Should Be Spent in the Wanamaker Toyland

The delight of a holiday depends entirely on the things which one has to enjoy on that day. Just now there is no more fascinating place for children, in this great city, than

The New Wanamaker Toy Annex

From Broadway almost to Fourth avenue, the fairyland of play-days extends. The rich and beautiful tones of the *Regina Music Box* greet you first. Then as you go further into play-land the tunes of the big orchestrion delight you. And what a wilderness of playthings is here! Wagons and horses, dolls and carriages, railroad trains, houses, mechanical toys, velocipedes, games, blocks, everything that gives joy and happiness to boys and girls is here in such array as has never been seen before.

There are hours of delight in store for the visitors, little and big, who come today.

A hearty welcome to all.

Entrance through the Subway from Basement of the Main Store, or at 770 Broadway.

The Most Comfortable Shopping Days Before Christmas Will Be TODAY and TOMORROW

On Monday the holiday rush will begin, and will continue until the doors close on Christmas Eve.

People who enjoy picking out choice gift-things before the hurry and confusion of holiday shopping should take advantage of these two end-of-the-month days which will be more pleasant for quiet buying than any days that will come before Christmas.

The store displays today a marvelous array of most suitable gift-things; including almost numberless exclusive novelties from abroad—choice things that will be picked out early, and which will not be duplicated later on.

The Proper Sort of CLOTHING for BOYS

You're perfectly safe in buying Wanamaker Clothing for your boys. There's absolutely no chance of your going wrong as to material, style or workmanship. All of these important details are looked after carefully by men who have the experience of over forty years back of them—and they have profited by every bit of it.

Thus it comes, that you're sure of getting

All-wool clothing
Stylish and *boyish*
Full of durability
Excellently put together
Moderately priced

when you clothe your boys at Wanamaker's.

Special news for today:

At $5, formerly $7.50 to $10—Vestee Suits, a few "Middy" Suits among the lot; broken sizes for 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

At $5—The "Wanamaker Special" School Suit; Double-Breasted Jacket and Knee Trousers; the standard-bearer of the Boys' Clothing Store; sizes 8 to 16 years; in blue and mixed cheviots. Second floor, Ninth street.

At 70c, worth $1—500 Boys' Trousers, of fancy mixed cheviots; sizes 3 to 16 years. Basement.

A Remarkable Offering of UNTRIMMED HATS

Two hundred and forty all-silk, silk-and-velvet, and all-velvet Hats, in black and colors, that have sold formerly at $1.25 to $3—go on sale this morning at

Fifty Cents Each!

They are just the hats wanted for cold weather wear; and the quality is excellent—velvets are silk, not velveteens—but these are odd lots, and we need the space for holiday goods; hence this offering. Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's $15 SUITS at $10

Thousands of men know the incomparable value of our Fifteen Dollar Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits, and when a stock clean-up brings the chance to buy them at ten dollars, a better bargain in clothing can scarcely be imagined. Good luck for the man who has a Winter Suit still to buy.

While this group is a collection of odd sizes, still the bringing together of about a hundred and fifty suits, makes an excellent assortment of sizes. Then we have added a number of twelve dollar suits to the group, so if a man can't find just what he wants among the fifteen dollar values, he can at least get one of our superb twelve dollar suits for $10.

It is a most exceptional offering of Men's Clothes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

ALL-WOOL SERGE
One Quarter Under-Price

These are Serges made to sell at retail at fifty cents a yard—a grade that stands as a test quality of the manufacturer's ability to make reliable goods.

Hence competition is sharp in this grade, and we have found a maker who was even satisfied to take an actual loss on the present offering—the last of his season's output.

In this wise, the opportunity comes to you now to secure the best

50c All-wool Serge at 37½c

in a plentiful supply of the following colors:

Garnet, castor, cardinal, brown and black; and other colors to follow.

All 39 inches wide.

Hardly necessary to emphasize to knowing women the importance of the offering.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Parlor and Library Suites
At Quite Decisive Reductions

This word is about a group of Sample Parlor and Library Suites which are offered today at the new prices named below. They are latest styles, in both shapes and upholstery fabrics; and the workmanship is of the best character.

It is one of those rare opportunities that thrifty people profit by, to secure furniture of the highest character at the price of commonplace goods.

This word of description:

At $60, from $95—Two-piece suite; mahogany frames; inlaid panels; satin damask cover.

At $70, from $115—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; crotch veneer panels; tapestry cover.

At $90, from $115—Three-piece suite; overstuffed back and arms; mahogany legs; tapestry cover.

At $95, from $140—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany frame, handsomely carved; tapestry cover.

At $100, from $140—Three-piece suite; mahogany Louis XVI frames; cream ground velour with rose figures.

At $110, from $160—Three-piece suite; mahogany Colonial frames; richly carved; dark green embossed velour cover.

At $125, from $153—Two-piece suite; mahogany Colonial frames; richly carved; tapestry cover.

At $125, from $175—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; cream silk cover.

At $150, from $185—Three-piece library suite; mahogany frames; crotch veneer; embossed velour cover.

At $150, from $213—Three-piece library suite; carved mahogany frames; tapestry cover.

Fourth floor.

Lemaire Opera Glasses

Every theatre-goer has constant need of a good opera glass, at this season; and just when the demand is greatest, our stock is at its best. This is also the very best time to select an opera glass for Christmas giving. The stock is complete, and the buying comfortable.

Lemaire's Glasses are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

These prices:

Black morocco, $3, $3.50, $3.75, to $8.75.
Black morocco, with aluminum slides, $10.50 to $12.75.
White or Oriental pearl, with gilt slides, $6.75, $7.25 to $14.50; with pearl slides, $8.75 and $9.50; with gilt slides, marquise shape, $9.25 and $10.50; with detachable handles, $15 to $22.50.
Enamel, with gilt slides and detachable handles, $17.50 and $18.75.
Black morocco Field Glasses, $8 to $15.50; with aluminum slides, $18.75 to $27.
Pearl Opera Glass Handles, $3 and $3.75.
Black rubber Handles, with gilt mountings, $2 and $2.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Excellent "L. R." Corsets

They are widely, and favorably known among women, on account of their style and shapeliness, and the ease and comfort they afford. They are the best of the domestic corsets, are made expressly for us, and sold at a most moderate price.

Every new fashion in corset-making finds its way immediately into the modeling of the "L. R."—an alert and conscientious maker sees to that.

Here are some of the popular straight-front models, and their eminently reasonable prices:

$1—Straight-front corsets, low bust.
$1—Girdles, in white, pink and blue.
$1.50—Corsets of coutil; low bust, long over hips and abdomen.
$2—Corsets of coutil, in white, drab and black.
$2.75—Corsets of coutil, in white and drab; low bust, long over hips and abdomen; same in fine coutil, extra long over abdomen; in white only, $3.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

WOMEN'S COATS
Entirely New Styles

We have just received some new jackets that have been made up after an advance style that is to be brought out next spring. The cloth is heavy, of course, but the style is jaunty, and particularly adapted for wear with fur scarfs, or other neck pieces.

This descriptive word of several styles:

At $12—Jackets of fine black kersey; 20 in. long; fly-front; velvet collar; hip pockets; lining of Skinner's satin; well tailored.

At $15—Jackets of black kersey, double-breasted; blouse front; stitched velvet belt; flaring hip skirt; silk revers; velvet collar and cuffs. An entirely new effect.

At $20—Jackets of black kersey, double-breasted; blouse front; flaring collar; wide revers and belt of stitched Peau de Soie; yoke back; Norfolk effect.

At $10—Jackets of kersey, 27 in. long, double-breasted; box front; half-fitted back; seams finished with stitching; velvet collar; turnover cuffs; lining of satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

85c Fancy Waist Flannels
At 65c a Yard

The present season has shown an increased demand for Fancy Waist Flannels, and manufacturers have had a hard time to keep up with their orders.

Hence this offering of a quality worth 85c, at

65c a Yard

is more than timely—it's wonderful. Your opportunity springs from the shrewdness of a maker, who, when he found himself unable to turn out the much-wanted fabric fast enough, bought up a stock of plain flannel and plaited and corded it in the attractive styles in which it is offered to you today. Every third plait has a mercerized cord in Persian design or black-and-white. These are the colors:

Cardinal with Persian cord; Cardinal with black-and-white cord; Royal Blue with black-and-white cord; Old Rose with black-and-white cord; Reseda with black-and-white cord; Navy blue with black-and-white cord; Black with Persian cord; Heliotrope with Persian cord; Heliotrope with black-and-white cord.

Fourth avenue.

LACES, 5c a Yard

Such a ridiculously little price to pay for Laces, you think that there must be something wrong with them. Not at all—it is simply the severe penalty they pay for being odds-and-ends that we want to get rid of, no matter how drastic the measure; for at holiday-time space is valuable.

These are chiefly black and ecru Cluny lace galons and insertions; with a small quantity of cream and ecru net top lace and Point de Venise insertions.

It's well worth your while to pick them over, on the chance of finding something you want—for many of them are easily worth 25c a yard and more. Now all are

5 cents a yard

Basement.

Canton and Domet Flannels
Below Their Value

Each class of these goods has its own adherents, who prefer one to the other. Both—Canton and Domet Flannels—are alike in many important essentials. Both are made of cotton, warm and soft, with a fleecy nap. Both are excellent, and used for a score of different purposes—particularly for warm underwear, night gowns, and the like.

The lots that we are able to offer, for one good reason or another, at much below their value, are of most reliable quality. These:

10c Unbleached Canton Flannel, 6¼c Yard—

Made with firm heavy twilled back, and deep, soft nap. We sell much of it at a dollar's worth at a time—sixteen yards.

Unbleached Domet Flannel—

Regular 8c kind at 6¼c yard.
Regular 10c kind at 8c yard.
Regular 12½c kind at 10c yard.

A wholesale merchant's surplus—excellent staple goods much under-price.

Fourth avenue.

Pompons and Ostrich Feathers

Here are offerings of Ostrich Feathers and Pompons so much below their regular prices that they offer an attractive opportunity to every woman who has need of these fashionable hat-trimmings.

Ostrich Feathers, at 25c to $2.75, that are worth 75c to $3.75.

Pompons, of chenille and blondine, in black-and-white and white-and-black effects, 25c to 75c; worth 75c to $1.75.

Basement.

Inexpensive, Pretty Fans

The kinds that look pretty with a light evening gown, furnish a perceptible quantity of breeze, and—best of all, are so inexpensive, that to break one is not a calamity. Just the sort to take to a dinner, a dance or the theatre:

At 50c—Painted Gauze Fans, with bone sticks.

At 75c—Gauze Fans, spangled or painted silk, with lace edge.

At $1—A variety of attractive styles, painted and spangled, with or without lace, with bone or wooden sticks.

Broadway.

Women's ELASTIC BELTS
Half Price

They are Elastic Belts, with black beading and buckle, that are worth exactly double their present price.

Easily adjustable, convenient and stylish 50-cent belts at

25 Cents Each

Basement.

Women's Tailor-made Suits
More Interesting News

We have made some remarkable offerings in women's garments recently; and the sales have been correspondingly large. The interest continues. Today we announce another offering of very fine dresses that will interest every woman who loves fine clothes but wishes to guard against extravagance. These two groups:

At $30, Suits worth up to $52—Of plain and pebble cheviot; various colors and different styles of jackets; silk-lined throughout.

At $45—Elegant suits of broadcloth, in various styles; one style with double-breasted, loose front jacket. And at same price, some single suits in various styles, worth up to $60.

Second floor, Broadway.

LAWN APRONS

These dainty aprons are shown in more than a hundred different patterns, in styles for either mistress or maid. Some are very large and full, with wide strings; others are small and dainty; many are embroided or trimmed with lace. Also Swiss Muslin Aprons in wide variety of designs.

Lawn Aprons, 12½c, 25c, 40c, 50c to $2.25.
Swiss Muslin Aprons, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c to $1.25.

Broadway.

TOWELS Under-Price

Two groups of the celebrated Webb's "Dew Bleach" Towels, in grass-bleached huckaback with colored borders, and handsome hemstitching. The excellence of these towels suggests the high fitness of a dozen in a box for a holiday gift to a housekeeping friend.

Then these are much under-price now:

75c Towels at 50c each
$1.25 Towels at 75c each

Fourth avenue.

Vanilla Marshmallows
15c a Pound

These are the delicious Marshmallows, flavored with vanilla, that we sell regularly at 25c a pound.

Today a special offering of these dainty candies at

15c a pound. Basement.

Excellent Winter SHOES
A Third to a Half Under-Price

More than sixteen thousand pairs of heavy-weight Shoes have been received for our Under-Priced Shoe Store this week. The stock is as new, as fresh and as varied as most regular stocks in other stores where you have to pay full prices for these same shoes.

Stylish, serviceable, correct and honestly made shoes at the lowest prices to be found.

These hints of them:

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40—
Box calf, enamel grain and black kid, lace; all double soles, all welted.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.90—
Kid, patent and enamel leather and calf; heavy, warm, stylish.

Men's $2.50 Shoes at $1.40—
Calf, kid and patent leather; odd lots of shoes worth up to $3.50.

Boys' $2 Shoes at $1.25—
Heavy, durable; good style and well made.

Women's Box Calf Shoes at $2—
High cut, box calf, lace; double soles, welted; splendid for business or outing wear; worth $3.50.

Women's Box Calf Shoes at $1.80—
Heavy box calf uppers, thick extension soles, military heels; worth $2.50.

Women's Heavy Kid Shoes at $1.40—
Thick welted soles, heavy kid uppers, full round toes with tips; fine shoes for schoolgirls or business women.

Women's Fine Dress Shoes at $1.20—
Round-up of fine kidskin shoes, lace and button, that may be soiled or scuffed, but that are worth $2.50 to $3.50; styles are good, and sizes are almost complete.

Thousands of pairs of Children's Shoes added today for boys and girls:

Stout calf and kid shoes; sizes 9 to 13, for small boys; made with heavy soles and spring heels, at $1 and $1.20.

Heavy kid and calf shoes, for girls, sizes from 6 children's to 4 girls'; all made with spring heels, at 85c to $1.40, depending on size.

And then a word about these:

Women's Felt Slippers, at 35c a pair.
5,000 pairs of Wool Soles, at 10c a pair.
Children's Velvet Leggings, at 75c a pair.
Rubbers and Overshoes at half price, for men, women and children.

Basement.

Timely Word of

Women's Bath Gowns
And SHORT PETTICOATS

The Bath Gowns are of soft, fleecy eiderdown, chiefly in attractive solid colors; with fitted backs and full fronts, and neatly trimmed.

The Short Petticoats are of white flannel, trimmed in a variety of effective ways.

Every woman appreciates the comfort of such warm, comfortable garments as these, the one for wear after the bath, the other for out-of-door wear on wintry days.

Further details:

SHORT PETTICOATS—

At $1.50—Two styles, some with plain hem; others with hem and plaits above; yoke band.

At $1.75—Two styles; deep hem and plaits above; others with silk embroidered scalloped edge; yoke band.

At $2.25—Silk embroidered scalloped edge; yoke band.

At $2.50—Four styles; some plain, with silk embroidered scalloped edge; others with embroidered ruffles; yoke band.

Many other styles, with embroidery and hemstitching, up to $6.50.

Short Petticoats of silk, $5 to $12; of domestic albatross, $10; of French albatross, $2.50 to $7.50.

BATH ROBES—

At $3.25—Solid colors or stripes; collar and cuffs bound with satin; girdle at waist.

At $5—Collar and cuffs trimmed with ribbon ruffle; girdle at waist; front fastened with frogs.

At $6—Sailor collar; cuffs and front bound with stitched satin; girdle at waist; front fastened with frogs.

At $6.50—Buttoned at side; high collar; revers and front bound with satin; girdle at waist.

Many other styles up to $12.

Second floor.

PARLOR GAME BOARDS

Game Boards are a comparatively new development of parlor amusements for winter evenings at home. Starting with the more simple games, like checkers, backgammon, fox and geese, and the like, they have been amplified and improved until now some single boards contain provision for a hundred different variations of games.

Our assortment of these Game Boards is a remarkably complete one. All sorts, including crokinole, pool and billiard tables and miniature bowling alleys, at an exceptionally broad price-range, are to be found here. Better Christmas presents could hardly be suggested than these.

Some price-details:

Crown Combination Board, in four styles:
Carrom and Crokinole, with several other games, $2.50.
Crown No. 1, with 40 games, $3.
The four-surfaced Crown Board, playing 100 games, $4.50.
The De Luxe Crown Board, handsomely finished, with genuine mahogany crokinole centre; baize lined; playing 65 games, $5.
Archarena Game Boards, with 55 games, $2.50.
Crokinole Boards at $1, $1.75 and $2.50. The $1 board represents an unusually good value.
Balletto Game Boards, or Combination Pool and Billiard Table; light but guaranteed not to warp; may be used for 20 different games. Two sizes: 2½x5 ft., $15 and $18; 3x6 ft., $23 and $27, including complete outfit.
Bagatelle—Old-fashioned English bagatelle; elegant piano finish; with complete outfit, $17.
Modern Bagatelle Boards, 25c, up to $5.
Puff Billiards—Small, 3-hole size, $12; large 3-hole size, $16.50; large 4-hole size, $20; large 6-hole size, $28.
Pool Tables, slate bottom with complete outfit; sizes 20x40 in., $11; 2x4 ft., $15; 2½x5 ft., $25.
Manhattan Pool Tables at $65.
Bowlette, the miniature bowling alley; a fascinating new game, $1, $2 and $2.50.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

GIRLS' COATS
$9.50, Worth up to $14.50

This is a group of very stylish Three-quarter and Full Length Coats for Girls of 6 to 12 years. They are made of cheviot and kersey, in all desirable shades, varied in style and trimming; some handsomely finished with fur or velvet. Have been selling at prices up to $14.50; now $9.50 each. Second floor, Ninth street.

Excellent Shears, Low-Priced

A group of reliable Shears at prices much below their regular values. These kinds:

At 25c—"Keen Kutter" Sheers, all steel, first quality, usually sold at 75c.

At 25c—Another lot of shears, 7 to 9 inches long.

At 75c—Scissors, 5½, 6 and 6½ inches, with sterling silver handles. Exceptional values. Basement

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE NEW CENTURY'S FIRST THANKSGIVING

Charity Cares for the Poor, the Helpless, and All Prisoners.

THE SUN BEAMS KINDLY DOWN

Holiday of the Nation Observed with a Heartiness Not Observed Before in Many Years.

The sunshine that ushered in the first Thanksgiving Day of the twentieth century was reflected before the day was done in many thousands of hearts in which sunshine seldom comes. A splendid bridge of turkey, buttressed with cranberry sauce and celery and mince pie and ice cream and other glorious things for the inner man, spanned the chasm that separates the rich from the poor of the city and for this one day made kinsmen of them all.

Those who make a study of Thanksgiving Day say that yesterday was more generally observed throughout Greater New York than any Thanksgiving for many years past. The whole city was sticky with ice cream and candy of every hue and flavor, and was strewn with pie and cake. Uncounted thousands of turkeys fulfilled their destiny and uncounted hordes of the lame, the halt, the blind, and the wretched were gathered together to partake of the first great feast of the year without money and without price.

If in the whole city there was any who went to sleep hungry last night he or she is in hard luck, indeed, for the highways and byways were scoured in an eager search for empty stomachs. Every well-known private charity in the city spread its bountiful feast, and Father Knickerbocker made an unusually lavish effort to make his helpless wards forget their troubles by the old original method.

Many of the feasts were supplemented by songs and recitations, and not since last New Year's Day has Sorrow encountered such a tussle and Care been so roughly dealt with. It is estimated that if all the turkeys eaten in Greater New York yesterday were piled on board an ocean liner they would sink it, and counting one mince pie to each small boy, it is figured that some fourteen regiments of small boys in the five boroughs went to bed last night with a stomach ache.

It was a day of optimism and every one wore his rose colored glasses. A more pronounced attempt than usual was made to revive the ancient Thanksgiving Day custom of parading, and more than a score of organizations, including some rather weird and picturesque aggregations of organizations were marching through the various streets. The tin horn was abroad in countless earsplitting numbers and was worked hard all day, even during the ordinary dinner hour, but the pessimist and the misanthrope were out of town.

The great army of cooks who had toiled the day before gave way to a great army of waiters, and the work of demolition began early. The two hundred odd immigrants at the station on Ellis Island probably got the idea that America is indeed a land flowing with milk and honey, for they were astounded with a regulation turkey dinner furnished by the immigration authorities. On this occasion, instead of the men and women being separated, they were allowed to meet and exchange greetings at the groaning board. Dinners were served at the various missions for immigrant girls on State Street.

One of the big dinners of the day was that served to 850 children at the Five Points Mission, at the old Brewery Building in Park Street. This was the fifty-first annual dinner given by the mission, and in this time they have learned just what is the correct thing in the way of a real Thanksgiving dinner down there. The children, according to schedule, attacked the tables at 1 o'clock. One hour later the favored youngsters had done their work thoroughly, and then the dinner to the street poor was served.

A great many people who never knew what it was to be hungry were gathered here just to enjoy the enjoyment of others. Nearly a thousand persons partook of this second meal, including some of the members in good standing of the Hobo Club, whose headquarters are near by. To see these club members eat their way through the Thanksgiving menu was a joyful and inspiring sight.

The inmates of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway were treated to several pleasant surprises during the day. At noon promptly they were regaled, not only with turkey, pies, ice cream, and other substantial things, but had wine with which to wash them down. The dinner was ended by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." During the afternoon an enjoyable stereopticon exhibition was given, and the 240 invalids almost fancied that they were well again.

For distribution among the wards of the city extraordinary preparations had been made. There was consumed in these various institutions 7,788 pounds of chicken, 4,771 pounds of turkey, and other luxuries in proportion. Of this, 1,183 pounds of turkey and 1,150 pounds of chicken were cooked for Bellevue Hospital alone. The City Lodging House disposed of 1,600 pounds of turkey; to the patients in the City Hospital were allotted 400 pounds of turkey and 1,000 pounds of chicken. The almshouse got 3,300 pounds of chicken and 836 pounds of turkey; the Metropolitan Hospital, 350 pounds of turkey and 500 pounds of chicken, and the institution on Randall's Island got 1,528 pounds of chicken and 472 pounds of turkey.

The City Magistrates tried their best to make the number of prisoners doomed to spend the day in the city prisons as small as possible, but those who were compelled to remain were regaled with as good a dinner as they could possibly have obtained outside. Some of these persons were heard singing in their cells during the morning as the odor of roast turkey was wafted in through the bars to them.

The prisoners in the Tombs fared about as well as the banker in his brownstone house, and the guilty and the innocent alike in the gloomy structure ate their fill and then listened to sweet music sung by volunteer singers.

The food of the day was also provided for the inmates of the Kings County Penitentiary, the Blackwell's Island Prison, and all the other places where happiness appears but rarely.

A dozen organizations succeeded in filling to repletion the newsboys and other children of the streets. These urchins were so laden with turkey and celery and pie and things during the afternoon that it was with difficulty they blew the Thanksgiving tin horns.

Other organizations devoted their attention to the little children. Others fed the blind, still others sought out the sick and destitute in their homes, and many a dingy tenement room was brilliant with flowers and fragrant with the odor of food long missed or never known. There were glorious dinners for and feasting among the helpless and hopeless cripples, and there were many huge spreads laid for no particular class of diners, but for whomsoever might come.

The religious feature of the day was generally observed, and the churches were well attended. Many thousands more enjoyed a day of athletic sport. Business was almost entirely suspended, and only the restaurants and saloons kept open the entire day. Accidents were few, notwithstanding the fact that the day was one of exuberance and general gayety in which many practical jokes were played.

THE PRESIDENT'S QUIET DAY.

Walks Without an Overcoat in the Cold Morning Wind—Entertains Friends in the Evening.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving Day passed very quietly at the White House. There were no official callers. President Roosevelt came early to the office, before the employés were there, and finding nothing to engage his attention, started off for a walk.

Although a snapping northwest wind was blowing, with a slight fall of snow on the ground, the President wore no overcoat, but was clad in a closely buttoned box coat, and was unattended. He walked across Lafayette Square and up Connecticut Avenue to the home of Secretary Root. Interrupting the latter at his morning work, he carried him off, and the two went out into the suburbs for a "constitutional."

A large party of their friends dined with President and Mrs. Roosevelt to-night. They included Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, and half a dozen others.

THE NEW ERA CLUB'S HAPPY THANKSGIVING.

An East Side Organization That Observes All Holidays.

Thanksgiving was celebrated in a very jolly way yesterday evening in the rooms of the New Era Club, at 287 Henry Street. The club has a membership of nearly 300 young men, and when the majority arrived last evening, each accompanied by a sweetheart or a sister, the snug little clubhouse was filled almost to overflowing. The gathering was entirely informal, and the entertainment was furnished by the members themselves. There were refreshments served, after which there were songs and recitations, followed by dancing, the music for which was furnished by the club's own orchestra of fifteen pieces.

The entertainment was but one of the many functions that take place almost every evening of the year at the rooms of this organization, which has for its purpose the social enjoyment of its members. The organization celebrated its first birthday anniversary on Oct. 6 last, and from an original membership of about seventy-five it is climbing rapidly. It has already outgrown its Henry Street headquarters and will look about for a larger house before next May.

The membership is made up for the most part of Jewish young men of the east side between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, although some of the original founders and present officials are of more mature years. The qualifications for membership are simple in the extreme. The applicant must be of good character, and after being admitted pays monthly dues of 25 cents.

The President of the club is Dr. A. L. Wolborst, a well-known physician of 187 Henry Street; the Vice President is A. H. Fromenson of The Jewish News, while Secretary Cassin is a lawyer. The leading member of the Board of Directors and one of the most enthusiastic members of the club is A. S. Solomon of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. Mr. Solomon has taken an active interest in the club since its formation, and it is hinted in an unofficial way that a considerable part of the club's financial prosperity is due to his aid.

The clubhouse on Henry Street is the most pretentious headquarters in the district. The forward part of the basement floor is used as a billiard room and is well furnished with tables. In the rear of this room is the gymnasium, fitted with punching bags, horizontal bars, weights, and all the latest devices for developing the muscles. On the first floor is the library and reading rooms, well stocked with books and supplied with daily and weekly newspapers in English, German, and Hebrew. On this floor are also the conference rooms and lockers, which members may use for their individual convenience.

The entire second floor is made into one huge hall, in which take place the many social gatherings for which the club is famous. Here on two evenings of the week the members have dancing, and there is rarely an evening that some entertainment is not in progress there. The club seized upon the date of its first anniversary to entertain on an elaborate scale and held a big reception in Apollo Hall, on Clinton Street.

On last Wednesday night there was a reception at the clubhouse, at which, after the musical entertainment, various members of the Directorate took part in a sort of love feast, in which they reviewed the good that had been accomplished in a social way among the young men of the east side through the New Era Club. Dr. Wolborst, Mr. Solomon, and others made addresses, and Nissim Behar of the Educational Alliance asked that a number of the members join him in starting a similar club on East Broadway.

VOTING MACHINE'S SUCCESS.

Result in District in Which It Was Used Known Five Minutes After Polls Closed.

The success of the voting machine used in the Eighteenth Election District of the First Assembly District of Brooklyn in the recent election has furnished the advocates of the machine with an argument for their adoption which will be made the most of with the Board of Elections.

Five minutes after the polls closed the result in this election district was known, and was transmitted to the headquarters of the Kings County Republican organization. Within seventeen minutes the returns had been furnished to the New York County Republican Committee, at 1 Madison Square, through the Kings County organization. None of the voters in the Eighteenth District had any trouble in voting the machine, and its operation was perfect in every respect. Col. Michael J. Dady, a member of the Board of Elections, was the first voter in the district to use the machine.

The use of the voting machine in this particular district, which was the only district in the city in which it was used, was permitted under Section 164 of the election law, which authorizes the Election Board to provide for the experimental use of a voting machine in one or more districts.

The voting machines are already in general use in several of the cities of the State. Elmira is one of the cities in which voting machines were used at every poll in the recent election. Assemblyman Charles H. Knipp of Elmira, who was in the city yesterday, said that within twenty minutes after the polls were closed the general result of the city election in Elmira was definitely known. The machines, he said, gave great satisfaction.

"The great benefit of the machines," said Mr. Knipp, "is not that they enable the result to be known so quickly, but the protection they afford to the successful candidate in a close contest against being counted out. There is no going back of the machine's returns. They are bound to be absolutely accurate if the machine works at all."

The officials of the Republican County Committee have been doing some figuring on the saving the adoption of the machines in New York City would prove. A certain saving would be on the ballot clerks, who would no longer be necessary. There are two ballot clerks to each poll, and there are 1,572 election districts in the city. A ballot clerk receives $8 for his work on election day. This makes an expense of $16 for ballot clerks in each poll, or $25,152 for the 1,572 polls in the city. Another saving is on the printing of the ballots. At the Board of Elections it was said that, on a rough estimate, the printing of the ballots for the recent election cost $35,000. The sum saved on ballot clerks and the sum saved on printing would make an added saving of $60,152. It is estimated also that from $5,000 to $10,000 could be saved on the Board of Canvassers.

The cost of the machines is $500 apiece. It would cost $786,000 to provide the voting machines for Greater New York. Those who are advocating the adoption of the machines say that the city could fund this debt at 3 per cent., which would bring the expense of the machines down to $23,580 a year. This would be approximately $37,000 less than the amount which is now expended at each election on printing and ballot clerks. The claim is made that the machines pay for themselves in five years.

TRIED TO HUG THEATREGOERS.

Women Frightened by a Man with a Revolver in Broadway.

The women coming out of the Knickerbocker Theatre late yesterday afternoon were frightened by a man flourishing a revolver wildly and trying to hug such of them as came within his reach. Many of the women hurriedly boarded cars or ran around the corner with their escorts, and some excitedly jumped into cabs waiting near by.

The man was intoxicated, the police say, and in a few minutes was in the West Thirtieth Street Station House. He described himself as George Kavanagh, a clerk, of 110 William Street, Brooklyn. Though apparently about thirty-five years of age, he stated positively that he was sixty-seven. He was locked up.

Orangemen Lay a Cornerstone.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The cornerstone of the Home for Protestant Children and the Aged and Infirm of the Loyal Orange Institution was laid to-day at Hatborough, a suburb of this city. The ceremonies were conducted by David T. Graham of New York, President of the Orangemen of the World, and were witnessed by Orangemen from all sections of the country. Many patriotic institutions from this city and vicinity were also represented.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES LARGELY ATTENDED

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford's Tribute to William McKinley.

The Sunday Saloon Question and the Municipal Situation Discussed in Various Pulpits.

Thanksgiving services in the churches were, as a rule, so largely attended as to almost mark a revival of public interest in the religious aspect of the festival. In numerous instances congregations combined in union services. In all the sermons the memory of President McKinley occupied a leading part, and many eloquent eulogies were spoken. In most of the Protestant churches the result of the recent election was discussed, and words of widely varying counsel were uttered for the guidance of the men who are so soon to assume the reins of government in this city. In the larger churches elaborate musical programmes were rendered.

"McKinley the Statesman" was the subject of an address by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Spain during the exciting days preceding the war, at the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the pastor, conducted the service, the music being rendered by the choir under the direction of Prof. William C. Carl, the organist, with Mrs. Capels, Mr. Schneider, and Mr. Gray as soloists.

Dr. Rossiter Johnson read a poem on the death of President McKinley.

Gen. Woodford began by saying that the murdered President was the purest man and the most courteous husband he had ever known, and in reviewing his career declared that in all his instructions from Washington during his service at Madrid the Philippines were never once mentioned, and that the responsibility for the islands came upon the Administration as an entirely unsought and unlooked for thing.

"It is but justice to say, and history will so record it, that from the beginning to the end William McKinley was the firm efficient friend of peace," he said. "War would have come inevitably months before it did but for his calm, effective efforts, and when it came he struck promptly and effectively, and when the first opportunity for peace came he embraced it at once by signing the protocol.

"It is a strange fact that the one result of the war that will have the longest and largest influence was never dreamed of until, like a bolt from a clear sky, it fell among the startled nations, and no one man can be held responsible for it. If there had been no American bayonets in Luzon the outbreak in China would have been settled by the powers with possibly terrible outrages and the partition of the Chinese Empire.

"Our dead President assumed the responsibility that was his. We must assume the responsibility that is ours."

Two services were held at St. Paul's Chapel, where in his sermon the Rev. William Montague Geer, the vicar, discussed the proposed Sunday opening of saloons.

"Many of our pulpit advisers have taken a firm stand in this matter," he said, "but many others to whom we naturally look for an unbiased opinion have, like prudent lawyers, taken the papers and reserved decision.

"There is nothing inherently wrong in the sale of beers and light wines on Sunday. But there is nothing inherently wrong in closing the saloons for the major part of the day. There will be less of lawbreaking, less of hypocrisy, less of corruption under the system which opens the saloon for a limited time each Sunday. It is probable that the saving of intemperate men from heavy drinking will be greater than will be the added number of drunkards.

"It is much better to be conservative in such a matter as this than to hand over the city to those, who, instead of allowing the saloons to be open a part of the time, will nominally keep them closed all the time, and meanwhile give unrighteous protection to the saloons to be open all the time, and throw wide the floodgates of corruption in our homes."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, said that he hoped New Yorkers would not destroy the fruits of their victory just gained by asking and expecting too much of the incoming administration.

"The worst of most reform administrations is their impracticability," he said. "Mr. Low cannot give us a perfect government, and he ought not to try. If he does try the city will be in the hands of Tammany Hall again in two years. Justice Jerome as District Attorney cannot give us a perfect administration of his great office. If he tries to do so he will do more harm than good."

Mrs. Low was in the congregation while Dr. Rainsford spoke.

Catholic Benevolent Legion, District 3, held the annual requiem mass for the repose of the souls of members who died during the year at St. Patrick's Cathedral, when the Rev. A. P. Doyle delivered the sermon. He declared the United States to be "Catholic in its origin and development, and that it would be Catholic in its salvation."

"The open saloon is the great evil which the Catholic Church stands against," said Father Doyle. The Church cultivates the spirit of temperance and sobriety for the protection of the poor man and his home.

DR. PARKHURST'S VIEWS.

Fusionists in the Election, He Says, Did Not Possess a Monopoly of Civic Righteousness.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, preaching at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday on the grounds of gratitude to God as a municipality, alluded to the recent elections as follows:

"Taking the figures for the whole of the Greater New York, out of every hundred ballots cast for the two leading candidates fifty-two and a fraction were thrown for Low and forty-seven and a fraction for Shepard. Narrow as was the margin between victory and defeat, victory would undoubtedly have been turned into defeat had not the idea in some way become current that certain statutes of the commonwealth pertinent to this city would be laxly enforced by the Fusion candidate.

"That we cannot in this city elect a good man to the Mayoralty without his being helped at the polls by the suspicion that if elected he will treat crime, any crime, with gingerliness, shows one of two things, either that a good many of what we call our better citizens are dropped a good way below the level of the law, or that the law is strained up a good many notches above the level of our better citizens.

"For the Legislature to say that one thing is law, and for the executive to be supposed to be saying or to be expected to say, by act if not by words, that something different from that is law, is a stab at the vitals of civic integrity. It is the same thing that we have been having the last four years, only not so much of it.

"Another serious feature of situations like the present is that, as a matter of practical politics, the organizing power of virtue is not equal to the organizing power of boodle. A good man gets tired of being trenchantly good a great deal sooner than the bad man gets tired of being trenchantly bad.

"One encouraging fact in the situation is that the city is not nearly as corrupt as the close vote of Nov. 5 might naturally be interpreted to indicate. In the first place there were a great many ballots cast for the opposition candidate that were just as clean ballots as those which you and I cast; men to whom honest government and municipal righteousness are just as dear as to us, and the régime of this past four years just as repulsive and loathsome.

"Whether they were wise or not is a matter by itself, but the point I am urging is that the Fusionists had not the monopoly of civic virtue; and the taunts which to this day are from one journalistic quarter at least being hurled against men of pure civic purpose, whose policy of action was different from ours, do not augur well for that drawing together of all liberty-loving citizens upon which the permanent continuance of the new order of things is going to depend.

"Then, besides the particular class just alluded to, there is another element in the ranks of our opponents, and a very large element, who properly dealt with are just as available for purposes of civic purification as for purposes of civic corruption. I refer to that great mass of our population who are a part of Tammany, simply for the reason that they practically know nothing about anything else."

SALVATION ARMY'S FEAST.

A Dinner for 700 of All Ages in Jersey City—Poor Families Fed First.

Imperial Hall, near Police Headquarters, Jersey City, was yesterday the scene of a Thanksgiving dinner which will long be remembered. It was given by the Salvation Army, who began the day's work by sending out baskets containing material for a good dinner, to 300 poor families in various parts of the city. At 1 o'clock P. M., 700 persons who had received tickets through members of the Army and the police crowded into Imperial Hall, where bounteous tables were spread for them.

There were old men and women, young men, young women, boys in knee breeches, and girls in short dresses. They eyed with eager interest a row of turkeys, huge rounds of roast beef, chickens, boiled potatoes, turnips, and tomatoes. On side tables were several mountains of pies, and other mountains of cakes, and great boxes of candy.

"The dinner is all ready," said Major William Walder, "but before it begins I wish to say a few words. There are a good many boys here, and boys are apt to be unruly. I desire to instruct my assistants that the boy who misbehaves will be put out and he will not be allowed to return."

Then in an undertone he said to his assistants: "If you have to put any boy out see that his pockets are well filled before he reaches the street."

Major Walder then said grace, after which the guests were invited to eat. And eat they did. The turkeys and chickens disappeared in double quick time, and great inroads were made upon the roast beef, pies, cakes, and candies, but there was more than enough of the two last left to fill the pockets of the children. The rest will be distributed among poor families in the neighborhood to-day.

Major Walder said he desired to return thanks to the proprietors of neighboring restaurants who had cooked the meats and poultry and vegetables secured by the army.

FOR FILIPINOS AND BOERS.

Requiem Mass Celebrated in a Church at Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 28.—The Rev. Joseph F. Mendl, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, this morning celebrated a solemn mass of requiem for the souls of those Filipinos who have been killed in fighting the American soldiers, and for those of the Boers of Catholic faith who have fallen in the war with England. The mass was celebrated at 8:30 this morning, and, despite the early hour and the bitter cold, there was a large attendance. Father Sampson and Father Charuzzi were the assistants at the mass.

Father Mendl says he has received a lot of letters from residents of this place, Newark, and New York, commending him for his action and denouncing the American and English Governments for the wars.

THE DINNER AT WOODY CREST.

Miss Gould Cares for Her Charges, the Crippled Boys.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Miss Helen Miller Gould's charges, the crippled boys at Woody Crest, were to-day treated to turkey and all the things usual on Thanksgiving. Miss Gould herself supervised the dinner, and the entertainment of the children.

A feature of the dinner was a prayer of Thanksgiving and an appeal for blessings upon the giver, recited in unison by sixteen boys under the direction of Miss Marion Jagger, the matron. The boys presented Miss Gould with a reed basket woven by themselves, filled with eggs laid to-day by hens which have been raised by the boys.

The Holiday in Sing Sing Prison.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 28.—This was a holiday at Sing Sing Prison, and the convicts enjoyed a respite from work. They had, as usual, breakfast and dinner only, this being the Sunday and holiday plan. Breakfast, instead of being served early in the morning, was not served until 8 o'clock, and occupied an hour. At dinner they were served with chicken, mince pie, vegetables, fruit, and two cigars each. There were service and a musical programme rendered in the chapel.

WOMAN'S RIBS BROKEN.

Guard on Bridge Train Said to Have Injured Her While Closing Car Gate.

Charles Yeaton, a guard on one of the bridge trains, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Adams Street Police Court, on a charge of assault, preferred by Mrs. Minnie Gray, wife of a policeman attached to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, this borough. Mrs. Gray and her husband were returning from Brooklyn yesterday morning. On their way home they were compelled to stand on one of the platforms of a bridge train because of the crowd.

Yeaton, who had charge of the platform, could not close the gate because of the mass of people, and was accused of having placed his back against Mrs. Gray, braced himself against the platform supports, and pushed back. He is six feet in height, and very heavily built. Her husband says that Mrs. Gray was crushed against the car door. She cried with pain and fainted. It was afterward found that two of her ribs were broken, and that she had sustained other injuries.

She was taken home in a carriage, and Yeaton was placed under arrest by Gray, and taken to the Adams Street Police Station. When Yeaton was arraigned in the police court he was discharged by Magistrate Tighe, who held that there had been no intent of wrong on his part, and that the only remedy to be had should be obtained through a civil action.

YONKERS'S EX-CHIEF OF POLICE.

Capt. McLaughlin Will Contest His Retirement in the Courts.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Capt. James McLaughlin, who was retired by the Police Commissioners on Aug. 17, is preparing to carry the case into the courts. He contends that the action of the Commissioners in retiring him was illegal, and that he still remains Captain and Chief of the city police.

Capt. McLaughlin had served five years on the Metropolitan police force when in 1871 Yonkers was made a city. He then elected to remain here instead of going to New York, as did most of the old members of the Metropolitan force. He was made a roundsman and later a Sergeant, serving as such for eighteen years. He was then made Captain and Chief, and served four years before he was retired. He claims he is still able to perform the duties of the position, that no reason sufficient for the action of the Commissioners existed, and that his retirement was without justification.

Two Boats Sunk by St. Lawrence Ice.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The tug Dauntless and the barge Roberval sank to-day in the bay below Windmill Light. The barge was loaded with 22,000 bushels of wheat at the Ogdensburg elevator and was bound for Montreal. While they were running out through the ice in the channel the hulls of both boats were cut through and unavailing efforts were made to back them out. They sank before reaching shallow water. The crews were saved. A Kingston wrecking fleet has been summoned to raise the boats before solid ice forms over them.

Ice Is Closing the Upper Hudson.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Navigation on the Hudson from this city will probably end to-morrow. Ice is so thick in the river that the big night boats of the Citizens' Line have much difficulty in breaking through. The river is solidly frozen in this vicinity.

Great Risks are Run whenever a cold is neglected. Pneumonia or Consumption may follow in its train. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will quickly cure your cold and restore the irritated membranes to health.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN FOREIGN CITIES

Dinner Under Auspices of American Society in London.

SPEECH BY DR. CONAN DOYLE

He Says Pendulum of British World Has Shifted to Somewhere Between New York and Chicago.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Three hundred guests assembled this evening for the Thanksgiving Day dinner given under the auspices of the American Society in London. John Morgan Richards was in the chair. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, proposed the health of President Roosevelt. Henry White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, responded to the toast, "The Chargé d'Affaires," proposed by Justice Walton.

M. Cambon paid a feeling tribute to the late President McKinley, whose death, he said, had shocked France, and knit the sister republics in closer bonds of sympathy and sorrow. While, said M. Cambon, President Roosevelt was an unknown quantity in the world, his was a cultured, energetic, and charming personality, and his elevation to the Presidency had been received in France with the happiest anticipations of the carrying on of those cordial relations which had existed between the two countries for over a century.

Justice Walton paid a high tribute to Mr. White's efforts to promote good feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. White, in replying, said he had long been acquainted with the cordial feeling which Great Britain entertained for the United States, and he regretted that Mr. Choate, American Ambassador to Great Britain, who had done so much to cultivate these relations, was not present at this Thanksgiving Day dinner. Mr. White said it was the time for family talks, and he hoped to be forgiven if he referred to that American prosperity which made the Secretary of the United States Treasury the envy of every Treasury Secretary in the world. If America's friendship for Great Britain was pronounced, this did not mean that Americans held any less cordial feelings toward France or any other nation in the world. Mr. White then spoke highly of President Roosevelt, whose ability, courage, and steadfastness of purpose could not, he said, fail to produce a great effect for the welfare of all the nations of the universe.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle, the novelist, produced perhaps the greatest effect of the evening by declaring that the pendulum of the British world had now shifted to somewhere between New York and Chicago.

"There is no use in disguising this important fact," continued Dr. Doyle. "If the English-speaking races should be compelled to meet a common foe, the world would soon see how quickly these same English-speaking people would close up their ranks and march shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of civilization."

When Anthony Hope, the novelist, spoke he said that the only thing which remained to be done to bind the nations more closely together was for some one to find a common donominator for English and American jokes.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Robert Freemantle referred to the friendly relations existing between the navies of Great Britain and the United States.

Major Gen Sir John Charles Ardagh, Director of Military Intelligence in the War Office, paid a high tribute to Newton Crane, counsel for the American claimants before the South African Compensation Commission, for the cordial way in which Mr. Crane had met the members of the commission in their work.

A brilliant Thanksgiving Day reception was held at the American Embassy to-night.

American business and private houses were decorated with the Stars and Stripes during the day.

RECEPTION IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—United States Minister McCormick and Mrs. McCormick signalized their entry into the official life of the capital by giving a Thanksgiving Day reception here in their new residence, which was formerly the property of Prince Solons.

Among those present were Arthur S. Hardy, United States Minister to Switzerland, and Mrs. Hardy; Consul General Carl B. Hurst, and a number of the best known members of the American colony. Music was rendered by the Vienna Orchestra, and Mmes. Saville and Walker of the Imperial Opera sang.

Charles V. Herdliska, the newly appointed American Consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, and Mrs. Herdliska assisted Mr. and Mrs. McCormick in receiving, and bade farewell to their friends here prior to starting for Nicaragua.

THE DAY IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—American residents of Berlin to the number of 300 celebrated Thanksgiving Day by a supper and dance at the Kaiserhof this evening.

The cornerstone of the new American church here was laid to-day by United States Ambassador White. In his speech on the occasion Mr. White emphasized the broad and liberal character of the undertaking, which, he said, ignored all denominational bounds.

Boys Aid Many Poor Families.

The boys' branch of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood of the Church of the Epiphany, corner of McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt is rector, made several poor families happy yesterday by distributing among them a generous supply of good things for their Thanksgiving dinners—turkeys, chickens, vegetables, cakes, pies, fruit, etc., which the boys had collected from their friends and from the neighboring tradesmen.

Day Observed in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 28.—American residents celebrated Thanksgiving Day by a special ball. President Diaz was among the invited guests. Many members of the Pan-American Congress with their ladies were present. The decorative scheme embraced a display of the flags of all American republics.

Admission Fees in Germany.

Berlin Letter to Chicago Record-Herald.

Everything in Germany has to be paid for. An entrance fee is charged at every palace, art gallery, museum, public building, church, and cathedral. It costs 25 pfennigs to see the Emperor's stables and 10 cents to visit the tomb of the late Empress Frederick. Not a single object of interest in all the empire is exhibited free. The money thus collected is applied to maintaining the respective palaces. It pays the wages of the janitors and the bills for repairs.

The police of Berlin are trying to make a quiet city. Railway engines are not allowed to blow whistles or ring bells within the city limits. Manufacturing establishments are prohibited from using whistles to call their employes; newsboys are not allowed to cry their papers on the street. In fact, they are practically unknown. You can always find old women or men with collections of daily, weekly, and illustrated papers at certain conspicuous locations, but they must remain there. They are not allowed to chase up customers on the street. You see many hucksters peddling fruit and vegetables, but they do it silently. It is prohibited to play a piano before 8 o'clock in the morning and after 10 o'clock at night where it is likely to disturb neighbors.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Bargain Friday

INVESTED WITH POWERFUL INTEREST.

The day after Thanksgiving—and a day vivid with importance and attractiveness, as this matchless list of values testifies.

The holiday rush has begun to set in. The tide of activity is swiftly rising. Increased business is beginning to flood all sections of the Big Store.

Christmas goods are hurrying in from all parts of the world. Departments are broadening—spreading in all directions to accommodate the newer, fresher, more brilliantly seasonable displays.

Bargains are springing into existence with mushroom-like rapidity. This line must go; that cannot linger longer. Bargains! Bargains!

The Big Store vibrates with fine news. Crowds will be great to-day. The Toy Store will be a jolly source of interest and amusement.

Come and enjoy yourselves.

Notions.

ALCOHOL LAMPS, for heating curling irons, 15

COMFORT HOSE SUPPORTERS; fancy frilled side; all colors, 19

BLACK TUBULAR SHOE LACES, dozen 5

GERMANTOWN WOOL, 16 skeins to lb., black, white, colors, lb., 1.05

RENAISSANCE PATTERNS, for collars, revers, centrepieces, 22x22, 24x24, borders and barbs, each, 10

ARABIAN BRAIDS, assorted patterns, per dozen yds., 16

(Main Floor, 18th St.)

Dinner and Fish Sets.

103-piece DINNER SETS, including soup tureen and large platter; finest Austrian China, new Haviland shape; richly decorated, gold traced; regularly $16.00; special, 12.00

103-piece DINNER SETS; finest thin English porcelain; richly decorated; flow blue; regularly $21.00; special, 15.00

FISH SETS, very large platter; 12 plates, saucer boats with stand, 15 pieces; handsomely decorated; regularly $8.00; special, 5.00

(Basement.)

Bric-a-Brac.

One of the largest and finest stocks in New York.

VASES, BISQUE FIGURES, CENTREPIECES, regularly worth $1.25; special, 95

FANCY PITCHERS, urn shape Vases, in great assortment of colors and decorations, regularly $2.00 to $2.25; special, 1.50

12x14 INCH VASES, fine collection, two shapes, in a great variety of decorations, regularly $3.00 to $5.00; special, 2.50

(Basement.)

Scarfs or Shams.

1,000 on sale to-day. Scarfs or Shams, with ruffled and hemstitched ends, with colored embroidery; worth 49c.; special, each, 22

(Main Floor.)

Cushion Tops and Backs.

Tinted and stamped; 25 handsome effects; all the college designs also; special, 45

(Main Floor.)

Bed Comforters.

Full size COMFORTERS, heavy weight; instead of $1.25, to-day, special, each, at 90

BEST COTTON FILLED COMFORTERS for full-sized beds, in 3 kinds, plain stitched, ruffled ends or tufted, well worth $3.00, 1.95

(Third Floor.)

Women's Petticoats.

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS; deep hem and yoke band, 19

WOMEN'S KNIT PETTICOATS; pink and blue; fancy stitched hem and yoke bands; 49c. values, 39

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS; fine mercerized sateen; colors only; 3 knife pleated ruffles, finished with tucking; $2.25 values, very special, 1.50

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS; superior quality sateen; deep umbrella ruffle, tucked flounce; colors only; regularly $2.95; special, 1.95

(Second Floor.)

Women's Wrappers.

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, excellent styles and patterns; regularly $1.50; special 1.00

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, German flannel, handsome patterns, extra full skirt, waist prettily trimmed with fancy braid; $2.25 values, 1.75

WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES, percale, light and dark patterns, full skirt and trimmed waist; very special at 89

WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES, waist and skirt separate, trimmed waist and flounced skirt; sold elsewhere at $1.69; our price, 1.25

(Second Floor.)

Outing and French Flannelettes.

OUTING FLANNEL, instead of 8½c. per yd. to-day, 6

16c. FLANNELETTE, in new designs, per yd., 12½c. and 14

SHAKER FLANNEL, pink, blue, red and white; instead of 12½c. per yd., to-day, 9

(Main Floor.)

Unbleached Muslin.

Great Bargain for to-day, 36-inch UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, the 6½c. quality to-day at, per yard, 4

Main Floor.

Horse Blankets.

Wool Plaid BLANKETS, 64x90 inches, fancy patterns; $3.50 values, 2.65

Extra fine all wool plaid ROAD BLANKETS, 84x90 inches; $7.00 values, 5.75

Heavy Burlap STABLE BLANKETS, wool lined, bound neck and edges; two surcingles attached; rawhide strape, 1.15

Extra Heavy Brown Duck STABLE BLANKETS; wool lined; bound neck and edges; two wide web surcingles attached; rawhide straps, 1.65

Extra Heavy Red and Blue Striped Scotch Hemp STABLE BLANKETS, 72 and 76 inches; wool lined; two surcingles and two breast straps, 2.65

Large Heavy Double Plush LAP ROBES; Plain green and black, 3.25

(Second Floor, Rear.)

Toy Department.

CROKINOLE BOARD, made of hard wood, nicely finished, is full size, has checker board on back and guaranteed not to warp; special, 75

EASEL BLACKBOARD, stands 48 inches high; blackboard is 18x25 inches and is reversible, is made of veneered hardwood, strong and substantial; special, 38

CHILD'S SWING, made of hard wood, strong and durable, can be folded to put in small space when not in use; to-morrow, 50

HARMLESS GUN, shoots hollow rubber balls, cannot break windows, nicely packed in strong box; special, 35

(Second Floor.)

Infants' Wear.

Special—500 SKIRTS AND SLIPS, made of cambric; regularly priced 29c. to 35c.; to close in a hurry to-day, each at, 23

(Second Floor.)

Groceries.

FISH: Selected Boston Haddock or Butter Fish, lb., 0

Fancy Kennebec Salmon Steaks or Cod-fish Steaks, lb., 10

LAMB: Hindquarter fancy Canada Spring Lamb, lb., 10

ROAST BEEF: Short Ribs Choice Roast Beef, lb., 12

SAUSAGES: Choice Country Pork Sausages, lb., 9

DELICATESSE: Superior Smoked Salmon, equal to imported, regular selling price, lb., 50c.; special, lb., 18

SCRAPPLE: New Philadelphia Farm Scrapple, 4 lbs., 25

FIGS: Fancy New Four Crown Smyrna Figs, lb., 10

PRUNES: Choice Meaty Santa Clara Fruit, lb., 5

CORN: Fancy State Sugar Corn, can, 7

CAULIFLOWER: Fancy Long Island Snow White Cauliflower, 13

LEMONS: Choice juicy Messina Lemons, doz., 12

JAMS: Absolutely pure Fruit Jams, assorted, can, 9

PEAS: New Early Bird, Sifted, or Roe's Centennial Peas, can, 10

BEANS: Fancy State hand-picked Pea Beans, 4 lb., 19

COFFEE: Combination Java, mild and aromatic, lb., 20

TAPIOCA: Hazel "Instant" Tapioca, full 16-oz. pkge., 10

STRAWBERRIES:

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.80
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CORPORATIONS.

The general expectation that in his Message to Congress President ROOSEVELT will have something to say about the public regulation of "trusts" and great corporations is well founded. In his annual messages as Governor of New York and in his active support and furtherance of the legislation imposing new taxes upon the franchises of public service corporations in this State Mr. ROOSEVELT made his position in respect to corporations pretty clear to those who observed his course and studied his declarations of policy. In brief, it appears to be the opinion of the President that many of the great aggregations of capital make an insufficient return to the people for the privileges they enjoy under charter grants and the laws; and that their rapid growth in power, together with abuses of power or the tendency to abuse it to the public hurt, makes necessary legislative measures increasing Governmental authority for regulation and restraint. But we may say at once that persons who profess to feel alarm lest President ROOSEVELT shall declare a "war on the trusts" or proclaim his hostility to corporations exhibit inexcusable ignorance of his views, as expressed in public utterances. The words of his speech in Minneapolis at the opening of the State Fair on Sept. 1 ought to be well remembered:

> The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the State and the Nation toward property. It is probably true that the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring our people, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits upon the community; and this, no matter what may have been the conscious purpose of those amassing them. There is but the scantiest justification for most of the outcry against the men of wealth as such, and it ought to be unnecessary to state that any appeal which directly or indirectly leads to suspicion and hatred among ourselves, which tends to limit opportunity and therefore to shut the door of success against poor men of talent, and finally which entails the possibility of lawlessness and violence is an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citizenship.
>
> Our interests are at bottom common; in the long run we go up or go down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the State, and if necessary the Nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations which are its creatures, particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency. The right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint, but it should exist, so that it may be invoked if the need arises.

This is not the language of an enemy of corporations or of capital. The President is not a Populist. He seeks only to give effect to natural principles of justice and right. If he feels that dangers have arisen from the creation of vast corporations with millions of capital and controlling the agencies of production and distribution in great industries, he but shares the convictions of nine-tenths of the American people. When he says that these new conditions demand examination and call for new safeguards against corporate encroachment upon private rights, he is in full agreement with public opinion. A President is pretty safe who holds that strong position, with right for his purpose and the people at his back.

If we may judge from his Minneapolis speech, the President puts faith in publicity as the foundation remedy for the evil of abuse of privilege. None better has ever been proposed. The mere exposure of a wrong goes far to correct it; at least it brings it into the view of the people, where they can find ways of getting at it. The practices that are most talked about and have evoked the loudest denunciations, such as overcapitalization and the putting off of securities at inflated valuation upon incautious investors, are by no means the abuses from which the public suffers the chief wrong. The "financing" of corporations may pretty safely be left to natural law; and monopoly or the tendency to monopoly in itself, when unstained by specific abuses of privilege and when not maintained by legislative favor, need give us little concern. The natural forces of the realm of trade will operate for our protection. But when natural forces are obstructed or natural law is temporarily annulled the remedies of statute law are indicated.

We suppose the worst abuse of charter privilege now practiced in this country is the making of secret rebate contracts by railroads. By this system a railroad extends illegitimate favors to one shipper at the cost of the others. A great manufacturing concern thus favored, being enabled to get its product to market or to the seaboard at lower cost than its competitors who pay full freight charges, can undersell them, take away their market, and ruin them, establishing for itself a practical monopoly and thus getting control of the field. It is notorious that monopolies have been built up by this vicious practice and that competing enterprises have been ruined.

We hope the President will urge Congress to grapple with this abuse and smite it down. The remedy of publicity if enforced will suffice, for the practice is unlawful and if revealed can be punished. Of course, a Federal law compelling the publicity of contracts with shippers would apply only to inter-State business. Corporations are created by the States and the State is sovereign over its corporations until they extend their business beyond its borders. But there are no transportation companies of moment that confine their operations to one State.

The problem before Congress in attempting to give effect to whatever policy the President may recommend will be to find remedies applicable throughout the country. They must be more efficacious than the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890, their protective value must not be impaired by the limitations that have so baffled the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Yet there is the Constitution, and there are the rights of the States to control their own internal affairs. Neither can be tampered with or disregarded. Nor can the right to do business be impaired. It would be better for us to endure the ills we now may suffer from or to seek more diligently to cure them by existing laws, which are undoubtedly adequate for most of them, than by ill-judged Federal meddling to deter any American man or any American dollar from engaging in an honest business honestly conducted.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

We make no apology for transferring to our news columns all that we can make room for of the concluding part of the report of the Secretary of War. It is virtually independent of or supplementary to the main body of the report, and deals exclusively with the Government of the Philippines. It is the first complete and systematic account of that Government which has appeared, and the subject is one upon which it concerns every intelligent American to be informed.

The constructive work which came upon the War Department in the Philippines, like that which came upon it in Cuba and Porto Rico, was the substitution of civil for military government. In each case we had given to the islanders what was acknowledged by foreign observers, and by the peaceable and industrious among themselves, a military government as good as that form of government can be. But such a government is essentially and necessarily arbitrary. As Mr. ROOT points out, it is unsuitable for a permanency because it unites in one department, and ultimately in one man, the several functions of the legislative, executive, and judiciary departments. His account of the principles upon which the civil government of the Philippines was established, or, rather, of the manner in which a government still military in form was operated by civil agents, is of great interest. But in general the same principles governed the change that controlled it in Cuba and Porto Rico. There are diversities of operations, but the same law.

The policy contemplated in the instructions of April 7, and followed by the War Department, has been steadily to press forward as rapidly as it could be done safely and thoroughly, the gradual substitution of government through civil agents for government through military agents, so that the administration of the military officer shall be continually narrowed, and that of the civil officer continually enlarged, until the time comes when the army can, without imperiling the peace and order of the country, be relegated to the same relation toward government which it occupies in the United States.

The necessary "diversities of operations" would put it out of the question that the same scheme of government in details should be established for the West Indians and the Filipinos. To make it the same would be to repeat the blunder of that South American republic which compiled its Constitution out of ROLLIN'S Ancient History. We have not yet outlived in the Philippines the stage at which the civil government must command a greater show of force than a purely civil government can handle. And, from Mr. ROOT'S account it is plain that the peculiarities of the situation have been kept in view at every step.

The best scheme that could be devised could not be made to work of itself. It is by the competency of our agents that we must be judged. When the late President so manfully withstood political pressure in officering the enlarged army there was every sign that the civil service in the Philippines would be a credit to the United States, and that it would be kept measurably free from politics. But few people, we suppose, know how complete the divorce has been. In the words of the report:

> In providing for the personnel of the Government which is thus gradually superseding military administration, the department has proceeded upon the assumption that the honor and credit of the United States are so critically involved in creating a good government that the importance of securing the best men available should outweigh and practically exclude all other considerations. This principle of selection has been followed without deviation. No officer, high or low, has been appointed upon any one's request, or upon any personal, social, or political considerations. The general power of appointment is vested, by the instructions of April 7, in the commission, which is 8,000 miles removed from American pressure for office, and which will stand or fall upon its success or failure in getting competent men. The order of June 21, appointing the Civil Governor, transferred the power to the Civil Governor with the consent of the commission. The exercise of this power by the commission and by the Civil Governor has not been interfered with or overruled in any case.

It is gratifying to be assured by the Secretary also that "members of both houses of Congress and other gentlemen accustomed and entitled to be heard regarding appointments to office" have all cheerfully acquiesced in not being consulted about these offices as soon as they were satisfied that the rule admitted of no exceptions.

The result of the policy adopted and of the course pursued is that the administration of government in the Philippine Islands by the War Department is a success and a National credit. The pledge of President MCKINLEY has been fully redeemed of giving the islands a just government in which the natives shall be admitted to the largest practicable participation. And for these benefits it must be owned that the Filipinos and ourselves are very greatly indebted to the Secretary of War. In view of the anomalous duties thrown upon his department, nobody will now be inclined to maintain that the Secretary ought to be a professional soldier. We cannot imagine any man of military training, even a soldier of the highest type, obtaining such results as a Secretary of legal training is able to show in the Philippines.

POSTAL REFORM.

Postmaster General SMITH returns in his annual report to the attack on the abuses connected with the second class mail matter, the matter sent out to subscribers at one cent a pound. This time, however, he has the very great advantage that he points to steps taken under his direction to correct the abuses, steps which he thinks will go far toward accomplishing his aim, whether or not there is additional legislation. Unquestionably the policy he has pursued is the most intelligent and practical. If there be any substantial doubt as to his authority in issuing the orders he has issued, the courts can be relied on to settle the claims of those who dispute his authority. In the meantime, as he is a man of affairs and with especial experience in the line particularly affected by his policy, there is every reason for confidence that he will be able to bring about a valuable improvement.

The case is only too familiar. Second class matter now constitutes 60 per cent. of the entire weight of matter transported, and returns only one twenty-eighth, or less than 4 per cent., of the income. It is the opinion of Mr. SMITH that at least one-half of the matter carried as second class is not in fairness entitled to the low rate, but ought to pay 8 cents a pound. If he succeeds in reducing the second class matter to the proportions which he regards as fair, he is confident that there will be a surplus for the department which will enable it to institute some important improvements and reductions. He has had an investigation made by Postmasters and by Superintendents as to the share that the second class matter ought to pay of the general expenditure. The Postmasters fix it at at least 20 per cent., and the Superintendents at 35 per cent. Taking the lowest estimate of the excess of cost now borne by other mail matter, Mr. SMITH calculates that with the just and legal distribution of the cost a saving of $8,000,000 could be effected, which is three times the deficit in the postal revenues this year. That would seem to be a saving well worth making.

It is peculiarly fortunate that the present head of the department is willing to see what can be done by the exercise of the powers conferred on him by law. Reform through legislation is excessively difficult. The concentrated influence of the interests directly affected can be made much more potent in Congress than in an executive department, especially when the favored interests try only to prevent action, not to secure action. Affirmative action by Congress is always very difficult to secure, and in opposition to pecuniary motives among active and energetic men, not overscrupulous as to their methods, the difficulty is greatly increased. Postmaster General SMITH is entitled to much credit for the firmness and enterprise he has shown in dealing with this important question, and we trust that he will be able before his term is out to carry his policy to a successful and complete development.

THE "REQUIREMENTS" OF THE BOERS.

The talk of the alleged aide de camp of the Boer General, BOTHA, one SANDBERG, in a Nantes newspaper, though the position of the author is not an important one, probably reflects the sentiment of those of his people who have held out so far against the British. He is reported to have been lecturing on the Continent in order to collect funds for the Boers at home, which does not argue a very intelligent conception of the relation of means to ends, but his spirit is that of the resolute and unyielding folk in South Africa. He declares that the only terms which the Boers will accept must include the surrender of all South Africa by the British. "Their recognition of our autonomy would be insufficient," he says; "we must be masters of the Cape as well as of the Transvaal." Of course, he regards the ultimate victory of the Boers as certain; it is only to completely vanquished foes that such terms could be dictated.

One need not withhold his admiration from the men who are fighting in the field for such an aim, even if the aim seems utterly visionary. The British Government has always held that the purpose of the Boers, as well as their expectation, was such as this particular Boer describes. It is on that account that the Government declared that a struggle was inevitable, and the issue once made, it must be as plain to the Boers in arms as it is to this emissary that it must be fought out to the end. It is quite possible that the Boer commanders, engaged in what is practically guerrilla warfare and achieving remarkable success in evading and in suddenly attacking the columns of the British who are seeking to hem them in or wear them out, do not fully understand what would be the nature of their task if they should drive the British wholly to the defensive and undertake to force them from the country, but they know enough about it to make their stubborn campaigns wonderful examples of pluck, daring, and persistence.

It is not, however, very prudent to allow any of their representatives in Europe to avow this desperate purpose. For the essence of the purpose is not defense but aggression, not independence but conquest. Even if the Boers limited their desires to the attainment of complete independence for their own State and the domination therein of their own race, irrespective of the rights of other residents, it would be rash to expect that the British would accord it after the treatment of their countrymen in the Transvaal, and after the costly efforts they have made to establish the British system there. But that they should surrender their own colonial domain, in which their title, judged by Boer standards, is as complete as the title of the Boers ever was, is a demand that nothing but exhausting defeat could make them consider. And not even the wildest sympathisers with the Boers, in European countries or in the United States, would venture to pretend that the British Government ought to be asked by any other Government to consider such a demand. It is not to be denied that a considerable part of the British people regard the war as in its beginning unnecessary and ill-advised, and would be glad to see it closed with anything like reasonable compromise, but the opposition to the war would die a sudden death if it were once made plain that peace could be attained only by the abandonment of all South Africa. We fear, however, that the talk of SANDBERG was as correct as it was imprudent, and that the Boers will persist in a struggle that can end only in their crushing. That will make the end remote, but it will not change it.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER E. J. LEVEY.

The retirement of Mr. EDGAR J. LEVEY, Deputy Controller, by resignation to take effect on the first of December, is one of the few changes in the public service which is entitled to rank as a public misfortune. It is probably true that no man is indispensable, and that every vacancy can be filled; but there are men who make themselves of exceptional value, and vacancies which it is difficult to fill without an interregnum of disadvantage to the public service. Deputy Controller LEVEY was such a man, and the vacancy created by his resignation cannot but result in serious embarrassment to the incoming Controller, whose task, difficult and even hazardous for one unaccustomed to its exigent duties and responsibilities under the most favorable conditions, is rendered doubly difficult and doubly hazardous for Mr. GROUT by the lack of the large experience and wise counsel of Mr. LEVEY, whose assistance would have immensely simplified his labors and minimized his official cares.

No one unfamiliar with the work of the Controller's office can understand or appreciate the burdens which Mr. LEVEY was required to assume in connection with the work of reorganizing the business of that office when the several boroughs of the present City of New York were brought together. It will be remembered how debts were increased and obligations incurred in anticipation of saddling them upon the city, and what a tangle of claims and contracts resulted from this scramble to anticipate the surrender of the control of local affairs to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. For months Deputy Controller LEVEY had a task comparable to that of Sisyphus in its approximation to the impossible. His work day after day and night after night at home, to which he carried the accumulations of his desk, told severely upon his health, and very nearly resulted in incapacitating him for further usefulness. Had he broken down at that time it is difficult to imagine the confusion which would have resulted. To his industry and intelligence the city is indebted for the orderly solution of the problems of consolidation and the checking of an immense amount of fraud and chicanery which would have increased the municipal debt many millions without public advantage. Mr. LEVEY is one of the few men in New York who have mastered the intricacies of the Sinking Fund and become perfectly familiar with the laws relative to the city finances. A lawyer by education, an accountant by choice, and a master of high finance by the chance of official opportunity, he is also a man of incorruptible character, and fully merits the high respect in which he has been held by the Controllers he has assisted and the city officials whom he has guided through many perilous emergencies.

It is a cause for sincere regret that Mr. GROUT will not have the benefit of Mr. LEVEY'S co-operation and advice in organizing and handling the immense business of his office, disturbed and complicated by the operations of the new charter. For his long and conspicuously useful official work Mr. LEVEY deserves the thanks of the press and people, and in his retirement to private business life the good wishes of all citizens who appreciate the value of faithful and disinterested public service should follow him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Somebody whom we suspect of being—shall we say "more nice than wise," or only "critical"?—has clipped from a recent issue of THE TIMES and sent to us two headlines in regard to which, with a more or less lifelike simulation of sincerity, he asks for enlightenment and information. The first of these captions reads, "Christian Scientists Win," and was over a brief dispatch telling how an up-the-State court had held that the bequest of money by a silly woman to certain arrant humbugs was valid. The second is "Baldwin Works May Win Out," and related to a corporation's grab after some public property. Our correspondent desires enlightenment as to the meaning of "win out," and its difference from unqualified "win." The point raised, while not momentous, has a measureable interest, arising chiefly from realization of our inability to settle it off-hand. We have a sort of impression that "win out" is a sportive expression, verging upon slang, and we confess that we would not use it when trying to be particularly elegant and stately. There seems to be some mystery about its significance. Consultation with one reputed to be expert in such matters has elicited the puzzling explanation that "when a man's out and wins, he wins out." To the uninitiate mind this seems to be illogical, there being an obvious confusion of terms, or else of motions. However, we prefer our present bewilderment to a certitude that could be obtained only in the expensive and we fear immoral school of experience. That anything in our columns should have turned a reader's attention to aleatory matters is a cause of sincere regret. "Win" is quite enough for anybody's use, especially with a reform administration close at hand. So we advise our correspondent, and though we may not ourselves always heed our own admonition, that is no reason why he shouldn't.

——Prison-made literature rarely pleases us, and often does the contrary, but a brief examination of The Summary, a weekly paper issued by the inmates of the State Reformatory at Elmira, reveals nothing objectionable and a good deal of meritorious work, both mechanical and in the way of writing. It too often happens that when the man who has been "put away" for the public good has any ideas to express on his own situation, they are ideas borrowed from LOMBROSO, sometimes at first hand, but usually at second or third. The result is that the jailbird journalist expatiates feelingly on the terrible consequences of heredity and environment, and proceeds to prove himself a more or less irresponsible victim of society as at present constituted. In refreshing contrast to this half truth gone wholly wrong, the editor of The Summary preaches another and safer doctrine. "We are here," he says, "imprisoned for our own acts. It's hard, but it's fair. We danced, and we are now paying the piper. We sought unearned honey out of the hive of life; we were stung and are still nursing the stings. Or, coming right down to hard pan, we did what we knew we had no business to, and we are paying the penalty. When we committed each his particular crime, we knew the penalty was imprisonment, if caught. We knew that the chances were that we would be caught. We knew that all who do not live by the law are caught sooner or later, and sent to prison. But we took our measly little chance, and were caught." That is eminently sound doctrine. It may not cover the entire situation, but it covers the part which it is well for men convicted of crime to consider first, if not exclusively. It is at least a promising basis for reform, which the whines about heredity and environment echoing from most prison papers most certainly are not.

——Ex-Gov. JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON of Alabama evidences much discomposure over the way in which the State's new Constitution was ratified. "Everybody knows," he says, referring to fourteen counties which have about 44,000 more negro than white voters and yet turned in majorities aggregating 30,000 for ratification, "that these majorities are fraudulent on their face, and yet, without them, the new Constitution is defeated in every other county in the State but four or five by 30,000 majority. What honest white man wants a Constitution repudiated by a majority of 30,000 white men imposed upon the State by the fraudulent count of negro votes that were not cast? What honest white man who sincerely stands for fair elections can damn his record by enduring and approving such unparalleled and unblushing fraud?" The Nashville American replies to this by asking "Brother JOHNSTON" if his own election to the Governorship was entirely fair and honest, and if he then inquired into methods as closely as now and was equally horrified by crooked work. The question is interesting, but it is not particularly relevant to the point at issue. Apparently realizing that to attack is not to answer, The American practically admits the truth of the Ex-Governor's charges by saying that "perhaps" the white men of Alabama, having tired of the necessity of carrying elections by fraud, determined to destroy that necessity and did it by one last resort to the old bad methods. And now it wants the matter dropped. A Constitutional Convention, it argues, is sovereign and supreme, and there is no higher power to which to appeal. "The Alabama Convention submitted its work to the people for ratification or rejection. The returns show that it was ratified by 28,000 majority, and that settles it. There is no going behind the returns. The new Constitution is in force and all criticism, charges, and opposition are futile, vain, impotent, unprofitable, and rapidly becoming stale." A queerer argument than that it would be hard to conceive, but the situation is also queer, and if that situation must be defended it is not remarkable that the arguments partake of the same character.

——It seems that if Battle Abbey had been purchased by Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR the inhabitants of the British Isles would have lamented the event as the transfer of a precious relic from one of themselves to an American! Yet Mr. ASTOR, according to American ideas, is not only not an American, but he is as un-American as it is possible for a human being to be. He went to some trouble to remove any slight suspicion of Americanism which the accident of birth in this country may have created in a few hasty and unobservant minds on this side of the water or on the other, and here, at least, his effort to dispel such suspicions was a brilliant and complete success. It was a dismal failure, apparently, as regards those whose fellow-countryman he wants to be, and, in law, certainly is. At a rumor that Battle Abbey had passed into his possession the islanders lifted up their voices and wept its acquisition by a foreigner. They ignored the naturalization papers which they had bestowed upon Mr. ASTOR, and were comforted only when he solemnly and categorically denied that he bought what any Englishman could have bought without exciting the shadow of an objection from any other Englishman. It's a sad case! It's also, singularly enough, a case somewhat amusing, if you look at it from just the right angle.

THE YEAR'S AGITATION FOR WATER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If cleanliness is next to godliness, then the amount of water a people consume measures their civilization. Because Boston is a great civilization she has taken possession of hundreds of square miles of water area, and not only has a never-failing quantity for herself, but enough to supply seventeen neighboring towns. Weighed against this is the record of Brooklyn in the three years prior to 1901—one steel chimney at Mount Prospect costing $6,000!

We say prior to 1901. Brooklyn has one saving grace in those indomitable organizations, the Brooklyn League and the Manufacturers' Club, and their still more indomitable joint committee on water affairs, of which Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty is Chairman. Practically a revolution in borough water matters has been effected by Mr. Dougherty and his joint committee.

Before the activity of these organizations the work for years lay dormant. Three plans to increase the supply to 100,000,000 gallons a day were made in vain. Thirty-five communications in regard to the pipe conduit at Millburn were made to Commissioner Dalton, without eliciting an order to proceed on the work. Last Winter the borough began to suffer for its neglect. Six million gallons daily were being consumed less than the year before, and the water rates were going up. On any day there was only forty-eight hours' supply on hand.

Such was the state of affairs when J. Hampden Dougherty and the Brooklyn League, of which he is President, took hold. Under the inspiration of Mr. Dougherty, the Brooklyn League appointed a special committee to meet a similar committee from the Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. Dougherty was made the Chairman of the joint committee appointed. On Dec. 20, 1900, the joint committee started the ball rolling, which grew in volume at every turn, by asking Mayor Van Wyck for a public hearing as to the best means of getting relief. The hearing was granted for the following Thursday. All the aggravating delays were pointed out, especially the delay in starting work on the thirty-eight-inch Millburn conduit, which could increase the supply 12,000,000 gallons daily.

Thoroughly aroused, the Mayor commanded Commissioner Dalton to serve written notice at once on the contractor to begin laying the Millburn conduit, and the meeting ended with an appeal from the Mayor for the people to defeat the obstructionists at the polls, which they did.

In spite of these warnings a month went by without manifest progress. The pipe had not yet been delivered upon the ground, the foundries had only begun to cast it, Inspectors had not been secured to inspect the work. But Mr. Dougherty was inexorable about the written notice. Incessant prodding resulted in the contractor beginning work on Feb. 19.

Seeing that under way, Mr. Dougherty's committee next urged the Board of Aldermen to vote the $500,000 necessary for repairing the Millburn reservoir. Mr. Dougherty, armed with a petition and a big delegation at his back, sought to get a hearing before the Board of Aldermen on March 13. Instead of listening to a grievous wrong, Aldermen Bridges and McCall of Brooklyn heaped insult upon the petitioners, while the Sergeant at Arms drove them out of the chamber to the rear.

Two things resulted from this: The Manufacturers' Association drew up a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a Board of Water Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and seven others, to remove the whole question from politics, and the Kings County Grand Jury for March subpœnaed the Brooklyn Aldermen before it. The Grand Jury handed in a presentment denouncing several Aldermen for refusing to hear Mr. Dougherty and the others, and especially condemned another for refusing to vote for the appropriation.

This hastened legislation, and not only did the obstreperous lawmakers send personal invitations to the joint committee to attend the session, but on April 9, 1901, passed the appropriation for repairing the reservoir.

There is plenty of water if there were only reservoirs to hold it. The league next considered building a reservoir at Forest Park, which would hold seven days' supply, and Mr. Dougherty drew up a bill for that purpose. The bill passed both houses, but it was blocked by the Mayor because of its mandatory feature. It was sent back and changed to please the Mayor, who ultimately approved it, and afterward was signed by the Governor.

Once again the league became active for the repeal of the Burr law. It had long perplexed the Legislature which was of the more importance—the small oyster industry of Great South Bay or the people of Brooklyn. The Burr bill prevented Brooklyn from going into Suffolk County for its water. The county has 940 square miles and 16 rivers flow through 200 miles of stunted forests, which could give the city 100,000,000 gallons a day. Members of the league left their business and abided day and night at Albany, but the friendly feeling for Ramapo was again shown and the law could not be repealed.

Many other improvements the league saw carried through. Besides the works mentioned, contracts were issued for filters at Baisley's and Springfield Ponds, additional storage reservoirs at Meadow Stream, additional driven wells and pumping power at Millburn. All these improvements lay dormant for years. The history of the water supply for 1901 is virtually a history of the activity of the Brooklyn League and Manufacturers' Club. Many thanks poured in upon Mr. Dougherty, and Col. Willis L. Ogden, in moving a vote of thanks in the league, said that he (Mr. Dougherty) had earned the gratitude and esteem of the good citizens of Brooklyn.

However, a lull in the activity is once more evident. Whoever chooses may sleep, says Mr. Dougherty, but he will pester the officials until every work is finished.

G. L. R.

New York, Nov. 24, 1901.

EDUCATIONAL INSURANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a suggestion for the creation of an insurance fund, in the foundation and maintenance of which no profit, except to its eventual beneficiaries, is contemplated. The crude idea that may perhaps be elaborated and reduced to a working basis is this:

If parent, guardian, or other person interested in any child or in children in general would pay a certain small monthly sum, which would necessarily be governed by the age of the child at the time payments were begun, the survivors, among a sufficient number of such children who were both competent and willing, could be guaranteed scholarships in reputable institutions, with privilege of completing their collegiate studies with all necessary expenses paid.

For example: If payment was commenced the first month of a child's life, when $1 per month would probably be more than necessary, the amount paid into the fund by the time the age of twenty-three was reached would be $276. This comparatively small sum, paid in during so long a period, would bring the possibility of a collegiate education within the reach of many persons, where now such ambition seems impossible. The payments would in many cases be made easier when children developed some earning capacity, and would themselves assume the payments to their own pleasure and profit.

A certain number of those insured would die before the age when benefit could accrue. A certain other number would be debarred from benefits by ill-health or other misfortune of themselves or of their principals. In many instances payments would be allowed to lapse, and in other instances possible beneficiaries would through lack of ambition or application fail to take advantage of offered opportunities.

Above failures would reduce burden on those who were successful, and the monthly payments necessary might be found surprisingly small.

On an average no benefit would probably be required before beneficiaries reached the age of eighteen years, and then would cover all essential college expenses until graduation, say four years later.

Some college might stand for the fund and guarantee the fulfillment of the contracts. The payments invested with building associations, who frequently compound their interest allowances, would reduce the care and labor to a minimum, and in some cases the benefit of two completed series might be had before the withdrawal of any outgoing payments. J. E. C.

New York, Nov. 25, 1901.

A PASTOR'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great pleasure your valuable and truly American paper, for it brings news which is interesting and educating. Would you kindly permit me through this organ to ask the rabbis and pastors if they have nothing else to preach about except the Sunday question? I am also a minister, but I never defiled my pulpit with political wirepulling, (for such is this whole Sunday question.) The Bible and its commentaries are "so broad as the sea and so long as the land," (Job,) that if a man lives 1,000 years he could not preach all its wonders and truly great beauties.

I find nothing more sublime for the pulpit than the Word of God, the teachings of religion. Let the "drinking places" (a truly queer expression, which is only applicable to flocks of sheep) take care of themselves, and let pastor and rabbi preach religion pure and true.

H. LUSTIG, D. D.

New York, Nov. 27, 1901.

COLLEGE BUILDING CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see attention called in your paper this morning to the construction of the principal building of the City College, at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. As a graduate of the college, with a practical interest in the problems of fire prevention, the condition of the building has been for many years a question of grave concern to me. I do not know of any modern rule for building with a view to safety in case of a fire that is not violated in its structural details. The height of the building, its large open floor areas, its broad, open, wooden stairs, render almost certainly impossible the checking of a fire which may once gain headway. Nevertheless, I consider day-time inmates of the building as fairly safe in case of fire. I base this opinion only upon the probability that a fire would be discovered when incipient and would be extinguished at once. I dread the possible result of a failure to find it before it may have got beyond the smouldering stage.

The management of the college premises by the responsible teaching force is admirable. Their success in maintaining the buildings in proper condition reflects as great credit upon them, as does the result of their teaching during the many years in improper surroundings and with most inadequate facilities. Equal discredit must accrue to the city authorities who are responsible for the fact that after more than five years of effort no beginning has yet been made to giving the college proper quarters. So far as I have been able to ascertain the last step taken toward the use of the plot set aside for the new college buildings is an attempt to so alter the site that new legal proceedings must be begun. The rehabilitation of the college may therefore again be postponed for a term of years. All obstructions should at once be disposed of and the new city administration should take immediate steps to place the lives of the persons in the building in safety beyound question, to provide proper protection for the valuable college property, and to enable it to give its students the facilities and attention which they have been long entitled to.

PHILIP J. MOSENTHAL.

New York, Nov. 23, 1901.

MORALITY AND THE LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his address, "Disease and Sin," before the Wisconsin State Medical Society, Dr. George M. Gould, one of our best statisticians in this country, says:

> "We cannot produce absolute morality by law. The Prohibitionist, sincere, indeed, though he or she may be, is the enemy of real reform and true progress. Prohibition breeds intemperance. In the States where this has been tried, it has not lessened the evil; it has been a hypocritical failure, and other evils have been created. Exclusive of the prescriptions of physicians and the sales by legitimate drug stores, the inhabitants of one small New England Prohibition State last year demanded 3,000,000 doses of opium."

What says Mr. Henry T. Hinsch to this statistic; is he proud yet of the success of prohibition in Maine? Which is the lesser evil, opium or alcohol?

Mr. Hinsch admits the probability that adults cannot be made good and virtuous by law, but he wishes to keep the rising generation from going the same way that others have gone by having temptation removed. Then he will have to confine the whole rising generation in a kind of truant schools; otherwise, if he really succeeds in closing the saloons on Sunday, which is beyond the least probability in this cosmopolitan city—even under Police President Roosevelt one could get all his Sunday beer he wanted—but even if he succeeds, the parents will drink their liquors at their homes in the presence of their children. Mr. Hinsch will then, instead of removing it, have brought the temptation nearer home yet.

But there is one thing the Prohibitionist never sees. He overlooks another thing, that the balance of the German vote made our last victory possible. The Germans this time voted for Low and Jerome, because they placed confidence in the declarations not to interfere with their Sunday recreations. If they are deceived again in the next two years as during Strong's administration, New York City will be lost to reform forever. Dr. B. S. TALMEY.

New York, Nov. 23, 1901.

HOW TAMMANY IS DEFEATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From your editorial of Nov. 24, entitled, "The W. C. T. U. on Sunday Opening," I quote the following:

> "And the heads of these families, and the voting members of these families, took their revenge upon him [Mr. Roosevelt] by voting Tammany into power and 'Reform' out of power in 1897."

Statements of like tenor have been made repeatedly in THE TIMES and other New York newspapers, and by speakers during the recent political campaign. It is not my purpose to discuss the question of "Sunday opening." But I desire to ask most earnestly whether such statements are warranted by the facts in the case. Do not the returns of the municipal election of 1897 show that a considerable majority of the voters were opposed to Tammany, and do they not indicate that if the opposition to Tammany had been united, as it was in the recent election, the anti-Tammany candidate would have been elected? Do not the results of recent elections clearly show that Tammany cannot be defeated when the forces against it are divided, and that it can be defeated when those forces are united, no matter whether the "Sunday opening" question is or is not an element in the campaign?

If the conclusions I have drawn are warranted, then the discussion of "Sunday opening" should be conducted on other lines.

H. L. A.

New York, Nov. 25, 1901.

MORE POLICE WITH LESS PAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A radical remedy—effectual, though—for our improperly organized police, would be to double their number and halve their pay. Good average mechanics do not earn over $600 clear a year. Why should our peripatetic Cadis, swollen as to girth with indolence and good living, and as to their heads from a sense of comradeship in a very close corporation, get double the pay of a decent mechanic? There are not enough police, even if they did their full duty, which is more than doubtful, to protect the territory embraced in the Greater New York.

I would further suggest that employment should be given for terms not to exceed five years, that re-employment should be in the nature of a reward for a clean record, and that, unless injured in the line of duty, no pensions should be granted for less than twenty-five years of excellent service. Liberal pay should be given in the higher grades, for which the brightest and best men should be chosen. Even college graduates need not disdain a service which might lead to an honorable and remunerative career, while the short service possible for the least efficient would keep the department clear of all dead wood, and bad men should have short shrift at any time. G. DIANE KNOTT.

New York, Nov. 25, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not a Reform Candidate.

An Atchison man said of a candidate for office: "If he were honest he would vote against himself."—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Gratefully Appreciated.

Joe—We ought to be thankful for the general prosperity this year.

Jerry—That's right; lots of men that used to borrow money of me don't speak to me now.—Detroit Free Press.

Why Bixby Doesn't Go.

"Bixby sent the minister ten reasons for not going to church, but he left out the main one."

"What is that?"

"He stays away because his wife doesn't make him go."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Model Farm at Last.

"Does your son know much about farming?"

"I should say he does," answered Farmer Corntossel. "He says he reckons he'll go to town an' make about a million dollars, an' then cum back an' run this farm proper."—Washington Star.

Confidence Not Born of Knowledge.

"Young Mr. Margin seems very familiar with the stock market."

"I don't think so."

"He discusses it with great confidence."

"Yes. But any one really familiar with the market knows better than to display confidence."—Washington Star.

Quiet Words.

Mr. Pitt—It's odd how so many words connected with the liquor business are indicative of silence or quietness.

Mr. Penn—I hadn't noticed that. The traffic itself is productive of much noise.

Mr. Pitt—Yes, but think of the "still" and the "speak-easy."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE FIELD.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

"The men went down like failing leaves,"
The nervous person read.
"The enemy fell back in rout,
Their Captain almost dead.
They dragged him past the danger-line,
And then renewed the fight."
"Ah, me!" the nervous person mused,
"Such actions are not right."

"Again they met," he read along,
"And loud the wounded moaned."
"Oh, that the Boers would sue for peace,"
The nervous person groaned.
"The field was full," the paper said,
"Of most heartrending scenes."
"This must have been," the nervous man
Said, "in the Philippines."

"With shouts and yells the fighters met
And battled hand to hand."
He threw the crumpled paper down—
'Twas more than he could stand.
But soon he picked it up again,
And glanced at it once more,
And smiled when 'neath the gory tale
He saw a football score.

ANOTHER ROYAL DIVORCE?

Roumanian Crown Prince and Princess May Separate.

Report that the Former Also Intends to Renounce His Succession to the Throne.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Vossische Zeitung says it learns upon reliable authority that the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania have mutually agreed upon a divorce, and that the Crown Prince intends to renounce his succession to the throne.

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, brother of Carol (Charles) I., King of Roumania, renounced his rights to the throne in favor of his son, Prince Wilhelm, in 1880.

In 1888 Prince Wilhelm renounced his rights to the throne in favor of his brother, Prince Ferdinand. Prince Ferdinand, the present Crown Prince, was married in 1893 to Princess Marie, daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and granddaughter of Queen Victoria. The couple have three children—Carol, born in 1893; Elizabeth, born in 1894, and Marie, born in 1900.

THE GERMAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

Pan-Germans Said to Have Agreed to Shelve Their Proposed Interpellations in the Reichstag.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—According to a Berlin dispatch to The Daily Mail, Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, has succeeded in persuading the Pan-German Party to shelve its intended Chamberlain interpellations in the Reichstag.

It is obvious, says the correspondent of The Daily Mail, that the Government feared trouble in case the anti-Chamberlain agitation was renewed.

SAYS BRITISH PRESTIGE HAS BEEN AUGMENTED.

Article on the South African War by Capt. Mahan Pleases the London Papers.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Capt. Alfred T. Mahan's essay on the South African war in the December issue of The National Review, in which the writer maintains that British prestige has been rather augmented than diminished by the events of the past two years, is the subject of laudatory editorials in all to-day's morning papers. The Standard says:

"With the substantial benefits attained which Capt. Mahan indicates, we need care little about what is said by ill-informed or ill-natured persons abroad."

The Morning Post, in commenting on the article, thinks the British people would do well to note Capt. Mahan's criticisms as well as his appreciations.

NEW POST FOR GEN. HUTTON.

He Is to Command the Forces of the Australian Commonwealth.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Gen. E. T. H. Hutton has been appointed Commander in Chief of the forces of the Australian Commonwealth.

Gen. Edward Thomas Henry Hutton has for several months commanded the First Brigade of Mounted Infantry in South Africa. His name has requently been mentioned in connection with the important new post of Commander in Chief of the forces of the Australian Commonwealth. He is regarded as being specially fitted for this position, as for two years he was General in command of the Canadian Militia.

Gen. Hutton was sent from Canada to South Africa. He was born in 1848, and entered the British Army in 1867. From 1893 to 1896 he commanded the troops in New South Wales. He has seen a great deal of active service, and was among the first officers selected for duty in South Africa in the earlier stages of the Boer war, because he had been through two previous campaigns in that part of the world. His duties have taken him to almost every portion of the British dominions.

Gen. Hutton and his wife are both favorites in London society. Mrs. Hutton is a daughter of the late Rev. Lord Charles Paulet, and granddaughter of the thirteenth Marquis of Winchester.

CONCESSION TO THE BOERS.

Mr. Ritchie Says Great Britain Would Allow Them to Have a Representative in the Government.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—In the course of an important speech at Croydon last night, the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, declared that Lord Salisbury's statement that "no shred of independence should be left to the republics," had been twisted and contorted in a way the Premier never intended.

"It was not intended," said the Home Secretary, "that the Boers should not have a representative in the Government or that we insisted upon unconditional surrender, except in the sense that we could not again offer the terms which had been rejected."

If any General representing the Boers in arms, said Mr. Ritchie, should make a proposition of peace on the condition that the Boers should, in the course of time, have a representative in the Government, he was satisfied that such a proposition would be referred home by Lord Kitchener and would form a basis for the conclusion of peace.

"We desire a termination of hostilities," concluded Mr. Ritchie, "so that Boer and Britton can live together in peace and security. The same extraordinary success which has attended the British administration of Egypt would be repeated in South Africa if the Boers would only frankly acknowledge their defeat and ask for terms."

THE TRANSVAAL GOLD LAW.

Commission Appointed to Suggest Amendments to It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of The Times at Pretoria says a commission, of which Sir Richard Solomon, K. C., is Chairman, has been appointed to investigate the working of the gold law and to suggest amendments.

The present tendency of the law, says the correspondent, is to play too much into the hands of the capitalists at the expense of poorer individuals and companies. The ordinary man discovering a gold producing area has no opportunity to prove its value, and is generally compelled to sell at the price the corporation chooses to offer.

The first meeting of the commission is to be held to-morrow.

GERMAN CREDITORS COMPLAIN.

Charges Made that Venezuela Withholds Interest on Bonds.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Berliner Tageblatt, discussing the effects of the Venezuelan troubles upon German interests, says that, while the railroad between Caracas and Valencia, in Venezuela, in which German capital is heavily interested, is still in operation, the Venezuelan Government has entirely suspended the payments of interest to the German holders of the road's securities, and that by this suspension of payments the indebtedness of the Government of Venezuela to the German security holders now amounts to 9,500,000f.

The Tageblatt further says that all efforts to interest the Imperial Government in behalf of these German creditors have proved unavailing.

Charge Against Bishop Matz.

ROME, Nov. 28.—The papers here to-day publish the following declaration by Father Cushing, who acts on the advice of the Congregation of the Propaganda: "I went to the college in order to confer with Bishop Matz on religious matters. For all reply the Bishop had me arrested by three police agents, who sent me to a lunatic asylum. I have never been insane, and I am appealing against Bishop Matz."

The Right Rev. Nicholas C. Matz, Bishop of Denver, Col., and several Denver priests have gone to Rome because of friction between the Bishop and the clergy of Denver. There was a fracas at the Bishop's residence among the clergymen, and the police intervened. Father Cushing was arrested, but was later released.

Forced Belgian Chamber to Adjourn.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—Amid scenes of violent disorder, the Socialists to-day forced an adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies, owing to the refusal of the Government to consider a universal suffrage resolution. The Socialists also announced that they would continue their obstruction indefinitely, and would prevent a vote on the budget until their demands were granted.

Anarchist Granotti in Chicago?

ROME, Nov. 28.—The Fanfulla credits Signor Giolitti, Minister of the Interior, with the statement that Louis Granotti is now in Chicago, where he is being shadowed by the police.

According to a dispatch sent from Milan on Nov. 25, Granotti, an accomplice of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, was that day sentenced to life imprisonment. The dispatch also said that Granotti had not yet been captured.

Magazine Article by Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Morning Post devotes an editorial to an article by President Roosevelt, in the new Liberal Review, on "The Citizen and the Public Man," and says it is both significant and interesting that the President should have felt the need of and found time to put these thoughts on paper.

Tidal Wave on English Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A remarkable tidal wave, accompanied by strong winds, has done much damage along the eastern coast of England from Norfolk to Kent. Rivers have overflowed their banks, dams and sea walls have been invaded, and miles of country have been submerged.

Costa Rica in Financial Straits.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 28.—The financial distress of Costa Rica is increasing. The country is unable to meet the interest upon its foreign indebtedness, and is experiencing difficulty in paying its public employes. The revenues have lately decreased considerably.

Boiler Plate Prices in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Vossische Zeitung announces that the German Plate Syndicate has reduced its prices on boiler plate from 180 to 160 marks, and on other plates from 160 to 140 marks.

ART NOTES.

When Philadelphia held the Centennial Exposition of 1876 the exhibit of arts and crafts made by Germany gave rise to no little irony on the part of French and British experts. In 1893, however, the World's Fair at Chicago had a very different tale to tell, for in less than two decades the industrial art of Germany had so rapidly advanced that the utmost respect was paid it by the rivals of the Fatherland in trade. Munich, Dresden, Karlsruhe, Darmstadt, and other German cities have industrial art museums, and of special schools with small working museums attached there are now many in the smaller cities of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Würtemberg. A typical example of the encouragement of the arts and crafts is the German Industrial Arts Union of Berlin, which has just issued its year book for 1901. The union is composed of life members, 20 in number; ordinary members, of whom there are about 1,200, and "impersonal" members, consisting of firms, arts unions, art societies, and museums. This national industrial union holds ordinary meetings in a hall belonging to the House of Artists, and gives "extraordinary meetings" from time to time, when some topic congenial to the tastes of the members forms the subject of a lecture with illustrations on the screen. As a matter of course, the famous Industrial Museum, one of the sights of Berlin, is closely connected with the union. In the big covered courtyard exhibitions of arts and crafts are given, and the card of a member of the union opens the door at times when the general public is excluded. Salaried officials of this museum are officers of the union, and are its leading spirits. An excellent little monthly illustrates novelties in the arts and crafts and discusses art matters in general from the standpoint of art and usefulness. The Industrial Art Union is a good example of the public-spirited way in which manufacturers aid the Government to spread a sound knowledge of the arts among those who are most interested. The union has a collection of designs for furniture, pottery, metal objects, ecclesiastical art, glass, leather work, textiles, costumes, and so forth, which is kept at the Industrial Museum and is open to the study of members in the library. Under certain conditions designs can be taken out for use in the shop or at home.

***

Among the minor exhibitions open just now are the Rembrandt etchings, belonging to the Pierpont Morgan gift, which are in the upper hall of the Lenox Library, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street. They have been mentioned at some length in this paper, and attention is called to them again, because it has been decided by the curator of the print department to keep them on exhibition for some weeks longer. Another exhibition of prints in a very different line is at the Macbeth Gallery, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, consisting of etchings by Miss Helen Hyde of San Francisco, printed in colors, as well as wood engravings printed from the block in colors, and aquarelles. Half a hundred water colors and prints are busy with the daily life of the Japanese and with small Chinese of Chinatown, with landscapes of Japan, temple views, and other bits, all done in the Japanese way. Not many streets away, in fact just across Madison Square, on the south side, water colors by Japanese artists are to be seen; so that one can easily compare the work of native and foreigner by going from one gallery to the other. These Japanese drawings are at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. They include work by men who have never left Japan, and by others who have lived in Europe and America, but in both cases the artists have not escaped the influence of Western art. Although some of the most vital and stimulating influences in the modern art of water colors of this country and Europe have come to us from Japan, perhaps the Japanese have been affected more profoundly by our art than ours has been by theirs, and affected notwithstanding the conservatism natural to Orientals, plus the keenness of vision on the part of the Japanese artists which told them that our art was better left alone. But the trend was too strong. The very teachers and artists of Japan who saw most clearly the superiority of Japanese art in many respects could not isolate themselves from the current in politics, war, and fashions which set the other way. The fact is that our art is very manifold compared with theirs, and the new life which Japan has taken up is complex. Their old art was very fine in narrow limits, and filled the needs of their narrow civilization perfectly. That is now gone, and the supple Japanese mind is almost too ready, perhaps, to adapt itself to new conditions. Of the fifteen artists represented, some will fulfill measurably the requirements of collectors who love the wise Japanese simplicity of treating landscape and townscape and temple and legend, though they may compare them with the "great little" antiques, or old drawings full of the spirit of Chinese art of the past, and the comparison may prove odious to the work of modern men. Anyhow, the art of a transition period is interesting.

***

Mr. Charles A. Lopez of New York has finished his "Negro Group" for the Charleston Exposition, and since that exposition naturally is a glorification of cotton, the great Southern crop, he has shown the colored workers of the cotton belt. It is a group of three. A woman holding a jug in one hand carries a basket full of cotton bolls on her head, while a youth seated on a plow strums the banjo, and a man, nude to the waist, looks up at the cotton bearer as he leans one hand on an anvil, the turn of the South toward mechanics being thus indicated. The group was placed in a grove of oaks near the Negro Building. The choice of place, however, proved unfortunate, since the colored people objected strenuously to a design which showed them in a menial capacity; so the group has been removed to the Court of Palaces. Objections were many on the part of the colored folk, but the most picturesque came from a typical Uncle, who remarked, with fine scorn, as he viewed the group, shining white in the staff of which it is composed: "Ki! Who eber see white nigger? Nobody doan' want nigger white like ghostes!"

***

Mr. Frederick Dielman, President of the National Academy of Design, has finished seven wall paintings to fill seven lunettes in the new building at Washington, D. C., arranged for The Evening Star of that city. They decorate the business office and represent the various phases in the production of a newspaper.

***

An exhibition of paintings by M. Gustave Loiseau of Paris is shown in the galleries of Durand-Ruel, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. They will remain till the 7th of December.

***

The American Society of Miniature Painters will hold the third annual exhibition in the Knoedler Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, from Saturday, Feb. 1, to Saturday, Feb. 15 inclusive. Works for the exhibition should be sent on Monday, Jan. 27, to the Artists' Packing and Shipping Company, 139 West Fifty-fourth Street. The President is Mr. I. A. Josephi; the Secretary Mr. William J. Baer, 90 Grove Street.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a genuine Japanese calendar, any one would know it, for it has a nice little Japanese musical instrument upon it, and upon one end a dear little teapot. This is not a picture teapot, but the real thing tacked on to the card in some way after the realistic manner in which calendars are made nowadays. Some of the calendars have tiny fans upon them, and there are always nice little picture ladies ready to take tea. These calendars cost 50 cents.

***

Interesting calendars are of California redwood, showing the wood shaved down until it is not much thicker than cardboard. Upon this, as a rule, is a photograph, sometimes slightly colored, showing the trunks of the big tree from which the redwood comes.

***

"When Winter winds blow fierce and cold, let nuts be cracked and stories told." That is the motto upon pretty little wooden nut bowls, and really they are most attractive. They are small, not more than eight or ten inches across the top, to guess at the size, the bowl shallow and broad, stained a dark nut brown, all but a long space upon one side where the words just quoted are burned. They cost $1.25 apiece, and would be charming to hold the nuts put here and there upon a gayly decorated table.

***

It shows how the women of the Eastern world are progressing. They have always been so modest and retiring that American women have been obliged to appear out in wax as show figures in the windows to exhibit Japanese garments. But now the Japanese ladies are out in wax themselves and proudly exhibit quilted lounging robes.

***

They have such a comfortable sound that one could almost buy them for the name: "Nikko fur tabbies." If tabbies is not a good name for all fur slippers what could be? These are made like the mules which are better known and appear in many thinner materials, but the tabbies have not the heels, have only a short toe piece, and this of one kind of fur—some gray ones are very pretty for women—and the sole of white fur. Tabbies cost $1.50 a pair for women and $2 for men. There is much difference in them, in some the skins being stiff and consequently uncomfortable, while others are soft and pliable.

***

Little opera glass bags in fancy silks, flowered and striped, and which may be used for other purposes than the glasses if desired, are selling in the shops for $2.25. That is very reasonable. These are small bags and much prettier on that account.

***

A two-fold screen for the writing table, bureau, or any place one wishes to keep it, has at the top of each fold what looks to be small windows, but they are intended for the tiny pictures of one's friends. One can get a small boarding school of them into one little screen.

***

Any number of things for the writing table are to be seen in the shops just now, including exceedingly attractive leather goods, selling at very low prices. Traveling cases, for instance, come with a writing pad, space beneath for paper and envelopes, and in one end a compartment for pens, ink, stamps, &c. These are to be found for something like $1.50, and that is exceedingly reasonable. Jewel cases in leather are also selling for small sums, and there are imported work boxes galore. One seems to come across something prettier in this line and more reasonable in price each day.

***

There are expensive things, too, in leather, and it would seem as if nothing more beautiful had ever appeared. A zoological garden has been let loose upon pocket-books, combination books of different sizes, and all sorts of things, but with what delightful effect! Think of the finest animal artists, and it would seem as if it must be their work which is appearing in metal upon this beautiful leather. A tiger in a soft gray silver stretches himself across the edge of one pocketbook, and one thinks that never was an ornament equal to this. But then there is a stork, only a part of the body appearing, and then again there is an eagle, which is beautiful, and the elephant's head which appears in one corner of a purse, the trunk stretching across in full length, is strikingly effective. These are all in the finest of imported goods, and the purses will cost from $10 up, but they are worth it.

***

That peculiar material which has so many metallic tints is platena and very beautiful.

BOHEMIAN VIOLINIST HERE.

Jan Kubelik Arrived on the Majestic—Was Seasick for Six Days.

Jan Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist whom Daniel Frohman brings to this country, arrived yesterday on the steamer Majestic of the White Star Line. He will give his first recital on Monday night at Carnegie Hall. With him came Hugo Gorlitz, Mr. Frohman, Herr Serivan, Mr. Kubelik's Secretary, and Rudolph Friml, his accompanist.

The musician had a rough voyage, and was confined to his stateroom for six days of the eight-day trip by seasickness. Upon arriving with his party he went at once to the Manhattan Hotel. His instruments and medals presented to him by the royalty of different European countries preceded him, and were on exhibition yesterday. Last evening he entertained the members of the Bohemian Consulate in New York City in the American Room of the hotel.

Kubelik, who is but twenty-one years old, comes to this country with a reputation already established. Daniel Frohman heard the young violinist play in the English capital last Summer. He contracted immediately with his manager for an American engagement, which will consist of a tour of the principal cities. He will remain here till April. The violinist is slender and almost girlish in appearance. Like his celebrated rival for American favor, Paderewski, he possesses much hair. Yesterday he said:

"I have always wanted to come to America, and I look forward to my tour with pleasure. I am most anxious about the safe arrival of my two treasured violins. One was presented to me by Walter Palmer, M. P., and is a 'Strad' of the date of 1693. The other is of the date 1728, and was given to me by Count Frederick Broscho of Austria."

He also carries with him his first violin, which is little more than a toy. It was made by his father, who cut it out with a penknife. He has not used it now in fifteen years.

The violinist will be assisted in his concerts by Emil Paur and his Symphony Orchestra, and Miss Jessie Shay, pianist.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A clear and cold Thanksgiving gave zest to the many entertainments out of town. It was a day for sports in the open, and the entire country responded. At Meadow Brook it was a gala occasion. The hunt met in the forenoon, and there was a breakfast at Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg's which was very jolly and picturesque. Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Harry W. Bull, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, the Misses Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Center Hitchcock, and many others of the hunting set. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay had a dinner and impromptu dance at their place at Roslyn.

***

There were many house parties all over the country. One of the largest was at Shelburne Farms, which was given by Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb. Among the guests from New York were Miss Lila Sloane and Miss Betty Metcalf. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gave a large luncheon at Florham, their place near Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid had a large house party at Ophir Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish also entertained in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had a family party at Westbury, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson were with them. In town there were dinners at Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's, Mrs. Robert G. Remsen's, and the large family party of the Kips at Sherry's.

***

Many of those who went to the country will stay over until Monday. The day after the feast there is usually very little on the tapis. William K. Vanderbilt is giving a pigeon shoot at Idle Hour, which will begin this afternoon. Chatsworth tomorrow will have a concert, and Tuxedo, which had a jolly informal Thanksgiving, will have many house parties.

***

Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush will give a tea this afternoon, at which her third daughter, Miss Grace Quackenbush, will be presented. The Misses Mildred Du Bois, Harriette Hastings, Helen Fox, Natalie Morrison, Marguerite Quackenbush, and Madeléne Cary will assist the débutante in receiving.

***

Dr. I. L. Kip and Mrs. Kip gave their customary Thanksgiving dinner last night at Sherry's. The guests included the large Kip family connection. Mr. and Mrs. W. V. B. Kip, the Rhinelanders, and Harrises.

***

The first of the Knickerbocker dances will take place to-night at Delmonico's. This is the class organized several years ago by Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe and others.

***

This evening will take place the smoker at the Calumet Club, which will be the first of the kind held there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel are booked to sail for England on Dec. 3. Mr. Keppel has made a good recovery from a severe attack of typhoid, and has been able to be out since the first of the week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, at their house party at Ophir Hall over Thanksgiving, had the German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scott, D. O. Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Carolan—the last four of San Francisco—J. Bowers Lee, and a number of Yale students as their guests.

***

Mrs. George W. Riggs (Miss Kate Cheesman) will give a tea on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at her residence, 46 East Twenty-ninth Street.

***

The Morgan Chamber Music Club will give its six concerts for the coming season on Wednesday afternoons at 5 o'clock after the first of January at the residences of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, 110 East Thirty-first Street; Mrs. Stanford White, 121 East Twenty-first Street; Mrs. Henry W. Poor, 1 Lexington Avenue, and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, 113 East Thirtieth Street.

***

The coming-out tea for Miss Natalie Morrison on Wednesday was followed by a dinner given by Mrs. Morrison to the members of the receiving party, and several young men, who were Ashton de Peyster, Kenelm Winslow, Theodore Crane, Alfred Ely, Jr., Theron Strong, Clive Du Val, William Boulton, Jr., Milton Cornell, William Putnam, Devereaux Putnam, and Robert Bartholomew.

***

Dr. Roland Mortimer Beaudoin-Bennett and Mrs. Beaudoin-Bennett are at 112 East Twenty-fifth Street. Mrs. Beaudoin-Bennett is the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Martin of Far Rockaway, and their marriage occurred there about two months since.

***

Mrs. Almeric Paget, who was at Nauheim for her health this Summer, has gone to a rest cure at Harley Street, London. She is said to be much benefited by the treatment.

***

Thanksgiving in England was celebrated by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, who gave a large house party for that American festival and the shooting at Balmacaen. Among the guests who were at their house party were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Craven, and Mr. and Mrs. Baillie of Dochfour.

***

Mrs. Edward Lowery White, who was Miss Ellen Poe, and a niece of the late Mrs. Charles Robinson of Baltimore, and a distant relative of the poet Poe, has been very ill this Autumn at her home at Englewood, and has not been able to leave her room. Mrs. White was married last Spring. Her mother, Mrs. Poe, is stopping with her. Mr. Peyton Richards of the Calumet Club, who has been very ill, is improving. Mr. and Mrs. Richards and Miss Richards have a large circle of friends on Staten Island and in this city. Mrs. Richards was Miss Florence Carter of New Orleans.

***

Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Alice Morton are expected to-morrow on the Philadelphia. They will go to Ellerslie for the Autumn.

***

Among those entertaining on Long Island yesterday were Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, Mrs. James Martin, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, and William C. Whitney.

***

The marriage of Henry Clews, Jr., and Mrs. Louise Morris Gebhard, which took place yesterday morning, caused a ripple of excitement and interest in society everywhere. The facts are given in another column.

103 YEARS HER LIFE'S SPAN.

MILLBURN, N. J., Nov. 28.—Nancy A. Griffin, colored, one hundred and three years old, died here to-day at the home of her grandson, Richard Powell. She was born a slave in Huntsville, N. C., and was liberated during Sherman's march to the sea. She was the mother of eighteen children, having been twice married. Her first husband was sold, and her second died soon after they were emancipated.

Mrs. Griffin's proudest recollection was of having once served Abraham Lincoln with a glass of water at his request at a camp meeting at her native town.

Australian-London Mail Via America.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 28.—A consignment of 418 sacks of Australian-London mail, the last of a series of three shipments, was transferred from the Union Pacific to the Burlington here this afternoon and hurried on to the East. By special arrangement it will be rushed to Chicago, reaching there at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning to catch the fast Lake Shore mail for New York. The change here required but fifteen minutes. These shipments are being made to test the economy of time by the American route as against the movement through the Suez Canal.

A Dream Bankrupts Policy Shops.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 28.—The strange dream of John Van Zandt, a Topeka negro, resulted in breaking every one of the two dozen policy shops in this city last night. He dreamed that he won on 3-6-9, and as soon as the dream was noised about the negroes all made a run on this combination, breaking every bank.

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation a regular feature.—Adv.

DEATH OF G. M. PULLMAN.

Wealthy Palace Carmaker's Son, Who Was Cut Off with $3,000 a Year, Succumbs in San Mateo, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—George M. Pullman, son of the late millionaire car builder, died at his country home in San Mateo this morning. He had been ill several weeks with pneumonia, but until Tuesday his condition was not considered serious. On that day he suffered a relapse, and grew steadily weaker. Early this morning he was attacked with a hemorrhage, and died within a few minutes. Arrangements are being made to take the body to Chicago for interment.

George M. Pullman was one of the notorious Pullman twins, Walter Sanger Pullman being the other. He was a son of the Chicago millionaire, George M. Pullman, who made his fortune manufacturing the palace cars that bear his name.

At the time of his death young Pullman was twenty-six years old. In his earlier days he was a prominent figure in the social life of Chicago. Later, with his brother, Sanger, he figured in a number of escapades in this city and elsewhere, and both were brought much into public notice. The first marriage of George was the culmination of a peculiar courtship, in which both the twins figured.

The first Mrs. Pullman was prior to her marriage Miss Lynn Fernald of Chicago. She was at one time the fiancée of Sanger Pullman. George was engaged at the same time to Miss Felicite Oglesby, daughter of ex-Gov. Oglesby of Illinois. The two engagements met with the approval of George M. Pullman, Sr., and there were entertainments in honor of the couples and interchanges of visits by their parents.

In 1897 the engagement between Miss Oglesby and George M. Pullman was broken off for undisclosed reasons.

Shortly afterward George M. Pullman, Sr., died, and when his will was read it was found that he had cut each of his two sons off with an allowance of $3,000 a year, instead of the millions it was supposed they were to inherit. After the father's death George for a time worked around the Pullman establishment at Dearborn as an Inspector. It was about this time that he wooed and won Miss Fernald, the former fiancée of his brother. In the Summer of 1898 the couple eloped and were married in New Jersey.

Less than a year later Mrs. Pullman instituted divorce proceedings against her husband, naming Mrs. Louise Bowers, the wife of the song writer, as co-respondent. Bowers thereupon sued his wife for divorce and brought suit against Pullman for $100,000 damages. He secured his divorce recently. Two months ago Pullman married Mrs. Sarah Braell of San Francisco, one of the beautiful West sisters. In 1899 he took the "Keeley cure" at White Plains. When he passed a recent Summer at Long Branch it was said that he spent about $5,000 in cigars and wines, which he bought on credit.

TARIFF REVISION.

Foreign Leaf Tobacco Overtaxed.

United States Tobacco Journal,
New York, Nov. 26, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your inquiries, I can only speak for the tobacco trade and industries.

(a) In regard to the first question, the tobacco trade and industries recognize that tobacco and cigars are a proper object for revenue to the Government, hence they are willing to submit to be taxed, either by excise or impost, or both. But the duties imposed on foreign leaf tobacco should not be fixed at the outrageously high rate they are at present. They were levied for the purpose of protecting the domestic cigar leaf grower, and particularly the New England grower, who is addicted to the hallucination that he raises the finest cigar wrapper leaf. The exorbitant rate of $1.85 on foreign wrapper leaf, a rate which is higher than on any other article in the Dingley tariff, not even spirits excepted, was aimed chiefly at the Sumatra, the product of the Island of Sumatra, and which has become to be recognized as the ideal cigar wrapper leaf. Even our own Department of Agriculture has pronounced it as such in its official bulletin. It has, therefore, become a necessity to our own cigar industry, and without its use the wonderful development of our domestic cigar industry would have been simply impossible. The very fact that the exorbitant rate of $1.85 per pound is not keeping the Sumatra out of the country is the best proof of its being indispensable for our own cigar industry. Although the New England cigar wrapper leaf averages only 50 cents a pound and the Sumatra $3, duty paid, we are still consuming annually about 25,000 bales of Sumatra with which to wrap about 2,000,000,000 domestic cigars. It costs about 10 cents to raise a pound of tobacco in New England, but 24½ cents to raise a pound of Sumatra. The New England tobacco grower has therefore a natural protection of nearly 150 per cent. against the Sumatra, and with the revenue duty of 35 cents, as it was before the McKinley tariff, he ought to have had all the sufficient protection that the most indulgent paternal Government could give him. But he was not satisfied, and he succeeded in bulldozing Congress to give him an additional protection of 750 per cent. over the cost of his own product, which annually takes $5,000,000 out of the pockets of the poorer masses who smoke a five-cent cigar. The poor people, therefore, who indulge in the comfort of a nickel smoke are being purposely mulcted annually under this "protection" out of $5,000,000 in order to enable the handful of Connecticut tobacco growers to make a few cents' extra profit on their tobacco crops. If that is not highway robbery, then no definition can fit that term. If, therefore, there is any decency left in our Congress, it should remove that stigma from its record and cut down the tariff rate to at least 50 cents per pound.

Quite a different effect had the protection granted to our cigar industry. It enabled it to become the largest cigar industry in the world, with unbounded prospects for the future. 515 W. The protection was necessary on account of the much cheaper labor in Europe and particularly in Germany. It is now controlling our own entire market, with the exception of 34,000,000 cigars imported from Cuba, while our own output has risen to the enormous figure of 6,500,000,000.

As for questions (b) and (c), there is no advantage to be derived for our tobacco trade and industries in any reciprocity treaty for the following reasons:

Europe must have our hogshead leaf, as nothing like it can be raised in any other country, and the yield of our hogshead leaf is from five to six times as much as our cigar leaf. We raise about 600,000,000 pounds of hogshead leaf, of which we use for home consumption only about 250,000,000 pounds, while we export the balance, and no reciprocity could stimulate any larger export, because most of the European Governments, and lately that of Japan, monopolize themselves the manufacture of tobacco. France, Austria-Hungary, and Italy have a tobacco monopoly called the Regie, and, as the Governments of those countries import their tobaccos free of any duty, they could hardly be made to reciprocate with this Government. In Germany the duty on foreign tobacco is very low, and as England has a revenue duty on tobacco and makes tobacco and spirits the chief revenues, it would hardly consent to a reciprocal arrangement with us to lower the duty on tobacco.

As for our cigar leaf, we consume nearly everything in sight ourselves. Only what our factories cannot use is being exported, and of late years not much was left for export anyhow. Besides no German manufacturer, and he is the only one to be taken into consideration, would pay for our cigar leaf what our own manufacturers pay. They simply could not use it at such a price. As our labor and the cost of our material is so much higher, there is absolutely no chance for our cigar industry to conquer the markets abroad. It could not enter the Regie countries, it could not compete in Germany with the cheaper home product, nor could it compete in the English market with the cigars shipped there from Holland, Germany, and Cuba. Not quite one-half million cigars did we export during the last fiscal year, although we manufactured for our own consumption nearly 6,500,000,000.

There remains the question of reciprocity with Cuba. The Cubans have formulated their demands, which are $1 per pound duty on wrapper leaf in place of the Dingley rate of $1.85, and 20 cents a pound on filler leaf, in place of the present rate of 35 cents, and $2.50 per pound on cigars and no ad valorem rate, in place of the $4.50 and 25 per cent. ad valorem of the present rates. To this demand there is opposition in this country, not so much against any reduction per se, but against the maintenance of the differential rate on raw leaf and the abolition of the ad valorem rate on cigars. The entire leaf trade and cigar industry have become tired and sick of the differential rates, and if a revision is made, be it by treaty or in the regular way of modifying the tariff, the unanimous voice is for a uniform specific rate. We have had the differential rates and qualifying clause as to grading of tobacco under the McKinley, Wilson, and Dingley tariffs, and their only result was stimulating frauds. The so-called 15 per cent. clause in the tobacco schedule makes the examiner the sole arbiter over the fortunes of one manufacturer or importer to the possible disadvantage of his competitor. The examiner may be the straightest and most honest man alive, and yet he is bound to blunder, as it is impossible for any human being to judge from a superficial examination how much percentage of wrapper leaf is in a bale of tobacco or to calculate from that one bale the percentage of the entire lot. On the other hand, the Government is bound to be defrauded of the full amount of duty in any shipment of Havana tobacco that is brought in for the purpose of making clear Havana cigars. Our merchants try to be honest, but it is impossible for them to remain so under the differential rate of duty and the fraud-inciting phrasing of the schedule. To avoid the imputation of fraud, which cuts them to the core, and for which legislation is alone responsible, they have now become unanimous in favor of the uniform rate, no matter what that rate might be. If, therefore, any concessions are to be made to the Cubans in regard to their tobacco products, a compromise should be arranged on the basis of a uniform rate between the conflicting tobacco interests in Cuba and the United States.

ISMAR S. ELLISON, Editor.

Wemyss Reid Replies to Criticism.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Sir Thomas Wemyss Reid, the author and editor, replies in a letter to The Times to charges of a breach of confidence in connection with his article, "A Message from America," in the December number of The Nineteenth Century and After. In this article the writer quoted "one of the most distinguished members of the American Cabinet." Sir Thomas now says: "I shall deeply regret if by inadvertence I have said anything to which my distinguished interlocutor objects, but I feel sure that a reference to the article as a whole will relieve me from any charge of breach of confidence."

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "LUBECK." "LUBECK." E. & W.

MARRIED.

CARUANA—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1901, by the Rev. John G. Fitzgerald, Helen Morse Smith, daughter of the late Volney Aldridge to Lorenzo C. Caruana.

CLEWS—GEBHARD.—On Nov. 28, at Christ Church, by the Rev. James M. Farr, Louise Morris Gebhard, daughter of Mrs. John B. Morris of Baltimore, to Henry Clews, Jr.

HUBBARD—LEDYARD.—At St. Peter's Church, Cazenovia, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1901, by the Rev. John T. Rose, Helen Seymour Ledyard, daughter of the late George S. Ledyard, to Robert Frederick Hubbard.

McCULLOUGH—VAN BENTHUYSEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Arthur Lyman Van Benthuysen, 65 South Swan St., Albany, by the Rev. Edward G. Selden, Edith Arthur Van Benthuysen to Hall Park McCullough.

PATTERSON—WHITE.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., by the Rev. S. S. Weatherby, Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. White, and William F. Patterson.

DIED.

ALLIGER.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, Frank T. Alliger.
Funeral from his late residence, 53 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Saturday, 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

ATKINSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, after a short illness, Hoffman, son of the late John Paxton and Mary Rathbone Atkinson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BATES.—In Chicago, suddenly, Wednesday, Nov. 27, James Polk Bates; beloved husband of Alice Bailey Bates.
Funeral at his late residence, 243 West 98th St., Saturday, at 3 P. M. Interment at Mount Auburn.

ECKMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, Samuel H., beloved husband of Fannie Eckman, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 49 East 82d St., on Friday morning, the 29th inst., at 9:30 o'clock.
Savannah (Ga.), papers please copy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Scope of Commission's Authority Reviewed by Secretary Root.

Results Achieved Due, He Says, to Patient Experiment—Anxious for Complete Civil Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of Secretary of War Elihu Root for 1901 includes a report on the government of the Philippines, and he transmits with it all the enactments of the Commission to Oct. 11, so that the National Legislature will be in possession of the entire body of legislative acts under which civil government in the Philippine Islands is proceeding. There are in all 263 statutes.

The report contains an account of the growth and general character of the present government of the Philippines, dating from March, 1900. Then the principal cities over the greater part of the country were in the possession of the American forces, subject to forcible interference only by the numerous guerrilla bands which were scattered through the mountains. Much of the territory was held in apparent peaceable possession. The government was one of military occupation, and civil laws were administered under the direction of military officers. The first Philippine Commission had urged the early establishment of civil government. The power which the President of the United States was exercising in the Philippines was that derived from his Constitutional authority as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. The problem was how to give the people there the real benefits of civil government. The history of the appointment of the Taft Commission, and its instructions are referred to, and the report says that the definition of its powers and formulation of its policy by the instrument of April 7, 1900, remains the guide and rule of action of the insular government, and all the steps taken in the government of the Philippines since that time have been in conformity to its provisions.

The scope of the authority conferred on the second Commission is quoted as follows:

> Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders, having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs, duties, and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military Governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character.

RESULT OF EXPERIMENT.

Secretary Root invites the attention of Congress to the statutes before them with the hope that the work of the commission will receive the approval which he believes it merits for the high quality of constructive ability, its wise adaptation to the ends desirable to be accomplished, and its faithful adherence to the principles controlling our own Government. He adds:

"It should be observed that these statutes are not mere expressions of theoretical views as to how the Philippines ought to be governed, but are the practical treatment of carefully studied conditions. Many of the most important are not the beginnings but the result of patient experiment—the outcome and improvement of successive military orders dealing with the same subjects."

The report quotes the Spooner amendment, and, dealing with conditions and policy, says frankly that, great as has been the improvement, conditions do not permit the abandonment of military government throughout the archipelago. In the more unsettled portions of the islands the restrictive and punitive force of purely civil administration would as yet be quite inadequate to the maintenance of order, even if the creation of a civil service personnel were already accomplished. The work of securing the great number of competent and faithful civil agents necessary for the administration of government is necessarily slow, even in thoroughly pacified territory. It requires that the appointing power should become familiar with great numbers of the natives, and should learn both who are competent and who are to be trusted—a necessarily gradual process.

The policy contemplated in the instructions to the Taft Commission, April 7, 1900, and followed by the War Department, has been to steadily press forward as rapidly, Secretary Root says, as it could be done safely and thoroughly, the gradual substitution of government through civil agents for government through military agents, so that the administration of the military officer shall be continually narrowed, and that of the civil officer continually enlarged, until the time comes when the army can, without imperiling the peace and order of the country, be relegated to the same relation toward government which it occupies in the United States. In this way we have avoided the premature abandonment of any power necessary to enforce the authority of the United States, and at the same time have held open to the people of every community the opportunity to escape from the stringency of military rule by uniting with us in effective measures to bring about peaceful conditions in the territory which they inhabit.

The report tells of the passage by the commission on Jan. 31 last of the general act for the organization of municipal governments, known as the "Municipal Code," under which municipal governments have been organized and maintained in 705 towns, each of which became a municipal corporation having the customary corporate power, the municipal authority being exercised by a President, Vice President, and Municipal Council, elected for two years, by qualified municipal electors. Municipal Secretaries and Treasurers are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Council.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT POWERS.

The powers of government conferred upon the municipalities are similar in character and extent to those ordinarily exercised by municipalities in the United States, and include, in general, authority to fix salaries; fill vacancies in office; provide fire, police, and health regulations; make appropriations of money for municipal purposes; manage the property of the town; regulate the construction, repair, and use of streets, wharves, and piers; establish, regulate, and maintain a police force; preserve the public peace and suppress vice; establish and maintain schools; assess property for taxation; levy taxes for municipal purposes, within the limitations prescribed by law; license the sale of intoxicating liquors; fix penalties for violation of ordinances, &c. In proceedings relative to assessment of property for taxation and the levy and collection of taxes, the municipal authorities act in conjunction with the provincial authorities of the province in which the municipality is situated and the revenues derived from the tax levies are ratably distributed between the province and its municipalities.

The commission passed a general act for the organization of provincial governments Feb. 6 last, which has been amended twice. Under it a provincial government upon organization becomes a body corporate, with customary corporate powers. The officials of the provincial government are a provincial Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Supervisor, and fiscal. The governing body is the Provincial Board, composed of the Governor, Treasurer, and Supervisor. The Governor is to be chosen by the Councilors of the municipalities in the province. The other officers are to be appointed by the commission, and, with the exception of the fiscal, are to be appointed under the provisions of the civil service act. Such government has jurisdiction over roads, bridges, and ferries not within the inhabited pueblos or barrios; the administration of criminal law in the province; the protection and entertainment of the courts; the assessment and collection of taxes conjointly with the municipal officers; extensive visitorial and supervisory powers over municipal officers, and jurisdiction over the local Constabulary or police. Under the statute thirty provinces are in full operation. Those of Cebu, Bohol, and Batangas were prematurely organized, and were returned to military control. The first Governors were selected by the commission, after, in every case, consulting with and conforming to the wishes of the citizens. Manila was placed under a special government similar to that of Washington.

The commission provided for the organization of courts in the archipelago. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court consisting of a Chief Justice and six Associate Judges, sitting at Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu, and a Court of First Instance in fourteen judicial districts, both of these being courts of record, and a Justice's Court in each municipality. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction to review the decisions of the Courts of First Instance, and these the same jurisdiction over all cases arising in the Justices' Courts. The commission Aug. 7 last passed an act to provide a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings.

DIVISION OF EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

A further step in the progressive narrowing of military administration by a division of the executive authority and conferring that authority, so far as the pacified provinces were concerned, upon civil agents, leaving the executive power in the remainder of the islands still in the hands of military officers was taken in June by the commission. Under the order of President McKinley, Judge William H. Taft, President of the commission, was at Manila inaugurated as Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, succeeding the Military Governor. At the same time Major Gen. MacArthur transferred the command of the military division and the authority of Governor to Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee. Sept. 1 another step toward civil executive organization was made by the establishment of separate executive departments, to which members of the commission were assigned as follows: Department of the Interior, Dean C. Worcester; Department of Commerce and Police, Luke E. Wright; Department of Finance and Justice, Henry C. Ide; Department of Public Instruction, Bernard Moses.

The administrative affairs were apportioned as follows: The Department of the Interior has under its control a Bureau of Health, the Quarantine Service of the Marine Hospital Corps, a Bureau of Forestry, a Bureau of Mining, a Bureau of Agriculture, a Bureau of Fisheries, a Weather Bureau, a Bureau of Pagan and Mohammedan Tribes, a Bureau of Public Lands, a Bureau of Government Laboratories, and a Bureau of Patents and Copyrights. The Department of Commerce and Police has under its control a Bureau of Island and Inter-Island Transportation, a Bureau of Post Offices, a Bureau of Telegraphs, a Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, a Bureau of Engineering and Construction of Public Works other than public buildings, a Bureau of Insular Constabulary, a Bureau of Prisons, a Bureau of Lighthouses, a Bureau of Commercial and Street Railroad Corporations, and all corporations except banking.

The Department of Finance and Justice takes in the Bureau of the Insular Treasury, the Bureau of the Insular Auditor, a Bureau of Customs and Immigration, a Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Insular Cold-Storage and Ice Plant, a Bureau of Banks, Banking, Coinage, and Currency, and the Bureau of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

The Department of Public Instruction has a Bureau of Public Instruction, a Bureau of Public Charities, Public Libraries and Museums, a Bureau of Statistics, a Bureau of Public Records, a Bureau of Public Printing, and a Bureau of Architecture and Construction of Public Buildings.

At this time the President added to the commission three distinguished Filipinos, T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Benito Lagarda, and José Luzuriaga. Luke E. Wright was appointed Vice Governor with authority to act as Civil Governor in the case of disability of Gov. Taft, Oct. 29 last. This appointment by President Roosevelt relieved Gov. Taft of very great pressure.

Secretary Root in an appendix shows that 74,152 square miles, or 58 per cent., of the estimated area of the archipelago, and 4,902,837 people, or 70 per cent., of its population, are under the civil administration, and about 53,701 square miles and 2,072,236 people under the military administration.

Data furnished in regard to the organization of an insular constabulary and municipal police are interesting. The first step was taken June 18, 1900, and Dec. 12 of that year $150,000 was appropriated for its organization and maintenance. The commission July 18 last provided for the establishment under the general supervision of the Civil Governor of an insular constabulary. This is in charge of a Chief, and is to consist of not less than 35 and not more than 150 privates, with proper officers, for each province. The archipelago has four police divisions, each under an Assistant Chief. There is a corps of Inspectors, not to exceed four for each province, part of whose duty is to inspect the municipal police. Sergeants, Corporals, and privates are selected from the residents of each province and serve two years. The Chief and the force generally are declared to be peace officers, and are authorized and empowered to prevent and suppress brigandage, unlawful assemblages, riots, insurrections, and other breaches of the peace and violations of the law. Capt. Henry T. Allen, Sixth United States Cavalry, late Major of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, and Capt. David J. Baker of the Twelfth United States Infantry have been detailed to serve, respectively as Chief and First Assistant Chief of the Insular Constabulary upon the appointment of the Civil Governor.

NATIVES ON THE FORCE.

"These experiments," the report says, "appear to justify the conclusion that a native police force, well officered, can be made faithful and effective, can be trusted with arms, and will be an element of constantly increasing value in the maintenance of order. The latest reports show a little over 6,000 natives employed in the various municipal police forces, and between 900 and 1,000 already enlisted in the Insular Constabulary."

Secretary Root says in regard to civil service that the civil service law enacted by the commission Sept. 19, 1900, has been put into successful and satisfactory operation. The rules of the service were promulgated Jan. 2 last. They provide:

> That examinations of a suitable and practical character, and absolutely impartial, shall be held to test the relative capacity and fitness of applicants for the positions to which they seek to be appointed, and that in making certifications to fill all vacancies the names of the highest eligibles shall be certified from which selection shall be made by the appointing officer. The board has been diligent in adapting the principles of the act to the many varying conditions; and regular examinations have been commenced. A manual of information has been printed, and can be obtained upon application to the Civil Service Board at Manila, or to the War Department at Washington.

Of this important feature of administration the report says:

> "In providing the personnel of the Government which is thus gradually superseding military administration, the department has proceeded upon the assumption that the honor and credit of the United States is so critically involved in creating a good Government that the importance of securing the best men available should outweigh and practically exclude all other considerations. This principle of selection has been followed without deviation. No officer, high or low, has been appointed upon any one's request, or upon any personal, social, or political consideration. The general power of appointment was vested by the instructions of April 7 in the commission, which is 8,000 miles removed from all American pressure for office, and which will stand or fall upon its success or failure in getting competent men. The order of June 21 appointing the civil Governor transferred the power to the civil Governor with the consent of the commission. The exercise of this power by the commission and by the civil Governor has not been interfered with or overruled in any case. The only appointments of a civil character made by the Administration in the United States since the commission entered upon its duties have been the Governor, Vice Governor, and members of the commission, appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of War; the Auditor, Deputy Auditor, and Treasurer, who are officers of an independent accounting system, appointed by the Secretary of War; the Director General of Posts, appointed by the Postmaster General."

THE PLAN APPROVED.

There is complete understanding between the United States Civil Service Commission and that of the Philippines. Regular examinations for civil service positions in the Philippines are held in the United States, and opportunities for such examinations are offered at all points at home where the United States Civil Service Commission has a board of examiners. Last June a register of 128 eligible for appointment as department assistants was established. An appendix from John R. Procter, President of the United States Civil Service Commission states:

> Up to the present time eighteen classified employes in the Federal service have been transferred to the Philippine service. Of these, ten were from the positions of foreman, pressman, broofreader, bookbinder, electrotyper, &c., in the Government Printing Office to similar positions in the Philippine service; a statistical clerk in the office of the Register of the Treasury was transferred to a similar position in the office of the Philippine Commission; two clerks in the State Department were transferred to the office of the Treasurer of the Philippines; two forestry assistants in the Department of Agriculture were transferred to the position of forester in the Philippine forestry service, and one examiner in the office of the United States Civil Service Commission to a similar position in the office of the Philippine Civil Service Board.

Of the system of audit and account, the report of the Secretary says that the new regulations went into effect April 1 last, and they practically put into force in the Philippine Islands the accounting and auditing system of the United States. A. L. Lawshe of the Treasury Department is now Auditor of the Philippines.

The subject of education in the archipelago has from time to time received full attention, and had wide publication. The report notes the establishment Jan. 21 last of a Department of Public Instruction by the Taft Commission, under a general Superintendent with authority to divide the archipelago into eighteen divisions, to establish schools in every pueblo when practicable, and to provide buildings, material and teachers. The act also provides for a general supervisory board and a local school board in each municipality, and gave authority to the General Board to obtain 1,000 teachers from the United States, with monthly salaries of from $75 to $125. Other provisions were for a normal school at Manila, a trade school there, and a school of agriculture at Negros. The act provided further for, as soon as practicable, the English language as the basis of all public school instruction. The report adds:

> "Under the provisions of this act $162,000 was immediately appropriated for the purchase of textbooks and school stationery and supplies, and the very difficult task of securing suitable school accommodations and competent teachers was vigorously begun. The Superintendent reported on the 27th of May, subsequent to the passage of the act, that there had been appointed 8 Superintendents, 8 Principals and assistants for normal, agricultural, and manual training work, 731 teachers from the United States, and 2 Superintendents and 80 teachers from applicants in the Philippines, and that the basis for these appointments had been more than 8,000 personal written applications with testimonials appended, and the recommendations of normal school Principals, college Presidents, and State officials, and the personal certification of the qualifications of applicants by leading educational men in the United States with whom the Superintendent is personally acquainted, or whose character is well known to him by reputa. Of the teachers appointed from the United States, 682 have been sent from this country to the Philippines by army transports. One voyage of the transport Thomas was devoted exclusively to the transportation of teachers, and the others went upon the regular bimonthly sailings of the other transports. The expenses of travel were paid from the insular funds."

150,000 CHILDREN ENROLLED.

The Normal School was opened April 10. The accommodations were for 350 scholars, but 450 had been enrolled. Additional accommodations admitted in all 600, of whom 570 studied to the end of the term. The progress of the students in English is gratifying. It is estimated that 150,000 children are enrolled in the free primary schools and that 75,000 are in daily attendance at those established. Between 3,000 and 4,000 native elementary teachers are employed. More than 10,000 natives are studying English in evening schools.

The report devotes attention to forestry and the utilization of forest products and agriculture. The most striking evidence of the wealth of the Philippines is in its forests, whose area is 51,537,243 acres, of which but 3 per cent. is private property. Their annual growth is 1,400,000,000 cubic feet, of which at present 99 per cent. goes to waste. This is under remedy. The Forestry Bureau has taken the matter in hand and all timber cutting must be done under proper regulations. Up to Oct. 22 last 477 timber licenses were issued, each for one year. The report says:

> "The amount cut has proved to be inadequate to the wants of the community. The inaccessibility of the forests, the absence of railroads, and the prohibition against building them, the lack of proper tools and machinery and skilled labor, have combined with the limitations imposed by the forestry regulations to make it impossible to get enough timber for the uses of the people. About 50 per cent. of the timber cut has been used by the Government in the construction of barracks, storehouses, bridges, and other public works, and with 40,000,000 acres of the finest timber in the world standing in the islands, great numbers of native property owners have been unable to rebuild their homes destroyed during the war, and the Government has been obliged to import from the United States nearly 1,000,000 feet of lumber for its absolutely necessary construction."

STATE OF AGRICULTURE.

Of agriculture, the report says:

> "It is manifest that with their great extent of fertile land, and wide variations of elevation, and consequently of temperature, improvements in the agriculture of the Philippine Islands can be made to the immense advantage of the people. The methods of cultivation are primitive and ineffective. The ordinary vegetables, notwithstanding the fertility of the land, are small and poor, and the stock is evidently run out and should be renewed. Many grains which are unknown to the people can undoubtedly be raised. They live chiefly on rice, and raise less than they consume. They imported during the last fiscal year 392,932,908 pounds, valued at $5,490,958.

The report treats adequately of public works, printing, currency, and banking, the tariff, business and revenues, legislative relief, power of the Government to contract loans and lands of the religious orders. The commerce of Manila urgently demands the creation of a thoroughly protected harbor, with sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest ships. The plans to this end formulated twenty years ago by the Spanish Government were adopted by the American engineers with modifications, $1,000,000 was appropriated for harbor improvements March 19 last, and contracts were authorized for an additional amount not to exceed $2,000,000. Part of the plan is for the completion of the breakwater with thirty feet of water within it. Another item is for a railroad and wagon and passenger drawbridge across the Pasig River. Sept. 12, 1900, the commission appropriated $2,000,000, Mexican, to be expended in the construction of highways and bridges. A feature of the Philippines is the wretched condition of roads, or rather, the absence of roads. During the year the United States Corps of Engineers has been working on 800 miles of roads. At Manila a cold storage plant has been constructed at a cost of $700,000. Two market houses in the City of Manila have been built, and two others are in course of erection. The Bridge of Spain has been widened, the erection of the Santa Cruz Bridge has been commenced, repairs to the Ayala Bridge have been undertaken, and all of the small bridges in Manila have either been practically rebuilt or extensively repaired. Two cremateries in the City of Manila and garbage have been erected in Manila, and an appropriation has been made for the erection of another. A new building for the customs offices has been erected, and new warehouses, affording additional storage space for about 13,000 tons, have been built. The Mariveles quarantine station has been improved by the repairing of the old existing barracks, and the construction of a hospital for contagious diseases, at a cost of $25,186.50; by the construction of a wharf at an expenditure of $64,500, of four new buildings on the wharves and two on shore, at a cost of $38,900, and the installation of an electric light plant, at an expense of $23,175. The station is now practically complete, and provides accommodation for 800 steerage and 40 cabin passengers.

For a Government printing office at Manila, $200,000 was appropriated. The employes, from the Government Printing Office and civil service men are on their way to Manila. The office will be in operation early next year.

A SPECIAL COIN SUGGESTED.

The Secretary renews his statements in his last report upon the urgent need of reforming the currency of the Philippines, which is, he says, in as bad a condition as is possible. "Time," he says, "has confirmed the opinion in which I then concurred with the Secretary of the Treasury, that the wise course is to coin and pay out for Government uses pesos of a little less than the weight and fineness of the Mexican pesos of 377.17+ grains of pure silver, at the rate of two silver pesos for one gold dollar, the ratio now maintained in the islands between Mexican dollars and American gold dollars, and to maintain that same relation between the new coins and gold by exchanging gold for them at that rate."

Charles A. Conant, Secretary of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference's Executive Committee, went to the Philippines as a Special Commissioner to investigate, and bills relating to the subject prepared with the concurrence of the commission will be presented to the next Congress.

The Tariff bill has been completed, enacted by the commission, and went into effect Nov. 15.

Secretary Root says that time has confirmed his views on legislative relief which he expressed in his supplemental report of Jan. 21 last to the commission report. He holds that it is of the highest importance that the law, instead of prohibiting, should facilitate in the Philippines, under proper safeguards against undue exploitation and imposition, the same kind of healthful enterprise and industry which have made this country great and prosperous. Nothing, he says, will tend to do away with conspiracies, uprisings, and guerrilla warfare so powerfully as the attractions of profitable employment for the people.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND THEIR LAND.

Secretary Root says in regard to power to contract loans that authority, under proper restriction, ought to be given to the insular Government and to the cities of the archipelago to raise money by the issue of bonds, in pursuance of the same policy which has been followed in the United States and cities.

Treating of the lands of religious orders, a holding of 403,000 acres, occupied by a native tenantry hostile to the friars, the report says:

> "The new conditions make it manifestly for the interest of the religious orders that they should convert into money this property, which they can manifestly no longer peacefully enjoy or practically make useful. At the same time the peace and order of the community, the good will of the people toward the Government of the United States, and the interest of an effective settlement and disposition of all questions arising between the Church and State in the islands make it equally desirable that these lands should be purchased by the State and that title upon proper and reasonable terms should be offered to the tenants or to the other people of the islands. For this purpose it will be necessary that money should be obtained from other sources than the ordinary revenues of the Philippine Government. The receipts from sales of the lands to natives can be devoted to the payment of any bonds issued to raise money for the purchase."

Of slavery, Secretary Root says that all who seek freedom receive it upon coming into the American lines. He refers to the anti-slavery proclamation of April 19 last of Mandi, the Moro ruler, and adds that the peaceful process will accomplish the desired result much more readily than it could be accomplished in any other way.

The report says of the progress of good government that in general it has in the past year been greater than the most sanguine Americans familiar with the obstacles to be overcome could have anticipated and that the elements of success are mutual understanding and confidence. For hundreds of years the Filipino people have been accustomed to fair promises never fulfilled. We have made similar promises, and what we have already done in the way of performance has been a revelation of unexpected good faith.

Speaking of the general policy of the American Executive in dealing with the government of the Philippines, Secretary Root refers to the constant and imperative demands upon the War Department for action in the vast and complicated business of the island government.

He records in hearty terms his appreciation of the work of Law Officer Charles E. Magoon and Capt. Clarence E. Edwards.

The report gives the following summary of expenditures for the fiscal year 1901, appropriation for 1902, and estimates for 1903:

General Object.	Expenditures for Year Ended June 30, 1901.	Appropriations for Year Ending June 30, 1902.
Civil establishment.	$2,067,351.04	$2,118,066.00
Military establishment, (support of the army and Military Academy)....	105,702,101.02	116,249,552.78
Public works, (including fortifications and river and harbor improvements)	*30,986,543.39	17,025,812.00
Miscellaneous	5,154,338.15	4,971,424.00
Grand total.....	$143,910,333.51	$140,364,854.78

General Object.	Estimates for Year Ending June 30, 1903.
Civil establishment	$2,047,493.26
Military establishment, (support of the army and Military Academy).	99,849,436.45
Public works, (including fortifications and river and harbor improvements)	49,914,383.40
Miscellaneous	5,598,523.15
Grand total.....	$157,409,836.26

*Including expenditures from National defense.

TRANSPORT WRIGHT WRECKED.

Struck an Uncharted Rock at the Entrance to a Philippine Harbor.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—The United States transport Wright has been wrecked. She will probably turn out to be a total loss. The Wright struck an uncharted rock at the entrance of San Jacinto Harbor, and sank in fifteen feet of water. To raise her will require wrecking machinery, which is not available here.

The United States transport Wright, formerly The Aid, was originally a fruiter, and was presented to the Government by some patriotic women of Boston when the Spanish war broke out, to be used as a hospital ship. Later she was fitted out as a dispatch boat, and was sent to Cuba to be used by Gen. Wood. More recently she was sent to the Philippine Islands as a dispatch boat and storeship.

She had a fine refrigerating plant, and a refrigerated storeroom, which made her of great value in the islands. The Wright was first called the Bay State. This was before she was transformed into a hospital ship.

GOV. TAFT'S WOUND BETTER.

Surgeons Resort to Skin-Grafting Operation with Success.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Former Congressman Charles P. Taft, publisher of The Times-Star, and a brother of Governor General of the Philippines William H. Taft, to-day received a cablegram from Manila stating that Surgeons Stafford and Rhodes have successfully grafted skin on Gov. Taft's wound, and that he will probably be able to pay his projected visit to the United States at the end of December.

A party of Cincinnatians, headed by J. G. Schmidlap, the banker, had expected to leave this week on a tour around the world, their objective point being a visit to Gov. Taft at Manila. They have postponed their trip indefinitely on advices from Manila, and arrangements will be made to give Gov. Taft a reception here by his old neighbors on his return.

ONE YEAR FOR A PETTY THEFT.

Severe Sentence of a Soldier Approved by Brig. Gen. Randall.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Brig. Gen. Randall, commanding the Department of the Colombia, is making a reputation as a severe prosecutor of soldiers guilty of small thefts. The record of a court-martial just received here shows that a recruit, Alexander Reese, of the Tenth Field Battery, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be confined at Alcatrase Island for one year for the larceny of a shirt. Gen. Randall approved the sentence reluctantly, because it imposed simply confinement, when, in his opinion, it should have included hard labor.

PRESIDENT TO ABDUL HAMID.

Sultan's Birthday Calls Forth a Congratulatory Cablegram.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Having received official notice from the Turkish Minister at Washington that yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of the Sultan, President Roosevelt sent that monarch a personal telegram of congratulation. This was in return for a similar compliment paid by the Sultan to President Roosevelt upon the occasion of his birthday last month.

The custom of exchanging congratulatory messages of this kind was inaugurated a great many years ago and is faithfully observed by most of the rulers of European Governments. The late Queen Victoria always kept informed with respect to the birthdays of American Presidents and never failed to send a personal telegram of congratulation and the compliment was reciprocated on the anniversaries of her birth.

Where Everybody Is "Well Known."

From Printer's Ink.

There are not many advertisers who would willingly pay for large space in high price dailies with their name omitted from the advertisement. But one Boston firm has made such a feature of "Flower day" that in sending the announcement of another one of their bargain day festivals to the papers they purposely run the advertisement without mentioning their name or location. The omission caused much talk over the city, but as the firm anticipated, the public found no difficulty in recognizing whose notice it was, and so this advertisement, figuring in the papers as a nameless waif, brought a more enthusiastic response than usual.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:35 A. M.—1,973 Second Avenue; Joseph Scioder; no damage.

6:16 A. M.—21 East Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $150.

10 A. M.—324 West Thirty-fifth Street; Hammerstein Theatrical Company; damage, $5.

10:45 A. M.—218 Delancey Street; Charles Riechman; damage, $800.

11:30 A. M.—313 Stanton Street; L. Vine; damage, $200.

12:45 P. M.—189 East One Hundredth Street; Eugene Sternheimer; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—52, 54, and 56 Harrison Street; Rickerson, Collins & Co.; damage, $100,000.

3:10 P. M.—41 Spring Street; Sapino Vuelo; damage, $40.

4:10 P. M.—215 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Charles Hanson; damage, $25.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Michels & Wand, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Wand, ladies' and infants' wear and laces; 98 Bleecker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, prints; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Brown & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Brown, piece goods; Hoffman House.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; G. M. McKelvey, dry goods; H. W. Garlick, dry goods; 385 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Nolte Brothers, Seguin, Texas; E. Nolte, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brafman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brafman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Moulton Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Moulton, gloves, notions, and hoisery; Hotel Marlborough.

Fischer Brothers Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, silks and laces; 88 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; F. E. Clarke, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; H. R. Bush, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Thomas Kearns, Salt Lake City; J. E. Lawton,, London; J. Vanneke, Montreal.

HOLLAND—E. B. Orms, Liverpool; John Knowles, London; G. P. Elkins, Pittsburg.

CAMBRIDGE—George Gillespie, Montreal; Ben Althemmer, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN—Jules Guillaume, Paris; Capt. G. T. Patterson, United States Army; Capt. Lloyd England, United States Army; Lyon Deepagen, Paris; H. A. Woodruff, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Maurice Splain, Washington; B. Minari, Japanese Imperial Council, Tokio; W. T. Sears, Norfolk.

GRAND—Capt. Z. B. Vance, United States Army; Col. H. C. Cook, United States Army, (retired;) Capt. George F. Barney, Second United States Artillery.

FIFTH AVENUE—B. C. Kingsbury, Spokane; P. J. Lucardie, Ghent; R. A. S. Defries, Toronto; W. Sutton, London.

HOFFMAN—Culpepper Exham, Birmingham, Ala.; Austin Browne, Pittsburg; George P. Golding, Tokio; Dr. Oscar de Wolf, London.

ALBEMARLE—W. W. Bowman, London; W. P. Hubbard, Wheeling.

ASTOR—Commissioner of Geological Research Edyth Tozier Weathered, Oregon; M. W. Hyde, Liverpool; James D. Sargent, Edinburgh.

MURRAY HILL—George S. Gage, Chicago; Sidney G. Ashmore, Schenectady; Fred. J. White, London; H. V. Rowe, London; Capt. G. Winding, San Francisco.

PLAZA—E. D. Anderson, Washington; Joseph Berlinger, St. Louis.

SAVOY—J. D. Adler, Milwaukee; S. L. Blanchard, Baltimore; L. H. Myers, London; E. M. Seligman, London.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 28.—The Union Block, one of the best business blocks in the city, was burned to-day, the loss being $100,000. William Pierson, City Marshal, who slept in the building, jumped from a third-story window and may die. Several people were rescued from the upper stories with ropes.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:02	Sun sets...4:35	Moon rises..8:52	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:54	Gov. Isl'd..10:21	H. Gate...12:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:36	Gov. Isl'd..11:00	H. Gate...12:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Albano, Santos and Sao Paulo	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.....	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Calliso, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool ...	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Excelsior, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Gibara, Baracoa, &c.....	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, Venezuela....	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	9:30 A. M.	
Phoenix, Nuevitas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saint Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Spartan Prince, Azores..	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Barcelona, Cadiz, &c	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $10 and up to Nov. $30, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. $30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mail for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $30 and up to Dec. $7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Dec. $8. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Nov. 4; Sydney, Nov. 5; Auckland, Nov. 9, and Honolulu, Nov. 19, reached San Francisco

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58TH ST 125TH ST. — Big Comedy & Vaudeville 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. "A NIGHT OFF." Great Daly Play Continuo's Vaud John W. Ransome. 4 Probyns. Others. "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Belasco Production Cont. Vaud. Florenz Troupe. Others. VAUDEVILLE. All-star Acts. Including Stanton & Modena. Bros. Damm. Others. "BLUE JEANS" Grand Revival, Big Vaudeville, All Headliners.

DALY'S
Broadway and 30th St.
NIGHTLY
.....at 8:10.....
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY &
SATURDAY at 2.

STILL RUNNING.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT 8:15 TO-MORROW LAST MAT. MR. DAN DALY with Virginia Earl & Geo. W. Lederer Co., "The New Yorkers." Last Night But One

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Special
Advance sale of seats for
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
Brief Engagement in
"BEAUCAIRE."
FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY, Dec. 2.

WALLACK'S EV'GS. 8:20. MATS WEDNESDAY & SAT. AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S GREATEST PLAY. COLORADO

KNICKERBOCKER. EVENINGS, 8:30. REG. MAT. SATURDAY. MAUDE ADAMS
In J. M. BARRIE'S Comedy, QUALITY STREET.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. & 23d St. Last 2 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY.
Dec. 4, Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge."

GARDEN. Last 2 Nights, 8:15. Last Mat. Saturday. SOTHERN
"IF I WERE KING."
Dec. 2, Virginia Harned in "Alice of Old Vincennes."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. "A 'gosht'l mighty big success."—Ev'g World. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
JOHN DREW—SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. Last 2 nights, 8:20. Last Mat. Sat.
WM. FAVERSHAM—A ROYAL RIVAL.
Dec. 2, "The Helmet of Navarre," with Chas. Dalton

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY A MESSAGE FROM MARS. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
75th Time Monday SOUVENIRS. THE LIBERTY BELLES!

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:20. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2:15. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—World.
MRS FISKE
In MRS. BURTON HARRISON'S Drama
THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Sunday Evg., December 1, at 8:15.
Grand Popular Concert
Under the direction of C. L. GRAFF.
Grand Orchestra, REINHOLD HERMAN, Cond.
Soloists: Lilli Lehmann, Ellison Van Hoose and Josef Hofmann.
Popular Prices 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50. Box seats $2, on sale at Box Office

BROADWAY Thea., 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PRODUCTION
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 FLORODORA

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15. In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS. ANNA HELD

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat.
HOITY-TOITY & New Burlesque of—A Message from Mars
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c. Matinee To-Day. TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE DE WOLFE In Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A GREAT MORAL PLAY WAY DOWN EAST
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evegs. at 8:20. To-night, Moser's DER VEILCHENFRESSER. Sat. Mat. and Eve., FLACHSMANNS ALS ERZIEHER.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50th Time, Dec. 2. SOUVENIRS. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 12:30 to 10:30 P. M. PRICES 25c, and 50c

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. Hazel Kirke. Two Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 43d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

GRAND MACK. ANDREW NEXT WEEK, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TO-MORROW and Wed. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

Harlem Op. House. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday. Capt. Jinks with Ethel Barrymore. Next Week, DAN DALY in "The New Yorkers."

Matinée To-d'w. HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Geo. Neville Co., Montgomery & Stone, Others.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

Classes Unusually Well Filled—Large Crowd in Attendance.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—A large and fashionable crowd was in attendance to-day at the third annual dog show, which was opened in Horticultural Hall yesterday. The judging of dogs began an hour earlier, and the different classes were unusually well filled.

Among the prize winners were the following: Fox terriers, dogs—William R. White's Endcliffe Adonis. Bitches—G. M. Carnerthan's Hot Stuff.

Française silver medal for best sporting spaniel, other than cocker, born and bred in America.—Wealdstone Kennels' champion, Annoyance.

American Spaniel Club's field spaniel challenge trophy, for best spaniel.—Swiss Kennels' champion, Endcliffe Bishop.

Française silver medal for best cocker spaniel, bred and born in America.—W. T. Payne's Chief II.

St. Bernards, dogs.—T. J. Sheubrook's Shelby Fernmore. Bitches.—T. J. Sheubrook's Lady Bryn Mawr.

COLUMBIA BEAT INDIANS

Carlisle School Football Team Scores in Sensational Plays.

STRONG FINISH BY THE LOSERS

In Last Few Minutes of the Game the Visitors Scored Two Touch-Downs and Kicked Two Goals.

An impressive victory, as far as the score is concerned, was won by Columbia University football team yesterday over the Carlisle Indians, who were defeated by the score of 40 to 12. This does not tell the story, however, as Carlisle was much the stronger at the finish. Pushed and tossed aside all during the contest by Columbia, the Carlisle players rallied in the last ten minutes of play, and with a "never say die" spirit twice carried the ball over the Columbia goal line. The overwhelming score of Columbia could not down Carlisle's energy, and she kept doggedly at work, and once more set out for Columbia's goal line with steady, consistent gains, Columbia's defense melting away before the plunging half backs and tackles. The rally was too late, however, and the contest came to a close with the Indians in possession of the ball on their own thirty-five-yard line.

Weak ends proved the ruin of Carlisle in this contest, and the spectators therefore enjoyed a most spectacular game. Time and time again the speedy Weekes, unsurpassed as an end runner, circled the left end, while the less showy Smith gained nearly as consistently on the right side of the line. Nearly all these runs were accomplished with the new formation devised by Sanford for this game, which requires a tackle back of the line before the ball is passed, so that he may get into the interference quicker. To Morley, however, is due a great deal of credit, as his superb interference put more than one man out of play. Although Weekes ran back on some of his end runs to dodge tackles, he lost ground but once; that was when Wheelock and Dillon broke through Columbia's line. Just as Weekes dodged Wheelock grabbed him by the sweater, which he began to pull over Weekes's head. For the time being Weekes forgot about advancing the ball and fought desperately to keep his body covered, losing ten yards or so thereby. This amused the crowd, which kept yelling to Weekes to keep his shirt on.

Although Weekes' runs were the more spectacular, Smith had the honor of carrying the ball the longest distance on a single run, his sixty-three yard dash down the field for a touch-down, after breaking through right tackle, being as pretty a play as one would want to see. Heavy as Smith is, he managed to outstrip all pursuers. Little Johnson played full back on defense for Carlisle, and many a time his slight frame was the only thing between Columbia and a touch-down. He put up a plucky game, and tackled Columbia's heavy backs savagely.

WEEKES' HURDLE PLAY BLOCKED.

Weekes was not in good enough condition to work his hurdle play continuously yesterday, and he tried it but twice during the game. Carlisle had evidently prepared for it, as they met and stopped it quite successfully. The formation for this play was worked several times by Columbia, and each time Carlisle was fooled. Carlisle used the wing shift play, made famous by them, but infrequently, and each time gained ground thereby. For their ground gaining, however, they depended more on a tackles back formation.

Notwithstanding the coolness of the weather, there was a crowd of 5,000 spectators at the Polo grounds to see the contest. It was an animated crowd, however. The men all had their coats buttoned to the chin, while the women nearly all wore furs, and many were incased in blankets. The occupants of the grand stand were rather sheltered from the cold wind, but the occupants of the end stands had to keep moving to keep their blood in circulation.

Columbia expected to do the bulk of her cheering in the north stand, and they had the fence in front of it gayly painted in blue and white. As Carlisle won the toss and chose to defend the south goal, the crowd immediately shifted to that stand. Several of the more venturesome of the students wore the blue and white flannel caps used at the Cornell contest, but the vast majority preferred a more substantial head covering. For a time in the second half the crowd filled the north stand, but as Carlisle began to invade Columbia territory, the crowd filed along the side lines and watched the contest from there until the finish.

Although Columbia had the bulk of the rooters, Carlisle was not at all friendless, as every man or woman in the stand not a graduate or undergraduate of the Morningside University seemed to be in sympathy at least with the red men. In the second half, when Carlisle had Columbia on the go, the red and maize flag of Carlisle was everywhere in evidence, and the cheers to help along the Indians, while not concerted, evidently had a stirring effect on the visitors.

With the finish of the contest the football season of 1901 was over as far as Columbia and Carlisle are concerned. Columbia is especially fortunate in not losing many men, as Morley, McLellan, and Van Hoevenberg will probably be the only men missed from the Varsity squad next year. The line-up:

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

A little after 2 o'clock Wheelock, the big left tackle of the Indians, booted the ball to Berrien, who fumbled. He regained the ball, however, on the one-yard line and rushed it back ten yards. On a tackles-back formation Bruce gained four yards. Berrien then plunged at the centre trio and three yards resulted. Aided by splendid interference, in which Morley took a prominent part, Weekes circled the left end for twenty yards, Johnson downing him. Carlisle's right end was then boxed out of the next play, Smith going around for twenty yards, Wheelock throwing him hard on the Indians' forty-yard line. The Indian defense was too strong for the next two plays, but Weekes, on the third attempt, once more circled the left end. Warding over several tackles, he carried the ball to the Indians' fifteen-yard line. Two plunges into the line by Berrien placed the ball on the five-yard line. Three yards more were gained by Smith, and then Berrien made the distance necessary for a touch-down. Bruce missed the goal.

Morley returned Weelock's kick-off, punting to the Indians' fifty-yard line. Johnson caught the ball and ran it back fifteen yards. Columbia's defense was too strong for Carlisle, who, after two ineffectual tries at the line, punted, Wheelock sending the ball out of bounds on Columbia's twenty-five-yard line. Berrien hit the centre for two yards. Before Chesaw had time to recover, Bruce sailed into him and did not stop until he had gained five yards. Morley was now called upon to punt. The wind was rather strong, and the best Morley could do was to send the ball out of bounds on Columbia's forty-five-yard line.

Beaver gained two yards on a plunge into the line. Beaver eluded Algy Boyeson, gaining ten yards, while Yarlott got around Van Hoevenberg for a similar distance, Weekes downing the runner with a clear field. With the ball on the twenty-five-yard line, Columbia's defense was too stubborn for Carlisle, and Columbia therefore got the ball on downs. Smith immediately ran around the right end for fifteen yards. Weekes then tried the left end. With a clear field he essayed to hurdle Johnson at the centre of the field. He got over all right, but fell heavily. For holding in the line, however, the ball was given Carlisle on Columbia's forty-five-yard line. Wheelock and Beaver each made two yards, while a fake kick netted eight yards more for Beaver. For the first time Carlisle brought her celebrated wing shift into play, Wheelock carried the ball five yards. Another plunge into the line by the same player brought the ball two yards nearer Columbia's goal. Wheelock, Williams, Beaver, and Yarlot each bucked into the Columbia line, which yielded until the fifteen-yard line was reached. Here Wheelock fumbled. Algy Boyeson fell on the ball for Columbia.

Smith failed to gain and Morley punted out of bounds on Columbia's twenty-five-yard line. Williams hit the centre for three yards, and a second later added another. Wheelock made a yard and Yarlott three more. With steady rushes at the line the Indians carried the ball to Columbia's three-yard line, where it was surrendered on downs.

With the ball in Columbia's possession, Carlisle played desperately to hold Columbia. Smith could not gain an inch, but Berrien tried the centre twice for the necessary five yards. Once more Weekes circled the left end, this time for thirty yards. Smith forced the right tackle aside for two yards, while Berrien made three through the centre. A fake hurdle enabled Berrien to make ten yards more, and he followed with five through centre. Smith gained two yards and Weekes three. For the first time Weekes hurdled, his gain being four yards. Again Columbia formed for the hurdle play, but this time Berrien carried the ball fifteen yards around right end, Johnson tackling him. Bruce plunged into the centre twice for twelve yards, and Weekes followed with a beautiful left end run for ten yards. Three yards more were made by Weekes on the left side of the line. Bruce worked the other side for two yards, and then Berrien squirmed through the centre to the goal line. On the next line-up Smith was shoved across for the touch-down. Bruce kicked the goal.

Wheelock kicked off again. This time the ball went to Bruce, who fumbled on the thirty-yard line. He recovered in time, however, to advance it five yards. Smith failed to gain, but Weekes managed to get to the Indians' forty-yard line on a left-end run. The other end yielded ten yards to Smith, while the right tackle was forced aside ten yards more by Weekes. Smith failed to gain. The centre, however, yielded twice to Berrien, who gained five yards thereby. Once more Weekes circled the left end only to be forced out of bounds at the two-yard line. For one down the Indians' held Columbia, but Berrien went over for the touch-down on the second attempt. Bruce kicked goal.

Wheelock kicked off to Weekes, who fumbled. The ball bounded to Berrien, who picked it up and ran to the forty-yard line, the half ending just as he reached there.

PLAY IN THE SECOND HALF.

Columbia presented the same team in the second half, but Carlisle made three changes, White going in as right guard, Decora as right half, and Charles as full back. Bruce kicked off to Charles, who ran the ball back twenty-five yards to the Indians' forty-five-yard line. Here the Indians fumbled, and Berrien seized the ball, for Columbia. On a right-end run Smith carried the ball to the twenty-five-yard line. With Morley standing on the thirty-five-yard line the ball was passed back, and he made a pretty goal from the field.

Wheelock kicked off. Smith gained 4 yards around right end and Berrien 1 yard through centre. Smith ran 25 yards around right end. Smith now made 3 yards and Bruce 2 yards through centre. Weekes and Berrien gained 4 yards between them, and then Weekes circled the left end for 20 yards. The ball was brought back 10 yards, however, for off side play. Weekes was given the ball once more for an end run, but this time Dillon and Wheelock broke through the line. Wheelock caught hold of Weekes's sweater and pulled it over his head, and Weekes in his anxiety to keep on his sweater lost considerable ground. Berrien, however, gained the distance lost on a centre plunge, and Smith added 5 yards more to it. Two more plunges by Smith and Berrien carried the ball to the centre of the field. Short rushes by Weekes, Berrien, and Smith carried the ball 10 yards into Carlisle territory. Here Morley fumbled, but recovered the ball for a loss. The ground lost, however, could not be made up, and Carlisle secured the ball on downs. They immediately lost it on a fumble, and Weekes, after the line-up, although he ran back, managed to carry the ball to Carlisle's 35-yard line. Around the right end Smith carried the ball twice, once for 8 yards and the other time for 3. The centre yielded 4 yards for Berrien, and Weekes added another to it. The ball was advanced 4 yards nearer Carlisle's goal line by Smith, and Weekes carried it the 15 yards for a touch-down, Bruce, as usual, kicking the goal.

Van Hoevenberg caught Wheelock's kick-off on the twenty-yard line, and did not stop running until compelled to on the forty-yard line. Smith tried the right end for five yards, and then made two through the line. On his next try he broke through between Dillon and Hare and ran sixty-three yards for a touch-down. Johnson essayed to catch him, but Irvine threw him out of his stride when about to make the tackle. Bruce once more kicked a goal.

Wheelock's kick was blocked by Shaw, and the ball bounded to Morley on the thirty-five-yard line. Smith gained five yards at right tackle. A series of consistent, although short gains, enabled Columbia to plant the ball on Carlisle's fifty-yard line. Here the left and right sides of the line were again tried by Weekes and Smith, Weekes gaining ten yards and Smith fifteen. Again the left end was tried by Weekes. This time he eluded all tackles and ran the twenty-five yards for a touch-down. Bruce added the final point to Columbia's score by kicking another goal. Score, 40 to 0.

Berrien fumbled Wheelock's kick, but gained ten yards before he was downed. The left end seemed powerless to stop Weekes's rushes, and he once more circled that point, only to be forced out of bounds at the centre of the field by Johnson. Berrien gained a yard through centre, and Smith two yards around right end. Weekes and Smith between them could gain but two yards, and the ball went to Carlisle on downs. Wheelock gained two yards, and Beaver eighteen yards between Irvine and Boyeson. Charles made five yards more through centre, and the ball was on Columbia's thirty-five yard line. Here Columbia was penalized ten yards for off-side play by Algy Boyeson. Short gains by Carlisle brought the ball ten yards nearer Columbia's goal, where the wing shift was worked for a touch-down, Charles receiving the ball the necessary fifteen yards. Wheelock kicked the goal.

Charles ran back Bruce's kick twenty-five yards. Slight gains were then made by the Indians until they reached their forty-yard line. Here Decora was given the ball, and he tore through the line for thirty-five yards. Weekes checked his progress, but did not stop him. He gained but a yard after that, as Boyeson came up in time to down him. The wing shift was worked first at the right side of the line and then at the left, fifteen yards being gained thereby. Carlisle gained ground consistently, and Charles was finally forced over for a second touch-down, after which Wheelock kicked another goal.

No further scoring was done, and the game ended with the ball in possession of the Indians on their thirty-five yard line.

Columbia, 40.	Positions.	Carlisle, 12.
Boyeson	Left end	Coleman
Irvine	Left tackle	Wheelock
Kindgen	Left guard	Phillips
Shaw	Centre	Chesaw
McLellan	Right guard	Sannock, White
Bruce	Right tackle	Dillon
Van Hoevenberg	Right end	Hare
Morley	Quarter back	Johnson
Weekes	Left half back	Beaver
Smith	Right half back	Yarlott, Decora
Berrien	Full back	Williams, Charles

Touch-downs—Berrien, 2; Weekes, 2; Smith, 2. Goals from touch-downs—Bruce, 5. Goal from field—Morley. Referee—J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Gordon Brown, Yale. Time of game—Thirty-five-minute halves.

MICHIGAN, 50; IOWA, 0.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The unbeaten Michigan football team met the University of Iowa eleven on the gridiron in the National League Baseball Park to-day. Michigan scored almost at will, making 50 points to the Hawkeyes' 0. Thus Michigan closes the regular football season with a total record of 501 points, while not one of the teams she has met has been able to score a single point against her. Iowa played a sturdy, plucky game, but was outclassed. Heston and Shorts played a spectacular part for the Wolverines.

Ten thousand people saw the game. As the wind was blowing across the gridiron there was no advantage with either goal. Iowa had the kick-off, and for a few minutes gave the Michigan supporters the only scare they had during the game. Sweely caught the punt and kicked back to Iowa's 45-yard line. Iowa gained ten yards through the mud by masses on tackle. Michigan held and Iowa punted. Michigan lost the ball on a fumble, and Howell carried it fifteen yards. Line plunges netted ten yards more, and then Howell tried a goal from field, but missed, the wind carrying the ball to the right of the goal post. Thereafter Michigan's goal was never in danger, and the Michigan players made touch-downs with rapidity.

The line-up:

Michigan, 50.	Position.	Iowa, 0.
Reddern	Left end	Siberts
White	Left tackle	Coulthard
McGugin	Left guard	Hollenbeck
Gregory	Centre	Briggs
Wilson	Right guard	Smith
Shorts	Right tackle	Burrier
Hernstein	Right end	Walters
Weeks	Quarterback	Terrill
Hester	Left half back	Griffith
Sweely	Right half back	Buckley
Snow	Full back	Howell

Touch-downs—Heston, 4; Shorts, 4; Snow, 1. Goals—Kicked: Shorts, 5. Time of halves—30 minutes.

DARTMOUTH, 22; BROWN, 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—With a score of 22 points the Dartmouth eleven to-day recorded their first victory over the Brown University team. The Hanover men were the superiors in every part of the play. They outweighed considerably the Brown men, and in offensive and defensive work there was little chance for comparison. Only twice did Brown rally and each time she gained about fifty yards in a series of short rushes through the Dartmouth line. The Hanover men played a line-bucking game throughout, and seldom were their attacks futile. They actually pushed their opponents bodily down the field time after time, making gains of from five to twenty yards. One touch-down was made in the first half, and three in the second, Griffith kicking the goal twice.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Cornell Defeats the Pennsylvania Team by Score of 24 to 6.

STRONG PLAY BY THE WINNERS

First Victory of the Ithaca Lads Over the Quakers—Many Contests by Other Elevens.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The University of Pennsylvania football team ended its disastrous season to-day with a crushing defeat at the hands of the Cornell eleven, the Ithaca boys scoring 24 points to the Quakers' 6. It was the first time since the two universities have played football together that Cornell has been able to conquer Pennsylvania.

All through the contest the Red and Blue players fought their opponents every inch of the way, but the doughty boys from Ithaca were superior in every department of the game except in punting. No matter how hard the Pennsylvanians tried, Cornell was always there to meet them. Cornell's offense was powerful. It seemed to make little difference where they tried—through the centre, against the tackles, or around the ends—Pennsylvania was able to hold them not more than a half dozen times. The visitors also got into the play better and quicker than the home men, which counted for much in the mass plays. A notable feature of Cornell's attack was the fine interference for the runner in open plays. Two of her touch-downs were made solely through the good help given the man with the ball. On the defense Cornell was like a stone wall. It was near the end of the first half before Pennsylvania was able to make a first down.

Coach Woodruff's latest football creation, the "whirligig," had no terrors for Cornell, and it was effectually stopped nearly every time it was tried. Cornell played her best in the first half, in which period she made 12 points to Pennsylvania's 6. In the second half the Quakers' game improved, while the visitors seemed to let up a bit, but the latter managed to add two more touch-downs to their score.

The day was clear and cold. A very stiff wind blew straight down the field from the west and made matters uncomfortable for the 20,000 persons who saw the game. It was the usual Thanksgiving Day football crowd, enthusiastic to a degree.

Pennsylvania won the toss and chose the west goal, with the wind in her favor. Coffin, for Cornell, kicked off. Pennsylvania failed to gain, and punted into Cornell's territory. On an exchange of kicks a minute later Cornell got the ball on her own ten-yard line. Purcell made fifteen yards around left end, and ten yards were added through the line. Coffin was then given the ball, and, aided by magnificent interference, ran seventy-five yards for Cornell's first touch-down. Coffin also kicked the goal, making the score: Cornell, 6; Pennsylvania, 0.

Cornell then gave a fine exhibition of rushing the ball. Three times she carried it from within her own territory down to Pennsylvania's twenty, twenty-five, and thirty yard lines. Twice she lost it on downs and once on a fumble. Purcell, Coffin, and Warner were used with great effect in carrying the ball. Pennsylvania, securing the ball on the fumble, kicked over Cornell's goal line. On the kick-out Dale ran the spheroid back ten yards, to Cornell's thirty-eight-yard line. Then Dale broke through the Ithaca centre for twenty-eight yards, and in the next scrimmage Capt. Davidson burst through right tackle for Pennsylvania's only touch-down. Davidson kicked the goal, making the score a tie.

Cornell braced up from their momentary demoralization, and put up a stiff game. The ball was worked up and down the field by each team until Penn got it on Cornell's forty-five-yard line. The Quakers tried a quarterback kick, which was caught by Turnbull on his own thirty-five-yard line, and with a clear field in front and a stone wall interference behind, he ran seventy-five yards for Cornell's second score. Coffin kicked the goal. Score—Cornell, 12; Pennsylvania, 6.

The second half was a little slowly played. Cornell ran the ball down the field from the kick-off to Penn's forty-three-yard line, where the Quakers were penalized ten yards for offside play. Half Back Purcell made twelve yards around left end, and the next two attempts against Penn's line failed to make any impression. On the following line-up Coffin was given the leather and circled the left side of the Pennsylvania line for the third touch-down. He also kicked the goal, bringing the score to 18 points.

For the next fifteen minutes the playing of both sides was very hard. Penn would push Cornell down the field, and Cornell would hold the fighting Quakers and rush the ball quickly to the other end of the field. It was booted and pushed this way until Pennsylvania secured possession of the leather on downs on her own four-yard line. Reynolds' kickout was very poor, and Brewster, catching the ball on Penn's twenty-yard line, succeeded in eluding the Quaker runners until he was safely behind the goal posts, for the final score of the game.

The line-up:

Cornell, 24.	Positions.	Pennsylvania, 6.
Turnbull	Left end	Nelson Piekarskie,
Leuder	Left tackle	Brenton
Warner	Left guard	Bennett
Kent	Centre	McCabe
Hunt	Right guard	Teas
Smith, Simmons	Right tackle	Baird
Tydeman	Right end	Gardiner
Brewster	Quarter back	Howard
Purcell		Reynolds, Townsend,
Finucane	Left half back	Ludes
Coffin, Torney	Right half back	Dale, Snook
Schoelkopf, A. H. Warner	Full back	Davidson

Touch-downs—Coffin, 2; Turnbull, Brewster, Davidson. Goals from touch-downs—Coffin, 3; Brewster, Davidson. Referee—Edgar S. Wrightington, Harvard. Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Annapolis. Timekeeper—Mr. Vail, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Mr. Snow, Cornell, and Mr. Kellar, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

"Will" Gardiner was unanimously chosen Captain of the University of Pennsylvania team to-night. Gardiner is in the college department, and played end on last year's eleven. He stroked the freshmen crew last year, and was a member of Penn's Henley eight. He is a native of Ohio and never played football until he came to the Quaker institution.

Cornell Students Enthusiastic.

ITHACA, Nov. 28.—Owing to the severity of the weather the undergraduates of Cornell had no outdoor celebration of the victory over the University of Pennsylvania football team, but to-night the students, overflowing with joy, filled all the public resorts. They shouted and sang with delight, and when the players return it is planned to give them a grand reception. While the game was in progress fully 2,000 students and townspeople, for nearly three hours, braved the intense cold and snowstorm to watch the progress of the ball, as traced on a blackboard.

WISCONSIN, 35; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Wisconsin 35, Chicago 0 was the result of the football game to-day between the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago. Wisconsin's goal only twice was in the least danger. Straight football won the day and the team work on the part of the victors was clever, though in nearly every case the scores were made by star plays. Chicago throughout the game put up a manful though unavailing offense.

Almost perfect conditions for fast ball prevailed. Over 6,000 enthusiasts, mostly Chicago supporters, witnessed the game. By a series of straight bucks and mass plays Wisconsin worked the ball down to Chicago's twenty-yard line and then sent Cochems around Chicago's left end for a touch-down. Juneau kicked the goal, and at the end of six minutes' play the score stood: Wisconsin, 6; Chicago, 0. After further skirmishing Juneau again kicked goal from a touch-down and added six more points to the score.

The second half opened with an exchange of punts and Wisconsin gaining the ball on Chicago's fifty-two-yard line and rushing it to her opponent's thirty-five-yard line. Here Juneau kicked a goal from field and scored five points more. In a scrimmage that followed the next kick-off Marshall, the Wisconsin quarter back, broke his collarbone and Fogg was substituted. When play was resumed Juneau, the spectacular Wisconsin full back, carried the ball forty yards around Chicago's left, but was stopped by Speik. The last score was a brilliant run of ninety yards by Cochems, who caught Chicago's punt on the Wisconsin fifteen-yard line and with no apparent effort landed the ball behind Chicago's goal. Once more Juneau kicked the goal, and a few minutes later the game ended.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL.

Flood of Applications for Tickets to the Annual Game.

Preparations for the Army and Navy football game on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, to-morrow, which will be witnessed by President Roosevelt, are rapidly nearing completion. Never before in the history of football in the Quaker City has there been such a great demand for tickets. All those who will see the game will be guests of either the University of Pennsylvania or of the Academies, no tickets being sold for the contest.

Following out the custom of the past two years, the university tendered Franklin Field as a neutral ground for the contest. Pennsylvania bears the entire expense. The University retains about 10,000 tickets, and Annapolis and West Point Academies distribute the remainder of the 23,000 cards of admission. The enormous demand for tickets this year is due to the announcement that the President will attend the game. The university authorities say that applications for tickets from Pennsylvania alone have been fully 20,000 above the seats at the disposal of the athletic Association.

President Roosevelt will arrive in Philadelphia to-morrow morning, accompanied by a number of other Government officials. The party will be escorted to the grounds by army and navy officers. During the first half of the contest the President will sit with the followers of one of the academies, and during the ten minutes' intermission between the halves he will be escorted across the field, and will occupy a seat with the sympathizers of the other academy for the remainder of the game. The President will return to Washington immediately after the contest.

Invitations have been sent to the Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Cornell teams to witness the game, and the members of each team have signified their intention of being present. Altogether the event is expected to bring together the most distinguished assemblage that has ever seen a football game.

Annapolis Team's Last Home Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 28.—The navy team had their final practice on the home grounds to-day and put in two hours of good work. The coaches and some of the old navy players formed part of the scrub team to-day, but the team managed to score through them three times. The improvement in the play of the eleven during the past three weeks has been so great that the navy enthusiasts are confident they will give the army a great battle, and even think they have a fighting chance to win, in spite of the winning record made by West Point.

Up to-day very little betting of any note had been made on either side, but this morning a message was received from the cadets at the Military Academy offering to wager $1,000 even that their team would win. This was immediately covered and beside the $1,000 cadets have several hundred more up on their team.

The final line up of the navy team has been arranged save the positions of left end and quarter back. It has been found that Smith's knee was so badly injured in the Columbia game that he will not be able to play at quarter and McNair is likely to play in his place. Soule and Strassburger have been both contesting for left end, and the former will probably be selected, which will make the line up as follows:

Soule, left end; Read, left tackle; Carpenter, left guard; Fretz, centre; Belknap, right guard; Adams, right tackle; Whiting, right end; McNair, quarter back; Land, Right half back; Freyer, left half back; Nichols, (Capt.,) full back.

The team, substitutes, coaches and trainer, numbering in all thirty men, will leave here to-morrow at 9 A. M. for Philadelphia via Baltimore. The team will be in charge of Lieut. A. W. Grant, United States Navy. Signal practice will be held on Franklin Field to-morrow afternoon.

GEORGETOWN, 22; LEHIGH, 0.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Georgetown University football team closed its season to-day by defeating Lehigh University, 22 to 0. The visitors were never seriously in the contest. Both teams were weak on the defensive. At times Lehigh played an aggressively offensive game, but for the most part the work of the team was featureless. Georgetown's best game was played in the second half. Sullivan's punting for Georgetown was very good, while Butler of Lehigh did some fine line bucking. Line up:

Georgetown, 22.	Positions.	Lehigh, 0.
Givens	Centre	Burrows
Kerne	Right guard	Kelly
McLaughlin	Left guard	Walters, Kennedy
Mackay	Right tackle	Johnson
Drill	Left tackle	A. Farabaugh
S. Edmonston	Right end	Brush
Owens	Left end	Dow
Sullivan	Quarter back	Parsons
Hart, Buckley	Right half back	Fuller
Reily	Left half back	L. Farabaugh
P. Edmonston	Full back	Butler

Touch-downs—Hart, Buckley, Reily, 2. Goals from touch-downs—Sullivan, 2.

Michigan Challenges California.

BERKELEY, Cal., Nov. 28.—The University of Michigan football eleven, the champions of the Middle West, have sent a challenge to the University of California for a game on the Pacific Coast during the holidays. Michigan has arranged a provisional game with a Seattle team, to be played in case a second match could be secured in San Francisco. The offer will be declined by the Berkeley men, who do not wish to resume training.

Football Player Paralyzed.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 28.—As a result of injuries received in a football game this afternoon between the Peabodys of Little Rock and the Shamrocks of Hot Springs, C. C. Steele of the latter team has both arms and both legs paralyzed.

North Carolina Football Team Lost.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 28.—The football team of the University of North Carolina was defeated this afternoon by Clemson College, 22 to 10. The game was played at Latta Park before a crowd of about 1,000 spectators.

Scores of Other Games.

At Lexington, Ky.—State College, 16; University of Cincinnati, 0.

At Richmond—University of Virginia, 23; Sewanee, 5.

At Norfolk—Virginia Military Institute, 0; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 21.

At Syracuse—All Syracuse, 6; Syracuse University, 0.

At Pittsburg—Homestead, 12; Washington and Jefferson, 0.

At Raleigh—Agricultural and Mechanical College, 27; Davidson, 6.

At Roanoke, Va.—King College, 17; Roanoke College, 0.

At Atlanta—University of Georgia, 0; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 0.

At Champaign, Ill.—Minnesota, 16; Illinois, 0.

At Plainfield, N. J.—Alis, 11; Princeton Elm Club, 0.

At Easton—Lafayette, 29; Dickinson, 0.

At New Orleans—Tulane, 25; Mississippi, 11.

At Baton Rouge—Louisiana State University, 28; Y. M. C. A. of New Orleans, 0.

At Boston—Massachusetts Agricultural College, 11; Boston College, 0.

At Lafayette, Ind.—Northwestern, 10; Purdue, 5.

At Cazenovia—Cazenovia, 0; Rome Business College, 0.

At Ithaca—Ithaca High School, 16; Syracuse High School, 5.

At Richmond—Earlham, 21; Wabash, 0.

At Nashville—Vanderbilt, 10; Nashville, 0.

At Bloomington, Ind.—Indiana University, 24; De Pauw, 0.

At Milwaukee—Beloit, 11; Milwaukee Medical, 0.

At Binghamton—Binghamton High School, 11; Cortland Normal School, 0.

At Troy—Laureate Boat Club, 24; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 0.

At Lancaster, Penn.—Franklin and Marshall College, 24; Gettysburg College, 5.

At Worcester, Mass.—Holy Cross, 17; Tufts, 5.

At Watertown—Watertown College, 0; Union College, 0.

At Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—Buffalo A. C., 5; all North Adams, 0.

At St. Louis—Washington University, 6; Indianapolis University, 6.

At Des Moines—Grinnell, 5; Drake, 0.

At Kansas City—Missouri University, 18; Kansas, 12.

STANDING OF FOOTBALL TEAMS.

Only the annual game between West Point and Annapolis remains to be played in order to conclude the football season of 1901, as yesterday's games completed the college schedules. Michigan completes her season with the remarkable and probably unprecedented total of 501 points to none for her opponents; Cornell comes next, with 334 to 14; Harvard has 255 to 24, Yale, 256 to 37; Princeton, 247 to 24, and Lafayette 230 to 94. Pennsylvania has 208 to 123,

GOLF ON LAKEWOOD LINKS

Travis Leads a Big Field of Over One Hundred Players.

DOUGLAS IN THE SECOND SET

Latter's Poor Showing Causes Surprise —The Eligibles Will Continue To-day for Three Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 28.—Over 100 golfers drove off from the first tee of the Lakewood Golf Club to-day in the opening medal play round of the annual Thanksgiving tournament of the club. The actual number of starters was 108, a record-breaking number for a club that has always been able to command a large field for its open golf events. Among the players were many prominent golfers in the local association, including both the National and metropolitan champions, Travis and Douglas, respectively. An international character was given to the affair by the presence of Robert Driscoll, Jr., from London, England, and he qualified in the second cup series, but, what was more to the point, he beat Douglas by one point, scoring 100 strokes to 101 for Douglas.

Travis was well on to his game, as is usually the case, and he had little difficulty in winning the low-score prize with 85 strokes. Right behind him came an almost unknown player, George C. Low, entered from the Toms River Golf Club, who did 89 strokes, and these two were the only competitors who played the course under 90 strokes. The links have been lengthened by 158 yards since the tournament last Spring, and the eighteen holes now measure 5,854 yards in circuit. The greens were in excellent condition, but a strong and cold wind prevented low scoring by the majority. Travis's score will stand as the amateur record of the course as it is at present.

The prize winning figures of the National champion were not so much of a surprise as the complete fall down shown by the metropolitan champion. It is the first time that Douglas has ever failed to get in the first cup set in a Lakewood tournament when he has competed. He was badly off his game, that was plain to see after he had gone a few holes, but no one expected to see him relegated to the second cup set. The last score to qualify for the chief trophy was 99, so Douglas fell two points short. With this exception, most of the top notchers got in the first set, among the out-of-town players being W. E. McCawley of Philadelphia, M. K. Waters of Pittsburg, W. L. May of Washington, and A. J. McClure of Albany.

The Lakewood Club offers in the tournament three cups, the first being the Lakewood Cup. Two other trophies for two additional sets of sixteen will also be played for. The players in the various classes will be drawn to-morrow morning and two match play rounds will be finished, the finals coming on Saturday. The competitors were started off by John Miley, one of the organizers of the club, and who has seldom missed being present as master of ceremonies at every club tournament.

The first sixteen, with the scores of the first two in full, are:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—																					
Out	6	4	6	4	5	5	5	6	4—45												
In	4	4	3	6	5	5	4	4	5—40—85												
George C. Low, Toms River—																					
Out	6	4	5	5	7	5	4	7	3—46												
In	5	6	4	5	4	6	4	4	5—43—89												
										Out.	In.	T'tal.									
George T. Brokaw, Princeton										44	47	91									
S. W. Cooke, Hillandale										48	44	92									
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood										46	46	92									
Charles L. Tappin, Westbrook										49	44	93									
W. M. McCawley, Merion Cricket										49	45	94									
M. K. Waters, Allegheny Country										49	45	94									
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol										50	44	94									
F. S. Wheeler, Brooklawn										47	47	94									
W. L. May, Chevy Chase										50	45	95									
G. A. Worth, Lakewood										50	48	98									
A. J. McClure, Albany										52	46	98									
J. C. Phillips, Hollywood										53	45	98									
A. D. Compton, Westchester										52	46	98									
Harry Suydam, Lakewood										50	49	99									
A. M. Robbins, Garden City										51	48	99									

The other players who finished were:

James L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	48	52	100
F. M. Harrison, Montclair	55	45	100
R. Driscoll, Jr., London, England	52	48	100
Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau Co.	50	51	101
R. F. Phifer, Columbia Golf Club	51	50	101
T. B. Hooper, Nassau	51	50	101
L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee Country	54	48	102
T. C. Ennever, Westchester Golf	52	51	103
S. B. Kerris, Lakewood	52	51	103
D. Lloyd, Pittsburg	55	48	103
Dr. E. E. Holt, Richmond Hill	53	50	103
F. C. Brown, Dyker Meadow	55	48	103
Paul Waterman, Englewood	56	47	103
A. Sidney Carpenter, Phil. Country	53	50	103
F. M. Freeman, Fairfield Country	52	51	103
H. F. Whitney, Dyker Meadow	52	52	104
H. J. Kimball, Lakewood	58	46	104
G. W. Gath, Lakewood	51	53	104
F. H. Lovell, Jr., Dyker Meadow	53	51	104
A. W. Black, Lakewood	51	53	104
N. Mollouf, Garden City	52	52	104
G. A. Jenkins, Wee Burn	53	52	105
R. B. Leake, Quebec, Canada	56	49	105
C. D. McClintock, Albany	54	51	105
R. H. Syms, Ardsley	57	48	105
P. Syms, Ardsley	56	49	105
Beverly Robinson, Crescent	54	51	105
I. T. Burden, Jr., Lenox	54	51	105
R. L. Redfield, Westchester	53	52	105
T. Bacon, Jr., Ardsley	57	48	105
G. H. Fleun, Pittsburg	50	56	106
D. B. Hegeman, Crescent	51	55	106
A. F. Southerland, Washington	58	48	106
R. L. McCleay, Albany	59	47	106
F. C. Reynolds, Lakewood	52	54	106
R. B. Kerr, Lakewood	51	55	106
C. W. Hunt, Westchester	58	49	107
F. A. Potts, Seabright	56	51	107
G. K. Taylor, Apawamis	52	55	107
J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Fox Hills	50	57	107
N. C. Fitterolf, Crescent	54	54	108
A. W. Houghton, Milwaukee	58	50	108
E. Carr, Manchester	55	54	109
W. W. Lowrey, Fox Hills	61	48	109
W. G. Bibb, Lakewood	55	55	110
A. L. Bleekman, Westchester	55	56	111
B. M. Phillips, Lakewood	53	58	111
P. R. Bonner, Apawamis	59	52	111

GOLF AT ST. ANDREW'S.

Dayton Wins the Vice President's Cup and Seligman Gets the Handicap.

Old time members turned out in good numbers yesterday on the links of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, near Chauncey, Westchester County. Two competitions brought them out. One was the annual event for the Vice President's cup, which is only open to the members who have won first or second places in the monthly handicaps of the season. The final contest is a thirty-six holes handicap, and the trophy was taken by Charles W. Dayton, Jr., in a net score of 175 strokes. F. W. Menzies, the only scratch player, made the lowest gross score of 189 strokes. In addition to this there was a special Thanksgiving handicap and the first prize was won by Isaac N. Seligman with a net score of 78. The players and scores in both the contests are:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CUP.

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	191	16	175
O. H. Rogers	202	24	178
F. B. Allen	202	18	184
F. W. Menzies	189	0	189
W. E. Hodgman	207	18	189

HANDICAP.

Isaac N. Seligman	96	18	78
Oliver G. Jennings	102	18	84
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	94	8	86
O. H. Rogers	99	12	87
F. B. Allen	100	9	91
F. W. Menzies	92	0	92
W. E. Hodgman	102	9	93
E. D. Simmons	103	9	94
W. H. Ulrich	106	12	94
J. C. Ten Eyck	105	9	96
J. M. Thomas	106	10	96
Henry Daily	114	18	96

STATEN ISLAND GOLF CHAMPION.

Livingston Wins Important Honors and Gets the Armstrong Medal.

Louis Livingston, Jr., won the amateur golf championship of Staten Island yesterday in the final round for that honor, which was played on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club. At the same time the club championship was played, and Livingston gained double honors by winning that event also, which carries with it possession for the coming year of the George E. Armstrong gold medal.

In the final round for the Staten Island championship, Livingston met Mortimer M. Singer in a thirty-six-hole game, and won by the good score of 8 up and 7 to play. The medal play scores counted in the club championship, and as the two holes were played out it gave a total of 183 for Livingston. Singer was second with 197. Several other members took part, but did not hand in their scores. The scores in both these events were:

Louis Livingston, Jr.—																					
Out	5	6	4	6	4	5	5	4	5—44												
In	5	3	6	8	5	5	6	4	6	5—48	92										
Out	6	5	4	5	5	6	5	6	4—46												
In	3	4	5	9	5	5	5	5	4—45	91	183										
Mortimer M. Singer—																					
Out	5	6	4	6	3	6	6	6	4—46												
In	4	4	7	8	4	6	5	4	6—48	94											
Out	7	5	5	7	5	5	5	7	6—52												
In	7	5	7	7	8	6	3	3	5—51	103	197										

There was also a sweepstakes handicap which was won by Arthur McAleenan.

Many Golfers at Dyker Meadow.

A big field of golfers was out yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. A special handicap was the chief attraction, and this was won by H. C. Du Val. The final round in the men's foursome contest was also played. It was won by F. K. Probasco and F. J. Phillips, who defeated J. C. Powers and J. M. Byers by 3 up and 2 to play. The winners received the cups given by J. Duncan Dithridge and Henry Crossley. The players who turned in scores for the handicap are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. C. Du Val	106	18	78
W. H. Smith	103	20	83
Frank Lyman	106	18	88
James H. Merritt	97	8	89
Daniel Chauncey	92	2	90
Frank Notman	105	15	90
J. Williamson	97	6	91
W. F. Benedict	110	17	93
Marvin T. Lyon	104	10	94
S. C. Beckwith	105	11	94
H. T. Wolden	110	15	95
John B. Holland	124	26	98
C. Hodder, Jr.	114	15	99
W. A. Putnam	121	14	107

Richmond County Golf Handicaps.

Two class handicaps were the features yesterday on the links of the Richmond County Country Club, near Dongan Hills, S. I. The Class A event was won by C. A. Blyth in a net score of 90, and the Class B match was taken by N. S. Walker, Jr., in a net score of 84 strokes. The players and results are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
C. A. Blyth	99	9	90
K. P. Emmons	100	8	92
J. C. Cottrell	100	6	94
C. W. Pierson	99	2	97
E. Shearson	106	9	97
C. T. Stout	99	0	99
J. Hope Simpson	107	8	99
H. H. Shearson	109	9	100
A. E. Paterson	104	0	104
J. R. Chadwick	111	4	107
Otis L. Williams	107	2	105

CLASS B.

N. S. Walker, Jr.	102	18	84
H. M. Baldwin	106	10	96
W. P. Larned	111	14	97
R. St. C. Walker	110	12	98
S. E. Stone	119	18	101
S. L. Hughes	122	14	108
George Quirt	125	14	111

Golf Tie on Crescent Links.

C. T. Hamilton and W. T. Wintringham tied for first honors yesterday in the Thanksgiving Day cup competition on the links of the Crescent Athletic Golf Club near Bay Ridge. They each turned in net scores of 80 strokes. The best gross score was 93 strikes, made by William Arnold. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
C. T. Hamilton	95	15	80
W. T. Wintringham	108	28	80
W. P. Pickett	85	13	82
G. C. Thompson	104	22	82
F. Dunderdale	100	18	82
E. B. Prindle	103	20	83
J. E. Prior	110	26	84
H. H. Hopkins	111	26	85
H. A. Tucker	96	11	85
W. M. Campbell	100	11	89
William Arnold	93	0	93
W. T. Smith	109	15	94
H. W. Ormsbee	99	0	99
W. R. Smith	110	0	110

Holiday Golf at Montclair.

A members' handicap, which closed the list of competitive events for the season, was the holiday attraction yesterday on the links of the Montclair Golf Club. There was a large number of starters, and the trophy was won by Charles E. Ball with a net score of 90 strokes. The scores of the leading contestants are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Charles E. Ball	100	10	90
J. C. Platt	103	10	93
J. F. Aborn	104	10	94
T. Allen	110	16	94
W. C. Freeman	100	6	94
T. C. Reid	101	0	101
George F. Brown	119	18	101
Paul Wilcox	106	2	104
E. Flannagan	119	15	104
L. Daniels	118	6	112

Mixed Foursomes at Ardsley.

A mixed foursome match play competition was the feature yesterday on the links of the Ardsley Club. The competitors were paired for the first round, and the winners will play off for a special prize on Saturday. The results were: Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane and J. E. Sheffield beat Mrs. Worcester and J. E. Morse by 2 up and 1 to play, Miss May Barron and Thomas Barron beat Miss Hewitt and F. L. Eldridge by 2 up and 1 to play, Mrs. F. L. Eldridge and L. M. Greer beat Miss Archbold and W. J. Worcester by 2 up, Miss Brooks and W. E. Zeller beat Mrs. Webb and Harry Holbrook by 1 up, Mrs. Vail and R. Baldwin beat Mrs. John T. Terry and John T. Terry, Jr., by default, Mrs. M. M. Van Buren and George Webb beat Miss B. Hewitt and A. H. Jaffray by 2 up and 1 to play.

Fire on Garden City Links.

Golfing on the Garden City links yesterday afternoon was enlivened by a conflagration which at one time seemed likely to do serious damage. The dry grass was found to be ablaze in several places at the same time, and though the caddies were hastily organized into a fire brigade and the golfers as well lent their aid, the flames were not extinguished until the turf was destroyed over about a third of the course, and six of the wooden boxes used to hold sand at the teeing grounds, as well. Among the golfers who helped fight the fire were John E. Bonine, Horace Russell, H. P. Taylor, and A. L. Fowle. The cause of the fire was not definitely ascertained, but there is a suspicion that it was set by the caddies, who were not in good humor on account of being required to be in attendance on Thanksgiving Day.

High Wind for Hillside Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 28.—Owing to the high wind, but few players were out to-day at the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club links. In the play for the Gilbert Cup, contested for on holidays, these scores were made:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
F. O. Reinhart	109	12½	96½
Miss Kate Reinhart and W. L. Glenny	112	9	103
Miss M. Goddard and Robert Abbott	108	3	105

In the Kickers' Handicap, W. Peterson was declared the winner with a net score of 81.

Deaf-Mutes Lose at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The basketball team of the deaf-mutes of New York City and St. Peter's Lyceum of this city, met to-night at Bolton Hall, the Lyceum five defeating the New York boys by a score of 22 to 10. Line-up:

Mutes.	Position.	Lyceum.
McVae	Right forward	Kanzly
Dyer	Left forward	Evers
Ryan	Centre	Falle
Reiff	Right guard	O'Brien
Kidney	Left guard	Dickey

Referees—Messrs. Manning and Ahearn. Timekeepers—Messrs. Diver and Boxley.

Canadian Oysters for Pacific Waters.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

Nearly every one who has been in Prince Edward Island has tasted the delicious oysters of that province. They are of several kinds. There are the Caraquettes, which are of small size, the Narrows, and the Malpecques. The last named are large. Thirty years ago the writer picked up most palatable oysters, too, on the shores of Bras d'Or Lake, in Cape Breton. Eastern Americans have long known these savory bivalves, and because of an award, the highest, indeed, at the Paris Exposition, Europeans are asking curiously for them. Dr. F. H. Moore of the United States Fishery Commission arrived in Quebec last week. The commission intends to make an attempt to breed oysters by artificial means on the Pacific Coast. Dr. Moore has been engaged with the Canadian oyster expert, Mr. Kemp, in taking temperatures, and in testing the salinity of the water in various ports of Prince Edward Island. While the Americans prefer small oysters as a rule, many of them have a particular relish for the Malpecques, which have a strongly saline flavor.

BILLIARD MEN KEEP BUSY

Barutel Leads Hoppe in the First of Their Three Contests.

HEAVY DEFEAT FOR CUTLER

Slosson Shows Up Well in a 400-Point Game — Gallagher Cuts Down Howison's Big Lead.

Barutel, the French billiard player, who is to be one of the competitors in the world's championship next week in the Madison Square Garden, began the second series of contests with Willie Hoppe, the boy billiardist, last night in Maurice Daly's academy. Three games will be played, and the total is to be 1,100 for the Frenchman and 825 for Hoppe. The game last night was for 300 points, and Barutel ran the limit at eighteen-inch balk line to 178 for Hoppe. The second game will be this afternoon, and the final match to-morrow night, each being at 400 points for Barutel to 300 for Hoppe. The scores of the first game are:

Barutel—2 7 18 1 9 0 10 28 0 6 0 2 16 0 23 22 0 21 2 17 0 4 0 0 6 0 0 8 1 25 27 8 37. Total, 300. Average, 9 3-33. High runs, 37, 28.

Hoppe—0 3 2 9 0 0 21 5 0 30 7 0 2 23 0 12 1 9 1 2 20 0 2 2 13 0 1 1 4 1 4 2. Total, 178. Average, 5 18-32. High runs, 30, 23.

Schaefer played but one game in Slosson & Wheelock's Academy on Forty-second Street, near Broadway. He met José Ortiz, the Spaniard, and won by 300 points to 146 for Ortiz. The scores are:

Schaefer—1 2 27 25 10 9 0 16 7 6 0 10 2 29 5 10 15 2 34 23 5 1 17 44. Total, 300; average, 12 12-24; high runs, 44, 34, 27.

Ortiz—3 0 0 0 14 0 1 15 7 24 1 4 2 3 20 2 1 0 2 1 3 4 28. Total, 146; average, 6 8-23; high runs, 28, 20.

George Slosson played a good game with Arthur Cutler at Slosson's billiard rooms on Broadway. It was a 400 point game and Slosson reached the limit in thirty-two innings to 152 for Cutler, the latter being allowed one shot in. Slosson made the very creditable average of exactly 12½, the same as was made by Schaefer in the latter's 300-point game. The scores are:

Slosson—0 6 40 0 45 3 3 0 34 0 2 2 45 2 21 19 3 1 3 23 23 24 19 4 0 1 8 60 7 1 0 1. Total, 400; average, 12 16-32; high runs, 60, 45, 45.

Cutler—0 6 12 12 1 1 4 1 2 0 1 3 0 13 1 0 19 17 0 4 11 0 8 1 8 0 0 0 0 23 1 3. Total, 152; average, 4 30-32; high runs, 23, 19.

Howison and Gallagher played two more games in the 1,800-point contest at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. The total at the end of the fifth game last night was 1,500 for Howison to 1,423 for Gallagher. The evening game was the only one in the series in which Gallagher has led. He scored 363 points, to 300 for Howison, the average of Gallagher being 7 27-48, while Howison's average was 6 6-49. This afternoon there will be an interesting match at the Knickerbocker rooms between the amateur champion, Arthur Townsend, and the Chicago professional, George Sutton. It will be their third meeting this week, and each has won a game.

ORANGE HORSE SHOW.

Opening Night of Riding and Driving Club's Annual Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

BRICK CHURCH, Nov. 28.—The annual horse show of the Oranges opened to-night at the Riding and Driving Club, in Halsted Street, East Orange. The clubhouse was filled with a large assemblage of the fashionable people of the Oranges. All the boxes have been sold for the entire three days of the show.

The show was opened with an exhibition of the road coach "Olden Times," owned by Ira Kip, Jr., Chairman of the Horse Show Committee. To-morrow night Maurice Howlett, the noted French whip, will give an exhibition of fancy driving, while for Saturday night a squad from the Essex Troop will give an exhibition of rough riding under command of Lieut. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jr.

The entries this year exceed those of any previous year, and a successful show is assured. Among the entries are several prize winners at the New York show. Many new exhibitors are included this year. The same arrangements as have been in force heretofore are in effect this year. Summary of awards:

Pair of harness horses over fourteen hands one inch and not exceeding fifteen hands. Conformation, quality, style, and all-around action, to be shown to a light four-wheeled vehicle—Won by Lulu, b. g., 15 hands, 5 years, and Avon, b. g., 14.3 hands, 5 years, owned by Miles W. Vaney & Brother; Daisy, b. m., 15 hands, aged, and Bob, br. g., 15 hands, 7 years, owned by Tonzo Sauvage, second; Master Claude, b. g., 14.3 hands, 6 years, and Miss Earls, br. m., 14.3 hands, 5 years, owned by Mrs. E. C. F. Lawton, third.

Harness horses over fifteen hands and not exceeding fifteen hands three inches. Conformation, quality, style, and all-around action, to be shown to a two or four wheeled vehicle—Won by Climax, br. g., 15.2 hands, owned by E. C. Webster; Lochinvar, b. g., 15¼ hands, 5 years, owned by Frederick Daley, Jr., second; Peggy, ch. m., 15.1½ hands, 5 years, owned by Mrs. James G. Marshall, third.

Saddle horses, (open,) 15 hands 2 inches or over; conformation to count 25 per cent., quality 25 per cent., manner 25 per cent., and style of going 25 per cent.—Won by Allegro, 15.2 hands, owned by G. Trowbridge Hollister; Allegro, 15.2½ hands, 5 years, owned by Mrs. H. H. Good, second; Albert, 15.3½ hands, 7 years, owned by Miles W. Baney and Brother, third.

Pairs of horses (local) not under 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown before an appropriate carriage; the horses should be of conformation, quality, manners, and all-around action, move stylishly, and stand quietly; horses to count 60 per cent., carriage and appointments, 40 per cent.—Won by Lord Wilmot, 15.1½ hands, 6 years, and Lady Jane, 15.1½ hands, 8 years, owned by Herbert Coppell; Amalga, 15.1 hands, 5 years, and Copper, 15.1½ hands, 6 years, owned by Mrs. John Martin Shaw, second; Master Claude, 14.3 hands, 6 years, and Miss Earle, 14.3 hands, 5 years, owned by Mrs. E. F. and C. F. Lawton, third.

Best single roadster, local, and best appointed road rig, judged as horses driven regularly on the road and by manners, conformation, speed, and style of going.—Won by Perfectus, 15½ hands, 11 years, owned by Dr. Winthrop D. Mitchell; Edith, 15.2 hands, 9 years, owned by R. A. Fairbairn, second; The Acrobat, 15.3 hands, 5 years, owned by William O. Kuebler, third.

Four-in-hands, open, 14.3 hands or over; conformation, quality, style, and all-around action to be considered.—Won by James G. Marshall's unnamed four. Ira Kip, Jr., second; Mrs. John Martin Shaw, third.

Hunters and jumpers, open, minimum weight to be carried, 150 pounds; best performance over six jumps, two at 4 feet, two at 4 feet 6 inches, and two at 5 feet.—Won by unnamed b. g., 16.1 hands, owned by Charles Pfizer and ridden by Lewis Hallock; Rifle, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 8 years, owned by B. W. Palmer, second; Cissie Crow, 15.3 hands, 5 years, owned by Howard Willets, third.

Horse and runabout, local, horse should be 14 hands 3 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. Horse to count 50 per cent., runabout and appointments 50 per cent. Horse must have good conformation and quality and be smoothly turned, true all-around action, and be able to go at pace. Excessive high action not essential.—Won by Matanzas, 15 hands, 7 years, owned by Herbert Coppell; Gordon, g., 15 hands, 8 years, owned by Mrs. E. F. and C. F. Lawton, second; Cock Robin, b. g., 15.1 hands, 8 years, owned by Edward P. Merwin, Jr., third.

Harness tandems, open, the horses to be over 15½ hands; the wheeler to have conformation, substance, quality, and action; the leader to be showy, well bred, with all-around action and good manners.—Won by Granite, 15 1-3 hands, 6 years, and London, 16 hands, owned by James G. Marshall; Victor, 16.1 hands, 7 years, and Harry, 16 hands, 5 years, owned by Charles Hathaway, second; Unnamed, 15.2½ hands, 6 years, and The Priest, 15.2 hands, 8 years, owned by A. Filmore Hyde, third.

German Exchange Bank Bowlers.

The annual bowling match of the employés of the German Exchange Bank, which differs from an ordinary competition in that every competitor receives a prize of a large turkey as a gift from the bank, regardless of the score made, was held on Kaplan's alleys on Wednesday evening, resulting as follows:

Jerome Buese, 164; George Engelskircher, 151; E. F. Swanberg, 172; J. A. Ziegler, Jr., 143; Louis J. Adrian, 175; H. Diefenthaler, 140; George Wiegand, 138; Edwin Adrian, 180; Peter Peters, 160; Otto Fuldner, 139; Val. Knobiauch, 123; Fred Bergmann, 115; Charles S. Peters, 168; John Buese, 134; Harry Engelskircher, 190; Fred Witt, 203; Stephen Gresser, 178; George Kern, 190; William Bergmann, 137; F. W. Parisette, 149; George H. Hahn, 121; N. J. Braun, 137; Charles J. Haberstroh, 189; Joseph Wilking, 168; Edward Hoffmann, 249.

Archdiocesan Bowling Tournament.

The bowling tournament of the New York Archdiocesan Union will begin on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at Thumann's Alleys, Colonial Hall, corner of One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. The list of entries is as follows: Cathedral Club, Teams Nos. 1 and 2; Columbus Catholic Club, Spalding Literary Union, Teams Nos. 1 and 2; Holy Cross Lyceum, Leo Catholic Club, Loyola Union, and St. Monica's Catholic Lyceum. Games will be bowled every Wednesday and Friday evening.

HORSES UNDER THE HAMMER.

Old Glory Sale Attended by Holiday Crowd in Madison Square Garden.

Thanksgivind Day did not stay the "Old Glory" horse sale at Madison Square Garden for a moment. Matters went on as steadily as if the turkey was unknown and the only business of the world was the buying and selling of horses.

The consignments scheduled to come under the hammer were the nine horses left unsold belonging to the estate of the late William E. Spier, those sent from the John H. Shults farm, a lot of twenty-six two and three year olds from the F. C. Sayles Mariposa Farm, Pawtucket, R. I., and a few stray ones, the property of various owners. It was something of an off day in the sense that there were no big horses like Directum, Adbell, or Ponce de Leon to be sold, although there was no lack of quality or breeding in those catalogued for sale.

A large crowd of bidders were present at the evening sale, which opened at 8 o'clock, and the bidding was fairly brisk.

At private sale Samuel McMillan, ex-Park Commissioner, sold a half interest in Bow Bells, a noted stallion of the Bitter Root Farm consignment, for $5,000, to A. J. Welch and J. E. Madden. Bow Bells will go to Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn. Mr. McMillan paid $5,100 for the mare.

A number of very high-class animals will be offered to-day, including the Village Farm's (C. H. & Harry Hamlin) consignment, headed by this year's champion gelding Lord Derby, 2:06½, and the champion green pacer Shadow Chimes, 2:06¾. Other good ones to be sold are the gelding Nathan Straus, 2:09½; Alcinta, 2:11½; Wilask, 2:11½; Burkington Boy, 2:15¼, and Josie Patchen, a two-year-old, full sister of Joe Patchen, 2:01¼.

The Suburban Stock Farm's horses were sold, 119 head of them, for a total of $93,120, or an average price per head of slightly over $782. The best sales of the day follow:

Dirt, b. f., 1 year, by Directum-Miss Parker; International Stock Food Company, Minneapolis	$525
Dosc, b. m., 8 years, by Dictator-Susie Wilkes; J. S. Druien, Bardstown, Ky.	700
Lumber Jack, b. c., 3 years, 2:30, by Prodigal-Can Dance; C. S. Willis, New York City	850
Hallie Simmons, b. m., 6 years, by Simmons-Maggie H.; A. M. Hamilton, Wheeling, West Va.	525
Zembra King, blk. m., 6 years, by Mambrino King-Nellie Spelman; A. S. Apgar, New York City	500
Azalia Mills, b. m., 10 years, by Earl-Rachel Ray; M. Bowerman, Lexington, Ky.	900
Ijans, b. g., 3 years, by Axtell-Luzelle Wilkes; F. B. Lang	750
Navidad, blk. g., 3 years, by Sable Wilkes-Nevada; C. C. Hall, Lexington, Ky.	500
William Corbitt, blk. c., 3 years, by Ora Wilkes-Mary Best; A. A. Houseman, New York City	750
Kitty R., br. m., 7 years, 2:08¾, by Kermiss Queen; J. H. Shults, Brooklyn	850
Bow Bells, Jr., br. s., 6 years, by Bow Bells-Tampa; William Smith, Tiffin, Ohio	575
Irene, br. m., 7 years, 2:15¼, by Eagle Bird-Vendetta; C. Welland, New York City	1,500
Oakland Pilot, br. g., 4 years, 2:29, by Oakland Baron-Belle Medium; D. Lamar, New York City	525
Clytie Wilton, b. m., 7 years, by Wilton-Clayty Wilkes Maid, by Red Wilkes; J. H. Dillon, New Haven, Conn.	1,000
Temper, ch. m., 10 years, by Elyria-Tempest, by Sunshine; John McGuire, New York City	1,400
March Gale, gr. m., 5 years, by Bobby Burns-Dover Girl, by Dover Boy; W. R. Cooke, Morristown, N. J.	1,200
King Vasco, b. h., 5 years, by Vasco-Queen Myrtle, by The King; W. B. McDonald, Buffalo	1,400
Major Ross, br. g., 11 years, by Anteros-Blanche H., by Blue Bell; A. T. Essery, New York City	500
Lady Geraldine, b. m., 6 years, by Constantine-Alaska, by Alcyone; J. C. Druien, Bardstown, Ky.	3,000
Wilask, br. h., 7 years, by Wilton-Alaska, by Alcyone; R. F. Beattie, Washington, Penn.	1,400
Lenora, b. m., 5 years, by Medocino-Nora, by Messenger Duroc; Charles Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio	675
Alcinta, b. m., 11 years, by Alcantara-Billet, by Electioneer; John McGuire, New York City	800

Eighty-seven head were sold at the day and evening sessions at a total of $36,265, an average of $416 and a fraction per head.

RESULTS OF BENNINGS RACES.

Warranted Won the Washington Cup—Only One Winning Favorite.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Thanksgiving Day card of seven events, including a hurdle, a steeplechase, and a race on the flat at two and a quarter miles for the Washington Cup to-day drew to the Bennings race track one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a day's racing on that track. Unmasked, coupled with Fonsoluca, as the Lyman entry, was the only winning favorite. McFonso had little difficulty in winning the hurdle race, and G. W. Jenkins took the steeplechase in a similar manner. The cup race proved very interesting. Ringleader set a hot pace for the first mile, closely followed by Carbuncle and Surmise. After going a mile Ringleader dropped back beaten, and Carbuncle and Surmise ran neck and neck until the head of the stretch was reached. In the meantime Warranted worked himself into third position. Turning into the stretch, Warranted rapidly passed the leaders, and won easily by several lengths. Weather fair and cold. Track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle; about one and three-quarter miles; purse, $300. McFonso, 151 pounds, (Houlahan,) 4 to 1, won; Oracle, 151, (J. Johnson,) 10 to 1, second; Mister Stoffel, 151, (Fielder,) 9 to 2, third. Time—3:24 2-5. Tamerin, Roysterer, Tankard, Very Light, and Passport also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; purse, $300. Meistersinger, 109 pounds, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1, won; Longlove, 109, (Redfern,) 8 to 1, second; Adelaide Prince, 106, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:04 2-5. Alack, Hot, Justice, Lemoyne, Layhilda, Francois, Wagram, Sunny Port, The Bandit, Augury, Miss Patsy, and Chiron also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; purse, $300. Verify, 109 pounds, (Walker,) 30 to 1, won; Delmarch, 107, (Hayden,) 5 to 2, second; Gwynne, 109, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17 1-5. Snark, Idle Ways, Elizabeth Moan, Cubanus, Spunteous, Sir Eger, Bastille, Ordeal, Gold Lack, Lofter, Jerry Hunt, Lexington Pirate, and Passaic also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase; about two and a half miles; purse, $500. G. W. Jenkins, 130 pounds, (O'Connell,) 10 to 1, won; Connover, 156, (Mara,) 6 to 5,

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available throughout the world.
Philadelphia: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.
Chicago: 304 THE ROOKERY.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
41 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
125 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 85 Devonshire St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices,
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

C. M. STRONG & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
52 Broadway, New York.
Members New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
Free upon application our "Special Market Letters" and our treatise "On Speculation in Wall Street."
Telephone 4327 Broad. Correspondence invited.

FINANCIAL.

KEITHSBURG BRIDGE COMPANY.
Take notice that Keithsburg Bridge Company has elected to redeem at par all of its outstanding First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds guaranteed by the Central Iowa Railway Company and the Iowa Central Railway Company. The said bonds are numbered from 1 to 501, both inclusive, and are secured by a certain mortgage or deed of trust given by said Keithsburg Bridge Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1885. The principal amount of said bonds, together with the interest which shall have then accrued thereon to December 1, 1901, and then unpaid, will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of such bonds with the coupon of December 1, 1901, and all subsequent coupons thereto annexed, on or after the 30th day of November, 1901, and interest upon the said bonds shall cease after December 1, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage or deed of trust.
Dated September third, 1901.
KEITHSBURG BRIDGE COMPANY.
By SAMUEL CARR, President.
Attest: S. SEAMAN JONES, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Relghley, Sec.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on Jan'y 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $23,420.16. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 31st, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

New York Corporation Co.,
31-33 NASSAU STREET.
Partnership and other businesses incorporated; the papers prepared and States' authority obtained. Send for information.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Heffernan Paper Company, for the election of four Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 142-144 Worth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, on the 12th day of December, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Transfer books will be closed on the 5th day of December, 1901, and will be open on the 16th day of December, 1901.
Dated Nov. 27th, 1901.
THOMAS V. SHAUGHNESS, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henry Siebert Company for the election of three Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 116 Broad Street, New York City, December 6, 1901, at 1 P. M. Polls will remain open from 1 to 1:30 P. M.
Dated Nov. 20, 1901.
HENRY SIEBERT, President.
F. W. PRIOR, JR., Secretary.

The Germania Life Insurance Company.
The annual election of Directors of THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 291 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President & Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, December 3d, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers and managers and the transaction of business. Polls will be open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.
MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Centennial Transportation Co. will be held at the office of the Company, Fulton Wholesale Fish Market, on the 6th day of December, 1901, at one o'clock P. M. GEORGE T. MOON, Secretary.
New York City, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1901.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Chicago and North-Western Railway Company

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE
SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Total Issue, $4,000,000 Bonds.

Principal payable August 1st, 1936. Coupons February 1st and August 1st
Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 each, with provision for registration, both as to Principal and Interest.

The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad has been merged into the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, by whom the bonds have been assumed and the principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed.

A large part of the above described $4,000,000 Bonds, having been sold, we offer, subject to sale, the balance at 104¼% and interest, at which price they net about 3.30%.
FULL INFORMATION AS TO THE ABOVE BONDS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.
WE ARE ADVISED THAT THESE BONDS ARE A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
New York, November 29th, 1901. 27 AND 29 PINE ST.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.
You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Railroad Company, on June 1, 1902.
ALL SUCH BONDS WILL CEASE TO DRAW INTEREST FROM AND AFTER SAID DATE.
Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.
DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE.
Baltimore, Md., November 25, 1901.
To the Stockholders of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company:
Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted November 14th, the privilege is given to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Company, Common and Preferred, and to the holders of Voting Trust Certificates therefor, to subscribe at par, between December 24 and 31, 1901, inclusive, on which latter date this privilege will cease, for Common Capital Stock to the amount of 20 per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered on the books of the Company and the books of the Voting Trustees at 3 P. M. on December 10, 1901.
The terms of such subscription are as follows:
Subscriptions are to be made, allotted, and paid for at par, $100 per share.
Subscriptions are to be made, and the first instalment thereon of 15 per cent., or $15 per share, paid at the time of registering such subscriptions, between 10 o'clock A. M., December 24, and 3 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1901. **The right to subscribe closes at 3 P. M., December 31, 1901.**
Eighty-five per cent., or $85 per share, to be paid on or before January 27, 1902.
Warrants for the right to subscribe will be mailed to stockholders or holders of Voting Trust Certificates to the addresses at which they have directed their dividends to be paid; and, where such dividends are collected by bankers, brokers, or others on powers of attorney or otherwise, they will be sent to such bankers, brokers, or others receiving such dividends, unless other instructions are received from such stockholders prior to December 15, 1901. Warrants to subscribe not provided for as above can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, **not later than December 31, 1901.**
Warrants to subscribe may be transferred in whole or in part at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, where transfer books for that purpose will be kept; but warrants for whole shares will not be divisible into those for fractions of a share.
A holder of a warrant for a fraction of a share bearing the proper endorsement of the payment of the first installment of fifteen per cent. can either purchase from another stockholder or through a broker the necessary fractional warrants to make up a full share, and transfers of warrants for said fractions of a share will be made.
No subscription or assignment of the privilege to subscribe will be recognized unless made on the warrants furnished by the Company.
Upon the payment of the last installment of eighty-five per cent., or $85 per share, provided for as above, to be made on or before January 27, 1902, certificates of stock of the Company for its **Common Capital Stock**, to the amount of one share of such stock for each one hundred dollars ($100) of full-paid warrants surrendered at its office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, will be issued. **Such certificates will carry the current dividend.** No certificate of stock for a fraction of a share will be issued, but for such fractions of a share non-dividend-participating stock scrip to bearer will be issued for the amount paid therefor, convertible into stock when presented at the Company's office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, in amounts of one hundred dollars ($100) or multiples thereof.
Subscriptions may be made and the first instalment of $15 per share paid at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to its agents, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England.
In case the second installment of eighty-five per cent., or $85 per share, be not paid on or before January 27, 1902, at either the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or its agency, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, the warrants are to be of no value and void, and the original payment of fifteen per cent., or $15 per share, paid thereon is to be forfeited.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Baltimore, Md., November 25th, 1901.
To holders of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Four Per Cent. Ten Year Gold Convertible Debentures:
The privilege is given to holders of the above bonds to convert the same into the Common Stock of the Company without further notice, upon surrender of such Debentures, with all unmatured interest coupons attached, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or at its agency in London, Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, E. C., on or before 12 o'clock noon **November 30th, 1901,** at which hour this privilege will cease.
Holders of Common Stock issued for such Debentures will participate in the privilege of subscribing to the issue of Common Stock covered by this Company's circular of this date.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

600,000
City of New York
TAX EXEMPT
3½% Registered Gold Bonds
FOR SALE BY
C. Schumacher & Co.,
41 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Lost—Certificate E47359 for ten shares common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Finder on bringing it to the company's office, 30 Broad St., will be suitably rewarded.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
Subscription Rights
DEALT IN BY
ASIEL & CO.,
52 BROADWAY.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
New York, November 13, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a final dividend of One Per Cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK payable on or after January 1, 1902, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCH BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 10, 1901.
Northern Pacific Railway Company
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Union Square Bank.
8 Union Square.
New York, Nov. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on December 2d next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 3d, 1901.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
No. 25 Broad St., New York, Nov. 21st, 1901.
The usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., being Dividend No. 8, will be paid Dec. 2d, 1901, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Nov. 22d. Common stock transfer books will be closed from Nov. 22d to Dec. 3d.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Coupons maturing December 1st, 1901, from bonds of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Iowa Central Railway Company.
Coupons due December 1st, 1901, from First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.
GEORGE R. MORSE, Treasurer.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
Coupons of the Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.'s Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Dec. 1, 1901, will be paid on or after Dec. 2d, at the Union Trust Company of New York.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

The Rio Grande Junction Railway Co.
COUPON NO. 24, due December 1st, 1901, of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid after that date at the offices of the Financial Agents. MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,
New York, November 26th, 1901. 24 Exchange Place.

Syracuse Lighting Company.
The coupons of the Syracuse Lighting Co., due December 1st, 1901, will be paid on presentation on and after December 2d, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New York City.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RY. CO.
Coupons of the General Mortgage 5% Bonds due December 1st will be paid by KESSLER & CO., 54 Wall St. J. P. COBB, Treas.

DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.
Coupon No. 1, due December 1st, 1901, from Detroit Southern Railroad first mortgage 4% gold bonds, will be paid on and after that date, by the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

FOOD PRESERVATIVES SAFE.

English Local Government Board Committee Wants Only One Preservative Agent Prohibited.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Departmental Committee of the Local Government Board appointed in 1899 to investigate food preservatives and coloring matters reports that it is common knowledge that the food-producing capabilities of this country do not suffice for the needs of the population. A total prohibition of preserving methods, says the report, is likely to be attended with serious results to the public health, as large quantities of food possessing highly nutritive value might either be withheld from the poorer classes or be liable to be consumed in a condition of incipient putrefaction.
The committee finds that, of the preservative agents in common use, on one alone rests any well-founded suspicion that it is likely to inflict injury, and the committee further says that no direct evidence of injury from the use of preservatives has been brought before it.
The only prohibition recommended in regard to coloring matters is in regard to copper sulphate for coloring tinned peas and similar articles.
The committee recommends that the use of a certain preservative agent, previously referred to, in foods or drinks be absolutely prohibited, and recommends the prohibition of any preservative or coloring whatever in milk.

SUBMERGED SAFE RECOVERED.

Money and Papers Found Intact After Twenty Years.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 28.—After being submerged for years, the safe of Terry Brothers, brick manufacturers, was recovered to-day. Twenty years ago a landslide occurred, carrying the house and office of Albert Terry into the Hudson River at East Kingston. The principal loss was the safe, containing money and valuable papers. This morning an unusually low tide revealed the safe to John Broadhead, watchman at the works, who secured it.
The safe was blown open and the papers and money found intact. A peculiar fact regarding the landslide was that Mrs. Terry objected to living in the house because of the sinking of the floors. The family bought a residence on Broadway, moving into the new house the day before the landslide, which occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Bears on the stock market have had little solace thus far this week—and this in the face of a collapse in the price of Amalgamated Copper which, because Standard Oil interests are identified with that property, afforded excuse for every bear operator to declare with emphasis that "Standard Oil interests are opposed to the market." What ordinarily might have been expected, as a natural accompaniment of this decline in copper, was a sharp break in the general list. But none came, much to the chagrin of the bears who put out large short lines in the confident hope that prices must yield. They did not, and this for the reason that large interests in the Street appeared as steady buyers of stocks, these interests, by the way, including those very people who, traders aver, are "against" the market. Reasons for this confident buying—whether it be in Manhattan, in St. Paul, in Pennsylvania, in the soft coalers, or where not—will later appear.

While on this subject it may be pertinent to say that all the indications are that, in the opinion of those interests in the Street whose judgment is entitled to consideration, little consolation is in sight for bears on the market. Confidence and optimism are coming more and more into evidence; and for numerous reasons. It is, for instance, not a bearish argument when within a few days of each other such railroads as Hocking Valley and Illinois Central declare each an increased dividend of 1 per cent., these following the recent extra dividend given to Pennsylvania stockholders. Neither is it suggestive of hopelessness or of unfavorable money market conditions when the Steel Trust syndicate is able to refund all the money received from subscribers and still has money enough left for whatever protection of the stocks may be necessary. The release of so vast a sum is at any rate certainly not suggestive of stringency in the local money market.

THE BUYING OF MANHATTAN.

At the Waldorf yesterday there was much talk apropos of the steady and confident buying of Manhattan, which has been a feature of the stock market now for some time. It is declared to be a fact that there have been four distinct sources whence purchases came, these being set out as Vanderbilt, Gould, Standard Oil, and Boston interests. The Street is not surprised at the purchases by the Gould and Vanderbilt followings; nor yet at the buying for Boston account, in view of the recent admission to the board of a Boston Director. But that Standard Oil interests should be buying—and that they are is now accepted as a fact—is generally a surprise.
The greatest air of mystery surrounds the movement of the stock, the purchasers refusing all information as to what impels to the buying.
A very definite report—and in this connection is recalled the statement of President Gould to one of his associates that the stock is assured of a 6 per cent. dividend within a year—is that a definite offer of a 6 per cent. dividend guarantee has been made and is now being considered.

A POOL DISSOLVED.

The pool which dealt so heavily in American Locomotive stocks recently has dissolved. A large part of its holdings have already been liquidated. Officers of the corporation were not pleased with the stock market manipulation, and the result has been reflected in diminished activity.

STEEL SYNDICATE PROFITS.

While exact figures are not forthcoming as to the profits made by the syndicate supporting the Steel Trust stocks it is not violating any confidence to say that they have been enormous and beyond even the early expectations of its managers. This, indeed, may be concluded by the fact that the syndicate no longer needs the "paltry" $25,000,000 subscribed at the outset, and has returned it, as stated in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES.
If what the Street now hears is correct the market values of all the steel stocks will soon be reflecting the wonderful prosperity of the steel trade.

STOCKS BEING ABSORBED.

A feature of the market lately that has not escaped the attention of close observers of the situation has been the quiet and persistent accumulation by leading banking interests of a number of the high-priced stocks, without any effort to bid prices up. This has been particularly noticeable in St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and New York Central, and is taken to foreshadow important developments in those properties.
It is not possible, however, to obtain specific information in respect to any of these stocks.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says money was in strong demand yesterday. In the discount market bills were scarce and there was more demand for them. The continued Continental demand for bar gold further advanced the price a halfpenny an ounce.
The Stock Exchange was inactive, the tendency being generally steady. Home rails were flat. American rails were dull in the absence of support from New York and because of the decline in the price of copper, which seriously depressed Rio Tinto.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Although the requirements for the conclusion of the settlement are trifling, the scantiness of supplies stiffens money, in view of the month-end and in spite of the borrowings from the bank, which have relieved the pressure somewhat. Consequently, with the weakness of French exchange, discounts were beyond the completion of the account.
Business on the Stock Exchange opened with operators practically idle and prices moderately steady. The West African section was somewhat disturbed owing to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's pronouncement regarding native manufacturing samples and the publication of the report of the Governor of the Gold Coast about concessions to industry. Prices were nominal. Consols opened firm, but weakened owing to fears regarding money. Home Rails were dull. The flatness of Rio Tintos was the main feature of the market. They fell two points, in sympathy with Copper, which was attributed to New York selling. Americans were slow, owing to the holiday. The slight changes were mostly downward. Prices closed quiet. Kafirs were strengthened by the statement that the number of returning refugees to the Rand will be doubled Dec. 1, and that six additional mines will be allowed to start again.
Closing prices: Consols for money, 91⅝; consols for account, 91⅝; Anaconda, 6½; Atchison, 82¼; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 109; Canadian Pacific, 117¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50; Chicago Great Western, 25¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173½; Denver and Rio Grande, 46¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97; Erie, 43½; Erie first preferred, 74⅝; Erie second preferred, 60; Illinois Central, 144; Louisville and Nashville, 111⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55½; New York Central, 176½; Norfolk and Western, 60 ex. div.; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Northern Pacific preferred, 104; Ontario and Western, 36¾; Pennsylvania, 76⅞; Reading, 25⅜; Reading first preferred, 41¼; Reading second preferred, 30¾; Southern Railway, 35½; Southern Railway preferred, 96; Southern Pacific, 62; Union Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 44¼, ex. div.; United States Steel preferred, 95¼; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 41; Spanish fours, 71⅞; Rand Mines, 10⅛; De Beers, 38¼.
Bar silver dull at 25¾d per ounce.
Money, 3½@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ to 3⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16 to 3⅜ per cent.
Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.40; Madrid, 42.30; Lisbon, 35.25; Rome, 2.20.
The Bank of England's rate of discount is unchanged at 4 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firm, but weakened later on a further decline of Rio Tintos in consequence of numerous selling orders on the sharp fall in copper. The close was irregular. Governments were well disposed and Spanish fours were in request, owing to an unconfirmed rumor that the Rothschilds' London house was going to issue a loan, guaranteed by the mines at Almaden. Spanish rails were favorably influenced by better exchange. De Beers and Kafirs opened firm, but toward the close numerous offers caused weakness.
The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2 13-16 per cent.
Three per cent. rentes, 101 f. 5c. for the account.
Exchange on London, 25f. 16c. for checks. Spanish fours, 72.25.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Spanish fours and Chinese securities were firm on the Boerse to-day. Banks hardened somewhat. Locals were fairly maintained. Canadian Pacifics were slightly easier on New York advices.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.
Discount rates: Short bills, 1 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Bank of England's Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes. Total reserve decreased £56,000, circulation increased £214,000, bullion increased £157,860, other securities increased £854,000, other deposits increased £2,379,000, public deposits decreased £1,580,000, notes reserve decreased £16,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 47.91 per cent. Last week it was 47.77 per cent.

Bank of France's Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 6,850,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 12,200,000f, gold in hand increased 41,675,000f, bills discounted increased 132,700,000f., silver in hand decreased 125,000f.

AMERICAN TRADE COMPETITION.

Six London Business Men Hear an Address by the British Commercial Agent in This Country.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Sixteen reporters and six business men gathered yesterday afternoon, in response to the general invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce, to hear Seymour Bell, the Commercial Agent of Great Britain in the United States, expound his views on American trade competition.
Mr. Bell said that what America wanted from abroad was daily getting less, but that Great Britain was being cut out of even this small portion of the market by France and Germany. He attributed this to Great Britain's backwardness in using labor-saving and automatic machinery. He declared that the working classes of Great Britain must be educated up to such machinery and be convinced that its use was essential before Great Britain could compete with America.
Mr. Bell said there was no doubt that the reciprocity movement in the United States would result in the removal or reduction of many of the duties now enforced, but it would be in the case of articles in which the United States was quite safe from foreign competition.
There was, said Mr. Bell, a growing need for tea and Scotch whisky in the United States. His speech disclosed the fact that the India and Ceylon tea merchants have entered into a pooling arrangement for the purpose of promoting the sale of their brands in the United States.
The speaker denied the statement that American cement is inferior to Portland cement.
Scotch whisky, he said, was now being made in New York and exported in large quantities to South America.
Mr. Bell declared that there was no prejudice in America against British goods, only the British could not expect their goods to be bought when, as in the case of agricultural machinery, the American article was lighter, more durable, and cheaper. Nor could the colonies be blamed for patronizing America in preference to Great Britain in this branch of machinery. Mr. Bell praised the specialization adopted by American manufacturers, and declared that while nothing which could not be remedied existed to prevent Great Britain from holding her own, her manufacturers must get more modern machinery, and must compel their employes to use it.
One of the few merchants present declared that American trade was completely ousting British trade from Central and South America.
Discussing what became of old men in America, Mr. Bell said that a man over forty-five years of age had hard work to get any position there, and that this was one of the most serious factors of future American business life.

THEY WOULD HAVE SAVED DEFAULTING EX-TREASURER.

Young Kept Away from His Usual Haunts in Louisville While They Were Searching for Him.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—Beyond the statement made last night to Mayor Granger by one of the expert accountants, that discrepancies amounting to $23,000 had been found in the books of the former city Treasurer, Stuart R. Young, who committed suicide last evening, nothing definite is known as to how the accounts stand between the city and its former treasurer.
When asked for an authoritative statement to-night one of the accountants said that beyond the amount mentioned last night he had absolutely no idea as to what the alleged shortage is. He added that the accountants would require two weeks to go over the books of the Treasurer's office. During his four years term as City Treasurer Mr. Young handled $11,000,000.
From developments to-day, it seems absolutely certain that if Young had been found by his friends who were looking for him yesterday afternoon, he would be alive now. His brother, Lawrence Young of Chicago, was taking a train for Louisville when a telegram was handed him saying that Stuart was dead. Before the suicide friends of Stuart Young had communicated with Lawrence Young and the latter had replied that he would come at once to Louisville. This, it is said, was unknown to Stuart. It became known to-day that several of Young's friends, having heard reports about the condition of the former City Treasurer's accounts, before newspaper publication was made of them, had arranged a tentative plan to secure any aid for him that might be needed.
Their plan was frustrated merely by the fact that yesterday afternoon they were unable to find Young. He seems to have spent the afternoon away from the business part of the city.
Yesterday morning Young asked for his revolver at the desk of the Louisville hotel where he lived.

DADY'S BID NOT ACCEPTED.

Report that Havana Sewer Contracts Had Been Let Erroneous.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—At a meeting of the City Council to-day, called to approve the minutes of the meeting of Nov. 15, it was shown by the minutes that the Council had not voted to award the sewer contract to Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, N. Y., on his reduced bid.
The vote at that time was to take the report of the commission, recommending his proposition, into consideration, and the minutes were approved in that form without discussion.

It was announced in a dispatch from Havana Nov. 15 that the City Council had that night unanimously voted to award to Michael J. Dady the contract to pave and sewer Havana at his reduced bid of $10,913,868.

BANCROFT ESTATE SOON TO BE DIVIDED

Historian's Will Tied It Up for Ten Years After His Death.

It Was Worth at First $541,873, While Now Its Value Is $621,605.58—How It Is to be Distributed.

The estate of George Bancroft, the historian, worth over $600,000, which has been tied up for ten years, will be distributed within a few days. When the historian died in Washington on Jan. 17, 1891, he left a will, executed April 13, 1887, in which he tied up the bulk of his estate until Nov. 1, 1901. This will was filed for probate on March 3, 1891.
The greater part of the estate consisted of securities which have appreciated greatly since his death. He appointed under his will Charles C. Glover and James M. Johnson as executors of his estate. The executors were to take the bulk of his estate in trust for three years, and then turn it over to the New York Insurance and Trust Company, which was to act as the trustee of the residuary fund. Under the laws of this State the provisions of his will would have been invalid.
Under the trust provisions of the will the testator's sister, Lucretia Bancroft, was to receive an annual income of $2,000 a year; his son George was to receive $1,200 a year, Maria Thompson was to have an annuity of $270 a year, Carl T. Braatz was to receive $365 a year, and Francis Minor $100 a year. The remainder of the income of the estate was divided in quarters. One quarter was granted to John Chandler Bancroft, a son, who died Feb. 3, 1901, for life, and on his death to his three children, Wilder Dwight Bancroft, Pauline B. Flach, and Hester Bancroft; another quarter to the same three children of his son, another quarter to Sarah W. Roussilon, a daughter of his son George, and her heirs, and if she left no heirs, to the testator's granddaughter, Susane Maria Louise Bancroft, who, since her grandfather's death, married Howard Carroll of Howard County, Md., and the last quarter to his granddaughter Susane for life and to her issue. The will contained the provision, however, that all these life estates would be cut off on Nov. 1, 1901.
As there was no final distribution of the estate provided for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company brought suit against all the heirs for an accounting and a construction of the will as to the final division of the estate. Franklin B. Lord was appointed referee in the suit and he has prepared his final report for the court, in which he decides that after Nov. 1, 1901, only that part of the estate which was reserved to pay definite annuities hereafter would be held in trust and that the principal from which the heirs drew the one-quarter share annuities of the residuary estate shall be divided among them outright.
When Charles C. Glover and James M. Johnson, the executors, turned over to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company the residuary trust estate it consisted of securities appraised at $541,873. The same securities are now worth $614,426.57. The trust company has received an income of $180,420, of which it has paid out $173,241.01 to the various beneficiaries. This leaves $7,178.99 to be added to the sum to be divided. Out of the $621,605.58 there will be held in trust to pay the various annuities $68,000, leaving $553,605.58 to be divided among the heirs.
When Referee Franklin B. Lord first began examining into the affairs of the Bancroft estate and looking up the law relating to the peculiar provisions of the will, a number of questions were raised as to its validity. It was conceded that the testator was domiciled in this State, but as his property was located in Washington, D. C., a concession was made by both parties to the suit that the will should be construed under the laws of that place. Had the will been construed under the laws of New York it would have been invalid.

DECISIONS FOR THE CITY.

Important Tax Case Among Those in Which Higher Courts Sustain the Municipality.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was advised yesterday that of fourteen decisions in which the city was interested, handed down by the Appellate Division, twelve were favorable to the city, and that the Court of Appeals had handed down six decisions in five of which the city also won.
Among these cases was that of Mark Davis, a Broadway cap manufacturer, who sought to escape taxation on $75,000 in personal property on a writ of certiorari. Testimony showed that Mr. Davis sought exemption by creating a secret trust among his five children. The courts, from the Special Term up, affirmed the action of the Commissioner of Taxes, holding that if debts and secret arrangements of this nature were sufficient to reduce the taxable assets of merchants in this city, the assessment of personal property might as well cease.

BROKER THROWN FROM HORSE.

L. C. Benedict Badly Injured While Riding in Central Park.

Lemuel C. Benedict of the brokerage firm of McGovern, Benedict & Co., 6 Wall Street, a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, was injured badly by being thrown from his horse yesterday afternoon on the west drive of Central Park, near Seventy-second Street. His left leg was broken near the ankle, and his body was bruised in many places. Mr. Benedict was carried to the Majestic Hotel unconscious. After his injuries were attended by Dr. Henry Frauenthal, he was removed to his residence, 30 East Thirty-third Street.
Mr. Benedict's horse became frightened near Eightieth Street and ran away. He almost crashed into several vehicles. At Seventy-second Street, in an effort to prevent running into other riders, Mr. Benedict was thrown. A policeman there caught the horse. It was said last night that Mr. Benedict's injuries are not serious.

J. W. Gates Buys Wyoming Rolling Mills

LARAMIE, Wyoming, Nov. 28.—It is reported that the Laramie Rolling Mills, operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company under a five years' lease from the Union Pacific Railway Company, have been sold to John W. Gates, and that he will greatly enlarge the plant and so remodel it as to include the reducing of the native iron ores of the State.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Nov. 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar.
1—Hartford vs. Norton.
2—Same vs. same.
3—People, &c., vs. Bennett.
4—Long vs. Gordon.
5—Fiero vs. Ritch.
6—Torr vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
7—Crown Cork & Seal Co. vs. Rapport.
8—Fiero vs. Ritch.
9—Knippenberg vs. Wolf.
10—Fiero vs. Ritch.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Addicks vs. Boston Gas Light Co.
13—U. S. ex rel. O'Brien vs. Bidwell.
14—U. S. ex rel. Shurmann vs. same.
15—Consol. Fastener Co. vs. Tappen.
Cases noticed.
16—Weston Electrical Instrument Co. vs. Whitney Electrical Instrument Co.
17—Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Co. vs. Fisher Typewriter Co.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Same vs. same.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Ellis vs. John Crossley Sons.
23—Brown vs. Scott.
24—Same vs. same.
25—MacGinnis vs. Boston & Montana Cons. Copper & Silver Mining Co.
26—Von Faber vs. Faber.
27—Same vs. same.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Field vs. Allen.
30—Walek vs. Bachmann.
5½—Hartwig vs. Am. Malting Co.
6—Francis vs. Watkins
7—Pow

McGOVERN KNOCKED OUT.

"Young Corbett" of Denver Won Prize-fight in Hartford in the Second Round.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 28.—"Knocked out in the second round," of which one minute and forty-four seconds had elapsed, was the referee's verdict of the prize-fight between "Young Corbett" (William Rothwell) of Denver, Col., and "Terry" McGovern of Brooklyn, who has held the featherweight championship since he won it from George Dixon eighteen months ago.

Outwitted and outpointed, McGovern had to lower his colors this afternoon at the Nutmeg Athletic Club to "Young Corbett" within six minutes from the start of the fight.

"Young Corbett" got the better of the champion in less than two rounds of fighting, and he did it so perfectly that there was no doubt about it.

The shock to the New York enthusiasts who crowded the pavilion when the little champion was knocked out in the second round was a repetition of the disappointment exhibited by the adherents of John L. Sullivan when Corbett defeated him in New Orleans.

McGovern was said to be as fit as the proverbial fiddle, but he was not fast enough for the other man. From the word "go" the lads went at each other like game cocks, and it looked as if either would go out in the first round. McGovern got the worst of the opening round, and in his endeavor to get in left himself open several times.

Corbett just stood off McGovern on every lead and trick, but the little Brooklyn boy went on as if there was nothing but the winner's end of the purse in the encounter.

When McGovern was knocked down in the opening round there were cries of dismay from his backers, but his wonderful recuperative powers were equal to the occasion, and he was on his feet within seven seconds.

This downfall seemed to take the stamina out of McGovern, but he fought the round out in clever style and tried hard to stem the tide of defeat which seemed to have set in against him. He tried all his rushing work, which proved so profitable on former occasions, but Corbett met his every curve and countered hard on the neck, jaw, and head.

When McGovern came back to his corner at the end of the first round he said: "That's the toughest guy I ever met, but I'll lick him just as soon as I see an opening."

That opening did not come very handily for the New York boy, as the little Denver pugilist had then taken his measure.

Down went McGovern in the second round and when he got up he rushed like a wild man. He then showed a lack of self-restraint, and in a burst of temper hit out left and right irrespective of all rules and usages. These tactics apparently were just what Corbett was looking for. McGovern was mixing things up with whirlwind velocity and throwing science to the winds. It was any one's fight as this stage, but McGovern fell into a trap as Corbett feinted and suddenly sent his right out when McGovern was side-stepping. This blow just grazed McGovern's head, but a moment later Corbett feinted him again, and, after a rattling exchange, sent his right over to the jaw and McGovern went down and out.

The referee said McGovern was unable to rise and continue the fight, and declared that the young Denver lad had won. He won on his merits, as he took chance for chance.

Irish Sports at Celtic Park.

A hurling match between the T. F. Meagher Association and the John Daleys was played at Celtic Park yesterday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the former team by a score of 1 goal and 4 points to 1 point for the Daleys. The goal was made by Ryan in the second half. One of the spectators, named John O'Brien, had his nose broken by a blow from one of the sticks in a discussion after the conclusion of the game, and was knocked unconscious. He finally recovered sensibility and was taken to his home.

The tug-of-war between the teams of the Brewers' Association and the Eccentric Firemen was won by the Brewers, who pulled the firemen 2 inches.

Harvard-Columbia Gymnastics.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 28.—Harvard has decided to enter a team in the Intercollegiate Hockey Association this Winter. The Harvard gymnasium teams have accepted invitations from Yale and Columbia to hold either gymnastic exhibitions or contests this year, some time in March.

Farrell Won Park A. C. Run.

Frank Farrell of the Pastime Athletic Club, won the weekly run of the Park Athletic Club around Central Park yesterday afternoon. James Hamilton of the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association was second, and Harry Snyder of the Park Athletic Club was third. Farrell's time for the six miles was 38.25.

There are no better publications of their class than the two supplements—Magazine and Financial—that accompany each Sunday issue of

The New York Times

Among the features in the 20-page

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

FOR SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1,

A Number that Will be Especially Bright, Readable, and Up-to-date, Will be:

THE MAN IN THE STREET—A budget of crisp, clean, breezy, personal paragraphs.

WHAT THE BIG PEOPLE SAY—A true record of the conversations of prominent men and women overheard in the hotels, the shops, and the street.

THE BLACK NORTH—A review of the negro population in Philadelphia, being the third in the series by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Atlanta University.

QUAINT SILAS LARRABEE tells of "Some Hot Stuff at Nantucket."

A LEAF FROM A TRAMP'S DIARY by Bradley Gilman—A true account of the wanderings of a typical "hobo."

THE TRIALS OF AMERICAN PROMOTERS IN LONDON.

GOWNS WORN BY THE BEST-DRESSED WOMEN IN THE WORLD.

A BACHELOR GIRL'S BREAKFAST, and many other features of especial interest to women.

BERRY WALL'S NEW FROCK COAT IDEA and its effect on Men's Fashions.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF ZUNI PRIESTS.

W. J. HENDERSON CONTRIBUTES A TIMELY ARTICLE ON MUSICAL SUBJECTS.

SOME THEATRICAL AFTERTHOUGHTS.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE STREETS, and a varied collection of stories from many sources about birds, fishes, and animals.

BESIDES THE USUAL TABLES showing the fluctuations in stocks and bonds during the week, the

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT,

12 PAGES,

WILL INCLUDE THE WEEKLY REVIEW and forecast of the London market; a review of the week in the financial world, and these special articles:

NORTHWESTERN SECURITIES COMPANY, what London critics have to say of it.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT.

RAILROAD SECURITIES AND RAILROAD PROFITS COMPARED.

CONGRESS AND WALL STREET.

CONFIDENCE IN PROSPERITY—What some of the leaders in the market have to say of the outlook.

THE CAPITALIZATION OF EXPECTATIONS.

SKATERS IN COMPETITION.

Interesting Races and Exhibitions at Clermont Avenue Rink.

Brooklyn skaters thronged the Clermont Avenue Rink all day long yesterday, a special programme of races and exhibitions in both the afternoon and evening adding to the interest of the occasion. The afternoon events consisted of a mile handicap, which was won by A. Y. Sarony of the New York Athletic Club, with Philip Kearney second; a novice race, won by A. S. Carmichael, and exhibitions of skating backward and of speed skating.

In the evening a mile novice race was won by H. Thompson, and a mile handicap was won by Harry P. McDonald of the Heffley School, who defeated A. Y. Sarony in a close finish. Kearney was third. Summary:

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (20 yards;) Philip Kearney, Pawnee Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:10 4-5.

One-Mile Novice Race.—Won by A. S. Carmichael; O. Dorlan, second. Time—3:01 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Exhibition, Skating Backward.—Won by B. B. Hartney, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Time—0:53.

Half-Mile Exhibition by Harry P. McDonald, Heffley School. Time—1:32.

One-Mile Novice Race.—Won by H. Thompson; O. Dorlan, second. Time—4:02 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Harry P. McDonald, Heffley School, (scratch;) A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (20 yards,) second; Philip Kearney, Pawnee Athletic Club, (scratch,) third. Time—3:17.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DRAYTON BURRILL, as Executor of and under the last will and testament of Anna Morris, deceased, Plaintiff, against PHILIP KLING and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Tenth (now Amsterdam) Avenue, and running thence northerly partly through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches (100 ft. 11 in.) to the centre line of the block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street fourteen (14) feet; thence southerly and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches (100 ft. 11 in.) to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along the same fourteen (14) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 169 West Ninety-seventh Street, in the City of New York. Subject to an encroachment of the rear fence for seven inches.

Dated New York, November 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

MARSHALL, MORAN & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 169 West 97th Street:

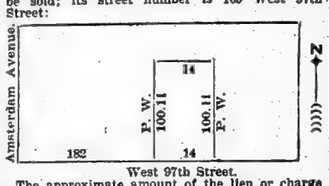

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,017.22, with interest thereon from the 19th day of November, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $338.22, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $228.65-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 25th day of November, 1901.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

n25-2aw3dTu&F&d18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DORA L. SCHREIBER, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. HOGAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point or corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventy-first Street with the westerly side of Avenue A; thence running westerly along the said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A twenty-nine feet and four inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street seventy-five feet to the westerly line or side of Avenue A, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Avenue A twenty-nine feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, November 25, 1901.

W. H. LAW, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

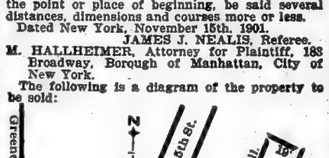

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $20,775, with interest thereon from the 11th day of November, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $337 35-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $950.00 and interest.—Dated New York, November 25th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Take notice that certificates of the common capital stock of the Guanajuato Consolidated Mining & Milling Company Numbered B 557, dated July 13th, 1900, for 100 shares; B 558, dated July 13th, 1900, for 100 shares; B 570, dated July 30, 1900, for 1,000 shares, each standing in the name of The Exploration Company of New York, have been lost or stolen; transfer of the same has been ordered stopped and application for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the same has been made.

This notice is now given, as required by the laws of the State of West Virginia.

THE EXPLORATION COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By A. G. TURNER, Vice President.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—PAULINO ECHEVERRIA, plaintiff, against MAY IRWIN and EFFIE P. BARTLETT, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, now known by the Street Number One Hundred and Forty-four West Twenty-eighth Street, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-eighth Street distant two hundred and forty-eight feet and four inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of 28th Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence southwardly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to a point in the centre line of the block between 27th and 28th Streets distant two hundred and fifty feet easterly from Seventh Avenue, thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet, thence northwardly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly side of 28th Street, and thence westwardly and along the southerly side of 28th Street twenty-five feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning, bs the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1901.

FRANK D. SHAW, Referee.

FERNANDO G. ECHEVERRIA, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 17 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 144 West 28th Street.

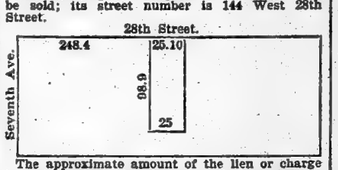

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,625.00 and interest thereon from the 30th day of October, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $745.65, with interest from the 6th day of November, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $507.97.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1901.

FRANK D. SHAW, Referee.

n19-2aw3wTu&F&d10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JACOB WIRTH and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street distant westerly twenty-five feet from the southwesterly corner of Park (Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly again parallel with Park Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 6, Block 1,756, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

132nd Street.

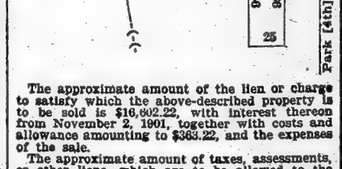

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,602.22, with interest thereon from November 2, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $363.22, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $825.84, with interest.—Dated New York, November 11, 1901.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

no12-2aw3wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB WIRTH and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Brook Avenue as said avenue is laid down on the maps of the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York, distant seventy-three (73) feet four (4) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Brook Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and running thence southerly along the easterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-four (24) feet four (4) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred (100) feet, part of the distance through a party wall, to the lands of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company; thence northerly along said lands of said railroad company and parallel with Brook Avenue twenty-four (24) feet four (4) inches, and thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventieth Street one hundred (100) feet, part of the distance through a party wall, to the easterly side of Brook Avenue at the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1901.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

JOHN MASON KNOX, Atty. Pltff.

Diagram of the lands to be sold:

No. 1,372 Brook Av.

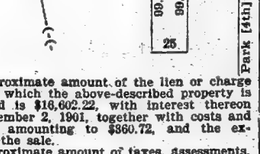

The approximate amount of the lien, including the costs of the action, to satisfy which the said lands are to be sold, is $9,943.35, with interest from Nov. 11th, 1901, and the taxes, assessments, and water rates, which are liens on said premises, amount to $854.22, with interest to be added.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

n13-2aw3wM&F&d9

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet to one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said Ward and City, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide, running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet; and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

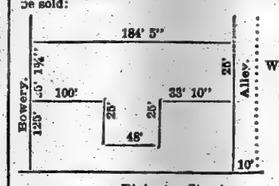

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $31,641.67, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $384.39, with interest from the 3d day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,515.43, and interest, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3, 1900, with interest and penalties.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, December 16th, 1901, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1901.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n1-2aw7wF&M&d16

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. ROE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of December, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the centre of a party wall on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet and four inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and part of the way through the centre of the said party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets; running thence easterly parallel with Sixtieth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street, twenty-four feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Alfred Roe by Abraham Kling, referee, &c., by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a part of the consideration or purchase money in said deed expressed, advanced by said Citizens' Savings Bank to said Alfred Roe, to enable him to complete said purchase.

That said above-described premises are now situated in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and lie in Section 4, Block 1,151, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, and known as No. 242 West Sixtieth Street:

60th Street.

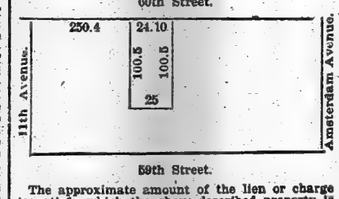

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $10,957.92, with interest thereon from the 30th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $382.37, with interest thereon from the 29th day of October, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale, and together with receiver's certificates amounting to $500, with interest on $250, part thereof from July 25th, 1901, and on $250, balance thereof from August 22nd, 1901. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $245.05 and interest.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1901.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

n12-2aw3wTu&F&d3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY H. JACKSON and others, as executors and trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against MARY LANCASTER and A. DAVIS, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Willis Avenue, (as formerly laid out,) and running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Willis Avenue one hundred feet to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said line and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly parallel with Willis Avenue one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street at the point of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 680 East 145th Street.

Dated New York, November 25, 1901.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 8 and 10 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 680 East 145th Street:

145th Street.

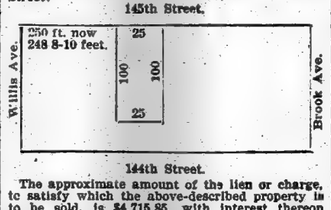

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,715.85, with interest thereon from the 8th day of November, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $227.32, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $73.26 and interest.

Dated New York, 25th day of November, 1901.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Referee.

n26-2aw3wTu&F&d18

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 249 and 251 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 128 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 249, $44,958; on 251, $45,233.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Henry T. Fay, referee, 214 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25, by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,926.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Robert O'Byrne, referee, 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,625; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

TUESDAY, December 10th, 1901,

TO CLOSE ESTATE OF AUGUST ROESLER, DECEASED, BY ORDER OF WILLIAM WICKE COMPANY.

Valuable Block of Ground,

CONTAINING 22 LOTS, OR 55,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND, ON

FIRST AVENUE,

BET. 31ST AND 32D STS., PROPOSED AVENUE A.

Upon the southeast corner of First Av. and 32d St. are three five-story tenements, covering three lots; the balance of the plot is vacant and contains 19 lots. The buildings, which were formerly the factory of William Wicke Company, were destroyed by fire, with the exception of the foundations. These foundations are very heavy and complete, and cost the sum of $56,000. They are very capable of supporting a new building eight stories high. When Avenue A is extended this property will face the river front.

80% may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 4½%, with privilege of paying off on 30 days' notice.

Hon. WILLIAM N. COHEN, Atty., 22 William St.

Maps at Auctioneer's Office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1901.

EXECUTORS' SALE, ABSOLUTE WITHOUT RESERVE,

By order of the EXECUTORS of the estate of ANDREW W. BOGERT, deceased,

16 East 18th St.,

BETWEEN B'WAY AND FIFTH AVENUE, three-story-front building, with store, and four-story rear building; size of lot, 23.10x94.

158 East 18th Street,

BET. IRVING PLACE AND 3D AVE., three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brick dwelling; size of lot, 15.10x92.

J. W. & C. H. McDERMOTT, Esqs., Attys., 155-157 Broadway.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

8th St., 5th and 6th Avenues, fix-story building with store, lot 25x100; A No. 1; guarantee for the rent; price $51,000. Positively pays 5% net; with mortgage will pay 6% net; on equity; land value will increase; one tenant. W. J. Roome, 11 W. 34th St.

A Bargain.—West End Av.; finest location; superbly decorated; cabinet finish throughout; new four-story American basement dwelling, 20x85 feet; lot, 20x90 feet; four bathrooms; price very low to an immediate purchaser; easy terms. ASHFORTH & COMPANY, 51 WEST 42D STREET. (Telephone 626 38th St.

43D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A 25-foot 5-story 4-family tenement; rent $1,700; must sell to close estate; mortgage, $10,000; price, $15,000. **ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D ST.**

Exceptional opportunity! party suddenly compelled to live abroad! will sell beautiful remodeled house on 12th, near 5th Av., for $25,000 quick! terms to suit! Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

436, 438, 440, 442 East 86th St.—121-foot front, with four 30-foot four-story brownstone-front flat and stores; in good order; sell separately; rent, $7,500; easy terms. Apply Owner, 290 Avenue A.

Handsome residence for sale or exchange for New York business property; beautifully located, new, all improvements. Chester Hill, Mount Vernon. George Hayes, 61 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale on Columbus Av.—5-story apartment; two stores; all modern improvements; fully rented; for low figure, $32,000; brings $3,600; owner sick, must go to Europe. Wm. A. Keeler, 477 Park Av.

At Decided Bargains.—A property on Fulton St.; also one on Dey and Greenwich Sts., and one on South through to Water St. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Murray Hill, cor. Lexington Av., remodeled private house, leased October 1902; pays 8 net; price $22,000; fine future! Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th.

382 1st Av., near 23d St.—4-story double flat; new plumbing; 22x96; rent, $1,440; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway. Call afternoons.

A Bargain to Close an Estate.—Leasehold, near Chambers St. and Broadway; store, basements, four lofts. Address Lawyer, Box 50 Times Office.

For Sale or to Let.—Large mansion and stable, Washington Heights; six acres, suitable for institution. Room 703, 95 Liberty St.

Have houses on and near 5th Av., above 34th; tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Several cheap plots, free and clear, for sale or exchange. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av. and 163th St.

Opportunity! Extra wide house, 26th St., just off Broadway. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

A desirable corner for sale, netting over 6 per cent.; long lease. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Bargain—Five-story three-family flat house, with stores, West 125th. C. W. Waldron, 2,074 7th Av.

Bronx.

CHOICE RESIDENTIAL LOCALITY.

Just completed, row of two-family dwellings, Jackson Av., between 166th and Home Sts.; very choice.

For Sale—Or might exchange, southwest corner 235th St. and Vario Av. J. J. Leddy, 2,713 8th Av., 145th St.

Building lots near 169th St. L and park, $1,200; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av. and 174th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR a HOMESITE at the SOUND

or poultry raiser you cannot beat it; 5 acres and half acre, with small house, $600, $25 down and $7 monthly; hold contract for eggs 35 cents dozen all year round; better than to slave for poor wages in the city; also plenty outside work for laborer and mechanic; good place for enterprising couple; personal information given at Secretary's office, 202 East 23d St., from 8 to 8.

SHORE FRONT. SHORE FRONT.

10 acres, north shore; this week only, $1,000; worth double. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

All kinds of country property; terms favorable to purchasers; buy now; next Spring prices decidedly higher; write us; particulars mailed. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Far Rockaway.—12-room cottage and stable; plot 100x150; all modern improvements. O'Kane Bros.

Surrogate Notices.

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Henrietta A. Webb, individually and as trustee; William E. Webb, Thomas B. Hidden, as trustee; Andrew H. Green, as trustee; Sarah E. Buckhout, Genevieve S. Buckhout, Charlotte W. Buckhout, Minnie J. Seymour, William H. Janes, Abigail H. Janes, Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Alice M. Webb, Edward P. Griffin, as trustee; Mary Melinda Sheffield, Henrietta Sheffield, Sarah Elizabeth Sheffield, Susie Patterson Sheffield, Harriet P. Cutter, William P. Cutter, Emma R. Cutter, James F. Devoe, Cornelia E. Stevens, Mary K. Stevens, Susan H. Fox, Metropolitan Museum of Art, William Allen Butler; Butler, Nottman, Joline & Mynderse, Constantine & Co., and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andrew H. Green, Thomas B. Hidden, and Henrietta A. Webb, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Sur

Surrogate Notices.

BRITTAN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. BRITTAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of November, 1901. FREDERICK B. TILGHMAN, ELIZABETH BRITTAN, GEORGE F. T. BRITTAN, Executors. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

CARTER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Carter, George Carter, and William Carter, the only heirs and next of kin of HENRY CARTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles Carter of Grand Valley, Ontario, Canada, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Carter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

m14-1aw6wTh

COLLENDER, HUGH W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William A. Collender, Julia A. Collender, Benjamin F. Collender, Harold C. Sands Mary S. Sands, William C. Pitt, Gregorio Hugo Bralda, Maria Angelica Bralda, Costanza Julia Marotta, and Gastone Hugo Marotta, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the accounting herein of Julia A. Collender as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of HUGH W. COLLENDER, deceased, and of Theresa Silva, as administratrix of the estate of Lewis F. Silva, as executor of said will. And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said County, at the County of New York, on the 21st day of October, 1901.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

o25-1aw6wF

DUCLOS, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bianca E. Duclos, Placida S. de Duclos, Emilio Duclos, Adolfo Duclos Salinas, Adelaida Duclos, Amalia Duclos, Carolina Duclos, Joseph Duclos, Octavia Duclos, Placida Duclos de Herrera, Elisa Duclos, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of FREDERICK DUCLOS, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Bianca E. Duclos of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date March 21st, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Frederick Duclos, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Petitioner, 128 Broadway, New York City.

n29-1aw6wF

FEDER, CACILIA.—Supplemental citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALBERT HERZOG, one of the heirs and next of kin of CAECILIA FEDER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of December, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 8th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOSEPH J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy6-1aw6mF

TOTEMS, CATHARINE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anselme Mercier, Florian Totems, Emile Totems, Elise Marchand, and Eugenie Totems, and Edouard Totems, the next of kin of CATHARINE TOTEMS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henri L. Grandlienard of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Catharine Totems, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3rd day of January, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HIPPOLYTE A. GENET, Petitioner's Attorney, 150 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

ald-1aw6wTh

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,311.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AGNES BURROUGHS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Agnes Burroughs of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Agnes Burroughs was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Nov. 27, 1901.

NO. 4,351.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRED B. DOE and FRED W. DANE, copartners under the firm name of DANE & DOE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Fred B. Doe and Fred W. Dane, copartners under the firm name of Dane & Doe, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Fred B. Doe and Fred W. Dane, copartners under the firm name of Dane & Doe, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 27th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. M. EWING & CO., Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Nov. 29, 1901, 10:30 A. M., at 74 Leonard Street, all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of counters, desks, cabinets, typewriter, electric fans, wardrobe, chairs, very fine partitions, safe, scales, trunks, &c. Order of ED. G. BENEDICT, Receiver.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WALTER W. FESSLER, bankrupt. No. 4,228.

Notice is hereby given that Walter W. Fessler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 9th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 27, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNET HAMBURGER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Barnet Hamburger of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Barnet Hamburger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 27th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN GOLDSTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Goldston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 9th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Nov. 27th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE SCHMIDT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Schmidt, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said George Schmidt was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Nov. 25th, 1901.

NO. 4,345.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIEGMUND ESCHELBACH and JACOB SEIDENBERG, individually and as partners under the firm of ESCHELBACH & SEIDENBERG, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Siegmund Eschelbach and Jacob Seidenberg, individually and as partners under the firm of Eschelbach & Seidenberg, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Siegmund Eschelbach and Jacob Seidenberg, individually and as partners under the firm of Eschelbach & Seidenberg, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 27th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OTTO B. SHULHOF and RUDOLPH OESTREICHER, composing the firm of OTTO B. SHULHOF & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—No. 3,292.

Notice is hereby given that Otto B. Shulhof and Rudolph Oestreicher, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 13th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 9, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 27, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,209.—SALO D. STRAUS and MYRON STRAUS, individually, and as partners under the firm name of H. STRAUS'S SONS, and the said firm of H. Straus's Sons, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Myron Straus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 16th, A. D. 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 9th, 1901, at 10 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 27, 1901.

NO. 4,209.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SALO D. STRAUS and MYRON STRAUS, individually and as partners under the firm name of H. STRAUS'S SONS, and the said firm of H. STRAUS'S SONS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Salo D. Straus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 16, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 9th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 27, 1901.

NO. 4,199.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE TODD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Todd, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated the 22d day of November, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 16th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 27, 1901.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

The Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.

One sunny apartment of two rooms, alcove, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. $1,000 a year, or $300 for seven months. First-class restaurant. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.

The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.

Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Dr. Savage Gymnasium Classes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Private individual instruction a specialty. Circulars, 308 West 59th St., N. Y.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MR. JOHN E. WEBSTER, President of WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 239 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting, and Fencing, 159 East 125th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references A1.

BERLIN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 1,189 Madison Av., near 87th St. All branches taught. Johannes Ziegler, Director.

Lady, many years' experience abroad, will accept pupils, vocal, dramatic art, German Lieder. N., 207 West 87th St.

Banjo, guitar, mandolin instruction by the celebrated Doré brothers. 657 6th Av.; preliminary course, $5.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AV. Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

3,000 PUPILS TAUGHT IN 1900.

REMEY'S

CENTRAL PARK DANCING ACADEMY, 8TH AV. AND 54TH. Class and Private Instruction Any Hour.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

Loans.

WE WILL LEND YOU MONEY

on household furniture, pianos, storage receipts, &c., in use without removal; private offices; strictly confidential; reliable.

ROYAL CREDIT ASS'N, 277 Broadway, Room 408. Branch 233 W. 114th.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates, carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

D. C. Davis, auctioneer, sells, 2 and 8 P. M., week, bric-a-brac, rugs. 1,077 Broadway, B'klyn.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., and PAUL FULLER, as trustees of the trust created by the last will and testament of Charles Roux, deceased, plaintiffs, against APPOLINE CLEMENCE ROUX MICHEL, Marie Eugenie Roux Petitjean, Nicolas Charles Roux, (otherwise called Eugene Roux,) if living; Marie Guillere Roux, Marie Marguerite Roux, Joseph Auguste Petitjean, the Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, and Frederic R. Coudert, as executor of the last will and testament of Charles Coudert, deceased, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1901.

DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Appoline Clemence Roux Michel, Marie Eugenie Roux Petitjean, Joseph Auguste Petitjean, Marie Guillere Roux, Marie Marguerite Roux, and Nicolas Charles Roux, (otherwise called Eugene Roux:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the first day of November, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1901.

Dated November 6th, 1901.

DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. n8-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BENJAMIN W. JONES and William F. Grell, as Sheriff of the County of New York, plaintiffs, against THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Emile Well, Aaron Well, and Edward Well, The Chapot Chamois Company, Charles Chapot, John M. Chapot, Joseph Chapot, Frank Chapot, and Louise Chapot, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 7, 1901.

WILLIAM L. SNYDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To The Chapot Chamois Company, Charles Chapot, John M. Chapot, Joseph Chapot, Frank Chapot, and Louise Chapot, defendants above named, and each of you:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of October, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901.

Dated New York, October 22d, 1901.

WM. L. SNYDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 5 Beekman Street, New York City. o25-1aw7wF

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

At $155.00.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

PEASE PIANOS

Suggest a wealth of refinement in tone and design; for fifty-five years a standard; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; a special plan of payment; good used pianos of many different makes from $125 up.

Write for catalogue.

WAREROOMS:

128 WEST 42d ST., Just west of 6th Ave.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

JUST-A-REMINDER

that we have some exceptionally fine bargains in upright pianos, also a few squares, for which no reasonable offer will be refused. Why not write us for prices and terms and find out what we can do for you? Catalogue free on application.

NEEDHAM

Fifth Avenue & 15th Street.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS. Special bargains in slightly used Pianos. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

THE KEANE

SWEET-TONED PIANO. $5 Down, $1.50 Per Week. UPRIGHTS, $75 UP; SQUARES, $10 UP. Old Piano taken in exchange as part payment J. R. KEANE & CO., 1,351-1,353 3d Av., between 77th, 78th Sts.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St., are offering their own celebrated Pianos in latest styles and various woods at lowest prevailing prices and terms. Presentable new uprights from $175 upward, genuine values. Pianos for rent, $3 upward. Slightly used uprights at liberal reductions including Steinway, Chickering, and other well-known makes.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE 741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms. JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS, 51 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street. Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS. 1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased. **WISSNER** Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 4th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. UPRIGHT PIANO $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains—Chickering upright piano, $100.00, $5.00 down, $5.00 monthly. New uprights, $150.00. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch 98 Fifth Ave., cor. 15th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; rents low, allowed on purchase; Steinway bargains. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.; open evenings.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS—High grade; factory prices; price marked on every piano; cash or installments. 19 E. 14th St., city. Factory, 43d St. and 1st Av.

SACRIFICE—Beautiful upright pianos! $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 168 West 23rd St.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ, practically new, for sale, one-quarter value. Particulars 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Upright pianos rented from $3 per month up; rents allowed on purchase. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano $40. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.

CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE. Send for catalogue. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Will sell bay mare, 15.2, five years old; black points; good looker; well bred; very gentle; price, $125; pneumatic tire runabout and harness, in good condition, at stable, 52 West 127th St.

Good seasoned horses for sale and hire; day and week. McCleave's Stable, 147 West 28th St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CASH OR 1.00 WEEKLY

For any make PHONOGRAPH

Records and Machines; exchanged and repaired.

O. HACKER, 148 E. 58th St. (Open Evenings.)

TEL. 1708-38. LATEST RECORDS.

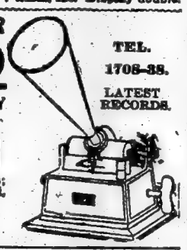

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES. DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices.

MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,

New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts. OPEN EVENINGS.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.

Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.

Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF **Credit**

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry for the Holiday.

New York Store: 431 8th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.

ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.

LENOX Clothing Co.

229 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.

And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

There will be a sale at the office of the NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION, 3 W. 18th St., City and County of N. Y., on December 6, 1901, at 10 A. M., of 135 shares of the capital stock of the UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE COMPANY; also of other property, leases, &c. For details apply to E. V. DALY, Temporary Receiver. NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION, 3 West 18th St., New York.

FURNITURE. $50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.

LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS.

Will send representative if desired.

American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator. Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

FACTORY TO POCKET

14K. 20-year guarantee, American Watches, advertised by department stores at $12.00, Factory price, $6.75. F. P. Doll Mfg. Co., 175 Broadway, upstairs. (Established 1876.)

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

Souvenir Photo Mounts, .03; Calendar Mounts, .05; Albums, .06 up. A. Prices in all Cameras; 25% or better in Kodaks.

KELLY PHOTO STOCK HOUSE, Anti-Trust, 115-117 Nassau St.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO. 171 BOWERY

Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES —New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.

$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

TYPEWRITERS.—WHY RENT WHEN YOU CAN BUY THE HARTFORD, BRAND NEW, AT THE SAME MONTHLY RATE? THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO., 18 BROADWAY.

SEWING MACHINES.

Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods gu

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Thanksgiving over, the next thought is that "to-day is Friday" and all the world knows what that means here .... Always a welcome day, with what increased force will its opportunities appeal to the economical, as the great gift buying season draws near.

MONEY SAVED TO-DAY

will go a good way toward Christmas purchases.

KNICKERBOCKER CHEVIOTS
Gray, Tan, Blue and the desirable greenish mixtures—strictly all wool—58 inches wide—imported goods, hitherto sold at 98 cents..... .49

ALSO IN DRESS GOODS
42 inch All Wool Melrose and Whip Cord Suitings: value .69..... .49
46 inch All Wool Albatross—all colors—value .85..... .69
56 inch Oxford Suitings—for Suits and Raglans—value 1.25.... .98
50 inch Iron Warp Cheviots—extra quality—regularly .69..... .49

SILKS AND VELVETS
Soft finish Black Taffetas—emb'd stripe effects—value .69..... .49
24 inch Black Satin Duchesse—24 inch Black Guaranteed Taffetas—20 inch Black Peau de Soies—value 85 cents..... .69
Fancy Striped Velvets—black and col'd grounds—solid and cluster stripes—were 59 cents..... .39

LININGS FOR FRIDAY
Mercerized Sateens—36 inch—Black, with col'd dots—or lavender stripes—value .29..... .19
Satin Serges—light and dark—24 inch—were .45..... .29

NEW SHIRTING CAMBRICS
Large assortment of best styles and colorings—value 8 cents..... 3⅞

MERCERIZED CHAMBRAYS
Look just like silk—pink and light blue only—value 20 cents... .15

FANCY OUTING FLANNELS
Heavy nap—full assortment of pink and blue stripes and checks—others ask 9 cents..... 5⅝

FRIDAY FLANNEL VALUES
Heavy White Shakers—all wool and shrunken—29 inch—value .30.... .21
Cantons and Domets—extra heavy—elsewhere 6 and 8 cents..... 4⅞
Scotch and Fancy Flannels in checks, stripes, combinations and Persian effects—for Shirts, Waists, Wrappers, and children's wear—value .29 and .39.... .19

RICH TAPESTRY CURTAINS
300 pair at reduced prices—Choice Oriental designs and colorings—all new this season and highly desirable in every way—
Curtains worth $8.00.....5.98
Curtains worth $10.50.....7.98
Curtains worth $13 to $15.....9.98

WOOL FILLED ART SQUARES
Reds, Greens and Wood Tones—
3x2 yds..... 1.48 | 3x3½ yds..... 2.98
3x2½ yds..... 2.19 | 3x4 yds..... 3.49
3x3 yds..... 2.69 | 3x5 yds..... 4.49
Suitable for Dining Rooms, or wherever an inexpensive large rug is desired.

DECORATIVE GOODS
Japanese Silk Lambrequins—gilt emb'd—knot fringe—value 1.39.... .98
Reversible fig'd Tapestry Pillows—tassel corners—value 1.49..... .98
Tapestry and Velour Lambrequins—heavy fringe—were 1.98..... 1.49
Fig'd Satin Sofa Pillow Squares—floral and Oriental—were .98..... .69

SILK FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS
Make pretty Christmas Tree and Banquet Decorations.
4x6 inches.....each 7
12x18 inches—50 nations.....each .32
Ebonized Gold Spear Staffs.....1½ and 4

REDUCTIONS IN OILCLOTHS
TABLE OILCLOTH
1, 1¼, 1½ yards wide—12½—10—27 cents.
SHELF OILCLOTH—12 inch..... 4½
STAIR OILCLOTH
15 and 18 inches wide.....7½ and 9½
These prices are far less than regular—reductions include entire stock—best styles and colors—all marked down.

FULL SIZE COMFORTABLES
Fancy Chintz and Sateen—double face or turkey red back—best white cotton—hand stitched—value 1.98..... 1.49

SCARFS AND SQUARES
Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs
Applique and Hemstitch—20x54
32-inch squares to match—value .49.. .24
Swiss Scarfs—emb'd all round
32-inch squares to match—value .98.. .69

STERLING MOUNTED NOVELTIES
Hair Brushes—value 2.49..... 1.98
Bonnet and Shaving Brushes—also dressing Combs—value 1.39..... .98
In a variety of new designs.

FANCY LACE COLLARS
Point Venise, Arabian and Venetian—circular with long and short ends—value .98..... .69

TOILET ARTICLES
Royal Tooth Powder—regularly .15..... .10
Fancy Toilet Soaps—dozen pieces..... .25
Lyon Tooth Powder..... .17
Couderay's, Harrison's and Woodworth's Extracts—usually .29 and .35.. .24

DOLLS FOR TO-DAY
Jointed and Kid Body—movable eyes—curly wigs—with and without shoes and stockings; also Pretty Dressed Dolls—value .59..... .39

BOYS' TOOL CHESTS
good size, complete outfit for the young carpenter—value $1.25..... .79

PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS
Genuine Meerchaum Holders—plush lined case—value 2.98..... .98
Genuine Briar Pipes—amber bits—with and without gold plated trimmings—plush lined case—value 1.69..... .98

LADIES' RAGLANS
Double face Oxford cloth—yoke front and back—value 10.98..... 7.98
Black Cheviot and Tan Covert—semi-fitted—fly front—yoke front and back—lap seams—velvet collar—half satin lined—value 22.00.....16.98

JACKETS AND BOX COATS
Jaunty Double Breast Jackets—satin lined—velvet collar—value $10..... 6.98
Black Persian Cloth Box Coats—double breast—velvet collar—satin lined—value 12.00..... 7.98
Oxford three-quarter coats, double breast or fly front—plain or yoke front and back—value 16.98.....10.98

GOLF AND DRESS CAPES
Double face Blanket Cloth Golf Capes—all colors, also black and white—value 7.98..... 4.98
Kersey Dress Capes—extra long—Six stitched satin bands, with cording between—lined throughout.. 8.98

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS
Rough and Plain Cheviot—Belted Eton, with stitched Peau de Soie pointed collar—skirt with flare flounce, Peau de Soie and braid trim'd—were 19.98.....14.98

LADIES' SILK VELVET HATS
plain and full draped; were 2.25.... 1.69
Extra quality.....were 3.25.... 1.98

SCARFS AND MUFFS
Alaska Sable Scarfs—value 8.00..... 5.98
Fine Mink Scarfs—value 15.00..... 9.98
Sable Fox Boas—large tails and paws—value 30.00.....22.50
Alaska Sable Muffs—value 12.00.... 8.98
Mink Muffs—2 stripes—value 18.00..12.98
Sable Fox Muffs—large size..... 9.98
Misses' and Children's Fur Sets—real and fancy furs.....1.49 to 18.98

300 GIRLS' DRESSES
Cashmere, Fancy Mixtures and all wool Flannel—full front—Jacket effect, braid trim'd—some with Silk Combination—all colors; 4 to 14 years—value 2.98 and 3.98.... 1.98

GIRLS' BOX COATS
Three-quarter length—Kersey and rough cloths—fitted or loose back—turnover Cuff and other latest touches of fashion—6 to 14 years; value 6.98..... 4.98

BARGAINS FOR THE BOYS
Fine Worsted Sweaters—all colors.. .98
Rubber Coats—4 to 16 years..... 1.98
All Wool Cheviot Knee Pants—made from short ends of fine cloths—3 to 16 yrs.—value .75..... .39
Boys' Sack Suits—All Wool Cheviots—single breasted vests—medium and light colorings—14 to 20 yrs.; value Eight dollars..... 5.98
Youths' Trousers—14 to 20 yrs—Navy Blue Serges, Cheviots and Fancy Worsted Stripes—value 3.00.. 1.98
Boys' Flannel Waists and Blouses—Red, Blue, Brown, Grey—Value .59.. .39

IN BABIES' DEPARTMENT
Cashmere Dresses—pink, cream and light blue—fancy trim'd yokes, lined throughout—value 1.39..... .98
Domet Dresses—Round and square yokes—full ruffles and ribbon trim—value .69..... .49
Ripple Cloth Coats—circular cape—silk braid trim—value 2.49..... 1.69

LADIES' CORSETS
Odd sizes in Girdle Corsets—fig'd Coutille—lace trim—value $1.00. .29
Coutille and Sateen Corsets—Drab, White, Pink and Blue—Six styles—value 1.00..... .69

CHILDREN'S LAWN APRONS
Emb'd Yoke—hemstitched shoulder ruffles—or hemstitched ruffles at neck and sleeves..... .39
Finer—10 styles—dainty trim'gs of emb'y, hemstitched tucks or lace..... .69

LADIES' FLANNELETTE WEAR
GOWNS—pink and blue stripes—turnover collar—braid trim..... .49
GOWNS—pretty Empire and high neck style—silk scallop or emb'y..... .98
SKIRTS—light and dark stripes and plaid borders—crochet edge..... .29
SKIRTS—silk scallop or lace edged ruffle..... .49
KIMONAS AND SACQUES—soft and fleecy—crochet edge or yoke and bands or plain colors—value .98..... .79
KIMONAS AND SACQUES—light and dark Persian designs—comfortable and dressy—value 1.25..... .98
"LIBERTY BELLE" PAJAMAS—pink, blue and cream—frog finish.... 1.69

WARM UNDERWEAR
Ladies' heavy rib cotton vests—fleece lined—silk trimmed—pants to match—all sizes..... .19
Children's heavy rib fleeced vests and pants—sizes to No. 8..... .24

Every week, from day to day, we look around to find those things that have not sold as rapidly as we would wish .... Such, while new and still in fashion, we reduce to price that never fails to sell .... Friday is the day reduction first is made—oftimes in an hour, so low the price, we sell as many of a lot of goods as have been sold in days before.

ABOVE ANNOUNCEMENT
Made by Us Many Years Ago
Has Since Been Strictly Observed.
SUCCESS OF THE DAY IS DUE TO
Faithful Fulfilment of Promises.
The Best Efforts of Some
WHO CLAIM ORIGINALITY
Are in Pretending
To Follow Us and Our Methods.
ABOVE OFFERINGS
Are Realities, Not Pretences.
Some Folks Have No Shame!

"All things for all men" in lounge suits—no matter what the color of their taste, complexion or money.

Several distinct styles.
Many colors and patterns.
All prices, from $15 to $35.

The shoes to fit all men are here as well, from the good $3.50 shoe to the best $9 shoe.

Shoes to walk in, ride in, golf in, skate in, dance in, with slippers to lounge in—and every one of them to be comfortable in.

Ordinary underwear will be comfortable for the odd-sized man about the time a round peg fits a square hole.

Sizes here for fleshy and bony man; for long and short man; for boys too.

Good sorts at all prices—especially at $1.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK

by selecting your holiday gifts now.

We have more leisure to make suggestions; you have more leisure to find just the right thing; the store has a choicer variety, and you avoid the crowd. A ramble through our warerooms gives as many hints for Christmas gifts as an art pilgrimage over the world.

Damascus inlaid smoker's tables, $6.00; folding chairs, $10.00; Oriental rugs from $6.50; Bagdad sofa pillows, $2.25, large size; French gold tables, $28.00.

But you must come soon, as the choicest pieces are fast being picked out, and we will not be able to finish duplicates before Christmas. Procrastinators this year will not be able to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 48 AND 47 WEST 25TH ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The long, loose overcoat is chairman of the overcoat committee—and the spokesman of Fashion. $25 is our price for one made of exceptionally fine material. Right up-to-date in every detail, and equal to the costliest and best made.

Special sale of fancy Cheviots and undressed Worsteds, for new Chesterfield walking-coat, suit, to order, $25. Special line of high-grade English trouserings, at $7. Fancy waistcoats, including the new tans, silk trimmed, $8.

We know of no greater value than our Full Dress Suit at $35, and Tuxedos, $30, silk lined throughout. We made last week 373 Full Dress and Tuxedo suits. The quantity explains our advantages.

For samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide send us your address.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Kuyler's

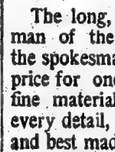

LICORICE TABLETS,
(5 & 10¢ PACKAGES.)
FOR COUGHS & COLDS.
MADE WITH PURE SPANISH LICORICE.

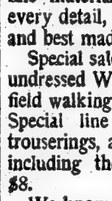

GLYCERINE TABLETS,
(10¢ POCKET TINS.)
FOR RELIEF OF HOARSENESS & THROAT AFFECTIONS.
IF NOT SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST, MAILED FREE UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE.
Kuyler's 863 BROADWAY, N.Y.CITY.

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

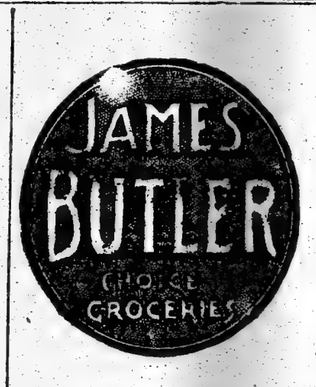

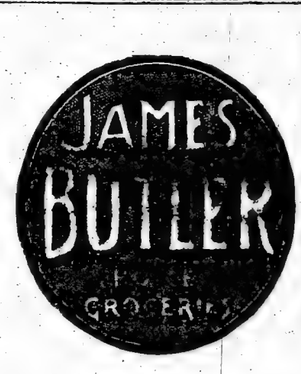

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR=YEAST FREE

Under our brand Pride of St. Louis we believe we have the most perfect Flour milled in America. It is exactly suited for both Bread and Pastry baking, a point which cannot be advanced in favor of many other brands.

For this sale, Friday and Saturday, we intend making a record price—43 cents a bag, with a cake of Yeast Free to every purchaser. With yeast worth 2 cents, this brings the cost down to 41 cents a bag, which is the equivalent of $3.28 a barrel. But one bag to a customer.

1/8 BBL. BAG (24½ Pounds) 43 CENTS, with cake of YEAST FREE

Prepared Buckwheat, Peerless Brand; 3-lb bag.....	9c
Golden Drip Syrup, very best; quart bottle.....	10c
French Mustard, Butler's best; large bottle.....	8c
Corn Starch, Excelsior Brand, fancy quality; a package.....	6c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Peerless brand; 1-lb pkge., 7c., ½-lb. pkge.....	4c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand; moisture-proof carton	5c
Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, pure; ¼-lb. can	9c

FREE
3½ lbs. Granulated Sugar
To induce a trial of a few of our high-grade standard goods we offer 3½ lbs. Sugar free to customers who purchase the following during this sale:

1 lb. Very Best Tea.....	35c
1 lb. Best Mocha & Java Coffee...	25c
1 can Essie Jersey Tomatoes.....	12c
1 can Essie Maine Corn.....	10c
1 pint bottle Peerless Worcestershire Sauce.....	10c
¼ lb. can Best Black Pepper.....	8c
All for.....	$1.00
With this 3 1-2 lb. Sugar Free	

Cooper's Gelatine; a package, 7c., or 3 for.....	20c
Liberty Jam, all fruits; a jar.....	8c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best; a package.....	7c
Cocoa, Butler's Peerless, ½ lb. can.....	18c
Salmon, Hatchery Brand, choice Red Alaska; a can, 13c., or 2 for.....	25c
Floating Soap, Fairy Oval; a cake.....	4c
Laundry Soap, Butler's Coney Island Brand; 15 cakes.....	25c

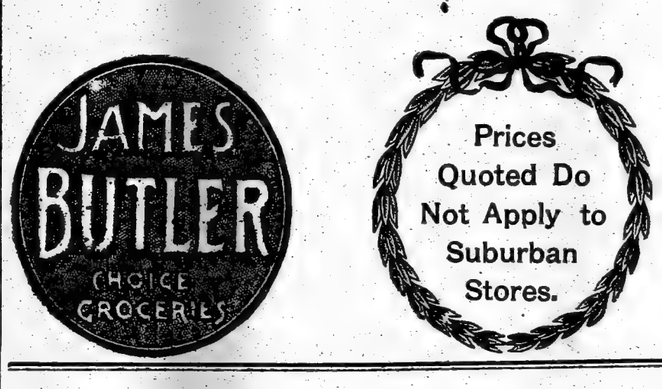

Stern Brothers

Boys' & Girls' School Shoes

Misses' & Children's	Dongola Kid Spring Heel Button Shoes, broad English toe last, Patent leather tips, with extension soles	sizes 8 to 10½	$1.00
		" 11 " 2	$1.25
Boys' & Youths'	Calf Lace Shoes with stout extension soles	sizes 13 to 2	$1.75
		" 2½ " 5½	$1.95
Little Men's	Calf and Vici Kid Lace Shoes stout welted soles, spring heels, made on Orthopedic lasts,		$1.95

House Slippers
For Men, Boys, Misses, & Children

West Twenty-third Street

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Quitting Retail Business. Fine Clothing at 60 cts. on the Dollar.

Your inner man had his inning yesterday. Let your outer man have his to-day—and here.

For, nowhere but here will you find fashionable reliable clothing like ours at such terrific reductions from former prices. We are quitting retail business, our stock must be turned into money and every garment now goes at 60 cts. on the dollar.

Beautiful business and full-dress suits; silk-lined Tuxedo suits and Prince Albert coats and vests made of the finest imported materials; striped trousers; long, loose, wide-shouldered overcoats of black, blue, and Oxford grey in fine English kerseys, Irish friezes, and imported Carr's meltons. All will wear well and give perfect satisfaction, but all go now at 60 cts. on the dollar.

Our finest	SUITS & OVERCOATS	formerly $30, are now	$15
Our finest	SUITS & OVERCOATS	formerly $20, are now	$12
Our finest	SUITS & OVERCOATS	formerly $18, are now	$8.50

Among the suits reduced to $8.50 are imported black Thibet suits; beautiful unfinished worsted suits in black, blue, and gray; neat checks and mixtures in fashionable foreign fabrics, etc.
Among the overcoats reduced to $8.50 are long, loose overcoats in black and Oxford grey, made of genuine Irish friezes; coverts and English whipcords; fine black imported vicunas, etc.
Open Saturday night till 9.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13 Sts.

Meriden
Special Sale
Solid Silver

DINNER WARE,
TEA WARE,
LIBRARY SETS,
TOILET SETS.

All of the above and many other pieces at one-quarter to one-half less than regular prices.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
International Silver Co. Successor.
SILVERSMITHS
208 Fifth Ave., Madison Square W.

The New York Times
Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY.

O'Neill's

Misses' and Children's Dept.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Misses' Raglans.
Cravenette cloth garments in Oxford, Brown and Green.
Heretofore 17.98.
15.00.

Misses' Raglans of double-faced goods, Oxford and brown.
Worth 12.50.
9.98.

Children's Raglans.
Of double-faced goods, Oxford, brown and castor, 8 to 14 year sizes,
Heretofore 12.75.
9.98.

Children's Long Coats.
Long Box Coats of fine Kersey, lined with heavy satin, inlaid velvet collar, neatly stitched, 6 to 14 year sizes,
Heretofore 18.98.
15.00.

Choice Novelties in Infants' Coats, Capes, and Dresses at very attractive prices.

6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

67,000
in service
in Manhattan.

Business Rates
from $5 a month.

Residence Rates
from $4 a month.

New York Telephone Co.
15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St.
315 West 125th St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Sixth Avenue.

The first announcement made by Millinery in its new quarters is to publish three exceptionally strong values.

MILLINERY Main Floor, Rear of Store.

75 Dozen Draped Miroir Velvet Hats and Toques, black only.....1.75
100 Dozen Women's Dress Shapes and Sailor effects, in fur felt, also homespuns; value $1.00 to $1.35..... 48c
Women's and Misses' Stiff Trimmed Hats, made by us fresh for this sale. If bare materials, work and trimmings are figured the values mount up double of our prices..... 1.75 & 2.95

Ess-See-Ess $3.50 Shoes for Women outclass, and leave behind, any $4.00 and $4.50 shoes made. Without reservation, further, they are as choice as nine-tenths of the $5.00 footwear now on the market. Write or ask for our "Book of Boots;" it tells all about 40 most modern styles.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe
For Children.

A Man who had no Shoes was discontented till he met a Man who had no Feet.

Be Thankful for Feet—be extra Thankful for Good Feet.

By wearing Good Sense Shoes exclusively, your Children can have this reason for being Thankful all through life—cost no more—wear better.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

IMPORTERS OF
DIAMONDS

1840-1901

Chester Billings & Son
Successors to Randel, Baremore & Billings
New York, 58 Nassau Street, 29 Maiden Lane
London, E. C., 22 Holborn Viaduct
1840, Randel & Baremore. 1866, Randel, Baremore & Co. 1880, Randel, Baremore & Billings

Other Precious Stones, & Pearls
DIAMOND JEWELRY

The weather man has his big guns trained on us.

He's going to drop one of his frosty bombs in our vicinity, and when it explodes—great icicles! but it'll be cold.

Better snuggle up under one of our big, long, loose winter overcoats.

Might just as well keep in style while you're keeping warm.

Here's a lot of 'em in grays, blacks and oxfords at $20.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

EAU DE COLOGNE
backed by 186 years' reputation. Buy only the genuine
J.M.F. (Johann Maria Farina) Sherman-esque 9-11 In Fifth.

A lasting and exquisite perfume. Has been recognized abroad as the best; is now sold here. Send 10 cents for 2-bottle sample box to 1 and 3 Astor Pl., New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.

Snow this morning; winds mostly fresh westerly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,193. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SITUATION IN AUSTRIA SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

Government Not Likely to be Able to Carry the Ausgleich.

Polish Anger at Prussia Another Difficulty—Herr Wolf, the Well-Known Reichsrath Member, Resigns.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The situation in the Reichsrath is not changed for the better, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times. Nobody believes that the Ministry will be able to carry the new Ausgleich, (act of union between Austria and Hungary,) which is a vital question affecting the existence of the State.

A fresh difficulty has arisen in the shape of the anti-Prussian movement in Galicia. At any moment, says the correspondent, the Government may find itself between the hammer and anvil—between the ill-humor of the Prussian Government and that of the Poles in the Reichsrath.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—Herr Wolf, German Nationalist member of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, who has been so prominent in riotous scenes in the House, has resigned his seat.

The case of Herr Wolf is similar to that of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. He will shortly figure as co-respondent in a divorce case. The injured husband is Prof. Seidl. Wolf and Seidl fought a duel with pistols last Wednesday morning, but neither was hurt. Prof. Seidl is the son-in-law of Dr. Ischau, one of Herr Wolf's colleagues.

The members of the Pan-German party are angry with Wolf. At a meeting of the party Wolf's pledge never to re-enter public life was demanded. It is reported that Wolf gave this pledge, and that he will now devote himself entirely to the editorship of his newspaper, the Ostdeutsche Rundschau.

By the resignation of Herr Wolf the Reichsrath loses one of its best known, picturesque and at the same time disturbing figures. He has been a leader in most of the disorderly scenes which have characterized the debates in the House in the last few years, and has fought duel after duel as the result of occurrences in the Reichsrath.

The most celebrated duel fought by Wolf was that with Count Badeni, then the Austrian Premier, on Sept. 25, 1897. Wolf is an extreme German Nationalist, the leader of that party in the House. Until early in 1897 the Germans in Austria had been the dominant race, exercising a Parliamentary power out of proportion to their numbers, and using it to carry a series of Liberal measures which the Ultromontane party vainly opposed. In 1897, however, the Germans found themselves in a minority, and Count Badeni was supported by a combination, of which the Czechs were the most important element. The decree of the Premier and his Ministry authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia was received with the most intense fury by the German Nationalists.

On Sept. 23, when the chamber reopened, the Germans declared that constables had been introduced in disguise as ushers, and Wolf taunted the Premier, declaring that his action was "Schurkexel." (scoundrelism.) Count Badeni challenged Wolf after the sitting, and in the duel with pistols which followed, the Premier was wounded in the arm, but not seriously.

After this, Wolf and his associates resorted to the most extreme obstructionist tactics, blocking every measure proposed by the Government.

After Count von Thun-Hohenstein succeeded Badeni as Premier, Wolf was on the side of the Government, and fought a number of duels with members of the opposition. At one time he was believed to be dying as the result of a duel with Herr Krepeh.

In regard to the general situation in Austria, the Vienna correspondent of The Times, in a dispatch dated Nov. 19, said:

"When I was in England last Summer a friend questioned me as to the situation in Austria. My answer was this: 'Wait till the Reichsrath reassembles, and you will find things exactly where they were before. The nationality feud is as keen as ever, notwithstanding the somewhat improved aspect of affairs at the end of last session.' It required no profound wisdom to foresee fresh trouble as soon as the Reichsrath should meet again.

"The general mistake abroad has been to regard the unsettled condition of the country as a consequence of the long Parliamentary crisis. As a matter of fact, it is precisely the reverse. The critical situation in the Reichsrath is due to the violent nationality conflict which is going on outside and which shows no signs of abatement."

KITCHENER'S NEW TACTICS.

Blockhouses to Form Chief Feature in Pacification of the Country—More Troops Still Needed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The correspondent of The Times at Pretoria says that, in order to cope with the large number of Boers who keep in touch with Commandant General Louis Botha east of the line of blockhouses from Wilge River to Greylingstad, twelve British columns are operating between the Delagoa and Natal Railways. In order effectually to clear this large area of Boers, new lines of blockhouses are being built.

In the Western Transvaal, the columns under Lord Methuen, Col. Kekewich, and Col. Hicke are sweeping the country, in conjunction with the forces on the railway line and the constabulary posts.

It seems, says the correspondent, that blockhouses are to form the chief factor in the pacification of the country. The new lines of blockhouses will soon entirely free the Pretoria-Johannesburg centre of the enemy.

The concentration of the British columns south of the Delagoa Railway has withdrawn the troops north of the line, with the result that the Boers are back again in that neighborhood, where horse sickness and fever do not prevail and food is plentiful.

Lord Kitchener, says the correspondent, has never had sufficient troops to carry out comprehensive operations simultaneously north and south of the Delagoa line. The need for more men is thus clearly shown.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 83½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 70¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 48c.; cotton, middling, 8c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.50; butter, Western creamery, 25½c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

A Literary Treat.

The holiday book edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be issued December 7th. There is in preparation a list of the best one hundred books chosen from the year's literature adapted to purchase in the holiday season. These books will be classified and there will be semi-critical notices. The variety of reading matter aside from this special feature will be unusually large and interesting. In fact, as a literary newspaper, THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of December 7th will be remarkable for size, for circulation, and for publishers' announcements. To be sure of getting a copy, order from your newsdealer in advance. Unsold copies are not returnable.—Adv.

RUSSIA AND ARMENIA.

Czar's Government Said to Have Prevented France from Compelling Turkey to Execute Reforms.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A letter from Dr. Alexandre Ular, a well-known authority on Russian matters, is sent by the Paris correspondent of The Times.

Dr. Ular declares that Russia considers the Armenian question from a different point of view than the western powers. Ignoring the condition of the Armenians in Constantinople and Asia Minor, her attention is always given to Armenia itself. The possession of the Armenian districts would give Russia control of the Euphrates.

Russia intervened, asserts Dr. Ular, to prevent France from compelling Turkey to execute reforms in Armenia.

Dr. Ular also says that Russia is taking steps to make Russian subjects of all the Armenian refugees in the Transcaucasian districts, who are estimated to number 40,000. It is, says Dr. Ular, of great use to Russia to have that many more Russians in Transcaucasia, where there are forests to be reclaimed and immense tracts of land to be cultivated.

MORE BISMARCK LETTERS.

Why the Chancellor Did Not Want Gambetta to Visit Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Among the interesting letters in the new volumes of Prince Bismarck's correspondence, says a dispatch from Berlin to The Times, are those exchanged between the Chancellor and Count Henckel von Donnersmarck in regard to the proposed visit of Gambetta to Bismarck.

Bismarck protested against the suggested visit, saying that it was important in the interest of peace that Gambetta's influence should be preserved and it would be injured by dealings with himself, (Bismarck.)

Count von Donnersmarck still urging the advisability of the visit, Bismarck repeated his former objections, adding that the Emperor would be frightened by closer relations between his Chancellor and Gambetta.

After all, the visit was arranged, but at the last moment Gambetta excused himself because of the pressure of Parliamentary business.

In one letter Bismarck said that an Ultramontane government under one of the French pretenders would have to make war on Germany whenever the Jesuits gave the word.

FRENCH SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has definitely pronounced against the scheme to substitute the "scrutin de liste" for the election by districts, which is now the law. M. Waldeck-Rousseau has been invited by the Parliamentary Committee on Universal Suffrage to explain his views. It is officially stated that the Premier will refuse to fall into the trap the members of the Right would like to lay for him, in view of the coming elections.

THE CZAR HONORS MARQUIS ITO.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that when the Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, was received in audience by Emperor Nicholas on Thursday his Majesty conferred on the Marquis the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky in brilliants. This is the second highest decoration conferred in Russia.

KILLED WIFE IN THE STREET.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 29.—Samuel Van Stavern, aged forty-two years, to-night shot and instantly killed his wife. The shooting took place on the sidewalk near Fourth and Chestnut Streets, and was witnessed by a number of persons.

Van Stavern fired four shots, each of which took effect. The couple had been married eighteen years, but frequently had separated, and had not been living together recently. They have one son seventeen years old. Van Staven surrendered to the police immediately after the shooting. He was employed in an oilcloth factory.

Van Stavern refused to say why he had shot his wife. He was locked up, and will be arraigned to-morrow morning.

Many Smelters to Operate in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 29.—The American Smelting and Refining Company, which several months ago secured control of all of the smelting plants in Mexico, is to have strong competition, companies having been formed to erect and operate six large and independent smelters in that country. These new smelters are to be located at Hidalgo Del Parral, Guanaoevi, Ameca, Torreon, Maphma, Durango, and Tepultian. It is stated that many large mine owners have already signed agreements to give their ores to these proposed independent smelters.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS CHOSEN

The Appointment Accepted by Perez M. Stewart.

William Martin Aiken, as Consulting Architect, Will Supersede Horgan & Slattery.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor has tendered the appointment of Superintendent of Buildings to ex-Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart, who has accepted the place, and of Consulting Architect in the Borough of Manhattan to William Martin Aiken, who has also accepted. The two selections, it is said, will be formally announced by Mr. Cantor within the next two or three days.

These positions are of unusual importance under the revised charter, which goes into effect on Jan. 1. Mr. Stewart will perform all the duties, so far as this borough is concerned, which have been within the purview of the Board of Buildings and Commissioner of Buildings. According to Mr. Cantor's reading of the revised charter, Mr. Aiken will supersede Horgan & Slattery, who have charge as supervising architects of the construction of the new Hall of Records and of a considerable amount of other municipal building.

The Bureau of Buildings is a creation of the new charter, and Mr. Stewart will be able to remove at pleasure such of the 500 employes of the present Building Department as he desires and to select their successors with little hindrance from civil service regulations. Friends of Mr. Stewart say, however, that he will retain all efficient and honest employes and only weed out such as are incompetent or have been shown as entangled in corrupt practices. Under the revised charter the Chief Inspector to be named by Mr. Stewart and all other Inspectors must devote their whole time to the duties of the department, and can have no interest, direct or indirect, in the manufacture or sale of any materials of building construction.

The Superintendent of Buildings will have much to do with the enforcement of the Tenement House law in connection with the Tenement House Commissioner. Plans of all tenements must be filed both with the Tenement House Commissioner and the Bureau of Buildings, but the duty of inspection to see that the plans are adhered to and that the law is not violated in construction will fall upon the latter. The salary of the Superintendent of Buildings is fixed at $5,000 a year. The Superintendent is removable at the pleasure of the Borough President.

When Mr. Stewart was seen at his home last night he declined to discuss the report of the offer of the place of Superintendent of Buildings to him by Mr. Cantor. He also refused to talk at this time of his plans for the administration of the bureau.

Mr. Stewart is forty-three years old; has lived in New York since 1875, and was graduated from Columbia in 1880. He has been engaged in business as a contractor and builder for fifteen years. He has made a specialty of the construction of residence and apartment houses, having put up a large number of high class structures of this sort between Forty-second Street and the northern city limits.

He has always been an independent Democrat. In 1896 Mr. Stewart supported Palmer and Buckner, but on the new issues which arose in 1900 he voted for Mr. Bryan. He was nominated for the Assembly in 1897 by the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District. A hot three-cornered fight ensued, in which he was pitted against Robert Mazet, named by he Republicans, and Solomon C. Weill, the Tammany candidate. Mr. Mazet had the indorsement of the National Democrats and Henry George Democrats. The result was very close, but Weill received the certificate of election. Mr. Stewart made a notable contest for the seat, alleging that he had been elected by a small plurality, but that the Inspectors of Election had failed to count for him some of the votes he had received. The contest lasted several months, and Mr. Stewart was awarded the seat in the Legislature by the Court of Appeals, after the regular session of 1898 had closed. He took his seat at the special session of that year, and vigorously opposed the passage of the bill creating a Metropolitan Bureau of Elections. He declined a renomination in 1898, and Robert Mazet, the Republican candidate, defeated the candidate named by Tammany.

Mr. Stewart was nominated by the Citizens' Union again in 1899, and was indorsed by Tammany. He was elected by a comfortable majority, defeating Mr. Mazet. In the Legislature, Mr. Stewart acted as a free lance, maintaining his title of "independent" Democrat.

William Martin Aiken, selected by Mr. Cantor to fill the position of Consulting Architect, is forty-nine years of age. He was born in South Carolina, coming of a historic family of that State. He was named by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle as Supervising Architect of the Treasury. He is said to have made a noteworthy record in that position, and among those who urged him for appointment as Consulting Architect by Borough President Cantor was ex-Secretary Carlisle.

Prior to his appointment as Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. Aiken had engaged in his profession as an architect at Cincinnati. He designed some of the most prominent private buildings in Cincinnati's fashionable section, and also the Brice Scientific School, the gift of the late Calvin S. Brice to Miami University. Of recent years Mr. Aiken has been much in New York, where he has done important architectural work. He is a member of the Southern Society of this city.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S GIFT.

Donates a Handkerchief to be Sold at Negro Church Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The Rev. Simon O. P. Drew of St. Paul's African Baptist Church announces that Mrs. Roosevelt has sent to his church a dainty lady's handkerchief to be sold at a fair, the proceeds of which are to lift the debt of the church. It is expected that the dainty bit of linen will net the church at least $1,000. The gift was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt's card, on which was written: "Best wishes."

NO INVITATION FOR MR. HILL.

Omaha Democrats Decide Not to Ask Him to Their Annual Banquet.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 29.—At the regular meeting of the Jacksonian Club, the big Democratic Club of Omaha, the question of invitations for the annual banquet which takes place early in January came up.

After much wrangling it was decided that no invitation to David Bennett Hill of New York will be sent. There were at least two members of the committee who insisted that Mr. Hill be asked, but they were overruled. All the prominent Democrats of Omaha are members of this club, and their honorary list includes every Democrat of note in the West.

At their annual banquet the policy of the party throughout the West is announced.

W. J. Bryan's influence is recognized in the club's decision. Mr. Bryan has not said in so many words and has made no outward effort to keep an invitation from being sent to Mr. Hill, but it is understood among the members that this is his wish.

The matter shows the general tendency in Nebraska, and that Bryan still has a large influence with the prominent Democrats of his State.

The Tireless Wheels of Progress.
Fast express service between New York and Chicago, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, may be obtained every day in the year. Trains leave terminals at convenient hours.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

ORPHAN BOYS BRAVELY FIGHT THE FLAMES.

Lutheran Home in North Pelham Partially Destroyed by Fire—Brigade of Wartburg Farm Works Hard.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The 150 orphans in the German Lutheran Orphan Home, known as the Wartburg Farm, at North Pelham, were driven out by fire this evening. Two of the buildings were destroyed, but none of the orphans or the matrons or teachers was injured.

The fire started about 8:30 o'clock. It is asserted at the home that the flames must have been of incendiary origin, as there should have been no cause for fire in the building in which it was first discovered. The Orphanage has its own Fire Department, the members of it being the larger boys.

As soon as the flames were noticed the matrons and teachers marshaled their charges and marched them from the house. The brigade got out its hose wagon and started to fight the fire. They soon saw that their efforts to save the chapel and the school building were useless and turned their attention to the other buildings.

The news of the fire was telephoned to this city and two steamers and wagons and a hook and ladder company went to the scene as quickly as possible. They could do little except relieve the boys who were fighting the flames. The supply of water was limited to enough to supply the lines of hose the boys had already laid.

When it was seen that the fire would be confined to the two buildings the children were marched back into another building and made as comfortable as possible, as they had long stood shivering in the snow. The loss is about $40,000, according to the matron of the institution.

SOLVENT BANK OWNER DISAPPEARS IN MICHIGAN.

Sends Trust Deeds from Detroit to His Home and Says He Is Tired of So Much Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 29.—Henry H. Terwilliger, for twenty years a private banker at Montague, has gone and he says he will not return. According to an investigation by experts the Montague Bank has $15,000 more assets than liabilities. Terwilliger went to Detroit Nov. 21, and wrote back from there. The letter contained an assignment and trust deeds making W. F. Nufer and C. L. Streng trustees to conduct the business. The deeds strip their maker of everything, and provide for $60 a month for his wife and daughter. The trustees refuse the trust.

Terwilliger wrote to his son, saying the family would never see him again. The bank's assets are about $80,000. This statement accompanies the trust deeds:

"Henry H. Terwilliger, of humble birth and lowly spirit, unhappily finds himself bearing responsibilities which wear him and rob him of time which he feels he ought to have the liberty to spend in more congenial employment. Nobody will be able to understand his difficulties or appreciate the conditions which drive him to adopt a course of action which may be considered cowardly, if not dishonorable. Neither can any one know what pain it gives him or how keenly he realizes what sacrifice he is making or how deeply he regrets the trouble he is making his friends and patrons, but he has shaped matters so as to fully protect every interest, and is absolutely confident that nothing worse than temporary inconvenience can result to any customer of the bank, as he leaves $15,000 in excess of all liabilities.

"The cashier does not carry away a dollar of anybody's money. Therefore let no man say 'Twig' is a defaulter, a bank wrecker, or a thief. He has the utmost abhorrence of such a reputation, a fate which impends over every private banker doing business alone, however honest or smart he may be. No one man ought to have the care of the money of a community. Such a care will stagger any man sooner or later, kill him or wreck him, work him to death, or enslave him if he succeeds and blast his life if he fails. Banks ought to be incorporated.

"The business men of Montague, through ignorance, cowardice, folly, and jealousy, turned down a project to incorporate the Montague bank. Let them now awake to the importance of action in this direction. Terwilliger hopes that by assigning and placing himself out of touch that arrangements can and will be made to continue the business with but little interruption. As there is no reason for any anxiety whatsoever about the funds, let all depositors view the matter sensibly and philosophically, and allow the worried banker to go in peace and take a vacation, the first in twenty years.

"The gossips will go into hysterics, of course, and there will be plenty of abuse and ridicule, for the milk of human kindness is not equal to all, but there are those whom memory and conscience will compel to speak charitably of the absent banker, and there are others who will loyally defend him out of pure friendship and sympathy.

"He goes bearing malice toward none, sincerely regretting his weaknesses and errors and repenting his offenses, and remembering gratefully the kindness extended to him and his family during twenty years of life in Montague.

"H. H. TERWILLIGER.

"Detroit, Mich., Nov. 23, 1901."

FAIR DIVORCEE WOULD MARRY.

Report that Mrs. Grace Snell Walker Coffin Is Tired of Single Life.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 29.—Reports from the village of Salem, the home of Mrs. Grace Snell Walker Coffin, the Chicago girl of many divorces, states that quite a furore has been caused in the village on account of the fact that Mrs. Coffin has commissioned her butcher to find for her a "marriageable man." For the past three weeks Mrs. Coffin has been living in seclusion at her pretty country home at Cross Lake, and the butcher, Arthur Bevins of Bristol, was the first man she saw when she unlocked her door to the world again.

To Mr. Bevins, Mrs. Coffin confessed, it is said, that she was weary of the life she had been living, and in concluding she asked the butcher to recommend to her a good, steady man who would be willing to settle down for a quiet life in the country. Of course, Bevins at once told the story all along his route, and it seems that the young men of Salem have taken Mrs. Coffin at her word, and several of them are rivals for the hand of the fair divorcee.

In the meantime Bevins, who started the rivalry, has left his butcher's route and has started for England for a visit. It is not known as to whether he has been ordered to hold his offer open to his friends in England or not.

Mrs. Coffin is said to be in very poor health, and this fact has been one of the greatest things that has influenced her to decide to live a very quiet life.

MINISTERS CONFER A DEGREE.

Baptist Divines Make One of Their Number a Doctor of Divinity.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—The Baptist ministers of Accomac, ten or twelve strong, have just taken a most unique action, which has caused no little excitement in the religious world. At a secret session they conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon one of their number, and have come out strongly for the doctrine that they have as much right to do so as the institutions of learning. They hold, furthermore, that every minister of good standing should have a degree conferred upon him by his fellows.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

PLANNING TO GROUP EASTERN RAILROADS?

Reading May Become Part of a Big Trunk-Line System.

New York Central Said to be Interested with Other Lines—Interchange of Traffic Upon a Firm Basis the Main Object.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Evening Telegraph says:

"Railroad and financial men have been considerably agitated for several weeks past to discover if possible the true reason for the rapid rise in Reading securities and those of other coalers, purchases of considerable blocks of stock of which have been made recently, presumably for the First National Bank of New York. Theory after theory has been advanced, which has only partially explained the situation, the best reason as yet offered being the excellent financial position of the Reading at the present time.

"While this is an actual fact, and while it may be relied upon that the biggest dividends the Reading's voting trust has yet announced will be exceeded at the next semi-annual meeting, yet there is underlying it a scheme on foot that will place Reading in an exalted position and make of it the Pennsylvania end of a big trunkline system. J. Pierpont Morgan's interest in this great anthracite coal-carrying road has been manifest for the last year, but the great result or that interest is, according to the best authorities, yet to come.

"According to the latest advices, there will be an Eastern group of railroads formed, similar to the recent Northern Securities Company recently incorporated, and which will operate with that system. The New York end of this Eastern system will go to the New York Central, but the Pennsylvania territory will be in the hands of the Reading.

"Just what roads will form this group is not stated, but the Erie, Jersey Central, Reading, and Lehigh Valley will figure in it in connection with the New York Central. As matters stand to-day, Reading is receiving from the New York Central a vast amount of freight over the Fall Brook and Beech Creek routes, at Newbury Junction.

"Considerable money has been spent quite recently in increasing the trackage facilities of both the Fall Brook and Beech Creek, and the Reading on its part has been providing for a continuous double track to Williamsport, and on to Newbury Junction, where connection is made with the Beech Creek.

"While interchange of traffic upon a firm basis seems to be one of the main objects, yet the control of the anthracite trade is a great feature. It has long been the opinion of Mr. Morgan that millions of money could be saved by creating a central agency, and this is just what will be accomplished, with the Reading as a figurehead."

MILLIONS TO BE EXPENDED.

Baltimore and Ohio's New Bond Issue to be $70,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's new bond issue will be $70,000,000, of which $30,000,000 will be reserved to redeem as they mature bonds on the various branch lines taken in under the plan of reorganization. This bond issue is of course in addition to the new $20,000,000 issue of common stock.

Under the financial plan to create a new division of the Baltimore and Ohio there will be available several million dollars for improvements on the properties to be taken in. These comprise the lines extending from the great lakes to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, embracing fourteen distinct properties. The grand division thus created will embrace 1,600 miles of road and will be designated the Pittsburg, Lake Erie and West Virginia system.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.

Chicago Lawyer Accused of Trying to Keep Alleged Jury Briber Out of the State.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A sensational outline of the State's contention in the case wherein Alexander Sullivan, a lawyer, is charged with conspiring to keep out of the State James J. Lynch, a former bailiff, charged with jury bribing, was given to a jury in Judge Smith's court here to-day.

Attorneys Frederick St. John and Edward Maher, and George P. Murray, a railroad detective, were indicted with Sullivan on this conspiracy charge, but Sullivan secured a separate trial. The indictments were voted, following the unexpected return of Lynch after nearly three years spent as a fugitive. The case outlined to the jury was founded chiefly on the story told by Lynch to the Grand Jury. Briefly, Assistant State Attorney Barnes's statement was as follows:

Lynch was a bailiff, and in a suit for damages against the West Chicago Street Railroad, Sullivan, being counsel for the defendant, he was prevailed upon to bribe a juror to work against the interests of the plaintiff. The bribery was discovered, Lynch indicted, arrested, and released on bonds. Sullivan insisted upon Lynch taking flight. Lynch demurred and accused Sullivan of "ruining his good name," but was eventually persuaded "for the good of all concerned" to fly. He went to Canada. Sullivan was to pay him $75 a month, but Lynch found this was not enough, and the sum was raised to $150 a month. He was also given $4,500 to reimburse him for his loss in jumping his bail bond.

An effort was made to get him to fly to Nicaragua, but he refused. After two years' absence, filled with remorse and longing for his family, Lynch made up his mind to return to Chicago. His resolution was strengthened by the alleged fact that the monthly remittances had ceased.

TO SELL PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

Securities Representing Control Will Be Disposed of in March.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Controller of the Currency Ridgely was here to-day, and at a conference with Receiver George H. Earle, Jr., of the Chestnut Street National Bank, Richard Y. Cook, and James M. Beck, the Master appointed by the court, he decided to order the sale of the stock and bonds of The Record Publishing Company, representing the controlling interest in that property.

Acting in accordance with the decree of the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Ridgley instructed Mr. Beck to at once advertise the sale of the securities, as this is deemed a most propitious time for realising on this valuable asset of the Singerly estate. The sale will be advertised for twelve weeks, and it will take place in March.

Special Train Returning from Army-Navy Football Game.
Philadelphia, via Penna. R. R., Saturday, Nov. 30th, leaving Philadelphia, Broad St. Station, at 5:56 P. M.; arrive New York 8:08 P. M., stopping at Newark. Pullman parlor cars, dining car, and coaches.—Adv.

The Busy Man's Way to Travel
Is via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Fast express trains, with a matchless roadbed, insure a speedy arrival at any Western terminal.—Adv.

FACTORIES CLOSED BY SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

Many Pennsylvania Steel Plants Forced to Cease Work for Lack of Coal.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 29.—Traffic was not interrupted in a marked degree to-day on any of the railroads, save on the Allegheny Valley. This road is still badly crippled, and as a consequence several industrial plants along the Allegheny River were compelled to temporarily suspend operations owing to their supply of coal being exhausted.

The Shoenberger plant of the American Steel and Wire Company at Twenty-fifth Street partially suspended operations today owing to a lack of coal, as did the American Steel and Wire Company's plant at Twenty-sixth Street. The Marshall Machine and Construction Company, at Twenty-sixth Street, and the Zugs Sable Iron Works, at Thirteenth Street, which closed down on Wednesday night, did not resume operations to-day. None of the works of the Crucible Steel Company, along the Allegheny River, was forced to cease work on account of the coal shortage.

Superintendent C. B. Price of the Allegheny Valley Railroad said to-night that everything was in better condition on the road to-day than on the day before. He said that extra switching engines and crews are cleaning the side tracks and making up into trains the accumulations of loaded cars, and that these trains are being shipped just as fast as the regular freight engines can take them away. He said that after to-morrow there would be absolutely no trace of the strike.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad is still blocked at different points along its divisions with loaded freight trains. Many of the switches are filled.

The striking switchmen have not relinquished hope of winning the battle. They assert that despite the statements made by railroad officials, they are rapidly gaining ground, and that before the next few days the companies will be compelled to accept their terms. A committee appointed by the strikers stated to-night that there are still 800 members of the Switchmen's Union idle, and that all of these are determined to remain away from the railroad yards until they return collectively.

The general officers of the Brotherhood of Trainmen are leaving the city satisfied that the switchmen's strike will not prove serious. Grand Master Morrisey left during the morning for the National headquarters at Cleveland, and Val Fitzpatrick, Third Vice Grand Master, will leave to-night. W. G. Lee, first Vice Grand Master, will remain until the trouble is entirely over, but he said he would not be surprised if he were able to go home to-morrow night. On his way to the station Mr. Morrisey said:

"I am perfectly satisfied with the situation, and my presence is not required here. I have more important business at Headquarters.

Val Fitzpatrick said the situation was better than at any time since the strike started.

Yesterday being a holiday, but few cars were loaded by shippers, and the railroad companies availed themselves of the opportunity to dispose of the congested condition of the yards occasioned by the strike. Every man that could be pressed into service was placed at work making up trains, and this morning most of the tracks were comparatively clear. The Allegheny Valley Railroad is still the greatest sufferer.

Blockades continue at several points, and while they are gradually relieving the congestion in their yards, it will be several days before traffic has been resumed satisfactorily. The officials say all but fifteen of the strikers have returned to work. The strikers are making strenuous efforts against the Pennsylvania Railroad, and were working to-day among the men employed in the yards of this company at Pitcairn.

MAN WHO ROCKED BOAT ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Member of Prominent Maryland Family Charged with Causing a Woman's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 29.—Many lives have been lost by the recklessness of persons rocking rowboats when filled with people, but the first person to be prosecuted on a charge of manslaughter for such an act is Frank Rinehart, placed on trial here to-day. He is charged with killing Mary Finfrock, a young woman of York, Penn., by recklessly rocking the boat in which they were rowing on Lake Royer at an excursion resort near here last August. The young woman fell into the lake and was drowned. The case has attracted widespread interest.

Rinehart is a member of a prominent family, and is defended by three of the ablest lawyers in the State. There was considerable difficulty in securing a jury. The State's Attorney explained in opening that the real charge against Rinehart was criminal carelessness, not that he intended to drown the girl.

The prosecution further stated that Miss Finfrock, accompanied by Mrs. Louis Lecker and John Burkheimer, met Rinehart at a hotel, and together they went boating and bathing. They had on bathing suits.

CONSUMPTIVE BARRED UNDER IMMIGRANT LAW.

Thomas Boden's Case the First of Its Kind—Ruling of the Treasury Department Sustained.

Judge Edward B. Thomas, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, yesterday approved the ruling of the Treasury Department at Washington in the case of Thomas Boden, barring him, under the immigrant laws, because, as alleged, he is a consumptive. Unless the case is appealed to a higher court Boden will be deported to Ireland next week.

Boden arrived here from Ireland on Nov. 9 last, with his wife and child. After an examination by the authorities at Ellis Island he was pronounced to be suffering from tuberculosis. The authorities contended that this was a contagious disease, and that under the law Boden should be barred. Relatives of Boden in Philadelphia appealed to Washington and a second examination of the man was ordered. This was unfavorable to him, and he was ordered deported.

Lawyer F. T. Tobin, retained by Boden's relatives, secured a writ of habeas corpus, which was returnable yesterday. Judge Thomas dismissed the writ, saying that the question before him was simply one of fact and that he could not officially do otherwise than sustain the Treasury Deartment. No question of law had been propounded in the writ of habeas corpus. It is expected that Lawyer Tobin will take the matter to another court.

Boden is at present in the Long Island College Hospital. His wife and child are at Ellis Island. The case is said to be the first of its kind to come before the Treasury Department. Boden is said to have lived in this country for four years before he returned to Ireland.

Coal of Superior Dock Burning.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 29.—A very disastrous fire is raging deep in the big soft coal piles on the Youghiogheny and Lehigh dock on the Superior side of the harbor. All of the city fire equipment that can be spared is assisting the dock fire fighters. The damage cannot be estimated until the fire is under control, but it may be many thousands of dollars. It is one of the most stubborn fires of the kind ever experienced here.

Oranges in Florida
Can be had from the trees at Orlando, reached only via Seaboard Air Line Ry.—with through Pullman trains; service unequaled. Call on or write 287 and 1,183 B'way for all information.—Adv.

Ideal Christmas Gift.
Rare Wines and Cognacs from the Holy Land. Pure and delicious. Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Carmel Wine Co., New York. Sole Agents.—Adv.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL MAY ADOPT ELECTRICITY

Motive Power on Suburban Lines Probably Will be Changed.

Experiments Made at Schenectady Prove that Smoke Nuisance Can Be Abated with Advantage to the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—There is every probability that the motive power of the New York Central Railroad in its city and suburban service in and around New York will shortly be changed from steam to electricity, as a result of the tests that have taken place in this city during the past few weeks.

These experiments have proved definitely that the change can be made with the greatest advantage to the company, and they have been successful beyond the fondest hopes of the experts who have conducted them. The tests have been conducted at the works of the General Electric Company here, and have been in charge of the best experts in the service of the company. The tests were made at the request of the New York Central Railroad.

There have been so many complaints in New York city of the gas and smoke in the tunnel, through which the tracks run, that the city authorities have been prodding the company to substitute some other system, and the tests were made to determine the feasibility of using motor engines instead of steam, for the suburban roads. An experimental car which records the amount of draw-bar pull, and the speed under varying conditions was brought to this city from Chicago. The car, which is run on the Illinois Central Railroad, is owned and equipped by the University of Illinois, and Prof. Smith of that institution and an assistant accompanied the car for the purpose of making the records.

The car was taken out on the third-rail track along the canal, and attached to a steam locomotive and then to a motor car. The engine used was one that commonly draws the passenger trains between Schenectady and Troy, and the same number of cars were attached in both cases. The result as shown by the comparative readings was that the electric motor car showed up very favorably in every way. Its suitability for suburban passenger service, where the runs are short, and where to stop and start quickly are the first considerations, was plainly demonstrated.

The motor car was then put to a much greater test. The New York Central sent up from New York one of its latest and best locomotives. This one, which had been built at the Schenectady Locomotive Works, had an extra large boiler, six driving wheels, and a weight of 118 tons. The weight over the drivers alone was seventy tons. The comparative test was not feasible on the track along the canal, so it was made on the New York Central freight tracks.

The test was an exceedingly thorough one, the trains being started many times, and with very different weights, from a few light cars to several heavily loaded ones. The record of drawbar pull and speed as shown by the experimental car was very much in favor of electricity as a motive power. The tests showed that a great saving in the amount of energy and wear and tear of the tracks and roadbed can be effected by the substitution of electricity.

The weight of the passengers in a train does not amount to much in connection with these matters, the weight of the engine and cars being so much greater as to make it of little consequence. The expenditure of pounds when steam is used is double that of electricity, but the latter requires that a power station be carried with each motor car.

The tests were successful, beyond even the hopes of the engineering department of the General Electric Company, establishing as clearly as possible the feasibility of using motor cars for passenger service and the saving in energy and wear and tear that would result from their adoption.

The New York Central authorities stated that they were so well satisf

GREATER NEW YORK DEMOCRACY PLANS

District Association System to be Put in Operation.

Policy in State and National Affairs to be in Accord with that of the Democratic Party.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy met last night at the headquarters of the organization, 180 Broadway. Every member of the committee was present, as also were many members of the organization who are not members of the Executive Committee. Among the notables present were John C. Sheehan, the leader of the organization; Sheriff-elect O'Brien, Register-elect Ronner, and E. Ellery Anderson. William Hepburn Russell presided.

The features of the meeting were the adoption of a plan of organization, a definition of the policy of the Greater New York Democracy, and the appointment of a committee to select new headquarters for the central body. It was learned after the meeting that the general headquarters, temporarily, will be at the Pequod Clubhouse. This is the headquarters of the Ninth District organization, of which John C. Sheehan is the leader.

Chairman Russell, in opening the meeting, said that the Greater New York Democracy was largely entitled to the credit of the Fusion victory and the overthrow of Crokerism. Having accomplished the overthrow of Tammany in the city, the Greater New York Democracy would now proceed to eliminate that organization from participation in Democratic State and National campaigns.

Matthew P. Breen, the leader of the Greater New York Democracy in the Bronx, read a series of resolutions congratulating the organization and the citizens of New York on the overthrow of "the corrupt and licentious administration which has robbed and degraded this metropolis for the past four years." The conclusion of Mr. Breen's resolutions, which were adopted with enthusiasm, was as follows:

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy, while cognizant of the fact that a just analysis of the vote fairly shows that 15,000 Democrats in Manhattan and the Bronx gave their support to the Fusion ticket, declines on the one hand to be drawn into any discussion as to the real voting strength of any one of the three allies represented by party emblems at the recent election, and on the other hand to give answer to the appeal for so-called party harmony of the discredited boss of a defeated and repudiated faction of Democracy, for the reason that in the opinion of this committee the paramount duty of the hour is to render all possible aid to the administration and to take such steps as may be necessary for the reorganization of the Democratic Party of the City of New York.

Reports were heard from all the district leaders. They were all of an encouraging character. It was reported that each day since the election had added to the strength of the district organizations. After an address in which he congratulated the district leaders upon their showing, E. Ellery Anderson presented a plan for permanent organization which was adopted without dissent.

The plan provides for an Assembly District Association in each Assembly District, which shall be open to all Democratic voters of the district. There will be a County General Committee for each county in the limits of the city which will have the care of the interests and be charged with the administration of the affairs of the party in each county. The basis or ratio of apportionment in the election of delegates to each County General Committee will be two delegates for every twenty-five votes or major part thereof cast in each Assembly District and the Annexed District in the County of New York at the last election for the Democratic candidate for Governor, but additional names may be added in each Assembly District if so ordered by the district organization. There will be a district committee in each Assembly District.

It was declared that the policy of the Greater New York Democracy shall be strictly in accord with the State and National policy of the Democratic party in State and National affairs, and the organization shall stand for municipal government so administered as to be for the greater benefit of the city and its people.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee was authorized to appoint a committee of seven, of which the Chairman shall be one, to confer with the other Independent Democratic organizations and with individual Democrats with the purpose of bringing about a coalition of all Democrats in one city organization.

In response to calls for him, John C. Sheehan made a speech, in which he said that the Greater New York Democracy would make a fight at the primaries for the next State Convention of the Democracy, and he was confident that if the primaries were honestly conducted the Greater New York Democracy would elect a majority of the delegates.

NEW JERSEY VOTE CANVASS.

How the State Board Is Constituted and What Its Functions Are.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—The State Board of Canvassers, who passed on the validity of the New Jersey election and authorized the issuing of a commission to Franklin Murphy that he is the Governor-elect of New Jersey, is not a reviewing committee, as is the popular impression, but an interesting relic of the days of the old New Jersey Council, and it sits with fixed statutory powers that are judicial.

To outward appearances its work is altogether routine, and on that account the transaction of canvassing the election returns is considered a cut and dried proceeding and nothing is said of it, beyond the announcement of results.

The Board of Canvassers are doing yearly what has been done since 1832, when the Governor of the State presided over the Council, which is equivalent to the Senate under the new Constitution. An act was passed which caused the Governor to appoint a committee to inspect and pass on the correctness of the election returns. It is on this account that the Board of Canvassers to-day consist only of six Senators, with the Governor of the State as the presiding officer, because under the act passed after the new Constitution was adopted in 1844 the prerogative of the Senate for that particular duty was retained.

Under the statute the Board of Canvassers pass on all errors that may occur in the election returns. They do not sit and add up the various tables sent to the Secretary of State, because the clerical force of the Secretary of State does this in advance.

There have been some notable instances where the Board of Canvassers have thrown out many votes because of clerical errors of mixing up names of the candidates and the wrong vote ascribed to Governor and Congress. Such errors show that a conspiracy among the county boards scattered in different parts of the State to deliberately mix results could cause the defeat of a candidate for Governor if the difference in the votes were only a few thousand.

The Board of Canvassers consist of three Senators of each party, equally distributed territorially. They have no organization to effect, except Sergeant at Arms and Messenger. The Governor by custom and right presides and the Secretary of State is by statute the Clerk. The members of the board get the old pay of the members of the Council, which is $3 a day and mileage.

After the board are satisfied as to the character of the errors pointed out to them, a minute is made, the form of which is according to the statute. This furnishes the right to the Governor, as presiding officer and Secretary of State, to issue the commission to the Governor-elect. The one delivered to Governor-elect Murphy this week was handsomely engrossed. The messenger is usually Col. Edward T. Fox, the messenger to the Governor.

Rescued from Fire by a Policeman.

Fire which was caused by a defective furnace flue did $1,000 damage yesterday afternoon to each of the three-story dwellings at 981 and 983 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, occupied, respectively, by Charles J. Jungmann and Charles Briehoff. Policeman William T. Baumbach of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station discovered the fire and gave the alarm. He said he carried from Mr. Jungmann's house a woman and child, who were helpless from fright.

Mount Holly Murderer Gets a Stay.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—John Young, who was to have been hanged on Tuesday next at Mount Holly with Charles K. Brown for murdering Washington Hunter while they and two others were robbing his farmhouse, has obtained a stay. His counsel obtained a writ of error from the Court of Appeals. No stay has been obtained for Brown, and probably he will be hanged.

TWELVE INJURED IN A TRAIN COLLISION.

Lackawanna Passenger and Freight Meet Near Tully Station—Party of Knights of Columbus Aboard.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Twelve persons were injured in a rear-end collision between a special and a freight on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad near Tully Station early this morning. The special was bringing home from Cortland a large party of Syracuse Knights of Columbia, who had been attending lodge festivities there. The engineer thought that the freight had taken the siding at Tully, when he suddenly saw the caboose directly ahead of him. He and the fireman jumped, sustaining slight injuries. The caboose was smashed, and the passenger cars considerably damaged.

Word was sent to this city, and a special train carried several physicians to the scene. The special returned here at 3:45 A. M. with the injured.

The wreck caught fire, but the flames were extinguished after a hard fight.

The railroad authorities have not yet made a statement as to the cause of the wreck. Passengers on the train say that Conductor Callahan of the freight train told them that his engineer for some reason had run over the switch at the siding where the accident took place. Callahan could see the passenger coming, and he signalled his engineer to back on the siding, but before this could be done the crash took place.

WOMEN'S HEROISM AT FIRE.

One Girl, Barefooted, Helps Drag a Hose Cart—Aged Woman Rescued by Her Two Nieces.

Rare opportunities for heroism and presence of mind developed at a fire which started in the two-story frame dwelling 709 Cortland Street, West Hoboken, early yesterday morning, completely destroying that building and the one next door and badly burning the house on the other side at No. 707.

Miss Mary Livingston, who lives opposite the fire, ran barefoot to the engine house, a little way off, and helped Mr. Grant, who lived in the burning building, and Policeman Schur to drag the heavy hose cart to the blazing house ready for the volunteer firemen to commence work as soon as they arrived. Mrs. Grant, who is a bride and who had lived in the house but a few days, discovered the fire when she awoke. After calling her husband, she stopped in the fiery halls to rouse Miss Mary Leonard, who, with her sister and their aged aunt, Mrs. Shea, lived down stairs and were the only other occupants.

Miss Leonard owned all three houses burned. She and her sister carried their aunt, who is seventy-nine years old and helpless, to the Livingston house, across the street, where she was sheltered. Mary Leonard then re-entered the building, now a mass of flame, and rescued a portrait of Father Philip Birk of the Roman Catholic church attached to the monastery on the Palisades, which she won at a recent church raffle. This was the only thing saved from the building.

Shortly before the fire reached its fiercest Charles Messler of Neptune Engine, fell from the roof of the middle building between it and the next house. His comrades lowered a rope, which he seized, and they then drew him up with many burns about his face and hands, but not seriously injured.

The loss is not estimated.

CORNELL STUDENT LIST GROWS.

2,792 Enrolled There This Year—Class Rooms Crowded.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The complete figures of the attendance at Cornell University were given out by President Schurman this evening. Excluding the Summer session, which was attended by 501 students, there are at present 2,792 regularly enrolled students at Cornell, as against 2,458 last year.

This gain of 334 students in one year is straining to the utmost the capacity of the university class rooms and laboratories. The crowding is the greatest in the academic department, where there has been an increase of seventy-three students, and in the engineering departments, where the increase amounts to 163.

The 2,792 students come from forty-two States and Territories, and from Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, South America, Europe, Asia, and Australia. Over one hundred students come from each of the States of New Jersey, Ohio, and Illinois, and over two hundred from Pennsylvania. New York State furnishes 1,679 students.

SKYSCRAPER BEAM FALLS.

Broadway Crowds Startled by Crash at Maiden Lane.

Crowds hurrying homeward through lower Broadway yesterday afternoon were startled by a chorus of shouts from the sky scraper now in process of erection at the Maiden Lane corner, and, a moment after, a tremendous crash from the heart of the structure. Many darted into the nearest doors fearing the whole would fall, but nothing more occurred.

What happened was that one of the beams, weighing 10 tons, which was being hoisted to its place, broke loose from the derrick and plunged to the cellar. Thanks to the warning from the workmen who saw it start all below got out of the way.

Lease of Burlington System Signed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The lease of the Burlington system to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for a term of 999 years was consummated at Burlington to-day when papers in the case were filed there. President Harris signed the lease both for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, as he is President of both corporations.

The one-hundred-million-dollar Iowa corporation was founded for the purpose of making a new bond issue, to take the place of the various bonds now outstanding against the various portions of the system, and which will begin to fall due in 1903.

A Ship Canal for Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 29.—Application will be made to the Parliament next session for an act to incorporate a company under the name of the "St. Joseph and Lake Huron Ship Canal Company," with all necessary powers to construct, operate, and maintain canals so located as to make a navigable waterway from some point on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the County of Huron, or of Lambton, in Ontario, to some point on Lake Erie, (between Rondo Harbor and Port Burwell,) in the County of Elgin, with power to vary the above routes should further surveys prove it advisable, and also for all other powers in connection with operating a ship canal.

Independent Fertilizer Companies Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29.—The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company offered to purchase the Alabama Fertilizer Company and the Montgomery Fertilizer Company's big mills, and failing has bought land on which it will erect mills of its own. The local concerns have combined, bought thirty acres additional land, and are reorganizing the Alabama company with a largely increased capital stock preliminary to building a new $300,000 mill. This increased capital has been subscribed by various owners of independent mills in different portions of the South, who are combining to resist the trust.

Germany's Expenses in China.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The estimates for Germany's expenditure in China for 1902 are 30,500,000 marks, ($9,400,000,) as against 123,500,000 marks expended in China in 1901. The pensions for widows and orphans of soldiers who died in China amount to 491,000 marks annually.

Crucible Steel Plant Purchased.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 29.—The Maryland Sheet and Steel Company, composed largely of local capital, to-day purchased the plant of the Crucible Steel Company of America here for $55,000, and will start a sheet mill in thirty days, employing 150 men.

QUINLAN'S SHORTAGE PAID.

Orange's Suspended Water Clerk Still in Hiding—Evidence Ready for the Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 29.—City Counsel Thomas A. Davis announced to-day that the entire shortage of David J. Quinlan, the suspended Water Clerk, has been made up. Between $13,500 and $14,000 is now deposited in the Orange National Bank to the city's credit. Quinlan is still in hiding, and the evidence in connection with his defalcation is ready for the Grand Jury.

The shortage was paid over to Mr. Davis on Wednesday afternoon. The money represents the entire amount reported by the experts, less the $2,000 deposited by Quinlan's family in August, when Mayor Stetson made the discovery that discrepancies existed in the accounts. The money was paid over in cash by a messenger from the office of Edward M. Colie, who has acted as Quinlan's counsel, and also has represented certain of the bondsmen.

Accompanying the cash was a letter from Mr. Colie, stating that the money was paid with the understanding that the bondsmen should have an opportunity of going over the Water Clerk's books and accounts should they desire to do this. Also that if the amount paid should later be found to be in excess of the shortage the overplus should be returned by the city.

Mr. Davis gave a receipt for the money with these stipulations accepted, subject to the order of the Common Council. He will report these facts to the Council meeting on Monday night, at which time the experts' report on the Water Department examination will probably be presented. It is generally believed that William Farrell, Quinlan's father-in-law, has made good the shortage. He was one of his son-in-law's bondsmen, and two others have collateral bonds from Mr. Farrell.

AMERICAN COAL IS POPULAR IN EUROPE.

Demand So Large on Reading Company that Foreign Orders Cannot Be Filled for the Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—No more foreign orders for anthracite are to be accepted by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the present. These have become so large and so numerous in the past month that to supply them would interfere seriously with meeting the demand for home consumption.

Foreign orders accepted last month will be filled as fast as possible. One consignment of 4,000 tons for France is now being loaded. If all the recent orders were accepted by the company it would mean the immediate shipment to foreign ports of not less than 20,000 tons. The cargoes already landed in European ports, particularly of France and Germany, have proved so successful in advertising the American article that almost daily orders from French, German, and even English manufacturers are reaching the offices of the company.

Present low rates to European ports on outgoing vessels are principally accountable for the foreign demand. The freight to French ports now costs only $2.37 per ton, the price formerly being at least $4. The present rates enable the foreign consumer to procure the coal for $6.12 a ton. Agents of the Western Railway of France say they are ready to order thousands of tons of American coal if they can continue obtaining it at this price.

TO ENLARGE BIG STEEL PLANT.

Bethlehem Company Will Increase Its Armor-Making Capacity.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company have decided to increase the armor-making capacity of their big mill. The expenditure of $500,000 was authorized to improve and expand the plant so that the company will be able to produce 6,000 tons of armor plate per year, instead of barely 4,500 tons, its present capacity.

To do this will involve the installation of mammoth new machines and a general expanding of the armor-plate department and its various sub-departments. One result of this expansion will be to increase the number of employes, now more than 4,000, by 500 to 800. The enlargement is in order to meet the Government's needs for armor plate for warships.

NEW JERSEY'S LIBRARIES.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 29.—The new Public Library Commission of New Jersey has just completed its first annual report, which is particularly valuable because it gives fresh statistics on the libraries in the State, there being an active movement in the construction of libraries at present.

The State Public Library Commission was created to secure libraries in small localities, where they are needed, but it has had no available appropriation, so it reports no active work of its own. The commission consists of C. C. Kimball of Passaic, Moses Taylor Pyne of Princeton, Ernest C. Richardson of Princeton, Everett T. Tomlinson of Elizabeth, and Leonard T. Gordon of Jersey City.

Of the 102 libraries reporting, 52 are free and 38 subscription; 37 own their buildings; 59 use a card catalogue, but in many cases they are out of date and incomplete; 42 use the Dewey system of classification or a modification thereof, or in combination with the Cutter system; of the 65 which report on the subject, 77 permit public access to their shelves in whole or part, while but 18 exclude the public from the books.

During the past ten years $46,810 has been appropriated by the Legislature for free school libraries and $3,350 for teachers' libraries, or a total of more than $50,000. Since a greater amount was raised by the schools, it will be seen that more than $100,000 has been invested in the school libraries all over the State within the decade. There are 1,405 free school libraries in the State. The latest addition to free public libraries is that which Trenton is erecting at a cost of $100,000.

GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT DEFINED

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been reading Levermore's "Republic of New Haven," and desire to cite two brief quotations which, I believe, will be of interest to you and to many of your readers apropos of the recent election in New York:

"The city is an economic and not a political unit. It is a business corporation, endowed for business purposes, and it bears the least intrinsic resemblance to the ancient city, which was, indeed, a State. When the true essence and meaning of the modern city shall be generally comprehended, there will be a wondrous reformation in city administration. A Mayor will then be chosen as a railway corporation chooses its Superintendent—for good character and business ability—and there will be no more attention paid to his views about the tariff, or States' rights, than to his opinions concerning predestination and original sin."

Another passage refers to the importance of disseminating "the doctrines that local taxation furnishes problems as pressing as those of the National tariff; that a high standard of morality is as essential for the City Hall as for the Church; and that the choice of clear-headed and honest men of business for municipal offices is as vital a matter as the election of Democrat or Republican to the Presidency. Then, perchance, one might obtain a little clearer vision of that better age of municipal government to which the gliding years are leading us, wherein the local machinery shall move almost unaffected by political influences and revolutions; wherein men grow gray in faithful public service without fear of removal * * * and wherein every organ and every officer of the municipality feels an actual responsibility not only to superior organs and officers and to the people, but more immediately to the courts of the community. 'To the end,' as the old Puritans phrased it, 'it may be a government of lawes and not of men.'" (See Levermore, Pages 296 and 323 and 324.) GEORGE T. LINSLEY.

Trinity Rectory, Newtown, Conn., Nov. 26, 1901.

To Launch the Monitor Florida.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 29.—The monitor Florida was not launched to-day at Nixon's shipyard because of low water and the prejudice against putting a new vessel into the water on a Friday. The launch probably will take place between 11 and 12 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Florida is very heavy, having all her armor on. There will be no ceremony because of the uncertainty as to when the launching will take place

COL. MEADE WAS SOBER, SIX OFFICERS SAID

So Testified at Court-Martial in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Report of Court of Inquiry Was Read, Showing a Quarrel Between Col. Meade and Major Lauchheimer Over Size of Drinks.

The case for the prosecution was closed and that of the defense opened at yesterday's session of the Meade court-martial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. Semple of Col. Meade's counsel, opening the defense, took up the first charge made against Col. Meade, that of drunkenness. He called to the stand in the order named Lieuts. of Marines J. S. Hooker, J. C. Beaumont, Raymond P. Sullivan, O. H. Rask, Fryer, and Dikeman. They testified, as to the three specifications in the charge of drunkenness, which refer respectively to March 18, April 30, and June 18 last.

The witnesses comprised all the officers stationed at the marine barracks in the Brooklyn yard on the days in question, with the exception of three officers, who are at present at Charleston. All of the officers testified that they saw Col. Meade on the days referred to, and that he was sober. Judge Advocate Niblack failed to shake the testimony of the witnesses on cross-examination.

"Did you consider it unusual that Col. Meade was sober upon this occasion?" was one of the questions put to Lieut. Fryer.

"No, Sir," was his prompt reply.

Lieut. Sullivan came all the way from Cienfuegos, Cuba, to testify at the court-martial yesterday. In taking up the charge of scandalous conduct, on the ground of false swearing, made against Col. Meade, Mr. Semple called Capt. Fuller, Assistant Judge Advocate, for the purpose of having spread on the record of the present court the testimony given by Col. Meade before the court of inquiry last Summer.

The specifications under the scandalous conduct charge were based upon this testimony given by Col. Meade. The testimony read related to the drill of the battalion of marines at the navy yard when Major Charles H. Lauchheimer was the inspecting officer. It appeared from the testimony read by Capt. Fuller that there had been a lively tilt at the court of inquiry between Col. Meade and Major Lauchheimer, who cross-examined him, over a question as to the size of drinks taken by the Major at the Colonel's house before the drill. Major Lauchheimer asked Col. Meade whether he considered it proper for an officer to comment on the size of a gentleman's drink. The Colonel replied that he thought it proper.

"Do you always comment on the size of the drinks your guests take?" asked the Major of the Colonel.

"No, Sir," replied the Colonel; "I do not comment; but as the question has been brought up by you I state what I remember."

"Do you always notice the size of the drinks your guests take?"

"I usually see the drinks and can remember, as I do in this instance," answered the Colonel. "I remarked the size of the drinks by the discoloration of the glass."

"You did not take notice of the size because you expected it might be the subject of future inquiry?"

"Certainly not," returned the Colonel. "If I had thought the drinks would have become the basis of an official report I should not have invited you to my house."

The reading of Col. Meade's testimony before the court of inquiry was continued almost up to the time of adjournment. One of the members of the court said after adjournment that he believed that the taking of testimony would be concluded either to-day or Monday.

SUNDAY OPENING CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of common decency I desire to enter my protest against the opening of saloons on the Sabbath. If the traffic in liquor is a legitimate business put it on the same basis and accord it no more nor less privileges than are granted to legitimate and immeasurably more decent lines of business. If this is done, the question of permitting the sale of liquors or other intoxicating beverages is eliminated from further discussion. It would appear that the legitimacy of the liquor traffic in general is doubtful if we are to be governed by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the question.

May I be permitted to infringe on your valuable space to quote from a few of them?

These declarations by men eminent for judicial minds, delivered after hearing both sides of the case, are worth more than a whole volume of opinions written by paid liquor attorneys or politicians making a desperate bid for the saloon vote:

"Nor can it be said that government interferes with or impairs any one's constitutional rights of liberty or property when it determines that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for general or individual use as a beverage are or may become hurtful to society and to every member of it, and is therefore a business in which no one may lawfully engage." U. S. Supreme Court, Dec. 5, 1887.

"By general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dramshop, where intoxicating liquors, in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source." U. S. Supreme Court, 1890.

"There is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of a State, or of a citizen of the United States." U. S. Supreme Court, 137 U. S., p. 86.

"No Legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them." 102 U. S., 816.

It is passing strange that clergymen can advocate from the pulpits or in private the proposition to grant any concessions whatsoever to the liquor traffic on the Sabbath day. It would seem the conditions that now exist through the influence of the saloon are bad enough without multiplying them a hundred fold, by opening them on any portion of Sunday.

One of the most earnest pulpit advocates of Sunday opening is the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. This reverend gentleman has lately called attention to the lamentable fact "that there is a steady, though slow, falling off in the attendance of our Sunday evening congregation at St. George's."

I beg to inquire to what extent will the attendance at his church and other churches be augmented by the opening of the "decent" saloon on the Sabbath.

I earnestly commend to his attention and to that of other pulpit advocates of the proposition, as well as to order-loving and self-respecting citizens, the words of Henry Ward Beecher, who said: "I study political questions from the moral and religious standpoint, and that which is offensive to God, may I never live to see the day when it may be acceptable to me and to my countrymen."

JAMES DONALDSON.

New York, Nov. 27, 1901.

A LAW AND ITS OPERATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in to-day's TIMES your article headed "A Defect in Tax Laws." You suggest remedial legislation whereby the owners of lands must deal with the purchasers instead of the State. There is just such a law in this State; at least so I am informed by the Controller. A more outrageous law was never enacted. I have a case to illustrate how it works.

A lot of land owned by a client of mine was sold at the Controller's 1895 tax sale for taxes of 1890 and 1891. I paid the taxes for those years and have the collector's receipts. Through some fault not mine my land was sold and deeded by the Controller. The Controller refuses to entertain my application to have the deed canceled. The purchaser refuses to make such an application. Can any one show me the justice in such a law?

It was enacted to bleed honest people. I could get the title canceled if I would pay for it. This I will never do. If I have got to pay to have the cloud removed from the title to my land I will pay it in court.

C. S. STARR.

Monticello, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1901.

BOOTBLACK DIED RICH.

Man Who Shined Shoes When a Boy in Newark Leaves a Large Estate in South Africa to His Sister.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—Word has reached this city that William H. Jones, who, when a boy, blacked boots and sold papers at the Lackawanna Railroad station in this city, had died in South Africa recently and left to his sister a fortune in mining interests and other properties. The sister, who is Jones's only surviving relative, is Mrs. Henry McCann, who moved recently to Huntington, L. I. Mrs. McCann was to have sailed for South Africa on the steamer Haverford, which left New York on Wednesday, but was obliged to postpone the trip on account of the serious illness of her mother-in-law.

Jones's father died when he was quite young, and his mother was janitress of the Broad Street station of the Lackawanna Road. When he was sixteen years old his mother died, and left him and his sister orphans. The sister, who was a few years younger than he, was taken care of by friends, and the boy went West. He tried ranching and mining in the Western States with no great success, and finally decided to go to South Africa.

Jones located near Johannesburg and worked as a cook on the Rand for a time, and later started a restaurant, and when business in the little eating house was poor, as it frequently was, Jones worked in the mines. Many of the miners patronized his place, and when they were "broke," as was frequently the case, he accepted in payment for meals "scrip" which stood for interest in some of what were considered useless mines. A lot of this "scrip" later proved to be shares in a mine which suddenly became a paying one. There was a rush for stock, and Jones was rich. Then he went in for contracting and operated extensively as a builder.

A few years ago he built a large hotel in Johannesburg, and from then on he prospered and made money rapidly. When he last visited here, about four years ago, he was wealthy.

WOMAN BURNS IN THE STREET.

Her Apron Caught Fire While Cooking and She Rushed from the House.

Dwellers in East Thirtieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, were horrified early yesterday morning to see a woman rush from the house at 220 with her clothing a mass of flames and fall upon the sidewalk where her garments were almost entirely burned from her before passersby could extinguish the fire. She was Mary Beane, thirty-five years old, cook for Mrs. Catherine Cary at that address.

Her apron became ignited from the stove as she bent over it while preparing breakfast, and before she could tear the burning cloth away the fire spread to her other clothing. A policeman brought a priest from St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, about a block away, who performed the rites for the dying as the woman lay on the sidewalk. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that she had probably inhaled flame in addition to her terrible burns and could hardly live.

"BOER PASTOR'S ALLEGATIONS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day (Nov. 27,) you give some prominence to statements made under above heading, and, as a matter of ordinary fair play, I feel confident you will give me, as an Englishman, equal opportunity to reply—especially as it is but fair to the American people that they should have the other side of the question also before them. The Rev. Dr. Van Broekhuizen asks, as a Boer preacher, a Christian, and a human being, for more humane conduct of the war on the part of the British. Let me say at once this is impossible, for I know, beyond yea or nay, from absolutely disinterested people who have investigated matters for themselves in South Africa, that the war is already being carried out in the most humane and kindly manner in which it can possibly be conducted. I do not know whether this reverend gentleman is himself willfully misrepresenting facts to the American people—if so his own conscience will sooner or later deal with him in the manner he deserves. I prefer to think he is himself misinformed, and is therefore acting conscientiously, but I can assure him he is entirely at fault.

Concentration camps have also been proved to be necessary evils. What are the facts? Dr. Van Broekhuizen says "Lord Roberts said to us at the beginning of the war: 'Leave your women and children at home on the farms; they will not be molested.' We trusted his word, and the British began at once to devastate our farms and drive our women and children into the concentrado camps, &c., &c." Not quite so fast, though. If Lord Roberts said this, and probably he did, for it is exactly what so humane and gallant a man would have wished, he meant it. But what happened? Every Boer farm, in which the women were peacefully left, became nothing more nor less than a look-out house—an information bureau—for the Boer armies as to the movements of British troops. Could this be permitted to continue? Common sense and reason say "No," and Lord Roberts was prevented by the Boers themselves from carrying out his humane desire to make, in spite of the war, the lot of the unfortunate and much-to-be-pitied Boer women and children as comfortable and free from misery as he wished.

To say that the British are using Boer women as military defense in any way, whether in the concentrado camps, on the line of railroads, or into the field when they advance, is surely too patent a lie to require contradiction. The British are incapable of such action, just as the Americans are also. But when Boers blow up trains having women, children, and wounded on board, as they have done, it is true the British notified the Boers that in such trains, in future, would also be carried Boers, so that they ran the risk of blowing up their own countrymen. Is it, I ask, not more humane to do this? * * *

Dr. Van Broekhuizen says God was with the Boers. It seems to me he is easily pleased. Are his eyes not yet opened? He might also remember that instead of 30,000 men the Boers had at the very least 70,000—of whom just 20,000 are now prisoners of war. He might also perhaps fairly recollect that of the 200,000 British soldiers in Africa 120,000 are on the lines of communications, and that 80,000 men have to solve the difficult problem of properly covering, with that small number a country the size of Europe without Russia.

I have many relatives fighting in South Arica, and a still larger number of friends. I feel the terrible injustice done by certain individuals to the gallant officers and men who willingly lay down their lives for their country, who have, many of them, fared far worse than any Boers in concentrado camps, who, also, when they meet even a Boer in distress, are willing to share their last crust with him—and that I feel it my duty, so far as lies in my power, to prevent lies being circulated about them.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

New York, Nov. 27, 1901.

A Charitable Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to make a suggestion through your far-reaching paper to some or all of our great railroads?

Have we not all of us seen along these lines great piles of old, wornout ties being burned in order to dispose of them? Would it not be a charity to send these great logs to the nearest charitable institution to be distributed to the worthy poor in the vicinity of each? One such pile would last a really needy and careful family at least two weeks.

It is so terrible to be cold. L. T. E.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 26, 1901.

Snow on the Late Cotton Blooms.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

All across North Georgia and throughout the up-country sections of South Carolina snow fell on Tuesday, Nov. 19, and in many a cotton field it was difficult to distinguish the open cotton from the product of the sky. In Columbia it began sleeting at daylight, and the precipitation soon took on the form of snow, which fell steadily throughout the day. This was the case in other parts of middle and upper Carolina. A snowstorm so early in the season was a novelty in both Georgia and South Carolina, and it came when very few cotton fields had been fully picked. No particular harm was done to the open cotton, but the mixture of snow and open cotton is unusual and will be long remembered. A correspondent mentions the fact that many fields presented when the snow came green plants bearing blooms. Cotton blooms and snow are an added novelty, for blooms in the last days of November are no more expected than snowfalls are.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY NOVELTY

THE ANNIVERSARY CLOCK.

You wind it once a year. It is noiseless, compact, ornamental and a timekeeper. It costs 25.00.

EDWIN W. DAYTON

Clocks, Jewelry, Objects of Art, Pictures, Books and Stationery.

763 FIFTH AVE., BET. 58TH & 59TH STS.

OPEN EVENINGS.

OHIO SOCIETY ELECTION.

Opposition List of Vice Presidents and Trustees, Put Forward at the Last Minute, Defeated.

The usual tranquility of the gatherings of the Ohio Society was somewhat disturbed last night at the Hotel Manhattan at the annual meeting for the election of officers. The regular ticket put up by the Nominating Committee had been read when Col. H. H. Adams sprang a complete surprise on the majority of the members present by nominating a new set of Vice Presidents and two new Trustees.

The regular ticket was: President—Colgate Hoyt; Vice Presidents—A. J. C. Foyé, Thomas H. Wheeler, Warren Higley, David Horner Bates, and Thomas Ewing, Jr.; Secretary—Albert F. Hagar; Recording Secretary—Charles W. Morris; Treasurer—Samuel H. Parsons; Trustees—Rush Taggart, Flamen B. Candler, and Cass Gilbert.

The Vice Presidents nominated by Col. Adams were: Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Moore, John J. McCook, George W. Perkins, and A. D. Juilliard. For Trustees Louis C. Weir and Frank Brainard.

On the ground that due notice had not been given by the Nominating Committee, Paul Cravath, who favored the new ticket, moved an adjournment until the second Monday in December. The President set aside the motion on the Secretary's contention that the regular ten days' notice had been served. Homer E. Lee then put in evidence the envelope containing his notice, which, according to the postmark, had been mailed Nov. 20. The President, however, again overruled the objection, saying that a deviation of one day was not sufficient to invalidate the election, and ordered the ballot cast.

The result was a defeat of the Vice Presidential ticket headed by Whitelaw Reid and the election of the regular ticket chosen by the Nominating Committee.

After the new officers had been announced, speeches were made by the new President, Colgate Hoyt; by the retiring President, Milton T. Southard, and an eloquent tribute was paid to President McKinley by James A. Hoyt of Cleveland, a brother of Colgate Hoyt, and known in his native city as the "Chauncey Depew of Ohio."

TRICK OF THE "DIVINING ROD."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several letters have recently appeared in your paper in reference to the divining rod sometimes used to locate underground water. In all these letters, as far as I can recollect, there seemed to be a more or less tacit concession that the phenomena presented by the divining rod might be due to animal magnetism or something of the kind—some power peculiar to the operator not possessed by the majority of mankind.

These phenomena, however, are in reality a result of mere manipulation, and can be produced by any one who knows the trick just as well in the driest spot in the Desert of Sahara as over a washtub full of water.

This trick was shown to me by a gentleman at his country place in Massachusetts some five or six years ago. He used no witchhazel or willow or other witch wood. The first forked stick which came to hand, a small branch cut from a chestnut tree, as I recollect it, was employed. Indeed, it would seem that any tough yet flexible green stick of the right form would answer.

This when ready was shaped, as usual, like a capital Y, the stem of the Y being about six or eight inches long, and the branches forming the fork being about eighteen inches long and approximately as thick as a lead pencil.

My informant grasped the ends of the fork, one in each hand, holding them so that the ends of the fork pointed to the earth while the stem of the Y pointed to the sky.

At will he made the upward pointing stem curl over and point downward, notwithstanding a strong apparent muscular struggle to prevent it so doing. Then he showed me how to do it, and in about five minutes I, too, was an expert.

The trick, for it is nothing else, lies in the position of the hands when holding the ends of the forks of the magic rod. I have not performed this trick for four years or more, and have no forked stick accessible to refresh my recollection by experiment. But to the best of my recollection the method was as follows, and I believe my remembrance is correct:

The hands grasp the ends of the fork, one in the right hand, the other in the left. The thumbs are to the outside, the little fingers inside and toward one another, the knuckles downward, inclined a little to the earth, and the finger nails upward. The fork is between the hands—not outside them. This position of the hands, if I have described it correctly, as I think I have, is the key to the situation.

Now, maintaining the hands in this position, hold the divining rod so that the stem of the Y points to the sky and the ends of the forks point toward the earth. When the trick is to be done, begin with each hand to squeeze the branch it holds, gradually increasing the force of the grip to the limit of strength.

The resultant of all the forces and resistances thus brought into action is that the stem of the Y, which before pointed upward, gradually curls over to the front and points more or less downward, according to the kind and stiffness of the wood used and the strength of the grip applied, and, moreover, the very strain of the grip which is the active cause of the phenomenon looks like an arduous struggle to prevent it.

In conclusion, I do not wish to be understood as implying that every one that uses this method of finding water is a fraud. The experience of a professional water finder has naturally made him a good judge of where water is likely to be found. When his judgment tells him that the right place has been reached, unconsciously the muscular action may follow and the operator be self-deceived. But the fact that the stick must be held in a peculiar way would seem to demonstrate that the whole thing is manual, since if the operator, through animal magnetism or any occult power, could induce such attraction between water and a stick as to cause the stick to bend, he should be able to exert this power, no matter how the stick was held. Moreover, after being shown how to do it, I was easily able to make the stick work at will myself, irrespective of the presence or absence of water, and I do not believe I have much animal magnetism, and am quite sure I possess no occult power.

HENRY P. WELLS.

New York, Nov. 29, 1901.

FLORIDA ORANGES.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Florida has a crop of oranges this year that makes the orange growers of that State think the time is near at hand when the annual shipment of oranges will approximate that immediately before the great freeze of 1895. It will be recalled that during the season before the freeze pretty nearly 5,000,

COLOMBIAN LIBERAL TROOPS SURRENDER

Soldiers and Arms Turned Over to the Conservatives.

Guaranteed Life and Liberty as Agreed at Thursday's Conference on the Marietta—Great Concourse of Liberal Sympathizers Present.

COLON, Nov. 29.—The terms of surrender agreed upon at yesterday's conference held on board the United States gunboat Marietta, and at which the commanding officers of the Marietta, of the British cruiser Tribune, and of the French cruiser Suchet, Lieut. Commander McCrea of the Machias, Capt. Perry of the Iowa, Gens. Alban and Jeffries, representing the Government of Colombia, and Señor De la Rosa, who represented the Liberal party, were present, are briefly as follows: Señor De la Rosa, Secretary to Gen. Domingo Diaz, the Liberal General, agreed to surrender the Liberal soldiers now at Colon, with their arms to Capt. Perry at noon to-day; Capt. Perry, in his turn, agreed to hand over these men and their arms later in the day to Gen. Alban, who, in his turn, guaranteed life and liberty to all men recently in arms against the Conservative Government of Colombia.

At 11:30 this morning a large number of marines and bluejackets from the Iowa, the Marietta, and the Machias landed at Colon and proceeded to the barracks. Here the arms belonging to the Liberal soldiers were taken over by the Americans in the presence of Capt. Perry, the commanders of the warships above mentioned, the American, British, and French Consuls at Colon, and a large concourse of people who sympathized with the Liberals in their surrender.

The Liberal guard, patrolling Colon this morning, appeared sad and downcast. Their behavior, however, has all along been most praiseworthy, and it is not at all an exaggeration to say that they have gained the respect of a very large portion of the community, and especially of the foreign element, during their short administration of Colon.

Later in the day Gen. Alban, accompanied by officials of the Conservative Government of Colombia, arrived here from Panama, and Señor De la Rosa, representing Gen. Domingo Diaz, surrendered himself and the Liberal troops to the Conservative General in the presence of Capt. Perry and the naval and consular officers above mentioned.

Not for many years has the harbor of Colon been so crowded as it is to-day. Five men-of-war and several German, Italian, and British merchant and passenger steamers, as well as other vessels, are in port. The men-of-war are moored to the wharves. The only flag-bedecked ship in the harbor is the Colombian Conservative gunboat General Pinzon. When Gen. Alban received the surrender of the Liberals the Pinzon blew a series of noisy, quick, and irregular notes from her fog horn, indicative of her joy at the proceedings. She is now lying quite close to the docks. Gen. Alban is on board.

The majority of the American marines and bluejackets have returned to their vessels. The Suchet has landed a detachment of marines on the property of the French Canal Company. American marines are still guarding the piers and the railroad station.

Over 200 men entered the city with Gen. Alban. De la Rosa, on handing Alban his sword, said: "I accept the conditions of the treaty to safeguard the lives and liberty of my soldiers in Colon. As for my brother and myself, we personally decline to accept the conditions of this treaty."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Mr. Herran, the Colombian Chargé, said to-night that Gen. Alban will grant nothing short of a complete capitulation by the rebel forces with all their arms and ammunition to the Colombian Conservatives. But it is understood, Mr. Herran added, that Gen. Alban will give immunity to the persons and private property of those who lay down their arms, and they may be granted leave to depart on parole. They will not be permitted, however, to remove any of their military supplies from Colon, and their parole will prevent their joining any of the scattered bands of Liberals at other points.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS TO WITHDRAW FROM COLON.

Forces to be Reduced Gradually Until Trouble is Over.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—With the restoration of order and open traffic on the Isthmus of Panama it is expected that the Navy Department will be able to withdraw some of the United States warships now on duty in that quarter, and it is now probable that one ship will be withdrawn on either side of the Isthmus. There will be no haste, however, in reducing the naval strength, as the officials feel that the surrender of the Liberals on the Isthmus may not terminate the entire struggle throughout Colombia. The country is so extensive and the signs of unrest at interior points are so numerous that it is believed there may be a recurrence of trouble on the Isthmus if the insurgents at other points continue to show strength.

When the Iowa is withdrawn she will probably go to Talcapano to be docked. The Machias when relieved will come north.

Some of the reports reaching here show there is apprehension on the part of some of the Colombians on the Isthmus, including men of considerable influence, as to the duration of the stay of the American marines. It has come to the knowledge of officials here that many wild rumors have been circulated on the Isthmus, some of them going to the extent of asserting that the United States forces having once landed would not be withdrawn. These reports have led to inquiries between Panama and Washington, bringing out responses that the rumored American occupation was wholly imaginary and that the most positive and definite assurances had been given that immediately upon the fulfillment of this Government's obligation to keep open the traffic our forces would be debarked and all American authority would be terminated. This purpose of the authorities here has been made known to those in influence on the Isthmus and has served to allay the fears caused by reports of American occupation.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Daily Graphic, discussing editorially the troubles in South America, ridicules the accusations made in the press of the Continent that the United States is fomenting disturbances in Colombia. The Graphic points out that what the United States has done at Colon Germany may soon be compelled to imitate in Venezuela, with the result of disturbing the existing relations between Washington and Berlin. The paper asks whether it is impossible to arrive at some arrangement permanently and effectively to prevent these crises, such as the recent one at Colon, and suggests that if the United States will add to the Monroe doctrine a guarantee of foreign interests in these explosive republics, and will itself undertake to perform police duties there, there is no reason why the European powers should not cease their opposition to Monroeism.

COLOMBIAN-VENEZUELAN RUPTURE CONFIRMED.

Minister Hart Cables Report of the Breach Between the Two Republics—Germany's Action.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The State Department has received confirmation of the notification from the Colombian Government to Venezuela that it has terminated diplomatic relations. This came in the shape of a cablegram from Minister Hart. This action is the result of the hasty withdrawal last August from the Venezuelan capital of Dr. Rico, the Colombian Minister there. Such a breach does not necessarily mean war, though it is undoubtedly a step in that direction.

Venezuela has had several affairs of this kind, some of the European nations withdrawing their representatives from Caracas for long terms; and only a year and a half ago our own Government was obliged to give Minister Loomis an indefinite leave of absence from Caracas as a warning to Venezuela of our dissatisfaction with its attitude in the controversy growing out of the asphalt dispute. It is said that these manifestations of foreign disapproval have had very little influence upon the Venezuelan Government.

It is a significant fact that this breach with Colombia has been created at the moment when Germany is considering the adoption of compulsory measures to secure the payment by the Venezuelan Government of a heavy financial liability to German citizens. It is supposed here that President Castro is proceeding under the theory that the application of the Monroe Doctrine would protect him from punitive action by Germany, but the impression among officials here is that this belief is not well founded.

ARMS FOR THE LIBERALS.

ANTWERP, Nov. 29.—The steamer Ban Righ, which arrived here Nov. 27 from London, sailed from here to-day, and it is alleged she is destined for Colon. The Consul here of the United States of Colombia declares, however, that the cargo of arms and ammunition on board the Ban Righ is not for Colombia.

The Ban Righ was detained about a fortnight ago by London customs officials under suspicion that she had on board arms and ammunition intended for the Boers. She was subsequently released and sailed for Antwerp. According to a dispatch from Antwerp dated Nov. 27, the Ban Righ carries a large cargo of munitions of war for the Colombian Liberals, including 4,000 cases of cartridges and 1,000 cases of rifles, machine guns, and chemicals.

MR. ROOT REVIEWS REED CASE.

To Send Papers to the President—Capt. Reed's Only Chance of Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Root had a long conference to-day with Judge Advocate General Davis in regard to the case of Capt. Reed and the commissary case in Manila.

The Secretary reviewed the papers in the case and will send them to the President. No action is expected by the President until after the decision of the Demming case, in St. Louis.

This case contains the only chance for Capt. Reed. It involves the question whether a volunteer officer can be tried by officers of the regular army. When the volunteer army was raised for the Spanish war it was the rule that its officers could not be so tried because the volunteer regiments were raised by the States.

The War Department, however, took the ground that the volunteer army raised in 1899 did not come under the same ruling. Those volunteers were raised by act of Congress and were regarded as an extension of the regular establishment, and not as a separate organization. They were not raised by the States.

The question whether there is in fact any difference between the status of the Spanish war volunteers and those raised for the Philippine war is now up for decision in the Demming case, and if the court overrules the decision of the War Department it is to be supposed that Capt. Reed will escape.

UNITED STATES LEADS IN JAPANESE IMPORTS.

Value of Produce Sent from This Country to the Mikado's Realm Increases Tenfold in Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—"The Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan for the Year 1900" is a document which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It shows that the growth in American imports into Japan during the decade has been far greater than that of any other nation's imports. The total value of imports from the United States in 1900 was, according to this official publication of the Japanese Government, 62,761,196 yen, against 6,874,531 in 1890, being thus nearly ten times as much in the latter as in the former year.

That this growth of imports from the United States has been far in excess of that of other countries, or of that of the average, is shown by the fact that the total imports of Japan are but three and one-half times as much in 1900 as in 1390, while those from the United States are, as already indicated, nearly ten times as much. The total imports of Japan in 1900 are 287,261,845 yen, against 80,554,874 yen in 1890.

Comparing the growth in the imports from the United States with those from other countries, the gains from the United States are equally apparent. The imports from Germany increased from 6,856,955 yen in 1890 to 29,199,695 yen in 1900. From Great Britain the imports in 1890 were 26,619,102 yen, and in 1900 71,638,219 yen, having thus been four times as much as those from the United States in 1890, while in 1900 they exceeded those from this country by about 15 per cent only. From France the imports in 1890 were 3,869,331 yen, and in 1900, 8,095,819 yen; from Belgium, in 1890, 1,032,350 yen, and in 1900, 7,949,253 yen.

The table which follows shows the value of imports into Japan in yen from the principal countries from which her imports were drawn in 1890, 1895, and 1900. It will be seen that both in rate of growth and in actual increase the imports from the United States show a greater increase than from any other country:

Countries.	1890. Yen.	1895. Yen.	1900. Yen.
United Kingdom	26,619,102	45,172,110	71,638,219
United States	6,874,531	9,276,360	62,761,196
Germany	6,856,955	12,233,158	29,199,695
China	8,849,635	22,985,144	29,960,740
British India	8,910,891	12,001,810	23,516,350
Hongkong	5,495,912	8,078,189	10,059,855
Korea	4,363,540	2,925,399	8,905,618
France	3,869,331	5,180,134	8,095,819
Belgium	1,032,350	2,066,244	7,949,253
Russian Asia	760,948	1,371,612	5,716,705
Other countries	6,912,729	5,970,694	28,958,395
Total	80,554,874	127,260,844	287,261,845

AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Secretary Root Assures Political Leader that Americans Have Not and Will Not Favor Either Faction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Root to-day addressed a communication to Eligio Bonachea, President of the convention at Havana, Cuba, that nominated Bartholomew Maso for President, relative to complaints that United States authorities were interfering in the Cuban elections. A press dispatch from Havana stated that Maso complained that the interference of United States officers was being exerted in favor of Estrada Palma, and a dispatch from Bonachea to the Secretary implied the same thing. Following is the Secretary's communication to Señor Bonachea:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of Nov. 26, saying: 'The National Convention of Havana, which has proclaimed Gen. Maso candidate for the Presidency of the future republic of Cuba, respectfully asks you to recommend to the representatives of the intervening Government the strictest impartiality in the electoral contest which is now taking place.'

"The representatives of the intervening Government in Cuba are already aware that their duty requires them not merely to be strictly impartial in the electoral contest in Cuba, but to refrain from interfering in any manner whatever with the free expression of the wishes of the Cuban people at the polls. They have not violated this rule in the past, and will not in hte future. They will have nothing to do with the electoral contest except to enforce the electoral law prescribed by the constitutional convention and promulgated by the Military Governor on the 14th of October last. This will be done impartially and effectively.

"It is quite unnecessary to assume that the officers of this Government will be less faithful to their duty hereafter than they have been in the past, or to recommend or direct that they shall perform a duty which they are already performing."

GOV. JENKINS TURNED DOWN.

Cabinet Considers Defense of Oklahoma's Executive and Decides Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The last Cabinet meeting before the convening of Congress was largely devoted to going over some recess appointments which will be sent to Congress next week. Considerable time was spent upon the question of reappointing Gov. Jenkins of Oklahoma. Charges were made against Gov. Jenkins regarding his connection with a cattle company organized in the Territory, and the President gave him a hearing last Monday. It was decided to-day not to reappoint him.

GEN. WOOD FAVORS TARIFF CONCESSIONS

Arrived on Monterey from Cuba and Left for Washington.

Says a Reduction in Duties on Sugar and Tobacco Will Help Cubans—Col. Dady Also Back.

Among the shivering passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Monterey from the palm shaded precincts of Havana to be greeted by the falling snows of New York was Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba. Gen. Wood was accompanied by Mrs. Wood, his Secretary, William A. Varty; Lieut. McCoy of the Tenth Cavalry, his aide, and by Gonzalo de Queseda, as special Commissioner from Cuba to Washington.

The General and Mrs. Wood, as soon as the customs officials had gotten through with them, hurried over to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where they took luncheon with Lieut. and Mrs. Hooker. Mrs. Hooker, who is a sister to Mrs. Wood, was before her marriage to the marine officer Miss Mary Condit Smith, and was on a visit to the family of Minister Conger when the legation was cut off from the world and besieged by the Boxers in Peking. Immediately after luncheon the Wood party left for Washington.

"I came here this time," said Gen. Wood when interviewed, "to perfect arrangements by which Cuba may be turned over to the Cubans and to talk over with the President and Secretary Root the economic situation of the republic about to take its place among the nations. We do not expect any troubles at the forthcoming elections. The Cubans are anxious to show the world that they can conduct their own affairs in an orderly and decent manner, and may be depended upon to keep the peace. They will find an excellent Government machinery at work all over the island.

"We have built roads, established an efficient urban and rural police system and an elaborate educational scheme. More than 1,800 schools, in which 5,000 teachers are employed, have been established under American jurisdiction. These schoolhouses are crowded to the doors.

"The chief feature of the economic situation in Cuba to-day relates to sugar and tobacco, the staple products of the island. I am assured that the Cuban people will not under any circumstances restore the export duties on these products levied by the Spaniards which we abolished two years ago to stimulate industry, and they will only ask some reasonable tariff concessions by us on sugar and tobacco. Upon the rest of the products of the island the people are willing to pay duty. Cuba lacks development, investment, and business enterprise because of the extra taxations on her productions. Not only can the island be made self-sustaining, but our country will be able to profit by her prosperity.

"The island now imports between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 worth of stuff every year. Of this amount we furnish only $28,000,000 worth, notwithstanding our superior markets and proximity. Of wine alone Cuba imports $5,000,000 worth each year from Spain, and the stuff is in every way similar in grade to our California product. She also spends in foreign countries $2,500,000 for shoes, $6,000,000 for cotton fabrics, and $2,000,000 for rice. Any concession that this country might make in the matter of sugar and tobacco duties so as to enable the island to thrive would in no way be injurious to those portions of the United States that raise like products.

"More freedom in the tax on the two staple products will save the island, because sugar is now raised at a loss of 50 cents a hundred pounds. It would, I believe, stimulate the emigration from this country of a planter class and fill the island up. Cuba is bigger than Java, and has a population of 2,000,000 inhabitants, while Java supports a population of 20,000,000. Cuba can comfortably take care of a population of 10,000,000, and the people of influence and wealth on the island are anxious for an accession of strength from the United States. Immigration will solve the question of Cuba's future."

Another passenger of note was Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, who has been in Havana for some time in the interests of his contracting business. A cable from Havana printed yesterday morning said that the Havana Ayuntamiento had not awarded the sewerage and paving contract to Col. Dady, as had been previously stated in cablegrams received here, but had simply voted to take his bid under consideration.

Col. Dady when asked if this were true said that it was not. He said that the contract had been given him by the unanimous vote of the City Council of Havana, and that he had in his possession papers to prove the truth of his statement. He added that plans and specifications were now in preparation for presentation to Gen. Wood, who would consider the matter on his return to Cuba. Gen. Wood, when asked about the latter statement, said:

"I know nothing about the Dady contract. If it has been awarded I do not know it."

Mr. Dady consulted with several Brooklyn political leaders last night relative to patronage in the county. To-day he will confer with the Coffeyites, and this afternoon a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee will be held to discuss the matter of patronage distribution, and also that of officers for the Republican General and Executive Committees, who are to be elected next Tuesday night.

GEN. WOOD AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Pays a Social Visit to the President on Arrival.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, arrived here to-night. Accompanying him were Mrs. Wood and Lieut. McCoy. The General will spend some days in Washington in conference with the President and the Secretary of War regarding affairs in Cuba. To-night he and Mrs. Wood paid a social visit to the White House.

Since his last trip to Washington, about two months ago, Gen. Wood has traveled over practically the whole island of Cuba, familiarizing himself with conditions, and he is able to give the officials here a complete and intelligent account of affairs and the peoples' needs. He will urge earnestly upon the President and the Secretary of War that it is the duty of this Government, now that it has taken the Cubans under its protection, to encourage them to become self-supporting and enable them to continue the good work of maintaining the excellent conditions which have resulted from American occupation.

Leather Industry in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Census Bureau to-day issued a preliminary report regarding leather, tanned, curried, and finished, for the United States, showing a total capital of $173,977,421, an increase of 78 per cent. since 1890; 1,306 establishments, a decrease of 25 per cent.; average number of wage earners, 52,109; total wages, $22,591,001; cost of materials used, $155,603,004; value of products, $204,038,127, an increase of 19 per cent.

BONINE DEFENSE BEGINS TO-DAY.

Her Counsel Expect to Call Twenty-five Witnesses—Her Confession to Chief of Police Read.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Upon the eve of the adjournment to-day of the Criminal Court, before which Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine is being tried for the killing of James S. Ayres, Jr., District Attorney Gould announced that the Government would rest its case after the introduction of one or two more witnesses, and that he expected to conclude at the morning session of the court to-morrow. Mr. T. W. Keane will then make a preliminary statement in Mrs. Bonine's behalf, and it is expected that about twenty-five witnesses called in her defense will be heard. Mrs. Bonine's counsel say that they have not yet decided whether she shall be put upon the stand.

Deputy Coroner Gazebrook to-day finished his testimony, and Detective Horne told of the confession which Mrs. Bonine first made to him of her part in the tragedy. Her confession to the Chief of Police also was read. Dr. Glazebrook gave it as his opinion that the abrasions on Ayres's legs must have been caused by a woman kicking him with sharp-heeled slippers, and said that the bruises on Mrs. Bonine's arms looked as if they must have been made by a man's thumb when he was gripping her arms.

BILL TO REVIVE THE GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL.

Secretary Long's Measure Will Provide for Four Officers—Promotions to Seniority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Long is drafting a bill to be submitted to Congress for the revival of the grade of Vice Admiral.

This is in accordance with Rear Admiral Crowninshield's recommendation in his annual report, and in accordance with that recommendation the bill will provide for four Vice Admirals.

There is no intention to fill the four positions by promoting officers for conspicuous service in the Spanish war or elsewhere. Most of the newspaper and unofficial talk about the Vice Admiral bill has been based on the assumption that this would be done, which accounts for the confident predictions that Capt. Clark or Capt. Cook would receive the office. On the contrary, it is understood to be the intention of the department to make the promotions by seniority.

The four senior Rear Admirals are Howell, Remey, Farquhar, and Watson, and they would receive the positions, unless the bill should not be passed before March. Howell and Farquhar will be retired in March, and in that case the Vice Admirals would be Remey, Watson, Casey, and Higginson. Sampson and Cromwell will be retired in February, so that neither could become a Vice Admiral, unless the opportunity should be extended by Congress to officers on the retired list.

GOV. TAFT ORDERED HOME.

Is Suffering from Disability Due to Ill-Health.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Gov. William H. Taft of the Philippine Islands has been directed by the Secretary of War to return to the United States. This action is taken because it is evident from information received that Gov. Taft will be unable to perform any duties for some time and will be obliged to leave the Philippines to regain his health.

No date has been decided upon for his return, but it is expected he will leave on one of the transports sailing at an early day, probably Dec. 10. While in this country he will be called to Washington to give the committees of Congress information concerning necessary legislation for the islands.

THE WRIGHT MAY BE SAVED.

Gen. Chaffee Thinks, However, that Chances Are Against Sunken Transport.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram from Gen. Chaffee at Manila, dated yesterday:

"Transport Wright struck on uncharted rock near south end Daram Island, near entrance to San Juanico. Badly injured; resting quietly on port side; fifteen feet water in hold, which rises and falls with tide. Smith thinks she may be raised with wrecking vessel, but I fear sufficient power cannot be obtained in these waters. Large part of the cargo will be saved in damaged condition. No lives lost."

THREE LIEUTENANTS INJURED.

Wounded by Bamboo Spikes in a Pitfall Near Carmen, Bohol.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Adjutant General Corbin to-day received the following cablegram from Gen. Chaffee dated Manila, Nov. 28:

"Lieuts. Feeter and Wetherill, Nineteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, badly wounded by bamboo spikes in a pitfall near Carmen, Bohol. Feeter wounded in foot; Wetherill in thigh; operation necessary to extract sticks. Lieut. Smith slightly hurt."

First Lieut. George I. Feeter is a native of New York. He entered the army as a Second Lieutenant in May, 1899. Second Lieuts. Richard Wetherill and Ira A. Smith were appointed from the ranks in February last.

Insurgents Active in Batangas.

MANILA, Nov. 29.—The insurgents are active in Batangas Province. Brigadier-General Bell, with a battalion of the Fifth Infantry, leaves here to-day to assume command of the troops in Batangas. Recently the insurgents killed a merchant in the town of Batangas, terrorized the people living in the outskirts of the town, and escaped after a running fight with a small detachment of the Eighth Infantry.

The Transport Buford Overdue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The transport Buford, en route from the Philippines with two battalions of the Twenty-third Infantry aboard to New York, is several days overdue. No apprehension is felt at the War Department, however, as the severe northwest gales which have prevailed for some days past over the North Atlantic naturally would retard her progress.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Odus C. Horney will make two visits each week during December, January, and February to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company on official business pertaining to the inspection of revolvers.

First Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern will proceed to Fort Preble on official business pertaining to the repair of the armament at that post.

Capt. Thomas R. Marshall, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

Major Edward E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum to accompany the first detachment of recruits to be sent from that post to San Francisco, and upon completion of his duties with recruits will join his regiment in the Department of the Columbia.

First Lieut. Marshall M. Cloud, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth for duty.

Capt. Reuben B. Turner will report in person to the Quartermaster General for consultation.

Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Seventeenth Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty in that department until the Seventeenth Infantry arrives in the United States, when he will join his proper station.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, Seventeenth Infantry, will be relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of California, upon the arrival of the Seventeenth Infantry in the United States, and will then join his regiment.

Second Lieutenants are assigned as follows: Charles M. Maigne, Seventh Cavalry; Louis J. Rancourt, Nineteenth Infantry; William N. Campbell, Fifteenth Infantry; Edwin J. Bracken, Twentieth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. J. H. Rohrbacher will be detached from the Hartford Dec. 5 and attached to the Topeka as navigator.

E. Thompson is commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon from April 19, 1901.

John B. Buchanan is appointed Assistant Surgeon from Nov. 23, 1901.

Paymaster H. T. Skelding, retired, is ordered to duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper at Havana Station, as relief to Assistant Paymasters E. T. Hooper and T. D. Harris, and as partial relief to Passed Assistant Paymaster W. V. H. Rose. Passed Assistant Paymaster Rose is detached as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper at Havana Station Dec. 10. He will continue his other duties.

Assistant Paymaster E. T. Hoopes is detached from the Vixen upon reporting of relief and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster T. D. Harris is detached from the Yankton upon reporting of relief and ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. M. B. Pollock is detached from the Indiana and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander Fernando P. Gilmore has been transferred from the Glacier to the Monadnock.

Commander Arthur B. Speyers is transferred from the Monadnock to the Glacier.

Ensign Oscar D. Duncan is transferred from the Panay to the Yorktown and Naval Cadet Clarence E. Landram from the Yorktown to the Panay.

Naval Cadet George W. Steele, Jr., is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Vixen is at Colorado Reef.

The Alabama is at Hampton Roads.

The Illinois is at New Orleans.

The Massachusetts is at Newport News.

The Topeka sailed yesterday from Port Royal for Norfolk.

The Yankton is at Lambert's Point.

The Dixie sailed to-day from Naples for Smyrna.

The Lebanon was reported yesterday as passing Jupiter Inlet, bound south.

The Commander in Chief, Asiatic Station, reports the following changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands:

Don Juan de Austria at Calapan.

Yorktown at Catbalogan.

Wompatuck at Siquitor Island.

Paragua patrolling the coast of Mindoro.

If Eyeglasses

Like pianos, bore the maker's imprint, you would see how numerous a company of eyeglass wearers we are ministering to—and profit by their example.

E. B. Meyrowitz

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St. PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

SENATOR BAILEY FOR GORMAN IN 1904

Maryland Election Strongly Confirmed Him in His Choice.

The Texas Senator Believes a Subsidy Bill Will Pass and that the Republicans, If Retained in Power, Will Acquire Cuba.

Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas favors the nomination by the Democrats of ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland for the Presidency in 1904.

The Senator left for Washington last night, and prior to his departure he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"The report is current, Senator," said the reporter, "that you favor the nomination of ex-Senator Gorman for President?"

"In conversation with some friends in Cincinnati recently," he replied, "I did say that I considered Mr. Gorman the most available candidate. I am more strongly impressed with the correctness of my opinion since the result of the Maryland election became known. I don't care to say more on that subject."

"Do you think there will be any revision of the tariff at the coming session?"

"Now, I don't care to be interviewed," was his answer, "but I will say that tariff matters seem to have been adjusted all over the country to the satisfaction of the Republicans, and I cannot believe they will seek any changes. Others might want to do so, but it is my opinion there will be no revision of the tariff law."

"Do you think a ship subsidy bill will be passed?"

"I do," he rejoined.

"On what lines will it be drawn, do you suppose?"

"Very much," he answered, "along the lines of what was known as the Hanna measure."

"What will the Government do with regard to Cuba?"

"I don't know," was his reply, "and I do not care to go into details, but it is my belief that if the Republican Party continues in control of the Government this country will acquire possession of Cuba."

While in the city Senator Bailey purchased several horses and shipped them to his stock farm in Texas.

Ex-Senator Gorman was a late arrival at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and when told of Senator Bailey's remarks concerning him, he smiled. When asked for an expression of opinion, he remarked:

"I have nothing to say; 1904 is a long way off."

NO REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. Manley Says If Democrats Attempt It They Will Fail.

"There will be no revision of the tariff law at the coming session of Congress," remarked National Committeeman Joseph H. Manley of Maine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"The attempt may be made by the Democrats," he continued, "but it will not be successful."

WILL TRY TO AMEND RULES OF THE HOUSE.

Representative Swanson Would Have a Majority Dictate What Bills Shall Be Reported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representative Swanson of Virginia has prepared the following amendment to the rules of the House which he proposes to offer if an opportunity presents itself:

Whenever a bill, resolution, or other matter has been referred to a committee and the committee has failed to report on the same and a majority of the members of the House shall sign a petition to said committee requesting it to report thereon, the committee to which said bill, resolution, or matter has been referred shall report to the House upon such bill, resolution, or matter within two weeks from presentation of said petition, and if the committee fails to report within said time, then it shall be in order in the House to move at the end of such time to discharge the committee from its further consideration and proceed at once to a consideration of the same in the House. The petition herein provided for shall be presented to the Speaker, who shall refer it to the proper committee and have the same printed in the record of that day's proceedings.

Mr. Swanson says that he has received a number of assurances of support in any move to change the rules as outlined. The purpose of the amendment, he says, is to put it in the power of a majority of the House to control proceedings in a regular and deliberate way, and to take from the Committee on Rules some of the absolute power it now possesses of determining what legislation shall come before the House. Explaining the effect of the proposed rule, Mr. Swanson says:

"Under this rule, the business of the House would proceed as heretofore except when a majority desired legislation which it was prevented from having by the Speaker and the committees of the House. Under this rule, a majority of the members would be enabled in a regular way, after a reasonable time, to control the legislation of the House. The petition being printed in The Record, and thus making a public record of the action of members, would cause it not to be loosely nor thoughtlessly signed. Every committee of the House, from the Committee on Rules down, and the Speaker himself, would under this rule, be under the control of a majority of the House."

Porto Rican Labor Associations Meet.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 29.—The mass meeting of the local labor associations of Porto Rico, held last evening, which was called by Santiago Iglesias, agent of the American Federation of Labor, was peaceably conducted.

Although Iglesias met with some opposition, he appeared confident of uniting the local trades organizations with the American Federation of Labor.

Porto Rico's New Treasurer to Take Oath.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 29.—William Franklin Willoughby, recently appointed Treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico, succeeding Jacob Hollander, resigned, arrived here to-day. He will take his oath of office to-morrow.

The Executive Council of Porto Rico, at a special session, raised the bond of the Treasurer of the island from $100,000 to $150,000. This action was taken because of the increased funds handled by the Treasurer.

President Honors Dead Rough Rider.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Roosevelt sent a large floral tribute to-day to be laid on the grave of Joseph Armistead Carr, who was a Lieutenant of Troop D of the Rough Riders, whose body was interred at Arlington this afternoon. Lieut. Carr was a greatgrandson of Gen. Walter Keith Armistead of the first class graduated from West Point, and was a nephew of Gen. Lewis Armistead of the Confederate Army.

Patronage in President's District.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representative Storm, who hails from President Roosevelt's Congressional district in New York, talked with the President to-day regarding a number of Post Offices in the district. The President and Mr. Storm have reached an agreement that the present Postmaster at Oyster Bay, Dr. Wright, shall have another term.

W. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

We Are Making This Fight For the Public and for Principle.

Books.

Cut out *this* list. Take it to any store in town and try to match the prices. That's the way to find out where Books are really sold cheapest.

Notice: Don't permit other dealers to dodge the real issue. Ask them if they can sell *these books at these prices.* Pin them down to the point. They are pledged to the American Publishers' Association to sell them at the prices quoted in the column on the left. They can't equal our prices without violating their promise to the Trust.

	All Others Charge	Our Price
The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson—Balfour	$4.00	$3.59
The Japanese Nightingale—Warama	$2.00	$1.62
Alice in Wonderland—Pictures by Newell	$3.00	$2.69
Heroines of Fiction—W. D. Howells, 2 vols. illus	$3.75	$3.37
Maids and Matrons of New France—Pepper	$1.50	$1.34
A Child of Nature—Mabie	$1.80	$1.62
The World Beautiful in Books—Whitney	$1.00	89c
Memoirs of a Musical Life—Mason	$2.00	$1.79
Candle Lightin' Time—Dunbar	$1.50	$1.34
Wild Life Near Home—Sharp	$2.00	$1.79
Norse Stories—Mabie	$1.80	$1.62
George Washington—Hapgood	$1.75	$1.58
Over the Plum Pudding—Bangs	$1.15	94c
The Furniture of Our Forefathers	$10.00	$8.99
Harriman's Alaska Expedition, 2 vols	$15.00	$13.49
A Daughter of the Huguenots—Champney	$1.35	$1.21
Young Barbarians—MacLaren	$1.35	$1.21
The Magic Key—Elizabeth Tucker	$1.00	89c
The Violet Fairy Book—Lang	$1.60	$1.44
A Son of Satsuma—Munroe	$1.00	89c
Captain of the Crew—Barbour	$1.20	$1.08

Price—that's the only difference between our books and the books sold by others. The margin between our prices and their prices mark the governing difference between two types of merchandising. The liberal, popular policy of cash and small profits—**that's Macy's**—and the narrow, exorbitant method that taxes you to the utmost penny of profit that can be squeezed into prices—**that's competition.** Choose between us.

Remember that we sell everything else on the same basis that we sell Books—Prices are lower here than anywhere else—except for a few proprietary articles that trade agreements prevent us from cutting.

PIANOS

KRANICH AND BACH

QUALITY FOUNDED ECONOMY 1864 DURABILITY

AN AMERICAN STANDARD FOR THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS 235-39 E. 23d ST. BRANCH WAREROOMS 16 W. 125TH ST

ALTHOUGH about **six hundred** differently named pianos are sold in New York, only **seven** are made by **piano manufacturers**; all the others bear names stenciled by **piano assemblers**—those who buy piano **parts** wherever they can be obtained and then fit these parts together—somehow!

Here is a valuable truth for piano purchasers to know; —all of the highest grade are made by **manufacturers**, who are few, and that **none** of the highest grade come from **assemblers**, who are many.

Piano **manufacturing** necessitates a great establishment, great capital and a great corps of educated workmen—these are **absolutely essential** to create a perfect instrument.

We are **piano manufacturers** in the strictest sense of the term, we do not make cheap pianos, but we do produce the **highest possible grade** at the **lowest possible cost**, and while this is all we claim, it comprehends all that is important.

Descriptive Catalogue on request.

PIANOLA RECITAL

To-day, SATURDAY, November 30, at 3:00 P. M.

No Cards of Admission Necessary.

SOLOIST:

Mr. RICHARD ARNOLD, Violinist

It must certainly be a great satisfaction to a lover of music, who cannot himself produce it, to know that he can have any class of music from his piano whenever he may desire it, and have it played by himself in any manner which strikes his fancy.

This is the satisfaction that belongs to the owner of a Pianola.

We should be glad to show you the pleasure derived from the Pianola by explaining the operation of this wonderful instrument.

PROGRAM.

Semiramide Overture.....Rossini
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.
Polonaise in C.....C. Cui
PIANOLA.
Legende.....Wieniawski
MR. ARNOLD
(Accompanied with Aeolian Orchestrelle).
Fantasie Nocturne, op. 2.....Gabrilowitch
Valse Caprice, D flat.....Sapellnikoff
PIANOLA.
Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, Saint-Saens
MR. ARNOLD
(Accompanied with Aeolian Orchestrelle).

The AEOLIAN CO., 18 W. 23d St.

PRIZE MONEY CASE APPEALED.

Action Brought by Naval Officers Goes to Higher Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The United States to-day appealed to the District Court of Appeals from the decision of Judge Bradley rendered last July in the case of R

Wanamaker's

The Marvelous Gift Store

Twenty of our buyers ransacked Europe last Summer in gathering the rare and beautiful, choice and curious gift-things that are displayed from top to bottom of this store today. They didn't buy these choice things by dozens or the gross, as ordinary merchandise; for, in addition to being experts of values, these men are connoisseurs of art in their various lines. And as they traveled from city to city, and hamlet to hamlet, their eyes were open for individual productions showing real artistic beauty, and they gathered them bit by bit, and piece by piece, in the same careful and enthusiastic way that the unprofessional connoisseur would follow.

This brings together for us what is doubtless the largest and most interesting collection of foreign novelties to be found in America; and they have the added charm of being exclusive in hundreds of cases. Some are costly, though priced at their fair commercial value; other rare and artistic things are quite inexpensive.

These will be picked out early, of course. People who most appreciate such fine things wish to avoid the holiday rush that is just beginning.

Today the buying at Wanamaker's is still comfortable, and the rare collections of fine things are ready.

Men's Winter Overcoats

This has been the greatest Overcoat season known in this business; and there are two reasons for it. First, the very marked change of style to the *long* overcoats makes a new overcoat absolutely necessary for the well-dressed man. Second, the failure of many clothing stores to provide sufficient stock of the long, full coats has sent new customers to us.

We placed our contracts for large supplies away last Summer and are selling the smart and stylish coats at fair prices, while other stores are paying a premium to manufacturers to get them at all.

Today we have a superb showing of new Overcoats, 48 to 50 inches long, in dark Oxford mixed and black overcoatings, in all the various grades, at $15, $18, $20 and $25. Of course we have also very handsome Overcoats at $8.50 and $12; and the finer sorts, too, up to $55.

The man who has an overcoat to buy, and wants the smartest and most correct style, at a fair price, should visit Wanamaker's today.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S JACKETS

Some New, Low-priced Sorts

There has been a sudden swing in the demand for Women's Winter Coats in the direction of Short Jackets.

Our showing of them has been very full all season—as complete, in fact, as our assortment of Long Coats; and we are well prepared to satisfy the widest variety of tastes.

Some short jackets, just arrived, merit especial mention on account of the low prices at which they are marked. Every one of them is worth far more than the price set upon it. They are stylish, well made and carefully finished; and will effectually solve the problem for every woman who needs a handsome jacket at a very moderate price. Details:

$10—Coats of black or castor kersey; 27 inches long; double-breasted; half fitted back; velvet collar, and a good, durable satin lining.

$11.50—Jackets of kersey; 19 inches long; fly front; coat back; hip pockets; lined with silk or satin.

$12—Jackets of fine black kersey; fly-front; velvet collar; edges finished with stitching; lining of satin.

$25—Jackets of black kersey; fly-front; coat back; Persian lamb collar and revers; lining of satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sterling Silver Toilet Sets

Handsome Toilet Silver is always a most welcome addition to the dressing table; and, naturally, is especially suited for Christmas gifts.

Our showing of sterling silver Toilet Articles is more than usually elaborate this season. Its scope is illustrated by the fact that we have no less than fifteen new, artistic designs, from which complete matching sets may be selected.

Of particular beauty is the new "violet" pattern, also a design called "Love's Voyage." The assortment of floral, figure and Art Nouveau designs is most attractive.

The French gray finish seems to be the most favored, but there are many pieces with the always popular bright finish.

These price-hints:

Hair Brushes, $2 to $12 Cloth Brushes, $2.50 to $7.25
Velvet Brushes, $2.50 to $4.25 Hat Brushes, $1.25 to $3
Military Brushes, $2.85 to $5.50 Mirrors, $4.50 to $15
Bonnet Brushes, $1.25 to $5.50 Combs, 50c to $3.25
Puff Boxes, $2.50 to $8.25
Shaving Brushes, $1.25 to $3.25 Salve Jars, 75c to $4.50
Infants' Brushes, $2 to $3.50 Shoe Horns, $1 to $3
Infants' Combs, $1 to $1.50 Pumice, $1.25 to $3.50
Nail Files and Shoe Hooks 50c to $2.50
Glove Stretchers, $1.25 to $3.75
Tooth Brushes, 75c to $2.50

Broadway and Tenth street.

Handsome COSTUMES

Very Much Under-Price

This word concerns some very important price-reductions on a collection of fine imported and domestic Costumes. They consist of very dressy cloth and velvet gowns, as well as a number of tailor-made suits of the handsomer sorts.

It is an opportunity for economical women to gratify their taste for elegant clothes, and yet not be extravagant in procuring them. With concessions of thirty to fifty dollars on a dress the opportunity can be counted quite extraordinary.

In the collection offered today prices range from $60 to $117, on dresses originally priced at $90 to $175.

This detailed description of a few:

At $60, from $90—
Costume of black broadcloth, with plaited satin blouse; yoke and choker collar of white lace; other trimming on waist and skirt is application of black cloth in fancy design on white panne velvet.

At $64, from $95—
Costume of velvet, stamped with white dots; trimming on waist is of white silk, with application of lace, velvet ribbon and hemstitching.

At $84, from $125—
Costume of black velvet, with embroidered white dots; blouse waist very effectively trimmed with taffeta and embroidered in black and white.

At $117, from $175—
A splendid velvet costume with trimming of lace. Very dressy.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black SILK WAISTS

In this single color tone of rich, refined, lustrous and always appropriate *black*, we are now showing Silk Waists in thirty different styles, at prices ranging from $3.50 to $12.

Every stylish mode, and every smart style of trimming will be found in the fascinating group.

These hints of three prices:

At $5—Waists of taffeta or peau de soie, in six styles; some stitched pleats trimmed with buttons; some box plaits; some plaits and stitching; some full fronts, and others with stitched folds forming yoke; some with French backs, others plaited.

At $7.50—Waists of peau de soie or moire, in two styles; fine plaits forming yoke, finished with fancy stitching; and others with stitched plaits and French backs.

At $9—Waists of peau de soie or Louisine, in two styles; plaits and hemstitching; and others with fine plaits; buttoned in the back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black All-wool ZIBELINE

At 75c. Instead of $1

This is a fabric that is highly popular this season; and it is a quality that is exceptionally fine even to sell at a dollar. An excellent black; full 48 inches wide. A fabric not only admirable for a woman's personal use, but most suitable for holiday giving. 75c a yard.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

DOMET PAJAMAS

$1 a Suit

The ordinary night robe is poor comfort when the weather gets cold. The trousers of a pajama suit are welcomed by the man who shudders at cold sheets. Domet flannel is all-cotton, but it is fleecy, soft and warm; doesn't shrink, and wears well.

These are nicely made; in all sizes, at $1 a suit.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Imported HAND-BAGS

Hand-bags, handsomely fitted with the necessary toilet articles for traveling, are admirably adapted for Christmas gifts for men. There is a splendidly complete showing of them here, all imported, with fittings of silver, nickel, or ebony. Leathers are alligator, sea-lion and pigskin, and the bags are put together in a most substantial manner. Prices range from $11 to $75.

For women, there are imported Hand-bags in sea-lion, morocco and seal leathers, silk lined and handsomely finished; sizes 8 to 14 inches. They are variously priced at $3.50 to $10.50.

Basement.

CHIFFON VEILING

At One-third Below Value

This is Chiffon Veiling of an excellent quality, firmly and clearly woven, without imperfect meshes or heavy threads; in the most desired colorings—brown, gray, black and white.

It is a quality such as readily sells at 30c a yard, but we offer a limited quantity of it—500 yards, at a full third below its value—or

20 cents a yard

Broadway.

Girls' Fine COATS

At $20, Worth $26.50 to $35

These are very handsome overgarments for girls of 6 to 12 years. Variously made, of broadcloth, cheviot and kersey; all handsomely made and silk-lined; also trimmed with fur or velvet. A very elegant collection to choose from at $20.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Trimmed Hats

Sharply Reduced

This offering of Trimmed Millinery at decisively reduced prices comes early enough in the season to enable many women to indulge in a welcome addition to their collection of Hats at an unexpected price-saving.

The hats are in stylish shapes, beautifully made and trimmed, in a variety of popular materials. Former prices were $12, $14 and $15; now they are all reduced to

$7.50 Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Lawn Pillow Shams

Our assortment of Lawn Pillow Shams is extremely well diversified. The woman in search of these attractive finishing touches to the appearance of the bed, will have no difficulty in making a satisfactory choice.

Here are some of the styles:

Center of plaits, finished with ruffle of lawn.
Center of plaits and hemstitching, and hemstitched lawn ruffle.
Center of all-over embroidery, with embroidered ruffle.
Center of dotted Swiss muslin, with embroidered ruffle.
Border of plaits and insertion, with embroidered ruffle.
Plaited center, with border of embroidered insertion; ribbon run through, with large bow.

Prices, $1 to $14.50.

Second floor.

Sale of BOYS' SUITS

This morning we place on sale two hundred brand-new Double-Breasted Suits, for Boys of 8 to 16 years, at $1.65 below their value.

They are made of plain blue, black or fancy cheviots, and have *two pairs of trousers*. They are excellent $5.50 value; but are offered today

AT $3.85 A SUIT

Then here is a companion offering, that the cold weather makes doubly welcome—

BOYS' $6 TOP COATS AT $5

Two hundred fine new Top Coats, of excellent blue or Oxford all-wool frieze, made up with the high Wanamaker character; and very unusual value when sold at $6. Now $5 each.

Sizes for 4 to 16 years.

A splendid offering to come simultaneously with the first real touch of Winter.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New POCKET BOOKS

In Attractive Styles

New arrivals make this holiday showing of Leather Goods more enticing every day. Of particular interest is the collection of Purses, Pocket-books and Card-cases, of which the assortment is now very complete.

One of the newest Pocket-books is of seal leather, with handsome ornamental metal corners. It contains, besides an inside pocket for change, place for bills, cards, and postage stamps. But this is merely one of many attractive designs, of which more detailed description follows:

New Mocha Purses, with jeweled button, in gray, tan and black, at $1.

Combination Pocket-books, in long shape; with card case and postage stamp holder; change purse in the center; in tan and dark green seal leather and alligator skin, at $3.50 and $5. Some of morocco leather with heavily gold-plated corners, at $4.50.

Clasp Pocket-books, in new style, with inside frame; gun-metal trimmings; in extra quality black seal leather, at $2.25.

Novelty Purses, in fan shape, of decorated leather, with inside frames; various colors, at $1.75.

Imported Purses, with cord handles, of decorated leathers in a variety of colors, at 25c.

Broadway.

Children's Winter Coats

Never mind the calendar—Winter's here, with a vengeance. Is the little one's Winter Coat ready, too? Many mothers have found this Children's Store a very satisfactory base of supplies for the children's cold-weather wear.

The stock of heavy coats is especially broad, just at this period of greatest demand. The following coats, for children of six months to 3 years and all lower-priced than their rightful value, will serve as excellent examples:

$2.75—Box Coats of flannel, with large collar, trimmed with white braid; large fancy buttons; in cadet blue, royal blue, castor and red.

$3.50—Box Coats of flannel; in navy blue, castor and red; lined and interlined throughout; fancy collar, finished with stitching and silk cord; trimmed with small gilt buttons. Excellent value at $4.50.

$4.50—Cloth Box Coats, full or three-quarter length; with large circular cape trimmed with stitched straps of velvet; large pearl buttons; lined and interlined throughout; in cardinal, castor and navy blue.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Warm HATS

Warm hats for the youngsters are a necessity when the wind blows sharply and the snow flies. Here are cozy, comfortable Toques and Tam o'Shanters for going to school, coasting, skating, and all sorts of Winter sports, in city or country:

Toques, all wool, in plain colors and mixtures, 25c to $1.25; of camel's-hair, mixed colors, $1; of silk, with Roman stripes, $1; fleece-lined, at $1.50.

Babies' Toques, in bright colors, 35c and 50c.

Tam o'Shanters, of camel's-hair, in plain colors or mixtures, 50c to $1.

Double-band Golf Caps, for boys, in navy blue, Oxford gray or mixtures, 50c, 75c and $1.

Polo Caps, with double band, of plush or chinchilla, 65c to $1.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Wanamaker $3 Shoes

The most remarkable values known to shoe manufacturing are these two lines of shoes:

Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for Women
Wanamaker-Wearwell Shoes for Men

The price allows the use of the very best leathers that can be procured. All sole leather used is of oak-bark tannage, and the leathers in the uppers are of the very highest class.

The shapes and lasts are the very newest, handsomest and most correct; and in variety as broad as the higher-priced shoes. The workmanship is irreproachable at every point.

The Women's *Reliable* Shoes are shown in thirty different styles. The Men's *Wearwell* Shoes are in a dozen different models, for dress or business wear. Either sort at

Three Dollars a Pair

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

WANAMAKER SEWING MACHINES

When we had the sewing machines built to which we have given our name, we took pains to have them the equal of the best on the market. And that they are—and better than most.

But they have another important characteristic—price—which puts them in a class by themselves. We lopped off agents' commissions, expenses of teaching by traveling instructors and excessive profits.

The result is: Sewing Machines of a quality unequaled at their prices. Ball-bearing, finely finished, in different degrees of elaboration, and completely fitted.

$18 to $35

Basement.

Women's 50c Neckwear

This collection of Women's Neckwear is a veritable revelation of what charming combinations of silks, velvets, ribbons and laces fifty cents will buy. They are just the styles that are most in demand at this time for every-day wear; attractive and stylish to a degree, and though worth 60c to 75c each, all priced at

Fifty Cents Each

Some of the varieties:

TIES IN LONG EFFECTS—
Mechlin or Oriental Lace, in white and ecru.
Barathea Silk, in white, black and colors.
Japanese Silk, handwork Renaissance lace ends, in white, black and colors.

FANCY STOCK AND BOW EFFECTS—
Silk or Velvet Stocks, with bows of silk, in white, black and colors.
Silk and Lace Stocks, with bows to match, in white, black and colors.

Broadway.

The Under-Priced Store

There is stirring news today from this liveliest bargain center of Greater New York. Every day this Basement store is filled with economy things. Today it seems particularly so

Men's FANCY SHIRTS at 35c

Originally $1 and $1.50

Almost fourteen hundred Shirts in the collection—the left-over lots from previous sales. Mostly fancy percale shirts, though a number of white shirts are included. All sizes from 14½ to 17; though not many of size 14½. Men who wear 16 and 16½ sizes will find splendid variety, and superb values. Every shirt in the lot made to sell at $1 or $1.50. Today choose for 35c each, or 3 for $1

Other attractive features in the Under-Priced Store today are

HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Here are some more advantageous offerings of Men's and Women's Hosiery and Women's Underwear, just the sorts for present wearing, and much below their value:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—
At 18c a pair; 3 pairs, 50c. Worth 25c a pair—Regular made fast black cotton stockings, with double soles and high spliced heels.
At 25c a pair, worth 38c—Fast black lisle thread, all-over lace, in assorted patterns of pretty designs.

MEN'S HALF HOSE—
At 12½c a pair, worth 18c—Seamless fast black cotton socks, durable and elastic.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR—
At 37½c each, value 50c—Winter weight cream ribbed cotton vests and drawers; vests with long sleeves, neatly trimmed and finished with silk; drawers, ankle lengths; with French bands; side-buttoned with drawing string.

Quadruple Plated TABLEWARE

Much Under-Price

Bread Trays, $1.50	Candlesticks, $1
Chocolate Pots, $1.75, $2	Water Pitchers, $3
Toast Racks, $2	Bonbon Dishes, $1
Cracker Jars, $2	Fruit Dishes, $2.75, $3.25
Salad Bowls, $2.50	Nut Bowls, $2.25
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25, $1.75	
Candelabra, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $6.25	
Children's Cups 50c and 75c	

25c SHORT PETTICOATS, 18c

They are of well-knitted cotton, with light blue, pink or red stripes on a white ground, and have crocheted edge. They are regularly sold at 25c, but now priced at 18c each. Warm and comfortable garments for chilly days.

Good WINTER SHOES

At Half Price, or Near It

The snow of yesterday exposed the deficiencies of thousands of pairs of shoes that were good enough in fair weather.

Thousands of new shoes are wanted by people who wish to pay no more than is necessary to get thoroughly worthy shoes.

No place gives so much shoe value as the Wanamaker Under-Price Shoe Store. Every shoe sold is absolutely worthy; yet the prices are remarkably little. These hints of today's special offerings:

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40—
Box calf, enamel grain and black kid, lace; all double soles, all welted.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.90—
Kid, patent and enamel leather and calf; heavy, warm, stylish.

Men's $2.50 Shoes at $1.40—
Calf, kid and patent leather; odd lots of shoes worth up to $3.50.

Boys' $2 Shoes at $1.25—
Heavy, durable; good style and well made.

Women's Box Calf Shoes at $2—
High cut, box calf, lace; double soles, welted; splendid for business or outing wear; worth $3.50.

Women's Box Calf Shoes at $1.80—
Heavy box calf uppers, thick extension soles, military heels, worth $2.50.

Women's Heavy Kid Shoes at $1.40
Thick welted soles, heavy kid uppers, full round toes with tips; fine shoes for schoolgirls or business women.

Women's Fine Dress Shoes at $1.20
Round-up of fine kidskin shoes, lace and button, that may be soiled or scuffed, but that are worth $2.50 to $3.50; styles are good, and sizes are almost complete.

Thousands of pairs of **Children's Shoes** are added for boys and girls:
Stout calf and kid shoes; sizes 9 to 13, for small boys; made with heavy soles and spring heels, at $1 and $1.20.
Heavy kid and calf shoes, for girls, sizes from 6 children's to 4 girls'; all made with spring heels, at 85c to $1.40, depending on size.

And then a word about these:

Women's Felt Slippers, at 35c a pair.
5,000 Pairs of Wool Soles, at 10c a pair.
Children's Velvet Leggings, at 75c a pair.
Rubbers and Overshoes at half price, for men, women and children. Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TO PROBE TAMMANY'S CITY ADMINISTRATION

Messrs. Low and Jerome Confer About Their Future Action.

Robert De Forrest Baldwin and Col. Monroe Suggested for Commissioners of Accounts.

Mayor-elect Seth Low and District Attorney-elect William Travers Jerome have conferred since the election. At their conference the responsibilities of the new administration to probe thoroughly into the methods of the Tammany administration was discussed. Mr. Low and Mr. Jerome are agreed that no man found guilty of wrong-doing should escape.

In order that Mr. Low and District Attorney-elect Jerome shall come into the possession of full information upon whatever scandals were connected with Tammany's administration of city affairs for the past four years much is conceded to depend upon the character of the men selected for Commissioners of Accounts. The Commissioners of Accounts are clothed with plenary power to go into any department of the city Government, call for any and all papers and accounts which they may wish to scrutinize and compel the employes of the office to give testimony under oath. Under the provisions of the charter one of the Commissioners must be an expert accountant. The other Commissioner is usually a lawyer. The Commissioners of Accounts under Mayor Van Wyck's administration have been John C. Hertle and Edward Owen.

The failure of Messrs. Hertle and Owen to produce anything of great moment during their incumbency was a subject which called for much sarcastic comment from the campaign orators. The Tammany orators cited this fact as proof that the charges of wholesale Tammany corruption were baseless. But for some reason which they are not willing to divulge, some of the men close to Mr. Low profess to believe that Commissioners Hertle and Owen did, as a matter of fact, make reports to Mayor Van Wyck about certain of the city departments which will afford Mr. Low and Justice Jerome at least a good working basis for the prosecution of the careful investigations which they purpose making.

The names of two young lawyers have been suggested for appointment as Commissioners of Accounts, and these men are said to be first in Mr. Low's consideration for the place because of their qualifications for conducting the inquiry which he intends to institute. These men are Robert De Forrest Baldwin, the attorney for the Merchants' Association, and Robert Grier Monroe, the attorney for the Citizens' Union. Both have a knowledge of municipal affairs, and are regarded as just the sort of men who would be likely to expose whatever rottenness has existed in the city Government during the past four years.

One of the departments about which Mr. Low wants to satisfy himself is the Street Cleaning Department. During the recent campaign Mr. Low and other Republican orators used as a campaign argument the fact that while the condition of the streets under Commissioner Nagle's administration was very much worse than under Col. Waring's administration of the department when Mr. Strong was Mayor, the appropriation for running the department is now largely in excess of the appropriation which Col. Waring had at his disposal. This is a fact which both Mr. Low and Justice Jerome think calls for an explanation. In this connection it is stated that some of the alleged suppressed reports of Commissioners of Accounts Hertle and Owen had to do with the manner in which Commissioner Nagle used his appropriation.

Another department, the conduct of which Mayor Low will have thoroughly investigated is the Fire Department. Commissioner Scannell is now under indictment for alleged improper awards of supply contracts, but it is the impression of those who have been advising Mr. Low that if he secures the right kind of Commissioners of Accounts he can unearth bigger scandals in the Fire Department than any which have as yet been brought to light.

When Justice Jerome was on the stump he told many times of the manner in which policemen were defrauded in connection with the purchase of their uniforms. He also told of frauds of which he had some knowledge in connection with the letting of contracts for supplies in the various city departments. Mr. Jerome wants further enlightenment on these matters. Mayor Low is in complete sympathy with him.

Certain of the politicians who have not been so far carried away with enthusiasm over the recent Fusion success at the polls that they have lost sight of what must be done to maintain that success, have given this advice to Mr. Low. They have told him that there are just two ways in which he can keep Tammany down; one being by proving the charges of wholesale corruption were well founded, the other by giving such a good and popular administration that the people will want to have it continued. Mr. Low, it is understood, will try both ways.

A new candidate for Commissioner of Street Cleaning was put forward yesterday in the person of Herbert A. Weeks, a prominent contractor, with an office at 2 Wall Street. Mr. Weeks is an old New Yorker, residing for many years in the old family mansion in University Place. He graduated from Columbia College in 1880 and shortly afterward went into the contracting business. His work of importance has included railroad contracts in various parts of the United States, notably Alabama, Mississippi, Virgina, and New York, and also a large contract in the Island of Jamaica, West Indies. Mr. Weeks is indorsed among others by Bishop Potter, J. P. McDonald, Clarence Cary, R. W. G. Welling, John W. Harper, John A. Weekes, Jr., William Bayard Cutting, and R. Fulton Cutting.

DENIAL FROM THE VATICAN.

Leo XIII. Never Delivered a Discourse Against Jews, or Believers in Other Creeds than His Own.

Roman Catholics in all parts of the country were much exercised shortly after the assassination of President McKinley to read in the daily newspapers that the Pope had advocated a crusade against Anarchists, Jews, Christian Scientists, Spiritualists, and a number of other believers in creeds that widely differ from that of Rome, but it is now officially denied that the Pope said anything of the kind.

The Rev. William F. McGinnis, pastor of St. Francis Xavier's Church in Brooklyn, and President of the International Catholic Truth Society, yesterday received a letter from the Cardinal Secretary at the Vatican to this effect, the letter being written in response to one of inquiry from the society.

"The substance of the letter, which was written in Italian," said Father McGinnis last night, "was that the whole thing was made out of whole cloth and that the reported discourse of the Holy Father had never taken place, and we are authorized officially to deny the circulated reports."

BRIDGEPORT LAWYER MISSING.

Howard N. Wakeman Absent from Home Since a Week Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 29.—There is beginning to be felt some grave apprehension in legal and social circles over the mysterious disappearance of Attorney Howard N. Wakeman of this city and Southport, who left here a week ago and has not been heard from since.

The cause of his absence is as inexplicable as the act itself. Attorney Wakeman comes from one of the old families of Fairfield. He is one of the firm of Thompson, Wakeman & Thompson, whose law office is in the Sanford Building, this city, but he lives in Southport.

He is Treasurer of the Pequot Library in that village, Secretary of the Fairfield County Historical Society, and a member of many of the social organizations of Bridgeport. His wife is Regent of the Southport Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and prominent in half a dozen other organizations.

There is nothing irregular about his business affairs, and there is no known reason why he should have gone away so mysteriously. His wife is nearly distracted over the matter, and his business partners are not only annoyed, but are beginning to feel apprehensions.

WARNING TO GEN. BULLER.

British Government May Make Disclosures Unless He Checks His Partisans' Extravagance.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Seemingly fearing that an alliance between the pro-Bullerites and the pro-Boers at the demonstration of sympathy with Gen. Buller to be held tomorrow in Hyde Park may be the beginning of a serious anti-Government agitation, The Standard this morning semi-officially warns Gen. Buller that unless he checks the extravagance of his partisans the Government may be compelled to make further disclosures, which will cause a revulsion of feeling against Sir Redvers.

The Standard hints that Gen. White at first refused to regard Gen. Buller's famous heliogram as authentic, and that when it was deliberately repeated, Gen. White decided to disobey it.

RUSHING AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

Train Bringing It Here Attains Speed of Eighty Miles an Hour.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 29.—The east-bound Lake Shore limited, carrying over 400 pouches of Australian mail to catch Saturday's steamer for Queenstown, arrived in this city at 1:45 o'clock P. M. and left for the East on schedule time, having made up fourteen minutes between here and Cleveland.

The train left Chicago practically one hour late, at 2:56 this morning and reached Cleveland at 11:34 A. M., or nine minutes late, having made up forty-eight minutes between Chicago and Cleveland. The train attained a speed of eighty miles an hour on a number of occasions during the run, while the average time, including about twenty minutes lost in stops and slowdowns, was fifty-five miles an hour. The train, which consists of nine heavily loaded cars, was delayed at Cleveland several minutes and pulled out for the East fourteen minutes behind schedule time.

VERDICT FOR WIFE SET ASIDE.

Was for $7,500 for Death of Husband Killed in an Elevator.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside a verdict of $7,500 damages awarded by a jury to Mrs. Annie D. Griffen for the death of her husband, Walter H. Griffen, who was killed in an elevator in the building at 79 William Street, on Dec. 6, 1898. The verdict was brought against William De Forest Manice, the owner of the building. The case was tried once before, and a verdict of $2,500 rendered in favor of the widow. The Court of Appeals set aside this verdict, and another trial had before Justice Russell.

In setting aside the verdict Justice Russell says that there was no evidence adduced at the trial to show negligence on the part of the defendant, and that the cause of death was a mystery that experts had been unable to unravel. It was alleged, said the court, that he was killed by weights falling on his head, but it was not shown how the weights fell or why.

ANDIEA CUOCO CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Killing a Woman—Wife Created a Scene in Court.

Andiea Cuoco, forty years old, of 216 Mott Street, who has been on trial for two days before Justice McMahon, in General Sessions, charged with the murder of Bella Cirigliano, on April 6 last, was convicted last night. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree. With the verdict the jury handed in a recommendation for mercy.

The killing took place in a hotel at 68 Rivington Street. The prosecution charged that Cuoco had killed the woman and then tried to kill himself. His head had been wounded by a pistol bullet. Cuoco asserted that the woman shot at him and then killed herself. The woman was his mistress, although he was married.

Cuoco's wife created a disturbance in the courtroom last night by rushing into the room and shrieking. She had been forbidden to enter. She obeyed the order until she knew that her husband had been convicted and saw him being taken from the room. Then she rushed in, and would have embraced him had the court attendants not quickly hustled her outside again. It was with difficulty that she was induced to leave the building.

PASTOR'S FATHER KILLED.

Accidentally Shot Himself While Hunting in New Jersey with His Son.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 29.—The father of the Rev. William Williams, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Cedar Brook, N. J., was killed accidentally yesterday while hunting.

Mr. Williams, who lived in Philadelphia, visited Cedar Brook to spend Thanksgiving Day with his son. The pair went to the woods, and in their search for game separated. The Rev. Mr. Williams heard the report of his father's gun, and on going to him to learn what he had killed, found him lying dead, the charge having entered his body. Coroner Litchfield of Camden County was notified, and left for Cedar Brook this afternoon.

NEW JERSEY HUNTER KILLED.

Gun of Friend Who Was Behind Him Was Discharged Accidentally.

SAG HARBOR, N. J. Nov. 29.—Frederick Percy Bell, an engraver, employed by the Fahys Watch Case Company, was shot accidentally and killed while hunting yesterday. He and two companions, John Schulte and George Ashmore, were gunning near Long Pond.

They were passing through a piece of woods in single file with guns cocked, when the hammer of Schulte's gun was caught by a twig and discharged. Bell was walking ahead of Schulte, and the full charge of birdshot struck him beneath the lobe of the right ear, tearing away the jugular vein and crushing the base of the skull. He died almost instantly.

His companions summoned assistance and the body was taken to an undertaking establishment. Schulte was overcome by the unfortunate affair. Coroner Bugent will hold an inquest. Bell was born in Toronto, Canada, and was thirty-one years old. He had been here about sixteen months. He leaves a widow and two children.

NO CLUE TO ALLEGED MURDERER.

Police Attribute Killing of Trenton Storekeeper to Jealousy.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—The police have thus far failed to find any clue to the whereabouts of Franklin Williams, who is accused of murdering his employer, John Krauss, a tobacconist, yesterday, during a quarrel, which Williams's wife says was over Krauss's failure to pay her husband a sum of money due him. Detectives are searching in every direction, and the police of different cities and towns have been asked to look out for the fugitive.

Mrs. Williams, the young wife of the murderer, is held by the police as a witness in the case. The police profess to believe that Krauss became too attentive to Mrs. Williams, and that jealousy led to the murder. Krauss had a valuable diamond ring, a watch, and some money, and these are missing.

New Telephone Company Elects Officers

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 29.—The first Directors' meeting of the Inter-State Independent Telephone and Telegraph Company, recently organized in New Jersey with $3,000,000 capital, was held in Joliet to-day. The company decided to purchase several independent telephone systems in addition to those already owned in Joliet, Aurora, Whiteside County, and in Iowa, but the location of these companies is not made public. Officers were elected as follows: President—Senator Henry H. Evans, Aurora; Vice President—Frank Tracey, Springfield, Ohio; Secretary and General Manager—Edward R. Conklin, Joliet; Treasurer—A. B. Conklin, Aurora, and General Counsel—Mazzini Slusser, Chicago.

Bold Highway Robbery in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—In a crowded downtown street at 6 o'clock this morning J. W. Rogge was robbed by two highwaymen. Rogge was attacked by the men on Fifth Avenue, near Madison Street, and while one of them choked him into helplessness the other went through his pockets, securing a small amount of money. The thugs then picked him up and threw him through a large plate-glass restaurant window. The men took to their heels with a crowd in pursuit, but finally dodged up an alley and escaped.

CONTROLLER COLER NAMES NEW DEPUTY

Appoints J. W. Stevenson to Succeed E. J. Levey, Resigned.

Mr. Stevenson Is to be Second Deputy Under Mr. Grout and N. Taylor Phillips Is to be First Deputy—Other Appointments.

Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey retires from the Department of Finance to-day, to become the Vice President and General Manager of the Title Insurance Company of New York. James W. Stevenson of 847 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, who has been private secretary to President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, was yesterday appointed Second Deputy Controller. Controller Coler wrote the following letter to Mr. Levey yesterday:

Dear Mr. Levey: I have your letter of Nov. 27 tendering your resignation as Deputy Controller, to take effect at such date as might be convenient to me.

If I considered the interests of the department entirely I would endeavor to have you remain until the expiration of my term of office, but as you have already made so many sacrifices both in the interest of the city and for myself, we owe it to you to fix a date that will best suit your future interests, which date I believe to be Dec. 1, 1901, and your resignation is therefore accepted to take effect on that date.

I take this opportunity to thank you for the faithful and efficient manner in which you have served the office to which I had the honor to appoint you. I do not believe it possible for any public officer to have been more loyally or more ably supported and aided than the Controller has been by you.

For a long time I have realized that the city would never pay a salary sufficient to retain men of your calibre and ability, and I sincerely hope that you will be even more successful in your new undertaking than you have been during the years we have been associated together.

With assurances of my deep regard and sincere wishes for you, believe me, yours very truly,

BIRD S. COLER.

Mr. Stevenson was formerly and for many years engaged in journalism, and during the four years that he has been with me has proved himself in every way competent and reliable. I do not know of any other person who is not a lawyer, nor indeed of many lawyers, who has as thorough an acquaintance with the charter of the city as he has, and I do not believe that any person not now in the Controller's office could enter it with as clear an idea of the duties imposed upon it. Very many of the changes made in the charter and taking effect on the 1st of January were due to suggestions first made by Mr. Stevenson and afterward urged by me on the charter revisers. I say this because it is due to you that you should not assume during the month of December responsibility for a deputy entirely upon my suggestion or without knowledge of the facts which influence me in his selection.

I owe you thanks for the courtesy and assistance which you thus extend me in asking for my suggestion for this vacancy, and it is due also to Mr. Edgar J. Levey, now leaving you, that I should express my appreciation, based upon my personal acquaintance with him and observation of his work, of the great ability and constant fidelity which he has shown in the performance of his duties and of the very substantial loss to the public service which his resignation causes.

I will be obliged if, in case you make this appointment, you would fix the salary at the sum of $6,000 instead of the sum of $7,500 per year, which Mr. Levey has received, as I purpose fixing the salary for that place at the former figure. Yours very truly,

EDWARD M. GROUT.

Mr. Stevenson's salary, as suggested by Mr. Grout, is fixed at $6,000 a year instead of $7,500, the salary received by the retiring deputy. Mr. Grout when seen yesterday said:

"I have determined to appoint as First Deputy N. Taylor Phillips at a salary of $7,000 instead of $7,500 as heretofore paid the First Deputy. When I appoint my private secretary the salary to that office will be reduced $1,000, so on the three positions I will save $2,500 a year.

"Mr. Phillips is a lawyer who has served three terms in the Assembly, making an excellent record. He is a member of the Greater New York Democracy and was active in the Fusion movement in the last campaign. As my personal acquaintance with him has been less than that which I have had with Mr. Stevenson I have verified my own impressions by inquiry among gentlemen who have known him longer and better. I shall retain Mr. Herbert L. Smith as Assistant Deputy Controller. Mr. Smith was Deputy Controller in Brooklyn under three different Controllers, and has been in the Finance Department of either Brooklyn or of New York since 1887.

"I have also determined that Mr. William McKinney, who has been an Auditor under Mr. Coler and whose work has been of most faithful and thorough kind, shall be retained and placed in responsible charge of the auditing bureau. With a view to making improvements in the administration of the business of the offices, regarding the handling of pay rolls, the auditing of bills for supplies, and the inspection of supplies, I have requested Mr. Coler to permit Mr. McKinney during the month of December to make examination of the methods of certain of the largest business corporations of the city; I am especially anxious to terminate the present necessity that every person who has a bill against the city shall come in person to the Controller's office to receive payment."

A POST FOR JAMES McKEEN.

Friends of James McKeen of Brooklyn are urging him to accept an appointment as Assistant Corporation Counsel in Charge of Brooklyn, which office, it is declared, he can have if he will take it. George L. Rives, who will be the head of the department after Jan. 1, is said to be desirous that Mr. McKeen should fill the office in Brooklyn.

Mr. McKeen has a large private practice and it is not known that he would be willing to give up this to become Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Accidentally Shot by His Little Son.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Nov. 29.—George Rhyfedde Foulke, a prominent farmer of East Bradford, was shot yesterday by his twelve-year-old son while gunning on the Welsh Mountains, and died last night. He had taken the boy out to give him a lesson in shooting.

Knapp's Roller Boat Out of the Mud.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Knapp's roller boat was to-day released from the Ogdensburg bar, where she settled in the mud on her trial trip. The boat was towed to the Canadian side.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:35 A. M.—257 Broome Street; William Fergmester; damage slight.

7:15 A. M.—323 West Twelfth Street; Mrs. Doyle; damage, $70.

8:45 A. M.—233 Madison Street; Herman Kreamer; damage slight.

9:40 A. M.—434 West Nineteenth Street; Kofelshin & Co.; damage, $100.

12:45 P. M.—346 Water Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:40 P. M.—17 East Ninety-second Street; Bernard Pritcher; damage, $300.

2:10 P. M.—7 Union Court; Peter Loscert; damage, 100.

4:30 P. M.—336 Washington Street; R. B. Shiner; damage, $20.

4:35 P. M.—113 West Eighty-ninth Street; A. J. Lyons; damage, $25.

4:40 P. M.—983 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; G. Junkman; damage, $1,000.

5:00 P. M.—614 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Albert F. Meyer; damage, $100.

5:30 P. M.—193 East One Hundredth Street; Hugo Kiddel; damage, $25.

6:00 P. M.—136 West Seventy-ninth Street; William Allen; damage, $300.

6:30 P. M.—425 First Avenue; Elizabeth Armour; damage, $50.

8:35 P. M.—22 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Leopold Buchold; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Fire broke out in the Fairfax Block, at Castle and Linden Streets, this morning. The first floor was occupied by Fairfax Brothers, dealers in wall paper and paint; E. C. Foote, tailor; Cornwell Brothers, piano dealers, and Pries Brothers, barbers, and the second floor and part of the third were fitted up as flats. Fairfax Brothers' store was totally destroyed. The loss is variously estimated from $35,000 to $50,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A disastrous fire last night gutted the three-story building of Michael Doyle & Co's property in White Street, and caused a loss of about $50,000, with $40,000 insurance. The company conducted a fruit evaporating business. The fire-alarm system was temporarily defective, and the fire had gained great headway before the firemen reached the scene.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 29.—A special from Plainfield, Wis., says that seven buildings, all frame save one, valued at $30,000, with stocks valued at $20,000, were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire was checked by the use of dynamite, with which frame buildings in the path of the flames were blown up.

COL. PARTRIDGE'S NEW POST

His Appointment as Head of Police Formally Announced.

Is Already Preparing to Assume His New Duties—Says Deputies Will Be Carefully Selected.

Mayor-elect Seth Low formally announced yesterday morning his appointment of Col. John M. Partridge to be Commissioner of Police. THE NEW YORK TIMES, in yesterday's issue, made public the fact that Col. Partridge had been chosen, and that his successor as State Superintendent of Public Works had been selected.

"It was my intention," said Mr. Low, "not to announce any further appointment until I could announce all, but Col. Partridge informs me that it will be an advantage to him in bringing to a close his work for the State and in preparing for his new duty to have it publicly known that he is to be head of the New York police force. I, therefore, deviate from my plans to this extent."

Mr. Low was asked if Col. Partridge had not been given to understand that his first work must be to get rid of Devery on his assuming office. He refused to discuss the matter, or to indicate who were to be some of the others appointed, saying that he would keep to his original plan of announcing them all at one time.

Col. Partridge has started in on his studies, preparatory to assuming his duties. He began yesterday listening to those who could help him with information regarding the leading men on the police force, and expects by Jan. 1 to be in a position to intelligently control the police force. Col. Partridge was seen at his home last night, and said of his intentions:

"It is too early for me to say anything about my deputies, but you may be sure that they will be carefully selected. It is my purpose to go into this matter with great care, and it will take me some time to acquire the information I must have. I expect to be very busy from now until the first of the new year. Then there will not be a commotion in Mulberry Street, and there will be no sudden exodus of veteran Captains and their lieutenants, but such changes as are to be made will be done with deliberation, and every man will have a fair hearing before he is dismissed. His side of charges that may be brought against him will be as carefully considered as the charges themselves. Of that the men on the force may rest assured. In regard to Devery, there is nothing I can say. He was one of the issues in the late campaign, and the people were heard from on that matter."

"How about Capt. Diamond?" was asked.

"I am not going to cross bridges until I get to them. Capt. Diamond may be removed in several ways before I go into the office of Commissioner."

"Who is to succeed you as State Superintendent of Public Works?"

"It would be manifestly improper for me to answer that. Gov. Odell has known for some time that I was to retire to become Commissioner of Police, and undoubtedly he has been wearing his thinking cap. He is the one to tell who is to be my successor. There are a great many questions to be asked and answered, problems of policy and practice to be solved, and I cannot outline my plans further than I did in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, when it foretold my appointment, which has since been publically announced by Mr. Low."

COL. MURPHY IS PLEASED.

Thinks Col. Partridge's Appointment to Succeed Him is an Excellent One.

Police Commissioner Murphy said yesterday that he did not remember ever having met Col. Partridge, who is so soon to succeed him, but that he would be glad to have him come to Police Headquarters, when he would tell him all he could about the workings of the department.

"Mr. Low could not have made a better appointment," said Col. Murphy. "Col. Partridge's record is a good one. As Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment he made a splendid showing, and his conduct of the Police Department of Brooklyn when he was Commissioner there was such as to endear him to every policeman on that force. He is entitled to a welcome from me, and he will get it when he is appointed and comes here, or if he comes before he is appointed. Having only received word in an unofficial way, I don't know that it is proper for me to send him a letter of congratulation."

COST OF OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Republicans Say They Spent $62,304—Democrats Paid Out $12,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The statement filed to-day by Treasurer Burdell of the Republican State Campaign Committee, in compliance with the Garfield law, shows the cost of the late campaign to have been $62,304. The receipts of the committee were $59,900, of which amount $11,900 was contributed through Senator Hanna and $7,000 through Senator Foraker.

The chief items of expense were $16,092 for printing, $11,258 for clerk hire, $4,500 for plate matter, and $5,900 for postage. The report of the Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee shows expenditures amounted to $12,000.

Claims Against the State Filed.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—Two additional claims for property damaged by the construction of the railroad viaduct on Park Avenue, New York City, were to-day filed against the State. Mary A. Brown claims $7,000 and Emily R. Caldwell and Frank Hardy $6,700.

C. D. Lovell Dry Plate Co. Fails.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The C. D. Lovell Dry Plate Manufacturing Company has failed with liabilities amounting to something like $80,000. The nominal assets are about one-tenth that amount. Frederick G. Mueller is President and Charles O. Lovell, Secretary and general manager of the concern.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator-Elect J. W. Bailey, Texas; J. J. Donnell, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—J. R. Taylor, Pittsburg; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington; W. T. Goodnow, Sayre, Penn.; C. E. Butterfield, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Bayard D. Foster, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—S. F. Myrick, Savannah; J. M. Lee, Pittsburg; Col. F. D. MacMaster, Havana; C. C. Chelfant, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Assistant Surgeon L. L. Von Wedekind, United States Navy; Col. G. M. Halsted, Scranton; Capt. R. B. Turner, United States Army; Major H. H. Benham, United States Army.

GILSEY—C. Stanhope, London; S. C. Ramage, Washington.

MANHATTAN—George Harris, President of Amherst College; Norman C. McPherson, Washington; Abner Kingman, Montreal.

PLAZA—C. H. Thompson, Brattleborough, Vt.

SAVOY—S. M. Krohn, Cincinnati.

CAMBRIDGE—J. T. Hanson, Macon; Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, Paris; Princess Poggio Suasa Rospoli, Rome, Italy.

NETHERLAND—A. H. Clark, Washington; Julius Gerfinkle, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—E. O. White, Honolulu; Major S. C. Smith, Royal Army, England.

MURRAY HILL—John W. Page, Chicago; E. Watters Kavanagh, Montreal.

VICTORIA—Judge L. C. Harris, Duluth; Theodore de Zaldo, Havana.

HOFFMAN—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany; F. L. Barnes, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. A. Drake, Corning; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

ASTOR—B. T. Crump, Richmond; Frank Goodwin, Pueblo, Col.

EMPIRE—A. A. Fox, Cleveland; Gideon Ebers, Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, furniture; Hotel Manhattan.

Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Skall, furnishing goods; 14 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Berliner, 621 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

Smoot, Coffer & McCalley Company, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Coffer, laces and white goods; Hotel Navarre.

Kaufman & Rubin, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. H. Rubin, underwear; 131 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Adler, D., Sons, Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. D. Adler, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Lehman, cloaks; 393 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sidenberg & Hays, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Sidenberg, woolens; Imperial Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; George H. Urweiler, linens, white goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

Rosenthal & Lehman, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Day, general buyer; Hotel Albert.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; E. E. Beall, cloaks; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommer, books; 121 Mercer Street; Hotel St. Denis.

Waxelbaum, E. A., Macon, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Snow this morning, winds mostly fresh westerly.

On Sunday the weather will be generally fair over all districts east of the Mississippi River, except in the northern upper lake region, where snow or rain is probable, while in the slope region and Missouri Valley the weather will be cloudy and unsettled, with probably rain and lower temperature.

On the New England coast variable winds will become light to fresh westerly, on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh west to northwest, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh and mostly southerly, on the upper lakes light and variable, and on the lower lakes fresh northwest to north. Steamships which depart Saturday for European ports will have variable winds and rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901
3 A. M.	41	23	26
6 A. M.	42	22	25
9 A. M.	44	25	33
12 M.	49	27	35
4 P. M.	51	30	35
6 P. M.	49	30	34
9 P. M.	45	29	34
12 P. M.	44	29	34

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1900	46
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The thermometer registered 23 degrees at 8 A. M. and 29 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 31 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 22 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

For Impaired Vitality

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken when exhausted or depressed from overwork, worry or insomnia, nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.

A Tonic for Debilitated Men and Women.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

New Publications.

For Sale.—A fine, bound set of The Philistine Magazine, 13 volumes, complete. H. R. Mosnat, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

ENGLISH LUNCHEON and TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO., DESKS

80 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2303 Spring

BOTTLE BABIES

Bottle babies are so likely to get thin. What can be done? More milk, condensed milk, watered milk, household mixtures—try them all. Then try a little Scott's Emulsion in the bottle.

It does for babies what it does for old folks—gives new, firm flesh and strong life. You'll be pleased with the result. It takes only a little in milk to make baby fat.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Burt Shoe Sale.

$5, $6, and $7 Shoes At $2.60 and $3.75 Pair.

The rush during the past two weeks has broken all shoe sale records. The low prices and the well-known high quality of Burt Shoes have done it. When we purchased this large stock we determined to make a quick sale. We need the room for Crawford Shoes.

There are still a lot of choice selections. New goods are being brought forward on account of orders at the factory which we had to assume. We were sorry to do this; every pair is our loss, but it's your gain.

For those who have not been able to come or were discouraged at sight of the crowds and left, this is your opportunity. Come, and come soon. Remember—Ladies' $2.60 and $3.75; Misses' and Boys' $1.50, and Children's at $1.00.

Our new force of salesmen has now become familiar with the goods, and are able to take care of our customers to much better advantage than during the first days of the sale.

The Crawford Shoe Makers,
Sale only at 54 West 23d St.

Other Crawford Stores are at
825 Broadway, near 12th St., and 150 W. 125th St., Manhattan.
Nassau, corner Fulton St., Manhattan; 433 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Now for Christmas!

Christmas shopping is the one topic uppermost in the minds of old and young.

Saturday is the special day of the week when buying is done by the heads of the family and the school children.

The store to-day is fully prepared to cope with the various demands that the great shopping public will put upon it.

Glance over the following list and you will see that your personal and Christmas needs are met by money-savings that will make purchasing here most profitable.

To-Day's Great Fur Sale—*Persian Lamb Jackets, $58; Persian lamb combination jackets, $85—large collar and full revers of mink; handsome muffs $1.85 to $23.50—of near seal, black marten, sable opossum, Isabella opossum, Alaska sable, sable fox, Isabella fox, mink, blue lynx, black fox, chinchilla and sealskin. Cluster scarfs $2.85 to $22.50—of Alaska sable, near seal, black marten, sable opossum, mink, blue lynx, black lynx and chinchilla.*

Children's Velvet Coats $8.49—*Box back; deep cape; three folds of satin on cape and cuffs; sizes 2, 3 and 4 years; also handsome good quality cloth coats, $6.98—double-breasted; box shape; trimmed with velvet and stitching.*

Men's Eiderdown Bath Robes $4.98—*Satin bound; deep sailor collar; wool girdle and cord to match; marked in some stores as high as $9.50.*

Boys' Eiderdown Bath Robes $1.98—*In red, light blue and pink; wool girdle and neck cord to match; could not be duplicated for less than $2.75.*

Embroidered Flannel Waist Patterns $1.19—*The very latest colors—have sold all season at $1.75—the embroidery is in small dainty patterns; the backgrounds are the new greens, reds, blues and other fashionable shades.*

Women's Louisine Waists $4.98—*Very newest style, with French backs; fronts plaited and trimmed with contrasting colors; separate fancy stocks; newest fall shades; also fine taffeta waists, $3.98—buttoned back or front; made with the newest tuck back; fronts tucked and trimmed with straps and buttons; in colors and black.*

Glove Sale Extraordinary!—*Men's $1.50 gloves 75c., excellent quality dog skin, 1 clasp, pique, full-lined; tans, browns and reds; all sizes. Boys' $1 kid gloves, 50c. pair; "Arthur" brand; 1 clasp; sold everywhere at $1 pair; only in sizes 5 3-4, 6 and 6 1-4. Women's $1 pique gloves 50c.; good quality; imported from one of the best makers in Germany; colors, tans, modes and blacks; sizes 5 1-2, 5 3-4 and 6. Women's golf gloves 35c. pair; fancy knitted backs, in white, pearl gray, navy, cardinal and black. Actual value 50c.*

Men's Neckwear 25c. and 50c.—*Just what you are looking for to please men and boys at holiday time. At 25c. several hundred dozen tecks, imperials and four-in-hands; made of good quality fancy silk; in all the latest patterns; real value 50c. At 50c., men's cravats in silks and satins; in all the new patterns, including the stylish black and white effects; imperials, tecks, puffs and four-in-hands. Regular 75c. and $1 neckwear.*

Decorated Dinner Sets $4.50—*100 pieces of American porcelain, including soup tureen; neat border decoration; gold edges; worth $7. Other specially priced dinner sets as follows: Of English porcelain, $7; 100 pieces, including soup tureen; with pretty underglaze border decorations. Of American porcelain, Limoges shape, $9.25; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and teapot; floral decorations; gold edges.*

To-day's Grocery Specials—*Swiss cheese, best imported, 27c. lb.; sliced roast beef, 30c. lb.; sliced cooked Premium ham or corn beef, 25c. lb.; Cervelat sausage, 13c. and 20c. lb.*

The Voice of Health

Calls the invalid to Carlsbad. The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** is nature's own specific for diseases of the stomach and liver; for Anæmia with Constipation, Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach, Liver Complaint, Bile or Jaundice.

The indigestion of obese and gouty or rheumatic persons is usually cured by

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

while the melancholia and heavy feeling from dyspepsia is soon relieved.

The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the Springs at Car

Amusements.

WALLACK'S Ev'gs. 8:20. MATS To-day & Wed., 2:15. AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S GREATEST PLAY. COLORADO

KNICKERBOCKER. EVENINGS, 8:30. Matinée To-day at 2:15. In J. M. BARRIE'S Comedy, MAUDE ADAMS QUALITY STREET.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. & 23d St. Last Matinée, 2:15. Last Night, 8:15. ANNIE RUSSELL—A ROYAL FAMILY. Dec. 4. Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge."

GARDEN. Last Matinée, 2. Last Night, 8:15. SOTHERN "IF I WERE KING." Dec. 2, Virginia Harned in "Alice of Old Vincennes."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. "A 'gosht'l mighty big success."—Ev'g World. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. EBEN HOLDEN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day and Wed. JOHN DREW—SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. Last Matinée 2:15. Last Night, 8:20. WM. FAVERSHAM—A ROYAL RIVAL. Dec. 2, "The Helmet of Navarre," with Chas. Dalton

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway. CHARLES HAWTREY A MESSAGE FROM MARS. Evgs, 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15.

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15. 75th Time Monday SOUVENIRS. THE LIBERTY BELLES!

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy & Vaudeville 15, 25, 50c. NO HIGHER. Laughter the Main Feature. "A NIGHT OFF." Great Daly Play Continuo's Vaud John W. Ransone. 4 Probyns. Others "MME. BUTTERFLY" Beautiful Belasco Production. Cont. Vaud. Florenz Troupe. Others VAUDEVILLE. All Star Acts. Including Sketch. "Carleton Hall." Stanton & Modena. Bros. Damm. Others. "BLUE JEANS" Grand Revival, Big Vaudeville. All Headliners. SUNDAY AT ALL HOUSES CONCERTS. BIGGEST & BEST VAUDEVILLE IN TOWN.

Symphony Concerts FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Conducted by Mr. Frank Damrosch. First Concert This (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30 AT CARNEGIE HALL. Programme: Overture "Egmont," Beethoven; Concertstuck for Piano and Orchestra, Weber; Gavotte E major, Bach; Ballet Music from Henry VIII., Saint-Saens. Soloist.....Mr. Richard Burmeister. Subscriptions and single tickets now on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 20 W. 33d St. and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-morrow (Sunday) Eve., Dec. 1, at 8:15. Grand Popular Concert Under the direction of C. L. GRAFF. Grand Orchestra, REINHOLD HERMAN, Cond. Soloists: Lilli Lehmann, Ellison Van Hoose and Josef Hofmann. (By arrangement with Mr. Henry Wolfsohn.) Popular Prices 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50. Box seats $2, on sale at Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL....Next Monday at 8:15 SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT AT 2:15. —KUBELIK— The DISTINGUISHED BEHEMIAN VIOLINIST.

30th St. & B'way. DALY'S Nightly at 8:10. 3D MONTH. Mat. To-day at 2. THE MESSENGER BOY, with JAMES T. POWERS.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. Evgs at 8:20. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:15. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—World. MRS FISKE in MRS. BURTON HARRISON'S Drama THE UNWELCOME MRS. HATCH.

BROADWAY Thea., 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2. KLAW & ERLANGER'S PRODUCTION THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. LAST NIGHT DAN DALY MONDAY— MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN "BEAUCAIRE."

CASINO Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Only, 2:15. In DeKoven & Smith's LITTLE DUCHESS. ANNA HELD MATINEE TO-DAY.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. DAVID BELASCO presents MATINEE To-d'y, 2:15. Last Weeks. WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER.

NEW YORK 42d w'y, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tdy & Wed., 2:15. FLORODORA

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day. TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way At 8:10. Mats. & 30th. Tues. & Sat. HOITY-TOITY A New Burlesque of A Message from Mars GENERAL ADMISSION.....50c.

CAKE WALK Grand Central Palace 42d St. and Lexington Av., TO-NIGHT.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | Hasel Kirke. Ted Marks' Big Concert Every Sunday Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A GREAT MORAL PLAY WAY DOWN EAST Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Tdy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Victoria Ev. 8:20. Mat. T'dy, 2:20. ELSIE DE WOLFE in Clyde Fitch's THE WAY OF THE WORLD

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 12:30 to 10:30 P. M. PRICES 25c, and 50c

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH MAJILTON, Aft. at 3. Eve. at 9.

14th St. Theatre. nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 100th Time, Dec. 2. SOUVENIRS. NEW ENGLAND FOLKS.

Harlem Op. House. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée To-day. Capt. Jinks with Ethel Barrymore. Next Week, DAN DALY in "The New Yorkers."

Last Matinee To-day. GRAND ANDREW MACK | Next week, Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Irving Place Theatre.—Evegs. at 8:20. Matinée To-day and Eve., the greatest comedy success, "Flachsmann Als Erzieher."

Theatre Republic, 42d St., just w. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TO-DAY and Wed. Grace George in Under Southern Skies.

3RD AV. MAT. TO-DAY. A Great Success. | GYPSY JACK

300 GIRLS GO ON STRIKE.

Belong to Wrappermakers' Union and Want Wages Increased.

A series of strikes of wrapper makers was started yesterday by the young women of the Wrappermakers' Union for an increase of wages and recognition of the union. Three hundred of them quit work in the factories of Parners & Goldfeder, 338 Broome Street; Shoer & Geleibmer, 15 and 17 Elizabeth Street, and Isaac Polakoff, 21 East Broadway. Strikes will be ordered in three other factories to-day.

The strikers, who are all young girls, met yesterday afternoon at 77 Essex Street, and appointed a Strike Committee and nickers to watch the factories.

CHIEF CROKER ACCUSES THE STANDARD OIL CO.

Blames the Trust for Extent of the Tenth Street Fire.

His Charge that the Laws Governing the Storage of Combustibles Were Violated Denied—Insurance Details.

Fire Chief Croker said yesterday that the Standard Oil Company had violated the laws governing the storage of explosives and combustibles and that but for this the big fire which started in the Uptegrove cigar-box factory, in East Tenth Street, on Thursday evening, could have been held in check with ease. He said that 125 barrels of oil and naphtha and gasoline had been stored on the premises of the company and that the law permitted only the storage of a single barrel.

District Attorney Philbin made a statement regarding the prosecution of the offenders in case the charges of the Fire Chief were laid before him. He said that the same principle of law involved in the Tarrant explosion applied in this case. That case is soon to come up in court, and the decision will have bearing on the case of the Standard Oil Company.

Charles Kellogg, the manager of the supply station, denied that there were more than fifteen barrels of oil on the premises. He said that there was no gasoline or naphtha, that all of the barrels had contained oil, and that by special permit the company was allowed to store that many.

William R. King, one of the officers of the Standard Oil Company, was seen in the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway. Mr. King said:

"If Chief Croker counted 125 barrels of oil in the yard he counted about 105 barrels that were empty. We have a special permit allowing us to carry thirty barrels of naphtha and gasoline. There were not more than twenty barrels all told on the place, and they contained, as far as I can learn, only oil. There is absolutely no cause for this charge. The law was complied with to the letter."

When Chief Croker was told of the Standard Oil Company's denial he reiterated his statement about the quantity of explosives in the building and said that an employe of the place had told him before the fire communicated to the building that there were gasoline and naphtha there, in addition to what was in a tank. The Chief said he did not know anything about the permit which Mr. King said the company had obtained, but he declared that the law had been violated inasmuch as it specifically states that whenever any quantity of explosives is stored in a building the latter must be specially constructed and located fifty feet from any other building and that the floor must be two feet below the street level, in order that the oil cannot flow over the streets.

The fire raged all day yesterday. All of the lower half of the block was consumed, and up to an early hour this morning the fireboat New Yorker and a half dozen engines were sending streams against the ruins.

Toward the end of the fire, when the oil burst forth and floated, burning, over the top of the water that flooded the street to the buildings of the New York Mutual Gas Company, the firemen had many narrow escapes. One of the most thrilling came to Chief Croker and the crews of Engines 25 and 28. They were at work in the yard between the Standard Oil Company's supply house and the Uptegrove factory when the oil and naphtha stored in the former place broke loose and flowed in a blazing stream into the street and across the entrance of the yard where the firemen were.

Chief Croker saw the danger of being completely cut off in another instant, and with a yell to his men to follow he leaped the burning stream. The other men were close behind him. As it was the rubber boots were melted off of three of the firemen. A minute later a big flood of oil completely swamped the yard where the men had been at work.

The total insurance on the cigar-box and veneer factory of William Uptegrove & Brother, in East Tenth Street, destroyed Thursday night, amounted to $149,000, and was distributed as follows:

On stock in building at 810 to 816 East Eleventh Street, running through and being 457 to 463 East Tenth Street:

Northern of London	$3,500	Phoenix of Hartford	2,500
North British and Mercantile	3,500	Helvetia	2,500
Agricultural	2,500	Reading	2,500
Baloise	2,500	County	1,500
British America	2,500	Pacific	1,500
		Teutonia	1,000

On building at 810 to 816 East Eleventh Street:

Spring Garden	$1,500	Westchester	1,500
American of Newark	1,500	Springfield	1,500

On building at 461 to 463 East Tenth Street:

Oachen and Munich	1,000	German of Pittsburg	1,000
Phoenix of Hartford	1,000		

On building at 465 to 467 East Tenth Street:

New York Underwriters'	$6,000	Springfield	5,000
Pennsylvania	5,000	Hanover	5,000
Providence-Washington	5,000	Agricultural	3,000
		American Lloyds	2,500

On stock at 465 to 467 East Tenth Street:

American Lloyds	$9,500	Teutonia	2,000
North British and Mercantile	8,000	United States	2,000
Niagara	3,000	Lumbermen's	1,500
Westchester	3,000	Lion	1,500
United Firemen's	3,000	American Central	1,500
Farmers'	2,500	Citizens' of New York	1,500
Firemen's of Newark	2,000	Prussian National	1,500
German of Illinois	2,000	Commercial Union	1,500
St. Paul	2,000	Security	1,500
		Erie	1,500

On machinery at 457 to 475:

American Lloyds	$2,500	Providence-Washington	1,000
Westchester	1,500	Reliance	1,000
Pennsylvania	1,500		
Fireman's Fund	1,500		

On machinery, stock, and building at 469 to 475 East Tenth Street:

Phoenix of London	$5,000	Queen	2,500
Caledonian	4,000	Phoenix of Hartford	2,500
Fire Association	3,000	Delaware	2,000

On George Hagemeyer & Sons' Lumber Company:

Germania	$6,000	North British and Mercantile	3,400
Queen	5,000	Lumber Mutual	3,000

On lumber of J. M. Saulspaugh:

Home	$5,000	New York Underwriters'	3,000
Palatine	2,000		

Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

SUICIDE'S HUSBAND RETURNS.

His Wish to Attend the Funeral Denied by the Woman's Companion.

Mrs. Lena Thomsen of 78 Washington Street, Hoboken, who committed suicide on Monday, was buried on Thursday. At the time set for the funeral, John F. Dunker, Jr., appeared on the scene. He said the dead woman had been his wife, but deserted him eight years ago. He wished to attend the funeral.

Thomsen refused to allow Dunker to ride in any of the coaches. He charged that the man had driven his wife from her home by his cruel conduct, and now sought to disgrace her in death. He requested his friends to return to the house after the funeral, and told the story in detail. Mrs. Thomsen had one child, a daughter, and Thomsen said he would rear the child as his own. He also said that Dunker forced the woman to marry him by threats.

SECRETS OF GRAND JURY ROOM.

New Jersey Foreman Says They Never Leak Out Except When Prosecutor or His Clerk Is Present.

The Hudson County Grand Jury met yesterday in Jersey City and heard the evidence against Eugene Sullivan, an alleged pooiseller whom the previous Grand Juries had refused to indict. They adjourned at 5 o'clock, but made no presentments, neither Justice Collins nor Judge Blair being present. None of the jurors would talk of the matter last night.

"There has been a great deal said of late," was the comment of Charles S. Furst, foreman of the jury, "about the facts of the juryroom leaking out, but it is remarkable that no facts leak out except when Prosecutor Erwin or his clerk is present. When they are absent nothing is ever heard of what goes on in the juryroom. I have never given out any facts, and I don't propose to begin now."

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S Coronation Violet NEW EXQUISITE PERFUME. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.; 578 5th Av., cor. 47th St.; 355 Columbus Av., cor. 77th St. and leading dealers.

DUKE OF TECK INJURED.

Thrown from His Horse While Hunting in Cheshire—His Condition Not Regarded as Serious.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Duke of Teck was thrown from his horse to-day, while hunting near Nantwich, Cheshire. The horse struck a barbed wire-topped fence, and the Duke pitched violently on his head.

His Highness sustained a concussion of the brain and an injury to his hip. The attending physicians report, however, that the injuries are not alarming, and they hope for the Duke's recovery in a few days.

The Duke of Teck is a great-grandson of King George III., and a brother of the Princess of Wales. He was born at Kensington Palace on Aug. 13, 1868, and succeeded to the title in January, 1900, on the death of his father. His Highness's mother, who died in 1897, was a daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of George III.

In December, 1894, the Duke was married to the Lady Margaret Evelyn Grosvenor, third daughter of the first (late) Duke of Westminster. The couple have three children.

MISS STONE REPORTED ALIVE.

It Is Said to Have Been Decided that She and Her Companion Are Not to be Killed on Any Pretext.

SOFIA, Nov. 29.—According to a letter dated Doubnitza, Nov. 28, Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka are still alive.

The letter further says that at a recent meeting of the committee, held in Doubnitza, it was definitely decided not to kill the prisoners upon any pretext whatever. Nevertheless, the committee will insist upon the payment of the full ransom demanded.

With reference to the reports of the death of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka, the Government holds that if the brigands, exasperated by the delay, have murdered their captives, Mr. Dickinson, the Diplomatic Agent of the United States, is responsible for the delay, and not the Government of Bulgaria. The latter did not interfere with Mr. Dickinson's emissaries nor move troops after Mr. Dickinson opened communication with the brigands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.—The report that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka are dead is not confirmed.

Previous similar reports have proved to be without foundation, and it is supposed that the brigands are circulating such rumors with the object of alarming the friends of the captives, in the hope of exacting the full ransom demanded.

NEW POST FOR MISS KLUMPKE.

The Well-Known Astronomer to Assist Prof. Isaac Roberts at Stanford University.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Miss Klumpke, who for a number of years has been an assistant at the Paris Observatory, is going to Leland Stanford, Jr., University, as chief assistant to Prof. Isaac Roberts.

Miss Klumpke's special work will be astral photography.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke was born in San Francisco. Her father, John G. Klumpke, was a "Forty-niner," and is still living. Miss Klumpke went to Paris twenty-one years ago to receive a vocal education, but afterward turned her attention to science, and was the first woman to gain the degree of Doctor of Mathematics at the Paris Academy of Sciences. She studied in Germany and Switzerland, as well as in France, and obtained her present post as an assistant at the Paris Observatory in open competition, coming out first among fifty candidates, all French men. Her work at the observatory has been chiefly in connection with photographing the stars, and many valuable discoveries have resulted from it. She is said to have long been anxious to return to this country. The French Government recently decorated her.

It was recently reported that Miss Klumpke would marry Dr. Isaac Roberts, who is a well-known English astronomer, and a member of many learned institutions.

It was to Miss Anna Klumpke, the artist, one of Miss Dorothea Klumpke's three sisters, that Rosa Bonheur left her property. The other two sisters have both made names for themselves, one as a violinist and the other as a physician.

AN INNOVATION AT ROME.

Nephew of the Pope Attended the American Ambassador's Thanksgiving Day Reception.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Much excitement has been caused in Roman society over the presence of Count Camillo Pecci, a nephew of the Pope, at the Thanksgiving reception held here yesterday by George Von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy.

This is the first occasion when a relative of the Pontiff has been present at any ceremony given by the representative of a foreign power.

The wife of Count Camillo is a Cuban, but this fact is not regarded as sufficient explanation of this innovation.

Russia and the Sugar Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—"There is a general desire throughout the sugar-producing centres in the south of Russia," cables the Odessa correspondent of The Times, "that Russia should avoid any active participation in the approaching Sugar Conference which might be construed as an admission that Russian sugar is bounty fed. On this point there is as little disposition as ever to give way to the American contention."

Burial of Count Hatzfeldt.

WIESBADEN, Nov. 29.—The body of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, Ambassador of Germany to the Court of St. James's, was buried to-day in the family vault at Frauenstein, near here, in the presence of the widow, representatives of Emperor William, King Edward, and Chancellor von Bülow, and many distinguished people.

Coming Here on the St. Paul.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The American liner St. Paul, which will sail from Southampton to-morrow for New York, will have among her passengers Lady Pauncefote, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, and John R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, and Mrs. Carter.

London Anarchist Meeting Forbidden.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Anarchists of London have again failed to openly celebrate the anniversary of the execution of the Chicago Anarchists. They had arranged to hold a meeting to-night, but the police intervened and instructed the proprietors of the hall to cancel the arrangements made for its hire.

The Sultan Feels Humiliated.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—"The Sultan has told his friends that he celebrated his birthday with a heavy heart," cables the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, "because of the humiliation inflicted upon Turkey by France."

Sarah Becker Dies of Her Burns.

Sarah Becker, sixteen years old, of 2,009 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital, that borough, from burns received on Thursday at her home. The girl's dress caught fire from a lighted candle, which she was carrying in her hand. She ran into the bathroom and throwing herself into the tub turned on the water. She was terribly burned before help could reach her.

Registd. & Trade Mark.

Embroidery To Order FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The embroidering of initials, monograms, crests, and individual designs of all kinds has always been a specialty at "The Linen Store." The work is done in the most artistic manner by the best needleworkers in America.

Holiday embroidery on handkerchiefs or other linens should be ordered at an early date to insure prompt delivery and the best work.

We shall be pleased to mail you, by the way of suggestion, a little folder showing a number of these designs, suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's handkerchiefs.

"The Linen Store." James McCutcheon & Co. 14 West 23d Street.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY SEEK TO COLLECT FEES

Trying to Get $200,000 for Acting as Commissioners of Deeds.

Controller Coler Will Hold Up Such Claims If Possible—Mr. Philbin on the Question.

An attempt is being made by many city officials who are Commissioners of Deeds to put through the Controller's office claims amounting to more than $200,000 for acknowledgments and affidavits taken during the last few years. The claimants are officials of the Building Department as well as many other departments of the city. THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday information that the method of taking affidavits in the Building Department was peculiar. The assertion is made that certain minor officials of the Building Department sign affidavits as Commissioner of Deeds without having power to act in such capacity. It is contended that this method of taking affidavits is illegal.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES went to the Building Department yesterday to call the subject to the attention of Building Commissioner James G. Wallace. Mr. Wallace would hear no statements and became boisterous. District Attorney Philbin said yesterday:

"If a person who is not a Commissioner of Deeds signs any documents as such, and if the Commissioner of Buildings allows any such custom to be carried on in his office with his knowledge, he is committing a serious offense. The question as to whether a city official is entitled to fees as a Commissioner of Deeds is a question of law. Controller Coler has written me a letter asking that such a custom be abolished. In my office I have a paid clerk who never takes an acknowledgment without being paid extra. The question of law will be settled in the courts.

"The city's case I understand will rest on a section of the charter which prohibits any city official from holding two city positions in the service or receiving compensation for other work done for the city while in the city employ."

Controller Coler said yesterday:

"The Corporation Counsel has in an opinion stated that Commissioners of Deeds who are city officials are entitled to their fees for such service. A decision has also been rendered on a suit. As soon as this was handed down it was plain to me that the city was likely to be mulcted out of more than $200,000 for fees extending over a term of years. The custom has been for a man to secure a city position and then be made a Commissioner of Deeds. Then in order to expedite the work of the office he would take all the acknowledgments. They were never appointd with any such understanding, and I do not think any such claims should be made against the city.

"I have written to the heads of all the departments stating that arrangements should be made with their officials so that the city will not be compelled to pay such claims in the future. I do not think any such claims should be put in by city officials, and I intend to hold up the bills if I can."

MRS. SAFFEN WINS AGAIN.

Referee Decides that New York Owes Her $57,740.38 for Work Done by Her Husband.

Ex-Judge James Troy of Brooklyn, referee in the two suits of Mrs. Eliza Saffen as administratrix of the estate of her husband, the late County Clerk Henry C. Saffen of Kings County, in a report filed yesterday afternoon in the office of the County Clerk, Brooklyn, decides that Mrs. Saffen is entitled to receive from the City of New York the sum of $57,740.38 as compensation for special work done by her husband while County Clerk. This work consisted of examining, sorting, and arranging 133,195 papers in his charge. The work was done under a law passed in May, 1895, phich provided, it is claimed, that about $160,000 should be appropriated for the purpose.

Mr. Saffen died in October, 1896, before the expiration of his term of office as County Clerk. Prior to his death he received about $70,000 for a portion of the work in question. The act authorizing the work provided that the County Clerk was to receive a just and reasonable compensation for his services. At a previous hearing of the suit before another referee, Mrs. Saffen was allowed about $88,000. This report, however, was set aside by the courts, and a new hearing of the issues ordered.

Ex-Judge Troy, the second referee appointed, reduces the amount allowed to Mrs. Saffen by the first referee by about $30,000. It is claimed that the work in question took nearly two years to complete, and that it required the employment of a special force of clerks in addition to the regular office staff.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Chittenden said yesterday afternoon that the city would take the matter to the Appellate Division despite the big reduction made in the amount to be allowed Mrs. Saffen.

Press Club's "Thanksgiving Smoker."

The "Thanksgiving Smoker" of the New York Press Club was held at the club quarters in Nassau Street last evening. The attendance was large, and was made up entirely of the working journalists of the city, with their professional friends, who requited the club's hospitality with a first-class vaudeville entertainment that continued long after midnight.

Niagara Roads to Consolidate.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 29.—Application will be made to the Minister of Railways Dec. 5 for the sanction of an agreement by which the Niagara Falls and Clifton Tramway Company will be absorbed by the Niagara, St. Catharines, and Toronto Railway. These two companies own the trolley systems on the Niagara frontier.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, placed side by side with $5.00 and $6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all the modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5.00 and $6.00 shoes.

Sold by 63 Douglas shoe stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; also by the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Take No Substitute. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas STRONG MADE $2.00 shoes; Youth's, $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid, and Lewis Patent Leather. Best in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made on improved lasts that fit the foot. Wear them and you will always be free from corns and bunions, and have perfectly natural feet. Style, comfort and wear guaranteed.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Rollite Always Black Rocks used.

13 DOUGLAS SHOE STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 13

43 Cortlandt Street.	2202 Third Ave., c. 120th.	95 Nassau Street.	421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl.
433 Broadway.	220 West 125th Street.	BROOKLYN.	494 Fifth Avenue.
753-755 Broadway.	974 Third Avenue.	708-710 Broadway.	JERSEY CITY.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th.	345 Eighth Avenue.	1367 Broadway.	16 Newark Avenue.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING.

Seven Reasons Given in a Letter to Legislators Why It Is, in the League's View, Wrong.

The New York State Anti-Saloon League, of which the Rev. Theodore R. Cuyler is Honorary President, and Truman H. Baldwin President, has addressed an open letter to the members of the Legislature, in which it makes clear its position on the present agitation for Sunday opening of saloons.

The Board of Trustees of the league, which represents 4,000 churches and temperance organizations in this State, asks for the immediate passage of laws providing for the extension of local option to election districts throughout the State. The board also declares that the league is opposed to Sunday opening, and asks that the present laws be continued and more effectively enforced. In support of this demand the letter recites seven reasons, as follows, why the saloons should be closed on Sunday:

1. The proposition is an entering wedge to destroy the one rest day in the week so needful for the welfare of all mankind.

2. We are opposed to legalizing any form of Sunday profanation, especially a traffic which is evil and only evil on every day.

3. We are opposed to discriminating in favor of the saloon as against the various lines of honest and needful trade.

4. Because the open saloon on Sunday would disturb the peace of those who wish to enjoy the day in rest and quiet.

5. Because the Sunday saloon induces more desertion and deprivation of the homes already made wretched enough by the saloon.

6. The Sunday saloon attracts and tempts the appetites of men during the leisure of that day and renders them unfit for their work on Monday.

7. The sanctioning of Sunday liquor selling would increase crime. The enforcement of the Sunday law in New York City in 1896 reduced in a marked degree drunkenness and related crimes.

BOAT'S PASSENGER MISSING.

Left Savannah on the Chattahoochee, and It Is Believed He Jumped Overboard.

The officers of the Havana Line steamship Chattahoochee, which reached her pier yesterday morning from Savannah, are exercised over the mysterious disappearance of a cabin passenger, F. E. Keilbach, who took passage at Savannah for this port.

Keilbach was assigned, when the Chattahoochee sailed on Nov. 26, to a stateroom with a window opening out on the deck. He had a large valise, well stocked with clothes, and $300 in money, which he gave the purser for safe keeping.

On Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock one of the waiters went to call him for breakfast. Getting no response the waiter went away and returned in an hour. Again there was no answer, so the waiter went around on deck and looked in at the window. The window was open and the room was empty. The key was in the lock of the door. Capt. Lewis was at once notified.

In the man's room were found his effects and a letter addressed to his parents. The ship was searched, but no trace of the missing passenger was found. It is believed that he jumped overboard some time Wednesday night or early Thursday morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 29.—Frank E. Keilbach, who is supposed to have jumped overboard from the steamship Chattahoochee en route to New York, was prominent here politically and socially. He was the son of well-to-do parents and had himself accumulated considerable property.

Keilbach was thirty-seven years of age. For seventeen years he had been connected with the office of Ordinary in this city, and was Ordinary pro tem. for several months. On account of a recent change in the office he lost his position of chief clerk, which seemed to prey on his mind. He was independent of the pay, but imagined his long services were unappreciated. He was an accomplished musician.

The President's Wife Names a Doll.

One of the attractions at the fair to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 6 for the infirmary fund of the Sisters of St. Mary will be a pretty doll, which has been named by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. A committee consisting of the following members of the Guild of the Holy Child of St. Mary's School, New York, has consented to assist in managing the doll table: Miss Ida Virginia Ambrose, Mrs. Augustus Browning Prentice, Miss Katharine Livingston Mines, Miss Mary Ambrose, Miss Laura W. Bassett, Miss Adeline Bassett, Miss Carlotta E. Schermerhorn, Miss Ada I. Jacobus, Miss Helen Speaker, Miss Cecelia Gilbart, and Miss Mattoon.

SNOW BRINGS OUT SLEIGHS.

Covers the Drives and Causes Races to Various Points for the Annual Magnums of Champagne.

Winter gave a gentle warning that he was here for another visit yesterday. His notice was in the shape of a whirl and a rush of snowflakes which peppered the throngs in the streets on their way to work during the early morning hours, and finally enveloped the roofs and roadways in mantles of glistening white. It wasn't much of a snowfall as real snowfalls go, and the Weather Bureau man spoke of it in a rather contemptuous manner. He said it was the fag end of a real snowstorm that had been putting the Winter overcoat on the regions about the great lakes, and that New York was simply getting some of the remnants.

His idea was that the flurry would not last for more than an hour or two altogether, when it would turn into rain, but he was wrong about it, for the flurries kept up at intervals all through the day and far into the night, and as the clear, crisp atmosphere would not allow any of it to melt, there was by nightfall an accumulation of half an inch.

The fast falling flakes, ice on the park lakes and suburban ponds, and a temperature of 22 degrees in the early hours of the morning, was enough to convince the majority of New Yorkers that Summer was indeed a thing of the past. There were abroad on the streets the usual number of men with theories that a man can go all Winter without an overcoat if he only will refuse to believe that he needs one, and these theorists, of course, refused to admit that Winter was on the way here, but the majority of people concluded to telephone for their Winter supply of coal.

The sleighing enthusiasts were thrown into a violent commotion by the flaky bombardment, and there was the usual stampede of cutters in the direction of the various road houses in the upper outskirts of the city, where magnums of champagne are given to the driver of the first sleigh of the season to arrive. The snow, of course, was not of sufficient depth to keep sleigh runners off the dirt, but the racers didn't mind a little jolting. Superintendent John Quinn of the Speedway drove up to Gabe Case's McGown's Pass Tavern in a sleigh behind a fast trotter and won the annual magnum.

Mr. Quinn has won this magnum every year but one for twenty-five years. Quinn said the sleighing was pretty good in the Park, but rather poor on the asphalt. George Sturkens, whose stables are at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, drove his sleigh up to Huber's Casino at 12:25 o'clock and captured the magnum of that hostelry.

After three days of frost the ice on Van Cortlandt Park lake is 2¼ inches thick. When it is just twice that thickness the red ball will be hoisted as a signal for the waiting army of skaters to advance upon it. A thin layer of ice has also formed in Central and Prospect Parks, but skating on these lakes always comes a little later than at Van Cortlandt.

Weather Forecaster Emery said yesterday that there was little chance of there being much snow in this little storm, and that there was considerable likelihood that the temperature would rise rather than become lower during the next day or two. Even if the snowfall continued all last night, he said there would hardly be more than an inch of it on the ground anywhere.

POLES RECALL THEIR PAST.

United Societies Honor the Memory of Fallen Revolutionary Leaders.

The members of the United Polish Societies of New York and the vicinity commemorated the memory of the fallen Polish leaders in the revolution of 1830-31 yesterday, with services appropriate to the occasion.

Early in the evening vespers were said at St. Stanislaus Church on East Seventh Street, after which public ceremonies were held in Beethoven Hall on East Fifth Street.

The ceremonies in the hall were conducted in Polish. There were speaking, singing, and patriotic recitations. The singing was rendered by the Singing Society Harmonia, under the direction of Otto Seuea.

In opening the services Mr. Fremikowski, the President of the society, related the struggles of the Poles under the triple rule of Russia, Germany, and Prussia in 1830. L. W. Beald declared that Poland was again destined to rise to power and distinction among the nations of the earth. He said that the Polish people did not propose to always bow to the yoke of Germany.

A collection for the Polish National Fund was taken up, and the meeting closed with the singing of the Polish national song.

New Post for Paul Deschanel.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Paul Deschanel, ex-Councillor of the French Embassy at Washington, where he married a daughter of Gen. McClellan, has been appointed French Minister to Haiti.

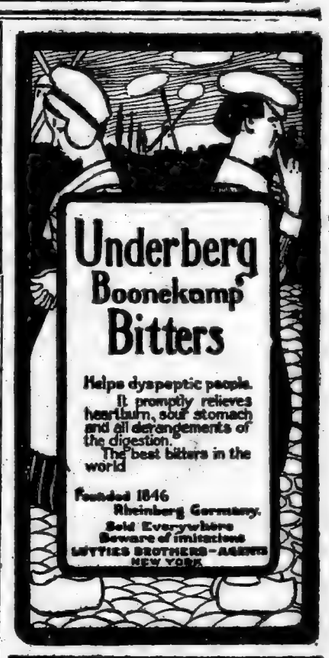

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY.

CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

The problem of good dressing on an economical basis is what we solve for you by the aid of our no-extra-charge credit system. Cash or credit values are the same.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. To Order, $16, and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxed

WRIT FOR AN AGED WOMAN

Supt. Blair Accused of Defrauding and Holding Ellen Duff.

The Superintendent Explains His Part in the Case in Reply to Counsel's Charges.

Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, upon the application of Lawyer George G. MacLaughlin, issued a writ of habeas corpus directing George Blair, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, to produce in court Ellen Duff, seventy-eight years old, whom, it is alleged, Mr. Blair has restrained of her liberty.

Mr. MacLaughlin, in affidavits he submitted to the Court in support of his application, charges Mr. Blair with having defrauded Ellen Duff out of $5,000, and then placing her in an institution in Blauvelt, N. Y., known as the Convent of the Sisters of St. Dominick, and finally, when she had begun proceedings to regain her property with abducting her and hiding her where her lawyer cannot find her.

Lawyer MacLaughlin says that he first met Ellen Duff last May, when she was wandering about the streets of Blauvelt, Rockland County, N. Y. At that time, he says, she approached him and told him that Mr. Blair, after inducing her to turn over all her property to him, had had her taken to the convent in Blauvelt, and practically imprisoned there. He said that at first he believed her to be insane, but after many conversations with her he became convinced of her sanity, and investigated her statements.

The woman's story, according to the lawyer, was that in March, 1899, she had been taken before Mr. Blair from a lodging house where she had staid one night as she was unable to get into her home, and that Mr. Blair had persuaded her to sign a paper conveying to him about $5,000, the accumulated savings of a life-time, and which she had on deposit in various savings banks in this city.

Mr. MacLaughlin said that he went to the savings banks mentioned and found that that part of her story was true. He then went to Mr. Blair and demanded the woman's money. Mr. Blair, he said, told him that the woman had turned over to him $4,750, of which $2,000 was left. Mr. Blair did not keep them, whereupon he began an action for the recovery of the money and the cancellation of the conveyance executed by Ellen Duff.

As the woman was anxious to return to New York, the lawyer says he advanced her money, that she went to board at 537 East Fifteenth Street, and that while there she made a will leaving all her property to her next of kin. At about this time Mr. Blair instituted proceedings in Blauvelt to have the woman adjudged insane, and she, on her lawyer's advice, went to Rockaway to board with her niece, Margaret J. Kessler. This was in October last.

On Nov. 11 Lawyer MacLaughlin alleges, when he went to call on the woman, Mrs. Kessler told him that a man had come to her, stating that he had been sent by Mr. MacLaughlin to get Ellen Duff, but she did not allow the man to take her, and that a few days later a woman came and told the same story with the same result. A few days after Mrs. Kessler told him that story, he says, he called at the house in Rockaway and found that both Mrs. Kessler and Ellen Duff had disappeared.

With the other papers submitted to the court yesterday was an affidavit of Ellen Duff in which she states that she came to this country from Ireland when she was fifteen years old and learned the art of cooking scientifically, and afterward taught cooking. She says that she had been employed by such men as James Gordon Bennett, the elder, and James Gordon Bennett, the younger; S. V. R. Cruger, Secretary Salmon P. Chase, Gov. Sprague, and Vanderbilt Allen.

Superintendent Blair, when seen yesterday, said:

"Ellen Duff was first called to my attention on March 8, 1899. The night before she had wandered into the Municipal Lodging House, Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue, and told the woman there that she did not have any money or any friends. Upon searching her clothing it was found that she had several bank books in her possession. When brought before me she told me that she wanted the city to take care of her, as everybody was trying to get hold of her money. I told her that the only thing to be done was to give me a power of attorney and let me look after her and pay her expenses out of her money.

"I will tell in court on Monday how I have expended her money for her. I still have her power of attorney and what is left of her money.

"I sent the woman to the convent in Blauvelt, where I knew she would be well taken care of. I was very much surprised last August when this man MacLaughlin called on me and told me that he had been authorized by the woman's relatives to take charge of her and her money. I told him that I would gladly turn over the money if the court ordered it.

"He went away, apparently very angry, and a short time afterward I heard that a man pretending to be an agent of mine had gone to Blauvelt and endeavored to persuade the sisters of the convent to turn the woman over to him. Later I heard that MacLaughlin had gone to the convent with a carriage and practically kidnapped the woman. I endeavored to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in Rockland County, but MacLaughlin had left the place before I could locate either him or Ellen Duff.

"On Sept. 6 last the woman was picked up by a policeman, wandering about the streets, and taken to the insane pavilion in Bellevue, where she was kept for four days. She was discharged from Bellevue and turned over to the care of MacLaughlin, for what reason I cannot understand. He then placed her with Mrs. Kessler, in Rockaway.

"A few weeks ago Mrs. Kessler came to me and asked me to take charge of Ellen Duff, as Mr. MacLaughlin had failed to furnish any funds toward her support. I have placed her in a private hospital, where she will be well taken care of. I do not care to say where that institution is, for I do not propose to have her kidnapped again, and what little money she has left taken from her."

MANY JUMPED FROM WINDOWS.

Smoke from Smoldering Rags Causes Panic Among Garment Workers.

Baled rags in a little cellar shop under the seven-story building on Market Street, from Cherry to Front Streets, began to smolder yesterday and scared the hundreds of men, women, and children employed by the small garment makers who tenant it so badly that many of them leaped from the rear windows several stories down to adjoining roofs, although the structure was at no time in serious danger.

The halls, however, are at best like gloomy tunnels, and they filled quickly with the dense, choking smoke which rolled under doors and through transoms into the workrooms. The worst hurt of those who jumped was Lucy Catal, forty years old, of 146 Cherry Street, who rolled down from a four-story extension to a roof below and broke a leg, and Soloman Hoffman, sixteen years old, who jumped down one story from the fifth floor, spraining his ankle. Both were removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

Finally the firemen went up stairs and allayed the panic, which had not extended to the people in the front workrooms, for they had gone to the windows and been assured from the street that the fire was trivial.

The rags belonged to Bernard Newtown, who trades in them, and are supposed to have caught from a small overheated stove. The firemen chopped up the woodwork of the cellar to make sure that no sparks had found lodgment.

USED MALE ATTIRE IN JOKE.

Police Court Arraignment the Price a Woman Pays.

Mrs. Sophia Matutis, twenty-five years old, the wife of a traveling salesman, living at 112 Grand Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court on complaint of Policeman Kiernan, who charged her with masquerading in male attire.

Mrs. Matutis was arrested Thursday night in the lobby of the Unique Theatre, on Grand Street, near Bedford Avenue, while in company with her brother. When taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station the woman wept bitterly, and pleaded with the Sergeant at the desk to permit her to go to her home.

"It was only done in a joke," she sobbed, "arranged between my brother and myself. I wanted to witness a burlesque show, and not wishing to be recognized, decided to masquerade in my husband's clothes."

Despite her pleadings, Mrs. Matutis was detained until bailed to appear before Magistrate Higginbotham yesterday morning. She repeated her story to the Magistrate, and said that, as it was Thanksgiving Day, she wanted to do something unusual.

"Well, you seem to have succeeded," said the Magistrate, "but I guess you have suffered enough for the joke, so I will not punish you further. Sentence suspended."

PROFESSIONALS IN ATHLETICS.

Western Intercollegiate Conference Adopts Rules Looking to Better Amateur Definition.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A step toward the abolition of professionalism from college athletics was taken to-day by the Faculty representatives of the intercollegiate college conference, who had an all-day session here to-day.

The following rule was adopted:

"No student is eligible to compete in a college team who plays in so-called amateur, semi-professional, or professional baseball games where gate money is charged or where prizes, premiums, or purses are offered."

Whether the rule shall be retroactive was not settled by the committee, and after the meeting it was announced that this phase of the matter had not been thought of or discussed. The use of the word "plays" the members of the committee thought would be taken to mean that the rule covered only such affairs as might happen in the future, and did not refer to any action that might have been taken by any student in the past.

It was voted to discourage as far as possible prolonged absences from colleges on tours, it being the opinion of the members of the committee that it is not advisable for teams to be long absent from their college.

Prof. Waldo of Purdue College was re-elected arbiter for the ensuing year.

The bicycle event was dropped from all the programmes of college athletic meets for the future.

A rule was passed that the limit of four years in college athletics, beyond which a student shall not be eligible to contest, means four years in the aggregate, and not four years on any one team.

Those present at the meeting to-day were A. H. Pattengill, Michigan, Chairman; F. S. Jones, Minnesota, Secretary; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; C. S. Stichtor, Wisconsin; E. A. Wilcox, Iowa; H. J. Barton, Illinois; C. F. Long, Northwestern; H. A. Huston, Purdue, and Prof. Johnson, Indiana.

WABASH WRECK VICTIMS MAY NUMBER ONLY FORTY.

Detroit Official Says, However, Seventy-five Were Killed—Immigrants Said to Have Been Contract Laborers.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—Thomas E. Moran, Deputy Customs Collector at this port, agrees with the estimate that at least seventy-five lives were lost in Wednesday night's collision on the Wabash Railroad near Seneca. Deputy Moran visited the train in his official capacity when it crossed the Detroit River Wednesday afternoon.

He says there were at the very least calculation 100 Italians in two cars. In addition to these there were ten more in the smoking car. Official advices to Superintendent Burns of this division of the Wabash say that of the Italians in the wreck twenty escaped unhurt and were taken to St. Louis, fifteen are in the company's hospital at Peru, Ind.; there are six others in Peru and two are near Adrian, injured. Subtracting these forty-three from the 110 immigrants, leaves a loss among the Italians alone of sixty-seven. In addition, eight other bodies were recovered and identified, which makes a total of seventy-five dead.

Pietro Cardiello, Italian consular agent in Detroit, who visited the scene of the wreck, does not agree with Mr. Moran. He says he is not yet able to form a correct estimate of the number of Italians killed, but that he is inclined to think the estimates thus far are exaggerated.

Whether the terrible loss of life sustained by the Italians will be made the subject of correspondence between the Italian and United States Governments, Consul Cardiello could not say.

Romano E. Schiavone, 190 West Taylor Street, Chicago, arranged the transportation of the Italians to California, and he says there were only about fifty immigrants on the west-bound train. If this be true, it reduces the death list by about half and the number of victims will be about forty.

Conductor G. J. Martin of Train No. 4 agrees with Superintendent Burns that Engineer Strong of that train violated his orders and is responsible for the wreck.

When Conductor Martin's statement was repeated to Engineer Strong later the engineer said: "I have not denied at any time that we received the order referred to by Martin. I only say that if we did get such an order I misread it and misunderstood it and that I should have been set right by the conductor. If I made an error I was not alone to blame. The other three members of the crew must have understood as I did or else they would have corrected me."

Father Francis Beccherini, pastor of the Italian Church of San Francesco, in this city, went to the scene of the wreck yesterday. From Giovanni Folorno, the young Italian who is dying in the farm house and from his papers in his pockets, Father Beccherini found that the party of immigrants came from the northern part of Italy. The party came on the steamer La Campagnie. Arriving in New York the band went to some "Mulberry Street banker" and exchanged their money. Then they were given tickets to San Francisco. The priest is sure the immigrants were bound for San Francisco.

"But how," asked the father, "did this boy get out of Italy? How into this country? He is under eighteen years of age. He has no passport from Italy. I think I know. These men were being brought over on a contract as laborers to be taken out to San Francisco.

"Folorno could not tell me even nearly how many came across with him or were on the train. When I asked who got him to come over here he looked suspicious at once and I could see that he had been instructed to say nothing."

TRAIN NO. 13 CARRIED 190.

Conductor Tells the Coroner's Jury 88 Have Been Accounted For.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 29.—Just before the Coroner's inquest on the Wabash railroad wreck adjourned to-day, Conductor Trowl of No. 13 train testified. According to his statement there were 190 passengers on board.

When he was ordered to meet No. 4 he was at Holloway and received his order from Operator Martindale. He read the order in the presence of the operator and took three copies, giving two to the two engineers of his train and retaining one himself. He understood the train was to sidetrack at Seneca for No. 4. He had no warning that anything was wrong until he felt the shock. At that time he was seated in the rear coach. When he had gotten out, fire had started in the head coach, and others were busy getting the injured out of the wreck.

"Had you any record of the number of passengers you carried?" was asked.

"I had very near," was the reply.

"How many had you?"

"One hundred and ninety. I don't know how many emigrants. We had 181 passengers out of Detroit. I get my figures from the collector on the train. I made a list of as many as I could find who were saved. I got the names of eighty-eight. A number of passengers got away whose names I did not get."

"What is your judgment as to the number killed?" was asked.

"I would not say. I can't tell. I could not make any estimate."

Man Killed by Swinging Coal Bucket.

Thomas Burke, sixty years old, engineer of a hoisting engine, which he had run for many years, was struck on the head and killed instantly by a loaded iron bucket which was full of coal and swinging wildly. The engine had just raised it from a barge at the Oliver Street pier yesterday afternoon. He lived at Pope Place and Cole Lane, in the Borough of the Bronx. Coroner Zucca gave permission for the removal of the body. George Harris, who had the contract for unloading the coal, was arrested as a result of the accident.

Falling Derrick Kills Laborer.

Laborers employed by the J. J. Hart Construction Company were grading Audubon Avenue, at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, through which the King's Bridge branch of the Third Avenue surface railroad is to run, yesterday afternoon, when a heavy derrick fell, instantly killing Jacob Swartz, forty-seven years old, of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. Policeman Londrigan arrested Thomas Kelly, a watchman, on a charge of criminal negligence, the derrick having been insufficiently secured.

TRAVIS PLAYS GOOD GOLF

He Makes a Record of 75 Strokes for the Lakewood Links.

WINS TWO MATCHES EASILY

Douglas Still Leading for the Consolation Cup—Snow Flurry and Cold Weather for the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 29.—Walter J. Travis succeeded this afternoon, amid conditions not the best for high-class golf, in making a record for the 5,800-yard Lakewood course of 75 strokes. If made on a mild Autumn day, with the smoothest turf for the putting greens it would be heralded as a typical championship play. On the contrary, it was made in cold, biting atmosphere, with the tail end of a snow squall still frisking over the links and the course frozen hard. The champion's score makes a new amateur record for the links and in the opinion of the golfers this evening, it will stand unchallenged for a long time. Travis made his record in his match with S. W. Cooke. It is:

Walter J. Travis—
Out .....4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 3—38
In .....3 4 3 5 5 4 4 4 5—37—75

The conditions were far from favorable to low scoring, but as match play was the order the cards in themselves were not of prime importance. A light snow flurry set in just as the men were getting ready to drive off, and it finally settled down for a steady fall, sufficient to cover the turf with a thin white coating. It occasioned reminders of the snow blizzard that struck the club on the first day of its Thanksgiving tournament three years ago, when over two feet of snow fell before the play was over, but fortunately brooms were not needed to sweep the greens.

The committee had several ties to dispose of for places in the three sets of sixteen, and as soon as these were played off drawings were made and the golfers proceeded to show what they could do.

Walter J. Travis was easily the star man in the first cup set, for the dropping of Findlay Douglas to the absurd position, for him, of a second sixteener, practically concedes the chief cup to the National champion. Despite the inclement conditions of the weather a small gallery followed Travis in both of his matches, and although lacking the excitement of a hotly fought game they witnessed the usual machine play for which the champion has become justly famous. He won both his matches by high figures, beating G. A. Worth of the home club in the morning by 9 up and 7 to play, while in the afternoon he put out of the race S. W. Cooke of Hillandale by 8 up and 7 to play. Travis played out the entire round in each case, and in the Worth match he finished the course in the excellent score of 82 strokes, 3 better than on the preceding day, when his figures won the low score prize. His card is:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—
Out .....4 4 4 4 6 5 5 5 3—40
In .....3 4 4 5 5 4 6 5 5—42—82

dale Club, near Stamford, and he furnished one of the surprises in the morning, when he beat C. M. Hamilton by 1 hole.

George T. Brokaw, the Princeton golfer, was defeated with unexpected ease by F. S. Wheeler of Brooklawn by 6 up and 5 to play. A. D. Compton, former champion of the Westchester Golf Club, gave one of the morning surprises by beating Jasper Lynch, the Lakewood Club Secretary and former champion. The latter was way below his form when he made 79 in practice a week ago, and was beaten by 4 up and 3 to play.

There is only one man who is mentioned as likely to win the Consolation Cup, Findlay S. Douglas, provided he tries for it. He had an easy match in the morning, beating Horace K. Waters by 5 up and 4 to play, but in the afternoon T. D. Hoper, one of the big men in the Nassau Country Club, gave him a match worth while, and Douglas was forced to play twenty holes before he could win. The favorite to win the third cup is A. Sidney Carpenter of Philadelphia.

The committee offered a special cup, in view of the large entry list for medal play competition by all who failed to get in either cup class. It was won by John Moller, Jr., of the home club, who did 91. His card is:

John Moller, Jr., Lakewood—
Out .....5 5 5 5 7 4 5 6 5—47
In .....4 4 5 5 4 4 7 5 6—44—91

The results in the three cup events are:

Lakewood Cup.—First match play round—C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat J. Gordon Douglas, Oakland, 3 up and 2 to play; A. D. Compton, Westchester, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 4 up and 3 to play; W. M. McCawley, Merion Cricket, beat A. J. McClure, Albany, 1 up; W. L. May, Washington, beat M. K. Waters, Pittsburg, 2 up and 1 to play; S. W. Cooke, Hillandale, beat C. M. Hamilton, Matuaroi, 1 up; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat G. A. Worth, Lakewood, 9 up and 7 to play; J. P. Knapp, Garden City, beat George C. Law, Toms River, 3 up and 1 to play; F. S. Wheeler, Brooklawn, beat George T. Brokaw, Princeton, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second round—Tappin beat Compton, 4 up and 3 to play; McCawley beat May, 8 up and 6 to play; Travis beat Cooke, 8 up and 7 to play; Knapp beat Wheeler, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First round—T. D. Hooper, Nassau, beat Robert Upjcott, Jr., London, 6 up and 4 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, beat Horace Waters, Lakewood, 5 up and 4 to play; F. L. Woodward, Denver, beat F. M. Harrison, Montclair, 2 up and 1 to play; W. A. Barnwell, Oakland, beat L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee, 1 up; Robert F. Phifer, Baltusrol, beat J. C. Phillips, Hollywood, 5 up and 4 to play; Harry Suydam, Lakewood, beat D. Lloyd, Pittsburg, 4 up and 3 to play; T. C. Ennever, Westchester, beat Arden M. Robbins, Garden City, by default; J. M. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, beat James L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second round—Douglas beat Hooper, 1 up, (20 holes;) Barnwell beat Woodward, 4 up and 3 to play; Phifer beat Suydam, 1 up, (19 holes;) Maxwell beat Ennever, 2 up and 1 to play.

Third Cup.—First round—George A. Jenkins, Wee Burn, beat Paul Waterman, Englewood, 2 up; Daniel Bacon, Jr., Ardsley, beat S. B. Ferris, Lakewood, 5 up and 3 to play; N. Mallouf, Garden City, beat R. L. Redfield, Westchester, 3 up and 2 to play; I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Lenox, beat A. F. Whitney, Dyker Meadow, 1 up; Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood, beat Dr. I. E. Holt, Richmond Hill, by default; Fred. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat C. W. Garth, Lakewood, 2 up and 1 to play; A. Sidney Carpenter, Philadelphia, beat A. W. Black, Lakewood, 7 up and 6 to play; F. H. Lovell, Jr., Dyker Meadow, beat F. C. Brown, Dyker Meadow, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second round—Bacon beat Waterman, 5 up and 3 to play; Burden beat Mallouf, 1 up; Kimball beat Freeman, 3 up and 1 to play; Carpenter beat Brown, 3 up and 1 to play.

The final rounds for all the trophies will be played to-day and there will be an eighteen-hole open handicap.

NEW YORK DOGS WIN.

Mrs. Richard Harding Davis's Bull Terriers Get Prizes in Philadelphia Show.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Metropolitan dog fanciers to-day, as on the two previous days, succeeded in capturing their share of prizes and ribbons at the international show of the Philadelphia Dog Show Association. H. T. Foote of New Rochelle, N. Y., managed to capture a bulk of the prizes in the class for black and tan terriers, also winning the special prize for the best team in the show. The class for bull terriers, which had Frank H. Croker as judge, exhibited perhaps the keenest competition of the show. Eager throngs crowded around the ring until twilight watching the posing of the sturdy brutes, and, peculiarly, those who had a charm for the crowd, came off only "highly commended." It was chiefly New York, Philadelphia, and New Haven against each other, and the local dogs proved to be outclassed. Frank F. Dole had the best puppies, and Edgewood Penn, a handsome-looking terrier, managed to get a bulk of the prizes. Mrs. Richard Harding Davis won several ribbons in this class, while W. S. Gartner, with his champion Princeton Monarch, won the first prize for open dogs in this class.

The chief awards follow:

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Belle B., Kennel's Wellesbourne; H. T. Foote's Rochelle Ticket, second; Charles W. Bailey's Conanicus, third.

Limit Dogs and Bitches.—Won by H. T. Foote's Rochelle Clinker; Belle B. Kennel's Wellesbourne, second; H. T. Foote's Wellesbourne Winker, third; Charles W. Bailey's Conanicus, fourth; H. T. Foote's Rochelle Blinker, reserved.

Open Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Frank F. Dole's Canadian Duchess; H. T. Foote's Clinker, second; Belle B. Kennel's Wellesbourne, third; H. T. Foote's Rochelle Winker, fourth.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches, prize medal.—Won by Canadian Duchess; Rochelle Clinker, reserved.

Black and Tan Terriers, Specials.—The Philadelphia Dog Show Association's medal for the best team, to Mr. Foote.

BULL TERRIERS.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Frank F. Dole's Edgewood J. F. II.; Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Penn, second; Rushford Kennel's Rushford Wonder, third; William Francis Audenried's The Colonel, reserved. Very highly commended—William L. Barclay's Twilight, H. Fred Church's Rising Star. Highly commended—J. Norman Henry and George R. Packard's Tom, Peggy, and Nancy.

Novice Dogs.—Won by Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Candidate; Rushford Kennel's Rushford Wonder, second; H. Fred Church's Rising Star, third.

Limit Dogs.—Won by Frank F. Dole's Newmarket Bendigo; Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Candidate, second; Rushford Kennel's Rushford Crack, third. Reserved, Rushford Kennel's Rushford Jeffries. Very highly commended, H. Fred Church's Rising Star; Rushford Kennel's Rushford Wonder, and W. S. Gartner's Princeton Monarch.

Open Dogs and Bitches, not over 30 pounds.—Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Penn; Mrs. Richard Harding Davis's Edgewood Cold Steel, second; Rushford Kennel's Lady Clare, third. Reserved, H. Fred Church's Little Thunderbolt.

Open Dogs.—Won by W. S. Gartner's Champion Princeton Monarch; Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Gold Dollar, second; Frank F. Dole's New Market Bendigo, third. Reserved, Mr. Dole's Edgewood Candidate. Very highly commended, Rushford Wonder, Rushford Jeffries, and Rushford Crack.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Champion Princeton Monarch. Reserved, Edgewood Gold Dollar.

Novice, Bitches.—Won by Rushford Kennel's Rushford Belle; William L. Barclay's Twilight, second.

Limit, Bitches.—Won by Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Adele; Rushford Kennel's Rushford Trilby, second; Rushford Augusta, third. Reserved, Frank F. Dole's Edgewood Lady II.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Richard Harding Davis's Edgewood Cold Steel.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Teams from Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia Compete To-day at Morris Park.

The annual inter-collegiate cross country run between Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Columbia teams will be held this afternoon at Morris Park. The competition this year promises to be even more interesting than last year's, when Cornell's team made the most points. Both Yale and Pennsylvania have most of their old team back, and Pennsylvania, on Nov. 16, scored a victory over the Cornell runners at Ithaca.

Alex Grant of Pennsylvania was the first man to cross the finish line last year. He will not compete to-day, and Bowen, of Pennsylvania, Williams of Princeton, and Teel of Yale are the favorites. Bowen has improved steadily, while Williams has beaten Gallagher, the inter-collegiate two-mile champion, and is thought by Princeton men to be better than Creegan.

Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell runners arrived in this city last night. Yale and Pennsylvania are stopping at the Murray Hill Hotel, and Cornell at the Park Avenue Hotel. Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club will act as referee in to-day's contest. The competing teams are composed as follows:

Yale—B. G. Teel, E. R. Clark, W. D. Waldron, E. S. Van Tassle, D. W. Franchot, G. S. Jacobus, H. C. Stevens, N. G. Moodie, M. J. Donahue, and G. S. Fallows.

Princeton.—R. E. Williams, George Goldsmith, R. A. Williams, George Cochrane, A. H. Rutherford, H. Woodruff, B. Davis, F. Seely, S. G. Spincerbrand, and J. M. Perry.

Pennsylvania.—A. G. Bowen, E. Russell, J. A. Standon, L. H. Babcock, J. R. Baillie, E. A. Steinmetz, W. G. Stewart, J. A. Yardley, W. F. Ford, and W. A. Semans.

Cornell.—F. M. Poate, R. Smith, J. M. Foster, R. A. Gardner, W. G. Berryman, A. S. Williams, R. S. Trott, G. T. Pollard, and E. H. Riedel.

Columbia.—C. A. Baker, W. A. Rollins, G. Scharps, E. D. Oppenheimer, C. W. Inglehart, J. P. W. Richmond, and F. L. O'Connell.

To-night's Indoor Athletic Games.

Over 200 individual entries have been received for the joint athletic meet of the Pastime Athletic Club and Company G, Eighth Regiment, to be held to-night in the Eighth Regiment Armory. All the prominent sprinters of the Metropolitan Association, including Kent and Delgado, who recently were allowed records by the Amateur Athletic Union for short sprints, are entered, and Andrews, Cooke, Rickets, Spitzer, McCahill, Frank, McClellan, Rowan, Hillman, Ordwein, Brennan, Naulty, Peters, Ashley, Beecher, Flandreau, and Woods, as well.

In the middle-distance runs the entries include MacKenzie, Sanford, Luther, Farrell, N. P. Smith, J. L. McAdams, and J. J. Morris. The long-distance runners entered are Lynch, Kelly, Soutar, MacKenzie, Smith, Joyce, Walsh, Farrell, Sanford, Goldberg, Beecher, and Zeigler.

The Committee has decided to put on an invitation fifty-six-pound weight-throwing contest for distance, limit two feet, to allow John Flanagan of the Irish-American Athletic Club an opportunity to smash the record, now held by J. S. Mitchell, and made several years ago. Flanagan will have as opponents Edgren, Dieges, Sauer, McCarthy, Ignatius, Schoeoflein, and Beekman, who will also compete against Flanagan in the handicap twelve-pound shot putting competition.

The best indoor bicycle riders have entered in the bicycle race, with Mr. W. G. Frank on scratch. His fellow competitors are King, Marton, Cameron, Barklay, Hart, and Dougherty. The entire Columbia University track team has entered.

New Baseball Association Launched.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, with Thomas J. Hickey as President, was launched to-day. The circuit and owners of the franchises were announced as follows: Indianapolis, W. H. Watkins and J. Rauschkaup; Milwaukee, H. D. Quinn and C. S. Havenor; St. Paul, George Lennon; Columbus, T. J. Bryce; Toledo, Charles Strobel; Minneapolis, A. B. Beall; Omaha, W. A. Rourke, and Kansas City, George Tebeau.

The new league announced that it would not affiliate with the National body or with any of the minor leagues. It was announced that this decision was not taken in any spirit of defiance, but because the new organization considers itself out of the class of the minor leagues, although not ranking with the National organization. Contracts will be respected, but not reservations.

The Western League, of which Hickey was formerly President, will be reorganized with a six-club circuit, including Denver, Colorado Springs, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Sioux City, and Lincoln. The new league elected a Board of Directors, which will have the powers of a Board of Control. It is composed of Milwaukee, St. Paul, Kansas City, Indianapolis, and President Hickey, ex officio.

Indians Entertained by Mrs. Sage.

Before the Carlisle Indian football team returned to their school yesterday afternoon they were entertained by Mrs. Russell Sage at her residence, 506 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Sage is interested in the work of Indian education at Carlisle, Penn. When the team entered the Sage mansion they had reason to believe that the story of the happy hunting ground was true after all. They enjoyed this feature of their visit to New York far better than their experience on the gridiron the day before. The boys left the city for Carlisle at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

This is Good Proof

of our claims for

Malt Breakfast Food

FROM A FOOD EXPERT.

Howard K. James of San Francisco, Secretary California Retail Grocers' and Merchants' Association, writes as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 20, 1900.

THE MALTED CEREALS CO.,

GENTLEMEN:—The truest thing in the advertisements of Malt Breakfast Food which you have published is that "the firm starts the goods, and quality does the rest."

Little children who tire of everything in the cereal line will take up this food and cling to it with no desire for a change much longer than they will any other food.

It is a fact that my own youngster, who has passed by everything I have been able to find in the market after a few days, has put the seal of his approval on Malt Breakfast Food to the extent of insisting upon having it three times per day, and this condition has existed now for over six weeks, during which time I question if a day has gone by without his having it for breakfast, lunch, and supper.

For the old folks, I believe that this is the most satisfactory thing on the market to-day for weak or tired stomachs, and for that jaded feeling that occasionally is ours at breakfast time. Very truly yours,

HOWARD K. JAMES.

THE

STROLLERS

TRADE MARK

A Perfect SHOE For Men.

3.50

PER PAIR.

Custom shoes are no longer a wise purchase. The Strollers have made them a foolish extravagance. For these marvelous shoes of ours are equal to custom make in every way—fit, style and comfort; and superior to them from the practical standpoint—price $3.50. Every style in every leather. You are sure to be pleased and fitted.

Sold exclusively by

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave.
47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL.

Teams and Officials of Both Branches of Government Service in Philadelphia for the Annual Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The football warriors of the West Point and Annapolis Academies arrived here to-day for their annual contest on the University of Pennsylvania's athletic field to-morrow. Nearly every train from the North, South, and West that came in during the afternoon and evening brought scores of persons who, with the President of the United States, will watch the cadets do battle on the gridiron. All the prominent hotels of the city are crowded to-night with officers and other officials of the army and navy. Among them are men who have figured prominently in the Government service, and they are just as enthusiastic over the event to-morrow as is the "plebe" of either West Point or Annapolis. President Roosevelt and members of his Cabinet, accompanied by their wives, will not arrive until shortly before the time for the beginning of the game, which is scheduled for 2 o'clock.

The largest crowd that has ever seen the army and navy clash in football is expected to be on Franklin Field at the kick-off. A couple of inches of snow cover the scene to-night and it is likely that the lot of the spectators will be a bit uncomfortable, as the snow is melting, which means damp ground and wet seats. The playing field, however, is in splendid condition, the university authorities having taken the precaution of covering the ground with salt hay before the snow began falling. The announcement that the President would be on hand had the effect of making the demand for tickets an enormous one. The 24,000 cards of admission were divided between the two academies and the university and distributed gratis by them. The Pennsylvania authorities alone were compelled to refuse 10,000 applicants, so great has been the demand. Notwithstanding all the precautions taken, hundreds of the pasteboards found their way into the hands of scalpers, who are selling them to-night at fancy prices.

The navy team was the first to arrive to-day, the men—22 in number—getting here at 2 o'clock. They were in charge of Lieut. Commander A. W. Grant, and were accompanied by a half-dozen coaches, all of them former Princeton players. Shortly after their arrival the team was taken to Franklin Field and were put through signal drills. To-night the men were given their liberty, but were ordered to be indoors at 9 o'clock and in bed by 10.

The army squad numbered 45. They arrived at 6 o'clock, in charge of Capt. Richmond P. Davis. After dinner the whole squad was marched through the principal streets by Trainer Temple for a half hour. To-morrow morning they will be taken to the Philadelphia Country Club grounds for final signal practice.

The outcome of the game seems to be a foregone conclusion, if the words of the managers of the respective teams are a criterion. Cadet Porterfield of the navy said:

"We expect to lose, but hope to die fighting."

Cadet Mitchell of the army was more cautious, saying: "The team is in good shape, and we intend to win, if possible."

Two special trains will arrive about noon to-morrow from West Point, bringing the Army Corps, numbering about 400 cadets, and several hundred followers. The Annapolis cadets, 300 in all, with a numerous following, will get in about the same time. The cadets will return to their respective academies immediately after the game. The line-up will be:

West Point.	Position.	Annapolis.
Farnsworth	Left end	Whiting
Doe	Left tackle	Read
Riley	Left guard	Carpenter
Boyers	Centre	Fretz
Goodspeed	Right guard	Belknap
Bunker	Right tackle	Adams
McAdrew	Right end	Soule
Daly	Quarter back	McNair
Casad, (Captain)	Left half back	Freyer
Hackett	Right half back	Land
Graves	Full back	Nichols, (Captain)

NEW RECORDS AT BENNINGS.

Winners of First, Fifth, and Sixth Races Supplanted Old Figures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Three track records were broken at Bennings to-day. Prosper la Gai in the first race reduced the best previous time at one mile and fifty yards from 1:47 4-5 to 1:46; Federalist in the fifth cliped one-fifth of a second from the record of 1:47 at one mile and forty yards, and Potente, the only winning favorite of the day, made his own pace for a mile and a furlong and lowered the track record of 1:57 2-5 by two-fifths of a second. Slidell, backed from 40 to 1 to 5 to 1, won the second race, and Federalist, a 25-to-1 shot, captured the fifth event. H. Cochran's five mounts all took some of the money.

Track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and fifty yards; purse, $300. Prosper la Gai, 102 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 1, won; Kalif, 102, (Shea,) 8 to 1, second; Lee King, 107, (Wonderly,) 11 to 10, third. Time—1:46. Lizzie A., Barbetto, Lady Chorister, and Ante Up ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; purse, $400. Slidell, 107 pounds, (J. Black,) 5 to 1, won; Oria, 109, (Jones,) 30 to 1, second; White Owl, 106, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02 4-5. Meditation, Quixada, Misleader, Lac, Blue Ridge, May J., Pride of Surrey, Carroll D., Frivol, and The Four Hundred ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse, $300. Zamora, 97 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2, won; Land o' Clover, 97, (Martin,) 7 to 2, second; Carlovignian, 97, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Colonel Rozer, Bettie B., Hawk, Moroton, Gray Mern, Will, Garter Ban, Chinooka, Floral, Sir Tillerlie, and Anna Darling ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse, $400. Colonel Bill, 112 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 1, won; Extinguisher, 112, (H. Cochran,) 1 to 5, second; Blanche Herman, 109, (Martin,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Outsider ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and forty yards; purse, $300. Federalist, 101 pounds, (Shea,) 25 to 1, won; Balloon, 96, (Rice,) 5 to 2, second; Lou Rey, 104, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Harry McCoun, Handcuff, Ben Viking, Elnus, Rappenecker, Punctual, and Tendelein also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and one furlong; purse, $400. Potente, 125 pounds, (Wonderly,) 3 to 5, won; Scarlet Lily, 107, (Rutler,) 5 to 1, second; Charlie Moore, 118, (Mitchell,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:57. Brisk also ran.

Entries for Washington Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Whistling Con, 115 pounds; Bastile, Corder, 112; Mentone, Delmarch, Rappenecker, Semora, 107; Rabunta, Rounteous, Kimberly, 102;

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	1.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE OLD PROTECTION SPIRIT.

We hope Mr. BABCOCK and all the tariff reform Republicans of the East and West will read and ponder the utterances of the unyielding Republican defenders of Dingleyism. Their speech shows with what manner of thoughts their minds are occupied.

Here is Gen. GROSVENOR of Ohio, for instance: "I fail to see that we are under obligations to shower benefits upon the Cubans at the expense of our own people. * * * I see no reason to hasten to aid Cuba's commerce. We have certainly done a great deal for the Cubans, and I do not see that we owe them anything. We released them from their oppressor, and they have shown themselves to be absolutely ungrateful. They have manifested no spirit of appreciation. It would seem that the old Spanish hostility to us still prevails."

For Gen. GROSVENOR the world has not moved a peg in thirty years. The American people are still struggling for an established commercial position, their industries are infants. This is precisely the talk we used to hear, "the old romance retold exactly in the ancient way." In particular, Gen. GROSVENOR reaffirms the celebrated maxim of STANLEY MATTHEWS, also of Ohio, "What have we got to do with abroad?"

Cuba wants to trade with us. That is an evidence of "the old Spanish hostility." She wants to sell to us sugar, tobacco, and fruits, which American consumers are eager to buy at reasonable prices, but to permit American consumers to buy desirable Cuban products would "shower benefits upon the Cubans at the expense of our own people." This is the old high-tariff economic theory that foreign trade is sinful and that it is virtuous and necessary to put down with a strong hand the commerce of the sea.

Then there is Senator THOMAS KEARNS of Utah: "Tariff revision? There will be none of it at the next session. What is the matter with the present tariff laws? Business is good everywhere in the United States. It is the people in other countries who are finding fault with our tariff regulations. Let them do the talking. We can rest and look on"

No thoroughgoing protectionist has ever admitted that there is anything the matter with tariff laws provided they successfully exclude foreign goods and enable American protected manufacturers to charge American consumers what they please; and many of them charge high prices here under the shelter of the tariff wall while selling their goods at lower rates abroad. Senator KEARNS is of the opinion that nobody in this country finds fault with this admirable arrangement. Mr. BABCOCK says there are many who find fault with it. He avers that the Republicans of the Middle West and the Northwest are seriously dissatisfied with a tariff policy which builds up and protects trusts and monopolies while compelling them, the consumers, to pay high prices for the necessaries of life. It is a matter of serious moment for the Administration, the Republican Congress, and the responsible leaders of the Republican Party to ascertain whether Senator KEARNS is right or Mr. BABCOCK is right.

From Representative SERENO E. PAYNE we expect, of course, nothing but unreserved acceptance of the present tariff policy. He is "surprised" at the demand of Cuba for tariff concession. He believes that it is the general opinion that the country is doing well and that it is best to let well enough alone. The revenue must be reduced, of course, for we may have a surplus running as high as $100,000,000. But Chairman PAYNE thinks that "the natural place to make the reduction would be in the internal revenue schedules." Gen. GROSVENOR shares this opinion. "I was in favor last session in committee," says he, "of wiping out the whole $100,000,000 of the tax"—that is, the internal revenue war tax. Naturally. The invariable protectionist way with a surplus is to take it out of internal taxes. Then, you see, it becomes impossible to reduce customs duties. The demand for tariff revision in the early eighties was headed off by a large remission of internal revenue imposts.

We have said that we hope those who believe with Representative BABCOCK and the late President MCKINLEY that the time has come to employ in extending our foreign trade duties no longer needed for protection will read diligently all these utterances of the Bourbon Republicans. They are in a high degree instructive. They show that the influence of the protected interest, whose views and desires these men merely reflect, is still powerful, if not controlling, in the Republican Party. They show that the leaders of that party take no account of current public opinion in respect to tariff-favored trusts or of the demand of American manufacturers for the removal of duties that add to the cost of their raw materials and obstruct their efforts to get a footing in foreign markets.

If there is any substance and earnestness in the demand for tariff changes and trade extension the leaders of the movement must take account of the strength, spirit, and tactics of the defenders of the Dingley policy. Of these things they may be informed by reading what the protectionists have to say.

COL. PARTRIDGE.

The selection of Col. JOHN N. PARTRIDGE as Police Commissioner under the new municipal administration is one that explains itself. Col. PARTRIDGE has had experience quite sufficient to test his ability in the duties to which he is called, and in lines of analogous duty. He made an admirable Police Commissioner in Brooklyn during Mr. Low's second term there. He maintained a high standard of efficiency and conduct by discipline that was firm and intelligent, but not harsh. He won the respect and regard of the honest men under him and the wholesome fear of those that were not honest. He is a man of deliberate and careful judgment, fair in purpose and open-minded, singularly free from personal prejudice, but capable of energetic action and the utmost steadfastness of will when requisite. We should say that the most prominent and the most useful quality of Col. PARTRIDGE, shown in the Police Department of Brooklyn, in his relation to the Twenty-third Regiment, in his Presidency of a city railroad, and in his present office, is the unusual gift he possesses of inspiring those under him or associated with him with the same view of duty and opportunity that he himself cherishes.

We congratulate Mr. Low on his selection for the most important office that he has to fill, with confidence that he will be justified by the record to be made in the next two years.

THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Secretary Root deals briefly but clearly in his report with the question of the friars and their lands in the Philippines. He approves the general plan recommended by the Civil Commission for the purchase of the lands and the lease or sale of them in small farms to natives and residents of the islands, the money for the purchase to be obtained by the Philippine Government on loans, the loans, if thought desirable, to be repaid from the revenues of the lands. This is the plan in its simplest form, and it involves the principle on which we have long been persuaded that the Government should proceed. The action of Congress is needed to give authority to the Philippine Government to contract the loans.

The plan, if successfully carried out, and we have no doubt of its success under the direction of the present Government, will have two most excellent effects. It will remove a cause of well-grounded discontent among the people of the Philippines, and it will put a large number of them in the way of pursuing a peaceful and fairly prosperous industry and acquiring property on reasonable terms by the policy of the American Government. It ought to convert a considerable number of Filipinos from a temper of resentment and discouragement to one of satisfaction and hope, with a direct sentiment of gratitude to the American Government for the change. The amount of land included in the plan is not great—only 400,000 acres—but it is situated in the most densely populated regions of the islands, and it is, in the main, of the best quality and most desirable for agriculture. Its management in the past by the members of the religious orders has been a source of much discontent to the people; much of the land has been acquired by processes which the natives regard as equivalent to confiscation; it has been the occasion of innumerable disputes, and in these the friars have had an immense advantage. They have been in the past not merely the landlords, but in effect the magistrates, the political administrators of the country. It is the rooted belief of the natives that it was impossible to get justice where the friars were concerned, and there was nothing in the promises of AGUINALDO and his associates that secured so much favor from the people as the pledge to drive out the friars and open their lands to fair occupation and use. In the regions where the friars have been most powerful, and where they possess the greatest amount of land, the hostility to the Americans has been the most intense because our Government was not in a position to promise the policy professed by the insurgent leaders. And the animosity against the friars growing out of the land question has been aggravated by many other things which it is not necessary here to discuss.

Now, it is clear that with the friars as ministers of religion the United States Government has no concern. It can neither impose nor expel them. The Church to which they belong must be protected in all its legal rights and held to all its legal obligations precisely as any other corporation or organization. Neither it nor any of its associations can be deprived of their property except by due process of law and with fair compensation. So far as individual members or officers of the Church may offend against good order or public morals, they must be dealt with as any other men would be. But it is understood that the lands of the friars, derived in great part or wholly from Government grants or from the courts, and constituting a body of property by itself, can be subjected to a uniform plan of legislation. They can be purchased under favorable conditions and turned into the general mass of productive lands in the community on terms that will insure their cultivation and ownership by an industrious and self-sustaining class. There is no doubt in our minds that this ought to be done and that it should receive prompt attention. There is no one measure that would go so far toward establishing order and progress in the islands.

We would, however, go further than Secretary ROOT has thought it best to propose. We would pay for the lands directly out of the United States Treasury, and we would provide that the revenues from their sale or lease should be devoted to the establishment of schools in the provinces where the lands are situated, and beyond, if the amount were adequate. These schools should be of the most elementary character, but conducted with the greatest available skill. Their instruction should be confined to the teaching of the English language, to the rudimentary studies, and to industrial arts, especially agriculture and the use of the simpler tools. Such schools, in the regions where the friars have been in control, would be powerful springs of civilization and intelligence, and the fact that the proceeds of the lands occupied by the natives were devoted to their support would give to the people a new and strong interest in education and in all that it leads to. The cost to the United States would be insignificant. The profit would be great, progressive, and permanent.

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

The present experience of the German Government in Prussian Poland illustrates anew the difficulty that always besets the attempt of one race to govern another which does not acquiesce in the assumption that it is "inferior" or "subject." That assumption of white men is commonly acquiesced in by black or yellow men after a brief season of experiment. But when both parties are of the same color, and each considers itself at least the equal of the other, trouble is likely to become chronic.

"The wrongs of Poland" is a theme which seems almost to belong to ancient history, although it was only in 1814 that the partition was finally accomplished which the poet CAMPBELL musically bewailed:

Oh, bloodiest picture in the Book of Time;
Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime.

It was, however, in 1846 that Austria, in addition to the share she had taken a generation before, took possession of Cracow without any color of international law or international agreement. Of late years the wrongs of that part of Poland which reverted to Russia at the partition have required so much of the attention of mankind that mankind vaguely supposed that the Austrian and the Prussian Polands were doing very well. But the story of the school children of Wreschen, and its sequel, indicate a long previous tension between Prussian Governors and Polish subjects.

Nothing could be more ludicrous than the particular cause of this quarrel. To flog a child because he declines instruction in the Christian religion in your language is about as far as official rigor can go. There are two subjects upon which a conquered race is especially sensitive. One is its language and the other is its religion. The Prussian head School Inspector at Wreschen has managed to excite both susceptibilities at once by ordering up the school children for instruction in what the Poles call "German religion." The Poles, when they are not Jews, are neither Protestants nor of the Russo-Greek Church, but stanch Catholics. CARLYLE, who characteristically sneers at the Poles for pretending to be a nation, and has no sympathy at all with their alleged wrongs, tells a story of an extremely drunken sailor who informed a German town, at the top of his voice, that he was "Polack" and "Katholik." If the head School Inspector had gone to work to foment a riot, he could not have taken a better course than that which he adopted in compelling Polish Catholic children to study the Prussian variety of Protestantism, and to study it in German! That the parents would riot if their children were flogged in such a cause was a foregone conclusion to any one with less than the fine official tact of the Bezirks-Schulinspektor. In fact, their rioting was of a very mild kind and seems to have been confined to expressing their views to and of the Inspector. At any rate, it was upon the heinous charge of using "opprobrious and seditious language," and the Pole who seems to have had the greatest flow of such language was condemned to be imprisoned for two years and a half, and others to shorter terms. Even the counsel for the defense was fined for calling the flogging a "thrashing." It is painful to note that, after nearly a century, the "benevolent assimilation" of the Poles by the Germans has gone no further than this. And it is safe to say that it will not in the least be promoted by such incidents as the school scandals at Wreschen.

THE NEW CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

The remarks of Dr. GEORGE B. FOWLER in retiring from the Presidency of the County Medical Society warrant the belief that a new dimension has been added to the concept of professional ethics—that of breadth. Old antagonisms die hard, and no doubt many representatives of the older generation of those arrogating to themselves the title of "regular" will still maintain that anything like professional intercourse with one professing belief in the Hahnemann heresy and calling himself a homeopath is both improper and impossible. There was some warrant for this in the early days, perhaps, when the point of view of the allopath and the homeopath were at diametrically opposite points of the compass, and their professed opinions as to diagnosis, causation, treatment, and materia medica were so far irreconcilable that consultation could not bring them into agreement. Indeed, the longer they argued the further they would be apart. Under such conditions it was quite right for the allopath to decline to meet the homeopath in consultation, and equally so for the homeopath not to desire that he should. To have brought them together in a common society would have been to found a debating club as inharmonious as the "Society upon the Stanislaus," which dissolved in an abortive attempt to classify certain bones of obscure origin.

But the tendency of extreme views on all subjects is to lose their extremeness in an effort to find a common ground of agreement. It has been well said that if before disputing those thus impelled would devote a few minutes to trying to find out upon how many points they were in agreement there would not be very much left to argue about. In the medical profession this tendency has been in progress for some years. Progressive homeopaths developed into eclectics, and progressive allopaths discovered that the despised materia medica of their generally successful and extremely useful competitors had added a great deal of value to the sum of human knowledge of remedial agents. These potent tinctures were experimentally found to work better in extremely small doses than in more concentrated form. Meanwhile the incalculable dilutions which must have impressed any one not credulous as to magic, as involving a mathematical absurdity, dealing with attenuations only one degree removed from the infinite, have been relegated to the limbo of medical heresies and superstitions, and are no more believed in than the Phoenician idols in the British Museum are worshipped. HAHNEMANN'S theories served their purpose much better than they would have done if they had been less revolutionary of accepted beliefs. Even those who rejected them were sooner or later influenced by them, unconsciously perhaps, but none the less effectually; while those who at first accepted them gradually came to clearer perceptions of truth and gave their patients what experience had shown was best for them. It is doubtful if one could now find in New York County a physician who practices the homeopathy of thirty years ago, or could be induced to do so. Equally difficult would it be to find a so-called regular practitioner who could not meet an educated and qualified homeopath in consultation and agree with him on everything essential to correct diagnosis and wise and conservative treatment. Those to whom these facts are unfamiliar will discover especial significance in the following optimistic declaration of Dr. FOWLER on the occasion mentioned:

To-day the code is that we may consult with any legally qualified medical practitioner. Had it not been for this we never could have had the high standards of medical education which we have in New York to-day. We have secured the co-operation of the societies of the regulars, the eclectics and the homeopaths. To abolish differences of opinion we are all striving, and I think I am right in saying that there are agencies at work to that end. We do not respect ourselves and are not respected when we disagree among ourselves. I think the day is near when there will be a general handshaking and agreement, and I hope the day is coming when the whole medical profession will be one.

Lay partisans of one or other of the so-called schools of practice, learning that such things were said in the hall of the New York Academy of Medicine, that they were warmly applauded and that committees were at once authorized and appointed to effect the union of the two county societies representing the regulars and the homeopaths, may well rub their eyes and wonder whether it is worth their while to get excited over a subject which has ceased to excite those for whom it has most concern.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A dog story which is, or at least seems to be, of an unusual sort, has been sent to us by Mr. G. H. KNIGHT of this city. It concerns a setter who lives in one of a row of houses, each standing in a lawn surrounded by a high picket fence. Communication with the street is through self-closing gates, provided on the inner side with latches, which can also be reached from the outside through openings in the gates. The secret of these latches has been solved by the setter, and he lets himself in and out of his yard at pleasure, rising on his hind legs, pressing the iron lever with one of his fore paws, and then either pushing or pulling the gate according to whether he is in or out of the yard. This is well within the recognized limits of canine intelligence, but what follows is not: One day the setter, while dozing on his own veranda, heard a little terrier who lives next door, whining and scratching at his (the terrier's) gate, outside of which the smaller animal happened to find himself. After listening a while, the setter rose, opened and passed through his own gate, went to that of his neighbor, opened that, and so let the neighbor through, and then quietly returned to his interrupted nap on his own veranda. Our correspondent assumes that this was an act of completely disinterested kindness on the setter's part, and of course he may be right, but we have our doubts, and the story as told does not prove it. Every dog has a keen interest in the doings of other dogs, and when one of them evidences a desire to do something, others almost invariably investigate the situation, whether its inspiring feature is a cat up a tree, an ill-dressed and therefore obnoxious human being, or something to eat. It may be, therefore, that the setter was more curious than kind, and that he did not open the gate to oblige a friend, but simply to see what on earth inspired that friend's preference for one side of the fence over the other. In judging motives, even the motives of dogs, it is well to be very careful, and to avoid leaping to conclusions unwarranted by the data.

—Nobody will begrudge to the dead Filipinos in whose behalf Father MENDL of Montclair celebrated a requiem mass on Thursday such improvement in their present condition as results from the ceremony. On the contrary, everybody, in varying degrees of confidence, will hope that the poor brown people in the Philippines who have perished through ignorance and ill-advice may be much benefited by Father MENDL'S prayers. Such little animosity against the Filipinos as has been created in this country by the many and atrocious crimes which some of them have committed while waging a savage warfare against would-be benefactors does not extend beyond the grave. But we notice with an astonishment which we believe will be widely shared that Father MENDL, who, whether an American or not, at least finds it either advantageous or convenient to live in America, carefully restricted the spiritual benefits at his command to those Filipinos who have been killed while fighting against—that is, while trying to kill—Americans! He had no favors to ask for the Filipinos, not few in number, who have lost their lives fighting with the Americans, which is, of course, the same as saying on the side of liberty and civilization. Nor was his interest at all aroused in behalf of the many representatives of his own faith and race who now sleep, well or ill as the case may be, after making the ultimate sacrifice in their country's service. For these reasons, and a few more that could be mentioned if sincere respect for every shade of "the cloth" did not forbid, we regard Father JOSEPH F. MENDL of Montclair, N. J., as a person of peculiar ideas and preferences—as a person whose presence in the United States is mysterious—as a person who could resolve to depart for any land whose people and Government he likes better than ours without causing here a grief which would be either universal or unendurable.

—Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER has ideas on most subjects, and, among others, he has them upon the subject of using distinguished names—his own, to be more explicit than he would be—to advance the interests of business enterprises concerning which the owners of the distinguished names have either little or imperfect knowledge. The veteran's opinion regarding this custom was revealed the other day when he had occasion to deny that he had become the President of a company organized to manufacture explosives for the Government. "Since my retirement from the active list of the army," he said, "I have received a number of very flattering propositions from corporations to become identified with them in an official capacity. The salary attached to some of these offers was very tempting, but the duties expected of me were not to my liking." Among these corporations was one proposing to build a railway in Alabama. It offered the General $12,000 a year to be its President. "Of course," he continues, "for a man in moderate circumstances this was a very flattering proposition, but the Presidency of the company carried with it the securing of rights of way and the sale of bonds, which, it was desired, should be partly disposed of to the people in the various States through which the road would run. It seemed to be a good investment, but I could not afford to take the chances of having my friends in the South invest their money in an undertaking of which there was any doubt as to its success. The Southern people have already sustained such heavy losses from investments in railroad and other bonds that I did not care to take the chances of having them sustain further losses upon my recommendation. The chances were good that the investment would prove a success financially, but there was an element of uncertainty in it, and I did not feel disposed to take the risk. If I had recommended the purchase of the bonds by my friends in the South and the undertaking had proved a failure, they would always have blamed me for their losses. I would rather have their good-will than a large salary during the rest of my life." England knows more about "guinea pigs" than this country does, but the breed has had, perhaps has, a few representatives here, and they never display the sort of delicacy which characterizes the remarks of Gen. WHEELER.

—One of our readers, it seems, was "very much amused" by the assertion made in this column, that "such a crime as that rehearsed by the clergyman from Pretoria simply could not have been committed" by soldiers acting under the orders of British officers of this day. The crime charged, it will be remembered, was that of using Boer women and children as shields while advancing to attack Boer troops. "Why not?" asks our amused correspondent, and then proceeds in this crushing manner: "It is well known that the British soldier in South Africa has employed (contrary to the usages of civilized warfare) the expansive or 'dum-dum' bullet, and when this fact is taken into consideration there seems nothing wonderful in the statement that he takes refuge behind women and children." The signature to this communication is "Fair Play," which is, we have noticed, a favorite with persons who employ the phrase "it is well known," with small regard for its feelings. To us it is not at all well known that the British have employed the expansive or "dum-dum" bullet in South Africa. We do know that bullets not expansive, when fired from modern high-power rifles, often produce, at certain ranges, effects much like those once ascribed only to the "dum-dum." We know that this fact led, at the beginning of our war with Spain, to the making, in all sincerity, of charges against the Spaniards which afterward had to be retracted. We know that the British in South Africa have been charged with this violation of the "usages of civilized warfare," but we also know that they have denied it, and we are morally certain that the denials are true.

A WIFE'S SALOON ARGUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with keen interest the late articles in your paper on Sunday opening of the saloons.

As the wife of one who frequents the saloon I feel that it concerns me and womankind.

The open saloon implies social drinking there on Sunday.

When my husband saunters in there after "church hours" he will meet an acquaintance and they drink together; then another enters and they become engaged in conversation, and they drink together; and this continues till my husband is led home near midnight, quarrelsome, abusive, and for the time made a maniac. It will be 4 o'clock in the morning before the excited nerves get quieted and there is rest for any one in the home.

On Monday morning the first thing the unstrung nerves must have is a drink, and one not sufficing to produce a quieting effect, it is his judgment to take another, and still another, and so he is unfitted for business Monday, Tuesday, and perhaps most of the week.

Many and many a time have I gone through this experience, and many a time has my husband lost his position through the Sunday beer and been without employment for months.

What redress has the drunkard's wife with the law protecting the open saloon? It is little comfort to the drunkard's wife, mother, or sister that the drink that has debased her loved one is obtained by the consent of the law.

It is little comfort to the drunkard's family to have the home broken up through drink under the "reform" law.

The maker of man and the Sabbath has given us the fourth commandment, why "regulate" that by "certain hours" any more than the one regarding stealing? Would it increase the moral influence or promote the financial interests of Greater New York to make laws permitting stealing for certain hours on Sunday?

Though I am a college-bred woman, I fail as utterly as an article in your paper states does the Women's Christian Temperance Unions to believe that there will be less liquor drunk in our city because the saloon is legalized. If it is a matter of fact, why do the brewers and saloon keepers desire the open saloon on Sunday?

Will not those who feel that they must have their beer on Sunday bear in mind how this liberty of theirs becomes a stumbling block to the weak ones?

Is it not the lesser of two evils that, if need be, some even go without their beer at Sunday dinner, than that many homes be made wretched through the open Sunday saloon protected by law?

As a daily reader of your paper I ask that this heart-cry from one whose bright prospects have been blighted by the saloon be given as much prominence in your columns as any of the articles espousing Sunday opening of the saloon.

INTERESTED.

New York, Nov. 26, 1901.

DISAGREES WITH THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 24th inst., under the heading of "The W. C. T. U. on Sunday Opening," you say: "He [Rooseveit as Police Commissioner] did succeed in making it, if not impossible, at least difficult, for any New Yorker to get a glass of beer on Sunday. What was even more to the political purpose, he did succeed in putting a stop altogether, or almost altogether, to the family trade of the beer saloon on Sunday. This means he made it impossible for thousands and thousands of families in New York, to which a dinner without beer was inconceivable, to have the beer with their dinner on Sunday which they could procure without difficulty upon any other day in the week. And the heads of these families and the voting heads of these families took their revenge upon him by voting Tammany into power and reform out of power in 1897. And we believe that all competent politicians agree in assigning as the chief factor in the return to power of Tammany in 1897 the resentment and disgust aroused among voters of foreign birth or extraction by the strict enforcement of the Sunday laws."

Now, how can you gravely publish anything like that? Is it not known of all men who know anything of the election of 1897 that the defeat of the reform ticket of that year was caused, and caused solely, by Tom Platt's nominating and running Tracy for the sole purpose of defeating it? Do we not all know that the combined opposition to Tammany then would have elected Low as that same combined opposition has elected him now? And what evidence have we that the "disgust" of the beer drinkers at their inability to get beer on Sunday was the chief factor, or any factor at all, in the return of Tammany to power?

This is said without reference to the wisdom of a strict enforcement of the Sunday laws.

A DEMOCRAT WHO VOTED THE FUSION TICKET.

New York, Nov. 25, 1901.

The Temperance Union Upheld.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's issue "Reader" criticises that noble organization the W. C. T. U. "Reader" asks, "In the last four years has the W. C. T. U. seen to it that the excise law has been strictly enforced?"

Might I ask an an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., since when has the W. C. T. U. been empowered to enforce this law, and also since when have the 8,000 rotund gentlemen known as the "finest" been relieved from their duty?

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

Stapleton, S. I., Nov. 26, 1901.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND THE TAX RATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of city taxation is a tremendous problem. Ninety-odd millions is the amount required for next year, and a rate of about $2.30 on every $100 of assessed value is fixed, and real estate will have to bear about the whole of it. Do property owners kick? Well, yes. It has become a serious condition with them, not a theory. Seventy millions should be enough to run this city, economically administered, and a tax rate of 25 cents on every $100 would be the proper thing. "Well," I hear someone say. "absurd, it can't be done." Now let us see about that.

Personal property exists to an enormous extent in this city. Of course I would include corporate franchises, &c., and the law says they are taxable. Our well-meaning Tax Commissioners, I believe, make some sort of an effort yearly to reach it by sending out notices guessing as to what a man is worth, and ask him to call up and settle. Now, Mr. Tax Dodger receives one of these notices, and at once sits down and does a little figuring on a two-thirty rate basis, and concludes there is nothing in it for him, and proceeds forthwith to the Tax Office and informs the official in charge that he is "dead broke." It does not follow that this chap is a bad man—rather I am inclined to believe he would be honest on a 25 cent rate basis, and would confess that there was sumthin' doin'" in his financial affairs.

The new Tax Commissioner under Mayor Low will have a great opportunity. He should proceed at once to enshrine himself in the hearts of the people by showing that a 25 cent tax rate is the thing desired. He must draw all classes together and make them feel that as citizens they have a duty to perform, and thereby arouse their civic pride, and consequently better government would be assured. Why, a strenuous effort, I believe, would even appeal to churches, hospitals, asylums, and other exempts to stand up and be counted.

Now, it is not quite clear to my mind just what personal property consists of. I would like some information on that point. The law says real estate and personal property are joint partners in this matter of tax. As it looks to me, the personal property partner in this case is the junior end of the concern, putting in no capital, doing none of the work, and reaping equal benefits and advantages with the senior member.

The vast army of office holders in this city, with salaries from $1,000 up—are these salaries personal property? And are they on the tax rolls? I have an idea that they are on the Tammany assessment lists. Over one hundred thousand clerks, merchants, and others living outside the Greater New York come to the city every day and get their living here in business ways. Are they contributing anything? If not, why not?

New York, Nov. 27, 1901. J. M. B.

THE CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask what your valued reporter meant by stating in Friday's issue that, "owing to the fact that the divorce was obtained in Dakota, the bride [Mrs. Gebhard] could not be married in an Episcopal church"?

Since coming to New York in 1882 I have not at any time deserted THE NEW YORK TIMES. It comes nearer to my ideal of a newspaper than any I have ever read. But in these last few years of unfortunate religious controversy and missionary misinformation, I have been more than once mortified at finding my old friend in just such positions as this.

As the canon stands now, Mrs. Gebhard could not have been married by any faithful Episcopal minister if the divorce had taken place anywhere between the two poles of the earth. The canon of the Church, and not the laws or the lack of laws in Dakota closed Episcopal doors from Harlem to the Battery.

Bishop Potter's stand in reference to a similar event of recent years should be remembered. And why should not the intelligent readers of so intelligent a paper as THE TIMES understand that the Church canon is framed upon the simple statement of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, and permits remarriage only to the "innocent party in a divorce for adultery"?

With sufficient votes in the General Convention, the Church may make the rule stronger or weaker, but these votes in either case would not reflect the spirit of the Church's Head. It is to be regretted that our brethren in other Churches cannot meet us upon the only divorce law made by the Maker of Christian laws.

CHARLES STEELE DAVIDSON.

Rector Chuch of the Holy Apostles, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1901.

GIVE ERRING BOYS A CHANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on making criminals I consider very timely and to the point. You may not be an expert on criminology, but you are in earnest, and you are certainly applying the rules of good common sense to the solution of this problem of vital importance.

I cannot claim to have given very deep study to the subject, but in my three years' connection with a reformatory for boys in the capacity of an instructor I formed a few opinions, and since they are pertinent to your editorial, I will submit them to you.

Courts with power to send boys to reformatories should use much discretion; they should thoroughly convince themselves that these institutions are the best places for an erring boy. They should never separate a boy from his home for his first or even his second offense against the law.

The home influences, bad though they may be, are at the worst but one-sided. There is not that union of wickedness in the home that gives such strength to the baneful influences of a communion of offenders. In a reformatory he is naturally the hero who has committed the gravest offense against civil law, and from whose conduct prison bars do not eliminate that viciousness which has put these bars between him and liberty.

A large percentage of the boys now in our reformatories are there because their childhood has been abridged. This abridgment, the office records show, may have been the result of misfit marriages, drunkenness, or divorce. Such children if found wayward or refractory by a Judge should be placed in a home where they can be given the opportunity the errors of their parents have denied them rather than be placed in communion with the vicious.

There are philanthropists in every community. Let them, if they be true to their profession, build homes for these wayward sons. Let the reformatories take care of only the confirmed vagabonds, and those who are absolutely incorrigible. These may never be reclaimed. To keep them till they are mature enough to be legally committed to a penitentiary would save the State inevitable trouble and expense. In this way their lives can be made of some value, for they can be forced to work and must respect law and authority.

In large cities boys should have the opportunity to enjoy themselves in their own way. If necessary, banish the "Keep off the grass" signs to give the boys ample playgrounds in the parks. A disfigured lawn offends only the aesthetic sense of the few, while the restricted opportunities of our boys may make criminals, and in that way sorely offend the moral sense of the whole community. A broken leg or arm is far better than a broken brain.

J. B. S.

New York, Nov. 29, 1901.

AN ENGLISHMAN AROUSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Englishmen are now so used to untruths with regard to the Boer war that their constant reappearance provokes nothing but contempt at the futile attempts of our enemies. But when an individual like Herman D. Van Broekhuizen (who writes "Rev." in front of his name) utters such libels as he did on Tuesday evening they should not go unnoticed.

Does any one (excepting the bitterest of partisans) believe for one moment his statement that "The British soldiers take Boer women into the field to protect themselves from Boer bullets"? Such an assertion is monstrous. We English believe in pursuing the war to the bitter end, but not by such un-English methods. The war's cessation depends upon the Boer himself. They are not fighting for their lives even, as his Reverendship says, for very few have forfeited them upon capture. They are fighting in ignorance, and a mistaken idea that the Lord, or powers of Europe, will finally help them out. But unfortunately for them the "idea" and "the British fleet" are incompatible.

The "Reverend" states that 30,000 Boers met a swarm of 200,000 British. The British have more than that number prisoners. There have been a few thousand killed or died of wounds or disease. There are a great number scattered over Europe and America, who have left there of their own volition, who had had quite enough of the war. There are also a few thousand left that the British are gathering in at the rate of about 400 per week, so that the "Reverend's" figures must be doubled—60,000 is a fair estimate.

His "Reverendship" states that "God was with them." He might have been at the Tugela River, but He certainly was not when they besieged Ladysmith, Baden-Powell, or their arch-enemy in the diamond mines of Kimberley. He appears more like an "Impartial Umpire."

The British did not destroy farmhouses nor concentrate women and children until the war developed into one of guerrillas, when every house and family became a commissary supply of wandering bands of Boers. It is probably true that the concentration camps are not all that could be desired. But what is, in time of war? There is little doubt but that the British are doing all that is in their power to alleviate the distress, while at the same time striving to bring the war to a successful and early conclusion. Any other conclusion is the vilest of calumnies upon the freest and most Christian country in this or any other age.

There is nothing surprising at the duration of the war. The modern magazine rifle, guerrilla warfare, and obstinacy make a long and strong defense. Probably the reverend gentleman might like to raise a few "Chicago Ambulance Corps"?

JOHN E. HAMILTON.

Jersey City, Nov. 27, 1901.

High License in Philadelphia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the Sunday closing fight seems to be waxing warm, let me suggest that an investigation of the workings of the Brooks High License law in Philadelphia might supply you with valuable ammunition.

If the impressions made on me by an experience among the poor in Philadelphia, extending over a period of several years before and after the passage of that law, are correct, I think you will develop the following:

First—That a high license law can be so drawn as to close the saloons on Sunday, even in a city as corruptly governed as Philadelphia.

Second—That the effect of such closure is the creation of a condition more harmful than that existing under the "open side door" policy that prevails in New York, and that ruled in Philadelphia before the enforcement of the Brooks law.

It would also seem that if the Brooks law can close the saloons, a judicious modification of it might be of value in controlling them.

H. W. P.

Albany, Nov. 27, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Artist's Needs.

The Lady—I suppose art fills your whole ambition.

The Artist—Yes; but otherwise it's not always so filling.—Indianapolis News.

The Miser's Dollars.

Bill—Old Skinflint says his first dollar was the hardest to get.

Jill—Yes, and the last is the hardest to give up.—Yonkers Statesman.

Personal Estimates.

"Wouldn't we be surprised if we could see ourselves as others see us?"

"Yes, but the others would be surprised, too, if they could see us as we see ourselves."—Philadelphia Press.

The Scenic Route.

"It seems to me," expostulated the traveler, "you charge an awfully high figure for a ride across your little isthmus."

"But where will you find another railway," argued the ticket seller at Colon, "that affords such a fine view of a revolution from the car windows?"—Chicago Tribune.

He Had Been Imprisoned.

"There is no doubt," said the student of law, "that many people have been imprisoned although innocent of any crime."

"I know that by sad experience."

"You don't say so! Let's have the story."

"There's no story to it. I merely had the bad luck to be drawn on several juries that were locked up over night."—Washington Star.

EVERY DAY IS THE BEST DAY.

Priscilla Leonard in Pittsburg Methodist Recorder.

Some skies may be gloomy,
Some moments be sad,
But everywhere, always,
Some souls must be glad;
For true is the saying
Proclaimed by the seer—
"Each day is the best day
Of somebody's year!"

Each day finds a hero,
Each day helps a saint,
Each day brings to some one
A joy without taint;
Though it may not be my turn
Or yours that is near—
"Each day is the best
Of somebody's year!"

The calendar sparkles
With days that have brought
Some prize that was longed for,
Some good that was sought:
High deeds happen daily,
Wide truths grow more clear—
"Each day is the best
Of somebody's year!"

No sun ever rises
But brings joy behind;
No sorrow in fetters
The whole earth can bind;
How selfish our fretting,
How narrow our fear—
"Each day is the best
Of somebody's year!"

ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY ON THE "RIGHTS OF DONORS"

Speaks of Gifts Hedged About by Foolish Conditions.

Address Delivered Before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland convened in this city this morning with a good attendance. The delegates were received by the Faculty of Syracuse University, where the convention is being held, and shown about the different colleges.

At the afternoon session St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn addressed the convention on "The Rights of Donors," as part of a general discussion of the subject "Freedom of Speech in Connection with Education.". Mr. McKelway said in part:

"For donors I shall contend that their rights are no more and no less than those of any other citizens. They have a right to be protected from misrepresentation. They have a right to be regarded as meaning well when they do well. They have a right to be counted for freedom of speech, until they do or set afoot something which puts it in peril. They have a right to a hearing when charged with anything of the kind. Free speech is of more value than donations, or donors, or than colleges, academies, universities, or preparatory schools.

"Two vices may attach to donations, and both should be made impossible. One is less than the other, and it can be dealt with first. It is the vice of hard or foolish conditions. A scholarship 'applicable only to the daughters of clergymen of the Reformed Church' is one in point. If all of a Reformed Church clergyman's girls are boys—and nature laughs at conditions as harshly as love at locksmiths—his progeny are barred. If he has no children—and faith is not always interconvertible with fecundity—the productive power of that scholarship is palpably impaired. Other conditions may neutralize that condition. And some may make the scholarship, even when effective, a bane rather than a blessing. Reformed Church clergymen may have dullards for daughters. Or the daughters may prefer marriage to matriculation.

"Trust the future is my advice to donors. Believe that wisdom will survive you. Do not try either to harness or to handicap the hereafter.

"The whole lesson of history is growth. The law of growth is change. To-morrow is but another name for progress. One might as well try to condense an oak into an acorn or to force a full-grown chicken back into the shell as to condition donations in the terms of egotism and selfishness, or bigotry or conceit, mistaken for principle and consistency, and so to condition them in permanence.

"Frankly, I think the best donor is the State, and he is the best donor who gives as nearly as possible in the spirit of the State. How does the State give? It gives for all, in the name of all, and to all. The individual donor cannot give wholly in that way, but he can give wholly in that spirit. He does so give to the degree to which he non-conditions his gift. He may not be possible for him to give entirely without conditions, but he should make them as general and unrestrictive as he can. He should repose the interpretation of the conditions that he may have to make as much on the discretion of donees as possible. The only conditions the State puts on its donations are those which condition them against conditions, so to speak. It knows no distinctions of rich or poor or color or sex or religion or politics in its school rights or benefits. The State is a model, constant, and paramount donor among all donors—the donor whose methods and spirit all donors should emulate.

"Donors should be men who, having made money, should wish to invest it not with the wish to make more money, but by fine use of it to make better men. Of itself money can never do that. In the hands of character makers it can help do that. That is why men of material wealth should give money to men of moral and intellectual wealth in institutions dedicated to mind building and to character building. The trouble with any donations which have caused friction or criticism has been due to the wish of donors to glorify or perpetuate the systems or the methods in business or in economics or in ethics by which they have made their money. An investment as well as a gift, a propagandism as well as a gift, have been in their minds. These have been unexpressed, but well understood conditions. Trustees have not been in the dark about them merely because they have kept quiet about them. Professors have not been ignorant of them merely because they have been expected to be silent concerning them. The whole thing is wrong.

"The problem to solve is this: How to make the work of private donors as benign and unselfish as that of the State, the donor paramount. The peril from private donations in education comes from the fear or apprehension of the overshadowing commercial influence of the power of interested money on boards of trustees. The primary purpose of colleges is the making of character, and that requires the preservation of ideals. The basis of money making is business. The received measurement of business is success. Success stands for business. Education stands for character. Character stands for ideals. Transfer to donations the quality preservative of ideals and the standards of donations and those of education will be made identical. But let success and not ideals be held up to ingenuous youth, and colleges will lose their best traditions and sacrifice their highest glory. The quality or effect of State donations must be that of private donations, or the latter may be bought at too high a price. Dollars have disabilities as well as abilities. If unclean in their origin, the stain is not washed away by giving them to religion or to learning. If given with a purpose to pervert them to propagandism, they put the recipients under bonds to the donors, and make the pupils or presidents or professors the victims of both. The gifts of God are not to be purchased with money. The rights of men are not to be sold for it—most of all, first of all, chief of all, and never the right of free speech among men or to find and to tell the truth of science, of history, of morals, and of life! Wealth should be unable to buy what cannot be expressed in its own terms—friendship, respect, degrees, trusteeships, appointments, dismissals, or the like. All debasing or hampering donations should be rejected. College trustees should be held accountable by public opinion for the source, spirit, motive, and natural intendment and effect of every donation they accept or reject.

"I do not care to go beyond generalizations into specifications. That I might do so is known. That I refrain from doing so is due to the fact that fell instances have been so rebuked by public opinion that their repetition is unlikely. But the instances which fit the generalizations have received more excuses than defenses, and the excuses have been more accusative than excusatory. Colleges must prefer to be poor and right and free rather than rich and wrong and enslaved. Trustees must take the long view and not the short view of duty and of principles, and would do well every day to pray not to be led into temptation by plutocracy."

Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University delivered the address of welcome, and the response was made by Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of the association. The morning's programme consisted of a paper on "The Elective System and a Liberal Education Historically Considered," by Prof. James H. Robinson of Columbia University.

"The Duty of the Institution to Maintain Freedom of Speech" was also discussed at the afternoon session, Dean White of Cornell reading a paper written by President Schurman. President Faunce of Brown and Chief Justice Alton B. Parker also contributed papers on this subject.

St. Andrew's Society Dinner.

The one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary banquet of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York, established in 1756, will be held to-night at Delmonico's at 7 o'clock. Andrew Carnegie, as President, will be in the chair, and 450 members and guests will attend the dinner. Among the prominent men who will be present are Seth Low, Carl Schurz, and Mark Twain. Mr. Low will respond to the toast, "The City of New York." Mark Twain will speak on "Scotch Humor."

No banker, no investor should be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, which accompanies every Sunday issue without extra charge. Price, $1.50 per year of 52 weekly issues. An accurate and comprehensive record of financial transactions—a manual for the investor—carefully compiled tables of fluctuations—London cable letter reporting foreign situation a regular feature.—Adv.

PICTURES AT THE OEHME GALLERIES.

Barbizon Landscapists and American, French, and German Paintings of Note.

A half dozen painters of the French landscape school, 1830-1870, are among those whose pictures greet one in the galleries of Mr. Julius Oehme—pictures that may be new to this country, but have a respectable number of years behind them; pictures of the kind that grow rarer and rarer as the big private collections as well as the public art museums absorb their fellows. Rousseau, Corot, Diaz, Dupré, Daubigny, and Troyon—their greatness has not diminished, their stars have not paled before those of later landscapists such as Monet, Boudin, and Cazin, not to speak of Pelouze and the comparatively recent Billotte. The demand for good specimens of their handicraft outran the supply long ago, and at present their pictures are held at startling prices.

Here, for instance, is a late afternoon by Rousseau of Barbizon, which is merely a stretch of barren land showing the pools of water after rain and against the western sky a silhouette of oak. Not an animal or bird, not a human figure relieves the savage quiet. The pale sky is reflected here and there in patches of water near the foreground of swamp. And yet the painter communicates the sadness of the scene with a delicacy and an economy of technical means that mark the great artist. A characteristic bit from his friend, Jules Dupré, is called "Evening." More subtile is the Daubigny, called "A Summer Morning," which shows a stretch of a French river, a green clump of poplar, lily pads in the fore-water, a sky fairly white light in the centre, and with soft strips of grayish cloud above the horizon.

Corot, who belongs to the school, if not to Barbizon, need not have been ashamed of this landscape near Ville d'Avray, his suburban home. One feels through the brushwork that he was not, for it has the look of what is done with rare zest in the doing. There is Corot's marvelous fleecy sky, the old willows to the right centre, a fallen tree trunk in the middle distance, and a canoe with obligatory figure of fisherman parallel to the trunk. It is an early morning in Spring before the leaves have started on the trees. Then there is a Diaz, representing a view of the Gorges d'Apremont, frequented by Rousseau also, and the scene of some of his greatest landscapes. Among the five the Rousseau and Corot are most delightful.

Very unusual is the example of Constantin Troyon, for it belongs to an earlier date than his cattle pieces, when landscape alone claimed his interest. It is a French coast scene, with wigwams of boughs set up by fishermen during their sojourn during the fishing season. A fine gray sky and two or three little figures and a very fine color scheme are here. At first one would not suspect it to be by Troyon at all, with its oddly shaped pyramidal cabins and its rich brown tones. Even the sky is very different from those in Troyon's cattle pieces. It came from the Forbes collection. Van Marcke occurs to one in connection with Troyon, and here is one of van Marcke's cows, red-brown with white blaze, whose hide is painted with a cleverness as to texture that holds its own with works by Troyon himself.

These galleries have several Ziems of different periods, one a view of the main approach to the Giardino Pubblico at Venice, very luminous as to sky and varied as to color scheme. Others have Ziem's more ordinary gamut of color, one of the best being a bit of the Bosporous with kafks drawn up on a long, low island planted with trees, and bright-robed Orientals bunched about as if at a picnic. Unusual, again, is the Ziem showing a quay at Marseilles, in which the shipping is made to yield a great deal of color, and the tall, odd houses give a pleasant contrast of creamy and grayish stucco. All these landscapists and marine painters might hail as comrade the veteran Harpignies, who sends over a landscape painted this year. On the left is the sea, with a bright horizon, and on the left-centre a road leading that way, while on the right is a clump of old trees, still with a few leaves hanging to the boughs, an allegory, perhaps, of the painter's great age. Among the younger men are Fritz von Uhde and Fritz von Thaulow, the latter represented by two townscapes from France, one on a rainy day, the other in snowy weather. Among the Americans are George Inness, Albert Lynch of Peru, W. H. Howe, the cattle painter; Ridgway Knight, William M. Chase, and van Boskerck. Among the Germans are Lenbach, Gabriel Max, Dies, and Kowalski.

ART NOTES.

The Art Students' League opens to-day in its working rooms and galleries, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, an exhibition of the output of various classes, studies, illustrations, designs or paintings made in the school or outside. It closes on Monday. On Tuesday an exhibition of sculpture begins, continuing till the 9th of December. It is not only to show what has been done in the past year by the students, but is also retrospective and will include the work of instructors and former pupils since the beginning of the sculpture department in 1891. There will be works in clay, plaster, bronze, and marble. The private view on Tuesday evening will be a reception, bringing together many sculptors and other artists who were pupils or teachers. The Reception Committee for the evening includes Mr. and Mrs. George Grey Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Elwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Siddons Mowbray, Mr. John La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Lamb, Mr. Robert F. Bloodgood, Miss Martha Jackson Cornwell, Mr. Eugene C. Cramer, Miss Carrie Gardner Helm, Mr. Arthur N. Fuller, Miss Susan M. Ketcham, Mr. B. N. Mitchill, Mr. C. Y. Turner, and Miss Ethel Jarvis Wheeler. Among the sculptors represented in the collection are Augustus St. Gaudens, George Grey Barnard, Daniel Chester French, Winthrop Eric, Mrs. Edith Woodman Burroughs, Mrs. Mary T. Tonetti, Miss Caroline Peddle, A. Phimister Proctor, Miss Martha Jackson Cornwell, Adolph Weinmann, Miss Elsie Ward, C. Y. Harvey, Antonin Skodik, Jonathan Scott Hartley, George T. Brewster, F. Edwin Elwell, Abastonia Eberle, Edith B. Stevens, John Burdick, Frederick Macmonnies, Miss Gail Sherman, Miss Helen F. Mears, Miss Rumbold, and Miss Harriet F. Clark. Among the works lent are several bronzes by Frederick Macmonnies from the collection of Theodore B. Starr.

***

The tenth annual exhibition of the New York Society of Keramic Arts will be held this year, as before, at the Waldorf-Astoria on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of December. A loan collection of work by art potters will be a novel feature of the coming exhibition. The evening of Monday the 9th is set apart for the reception, but the exhibits will be open to the public that day from 2 o'clock to 7.

***

Some of the London critics who have been seeing the famous Gainsborough, which returned this year from its long eclipse in America, express their doubts whether it represents the Duchess of Devonshire or some lady of no title but a cloudy one, even to the name of lady. The face is said to be unlike the full-length portrait of the Duchess by Gainsborough at Althorp, although faintly similar to that by Sir Joshua Reynolds at Chatsworth. It is suggested that many years ago some dealer gave it the Devonshire name to make it more interesting to purchasers. Consensus of opinion holds that it is a veritable work by Gainsborough, whomsoever it may really represent. It is a three-quarter length in a scheme of pale, greenish blue, and silver. The arms are folded, showing the left hand. An immense black "Gainsborough" hat with silver ribbon and ostrich feathers shadows the features. The bosom is bare, with gauze about the bodice and a pink rose adjusted thereto. It shows a lady under thirty with lively eyes, small pursed lips, a "high" nose, and masses of hair. This is one of the pictures which are said to be waiting before coming to America until Congress removes the ridiculous duty on old masters.

***

The American Water Color Society will hold its annual exhibition in April at the galleries of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street. New galleries have been added to the series already there, looking on Twenty-second Street.

***

The Archaeological Institute of America will hold its annual meeting for the reading and discussion of scientific papers at Columbia University on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of December. Titles of papers should be sent to Prof. John Williams White, 18 Concord Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Prof. Thomas Day Seymour of Yale will deliver the annual address.

MR. HERZOG MAY SOON WED MISS McCOMB.

The Artist Refuses to Talk of His Friends' Surmises—The Bride Would Lose Millions.

It was said yesterday by persons purporting to be in the confidence of the couple that the artist, Lewis Herzog, and Miss Fannie Rayne McComb will be married soon, despite the fact that in so doing Miss McComb will lose a large fortune, according to the provisions of the will of her father, James J. McComb.

Mr. Herzog and Miss McComb met at the Ardsley golf links, and fell in love. The match was very distasteful to Mr. McComb, who a few days prior to his death, at Estherwood, last March, so changed his will that in the event of his daughter's marriage to Herzog she would lose a fortune of $2,500,000 and have to be satisfied with an annuity of $15,000 and a bequest of $300,000 to her children, if she should leave any, at her death.

Miss McComb has been making her home at the Murray Hill Hotel, and it was said there yesterday that she had gone out of town and would not return until Monday.

Mr. Herzog was at the Hotel Imperial last night, but refused to see reporters, on the plea that he was too busy. It was stated at the Imperial that Mr. Herzog made a tour of the newspaper offices with a friend on Thanksgiving night and affirmed his intention to marry Miss McComb, but said the date had not been fixed.

THE BORGHESE PICTURES.

Italian Chamber Appropriates $675,500 to Buy Them—They Are Worth Nearly $2,000,000.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed a bill appropriating 3,500,000 lire ($675,500) for the purchase of the Borghese collection of pictures, the estimated value of which is 10,000,000 lire, ($1,930,000.)

Prince Borghese had offered to donate the entire collection of paintings to the nation if he were permitted to sell Raphael's "Sacred and Profane Love" abroad. He had been offered 5,000,000 lire for this picture. The Government refused to give him permission to sell it.

After Prince Borghese's financial collapse the fate of his magnificent collection of paintings, statuary, and other art objects, and of the Villa Borghese, in which these are housed, remained for some time in doubt. Finally, however, in the Summer of 1897, it was announced that the Italian Government was to buy the art objects, while the City of Rome would purchase the villa and park.

The Borghese gallery is regarded as being the finest private collection of paintings in the world. Among the best-known works in it are Correggio's "Danaë," and Raphael's "Entombment." The ancient statuary is not regarded as of great importance, but the modern sculpture includes several masterpieces, such as Canova's "Venus Victrix." There are also a large number of fine specimens of the work of Renaissance sculptors.

THE LAZARUS SCHOLARSHIP.

Ready for the Reception of Applications from Candidates.

Announcement has been made that applications will be received for participation in the third competition for the Jacob H. Lazarus Scholarship for the study of mural painting. The prize is $250 a month for three years, and the examinations will be held at the National Academy of Design during the week beginning Oct. 6, 1902. The competition takes place every three years.

Candidates must be unmarried male citizens of the United States. Preliminary examinations must be passed, and then a sketch made. The subject for the forthcoming competition will be a figure composition with ornamental accessories for a wall space in a large room of a monumental character. The room will be designed in the style of the Italian renaissance about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Selections will be made by the jury of those who will be eligible for the final competition, the subject of which will be a fuller development of the preliminary sketch. The jury will pass on the final sketches Nov. 13, 1902.

The winner of the Lazarus Scholarship is obliged to spend the first thirty-four months of the three years in Italy, twenty-two months being spent in Rome. The first winner was George W. Breck of Washington, in 1896, and the winner in 1899 was A. T. Schwartz of Louisville.

BURLESQUE MANAGERS MEET.

Organize to Elevate the Stage and Improve the Profession.

A new theatrical organization, to be known as the Managers' Association of Burlesque Theatres, was formed yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The new organization is composed mainly of managers of what is known as the Eastern Circuit and has for its object the protection against traveling shows or combinations which give vulgar or degrading entertainments and for the elevation of the profession generally. It has also, according to the announcements, benevolent purposes. Representatives of nearly all the principal theatres of this class were present. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—George J. Kraus of the Dewey Theatre, New York; Vice President—John G. German of the Lyceum Theatre, Philadelphia; Secretary—William R. Burt of the New Star Theatre of Troy; Treasurer—Edwin D. Miner of Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, New York.

It was said that 90 per cent. of the burlesque managers of the Eastern circuit will become members of the new association.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue, Mr. Kohler gives an interesting discourse on the Chinese Exclusion act. There are, however, two sides to this question. The atrocities and outrages alleged by Mr. Kohler to have been perpetrated upon the poor, ignorant Chinese are more apparent than real. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States expressly prescribes that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. This article most certainly protects the Chinese, so far as the State courts are concerned. The United States courts are bound by the first ten amendments, which expressly prohibit them from imposing excessive bail or inflicting cruel and unusual punishment or depriving a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law or issuing warrants without probable cause. These provisions not only apply to citizens, but also to aliens, and the Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

The exclusion of the Chinese within the limits now prescribed has become a necessity. The population of China is over 400,000,000, many of whom live in boats. Should their immigration not be restricted, it is not only possible, but highly probable, that the United States Government would be a Government of the Chinese, for the Chinese, and by the Chinese. Is it possible that such people, brought up in ignorance and under the despotic laws which govern China, should in five years become desirable American citizens, liberal-minded, and well-meaning members of the community? The Mongolian race is many thousand years older than the American, and it is hardly likely that the traditions inherited by them and their inborn bigotry could be wiped out in five years.

It is, indeed, a wise law which prevents them from becoming citizens for a generation at least. The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States prescribes that all persons born in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction are citizens of the United States. This, as construed by the United States Supreme Court, permits the admission to citizenship of such Chinamen as are born here. The Chinese are, indeed, quiet people, but they are not honest. The main characteristic of the race is deception, as was recently proved. Their religion, their thoughts, and their mode of life are entirely different from those of the civilized world. Give them a chance, but within bounds. Let us not permit them to overrun our country, and, above all, let us not permit the amendment of our naturalization laws so will no longer be a pleasure and an honor to be an American citizen.

MARK H. ELLISON.

New York, Nov. 25, 1901.

"Tired to death" is the feeling which frequently precedes a collapse. Don't neglect the warning. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will remove the obstructions, and pave the way to health.—Advertisement.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another batch of house parties for the country over the week end and quite a number of teas and receptions in town. In fact, this will be a field day for the early débutantes. The snow and frost may interfere with the drag hunts to-day. There is a meet at Goshen in the afternoon at which the Tuxedo contingent will assist, and Howard Willets has called one of the Westchester Hounds at Rye. At Meadow Brook the hounds will meet at Jericho Tollgate. All these dates are dependent on the weather.

***

This afternoon will end the Orange Horse Show, which has been one of the features of suburban life this week. William K. Vanderbilt has a number of guests for a pigeon shoot at Idle Hour, and there are house parties all over the country. In town there was a meeting last evening of one of the minor dancing classes—the Knickerbocker—where a cotillion was danced with Thanksgiving favors.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give her last house party at Garrison's for the season this week end. Mr. and Mrs. Fish will return to town on Monday and will be here for the next two months.

***

The engagement of Mrs. J. Parker Mason of Plainfield and Robert Reading Buchanan has been broken. It was announced a few days ago.

***

The famous bachelors' cotillion, which is the social event of the year at Baltimore, will take place on Monday, and a number of New Yorkers are expected, including Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr and Miss Laura Swann. It is at this cotillion that the débutantes of the Winter make their bow, and many of these have subsequently married New York men.

***

The engagement has been announced in Baltimore of Louis Scott of this city and Miss Mary Gregory Powell, who is the daughter of the late Dr. Robert Powell of Alexandria, Va., but who has been living in Baltimore. Mr. Scott has purchased recently the country place of the late Gov. Swann, in Loudon County, Va., for a Summer home.

***

It has been decided to name the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt William Henry, after the baby's great-grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt. This is the first William H. in the present or the last generation. The other William Vanderbilts are William Kissam Vanderbilt and William Kissam Vanderbilt, Jr. The baptism of the baby will take place in December, at the home of his parents. It will be witnessed only by relatives and a very few intimate friends. Among the many gifts which the baby has received and is constantly receiving, is a beautiful christening robe, which comes from the grandmother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

***

Among those who are booked to-day for the Trave are Mrs. H. W. Morehouse, Miss Morehouse, Marion V. McKay, and Robert G. McKay. On the Graf Waldersee's list are Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Wheeler.

***

There will be several coming-out teas this afternoon. Mrs. John Gelston Floyd will give a tea at which Miss Floyd, a daughter of the first Mrs. Floyd, who was Miss Du Bois, will be presented, at the Floyd house, 138 East Thirty-seventh Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Whitney (Miss Mary L. Freeman) will also give a tea this afternoon at their city residence, 12 East Thirty-seventh Street, to introduce their third daughter, Miss Leila Whitney. A number of Miss Whitney's young friends will assist her, and in the evening a dinner for the receiving party and an equal number of young men will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Whitney.

***

Still another tea will be given by Dr. Glover Arnold and Mrs. Arnold at 114 East Sixty-fifth Street, for the purpose of introducing their second daughter, Miss Mary Selena Arnold. Mrs. Thomas Grimké, a cousin of Mrs. Arnold, will assist in receiving, and the débutante will have the Misses Marion E. Burr, Abbie McVickar, Mabel Cleveland, Marion Montgomery, Marie Ives, Helen Leale, Ellen Beck, and Eleanor Greenwood. The reception will be followed by a dinner for those who receive.

***

At the first of the Bagby musical mornings, scheduled for Dec. 9, 16, 23, and 30, Mme. Lilli Lehmann will sing and Josef Hofmann will play.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 29.—Mrs. E. G. Hartshorn has opened her cottage on Halidon Hill, having recently returned from California.

Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn is visiting his brother, Henry Bull, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., have been the recipients to-day of many congratulations on their marriage from friends in New York and other cities. They expect to remain here for several days.

Miss Susan Travers and Miss Mary Appleton of New York are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. MacDonough, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers, Jr., of New York are at the Margaret.

***

The Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigard and the Princess Poggio Suosa Rospoli are staying at the Cambridge.

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—At the Russian Embassy this afternoon Countess Marguerite Cassini, daughter of the Ambassador, entertained nearly two hundred guests at a tea. The company was invited to meet M. Makowsky, the Court painter of Russia, and the guest of Count Cassini for the coming month. The young hostess received with the artist and his wife in the large salon opening from the drawing room. She wore a gown of accordion-pleated white wool, the trained skirt edged with sable, and the bodice finished in a fall of Irish lace. Miss Margaret Hitchcock poured tea, and Mrs. Alice Warder chocolate, Miss Robason also assisting.

Among the guests were Baroness Hengelmüller, the wife of the Austrian Minister, the Misses Pauncefote, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, Count von Hacke, Count Montgelas of the German Embassy, the entire staff of the Russian Embassy, the Dutch Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru and Mme. Pezet, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Miss Berry, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill.

During his Washington visit M. Makowsky will complete the portrait of the Countess Marguerite begun in Paris last Summer. A studio has been arranged on the upper floor of the Embassy.

James Hoban, who recently has returned from abroad, entertained at a large reception this afternoon, when he introduced his daughter, Miss Elise Hoban, to his Washington friends. Mrs. Franklin, wife of Rear Admiral Franklin, and a cousin of the débutante received with Mr. Hoban.

MAJOR J. D. KEILEY'S FUNERAL.

Many Catholic Prelates Attend the Church Services in Brooklyn.

The funeral of Major John D. Keiley, who died at his home, 218 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, was held yesterday at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, on Debevoise Place. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Bishop Benjamin Keiley of Savannah, a brother to Major Keiley. There was a distinguished gathering of Catholic prelates at the funeral, among them being Cardinal James Gibbons, a life-long friend of Major Keiley; Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Vanderveer of North Carolina, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Vicar General McNamara.

At the conclusion of the mass Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the absolution. The body was interred in Holy Cross Cemetery. The honorary pall bearers were Patrick Farrelly, John McInerney, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, Robert J. Hoguet, Silas B. Dutcher, Seth L. Keeney, Edward M. Shepard, Dr. John Harrigan, Clinton L. Rossiter, John D. Crimmins, ex-Senator Eugene O'Connor, Dr. Robert T. Goldsmith, Louis L. Dubourcq, John C. Maguire, and Charles Ruealer.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is one of the most beautiful of hair ornaments. There is a good-sized pin representing a spray of holly, made of brilliants, with a dot of red here and there. From the pin rises a miniature ostrich plume 3 or 4 inches high, perhaps, and the prettiest ostrich plume ever used for such a purpose. It is a manufactured feather, having the effect of the genuine article, but the feathers of a filmy, downlike nature, for all they are curled plume-like. The feather stands straight from the pin, and the effect is beautiful. There is a Christmas ornament or an ornament for a Christmas present.

***

There is an increasing use of foliage, one is frequently called upon to remark. One very pretty short spray for the hair consists of white velvet leaves, studded here and there with brilliants. It is attached to a hairpin.

***

Another pretty hair ornament is also of the foliage, but this in lace, the delicate leaves studded with brilliants. Rising from the spray is an aigrette, but a very delicate one, beside which the greater number of aigrettes would seem heavy and cumbersome.

***

Low dressing for the hair has made possible horseshoe shaped combs. The comb proper goes down into the coil of hair, and drooping from it on either side are the ends of the shoe which encircle it.

***

Pretty and serviceable, giving a touch of dressupness to a quiet costume, is a small ermine collar, with lapels. There is the standing, flaring collar of the ermine, with a tiny skirt below it, hardly an inch deep, just enough to keep it in place, and the not very large lapels to cover the coat lapels. That is an economical fur for the woman who would dress well on a comparatively small allowance. Ermine is by no means one of the most expensive furs, though its popularity this Winter has raised the price, and a small collar of this kind, with a muff to match, will transform the costume with which it is worn.

***

These short-skirted collars are to be found in other furs and are very pretty.

***

Hand-knit woolen jackets to wear for extra warmth under outside wraps are more loosely woven than the machine-made garments, cling to the figure, and are not bulky.

***

White flannel skirts which are serviceable and pretty have a broad insertion of torchon edging and a ruffle of the lace a little deeper below. The insertion has two rows of narrow Hamburg, something like beading, on either side, which gives a firm edge where it is sewed to the skirt above, and where the ruffle is attached to it below.

***

Bags ready fitted with toilet articles have these made of and finished with aluminum in some instances. This material, while it is not inexpensive, has not a nice look, but it has the great advantage of being light. Many of these fitted bags are too heavy to be carried with comfort.

***

Attractive incense burners, which sell at reasonable prices, have the Chinese dragon supporting the cup for the incense. They cost $1.15.

***

These are pretty, but they do not begin to be as attractive as the incense burners of solid brass and heavy, with the dog Fo upon the cover. These are small but old. They will cost $6 or $7, perhaps, but they are worth it.

***

Colored handkerchiefs, in an effort for a change, have the centre made of the color and the border of white. For instance, a mourning handkerchief will have the centre of black and the hemstitched edge of white running up into it in inverted scallops. Another handkerchief will have a blue centre, the white edge undulating as it joins the color, in a similar fashion. It does not show a hem, but is joined with a row of beading.

***

Neat and attractive stocks have the stock covered with tiny plaits of black running around it, and a black tie embroidered with white dots. A white stock is similarly made with the tucks, the tie being embroidered with black dots.

***

Nothing is more satisfactory in a light waist than one which is entirely plain. Beautiful white waists made in this way can be found for $15. Some will be of satin with heavy cords running across them, others with silk of a fancy weave, showing a bird's-eye design. Fancy neck arrangements of all kinds can be worn with the waists, and they are sensible and economical.

SENOR PI Y MARGALL DEAD.

Was Leader of the Spanish Republican Federal Party—Once President of Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—Francisco Pi y Margall, Chief of the Republican Federal Party, died to-day.

Señor Margall was one of the most powerful advocates of Republicanism in Spain. For years he was the leader of the active Republican Party in the kingdom, and for a few months in 1873 he enjoyed the distinction of being President of the short-lived Republic of Spain. He was an eloquent orator, and also wrote several books embodying his ideas of democratic institutions, one of which was suppressed. He contributed to "le Réveil" several sensational letters on the situation in Spain soon after the downfall of Isabella II.

Señor Margall was born in Barcelona in 1820. He studied law, and after he had become an advocate entered politics. In June, 1860, he took part in an uprising, and had to flee the country. He lived in France until Queen Isabella gave up the throne, when he returned to Spain. Barcelona sent him as its delegate to the Constitutional Assembly. Under King Amadeus he led the Opposition in the Cortes.

When the King abdicated Margall became Minister of the Interior under Figueras. The latter resigned the Presidency soon afterward, and Margall was elected President of the Republic. He attempted, in this position, to introduce many reforms, among them the reform of the army in order to quell the Carlist insurrection. But Federalist insurrections in several provinces thwarted his plans, and although he had conferred on himself dictatorial powers, he had to resign in July, 1873, because he could not form a Cabinet.

In 1874 an attempt was made by a priest to assassinate Margall. For some time after the accession of Alfonso XII. Margall lived in retirement, but later he was again returned to the Cortes, when he again became the leader of the Radical Republicans.

BRONXVILLE JEWELER DEAD.

Was Stricken with Apoplexy While on a Sixth Avenue Car.

Christopher Sherwood, a wealthy jeweler of Bronxville, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday while in a north-bound Sixth Avenue car at Thirty-fourth Street. He died a few minutes after being carried into a drug store at 1,822 Broadway.

The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Papers which were found in the dead jeweler's pockets established his identity and furnished his address.

A Plea for the Cubans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading Secretary Root's annual report on "Conditions in Cuba," published in your issue of Nov. 27, it seems incredible that any fair-minded individual, whether in Congress or out of it, should deny to that suffering people the relief their situation so pathetically demands.

As a resident of Cuba for thirty-five years, I can vouch for the truth of the assertion that more than one-half of the people of the island are depending, directly or indirectly, upon the success of the sugar industry.

They have embarked their all in this their only means of support, and are patiently waiting for the relief which virtually has been promised them by the people of these United States.

Shall this promise be kept or no?

H. A. E.

New Brighton, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1901.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Hale Bates.

James Hale Bates died at his home, 64 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born near Proctersville, Vt., in the early thirties. While still a child his family removed to Michigan. He entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated. After leaving college he came to New York and became one of the originators of the mercantile registry business. In this occupation he accumulated a fortune.

Mr. Bates was a member of the Board of Trustees of Packer Institute, Brooklyn; a Director of the Brooklyn Savings Bank and of the Nassau National Bank of Manhattan, a Director of the Long Island Historical Society, and was a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn and of the New England Society. He was an active member of the Church of the Pilgrims. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Maurice Leyne.

Maurice Leyne, a well-known real estate lawyer, died yesterday of old age. Mr. Leyne was born in Killarney, Ireland, in 1815, and while yet very young came to this country with his father, who, with his family, settled in Albany. After being educated at the Albany Academy, he studied for a time in France, and then entered upon the study of law in this city, and was admitted to practice in the year 1839. The license is signed by Chancellor Walworth. He formed a partnership with Nathaniel Bowditch Blunt, one of the leading lawyers of the State.

The late William Astor, father of Col. J. J. Astor, was a student in this office. Mr. Leyne applied himself exclusively, and continued the practice of law for sixty years, until finally forced to retire by old age.

Andrew H. Onderdonk.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 29.—Andrew H Onderdonk, Assistant Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio, died here late to-night as the result of injuries received in a fall from the portal of a tunnel near Pinto last Monday. Mr. Onderdonk was a cousin of the New York millionaire contractor of the same name. His uncle was Bishop of New York, and his father, Henry Onderdonk, was President of the College of St. James.

Obituary Notes.

D. F. STEVENS, for twenty-one years a Police Judge of Lockport, N. Y., died yesterday, aged sixty-eight years.

ARTHUR M. SEGAR, one of the best-known corporation lawyers in Eastern Virginia, died suddenly at his home near Hampton, Va., Thursday night.

JOSEPH C. HITCHNER, general manager of the National Biscuit Company, died at his home, in West Pittston, Penn., last night, of a complication of diseases, aged sixty-one.

Mrs. LOUISE WORDEN, a pioneer of the Klondike and one of that region's well-known women, died last Tuesday at Victoria, B. C. She owned valuable properties near Dawson and was one of the first women to enter the district. She was a native of California.

JOHN T. PERRY, one of the oldest journalists of New Hampshire, died yesterday in Exeter, N. H. He was sixty-nine years old and was found dead in his bed, having succumbed to a sudden attack of heart disease. He was a Harvard graduate. For some time he was editor of The Manchester Mirror. Afterward, for thirty years, he edited The Cincinnati Gazette, and he had written most of the editorials in The Exeter News Letter since 1888.

NICHOLAS E. PIERCE died at his home, at 180 Westervelt Street, Jersey City, on Thursday, from debility, due to old age. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1818, and came to this country when a boy. He settled in the town of Bergen, now a part of Jersey City. He was Chief of the town police from 1824 until the municipality was merged with Jersey City in 1871. He leaves one son, James Pierce, who is Treasurer of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.

ELBERT H. HULSE, a former Principal of the public school in Amityville, L. I., died there yesterday. He was fifty-eight years old. He was born in Baiting Hollow. The family are the descendants of French Huguenots. Mr. Hulse had been Principal of public schools in a number of South Side villages, and was head of the school at Amityville for fifteen years. He later engaged in the real est

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening; subject, "Will Local Option Solve our Saloon Problem?"

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Happiness of the Mourner"; 7:45 P. M., "The First Child." Miss Anna Park, the well-known cornetist, will play at night. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th Street.
Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. Young ladies' and young men's classes.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, 104TH ST. AND Broadway, Rev. Richard Hartley, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, 10:45; subject, "Worth of Men." The Rev. Mr. MacMurray, 7:30; subject, "The Greatest of All." Music by quartet choir of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany in the evening.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.—The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Saviour's Spiritual Substitute," and at 7:45 P. M. on "The Great Reconciliation." Strangers welcome. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.; communion at close of the morning service. Chapel service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway, Corner 34th Street.—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 3 P. M., Bible class, conducted by Dr. W. W. White. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by Dr. Wm. H. Thomson. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the new church building, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue; Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Thomas Cuming Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., holy communion and sermon by the rector; at 4 P. M., choral evensong. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. in course on studies of Jesus; subject, "Teachings of Jesus Concerning Wealth"; choral evensong, with address on "John Baptist," at 4 P. M.; Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 8 P. M. (seats free) on "Relation of Music to Religion."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses (or communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong and sermon, (rector,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Offertory: "The Heavens Declare." Saint-Saens
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Address by Rector. Seats Free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th St.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer; sermon by rector.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions 7, 8, 9; Choral Eucharist 10:30. Choral Evensong 4 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27TH.—Service divin le dimanche a 10½, du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

Holy Sepulchre Church, 115 East 74th St.—Dr. Thomas Hughes, Rector. Advent services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., below Canal.
Sunday services, 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats Free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Litany, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M. Special Advent service at 4:30, preceded by organ recital at 4. Musical service with sermon on "Sunday and the Saloon," 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84th Street, Near Central Park West.—Rev. Arthur H. Judge, rector; 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany, holy communion, and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James's,) Madison Av., 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Advent Sunday service, 11 A. M. Series in Lord's prayer, evening, at 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, on "Which is the Best Religion?" All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

BEEKMAN HILL CHURCH, 321 E. 50TH ST. REV. E. W. CASWELL, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone.—Evening sermon, "As Seen by a King." Wednesday evening, Dr. Samuel Weir.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Communion 11; J. H. Fairchild, pastor, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. Archey Decatur Ball, Assistant.
11 A. M., preaching by the pastor, followed by service of holy communion.
4 P. M., sermon by the assistant pastor. Subject: "The Bible in Modern Life."
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
Students' Bible Class at 10 A. M., in charge of Rev. Mr. Ball. Subject: "The Age of Heroes."
Mid-week Lecture and Prayer Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue, Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Allan MacRossie, Pastor.—Seventy-first Anniversary and Twentieth Century Thank Offering. Morning service, 10:30. Sermon by the Rev. James M. King, D. D. Evening service, 7:45. Sermon by the Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "The Holy Catholic Church."
Evening subject: "OUR OLDEST DRAMA."
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH,
West 4th St., near Sixth Av.
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
7:45—"Good Ground for Gladness."
Special music, Dr. F. K. Lawson, Director.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 153d St., Rev. Frank Simpson Cookman, Ph. D., Pastor.—Reception of members and holy communion, 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor, 7:45 P. M.

AT "OLD FIRST" PRESBYTERIAN Church, Fifth Av., Twelfth St.—WILLIAM C. CARL will give a FREE EVENING Organ Concert next TUESDAY, 8:15 o'clock. Soloist: Miss Maud Morgan Harplst. No tickets required.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Services Sunday, December 1,
at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D.,
will preach.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Wednesday Evening meeting at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D. at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 318 West 57th St., and at 8 P. M. by the pastor at the Church Chapel, 210 West 57th St., where the improvements are now completed; the Sabbath school will be held at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional service Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 55th St.
REV. CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, will preach on Dec. 1, services commencing at 11 A. M.
AT 4:30 P. M.,
REV. JOHN F. CARSON, D. D., Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, will preach the annual sermon before the Society and its friends. Bible school commences at 9:45 A. M. The public is cordially invited to all these services. No Wednesday evening service next week.
Communion of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated in this Church on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 8th, at 4:30 P. M. The Preparatory Service will take place on Friday evening, Dec. 6th, in the Lecture Room, at 8:15 P. M., and will be conducted by the Rev. Robert Johnston, D. D., of London, Ont.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Gallery pew, 103, six seats, $75 per annum. Address O. Box 181 Times Office.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., communion. A study of the new Robinson Memorial Window; 8 P. M., "Whatsoever Things Are Lovely"; every Friday evening Union Sunday School teachers' meeting.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., 9th Av., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Difficulties of the Spiritual Life"; 8 P. M., "The Retributions of Conscience"; special music; Friday, 8 P. M., class for Bible study.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, in the evening; communion service, 4 P. M.; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St. Evening subject, "A Man Without a Country." Music by mixed quartet and the Damrosch male quartet.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. Lewis W. Barney, Ph. D., pastor Presbyterian Church at Kingston, N. Y.; preparatory service Friday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., pastor emeritus.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates, Sunday morning, 10:45; also evening at 7:45. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D.
11:00 A. M.—"The Gist of the Gospel."
4:30 P. M.—Counterfeit Christians."
Welcome!

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. Young People's Society, C. E., 6:56.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Daybreak at the Ninth Hour."
Evening—"One by One in the Service of Christ."
COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Tongue That Pierces and the Tongue that Heals."
Evening—"A Young Man from the Country; Where He Failed and Where He Succeeded."
COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister,
Rev. W. C. Stinson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Dr. Cobb, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—The Lord's Supper will be administered at 11 o'clock and new members received. Dr. Kittredge will preach at 8 P. M. on the "Praising Christian, or Echoes from Thanksgiving Day." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The third of a series of discourses upon "The Foundations of Religion." Subject: "What is the Ultimate Reality?" The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject: "New Zealand and Historical Utopia." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M and 8 P. M. Rev. C. F. Patterson will preach. Morning subject: "The Unchangeable Creed." Evening service of music of Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Brief address: "The Missionary and the Heathen."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M.
"The Agreement of Science and Religion-Law is at One with Love."
Shakespeare lecture at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach second sermon in series to "Young Men and Women"; subject, "Education for Life"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Pastor's class in the study of the Life of Our Lord, 10:15 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., with preaching by the Pastor. Morning topic: "God of the Hills, but Not of the Valleys; or, The Sneer at Reform." Afternoon: "Art Thou He that Should Come."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches. Protestants and Catholics cordially invited.

DR. JAMES H. CANFIELD,
Subject: "Stress and Strain."
Singing by trained male chorus and
LOTUS GLEE CLUB.
West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15. For men exclusively.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., 59th St.—Rev. E. F. Burr, D. D., LL. D., will preach special anniversary sermon at 11. Evening service, 8.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

INTERNATIONAL UNION CHURCH,
East 72d St., bet. Lexington and 3d Avs.
REV. RICHARD TJADER preaches 11 and 8.
Service in Swedish at 6 P. M.
Everybody welcome. All seats free.

PRINCETON'S FAMOUS HALF BACK, MR. H. P. Reiter, will speak; Prof. Albertus Shelley, violinist, will play; Mr. F. J. Wheeler, baritone, will sing at the men's mass meeting, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th Street, Sunday, 4:15 P. M. Admission free.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday morning exercises at 11:15 at Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday, Dec. 1st. Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "Changes in the Conception of God"; third address in the series. All interested invited.

SPIRITUALISM, SECOND ADVENT, CHIMney Hall, 25th St., 6th Av.—Sunday evenings, 8. Christ gives wonderful tests (truths) to all, through His personal instrument, MANNA STAFFORD. Select music. 58 West 22d. Sundays, 3.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av., 59th St. Sunday, at 3 and 8 o'clock, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Good music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
8 Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av.
Lectures Sunday evening, 7:45. Dec. 1, "Occultism and Occult Arts," T. R. Prater.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

A Brooklyn Pastor Taken South.

The Rev. Dr. John D. Wells, who for more than fifty years has been pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has been compelled to go South on account of ill-health. Dr. Wells, who is eighty-six years, contracted a cold two months ago, from which he has never recovered. Yesterday Dr. Wells, accompanied by his daughter, started for Newport News.

Continental Tobacco's New Dividend.

The Directors of the Continental Tobacco Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock besides the regular dividend of 1¾ on the preferred stock. This is the first dividend on the common stock, which has been exchanged for the collateral bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

Visible Supply of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued to-day, shows a total of 3,456,193 bales, against 3,325,990 bales last week and 3,363,456 bales last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,003,193 bales, against 2,907,990 bales last week and 2,839,456 bales last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 453,000 bales, against 418,000 bales last week and 524,000 bales last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton as above there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,741,000 bales, against 1,575,000 bales last year; in Egypt, 176,000 bales, against 155,000 bales last year; in India, 89,000 bales, against 171,000 bales last year, and in the United States, 1,450,000 bales, against 1,462,000 bales.

Secretary Hester's statement issued to-day for the twenty-nine days of November shows an increase in the movement into sight over last year of 164,000 bales and an increase over the same period the year before last of 269,000 bales. For the ninety days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the ninety days of last year 27,000 bales and ahead of the same days year before last 240,000 bales.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 421,812 bales, against 396,244 bales for the same seven days last year and 349,132 bales the year before.

The total movement since Sept. 1 to date is 4,716,762 bales, against 4,744,214 last year and 4,467,320 bales the year before.

Foreign exports for the week have been 280,375 bales, against 210,562 bales last year.

The total takings of American mills, North and South and Canada, thus far for the season have been 1,179,248 bales, against 1,114,512 bales last year.

Stocks at the seaboard and the twenty-nine leading Southern interior centres have increased during the week 9,843 bales, against an increase during the corresponding period last season of 75,969 bales.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 5,076,449 bales, against 4,886,748 bales for the same period last year.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Congregational Churches Asked for More Liberal Mission Support.

American Bible Society's Secretary Reports the Feeling of Missionaries Regarding Miss Stone's Abduction—A Methodist Revival.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, through its Prudential Committee, has just sent out a circular to the Congregational churches of the country asking for more liberal support. The board was a little over $100,000 in debt, but at the annual meeting in Hartford a few weeks ago the entire amount was subscribed by about 500 persons.

The board now fears that the people of the church will think that as the debt is paid there will be for a time no need of special money-raising efforts, and it therefore shows in its circular that there will be another debt at the end of the present year unless more funds are contributed by the churches or unless the missionary work of the board is further curtailed.

The churches are asked to contribute money sufficient to properly support all the missionaries of the board, to add to their numbers from time to time, and also to extend the work of the native agencies. The amount required for these purposes this year is $650,000. The contributions from the churches last year amounted to $509,000, so that nearly $150,000 more is asked than was received last year.

The Rev. Dr. William I. Haven, Secretary of the American Bible Society, has just returned from Constantinople, and, having visited many of the mission stations in Turkey, he brings direct news of their feeling regarding the abduction of Miss Stone.

"I found the American missionary workers much perturbed over the situation," said he. "The abduction had taken place just before I reached Constantinople. It is the current idea that it was inspired by the Macedonian Committee, and that it has political entanglement as its ultimate object. The report which I heard when I reached home that Miss Stone is dead, may very easily be true, for the region in which she and her companion have been kept by the brigands is one of extreme exposure.

"The difficulties in Armenia are now nowhere near so great as they were at the time of the massacres several years ago. Nevertheless, Christian work is carried on there only under great difficulty. I spent some time in Constantinople, and was very glad to find the work of the American Bible Society there in very prosperous condition. I was also greatly impressed with the educational work that is being done there by Americans. This centres in Robert College, on the banks of the Bosphorus, with between 300 and 400 students. Many of the graduates of Robert College are now in very high places of trust in Constantinople and surrounding regions."

Methodists of New York are to follow up their successful financial campaign with a series of revival meetings. These are to be started next Tuesday night in the Madison Avenue Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, the preachers being Bishop Andrews and the Rev. Dr. W. P. Odell. There are to follow on successive Friday and Tuesday evenings meetings in St. Andrew's Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue; the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, and other centres.

At St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, the Students' Club is to have a series of special Sunday afternoon services during Advent, at each of which some ethical subject will be discussed. There will also be special evening services on the Sundays in Advent, with preachers from outside. The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, is in the list of speakers.

A change in the music at this church will occur to-morrow, when a new chorus of twenty voices is to be heard for the first time. This will supplement the quartet which has heretofore been the only choir, and which was, in the opinion of the Rev. L. W. Batten, the rector, not powerful enough to properly lead the congregation.

A new memorial has just been placed in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. It is a brass tablet in memory of Mrs. Mary E. Ziegler, and is erected by her daughter.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Dec. 8, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Moses and Pharaoh. Exodus, xi., 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The angel of His presence saved them. Isaiah, lxiii., 9.

The scene now brought before us is a judgment scene. It is the judgment of God upon His enemies and the enemies of His people. Moses and Aaron—the representatives of His law and of His atonement—stand before Pharaoh—the representative of the world and all worldliness, and they condemn him and it to a complete overthrow. It is God's judgment against sin. The scene as described by the inspired writer is a magnificent painting. Nothing can surpass it in the majesty and power seen in Moses and Aaron as they declare God's wrath and His supremacy; nothing can be more perfect than the wealth, peace, and security assured to His people, and nothing more solemn and full of awe than the face of the hardened and impenitent Pharaoh as he listens unmoved to the words of the Lord. It was the culmination of a long series of judgments, ever growing more and more intense in character, until now they have reached their climax. To understand it clearly we must look at them carefully.

When Moses was fully satisfied that he was called of God to deliver His people out of the bondage of Egypt—and that Divine Power would sustain him and Divine Wisdom direct him—he bade farewell to Jethro, his father-in-law, and, taking his wife and his sons, he left the wilderness of Midian for the land of Egypt. On the way an incident occurred which apparently has a very important connection with the death of "the first born" of the Egyptians, as it is brought before us in this lesson. It relates to the circumcision of "the first born" of Moses that he might not die. It is important to notice this, because in God's covenants "the first born" always stood for all of the after born.

While in the land of Midian two sons were given to Moses—Gershom and Eliezer. (ii., 22; xviii., 2-4.) Being the children of Zipporah, a daughter of Midian, by birth they were "aliens from the commonwealth of Israel," (Eph. ii., 12,) and probably in their Midian home they had never been united to God's people by the commanded rite of circumcision. Now that home was to be broken up, and everything connected with it was to be forever cast away. Now they must be numbered among God's people, or be counted as among His enemies.

MOSES'S HOLY MISSION.

It is very significant, therefore, that before Moses left that home God repeated to him in a clearer and more emphatic form his great commission. He was now told, not only that he was to stand before Pharaoh and demand the liberty of his people, but he was to set distinctly before him the alternative which he must choose if he refused to obey the demand. He was to say, "Thus saith the Lord: Israel is My son, even My first born; and I say unto thee, Let My son go that he may serve Me: and if thou refuse to let him go, behold, I will slay thy son, even thy first born." (iv., 22-23.)

But Moses' own "first born" son was as yet not more entitled to the covenants of God than was that of Pharaoh, or of any of the Egyptians. It could not have been without some special purpose, therefore, that in immediate connection with this repetition of his commission it is recorded, "And it came to pass by the way in the inn that the Lord met him, and sought to kill him," (iv., 24;) probably "met" Moses, and "sought to kill" his "first born." For God himself had said, "The uncircumcised man child, whose flesh of his foreskin is not circumcised, that soul shall be cut off from his people; he hath broken My covenant." (Gen. xvii., 14.) This, now, could only apply to his son.

Some, however, have supposed that Gershom, or perhaps Moses himself, was seized with a sudden and dangerous illness "in the inn," and that then, moved by fear that he might die, Zipporah consented to do that which she had heretofore refused to do. Such may have been the case, but there is no intimation of it in the narrative or elsewhere. As it stands, it seems to be simply the record of a Divine interposition without explanation, but the connection in which it is recorded seems to indicate that it was intended in some way to impress Moses himself with a deep sense of the scope, both of his commission, and of the judgment he was to pronounce. His own "first born" must receive "the token of the covenant" (Gen. 17:11), or he would perish as certainly as "the first born" of the uncircumcised Egyptians.

Probably both of his sons were, in fact, then circumcised as required by the "covenant" (Gen. 17:10,) but as the special emphasis of the occasion concerned only the "first born," the circumcision of Gershom, apparently, alone, is recorded. For as all the children of the Egyptians would be condemned by the death of their "first born," so it may be fairly understood that all of the household of Moses was included in the circumcision of his "first born." And yet in neither case was any one relieved from his personal responsibility.

When Moses set out on this journey "the fullness of the time was come" (Gal., iv., 4) for the appearance of the Deliverer of Israel. Rameses II., "in process of time," or "in the course of those many days," (ii., 23, R. V.,) that is, after an unusually long reign of sixty-seven years, had been gathered to his fathers, and his son, Menephtah I., was seated on the throne. So, then, "the Lord said unto Moses in Midian, Go, return into Egypt; for all the men are dead which sought thy life." (iv., 19.) Before he reached that land, Aaron, his brother, by God's direction, (iv., 27,) went out to meet him. They met up in Mount Horeb, where Moses had seen the burning bush, and received his call.

THE PROMISE OF GOD.

Thus united and strengthened by all that they had to tell each other, they came to their people, "and gathered together all the elders of the children of Israel," as God had commanded Moses, (iii., 16.) This secured the recognition and influence of those to whom the people were accustomed to look for guidance. Then, apparently, they gathered together the people, and told them of the great purpose and promise of God "to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians, and to bring them up out of that land unto a good land and a large—unto a land flowing with milk and honey," (iii., 8.)

One would suppose that the mere announcement of such a great deliverance as this would at once have filled every heart with joy, and that every one would have pressed up to Moses to learn with eagerness every particular concerning the good news, and what they must do to receive its benefits. But no. It was just as Moses had anticipated. The people did not hearken to his voice until he had shown them by the "signs" of the "rod," the "hand," and the "water" that he had really been sent of God. Then they "believed," and "bowed their heads and worshipped." (iv., 31.) Yet it was even then no true and hearty acceptance of God's grace, but only a sort of blind hope. The simple promise of deliverance, although it came from God Himself, and was confirmed by "signs" and indorsed by their "elders" they could not at first grasp any more than Jacob could at first realize the truth of the message from Joseph which his own sons brought him.

So is it always when God reveals His grace to man, for "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, neither can he know them because they are spiritually discerned." (I. Corinthians, ii., 14.) When God's own Son began His earthly ministry and "came to Nazareth where He had been brought up," He proclaimed His gospel to people who were spiritually in the same condition as these people of Israel. It offered deliverance to "poor," "brokenhearted" "captives," who were "blind" and "bruised" in their prison house. They listened with rapt attention, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of His mouth." But they did not comprehend their meaning or lay them to heart, and in the end they "rose up and thrust Him out of the city, and led Him to the brow of a hill whereon their city was built, that they might cast Him down headlong." (Luke, iv., 16-29.) The same gospel is preached to-day, and with the great multitude it meets with the same reception. For "the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them." (II. Corinthians, iv., 4.) But the saddest thing about it is that they are willfully blind. Jesus Himself said, "Ye will not come unto Me that ye might have life." (John, v., 40.)

PHARAOH'S HARDENED HEART.

Moses and Aaron, however, were to declare God's purposes, not only to Israel, but to Pharaoh also. The message made no impression upon him. For his only idea was that it was a cunningly devised scheme to take the people away from their work. So he made their burdens heavier. And as their burdens increased, and they searched here and there for "stubble instead of straw," and tried to fulfill their daily tasks, even the little faith and hope which Moses's "signs" had awakened in them, soon died out almost entirely. They not only cried out to Pharaoh, but they were angry with Moses. (Verses 20-23.)

Now Pharaoh represents that spirit of the world which always says, "Who is the Lord that I should obey His voice?" (v., 2.) To such a spirit activity in worldly things is far more important than God's service; it is far more necessary to make "bricks" in Egypt than it is to hold a "feast" anywhere to the Lord. And so reasonable and imperative does this claim often appear that many who have been awakened to seek deliverance from Satan and from sin, have become discouraged and fallen away. Like the seed which fell upon stony ground, and in the midst of thorns, they "have no root in themselves," and "the cares of this world"; its business and its pleasures "choke the word, and it becometh unfruitful." (Mark, iv., 17-19.)

God, however, neither withdrew His grace from His people, nor His judgments from Pharaoh. To the disheartened people He sent Moses with renewed assurances that He had not forgotten His covenant; He would surely bring them out "from under the burdens of the Egyptians." "But they hearkened not unto Moses for anguish of spirit and for cruel bondage." (vi., 6-9.) So hard is it for the sinner to believe the promises of God!

But to Pharaoh there was no word of grace. He had so long resisted God, and of his own free will had hardened his heart against Him, that now the judgment of God already rested upon him. No manifestation of God's presence and power to him would now make any impression. He had sinned away his day of mercy. For

> There is a time—we know not when,
> A point—we know not where,
> That marks the destiny of men
> To glory or despair.

But although no mercy was offered to Pharaoh, yet God did not cease to warn him. Moses and Aaron proved by their "signs" that they came from God. The magicians, however, appeared to be able to do the same thing "with their enchantments." Pharaoh, therefore, refused to believe either the words or the works of God's messengers. (vii., 1-25.)

THE COUNTERFEIT CHRISTIAN.

So it is to-day. Those who have "a form of godliness" without its power harden others against the claims of Christ. For so far as the outward, visible impression is concerned, it is very easy to make a counterfeit coin. But so far as intrinsic value is concerned it is very difficult.

The superficial and merely professional Christian, and the most devoted worldling also, can do, and often does do, exactly the same things as the true disciple of Christ. He can feed the hungry, clothe the naked, minister to the sick, build churches, found hospitals and libraries, even engage in prayer and the preaching of the Gospel, and yet be nothing more than one of the magicians of Egypt who withstood Moses. For your Lord Himself says of the day that shall decide all such matters: "Many will say to Me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Thy name? and in Thy name have cast out devils? and in Thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them; I never knew you; depart from Me, ye that work iniquity." (Matthew vii., 22-23.)

Although there came a time when the magicians could not do what Moses and Aaron did, although they confessed their weakness to Pharaoh and said, "This is the finger of God," (viii., 19,) yet Pharaoh's heart was still hard and growing harder. Nothing but God's fiercest judgments could touch him. As they came down more and more severely upon him and his people, he only seemed for a time to relent. For when the judgment was removed his heart was only the harder. Every apparent relenting was simply an effort to compromise with God, as if He could be satisfied with anything but a complete deliverance of His people from the power and influence of Egypt!

At first, to obtain relief, Pharaoh said, "Go ye, sacrifice to your God in the land." (viii., 25.) But when Moses would not consent to this he yielded a little more, and said, "I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice to the Lord your God in the wilderness, only ye shall not go very far away," (viii., 28.) Then, when pressed still harder, he was willing that the "men" should go, but not their children. (x., 11.) But when "darkness" filled the land he was forced to concede even this, and he "called unto Moses and said, Go ye, serve the Lord, only let your flocks and your herds be stayed: let your little ones also go with you." (x., 24.)

WORLD'S POWER OVER MEN.

So hard it is for the world to relax its hold upon those whom God would deliver from its power! It is willing that they should serve Him if they do not entirely withdraw from its intercourse and fellowship. They may sacrifice "in the land," or at least not go "very far away." To satisfy the world there must not be too much difference between the disciples of Christ and its votaries. It will even, however, sometimes admit that "men" may serve the Lord, but it is altogether too much to ask that children and property should be consecrated to His service.

God, however, will have nothing less. His people in every age, and place, and condition, must take the same position that Moses took before Pharaoh. "We will go with our young, and with our old, with our sons, and with our daughters, with our flocks, and with our herds," will we go; there shall not a hoof be left behind." (x., 9-26.) For God's people are not to be delivered by satisfying Pharaoh, but only by his complete overthrow. He must be humbled, his pride broken, and himself destroyed. When he said, "Only let your flocks and your herds be stayed," he knew that it was just as true then as it is now that "where your treasure is there will your heart be also," (Matthew, vi., 21,) and if Moses yielded to the demand, the people would soon return to the making of bricks. God's people were not to go out of Egypt impoverished, but "with great substance." (Genesis, xv., 14.) Pharaoh himself must be so subdued that he would "surely thrust" them out, and even ask a blessing at their hands. (xi., 1; xii., 32.) It was not, however, to be by any grand uprising of the people, but by the mighty hand of God upon him, executing the fierce sentence of death. Yet even now He left him not without warning.

But it was the last. It was given in the emphatic word of our lesson. (Verses 4-

AMONG THE BILLIARDISTS

Hoppe Assumes Lead in Match with Barutel.

GALLAGHER BEAT HOWISON

Schaefer and Slosson Continue to Win—Sutton, However, Is Defeated by Arthur Townsend.

The eighteen-inch balk line handicap billiard match between "Willie" Hoppe and Barutel was continued yesterday afternoon at Maurice Daly's Academy. Hoppe, who was in excellent form, gradually wore down his opponent's lead, and at the end of the game had a comfortable lead with which to complete his string to-night. Barutel to win must make 1,100 points. At the conclusion of play yesterday afternoon the total score was Hoppe, 476; Barutel, 586.

The youth did not succeed in getting the balls moving to suit him until eighteen innings were played. In this time he made but 47 points, 19 of which came in the first inning. His improvement was very marked thereafter, and with runs of 30, 27, 46, and 28 he was able to complete 298 points in thirty-seven innings for an average of 8 2-37. While Barutel started out strongly by making 73 points in the first two innings and played steadily all during the contest, he had but 286 points at the conclusion of play. The score:

Hoppe—19 0 0 30 3 0 1 2 2 1 1 7 1 0 1 51 1 30 0 11 13 7 1 0 13 27 1 46 0 3 31 6 20 14 2 26. Total, 298; average, 8 2-37.

Barutel—30 43 0 1 5 0 7 0 41 3 6 0 1 13 0 2 0 2 4 1 28 0 8 6 1 2 1 9 5 1 36 3 0 0 1 0 17. Total, 286; average, 7 27-37.

Slosson and Cutler contested again at Slosson's Academy last night, Slosson, as usual, allowing Cutler 100 shot in 18 eighteen-inch balk line. Slosson executed well, and was able to complete 400 points in 36 innings for an average of 11 4-36. Cutler's total was 248, and his average, 6 32-36. Twice during the contest Slosson made 44 points, while Cutler's high run was 42.

Schaefer and the Spaniard, Ortiz, played two more games at eighteen-inch balk line yesterday at Slosson & Wheelock's Academy, and Schaefer demonstrated once again that he is capable of playing his best game in the coming eighteen-inch balk line championship tournament, which starts at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall Monday night. In the twenty-sixth inning of the evening contest he needed 90 points to complete a total of 400. This run was accomplished, but he kept right on playing until 109 points had been counted. In the afternoon game his average was 12 8-16. In the evening he averaged 15 10-26. The scores;

Schaefer—2 7 3 27 0 37 5 25 1 13 37 27 1 6 0 8. Total, 200. Average, 12 9-13.

Ortiz—0 0 4 0 1 8 1 1 11 4 0 12 3 1 0 16. Total, 71. Average, 4 7-16.

Schaefer—0 16 12 4 2 2 4 10 14 14 2 27 35 5 59 7 13 44 1 0 21 6 5 0 7 90. Total, 400. Average, 15 10-26.

Ortiz—0 15 2 8 4 5 2 4 1 6 3 6 12 0 5 2 4 7 2 14 3 1 5 0 10. Total, 128. Average, 5 1-25.

Two aspirants for the world's championship at eighteen-inch balkline were defeated at that game yesterday at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn. In a 200-point game played in the afternoon, Arthur Townsend, the amateur, for the second time succeeded in beating George Sutton, the Chicago expert. Neither man played exceptional billiards, although Townsend's game was highly creditable for an amateur. All that Sutton could do in twenty-seven innings was 113 points, and his average, therefore, was but 4 7-27, and his best run only 21. Three times during the contest Townsend made more than 30 points on a single run, and his average was 7 11-27. The score:

Townsend—3 4 32 2 4 4 0 0 5 0 1 15 19 12 6 0 33 0 2 2 0 31 3 3 7 0 12. Total, 200; average, 7 11-27.

Sutton—1 5 18 2 21 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 5 10 6 11 19 0 1 2. Total, 113; average, 4 5-27.

In the evening "Tom" Gallagher and Leonard Howison played to complete their match of 1,800 points at eighteen-inch balk-line. Howison had the advantage of a lead at the start, as Gallagher to win had to score 377 points to Howison's 300. This seemed an insurmountable handicap, but Gallagher, playing steadily, succeeded in making this total in 47 innings. Howison in the meantime made but 252 points, and therefore lost the match by 48 points. The score:

Gallagher—5 0 0 3 3 37 4 0 0 6 2 3 1 18 11 0 52 3 32 10 6 17 0 0 3 0 7 3 0 15 14 4 1 9 7 19 3 13 1 5 14 10 22 17 0 1. Total, 377. Average, 8 1-47.

Howison—0 0 10 0 5 0 2 0 0 4 4 2 0 19 6 1 9 3 0 0 13 0 3 9 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 32 0 2 5 5 0 15 0 0 0 8 22 14. Total, 252. Average, 5 18-47.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Brooklyn Bowlers Will Support Charles H. Ebbetts for President of American Bowling Congress.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn delegates to the American Bowling Congress, held at the Elephant Club alleys yesterday, an organization was effected, with the following officers: President—William Cordes; Secretary—Thomas Curtis; Treasurer—Charles H. Ebbetts. It was decided to advocate the election of Charles H. Ebbetts of Brooklyn as the next President of the Congress, and a committee composed of Thomas Curtis and Hermann Maas was appointed to see the delegates from the Manhattan clubs and not only to endeavor to obtain their support, but to ask them to present the name of the Brooklyn candidate to the convention. Committees on Transportation, Hotels, &c., were also appointed.

New high team scores were made in two of the local bowling leagues last night. In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, class B, Gramercy Council scored 936, which is a new high score for that class, Bodenstein making 245 with seven strikes and two spares. The Gramercy team won its ninth and tenth consecutive victories. In the Commercial Bowling League games the team of F. Victor and Achelis made a new high team score of 891, and the National team won three games with good scores in the National League series. The scores follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

NATIONAL B. C.				MUTUAL B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Finkenb'rg.	206	185	206	Barnes	180	177	138
Daniel	168	179	227	Share	145	149	176
Haus	188	157	163	Buttner	140	177	105
Cahoon	159	163	200	Sheeb'r'd	183	153	183
Voorhees	223	246	234	Mitchell	171	176	179
Total	937	930	1049	Total	822	833	822

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Freedom Bowling Club—Conrad, 138; Winters, 178; Wagg, 210; Worth, 220; Grant, 161. Total, 887.

Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 165; Howell, 196; Schultz, 159; F. Gerdes, 204; Lehrbach, 182. Total, 841.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 150; Boirath, 128; Thompson, 120; Moynahan, 186; Diederich, 175. Total, 759.

Spartan Bowling Club—Thum, 178; Howell, 175; Schultz, 190; F. Gerdes, 179; Lehrbach, 190. Total, 918.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Smith, 204; Boirath, 181; McLean, 189; Moynahan, 191; Diederich, 158. Total, 923.

Freedom Bowling Club—Proskey, 152; Winters, 145; Wagg, 159; Worth, 180; Grant, 177. Total, 813.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Rehbein, 151; Haight, 143; Wagner, 175; Lockwood, 173; Heiles, 157. Total, 829.

Oriental Bowling Club—Forsyth, 149; Lehnert, 179; V. Swope, 167; Meier, 173; Oest, 157. Total, 825.

SECOND GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Forsyth, 188; Lehnert, 149; V. Swope, 150; Meier, 199; Oest, 268. Total, 856.

Iwago Bowling Club—Grant, 180; Flood, 162; Jenkins, 154; Hill, 161; Mills, 156. Total, 833.

THIRD GAME.—Iwago Bowling Club—Grant, 172; Flood, 167; Jenkins, 181; Hill, 170; Mills, 212. Total, 902.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Rehbein, 174; Haigh, 168; Wagner, 144; Lockwood, 179; Heiles, 233. Total, 898.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Brautigan, 119; Schaeffer, 131; Treu, 143; Carnrick, 166; Vögel, 145. Total, 694.

Standard Bowling Club—Kaestner, 202; Allison, 147; Carstens, 174; Banks, 192; Kahlsdorf, 183. Total, 898.

SECOND GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Brautigan, 145; Schaeffer, 152; Treu, 162; Carnrick, 141; Vogel, 152. Total, 782.

Morris Club Bowling Club—McDonald, 193; Schwager, 146; O'Neill, 184; Briggs, 153; Tompson, 156. Total, 812.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Kaestner, 181; Allison, 171; Carstens, 150; Banks, 179; Kahlsdorf, 144. Total, 822.

Morris Club Bowling Club—McDonald, 186; Schwager, 146; O'Neill, 177; Briggs, 178; Tompson, 188. Total, 875.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Muller's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—L. Oppenheim, 141; Dreyfus, 126; E. Oppenheim, 152; Eckstein, 164; Fishblatt, 177. Total, 740.

Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Beith, 192; Willard, 165; Simpson, 171; Schoefer, 201; Woolley, 101. Total, 890.

SECOND GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—L. Oppenheim, 186; Dreyfus, 125; E. Oppenheim, 133; Eckstein, 180; Fishblatt, 181. Total, 811.

F. Vietor & Achelis—Schmied, 180; Berg, 106; Hermann, 169; Gallussere, 161; Buek, 178. Total, 794.

THIRD GAME.—F. Vietor & Achelis—Schmied, 213; Berg, 101; Hermann, 187; Gallussere, 174; Buek, 196. Total, 931.

Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Beith, 172; Willard, 135; Simpson, 176; Schoefer, 139; Woolley, 104. Total, 726.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Ehler's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Co.—Huberth, 175; Junge, 108; Roeber, 109; Kruse, 135; Leyser, 150. Total, 670.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Co.—Begen, 192; Davis, 133; Neild, 168; Wood, 117; Halliday, 157. Total, 707.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.—Baldwin, 153; Diefendorf, 149; Ames, 106; Wilson, 109; Gibson, 193. Total, 830.

Germania Life Insurance Co.—Huberth, 155; Junge, 138; Roeber, 139; Kruse, 134; Leyser, 159. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.—Baldwin, 164; Diefendorf, 163; Ames, 102; Wilson, 163; Gibson, 149. Total, 883.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Co.—Begen, 135; Davis, 119; Neild, 158; Wood, 160; Halliday, 128. Total, 720.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.
Amann & Triess' New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Cannon Bowling Club—Schirmeister, 140; Weber, 142; J. Klumpff, 173; H. Klumpff, 147; G. Klumpff, 168. Total, 770.

Nautilus Bowling Club—Shineer, 132; Leipoldt, 175; Schilling, 135; Ehni, 147; Amann, 193. Total, 832.

SECOND GAME.—Grand Central Bowling Club—Jackson, 182; Vasmer, 188; Holden, 158; Remple, 180; Meyer, 189. Total, 916.

Cannon Bowling Club—Schirmeister, 153; Weber, 184; J. Klumpff, 157; H. Klumpff, 158; G. Klumpff, 168. Total, 800.

THIRD GAME.—Nautilus Bowling Club—Schineer, 160; Leipoldt, 155; Schilling, 166; Ehni, 158; Amann, 170. Total, 815.

Grand Central Bowling Club—Jackson, 222; Vasmer, 150; Holden, 179; Remple, 166; Meyer, 215. Total, 932.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 155; De Zalber, 170; Brown, 135; Tuttle, 144; Mayer, 177. Total, 781.

Pro Patria Council—Kemble, 172; E. Powles, 163; Goerke, 137; Meek, 126; C. Powles, 155. Total, 753.

SECOND GAME.—Gramercy Council—Andrews, 166; Hallowell, 128; Bodenstein, 156; Eck, 182; Thompson, 138. Total, 770.

Pro Patria Council—Kemble, 156; E. Powles, 149; Goerke, 136; Meek, 96; C. Powles, 151. Total, 688.

THIRD GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 186; De Zalber, 181; Brown, 153; Tuttle, 103; Mayer, 190. Total, 813.

Grumercy Council—Andrews, 151; Hallowell, 162; Bodenstein, 245; Eck, 206; Thompson, 178. Total, 936.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Templeton Bowling Club—F. Herburger, 146; Rehm, 200; Auer, 211; G. Herburger, 161; Leister, 180. Total, 898.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 186; A. Haller, 141; G. Haller, 215; Bauer, 192; Allen, 171. Total, 905.

SECOND GAME.—Templeton Bowling Club—F. Herburger, 145; Rehm, 211; Auer, 177; G. Herburger, 204; Leister, 142. Total, 879.

Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Scherfenburg, 192; Zitt, 145; Gunderman, 133; Ridderhoff, 159; Baker, 140. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 173; A. Haller, 154; G. Haller, 211; Bauer, 191; Allen, 235. Total, 964.

Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Scharfenburg, 201; Zitt, 161; Gunderman, 179; Ridderhoff, 163; Baker, 238. Total, 951.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.
Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Bowling Club—Schaller, 201; Gill, 144; Van Sicien, 147; Robinson, 170; Kirk, 169. Total, 831.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 181; Walters, 191; Boermermann, 170; Schwartje, 163; Maas, 151. Total, 853.

SECOND GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 152; Granger, 206; Carroon, 230; Dickson, 204; Beinert, 184. Total, 975.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 154; Walters, 203; Boermermann, 108; Schwartje, 176; Maas, 174. Total, 875.

THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 212; Granger, 181; Carroon, 190; Dickson, 159; Beinert, 191. Total, 933.

Fulton Bowling Club—Schaller, 177; Gill, 178; Van Sicien, 209; Robinson, 147; Kirk, 172. Total, 883.

TROTTERS AND PACERS SOLD.

E. E. Smathers Secures Lord Derby for $10,500—Edinburgh Horseman Buys Shadow Chimes.

A number of the best and fastest trotters and pacers were disposed of yesterday at the "Old Glory" sale of horses now being conducted by the Fasig-Tipton Company at Madison Square Garden.

Lord Derby, 2:06½, and Shadow Chimes, 2:06¾, the two stars of the Hamlin stable, were reserved for sale until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the first named entered the ring to the tune of "Hail to the Chief" played on a bugle. Lord Derby was driven by "Ed" Geers. After the first two or three bidders had dropped out, D. Lamar and E. E. Smathers, both of this city, kept on until $10,000 was reached. This was Mr. Lamar's last bid, and Mr. Smathers got the horse for $500 more. Shadow Chimes went to William West of Edinburgh, Scotland, for $5,100. Mr. Lamar being the principal contestant also in this case.

Other bidders for Lord Derby in addition to Messrs. Lamar and Smathers were Wallace Pearse of Sharpsburg, Penn., who bid to $9,500, and Nathan Straus, who bid to $8,000. At the Hartford meeting this Summer Mr. Smathers offered $20,000 for Lord Derby. His offer was refused, and he thus got the horse for almost one-half what he was willing to pay then.

Another of the Village Farm's consignment which brought a good price was King Charles, a five-year-old gelding, with no race record, but who has been tried out in 2:10¾. H. Stenson of Cleveland, Ohio, secured him for $2,050.

The consignment from the Hamlin's Village Farm brought a total of $31,055 for forty-eight head, an average of $660 per animal.

During the evening session Patrick Diver of the Second Assembly District, appeared in the Garden and was an interested spectator and bidder, purchasing Pastole, a handsome trotter, with a record of 2:21¼, for $335.

Among the consignments was one from the estate of the late P. D. Armour, consisting of two pairs of trotters. One team, Bancroft and Red Downey, went for $900, while the other pair, Erin G. and Windsor, brought but $475.

Late in the evening Harry Hamlin expressed to Mr. Smathers, the purchaser of Lord Derby, a desire to repurchase the horse, and offered $12,000 for him, but Mr. Smathers was too well pleased with his bargain and refused the offer.

During the day the stallion Wilask, which was bought from Isaac L. Goff by R. J. Beatty of Washington, was resold at private sale to J. L. Snizer of Louisville, S. J. Look was Mr. Snizer's agent, paying $2 [illegible] for the horse which represented a gain of $1,100 to Mr. Beatty. Oakland Pilot, which was knocked down to D. Lamar for $1,500, was refused by that gentleman after purchase and resold for $950. The best sales follow:

Nathan Straus, b. g., 6 years, (2:08¾,) by Director-Mary Marshall; M. Bowerman, Lexington, Ky. $1,700

Nancy Girling, b. f., 3 years, by Patchen Wilkes, out of daughter of Rubinstein; R. J. Erratt, Ottawa, Canada. 1,175

Baron Onward, b. c., 2 years, by Onward-Brown Annie; William McFarland, Philadelphia 910

Frank Herdic, br. g., 4 years, by Patchen Wilkes, out of daughter of Sentinel Wilkes; John Higgins, Los Angeles, Cal.. 975

Guy Onward, b. c., 2 years, by Onward-Tillie Thompson; Mr. McDonald, Medford, Mass. 1,800

May Overton, b. c., 2 years, by Onward-Tosa; A. E. Thompson, New York City. 600

Onward Patchen, b. c., 2 years, by Patchen Wilkes-Alice Taylor; R. J. Erratt, Ottawa, Canada. 510

The Master, br. s., 4 years, by Rex Americus-Maid of Honor; J. A. Barber, Easton, Md. 625

The Statesman, b. c., 4 years, by Lord of the Manor-Claribel; F. S. Fisher, White Plains, N. Y. 500

Miss Dolly ch. m., 5 years, by Mambrino King-Dolly; E. J. Decker, Far Rockaway, N. Y. 375

Pilot Bell, b. g., 6 years, by Chimes-Tillie Green; C. A. Becker, New York City. 7,025

Lord Derby, b. g., 6 years, (2:06¾,) by Mambrino King-Claribel; E. E. Smathers, New York City. 10,500

King Charles, ch. g., 5 years, by Mambrino King-Riffle; H. Stenson, Cleveland 2,050

Shadow Chimes, br. s., 5 years, (2:06¾,) by Chimes-Charmer; W. West, Edinburgh, Scotland. 5,100

The Prince, b. s., 4 years, by Gerald Rex-Princess Chimes; J. H. Raymond, New York City. 500

Daughter of King, b. m., 4 years, by Mambrino King-Minnie Chimes; A. J. Welch, Hartford, Conn. 810

Diamond King, ch. g., 5 years, by Mambrino King-Jewel; O. A. Willis, New York City. 1,101

Guadriga, ch. g., 8 years, (2:08¾,) by Parkville-Watanga, by Tennessee Wilkes; A. E. Ferren, New York City. 1,250

Nollie, br. m., 5 years, (2:13¾,) by Norval-Canote; Helen Davis, Elmsford, N. Y.. 550

Oscar L., ch. g., 7 years, (2:09¼,) by Alcantara-Cambridge Girl; James Jackson, Troy, N. Y. 1,100

The day's sales amounted to $52,710 for ninety-five horses, an average of $555 per head. The total amount for five days' sales was $347,890, a grand average of about $689 per head.

Ben H., ch. g., 10 years, 2:12¾, by George O. Molly H.; F. E. Zabel, New York City. 525

Team, Bancroft, br. g., 8 years, 2:29¼, by Springcroft-Binda, and Red Downey, b. g., 12 years, 2:26, by Red Wilkes-Young Ida; S. B. Chapin, Chicago Ill. 900

CONSIGNMENT FROM A. L. MULCAHY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Algoneta, b. m., 9 years, 2:14, by Eron-Algonette; A. G. Quintard, South Beach, Conn. 310

Team, Algoneer, b. g., 7 years, by Eros-Algonette, and Budera, b. m., 9 years, by Eros; J. I. Raymond, Stamford, Conn. 500

ORANGE HORSE SHOW.

Four-in-Hand Driving a Feature of Driving Club's Annual Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Nov. 29.—The exhibition of four-in-hand driving by Maurice Howlett, the noted French whip, was a feature of the second night of the Orange Horse Show. Although this was the last number on the programme, practically the entire audience awaited the exhibit. The programme to-night was a varied one, including local and open classes. The awards:

Local single Horse, not under 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown before an appropriate carriage; the horse should have conformation, quality, manners, and all-around action, move stylishly, and stand quietly; horse to count 50 per cent., carriage and appointments, 50 per cent.—Won by Matanzas, b. g., 15 hands, 7 years, owned by Herbert C. Coppell; Alice, b. m., 14.3 hands, 8 years, owned by G. Trowbridge, second; Master Clgude, b. g., 14.3 hands, 6 years, owned by Mrs. E. F. and C. F. Lawton, third.

Single Roadster, under 15 hands, judged as horses driven regularly on the road, and by manners, conformation, speed, and style of going, pedigree, to be shown to a wagon.—Won by Perfectus, b. g., 15 hands, 11 years, owned by Dr. Winthrop D. Mitchell; Huntington, b. g., 15 hands, 5 years, owner by Dr. T. Earle Budd, second; Flash, b. m., 14.1 hands, 5 years, owned by William Bondin, Jr., third.

Horses in harness, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands, should have conformation, quality, style, and all-around action, to be shown to a light two or four wheeled vehicle.—Won by Prince Lulu, b. g., 15 hands, 5 years, owned by Miles Baney & Son; Lady Gay, ch. m., 14.2½ hands, 5 years, owned by Thomas B. Hibden, second; Daisy, br. m., 15 hands, aged, owned by Lonzo Sauvage, third.

Local ladies' Saddle Horses, 14 hands 3 inches and over, to be ridden by a lady; quality, manners, paces and conformation to count.—Won by Trulia, br. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, owned by G. Trowbridge Hollister; Messenger, b. g., 15 hands, 7 years, owned by Mrs. R. A. Fairbairn, second; Gypsy, b. m., 15.1 hands, 5 years, owned by Miss Jean Gillespie, third.

Open Tandems.—Horses to be over 14 hands 3 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—Won by Danny Deever, ch. g., 15.1¾, 4 years, and Peggy, ch. m., 15.1, 5 years, owned by Mrs. James G. Marshall; Kochinvar, b. g., 15½, 5 years, and Bobby Shafto, gr. g., 15.2, 5 years, owned by Ira A. Kip, Jr., second; Jersey Cadet, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 6 years, and Cavalier, ch. g., 15.2, 6 years, owned by Thomas B. Hibben, third.

Open middle and lightweight hunters, conformation to count 50 per cent., performance over fences to count 50 per cent.—Won by unnamed b. g., 16.1 hands, owned by Charles Pfizer and ridden by Lewis Hallock; Sliver King, gr. g., 15.3, 7 years, owned by Dudley Olcott, second; Willie Darling, gr. m., 15 hands, owned by Warren Grand, third.

Open combination harness and saddle horses; horse to be first shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as a horse suited for harness purposes, and then to be shown and judged under saddle.—Won by Natalie, b. m., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, owned by Miss May Deering; Danny Deever, ch. g., 15.1¾ hands, 4 years, owned by James G. Marshall, second; Messenger, br. g., 15 hands, owned by Mrs. R. A. Fairbairn, third.

Local single horse and light delivery wagon, owned and used in the Oranges of New Jersey; horse to count 50 per cent., wagon and appointments 50 per cent.—Won by Jerry, b. g., 16 hands, 7 years, owned by Maximilian Kusy; Dan, b. g., 15 hands, 6 years, owned by John English, second; Lady Hammonds, s. m., 15.1 hands, 9 years, owned by H. S. Johnson, third.

Open four-in-hand road teams over 4 years old, shown before a coach, drag, or brake.—Won by unnamed four, owned by James G. Marshall; unnamed four, owned by Ira A. Kip, Jr., second.

Correct Cornell-Penn. Football Score.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—It was officially announced to-day that the score of yesterday's Cornell-Pennsylvania football game was 23 to 6, not 24 to 6 as published. The try for goal after the last touch-down was rather close to one of the goal posts. There was some doubt for a time as to whether or not it was a goal, but this was dispelled when the offical score board announced that it was a successful try and placed the score at 24. It was announced to-day the score board attendant was in error and that the goal was not kicked.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	7:03	Sun sets	4:35	Moon rises	9:58

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	10:46	Gov. Isl'd	11:14	H. Gate	1:54
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:30	Gov. Isl'd	11:58	H. Gate	1:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Califiso, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Concho, Galveston, via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Buil		
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Gibara, Baracoa, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Phoenix, Nuevitas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saint Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Spartan Prince, Azores	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Barcelona, Cadiz, &c.		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 10:00 A. M. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 22 and up to Nov. 29, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Nov. 30, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenmale. Mail for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Eurone, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 30 and up to Dec. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 28. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Nov. 4; Sydney, Nov. 5; Auckland, Nov. 9, and Honolulu, Nov. 19, reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra. A portion of the mail is due in New York on the morning and the remainder on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 30.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 29; Shanghai, Nov. 2, and Yokohama, Nov. 9, arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, and were dispatched east Nov. 26, at 6 P. M. Due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 1.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that mails from Melbourne, Nov. 5; Brisbane, Nov. 7, and Sydney, Nov. 6, reached Vancouver Nov. 23, and are due here next Tuesday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 30.

Apache, Jacksonville, Nov. 27.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Nov. 16.
Bodilcell, St. Lucia, Nov. 21.
British King, Antwerp, Nov. 16.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 18.
Buford, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, Nov. 16.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 29.
Palatia, Hamburg, Nov. 17.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Nov. 23.
Polarstjernen, Manchester, Nov. 8.
Saratoga, Santiago, Nov. 23.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 23.

SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

Cymric, Liverpool, Nov. 22.
El Cid, New Orleans, Nov. 26.
La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 23.
Minneapolis, London, Nov. 21.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 21.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Nov. 24.
Etona, St. Lucia, Nov. 24.
Georgian, Liverpool, Nov. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Nov. 27.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Aller, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
El Rio, New Orleans, Nov. 28.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 26.
Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 23.
Jamaqui, Norfolk, Dec. 2.
Reigate, Shields, Nov. 19.
Zulia, La Guayra, Nov. 17.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Arrived.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Jameson, Port Spain, Nov. 20, with mdse. to the Tweedie Shipping and Trading Company, Limited. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:20 P. M.

SS Cumbal, (Br.,) Barry, Coquimbo, &c., Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Ulleri, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demerara, Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Monterey, Johnstone, Vera Cruz, &c., Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Thrift, (Nor.,) Hvistendahl, Tilt Cove, N. F., Nov. 19, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Grand Lake, (Br.,) Peterson, Port Maria, Jam., Nov. 21, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Denver, Risk, Galveston, Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Evelyn, Ritch, Newport News, to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Buenaventura, from Newport News, (before reported outside last night,) came up the bay to-day.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Jessen, Port Antonio, &c., Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Catharine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Vinchers, Paramaribo, &c., Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:00 P. M.

SS Hardanger, (Br.,) from Mediterranean ports, was reported off Fire Island last night in error for steamer Thrift.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west-southwest, moderate bree

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000; Surplus and profits, $5,655,249.07.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall St. & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'WAY.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
BRANCH OFFICES:
415 Broadway, cor. Canal St., and 1,298 Broadway, cor. 34th St.; also 57 East 59th St., near Madison Av.
STOCKS and HIGH-GRADE BONDS bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

C. M. STRONG & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
52 Broadway, New York.
Members New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
Free upon application our "Special Market Letters" and our treatise "On Speculation in Wall Street."
Telephone 4327 Broad. Correspondence invited.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Rosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,

Jas. Ross Curran.

WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a payment of $11.00 on each certificate representing $1,000 of deposited bonds of the Washington Traction & Electric Company will be made on December 2d, 1901, upon presentation of the said certificates at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, for the endorsement thereon of said payment. The amount so paid being interest at the rate of 4% per annum for the six months ending November 30th, 1901. upon the par of the new bonds to be issued under the plan prepared by the Reorganization Committee.

R. M. HURD.
Secretary Reorganization Committee.

NEW YORK CORPORATION CO.
31-33 NASSAU STREET.
Partnership and other businesses incorporated; the papers prepared and States' authority obtained. Send for information.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Heffernan Paper Company, for the election of four Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 142-144 Worth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, on the 12th day of December, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Transfer books will be closed on the 5th day of December, 1901, and will be open on the 16th day of December, 1901.

Dated Nov. 27th, 1901.

THOMAS V. SHAUGHNESS, Secretary.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway,
New York, Nov. 30, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co. will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, December 11th, 1901, at 3 P. M., for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Secretary.

The Germania Life Insurance Company.

The annual election of Directors of THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President & Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, December 3d, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers and managers and the transaction of business. Polls will be open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.

MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad Co. Readjustment.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE
MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

The deposit of over 97% of the outstanding Second Mortgage 6% Series "A" Bonds, Second Mortgage 6% Series "B" Bonds, 6% Income Mortgage Bonds, and over 86% of the Stock (Trust Certificates) under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated October 8, 1901, being assured, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is DECLARED OPERATIVE.

The time for further deposits of Bonds and Stock of the Company without charge has been extended to, and including, NOVEMBER 30, 1901, AFTER WHICH DATE (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said Bonds and Stock will be accepted only upon a cash payment of two per cent. on the par value of Bonds, and a cash payment of $2 per Share of Stock deposited.

Holders of Prior Lien Bonds not yet deposited are no longer entitled to the bonus of $15.00 per Bond mentioned in the Plan, and their attention is called to the notice of the Mexican National Construction Company, in accordance with which the Prior Lien Bonds will cease to draw interest on June 1st, 1902, on which date they will become payable.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
Readjustment Managers.

Mexican National Railroad.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Forty Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has exercised the right and option reserved to it in the first mortgage or deed of trust executed by the Mexican National Railroad Company to Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac as Trustees, dated June 1, 1887, to pay off and cancel all of the bonds issued thereunder and secured thereby, and notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to pay off and cancel all of said bonds on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1902. Holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same for payment, together with all unpaid coupons thereon, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, the Agency of the said Rail road Company, on June 1, 1902.

All such Bonds will cease to draw interest from and after said date.

Mexican National Construction Company,
By WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF LEVI W. NAYLOR, TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF G. EDWARD GRAFF & CO.

20 shs. American Car & Foundry Co. common.
1,300 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
10 shs. Canada Southern R'way Co.
10 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co. common.
10 shs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way common.
10 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. common.
300 shs. Colorado & Southern R. R. Co. common.
100 shs. Erie R. R. Co. common.
300 shs. General Carriage Co. common.
10 shs. Manhattan R'way Co.
100 shs. Markeen Copper Co.
10 shs. Mexican National R. R.
10 shs. Missouri Pacific R'way.
100 shs. People's Gas Light & Coke Co.
100 shs. Republic Iron & Steel Co. common.
10 shs. Standard Rope & Twine Co.
5 shs. Standard Oil Co.
40 shs. Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. common.
130 shs. Texas & Pacific R'way Co.
155 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Western R'way Co. common.
30 shs. United States Leather Co. common.
38 shs. United States Steel Corp. common.
17 shs. United States Steel Corp. Pfd.
10 shs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. common.
25 shs. Distilling Co. of America common.
$50 Distilling Co. of America common Scrip.
$1,000 Standard Rope & Twine Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1946.
By order of Levi W. Naylor, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Thos. F. Nevins.
50 shs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn District Telegraph Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
18 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
BY ORDER OF ROBT. C. BANES, TRUSTEE, &c.
All right, title, interest, claim, and demand of Elizabeth A. Burch in and to the Estate of Harriet E. Stockwell, dec'd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$1,000 Chic. Ry. & Terminal Warehouse Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
900 shs. American Thread Co. Pfd.
$1,000 Old Dominion Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd. Regstd., 1913.
5 shs. J. B. Stetson Co. common.
200 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Association.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
20 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
20 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Nat'l Starch Co. Pfd.
2 shs. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
$250 Aperwamis Club, Rye, N. Y., 5 p. c. Certf. of Indebt., 1907.
4 shs. Port Chester Athletic Asso.
1,037 shs. Batopilas Mining Co.
20 shs. Fourth Nat'l Bank.
$3,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1914.

$150,000
Atlantic City Bonds

The City of Atlantic City will receive Sealed Proposals for
$135,000 GOLD COUPON PAVING BONDS in denominations of $1,000 each, DATED OCTOBER 1, 1901, MATURING JULY 1, 1921, without option, free from tax, with interest at 4 per cent., payable semi-annually at the HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.
Sealed proposals will also be received for
$15,000 Gold Coupon Fire House Bonds in denominations of $1,000 each, dated January 1, 1901, maturing January 1, 1906, without option, free from tax, with interest at 4 per cent., payable semi-annually, at the HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.
The City Comptroller will receive sealed bids for these bonds until 12 o'clock M. of
MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1901,
reserving, however, the right to reject any or all bids.
THE LEGALITY OF THESE BONDS HAS BEEN APPROVED BY DILLON & HUBBARD of New York, whose certificate as to legality will accompany the bonds when delivered. The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to their genuineness by the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO. of New York.
Blank forms of proposal and full information furnished on application to
A. M. HESTON, Comptroller.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
120 Broadway (Equitable Building),
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Coupons due December 1, 1901, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after December 2, 1901, at this office, namely:

Southern Pacific Co., Central Pacific Stock Collateral 4 per cent. Gold Bonds.
Southern Pacific Co. 2-5 year First Mortgage 4½ per cent. Bonds.
Central Pacific Railway Co. 3½ per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railway Co. First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
Northern California First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Co. Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

CITY & SUBURBAN HOMES CO.
281 Fourth Avenue.
New York, Nov. 26, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. payable out of the net earnings for the SIX MONTHS ending October 31, 1901, was declared on the capital stock issued of this company and ordered paid on December 3 to stockholders of record on December 1, 1901.

CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
(The OLD Company.)
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF ($3.50) per share on both the preferred and common stock of the above company has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Dec. 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, Nov. 25, 1901. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, Nov. 25, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 3d, 1901.
The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Common Stock Dividend.
CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.
New York, November 29th, 1901.
Dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at offices Manhattan Trust Co., 20 Wall Street, on Jan. 27, 1902, to stockholders of record at close of business January 15, 1902. Books close Jan. 15, open Jan. 28, 1902.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Preferred Stock Dividend.
CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.
New York, November 29th, 1901.
Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at offices Manhattan Trust Co., 20 Wall Street, on Jan. 2d, 1902, to stockholders of record at close of business Dec. 14th. Books close Dec. 14, 1901, open Jan. 3d, 1902.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and a half per cent. on the preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable January 2d, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Thursday, December 12th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will reopen Wednesday, January 22d, 1902.
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Jersey City, N. J., Nov 29th, 1901.

National Rice Milling Co.
New Orleans, Louisiana, November 21, 1901.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the outstanding new preferred capital stock of the company, payable on and after December 2, 1901, to stockholders of record upon the books of the company at the close of business on November 21st, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
P. P. LYNCH, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due December 1st, 1901, on the Series F Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, November 26, 1901.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Coupons maturing December 1st, 1901, from bonds of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Iowa Central Railway Company.
Coupons due December 1st, 1901, from First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.
GEORGE R. MORSE, Treasurer.

Syracuse Lighting Company.
The coupons of the Syracuse Lighting Co., due December 1st, 1901, will be paid on presentation on and after December 2d, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New York City.

DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.
Coupon No. 1, due December 1st, 1901, from Detroit Southern Railroad first mortgage 4% gold bonds, will be paid on and after that date, by the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

Copartnership Notices.

The firm of EDMONDS, ROE & BOUTON has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID J. EDMONDS,
CARROLL A. ROE,
JOHN C. BOUTON.
And future business will be carried under the name of EDMONDS & BOUTON, 56 Pine St.

Worcester Traction Co. to Dissolve.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—The stockholders of the Worcester Traction Company by a majority vote to-day decided to dissolve the corporation. It was the final act in a move made several months ago when the capital stock was reduced from $460,000 to $80,000 by the merging of the company's lines with those of several other Eastern lines.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 29	788,194
To date this year	248,451,594
Corresponding date last year	114,924,640

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 29	$4,142,500
To date this year	$922,317,620
Corresponding date last year	$473,942,960

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar pf	¾	Mex. Central	⅞
Am. Woolen pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Brunswick	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
B., R. & P. pf	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Pacific Coast	2½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf	3
Dist. of Am.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf	4
Glucose Sugar	½	Pressed S. Car	¾
Gt. North pf	½	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Int. Paper pf	⅞	U. S. Steel pf	1
Int. Pump	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Long Island	2½	U. S. Rubber pf	1
Manhattan	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	5½	Kan. City South	¾
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Lake E. & W.	½
Am. Bicycle pf	1½	Lake E. & W. pf	2½
Am. C. & F. pf	⅞	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Anaconda Copper	2⅝	Missouri Pacific	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1	National Lead	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	N. Y. Central	⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
Buff., R. & P.	½	North American	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	People's Gas	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1⅞	Southern Pacific	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr.	1	Southern Ry. pf	½
Den. & R. G. pf	⅞	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	Union Pacific	¾
General Electric	1¼	U. S. Leather pf	½
Hocking Valley	½	Westinghouse	¾
Illinois Central	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Iowa Central	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Dul. & I. R. 1st 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

St. J. & G. I. 1st..1 | T. C. & I., Birm. 6s 1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The one unmistakable development in yesterday's stock market is that, taking advantage of the weakness in Amalgamated Copper, there was steady accumulation of stocks all around the room by the larger interests in the Street. This was apparent in Manhattan, in St. Paul, in New York Central, in Pennsylvania, in the Steel stocks, in the coalers, notably Chesapeake and Ohio and the Readings, and in a half-score or more of other stocks which need not be enumerated, inasmuch as those already set out are sufficiently representative to indicate the general tendency. The buying was by the most important of the so-called influential market factors, Morgan, Vanderbilt, Standard Oil, and Gould interests being among the conspicuous purchasers.

This buying, indeed, was so noticeable as to cause no little discussion concerning the reasons back of it. It certainly is regarded as not without significance that despite the five-and-one-half-point break in Amalgamated Copper to the lowest price on record the general market should have held up so remarkably well. The general opinion is that at any other time or under almost any other circumstances the whole list would have been sadly demoralized by this collapse in a stock fathered by Standard Oil interests. That, therefore, the market stood up as it did is regarded as proof conclusive that, save and except in Copper, prices are being sustained by remarkably good buying, induced in large measure by the splendid and continuing prosperity of the country, and also by the necessity of procuring stocks in order to carry through contemplated and pending deals.

London sold on balance about 20,000 shares of stock in this market during the day.

The flurry in call money, rates rising for a few moments to 4½ per cent., was explained by bankers as due merely to preparations for the end of the month settlements and as having no significance beyond.

FURTHER BREAK IN COPPER.

Amalgamated Goes to the Lowest Price on Record—Large Losses Taken by Investors—All Information Refused.

Amalgamated Copper, which lately has been a conspicuous feature of the stock market on the downward side, yesterday continued its decline, breaking nearly 6 points on heavy selling, presumably by inside interests—the same interests, by the way, which are credited in some parts of the Street with having formed a pool to "protect" the stock. The low price reached yesterday, 75, is the lowest recorded for the stock in the history of the company—lower even than when it was brought out by the Standard Oil interests, which are in control of the property. This break represents a drop of exactly 55 points from the high figure, 130, reached by the stock on June 17 last, less than six months ago, when Wall Street was filled with all sorts of "tips" and predictions that the issue was on its way to $250 a share, and would eventually prove to be a second Standard Oil and in time sell as high as that stock, which itself is no less a blind pool than Amalgamated Copper.

For reasons, however, known only to insiders who have refused, and still refuse, to take the public (including the company's stockholders) into their confidence, the stock, following the merger with Boston and Montana, and Butte and Boston—said to have been effected at a very substantial profit to certain Amalgamated insiders—began to go down, and has been declining ever since. In the interum, of course, there have been as specific unfavorable developments, the passing of the company's extra dividend reducing the amount paid per year from 8 to 6 per cent., and some fresh litigation—but these confessedly are not enough to cause such a break as has occurred. However, it is not to be forgotten that the Amalgamated people are, or at least declare themselves to be, endeavoring to maintain the price of raw copper around present prices, and that this is understood not to have been altogether successful for the reason that they have not been able to induce independent companies, such as those controlled by the Heinze interests, to agree to their terms or to refrain from selling at less than the arbitrary price of 17 cents a pound, understood to have been fixed by the Amalgamated.

The gossip now runs that, seeing this, the large moneyed interests behind the Amalgamated Company are conducting an aggressive campaign of depression against all copper stocks, including their own, (which it is asserted by many interests they got out of at near to top figures,) and purpose to continue this campaign until they have brought all opposing interests into line, relying on their immense financial resources to insure them final victory. In the very nature of things this cannot be confirmed, but in not a few parts of Wall Street it is generally regarded as altogether probable. Indeed, it is declared that if the stock market campaign is not successful then a drastic cut in raw copper itself will be resorted to—such a cut as will rob all the companies in and out of the trust of all profits. That the stock market effort, however, is meeting with no little success is evidenced not alone by the break in Amalgamated and Anaconda here, but by the collapse in copper stocks on the London, England, and Boston Exchanges.

In the meantime investment holders of Amalgamated—among whom are a large number of women—have in large measure sacrificed their holdings, being frightened into selling (and at enormous losses) because at the offices of the company and from interests connected with the property all information as to the exact status of affairs is refused.

In the opinion of Wall Street Amalgamated stock is rapidly falling to the level of the old Whisky and Cordage Trusts, and its backers are everywhere condemned.

During yesterday a statement was put in circulation that the United Metals Selling Company has sold 55,000,000 to 65,000,000 pounds of copper at 14¼ and 15 cents. Mr. Jesse Lewisohn of that company authorizes a denial that any sale has been made by his company at these prices or at lower prices than have heretofore prevailed.

According to a Boston dispatch the United Metals Company has sold 60,000,000 pounds of copper during the past week at between 16 and 17 cents, and guarantees consumers against any further decline.

There is a rather persistent report that a further reduction in the dividends on both Amalgamated and Anaconda is contemplated.

SOME GENERAL STOCKS.

There is little to be said of any stocks in yesterday's market, beyond the reference to Amalgamated Copper. A few issues, however, were so conspicuously steady that attention may be called to them.

Manhattan was the strongest of all of these, scoring a fractional net gain on a continuation of the buying that has been a marked feature for some time.

Chesapeake and Ohio was likewise decidedly strong, because of the benefits expected to follow to the company from the soft coal combination.

The Readings were bought on the report that the company had been obliged to refuse large orders, because of the stress of business already put upon it.

Trade interests were among the largest buyers of Sugar, the Standard Oil following were reported to be accumulating St. Paul, while houses with Philadelphia connections took all the Pennsylvania offered, that stock being sold on strike news.

Syndicate buying strengthened the steel stocks materially and it is declared that these issues are bound from this time on to reflect the remarkable prosperity of the corporation and its tremendous earnings.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $79,200.

The banks received from the interior $3,132,600 and shipped to the interior 2,537,400, in which is included $380,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. Gain on the interior movement, $305,200.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $688,000, of which $581,900 was on New York Assay Office checks, $49,800 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $56,300 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury for bonds purchased $1,411,800.

Gold exports were $225,800.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $12,740,200, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $15,140,200. Loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper, $2,400,000.

The total gain from the interior, new gold and bond purchases, was $2,705,000. The total loss on gold exports and to the Sub-Treasury was $2,625,800. So the net gain was $70,200.

The reports are for five days only, and the movements of currency were light as compared with those of the two weeks next previous.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

All the trade reports to the commercial agencies of the country continue most favorable. Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:

The advent of more seasonable weather has given the apparently only needed stimulus to retail and holiday demand in the North, East, and portions of the South. From now on retail rather than wholesale demand will attract more attention. Colder weather and snow would, however, benefit Northwestern trade and industry, though the open weather prevailing has enabled more than ordinarily complete farming preparations and extended building activity. The great basic conditions of wholesale trade and industry show no particular change, though in iron and steel the situation is apparently further strengthening the position of producers. The car shortage has not improved perceptibly, and has, in fact, been aggravated by switchmen's strikes at several points.

There is a rather calmer view taken of recent events in the cotton goods trade, while the woolen goods situation is as strong as ever. Holidays have slightly reduced the volume of bank clearings from a week ago, but the gain over last year is still marked. As for some time past, the transportation interests have been very busy, but now that water navigation is closed, the strain, though not ended as a whole, may be somewhat relieved. The only unfavorable feature noted is the continuance of the drought in Kansas and Missouri, the effect of which upon the Winter wheat crop is not as yet defined. Wholesale trade at the South still notes the dulling effect of the smaller than expected cotton crop and the lower prices obtained as compared with last year.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

When consumptive demand equals or exceeds supply and prices are firmly held at an exceptionally high level, it is generally considered that there is little to be desired in the business situation. These factors are now in evidence to an unusual extent, yet many industries are halting. The principal disturbing element is the lack of cars to handle the phenomenal shipments that are urgently needed. To this must be added the delay caused by extensive changes under way at many railway terminals, where better facilities are being prepared, but in the meantime regular work is handicapped. In the same connection there have appeared numerous labor controversies among switchmen, freight handlers, river pilots, miners, and other allied workmen, which combine to make the problem of transportation most intricate.

Although the movement of grain to interior cities is at the rate of nearly 3,000,000 bushels daily, the westward traffic of merchandise is so unprecedented as to necessitate the return of empty cars. What the railroads might be gaining under the most favorable conditions may be surmised from reports for November thus far, which show gains of 9.8 per cent. over last year, and 17 over 1899, despite delays. Any loss of general trade due to the holiday was more than made up by the phenomenal preparations of the preceding days and the dealings in special lines. Bank clearings for the week made the customary favorable comparisons, at New York exceeding last year by 7.4 per cent. and 1899 by 42 per cent., while at other leading cities the gains were 17.7 and 30, respectively.

***

Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

No sign of the usual seasonable quieting down in the demand for iron and steel is apparent, and buyers are as eager as ever to obtain supplies. The car shortage and the congestion of freight in the Pittsburg district have been accentuated by the switchmen's strike, and the trouble there, if anything, is aggravated. A number of furnaces are banked and several mills are idle for lack of supplies. In finished products, bars, sheets, and structural material are all active, and there has even been an improvement in plates. Foundry iron is 50 cents higher at Chicago, and 75 cents to $1 per ton advance on ruling rates must be paid for prompt delivery of pig iron and billets at Pittsburg. The big steel interests are reported as having plenty of cars, but not enough motive power is offered. Bradstreet's Halifax correspondent reports large sales of Cape Breton steel in the United States. Light and heavy hardware is active, and the supply of tin has been practically cornered, with the result that prices are 5 cents per pound higher on the week.

On the same subject Dun's says:

A general advance in the price of pig iron indicates that record-breaking activity at furnaces fails to produce accumulation of supplies. Steel mills are seeking material urgently, and Bessemer pig for prompt delivery at Pittsburg is not available below $16.50. Large sales of forge and foundry iron are reported at further advances, and Southern iron in the Chicago market is also higher. Buying of railway supplies is the most urgent feature; rails, cars, engines, structural material for bridges, and shop equipments all being wanted much earlier than they can be delivered. In general lines the movement is scarcely less active, and, despite the vigorous prosecution of work since the big strike terminated, there is no evidence that mills have gained on their orders. At present the business in 1902 appears limited by facilities, but it is probable that producing capacity will be greatly enlarged. With higher water in the Pittsburg region, there has come a brisk movement of coal on the river, and coke ovens are constantly attaining new top figures of weekly output. The feature among the minor metals was the sharp advance in tin to much the highest point of the year because of delayed arrivals. In marked contrast to the rise in tin was a sharp decline in silver to the lowest price since early in 1898.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade reports to Dun's Review river navigation has closed at St. John and wholesale trade shows the usual decrease. Retail dry goods and clothing improve, but country remittances are not up to the average. Trade at Montreal is reported active for the season, cold weather and snow stimulating dry goods. Metals and hardware are unusually active for this time of year, and collections are good. The weather has favored trade at Quebec, and remittances come in well. Trade conditions remain fairly satisfactory at Victoria, with collections moderate.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Allentown, Penn., that a syndicate of former stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company will form a new company and build a big steel and armor plate plant at that place.

Production of oil in California this year estimated by the California Petroleum Miners' Association at 8,000,000 barrels.

Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to meet Dec. 11 for the quarterly preferred and the semi-annual common dividends.

Burlington stockholders' meeting adjourned again until next Thursday.

According to Baltimore dispatches the National Bank of Commerce and the Continental National Bank of that city will be consolidated.

Shipments of 602,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Expiration to-day of the time for further deposits of bonds and stock of the Mexican National Railroad without charge.

Decrease of $138,824 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $144,866 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Incorporation in Maine of the Pacific Coast Iron and Steel Company, capital $5,000,000.

Metal market in London demoralized owing to the continued decline and heavy sales of copper.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 4½ per cent. Majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent. for four months, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $288,102,512; balances, $15,024,856; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,044,721.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝@3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84½@$4.84⅝; demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 @40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount per $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says copper was again flat yesterday. Considerable excitement was caused in the City by a cablegram from New York, signed "Casek," received by a number of important houses. It alleged that more than 20,000 tons of copper had been sold at a decline by the United Metals Company.

No importance is now attached to the cablegram, and it is believed that "Casek" is a discharged employe of the Amalgamated Company, but it was thought possible yesterday that the Amalgamated was getting out part of its stock.

Late in the afternoon, after business hours, a cablegram was received by a firm of the highest standing from its New York correspondent stating that the copper position was quite unchanged and that no such sale had been made.

While the announcement will relieve anxiety as to what has happened, says The Times, it is alarming as showing the lengths to which unscrupulous operators in the United States are prepared to go in order to produce an effect on prices.

The prices of American rails advanced on the Stock Exchange yester

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday prices were irregular, some parts of the list showing material improvement, while in others there was a decided downward tendency. As a whole the market was more active than it has been recently, several stocks being traded in to the extent of about 5,000 shares, although the majority of issues naturally showed much smaller totals. Very unfavorable influence was exerted in the copper stocks by the further falling off in prices of Amalgamated, and most of the copper shares traded in on the curb suffered more or less.

***

MEXICAN NATIONAL common sold at 15, to the extent of 500 shares. The preferred stock was traded in at 33½, and the 4 per cent. bonds in small amounts from 79 down to 78⅜. It was incorrectly stated two days ago that the Mexican National new securities has been listed on the Exchange. The reference was to the trust receipts for the old securities.

***

UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 5,000 shares, declining on these sales from 5¼ to 4⅝, rallying at the close to 4¾ bid. This selling seemed to be induced wholly by the decline in Amalgamated, and the disturbing reports in regard to the situation in the copper trade. The other copper stocks were also weaker, notably British Columbia Copper and Tennessee Copper, both of which closed at 11 bid, as compared with recent quotations of 12½.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE was another of the more active stocks. Over 4,000 shares were traded in as high as 1⅜, and the stock closed at 1¾ bid, showing a net gain of one point. The buying which resulted in this advance seemed to be for the account of the interests identified with the reorganization of the company.

***

STORAGE POWER was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, selling as high as 9. It closed at 8¾ bid, showing a net gain of three-fourths of a point.

***

POCAHONTAS COAL subscriptions sold from 130 down to 128, and back to 129. Transactions amounted to about $100,000.

***

CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING was again active and strong. About 1,000 shares changed hands between 7 and 7⅝, and the stock closed at 7 bid.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common sold up to 3 and closed at 2¾ bid, showing a fractional net gain. Nine hundred shares were traded in.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was strong but dull. The bid advanced to 32 without calling out any stock, and this figure was at the close bid for 1,000 shares.

***

UNITED STATES REDUCTION preferred sold up to 65 and closed there with a net gain of half a point. The common and the bonds were unchanged.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES, the trading in which amounted to 700 shares, sold up to 87½ and closed at 87¼ bid. This represented a net gain of three-fourths of a point.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Wednesday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53½	56	53½	56
American Can	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
American Can pf	65	65⅜	65	65⅛
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	4⅜	5	4¾	5
Am. Hide & Leather pf	31	32	29	31
American Malt 6s	97	98	97½	98
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	53	57	53	57
Aberdeen Copper	18	20	18	20
*British Columbia Copper	11	12½	12½	13½
British Exchequer 3s	98½	99¼	98¾	99¼
*California Copper		⅜		⅜
Camden Land		¾		¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6⅜	6	6½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	31	30	31
Central Fireworks	21	25	20	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Air	10	13	10½	12
Con. Refrigerating	7	7⅝	7	7½
Con. Rubber Tire	3	5	3	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	27	10	27
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	33½	34	32¼	33
Consolidated Tobacco	130		130	
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	74	76	74	76
Dominion Securities	87½	87¾	86½	87
Eastern Steamship	45	57	50	57
Electric Boat	19	21½	19	21½
Electric Boat pf	45	50	45	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2½	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	2⅝	3¼	2½	3
Electric Vehicle pf	4	5	4½	5
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	5	8	5	8
Empire Steel pf	42	46	42	46
General Carriage	1⅜	1½	⅝	⅝
General Chemical	59	67	59	67
General Chemical pf	100	101	99¾	101
Garrard Treasury 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Green Consol. Copper	20	20½	20	20¼
Hackensack Meadows	41	41½	40½	41
Hall Signal	33	36	33	36
Havana Commercial	13	14½	14	14½
Havana Commercial pf	53	55	51	55
Hudson River Tel	110	120	110	120
International Salt Ctfs	25	32	25	32
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Maine Steamship	31	34	31	32
Maine Steamship 5s	76	80	77½	80
Markeen Copper	1	2	1	2
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6	8	6	8
Mex. Nat., (new,) w. i.	15	15¼	15	15¼
Mex. N. pf., (new,) w. i.	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38⅞
Mex. N. 4½s, (new,) w. i.	101¼	101½	101¼	101⅝
Mex. N. 4s, (new,) w. i.	78⅝	79	78⅝	79
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	30	29	30
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	85	87	85	87
National Sugar pf	100	105	100	105
New England Transport	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	35	38	35	38
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	71	75	71	75
N. Y. Real Est. Exch	135	145	135	145
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	10¾
North. Securities, w. i.	108⅜	109	107½	108
Otis Elevator	29	31	29	31
Otis Elevator pf	92½	93¼	92½	93¼
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	30	32	30	32
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	35½	36½	35½	36½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf. 7%	72	75	72	73
Pocahontas Coal subs	128	129½	128½	129¼
Plymouth Copper	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	86	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100		102	
Safety Car, Heat & Light	135	138	135	138
St. Louis Transit	32	34	31⅞	32½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85¾	86	85¾	86
Seaboard Air Line	26¾	27¼	27¼	27¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	51	50¾	51¼
Singer Manufacturing	240	260	240	260
Southern Light & T. 5s	79	80½	79	80½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Milling	4½	5½	4½	5½
Standard Milling pf	21	22	21	22
Standard Milling deb. 6s	71	73	68½	71
Standard Oil of N. J.	696	697	695	700
Storage Power	8⅜	9	8	8¾
Tennessee Copper	11	12½	12	12⅜
Tidewater Coal	8¼	9½	8¼	9½
Trenton Potteries	5	6½	5	6½
Trenton Potteries pf	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	4¾	4⅞	5⅜	5½
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	90¼	90½	90¼	91
United Rys. of St. L. pf	89½	89¾	89¼	89⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck	27⅜	28	26½	27⅜
U. S. Reduc. & Ref	34½	35	34½	35
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63	65½	64¼	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	86¼	85	86¼
Universal Tobacco	15	19	15	19
Universal Tobacco pf	44	50	44	50
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	49	51	49	51
Wash. Traction & Elec., w. i.		19		19
Wash. Traction & Elec. pf., w. i.		39		39
Wash. Traction & Elec. 4s, w. i.	80	83	80	83
Washington Trac. 4½s	65¼	68	65¼	68
Westinghouse Air Brake	170	173	170	173
White Knob	21¾	22	22	22½
Worthington Pump pf	118	122	118	122

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

	Nov. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¾	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103	101	103
Brooklyn City R. R	242	243	242	243
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	45	47	45	47
Columbus Railway pf	100	103	100	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	67	65	67
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114	112	114
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	30	32	30	32
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	89	93	87	89
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	16½	17½	16½	17½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	97	99	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Traction pf	104	107	104	107
Ninth Avenue R. R	195	205	195	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	80	81	80	81
North Jersey St. R. R.	22½	23½	22½	23½
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	120	
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Sixtieth-sixty R.R. Co. 1st 6s	117	118	117	117½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
23d & 23th St. 5s, 1906	110	113	110	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov	108½	110	108½	110

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—The market again was dull to-day, with the net changes about evenly balanced on both sides. The larger fluctuations, however, were chiefly on the side of gains. The trading was dull and the buying reluctant, owing to the uncertainties overhanging New York. The Street listened to bull rumors on Seaboards, based on expectations of greater activity when listed on the New York Exchange. A further advance is also predicted for Cotton Duck, owing to the move it will take between now and the date of exchanging old securities for the new company's stocks. There are reports of a likely upward turn in International Trust consequent upon the expected beginning in January of a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. and the intermediate dealings in it by a pool which proposes to carry it up to a closer approximation to its book value. United Railways continues depressed on account of fears about possible adverse legislation. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,221 shares of stock, $117,000 worth of bonds, and $250 worth of scrip, were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
13	Amer. Bonding Trust	92	92	92
5,163	Cotton Duck	18	17⅜	18
25	Consolidated Gas	62	62	62
83	G. B. S. Brew. common	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
600	Seaboard common	27	27	27
15	Seaboard pfd	50½	50½	50½
17	Union Bank	120	120	120
255	United Railways	15⅜	15¼	15¼
25	Bank of Commerce	26	26	26
10	Central Trust	57	57	57
$1,000	City & Sub. (Washn.)	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	49½	49½	49½
250	G. B. S. Brew. 4s, scrip	50	50	18¾
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. incomes	38¾	38¾	38¾
6,000	Seaboard 4s	86	86	86
5,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
14,000	United Railways 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
67,000	United R'ways incomes	72	71⅝	71½
6,000	Cotton Duck incomes	57	57	57
2,000	West Va. Cent. 6s	115	115	115
1,000	City 3½s, 1940	110	110	110
100	City 5s, 1916	120	120	120
500	City 3½s, 1927	100¼	100¼	100¼
100	City 4s, 1920	100	100	100
400	North Carolina 6s	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞
2,500	Virginia New 3s	99¼	99¼	99¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
34 week Nov	101,051	85,426	99,413
From July 1	2,153,546	1,904,666	2,013,448
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
3d week Nov	127,300	117,596	.....
3 weeks Nov	367,280	322,025	.....
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,042	4,042	4,042
3d week Nov	567,711	565,641	.....
From July 1	12,666,208	11,263,292	.....
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,355	1,278	1,278
3d week Nov	141,329	94,555	115,873
From July 1	2,594,709	1,774,724	.....
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,766
3d week Nov	170,873	148,374	143,073
From July 1	3,841,452	3,418,081	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,192	3,049	3,049
3d week Nov	447,048	405,773	.....
From July 1	8,357,095	7,182,395	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Nov	61,896	56,515	.....
From Jan. 1	2,775,056	2,485,347	.....
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for October—			
Gross earnings	239,683	196,379	200,449
Exp. and taxes	164,957	127,409	132,622
Net earnings	74,726	69,470	67,826
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	819,097	692,417	709,701
Exp. and taxes	579,980	482,989	475,984
Net earnings	239,117	209,428	233,716
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for October—			
Gross earnings	643,997	585,956	425,878
Oper. expenses	305,822	330,752	252,599
Net earnings	338,175	255,204	173,239
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	2,362,504	2,057,229	1,613,972
Oper. expenses	1,227,263	1,167,291	933,206
Net earnings	1,135,241	873,938	680,766
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for October—			
Gross earnings	796,703	732,723	610,705
Op. exp. and tax	463,314	428,959	356,160
Net earnings	333,389	303,764	254,545
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,554,602	2,401,778	2,026,819
Op. exp. and tax	1,712,931	1,658,671	1,354,428
Net earnings	805,483	843,107	712,392
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for October—			
Gross earnings	1,567,153	1,454,713	1,176,598
Exp. and taxes	935,651	853,088	805,278
Net earnings	631,502	601,615	371,320
Gross, 4 months	5,869,190	5,376,128	4,456,700
Exp. and taxes	3,486,096	3,106,437	2,988,750
Net, 4 months	2,383,094	2,267,691	1,467,950
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for October—			
Gross earnings	4,521,287	4,278,837	4,327,690
Oper. expenses	2,706,026	2,584,854	2,637,186
Net earnings	1,815,241	1,693,983	1,690,504
Gross, 4 months	16,217,856	14,822,316	14,988,263
Oper. expenses	10,211,150	9,373,084	9,746,651
Nte, 4 months	6,006,706	5,449,232	5,221,612
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for October—			
Gross earnings	1,782,096	1,668,702	1,543,687
Oper. expenses	1,252,399	1,137,004	1,023,389
Net earnings	529,697	531,698	520,298
Charges	227,567	238,393	232,366
Surplus	302,130	293,306	287,932
Gross, 4 months	6,770,012	6,005,123	5,668,322
Oper. expenses	4,742,769	4,232,944	3,929,999
Net earnings	2,027,243	1,772,179	1,738,323
Charges	932,098	968,235	944,050
Surp., 4 months	1,095,145	803,944	794,273
IOWA CENTRAL for October—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	255,521	216,985	38,536
Oper. expenses	212,550	199,598	12,952
Net earnings	42,970	17,386	25,584
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	845,000	779,655	65,405
Oper. expenses	889,110	691,315	*2,205
Net earnings	155,950	88,340	67,610
*Decrease.			
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS for October—			
	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	340,313	336,411	308,464
Op. expenses	197,780	171,459	158,987
Net earnings	142,533	164,952	149,477
Total income	154,476	174,551	.....
Gross, 4 months	1,251,224	1,108,544	1,004,594
Op. expenses	710,559	616,630	607,417
Net income	540,665	491,914	457,177
Total income	593,907	536,889	.....
PEORIA AND EASTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	233,424	230,883	210,188
Op. expenses	163,038	159,284	142,765
Net earnings	70,386	71,598	67,423
Charges	33,688	33,750	36,250
Surplus	36,648	37,855	31,173
Gross, 4 months	885,131	770,062	750,478
Op. expenses	666,930	538,075	533,634
Net earnings	219,201	231,987	216,844
Charges	134,755	135,000	145,000
Surplus, 4 mos	84,448	96,987	71,844
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	774,743	771,703	601,597
Op. expenses	461,605	388,133	380,697
Net earnings	313,138	*383,570	221,500
Gross, 4 months	2,452,855	2,272,322	2,009,597
Op. expenses	1,514,834	1,389,756	1,416,733
Net, 4 months	938,021	882,572	592,864
*Including betterments.			
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for October—			
Gross earnings	3,555,888	3,402,848	2,966,199
Exp. and taxes	2,253,732	2,168,183	1,860,420
Net earnings	1,302,156	1,234,665	1,105,779
Gross, 4 months	12,579,971	11,930,030	10,488,231
Exp. and taxes	8,549,851	8,086,095	6,922,015
Net, 4 months	4,030,120	3,843,935	3,566,216
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	556,975	489,033	559,448
Op. expenses	340,555	304,858	322,793
Net earnings	216,420	184,825	236,656
Total income	218,848	186,590	238,997
Chgs, taxes, &c.	139,940	134,253	130,157
Surplus	78,908	52,337	108,840
Gross, 4 months	2,126,923	1,901,737	2,177,301
Op. expenses	1,307,192	1,188,907	1,224,959
Net earnings	819,731	712,830	952,342
Total income	828,096	717,888	957,781
Chgs, taxes, &c.	560,944	541,154	521,590
Surplus, 4 mos.	267,152	176,734	436,191

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,994,388, against $2,133,207 last week and $1,849,517 last year. The value marketed was $1,973,956, against $2,083,302 last week and $1,638,236 last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 29, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
75⅛	75¼	140,560	Amalgamated Copper	79½	79⅛	75	75⅛	—5½
..	..	200	Am. Agric. Chemical	24	24	24	24	—1
..	..	100	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	82	82	82	82	....
11½	12½	400	Am. Bicycle pf	12½	12½	12	12	—1½
29⅞	29⅞	1,503	Am. Car & Found. Co	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	—⅛
85	86	500	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	—⅛
28¼	28⅜	200	American Cotton Oil	28½	28¼	28½	28½	—⅛
42⅝	43	600	Am. Grass Twine	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	—⅜
26¼	27	700	American Ice Co	26½	26¼	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
31	31½	12,500	American Locomotive	30½	31	29	30⅝	....
88⅝	88⅞	850	Am. Locomotive pf	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
5⅝	6	100	American Malting Co	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
45	45¼	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	45½	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ½
97¾	99	130	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	99⅛	99⅛	97¾	97¾	....
125¼	125½	55,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	125	127¼	124⅞	125½	+ ½
..	..	400	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	117	117¼	117	117¼	+ ¾
18	18½	900	American Woolen pf	18	18⅝	18	18¼	....
80½	80½	510	American Woolen pf	80	80½	80	80½	+ ½
30⅝	31	7,900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	32⅜	32⅝	30½	30⅞	—2⅝
32½	33	10	Ann Arbor	33½	33½	33½	33½	....
79⅞	79⅞	8,200	At., T. & S. F.	80	80⅝	79½	79⅝	—1
100½	100½	2,700	At., T. & S. F. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅜	100½	— ½
105½	106	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	106	106⅞	105½	105½	—1⅛
95½	96	112	Baltimore & Ohio pf	95⅜	95⅞	95¾	95¾	....
67¼	67½	4,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67⅜	68	67⅜	67⅝	— ⅛
11	11½	400	Brunswick City	11½	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
121	122	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	121	121	121	121	— ½
145	157	100	Buff., R. & P. pf	146	146	146	146	+1
86⅛	86½	1,800	Canada Southern	86⅜	86⅞	86	86⅝	+ ⅜
114	114½	1,400	Canadian Pacific	114½	114½	114¼	114½	— ¼
180	183	35	Central R. R. of N. J.	180	180	180	180	....
48⅞	49⅛	9,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	49⅛	49⅝	49	49	— ¼
36⅞	36⅞	300	Chicago & Alton	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	....
137	138½	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	138½	138⅝	138½	138½	— ¼
24⅞	25	1,600	Chicago Great West.	25⅜	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	48	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	47⅞	48⅝	48	48	+ ⅛
169⅞	169⅞	14,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	169½	170⅝	169½	169½	— ¼
190	191	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	190½	190½	190½	190½	....
146¾	147½	1,050	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	147½	147⅞	147	147	—1
20	20½	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	20	20	20	20	— ½
36⅛	37	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36½	37	36¼	36¼	— ½
98¼	98⅜	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	98⅞	99	98¼	98¼	— ⅜
92½	93½	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	93	93½	93	93	+1
14⅜	15	6,800	Colorado Southern	15⅜	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
59¼	59½	2,400	Col. Southern 1st pf	59	59⅜	59	59½	+ ½
27½	27¾	700	Col. Southern 2d pf	28	28⅛	27¼	27¼	— ½
19¼	19¼	900	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
219	220	2,225	Consolidated Gas	220½	220½	219	219	—1⅞
173½	174¼	200	Delaware & Hudson	174½	174½	174¼	174¼	....
45	45⅜	200	Denver & Rio Grande	45½	45½	45⅜	45½	—1
94	94½	1,050	Denver & R. G. pf	94½	94½	94	94	— ⅞
15⅞	16	1,324	Detroit Southern	15½	16	15½	16	....
39½	40	1,010	Detroit Southern pf	39⅞	40	39½	39⅝	....
20⅛	20⅜	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
8	8⅜	350	Dist. of America	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
32	33	120	Dist. of America pf	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
42½	42⅝	10,500	Erie	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
73	73½	5,380	Erie 1st pf	73½	73⅝	73⅛	73½	+ ⅛
59	59½	300	Erie 2d pf	59⅜	59⅝	59½	59½	— ¼
61	62	200	Evans. & T. H.	62	62	62	62	....
273	274	1,100	General Electric	277	277	274	274	—1½
39½	40	330	Glucose Sugar Ref.	39½	40	39½	40	+ ½
192⅝	193	1,800	Great Northern pf	193	193½	192⅝	193	+ ⅛
63¼	64¼	1,400	Hocking Valley	64	64½	63¼	63¾	— ⅝
81½	82	1,500	Hocking Valley pf	81½	82	81½	81½	+ ⅛
140¾	140⅞	1,200	Illinois Central	141½	141¼	140¾	140½	— ½
21	21½	3,800	International Paper	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
77⅜	77½	950	Internat. Paper pf	76½	77½	76½	77½	— ⅛
91	92½	100	Internat. Power Co	..	91	91	91	....
8	8½	2,400	International Silver	8	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
39½	40	110	Iowa Central	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
48¾	49	800	Internat. Steam Pump	48¼	49	48¼	49	+1
21¼	21½	100	Kansas City Southern	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
46	46	400	Kan. City South. pf	46	46	45¾	46	....
70¼	73⅝	600	K. C., Ft. M. & M. pf	70¼	73⅝	70¼	73⅝	....
73¼	74	700	Lake Erie & West.	74	74	73½	73½	— ½
130	133	400	Lake Erie & West. pf	130	131	129⅜	130	—2⅞
77	78	1,080	Long Island	78	78	77¾	77¾	+2¾
15,000	15,000	15,000	Louisville & Nashville	108¾	109⅞	108¾	109	— ½
138⅜	138⅝	30,025	Manhattan Elevated	138⅝	138⅞	137⅝	138	+ ⅝
1,000	1,000	1,000	Met. Street Railway	167⅜	168	167½	167½	....
16,100	16,100	16,100	Mexican Central	23⅜	25¼	23⅜	24½	+ ⅞
3,000	3,000	3,000	Mexican National ctfs.	15	15⅞	14⅜	14⅜	....
1,000	1,000	1,000	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	35⅞	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
..	..	625	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
..	..	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	54½	54½	53	53	— ⅞
5,100	5,100	5,100	Missouri Pacific

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

National Novelty Company of Buffalo; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. G. Berry, E. A. Muth, and D. C. Berry of Buffalo.

Eighmie Shirt Company of New York City; capital, $35,000. Directors—Marlette Thomas, J. P. Lamerdin, and G. L. Naughton of New York City.

Rochester Bridge and Construction Company of Rochester; capital, $40,000. Directors—J. M. Shultz of Syracuse, and F. R. Stockley and F. C. Lee of Rochester.

Union Electrical Supply Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. E. Westervelt and A. F. Westervelt of Hackensack, and G. M. Johnson of New York City.

Apex Equipment Company of New York City, to manufacture confectioners' supplies; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. E. Davis, E. R. Miner, and W. U. Taylor of New York City.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The Hickory Grove Cemetery in the town of Mamaroneck. Directors—Joseph L. Robertson, Edwin D. and Cornelius E. Fox, Michael J. Mack, Charles F. Griffin, and Isaac H. Meredith.

The National Coke and Coal Company; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. Edmund Wood, James E. Keeler, and Charles F. Halsted, of Brooklyn; Cornelius A. Loughlin and Edwin North, of New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Charles R. Hedden Construction Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Charles R. Hedden, Anthony R. Kuser, and Uzal H. McCarter.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. F. ROGERS & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of J. F. Rogers & Co., (corporation,) dealers in engineers and machinists' supplies at 42 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities $8,020, nominal assets $4,689, and actual assets $4,206, consisting of cash, $842; accounts, $2,101, and merchandise, $1,263.

ESCHELBACH & SEIDENBERG. — Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed M. Linn Bruce temporary receiver of the assets of Eschelbach & Seidenberg, manufacturers of furs at 97 Spring Street, on the application of Karl V. Vespy, representing G. Gaudig & Blum of Leipzig, Germany, creditors for $2,109. Eschelbach & Seidenberg filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 25.

REUBEN, ROSENBERGER & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of Reuben, Rosenberger & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at 101 and 103 Wooster Street, was held yesterday before Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, at 120 Broadway. Twelve claims aggregating $30,000 were approved, and forty claims aggregating $75,000 were objected to by A. A. Joseph on the ground of giving preference, and the election of a trustee was postponed until after an examination of the proofs of claims.

THE KINGSTON LIMESTONE QUARRYING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Kingston Limestone Quarrying and Contracting Company of 20 Broad Street, this city, and at Ulster, near Kingston, N. Y., show liabilities $44,506 and nominal assets $44,020, which consist of machinery and plant, $32,372; lease of quarry and right of way, $10,200; accounts, $1,364; cash in bank, $80, and insurance $75. Of the liabilities $2,249 are for wages, $14,883 secured by mortgage liens, &c., and $27,374 unsecured. Among the creditors are Herbert Richmond, $7,597, for cash, advances, and salary as President; Eugene J. Beales, $8,611, for cash advances and salary as Secretary and Treasurer, and James A. Simmons, $1,064, for cash advances and salary as Vice President.

Out of Town.

S. CHURCHILL CONDE—S. Churchill Conde of Oswego filed a petition in bankruptcy at Utica yesterday. There are $26,446 in liabilities and no assets. Most of the creditors are citizens of Oswego.

MORELAND BROTHERS.—Moreland Brothers, contractors, of Passaic, N. J., yesterday made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their assets exceed their liabilities by about $12,000, but inability to realize upon them promptly forced them to make the assignment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SIMON FRANKENSTEIN.—Simon Frankenstein, clerk, residing at 2,137 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,951 and no assets.

ABRAHAM AND LOUIS BAUM.—Abraham and Louis Baum, who compose the firm of Baum Brothers, residing at 113 Essex Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,890 and no assets.

THE CRITERION WATCH CASE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Criterion Watch Case Manufacturing Company of 65 Nassau Street by the following creditors: Joseph Fahys & Co., $1,035; Henry Ginnel & Co., $866, and Hippolyte Didisheim & Brother, $303. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, transferred a portion of its property to one or more creditors, and on Nov. 29 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. The company was incorporated in August, 1894, with a capital stock of $50,000, of which it was claimed $42,000 was paid in. Alonzo Schwartz became President and Treasurer and Charles Schwartz Vice President and Secretary. Hastings & Gleason, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, said that the liabilities of the company are about $53,000, and assets $30,000 to $35,000, consisting of stock $17,000 and outstanding accounts $18,000, of which $3,000 are uncollectable. The company formerly dealt exclusively in watch cases and movements under a contract with a Cincinnati concern, which ceased last Spring. After that date the company went into selling jewelry, diamonds, &c. The company ran behind, expenses were large, and it could not keep going. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M. Hough temporary receiver of the assets with a bond of $20,000.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 189 failures in the United States during the week, against 223 for the previous week, and 184, 177, 212, and 250 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 53, New England 37, Southern 28, Western 49, Northwestern 9, Pacific 13, and Territories 0. Canada had 26, against 22 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

John A. Wrede Association.

The twenty-fifth annual ball of the John A. Wrede Association, named in honor of the cashier of the County Clerk's Office, will be held this evening at Arlington Hall, 19 to 23 St. Mark's Place. Peter J. Gaffga is President, James H. Brady Vice President, Maurice S. De Vries Recording Secretary, Albert F. Reude Financial Secretary, and James F. Quinlan Marshal.

Attachment Against S. Pulver & Co.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment for $9,615 against S. Pulver & Co., of Ennis, Texas, in favor of the Bank of Montreal, on a bill of exchange drawn by the firm on Oct. 26 on the Crédit Lyonnais at London, which it is alleged was not accepted and was protested. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence and was served on a third party here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, May, and Morris Lebendig—People of the State of New York $500
ARNDT, Jacob—S. Weill 44
ARNS, Max and Charles M.—F. Lee 131
APRIL, Isaac—L. Jacobsohn 570
BURKE, Coleman J.—Twelfth Ward Bank 286
BRAKEY, George B.—Twelfth Ward Bank 1,332
BLUESTEIN, Morris, and Samuel Rambler—J. Robinowitz and another 182
ARMSTRONG, Paul—M. C. Murphy, Commissioner, costs 35
ARMSTRONG, Paul—M. C. Murphy, Commissioner, costs 21
BECHWATE, Abraham—J. E. Nichols and another 75
BERTHEL, Charles A.—J. L. C. Whitcomb 76
CLARKE, Francis J.—T. Roosevelt and another, costs 119
DALY, Patrick H. J.—J. Dalton 71
BILGER, John—M. Price 100
BASILE, Constantine—City of New York. 81
BRADLEY, William—R. A. Van Wyck, Mayor, and another, costs 55
E. C. BELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY—D. C. Beerman 324
EASTON, Charles L.—C. P. Kimball & Co. 2,087
FLEISCH, Nathan, Jr.—L. Silverman 492
FLEISCH, Samuel—L. Silverman 337
FLECK, Frederick F.—C. Maroski 172
GRAY, Herbert—Merchants' Union Ice Company 70
GUTHSTADT, Hermann—A. W. Lemein and another 110
HENDERSON, Henry C.—City of New York, costs 98
HELMBOLDT, Hestor W.—E. G. Dupont. 148
H. M. CALL PRINTING COMPANY—D. Dryves 355
HEINRICK, Gustav P., and Charles G. Mortimer—Folmer & Schwing Manufacturing Company 379
HUNTER, Isidor—M. Rosenblum 66
HAGAN, James J.—J. P. Davin 31
HARTMAN, Herman and Rosa—P. Lowenfeld and another 820
HAVENS, James H.—E. L. Pollack 1,031
HUBER, Frank—T. F. Schurmann 148
HALL, Emma J.—E. Mansbeck and another 96
HESS, Louis E.—G. Ehret 2,311
HOROWITZ, Simon—L. Stern 41
INGALLS, Roscoe K.—F. Leonard, Jr., trustee 135
JONES Hiram T.—E. Ver Vact De Vos. 764
JEMPSON, George F.—H. B. Kellner and another 112
KOPPEL, Louise—J. Loring 87
KALISH, Max—J. K. Kalish and another, costs 89
KUSSNER, Simon—C. Lyon 162
KRAUSS, Albert C. and Charles F., executors—Mutual Life Insurance Company 1,707
KLEIN, Louis—Hecla Iron Works, costs .. 68
LITHAUER, Mollie—E. J. Curry 69
MYERS, Thomas, and Owen Fallon—People of the State of New York 500
MAYER, William, and Joseph Geary—People of the State of New York 1,000
MONAHAN, Thomas, John, and Frank—T. Magid, by guardian 616
MORLOTTI, Fernand and Marie E.—R. Delarenelle 252
MODEL, Ernst—R. Model, costs 46
MACK, Jacob W.—C. H. Knox and another, costs 77
MARGOWITZ, Morris, and Simon Jacobs—J. D. Lohman 337
McBRIDE, William T.—I. Mitchell 105
McAVOY, Daniel J.—M. C. Murphy, Commissioner, costs 63
LEBENDIG, Morris, and May Adams.. People of the State of New York 500
LAZARUS, Francis, Josephine, and Annie H. Johnston—T. L. Feitner and another, costs 163
LEVY, Henry L., by guardian—City of New York 75
OLD COLONY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—F. F. Meyer and another 64
NEVINS, Solomon—G. Nevins, costs .. 61
OREUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen—G. & M. Baldwin, trustees 2,069
PETRONE, Nicholas—C. F. Fimonier 121
REINHARDT, Maurice—M. J. Morgan & Co. 84
ROSENWICK, Joseph—Mosler Safe Company 29
RINALDO, Hiram, and Catherine Stacom, executor and executrix—M. J. Stacom, guardian 8,729
SCHWAB, David—City of New York, costs 112
SCHWAB, Jessie—City of New York, costs 114
SCHLITZ, Henry—Croscup & Sterling Company 175
SOUTHERLAND, Preston H.—P. Lesch.. 141
SHEEHAN, John C., and John O'Brien—L. Shearn and another, costs 66
STROEK, Schuyler C., Joseph C. Sheaff, and Thomas E. Warner—J. S. Bryan and another 480
SIMON, Kussner—C. Lyon 162
THE MAYOR, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York—M. Hortley 94
UNION BREWING COMPANY—S. Tubbiolo 190
VON MANDRICH, Charlotte, John Doe, alias, and Irwin O'Donnell—People of the State of New York 1,500
VON BERICHTEN, John—R. T. Harrison. 44
WARD, Thomas E.—R. Williams 409
WILSON, Isaac—J. Solomon 897
WOODWARD, Augusta M.—E. Dean, executrix 385
WEIR, Anna E.; Weeks, James L., John J., Franklin S., and Deborah A.—A. H. Gerding and another, costs 117
WANAMAKER, John, Thomas B., L. Redman, and Robert C. Ogden—L. F. Cardani 665
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Moran, $43; M. Murphy, $41; J. McCaffery, $45; J. Guy, $38; M. Murphy, $41; P. J. Murphy, $32; F. J. Parks, $28; P. O'Connell, $38; P. McCauley, $34; J. McKeever, $34; S. Galluzo, $32; T. Pierce, $38; T. Murphy, $28; J. McKevitt, $36; J. McGowan, $41; A. Nagel, $36; F. Micleabe, $38; J. McNally, $36; M. O'Toole, $41; M. O'Keefe, $32; R. Pufettl, $30; O. Olsen, $47; P. O'Brien, $34; D. J. McCarthy, $28; W. Greenfield, $38; J. D. Leary, $44.643; F. Pannelin, $41; R. Plunkitt, $34; C. Minnal, $24; T. Masterson, $38; F. Pfeiffer, $34; P. Miller, $30; P. Pacceolo, $32; A. Moral, $38; M. Mahoney, $38; L. Pasqua, $36; A. Pace, $34; E. Phelan, $34; J. Perrillo, $34; D. Mazzolitta, $36; P. R. Meehan, $32; C. Miecli, $38; E. Maher, $36; T. Mahoney, $30; A. Mazz, $30; J. Martin, $36; J. W. Murray, $30; P. Murray, $30; J. Pollard, $45; G. Martucci, $38; F. Mascola, $43.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Queen Building, Corner of Cedar and William Streets.

MUTUAL LIFE SAID TO BE BUYER

New Building at 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street Sold for $275,000—Yesterday's Other Dealings.

The seventeen-story building at the northwest corner of William and Cedar Streets has been sold by the Queen Insurance Company to Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, through William A. White & Sons.

When the foregoing facts were made public yesterday afternoon a report was widely circulated, but bearing no evidence of being authoritative, to the effect that Mr. Clarke acted as the representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in the transaction. An inference was then drawn by those who claimed to be familiar with the situation that the Mutual Life has also acquired the Stokes Building, 45 to 49 Cedar Street, and the adjoining Stokes holdings at the southwest corner of William and Liberty Streets, thus getting control of the entire block.

Relative to the sale of the Queen Building none of the interested parties would disclose anything in addition to what has been stated above. Those officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Company who could be seen, including the Secretary, William J. Easton, professed entire ignorance of any such purchase. Title to all of the Stokes properties referred to is held by the Dudley Company, organized especially for that purpose. James W. McCulloch, who is the Secretary of that corporation, was most emphatic in his denials of the rumors affecting the Stokes holdings, and stated positively that the latter had not changed hands.

The Queen Insurance Company will continue to occupy three floors of the building just sold. No figures were made public in connection with the deal, but the property is said to be valued at about $750,000 or $800,000.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. and D. H. Carroll have sold for Elizabeth A. Wilcox to Salina A. Gilson for $275,000 the new ten-story mercantile building 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street, 33.4 by 100.

George B. Dowling has sold for Pauline S. Baker, for about $90,000, the six-story fireproof apartment house 76 Irving Place, 26 by 106.8; also, for Dr. E. H. Knight, for $34,000, the property known as the Bay Homestead, at 138 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Theodore Rogers Brill has sold for P. De Lacy the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 148 West Forty-ninth Street, 21.4 by 103 and irregular.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Mrs. Henrietta Holbrook the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 56 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Mrs. Benjamin H. Bristow has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 27 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Philip Jeseison has sold for Jared W. Bell to a client for investment the plot of eleven lots, including the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 150 by 110, and the southwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 100 by 115. There is at present a frame building on the property, occupied as a young ladies' seminary.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the estate of Solomon N. Henriques to a Mr. Wise the plot of ten lots at the southeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Elwood Street.

Thomas F. Costello has bought the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, between Washington and Bassford Avenues; also, the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, between the same avenues.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have resold for Andrew J. Connick the plot 100 by 100, on the east side of Broadway, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; also, the plot 70 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

Charles Martin has sold to Dr. John Sinnott for investment the five-story apartment house 456 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Arthur W. Corse will be associated with Louis Becker after Dec. 1, under the name of the Louis Becker Company.

Gussaroff & Steindler have sold to Fannie Manheimer 159 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

214 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Roosevelt Hospital Corporation $13,000

8 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Bradley & Currier Company 26,562

By James L. Wells.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-fourth Street, 100.5 by 125, leasehold, six four-story brick tenements; executor's sale, to William G. Conklin 8,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 73 and 75 East Eighty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick stable, 50 by 90; Edmund J. Curry of 43 East Eighty-third Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, contractor; cost, $25,000.

Webster Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, for a one-story frame stable, 20 by 83; J. Heilman, premises, owner; Charles Jackson of 207th Street and Perry Avenue, contractor; cost, $500.

Nos. 515 and 517 East Twenty-second Street, for a three-story brick storage house, 42 by 40; New York Warehousing Company of 516 East Twenty-third Street, owner; James J. F. Goolgan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Washington Avenue, northwest corner, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 41 by 39.6; George A. Reeber of 502 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

Fifty-second Street and the East River, for a two and three story brick factory, 85 by 188.6; Adolph Kern of 107 Cedar Street, owner; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 72.3 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for a one-story frame shed and stables, 25 by 32; J. W. Cooper, owner and architect; cost, $1,025.

Alterations.

No. 3,472 Third Avenue, to a two-story brick shop and dwelling; A. T. Sieker of 3,610 Third Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 495 and 497 Broadway, to an eight-story brick loft; H. C. Juilliard of 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; A. Zucker of 32 Waverley Place, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 1,351 Broadway, to a six-story brick hotel; L. L. Todd, premises, owner; B. & J. P. Walther of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. W. & T. M. Hall of 11 East Forty-second Street, owners; Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 236 East Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; J. Schwartz of 201 East Fortieth Street, owner; Fred Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 127 West Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick flat, with store; John McCann of 126 West Nineteenth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 549 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; David Brenner of 133 East Seventh Street, owner; Henry Regelman of 733 East Seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 441 to 447 East Fifty-second Street, to a five-story brick factory; Mendelsohn & Co. of 20 White Street, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Nov. 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 95th St, 25.8x82; Henrietta Schwerin to Joseph Kopper and others, (mtg $32,500, R S $4) $43,000

ARTHUR AV, old line, e s, 187 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x126.6x16.9x125; Otto Stigler to Otto W. Stigler, (mtg $2,000). 3,700

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 79.10 ft n of 167th St; to present owners, Mary E. Barry to James T. Barry, all title, (R S 25c) 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x99.11; William N. Cohen, referee, to ... German Savings Bank, (R S $55.25) 113,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 86th St, 75.6x100; Edward Oppenheimer and another to the Progress Club, (R S $66.25) 135,000

CHURCH ST, 297, e s, 22.2x51.1x22.2x51.2, with use of alley; Peter McDonnell to Margaret W. Hammill, (mtg $13,000, R S $4.25) 1

CONVENT AV, 68, s w corner of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; Henry Degenhardt to Martin J. Earley, (mtg $21,000, R S $3.25) 1

HENDERSON PLACE, w s, 122.1 ft n of 86th St, 18.9x47x18x47; Charlotte L. Henderson to John F. Busch, (R S 25c) 1

HENDERSON PLACE, e s, 123.6 ft n of 86th St, 18x46; Charlotte L. Henderson to Frederick C. Eberlin, (R S 25 cents) .. 1

LOTS 270 and 277, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; Herman W. Schmitz, referee, to the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association 1,500

STANTON ST, 35, s s, 25x75; William Bachrach to Nathan Kirsh, (R S $2.50, mtg $17,000) ....

UNION AV, 1,140, e s, 18.9x99.7; Isabella Hubner to John Sottung, (mtg $6,500) .. 1

UNION AV, w s, 215.3 ft n of Cedar St, 20x120.3x20.3x120; Frank Society for Home Building and Savings to Annie King and another, quitclaim 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 153d St, 22x100; Robert J. Moorhead to George W. Ellis, (mtg $6,000) 100

ZULETTE AV, s s, 325 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Edward Regenhard to Herman C. Kudlich, all liens 1

ZULETTE AV, s s, 325 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Herman C. Kudlich to Sophie Maas 3,600

2D AV, s e corner of 7th St, 20x125; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Henry Riffel, (R S $31.50) 65,500

3D AV, 3,318, e s, 30x65x28.6x60; Minnie Powers to Sarah J. Molloy, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.50) 3,000

3D ST, 48 East, 20x50; Isaac M. Muller and others, heirs, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $3.75) 1

3D ST, 48 East, 20x60; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Birkowitz, (mtg $8,000, R S 25 cents) 1

5TH ST, 725 and 727; Wolf Grebiner to Joseph H. Mittelman, (R S $2) 47,000

8TH AV, 2,895 and 2,897, n w corner of 153d St, 50x100; Sarah Rudischhauser to John J. Whalen, (mtg $45,000, R S $7) .. 100

8TH AV, 858, e s, 20x80; John C. Smith to James J. Smith and another, all title, (R S $1.25) 4,394

19TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92; Caroline G. Reed to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $16.75) 35,000

28TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 29.6x-31x98.9; John F. Lambden, referee, to John J. Jones and another, trustees, (R S $15.75) 34,000

46TH ST, 14 West, 24x100.5; Julia A. Dater to Michael C. Bouvier, (R S $36.25) 75,000

49TH ST, 55 East, 18x100.5; Mary S. Livingston to Isaac Schlichter, (R S $7.75, mtg $25,000) 1

57TH ST, n s, 83.4 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Leopold Gigerich to Walter F. Seaman, (R S $5) 100

69TH ST, 338 East, 16.8x77.4; Gladys R. P. Jube to Joseph Heiman, (R S $5) 1

70TH ST, 38 West, 20x100.5; J. Van Vechten Olcott to Annie F. Parsons, (mtg $28,000, R S $6.40) 1

73D ST, s s, 310 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Howard Beck, referee, to Elias A. De Lima, (R S $12) 26,500

80TH ST, 306 West, 50x102.2; Jessie Meyer to Peter Banner, (mtg $110,000) 1

83D ST, s s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; John F. Soossen to Emma Cox and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $12,500) .. 1

84TH ST, n s, 201.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.6 x102.2; Emma Cox and another, individually and executors, to John F. Soossen and wife, (mtg $9,000, R S $1.25) .. 1

84TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of 8th Av, 21x 102.2; Helen P. Camp to William R. Hill, (mtg $28,000) 1

86TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 19x102.2; John W. Fogarty to Mary A. Stange et al., 1-10 part and all title, (R S 50c) 2,500

88TH ST, 266 West, 17x100.8; John Cagiano to Frank Carlucci, all liens 1

88TH ST, 266 West, 17x100.8; Patrick S. Treacy to John Caggiano, (mtg $16,000) 1

92D ST, s s, 84 ft e of West End Av, 16x 84.5; Clarence V. Kip to Clarence V. Kip, as trustee, (R S $2.50, mtg $18,000). 1

93D ST, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 75x100.8; William R. Stewart and others to Adam Happel, (R S $6.25) 15,000

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 78.11x56x—x56; William E. Finn to James D. Matthews, (R S $7.50, mtg $17,500) 1

103D ST, 218 East, 25x100.9; Herman Bartholmes to Johanna Brodbeck, (mtg $10,750) 100

110TH ST, 155 to 171 East, 225x100.11; Lucretia V. Steers to the City Real Estate Company, (mtg $70,400, R S $12) 1

111TH ST, 249 and 251 West, 72x100.11; James H. Cassidy to H. Raabe & Sons, mortgage $87,000 1

111TH ST, 249 and 251 West, 72x100.11; Donald B. Toucey to H. Raabe & Sons, mortgage $87,000, quitclaim 1

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 17x 100.11; John Finck to Henry N. Ottenberg, B. & S., (mtg $10,500) 1

147TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Frank Carlucci to John Caggiano, all liens, (R S $6.25) 1

147TH ST, 502 to 508 West, 100x99.11; John Caggiano to Patrick S. Treacy, (mtg $90,316, R S $13.75) 1

Recorded Leases.

GOERCK ST, 100; Hyman Goldstein and another to Joe Liebman and another, 3 5-12 years $2,220

GOUVERNEUR ST, 42; Fred. J. Seelig to Morris Becker and another, 5 years 2,950

MOTT ST, 234; Florence Gerardi to Giuseppe Imperiale, 2½ years 2,280

MOTT ST, 234; Florence Gerardi to Giuseppi Imperiale, 2½ years 2,280

RIDGE ST, 163; Esther Cohn to Louis Sepler, 5 5-12 years $1,000 1,050

8TH ST, 364 East; Leopold Waltzner and another to Nathaniel Goldfarb, 3 years .. 2,950

11TH AV, 633; Annie Buckley to John E. Meyer, 5 years $1,200 1,500

42D ST, 127 East; John Jordan to James P. Carey, 5 7-12 years 3,000

63D ST, 234 to 238 East; Frieda Hart to Elias Carter and another, 3 years 6,300

135TH ST, 564 East; Harry Klein to Ida Levin, 1 5-12 years 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALLCOT, Edmond C., to Susan Hamilton; Fairmount Place, s s, 247.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 5 years, 6 per cent $2,500

BARRY, James T., to the German Savings Bank; Boston Road, w s, 79.2 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

BERGER, Ignatz, and another to Samuel Spiegel; Crotona Av, e s, 32 ft n of Oakland Place; Crotona Av, e s, 16 ft n of Oakland Place, due Feb. 1, 1900 750

ROHR, Andrew, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, w s, 25 ft n of 37th St, (prior mtg $6,000,) 1 year, 4 per cent 2,000

CALLAHAN, Cornelius, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 28th St, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 3,000

COHN, Abraham, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Bainbridge Av, n s, 270.4 ft e of 200th St; Bainbridge Av, w s, 295.4 ft n of 200th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 8,000

DE CASTANO, Mary L., to Pauline Hahn; 686 and 688 East 165th St, (mtg $10,000,) installments, 6 per cent 2,500

DOERING, Charles, to German Savings Bank; 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

EGGERS, George W., to the City Mortgage Company; Lenox Av, n e corner of 119th St, prior mortgage $128,000, demand, 6 per cent 3,500

EMERSON, Bernice D., to Mary J. Lasola; West End Av, 171, 3 years 20,000

HEIMAN, Joseph, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 60th St, 338 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 4,000

FELT, George L., to Realty Mortgage Company; Morningside Av East, n e corner of 122d St, demand, 6 per cent 20,000

FREUND, Philipp, to Dry Dock Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 60.1 ft n of 52d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 7,500

JOHNSON, Mary T., and another to William J. Underwood; 53d St, n s, 146.3 ft w of Lexington Av; due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 2,000

JORRISCH, Max, to Abraham L. Kass; Stanton St, 292, prior mortgage, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,000

KIRSH, Nathan, to William Bachrach and another; 35 Stanton St, (prior mtg ——,) 3 years, 6 per cent 2,750

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 3d St, 48 East, 3 years 8,000

LYON, Addison J., to Mutual Loan Association; 2,193 5th Av, assignments of rents to secure loan 575

MAASS, Frederick H. H., to Emma L. P. Maass; Lexington Av, 691, prior mortgage $45,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 24,000

MAASS, Sophie, to Herman C. Kudlich; Zulett Av, s s, 325 ft e of Mapes Av, due Oct. 28, 1904, 6 per cent 2,850

MAHONY, Michael, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 126 West 87th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 10,000

MASURY, Fred L. M., to Abram S. Post, Commissioner; 87th St, 43, n s, 270 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 13,500

MATTHEWS, James D., to William E. Finn; 94th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $35,000, two mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent., aggregating 58,500

MEYER, John E., to George Ehret; 11th Av, 633, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent .. 2,500

MILS, Adele, to Frances E. Bates; 310 West 113th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold 7,500

MORRIS, Emma L., to Caroline Goll; 136th St, 707, n s, 220 ft w of Brown Place, 3 years 2,500

MURPHY, Annie T., and others to Catherine C. Mullaney; West St, at junction of North St, 3 years 1,000

OTTEN, Dora, individually, and others, as executors and trustees, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 120th St, n s, 183 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 5,000

PHELAN, Michael F., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Washington Av, s e corner of Pelham Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 7,000

PROGRESS CLUB to Edward Oppenheimer and another; Central Park West, n w corner of 86th St, due May 10, 1902, 4½ per cent 100,000

PURDY, Annie M., and another to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 445 and 446, Block P, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, prior mortgage $1,800, 2 years 546

PYLE, Stephen D., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; Front St, s w corner of Coenties Slip, 3 years, 4 per cent 15,000

RADER, Esther A., to Union Trust Company; 8th Av, 2,283, 5 years, 6 per cent. 14,000

SCHERZ, John L., to the Equitable Life Insurance Society; 112th St, n s, 295 ft e of 7th Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent 24,000

SCHNEIDER, William, to Joseph Swan; 50th St, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

SCHREINER, John, to New York Savings Bank; 1st Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 68th St, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4 per cent 10,000

SEAMAN, Walter F., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 126th St, 105 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

SEAMAN, Walter F., to Enoch C. Bell; 57th St, n s, 83.4 ft e of 11th Av, demand, gold 6,000

SHANLEY, James, to Lucy G. Barnard; Belmont Av, n e corner of 187th St, prior mortgage $2,400, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent 3,000

SHANLEY, James, to Henry H. Barnard; Belmont Av, n e corner of 187th St, prior mortgage $5,400, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent 3,000

SMITH, Eleanor T., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 82d St, 170 and 174 East, two mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent. each 10,000

SMITH, James J., to John C. Smith; 8th Av, 859, 2 years, 1 per cent 4,394

THE TEN ASSOCIATES to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 124th St, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 150,000

TILDEN BUILDING ASSOCIATION CORporation to the New York Security and Trust Company; Broadway, e s, 52.3 ft s of 75th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 50,000

WHALEN, John J., to Sarah Rudischhauer; 8th Av, 2,895 and 2,897, 3 months, 6 per cent 6,000

WEINBACHER, Christian W., to the German Savings Bank; Willis Av, e s, 75 ft n of 137th St, due Nov. 25, 1902, 6 per cent 12,300

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the New York Security and Trust Company, three assignments $76,075

APPLETON, Catharine R., to Madelaine A. Gleason 700

AUKAMP, Louisa M., to Cecilia De Medina, executrix 2,500

BACHRACH, William, and another to Soloman Bachrach ..... Nom.

BOWERS, John M., executor, to the American Mortgage Company, two assign

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,347.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L. BECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles L. Becker, individually and as a member of the late firm of C. L. & D. J. Becker, composed of Chas. L. Becker, Don J. Becker, and Thomas G. Patterson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Charles L. Becker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Nov. 27, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TELL A. BEGUELIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,173.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of John V. Cockroft, Trustee, at public auction, by Gus Bronner, auctioneer, at No. 71 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Watchmakers' tools, materials and supplies, watches, jewels, safe, fixtures, &c.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of appraised value.

Dated New York, November 29, 1901.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

JAMES F. McNABOE, Attorney for Trustee, 302 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 3,319.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH S. BROWNELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sarah S. Brownell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1901, the said Sarah S. Brownell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
November 29th, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,338.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CUSHMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George W. Cushman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1901, the said George W. Cushman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting F. K. PENDLETON,
November 29th, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNETT HAMBURGER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Barnett Hamburger of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Barnett Hamburger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of December A. D., 1901, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 29, 1901.

NO. 4,309.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HATOFF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Hatoff of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Hatoff was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
November 29th, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. HYMAN, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 106 Fifth Av., Brooklyn, all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of entire contents of dry goods store, ladies' and gents' furnishings, &c., fixtures. Order of
LEO OPPENHEIMER,
Receiver.

NO. 4,241.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHASKEL M. NEBENZAHL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Chaskel M. Nebenzahl of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Chaskel M. Nebenzahl was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 29, 1901.

NO. 4,343.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS J. LIPSET, Michael A. Levittan, and Nathan Hotoff, individually, and as copartners of the firm of Lipset, Levittan & Company, and the firm of Lipset, Levittan & Company, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris J. Lipset, Michael A. Levittan, and Nathan Hotoff, individually and as copartners of the firm of Lipset, Levittan & Company, and the firm of Lipset, Levittan & Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Morris J. Lipset, Michael A. Levittan, Nathan Hotoff, and Lipset, Levittan & Company were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 29th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PATRICK H. LYNCH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick H. Lynch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 19th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 9th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 29th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHIFF BROS. & CO., Bankrupts.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 60 East 11th St., assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of the finest plant offered this season, comprising about 100 machines, such as Union Special, buttonhole and Singer, motor, safe, scales, desk, cutting tables, &c. Order of JAMES W. HAWES,
Receiver.
CHAS. FIRESTONE, Atty. for Receiver, 309 B'way, City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEVY SILVERSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Levy Silverstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 22nd, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 9th, 1901, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 29th, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.60 per line for 30 times.

New York School of Expression,
319 W. 57TH ST.
Chartered by the University of the State of New York.
EVENING DRAMATIC CLASS
Until further notice at 29-31 W. 55th St., 8 P. M. Send 10 cents for specimen copy of action and utterance, the new elocutionary magazine. For information regarding courses address the school, or F. TOWNSEND SOUTHWICK, President.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. **STENOGRAPHY.**
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
35 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL! (GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

GRACE GAYLER CLARK,
CARNEGIE HALL.
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
and DRAMATIC ART. LITERARY and Musical Programmes arranged.

WOOD'S SCHOOLS.
5th Av.—7th Av., on 125th., business and shorthand; 14 Departments; 100 Typewriters; 30 Teachers; Delightful environments. (Day, evening.)

HARRIET WEBB, THE SHAKESPEAREAN reader, teacher of elocution, dramatic art, stage, or platform, strengthening, training voice, gesture, posing, cleft palates and other deformed organs of speech; specialty, classes in Shakespeare and Browning. 345 West 58th St.

KELLS' Shorthand & Typewriting Training School, 143 West 125th St. Individual instruction by experts; (day, evening;) rates moderate. Write or call.

Dr. Savage Gymnasium Classes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
Private individual instruction a specialty. Circulars. 308 West 59th St., N. Y.

BERGER'S (of Paris) FRENCH ACADEMY, 106-108 East 23d; French instruction; (free trial;) two hours' class conversation, 50c.; also SPANISH; no payments in advance.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; preparation to enter classes; neglected education special. Miss S., 46 West 96th St.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Cos, 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Miss Edith Roberts's School for Girls, including a class for little boys; opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen at her school every morning.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopened Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

FRENCH, SPANISH, German, Italian.—Prof. Pellerin, (director,) 126 West 23d St., New York; 77 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Rev Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Shorthand.—Instructions evenings by experienced teacher; speed; dictation. Call or write. M., 116 East 60th St.

DR. BISSELL'S private classes for physical training. BERKELEY LYCEUM, 21 West 44th St.

Musical.

16c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

MR. JOHN E. WEBSTER,
President of
WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE,
Vocalist, Teacher, and Composer, gives high-class Instruction in Singing, Piano, Organ, and Composition. STUDIOS, 5 East 14th St., New York; 296 Carlton Av. and 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Appointments made.

Marie Kissinger, Conservatory of Music, Acting and Fencing, 139 East 59th St.—Pupils prepared for opera, drama, or vaudeville; productions directed; also ballets and carnivals arranged; professionals coached; references A1.

Will manage children's parties, providing entertainment and souvenir costumes. For full particulars address Miss Dickerman, 126 North 4th St., Newark.

MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER, PIANIST, CARNEGIE HALL.

N. Y. School of Accompanying. Heinrich W. Meyn, Rosetta Weiner, Piano Sight Reading. 301-2 Carnegie Hall.

Lady, many years' experience abroad, will accept pupils; vocal, dramatic art, German Lieder. N., 207 West 87th St.

Banjo, guitar, mandolin instruction by the celebrated Doré brothers, 657 6th Av.; preliminary course, $5.

Musical Agencies.

POSITIONS SECURED for church musicians; vacancies daily. WEBSTER'S CHOIR EXCHANGE, 5 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

BOHLKEN, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE BOHLKEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 8 Stuyvesant Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of June next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of November, 1901. ANTON VIGELIUS, Administrator. GEORGE F. MARTENS, Attorney for Administrator, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n30-1aw0m8

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

ELDERD, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ELDERD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 80 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June next.—Dated November 27, 1901. EMMA MATILDA CROSS and CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Executors. TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., New York.
n30-1aw6m&my31.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 406, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

RUGEN, CHAS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, To Mary Fieldner, Anna Rugen, John Rugen, Christian Moller, Louis Schnakenberg, Catherine Schnakenberg, Annie Gabert, Mamie Spitzbardt, John Wilschusen, Gretchen Wilschusen, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration should not be granted to Tillie F. Rush upon the estate of CHARLES RUGEN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Attorney for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SLOAN, THOMAS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS E. SLOAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1901. ESTELLE LOUISE CONE, CHARLES A. CONE, Administrators. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Administrators.
o26-1aw6m8.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix, ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor, HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jn23-1aw6m8.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.60 per line for 30 times.

Hotel Chastaigneray
Madison Avenue & 92d Street.

Brevoort House, 5th av., 8th st.
Under One Management.
For the Convenience of Transient and Permanent Guests.
Special Terms for Season or Year.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

Fifth Av., cor. 16th St.
Strangers Visiting
the city, particularly ladies, will find the Hotel de Logerot Restaurant convenient, exclusive, and prepared to gratify every fancy of appetite.
Luncheon, a la carte, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25, 5 to 8:30 P. M. Music.
A. HESSE & CO., Proprietors.

B-E-R-M-U-D-A
THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS.
THE HAMILTON,
Its Leading Hotel.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl 25 Union Sq
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Burns' "World Renowned" Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.
Hotel Logerot 5 Av. & 15th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A1c. all hours.
Hotel Raleigh 663-665 B'way. Lunch, 40c. Famous Club Breakfasts.
Hotel Victoria, Service A1c. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Hve
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A1c. Hungarian Orchestra.
Dun Bid'g, Rest. Café. {Business Men's Lunch Dinner A1c. B'way & Reade St.
St. Denis Hotel B'way & 11th St. A1c. & Tdh. Renowned for exc'll't cuisine.
Marlborough, Rathskeller, B'way & 36th. B'kfast & Lch. 50c. Din. & Sup. A1c.
Huber's WILHELMINA, 7 Av. & 11c. Tdh. 50c. Oysters, Chops, Lobsters, Birds. A1c. all hrs.
Hecker's 5th Av. & 22d St. Lunch, A la Carte. Table d'Hote, $1. Music 2-9.
Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
The Bingham 94TH ST. AND BROADWAY. TABLE d'HOTE, $1.00. A la carte
Ye Olde Tavern Quaint Surroundings, 161 Duane Dinners by arrangement.
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch, 1 B'way Mills Bldg., and 45 Broadway.
Hotel Wallace 5 Av. & 19 St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest. A la Carte
Ardin & Chaberty. 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
A perfectly appointed hotel. In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons, not surpassed by any hotel in America.
The famous Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths remain under the direction of the house physician.
Write for illustrated booklet and diagram of rooms. JAS. N. BERRY, Mgr.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
FIRE PROOF.
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
ONLY 18 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
STEAM HEAT AND OPEN FIRES.
200 ROOMS. 82 PRIVATE BATHS.
NEW, QUIET, LUXURIOUS, SITUATED IN CENTRE OF THIRTY-ACRE PARK, LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY, GOOD AIR, PURE WATER, FINE DRIVES, EXCELLENT GOLF LINKS, CUISINE AND SERVICE—THE BEST.
JOSEPH J. LANNIN, PROPRIETOR.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well known beach front hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including hot salt baths in house, etc. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 300 guests. All golf privileges.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

PALMER HOUSE,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
October to June.....Fifteenth Season
Same ownership and management.
C. PALMER CLEAVER.

NEW HOLLAND, ATLANTIC CITY, (1st house from Beach,) Kentucky Av.—First-class appointments; well heated; high-class cuisine.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis

European Hotels.

Munich. The Continental Hotel.
High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
COR. 59TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

3,000 PUPILS TAUGHT IN 1900.
REMEY'S
CENTRAL PARK DANCING ACADEMY,
8TH AV. AND 54TH.
Class and Private Instruction Any Hour.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th St. Class and Private lessons. Established in 1845.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Our own, now Harvard Academy, 138-140 West 23d—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class, $5; private any hour. Ed. J. Finnegan.

Miss McCabe 21E. 17th St., bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Classes every afternoon and evening. Receptions Wednesday & Saturday ev'gs.

Summonses.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BENJAMIN ALTMAN, doing business as B. Altman and Company, plaintiff, against EMELINE BARKER, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorneys, within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward F. O'Dwyer, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the first day of November, 1901, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House thereof, in the Brownstone Building, No. 32 Chambers Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, November 1st, 1901.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
n2-1aw6w8

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
59 Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

PEASE PIANOS
Suggest a wealth of refinement in tone and design; for fifty-five years a standard; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; a special plan of payment; good used pianos of many different makes from $125 up.
Write for catalogue.
WAREROOMS:
128 WEST 42d ST., Just west of 6th Ave.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 26 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

JUST-A-REMINDER
that we have some exceptionally fine bargains in upright pianos, also a few squares, for which no reasonable offer will be refused. Why not write us for prices and terms and find out what we can do for you? Catalogue free on application.
NEEDHAM
Fifth Avenue & 15th Street.

THE KEANE
SWEET-TONED PIANO.
$5 Down, $1.50 Per Week.
UPRIGHTS, $75 UP;
SQUARES, $10 UP.
Old Piano taken in exchange as part payment
J. R. KEANE & CO.,
1,351-1,353 3d Av., between 77th, 78th Sts.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St., are offering their own celebrated Pianos in latest styles and various woods at lowest prevailing prices and terms. Presentable new uprights from $175 upward, genuine values. Pianos for rent, $3 upward. Slightly used uprights at liberal reductions including Steinway, Chickering, and other well-known makes.

Largest stock of Pianos in the city, new and used, including Steinway at $125, Schubert $100, etc. Send postal for complete list; easy terms.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

JACOB DOLL PIANOS
JACOB DOLL, MFR. GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, New PIANOS Sold and Rented on Easy Terms.
JACOB DOLL, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 Fifth Avenue, Near 16th Street.
Chickering and Hardman bargain uprights, $115 upward; squares, $25; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy payments; exchanged; new pianos rented.

OPERA PIANOS.
1569 Broadway, cor. 47th st.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Have a look. Upright only $75 cash. Large stock of fine pianos to rent from $3 a month and upward. Call and see us before deciding. Dewey & Co., 5 East 14th St.

ARTISTIC STURZ PIANOS rented and sold on installments; other uprights, $100 and $150. Sturz Bros., 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., one block east of 3d Av.

Bargains—Chickering upright piano, $100.00, $5.00 down, $5.00 monthly. New uprights, $150.00. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., branch 93 Fifth Ave., cor. 15th St.

$10 down, $6 monthly, elegant new pianos; rents low, allowed on purchase; Steinway bargains. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.; open evenings.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS—High grade; factory prices; price marked on every piano; cash or installments. 19 E. 14th St., city. Factory, 43d St. and 1st Av.

SACRIFICE!—Beautiful upright pianos' $125.00; guaranteed bargains; cash; easy payments; (tuning and repairing;) investigate. HAHN, 165 West 23rd St.

STEINWAY, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice; elegant upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Bargain!—$50-$125; small installments; low rents; tuning, repairing, exchanging. Ouvrier Bros., 13 East 14th St.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ, practically new, for sale, one-quarter value. Particulars 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Piano, full size, $50; $4 monthly; upright, nearly new, $155; rentals. Wissner, 29 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Steinway piano, $165; perfect condition; $6 monthly; rentals low price. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Upright pianos rented from $3 per month up; rents allowed on purchase. Carlton, 128 West 23d St.

Uprights $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Upright piano, $135; used six months; 7 octave piano $46. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Purchase and Exchange.

16c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Appraisals of diamonds and precious stones made for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established 1880; cash offers on stones under one carat; bank and trade references. Charles S. Croasman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane, (elevator.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 203 East 125th St.

$3.25 paid for three-dollar gold pieces; gold dollars, $1.50. Low, 287 4th Av. Telephone 4980 18th

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE. GAS OR KEROSENE.
Send for catalogue.
METZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Good seasoned horses for sale and hire; day and week. McCleave's Stable, 147 West 28th St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CREDIT.
Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly PAYMENTS at cash prices
MANHATTAN CLOTHING CO.,
New York Store: 1,114 3D AVE., Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. | Brooklyn Store: 700 BROADWAY, bet. Thornton & Whipple Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

H. ZEITZ & TARSHIS.
Clothing 535 Fulton St. 468 Fifth Ave. BROOKLYN.
Clothing for Men, Women and Children on the most LIBERAL TERMS OF Credit
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry for the Holiday.
New York Store: 451 6th Ave., near 32d St.

CREDIT For Everybody.
ANYTHING YOU WANT—CLOTHING, CLOAKS, AND JEWELRY—ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,289 3D AV., BET. 124TH-125TH STS. OPEN EVENINGS. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

TYPEWRITERS.
REMINGTONS, MANHATTANS, SMITH PREMIERS, Rented $3 & $4 per month.
And all other standard makes rented at same prices, kept in repair, ribbons and stands furnished free. Sold 10% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. Telephone 3,240 Franklin and save money. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.
Harlem Branch—Open until 9. 64 W. 125th St.

FACTORY TO POCKET
14K, 20-year guarantee, American Watches, advertised by department stores at $12.00. Factory price, $6.75. W. F. Doll Mfg. Co., 175 Broadway, upstairs. (Established 1876.)

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 89 Maiden Lane.

EQUITABLE CREDIT CO. 171 BOWERY
Clothing and Cloaks; easy weekly payments; strictly confidential.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

SEWING MACHINES.
$1.00 Down, 50 cents Weekly and Upward; All Makes Sold, Exchanged. RAUSCH'S, 2,271 3d Av., near 123d St. Open Evenings.

TYPEWRITERS.—WHY RENT WHEN YOU CAN BUY THE HARTFORD, BRAND NEW, AT THE SAME MONTHLY RATE? THE HARTFORD TYPEWRITER CO., 18 BROADWAY.

SEWING MACHINES.
Various makes, $1 down, 50c. weekly; write, salesman will call; open evenings. Western Union S. M. Co., 171-173 3d Av. Telephone 4020—18th St.

Credit at Your Own Terms.—Jewelry, ladies', gentlemen's clothing, phonograph, gramophones; lowest prices; liberal payments. Star Credit Co., 194 Bowery. Open evenings. Call, write.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

MANDOLINS, guitars, or banjos at extraordinary bargain for holidays; cash or trade for standard typewriter or printing. C. L. Partee, 5 East 14th St.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD and RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

CREDIT.—Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. M. JUSTER, 2,239 8th Av.

$20 to $35—Remington's, Smith's, others; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 241 Broadway.

Typewriters.—All makes; rented, sold, lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 295 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5098 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway.

Fixtures for offices, stores, partitions, tables, safes, counters, wall cases, show cases. Metropolitan Fixture Co., 312 Bowery.

Desks,

FEARED HARM TO MISS GOULD WAS INTENDED

Customer's Actions Aroused Salesman's Suspicions.

Crank Who Sent Roses to Her Sprinkled Something on Them, and the Florist Warned Her.

Helen Gould is being annoyed by a crank difficult for her to deal with, because his annoyances come in the guise of favors, generally in the form of American Beauty roses. That his clothing does not look like that of a man who could afford to buy the beautiful bouquets he has sent to her at her residence, 879 Fifth Avenue, upon several occasions, is the only reason she has for thinking that the man is doing that which he ought not to do. His name she has, because in every instance he sends it to her on a neat visiting card, but minus an address. She has hesitated to call upon the police because she is in doubt as to the purpose or ideas which prompt the man to send the flowers. For all she knows it may be a man to whom she has accorded some favor, or who fancies that he owes her a debt of gratitude.

This man was under grave suspicion for a little while in Wednesday evening. He missed being arrested only because while he was within view of the man whose doubts he had aroused a policeman was not within hailing distance.

It was to Alfred T. Bunyard, a salesman in the florist's establishment of Siebrecht & Son, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, that the man presented himself about 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Bunyard got a better look at him than Miss Gould's private secretary has been able to obtain. Still that look was only of a cursory sort, sufficient only for the salesman to remember yesterday that the man was about twenty-five years old, smooth-shaven, and that he was not over well dressed. The manners of the customer seemed peculiar to Bunyard even before he had additional reason to suspect him—he acted as though he felt sensitive about making the purchase.

"I wish to buy a bouquet of American Beauty roses," he said to the salesman timidly.

"How many?" asked the salesman.

The customer didn't seem to know. Bunyard put his hesitancy down to an uncertainty regarding the price, which, coupled with the man's appearance, caused the salesman to reduce the price of the flowers before he showed them. The man's face fairly beamed with joy when he saw the roses. He would take four of them, he said. Bunyard procured a box and laid the roses in it. The customer continued to stare at them admiringly.

For a minute the salesman turned his back to get paper and string. He caught the customer sprinkling something upon the roses in the box, whether liquid or powder he could not tell. He saw only that the stuff was being poured from a bottle.

"Don't do that," cautioned the salesman. "These roses have a fragrance all their own; it is characteristic of them. You cannot improve upon it."

The man shamefacedly put the bottle in his coat again. Bunyard somehow got the impression that he would complete what he had been interrupted in doing when he got out upon the street.

While he finished tying the bundle the man stepped to a table, wrote names and addresses upon two cards, took his property and walked out.

The man's action had been so peculiar that it had aroused Bunyard's suspicion. He picked up the blotter which the man had used, and held it up to a mirror. "Helen M. Gould, 879 Fifth Avenue," legibly written, was visible in two places upon the blotter.

Bunyard made a rush for the door. He saw the man walking rapidly up Fifth Avenue, but no policeman was in sight. In another minute he was at the telephone, for he was fearful that the stuff the man had sprinkled upon the roses might be intended to annoy if not to injure Miss Gould. Bunyard, over the wire, got profuse thanks for his solicitude, but he got a more gratifying acknowledgment of the favor from Miss Gould in the morning, in this form:

Mr. Bunyard, care of Messrs. Siebrecht & Son,
409 Fifth Avenue:

Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you for informing me of the curious incident that occurred in your shop yesterday—the purchase of four American Beauty roses by a poorly clad man, who proceeded to throw some powder over them. The man had a young boy bring them here. He is one of the cranks who has communicated with me a number of times, but I fancy he does not contemplate any injury to me. It is said there are so many persons slightly out of their mind.

Thanking you again, I remain, very truly,
HELEN MILLER GOULD.

It had been planned after the telephone message to try and hold the man at the Gould residence long enough to get some idea of him and his purposes, but he sent a boy to deliver the flowers. Very cautiously several of Miss Gould's servants handled the bouquet, upon which something had been sprinkled. The more courageous finally sniffed at them. No peculiar odor was noticed nor did any ill effects follow.

SURFACE ROAD'S BIG BLOCKADE

Delay in Remedying Effects of Thursday's Explosion Caused Great Inconvenience to Travelers.

Trouble on the trolley roads arising from the big gas explosion Thursday afternoon in the Metropolitan subway in Whitehall Street continued until 9 A. M. yesterday, and caused what was the worst blockade of surface traffic that the city has seen except during great snowstorms.

The last end of it was all the more aggravating, for it was supposed that the temporary repairs, which were completed shortly before midnight Thursday and which permitted the Broadway cars to run, though leaving the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines still tied up as to their lower sections, would hold, but the new feed wire gave out at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and every car of that line south of Canal Street stopped where it happened to be.

A terrific crush on the elevated roads followed, as people already late for business would not take further risks on the surface lines that were running. Cabmen, too, reaped a rich harvest from those who could ill afford to pay carriage hire. While the delay lasted the south-bound cars were all plainly marked with "Franklin Street Only" signs, but this did not deter many passengers bound far down town from boarding them.

All the men who could find room to work toiled all night in the subway, under the direction of Chief Engineer Frank Pierson of the Front Street distributing station, and the burned and melted cables which they pulled out of the big hole looked like a nest of huge serpents as they laid in the streets about the Produce Exchange.

MORE TIME FOR BRIDGE WORK.

Commissioners Grant John A. Roebling Sons' Co. Six Months' Extension.

The new East River Bridge Commission at the meeting held yesterday decided by a unanimous vote to allow the John A. Roebling Sons' Company, which has the contract for laying the cables of the bridge, an extension of six months' time to complete the work. The contract time for the stringing of cables expired on Oct. 9.

George Roebling, who was present at the meeting yesterday, asked that ten months' extension be allowed because of the amount of experimental cable-stringing work which was done with machinery. Commissioner James W. Boyle at the last meeting of the commission opposed the extension of time. Yesterday he voted for the grant. President Nixon said that if the cables were not finished in six months the penalty would be enforced.

URGED FOR THE PARK BOARD.

Controller Coler Favors George Livingston for Commissioner.

Within the past week the name of School Commissioner George Livingston has been brought to the attention of Mayor-elect Low for the position of Park Commissioner to succeed Mr. Clausen. Controller Coler is one of the men who is urging his claims.

Mr. Livingston has been in the Board of Education for twelve years, and is a member of the Committee on Buildings of that board, and Chairman of the Committee on Teachers. He was active in the Fusion movement, and there has been some talk of his being President of the School Board that comes into power next February.

MR. PHILBIN SAYS HE IS AFTER A HIGH OFFICIAL.

Expects an Indictment to Follow the Presentation of His Evidence—He Will Push Police Cases.

District Attorney Philbin said yesterday morning that he intended taking steps toward the indictment of a prominent Tammany official. He said that he thought he had about enough facts to warrant the finding of an indictment, but he was not sure that he could do so before his term of office expired. In the latter event, he declared, he would turn over sufficient evidence to his successor to enable him to carry the matter to a successful issue.

He was asked if he referred to one of the five men whom Justice Jerome characterized as the "gambling combine" during the late campaign. He replied that he did not refer to any of these.

Acting Captain Churchill of the East Fifth Street Station called at the office of the District Attorney yesterday and was closeted with Mr. Philbin for more than an hour. Mr. Philbin said that Capt. Churchill had called at his request and he had given the Captain a number of suggestions which he thought would be of material assistance to him in enforcing the law in his precinct.

Mr. Philbin will devote himself to the prosecution of the police cases and will do all in his power to finish them before Jan. 1. The case of Wardman Edward Glennon will be the first to be taken up, and will probably be called one day next week.

CAPT. GANNON COMPLIMENTED.

Magistrate Zeller Commends His Raid and Arrests in an Alleged Disorderly House.

Police Captain Gannon of the Mulberry Street Station, who is now under indictment, charged with neglect of duty in failing to suppress an alleged disorderly house at 140 East Fifteenth Street, while he was in command of the East Twenty-second Street Station, was complimented by Magistrate Zeller in the Centre Street Court yesterday when he arraigned there several prisoners whom he had taken in a raid on an alleged disorderly house at 202 Elizabeth Street on Thursday night.

Capt. Gannon assumed command of the precinct last Tuesday. According to his statement, he was informed on Thursday of the character of the house on Elizabeth Street. Taking several of his men with him he raided the house on the same evening and arrested three women and two men. One of the men, Giovanni Bellantonio, rented the place, and he had in his employ Ida Smith, eighteen years old, though she looks much younger, whose task it was to patrol the streets and entice girls.

Magistrate Zeller, when he had heard the evidence, held the prisoners without bail for further examination, and, turning to the Captain, said:

"I commend you very highly for having made this arrest. I consider it one of the most important yet made, and I am sure it will go far toward breaking up this awful practice."

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF AGE.—In an action brought by Catherine Lee and others against the Supreme Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, on a policy of insurance on the life of the plaintiff's father, Pierce Lee, the sole issue was whether the deceased was born in 1836 or in 1846, as stated in his application for insurance. Several witnesses for the defendant testified that Mr. Lee was born in the parish of Upper Church, in Tipperary County, Ireland, and was the son of Daniel and Nora Lee, the latter's maiden name being Phelan. Father Corcoran, the parish priest, when examined in Ireland by commission, produced the parish register to show that Daniel Lee and his wife were the parents of certain named children. One of these, Pierce Lee, the record showed, was born in August, 1836. Father Corcoran, however, testified that there were numerous families by the name of Lee and Phelan residing in his parish. Another witness for the defendant, while testifying that he knew and worked with Pierce Lee before the latter left Ireland, and was sure he was baptized in Upper Church parish, could not "swear exactly that he was not born on Jan. 26, 1846." The plaintiffs called witnesses, relatives of theirs, who testified that the first child of Mr. and Mrs. Lee died in infancy, and was baptized by the same name as the deceased. One relative said he was acquainted with Patrick Lee, who was an older brother of Pierce. The parish register contained no record of a son by the name of Patrick. The latter testified himself that he was a brother of Pierce and that his mother's maiden name, instead of being Phelan, was Whalen. A judgment at the Onondaga County Trial Term of the Supreme Court on a verdict for the plaintiffs has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. Presiding Justice Adams, for the court, says: "The evidence, therefore, taken as a whole, presented a distinct issue of fact, which was submitted to the jury in a fair charge by the trial Justice, and they found in favor of the plaintiffs. We do not well see how this verdict can be disturbed; for the evidence, while perhaps not altogether satisfactory, is sufficient to support the conclusion that either Pierce Lee was not the son of Daniel Lee and Nora Phelan, or else that he was a second son of these parents, who was named Pierce, and that in either case he was no older than he represented himself to be at the time of making the application for membership in the defendant."

INSURANCE POLICY PAYABLE TO HUSBAND'S EXECUTORS CANNOT BE ASSIGNED BY WIFE.—In an action brought by Irene Lateer, as administratrix of her husband, Judson T. Lateer, against the Prudential Insurance Company to recover on a policy of insurance on Mr. Lateer's life, the defendant was allowed to interplead and have substituted as a defendant in its stead, Lewis W. Robinson, a son-in-law of the plaintiff. Robinson claimed to be the owner of the policy, and made affidavit to the effect that Mrs. Lateer left her husband in September, 1900, and about that time gave him the policy and the receipt book which accompanied it, saying that she could keep it up no longer, and that if he paid the premiums he could have the policy. The Second Appellate Division has ordered a reversal. Justice Bartlett, for the court, says: "This transaction, assuming that it took place precisely as alleged in the affidavit, conveyed no title to the instrument. The policy did not belong to Irene Lateer as the wife of the insured, nor had she any right to give it away. The instrument, as appears by the complaint, was issued and delivered to the insured husband himself, and by its terms was payable to his executors or administrators; and the wife's right to sue upon it now grows solely out of the fact that she has been appointed administratrix. Under these circumstances the claim of the party who has been substituted utterly lacks that reasonable foundation which is necessary to warrant an order of interpleader."

McKINLEY MEMORIAL TABLET.

Italians of the United States Honor Martyred President's Memory.

Within a few days the Italian residents of the United States will send to Washington a Roman bronze tablet as a tribute to the memory of William McKinley. With the tablet a request will be forwarded to President Roosevelt that it may be placed in the Capitol Building.

The design of the tablet, in bas relief, is a fine figure of the President as if walking toward a tomb. In the lower right-hand corner is seen the sharply drawn façade of the Capitol at Washington. In the lower left-hand corner four finely modeled infant figures represent the four sections of the United States—East, West, North, South. A gracefully draped figure in sombre shade also sits by a shield with a cluster of newly plucked grain.

The tablet was designed by C. G. Capone, modeled in clay by G. Moretti, and will be cast in bronze by R. Bertelli. It has been paid for by popular subscription, under the management of Il Progresso Italo-Americano.

Customs Service Investigation.

Collector Bidwell and his deputies refuse positively to make any comment respecting the alleged frauds in the customs service. They admit, however, that an investigation is now being made by Special Treasury Agent Cross and his subordinates. Inspector Cross, who is understood to be acting under orders direct from Washington, will only admit that he is making an investigation into certain complaints, the nature of which he refuses to disclose.

Boys are so careless about growing—they grow uneven; and to have to throw away a whole suit because your boy has outgrown part of it is discouraging.

Don't be discouraged.

Tuxedo coats, waistcoats and trousers sold separately; long or short trousers; ordinary sizes or extraordinary sizes.

Little dress shirts; dress ties, pumps—everything that is worn with dress clothes, and a dress suit case to put them all in.

Everything that boys wear.

Men too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

WOMAN'S SUIT MAKES STRANGE DISCLOSURES

Mrs. Reynolds Fights Attachment in Miss Haines's Action.

Plaintiff Declares Defendant Placed a Music Box in the Tomb of the Man Who Left Her $250,000.

Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, heard argument and reserved decision on an application to set aside the attachment issued against the property of Mrs. Mary Reynolds, in the suit brought against her by Miss Harriet A. Haines, who alleged that Mrs. Reynolds had failed to keep her promise to her as to the payment of certain money, and that she was about to elope and go to England to reside.

Miss Haines alleged that four years ago, when she was seventeen years old, Mrs. Reynolds induced her to leave her home and become her secretary and companion and promised to pay her for her services, first, the sum of $10,000, and then $1,000 a year. She asserts that the defendant is a very wealthy women, having inherited $250,000 under the will of Robert Ireland of Catskill, N. Y., by whom she had been employed as a servant.

Counsel for the defendant contended that the suit was purely a blackmailing scheme, and that Miss Haines was nothing more than a servant in the defendant's employ at a salary of $10 a month. Albert I. Sire and William L. Stone, attorneys for the plaintiff, introduced affidavits in rebuttal to show that the plaintiff had really been the companion and secretary of Mrs. Reynolds.

The property of Mrs. Reynolds, which has been attached, is her bank account in the Garfield National Bank and a box in the Garfield Safe Deposit Company's vault, which counsel for the plaintiff say contains $75,000 worth of jewelry and securities.

Among the affidavits that will be submitted to the court in behalf of Miss Haines's suit is one made by Mrs. Anna S. Ireland, the widow of Robert Ireland, who died in 1897, leaving all his property to Mrs. Reynolds. Mrs. Ireland, who now lives at 157 Park Avenue, Montclair, N. J., alleges that twenty-seven years ago, when she and Mr. Ireland were living together on the best of terms, she secured Mrs. Reynolds as a servant through an employment agency. She states that in the course of a few years the woman had won away from her her husband's affections and began to abuse her, finally threatening her life and driving her from her husband's house.

Miss Haines, the plaintiff, states that soon after the death of Mr. Ireland Mrs. Reynolds had a mausoleum erected in Greenwood Cemetery, Saratoga, and had his remains placed there. When this was done, Miss Haines says, Mrs. Reynolds procured a large music box, which played all the favorite airs of Mr. Ireland, among them selections from "The Bohemian Girl," and had it placed in the tomb, compelling her to go there frequently and hear the repertoire.

HORSE CAR RAN AWAY DOWN HILL.

A Collision and Panic Among Crosstown Passengers Resulted.

A horse car of the Central Park and North and East River line, running away down the grade on Amsterdam Avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused a stampede in the street traffic and resulted in a crash between the runaway and a crowded crosstown car of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street electric line.

The horse car, one of the old "bob-tail" pattern, was north-bound and going at a good rate of speed, and had just crossed the highest part of the line and began the descent of the long hill, when the driver set the brake suddenly. The momentum gathered caused the wheels to slip on the snow and sleet covered tracks, and as the grade is steepest there, the car in another instant was coasting down hill and the brake was useless.

With his horses galloping under the whip to keep them from being run down by the car, the remainder of the trip down hill was made, while the driver's shouts warned pedestrians and truck drivers to get out of the way. The motorman on the crosstown car at the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street curve was not warned in time, however, and the forward platform overhung the horse car line's tracks when the motor car was stopped. The car horses swerved aside and passed the motor car, but were jerked back by the traces and thrown when the car behind them struck the motor car with such force as to tear away the corner.

The driver jumped from his platform an instant before the crash, and the motorman saved himself by running back into his car, in which the passengers, warned too late, were struggling with each other to be the first to get out of the rear door. All the occupants were thrown by the shock, but none was injured seriously. Both cars were shattered badly.

Police Doorman Daniel Clemens Dead.

Daniel Clemens, fifty-seven years old, a doorman at the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, died at his home, 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. Clemens was appointed to the force in 1883, and for a long time he was attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. In 1889 he was transferred to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters. He was a charter member of the Metropolitan Rowing Club of Harlem.

This discomforts of influenza, the danger from Grip, and kindred disorders, can be modified and cured—perhaps altogether prevented—by a prompt resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

James McCreery & Co.,

MEN'S CRAVATS.

Made of Silk, woven to order for this department.

Productions of the leading European and American mills. These very fine cravat silks include many novelty weaves,—heavy, English Matelasses and cords,—in solid colors.

Cravats made in any desired shape, the latest fold being the "Coronation Ascot"

In stock,—a large variety of fine cravats,—correct for business or calling dress, 50c. to $3.00 each.

Twenty-third Street.

Long Overcoats.

"The woods are full of them;" So many "best" makes, we really don't know where we come in.

We do know, though, that our coats are right. Dash and grace—the touch of the custom bench—stand out in every line.

Every style of Overcoat worth seeing—$15 to $45.

Youths' Long Overcoats, $10 to $25,

Boys' Long Overcoats, ages 3 to 15, $5 to $15.

Everything else Man or Boy wears.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

SIXTH AVENUE.

THE WELL-GLOVED MAN

Is the man especially catered to, here, with Gloves for business, street, semi-formal and formal wear.

Men's 1 clasp Pique Dogskin---
Men's 1 clasp Prix Seam Cape, 1.00
(Exceptionally Good.)

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"CHAIRS TO SIT ON"

ARE IDEAL HOLIDAY GIFTS.

A Scottish tenant, shown over his laird's newly appointed house, carried the special report to his inquisitive wife that he "could sit on every chair."

Our quaint old styles please every one who likes to "pick up" odd bits occasionally. Mahogany Colonials, $13.00, though quaint in shape and wonderfully artistic in line, are as stout and strong as the settles of your grandmothers.

Dutch chairs, $7.50, (with rush seat,) like those seen in old Dutch paintings. English, French, and Italian—many correct copies of antiques preserved in European museums. Colonial "roundabouts" and triangles. Chairs for every purpose, from library chairs, which are veritable "old shoes" for comfort, to the daintiest little ones, at $2.75, for desks and boudoirs, but all at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

EXCLUDE THE COLD, USE

For Sale or Applied by ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., New York also Hamilton Av. and 14th St., Brooklyn. Telephones in both Boroughs.

ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS FOR DOORS & WINDOWS

AROMA OF COFFEE.

Possessed by our Fine Breakfast Coffee you will appreciate; 10 lb. for $2.00. Free delivery within 25 miles. Address Coffee Bin, No. 2 Vesey St., New York.

ANSON R. FLOWER IN CUSTODY.

Held in Contempt of Court for Refusing to Testify in Boston and Montana Mining Company Case.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down an order finding Anson R. Flower, a Director of the Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company, guilty of contempt of court, and committing him to the custody of United States Marshal Henkel until he shall consent to appear and testify in an action brought against the company in the Montana courts.

The hearing was held on a motion compelling Mr. Flower and other Directors of the company to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt, the order being signed last Saturday on the application of Franklin Bien, on behalf of John Mc Guinniss, a plaintiff in the action. The defendants had been required to appear before a commissioner appointed to take testimony here, but Mr. Flower was the only one to do so, and he refused to testify, through the advice of counsel.

His case was selected as a test one for the other Directors, those named with him being William G. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, J. P. McIntosh, Frederick B. Olcott, James Stillman, and Leonard Lewisohn. On the motion of John A. Garver, of Sherman & Sterling, counsel for the defendants, a stay of the order of commitment was granted, pending an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the case will be brought up for hearing at the next term of that court.

Mr. Bien expressed himself as confident that Judge Lacombe's order will be sustained and that the appeal will occasion only a short delay, and that there will be no escape for Mr. Flower and the other Directors from examination. Mr. Flower's case, he said, was applicable also to Messrs. Rogers, Stillman, Rockefeller, McIntosh, Lewisohn, and Robert Bacon, the other Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

James McCreery & Co.

MISSES' SUIT DEP'T.

Venetian Cloth and Serge Suits, revers, sleeves, belt and skirt trimmed with stitched black satin.

Colors:—blue, brown, red and black. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$15.00

Oxford grey, double face cloth walking skirts. Lengths 35 to 40 inches.

$5.00

Children's one and two piece serge and cloth suits, trimmed with braid, silk and cloth. Sizes 4 to 8 years.

$5.00

Long military coats, with or without capes. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Colors:—blue, brown, red and mode.

$7.50

Children's coats,—finished with double capes. Blue and mode. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

$10.50

Twenty-third Street.

SAYS MARCUS DALY OWED $50,000 AS SUBSCRIPTION.

Counsel for Paul Cooksey Seek to Have the Will Probated in This County.

Application was made at the Surrogates' Office yesterday on behalf of Paul Cooksey to have the will of Marcus Daly probated in this State and county. Mr. Cooksey, in his application, alleged that he was a creditor of Mr. Daly's in the sum of $50,000, which amount of money the testator promised to subscribe toward the erection of a monument as a memorial to certain Confederate soldiers who fell in the civil war.

Preparatory to filing the application for the probate, copies of citation were served on Mrs. Margaret B. Daly, the widow of the testator, at her home, 715 Fifth Avenue, and the children, Harriott H. Daly, Marcus Haggin Daly, and Margaret C. Brown of Brookland Wood, Baltimore County, Md. It is alleged by Mr. Cooksey's counsel, Kramer, Kalish & Palmer, that a copy of citation was also served on Mrs. Mary A. Gerard, wife of George W. Gerard, another daughter, at her home, 17 Gramercy Park.

Bowers & Sand, counsel for the heirs of Mr. Daly, assert that Mrs. Gerard was not served with a copy of citation. They have not decided whether or not a contest will be made to the probate of the will in this county.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Bring the Children To-day to See Our Great Doll Department

Entire space formerly occupied by Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery is now an immense Doll Room.

Here they can see more Dolls and more kinds than they have ever seen in one place before.....In large glass cases all around are beautiful life size dolls, dressed in latest fashion in exquisite costumes of Silk, Chiffon, Organdy or Lace—each and every piece, from hat to shoes, removable, so that they can be dressed and undressed like a real live baby or little child.

Thousands of other dolls, from the most plebeian rag baby to the finest productions of France and Germany, in all sizes—dressed and undressed—at prices ranging from 25 cents to $25.00.

Splendid Values in Boys' and Youths' Clothing.

Clothes correctly made, in styles Boys like, that suit and fit them, and that show their merit by excellent wear—not only in fabric, but in keeping their shape, which is test of good tailoring and workmanship—these, combined with our small profit prices, are the attractions which keep this in front rank as the place where Boys can be correctly and economically clothed—where quality is never sacrificed to meet a price—where nothing but reliable goods are sold.

TO-DAY'S ATTRACTIONS FOLLOW:

BOYS' RUSSIAN OVERCOATS
Oxford, Olive, Royal and Red Frieze and Serges—plain or braided—Swell styles for the little fellows of 2½ to 8 years.... 5.98

BOYS' OVERCOATS
A fine collection of the newest colorings in Frieze and Cheviot Twills—perfect in style—6 to 16 years..... 3.98 to 5.98

BOYS' SUITS
Double Breast, Vestee, Norfolk and Sailor—3 to 16 years—values $4 and $5.... 2.98
All wool, wear resisting materials—fast color—all seams silk stitched.

BOYS' EXTRA FINE SUITS
Double Breast and Three Piece—with Vest—also Norfolk, Vestee and Sailor—3 to 16 years—value $5 and $6..... 3.98
Navy Blue and Fancies—a great variety of this season's most desirable effects.

YOUTHS' SUITS
Single and double breast—with and without military shoulders and shaped back—natty patterns in high-class fabrics—extra fine linings—excellent fit and tailoring—14 to 20 years; value $12..... 8.75

BOYS' SWEATERS—24 to 34 chest—
All wool—all colors..... .69
extra quality—usually $1.50..... .98

BOYS' KNEE PANTS
All Wool Cheviot Knee Pants, made from short ends of fine cloths—patent elastic waist bands—taped seams—hip pockets—silk stitched throughout—3 to 16 years; value .75 .39

MOTHER'S FRIEND WAISTS
Fine Percale—best styles and patterns—attached or two separate collars—4 to 13 yrs.—value .75..... .49

BOYS' FLANNEL WAISTS
Splendid quality, all wool—all colors—well made—perfect fitting—patent bands—sizes 4 to 14 also Blouses of same quality..... .59

BOYS' FLANNEL WAISTS
Red, Blue, Brown and Gray—Shirt Waist or Blouse style—value .59..... .39

BOYS' HATS
Fine lot of Fur Felt Alpines and wide brim Golf Panamas—steel and black—value $1.50..... .98

BOYS' WINTER CAPS
Double band pull down Polos; Double band pull down Golfs; Double band Tams..... .49
Plush, Chinchilla, Frieze, and Cloth—satin lined—value .75.

BOYS' RUBBER COATS
4 to 16 years—value $2.50..... 1.98
Mackintoshes—black and colored—24 to 34 chest..... 2.98

Misses' and Children's Garments

Superior styles and fine qualities at prices that delightfully surprise....With such attractions, why should not this department enjoy a continually growing popularity?.... We don't claim exclusiveness; we do claim to give same styles others claim as "exclusive" at very much lower prices.... Come, see and judge for yourself.

CHILDREN'S HIGH CLASS COATS
Rich Cloth in various colors, also Black and Navy Velvets—single and double Capes—round, square and ripple—stitched satin or lace collars—worth $10 and $12.... 7.98

MISSES' KERSEY PALETOTS
Extra fine quality—Black and Oxford—8 rows stitching—Half fitted back—notch collar—full satin lined—14 to 18 years..... 12.98

GIRLS' HIGH CLASS BOX COATS
Finest Kersey—Elegantly tailored—with and without fancy strappings—full Satin lined—best colors—also full length Coats—smooth and rough fabrics—handsome styles.. 9.98

GIRLS' GRANITE CLOTH DRESSES
Best Colors—Yoke of Cord tucks and stitched Taffeta Silk bands, and rows of velvet ribbon—worth $4.98..... 3.69
Finer Dresses, one and two piece—to $16.98.

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS
1 to 5 years.
Fine soft Cloths—warm interlinings—plain or scallop Capes, with Satin ruffles, fancy braid or lace bandings and fur heads—all colors..... 4.98

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH COATS
Kersey and Rough Cheviot—with and without double Capes—velvet cuffs and collar or stitched velvet bands—good value at $10.00..... 6.98

Millinery

Temporarily removed to room west of Dolls, formerly occupied by Wrappers and Tea Gowns....Condensed space necessitating condensing stock, here are prices to the point:

Children's 79 cent Hats..... .29
Ladies' 99 cent Felt Hats..... .65
Ladies' Ready to Wears; were 1.98 and 2.25..... 1.39
Ladies' Velvet Dress Hats—fine quality—were 2.25..... 1.69
extra quality—were 3.25..... 1.98
Finest Panne Velvet Hats—beautifully tucked and shirred, with and without black or white chiffon facings—elsewhere 5.50 to 6.50..... 4.98

Ladies' Neckwear

Our popular prices cause quick disposal of these dainty costume attributes....They come, they go—always fresh, fine stock—always the newest of the new:

Fancy Lace Collars—Venetian, Arabian and lace trim'd Batiste—newest shapes for waist decorations—value $1.00..... .69
Handsome Venetian and Arabian lace collars—latest shades—value, 1.50.. .98
Magnificent collection of fine lace collars and Boleros to $15.00.
Tucked Crepe de Chine Stocks—H. S. ends—fancy shades—value 1.50... 1.10
Liberty Silk Jabot with Stock—ruche finish—Black and white—value 1.65..... 1.25
Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—accordion pleated ends—ruche trim—Black, and Black-and-White—Value, 4.00..... 2.98
Black Neck Ruffs—fancy Ends—value 2.00..... 1.49
Other Neck Ruffs as low as 98 cents, and as high as $20.00, with at least twenty prices between.

Toilet Articles

The "tried and true" kinds at lower prices than imitations are elsewhere sold.

Witch Hazel and Glycerine Cold Cream.. .8
Brown's Camphorated Tooth Powder.... .17
Sanitol Mouth Wash..... .39
Java Rice Face Powder..... .24
Pear's Fuller's Earth..... .17
Dr. Pray's Rosaline Powder..... .19
Holmes' Frostilla..... .18
Harrion's Florida Water..... .29
Ospoto, for Cleaning..... .18
8-oz. Florida Water and Bay Rum..... .12
Glycerine Soap—½-pound bar..... .6
Decorated Glass Atomizers..... .24
Standing and Hand Mirrors—Value 69... .49

To Keep Baby Warm

We have the coolest kind of wear in all varieties, at smallest prices possible for the qualities.

Hand Knit Leggins—with and without feet..... .89
Machine Knit Leggins—Black or White .49
Hand Knit Caps—fur trim..... .69
Knit Sacques—fancy trim..... .69
Knit Veils—Wool ..... .49
Knit Mittens—Silk or Wool..... .39
Knit Bootees—ribbon trim..... .29
Knit Shirts—all wool..... .49
Knit Bands—all wool..... .39
Knit Afghans or Crib Covers..... 1.39
Babies' Ripple Cloth Caps—Pink, Blue and Cream—Silk turn-back piece—wide silk ties—were .69..... .49
Babies' Faille Silk Bonnets—light and dark—full front—of pleated Mousseline—ribbon bow—were 1.39.... .98
Little Children's Velvetteе Bonnets—best colors—full puffed Crown—Corded Pokes—silk bow—were 1.98.....1.49
Long Bedford Cord Cloaks—Circular and Pointed Capes—fancy ribbon and braid trim—were 3.98..... 2.98
Fine All Wool Bedford Cord Cloaks—double emb'd Capes or fancy full ruffles—ribbon trim—were 5.98....4.98
All Wool Bedford Cord Coats—pointed or round Capes—full trim of ribbon and braid—were 4.98..... 3.98

Novelties in Jewelry

Lots of pretty articles now that cannot be duplicated later when Holiday buying is in full swing.

Special line Solid Gold Rings—with latest jewel settings—amethyst, sapphire, ruby, turquoise, emerald, etc., in cluster, single stones, and Gypsy settings—with and without pearl combinations—value 2.69..... 1.98
Ladies' Chatelaine Solid Silver and Crystal Watches—also Boys' Nickel and Gun Metal Watches—were 4.79 to 9.98..... 3.49
Imported Rhinestone Hatpins—Cubes, Stars, Fleur de Lis, Balls—value 1.39..... .98
Rhinestone Brooches—newest designs. .98
Boa Chains—Gilt, Silver and Oxidized—extra quality..... .39
Metal Chatelaine Bags—Armor and fancy mesh—fancy tops... 1.49
Cut Steel Chatelaine Bags—round shape—fancy carved tops—value 2.50.. 1.98
Sterling Silver Nethersole and Florodora Bracelets—newest designs.....98
Sterling Silver Lorgnette Chains solid gold jewelled slides..... 1.49
Children's Nethersole and Chain Bracelets—Sterling Silver..... .49
Sterling Silver Muff Chains—purse attachments—extra heavy..... 3.49

MORNING SHOPPING is recommended to those who appreciate celerity with which they can be served before 2 P. M.

NOV

1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1901,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901. 24 PAGES.

CONTENTS

Rembrandt. Page.
A Continuation of Lippmann's Famous Collection of Original Drawings Reproduced in Phototype. Reviewed by JOHN LA FARGE..... 885

Dickens.
Mr. Evans Continues His Recollections of the Second Visit to This Country..... 898

Paraguay.
A Volume About the Work Done There by the Jesuits from 1607 to 1767. Reviewed by CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY..... 895

Lanciani.
His New Tales of Old Rome..... 894

London Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN..... 893

The Mohawk Valley.
Mr. Reid's New Book on Sir William Johnson, Brant, and the Iroquois. Reviewed by AUGUSTUS C. BUELL..... 891

Stevenson.
Praise from W. E. Henley of the Earlier at the Expense of the Later Man..... 904

Duchess Sarah. Page.
Two Volumes on Her Life and Times by Fitzgerald Molloy..... 889

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.
The Home and Personality of the Author of "Hugh Wynne" and "Circumstances." By WARWICK J. PRICE..... 888

Our London Cable.
Gossip About Authors and Publishers by E. A. D.. 897

Other Books Reviewed.
"The Civil War and the Constitution"..... 886
"Obermann: Letters to a Friend"..... 894
"Life on the Stage"..... 888
"The Portion of Labor"..... 901
"Brenda's Summer at Rockley"..... 901
"Colonial Fights and Fighters"..... 886
"In the Fairy Land of America"..... 905
"Young Barbarians"..... 899
"The Marrow of Tradition"..... 892
"What's in a Dream"..... 907
"A Diary of the Siege of Peking"..... 905
"A History of the Precious Metals"..... 895
"The Rosamond Tales"..... 889
"Boy's History of William McKinley"..... 901
"Caleb Wright"..... 901
"Margaret Warrener"..... 894

The Fletcher Memorial Library..... 887
"Rosy" Biographies..... 896
State Aid to Libraries..... 896
The Value of Work..... 896
Of Pure English..... 896
Book Advertising..... 896
Books in Demand..... 897
Milton's "Comus"..... 897
Topics of the Week..... 885
Notes and News..... 902
From Readers..... 892
Books and Men..... 890
Magazine Contents..... 907
Queries..... 900
Books Received..... 908

The New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A NEW volume of verse from the pen of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder will shortly appear under the title of "Poems and Inscriptions." It is the first to be published since "Five Books of Song" and "In Palestine." Mr. Gilder's verse, we believe, does not appeal to a very large public; but this does not mean that it never will so appeal. So many questions enter into the explanation of the popularity of a living poet that it is quite impossible here to attempt to define Mr. Gilder's alleged shortcomings; while distinguished critics have exhausted panegyric in estimating his undoubted and excellent qualities. He has written many things and has employed various metres as a medium of expression. He has a way of making harsh words sound musical, and his skilful repetitions reveal the varied phases of a single impression that augments and changes through meditation. Incidentally he has added a new poetical definition to the sonnet, which is quite worthy to take its place among those better known sonnets on the sonnet.

It is a little curious and hardly complimentary to the "general reader" that the inventors of literary fashions are hardly ever able to profit by the work of their imaginations. A few years ago a really excellent historical novel of American Colonial life was produced. It met with feeble response. Then the "popular" novelist took a hand, and at one time it seemed as though persons who were not reading historical romances were busy composing them. Of course, some were worthy of their popularity; others were not. Then an undiscovered country some where among the little kingdoms of Germany or the principalities of the Balkans was made to furnish the scene of a very human story of adventure. Again the "popular" novelists took possession of the scene, while their books with curiously unpronounceable titles ran up into the tens and even hundreds of thousands. We have of late read many of these novels based upon foreign territory. We were obliged to do so. What appears to make them attractive in their native

We wonder when the limit of sensational advertising of books will be reached—when people who read books will tire of the extraordinary methods employed to attract attention. In a Boston paper the other day people read these headlines, "Hamilton Shot in Duel with Burr, Victim Mortally Wounded." Then followed the date line of a story, "New York, July 11, 1804." Another publisher asks the readers of a novel to select, out of twelve portraits published with the story, the one they think best realizes the heroine; a prize is to be awarded by the plebiscite method. A magazine is publishing a story without a title and offers a reward for the best suggestion. Now we admit that all this presents interesting problems for the psychologist, but we should really like to know what it has to do with literature. After having fondly believed in the existence of literary art are we finally to learn that books are just like any mercantile commodity?

If the present season is prolific in books, for the existence of which we fail to find other than a monetary excuse, it is also signalized by being one profuse in handsome, well-made books, and in reissues of standard works. New edition honors are being showered on Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, George Eliot, and even upon Fielding, Smollett, and Richardson. Within the last month we have no less than four new editions of Shakespeare upon our desk, while well-known books by smaller giants—fiction, travel, biographical, and descriptive—are appearing for the Christmas season, as to letter-press, binding, and general make-up, in truly artistic and durable forms. It seems as though every standard text which would at all lend itself to the art of the illustrator, the printer, and the bookbinder has been brought forth in an abundance and luxuriousness never before equaled.

We learn that the series of lectures delivered at the University of Chicago by Maxime Kovalevsky, sometime Professor of Public Law at the University of Moscow, are about to appear in book form. The subject treated of is "Russian Political Institutions." Russia is at all times interesting, but just now she is particularly so. "The" Russian Institution defies all comparisons with the roots of other civilizations. For this reason a Russian interpreter is most desirable. The lectures, we are told, give a complete exposition of the judicial and military systems with a discussion of the subjects of personal liberties of Russian subjects. The volume, we think, should be well worth reading.

We presume that the fetish as to how authors work will prove attractive as long as they are to produce books. It is a pity, however, that no criterion of sure success can thereby be established. In fact, it seems that with every new successful author we hear of a new method pursued in work. It is only the "failures" apparently who work as the masters did. Balzac wrote principally by lamp light and when stimulated by black coffee. We presume that there are authors toiling to-day in the same way. But they are not Balzacs, and so we have not heard of them. Mr. Winston Churchill, we believe, hired "office room" in a New York skyscraper and wrote "The Crisis" strictly during "business hours." We have not heard, however, of any other author climbing to success in the same way. The data might be almost infinitely increased, but there would be few duplicates. Literary aspirants should remember that all these pretty tales of "how I produced my masterpiece" usually signify much patience practiced along the lines of least resistence, and seldom anything else.

BEST HOLIDAY BOOKS.

One week from to-day (on Dec. 7) will be issued the Special Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. We have long had in preparation a list of best books restricted to the literature of this year and adapted to purchase in the holiday season. The books will be classified, and there will be semi-critical descriptive notices. As a literary newspaper this issue will be remarkable, and only for its size and circulation; but for its reading matter and the

REMBRANDT.

A Continuation of Lippmann's Famous Collection of Original Drawings Reproduced in Phototype.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOHN LA FARGE.

THIS work is a continuation of the famous collection of original drawings by Rembrandt, published from 1888 to 1892 by F. Lippmann in four folios, which contain 200 drawings. This supplement is composed of 100 plates, to be published in two parts, in a limited edition of 150 copies. The first part is now ready; the second part will be issued in the Autumn. The drawings are taken from examples in the collection of Bonnat, the painter; the Six collection at Amsterdam; the Warwick collection; that of the Duke of Devonshire, the National Museum at Stockholm, the Von Beckerath, the Valkenburg, the Heseltine, that of Frederick Augustus the Second at Dresden, and the Print rooms of Dresden; of the British Museum, of Berlin, Amsterdam, and of the Teyler, at Haarlem.

A singular good fortune, the result of many circumstances, has preserved to us a large number of Rembrandt's drawings and sketches beyond the number to be expected in the remains of an artist, whose painted and engraved work is so large. Usually the faint projects and intentions for completed work disappear. They have been the ordinary scaffolding for a building taken down and broken up when the building is completed. This does not mean that in the case of Rembrandt we have the studies for his famous paintings; nor even for a fair proportion of the celebrated etchings. It is to be presumed that very many of them were destroyed, if indeed he made many of the kind which were deliberately preparations for his completed work.

Perhaps we can see in the story of his life a special set of circumstances which have preserved most accidental and private records. He attained, very early, to a great but limited reputation, which must have given value to things that he might use as gifts; or have made some af them interesting to collectors. The remarkable appreciation of his etchings would have given to his drawings, which resemble the etchings, a value at least of curiosity which would not belong to the drawings of a man known only as a painter. The very anxiety to possess various states of his etchings might also preserve drawings related to the etchings, more or less closely. Then the catastrophe which threw every belonging of his upon the open market, even to the very linen in the wash, obliged the keeping for sale of ordinary scraps and bits of work. This fact would have prevented the destruction of many of them by himself; and later, in the mere struggle for existence, anything that would bring a price might have been of use. We can hardly believe, however, that much was not lost during the period of his decline in the public appreciation, with which he had so triumphantly begun. And yet there always remained admirers; and among engravers and etchers men who would recognize, more or less distinctly, the enormous value of his sketches and drawings as connected with the art of etching or engraving. Their manner is intimately connected with the manner of his etchings, with the extraordinary use of line, and of the filling the line in with graduated darks.

However it may be, the drawings, even to the merest scribblings, are of extraordinary importance. They testify to a perception and power of expression which even the etchings cannot have so fully, for the latter are definitely chosen arrangements, limited in their make by the material used; which is, necessarily, a harder and more precise method.

The extremely delicate suggestion of the drawings could not be reproduced in the scratch of metal on metal. And there is, necessarily, in the work of art meant to address a great number of people a less intimate side than in the work of art addressed to that one judge of exquisitely trained perception, who is the artist, and who can stay his hand at any moment he prefers, content with a suggestiveness that he fully understands.

To all artists the successful sketch or partial study brings back a number of attending circumstances which cannot exist in the memory of the outsider, who is not in the confidence of the moment and of the feelings which directed the record. And it is a surprising circumstance that so much in the sketch of a great master should be in part our own creation; our own calling up of memories at his mere suggestion. This is true of ever so many cases of masters, great and small. But in no drawings is more conveyed by few means than in the drawings of Rembrandt.

They are, even beyond his etchings, appeals to the existence, in his mind and in ours, of things

*ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY REMBRANDT. Reproduced in Phototype by the Imperial Press at Berlin and by Braun and Schutz at Dornach. Second Series. In two folios. Text and Index of Subjects. Published by F. Lippmann, Berlin.

...the great masters of light and darkness, of the planes and interchange of these two poles of light, observe in his drawings, in a suggestion of this enveloping atmosphere, by mere lines and sometimes by the mere record of the direction of a line. A landscape opens out into the sun, or split by merely the record of the place of certain objects in the picture, of which he makes an abbreviated note. See, for instance, No. 22.

In the same way the expression of a face or of a whole attitude is given by the place in which the face or attitude might be. A few great planes, as the painter, or sculpter, or architect, calls them, are chosen, and we fill in at once the necessary construction; a mere scratch or two, sometimes merely indicating a direction, give in his drawings some of the most intimate and delicate feelings that the human soul can express through the body. This we know in the etchings; but the drawings are still more intimate, still nearer the expression of feeling or the accuracy of motion. The dreamy eye of the captive lion in No. 2, turned upon us, is done by a mere greater or less pressure of the pencil. This, according to the definition of Ingres, the illustrious professor of the most opposite manner of drawing, is only attainable through extreme accuracy. For, as he says: "Expression is merely a matter of correct drawing." I have chosen Ingres, known especially to students of French art, because of his being at the furthest pole of classical art; and, also, because of late many of his best and most sympathetic drawings have been reproduced in careful fac simile. The improved process of reproduction, as it is called, allows this to-day, and the present work is, in that way, charmingly near the look of an original drawing. Years ago they might almost have passed for hand work.

The special study and the appreciation of the look of the eye above noted is characteristic of Rembrandt all the way through his work, painted or engraved, and, necessarily, in the drawings, however abbreviated their expression.

In No. 1, which may be his own portrait, the half-closed eye is as that of the artist, or the draughtsman, or painter, measuring for spaces or the erection of a line, or the value of tone of some small places. In No. 2, above noted, the dreary eye of the sick and captive animal; in No. 3 the downcast eye of the model posing, partly bored, partly thinking of something else. The cautious look of No. 3's portrait; in No. 6, the sketch of Homer on Mount Parnassus, where the eyes are made of a couple of lines not bigger than a small pin's point, one can see the blind look of Homer, half physical incapacity, half dream of splendor, and each one of the little figures has the eye of the listener, and the listener of many kinds. The absorbed follower of the words, the old accustomed poet, the youth who looks but does not see—he is transcribing the words—and the poetess taking it all in; all these indications of the mind are represented by sixteen lines which would find place on the head of a large pin.

Again in No. 7—Joseph's interpreting his dream—the eyes no more important in dimension and care, are each one different. They all listen, except Joseph's, which is as it were turned within; he is recalling what he has seen, and his eyes look on nothing around him. Even there, the little child neither looks nor listens; he has a plaything, and that is all to him. Jealousy, anxiety, disbelief, trust, all these things which even Shakespeare has to unfold in many pages, are told within the narrow compass of three or four inches. The name of Shakespeare comes up easily in thinking of Rembrandt, who is his nearest parallel in the art of painting. With Rembrandt, too, the entire subject is tremulous with life. A life at first observed, or noticed, or felt by the young man and then gradually classified and recalled by him who has seen. In No. 11, the Job visited by his friends, the story is again informed with the divination as by the experience of many things. There, again, we notice Rembrandt's changing the movement of the head of Job, which in both cases expresses the resigned patience of the man subjected to useless and misunderstood exhortation; and yet they are sad also, Job's comforters—they feel for him and muse on the astonishing circumstances. And it is all so grave and so sad, so far from anything but a high and broad view of the misery of life. Here, as in most of his work, Rembrandt uses a modification of Oriental costume, influenced by what he saw about him to place his figures in a world somewhat remote, but still touching that of the every-day of the period. It allows him to bring home at once the drama he is unfolding into to-day. These people are you or I or anybody, whatever. The lesson is continued from the time of its occurrence; it is not remote, it cannot be avoided by saying things were different then. This is a religious mystery—this is a classical fable. The lesson is upon us at the moment. When Christ bends over, as in No. 12, to write the words which are to save the woman, one can see the reproof in every line of the figure, and the acceptance of it even in the shapes of the hearers, whose backs are turned. So when the child Christ in No. 10 speaks in the temple, though no one lifts a hand or makes a gesture, each one of the doctors seems astonished at the sayings of the little seated figure.

Of course, in the drawings which are records of nature seen, and sketches on the spot, all these points of sympathy and observation are still more evident, and, however wonderful, are not so surprising. That is to say that we expect them. We ex-

...how completely he has divorced from things that he was unacquainted with, as in the sketch of No. 9, which gives an Indian Prince, seated on a throne, receiving a written message, in which the accuracy of costume and appreciation of type antedate by almost two centuries our appreciation of foreign representation. For we all know how this curious collector was open to all sorts of influences and used them as fuel for the fire kept up by him; therein not differing from all the better artists who are great absorbers of impressions, but whose record of such impressions has not often remained to us.

This collection is the first of the second series, and a fourth is announced. It may be perhaps of less importance than the first two sets, published some years ago and now difficult to get. Their value, however, cannot be overestimated, and perhaps the process being so much nearer than the Braun photographs of Rembrandt's drawings, allows us to get still nearer to the original. But any reproduction based on the photograph cannot avoid giving something of the value of the originals. They are so full of meaning that a part of it can be dropped. It might some day be desirable to make a collection which would embrace these and those of other collections. A few belongings to the Von Beckerath collection in Berlin have been lately published in the Zeitschrift fur Bildende Kunst, which are worthy of a publication as careful as this.

There is one representing Jacob weeping at the bringing in of Joseph's bloody coat, which is an extraordinary specimen of Rembrandt's dramatic power, if one can call anything so near nature dramatic. A few lines give the old man's sudden breaking down; a few more lines distort his face in an agony which cannot be mistaken; a form of speechless pain to be relieved later by hysterical weeping; and the shambling self-consciousness of the lying messenger is so rapidly expressed by a few sweeps of a brush that it is we who place the figure of a man inside of these touches. There are also faces, or rather the mere expressions of bystanders, watching the effect of the news, and one or two other partial sketches on the edge of the paper indicate that the artist saw the scene at first from another point of view, and gave this up rapidly for a better one, however successful the first perception had been. For these drawings of Rembrandt which tell stories are not composed. They are, as it were, "the record of a former sight," almost instantaneous, but a thing really seen. So that a complete painting, even his own, (and he is one of the most complete and elaborate of painters) would not give more than the details of the picture seen and noted in the few lines of the drawing. In that way Rembrandt's drawings are the most remarkable ever made. Nor could they have been so made with such evident rapidity, as if translating in a hurry what he saw, without the prodigious training of copying from nature which he had and which he shares in common with the other Dutch men of his day.

One cannot suppose these drawings begun, to take up again; they are so much the record of one impression. But looking at them more coldly, we can see that they are sometimes corrected or modified; showing also the other side of Rembrandt—the calmness of execution and critical judgment which must belong to any very great "executant." In the drawings here given, or in the others of the previous series, there are special ones which are more in the nature of a mere study from nature, to be used as a mere formal document. In these, the correction and retouching is naturally more evident. So that also in the passing from one to another of the drawings we meet most dissimilar intentions. But these are the natural sides of the work of a profession which requires both great sensitiveness and sympathy and even passion; but also like all professions, calmness and detachment and slow patience and critical judgment of one's own work.

From what I have just said one might suppose that every art student should have these drawings. But that is a very different question; a similar one is presented in the study of the greater poets. How near, should we ask ourselves, could the student come to the best appreciation of the greater and more difficult works? It may be that he needs lower or less involved forms that his mind can analyze and which he can copy. For it is hopeless to copy Rembrandt or Michael Angelo, except as mere training. What we know of them involves long previous study, and a special attitude of mind, often extremely personal. Were it not for that the drawings of the great masters would be the easiest models. But portions of them can be studied, as we travel, for instance, through a country. A student can thereby appreciate the great difference and learn what it means to be a great draughtsman. And if his line of thought and feeling are not in sympathy, there is no danger of his being forced into a path he cannot tread.

But he can use these intimate records of a great man's mind as a strong stimulus; as an uplifting out of the ordinary into larger life, at least for a moment, as we poor people read a passage of Homer, or some lines of Shakespeare, or Dante, without the slightest intention of even trying to imitate them. But for a few moments we have breathed a greater air than that of every day.

JOHN LA FARGE.

Dr. Burgess's Book Dealing With the Constitution.*

John W. Burgess has long borne a reputation as a historian and teacher of political science. His latest book, "The Civil War and the Constitution," has added to his laurels and again brought to public attention his habit of clear thinking and his terse English. His simplicity and lucidity of expression make what might well be deemed a dry subject quiver with interest and tinge it with the colors of romance in many of its pages. His estimate of men and measures is unusually just, so much so that in some instances it appears passionless in its calm dividing of intent and purpose, and the revelation of things in their relation to one another and to the Constitution.

The heat and animosities engendered by the great war have passed away, and Mr. Burgess talks of those on both sides as his common countrymen, whose opinions and valor he can weigh and dissect with patriot hand and loving heart.

Prof. Burgess's analysis of the nature of the great internecine strife is lucid and instructive. In his opinion the States claiming to have seceded from the Union were the aggressors. They fired the first shot against the supremacy of that law and order to which they owed obedience and allegiance. The more puzzling query is whether the result of such actions is rebellion or war. It was certainly not war between nations. That was what the South tried to claim as the deepest issue of the conflict, but the outcome proved the contrary. Nor was it strictly civil war. It was not the struggle between two parties for the possession of Government, each claiming to be legitimate. It was an attempt of a section of the country to set up an independent sovereignty. From an independent and strict legal point of view everybody engaged in it made himself a criminal, and subject to the criminal law of the Government against which he rebelled.

The historian does justice to the great capacity and far-seeing ability of McClellan, at the same time showing clearly his relations to the President. Without a doubt his overcautiousness irritated and embarrassed Lincoln. In the last days of his command Lincoln wrote his General some very severe letters, even appealing to his sense of manliness to move his army and go forward to crush the enemy.

But McClellan lingered on, or moved only half-heartedly until the wornout President sounded his note of doom. He gave way to open the path that was to lead ultimately to the supremacy of the persistent, irresistible Grant.

Grant knew how to watch, wait, and by the very impact of big numbers throttle a foe.

The pictures of President Lincoln that the volume affords are at once inspiring and an honor to American manhood. Confidence in his integrity and purity of heart, in all the great questions at issue, the rank and file of the North certainly had, but, in the beginning of his Presidential career, how little the people really knew the depth and greatness of his character. Politicians certainly thought they could wheedle him to their own ends.

But the fact soon became apparent that the President knew that he was the head of the Nation and the Commander in Chief of the army and navy.

The experiences and profound thinking that led up to the Emancipation Proclamation show the inner life of the man who wrestled in his grave and sorrowful way for the very life of the Nation. Nowhere more than in these days of troubled thought, as he was gradually feeling his way into the light of a decision on this stupendous event, does the greatness of Mr. Lincoln appear, and the virile fibre of his strong, self-reliant determinate will. The quasi-victory of Antietam afforded Lincoln the peg he had waited for for many weary months on which to hang the web of his proclamation. It is true that it was but the announcement of what was to take place on Jan. 1, 1863. Its effect on the South was clear. It unified straggling and disintegrating elements and made a solid Confederacy. But what may be said of its effects on the North? Certainly the friends of the measure and the President himself were disappointed. What a revelation of his feelings is given in a letter to the Vice President, written on Sept. 28:

"It is known to some that while I hope something from the proclamation, my expectations are not as sanguine as those of some friends. The time for its effect southward has not come, but northward the effect should be instantaneous. It is six days old, and while commendation in newspapers and by distinguished individuals is all that a vain man could wish, the stocks have declined, and troops have come forward more slowly than ever. This, looked soberly in the face, is not very satisfactory."

Amid deep and universal discouragement throughout the North, the time came to put into effect the provisions of the proclamation. It seemed for a while as if its issue was of doubtful good. Under its weight the Union cause appeared to actually totter. This great act was attacked both on the ground of its morality and its legality.

But in his keen analysis of the question the author shows conclusively both the morality and the legality of this measure. It has been falsely asserted that the President sought a slave insurrection and its ...such as had been attributed to him? The very wording of the proclamation proves that he did not. The war powers of the President certainly justified his act as a temporary war measure. It remained for Congress in after days to fix the legal status of the negro. What the Federals did in arming the blacks was no more than what the Confederacy did in arming savage Indian tribes, possibly if there was any grain of commonsense in equipping the whites, it was in the lesser degree, for ignorant and lowly as the blacks were, they yet were above the plane of savages. But the great President struggled through the gloom, sorrowful, thoughtful, burdened Lincoln, like some mighty Atlas, staggered beneath the weight of a Nation's woes, and all unconsciously set his face toward the Jerusalem of martyrdom. The crown for all the ages rests upon his sad brow. He belongs to the elect. He walks in the company of the indestructively great.

Mr. Burgess has thrown into the chapters on "The Last Blows" and "International Complications" something that almost lifts plain prose into the realm of poetry.

Those last blows were falling all too slowly. Entanglements threatened that menaced even the future peace of the unbroken Union. The episode of Maximilian in Mexico loomed as a cloud of ill-omen to the Monroe doctrine for all time. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were both men who looked far ahead. One thing at a time they said. They said but little, but watched with anxiety the French encroachment on the southern border. With an almost sublime patience and self-containment, these men waited to do that one thing. The Confederacy had breathed its last. Lincoln was dead. Still Mr. Seward bided his time. Not until December, 1865, was he sure of himself and the Nation. Then in a note of no uncertain sound, he informed France that she must not set up, but withdraw, her attempt to perpetuate a foreign Government in Mexico. One can almost see the hand of Providence stretched out over the Nation. What might have been the history of America if France had declared war on the United States and fed the dying embers of the Confederacy into fresh conflagration? But the divinity that shapes the ends of nations, as well as of individuals, put patience and wisdom into the hearts of two truly great men.

These volumes are a valuable ready reference, and will be greeted with delight by the student of the history of our people.

FRANCIS EDWARD MARSTEN.

Mr. Brady's Colonial Fights.*

"Colonial Fights and Fighters" is second to "American Fights and Fighters" in the series in which Mr. Brady means to complete "a Battle History of America, in which the stories of all the conflicts, wars, and adventures, which have taken place on the continent, will eventually find a place." The third volume, now in preparation, is to be on "Pioneer Fights and Fighters." These volumes are of a healthy popular order of history, with separate chapters, each in story form, chronology being disregarded in the series in order to group in one volume exploits of a given kind. History, apart from the excellence of its complex and heavier records, needs a library of short and essentially readable books to give it widespread familiarity. In the way of a double chance at success over novels and books that depend wholly upon their literary value, this may be set down as a book valuable for its method of telling important things, and worth obtaining and reading.

But, like a novel, made with the primal intention of being readable, the book in its value depends largely upon literary quality. In greater part, the construction of the stories is slight, and the accounts are colorless. There is an enormous amount of picturesque material to be used in portraying American history, and the subjects deserve sincere handling. In reading the book one inevitably thinks of the bad influence of short story writing, and misses its good points of clearness, vividness, and careful concern as to motive.

"In the Age of Discovery," the great crusade of De Soto, "the best of the Conquistadors," and the early battlings of the French and Spanish for supremacy on the Gulf—fearful conquerings and senseless massacres that seem like strange, weird tableaus rather than scenes that really moved—we have history that is known not half well enough by scoffers at the unpicturesqueness and unimportance of the "new" country. The second part deals with the "Gentlemen of the Black Flag," that separate chapter in American history that concerns the doings of Blackbeard, Major Bonnet, and Sir Henry Morgan, pirates, or adventurers, seeking their own fortune by unlawful means, as defined from buccaneers, who fought under some remnant of a royal banner. Entering into Colonial history proper, Mr. Brady takes up various early wars of the Atlantic seaboard, including a most interesting chapter describing the grand old Oglethorpe and his defense of St. Simon's Island off Georgia, the first Spanish-American war, and a more interesting account of Pepperrell before Louisbourg.

The rest of the book is enlivened by stories from the French and Indian war, the last of the Colonial wars—and an interesting defense of Braddock, in whose defeat Mr. Brady says good soldiers were saved by trees and good officers by God, and stirring accounts of the fighting around Ticonderoga, and the fall of Quebec. But all the chapters are not as satisfactory in context nor as interesting in narrative as those on Oglethorpe and St. Simon's, and the three mentioned on the French and Indian war.

*THE CIVIL WAR AND THE CONSTITUTION. 1859-1865. By John W. Burgess, Ph. D., LL. D. With maps, charts, chronological table, and index. In two vols. Volume I. Pp. viii.-347. Volume II. Pp. x.-320. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 per volume.

*COLONIAL FIGHTS AND FIGHTERS. With Maps, Reproductions from Old Prints, and Original Drawings. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 8vo. Cloth. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.20.

NOV

1901

About To Be Published---Look For It

COLONIAL FURNITURE IN AMERICA

12 Artotypes

The Authority at Last

BY LUKE VINCENT LOCKWOOD

With 300 illustrations from typical specimens in the possession of private collectors and from public museums.

A companion to Mumford's "Oriental Rugs."

A COMPLETE, authoritative and elaborate handbook dealing with the entire subject of Colonial furniture in America by a private collector of many years' experience.

It is so arranged as to furnish an infallible guide to the style and the closely approximate date of any given piece of Colonial furniture, offering means for the detection of the spurious, as well as for the determination of the genuine.

$7.50 net (postage 60 cents)

CONTENTS.

CHESTS
CHESTS OF DRAWERS
CUPBOARDS AND SIDEBOARDS
CHAIRS
SETTEES, COUCHES AND SOFAS
TABLES
DESKS AND SCRUTOIRES
MIRRORS
BEDSTEADS
CLOCKS

Out Next Week---a Biographical Event

EUGENE FIELD

A Study in Heredity and Contradictions.

Profusely Illustrated. Drawings by Field. New Stories. Many Letters

By SLASON THOMPSON

Field's Friend and Fellow-worker on the Chicago *Daily News.*

THE real man as he appeared to his intimate friends in his hours of work and of relaxation—this is the portrait which Mr. Slason Thompson has drawn of his comrade in this book. The foundation of the work consists of the author's recollections.

In two volumes. $3.00 *net* (Postage 25 cents)

"Miss Daskam puts diverting incidents on paper in a diverting manner, and discloses some very pretty spectacles."
—*New York Tribune.*

Just the book to give to a woman.

Fables for the Fair

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

25 fables, daintily printed in green and brown with cover in colors.

The Woman Who was not Athletic
The Woman Who Used her Theory
The Woman Who Looked Ahead
The Woman Who Understood Opera
The Woman Who Made a Conquest
And 20 others

$1.00 net (postage 8 cents).

Also by MISS DASKAM

The Imp and The Angel

With 8 illustrations.

A thoroughly original and engaging little hero in Knickerbockers.

$1.10 net (postage 10 cents).

GORKY'S NEW BOOK.

ORLOFF *and his* WIFE

Tales of the Barefoot Brigade

By MAXIM GORKY

Translated from the Russian by ISABEL F. HAPGOOD

"A powerful book, made fascinating by its intense humanity."
—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

WITH A NEW PORTRAIT OF GORKY. $1.00.

"A profound novel. A fine piece of art."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

2d Edition

By the new Polish Novelist ELIZA ORZESZKO,

THE ARGONAUTS

Translated by JEREMIAH CURTIN

MR. CURTIN calls Eliza Orzeszko "the greatest female writer and thinker in the Slav world at present. There are keen and good critics, just judges of thought and style, who pronounce her the first literary artist among the women of Europe."

$1.50

Her most noteworthy achievement and a thoroughly good novel.

The Making of Jane

By SARAH BARNWELL ELLIOTT

N. Y. Times's Saturday Review says:
"A story in temperaments which deserves respect for its purity and delicacy of tone and the sincerity with which it is made."

The Outlook says:
"Fascinating in its human interest."

$1.50

"A work of art is this book—of art nourished by real knowledge of life."
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Tales of Dunstable Weir

By ZACK.

The Spectator (London) says:
"Told with perfect pathos and the relief of humor is never wanting."

$1.50

THE FOUR SCRIBNER RECORD MAKERS NOW STAND:

65th 1,000	*The Cavalier*	By Cable. The Fiction Success. Christy drawings.
70th 1,000	*Lives of the Hunted*	By Seton-Thompson. 200 illustrations.
50th 1,000	*The Ruling Passion*	By Henry van Dyke. Color drawings by Walter Appleton Clark.
45th 1,000	*Amos Judd*	By J. A. Mitchell. Keller drawings in full color.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.

The Home and Personality of the Author of "Hugh Wynne" and "Circumstance."

VERY few men have been able to live long enough to master highly more than one trade. S. Weir Mitchell may be regarded as the marked exception that to prove the rule. Not so many years ago he was spoken of as a famous physician who was also an author. To-day, at seventy-two, the "Dean of American novelists" is known as the famous author who is also a great physician. To a certain extent this was also true of Dr. Holmes, though the Bostonian pursued both his literary and medical work through the same years, while the Philadelphian devoted the energy and thought of thirty years to his profession before he turned to make a name equally as great in the commonwealth of letters. It is to be added that in this course he was guided by the advice of Dr. Holmes himself.

An early incident in the life of a young medical student who was hesitating between two professions, in both of which he was destined to become famous, has often been told. He had sent a portfolio of verse to Ticknor & Fields; the publishers referred the manuscripts to Dr. Holmes, who advised the poet of twenty-seven to make secure his position in medicine before attempting literature. Thus, in 1856, Weir Mitchell turned his undivided attention to the profession in which his father, himself a physician and professor of note as well as an author of some success, had predicted he would fail.

For twenty-five years he worked and studied, practiced and wrote. Experience in the Civil War directed his attention to the care and cure of nervous diseases, and he began those especial researches which resulted in the "rest cure" and brought him world-wide fame. More than a hundred publications on physiology, toxicology, and various troubles bear the name of S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., as witnesses to the labors of this quarter of a century. Then, with half the world acknowledging the weight of his authority, he turned his attention to literature. He had well lived up to the advice of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

In 1880 appeared "Hepzibah Guinness and Other Stories," all of old Philadelphia. Novels and poems followed, until in 1892 "Characteristics" gave the first full expression to the author's ripe experience of life. Five years later came "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," to stimulate the thrill of romance which had succeeded to the weary doubts of realism and to show that a new and influential figure had come into the world of letters. "The Adventures of Francois," "The Autobiography of a Quack," "Dr. North," and the latest, "Circumstance," have only made Dr. Mitchell's position the more secure.

The scholar, the scientist, and the man and manners. Well above medium height, but slightly bowed, his gray eyes, keen but kindly, look out on one from under prominent brows, and speak as clearly of human sympathy as of something more than human powers of penetration. His hair and beard are snow white and rather thin. His voice is deep, his hand-grasp hearty, and his smile as captivating as his ever-ready wit.

In every issue and instrument is the refinement of the cultured man and the ease of one of long experience and assured position. Yet there is constantly in evidence an enthusiasm giving the lie to his years, and a modesty so pleasing and sincere that it is next to impossible to hear of Dr. Mitchell's doings and opinions from Dr. Mitchell, while an "interview" is out of the question. It is, however, eminently characteristic of the man that his refusal comes so gracefully and is so wittily worded that the applicant leaves the Walnut Street house in Philadelphia with an indefinite feeling of flattered self-satisfaction rather than the sense of disappointment which comes later.

The doctor's office is—a doctor's office, but the study which opens from it is the room of the man of letters. When one passes through the heavy green portières that mask the double doors it is like turning from the pages of "Wear and Tear" to one of those later volumes in which a public which knew only of Weir Mitchell the physician have found and learned to love Weir Mitchell the novelist and poet. A riding crop on a chair near the door and an unjointed salmon pole standing in the corner reinforce the glimpse of the world of out of doors which comes through the two south-looking windows, and suggest the sportsman who rides afield at Bar Harbor and wades the streams of Canada. But on every hand are evidences that here is the workroom of the man of letters, in which all else is forgot.

Bookcases surround the room, save where the windows, the fireplace, a deep couch, and a table piled high with papers intervene. Before the grate and in the centre of the room is the master's desk, generous as his opinions, and book-laden. On it and the bookcases and the table at the side are souvenirs brought back to Philadelphia in the Summer just past from the Far East. There are curios, paintings not yet framed or hung, bronzes and porcelains, most of them from that land of babies and blossoms, Japan.

Proofs abound, too, of the many-sided character of the man who here lives, thinks, and writes. The physician of international fame is bespoken by the foreign stamps and postmarks on the wrappers which have brought the reports of medical associations of the Old World. The naturalist and scientist, who is an honored member of that select body which is known as the National Academy of Science, is seen in their publications. The man of affairs interested in doings local or more widely public appears in a score of evidences, such as the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he has been for years a member. As to the poet and novelist, the very atmosphere of the room tells unmistakably of him.

Philadelphia tells three good stories of Dr. Mitchell. There is that one of his referring to a certain noted German specialist for a medical opinion, and the foreigner, who had not caught his caller's name, referring him back to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell as the only man best able to answer his query. There is that other one of "Hugh Wynne's" first success, when Richard Watson Gilder returned from Europe to find every one in The Century office reading the unbound sheets of the novel long before it had been determined that it should first appear as a serial. Lastly, there is that example of propriety if not poetic justice, how by the readings from his poetic drama of "Francis Drake" Dr. Mitchell raised a sum sufficient to purchase and preserve the site of that colony of Raleigh's which was once relieved by Drake.

There is yet another story, but decidedly apocryphal, to the effect that Holmes's "Elsie Venner" was in a manner suggested and influenced by Dr. Mitchell's first publication, a book on the anatomy of the rattlesnake, with a study of the secretion and expulsion of its venom, which the Philadelphian is said to have sent to the man who had once advised him to let literature "wait a while." Probably the only truth in this last is that Dr. Mitchell's work is still the standard authority on the subject.

Those who know Dr. Mitchell most intimately have much to say of his vast and special knowledge of abnormal human nature. His long years of medical research and practice have afforded exceptional opportunities for acquiring such understanding, and Dr. Mitchell seems to have made the most of every chance and to have missed nothing essential. In the days of the Civil War, when he walked the wards of the Philadelphia hospitals he began to read and study human minds and hearts. To-day he divines human motives unerringly, and with, if not above, the genuine literary merit of his work, is ever a psychological interest of high value.

For this reason much that Dr. Mitchell has written is semi-autobiographical. "Dr. North and His Friends" and "The Autobiography of a Quack" are obvious instances. The author of "A Madeira Party" had given just such at his own board, and the man who wrote "Characteristics" had himself been the life, in wit and philosophy, of scores of such conversations. The Philadelphia of "Circumstance" is the very town where Dr. Mitchell has lived and worked, and where he heard from the lips of participants the stories of "Roland Blake" and in "War Time." Even "Hugh Wynne" and "Far in the Forest" and "When All the Woods Are Green" are scarcely to be excepted, for the Canada of the last is the author's annual Mecca when [illegible] "Far in the Forest" are quite sure enough their historian's home to stand for a personal knowledge of their fastnesses.

As for "Hugh Wynne," it is to a majority of those who know him only through his books, Dr. Weir Mitchell himself. For years the story had been growing in his mind, perhaps since Mistress Olivia Wynne moved across his pages with "Roland Blake," back to 1856. He had almost literally lived in the Philadelphia of the days of André's Mischianza and Washington's Valley Forge. He knew from delving here and there just what buildings had antedated the prim brick and marble fronts of to-day; how the passers in the streets were dressed, of what they talked, and whither they were bound. So he came to his writing. He was personally acquainted with Revolutionary days and doings, one may say. By residence, by kinship, by marriage, and by descent "Hugh Wynne" was eminently and properly the story for Dr. Mitchell to tell us. When a man's father is named for the architect of old Christ Church and Independence Hall, that man has good claim to retell the tale of the days of their greatest glory.

Dr. Mitchell's literary output has been large. In addition to the novels and shorter stories already mentioned are about 125 volumes of greater or less size on scientific and professional subjects, fully twoscore essays and occasional addresses, seven volumes of verse, and two children's books. In round number, a total of 183. The children's stories suggest the student of natural sciences, the poems tell in every line of the scholar, the broad-minded, cultured gentleman who has added so considerably to American literature.

WARWICK J. PRICE.

Alaska and Yellowstone

A new book of travel by Charles M. Taylor, Jr., is entitled "Touring Alaska and the Yellowstone." It is interesting, instructive, clear, terse and original. Cloth bound. Contains 36 illustrations. Price $1.60 net. By mail $1.75. To be had of all booksellers, or of the publishers.

George W. Jacobs & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Best Selling Book in New York.

Illustrated by Andre Castaigne
LAZARRE
The Best Novel of the Year.

In these days when the Spurious novel is offered up on every side, what a blessing it is to happen once in a while upon the Real Thing. I have found the Real Thing in Mary Hartwell Catherwood's romantic American novel, "Lazarre."—Lillian Bell in *Saturday Evening Post.*

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

By An American Woman.
LAZARRE
The Best Novel of the Year.

An American Woman, and not a Prodigy, but an experienced writer, has written "the novel of the year," and it's "Lazarre, the Romance of an American King." This time it is a book which swings into popularity because of its literary merit. Mary Hartwell Catherwood is the author.—*Baltimore American.*

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The Critics Everywhere call
LAZARRE
The Best Novel of the Year.

Of all the novels of the year "Lazarre, the Romance of an American King," has the most engaging subject.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "Lazarre," in the quality of recreating time and place, surpasses any romance written by an American author.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

It's Literary Merit Makes
LAZARRE
The Best Novel of the Year.

Of the many "historical" stories which have appeared since Mr. Churchill began the epidemic with "Richard Carvel" this book "Lazarre" is far and away the best. That is a broad statement to make, but it is made after mature thought.—*Baltimore Herald.*

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

NOV

DUCHESS SARAH.

Two Volumes on Her Life and Times by Fitzgerald Molloy.*

MR. FITZGERALD MOLLOY'S gossipy volumes are much more than a chronicle of the fortunes of the Churchills, interesting as is the story of the rise of that family. It is in reality a record of the history, the scandals, political intrigues, and other happenings, both public and private, in England during the long period covered by the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Queen Anne, and the first of the Georges. Through these fascinating pages move all the celebrated historical personages, both great and small, of a series of splendid Courts; the history of these successive reigns, especially with regard to their effect upon the fortunes of the Churchills is told.

Sarah Jennings, destined to become the first Duchess of Marlborough, and to leave a lasting impression upon her time, was born on the 29th of May, 1660, the very day that Charles II. made his triumphant entry into London. She was one of the five children of a good family, her mother being a daughter of Sir Gifford Thornhurst, while her father, Richard Jennings, was one of the twenty-two children Sir John Jennings had contrived to settle suitably in life on an income of £4,000 a year.

The opening pages of the book review the condition of England at the time of Sarah Jennings's birth. The civil war being at an end, the country was no longer torn by factions. The "Merry Monarch" on his return from exile had been greeted by a loyalty that rose almost to worship. Indeed, the reaction was so great that never in the history of England had so brilliant a Court been known. Mr. Molloy draws full-length portraits of both Charles II. and of his brother James; the latter's fortunes being very closely connected with those of the Churchills. The author contrasts these two brothers; thoroughly unlike in type, but agreeing through affection. Charles was indolent, averse to ceremony, ease-loving above all else, and—perhaps largely for this reason—indifferent to the keeping of his promises, forgetful of his friends, but not revenging himself on his enemies. James, on the other hand, was practical, economical, and businesslike; with a great regard both for his own word and the royal prerogative. He hated his enemies as heartily as he loved his friends, and in his earlier days, before he fell under the sway of bigotry and dogma, he was almost as fond of pleasure as was his brother.

Six months before James returned to England with his brother he had secretly married Anne Hyde, maid of honor to his sister, the Princess of Orange, and daughter of Edward Hyde, a lawyer, who had shared the exile of Charles II., and continuously and successfully plotted for his return. At the restoration Hyde was appointed Lord Chancellor, and created Earl of Clarendon. Anne returned with her family, and the marriage was at once confessed. The King, while far from being pleased with this alliance, accepted it; although the Queen Mother and the Princess of Orange tried in every way to prevent its acknowledgment. Anne Hyde was remarried to the Duke of York at her father's house on the 22d of October, 1660. She is said to have been graceful and dignified rather than beautiful, and to have retained to the last her influence over her husband. She would have been Queen of England had she lived; a dignity, however, enjoyed by both her daughters—Mary, wife of William of Orange, and her successor, Anne.

To the gay Court of Charles II. came Frances Jennings, an older sister of the future Duchess of Marlborough, and later on Sarah herself, both having been appointed maids of honor to the Duchess of York in acknowledgment of the devotion shown the Stuarts by their family. In a court remarkable for the beauty of its women, Frances shown so pre-eminent that she was given the name La Belle Jennings. Her reputation for wit, high spirits, and repartee being as great as was the fame of her beauty, thus attracting the marked attention of both James and his brother. Sarah Jennings, who occasionally visited her sister and who was about four years older than the future Queen Anne, became at twelve years of age the latter's companion. Anne was a backward child with small will of her own; trouble with her eyes interfering not only with her reading and present amusement, but also with her future education.

From the first Anne felt attracted toward one whose firm mind and decisive manner contrasted with her own, and there and then began that singular friendship which was to guide her most important actions and dominate her life. It is impossible that this should have been the case had the Duchess of York lived.

For months before the Duchess died a rumor had been gaining ground that she had joined the Catholic Church, and the King knowing the fear that existed among the great mass of the English people that Catholicism might prevail in England at a time when the horrors of the Inquisition still shadowed other countries, begged James to remonstrate with his wife. Thereupon James confessed that she had been a Catholic for some time. The matter was kept secret, however, until the death of the Duchess in 1671, when the latter confessed to Bishop Blanford she was no longer a Protestant. Although she left a paper stating no one had influenced her in the choice of her religion, a fear and dislike of James—the heir to the throne—from this time on spread rapidly over the country, and in the end influenced not only his fate, but that of Sarah Jennings and her future husband.

John Churchill, who was to become one of England's greatest Generals, began life as a Court page. His father, Winston Churchill, had as Captain of Horse fought bravely for Charles I., his property being afterward confiscated by Cromwell. After the Restoration a portion of his estate was restored, posts were conferred upon him, and his son John, then in his tenth year, made a page to the Duke of York. From the moment John Churchill entered the Duke's service he gained his favor, and at the age of sixteen was appointed Ensign in the guards. Young Churchill was tall and well proportioned, with a handsome face and such charming manners that the latter were said to have been no small factor in his future success.

The rumors that James, Duke of York, had joined the Catholic Church spread rapidly. Even the King's inclinations were thought to lie in that direction, while the fact that the passage of the Test act was followed by the resignation of the Duke of York as Lord High Admiral of England made matters worse. The marriage of James to Mary Beatrix, daughter of the Duke of Modena, and a Catholic Princess, rendered the condition of affairs still more critical. On forming his new household, the Duke appointed John Churchill, who had already distinguished himself in the field, as Master of the Robes. This office required Churchill's constant attendance at Court, where he met Sarah Jennings, ten years his junior, who from the first exercised an extraordinary influence over him, which only increased with years, his devotion to the end being such as is given to few women to receive. Sarah's temper and unreasonableness seem never to have shaken his faith in her. It is thought that young Churchill, who had been made Colonel in 1674, could scarcely have attracted Sarah Jennings's favor through his attractive personality. But his having the possession of the royal favor and the possibilities of the future are supposed to have influenced the future Duchess; who was incapable of strong affection, but influenced by love of power and a keen ambition. Even at this early day furious quarrels with her mother, who wished to remove her from the temptations of Court life, showed her possession of the violent temper which later became the terror of Queen Anne. But nothing deterred young Churchill from his wooing, and the Duchess of York, who was about Sarah Jennings's age, having offered her maid of honor a dowry, this was accepted and the marriage celebrated privately at St. James's Palace in the Winter of 1677.

The advancement of the Churchills was rapid. On the marriage of the Princess Anne, Sarah Churchill was made a Lady of the Bed Chamber, while in the same year James created her husband Baron Churchill of Aymouth, giving him the command of a troop of horse guards then being raised. Even the flight of James but slightly checked this triumphal progress, full details of which will be found in these volumes.

Mr. Molloy's book, as has been said, is a veritable history of five successive Courts and will be found full of personal details as to the most exalted personages in all the various Court parties. Lady Churchill gained a strong ascendency over the Princess Anne, the Churchill fortunes increasing in brilliancy, with but little regard to who happened to be the ruling party—the family politics adjusting themselves with ease to those of the day.

The close friendship between Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Morley, as Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough chose to call themselves, is most unusual and interesting, but the tie between them was fatally weakened by the latter's violent temper. But the family fortunes seemed only to increase with every political change. Although the character of the Churchills, and especially that of the wife, was far from being perfect, yet the latter possessed one redeeming virtue; she told all facts as they were, or as she believed them to be, and was always honest in the expression of her opinion.

The volumes will be found full of good anecdote and character sketches, all fitting into a clearly formulated historical background, while the fine portraits and other illustrations throughout the volumes will do much to add to the interest of a fascinating book.

*THE QUEEN'S COMRADE; THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SARAH DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH. By Fitzgerald Molloy. Author of "The Most Gorgeous Lady Blessington." Portrait and illustrations. Vol. I., xii.-326. Vol. II., vii.-329. London: Hutchinson & Co. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1901. $6.50 net.

"Government in State and Nation" is the title of a book which Charles Scribner's Sons are just issuing, and it teaches the possibilities of government, instead of mere theories. The authors of this book are James A. James, Ph. D., Professor in History in Northwestern University, and Albert H. Sandford, M. A., Professor of History in the Stevens Point Normal School, Wisconsin. They have included not only the discussion of the National Constitution as found in texts, but they have also placed emphasis upon the actual workings of the National Government in its various departments. State and local Governments are treated fully, and city government is given adequate treatment. Prominence is given to practical problems of government such as arise in connection with elections, trials, taxation, and other such subjects.

IN MODERN ENGLISH—THE

20TH CENTURY NEW TESTAMENT

NOW COMPLETE IN 3 PARTS

EACH PART **50c** LIMP CLOTH

Prof. Slosson, in The Independent:

"I have tested the 'Twentieth Century New Testament' under widely different circumstances. . . . It is a strange sight to look down from the pulpit and see the congregation really listening to the customary reading of the lesson. To have boys and girls beg the leader to read longer, to have them borrow it from each other, and sit up nights to read it, is sufficiently unusual to merit attention."

ALL BOOKSELLERS, OR

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY,

New York—158 Fifth Av.; Chicago and Toronto.

THE TWO GREAT CHRISTMAS BOOKS OF 1901.

STRONG, VIVID, AMERICAN, SWEET, HEALTHFUL.

"I CAN FIGHT SASSY, BUT NOT FOR NO KING BUT GOD A'MIGHTY."

SO SAYS D'RI IN THE GREAT STORY

D'RI AND I

150th THOUSAND.

By *IRVING BACHELLER, author of* "EBEN HOLDEN." *Eight Drawings by F. C. Yohn. Price $1.50.*

Those words are the keynote of his character, which is strong, patriotic, inspiring, full of the ruggedness of the wild woods, the cunning of the fox, the wisdom of the bear.

BUT WHY

Do people buy books? Is it because they are praised by their own publishers? NO. It is because some friend has read the book. He meets you—he asks if you have, and perhaps you say no.

WELL, READ IT, HE SAYS.

Those are the magic words that sell books—millions of them. Here are men you know—wise and disinterested men of good judgment whose word is as that of a friend. They say:

READ D'RI AND I

BECAUSE: "It is a most vivid and engrossing tale worth telling and well told," says the **HON. JOHN HAY,** Secretary of State.

BECAUSE: D'RI AND I is a rare book, in style vivid, in thought elevating. I wish every young man and woman might read it for the lesson of its love motive. It makes you see clearly the difference between true and false love: you feel the peril of the one, the beauty of the other," so says the **REV. DR. T. DeWITT TALMAGE.**

BECAUSE: "It is a story of interest and humor, which carries with it splendid lessons of brave character, true patriotism and pure love," so says **PRESIDENT WILLIAM DeWITT HYDE** of Bowdoin College.

EBEN HOLDEN

A great story, full of love, mystery, droll sayings. Nearly 400,000 sold in America and England.

By IRVING BACHELLER. Price $1.50.

Says General David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives: "Dear Old Eb! When troubles and burdens press upon me, old Eb can lighten them. 'Eben Holden' is one book in thousands. It goes to the heart; it lifts the character; it makes character; it will keep the young good, and make the old better."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston.

NOV

The forthcoming complete works publication of "The Poetical and Prose Writings of Edward FitzGerald" in seven volumes as arranged by George Bentham with a preface by Edmund Gosse, is a literary event of no small importance. The work will bear the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co. It is a fact not generally known that although there are no less than five separate renderings by FitzGerald of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" in published form, there are others made by writing on the margins of the books he gave to friends. And, again, to most people he is known only as the translator of "The Rubaiyat," a poem to which he attached but little importance; but there are at least five other of his important contributions to literature which have been awarded high rank by such critics as Archbishop Trench, Swinburne, and Tennyson. But FitzGerald was the most modest of men; he cared little for publicity, and we know from the statement of his Guilford printers that only fifty copies of the last edition of "Euphranor" were struck off; and that only the same number of "The Downfall and Death of King Oedipus" were printed. Besides all known renderings of "The Rubaiyat," by FitzGerald, the volumes will include "Salaman and Absal," "Euphranor," "Agamemnon," "Six Dramas of Calderon," "The Mighty Magician," "Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made Of," "Polonius," "Sea Words and Phrases Along the Suffolk Coast," "A Bird's Eye View of Fariduddin Attar's Bird Parliament," "The Downfall and Death of King Oedipus," also in their various renderings, together with a miscellaneous collection of prose works. All title-pages are to be reproduced in fac simile and the original pagination has been preserved. The composition and the presswork are being executed at the Merrymount Press.

Dobson's Lines on Kate Greenaway. The passing of Kate Greenaway, as was recorded by our London correspondent, aroused slight comment in the literary columns of the English daily press. Full and tender appreciation, however, is given her in the literary periodicals, but all recognize the fact that for some years she had not been the power she once was. Our attention has been called to a poem written to her by Mr. Austin Dobson, when she was in the full glow of her popularity, and we think it appropriate to reproduce it here. It is called "Household Art."

"Mine be a cot," for the hours of play,
Of the kind that is built by Miss Greenaway;
Where the walls are low, and the roofs are red,
And the birds are gay in the blue o'erhead;
And the dear little figures, in frocks and frills,
Go roaming about at their own sweet wills,
And play with the pups, and reprove the calves,
And do naught in the world (but work) by halves.
From "Hunt the Slipper" and "Riddle-me-ree"
To watching the cat in the apple tree.
O Art of the Household! Men may prate
Of their ways "intense" and Italianate,
They may soar on their wings of sense, and float
To the au delà and the dim remote,
Till the last sun sink in the last-lit West,
'Tis the Art at the door that will please the best;
To the end of Time 'twill be still the same,
For the Earth first laughed when the children came!

"The Man With the Hoe" recalled. The advent of Edwin Markham's new book, "Lincoln, and Other Poems," recalls the vicissitudinous career of "The Man With the Hoe." In the beginning it was hailed as the noble Psalm of Labor. Then it was denounced as a travesty of the toiler; then men like Profs. William James and Edward Dowden declared that it was full of hope and humanity. Next the critics spent themselves in showing forth its black pessimism. The late Collis P. Huntington, of railroad fame, offered $700 for a poem refuting the Markham heresies. The prize winner was forthcoming, but his work was declared more pessimistic than the poem whose effects it sought to remedy. And still "The Man With the Hoe" has lived. However, Mr. Markham's second book of verse will probably be more satisfying to the early faultfinders. Along with sympathy for all forms of honest activity it sounds a distinct optimistic note which will be highly gratifying even to the poet's admirers.

A Greek Version of Omar. Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole expects to issue early in December a privately printed edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the text to be that of FitzGerald's Fifth Recension, with the same done into Greek by Mr. Ernest Crawley of Bradfield College, Berkshire, England. The privately printed edition of The Rubaiyat issued by Mr. Dole in 1898, with the Latin text by Mr. Herbert Wilson Green, has long been out of print and commands a considerable premium. It is thought the present version in Greek elegiacs will be found equally satisfactory; the epigrammatic condensation of thought and expression in the quatrains of the Rubaiyat making them singularly fitted for reproduction in the classics. Mr. Crawley has sent his manuscript across the Atlantic for publication. Dr. William Aldis Wright, FitzGerald's literary executor, cordially approving of the present edition. The edition will be limited to 150 numbered copies, printed on fine handmade paper, and entered. There will also be twenty-five copies printed on Japan vellum, bound in rich red vellum and issued at $25 per copy. The typography of the volumes is to be the work of the Merrymount Press, which has taken the utmost pains to make the edition thoroughly artistic. There are to be no notes or illustrations. The Greek is to be on the left-hand page, while FitzGerald's English version, according to the Fifth Recension, will face it—three stanzas to a page. It is hoped that the title page, the type selected, the printing, and the binding, will render this volume unique.

Book Plates. The Autumn number of the new quarterly, Artistic Book Plates, published by George F. Kelly of this city, has just made its appearance, and will be found entirely satisfactory in every way. Its typography, initial letters, cover, title page, and general arrangement are artistic; its illustrations adequate and pleasing, while its letter press is interesting. The magazine is attractively printed on good paper, the tone of which is soft. The initial letters, text illustrations, and full-page cuts are well made, and include about seventy-five reproductions of all varieties of modern ex libris, including good specimens of recent American, English, and foreign plates. This department alone makes the magazine a necessity for ex libris collectors. The text consists of three long articles; one, the first of a series upon American designers of book plates, taking up the work of William Fisher of Fargo, N. D., whose plates are attracting attention among collectors. Another good article is "Book Plates and the Nude," while best of all is a paper by Mr. Temple Scott, "The Artistic Book Plate," in which a somewhat hackneyed subject is treated in most original fashion. A book plate, he says, should possess "some flavor that is private and personal. It should be as much an indication of the owner's taste as is his library—and no man can hide his nature from the friend who has had access to that. • • • Be it ever so humble, let it be yours. It may be a poor thing, but it is your own; but it may also be a very rich thing, and your own also."

"Piers Plowman." Mr. Clarke Conwell of the Elston Press has just issued his folio edition of "Piers Plowman," which was announced for September. Unfortunately the whole edition, with much other valuable matter, was destroyed by fire on the night of Sept. 13. The hand presses and type were saved, however, and the book has just been completed for practically the second time. The edition is limited to 200 copies, printed in the Chaucer type, double columns, red and black, and is to be had at $10 per copy. It contains decorative initials at the beginning of each of the eight chapters, and other illustrations by H. M. O'Kane. All previous issues of the Press are entirely out of print, while but a few copies of the "Piers Plowman" remain unsold. This book is without doubt the best work the Press has so far accomplished. Mr. Conwell also announces for publication before the holidays "The Tale of Gamelyn," (fourteenth century,) from Prof. Skeat's text. This reprint of a delightful early English tale will be issued in an edition limited to 200 copies, printed in the Chaucer type in black and red, on English hand-made paper, entirely without decoration.

Brief Personals. John Kendrick Bangs recently lectured before the well-known Monday Night Club at Princeton, the members of which were assembled at the home of Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Mr. Bangs, whose latest book, "Over the Plum-Pudding," marks a happy climax in the career of its author, quite appropriately took for his theme "The Evolution of the Humorist." Among the interesting points of his discussion he held that nations without humor are unstable communities, and that it is only after people develop a sense of humor that it is really permanently registered on the world's roll call.

***Gilbert Parker, the sales of whose "The Right of Way," in spite of its disappointing ending, continue to augment, is now three days on the water, bound for New York. Mr. Parker, who is a member of Parliament for Gravesend, has contributed to The London Sphere a brief article on the newly made Prince of Wales's visit to the British colonies. After a reference to the many difficulties of the tour and the amount of tact and information necessary to have performed the trip for the best good of the empire, the writer thus speaks of the mission of the British heir apparent: "It is necessary for a democratic King to educate himself in the life of the democratic communities he governs; and to meet the important men who represent that life. • • • He [the Prince of Wales] will, one trusts, be our real Ambassador from the colonies."

***Mr. F. K. Scribner, a member of the family of the well-known publishers, is one of the members of the firm of Lewis, Scribner & Co., which is just issuing its first volume. The two latest of their publications are "The Derelict," by Cutcliffe Hyne, and "The Backslider," by the late Grant Allen.

***Rudyard Kipling's "Kim" has amounted to 500 copies a day in London, and in New York city it has been one of the two or three best selling books almost every week since publication, and the publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., will issue shortly a fourth edition.

IN THE FOG

By Richard Harding Davis

A Modern Detective Story

Sixteen beautiful drawings and pictures in color by

THOMAS MITCHELL PEIRCE and FREDERIC DORR STEELE

Price $1.50

For sale by all booksellers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price

R. H. RUSSELL, *Publisher*
3 West 29th Street, New York

The Great White Way

A Record of an unusual Voyage of Discovery, and Some Romantic Love Affairs Amid Strange Surroundings. The whole Recounted by one Nicholas Chase, Promotor of the Expedition, whose Reports have been Arranged for Publication by

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

Illustrated by Rosenmeyer

The ORDEAL of ELIZABETH

The Story of an American Elizabeth

A Strong Love Story, full of Life, Charm and Vital Interest.

J. F. TAYLOR & COMPANY, New York.

SHAKESPEARE AS A DRAMATIC ARTIST

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF HIS REPUTATION AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

By THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY, LL.D., LL.D.
Professor of English in Yale University.

A HISTORY of the attitude taken at different periods by English playwrights and the English public towards the rules governing the classical stage, and also a history of the opinions held about Shakespeare and his art from the time of the Restoration to the nineteenth century.

$3.00 Net. (*Postage 22 Cents.*)

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York

Limited Edition, Printed from Type, and the Type Distributed.

THE TIPPLER'S VOW,

By LEE FAIRCHILD.

Illustrated with Twenty-six Dry-Points by JEAN PLAEOLOGUE.

This work is the only independent creation which the higher criticism has yet adjudged worthy a place alongside of Omar. Its grim humor, philosophy, wit and solemn warnings, called forth the following unstinted praise from THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "THE TIPPLER'S VOW is extremely clever. It should go on every Omar shelf."

"I agree entirely with THE N. Y. TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW in its estimate of The Tippler's Vow."—T. B. MOSHER.

Send for Complete Prospectus, with Terms, to

CROSCUP & STERLING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,
135 Fifth Ave., New York.

1901

THE MOHAWK VALLEY.

Mr. Buell Writes of Mr. Reid's New Book, Sir William Johnson, Brant and the Iroquois.*

FROM the Knickerbocker Press comes this beautifully printed and elaborately illustrated book of 455 pages. The author is a distinguished citizen of Amsterdam, N. Y. Mr. Reid frankly confesses that his subject is his hobby, and always has been. To indicate how much of a hobby the Mohawk Valley is with him, it may be remarked that some time ago, at very considerable cost, he bought the site of an old Colonial and Revolutionary fort near his home in order to protect the precious relic from the vandalism of "modern improvements."

His book is what one might expect from a man with that kind of heart in him. Its style is simple and straightforward, with no attempt at ornament or eloquence, but there is a clearly evident and constantly apparent striving to tell the truth, as nearly as it can be sifted from the legends of a somewhat misty past—more than a century gone by.

The Southern people set great store by the tales of Jamestown, John Smith, and Pocahontas. The Western people dote on "The Dark and Bloody Ground" of the Kaintuckee, and the forest romances of Frances Callaway and Jemima Boone and Jefferson Clarke and Morgan Ballard. These are all very well in their way, but when one is looking for fact more romantic than any fiction ever written, one must thread the storied vales of the Mohawk, the Schoharie, and the Upper Susquehanna. A few months ago another author stirred anew the blood of that mixed race of English Roundheads, Palatine Germans, Holland Dutch, and Scotch-Irish Dissenters—with now and then a touch of Iroquois vermilion—who are and have been for two centuries the yeomanry of New York State, by his volume issued by the Messrs. Scribner, "The Old New York Frontier." Now Mr. Reid comes along with his modest history, a gem in its way, and in its pages may be found material for a whole library of historical novels. It is not my intention to compare the two books. One is the product of a trained writer, whose pen earns his living; the other of a man of leisure and of means, who writes for the pleasure of it. It is therefore enough to say that each is complete of its own kind and from its own point of view.

So far as subjective history is concerned, or so far as one may wish to explore the annals of empire in America, the old New York frontier in general and the Mohawk and Upper Hudson Valleys in particular bear about the same relation to other parts of the country that the Shakespearean stage bears to the average of barn-storming. It has been the central theatre of three fights for empire: One between the Dutch and Indians, one between the French and English, and, last, and greatest of all, between George III. and the United States. Most people say that our Republic was born the Fourth of July, 1776, at Philadelphia. That is a mistake. It was only begotten then. It was born when Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, and some of the pains of travail have passed into history by the names of Oriskany and Bennington—both fought on New York soil as New York was in 1777.

Mr. Reid has a gossippy or reminiscent way of telling his stories. When he discourses about Sir William Johnson one can fancy one's self sitting in front of the huge old fireplace at Johnson Hall, back-log and fore stick piled high with blazing fagots. When he talks about our brave old Dutch General, Nicholas Herkimer, we can almost see the smoke curling up from the pipe the veteran smoked in lieu of anaesthetics when the horse doctor was sawing off his leg one night after Oriskany.

To any one familiar, by study or by heredity, with the history of the Mohawk Valley, three names suggest themselves with the first thought of it; Sir William Johnson, Nicholas Herkimer, and Joseph Brant. Mr. Reid has a chapter on "The Joseph Brant of Romance and of Fact." In this chapter, while the memory of the great Indian is not altogether roughly handled, one yet traces an undertone of Cherry Valley and German Flats. There is no character in American history that I have studied more diligently or conscientiously than Joseph Brant. This study long ago led me to the conclusion that he was a humane and chivalrous man at heart; but that, during the Revolution, he fell into the company of white men inferior to him in every attribute of manhood. As is usual in such cases, he was judged by the company he kept, and his good name suffered.

In 1877, about the time of the Oriskany Centennial, I had the honor to be the guest of Gov. Seymour at Deerfield. The history of the Mohawk Valley was as much a hobby with him as it is with Mr. Reid. Speaking of Brant, the Governor said:

> He narrowly missed being one of the greatest Americans. He ought to have cast his fortunes with us in 1775. Had he done so, it must have completely altered the relations of the white and red races on this continent.
>
> When he was in New York, near the end of the eighteenth century, he said to Theodosia Burr that, upon hearing the news from Bunker Hill, he was for a long time in grave doubt; also that it was not until he went to London, in 1776, that he fully made up his mind to fight for the King. Had he received his doubt in favor there can be no question that he would have carried all the Iroquois with him, because Cornplanter among the Senecas and Little Abe among the Mohawks could, with his influence to back them, have brought all the tribes into line. the Iroquois on our side there never could have been a British invasion from Canada; but, on the other hand, we could have expelled the British from Canada in a year. Had Brant done this, he might have had any honor within the gift of the people—even the Presidency itself, maybe!

The Governor expressed the opinion that Brant's final decision to support the royal cause was due to the attitude of Schuyler and the Clintons toward the Indians after Sir William Johnson's death. And he said that if, at any time before Brant sailed for England, in November, 1775, the Patriot Government at Albany had confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty of 1768 and agreed to carry out Sir William's land policy, the 2,500 rifles the Iroquois could then muster would have been heard on our side.

On page 420, Mr. Reid, describing the battle of Oriskany, says: "Col. Cox was giving an order to those below, when the report of a rifle was heard, and the Colonel fell headlong upon the neck of his horse," &c.

In the main Mr. Reid's description of Oriskany corresponds with that given by Gov. Seymour on the occasion of the Centennial, in 1877, on the old battlefield. But he should have added that after Cox fell off his horse, shot through the right lung, he called on two of his men to help him up, and as they did so he received another rifle-ball through his thigh, which severed the femoral artery. Then he asked his men to hang on to him and hold him up on his feet, which they did until he fainted and died from the hemorrhage of his lung and the bleeding of his leg. He lasted in that condition about twenty minutes. But while he did last, Col. Ebenezer Cox, of the First Regiment of Tryon County Militia, kept the command of his regiment. His example nerved his men to the most exalted heroism, and he died on his feet.

On Page 117, Mr. Reid quotes Frothingham to the effect that "had Sir William Johnson lived * * * he would have espoused the cause of the Colonies." Gov. Seymour said the same to me, and he told me a tradition of an interview between Sir William and Gen. Schuyler in 1774, a few months before Sir William died, in which the old baronet denounced the Colonial policy of the Ministry in terms that Schuyler would have hesitated to use himself. Some writers have averred that Sir William committed suicide in despair of the situation in 1774. This is, of course, false. He died very suddenly, but the cause of death was heart disease, of which he had already been forewarned. In fact, his heart had almost failed three years before, and he then made his will, knowing that he would be taken away suddenly.

There is no other region in this country and few anywhere that will bear as much writing about as the New York frontier, of which the Mohawk Valley is the centre. Books about other places would be little more than gazetteers by comparison. But every name of an old house, river, creek, town, or hill on the New York frontier opens a floodgate of history—and history, too, that thrills when romance is stale. The names of the people who live there are also historic. At the Oriskany Centennial, in 1877, were over 300 men and women who could trace their lineage straight back to men who fought or fell there a hundred years before! I doubt if that could be equaled anywhere else in the Union. Of course some of them came long distances, but the great majority were residents of the vicinage, and not a few lived on the land their great-grandsires had conquered in the Revolution. With such a theme and "with his heart in it" no wonder Mr. Reid has given us so good a book.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Miss Reed's New Brenda Book.*

This is a book which tells what a commonplace girl did during a commonplace Summer. The thread of the story runs through it. Its groundwork might have been taken from the journal of any young person of fifteen. To enliven her youthful readers Miss Reed has given many pages to dialogue as follows:

> "Let me carry it," cried Brenda, as the driver lifted a camp chair from the carriage.
>
> "Why, thank you. I suppose I could let Thomas take it to the bath house, but it is better for him not to leave the horses. If I hadn't worn a long skirt I would carry it myself."
>
> "We'll not be the only bathers on the beach," said Julia.
>
> "Oh, no; but there won't be quarter as many as there will be in a fortnight. It will be a great deal more exciting then—"
>
> "I'll sit here for a while," said Mrs. Barlow.
>
> "Have you the key?" asked Julia as she pulled at the padlock which fastened the door. "Why, no; I thought you would bring it."
>
> "How could you? I didn't know where it was. Besides Aunt Annie said,"—

And so the tale goes on 425 weary pages. It is always difficult for one generation to say what will appeal to the children of another. Our mothers wept over the "Wide, Wide World," which we sniffed at. Young ladies of twelve and thirteen nowadays rather discount Miss Alcott, and make sarcastic remarks about "Rose in Bloom." Where will be found the child with guileless mind who will enjoy "Brenda's Summer"? The tendency of the book is "moral," for Brenda, who begins her Summer reading novels by "Tom Cringle," is won over to a taste for good literature before Fall.

Appletons' Holiday Books.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY announce the following holiday gift books, carefully selected for their beauty, seasonableness, and richness of material.

THE most thorough-going Christmas story of the season is Tom Gallon's "The Man Who Knew Better." It is the "Christmas Carol" of our day—full of good cheer, jollity, and the deeper meaning of the Christmas spirit. Hardhearted worldliness is redeemed by a striking experience that teaches the lesson of sympathy. Superbly illustrated, hence a beautiful and charming gift. ($1.50.)

OF the same nature is Mr. Bullen's "Apostles of the Southeast," a graphic picture of a side of sailor life that seldom gets into books. It tells the quaint beginnings of a seaman's mission and the strange and humorous experiences that followed—in all parts of the world. The touch of tender human nature makes it pre-eminently a Christmas book. ($1.50.)

SPEAKING of books that uplift, nothing could be more appropriate than the gift of a set of the "Masterpieces of American History," eighteen uniform volumes, that tell of the struggles and successes of the brave, young race. The set includes the works of the foremost tellers of this brilliant narrative—Bancroft, McMaster, Maclay, Shaler, and James Grant Wilson.

THE same subject in briefer and more popular form is presented in Edward Eggleston's companion volumes "The Beginnings of a Nation" and "The Transit of Civilization from England to America in the 17th Century." Here are studies of the actual daily life of our ancestors—in a word, man before science. And with these goes the story of our conquest of the sea—Maclay's "American Privateers"—those dauntless seadogs who, more than our army, won independence for our land. ($1.50 each.)

A MORE intimate book of the same class is the "Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley," by his son. It is the most important narrative of an individual in recent years—so rich in its personal, social, literary, and scientific interests that to summarize it would be impossible. It is the revelation of a powerful and gigantic personality, and a most appropriate gift for a young man. ($5.00 net.)

BUT to an artist or a litterateur, present John Sartain's "Reminiscences of a Very Old Man." The delightful memoirs of a distinguished Academician of the Pennsylvania Academy, and Cavalier of the Royal Equestrian Order of the Crown of Italy; one who played a remarkable part in the development of modern culture. ($2.50.)

MOST people read poetry when they have to, but where is the man who will not devour Rudyard Kipling's swinging poems, "The Seven Seas?" Nothing finer has been written by the "Laureate of the Empire." They have the elemental grandeur of the ocean, its magic and mystery, sometimes its sadness and gloom. They do for the modern steam greyhound what was never done for the wooden walls, with rope and sail. Here offered in a handsome holiday dress. ($1.50 to $5.00.)

AND now the holiday books in science. First, a collection of superb nature books in colors, and black and white, with authoritative text, built in convenient size, and, best of all, at moderate prices. These include Chapman's "Bird Life" ($2.00 net) and "Bird Studies with a Camera" ($1.75), and Rowley's "Art of Taxidermy" ($2.00); then, Comstock's "Insect Life" ($1.75 net), McCarthy's "Familiar Fish" ($1.50), and Schuyler Mathews's delightful books, "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden" ($1.40 net), "Familiar Trees and Their Leaves" ($1.75 net), "Familiar Life in Field and Forest" ($1.50)—indispensable companions to the nature lover.

IF, however, you want to rise from earth to starry skies, do it first of all in the company of the most popular writer on astronomy in America, Garrett P. Serviss. His three books, "Astronomy with an Opera Glass" ($1.50), "Pleasures of the Telescope" ($1.50), and "Other Worlds, Their Nature, Possibilities and Habitability" ($1.40 net), form the most enticing companions to midnight contemplation in our tongue.

Postage additional on all net Books.

At All Booksellers.

College Caps and Gowns.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Perhaps Mr. Bookie Carr Eggleston's caustic little article in your issue of the 24 on the "Flummery of College Caps and Gowns," I would like to ask him (1) if he ever wears a necktie; (2) if occasionally he wears a bright-colored necktie; (3) if so, why does he wear a necktie if not for the reason that, as a bit of bright color, it pleases the eye and distinguishes him from the gentlemen who regard a necktie as a superfluity?

A little bright color attached to our scholars certainly relieves the otherwise rather sombre aspect of men who have put themselves into bottles! As well might Mr. Eggleston tie a printed label of his caste about his neck as to strip the doctors of their cheering decoration.

The eyes surely were made to enjoy pleasant things as well as printed letters. Because a man can read, and more or less in proportion to that ability, the less beauty does he see in things meant for the eye alone. He looks at a painting by a Velasquez and immediately must turn his eyes inward for a reason. The picture is the reason and should occupy his eye, and in such occupation is the pleasure.

So let us have our doctors' colors—they are as pleasant as other bright things. To the mental eye; too, these things—small in themselves—are links in an association which, please God, shall always have a place in a new country. R. S. CHASE.

Brookline, Mass., Nov. 12, 1901.

Henry James on Du Maurier.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your experience, told in last Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, with an article on Rostand by Henry James, corresponds so nearly with my own attempt to fathom an essay on Du Maurier by the same distinguished author that I cannot refrain from relating it.

Having purchased the magazine solely for this particular article, I carefully put it aside with the just expectation of spending a pleasant and profitable hour over a sympathetic interpretation of Du Maurier's charming art. But of Du Maurier or his work I learned nothing. There were, indeed, suggestions, hints, allusions, delicately indicating the varying moods and tenses of the writer. Once I thought I had certainly come to something, when Du Maurier's lecturing experiences were mentioned. But as to when, where, or how Du Maurier appeared on the platform, what he said, what the audience thought, or what James himself thought of these utterances I failed to learn.

The ingenious device of reading the article through twice did not occur to me, and I put it by with a mixture of melancholy and vexation that one of my favorite writers should have so completely lost himself in his own style. Bits of cameo-like description, the involutions and convolutions of exquisite phrases, only bewilder and irritate when we cannot, for the life of us, tell what their author is driving at. The more the pity, as Henry James is really a man of ideas, and generally has a pretty and very original story to tell.

JESSE C. JOY.

New York, Nov. 22, 1901.

The Site of Golden Hill.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In his interesting communication regarding the battle of Golden Hill your correspondent, Mr. William L. Stone, describes Golden Hill as being located on John Street, between Cliff Street and Burling Slip. Is this quite accurate? A tablet erected some years ago commemorative of the battle is on the John Street side of the Humphreys Building, at the northwest corner of William and John Streets. The location of Golden Hill as described by your correspondent would put the scene several blocks further east. The lay of the land also would seem to bear out my impression that Mr. Stone has fallen unconsciously into error. FRANCIS A. DIMOCK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1901.

The Beauty of Markham's Verse.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I recollect that you wrote upon the occasion of Edwin Markham's poem to "Queen Victoria" that this poet "in his best moments writes lines of the quality of those upon which the reputations of great writers are based." It seemed to me a just and discriminating observation, and I believe there are many passages in Mr. Markham's new book, "Lincoln, and Other Poems," to further sustain your judgment.

One poem in that book, "Our Deathless Dead," would have made the reputation of a new poet. The third stanza of it is one of the noblest in imagination and diction ever penned in any land. It is of the large sweep of Gray's "Elegy," but it has the Miltonic surge and splendor:

> The soaring pillar and the epic boast,
> The flaring pageant and the storied pile,
> May parley with Oblivion a while,
> To save some Sargon of the fading host;
> But these are vain to hold
> Against the slow creep of the patient mold,
> The noiseless drill of the erasing rust.
> The pomp, the arch, the scroll cannot beguile
> The ever-circling destinies that must
> Mix King and clown into one rabble dust.

That third line:

> May parley with Oblivion a while,

gives the shock of surprise, the quick insight, that only the poet can convey in his supreme moment of revelation.

This poem is full of happy phrasing, such as "the majestic reticence of stone," "the literance of our reverent cheers," "the sands unannaled blown about the Libyan lands." It has rare epigram for the anthologies, such as:

> Only the heart-quick praise, the praise of deed,
> Is faithful praise for the heroic breed.

It is distinctly a poem of the grand manner and the great thought. Why have not the critics "discovered" it?

ELMER D. VARNEY.

Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1901.

Kingsley's Visit to America.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the privately printed edition of "After-Dinner Speeches at the Lotos Club," issued this year, the first speech, that of Charles Kingsley, is assigned the date Feb. 15, 1872. It is followed by the speech of Kingsley's intimate friend, James Anthony Froude, Oct. 12, 1872, and Wilkie Collins, Sept. 27, 1873. No speech is recorded in the memoirs of Charles Kingsley, edited by his wife. I think that is the strongest negative evidence, and is the case for Harper's Second Edition published by the Scribners, no mention of Kingsley's visiting America in 1872. The only visit to America mentioned in either is assigned to 1874. His daughter wrote, in notes of their journey, of their entertainment by Mr. F. G. Shaw of Staten Island, "we staid till the 14th, going to New York on that day for a dinner and reception given in my father's honor by the Lotos Club."

Charles Kingsley himself wrote in a letter dated Feb. 12, no year given, "I dine with the Lotos Club Saturday night." I find by reference to a universal calendar that the 14th of February, 1872, was on Wednesday, while the 14th of February, 1874, was on Saturday. Moreover, a gentleman who attended the dinner given in Kingsley's honor assures me it was in 1874, while another who entertained the Kingsleys during their stay in America is inclined to think it was in 1872 they visited this country.

The evidence would seem to indicate that the year and the day of the month and, indirectly, the day of the week, are not correctly given in the book of the Lotos Club, The 15th of February, 1874, was Sunday, which would be an obviously impossible date, were there no evidence whatever to the contrary.

CHARLES TILDEN SEMPERS.

New York, Nov. 19, 1901.

A Story by Eliza Orzesko.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I see by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS that Jeremiah Curtin is introducing a new Polish writer, Eliza Orzesko, to the English reading public. A very beautiful story by Mme. Orzesko has been running for a year past in a Hebrew-Christian quarterly called "The People, the Land, and the Book," published by a countryman of hers, Mr. B. A. M. Schapiro, at 150 Nassau Street, New York. It is a translation of course—though not by Mr. Curtin—and to my mind is one of the best tales of the year. It is a romance of Jewish life in Poland of to-day, full of the keenest interest, and exquisitely written. Of course some of the credit of its fine English must belong to its translator, Isa Young. The story was named from its hero, Meir Ezofovitch, and its readers will look eagerly for anything from Mme. Orzesko. ELIZABETH FORD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1901.

The Value of Criticism.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Among the many interesting articles in your ever interesting NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS none has pleased me more than those of your symposium on criticism. What you have said has been so well said, it would seem there is nothing more to be added save a word in commendation of your leaders and one from the individual point of view. When you disposed of the writer in The Fortnightly with a single word you said what was exactly just. That person had claimed that criticism was popular because of the personal aspect of it, that it "purveys to the appetite for personal gossip." Indeed personal gossip is not criticism. Nothing is truer than your next utterance that the critical reviews are guides for many readers. To me the most interesting parts of the numerous periodicals are the reviews and critiques of books and papers. With the avalanche of books constantly being hurled at the defenseless heads of the reading public the office of critic becomes a most beneficent one. In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Oct. 26 your reply to the artist who declared the futility of criticism is still more interesting. He claimed that only those could appreciate the best things in art who possessed "a native gift, fostered by life-long cultivation," and which gift could in no wise be transmitted to the gifted one's posterity. This refers presumably to temperament; the critic in this case must be an artist or endowed with the artistic temperament to be able to judge of the good and bad in art. This argument is fallacious, for as the mind can be made to grow by what it feeds upon, a person quite devoid of artistic temperament may by constant association with the best in art so educate and train the eye that he will enjoy only good paintings, to train the ear by hearing only good music that he will understand and enjoy only good music. In all the culture the assistance of criticism is presupposed. He who seeks culture in any direction will be guided by the opinion of the masters in each department; all that is educational. When the artist you quote comes to the appreciation of literature he is quite unreasonable, for there he insists upon a "gift" held only by the "elect," whose number he says is "fixed by a mysterious decree of nature, it could not be increased by criticism." If books found readers only among those who had this natural "gift" of discernment the publishers would be in a bad way. It is the critics who make the success of the readily selling books, for as you justly say, "the trend of critical practice is toward pointing out that which is good," and the great mass of ungifted readers is led by judicious criticising to seek the best and avoid the rest. The world has not many with that inspirational gift which would enable them to detect the genius which often has to be made very manifest for comprehension. If there are those "elect" in each generation as the artist claims, why does it so often take several generations to establish the fame of a genius?

Why have poets, painters, sculptors died in unknown garrets, unrecognized until the critics of another time have discovered and insisted upon the genius and made the world to understand. Although the standards of criticism may be far from infallible, yet the discussion, the comparison, the close observation are all helpful. Engaged at one time upon a particular work I applied to a highly cultivated gentleman for the use of some critical works on the subject. He replied that he had very few, that he preferred to read books rather than what was said about books. That was very well for him, but I thank you for your kind word about "the multitude who, understanding but imperfectly, grope toward a fuller understanding and a greater joy as the seeds grope toward the light." And so for one I most gratefully cry: Long live the critics! JULIA I. HARTWELL.

Wetumpka, Ala., Nov. 11, 1901.

THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

EDITED BY GEORGE HARVEY.

December, 1901.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Prevention of Presidential Assassinations, General LEW WALLACE

The Need of National Legislation Against Anarchism, Senator J. C. BURROWS

Power of the Federal Government to Protect Its Agents, EDGAR ALDRICH, *United States District Judge for New Hampshire*

International Control of Anarchists . The Duke of ARCOS, *Spanish Minister to the United States.*

Cuba's Imminent Bankruptcy . . . EDWIN F. ATKINS

The Proposed Appalachian Park . Professor N. S. SHALER

The Chinese and the Exclusion Act . JOAQUIN MILLLER

Customs Inspection of Baggage . . . . LYMAN J. GAGE, *Secretary of the United States Treasury*

Opportunity of the Roosevelt Administration, MARRION WILCOX.

The Problem of Aërial Navigation, Rear-Admiral G. W. MELVILLE, *Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy*

Shall the Monroe Doctrine be Modified? . WALTER WELLMAN

Publicity as a Means of Social Reform . W. H. BALDWIN, Jr., *Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen.*

How to Secure an Elastic Paper Currency . . . H. C. McLEOD, *General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia*

The Tidings to Olaf . . . . . BLISS CARMAN

The Spanish Debt . . . . . ARTHUR HOUGHTON

A Psychological Counter-Current in Recent Fiction, W. D. HOWELLS

Single Number, 50 Cents *Per Annum, $5.00*

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

"Powerful And Pathetic."

PLATT

BY

William Allen White.

Author of the Character Sketches of Bryan, Hanna, Croker, etc.

Moving story of a life, a keen virile picture of character, making this master politician of our time a real, living, human being; the article unflinchingly truthful, terribly just, is a contribution to political history, and is as interesting as the most dramatic short story. It is by a man who is a great writer, and at the same time knows politics and politicians from the inside. This masterly article is in

McCLURE'S For December

10 Cents a Copy. *For Sale Everywhere.*

SAVINGS FOR BOOK BUYERS

Books Supplied at Discounts up to 80 per cent.

THE CO-OPERATIVE BOOK & SUPPLY ASSOCIATION SELLS ITS MEMBERS

Any desired books at *Wholesale Prices*, which means from 20 to 80 per cent. *less than publishers' prices.*

One of the features of our Association is the price at which we sell fiction.

CRISIS 94c. | **All $1.50 Novels for 94c.** | RIGHT OF WAY, 94c

KIM, 94c. | D'RI & I, 94c. | ETERNAL CITY (THE), 94c. | BLENNERHASSETT, 94c.

Any Other Titles 94c. Each If sent by mail add 14c. per volume postage.

The Co-Operative Book and Supply Association fills the book buyers' long felt want: An Association composed of book buyers who order all their books through the Association and are thus enabled **to buy them at wholesale prices.** Co-operation is everything now-a-days. Two people who want to buy the same thing, if they buy it in one name can secure a better price than each individual.

We are the means of co-operation for our members. They can order any book desired from us and we supply it to them at wholesale price, which means lower than anywhere else. Several bargain catalogues, which we issue every year, are sent to our members free.

1901 Holiday Catalogue Ready November 15. Sent to Members Free.

Some of the many other advantages. OUR SUPPLY DEPARTMENT sells to members Stationery, Engraving, Die Stamping, etc., at 50 per cent. FROM RETAIL PRICE. ALSO SUPPLIES Furniture, Pianos, Office Supplies, Buggies, and Carriages, etc., at from 10 to 50 per cent. discount.

We give a discount on your purchases in New York Department Stores.

SPECIAL 30-DAY OFFER. For fifty cents we will send you a five-year certificate in the Association, entitling you to all member's privileges for five years. This charge is made simply to pay postage on the various catalogues sent you from time to time, and gives you practically **A FIVE-YEAR MEMBERSHIP FREE OF CHARGE.** At the time you send for membership you can order any books you desire at member's prices. No other dues or assessments. Please make money order payable and remit to

CO-OPERATIVE BOOK AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
41 E. Twenty-first St. (near Broadway), New York City.

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—There is an obvious tendency to "return to Nature" in the books of the last twelve months. That is to say, there has been published a very considerable number of books dealing with gardens, life in the open air, and the manners and customs of animals. There is evidently a demand for books of this sort, or else they would not be published. "Returning to Nature," when it is put into actual practice, generally means wearing a blue flannel shirt and no coat; living in a hut instead of a house; eating atrocious food cooked by some one who knows not the first elements of cookery, and acquiring a large amount of surface dirt on one's clothes and body. There was a time when I "returned to Nature" for a few weeks every Summer, but I could never see that much came of it, except an inordinate desire for the things I had left behind in civilization. The literature of "returning to Nature" is much more tolerable than the actual process. Nothing is more delightful than to read of the beauties of life in the wilderness. You do not feel the bite of the mosquitos, and you do not personally eat the fried pork, but you have all the delights which the man who wrote the book fancied that he had had after he had returned to civilization.

We have recently had a number of garden books, and those curious people who actually find pleasure in getting earth under their finger nails and contracting lumbago by weeding flower beds evidently hail the garden books with rapture. Then there are the jungle books, which are frank imitations of Mr. Kipling's work, but for all that are readable. Also there are the cat books, such as "The Soul of a Cat," by that eminent cat person, Miss Benson; the forthcoming book on the "Fireside Sphynx," by Miss Repplier, and at least two other cat books. Finally there are the books which preach the return to nature by precept and example, among which the most delightful is Mr. Mowbray's "Journey to Nature." I don't believe that Mr. Mowbray took the least pleasure in nature during the year that he lived in a flannel shirt and ate fried pork, but he thought he enjoyed it—that is, after he had returned to civilization—and he certainly has made his readers enjoy the story of his experiences.

A nature boom of moderate dimensions is plainly with us, and it will probably endure long enough to bring dozens of new nature books into the world. The book-lover constantly demands new sensation, and now that the historical novel is apparently beyond the zenith of its popularity, we must look for something to succeed it.

***

Mr. Weyman's "Count Hannibal" is as good a specimen of the historical novel as one need to have. Its plot is well knit together; it is full of adventure, and its characters are just far enough removed from ordinary men and women, and have just the necessary tint of melodrama which separates the people of a historical novel from the people of a formal history. Mr. Weyman is the only one of all the host of historical novel writers of the day who has completely caught the spirit of Dumas. There have been dozens of historical novels written by other men during the last five years, but Mr. Weyman's books are the genuine Dumas article. Perhaps some of the other historical novel writers have written books which in certain respects are superior to Mr. Weyman's books; but, considered purely as historical novels, the latter seem to me to be easily in advance of their competitors. I like "Count Hannibal" better than most of the author's books, and had it been published as his first effort it would have made him a reputation. It is not better than the "Red Robe," which, to my mind, is his masterpiece; but it is decidedly the best thing that he has written during the last three years.

***

Although the demand for historical novels is waning, they will continue to be popular among a very large class of readers. I doubt very much if the psychological novel will ever become really popular with the present generation. Books of adventure will have the field for the next dozen years at least; and among these a fair proportion will be historical novels. But, nevertheless, the ambitious young writer would be wise were he to write of stirring adventures, but of adventure taking place in the present time. He will make a better bid for success by so doing than he will if he clings to the method of the historical novelist.

***

Mr. Kipling has collaborated with Mr. Cosmo Hamilton in a play founded on the "Story of the Gadsbys." No date for its production has yet been fixed, but it will probably be brought out in some London theatre within the course of the next two months. The "Gadsbys" ought to lend itself to dramatic treatment, though it will necessarily have to undergo important changes, so that the dramatic version will be very different from the original version. The public will be curious to see whether or not Mr. Kipling can write a play—for, although he is associated with Mr. Hamilton in the new play, no one will doubt that Mr. Kipling will bear the dominant part in its composition. No one could read Mr. Kipling's bewildering dramatic situations, but a play is not made up wholly of dramatic situations, and we have yet to learn whether Mr. Kipling can construct a five or even a three-act play with the same success that he can construct what is very different, a short story.

***

The Poet Laureate improved the occasion of the return of the heir to the throne by writing a congratulatory ode. No one seems to have taken notice of it, and I have not seen a single comment on it. Of course it has been republished in America, and it is unnecessary for me to speak of it as an alleged poem. But it is certainly a pity that the Laureate can not rest content with his laurel, and abstain from the wanton commission of verse. The Duke of Cornwall certainly did not want an official poem to be written about him, and there is not a shadow of doubt that the British public would have missed the new ode with complete resignation. But the Laureate evidently feels that he ought to earn his butt of wine. This is creditable to his honesty, and if we cannot regard him as a poet, we may at least respect him as a Laureate of integrity, who insists upon furnishing as many yards of verse as he thinks are called for.

***

Mr. John Shorthouse is better, and can now walk on crutches. There is, however, I fear little hope that he will ever be able to walk without aid, or to resume an active life. There is a rumor to the effect that Mr. Thomas Hardy has resolved to write no more novels, and to confine his work henceforth exclusively to poetry. I don't believe a word of it, and I cannot learn that there is any authority for the rumor. Mr. Hardy has made his success as a novelist, and the reception which his verses have met with, although it may be flattering to his pride as an acknowledgment on the part of cultivated people that he is a genuine poet, has not been sufficiently brilliant to warrant him in going into business, so to speak, as a professional poet. Mr. Hardy will without doubt continue to be the novelist of Wessex, and if he lives, as there is every reason to suppose he will, for many years, he will give us many new successors to "Tess" and "Jude." It is simply absurd to suppose that a novelist in the zenith of his powers and his reputation dreams of abandoning novel-writing in favor either of poetry or of gardening.

***

"Mr. Dooley" has been very widely appreciated here, and the paragraph which announces that the original of "Dooley" has just died in Chicago will of course be widely reproduced, and generally believed. It is inexplicable that people should be so anxious to identify the characters of fiction with real men and women. Nobody as clever and witty as "Dooley" ever kept a saloon in Chicago, or anywhere else. Nobody with "Dooley's" abilities would ever have remained in obscurity. This absurd fondness for identifying fiction with reality is far from complimentary to authors. Mr. Dunne, for example, invents "Dooley" and deserves all the credit that is due to so clever an inventor. To assert that he only painted "Dooley" from an original Chicago saloon-keeper is little less than an insult to him.

***

In the new series edited by Mr. Edmund Gosse, and entitled "A Century of French Romance," the first place is given to Stendhal's "Chartreuse of Parma," and it is to be followed by George Sand's "Mauprat." These books will be interesting, if not in themselves, then as milestones to mark the drift of taste. We may still be able to enjoy the psychology of Stendhal, but who will sit down and read through a novel by George Sand? I don't mean for a moment to deny that George Sand had genius, but the fact remains that the sort of stories which she wrote, and which pleased the public of fifty years ago, are no longer the sort of stories that people find interesting. There was a time when "Telemaque" was not only read, but was actually the most popular book of its time. This, of course, was due chiefly to the fact that it was a political satire, aimed at the French King and his court. But what a satire! Is there any one to-day who could find anything that corresponds to our idea of satire in the deadly seriousness of Telemaque? Fancy the book being published to-day, aimed at anybody or anything. Would the public ever dream that it was a satire? However, the "Century of French Romance" is a good plan for a series, and it ought to be successful.

***

We have had revivals, in the shape of new editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Richardson, and Jane Austen, and now we are to have a revival of Sir Walter Scott. All this is very well, but there are smaller men whose works have been nearly forgotten, but who deserve to be recalled to the memory of the present generation. Why does not somebody call back the books of G. P. R. James from the dead? To be sure they were wooden in the extreme, but they had just the qualities which ought to make them popular once more, now that the Historical novel is in fashion. I have little doubt that if a selection of James's novels were republished people would read them with pleasure. I don't mean his society novels, which were dreary beyond expression, but some of his historical novels containing stirring adventure, and the characters which he drew in them were not any more stagey and unreal than those in certain historical novels that have recently sold by the hundred thousand.

***

Even Harrison Ainsworth, who was once the delight of the servant girls and schoolboys, is to have the posthumous honor of a new edition. I wonder what the "Tower of London," or "Old St. Paul's" would seem like if we were to read them to-day. The books thrilled me when I was a boy, and though I know they are absurd, I suspect in the heart of hearts, if opened, they would draw tears to my eyes. W. L. ALDEN.

A XMAS BOOK LIST

Fiction: $1.50

THE USURPER

BY W. J. LOCKE

The New York World: "Imagination still lives, and 'The Usurper' is a triumph of its trained strength."

Holiday Book: $1.25 net

ROUND THE WORLD TO WYMPLAND

By EVELYN SHARP

Illustrated by ALICE WOODWARD.

The New York Journal: "An excellent gift-book for the Holidays."

Biography: $6.00 net

JANE AUSTEN

Illustrated by HELEN HILL. By CONSTANCE HILL

Story Book: $1.50

The WORLD'S DELIGHT

The Athenæum: By MRS. SKRINE

"The author knows the child intimately. The seriousness of children—their genial scorn for older people who cannot enter into the spirit of their 'magnables'—these and other things are set forth with rare skill. The book is notable."

Essays: $1.50 net

FROM THE HEART OF THE ROSE

The Spectator: By HELEN MILMAN

"Just the sort of book that is nice to give—and to receive. There is a paper full of interesting reminiscences of some hours spent in Mr. Watts's studio. There is a letter from Mrs. Ritchie telling how Thackeray wrote his books; others from Linnell, Catharine Blake, Farren the actor, make up another chapter."

History: $5.00 net

THOMAS WOLSEY

By ETHELRED TAUNTON

Profusely illustrated with portraits and lithographs.

JOHN LANE, 67 Fifth Ave., New York

MISTRESS JOY

GOING TO CHURCH.

Illustration from "Mistress Joy."

A Tale of Natchez in 1798

"I am entirely charmed with 'Mistress Joy.' It is delightful from cover to cover. It must appeal to all lovers of sweet and wholesome romance. . . . I predict for 'Mistress Joy' great and deserved success."—

RUTH McENERY STUART.

By ANNIE BOOTH McKINNEY and GRACE MACGOWAN COOKE

ILLUSTRATED BY RELYEA

"A truly delightful historical romance. Great personages move through its pages, but best of all is the sweet, fascinating girl whose name gives the book its title."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

370 pages. Cloth binding, $1.50

THE CENTURY CO., N. Y.

NOV

"New Tales of Old Rome."

DOUBTLESS the most happy and fortunate of men is the journalist, for to him each dawn heralds a novel day, but next in the ranks of the blest is the archaeologist in contemporary Rome, for whom each setting sun gilds some ancient relic fresh plucked from darkness and the grave. Small wonder that S. Rodolfo Lanciani's "New Tales of Old Rome" is an unbroken stream of joyous narrative of achievement! To be obliged in the pursuit of one's profession to acquire masses of interesting and curious knowledge, and to contemplate it in the spirit of Sherlock Holmes, analyzing, reconstructing, weighing, and proving every letter and word; forcing centuries to yield the secret of their silent neglect; seeing new figures emerge slowly from the mists of the past, must be a joy not second to the exercise of the creative power, and in this book it is seen at its best.

Take, for instance, the case of Claudia. In 1886, in the north corner of the cloisters of the house of the vestals, a pedestal was found inscribed in honor of a high priestess, by the college of pontiffs, as a testimonial to her chastity and profound knowledge of religious matters, but the name had been hammered away from the pedestal, after her statue was set upon it in 364. The natural surmise was that she became a Christian, but there was no evidence. The mutilated statue was discovered sixteen years later, having been used to repair the roof of a drain. Prudentius in his Canticle to St. Lawrence writes: "Claudia, the Vestal Virgin, enters thy shrine," the Basilica of St. Lawrence being in the fourth century the chosen place for offering vows of chastity. Now, the first letter of the erased name on the pedestal is still discernible as "C," and among the inscriptions in the Catacombs of Cyriac, where St. Lawrence lies buried among those who made their vows at his altar, is an inscription: "Claudia, worthy daughter of noble parents lies here: hence in a new body shall rise a soul worthy to enjoy the eternal happiness of Christ." Thirteen centuries laid their dust above that humble tomb, and then the real meaning of its inscription is revealed by the testimony of the defacement by which the pontiffs would fain have doomed the priestess to perpetual oblivion.

Not long ago certain fragments of Bacchylides were recovered, and, great as was the rejoicing, it is to be feared that not a few learned linguists were compelled to look for him in the biographical dictionary before felicitating the discoverer. But, in 1775, among the ruins of the villa of Brutus the spade brought to light some twenty busts of Greek philosophers, poets, orators, and lawgivers, and the poets were Pindar, and Bacchylides, who had to wait nearly a century and a quarter for the appearance of evidence as to the gifts for which he was thus honored. The archaeologist knew his worth. Yet again, there has been long dispute as to the grave of St. Paul; doubt that it was lost; jesting at the expense of those who accepted the tradition that it was inclosed in the church bearing his name. Written testimony failed to be quite convincing, but bit by bit, spade and pick-axe have accumulated evidence, and there is now no reasonable doubt that the metal case in which Constantine inclosed the apostle's grave still guards it, unprofaned by the Saracens who defaced the epitaph on the outer shell of marble.

In a chapter on "Strange Superstitions in Rome" one reads of the caves and lodges of Mithras, of Taurian Diana, and of Cybele, deities demanding the human sacrifice for which the Roman, even in the time of Romulus, had learned to substitute the votive figure, and here one touches upon the cause of the apparently exaggerated horror with which the early Christians regarded heathenism, and also upon the foundation of the darker popular superstitions of modern Rome and of the belief in witches and devil worshippers. In connection with votive offerings one learns of the treasure of virgin gold and silver supposed to lie under the cornerstone of the Temple of Jupiter, undisturbed since placed there in the first century.

The chapter on "The New Discoveries in the Forum" relating the various steps by which the site of the tomb of Romulus was discovered, and describing the wonderful collection of votive objects in its wells, contains some pardonable exultation over the discomfiture of that school of explorers which lives to cast discredit on Roman historians. One may take one's views from Rollin with more safety than from those who live only to doubt. The old tale of Pasquin and Marforio, ascribing the name of the former to a clever tailor whose sallies against the dignitaries were much quoted, is not to be accepted. A certain Donato Poli, a lecturer in geography, caused his pupils to prepare poems and to paste them on Pasquino's pedestal, the occasion of this outburst of song being the annual procession of St. Mark. The court poets took up the custom; the manager of the university press had them copied and printed them, but they contained nothing worse than schoolboy satire on the author's teacher. The explanation was as false as New England etymology applied to Indian names.

The Sacra Via rivals the Forum in the strangeness of its late discoveries, and there is a curious story of the Sacred Grove [illegible] outer upon the marble pavement of the temple. When all had been used it occupied the vacant spaces left at the end of each record, so that, for instance, the records of the year 213 were engraved at the foot of the panel for the year 155. Having used all the blank surfaces of their own temple, they covered those of other marble edifices in their grove, such as the Cæsareum, where the images of the deified Emperors were kept; the Tetrastylum, where meetings were held, and a circus, and at last their records decorated a table and a chair. This brotherhood, the oldest of Roman religious bodies, dated from the building of the city, but its actual records began A. D. 2 and ended only with the order in the fourth century. Their fragments are not only in the omnivorous St. Peter's, but in St. Paul's, in the Catacombs, in the bed of the Tiber, and an enormous mass was found in a vineyard. The Italian Government bought all the available remains in 1873, and they are now rearranged in two of the old Cistercian hermitages on the west wing of Michaelangelo's cloisters, near the Baths of Diocletian. The ritual of this brotherhood ordered that the temple should be purified after iron was brought into it; therefore it must have been founded in the bronze age. It was forgotten for eleven centuries, and waited three more for the collection of its scattered records. Now its mysteries are public property. Can romance equal such truth?

The Jews, better treated in Rome than in the capital cities of converted barbarians, flourished wonderfully, and their memorials make a strange chapter; the English memorials tell of wandering Kings and Queens buried in Roman shrines, and the chapter on Scottish memorials, among other interesting material, contains the Stuart epitaph, strangely misquoted by Lord Mahon, who says that it refers to the memory of James III., Charles III., and Henry IX. In reality, the inscription is "To James III., son of James II., King of Great Britain; to Charles Edward and Henry, Dean of the Sacred College, sons of James III., the last of the Royal House of Stuart." Moreover, Pius VII. paid for the monument which Lord Mahon ascribes to the House of Hanover.

The pictures deserve a special notice. Some are aerial photographs of ruins so complicated in plan as to defy description. Some are curious old plates, and show the humble architecture of the ancient city; some are photographs of pictures and statues and inscriptions; all these are resurrected, be it understood. Some are beautiful views; some show places rich in historical associations. They number at least 150, and they help to make the book valuable as it is pleasant. The assemblage of so large a mass of matter of general interest in this volume is to be ascribed less to the circumstance that parts of it were originally prepared for the Gifford lectures at St. Andrew's than to the recent good fortune of explorers. Slowly but surely the various threads from history, from literature, from sculptured record, from sacrificial cup, from growing tree, and even from gathered dust come into one hand, and a single movement lowers the veil that conceals the past. There is an old story of Bayard Taylor's, "Can a Life Hide Itself?" in which he tells of a dead man whose whole past was slowly revealed by the merest scraps of evidence. Can the past hide itself from this century, which knows ancient Rome better than her humbler sons knew her in her lifetime, better than all but her greatest knew her in any former century?

*"NEW TALES OF OLD ROME." By Rodolfo Lanciani. 8vo. Pp. xii.-329. Index. Illustrations. Cloth. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

"Young Mrs. Teddy."*

Continuations are not always successful, but Barbara Yechton in "Young Mrs. Teddy," has followed out the fortunes of the heroine of "A Young Savage" in the happiest manner. Perhaps the story might appeal more to women than to men, but for all that the method and the manner of the writing are of the best. The wild young woman from Anaconda, as it may be remembered, became, in due process of time, tamed, under the benign influence of Mrs. Latimer. Juanita, whose father, John Kyle, is a millionaire and an uneducated Irishman, is the very best of parents. That his darling is happy is alone what he cares for. Juanita, or, as she is called, Little John, marries Teddy Latimer. Teddy at first is a trifle festive. He cannot bear to think that he owes everything to his rich wife. But Little John does her best to make her husband contented with his lot, and a most engaging wife is she.

We are of the opinion that nobody can like Sharley, Juanita's sister-in-law. Sharley domineers and will not be placated. Then there is a brute of an aunt, who does her best to render Mrs. Teddy unhappy. When Juanita's child is born, Sharley would have liked to have taken the infant from its mother's arms. Mrs. Teddy awakens to the heartlessness of the proceedings and asserts her rights. It is true that Little John had committed some mistakes, and because she was at a ball she was entirely ignorant that her little one was suffering from a dangerous malady.

The author is at home with the nursery, and there is no mother who will read this story who will not be touched with the graphic character of the scenes depicted. Finally that great nuisance, Sharley, is married. She was unhappy because she did not know her own mind, and so she made the lives of all those around her miserable. At last, all jarring elements being removed, there is peace in the Latimer family. "Fix a lap for me," cries Mrs. Teddy to her husband, and he fixes it. There is a lovely fox terrier in the romance, and his name is Agagio, and he is so charming a doggie that the memory of him should be preserved.

*YOUNG MRS. TEDDY. By Barbara Yechton. Cloth, 8vo. Decorated Cover. Pp. 309. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A NEW NOVEL

By S. R. CROCKETT

Cinderella

12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50.

The *Detroit Free Press* says: "The story acts upon the reader's sympathies, enlisting them thoroughly, and it certainly is most taking, full of action from cover to cover, and destined to fulfil its mission—to please and to interest—with perfect satisfaction."

This book more nearly resembles the "Lilac Sunbonnet" than any of Crockett's other works.

DODD, MEAD & CO.

Publishers, *New York*

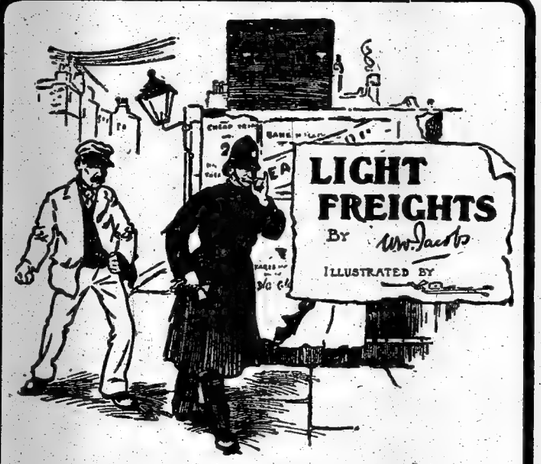

The New York "Tribune" says:

"Mr. Jacobs has hit upon a happy title. The book is made up literally of trifles as light as air. 'Light Freights' is simply and consistently uproarious. The characters are British sailors and skippers, and their adventures are generally preposterous. Ridiculous things are said and done in this book in the most spontaneous and expeditious manner. Funnier short stories than these seldom get themselves written."

With many amusing illustrations, one of which is reproduced above.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES. $1.50.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

Publishers New York

Christmas Theatre.

The most beautiful of all the holiday publications. Two magnificent colored plates in addition to a superb cover printed in twelve colors and illuminated in gold, showing Maude Adams in "Quality Street." The number contains also illustrations by Malcolm A. Strauss, C. de Fornaro and others, and over 100 fine reproductions in half-tone of portraits of prominent players and of pictures of scenes from the current plays.

THE ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES INCLUDE:

The Tale of Francois Villon	by Justin H. McCarthy
Essentials of Stage Success	by Julia Marlowe
America's Greatest Actors	by Alfred Ayres
Outlook for the Opera Season	by August Spanuth
Love Letters of an Actor	by George H. Payne
Personality vs. Individuality	by J. E. Dodson

50 PAGES OF TEXT AND PICTURES. ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY.

AT ALL DEALERS.

Meyer Brothers & Co., Publishers, 24 W. 33d St., New York City.

PARAGUAY.

Work Done There by the Jesuits from 1607 to 1767.*

HERE in a clever and interesting volume is discussed the wonderful mission of the Jesuits in Paraguay. The average man in this country knows little, and cares less, about Paraguay. He remembers it as a spot on the map of which he heard in school days. That same average man—for whom books are written, or are they written for the elect, I wonder?—knows little more about the Jesuits than he does about Paraguay, but unfortunately he thinks he knows a great deal more about them, which is a painful mistake. I presume that no priestly order, no organization, no band of missionaries, has ever been held up to such scorn and contempt as the Jesuits. The word "Jesuitical" has come to have a very nasty meaning indeed. Now, it is a good thing for our equipoise, for our sense of fair play, that the other side, the side which is opposed to the popular view, should be presented intelligently and thoroughly as Mr. Cunningham Graham has done in his work.

Perhaps by saying that the author is hitherto unknown to me I argue myself in the catagory of the unknown, but judging him through his book, I find him a man of excellent wit, somewhat caustic, occasionally sardonic, and a bit cynical in his humor now and then, but enjoyable; I discover in him a high sense of proportion, a good historic faculty, a charming, easy style, and in his work an evidence of as much fairness and impartiality as one could hope to find in a special plea. If he be affiliated in any way with the society of Ignatius Loyola he has been Jesuitical enough entirely to conceal it. See how old habits of thought cling to us in that insinuation of mine! Frankly, I do not believe that he is a Jesuit, but whether he is or no, he has given us a fair and able piece of writing, full of interest and information. He apologizes in the beginning for his alleged lack of fitness to tell the tale, but I am sure that no one could have told the moving story in a simpler, better way.

For two hundred years a band of Jesuits, never more than three hundred in number, maintained in pastoral, peaceful, gentle life, a Christian community of erstwhile savages, numbering upward of one hundred and fifty thousand souls. They protected them from the ferocious Paulistas, the fierce mongrels of southern Brazil called Mamelucos, who were the slave hunters and general all-around blackguards of their day and country. With equal resolution the good fathers of the missions kept the rapacious Spanish Governors and inhabitants of the River Plate region from reducing them to a condition of virtual slavery under various pretenses of enlightenment. They fought back with equal success the grasping prelates who would fain have made themselves masters of the country and the people they so jealously cared for.

Personally they laughed at difficulties, they endured the most terrible hardships, they did the most heroic things with an abnegation which was total and entire. The history of the Jesuit missions in Paraguay is not written in blood, as were the records of the Jesuit missions in Canada for instance. There was no Brebœuf, no Father Lallement, no Isaac Joques to illuminate the records by glorious martyrdom; but the Paraguayan fathers did all that was required of them, giving their lives in defense of their children when the Mamelucos attacked them, leading thousands of Indians through perils of the wilderness, which were as great as those which confronted St. Paul, in the effort to escape the freebooter wrath; and finally establishing the Guaranis in peace in prosperity, in decency and morality, in their promised land. Men like Montoyo, Maceta, Cataldino, Alfaro, Ennis, Van Surk, and others mentioned deserve to be held in remembrance by all who admire self-sacrifice and devotion. And it must be noted that the Jesuit missionaries were recruited from all nations, and were by no means from the Latin races alone. Witness Father Esmid-Smith.

They were too prosperous in the mission for their grasping neighbors; the Jesuits represented in Paraguay too high an ideal for the Spanish mind of that day to comprehend. Wild tales of mines of fabulous wealth, of great stores of riches, were invented and circulated, and are still believed, to account for the fact that the Jesuits lived there. Love of God and love of man without a material basis had no existence for their detractors. They were always troubling the missionaries to get hold of their treasures. The Jesuits kept peaceful control of their pastoral region for nearly two hundred years only by the hardest kind of diplomatic fighting, and when the end came in 1767, and they were expelled by the Spanish Government, they went out as they had come in, with practically nothing in hand. There were no mines found, no treasures discovered; they had no riches but that which lay in the affection of the simple people they had governed, no treasures had been laid up by them but those which are banked in the kingdom of heaven.

The author makes out a case, and a good one, for his clients. He has been there, he writes of what he knows. A generation of Spanish misgovernment wiped out the long centuries of fatherly effort. The missions were abandoned, the Indians were scattered; those who were not enslaved fled to the forests, and their children reverted to barbarism. They vanished from the earth, and to-day, where once thousands of people lived pure, cleanly lives, tilled the soil, herded their cattle, worshipped their God, ruin, desolation, and the wilderness have supervened. The Angelus bell awakens reminiscent memories in the few Indians that are left; and uncomprehended, broken prayers, mingled with half-forgotten superstitions, traditions, and legends, alone survive of all their labor and sorrow—a pitiful and a familiar story.

How wonderful is the history of all the Jesuit missions, by the way, the heroic work of the past that did not abide! The work of Xavier, marvelous in its character, came to naught; the splendid sacrifices of the missionaries to the Hurons were unavailing; the struggles in Paraguay were finally made of no account. Nowhere on earth have men spent themselves more freely and splendidly than where the Jesuits have led, yet how fruitless it seems to have been! What is the reason for it all? Mr. Graham does not attempt to answer these great problems. He confines himself strictly to the Paraguayan story with its Spanish injustice and unreason, and its Jesuit misfortune. Truly, as the author says at the end of the book, altering the ancient quotation by the insertion of a single word, Finis non Coronat Opus! Yet we know that somewhere the work was crowned, as somewhere every work for God will be crowned.

Two suggestions may be made. All of the Spanish and Portuguese citations in the notes should be translated, for so few general readers know these languages, and the book should be accompanied by an adequate map and a better index. The reproduction of the ancient chart is unintelligible.

I cannot refrain from adding, in closing, that the book is made of that peculiar English paper which is of such exquisite lightness that it is a pleasure, not a labor, to hold the large volume. Why cannot our American publishers master the secret?

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Quest for the Precious Metals.*

Mr. Alexander Del Mar's "History of the Precious Metals" was begun by him in 1858, and completed in 1879. The edition now just issued has been carefully revised by the author and much material of additional interest has been added. During the last few years Mr. Del Mar's time has been occupied with practical mining, and he has thus been able to study in person the subject of the precious metals in many different countries. The historical portion of the work is full of curious material. The author's opening sentence is as follows:

Desire for the precious metals, rather than geographical researches or military conquest, is the principal motive which has led to the dominion of the earth by civilized races. * * * It was for gold that Scipio sought Spain, Caesar Gaul, Columbus Cathay, Cortes Mexico, Pizaro Peru.

Of all the metals gold is the only one which nature furnishes to man ready for use. The presence of gold is much more common than is supposed. "Native gold is or was to be found in every country which possessed a range of mountains." By the mechanical trituration of the gold in the mountains in process of time the yellow metal was carried by the water courses to the alluvions or placers. Mr. Del Mar enters learnedly into the study of the Hindus, and writes that their astrology evinced a thorough knowledge with the mining interests of the most distant period, since they had first the Golden Age, second the Silver Age, then the Bronze Age, and lastly the Iron Age. The subject of the precious metals is treated in all the countries of the world, and some approximate idea is given of the methods of mining and the quantities produced. Astounding is it, to read how stupendous were the mining works of the Romans in Spain. He declares that the greatest of the engineering works of to-day "dwindle into insignificance beside the colossal booming works of Las Medulas."

According to estimates more or less accurate, it has been found that prior to the discovery of America the precious metals in Europe did not exceed £35,000,000. If the population was then 80,000,000, the quantity of money or plate did not much exceed $5 per capita. Mr. Del Mar depicts in blackest colors the murders, the rapine, caused in this world in search of gold. Spain sent forth her ships and their commanders, not for the dissemination of Christianity, but for the acquisition of gold and silver. Said Humboldt:

America was discovered, not as has been so long falsely presented because Columbus predicted another continent, but because he sought by the west a nearer way to the gold mines of Japan and the spice countries in the southeast of Asia.

How much of the greed of the tenebrous days of the past do we still retain? "The manner in which the Empire of China is being invaded,' parceled out into 'spheres of influence,' and plundered by Christian troops at the present day is not so unlike the invasion and despoilment of Moslem Spain during the Middle Ages as to save from a blush of shame the professed worshippers of a benignant and merciful God. The future beast of the Christian nations will not be which one conquered the most of China, but which one robbed her the least."

Valuable New Books.

Written by scholarly authors with definite purposes in view, and illustrated by well-known artists.

These are not ordinary books, but are written in such a vigorous manner that no one can read them without being instructed and interested, as well as aroused to thinking better thoughts which will lead to more noble actions.

"HEROINE OF 1812."
A Maryland Romance.

By AMY E. BLANCHARD. Illustrated by IDA WAUGH. 335 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Miss Blanchard's historical tales are always popular, and this one, in depth of interest and in local flavor, is surely one of her best. The earnestness of the struggle and the many hardships and reverses which characterized the early part of the War of 1812 are clearly brought out and present an accurate picture of the times.

"FIGHTING UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS."
A Story of the Chile-Peruvian War.

By CLAUDE H. WETMORE. Illustrated by H. BURGESS. 335 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

This South American war story is as thrilling as it is instructive, and accurately narrates the circumstances leading up to and other events which occurred during the war between Chile and Peru. The picturesque descriptions of these South American States lend additional interest to this volume.

"THE SPECTACLE MAN."
A Story of the Missing Bridge.

By MARY F. LEONARD. Illustrated by FRANK T. MERRILL. 266 pp. 16mo. Cloth, $1.00.

A well-told story of a Southern girl, the strength of whose character and purity of whose motives finally compel well-deserved recognition.

"IN THE MIKADO'S SERVICE."
A Story of Two Battle Summers in China.

By DR. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS. Illustrated by WM. F. STECHER. 361 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

China is now under the world's eye, and Dr. Griffis has done a splendid service in presenting facts garnered by himself personally into a sketchy narrative, which is historically correct and deeply interesting.

"WITH PORTER IN THE ESSEX."
A Story of his Famous Cruise in Southern Waters During the War of 1812.

Third volume in the "Great Admiral Series," by JAMES OTIS. Illustrated by WM. F. STECHER. 344 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

A history-making voyage, and the author has made a story which forces the reader to feel a personal interest in every detail. It is a bit of the War of 1812 which has been treated but little, and will thus prove an exceptionally welcome addition to this already interesting series.

"WINIFRED WEST."
A Story.

By BLANCHE M. CHANNING. Illustrated by CHASE EMERSON. 271 pp. 16mo. Cloth, $1.00.

A story of passion, not for man or woman, but for art. "All the world loves a lover." All the world cannot help loving this sweet-souled lover of her precious legacy, an old violin. Sweetness and simplicity are the key-notes of this story.

"NEHE."
A Story of the Time of Artaxerxes.

By ANNA PIERPONT SIVITER. Illustrated by CHASE EMERSON. 318 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Persian Court, in all its traditional beauty and picturesqueness, is vividly portrayed, and the zeal and ability of the young hero, as a leader in the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, are brilliantly set forth.

"THE LAST OF THE ARAWAKS."
A Story of Adventure in the Island of San Domingo.

By FREDERICK A. OBER. Illustrated by WM. F. STECHER. 358 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Isles of the sea are the habitation of the Arawaks, and San Domingo forms a prominent feature of this sketch of West Indian life. It is a book of adventure that reveals the true life of these peoples, who are every day becoming nearer our neighbors.

"THE YOUNG CONSUL."
A Story of the U. S. State Department.

By WILLIAM DEYSDALE. Illustrated by CHARLES COPELAND. 352 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

In this day of rapid growth in every department and phase of our Government, such a story as this will be thoroughly appreciated by all enthusiastic young people. As Vice-Consul to Marseilles, France, the hero is brought into touch with the various methods employed by the State Department, and the facts necessary to the story are introduced in such a way as to add to rather than detract from the interest in it.

"LAURIE VANE," and OTHER STORIES.

By MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL. Illustrated by CHARLES COPELAND. 152 pp. 16mo. Cloth, $1.00.

This little volume is a collection of some of the brightest short stories which has ever been written. Most of these are upon naval subjects, along which line the author has made a most enviable reputation. The font of quaint nautical sayings which she possesses seems to be inexhaustible, and adds life and interest to the stories.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Our illustrated descriptive catalogue of these, and all of our other books will be sent upon receipt of request.

W. A. WILDE COMPANY,

110 Boylston St., Boston. 45 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

"Mr. Weyman's really thrilling novel,"

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

COUNT HANNIBAL

A Romance of the Court of France

BY

STANLEY J. WEYMAN

Author of "A Gentleman of France," etc.

Crown 8vo, cloth, ornamental, $1.50.

Ready, at all Booksellers, November 30.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., Publishers, New York

$250

Will be given for writing

500 Words

That is half a dollar a word—an entirely novel and unexcelled prize competition.

Send for free particulars to THE ABBEY PRESS, of 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PUBLISHED BY THE ABBEY PRESS.

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE

By MARION BEVERIDGE LEE.

A powerful story of rare dramatic charm.

"READS LIKE DICKENS."

Cloth, 12mo. Daintily Produced. $1.25.

May be ordered through any bookseller, or will be sent post-paid for the price by the publishers.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, NOV. 30, 1901.—24 PAGES.

STATE AID TO LIBRARIANS.

Just at present, when the matter of library establishment is receiving general attention, owing to the constant activity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, it would be well to bear in mind that no town or city, or even village, in this State need await the pleasure of the industrious philanthropist to acquire a good library at a small expense. Under Chapter 378 of the laws of 1892 provisions are made by which all communities in New York may obtain substantial aid and encouragement from the State. Under these provisions many communities are now enjoying the use of good books. The law provides that on the written demand of 25 tax payers the question whether the community shall have a free library shall be submitted for vote at the next election. The money for the support of this library is to be raised by taxation, but only one-half of the burden need fall on the community, the State standing ready to pay the other half when certain simple requirements are supplied.

These requirements look chiefly to the supervision of the library by the Regents of the University of New York, who are to "certify that the number of books circulated are of such a character as to merit the grant of public money and that the amount granted yearly to libraries on the basis of circulation shall not exceed ten cents for each volume of the circulation thus certified by the Regents." Furthermore, the Regents are to have the necessary right of inspection, and the library trustees are to make certain reports. There is practically no other requirement, and the library has the right to borrow under certain stipulations books from the State Library, and its management is entitled to advice and aid from the Librarian of the State.

Under this law many places in New York State have good libraries. All the standard works are accessible to the people of these communities and the new books are usually to be found in the collections. These libraries are yearly growing in usefulness, for the people are continually showing a greater eagerness to make use of them. These institutions deserve notice and public encouragement for the sound reason that they are established and supported by the towns and villages with the assistance of the general government of the State, and do not rely upon the beneficence of millionaire philanthropists. They are helpful to a community, not only as aids to education, but also because they help the people to realize that they can be independent. They deepen public self-respect. This is an achivement always to be desired. Incidentally it may be added that any person who is pessimistic as to the intellectual curiosity of the people should consult the circulation records of any of these libraries.

"ROSY" BIOGRAPHIES.

Mr. W. E. Henley knew Stevenson so well, and there is so much of him in Stevenson's "life and letters," that we need make no apology for transferring to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS the most striking passages of the magazine article in which he expresses his dissatisfaction with the treatment of Stevenson by his latest and most nearly "official" biographer, Mr. Balfour. That our extracts are fragmentary does not hurt them. The paper from which they are extracted is fragmentary. Mr. Henley complains that the official biographer has not made a portrait of the Stevenson that his critic knew, mainly, we should say, that he has left out the shadows. But Mr. Henley does not attempt to limn such a portrait himself. He does, indeed, supply a lot of assorted shadows. But such an assortment no more makes a resemblance than a like assortment of high lights. The reader of Mr. Henley is at liberty, if he likes, to add the shadows to the lights, but, with one point which Mr. Henley makes has been made for himself by almost every reader of the biography who knew his Stevenson, and that is, that there is nothing new in Mr. Balfour's book. It would be strange if there were. Stevenson has been so industriously exploited and for so long, and by so many writers, eminently including himself, that there could not be much left to tell in the way of new "material." When, after his early failures, he arrived at the success of finding out that everything about him was of interest to the public, he proceeded to work himself for all that he was worth. He made more as well as better "copy" out of himself than any of his successors could hope to do. It is true that he found time to write a great many letters which are also capital "copy," and that he wrote them quite spontaneously and without hope of fee or reward. But so many of his correspondents have been alive to the value of his letters as copy that there could not, in the nature of things and men, be much of his writing left to publish that had not been published when Mr. Balfour appeared on the scene.

Obviously, an "official biography" was the only thing left to do; and an official biography, from the force of the term, is a piece of bookmaking. Nothing can be said in it that can hurt anybody's feelings. This negative condition becomes almost a positive object. Out of it a portrait cannot possibly come. And it cannot come, as Mr. Henley suggests, in such wise as to make his suggestion seem like an elaborate disparagement, because there must be no shadows either in the figure or in the bankground. A human being, in the hands of an official biographer, almost necessarily "grows into a plaster saint," as Mr. Kipling has it. A portrait may grow of itself out of a mere faithful accumulation of materials, as in the case of the most famous biography in the English language. Or it may be made out of the materials by simplification and rejection, in the hands of a literary artist, as was done in Carlyle's "Life of Sterling." But the official biographer can do neither of these things. Some of the things set down in Boswell were as "painful to survivors" as any of the things frankly said about the survivors by Carlyle. When all this is left out, along comes the candid friend, this time in the person of Mr. Henley, and says that the signboard likeness is no more like than he to Hercules. Mr. Henley may, and probably does, expect an outbreak of wrath for his candor. And indeed he does not help matters much, for the sooty streaks wherewith he defaces the image presented by Mr. Balfour cannot be taken for a likeness either, as we have said. And his work is thus not useful, except to relieve his own mind. When Carlyle was disgusted with Archdeacon Hare's life of Sterling, his disgust took the rational form of making one of his own, which remains the most artistic of his books, and the most artistic biography in the English language. So long as the candid friend is not prepared to undertake the work himself, he may as well perhaps restrain his pen.

THE VALUE OF WORK.

Our contemporary The Evening Post was much toasted and praised and mildly criticised at the noteworthy luncheon recently given in honor of the achievements of those now or in the past responsible for the paper. Among the qualities that received most recognition was the "independence" of the gentlemen who have followed in long succession in the direction and the making of that venerable and lusty journal. But there is another condition to the success that has attended their professional career which was not alluded to, and which we venture to suggest has had more value in determining the character of the paper, especially on the literary side, than even the independence which unquestionably has prevailed among those engaged upon it. This is the unusual amount of solid hard work of which its columns afford pretty steady and consistent evidences.

We are bound in candor to say that these evidences have been more conspicuous during what we may roughly call [illegible] distinct days they have all been writing. They became more notable at the time that The Nation was united with The Post, and Mr. Godkin, who had largely made the peculiar and high reputation of the former, undertook the general direction of the two. The ideal of that gentleman was that whatever was written for his paper should have a special authority, and he was very firmly convinced that authority cannot be attained without a great deal of patient and persistent toil. He has himself always been one of the hardest of workers. We may differ with him as to the conclusions at which from time to time he has arrived, but no one familiar with his writing can refuse to recognise that his conclusions have habitually been sustained by wide reading and carefully acquired information. It is open to his critics to say that he relied too much on the information to be got from reading, and that his reading may have been too much confined to the history of the past. But on the literary side of the paper, in which we are at the moment most interested, this was a criticism without great force. On the other hand, the laborious preparation which he was accustomed to make, and which he sought to secure among his contributors, whether in or out of the office, was a real guarantee of unusual soundness of critical judgment.

It was said by some of the speakers at the luncheon, and received with sympathetic applause, that The Post has in a remarkable degree "taught the teachers" in this community, and influenced the men of influence. It is true, and it is due chiefly to the fact we have mentioned. The paper has not lacked brilliant writers, but mere brilliancy would not have secured the result. Mr. Carter whimsically remarked that he was not sure that he had not permitted The Post too much to do his thinking for him. It was a post-prandial fashion of saying that the thinking of his favorite evening paper had inspired him with a good deal of confidence. It would not have done so had it not quite plainly been the outcome of the same sort of honest and systematic work that a good lawyer gives to his cases. If the honors paid to The Post on the occasion of its centenary have any influence on those employed in journalism and literature, it will be through the proof they supply that they are in very great degree the prize of continuous and faithful industry. This at least is one of the imperative conditions to their attainment.

OF PURE ENGLISH.

The teaching of English was discussed in its various aspects by the New England Association of Teachers of English, in the City of Boston on Nov. 16. It is an educational subject of the first importance, and the subject and its importance are alike perpetual.

Such meetings and such addresses sometimes give the impression of apologetic measures for what must in candor be admitted to be shortcomings in methods and results; shortcomings, it may be said, peculiar to no system, no locality, and no one branch of the English-speaking race. We have frequent and painfully detailed instances of this, with the regularity of the seasons and wherever educational facts are looked squarely in the face.

Professionalism is on its trial in this matter, and the sooner it adjusts itself to investigation the better. For the question arises, can it teach the writing of good English, per se? Can this accomplishment be acquired by itself alone, irrespective of other qualifications? If the style is the man, the attempt to arrive at a pure style by analysis is taking the wrong road. If the boy is formed on proper lines his style will be like him; it is a matter of character.

The first requisite is the possession of something to say. Without this, writing with a view to the formation of a style is heart-breaking. The Duke of Wellington's formula on the subject is dictated by common-sense: "Have something to say, and say it." There is a time with most boys and men when they are attracted by and become the copyists of some favorite author. But if they are made of good stuff they early discover that this is vexation of spirit, and in time come to commit their thoughts to paper in their own way. The incubus of the hope of the formation of a style that will be the coadjutor of the mind. The influence of a pure style—Swift or Pater—is unquestionable, but it is not by theoretical or analytical methods that it is exerted, nor by slavish imitation that a pure style is gained.

In the elaborate address of Prof. Scott of the University of Michigan, he approaches the heart of the mystery where he says that when the pupil, under the influence of sympathetic appreciation, shall "look in his own heart and write, we need not worry any longer about the externals of composition." That is something to be thankful for. Thus we have the individual mind, no longer the scholar of Swift or Addison or Carlyle, but untrammeled, and under bondage to no man. This accords with the wise saying of Huxley: "A loving heart is the beginning of all knowledge."

The surest road then to the formation of a pure style of English is through the character. The mind must be so formed that, as Paul puts it, "Our love may abound in all knowledge and judgment; that we may approve things that are excellent." And few gifts are more worthy to be coveted than the pure use of that noble language which is the common heritage of the English race.

BOOK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Glancing over last week's Magazine number of this paper many readers must have been impressed by the methods of display in the matter of large type used by the publishers in their advertisements. The type was often about an inch in length and its face was a quarter of an inch wide—solid black masses of ink. Even the smaller type was of the broad-faced variety. One does not need to go far back in his reminiscences to recall a time when these methods were unknown to the regular publishing houses. It was the belief of publishers that readers interested in books preferred sober and unobtrusive type, as in better accord with the dignity and refinement of bookselling.

In the same issue of this paper appeared an advertisement that recalled the older methods. It came from Franklin Square and was published on page 862. Here was no display—a simple design, mainly in small light-faced type, with simple borders, and yet was there any advertisement in that issue, containing many columns, that was more effective for the purpose prompting its insertion? How well it accorded with its surroundings. Typographically it merely emphasized the effect produced by the type in the reading matter, where the Jensen hair-spaced head lines were only a degree less pronounced than the type in the advertisement. Even the Maltese crosses seemed to be in good and fit company.

It may well be questioned if the older practices did not give better recognition of the tastes of literary people than do recent methods of pronounced display. Readers of books should not be repelled by typographical violence, but attracted by an absence of it. We are quite sure they would like to see the old methods come back once more.

A New Public Library for Passaic.

The Trustees of the Passaic (N. J.) Public Library were made particularly happy at their meeting this week when the announcement was made that Mr. Peter Reid had purchased a plot of land and would present to the city a public library, to cost not less than $50,000. The building is to be erected in the centre of the manufacturing district, known as Dundee, where the main library has supported a branch for several years.

The Jane Watson Reid Memorial Free Public Library will stand as a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Reid, who was always interested in library work. Mr. Reid was formerly of the firm of Reid & Barry and is one of Passaic's leading citizens. The plans have not yet been decided upon, but the library is to be constructed under the personal supervision of Mr. Reid and will be designed in a strong and substantial character specially adapted to meet the requirements of the locality in which it will be situated.

"Touring Alaska and the Yellowstone," by Charles M. Taylor, is being published by George W. Jacobs & Co. The volume is fully illustrated, and presents many scenes of weird and picturesque beauty—cascades, immense glaciers, towering mountain summits, dangerous passes, cañons, volcanoes, lakes, rivers, towns, and villages—which, with clear descriptions, give the advantages of the trip without the inconveniences. Mr. Taylor has illustrated the book with the aid of his camera.

NOV

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.
Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(Via French Telegraph Cable Company)

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Humphry Ward has nearly finished a new novel, as yet unnamed, which will begin its serial run in Harper's Magazine next Spring. Possibly no woman novelist of to-day writes in such an aggressive, and at the same time wholesome, manner. "Eleanor," which first made its appearance in Harper's in 1900, is still eagerly discussed here.

⁂

Douglas Sladen, who is not unknown in American literary clubdom, and is the author of one or two volumes of verse besides being a prolific contributor of brief fiction to the magazines, has completed an important book on Sicily, upon which he has been at work for three years. It is soon to be published with 300 illustrations.

⁂

E. F. Knight's graphic letters to The Morning Post describing the tour around the world of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are soon to be published in book form by Longmans, Green & Co. with the title "Through Greater Britain."

⁂

Joseph Hatton, although much immersed lately in the routine of journalistic work, will shortly publish a new novel called "A Vision of Beauty."

⁂

Yet another Shakespeare book is forthcoming, namely, "The Mystery of William Shakespeare," by Judge Thomas E. Webb, an Irish jurist who dabbles in literature and has written a not unworthy translation in metre of "Faust," besides a series of essays on the Irish land question and an original work called "The Veil of Isis." Judge Webb attempts to review all problems which have arisen about the authorship of the plays and poems and arrives at some startling conclusions.

⁂

Mr. Sidney Appleton, the representative of D. Appleton & Co. in London, sailed Wednesday on the Oceanic for a flying trip to New York upon private business. He will return soon after the Christmas holidays.

⁂

Hogarth's house, in Chiswick, which is near the grounds of Chiswick House, a historical mansion in which Charles James Fox and subsequently George Channing died, has been purchased by Col. Shipway, who intends to preserve it carefully as it stands as a memorial to the great artist-satirist.

⁂

A batch of letters written about 1840 by Dickens will be included in the sale at Sotheby's next Monday and Tuesday. Some of them are quite long and are addressed in regard to a contribution to the magazine he was then editing. He protests to Andrew Bell against being "rather hard" on Americans. Apropos of Dickens, it is interesting to note that his old magazine, Household Words, which he attempted to turn into a popular periodical in 1850, still lives and has become the property of Mr. Hall Caine, who has made his son Ralph, a lad scarcely 18 years of age, editor of it. Ralph bravely declares his intention to maintain Dickens's traditions, which, however, is rather remote, so far as the present appearance of Household Words is concerned.

⁂

Hilaire Belloc, whose study of Danton is highly treasured, has just finished a companion study of Robespierre, which James Nisbet & Co. will publish here.

⁂

Much has already been said in regard to the two volumes of Bismarck's correspondence published to-day in Berlin, and which are sure soon to appear in English dress. Letters to and from Kaiser Wilhelm I., Count Andrassy, and Queen Victoria are included, some throwing much light on European history during the eighth and ninth decades of the last century and on the political and personal character of Bismarck. Some later letters, written about the time of the death of Wilhelm, touching on the relations of Bismarck to the Crown Prince, Fritz, out of which grew so much that now concerns both Germany and England, have a hint of coldness, notwithstanding the formal tone of the diplomatist.

⁂

timate with the "Iron Chancellor," the volume is gossipy and anecdotal.

⁂

Mr. Henley's criticism of [illegible] authorized "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson" has stirred up a veritable tempest here; but not all the letters printed take sides against Henley. Some of the more severe critics, however, take very much the same view Mr. Henley takes of Balfour's idealized portrait of Stevenson. Henley's worst fault was bad taste.

E. A. D.

Books in Demand.

Following is a statement of books which have sold best in regular book and department stores in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Minneapolis, and Baltimore between Oct. 27 and Nov. 27 of this year. The statement is based on the reports received from the regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES of those cities, personal inquiries having been made for the information sent to us. We have tabulated the correspondents' reports as shown below, and have included no book for which more than one book store did not make a return as either the first best, second best, third best, or fourth best selling book:

FIRST BEST.

Twenty-three stores report "The Right of Way."
Nine stores report "The Man from Glengarry."
Four stores report "The Crisis."
Three stores report "The Cavalier."
Three stores report "Truth Dexter."
Two stores report "The Ruling Passion."

SECOND BEST.

Thirteen stores report "The Right of Way."
Ten stores report "The Crisis."
Four stores report "Marietta."
Three stores report "D'ri and I."
Three stores report "Kim."
Two stores report "Truth Dexter."
Two stores report "Lazarre."
Two stores report "The Cavalier."
Two stores report "Cardigan."
Two stores report "Lives of the Hunted."
Two stores report "The Eternal City."
Two stores report "The Benefactress."

THIRD BEST.

Six stores report "The Eternal City."
Five stores report "Lazarre."
Five stores report "The Right of Way."
Three stores report "The Benefactress."
Three stores report "The History of Sir Richard Calmady."
Three stores report "The Cavalier."
Two stores report "Marietta."
Two stores report "The Man from Glengarry."
Two stores report "The Ruling Passion."
Two stores report "Cardigan."
Two stores report "Lives of the Hunted."
Two stores report "Deborah."
Two stores report "Kim."
Two stores report "D'ri and I."
Two stores report "The Crisis."

FOURTH BEST.

Seven stores report "The Cavalier."
Five stores report "D'ri and I."
Four stores report "Circumstance."
Four stores report "Lazarre."
Four stores report "The Right of Way."
Four stores report "Kim."
Three stores report "The Benefactress."
Three stores report "The Eternal City."
Three stores report "Lives of the Hunted."
Three stores report "The Man from Glengarry."
Two stores report "Marietta."
Two stores report "Blennerhasett."

The Fletcher Memorial Library.

The first town meeting in Ludlow, Vt., was held on March 31, 1792, and the town was organized by the election of the following officers: Jesse Fletcher, Jonas Hadley, and Elihu Ives, Selectmen; Josiah Fletcher, Town Treasurer. In the extreme southeast corner of the village cemetery, a burial lot is inclosed with an iron fence and sagging marble posts, after the fashion of a bygone day. An old-fashioned headstone with an impossible weeping willow would attract casual attention. It bears the following inscription:

Jesse Fletcher was born in Westford, Mass., Nov. 8, 1763; was one of the first emigrants who commenced the settlement of Ludlow in 1784, and continued his residence on the farm he first settled, and died Feb. 14, 1831, aged sixty-eight years.

This man's grandson, Allen M. Fletcher of Proctorsville, Vt., and New York City, has erected as a memorial to his father, Stoughton A. Fletcher, a magnificent library in Ludlow, Vt., free to the citizens of that town and vicinity. It is a library of libraries, both the building and its equipment. It has been pronounced by critics to be one of the most beautiful libraries of its size in the country. In plan the library is in the form of a Latin cross, at the head of which is the vestibule, opening into the delivery room, which is at the crossing, with a reading room on either hand, forming the arms, while directly in front, or in the foot of the cross, is the stackroom. The librarian's room is in the angle formed by the stackroom and the right-hand reading room.

The interior plan of the vestibule is a square, elongated by semi-circular ends, in one of which is the staircase leading to the basement. This staircase is of iron, with marble treads and risers and handsome wrought-iron railings. Over the staircase is a bronze tablet dedicating the building to the memory of Stoughton A. Fletcher. The walls of the vestibule are of white marble with Ionic pilasters. The floor is of marble mosaic with decorative borders and in panels, dados, and [illegible] decorated stucco ceiling. The walls are of Carrara marble, with Doric pilasters supporting the arched openings to stack and reading rooms and vestibule. The floor is of colored marble mosaic of elaborate design. The reading rooms have vaulted stucco ceilings, tinted in green, broken by beams and panels. The walls have a wainscot of dark oak pilastered and paneled running up a distance of ten feet to the spring of the arch of the round-headed windows. Each window has its carved setting.

In either reading room is a massive mantel of Caen stone, with a richly carved coat of arms, one of the Fletcher family and one of the State of Vermont. The rooms are furnished in dark oak. The stackroom is simply treated and is fitted up with light oak bookcases.

The building is in the style of the later English Renaissance. The exterior walls are of red brick and buff Bedford limestone, with a Milford granite base. The roof is of green slate, with copper ridges. The front of the library is a free adaptation of the Winchester School, at Winchester, England. The building was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Friday, Nov. 1, the Rev. Matthew H. Buckham, D. D., LL. D., President of the University of Vermont, delivering the oration.

Milton's "Comus."

The recent revival, at a large private reception given at Hampstead, England, of Milton's masque of "Comus" was an event of literary interest. The masque was produced by Savage Cooper, the artist, who painted the three scenes and played the part of Comus.

"Comus," which may be described as a lyrical drama, bears the date of 1634. It was Milton's first printed book, though not his earliest printed composition, being preceded in 1632 by "An epitaph on the admirable dramatick poet, W. Shakespeare," a commendatory poem given in the second folio edition of Shakespeare's plays. "Comus" was written as words to a musical composition of Henry Lawes, and intended to be performed by amateurs at Ludlow Castle at an entertainment given by the Earl of Bridgewater to celebrate his entry on his office as Lord President of Wales. Prynne's "Histriomastix," 1633, had caused a reaction in favor of the drama, and the masque came again into favor. It was during its revival as a form of entertainment that "Comus" was written, the future Puritan poet being the last composer of a cavalier masque.

For this first printed separate book of Milton we are indebted to Henry Lawes, who issued it in 1637 with this title, "A Masque presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, on Michaelmasse night, before the Right Honorable John Earle of Bridgewater." Lawes dedicated it to the young son of the Earl of Bridgewater, who had played a part in the masque, saying: "Although not openly acknowledg'd by the Author, yet it was a legitimate offspring, so much lovely and so much desired, that the often copying of it hath tir'd my pen to give my severall friends satisfaction, and brought me to a necessitie of producing it to the publick view." These words—so similar to what Caxton had said in his preface to his "Tale of Troy"—show the beauty of "Comus" had been appreciated.

The poem has long been sought after by collectors, each copy that came into the public and private market bringing a higher price than before. Both it and "Lycidas," 1638, are much rarer than "Paradise Lost," 1667, though all three are in the foremost rank of English desiderata. A fine copy of "Comus" would probably bring $1,000, its value, therefore, being greater than that of "Paradise Lost." Such a sum undoubtedly would be brought at auction for the copy owned successively by Gilbert Way, C. H. Kalbfleisch, Charles B. Foote, Brayton Ives, and M. C. Lefferts. A copy may be seen at the Lenox Library in that fine Miltonic collection, which also includes "Lucidas," the two issues of "Paradise Lost" in 1667; the "Poems" of 1645, and other treasures. This copy of "Comus," secured in 1845 at the Bright sale in England, was probably the first to come to this country.

⁂A. Maynard Barbour, author of "The Award of Justice" and "That Mainwaring Affair," is a bright, intelligent, highly educated woman. Although at present a resident of Helena, Mon., she is a native of New York, having been born within a few miles of Tarrytown. Her father, Dr. Fayette Maynard, was of French descent; her mother was a cousin of Francis H. Underwood of Boston, one of the early editors of The Atlantic Monthly. In her youth a serious accident deprived her of many pleasures, although this fact never caused her much regret. Acquiring at an early age a passion for reading, she was supplied with the best current literature, and in a way the leading authors of those days were her real educators. Being bereft of her parents when quite young, she spent some time in Geneva, N. Y., and then, upon recovering her health, removed to Helena, where for five years she was in the employ of the United States Government. In 1898 she married Mr. Barbour, an English gentleman, who suggested to her to take up her literary work. She does her writing in a methodical way, outlining the plots of her stories, then mastering thoroughly [illegible]

Marlowe

A Drama in Five Acts

By

JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY.

IN this poetic drama Miss Peabody has made a welcome contribution to the real poetry of our time. The present play endeavors to preserve closely the few traditions that remain to us of the poet's history, with a sub-plot that quite changes the aspect of his death. "Marlowe" is Elizabethan in setting, but not in structure, save as it admits the constantly changing elements of humor, song, and fate in its tragic development.

12mo, $1.10, net; postage extra.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY
BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Christmas Catalogue

Send postal for our
Handsome Illustrated Catalogue of Holiday Books,
32 pages.
From it you can select the most satisfactory Xmas gifts, suited to every age and taste.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR NATURE LOVERS.

Our new magazine, COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, has been pronounced a great success. You only need to buy a copy of the December number, on the news-stands to-day, to know why. The price is 25c. per copy and $3.00 per year.

We have now published seven volumes in our New Nature Library and we have already sold 76,000 copies of these books. Each is by an authority on the subject, and each is illustrated by wonderful photographic reproductions in color. These seven volumes are: The Insect Book, by L. O. Howard—48 Plates; The Butterfly Book, by Dr. W. J. Holland—48 Plates; Nature's Garden (Wild Flowers), Neltje Blanchan—80 Plates; The Mushroom Book, N. L. Marshall—48 Plates; Bird Neighbors, Neltje Blanchan—48 Plates; Game Birds, Neltje Blanchan—48 Plates; and Bird Homes, A. R. Dugmore—66 Plates. The total retail price of these seven books is $18 00.

In order to introduce them and our new magazine we are offering a specially bound Library Edition of these books, in buckram with leather title label and gilt top, with a year's subscription to COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, for $15 00, payable $1.00 per month or $14 25 cash with the order. (The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time. If you want to accept it you should do so to-day.)

Send this coupon and $1.00, and the books and magazine will be delivered at once. You may then return them if not satisfied, and your money will be refunded; or you may keep them and pay $1.00 each month until $15.00 has been paid.

Use This Coupon.

Gentlemen:

I accept your offer of The New Nature Library and Country Life in America. Enclosed please find $1.00. I agree to pay in addition $1 a month for 14 months from date. Send books and magazine to

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

T—11-30-01

THE ARTIST AND THE PHILISTINE

Under the Skylights

By HENRY B. FULLER,

Author of "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani," "The Cliff Dwellers," &c.

12mo. Deckel edge, gilt top, $1.50.

"Under the Skylights" takes you to the Bohemias of Chicago, and shows you the artist and the philistine at home. A tale with charming humor and delicate flavor. It tells of the rubs of the shrinking apostles of sweetness with philistinism.

THE FORTUNE OF CHRISTINA M'NAB.

By S. MACNAUGHTAN, No. 306, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

This delightful story of Christina will make friends for a new author. Miss Macnaughtan has the precious gift of humor, and her humor is spontaneous. The love story which she tells is novel in development and singularly sympathetic.

THE STORY OF THE ART OF BUILDING.

By P. L. WATERHOUSE. A new volume in Appletons' Library of Useful Stories. Illustrated. 16mo. Cloth, 35 cents net; postage, 4 cents additional.

This is a concise but discriminating outline history of architecture from its primitive beginnings to the American "sky-scraper." The author's experience and knowledge have equipped him for this task of covering ground rapidly but accurately, and his volume is undoubtedly the best small handbook which has been produced.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Books Worth Reading

Just Published

HELD TO RANSOM.

A STORY OF SPANISH BRIGANDS. By E. B. Forester, author of "The Spanish Cousin," "A Settler's Story," etc. Illustrated by Archibald Webb. Crown 8vo, beveled boards, cloth extra, gilt top, **$1.50**

For the Faith.

A STORY OF THE REFORMATION TIME IN ENGLAND. By E. Everett-Green, author of "The Heir of Hascombe Hall," "French and English," etc. Illustrated by W. H. Margetson. Post 8vo, cloth extra, **$1.25**

Full of valuable historical information of the beginning of the reform movement in England, with a slight thread of a love story.

In Fair Granada.

A NEW HISTORICAL TALE. By E. Everett-Green, author of "After Worcester," "A Gordon Highlander," etc. With Colored Illustrations by Walter Grieve. Crown 8vo, beveled boards, cloth extra, gilt top, **$1.50**

This volume gives a vivid description of Granada, and of the revolt by the Moors after their conquest by the Spaniards in 1492. A love story sustains the interest to the end.

The Cape and Its Story;

OR, THE STRUGGLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA. By M. Douglas, author of "Breaking the Record," "In Lionland," etc. With Colored Illustrations. Post 8vo, cloth extra, **$1.00**

In this volume Miss Douglas tells the story of South Africa from the time of the first settlement to the capture of Pretoria.

Bunyan's Works.

Complete in one volume. The Pilgrim's Progress, The Holy War, and Grace Abounding. Printed in Long Primer Type on Nelson's India Paper, size 4½ x 6½, and a companion volume to the New Century Library. Cloth extra, gilt top, gilt back, **$1.25**

Complete list sent on application.

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, Pub's, 37-41 East 18th St., N.Y.

The Secret Orchard

By Agnes and Egerton Castle.

"It were triteness indeed to say of this story that it is strong. It is wonderful, fascinating, and a gem of literary art."—*New York World.*

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

NOV

Mr. Dickens and His Friends.*

Some Unpublished Letters of the Great Novelist to Prominent Men and Women of This Country.

Of these papers, which aspire to record the vanishing memories of nearly half a century ago, I must avail myself with freedom of souvenirs which I have already printed here and there in magazines and newspapers, some of them a score and more years ago when my remembrance of the events and persons described was naturally fresher than it can now be expected to be. They were finally gathered in a small volume, issued in 1888, by the American News Company, an opusculum which yet awaits its public.

I recall the date of my first meeting with Mr. Dickens by reference to the following letter, printed in the collection edited by his sister-in-law, Miss Georgiana Hogarth, and his eldest daughter, Miss Mary Dickens, republished in New York City by Charles Scribner & Sons, 1879:

Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London, W. C.
Wednesday, January 6, 1859.

To Mr. Arthur Smith:

My Dear Arthur: Will you first read the inclosed letters, having previously welcomed with all cordiality the bearer, Mr. ——, from New York. You having read them, let me explain that Mr. —— is a highly respectable and influential man, and one of the heads of the most classical and respected publishing houses in America; that Mr. Richard Grant White is a man of high reputation, and that Felton is the Greek professor in the Cambridge University, perhaps the most distinguished scholar in the States.

The address to myself, referred to in one of the letters, being on its way, it is quite clear that I must give some decided and definite answer to the American proposal. Now, will you carefully discuss it with Mr. —— before I enter on it at all? Then, will you dine here with him on Sunday, which I will propose to him, and arrange to meet at half-past four for an hour's discussion? The points are these:

First—I have a very grave question within myself whether I could go to America at all.

Secondly—If I did go, I could not possibly go before the Autumn.

Thirdly—If I did go, how long must I stay?

Fourthly—If the stay were a short one, could you go?

Fifthly—What is his project? What could I make? What occurs to you upon his proposal?

I have told him that the business arrangements of the readings have been, from the first, so entirely in your hands that I enter upon nothing connected with them without previous reference to you. Ever faithfully,

CHARLES DICKENS.

Mr. Arthur Smith called upon me at the time appointed and drove me to Tavistock House, where we found Dickens awaiting us in the library. With him was Mr. Lawson Levy of The London Telegraph, and Edmund Yates and Wilkie Collins came in later. Dickens's greeting was full of cordiality. His hand grip had something electric in it, as if it sent some of its own measureless vitality into the hand which it grasped. He asked me a hundred questions about my voyage, which had been such as the Atlantic usually provides for January travelers; about American friends; about how I was lodged; about my first impression of that great British institution, the London fog, through an unusually dense example of which we had found our way with dubiousness and difficulty from Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, to the pleasant fireside of the Tavistock House library.

There was something indescribably inspiring and captivating in his manner, in the alert, buoyant, mirthful expression of his face, of which Leigh Hunt said that it had in it the life and soul of fifty human beings, and in his bright, rapid, and humorous play of talk which was punctuated by hearty outbursts of laughter. In truth, no one could come into his companionship without being instantly impressed with those qualities which made his personality in all societies so striking a one. Beneath a manner which was arch, gay, vivacious, and sympathetic, lending itself with ready spontaneity to all the passing moods of his companions of the moment, there was apparent a reserve of iron energy and a resolute, powerful will. His brow was as fair and smooth as was that of the young historian of Pickwick, whose portrait by Maclise, painted twenty years before, stood upon an easel in the library, clustered about by heavy waves of soft brown hair, of which time had diminished the abundance, but the rest of his face was bronzed and weather-beaten, telling of his long daily walks in the open air, which he kept up during his whole working life, till the infirmities of his later years forbade them.

My own frequent walks with him in London and in the neighborhood of Gad's Hill impressed me with a sufficient sense of his pedestrian powers. Often when we had done our good ten miles, he would hold out seductive inducements for just another stretch of three or four miles or so, and he always came in after these tremendous pulls apparently as fresh as when he started. He told me once of a walk which he made from Tavistock House to Gad's Hill, a distance of about thirty miles, starting at 2 o'clock in the morning and coming in dazed and reeling, everything swimming before him, about 9 o'clock, when, after a little refreshment, he plunged into bed and slept for ten hours. These night walks were his remedy for occasional insomnia. When he found, after a few hours in bed, that he could not sleep, having exhausted the familiar expedients of counting up to a hundred over and over again, or repeating over some phrase or line of some ballad, he would get up, dress himself, and sally forth into the sleeping streets and roam through Piccadilly, walking into the dark by-ways of Mayfair, and watching the cabmen driving home the gaming revelers and the belated hansoms carrying early workers to their tasks, and then, relaxed ourselves home to their beds.

Many a weird Dantean vision rose before him on these grim night walks. St. Paul's, he said, though I cannot pretend after so long an interval to repeat his words, never seemed so vast as when its black dome reared itself against a blacker sky, like a temple built out of the elements of night, and London Bridge, the river below soundless and invisible, the lamps along its parapet shining dim and yellow through the fog, seemed as if it spanned Phlegethon or the Styx; as if with the turning of the world and the ebbing of its day tides of life it had become a causeway of the dead, across which, silent and unseen as the river below, they streamed in endless multitude, journeying from deep to deep of darkness in ghostly and phantasmal procession. Strange figures of the living rose before him in these night wanderings—wrecks of men and ruins of women, gaunt, hungry faces, sin-branded, the outcast, the homeless, swaggering sons of Belial flown with insolence and gin; Doll Tearsheet, with her fading bedizenments and tipsy leer of solicitation—all that the night side of a city like London could present were as familiar to him as they were to Inspector Field or Detective Bucket, or Mr. George Augustus Sala, who of old was, like Dickens himself, an indefatigable explorer by night and day of the mysteries and miseries of that hugest of all the aggregations of mortality under the sun.

There were half a dozen or more guests at dinner, among whom, besides Mr. Lawson Levy and Mr. Arthur Smith, with the others already named, I chance to remember a Mr. Quvery, Mr. Dickens's Solicitor, and the conversation was very gay and spirited. Under the circumstances it was in no way surprising that it turned somewhat upon American affairs. Prescott had recently died, and there was much admiring talk of him, Dickens, who had seen him during his first visit, recalling interesting memories of him and showing much familiarity with his works. There was talk likewise of Cooper, and Poe, and Washington Irving, and some laughing comment upon Mr. N. P. Willis's "Pencillings by the Way," in which he gave almost as much offence to British sensibilities as Dickens's work afterward gave to those of our peppery compatriots. Of his first meeting with Dickens, whom he visited in company with Mr. Macrone, Dickens's publisher at that time, he writes: "In the most crowded part of Holborn, within a door or two of the Bull and Mouth Inn, we pulled up at the entrance of a large building, used for lawyers' chambers. I followed by a long flight of stairs to an upper story, and was ushered into an uncarpeted and bleak looking room with a deal table, two or three chairs, a few books, a small boy, and Mr. Dickens for the contents. I was only struck at first with one thing, and I made a memorandum of it that evening as the strongest instance I had seen of English obsequiousness to employers, the degree to which the poor author was overpowered with the honor of his publisher's visit. I remember saying to myself, as I sat down on a rickety chair: 'My good fellow, if you were in America with that fine face and your ready quill you would have no need to be condescended to by a publisher.' Dickens was dressed very much as he has since described Dick Swiveller, minus the swell look. His hair was cropped close to his head, his clothes scant, though jauntily cut, and, after changing a ragged office coat for a shabby blue, he stood by the door collarless and buttoned up, the very personification, I thought, of a close sailor to the wind." This description, certainly not to be commended on the score of delicacy, excited amusement rather than indignation in Dickens's mind, and he never referred to it without hearty laughter.

After dinner there were games in the drawing room—a familiar custom in all Dickens's houses—in Doughty Street, in the old days; in the cottage at Twickenham, in Devonshire Terrace; in Tavistock House, at Gad's Hill; even in his palace at Genoa during his Italian exile, for he carried his habits with him wherever he went. Experience had given the house an endless repertory of these pastimes. One consisted in starting a whispered phrase, (first written down,) and sending it on its whispered way from guest to guest, the point of the procedure consisting in comparing the version given by the last recipient with the written sentence. It generally came out too much battered for recognition, and with no resemblance to its original. For instance, "Theophilus Thistle and his sieve" might, and actually did, after its transit round the circle, emerge in such shape as this: "The ostrich whistles in its sleeve," thus flying in the face of natural history and ascribing a frivolous as well as a sartorial habit to the unclad, unsibilant bird of the desert. Another of these phrase games, so to speak, was as follows: The first in the circle of guests repeated some brief sentence, for example: "April showers bring May flowers"; the next recited that and added another to it, the next recited both, adding another of his own; and so, accumulating incoherence and perplexity, the swelling rigmarole, in twittering female treble and booming masculine bass, went round the circle, leaving a ghastly wake of the mnemonically disabled (for any one who failed was counted out,) and there were generally two or three survivors, Dickens himself being almost al-

*Mr. Evans's first paper was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS on Nov. 16 of this year.

ways among them. One of the phrases of his addition I remember. It was "Warren's Blacking, 30 Strand."

Poignant and bitter memories were associated in his mind with this apparently commonplace designation of a tradesman's name and number, for it was in a blacking factory set up in opposition to Warren of the Strand and bearing a similar name that some years of a servitude which he esteemed degrading were spent in his boyhood, and the remembrance of them, always painful and revolting to him, evidently came back to haunt even his happiest hours. His biographer tells the story in the first volume of his life, and except to him it was not at the time of which I write known to even the most intimate of Dickens's friends and associates. The incident may seem trivial, but in the light of the story told by Forster of the acute misery and suffering associated with this period of his life, when he seemed to himself to be cast into the midst of degrading associations and chained by hunger and penury to what he regarded as an ignoble and loathsome employment, it has always had for me a strange impressiveness. The spectre of those squalid days, his parents, brothers, and sisters inmates of the Marshalsea prison; himself a forlorn little waif, sitting in the window gazed at by the idlers in the street, "covering pots of paste blacking, first with a piece of oil paper, then with a piece of blue paper, then tying them round with a string, and cutting them neat all round"; dining on twopenny days on a piece of pudding with currants in it, and on penny days, or those in which his little weekly earnings were nearly expended, on a piece of similar pudding without currants, "Stout, hale pudding, heavy and flabby," got in a court near St. Martin's Church sometimes, and at others in the Strand, somewhere near where Lowther's Arcade is now"—this spectre would not down, but haunted all the years of his prosperity and renown.

Another of the games consisted in the pantomimic presentation of some episode of history. One of the guests withdrew from the room while those who remained decided upon the event to be represented and assumed their respective places in the drama, of which the guest outside was made the principal figure and was expected to submit himself in silence and with docility to the course of the play. Mr. Wilkie Collins was on this occasion the sequestrated guest, being banished to the library under strict guard, and the historical event which it was determined to represent was the beheading of Charles I. A sofa pillow was laid upon a rug in the middle of the floor to represent the block. Dickens, with a black handkerchief tied around his head, armed himself with the fire shovel and stood sternly by as headsman, and the rest, variously equipped as halberdiers, ecclesiastics, and the like, with whatever properties the drawing room afforded, occupied the places assigned them. When all was ready the dazed and spectacled novelist was brought in to his doom. He submitted his head to the block with much resignation, and the headsman made an energetic feint of chopping it off with the fire shovel, after which the tyrant was allowed to get up, adjust his collar, and guess what the performance was, which he did without hesitation, as if it had all been arranged beforehand.

Another of these pastimes consisted in the production of a poem, each guest contributing a line of given measure without knowing the import of any of the preceding lines, the paper, passed from hand to hand, being folded down after each contribution, so that the Sappho or Tyrtaeus, to whom it succeeded, had to hazard a wild conjecture as to the burden of what had gone before and take a desperate chance to keep up a continuity of meaning. When the poem was completed it was read aloud by Dickens, with tragic gesture and intonation, and whatever its other qualities, it was invariably amusing.

Mr. Dickens's household at this time consisted of himself, his two daughters, Mary and Catharine, who subsequently married Mr. Charles Collins, brother of Wilkie, a young writer of good talents, who about this time contributed to All the Year Round, "A New Sentimental Journey," which some of the old readers of that periodical may remember; Miss Georgiana Hogarth, his wife's sister, and two of his younger sons, lads of ten and twelve, the others, except the elder, who was living in chambers, being, as I understood, at school in Germany. There were in all, if my recollection is not at fault, eleven children. The twenty-first birthday of the eldest, Miss Mary Dickens, who died in London within the last year or two, occurred during my stay in London, and was celebrated by a dinner, to which, family and guests, twenty-one persons sat down, and it was my good fortune on this occasion to be seated next Mr. Charles Lever, who was in London on a flying trip from his consulate at Spezia, in Italy. He was a large, jolly man, full of odd anecdotes, as burly and energetic a laugher as Dickens himself, and might have sat for his own portrait, of Harry Lorrequer grown into not much of the gravity, but all the rotundity of middle age. Of the other guests present, I chance to remember Mr. Thornton Hunt, son of Leigh Hunt; Messrs. Albert and Arthur Smith, Mr. Edmund Yates, and, I think, Mr. John Forster. The separation of Dickens and his wife had taken place but a short time before, but there was nothing at Tavistock house or at Gad's Hill, which I subsequently visited, from which a stranger would have inferred that any shadow rested on the household. Everything was of the utmost brightness and charm, Dicken's high spirits and mirth seeming to be communicated to all who surrounded him.

Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, for four or five years the town residence of Dickens, where "Bleak House" and a part of "Hard Times" were written (latter finished in Boulogne July 14, 1854,) was a handsome, rather spacious mansion, built of a yellowish sort of stone, approached through a carriage gateway leading into a small courtyard, in the centre of which was a small circular plot, which in Summer time was planted with flowers; doorway with bright brass knocker (device, a griffin's head, or a lion's,) reached through a small pillared porch; dining room, equal to ample hospitalities, on the ground floor; library above it, handsome high room, books from floor to ceiling, a few pictures, not many, among them the portrait by Maclise, before referred to, representing Dickens, aged twenty-seven, with long flowing brown hair and copious black satin expanse of cravat, decorated with two pins joined together by a delicate golden chain; large, long table covered with books, papers, and a few ornaments; drawing room comfortably, not gorgeously furnished, opening from the library, in the latter, most conspicuous decoration, Stanfield's picture of Eddystone Lighthouse, painted as a drop scene for Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama of that name, written for private representation at the Tavistock House Theatre, Mr. Dickens, the members of his family, the author, and other literary friends assuming the various characters.

This picture, afterward removed to Gadshill and placed in a frame in the hall (although it was painted in one or two mornings' work,) brought at the sale of Dickens's effects after his death 1,000 guineas. There were two other small pictures by the same artist, painted to illustrate the same play, but their subjects I have forgotten. The lighthouse, however, standing bluff against a windy, cloud-swept sky, the turf tossing and tumbling on the Eddystone reefs, where Winstanley and his ill-fated fabric, which he built to stand till the judgment day, went down together in a great tempest once on a time, I can see yet. Dickens sold Tavistock House in the following year, residing thereafter exclusively at Gadshill, but it will always remain associated with his memory. It was the birthplace of Esther Summerson and Poor Rick, Inspector Bucket, Mr. Tulkinghorn, Josiah Bounderby, Mr. Gradgrind and the rest, and something of the renown of the old occupant will always abide with it.

T. C. EVANS.

Maclaren's "Young Barbarians."*

A man does not need to be very old before he begins to talk of his schooldays in a tender reminiscent tone, or rather to talk about his school—for it is the man who has been bred in a single school whom one finds prattling about comrade and mentor—or, if he happens to be a writer, prattling about them in print. There is a curious similarity about the dramatis personae in both spoken and printed tale. There is the school bully, the school hero, the prig, the little boy whom the hero protects, and the master, uncompromisingly stern, but also a hero in his way; and whether the tale be spoken or written they are alike in that the harshness has become mellowed by time, and the school pranks and battles have taken on almost a Homeric tinge. There have been a few latter day realists who have written unvarnished accounts of school boy life; Rudyard Kipling, for instance, and Eben Phillpotts, and Ian Maclaren have tried to write a truthful account also. With this end in view he called his book "Young Barbarians," and tells the reader:

It was a rough life in the seminary, with plain food and strenuous games; with well worn and well torn clothes; where little trouble was taken to give interest to your work and little praise awarded when you did it well; where you were bullied by the stronger fellows without redress, and thrashed for very little reason; where there were also many coarsenesses which were sickening at the time to any lad with a sense of decency, and which he is glad, if he can, to forget.

Dr. Watson's head told him this, but his heart makes him give quite a different impression of his beloved seminary. The glamour of the old days was too much for him, and the reader sees this school through a golden haze. We are told that the school was rough, that "Speng," the school hero, was a little devil, and Bulldog, master of mathematics, a terrible person. Take up the incidents in the book and we find "Speng" succoring the weak, standing up for the downtrodden "Moassy," offering himself to be caned in hopes of giving a joy in life to his sick mentor, while Bulldog the terrible appears rather as a sentimentalist, with his love of Nestie and tolerance of Speng and his lop-eared rabbits. Well, even though the reader will find little Barbarian in Dr. Watson's book, and even though the plots of some of the stories are as old as the seminary itself, they are charmingly told, and one cannot help sympathizing with the author for idealizing the boy, the master, and the school. If they have suffered in realism they have gained in feeling, and the book has the great merit of having given the author much pleasure in the writing. Looked at purely as boys look, it should certainly find an audience, for where is the lad who will not delight in a book where the Boy invariably comes out ahead in his encounters with grown ups?

*YOUNG BARBARIANS. By Ian Maclaren. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

A Book for Children.*

The Right Reverend Bishop of Albany in a brief introduction to Mr. Cuyler Reynolds's "The Rosamond Tales," treats of a subject having to do with children, which is almost invariably overlooked. The topic he dwells on is the length of time a child of six years of age "can concentrate its mind." According to experiment this limit is but seven minutes. Muscular, like mental, power in the young can only do so much and nothing more. Bearing this in mind, the author of "The Rosamond Tales" has written a pretty volume for children, having been most careful as to the character and quality of his text. It is Rosamond, his sister Rosalind, their adventures at home, of their friends the animals, Mr. Reynolds tells about, and in a most simple and engaging manner. The illustrations taken from life are of singular merit.

*THE ROSAMOND TALES. Sixteen Short Stories Intended for Children. By Charles Reynolds. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 256. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

ON THE
GREAT HIGHWAY
NINE ILLUSTRATIONS By JAMES CREELMAN Price, $1.20 net. Postpaid, $1.35

Rev. Dr. T. DeWITT TALMAGE says:
"This is a book dramatic and unique. No other man could have written it, because he entered doors that no one else could enter. It begins with the Pope's benediction and ends with President McKinley's departure. Pathos and humor and vivid portraiture of character abound."

GEORGE W. CABLE says:
"The wonderful charm of actuality is in every page. To be so romantically entertaining, yet deal wholly with facts, and to reward the serious enquirer at the same time with so much information,—food for reflection, stimulation, and guidance,—is a great gift, and also a great achievement."

JULIAN RALPH says:
"The special correspondent is to-day's knight-errant, and Creelman has long carried his plume in the van of the adventurous band. In his book we read of a life as strangely contrasted with the lives of the millions of men as was the career of Jeanne d'Arc when the mass of women were men's chattels."

HALL CAINE says:
"I have read with a great deal of pleasure James Creelman's stirring book. The picture he presents of his visit to the Vatican is admirably faithful to the atmosphere of the great house, as I know it. There cannot be a more sympathetic reader of Tolstoy than myself, but nowhere have I seen the essential cephlism on which his great mind is built more plainly revealed than in these pages of conversation."

JULIAN HAWTHORNE says:
"It is memorable both as literature and as contemporary history. Nothing else in the same line so authoritative, so pertinent, so vivid, and so fascinating, has been published within my knowledge."

MAX O'RELL says:
"A most stirring book, a work full of electric power. It contains the experiences of a most adventurous and extraordinary life, told with great force and in a brilliant, sparkling style, full of humor and philosophy."

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD says:
"The famous war correspondent thrills and surprises his readers with a sense of the bigness of the world and the oneness of the human race. It is a great and moving book, beginning with a benediction of the Pope and ending with the beautiful dying prayer of President McKinley. Between these two majestic scenes stretches a brilliant world of adventure,—wonderful battles and talks with kings and philosophers.

A CAROLINA CAVALIER
By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON
Six Illustrations by C. D. Williams. Price, $1.50

THIS STIRRING NOVEL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IS NOW IN ITS 17TH THOUSAND

PHILADELPHIA HOME ADVOCATE:
"As a love story, *A Carolina Cavalier* is sweet and true; but, as a patriotic novel, it is grand and inspiring. We have seldom found a stronger and simpler appeal to our manhood and love of country."

BALTIMORE SUN:
"This wholesome, cheerful story is well worth reading. It will stir the pulses and call forth sentiment if read for pleasure. The story is full of movement. It is replete with adventure. It is saturated with love."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

First Across the Continent

By NOAH BROOKS.

20 illustrations by Yohn, Frost, Seton-Thompson, and others.

The first concise and accurate account of the first exploration of our Great West, detailing largely in their own words the famous adventures of

LEWIS and CLARK.

"A popular account, to interest readers young and old, of the earliest expedition conducted by white men across the continent of North America."—The Outlook.

$1.50
(postage 18 cents).

A new and spirited writer for boys.

The Outlaws of Horseshoe Hole

A story of the Montana Vigilantes,
By FRANCIS HILL.

Illustrated by
RUFUS F. ZOGBAUM.

$1.00 *net*
(postage 13 cents).

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
New York.

Brentano's

Christmas Announcements

Our complete selection of Books at most attractive prices is now fully displayed, as well as Novelties in Silver and Leather Goods. Christmas Cards, Calendars, French and German Books. Purchases held for future delivery. Safe delivery of books guaranteed throughout the world. Christmas Bulletins upon request.

Brentano's UNION SQ., NEW YORK

A CALENDAR OF OLD NEW YORK

Compiled by Charles Hemstreet,
Author of "Nooks and Corners of Old New York."

A beautiful and charming calendar, reminiscent of the early days of Manhattan, containing sketches of interesting and historic spots, with appropriate text and introduction by Mr. Hemstreet. Half tone remarque views of the same spots as they appear to-day add to its attractiveness.

Beautifully Printed, ribbon tied and boxed. Price, $1.00 postpaid.

☞Send for our Holiday List—in itself a beautiful book.

A. WESSELS CO., 7-9 W. 18th St., N.Y.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.
Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books,
43 West 42d St. - - - - New York
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

RARE BOOKS

RECENTLY PURCHASED IN ENGLAND BY
EDWIN A. DENHAM.
Catalogue on Application.
28 WEST 33D STREET,
NEW YORK.

20 Illustrations. 711 Marginal References. 4 Pages Index.

NIBLO'S COMPLETE PALMIST.
A. Mackel & Co. Publishers, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Price, 1.50. For sale by all Booksellers

LOUIS BECKE'S LATEST WORK

BY ROCK AND POOL:
ON AN AUSTRAL SHORE.
Similar to the popular "Pacific Tales" written by the same author.
Green silk cloth, 1.50.
New Amsterdam Book Company.

NOV

NOTE.

"... Chesterfield, Lord, Letters ... 1774; Familiar Illustration of an Important Moral Duty ... Daughter, by the Author of Telemachus. Dean ... English and Revised by Dr. George Hickes ... John Millan, ... London, 1713; Petite Académie; or, An Easy Exposition of English Idiom: l'ordre des Mots. Pour se rendre la Traduction plus facile à l'Ecolier. Par Jean Ferrin,' Dublin, 1801?"

These books are interesting, but have no particular value. The first edition of Lord Chesterfield's celebrated book is of some value; other editions are worth but little.

Miss HENRIETTA C. BARTLETT, Black Hall, Conn.: "Where can I get a copy of each of the following books which are now out of print: Henry William Herbert's (Frank Forester) 'My Shooting Box.' 'Warwick Woodlands.' 'Wolf Hunt in the Warwick Hills.' and Charles Nordhoff's 'Cape Cod and All Along Shore'?"

Though scarce, these books are not expensive. Copies are often advertised for sale by booksellers, and appear in the auction sales held by Bangs, Libbie, Anderson, and Henkels.

J. ORR KYLE, 238 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "'Shamus O'Brien,' Varick Street, Jersey City, will find the poem he seeks in the 'Popular Poets and Poetry of Ireland,' collected, arranged, and published by Richard Nagle, Boston, 1887. The author was Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, grandson of Alice Le Fanu, the favorite sister of Richard Brinsley Sheridan."

This book does not seem to be in print. R. S. Dawson, 235 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that the poem is given in Cumnock's "Choice Readings," (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, $1.50,) and J. H. James, 714 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, informs us that it will be found in a book of recitations published at 25 cents by H. J. Wehman, 108 Park Row, New York City.

Mrs. A. S. FROTHINGHAM, 226 Dudley Avenue, Westfield, N. J.: "W. R. Woodward, Goldfield, Col., will find 'The Eden Rose' in Kipling's 'Mrs. Hauksbee Sits Out.'"

C. STEMMERMAN, 65 Broad Street, New York City: "It would oblige me very much if you would kindly give me the price, and at what bookstore I could obtain a copy of 'Briefs for Debate,' edited by Messrs. W. Du Bois Brookings and Ralph Curtis Ringwalt."

The book can be had from the publishers, Longmans, Green & Co., 91 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for $1.25.

HENRY G. GODDARD, 410 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.: "The poem, 'The River of Rest,' concerning which Gen. Loud makes inquiry in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Nov. 2 is by Joaquin Miller, and will be found on Page 278 of the complete edition of Miller's poems, published in 1897 in San Francisco, by Whitaker & Ray, at $2.50."

"PIONEER," Sag Harbor, L. I.: "E. B. D. inquires in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS as to the authorship of 'Manuela.' It is by Bayard Taylor, and is the best of his California ballads. As a pioneer of 1849 of Mission San José, who has seen the natives 'throw the light jata' and 'dance the jata,' that poem has always appealed to my memory. It should be read by a person who can pronounce Spanish."

W. TEMMONS, 51 Bedford Street, New York City: "Please let me know through the column of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, the publishers of a book of Eugene Field's writings, recently issued in the West."

The book is called "A Little Book of Tribune Verse," and is published by Tandy, Wheeler & Co., Boston Block, Denver, Col., at $1.50.

TRUE P. PIERCE, 100 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "A H. Ross, 458 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., asks about the poem containing the lines:

"'Though the fields were as green and the moon shone as bright.
Yet it was not my own native land.'

"When I was a boy I used to see this song in an old singing book, called 'The Jubilee.' The author's name was not given. I write it from memory, but think I recall it correctly:

"'I've roamed over mountains, I've crossed over seas,
I've traversed the wave-rolling sand,
Though the fields were as green and the moon shone as bright,
Yet it was not my own native land.
No, no, no, no, no, no,
Yet it was not my own native land.

"'Then hail, dear Columbia, the land that we love,
Where flourishes liberty's tree;
'Tis the birthplace of freedom, our own native land.
'Tis the land, 'tis the land of the free;
Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes,
'Tis the land, 'tis the land of the free.'"

JAMES H. WARNER, Steubenville, Tenn.: "'The Black Aunt,' containing the 'Nutcracker and Sugardolly' story, asked about by Alice V. Josephs, was published by the J. B. Lippincott Company in the early nineties, under the title, 'German Fairy Tales,' in a uniform edition of cheap books."

"A SUBSCRIBER," Sheldrake, N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me in your Queries where I can find the following quotation: 'Beauty draws us by a single hair'?"

In Pope's "Rape of the Lock," Book II., lines 26 and 27:

"Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair."

Appeals to Readers.

Post Office Box 22, Stockbridge, Mass.: "Can any reader give me information concerning a poem for which I have searched for over five years. It is entitled, 'The Roadside Virgin,' and begins:

"'I am the virgin,
Many weary Winters have I stood
And gazed upon the road that runs so fast.'"

"E. A. H.," P. O. Box 780, New York City: "Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, among his selections some years ago included one that ran something like this:

"'There's a land in the shimmering, silvery moon,
But it's ever so far away.'

Possibly you or some of your readers are familiar with the complete selection or poem, and I would be obliged if some one could help me out."

GEORGE BENTHAM, 172 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York City: "Can any one tell me where I can find the song entitled, 'When I Was Young'?"

F. S. EWENS, Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto, Canada: "Who can trace this quotation for me:

"'To much we make our ledgers gods.'

"I had thought it was by Tennyson, but cannot find it in his works."

MRS. A. W. PARKER, Bay Ridge, L. I., N. Y.: "Can any one tell me how I may procure a poem by Jane or Ann Taylor, entitled 'The Squire's Pew,' being the history of an old-fashioned square pew in an old English church? Two lines are:

"'And other faces fresh and new
Shall sit within the Squire's pew.'"

MARTIN F. DONOHUE, 100 William Street, New York City: "I wish to know where I can secure a publication (pamphlet of fifty pages) entitled Foster's 'References to the Constitution of the United States,' published by the

The Critic
For December

A BEAUTIFUL AND INTERESTING ISSUE.

PARTIAL CONTENTS:

Milton's "ODE ON THE MORNING OF CHRIST'S NATIVITY." Printed in Two Colors.
Decorations, illustrations and type arrangement by RALPH FLETCHER SEYMOUR.

FRANZ VON LENBACH. By CHRISTIAN BRINTON.
Seven Full-Page Illustrations.

MR. SWINBURNE AND MR. WATTS-DUNTON AT "THE PINES." (Illustrated.)
By WILLIAM ARMSTRONG

JOHANNES BRAHMS. (Illustrated.)
By HARLOW GALE.

A DELLA ROBBIA GARLAND. (Verse.)
By EDITH M. THOMAS.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD AND HER BOOKS.
(With Portrait.)

THE OLD BLACKGUARD SLATING.
By ANDREW LANG.

Many other interesting articles, reviews of important books, literary news, poetry, and nearly fifty fine portraits and illustrations make this a splendid number.

25c. AT ALL DEALERS.

THE CRITIC CO., 27 & 29 West 23d St., New York.

CAPT. CHARLES KING, *Brig.-Gen., U. S. V.*
is one of a long list of distinguished men and women who will contribute to

The Youth's Companion
...FOR 1902...

Illustrated Announcement, telling all about the new volume, with Sample Copies of the Paper, sent FREE to any address.

Every New Subscriber who will mention this publication or cut out this slip and send it at once with $1.75 will receive:
FREE—All the issues for the remaining weeks of 1901.
FREE—Christmas and New Year's Numbers.
FREE—The Companion Calendar for 1902, lithographed in 12 colors and gold.
The Companion for the 52 weeks of 1902—250 stories, 50 special articles, etc., etc.
From now until Jan., 1903, for $1.75. AK 26

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Captain Mahan's New Book Published Today

TYPES OF NAVAL OFFICERS

With Some Remarks on the Development of Naval Warfare During the 18th Century

By CAPT. ALFRED T. MAHAN

Author of "The Life of Nelson," "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," etc.

CAPTAIN MAHAN has in this work supplemented his "Life of Nelson" with narrative anecdotal memoirs of popular character of six British Admirals, whose personal characteristics and professional career make them conspicuous examples of naval seamen, of types differing one from another, but all continually recurrent in naval history, viz.: Lord Hawke, Lord Rodney, Earl Howe, Earl St. Vincent, Lord De Saumarez, and Lord Exmouth, all of whom raised themselves to their rank in the peerage by their distinguished professional services.

Six Photogravure Portraits. 8vo Crown. Price $2.50 net; $2.68 postpaid

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, Publishers
254 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Society for Political Education, 339 Pearl Street, New York, 1890.' The society is not now at the above-mentioned address, and does not appear in the New York City Directory."

H. G. FUNK, 20 Broad Street, New York City: "In what poem can these lines be found? I think they refer to the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots:

" 'Beside the block the solemn headsman stood,
And gleamed his broadaxe in his hand which
soon must drip with blood.' "

JOSEPH SUCLEN, 740 Broadway, New York City: "I would like to procure the poem, 'The Pace That Kills,' and am anxious to know the author's name."

M. L. PAXSON, Portland, Me.: "Can anyone help me to find an old song called 'Dunderbeck's Medicine,' the refrain of which is:

'Where dogs and cats and long-tailed rats
Will never more be seen,
For they're all ground up for sausage meat,
In Dunderbeck's medicine.' "

FRANK STANLEY, 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.: "Who can inform me as to the following or its author?

'A love that wanes is as an ebbing tide, that slowly inch by inch and scarce perceived, with many a wave that makes brave show to rise, falls from the shore.' "

CAROLYN WELLS, Rahway, N. J.: "I would be glad to receive, for use in the compilation of an exhaustive 'nonsense anthology,' any stray bits of nonsense verse, not generally known. I don't want familiar nonsense rhymes, such as Lear's and Carroll's, but there are many sporadic bits of delicious nonsense which I would be grateful for."

F. W. PEARSALL, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Will some reader kindly tell me where I can find the crusader's hymn the first lines of which are,

'Blessed Lord Jesus,
Ruler of nature
Jesus of God,
And of Mary the Son.'

An emasculated rendering is given in some hymnals. I would like to secure the correct version."

P. ROOSEVELT JOHNSON, M. D., Sag Harbor, L. I.: "Some years ago I read a remarkable poem of some merit called 'The Divine Malignity,' written by a Brooklyn minister of the Gospel. What has become of it, and where is it procurable? It begins:

'Carved in stone and cold to pity, bent above a burning city,
Stands a figure on a fountain, through whose hands the waters chime,
Dripping down its huge clepsydra,
Chained with human-headed hydra,
On each brow in molten minutes as those writhing gargoyles climb.
Impassivity sublime . . .
With its stony stare at suffering, and its thoughtless lapse of time;
Oozing, trickling, bubbling, gleaming,
Laughing, weeping, sobbing, streaming,
Writhing, murmuring, sighing, dreaming,
Flowing, flowing on.'

This metre continues to the end."

T. F. HILLMAN, 330 Bleecker Street, New York City: "I wish to obtain a copy of a recitation entitled 'The Dandy Fifth.' It is a recitation pertaining to labor."

Mrs. SARA FISHER BARTON, 158 Market Street, Hannibal, Mo.: "Who is the author of a poem, of which I remember only the following:

'Thou wert my morning star, while yet alive,
Now having died'?"

Miss Wilkins's "The Portion of Labor."*

Mary E. Wilkins has lingered so many keys since she struck the delicate, vibrating note of "A Humble Romance" and "A New England Nun," that when we take up her latest book, having attuned our ear to a minor third, we hold ourselves in readiness for new chords and unexpected resolutions. "Understudies" and "The Heart's Highway" are as different from each other as both are from "The Portion of Labor." In the last, Miss Wilkins renews the motive and inspiration of her earlier work, but with a larger theme and a more serious composition.

"Of the people and for the people" might be written on the title-page of this record of human hearts. This is its strength, its interest, its value—the measure and compelling warmth of its appeal. Though Ellen Brewster stands out, a delicate flower, from the coarser growth around her, her roots are as deeply imbedded in the same soil as their's are. To consider her apart would be to divorce her from the primal and eternal law of her being. The spontaneous unfolding of the soul and heart of the child, their shy, natural budding into girlhood, the strength and sweetness of their blossoming into womanhood, are shown us with the dew fresh upon them.

As the innocent and instinctive dreams and reticences crystalize into the aspirations and creeds of the young girl, these in turn are resolved into the spiritual forces which send Ellen into the factory with uplifted head and exalted soul; which make her the backbone of Andrew Brewster's life, her lover's uncompromising judge, the leader of the strike, and the unconscious interpreter of the secret joy and significance of labor. Ellen's beauty and grace and daintiness, her intellectual and spiritual refinement, the charm which draws beyond the narrow circle of the home and school and mill, are never inconsistent with the daughter of Andrew Brewster and Fanny Loud. The wings of her spirit touch strange and unknown flights only to fold more closely over the sad, unlovely, precious things which are bone of her bone, flesh of her flesh, heart of her heart.

She is so charming and so natural, so wholesome and so inspiring, that we should like to make her our final as well as our first word; we should like to leave unnoticed the faults of workmanship which will prevent Miss Wilkins's last and most serious work from sharing the place that her short stories hold in American literature. The very largeness of her canvas betrays her into crowding it with figures, which inevitably stretch it out of proportion. "The Portion of Labor" lacks the virility of words and phrases so packed with the pith and marrow of their intention that to condense or elide would be to scamp, not to strengthen. The freshness of style that makes her short stories so delightful cannot compensate for the lack of finish plainly evident in whatever she attempts on a larger scale, nor an unusual power to realize character make us oblivious to heavy-footed action and strained situations. We owe Cynthia Lennox to Miss Wilkins's intimate knowledge of women and her willingness to tell the truth about them, and the unsparing view of Ellen Brewster's home to the same frankness and that gift for presenting an interior long familiar and dear to us.

Strikes are so much the order of the day in fiction as well as out of it that a story of the "people" would scarcely be complete without one. The part which Ellen Brewster plays in the strike described in "The Portion of Labor" makes the only false note in a rounded and harmonious whole. This ideal of girlhood and womanhood finding its highest development and abiding recompense in fulfilling with dignity and devotion a commonplace and unlovely destiny—in the realization that to be a part of labor is greater than to be the highest product of labor would make Miss Wilkins's book worth reading and spreading even if it were not an interesting story.

It is good for all of us to realize every day "that labor is not alone for itself, not for what it accomplishes of the tasks of the world, not for its equivalent in silver and gold, not even for the end of human happiness and love, but for the growth and character of the laborer."

*THE PORTION OF LABOR. By Mary E. Wilkins, Author of "Jerome," "A New England Nun," "Pembroke," etc. Illustrated by Orson Lowell. 12mo, pp. 350. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

"Obermann" in English.*

In the first place we should like to say a word about the appearance of these two volumes in rough blue paper boards, which probably contain more of "Obermann's Letters to a Friend" than has ever before been put into English. At first sight the books have the appearance of being a century old; for the printing, paper, binding, and decorative work produce a perfect illusion—for that it is an illusion is recognized on closer examination of the texture of the paper, and the clear, engraving-like effect of the letterpress, the regular alignments, and the compactness of the binder's work. In short, it is a fine specimen of reproduction with old forms emphasized, and, it may be to a certain extent idealized, by modern material, modern taste, and modern machinery.

But what was, what is this "Obermann"? It is a collection of letters by Etienne Pivert de Senancour written in the first three years of the nineteenth century, which are characterized by a romantic charm and a fine sense of meditation, philosophical and narrative, which some think place their author among the first writers of the century which had just preceded him, when stately classicism gave way before the assaults of the romanticists, who were human enough even though they were not realists. And it is to this paradox that "Obermann" to-day is regarded, even in France, as a literary curiosity, and not as a moving, vital force in literary development. And few literary histories covering its period pay attention to its author.

But if "Obermann" is isolated from the age in which it was written, its author, de Senancour, as a man, was still more lonely. And it is perhaps this feature of the man and his work, quite as much as the undoubted talent revealed, that first attracted the attention of Matthew Arnold and caused him to commemorate the genius not of the Frenchman whom his own countrymen had placed in some almost forgotten niche; and full of sympathy and enthusiasm the Englishman wrote:

A fever in these pages burns
Beneath the calm they feign;
A wounded human spirit turns
Here, on its bed of pain.

The translator and editor of the volumes before us rightly says that the writings of de Senancour are akin to those of Amiel and in a certain degree to those of de Guérin, while his thought and method place him among such great lights of the romantic movement as Rousseau, St. Pierre, Châteaubriand, and Mme. de Staël. What, then, was "Obermann's" misfortune?

The saddest fate of a genius is to arrive too late. It is even worse than arriving before one's time. Then there is some vague hope of being termed a "father." Imagine "Le Contrat Social" and "Emile" as the product of the nineteenth century; or the "Histoire de la Réformation au XVI. Siècle" of d'Aubigné written half a century later than it was, and you have some idea of the effect of "Obermann" published in 1804. The dust of the battle between classicism and romanticism had long since settled. The revolution had come and gone, when "Obermann" appeared like a reincarnation of a spirit that had fought and won half a century before. Still we are not so sure, had "Obermann" appeared in its proper place, surrounded by those great lights which we are forced to mention with it, that it would now have the distinction which well-read men of letters accord it. Isolation may, after all, be its salvation.

It is not worth while dwelling further on this point. We have already indicated the style in which "Obermann" is written. Its sad melodious yearnings strike a strange, pathetic note which is not unpleasant. It is certainly worth possessing—to be read when the mood is on one, and to be tenderly cared for when one's inclinations do not thus inspire. The issue before us is most fitting for any service which the reader of English may require of poor de Senancour's autobiography of a wandering, suffering soul.

"The Salt-Rock House," by Jane de Forest Shelton, is being published in a new illustrated edition by the Baker & Taylor Company. This is a picture of life as it actually was in the eighteenth century, and the scene is laid near Stratford, Conn.

*OBERMANN: SELECTIONS FROM LETTERS TO A FRIEND. By Etienne Pivert de Senancour. Chosen and translated, with an Introductory Essay and Notes, by [illegible]. Portrait. Frontispiece. 2 vols. 8vo. [illegible] Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $10 net.

A STIRRING STORY OF CROMWELL'S TIME.

The Lion's Whelp

By AMELIA E. BARR.

Author of "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," etc.

Illustrated. $1.50. *At all bookstores.*

A FINE and moving romance of the middle of the seventeenth century, in which Oliver Cromwell is wonderfully depicted as "the Lion's Whelp," through whose courage, incorruptible honesty of purpose, and indomitable stand for freedom, England's Lion attained so proud and so high a position.

The New York Times says:

"One has a sensation of surprise in reading a half-forgotten tale by Mrs. Oliphant, and in recognizing that it stands head and shoulders above much of the most exploited fiction of these noisy days; and we may say the same thing of Mrs. Barr. She is sure of a public, but her readers are not 'claqueurs.' 'The Lion's Whelp' is a historical romance of great value. Mrs. Barr has made her book interesting. It is never heavy with its history."

The Outlook.

"Among the present outpour of historical novels of praiseworthy attempt and respectable achievement Mrs. Barr's latest work calls for more than passing notice. It stands for much more than 'tall talk' and swashbuckler courage. Several of its personages are so strongly vitalized that they refuse to leave one's memory long after the book is laid aside."

Philadelphia Inquirer.

"There is no denying its great literary merit and the skill with which the atmosphere of the period to which it relates is reproduced. 'The Lion's Whelp' is a skilfully constructed story. The portrait of the Protector is painted in vivid and lifelike colors, and the book will serve not only to sustain, but to enhance the already great reputation of its author."

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

Publishers 5th Avenue New York

A Gradual

but increasing popularity is being achieved in America to-day by one of the most **remarkable** novels of recent times; we allude to "*Sir Richard Calmady.*"

This novel was published over two months ago. Other than the fact that it was by a daughter of Charles Kingsley, and by the author of **"The Wages of Sin,"** little was known of the book. There were many things to prevent its success. It was considered too long, it was accused of being morbid. It was a deeply *serious* work. It was a story of English life. It offered the American reading public not a single duel, not a single historical character or hair-breadth escape, and never a marked pack of cards, or a glimpse of Cardinal Richelieu, in a red gown. It was, therefore, considered unlikely to be popular in America.

For six weeks it fulfilled the expectations of the most cynical. With the exception of strong and fervid critieisms from the better portion of the American press, it received no mark of favor. Gradually, however, by its inherent strength, by its **absorbing interest,** and by its deep seriousness of purpose it began to arouse popular attention to a remarkable degree. It is in London, to-day, the book most talked about and most discussed. In New York it has, for four consecutive weeks, been among the six "best selling" books, and the sale is daily growing larger.

It is a novel to challenge a fair and honest comparison with the very best work of **George Eliot,** and the author of it has, by general consent, been placed above Mrs. Humphrey Ward as a master in the art of depicting certain phases of life and character as they exist in England to-day.

ORDER AT ONCE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

FOR THE PERRY CHRISTMAS PICTURES.

Any one of these sets for 25c. or 5 sets for $1.00 in Nov. and Dec.

(a) 25 Art Pictures.
(b) 25 Poets, Authors, etc.
(c) 25 Pictures for Children.
(d) 25 Madonnas.
(e) 25 Religious Subjects.
(f) 25 On Life of Christ.
(g) 5 Extra Size Pictures, (on paper 10 by 12.)
(h) 13 Pictures in Colors, Birds, Animals, etc.
(i) One of our Art Booklets.

Any set for 50c.

(j) 50 Art Pictures.
(k) 50 Poets, Authors, etc.
(l) 50 Madonnas, Holy Families, etc.
(m) 50 Pictures for Children.
(n) 50 Bible Pictures, etc.
(o) 11 Extra Size Pictures.
(p) 25 Pictures in Colors.

Any two 50c. sets and one 25c. set for $1.00 in Nov. and Dec., except (g.), (h.) and (o.) Order by letter at left.

Our Christmas Gift Set of 100 Pretty Pictures, 5½ by 8, for $1.00. Beautiful!
25 Perry Pictures, Extra Size, 10 by 12, for $1.00.

Pictures may also be ordered, assorted, from our Catalog at one cent each for 24 or more. 120 for $3.00, and the Extra Size at 5 for 25c. 11 for 50c., 59 for $1.00. Send two-cent stamps for Catalog and "Sistine Madonna." Send to-day.

THE PERRY PICTURES COMPANY, 76 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Mention this paper.

WANDERINGS in Three Continents," by the late Capt. Richard F. Burton, scholar and adventurer, comes from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. this week. It is intended to supplement, and not to replace, the biographical material about Burton already published. As we have before said, the volume covers the period from 1853 to 1870, which were particularly fruitful years in the life of Sir Richard. The thorough authenticity and authority of the book may be taken for granted, as it is edited with a preface by W. H. Wilkins, editor of the Burton MSS. and author of "Lady Burton."

***

Thomas Hardy's forthcoming volume of verse, which Harper & Brothers will shortly bring out in this country, will not bear the title recently announced in London, "Poems of Feeling, Dream, and Deed," but "Poems of the Past and the Present." The rumor, too, originating in England, that Mr. Hardy would write no more novels has happily been denied. It should not be forgotten, however, that his verse was printed and found a circle of admirers in England long before his "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" made his name well known in this country.

***

Through irony or malice aforethought Josephine Dodge Daskam's delightful bundle of satire, "Fables for the Fair," has been spoken of as a "juvenile." It seems to us that it would make rather "strong" reading for youngsters. In England, where it has just reached the dignity of an edition, it has the chance of being taken seriously as giving truthful pictures of the far-famed American girl.

***

"Love Songs of Scotland," selected and edited by Robert W. Douglas, is announced by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is a companion volume to the well-known "Love Songs of France," and is illustrated with several attractive photogravures, the frontispiece being a reproduction on India paper of Leslie's famous painting "Roses and Lavender." Besides the popular, artistic edition, there will be a limited issue of 250 signed and numbered copies, bound in white moire silk and stamped in gold. The same house is also publishing "Dainty Devices Encouraging Good Fellowship and the Perpetuity of 'Auld Acquaintance,'" being a book of old songs, healths, toasts, sentiments, and wise sayings pertaining to the bond of good fellowship, compiled by Adam Goodfellow, edited by William Payne, and daintily done into antique form in two colors.

***

The late Benjamin Harrison is the author of a financial article called "The Obligations of Wealth" which sees light for the first time in the December number of Social Service. Another feature is "The Administration of a New York Bank," by Frank Dean, cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank, which gives the daily history of a retail banking institution.

***

D. Appleton & Co. have just published "Under the Skylights," by Henry B. Fuller, a picture of the vicissitudes of arts and letters in a Western metropolis; "The French People," by Arthur Hassall, M. A.; "The Apostles of the Southeast," by Frank T. Bullen; "A New Handbook of Architecture," by P. L. Waterhouse, a story of the art of building, and a number of others. The same house announces the postponement until after the holidays of the publication of "Bookbinding and the Care of Books," by Douglas Cockerell, and illustrated by Noel Rooke.

***

"Barchester Towers," by Anthony Trollope, has just been republished by John Lane. It is the sequel to "The Warden," which was brought out last week in the New Pocket Library.

***

"Eben Holden" is soon to appear in an illustrated edition from the press of the Lothrop Publishing Company. Scenes from the play now running at the Savoy Theatre will be reproduced, together with Mr. Bacheller's portrait as a frontispiece.

***

The Christmas number of Ainslee's Magazine is rich in illustration. The leading article in it, entitled "America in England," by Allen Sangree, is a dramatic study of the triumph of American business methods in British enterprises. "Senator Aldrich, the Most Influential Man in Congress," by L. A. Coolidge, is a study of the leader of the Senate, and also an analysis of the wonderful Congressional machine at Washington. Norman Duncan writes on "In Remote Newfoundland," the description of this stony country being illustrated. William Armstrong contributes an article giving the account of "Melba at Home." A poem by Bliss Carman, entitled "A Forest Shrine," is the most notable poetic contribution to this number, and the decorations for it have been made by James Preston. Among the fiction in the magazine are "The Fortunes of Lal Faversham," by Rafael Sabatini; "The Talking Ships," by "Q"; a love story of the Revolution, entitled "A Loyal Traitor," by William MacLeod Raine; "The Opening of the Opera House," a humorous story, by George H. Brennan; "Rouge et Noir, a Little Business Romance of the Banana Trade," by Oliver Henry; "Dusenbury's Birthday," by Joseph C. Lincoln, a witty story of life on Cape Cod, and several others.

***

"The Primer of Work and Play," by Edith Goodyear Alger, is being published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. The book is adapted to young school children, and contains over 100 interesting reading lessons and is fully illustrated, and the reading matter is supplemented by drills in the form of picture studies, action lessons, rhythmic reviews, silent reading tests, and word-building exercises.

***

"Letters of Mildred's Mother to Mildred," written by E. D. Price, better known, probably, as "The Man Behind the Scenes," is being published by the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. The work embodies a series of humorous sketches upon stage life which satirize the famous Elizabeth letters.

***

"American Mural Painting," by Pauline King, is being published by Noyes, Platt & Co. This is a work on American art. Beginning with the earliest work that may be called mural decoration, the author covers the whole ground of her subject, considering besides the celebrated decora-

Small, Maynard & Co. are adding new volumes to their Beacon Biographies. The first to appear will be Mr. Schouler's "Life of Alexander Hamilton." A "Life of Longfellow," by Prof. George R. Carpenter of Columbia is to be published on the same date as the Hamilton. It is said that Prof. Carpenter has very adequately performed the task of giving a good life of Longfellow. The third volume in the New Beacon Biographies will be a "Life of Edwin Booth," by Charles Townsend Copeland, editor of "Letters of Thomas Carlyle." The fourth volume is a life of Samuel Finley Breese Morse, written by John Trowbridge, Rumford Professor of Physics, Harvard University, which tells the remarkable history of the great American who, after spending half his life as an artist, suddenly became famous to the world by his invention of the telegraph.

***

"Woodland and Meadow," by W. I. Lincoln Adams, and published by the Baker & Taylor Company, is a series of out-of-door papers written on a New Hampshire farm. Mr. Adams has collected some photographs with his own camera for the volume, which have been well reproduced.

***

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce the publication shortly of two limited editions of "The Furniture of Our Forefathers," just appearing in the regular edition; one will be of 100 copies, on large hand-made paper, with head-pieces and initials colored by hand, and the second, an edition de luxe, on Japan paper, with two hand-colored plates, will be of fifty copies.

***

"Everybody's Fairy Godmother," by Dorothy Quigley, is being brought out in a new edition by E. P. Dutton & Co. The librarian of a famous free library says that "it holds its own with a certain primer on ethics and Ruskin's 'King of the Golden River.'" The same firm also is publishing "Nine Unlikely Tales for Children," by E. Nesbit. These tales involve children, birds, and animals in all sorts of "unlikely" and fantastical episodes and escapades.

***

"Applied Perspective," for architects and painters, by William P. P. Longfellow, is being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Longfellow is well known as an architect and as an authoritative writer on subjects connected with his profession. His present work has an introduction on "Perspective in Nature," which is followed by a series of problems to show the application in art and architecture of what may be seen in nature. The book contains 108 illustrations.

***

"The Christ of History and of Experience," by Dr. David W. Forrest, has been issued in a new and revised edition by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book was published four years ago. The late Principal Caird called it an instructive piece of work on a subject upon which it is difficult to say anything new, and yet on which, from a new point of view, the author has succeeded in throwing fresh attraction. Prof. Calderwood called it an exceedingly able treatment of a great and important subject, and the Rev. James Stalker says: "It is long since I have read anything so luminous and stimulating."

***

The Fleming H. Revell Company is issuing a large assortment of booklets in series and individual volumes. Among the series are "Ideal Messages," "Blessed Life," "Little Books for Life's Guidance," "The Quiet Hour Series," "The Looking Upward Series," and "The Red Letter Series." The series includes such books as George W. Jordan's "Kingship of Self-Control," Newell Dwight Hillis's "Right Living as a Fine Art," "Beyond the Marshes," by Ralph Connor; "The Secret of Guidance," by F. B. Meyer; "Waiting on God," by Andrew Murray; G. Campbell Morgan's "Discipleship," "A Life for a Life," by Henry Drummond, and a long list of books by other favorite authors.

***

"The Fallen God, and Other Essays in Literature and Art," by Joseph Spencer Kennard, Ph. D., D. C. L., is being published by George W. Jacobs & Co. The essays include "The Fallen God," "Sincerity in Art," "Unity in Art," "Two Fictional Friars," "Music as a Sensuous and Spiritual Pleasure," "Edmondo de Amicis," "Niccola Pisano," and "Avignon." "The Fallen God" is said to be the result of years of earnest study of sin or evil, and the essay "Unity in Art" is full of clearness of expression and excellence of style. The chapter on De Amicis is informing and accurate in its estimate of this Italian writer. While Dr. Kennard is an artist, being a graduate of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Italy, he is chiefly and always a scholar. Among the seven photogravure illustrations in the book, those deserving especial mention are Pisano's "Pulpit in the Duomo of Siena," "The Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci, and the "Adoration of the Magi."

***

The Macmillan Company is publishing "The Care of Books," by John Willis Clark, M. A., an essay on the development of libraries and their fittings, from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century; "The Real World," by Robert Herrick, and "The Making of an American," an autobiography, by Jacob A. Riis.

***

"The Last of the Knickerbockers," a comedy romance by Herman Knickerbocker Viele, is being published by Herbert S. Stone & Co. of Chicago. The action takes place in New York of to-day. Old Trinity is the scene of the finale of this story, and the "dim aisles of the old, brown, overshadowed church" for a very pleasant background for it, and it has hitherto never been used for that purpose.

***

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing a volume on hunting matters by an officer who lost his life in the South African war. This was Capt. Cortland Gordon Macken-

"Shag," a bull buffalo, who once was leader of a great herd, but cast out because of his age, and "A'tim," a dog wolf, spurned by both dogs and wolves, thanks to the meddling of man, converse on hilltops by moonlight, and together migrate to unhunted lands, endangering their lives now and then by occasional lapses of their

"THE OUTCASTS. By W. A. Fraser. With Illustrations by Arthur Heming. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. Edward Leyba writes to us from Paris as follows: "Allow me to correct two statements in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Oct. 12: First, no woman has ever been made a member of the French Academy; second, the author of 'Noblesse Américaine' and 'Eve Victorieuse' is Mr. Pierre de Coulevain, an old friend of mine."

Washington Capital City

By Rufus Rockwell Wilson

Washington is treated throughout as the political and social heart of the country, and coincident with its rise from a straggling hamlet in the woods to a centre of authority and pleasure is carried forward the story of the political development of the American nation, both phases of the subject being set off by an abundance of apt and illuminating anecdotes. **Illustrated, 2 vols., crown 8vo. Cloth, $3.50 net; half levant, $7.50 net.**

The

True Thomas Jefferson

By William E. Curtis

Mayo W. Hazletine, in the New York Sun, says: "A useful and extremely interesting book. Not a chapter which does not deserve careful perusal."

Julian Hawthorne says: "At the close we feel we know everything about Jefferson that is significant."

New York World says: "A graphic pen picture of a character as interesting all round as he is great in history."

Illustrated Decorated Cloth $2.00, net

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Philadelphia

Christmas Suggestions

Books are always appreciated as gifts. Attractively illustrated editions and those in daintiest form—the best of all publishers, for young and old—are ready at

WILLIAM R. JENKINS BOOKSTORE,
48th Street & Sixth Avenue.

The stock of French Books, for which this business has a world-wide reputation, is very complete.

In the Stationery Department, besides the beautiful Calendars and Christmas Cards (a large assortment of these in French, too), a very choice collection of imported Bronzes, Brasses and artistic things for desks will be found. Then the Pictures are worthy of examination. The whole stock is most carefully chosen.

Note particularly the address: **48th Street & Sixth Avenue, N. Y.** (No branch stores.)

"THE IDEAL JUVENILES."

YOUNG OF HEART SERIES.
FIVE NEW VOLUMES.
Each, Illustrated, 12mo, 50 Cents.

What Came to Winifred. Elizabeth Timlow.
Madame Angora. Harriet A. Cheever.
The Double Prince. Frank M. Bicknell.
The Rose and The Ring. W. M. Thackeray.
The Grasshopper's Hop. Zitella Cocke.

DANA ESTES & CO., Boston.

Mr. E. F. BONAVENTURE invites an inspection of his TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING

FROM DECEMBER THE 2D TO THE 9TH

BONAVENTURE'S GALLLERIES

6 West Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf.

NOV

1901

ple, R. A., best known to his friends and in the fields of sport as "Corky." He came through Magersfontein, only to die of enteric fever at De Aar, a "horribly dusty and brown spot," as his friend Capt. Schofield calls it in a preface to the volume. The final chapters of it were written by Capt. Mackenzie on his voyage out to South Africa. It is entitled "Notes for Hunting Men."

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Two books issued by Philadelphia houses during the past fortnight have met with very marked success. "The True Thomas Jefferson," by William Eleroy Curtis, and "Captain Bluitt," by Max Adeler, have both been met by such considerable orders that the editions have been exhausted. Mr. Curtis, who undertook this work at the instigation of Col. Henry Watterson, and spent several years collecting his material, is now in the Balkan States, after having spent some months in Scandinavia and Russia. His plans will take him next to Rome, and then to the Holy Land by way of Greece and Egypt.

Max Adeler's welcome back to the fields of humor has been all the more sincere, as his public had fairly given him up. When a man spends twenty years expounding the dismal science of political economy, writing, speaking, almost thinking of nothing but the tariff, it is scarcely to be expected that he will be moved to again contribute to the gayety of nations. This, however, is just what Charles Heber Clark has done in "Captain Bluitt, a Tale of Old Turley," now published by Henry T. Coates & Co. The story is more of a story than either of the humorist's earlier books, but it is quite as amusing, and there are many who will find its genial, good-humored philosophy more acceptable than the somewhat boisterous fun of "Out of the Hurley Burley" and "Elbow Room." Old Turley is probably New Castle, Del., and the book is distinctly an addition to the humor of the present in its character drawing. The colored sexton is good, the retired mariner, who gives his name to the volume, is better, and Judge McGann, the optimistic, but unsuccessful, inventor has seldom been improved upon.

Another of the Fall publications of Henry T Coates & Co. is "Ireland: Historic and Picturesque," by Charles Johnston. Mr. Johnston has been very fortunate in filling his book with pictures of the Emerald Isle, which are not only sympathetically conceived, but happily expressed. The volume might be considered as merely one of the hundreds describing and illustrating this or the other part of the world, were it not for this atmosphere which gives it full right to stand with the books of Edmondo de Amicis. Mr. Johnston, in so far as his literary work is concerned, follows in the footsteps of his father, William, who is the author of three novels which have met considerable success in England. In politics, however, father and son do not agree. The former is a Conservative member of Parliament from Belfast; the latter is a Radical of Radicals, who has recently accepted a post in the East Indian Civil Service.

The Era, the new monthly magazine published by Messrs. Coates, has met with a very generous reception. In its second issue appears an article on unexplored Alaska, written by Mr. Henderson, who was a member of the recent expedition which reached points in the interior, north of the Arctic Circle, never previously visited by a white man. His observations and photographs are of decided interest to the general reader, but are more than this in that they possess a very real scientific value.

Alaska figures again in one of the Fall issues of George W. Jacobs & Co., whose "Touring Alaska and the Yellowstone" has recently been put on the counters in an attractive cover, where the green pines rise against a background of snow-covered peaks with a blue sky over all. No book describing the great national park has ever yet equaled those letters written back to India some score of years ago, by a young traveler named Rudyard Kipling, but Charles M. Taylor, Jr., in the present book, tells of what he saw and did in a personal tone which raises his work well above the level of the usual "travel story." Mr. Taylor has trained himself to this sort of thing by his earlier travels in the British Isles and the Far East. His books all show that he takes what a reporter would call good notes, and the fruit of his camera would do credit to a professional photographer.

The first two volumes of "The Temple Bible," published in England by J. M. Dent & Co., and in this country by the Lippincotts, have just appeared. The formal and general style of the Temple Shakespeare has been successfully preserved, such few notes as are included being merely those absolutely demanded and in no case being marked by any doctrinal bias. The intention has been to reprint the Bible purely as literature, and judging from the books of Genesis and Exodus this intention will be carried out. Each volume includes a few pages of references to such passages of that particular book of Scripture as has influenced the great writers of literature. Prof. Sayes of Oxford has edited, or rather introduced, Genesis; Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy of the University of Edinburgh appearing in this capacity for the book of Exodus. In a similar way succeeding volumes will be placed in the hands of scholars known for their attainments in Biblical literature, the Right Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, contributing the introductory volume to the entire set, which will number twenty-four issues.

Sophie Cramp Taylor, a Philadelphian who has lately gained a local reputation in literature for her "Story of a Little Poet," says that she wrote the story for the amusement of her three children, who appear as the three characters, and with no intention at that time of publication. It would seem fortunate that she was led to print the book, for some of the entertainers at Fast, the nine-year-old, are well worth preservation. This for instance, which is the opening stanza of a poem suggested by a household event of no little importance:

> Ring, ye bells, peal forth your joy,
> For baby Badger's world-wide toy;
> Beat, ye drums, and toot, ye horns,
> For this is not a day to mourn.

Interested by the picture of Israel Zangwill, Miss Martha Wolfenstein, if some to "Idylls of the Gass." Miss Wolfenstein, whose father has for many years been superintendent of an orphan asylum in the West, has spent nearly all her life in that institution, though for the last few years she has been much in the East. She first turned to literature after a period of sickness, having been advised by her doctors that she must do something to keep her mind off herself. She has contributed several essays and short stories both to The Outlook of New York and to Lippincott's Magazine.

This magazine, by the way, announces for the coming year some particularly noteworthy features. Its complete novels and its short stories are to come from some of the best known English and American writers, but in this day and age that is a matter of satisfaction, not of surprise. Of greater interest is the promise of a posthumous article by Sidney Lanier on "The Music of Shakespeare's Time" and another from Othon Guerlac, which is to detail some of the more picturesque features of the French Academy.

For 1902 The Ladies' Home Journal announces work from Rudyard Kipling and Mary E. Wilkins and pictures by Edwin A. Abbey and Maxfield Parrish; but of more interest even than these, to Philadelphia at least, is a genial satire on the narrow ways and streets of this Quaker city which is announced for the near future. Boston and Washington have been portrayed in this way already, and in the last issue Chicago received its share of attention in the beginning of a serial.

Cyrus T. Brady has expressed himself as regretting the impression which has got abroad that he has severed his connection with the Episcopal Church. It is true that he has given up his parish at Overbrook, and intends to devote his time to literary work, but he is still Archdeacon, officially speaking. He has just completed a series of historical essays on the border fighters, which will appear during the coming year in McClure's Magazine. Mr. Brady has chosen some of the most picturesque figures, who have been instrumental in pushing the borders of the United States westward—Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett, Gen. Harrison, Sam Houston, Sevier, and Clark.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—There is real pleasure in finding a cheap edition which is not stolen, and "The Marble Faun," the new quadruple number of the Riverside Literature Series, will delight many a quiet student, whom it will leave free to buy the next two numbers without spending half as much as the two volumes of the first edition would have cost him, and yet it has a cloth cover and half-tone illustrations such as no money could have purchased in the earlier days. An introduction by Miss Annie Russell Marble considers the place of "The Marble Faun" in relation to Hawthorne's other work, and reviews the circumstances of its writing. A chronological summary of Hawthorne's life and writings; an introductory note by the late Mr. G. P. Lathrop, and fifteen pages of concise historical and explanatory notes are included in the volume. The next two numbers of this series will be "Twelfth Night," edited by the late Richard Grant White, and furnished with additional notes by Miss Helen Gray Cone of the New York Normal College, and also with hints and directions for the production of the play upon the stage. This last addition is a pleasant evidence of increasing breadth of thought. The production of a Shakespearean play would have been a thing to shake the foundations of a young ladies' seminary in the good old days of "Fowle's Familiar Dialogues." The February number will be Ouida's "Dog of Flanders" and "The Nurnberg Stove." Animal lovers who, loving the dog, obtain Ouida's other works will enjoy a surprise such as does not often come to such quiet folk.

The Valois edition of Dumas, published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., is at last completed, and its forty volumes, uniform with the Centenary Balzac, are a very handsome company, in fine contrast with the double-columned, narrow-margined edition in which Alexandre, the lavish and magnificent, first appeared to Americans. He would have rejoiced to see himself so superb, and would have invented a dish in honor of his publishers—and made them pay for it.

The Pocket Balzac will be complete by the 1st of December, ready to take its place among holiday gifts, the thirty volumes occupying about as much space on the shelves as ten of the French editions, although the type is clear and large. Capt. Mahan's new book will appear Nov. 30, and Miss Katharine Fyle's "As the Goose Flies" will be issued Saturday. The goose is uncommonly prominent in children's literature this Winter.

Mr. John Muir's "Our National Parks," issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., includes ten of his pleasant Atlantic papers, six devoted to the Yosemite and describing its forests, wild gardens, animals, birds, fountains, and streams; one to the Yellowstone; one to the Sequoia and General Grant Parks, with an introductory chapter on the wild parks and forest reservations, and a closing paper on the American forests. Among the noteworthy things in the book is his account of Emerson's visit to the Yosemite, and his attempt to persuade the poet to camp one night among the Mariposa Big trees. His party was too civilized, too firmly attached to the house habit, and he spent the night under a roof "amid carpet dust and unknowable reeks," and Mr. Muir staid also. "He hardly spoke a word all the evening, but it was a great pleasure to be with him, warming in the light of his face as at a fire." "You are yourself a sequoia; stop and get accustomed with your big brethren," urged the tree lover the next morning, but the party mounted and rode away in wondrous contentment, Emerson lingering in his rear and waving a last good-bye after the rest were out of sight. "I felt broad," says Mr. Muir, "so sure had I been that Emerson of all men would be the quickest to see mountains and sing the s." The illustrations pictures are the most fascinating things imaginable, and the talk about animals and birds is very

Two Charming Books of Verse

—BY—

Charles Henry Webb

("JOHN PAUL")

WITH LEAD AND LINE

12mo, $1.10 net; postage 9 cents.

VAGROM VERSE

16mo, $1.00.

"*With Lead and Line*" contains about all the verse that Mr. Webb has written since "*Vagrom Verse*." It is a distinct advance upon the earlier work, and shows this versatile writer at his best. How much this means, and what the character of the earlier volume is, can be gathered from the unqualified commendation bestowed upon it by eminent critics:

"It is rare pleasure to be able honestly to thank an author for his book—after reading it (Vagrom Verse), but this pleasure you have given me and I thank you heartily for it." JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"Lyrics that are lively in spirit and delicious in melody. A book replete with the beauty of tender feeling, genuiness and grace." WILLIAM WINTER.

"A little book of delights—genuine, spontaneous, written by a man, with both fineness and strength. Various, and of various degrees, I think it charming throughout." EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

"It is wandering verse; yes, but it *wanders right into the heart*, and it stays there, and it brings good cheer and hope and kindly thoughts." DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY

MATER CORONATA

A Poem recited at the Bicentennial Celebration of Yale University XXIII October, MDCCCCI

By EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, L. H. D., LL. D.

Printed and bound in unique style. 8vo, $1.00 net; postage 6 cents.

This book reproduces in an unusually attractive form the notable poem read by Mr. Stedman at the recent Bicentennial Celebration at Yale University. The stately verse, eminently worthy of its author and of the memorable occasion, is here embodied in an artistic volume which will be a welcome and a permanent souvenir.

"It is a great tribute to a great institution."—November *Book Buyer*.
"The occasion may have pride in its poet."—*Palladium*, New Haven.

For Sale at all Bookstores, or sent direct by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY
Boston and New York.

NEW SIZE — Type Same Size in Both — OLD SIZE

Which Size Volume Appeals to You?

Nelson's India Paper is used in the "new size." It is the thinnest printing paper in the world, and makes possible the beautiful pocket size volumes of the

New Century Library

Book users in England and America are greatly attracted by this edition, in which are published the works of the great novelists,

Dickens—Thackeray—Scott

Each novel is complete in a single volume, size 4 x 6½ inches, and not thicker than an ordinary magazine, yet contains from 556 to 1000 pages.

The type is as clear and as easily read as that you are now reading.

These volumes are as handsome as they are convenient and make a choice library set. Thackeray's Works, 14 volumes; Dickens' Works, 17 volumes; Scott's Works, 25 volumes.

Handsomely bound in the following styles: Cloth, gilt top, $1.00 a volume; Leather Limp, gilt top, $1.25 a volume; Leather Boards, gilt edges, $1.50 a volume. Also sets in cases in special bindings. For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by publishers. Descriptive Matter on application to

THOS. NELSON & SONS, Publishers, 37-41 East 18th St., N. Y.

ANTHONY HOPE'S New Romance has gone up another notch. The 6th Edition is now in press.

TRISTRAM OF BLENT

"Anthony Hope has done splendid work in this latest creation. It will widen his circle of admirers."
—*Boston Transcript*.

Price $1.50

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., NEW YORK

Guess who wrote

THE NEW BOOK

A House Party

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE RIGHT GUESS

It is an account of the stories that were told at a gathering of famous American authors, the story-tellers being introduced by

PAUL LEICESTER FORD

The Literary Host of the Occasion.

The following twenty-five authors were invited. Twelve of them accepted, and each told one story. WHICH TWELVE?

Thomas Bailey Aldrich	Hamlin Garland	F. Hopkinson Smith
John Kendrick Bangs	Robert Grant	Frank R. Stockton
George W. Cable	Joel Chandler Harris	Ruth McEnery Stuart
Winston Churchill	Mrs. Burton Harrison	Booth Tarkington
F. Marion Crawford	W. D. Howells	Octave Thanet
Margaret Deland	Sarah Orne Jewett	Mark Twain
Paul Leicester Ford	Thomas Nelson Page	Mary E. Wilkins
John Fox, Jr.	Charles G. D. Roberts	Owen Wister
	Bertha Runkle	

$1,000.00 for the Right Guess

The conditions of the contest are given in full in the book, together with a guessing coupon, which is to be detached and mailed to the publishers. If more than one person guesses the correct authorship of the twelve stories, the thousand dollars will be divided among the winners. If no correct answer is received, the nearest correct will win the prize. All guesses must be in by December 31, 1901.

Ask for it at any bookstore, or send $1.50 to the publishers,

Small, Maynard & Company, Boston

THE FUNNIEST BOOK of THE YEAR

MR. MUNCHAUSEN

An Acconnt of His Recent Adventures.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

With 15 Pictures in Color by Peter Newell. The funniest fancies Mr. Bangs ever wrote and the funniest pictures Mr. Newell ever drew. Order it and be merry.

ALL BOOKSTORES. $1.50.

NOYES, PLATT & COMPANY, Boston

Books for the Christmas Tree

BY F. BERKELEY SMITH

Racy sketches and charming glimpses of that most fascinating Bohemia of gay Paris, with its artists, studios, models, grisettes, balls, cafes, shops, gardens, etc., etc.

The REAL LATIN QUARTER of PARIS

About 100 original drawings and camera snap shots by the author, two caricatures in color by the celebrated French caricaturist Sancha, and a water-color frontispiece by F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.20, Net. Postage, 13 cents

BY MARGUERITE BRYANT

A stirring tale of love and military adventure in a mythical Kingdom of the Old World. The style is bright and vivacious, the characters are finely portrayed, and the glamour of high romance as well as the charm of realism rests on the story from the first line to the last.

The PRINCESS CYNTHIA

Four Full-Page Half-tone Illustrations by George R. Havelka

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.20, Net. Postage, 12 cents

SPECIAL HOLIDAY EDITION-DE-LUXE

Two Handsome Volumes in a Box. 16 Photogravures in Tints. Each Volume in Cloth Jacket

BY GEORGE CROLY

Many critics agree with Gen. Lew Wallace that it is one of the six greatest English novels ever written. Eleven editions have been sold in the past six months.

TARRY THOU TILL I COME

20 Full-Page Illustrations by T. de Thulstrup

2-vol. Holiday Edition; Price, $4.00, net; postage, 31 cents. Popular Thulstrup Illustrated Edition, one vol.; Price, $1.40, net; postage, 19 cents.

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

An American story of to-day. Edwin Markham says: "I find a fine current of feeling through the pages. They are touched throughout with the hues of poetry and the noblest ideals of life."

KING MIDAS

Four Full-Page Drawings by C. M. Relyea

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.20, Net. Postage, 12 cts.

FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pub'rs, New York

NOV

Earlier at the Expense of the Later Man

From an article by W. E. Henley in The Pall Mall Magazine.

FOR me there were two Stevensons: the Stevenson who went to America in 1887; and the Stevenson who never came back. The first I knew and loved; the other I lost touch with, and, though I admired him, did not greatly esteem. My relation to him was that of a man with a grievance; and for that reason, perhaps—that reason and others—I am by no means disposed to take all Mr. Balfour says for gospel, nor willing to forget, on the showing of what is after all an official statement, the knowledge gained in an absolute intimacy of give-and-take which lasted for thirteen years, and includes so many of the circumstances of those thirteen years that, as I believe, none living now can pretend to speak of them with any such authority as mine. This, however, is not to say that Mr. Balfour's view of his famous cousin is not warranted to the letter, so far as he saw and knew. I mean no more than that the Stevenson he knew was not the Stevenson who came to me (that good angel, Mr. Leslie Stephen, aiding) in the old Edinburgh Infirmary; nor the Stevenson I nursed in secret, hard by the old Bristo Port, till he could make shift to paddle the Arethusa; nor the Stevenson who staid with me at Acton after selling Modestine, nor even the Stevenson who booked a steerage berth to New York, and thence trained it "across the plains," and ended for the time being as a married man and a Silverado squatter; though I confess that in this last avatar the Stevenson of Mr. Balfour's dream had begun, however faintly and vaguely, to adumbrate himself, and might have been looked for as a certainty by persons less affectionate and uniquiring than those by whom he was then approached. * * *

For the rest, I think he has written himself down in terms that may not be mistaken, nor improved, in a fragment of an essay on morals printed in the Appendix to the Edinburgh Edition. "An unconscious, easy, selfish person," he remarks, "shocks less, and is more easily loved, than one who is laboriously and egotistically unselfish. There is at least no fuss about the first; but the other parades his sacrifices, and so sells his favors too dear. Selfishness is calm, a force of nature: you might say the trees are selfish. But egoism is a piece of vanity; it must always take you into its confidence; it is uneasy, troublesome, searching; it can do good, but not handsomely; it is uglier, because less dignified than selfishness itself. But here," he goes on, with that careful candor which he so often has, "here I perhaps exaggerate to myself, because I am the one more than the other, and feel it like a hook in my mouth at every step I take. Do what I will, this seems to spoil all." This, as it seems to me, describes him so exactly that, if you allow for histrionics, (no inconsiderable thing, remember!) you need no more description. It was said of him once that when he wrote of anything, he wrote of it with such an implacable lucidity as left it beggared of mystery. This is what he has done in this passage; and who runs may read him in it as he was. 'Tis to this anxious and uncloistered egotism of his that we are indebted for so much good writing in the matter of confession and self-revelation. To this the circumstance is due that when the Amateur Emigrant asked his friend the Blacksmith how—speaking as man to man; as one in the steerage to another—he had behaved on the voyage, he was staggered by the reply that he had done not so badly "on the whole." 'Tis to this that we are indebted for the prayers, the supplications for valor, the vocalizings about duty (which the most of us do as a matter of course) by which that part of the world which reads Stevenson—(and that part of it which does not is happily the smaller)—has long been, and is still being, joyously edified. * * *

A sentence in the Dedication (suppressed; but finally printed in the Edinburgh Edition) of "The Master of Ballantrae," reminds me of a certain "Ballade Stevenson," for which I am responsible, and which I preferred (and so, I think, did he) above the sonnet. "I would have all literature bald," so the sentence goes, "and all authors (if you like) but one." That brings back my ballade, with its refrain, "A bald and cullid-headed man"; and that refrain in its turn brings back the days of what the two Stevensons, Bob and Lewis, knew as "jink." The beginning is a sentence in Artemus Ward. It runs (I must quote from memory) thus: "'Twas the lone sunset hour. Three bald-headed cullid men was playing monte; all was peas"; and it so took hold upon the two Stevensons that, first of all, "bald-headed and cullid," and then, by a natural transition, "bald and cullid-headed" became their favorite description of any and every thing preferred by them—a passage in Shakespeare, an achievement in whisky and sheep's head, a good talk, a notable drunk, a fair woman. This I remembered, and hence my refrain. How I wish I could recall those three octaves and that envoy! Why did Mr. Balfour not resuscitate this dead and forgotten masterpiece? 'Tis as good of its kind as any of my nicknames for him: Fastidious Brisk and (especially) the in-delicate Ariel. Another nickname, by the way, which Mr. Balfour does not quote, came from the Parliament House. "Here," quoth the jolly creature who invented it, (he was afterward, and perhaps still is, a Sheriff substitute somewhere or other,) "Here comes the Gifted Boy." Thus, and not otherwise, Peter Robinson took on, as they say, "Peveril of the Peak," and was instantly retorted upon as "Peter of the Painch." In Stevenson's case there was no response. The nickname troubled him for a moment; but he had nothing to say to it. In truth, he loved not to be thus attacked, and was in such cases sometimes at a loss for words. He shone in debate, and he excelled in talk. But in both talk and debate he was strung to his highest pitch—alert, daring, of an inextinguishable gayety, quick and resourceful to the ninth degree; and to try a fall with him then was to get badly handled, if not utterly suppressed. But he was not averse from monologue—far from it; and I have sometimes thought that he ran his temperamental differences with W. E. Henley to the top of his bent, so that he might have the more to say. He would, he thinks, go on composing monologue, and still others his auditors, as he waits not, nor thinks, for sentences, but says something, and by no sort of effort he retorts in the only possible way. Mr. Thackeray has noted the difference between old Mr. Congreve, inventing his epigrams in a corner, and young Mr. Harry Fielding, who pours out everything he has in his heart, and is, in effect, as brilliant, as engaging, and as arresting a talker as Colonel Esmond has known. In print Stevenson was now and then witty enough for seven; but in talk his way was not Congreve's, but Harry Fielding's. No; he was certainly not a wit, in the sense that Congreve was a wit. Perhaps he was nearer than he knew to that Jack Fletcher—(he talked comedies, his printer says)—for whom, having begun his later life, and being somewhat stricken with respectability, he could find no better description to me than "a dirty dog"; perhaps (of the Samoan Stevenson I will say at once that I do not for one moment think so) he would have relished Fielding, and found himself, so to speak, in that most gallant, cheerful, practical-artist soul. But Fielding and Fletcher certainly, and Congreve probably, would have had a retort, or courteous or the other thing, for the author of that rather marking phrase—"The Gifted Boy." And Stevenson, who was not a wit, but something a thousand times better, had none. No "Peter of the Painch" occurred to this new Peveril of the Peak; and that was Lewis's way. Give him all that Mrs. Battle asked, and he was almost inimitable. Come to him suddenly: "prop him on the nose," as it were: and he was tame. And so much now for that far-glancing, variously colored, intensely romantic and flagrantly humorous expression of life—the talk of R. L. S. * * *

Lewis the musician, too—how much I saw of him! how often have I ministered to his artless and homely needs! Like his cousin, Stevenson had no ear for intervals: his one tune for many years was "Auld Lang Syne," which he sang, in the belief that it was a genuine Scots melody, to all manner of verses, decent sometimes, improvised or recalled as occasion or inspiration served. Yet he had an airy and delicate sense of rhythm; and I have ever regretted that he did not study music from the first. Not, of course, for creation's sake; for at the best he could never have been anything but what his cousin used to call a Mus. Doc.—a plodder equally uninspired, uninteresting, and superfluous: not, I say, for music's sake, but for that of his own vigilant, inquiring, far-wandering, extremely technical mind, which might often and for long spaces of time have found in Bach and Beethoven, or even in Purcell and Lulli and Couperin, the refreshment it had to seek, and did, in Xavier de Montépin and Fortuné du Boisgobey. I, for my part, know nothing of the mathematics of music; but in those days I strummed the piano a little, and I was, as they say, "no mean performer" on the tin whistle:

> Once again,
> O thou, Orpheus and Herakles, the Bard
> And the Deliverer, touch the stops again:

so that it fell to me to teach him the difference between "The Mill, Mill, O" and (say) "Fra Poco," both of which come very fairly well on the humbler instrument, and on the other to shadow forth some vague yet painful hints of the enormous and distressing suggestiveness which Beethoven expressed into the slow movements of his sonatas. Gluck, too, was a household word with us; so were Handel and Mozart; and as for jigs and reels—! Well, well, it's all over now, and I've made no attempt at making music since seven years. But we are told that the mathematics of music, as they appeared to Stevenson's imagination, whether technical or creative, were at once a solace to him, and a great distraction; and I love to think that I helped him, insistently helped him, to venture outside his art, and to carve out for his mind this tiny brigand-state in an immense enchanted kingdom, where, had he not been himself, he had no business at all to be.

I have said nothing of Stevenson the artist in this garrulous and egotistic pronouncement on his official "Life"; for the very simple reason that I have nothing to say. To tell the truth, his books are none of mine: I mean, that if I want reading, I do not go for it to the Edinburgh Edition. I am not interested in remarks about morals; in and out of letters I have lived a full and varied life, and my opinions are my own. So, if I crave the enchantment of romance, I ask it of bigger men than he, and of bigger books than his: of "Esmond" (say) and "Great Expectations," of "Redgauntlet" and "Old Mortality," of "La Reine Margot" and "Bragelonne," of "David Copperfield" and "A Tale of Two Cities"; while, if good writing and some other things be in my appetite, are there not always Hazlitt and Lamb—to say nothing of that "globe of miraculous continents" which is known to us as Shakespeare? There is his style, you will say; and it is a fact that it is rare, and in the last times better, because much simpler, than in the first. But after all, his style is so perfectly achieved that the achievement gets obvious: and when achievement gets obvious, is it not by way of becoming uninteresting? And is there not something to be said for the person who wrote that Stevenson always reminded him of a young man dressed the best he ever saw for the Burlington Arcade? Stevenson's work in letters does not now take me much, and I decline to enter on the question of its immortality; since that, despite what any can say, will get itself settled, soon or late, for all time. No; when I care to think of Stevenson it is not of "R. L. S."; R. L. S. "the renowned, the accomplished, executing his difficult solo"; but of the "Lewis" that I knew, and loved, and wrought for, and worked with for so long. The successful man of letters does not greatly interest me: I read his careful prayers, and pass on, with the certainty that, well as they read, they were not written for print; I learn of his nameless prodigalities—and recall some instances of conduct in another vein. I remember, rather, the unmarried and irresponsible Lewis: the friend, the comrade, the charmeur. Truly, that last word, French as it is, is the only one that is worthy of him. I shall ever remember him as that. The impression of his writings disappears; the impression of himself and his talk is ever a possession. He had, as I have said elsewhere, all the gifts (he and his cousin, he and Bob) that qualify the talker's temperament: "As voice and eye

The FRENCH PEOPLE

BY

ARTHUR HASSALL, M.A.

Student of Christ Church, Oxford; author of "The Balance of Power" etc. A new volume in the Great Peoples Series, edited by Dr. YORK POWELL, Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford University.

Uniform with "THE SPANISH PEOPLE."

12mo. Cloth, $1.50 net. Postage 14 cents additional.

This important work presents the evolution of a people. The method is modern, and the author's aims and results differ widely from the set record of political, dynastic, and military facts chronicled in the dry language of the usual handbook. The part that France has played in the world's history has been so picturesque and dramatic that this vital analysis of her history possesses a profound interest. The constant undercurrent that makes for militarism and a strong government is traced throughout; with other phases, as the manifestations of artistic instincts, the supremacy of Paris, the failure to found a colonial system, and certain aspects of French administration.

The Great Peoples Series

Well printed, clearly written, and readable volumes, showing the process by which the leading peoples of the world have earned their title to greatness.

Not so much a set of political or military or even social histories as a sequence of readable studies on the tendencies and potencies of the chief peoples of the world.

ALREADY PUBLISHED.

The Spanish People

By Dr. MARTIN A. S. HUME, 12mo. Cloth, $1.50 net; postage 14 cents additional.

"The reader quickly perceives that the riches promised by Dr. Powell are amply found, at least in this first volume. The history is written with a new object and from a new standpoint; there is not a dull page in it."—Boston Daily Advertiser.

IN PREPARATION

The Russian People

By J. FITZMAURICE-KELLY.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
Publishers, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"Clever, nervous, concentrated."—New York Sun.

STORIES of LOVE and POLITICS

STRATAGEMS AND SPOILS

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

Illustrations by A. I. Keller and W. R. Leigh

The Kansas City Star says:

"Stands as a truthful and comprehensive view of conditions, of aspirations, of types, as the West is living them to-day; types and aspirations which may yet work out the salvation of the great democracy which is our heritage."

Chicago Record-Herald says:

"It places him definitely among the creative writers."

$1.50.

Charles Scribner's Sons

The

Bibliographer

A New

PERIODICAL

for

Bibliophiles

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

and laugh, look and gesture, humor and fantasy, audacity and agility of mind, a lively and most impudent invention, a copious vocabulary, a right gift of foolery, a just inevitable sense of right and wrong" (this though I've blamed him for a tendency to monologue, and a trick of depending too much on his temperament.) And I take leave to repeat what I've said elsewhere, that those who know him only by his books—(I think our Fleming Jenkin, were he alive, would back me here)—know but the poorest of him. Forasmuch as he was primarily a talker, his printed works, like those of others after his kind, are but a sop for posterity: "A last dying speech and confession (as it were) to show that not for nothing were they held rare fellows in their day."

A last word. I have everywhere read that we must praise him now and always for that, being a stricken man, he would live out his life. Are we not all stricken men, and do we not all do that? And why, because he wrote better than any one, should he have praise and fame for doing that which many a poor, consumptive seamstress does: cheerfully, faithfully, with no eloquent appeals to God, nor so much as a paragraph in the evening papers? That a man writes well at death's door is surely no reason for making him a hero; for, after all, there is as much virtue in making a shirt, or finishing a gross of matchboxes, in the very act of mortality, as there is in polishing a verse, or completing a chapter in a novel. As much, I say; but is there not an immense deal more? In the one case, the sufferer does the thing he loves best in life. In the other, well—who that has not made shirts, or finished matchboxes, shall speak? Stevenson, for all his vocalisings, was a brave man, with a fine, buoyant spirit; and he took the mystery of life and time and death as seemed best to him. But we are mortals all; and, so far as I have seen, there are few of us but strive to keep a decent face for the Arch-Discomforter. There is no wonder that Stevenson wrote his best in the shadow of the Shade; for writing his best was very life to him. Why, then, all this crawling astonishment—this voluble admiration? If it meant anything, it would mean that we have forgotten how to live, and that none of us is prepared to die; and that were an outrage on the innumerable unstoried martyrdoms of humanity. Let this be said of him, once for all: "He was a good man, good at many things, and now this also he has attained to, to be at rest." That covers Sophocles and Shakespeare, Marlborough and Bonaparte. Let it serve for Stevenson; and, for ourselves, let us live and die unInsulted, as we lived and died before his books began to sell and his personality was a marketable thing.

The Pluckiest of Scots.*

Mr. Andrew Lang's preface to "A Diary of the Siege of the Legations in Peking" gives this volume the nicest of send-offs. When you launch a craft there ought to be the regulation dedication, and a bottle of champagne answers all the purposes. Mr. Nigel Oliphant comes from a fighting stock, which from the time of David I. (1141) were never so entirely at home as when besieged. There were two brothers, Nigel and David Oliphant, in the siege of the legations at Peking. Nigel was the elder. The younger, David, was among those killed during the fight. Nigel enlisted in the Scots Grays, that "famous old regiment that had Claverhouse for Colonel." Always following the fortunes of the Scotchmen in service, he was transferred to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. For services in India he was made Lance Corporal. Both brothers were in the civil service under Sir Robert Hart when the troubles at Peking broke forth. After the siege was over and Mr. Nigel Oliphant was suffering from a painful wound, he deemed his hurt as but a scratch, and occupied himself with laying out links "of larger proportions." This young gentleman is the type not of the dare-devil, but of a cool and deliberate soldier. Perhaps he liked fighting for the sake of fighting, but then he had always on his mind the women and the children he was battling for.

The preliminaries before the dastardly attack by the Boxers and Chinese regulars was made on the legations need not be repeated. All we can do in order to give an insight into the spirit of the book is to present some of the fragments taken from the diary:

20th June. [This was the day when Baron von Ketteler was murdered.] As a first step all women and children were ordered into the British Legation, and for the rest of the day they poured into the place and were disposed in the various houses and places, such as the chapel. * * * Altogether, by evening, there were close on 1,000 souls in the compound, which is only three acres in extent, and of them 300 were foreign women and children. * * * Things do not look very cheerful unless help comes soon. We have only got seventy-nine marines and an old-fashioned clumsy Nordenfeldt machine gun which always jams every four shots. If the Chinese Government lets all their soldiers and their guns on us it may be very unpleasant. Still, we are quite happy just now, even the women, or at least the British ones—and I have no doubt we shall win through. * * * 24th June. We are in a pretty tight hole now, but with luck and hard work can hold out for a bit. * * * 25th June. Sniping going on merrily, but doing no harm. It has just been reported that a white and a green rocket have been seen, and heavy guns have been heard to our south; consequently many rash people conclude that "it must be the troops," which I utterly disbelieve myself. In fact, I rather hope it isn't, as I am really enjoying this, and we are by no means hard pressed as yet. * * * 26th June. Altogether our casualty list is getting seriously large; the total killed and wounded amounts to sixty out of a fighting population of only about 400 all told. * * * 1st July. I have just heard that two American boys have been wounded by the Pekingese. * * * If they can carry more men I fear they will not stop with that even now Chinese guns in the city walls are being mounted to bear on the legations, and in the hard ground which we have to dig it is very difficult to get cover. Of course, we never had any cover to speak of, but now we really cannot, for love or money. * * * 3rd July. Another week has passed, and we are still alive and kicking. * * * Our losses have been very heavy, and I suppose that we shall all be killed, but the rest and all women and children must get through somehow, for relief will come some day, and even the beginning of the end is still far off, I hope.

Again he writes:

News of the relief is still slow of coming. No more signs of the troops. I doubt if they will come this week now. We are all fearfully bored and long for some change, and the siege food palls on us a good deal. There are only a few rather valuable ponies left now, and they will have to be eaten unless relief comes soon. * * * I doubt not that we shall get through the night all right in spite of the notices stuck up saying "not a dog or a chicken shall escape." Nice, consistent people, the Chinese!

Aug. 14 is the last day of the siege. Nothing can keep the young Scotchman, so he is about on the 14th, and he writes: "I am rather a wreck to-day, as I rashly went out with a party to occupy the Carriage Park, and had a tumble which hurt my bad knee." The conclusion is the "Siege Dinner." "There were three ladies present, and it was a good dinner and a memorable one." The windup is characteristic.

I am leaving Peking in a few days, and am glad to say that I have got the golf course fairly started, and it is a good one for North China. I only hope it will prosper; if it does I shall have the pleasing recollection of having introduced at least one branch of civilization into Peking.

There is no fanfaronade, nor bumptiousness about Mr. Nigel Oliphant. He tells about an ugly fight for life in a most good-humored way. More extended and particular accounts of this siege may have been written, but as for ourselves we have derived a clearer insight into the defense of the Peking Legation from this volume than from any other. The plans furnished by Mr. Oliphant of the lines of defense and the sallies undertaken add much to the full understanding of the siege.

Mr. Markham Writes of Some American Fairy Tales.*

The telling and retelling of old tales, from parent to child, down the long generations, have made Europe the home of "the Little People"—pixie and kobold and brownie and gnome—until now the Gothic style of folk-stories is a part of the permanent furnishing of the literary consciousness of the world.

In America we have accepted the heritage of our European forefathers, and have naturalized these foreign fairy folk in our own literature. We have as yet given scant hospitality to the fairy tales of our own America—the tales our Indians, sitting around their camp fires, told to generations of dusky children, and so wrought them into deathless being about our plains and mountains and cataracts.

There was no comprehensive collection of American fairy tales, until Longfellow gathered his "Hiawatha" stories. This great compendium of legend is rather erudite and unget-at-able for the ordinary child. Still, it is the siftings of 300 books on Indian folklore, and is the chief treasury for the future writer to draw upon.

So Mr. Herbert Quick, in his charming juvenile book, "In the Fairyland of America," takes "Hiawatha" for basis and authority, as Tennyson took Malory for his Arthurian Cycle.

The chief of the Puckwudgies (the Indian pigmies) is the guide who ushers the young hero, Edgar, into the adventures of the tale. The grave little lad meets with old friends from Hiawatha, together with new and charming acquaintances from the animal world—Wild Cat, the boastful hero who recites ballads celebrating his own villainies; Screech Owl, the conservative, who accepts nothing outside his narrow purview; the Frogs, the average public, whose thinking is all done for them.

The artist has caught the spirit of the book, so full of adventure, surprise, and magic, in which Edgar and these little creatures of the ravine come into delightful situations. Some of the quibbles and skits in the text have a quaint humor that sends us back to "Alice in Wonderland" and to "The Ugly Duckling."

Indeed, Mr. Quick shows himself fertile in humorous invention. Wild Cat and his droll doings would furnish material for two or three ordinary child-books. One of his exploits consists in making the events described in his recitations come to pass as he speaks—an extremely happy bit of foolery. This power is rather alarming when such a recitation as "The Destruction of Pompeii" is going forward, but is beneficent in the case of the frog convention delayed three weeks in its judgment for lack of a quorum. For then Wild Cat comes in and recites "Twenty Froggs Went to School, and a host of frogs are upon the scene and the difficulty is ended!

It takes excellent faculty to write a good book for a child. And it is because Mr. Quick has put the conscience-care of a trained and poetic mind into his work, because he enters with lightness of touch, because he has drawn characters instead of pasteboard types, because the ethical principle rings true under all the fun and fancy—for these reasons I heartily commend his "American Fairyland" for the home, the school, and the public library.

EDWIN MARKHAM.

"On Life's Stairway," by Frederic Lawrence Knowles, has reached its second edition, although published within a year by L. C. Page & Co. Prof. W. J. Rolfe says of this book in a letter to the publishers: "Both in matter and in manner it seems to me decidedly above most of the verse of recent young writers. There are important things in it, and the average level is high." [illegible] of the three poems are [illegible] of the [illegible] Americans [illegible]

If you want a copy of the Christmas Harper's Magazine—"the most beautiful magazine ever seen"—you will have to get it to-day. The supply is nearly exhausted.

BOOKS for CHRISTMAS

Here are four of the most artistic Holiday Books of the year.

Alice in Wonderland

with pictures by Peter Newell has the most humorous and artistic pictures; the most attractive make-up of any edision of the great classic. *The* gift of the year.

Heroines of Fiction

by W. D. Howells is a companion work with the author's "Literary Friends and Acquaintance." It completes an ideal Christmas set.

A Japanese Nightingale

by Onoto Watanna is one of the daintiest and most artistic books from any press this season.

Her First Appearance

by Richard Harding Davis, is printed in blue and gold, special Holiday binding, with pictures by Ashe and Gibson.

* * * * * *

Of the Fiction one need only recall the titles

THE RIGHT OF WAY
by Gilbert Parker,

CARDIGAN
by Robert W. Chambers,

THE PORTION OF LABOR
by Mary E. Wilkins and

FLOOD-TIDE
by Sarah P. McLean Greene.

These four books certainly represent the best fiction of the year.

* * * * * *

The first of the new books is

The Baby

by Marianna Wheeler, Superintendent of the Babies' Hospital in New York. It tells all about the food, care and training of the "littlest" ones. It is a book of practical—wholly practical—hints for the nursery.

* * * * * *

Hawthorn and Lavender

is a new book of poems by W. E. Henley. The author is, in the opinion of many, the foremost English poet.

* * * * * *

The new novel by Roy Rolfe Gilson is called

When Love Is Young

It is an uncommonly bright and fascinating story of the development of love—from the tender passion in youth to the ruling passion in young manhood. One of the most sincere and delightful stories of the year.

Alice in Wonderland (in Box), 3.00 net.
Heroines of Fiction, 2 vols. (in Box), 3.75 net.
A Japanese Nightingale, 2.00 net.
Her First Appearance (in Box), 1.25.
Cardigan, 1.50.
The Portion of Labor, 1.50.
Flood-Tide, 1.50.
The Baby, 1.00 net.
Hawthorn and Lavender, (in Box), 1.00 net.
When Love is Young, 1.50.
The Right of Way, 1.50.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Wednesday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

MEMOIRS AND LETTERS OF SIR JAMES PAGET. Edited by Stephen Paget, one of his sons. With portraits and other illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 437. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. By L. L. Price. 12mo. Pp. xl.-252. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

HENRIK IBSEN. New edition. A Critical Biography. By Henrik Jaeger. Translated by William Morton Payne. 12mo. Pp. 315. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50 net.

NEW GLIMPSES OF POE. By James A. Harrison. 8vo. Pp. 58. New York: The M. F. Mansfield Company.

A ROYAL LINEAGE. Alfred the Great, 901-1901. By Armah Robinson Watson. Folio. Pp. 99. Richmond, Va.: Whittet & Shepperson, printers. Sold by author, 25½ Linden Street, Memphis, Tenn. $4.50.

THOMAS WOLSEY, Legate and Reformer. By Ethelred L. Taunton. 8vo. Pp. xx.-254. New York: John Lane. $6 net.

ITALIAN CHARACTERS in the Epoch of Unification. (Patriotti Italiani.) By the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco. New edition. 8vo. Pp. xl.-364. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Supplement. Vol. III. How-Woodward. Large 8vo. Pp. vi.-522. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE LIFE WORK OF WILLIAM McKINLEY. By E. T. Roe. 12mo. Pp. 320. Illustrated. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

RICHARD WAGNER, HIS LIFE AND HIS DRAMAS. A Biographical Study of the Man and An Explanation of His Work. By W. J. Henderson. 12mo. Pp. viii.-489. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.60.

LINCOLN'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION. By Charles H. McCarthy. Crown 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-531. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $3.

TYPES OF NAVAL OFFICERS. Drawn for the History of the British Navy, with Some Account of the Conditions of Naval Warfare at the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century and of its Subsequent Development During the Sail Period. By A. T. Mahan. 8vo. Pp. 500. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. (Advance sheets.)

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS OF COLONIAL DAYS, AND DAMES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE YOUNG REPUBLIC. By Geraldine Brooks. With photogravure illustrations by Ogden and Copeland. Two volumes. 8vo. Cloth, Gilt top. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per set, $4.

JOURNAL AND MEMOIRS OF THE MARQUIS D'ARGENSON. Published from the autograph MSS. in the Library of the Louvre by E. J. B. Rathery. Introduction by C. A. Sainte-Beuve. Translated by Katharine P. Wormeley. Illustrated. Two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about x.-401 per volume. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE AND WORK. An Autobiography. By Booker T. Washington. Introduction by Dr. J. L. M. Curry. Illustrated. New edition. 12mo. Pp. 455. Naperville, Ill.: J. L. Nichols & Co.

Travel and Description.

MEXICO AS I SAW IT. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie, (née Harley.) Illustrated. Small folio. Pp. xii.-472. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

THE SHERBRO AND ITS HINTERLAND. By T. J. Alldridge. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-356. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

IN THE ICE WORLD OF HIMALAYA. Among the Peaks and Passes of Ladakh, Nubra, Svru, and Baltistan. By Fanny B. Workman and William H. Workman. Two maps and sixty-five illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-204. New York: Cassell & Co. $2.

NATURE AND CHARACTER AT GRANITE BAY. By Daniel A. Goodsell. 8vo. Pp. xv.-219. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

DUTCH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By P. M. Hough. 12mo. Pp. 291. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

HISTORIC TOWNS OF THE WESTERN STATES. Edited by Lyman P. Powell. 12mo. Pp. xxxvii.-702. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

AMERICAN TRAITS. From the Point of View of a German. By Hugo Munsterberg. 12mo. Pp. x.-236. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.60.

THE REAL LATIN QUARTER OF PARIS. By F. Berkeley Smith. Illustrated with about 100 drawings and camera snapshots by the author, two caricatures in color by Sancha, and a water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20 net.

NAPLES PAST AND PRESENT. By Arthur H. Norway. Illustrated with 24 photogravures and 32 half-tone engravings. 2 vols. 12mo. Pp. about 300 per vol. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $4.35.

LONDON, HISTORIC AND SOCIAL. By Claude de La Roche Francis. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. Pp. about x.-420. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

IRELAND, HISTORIC AND PICTURESQUE. By Charles Johnston. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-393. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Fiction.

THE FORESHADOWED WAY. By Mrs. Helen Aldrich De Kroyft. 12mo. Pp. viii.-181. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company.

A HOUSE PARTY.—An Account of the Stories Told at a Gathering of Famous American Authors, the Story Tellers Being Introduced by Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo. Pp. 418. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

THE FIERY DAWN. By M. E. Coleridge. 12mo. Pp. viii.-361. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

CYNTHIA'S WAY. By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. 12mo. Pp. 322. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

ANDREA MANTEGNA. By Maud Cruttwell. 12mo. Pp. 132. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE FIREBRAND. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo. Pp. vi.-546. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

LEAVES FROM A LIFE-BOOK OF TO-DAY. A Novel With Some Unique Features. By Mrs. Jane Dearborn Mills, (Mrs. James E. Mills.) Germantown, Penn.: Swedenborg Publishing Company. 50 cents.

THE FORTUNE OF CHRISTINA McNAB. By S. MacNaughton. 12mo. Pp. 314. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE MAN WHO KNEW BETTER. A Christmas Dream. By B. T. Gallon. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-224. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WHILE CHARLEY WAS AWAY. By Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. 12mo. Pp. 164. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

COMMON PEOPLE. By Frank Oliver Hall. 12mo. Pp. 217. Boston: James H. West. $1.

NINETTE. A Story of the First Crusade. By George F. Cram. 12mo. Pp. vi.-397. Illustrated. Chicago: John W. Iliff & Co. $1.50.

THAT GIRL MONTANA. By Marah Ellis Ryan. 12mo. Pp. 257. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

DOCTOR JOSEPHINE. A Love Story of Profit Making. By Willis Barnes. 12mo. Pp. 317. New York: The Abbey Press.

HER LETTERS—AND HIS. 16mo. Pp. 129. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

THE KING AND THE CROSS. A Tale of Old France. By George Alfred Stringer and Eliza C. Walker. 12mo. Pp. 345. Boston: Eastern Publishing Company.

BY THE HIGHER LAW. By Julia Helen Twells, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 285. New York: Henry T. Coates & Co.

THE HEART OF THE ROAD, and Other Poems. By Anna Hempstead Branch. 12mo. Pp. 120. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE BACKSLIDER. By Grant Allen. 12mo. Pp. 380. New York: Lewis, Scribner & Co.

THE GOD SEEKER. A Tale of Old Peking. By Peter Rosegger. Authorized translation by Frances E. Skinner. 12mo. Pp. 375. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

ROMANCES OF THE RENAISSANCE CHATEAUX. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Thirty-eight full-page illustrations. Crown 8vo. Pp. xxxi.-378. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

COUNT HANNIBAL. A Romance of the Court of France. By Stanley J. Weyman. 12mo. Pp. vi.-404. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE LAST OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS. A Comedy Romance. By Hasman Knickerbocker. 12mo. Pp. 304. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Poetry, Art, and the Drama.

EARLY RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND. A Historical Descriptive Account of the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean Periods: 1500-1625. For the use of students and others. By J. Alfred Gotch. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. xxii.-281. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

ITALIAN SCULPTURE OF THE RENAISSANCE. By L. J. Freeman. Crown 8vo. Pp. viii.-212. New York: The Macmillan Company.

SONGS OF THE DAY AND YEAR. For Children, Old and Young. By Harriet F. Blodgett. 16mo. Pp. x.-163. New York: The Grafton Press.

THE MUSICAL BASIS OF VERSE. A Scientific Study of the Principles of Poetic Composition. By J. P. Dabney. 12mo. Pp. x.-269. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

PASSION FLOWERS. By Annah Robinson Watson. 12mo. Pp. 90. Memphis, Tenn.

IN THE REALMS OF GOLD. A Book of Verse. 1891-1901. By Lorenzo Sosso. 12mo. Pp. 171. San Francisco: D. P. Elder & Morgan Shepard. $1.

SOME PRETTY GIRLS. By C. F. Underwood. Forty-two drawings. Large portfolio. New York: Quail & Warner.

AND BRITAIN'S BLEST WITH RIGHTEOUSNESS? AND THE FATE OF DULLSTROOM. Two Poems. By John W. Roddy. 16mo. Pp. 50. New York: The Grafton Press.

THE DESTINY, AND OTHER POEMS. By Florence Brooks. 12mo. Pp. viii.-92. Boston: Sunall, Maynard & Co.

BALLADS OF BROTHERHOOD. By Alphonso Alva Hopkins. 12mo. Pp. vii.-83. New York: The Abbey Press. 25 cents.

COLONIAL PROSE AND POETRY. Selections Illustrating American Culture and Ideals, 1608-1770. Edited with critical and biographical introductions by W. P. Trent and B. W. Wells. Three volumes. 18mo. With photogravure frontispiece. Cloth. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.25 per set.

MASQUES OF CUPID. By Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield. "A Surprise Party," "The Lesser Evil," "The Honor of the Crequy," "In Cleon's Garden." Illustrated by E. H. Blashfield. Folio. Pp. viii.-264. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

THE LIARS. An Original Comedy in Four Acts. By Henry Arthur Jones. 12mo. Pp. 120. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

LOVE SONGS OF SCOTLAND. Jewels of the Tender Passion Selected from the writings of Burns, Tannahill, Scott, Ramsay, Lady Nairne, Macneill, Jamieson, Hogg, Douglas, Allan, and others. With a glossary selected and edited by Robert W. Douglas. 12mo. Pp. xx.-215. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.75.

AN AGE HENCE and Other Poems. By George Theodore Welch. 12mo. Pp. vi.-152. New York: Peter Eckler.

THE TIPPLER'S VOW. By Lee Fairchild. Illustrated with 26 original dry points by Jean Paleologue. Large folio. New York: Croscup & Sterling. $10.

CHEFS D'OEUVRE OF THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. Folios. Parts 116 and 117. By Walton Saglio and Champier, Philadelphia: George Barrie & Son. $1 per part.

APPLIED PERSPECTIVE. FOR ARCHITECTS AND PAINTERS. By William P. P. Longfellow. Folio. Pp. vii.-92. Boston Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

NEW PIECES THAT WILL TAKE PRIZES IN SPEAKING CONTESTS. Compiled and Adapted by Harriet Blackstone. 12mo. Pp. 390. New York: Hinds & Noble.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS, ANCIENT AND MODERN. Edited, with notes, by Joshua Sylvester. With illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 140. New York: The A. Wessels Company. $1.

HARLOWE. A Drama in Five Acts. By Josephine P. Peabody. 12mo. Pp. 154. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10.

Religion and Science.

RELIGION IN HISTORY AND IN MODERN LIFE. Together With an Essay on the Church and the Working Classes. By A. M. Fairbairn. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-261. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 80 cents.

THE MODERN AMERICAN BIBLE. St. John, Gospel, Letters, Revelation. The Books of the Bible in Modern American Form and Phrase, with Notes and Introduction. 16mo. Pp. xiii.-306. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

THE FIRST BOOK OF MOSES CALLED GENESIS. Edited by A. H. Sayce. 24mo. Pp. xxii.-170. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 60 cents.

HOW TO REMEMBER. Without Memory Systems or with Them. By Eustace H. Miles. 12mo. Pp. ix.-278. New York: F. Moore & Co. $1.

THE MENTAL STATE OF HYSTERICALS. A Study of Mental Stigmata and Mental Accidents. By Pierre Janet. Preface by Prof. J. M. Charcot. Translated by Caroline Rollin Corson. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-545. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

A NEW CATECHISM. By Mr. M. Mangasarian. 12mo. Pp. 188. Published for the Independent Religious Society of Chicago. Paper. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company.

THE DISCOURSE ON METHOD AND METAPHYSICAL MEDITATIONS OF RENE DESCARTES. Translated by Gertrude Burford Rawlings. 16mo. Pp. xxxi.-227. London: Walter Scott.

THE MODERN AMERICAN BIBLE. St. Paul and the Letters to the Hebrews.) The Books of the Bible in Modern American Form and Phrase, Notes, and Introduction. By Frank Schell Ballentine. 16mo. Pp. 239. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

Books for the Young.

A REAL QUEEN'S FAIRY TALES. By Carmen Sylva. Translated by Edith Hopkirk. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-229. Chicago: Davis & Co.

PRINCESS PUCK. By Una Silberrad. 12mo. Pp. vi.-445. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

NINE UNLIKELY TALES FOR CHILDREN. Told by E. Nesbit. Pictured by H. R. Millar. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-297. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE ADVENTURES OF A JAPANESE DOLL. A Picture Story. Told by Henry Mayer. Oblong 4to. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

THE ANIMALS' PICNIC. Described by Clifton Bingham. Pictured by G. H. Thompson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE CREW. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-279. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.20.

THE WORLD'S DELIGHT. By Mary J. H. Skrine. 12mo. Pp. 296. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

GOODY TWO SHOES PICTURE BOOK. By Walter Crane. I. Goody Two Shoes. II. Aladdin. III. The Yellow Dwarf. The Three parts bound in 1 vol. Folio. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

ZANZIBAR TALES. Told by Natives of the East Coast of Africa. Translated from the Original Swahili by George W. Bateman. 12mo. Pp. 224. Illustrated. Chicago, Ill.: A. C. McClurg & Co.

STORIES OF ENCHANTMENT; OR, THE GHOST FLOWER. By Jane Pentzer Myers. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 275. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Continued on Page 907.

Wall Street Stories

By Edwin Lefevre

GOOD things are usually made out of good material. This is true in literature. A writer cannot tell a good story unless he has a good story to tell. Edwin Lefevre has some good stories, straight from the turbulent heart of Wall Street, and he has told them in a way worthy of his splendid material.

Says the N. Y. Sun:—"He has written the one book about Wall Street that hits the mark. . . . It is one of the most readable books that has been printed for many a day."

At all Bookstores, $1.25.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., New York.

Notes of Us Taken by a German Chiel.*

During the last two years five distinct howls of wrath have arisen in this country, chiefly swelled by the voice of the half-educated, but in part produced by others, and the five causes, Prof. Hugo Munsterberg's three Atlantic and two International Review articles, are to appear in a volume entitled "American Traits from the Point of View of a German." It is worth noting that he does not say "standpoint," as Americans began to say before Grant White taught them better, or "viewpoint," a saddening substitute invented by some desperate soul who would rather be wrong than President, but this is a small pleasure compared with the many offered by the book itself. German criticism, favorable or unfavorable, is seldom published in the United States, except in the utterances of naturalized ward politicians, German ecclesiastics at war with Irish ecclesiastics, or anarchistic gentlemen scornful of a country not regarding assassination as a legitimate expression of opinion. Consequently the average American is rather averse to the article, and Prof. Munsterberg was read with hostile prejudice, but this accounted for but half the howl. The other moiety was partly the bitter cry of the ladies who spell woman with a capital, and of teachers, masculine and feminine, of the Miss Nancy type. Both of these were angered by the paper entitled "Woman," and those on "Education" and "Scholarship" were taken as insults by the entire paper-reading, convention-haunting sisterhood that has almost annihilated elementary education in this country, and sent the boy into college with less capacity for learning than his grandfather carried into the high school. Add to the uproar which these three elements can create the voices of newspaper writers quite unpracticed in teaching and joyously seeking a topic for mirth, and it seems wonderful that as much as a sound wave of Prof. Munsterberg's words remained.

The first paper is a conscientious effort to explain the German to the American. It is impossible to summarize it, because it is already condensed as highly as is possible without depriving it of something essential, but no one who understands the English language can read it without perceiving its author's high purpose and conscientiousness. The second article, originally issued as "School Reform," but now entitled "Education," opens with a description of the author's school work between the ages of nine and eighteen years, during which he showed sufficient leaning toward botany, invention, theology, and ethnology to have ruined him for life had he been born in a country of "electives," and yet did not discover his real vocation until in the middle of his philosophical studies at the university. He ascribes his success to his teachers, who were, in the first place, scholars, and, in the second place, enthusiasts about the subject which they taught, and to the respect in which the school was held in the pupils' homes. He believes in the broadest possible education as a foundation for all specialized study, and he denies the value of electives, even on utilitarian grounds, and as to interesting the dear little boys, he dryly says that "the platform is no variety show; the boys must be inspired, but not amused."

The paper entitled "Scholarship" caused less disturbance than the others, although many persons were scandalized at the size of the salaries suggested as proper for Presidents and professors of colleges. Of course such persons ought to be satisfied with the honor of their position and the general respect of the community so pleasingly demonstrated whensoever they dare to disagree with the populace.

The paper on "Woman" included as much generous praise as any fair-minded American could ask for the women of his race, but it plainly declares that the result of giving women the higher culture has been injurious to family life, injurious to man because women have usurped his place in pedagogy, and may take it in all the peaceful professions. Certainly, it ends by saying that the remedy is the higher education of man, but what consolation is that to a Woman with Aspirations?

The last paper, "American Democracy," being written fearlessly, furnished many points of attack. To say that the aristocratic spirit not only appears in the United States but is beneficent; to declare that the Government can no longer play its diplomatic hand openly for the inspection of journalists; to find that the United States become more and more like Germany; to say that equality is impossible, is to rejoice the soul of the demagogue because it gives him texts.

The sole effect of his animadversions is a preface in which the author explains that his reason for writing what he is pleased to call light sketches, not scholarly studies, is to root out prejudices and to facilitate mutual benefit between his native land and his adopted country. He has measured American culture by German ideals. While doing this he has been publishing articles and essays in German magazines, hoping thus to correct many popular errors, and is about to publish a book illuminating American culture and defending it from German misunderstanding. It is evident that each of his books will be harmful in the country which it praises, and sensible Americans must echo his wish that both shall remain untranslated even in brief passages. If the German volume be half as wise as the American there should be a great outbreak of Americomania in Berlin, but perhaps the average German may be as silly as the average American, and there the empire may repeat the foolishness of the republic.

JOHN ANDERSON, JR.,
Auctioneer of Literary Property,
20 West 30th St., New York.

Sale of the McKee collection of
Early English Literature
Evenings of Dec. 2 and 3.

The Choice Library of the late
DR. WM. DEXTER ANDERSON,
New Haven, Conn.,
with additions from other private sources.
Thursday Evening, Dec. 5.
Sale of Private Libraries a Specialty.

FREE Holiday Catalogue of BOOKS
All Leading Publishers at a Big Discount.
We retail at wholesale prices. If you enclose 10 cents we will send with catalogue a new 128-page book "In Praise of Books," by Emerson and 50 other authors, telling what to read, etc. Write to-day to Dept. H.
PERKIN BOOK CO., 296 Broadway, N. Y.

LAZARRE

Wanted—Valentines, manuals, and books relating to New York, good English sporting books, and old New York views and historical engravings. Address by letter, "Valentine," 530 6th Av.

Maude Adams.*

The little book on Maude Adams, which is in uniform size and binding with Mr. E. A. Dithmar's volume on John Drew, published last year, should be attractive to lovers of the stage, and especially to admirers of this gifted young actress. It is, itself, a eulogy rather than a criticism. Its author, under whose management Miss Adams played for several years, is frankly an admirer of her work.

It is interesting to know that her début on the stage was made rather uniquely at the age of eight months, on a large china meat platter. From that time on she was on the stage for three or four years acting with her mother in various infantile rôles. After she had outgrown the baby rôles she was off the stage until she was nearly fourteen. Her first real hit was with Charles Hoyt in "A Midnight Bell," immediately after which success she allied her forces to those of Charles Frohman with what results the public knows.

Mr. Davies has followed her appearance from the beginning of her serious work to her most recent appearance this season. As the Duke of Reichstadt Maude Adams, while approaching her work with sentiment and comprehension, found herself swept aside by the complexity of the character. The book is profusely illustrated with pictures of Miss Adams as the various characters she represents in the different plays, as well as some charming glimpses of scenes from "The Squire of Dames," "Rosemary," and others.

*AMERICAN TRACTS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A GERMAN. By Hugo Munsterberg. Crown, 8vo. Pp. xii.-235. Cloth. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.60.

*MAUDE ADAMS. By Acton Davies. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. vi.-110. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

SOMETHING NEW FOR A MAN.

A CALENDAR OF SHAVING PAPERS.

With new quotations for every day. Witty, wise and sentimental. Mostly from recent publications.

Boxed.....75 cents

ALL THE NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS, STANDARD WORKS, AND RARE BOOKS.

EDWIN W. DAYTON,
Bookseller, Publisher, Stationer,
703 5th Ave., bet. 55th and 56th Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

BOOKS FOR XMAS

At Bargain Prices

We have just issued a list of them. It comprises brief descriptions of selected items of special value and interest for the season from one of the most extensive gatherings of choice English and American books ever shown in this country. No book lover can afford to miss sending for a copy. One will be mailed to you FREE.

CHARLES E. LAURIAT COMPANY
301 Washington St., op. Old South Church, Boston

MALKAN
CUT PRICE BOOKMAN.
HANOVER SQ.
No. 1 WILLIAM ST. and 67 STONE ST.
TEL. 5121 Broad

Book Store for Everybody
Mail Orders a Specialty
Special Discounts to Libraries.

We sell books only and do that pretty thoroughly at lowest prices.

	Pub. Price.	Our Price.
A Widow and Her Friends—Gibson.	5.00	2.98
Life of Nelson—A. T. Mahan.....	3.00	1.62
Pines of Lory—By the author of Amos Judd.....	1.50	.98
Chatterbox for 1902.....	1.25	.67

We can suit you, why not try us?
Send for monthly bulletin of new books.

Bangs & Co.,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,
will sell at auction, Monday and following days, at 3 o'clock each day,
BOOKS
in various departments of Literature, including many scarce and desirable works, some handsomely bound. Illustrated Works.
First Editions—sets of the Standard Authors, etc., etc.
Sales of Books every afternoon except Saturday.

P. F. MADIGAN
Bookseller and Importer.
PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS FOR BOOK COLLECTORS A SPECIALTY.
Kelmscott, Essex, Vale, Daniel, Cranbrook, Mosher, and Roycroft Presses, as well as other privately printed, limited, and first editions of English and American authors. Subscription publications and editions De Luxe.
P. F. MADIGAN, NO. 42 NORTH PEARL ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

BOOKS FOR HOME AMUSEMENT
Price 10 cts. each, 4 for 30 cents, 10 for 60 cents, Postpaid.
Modern Entertainments.
Fireside Games.
Parlor Magic.
Home Amusements.
Amateur Theatricals.
Great Am. Puzzle Book.
Humorous Recitations.
The Premium Budget.
The Minstrel Show.
A Cartload of Fun.
Home Supply Co., D26—133 Nassau St., N.Y.
Catalogue of Novelties Free.

American Authors and Their Homes.
EDITED BY
FRANCIS WHITING HALSEY.
Illustrated. Net $1.25.
JAMES POTT & CO., N. Y.

By the Waters of Sicily.
An exceedingly charming book, made up of fascinating pictures of Sicilian life. Seventeen illustrations. 12mo. $1.75.
JAMES POTT & CO., N. Y.

BRENTANO'S BOOKS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
NOW AT 5-7-9 UNION SQUARE
BETWEEN
14TH AND 15TH STREETS

GORKI'S MASTERLY NOVEL,
"Twenty-six and One," in the December Comrade, an illustrated monthly for progressive readers. 10c. a copy; $1.00 a year. Order from your newsdealer or publisher.
THE COMRADE PUB. CO., 23 Lafayette Pl., N.Y.

European Maps and Guide Books BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE

BOOK WANTS
of all characters, we are especially equipped to supply. Why pay $2.00 for SCHOULER'S HISTORICAL HALVES when we sell the same for one.†
EVERITT & FRANCIS CO.,
154 East 23d St., City.

BOOK REVIEWS
CHRISTMAS HAVEN
These unique, distinctive books set like other gems. BOTTOMLY books. The latest ones at modest prices.
EVERITT & FRANCIS CO.,
154 East 23d St., City.

WE WANT YOUR MAGAZINES

MORE ANIMALS. By Oliver Herford. With Pictures by Author. Small 4to. Pp. 108. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE GOLDEN CHIMNEY. A Boy's Muse. By Elizabeth Gerberding. 12mo. Pp. 213. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.

JINGLES FROM JAPAN. As Set Forth by Glaks. Folio. Pp. 42. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. Paper. 75 cents.

WITH THE REGULATORS. A Story of North Carolina in 1768. By James Otis. New York: A. L. Burt. 12mo. $1.

AMOS DUNKEL, OARSMAN. A Story of the Whale boat Navy of 1776. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.50.

DUTTON'S HOLIDAY ANNUAL FOR 1902. With Stories by G. A. Henty and Others. Illustrated, Arranged, and Edited by Alfred J. Fuller. Folio. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

THE BAIRN BOOKS. 2 vols. "The Form Book," by Walter Copeland; "A Book of Days," by Clare Bridgman. Illustrated. 24mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 per set.

ROUND THE WORLD TO WYMPLAND. By Evelyn Sharp. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 238-15. New York: John Lane.

SHOULDER STRAPS AND SUN BONNETS. By Edith Elmer Wood. 12mo. Pp. 317. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

FLOWER LEGENDS FOR CHILDREN. Oblong. 4to. Pp. 66. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

IN COLLEGE DAYS. Chosen by Joseph Le Roy Harrison. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-229. Boston: Knight & Millet.

THE KOPJE GARRISON. A Tale of the Boer War. By George Manville Fenn. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-420. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

GIRLS OF THE TRUE BLUE. By L. T. Meade. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-406. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Essays and New Editions.

THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL. A Protest. By Joseph Agar Beet. 12mo. Pp. vi.-115. New York: Methodist Book Concern.

SERMONS ON THE HOLY GHOST. In His Relationship to the World. In Three Series of Three Sermons Each. By a Diocesan Priest. 16mo. Pp. 234. New York: Cathedral Library Association.

QUIET HINTS TO GROWING PREACHERS. By Charles E. Jefferson, D. D. 16mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THE FIELD OF ETHICS. Being the William Belden Noble Lectures for 1899. By George Herbert Palmer. 12mo. Pp. v.-213. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.10.

THE SHRINE OF SILENCE. A Book of Meditation. By Henry Frank. 12mo. Pp. vi.-273. New York: The Abbey Press.

THOUGHTS IN THE CLOISTER AND THE CROWD, and Companions of My Solitude. By Sir Arthur Helps. Edited by A. R. Waller. 12mo. Pp. 270. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

THE MAJESTY OF CALMNESS. By William George Jordan. 12mo, Pp. 56. New York: F. H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

THE KINGSHIP OF SELF CONTROL. By William George Jordan. 12mo. Pp. 59. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN. By Jacob A. Riis. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-443. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE SIMPLE LIFE. By Charles Wagner. Translated from the French by Mary Louise Hendee. Illustration and biographical sketch by Grace King. 12mo. Pp. xxxix.-190. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

THE MESSAGE OF TO-MORROW; or, The Gospel of Hope. By the Rev. John Lloyd Lee. 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $1.20.

LOITERING IN OLD FIELDS. Literary Sketches. By James B. Kenyon. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

THE WORKS OF THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Vols. XI. and XII. Translated and edited by Prof. C. de Bumichrast. 8vo. Pp. 367 per volume. New York: Published for subscribers by George D. Sproul.

THE WARDEN. By Anthony Trollope. Edited by Algar Thorold. 18mo. Pp. viii.-360. New York: John Lane. 75 cents.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. By Gilbert White. Edited, with notes, by Grant Allen. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xix.-552. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

A PSALM OF LIFE. By H. W. Longfellow: Bells Across the Sea, by F. R. Havergal; Lead, Kindly Light, by J. H. Newman. Two volumes. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents per volume.

EVANGELINE. A Tale of Acadia. By Henry W. Longfellow. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp., 160. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

IN MEMORIAM. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 156. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

THE STARS. A Slumber Story. By Eugene Field. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-70. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

Miscellaneous.

THE SCIENCE OF DRAW POKER. A Treatise Comprising the Analysis of Principles, Calculation of Chances, Codification of Rules, Study of Situations, Glossary of Poker Terms, Necessary to a Comprehensive Understanding of the Great American Game. 8vo. Pp. 216. By David A. Curtis, poker expert of The New York Sun.

THE DAINTY DIARY FOR 1902. Sketches by Hal Hurst. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS. The Campaign of 1900 as Set Forth in the Speeches of the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay. 12mo. Pp. x.-200. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell.

TROOPER 3003, I. Y. By the Hon. Sidney Peel. Fifth Impression. 8vo. Pp. xi.-168. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

WHITE'S ART OF TEACHING. By Emerson E. White. 12mo. Pp. 321. New York: American Book Company. $1.

NARRACIONES. En Espanol y en Ingles. Por R. Dies de la Cortina. 12mo. Pp. 186. New York: R. D. Cortina.

EPISODIOS. En Espanol y en Ingles. Por R. Dies de la Cortina. Primera Edicion. 12mo. Pp. 178. New York: R. D. Cortina.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TRUSTS. Address of Edwin B. Jennings. 12mo. Pp. 70. New York: The Abbey Press.

PEOPLE AND PROPERTY. By Edwin R. Jennings. 12mo. Pp. 108. New York: The Abbey Press.

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF MINERALS, PRECIOUS AND OTHER STONES. By Felix J. Troughton. 12mo. Pp. 37. New York: The Abbey Press. 25 cents.

CHIVALRY. By F. Moore Cornish. Social England Series. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-300. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR NEW EPIGRAMS. By William E. Gross. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS. The Growth and Rights of Aggregated Capital. An Address delivered before the Industrial Commission at Washington, Dec. 12, 1900. By John R. Dos Passos. 12mo. Pp. viii.-127. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ECONOMY. By Orison Swett Marden. (Success Booklet.) Illustrated. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

SCHOOL, COLLEGE AND CHARACTER. By Le Baron Russell Briggs. 12mo. Pp. vi.-144. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

ANIMALS OF THE FARM. By Frederick A. Cook. Fully Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xi.-246. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.

Subscription

THE DOG SHOW CALENDAR. 12x8. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

CALENDARS. The Elite Calendar, $2.50; The Church Calendar, $1.00; Gloria in Excelsis, $1; Merry Hearts Calendar, $1.50; In Friendship's Name Calendar, 50 cents; Golden Childhood Calendar, $1.50; Sweet Blossoms Calendar, 75 cents; The Falstaff Calendar, 50 cents; Heavenly Guidance Calendar, $1.50; Little Cherubs Calendar, 35 cents. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Magazine Contents.

THE BOOKMAN.
DECEMBER, 1901.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.....
THE RECALL.....Frank L. Pollock
IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH.....Emile Zola
WRITERS OF JUVENILE FICTION.....Carolyn Wells
CHRISTMAS CAROLS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.....Annie R. Marble
BOSTON IN FICTION.....Frances W. Carruth
FIVE NOVELS OF SOME IMPORTANCE.....
LONDON'S 'HA' PENNY COMICS.Gelett Burgess
THE HOLY PLACE.....Zona Gale
WARWICK OF THE KNOBS.....John U. Lloyd
THE DRAMA OF THE MONTH.....Norman Hapgood

THE FORUM.
DECEMBER, 1901.

THE STATUS OF RELIGION IN GERMANY.....Rudolf Eucken
PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.....James G. Whiteley
THE SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.....Hon. Robert Hutcheson
THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS.....H. L. West
THE EMPIRE OF ISLANDS.....Joseph Sohn
ETHICS OF THE LAST CHINA WAR.....Gilbert Reid
ONE-SIDED TRAINING OF TEACHERS.....Nathan C. Schaeffer
SUFFRAGE, NORTH AND SOUTH.....Ex-Gov. William E. Merriam
RECIPROCITY AND FOREIGN TRADE.....E. J. Gibson
LICENSED GAMBLING IN BELGIUM.....George F. Babbitt
THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.....Charles Truax
LESSONS FROM INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.....Joseph M. Rogers

THE CRITIC.
DECEMBER, 1901.

MILTON'S ODE "ON THE MORNING OF CHRIST'S NATIVITY".....
FRANZ VON LENBACH.....Christian Brinton
MR. SWINBURNE AND MR. WATTS-DUNTON AT "THE PINES".....
AUTUMN FIRELIGHT.....William Armstrong
JOHANNES BRAHMS.....Edmund K. Broadus
THE AMERICAN GIRL'S APPEAL.....Harlow Gale
ANARCHISM IN LITERATURE.....C. Leech
A DELLA ROBBIA GARLAND.....L. Strachey
THE DRAMA.....Edith M. Thomas
MRS. HUMPHRY WARD AND HER BOOKS.....J. Ranken Towse
THE OLD BLACKGUARD SLATING.....Andrew Lang
A CHRISTMAS MINUET.....Minna Irving
OXFORD IN VACATION TIME.....Minna Irving

THE CRITERION.
DECEMBER, 1901.

FRONTISPIECE—A POSSET FOR YULE.....Clinton Scollard
THE WAFTED WIFE OF SAM HILL.....John Uri Lloyd
THE VIRGIN'S LULLABY.....Annah R. Watson
RECOLLECTIONS OF HISTORY-MAKERS:
THE TWO SHERMANS.....Mdrat Halstead
THE EDITOR.....Ethel M. Kelley
A CHRISTMAS LILY.....Helen M. Winslow
AN OLD DICTIONARY.....Richard Burton
MR. NEW-LIGHT OF RUSH CITY..P. Bigelow
A STUDY OF SOUTHERN COTTON-MILL COMMUNITIES, EDUCATION IN THE MILL TOWNS.....Leonora Beck Ellis
KILLING THE MANDARIN.....Vance Thompson
CHRISTMAS RECOLLECTIONS.Joanna E. Wood
A SOFT BIT O' MIST.....Stephen MacKenna
THE GULF BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE CHURCHLESS.....Gen. B. Booth
THE CARDINAL'S RELIQUARY. A Romance. Part III.....Elizabeth W. Champney
AN OLD-TIME CHRISTMAS DAY.....La Touche Hancock
SHEP SANDERSON'S CHRISTMAS.....William MacLeod Raine
QUATRAINS.....Marion Ivel and Ethel H. Du Fre
KYRLE BELLEW ON ART AND ACTING.....C. H. M.
IN THE PINE WOODS.....James D. Corrothers
MELOMANIA.....James Huneker
THE ART OF GIVING.....Grace E. Channing
LITTLE JACK HORNER.....F. P. Pitzer
THE MAKERS OF FAME.....Tudor Jenks
A VAST INDUSTRY.....F. E. Saward

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.
DECEMBER, 1901.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.....
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.....
CURRENT TOPICS IN CARICATURE.....
VIRCHOW, A HERO OF MODERN PROGRESS.....
LI-HUNG-CHANG.....
KATE GREENAWAY, THE ILLUSTRATOR OF CHILDHOOD.....Ernest Knaufft
FROM PEKING TO ST. PETERSBURG BY RAIL.....Alfred Stead
THE BAGDAD RAILWAY PROJECT.....
A PUBLIC SERVANT OF THE NORTH-WEST.....Horace B. Hudson
THE GOVERNMENT OF OUR INSULAR POSSESSIONS.....Arthur W. Dunn
THE POETRY AND CRITICISM OF 1901..William Morton Payne
JOHN REDMOND, M. P., LEADER OF THE IRISH PARTY.....
A COLOSSAL INQUIRY COMPLETED.....Samuel McCune Lindsay
LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH..

A Book on Dreams.*

Gwendolyn in her boudoir and Biddy in her kitchen know how necessary for their existence is a dream book. Gwendolyn in her slumbers smells the fragrance of violets, and Biddy the reek of onions. Both at once fly to the printed oracle for some interpretation. According to the volume under notice, violets presage a future husband, and onions (cooked) "placidity and small gains in business." Let no one be timid as to a copious supper of lobster. To dream of lobsters is to insure good luck. Beware, however, of an indigestion brought about by too great indulgence in pie. "For a young woman to dream of making pies denotes that she will flirt with men for pastime." But should an unfortunate young person of the gentler sex dream of devouring much pastry, (mince pie is not particularly emphasized) "she would do well to watch out for enemies."

An extended table of contents throws light on all possible topics. All that is necessary is that the reader shall have faith. What is the use of a Psychical Society after all if dreams are not to be interpreted?

It is untold very much whether there is a reminiscence of superstition, at least in this country. "What's in a Dream?" would be answered in Molly and Haifa and Mr. Dooley's reality and [illegible] "Dreams were ill to deal with," and Shakespeare [illegible] Bottom. Ages [illegible] Pharaoh [illegible] Joseph [illegible] Daniel [illegible] Nebuchadnezzar

NOV

1904

Books Published During November by

The Macmillan Company

Illustrated Books

Old Time Gardens

A Book of 'The Sweet o' the Year'

Newly set forth by **ALICE MORSE EARLE**

Author of "Home Life in Colonial Days," "Child Life in Colonial Days," "Stage Coach and Tavern Days," etc. Profusely illustrated from beautiful photographs collected by the author.

Cloth, crown 8vo, $2.50 *net;* postage 20 cents.

Limited edition. 350 numbered copies, with extra plates, $20 *net.*

"A most comprehensive illustrated volume in view of the amount of practical and historical information presented; and, above all, for the scholarly fragrance distilled by every chapter of a volume that may be worthily enshrined among the classics of gardening literature."
G. H. ELLWANGER in the December *Book Buyer.*

The Pavement Masters of Siena

Workers in Graffito (1369-1562)

By R. H. HOBART CUST, U. A.

In the new series entitled "Handbooks of the Great Craftsmen," edited by GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON, author of "John Russell, R.A.," etc., etc. Illustrated Monographs, Biographical and Critical, of the Great Craftsmen and Workers of Ancient and Modern Time.

With 36 illustrations, cloth, $2.00

As in the Great Master Series, each volume will be written by an authority who has devoted special attention to the study of the craft in question. An elaborate list of the chief works in the special craft will also be in each book, together with chronological and bibliographical tables.

Andrea Mantegna

By MAUD CRUTTWELL

Author of "Luca Signorelli," etc. Illustrated.

Cloth, crown 8vo, $1.75.

The latest volume in the Great Masters Series, edited like the preceding with a bibliography of sources, a catalogue of works and their present location, with about forty representative reproductions.

Fra Filippo Lippi

By EDWARD C. STRUTT

With decorated cover. Cloth, $5.00.

A handsome volume, with decorative design stamped in gold on electric blue cloth. Illustrated with a photogravure frontispiece and over fifty full-page plates, it gives a careful and scholarly review of the life and the work of the monk of the Carmine, on similar lines to Prof. Douglas's work on Fra Angelico.

Lorenzo Lotto

By BERNHARD BERENSON

An Essay in Constructive Art Criticism. A new enlarged edition with forty illustrations.

Crown 8vo, $6.00.

By the author of "The Study and Criticism of Italian Art," a volume of essays, including one on Venetian Art which should lead its readers to welcome this more extended treatment of a special phase of the subject.

Italian Sculpture of the Renaissance

By L. J. FREEMAN, M.A.

Illustrated with forty-five full-page plates.

Cloth, 8vo, $3.00 *net.* Postage 18 cents.

A satisfying permanent addition to the library of any reader at all interested in art. It not only supplies a good and well set forth account of the individual Italian artists and their work, but contains also quite a little running comment on the tendencies of art in general and especially of sculpture, tending to stimulate the sense imagination rather than the literary.

Chivalry

By F. WARRE CORNISH, M.A.

Vice-Provost of Eton. With 27 illustrations.

Cloth, Cr. 8vo, $1.75.

The sixth volume of the admirable library known as The Social England Series, including among other volumes, Rowbotham's "Troubadours," Inderwick's "The King's Peace," etc. Mr. Cornish reviews the institution and age of chivalry from a great mass of mediæval literature, in a manner distinguished by scholarship, research, and interest.

Mexico As I Saw It

By MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE

Author of "Through Finland in Carts," etc. Freely illustrated from original photographs, and with water-color sketches.

Cloth, 8vo, $5.00 *net.*

Mrs. Tweedie has chosen a splendid field for her characteristic and valuable book. Her modes of travel range from riding astride with an escort of soldiers to out-of-the way corners to being conveyed in the height of luxury as some magnate's guest in a sumptuous private car. She was present at the latest Aztec excavations, one of the richest finds ever made in Mexico, and has much to say of President Diaz.

The Making of an American

An Autobiography

By JACOB A. RIIS

Author of "How the Other Half Lives," etc., etc. Profusely illustrated.

Cloth, 8vo, $2.00 *net.* Postage, 25 cents.

He tells the dramatic story of his life as graphically as he pictured in his first famous book, "How the Other Half Lives." As a study of city conditions no American should neglect it.

George Washington

A Biography

By NORMAN HAPGOOD

Author of "Abraham Lincoln: The Man of the People," etc. Illustrated with a frontispiece in photogravure, interesting portraits and facsimiles.

Half leather, gilt top, crown 8vo, $1.75 *net.*
Postage, 16 cents.

Also in box uniform with "Abraham Lincoln."

The book aims to present the truth as to the human side of the man, so often neglected by historians of his well-known political greatness. "Unquestionably," says the *New York Sun*, "this narrative should not have the effect of lowering Washington in the mind of any reasonable reader, while on the other hand, by revealing him as intensely human, it renders him more intelligible and more sympathetic."

The New Novels, Etc.

God Wills It

A Tale of the First Crusade

By WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS

Author of "A Friend of Cæsar." Illustrated by Louis Betts. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

A brilliant, powerful story of strong contrasts, of Norman, Provençal, Spanish Arab and Egyptian Emir, rivals in love and war.

The Real World

By ROBERT HERRICK

Author of "The Gospel of Freedom," "The Web of Life," etc. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

A story of modern American life—the story of how Jack Pemberton created his own real life from very unpromising beginnings. The heroine is the daughter of an Ohio manufacturer.

NEW HOLIDAY EDITION OF THE FAMOUS NOVELS BY

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Richard Carvel 380th THOUSAND.
and The Crisis 330th THOUSAND.

This set is bound in half calf, will have a photogravure portrait of the author never before published, and in addition "The Crisis" will contain a portrait in tint of Abraham Lincoln, and "Richard Carvel" a portrait in tint of Paul Jones, none of these features being in the regular editions.

In a special box, the set $3.00 *net.*

St. Nazarius

By MRS. A. C. FARQUHARSON Cloth, $1.50.

The title is taken from a monastery in a dreamland of the author's imagining at which are educated the son and nephew of Sebastian, Count of Oldenburg. In its essence it is the working out of a study of friendship between man and man, between man and woman, and of love.

The Liars

An Original Comedy in Four Acts

By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

Author of "The Middleman," "Judah," "The Case of "Rebellious Susan," "The Masqueraders," "Mrs. Dane's Defence," etc.

Cloth, 16mo, 75 cents.

The comedy which ran for over a year (excepting the Summer vacation only) at the Criterion Theatre, London, under the management of Charles Wyndham.

Miscellaneous Books.

Principles of Political Economy

By J. SHIELD NICHOLSON

Vol. III. Cloth, 8vo, $3.00 *net*, postage 20c.

This is the concluding volume, (containing Books IV. and V., Economic Progress and the Economic Functions of Government,) of a survey of Political Economy in the light of modern advances, and an introduction to more special treatment of social questions. The work is not at all a mere compilation, and parts of it may lay claim to originality, as in the new volume the chapters on Relative Prices; Rents, Profits and Wages, and on The Relations of Public Expenditure to Taxation.

Foundations of American Foreign Policy

By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

of Harvard University, author of "American History Told by Contemporaries," etc.

Cloth, 12mo, $1.50 *net.* Postage 11 cents.

Substantially a collection of the writer's studies on the practice of the United States during a century and a quarter, as to annexation of territory, government of territory, and relations as a world power.

Time Table of Modern History

A. D. 400—1870

Compiled and Arranged by **M. MORISON**

It contains parallel dates of events, tables of genealogies, ruling monarchs and a general parallel dated chart of ancient and modern history. It is a work which should prove invaluable to school teachers, editors, librarians, etc. *Ready in a few days.*

The Anthracite Coal Industry

By PETER ROBERTS, Ph. D,

A Study of the Economic Conditions and Relations of the Co-operative Forces in the Development of the Anthracite Coal Industry of Pennsylvania. With an Introduction by W. G. Sumner, LL.D. Professor of Political and Social Science, Yale University. Cloth, 8vo, with tables and diagrams. $3.50 *net*, postage, 20c.

A remarkably interesting work, not only filled with valuable information, but of great interest for the general reader. The author has lived in the anthracite mining regions for many years. Especially valuable are his chapters on the social side of the labor question as it is presented in the mining regions.

The Roentgen Rays in Medicine and Surgery

As an Aid in Diagnosis and as a Therapeutic Agent.

By FRANCIS H. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Graduate of the Mass. Inst. of Technology; visiting physician at the Boston City Hospital; Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, etc. With about 300 illustrations.

Cloth, $6.00 *net;* half morocco, $7.00 *net.*

The book embodies the results of the original work that has been carried on by the author during nearly five years, together with a careful study of the already considerable literature of the subject, chiefly that of Germany, France, England, and America.

Municipal Administration

By JOHN A. FAIRLIE, Ph. D.

Asst. Professor of Administrative Law, University of Michigan.

Cloth, $3.00 *net* Postage, 19 cents.

Municipal history, branches of municipal activity, municipal finance, and sketches of the existing systems of municipal organization indicate the parts into which the exceptionally comprehensive book is divided.

The World and the Individual

Nature, Man, and the Moral Order

By JOSIAH ROYCE, Ph. D., LL.D.

Professor of the History of Philosophy, Harvard University.

Cloth, $2.25 *net.* Postage, 15 cents.

This new volume of Gifford Lectures includes a sketch of the idealistic theory of human knowledge, a discussion of self, the origin and destiny of the human individual, of the world as a Moral Order, of the problem of evil—with an estimate of all these views in the light of the interests of natural religion.

Topical Discussion of Geography

By W. C. DOUB. Paper, small 8vo, 25 cents.

Practical suggestions by a Californian educator of marked success, especially valuable to teachers of graded schools.